

# 分布式系统游戏应用的后台架构设计

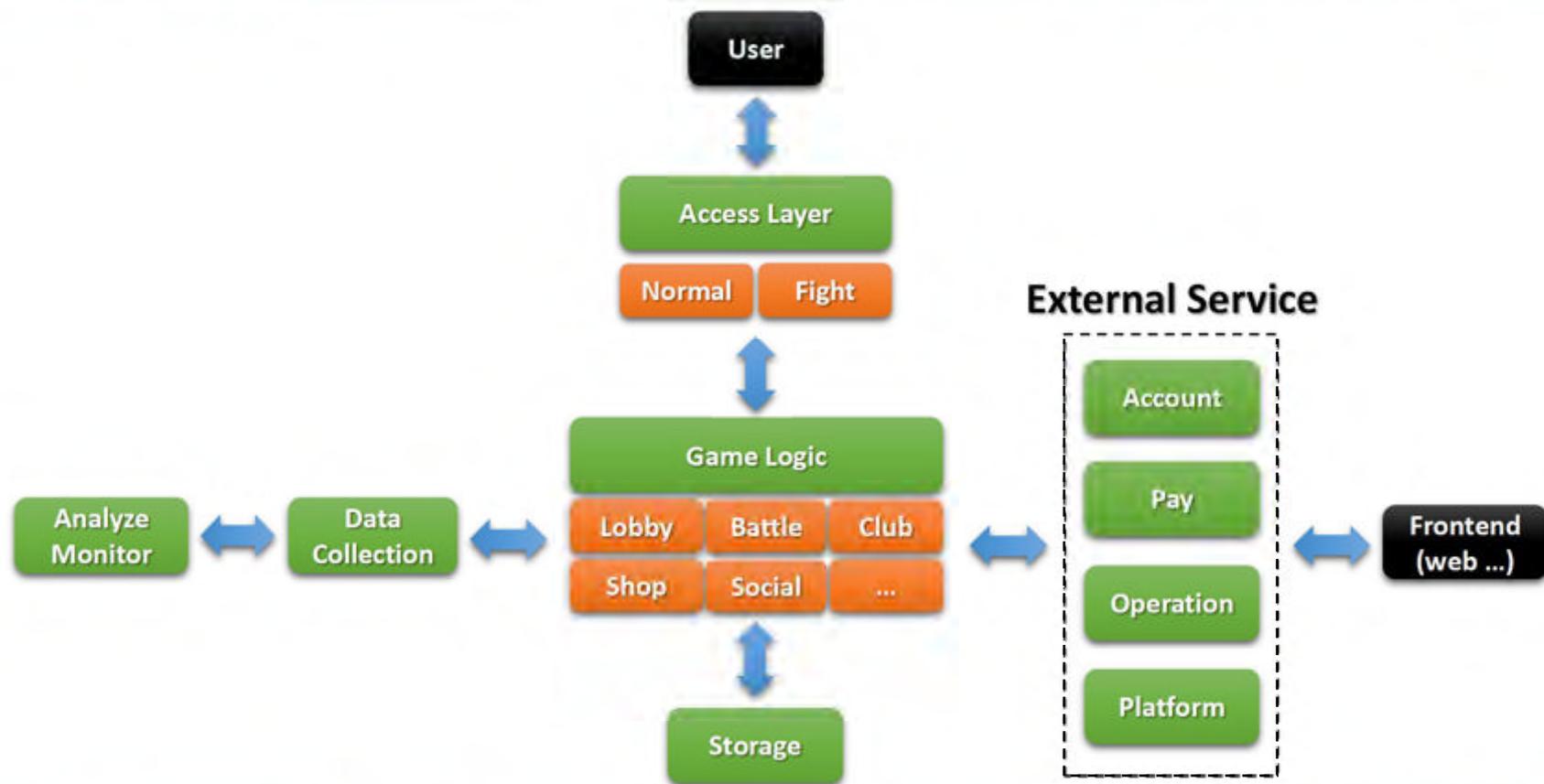
陶文质，腾讯互娱事业部高级工程师

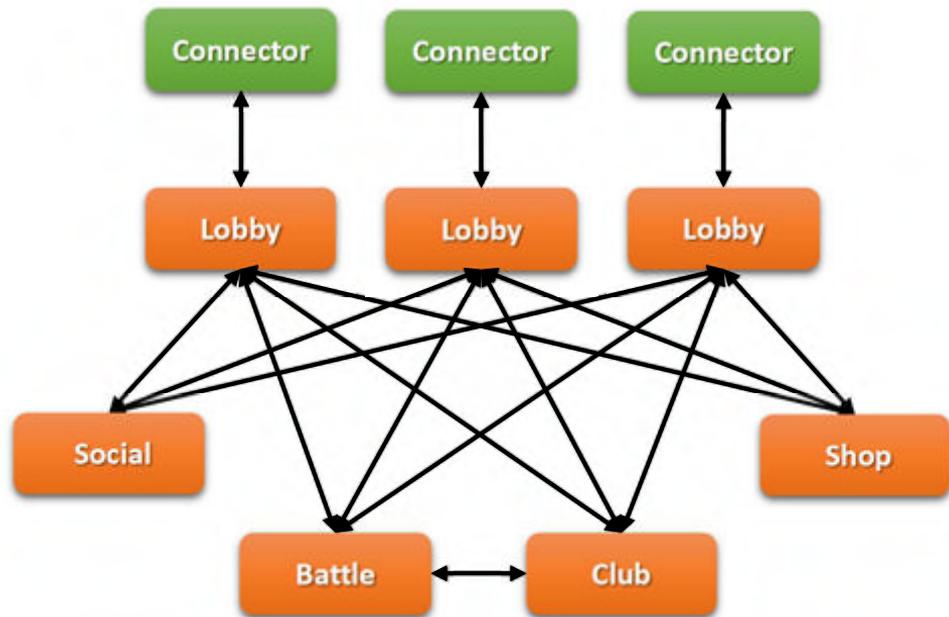
## 概要

- 传统架构的局限
- 分布式设计
- 应用场景

## 趟过的那些坑

- 游戏系统基本组成
- 传统实现
- 困惑和局限





- 静态角度看

- 如何知道通信对端地址
- 耦合度较高
- 配置管理复杂
- 通信链路多而杂

- 动态角度看

- 怎么扩容
- 怎么容灾
- 怎么运行时变更

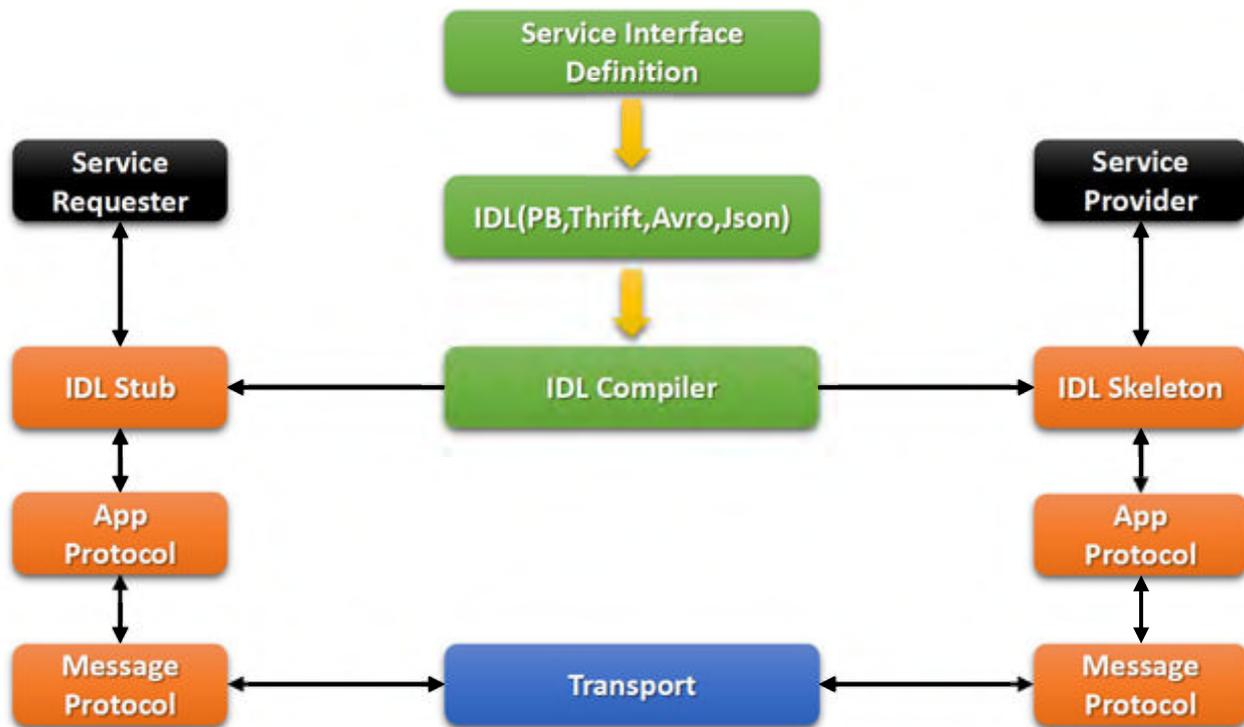
## 分布式设计

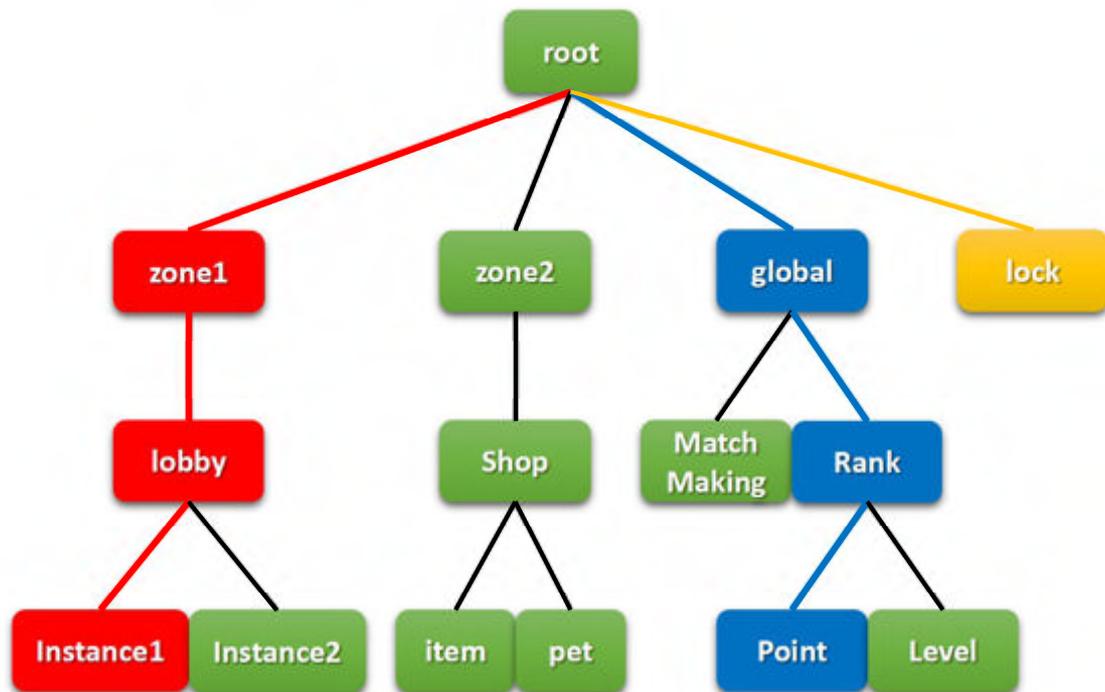
- 面向服务
- 基础设计
- 高层需求与实现

## 面向服务

- 抽象与解耦
- 内聚与自治
- 定义服务内容与交互行为
- 可发现、可协调







***/zone1/lobby/Instance1***

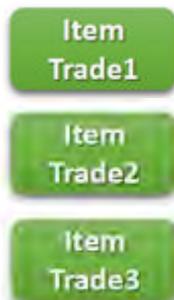
***/global/Rank/Point***

***/lock***

### Single Instance

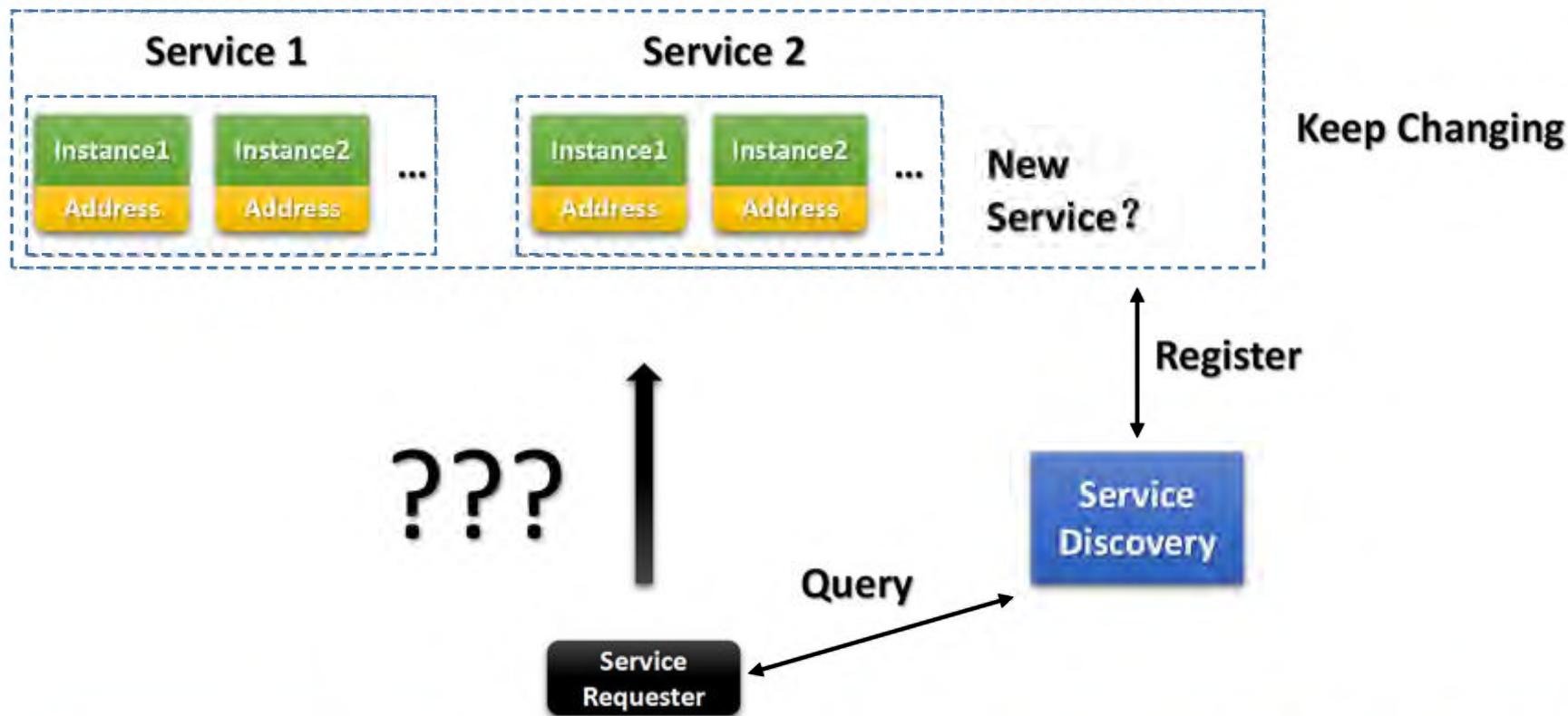


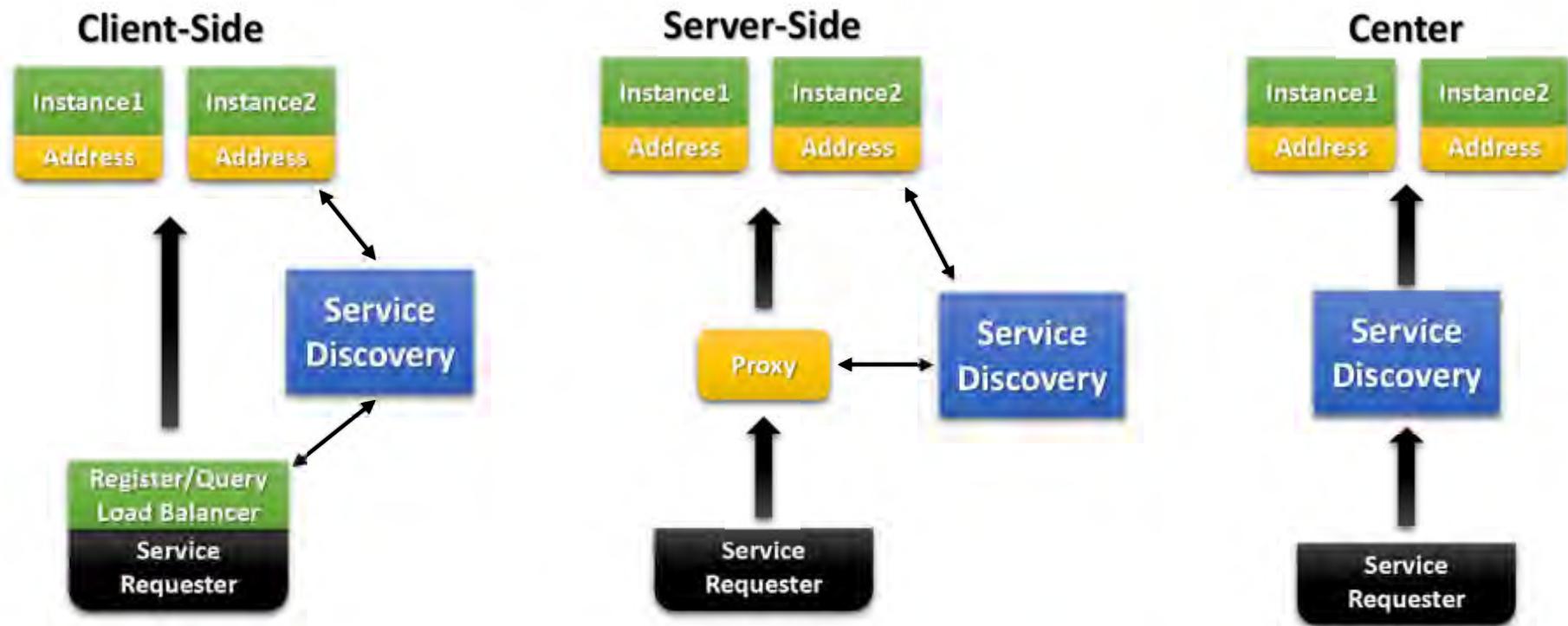
### Homogeneous

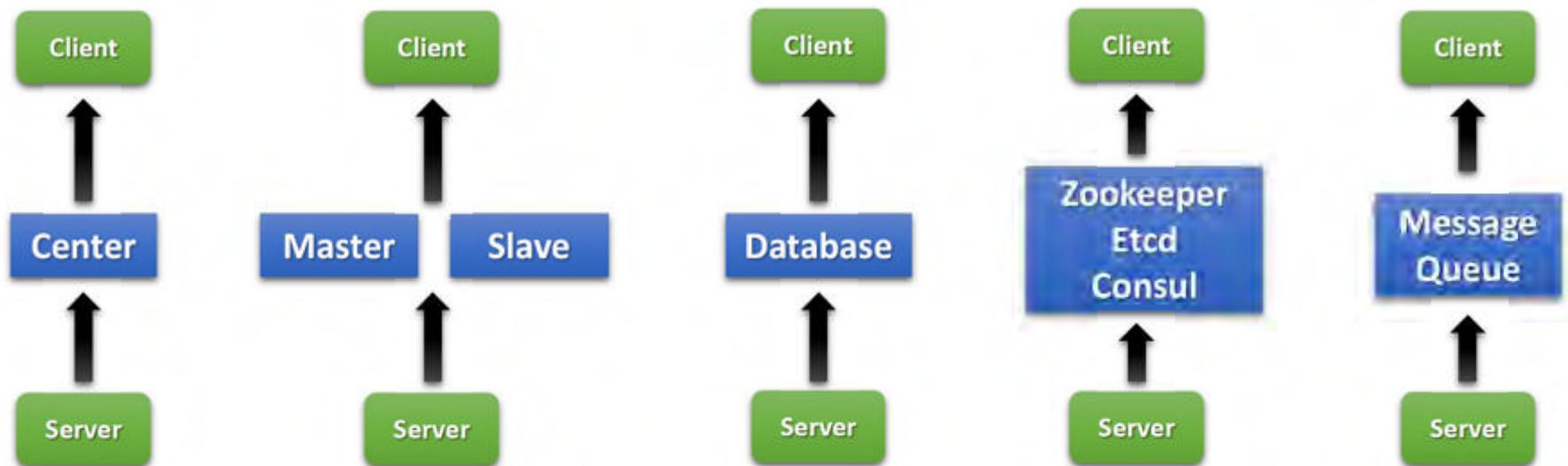


### Heterogeneous









**Watch, Load Balancing, Availability, Scalability**

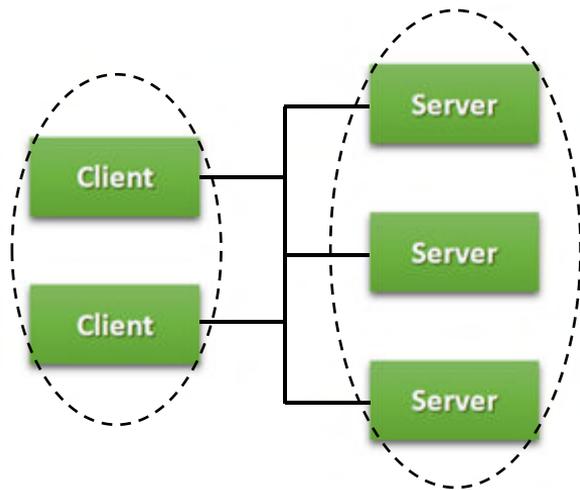
## 基础设计

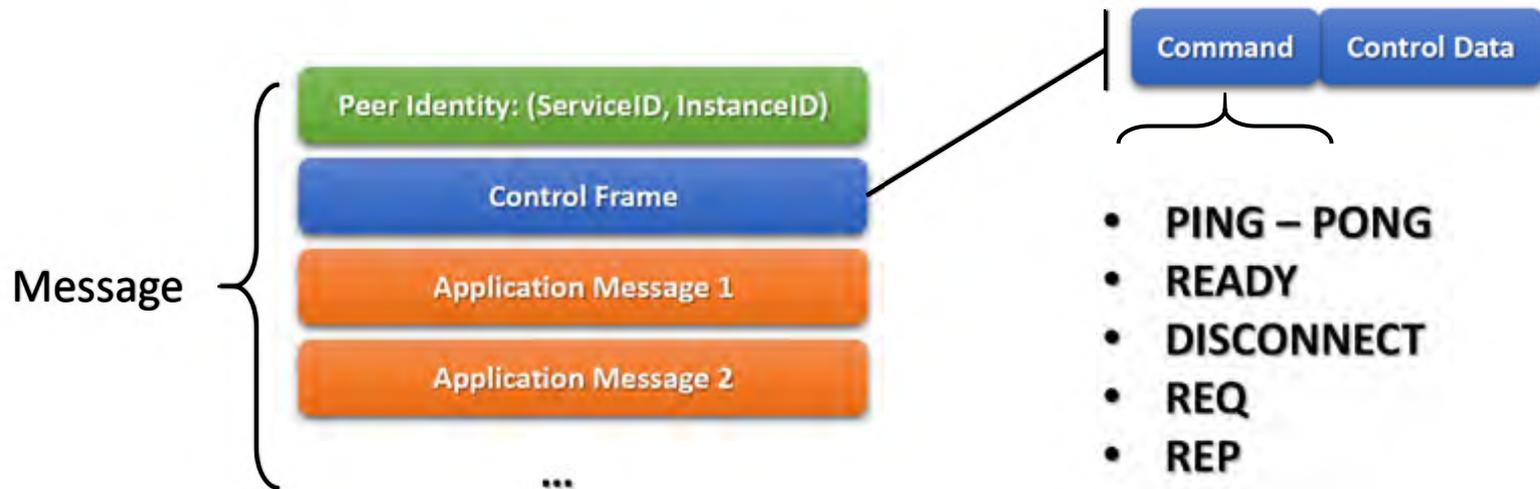
- 最简模式——两个集群之间的通信
- 协议设计
- 结构设计

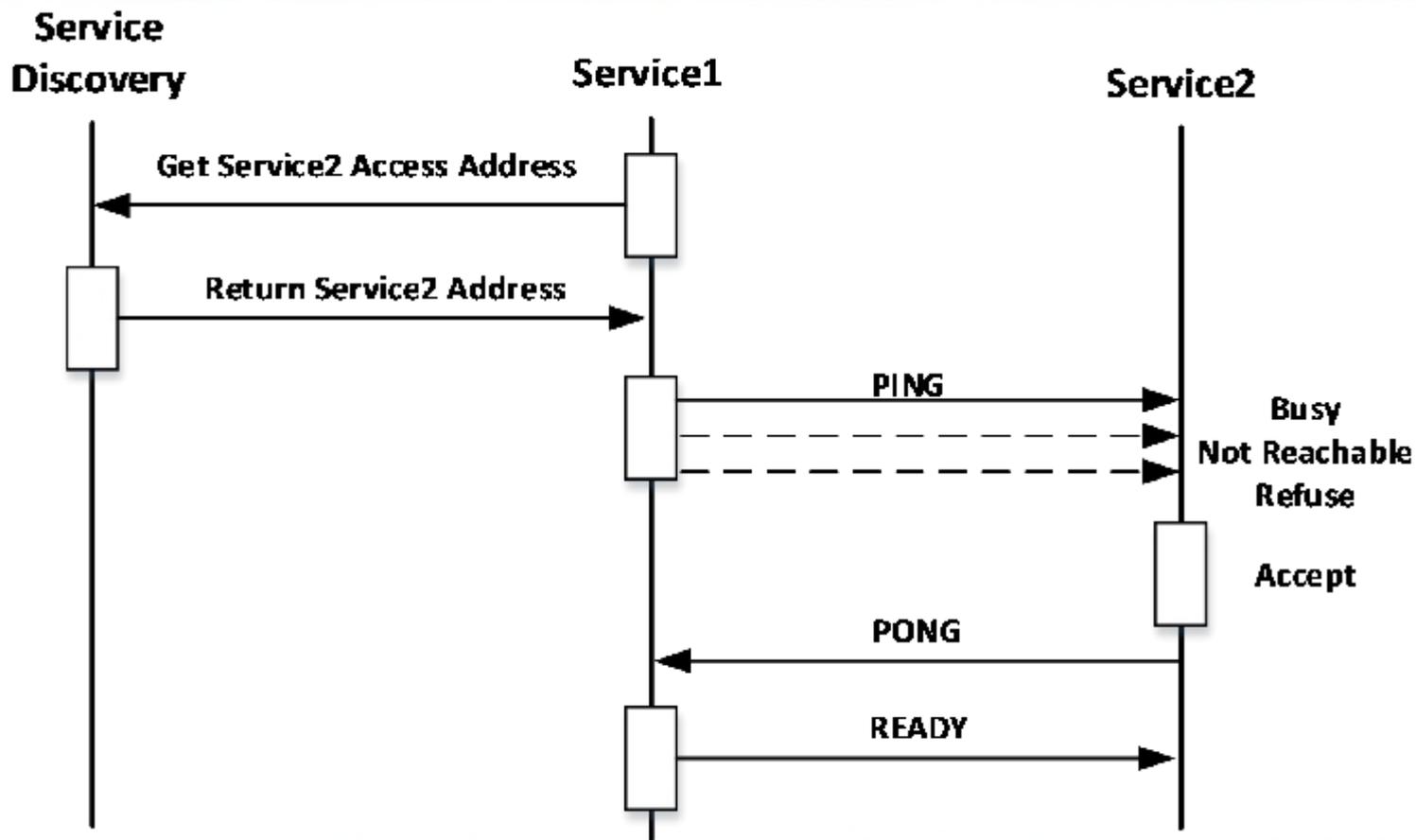


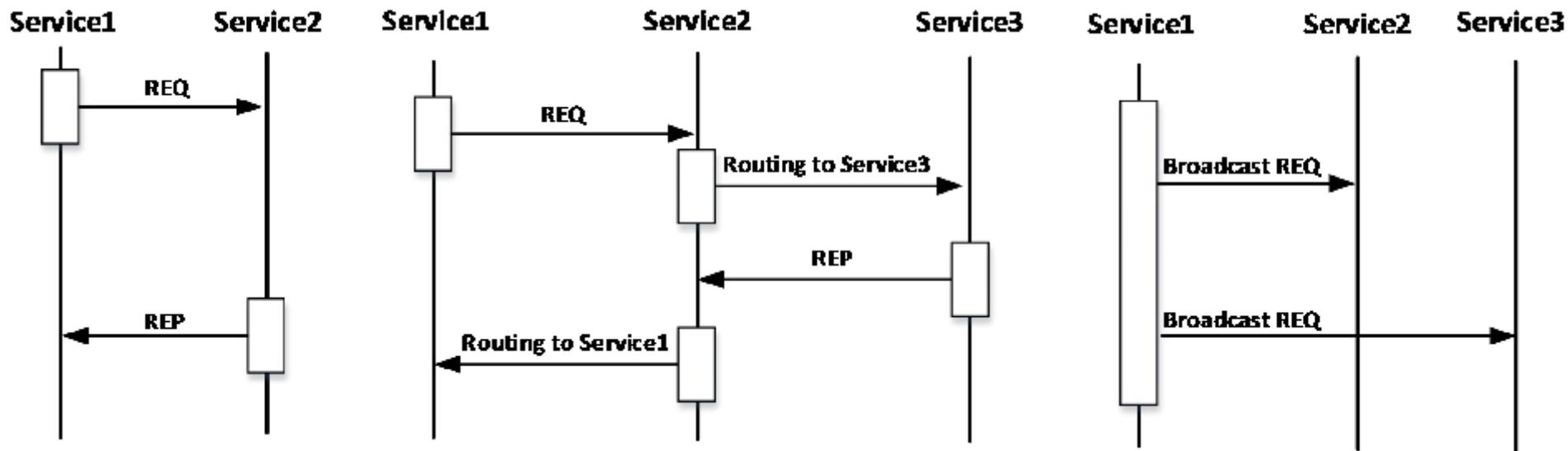
## 最简模式基本功能

- 探测
- 保活
- **One Way, Request-Reply**
- 广播, 路由
- 负载均衡

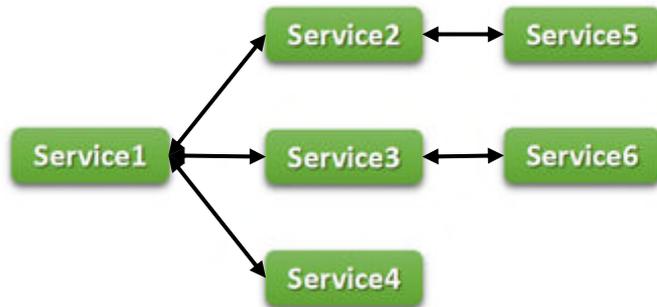


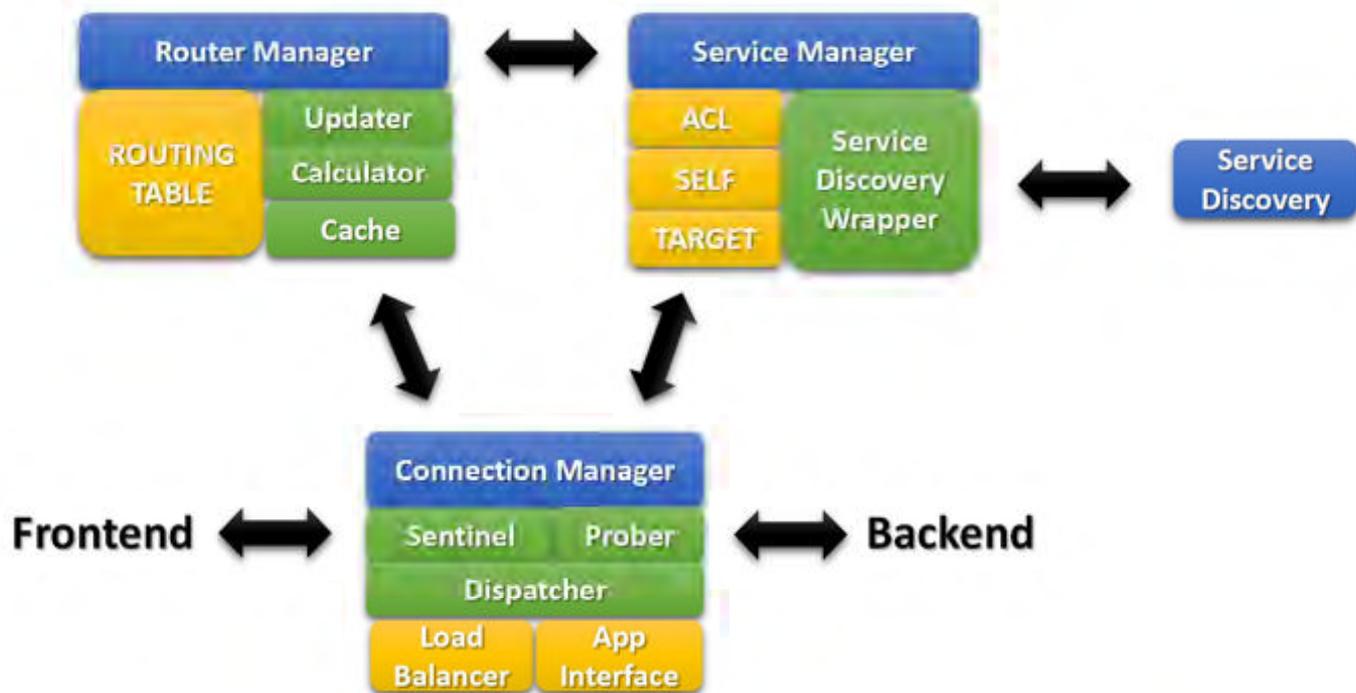






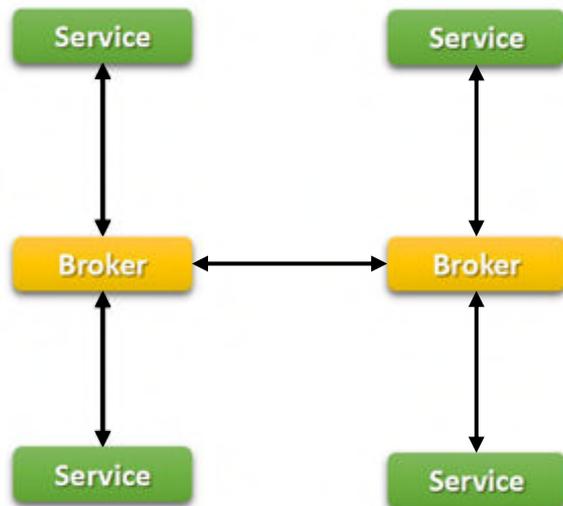
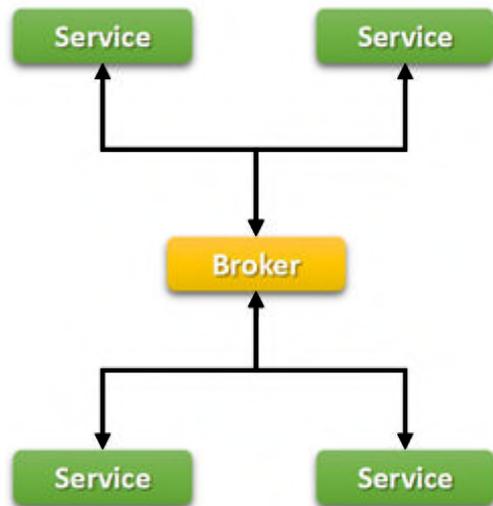
Routing Table	
Service1	Service2
Service1	Service3
Service1	Service4
Service2	Service5
Service3	Service6

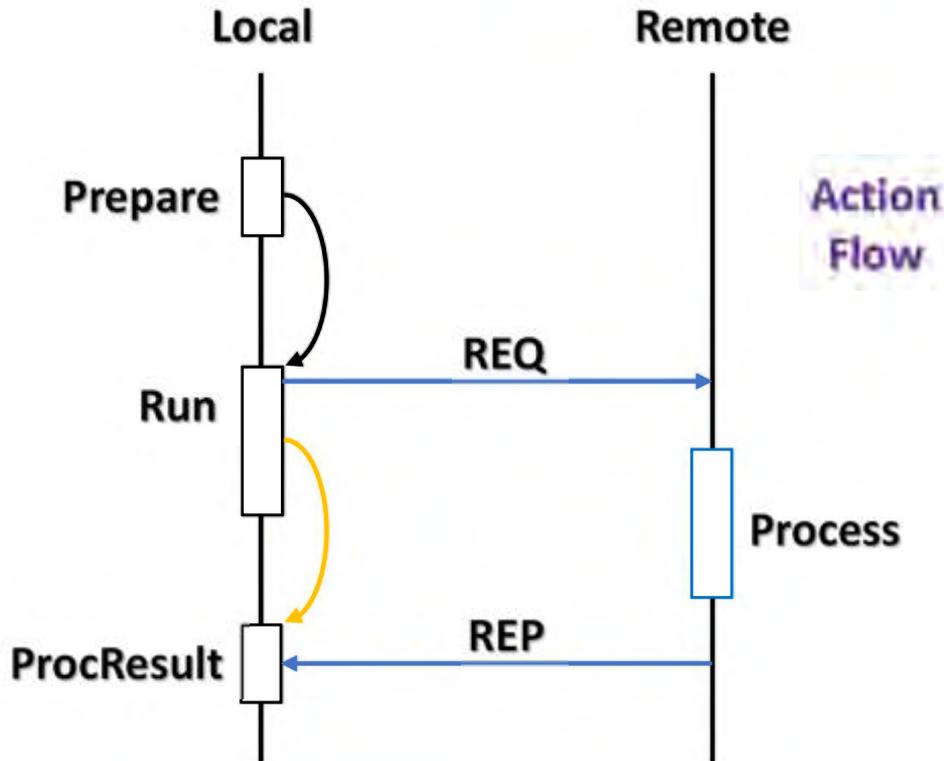
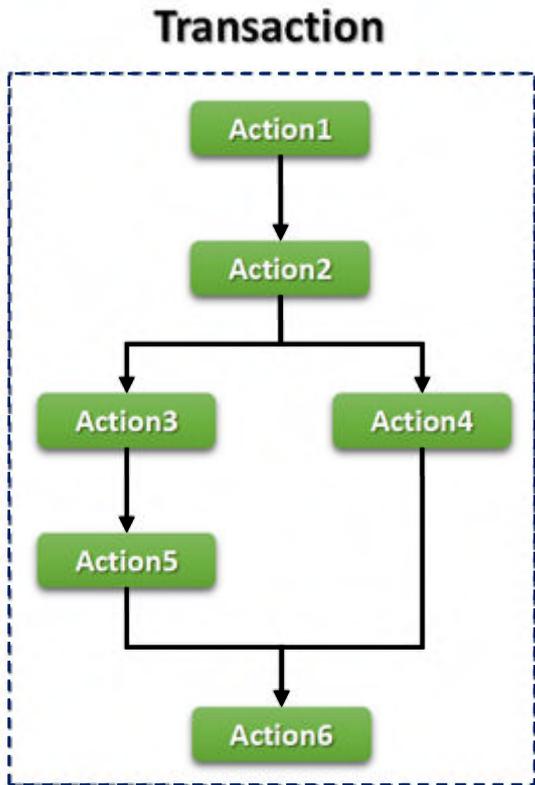


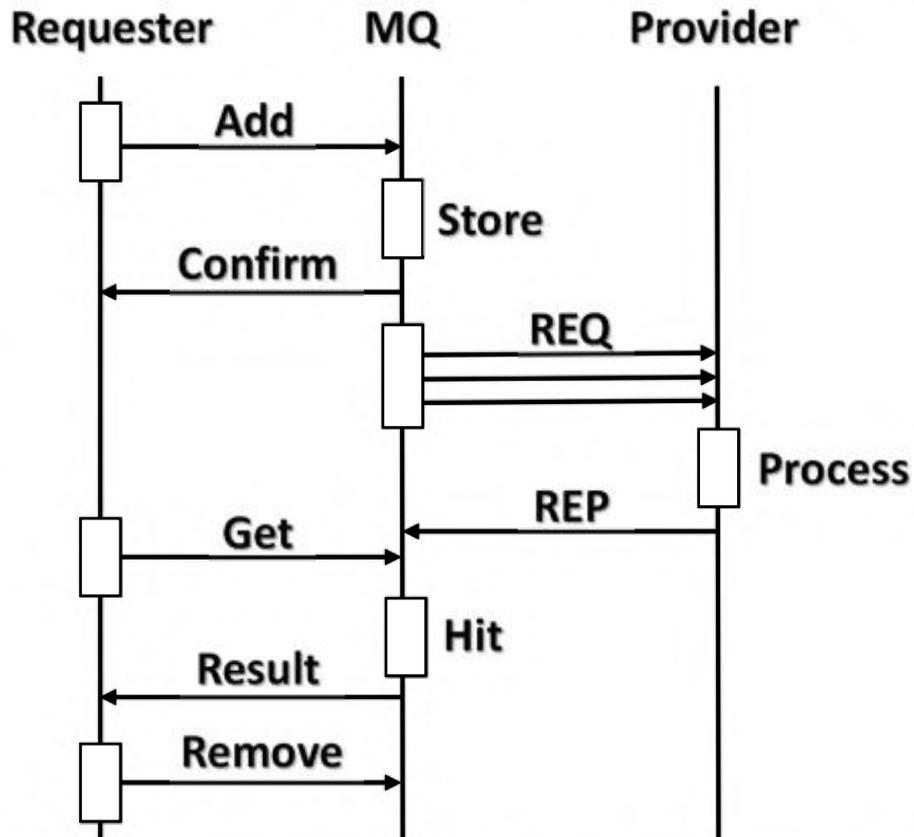
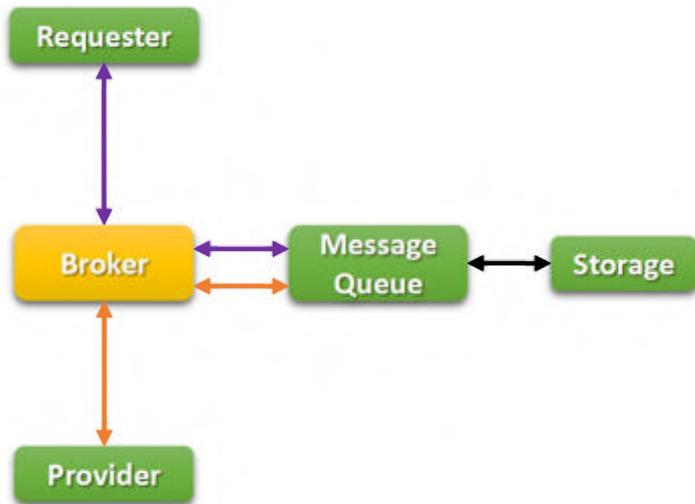


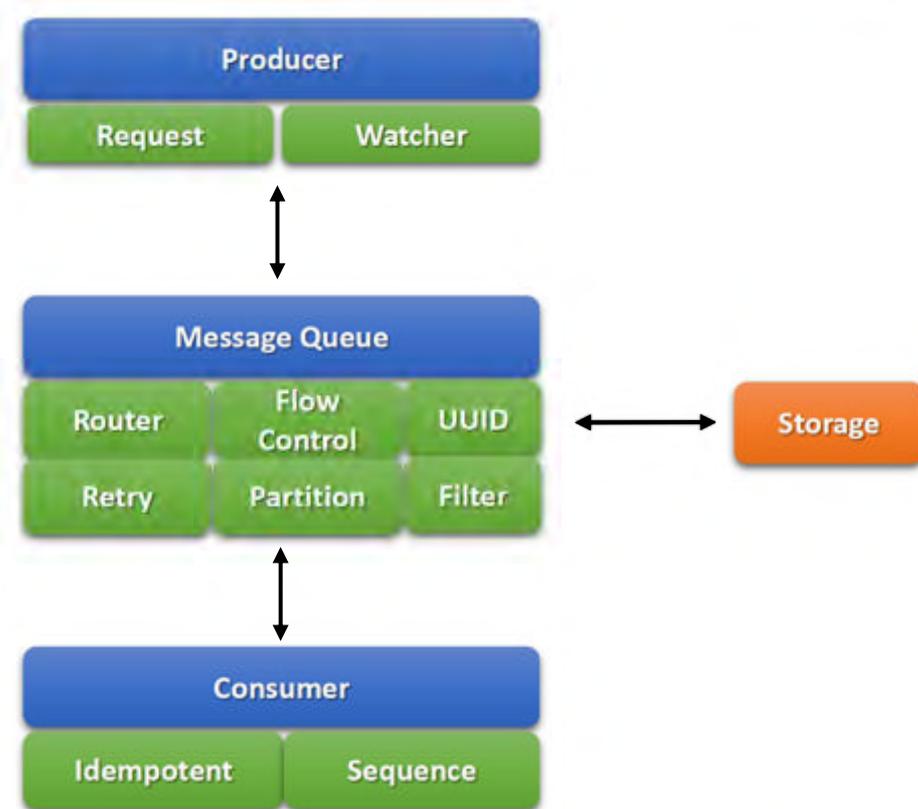
## 高阶设计举例

- **Broker-Based**通信
- 简单事务
- 消息队列





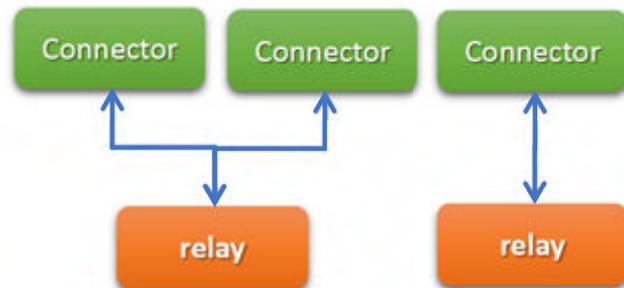
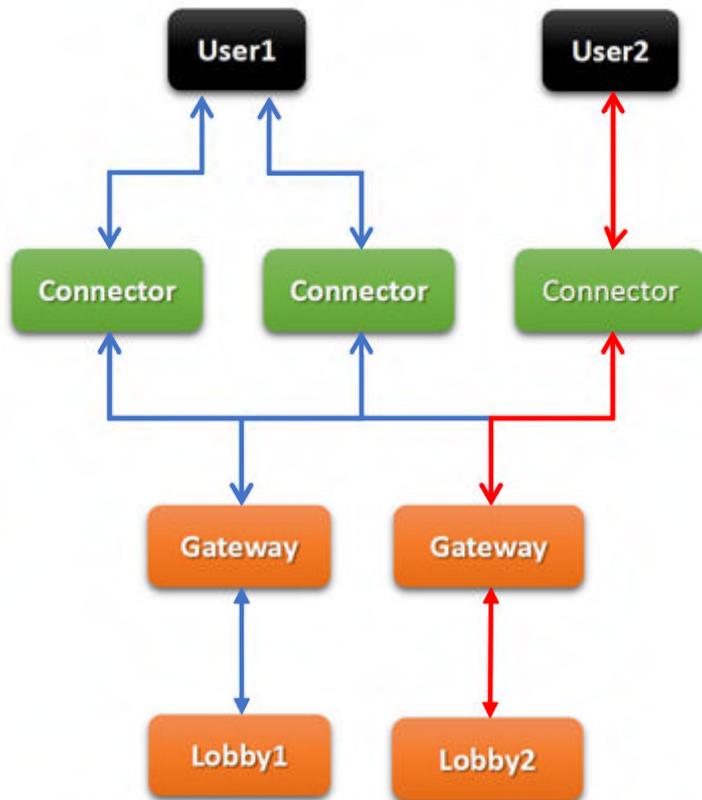
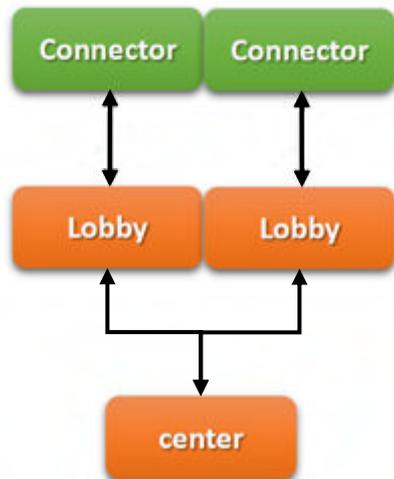


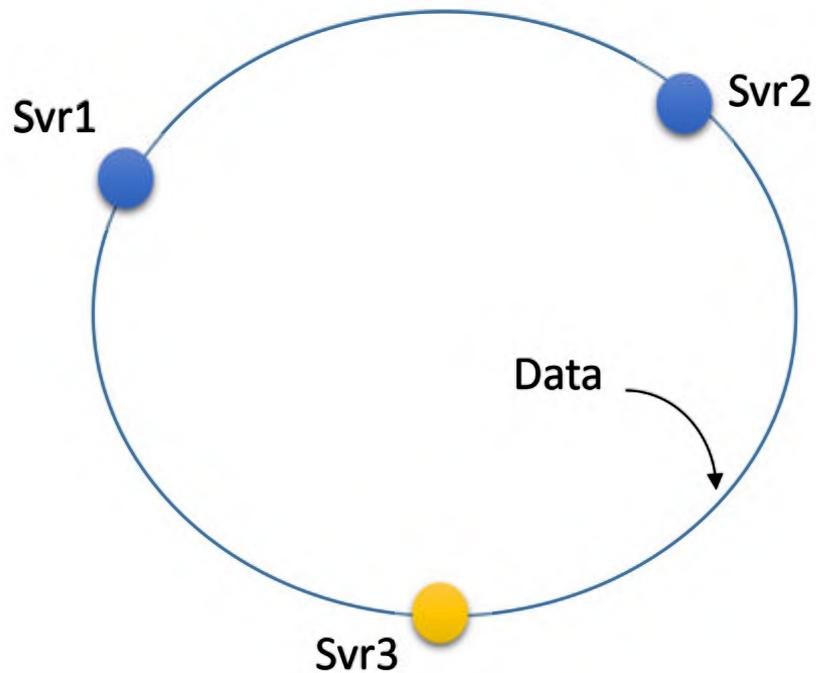
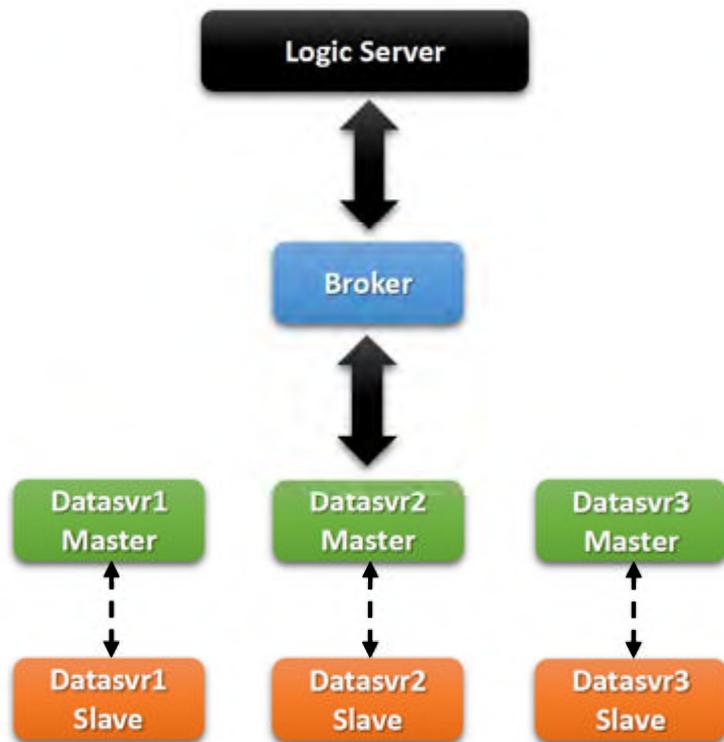


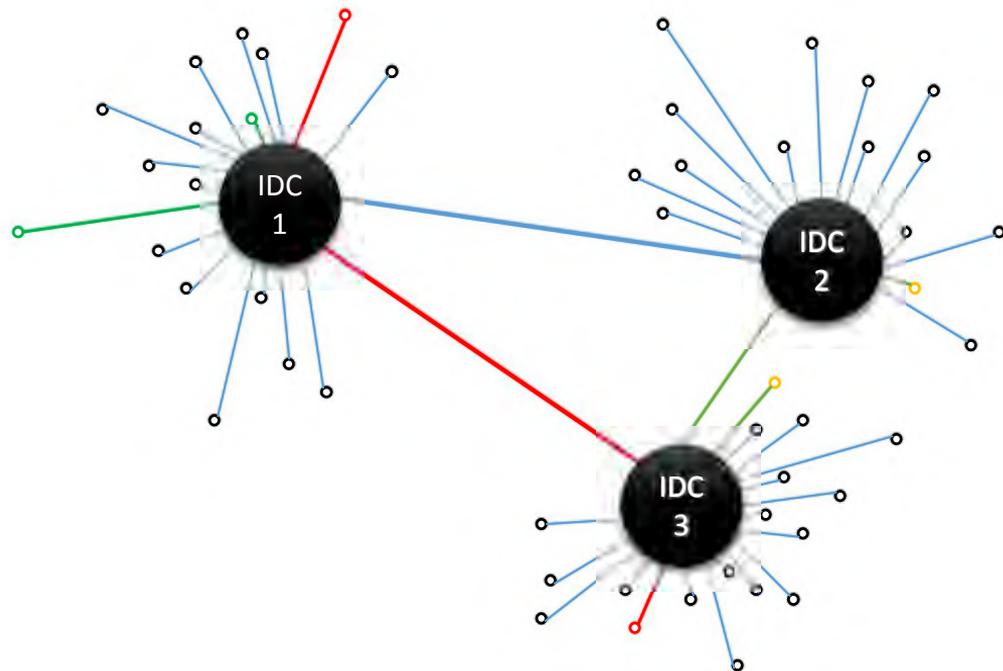
## 案例说明

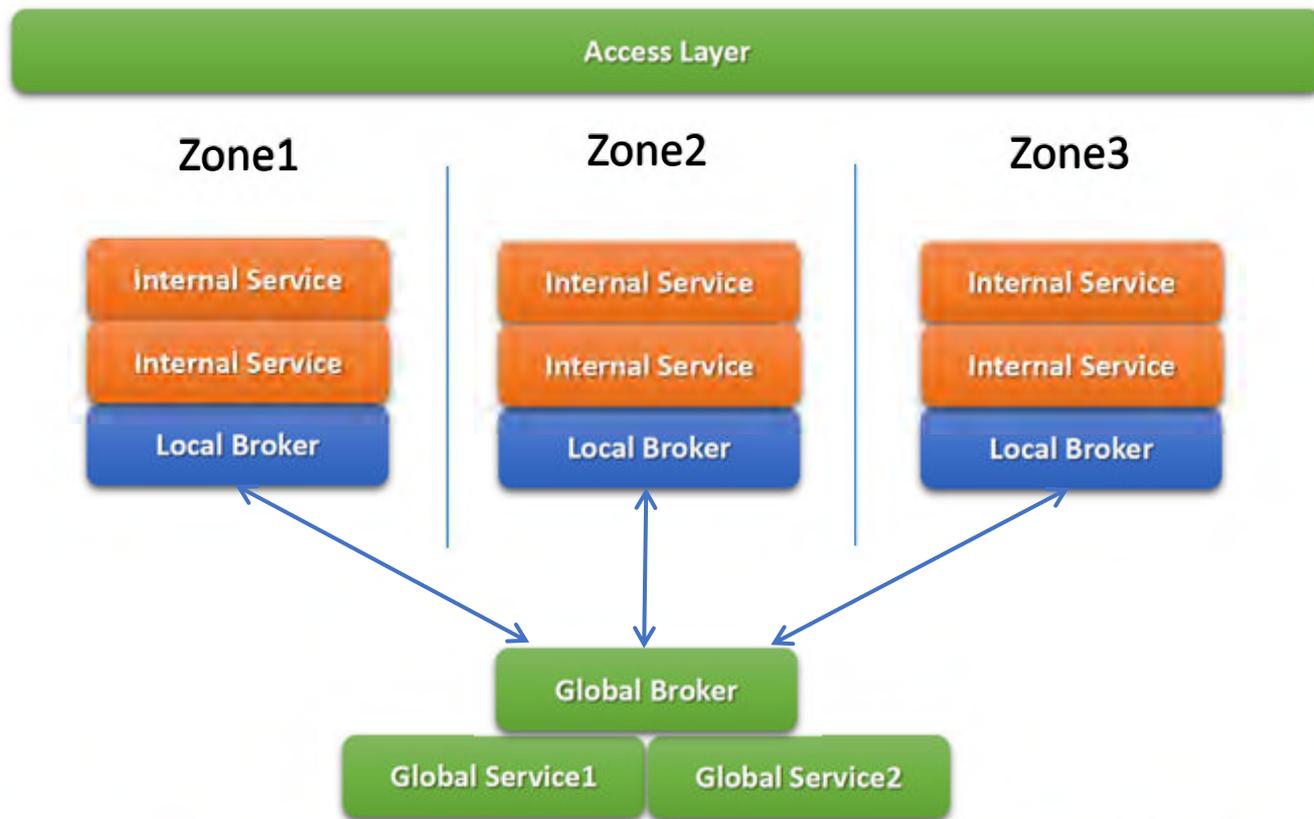
- 网络接入
- 数据存储
- 部署
- 逻辑去中心化
- 消息队列

Multi-Login?  
Reconnect?  
Peer-To-Peer?  
TCP or UDP?

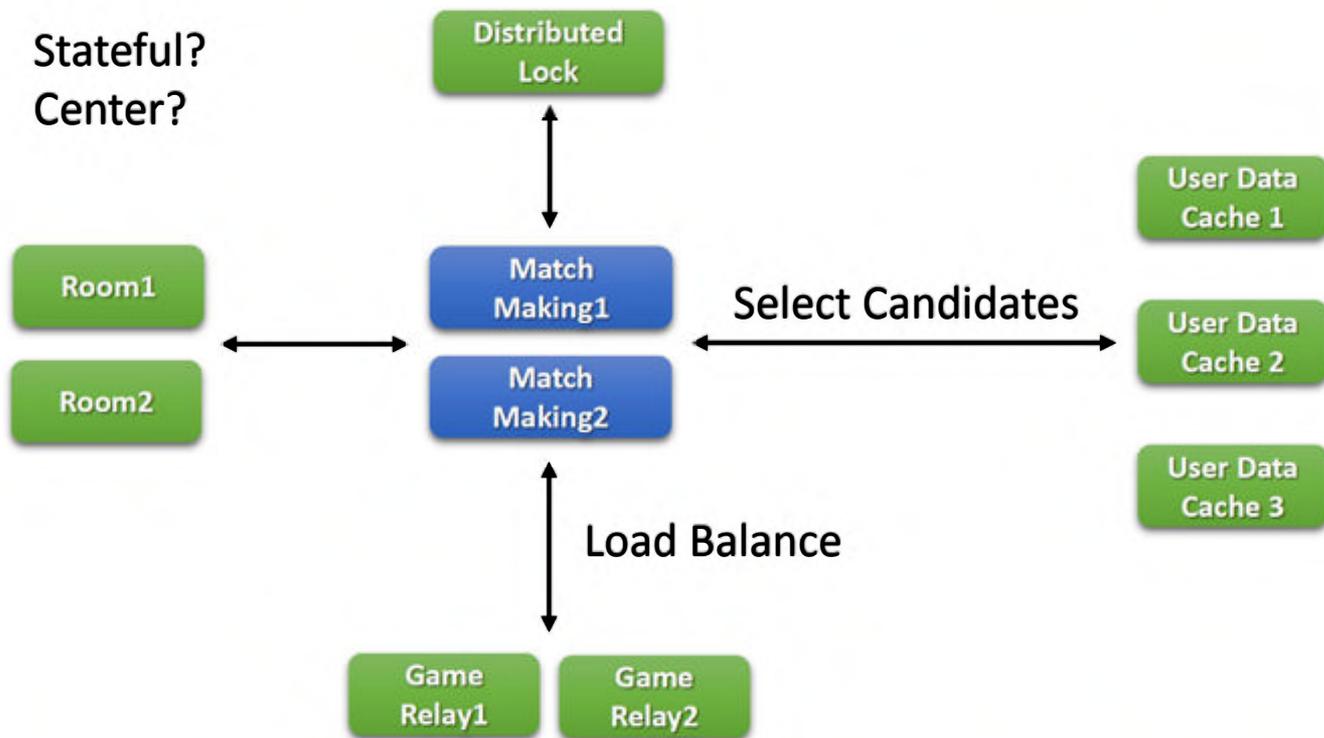


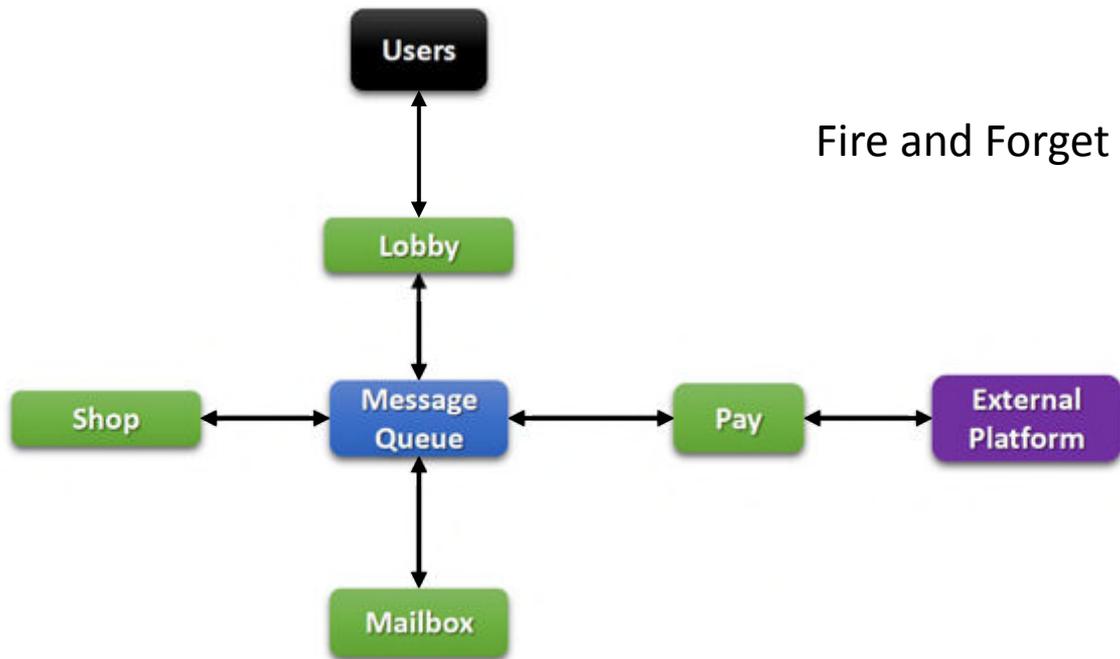






Docker?





THANKS