

京东弹性数据库

戴东东

数据库技术部





BINLAK 日志订阅服务



弹性数据库



自动备份恢复



管理平台



数据分析

京东MySQL发展历程

JD.COM 京东

使用
MYSQL

突破100台

主流地位

2011

2012.6

2012底

2013

2014

2015

订单中心

一半以上核
心系统使用

全面
使用

一站式MySQL BinLog日志实时采集、统一分发、消费订阅和监控服务

简单
易用

- 学习成本低
- 一站式申请
- 自助服务

低成本
高效率

- 节省硬件成本
- 节省研发成本
- 节省运维成本

平台化
服务

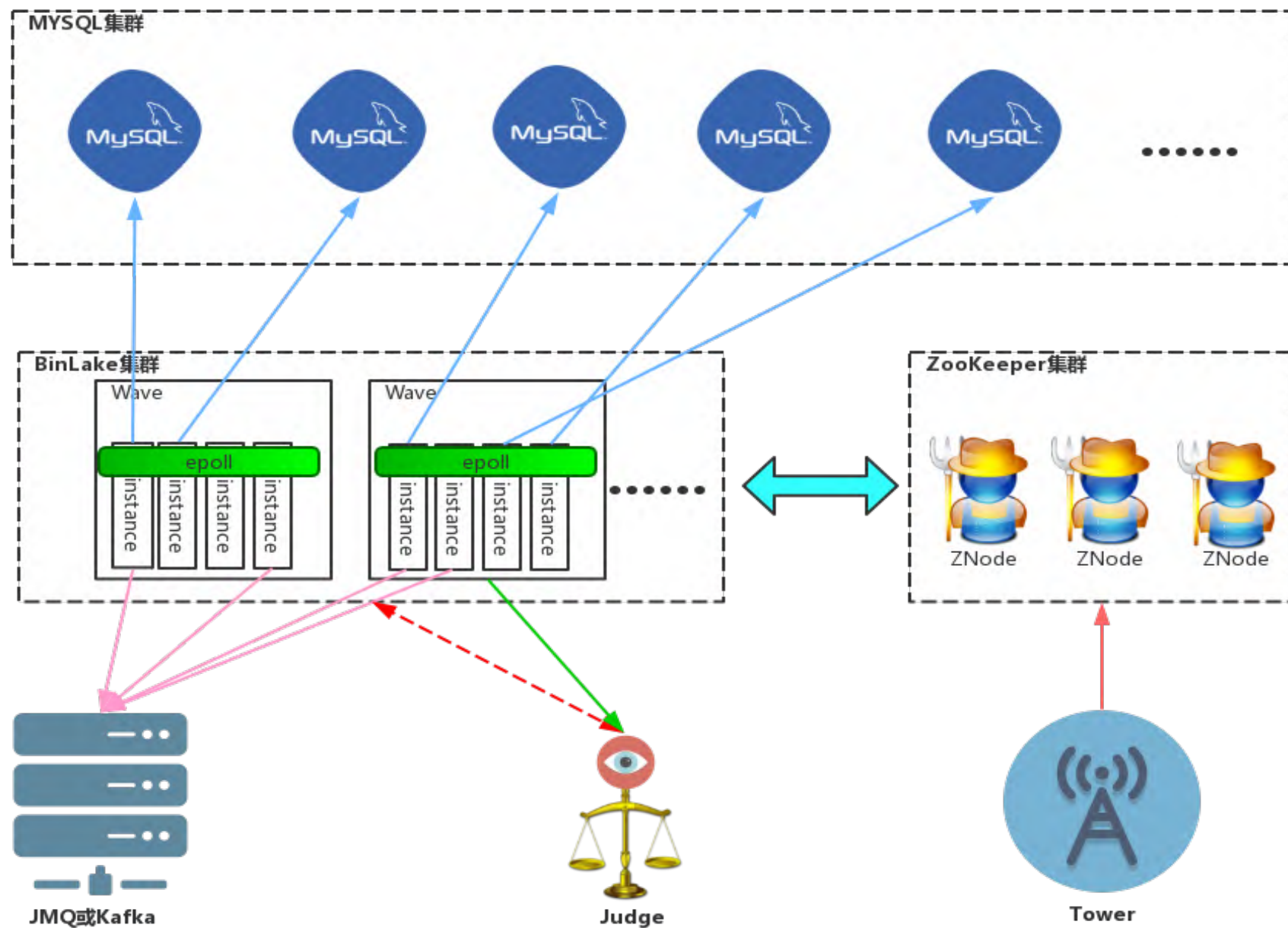
- 整体解决方案
- 统一运维管理一站式申请
- 7*24小时即时相应

高性能
高可用

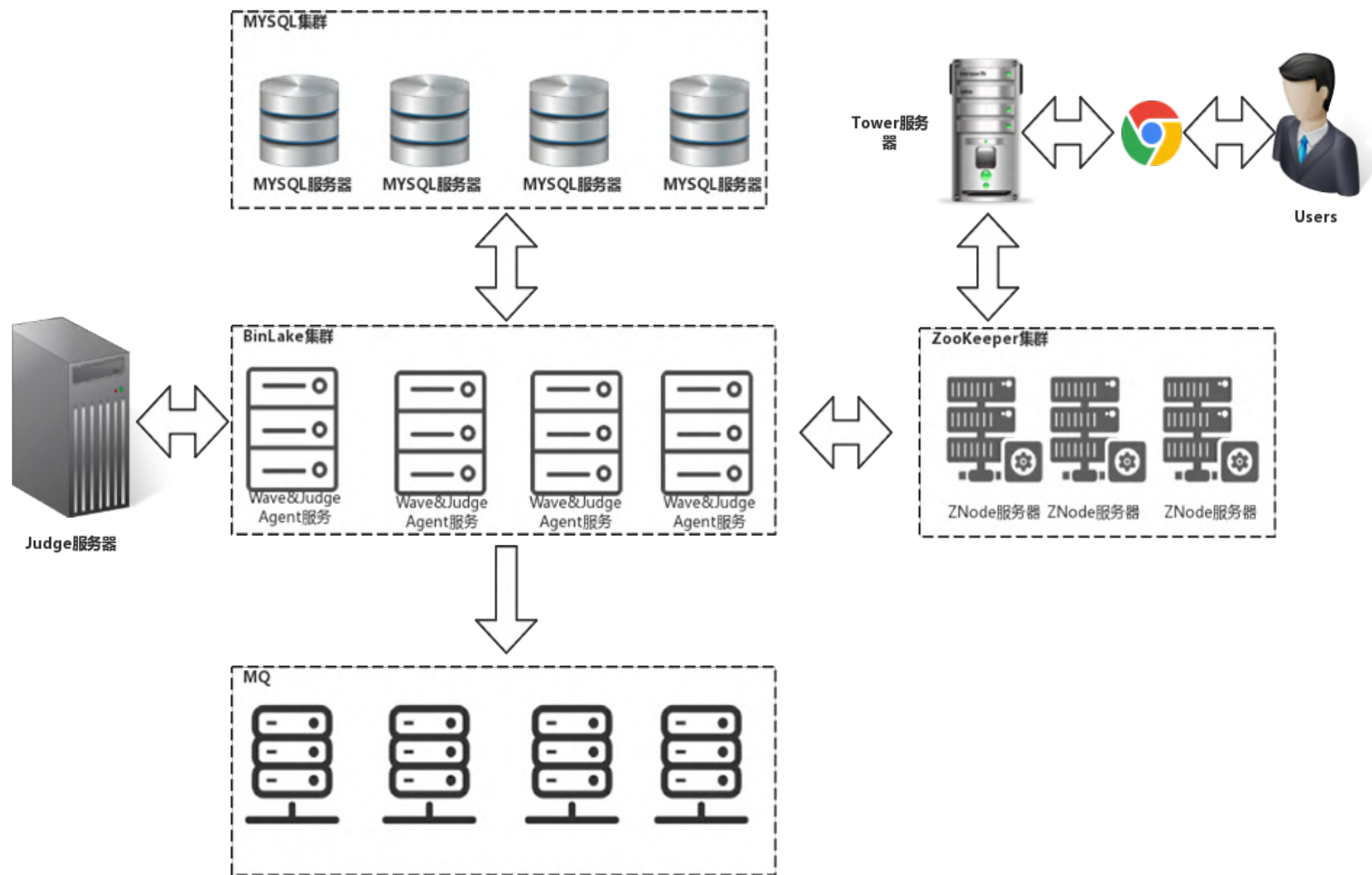
- 所有节点无单点故障
- 集群部署、弹性扩容
- 集群自愈、自动负载均衡

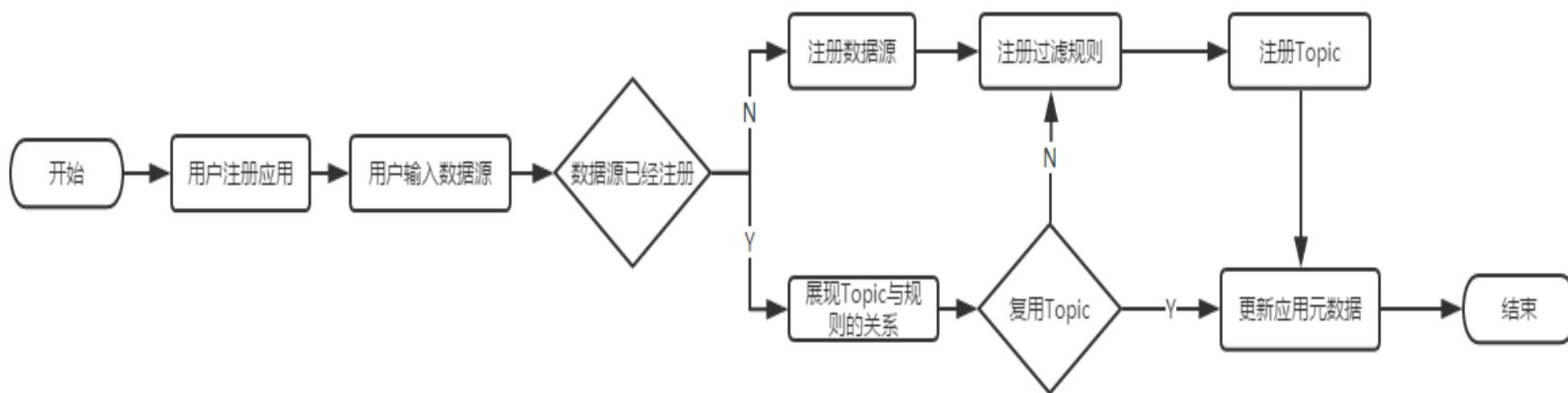
BinLake日志订阅服务-软件架构设计

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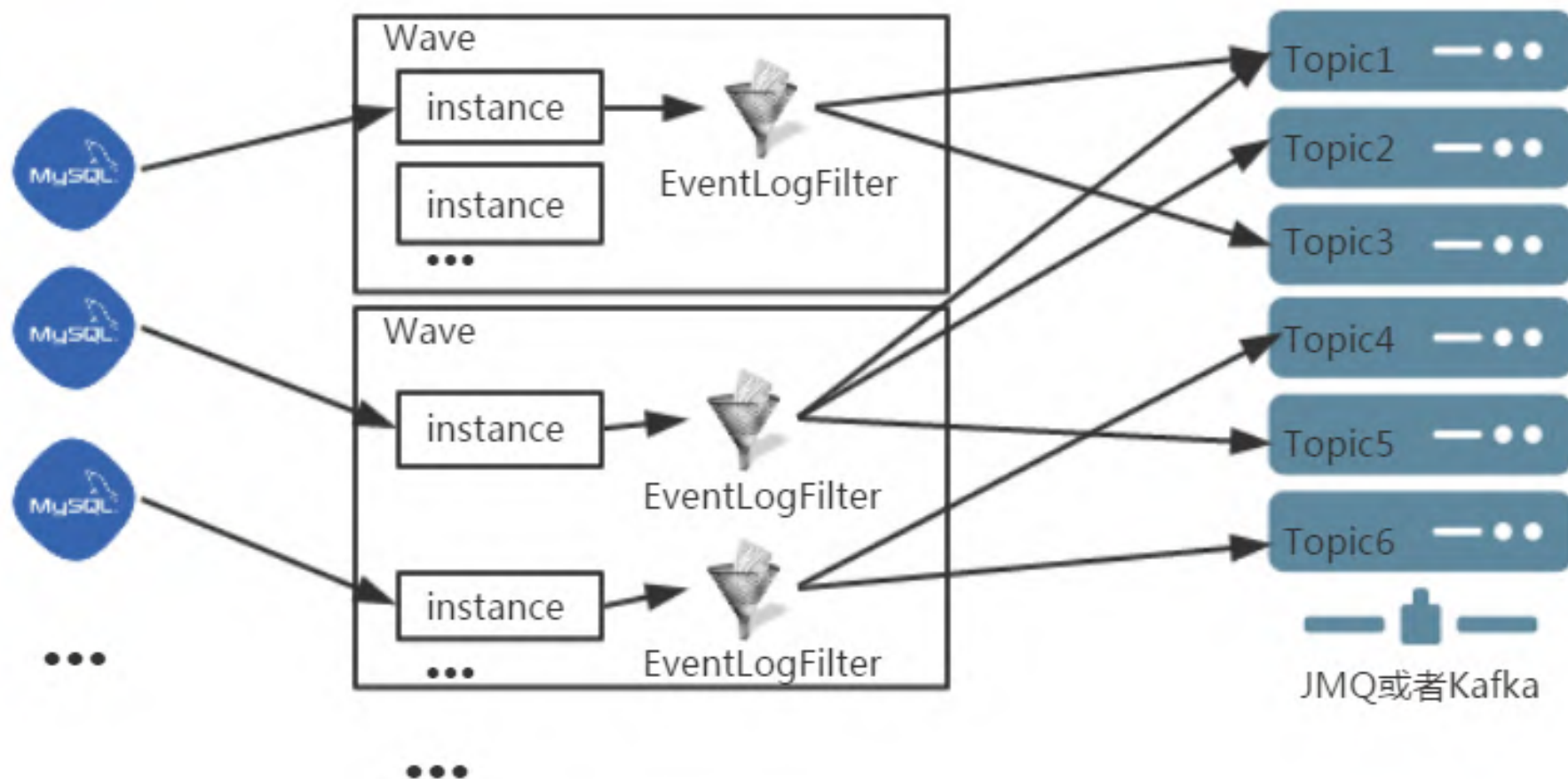


BinLake 日志订阅服务-网络架构





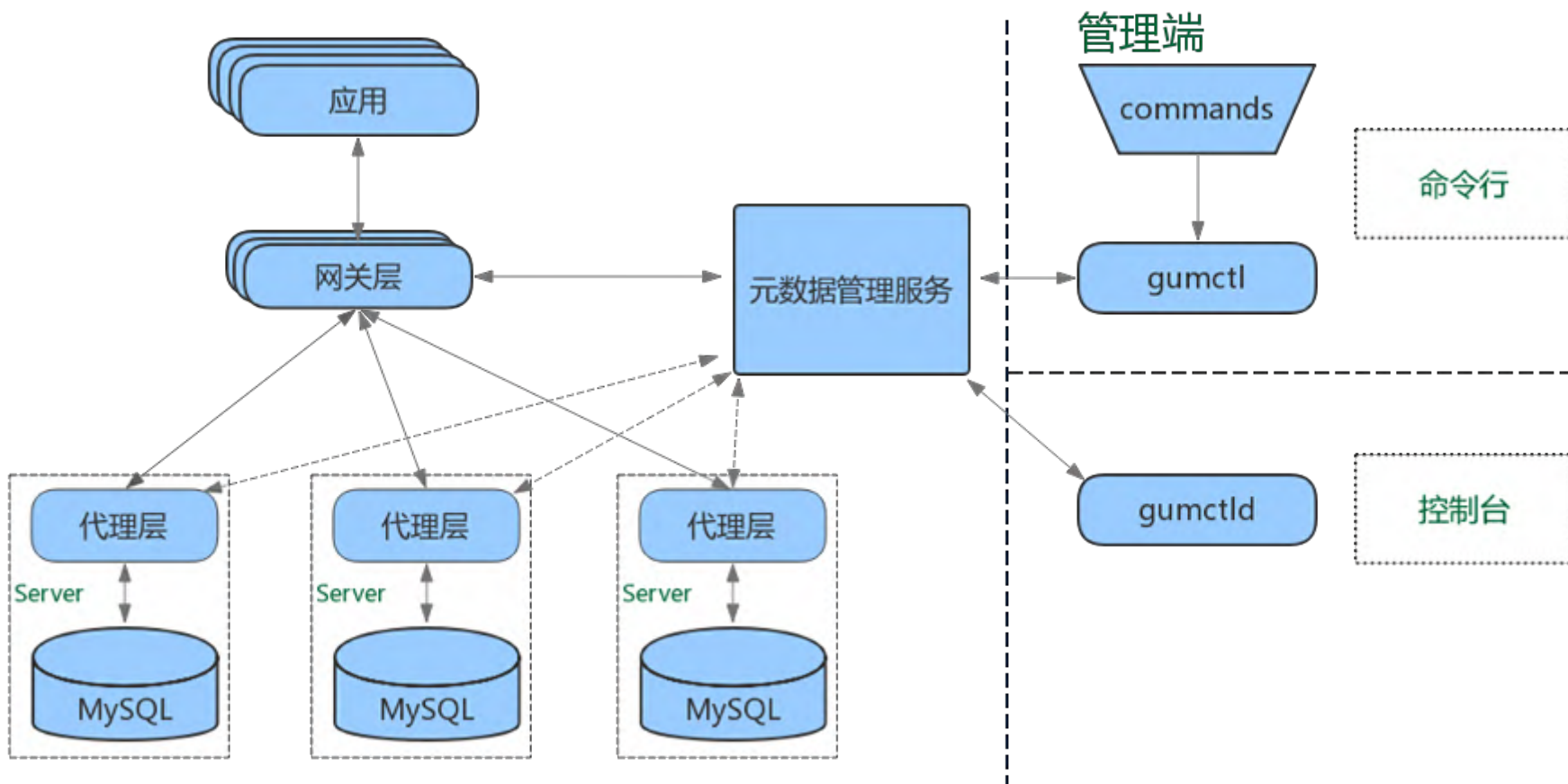
BinLake 日志订阅服务-instance 复用与日志过滤 JD.COM 京东



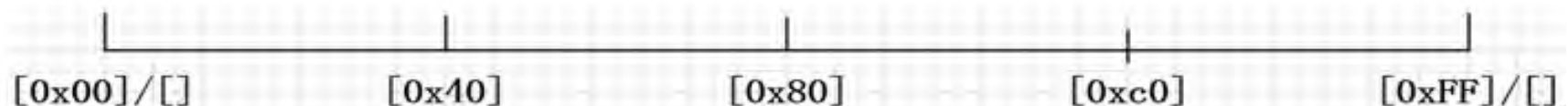
弹性数据库-系统优势



系统架构



弹性数据库- Resharding-KeyRange



Start=`[0x00]`, End=`[0xFF]`: 整个Key Range, 也可以用空值表示, 比如

Start=`[]`, End=`[]`

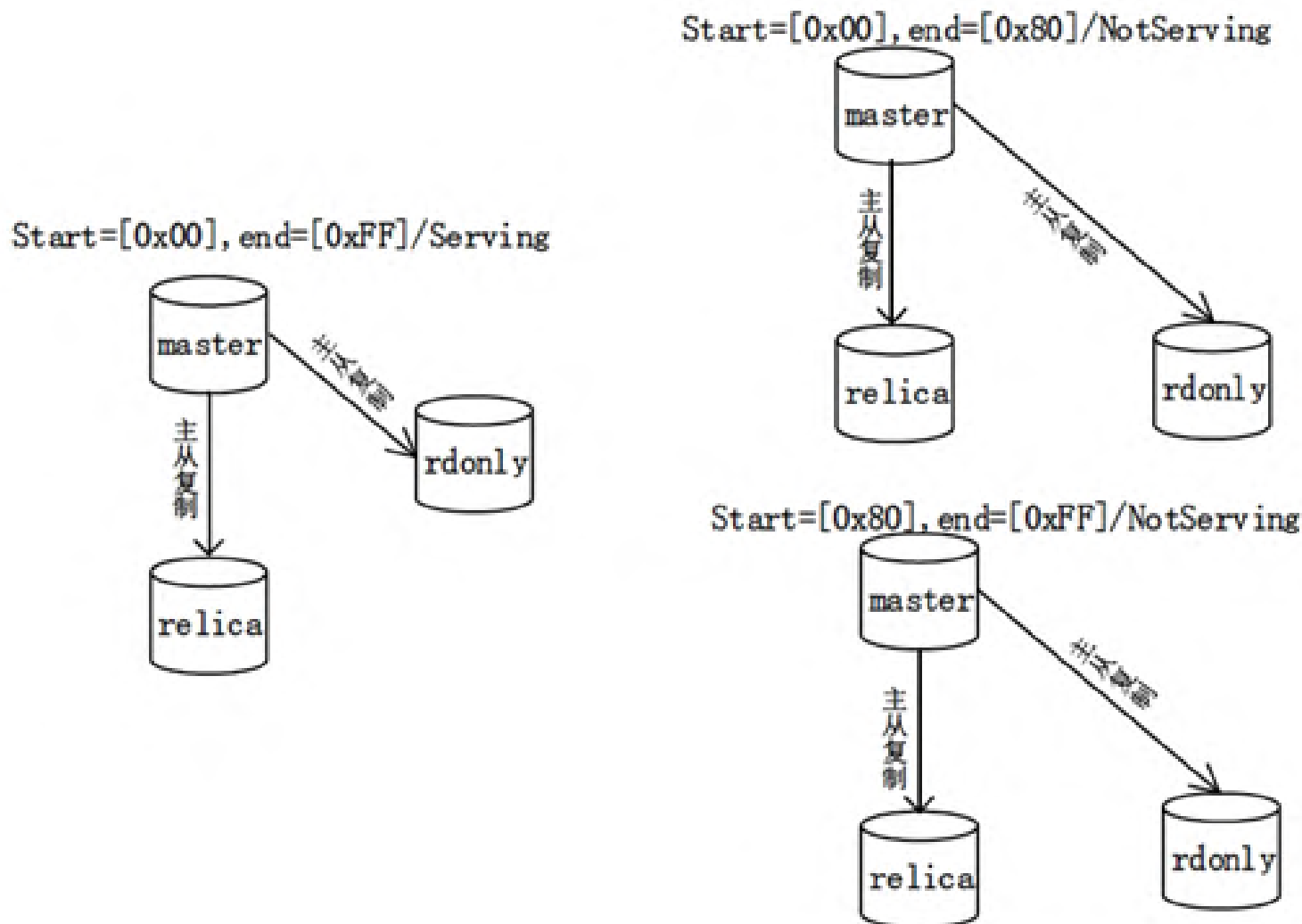
Start=`[0x00]`, End=`[0x80]`: 小于`0x80`的 Key Range, 整个Range的前1/2

Start=`[0x80]`, End=`[0xFF]`: 大于`0x80`的 Key Range, 整个Range的后1/2

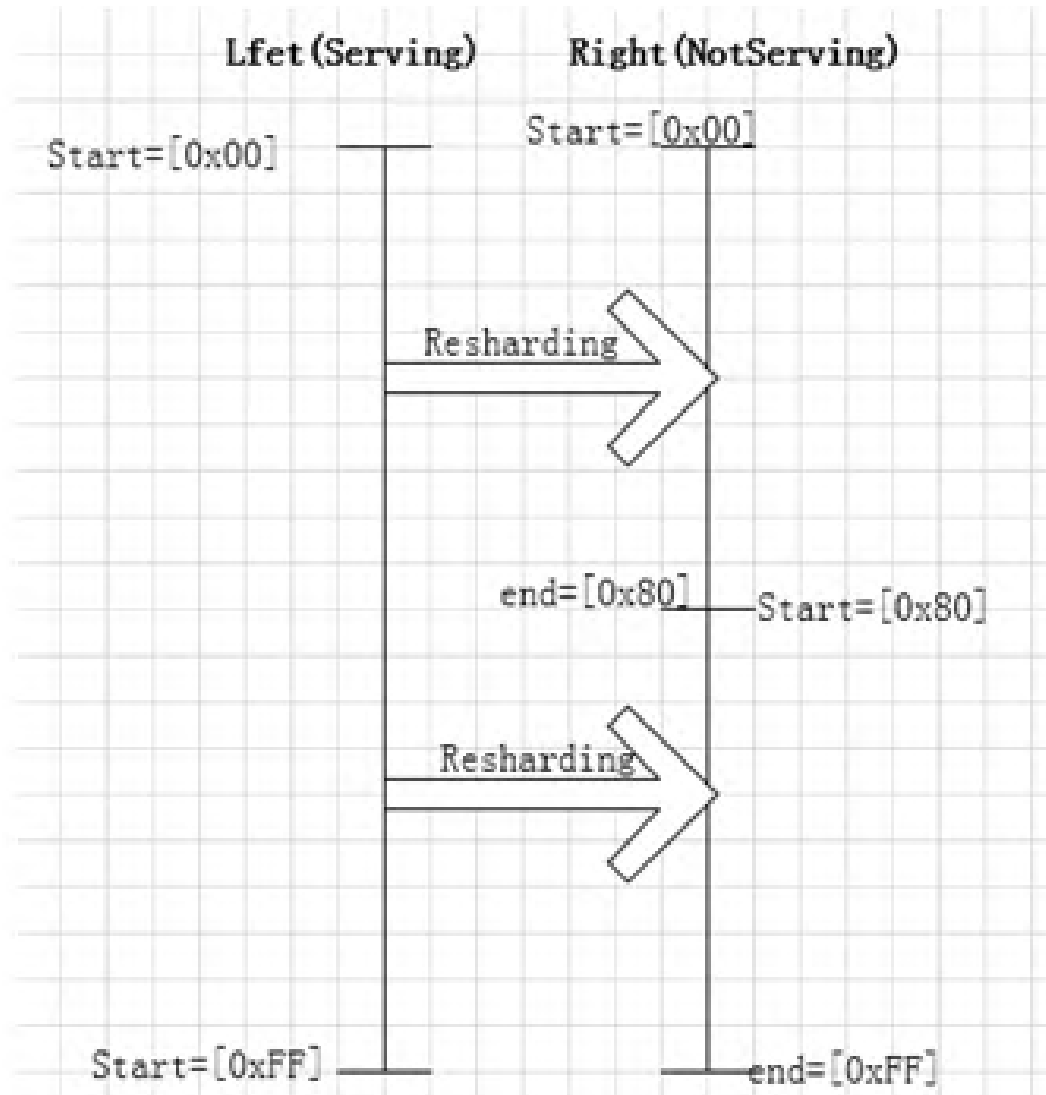
Start=`[0x40]`, End=`[0x80]`: 第二个1/4 Key Range., 整个Range的1/4

弹性数据库- Resharding

启动新的Shard并初始化master

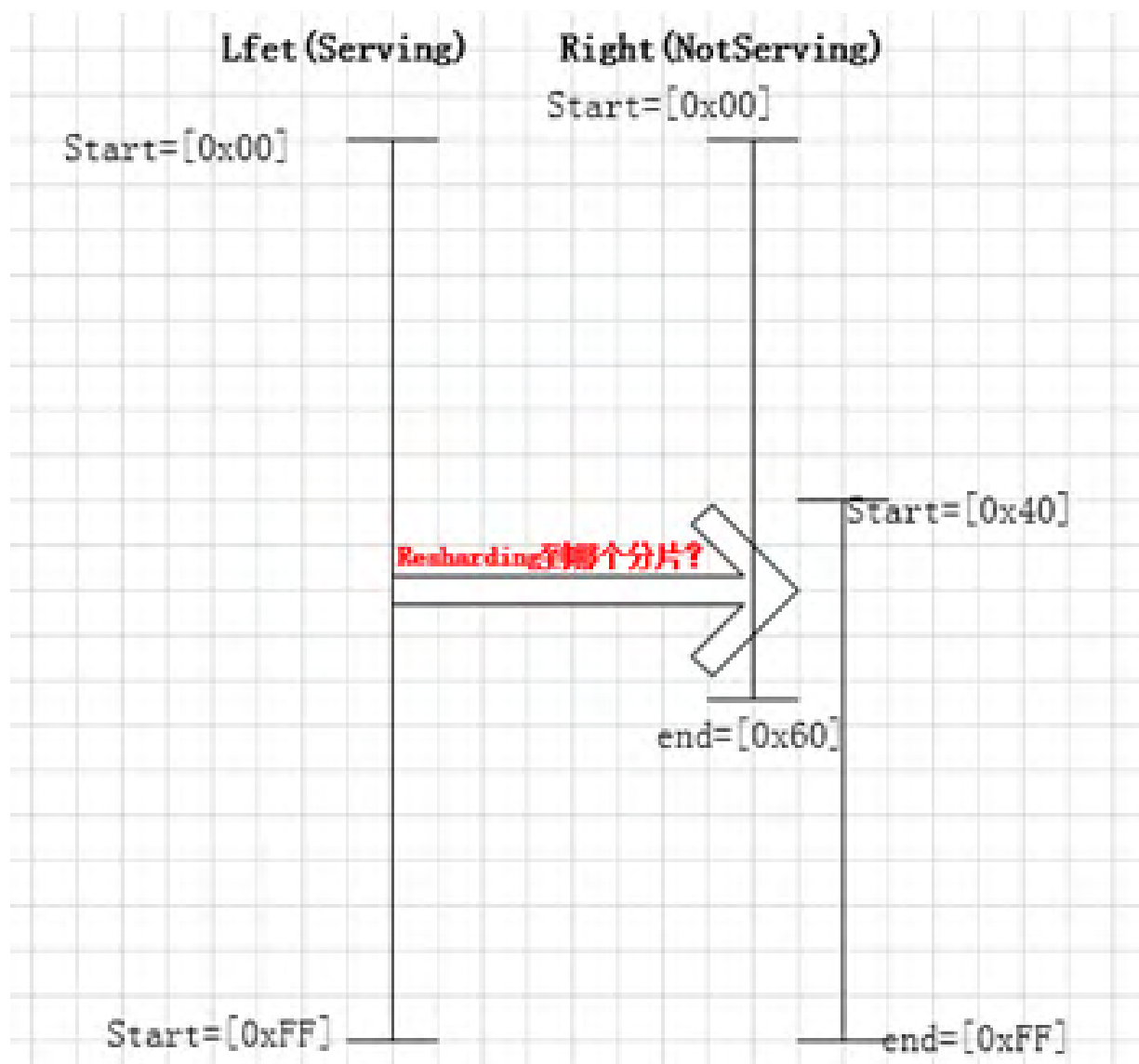


KeyRange检查



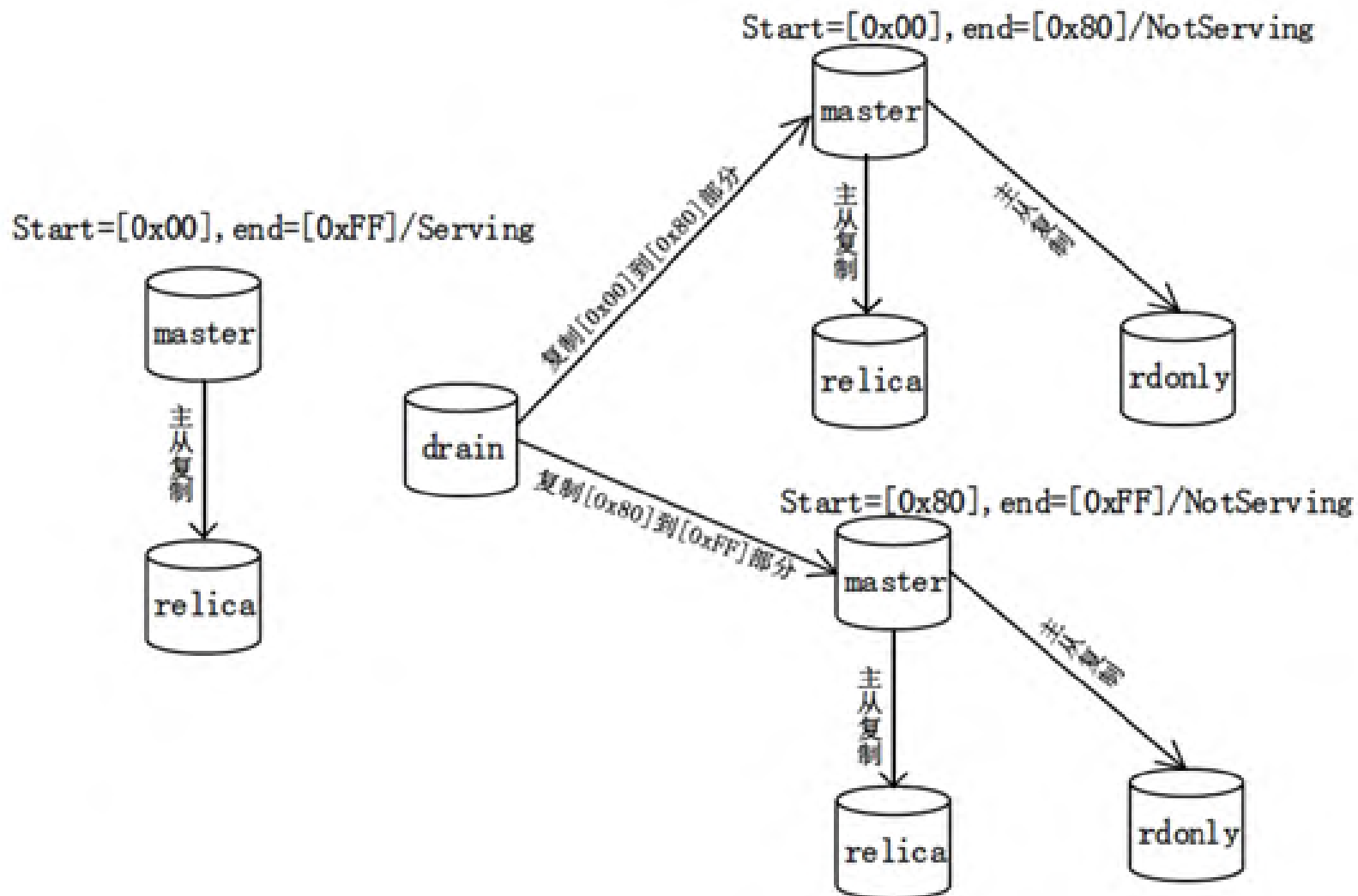
弹性数据库- Resharding

KeyRange检查



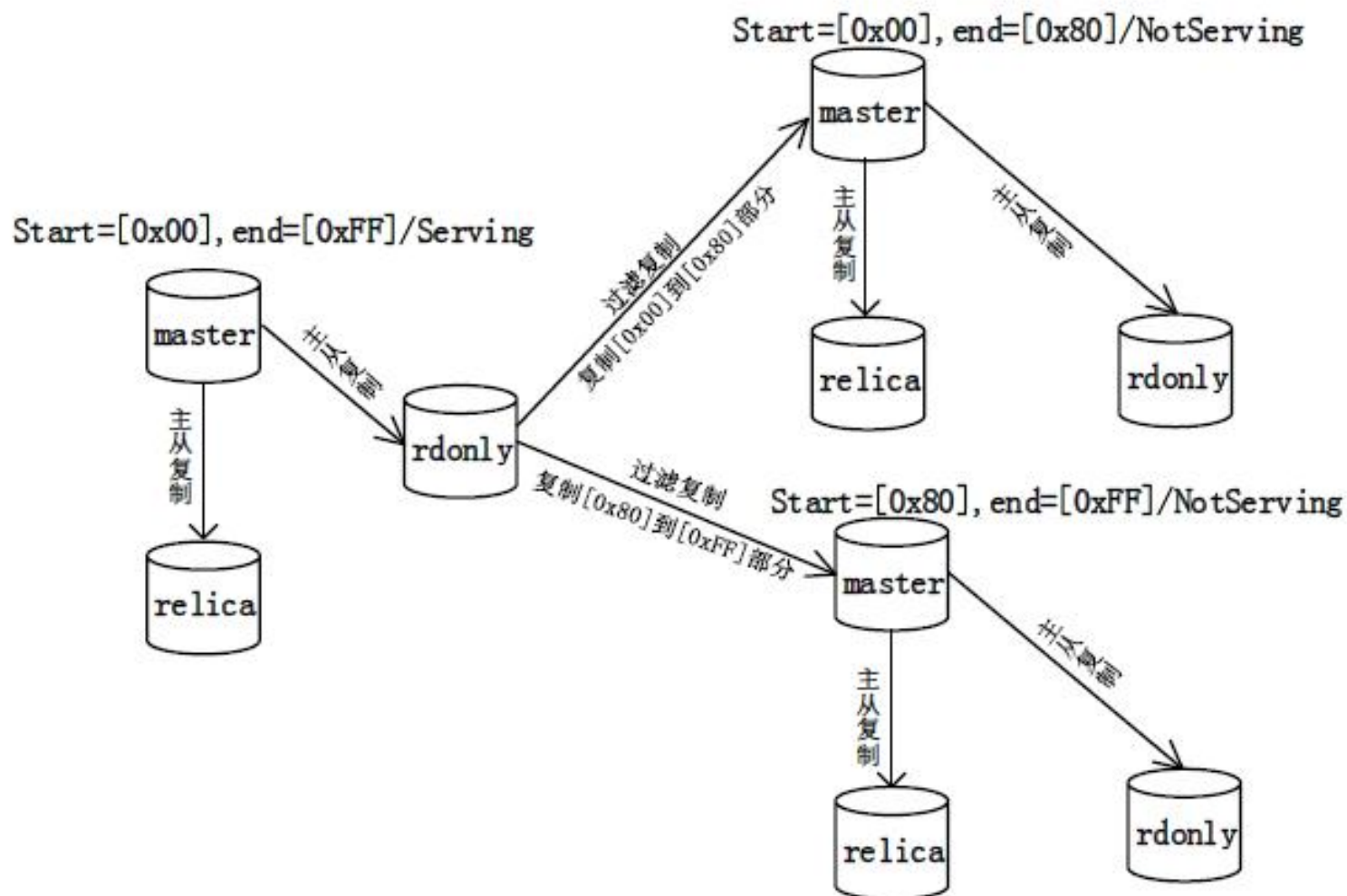
弹性数据库- Resharding

拷贝数据



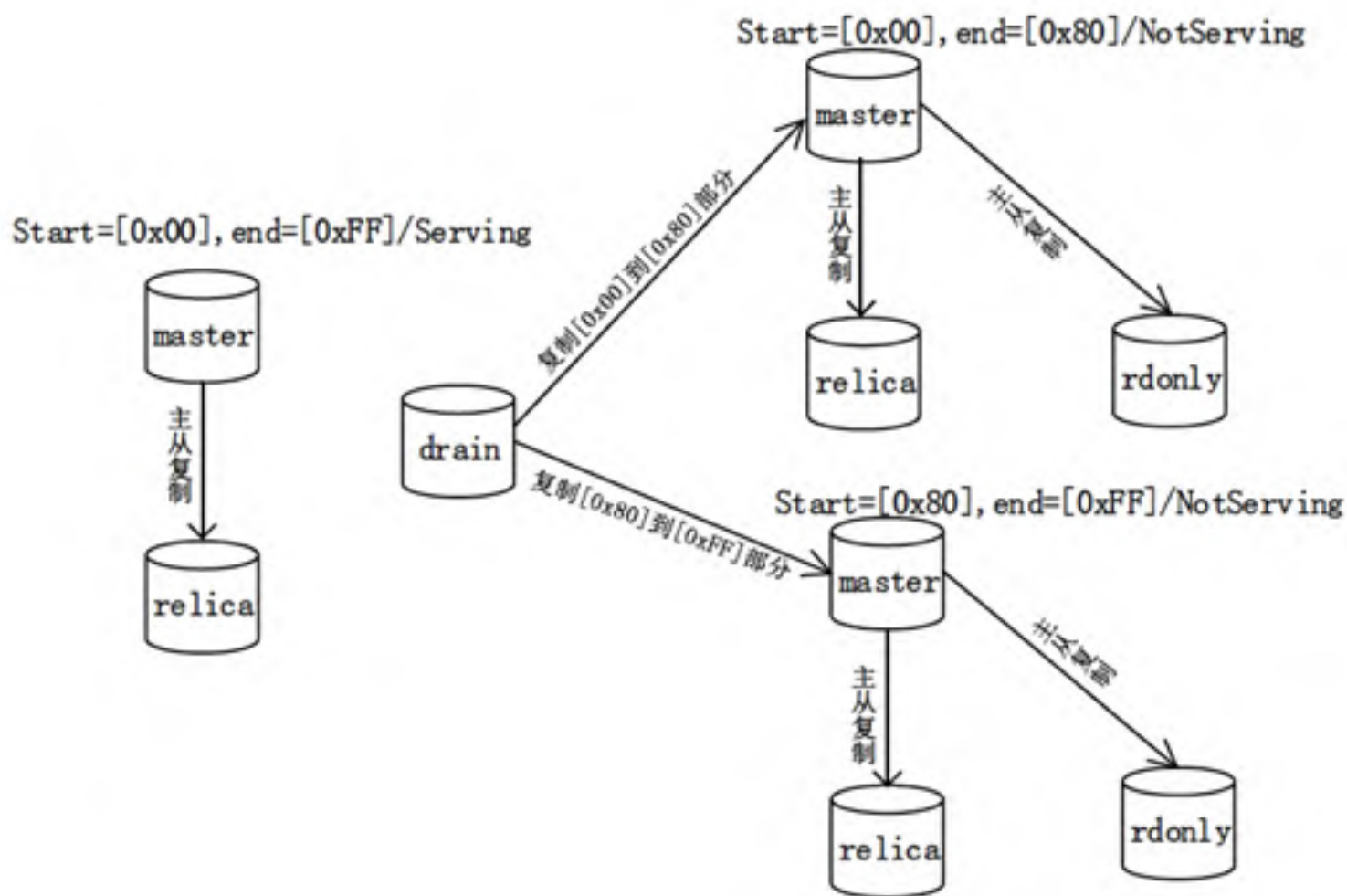
弹性数据库- Resharding

开启过滤复制



弹性数据库- Resharding

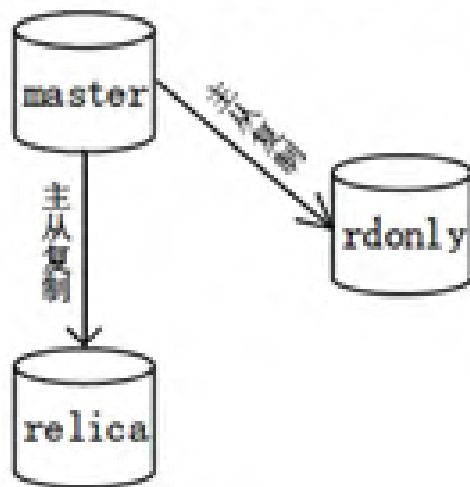
校验数据一致性



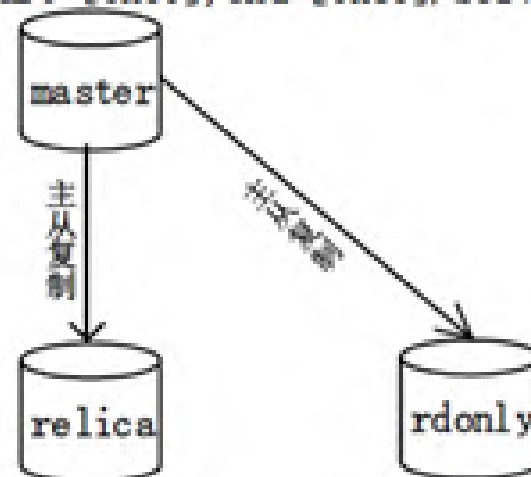
弹性数据库- Resharding

切换到新的Shard、停止过滤复制

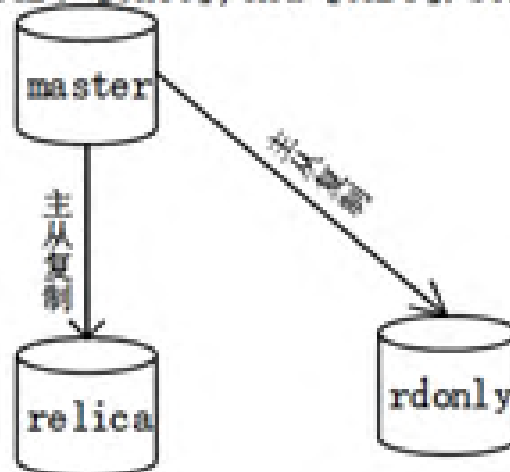
Start=[0x00], end=[0xFF]/NotServing



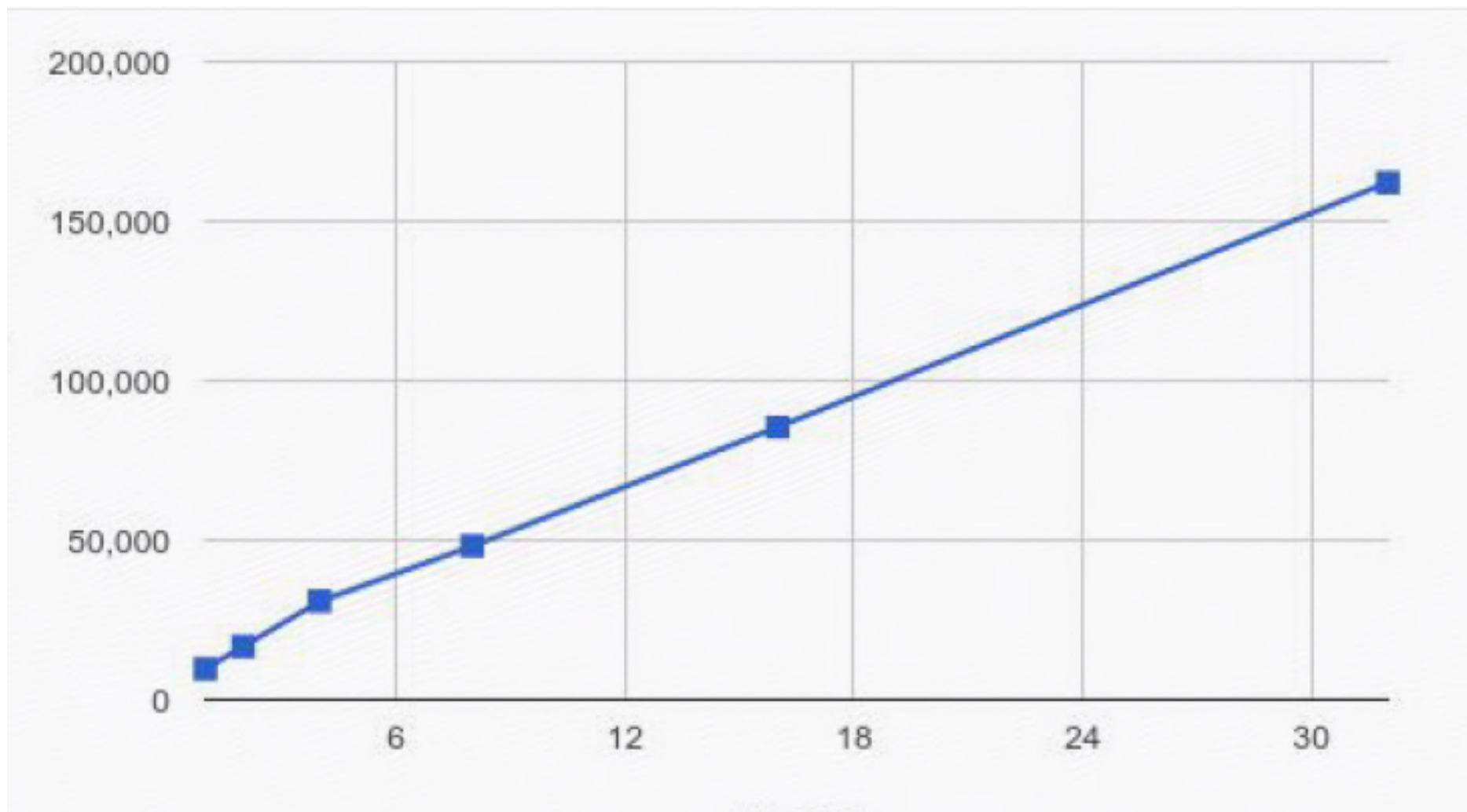
Start=[0x00], end=[0x80]/Serving



Start=[0x80], end=[0xFF]/Serving



弹性数据库- 线性扩展对性能的影响



弹性数据库- 聚合查询

支持SUM、COUNT、AVG、MIN、MAX聚合函数

支持ORDER BY、GROUP BY、单字段、多字段支持

支持LIMIT语法

例子:

```
SELECT DEPT, AVG(SALARY) FROM USER GROUP BY DEPT;
```

```
SELECT * FROM USER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 10, 10;
```

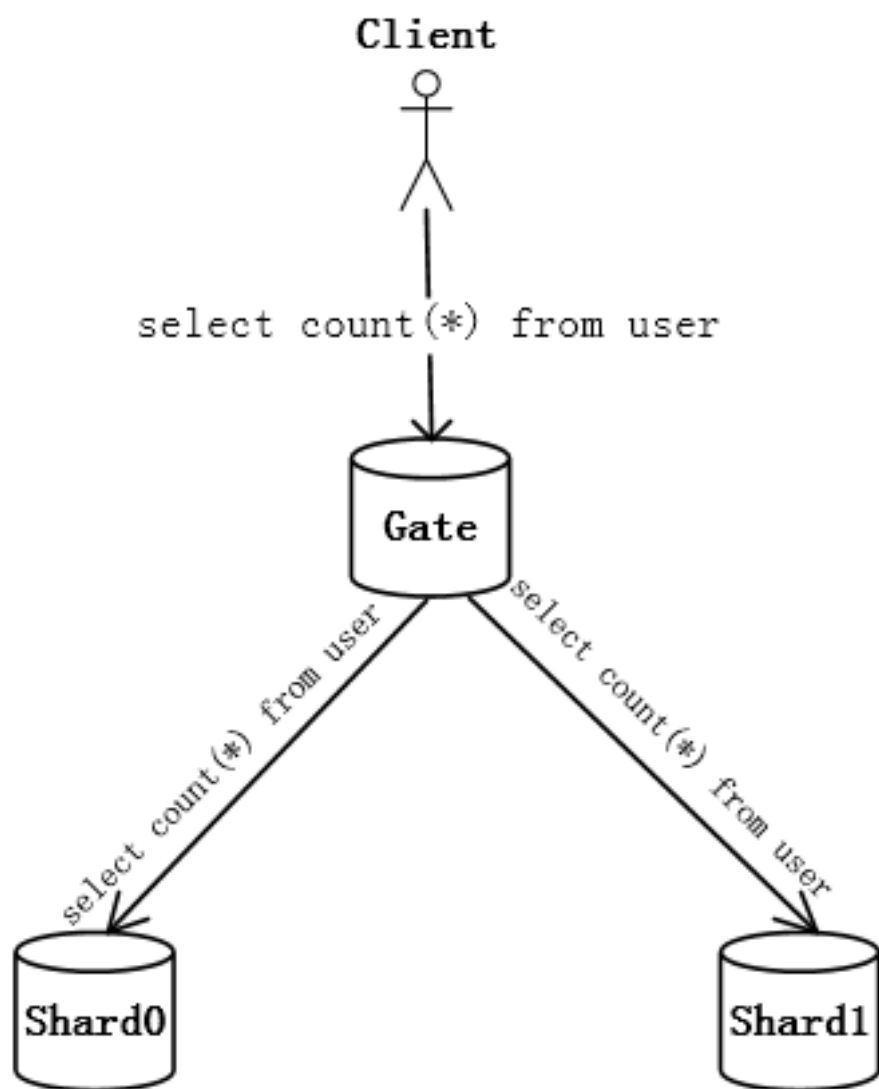
```
SELECT * FROM USER ORDER BY SALARY DESC, AGE ASC LIMIT 10, 10;
```

```
SELECT MAX(SALARY), MIN(SALARY), AVG(SALARY) FROM USER GROUP  
BY DEPT LIMIT 10, 10;
```

```
SELECT MAX(SALARY), MIN(SALARY), AVG(SALARY) FROM USER GROUP  
BY DEPT, SEX LIMIT 10, 10;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM USER;
```

弹性数据库- 聚合查询



弹性数据库- 流式处理

支持流式查询操作，避免占用过多内存

流式的聚合查询OrderBy、GroupBy

```
select * from t order by age;
```

```
[ ] ← shard0: [1, 3, 7, 9, 11, .....]  
      shard1: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, .....]
```

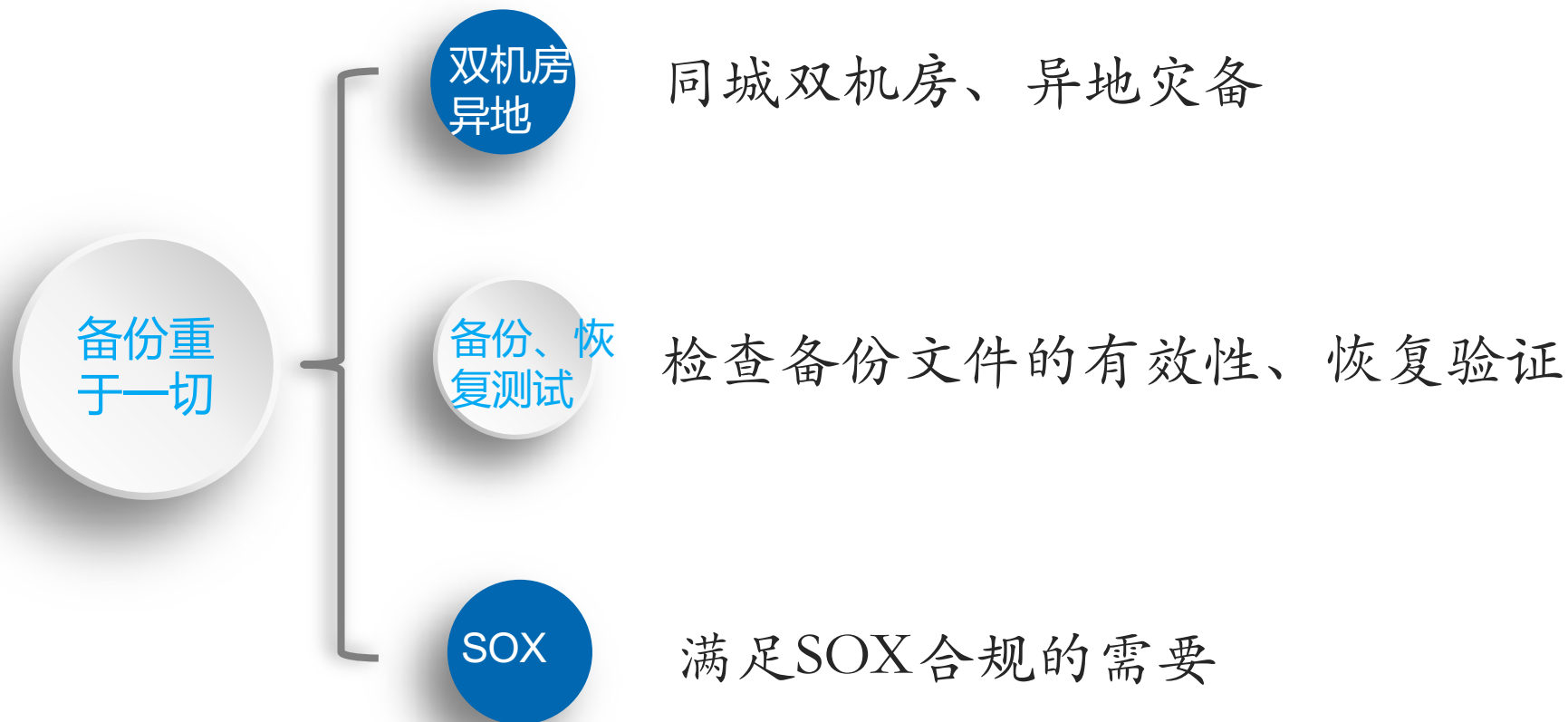
```
[ 1,2,3,4 ] ← shard0: [7, 9, 11, 13, 15, ...]  
              shard1: [6, 8, 10, 12, 14, ...]
```

```
[ 3,4, 6,7 ] ← shard0: [9, 11, 13, 15, EOF]  
              shard1: [8, 10, 12, 14, 16...]
```

弹性数据库- 支持跨Shard Join查询

- `select emp.name, depart.dpname from emp left join depart on emp.depart = depart.dpno;`
- `select emp.name, depart.dpname from emp right join depart on emp.depart = depart.dpno;`
- `select emp.name, depart.dpname from emp inner join depart on emp.depart = depart.dpno;`
- `select emp.name, depart.dpname, emp.depart, depart.dpno from emp left join depart on emp.depart = depart.dpno where emp.depart > 10;`

备份恢复





谢谢！

戴东东

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