

# 以Drupal打造高流量傳媒網站



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# 大綱

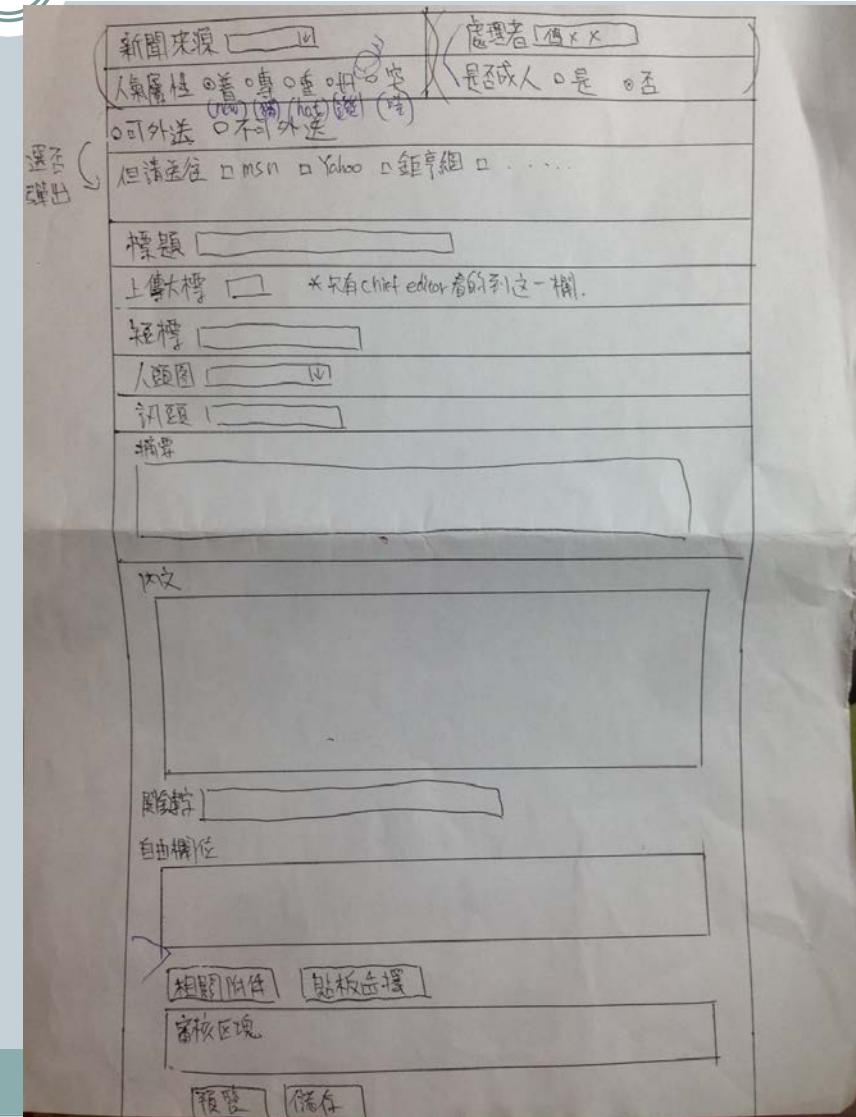


- 需求分析與資料結構
- 系統架構與效能
- 上線後的危機處理

# 需求分析與資料結構

# 需求分析耗時兩個月

- 用html, ppt?
- 用各種Wireframe工具？
- 用畫的最快！
- 使用者習慣很重要！



# 資料的關聯



- 新聞<->新聞(entity reference, tag)
- 新聞<->圖片 (relation)
- 圖片 <-> 圖片 (tag)
- 新聞<->tag(relation : 做版面的分類)

# 如何建立關連性



- Module: relation. 雙向連結、關連上可新增欄位。

The screenshot shows the 'relation' module configuration interface. At the top, there are two vertical lists of field names:

- Left list: Basic page, Collection, Feed item, News (selected), NewsFeed, RSS CNYES, RSS FEED, match, team, wall topic, 內容來源, 媒體.
- Right list: Basic page, Collection, Feed item, News (selected), NewsFeed, RSS CNYES, RSS FEED, match, team, wall topic, 內容來源, 媒體.

Below these lists is a table with the following data:

標籤	機器可讀名稱	欄位類型
⊕ endpoints	endpoints	Relation endpoint
⊕ 圖說	field_rel_description	文字
⊕ 關鍵字	field_free_tags	分類項目引用
⊕ Ra值	field_rel_weight	正整數
⊕ 發佈狀態	field_release_status	布林值
⊕ 發佈時間	field_release_date	正整數

# 如何分辨重要性



- Module: Radioactivity

**Half life \***

Determines the decay rate of the radioactivity. For example, if the decay rate is 3600 (one hour), it will take 24 hours to decay by half. If the decay rate is 1000, it will take two hours, and so on. The default is 6 hours.

Half life: 24 h 0 m 0 s

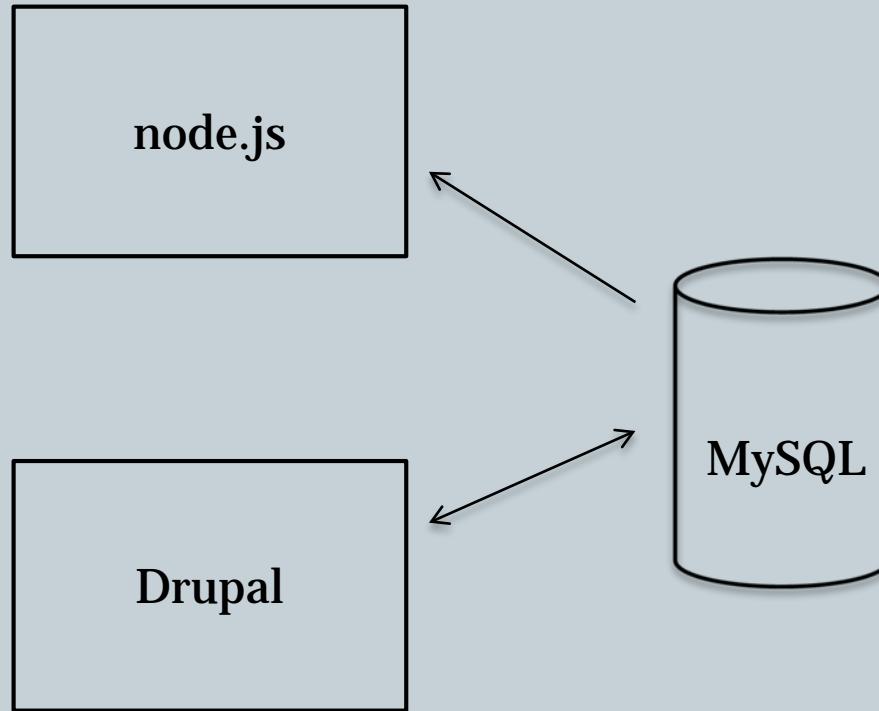
Incident: +10%

# 系統架構與效能

# 前後分工



- 時程縮短一半，效能增加一倍。



# MongoDB



- 再見rules
- 再見views
- EFQ (entity field query, EntityFieldQuery Views Backend)
- 模組...重寫
- 白宮怎麼說：<https://www.drupal.org/project/petitions>

## Move from MongoDB to MySQL

The current release depends on MongoDB. When we first created the application, we wanted to make sure we had a highly scalable application and database to meet our anticipated performance needs under high loads. We have been running MongoDB in production for over a year, but we have decided that the performance benefits it provides are outweighed by the complexity of trying to extend Drupal features backed by MongoDB.

# EFQ (entity field query)



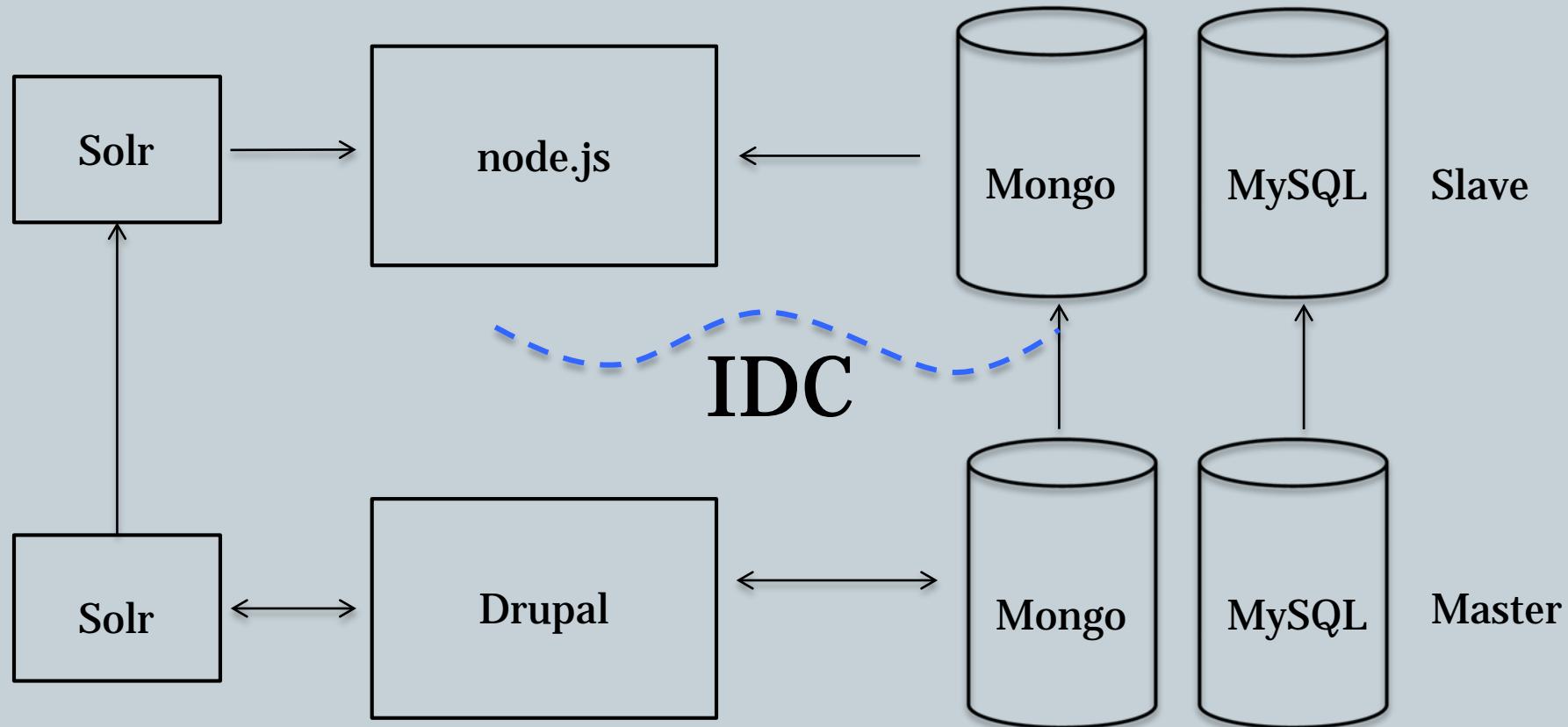
```
$query = new EntityFieldQuery();
$query->entityCondition('entity_type', 'node');
$query->entityCondition('bundle', 'news');
$query->propertyCondition('title', '');
$query->propertyCondition('uid', 123);
$result = $query->execute();

$uids = array_keys($result['node']);
```

# 上雲端下機房



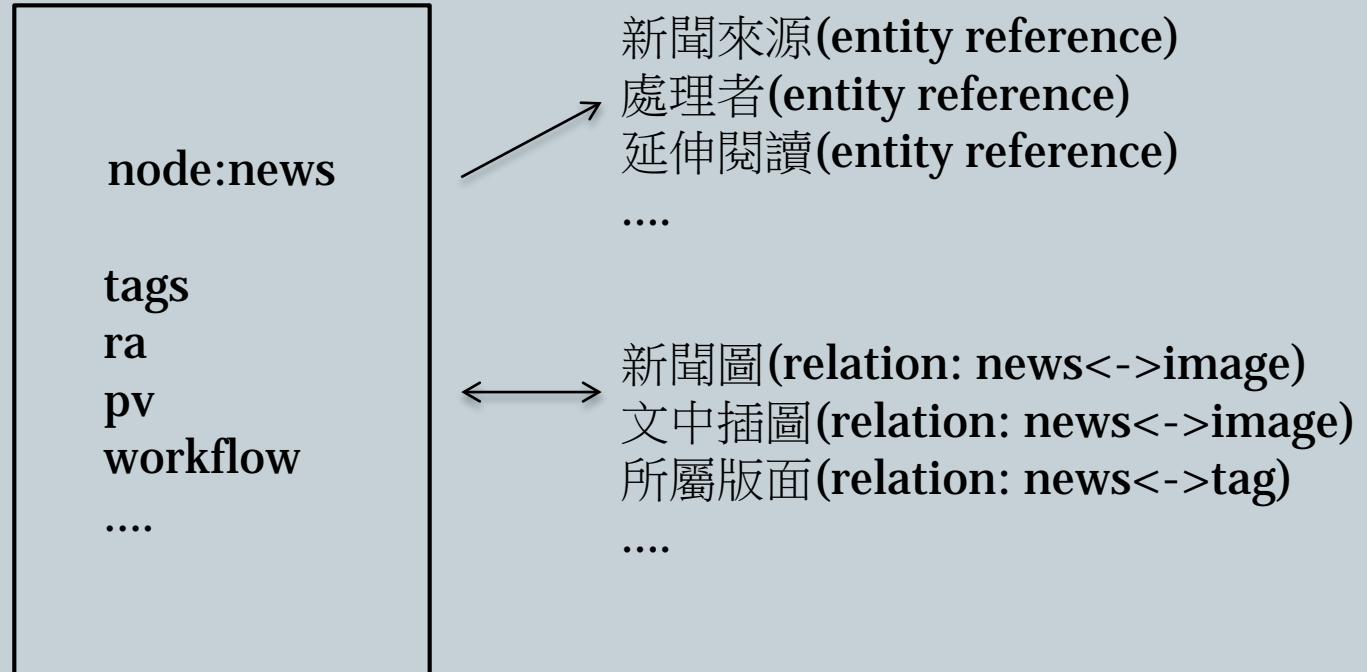
## AWS



# Migrate



- Migrate module? Rest api?...還是自己寫api



上線後…

# 神奇的每天下午茶20分鐘



// Optimize the index (by default once a day).

```
$optimize_interval = variable_get('apachesolr_optimize_interval', 60 * 60 * 24);
$time = REQUEST_TIME;

if ($optimize_interval && ($time - $last > $optimize_interval)) {
    $solr->optimize(FALSE, FALSE);
    apachesolr_environment_variable_set($env_id, 'apachesolr_last_optimize', $time);
    apachesolr_set_last_index_updated($env_id, $time);
}
```

# Revision是救世主



```
$current = node_load($nid,null,true);
```

```
$vid = $current->vid;
```

```
$rev = node_load($nid, $vid,true);
```

```
node_save($rev);
```

# 我們學到



- 使用者習慣才是老大(面對面溝通，別靠會議)
- 分段開發，分段驗證
- 資料結構的複雜度，與效能必須取得平衡
- 任何的難題碰到**堅持到底**的工程師都會瓦解