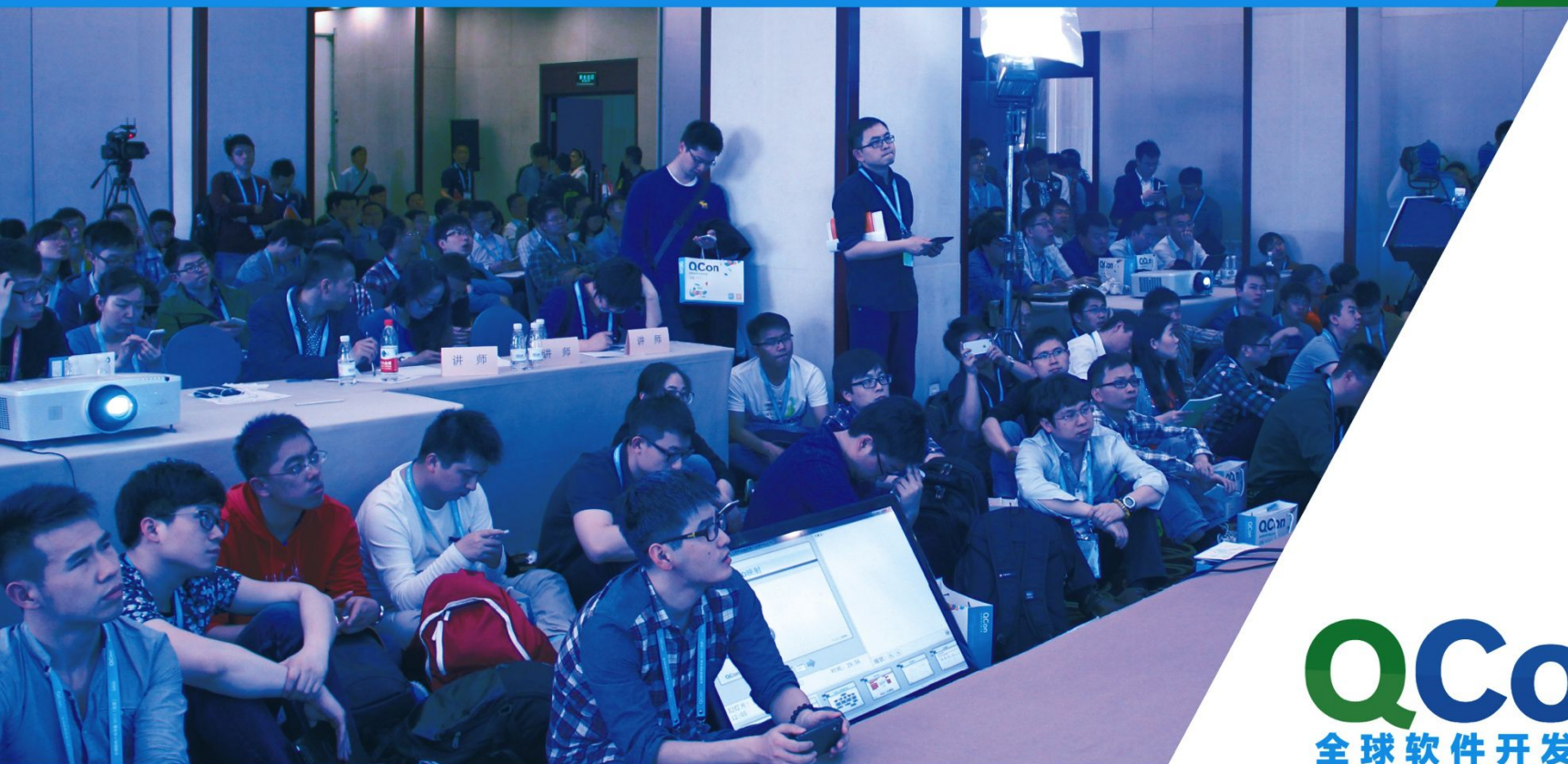


QCon全球软件开发大会

International Software Development Conference



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全球软件开发大会

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专注中高端技术人员
的社区媒体

EGO NETWORKS

EXTRA GEEKS' ORGANIZATION
高端技术人员
学习型社交网络

StuQ

实践驱动的IT职业
学习和服务平台



促进软件开发领域知识与创新的传播



实践第一 案例为主

时间：2015年12月18-19日 / 地点：北京·国际会议中心

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ArchSummit北京二维码



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2016年04月21日-23日



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深解容器云平台：趋势，架构与实践

今日话题

- 概览：容器与云计算
- 容器在云里怎么用？
- 云平台该为容器做些什么？
- 案例：灵雀云架构与实践

先容器时代云计算状况



Infrastructure-as-a-Service

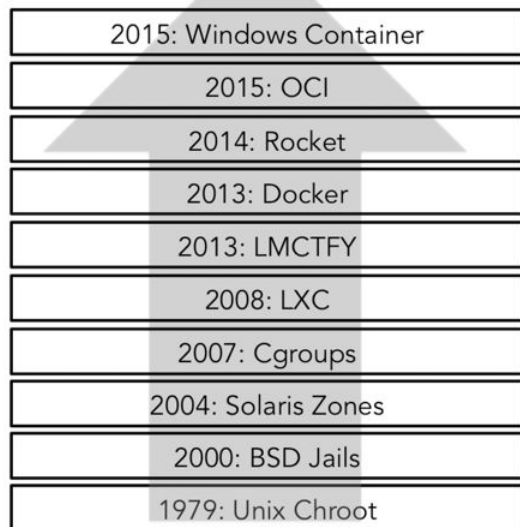
没有将开发者从繁重的运维工作中解放出来



Platform-as-a-Service

对应用限制过多，无法为开发者广泛接受

容器

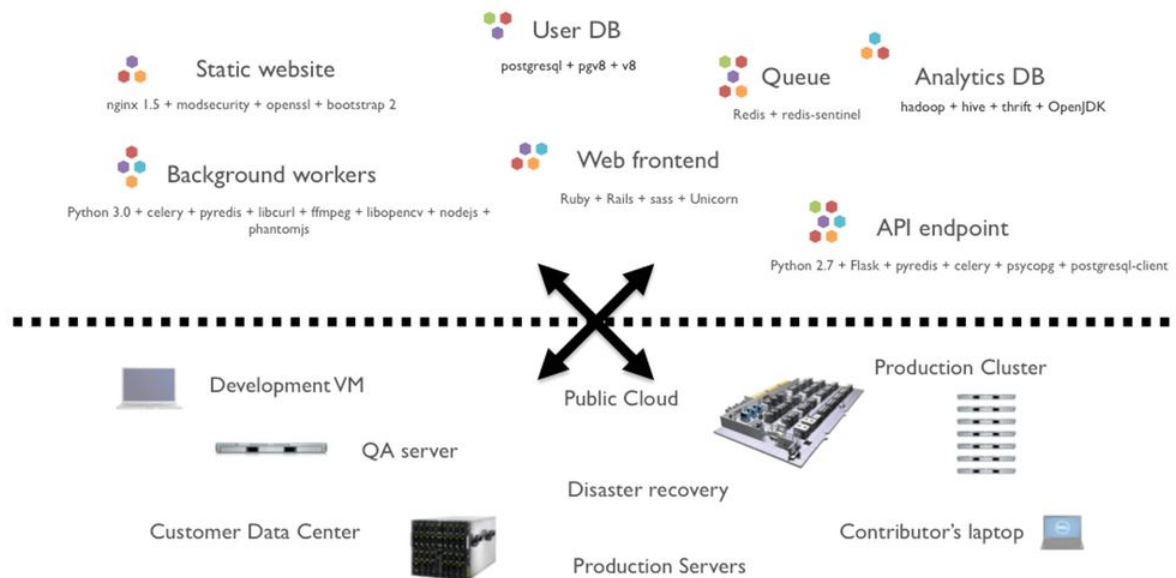


2015: Windows Container
2015: OCI
2014: Rocket
2013: Docker
2013: LMCTFY
2008: LXC
2007: Cgroups
2004: Solaris Zones
2000: BSD Jails
1979: Unix Chroot

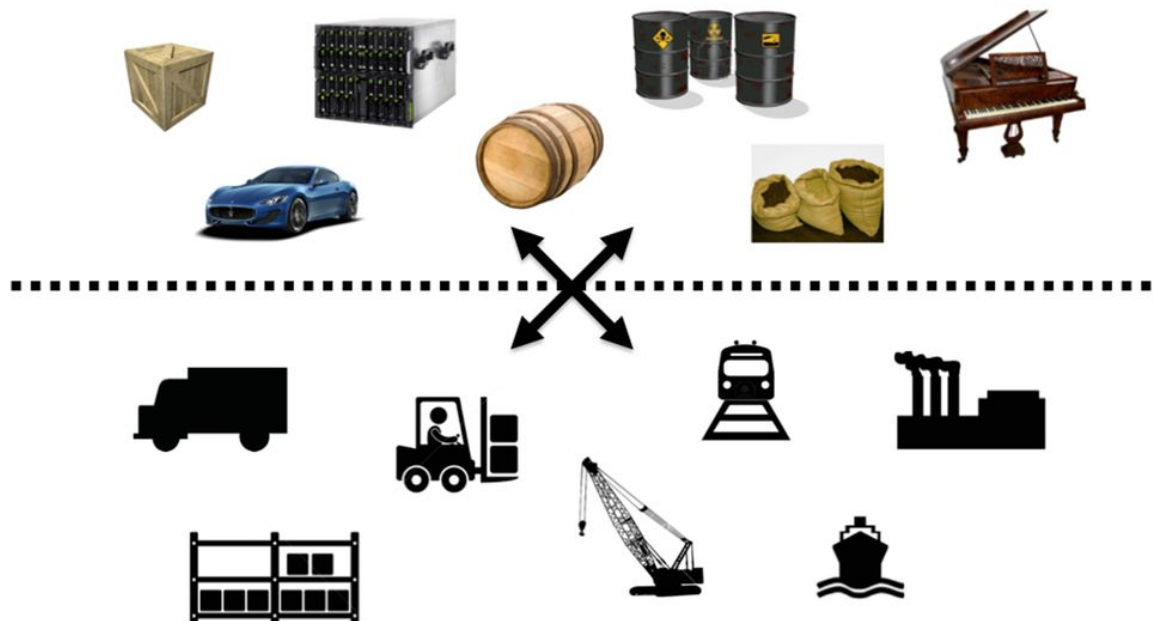
“容器简史”

- 操作系统虚拟化
- 命名空间
- 资源隔离
- 轻量级（启动、迁移、扩展）

应用交付面临的挑战



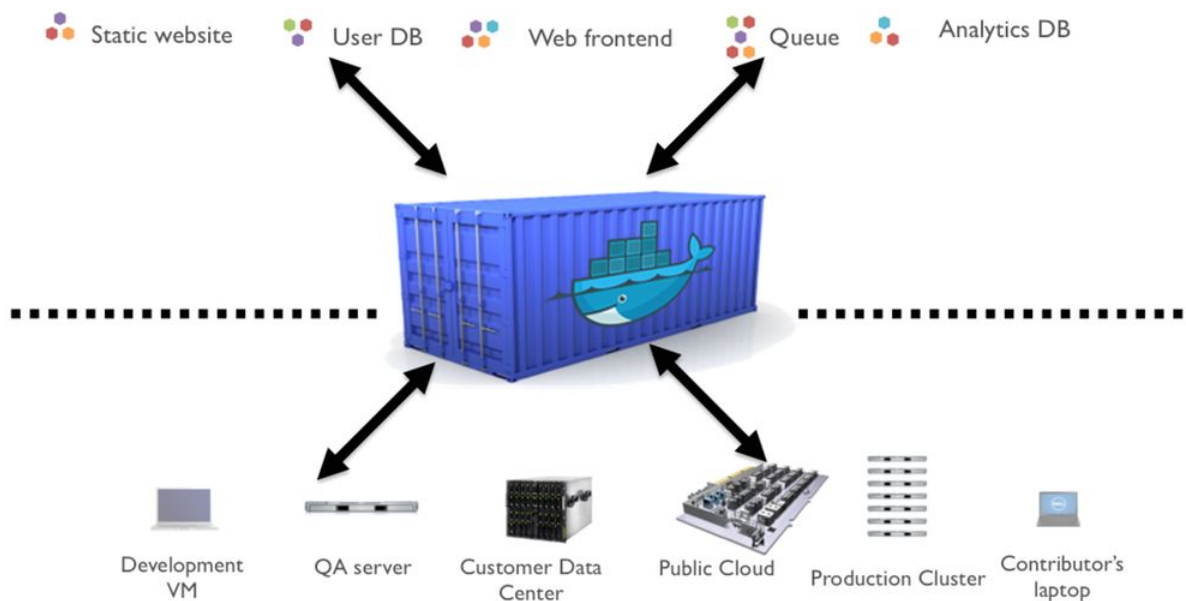
这个情形似曾相识



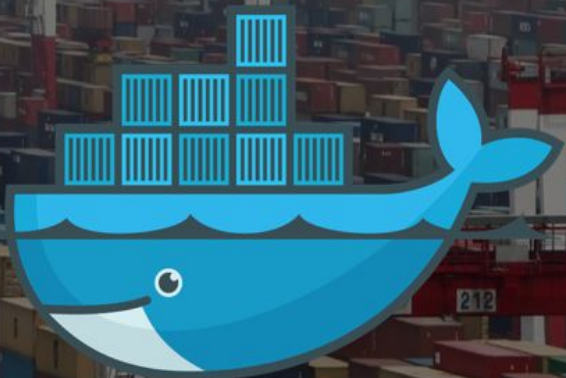
解决方案：集装箱



Docker: 应用交付的“集装箱”



从容器到“集装箱”



docker

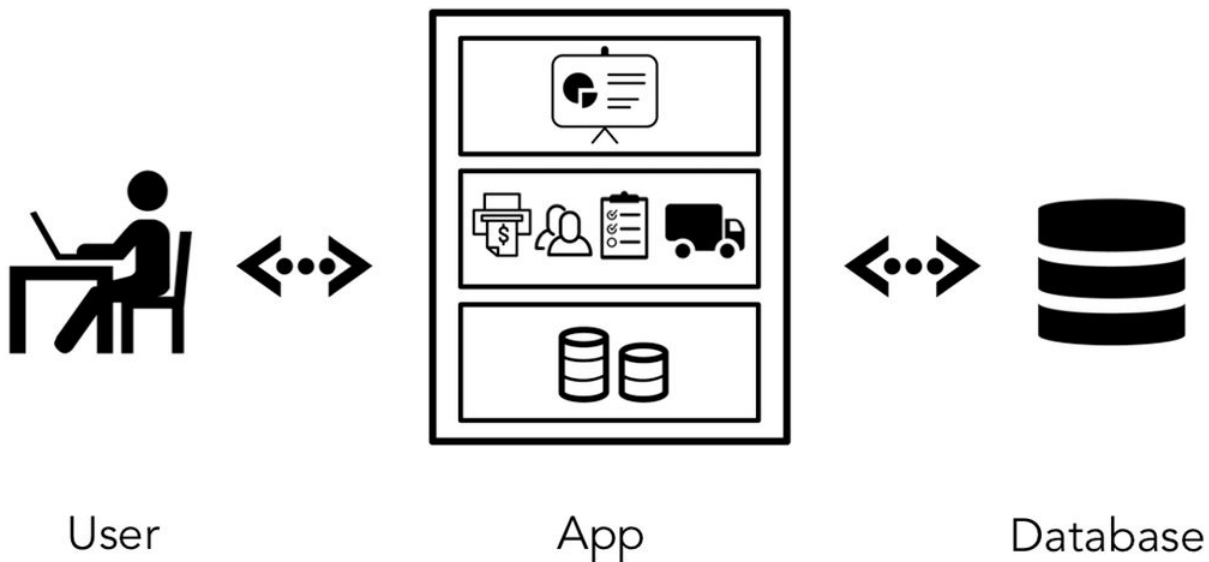
- 容器 + 镜像
- 体验良好的工具
- 充满活力的社区 + 繁荣的生态圈
- 全新应用交付标准

容器在云里怎么用？

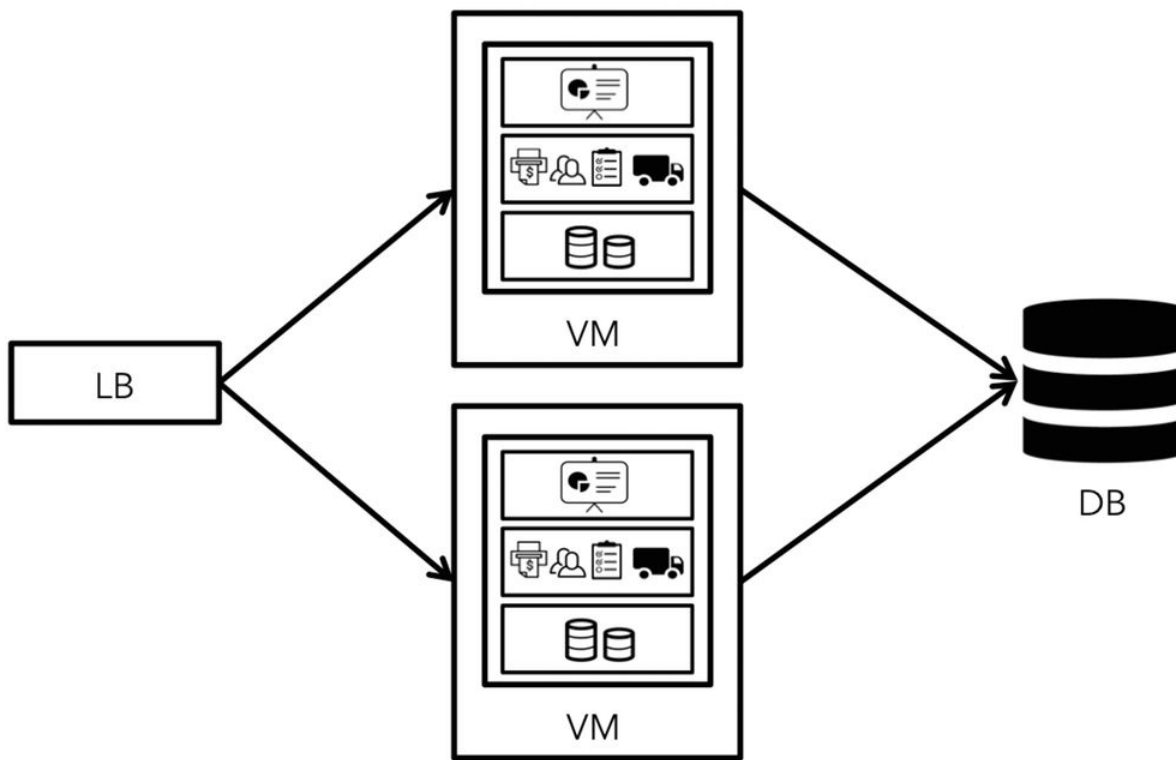
202880

1

以一个互联网应用为例



云环境部署架构

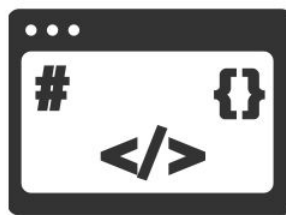


应用开发周期



架构设计

Multi-layered architecture



开发

Python + Django



构建

Jenkins

应用开发周期



测试

UT + Selenium



部署

Ansible



运维

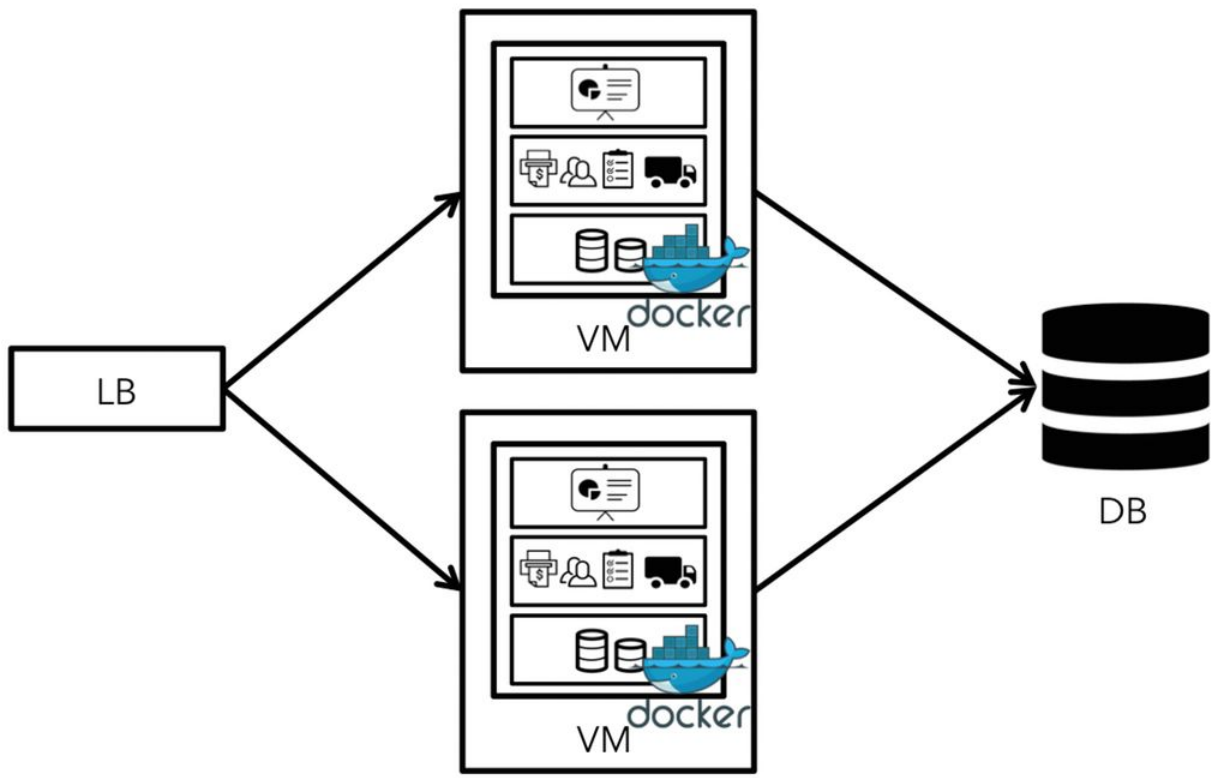
Virtualized infrastructure + app



Docker as the application package

Containerized CI/CD pipelines

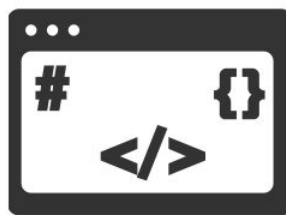
容器化服务部署架构



应用开发周期 - 容器化



架构设计
No impact



开发
+Dockerfile



构建
\$ docker build

应用开发周期 - 容器化



测试

Consistent environments



部署

Repeatable deployments



运维

Immutable infrastructure

“单块”架构

- 在物理部署层面是一个“单块”
- 以一个整体编译、打包、部署、运维
- E.g. Java WAR, Rails or Node.js directory

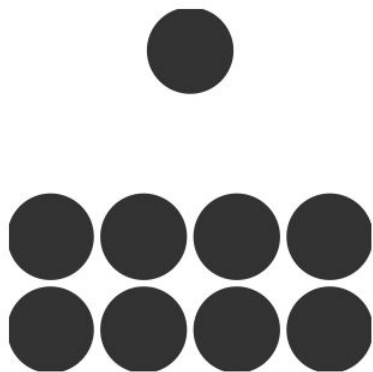
微服务架构

“ In short, the microservice architectural style is an approach to developing a single application as a suite of small services, each running in its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API. These services are built around business capabilities and independently deployable by fully automated deployment machinery. There is a bare minimum of centralized management of these services, which may be written in different programming languages and use different data storage technologies. ”

Martin Fowler



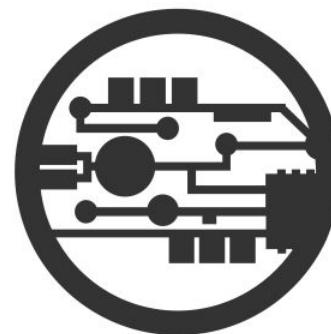
微服务架构优势



Independence

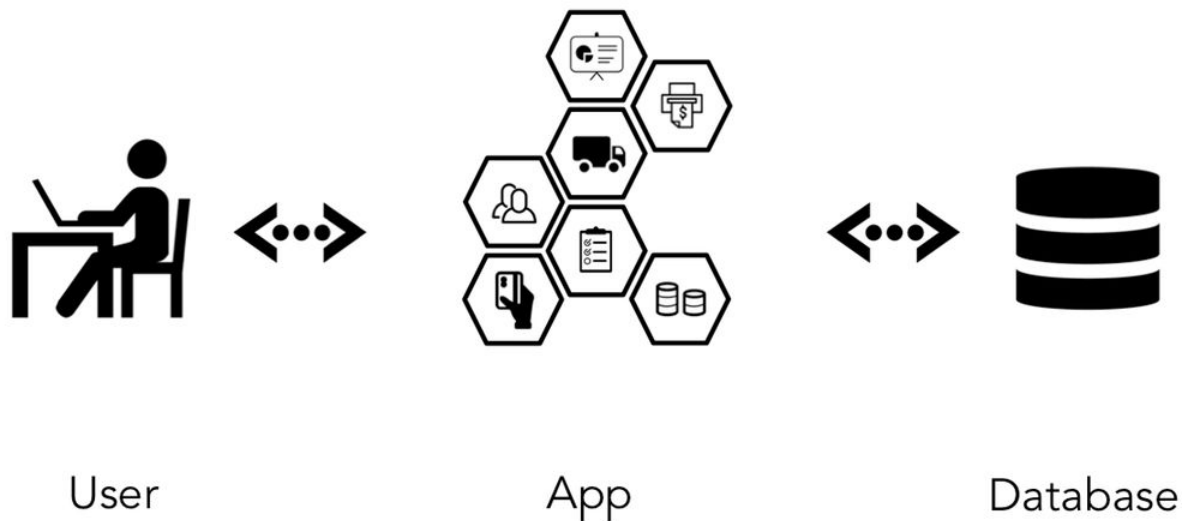


Agility

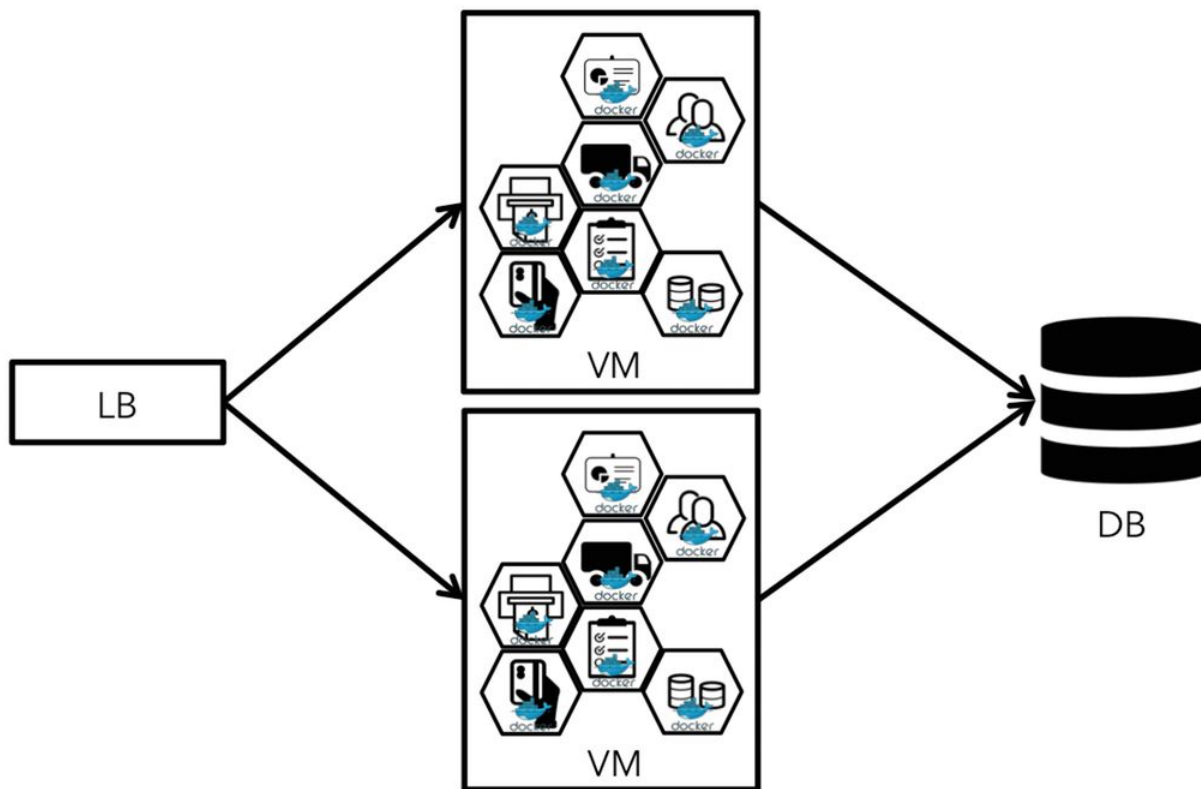


Technology Adoption

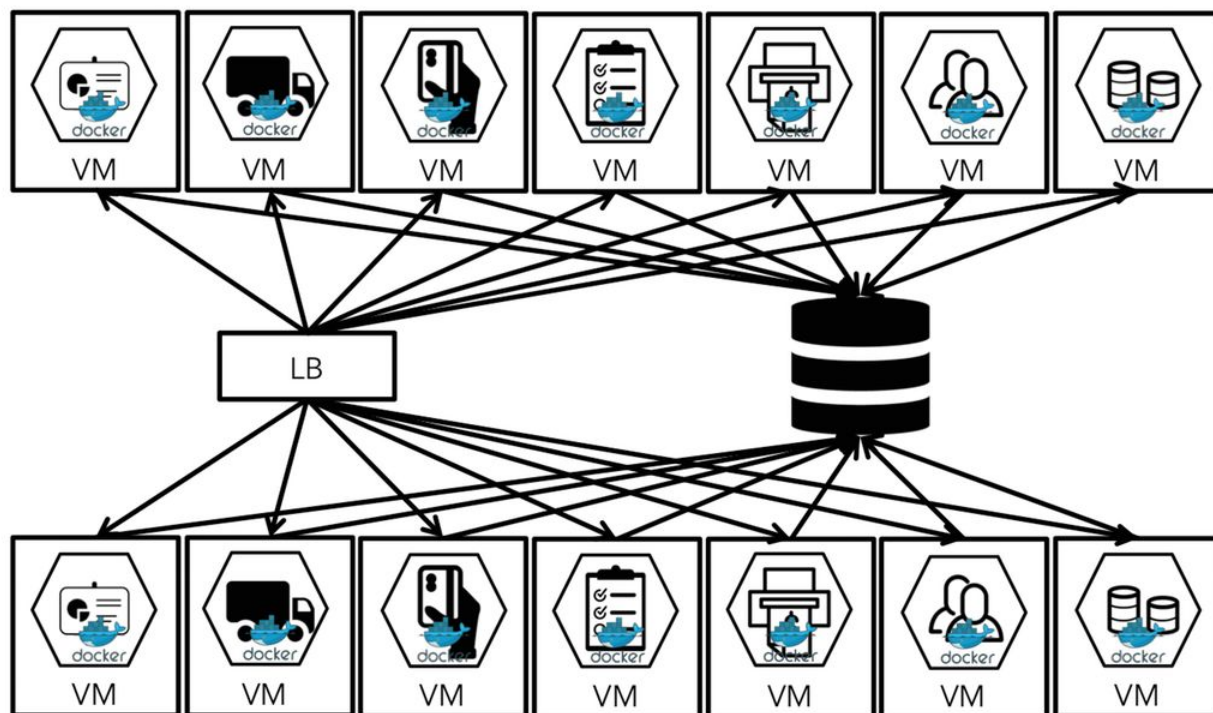
微服务架构下的应用



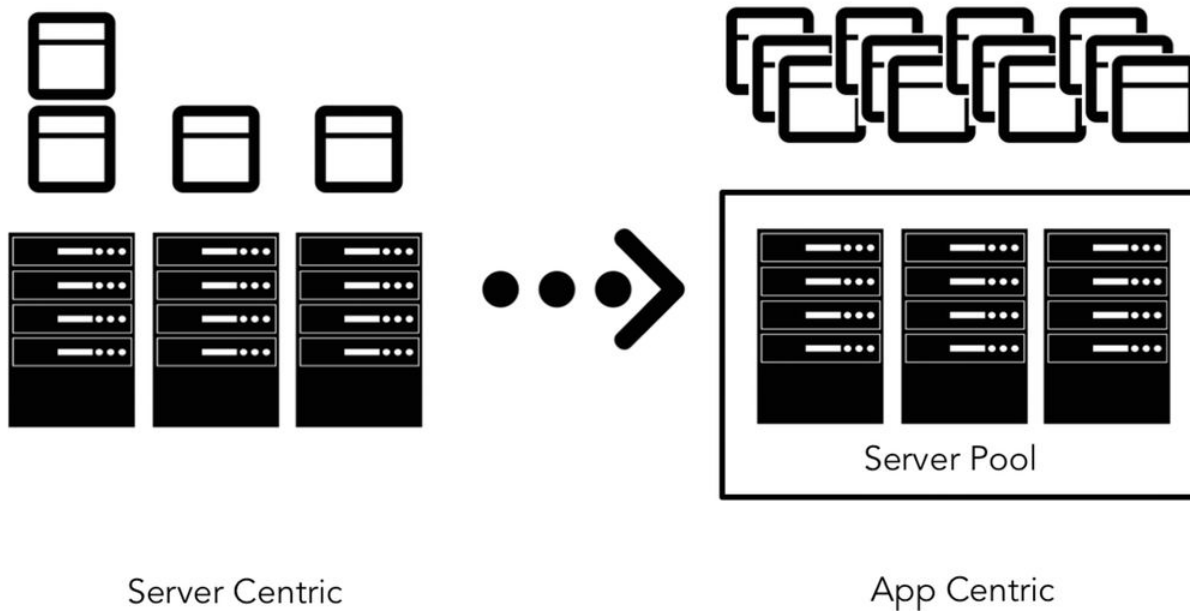
微服务如何部署?



或者?



“应用为本”理念





Container Orchestration

Distributed applications made simpler

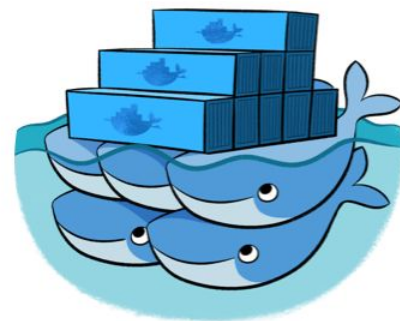
常用解决方案



Apache Mesos

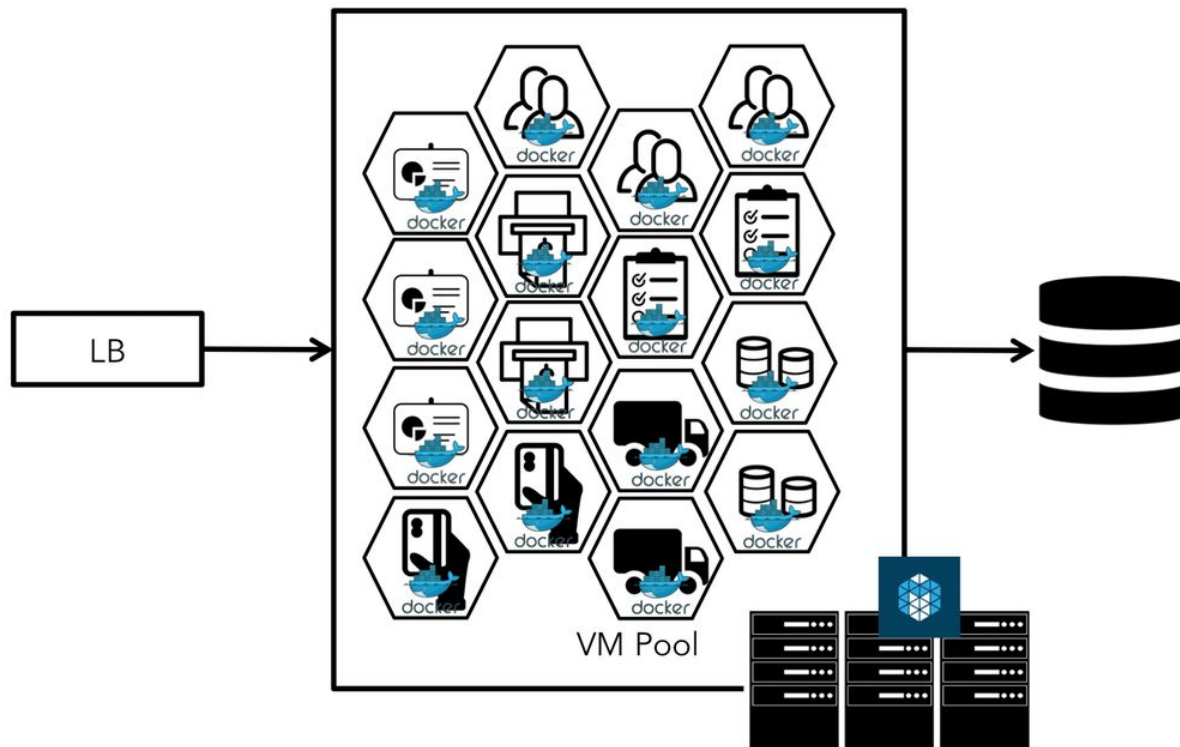


Kubernetes



Docker Orchestration

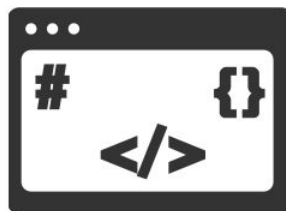
容器化微服务部署架构



应用开发周期 – 容器化微服务



架构设计
Microservices



开发
Agile, polyglot



构建
Each service independently
packaged as a Docker image

应用开发周期 – 容器化微服务



测试

Independently testable



部署

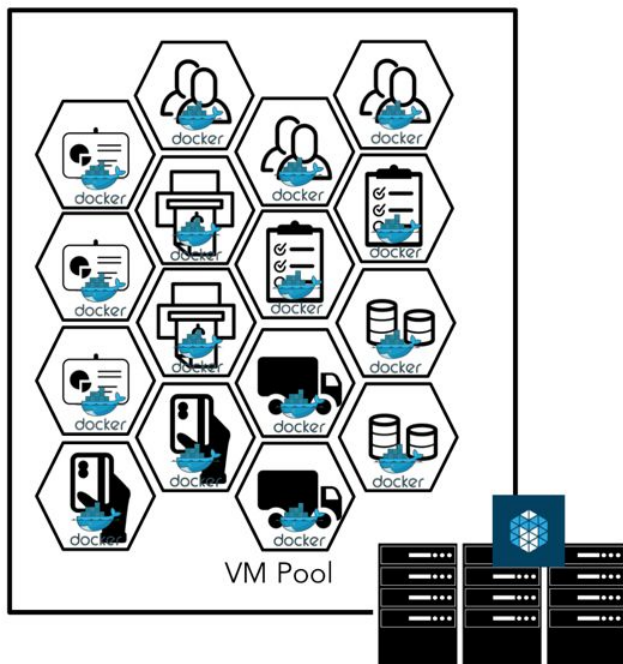
Independently deployable



运维

Virtual infrastructure +
orchestration system + app

新的问题



- 服务发现?
- 跨主机连接?
- 负载均衡?
- 存储?
- 集群管理系统运维?



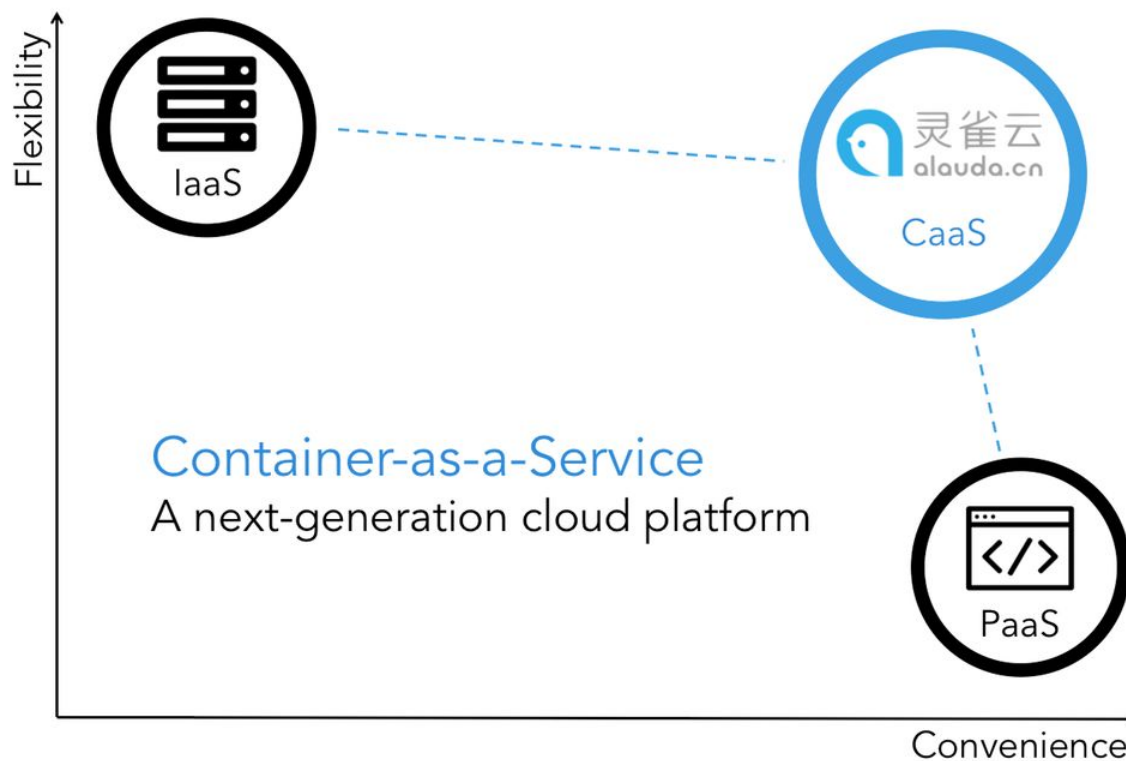
云平台该为容器做些什么？



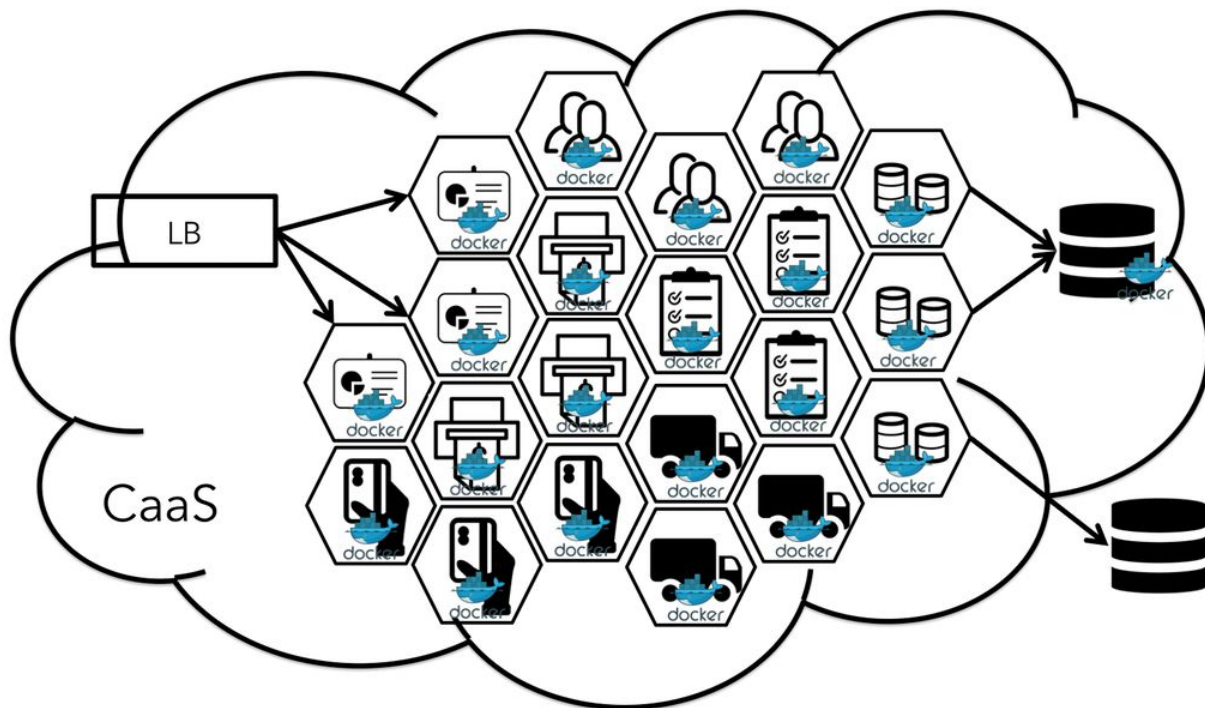
Container-as-a-Service

A platform to manage it all

容器云平台



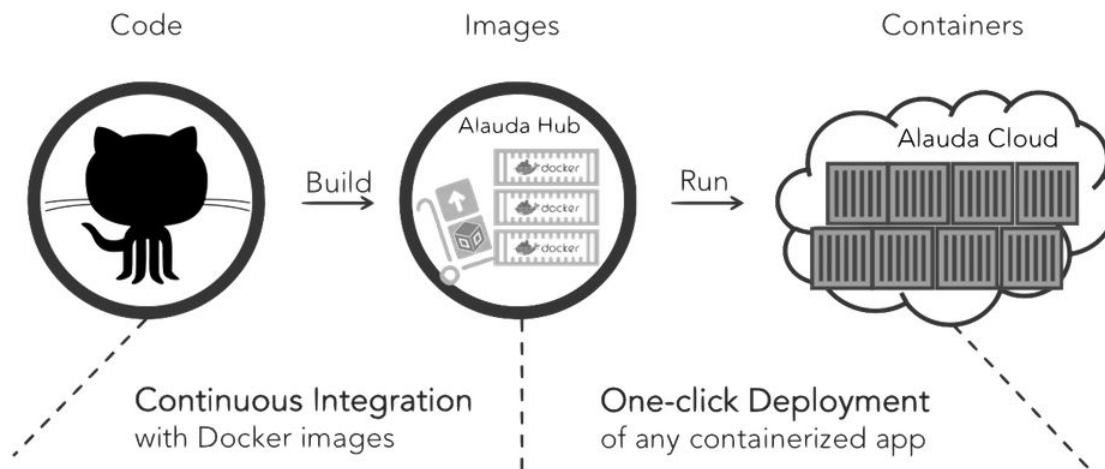
容器云环境部署架构



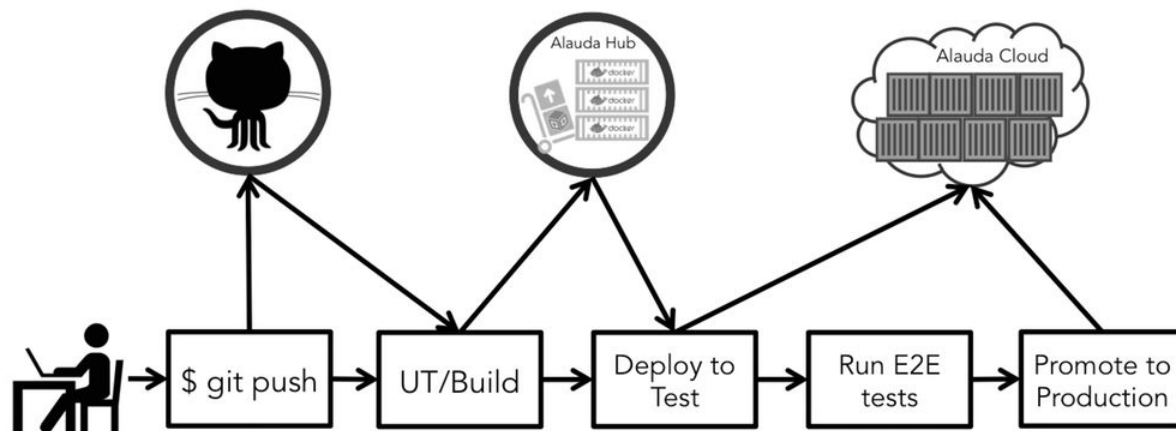
A person is sitting at a desk, working on a laptop. The laptop screen displays a colorful illustration of a modern building with people walking around it. The person's hands are visible, typing on the keyboard. The background is a blurred office setting.

灵雀云架构与实践

灵雀云容器云平台

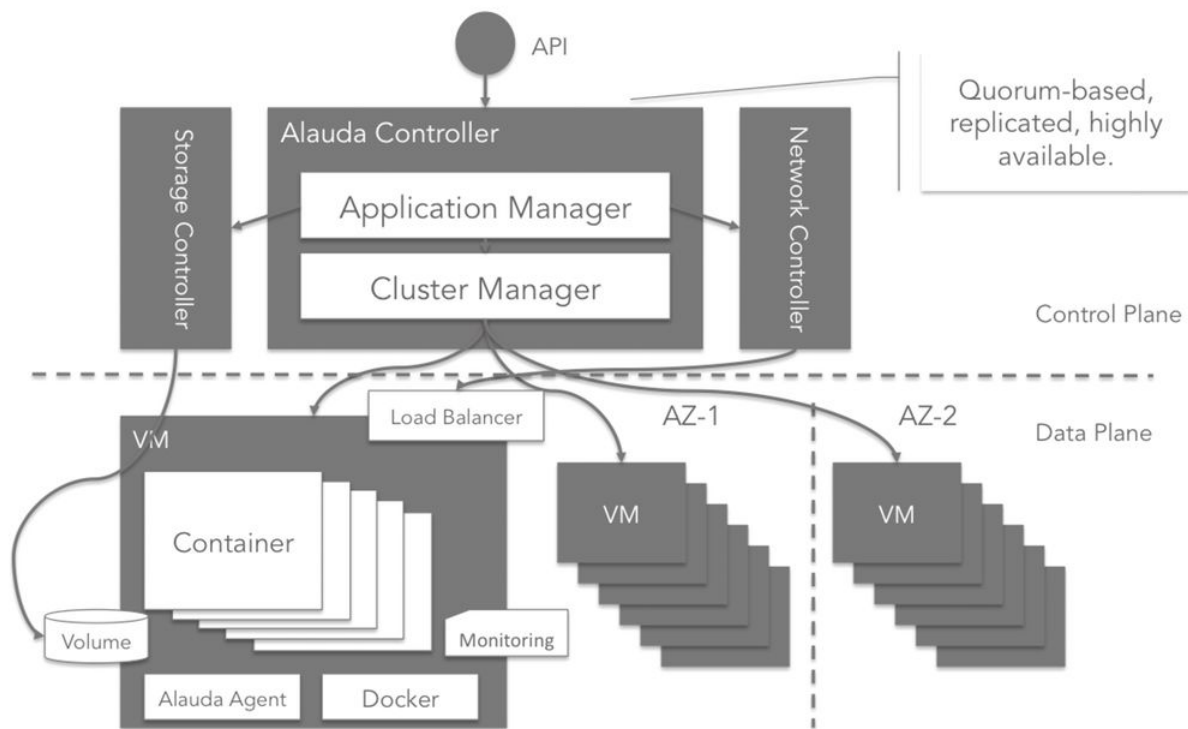


应用开发周期 - 灵雀云

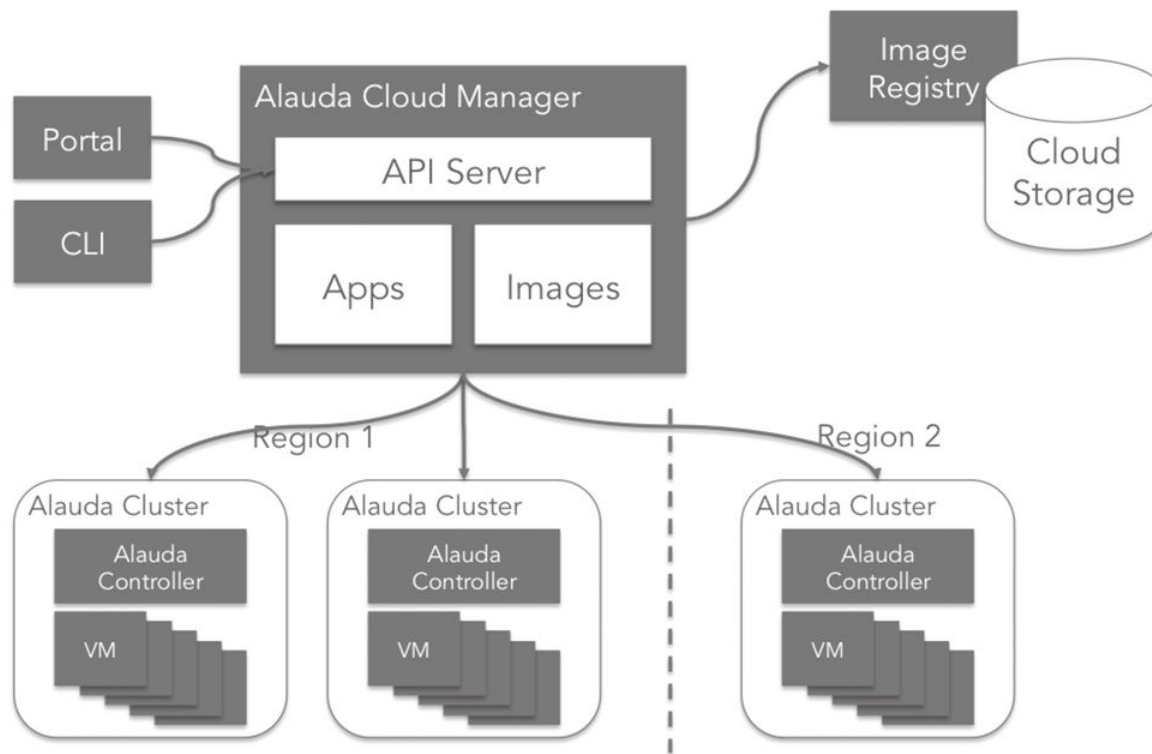


Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery

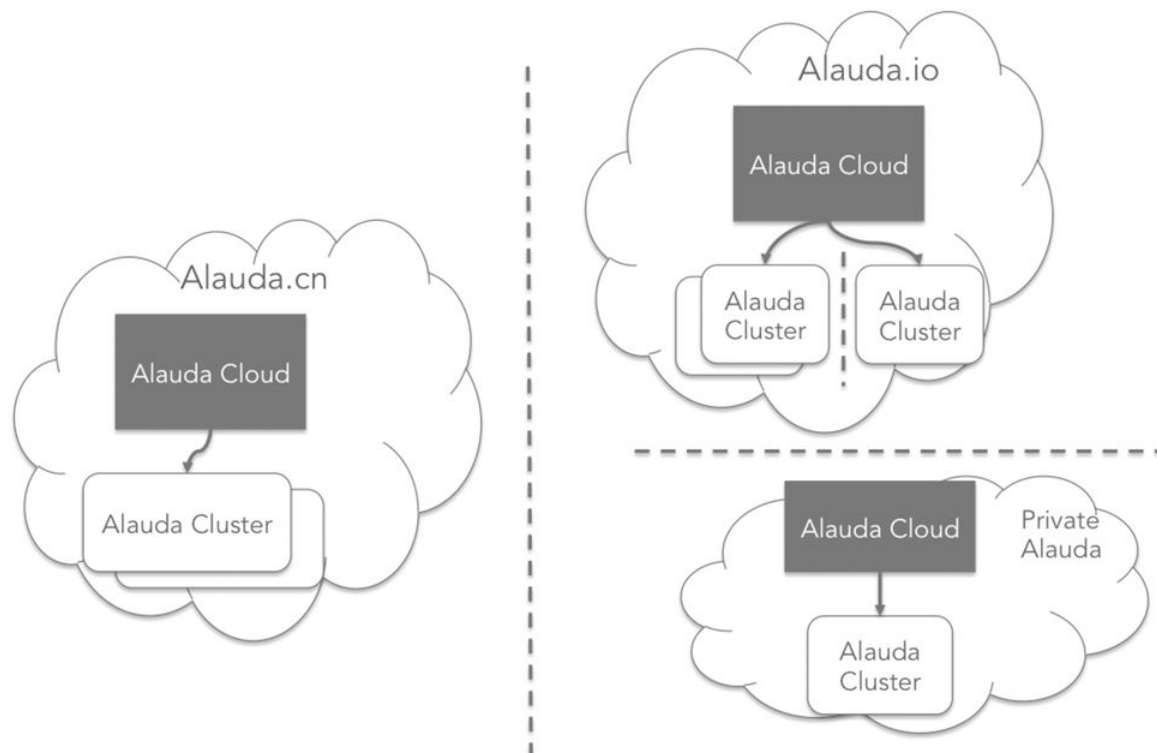
灵雀云集群架构



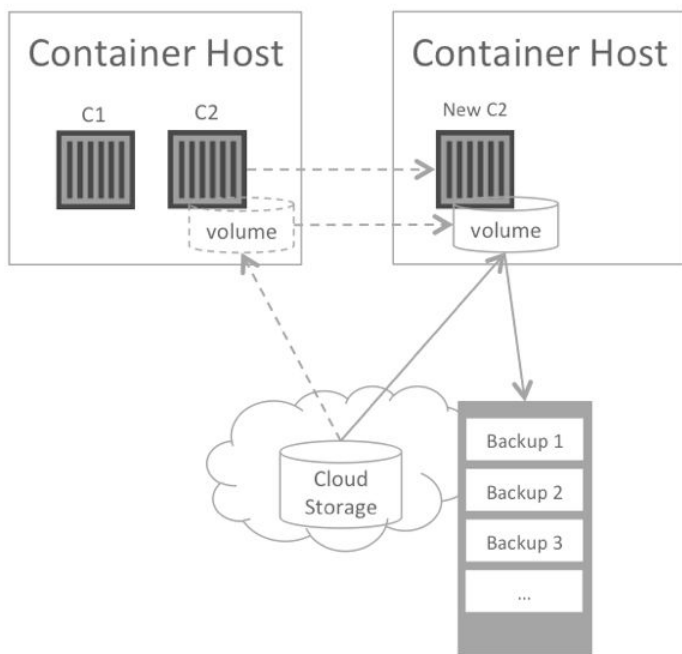
灵雀云跨区跨云架构



灵雀云平台架构

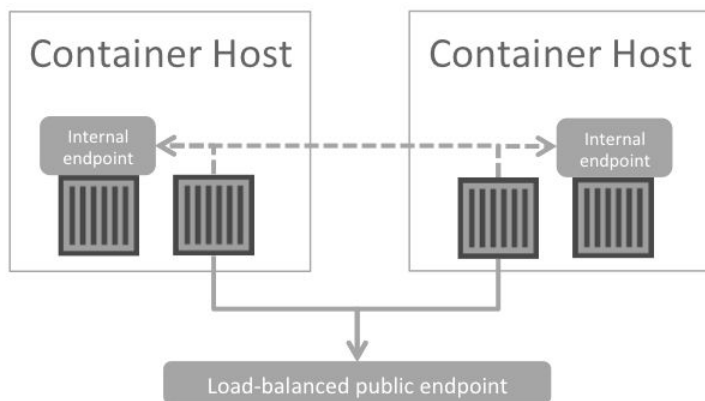


灵雀云存储



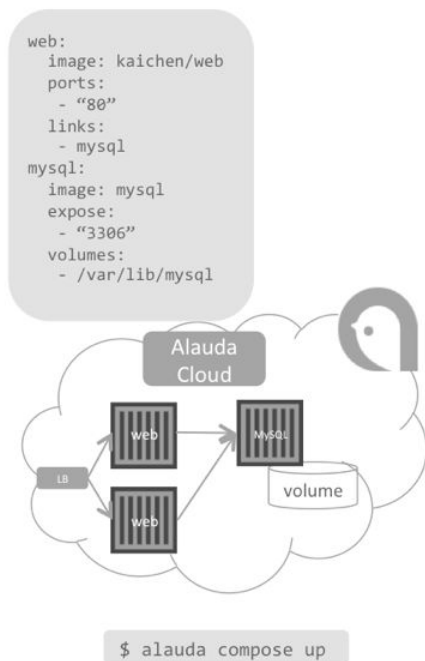
- 持久性存储卷
- 重启、迁移时自动挂载
- 存储卷备份
- 支持有状态服务

灵雀云网络



- 跨主机关联
- 四层、七层负载均衡
- 服务发现
- 自定义域名
- 应用内网
- 专属IP

灵雀云服务编排



- 与docker-compose兼容
- 自由集成任意镜像
- 积木式搭建应用
- 一键部署管理完整应用

灵雀云镜像中心



- 实时同步官方镜像
- 公有、私有镜像仓库
- 镜像管理
- 镜像市场与社区

Thank You!



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