



开源

Kubernetes

报告日期：2021/04/25 报告人：郑智杰



PART 1

Kubernetes的起源





Kubernetes

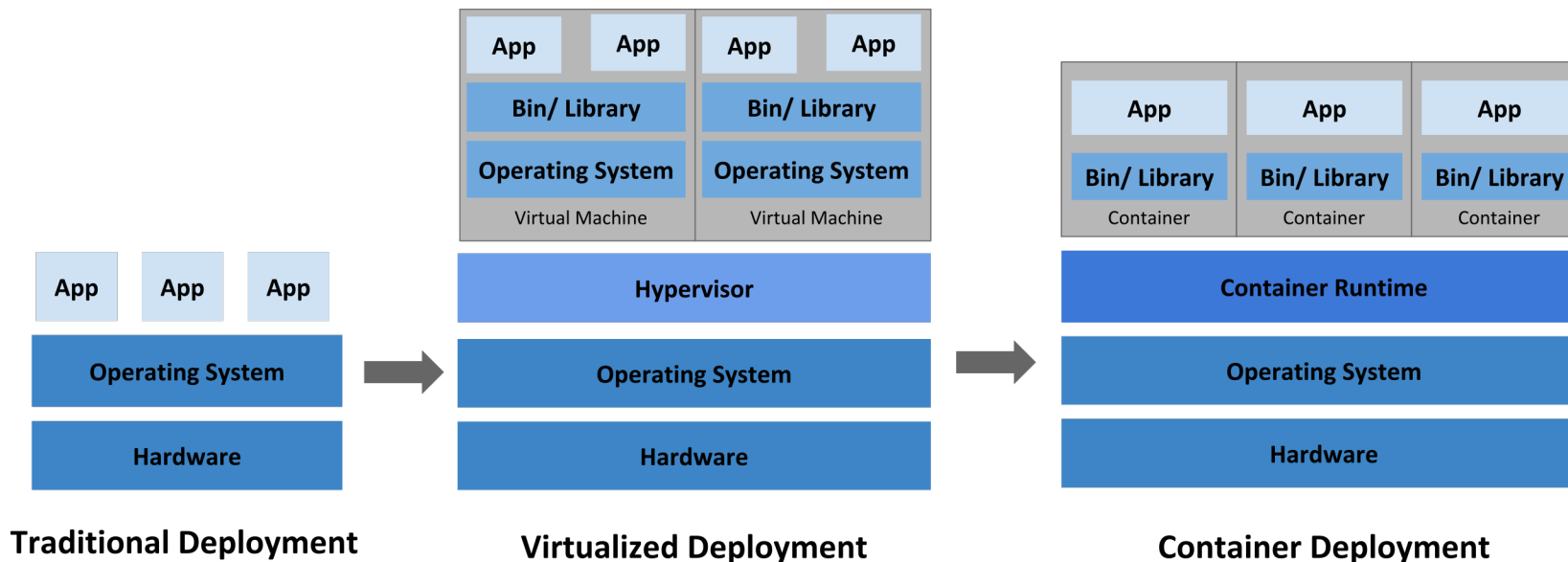


Kubernetes的起源

应用服务部署方式变革



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network



传统部署时代

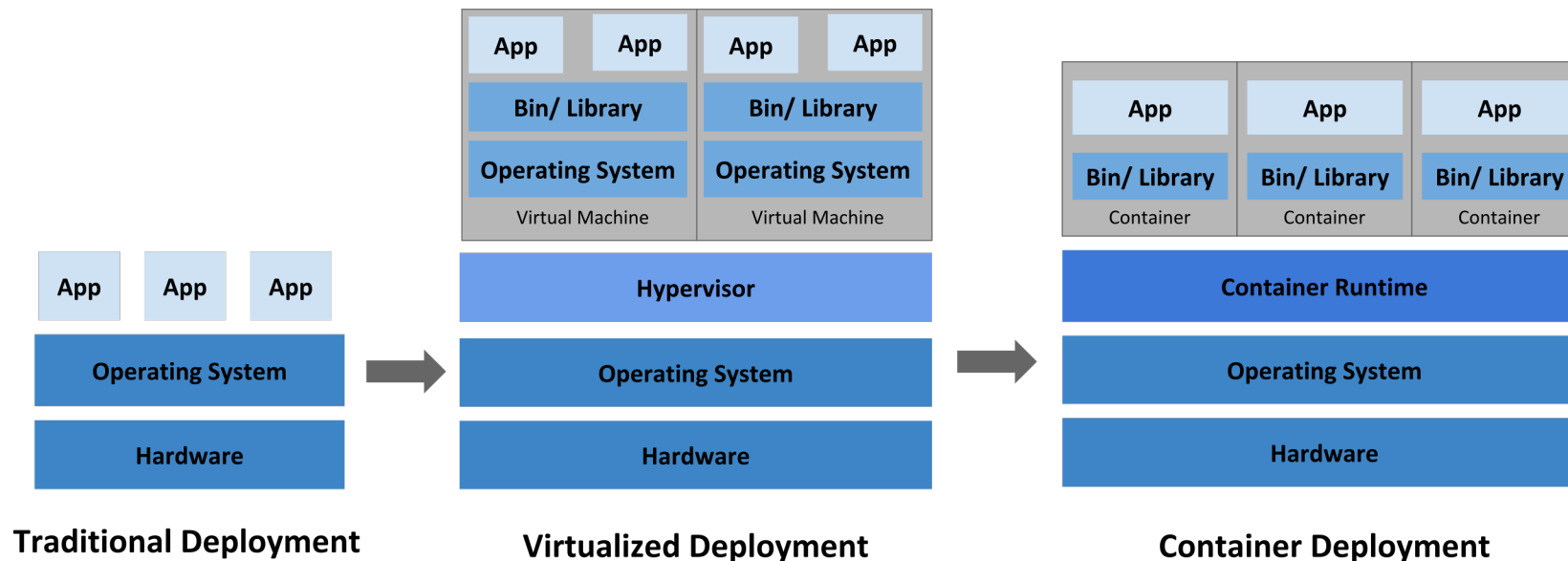
早期，各个组织机构在物理服务器上运行应用程序。无法为物理服务器中的应用程序定义资源边界，这会导致资源分配问题。

Kubernetes的起源

应用服务部署方式变革



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network



虚拟化部署时代

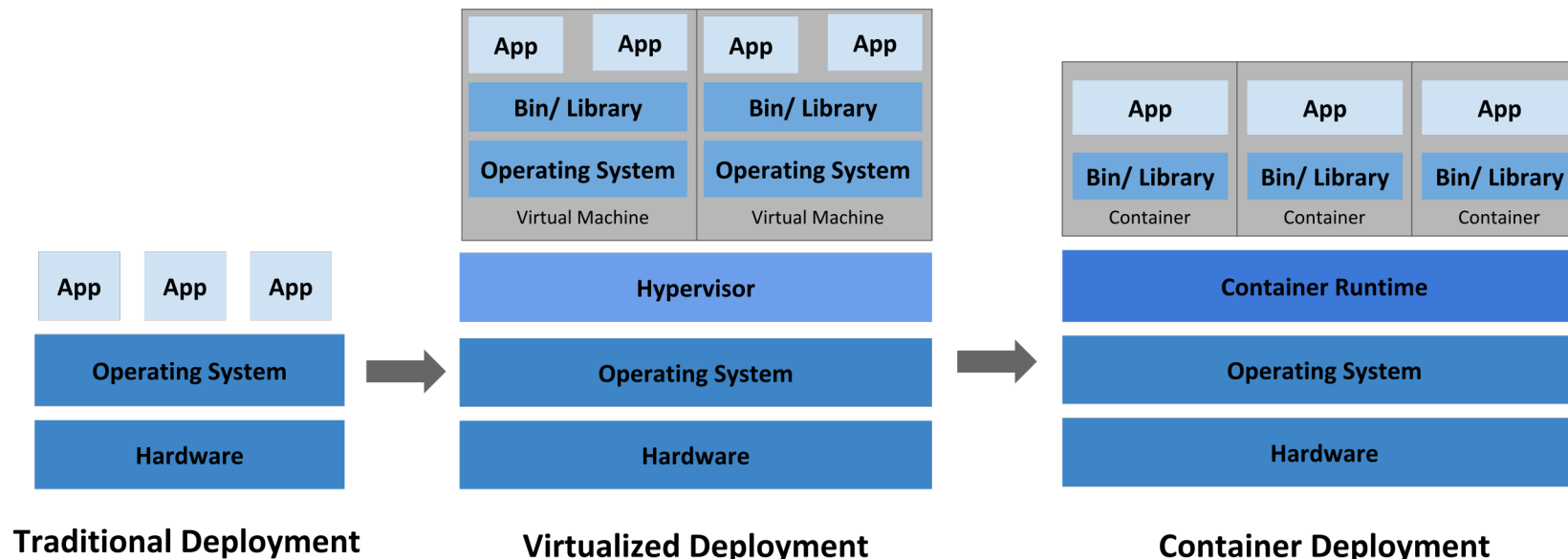
虚拟化技术允许你在单个物理服务器的 CPU 上运行多个虚拟机（VM）。

Kubernetes的起源

应用服务部署方式变革



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network



容器部署时代

容器类似于 VM，但是它们具有被放宽的隔离属性，可以在应用程序之间共享操作系统（OS）。



容器部署时代

- 敏捷应用程序的创建和部署：与使用 VM 镜像相比，提高了容器镜像创建的简便性和效率。
- 持续开发、集成和部署：通过快速简单的回滚（由于镜像不可变性），支持可靠且频繁的 容器镜像构建和部署。
- 关注开发与运维的分离：在构建/发布时而不是在部署时创建应用程序容器镜像，从而将应用程序与基础架构分离。
- 可观察性不仅可以显示操作系统级别的信息和指标，还可以显示应用程序的运行状况和其他指标信号。
- 跨开发、测试和生产的环境一致性：在便携式计算机上与在云中相同地运行。



容器部署时代

- 跨云和操作系统发行版本的可移植性：可在 Ubuntu、RHEL、CoreOS、本地、Google Kubernetes Engine 和其他任何地方运行。
- 以应用程序为中心的管理：提高抽象级别，从在虚拟硬件上运行 OS 到使用逻辑资源在 OS 上运行应用程序。
- 松散耦合、分布式、弹性、解放的微服务：应用程序被分解成较小的独立部分，并且可以动态部署和管理 - 而不是一台大型单机上整体运行。
- 资源隔离：可预测的应用程序性能。
- 资源利用：高效率和高密度。

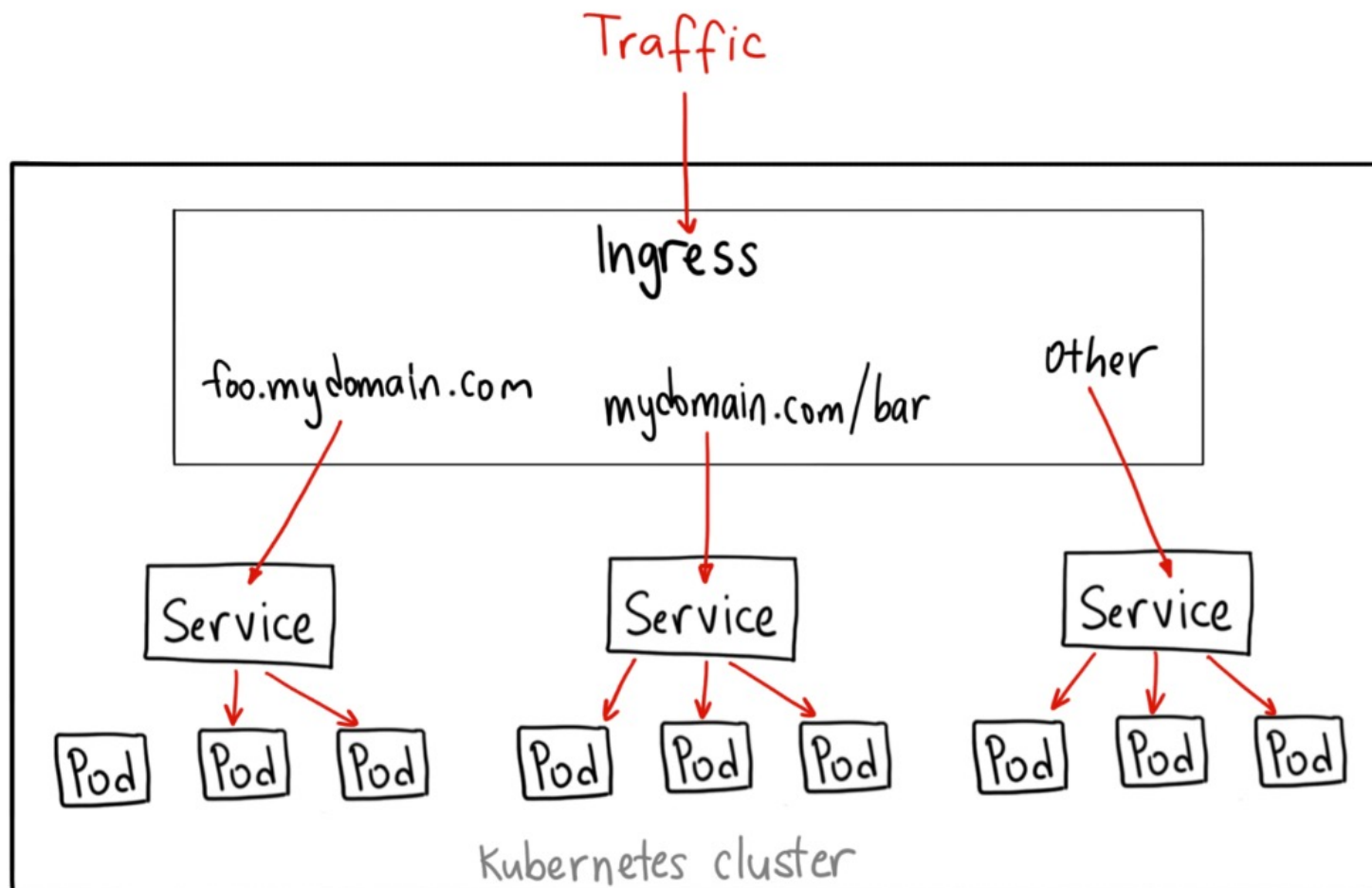
Kubernetes的起源

Kubernetes可以做什么？



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

服务发现和负载均衡



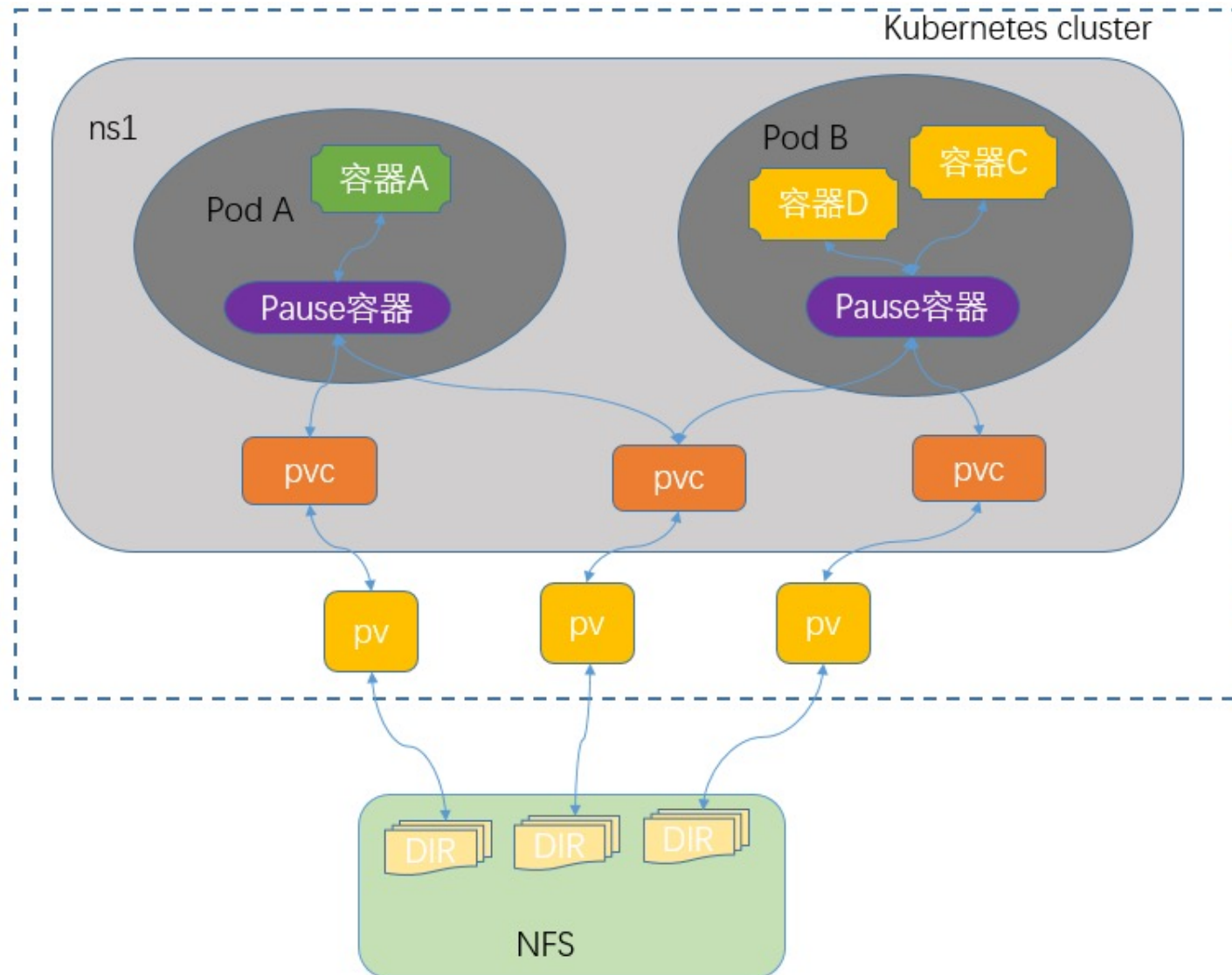
为什么需要Kubernetes ?

Kubernetes可以做什么 ?



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

存储编排



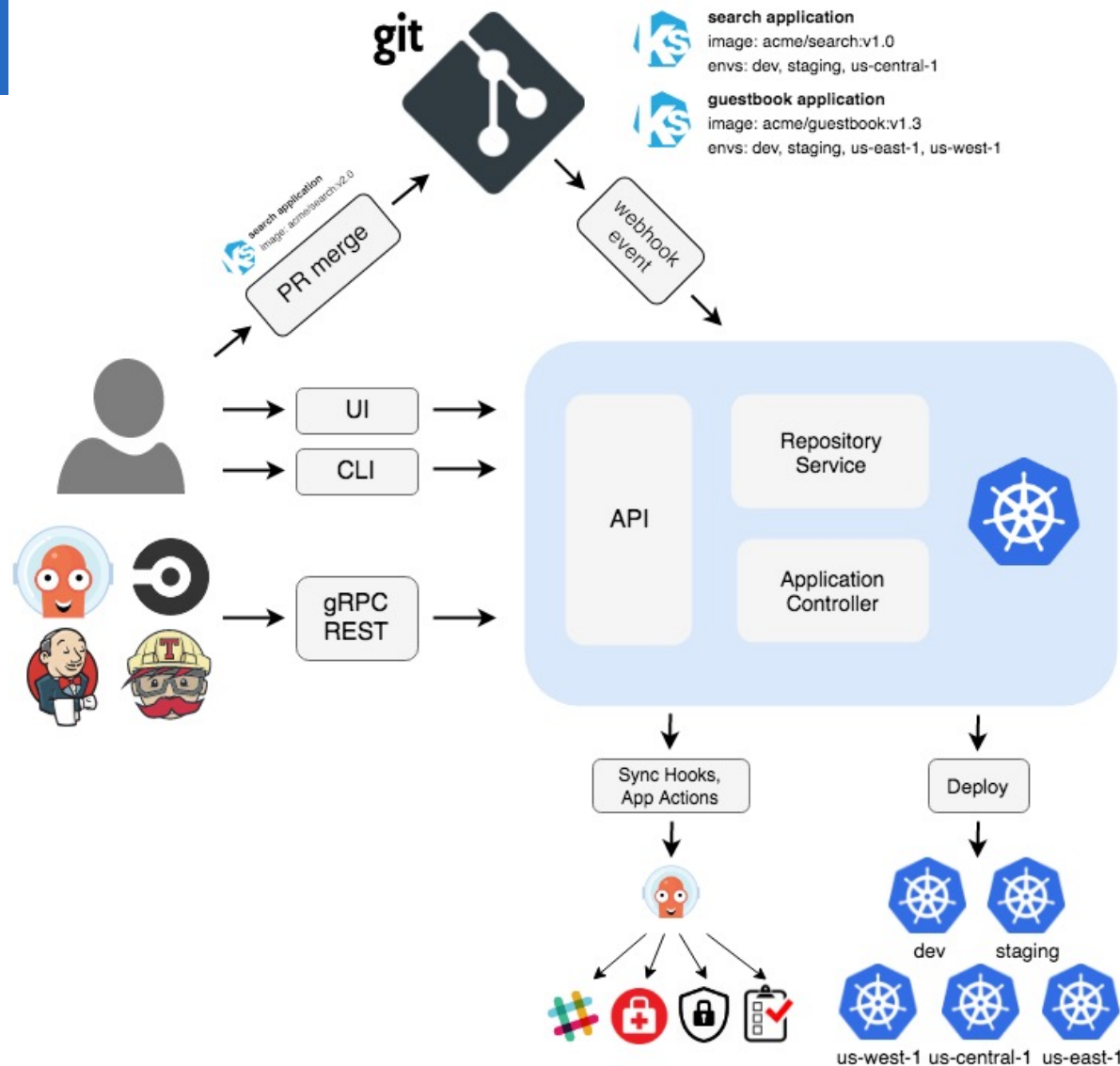
为什么需要Kubernetes ?

Kubernetes可以做什么 ?



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

自动部署和回滚



为什么需要Kubernetes ?

Kubernetes可以做什么 ?



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

自动完成装箱计算

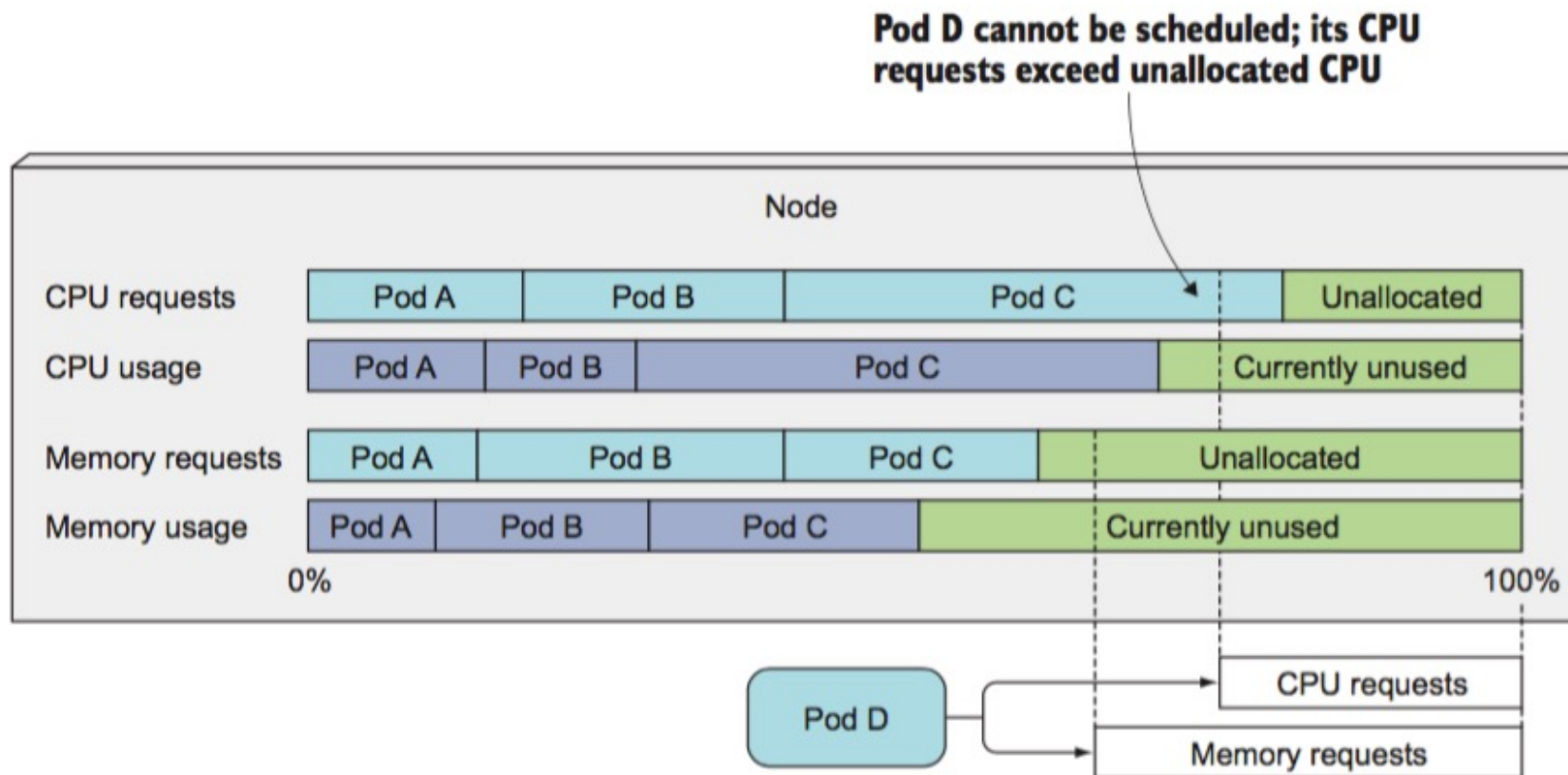


Figure 14.1 The Scheduler only cares about requests, not actual usage.

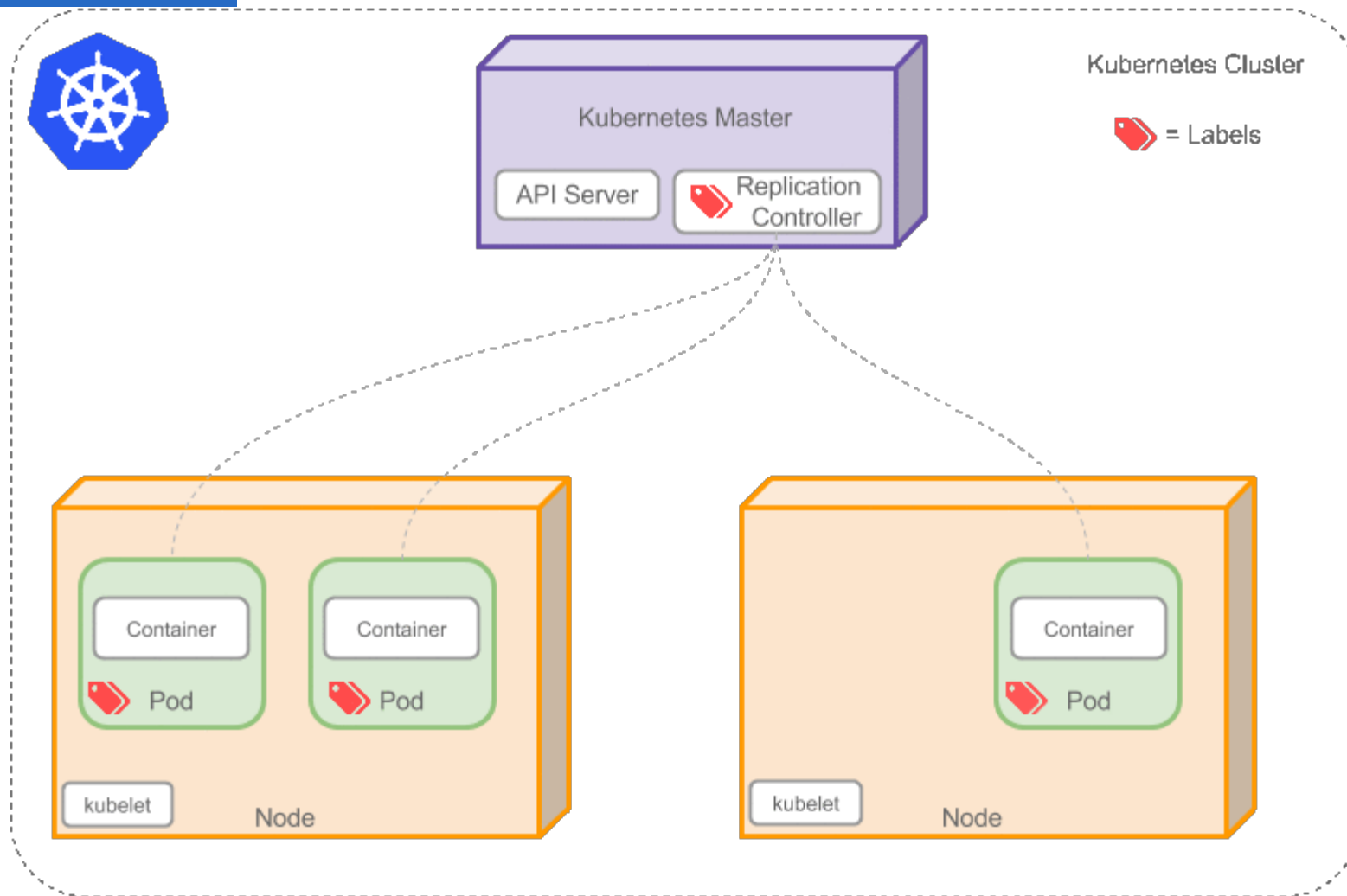
为什么需要Kubernetes ?

Kubernetes可以做什么 ?



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

自我修复



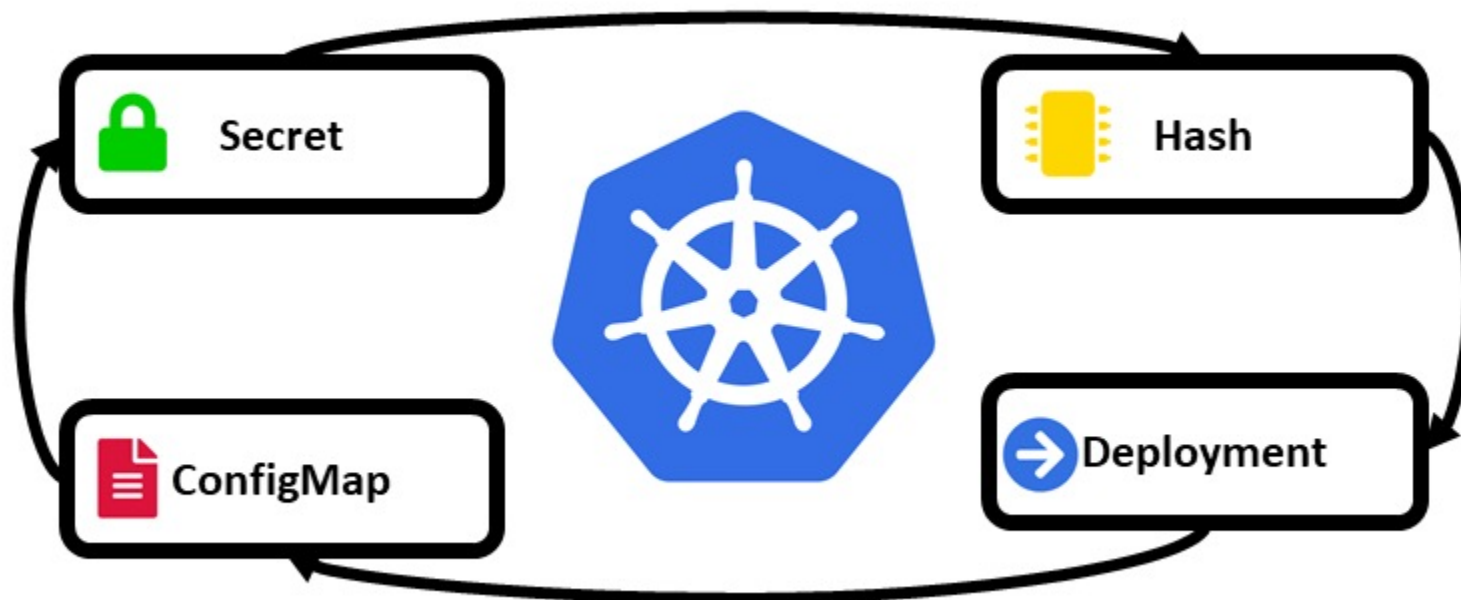
为什么需要Kubernetes ?

Kubernetes可以做什么 ?



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

密钥与配置管理

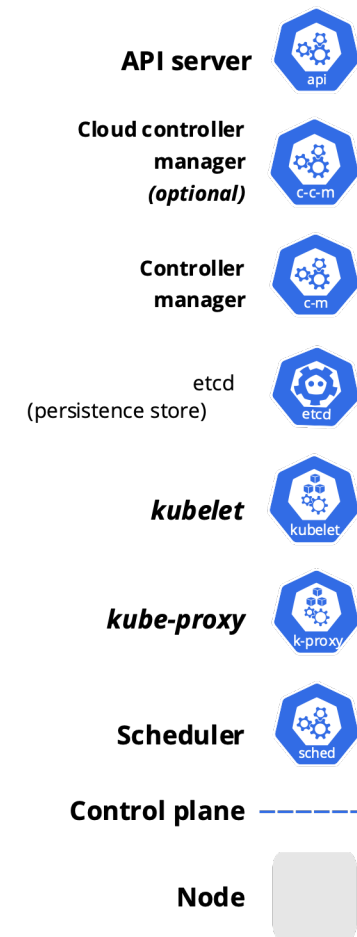
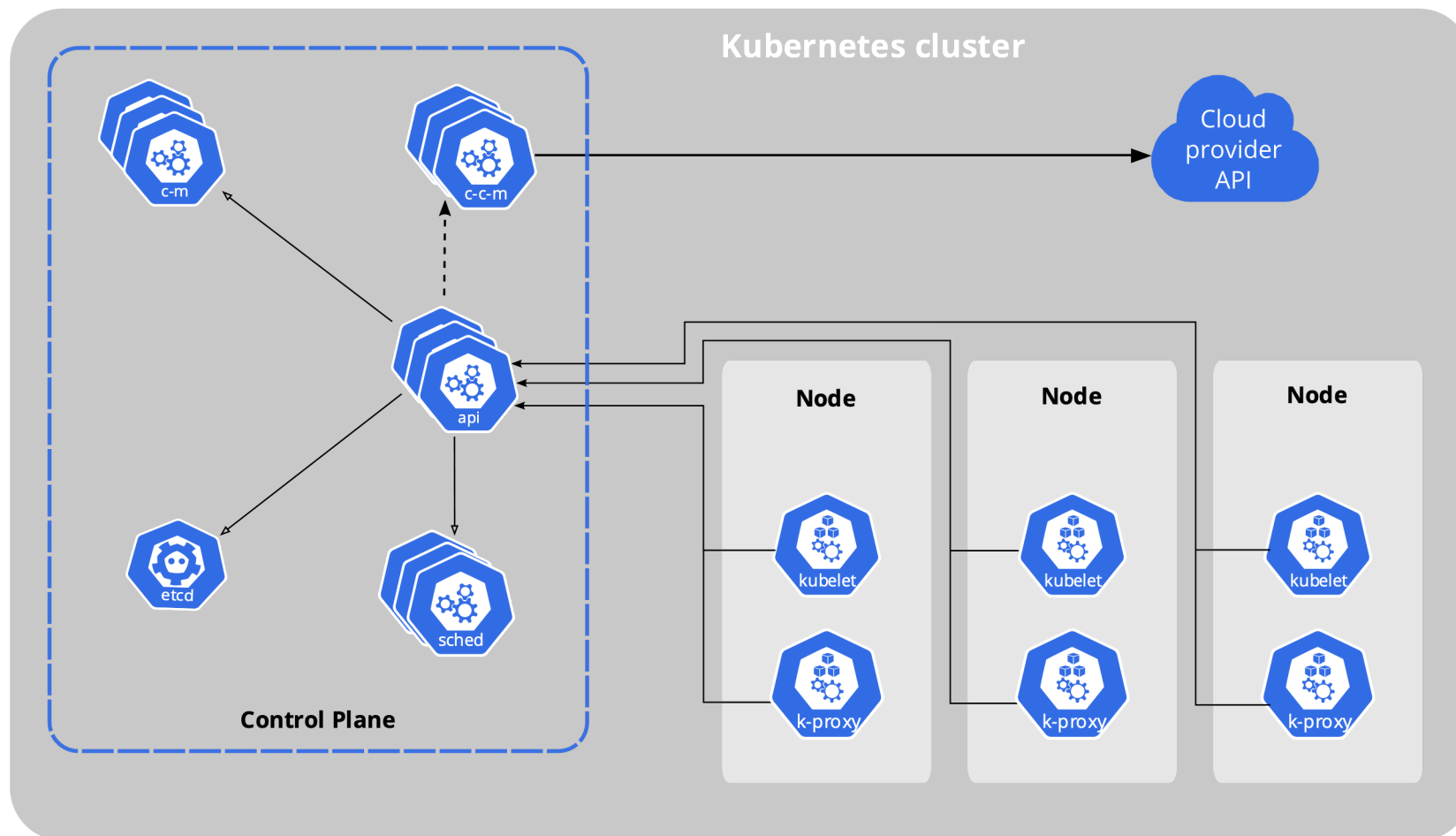




PART 2

Kubernetes的组件

组件



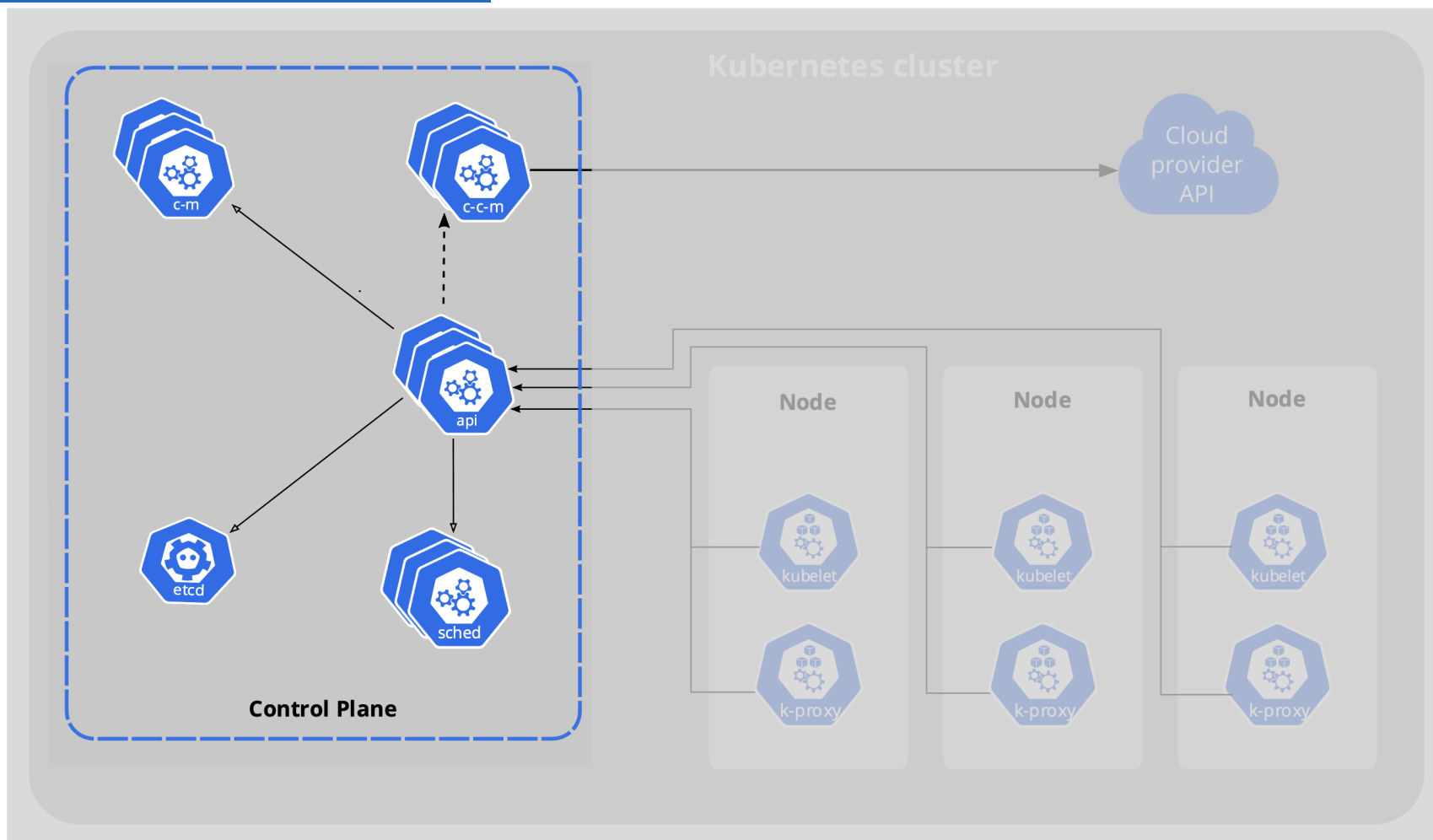
Kubernetes的组件










控制平面组件



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

控制平面组件



- API server** 
- Cloud controller manager (optional)** 
- Controller manager** 
- etcd (persistence store)** 
- kubelet** 
- kube-proxy** 
- Scheduler** 
- Control plane** 
- Node** 

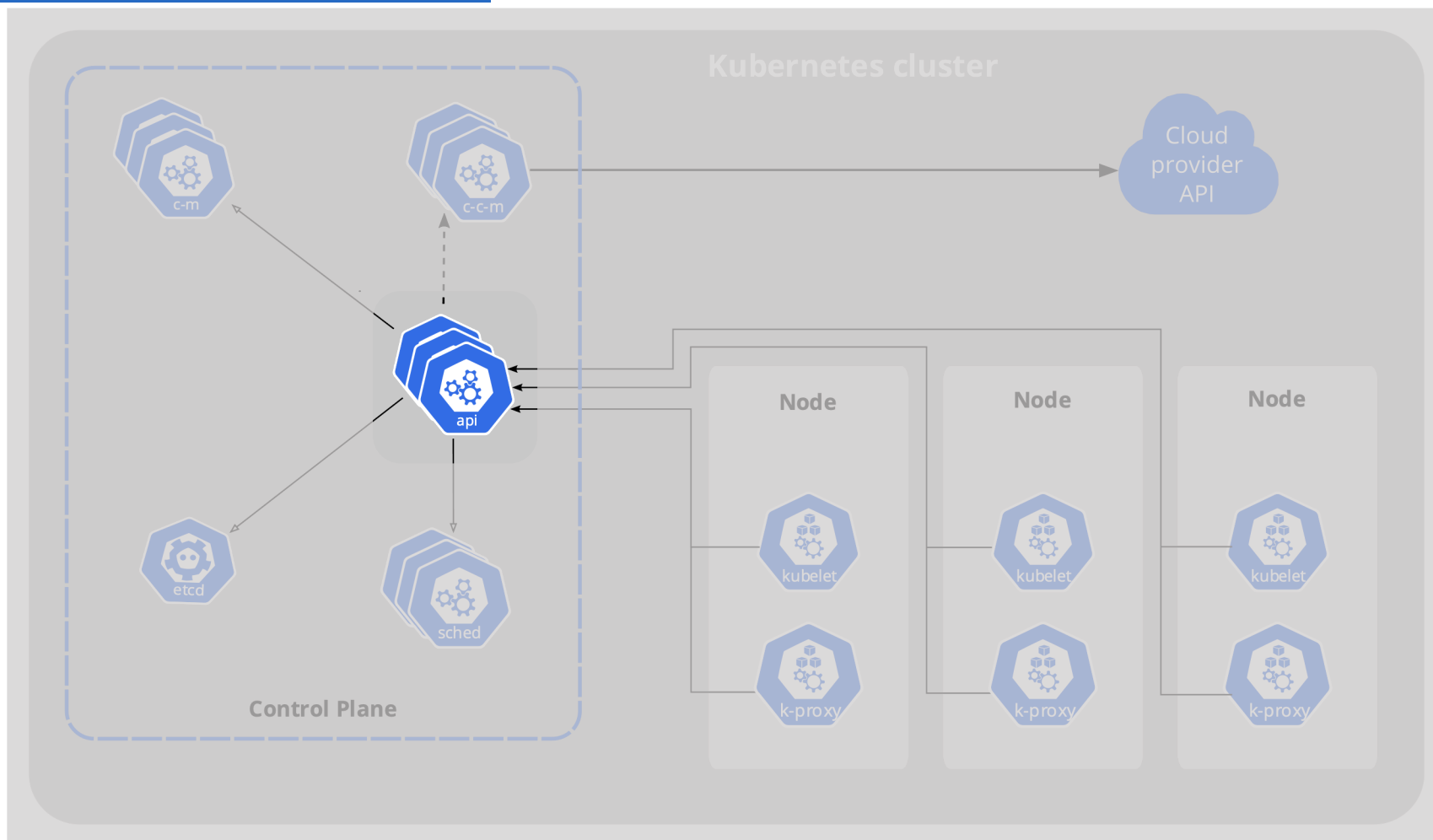
Kubernetes的组件










控制平面组件



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

kube-apiserver



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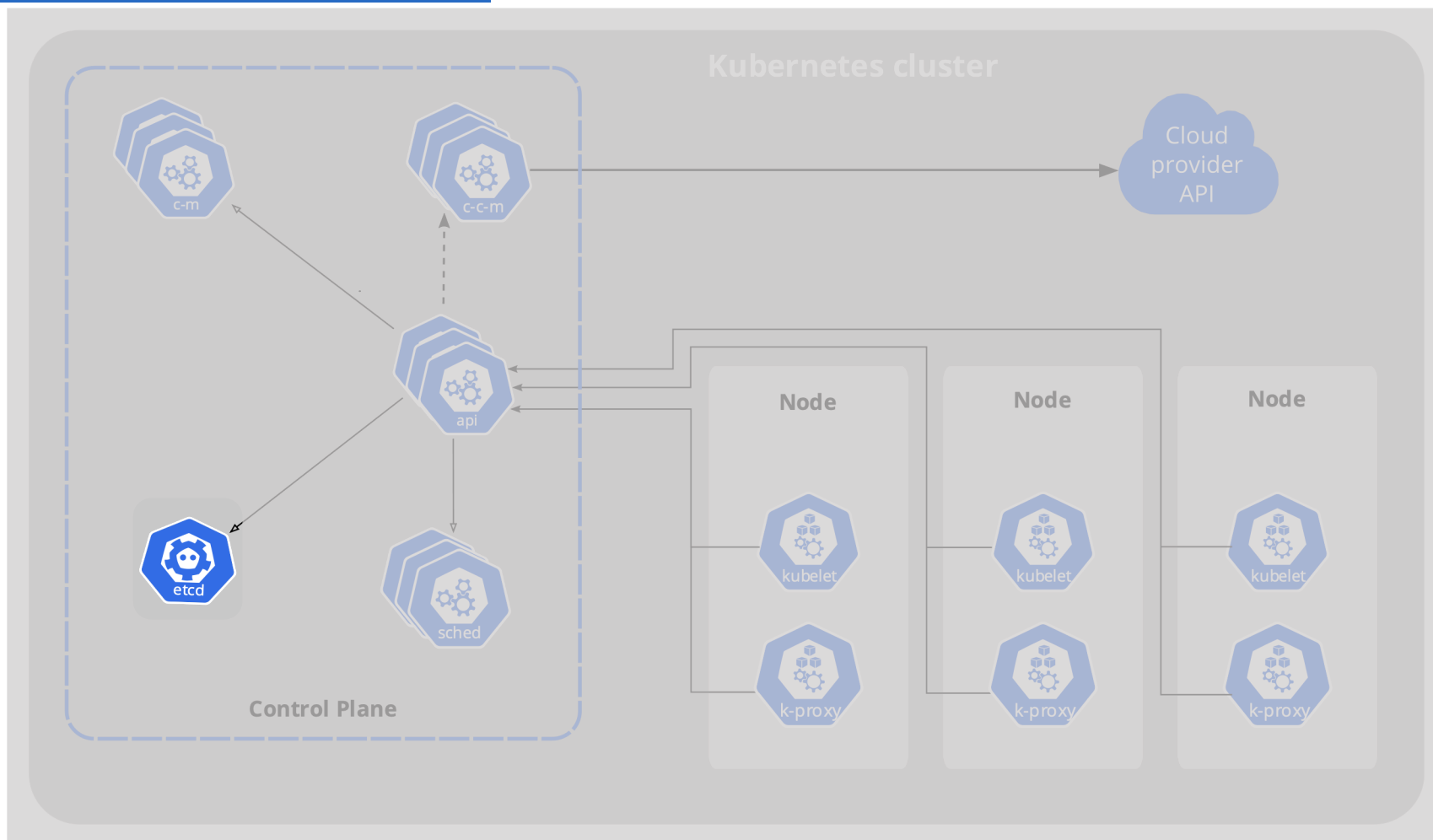
Kubernetes的组件

控制平面组件



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

etcd



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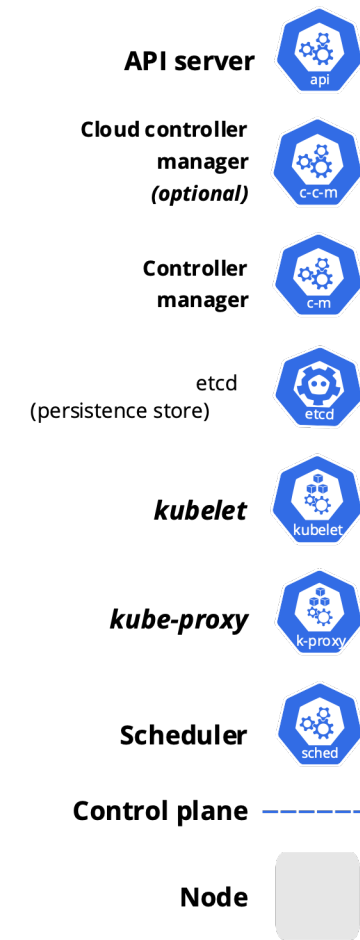
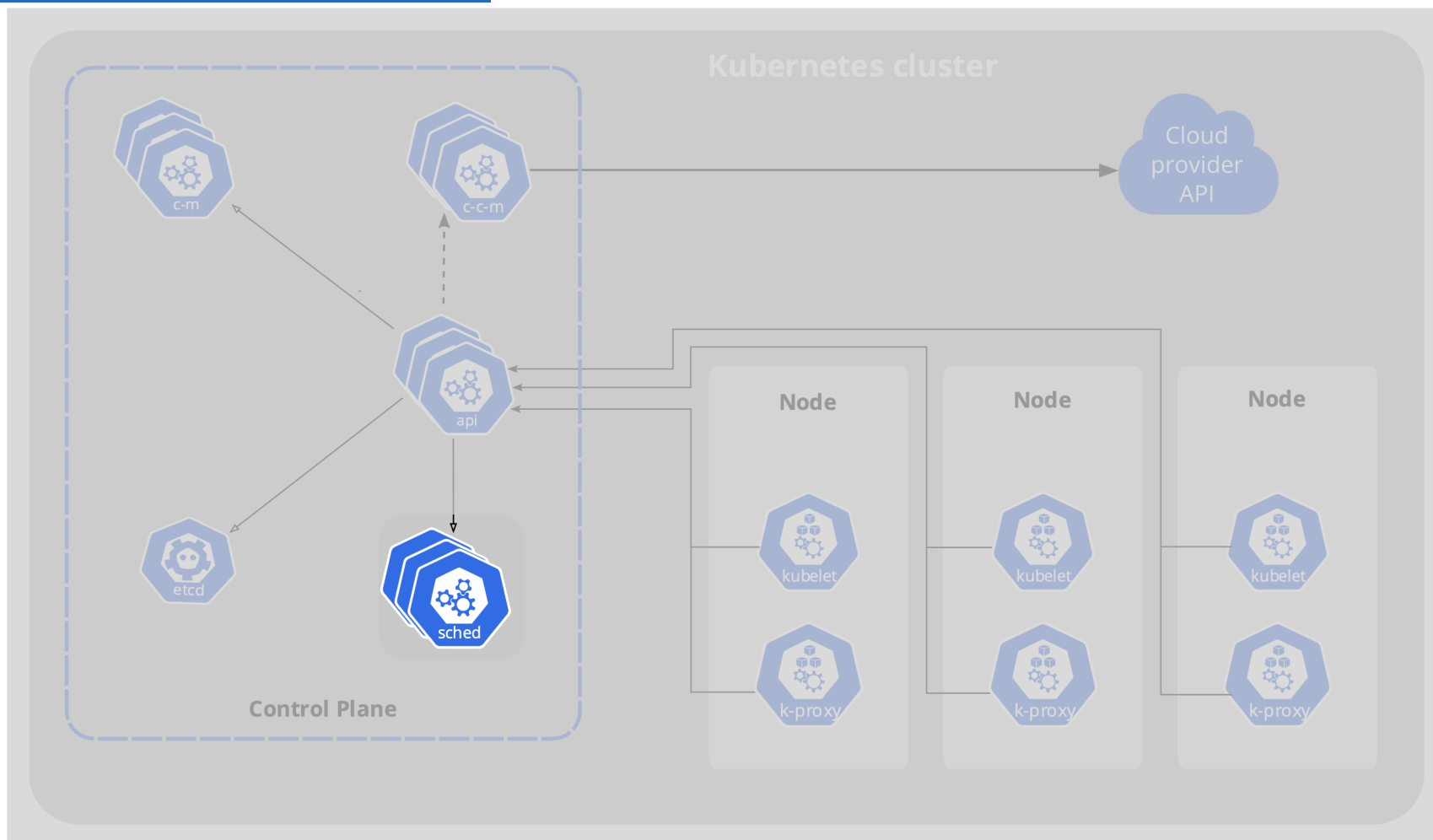
Kubernetes的组件

控制平面组件

kube-scheduler



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network



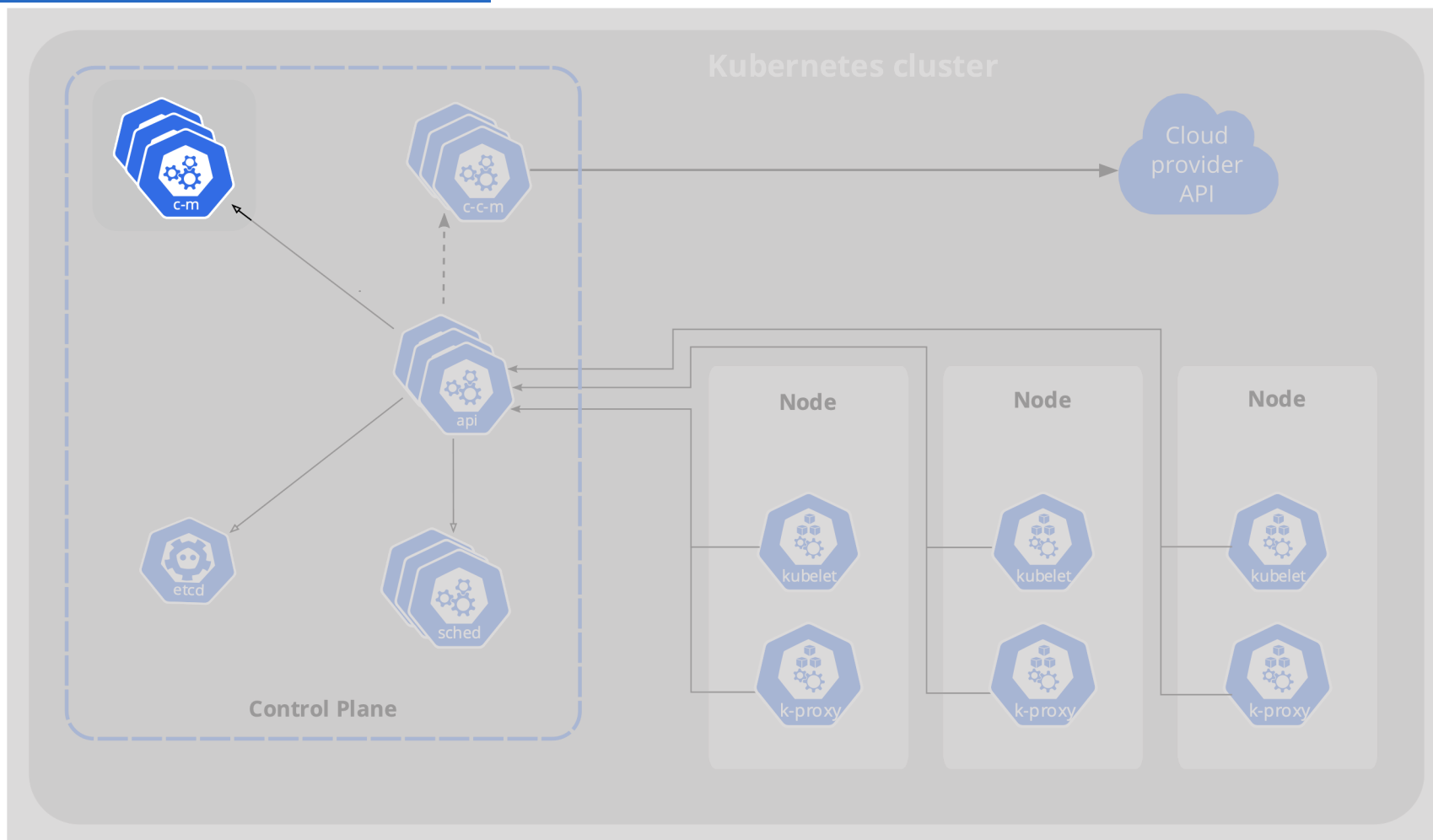
Kubernetes的组件

控制平面组件

kube-controller-manager



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network



- API server**
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- kubelet**
- kube-proxy**
- Scheduler**
- Control plane**
- Node**

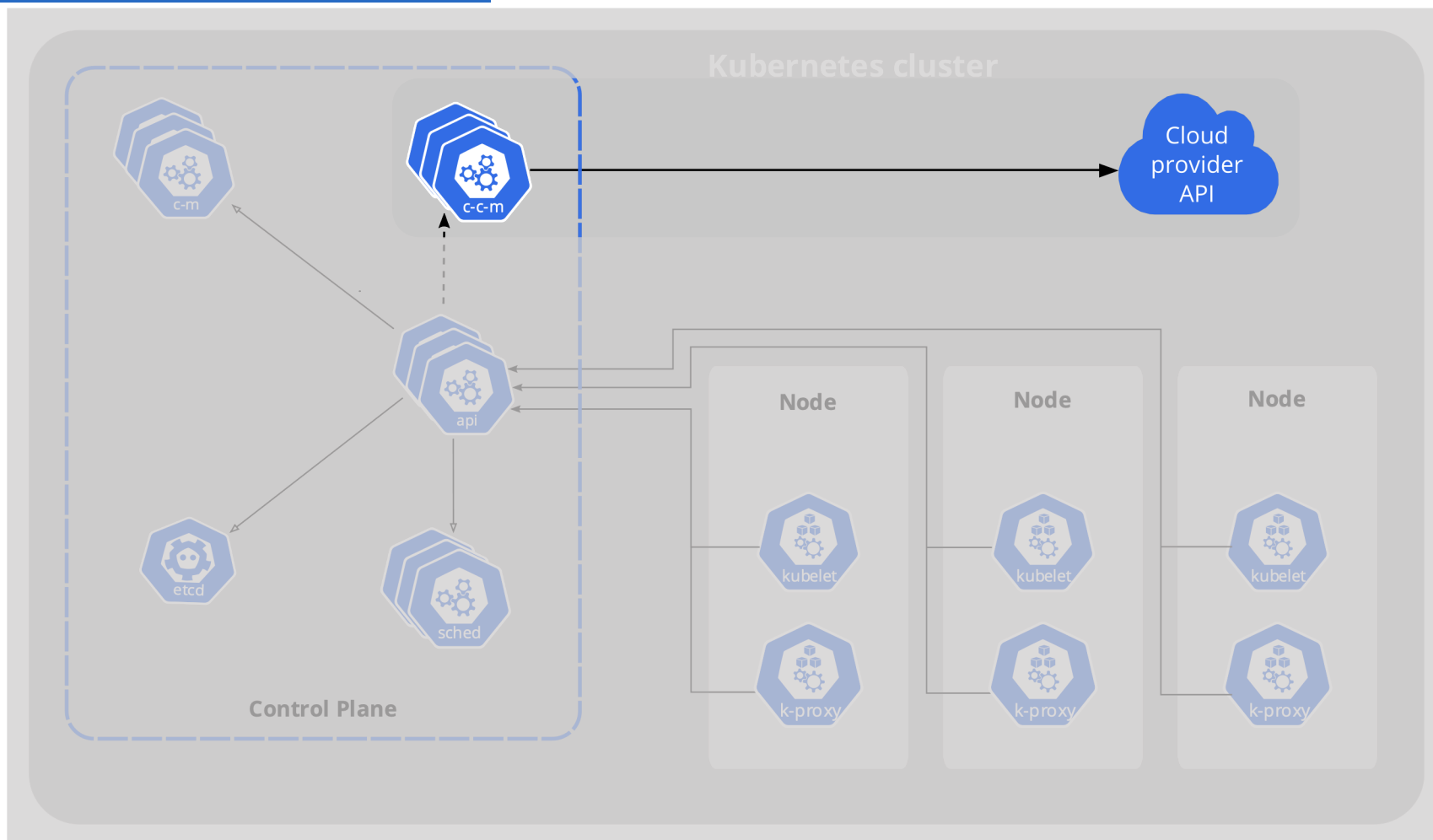
Kubernetes的组件










控制平面组件



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

cloud-controller-manager



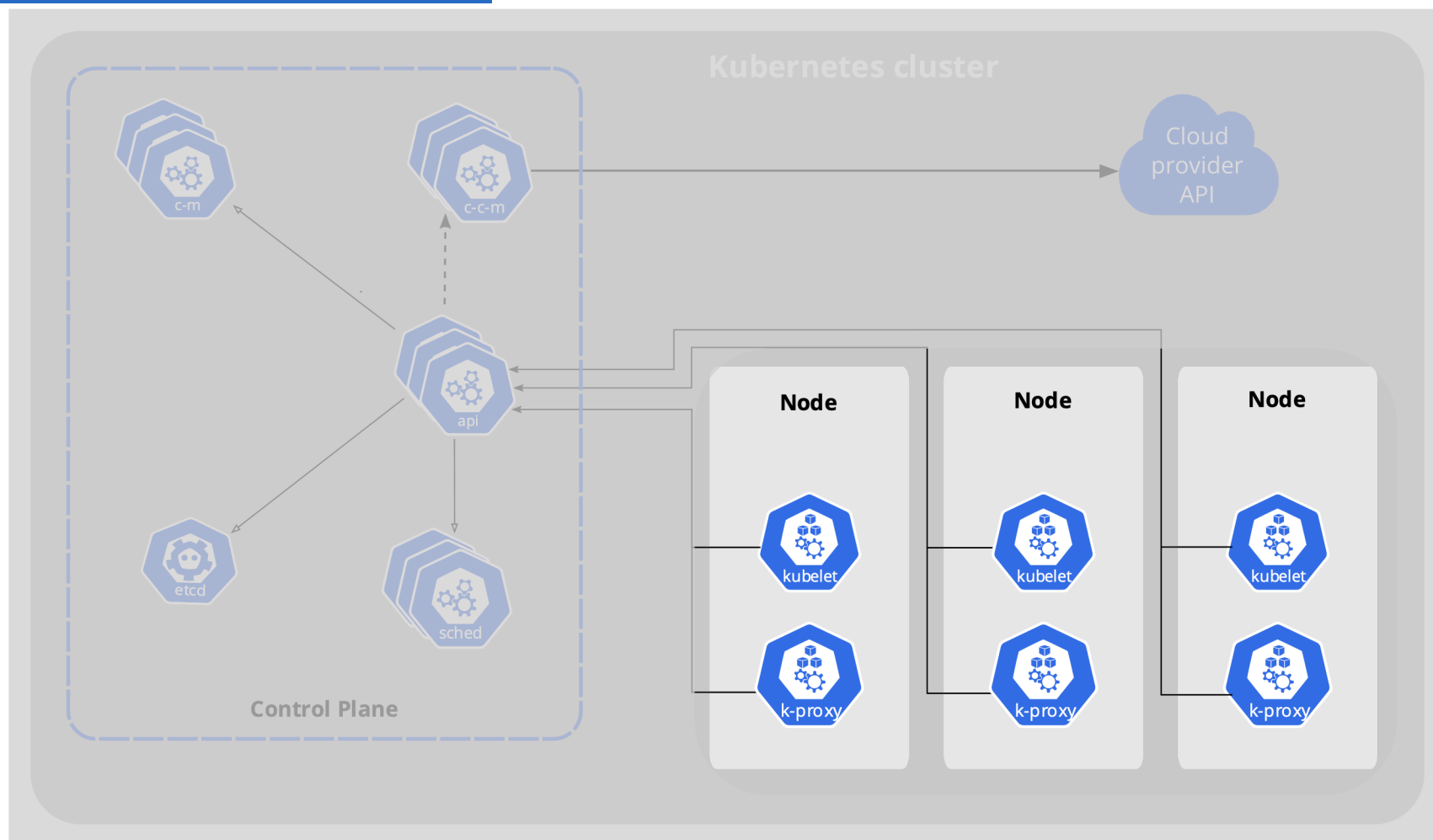
- API server** 
- Cloud controller manager (optional)** 
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- kubelet** 
- kube-proxy** 
- Scheduler** 
- Control plane** 
- Node** 

Kubernetes的组件

Node组件



Node组件



- API server**
- Cloud controller manager (optional)**
- Controller manager**
- etcd (persistence store)**
- kubelet**
- kube-proxy**
- Scheduler**
- Control plane**
- Node**

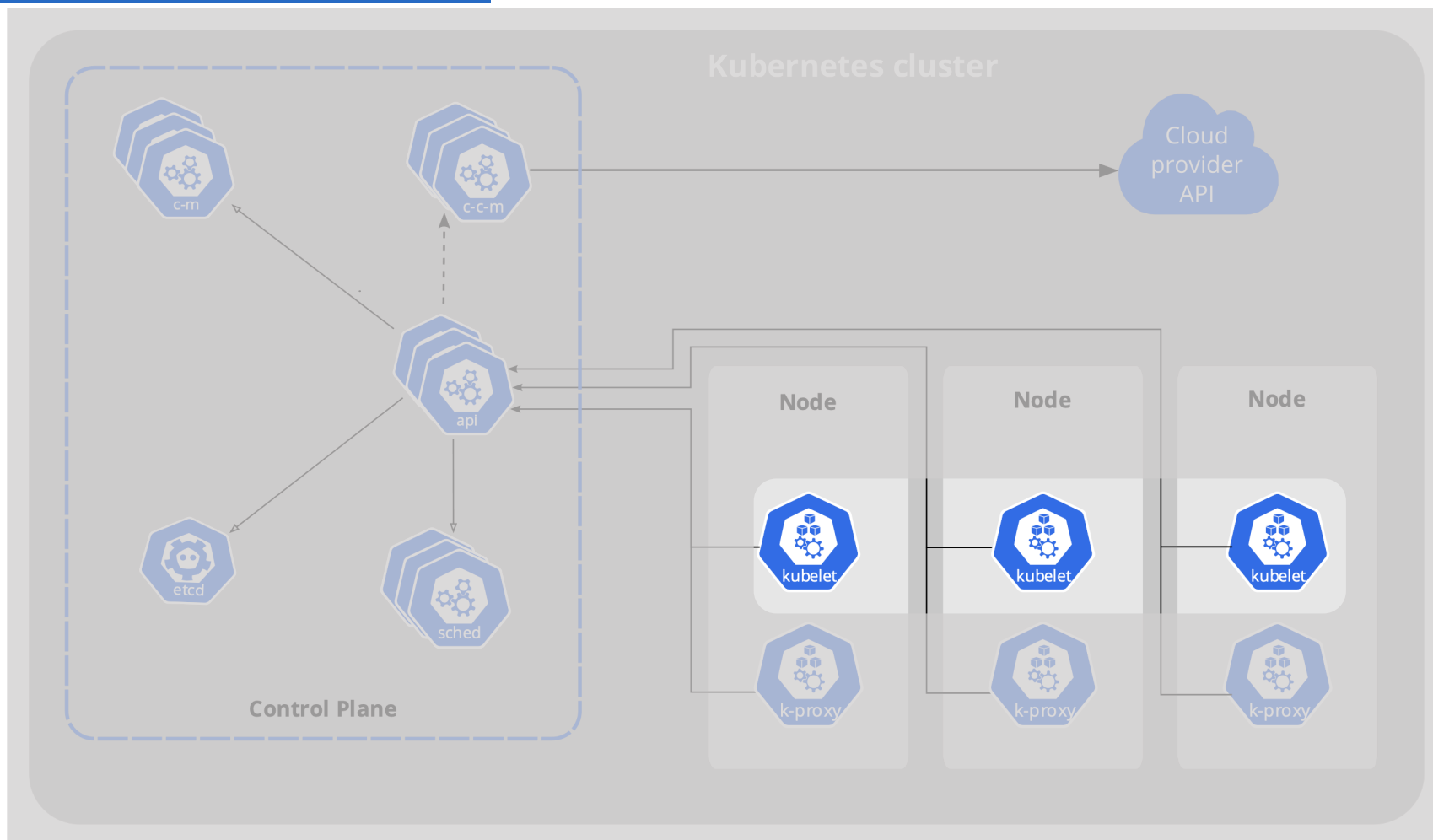
Kubernetes的组件

Node组件



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

kubelet



- API server**
- Cloud controller manager (optional)**
- Controller manager**
- etcd (persistence store)**
- kubelet**
- kube-proxy**
- Scheduler**
- Control plane**
- Node**

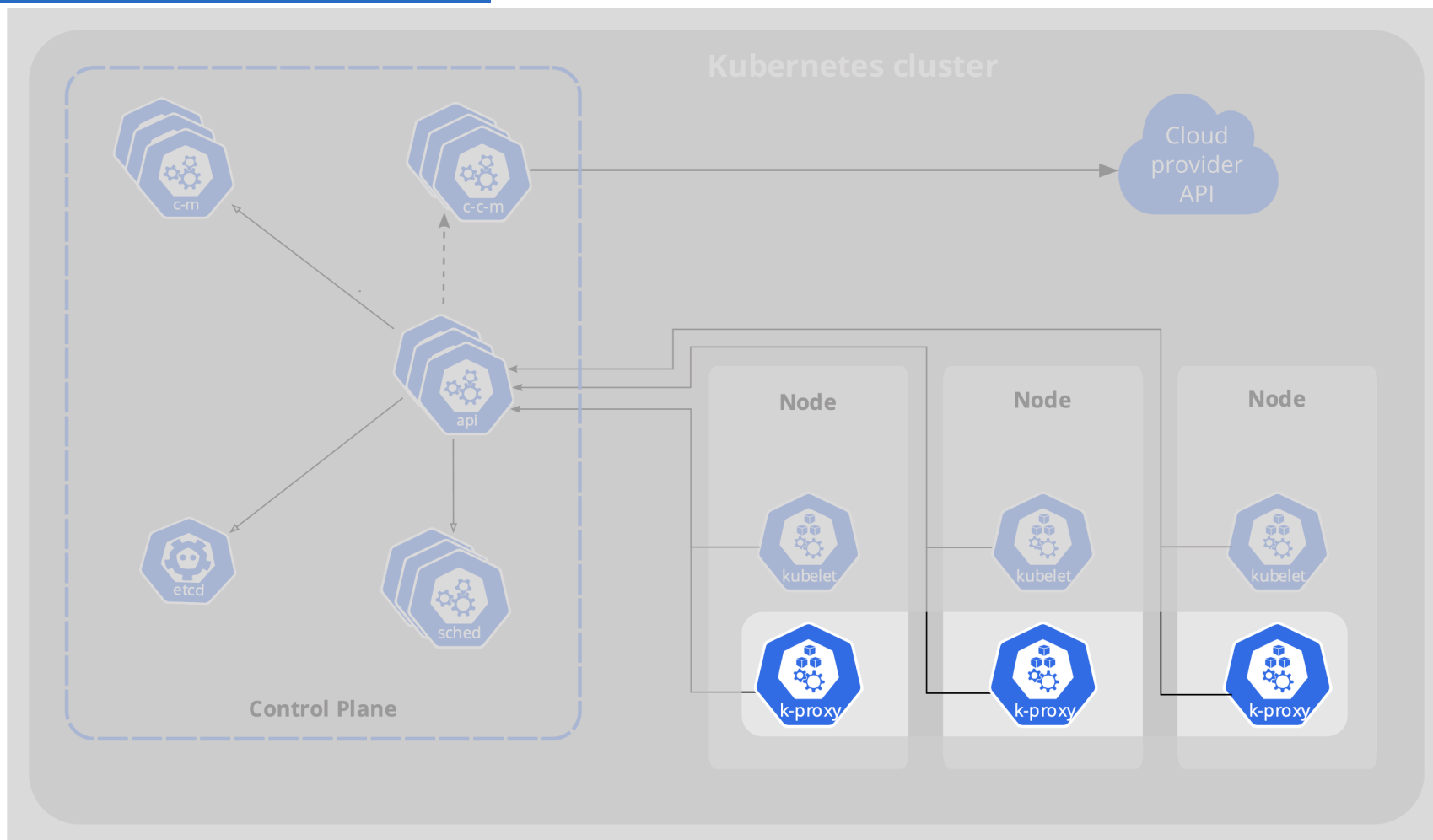
Kubernetes的组件

Node组件



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

kube-proxy



- API server**
 - Cloud controller manager (optional)**
 - Controller manager**
 - etcd (persistence store)**
 - kubelet**
 - kube-proxy**
 - Scheduler**
- Control plane** -----
- Node**



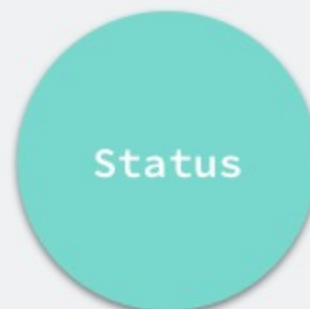
PART 3

Kubernetes对象



理解Kubernetes对象

KUBERNETES OBJECT

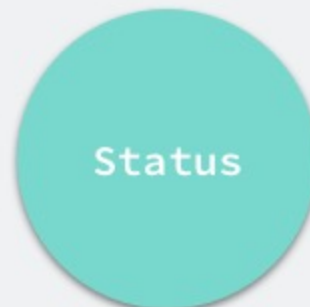


@Draveness



对象规约 (Spec) 与状态 (Status)

KUBERNETES OBJECT



@Draveness



描述 Kubernetes 对象

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 2 # tells deployment to run 2 pods matching the template
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.14.2
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```



Kubernetes 对象管理

警告:

应该只使用一种技术来管理 Kubernetes 对象。混合和匹配技术作用在同一对象上将导致未定义行为。

Management technique	Operates on	Recommended environment	Supported writers	Learning curve
Imperative commands	Live objects	Development projects	1+	Lowest
Imperative object configuration	Individual files	Production projects	1	Moderate
Declarative object configuration	Directories of files	Production projects	1+	Highest



命令式命令

通过创建 Deployment 对象来运行 nginx 容器的实例:

```
kubectl run nginx --image nginx
```

使用不同的语法来达到同样的上面的效果:

```
kubectl create deployment nginx --image nginx
```



命令式对象配置

创建配置文件中定义的对象：

```
kubectl create -f nginx.yaml
```

删除两个配置文件中定义的对象：

```
kubectl delete -f nginx.yaml -f redis.yaml
```

通过覆盖活动配置来更新配置文件中定义的对象：

```
kubectl replace -f nginx.yaml
```




声明式对象配置

处理 configs 目录中的所有对象配置文件，创建并更新活动对象。可以首先使用 diff 子命令查看将要进行的更改，然后在进行应用：

```
kubectl diff -f configs/  
kubectl apply -f configs/
```

递归处理目录：

```
kubectl diff -R -f configs/  
kubectl apply -R -f configs/
```



PART 3

开源&Kubernetes



为什么要开源？

我很多事情都喜欢从自己能得到什么利益出发，换句话说就是境界不够高。比如开源这个事，为什么要开源？我首先想到的就是开源能吸引更多的人帮助发现bug，帮助贡献代码，帮助提高质量，所有这些最终都会回馈到自己的项目，这相当于用另一种方式获得利益。拿开源来说，我觉得不存在真正的无私，或多或少应该都存有自己的私心吧。当然这只是我个人狭隘的观点，我相信还有更多纯粹神圣值得敬佩的理由选择开源，只是我这个境界的人理解不到而已，求赐教。

关注问题

写回答

邀请回答

好问题 115

18 条评论

分享

收起 ^



孙天任

“格致论道”讲坛策划编辑

3,528 人赞同了该回答

在不太久远的过去——大概也就是十多年前，互联网精神代表着自由、平等、共享——人人为我，我为人人。维基百科、CC协议、FTP服务器、P2P（不是那个臭名昭著的理财模式），包括开源软件，都是那个时代的产物。

但在今天的移动互联网大潮中，主流思维已变成了商业化、消费主义、版权、信息壁垒。无怪乎新时代的互联网子民，已经不理解为什么有人会无私地奉献。“一定从中得到了什么利益”，他们揣测道。

发布于 2019-06-16

▲ 已赞同 3528



● 135 条评论

➤ 分享

★ 收藏

♥ 喜欢



开源&Kubernetes

如何选择开源软件？



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

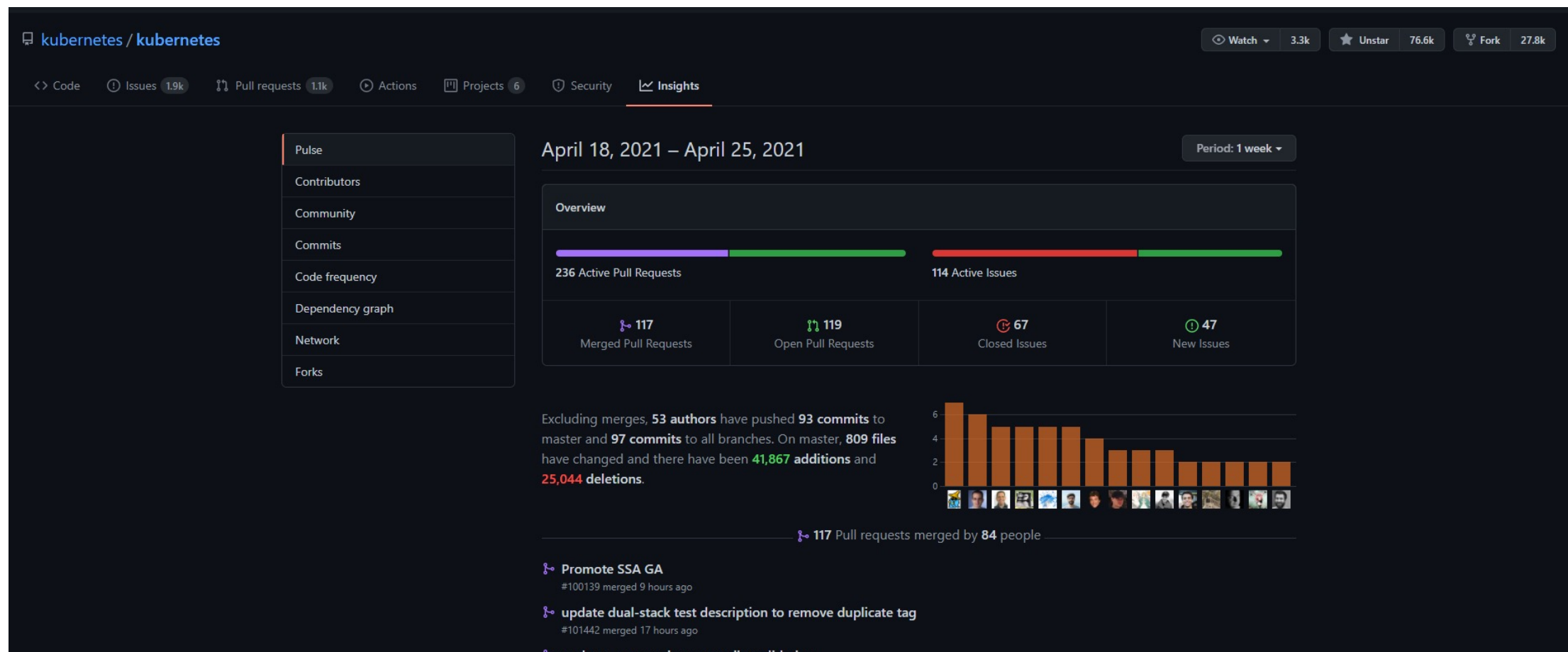
Star

The screenshot shows a GitHub search interface with 890 repository results. The left sidebar shows repository statistics and a language filter for 'Go'. The main content area lists several Go ORM libraries:

- go-gorm/gorm**: The fantastic ORM library for Golang, aims to be developer friendly. 23.6k stars, Go, MIT license, updated 3 days ago.
- go-pg/pg**: Golang ORM with focus on PostgreSQL features and performance. 4.6k stars, Go, BSD-2-Clause license, updated 4 hours ago, 2 issues need help.
- volatiletech/sqlboiler**: Generate a Go ORM tailored to your database schema. 3.9k stars, Go, BSD-3-Clause license, updated 8 days ago, 23 issues need help.
- go-gorp/gorp**: Go Relational Persistence - an ORM-ish library for Go. 3.5k stars, Go, MIT license, updated on 5 Mar.
- ent/ent**: An entity framework for Go. 7.1k stars, Go, Apache-2.0 license, updated 2 days ago.
- kleveross/ormb**: Docker for Your ML/DL Models Based on OCI Artifacts. Tags: image-registry, harbor, docker-registry, machine-learning, oci, docker, model-management.

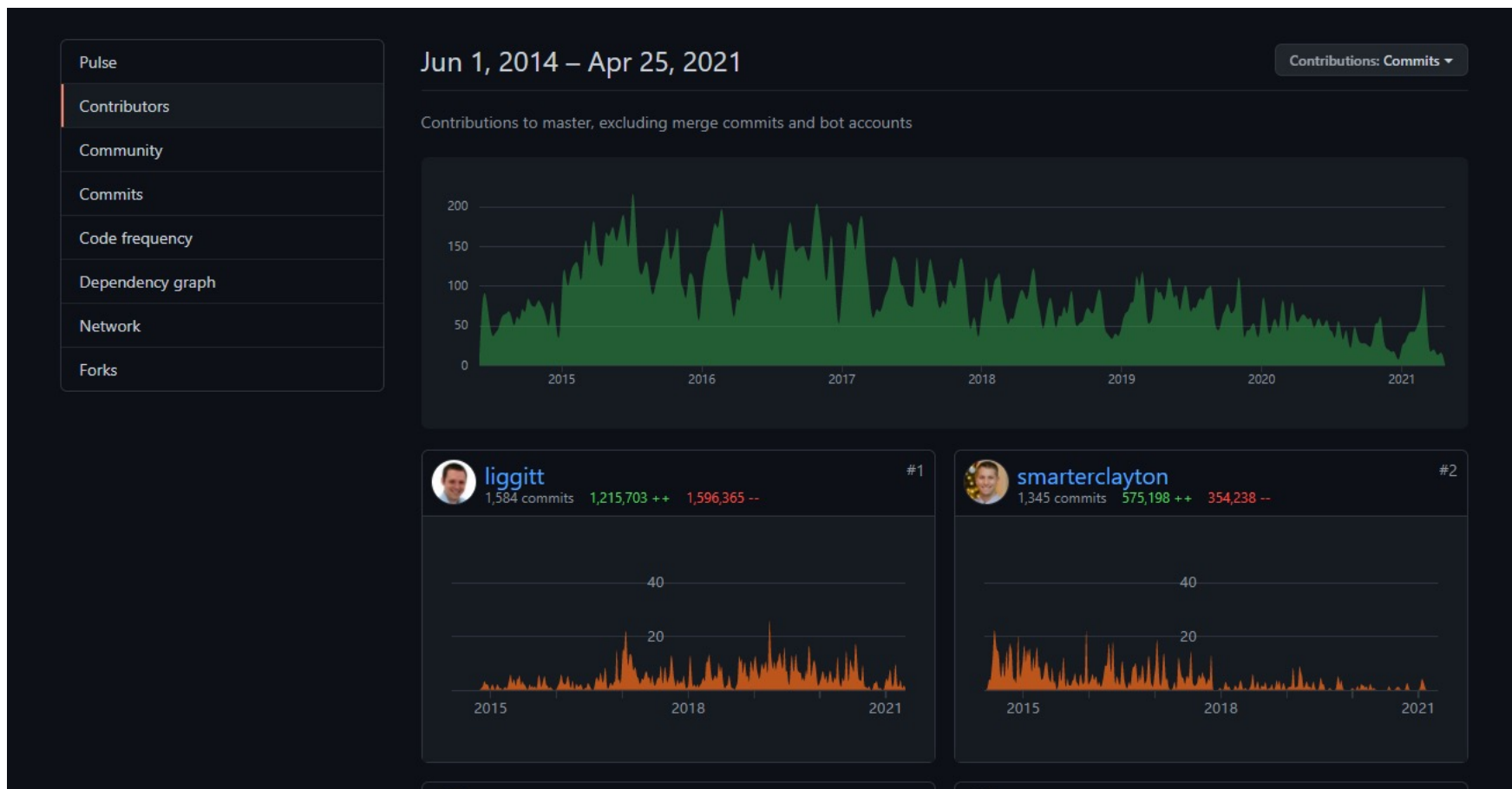


Insights



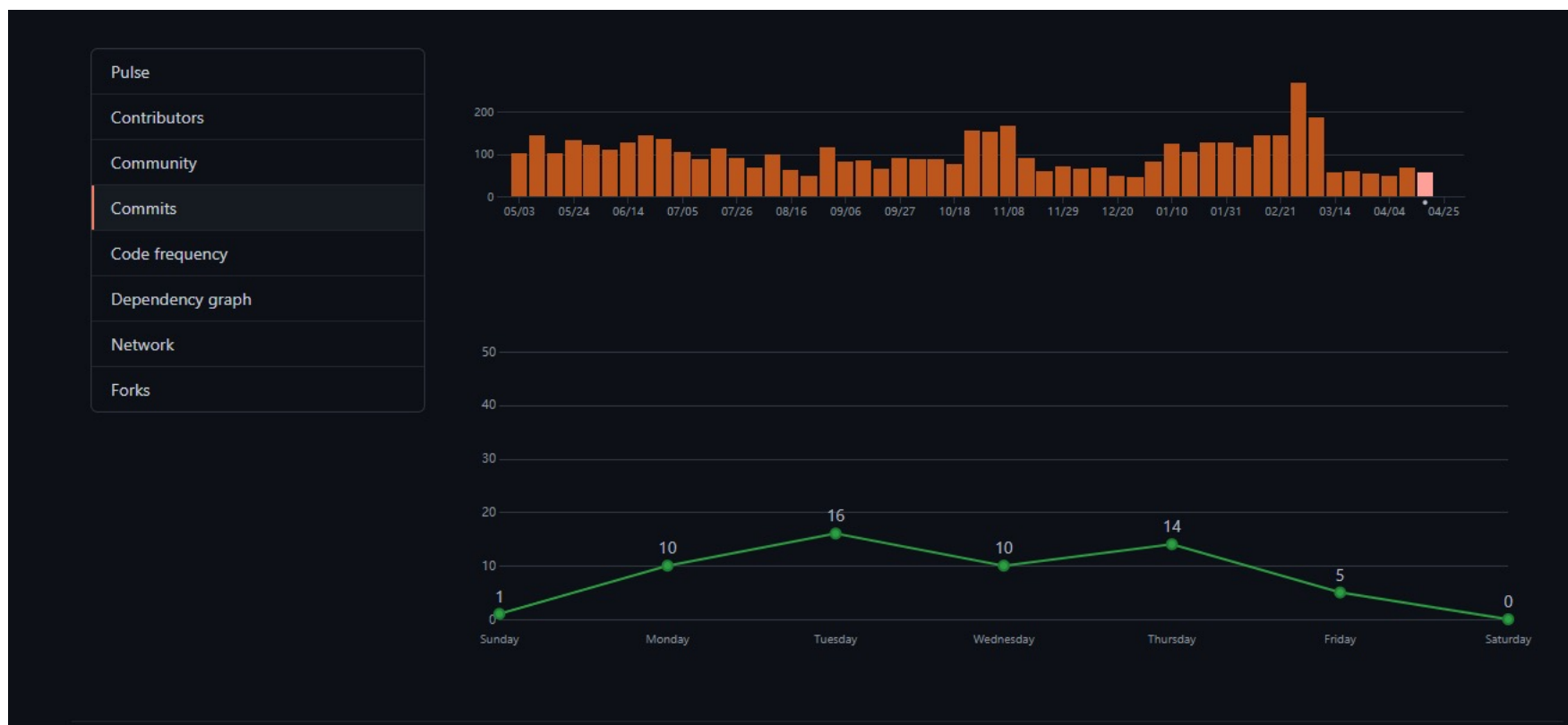


Insights





Insights



开源&Kubernetes

如何选择开源软件？

README&DOC



NeXt-LAB
Complex Network

GORM

The fantastic ORM library for Golang, aims to be developer friendly.

go report A+ tests passing chat on github backer 8 sponsor 1 license MIT go.dev reference

Overview

- Full-Featured ORM
- Associations (Has One, Has Many, Belongs To, Many To Many, Polymorphism, Single-table inheritance)
- Hooks (Before/After Create/Save/Update/Delete/Find)
- Eager loading with `Preload`, `Joins`
- Transactions, Nested Transactions, Save Point, RollbackTo to Saved Point
- Context, Prepared Statement Mode, DryRun Mode
- Batch Insert, FindInBatches, Find To Map
- SQL Builder, Upsert, Locking, Optimizer/Index/Comment Hints, NamedArg, Search/Update/Create with SQL Expr
- Composite Primary Key
- Auto Migrations
- Logger
- Extendable, flexible plugin API: Database Resolver (Multiple Databases, Read/Write Splitting) / Prometheus...
- Every feature comes with tests
- Developer Friendly

Getting Started

- GORM Guides <https://gorm.io>

Contributing

Search

- Home
- Getting started
- Concepts
- Tasks
- Tutorials
 - Hello Minikube
 - Learn Kubernetes Basics**
 - Create a Cluster
 - Deploy an App
 - Explore Your App
 - Expose Your App Publicly
 - Scale Your App
 - Update Your App
- Configuration
- Stateless

Kubernetes Documentation / Tutorials / **Learn Kubernetes Basics**

Learn Kubernetes Basics

Kubernetes Basics

This tutorial provides a walkthrough of the basics of the Kubernetes cluster orchestration system. Each module contains some background information on major Kubernetes features and concepts, and includes an interactive online tutorial. These interactive tutorials let you manage a simple cluster and its containerized applications for yourself.

Using the interactive tutorials, you can learn to:

- Deploy a containerized application on a cluster.
- Scale the deployment.
- Update the containerized application with a new software version.
- Debug the containerized application.

The tutorials use Katacoda to run a virtual terminal in your web browser that runs Minikube, a small-scale local deployment of Kubernetes that can run anywhere. There's no need to install any software or configure anything; each interactive tutorial runs directly out of your web browser itself.

What can Kubernetes do for you?

With modern web services, users expect applications to be available 24/7, and developers expect to deploy new versions of those applications several times a day. Containerization helps package software to serve these goals, enabling applications to be released and updated without downtime. Kubernetes helps you



面向Google编程



Client-go remotecommand stream cancel



全部 新闻 视频 购物 图片 更多

设置 工具

找到约 684,000 条结果 (用时 0.53 秒)

小提示: 仅限搜索简体中文结果。您可以在设置中指定搜索语言

<https://github.com> > [client-go](#) > [issues](#) ▾ [翻译此页](#)

How to cancel a SPDYExecutor stream? · Issue #554 ... - GitHub

2019年1月31日 — I'm executing a long-running command on a pod with the following code:
exec, err := **remotecommand**.NewSPDYExecutor(config, method, url) ...

<https://stackoverflow.com> > [questions](#) > [when-...](#) ▾ [翻译此页](#)

When Kubernetes client-go Remotecommand Stream finishes ...

1 个回答

2019年2月21日 — I noticed that the **Stream** Function does run synchronously and blocks until the **remote command** has finished. Adding a one second timeout ...

- [exec to pod using client-go - Stack Overflow](#) 2020年11月22日
 - [How to correctly stream logs from exec Pod - Stack Overflow](#) 2021年1月1日
 - [example of exec in k8s's pod by using go client - Stack Overflow](#) 2017年4月10日
 - [Exec command into a Pod using Kubernetes "client-go ...](#) 2019年12月13日
- [stackoverflow.com](#)站内的其它相关信息

<https://pkg.go.dev> > [client-go](#) > [tools](#) > [remote...](#) ▾ [翻译此页](#)

remotecommand · pkg.go.dev

Discover Packages [k8s.io/client-go](#) tools **remotecommand**. Go. **remotecommand** ... type
Executor interface { // **Stream** initiates the transport of the standard shell ...
[Documentation](#) · [Types](#)

<https://miminar.fedorapeople.org> > [_preview](#) ▾ [翻译此页](#)

Executing Remote Processes | Go Client Library Reference ...

package main import ("fmt" "os" "golang.org/x/crypto/ssh/terminal" corev1 ... "k8s.



Issue

The screenshot shows the GitHub Issues page for the repository `kubernetes/client-go`. At the top, there are navigation links for Code, Issues (42), Pull requests (3), Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, and Insights. On the right, there are buttons for Watch (172), Star (4.6k), and Fork (1.9k). A central message asks if the user wants to contribute, with a link to contributing guidelines. Below this is a search bar with the query `remotecommand stream cancel` and buttons for Filters, Labels (110), Milestones (2), and a green `New issue` button. A table of issues is displayed with columns for status, title, author, label, projects, milestones, assignee, and sort. Two issues are visible: #884 (open) and #554 (closed).

Status	Title	Author	Label	Projects	Milestones	Assignee	Sort
1 Open	How to cancel a RESTClient exec? Can add context to the request?	jiankunking					
1 Closed	How to cancel a SPDYExecutor stream?	rberrelleza	lifecycle/rotten				



提Issue

How to cancel a RESTClient exec? Can add context to the request?

Open

jiankunking opened this issue on 23 Oct 2020 · 13 comments · May be fixed by [kubernetes/kubernetes#101241](#)



jiankunking commented on 23 Oct 2020

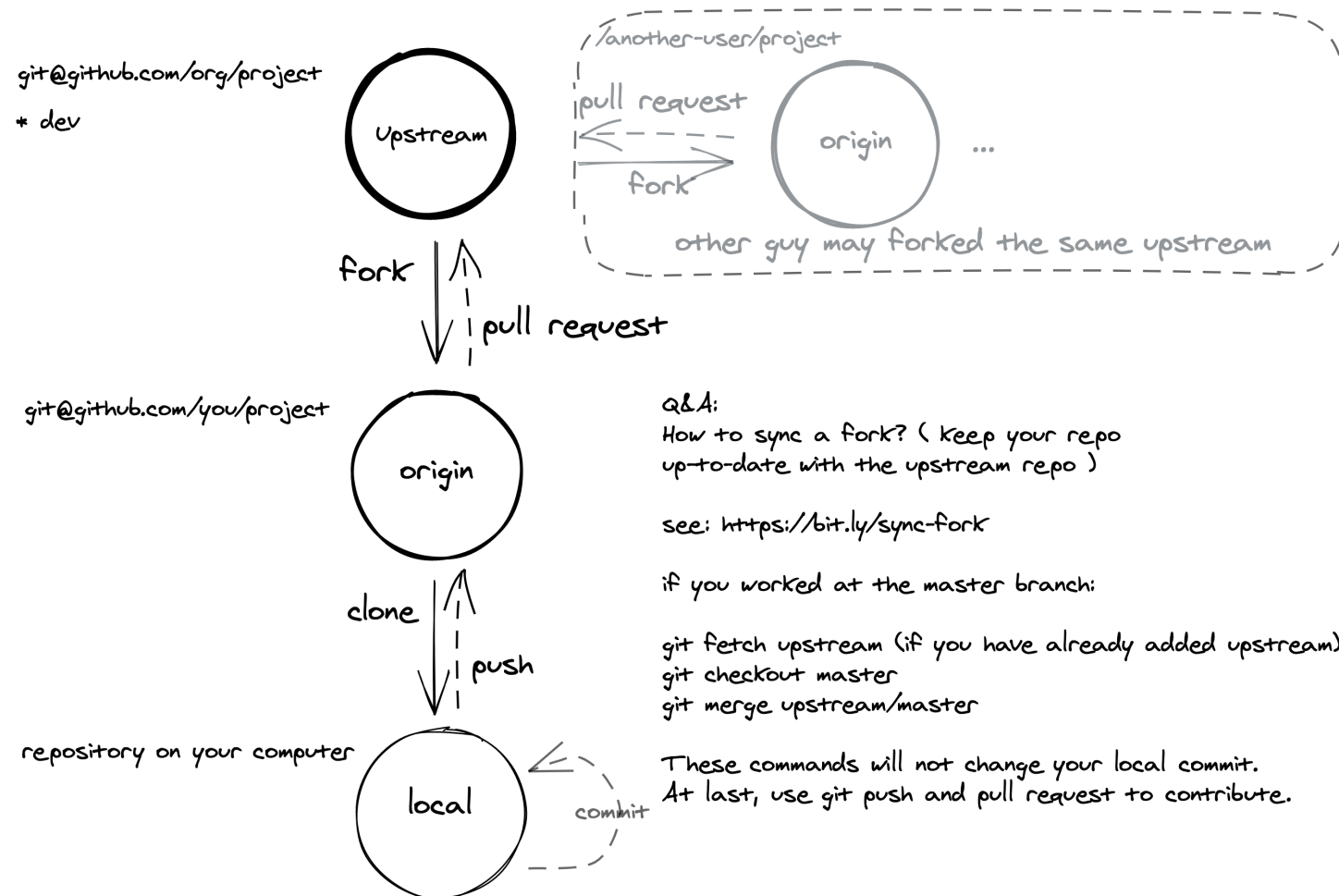
I implement a kubernetes web terminal, the following code:

```
option := &corev1.PodExecOptions{
    Command:  cmds,
    Stdin:    true,
    Stdout:   true,
    Stderr:   true,
    TTY:      true,
    Container: container,
}
//subCtx, cancel := context.WithTimeout(ctx, models.READ_LOG_TIMEOUT)
//defer cancel()
req := kclient.CoreV1().RESTClient().
    Post().
    Resource("pods").
    Name(podID).
    Namespace(namespace).
    SubResource("exec").
    VersionedParams(option, scheme.ParameterCodec).Timeout(30 * time.Minute)
wsSocket, err := upGrader.Upgrade(w, r, nil)
```

When the browser cancels the request, how do I pass cancel context into exec request?

Pull Request

GitHub: Pull Request Workflow





K8s PR

Add a interface to exit the remotecommand executor stream #101241

ccchieh wants to merge 1 commit into `kubernetes:master` from `ccchieh:fix-client-go-issues-884`

Conversation 20 Commits 1 Checks 0 Files changed 1 +21 -0

ccchieh commented 6 days ago • edited

What type of PR is this?

/kind bug
/kind feature

What this PR does / why we need it:

Add a channel to exit the remotecommand executor stream:

By adding `CloseChan chan bool` to the `StreamOptions` struct, users can actively close the stream to prevent blocking.

Add Interface `StreamContext(ctx context.Context, options StreamOptions) error`

Use Context to prevent memory leaks

Which issue(s) this PR fixes:

Fixes `kubernetes/client-go#884`

Special notes for your reviewer:

Does this PR introduce a user-facing change?

NONE

Reviewers

- wzshiming
- soltys
- yliaog

Assignees



- sttt
- wzshiming

Labels



- area/release-eng
- cncf-cla: yes
- kind/bug
- kind/feature
- lgtn
- needs-priority
- ok-to-test
- release-note-none
- sig/api-machinery
- sig/release
- size/S
- triage/accepted



Reviewer

 **wzshiming** 6 days ago • edited ▾ Member  ...

goroutine leak If CloseChan is not set

 **ccchieh** 5 days ago Author  ...

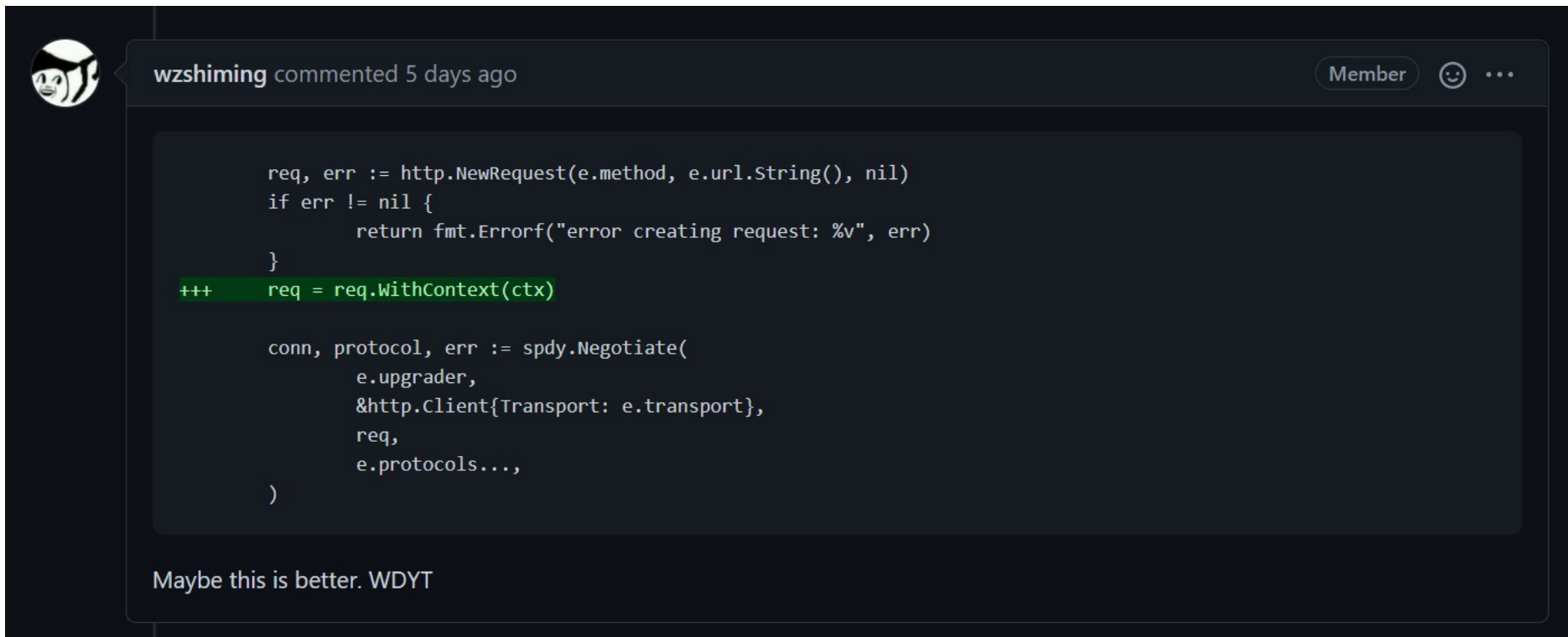
goroutine leak If CloseChan is not set

I found that the `Connection` interface provides a `CloseChan()`. Using `CloseChan()` can fix the problem of goroutine leakage.

```
// Connection represents an upgraded HTTP connection.
type Connection interface {
    // CreateStream creates a new Stream with the supplied headers.
    CreateStream(headers http.Header) (Stream, error)
    // Close resets all streams and closes the connection.
    Close() error
    // CloseChan returns a channel that is closed when the underlying connection is closed.
    CloseChan() <-chan bool
    // SetIdleTimeout sets the amount of time the connection may remain idle before
    // it is automatically closed.
    SetIdleTimeout(timeout time.Duration)
}
```



Reviewer

A screenshot of a GitHub comment from user 'wzshiming' posted 5 days ago. The comment contains a code snippet in Go. The code shows the creation of an HTTP request and its negotiation with a SPDY connection. A green highlight is placed over the line 'req = req.WithContext(ctx)'. Below the code, the user says 'Maybe this is better. WDYT'. The comment interface includes a profile picture, the user's name, the time since posted, a 'Member' badge, and a menu icon.

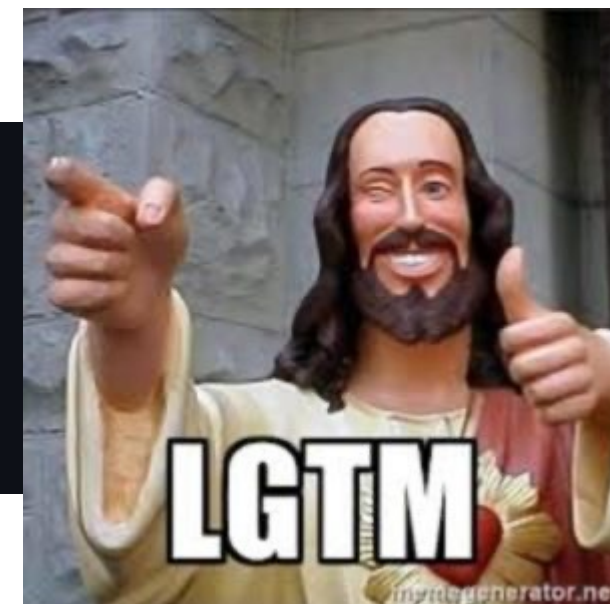
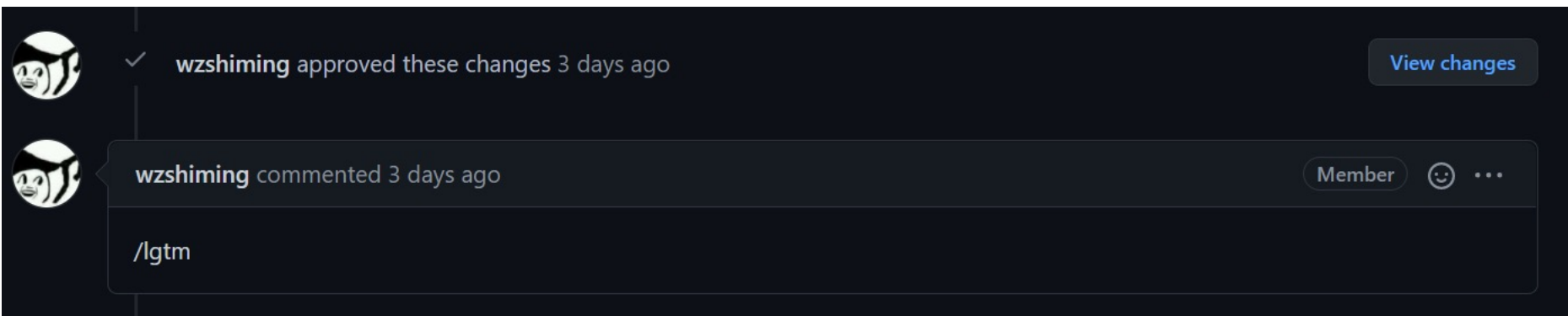
```
req, err := http.NewRequest(e.method, e.url.String(), nil)
if err != nil {
    return fmt.Errorf("error creating request: %v", err)
}
+++ req = req.WithContext(ctx)

conn, protocol, err := spdy.Negotiate(
    e.upgrader,
    &http.Client{Transport: e.transport},
    req,
    e.protocols...,
)
```

Maybe this is better. WDYT



Reviewer





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