

OpenResty x Open Talk WUHAN 2019

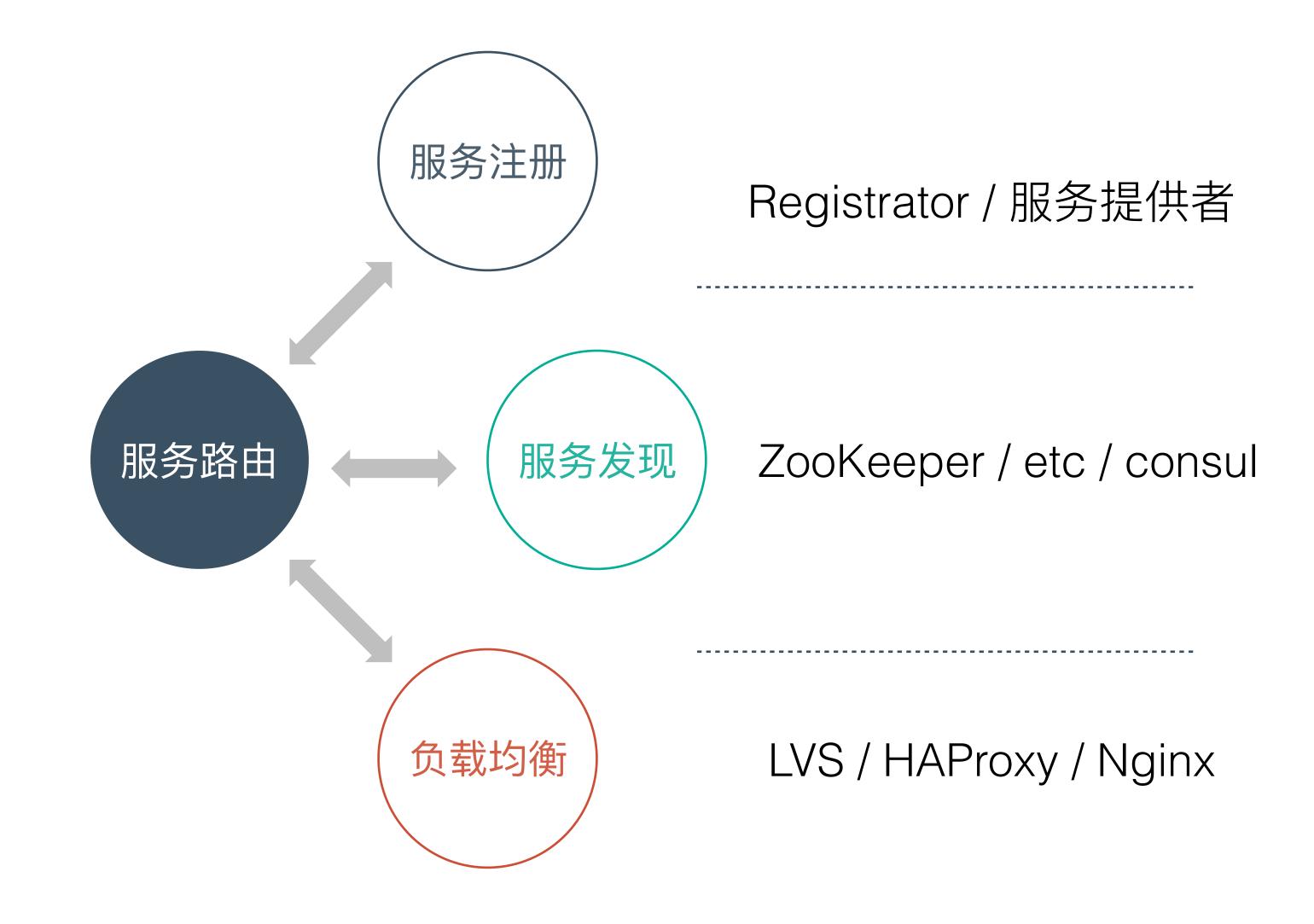
基于 OpenResty 的动态服务路由方案





如何做到服务的 zero down-time 更新?

服务路由



服务发现

服务发现、健康检查、 DNS、监控、多数据中心 等完整的解决方案





成熟、强大、复杂、资源要求高



Apache ZooKeeper™

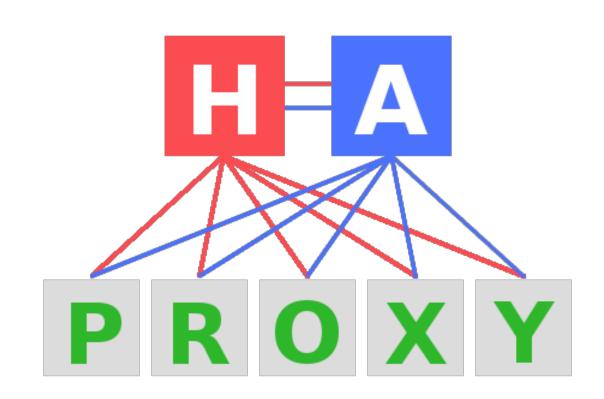
负载均衡

专注于 HTTP, 功能强大

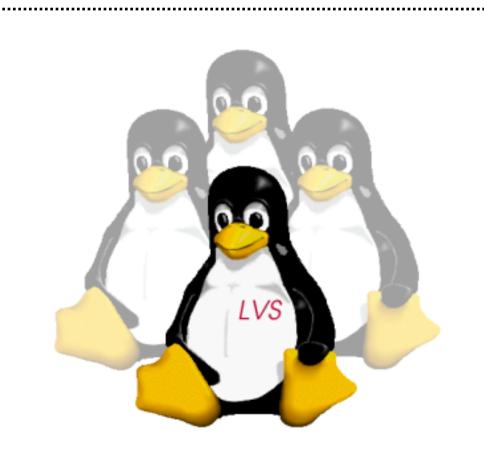




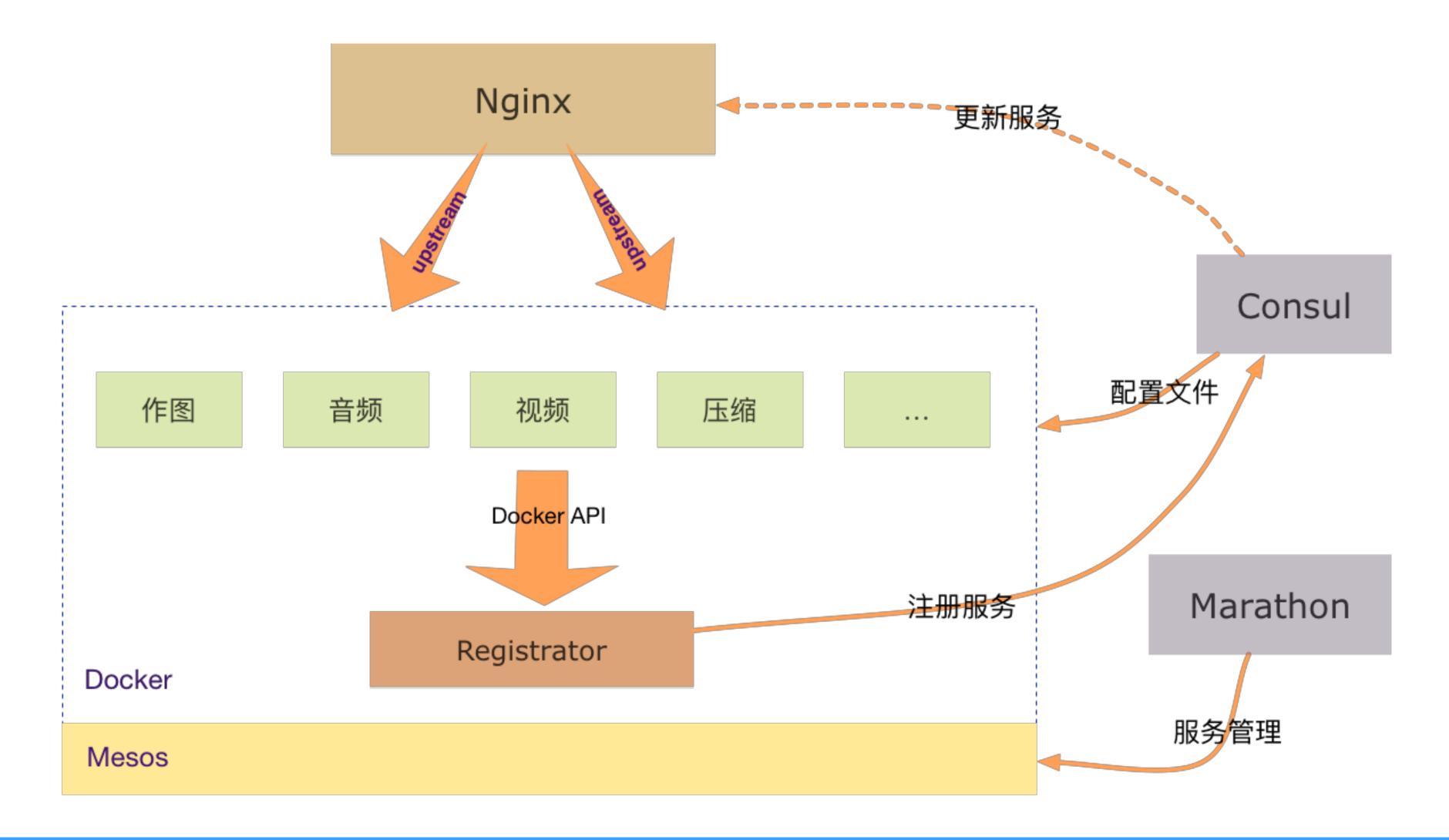
TCP、HTTP, 使用方便



网络层高可用、功能少



Nginx + Consul + Registrator



面临的问题

Consul 里的服务如何更新到 Nginx?

方案— - consul-template

监听consul 中服务变动



由模板重新生成配置



执行 nginx reload 操作



方案— - Nginx reload 过程

1. 由模板生成 upstream.conf

```
upstream imgprocess {
    {{range service "app.imgprocess"}}
    server {{.address}} max_fails={{.max_fails}} fail_timeout={{.fail_timeout}};{{end}}
}
```



```
upstream imgprocess {
    server 192.168.1.1:8080 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=30s;
    server 192.168.1.2:8080 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=30s;
    server 192.168.1.3:8080 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=30s;
}
```

2. kill -s HUP nginx.pid 或者 nginx -s reload

方案— - Reload 的缺点

频繁操作会有性能损耗

旧进程长时间处于 shutting down 状态

进程内缓存失效

与设计初衷不符!

方案二 - 内部 DNS 方案

```
upstream imgprocess {
  server imgprocess.upyun.com:8080 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=10s;
}
```

imgprocess.upyun.com — consul resolve

192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3 192.168.1.4

方案二 - DNS 的缺点

多一层 DNS 解析时间

增加了额外的处理时间

DNS 缓存

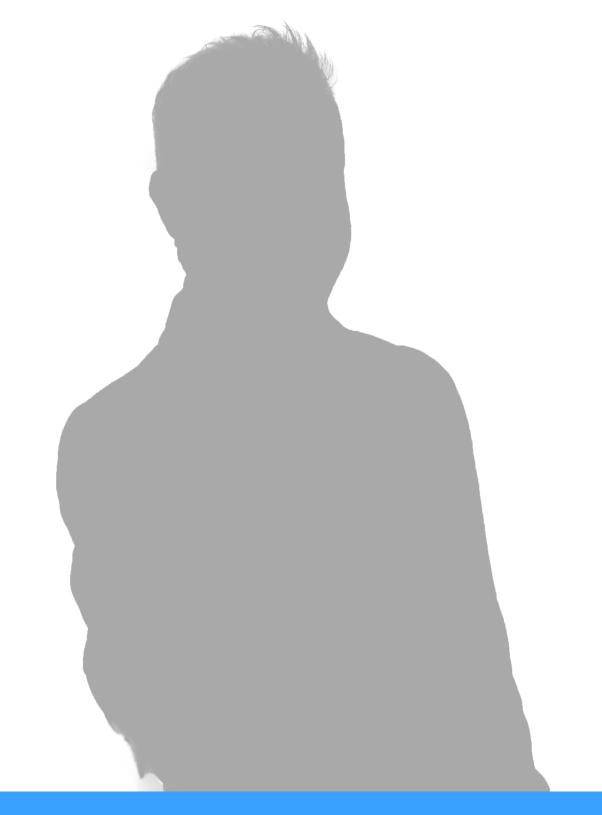
即使异常服务被摘掉,

仍会持续出错直到缓存失效

端口号不能改变

Docker 容器在更新和迁移过程中 IP 和端口号都有可能改变

我们想要的是



通过HTTP接口动态修改Nginx上游服务列表

方案三 - ngx_http_dyups_module



GET /detail 获取所有upstream列表和servers

GET /list 获取upstream列表

GET /upstream/name 根据name获取upstream列表



POST /upstream/name 更新upstream body里是新的servers列表



DELETE /upstream/name 删除upstream

方案三 - ngx_http_dyups_module

```
$ curl -H "host: dyhost" 127.0.0.1:8080
<html>
<head><titile>502 Bad Gateway</title></head>
<body bgcolor="white">
<center><h1>502 Bad Gateway</h1></center>
<hr>
<center>nginx/1.3.13</center>
</body>
</html>

$ curl -d "server 127.0.0.1:8089;server 127.0.0.1:8088;" 127.0.0.1:8081/upstream/dyhost success

$ curl -H "host: dyhost" 127.0.0.1:8080
8089
```

方案三-为什么不用C方案

依赖Nginx本身的负载均衡算法

只能用nginx自身的负载均衡算法 加新的算法也需要C实现

二次开发效率低

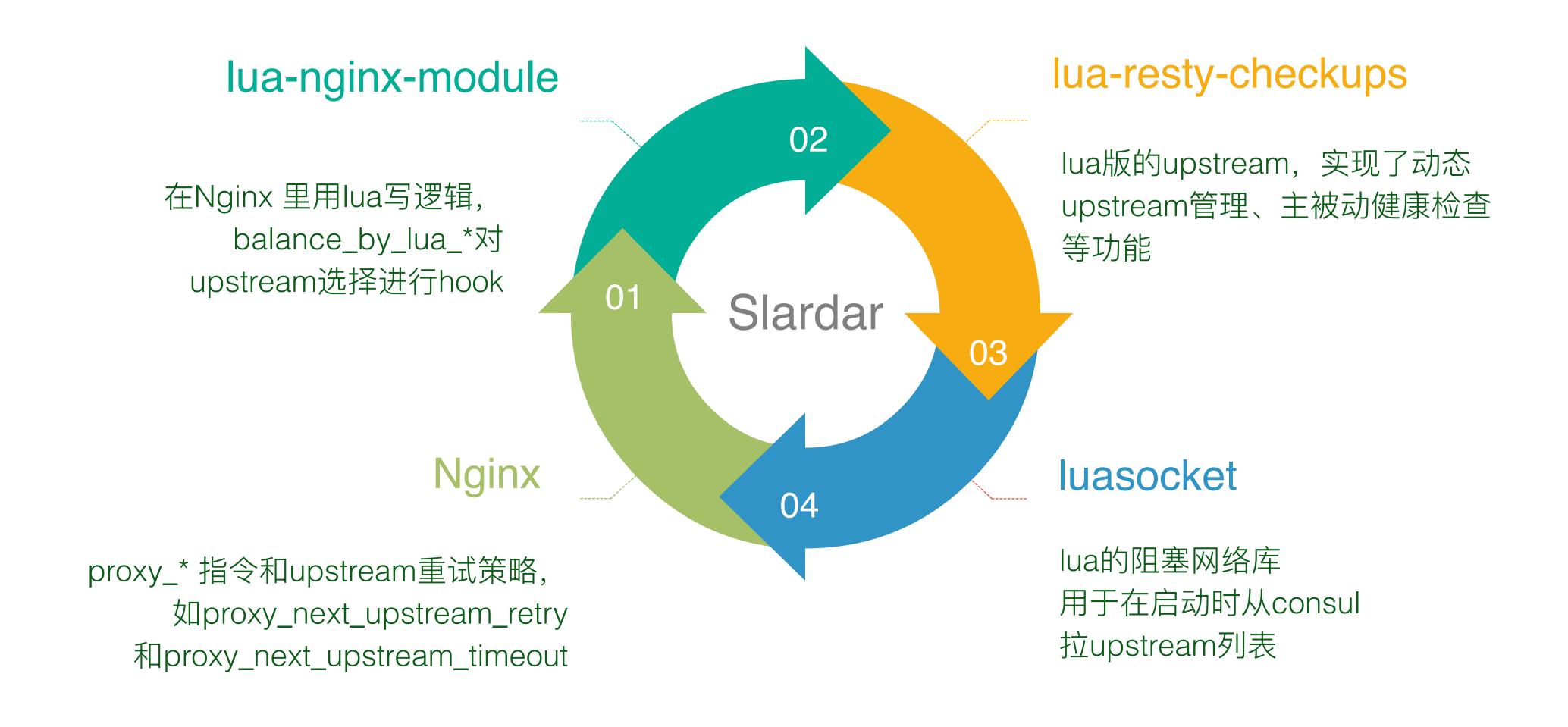
C的开发效率远不及lua

纯lua的方案无法使用

只影响C的proxy模块,不能在 lua代码里拿到peer

开始造我们的轮子

动态负载均衡 - Slardar



动态负载均衡 - lua-resty-checkups

动态upstream管理

update_upstream / delete_upstream 基于共享内存实现worker间同步

被动健康检查

max_fails / fail_timeout fail_timeout秒内失败max_fails 次则把该上游标记为fail_timeout 秒内不可用

主动健康检查

heartbeat

定时给上游发送心跳包检测服务是否存活

负载均衡算法

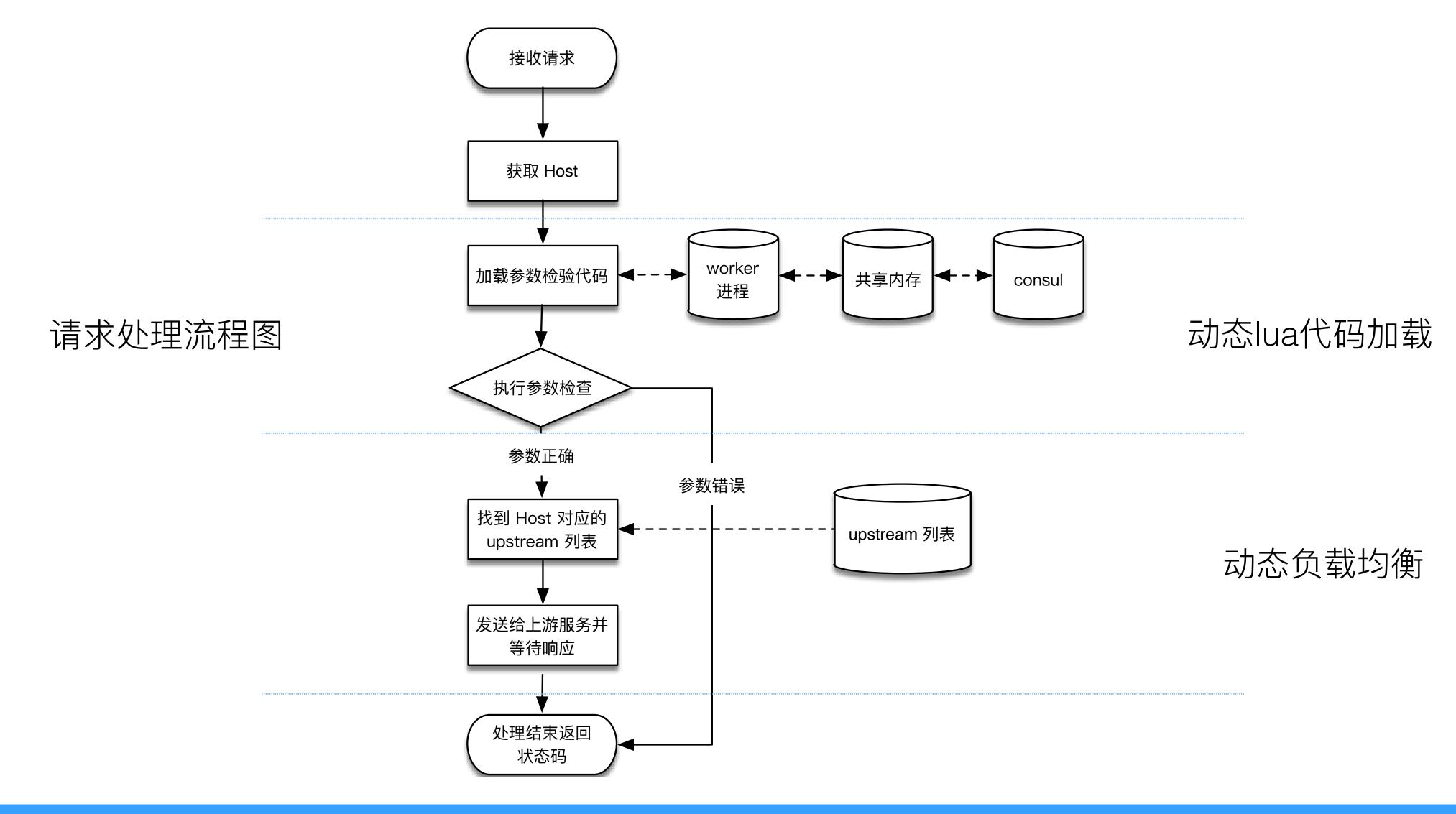
wrr / 一致性哈希 / 速度优先 / 本地优先本地优先可节约内网流量

动态负载均衡 - 服务区分

以 Host 区分服务:

```
$ curl -T cat.jpg 192.168.1.155:3130 -H "Host: imageinfo"
$ curl -T cat.jpg 192.168.1.155:3130 -H "Host: imgprocess"
```

动态负载均衡 - 请求流程



动态负载均衡 - 动态 upstream 更新

通过 HTTP 接口动态更新 upstream 列表:

动态负载均衡 - 动态 upstream 更新

http://127.0.0.1:1995/status

```
"cls:node-dev.upyun.com": [
             "server": "node-dev.upyun.com:10.0.5.108:4001",
             "msg": null,
             "status": "ok",
             "lastmodified": "2016-07-05 16:23:48",
             "fail_num": 0
             "server": "node-dev.upyun.com:10.0.5.109:4001",
             "msg": "connection refused",
             "status": "err",
              'lastmodified": "2016-07-06 14:50:22",
             "fail_num": 1
```

对请求做改写

执行简单的参数检查,节省带宽

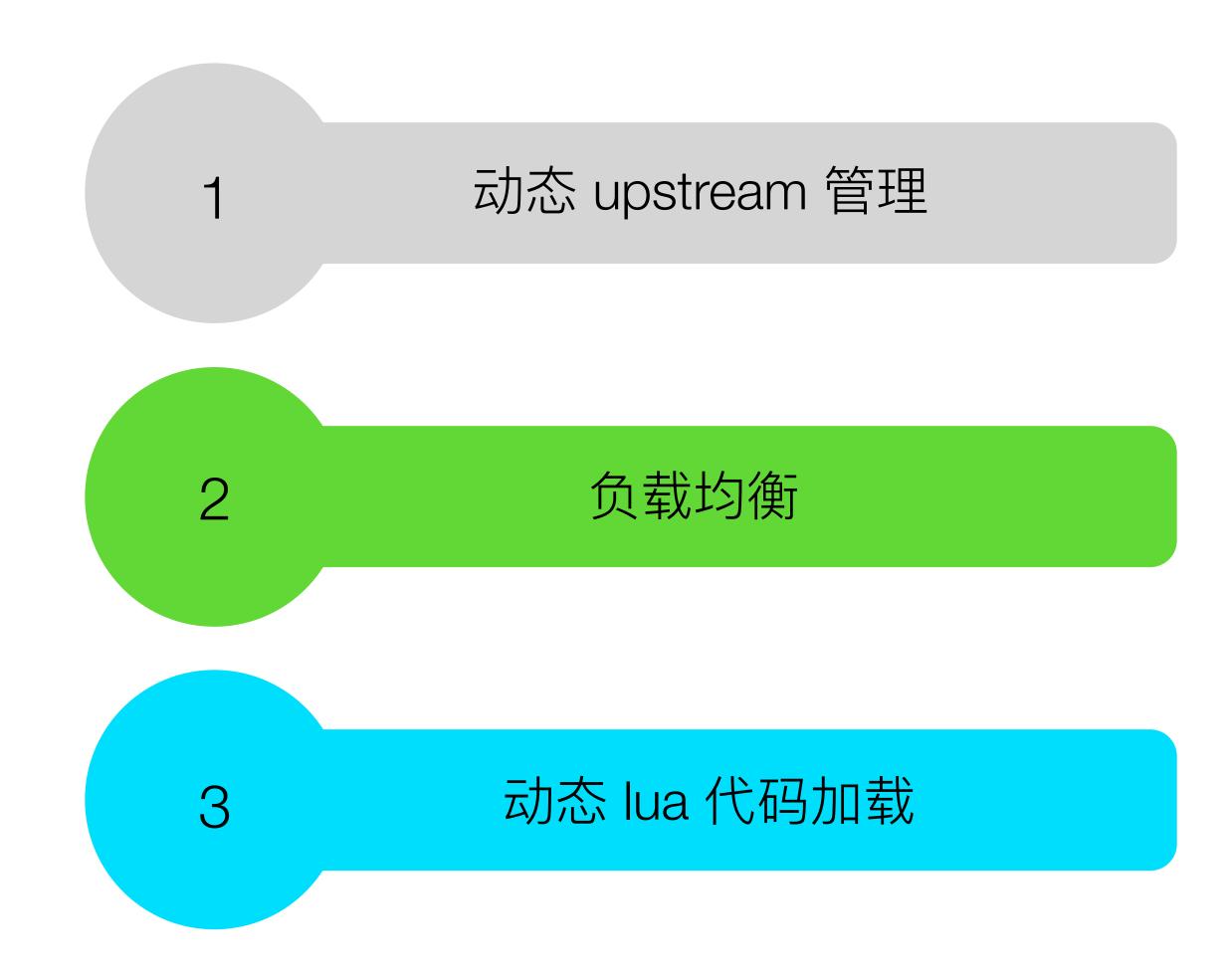
E.X. 禁止删除操作

```
if ngx.get_method() == "DELETE" and ngx.var.host == "admin.upyun.com" then return ngx.exit(403) end
```

http://127.0.0.1:1995/lua

```
"version": 0,
▼ "modules": [
        "time": "2016-08-04 13:51:56",
        "version": "a5b5c2c708781801917c0197369ed129",
         "name": "script.brook"
        "time": "2016-08-04 13:51:56",
         "version": "861da3db0627c4cc00a5d6637b175540",
         "name": "script.image"
         "time": "2016-08-04 13:51:56",
         "version": "5ad13455d5b449489c8073ac693f0c77",
         "name": "script.imageinfo"
        "time": "2016-08-04 13:51:56",
         "version": "8fb64fe3debfb525242b1f19e523100e",
         "name": "script.imgprocess"
```

动态负载均衡 - 实现



动态负载均衡 - 动态 upstream 管理

启动时通过 luasocket 从 consul 加载配置文件

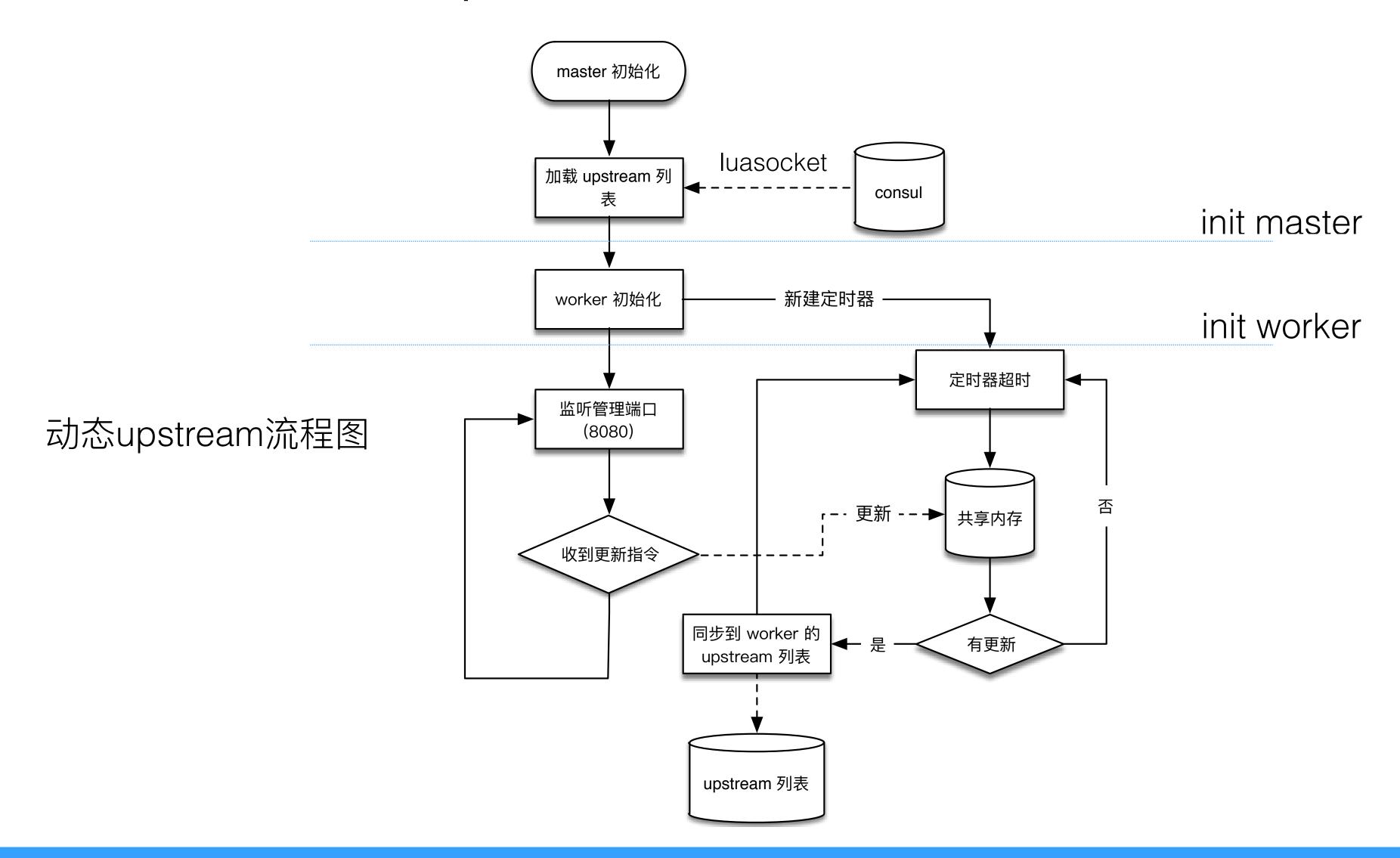


监听管理端口,接收 upstream 更新指令



利用共享内存和定时器进行 worker 间同步

动态负载均衡 - 动态 upstream 管理



动态负载均衡 - 负载均衡

balance_by_lua_*

upstream.conf:

```
upstream common {
    server 0.0.0.1;
    balancer_by_lua_file app/src/slardar_balance.lua;
}
```

动态负载均衡 - 负载均衡

app/src/slardar_balance.lua:

```
local status, code = balancer.get_last_failure()
if status == "failed" then
    local last_peer = ngx.ctx.last_peer
    -- mark last_peer failed
    checkups.feedback_status(skey, last_peer.host, last_peer.port, true)
end

local peer = checkups.select_peer(ngx.var.host)
ngx.ctx.last_peer = peer

balancer.set_current_peer(peer.host, peer.port)
balancer.set_more_tries(1)
```

loadfile	loadstring	setfenv
加载本地lua代码	从consul或HTTP 请求body加载代码	设置代码的执行环境

动态负载均衡 - 优势

lua-resty-checkups + balance_by_lua_*

- ▶ 纯 lua 实现,不依赖第三方 C 模块
 - ▶ 二次开发非常高效,减少维护负担
- ▶ 可以用 Nginx 原生的 proxy_*
 - proxy_next_upstream_tries / proxy_next_upstream_timeout
 - proxy_xxx
- ▶ 适用于几乎任何 ngx_lua 项目
 - ▶ 可同时满足纯lua方案与c方案

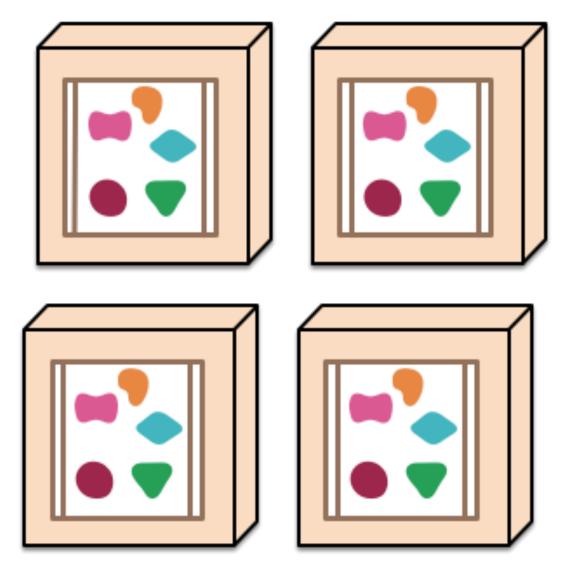
在微服务架构里,Slardar 能做什么?

微服务

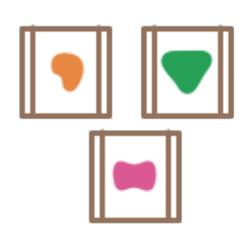
A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...



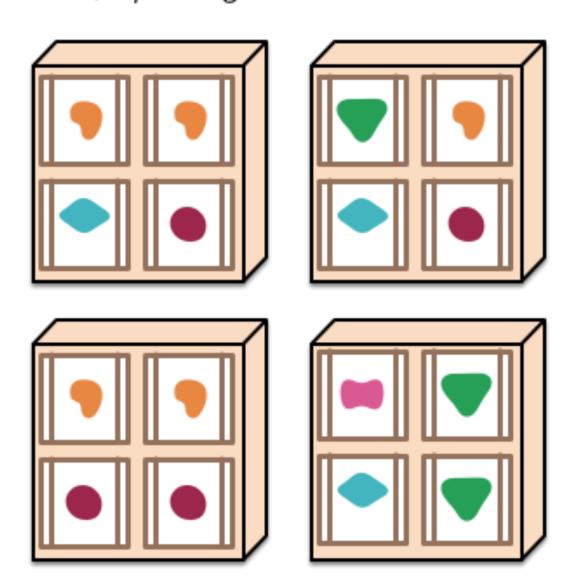
... and scales by replicating the monolith on multiple servers



A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...



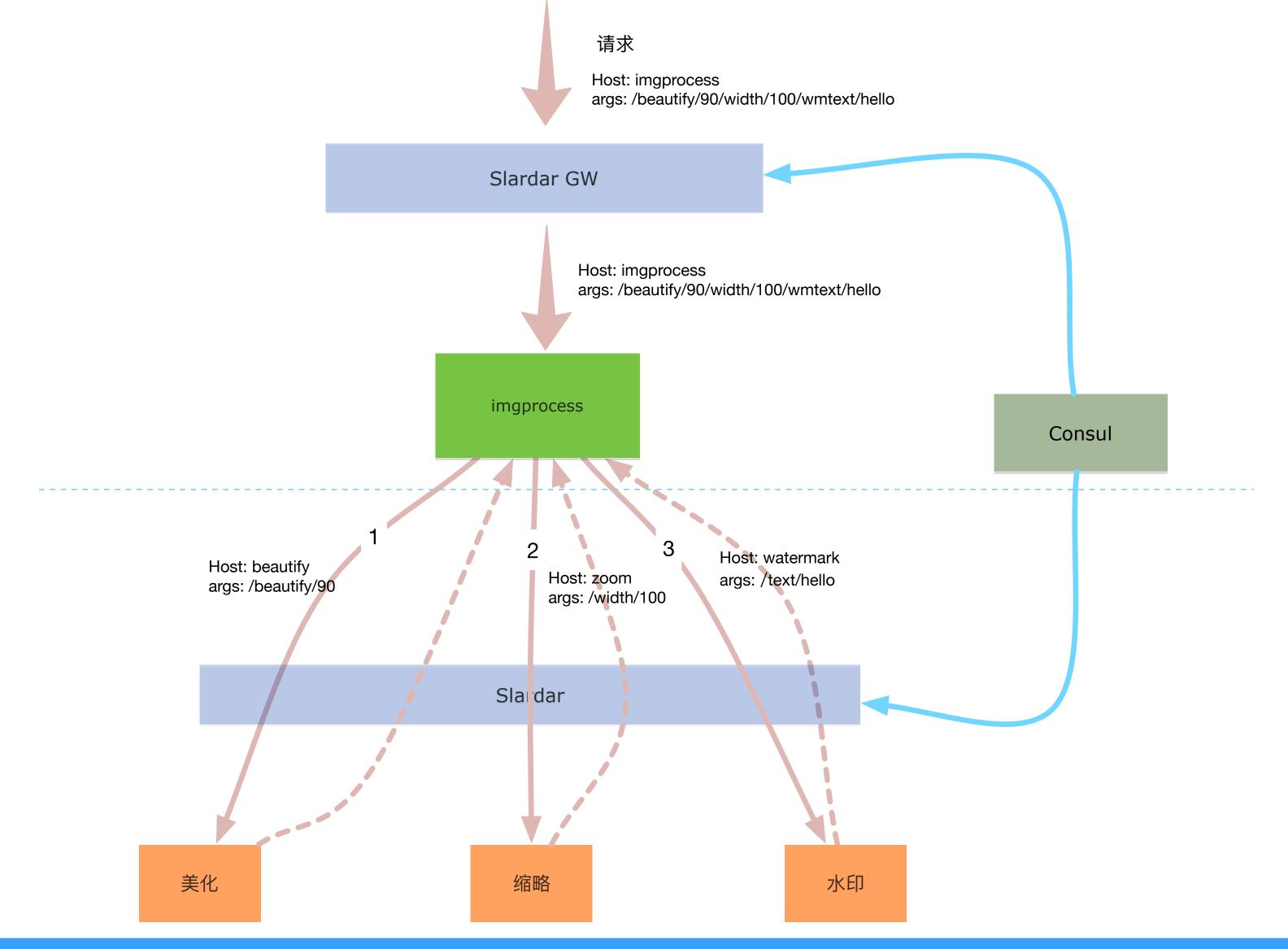
... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.



图片来源: http://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html



服务拆分





Talk is cheap. Show me the code.

开源!

Q & A



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TKANKS!



