一互联网人实战大学

《前端高手进阶》

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拉勾教育出品 -



Serverless 并不属于前端技术

- 它是一个非常高效的工具
- 对于只专注于前端领域的工程师而言
- 了解 Serverless 背后的思想
- 对提升开发思维会有一定的帮助



什么是 Serverless





由 "server"和 "less"两个单词组合而成

中文的意思就是"无服务器"

不是语言或框架,而是一种软件的部署方式



Serverless 从何而来





Serverless

一种构建和管理基于微服务架构的完整流程

完全由云厂商管理

Faas (Function-as-a-Service)

函数即服务

一个函数就是一个服务

BaaS (Backend-as-a-Service)

后端即服务

集成了中间件技术



免维护

Serverless 提供了运行代码的环境

能自动实现负载均衡、弹性伸缩这类高级功能







#	计费项	价格	免费额度
1	调用次数(次)	0.00000133 (元)	1,000,000(次)
2	执行时间(CU-秒)	0.00011108(元)	400,000 (CU-秒)
3	公网流量(GB)	0.8 (元)	0

注: 如果您的应用有稳定的执行时间,购买预付费(包年包月)计算力可以有效节约成本



深度绑定

通常使用某个云厂商的 Serverless 产品时

函数计算、对象存储、数据库等







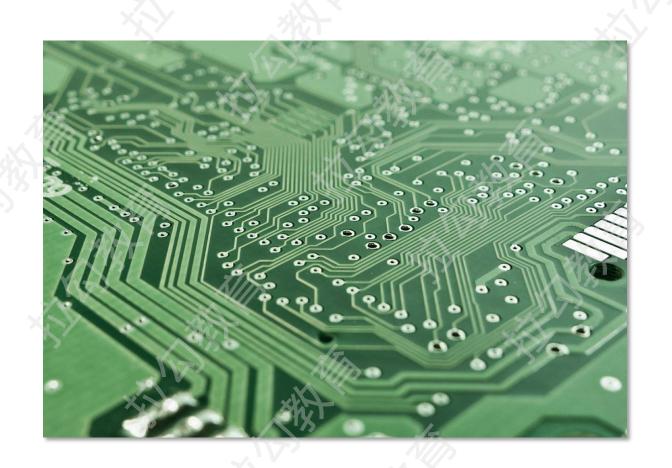
运行时长限制

函数执行时间是有限制的



冷启动

首次执行时会创建运行容器



Serverless 的应用场景



阿里云的函数计算

事件函数

01

- 通过 SDK 提供的 API 函数调用 进行一些轻量计算操作
- 通过配置时间和间隔,自动执行

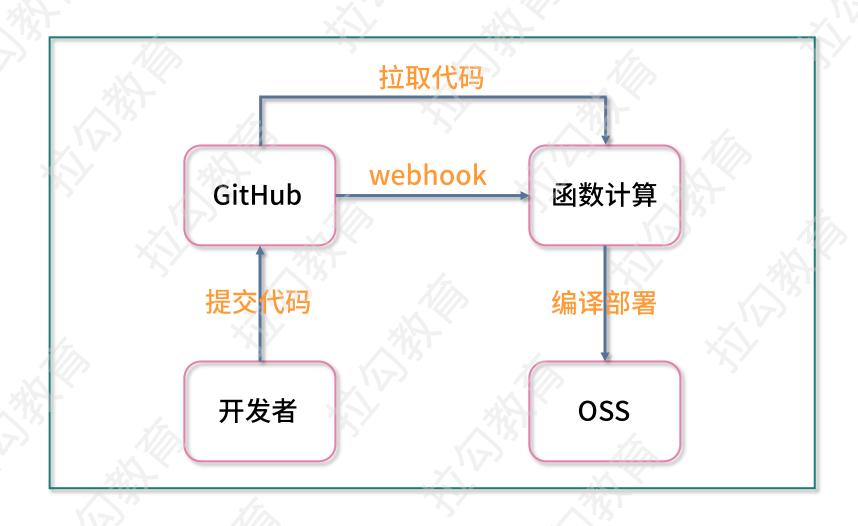
HTTP函数

02

- 每一个 HTTP 函数都有特定的域名
- 为前后端分离架构的 Web 应用提供后端数据支撑



自动部署流程图





```
* ACCOUNT_ID z在赋号ID
* ACCESS_KEY 10 访问 bucket 所需要的 key
'ACCESS_KEY_SECRET访问Lucket 所需要的secret
 REGION bucket 所在的 Figion
* BUCKET 用于储存配置文件的 bucket
ACCOUNT_ID
ACCESS_KEY_ID,
ACCESS_KEY_SECRET
```



```
REGIO
BUCKET
} = process.env
const FCClient = require('@alicloud/fc2');
const OSS = require('ali-oss')
const getRawBody = require('raw-body'
      ram {string} filePath函数计算配置文
const getOSSConfigFile = async (filePath)
```



```
const client = new OSS
region REGION
accessKeyId ACCESS_KEY_ID
accessKeySecret: ACCESS_KEY_SECRET,
 bucket BUCKET
const result = await client get(filePath);
const content = result content ? result content to String() : '{}'
return JSON parse (content)
catch(e)
console error(e)
return
```



```
exports handler = (req, resp) =
getRawBody(req, async e, payload)
 const body = JSON parse payload
  console error(e)
  resp setStatusCode(400)
  resp send '请求体解析失败')
```



```
let cfg
 try
  let config
  config = await
getO$$ConfigFile(`/config/${body.repository.name}.json`) || {}
  cfg config action body action
     !cfg)
   console error config action, body action
   throw Error("未找到对应仓库的配置信息!)
```



```
catch (e)
console error (e)
resp setStatusCode(500)
resp send e message)
return
const client = new FCClient(ACCOUNT_ID
 accessKeyID: ACCESS_KEY_ID,
 accessKeySecret ACCESS_KEY_SECRET
 region cfg region
```



```
const client = new FCClient (ACCOUNT_ID,
   accessKeyID ACCESS_KEY_ID,
   accessKeySecret: ACCESS_KEY_SECRET
   region cfg region
  client invokeFunction cfg service cfg name,
JSON stringify(cfg)) catch(console error)
  resp send(`client.invokeFunction(${cfg.service}, ${cfg.name}
  SON.stringify(cfg)})`)
```





- 函数执行完成后会存活一段时间 再次调用会执行之前创建的函数
- · 创建了**随机目录**并修改工作目录到随机目录下 以获取写权限



```
const fs = require('fs')
 @param {*} even
   region bucket所在区域
   bucket编译后部署的bucket
   command编译命令
    am {*} context
exports handler = async (event, context, callback) =>
```



```
exports handler = async (event, context, callback) =>
 const {events} = Buffer is Buffer (event) ?
JSON parse (event to String()): event
 let dir = Math.random().toString(36).substr(6)
 //设置随机临时工作日录,避免容器/决销毁的情况下,重复拉
 const workDir 💢 tmp/${dir}
   为了保证后续流程能找到临外工作目录,设置为全局变量
 global workDir = workDir/
 fs.mkdirSync(workDir)
  catch(e)
 console error e
  eturn
 process chdir workDir
```



```
console error(e)
 return
process chdir(workDir);
 await events reduce(async (acc, cur) =>
  await acc
 return require(`./${cur.module}`)(cur)
}, Promise resolve())
callback(null, `自动部署成功.`);
 catch(e)
 callback(e)
```



01 拉取仓库代码

02 安装依赖并构建

将生成的代码上传部署





身份认证



首次进行 git clone 操作





```
#!/bin/sh
ID_RSA=/tmp/id_rsa

exec /usr/bin/ssh o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -o
GSSAPIAuthentication=no i ID_RSA "$@"
```



```
const OSS require('ali-oss')
const cp require('child_process')
const { BUCKET, REGION, ACCESS_KEY_ID, ACCESS_KEY_SECRET
process.env
const shellFile = 'ssh.sh'
 @param {string} repoURL代码仓库地址
  @param {string} repoKey访问代码仓库所需要的密钥文件路
   param {string branch分支名称
const downloadRepo = async ({repoURL, repoKey, branch='master'}
```



```
retryTimes (***) =>
 console.log(`Download repo ${repoURL}`);
 process chdir global workDir
 const client = new OSS({
  accessKeyId: ACCESS_KEY_ID,
  accessKeySecret: ACCESS_KEY_SECRET
  region REGION,
  bucket BUCKET
 await client get(repoKey, `./id_rsa`);
```



```
accessKeySecret: ACCESS_KEY_SECRET
  region REGION
  bucket: BUCKET
 await client get repoKey / ./id_rsa`)
 await client get shellFile .../${shellFile}
 cp.execSync(`chmod 0600 ./id_rsa`
 cp_execSync(`chmod +x ./${shellFile}`);
 cp_execSync(`GIT_SSH="./${shellFile}" git clone -b ${branch} --
depth 1 ${repoURL}`);
 console log('downloaded');
 catch (e)
```



```
depth 1 ${repoURL}`
 console log('downloaded');
  catch (e) {
  console error (e)
   (retryTimes < 2) {
  downloadRepo({repoURL, repoKey, branch}, retryTimes++);
  else
   throw e
module exports = downloadRepo
```



```
const cp ≠ require('child_process')
const install = (repolame, retryTimes = 0) => {
  console log('Install dependencies.')
  cp_execSync(`yarn install --check-files
  console log('Installed.');
  retryTimes = 0
  catch (e)
  console error e message);
  if (retryTimes < 2) {
   console log 'Retry install...');
```



```
console error e message/
 if (retry Times < 2) {
  console log('Retry install...');
  install(repoName ++retryTimes)
   else {
  throw e
const build = (command, retryTimes = 0) =>
 console log 'Build code.')
 cp.execSync() ${command() );
```



```
console log('Built.');
 catch (e)
 console error (e message);
 if (retryTimes < 2
   console log 'Retry build...'
   build(command, ++retryTimes);
   else {
   throw e
module exports = ({
```



```
module exports =
repoName,
command
 const {
 workDir,
 = global/
processichdir(`${workDir}/${repoName}`)
install (repoName)
build (command)
```



```
const path require (path/
const OSS | require('ali-oss');
//遍历函数
const traverse = (dirPath, arr = []).4
var filesList = fs readdirSync(dirPath);
 or (var i = 0; i < filesList.length i++) {</pre>
  var fileObj = {};
  fileObj name = path.join(dirPath, filesList[i]);
  var filePath = path join(dirPath, filesList[i]);
  var-stats = fs.statSync(filePath);
   (stats isDirectory()) {
  traverse(filePath, arr);
```



```
traverse(filePath, arr)
else {
fileObj type = path extname(filesList[i]) substring 1
arr.push(fileObj)
eturn arr
```



```
const deploy = ({ dist = !!\source, region, accessKeyId, accessKeySecret,
bucket, repoName } retryTimes = 0 => new Promise async (res)
const { workDir } > global
 console.log('Deploy.');
  const client = new OSS(
  region
  accessKeyId,
  accessKeySecret
   bucket
```



```
process chdir(`${workDir}/${repoName}`)
const root = path join process.cwd(), source)
let files = traverse(root, []);
await Promise all files map((%name }, index) => {
 const remotePath = path join dist, name replace(root + '/','')
 console log(`[${index}] uploaded ${name} to ${remotePath}`)
 return client put (remotePath, name)
console log('Deployed.');
catch (e) {
```



```
catch (e)
 console error(e);
 if (retryTimes < 2)
  console log('Retry deploy.');
  deploy({ dist, source, region; accessKeyId, accessKeySecret, bucket }
  retryTimes);
   else {
  throw e
module exports deploy
```



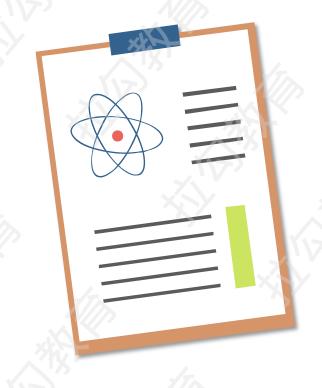
Serverless 是一个具有通用性、开箱即用的产品

概念介绍以及函数计算的具体实例





尝试部署一个 Serverless 服务





Next: 31 《微前端和功能的可重用性》

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