

- **main.go**

首先先分析AC（Adminssion Controller）的启动函数main.go函数

```
1 autoscaler\vertical-pod-autoscaler\pkg\admission-controller\main.go
```

启动函数首先定义了初始变量，让我们来看一下：

```
1 var (  
2     certsConfiguration = &certsConfig{  
3         clientCaFile: flag.String("client-ca-file", "/etc/tls-certs/caCert.pem",  
4             "Path to CA PEM file."),  
5         tlsCertFile: flag.String("tls-cert-file", "/etc/tls-certs/serverCert.pem",  
6             "Path to server certificate PEM file."),  
7         tlsPrivateKey: flag.String("tls-private-key", "/etc/tls-certs/serverKey.pem",  
8             "Path to server certificate key PEM file."),  
9     }  
10  
11     port = flag.Int("port", 8000, "The port to listen on.")  
12     address = flag.String("address", ":8944", "The address to expose Prometheus metrics.")  
13     namespace = os.Getenv("NAMESPACE")  
14     webhookAddress = flag.String("webhook-address", "", "Address under which webhook is registered. Used when registerByURL is set to true.")  
15     webhookPort = flag.String("webhook-port", "", "Server Port for Webhook")  
16     registerByURL = flag.Bool("register-by-url", false, "If set to true, admission webhook will be registered by URL (webhookAddress:webhookPort) instead of by service name")  
17 )
```

certsConfiguration 部分是证书的config配置区域，将指定的CA证书或者server证书地址进行config。port: 8000是adminssion-controller对外暴露的端口，address是普罗米修斯对外暴露的metrics端口，用于监控数据变化。webhookAddress:webhookPort提供了注册url，在这里替代server name来注册。

1. 第一步：打印初始化参数

```
1 //打印初始化参数  
2 klog.InitFlags(nil)  
3 kube_flag.InitFlags()
```

```
4 klog.V(1).Infof("Vertical Pod Autoscaler %s Admission Controller",
common.VerticalPodAutoscalerVersion)
```

打印正在使用的Adminssion Controller配置信息。

2. 第二步：metrics的监控

```
1 //metrics的监控
2 healthCheck := metrics.NewHealthCheck(time.Minute, false)
3 metrics.Initialize(*address, healthCheck)
4 metrics_admission.Register()
```

main启动函数在此启动了普罗米修斯来监控，包括健康检查和metrics：

- healthcheck.go

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/utils/metrics/healthcheck.go
```

healthCheck包含了最后一次监控组件的活动时间信息，通过NewHealthCheck函数在给定时间点创建新的HealthCheck结构类型。

```
1 // HealthCheck contains information about last activity time of the monit
   ore component.
2 //// NOTE: This started as a simplified version of ClusterAutoscaler's He
   althCheck.
3 type HealthCheck struct {
4     activityTimeout time.Duration
5     checkTimeout bool
6     lastActivity time.Time
7     mutex *sync.Mutex
8 }
9
10 // NewHealthCheck builds new HealthCheck object with given timeout.
11 func NewHealthCheck(activityTimeout time.Duration, checkTimeout bool) *H
   ealthCheck {
12     return &HealthCheck{
13         activityTimeout: activityTimeout,
14         checkTimeout: checkTimeout,
15         lastActivity: time.Now(),
16         mutex: &sync.Mutex{},
17     }
```

暂时还不清楚healthcheck在整个流程中起到的作用，这个问题暂时先留着。

- metrics.go

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/utils/metrics/metrics.go
```

main函数中调用了metrics.Initialize接口来初始化Prometheus的metrics和health-check的给定地址。

```
1 // Initialize sets up Prometheus to expose metrics & (optionally) health-
  check on the given address
2 func Initialize(address string, healthCheck *HealthCheck) {
3     go func() {
4         http.Handle("/metrics", promhttp.Handler()) //为Prometheus注册HTTP服务
          端，给/metrics路径提供服务
5         if healthCheck != nil {
6             http.Handle("/health-check", healthCheck) //在判断health-check是否正常后，
          给health-check提供http服务
7         }
8         err := http.ListenAndServe(address, nil) //监听Prometheus地址，接收8944端口
          发送过来的信息
9         klog.Fatalf("Failed to start metrics: %v", err)
10    }()
11 }
```

- admission.go

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/utils/metrics/admission/admission.go
```

该admission包给VPA Admission Controller plugin提供metrics代码。

```
1 // Register initializes all metrics for VPA Admission Controller
2 func Register() {
3     prometheus.MustRegister(admissionCount)
4     prometheus.MustRegister(admissionLatency)
5 }
```

Register注册函数执行Prometheus的两个注册函数，分别注册admissionCount和admissionLatency。

```
1 var (  
2     admissionCount = prometheus.NewCounterVec(  
3         prometheus.CounterOpts{  
4             Namespace: metricsNamespace,  
5             Name: "admission_pods_total",  
6             Help: "Number of Pods processed by VPA Admission Controller.",  
7         }, []string{"applied"},  
8     )  
9  
10    admissionLatency = prometheus.NewHistogramVec(  
11        prometheus.HistogramOpts{  
12            Namespace: metricsNamespace,  
13            Name: "admission_latency_seconds",  
14            Help: "Time spent in VPA Admission Controller.",  
15            Buckets: []float64{0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0,  
16                10.0, 20.0, 30.0, 60.0, 120.0, 300.0},  
17        }, []string{"status", "resource"},  
18    )
```

admissionCount和admissionLatency分别记录pods的数量和时间花费（延迟）。在这里介绍两个变量：

```
1 // AdmissionStatus describes the result of Admission Control execution  
2 type AdmissionStatus string //Admission Control执行状态  
3  
4 // AdmissionResource describes the resource processed by Admission Control  
5 // execution  
6 type AdmissionResource string //Admission Control执行的资源类型  
7  
8 const (  
9     // Error denotes a failed Admission Control execution  
10    Error AdmissionStatus = "error"  
11  
12    // Skipped denotes an Admission Control execution w/o applying a recommendation  
13    Skipped AdmissionStatus = "skipped"  
14  
15    // Applied denotes an Admission Control execution when a recommendation  
16    // was applied
```

```

13 Applied AdmissionStatus = "applied"
14 )
15
16 const (
17     // Unknown means that the resource could not be determined
18     Unknown AdmissionResource = "unknown"
19     // Pod means Kubernetes Pod
20     Pod AdmissionResource = "Pod"
21     // Vpa means VerticalPodAutoscaler object (CRD)
22     Vpa AdmissionResource = "VPA"
23 )

```

3. 第三步和第四步：获取cert证书和集群参数

main启动函数接下来会获取cert证书参数，然后通过rest接口来获取集群的参数，放在config的配置变量中。

```

1 //初始化获取cert证书参数
2 certs := initCerts(*certsConfiguration)
3
4 //通过rest接口获取cluster参数
5 config, err := rest.InClusterConfig()
6 if err != nil {
7     klog.Fatal(err)
8 }

```

4. 第五步：创建vpa客户端和lister（列出所有vpa），创建k8s客户端

通过config的配置变量，来创建vpa的客户端和vpa的lister（用来列出所有vpa），以及创建k8s客户端。

```

1 //创建vpa客户端和lister（列出所有vpa），创建k8s客户端
2 vpaClient := vpa_clientset.NewForConfigOrDie(config)
3 vpaLister := vpa_api_util.NewAllVpasLister(vpaClient, make(chan struct{}))
4 kubeClient := kube_client.NewForConfigOrDie(config)

```

- clientset.go

```

1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/client/clientset/versioned/clientset.go

```

```

1 // NewForConfigOrDie creates a new Clientset for the given config and
2 // panics if there is an error in the config.
3 func NewForConfigOrDie(c *rest.Config) *Clientset {
4     var cs Clientset
5     cs.autoscalingV1 = autoscalingv1.NewForConfigOrDie(c)
6     cs.autoscalingV1beta2 = autoscalingv1beta2.NewForConfigOrDie(c)
7     cs.autoscalingV1beta1 = autoscalingv1beta1.NewForConfigOrDie(c)
8     cs.pocV1alpha1 = pocv1alpha1.NewForConfigOrDie(c)
9
10    cs.DiscoveryClient = discovery.NewDiscoveryClientForConfigOrDie(c)
11    return &cs
12 }

```

- api.go

```

1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/utils/vpa/api.go

```

NewAllVpasLister通过VerticalPodAutoscalerLister configured来抓取所有的vpa对象。这些vpa对象会在vpaLister被初始化创建的时候清空。

```

1 // NewAllVpasLister returns VerticalPodAutoscalerLister configured to fetch all VPA objects.
2 // The method blocks until vpaLister is initially populated.
3 func NewAllVpasLister(vpaClient *vpa_clientset.Clientset, stopChannel <-chan struct{}) vpa_listers.VerticalPodAutoscalerLister {
4     vpaListWatch := cache.NewListWatchFromClient(vpaClient.AutoscalingV1().RESTClient(), "verticalpodautoscalers", core.NamespaceAll, fields.Everything())
5     //调用了cache的NewListWatchFromClient函数，cache的NewListWatchFromClient函数创建了一个新的ListWatch，用于客户端和资源之间的数据交互。
6     //1.NewListWatchFromClient方法将返回一个ListWatch结构体，定义listFunc和watchFunc;
7     //2.listFunc用于List，watchFunc用于Watch;
8     //3.ListWatch会传入newSourceApiserverFromLW方法;
9
10    indexer, controller := cache.NewIndexerInformer(vpaListWatch,
11        &vpa_types.VerticalPodAutoscaler{},
12        1*time.Hour,
13        &cache.ResourceEventHandlerFuncs{},

```

```

14  cache.Indexers{cache.NamespaceIndex: cache.MetaNamespaceIndexFunc})
15  //调用cache.NewIndexerInformer函数，通过sharedIndexInformer结构体创建了属于vpa自己的informer框架。
16  //这里的informer起到和API Servers建立watch和list长连接的作用。
17  //返回的两个变量indexer和controller的作用是提供了资源缓存的功能和控制管理vpa
18  vpaLister := vpa_lister.NewVerticalPodAutoscalerLister(indexer)
19  //通过indexer的资源缓存功能来获得所有的vpa信息。
20  go controller.Run(stopChannel) //协程启动controller来管理vpa
21  if !cache.WaitForCacheSync(make(chan struct{}), controller.HasSynced) {
22      klog.Fatalf("Failed to sync VPA cache during initialization")
23  } else {
24      klog.Info("Initial VPA synced successfully")
25  }
26  return vpaLister
27  }

```

NewAllVpasLister方法中有几个比较关键的地方：

第一个地方就是注册ListWatch结构体的

cache.NewListWatchFromClient方法，用于创建informer跟API Server建立长连接（而在这里实际上只用到了短链接获取indexer来获取list）。

第二个地方就是cache.NewIndexerInformer方法进行创建sharedIndexInformer这个结构体。在这里的交互机制有些复杂，具体可以看我整理的k8s原理和各组件间通信机制中的informer详解（[k8s原理和各组件间通信机制.md](#)）

6. 第六步：informer

```

1  //第六步：informer
2  //informer工厂，调用NewSharedInformerFactory()接口
3  //疑问一：调用informers作用
4  //答：创建一个名为 SharedInformerFactory 的单例工厂，因为每个Informer都会与Api Server维持一个watch长连接。

```

```
5 factory := informers.NewSharedInformerFactory(kubeClient, defaultResyncPeriod)
6 //sharedIndexInformer 是一个共享的 Informer 框架
7 //vpa只需要提供一个模板类（比如 deploymentInformer），便可以创建一个符合自己需求的特定 Informer。
```

main启动函数在第六步调用了informer创建了SharedInformerFactory的单例工厂，因为每个Informer都会与Api Server维持一个watch长连接，所以这个单例工厂通过为所有vpa提供了唯一获取Informer的入口，来保证每种类型的Informer只被实例化一次。

7. 第七步：target

```
1 //第七步：target
2 //疑问二：target是个什么？
3 // 答： target所要做的事情就是通过discoveryClient来个API Server交互获得scale扩容的信息
4 // 返回的vpaTargetSelectorFetcher结构体：
5 // &vpaTargetSelectorFetcher{
6 //   scaleNamespacer: scaleNamespacer,
7 //   mapper: mapper,
8 //   informersMap: informersMap,
9 // }
10 // scaleNamespacer: 扩容命名空间
11 // mapper: discovery information
12 // informersMap: 七个资源类型的informer实例
13 targetSelectorFetcher := target.NewVpaTargetSelectorFetcher(config, kubeClient, factory)
```

main启动函数在第七步调用fetcher.go里面的NewVpaTargetSelectorFetcher方法，该方法返回VpaTargetSelectorFetcher新实例，而定义的VpaTargetSelectorFetcher来抓取labelSelector(标签选择器)，用于收集由给定VPA控制的Pod。

- `fetcher.go`

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/target/fetcher.go
```

VpaTargetSelectorFetcher:

```
1 // VpaTargetSelectorFetcher gets a labelSelector used to gather Pods controlled by the given VPA.
2 // VpaTargetSelectorFetcher获取一个labelSelector，用于收集由给定VPA控制的Pods。
3 type VpaTargetSelectorFetcher interface {
4     // Fetch returns a labelSelector used to gather Pods controlled by the given VPA.
5     // If error is nil, the returned labelSelector is not nil.
6     Fetch(vpa *vpa_types.VerticalPodAutoscaler) (labels.Selector, error)
7 }
```

NewVpaTargetSelectorFetcher方法:

```
1 // NewVpaTargetSelectorFetcher returns new instance of VpaTargetSelectorFetcher
2 // NewVpaTargetSelectorFetcher返回VpaTargetSelectorFetcher的新实例
3 func NewVpaTargetSelectorFetcher(config *rest.Config, kubeClient kube_client.Interface, factory informers.SharedInformerFactory) VpaTargetSelectorFetcher {
4     discoveryClient, err := discovery.NewDiscoveryClientForConfig(config)
5     // NewDiscoveryClientForConfig为给定的配置创建一个新的DiscoveryClient。该客户端可用于发现API Server中受支持的资源。
6
7     if err != nil {
8         klog.Fatalf("Could not create discoveryClient: %v", err)
9     }
10
11     resolver := scale.NewDiscoveryScaleKindResolver(discoveryClient)
12     // 疑问一: scale.NewDiscoveryScaleKindResolver作用?返回的resolver是个什么?
13     // 答: NewDiscoveryScaleKindResolver创建一个新的ScaleKindResolver,
14     // 它使用来自给定Discovery客户端的信息来为不同资源解析正确的Scale GroupVersionKind。
15     // 返回的是cachedScaleKindResolver结构体, 里面的cache存储Scale GroupVersionKind类型的资源。
16
17     restClient := kubeClient.CoreV1().RESTClient()
```

```

18 // 通过k8s客户端获取rest客户端
19 cachedDiscoveryClient := cacheddiscovery.NewMemCacheClient(discoveryClient)
20 // 疑问二：缓存cache客户端？
21 // 答：NewMemCacheClient创建一个新的CachedDiscoveryInterface，它将discoveryClient中的discovery information缓存在内存cache中，
22 // 如果定期调用invalidate，它将保持最新状态。（官方）
23
24 mapper := restmapper.NewDeferredDiscoveryRESTMapper(cachedDiscoveryClient)
25 // NewDeferredDiscoveryRESTMapper返回DeferredDiscoveryRESTMapper
26 // 它将延迟查询给以提供的客户端，以获取用于进行REST映射的discovery information。（官方）
27 // 这里是把cachedDiscoveryClient中的缓存信息放入这个特定mapper中，特定是因为这个mapper中的信息是通过客户端延迟查询且通过rest映射得到的
28
29 go wait.Until(func() {
30     mapper.Reset()
31 }, discoveryResetPeriod, make(chan struct{}))
32 // 协程不断更新mapper的信息
33
34 informersMap := map[wellKnownController]cache.SharedIndexInformer{
35     daemonSet: factory.Apps().V1().DaemonSets().Informer(),
36     deployment: factory.Apps().V1().Deployments().Informer(),
37     replicaSet: factory.Apps().V1().ReplicaSets().Informer(),
38     statefulSet: factory.Apps().V1().StatefulSets().Informer(),
39     replicationController: factory.Core().V1().ReplicationControllers().Informer(),
40     job: factory.Batch().V1().Jobs().Informer(),
41     cronJob: factory.Batch().V1beta1().CronJobs().Informer(),
42 }
43 // 七个资源类型通过cache.SharedIndexInformer来实现Informer实例，在map storage中存储
44
45 for kind, informer := range informersMap {
46     stopCh := make(chan struct{})
47     go informer.Run(stopCh)
48     // 不断启动informersMap中实例化的informer
49     synced := cache.WaitForCacheSync(stopCh, informer.HasSynced)
50     // 等待所有已经启动的 Informer 的 Cache 同步完成，同步全量对象
51     // WaitForCacheSync等待缓存填充。 如果成功，则返回true；如果控制器应关闭，则返回false

```

```

52  if !synced {
53    klog.Fatalf("Could not sync cache for %s: %v", kind, err)
54  } else {
55    klog.Infof("Initial sync of %s completed", kind)
56  }
57  }
58  // 上面的循环就是一个不断启动informer和不断更新同步缓存的一个过程
59
60  scaleNamespacer := scale.New(restClient, mapper, dynamic.LegacyAPIPathR
    esolverFunc, resolver)
61  // scale.New使用给定的客户端来创建新的ScalesGetter进行请求。
62  // scaleNamespacer是一个scaleClient结构体:
63  // scaleClient{
64  // mapper: mapper,
65  // apiPathResolverFunc: resolver,
66  // scaleKindResolver: scaleKindResolver,
67  // clientBase: baseClient,
68  // }
69
70  return &vpaTargetSelectorFetcher{
71    scaleNamespacer: scaleNamespacer,
72    mapper: mapper,
73    informersMap: informersMap,
74  }
75
76  }

```

在最后返回的vpaTargetSelectorFetcher中的mapper和informersMap我怀疑是用于和API Server进行交互获取pod信息的变量。如何求证这一点有待追究。

8. 第八步：Preprocessor

对main启动函数中的两个Preprocessor进行分析，来看看Preprocessor起到什么样的作用。

```

1  //第八步：Preprocessor
2  //疑问三：两个Preprocessor什么意思？
3  podPreprocessor := logic.NewDefaultPodPreProcessor()

```

```
4 vpaPreprocessor := logic.NewDefaultVpaPreProcessor()
```

- pod_pre_processor.go

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/admission-  
controller/logic/pod_pre_processor.go
```

- vpa_pre_processor.go

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/admission-  
controller/logic/vpa_pre_processor.go
```

两个预处理函数对pod和vpa在构建patches和运用default前进行处理。

9. 第九步： limitrange

```
1 // 第九步：限制计算  
2 var limitRangeCalculator limitrange.LimitRangeCalculator  
3 // 疑问四：通过factory来限制计算，原理？  
4 // 答： 通过factory的sharedIndexInformer工厂来实例化limitrange这个资源对象，  
   通过该资源对象获取API Server中的资源计算限制信息  
5 limitRangeCalculator, err = limitrange.NewLimitsRangeCalculator(factory)  
6 if err != nil {  
7     klog.Errorf("Failed to create limitRangeCalculator, falling back to not  
   checking limits. Error message: %s", err)  
8     limitRangeCalculator = limitrange.NewNoopLimitsCalculator()  
9 }
```

- limit_range_calculator.go

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/utils/limitrange/limit_range_calculator.go
```

limit_range_calculator.go定义了LimitRangeCalculator类型来限制计算范围，计算的限制范围是对于拥有相同效果的items和这些存在于集群中items而言的。

```
1 // LimitRangeCalculator calculates limit range items that has the same ef-  
   fect as all limit range items present in the cluster.
```

```

2 // LimitRangeCalculator计算的限制范围是对于拥有相同效果的items和这些存在于集群
  中items而言。
3 type LimitRangeCalculator interface {
4 // GetContainerLimitRangeItem returns LimitRangeItem that describes limi
  tation on container limits in the given namespace.
5 // GetContainerLimitRangeItem返回LimitRangeItem，该限制描述的是给定名称空间
  中对container的限制。
6 GetContainerLimitRangeItem(namespace string) (*core.LimitRangeItem, erro
  r)
7 // GetPodLimitRangeItem returns LimitRangeItem that describes limitation
  on pod limits in the given namespace.
8 // GetPodLimitRangeItem返回LimitRangeItem，它描述给定名称空间中对pod的限制。
9 GetPodLimitRangeItem(namespace string) (*core.LimitRangeItem, error)
10 }

```

```

1 // NewLimitsRangeCalculator returns a limitsChecker or an error it encoun
  tered when attempting to create it.
2 // NewLimitsRangeCalculator返回limitsChecker或尝试创建它时遇到的错误。
3 func NewLimitsRangeCalculator(f informers.SharedInformerFactory) (*limits
  Checker, error) {
4 if f == nil {
5 return nil, fmt.Errorf("NewLimitsRangeCalculator requires a SharedInform
  erFactory but got nil")
6 }
7 limitRangeLister := f.Core().V1().LimitRanges().Lister()
8 // 通过SharedInformerFactory创建了limitRange这个Informer实例，然后通过Core
  ().V1().LimitRanges().Lister()获取注册后的的listers
9 // (LimitRangeInformer provides access to a shared informer and lister
  for LimitRanges.)
10 //type LimitRangeInformer interface {
11 // Informer() cache.SharedIndexInformer
12 // Lister() v1.LimitRangeLister
13 //}
14 stopCh := make(chan struct{})
15 f.Start(stopCh)
16 // 启动f中注册的所有Informer，该步骤必须在注册Informer之后。
17 // 这里解释一下上面的LimitRanges().Lister()，按照正常步骤来说应该是先LimitR
  anges()，然后start启动，再获取listers
18 // 这里直接进行了Lister()，说明这样的方法也是可以的
19 for _, ok := range f.WaitForCacheSync(stopCh) {
20 // 等待所有已经启动的 Informer 的 Cache 同步完成，同步全量对象
21 if !ok {

```

```

22  if !f.Core().V1().LimitRanges().Informer().HasSynced() {
23  // 如果informer的sync没有同步对象，则报错
24  return nil, fmt.Errorf("informer did not sync")
25  }
26  }
27  }
28  return &limitsChecker{limitRangeLister}, nil
29  }

```

注意：这里通过Informer工厂实例化了LimitRanges这个资源对象！！！！！！

10. 第十步：连接Recommendation（关键步骤）

```

1 //第十步：连接Recommendation
2 // 控制器AC会拦截Pod的创建请求，如果Pod与未设置为off模式的VPA配置匹配，控制器通过
  将推荐资源应用到Pod spec来重写请求。
3 // AC通过从Recommender获取推荐资源，如果调用超时或失败，控制器将采用缓存在VPA对象
  中的资源建议。如果这也是不可用的，控制器采取最初指定的资源。
4 recommendationProvider := logic.NewRecommendationProvider(limitRangeCalculator,
  vpa_api_util.NewCappingRecommendationProcessor(limitRangeCalculator), targetSelectorFetcher, vpaLister)

```

- recommendation_provider.go

```

1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/admission-controller/logic/recommendation_provider.go

```

在recommendation_provider.go中涉及到获取给定pod下目前所有的recommendation, annotations和vpaName。

RecommendationProvider接口调用
GetContainersResourcesForPod方法。

```

1 // RecommendationProvider获取给定pod的当前recommendation, annotations and vpaName。
2 type RecommendationProvider interface {
3  GetContainersResourcesForPod(pod *core.Pod) ([]vpa_api_util.ContainerResources, vpa_api_util.ContainerToAnnotationsMap, string, error)
4  }
5

```

```

6 // NewRecommendationProvider constructs the recommendation provider that
  list VPAs and can be used to determine recommendations for pods.
7 // NewRecommendationProvider构造列出VPA的recommendation提供者，可用于确定Pod
  的recommendation。
8 func NewRecommendationProvider(calculator
  limitrange.LimitRangeCalculator, recommendationProcessor vpa_api_util.Recom
  mendationProcessor,
9 selectorFetcher target.VpaTargetSelectorFetcher, vpaLister vpa_lister.Ve
  rticalPodAutoscalerLister) *recommendationProvider {
10 return &recommendationProvider{
11 limitsRangeCalculator: calculator,
12 recommendationProcessor: recommendationProcessor,
13 selectorFetcher: selectorFetcher,
14 vpaLister: vpaLister,
15 }
16 }

```

首先我们来看一下recommendationProvider这个结构体：

```

1 type recommendationProvider struct {
2 limitsRangeCalculator limitrange.LimitRangeCalculator
3 recommendationProcessor vpa_api_util.RecommendationProcessor
4 selectorFetcher target.VpaTargetSelectorFetcher
5 vpaLister vpa_lister.VerticalPodAutoscalerLister
6 }

```

可以看到该结构体中有main启动函数前九步中的变量。跟进GetContainersResourcesForPod方法：

```

1 // GetContainersResourcesForPod returns recommended request for a given p
  od, annotations and name of controlling VPA.
2 // The returned slice corresponds 1-1 to containers in the Pod.
3 // 更新对于指定pod的recommended推荐需求
4 func (p *recommendationProvider) GetContainersResourcesForPod(pod *core.P
  od) ([]vpa_api_util.ContainerResources, vpa_api_util.ContainerToAnnotations
  Map, string, error) {
5 klog.V(2).Infof("updating requirements for pod %s.", pod.Name)
6 vpaConfig := p.getMatchingVPA(pod)
7 // 一. 获取指定的vpa(创建时间最早的)，该vpa更新状态未设置为off并且和截取到的p
  od创建信息匹配
8 if vpaConfig == nil {
9 klog.V(2).Infof("no matching VPA found for pod %s", pod.Name)
10 return nil, nil, "", nil
11 // 若不匹配，则返回无。

```

```

12  }
13
14  var annotations vpa_api_util.ContainerToAnnotationsMap
15  recommendedPodResources := &vpa_types.RecommendedPodResources{}
16
17  if vpaConfig.Status.Recommendation != nil {
18  var err error
19  recommendedPodResources, annotations, err = p.recommendationProcessor.Apply(vpaConfig.Status.Recommendation, vpaConfig.Spec.ResourcePolicy, vpaConfig.Status.Conditions, pod)
20  //二. 处理recommendation
21  if err != nil {
22  klog.V(2).Infof("cannot process recommendation for pod %s", pod.Name)
23  return nil, annotations, vpaConfig.Name, err
24  }
25  }
26  containerLimitRange, err := p.limitsRangeCalculator.GetContainerLimitRangeItem(pod.Namespace)
27  // 三. 获取容器运行时的限制范围
28  if err != nil {
29  return nil, nil, "", fmt.Errorf("error getting containerLimitRange: %s", err)
30  }
31  containerResources := GetContainersResources(pod, *recommendedPodResources, containerLimitRange, annotations)
32  // 四. 获取容器资源, 返回的resources保存了每个容器对内存和cpu的限制信息
33  return containerResources, annotations, vpaConfig.Name, nil
34  }

```

这里面有四个比较关键的地方：

第一个地方是getMatchingVPA方法；

第二个是处理recommendation请求的地方；

第三个地方是获取容器运行时的限制范围

第四个地方是GetContainersResources方法获取容器资源的地方。

第一部分：


```

1 func (p *recommendationProvider) getMatchingVPA(pod *core.Pod)
   *vpa_types.VerticalPodAutoscaler {
2     configs, err := p.vpaLister.VerticalPodAutoscalers(pod.Namespace).List(labels.Everything())
3     // 获取所有vpa的list, 写入configs配置变量中
4     if err != nil {
5         klog.Errorf("failed to get vpa configs: %v", err)
6         return nil
7     }
8     onConfigs := make([]*vpa_api_util.VpaWithSelector, 0)
9     // 循环获得configs中的vpa, 对这些vpa进行筛选
10    for _, vpaConfig := range configs {
11        if vpa_api_util.GetUpdateMode(vpaConfig) == vpa_types.UpdateModeOff {
12            // 如果该vpa的更新模式关闭了, 则选择下一个vpa
13            continue
14        }
15        selector, err := p.selectorFetcher.Fetch(vpaConfig)
16        // 抓取该vpa的选择器, 放入selector中
17        if err != nil {
18            klog.V(3).Infof("skipping VPA object %v because we cannot fetch selector: %s", vpaConfig.Name, err)
19            continue
20        }
21        onConfigs = append(onConfigs, &vpa_api_util.VpaWithSelector{
22            Vpa: vpaConfig,
23            Selector: selector,
24        })
25    }
26    klog.V(2).Infof("Let's choose from %d configs for pod %s/%s", len(onConfigs), pod.Namespace, pod.Name)
27    result := vpa_api_util.GetControllingVPAForPod(pod, onConfigs)
28    // 从config配置中选择和pod匹配的创建时间最早vpa
29    if result != nil {
30        return result.Vpa
31    }
32    return nil
33 }

```

getMatchingVPA方法通过List方法获取所有在该pod的命名空间下的vpa, 放置在configs变量中, 然后不断对vpa进行筛选, 是否和正

在创建的pod匹配。如果该vpa的更新模式关闭了，则选择下一个vpa，否则抓取该vpa的选择器，放入到onConfigs的变量中。最终的结果通过api.go中的GetControllingVPAForPod方法进行处理。

- api.go

```
1 vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/utils/vpa/api.go
```

GetControllingVPAForPod方法进行就是按照vpa的创建时间对创建比较早的vpa择优处理。

```
1 // PodMatchesVPA returns true iff the vpaWithSelector matches the Pod.
2 func PodMatchesVPA(pod *core.Pod, vpaWithSelector *VpaWithSelector) bool
3 {
4     return PodLabelsMatchVPA(pod.Namespace, labels.Set(pod.GetLabels()), vpa
5     WithSelector.Vpa.Namespace, vpaWithSelector.Selector)
6 }
7
8 // stronger returns true if a is before b in the order to control a Pod
9 (that matches both VPAs).
10 // 比较哪个vpa创建的时间比较早，早的那个作为最好的vpa(这尼玛也太简单了
11 吧????)
12 // 时间相等（一般只在测试环境中出现），按照字符顺序比较名字大小
13 func stronger(a, b *vpa_types.VerticalPodAutoscaler) bool {
14     // Assume a is not nil and each valid object is before nil object.
15     if b == nil {
16         return true
17     }
18     // Compare creation timestamps of the VPA objects. This is the clue of
19     the stronger logic.
20     var aTime, bTime meta.Time
21     aTime = a.GetCreationTimestamp()
22     bTime = b.GetCreationTimestamp()
23     if !aTime.Equal(&bTime) {
24         return aTime.Before(&bTime)
25     }
26     // If the timestamps are the same (unlikely, but possible e.g. in test
27     environments): compare by name to have a complete deterministic order.
28     return a.GetName() < b.GetName()
29 }
30 }
```

```

25 // GetControllingVPAForPod chooses the earliest created VPA from the input list that matches the given Pod.
26 // GetControllingVPAForPod从输入列表中选择与给定Pod匹配的最早创建的VPA。
27 func GetControllingVPAForPod(pod *core.Pod, vpas []*VpaWithSelector) *VpaWithSelector {
28     var controlling *VpaWithSelector
29     var controllingVpa *vpa_types.VerticalPodAutoscaler
30     // Choose the strongest VPA from the ones that match this Pod.
31     // 从这些匹配的pod中选择最好的VPA
32     for _, vpaWithSelector := range vpas {
33         if PodMatchesVPA(pod, vpaWithSelector) && stronger(vpaWithSelector.Vpa, controllingVpa) {
34             // 哪个创的比较早选择哪个
35             controlling = vpaWithSelector
36             controllingVpa = controlling.Vpa
37         }
38     }
39     return controlling
40 }

```

第二部分:

第二部分处理推荐请求那部分，主要还是Apply这个函数。

实现建议后处理。

```

1 // RecommendationProcessor post-processes recommendation adjusting it to limits and environment context
2 // RecommendationProcessor对recommendation进行后处理，以根据限制和环境上下文进行调整
3 type RecommendationProcessor interface {
4     // Apply processes and updates recommendation for given pod, based on container limits,
5     // VPA policy and possibly other internal RecommendationProcessor context.
6     // Must return a non-nil pointer to RecommendedPodResources or error.
7     // 基于container的限制，Apply处理和更新给定pod的recommendation，VPA策略或者是内部RecommendationProcessor的前后关系
8     // 必须返回一个非null的指针指向RecommendedPodResources或错误。
9     Apply(podRecommendation *vpa_types.RecommendedPodResources,
10         policy *vpa_types.PodResourcePolicy,
11         conditions []vpa_types.VerticalPodAutoscalerCondition,
12         pod *v1.Pod) (*vpa_types.RecommendedPodResources, ContainerToAnnotationSMap, error)

```

第三部分：

获取容器和pod的限制部分：

```

1 // LimitRangeCalculator calculates limit range items that has the same ef
fect as all limit range items present in the cluster.
2 // LimitRangeCalculator计算的限制范围是对于拥有相同效果的items和这些存在于集群
中items而言。
3 type LimitRangeCalculator interface {
4 // GetContainerLimitRangeItem returns LimitRangeItem that describes limi
tation on container limits in the given namespace.
5 // GetContainerLimitRangeItem返回LimitRangeItem，该限制描述的是给定名称空间
中对container的限制。
6 GetContainerLimitRangeItem(namespace string) (*core.LimitRangeItem, erro
r)
7 // GetPodLimitRangeItem returns LimitRangeItem that describes limitation
on pod limits in the given namespace.
8 // GetPodLimitRangeItem返回LimitRangeItem，它描述给定名称空间中对pod的限
制。
9 GetPodLimitRangeItem(namespace string) (*core.LimitRangeItem, error)
10 }

```

第四部分

第四个地方GetContainersResources方法按照给定pod.Spec中指定的顺序返回给定pod中每个容器的recommended资源。

```

1 // GetContainersResources returns the recommended resources for each cont
ainer in the given pod in the same order they are specified in the pod.Spe
c.
2 // GetContainersResources按照给定pod.Spec中指定的顺序返回给定pod中每个容器的r
ecommended资源。
3 func GetContainersResources(pod *core.Pod, podRecommendation vpa_types.Re
commendedPodResources, limitRange *core.LimitRangeItem,
4 annotations vpa_api_util.ContainerToAnnotationsMap) []vpa_api_util.Conta
inerResources {
5 resources := make([]vpa_api_util.ContainerResources, len(pod.Spec.Contai
ners))
6 for i, container := range pod.Spec.Containers {
7 recommendation := vpa_api_util.GetRecommendationForContainer(container.N
ame, &podRecommendation)
8 // 从给定的容器中获得匹配的recommendation

```

```

9  if recommendation == nil {
10  klog.V(2).Infof("no matching recommendation found for container %s", co
    ntainer.Name)
11  continue
12  }
13  resources[i].Requests = recommendation.Target
14  defaultLimit := core.ResourceList{}
15  // 获取资源
16  if limitRange != nil {
17  defaultLimit = limitRange.Default
18  }
19  // 赋值默认限制
20  proportionalLimits, limitAnnotations := vpa_api_util.GetProportionallim
    it(container.Resources.Limits, container.Resources.Requests,
    recommendation.Target, defaultLimit)
21  // 获得相应比例下对内存和cpu的限制
22  if proportionalLimits != nil {
23  resources[i].Limits = proportionalLimits
24  // 进行存储
25  if len(limitAnnotations) > 0 {
26  annotations[container.Name] = append(annotations[container.Name], limit
    Annotations...)
27  }
28  }
29  }
30  return resources
31  }

```

11. 第十一步：创建 Admission Server (关键)

```

1  // 十一步: Admission Server
2  // 创建Admission Server服务as
3  as := logic.NewAdmissionServer(recommendationProvider, podPreprocessor, v
    paPreprocessor, limitRangeCalculator)

```

AdmissionServer是一个Admission Webhook服务，它根据VPA的建议信息修改Pod资源请求。

- server.go

```

1  vertical-pod-autoscaler/pkg/admission-controller/logic/server.go

```

server.go主要功能就是实现服务的启动。

```
1 // AdmissionServer is an admission webhook server that modifies pod resources request based on VPA recommendation
2 type AdmissionServer struct {
3     recommendationProvider RecommendationProvider
4     podPreProcessor PodPreProcessor
5     vpaPreProcessor VpaPreProcessor
6     limitsChecker limitrange.LimitRangeCalculator
7 }
8
9 // NewAdmissionServer constructs new AdmissionServer
10 func NewAdmissionServer(recommendationProvider RecommendationProvider, podPreProcessor PodPreProcessor, vpaPreProcessor VpaPreProcessor, limitsChecker limitrange.LimitRangeCalculator) *AdmissionServer {
11     return &AdmissionServer{recommendationProvider, podPreProcessor, vpaPreProcessor, limitsChecker}
12 }
```

main.go中服务的启动代码为：

```
1 //handle函数来处理服务传递（http）
2 http.HandleFunc("/", func(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
3     as.Serve(w, r)
4     // 启动服务
5     healthCheck.UpdateLastActivity()
6     // 更新healthCheck，持续监控
7 })
```

as是AdmissionServer的结构返回体，as.server来启动服务。简单看了这段代码后，我们回到server.go中，来看server函数的执行过程：

```
1 // Serve is a handler function of AdmissionServer
2 // handler的服务函数，用于启动AdmissionServer
3 func (s *AdmissionServer) Serve(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
4     timer := metrics_admission.NewAdmissionLatency()
5     // 更新监控时间
6     var body []byte
7     if r.Body != nil {
8         if data, err := ioutil.ReadAll(r.Body); err == nil {
```

```
9  body = data
10 // 提取请求信息
11 }
12 }
13
14 // verify the content type is accurate
15 // 证明收到的请求是没问题的
16 contentType := r.Header.Get("Content-Type")
17 if contentType != "application/json" {
18     klog.Errorf("contentType=%s, expect application/json", contentType)
19     timer.Observe(metrics_admission.Error, metrics_admission.Unknown)
20     return
21 }
22
23 reviewResponse, status, resource := s.admit(body)
24 // admit函数从body中提取响应信息，辨别出是pod的响应还是vpa的响应，返回响应
    （里面存有patch信息），状态和资源类型
25 ar := v1beta1.AdmissionReview{
26     Response: reviewResponse,
27 }
28 // 进行回调
29 resp, err := json.Marshal(ar)
30 if err != nil {
31     klog.Error(err)
32     timer.Observe(metrics_admission.Error, resource)
33     // 进行监控，返回错误
34     return
35 }
36
37 if _, err := w.Write(resp); err != nil {
38     // 通过w将resp写入固定的路径中
39     klog.Error(err)
40     timer.Observe(metrics_admission.Error, resource)
41     // 进行监控 返回错误
42     return
43 }
44
45 timer.Observe(status, resource)
46 // 进行监控
47 }
```

admit函数能从body中提取响应信息：

```
1 func (s *AdmissionServer) admit(data []byte) (*v1beta1.AdmissionResponse,
metrics_admission.AdmissionStatus, metrics_admission.AdmissionResource) {
2     // we don't block the admission by default, even on unparsable JSON
3     // 默认情况下，即使在无法解析的JSON上，我们也不会阻止访问
4     response := v1beta1.AdmissionResponse{}
5     // 访问的响应
6     response.Allowed = true
7     // 将响应设为允许状态
8
9     ar := v1beta1.AdmissionReview{}
10    // admission请求
11    if err := json.Unmarshal(data, &ar); err != nil {
12        // 如果json无法解析，则返回响应和错误信息，metrics_admission.Error, metrics
        _admission.Unknown两个参数告诉监控系统发生错误
13        klog.Error(err)
14        return &response, metrics_admission.Error, metrics_admission.Unknown
15    }
16    // The externalAdmissionHookConfiguration registered via selfRegistration
17    // asks the kube-apiserver only to send admission requests regarding pods
    & VPA objects.
18    // 请求kube-apiserver，要求其只发送有关pods和vpa对象的admission请求
19    podResource := metav1.GroupVersionResource{Group: "", Version: "v1", Resource: "pods"}
20    vpaGroupResource := metav1.GroupResource{Group: "autoscaling.k8s.io", Resource: "verticalpodautoscalers"}
21
22    var patches []patchRecord
23    var err error
24    resource := metrics_admission.Unknown
25
26    admittedGroupResource := metav1.GroupResource{
27        Group: ar.Request.Resource.Group,
28        Resource: ar.Request.Resource.Resource,
29    }
30
31    if ar.Request.Resource == podResource {
32        // admission请求和从kube-apiserver获取到的pod的admission请求相同
```



```
33 patches, err = s.getPatchesForPodResourceRequest(ar.Request.Object.Raw,
ar.Request.Namespace)
34 // 从pod的资源请求中获取填补信息patches
35 resource = metrics_admission.Pod
36 // 将资源类型赋值为pod
37 } else if admittedGroupResource == vpaGroupResource {
38 // admission请求和从kube-apiserver获取到的vpa的admission请求相同
39 patches, err = s.getPatchesForVPADefaults(ar.Request.Object.Raw, ar.Req
uest.Operation == v1beta1.Create)
40 // 从vpa的资源请求中获取填补信息patches
41 resource = metrics_admission.Vpa
42 // 将资源类型赋值为vpa
43 // we don't let in problematic VPA objects - late validation
44 if err != nil {
45 status := metav1.Status{}
46 status.Status = "Failure"
47 status.Message = err.Error()
48 response.Result = &status
49 response.Allowed = false
50 }
51 } else {
52 patches, err = nil, fmt.Errorf("expected the resource to be one of: %v,
%v", podResource, vpaGroupResource)
53 // 如果两个资源都不是, 则会输出报错
54 }
55
56 if err != nil {
57 klog.Error(err)
58 return &response, metrics_admission.Error, resource
59 }
60
61 if len(patches) > 0 {
62 patch, err := json.Marshal(patches)
63 // 解析patches
64 if err != nil {
65 klog.Errorf("Cannot marshal the patch %v: %v", patches, err)
66 return &response, metrics_admission.Error, resource
67 }
68 patchType := v1beta1.PatchTypeJSONPatch
69 response.PatchType = &patchType
70 response.Patch = patch
```

```
71 // 解析得到的patch赋值给response用于响应
72 klog.V(4).Infof("Sending patches: %v", patches)
73 }
74
75 var status metrics_admission.AdmissionStatus
76 if len(patches) > 0 {
77     status = metrics_admission.Applied
78 } else {
79     status = metrics_admission.Skipped
80 }
81 if resource == metrics_admission.Pod {
82     metrics_admission.OnAdmittedPod(status == metrics_admission.Applied)
83 }
84
85 return &response, status, resource
86 }
```