实验八:云上的应用开发、部署和运维

实验目的

实验内容

实验操作步骤

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 - 1、 编译出可执行文件(在此以go语言为例)
 - 2、编写Dockerfile
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 - 1、在进行本步骤前,可选择阅读并了解Kubernetes,以及其控制器模式、声明式API的概念,可参考课...
 - 2、使用Deployment控制器管理服务,于是编写Deployment的YAML配置文件如下:
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四、使用Service实现服务发现

- 1、 在进行本步骤前, 可选择阅读并了解Service的概念, 可参考:
- 2、 编写Service的YAML配置文件如下:
- 3、使用kubelet apply部署该Service:
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- 0、在进行本步骤前,需阅读并了解prometheus、Exporter、Counter指标、Hisogram指标等概念。可...
- 1、在集群中部署prometheus
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- 7、查看prometheus配置文件中配置的target
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参考材料:

实验目的

- 1、熟悉何为云原生应用
- 2、熟悉云原生应用的生命周期:开发、部署、版本更新、服务注册、服务发现、扩缩容、监控。
- 3、熟悉Dockerfile的编写
- 4、熟悉Kubernetes容器平台的基本使用及其基本概念
- 5、熟悉Service的概念,了解其原理及使用
- 6、了解扩缩容的概念
- 7、了解Prometheus监控平台,学会编写简单的Exporter,学会采集Exporter的监控指标。

实验内容

本周的实验需要完成一个云上服务的开发部署及运维。

- 1、首先自行编写云服务业务逻辑(有Golang示例)
- 2、编写Dockerfile制作镜像
- 3、使应用容器化部署到Kubernetes平台上
- 4、制作Service对象实现服务注册与服务发现
- 5、使用HPA组件完成服务的横向或扩缩容
- 6、在服务内编写prometheus的Exporter,实现新版本发布,最终完成监控指标的抓取。

实验操作步骤

一、云应用开发

该步骤同学可使用任何编程语言,自行开发任意功能的云服务,业务逻辑不需特别复杂。

实验目的不在于学习开发,重点是学习后续的Docker工具、Kubernetes平台的使用以及基于二者之上的运维工作的流程和步骤。

Golang语言编写的示例:

实验均以https://github.com/tjrone/example为例,该仓库内包含示例的所有相关内容,包括代码、配置文件等。

← → C ① 127.0.0.1:5565/abc

there is no env Num. Computation successed

二、Dockerfile制作镜像

在进行本步骤前,需提前阅读并了解容器、镜像等概念,可参考课件、和后续的参考资料

0、安装Docker

具体安装步骤: https://www.runoob.com/docker/ubuntu-docker-install.html

1、 编译出可执行文件(在此以go语言为例)

root@master:~/example/without_metrics# go build -o example
root@master:~/example/without_metrics# ls
example main.go

- 2、 编写Dockerfile
 - 2.1 设置基础镜像
 - 1 ▶ FROM ubuntu
 - 2.2 将可执行文件放入镜像中(此处可以这样做的前提是静态链接,无需在运行中动态链接) 根据自己的Dockfile和可执行文件的相对位置来写,这里只是示例
 - 2 ADD example /
 - 2.3 设置环境变量(后来实验能看出效果)
 - 3 ENV Num 10
 - 2.4 设置暴露的端口
 - 4 EXPOSE 5565
 - 2.5 设置容器内执行的命令
 - 5 ENTRYPOINT ["./example"]
- 3、 使用Dockerfile制作镜像

使用docker build命令:

-t 为镜像命名 -t name: tag(version)

```
root@master:~/example/without_metrics# docker build -t example:latest .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 7.459MB
Step 1/5 : FROM ubuntu
---> ccc6e87d482b
Step 2/5 : ADD example /
---> bdcf4e9934d0
Step 3/5 : ENV Num 10
---> Running in f2f1ae7371d4
Removing intermediate container f2f1ae7371d4
---> 62e7023dd6db
Step 4/5 : EXPOSE 5565
---> Running in de10681fb41f
Removing intermediate container de10681fb41f
---> 64d4b95f397f
Step 5/5 : ENTRYPOINT ["./example"]
---> Running in f8244bb3fd9e
Removing intermediate container f8244bb3fd9e
---> db2ee681cf16
Successfully built db2ee681cf16
Successfully tagged example: latest
```

4、 查看制作成功的镜像

root@master:~/example/deployment# do	cker image ls			
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
example	latest	fa247d8fa2c3	9 minutes ago	8.67MB

5、测试镜像是否能够正常使用

root@master:~/example/without_metrics# docker run -itd -p 33333:5565 example:latest
25ae2002a9d9622d71d68c0be4e8cadd22c26c96cef78361905a2869bc1ca5ba

-p 33333:9090 即把主机的33333端口映射到容器的9090端口

测试结果: 可反映环境变量生效

root@master:~/example/without_metrics# curl 127.0.0.1:33333/abc there is env Num. Computation successed

三、容器化部署于Kubernetes平台

1、在进行本步骤前,可选择阅读并了解Kubernetes,以及其控制器模式、声明式API的概念,可参考课件。

2、使用Deployment控制器管理服务,于是编写Deployment的YAML配置文件如下:

1 apiVersion: apps/v1 //此处为Deployment对象的版本信息

```
2 kind: Deployment
 3 metadata:
    name: example-service
                         //Deployment的名称
 5 spec:
    replicas: 2
                               //副本数,即Pod的个数
 6
    selector:
7
      matchLabels:
 8
9
        app: example
                              //即控制标记为 " app: example " 的Pod
    template:
10
11
      metadata:
12
        labels:
13
                             //标记Pod
          app: example
14
      spec:
15
        containers:
16
          - name: back-end
                                   //容器名
            image: example
17
                                            //容器使用的镜像
            imagePullPolicy: Never //由于本地已使用Dockerfile制作好
18
  镜像,于是不需下载
19
            ports:
20
              - containerPort: 5565
                                       //
```

3、使用kubelet命令工具的kubelet apply命令部署Deployment:

root@master:~/example/deploy# kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/example-service created

4、使用kubelet get/ kubelet

describe查看应用部署状态:

```
root@master:~/example/deploy# kubectl get deployments example-service NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE example-service 2/2 2 2m52s
```

root@master:~/example/deploy# kub	pectl get	t pod		
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
coffee-6cbd8b965c-8dj9d	1/1	Running	0	43d
coffee-6cbd8b965c-dk4mn	1/1	Running	0	43d
dns-test	1/1	Running	0	71d
etcd-operator-85f7494fcf-95qv4	1/1	Running	14	75d
example-service-cb57cc5c4-bp4cm	1/1	Running	0	4s
example-service-cb57cc5c4-bz92f	1/1	Running	0	4s
hamster-6d7dd457c6-sgplq	1/1	Running	1	88d
hamster-6d7dd457c6-wdjrs	1/1	Running	1	88d
tea-588dbb89d5-9ggtn	1/1	Running	0	43d
tea-588dbb89d5-bcvrq	1/1	Running	0	43d
tea-588dbb89d5-vt8mt	1/1	Running	0	43d
web-0	1/1	Running	0	72d
web-1	1/1	Running	0	72d

5、常见问题可查于:

1、镜像拉取失败:集群有多台节点,检查调度所至节点上,是否已经存在所需镜像

root@master:~/example/deploy# kube	ectl get	pod		
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
coffee-6cbd8b965c-8dj9d	1/1	Running	0	43d
coffee-6cbd8b965c-dk4mn	1/1	Running	0	43d
dns-test	1/1	Running	0	71d
etcd-operator-85f7494fcf-95qv4	1/1	Running	14	75d
example-service-7b89f56675-vp5q4	0/1	ImagePullBackOff	0	43s
example-service-7b89f56675-wbbtj	0/1	ImagePullBackOff	0	43s
hamster-6d7dd457c6-sgplq	1/1	Running	1	88d
hamster-6d7dd457c6-wdjrs	1/1	Running	1	88d

2、kubectl apply 失败:检查yaml格式及其内容是否正确

root@master:~/example/deploy# kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml error: error validating "deployment.yaml": error validating data: ValidationError(Deployment.metadata): unknown field "spec'

3、出现Crash, 查看原因发现:

1 exec user process caused "no such file or directory

基础镜像问题,建议使用Ubuntu作为基础镜像。

四、使用Service实现服务发现

- 1、 在进行本步骤前,可选择阅读并了解Service的概念,可参考:
- ◇ 37 找到容器不容易: Service、DNS与服务发现.html
- 2、 编写Service的YAML配置文件如下:

```
1 apiVersion: v1
 2 kind: Service
 3 metadata:
     name: example-service
 5 spec:
 6
     selector:
       app: example
     ports:
9
     - name: default
       protocol: TCP
10
11
       port: 80
12
       targetPort: 5565
```

3、 使用kubelet apply部署该Service:

```
root@master:~/example/deploy# kubectl apply -f service.yaml
service/example-service created
```

4、 查看该Service, 并查看Kubernetes为Service分配的Cluster IP

```
root@master:~/example/without_metrics# kubectl get svc
NAME
                                                                PORT(S)
                                                                                  AGE
                   TYPE
                               CLUSTER-IP
                                                 EXTERNAL-IP
                   ClusterIP
                               10.111.101.163
                                                                80/TCP
                                                                                  100m
example-service
                                                 <none>
kubernetes
                   ClusterIP
                               10.96.0.1
                                                 <none>
                                                                443/TCP
                                                                                  105d
                                                                                  75d
nginx
                   ClusterIP
                               None
                                                                80/TCP
                                                 <none>
                   NodePort
                               10.107.190.103
                                                                9090:32126/TCP
                                                                                  3d2h
prometheus
                                                 <none>
```

5、 使用Cluster IP、测试该Service的可用性

```
root@master:~/example/deploy# curl 10.111.101.163/abc
there is env Num. Computation successed
```

6、 查看Service所有的endpoints

```
root@master:~/example/deploy# kubectl get endpoints example-service
NAME ENDPOINTS AGE
example-service 192.168.1.90:5565,192.168.1.91:5565 103m
```

五、横向扩缩容

横向pod 自动伸缩是指由控制器管理的pod 副本数量的自动伸缩。它由Horizontal 控制器执行,我们通过创建一个HorizontalpodAutoscaler(HPA)资源来启用和配置Horizontal 控制器。该控制器周期性检查pod,计算满足HPA资源所配置的目标数值所需的副本数量,进而调整目标资源(如Deployment、ReplicaSet、ReplicationController、StatefulSet等)的replicas字段。

自动伸缩的过程可以分为三个步骤:

- 1) 获取被伸缩资源对象所管理的所有pod 度量。
- 2) 计算使度量数值到达(或接近)所指定目标数值所需的pod 数量。
- 3) 更新被伸缩资源的replicas 字段。

基于CPU使用率的自动扩缩容介绍:

我们现在来看看如何创建一个HPA,并让它基于CPU 使用率来伸缩pod 。你将创建一个Deployment。但正如我们讨论的,你需要确保Deployment所创建的所有pod 都指定了CPU 资源请求,这样才有可能实现自动伸缩。你需要给Deployment 的pod 模板添加一个CPU 资源请求,如以下代码所示。

apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1 kind: Deployment metadata: 手动设置(初始)想要 name: kubia 的副本数为3 spec: replicas: 3 template: metadata: name: kubia labels: app: kubia spec: 运行 kubia:v1 containers: - image: luksa/kubia:v1 name: nodejs resources: 每个 pod 请求 100 requests: 臺核的 CPU cpu: 100m

这就是一个正常的Deployment 对象——现在还没有启用自动伸缩。它会运行3个实例的kubia NodeJS 应用,每个实例请求100 毫核的CPU 。创建了Deployment 之后,为了给它的pod 启用横向自动伸缩,需要创建一个HorizontalpodAutoscaler(HPA) 对象,并把它指向该Deployment 。可以给HPA准备YAML manifest,但有个办法更简单——还可以用kubectl autoscale 命令:

\$ kubectl autoscale deployment kubia --cpu-percent=30 --min=1 --max=5
deployment "kubia" autoscaled

这会帮你创建HPA对象,并将叫作kubia的Deployment 设置为伸缩目标。你还设置了pod 的目标CPU 使用率为30% ,指定了副本的最小和最大数量。Autoscaler 会持续调整副本的数量以使CPU 使用率接近30% , 但它永远不会调整到少于一个或多于五个。

```
$ kubectl get hpa.v2beta1.autoscaling kubia -o yaml
       apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta1
                                                        HPA 资源位于 autoscaling 这
       kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
                                                        个API组中
       metadata:
        name: kubia
                                   每个 HPA 都有一个名称(并
                                   不一定非要像这里一样与
       spec:
                                   Deployment 名称一致)
     → maxReplicas: 5
指定
        metrics:
的最
         - resource:
                                              你想让 Autoscaler 调整
小和
            name: cpu
                                              pod 数量以使每个 pod 都
最大
            targetAverageUtilization: 30
                                              使用所请求 CPU 的 30%
副本
          type: Resource
 数
        minReplicas: 1
         scaleTargetRef:
                                                该 Autoscaler 将作用于的
          apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
                                                目标资源
          kind: Deployment
          name: kubia
         status:
          currentMetrics: []
                                      Autoscaler 的
          currentReplicas: 3
                                      当前状态
          desiredReplicas: 0
```

注意 HPA 资源存在多个版本:新的 autoscaling/v2beta1 和旧的 autoscaling/v1。此处请求的是新版资源。

基于CPU使用率的自动扩缩容演示:

【注】本步骤为了方便演示,不再使用golang编写的example程序,而是简单使用一个nginx 镜像。

首先准备好两个配置文件清单: 1) nginx-deployment.yaml, 2) nginx-svc.yaml, 并在K8s集群中通过命令创建它们, 如下图所示。

nginx-deployment.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: apps/v1 # for versions before 1.9.0 use apps/v1beta2
2 kind: Deployment
3 metadata:
    name: nginx-deployment
 5 spec:
     selector:
 7
       matchLabels:
         app: nginx
9
     replicas: 2 # tells deployment to run 2 pods matching the template
10
    template:
11
       metadata:
12
         labels:
13
           app: nginx
```

nginx-svc.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
 2 kind: Service
 3 metadata:
    name: nginx
5 spec:
    type: NodePort
7
    ports:
8
       - port: 80
9
         nodePort: 30023
     selector: #标签选择器
10
11
       app: nginx
```

创建deployment、Service对象

```
root@ljl-virtual-machine:/home/ljl# kubectl create -f nginx-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-deployment created
root@ljl-virtual-machine:/home/ljl# kubectl create -f nginx-svc.yaml
service/nginx created
```

成功创建完两个资源对象后我们就成功启动nginx服务了。如遇到API版本报错问题请见博客:https://kubernetes.io/blog/2019/07/18/api-deprecations-in-1-16/

下面检查nginx Pods的运行状态,如状态为running则表示已正常运行。

IP	NODE	NOMINATE	D NODE	READINESS	GATES	
7 nginx-deploym	ment-6f6d9b887	7f-57dvw	1/1	Running	0	119s
10.254.1.15	k8s-node-1	<none></none>		<none></none>		
8 nginx-deploym	ment-6f6d9b887	7f-bk5nl	1/1	Running	0	119s
10.254.2.14	k8s-node-2	<none></none>		<none></none>		
9 nginx-deploy	ment-6f6d9b887	7f-lbr27	1/1	Running	0	119s
10.254.1.16	k8s-node-1	<none></none>		<none></none>		

接下来输入指令创建HPA操作。说明扩缩容操作目的是将pod数量控制在2-8之间,期望的cpu使用率不超过80%。

- 1 [root@ljl-virtual-machine]# kubectl autoscale deployment nginx-deploy
 ment --max=8 --min=2 --cpu-percent=80
 - 2 deployment "nginx-deployment" autoscaled

最后我们测试一下水平扩缩容,如下所示。我们强制让pod副本数降到1个,但HPA会根据之前的配置以及当前cpu的使用率决定pod副本的数量,因此HPA会将pod副本变为2。 以下演示即随时间副本数量的变化过程:

1 [root@ljl-virtual-machine]# kubectl scale deployment nginx-deploymen t --replicas=1 2 deployment "nginx-deployment" scaled 3 [root@ljl-virtual-machine]# kubectl get pod -o wide 4 NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE 5 nginx-deployment-4019830974-01j1n 1/1 Running 0 14m 6 nginx-deployment-4019830974-2x9j4 1/1 Terminating 7 nginx-deployment-4019830974-pxvb9 Terminating 1/1 14m 8 [root@ljl-virtual-machine]# 9 [root@ljl-virtual-machine]# kubectl get pod -o wide 10 NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE 11 nginx-deployment-4019830974-01j1n 1/1 Running

	14m				
12	nginx-deployment-4019830974-2x9j4	1/1	Terminatin	ng 0	
	14m				
13	nginx-deployment-4019830974-pxvb9	1/1	Terminatin	ng 0	
	14m				
14	<pre>[root@ljl-virtual-machine]# kubectl</pre>	get pod -d	o wide		
15	NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	Α
	GE				
16	nginx-deployment-4019830974-01j1n	1/1	Running	0	1
	4m				
17	[root@ljl-virtual-machine]#				
18	<pre>[root@ljl-virtual-machine]# kubectl</pre>	get pod -d	o wide		
19	NAME	READY	STATUS		RE
	STARTS AGE				
20	nginx-deployment-4019830974-01j1n	1/1	Running		0
	14m				
21	nginx-deployment-4019830974-bg35z	0/1	Container	Creating	0
	2s				
	<pre>[root@ljl-virtual-machine]# kubectl</pre>				
23	NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	Α
	GE				
24	nginx-deployment-4019830974-01j1n	1/1	Running	0	1
	4m				
25	nginx-deployment-4019830974-bg35z	1/1	Running	0	7
	S				

六、Prometheus监控平台的使用

0、 在进行本步骤前,需阅读并了解prometheus、Exporter、Counter指标、Hisogram指标等概念。可参考资料: ◎ 48 Prometheus、Metrics Server与Kubernetes监控体系.html

1、在集群中部署prometheus

(1) 为prometheus准备配置文件prometheus.config.yml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: ConfigMap
3 metadata:
```

```
4 name: prometheus-config
5 data:
    prometheus.yml: |
6
      global:
7
8
       scrape interval: 15s
9
        evaluation interval: 15s
  scrape_configs:
10
       - job name: 'prometheus'
11
         static_configs:
12
          - targets: ['localhost:9090']
13
```

(2) 由于prometheus要与API server交互,因此为其准备权限配置文件prometheus.rbac.yml

```
1 apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
 2 kind: ClusterRole
 3 metadata:
    name: prometheus
5 rules:
 6 - apiGroups: [""]
7 resources:
8
       nodes
       nodes/proxy
    - services
10
       endpoints
11
12
       pods
verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
14 - apiGroups:
15
     extensions
16
    resources:
17
        - ingresses
    verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
18
    - nonResourceURLs: ["/metrics"]
19
      verbs: ["get"]
20
21 ---
22 apiVersion: v1
23 kind: ServiceAccount
24 metadata:
25 name: prometheus
26 namespace: default
```

```
27 ---
28 apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
29 kind: ClusterRoleBinding
30 metadata:
31 name: prometheus
32 roleRef:
33 apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
34 kind: ClusterRole
35 name: prometheus
36 subjects:
37 - kind: ServiceAccount
38 name: prometheus
39 namespace: default
```

(3) 正式部署prometheus, 以Deployment方式部署于K8s集群内

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: "Service"
3 metadata:
4 name: prometheus
5 labels:
6
      name: prometheus
7 spec:
8 ports:
    - name: prometheus
10 protocol: TCP
11
       port: 9090
12
       targetPort: 9090
13 selector:
14
      app: prometheus
15 type: NodePort
16 ---
17 apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
18 kind: Deployment
19 metadata:
20 labels:
21 name: prometheus
22 name: prometheus
23 spec:
```

```
replicas: 1
24
25
     template:
26
       metadata:
27
         labels:
28
           app: prometheus
29
       spec:
30
         serviceAccountName: prometheus
         serviceAccount: prometheus
31
32
         containers:
33
           - name: prometheus
34
             image: prom/prometheus:v2.2.1
             command:
               - "/bin/prometheus"
36
37
             args:
               - "--config.file=/etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml"
39
             ports:
               - containerPort: 9090
40
                 protocol: TCP
41
             volumeMounts:
42
43
               - mountPath: "/etc/prometheus"
44
                 name: prometheus-config
45
         volumes:
           - name: prometheus-config
46
             configMap:
47
               name: prometheus-config
48
```

2、 修改业务逻辑代码,增加prometheus Exporter

【注】以下代码片段截图,仅供方便理解,并不完整,需查看https://github.com/tjrone/example中完整的golang示例程序,其他编程语言处理逻辑类似。

(1) 此处定义两个指标,分别为请求次数和请求的处理时延:

```
var (
    requestCount = prometheus.NewCounterVec(
        prometheus.CounterOpts{
            Name:
                       "request_total",
                       "Number of request processed by this service.",
            Help:
        }, []string{},
    requestLatency = prometheus.NewHistogramVec(
        prometheus.HistogramOpts{
            Name:
                       "request_latency_seconds",
            Help:
                       "Time spent in this service.",
            Buckets: []float64{0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, 30.0, 60.0, 120.0, 300.0},
        }, []string{},
1)
```

(2) 在原业务逻辑代码中进行打点,提取数据:

即在业务逻辑处理前为请求计数器作+1操作,并标记当前时间,在处理后记录所需处理时间。

```
func index(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
            timer:=metrics.NewAdmissionLatency()
22
23
            metrics.RequestIncrease()
24
            num:=os.Getenv( key: "Num")
            if num==""{
25
                Fibonacci( n: 10)
26
27
            }else{
28
                numInt,_:=strconv.Atoi(num)
29
                Fibonacci(numInt)
30
            w.Write([]byte("success"))
31
            log.Println( v...: "success")
32
            timer.Observe()
33
34
        }
35
```

(3) 将记录好的指标,以URL方式暴露

```
func main(){

http.HandleFunc( pattern: "/abc", index)
http.Handle( pattern: "/metrics", promhttp.Handler())

metrics.Register()
err := http.ListenAndServe( addr: ":5565", handler: nil) // 设置监听的端口
if err != nil {
    log.Fatal( v...: "ListenAndServe: ", err)
}
```

3、本地测试Exporter是否编写成功

访问三次127.0.0.1:5565/abc

```
然后访问127.0.0.1:5565/metrics, 可见如下则编写成功:
# TYPE request_latency_seconds histogram
request latency seconds bucket{le="0.01"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.02"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.05"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.1"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.2"} 3
request latency seconds bucket{le="0.5"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="1"} 3
request latency seconds bucket{le="2"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="5"} 3
request latency seconds bucket{le="10"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="20"} 3
request latency seconds bucket{le="30"} 3
request latency seconds bucket{le="60"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="120"} 3
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="300"} 3
request latency seconds bucket{le="+Inf"} 3
request latency seconds sum 0.00054015
request latency seconds count 3
```

4、"发布"新的版本(带有metrics的版本)

(1) 重新编译

root@node2:~/example/metrics_version# go build -o example

(2)重新制作镜像,取了一个新的tag

```
root@node2:~/example/metrics_version# docker build -t example:0.2 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 11.77MB
Step 1/5 : FROM ubuntu
---> ccc6e87d482b
Step 2/5 : ADD example /
---> 570ff5f09821
Step 3/5 : ENV Num 10
---> Running in 6e8c97d9b7d7
Removing intermediate container 6e8c97d9b7d7
---> 3f85665e263f
Step 4/5 : EXPOSE 5565
---> Running in 233a69d3557c
Removing intermediate container 233a69d3557c
---> 302c074c573c
Step 5/5 : ENTRYPOINT ["./example"]
---> Running in e81ce68ac1c2
Removing intermediate container e81ce68ac1c2
---> 39699dac3546
Successfully built 39699dac3546
Successfully tagged example:0.2
```

(3) 更新deployment的YAML配置, 更新其中的镜像

root@master:~/example# kubectl edit deployments example-service deployment.extensions/example-service edited

(4) 使用Pod IP测试metrics exporter是否正常

先杳看Pod IP

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE	NOMINATED NODE	READINESS GATE
S								
etcd-operator-85f7494fcf-95qv4	1/1	Running	14	78d	192.168.1.46	node2	<none></none>	<none></none>
example-service-6fc78ff896-8dg82	1/1	Running	0	12s	192.168.1.93	node2	<none></none>	<none></none>
example-service-6fc78ff896-hx9cw	1/1	Running	0	14s	192.168.1.92	node2	<none></none>	<none></none>
hamster-6d7dd457c6-sgplq	1/1	Running	1	92d	192.168.1.45	node2	<none></none>	<none></none>
hamster-6d7dd457c6-wdjrs	1/1	Running	1	92d	192.168.1.44	node2	<none></none>	<none></none>
prometheus-567d6d47d-qfsh4	1/1	Running	0	3d2h	192.168.1.83	node2	<none></none>	<none></none>

开始测试: 正常显示各种metrics

```
root@master:~/example/deploy# curl 192.168.1.93:5565/metrics
# HELP go_gc_duration_seconds A summary of the pause duration of garbage collection cycles.
# TYPE go_gc_duration_seconds summary
go gc duration seconds{guantile="0"} 0
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="0.25"} 0
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="0.5"} 0
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="0.75"} 0
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="1"} 0
go_gc_duration_seconds_sum 0
go gc duration seconds count 0
# HELP go_goroutines Number of goroutines that currently exist.
# TYPE go_goroutines gauge
go_goroutines 8
# HELP go_info Information about the Go environment.
# TYPE go_info gauge
go_info{version="go1.13.4"} 1
# HELP go_memstats_alloc_bytes Number of bytes allocated and still in use.
# TYPE go_memstats_alloc_bytes gauge
```

5、测试通过service访问 exporter是否正常

a) 先访问三次服务

```
root@master:~/example/deploy# kubectl get svc
NAME
                  TYPE
                             CLUSTER-IP
                                               EXTERNAL-IP
                                                             PORT(S)
                                                                              AGE
                  ClusterIP
                                                                              109m
                             10.111.101.163 <none>
example-service
                                                             80/TCP
                              10.96.0.1
                                                             443/TCP
kubernetes
                  ClusterIP
                                                                              105d
                                               <none>
nginx
                  ClusterIP
                              None
                                                             80/TCP
                                                                              75d
                                               <none>
prometheus
                  NodePort
                              10.107.190.103
                                              <none>
                                                             9090:32126/TCP
                                                                              3d2h
root@master:~/example/deploy# curl 10.111.101.163/abc
there is env Num. Computation successed
root@master:~/example/deploy# curl 10.111.101.163/abc
there is env Num. Computation successed
root@master:~/example/deploy# curl 10.111.101.163/abc
there is env Num. Computation successed
```

b) 测试指标中是否包含所需信息(多执行)

root@master:~# curl 10.111.101.163/metrics

测试成功结果包含如下:

```
# HELP request_latency_seconds Time spent in this service.
# TYPE request_latency_seconds histogram
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.01"} 1
request latency seconds bucket{le="0.02"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.05"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.1"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.2"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.5"} 1
request latency seconds bucket{le="1"} 1
request latency seconds bucket{le="2"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="5"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="10"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="20"} 1
request latency seconds bucket{le="30"} 1
request latency seconds bucket{le="60"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="120"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="300"} 1
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="+Inf"} 1
request_latency_seconds_sum 2.7307e-05
request_latency_seconds_count 1
# HELP request_total Number of request processed by this service.
# TYPE request_total counter
request_total 1
```

```
# HELP request_latency_seconds Time spent in this service.
# TYPE request_latency_seconds histogram
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.01"} 2
request latency seconds bucket{le="0.02"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.05"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.1"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.2"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="0.5"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="1"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="2"} 2
request latency seconds bucket{le="5"} 2
request latency seconds bucket{le="10"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="20"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="30"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="60"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="120"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="300"} 2
request_latency_seconds_bucket{le="+Inf"} 2
request_latency_seconds_sum 5.5468999999999994e-05
request_latency_seconds_count 2
# HELP request_total Number of request processed by this service.
# TYPE request_total counter
request_total 2
```

【注】此测试步骤会出现以下问题:

由于example-service后端的endpoints有两个(deployment中设置了replicas=2),所以a)步骤可能会负载均衡至2个pod进行处理。因此,我们测试a)中访问了3次,可能会出现"0+3,1+2"等情况。步骤b)中,可检验几次,只要最终结果加和为3即可

7、查看prometheus配置文件中配置的target

root@master:~/example/deploy# vi prometheus.config.yml

配置中有如下的target。如kubernetes-endpoints 这个target,即将所有的endpoints作为拉取目标

```
- job name:
  tls config:
   ca_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/ca.crt
  bearer_token_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token
  kubernetes_sd_configs:
  - role: node
- job_name: 'kubernetes-service'
  tls config:
    ca_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/ca.crt
  bearer_token_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token
  kubernetes_sd_configs:
  - role: service
- job_name: 'kubernetes-endpoints'
  tls_config:
    ca_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/ca.crt
  bearer_token_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token
  kubernetes sd configs:
  - role: endpoints
  tls_config:
    ca_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/ca.crt
  bearer_token_file: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token
  kubernetes_sd_configs:
 - role: pod
```

8、浏览器直接打开prometheus

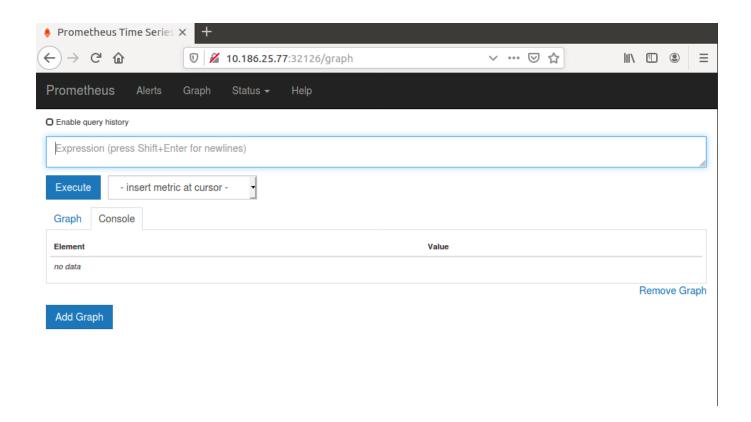
查看prometheus部署时,部署好的NodePort类型的Service

	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
root@master:~/example/deploy# kubectl get svc								
NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE			
example-service	ClusterIP	10.111.101.163	<none></none>	80/TCP	133m			
kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	<none></none>	443/TCP	105d			
nginx	ClusterIP	None	<none></none>	80/TCP	75d			
prometheus	NodePort	10.107.190.103	<none></none>	9090:32126/TCP	3d3h			
		_						

查看内网IP是多少

```
root@master:~/example/deploy# ifconfig
cali0b509f65c17 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr ee:ee:ee:ee:ee
          inet6 addr: fe80::ecee:eeff:feee:eeee/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:15162343 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:15414048 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1318413624 (1.3 GB) TX bytes:5961621666 (5.9 GB)
cali2d90edc2c4e Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr ee:ee:ee:ee:ee
          inet6 addr: fe80::ecee:eeff:feee:eeee/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:15165719 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:15414285 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1317770455 (1.3 GB) TX bytes:5961664234 (5.9 GB)
          Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:2f:a5:2e:d3 inet addr:172.17.0.1 Bcast:172.17.255.255 Mask:255.255.0.0
docker0
          inet6 addr: fe80::42:2fff:fea5:2ed3/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:29 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:37 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1735 (1.7 KB) TX bytes:2712 (2.7 KB)
eth0
          Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr fa:16:3e:02:32:6a
          inet addr:10.186.25.77 Bcast:10.186.25.255 Mask:255.255.0
inet6 addr: fe80::f816:3eff:fe02:326a/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1450 Metric:1
          RX packets:91204329 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:88686598 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:23038578574 (23.0 GB) TX bytes:49580699983 (49.5 GB)
```

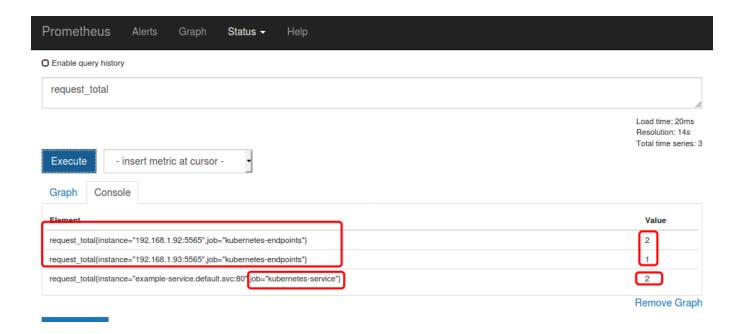
由于,我实验环境的服务器没有Desktop,在同一局域网,我开了一台有Desktop的服务器,打开如下界面:



输入metrics的名字request_total:



可以看到:



观察上图,可见配置成功!

参考材料:

1、什么是容器? 什么是镜像?

◎ 05 白话容器基础(一): 从进程说开去.html

◎ 06 白话容器基础 (二): 隔离与限制.html

◎ 07 白话容器基础(三): 深入理解容器镜像.html

● 08 白话容器基础(四): 重新认识Docker容器.html

- 2、部署kubernetes
- ◎ 10 Kubernetes一键部署利器: kubeadm.html ◎ 11 从0到1: 搭建一个完整的Kubernetes集群.html
- 3、prometheus介绍:
- ♦ 48 Prometheus、Metrics Server与Kubernetes监控体系.html
- 4、Service介绍
- ◎ 37 找到容器不容易: Service、DNS与服务发现.html