

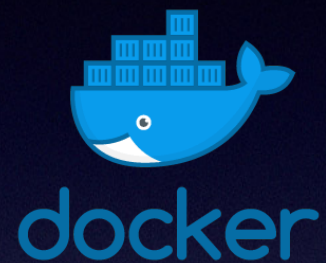
PHP on Docker

윤영진

yupmin@gmail.com

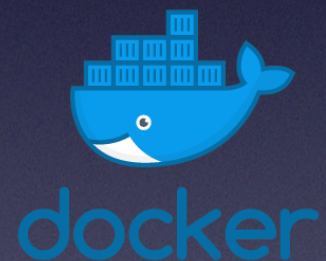
방법 1

PHP Code



NGINX

> deploy



phpfpm



The PHP Extension Library

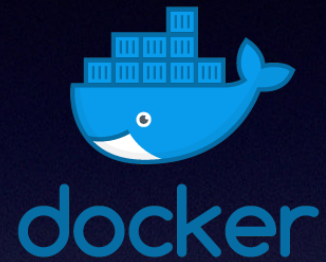
volume mount

```
1 <?php
2 require 'PHPMailerAutoload.php';
3
4 $mail = new PHPMailer;
5
6 // $mail->SMTPDebug = 3; // Enable verbose debug
6 output
7
8 $mail->isSMTP();
9 $mail->Host = 'smtp1.example.com;smtp2.example.com'; // Set mailer to use SMTP
9 backup SMTP servers // Specify main and
10 $mail->SMTPAuth = true; // Enable SMTP
10 authentication
11 $mail->Username = 'user@example.com'; // SMTP username
12 $mail->Password = 'secret'; // SMTP password
13 $mail->SMTPSecure = 'tls'; // Enable TLS
13 encryption, 'ssl' also accepted
14 $mail->Port = 587; // TCP port to connect to
15
```

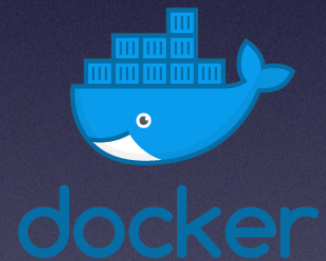


방법 2

↓
PHP Code



NGINX



phpfpm



```
1 <?php
2 require 'PHPMailerAutoload.php';
3
4 $mail = new PHPMailer;
5
6 // $mail->SMTPDebug = 3; // Enable verbose debug
7 output
8 $mail->isSMTP(); // Set mailer to use SMTP
9 $mail->Host = 'smtp1.example.com;smtp2.example.com'; // Specify main and
10 backup SMTP servers
11 $mail->SMTPAuth = true; // Enable SMTP
12 $mail->Username = 'user@example.com'; // SMTP username
13 $mail->Password = 'secret'; // SMTP password
14 $mail->SMTPSecure = 'tls'; // Enable TLS
15 $mail->Port = 587; // TCP port to connect to
```



> deploy

SEMVER
1.0.0

Docker 꾸겨넣기

- app
- public
- ...
- docker : docker assets directory
- Dockerfile
- docker-compose.yml
- .dockerignore

[https://github.com/yupmin/
laravel-docker-example](https://github.com/yupmin/laravel-docker-example)

Dockerfile

```
FROM php:7.3-fpm-alpine
```

```
MAINTAINER yun young jin <yupmin@gmail.com>
```

```
RUN apk update && apk add zip git && \
```

```
add --no-cache icu-dev zlib-dev libzip-dev && \
```

```
docker-php-ext-install opcache intl bcmath zip pdo_mysql
```

```
RUN cp /usr/local/etc/php/php.ini-production /usr/local/etc/php/php.ini && \
```

```
sed -i "s/display_errors = 0ff/display_errors = 0n/" /usr/local/etc/php/php.ini && \
```

```
sed -i "s/upload_max_filesize = .*/upload_max_filesize = 10M/" /usr/local/etc/php/php.ini && \
```

```
sed -i "s/post_max_size = .*/post_max_size = 12M/" /usr/local/etc/php/php.ini && \
```

```
sed -i "s/;cgi.fix_pathinfo=1/cgi.fix_pathinfo=0/" /usr/local/etc/php/php.ini && \
```

```
sed -i "s/variables_order = .*/variables_order = 'EGPCS'/" /usr/local/etc/php/php.ini && \
```

```
sed -i "s/listen = .*/listen = 9000/" /usr/local/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf && \
```

```
sed -i "s/pm.max_children = .*/pm.max_children = 200/" /usr/local/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf && \
```

```
sed -i "s/pm.start_servers = .*/pm.start_servers = 56/" /usr/local/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf && \
```

```
sed -i "s/pm.min_spare_servers = .*/pm.min_spare_servers = 32/" /usr/local/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf && \
```

```
sed -i "s/pm.max_spare_servers = .*/pm.max_spare_servers = 96/" /usr/local/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf && \
```

```
sed -i "s/^;clear_env = no$/clear_env = no/" /usr/local/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
```

```
WORKDIR /var/www/html
```

```
COPY . /var/www/html
```

```
ENV COMPOSER_ALLOW_SUPERUSER 1
```

```
RUN cp .env.example .env && \
```

```
curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php -- && \
```

```
# for more speed
```

```
php composer.phar config -g repos.packagist composer https://packagist.kr && \
```

```
php composer.phar global require hirak/prestissimo && \
```

```
# composer install
```

```
php composer.phar install --no-dev --no-scripts && \
```

```
# change directory permission
```

```
chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/storage /var/www/html/bootstrap/cache/
```


composer.json

```
{
  "name": "laravel/laravel",
  "type": "project",
  "description": "The Laravel Framework.",
  "...",
  "license": "MIT",
  "require": {
    "php": "^7.1.3",
    "ext-intl": "*",
    "ext-bcmath": "*",
    "ext-json": "*",
    "fideloper/proxy": "^4.0",
    "laravel/framework": "5.8.*",
    "laravel/tinker": "^1.0"
  },
  "require-dev": {
    "beyondcode/laravel-dump-server": "^1.0",
    "filp/whoops": "^2.0",
    "fzaninotto/faker": "^1.4",
    "mockery/mockery": "^1.0",
    "nunomaduro/collision": "^3.0",
    "phpunit/phpunit": "^7.5"
  },
  "...",
}
```


docker-compose.yml

```
version: '2'
services:
  app:
    build:
      context: ./
      dockerfile: Dockerfile
    working_dir: /var/www/html
    volumes:
      - ./:/var/www/html
#      - /var/www/html
#    env_file:
#      - .env
  web:
    build:
      context: ./docker
      dockerfile: web.dockerfile
    working_dir: /var/www/html
    volumes_from:
      - app
    ports:
      - 18085:80
```


docker/vhost.conf

```
server {  
    listen      80;  
    listen  [::]:80;  
  
    charset utf-8;  
    client_max_body_size 320M;  
  
    access_log  /var/log/nginx/access.log combined;  
    error_log   /var/log/nginx/error.log error;  
  
    index index.php index.html;  
    root  /var/www/html/public;  
  
    location / {  
        try_files $uri /index.php?$args;  
    }  
  
    location ~ \.php$ {  
        fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+\.(php))(/.+)$;  
        fastcgi_pass app:9000;  
        fastcgi_index index.php;  
        include fastcgi_params;  
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;  
        fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $fastcgi_path_info;  
    }  
}
```


- > docker-compose build
- > docker-compose up

> docker-compose push
to docker repository
with semver


```
1 <?php
2 require 'PHPMailerAutoload.php';
3
4 $mail = new PHPMailer;
5
6 // $mail->SMTPDebug = 3;           // Enable verbose debug
7 output
8 $mail->isSMTP();                 // Set mailer to use SMTP
9 $mail->Host = 'smtp1.example.com;smtp2.example.com'; // Specify main and
10 backup SMTP servers
11 $mail->SMTPAuth = true;          // Enable SMTP
12 authentication
13 $mail->Username = 'user@example.com'; // SMTP username
14 $mail->Password = 'secret';        // SMTP password
15 $mail->SMTPSecure = 'tls';         // Enable TLS
16 encryption, 'ssl' also accepted
17 $mail->Port = 587;                // TCP port to connect to
```

git push



webhook



docker registry

push image



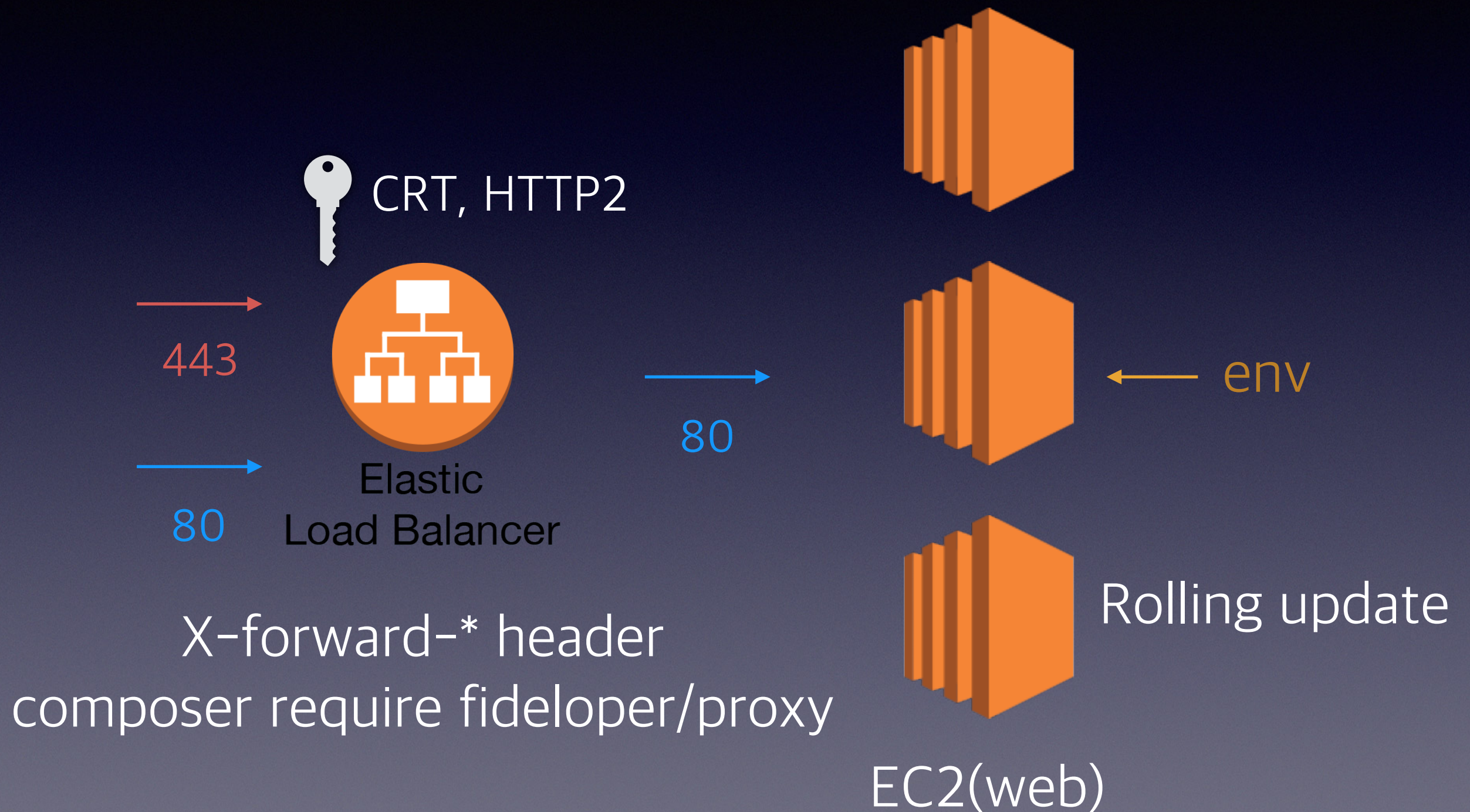
testing & build



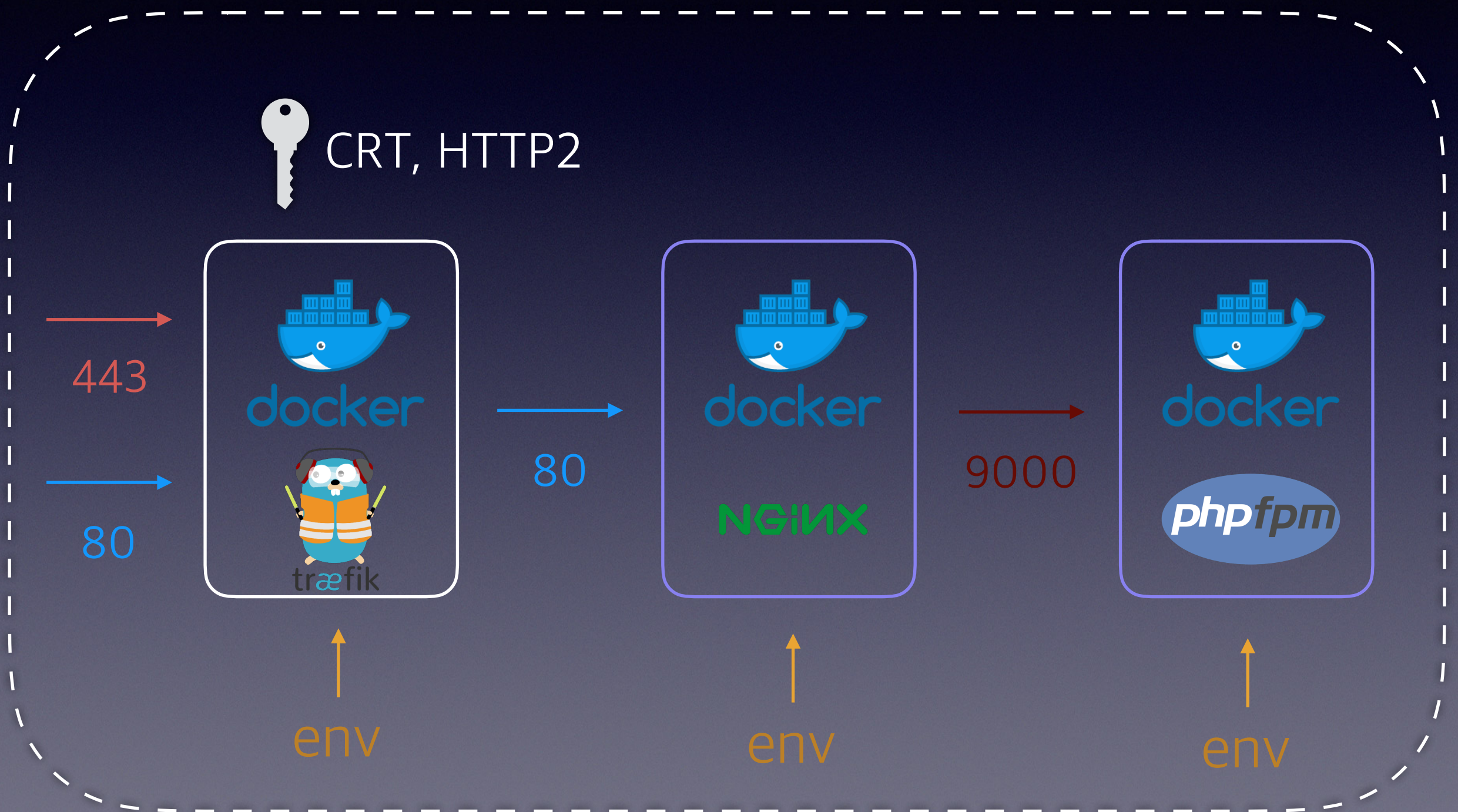
> deploy

배포간 다운타임!!

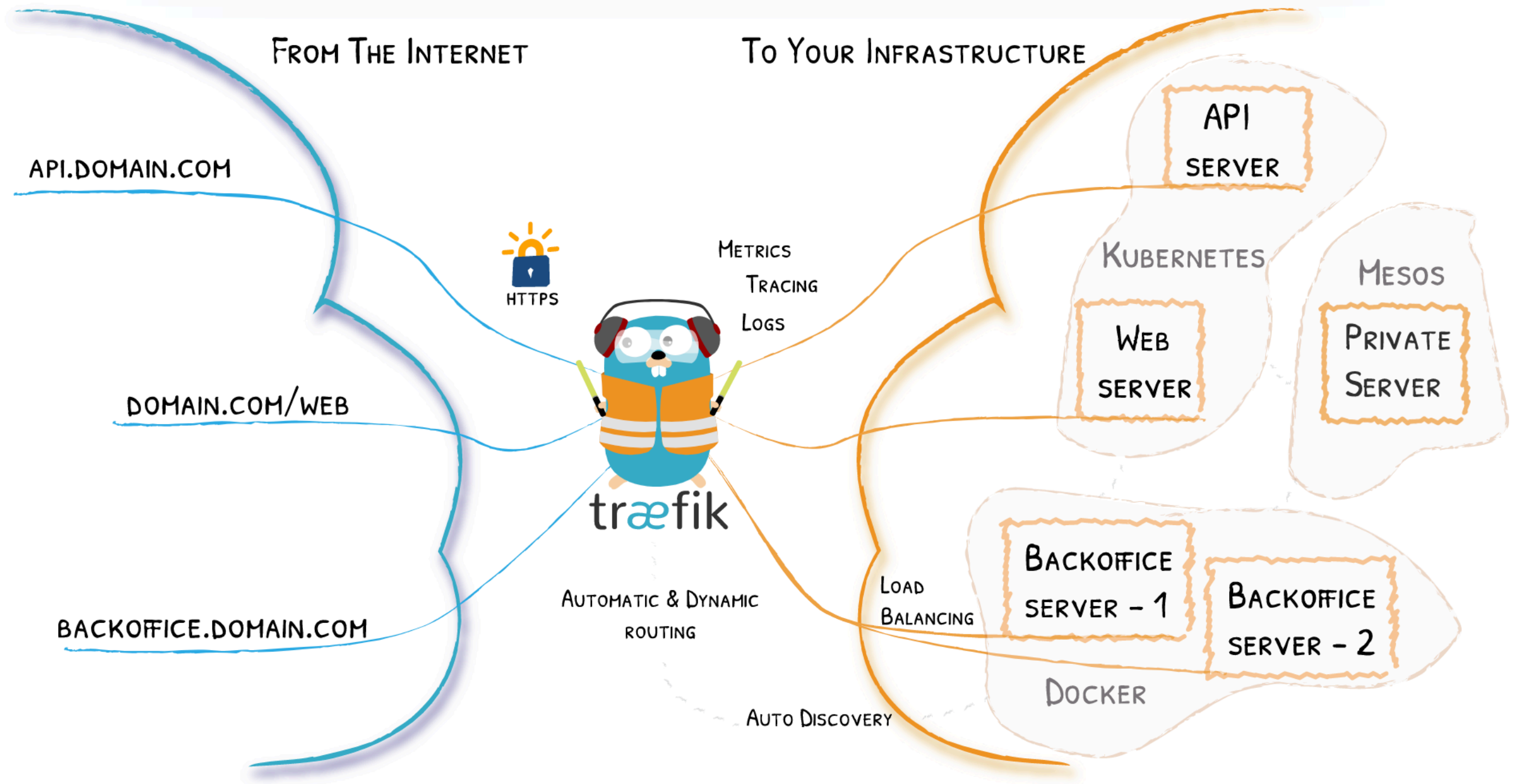
AWS Elastic beanstalk



Elastic dockertalk



traefik



Elastic dockerstalk

a.domain.com



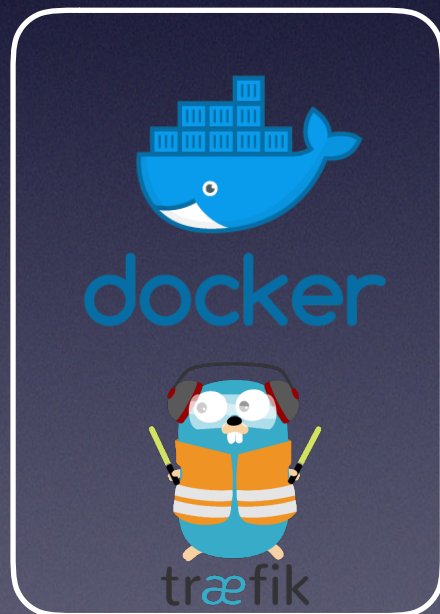
CRT, HTTP2



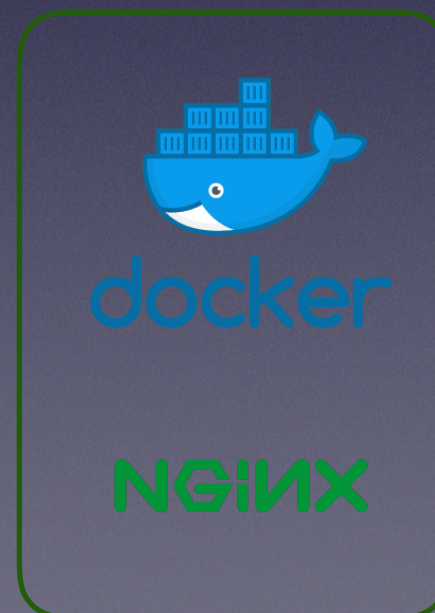
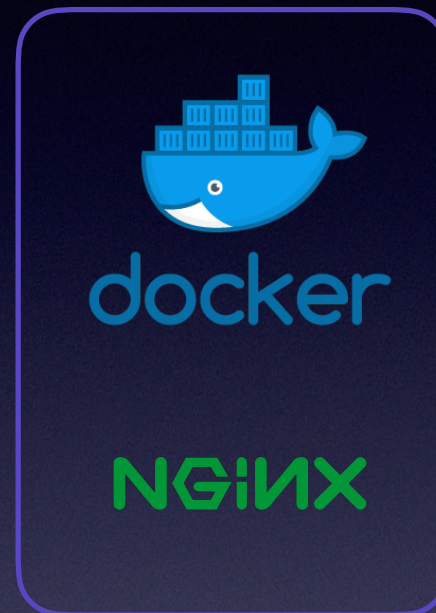
443



80

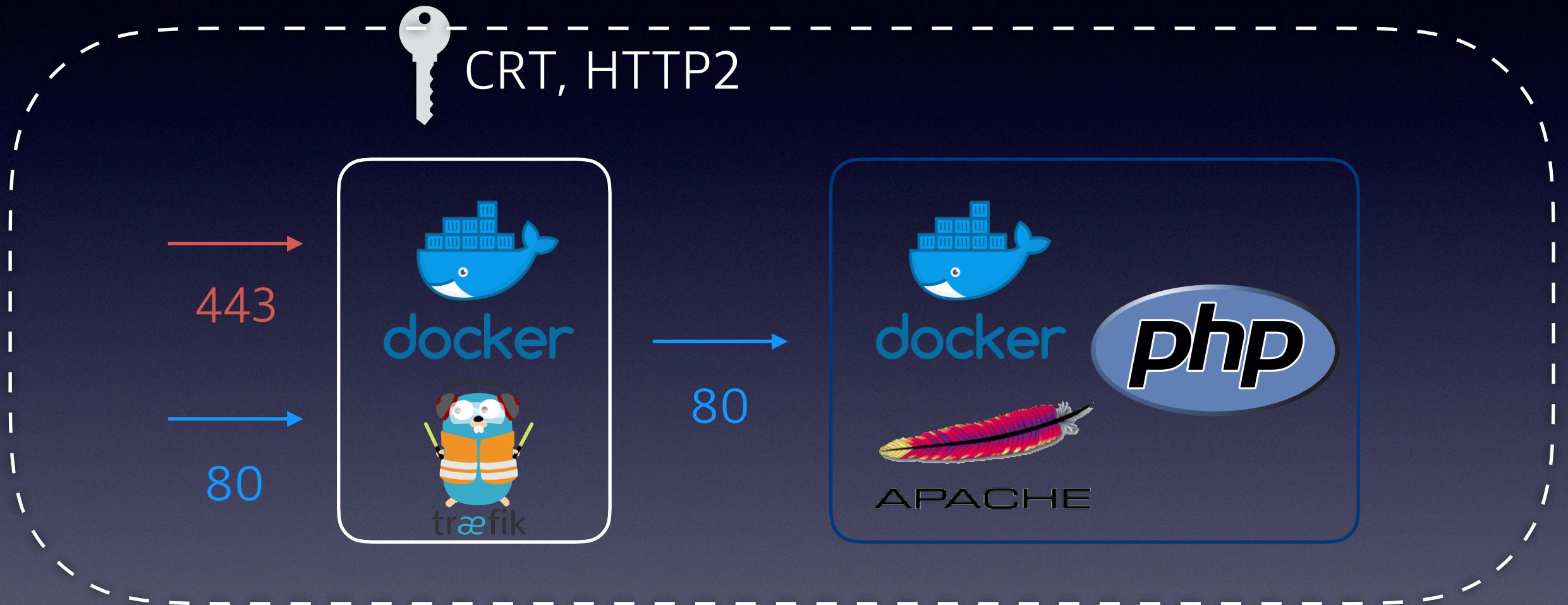


a.domain.com
b.domain.com



b.domain.com

Elastic dockertalk



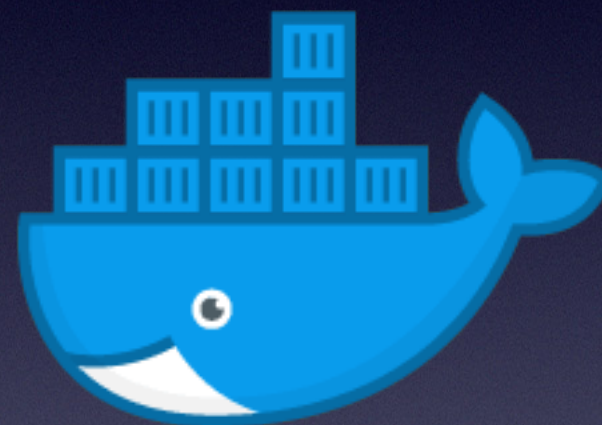
<http://haah.kr/2019/08/12/php-annotated-monthly-august-2019>

PHP 앱을 컨테이너화하는 방법에서는 Nginx + PHP-FPM 조합보다 Apache 웹 서버와 mod_php 를 추천하고 있습니다. Nginx가 정적 리소스를 제공하는데 훨씬 유리한 면이 있지만 PHP 앱은 보통 API 서버로 동작하며 정적 리소스는 CDN을 통해 제공하므로, 관리 측면에서 Apache + mod_php 가 유리하다는 의견입니다.

가난한 온프라미스 배포 전략



traefik



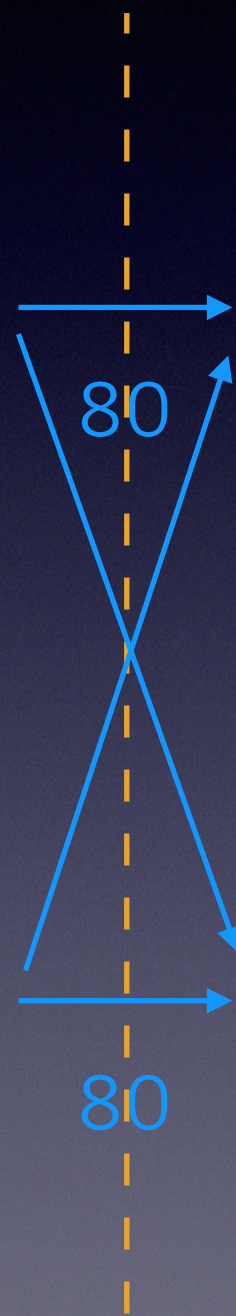
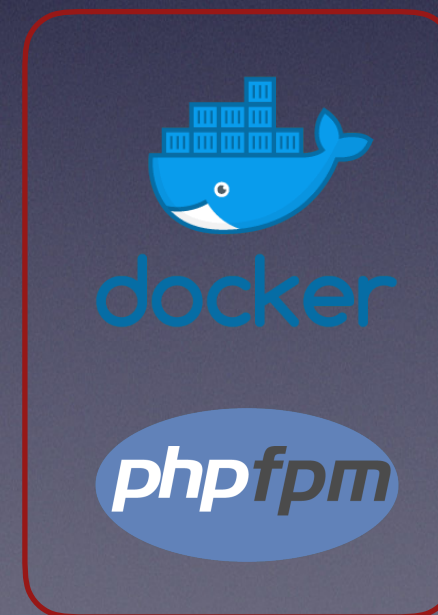
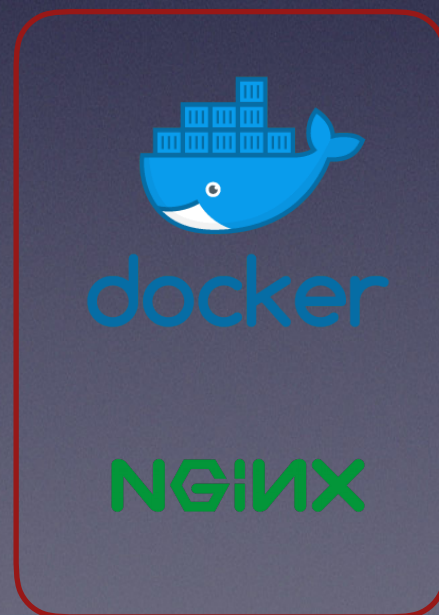
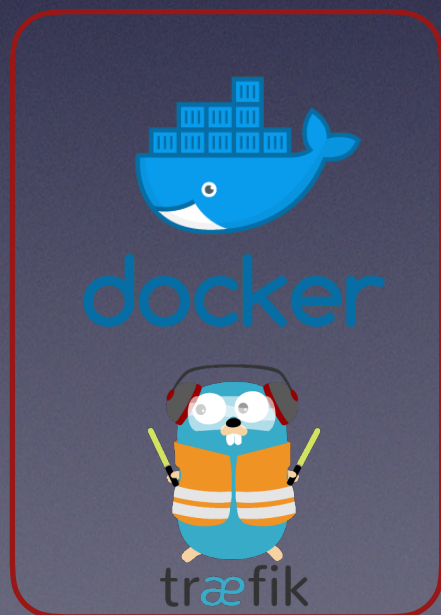
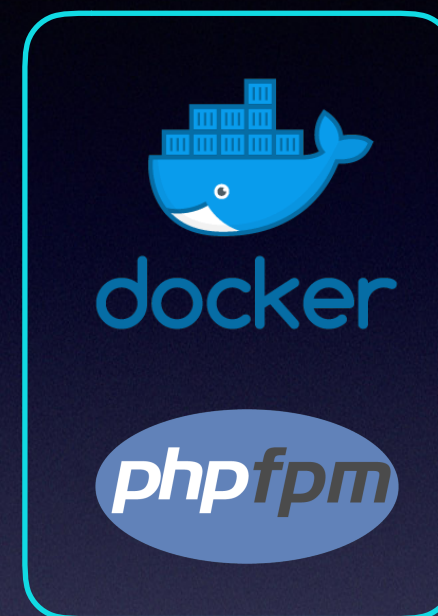
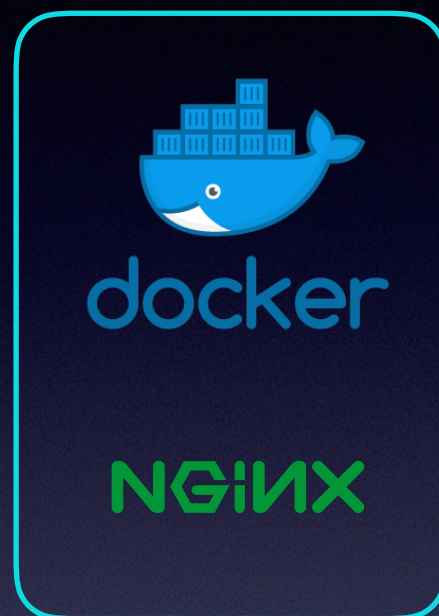
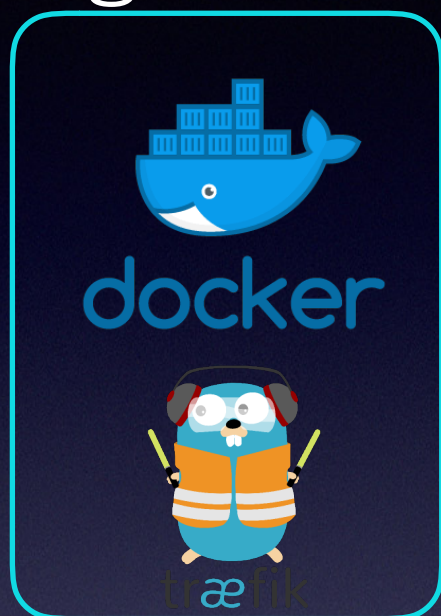
docker



RANCHER[®]

tag-traefik

tag-service



→
9000

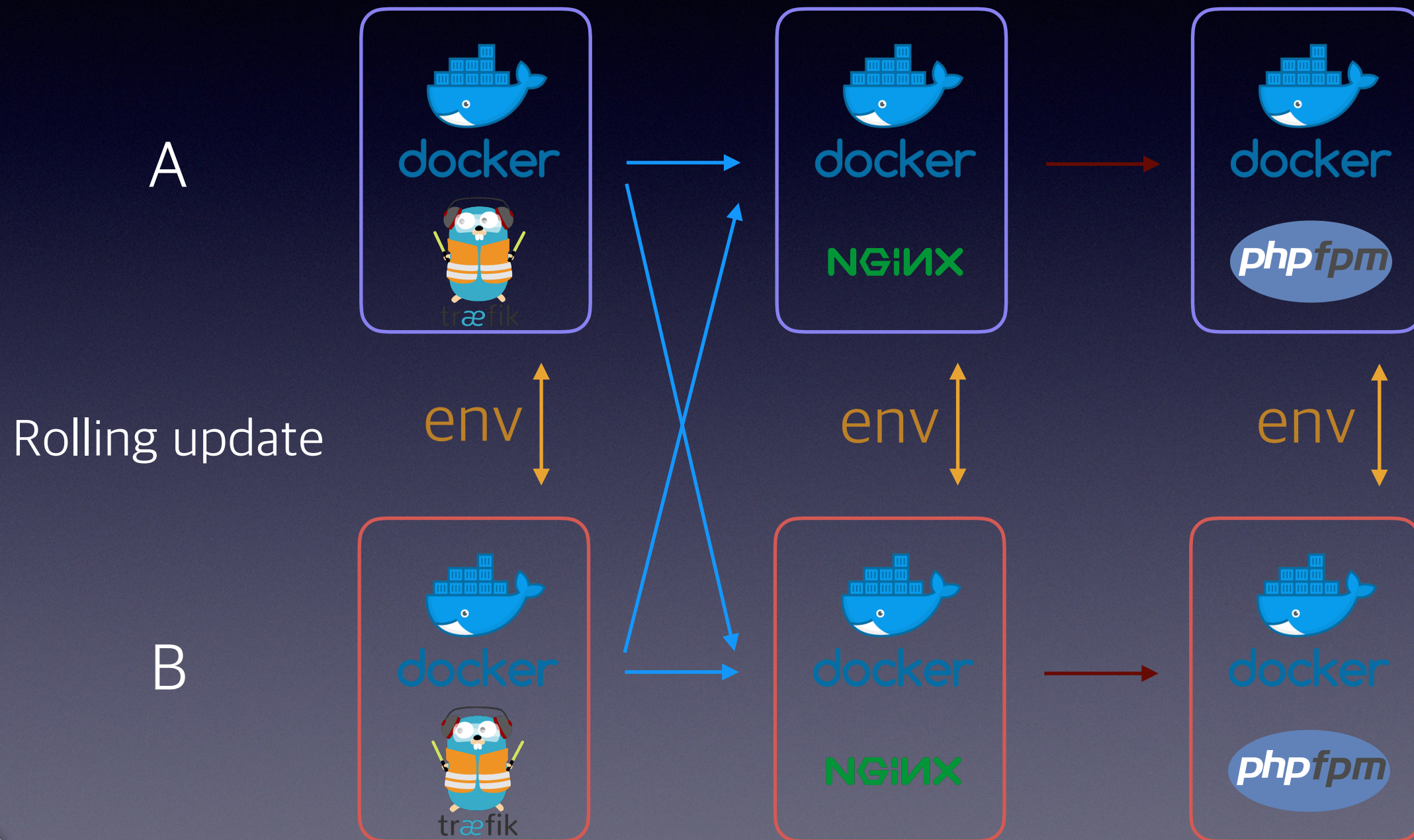
→
9000

socket


```
version: '2'
services:
  app:
    image: docker.yupmin.com/yupmin/some-api:0.0.1
    restart: always
    working_dir: /var/www/html
    environment:
      - ...
    volumes:
      - /var/www/html
      - /etc/localtime:/etc/localtime:ro
    labels:
      io.rancher.container.pull_image: always
      io.rancher.scheduler.affinity:host_label: yupminSomeApi=true
      io.rancher.sidekicks: web
  web:
    image: docker.yupmin.com/yupmin/some-api-web:0.0.1
    restart: always
    working_dir: /var/www/html
    volumes_from:
      - app
    volumes:
      - /etc/localtime:/etc/localtime:ro
    ports:
      - :80
    labels:
      io.rancher.container.pull_image: always
      traefik.backend: yupmin-some-api
      traefik.port: 80
      traefik.frontend.rule: Host:some-api.yupmin.com
      traefik.enable: true
```


Rancher + traefik





Rancher, Docker 운영시 주의점

- 호스트 볼륨을 Docker 에 마운트 하지 말아야 한다.
 - nginx logs, laravel logs...?
- docker 가 언제든지 restart 될 수 있음을 숙지 한다.
- 공용 세션, 공용 스토리지는 서비스로 분리되어야 한다.
 - redis, memcached, s3, minio
- 모든 셋팅은 환경변수로 한다.

How to write cloud native and container ready PHP applications

<https://withblue.ink/2019/07/24/cloud-native-container-ready-php.html>

사람들은 여전히 PHP를 싫어한다면서, “PHP는 섹시하지는 않지만 여전히 웹을 지배합니다.”라고 운을 뗍니다.

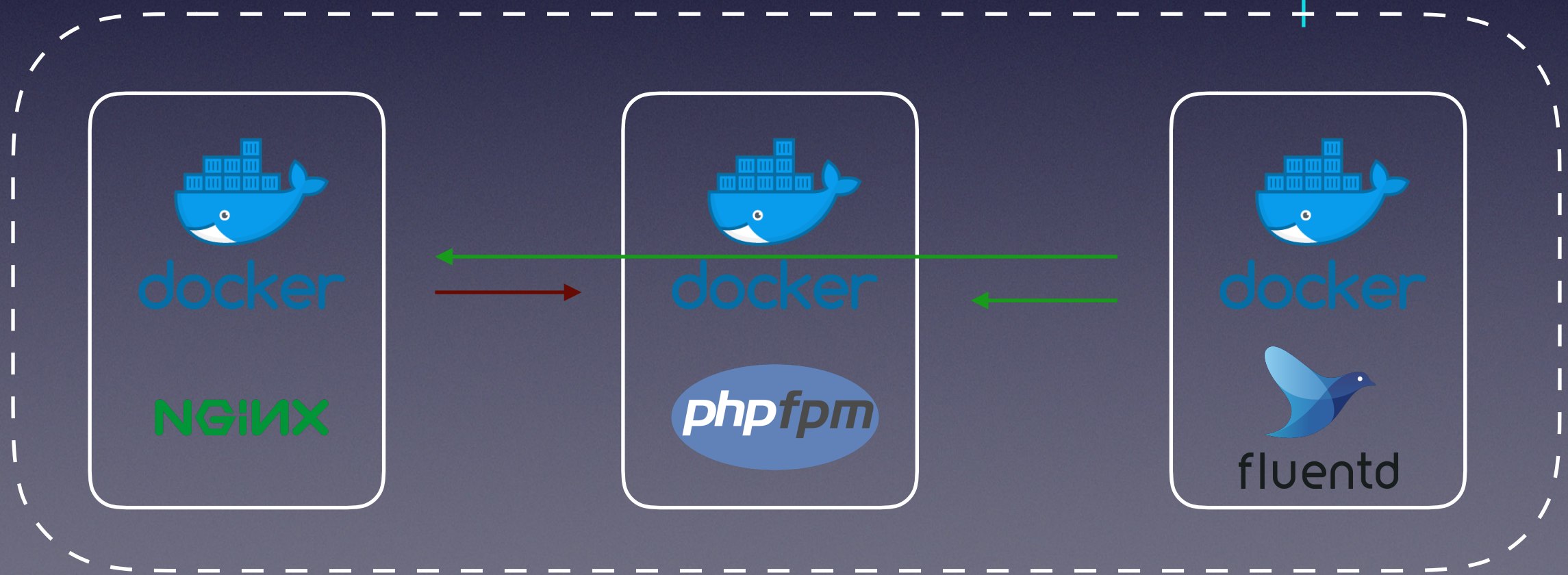
PHP가 cloud native하게 개발하는데 문제가 되는 부분은 없으나, ...??

(지난 20년 동안의 전통적인 PHP 개발 관행에 위배되는) cloud native PHP application을 설계할 때 중요한 4가지를 지적하고 싶다고 합니다.

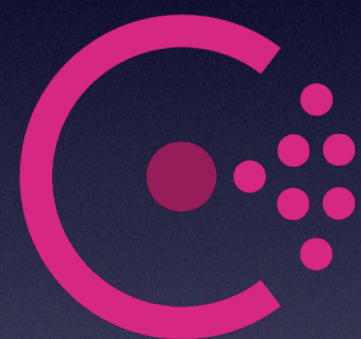
1. 로컬 파일 시스템에서 멀어져야 합니다
2. 세션 정보를 Redis에 저장해야 합니다
3. 설정 파일을 환경 변수로 대체해야 합니다
4. built-in 인스톨러나 updater를 사용하면 안됩니다

두번째 항목에서는 꼭 Redis만을 써야 한다는 말은 아니고 세션서버를 분리해야 한다는 의미입니다.

PHP 앱을 컨테이너화하는 방법에서는 Nginx + PHP-FPM 조합보다 Apache 웹 서버와 mod_php를 추천하고 있습니다. Nginx가 정적 리소스를 제공하는데 훨씬 유리한 면이 있지만 PHP 앱은 보통 API 서버로 동작하며 정적 리소스는 CDN을 통해 제공하므로, 관리 측면에서 Apache + mod_php가 유리하다는 의견입니다.

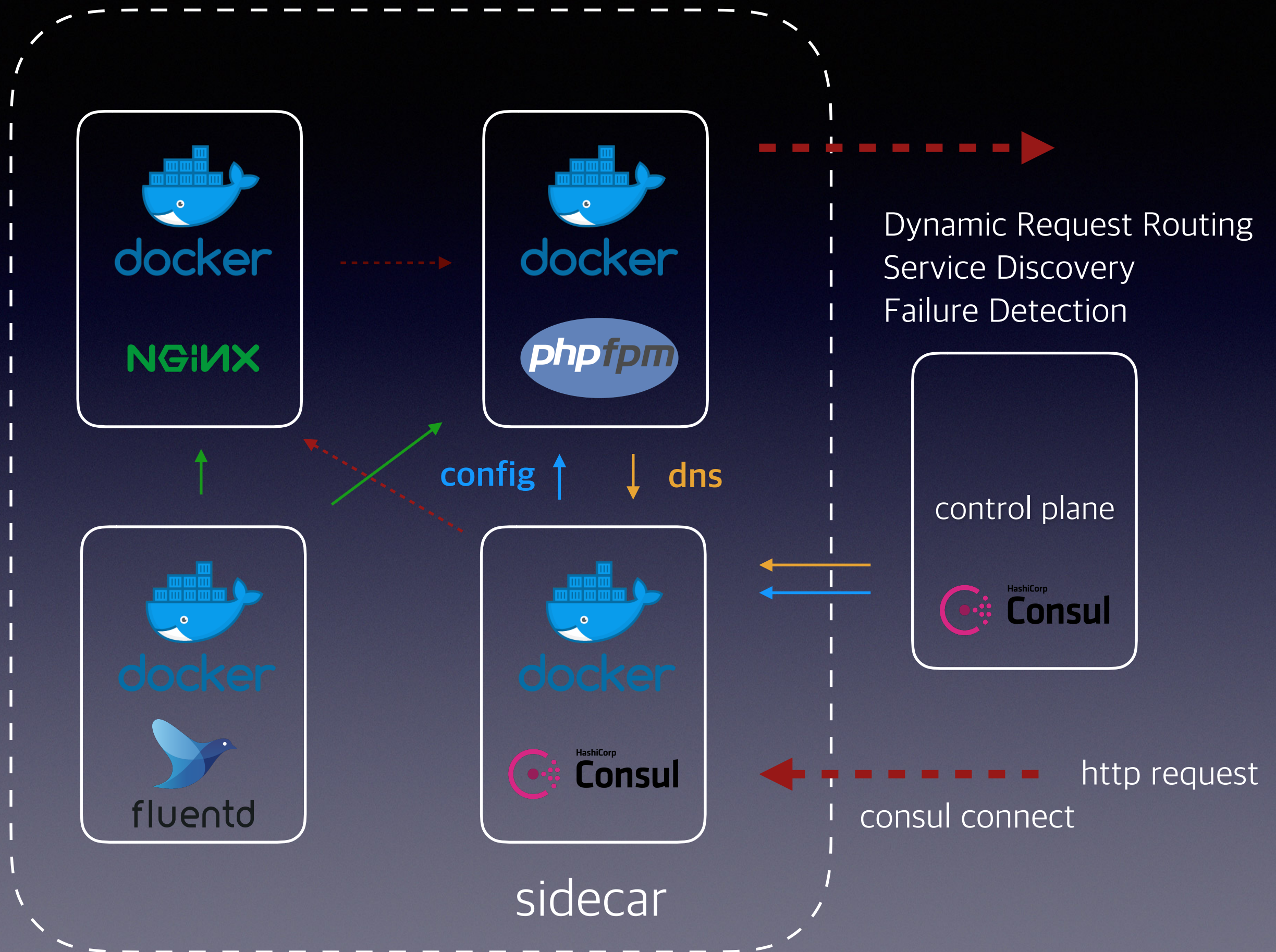


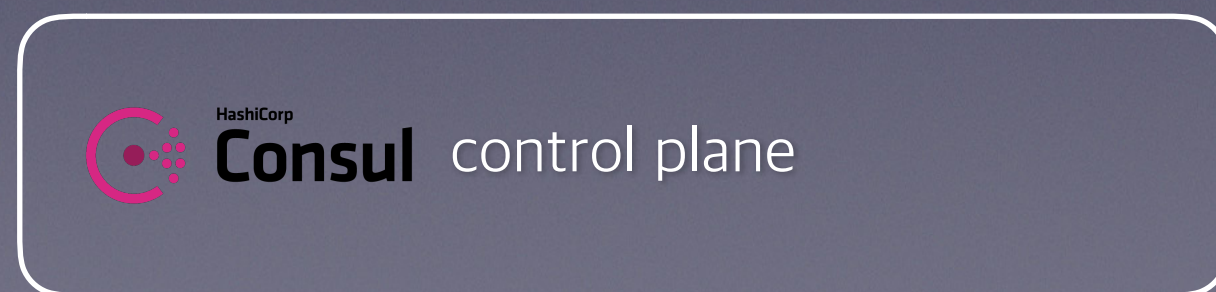
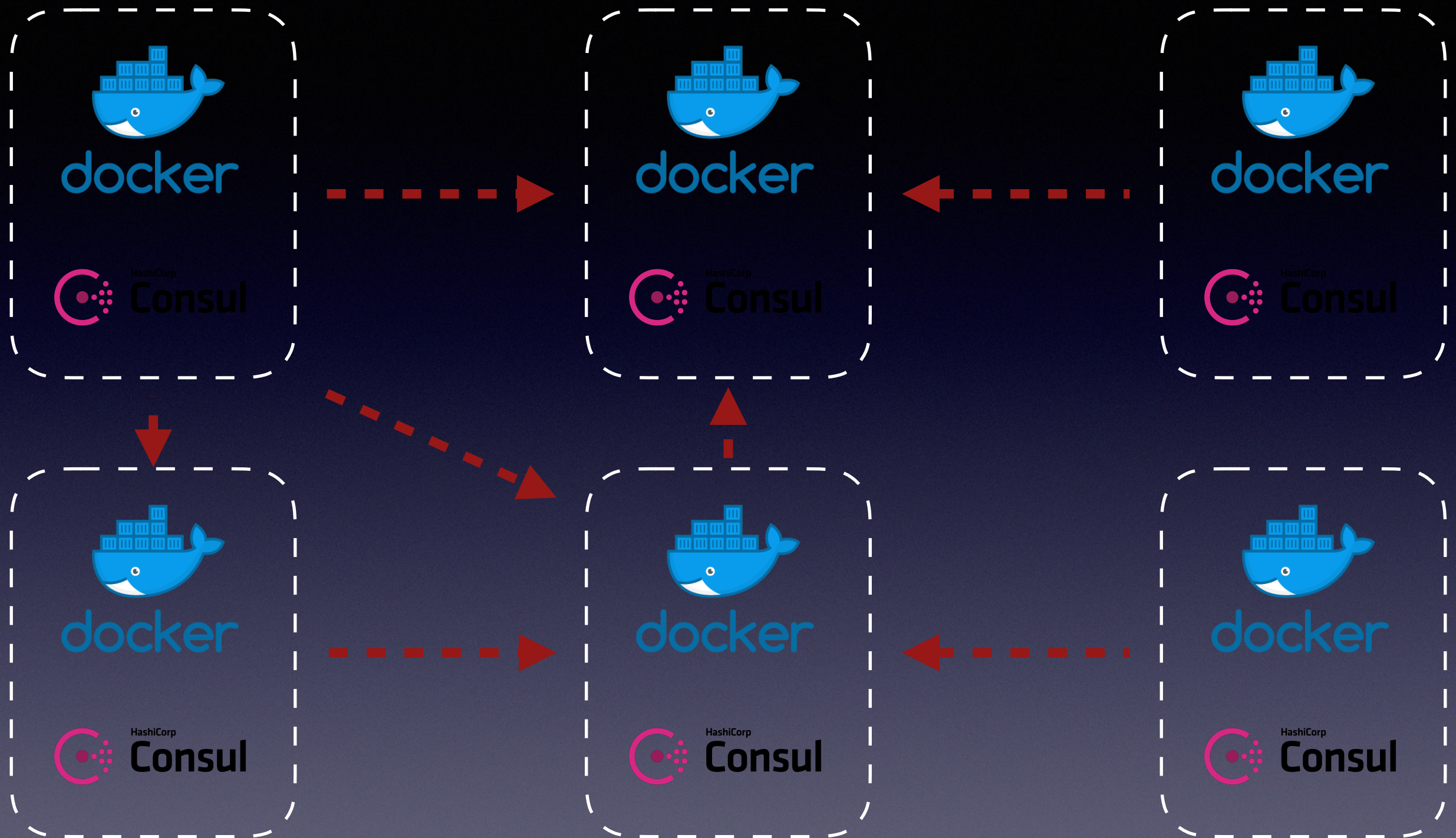
dynimic .env



HashiCorp

Consul







Service Mash!!

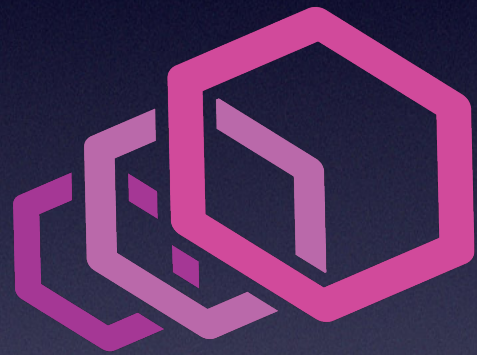
Service Mesh를 Amazon EKS로 구현하기

- 김세호 솔루션즈 아키텍트(AWS)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=d_GXglxEgQE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d_GXglxEgQE)



kubernetes



envoy



Istio



LINKERD

결론

- 프로비저닝, 소스 포함된 도커 빌드로 개발/서비스 운영
- CI/CD 파이프 라인 구축
- 멀티 컨테이너/환경변수 중심 설정 배포 프로세스
- 도커/컨테이너 모니터링은 필수
- rancher, traefik, fluentd, consul 등 조합을 고려

감사합니다.