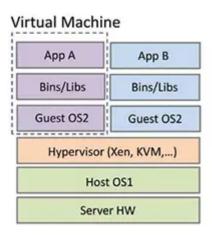
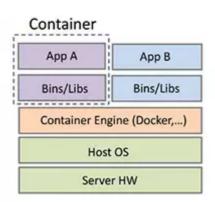
# 概念

A container is a standard unit of software that packages up **code and all its dependencies** so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another.

A computer program running on an ordinary operating system can see all resources of that computer. However, programs running inside of a container can only see the container's contents and devices assigned to the container.

### 与虚拟化技术比较:





# 特点

1. **轻量化**:只打包了必要的Bin/Lib。[1]

2. 部署快: 毫秒级/秒级部署速度。

3. **易于移植**: "Build once, run anywhere"(Docker's slogan) 4. **弹性伸缩**: elastic,根据需求自动调整分配的计算资源量。

# 技术与相关概念

## **LXC**

#### Namespaces

The key feature of namespaces is that they isolate processes from each other.

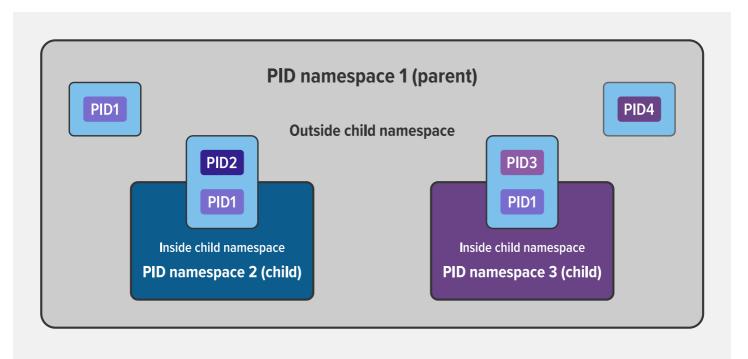
### (1) 好处:

- 1. A smaller blast radius for changes.<sup>[2]</sup>
- 2. A smaller footprint for security-related concerns.
- 3. Meets the architectural style of microservices as described by Martin Fowler.

### (2) Types of Namespaces<sup>[3]</sup>

Within the Linux kernel, there are different types of namespaces. Each namespace has its own unique properties:

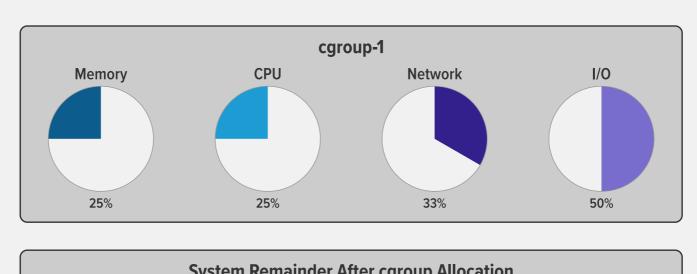
- 1. A **user namespace** has its own set of user IDs and group IDs for assignment to processes. In particular, this means that a process can have **root privilege within its user namespace** without having it in other user namespaces.
- 2. A process ID (PID) namespace assigns a set of PIDs to processes that are independent from the set of PIDs in other namespaces. The first process created in a new namespace has PID 1 and child processes are assigned subsequent PIDs. If a child process is created with its own PID namespace, it has PID 1 in that namespace as well as its PID in the parent process' namespace.
- 3. A network namespace has an independent network stack: its own private routing table, set of IP addresses, socket listing, connection tracking table, firewall, and other network-related resources.
- 4. A **mount namespace** has an independent list of mount points seen by the processes in the namespace. This means that you can mount and unmount filesystems in a mount namespace without affecting the host filesystem.(子文件系统的独立创建与挂载)
- 5. An **interprocess communication (IPC) namespace** has its own IPC resources, for example POSIX message queues.
- 6. A **UNIX Time-Sharing (UTS) namespace** allows a single system to appear to have different host and domain names to different processes.

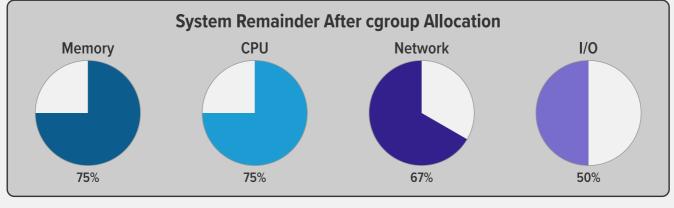


#### • cgroups

在之前的历史回顾中,已经看到cgroups的产生和引入LXC使容器化技术的发展迈出了关键性的一步。cgroups是一种隔离策略,它提供了如下功能特性

- 1. **Resource limits** You can configure a cgroup to limit how much of a particular resource (memory or CPU, for example) a process can use. 限制一个进程所能拥有的资源。
- 2. **Prioritization**(优先级) You can control how much of a resource (CPU, disk, or network) a process can use compared to processes in another cgroup when there is resource contention.设定优先级,处理资源竞争的情形。
- 3. **Accounting** Resource limits are monitored and reported at the cgroup level.监控和报告对资源的限制情况。
- 4. **Control** You can change the status (frozen, stopped, or restarted) of all processes in a cgroup with a single command.改变进程的状态(冻结、停止、重启)





#### Conclusion

**Namespaces** provide **isolation** of system resources, and **cgroups** allow for fine-grained **control** and enforcement of limits for those resources.

## **Docker**

介绍容器离不开介绍Docker。其实Docker本身并不是容器,它是创建容器的工具,是应用容器引擎。 Docker发展到现在,几乎已经成为了容器的代名词了。

Docker技术的三大核心概念,分别是:

- 镜像 (Image)
- 容器 (Container)
- 仓库 (Repository)

## 两句Slogan

. Build, Ship and Run

"搭建、发送、运行",三板斧。

• Build once, run anywhere

"搭建一次,到处运行",可移植性。

知乎一个比喻: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/53260098

我来到一片空地,想建个房子,于是我搬石头、砍木头、画图纸,一顿操作,终于把这个房子盖好了。(写代码)

结果,我住了一段时间,想搬到另一片空地去。这时候,按以往的办法,我只能再次搬石头、砍木头、画图纸、盖房子。(在另一台机器上写代码)

但是,跑来一个老巫婆,教会我一种魔法。这种魔法,可以把我盖好的房子复制一份,做成"镜像",放在我的背包里。(镜像和仓库的概念)

等我到了另一片空地,就用这个"镜像",复制一套房子,摆在那边,拎包入住。(把镜像做成容器)

## image 镜像

一个特殊的**文件系统**。它除了提供容器运行时所需的**程序、库、资源、配置**等文件外,还包含了一些为运行时准备的一些**配置参数**(例如环境变量)。

镜像不包含任何动态数据,其内容在构建之后也不会被改变。(房子都是一样的,生活用品由住户添置)

## Container 容器

由镜像生成的容器,镜像的一个实例。

**容器管理**:早期 Docker 使用了 **LXC** (LinuX Containers)来管理容器的运行,后来 Docker 废弃了 LXC 并开发了一套自己的容器管理库,并命名为libcontainer。现在 libcontainer 更名为 runc,并由

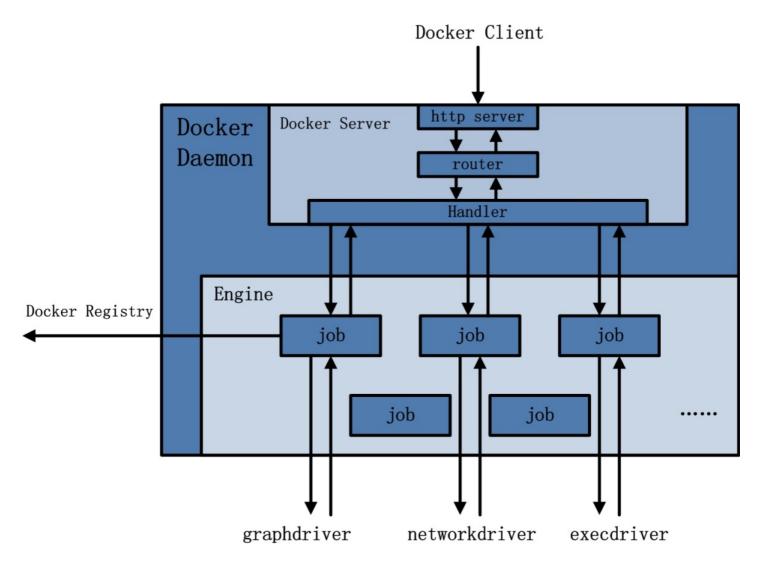
开放容器基金会 (Open Container Foundation) 负责运营和维护。

runc是一个容器的入口和守护进程,负责容器的创建(设置 cgroups 和 namespace 等资源隔离,准备文件系统)、启动(运行容器内的第一个进程)和资源回收。

# Repository 仓库

好多镜像可以放在一起,用仓库进行管理。负责管理Docker镜像的是Docker Registry服务。

## Docker Daemon 守护进程



Docker Daemon是Docker架构中运行在后台的守护进程,大致可以分为Docker Server、Engine和Job 三部分。

Docker Daemon可以认为是通过Docker Server模块接受Docker Client的请求,并在Engine中处理请求,然后根据请求类型,创建出指定的Job并运行。

运行过程的作用有以下几种可能:

- 向Docker Registry获取镜像,
- 通过graphdriver执行容器镜像的本地化操作,

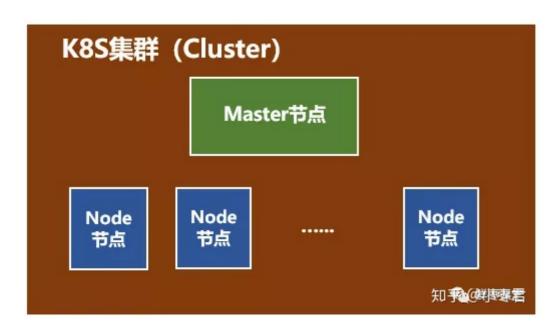
- 通过networkdriver执行容器网络环境的配置,
- 通过execdriver执行容器内部运行的执行工作等。

# Kubernetes(K8S)

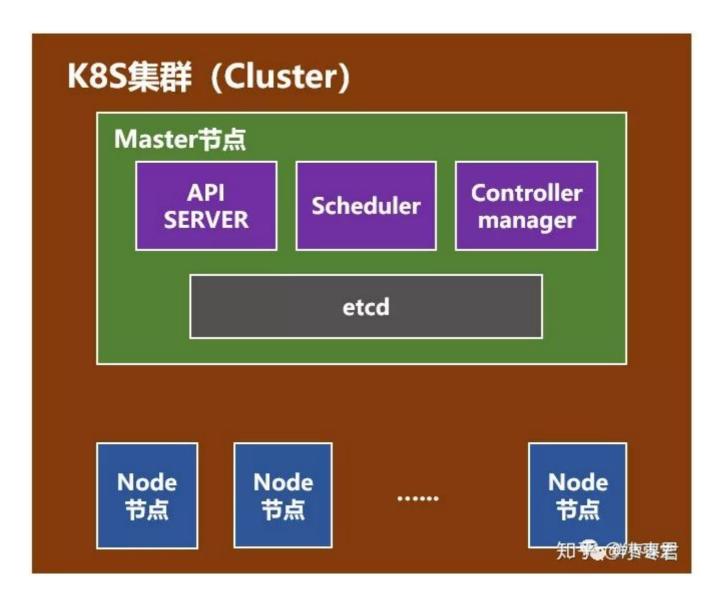
Kubernetes是基于容器的集群管理平台,简称K8S(8表示字母KS之间的"ubernete"是8个字符),由Google创建。

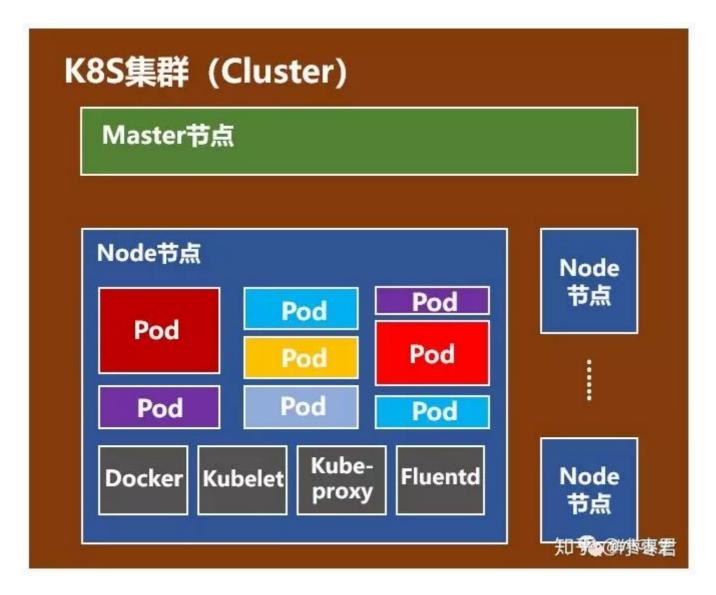
一个K8S系统,通常称为一个K8S集群 (Cluster)。

### 集群构成为:



其中, Master节点和Node节点构成如下:





Master节点主要还是负责管理和控制。Node节点是工作负载节点,里面是具体的容器。具体层次如下

#### K8S Cluster

- Master
  - API Server

API Server是整个系统的对外接口,供客户端和其它组件调用,相当于"营业厅"。

Scheduler

Scheduler负责对集群内部的资源进行调度(资源调度),相当于"调度室"。

Controller manager

Controller manager负责管理控制器,相当于"大总管"。

etcd

used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data,相当于"资料室"。

- Node
  - Pod
    - 一个Pod代表着集群中运行的一个进程,它内部封装了一个或多个紧密相关的容器。
  - Docker

上面已经介绍了。用于创建容器。

kubelet

**监视**指派到它所在Node上的Pod,包括创建、修改、监控、删除等。

- kube-proxy 为Pod对象提供代理。
- Fluentd 日志收集、存储与查询。
- kube-dns (可选)
- 1. *Bins/Libs*: The Bins/Libs layer supplies software libraries and services needed by the top layer apps. ←
- 2. Blast Radius: The reach that a faulty configuration change or problem might cause. ↩
- 3. Source: https://www.nginx.com/blog/what-are-namespaces-cgroups-how-do-they-work/  $\hookleftarrow$