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打造 Python 项目的云原生 GitOps 工具链

张晋涛

- > 张晋涛
- Apache APISIX committer
- Kubernetes ingress-nginx reviewer
- >『K8S 生态周报』发起人
- GitHub: tao12345666333





- → 什么是云原生 GitOps
- [>] 如何对 Python 项目进行云原生交付
- > 如何用 GitOps 的方式交付 Python 项目
- > 落地经验分享



一、什么是云原生 GitOps



Cloud native technologies empower organizations to build and run scalable applications in modern, dynamic environments such as public, private, and hybrid clouds. Containers, service meshes, microservices, immutable infrastructure, and declarative APIs exemplify this approach.

These techniques enable loosely coupled systems that are resilient, manageable, and observable. Combined with robust automation, they allow engineers to make high-impact changes frequently and predictably with minimal toil.

云原生是一种构建和运行应用程序的方法,它利用了云计算交付模型的优势。



什么是 IaC

- Infrastructure as code
- ▶通过代码管理和配置基础设施
- ▶需要版本控制



- ▶声明式 vs 命令式
- > Agent(Pull) vs Agentless(Push)



IaC 的收益

- ▶降本增效
- ▶减少错误
- ▶提高基础设施一致性
- ➤赋能 DevOps



- ▶ XaC 泛指 Infrastructure as code 等
- GitOps == XaC + PR + CI/CD
- ▶同等对待应用程序代码和 XaC
- ▶通过 CI/CD pipeline 进行持续集成,交付和部署



云原生 GitOps 带来的收益

- ▶声明式配置
- ▶易于管理和追溯
- ▶消除信息孤岛
- ▶自动化程度得到提升



二、Python 项目云原生交付



把一个 Python 项目云原生交付需要几步

- ▶容器化
- ▶服务编排(可选)
- ▶部署 manifest



构建镜像

▶问题 1: 用哪个基础镜像

▶问题 2: Dockerfile 怎么写

▶问题 3: 怎么保证安全性

(供应链攻击)

```
FROM python:3.10-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
COPY main.py .
CMD ["python", "main.py"]
EXPOSE 8888
```

Kubernetes 中基于 DNS 的服务发现

两种规定:

- ➤<名称 >.< 命名空间 >.svc.cluster.<clusterDomain>
- ><Pod-IP-Addr>.< 命名空间 >.pod.cluster.<clusterDomain>



部署 manifest

- ▶问题 1:选择什么方式部署, pod vs deploy vs daemonset
- ▶问题 2: 是否要写 operator 进行部署
- ▶问题 3: manifest 如何组织? Helm?



三、以 GitOps 方式进行交付



- ▶编写代码
- ▶提交代码
- ▶构建镜像
- ▶发布镜像
- ► Manifest 更新
- ➤应用到 Kubernetes

注: 此处未包含安全和测试等内容

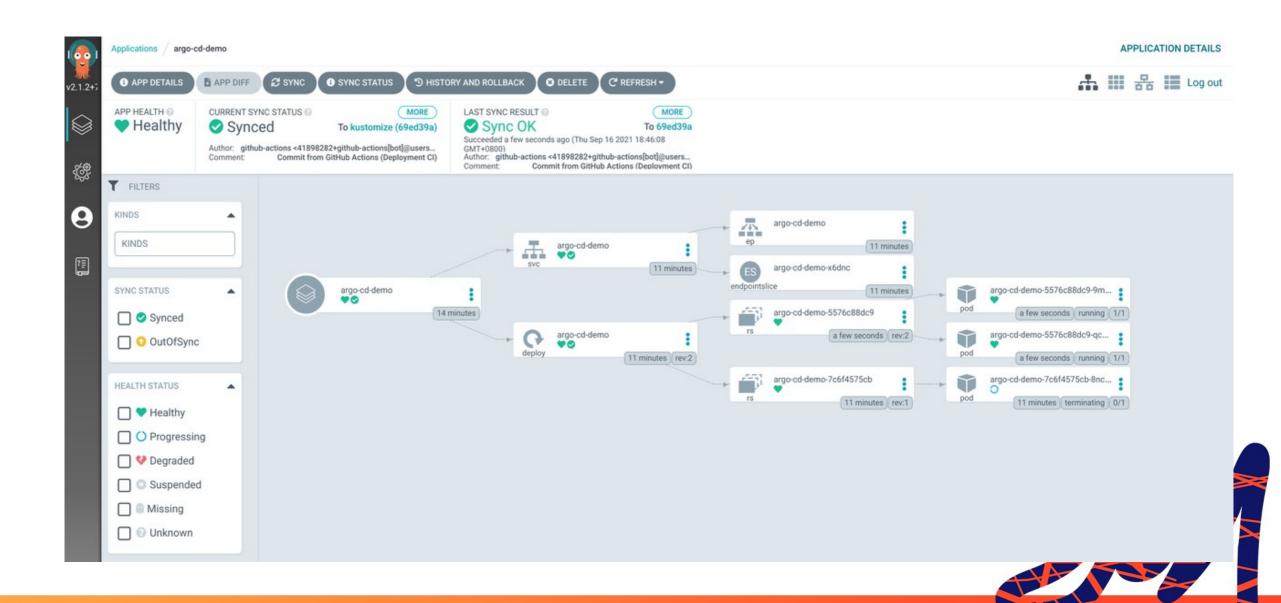
示例项目: https://github.com/tao12345666333/argo-cd-python-demo



```
build:
   name: Push Docker image to GitHub Packages
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
   permissions:
      packages: write
      contents: read
     - name: Check out the repo
        uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - name: Log in to GitHub Docker Registry
        uses: docker/login-action@v1
       with:
         registry: ghcr.io
         username: ${{ github.actor }}
         password: ${{ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}
      - name: Build container image
        uses: docker/build-push-action@v2
        with:
         push: true
           ghcr.io/${{ github.repository }}/argo-cd-demo:${{ github.sha }}
      - name: Image digest
        run: echo ${{ steps.docker_build.outputs.digest }}
```



```
name: Deploy
   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
   continue-on-error: true
   needs: build
     - name: Check out code
       uses: actions/checkout@v2
     - name: Setup Kustomize
       uses: imranismail/setup-kustomize@v1
         kustomize-version: "4.3.0"
     - name: Update Kubernetes resources
         DOCKER_USERNAME: ${{ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME }}
         cd manifests
         kustomize edit set image ghcr.io/${{ github.repository }}/argo-cd-demo:${{ github.sha }}
         cat kustomization.yaml
         kustomize build ./ > ../kustomization/manifests.yaml
         cat ../kustomization/manifests.yaml
      - uses: EndBug/add-and-commit@v7
         default_author: github_actions
         branch: kustomize
```



- [>] 合理的选择工具
- > kustomize 可自定义 Kubernetes YAML 的配置
- [>] Argo CD 采用 Pull 模型



四、落地经验分享



工具如何选

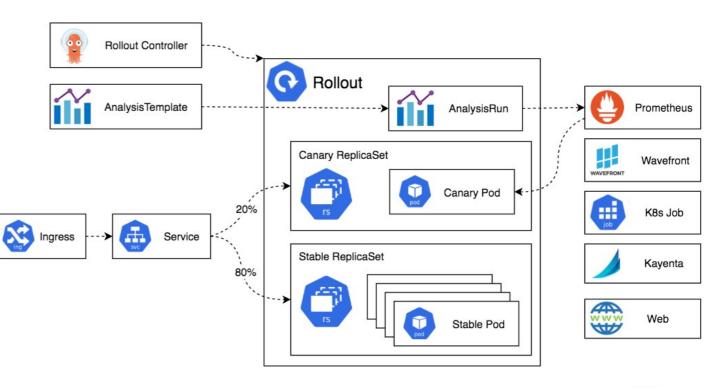
- ▶因地制宜,没有银弹,选择匹配度比较高的
- ▶统一流程 (优先)
- ► GitHub Action vs GitLab CI



灰度和回滚

Python Meetup

```
• • •
apiVersion: argoproj.io/vlalphal
kind: Rollout
  name: example-rollout
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
        app: nginx
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.15.4
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
      maxSurge: "25%"
      maxUnavailable: 0
          duration: 1h # 1 hour
      - pause: {} # pause indefinitely
```



Argo Rollout



- > 镜像构建
- >漏洞扫描
- > test case
- >可观测性





Thanks!

感谢您的观看