



**Python  
Meetup**  
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## 打造 Python 项目的云原生 GitOps 工具链

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- 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。



- 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)





- 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



- 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



- 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>



- 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
  steps:
    - 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: ${secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN}
    - name: Build container image
      uses: docker/build-push-action@v2
      with:
        push: true
        tags: |
          ghcr.io/${github.repository}/argo-cd-demo:${github.sha}
    - name: Image digest
      run: echo ${steps.docker_build.outputs.digest}
```



```
deploy:
  name: Deploy
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  continue-on-error: true
  needs: build

steps:
  - name: Check out code
    uses: actions/checkout@v2

  - name: Setup Kustomize
    uses: imranismail/setup-kustomize@v1
    with:
      kustomize-version: "4.3.0"

  - name: Update Kubernetes resources
    env:
      DOCKER_USERNAME: ${ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME }
    run: |-
      cd manifests
      kustomize edit set image ghcr.io/${ 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
    with:
      default_author: github_actions
      branch: kustomize
```



Applications / argo-cd-demo

APPLICATION DETAILS

APP HEALTH **Healthy**

CURRENT SYNC STATUS **Synced** To *kustomize (69ed39a)*

LAST SYNC RESULT **Sync OK** To *69ed39a*

Succeeded a few seconds ago (Thu Sep 16 2021 18:46:08 GMT+0800)

Author: github-actions <41898282+github-actions[bot]@users...>  
Comment: Commit from GitHub Actions (Deployment CI)

FILTERS

KINDS

SYNC STATUS

HEALTH STATUS

argo-cd-demo

14 minutes

svc

argo-cd-demo

11 minutes

ep

argo-cd-demo

11 minutes

ES

argo-cd-demo-x6dnc

11 minutes

endpointslice

rs

argo-cd-demo-5576c88dc9

a few seconds

rev:2

pod

argo-cd-demo-5576c88dc9-9m...

a few seconds

running

1/1

pod

argo-cd-demo-5576c88dc9-qc...

a few seconds

running

1/1

rs

argo-cd-demo-7c6f4575cb

11 minutes

rev:1

pod

argo-cd-demo-7c6f4575cb-8nc...

11 minutes

terminating

0/1

- 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





- 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



The diagram illustrates the Rollout architecture. It shows the flow of traffic from Ingress to Service, then to Canary and Stable ReplicaSets. The Canary ReplicaSet is shown with a 20% traffic split, and the Stable ReplicaSet is shown with an 80% traffic split. The Rollout Controller and AnalysisTemplate are shown as external components that interact with the Rollout component. The Rollout component is shown as a central hub that manages the Canary and Stable ReplicaSets. The Canary Pod is shown as a component within the Canary ReplicaSet. The Stable Pod is shown as a component within the Stable ReplicaSet. The diagram also shows various monitoring and logging tools like Prometheus, Wavefront, K8s Job, Kayenta, and Web.

- 镜像构建
- 漏洞扫描
- test case
- 可观测性





Thanks!

感谢您的观看