



全球容器技术大会

剖析容器企业实践 关注容器生态圈开源项目

Private PAAS in Dianping based on Docker

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Agenda

Design goals

Component & Architecture

Docker Customization

Problems and Solutions

Current Status

Summary

Design goals

Seamless integration with devops

Standardized application runtime

Replace KVM with the transparency to devops

High density deployment

Fast scale in/out



The main user cases

Dev

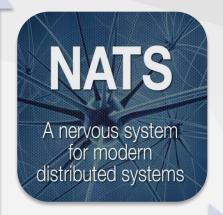
- Deploy War package
- Login into docker VM (RO)

Operation

- Slale in/out App
- Clean up App
- Login into docker VM (RW)

We are on the top of ...











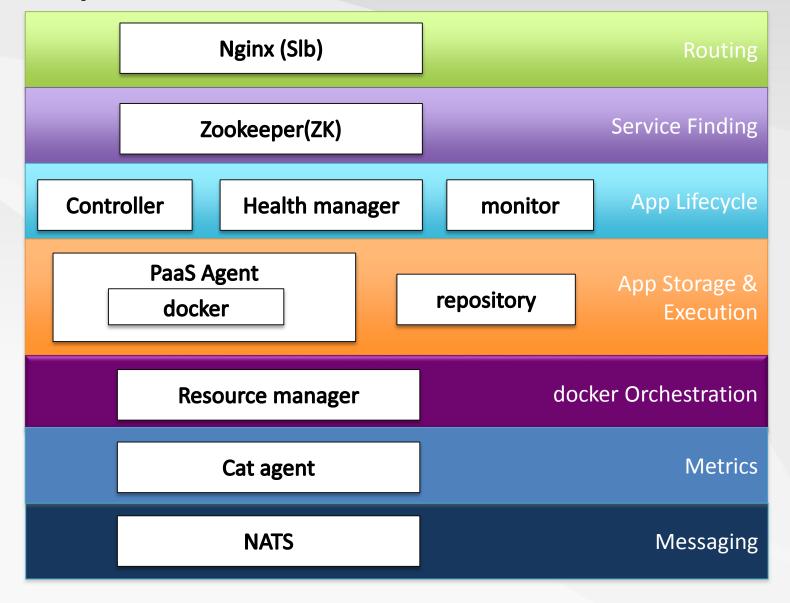
Why Docker



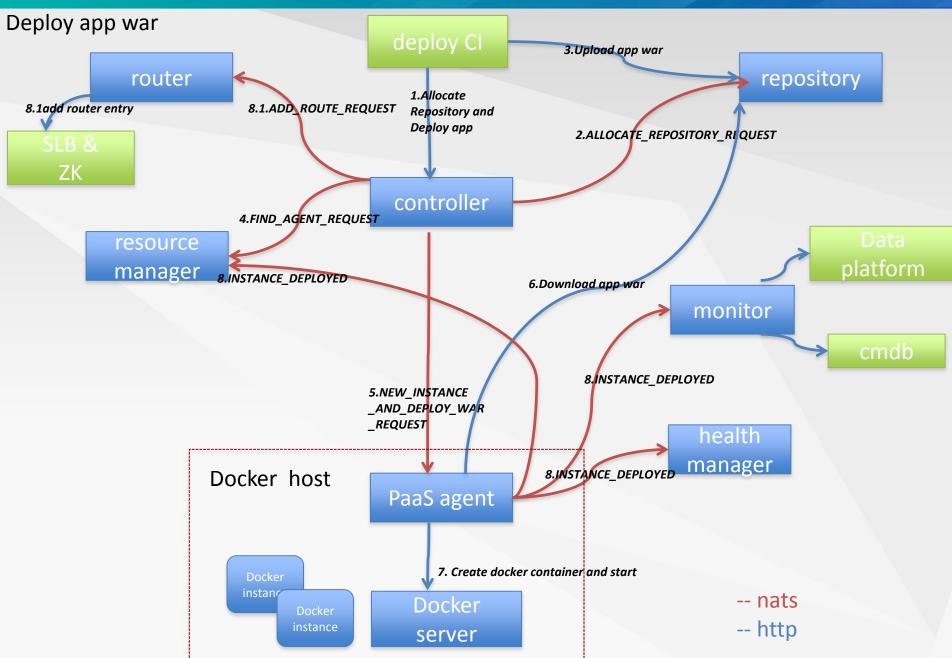
- Boots up in seconds
- Lightweight Linux container
- Layered files provides reusability of the runtime (But do not touch the old files ...)
- API is easy for use (docker-java)
- And ecosystem ...



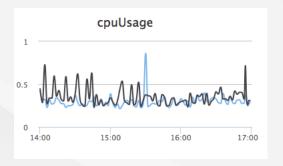
Components

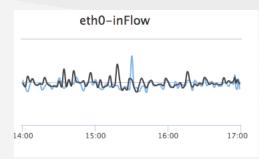


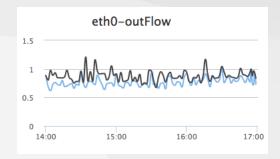


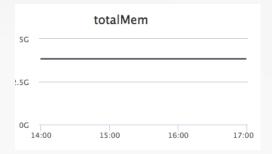


Collect metrics to CAT(Central Application Tracking)











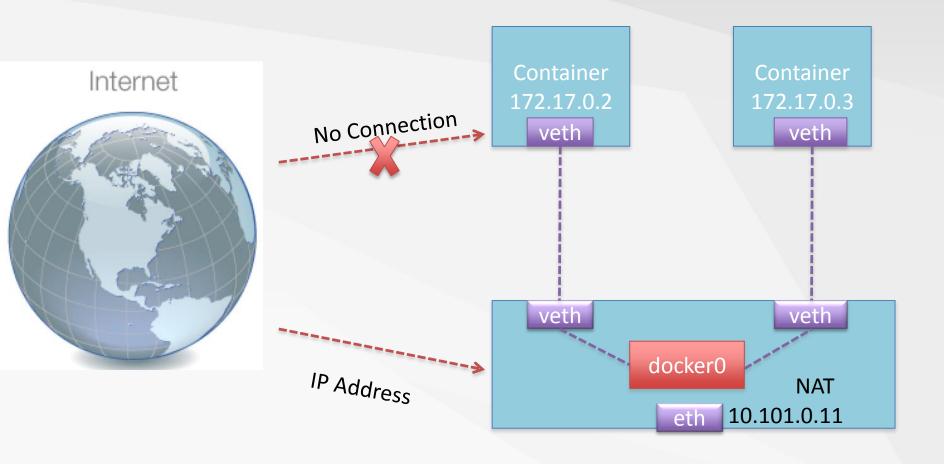




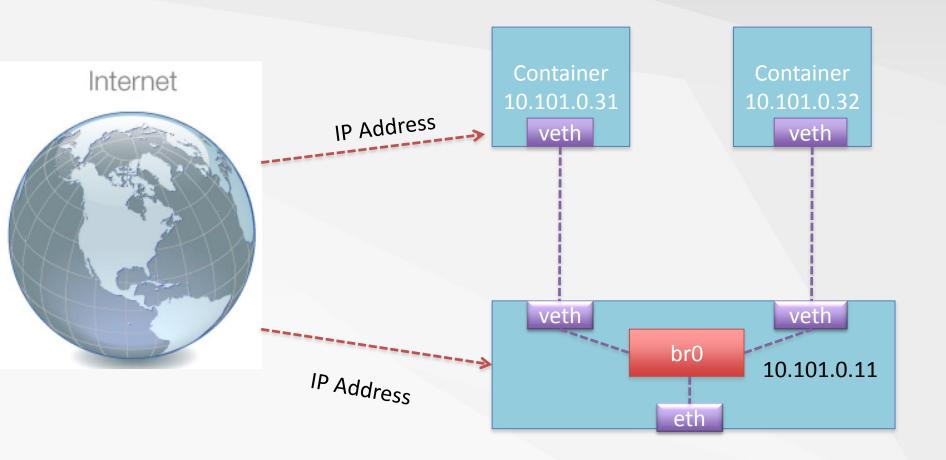
Container metrics data

- metrics from cgroup
 - Memory
 - CPU
- metrics from container
 - Network
 - Process
 - Disk

Docker default NAT network



Customized public network





Image

- Setup private registry
- Build different image (runtime) for different kind of app (web, mq, search etc.).
- Pre-fetch image from registry before creating container to accelerate creation speed.



- Host machine crashed randomly
- Vmcore-dmesg: dm_thin operation causes the problem



Make the blk discard false

```
docker -d --storage-driver=devicemapper --
storage-opt dm.mountopt=nodiscard --
storage-opt dm.blkdiscard=false
```



Puppet can not update file in container

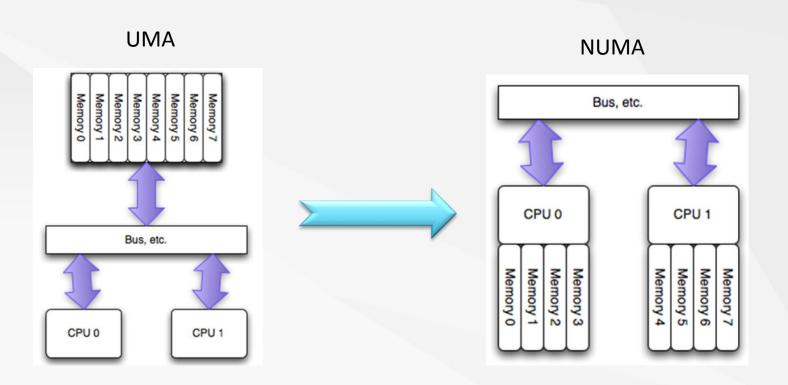
- Container rootfs comes from
 - Layed image produced by Dockerfile
 - Volumes produced in host machine by PaaS agent (dynamically generated at create time)
- Puppet update is to delete the old file and replace with a new one.
- Volumes can not be deleted in container (Note: file under volume dir can be deleted)



 Move the volumes files into read-write layer of the container



Swap frequency while physical memory is still redundant





```
[root@PaaS-10-3-3-11 ~]# numactl -show
policy: default
preferred node: current
physcpubind: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
cpubind: 0 1
nodebind: 0 1
membind: 0 1
             [root@PaaS-10-3-3-11 ~]# numactl --hardware
            available: 2 nodes (0-1)
            node 0 cpus: 0 1 2 3 4 5 12 13 14 15 16 17
             node 0 size: 32739 MB
             node 0 free: 15488 MB
             node 1 cpus: 6 7 8 9 10 11 18 19 20 21 22 23
             node 1 size: 32768 MB
             node 1 free: 19356 MB
             node distances:
             node
               0: 10 20
                 20 10
```

- Allocate docker CPU group to use "local" memory
 - cpuset 0,1,2,3,4,5
 - cpuset 6,7,8,9,10,11
- Adjust system vm.swapness



- Some application in docker can not detect stale connection quickly.
- Too small opened file/processes limit.



- Adjust tcp.keepalive configuration in host.
 - echo 300 >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/tcp_keepalive_time
- Adjust ulimit configuration in docker init.
 - /etc/init.d/docker



 Fix docker problem need to restart docker daemon which will stop the applications.



- We had to migrate the service capacity of the host out, then shut down the daemon.
- Hope the community come up with good solution.

Health check of the docker container

- Candidate may be
 - Port detection
 - File detection

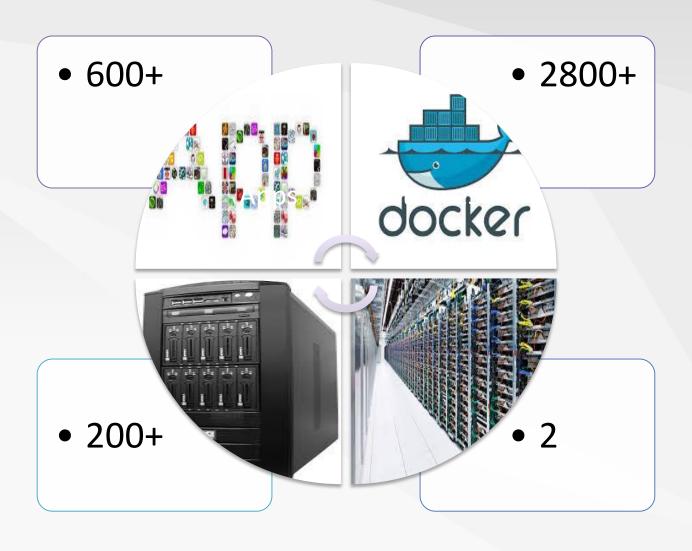
— ...



- Make convention that each application expose a health check url.
- Thus check the http://ip:port/url



Current Status





Summary

- We have improved the efficiency by seamless integration with devops
- Docker provided the standard runtime by the layed image (Dockerfile)
- Docker can be used as "VM" by combining with public network.
- Docker is good at high density deployment and fast scale in/out.

THANKS

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