



《Istio大咖说》B站首播 🎉

Istio开源四周年回顾与展望

主持人：Jimmy Song 嘉宾：马若飞



5月25日

晚8:00 – 9:00

联合主办方





tetrate



THE ENTERPRISE SERVICE MESH COMPANY





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主持人



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《Istio 实战指南》作者
极客时间《Service Mesh 实战》专栏作者
AWS Container Hero

嘉宾



Istio 1.10 版本解读

Agenda

Istio 开源四周年历史回顾

Istio 生态

轶闻趣事

Istio 1.10 版本解读



Istio 1.10

作者 [Istio Team](#) 发表于 2021 年 5 月 19 日

本文译自 [Istio 官方文档](#)，有部分修改。

北京时间 5 月 19 日，我们很高兴地宣布 Istio 1.10 的发布！我们要特别感谢我们的发布经理 [Sam Naser](#) 和 [张之晗](#)，以及整个测试和发布工作组在 1.10 中的工作。

这是我们 2021 年的第二个版本，和过去几个版本一样，我们继续为 Istio 用户改善 Day 2 操作。

该版本的亮点如下。

分类

- [Devops](#)
- [Envoy](#)
- [Istio](#)
- [Kubernetes](#)
- [Serverless](#)
- [Service Mesh](#)
- [云原生](#)
- [其他](#)
- [可观察性](#)
- [开源社区](#)
- [持续交付](#)



Agenda

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Istio 的自我救赎——架构重建

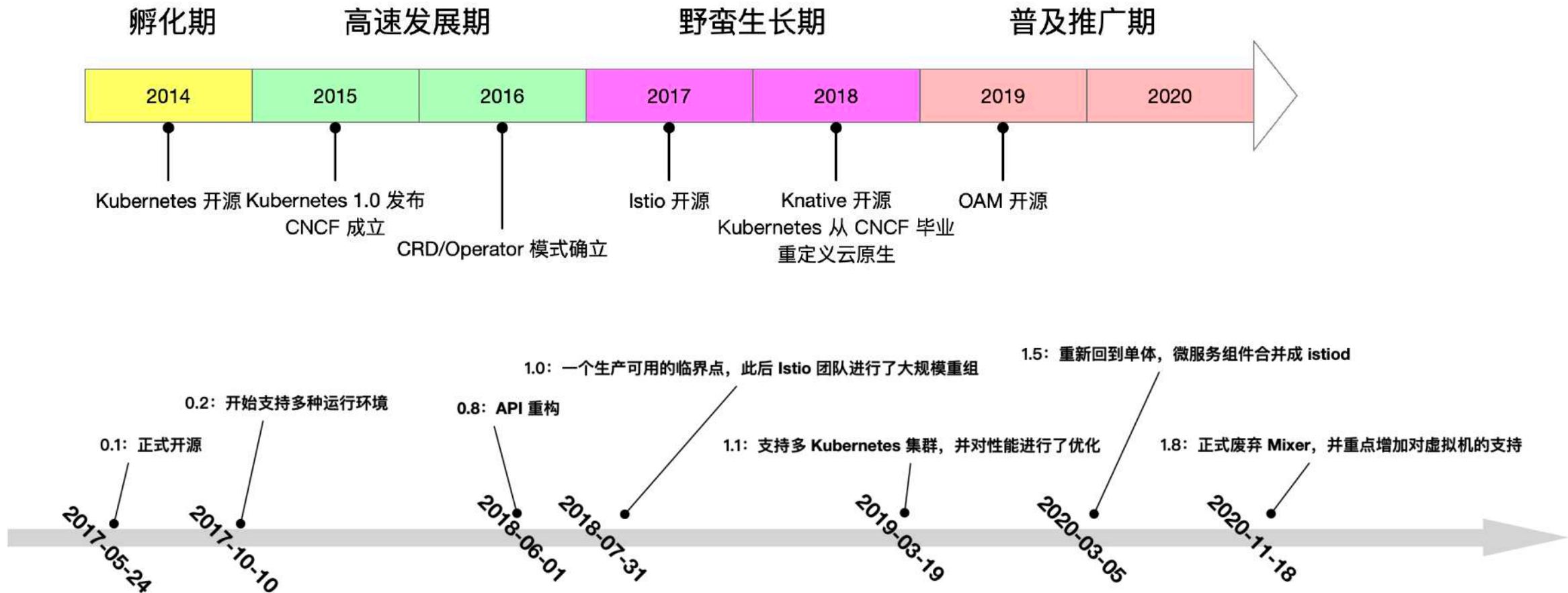
Istio (ISS-tee-oh) 是由 [Tetrate](#) 创始人 Varun Talwar 和谷歌首席工程师 Louis Ryan 在 2017 年命名的，当时他们都在谷歌工作。

Istio 在希腊语中是 “sail” 的意思，它 (ιστίο) 延用了 Kubernetes (在希腊语中是飞行员或舵手的意思) 建立的希腊航海主题。Istio 和它的表亲 Istos (ιστός) (意思是桅杆、网) 都来自古希腊词根 Istimi (ἵστημι)，意思是 “to make stand”。

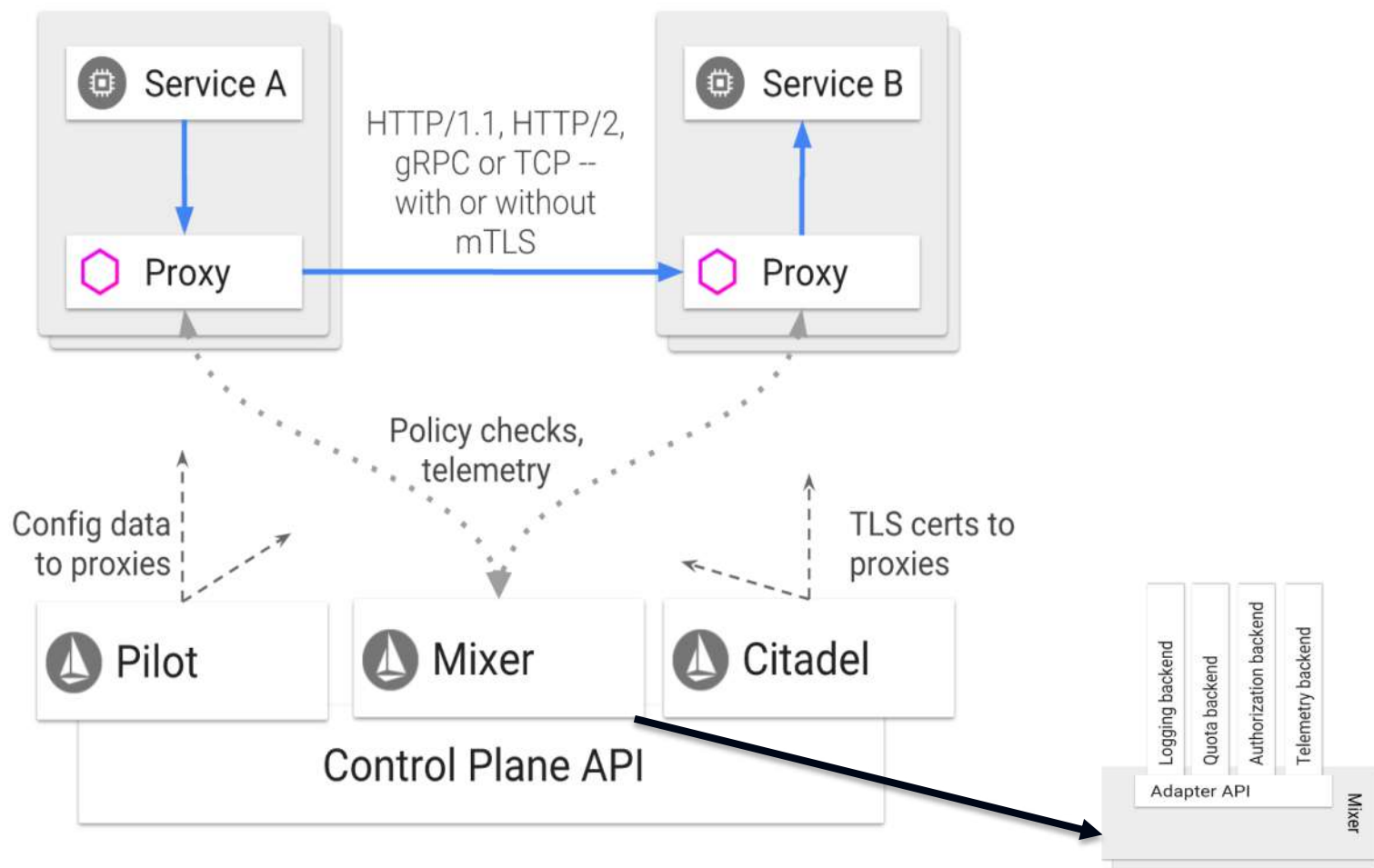
Istio 是由 Google 和 IBM 共同发起的开源项目，开源与 2017 年 5 月 24 日。



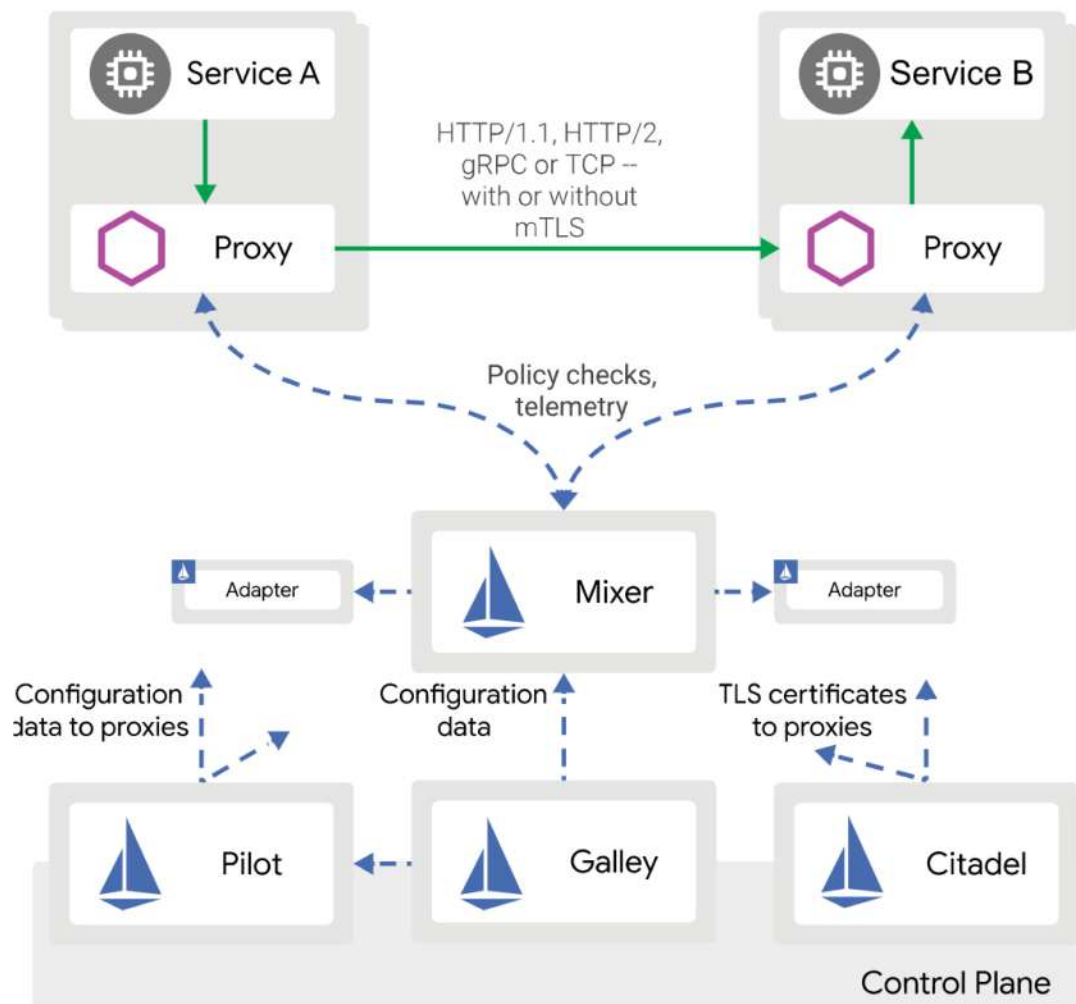
Istio 历史变更



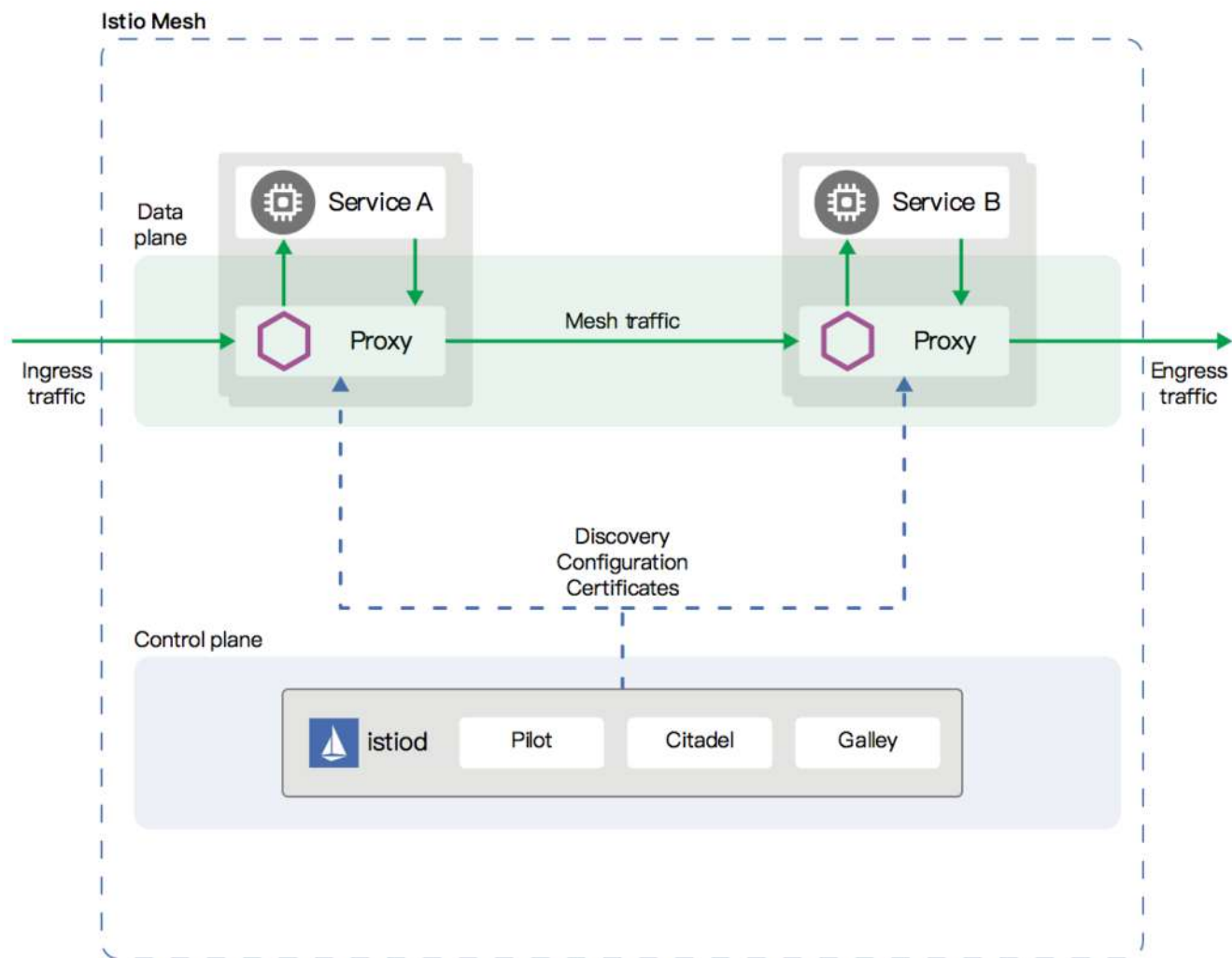
架构 1.0



架构 1.1



架构 1.5



Agenda



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Istio 开源四周年历史回顾



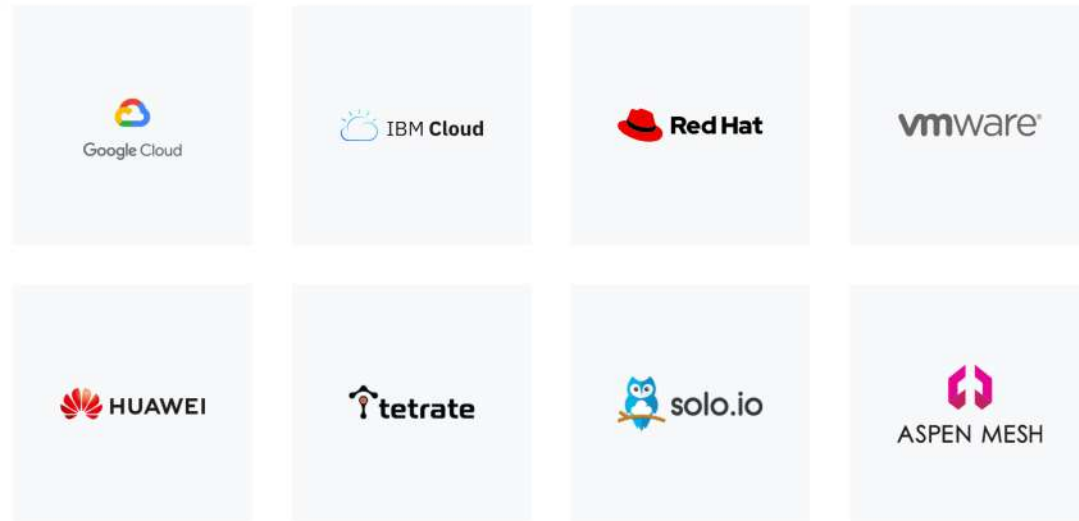
Istio 生态

轶闻趣事

Istio 用户及供应商



来源：<https://istio.io/latest/about/case-studies/>



New

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<https://academy.tetrate.io/courses/certified-istio-administrator>



Agenda

Istio 1.10 版本解读

Istio 开源四周年历史回顾

Istio 生态

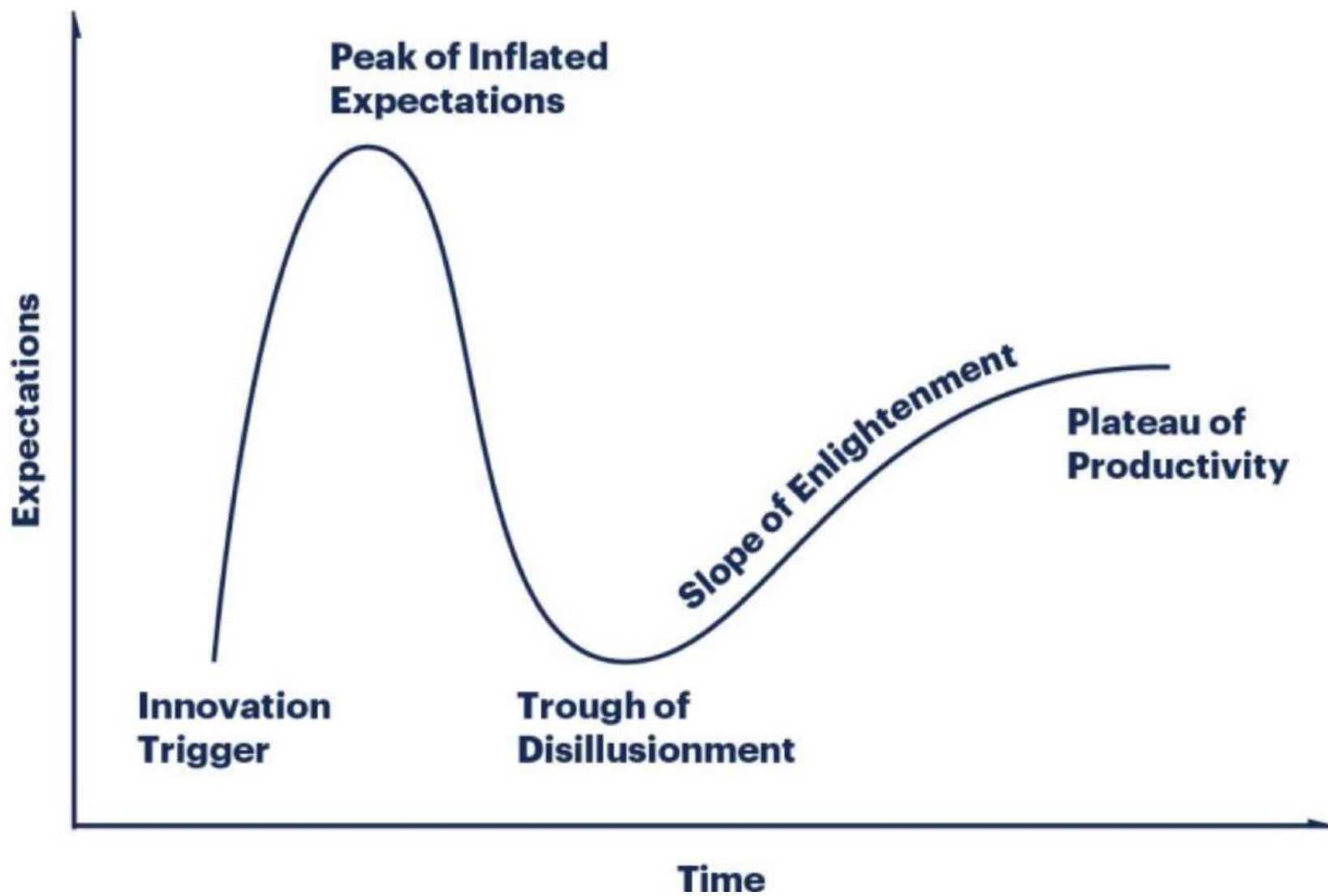


轶闻趣事



从发布时间看巨头的市场策略

从发布时间看市场策略



2017年

- 4 月 Linkerd 发布 1.0
- 5 月 Istio 发布 0.1

2019年

- 4 月 AWS App Mesh GA
- 5 月 GCloud Traffic Director Beta



Istio 商标风波

many others. In fact, having worked on Istio along with Google, [IBM was surprised](#) that the CNCF wasn't the obvious home for the project:

“

At the project's inception, there was an agreement that the project would be contributed to the CNCF when it was mature. IBM continues to believe that the best way to manage key open source projects such as Istio is with true open governance, under the auspices of a reputable organization with a level playing field for all contributors, transparency for users, and vendor-neutral management of the license and trademarks. Google should reconsider their original commitment and bring Istio to the CNCF.

Not everyone was convinced that such a move was a good one. Arun Gupta, who is a board member of the CNCF, [tweeted](#):

“

New day, new foundation, new drama ... @IstioMesh, @angular and @GerritReview are contributed to Open Usage Commons.

People on the Board of Directors are Googlers, Xoogler, Academia. No other industry collaboration?

[rejected by the USPTO according to](#) Chris Aniszczyk, VP at the Linux Foundation and at the CNCF:

“

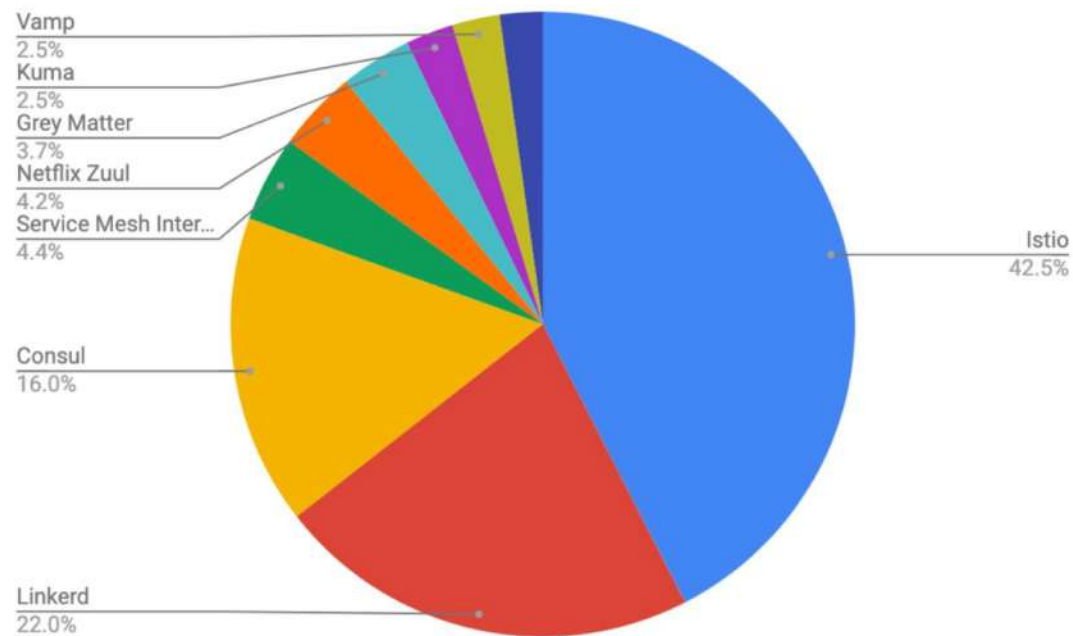
Google set up an organization with no details claiming to be solving a "trademark issue" in open source that doesn't exist given the 100+ open source foundations... using a trademark (Istio) that was rejected by the USPTO in 2019... just bonkers, sorry, nothing novel here



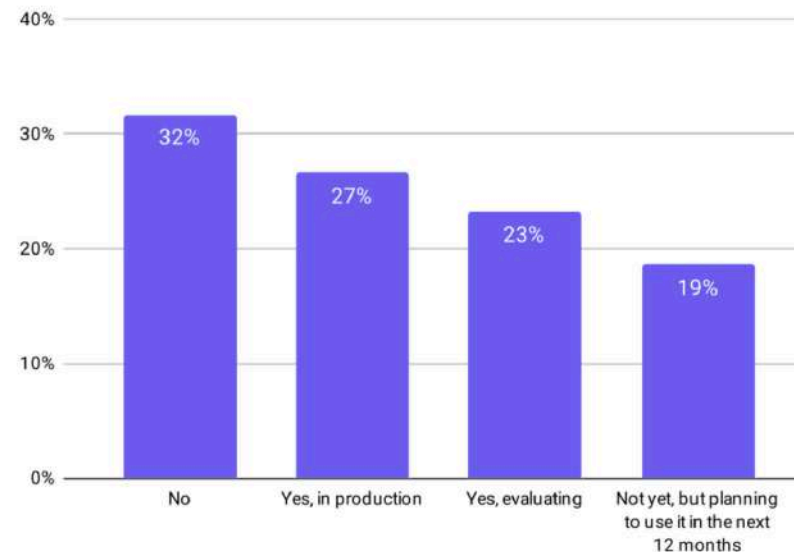


Istio 赢了吗？

CNCF Survey 2020



Is your organization using a service mesh?



Of those using a service mesh in production, 47% use [Istio](#), followed closely by Linkerd and Consul, both at 41%. The top three are the same as last year, but Linkerd has closed the gap on Consul, with the two tied for second.

- 贡献者多
- 更活跃
- 受益于Kubernetes

来自对手的抨击

Istio was created within Google, and launched with a set of brittle partnerships with IBM and other companies. Istio careened into the Kubernetes ecosystem with violent fanfare, trumpeting itself as the cloud native service mesh du jour through endless banner ads, marketing email

Unfortunately, Istio's early marketing aggrandizements were disconnected from the nascent realities of the project. Istio was buggy and difficult to set up. Istio quickly developed a reputation as Google-manufactured vaporware: nice idea, not nearly ready for production.

What's remarkable about Istio is two things. First, the sheer amount of marketing effort that Google, in particular, is placing behind it. In my estimation, the majority of people who know about the service mesh today were introduced to it through Istio. The second remarkable thing is just how poorly Istio has been received. Obviously I have a horse in this race, but trying to be as objective as I can, it seems to me that Istio has developed a pretty public backlash in a way that's uncommon (though not unheard of[^8]) for an open source project.[^9]

Leaving aside my personal theories as to why that's happening, I believe it's Google's involvement here that is really the reason that the service mesh space is so hype-y. Specifically, the combination of a) Istio being promoted so heavily by Google; b) its corresponding lackluster reception; and c) the recent meteoric rise of Kubernetes still fresh on everyone's minds have all combined to form a kind of heady, oxygen-free environment where capacity for rational thought is extinguished and only a weird kind of cloud-native tulip mania remains.

Using Linkerd2-proxy allows us to keep tight reins on Linkerd's resource consumption. In our internal benchmarks of Linkerd and Istio using Kinvolk's open source benchmark harness, for example, at 4,000 RPS (requests per second) of ingress traffic, we see Linkerd2-proxy instances consistently between 14mb and 15mb of memory, while Istio's Envoy ranged between 135mb and 175mb—ten times the size. Similarly, Linkerd2-proxy's CPU usage for the test run was consistently at 15ms (CPU milliseconds) per instance, while Istio's Envoy ranged from 22ms to 156ms—from 50% more to 10x more.



William Morgan
Buoyant 创始人

Thank You!



Tetrade 中国



云原生社区