## 服务云端部署&DevOps 流水线部署模式实战

# 1 下单性能优化

### 1.1 业务改造思考

```
// 从数据库查询商品数据
// 优化一: 从缓存中获取数据
TbSeckillGoods seckillGoods =
seckillGoodsMapper.selectByPrimaryKey(killId);
//库存扣减
// 优化二: 操作缓存, 先不考虑数据一致性问题
seckillGoods.setStockCount(seckillGoods.getStockCount() - 1);
//更新库存
seckillGoodsMapper.updateByPrimaryKeySelective(seckillGoods);
//下单
// 优化三: 写操作, 异步的操作
TbSeckillOrder order = new TbSeckillOrder();
order.setSeckillId(killId);
order.setUserId(userId);
order.setCreateTime(new Date());
order.setStatus("0");
order.setMoney(seckillGoods.getCostPrice());
//保存订单
seckillOrderMapper.insertSelective(order);
```

### 1.2 缓存改造

首先需求把秒杀商品存储在 Redis 缓存中,同时把秒杀商品库存单独存储在 Redis 服务器中;

```
Redis
```

```
# redis 商品
key: seckill_goods_1
value: {"id":1,name:vivo,stock:2}

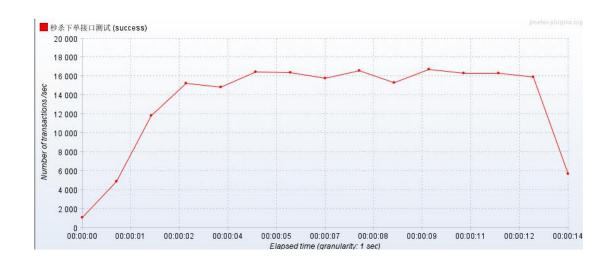
# 库存
key: seckill_goods_stock_1
value:2
```

实现下单业务优化改造工作:

```
// 1、从缓存中获取秒杀商品数据
TbSeckillGoods seckillGoods = (TbSeckillGoods)
redisTemplate.opsForValue().get("seckill_goods_"+killId);
//2、利用 redis 原子性操作扣减库存,不需要上锁
boolean res = reduceStock(killId);

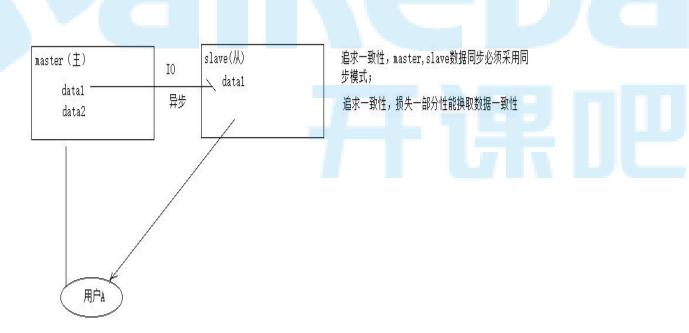
//3、异步实现 (bLockingQueue, disruptor, rocketMQ 队列实现异步)
//下单
TbSeckillOrder order = new TbSeckillOrder();
// 队列实现异步下单操作
Boolean produce = SeckillQueue.getMailQueue().produce(order);
if(!produce){
    return HttpResult.error("秒杀失败");
}
return HttpResult.ok("秒杀成功");
```

下单操作经过3个步骤的优化,吞吐能力显著提升:



### 2 数据一致性问题

## 2.1 CAP 定理



因此在分布式模式下, CAP 理论要求不做一个平衡, 不能同时要求可用性, 一致性;

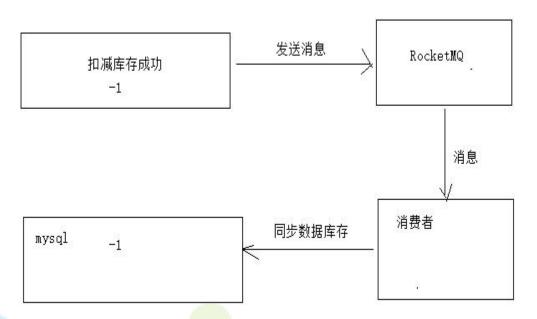
## 2.2 数据一致性问题

1、扣减库存是扣减的数据库的库存

─N//2、利用redis原子性操作扣减库存,不需要上锁 boolean res = reduceStock(killId); 缓存数据,数据库库存数据一致性问题;此时数据库的库存和缓存的库存不一致; 2、下单(操作的数据库) →//下单 →TbSeckillOrder order = new TbSeckillOrder(); →order.setSeckillId(killId); →order.setUserId(userId); →order.setCreateTime(new Date()); →order.setStatus("0"); →order.setMoney(seckillGoods.getCostPrice()); →// 队列实现异步下单操作 →Boolean produce = SeckillQueue.getMailQueue().produce(order); 下单(出现异常)失败了(下单操作是 MySQL 事务,可以回滚),扣减库存确 成功了(扣减库存是 redis 操作,无法回滚)!!! 下单异常,redis被扣减的库存不能回滚 Redis 扣减库存 999 - 1下茧 mysql 异常

事务对此进行回滚; mysql事务

解决问题:缓存数据库库存一致性问题



使用消息中间件保证 缓存库存,<mark>和数</mark>据库库存 进行消息同步的;是的 redis 数据,mysql 的数据保持同步;

### 1) 发送消息



2)消息消费,同步数据库库存

```
consumer.setConsumeFromWhere(ConsumeFromWhere.CONSUME_FROM_FIRST_OFFSET);
consumer.registerMessageListener((MessageListenerConcurrently) (list, context) -> {
    try {
        for (MessageExt messageExt : list) {
            String killId = new String(messageExt.getBody(), RemotingHelper.DEFAULT_CHARSET);
            //执行扣减库存的操作
            //同步数据库的库存
            更新数据库的库存,从而保证缓存库存,数据库库存一致
            seckillGoodsMapper.updateSeckillGoodsByPrimaryKeyByLock(Long.parseLong(killId));
            System.out.println("[Consumer] msgID(" + messageExt.getMsgId() + ") msgBody : " + ki
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            //如果出现异常,必须告知消息进行重试
            return ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus.RECONSUME_LATER;
        }
        return ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus.RECONSUME_LATER;
    }
```

### 2.3 存在问题?

以上数据一致性解决方案中: 解决了缓存的库存,和数据库库存一致性问题;那么以上的解决方案是否可以行?如果不可行,存在什么样问题??

问题 1: 下单操作出现异常(下单失败,下单操作是数据库操作,数据库事务可以回滚),但是在下单这个操作之前的缓存扣减库存的操作不能回滚;因此 下单操作,扣减库存操作不一致的,因为他们不是一个原子操作;

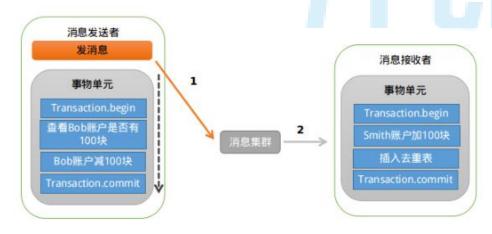
问题 2: 发送消息失败了呢?? (发送消息,扣减库存也不是一个原子操作) 备选方案: 事务提交之后,再去发送消息??

问题 3: 库存回补失败了怎么办呢??

思考以上的问题,该如何解决??? 提出你的解决方案??

解决方案: 利用 RocketMQ 事务消息实现最终消息一致性;

情形一: 本地事务执行之前发送消息

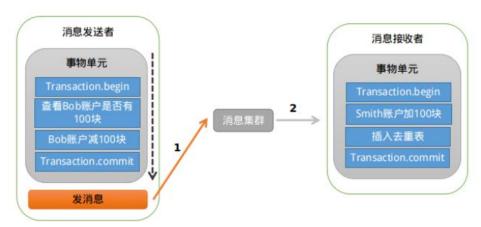


业务场景: 先发送消息, 然后再执行本地事务

存在问题: 发送消息成功,本地事务执行失败(本地事务回滚),但是对于消息消费者来说

执行业务;

2) 情形二: 本地事务提交之后,再发消息

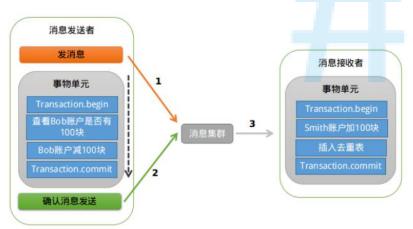


业务场景: 本地事务执行结束后,再发送消息

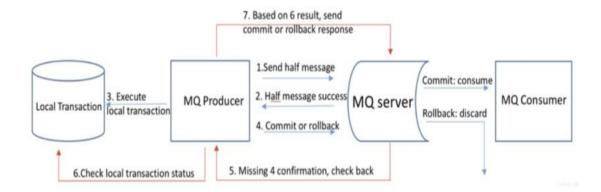
### ──// 事务提交之后发送消息

存在问题:本地事务执行成功,发送消息异常(发送消息失败),也会导致两边的数据不一致;

### 3) Half message 事务消息



事务消息: half message 半消息机制方式解决最终消息一致性;



# 3 事务消息

解决数据一致性问题,使用 rocketmq 最终消息一致性,充分考虑到了业务接口的性能,以及数据一致性问题;

## 3.1 发送事务消息

```
package com.sugo.seckill.mq;

@Component
public class MqProducer {

    private static final String producerGroup = "seckillGroup";
    private static final String namesrvAddr = "127.0.0.1:9876";
    //private DefaultMQProducer producer;
    private TransactionMQProducer producer;

    //注入订单服务
    @Autowired
    private SeckillOrderService orderService;

    //注入
    @Autowired
    private SeckillGoodsMapper seckillGoodsMapper;

@PostConstruct
    public void initProducer() {
```

```
producer = new TransactionMQProducer(producerGroup);
       producer.setNamesrvAddr(namesrvAddr);
       producer.setRetryTimesWhenSendFailed(3);
       try {
          producer.start();
          //注入一个监听器
          producer.setTransactionListener(new
TransactionListener() {
               * @Description: 执行本地业务的方法
               * @Author: hubin
               * @CreateDate: 2021/1/26 20:39
               * @UpdateUser: hubin
               * @UpdateDate: 2021/1/26 20:39
               * @UpdateRemark: 修改内容
               * @Version: 1.0
              @Override
              public LocalTransactionState
executeLocalTransaction(Message message, Object o) {
                 String seckillId = null;
                 try {
                     // 接受消息内容
                     String msg = new
String(message.getBody(),RemotingHelper.DEFAULT_CHARSET);
                     // 获取消息内存map
                     Map<String,String> maps =
JSON.parseObject(msg,Map.class);
                     // 获取消息内容
                     seckillId = maps.get("seckillId");
                     String userId = maps.get("userId");
                     // 调用下单的方法
orderService.startKilledWithRedis(Long.parseLong(seckillId),us
erId);
```

```
} catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                 }catch (BaseException e){
                    // 业务处理中出现一个预知的异常
                    // 设置事务回滚状态
                    TbSeckillGoods seckillGoods =
seckillGoodsMapper.selectByPrimaryKey(seckillId);
                    seckillGoods.setTransactionStatus(2);
                    seckillGoods.setStockCount(null);
seckillGoodsMapper.updateByPrimaryKeySelective(seckillGoods);
                    // 返回回滚
                    return
LocalTransactionState.ROLLBACK_MESSAGE;
                 }
                 // 业务执行成功,确定事务提交状态
                 return LocalTransactionState.COMMIT_MESSAGE;
              }
              /**
               * @Description: 事务状态回查方法
               * @Author: hubin
               * @CreateDate: 2021/1/26 20:39
               * @UpdateUser: hubin
               * @UpdateDate: 2021/1/26 20:39
               * @UpdateRemark: 修改内容
               * @Version: 1.0
               */
             @Override
             public LocalTransactionState
checkLocalTransaction(MessageExt messageExt) {
                 try {
                    // 接受消息内容
                    String msg = new
String(messageExt.getBody(),RemotingHelper.DEFAULT CHARSET);
                    // 获取消息内存map
                    Map<String,String> maps =
```

```
JSON.parseObject(msg,Map.class);
                     // 获取消息内容
                     String seckillId = maps.get("seckillId");
                     String userId = maps.get("userId");
                     // 查询事务状态
                     TbSeckillGoods seckillGoods =
seckillGoodsMapper.selectByPrimaryKey(seckillId);
                     // 根据事务状态,判定事务 commit,
rollback, unkown
                     if(seckillGoods.getTransactionStatus() ==
0){
                         return LocalTransactionState.UNKNOW;
                     if(seckillGoods.getTransactionStatus() ==
1){
                         return
LocalTransactionState. COMMIT MESSAGE;
                     if(seckillGoods.getTransactionStatus() ==
2){
                         return
LocalTransactionState.ROLLBACK_MESSAGE;
                     }
                  } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
                     e.printStackTrace();
                 // 确认提交
                  return LocalTransactionState.COMMIT_MESSAGE;
          });
```

```
System.out.println("[Producer 已启动]");
       } catch (Exception e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
   public String send(String topic, String tags, String msg) {
       SendResult result = null;
       try {
          Message message = new Message(topic, tags,
msg.getBytes(RemotingHelper.DEFAULT CHARSET));
          result = producer.send(message);
          System.out.println("[Producer] msgID(" +
result.getMsgId() + ") " + result.getSendStatus());
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       return "{\"MsgId\":\"" + result.getMsgId() + "\"}";
   }
   @PreDestroy
   public void shutDownProducer() {
       if (producer != null) {
          producer.shutdown();
       }
   }
    * @Description: 发送消息, 同步数据库库存
    * @Author: hubin
    * @CreateDate: 2020/10/26 21:59
    * @UpdateUser: hubin
    * @UpdateDate: 2020/10/26 21:59
    * @UpdateRemark: 修改内容
    * @Version: 1.0
   public boolean asncSendMsg(Long seckillId) {
       try {
          Message message = new
Message("seckill_goods_asnc_stock", "increase",
(seckillId+"").getBytes(RemotingHelper.DEFAULT_CHARSET));
          //发送消息
```

```
producer.send(message);
       } catch (Exception e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
          //发送失败
          return false;
      return true;
   }
    * @Description: 发送消息,使用事务型消息把所有的操作原子化
    * @Author: hubin
    * @CreateDate: 2020/10/26 21:59
    * @UpdateUser: hubin
    * @UpdateDate: 2020/10/26 21:59
    * @UpdateRemark: 修改内容
    * @Version: 1.0
   public boolean asncSendTransactionMsg(Long seckillId,String
userId) {
      try {
          Map<String, String> maps = new HashMap<>();
          maps.put("seckillId", seckillId+"");
          maps.put("userId",userId);
          //把对象转换为字符串
          String jsonStr = JSON.toJSONString(maps);
          Message message = new
Message("seckill_goods_asnc_stock", "increase",
jsonStr.getBytes(RemotingHelper.DEFAULT_CHARSET));
          //发送事务消息
         producer.sendMessageInTransaction(message, null);
       } catch (Exception e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
          //发送失败
          return false;
       return true;
```

```
}
}
```

### 3.2 接受事务消息

```
@Bean
public DefaultMQPushConsumer defaultMQPushConsumer() {
   DefaultMQPushConsumer consumer = new
DefaultMQPushConsumer(consumerGroup);
   consumer.setNamesrvAddr(namesrvAddr);
   try {
      //广播模式消费
      //consumer.setMessageModel(MessageModel.BROADCASTING);
      consumer.subscribe("seckill_goods_asnc_stock", "*");
      // 如果是第一次启动,从队列头部开始消费
      // 如果不是第一次启动,从上次消费的位置继续消费
consumer.setConsumeFromWhere(ConsumeFromWhere.CONSUME_FROM_FIR
ST_OFFSET);
consumer.registerMessageListener((MessageListenerConcurrently)
(list, context) -> {
          try {
             for (MessageExt messageExt : list) {
                 String msg = new String(messageExt.getBody(),
RemotingHelper.DEFAULT CHARSET);
                 // 获取消息内存map
                 Map<String,String> maps =
JSON.parseObject(msg,Map.class);
                 // 获取消息内容
                 String seckillId = maps.get("seckillId");
                 //执行扣减库存的操作
```

```
//同步数据库的库存
seckillGoodsMapper.updateSeckillGoodsByPrimaryKeyByLock(Long.p
arseLong(seckillId));
                 System.out.println("[Consumer] msgID(" +
messageExt.getMsgId() + ") msgBody : " + seckillId);
          } catch (Exception e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
              //如果出现异常,必须告知消息进行重试
              return ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus.RECONSUME_LATER;
          return ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus.CONSUME_SUCCESS;
       });
       consumer.start();
       System.out.println("[Consumer 已启动]");
   } catch (Exception e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
   return consumer;
```

## 3.3 业务执行动作

```
* @Description: redis 原子操作,实现库存控制,实现缓存优化
* @Author: hubin
* @CreateDate: 2020/11/27 22:01
* @UpdateUser: hubin
* @UpdateDate: 2020/11/27 22:01
* @UpdateRemark: 修改内容
* @Version: 1.0
*/
@Override
public HttpResult startKilledWithRedis(Long killId, String userId)
throws BaseException {
    try {
        // 1、 从缓存中获取秒杀商品数据
```

```
TbSeckillGoods seckillGoods = (TbSeckillGoods)
redisTemplate.opsForValue().get("seckill_goods_"+killId);
     //剃断
     if(seckillGoods == null){
        return
HttpResult.error(HttpStatus.SEC GOODS NOT EXSISTS,"商品不存在");
     if(seckillGoods.getStatus() != 1){
        return HttpResult.error(HttpStatus.SEC NOT UP, "商品未审
核");
     if(seckillGoods.getStockCount() <= 0){</pre>
        return HttpResult.error(HttpStatus.SEC GOODS END,"商品
已售罄");
     if(seckillGoods.getStartTimeDate().getTime() > new
Date().getTime()){
        return
HttpResult.error(HttpStatus.SEC ACTIVE NOT START, "活动未开始");
     if(seckillGoods.getEndTimeDate().getTime() <= new</pre>
Date().getTime()){
        return HttpResult.error(HttpStatus.SEC_ACTIVE_END,"活动
结束");
     }
     //2、利用 redis 原子性操作扣减库存,不需要上锁
     boolean res = reduceStock(killId);
     // 判定
     if(!res){
       throw new
BaseException(HttpStatus. SEC_GOODS_STOCK_FAIL, "扣减库存失败");
     //3、异步实现(blockingQueue,disruptor,rocketMQ 队列实现异步)
     //下单
     TbSeckillOrder order = new TbSeckillOrder();
     order.setSeckillId(killId);
     order.setUserId(userId);
     order.setCreateTime(new Date());
```

```
order.setStatus("0");
     order.setMoney(seckillGoods.getCostPrice());
     // 队列实现异步下单操作
     Boolean produce =
SeckillQueue.getMailQueue().produce(order);
     if(!produce){
       throw new
BaseException(HttpStatus.SEC_GOODS_STOCK_FAIL,"下单失败");
     // 设置事务状态
     seckillGoods.setStockCount(null);
     // 提交状态
     seckillGoods.setTransactionStatus(1);
     // 更新事务状态
seckillGoodsMapper.updateByPrimaryKeySelective(seckillGoods);
     return HttpResult.ok("秒杀成功");
  } catch (Exception e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
     throw new BaseException(HttpStatus.SEC_GOODS_STOCK_FAIL,"
下单失败");
  }
  //return null;
}
 * @Description: 库存扣减方法
* @Author: hubin
* @CreateDate: 2021/1/24 22:27
* @UpdateUser: hubin
* @UpdateDate: 2021/1/24 22:27
* @UpdateRemark: 修改内容
* @Version: 1.0
private boolean reduceStock(Long killId) {
```

```
Long res =
redisTemplate.opsForValue().increment("seckill goods stock " +
killId, -1);
  if(res > 0){
     // 发送消息
     //producer.asncSendMsg(killId);
     return true;
  }else if(res == 0){
     //producer.asncSendMsq(killId);
     //记录标识,表示此商品已经售卖结束
redisTemplate.opsForValue().set("seckill_goods_stock_end_"+kil
1Id, "STOCK_END");
     return true;
  }else {
    // 网络异常, 扣减库存发生失败
redisTemplate.opsForValue().increment("seckill goods stock " +
killId, 1);
     return false;
}
```

## 3.4 发送消息实践

```
/**
  * @Description: redis 原子操作,实现库存控制,实现缓存优化
  * @Author: hubin
  * @CreateDate: 2020/11/27 22:01
  * @UpdateUser: hubin
  * @UpdateDate: 2020/11/27 22:01
  * @UpdateRemark: 修改内容
  * @Version: 1.0
  */
@RequestMapping("/order/kill/asyc/{killId}/{token}")
```

```
public HttpResult startKilledWithRedis(@PathVariable Long killId,
@PathVariable String token) throws BaseException{
  //剃断
  if(StringUtils.isBlank(token)){
     return HttpResult.error(HttpStatus.SC EXPECTATION FAILED,"
用户未登录");
  }
  //获取用户数据
  FrontUser user =
seckillOrderService.getUserInfoFromRedis(token);
  //判断
  if(user == null){
     return HttpResult.error(HttpStatus.SC_EXPECTATION_FAILED,"
用户未登录");
  }
  //获取 userid
  String userId = user.getId()+"";
  //发送消息
  //线程同步的调用方法,20个等待队列,流量泄洪
  Future<Object> future = executorService.submit(new
Callable<Object>() {
     @Override
     public Object call() throws Exception {
       // 发送消息
       boolean res = producer.asncSendTransactionMsg(killId,
userId);
       // 判断消息发送成功, 还是失败
       if(!res){
          throw new
BaseException(HttpStatus. SEC_GOODS_STOCK_FAIL,"消息发送失败");
       }
       return null;
  });
  try {
     future.get();
```

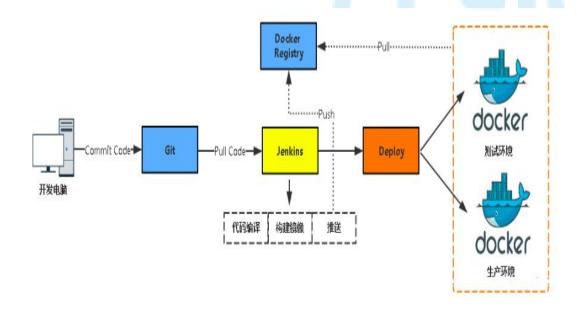
```
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    throw new BaseException(HttpStatus.SEC_GOODS_STOCK_FAIL,"
消息发送失败");
  } catch (ExecutionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    throw new BaseException(HttpStatus.SEC_GOODS_STOCK_FAIL,"
消息发送失败");
  }
  return null;
}
```

# 4 DevOps

## 4.1 DevOps 是什么?

DevOps: 开发 + 运营(测试,运维,文档.....)

- → 开发 + 运维 一种文化体系,建立的一套流水线生产架构模式; 从项目开发 ,测试,发布能够更加快速,高效; DevOps 项目能够快递迭代,频繁的更新更可靠的发生; 因此基于这些问题,提出了敏捷开发的思想;
  - → 软件开发交付的流程实现自动化,可持续交付,可持续部署



## 4.2 我们能干什么?

### 开发人员:

- →和运维进行深度结合,协同工作;编写一些运维的相关的代码(脚本化代码: shell、kubernetes 相关,dockerfile.......),创建一个更好的产品;
  - → 云原生架构:项目符合云原生架构体系,考虑写代码(jdk,spring,springcloud)

### DevOps 工程师:

开发一些自动化的脚本,实现项目自动化发布,使得项目发布更加智能化;从而使得企业降本增效;

## 4.3 DevOps 三架马车

#### 1)Jenkins

实现项目代码的编译,构建,打包镜像,push 到镜像仓库;借助一些脚本实现流水线的生产模式;

#### 2)docker

容器化可以实现跨平台; 节省环境差异性造成的影响;

#### 3)Kubernetes

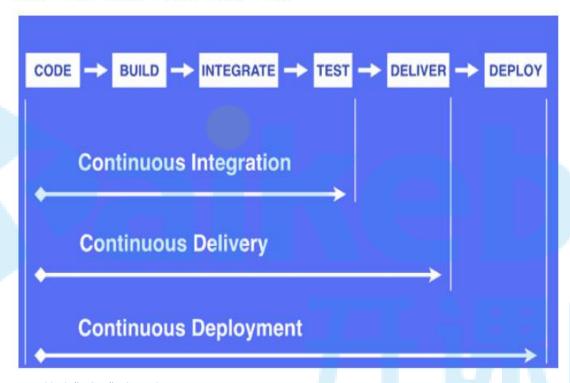
容器越来越多以后, kubernetes 构建容器的管理系统;

## 5 Jenkins

## 5.1 CI/CD

互联网软件的开发和发布,已经形成了一套标准流程,假如把开发工作流程分为以下几个阶段:

编码 --> 构建 --> 集成 --> 测试 --> 交付 --> 部署



CI: 持续集成 集成测试 CD: 持续发布, 持续部署

## 5.2 Jenkins 部署

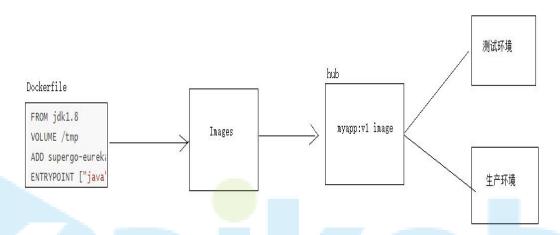
- (可选) jenkinsci/blueocean 关闭时自动删除Docker容器(下图为实例)。如果您 洁。
- ② (可选) jenkinsci/blueocean 在后台运行容器(即"分离"模式)并输出容器ID。如即中输出正在运行的此容器的Docker日志。
- 映射(例如"发布") jenkinsci/blueocean 容器的端口8080到主机上的端口8080。 第 后一个代表容器的端口。因此,如果您为此选项指定 -p 49000:8080 ,您将通过端口

## 5.3 Shell 脚本

使用这个脚本(让 jenkins 帮助执行脚本)部署服务,但是无法解决测试环境,生成环境一致性问题;

# 6 Docker 容器部署

### 6.1 部署流程



Dockerfile - docker 指令 构建镜像,通过镜像实现服务部署;

### 6.2 Dockerfile

Dockerfile 是由一系列命令和参数构成的脚本,这些命令应用于基础镜像并最终创建一个新的镜像。

- 1、对于开发人员:可以为开发团队提供一个完全一致的开发环境;
- 2、对于测试人员:可以直接拿开发时所构建的镜像或者通过 Dockerfile 文件构建一个新的镜像开始工作了;
- 3、对于运维人员:在部署时,可以实现应用的无缝移植。

## 1.2 常用命令

命令	作用				
FROM image_name:tag	定义了使用哪个基础镜像启动构建流程				
MAINTAINER user_name	声明镜像的创建者				
ENV key value	设置环境变量 (可以写多条)				
RUN command	是Dockerfile的核心部分(可以写多条)				
ADD source_dir/file dest_dir/file	将宿主机的文件复制到容器内,如果是一个压缩文件, 将会在复制后自动解压				
COPY source_dir/file dest_dir/file	和ADD相似,但是如果有压缩文件并不能解压				
WORKDIR path_dir	设置工作目录				
EXPOSE port1 prot2	用来指定端口,使容器内的应用可以通过端口和外界交 与				
CMD argument	在构建容器时使用,会被docker run 后的argument覆 参加/>				
ENTRYPOINT argument	和CMD相似,但是并不会被docker run指定的参数覆盖				
VOLUME	将本地文件夹或者其他容器的文件挂载到容器中				

构建镜像基本逻辑:必须有有一个基础镜像(相当于安装一个软件,此软件必须依赖于一个基础软件-操作系统)

- 1 jdk from baseImage(centos)
- 2 eureka from baseImage(jdk—> centos)

## 6.3 JDK 镜像

JDK 镜像必须依赖 centos 操作系统的镜像,也就是说必须把 jdk 安装在操作系统中; centos 是一个容器镜像;

### Dockerfile:

FROM hub.kaikeba.com/library/centos:v1

MAINTAINER jackhu

ADD jdk-8u261-linux-x64.tar.gz /usr/local/java

ENV JAVA\_HOME /usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0\_65

ENV PATH \$JAVA\_HOME/bin:\$PATH

构建镜像: docker build -t jdk:v1.

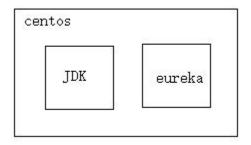
```
root@k8s-java11-master-01 jdk]# docker build -t jdk:v1
Sending build context to Docker daemon 143.1MB
Step 1/5 : FROM hub.kaikeba.com/library/centos:v1
---> 0d120b6ccaa8
Step 2/5 : MAINTAINER jackhu
  --> Using cache
   -> de05362a89ac
tep 3/5 : ADD jdk-8u261-linux-x64.tar.gz /usr/local/java
   -> 74400370424e
tep 4/5 : ENV JAVA_HOME /usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_65 ---> Running in 355b4947fc74
Removing intermediate container 355b4947fc74
 ---> c5f838d84200
Step 5/5 : ENV PATH $JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
---> Running in fdda17206e46
Removing intermediate container fdda17206e46
---> 7ff899773d65
Successfully built 7ff899773d65
Successfully tagged jdk:v1
```

验证此镜像是否 ok: docker run -di –name=myjdk jdk:v1 /bin/bash

发布一个版本: docker tag jdk:v1 hub.kaikeba.com/dev/jdk:v1 Push 一个镜像: docker push hub.kaikeba.com/dev/jdk:v1

## 6.4 Eureka 镜像

Eureka 镜像是一个应用程序的镜像,eureka 镜像运行起来,必须依赖一个 jdk 镜像(jdk 依赖 centos)



Dockerfile: docker build -t eureka:v1.

FROM hub.kaikeba.com/dev/jdk:v1 MAINTAINER jackhu ADD app.jar /

ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","/app.jar"]

开始构建应用镜像:

```
[root@k8s-java11-master-01 eureka]# docker build -t myeu:v1 .

Sending build context to Docker daemon 44.74MB

Step 1/4 : FROM hub.kaikeba.com/dev/jdk:v1
---> 7ff899773d65

Step 2/4 : MAINTAINER jackhu
---> Running in 55688331cca7

Removing intermediate container 55688331cca7
---> 6626bf1a3e30

Step 3/4 : ADD app.jar /
---> f509ef648566

Step 4/4 : ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","/app.jar"]
---> Running in 93ea66c41b3a

Removing intermediate container 93ea66c41b3a
---> 2824a32401d0

Successfully built 2824a32401d0

Successfully tagged myeu:v1

[root@k8s-java11-master-01 eureka]#
```

验证此镜像是否 ok: docker run -di -name=eu -p 9999:10086 myeu:v1 /bin/bash

发布一个版本: docker tag eu:v1 hub.kaikeba.com/dev/eu:v1 Push 一个镜像: docker push hub.kaikeba.com/dev/eu:v1

### 6.5 后端 dockerfile

```
<plugin>
          <groupId>com.spotify</groupId>
          <artifactId>docker-maven-plugin</artifactId>
          <version>0.4.13</version>
          <configuration>
             <!--dockerfile 指令: 变成插件配置-->
              <!-- 用于指定镜像名称-->
<imageName>hub.kaikeba.com/kubernetes/${project.artifactId}:${project.v
ersion}</imageName>
              <!--用于指定基础镜像,相当于Dockerfile 中的FROM 指令-->
              <!--FROM jdk1.8:v1-->
              <baseImage>hub.kaikeba.com/library/jdk1.8:v3</baseImage>
              <!--指定工作目录-->
              <!--<workdir>/</workdir>-->
              <maintainer>ithubin@163.com</maintainer>
              <cmd>["java","-version"]</cmd>
              <!--相当于Dockerfile 的ENTRYPOINT 指令-->
              <!--dockerfile : entryPoint-->
```

```
<entryPoint>["java","-jar","/${project.build.finalName}.jar"]
nt>
             <!--指定 harbor 镜像仓库地址,指定:镜像仓库用户名,密码-->
             <serverId>my-docker-registry</serverId>
             <!--是否跳过 docker build-->
             <!--<skipDockerBuild>true</skipDockerBuild>-->
             <resources>
                <resource>
                    <!--workdir ADD xx.jar / -->
                    <!--workdir 工作目录
-->
                    <targetPath>/</targetPath>
                    <!--用于指定需要复制的根目录,
${project.build.directory}表示target 目录-->
                    <directory>${project.build.directory}</directory>
                    <!--用于指定需要复制的文件。
${project.build.finalName}.jar 指的是打包后的jar 包文件
<include>${project.build.finalName}.jar</include>
                </resource>
             </resources>
             <!--使用本地镜像仓库使用-->
            <!-- <dockerHost>http://192.168.66.66:2375</dockerHost>-->
          </configuration>
      </plugin>
   </plugins>
</build>
```

### 指定镜像仓库地址:

```
<!--指定harbor镜像仓库地址,指定:镜像仓库用户名,密码-->
<serverId>my-docker-registry</serverId>
<!--是否跳过docker build-->
```

Jenkins 关联的镜像仓库地址:

```
<server>
    <id>my-docker-registry </id>
    <username>admin</username>
    <password>Harbor12345</password>
    <configuration>
        <email>ithubin@mail.com</email>
        </configuration>
        </server>
```

### 6.6 Jenkins push

```
Root POM
                   jshop-web/pom.xml
                   clean install docker:build -DpushImage
Goals and options
ec65b9354391: Pushing [=
                                                              57.9MB/66.35MB
 [2B [3A [2K
                                                            59.57MB/66.35MB
[2B [3A [2K
ec65b9354391: Pushing [=======>>
                                                          ] 61.24MB/66.35MB
 [2B [3A [2K
ec65b9354391: Pushing [====
                                                          1 62.36MB/66.35MB
 [2B [3A [2K
                                                          ] 63.47MB/66.35MB
ec65b9354391: Pushing [===
 [2B [3A [2K
[2B [3A [2K
ec65b9354391: Pushing [=======>] 66.35MB
 [2B [3A [2K
ec65b9354391: Pushed
 [2B1.0-SNAPSHOT: digest: sha256:84813578bfc6ce8beb6755f83bc3bf99e0a9b146a37928afe05bee0d652a1bf2 size: {
null: null
[INFO] -
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -
[INFO] Total time: 33.516 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2021-01-26T15:40:03Z
Waiting for Jenkins to finish collecting data
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/jenkins_home/workspace/jshop/jshop-web/pom.xml to com.jshop/jshop-web/1.0-SNAPSHO
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/jenkins_home/workspace/jshop/jshop-web/target/jshop.jar to com.jshop/jshop-web/1.
SNAPSHOT. jar
channel stopped
Finished: SUCCESS
```

# 7 K8s 云部署

## 7.1 Deployment

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    app: jshop-server
  name: jshop-server
  namespace: edu
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 1
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
     matchLabels:
       app: jshop-server
       release: jshopserver
  strategy:
     rollingUpdate:
       maxSurge: 25%
       maxUnavailable: 25%
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
     metadata:
       creationTimestamp: null
       labels:
         app: jshop-server
         release: jshopserver
    spec:
       containers:
       - env:
         - name: K
            value: V
         image: registry.cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/kkb2/jshop:v7
         imagePullPolicy: Always
         livenessProbe:
            failureThreshold: 3
            initialDelaySeconds: 120
            periodSeconds: 10
```

```
successThreshold: 1
           tcpSocket:
              port: 9000
           timeoutSeconds: 5
         name: admin-server
         readinessProbe:
           failureThreshold: 3
           initialDelaySeconds: 120
           periodSeconds: 10
           successThreshold: 1
           tcpSocket:
              port: 9000
           timeoutSeconds: 5
         resources:
           limits:
              cpu: "1"
              memory: 2Gi
            requests:
              cpu: 500m
              memory: 1Gi
         terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
         terminationMessagePolicy: File
       dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
       imagePullSecrets:
       - name: kkb100
       restartPolicy: Always
       schedulerName: default-scheduler
       securityContext: {}
       terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  labels:
    app: jshop-server
  name: jshopserver
  namespace: edu
spec:
  ports:
  - name: jshop-server
    port: 80
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 9000
```

selector:
app: jshop-server
type: ClusterIP

## 7.2 Ingress

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  annotations:
     kubernetes.io/ingress.class: nginx
     nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/proxy-body-size: 5m
  name: jshop-ingress
  namespace: edu
spec:
  rules:
  - host: edu1.kaikeba.com
     http:
       paths:
       - backend:
            serviceName: jshopserver
            servicePort: 80
         path: /
  tls:
  - hosts:
    - edu1.kaikeba.com
```

## 7.3 动态伸缩容

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
   name: hpa-cpu-jshopserver
   namespace: edu
spec:
   maxReplicas: 30
   metrics:
```

- resource: name: cpu target:

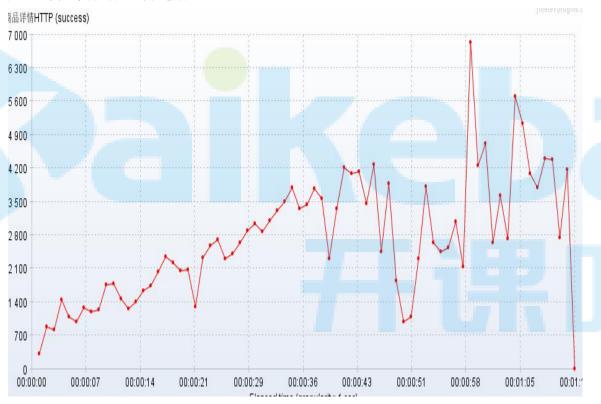
averageUtilization: 70

type: Utilization

type: Resource
minReplicas: 1
scaleTargetRef:

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
name: jshop-server

### 施加压力: 实现动态的扩缩容



### 发现目前扩容到了4个服务(POD)

[root@k8s-m001 jshop]# kubect]	get pod	-n edu -o	wide			As II a Francisco
JAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE
SS GATES						
shop-server-5dd7776dc4-7vqsk		Running	0	5m32s	10.244.9.209	k8s-s209
shop-server-5dd7776dc4-bq9s4	1/1	Running	0	2m26s	10.244.48.155	k8s-s003
shop-server-5dd7776dc4-js7bk	1/1	Running	0	14m	10.244.116.153	k8s-s006
shop-server-5dd7776dc4-q99dj	1/1	Running	0	5m32s	10.244.25.23	k8s-s177
root@k8s-m001 ishop]#	3075 5335		128	1011762.3308		

一段时间后: 自动缩容



### 问题:

- 1、探针
- 2 promuthues ,granfana
- 3、push

