

# 部署\_nginx\_pm2\_docker

## 课程目标

- Nginx
  - 静态资源location
  - 动态数据请求proxy
  - 负载均衡
- 了解cluster原理
- 掌握pm2部署NodeJS服务

## 参考文档

使用pm2+nginx部署koa2(<https://www.zhaofinger.com/detail/5>)

## 课程内容

### 如何构建一个高可用的node环境

主要解决问题

- 故障恢复
- 多核利用
- [http://www.sohu.com/a/247732550\\_796914](http://www.sohu.com/a/247732550_796914)
- 多进程共享端口

```
// app.js
const http = require('http')
const server = http.createServer((request, response) => {
  Math.random() > 0.5 ? aa() : '2'
  response.end('Hello ')
})

if (!module.parent) {
  server.listen(3000);
  console.log('app started at port 3000...');
} else {
  module.exports = server
}

// test.js
const request = require('request');
setInterval(() => {
  request('http://localhost:3000', function (error, response, body) {
    console.log('body:', body); // Print the HTML for the Google homepage.
  })
}, 1000)
```

```

)

// cluster.js
var cluster = require('cluster');
var os = require('os'); // 获取CPU 的数量
var numCPUs = os.cpus().length;

var process = require('process')

var workers = {};
if (cluster.isMaster) {
  // 主进程分支
  cluster.on('exit', (worker, code, signal) => {
    console.log('工作进程 %d 关闭 (%s). 重启中...',
      worker.process.pid, signal || code);
    delete workers[worker.process.pid]
    worker = cluster.fork()
    workers[worker.process.pid] = worker
  });

  console.log('numCPUs:', numCPUs)
  for (var i = 0; i < numCPUs; i++) {
    var worker = cluster.fork();
    console.log('init ... pid', worker.process.pid)
    workers[worker.process.pid] = worker;
  }
} else {
  var app = require('./app');
  app.listen(3000);
}
// 当主进程被终止时，关闭所有工作进程
process.on('SIGTERM', function () {
  for (var pid in workers) {
    process.kill(pid);
  }
  process.exit(0);
});
require('./test')

```

## 文件上传服务器

- scp (最原始)

```

scp docker-compose.yml root@47.98.252.43:/root/source/ #文件
scp -r mini-01 root@47.98.252.43:/root/source/ #文件夹

```

- git (实际工作中)
- deploy插件 (debug)

## PM2的应用

- 内建负载均衡 (使用Node cluster 集群模块、子进程，可以参考朴灵的《深入浅出node.js》一书第九章)

- 线程守护, keep alive
- 0秒停机重载, 维护升级的时候不需要停机.
- 现在 Linux (stable) & MacOSx (stable) & Windows (stable).多平台支持
- 停止不稳定的进程 (避免无限循环)
- 控制台检测 <https://id.keymetrics.io/api/oauth/login#/register>
- 提供 HTTP API

## 配置

```
npm install -g pm2
pm2 start app.js --watch -i 2
// watch 监听文件变化
// -i 启动多少个实例

pm2 stop all
pm2 list

pm2 start app.js -i max # 根据机器CPU核数, 开启对应数目的进程
```

## 配置process.yml

```
apps:
  - script : app.js
    instances: 2
    watch   : true
    env     :
      NODE_ENV: production
```

- Keymetrics在线监控

<https://id.keymetrics.io>

```
pm2 link 8hxvp4bfrftvwxn uis7ndy58fvuf71 TARO-SAMPLE
```

## pm2设置为开机启动

```
pm2 startup
```

# Nginx 反向代理 + 前端打包Dist

## 安装

```
yum install nginx
-----
apt update
apt install nginx
```

## 添加静态路由

```
# /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/taro

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name taro.josephxia.com;
    location / {
        root /root/source/taro-node/dist;
        index index.html index.htm;
    }
}
```

```
# 验证Nginx配置
nginx -t

# 重新启动Nginx
service nginx restart

nginx -s reload
```

```
# /etc/nginx/sites-enabled
# taro

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name taro.josephxia.com;
    location / {
        root /root/source/taro-node/dist;
        index index.html index.htm;
    }
    location ~ \.(gif|jpg|png)$ {
        root /root/source/taro-node/server/static;
    }
    location /api {
        proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:3000;
        proxy_redirect off;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    }
}
```

```
# 查看配置文件位置
nginx -t
# nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
# nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful

#重启
service nginx restart

nginx -reload
```

## Docker概念

- 操作系统层面的虚拟化技术
- 隔离的进程独立于宿主和其它的隔离的进程 - 容器
- GO语言开发

## 特点

- 高效的利用系统资源
- 快速的启动时间
- 一致的运行环境
- 持续交付和部署
- 更轻松的迁移

## 对比传统虚拟机总结

特性	容器	虚拟机
启动	秒级	分钟级
硬盘使用	一般为 MB	一般为 GB
性能	接近原生	弱于
系统支持量	单机支持上千个容器	一般几十个

## 三个核心概念

- 镜像
- 容器
- 仓库

## Docker基本使用

构建一个Nginx服务器

### 1. 拉取官方镜像

```
# 拉取官方镜像
docker pull nginx

# 查看
docker images nginx
```

```
# 启动镜像
mkdir www
echo 'hello docker!!' >> www/index.html

# 启动
# www目录里面放一个index.html
docker run -p 80:80 -v $PWD/www:/usr/share/nginx/html -d nginx

# 查看进程
docker ps
docker ps -a // 查看全部

# 伪终端 ff6容器的uuid
# -t 选项让Docker分配一个伪终端（pseudo-tty）并绑定到容器的标准输入上，
# -i 则让容器的标准输入保持打开
docker exec -it ff6 /bin/bash

# 停止
docker stop ff6

# 删除镜像
docker rm ff6
```

## Dockerfile定制镜像

```
#Dockerfile
FROM nginx:latest
RUN echo '<h1>Hello, kaikeba!</h1>' > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
```

```
# 定制镜像
docker build -t mynginx .

# 运行
# -d 守护态运行
docker run -p 80:80 -d mynginx
```

### 定制一个程序NodeJS镜像

```
npm init -y
npm i koa -s
```

```
// package.json
{
  "name": "myapp",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "main": "app.js",
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"
  },
  "keywords": [],
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC",
```

```
"description": "myapp",
"dependencies": {
  "koa": "^2.7.0"
}
}
```

```
// app.js
const Koa = require('koa')
const app = new Koa()
app.use(ctx => {
  Math.random() > 0.8 ? abc() : ''
  ctx.body = 'Hello Docker'
})
app.listen(3000, () => {
  console.log('app started at http://localhost:3000/')
})
```

```
#Dockerfile
#制定node镜像的版本
FROM node:10-alpine
#移动当前目录下面的文件到app目录下
ADD . /app/
#进入到app目录下面，类似cd
WORKDIR /app
#安装依赖
RUN npm install
#对外暴露的端口
EXPOSE 3000
#程序启动脚本
CMD ["node", "app.js"]
```

```
# 定制镜像
docker build -t mynode .

# 运行
docker run -p 3000:3000 -d mynode
```

Pm2 - 利用多核资源

```
# .dockerignore
node_modules
```

```
// process.yml
apps:
  - script : app.js
    instances: 2
    watch   : true
    env     :
      NODE_ENV: production
```

```
# Dockerfile
FROM keymetrics/pm2:latest-alpine
WORKDIR /usr/src/app
ADD . /usr/src/app
RUN npm config set registry https://registry.npm.taobao.org/ && \
    npm i
EXPOSE 3000
#pm2在docker中使用命令为pm2-docker
CMD ["pm2-runtime", "start", "process.yml"]
```

```
# 定制镜像
docker build -t mypm2 .

# 运行
docker run -p 3000:3000 -d mypm2
```

## Docker-Compose

```
#docker-compose.yml
app-pm2:
  container_name: app-pm2
  #构建容器
  build: .
  # volumes:
  #   - ./usr/src/app
  ports:
    - "3000:3000"
```

```
// 强制重新构建并启
# --force-recreate 强制重建容器
# --build 强制编译
docker-compose up -d --force-recreate --build
```



```
#docker-compose.yml
version: '3.1'
services:
  nginx:
    image: nginx:kaikeba
    ports:
      - 80:80
```

```
# 运行
docker-compose up

# 后台运行
docker-compose up -d
```

部署Mongo + MongoExpress

```
#docker-compose.yml
version: '3.1'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo
    restart: always
    ports:
      - 27017:27017
  mongo-express:
    image: mongo-express
    restart: always
    ports:
      - 8081:8081
```

代码中添加Mongoose调用

```
// mongoose.js
const mongoose = require("mongoose");
// 1.连接
mongoose.connect("mongodb://mongo:27017/test", { useNewUrlParser: true });
const conn = mongoose.connection;
conn.on("error", () => console.error("连接数据库失败"));
```

```
// app.js

const mongoose = require('mongoose');
mongoose.connect('mongodb://mongo:27017/test', {useNewUrlParser: true});
const Cat = mongoose.model('Cat', { name: String });
Cat.deleteMany({})
const kitty = new Cat({ name: 'Zildjian' });
kitty.save().then(() => console.log('meow'));

app.use(async ctx => {

  ctx.body = await Cat.find()
```

```
})
```

## Github WebHook实现CI持续集成

启动NodeJS监听

```
var http = require('http')
var createHandler = require('github-webhook-handler')
var handler = createHandler({ path: '/webhooks', secret: 'myHashSecret' })
// 上面的 secret 保持和 GitHub 后台设置的一致

function run_cmd(cmd, args, callback) {
  var spawn = require('child_process').spawn;
  var child = spawn(cmd, args);
  var resp = "";

  child.stdout.on('data', function (buffer) { resp += buffer.toString(); });
  child.stdout.on('end', function () { callback(resp) });
}

http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  handler(req, res, function (err) {
    res.statusCode = 404
    res.end('no such location')
  })
}).listen(3000)

handler.on('error', function (err) {
  console.error('Error:', err.message)
})

handler.on('*', function (event) {
  console.log('Received *', event.payload.action);
  // run_cmd('sh', ['./deploy-dev.sh'], function(text){ console.log(text)
});
})

handler.on('push', function (event) {
  console.log('Received a push event for %s to %s',
    event.payload.repository.name,
    event.payload.ref);
  // 分支判断
  if(event.payload.ref === 'refs/heads/master'){
    console.log('deploy master..')
  }
  // run_cmd('sh', ['./deploy-dev.sh'], function(text){ console.log(text)
});
})

handler.on('issues', function (event) {
  console.log('Received an issue event for % action=%s: #%d %s',
    event.payload.repository.name,
    event.payload.action,
```

```
event.payload.issue.number,  
event.payload.issue.title)  
})
```

## 五、拓展点、未来计划、行业趋势 (5min)

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- 前端微服务化

## 六、总结

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- cluster概念
- pm2基本使用
- nginx静态路由、反向代理
- docker部署

## 七、作业

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- 完成一个前后端分离结构项目的部署
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## 八、互动问答

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## 九、下节课的内容

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- 微信公众号开发