# 基于Docker的微服务自动化测试

# 第一天: Docker微服务测试启动篇

核心内容: docker run

#### 主要内容:

- Docker是什么
- 测试工程师为什么要使用Docker
- 如何安装Docker
- Docker中的仓库、镜像、容器
- Docker常用命令

## 了解docker吗?

微服务架构 -> 建立docker基础上

对软件测试提出新的挑战

#### 本次训练营:

- 自动化构建多功能、分布式的而测试环境
- 容器和测试,为开发团队交付结果进行质量保障

#### 收获:

1. 构建selenium测试环境

#### 特点:

- 1. 分布式执行
- 2. 视频回放
- 1 docker-compose up

#### 2. 容器化测试技术

通过docker 去测试 docker

1 docker-compose up --exit-code-from beifan

### 训练营的安排

基于docker自动化测试,大致分为三个阶段:

- 把项目装进docker, 测试docker中的服务
- 把用例装进docker, 测试外部服务
- 项目和用例都装进docker, 用docker测试docker

#### 第一天:

- docker是什么
- docker怎么安装
- docekr常用命令

#### 第二天:

- docker镜像怎么来的
- dockerfile语法
- API接口从开发、测试、部署全过程

#### 第三天:

- docker容器通信方式
- docker-compose编排容器
- 容器编排: 微服务测试架构

核心内容: docker run

### 1. Docker

利用 Docker 的快速传送、测试和部署代码

#### 举个例子:

#### 搭建测试环境:

- 1. 搞一台服务器
- 2. 安装操作系统
- 3. 安装依赖服务(数据库、缓存、文件存储、日志收集、数据分析、。。。)
- 4. 上传项目代码
- 5. 调整配置 (麻烦事最多)
- 6. 项目启动成功

#### 有了docker:

- 1. 搞一台服务器
- 2. 安装docker
- 3. 启动docker, 完成

可用把docker 看做一个虚拟机,把软件和软件依赖,统一安装其中,实现:

一次部署, 到处运行

# 2. docker 和软件测试有什么关系

微服务 + 容器化 == 大厂标配

==========

开发 -> 测试 -> 运维

==========

- 1. 开发团队交付是docker, 测试团队要对docker进行测试
- 2. 快速搭建测试环境

# 3. 安装Docker

### 1. 虚拟机 请用 ubuntu 20.04

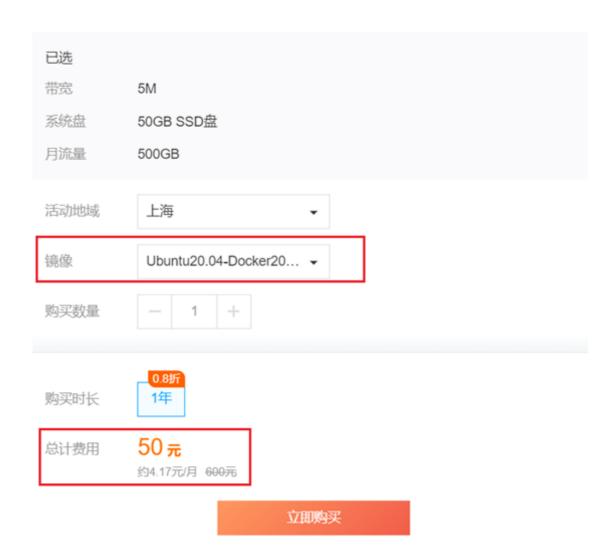
一键安装脚本

1 | curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com | bash -s docker --mirror Aliyun

### 2. 腾讯云

腾讯云提供Ubuntu + Docker的镜像

点击购买分分钟就绪: https://curl.qcloud.com/Znt2mOk2



# 3. 设置国内镜像

docker 和github 类似,主站都国外

```
vim /etc/docker/daemon.json
1
   {
2
       "registry-mirrors": [
3
           "https://registry.docker-cn.com",
           "https://kfwkfulq.mirror.aliyuncs.com",
4
5
           "https://pee6w651.mirror.aliyuncs.com",
6
           "https://2lqq34jg.mirror.aliyuncs.com"
7
       ]
8
   }
```

### 4. 免去sudo

需要root权限,但是如果使用sudo命令,环境变量会变化

```
1sudo groupadd docker# 创建新用户组2sudo usermod -aG docker $USER# 当前用户加入用户组3newgrp docker# 刷新用户组权限
```

#### 5. hello world

1 docker run hello-world

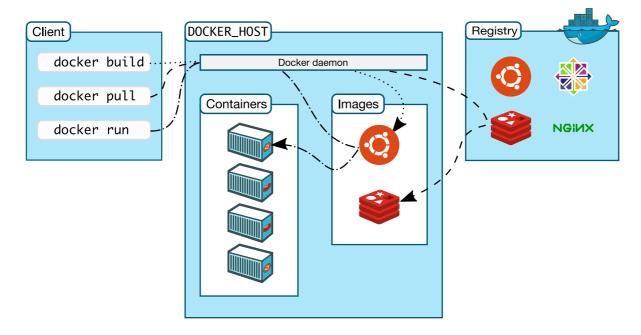
#### docker安装成功了

目标: 搭建一个带视频回放功能selenium测试环境

# 4. Docker常用命令

docker 是C/S结构,

- docker client 发送指令
- docker server 接收指定,管理镜像、容器、系统资源



docker 的命令,通过 docker --help 查看

```
1 | $ docker --help
2 |
3 | Usage: docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND
4 |
```

### 1. 镜像

镜像操作,在images 字命令

```
1 docker iamge --help
```

```
$ docker image --help
3
   Usage: docker image COMMAND
4
5
   Manage images
6
7
   Commands:
8
   build 构建镜像
   history 查看镜像构建历史
inspect 洞察: 查看详情
load 导入
9
10
11
              列出
12
    1s
    prune
pull
ush
   prune
             移除未使用的
13
              从仓库拉取
14
15
   push
             退到仓库
16
    rm
              删除
    save 导出
17
18
19
```

```
docker image pull hello-world # 从仓库拉取镜像
docker image ls # 列出所有的镜像
docker image inspect api:v2 # 查看镜像的详细信息
docker image save hello-world -o hello.img # 导出镜像为文件
docker image rm hello-world:latest # 删除镜像
docker image ls # 检查是否删除成功
docker image load -i hello.img # 导入镜像
```

没有hello 镜像了, 怎么获取?

## 2. 网络

环境部署的三个时代:

- 同一个服务器, 部署多个网站, 如果一个被入侵, 全体都挂掉
- 同一个服务器,安装多个虚拟机,虚拟机里部署网站
- 同一个服务器,多个容器(默认就是隔离)

镜像就绪之后,开始"网络管理",因为测试环境和测试框架,必须打破隔离

网络管理的命令在 network 子命令

```
$ docker network --help
 3
     Usage: docker network COMMAND
 4
 5
     Manage networks
 7
     Commands:
      connect 让容器加入一个网络 create 创建新的网络
 8
9
10
      disconnect 让容器退出一个网络
11
       inspect 洞察

      1s
      列出所有

      prune
      删除所有未使用的网络

      rm
      删除指定的网络

12
13
14
15
```

```
1 docker network create my_net # 创建新的网络
```

# 3. 文件存储 (volume)

卷 (volume) 是Docker持久化工具,文件存储

```
$ docker volume --help
2
3
   Usage: docker volume COMMAND
4
5
   Manage volumes
6
7
   Commands:
8
    create
              Create a volume
    inspect Display detailed information on one or more volumes
9
10
    1s
              List volumes
     prune
              Remove all unused local volumes
11
12
              Remove one or more volumes
     rm
13
```

创建+查看+删除

### 4. 容器

最核心的内容终于来了

```
docker container --help

Usage: docker container COMMAND

Manage containers
```

```
Commands:
7
8
      attach
                  Attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a
    running container
9
      commit
                 Create a new image from a container's changes
10
      ср
                  Copy files/folders between a container and the local
    filesystem
11
      create
                 Create a new container
12
      diff
                  Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's
    filesystem
13
      exec
                  Run a command in a running container
14
                 Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive
      export
15
      inspect
                Display detailed information on one or more containers
16
      kill
                  Kill one or more running containers
      logs
                  Fetch the logs of a container
17
18
      ٦s
                  List containers
                  Pause all processes within one or more containers
19
      pause
20
                  List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container
      port
                  Remove all stopped containers
21
      prune
                 Rename a container
22
      rename
23
      restart
                  Restart one or more containers
                  Remove one or more containers
24
      rm
25
                  Run a command in a new container
      run
26
      start
                  Start one or more stopped containers
27
      stats
                  Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage
    statistics
                  Stop one or more running containers
28
      stop
29
      top
                  Display the running processes of a container
                  Unpause all processes within one or more containers
30
      unpause
31
      update
                  Update configuration of one or more containers
32
      wait
                  Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit
    codes
33
    Run 'docker container COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.
34
```

#### 其中的 run 命令

```
$ docker container run --help
1
 2
3
   Usage: docker container run [OPTIONS] IMAGE [COMMAND] [ARG...]
 4
5
   Run a command in a new container
 6
 7
    Options:
          --add-host list
                                           Add a custom host-to-IP mapping
8
    (host:ip)
9
     -a, --attach list
                                           Attach to STDIN, STDOUT or STDERR
          --blkio-weight uint16
10
                                           Block IO (relative weight), between
    10 and 1000, or 0 to disable (default 0)
11
          --blkio-weight-device list
                                          Block IO weight (relative device
    weight) (default [])
                                           Add Linux capabilities
12
          --cap-add list
13
          --cap-drop list
                                           Drop Linux capabilities
14
          --cgroup-parent string
                                           Optional parent cgroup for the
    container
15
          --cgroupns string
                                           Cgroup namespace to use
    (host|private)
```

16		'host': Run the container in the
	Docker host's cgroup namespace	
17		'private': Run the container in its
	own private cgroup namespace	privace i kan ene concamer in res
18	own private egroup namespace	'': Use the cgroup namespace
TO	and the state of t	'': Use the cgroup namespace
	as configured by the	
19		default-cgroupns-mode
	option on the daemon (default)	
20	cidfile string	Write the container ID to the file
21	cpu-period int	Limit CPU CFS (Completely Fair
	Scheduler) period	
22	cpu-quota int	Limit CPU CFS (Completely Fair
	Scheduler) quota	
23	cpu-rt-period int	Limit CPU real-time period in
	microseconds	·
24	cpu-rt-runtime int	Limit CPU real-time runtime in
	microseconds	
25	-c,cpu-shares int	CPU shares (relative weight)
26	cpus decimal	Number of CPUs
27	cpuset-cpus string	CPUs in which to allow execution (0-
2.0	3, 0,1)	
28	cpuset-mems string	MEMs in which to allow execution (0-
	3, 0,1)	
29	-d,detach	Run container in background and
	print container ID	
30	detach-keys string	Override the key sequence for
	detaching a container	
31	device list	Add a host device to the container
32	device-cgroup-rule list	Add a rule to the cgroup allowed
	devices list	
33	device-read-bps list	Limit read rate (bytes per second)
	from a device (default [])	
34	device-read-iops list	Limit read rate (IO per second) from
	a device (default [])	
35	device-write-bps list	Limit write rate (bytes per second)
33	to a device (default [])	Limit write rate (bytes per second)
36	device-write-iops list	Limit write rate (TO non cocond) to
30	•	Limit write rate (IO per second) to
	a device (default [])	
37	disable-content-trust	Skip image verification (default
	true)	
38	dns list	Set custom DNS servers
39	dns-option list	Set DNS options
40	dns-search list	Set custom DNS search domains
41	domainname string	Container NIS domain name
42	entrypoint string	Overwrite the default ENTRYPOINT of
	the image	
43	-e,env list	Set environment variables
44	env-file list	Read in a file of environment
	variables	
45	expose list	Expose a port or a range of ports
46	gpus gpu-request	GPU devices to add to the container
	('all' to pass all GPUs)	33.33.33.33
47	group-add list	Add additional groups to join
48	health-cmd string	Command to run to check health
49	health-interval duration	
49		Time between running the check
F.0	(ms s m h) (default Os)	
50	health-retries int	Consecutive failures needed to
	report unhealthy	

51	health-start-period duration initialize before starting	Start period for the container to
52	Time ratize before starting	health-retries countdown (ms s m h)
	(default Os)	
53	<pre>health-timeout duration run (ms s m h) (default 0s)</pre>	Maximum time to allow one check to
54	help	Print usage
55	-h,hostname string	Container host name
56	init	Run an init inside the container
	that forwards signals and reaps proces	
57	-i,interactive	Keep STDIN open even if not attached
58	ip string	IPv4 address (e.g., 172.30.100.104)
59	ip6 string	IPv6 address (e.g., 2001:db8::33)
60	ipc string	IPC mode to use
61	isolation string	Container isolation technology
62	kernel-memory bytes	Kernel memory limit
63	-l,label list	Set meta data on a container
64	label-file list	Read in a line delimited file of
	labels	
65	link list	Add link to another container
66	link-local-ip list	Container IPv4/IPv6 link-local
	addresses	·
67	log-driver string	Logging driver for the container
68	log-opt list	Log driver options
69	mac-address string	Container MAC address (e.g.,
03	92:d0:c6:0a:29:33)	concarner twice dual ess (erg.,
70	-m,memory bytes	Memory limit
71	memory-reservation bytes	Memory soft limit
72		Swap limit equal to memory plus
12	memory-swap bytes swap: '-1' to enable unlimited swap	Swap Timit equal to memory plus
73	memory-swappiness int	Tuno containon moment suanniness (0
7.5		Tune container memory swappiness (0
7.4	to 100) (default -1)	Attack a filosystem mount to the
74	mount mount	Attach a filesystem mount to the
7.5	container	Accion a new to the contains
75	name string	Assign a name to the container
76	network network	Connect a container to a network
77	network-alias list	Add network-scoped alias for the
	container	
78	no-healthcheck HEALTHCHECK	Disable any container-specified
79	oom-kill-disable	Disable OOM Killer
80	oom-score-adj int	Tune host's OOM preferences (-1000
	to 1000)	,
81	pid string	PID namespace to use
82	pids-limit int	Tune container pids limit (set -1
0_	for unlimited)	
83	platform string	Set platform if server is multi-
03	platform capable	see practorm it server is marer
84	privileged	Give extended privileges to this
04	container	dive extended privileges to this
0 F		Dublish a containants nant(s) to the
85	-p,publish list	Publish a container's port(s) to the
0.6	host	
86	-P,publish-all	Publish all exposed ports to random
	ports	
87	pull string	Pull image before running
	("always" "missing" "never") (default	_
88	read-only	Mount the container's root
	filesystem as read only	

container exits (default "no") rm  when it exits runtime string security-opt list security options sig-proxy  process (default true) stop-signal string  container storage-opt list  container storage-opt list  container sysctl map tmpfs list tty ulimit ulimit u,user string  [: <group gid>]) uts string  Automatically remove the container  Runtime to use for this container  Security Options  Security Options  Size of /dev/shm  Proxy received signals to the  Proxy received signals to the  Signal to stop a container (default in seconds) to stop a container  Storage driver options for the directory  Allocate a pseudo-TTY  Ulimit options (default [])  Username or UID (format: <name) [:<group gid="">]) user string  User namespace to use  UTS namespace to use</name)></group gid>	r
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94	ult
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102 -u,user string Username or UID (format: <name  [:<group gid="">])  103userns string User namespace to use 104uts string UTS namespace to use</name >	
[: <group gid>])  103userns string User namespace to use 104uts string UTS namespace to use</group gid>	
103userns string User namespace to use 104uts string UTS namespace to use	id>
104uts string UTS namespace to use	
· ·	
405 - 1 - 1 - 1	
105 -v,volume list Bind mount a volume	
106volume-driver string Optional volume driver for the	
container	
107volumes-from list Mount volumes from the specifie	
container(s)	
108 -w,workdir string Working directory inside the	
container	

#### 重点内容命令

- run (从镜像) 创建,并启动容器
- stop 停止容器
- kill 强杀容器
- restart 重启容器
- logs 查看容器日志

#### 举个例子

```
docker container run api:v2 # 启动容器
docker stop 46fd5f09b45b # 让容器优雅退出
docker kill 46fd5f09b45b # 强行终止容器
docker restart 46fd5f09b45b # 重启容器
docker logs 46fd5f09b45b # 查看容器控制台输出
```

```
1 docker run
2
   --name my_hello # 指定容器名称
3
   --rm # 结束后自动删除
4
   --net my_net #指定容器加入的网络
5
    --volume ${PWD}:/tmp # 把当前目录挂载到容器中
    -it # 进入容器内容, 挂载终端
6
7
          # 让容器后台运行
    -d
8 api:v2
9 bash # 容器要执行的命令
```

# 搭建支持视频回放的UI测试环境

0. 建立测试网络

```
1 docker network create test_net
```

1. 搭建selenium grid 容器

```
docker run --net test_net --name my_slenium --rm -d -p 4444:4444 -p 6900:5900 --shm-size="2g" selenium/standalone-chrome:4.1.0-20211123
```

2. 启动UI录制容器

```
docker run --net test_net --name my_vidoe --rm -d -v /tmp/videos:/videos selenium/video:ffmpeg-4.3.1-20211123
```

### 下一步

构建自己的镜像,把测试框架,测试用例,装入其中

### 答疑

### 镜像到容器就是部署的过程嘛

是启动的过程,构建镜像的适合,已经完成部署的大部分工作

## docker 和虚拟机有什么区别

- 1. docker 轻量, 灵活, 共享系统内核
- 2. 虚拟机完全模拟硬件,可用装各种系统 linux ->windows
- 3. docker只能跑同样的内核 linux -> linux

# 镜像和容器 有什么区别

类 VS 对象

程序文件(占用硬盘) VS进程(占用的内存+cpu)

# 用的什么虚拟机

Vbox + ubuntu 20.04

### UI自动化时,运行的是客户端的浏览器吗

不是的,一些都在容器中,客户端啥也没有

# 服务器性能有要求么

取决于你要运行的容器,一般我们容器会控制大小, 2核2G一般够用