微服务系统开发

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内容



- ▶背景
- > 软件系统架构演化
- > 微服务系统架构
- > 微服务系统构建
- > 微服务系统核心原则
- > 微服务系统延申
 - □ 服务网格
 - Serverless



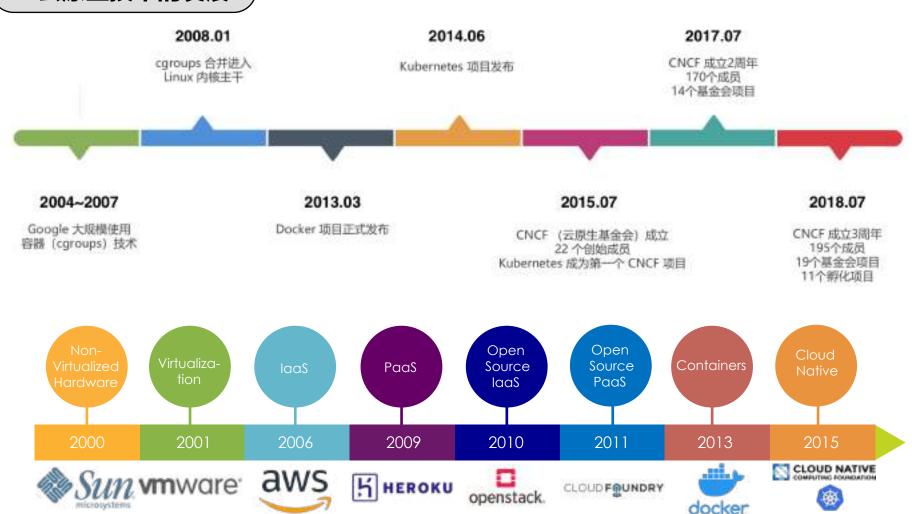
● 云原生技术的崛起

https://www.cncf.io/





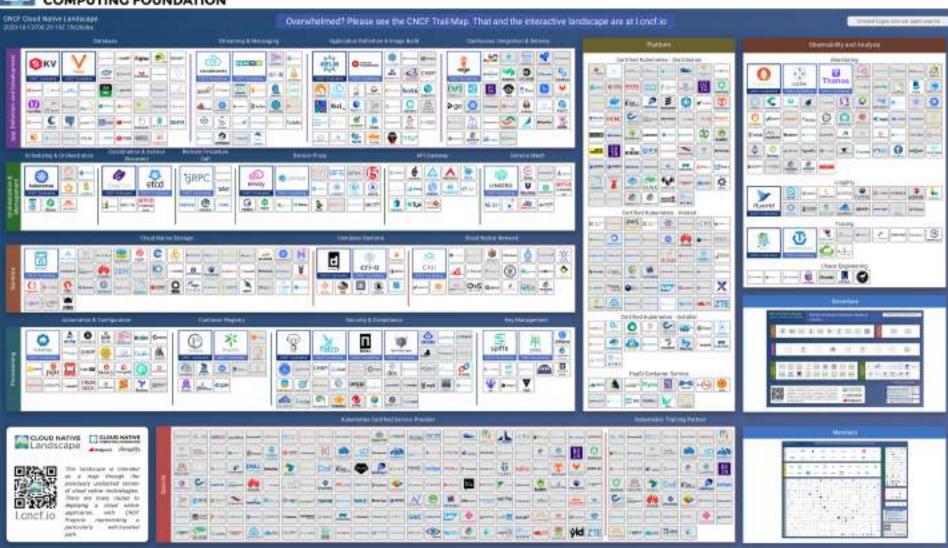
● 云原生技术的发展



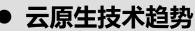


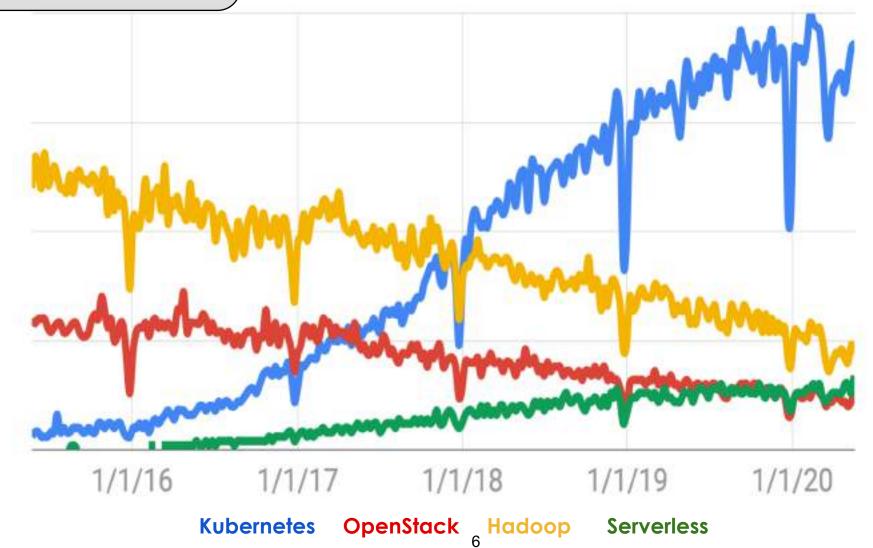
CLOUD NATIVE COMPUTING FOUNDATION

https://landscape.cncf.io/images/landscape.png







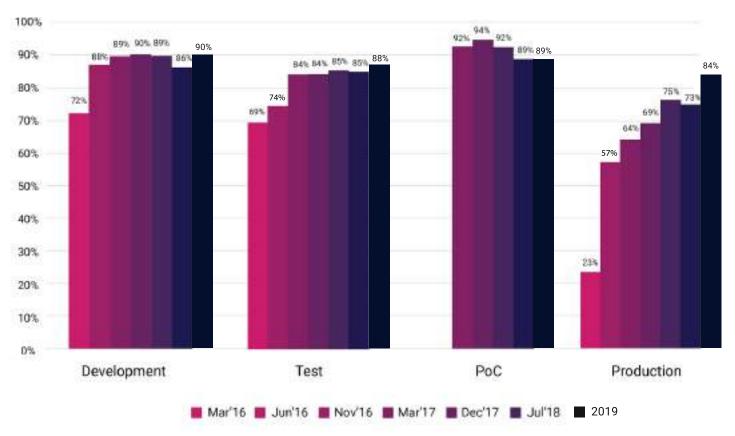




● 云原生技术趋势

> 容器使用统计:

Use of Containers since 2016



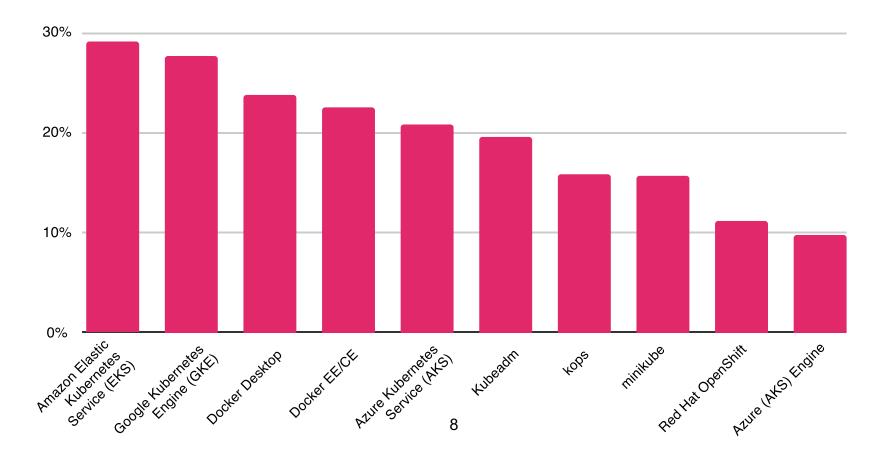


● 云原生技术趋势

> 容器编排系统使用统计:

CNCF SURVEY 2019

Your company/organization manages containers with: Please select all that apply.

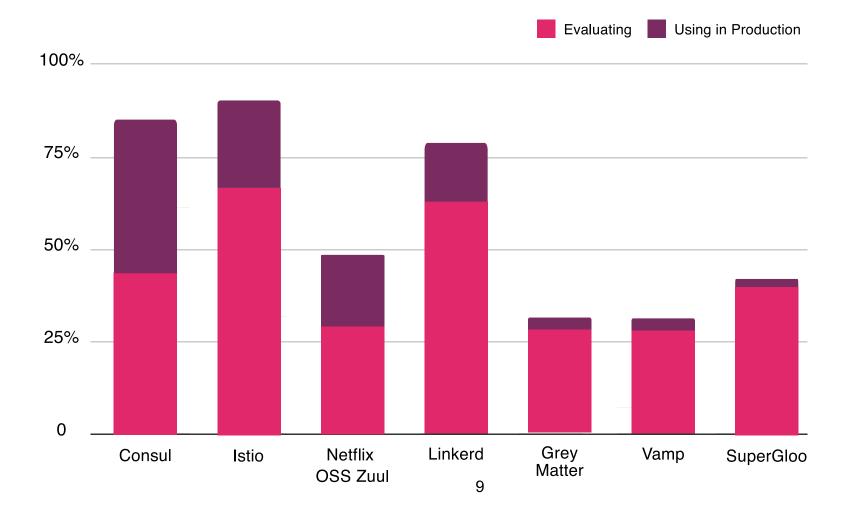




● 云原生技术趋势

▶ 服务网格使用情况:

CNCF SURVEY 2019

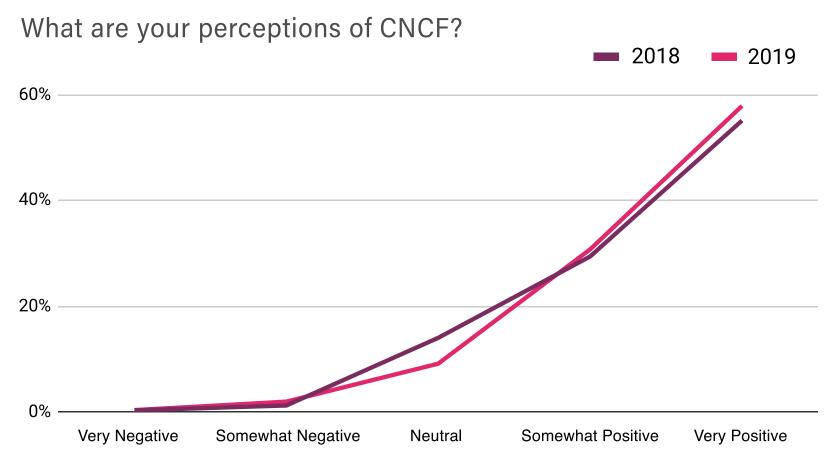




● 云原生技术趋势

▶ 对云原生的态度:

CNCF SURVEY 2019

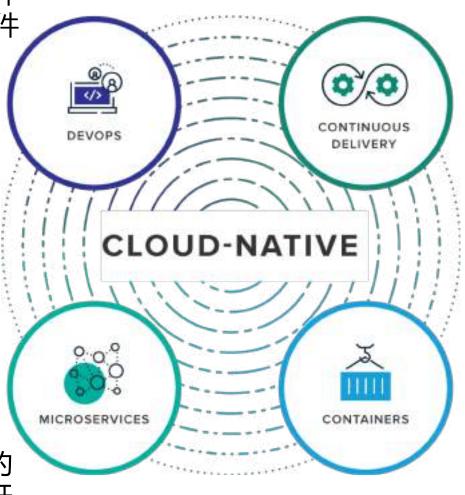




DevOps: 新的软件

开发模式,加速软件

的开发速度;



连续交付:连续的 开发和交付,减少 业务Go-To-Market的时间

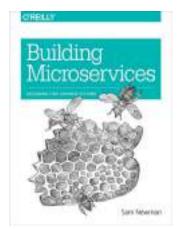
微服务: 小而精的 软件产品, 易于开 发、交互和维护; 容器:基础使能 技术,使开发和 部署软件系统的 速度加快



什么是微服务

微服务架构风格是指通过开发一组微型服务来组成一个单一应用的方法。这每一个小的服务都自成一体,运行在自己的进程里,彼此之间通过轻量级的机制,通常是HTTP资源API的方式,来进行通信。这些小服务一般基于既定的业务能力范围来进行构建,通过完全自动化部署的机制来进行独立部署。

In short, the microservice architectural style is an approach to developing a single application as a suite of smallservices, each running in its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API. These services are built around business capabilities and independently deployableby fully automated deployment machinery.



-Martin Fowler & James Lewis.





https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html



什么是微服务

"service-oriented architecture

composed of

loosely coupled elements

that have

bounded contexts"

服务之间通过网络进行 通信;

可以独立更新服务,不 需要更改其他服务;

自包含;独立更新代码 而不需要知道其他微服 务的内部实现;

Adrian Cockcroft (VP, Cloud Architecture Strategy at AWS)



• 传统软件





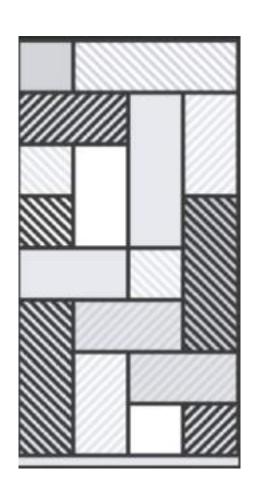
●微服务

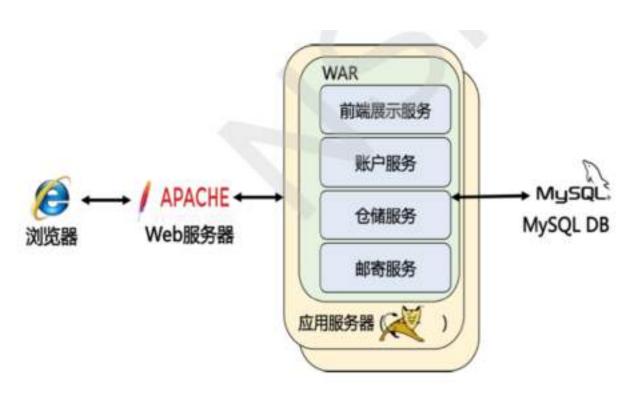


"小而精"的系统



● 巨石(Monolith)应用





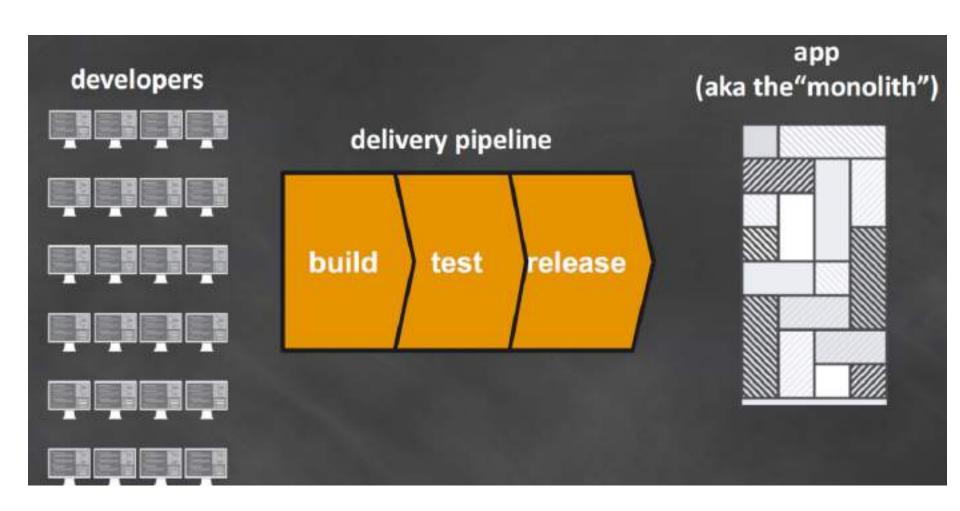


●巨石应用的挑战

Difficult to Architecture is Lack of agility scale hard to maintain and evolve Long New releases Build/Test/Release Lack of innovation take months Cycles (who broke the build?) Operations Long time to add is a nightmare Frustrated customers new features (module X is failing, who's the owner?)

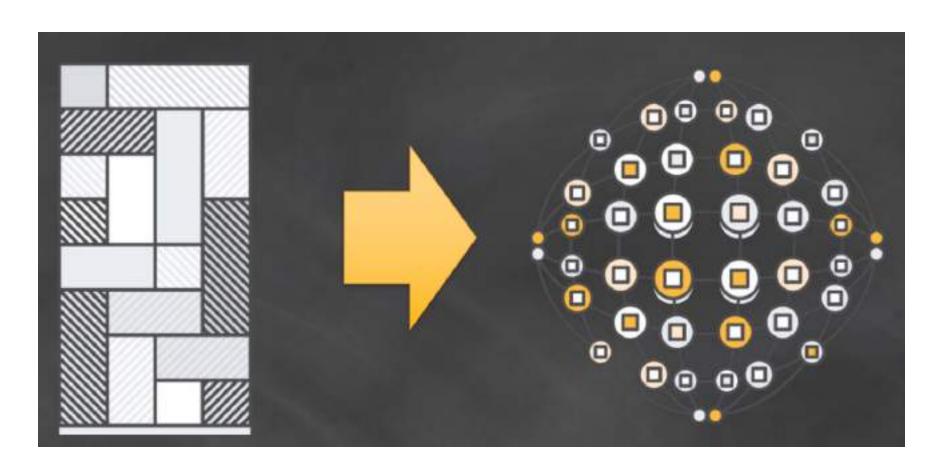


● 巨石应用的开发周期



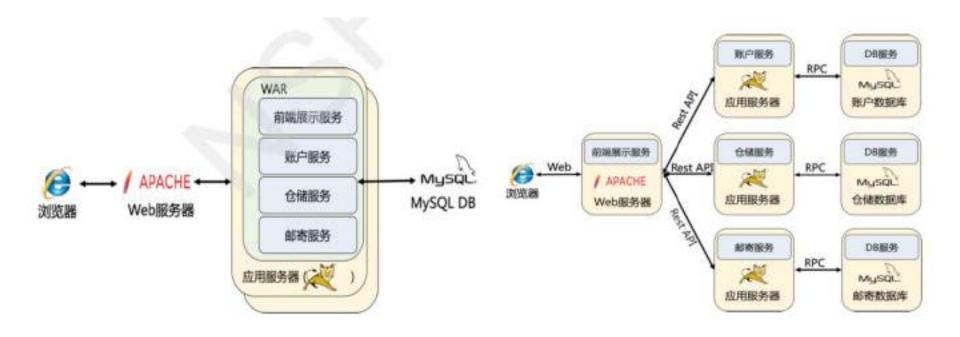


●巨石应用解耦





●巨石应用解耦





- ●微服务发展的驱动力
 - ——新的商业模式和IT技术的驱动



CNCF: 以云为中心开发和运行的系统,整合了微服务、 DevOps、连续交付技术的软件系统



●如何理解"微"?

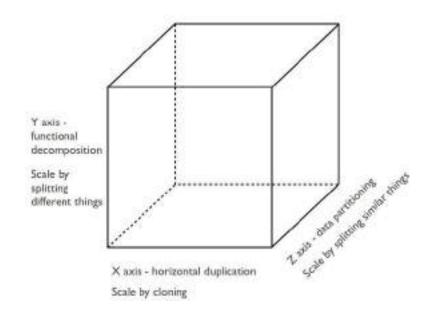
一句话,是物理服务部署单元 (物理部署组件)变小了,微服务的微指的是物理组件的微。

"山还是那座山",逻辑上业务服务还是那个业务服务。但具体部署时的"服务"已经发生了变化,可以变得更小了,以便于灵活和扩展。

扩展立方体 (scale cube) 是一个很好地解释微服务粒度的方法

X轴 (技术架构) ——水平扩展。在负载均衡器后利用多进程/服务其分担负载。 Y轴 (应用架构) ——功能分解。按功能分解为更小的粒度。可以参考MDD、SOA以及DDD等分析设计建模方法。但部署粒度较之单体架构要小。

Z轴(数据架构)——数据分片。每个服务仅访问一个数据子集。



参考: http://microservices.io/articles/scalecube.html

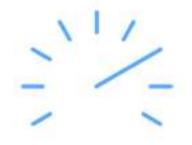


●微服务与传统架构的比较

	传统	微服务
Architecture 架构	作为单个逻辑可执行单元进行搭建(例如典型服务器端的客户-服务器-数据库三层架构)	作为一组小服务进行搭建,每个独立 运行并采用轻量通信机制。
模块性	基于语言特性	基于业务能力
敏捷性	当对系统进行变更时,需要构造 和部署整个应用的一个新版本	变更可以在每个服务上独立完成
扩展性	每个应用在负载均衡程序后水平 扩展	每个服务在需要时独立扩展
实现	通常用一种语言编写	每个服务均可采用最适合的语言来实 现
维护性	大量的代码对新开发人员是一大 挑战	更少量的代码, 更容易管理
交易	ACID 强一致性	BASE 最终一致性



● 采用微服务的前提









快速交付能力 云计算

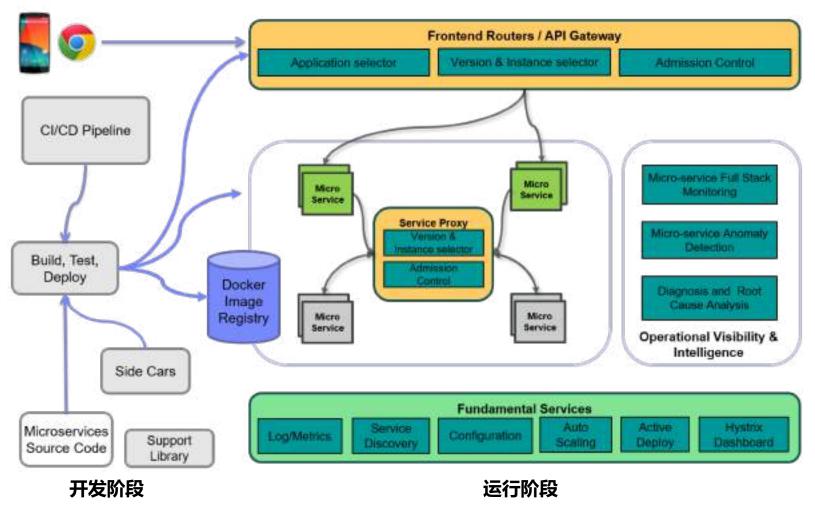
基础监控能力 应用、基础环境、(业务)

快速部署能力 Devops体系与文化

代码复杂度



典型的微服务架构的使能技术





● 微服务架设的两个关键问题: 支撑与应用



微服务开发运行平台?





微服务架构方法论

微服务的设计、开发、运维



微服务的使用与管控?

怎样提高微服务的利用率?



微服务支撑云平台

- 1.轻量级容器云,快速部署
- 2.自动监控,动态扩展
- 3.开发、运维一体化,支持Devops
- 4.按需装配,动态调整
- 5.提供完备且动态、按需扩充的基础IT资源
- 6.完善的资源管理、调度机制

7.....



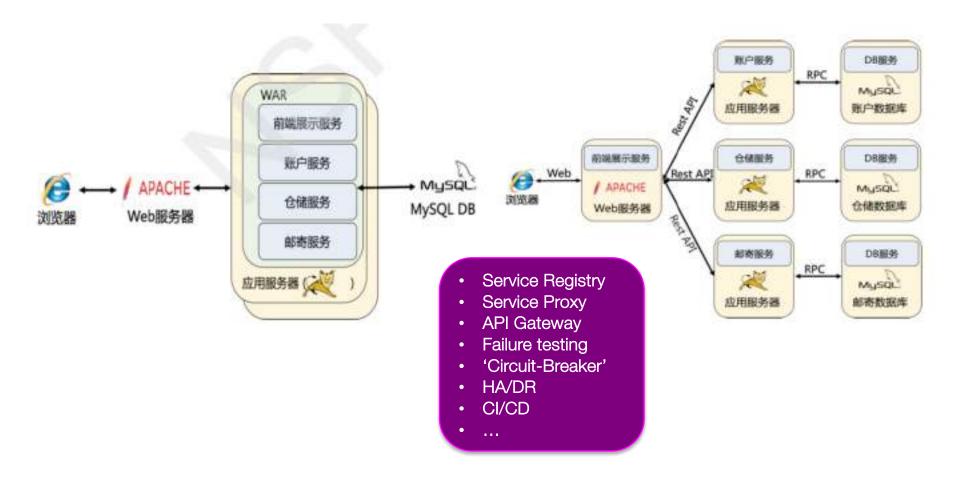
开放的API平台

- 1.动态、灵活、明确的微服务分类、展示、搜索、访问、控制机制
- 2.开放、严谨、安全的用户(微服务提供者与 消费者)注册与管理机制;
- 3.完备的微服务注册、开放、调用、升级、回 收全生命周期管理机制

4.....

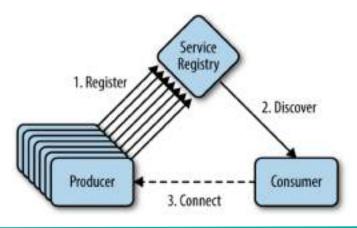


●微服务架构的使能技术

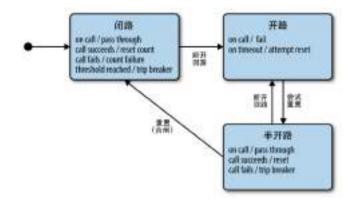




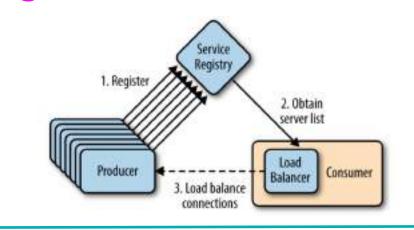
- ●微服务中的基本模式
- 1 服务发现



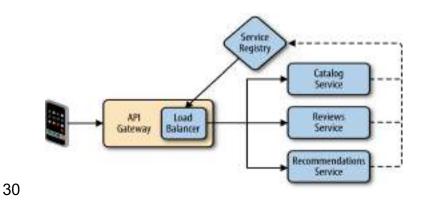
3 "断路器"和"水密舱"



2 路由和负载均衡

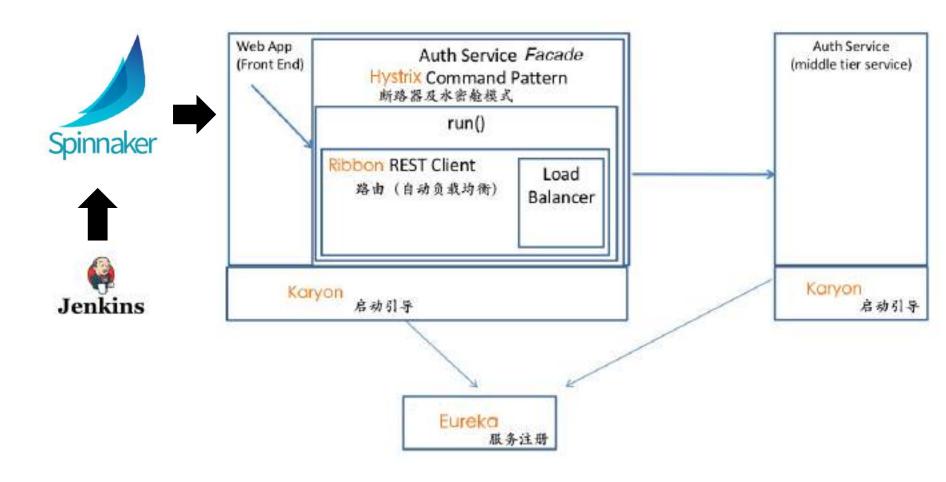


4 API 网关



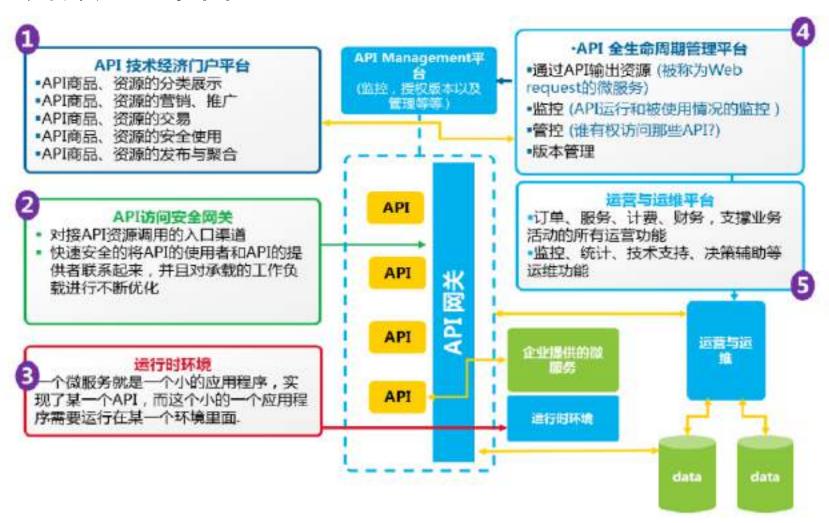


Netflix的OSS参考架构



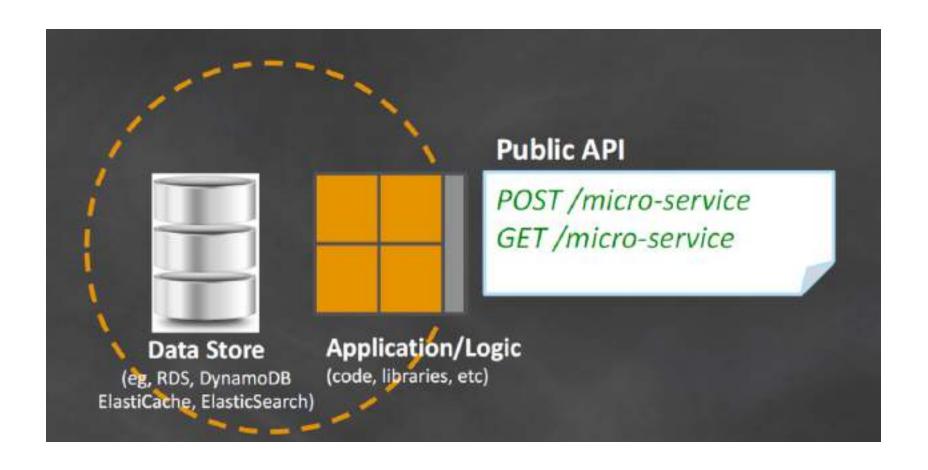


● 开放API平台

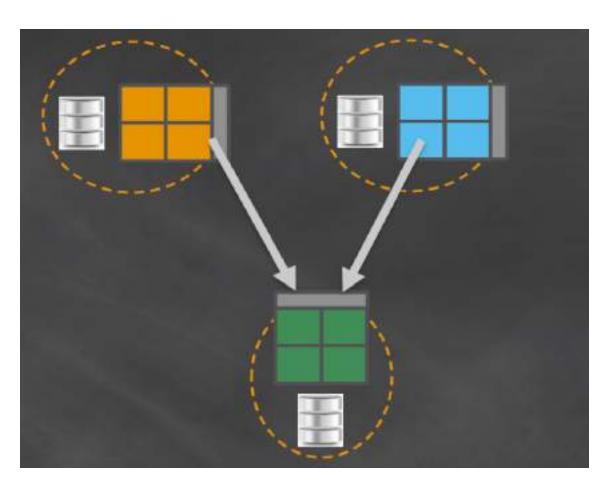




●微服务构成要素



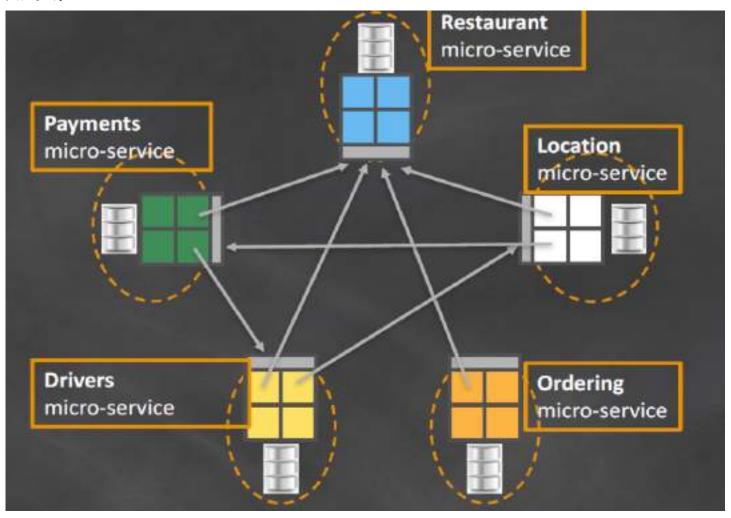
● 系统解耦



- ▶ 最小化依赖关系;
- ▶ 较早划分"粘性"部分;
- ▶ "垂直解耦",较早释放数据;
- 解耦变化频繁但是对业务 影响比较大的部分;
- ▶ 解耦系统能力而不是代码;
- ▶ 先进行宏观解耦,然后微观;
- ▶ 原子性演化;

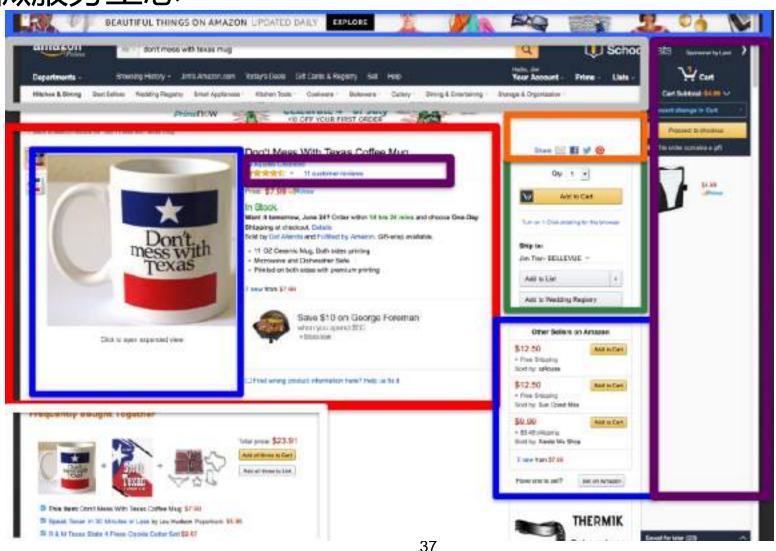


●微服务生态





●微服务生态





• 微服务开发实现



Eclipse Microprofile





Netflix OSS

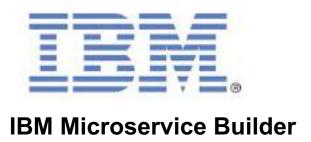




Istio



●微服务系统部署







IBM MicroClimate

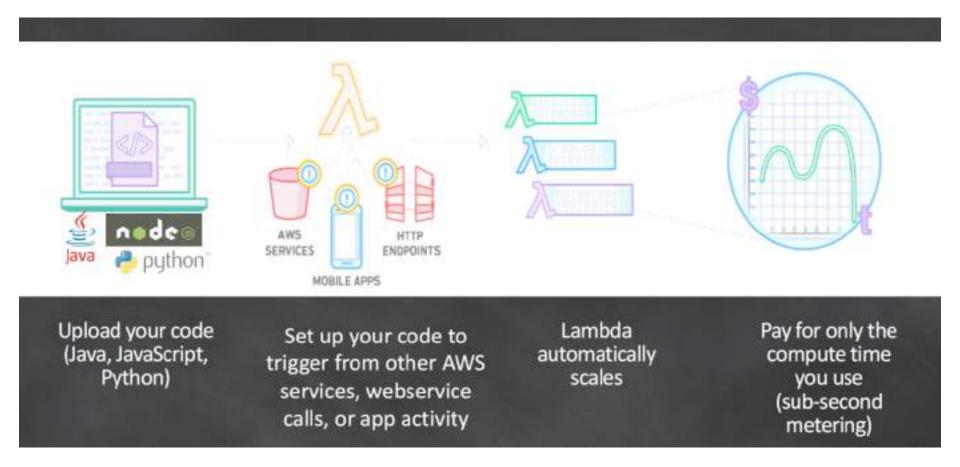


Amazon Lambada

微服务系统构建

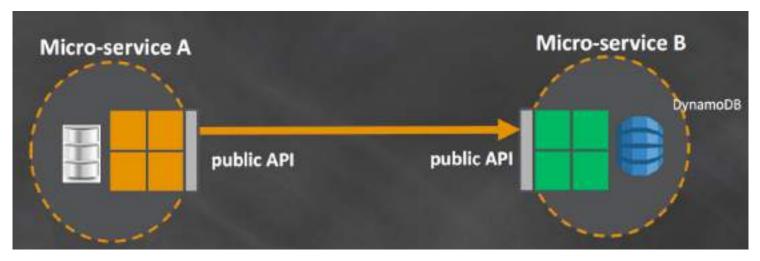


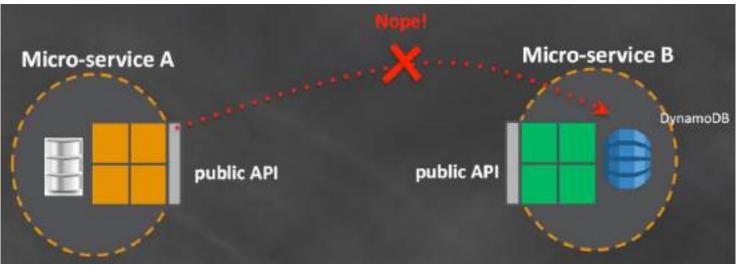
● 微服务系统部署(Lambda)





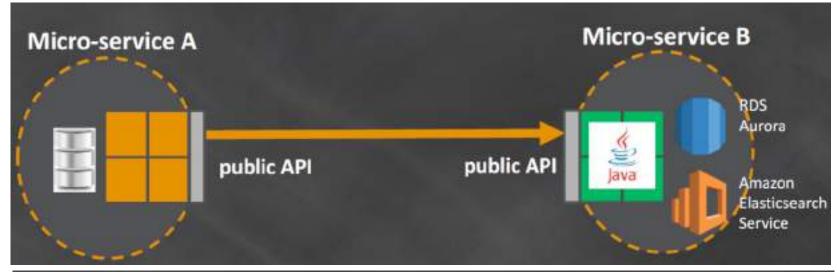
●服务之间只通过公共API访问







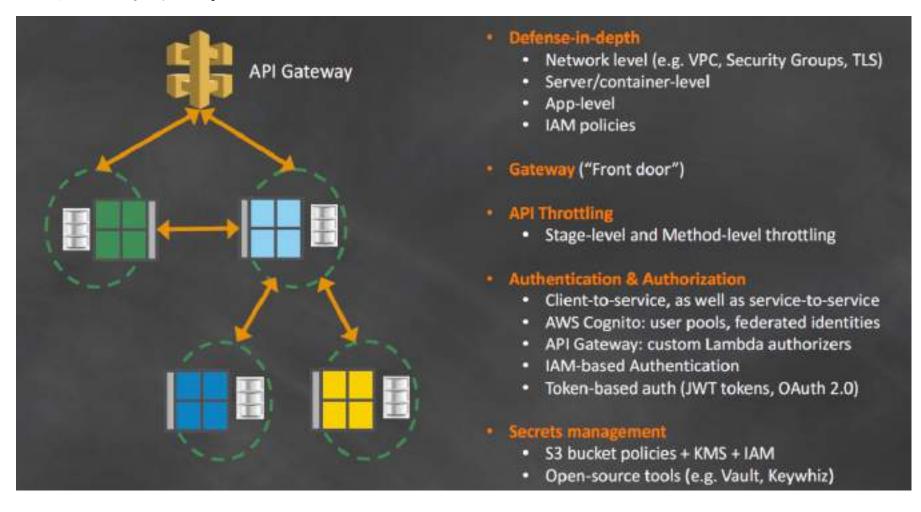
● 利用合适的工具 (拥抱多语言编程)





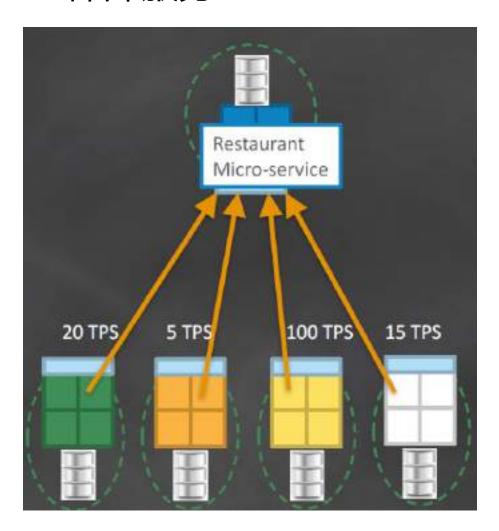


• 注重安全性





● 保障服务SLA

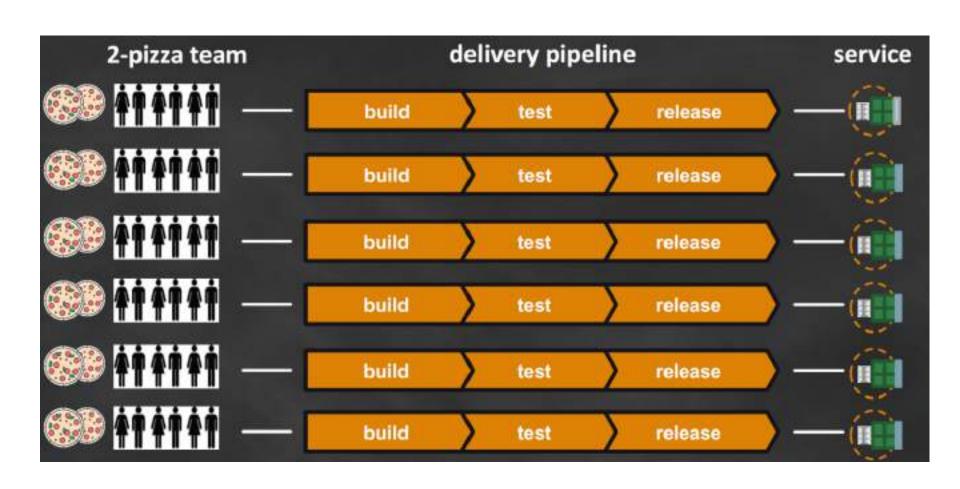




运维软件



●高度自动化



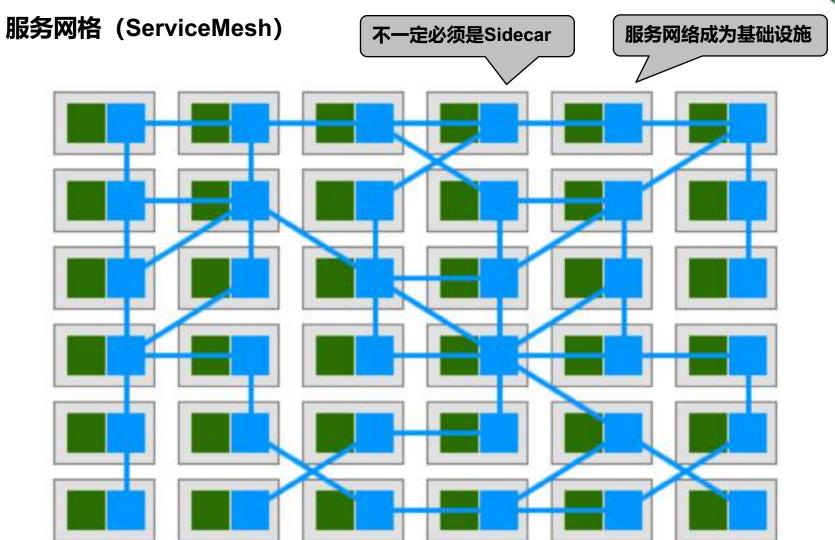


●原则总结

1. Rely only on the public API 4. Be a good citizen within the ecosystem Hide your data Have SLAs Document your APIs · Distributed monitoring, logging, tracing Define a versioning strategy 2. Use the right tool for the job More than just technology transformation Container journey? (use ECS) Embrace organizational change Polyglot persistence (data layer) Favor small focused dev teams Polyglot frameworks (app layer) 3. Secure your services 6. Automate everything Defense-in-depth Adopt DevOps Authentication/authorization

微服务系统扩展

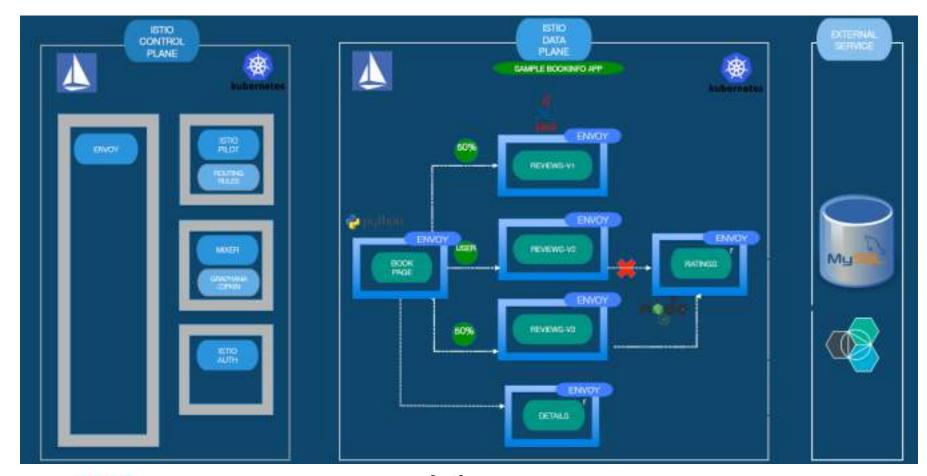




微服务系统扩展



服务网格 (ServiceMesh)



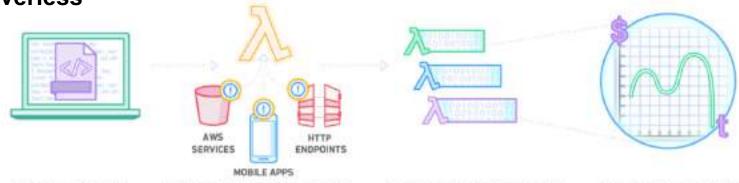




微服务系统扩展

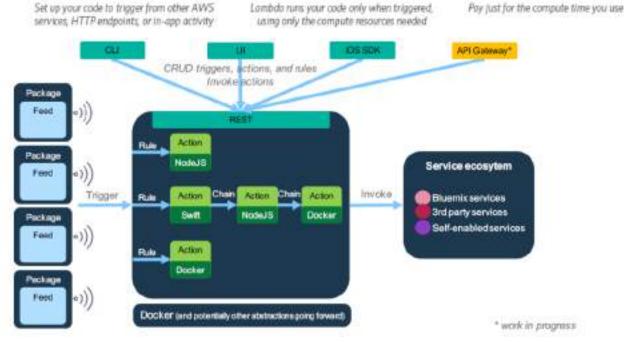


Serverless



Upload your code to AWS Lambda

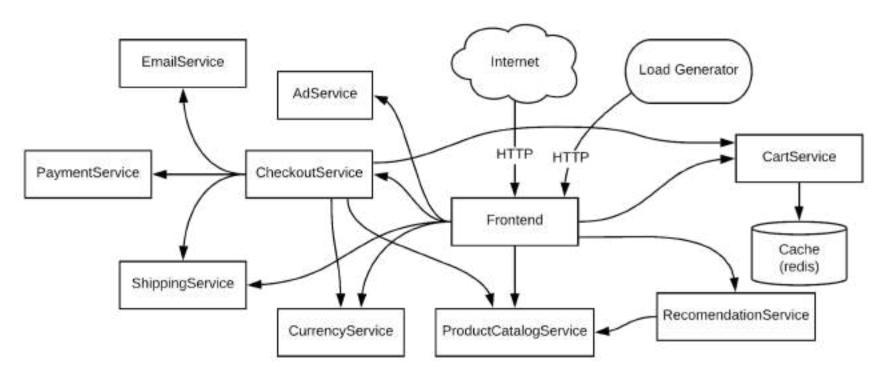
Amazon Lambda



OpenWhisk

Demo





Hipster-shop Benchmark

http://33.33.33.233:32689/jaeger/dependencies;

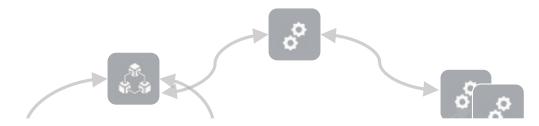
http://33.33.233:24934/kiali/console/overview?duration=60&refre

sh=15000;

http://33.33.33.233:30138/?orgld=1;



Debugging microservices is hard!



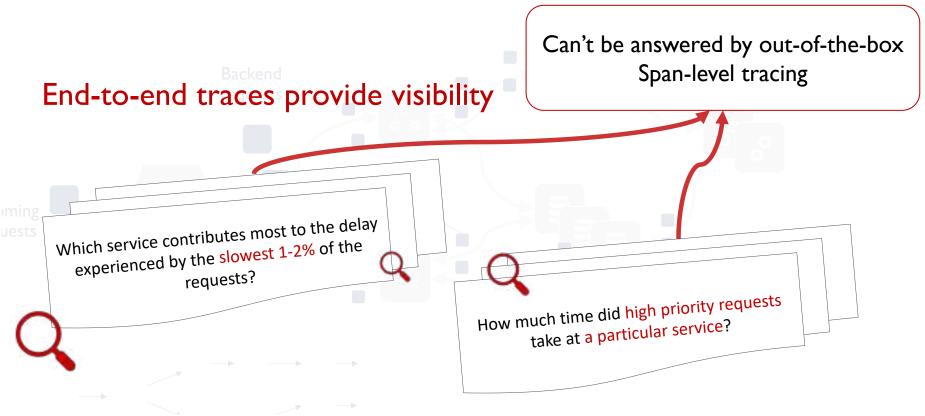
Many complex systems must interact to produce even a single end-to-end response





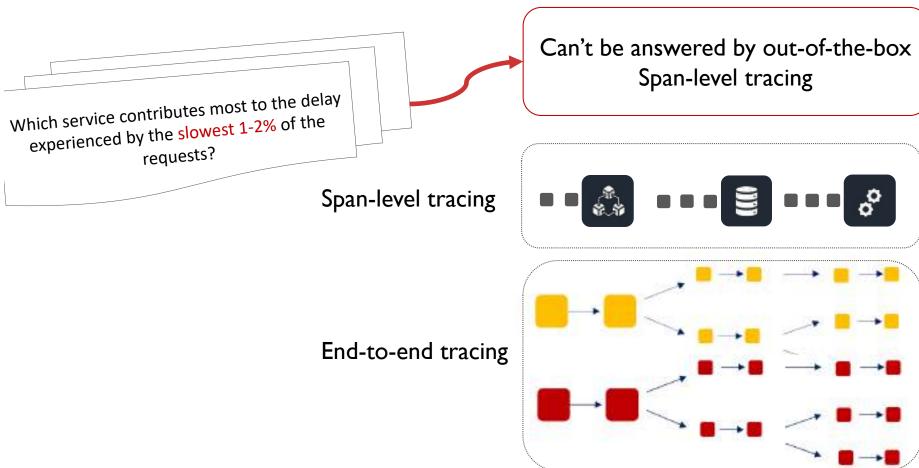
End-to-end distributed tracing





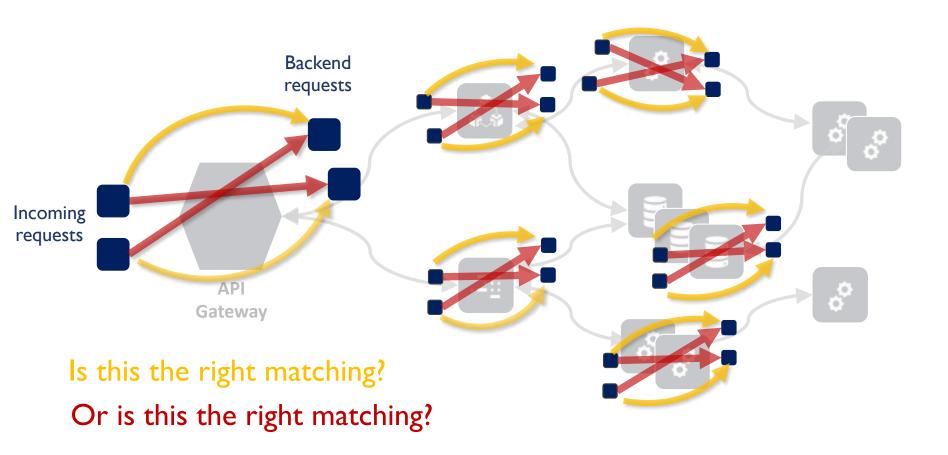


Span-level vs End-to-end tracing



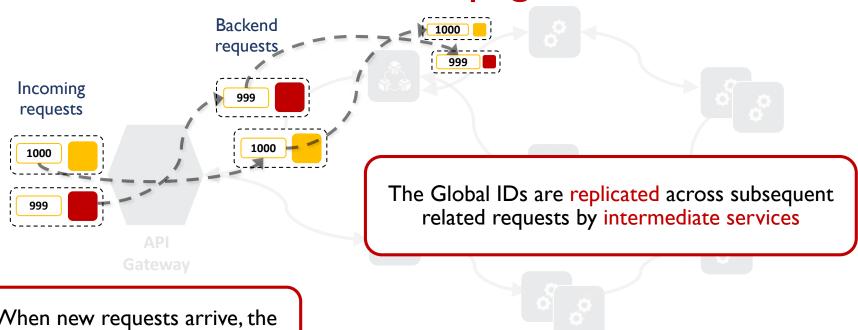


Main challenge of end-to-end tracing





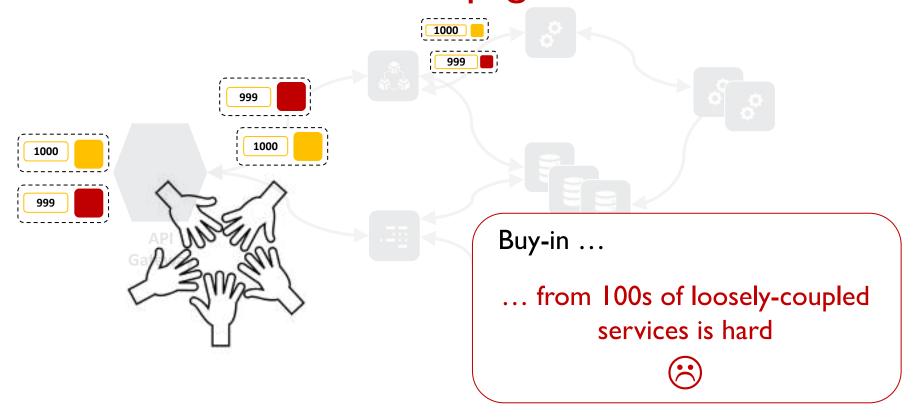
How end-to-end tracing happens today: Header Propagation



When new requests arrive, the gateway adds Global IDs to them



How end-to-end tracing happens today: Header Propagation





谢谢!