

SDCC 2017 | 上海

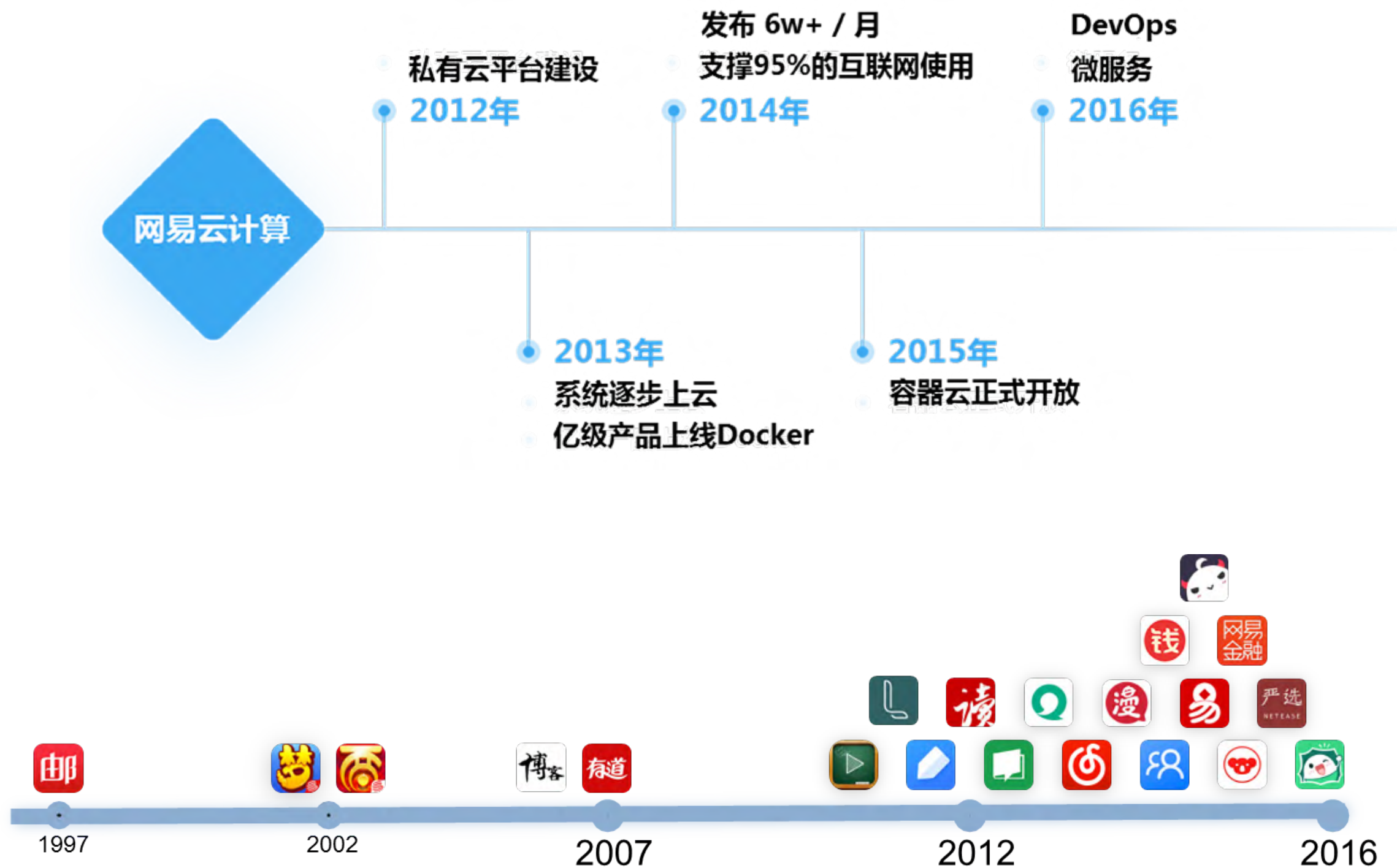
互联网运维开发实战峰会

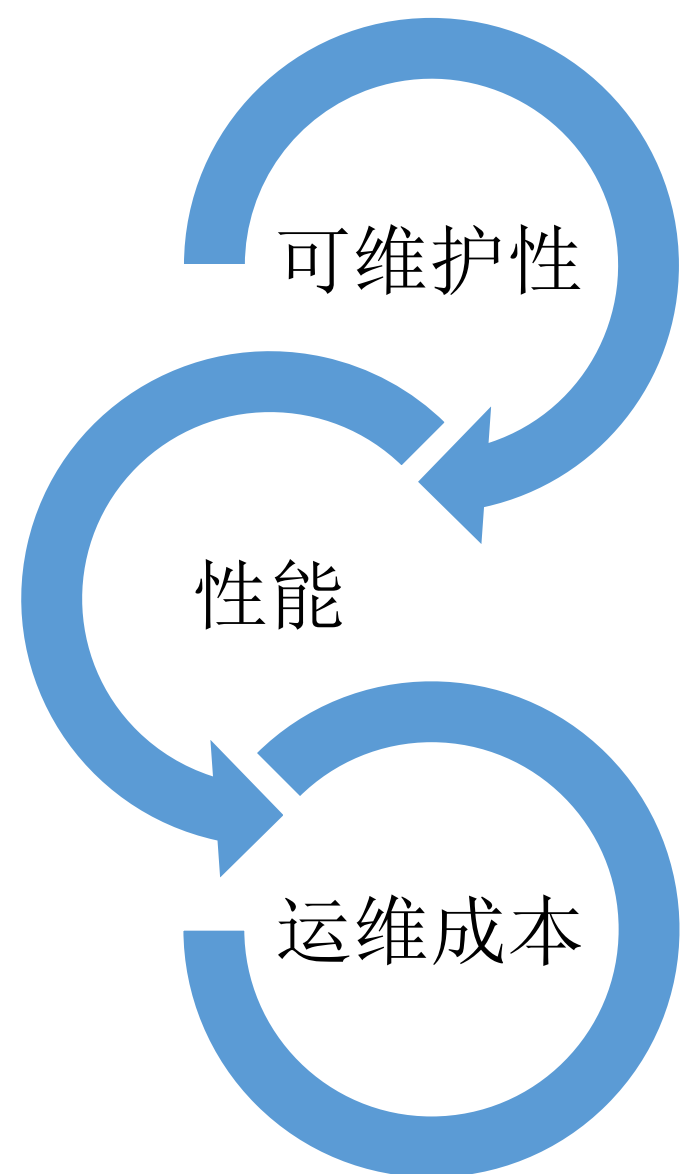
CSDN

当海量容器遇到高并发应用

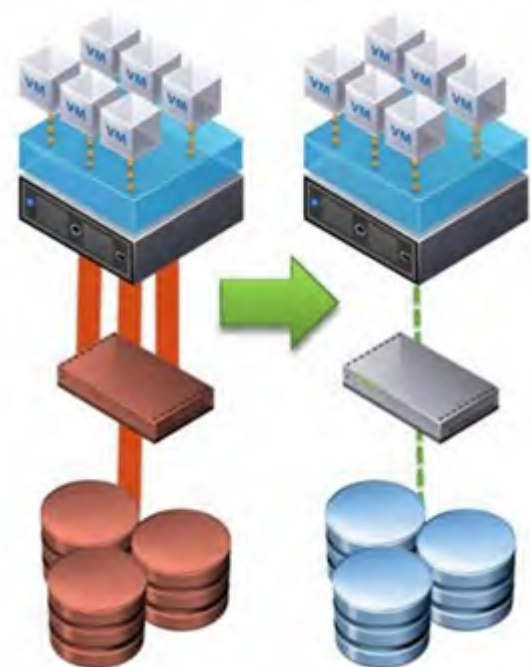


网易云解决方案首席架构师 刘超





- 原来该写的脚本少写了么
- 原来该维护的表格少维护了么？
- 当访问量增加的时候，能够快速的扩展么？
- 需要的运维人员是少了还是多了，是不是更贵了，更难招了？



- 稳定，性能好
- 可远程运维
- 仅需Linux系统知识即可运维

- 隔离性，使用率
- 传统虚拟化软件贵
- 会用虚拟化软件的，有证的人也贵

- 开源无绑定，兼容性
- 开源不免费，还要去适配，定制一过头，成本更加贵
- 不光会用，还要会开发，最好是core

- 轻量级，易迁移，持续集成，DevOps
- 看起来简单，没有免费餐，不是偷了懒，就是提前赶，一旦想商用，全都不能免
- 全栈工程师不好找啊

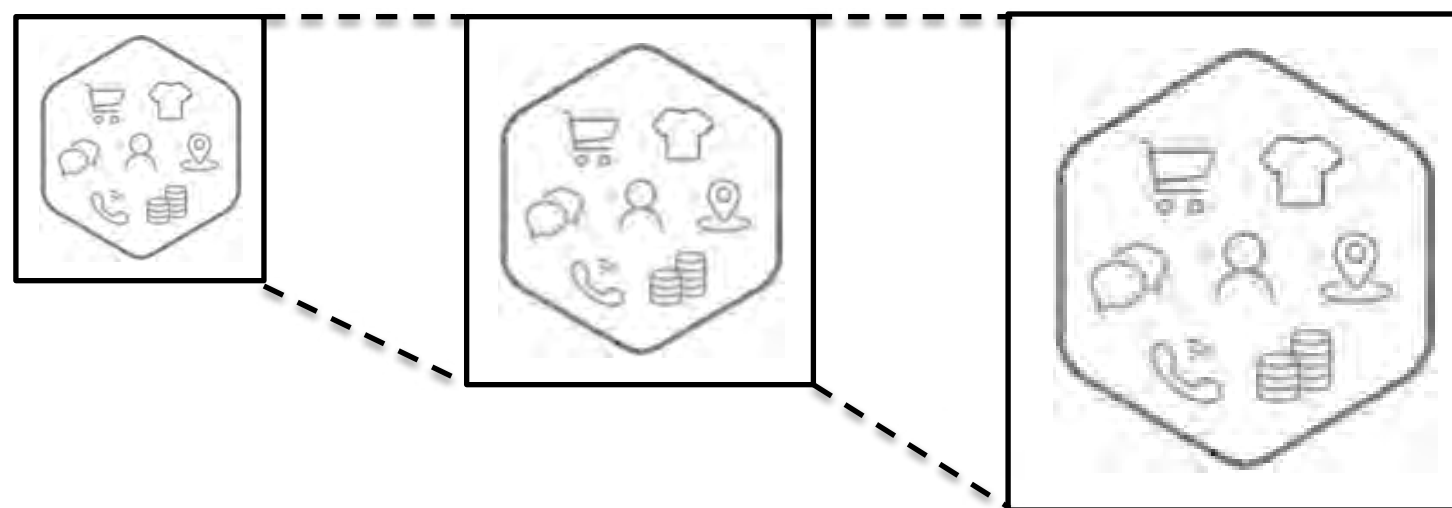
我是不是用了假的云计算？

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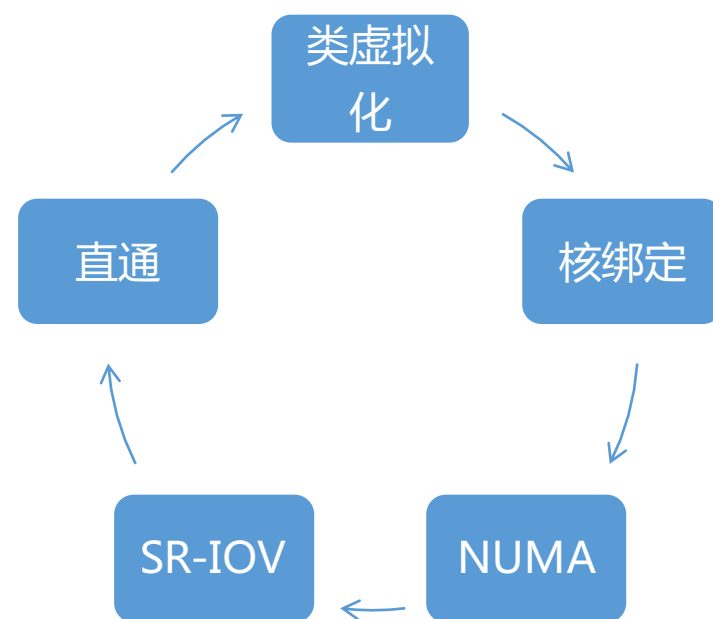


误区一：传统单体应用不加修改即进行虚拟机或者容器部署

- 打包的东西太多
- 应用配置复杂
- 命令行手动配置
- 应用启动速度很慢
- 无法横向扩展

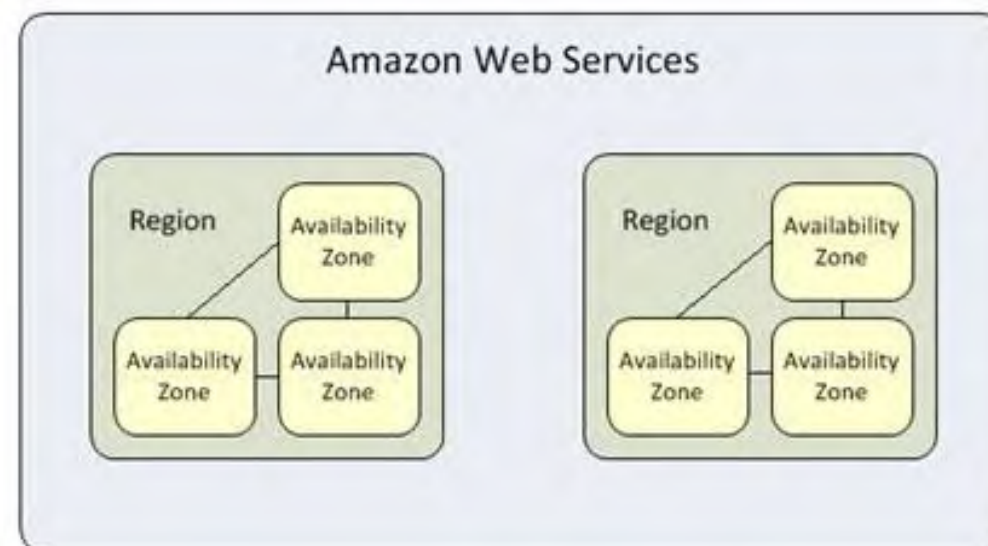
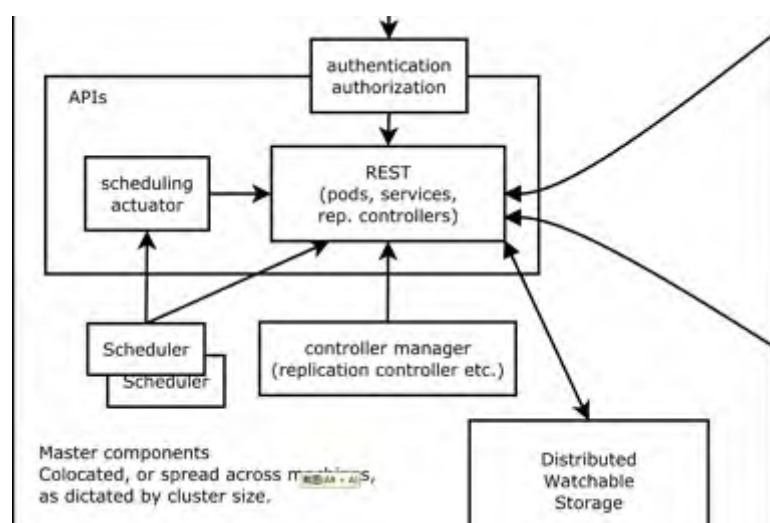
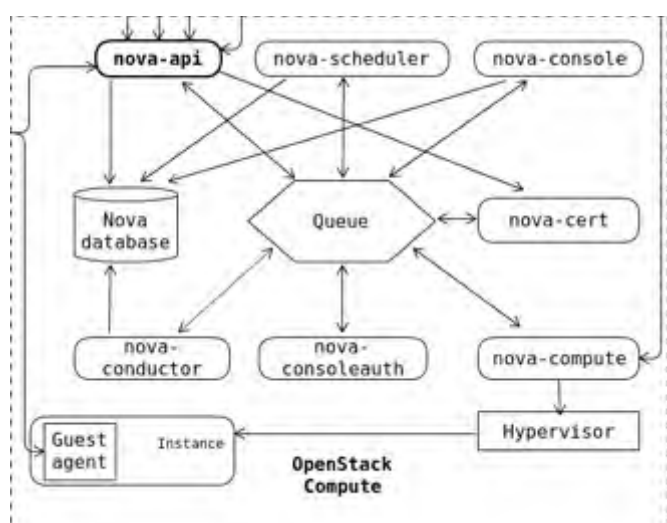


误区二：不想修改应用而期望虚拟化层的技术改进达到又要马儿好又要马儿不吃草的结果

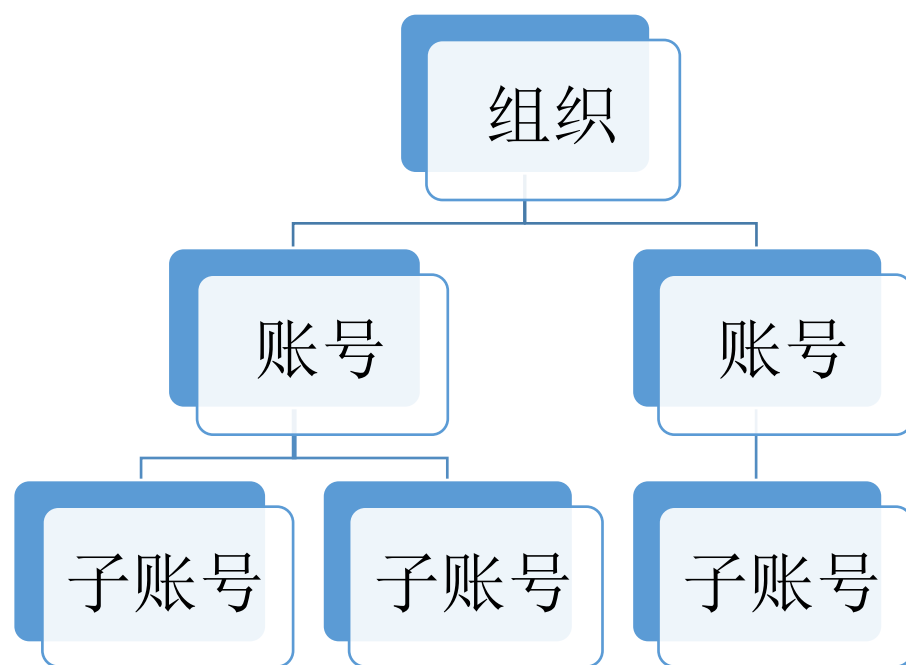


横向扩展能力抵消虚拟化性能损耗

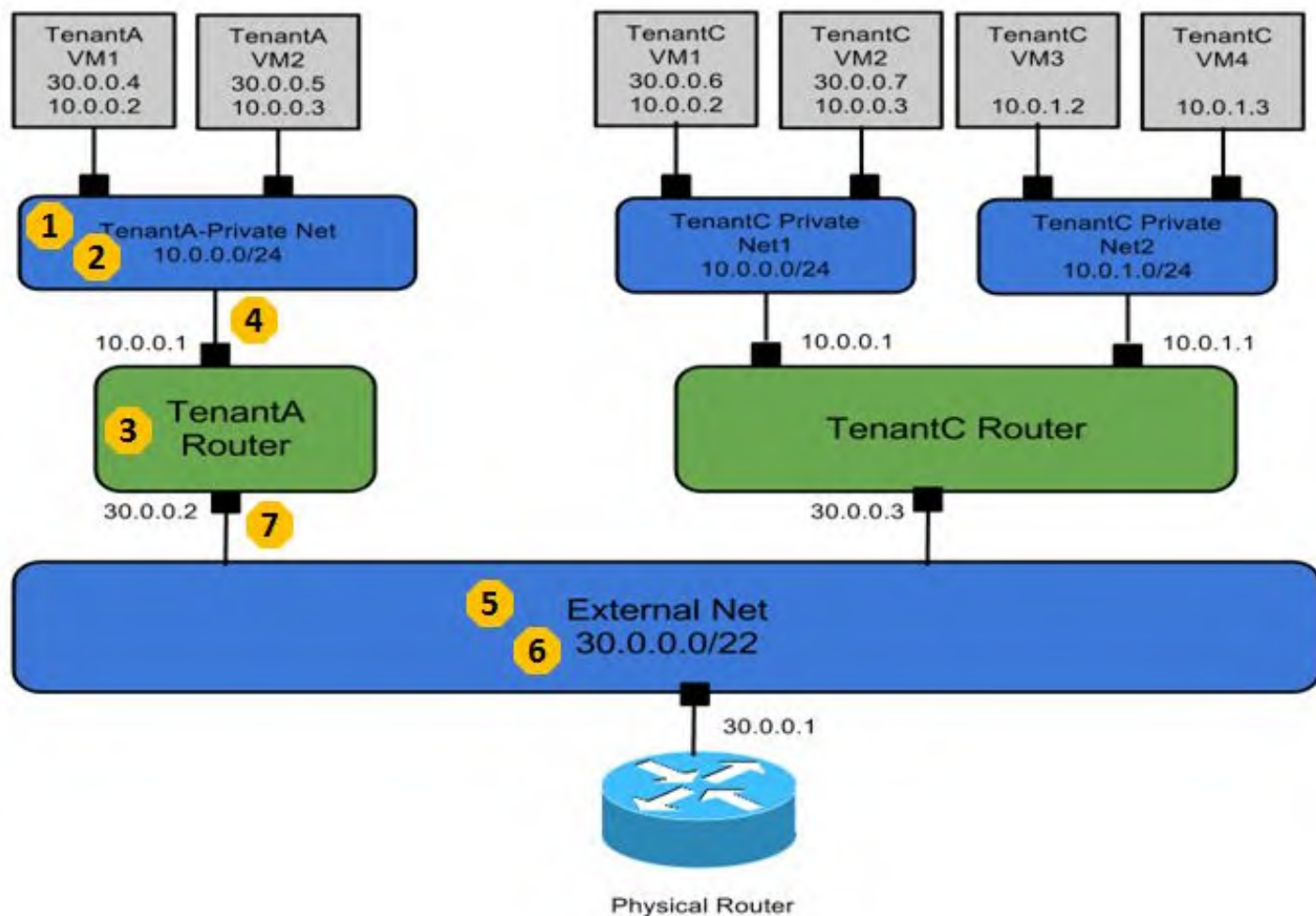
误区三：期望对虚拟机进行细粒度的调度，感知物理机和机架



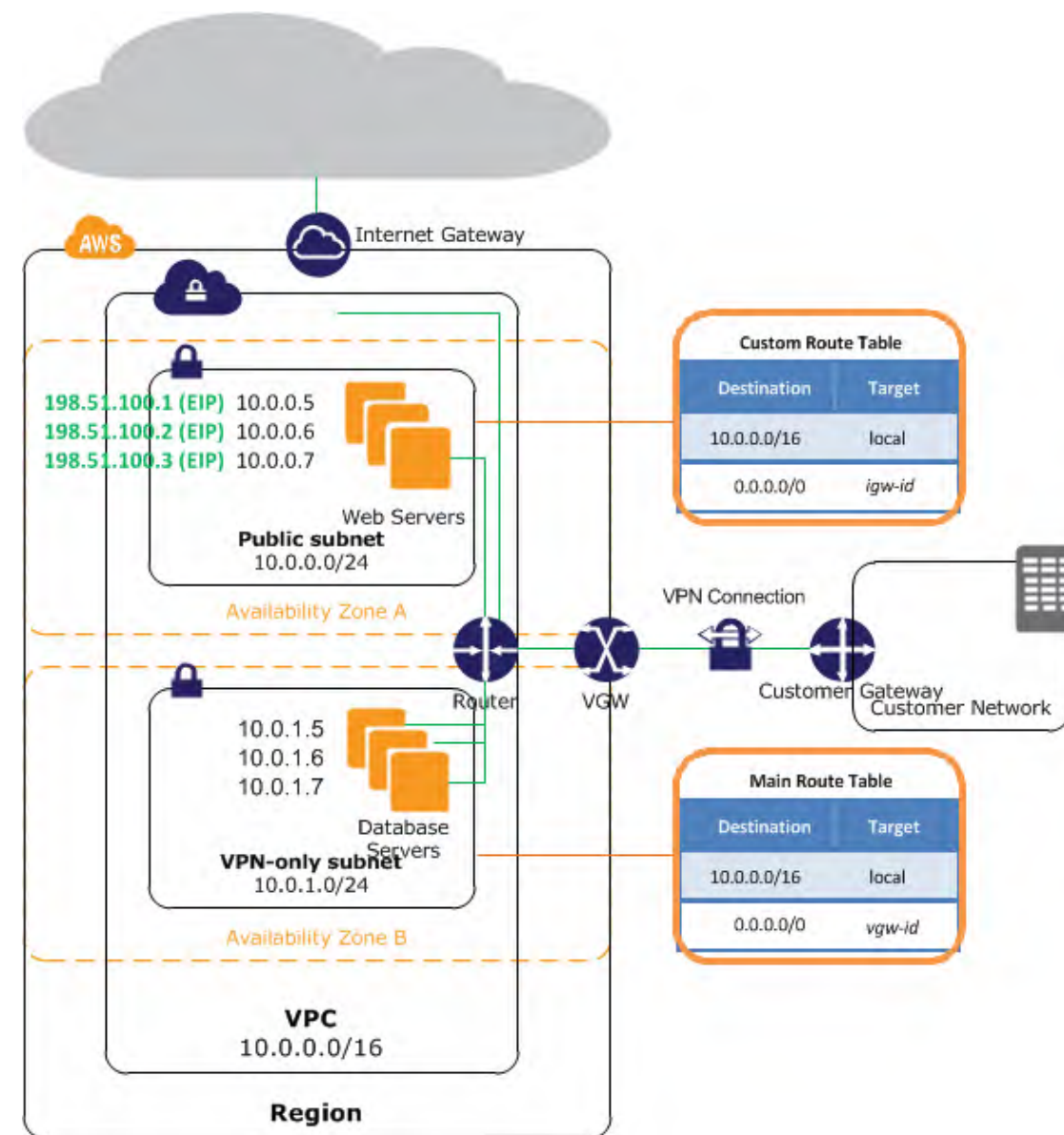
误区四：全公司共用一个账号

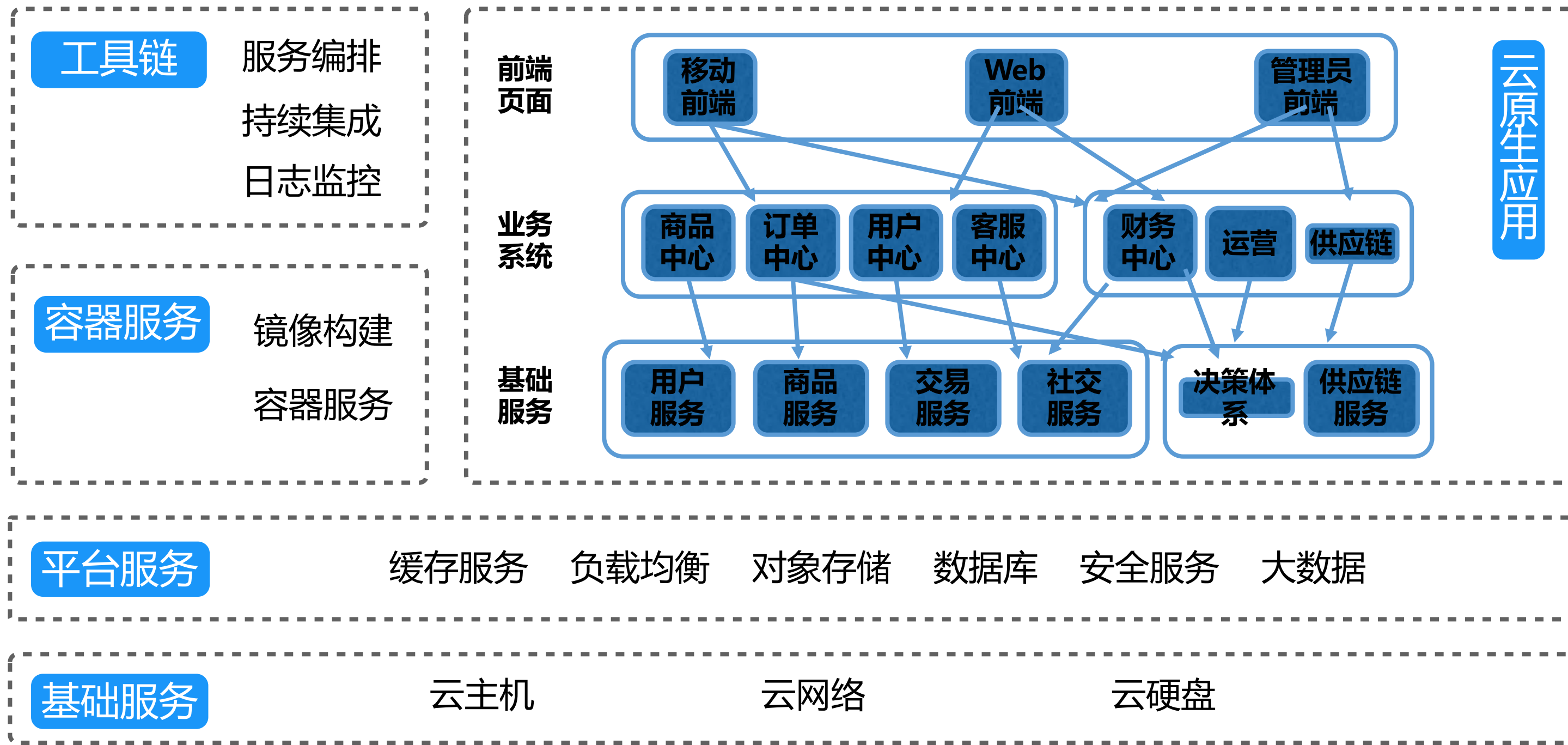


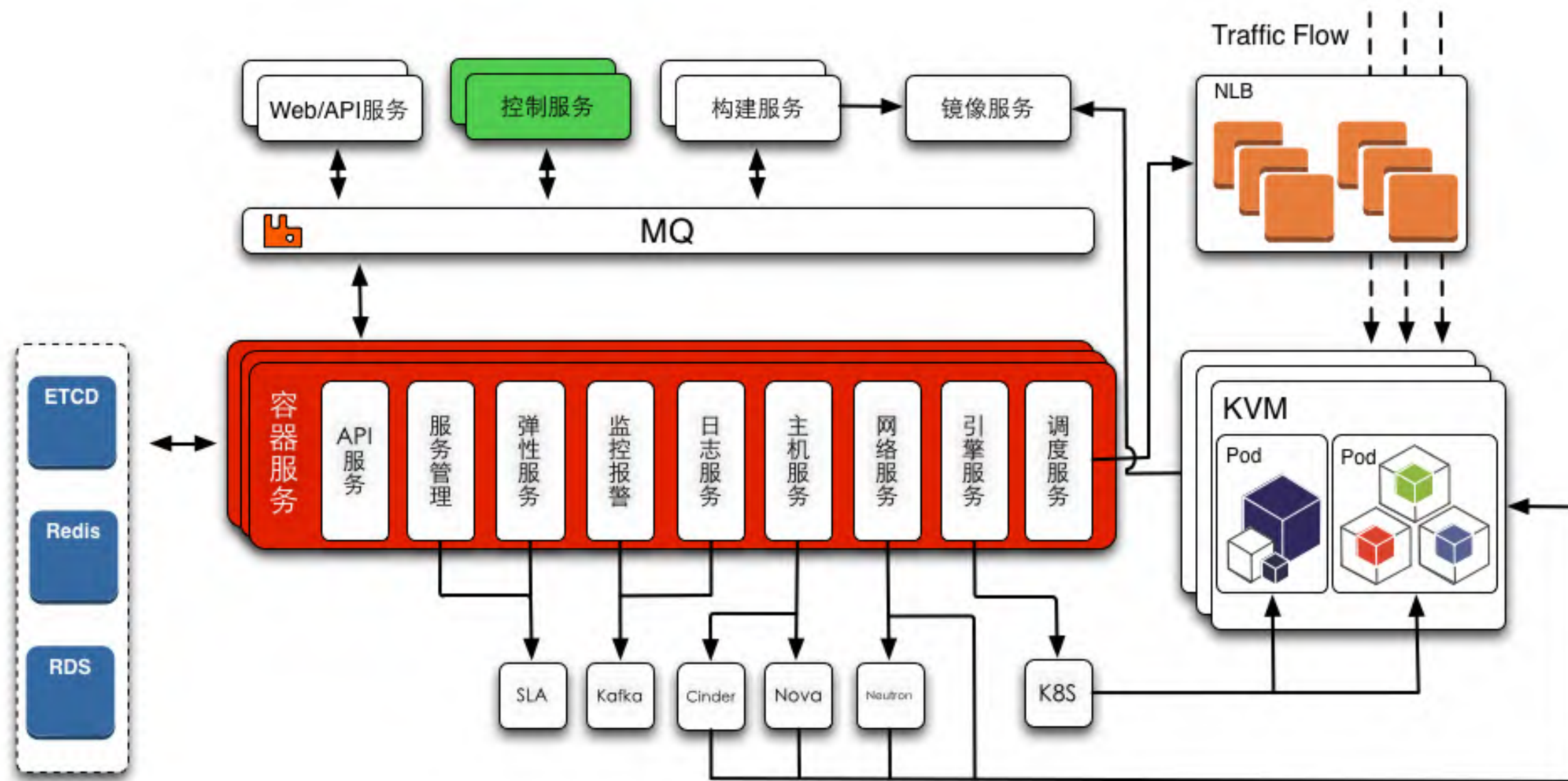
误区五：不规划和正确使用VPC进行网络隔离

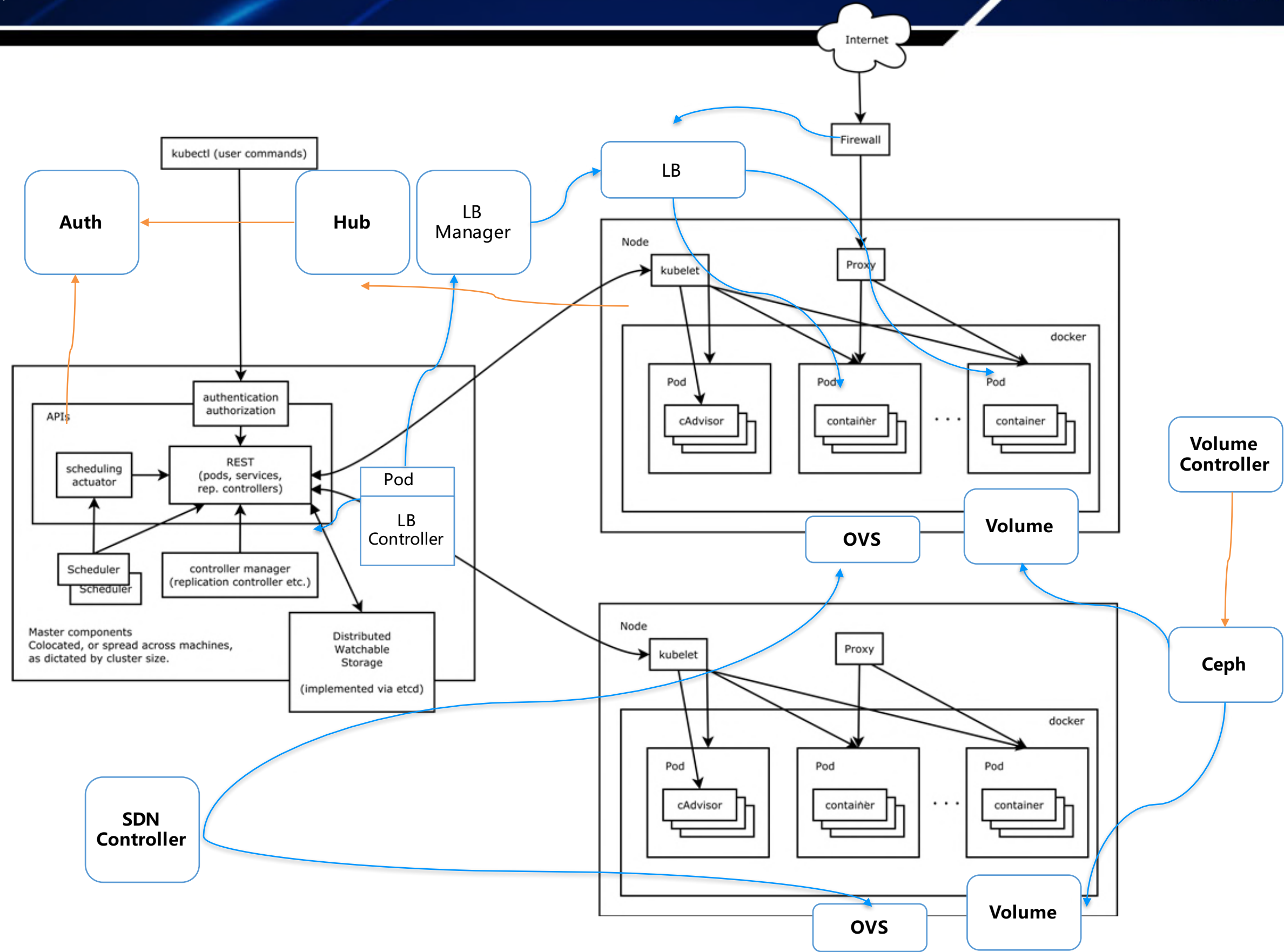


误区六：所有的机器都带公网IP地址，并且使用用户名密码登陆

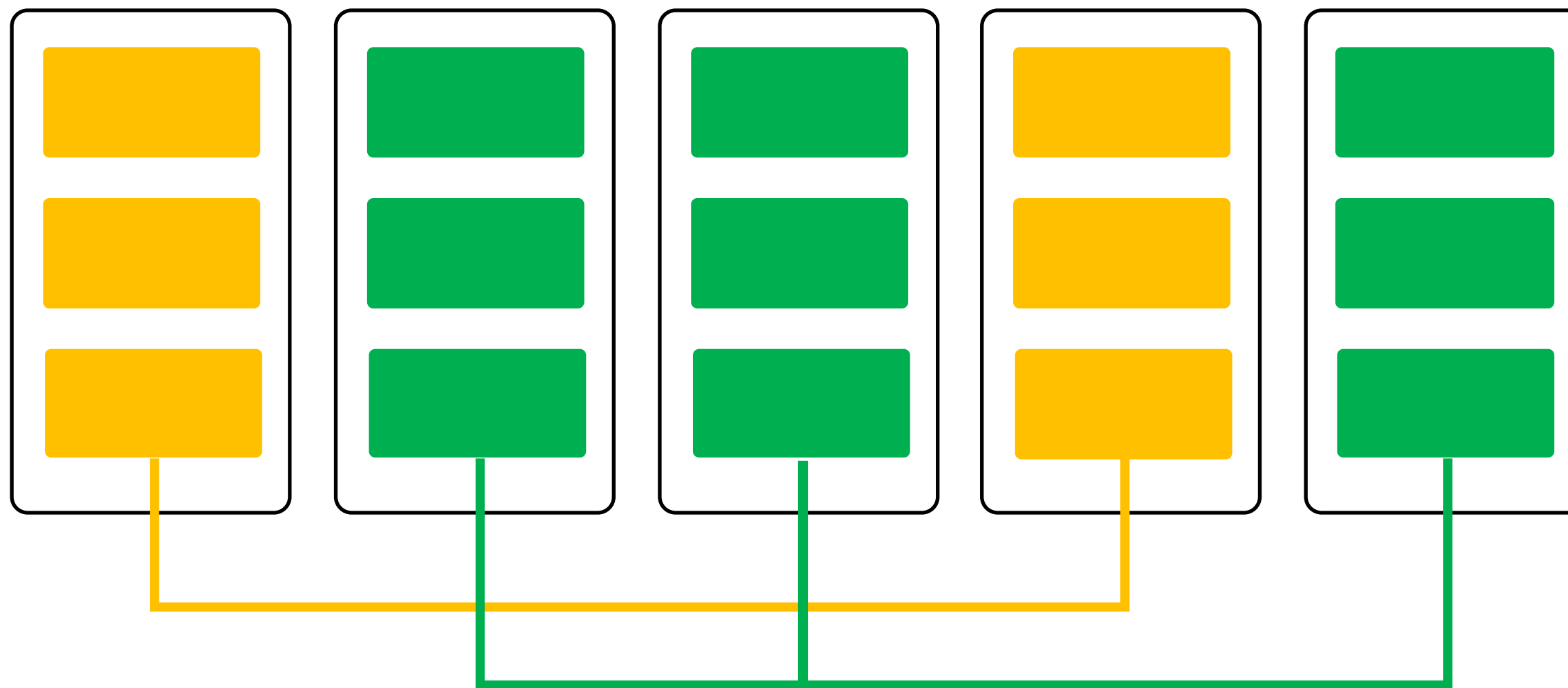




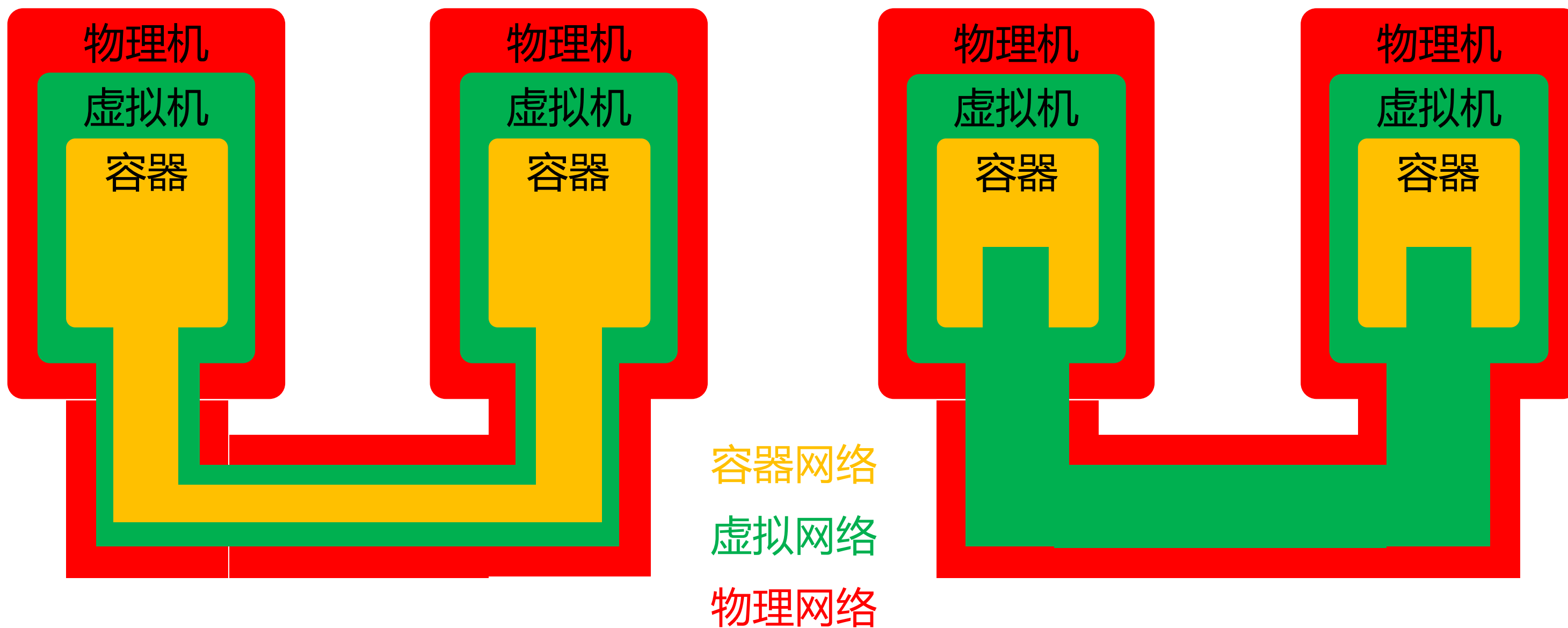




安全隔离：不同租户主机隔离，内核隔离，虚拟网络隔离



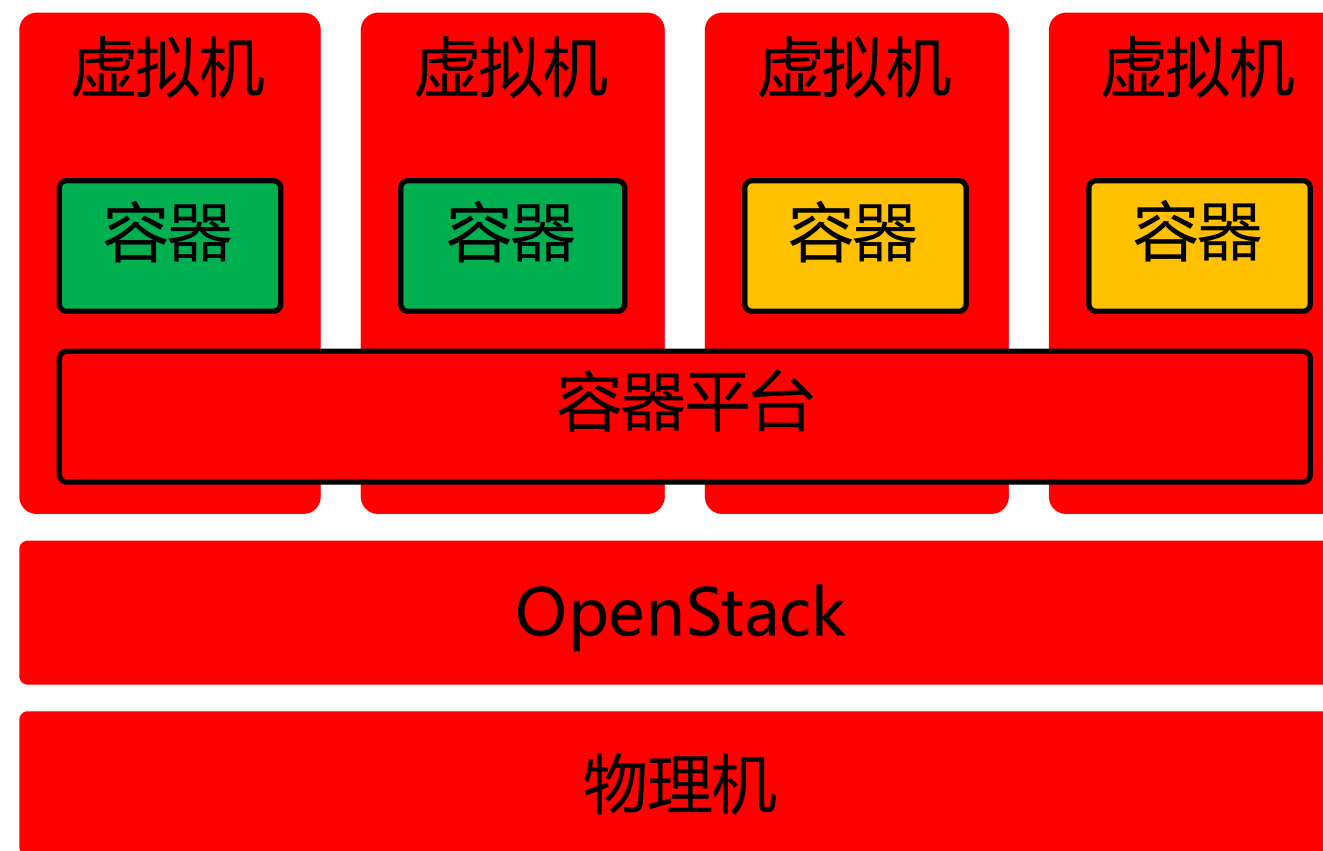
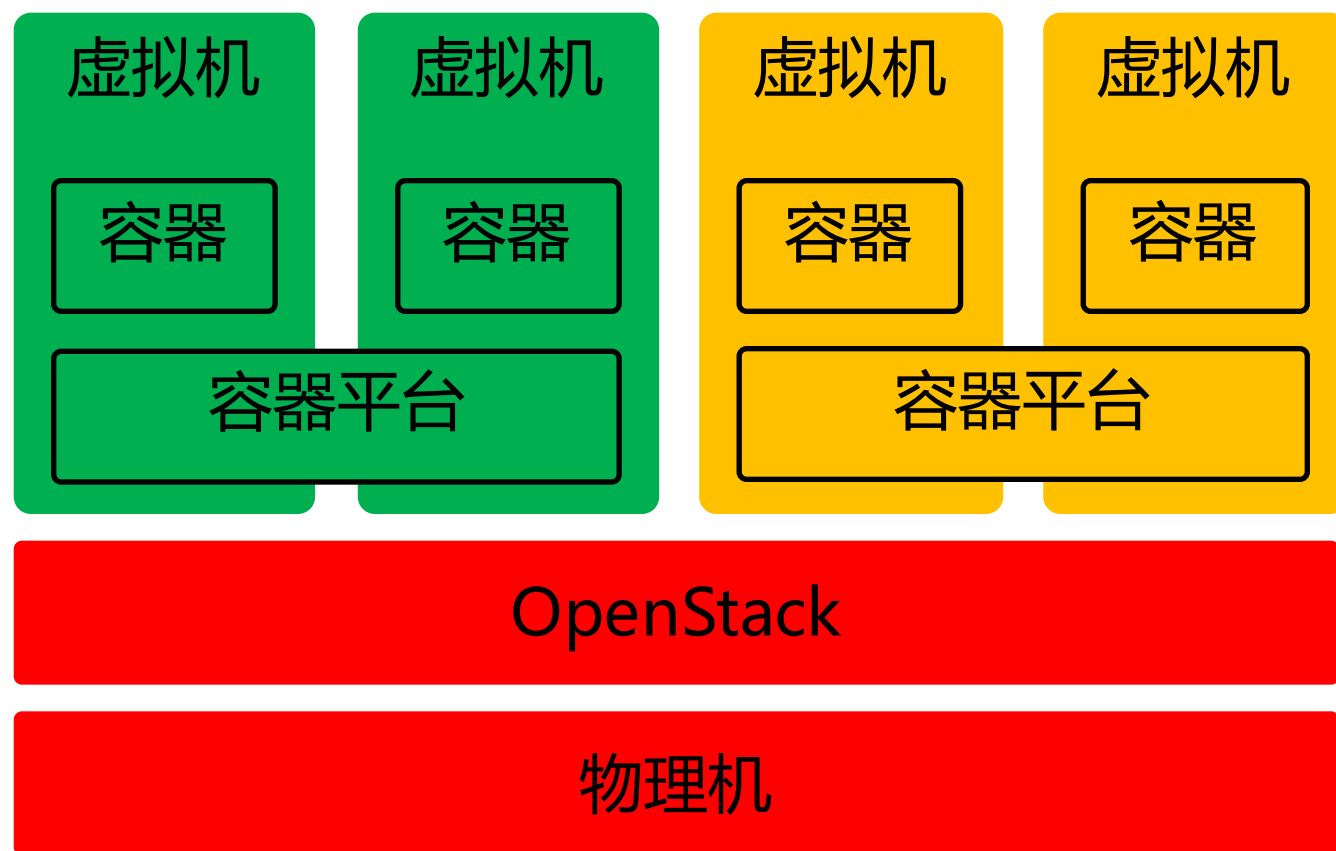
高性能：网络和存储无二次虚拟化，保证高吞吐量



大规模单容器集群，统一由云平台运维，用户仅仅需要关注应用

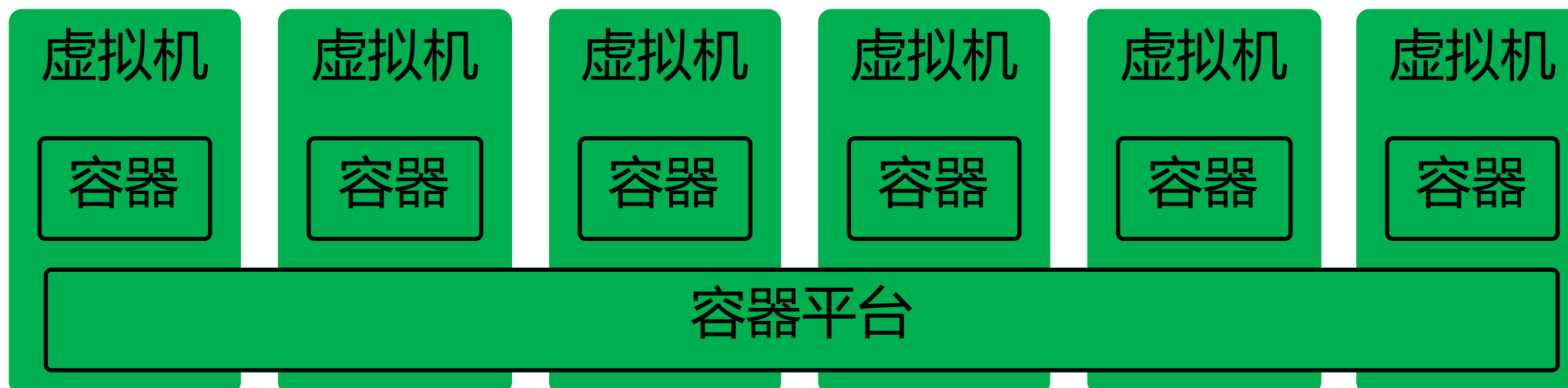
租户A应用运维人员负责

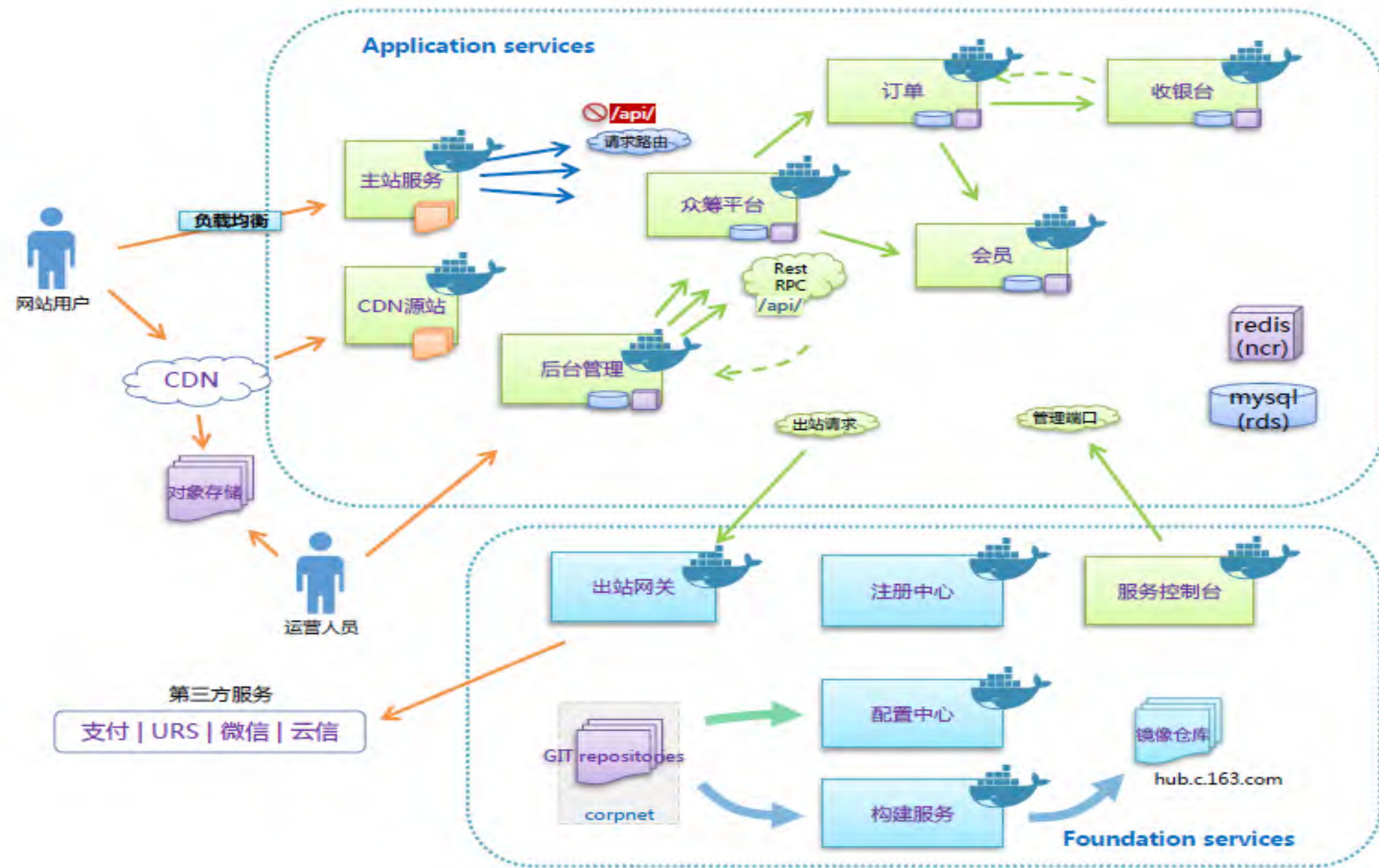
租户B应用运维人员负责

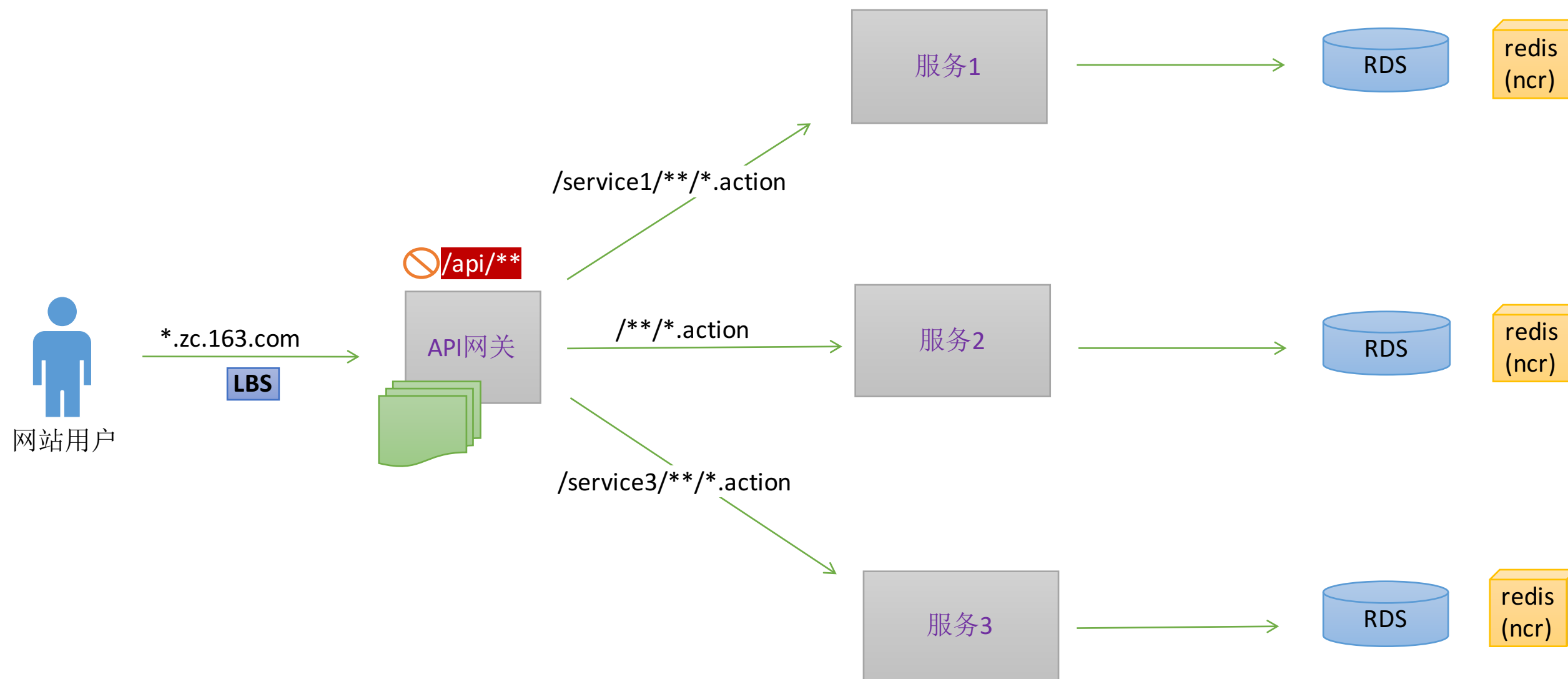


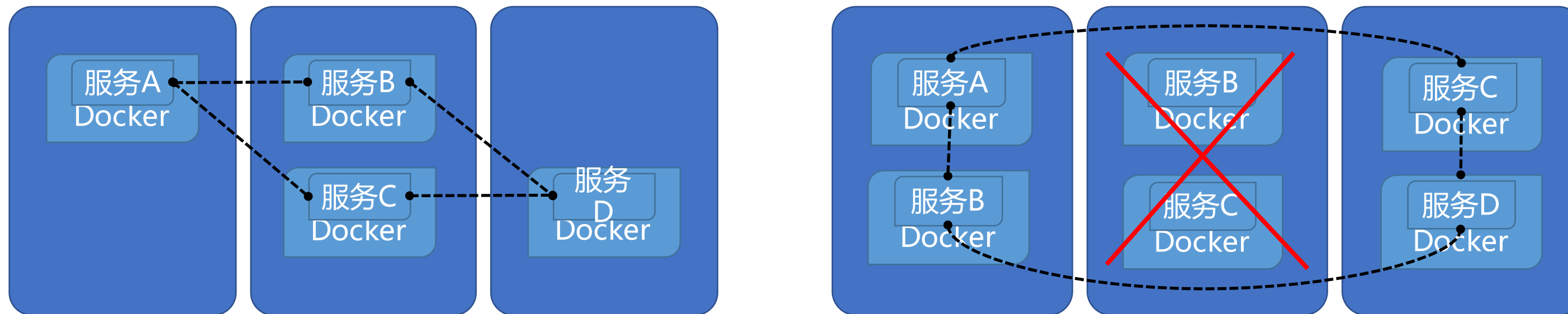
云计算运维人员负责

大规模容器集群统一APM，监控，日志ELK









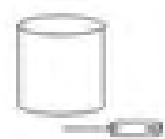
开发独立: 代码耦合度比较高，修改代码通常会对多个模块产生影响，操控难度大，风险高

上线独立: 单次上线需求列表多，上线时间长，影响面大

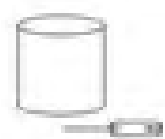
简化扩容: 由于业务多，每一次扩容需要增加的配置比较杂。一些不起眼的小业务虽然不是扩容的主要目的，也需要慎重考虑

容灾降级: 核心业务与非核心业务耦合，在关键时候互相影响

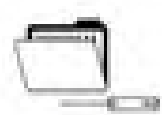
基础设施



DDB



RDS



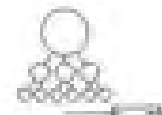
NOS



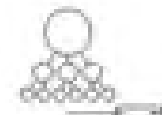
ZooKeeper



NOS



NKV



MCR



VCloud



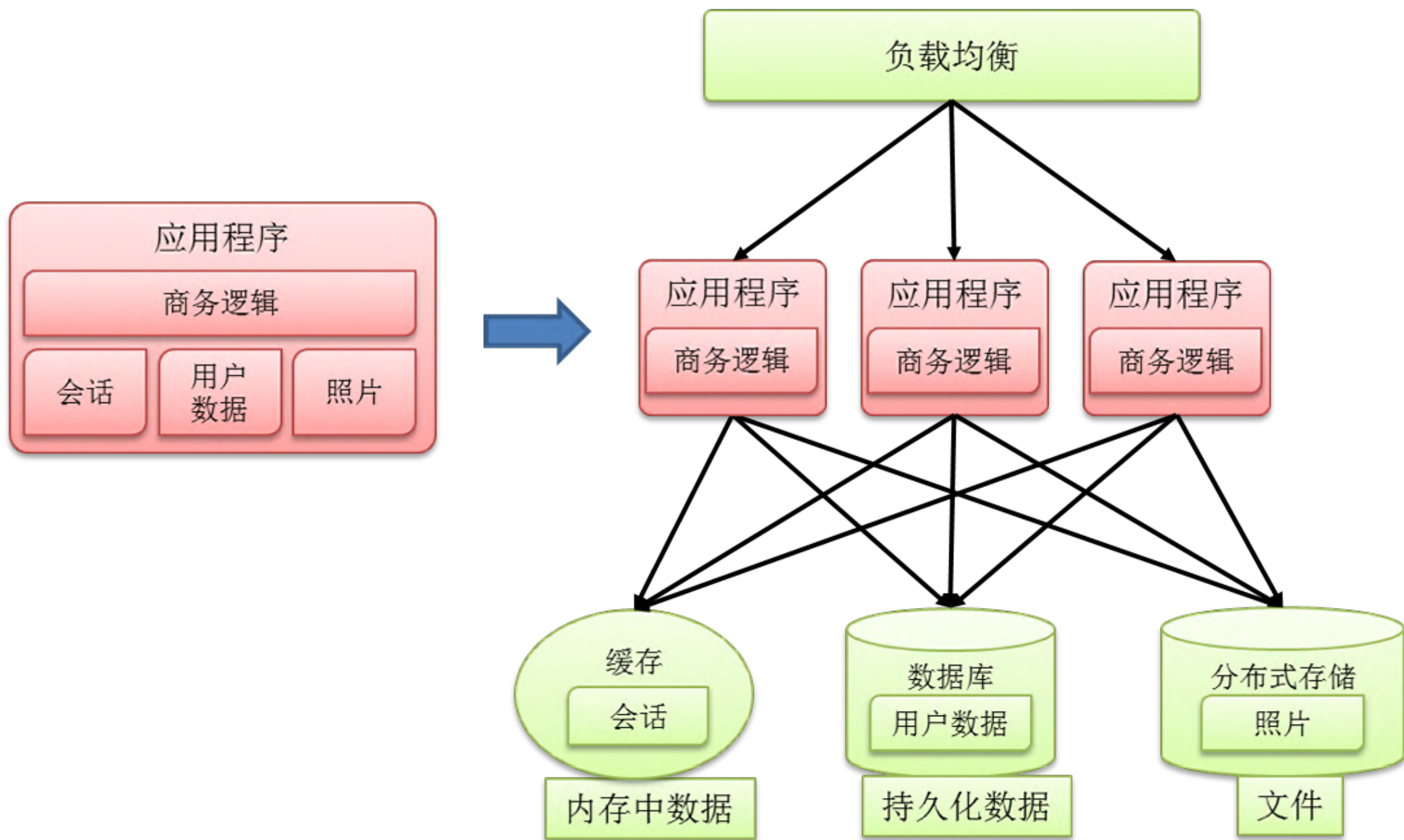
NDIR

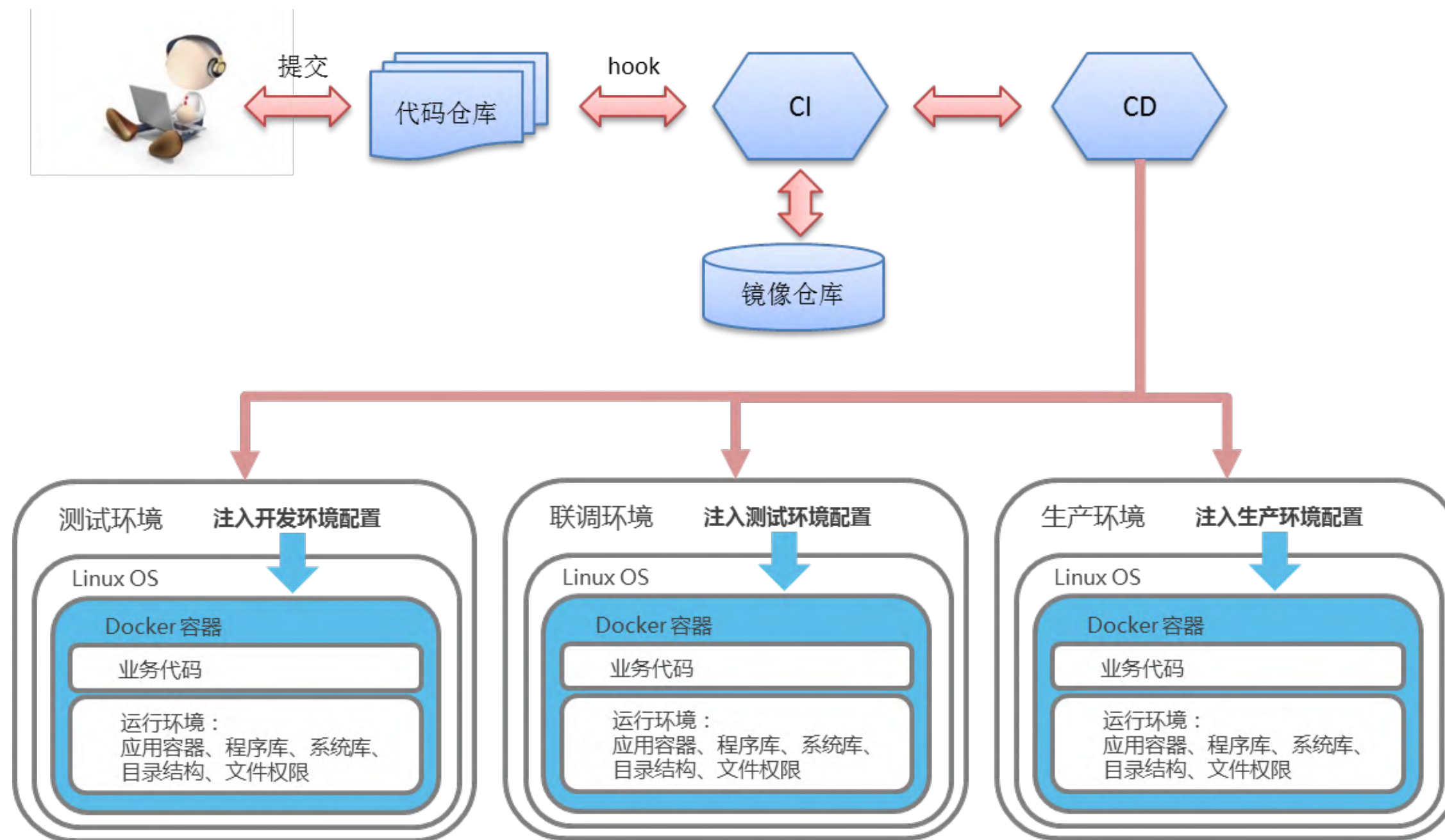


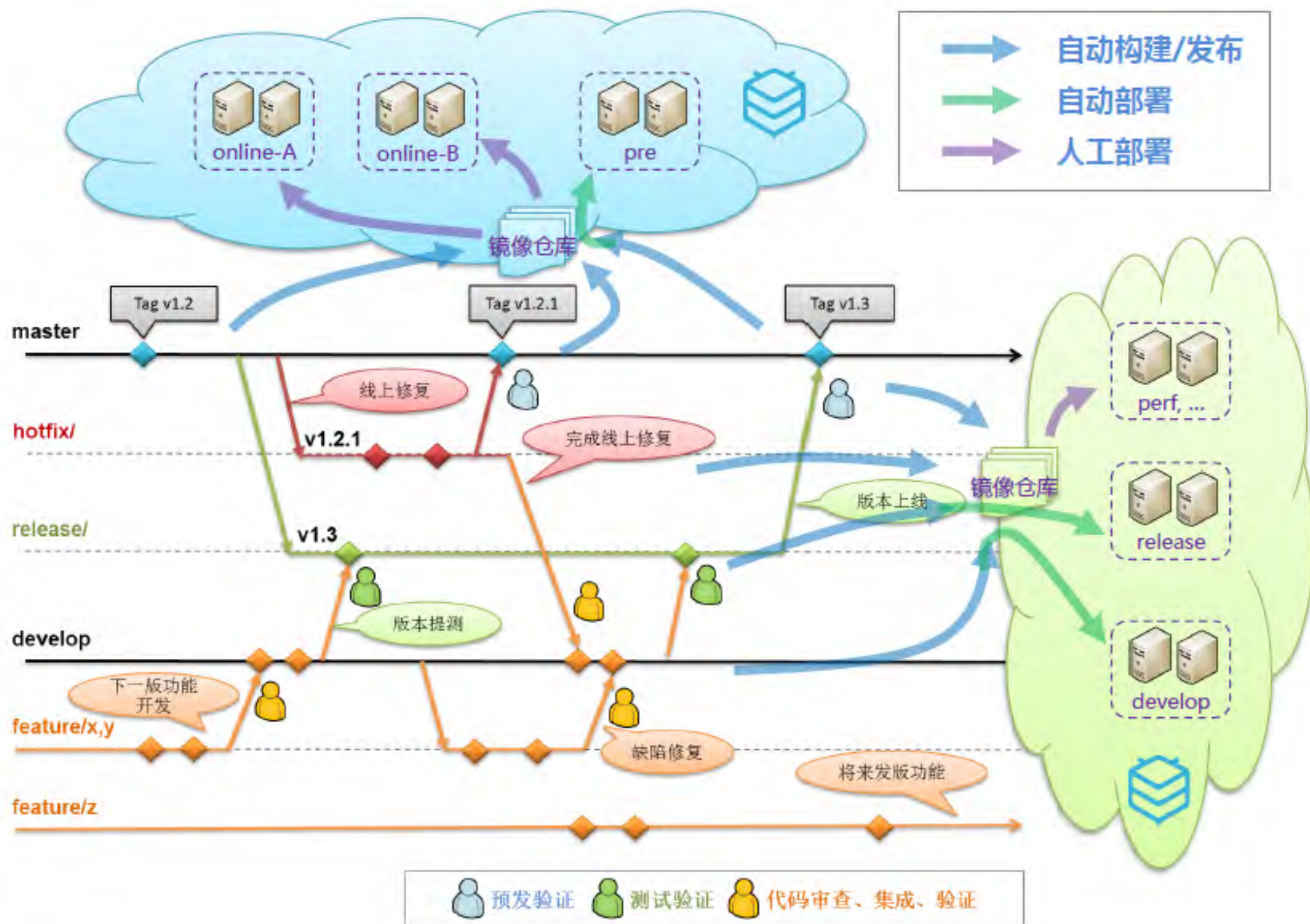
Hadoop



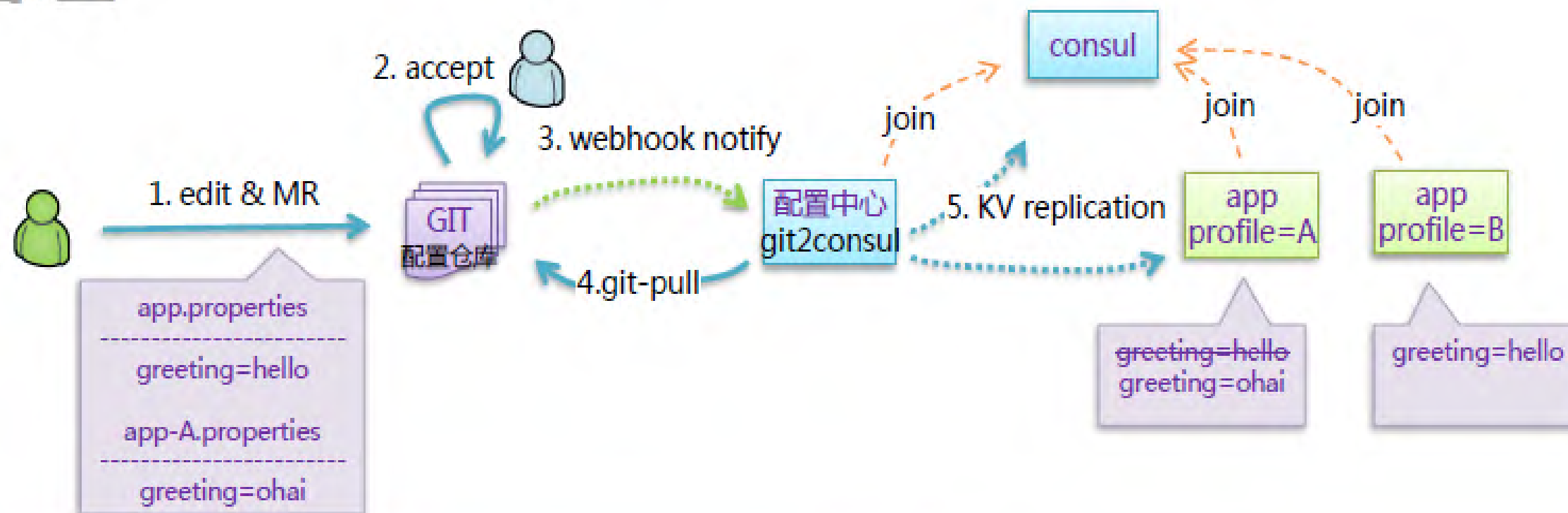
Storm

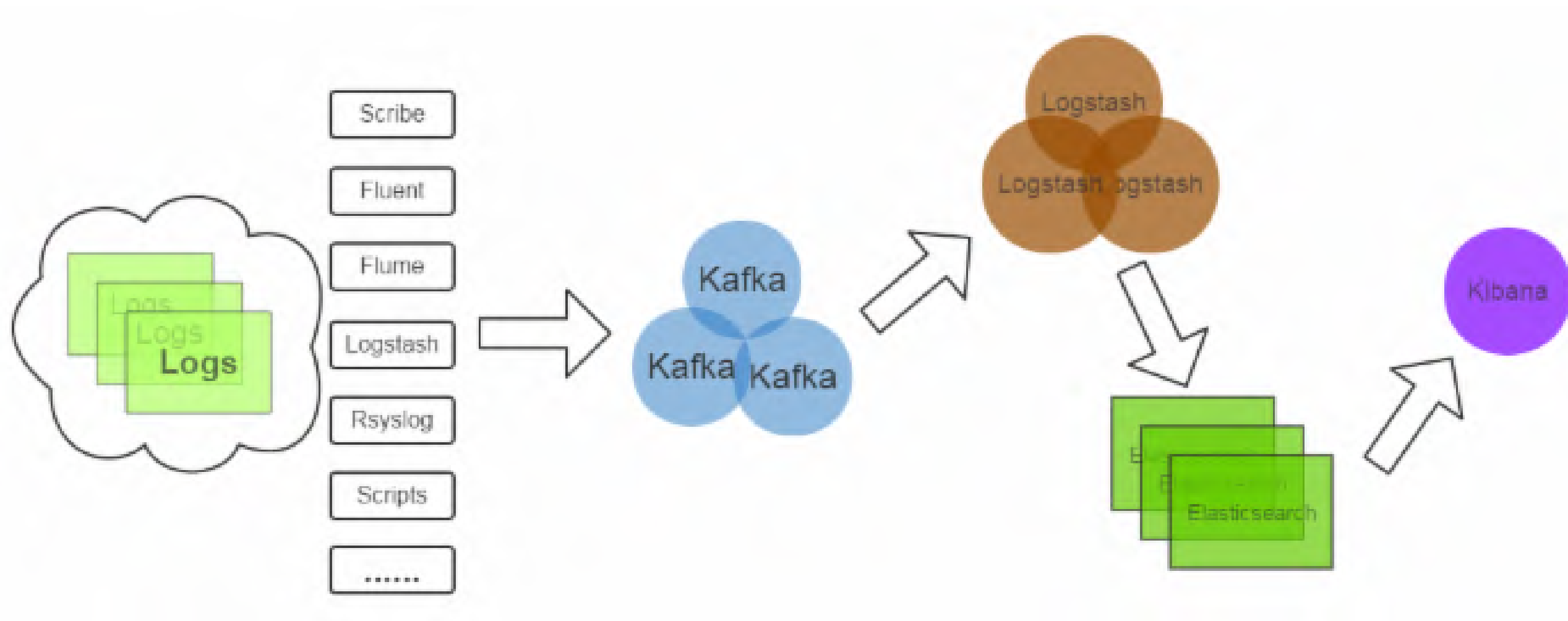






配置管理





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