



基于Docker swarm和Rancher来 快速实现PG PAAS私有云服务



嘉宾：王鹏冲
公司：平安银行





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为什么国内那么多Docker创业公司DaoCloud，灵雀云，时速云都拿到了融资？投资人的钱很好拿么？

为什么经济形势不好，国内这么多家Docker创业公司DaoCloud，灵雀云，时速云都拿到了融资？投资人的钱很好拿么？

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- 灵雀云 - 宽带资本，一千万美金



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从一个故事开始

2017年春节后，几篇关于Docker和数据库的文章在朋友圈流传较广：

一位老外首先发表了他的意见：《why-databases-is-not-for-containers》

<https://myopsblog.wordpress.com/2017/02/06/why-databases-is-not-for-containers/>

里面列举了他认为容器技术不适合运行数据库的7个原因。

后来午夜咖啡的blog发表了一篇博文：

《2016年容器技术思考：Docker, Kubernetes, Mesos 将走向何方？》<http://jolestar.com/container-ecosystem/>

这篇文章较为全面地阐述了他对容器的技术生态圈的发展前景所做的思考，非常值得细细咀嚼。

其中有一句话很鲜明地解释了docker与虚拟机的本质差别：

*传统虚拟机封装的目标是操作系统，为操作系统提供虚拟化硬件环境，
而容器封装的目标是应用进程，其中内嵌的操作系统只是应用的依赖而已。*

我想午夜咖啡在发表上述博文时，应该还没有看到《why-databases-is-not-for-containers》这篇文章。

所以后来他又专门发表了一篇博文：

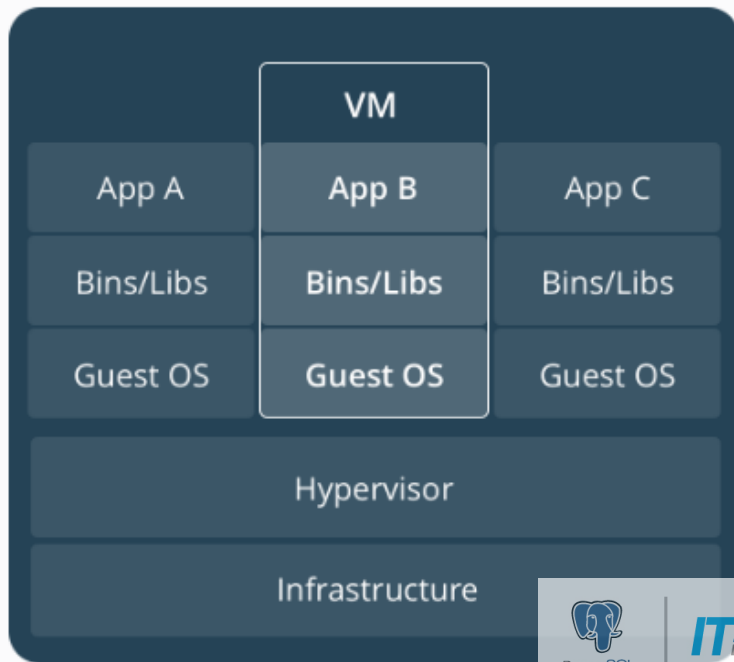
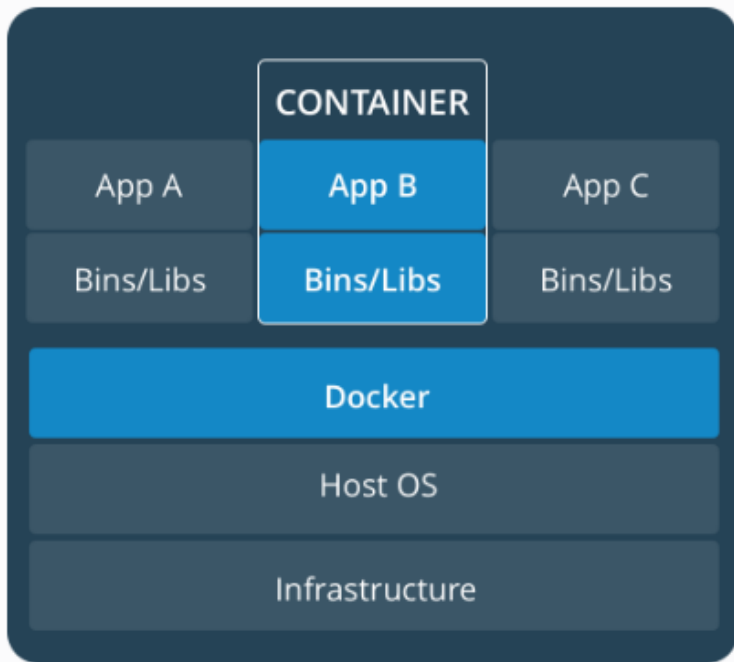
论数据库容器化的目标和价值<http://jolestar.com/the-containerized-value-of-database/>

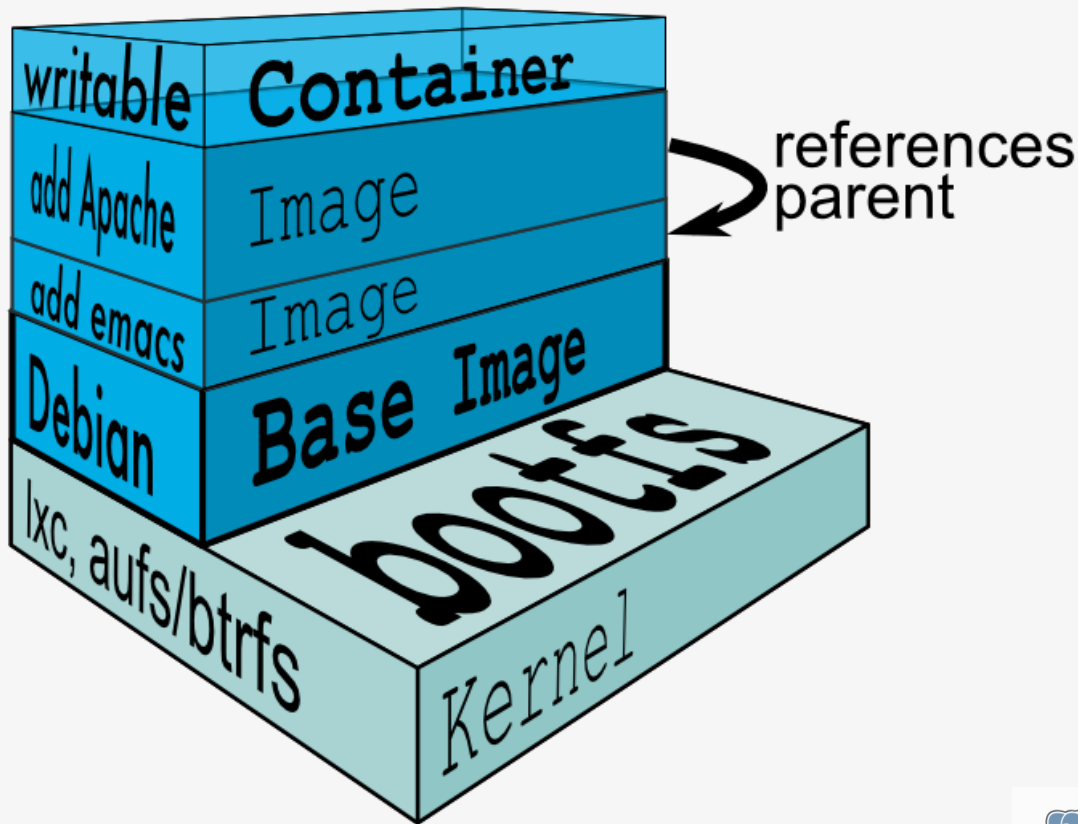




Comparing Containers and Virtual Machines

Containers and virtual machines have similar resource isolation and allocation benefits, but function differently because containers virtualize the operating system instead of hardware, containers are more portable and efficient.





AUFS (AnotherUnionFS)





纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行

- 环境：
- Host1
- Host2
- 操作系统：CoreOS Container Linux



说明：

制作PG镜像的步骤可以通过编辑一个大而全的dockerfile，然后执行一个命令就可以完成。

这里是为了更好理解docker镜像的制作过程和原理，所以分解成很多步骤、手工来做。





1、创建安装PG的容器

Host1宿主机操作:

```
# docker pull ubuntu
```

```
# mkdir -p /backup/postgresql
```

```
# mkdir -p /storage/docker/postgresql
```

```
# docker run -it --name build_pg_img -v  
/storage/docker/postgresql:/var/lib/postgresql -v  
/backup/postgresql:/backup ubuntu /bin/bash
```





2、在容器内安装PG软件

连接到刚才创建的容器内：

```
# Docker exec -it build_pg_img /bin/bash
```

```
root@3fd84ba76393:~# apt-get update
```

```
root@3fd84ba76393:~# apt-get install vim
```

```
root@3fd84ba76393:~# apt-get install postgresql-9.5
```





3、配置用户ENV、CONF文件并建库

依旧在容器内操作，与linux上面initdb步骤没什么区别，此处不再展开。

本页PPT备注栏里面有详细过程。



4、创建PG的docker基础镜像

退出容器，到宿主机：

```
# docker ps -a |grep build_pg_img
```

```
# docker commit build_pg_img pg9.5_template
```



5、创建PG的客户化镜像

宿主机：

```
# vi dockerfile
FROM pg9.5_template
USER postgres
ENV PGHOME /usr/lib/postgresql/9.5
ENV PGPORT 5432
ENV PGDATA /var/lib/postgresql/data
ENV PATH $PGHOME/bin:$PATH
ENV LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$PGHOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
EXPOSE 5432
CMD ["/usr/lib/postgresql/9.5/bin/postgres", "-D", "/var/lib/postgresql/data"]
# docker build -t eg_postgresql .
```





6、基于新镜像来启动PG容器

```
# docker run --name pg_pri -v  
  /storage/docker/postgresql:/var/lib/postgresql -v  
  /backup/postgresql:/backup -p 5436:5432 -d eg_postgresql
```

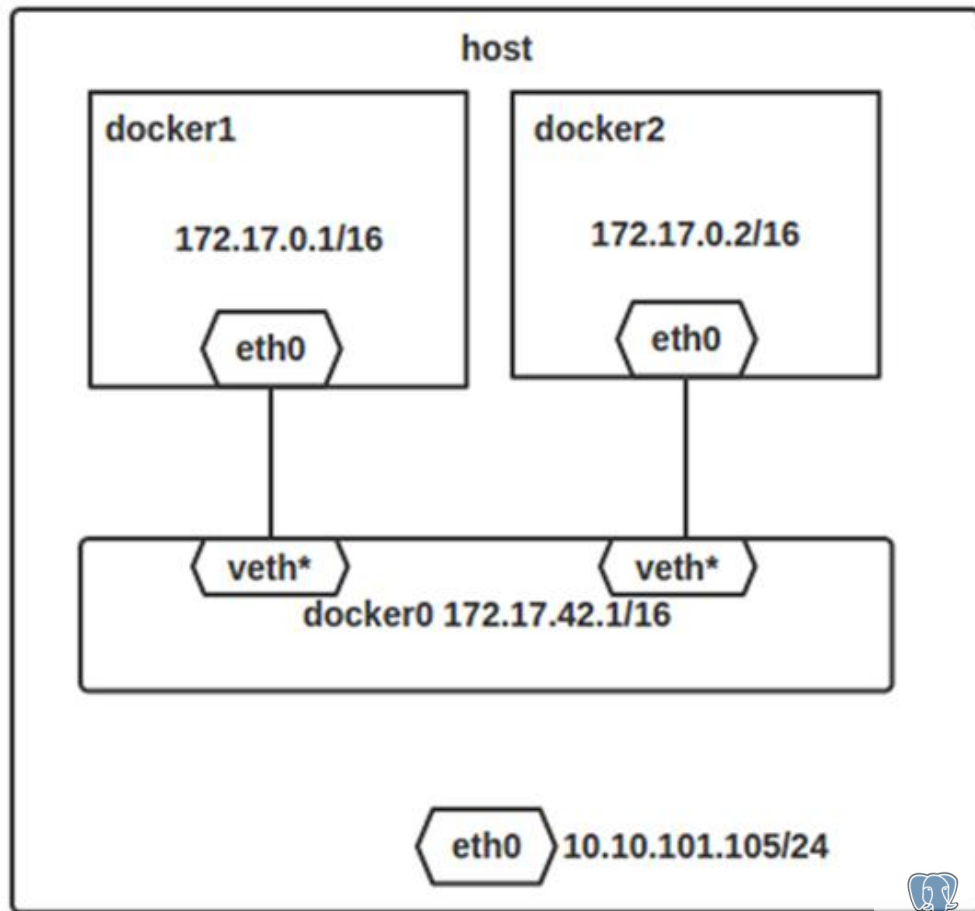
```
# docker ps |grep pg_pri  
6cceb527eaa      eg_postgresql   "/usr/lib/postgresql/"  
9 seconds ago   Up 9 seconds    5432/tcp        pg_pri
```



在使用docker run创建Docker容器时，可以用--net选项指定容器的网络模式，Docker有以下4种网络模式：

- ✓ host模式
- ✓ container模式
- ✓ none模式。
- ✓ bridge模式（默认）

我们通过端口映射-p 5436:5432 使得外部可以通过宿主机IP+5436端口即可访问容器内的PG服务。





7, 测试PG容器

从宿主机进入容器内：

```
# docker exec -it pg_pri /bin/bash
```

```
postgres@6cceb527eaa:/$ ps -ef|grep post
postgres      1      0  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 /usr/lib/postgresql/9.5/bin/postgres
/var/lib/postgresql/data ↵
postgres      6      1  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 postgres: logger process ↵
postgres      8      1  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 postgres: checkpointer process
postgres      9      1  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 postgres: writer process ↵
postgres     10      1  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 postgres: wal writer process ↵
postgres     11      1  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 postgres: autovacuum launcher
process ↵
postgres     12      1  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 postgres: archiver process ↵
postgres     13      1  0 07:42 ?          00:00:00 postgres: stats collector process
postgres     14      0  0 07:43 ?          00:00:00 /bin/bash ↵
postgres     22     14  0 07:43 ?          00:00:00 ps -ef ↵
postgres     23     14  0 07:43 ?          00:00:00 /bin/bash ↵
postgres@6cceb527eaa:/$ ↵
```





如何以root用户进入容器？

- 因为我们的dockerfile里面指定过user是postgres，所以进入容器后默认用户是postgres用户，如果想以root用户进入，不能在容器内部su - root，会报错。
- 用root进入容器：

```
docker exec -u root -it pg_pri /bin/bash
```





8、将PG镜像传到host 2

1、将镜像打包

```
# docker save -o eg_postgresql.tar eg_postgresql
```

2、传输到pg从库所在的机器上

```
# scp eg_postgresql.tar core@192.168.11.2:/tmp/.
```

3、在pg从库机器 (host2) 上load image

```
# docker load -i eg_postgresql.tar
```





9, 主库PG容器做备份

1, 在pg主库机器host1上操作, 进入主库容器

```
host1 # docker exec -it pg_pri /bin/bash
```

2, 主库创建流复制用户

```
CREATE USER repuser replication LOGIN CONNECTION LIMIT 3 ENCRYPTED  
    PASSWORD 'repuser';
```

3, 主库打开备份:

```
select pg_start_backup('Replition work');
```

4, 退出容器, 在宿主机上操作数据文件的备份:

```
cd /storage/docker/postgresql  
tar cvf data.tar data  
scp data.tar core@192.168.11.2:/tmp/.
```

5, 进入容器, 主库结束备份

```
select pg_stop_backup(), current_timestamp;
```





10 , 将备份恢复到从库的宿主机卷

在pg从库机器host2上操作：

```
mkdir -p /backup/postgresql
```

```
mkdir -p /storage/docker/postgresql
```

```
cp /tmp/data.tar /storage/docker/postgresql/.
```

```
tar xvf data.tar
```

```
cd /storage/docker/postgresql/data
```

删除slave端(从master端拷过来的)的pid文件

```
rm -f $PGDATA/postmaster.pid
```





11 , 编辑从库recover.conf

```
#cd /storage/docker/postgresql/data  
vi recovery.conf  
standby_mode = 'on'  
primary_conninfo = 'host=192.168.17.61  
port=5436 user=repuser password=repuser  
keepalives_idle=60'  
trigger_file = '/var/lib/postgresql/primary_down'
```





12, 启动从库, 完成流复制搭建

启动从库容器

```
docker run --name pg_slv -v  
  /storage/docker/postgresql:/var/lib/postgresql -v  
  /backup/postgresql:/backup -p 5436:5432 -d eg_postgresql
```

```
host2# docker ps |grep pg_slv
```

```
830b2ea66753      eg_postgresql    "/usr/lib/postgresql/" About a  
minute ago      Up About a minute  0.0.0.0:5436->5432/tcp  pg_slv
```

进入从库容器

```
host2# docker exec -it pg_slv /bin/bash
```





思考，我们还要做什么，怎么做？

- ✓ 基于pg_pool2的自动切换，容器之间如何共享卷？
- ✓ 如何实现定期自动备份，是在宿主机做还是在容器内做？
备份文件放哪？容器内？
- ✓ 如何配置docker上的zabbix来监控PG？zabbix agent运行在哪里？宿主机？PG容器？还是单独自己的容器？如何不同容器共享同一个zabbix agent？





开始Rancher+Docker Swarm

- 有了PG镜像，就可以将之上传到利用docker registry 搭建的私有镜像仓库中
- 然后利用公司统一的容器管理平台，实现基础架构资源的封装、容器管理与调度（CaaS）、弹性计算、CI/CD等目的，即实现私有PaaS服务。
- 在容器的世界里，开发人员交付的不再是代码库，而是一个在dev环境开发、调试通过的docker image。
- 测试人员不用再担心将开发封板移交的这个image部署到staging环境的docker后，跑起来再报错。

Yes ! Build Once , Run Anywhere !

Docker是一个重新定义了程序开发测试、交付和部署过程的开放平台





三大主流容器调度框架：Swarm、Mesos、Kubernetes

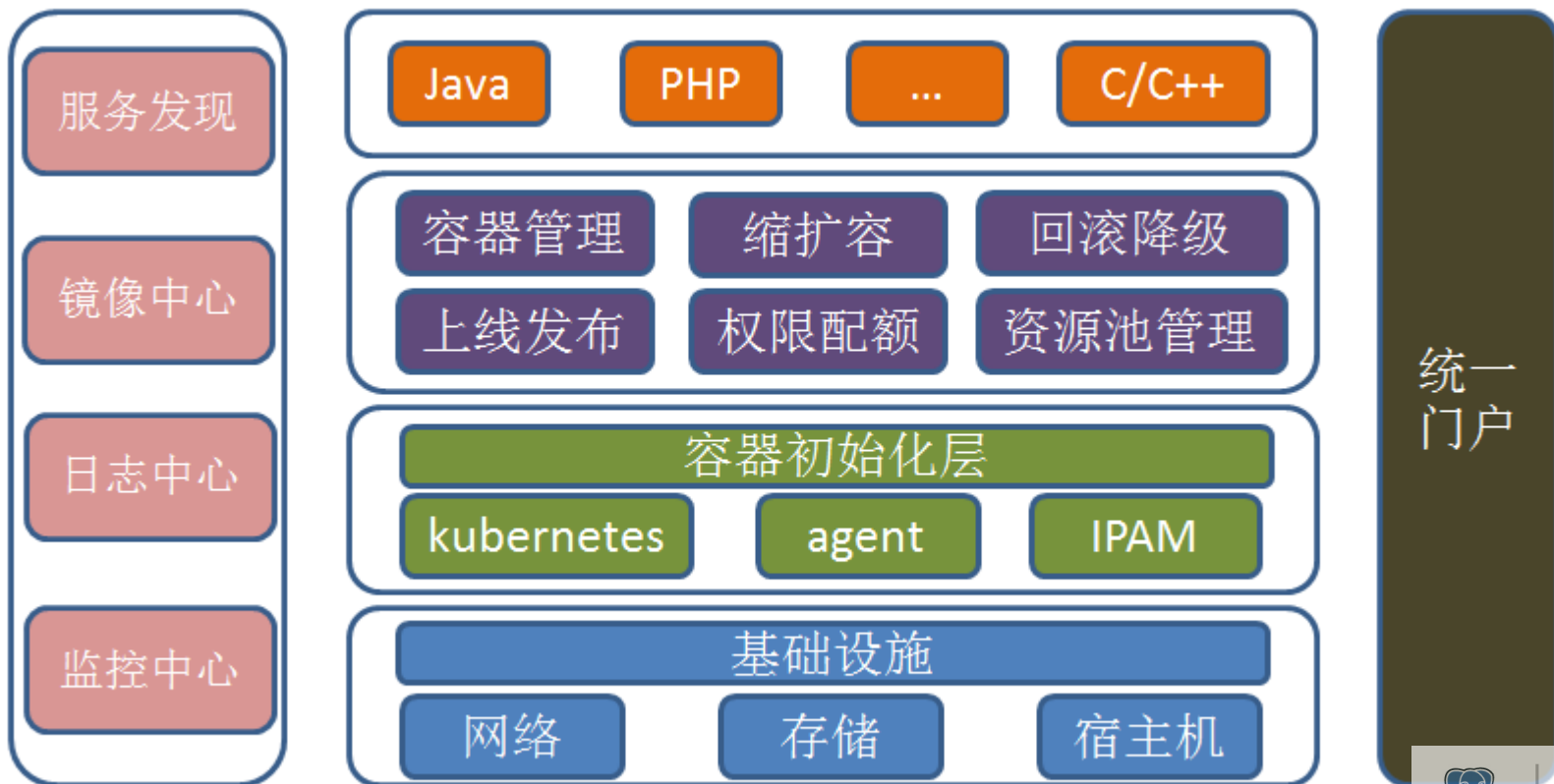
摘录自：<http://dockone.io/article/2783>

	swarm	Mesos	Kubernetes
应用隔离机制	docker	Mesos/docker/other	docker
资源类型	内存 cpu 端口	内存 cpu 端口 ulimit	内存 cpu 端口 ulimit
主机分组	Docker进程标签	Slave分组	Slave分组
调度策略	资源使用情况	资源使用情况	资源使用情况+应用节点均衡
编排	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Docker compose 服务编排 Yes	Yes
网络模式	Docker原生	支持自建	支持自建
主高可用	双主切换	zk	etcd
缩扩容	二次开发	API修改	API修改
健康检查	No	Yes	Yes
故障转移	No	Yes	Yes
应用滚动升级	No	No	Yes
负载均衡	No	Haproxy	Kube-proxy
集群规模	小	中	中，提升中
生产使用	较少	业界大规模使用	业界大规模使用





58同城私有云架构图:





← → ↻ 安全 | https://www.cnrancher.com/rancher/



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Rancher被Gartner评为“四大最酷云基础设施供应商”之一！

Shirley Huang on 5月 27, 2017

随着越来越多的企业开始采用将本地、非本地、云端相结合的部署方式，正确选择云基础设施供应商变得更加关键。世界领先的信息技术研究和咨询公司Gartner，于本月公布了其对世界范围内各大云基础设施供应商的分析研究结果，评选出了四大“最酷云基础设施供应商（Cool Vendors in Cloud Infrastructure）”，上榜公司为Rancher Labs、Cloudistics、Joviam和Rescale。

The screenshot shows the Gartner website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Gartner logo and links for 'Sign In', 'Register', and 'Select a Gartner site'. Below the navigation bar is a search bar. The main content area features a red-bordered box around the title 'Cool Vendors in Cloud Infrastructure, 2017'. To the right of the title are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Google+. Below the title, the publication date is '05 May 2017' and the ID is '000327880'. The analyst list includes Phillip Dawson, Andrew Butler, Chirag Dekate, Julia Palmer, Adrian Leow, Arun Chandrasekaran, and Dennis Smith. A 'Summary' section begins with the text: 'As enterprises grapple with the right mix of on-premises, off-premises and native cloud, choosing a cloud infrastructure vendor becomes more critical. I&O leaders should look to vendors like those in this research for innovative ways to support varying workload deployments across delivery models.' To the right of the summary is a login form with the heading 'Already have a Gartner account?' and fields for 'Enter Username' and 'Enter Password', with a 'SIGN IN' button. Further right is a 'Become a Client' section with a phone number '+1 800 213 4848' and a 'CONTACT US ONLINE' link. At the bottom right, there is a 'RESEARCH' section with a date '27 March 2017' and a link to a webinar: 'High-Tech Tuesday Webinar: Essentials of Sound Disaster Recovery Sourcing'.





Rancher是全球唯一提供Kubernetes、Mesos和Swarm三种调度工具的企业级分发版和商业技术支持的容器管理平台



KUBERNETES

强大并且灵活, Kubernetes 反映了Google多年的容器运行经验。

[Read more](#)



DOCKER SWARM

易学易用, 精妙的设计, Docker Swarm 是提供给熟悉Docker使用者的原生集群。

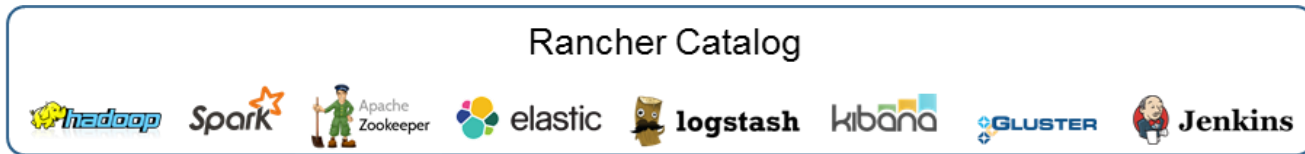
[Read more](#)



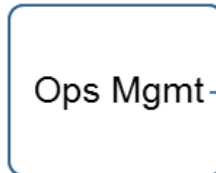
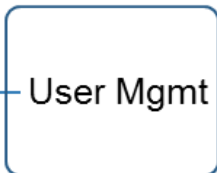
MESOS

为了大规模分布式计算而生, Mesos 驱动了全球无数的网络规模企业

[Read more](#)



AD/LDAP



Leverage existing tools:

- CI/CD
- Code Repository
- Monitoring





简而言之，Rancher就是一个企业级的容器管理平台。

Rancher主要由4部分组件构成：

- 1，基础架构资源的管理：无论该主机是物理机、虚拟机、公有云、私有云上的机器。
- 2，容器的编排和调度：Rancher支持将docker swarm、mesos、kubernetes的docker集群加入管理。使用Rancher提供的Cattle来管理服务（基于docker swarm扩展开发的），或者使用它们原生的管理工具。
- 3，应用仓库：已经编排好的应用容器仓库，即插即用，自动升级，支持公共仓库和私有仓库。
- 4，企业管理：支持企业现有的AD、LDAP、GitHub用户权限认证，支持容器的环境分组和管理。



1, Rancher安装

Rancher的server也是以容器方式运行的，Rancher Server可以搭建为单节点的，也有HA架构的，我们搭建单节点的来测试即可。

1、初始化3台linux机器：

Linux host with 64-bit Ubuntu 16.04, which must have a kernel of 3.10+.

2、安装docker

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/installation/linux/ubuntu/>

3、在其中一台机器上启动Rancher Server

```
$ sudo docker run -d --restart=unless-stopped -p 8080:8080 rancher/server:stable
```

```
# Tail the logs to show Rancher
```

```
$ sudo docker logs -f <CONTAINER_ID>
```

4、Rancher Server启动需要几分钟，完全启动后可以访问UI：

http://<SERVER_IP>:8080






The screenshot shows the Rancher management interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for APPLICATIONS, CATALOG, INFRASTRUCTURE, ADMIN (with a red notification icon), API, and HELP. Below this is a 'STACKS' section with a home icon and the text 'Default Environment'. The main content area is divided into two sections:

Adding your first Host

Before adding your first service or launching a container, you must add at least a single Linux host that supports Docker 1.9.1+ and be able to reach the Rancher server via HTTP. Rancher supports adding Linux hosts in the form of a virtual or physical machine from any public cloud providers, privately hosted clouds, or even bare metal servers. [Learn More](#)

[Add Host](#)




Adding your first Service

A service is simply a group of containers created from the same Docker image but extends Docker's "link" concept to leverage Rancher's lightweight distributed DNS service for service discovery. Services can be added individually or by deploying an item from the Catalog.

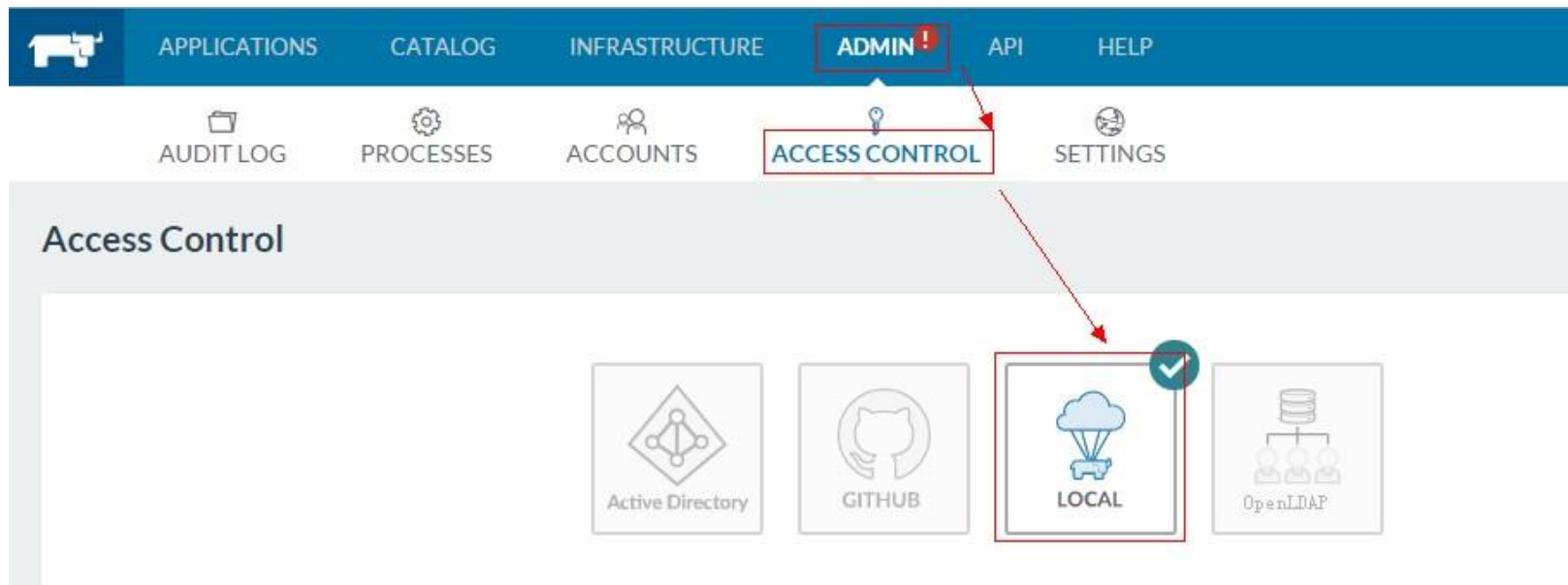
A service is also capable of leveraging other Rancher built-in services such as load balancers, health monitoring, upgrade support, and high-availability. [Learn More](#)

[Add Service](#) [Add From Catalog](#)





2, 管理account





3, 设置Environment



Environments

Add Environment

Rancher supports grouping resources into multiple **environments**. Each one gets its own set of services and infrastructure resources, and is owned by one or more GitHub users, teams or organizations. For example, you might create separate "dev", "test", and "production" environments to keep things isolated from each other, and give "dev" access to your entire organization but restrict the "production" environment to a smaller team.

State	Name	Description	Orchestration	Default
Active	Default	No description	Cattle	✓





4, 选择swarm作为引擎


Name

Description

Environment Template




Cattle
Cattle



kubernetes
Kubernetes



Mesos
Mesos



Swarm
Swarm





Home icon
dev Environment

Environments

Add Environment

Rancher supports grouping resources into multiple **environments**. Each one gets its own set of services and infrastructure resources, and is owned by one or more GitHub users, teams or organizations. For example, you might create separate "dev", "test", and "production" environments to keep things isolated from each other, and give "dev" access to your entire organization but restrict the "production" environment to a smaller team.

State	Name	Description	Orchestration	Default
Active	dev		Swarm	✓
Active	Default		Cattle	-



5, 添加主机资源

The screenshot shows the Rancher management interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following tabs: APPLICATIONS (highlighted with a red box), CATALOG, INFRASTRUCTURE, ADMIN, and API. Below the navigation bar, the 'STACKS' section is visible. The main content area displays the heading 'Adding your first Host'. Below this heading, there is a paragraph of text: 'Before adding your first service or launching a container, you must add at least a single Docker 1.9.1+ and be able to reach the Rancher server via HTTP. Rancher supports add form of a virtual or physical machine from any public cloud providers, privately hosted or metal servers. [Learn More](#)'. At the bottom of this section, there is a blue button labeled 'Add Host', which is also highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the 'Add Host' button back to the 'APPLICATIONS' tab in the navigation bar.





选择Add Host，弹出的界面选择 Custom，将此页面第4步框内出现的内容复制，在目标Host主机的命令行执行这个docker run命令，会自动安装启动一个Rancher Agent的容器：

Hosts: Add Host

Custom Amazon EC2 Azure DigitalOcean Google Cloud Platform Microsoft Azure Other

- 1 Start up a Linux machine somewhere and install the latest version of Docker on it.
- 2 Make sure any security groups or firewalls allow traffic:
 - From and To all other hosts on UDP ports 500 and 4500 (for IPsec networking)
- 3 Optional: Add labels to be applied to the host.
+ Add Label
- 4 Copy, paste, and run the command below to register the host with Rancher:

```
sudo docker run -d --privileged -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /var/lib/rancher:/var/lib/rancher rancher/agent:v0.10.0 http://192.168.2.28:8080/v1/scripts/D7A3848C8AC6FF19B5FC:1458111600000:3FTgk9cNkZFYSiZVQM9kInyRmuw
```
- 5 Click close below. The new host should pop up on the Hosts screen within a minute.

Close



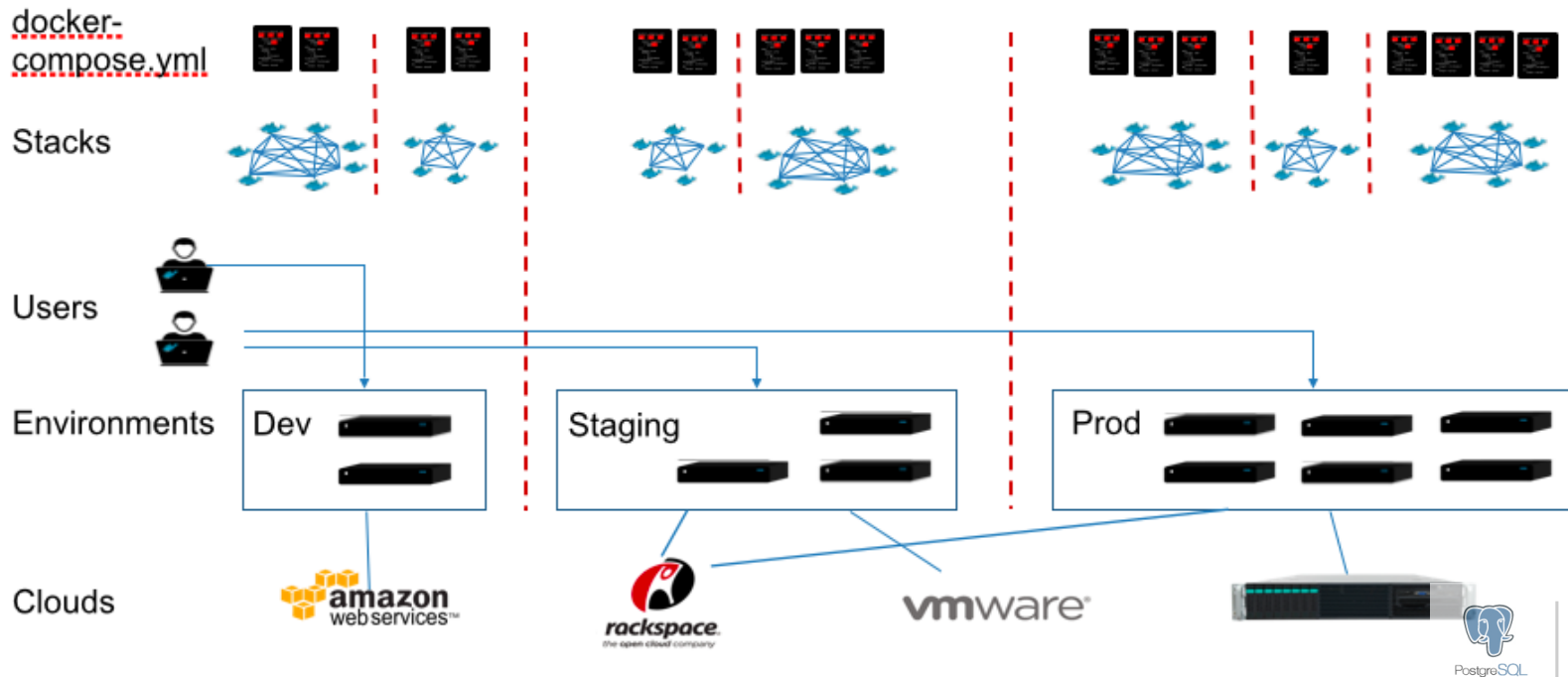


6、按照同样的方式添加多个hosts

The screenshot shows the Rancher management interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for APPLICATIONS, CATALOG, INFRASTRUCTURE, ADMIN, API, and HELP. Below these are sub-tabs for HOSTS, CONTAINERS, STORAGE POOLS, CERTIFICATES, and REGISTRIES. The main content area is titled 'Hosts' and contains two host cards, 'swarm-1' and 'swarm-2'. Each card shows the host's status as 'ACTIVE', its IP address (192.168.99.100 and 192.168.99.101), the operating system (RancherOS v0.7.1 (4.4.24)), and hardware specifications (2x2.49 GHz, 1.95 GiB, 19.1 GiB). A pink box highlights the 'swarm=manager' label on each host card. Below the host information is a section for 'Standalone Containers' with an 'Add Container' button. The footer contains version information (v1.0.0), documentation links, and logos for PostgreSQL and 'IT大咖说'.



7, 资源就绪, 可以开始部署容器应用





接下来：

我们通过一个例子，用Rancher部署一整套服务

[LetsChat](#) application, for example, could consist of the following services:

1. A load balancer. The load balancer redirects Internet traffic to the “LetsChat” application.
2. A *web* service consisting of two “LetsChat” containers.
3. A *database* service consisting of one “Postgresql” container.

三个组件的连接关系如下：

Load balancer -> web service -> database



1、创建一个新的stack，命名为letschat

Add Stack

Name

letschat

Description

e.g. MyApp Stack

OPTIONAL: IMPORT COMPOSE

Optional: docker-compose.yml

Contents of docker-compose.yml

Optional: rancher-compose.yml

Contents of rancher-compose.yml

ADVANCED OPTIONS

Create

Cancel





2、创建database的service

Add Service

Scale

Run 1 container

Always run one instance of this container on every host

Add Sidekick Container

Name

Description

Select Image

Always pull image before creating

Port Map

Service Links

Command

Entry Point

Working Dir

User

Console

Interactive & TTY (-t)

TTY (-t)

Interactive (-i)

None





3、看到database已经启动

The screenshot shows the Docker Swarm management interface. The top navigation bar includes 'swarm_cluster', 'SWARM', 'INFRASTRUCTURE', 'ADMIN', and 'API'. The main content area displays details for a service named 'database' in the 'letschat' environment, which is currently 'Active'. On the left, configuration fields are shown: Type: Service, Scale: 1, Image: eg_postgresql, Entrypoint: None, and Command: None. The central 'Containers' tab shows a table with one entry: 'letschat-database-1' in a 'Running' state, with IP address '192.168.10.11' on host 'host1', using the 'eg_postgresql' image. A progress bar and a 'Stats' button are visible next to the container name.

State	Name	IP Address	Host	Image	Stats
Running	letschat-database-1	192.168.10.11	host1	eg_postgresql	



4、增加web的service

注意在Service Links处要增加前面我们创建的database的link:

Scale

- Run 2 containers
- Always run one instance of this container on every host

Name

web

Select Image*

sdelements/lets-chat

Description

e.g. My Application

Always pull image before creating

Port Map

Service Links

AS Name

eg_postgresql

Destination Service

- database
- Choose a Service...
- Stack: demc
- democ
- Stack: letschat
- letschat
- Stack: myapp-stack
- nginx-service
- redis-service
- Stack: newletschatapp
- database
- letschatapplb
- web



5、web service启动完毕

Service: in letschat

Active

Type:

Service

Scale:

2

Image:

sdelements/lets-chat

Entrypoint:

None

Command:

None

Ports Containers Labels Links Log

State	Name	IP Address	Host	Image	Stats
Running	letschat-web-1	192.168.10.12	dbahost7	sdelements/lets-chat	
Running	letschat-web-2	192.168.10.13	dbahost6	sdelements/lets-chat	





6, 增加load banlancer的service :

The screenshot shows the Docker Swarm management interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'swarm_cluster', 'SWARM', 'INFRASTRUCTURE', 'ADMIN', and 'API'. Below the navigation, the 'Stack:' is identified as 'letschat'. A table lists the services in the stack:

Service Name	Status	Image	Containers
database	Active	Image: eg_postgresql	1 Container
web	Active	Image: sdelements/lets-chat	2 Containers

On the right side, there is an 'Add Service' button. A dropdown menu is open, showing the following options:

- Add Load Balancer (highlighted with a red underline)
- Add Service Alias
- Add External Service



swarm_cluster

SWARM

INFRASTRUCTURE

ADMIN

API

Add Load Balancer

Scale

Run 1 container

Always run one instance of this container on every host

Name

letschataplb

Description

e.g. Balancer for mycompany.com

Port Rules

Add Service Rule

Add Selector Rule

Access*	Protocol*	Request Host	Port*	Path	Target*	Port*
Publi	HTTP	e.g. example.com	80	e.g. /foo	web	8080

Host and Path rules are matched top-to-bottom in the order shown. Backends will be named randomly by default; to customize the generated backends, provide a name and then refer to that in the custom haproxy.cfg

SSL Termination

Stickiness

Custom haproxy.cfg

Labels

Scheduling

There are no SSL/TLS ports configured.

Create Cancel



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7, 在stack页面, 点击load balancer里面的 80/tcp这个链接

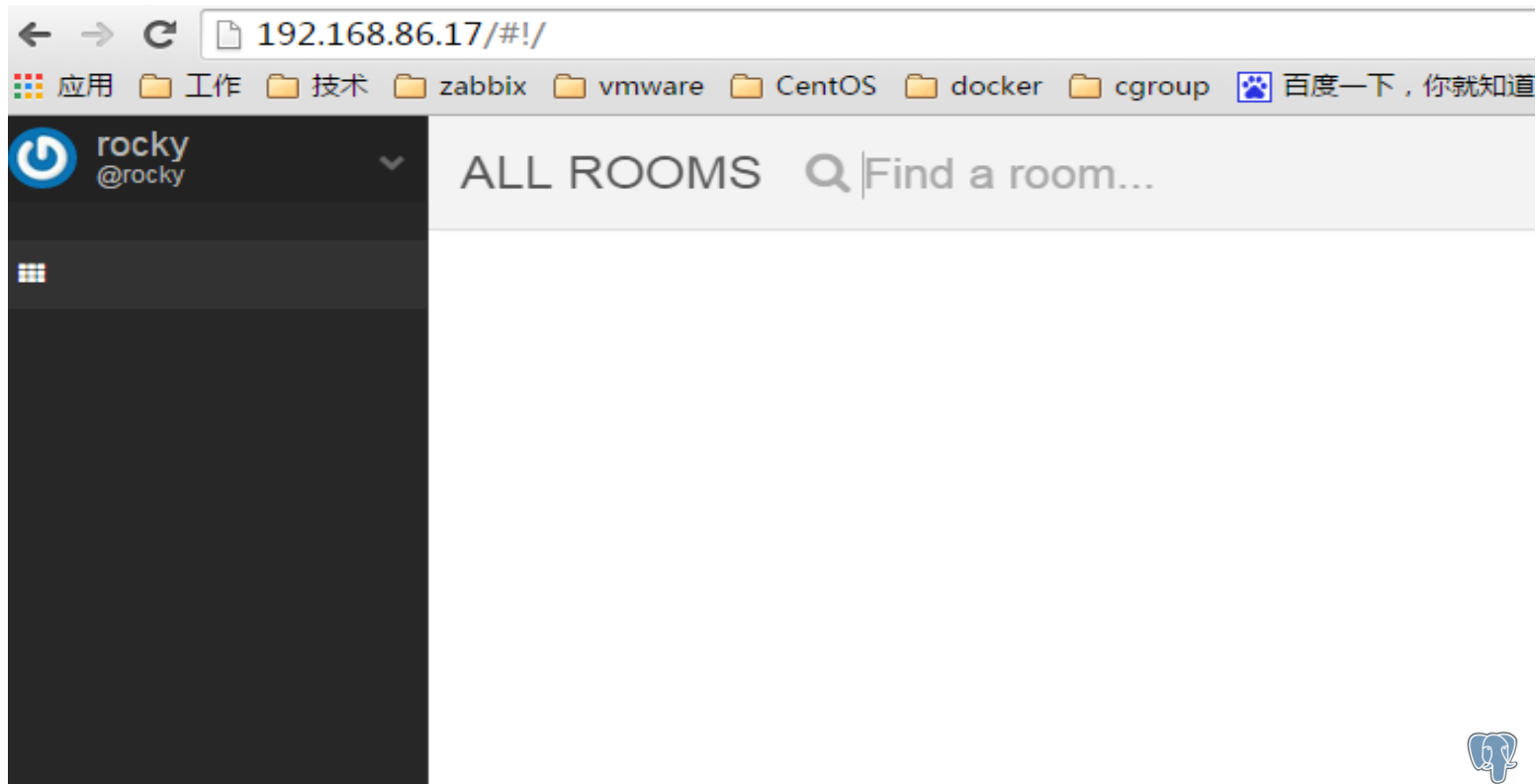
swarm_cluster SWARM INFRASTRUCTURE ADMIN API

Stack: letschat Add Service Active

Active	database	Image: eg_postgresql	Service	1 Container	<input type="checkbox"/>
Active	letschatapplb	To: web Ports: 80/tcp	Load Balancer	1 Container	<input type="checkbox"/>
Active	web	Image: sdelements/lets-chat	Service	2 Containers	<input type="checkbox"/>



打开letschat的网页，开始聊天吧：





我们也可以不通过UI，通过CLI来部署

DOCKER-COMPOSE.YML

```
VERSION: '2'
SERVICES:
  LETSCHATAPPLB:
    #IF YOU ONLY HAVE 1 HOST AND ALSO CREATED THE HOST IN THE UI,
    # YOU MAY HAVE TO CHANGE THE PORT EXPOSED ON THE HOST.
    PORTS:
      - 80:80/TCP
    LABELS:
      IO.RANCHER.CONTAINER.CREATE_AGENT: 'TRUE'
      IO.RANCHER.CONTAINER.AGENT.ROLE: ENVIRONMENTADMIN
    IMAGE: RANCHER/LB-SERVICE-HAPROXY:V0.4.2
  WEB:
    LABELS:
      IO.RANCHER.CONTAINER.PULL_IMAGE: ALWAYS
    TTY: TRUE
    IMAGE: SDELEMENTS/LETS-CHAT
  LINKS:
    - DATABASE:MONGO
  STDIN_OPEN: TRUE
  DATABASE:
    LABELS:
      IO.RANCHER.CONTAINER.PULL_IMAGE: ALWAYS
    TTY: TRUE
    IMAGE: EG_POSTGRESQL
  STDIN_OPEN: TRUE
```

RANCHER-COMPOSE.YML

```
VERSION: '2'
SERVICES:
  LETSCHATAPPLB:
    SCALE: 1
    LB_CONFIG:
      CERTS: []
      PORT_RULES:
        - HOSTNAME: "
          PATH: "
          PRIORITY: 1
          PROTOCOL: HTTP
          SERVICE: QUICKSTARTGUIDE/WEB
          SOURCE_PORT: 80
          TARGET_PORT: 8080
    HEALTH_CHECK:
      PORT: 42
      INTERVAL: 2000
      UNHEALTHY_THRESHOLD: 3
      HEALTHY_THRESHOLD: 2
      RESPONSE_TIMEOUT: 2000
  WEB:
    SCALE: 2
  DATABASE:
    SCALE: 1
```





执行命令部署docker应用

先配置好Rancher CLI :

```
$ rancher config
# Set the Rancher URL
URL []: http://<SERVER_IP>:8080/
# Set the access key, i.e. username
Access Key []: <accessKey_of_account_api_key>
# Set the secret key, i.e. password
Secret Key []: <secretKey_of_account_api_key>
```

然后cd到保存有这两个文件的路径下 : docker-compose.yml and rancher-compose.yml

只用执行一条命令 , 即可部署完毕整套服务 :

```
$ rancher up -d -s NewLetsChatApp
```





来自容器技术大会Container Day 2017的报道:

Rancher Labs与海航科技集团联合发布了海航科技容器公有云平台，并与华为共同推出基于容器的轻量级PaaS应用服务框架

Rancher Labs更隆重推出首个能在同一平台上管理任何Kubernetes集群的最新平台技术——Rancher 2.0，使用户能够轻松的应用各种技术创新以及Kubernetes的生态系统，而不需要重新组建一个完整的平台。

Rancher 2.0的新功能包括:

管理来自各处的Kubernetes: 随着越来越多的云提供商支持Kubernetes集群服务，用户不再需要创建自己的集群。Rancher 2.0能够让用户管理来自诸如谷歌容器引擎（GKE）等云服务提供商的现有Kubernetes集群，亦可管理位于本地数据中心上的Kubernetes集群。

多集群管理: Rancher 2.0可集中管理用户身份验证、监测和健康检查，以便为IT管理员提供更高的可视性和控制力。

Rancher 2.0充分利用Kubernetes中复杂的、基于角色的访问控制（RBAC）功能，为用户提供共享集群以及主机访问权限。

优异的用户体验: Rancher已有的优秀的用户体验再次得到了显著提升，使得Rancher平台上的Kubernetes体验也拥有了如Docker命令行般的简洁，以及Docker Compose般的优雅。用户在笔记本电脑上就能够在建立Kubernetes集群方面获得同样出色的体验。

丰富的应用目录: Rancher目录已得到扩展，可支持Docker Compose、Kubernetes模板和Helm charts，以便用户能够访问更多容器化应用。





postgres is now available in the Docker Store, the new place to discover public Docker content. [Check it out →](#)



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OFFICIAL REPOSITORY

postgres ☆

Last pushed: 12 hours ago

Repo Info [Tags](#)

Short Description

The PostgreSQL object-relational database system provides reliability and data integrity.

Docker Pull Command

```
docker pull postgres
```

Full Description

Supported tags and respective Dockerfile links

- 10.0, 10, latest ([10/Dockerfile](#))
- 10.0-alpine, 10-alpine, alpine ([10/alpine/Dockerfile](#))
- 9.6.5, 9.6, 9 ([9.6/Dockerfile](#))
- 9.6.5-alpine, 9.6-alpine, 9-alpine ([9.6/alpine/Dockerfile](#))
- 9.5.9, 9.5 ([9.5/Dockerfile](#))
- 9.5.9-alpine, 9.5-alpine ([9.5/alpine/Dockerfile](#))



PostgreSQL



← → ↻ 安全 | https://store.docker.com/images/postgres



docker store



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PostgreSQL

postgres

By Docker

The PostgreSQL object-relational database system provides reliability and data integrity.

↓ 10M+

Container

Linux

x86-64

IBM Z

Databases

Official Image

\$0.00

[Terms of Service](#)

Linux - x86-64

Copy and paste to pull this image

```
docker pull postgres
```



[View Available Tags](#)

DESCRIPTION

REVIEWS

RESOURCES

Supported tags and respective Dockerfile links

- [10.0, 10, latest \(10/Dockerfile\)](#)
- [10.0-alpine, 10-alpine, alpine \(10/alpine/Dockerfile\)](#)
- [9.6.5, 9.6, 9 \(9.6/Dockerfile\)](#)
- [9.6.5-alpine, 9.6-alpine, 9-alpine \(9.6/alpine/Dockerfile\)](#)
- [9.5.9, 9.5 \(9.5/Dockerfile\)](#)

Average Rating:



10 Ratings



PostgreSQL



部分内容参考如下网站，鸣谢!

<https://www.docker.com/>

<https://www.cnrancher.com/>

<http://rancher.com>

<http://dockone.io>

<http://tonybai.com/2016/04/14/an-introduction-about-rancher/>

<http://blog.chinaunix.net/uid-29757900-id-5676591.html>





Thanks!

