

OpenTUNA

TUNA for Everyone

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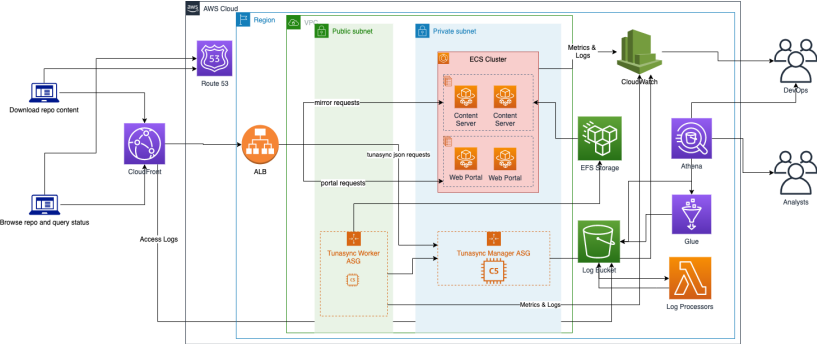
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Beamer 模板由 @scateu (Kang Wang) 友情提供

介绍

- ▶ OpenTUNA 照搬了 TUNA 的技术栈：
mirror-web 和 tunasync。
- ▶ 针对云服务做了一些架上的调整，下面会提到。
- ▶ 运行在 AWS 中国宁夏区域。
- ▶ 代码公开在 GitHub [tuna/opentuna](https://github.com/tuna/opentuna)。
- ▶ 本 Tunight 不隶属于 AWS 或其子公司。

整体架构



AWS CDK

- ▶ 用代码描述云服务 Infra as Code
- ▶ `npx cdk deploy OpenTunaStack [args]` 就可以把代码描述的架构部署到云端
- ▶ 它的原理是生成 CloudFormation 所需要的 JSON 格式的描述，然后进行部署
- ▶ 类似 Terraform

Tunasync

- ▶ 在 EC2 中用 Auto Scaling Group 分别运行 Manager 和 Worker

```
const tunaManagerASG = new autoscaling.AutoScalingGroup(this, `${usage}ASG`, {
  instanceType: ec2.InstanceType.of(ec2.InstanceClass.C5, ec2.InstanceSize.LARGE),
  machineImage: ec2.MachineImage.latestAmazonLinux({
    generation: ec2.AmazonLinuxGeneration.AMAZON_LINUX_2,
  }),
  vpc: props.vpc,
  userData: ec2.UserData.custom(Mustache.render(userdata, newProps)),
  role: ec2Role,
  notificationsTopic: props.notifyTopic,
  minCapacity: 1,
  maxCapacity: 1,
  healthCheck: autoscaling.HealthCheck.elb({ grace: cdk.Duration.seconds(180) }),
  updateType: autoscaling.UpdateType.ROLLING_UPDATE,
  cooldown: cdk.Duration.seconds(30),
});
```

Tunasync

- ▶ 用 cloud-init 进行 EC2 内环境的配置

```
#cloud-config
repo_update: true
repo_upgrade: all
packages:
- nfs-utils
- amazon-efs-utils
- amazon-cloudwatch-agent

# run commands
runcmd:
- file_system_id_1={{&fileSystemId}}
- efs_mount_point_1=/mnt/efs/opentuna
- mkdir -p "${efs_mount_point_1}"
```

Tunasync

- ▶ 用 cloud-init 进行 EC2 内环境的配置
- ▶ mount EFS 存储
- ▶ 下载 tunasync 二进制
- ▶ 启动 systemd 服务
- ▶ 运行收集日志和指标的 CloudWatch Agent (基于 Telegraf)

```
"file_path": "/var/log/tunasync.log",  
"log_group_name": "{{&logPrefix}}/manager",  
"log_stream_name": "{instance_id}_{hostname}",  
"timestamp_format": "%H: %M: %S%y%b%-d",  
"timezone": "UTC"
```


Tunasync

- ▶ 代码描述了 EC2 实例的权限：SSM 和 CloudWatch
- ▶ SSM：在网页 Console 上打开一个 Shell

```
const ec2Role = new iam.Role(this, `${usage}EC2Role`, {
  assumedBy: new iam.CompositePrincipal(
    new iam.ServicePrincipal('ec2.amazonaws.com'),
  ),
  managedPolicies: [
    iam.ManagedPolicy.fromAwsManagedPolicyName('AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore'),
    iam.ManagedPolicy.fromAwsManagedPolicyName('CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy'),
  ]
});
```

Tunasync

▶ 监控指标，并且发送警告到 SNS

```
const tunaWorkerAlarm = new cloudwatch.Alarm(this, 'TunaWorkerAlarm', {
  metric: runningTunaWorkerProcessMetric,
  alarmDescription: `Running Tunasync Worker Process Alarm.`,
  comparisonOperator: cloudwatch.ComparisonOperator.LESS_THAN_THRESHOLD,
  threshold: 1,
  evaluationPeriods: 3,
  treatMissingData: cloudwatch.TreatMissingData.BREACHING,
  actionsEnabled: true,
});
tunaWorkerAlarm.addAlarmAction(new cw_actions.SnsAction(props.notifyTopic));
tunaWorkerAlarm.addOkAction(new cw_actions.SnsAction(props.notifyTopic));
```

SNS 通知

- ▶ 创建了一个 SNS Topic, 接收各类通知和报警
- ▶ 用 Lambda 把 SNS Topic 接受到的通知发送到 Slack
- ▶ 邮件订阅

```
const slackSubscription = new lambda.Function(this, 'slack-subscription', {
  handler: 'index.handler',
  runtime: lambda.Runtime.PYTHON_3_8,
  code: lambda.Code.fromAsset(path.join(__dirname, './lambda.d/slack-webhook')),
  environment: {
    SLACK_WEBHOOK_URL: slackHookUrl,
  },
});
this.notifyTopic.addSubscription(new sns_sub.LambdaSubscription(slackSubscription));
```

Content Server

- ▶ 用 Nginx 把 EFS 上的数据提供出来
- ▶ 采用 ECS 的 Fargate 服务，在容器里提供服务
- ▶ 本地构建 Docker Image 并上传到 ECR
- ▶ 代码描述容器的端口、映像、文件系统

Content Server

```
const container = taskDefinition.addContainer("content-server", {
  image: ecs.ContainerImage.fromDockerImageAsset(imageAsset),
  logging: new ecs.AwsLogDriver({
    streamPrefix: usage,
    // like [16/Jul/2020:02:24:46 +0000]
    datetimeFormat: "\\[%d/%b/%Y:%H:%M:%S %z\\]",
    logGroup,
  }),
});
container.addMountPoints({
  readOnly: true,
  containerPath: "/mnt/efs",
  sourceVolume: "efs-volume"
});
container.addPortMappings({
  containerPort: httpPort,
});
```

Content Server

- ▶ Auto Scale 规则：网络带宽、CPU IoWait 比例
- ▶ 容器数量变更的时候发送通知到 SNS
- ▶ ECS 集群通过 ALB 提供服务

ALB (Application Load Balancer)

- ▶ 按照路径进行 LB，分别反代到前端的 Web Portal、后端的 Tunasync Manager 和 Content Server
- ▶ 设置了特殊的规则使得 apt 可以通过 HTTP 访问，其余路径跳转到 HTTPS

```
this.managerALBTargetGroup = listener.addTargetGroup(`${usage}TargetGroup`, {
  port: this.managerPort,
  protocol: elbv2.ApplicationProtocol.HTTP,
  targets: [tunaManagerASG],
  healthCheck: {
    path: '/ping',
  },
  slowStart: cdk.Duration.seconds(60),
  deregistrationDelay: cdk.Duration.seconds(10),
});
```

Web Portal

- ▶ 在 Docker 中用 Jekyll 构建 mirror-web
- ▶ 上传到 ECR, 同样地在 Fargate 中提供服务
- ▶ 在 ALB 上设置路径

```
props.externalALBListener.addTargetGroups(`${usage}TargetGroup2`, {
  targetGroups: [webTargetGroup],
  priority: 15,
  conditions: [elbv2.ListenerCondition.pathPatterns([
    "/help/*",
    "/news/*",
    "/static/*",
    "/status/*",
  ])],
})
```


CloudFront

- ▶ 使用 CloudFront 作为 CDN，有北京、宁夏、上海、深圳的 PoP
- ▶ 日志存储在 S3 Bucket 中
- ▶ opentuna.cn 是到 CloudFront 的 ALIAS
- ▶ 用 Glue 和 Athena 进行日志分析

Glue

```
const partitionedParquetTable = new glue.CfnTable(this, "partitionedParquetTable", {
  catalogId: cdk.Aws.ACCOUNT_ID,
  databaseName: analyticsDatabase.ref,
  tableInput: {
    name: "partitioned_parquet",
    description: "Parquet format access logs as transformed from gzip version",
    tableType: "EXTERNAL_TABLE",
    parameters: { has_encrypted_data: 'false', "parquet.compression": "SNAPPY" },
    partitionKeys: partitionKeys,
    storageDescriptor: {
      outputFormat: "org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.parquet.MapredParquetOutputFormat",
      columns: storageDescCols,
      inputFormat: "org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.parquet.MapredParquetInputFormat",
      location: cloudFrontAccessLogsBucket.s3UrlForObject(props.parquetKeyPrefix),
      serdeInfo: {
        serializationLibrary: "org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.parquet.serde.ParquetHiveSerDe"
      }
    }
  }
});
```

Monitor

- ▶ 除了前面提到的一些 Health Check 和 Alarm 以外，还会定时在容器中测试 index 文件的完整性
- ▶ 对各个发行版配置一个 CodeBuild
- ▶ 在 Docker 里面替换软件源，然后 apt update
- ▶ 发生错误的时候，由 Lambda 发送请求让 Tunasync Manager 重新同步

S3

- ▶ 修改了 Rubygems (约 500GB, 两百万个文件) 的同步工具, 直接同步到 S3 bucket
- ▶ 在 CloudFront 处添加 S3 bucket 的源
- ▶ 之后可能会考虑迁移 PyPI 到 S3 存储

```
}, {  
  s3OriginSource: {  
    s3BucketSource: tunaRepoBucket,  
    originAccessIdentity: oai,  
  },  
  behaviors: [{  
    pathPattern: '/rubygems/gems/*',  
    // 1w cache for gem specs  
    defaultTtl: cdk.Duration.days(7),  
  }],  
}, {
```

总结

- ▶ 把镜像站需要的各个组件部署到云的对应服务
- ▶ 针对服务的特性进行定制
- ▶ 利用 Lambda、CodeBuild、S3 等方便的工具
- ▶ 欢迎大家使用：opentuna.cn