

(12) 按照专利合作条约所公布的国际申请

(19) 世界知识产权组织  
国际局

(43) 国际公布日  
2017年8月31日 (31.08.2017)



(10) 国际公布号  
WO 2017/143548 A1

- (51) 国际专利分类号:  
H04L 29/06 (2006.01)
- (21) 国际申请号: PCT/CN2016/074516
- (22) 国际申请日: 2016年2月25日 (25.02.2016)
- (25) 申请语言: 中文
- (26) 公布语言: 中文
- (71) 申请人: 华为技术有限公司 (HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.) [CN/CN]; 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。
- (72) 发明人: 马迪 (MEYTIN, Dmitry); 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。 刘卓钺 (LIU, Zhuoyue); 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。 王伟 (WANG, Wei); 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。 霍罗威茨夏伊 (HOROVITZ, Shay); 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。
- (74) 代理人: 北京龙双利达知识产权代理有限公司 (LONGSUN LEAD IP LTD.); 中国北京市海淀区北清路68号院3号楼101, Beijing 100094 (CN)。
- (81) 指定国 (除另有指明, 要求每一种可提供的国家保护): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW。
- (84) 指定国 (除另有指明, 要求每一种可提供的地区保护): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), 欧亚 (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), 欧洲 (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)。

[ 见续页 ]

(54) Title: METHOD FOR AUTOMATICALLY DEPLOYING APPLICATION, AND CLOUD MANAGEMENT NODE

(54) 发明名称: 用于应用自动化部署的方法和云管理节点



图1

S1100 Receive an application orchestration template inputted by a user  
S1200 Parse out an application model characteristic of an application from the application orchestration template  
S1300 Determine a first instance establishment manner corresponding to the application according to the application model characteristic and a preset rule  
S1400 Determine a first computer device corresponding to the first instance establishment manner from multiple computer devices  
S1500 Send a first instance establishment command to the first computer device, the first instance establishment command being used for instructing the first computer device to establish a first instance for the application according to the first instance establishment manner

(57) Abstract: Embodiments of the present invention relate to a method for automatically deploying an application, and a cloud management node. The method comprises: receiving an application orchestration template inputted by a user; parsing out an application model characteristic of an application from the application orchestration template; determining a first instance establishment manner corresponding to the application according to the application model characteristic and a preset rule; determining a first computer device corresponding to the first instance establishment manner from multiple computer devices; and sending a first instance establishment command to the first computer device, the first instance establishment command being used for instructing the first computer device to establish a first instance for the application according to the first instance establishment manner. By means of the method for automatically deploying an application and the cloud management node in embodiments of the present invention, work of a user can be reduced, and the poor application efficiency and waste of data center resources caused by wrong selection of the user can be avoided to a certain extent.

(57) 摘要:

[ 见续页 ]

WO 2017/143548 A1



---

**根据细则 4.17 的声明:**

**本国际公布:**

— 关于申请人有权申请并被授予专利(细则 4.17(ii))

— 包括国际检索报告(条约第 21 条(3))。

---

本发明实施例涉及用于应用自动化部署的方法和云管理节点。该方法包括：接收用户输入的应用编排模板；从该应用编排模板解析出应用的应用模型特征；根据该应用模型特征和预设规则，确定该应用对应的第一实例创建方式；从该多个计算机设备中，确定与该第一实例创建方式对应的第一计算机设备；向该第一计算机设备发送第一实例创建命令，该第一实例创建命令用于指示该第一计算机设备根据该第一实例创建方式为该应用创建第一实例。本发明实施例的用于应用自动化部署的方法和云管理节点，能够减少用户工作，在一定程度上避免由于用户选择错误所导致的应用效率差及数据中心资源浪费问题。