# Kubernetes(K8s 1.27.x) 快速上手+实践,无 废话纯享版

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信息安全硕士(选修数据分析)。有CFIEC、中铁、 中邮等企业工作经历(08年至今),从业职能遍及运维 、开发、测试、安全、产品等岗位,擅长企业大规模 案例课程转化,具有**DOM、CKA、CKS、CODE**等云 原生、DevOps领域的认证和企业培训经验,独立研 发相关培训课程内容涵盖产品、开发、测试、运维、 安全等领域。

我只不过是DevOps、SRE的一线实践者而已。

# 1基础知识

# 1.1 K8s 有用么?

#### K8s有没有用



SRE市场



```
20-40K·16薪 经验不限 本科 ■ 陈女士 HR
 Golang | 云原生 | 容器 | 系统架构设计经验 | Kubernet
 云原生 kubernetes 运... [杭州·余杭区·五常]
 30-50K·15薪 3-5年 本科 🍱 潘先生 边缘计算招人
 Shell | 容器技术 | 分布式技术 | Linux | MySQL | Redis
 云原生 Serverless&可... [北京·朝阳区·望京]
 30-45K·16薪 1-3年 硕士 □ 曾先生 技术专家
 Golang Docker Kubernetes 系统架构设计经验 云原生
 云原生安全 [成都·武侯区·孵化园]
 容器技术 | golang | k8s | docker | 云原生安全
 云原生工程师 [深圳·南山区·科技园]
 35-65K·15薪 5-10年 本科 ■ 张女士 HR
 Devops 机器学习平台 云原生
 云原生 (K8s) 研发专家 [北京·海淀区·五道口]
 35-65K·15薪 经验不限 本科 □ 刘女士 高级研发工程师
Python | Shell | 容器技术 | 网络协议 | 云原生 | Linux
```

高级软件工程师 - 云... [深圳·南山区·科技园]

云原生市场

K8s要不要学?



#### 参考资料:

https://www.infog.com/articles/devops-and-cloud-trends-2022/? itm\_source=articles\_about\_InfoQ-trends-report&itm\_medium=link&itm\_campaign=InfoQtrends-report KAN SP

# 1.2 K8s 是什么?



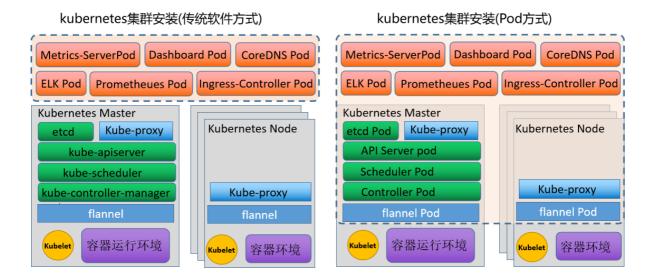
Kubernetes, also known as K8s, is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.

# 1.3 k8s 部署方式

目前Kubernetes的两类部署样式

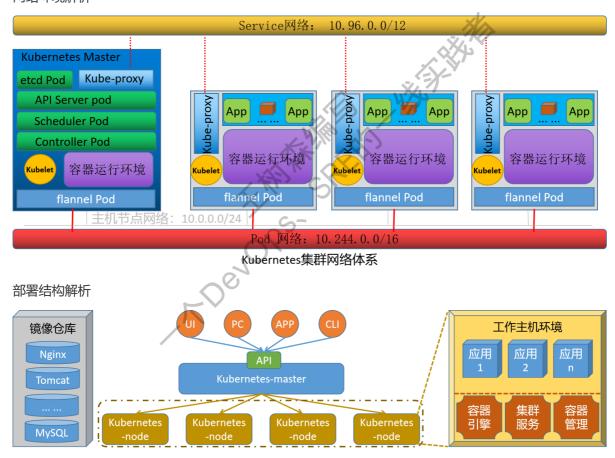


It groups containers that make up an application into logical units for easy management and discovery. ...



### 1.4 k8s 环境解析

网络环境解析



# 2 环境部署

# 2.1 基础环境配置

主机名规划

| 序号 | 主机ip      | 主机名规划  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1  | 10.0.0.12 | kubernetes-master.sswang.com kubernetes-master     |
| 2  | 10.0.0.15 | kubernetes-node1.sswang.com kubernetes-node1       |
| 3  | 10.0.0.16 | kubernetes-node2.sswang.com kubernetes-node2       |
| 4  | 10.0.0.17 | kubernetes-node3.sswang.com kubernetes-node3       |
| 5  | 10.0.0.20 | kubernetes-register.sswang.com kubernetes-register |

#### 跨主机免密码认证

```
生成秘钥对
ssh-keygen -t rsa
跨主机免密码认证
ssh-copy-id root@远程主机ip地址
```

#### Swap环境配置(所有主机操作)

#### 网络参数调整(所有主机操作)

```
配置iptables参数,使得流经网桥的流量也经过iptables/netfilter防火墙
cat >> /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf << EOF</pre>
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
net.ipv4.ip\_forward = 1
EOF
配置生效
modprobe br_netfilter
modprobe overlay
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf
```

# 2.2 容器环境操作

注意: 所有主机操作 部署docker软件源

# 定制软件源 yum install -y yum-utils device-mapper-persistent-data lvm2 yum-config-manager --add-repo http://mirrors.aliyun.com/dockerce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo

```
安装最新版docker
yum list docker-ce --showduplicates | sort -r
yum install -y docker-ce
systemctl enable docker
systemctl start docker
```

#### docker加速器配置

```
配置加速器文件
]# cat >> /etc/docker/daemon.json <<-EOF</pre>
  "registry-mirrors": [
   "http://74f21445.m.daocloud.io",
   "https://registry.docker-cn.com",
   "http://hub-mirror.c.163.com",
   "https://docker.mirrors.ustc.edu.cn"
 ],
                   er.s
amd<sup>®</sup>]
 "insecure-registries": ["kubernetes-register.sswang.com"]
 "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"
}
EOF
重启docker服务
systemctl restart docker
```

# 2.3 cri环境操作

注意: 所有主机操作

获取软件

```
下载软件
mkdir /data/softs && cd /data/softs
wget https://github.com/Mirantis/cri-dockerd/releases/download/v0.3.2/cri-
dockerd-0.3.2.amd64.tgz
解压软件
tar xf cri-dockerd-0.3.2.amd64.tgz
mv cri-dockerd/cri-dockerd /usr/local/bin/
检查效果
cri-dockerd --version
```

#### 定制配置

```
定制配置文件
cat > /etc/systemd/system/cri-dockerd.service<<-EOF</pre>
[Unit]
```

```
Description=CRI Interface for Docker Application Container Engine
Documentation=https://docs.mirantis.com
After=network-online.target firewalld.service docker.service
Wants=network-online.target
[Service]
Type=notify
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/cri-dockerd --pod-infra-container-image=registry.cn-
hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/pause:3.9
--network-plugin=cni --cni-conf-dir=/etc/cni/net.d --cni-bin-dir=/opt/cni/bin -
-container-runtime-endpoint=unix:///var/run/cri-dockerd.sock --cri-dockerd-root-
directory=/var/lib/dockershim --docker-endpoint=unix:///var/run/docker.sock --
cri-dockerd-root-directory=/var/lib/docker
ExecReload=/bin/kill -s HUP $MAINPID
TimeoutSec=0
RestartSec=2
Restart=always
StartLimitBurst=3
StartLimitInterval=60s
LimitNOFILE=infinity
LimitNPROC=infinity
LimitCORE=infinity
TasksMax=infinity
Delegate=yes
KillMode=process
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF
```

# 定制配置 cat > /etc/systemd/system/cri-dockerd.socket <<-EOF [Unit] Description=CRI Docker Socket for the API PartOf=cri-docker.service [Socket] ListenStream=/var/run/cri-dockerd.sock SocketMode=0660 SocketUser=root SocketGroup=docker [Install] WantedBy=sockets.target EOF

```
设置服务开机自启动
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl enable cri-dockerd.service
systemctl restart cri-dockerd.service
```

# 2.4 harbor仓库操作

#### 准备工作

```
安装docker环境
参考 上一节docker环境部署
```

```
安装docker-compose
yum install -y docker-compose
```

#### 获取软件

```
下载软件
mkdir /data/{softs,server} -p && cd /data/softs
wget https://github.com/goharbor/harbor/releases/download/v2.5.0/harbor-offline-
installer-v2.5.0.tgz

解压软件
tar -zxvf harbor-offline-installer-v2.5.0.tgz -C /data/server/
cd /data/server/harbor/

加载镜像
docker load < harbor.v2.5.0.tar.gz
docker images

备份配置
cp harbor.yml.tmpl harbor.yml
```

#### 修改配置

```
修改配置
[root@kubernetes-register /data/server/harbor]# vim harbor.yml.tmpl
# 修改主机名
hostname: kubernetes-register.sswang.com
http:
    port: 80
#https: 注释ssl相关的部分
# port: 443
# certificate: /your/certificate/path
# private_key: /your/private/key/path
# 修改harbor的登录密码
harbor_admin_password: 123456
# 设定harbor的数据存储目录
data_volume: /data/server/harbor/data
```

```
配置harbor
./prepare
启动harbor
./install.sh
检查效果
docker-compose ps
```

# 定制服务启动文件 /etc/systemd/system/harbor.service [Unit] Description=Harbor After=docker.service systemd-networkd.service systemd-resolved.service Requires=docker.service Documentation=http://github.com/vmware/harbor [Service] Type=simple Restart=on-failure Restartsec=5 #需要注意harbor的安装位置 ExecStart=/usr/bin/docker-compose --file /data/server/harbor/docker-compose.yml up ExecStop=/usr/bin/docker-compose --file /data/server/harbor/docker-compose.yml down [Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target

#### 加载服务配置文件

systemctl daemon-reload

#### 启动服务

systemctl start harbor

#### 检查状态

systemctl status harbor

#### 设置开机自启动

systemctl enable harbor

#### harbor仓库定制

浏览器访问域名,用户名:admin,密码:123456 创建sswang用户专用的项目仓库,名称为 sswang,权限为公开的

#### harbor仓库测试

#### 登录仓库

# docker login kubernetes-register.sswang.com -u sswang

Password: # 输入登录密码 A12345678a

#### 下载镜像

docker pull busybox

#### 定制镜像标签

docker tag busybox kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/busybox:v0.1

#### 推送镜像

docker push kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/busybox:v0.1

# 2.5 k8s集群初始化

#### 软件部署

```
定制阿里云的关于kubernetes的软件源
]# cat > /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo << EOF
[kubernetes]
name=Kubernetes
baseurl=https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86_64
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
repo_gpgcheck=0
gpgkey=https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg
https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg
EOF

更新软件源
yum makecache fast
```

```
master环境软件部署
yum install kubeadm kubectl kubelet -y
node环境软件部署
yum install kubeadm kubectl kubelet -y
```

#### 确认基本配置

```
检查镜像文件列表
kubeadm config images list

获取镜像文件
images=$(kubeadm config images list --kubernetes-version=1.27.3 | awk -F "/"
'{print $NF}')
for i in ${images}
do
    docker pull registry.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/$i
    docker tag registry.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/$i kubernetes-
register.sswang.com/google_containers/$i
    docker push kubernetes-register.sswang.com/google_containers/$i
    docker rmi registry.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/$i
    docker rmi registry.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/$i
    done
```

#### master节点初始化

```
环境初始化命令
kubeadm init --kubernetes-version=1.27.3 \
--apiserver-advertise-address=10.0.0.12 \
--image-repository kubernetes-register.superopsmsb.com/google_containers \
--service-cidr=10.96.0.0/12 \
--pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16 \
--ignore-preflight-errors=Swap \
--cri-socket=unix:///var/run/cri-dockerd.sock
```

# 2.6 k8s环境收尾操作

权限操作

```
定制kubernetes的登录权限
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

命令补全

```
放到master主机的环境文件中
echo "source <(kubectl completion bash)" >> ~/.bashrc
echo "source <(kubeadm completion bash)" >> ~/.bashrc
source ~/.bashrc
```

网络环境

```
网络定制
mkdir /data/kubernetes/flannel -p
cd /data/kubernetes/flannel
获取配置文件
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/flannel-
io/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
定制镜像标签
for i in (grep image kube-flannel.yml | grep -v '#' | awk -F '/' '<math>(print NF)')
do
   docker pull flannel/$i
   docker tag flannel/$i kubernetes-
register.superopsmsb.com/google_containers/$i
   docker push kubernetes-register.superopsmsb.com/google_containers/$i
   docker rmi flannel/$i
done
备份配置文件
cp kube-flannel.yml{,.bak}
```

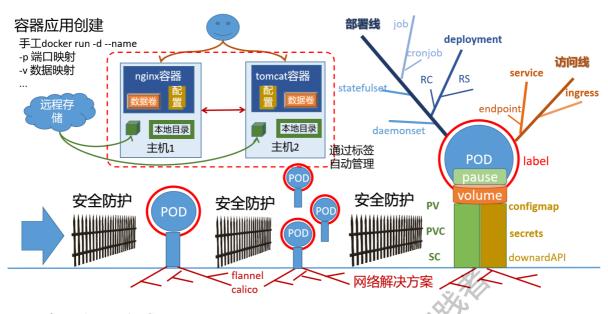
```
修改配置文件
sed -i '/ image:/s/docker.io\/flannel/kubernetes-
register.sswang.com\/google_containers/' kube-flannel.yml

应用配置文件
kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml

检查效果
kubectl get node
```

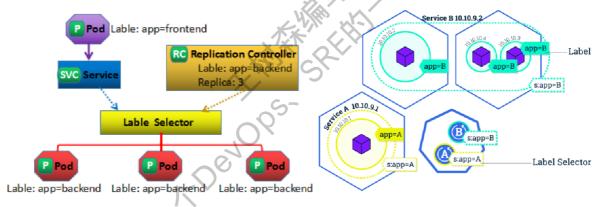
# 3应用部署

# 3.1 应用管理解读



# 3.2 应用部署实践





资源对象管理实践

#### 手工方式:

kubectl run pod名称 --image=image地址

#### 资源清单方式:

apiversion: v1 kind: Pod metadata: labels:

run: my-pod
name: my-pod

spec:

containers:

- image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/nginx

name: my-pod

```
nginx-proxy应用的配置清单文件
apiversion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: sswang-nginx-proxy
  labels:
   app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: nginx
  template:
   metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

```
Devors-
nginx-web 的资源清单文件
apiversion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: sswang-nginx-web
 labels:
   app: nginx-web
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: nginx-web
 template:
   metadata:
     labels:
       app: nginx-web
   spec:
     containers:
     - name: nginx
       image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/nginx_web:v0.1
       ports:
       - containerPort: 80
```

```
tomcat-web 的资源清单文件
apiversion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
    name: sswang-tomcat-web
    labels:
        app: tomcat-web
spec:
    replicas: 1
    selector:
```

```
matchLabels:
    app: tomcat-web

template:
    metadata:
    labels:
        app: tomcat-web

spec:
    containers:
    - name: tomcat
        image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/tomcat_web:v0.1
    ports:
    - containerPort: 8080
```

# 3.3 应用管理实践

#### 资源对象隔离

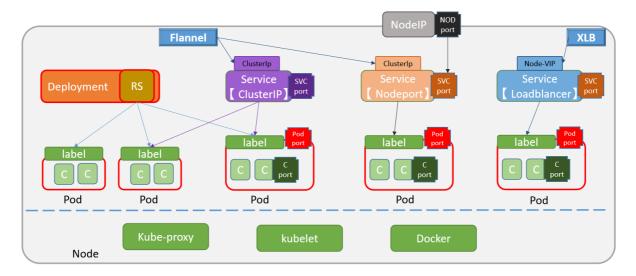
```
namespace资源对象实践
                     Jeyops-
apiversion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
 name: my-ns
apiversion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: sswang-tomcat-web
 namespace: my-ns
 labels:
   app: tomcat-web
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: tomcat-web
 template:
   metadata:
     labels:
       app: tomcat-web
   spec:
     containers:
     - name: tomcat
       image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/tomcat_web:v0.1
       ports:
       - containerPort: 8080
```

#### 资源对象的扩缩容

```
资源对象扩缩容kubectl scale deployment 资源对象名称 --replicas=目标数量 deployment/mysql 修改应用镜像版本kubectl set image deployment 资源对象名称 容器名称=镜像名称
```

# 4应用访问

# 4.1 service对象定位



数据流转路线: Host\_ip:host\_port -----> service\_ip:servcie\_port ----> pod\_ip:pod\_port

# 4.2 Service 实践

手工创建Service

```
根据应用部署资源对象,创建SVC对象
kubectl expose deployment nginx --port=80 --type=NodePort
```

yaml方式创建Service

```
·文件
nginx-web的service资源清单文件
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: sswang-nginx-web
 labels:
   app: nginx-web
spec:
 type: NodePort
 selector:
   app: nginx-web
 ports:
   - protocol: TCP
     name: http
     port: 80
     targetPort: 80
     nodePort: 31080
```

```
tomcat-web的service资源清单文件
apiversion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: sswang-tomcat-web
  labels:
   app: tomcat-web
```

```
spec:
  type: NodePort
  selector:
    app: tomcat
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
    name: http
    port: 8080
    targetPort: 8080
    nodePort: 31880
```

# 4.3 外部Service

部署外部mysql环境

```
# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo
[mariadb]
name = MariaDB
baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/centos7-amd64
gpgcheck=0
更新系统软件包:
yum makecache fast
安装 MySQL 服务器
yum install mariadb-server mariadb -y

设置 MySQL 服务在启动时自动启动
systemctl start mariadb.service
systemctl enable mariadb.service
```

```
开启 MySQL 服务器远程访问能力
]# vim /etc/my.cnf.d/server.cnf
[mysqld]
bind-address = 0.0.0.0

重启 MySQL 服务使配置生效
systemctl restart mariadb.service

配置远程主机登录权限
mysql -uroot -p123456 -e "GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED
BY '123456' WITH GRANT OPTION;"
mysql -uroot -p123456 -e "FLUSH PRIVILEGES;"
```

```
主库上创建数据库
]# mysql -uroot -p123456 -e "
CREATE DATABASE bookinfo default charset utf8 collate utf8_general_ci;
USE bookinfo;
CREATE TABLE book_info (
   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   book_name VARCHAR(100),
   author VARCHAR(100),
   date_of_issue DATE,
   isDelete BOOLEAN
```

```
);
INSERT INTO book_info (book_name, author, date_of_issue, isDelete) VALUES
('Book 1', 'Author 1', '2022-01-01', FALSE),
('Book 2', 'Author 2', '2022-02-01', FALSE),
('Book 3', 'Author 3', '2022-03-01', TRUE);
"
```

#### 定制资源清单文件

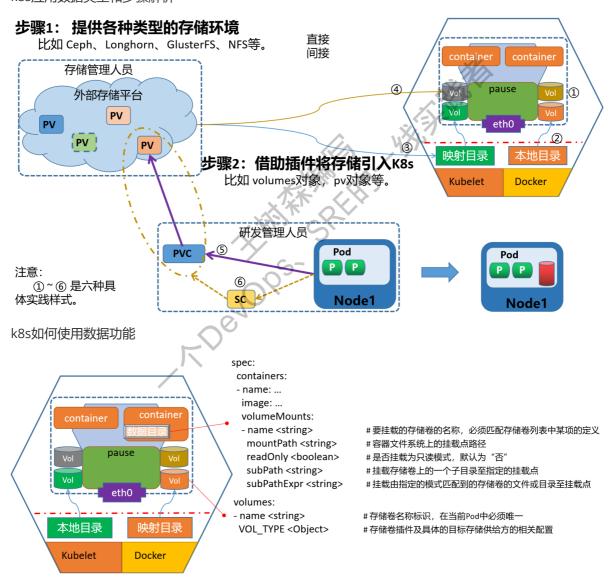
```
apiversion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
 name: external-ns
apiversion: v1
kind: Endpoints
metadata:
 name: ex-mysql
                      Devoles-
 namespace: external-ns
subsets:
  - addresses:
     - ip: 10.0.0.18
   ports:
     - port: 3306
apiversion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: ex-mysql
 namespace: external-ns
spec:
 type: ClusterIP
 ports:
 - port: 3306
   targetPort: 3306
apiversion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: bookinfo
 namespace: external-ns
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: flask-bookinfo
  template:
   metadata:
     labels:
       app: flask-bookinfo
   spec:
     containers:
        - name: flask-bookinfo
         image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/flask_bookinfo:2.3.2
         imagePullPolicy: Always
         ports:
           - containerPort: 5000
```

env:
- name: DB\_HOST
 value: "ex-mysql"
- name: DB\_USER
 value: "root"
- name: DB\_PASSWORD
 value: "123456"
- name: DB\_DATABASE
 value: "bookinfo"

# 5 应用数据

# 5.1 应用数据解析

k8s应用数据类型和步骤解析



k8s使用各种数据类型的配置

#### emptyDir类型

volumes:

- name: volume\_name
 emptyDir: {}

# PV类型

apiVersion: v1

kind: PersistentVolume

metadata:

name: superopsmsb-pv

spec:
capacity:
storage: 3Gi
accessModes:
- ReadWriteOnce

nfs:

path: /superopsmsb/nfs-data

server: 10.0.0.18

#### hostPath类型

volumes:

- name: volume\_name

hostPath:

path: /path/to/host

#### PVC类型

apiVersion: v1

kind: PersistentVolumeClaim

metadata:

name: superopsmsb-pvc

spec:

accessModes:
- ReadWriteOnce

resources: requests: storage: 1Gi # SC样式1

storageClassName: storageclass

#### NFS类型

volumes:

- name: redis-backup

nfs:

server: NFS\_SERVER path: /path/to/nfs-dir

#### SC类型2

apiVersion: apps/v1 kind: StatefulSet

spec:

volume Claim Templates:

metadata:spec:

storage Class Name: storage class

accessModes:
- ReadWriteOnce resources:

requests:

storage: 100Mi

# 5.2 应用数据实践

emptyDir实践

```
资源对象文件内容
apiversion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: sswang-emptydir
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx-web
    image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/nginx_web:v0.1
    volumeMounts:
    - name: nginx-index
      mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
  - name: change-index
    image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/busybox:1.28
    # 每过2秒更改一下文件内容
    command: ['sh', '-c', 'for i in $(seq 100); do echo index-$i >
/testdir/index.html;sleep 2;done']
    volumeMounts:
    - name: nginx-index
      mountPath: /testdir
  volumes:
  - name: nginx-index
    emptyDir: {}
```

#### hostPath实践

#### 资源对象文件内容

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: sswang-hostpath

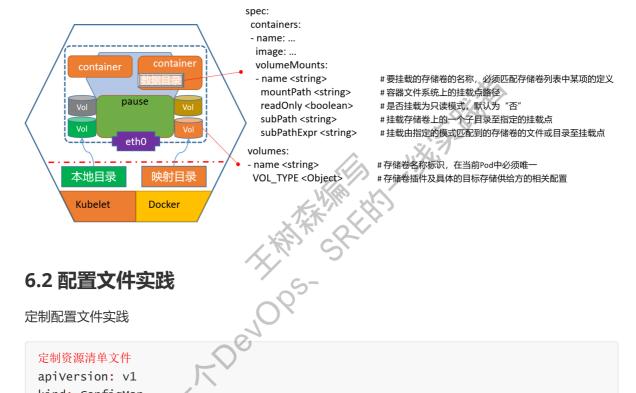
spec:
 volumes:

```
- name: redis-backup
  hostPath:
   path: /data/backup/redis
containers:
  - name: hostpath-redis
    image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/redis:7.0.4
    volumeMounts:
     - name: redis-backup
      mountPath: /data
```

# 6应用配置

# 6.1 应用配置解析

k8s如何使用配置数据功能



# 6.2 配置文件实践

定制配置文件实践

```
定制资源清单文件
apiversion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: sswang-nginxconf
data:
  default.conf: |
    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name www.sswang.com;
        location /nginx {
          proxy_pass http://sswang-nginx-web/;
        }
        location /tomcat {
          proxy_pass http://sswang-tomcat-web:8080/;
        }
        location / {
            root /usr/share/nginx/html;
        }
    }
apiversion: v1
```

```
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
   name: sswang-nginx-index
data:
   index.html: "Hello Nginx, This is Nginx Web Page by sswang!!!\n"
```

```
定制nginx-proxy代理
apiversion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: sswang-nginx-proxy
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
   matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/nginx_proxy:v0.1
        volumeMounts:
        - name: nginxconf
          mountPath: /etc/nginx/conf.d
          readOnly: true
        - name: nginxindex
          mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html/
          readOnly: true
      volumes:
      - name: nginxconf
        configMap:
          name: sswang-nginxconf
      - name: nginxindex
        configMap:
          name: sswang-nginx-index
apiversion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: superopsmsb-nginx-proxy
  labels:
    app: superopsmsb-nginx-proxy
spec:
  selector:
    app: nginx
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      name: http
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
```

# 6.3 敏感文件实践

定制配置文件

```
准备nginx容器的配置目录
mkdir tls-key

做证书
openssl genrsa -out tls-key/tls.key 2048

做成自签证书
openssl req -new -x509 -key tls-key/tls.key -out tls-key/tls.crt -subj
"/CN=www.sswang.com"
```

```
定制专属nginx配置文件 nginx-conf-tls/default.conf
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name www.sswang.com;
    ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/certs/tls.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/certs/tls.key;
    location / {
        root /usr/share/nginx/html;
    }
}

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name www.sswang.com;
    return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
}
```

#### 手工创建资源对象文件

```
创建cm资源对象
kubectl create configmap nginx-ssl-conf --from-file=nginx-conf-tls/
创建secret资源对象
kubectl create secret tls nginx-ssl-secret --cert=tls-key/tls.crt --key=tls-key/tls.key
```

```
定制资源清单文件
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
    name: sswang-nginx-ssl
spec:
    containers:
    - image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/sswang/nginx_web:v0.1
    name: nginx-web
    volumeMounts:
    - name: nginxcerts
        mountPath: /etc/nginx/certs/
        readOnly: true
    - name: nginxconfs
        mountPath: /etc/nginx/conf.d/
```

```
readOnly: true
volumes:
- name: nginxcerts
  secret:
    secretName: nginx-ssl-secret
- name: nginxconfs
  configMap:
    name: nginx-ssl-conf
```

# 7服务访问

# 7.1 Ingress简介

原理解析

```
Ingress是授权入站连接到达集群服务的规则集合。
      从外部流量调度到nodeport上的service
      从service调度到ingress-controller
      ingress-controller根据ingress[Pod]中的定义(虚拟主机或者后端的url)
      根据虚拟主机名直接调度到后端的一组应用pod中
                                                          <Service>
                            Ingress Controller Pod
                                                                                Pod1
    internet
                                <inaress>
                              site1. example.com
    service
                                                                                Pod3
   ingress-nginx
                              site2. example .com
                                                                                Pod4
                                                          <Service>
                                                           site2
7.2 Ingress部署
环境部署
```

#### 获取配置文件

```
cd /data/kubernetes/app_secure
mkdir ingress; cd ingress
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx/controller-
v1.3.1/deploy/static/provider/baremetal/deploy.yaml
mv deploy.yaml ingress-deploy.yaml
cp ingress-deploy.yaml{,.bak}
```

```
默认镜像
]# grep image: ingress-deploy.yaml | awk -F '/|@' '{print $(NF-1)}' | uniq
controller:v1.3.1
kube-webhook-certgen:v1.3.0
获取镜像
for i in nginx-ingress-controller:v1.3.1 kube-webhook-certgen:v1.3.0
 docker pull registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/$i
```

```
docker tag registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/$i kubernetes-register.sswang.com/google_containers/$i docker push kubernetes-register.sswang.com/google_containers/$i docker rmi registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/$i done
注意:
    controller的名称是需要更改一下,阿里云的镜像名称多了一个标识
```

```
修改基础镜像
]# grep image: ingress-deploy.yaml
         image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/google_containers/nginx-ingress-
controller:v1.3.1
         image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/google_containers/kube-webhook-
certgen:v1.3.0
         image: kubernetes-register.sswang.com/google_containers/kube-webhook-
certgen:v1.3.0
开放访问入口地址
]# vim ingress-deploy.yaml
334 apiversion: v1
335 kind: Service
. . .
344
    namespace: ingress-nginx
345 spec:
348 ipFamilyPolicy: SingleStack
349 externalIPs: ['10.0.0.12']
350 ports:
351 - appProtocol: http
352
      name: http
      port: 80
353
. . .
628
    failurePolicy: Ignore
                                           # 为了避免默认的准入控制限制,改为Ignore
```

```
应用资源配置文件
]# kubectl apply -f ingress-deploy.yaml
确认效果
]# kubectl get all -n ingress-nginx
NAME
                                               READY
                                                       STATUS
                                                                   RESTARTS
AGE
pod/ingress-nginx-admission-create-s5p7h
                                               0/1
                                                       Completed
                                                                   0
105s
pod/ingress-nginx-admission-patch-qnjmv
                                               0/1
                                                       Completed
                                                                   0
pod/ingress-nginx-controller-6cc467dfd9-c2dfg 1/1
                                                                   0
                                                       Running
105s
NAME
                                            TYPE
                                                        CLUSTER-IP
EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)
                                          AGE
service/ingress-nginx-controller
                                            NodePort
                                                        10.109.163.145
            80:30439/TCP,443:31912/TCP
                                          105s
10.0.0.12
service/ingress-nginx-controller-admission ClusterIP 10.96.223.121
                                                                         <none>
      443/TCP
                                   105s
```

```
NAME
                                         READY
                                                 UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
deployment.apps/ingress-nginx-controller
                                         1/1
                                                                         105s
NAME
                                                    DESIRED CURRENT
                                                                        READY
 AGE
replicaset.apps/ingress-nginx-controller-6cc467dfd9
                                                              1
                                                                        1
NAME
                                         COMPLETIONS
                                                       DURATION
                                                                  AGE
job.batch/ingress-nginx-admission-create
                                                                  105s
                                         1/1
                                                       8s
job.batch/ingress-nginx-admission-patch
                                         1/1
                                                       7s
                                                                  105s
```

```
测试访问页面

]# curl 10.0.0.12:30439

<html>

<head><title>404 Not Found</title></head>

<body>

<center><hl>404 Not Found</hl></center>

<hr><center>nginx</center>

</body>

</html>
```

# 7.3 Ingress实践

定制资源清单文件

```
定制资源清单文件
apiversion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: superopsmsb-ingress-mulhost
  annotations:
   kubernetes.io/ingress.class:
spec:
  rules:
  - host: nginx.sswang.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        pathType: Prefix
        backend:
          service:
            name: sswang-nginx-web
            port:
              number: 80
  - host: tomcat.sswang.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        pathType: Prefix
        backend:
          service:
            name: sswang-tomcat-web
            port:
              number: 8080
```

# 8 helm管理

# 8.1 helm简介

#### 需求

在kubernetes平台上,我们在部署各种各样的应用服务的时候,可以基于手工或者自动的方式对各种资源对象实现伸缩操作,尤其是对于有状态的应用,我们可以结合持久性存储机制实现更大场景的伸缩动作。但是,无论我们怎么操作各种资源对象,问题最多的就是各种基础配置、镜像等之类的依赖管理操作。在linux平台下,常见的包依赖的就是yum、apt等工具,在kubernetes平台下,同样有类似的解决依赖关系的工具---helm。

官方网址: https://v3.helm.sh/

官方地址: https://github.com/helm/helm

#### 简介

helm的功能类似于yum 或 apt,提供应用部署时候所需要的各种配置、资源清单文件,他与yum之类工具不同的是,在k8s中helm是不提供镜像的,这些镜像文件需要由专门的镜像仓库来提供。

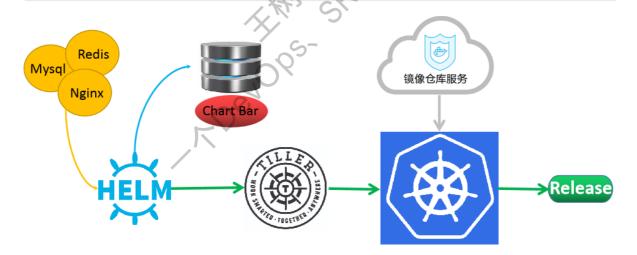
例如: k8s平台上的nginx应用部署,对于该应用部署来说,主要需要三类内容:

镜像: nginx镜像

资源定义文件: Deployment、service、hpa等

专用文件:配置文件、证书等

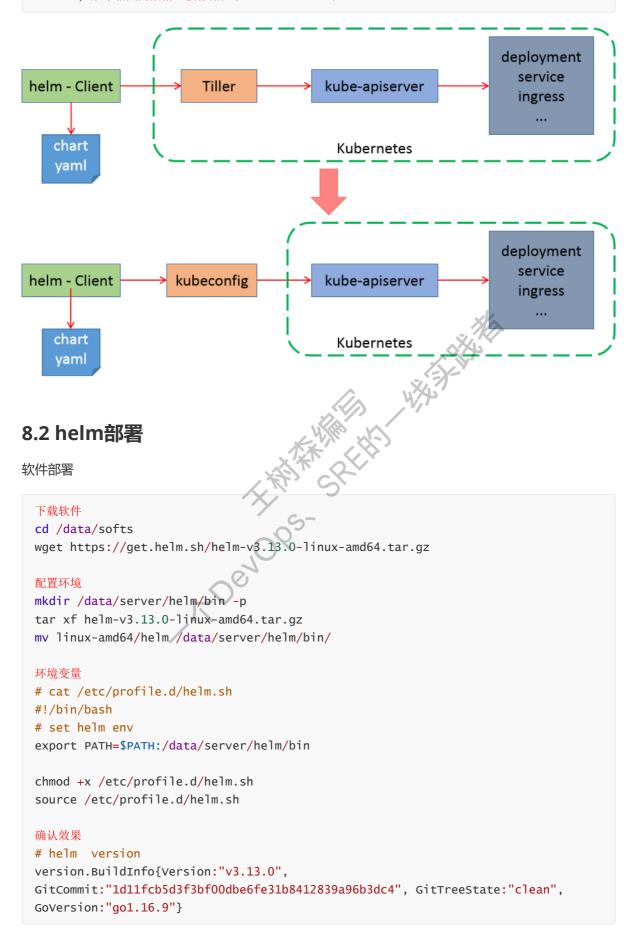
helm管理的主要是:资源定义文件和专用文件



基于helm来成功的部署一个应用服务,完整的工作流程如下:

- 1 部署一个稳定运行的k8s集群,在能管理k8s的主机上部署helm。
- 2 用户在客户端主机上,定制各种Chart资源和config资源,上传到专用的仓库(本地或者远程)
- 3 helm客户端向Tiller发出部署请求,如果本地有chart用本地的,否则从仓库获取
- 4 Tiller与k8s集群的api-server发送请求
- 5 api-server通过集群内部机制部署应用,需要依赖镜像的时候,从专门的镜像仓库获取。
- 6 基于helm部署好的应用实例,在k8s集群中,我们称之为release。

根据我们对 helm v2 版本的流程解析,我们发现,在客户端上部署tiller来维护 release相关的信息,有些太重量级了,所以在 helm v3 版本的时候,就剔除了专门的Tiller。在 Helm v3 中移除了Tiller,版本相关的数据直接存储在了 Kubernetes 中.



```
# helm --help
The Kubernetes package manager

Common actions for Helm:
- helm search: search for charts
- helm pull: download a chart to your local directory to view
- helm install: upload the chart to Kubernetes
- helm list: list releases of charts
```

# 8.3 helm实践

#### 仓库管理

```
搜索chart信息
# helm search --help
...
Available Commands:
hub search for charts in the Artifact Hub or your own hub instance repo search repositories for a keyword in charts 结果显示:
helm 有两种搜索的源地址,官方的在 Artifact,幸运的是,无法访问。

从自定义仓库中获取源信息
helm search repo redis
```

```
查看chart的所有信息
helm show all bitnami/redis
```

redis实践

```
安装chart
helm install my_helm bitnami/redis

删除应用
helm uninstall my-helm

更新应用
helm install my-helm bitnami/redis --set master.persistence.enabled=false --set replica.persistence.enabled=false

查看效果
helm list
kubectl get pod
```

#### 简单实践

```
查看基本操作的信息
helm status my-helm
获取具备读写权限的主机域名
   redis主角色主机: my-helm-redis-master.default.svc.cluster.local
   redis从角色主机: my-helm-redis-replicas.default.svc.cluster.local
获取连接密码
# export REDIS_PASSWORD=$(kubectl get secret --namespace default my-helm-redis -o
jsonpath="{.data.redis-password}" | base64 --decode)
# echo $REDIS_PASSWORD
ID6KzPAZc1
创建客户端
# kubectl run --namespace default redis-client --restart='Never' --env
                              --image docker.io/bitnami/redis:6.2.6-debian-10-
REDIS_PASSWORD=$REDIS_PASSWORD
r0 --command -- sleep infinity
连接redis主角色
$ redis-cli -h my-helm-redis-master.default.svc.cluster.local -a ID6KzPAZc1
redis操作
my-helm-redis-master.default.svc.cluster.local:6379> set a 1
my-helm-redis-master.default.svc.cluster.local:6379> set b 2
my-helm-redis-master.default.svc.cluster.local:6379> keys *
1) "a"
2) "b"
my-helm-redis-master.default.svc.cluster.local:6379> get a
"1"
```