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联系方式:

学神 IT 教育官方网站: <http://www.xuegod.cn>

学神 K8S 精英学习 11 群 QQ 群: 957231097



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第 14 章 二进制安装多 master 节点的 k8s 高可用集群

本节所讲内容:

- 14.1 初始化安装 k8s 的实验环境
- 14.2 安装 etcd 集群
- 14.3 安装 kubernetes 组件
- 14.4 测试 k8s 部署 tomcat 服务
- 14.5 测试 coredns 是否正常
- 14.6 keepalived+nginx 实现 apiserver 高可用

k8s 环境规划:

Pod 网段: 10.0.0.0/16

Service 网段: 10.255.0.0/16

实验环境规划:

操作系统: centos7.6

配置: 4Gib 内存/4vCPU/100G 硬盘

开启虚拟机的虚拟化:



K8S 集群角色	Ip	主机名	安装的组件
控制节点	192.168.1.63	xuegod63	apiserver、controller-manager、scheduler、etcd、docker、keepalived、nginx
控制节点	192.168.1.64	xuegod64	apiserver、controller-manager、scheduler、etcd、docker、keepalived、nginx
控制节点	192.168.1.65	xuegod65	apiserver、controller-manager、scheduler、etcd、docker
工作节点	192.168.1.66	xuegod66	kubelet、kube-proxy、docker、calico、coredns

Vip	192.168.1.199		
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14.1 初始化安装 k8s 的实验环境

1.1 配置静态 IP

把虚拟机或者物理机配置成静态 ip 地址, 这样机器重新启动后 ip 地址也不会发生改变。

以 xuegod63 主机修改静态 IP 为例:

#修改/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33 文件, 变成如下:

```
TYPE=Ethernet
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.1.63
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.1.1
DNS1=192.168.1.1
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy
NAME=ens33
DEVICE=ens33
ONBOOT=yes
```

#修改配置文件之后需要重启网络服务才能使配置生效, 重启网络服务命令如下:

```
service network restart
```

注: /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33 文件里的配置说明:

NAME=ens33 #网卡名字, 跟 DEVICE 名字保持一致即可

DEVICE=ens33 #网卡设备名, 大家 ip addr 可看到自己的这个网卡设备名, 每个人的机器可能这个名字不一样, 需要写自己的

BOOTPROTO=static #static 表示静态 ip 地址

ONBOOT=yes #开机自启动网络, 必须是 yes

IPADDR=192.168.1.63 #ip 地址, 需要跟自己电脑所在网段一致

NETMASK=255.255.255.0 #子网掩码, 需要跟自己电脑所在网段一致

GATEWAY=192.168.1.1 #网关, 在自己电脑打开 cmd, 输入 ipconfig /all 可看到

DNS1=192.168.1.1 #DNS, 在自己电脑打开 cmd, 输入 ipconfig /all 可看到

1.2 配置主机名

#配置主机名:

在 192.168.1.63 上执行如下:

```
hostnamectl set-hostname xuegod63
```

在 192.168.1.64 上执行如下:

```
hostnamectl set-hostname xuegod64
```

在 192.168.1.65 上执行如下:

```
hostnamectl set-hostname xuegod65
```

在 192.168.1.66 上执行如下:

```
hostnamectl set-hostname xuegod66
```

1.3 配置 hosts 文件

#修改 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 机器的/etc/hosts 文件, 增加如下四行:

```
192.168.1.63 xuegod63
```

```
192.168.1.64 xuegod64
```

```
192.168.1.65 xuegod65
```

```
192.168.1.66 xuegod66
```

1.4 配置主机之间无密码登录, 每台机器都按照如下操作

#生成 ssh 密钥对

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa #一路回车, 不输入密码
```

把本地的 ssh 公钥文件安装到远程主机对应的账户

```
ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa.pub xuegod63
```

```
ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa.pub xuegod64
```

```
ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa.pub xuegod65
```

```
ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa.pub xuegod66
```

1.5 关闭 firewalld 防火墙, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
systemctl stop firewalld ; systemctl disable firewalld
```

1.6 关闭 selinux, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
sed -i 's/SELINUX=enforcing/SELINUX=disabled/g' /etc/selinux/config
```

#修改 selinux 配置文件之后, 重启机器, selinux 配置才能永久生效

重启之后登录机器验证是否修改成功:

```
getenforce
```

#显示 Disabled 说明 selinux 已经关闭

1.7 关闭交换分区 swap, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

#临时关闭

```
swapoff -a
```

#永久关闭: 注释 swap 挂载, 给 swap 这行开头加一下注释

```
vim /etc/fstab
```

```
#/dev/mapper/centos-swap swap swap defaults 0 0
```

#如果是克隆的虚拟机, 需要删除 UUID

1.8 修改内核参数, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
#加载 br_netfilter 模块
modprobe br_netfilter
```

```
#验证模块是否加载成功:
lsmod |grep br_netfilter
```

```
#修改内核参数
cat > /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf <<EOF
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
EOF
```

```
#使刚才修改的内核参数生效
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf
```

问题 1: sysctl 是做什么的?

在运行时配置内核参数

- p 从指定的文件加载系统参数, 如不指定即从/etc/sysctl.conf 中加载

问题 2: 为什么要执行 modprobe br_netfilter?

修改/etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf 文件, 增加如下三行参数:

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf 出现报错:

```
sysctl: cannot stat /proc/sys/net/bridge/bridge-nf-call-ip6tables: No such file or
directory
```

```
sysctl: cannot stat /proc/sys/net/bridge/bridge-nf-call-iptables: No such file or
directory
```

解决方法:

```
modprobe br_netfilter
```

问题 3: 为什么开启 net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables 内核参数?

在 centos 下安装 docker, 执行 docker info 出现如下警告:

```
WARNING: bridge-nf-call-iptables is disabled
WARNING: bridge-nf-call-ip6tables is disabled
```

解决办法:

```
vim /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
```

问题 4: 为什么要开启 `net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1` 参数?

kubeadm 初始化 k8s 如果报错:

```
[ERROR FileContent--proc-sys-net-ipv4-ip_forward]: /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forwar
d contents are not set to 1
```

就表示没有开启 `ip_forward`, 需要开启。

`net.ipv4.ip_forward` 是数据包转发:

出于安全考虑, Linux 系统默认是禁止数据包转发的。所谓转发即当主机拥有多于一块的网卡时, 其中一块收到数据包, 根据数据包的目的 ip 地址将数据包发往本机另一块网卡, 该网卡根据路由表继续发送数据包。这通常是路由器所要实现的功能。

要让 Linux 系统具有路由转发功能, 需要配置一个 Linux 的内核参数 `net.ipv4.ip_forward`。这个参数指定了 Linux 系统当前对路由转发功能的支持情况; 其值为 0 时表示禁止进行 IP 转发; 如果是 1, 则说明 IP 转发功能已经打开。

1.9 配置阿里云 repo 源, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

在 xuegod63 上操作:

安装 rzsz 命令

```
[root@xuegod63]# yum install lrzsz -y
```

安装 scp:

```
[root@xuegod63]#yum install openssh-clients
```

在 xuegod64 上操作:

安装 rzsz 命令

```
[root@xuegod64]# yum install lrzsz -y
```

安装 scp:

```
[root@xuegod64]# yum install openssh-clients -y
```

在 xuegod65 上操作:

安装 rzsz 命令

```
[root@xuegod65]# yum install lrzsz -y
```

安装 scp:

```
[root@xuegod65]# yum install openssh-clients -y
```

在 xuegod66 上操作:

安装 rzsz 命令

```
[root@xuegod66]# yum install lrzsz -y
```

安装 scp:

```
[root@xuegod66]# yum install openssh-clients -y
```

#配置国内阿里云 docker 的 repo 源

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# yum-config-manager --add-repo
http://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
[root@xuegod64 ~]# yum-config-manager --add-repo
http://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
[root@xuegod65 ~]# yum-config-manager --add-repo
http://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
[root@xuegod66 ~]# yum-config-manager --add-repo
http://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
```

1.10 配置时间同步, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
#安装 ntpdate 命令,
#yum install ntpdate -y
#跟网络源做同步
ntpdate cn.pool.ntp.org
#把时间同步做成计划任务
crontab -e
*/1 * * * /usr/sbin/ntpdate cn.pool.ntp.org
#重启 crond 服务
service crond restart
```

1.11 安装 iptables

如果用 firewalld 不习惯, 可以安装 iptables , 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
#安装 iptables
yum install iptables-services -y
#禁用 iptables
service iptables stop && systemctl disable iptables
#清空防火墙规则
iptables -F
```

1.12 开启 ipvs

#不开启 ipvs 将会使用 iptables 进行数据包转发, 但是效率低, 所以官网推荐需要开通 ipvs。

#把 ipvs.modules 上传到 xuegod63 机器的/etc/sysconfig/modules/目录下

```
[root@xuegod63# chmod 755 /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && bash
/etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && lsmod | grep ip_vs
```

```
ip_vs_ftp          13079  0
nf_nat             26583  1 ip_vs_ftp
ip_vs_sed          12519  0
ip_vs_nq           12516  0
ip_vs_sh           12688  0
ip_vs_dh           12688  0
```

```
[root@xuegod63~]# scp /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules
xuegod66:/etc/sysconfig/modules/
[root@xuegod66]# chmod 755 /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && bash
/etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && lsmod | grep ip_vs
ip_vs_ftp          13079  0
nf_nat             26583  1 ip_vs_ftp
ip_vs_sed          12519  0
ip_vs_nq           12516  0
ip_vs_sh           12688  0
ip_vs_dh           12688  0
```

```
[root@xuegod63~]# scp /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules
xuegod64:/etc/sysconfig/modules/
[root@xuegod64]# chmod 755 /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && bash
/etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && lsmod | grep ip_vs
ip_vs_ftp          13079  0
nf_nat             26583  1 ip_vs_ftp
ip_vs_sed          12519  0
ip_vs_nq           12516  0
ip_vs_sh           12688  0
ip_vs_dh           12688  0
```

```
[root@xuegod63~]# scp /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules
xuegod65:/etc/sysconfig/modules/
[root@xuegod65]# chmod 755 /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && bash
/etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && lsmod | grep ip_vs
ip_vs_ftp          13079  0
nf_nat             26583  1 ip_vs_ftp
ip_vs_sed          12519  0
ip_vs_nq           12516  0
ip_vs_sh           12688  0
ip_vs_dh           12688  0
```

1.13 安装基础软件包, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
yum install -y yum-utils device-mapper-persistent-data lvm2 wget net-tools nfs-utils
lrzsz gcc gcc-c++ make cmake libxml2-devel openssl-devel curl curl-devel unzip sudo ntp
libaio-devel wget vim ncurses-devel autoconf automake zlib-devel python-devel epel-
release openssl-server socat ipvsadm conntrack ntpdate telnet rsync
```

1.14 安装 docker-ce, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
yum install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io -y
systemctl start docker && systemctl enable docker.service && systemctl status docker
```


1.15 配置 docker 镜像加速器, 在 xuegod63、xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上操作:

```
tee /etc/docker/daemon.json << 'EOF'
```

```
{  
  "registry-mirrors":["https://rsbud4vc.mirror.aliyuncs.com","https://registry.docker-  
cn.com","https://docker.mirrors.ustc.edu.cn","https://dockerhub.azk8s.cn","http://hub-  
mirror.c.163.com","http://qtid6917.mirror.aliyuncs.com",  
"https://rncxm540.mirror.aliyuncs.com"],
```

```
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]
```

```
}
```

EOF

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
systemctl restart docker
```

```
systemctl status docker
```

Active: **active (running)** since Wed 2021-04-21 11:37:45 CST; 25s ago

#修改 docker 文件驱动为 systemd, 默认为 cgroupfs, kubelet 默认使用 systemd, 两者必须一致才可以。

14.2 搭建 etcd 集群

2.1 配置 etcd 工作目录

#创建配置文件和证书文件存放目录

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# mkdir -p /etc/etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# mkdir -p /etc/etcd/ssl
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# mkdir -p /etc/etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# mkdir -p /etc/etcd/ssl
```

```
[root@xuegod65 ~]# mkdir -p /etc/etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod65 ~]# mkdir -p /etc/etcd/ssl
```

2.2 安装签发证书工具 cfssl

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# mkdir /data/work -p
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# cd /data/work/
```

#cfssl-certinfo_linux-amd64 、cfssljson_linux-amd64 、cfssl_linux-amd64 上传到 /data/work/目录下

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# ls
```

```
cfssl-certinfo_linux-amd64  cfssljson_linux-amd64  cfssl_linux-amd64
```

#把文件变成可执行权限

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# chmod +x *
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mv cfssl_linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/cfssl
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mv cfssljson_linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/cfssljson
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mv cfssl-certinfo_linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/cfssl-certinfo
```

2.3 配置 ca 证书

#生成 ca 证书请求文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim ca-csr.json
```

```
{
  "CN": "kubernetes",
  "key": {
    "algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [
    {
      "C": "CN",
      "ST": "Hubei",
      "L": "Wuhan",
      "O": "k8s",
      "OU": "system"
    }
  ],
  "ca": {
    "expiry": "87600h"
  }
}
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cfssl gencert -initca ca-csr.json | cfssljson -bare ca
```

```
2021/04/21 11:52:06 [INFO] generating a new CA key and certificate from CSR
2021/04/21 11:52:06 [INFO] generate received request
2021/04/21 11:52:06 [INFO] received CSR
2021/04/21 11:52:06 [INFO] generating key: rsa-2048
2021/04/21 11:52:07 [INFO] encoded CSR
2021/04/21 11:52:07 [INFO] signed certificate with serial number 646958729628840589167226893588238666699884051269
```

注:

CN: Common Name (公用名称), kube-apiserver 从证书中提取该字段作为请求的用户名 (User Name); 浏览器使用该字段验证网站是否合法; 对于 SSL 证书, 一般为网站域名; 而对于代码签名证书则为申请单位名称; 而对于客户端证书则为证书申请者的姓名。

O: Organization (单位名称), kube-apiserver 从证书中提取该字段作为请求用户所属的组 (Group); 对于 SSL 证书, 一般为网站域名; 而对于代码签名证书则为申请单位名称; 而对于客户端单位证书则为证书申请者所在单位名称。

L 字段: 所在城市

S 字段: 所在省份

C 字段: 只能是国家字母缩写, 如中国: CN

#生成 ca 证书文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim ca-config.json
```

```
{
  "signing": {
    "default": {
      "expiry": "87600h"
    },
    "profiles": {
      "kubernetes": {
        "usages": [
          "signing",
          "key encipherment",
          "server auth",
          "client auth"
        ],
        "expiry": "87600h"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2.4 生成 etcd 证书

#配置 etcd 证书请求, hosts 的 ip 变成自己 etcd 所在节点的 ip

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim etcd-csr.json
```

```
{
  "CN": "etcd",
  "hosts": [
    "127.0.0.1",
    "192.168.1.63",
    "192.168.1.64",
    "192.168.1.65",
    "192.168.1.199"
  ],
  "key": {
    "algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [{
    "C": "CN",
    "ST": "Hubei",
    "L": "Wuhan",
    "O": "k8s",
    "OU": "system"
  }]
}
```

```
}
```

#上述文件 hosts 字段中 IP 为所有 etcd 节点的集群内部通信 IP, 可以预留几个, 做扩容用。

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cfssl gencert -ca=ca.pem -ca-key=ca-key.pem -config=ca-  
config.json -profile=kubernetes etcd-csr.json | cfssljson -bare etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# ls etcd*.pem  
etcd-key.pem  etcd.pem
```

2.5 部署 etcd 集群

把 etcd-v3.4.13-linux-amd64.tar.gz 上传到/data/work 目录下

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# pwd
```

```
/data/work
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# tar -xf etcd-v3.4.13-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp -p etcd-v3.4.13-linux-amd64/etcd* /usr/local/bin/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# scp -r etcd-v3.4.13-linux-amd64/etcd*
```

```
xuegod64:/usr/local/bin/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# scp -r etcd-v3.4.13-linux-amd64/etcd*
```

```
xuegod65:/usr/local/bin/
```

#创建配置文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim etcd.conf
```

```
#[Member]
```

```
ETCD_NAME="etcd1"
```

```
ETCD_DATA_DIR="/var/lib/etcd/default.etcd"
```

```
ETCD_LISTEN_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.1.63:2380"
```

```
ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.1.63:2379,http://127.0.0.1:2379"
```

```
#[Clustering]
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_ADVERTISE_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.1.63:2380"
```

```
ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.1.63:2379"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER="etcd1=https://192.168.1.63:2380,etcd2=https://192.168.1.6  
4:2380,etcd3=https://192.168.1.65:2380"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_TOKEN="etcd-cluster"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_STATE="new"
```

#注:

ETCD_NAME: 节点名称, 集群中唯一

ETCD_DATA_DIR: 数据目录

ETCD_LISTEN_PEER_URLS: 集群通信监听地址

ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS: 客户端访问监听地址

ETCD_INITIAL_ADVERTISE_PEER_URLS: 集群通告地址

ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS: 客户端通告地址

ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER: 集群节点地址

ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_TOKEN: 集群 Token

ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_STATE: 加入集群的当前状态, new 是新集群, existing 表示加入已有集群

#创建启动服务文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim etcd.service
```

[Unit]

Description=Etcd Server

After=network.target

After=network-online.target

Wants=network-online.target

[Service]

Type=notify

EnvironmentFile=-/etc/etcd/etcd.conf

WorkingDirectory=/var/lib/etcd/

ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/etcd \

--cert-file=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd.pem \

--key-file=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd-key.pem \

--trusted-ca-file=/etc/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \

--peer-cert-file=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd.pem \

--peer-key-file=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd-key.pem \

--peer-trusted-ca-file=/etc/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \

--peer-client-cert-auth \

--client-cert-auth

Restart=on-failure

RestartSec=5

LimitNOFILE=65536

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

```
[root@xuegod63]#yum install rsync -y
```

```
[root@xuegod64]#yum install rsync -y
```

```
[root@xuegod65]#yum install rsync -y
```

```
[root@xuegod66]#yum install rsync -y
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp ca*.pem /etc/etcd/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp etcd*.pem /etc/etcd/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp etcd.conf /etc/etcd/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp etcd.service /usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# for i in xuegod64 xuegod65;do rsync -vaz etcd.conf
```

```
$i:/etc/etcd;/done
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# for i in xuegod64 xuegod65;do rsync -vaz etcd*.pem ca*.pem
```

```
$i:/etc/etcd/ssl/;done
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# for i in xuegod64 xuegod65;do rsync -vaz etcd.service
```

```
$i:/usr/lib/systemd/system/;done
```

```
#启动 etcd 集群
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mkdir -p /var/lib/etcd/default.etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod64 work]# mkdir -p /var/lib/etcd/default.etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod65 work]# mkdir -p /var/lib/etcd/default.etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# vim /etc/etcd/etcd.conf
```

```
#[Member]
```

```
ETCD_NAME="etcd2"
```

```
ETCD_DATA_DIR="/var/lib/etcd/default.etcd"
```

```
ETCD_LISTEN_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.1.64:2380"
```

```
ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.1.64:2379,http://127.0.0.1:2379"
```

```
#[Clustering]
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_ADVERTISE_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.1.64:2380"
```

```
ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.1.64:2379"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER="etcd1=https://192.168.1.63:2380,etcd2=https://192.168.1.64:2380,etcd3=https://192.168.1.65:2380"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_TOKEN="etcd-cluster"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_STATE="new"
```

```
[root@xuegod65 ~]# vim /etc/etcd/etcd.conf
```

```
#[Member]
```

```
ETCD_NAME="etcd3"
```

```
ETCD_DATA_DIR="/var/lib/etcd/default.etcd"
```

```
ETCD_LISTEN_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.1.65:2380"
```

```
ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.1.65:2379,http://127.0.0.1:2379"
```

```
#[Clustering]
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_ADVERTISE_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.1.65:2380"
```

```
ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.1.65:2379"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER="etcd1=https://192.168.1.63:2380,etcd2=https://192.168.1.64:2380,etcd3=https://192.168.1.65:2380"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_TOKEN="etcd-cluster"
```

```
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_STATE="new"
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl enable etcd.service
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl start etcd.service
```

```
[root@xuegod64 work]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
[root@xuegod64 work]# systemctl enable etcd.service
```

```
[root@xuegod64 work]# systemctl start etcd.service
```

启动 etcd 的时候, 先启动 xuegod63 的 etcd 服务, 会一直卡住在启动的状态, 然后接着再启动 xuegod64 的 etcd, 这样 xuegod63 这个节点 etcd 才会正常起来

```
[root@xuegod65 work]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod65 work]# systemctl enable etcd.service
[root@xuegod65 work]# systemctl start etcd.service
```

```
[root@xuegod63]# systemctl status etcd
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl status etcd
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl status etcd
```

```
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl status etcd
● etcd.service - Etcd Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2021-05-12 22:04:22 CST; 59s ago
     Main PID: 20919 (etcd)
       Tasks: 17
      Memory: 28.0M
     CGroup: /system.slice/etcd.service
```

#查看 etcd 集群

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# ETCDCTL_API=3
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# /usr/local/bin/etcdctl --write-out=table --
```

```
cacert=/etc/etcd/ssl/ca.pem --cert=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd.pem --key=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd-
key.pem --
```

```
endpoints=https://192.168.1.63:2379,https://192.168.1.64:2379,https://192.168.1.65:2379
endpoint health
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          ENDPOINT          | HEALTH |  TOOK  | ERROR |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| https://192.168.1.63:2379 |   true | 12.614205ms |      |
| https://192.168.1.64:2379 |   true | 15.762435ms |      |
| https://192.168.1.65:2379 |   true | 76.066459ms |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

14.3 安装 kubernetes 组件

3.1 下载安装包

二进制包所在的 github 地址如下:

<https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/CHANGELOG/>

#把 kubernetes-server-linux-amd64.tar.gz 上传到 xuegod63 上的/data/work 目录下:

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# tar zxvf kubernetes-server-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cd kubernetes/server/bin/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 bin]# cp kube-apiserver kube-controller-manager kube-scheduler
```

```
kubectrl /usr/local/bin/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 bin]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver kube-controller-manager kube-
```

```
scheduler kubect1 xuegod64:/usr/local/bin/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 bin]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver kube-controller-manager kube-  
scheduler kubect1 xuegod65:/usr/local/bin/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 bin]# scp kubelet kube-proxy xuegod66:/usr/local/bin/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 bin]# cd /data/work/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mkdir -p /etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mkdir -p /etc/kubernetes/ssl
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mkdir /var/log/kubernetes
```

3.2 部署 apiserver 组件

#启动 TLS Bootstrapping 机制

Master apiserver 启用 TLS 认证后, 每个节点的 kubelet 组件都要使用由 apiserver 使用的 CA 签发的有效证书才能与 apiserver 通讯, 当 Node 节点很多时, 这种客户端证书颁发需要大量工作, 同样也会增加集群扩展复杂度。

为了简化流程, Kubernetes 引入了 TLS bootstrapping 机制来自动颁发客户端证书, kubelet 会以一个低权限用户自动向 apiserver 申请证书, kubelet 的证书由 apiserver 动态签署。

Bootstrap 是很多系统中都存在的程序, 比如 Linux 的 bootstrap, bootstrap 一般都是作为预先配置在开启或者系统启动的时候加载, 这可以用来生成一个指定环境。Kubernetes 的 kubelet 在启动时同样可以加载一个这样的配置文件, 这个文件的内容类似如下形式:

```
apiVersion: v1  
clusters: null  
contexts:  
- context:  
  cluster: kubernetes  
  user: kubelet-bootstrap  
  name: default  
current-context: default  
kind: Config  
preferences: {}  
users:  
- name: kubelet-bootstrap  
  user: {}
```

#TLS bootstrapping 具体引导过程

1. TLS 作用

TLS 的作用就是对通讯加密, 防止中间人窃听; 同时如果证书不信任的话根本就无法与 apiserver 建立连接, 更不用提有没有权限向 apiserver 请求指定内容。

2. RBAC 作用

当 TLS 解决了通讯问题后, 那么权限问题就应由 RBAC 解决(可以使用其他权限模型, 如 ABAC); RBAC 中规定了一个用户或者用户组(subject)具有请求哪些 api 的权限; 在配合 TLS 加密的时候, 实际上 apiserver 读取客户端证书的 CN 字段作为用户名, 读取 O 字段作为用户组.

以上说明: 第一, 想要与 apiserver 通讯就必须采用由 apiserver CA 签发的证书, 这样才能形成信任关系, 建立 TLS 连接; 第二, 可以通过证书的 CN、O 字段来提供 RBAC 所需的用户与用户组.

#kubelet 首次启动流程

TLS bootstrapping 功能是让 kubelet 组件去 apiserver 申请证书, 然后用于连接 apiserver; 那么第一次启动时没有证书如何连接 apiserver ?

在 apiserver 配置中指定了一个 token.csv 文件, 该文件中是一个预设的用户配置; 同时该用户的 Token 和 由 apiserver 的 CA 签发的用户被写入了 kubelet 所使用的 bootstrap.kubeconfig 配置文件中; 这样在首次请求时, kubelet 使用 bootstrap.kubeconfig 中被 apiserver CA 签发证书时信任的用户来与 apiserver 建立 TLS 通讯, 使用 bootstrap.kubeconfig 中的用户 Token 来向 apiserver 声明自己的 RBAC 授权身份.

token.csv 格式:

```
3940fd7fbb391d1b4d861ad17a1f0613,kubelet-bootstrap,10001,"system:kubelet-bootstrap"
```

首次启动时, 可能与遇到 kubelet 报 401 无权访问 apiserver 的错误; 这是因为在默认情况下, kubelet 通过 bootstrap.kubeconfig 中的预设用户 Token 声明了自己的身份, 然后创建 CSR 请求; 但是不要忘记这个用户在我们不处理的情况下他没有任何权限的, 包括创建 CSR 请求; 所以需要创建一个 ClusterRoleBinding, 将预设用户 kubelet-bootstrap 与内置的 ClusterRole system:node-bootstrapper 绑定到一起, 使其能够发起 CSR 请求. 稍后安装 kubelet 的时候演示.

#创建 token.csv 文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cat > token.csv << EOF
$(head -c 16 /dev/urandom | od -An -t x | tr -d ' '),kubelet-bootstrap,10001,"system:kubelet-bootstrap"
EOF
```

#格式: token, 用户名, UID, 用户组

#创建 csr 请求文件, 替换为自己机器的 IP

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-apiserver-csr.json
{
  "CN": "kubernetes",
  "hosts": [
```

```
"127.0.0.1",
"192.168.1.63",
"192.168.1.64",
"192.168.1.65",
"192.168.1.66",
"192.168.1.199",
"10.255.0.1",
"kubernetes",
"kubernetes.default",
"kubernetes.default.svc",
"kubernetes.default.svc.cluster",
"kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local"
],
"key": {
  "algo": "rsa",
  "size": 2048
},
"names": [
  {
    "C": "CN",
    "ST": "Hubei",
    "L": "Wuhan",
    "O": "k8s",
    "OU": "system"
  }
]
}
```

#注: 如果 hosts 字段不为空则需要指定授权使用该证书的 IP 或域名列表。由于该证书后续被 kubernetes master 集群使用, 需要将 master 节点的 IP 都填上, 同时还需要填写 service 网络的首个 IP。(一般是 kube-apiserver 指定的 service-cluster-ip-range 网段的第一个 IP, 如 10.255.0.1)

#生成证书

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cfssl gencert -ca=ca.pem -ca-key=ca-key.pem -config=ca-
config.json -profile=kubernetes kube-apiserver-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kube-apiserver
```

#创建 api-server 的配置文件, 替换成自己的 ip

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-apiserver.conf
KUBE_APISERVER_OPTS="--enable-admission-
plugins=NamespaceLifecycle,NodeRestriction,LimitRanger,ServiceAccount,DefaultStorage
Class,ResourceQuota \
--anonymous-auth=false \
```

```
--bind-address=192.168.1.63 \
--secure-port=6443 \
--advertise-address=192.168.1.63 \
--insecure-port=0 \
--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC \
--runtime-config=api/all=true \
--enable-bootstrap-token-auth \
--service-cluster-ip-range=10.255.0.0/16 \
--token-auth-file=/etc/kubernetes/token.csv \
--service-node-port-range=30000-50000 \
--tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver.pem \
--tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver-key.pem \
--client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \
--kubelet-client-certificate=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver.pem \
--kubelet-client-key=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver-key.pem \
--service-account-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \
--service-account-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \
--service-account-issuer=https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local \
--etcd-cafile=/etc/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \
--etcd-certfile=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd.pem \
--etcd-keyfile=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd-key.pem \
--etcd-
servers=https://192.168.1.63:2379,https://192.168.1.64:2379,https://192.168.1.65:2379 \
--enable-swagger-ui=true \
--allow-privileged=true \
--apiserver-count=3 \
--audit-log-maxage=30 \
--audit-log-maxbackup=3 \
--audit-log-maxsize=100 \
--audit-log-path=/var/log/kube-apiserver-audit.log \
--event-ttl=1h \
--alsologtostderr=true \
--logtostderr=false \
--log-dir=/var/log/kubernetes \
--v=4"
```

#注:

--logtostderr: 启用日志
--v: 日志等级
--log-dir: 日志目录
--etcd-servers: etcd 集群地址
--bind-address: 监听地址
--secure-port: https 安全端口
--advertise-address: 集群通告地址

--allow-privileged: 启用授权
--service-cluster-ip-range: Service 虚拟 IP 地址段
--enable-admission-plugins: 准入控制模块
--authorization-mode: 认证授权, 启用 RBAC 授权和节点自管理
--enable-bootstrap-token-auth: 启用 TLS bootstrap 机制
--token-auth-file: bootstrap token 文件
--service-node-port-range: Service nodeport 类型默认分配端口范围
--kubelet-client-xxx: apiserver 访问 kubelet 客户端证书
--tls-xxx-file: apiserver https 证书
--etcd-xxxfile: 连接 Etcd 集群证书 -
-audit-log-xxx: 审计日志

#创建服务启动文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-apiserver.service
```

[Unit]

Description=Kubernetes API Server

Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes

After=etcd.service

Wants=etcd.service

[Service]

EnvironmentFile=-/etc/kubernetes/kube-apiserver.conf

ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-apiserver \$KUBE_APISERVER_OPTS

Restart=on-failure

RestartSec=5

Type=notify

LimitNOFILE=65536

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp ca*.pem /etc/kubernetes/ssl
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-apiserver*.pem /etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp token.csv /etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-apiserver.conf /etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-apiserver.service /usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz token.csv xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz token.csv xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver*.pem
```

```
xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver*.pem
```

```
xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz ca*.pem xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz ca*.pem xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver.conf xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver.conf xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver.service
xuegod64:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-apiserver.service
xuegod65:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

注: xuegod64 和 xuegod65 配置文件 kube-apiserver.conf 的 IP 地址修改为实际的本机 IP

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# cat /etc/kubernetes/kube-apiserver.conf
KUBE_APISERVER_OPTS="--enable-admission-
plugins=NamespaceLifecycle,NodeRestriction,LimitRanger,ServiceAccount,DefaultStorage
Class,ResourceQuota \
--anonymous-auth=false \
--bind-address=192.168.1.64 \
--secure-port=6443 \
--advertise-address=192.168.1.64 \
--insecure-port=0 \
--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC \
--runtime-config=api/all=true \
--enable-bootstrap-token-auth \
--service-cluster-ip-range=10.255.0.0/16 \
--token-auth-file=/etc/kubernetes/token.csv \
--service-node-port-range=30000-50000 \
--tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver.pem \
--tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver-key.pem \
--client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \
--kubelet-client-certificate=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver.pem \
--kubelet-client-key=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver-key.pem \
--service-account-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \
--service-account-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \
--service-account-issuer=https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local \
--etcd-cafile=/etc/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \
--etcd-certfile=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd.pem \
--etcd-keyfile=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd-key.pem \
--etcd-
servers=https://192.168.1.63:2379,https://192.168.1.64:2379,https://192.168.1.65:2379 \
--enable-swagger-ui=true \
--allow-privileged=true \
--apiserver-count=3 \
--audit-log-maxage=30 \
--audit-log-maxbackup=3 \
--audit-log-maxsize=100 \
--audit-log-path=/var/log/kube-apiserver-audit.log \
--event-ttl=1h \
```

```
--alsologtostderr=true \  
--logtostderr=false \  
--log-dir=/var/log/kubernetes \  
--v=4"  
  
[root@xuegod65 ~]# cat /etc/kubernetes/kube-apiserver.conf  
KUBE_APISERVER_OPTS="--enable-admission-  
plugins=NamespaceLifecycle,NodeRestriction,LimitRanger,ServiceAccount,DefaultStorage  
Class,ResourceQuota \  
--anonymous-auth=false \  
--bind-address=192.168.1.65 \  
--secure-port=6443 \  
--advertise-address=192.168.1.65 \  
--insecure-port=0 \  
--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC \  
--runtime-config=api/all=true \  
--enable-bootstrap-token-auth \  
--service-cluster-ip-range=10.255.0.0/16 \  
--token-auth-file=/etc/kubernetes/token.csv \  
--service-node-port-range=30000-50000 \  
--tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver.pem \  
--tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver-key.pem \  
--client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \  
--kubelet-client-certificate=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver.pem \  
--kubelet-client-key=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-apiserver-key.pem \  
--service-account-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \  
--service-account-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \  
--service-account-issuer=https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local \  
--etcd-cafile=/etc/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \  
--etcd-certfile=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd.pem \  
--etcd-keyfile=/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd-key.pem \  
--etcd-  
servers=https://192.168.1.63:2379,https://192.168.1.64:2379,https://192.168.1.65:2379 \  
--enable-swagger-ui=true \  
--allow-privileged=true \  
--apiserver-count=3 \  
--audit-log-maxage=30 \  
--audit-log-maxbackup=3 \  
--audit-log-maxsize=100 \  
--audit-log-path=/var/log/kube-apiserver-audit.log \  
--event-ttl=1h \  
--alsologtostderr=true \  
--logtostderr=false \  
--log-dir=/var/log/kubernetes \  

```

```
--v=4"

[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod64 work]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod65 work]# systemctl daemon-reload

[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl enable kube-apiserver
[root@xuegod64 work]# systemctl enable kube-apiserver
[root@xuegod65 work]# systemctl enable kube-apiserver

[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl start kube-apiserver
[root@xuegod64 work]# systemctl start kube-apiserver
[root@xuegod65 work]# systemctl start kube-apiserver

[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl status kube-apiserver
Active: active (running) since Wed
[root@xuegod64 work]# systemctl status kube-apiserver
Active: active (running) since Wed
[root@xuegod65 work]# systemctl status kube-apiserver
Active: active (running) since Wed

[root@xuegod63 work]# curl --insecure https://192.168.1.63:6443/
{
  "kind": "Status",
  "apiVersion": "v1",
  "metadata": {

  },
  "status": "Failure",
  "message": "Unauthorized",
  "reason": "Unauthorized",
  "code": 401
}
```

上面看到 401, 这个是正常的状态, 还没认证

3.3 部署 kubectl 组件

Kubectl 是客户端工具, 操作 k8s 资源的, 如增删改查等。

Kubectl 操作资源的时候, 怎么知道连接到哪个集群, 需要一个文件
/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf, kubectl 会根据这个文件的配置, 去访问 k8s 资源。
/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf 文件记录了访问的 k8s 集群, 和用到的证书。

可以设置一个环境变量 KUBECONFIG

```
[root@ xuegod63 ~]# export KUBECONFIG =/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

这样在操作 kubectl, 就会自动加载 KUBECONFIG 来操作要管理哪个集群的 k8s 资源了

也可以按照下面方法, 这个是在 kubeadm 初始化 k8s 的时候会告诉我们要用的一个方法

```
[root@ xuegod63 ~]# cp /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf /root/.kube/config
```

这样我们在执行 kubectl, 就会加载/root/.kube/config 文件, 去操作 k8s 资源了

如果设置了 KUBECONFIG, 那就会先找到 KUBECONFIG 去操作 k8s, 如果没有 KUBECONFIG 变量, 那就会使用/root/.kube/config 文件决定管理哪个 k8s 集群的资源

#创建 csr 请求文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim admin-csr.json
```

```
{
  "CN": "admin",
  "hosts": [],
  "key": {
    "algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [
    {
      "C": "CN",
      "ST": "Hubei",
      "L": "Wuhan",
      "O": "system:masters",
      "OU": "system"
    }
  ]
}
```

#说明: 后续 kube-apiserver 使用 RBAC 对客户端(如 kubelet、kube-proxy、Pod)请求进行授权; kube-apiserver 预定义了一些 RBAC 使用的 RoleBindings, 如 cluster-admin 将 Group system:masters 与 Role cluster-admin 绑定, 该 Role 授予了调用 kube-apiserver 的所有 API 的权限; O 指定该证书的 Group 为 system:masters, kubelet 使用该证书访问 kube-apiserver 时, 由于证书被 CA 签名, 所以认证通过, 同时由于证书用户组为经过预授权的 system:masters, 所以被授予访问所有 API 的权限;

注: 这个 admin 证书, 是将来生成管理员用的 kube config 配置文件用的, 现在我们一般建议使用 RBAC 来对 kubernetes 进行角色权限控制, kubernetes 将证书中的 CN 字段 作为 User, O 字段作为 Group; "O": "system:masters", 必须是 system:masters, 否则后面 kubectl create clusterrolebinding 报错。


```
TVXSwpZNFcwMjF1eE1BMEdDU3FHU0liM0RRRUJDd1VBQTRJQkFRQWp0KzJoTU5YSVdjeW
xjK1RWL05JS1FsRHRaSEJUCkIRSTZYV3Q5KzFKWUNUbEMxYm5aaHExSnU1ZnB3VEJXMmdj
RkRxUVRlbnk5ZDZ0F5T2J2ejJidGNJK2ZDNkptUjgKSFG4dUpPUGJQeIM0cEo5WkNsd1E4MHFJV
zJYQitXMXh3OW5MSFAxdVJwZXVsSCTkeUNMeS9Zb1kwQ3FnWnc1aApBSktGSE42ckYrTUN
WT0R1Tzk4ZThjTWWhBcVF6U1hsb2tiVHR3Rnk3OHdnYnJaUCtybGY3eFNZL28wYytKQ1U5ClV
sREFhTVJGSyYTVVR4VFlicHBKMnRvOGVCemNjM2FrYjFjL2Q0cm9ESGR0U1cvcl0UzFFTTZJS
Gtdb0xpV1YKQ2IrVVkzb3Fqb0lBOEFHMzhZb1BiVHlqbWVuY24vOU0vVjlkS2E4RFEya011Z3d
Pall6aJCTFUKLS0tLS1FTkQgQ0VSVElGSUNBEU0tLS0tLQo=
```

```
server: https://192.168.1.63:6443
```

```
name: kubernetes
```

```
contexts: null
```

```
current-context: ""
```

```
kind: Config
```

```
preferences: {}
```

```
users: null
```

2.设置客户端认证参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-credentials admin --client-
certificate=admin.pem --client-key=admin-key.pem --embed-certs=true --
kubeconfig=kube.config
```

3.设置上下文参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-context kubernetes --cluster=kubernetes -
-user=admin --kubeconfig=kube.config
```

4.设置当前上下文

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config use-context kubernetes --
kubeconfig=kube.config
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# mkdir ~/.kube -p
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube.config ~/.kube/config
```

5.授权 kubernetes 证书访问 kubelet api 权限

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl create clusterrolebinding kube-apiserver:kubelet-
apis --clusterrole=system:kubelet-api-admin --user kubernetes
```

#查看集群组件状态

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl cluster-info
```

```
Kubernetes control plane is running at https://192.168.1.63:6443
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl get componentstatuses
```

```
Warning: v1 ComponentStatus is deprecated in v1.19+
```

NAME	STATUS	MESSAGE
------	--------	---------

ERROR

controller-manager	Unhealthy	Get "http://127.0.0.1:10252/healthz": dial tcp 127.0.0.1:10252: connect: connection refused
--------------------	-----------	---

scheduler	Unhealthy	Get "http://127.0.0.1:10251/healthz": dial tcp
-----------	-----------	--

127.0.0.1:10251: connect: connection refused

```
etcd-0          Healthy    {"health":"true"}
etcd-2          Healthy    {"health":"true"}
etcd-1          Healthy    {"health":"true"}
```

[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl get all --all-namespaces

NAMESPACE	NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP
default	service/kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.255.0.1	< none >

#同步 kubectl 文件到其他节点

[root@xuegod64 ~]# mkdir /root/.kube/

[root@xuegod65 ~]# mkdir /root/.kube/

[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz /root/.kube/config xuegod64:/root/.kube/

[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz /root/.kube/config xuegod65:/root/.kube/

#配置 kubectl 子命令补全

[root@xuegod63 work]# yum install -y bash-completion

[root@xuegod63 work]# source /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion

[root@xuegod63 work]# source <(kubectl completion bash)

[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl completion bash > ~/.kube/completion.bash.inc

[root@xuegod63 work]# source '/root/.kube/completion.bash.inc'

[root@xuegod63 work]# source \$HOME/.bash_profile

Kubectl 官方备忘单:

<https://kubernetes.io/zh/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/>

3.4 部署 kube-controller-manager 组件

#创建 csr 请求文件

[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-controller-manager-csr.json

```
{
  "CN": "system:kube-controller-manager",
  "key": {
    "algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
  },
  "hosts": [
    "127.0.0.1",
    "192.168.1.63",
    "192.168.1.64",
    "192.168.1.65",
    "192.168.1.199"
  ],
}
```

```
"names": [  
  {  
    "C": "CN",  
    "ST": "Hubei",  
    "L": "Wuhan",  
    "O": "system:kube-controller-manager",  
    "OU": "system"  
  }  
]  
}
```

注: hosts 列表包含所有 kube-controller-manager 节点 IP; CN 为 system:kube-controller-manager、O 为 system:kube-controller-manager, kubernetes 内置的 ClusterRoleBindings system:kube-controller-manager 赋予 kube-controller-manager 工作所需的权限

#生成证书

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cfssl gencert -ca=ca.pem -ca-key=ca-key.pem -config=ca-config.json -profile=kubernetes kube-controller-manager-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kube-controller-manager
```

#创建 kube-controller-manager 的 kubeconfig

1.设置集群参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes --certificate-authority=ca.pem --embed-certs=true --server=https://192.168.1.63:6443 --kubeconfig=kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig
```

2.设置客户端认证参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-credentials system:kube-controller-manager --client-certificate=kube-controller-manager.pem --client-key=kube-controller-manager-key.pem --embed-certs=true --kubeconfig=kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig
```

3.设置上下文参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-context system:kube-controller-manager -cluster=kubernetes --user=system:kube-controller-manager --kubeconfig=kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig
```

4.设置当前上下文

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config use-context system:kube-controller-manager --kubeconfig=kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig
```

#创建配置文件 kube-controller-manager.conf

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-controller-manager.conf
```

```
KUBE_CONTROLLER_MANAGER_OPTS="--port=0 \  
--secure-port=10252 \  
--bind-address=127.0.0.1 \  
--kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig \  

```

```
--service-cluster-ip-range=10.255.0.0/16 \
--cluster-name=kubernetes \
--cluster-signing-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \
--cluster-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \
--allocate-node-cidrs=true \
--cluster-cidr=10.0.0.0/16 \
--experimental-cluster-signing-duration=87600h \
--root-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \
--service-account-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \
--leader-elect=true \
--feature-gates=RotateKubeletServerCertificate=true \
--controllers=*,bootstrapsigner,tokencleaner \
--horizontal-pod-autoscaler-use-rest-clients=true \
--horizontal-pod-autoscaler-sync-period=10s \
--tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-controller-manager.pem \
--tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kube-controller-manager-key.pem \
--use-service-account-credentials=true \
--alsologtostderr=true \
--logtostderr=false \
--log-dir=/var/log/kubernetes \
--v=2"

#创建启动文件
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-controller-manager.service
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Controller Manager
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes
[Service]
EnvironmentFile=-/etc/kubernetes/kube-controller-manager.conf
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-controller-manager
$KUBE_CONTROLLER_MANAGER_OPTS
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target

#启动服务
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-controller-manager*.pem /etc/kubernetes/ssl/
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-controller-manager.conf /etc/kubernetes/
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-controller-manager.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-controller-manager*.pem
xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-controller-manager*.pem
```

xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig kube-  
controller-manager.conf xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig kube-  
controller-manager.conf xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-controller-manager.service  
xuegod64:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-controller-manager.service  
xuegod65:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl enable kube-controller-manager
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl start kube-controller-manager
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl status kube-controller-manager
```

Active: **active (running)** since

```
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl enable kube-controller-manager
```

```
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl start kube-controller-manager
```

```
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl status kube-controller-manager
```

Active: **active (running)** since

```
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl enable kube-controller-manager
```

```
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl start kube-controller-manager
```

```
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl status kube-controller-manager
```

Active: **active (running)** since

3.5 部署 kube-scheduler 组件

#创建 csr 请求

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-scheduler-csr.json
```

```
{  
  "CN": "system:kube-scheduler",  
  "hosts": [  
    "127.0.0.1",  
    "192.168.1.63",  
    "192.168.1.64",  
    "192.168.1.65",  
    "192.168.1.199"  
  ],  
  "key": {  
    "algo": "rsa",  
    "size": 2048  
  }  
}
```

```
},
"names": [
  {
    "C": "CN",
    "ST": "Hubei",
    "L": "Wuhan",
    "O": "system:kube-scheduler",
    "OU": "system"
  }
]
}
```

注：hosts 列表包含所有 kube-scheduler 节点 IP；CN 为 system:kube-scheduler、O 为 system:kube-scheduler，kubernetes 内置的 ClusterRoleBindings system:kube-scheduler 将赋予 kube-scheduler 工作所需的权限。

#生成证书

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cfssl gencert -ca=ca.pem -ca-key=ca-key.pem -config=ca-config.json -profile=kubernetes kube-scheduler-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kube-scheduler
```

#创建 kube-scheduler 的 kubeconfig

1.设置集群参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes --certificate-authority=ca.pem --embed-certs=true --server=https://192.168.1.63:6443 --kubeconfig=kube-scheduler.kubeconfig
```

2.设置客户端认证参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-credentials system:kube-scheduler --client-certificate=kube-scheduler.pem --client-key=kube-scheduler-key.pem --embed-certs=true --kubeconfig=kube-scheduler.kubeconfig
```

3.设置上下文参数

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-context system:kube-scheduler --cluster=kubernetes --user=system:kube-scheduler --kubeconfig=kube-scheduler.kubeconfig
```

4.设置当前上下文

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config use-context system:kube-scheduler --kubeconfig=kube-scheduler.kubeconfig
```

#创建配置文件 kube-scheduler.conf

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-scheduler.conf
```

```
KUBE_SCHEDULER_OPTS="--address=127.0.0.1 \
--kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kube-scheduler.kubeconfig \
--leader-elect=true \
```

```
--alsologtostderr=true \  
--logtostderr=false \  
--log-dir=/var/log/kubernetes \  
--v=2"
```

#创建服务启动文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-scheduler.service
```

[Unit]

Description=Kubernetes Scheduler

Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes

[Service]

EnvironmentFile=-/etc/kubernetes/kube-scheduler.conf

ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-scheduler \$KUBE_SCHEDULER_OPTS

Restart=on-failure

RestartSec=5

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

#启动服务

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-scheduler*.pem /etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-scheduler.kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-scheduler.conf /etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cp kube-scheduler.service /usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-scheduler*.pem
```

```
xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-scheduler*.pem
```

```
xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-scheduler.kubeconfig kube-scheduler.conf
```

```
xuegod64:/etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-scheduler.kubeconfig kube-scheduler.conf
```

```
xuegod65:/etc/kubernetes/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-scheduler.service
```

```
xuegod64:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rsync -vaz kube-scheduler.service
```

```
xuegod65:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl enable kube-scheduler
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl start kube-scheduler
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# systemctl status kube-scheduler
```

- kube-scheduler.service - Kubernetes Scheduler

Active: **active (running)** since Wed


```
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl enable kube-scheduler
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl start kube-scheduler
[root@xuegod64]# systemctl status kube-scheduler
• kube-scheduler.service - Kubernetes Scheduler
  Active: active (running) since Wed
```

```
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl enable kube-scheduler
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl start kube-scheduler
[root@xuegod65]# systemctl status kube-scheduler
• kube-scheduler.service - Kubernetes Scheduler
  Active: active (running) since Wed
```

3.6 导入离线镜像压缩包

#把 pause-cordns.tar.gz 上传到 xuegod66 节点, 手动解压

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# docker load -i pause-cordns.tar.gz
```

3.7 部署 kubelet 组件

kubelet: 每个 Node 节点上的 kubelet 定期就会调用 API Server 的 REST 接口报告自身状态, API Server 接收这些信息后, 将节点状态信息更新到 etcd 中。kubelet 也通过 API Server 监听 Pod 信息, 从而对 Node 机器上的 POD 进行管理, 如创建、删除、更新 Pod

以下操作在 xuegod63 上操作

创建 kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cd /data/work/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=$(awk -F "," '{print $1}'
/etc/kubernetes/token.csv)
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# rm -r kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes --certificate-
authority=ca.pem --embed-certs=true --server=https://192.168.1.63:6443 --
kubeconfig=kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-credentials kubelet-bootstrap --
token=${BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN} --kubeconfig=kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-context default --cluster=kubernetes --
user=kubelet-bootstrap --kubeconfig=kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl create clusterrolebinding kubelet-bootstrap --clusterrole=system:node-bootstrapper --user=kubelet-bootstrap
```

#创建配置文件 kubelet.json

"cgroupDriver": "systemd"要和 docker 的驱动一致。
address 替换为自己 xuegod66 的 IP 地址。

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kubelet.json
{
  "kind": "KubeletConfiguration",
  "apiVersion": "kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1",
  "authentication": {
    "x509": {
      "clientCAFile": "/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem"
    },
    "webhook": {
      "enabled": true,
      "cacheTTL": "2m0s"
    },
    "anonymous": {
      "enabled": false
    }
  },
  "authorization": {
    "mode": "Webhook",
    "webhook": {
      "cacheAuthorizedTTL": "5m0s",
      "cacheUnauthorizedTTL": "30s"
    }
  },
  "address": "192.168.1.66",
  "port": 10250,
  "readOnlyPort": 10255,
  "cgroupDriver": "systemd",
  "hairpinMode": "promiscuous-bridge",
  "serializeImagePulls": false,
  "featureGates": {
    "RotateKubeletClientCertificate": true,
    "RotateKubeletServerCertificate": true
  },
  "clusterDomain": "cluster.local",
```

```
"clusterDNS": ["10.255.0.2"]
}
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kubelet.service
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Kubelet
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes
After=docker.service
Requires=docker.service
[Service]
WorkingDirectory=/var/lib/kubelet
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kubelet \
    --bootstrap-kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig \
    --cert-dir=/etc/kubernetes/ssl \
    --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.kubeconfig \
    --config=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.json \
    --network-plugin=cni \
    --pod-infra-container-image=k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.2 \
    --alsologtostderr=true \
    --logtostderr=false \
    --log-dir=/var/log/kubernetes \
    --v=2
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

#注: `--hostname-override`: 显示名称, 集群中唯一
`--network-plugin`: 启用 CNI
`--kubeconfig`: 空路径, 会自动生成, 后面用于连接 apiserver
`--bootstrap-kubeconfig`: 首次启动向 apiserver 申请证书
`--config`: 配置参数文件
`--cert-dir`: kubelet 证书生成目录
`--pod-infra-container-image`: 管理 Pod 网络容器的镜像

#注: kubelete.json 配置文件 address 改为各个节点的 ip 地址, 在各个 work 节点上启动服务

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# mkdir /etc/kubernetes/ssl -p
[root@xuegod63 work]# scp kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig kubelet.json
xuegod66:/etc/kubernetes/
[root@xuegod63 work]# scp ca.pem xuegod66:/etc/kubernetes/ssl/
[root@xuegod63 work]# scp kubelet.service xuegod66:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

#启动 kubelet 服务

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# mkdir /var/lib/kubelet
[root@xuegod66 ~]# mkdir /var/log/kubernetes
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl enable kubelet
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl start kubelet
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl status kubelet
```

Active: **active (running)** since

确认 kubelet 服务启动成功后, 接着到 xuegod63 节点上 Approve 一下 bootstrap 请求。

[ə'pru:v]: 批准

执行如下命令可以看到一个 worker 节点发送了一个 CSR 请求:

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl get csr
```

NAME	AGE	SIGNERNAME
REQUESTOR	CONDITION	
node-csr-SY6gROGEmH0qVZhMVhJKKWN3UaWkKKQzV8dopolO9Uc	87s	
kubernetes.io/kube-apiserver-client-kubelet	kubelet-bootstrap	Pending

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl certificate approve node-csr-SY6gROGEmH0qVZhMVhJKKWN3UaWkKKQzV8dopolO9Uc
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl get csr
```

NAME	AGE	SIGNERNAME
REQUESTOR	CONDITION	
node-csr-SY6gROGEmH0qVZhMVhJKKWN3UaWkKKQzV8dopolO9Uc	2m25s	
kubernetes.io/kube-apiserver-client-kubelet	kubelet-bootstrap	Approved,Issued

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
xuegod66	NotReady	<none>	30s	v1.20.7

#注意: STATUS 是 NotReady 表示还没有安装网络插件

3.8 部署 kube-proxy 组件

#创建 csr 请求

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-proxy-csr.json
```

```
{
  "CN": "system:kube-proxy",
  "key": {
    "algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [
```

```
{
  "C": "CN",
  "ST": "Hubei",
  "L": "Wuhan",
  "O": "k8s",
  "OU": "system"
}
]
```

生成证书

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# cfssl gencert -ca=ca.pem -ca-key=ca-key.pem -config=ca-
config.json -profile=kubernetes kube-proxy-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kube-proxy
```

#创建 kubeconfig 文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes --certificate-
authority=ca.pem --embed-certs=true --server=https://192.168.1.63:6443 --
kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-credentials kube-proxy --client-
certificate=kube-proxy.pem --client-key=kube-proxy-key.pem --embed-certs=true --
kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config set-context default --cluster=kubernetes --
user=kube-proxy --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=kube-
proxy.kubeconfig
```

#创建 kube-proxy 配置文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-proxy.yaml
apiVersion: kubeproxy.config.k8s.io/v1alpha1
bindAddress: 192.168.1.66
clientConnection:
  kubeconfig: /etc/kubernetes/kube-proxy.kubeconfig
clusterCIDR: 192.168.40.0/24
healthzBindAddress: 192.168.1.66:10256
kind: KubeProxyConfiguration
metricsBindAddress: 192.168.1.66:10249
mode: "ipvs"
```

#创建服务启动文件

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# vim kube-proxy.service
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Kube-Proxy Server
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes
After=network.target
```

```
[Service]
WorkingDirectory=/var/lib/kube-proxy
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-proxy \
  --config=/etc/kubernetes/kube-proxy.yaml \
  --alsologtostderr=true \
  --logtostderr=false \
  --log-dir=/var/log/kubernetes \
  --v=2
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5
LimitNOFILE=65536
```

```
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# scp kube-proxy.kubeconfig kube-proxy.yaml
xuegod66:/etc/kubernetes/
[root@xuegod63 work]# scp kube-proxy.service xuegod66:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

#启动服务

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# mkdir -p /var/lib/kube-proxy
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl enable kube-proxy
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl start kube-proxy
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl status kube-proxy
Active: active (running) since Wed
```

3.9 部署 calico 组件

#解压离线镜像压缩包

#把 cni.tar.gz 和 node.tar.gz 上传到 xuegod66 节点, 手动解压

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# docker load -i cni.tar.gz
```

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# docker load -i node.tar.gz
```

#把 calico.yaml 文件上传到 xuegod63 上的的/data/work 目录

```
[root@xuegod63 work]# kubectl apply -f calico.yaml
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl get pods -n kube-system
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
calico-node-xk7n4	1/1	Running	0	13s

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
xuegod66	Ready	<none>	73m	v1.20.7

3.10 部署 coredns 组件

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl apply -f coredns.yaml
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl get pods -n kube-system
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
calico-node-xk7n4	1/1	Running	0	6m6s
coredns-7bf4bd64bd-dt8dq	1/1	Running	0	51s

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl get svc -n kube-system
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
kube-dns	ClusterIP	10.255.0.2	<none>	53/UDP,53/TCP,9153/TCP	12m

14.4 查看集群状态

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
xuegod66	Ready	<none>	38m	v1.20.7

14.5 测试 k8s 集群部署 tomcat 服务

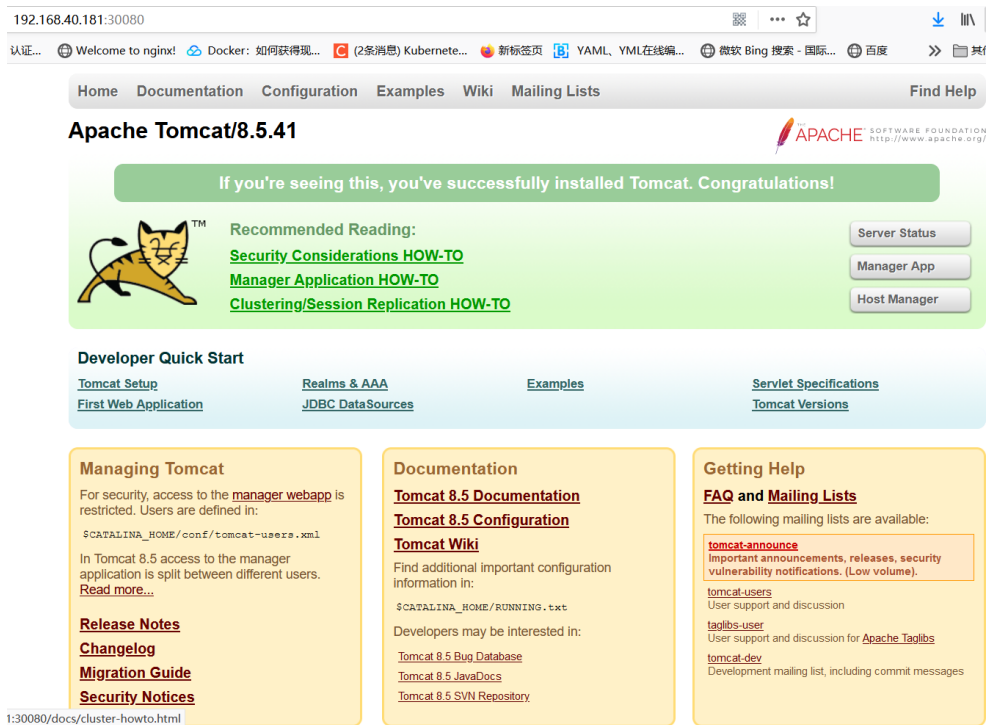
#把 tomcat.tar.gz 和 busybox-1-28.tar.gz 上传到 xuegod66, 手动解压

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# docker load -i tomcat.tar.gz
[root@xuegod66 ~]# docker load -i busybox-1-28.tar.gz
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl apply -f tomcat.yaml
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
demo-pod      2/2     Running   0           11m

[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl apply -f tomcat-service.yaml
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl get svc
NAME          TYPE          CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)          AGE
kubernetes    ClusterIP     10.255.0.1       <none>       443/TCP          158m
tomcat        NodePort      10.255.227.179   <none>       8080:30080/TCP   19m
```

在浏览器访问 xuegod66 节点的 ip:30080 即可请求到浏览器



14.6 验证 cordns 是否正常

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# kubectl run busybox --image busybox:1.28 --restart=Never --rm
-it busybox -- sh
/ # ping www.baidu.com
PING www.baidu.com (39.156.66.18): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 39.156.66.18: seq=0 ttl=127 time=39.3 ms
#通过上面可以看到能访问网络
/ # nslookup kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local
Server:      10.255.0.2
Address: 10.255.0.2:53
Name:   kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local
```


Address: 10.255.0.1

```
/ # nslookup tomcat.default.svc.cluster.local
```

Server: 10.255.0.2

Address 1: 10.255.0.2 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local

Name: tomcat.default.svc.cluster.local

Address 1: 10.255.227.179 tomcat.default.svc.cluster.local

#注意:

busybox 要用指定的 1.28 版本, 不能用最新版本, 最新版本, nslookup 会解析不到 dns 和 ip, 报错如下:

```
/ # nslookup kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local
```

Server: 10.255.0.2

Address: 10.255.0.2:53

*** Can't find kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local: No answer

*** Can't find kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local: No answer

10.255.0.2 就是我们 coreDNS 的 clusterIP, 说明 coreDNS 配置好了。

解析内部 Service 的名称, 是通过 coreDNS 去解析的。

14.7 安装 keepalived+nginx 实现 k8s apiserver 高可用

把 epel.repo 上传到 xuegod63 的 /etc/yum.repos.d 目录下, 这样才能安装 keepalived 和 nginx

把 epel.repo 传到 xuegod64、xuegod65、xuegod66 上

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# scp /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo xuegod64:/etc/yum.repos.d/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# scp /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo xuegod65:/etc/yum.repos.d/
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# scp /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo xuegod66:/etc/yum.repos.d/
```

1、安装 nginx 主备:

在 xuegod63 和 xuegod64 上做 nginx 主备安装

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# yum install nginx keepalived -y
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# yum install nginx keepalived -y
```

2、修改 nginx 配置文件。主备一样

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# cat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# cat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

```
user nginx;
```

```
worker_processes auto;
```

```
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
```

```
pid /run/nginx.pid;
```

```
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
```

```
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

# 四层负载均衡, 为两台 Master apiserver 组件提供负载均衡
stream {

    log_format main '$remote_addr $upstream_addr - [$time_local] $status
$upstream_bytes_sent';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/k8s-access.log main;

    upstream k8s-apiserver {
        server 192.168.1.63:6443; # xuegod63 APISERVER IP:PORT
        server 192.168.1.64:6443; # xuegod64 APISERVER IP:PORT
        server 192.168.1.65:6443; # xuegod65 APISERVER IP:PORT
    }

    server {
        listen 16443; # 由于 nginx 与 master 节点复用, 这个监听端口不能是 6443, 否则会冲突

        proxy_pass k8s-apiserver;
    }
}

http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;

    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;

    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    server {
```

```
listen      80 default_server;
server_name _;

location / {
}
}
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# cat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

```
user nginx;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
```

```
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
```

```
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
```

```
# 四层负载均衡, 为两台 Master apiserver 组件提供负载均衡
```

```
stream {
```

```
    log_format main '$remote_addr $upstream_addr - [$time_local] $status
$upstream_bytes_sent';
```

```
    access_log /var/log/nginx/k8s-access.log main;
```

```
    upstream k8s-apiserver {
        server 192.168.1.63:6443; # xuegod63 APISERVER IP:PORT
        server 192.168.1.64:6443; # xuegod64 APISERVER IP:PORT
        server 192.168.1.65:6443; # xuegod65 APISERVER IP:PORT
    }
```

```
    server {
        listen 16443; # 由于 nginx 与 master 节点复用, 这个监听端口不能是 6443, 否则会冲突
        proxy_pass k8s-apiserver;
    }
}
```

```
http {
```

```
log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
                '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
                '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;

sendfile          on;
tcp_nopush        on;
tcp_nodelay       on;
keepalive_timeout 65;
types_hash_max_size 2048;

include           /etc/nginx/mime.types;
default_type      application/octet-stream;

server {
    listen        80 default_server;
    server_name   _;

    location / {
    }
}
}
```

3、keepalive 配置

主 keepalived

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# cat /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

```
global_defs {
    notification_email {
        acassen@firewall.loc
        failover@firewall.loc
        sysadmin@firewall.loc
    }
    notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc
    smtp_server 127.0.0.1
    smtp_connect_timeout 30
    router_id NGINX_MASTER
}

vrrp_script check_nginx {
    script "/etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh"
}

vrrp_instance VI_1 {
```

```
state MASTER
interface ens33 # 修改为实际网卡名
virtual_router_id 51 # VRRP 路由 ID 实例, 每个实例是唯一的
priority 100 # 优先级, 备服务器设置 90
advert_int 1 # 指定 VRRP 心跳包通告间隔时间, 默认 1 秒
authentication {
    auth_type PASS
    auth_pass 1111
}
# 虚拟 IP
virtual_ipaddress {
    192.168.1.199/24
}
track_script {
    check_nginx
}
}
```

#vrrp_script: 指定检查 nginx 工作状态脚本 (根据 nginx 状态判断是否故障转移)

#virtual_ipaddress: 虚拟 IP (VIP)

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# cat /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh
#!/bin/bash
count=$(ps -ef |grep nginx | grep sbin | egrep -cv "grep|$$")
if [ "$count" -eq 0 ];then
    systemctl stop keepalived
fi
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# chmod +x /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh
```

备 keepalive

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# cat /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

```
global_defs {
    notification_email {
        acassen@firewall.loc
        failover@firewall.loc
        sysadmin@firewall.loc
    }
    notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc
    smtp_server 127.0.0.1
    smtp_connect_timeout 30
    router_id NGINX_BACKUP
}
```

```
vrp_script check_nginx {
    script "/etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh"
}

vrp_instance VI_1 {
    state BACKUP
    interface ens33
    virtual_router_id 51 # VRRP 路由 ID 实例, 每个实例是唯一的
    priority 90
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS
        auth_pass 1111
    }
    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.1.199/24
    }
    track_script {
        check_nginx
    }
}
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# cat /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh
#!/bin/bash
count=$(ps -ef | grep nginx | grep sbin | egrep -cv "grep|$$")
if [ "$count" -eq 0 ];then
    systemctl stop keepalived
fi
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# chmod +x /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh
```

#注: keepalived 根据脚本返回状态码 (0 为工作正常, 非 0 不正常) 判断是否故障转移。

4、启动服务:

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
[root@xuegod63 jenkins]# nginx -t
```

报错:

```
nginx: [emerg] unknown directive "stream" in /etc/nginx/nginx.conf:13
```

```
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test failed
```

解决方案:

```
[root@xuegod63]# yum install nginx-mod-stream -y
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# systemctl start nginx
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# systemctl start keepalived
```

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# systemctl enable nginx keepalived
```

```
[root@xuegod64 ~]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@xuegod64 ~]# systemctl start nginx
[root@xuegod64 ~]# systemctl start keepalived
[root@xuegod64 ~]# systemctl enable nginx keepalived
```

5、测试 vip 是否绑定成功

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:79:9e:36 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.63/24 brd 192.168.40.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.1.199/24 scope global secondary ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::b6ef:8646:1cfc:3e0c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

6、测试 keepalived:

停掉 xuegod63 上的 nginx。vip 会漂移到 xuegod64

```
[root@xuegod63 ~]# service nginx stop
```

目前所有的 Worker Node 组件连接都还是 xuegod63 Node，如果不改为连接 VIP 走负载均衡器，那么 Master 还是单点故障。

因此接下来就是要改所有 Worker Node (kubectl get node 命令查看到的节点) 组件配置文件，由原来 192.168.1.63 修改为 192.168.1.199 (VIP)。

在所有 Worker Node 执行：

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# sed -i 's#192.168.1.63:6443#192.168.1.199:16443#'
/etc/kubernetes/kubelet-bootstrap.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# sed -i 's#192.168.1.63:6443#192.168.1.199:16443#'
/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.json
```

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# sed -i 's#192.168.1.63:6443#192.168.1.199:16443#'
```

```
/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# sed -i 's#192.168.1.63:6443#192.168.1.199:16443#'  
/etc/kubernetes/kube-proxy.yaml
```

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# sed -i 's#192.168.1.63:6443#192.168.1.199:16443#'  
/etc/kubernetes/kube-proxy.kubeconfig
```

```
[root@xuegod66 ~]# systemctl restart kubelet kube-proxy
```

这样高可用集群就安装好了