

## 1容器

虚拟化和容器关系

## 1主机级虚拟化

vmware 好像是物理机一样使用

Type-1 硬件->vmm

Type-2 vmware hostos->vmm

内核目的是资源分配和管理，用户应用都是在用户空间的进程中

2每次虚拟机都要装内核，代价太大了。那就直接在用户空间进行虚拟化，也就是容器虚拟化技术

减少中间层和中间环节就是提升效率

lxc: LinuX Container

chroot, 根切换;

namespaces: 名称空间进行隔离

CGroups: 控制组

简单使用:

lxc-checkconfig:

检查系统环境是否满足容器使用要求;

lxc-create: 创建lxc容器;

lxc-create -n NAME -t TEMPLATE\_NAME

lxc-start: 启动容器;

lxc-start -n NAME -d

Type <Ctrl+a q> to exit the console, <Ctrl+a Ctrl+a> to enter Ctrl+a itself

lxc-info: 查看容器相关的信息;

lxc-info -n NAME

lxc-console: 附加至指定容器的控制台;

lxc-console -n NAME -t NUMBER

lxc-stop: 停止容器;

lxc-destory: 删除处于停机状态的容器;

lxc-snapshot: 创建和恢复快照;

Docker安装方法:

docker双发行版:

docker-ee

docker-ce

moby

1、CentOS Extras Repo

2、Docker-CE

下载: <https://download.docker.com/>

仓库配置文件: <https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo>

Docker组件:

docker程序环境:

环境配置文件:

/etc/sysconfig/docker-network

/etc/sysconfig/docker-storage

/etc/sysconfig/docker

Unit File:

/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service

Docker Registry配置文件:

/etc/containers/registries.conf

docker-ce:

配置文件: /etc/docker/daemon.json

Docker镜像加速

```
docker cn {
```

阿里云加速器

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```
  "registry-mirrors": ["https://registry.docker-cn.com"]
```

Client <--> Daemon <--> Registry Server

逻辑:

Containers: 容器

Images: 镜像、映像

Registry: Image Repositories

容器的状态:

created:

runing:

paused:

stopped:

deleted:

docker

images

pull

run

ps

查看docker相关的信息:

version

info

镜像:

images

rmi

pull

容器:

run: 创建并运行一个容器;

create: 创建一个容器;

start: 启动一个处于停止状态容器;

创建:

create

run

启动:

start

停止:

kill

stop

重启:

restart

暂停和继续:

pause

unpause

删除容器:

rm

run --rm

创建容器:

基于“镜像文件”，

镜像文件有默认要运行的程序;

注意:

运行的容器内部必须有一个工作前台的运行的进程;

docker的容器的通常也是仅为运行一个程序;

要想在容器内运行多个程序，一般需要提供一个管控程序，例如supervised。

run, create

--name CT\_NAME

--rm: 容器运行终止即自行删除

--network BRIDGE: 让容器加入的网络;

默认为docker0;

交互式启动一个容器:

-i: --interactive, 交互式;

-t: Allocate a pseudo-TTY

从终端拆除: ctrl+p, ctrl+q

attach: 附加至某运行状态的容器的终端设备;

exec: 让运行中的容器运行一个额外的程序;

查看:

logs: Fetch the logs of a container, 容器内部程序运行时输出到终端的信息;

ps: List containers

-a, --all: 列出所有容器;

--filter, -f: 过滤器条件显示

name=

status={stopped|running|paused}

stats: 动态方式显示容器的资源占用状态:

top: Display the running processes of a container

Docker Hub:

docker login

docker logout

docker push

docker pull

镜像制作:

基于容器制作

在容器中完成操作后制作;

基于镜像制作

编辑一个Dockerfile, 而后根据此文件制作;

基于容器制作:

docker commit

docker commit [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [REPOSITORY[:TAG]]

--author, -a

--pause, -p

--message, -m

--change, -c

将镜像文件导出为tar文件:

docker save

Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)

docker save [OPTIONS] IMAGE [IMAGE...]

从tar文件导入镜像 :

docker load

Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN

docker load [OPTIONS]

--input, -i

Read from tar archive file, instead of STDIN

--quiet, -q

false

Suppress the load output

Docker参考手册:

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/dockerd/>

配置docker守护进程的属性信息的方法: /etc/docker/daemon.json

每一个可设置的键是dockerd的可用的选项, 其值为选项的参数; 但有些参数不可用于此文件中, 例如add-registry, insecure-registry;

有些选项的参数是数组的格式, 需要放置于[];

官方手册(完整的可用参数列表):

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/dockerd/#run-multiple-daemons>

```
{
  "authorization-plugins": [],
```

```

"data-root": "",
"dns": [],
"dns-opts": [],
"dns-search": [],
"exec-opts": [],
"exec-root": "",
"experimental": false,
"storage-driver": "",
"storage-opts": [],
"labels": [],
"live-restore": true,
"log-driver": "",
"log-opts": {},
"mtu": 0,
"pidfile": "",
"cluster-store": "",
"cluster-store-opts": {},
"cluster-advertise": "",
"max-concurrent-downloads": 3,
"max-concurrent-uploads": 5,
"default-shm-size": "64M",
"shutdown-timeout": 15,
"debug": true,
"hosts": [],
"log-level": "",
"tls": true,
"tlsverify": true,
"tlscacert": "",
"tlscert": "",
"tlskey": "",
"swarm-default-advertise-addr": "",
"api-cors-header": "",
"selinux-enabled": false,
"usersns-remap": "",
"group": "",
"cgroup-parent": "",
"default-ulimits": {},
"init": false,
"init-path": "/usr/libexec/docker-init",
"ipv6": false,
"iptables": false,
"ip-forward": false,
"ip-masq": false,
"userland-proxy": false,
"userland-proxy-path": "/usr/libexec/docker-proxy",
"ip": "0.0.0.0",
"bridge": "",
"bip": "",
"fixed-cidr": "",
"fixed-cidr-v6": "",
"default-gateway": "",
"default-gateway-v6": "",
"icc": false,
"raw-logs": false,
"allow-nondistributable-artifacts": [],
"registry-mirrors": [],
"seccomp-profile": "",
"insecure-registries": [],
"disable-legacy-registry": false,
"no-new-privileges": false,
"default-runtime": "runc",
"oom-score-adjust": -500,
"runtimes": {
  "runc": {
    "path": "runc"
  },
  "custom": {
    "path": "/usr/local/bin/my-runc-replacement",
    "runtimeArgs": [
      "--debug"
    ]
  }
}
}
}

```

dockerd守护进程的C/S，其默认仅监听Unix Socket格式的地址，/var/run/docker.sock；如果使用TCP套接字，  
/etc/docker/daemon.json:

```
"hosts": ["tcp://0.0.0.0:2375", "unix:///var/run/docker.sock"]
```

也可向dockerd直接传递“-H|--host”选项：

自定义docker0桥的网络属性信息：/etc/docker/daemon.json文件

```
{
  "bip": "192.168.1.5/24",
  "fixed-cidr": "10.20.0.0/16",
  "fixed-cidr-v6": "2001:db8::/64",
  "mtu": 1500,
  "default-gateway": "10.20.1.1",
  "default-gateway-v6": "2001:db8:abcd::89",
  "dns": ["10.20.1.2", "10.20.1.3"]
}
```

核心选项为bip，即bridge ip之意，用于指定docker0桥自身的IP地址；其它选项可通过此地址计算得出。

文档路径：

[https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/networking/default\\_network/custom-docker0/](https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/networking/default_network/custom-docker0/)

容器构建示例：

<https://github.com/mysql/mysql-docker>

容器的资源限制：

CPU：

RAM：

Device：

--device-read-bps value	Limit read rate (bytes per second) from a device (default [])
--device-read-iops value	Limit read rate (IO per second) from a device (default [])
--device-write-bps value	Limit write rate (bytes per second) to a device (default [])
--device-write-iops value	Limit write rate (IO per second) to a device (default [])

Docker private Registry的Nginx反代配置方式：

```
client_max_body_size 0;

location / {
    proxy_pass http://registorysrvs;
    proxy_next_upstream error timeout invalid_header http_500 http_502 http_503 http_504;
    proxy_redirect off;
    proxy_buffering off;
    proxy_set_header    Host                $host;
    proxy_set_header    X-Real-IP           $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header    X-Forwarded-For    $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;

    auth_basic "Docker Registry Service";
    auth_basic_user_file "/etc/nginx/.ngxpasswd";
}
```

Docker-distribution配置文件格式详细信息：

<https://docs.docker.com/registry/configuration/#list-of-configuration-options>

Kubernetes

架构：master/agent

master主机：

```
kube-apiserver
kube-scheduler
kube-controller-manager
```

agent主机 (node)：

```
kubelet
```

```
container runtime(docker/rkt/...)
kube-proxy
```

#### 容器编排三套解决方案:

```
kubernetes
mesos+marathon
machine+swarm+compose
```

#### Kubernetes:

```
组件: master, nodes, database(k/v store)
      master: apiserver, controller-manager, scheduler
      nodes: kubelet, kube-proxy, container runtime
核心术语:
      Pod, label, service, ingress
网络插件: flannel, ...
```

#### Kubernetes-1.8安装:

```
yum 仓库:
https://yum.kubernetes.io/
https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos
```

#### Kubernetes Cluster:

##### 环境:

```
master, etcd: 172.18.0.67
node1: 172.18.0.68
node2: 172.18.0.69
```

##### 前提:

- 1、基于主机名通信: /etc/hosts;
- 2、时间同步;
- 3、关闭firewalld和iptables.service;

```
OS: CentOS 7.3.1611, Extras仓库中;
```

##### 安装配置步骤:

- 1、etcd cluster, 仅master节点;
- 2、flannel, 集群的所有节点;
- 3、配置k8s的master: 仅master节点;
 

```
kubernetes-master
```

 启动的服务:
 

```
kube-apiserver, kube-scheduler, kube-controller-manager
```
- 4、配置k8s的各Node节点;
 

```
kubernetes-node
```

 先设定启动docker服务;
 启动的k8s的服务:
 

```
kube-proxy, kubelet
```

##### deployment示例:

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  # Unique key of the Deployment instance
  name: deployment-example
spec:
  # 2 Pods should exist at all times.
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        # Apply this label to pods and default
        # the Deployment label selector to this value
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
```

```

- name: nginx
  # Run this image
  image: nginx:1.12

service示例:

kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  # Unique key of the Service instance
  name: nginx-example
spec:
  ports:
    # Accept traffic sent to port 80
    - name: http
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
  selector:
    # Loadbalance traffic across Pods matching
    # this label selector
    app: nginx
  # Create an HA proxy in the cloud provider
  # with an External IP address - *Only supported
  # by some cloud providers*
  type: LoadBalancer

```

## Docker Compose

### MySQL:

```

mysql: ### 容器名称
  image: mysql:5.7 ### 官方镜像 版本号5.7
  volumes:
    - mysql-data:/var/lib/mysql ### 数据卷, mysql数据就存放在这里
  ports:
    - "3306:3306" ###端口映射, 主机端口:容器对外端口
  environment:
    - MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=123456 ### 设置环境变量, 这个变量名是官方镜像定义的。

```

### PHP:

```

php-fpm:
  build:
    context: ./php ### 自定义PHP镜像的配置目录
  volumes:
    - ./www:/var/www/html ### 主机文件与容器文件映射共享, PHP代码存这里
  expose:
    - "9000" ### 容器对外暴露的端口
  depends_on:
    - mysql ### 依赖并链接Mysql容器, 这样在PHP容器就可以通过mysql作为主机名来访问Mysql容器了

```

### Nginx:

```

nginx:
  build:
    context: ./nginx ### 自定义Nginx镜像的配置目录
  volumes:
    - ./www:/var/www/html 主机文件与容器文件映射共享, PHP代码存这里
  ports:
    - "80:80" ### 端口映射, 如果你主机80端口被占用, 可以用8000:80
    - "443:443"
  depends_on:
    - php-fpm ### 依赖并连接PHP容器, 这样在Nginx容器就可以通过php-fpm作为主机名来访问PHP容器了

```

## Kubernetes:

```

master/node
pod: network, uts, storage volumes
PodIP

```

### master主机:

```
apiserver、scheduler、controller-manager、etcd (CoreOS, raft, zab)
```

### node主机:

```
kubelet(agent), kube-proxy(userspace/iptables/ipvs), container engine
```

逻辑组件:

Pod: 容器集,

原子调度单元: 一个Pod的所有容器要运行于同一个节点;

```
nmt:
  tomcat <- nginx
  mariadb <- tomcat application
  nginx <- Client
```

label

Controller --> label selector --> Pod (label)

管理Pod: 确保Pod副本数量严格符合用户定义;

Service --> label selector --> Pod (label)

为Pod中的应用的客户端提供一个固定的访问端点: ClusterIP:ServicePort

ServiceName --> ClusterIP

DNS Addon

NodeIP: Node Network

ClusterIP: Cluster Network, Service

Pod IP: Pod Network, Pod

kubernetes rpm repo:

[https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86\\_64/](https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86_64/)

kubeadm部署集群的文档:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/independent/create-cluster-kubeadm/>

google containers registry:

<https://console.cloud.google.com/gcr/images/google-containers?project=google-containers>

在所有主机上执行:

1、kubeadm的配置文件:

```
# vim /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf
cgroups_driver=""
docker info中显示的cgroup_driver一致;
```

2、关闭swap

```
swapoff -a
```

3、设置docker和kubelet开机自启动

```
systemctl enable docker.service kubelet.service
```

4、启动docker

5、load各镜像

在master节点上执行:

1、初始化master:

```
kubeadm init --kubernetes-version=v1.10.0 --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
```

Your Kubernetes master has initialized successfully!

To start using your cluster, you need to run the following as a regular user:

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

You should now deploy a pod network to the cluster.

Run "kubectl apply -f [podnetwork].yaml" with one of the options listed at:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/addons/>

You can now join any number of machines by running the following on each node as root:

```
kubeadm join 172.18.0.80:6443 --token 7nn84i.vz7te46xml1bbjiq --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:45920191c24cdf496df9a3874421197aa1eab9d90021a5cdb18f5e2bb5183ef
```



在每个一node上执行：

```
# kubeadm join 172.18.0.80:6443 --token 7nn84i.vz7te46xml1bbjiq --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:45920191c24cddf496df9a3874421197aa1eab9d90021a5cdb18f5e2bb5183ef
```

#### 4、基础应用命令

kubectl run: 创建deployment控制器，并根据用户指定的镜像创建pod资源；  
 kubectl scale: 应用扩缩容；  
 kubectl expose: 创建service资源，用于为某些pod提供固定访问端点；  
 kubectl set image: 升级应用

kubectl命令管理对象的方式有三种：

直接命令

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy-amd64	v1.10.0	bfc21aad7d3	13 days ago	97MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager-amd64	v1.10.0	ad86dbed1555	13 days ago	148MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler-amd64	v1.10.0	704ba848e69a	13 days ago	50.4MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver-amd64	v1.10.0	af20925d51a3	13 days ago	225MB
k8s.gcr.io/etcd-amd64	3.1.12	52920ad46f5b	4 weeks ago	193MB
quay.io/coreos/flannel	v0.10.0-amd64	f0fad859c909	2 months ago	44.6MB
k8s.gcr.io/pause-amd64	3.1	da86e6ba6ca1	3 months ago	742kB
node.tar				
quay.io/coreos/flannel	v0.10.0-amd64	f0fad859c909	2 months ago	44.6MB
k8s.gcr.io/pause-amd64	3.1	da86e6ba6ca1	3 months ago	742kB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy-amd64	v1.10.0	bfc21aad7d3	13 days ago	97MB

kubectl

直接命令: run, expose, scale, set image,

资源配置文件: 命令式 (create)

资源配置文件: 声明式 (apply)

资源: (属性: 值)

apiVersion: groupname/version

kind: 种类, Pod/Service/Deployment/ReplicationController/...

metadata: 元数据, object

name: 名称

namespace: 名称空间, 默认为default

labels: 标签

annotations: 注解

spec: 定义期望的目标状态

用户定义时使用的核心字段:

status: 当前状态

是由kubernetes系统自动维护, 管理员不能人为修改;

kubernetes的核心目标在于: 让每个资源的当前状态无限接近于由用户定义的目标状态;

资源管理动作: CRUD

kubectl

create

delete

get

edit, replace

kubectl

apply: 增、改

delete

patch

get

Pod的定义完整示例:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

```

creationTimestamp: 2018-04-11T07:30:05Z
name: mypod
namespace: default
resourceVersion: "17419"
selfLink: /api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/mypod
uid: 27a47a00-3d5a-11e8-84a2-000c296c3adf
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx:1.12-alpine
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    name: nginx
    resources: {}
    terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
    terminationMessagePolicy: File
    volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
      name: default-token-sw47w
      readOnly: true
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  nodeName: server3.magedu.com
  restartPolicy: Always
  schedulerName: default-scheduler
  securityContext: {}
  serviceAccount: default
  serviceAccountName: default
  terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
  tolerations:
  - effect: NoExecute
    key: node.kubernetes.io/not-ready
    operator: Exists
    tolerationSeconds: 300
  - effect: NoExecute
    key: node.kubernetes.io/unreachable
    operator: Exists
    tolerationSeconds: 300
  volumes:
  - name: default-token-sw47w
    secret:
      defaultMode: 420
      secretName: default-token-sw47w

```

每个属性的功用及格式都可以使用 `kubectl explain` 获取；

#### 配置Pod资源：

spec内嵌的字段（属性）：

containers: 对象列表；

内建字段：

name: 容器名；

image: 启动容器使用的镜像；

imagePullPolicy: 获取镜像策略，下面是可用值列表

Always: 总是重新到registry获取镜像文件；

Never: 从不，仅使用本地镜像；

IfNotPresent: 仅本地不存在时才去获取；

ports: 要暴露的端口，仅用标识，下面是可用的内建字段

containerPort:

name:

protocol: TCP/UDP

command: 自定义要运行的容器应用，字符串列表；

env: 对象列表，可用到如下内建字段：

name: 变量名；

value: 变量值；

#### 标签及其选择器：

metadat内建：

labels: 映射

key: 最长63个字符，字母、数字、下划线\_、点号、连接线-

value: 最长63个字符，可以为空，字母、数字、下划线\_、点号、连接线-

#### 显示资源标签：

`kubectl get --show-labels`

`kubectl get -l KEY=VALUE`

#### 标签选择器：

基于等值关系的选择器：等值选择器；  
 =, ==, !=  
 基于集合的选择器：集合选择器；  
 KEY in (VALUE1, VALUE2, ...)  
 KEY notin (VALUE1, VALUE2, ...)  
 KEY：存在此标签的所有资源；  
 !KEY：不存此标签的所有资源；

每个资源都支持的三个核心字段：apiVersion、kind、metadata (name, namespace, labels, annotations)

ReplicaSet的核心配置：

期望的副本数量  
 标签选择器  
 Pod模板

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
  name: rs-demo
  namespace: default
  labels:
    controller: rs-demo
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: rs-demo-nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      name: rs-demo-pod
      labels:
        app: rs-demo-nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.12-alpine
          imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
          ports:
            - name: http
              containerPort: 80
```

Deployment控制器：

借助于ReplicaSet中间层来管理Pod资源；  
 ReplicaSet name: deployname-HASH  
 Pod Name: deployname-HASH-POD\_HASH

嵌套字段：

replicas  
 selector  
 template

revisionHistoryLimit <integer>：保留的replicaset资源历史版本数；用于回滚；  
 strategy <Object>：更新策略  
 type：策略类型，Recreate, RollingUpdate

rollingUpdate：为滚动更新机制定义其更新控制逻辑

maxSurge：更新期间，存在的由当前控制器控制的总Pod数量可超出期望值多少；

数值：0-N

百分比：0-100%

maxUnavailable：更新期间，存在的由当前控制器控制的总Pod数量可少于期望值多少；

数值：0-N

百分比：0-100%

paused <boolean>：当前控制器是否为暂停状态；

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: deploy-demo
  namespace: default
```

```

    labels:
      controller: deploy-demo
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx-demo
  template:
    metadata:
      name: pod-demo
      labels:
        app: nginx-demo
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.12-alpine
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        ports:
        - name: http
          containerPort: 80

```

#### 数据类型:

```

string
boolean
list:
  表示方式: ["item1","item2",...]
  表示方式:
    - "item1"
    - "item2"
object:
  内嵌其它字段;
[]object: 对象列表
  - field1: value
    field2: value
    field3: value
  - field1: value
    field2: value
map:
  关联数组: 以key:value依次给出;

```

#### Service:

```

Endpoint: 端点
PodIP, Pod Port: Endpoint

```

#### Service Type:

```

ClusterIP
NodePort
LoadBalancer
ExternalName

```

#### Kubernetes Cluster:

```

核心组件类别: master/node
Addons: 附件
  dns:
    skydns
    kube-dns
    coreDNS

```

```
kubectrl run client --image=cirros --rm -it -- /bin/sh
```

#### Pod状态监控:

```

liveness probe: 存活性探测;
  控制器可基于存活性探测来判定pod资源是否为健康状态, 是否需要重启或重构;

```

readiness probe: 就绪性探测;

为某service资源将某后端Pod资源添加至service之上时, 要事先进行pod资源的就绪状态检测, 以避免把未初始化完成的Pod调度给请求者。

假如: service, deployment

```
{
  "port": "8080",
  "use_auth": false,

  "jwt": {
    "admin": {
      "key": "admin"
    },
    "user": {
      "key": "heketi"
    }
  },

  "glusterfs": {
    "executor": "ssh",

    "sshexec": {
      "keyfile": "/etc/heketi/heketi_key",
      "user": "root",
      "port": "22",
      "fstab": "/etc/fstab"
    },

    "_db_comment": "Database file name",
    "db": "/var/lib/heketi/heketi.db",

    "loglevel" : "debug"
  }
}
```

```
heketi-cli cluster info fe78e94bcac68d0acde3ad1cbc9067d1
```

Dynamic Provision: 动态供给;

PV动态创建;

heketi+glusterfs:

- 1、各节点安装glusterfs客户端: glusterfs-client;
- 2、heketi启用认证时, 定义存储类时必须给定其用户名和密码;
  - restuser:
  - restuserkey: 不应该以明文方式直接给出;
  - 通过k8s的另一个标准资源secret给出;

ConfigMap, Secret:

配置容器中的应用的方法:

自定义命令及其参数;

通过环境变量传递参数;

对于不支持通过环境变量加载配置信息, 或者仅支持有限的配置通过环境变量获取时需要entrypoint脚本;

通过存储卷额外提供配置文件;

标准的k8s资源;

ConfigMap: 包含提供给应用的配置信息;

用户账号的相关信息:

user, group, API, Requestpath, API request verbs

HTTP: GET, HEAD, POST, PATCH, PUT, DELETE

kubect1: get, describe, edit, patch, create, apply, delete

Resources, subresource

namespace

认证: basic, https证书、http token、JWT

授权: Node, ABAC (Attribute-Based Access Control), RBAC(Role-Based Access Control)

RBAC

Role: 仅生效于名称空间

ClusterRole: 生效于集群级别

RoleBinding:

ClusterRoleBinding: