第13章 Kubernetes

Author: 中山大学 17数据科学与计算机学院 YSY

https://github.com/ysyisyourbrother

Kubernetes是对docker的管理

容器 Container

内核系统调用的虚拟化

隔离机制 isolation

chroots: 切換根目录。根目录可以变化。有多个容器在跑的时候,每个容器都有自己的根目录,看不到别人的。

namespaces:命名空间。每个containers中的进程pid都是从1开始的,说明只能看到自己空间里的process。

cgroups:限制、记录、隔离进程组所使用的物理资源(包括:CPU、memory、IO等),为容器实现虚拟化提供了基本保证,是构建Docker等一系列虚拟化管理工具的基石。

打包 packaging

- 不需要外部依赖
- 不会出现dll链式依赖
- 可以在很多环境运行

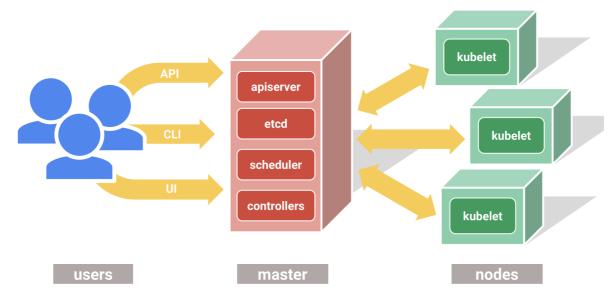
很不安全, 因为公用同一个内核。在公有云环境下会部署在虚拟机环境下使用。

创建镜像

```
% cat Dockerfile
FROM node:4.4 # 基镜像 镜像名+版本号
EXPOSE 8080 # 服务对外提供的端口号
COPY server.js . # 往基镜像 copy本地的代码
CMD node server.js # 跑程序
% docker build -t gcr.io/mohr-dev/hello-node:v1 .
[log spam]
% docker run -d -p 8080:8080 --name hello_tutorial gcr.io/mohr-dev/hello-node:v1
% curl http://localhost:8080/
Hello World!
```

- -d: 跑的程序是后台程序
- -p: 端口映射,服务端口映射主机端口

Kubernetes



apiserver:接口,可以和集群交互

etcd: 容器的信息,集群元信息

scheduler: 分配调度容器

controllers: 控制容器, 比如update kill

kubelet: 基本控制容器, 如开关容器, 生命周期等

kuproxy: 代理

API: 通过接口和集群交互

CLI: 命令行工具, 和集群交互

UI: 用户界面,直接拖拽

部署集群:

1. Setting up the cluster

- Choose a cloud: GCE, AWS, Azure, Rackspace, on-premises, ...
- · Choose a node OS: CoreOS, Atomic, RHEL, Debian, CentOS, Ubuntu, ...
- · Provision machines: Boot VMs, install and run kube components, ...
- Configure networking: IP ranges for Pods, Services, SDN, ...
- Start cluster services: DNS, logging, monitoring, ...
- Manage nodes: kernel upgrades, OS updates, hardware failures...
- 1. 选择部署的云平台
- 2. 选择节点的操作系统
- 3. 软件安装
- 4. 部署网络:给pods services SDN 分配IP地址
- 5. 给集群提供一些服务: DNS分配服务名, 日志, 监控运行的指标 (服务响应时间
- 6. 管理集群:升级操作系统、内核等

使用集群:

2. Using the cluster

- Run Pods & Containers
- ReplicaSets & Deployments & DaemonSets & StatefulSets
- Services & Volumes & Secrets & Autoscalers
- 1. 运行的容器 pods是多个容器的集合
- 2. 部署的方式(脚本)。比如 DaemonSets: 杀不掉的进程 StatefulSets: 有状态的运行
- 3. 描述的文件: services: 外界访问的服务 Volumes: 存储系统 Secrets: 访问的密码

Autoscalers: 弹性伸缩服务数量

Kubernetes: a Cloud OS

Perhaps grandiose, but attempts at "Cloud OS" primitives:

- Scheduling: Decide where my containers should run
- **Lifecycle and health**: Keep my containers running despite failures
- Scaling: Make sets of containers bigger or smaller
- Naming and discovery: Find where my containers are now
- Load balancing: Distribute traffic across a set of containers
- Storage volumes: Provide data to containers
- Logging and monitoring: Track what's happening with my containers
- **Debugging and introspection**: Enter or attach to containers
- **Identity and authorization**: Control who can do things to my containers

Debugging: 在线调试debug

Workload Portability

平台可移植性 写一次, 在哪里都可以跑

Goal: Write once, run anywhere*

Don't force apps to know about concepts that are cloud-provider-specific

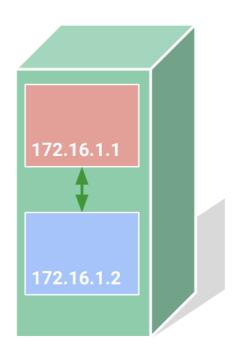
- Network model
- Ingress
- Service load-balancers
- PersistentVolumes

自己设计了各种的系统,不需要依赖任何平台:

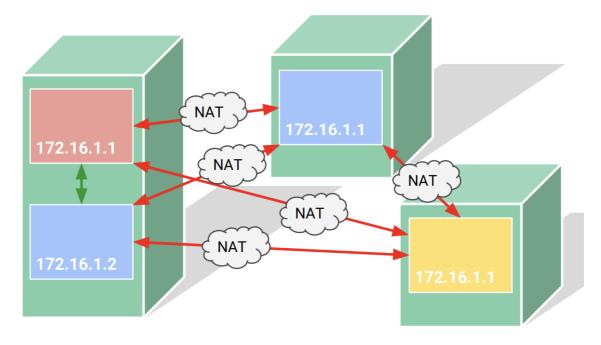
- 1. 网络模型
- 2. 网关组件
- 3. 服务均衡组件
- 4. 持久挂载卷 文件系统

Networking 网络部署

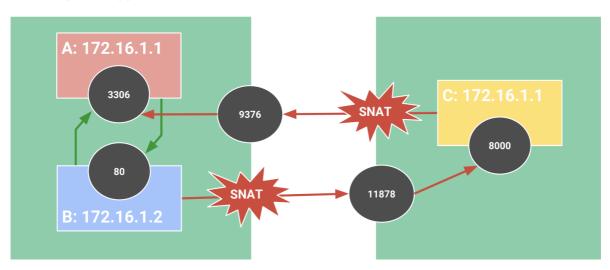
如果docker部署在一个子网中, docker是可以相互通信的



但假如不是在一个子网中的话无法通信, 要使用NAT



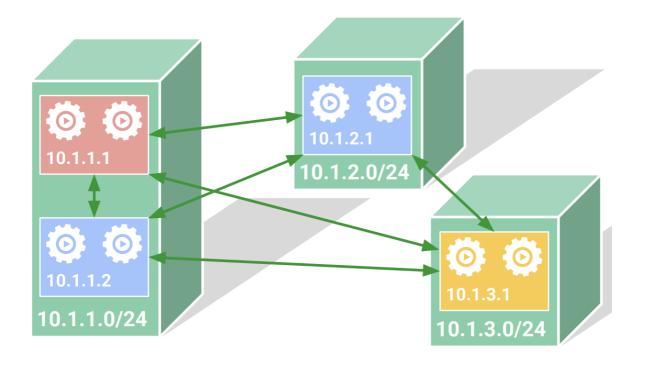
端口映射 port mapping:



内网地址和端口号转换成合法的公网地址和端口号,建立一个会话,与公网主机进行,但这种方法效率比较低。

Kubernetes networking

正确的解决方法:构建覆盖网络,覆盖所有的在不同子网的docker。每个节点都有自己的网络地址



Pods

Small group of containers & volumes

Tightly coupled

The atom of scheduling & placement

Shared namespace

- share IP address & localhost
- share IPC, etc.

Managed lifecycle

- bound to a node, restart in place
- can die, cannot be reborn with same ID

pods是一组容器的集合,容器耦合在一起,共享一个命名空间

pods是调度的基本单元

pods的生命周期由kubernetes管理

不能创建两个相同id的pods

Volumes 持久化存储

在pod中共享某一个文件

Labels

Arbitrary metadata

Attached to any API object

Generally represent identity

Queryable by selectors

think SQL 'select ... where ...'

The only grouping mechanism

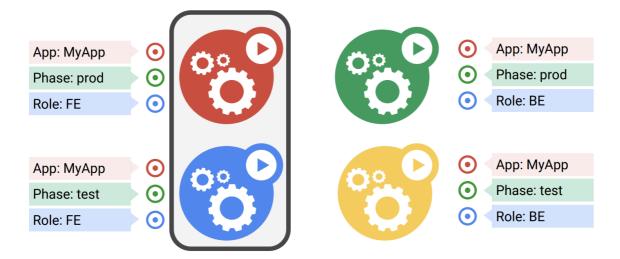
- · pods under a ReplicaSet
- · pods in a Service
- capabilities of a node (constraints)

每个资源对象都会有一个标签

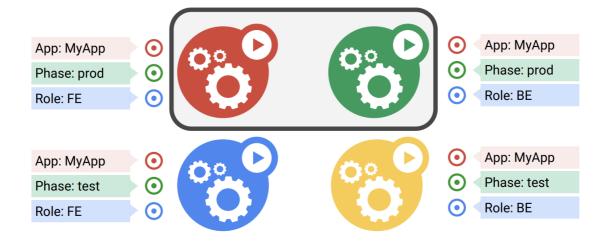
把标签告诉API来访问资源

然后通过选择器选择对应的资源,类似数据库的select语句

Selectors



App = MyApp, Role = FE



App = MyApp, Phase = prod

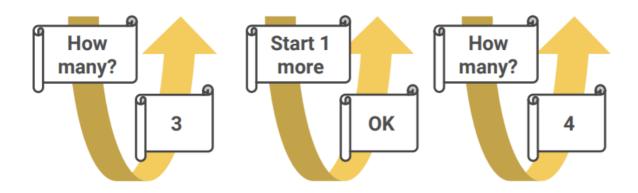
APP名字 Phase 阶段 Role FE前端 BE 后端

Replication

replicaset也是一种资源类型,同时复制4次

ReplicaSet

- name = "my-rc"
- selector = {"App": "MyApp"}
- template = { ... }
- replicas = 4



API Server

A simple control loop

Runs out-of-process wrt API server

One job: ensure N copies of a pod

- grouped by a selector
- · too few? start some
- too many? kill some

Layered on top of the public Pod API

Replicated pods are fungible

No implied order or identity

control loop: 控制数量一直是4个

Drive current state -> desired state

Act independently

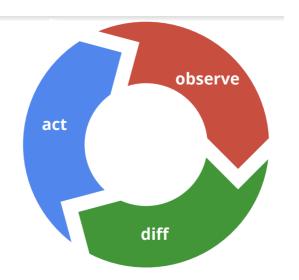
APIs - no shortcuts or back doors

Observed state is truth*

Recurring pattern in the system

Example: ReplicaSet

如果当前replicate是3,但声明的时候是4,就执行操作



Services

对运行实例比如pods进行外包装,分配IP地址让外部访问

A group of pods that work together

grouped by a selector

Defines access policy

· "load balanced" or "headless"

Can have a stable virtual IP and port

· also a DNS name

VIP is managed by kube-proxy

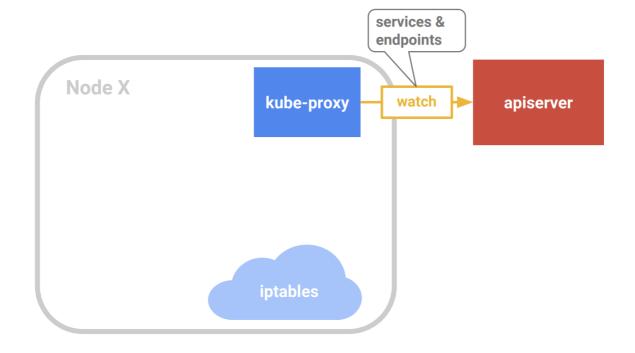
- · watches all services
- updates iptables when backends change
- · default implementation can be replaced!

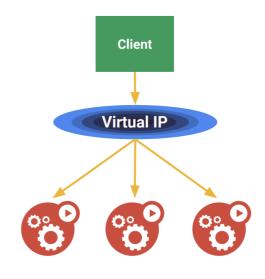
Hides complexity

client要访问资源的时候,需要先通过虚拟IP找到Services,或者用DNS换成Services名字,才能访问资源。

iptables kube-proxy 了解

用来做网络的代理





External services

Services VIPs are only available inside the cluster

Need to receive traffic from "the outside world"

Service "type"

- NodePort: expose on a port on every node
- LoadBalancer: provision a cloud load-balancer

DiY load-balancer solutions

- socat (for nodePort remapping)
- haproxy
- nginx

Ingress (L7 LB)

