

## 系统环境与IP

- Master: Ubuntu14.04 IP: 192.168.1.158
- Minion1: Ubuntu14.04 IP: 192.168.1.159
- Minion2: Ubuntu14.04 IP: 192.168.1.157

整个环境在VM下完成，可用master克隆出两个子机

## MASTER的处理

1. 安装VIM: `sudo apt-get install vim -y`
2. 安装SSH: `sudo apt-get install openssh-server`
3. 启动SSH: `sudo service ssh start`
4. 安装GIT: `sudo apt-get install git -y`
5. 克隆kubernetes: `git clone --depth 1 https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes.git`
6. 安装docker: `wget -qO- https://get.docker.com/ | sh`

随后便可进行对MASTER的克隆

## MASTER上的kubernets的操作

1. 确定默认参数: `sudo vim /home/administrator/kubernetes/cluster/ubuntu/config-default.sh`
2. 修改内容 `export nodes="vcap@10.10.103.250 vcap@10.10.103.162 vcap@10.10.103.223"` 为 `export nodes=${nodes:-"administrator@192.168.1.158 administrator@192.168.1.159 administrator@192.168.1.157"}` 其中第一个node为同时为master和node的192.168.1.158;
3. roles按顺序定义机器角色, `ai` 表示master和node, `a` 表示master, `i` 表示node, 本例子使用两个node, 所以是 `ai i i`;
4. NUM\_NODES为定义 nodes的总个数; (其他参数暂不详细记载)

### 安装kubernets之前的准备:

由于安装kubernets需要master对其他nodes进行scp操作, 则如果安装了ssh, 仍然需要输入密码。

### 无密码通讯

例如master(192.168.1.158)对node(192.168.1.159)进行通讯: 在192.168.1.158上:

1. 进入root权限: `sudo su`
2. 进入root文件夹下: `cd ~`
3. 生成ssh秘钥: `ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "271802559@qq.com"`, 其中后面的邮箱可随意填写, 随后的提示均回车跳过
4. 随后在 `/root/.ssh/` 下生成三个文件, 其中的 `id_rsa.pub` 内容如下:

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQDNFzzCok2AIBrKp8MNnS/g6JCKjbnbrFuQqk9riSWrJQyoEioPaXGJGh4h2g7/9DGILy7NeH8qS4ZeQpxSAflr2U1HZ3T4u06wyEl00jpudkV4TWiPUv0yNZyY5Bviz09Xute1k5SZ48ARC2Epn1V6Wp/1tKTnZPwqEVO1rw82xLKy4xITlFLFif0C/NPwN08Zp5/cAQDzXSMC6OtxIJawgVwHrh2ZYOP23Gaq+Dl8znQeWbYQPAgJy8opmQh8e2AAp7lXsXzaIw1FZAjlpINf+UH5V072f23MmJjPikx40WfH7NBDf1BVlRWEtmRlixZBGLai6zzrThWyKLKk40X 271802559@qq.com
```

在192.168.1.159上:

1. 进入root权限: `sudo su`
2. 进入root文件夹下: `cd ~`
3. 生成ssh秘钥: `ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "271802559@qq.com"`
4. 进入.ssh文件夹下创建新的文件夹: `touch authorized_keys`

5. 加入192.168.1.158上的 `id_rsa.pub` 的内容: `sudo vim authorized_keys`

在192.168.1.158上测试:

1. 进入root权限: `sudo su`
2. 进行ssh链接: `ssh 192.168.1.159` 内容如下:

```
root@administrator158:/home/administrator# ssh 192.168.1.159
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.2.0-27-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/

Last login: Wed Oct 19 11:48:56 2016 from 192.168.1.158
root@administrator159:~#
```

注: 本例子是两个root权限下的通讯, 在administrator用户下直接 `ssh 192.168.1.159` 是不成功的, 但是 `sudo ssh 192.168.1.159` 便可以

## 修改Ubuntu主机名

由于在VM下进行master的克隆, 则需要对新子机进行重新修改主机名:

1. `sudo vim /etc/hostname` 修改为想要的

```
administrator158
```

2. `sudo vim /etc/hosts`, 改第二行 `127.0.1.1 administrator158`

```
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    administrator158

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1         ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0     ip6-localnet
ff00::0     ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1     ip6-allnodes
ff02::2     ip6-allrouters
```

3. 重启计算机即可: `sudo reboot`

## 安装kubernets

1. `cd kubernetes/cluster`
2. `KUBERNETES_PROVIDER=ubuntu ./kube-up.sh` 结果:

```

....
Found 3 node(s).
NAME                STATUS    AGE
192.168.1.157       Ready     1m
192.168.1.158       Ready     2m
192.168.1.159       Ready     2m
Validate output:
NAME                STATUS    MESSAGE                               ERROR
controller-manager  Healthy   ok
scheduler            Healthy   ok
etcd-0              Healthy   {"health": "true"}
Cluster validation succeeded
Done, listing cluster services:

Kubernetes master is running at http://192.168.1.158:8080

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-
info dump'.

```

过程中需要输入很多密码，很是麻烦，不知为何

3. 访问 `http://192.168.1.158:8080`，结果如下：

```

{
  "paths": [
    "/api",
    "/api/v1",
    "/apis",
    "/apis/apps",
    "/apis/apps/v1alpha1",
    "/apis/authentication.k8s.io",
    "/apis/authentication.k8s.io/v1beta1",
    "/apis/authorization.k8s.io",
    "/apis/authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1",
    "/apis/autoscaling",
    "/apis/autoscaling/v1",
    "/apis/batch",
    "/apis/batch/v1",
    "/apis/batch/v2alpha1",
    "/apis/certificates.k8s.io",
    "/apis/certificates.k8s.io/v1alpha1",
    "/apis/extensions",
    "/apis/extensions/v1beta1",
    "/apis/policy",
    "/apis/policy/v1alpha1",
    "/apis/rbac.authorization.k8s.io",
    "/apis/rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1alpha1",
    "/apis/storage.k8s.io",
    "/apis/storage.k8s.io/v1beta1",
    "/healthz",
    "/healthz/ping",
    "/logs",
    "/metrics",
    "/swaggerapi/",
    "/ui/",
    "/version"
  ]
}

```

4. 测试

1. `cd kubernetes/cluster/ubuntu/binaries`
2. `./kubectl get nodes`

结果：

NAME	STATUS	AGE
192.168.1.157	Ready	41m
192.168.1.158	Ready	42m
192.168.1.159	Ready	42m

## 5. 设置kubectl:

1. `sudo cp kubernetes/cluster/ubuntu/binaries/kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl`
2. `sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/kubectl`
3. 输入: `kubectl cluster-info` 内容:

```
Kubernetes master is running at http://192.168.1.158:8080

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-
info dump'.
```

## deployments的设置

1. 需要建立docker的私有库，这个在作者的另一篇博文中可以找到。

由于kubernentes对于images的获取，默认是从go.io中下载，而目前国内该网站已被屏蔽，所以需要建立docker的私有库，方便镜像的管理。同时上传与下载速度也很快。

对于kubernetes来pull镜像，需要在registry私有库中添加一个镜像: `kubernetes/pause`

```
root@administrator158:/home/administrator# docker search pause
NAME                DESCRIPTION          STARS     OFFICIAL   AUTOMATED
kubernetes/pause    12
```

注意此处的pause的tag是latest

将其放入registry中:

```
Jians-MacBook-Pro:~ jianchan$ curl http://192.168.1.78:5000/v2/_catalog
{"repositories":["docker-whale","kube-ui","l1l1l","pause","test_docker"]}
```

2. 改变kubelet配置: 将 `/etc/default/kubelet` 修改成以下内容:

```
KUBELET_OPTS="--address=0.0.0.0
--port=10250
--pod-infra-container-image=192.168.1.78:5000/pause:latest
--hostname-override=192.168.1.158
--api-servers=http://192.168.1.158:8080
--logtostderr=true
--cluster-dns=192.168.3.10
--cluster-domain=cluster.local
--config=
--allow-privileged=false"
```

其中的 `--pod-infra-container-image` 是连接私有库中的pause:latest镜像

3. 编写简单的kubetest.yaml文件:

```

apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: kubetest
spec:
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: kubetest
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: kubetest
          image: 192.168.1.78:5000/kube_test
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
...

```

其中:

- apiVersion不能乱写
- replicas表示复制多少,该yaml文件中开启了3个
- image表示镜像所放的位置
- 文件里不要出现 `_` 等符号

#### 4. 创建deployments:

```

# kubectl create -f kubetest.yaml --record
deployment "kubetest" created

```

查看当前的deployments:

```

# kubectl get deployments
NAME          DESIRED   CURRENT   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
kubetest      3         3         3            1           35s

```

查看当前的pods:

```

# kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
kubetest-3705389421-aiwna          0/1     Running   0           1m
kubetest-3705389421-e8rfo          1/1     Running   0           1m
kubetest-3705389421-hort1          1/1     Running   0           1m

```

由于yaml文件中的 `replicas` 为1

查看当前pod的详细内容:

```

# kubectl describe pod kubetest-3705389421-hort1
Name:          kubetest-3705389421-hort1
Namespace:     default
Node:          192.168.1.158/192.168.1.158
Start Time:    Thu, 10 Nov 2016 10:01:07 +0800
Labels:        app=kubetest
                pod-template-hash=3705389421
Status:        Running
IP:            172.16.34.2
Controllers:   ReplicaSet/kubetest-3705389421
.....

```

可以看到此容器放在 `192.168.1.158` 中。

在 192.168.1.158 中查看容器运行情况：

```
# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID          IMAGE                                     COMMAND                                CREATED              STATUS
PORTS                NAMES
eeee65950de9         192.168.1.78:5000/kube_test             "python /sendlog.py"                4 minutes ago       Up 4 minutes
k8s_kubetest.479a355e_kubetest-3705389421-hort1_default_8b7222ec-a6e9-11e6-88ee-000c
29cc749c_7229d4ab
c89b1d0f26f0         192.168.1.78:5000/pause:latest          "/pause"                             4 minutes ago       Up 4 minutes
k8s_POD.94edfd06_kubetest-3705389421-hort1_default_8b7222ec-a6e9-11e6-88ee-000c29cc7
49c_144f91bd
```

通过 `kubectl describe pod xxxx` ,可以看到其他两个容器分别在157, 159两台nodes上。

删除deployments：

```
# kubectl delete deployments/docker-whale
deployment "docker-whale" deleted
```

### kubernetes-Dashboard部署

- 1. dashboard部署文件在 `kubernetes/cluster/addons/dashboard` 中，将 `dashboard-controller.yaml` 中的image地址改为私有库中对应的image：`image: 192.168.1.78:5000/kubernetes-dashboard-amd64:v1.4.2`
- 2. 其中的 `kubernetes-dashboard-amd64:v1.4.2` 需要pull。可以通过 `docker search kubernetes-dashboard` 来查找，或者到 `dockerhub` 上查找相应地image。需要注意tag，以及image的版本。**pull下来后将其push到私有库中，此时仍然要注意tag问题，要和yaml文件中内容对应**
- 3. 具体操作：

```
# cd kubernetes/cluster/addons/dashboard

# kubectl create -f ./
```

- 4. 查看信息：

```
# kubectl --namespace kube-system get po -o wide
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE      IP             NODE
kubernetes-dashboard-v1.4.2-3tl2n  1/1      Running   0           5m       172.16.34.3    192.168.1.158

# kubectl cluster-info
Kubernetes master is running at http://localhost:8080
kubernetes-dashboard is running at http://localhost:8080/api/v1/proxy/namespaces/kube-system/services/kubern
es-dashboard

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-info dump'.

# kubectl get pods --all-namespaces
NAMESPACE    NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
default      kubetest-3705389421-aiwna          1/1      Running   0           3h
default      kubetest-3705389421-e8rfo          1/1      Running   0           3h
default      kubetest-3705389421-hort1          1/1      Running   0           3h
kube-system  kubernetes-dashboard-v1.4.2-3tl2n  1/1      Running   0           9m
```

- 5. 通过浏览器 `http://192.168.1.158:8080/ui` 便可查看。

### Troubleshooting

- 1. Node status is NotReady

- 1.1 某些节点失败

```
kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	AGE
192.168.1.157	NotReady	42d
192.168.1.158	Ready	42d
192.168.1.159	Ready	42d

## 1.2 查看详细信息

```
kubectl describe node 192.168.1.157
```

```
.....
Conditions:
  Type             Status              LastHeartbeatTime             LastTransitionTime
  Reason           Message
  ----            -
  OutOfDisk        Unknown             Sat, 28 May 2016 12:56:01 +0000   Sat, 28 May 2016 12:56:41 +0000
  NodeStatusUnknown Kubelet stopped posting node status.
  Ready           Unknown             Sat, 28 May 2016 12:56:01 +0000   Sat, 28 May 2016 12:56:41 +0000
  NodeStatusUnknown Kubelet stopped posting node status.
.....
```

从中可以看到节点unready的原因是**outofdisk**，从而导致**Kubelet stopped posting node status**。所以可以查看下 `192.168.1.157` 的容量，其操作系统是ubuntu14.04，可通过 `df` 进行查看：

```
df
```

Filesystem	1K-blocks	Used	Available	Use%	Mounted on
udev	2008212	4	2008208	1%	/dev
tmpfs	403856	3784	400072	1%	/run
/dev/sda1	12253360	10108744	1499140	88%	/
none	4	0	4	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
none	5120	0	5120	0%	/run/lock
none	2019260	256	2019004	1%	/run/shm
none	102400	40	102360	1%	/run/user

然后通过 `docker rmi image` 来删除一些没用的镜像

## 1.3 重启kubelet

```
1. ssh administrator@192.168.1.157

2. sudo su

3. /etc/init.d/kubelet restart

stop: Unknown instance:
kubelet start/running, process 59261
```

## 1.4 查看节点

```
kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	AGE
192.168.1.157	Ready	42d
192.168.1.158	Ready	42d
192.168.1.159	Ready	42d

恢复正常

## 参考文献：

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1. [kubernetes官网关于Ubuntu上的搭建](#)
2. [ssh安装 和 scp命令 使用](#)
3. [Installing and setting up kubectl](#)
4. [【kubernetes】ubuntu14.04 64位 搭建kubernetes过程](#)
5. [Dashboard部署](#)
6. [kubernetes官网关于Web UI \(Dashboard\)](#)
7. [Application Introspection and Debugging](#)
- 8.