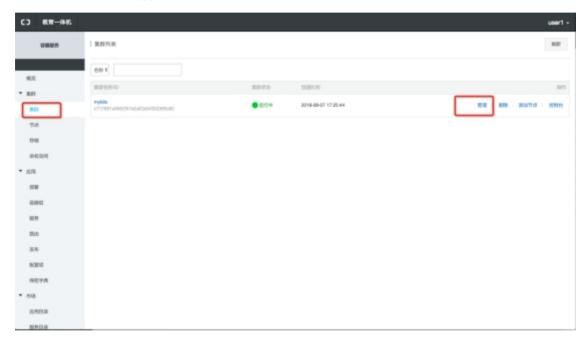
实验课程6-5 使用kubectl创建和部署应用

我们在前面的实践课程中分别学习了如何通过氢气服务的界面部署pod、deployment和service资源,实际上还有一个更强大的客户端工具kubectl可以帮助我们来做这些事情。

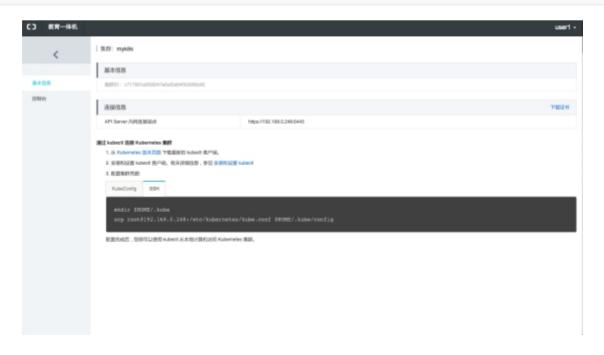
1、通过kubectl连接容器集群

依次点击 集群->管理 查看集群信息:

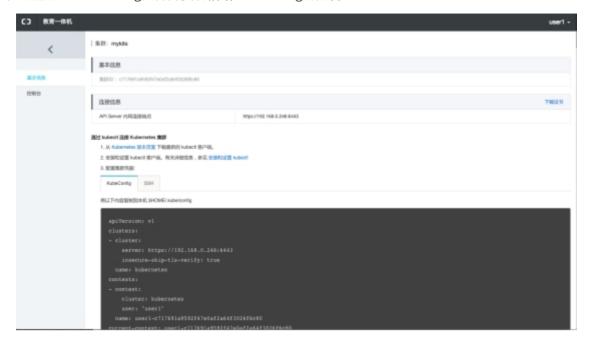


通过ssh拷贝连接集群所需的配置文件到本地, 本示例的命令为:

mkdir \$HOME/.kube
scp root@192.168.0.248:/etc/kubernetes/kube.conf \$HOME/.kube/config



或者在本地创建~/.kube/config文件并复制粘贴KubeConfig的内容:



2、安装kubectl客户端到本地

scp root@192.168.0.248:/usr/bin/kubectl /usr/bin/kubectl

验证是否可以连接集群:

\$ kubectl get all -n s	student-	001								
NAME		ESIRED	CURRE	CURRENT		UP-TO-DATE		AVAILABLE		
deploy/java-demo-deployments	ment 4		4		4		4		17h	
NAME			ESIRED		RRENT	READY	_	AGE		
rs/java-demo-deployment	-864d745	8c7 4		4		4	-	L7h		
NAME	D	ESIRED	CURREI	JT	UP-TO-	DATE	AVAII	ARLE	AGE	
· · · · · -				N I		DATE		ADLE	17h	
deploy/java-demo-deployment	ilent 4		4		4		4		1/n	
NAME		D	ESIRED	CU	RRENT	READY	A	AGE		
rs/java-demo-deployment	-864d745	8c7 4		4		4	-	L7h		
NAME			RE/	ADY	STA	TUS	RESTA	ARTS	AGE	
po/java-demo-deployment	-864d745	8c7-5x7	5x 1/3	L	Run	ning	0		3h	
po/java-demo-deployment	-864d745	8c7-6tk	2n 1/3	L	Run	ning	0		17h	
po/java-demo-deployment	-864d745	8c7-gqh	bs 1/1	L	Run	ning	0		3h	
po/java-demo-deployment	-864d745	8c7-r1k	tm 1/:	L	Run	ning	0		3h	
po/java-demo-pod			1/2	L	Run	ning	0		17h	
NAME	TYPE	CLU	STER-IP		EXTERN	AL-IP	POR	r(s)		AGE
svc/java-demo-service	NodePor	t 172	.19.10.9	98	<none></none>		80:3	31536/ ⁻	TCP	3h

3、修改并使用kubectl部署deployment-v1.yaml

查看当前deployment资源:

```
$ kubectl get deployments -n student-001
                     DESIRED
                             CURRENT UP-TO-DATE
                                                   AVAILABLE
                                                               AGE
iava-demo-deployment
                              4
                                       4
                                                               17h
$ cat deployment-v1.yaml
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1 # API版本
kind: Deployment
                    # 资源类型, Deployment
metadata:
              # 元数据
 labels:
              # 元数据, 标签列表
   name: java-demo-v1 # 元数据, deployment的标签名称
                      # 元数据, deployment的名字
 name: java-demo-v1
 namespace: student-001 # 元数据, deployment的命名空间
spec:
                      # deployment中容器模板的详细定义
                      # pod的副本数
 replicas: 2
 template:
   metadata:
     labels:
       app: java-demo-v1
   spec:
     containers:
     \- name: java-demo-v1 # 容器名称
       image: registry.cn-qingdao.aliyuncs.com/devops-demo/java-demo:latest # 容器使用的镜
       imagePullPolicy: Always # 获取镜像的策略
       ports:
         \- containerPort: 8080 # 容器要暴露的端口
```

部署和查看:

```
$ kubectl create -f deployment-v1.yaml
deployment "java-demo-v1" created
$ kubectl get deployments -n student-001
                      DESIRED CURRENT UP-TO-DATE
NAME
                                                        AVAILABLE
                                                                    AGE
java-demo-deployment
                                 4
                                           4
                                                                    17h
                       4
                                                        4
java-demo-v1
                       2
                                 2
                                           2
                                                        0
                                                                    1m
```

4、修改并使用kubectl部署service-v1.yaml

查看当前service资源:

```
$ kubectl get services -n student-001
```

TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) NAME AGE java-demo-service NodePort 172.19.10.98 <none> 80:31536/TCP 4h \$ cat service-v1.yaml apiVersion: v1 # API版本 kind: Service # 资源类型, Service metadata: # 元数据 # 元数据, 标签列表 labels: name: java-demo-v1 # 元数据, service的标签名称 name: java-demo-v1 # 元数据, service的名字 namespace: student-001 # 元数据, service的命名空间 spec: ports: # 提供给容器内部应用访问的端口号 \- port: 80 targetPort: 8080 # pod上应用监听的端口 name: java-demo-v1 selector: app: java-demo-v1 # 应用选择

部署和查看:

\$ kubectl create -f service-v1.yaml
service "java-demo-v1" created

type: NodePort # 向外部用户暴露端口的方式

5、访问java-demo-v1服务

Hello CodePipeline!