Kubernetes(二进制)高可用部署教程

Author: shouzhi@duan

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一、部署特点

- 二进制部署需要大家手动部署,下载集群中所有相关部署组件,从而让大家深入了解各组件的角色功能。
- 生产级别的高可用部署方式,避免其他工具部署方式(kube-admin、kubespray)带来相关问题。
 - 。 部署过程中个组件版本兼容问题。
 - 。 部署过程中组件下载超时或者失败的问题。
 - 。 部署过程中工具脚本(ansible)自动化错误问题,难以介入解决。
 - 。 证书过期问题等。
- 高可用不依赖haproxy、keepalived。采用本地代理方式,简单优雅。

二、适合群体

- 对kubernetes系统有一定的基础认知。
- 想深入学习kubernetes。
- 对kubernetes二进制部署有强烈的兴趣。
- 正在接触或者学习部署生产级别kubernetes高可用集群。

三、部署教程

1-基础环境准备

1.1服务器说明

1.1.1 节点要求

- 节点数>=3台
- CPU>=2
- 内存>=2G
- 关闭安全组,允许节点之间任意端口访问,以及ipip隧道协议通讯

1.1.2 服务器分配说明

系统类 型	IP	角色	CPU	内 存/G	HostName	状态
Ubuntu	192.168.10.121	master	8	15	node-1	已生 效
Ubuntu	192.168.10.122	master worker	8	15	node-2	已生

系统类	IP	角色	CPU	内	HostName	状壶
型 untu	192.168.10.123	worker	8	存/G	node-3	效
Ubuntu	192.168.10.124	worker	8	15	node-4	待加 入

1.2系统设置 (所有集群机器都要操作)

1.2.1域名映射

```
vi /etc/hosts

#kubernetes

192.168.10.121 node-1

192.168.10.122 node-2

192.168.10.123 node-3
```

1.2.2下载相关软件包

socat conntrack ipvsadm ipset jq sysstat curl iptables libseccomp yum-utils

1.2.3关闭防火墙、selinux、swap,重置iptables

```
# 关闭selinux
$ setenforce 0
$ sed -i '/SELINUX/s/enforcing/disabled/' /etc/selinux/config
# 关闭防火墙
$ systemctl stop firewalld && systemctl disable firewalld

# 设置iptables规则
$ iptables -F && iptables -X && iptables -F -t nat && iptables -X -t nat && iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT
# 关闭swap
$ swapoff -a && free -h

# 关闭dnsmasq(否则可能导致容器无法解析域名)
$ service dnsmasq stop && systemctl disable dnsmasq
```

1.2.3kubernetes参数配置

```
# 制作配置文件
$ cat > /etc/sysctl.d/kubernetes.conf <<EOF
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
net.ipv4.ip_nonlocal_bind = 1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
vm.swappiness = 0
vm.overcommit_memory = 1
EOF
# 生效文件
$ sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/kubernetes.conf
```

1.2.4免密登录配置

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
# 如果不存在就创建一个新的
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
# 把id_rsa.pub文件内容copy到其他机器的授权文件中
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDGVY93IOuYzT7C1Z6ZsyqNjDYMzF9QsiRE2rYVjtN+yQ18zVEm
wPGVvHrJgqx7TDd2ir2cfMi9whpADA65L/LHDub2PK1OSB5OMdS2gaMFoSkoCtzlz+nkkEH0YGIRBbJU
J944Ha8MWSwWEHd0K/7F+F1Y2DpPMfRT4Ohaond2oKYnDA0r8LnOOJSMdMprGBnVtRdSR+8fxgJadGhb
JReLjyJRdrMzW1cvJUXfp2DeR68jS7fxOd2vEV8+8S679aJvIwc+3X51WNYaKHx0I4fRMMvFuSIFPZXD
6G9h6Lm+mzVpFigFfopfcyQ3QRO4sqSKexbRoCHm8YXNlq3RuKbB root@fabric1
# 在其他节点执行下面命令(包括worker节点)
$ echo "<file_content>" >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
echo "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDGVY93IOUYzT7C1Z6ZsyqNjDYMzF9QsiRE2rYVjtN+yQ18zVEm
wPGVvHrJgqx7TDd2ir2cfMi9whpADA65L/LHDub2PK1OSB5OMdS2gaMFoSkoCtz1z+nkkEH0YGIRBbJU
J944Ha8MWSwWEHd0K/7F+F1Y2DpPMfRT4Ohaond2oKYnDAOr8LnOOJSMdMprGBnVtRdSR+8fxgJadGhb
JReLjyJRdrMzW1cvJUXfp2DeR68jS7fxOd2vEV8+8S679aJvIwc+3X51WNYaKHx0I4fRMMvFuSIFPZXD
6G9h6Lm+mzVpFigFfopfcyQ3QRO4sqSKexbRoCHm8YXNlq3RuKbB root@fabric1" >>
```

1.3准备kubernetes软件包

~/.ssh/authorized_keys

6个软件包

```
master节点组件:
```

- 1 kube-apiserver
- 2 kube-controller-manager
- 3 kube-scheduler
- 4、kubectl

worker节点组件:

- 1 kubelet
- 2 kube-proxy

etcd节点组件:

- 1、etcd
- 2、etcdctl

下载教程 (需要梯子)

```
# 设定版本号
$ export VERSION=v1.20.2

# 下载master节点组件
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/${VERSION}/bin/linux/amd64/kube-apiserver
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/${VERSION}/bin/linux/amd64/kube-controller-manager
```

```
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/${VERSION}/bin/linux/amd64/kube-scheduler
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/${VERSION}/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
解压:
1. kube-apiserver
2 kube-controller-manager
 3 kube-scheduler
4 kubectl
# 下载worker节点组件。
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/${VERSION}/bin/linux/amd64/kube-proxy
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/${VERSION}/bin/linux/amd64/kubelet
解压:
1 kubelet
2 kube-proxy
# 下载etcd组件。解压后的(etcd、etcdctl)需要分发到所有etcd集群的服务器。
$ wget https://github.com/etcd-io/etcd/releases/download/v3.4.10/etcd-v3.4.10-
linux-amd64.tar.gz
$ tar -xvf etcd-v3.4.10-linux-amd64.tar.gz
$ mv etcd-v3.4.10-linux-amd64/etcd* .
$ rm -fr etcd-v3.4.10-linux-amd64*
解压:
1, etcd
2 etcdct1
# 统一修改文件权限为可执行
$ chmod +x kube*
```

如果没有梯子下载,可以点击下载,这里面包含ETCD以及以上6个软件包

提取码: kwvv

1.4软件包分发

完成下载后,将这个6个软件包分发到各个角色主机相关目录。不同的角色主机需要的相关软件包会有不同。

```
# 把master相关组件分发到master节点
# kube-apiserver kube-controller-manager kube-scheduler kubectl分发到所有的master 节点
$ MASTERS=(node-1 node-2)
for instance in ${MASTERS[@]}; do
    scp kube-apiserver kube-controller-manager kube-scheduler kubectl
root@${instance}:/usr/local/bin/
done
# 把worker先关组件分发到worker节点
# kubelet kube-proxy分发到所有的worker节点
$ WORKERS=(node-2 node-3)
for instance in ${WORKERS[@]}; do
    scp kubelet kube-proxy root@${instance}:/usr/local/bin/
done
```

```
# 把etcd组件分发到etcd节点

# etcd etcdctl分发到所有的etcd节点

$ ETCDS=(node-1 node-2 node-3)

for instance in ${ETCDS[@]}; do

    scp etcd etcdctl root@${instance}:/usr/local/bin/

done
```

2-证书制作

证书制作可以选择任意一台集群内的机器或者集群外的机器,只是用作证书签发的平台,所有证书签发好之后将各自的证书分发到不同的集群角色中。证书签发之前创建一个证书统一管理的目录,以便后续统一分发管理。

2.1 安装cfssl

cfss1是一个CA工具,下面将会用他来安装证书和秘钥文件,安装过程比较简单,安装方法如下

```
# 1、下载
$ wget https://pkg.cfssl.org/R1.2/cfssl_linux-amd64 -0 /usr/local/bin/cfssl
$ wget https://pkg.cfssl.org/R1.2/cfssljson_linux-amd64 -0
/usr/local/bin/cfssljson
# 2、修改为可执行权限
$ chmod +x /usr/local/bin/cfssl /usr/local/bin/cfssljson
# 3、验证
$ cfssl version
```

2.2 根证书

根证书是集群所有节点共享的,只需要创建一个 CA 证书,后续创建的所有证书都由它签名。 在任意节点(可以免密登录到其他节点)创建一个单独的证书目录。

2.2.1 根证书配置文件

```
$ cat > ca-config.json <<EOF</pre>
{
  "signing": {
   "default": {
      "expiry": "876000h"
    "profiles": {
      "kubernetes": {
        "usages": ["signing", "key encipherment", "server auth", "client auth"],
        "expiry": "876000h"
      }
    }
 }
}
EOF
$ cat > ca-csr.json <<EOF</pre>
  "CN": "Kubernetes",
  "key": {
   "algo": "rsa",
   "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [
```

```
{
    "C": "US",
    "L": "Portland",
    "O": "Kubernetes",
    "OU": "CA",
    "ST": "Oregon"
    }
}
EOF
```

2.2.2 生成证书和私钥

```
# 生成证书和私钥
$ cfssl gencert -initca ca-csr.json | cfssljson -bare ca
# 生成完成后会有以下文件(我们最终想要的就是ca-key.pem和ca.pem,一个秘钥,一个证书)
$ ls
ca-config.json ca.csr ca-csr.json ca-key.pem ca.pem
```

2.3 admin客户端证书

2.3.1 admin客户端证书配置文件

```
$ cat > admin-csr.json <<EOF</pre>
 "CN": "admin",
  "key": {
   "algo": "rsa",
   "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [
      "C": "CN",
      "ST": "BeiJing",
      "L": "BeiJing",
      "O": "system:masters",
      "OU": "seven"
    }
  ]
}
EOF
```

2.3.2 生成admin客户端证书和私钥

```
$ cfssl gencert \
   -ca=ca.pem \
   -ca-key=ca-key.pem \
   -config=ca-config.json \
   -profile=kubernetes \
   admin-csr.json | cfssljson -bare admin
```

2.4 kubelet客户端证书

Kubernetes使用一种称为Node Authorizer的专用授权模式来授权Kubelets发出的API请求。 Kubelet使用将其标识为system:nodes组中的凭据,其用户名为system:node:nodeName,接下里就给每个工作节点生成证书。

生成kubelet客户端证书和私钥

```
# 第一步: 设置环境变量
$ WORKERS=(node-2 node-3) #所有worker节点的主机列表
$ WORKER_IPS=(10.155.19.64 10.155.19.147) #所有worker节点IP列表
# 第二步: 生成所有worker节点的证书配置
$ for ((i=0;i<${#WORKERS[@]};i++)); do</pre>
cat > ${WORKERS[$i]}-csr.json <<EOF</pre>
  "CN": "system:node:${WORKERS[$i]}",
 "key": {
   "algo": "rsa",
   "size": 2048
  "names": [
     "C": "CN".
     "L": "Beijing",
     "O": "system:nodes",
     "OU": "seven",
     "ST": "Beijing"
   }
 ]
}
EOF
#第三步: 生成证书
cfssl gencert \
 -ca=ca.pem \
 -ca-key=ca-key.pem \
 -config=ca-config.json \
 -hostname=${WORKERS[$i]},${WORKER_IPS[$i]} \
 -profile=kubernetes \
  ${WORKERS[$i]}-csr.json | cfssljson -bare ${WORKERS[$i]}
done
```

2.5 kube-controller-manager客户端证书

kube-controller-manager客户端证书配置文件

```
$ cat > kube-controller-manager-csr.json <<EOF
{
    "CN": "system:kube-controller-manager",
    "key": {
        "algo": "rsa",
        "size": 2048
    },
    "names": [
        {
        "C": "CN",
        "ST": "BeiJing",
        "L": "BeiJing",</pre>
```

```
"O": "system:kube-controller-manager",
    "OU": "seven"
    }
]
EOF
```

生成kube-controller-manager客户端证书

```
$ 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
```

2.6 kube-proxy客户端证书

kube-proxy客户端证书配置文件

```
$ cat > kube-proxy-csr.json <<EOF</pre>
  "CN": "system:kube-proxy",
  "key": {
   "algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [
    {
     "C": "CN",
      "ST": "BeiJing",
      "L": "BeiJing",
      "0": "k8s",
      "OU": "seven"
    }
  ]
}
EOF
```

生成kube-proxy客户端证书

```
$ cfssl gencert \
   -ca=ca.pem \
   -ca-key=ca-key.pem \
   -config=ca-config.json \
   -profile=kubernetes \
   kube-proxy-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kube-proxy
```

2.7 kube-scheduler客户端证书

kube-scheduler客户端证书配置文件

```
$ cat > kube-scheduler-csr.json <<EOF
{
    "CN": "system:kube-scheduler",
    "key": {</pre>
```

```
"algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
},
"names": [
    {
        "C": "CN",
        "ST": "BeiJing",
        "L": "BeiJing",
        "o": "system:kube-scheduler",
        "OU": "seven"
     }
]
EOF
```

生成kube-scheduler客户端证书

```
$ cfssl gencert \
  -ca=ca.pem \
  -ca-key=ca-key.pem \
  -config=ca-config.json \
  -profile=kubernetes \
  kube-scheduler-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kube-scheduler
```

2.8 kube-apiserver服务端证书

kube-apiserver服务端证书配置文件

```
$ cat > kubernetes-csr.json <<EOF</pre>
 "CN": "kubernetes",
 "key": {
   "algo": "rsa",
   "size": 2048
 },
  "names": [
      "C": "CN",
      "ST": "BeiJing",
      "L": "BeiJing",
      "o": "k8s",
      "OU": "seven"
    }
 ]
}
EOF
```

生成kube-apiserver服务端证书

服务端证书与客户端略有不同,客户端需要通过一个名字或者一个ip去访问服务端,所以证书必须要包含客户端 所访问的名字或ip,用以客户端验证。

```
# apiserver的service ip地址(一般是svc网段的第一个ip)
$ KUBERNETES_SVC_IP=10.233.0.1
# 所有的master内网ip,逗号分隔(云环境可以加上master公网ip以便支持公网ip访问)
$ MASTER_IPS=192.168.10.121 192.168.10.122 192.168.10.123
# 生成证书
$ cfssl gencert \
    -ca=ca.pem \
    -ca-key=ca-key.pem \
    -config=ca-config.json \
    -
hostname=${KUBERNETES_SVC_IP},${MASTER_IPS},127.0.0.1,kubernetes,kubernetes.defa ult,kubernetes.default.svc,kubernetes.default.svc.cluster,kubernetes.svc.cluster.local \
    -profile=kubernetes \
    kubernetes-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kubernetes
```

2.9 Service Account证书

配置文件

```
$ cat > service-account-csr.json <<EOF</pre>
 "CN": "service-accounts",
 "key": {
   "algo": "rsa",
   "size": 2048
 },
  "names": [
     "C": "CN",
      "ST": "BeiJing",
      "L": "BeiJing",
      "0": "k8s",
      "OU": "seven"
   }
 ]
}
EOF
```

生成证书

```
$ cfssl gencert \
   -ca=ca.pem \
   -ca-key=ca-key.pem \
   -config=ca-config.json \
   -profile=kubernetes \
   service-account-csr.json | cfssljson -bare service-account
```

2.10 proxy-client 证书

配置文件

```
$ cat > proxy-client-csr.json <<EOF
{
    "CN": "aggregator",
    "key": {</pre>
```

```
"algo": "rsa",
    "size": 2048
},
"names": [
    {
        "C": "CN",
        "ST": "BeiJing",
        "L": "BeiJing",
        "0": "k8s",
        "OU": "seven"
    }
]
EOF
```

生成证书

```
$ cfssl gencert \
   -ca=ca.pem \
   -ca-key=ca-key.pem \
   -config=ca-config.json \
   -profile=kubernetes \
   proxy-client-csr.json | cfssljson -bare proxy-client
```

2.11 分发客户端、服务端证书

2.11.1 分发worker节点需要的证书和私钥

```
for instance in ${WORKERS[@]}; do
   scp ca.pem ${instance}-key.pem ${instance}.pem root@${instance}:~/
done
```

2.11.2 分发master节点需要的证书和私钥

注意:由于下面分发的证书即包含了etcd的证书也包含了k8s主节点的证书。所以 MASTER_IPS 中必须包含所有 master 节点以及 etcd 节点。如果没有包含所有etcd节点的证书,需要重新定义,逗号分隔

```
OIFS=$IFS
IFS=','
for instance in ${MASTER_IPS}; do
    scp ca.pem ca-key.pem kubernetes-key.pem kubernetes.pem \
    service-account-key.pem service-account.pem proxy-client-key.pem root@${instance}:~/
done
IFS=$OIFS
```

3-kubernetes各组件的认证配置

kubernetes的认证配置文件,也叫kubeconfigs,用于让kubernetes的客户端定位kubeapiserver并通过apiserver的安全认证。

接下来我们一起来生成各个组件的kubeconfigs,包括controller-manager,kubelet,kubeproxy,scheduler,以及admin用户。

以下命令需要与上一节"生成证书"在同一个目录下执行

3.1 kubelet

```
# 指定你的worker列表(hostname),空格分隔
$ WORKERS="node-2 node-3"
$ for instance in ${WORKERS}; do
  kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes \
    --certificate-authority=ca.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --server=https://127.0.0.1:6443 \
    --kubeconfig=${instance}.kubeconfig
  kubectl config set-credentials system:node:${instance} \
    --client-certificate=${instance}.pem \
    --client-key=${instance}-key.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --kubeconfig=${instance}.kubeconfig
  kubectl config set-context default \
    --cluster=kubernetes \
    --user=system:node:${instance} \
    --kubeconfig=${instance}.kubeconfig
  kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=${instance}.kubeconfig
done
```

3.2 kube-proxy

```
kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes \
    --certificate-authority=ca.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --server=https://127.0.0.1:6443 \
    --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig

kubectl config set-credentials system:kube-proxy \
    --client-certificate=kube-proxy.pem \
    --client-key=kube-proxy-key.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig

kubectl config set-context default \
    --cluster=kubernetes \
    --user=system:kube-proxy \
    --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig

kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig
```

3.3 kube-controller-manager

```
kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes \
    --certificate-authority=ca.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --server=https://127.0.0.1:6443 \
    --kubeconfig=kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig

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

kubectl config set-context default \
--cluster=kubernetes \
--user=system:kube-controller-manager \
--kubeconfig=kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig

kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig
```

3.4 kube-scheduler

```
kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes \
    --certificate-authority=ca.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --server=https://127.0.0.1:6443 \
    --kubeconfig=kube-scheduler.kubeconfig

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

kubectl config set-context default \
    --cluster=kubernetes \
    --user=system:kube-scheduler.kubeconfig

kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=kube-scheduler.kubeconfig
```

3.5 admin用户配置

为admin用户生成kubeconfig配置

```
kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes \
    --certificate-authority=ca.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --server=https://127.0.0.1:6443 \
    --kubeconfig=admin.kubeconfig

kubectl config set-credentials admin \
    --client-certificate=admin.pem \
    --client-key=admin-key.pem \
    --embed-certs=true \
    --kubeconfig=admin.kubeconfig

kubectl config set-context default \
    --cluster=kubernetes \
    --user=admin \
    --kubeconfig=admin.kubeconfig

kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=admin.kubeconfig
```

3.6 分发配置文件

3.6.1 把kubelet和kube-proxy需要的kubeconfig配置分发到每个worker节点

```
$ WORKERS="node-2 node-3"
$ for instance in ${WORKERS}; do
    scp ${instance}.kubeconfig kube-proxy.kubeconfig ${instance}:~/
done
```

3.6.2 把kube-controller-manager和kube-scheduler需要的kubeconfig配置分发到master节点

```
$ MASTERS="node-1 node-2"
$ for instance in ${MASTERS}; do
    scp admin.kubeconfig kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig kube-
scheduler.kubeconfig ${instance}:~/
done
```

4-部署ETCD集群

Kubernetes组件是无状态的,并在etcd中存储集群状态。 在本小节中,我们将部署三个节点的 etcd群集,并对其进行配置以实现高可用性和安全的远程访问。

注意:以下操作需要在所有的ETCD服务器上操作,注意各自的hostname以及IP。

4.1 配置ETCD

copy必要的证书文件

```
$ mkdir -p /etc/etcd /var/lib/etcd
$ chmod 700 /var/lib/etcd
$ cp ca.pem kubernetes-key.pem kubernetes.pem /etc/etcd/
```

配置etcd.service文件

```
#各个etcd主机名
$ ETCD_NAME=$(hostname -s)
#各个etcd主机IP
$ ETCD_IP=10.155.19.223
# etcd所有节点的ip地址
$ ETCD_NAMES=(node-1 node-2 node-3)
$ ETCD_IPS=(192.168.10.121 192.168.10.122 192.168.10.123)
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/systemd/system/etcd.service
[Unit]
Description=etcd
Documentation=https://github.com/coreos
[Service]
Type=notify
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/etcd \\
  --name ${ETCD_NAME} \\
  --cert-file=/etc/etcd/kubernetes.pem \\
  --key-file=/etc/etcd/kubernetes-key.pem \\
  --peer-cert-file=/etc/etcd/kubernetes.pem \\
  --peer-key-file=/etc/etcd/kubernetes-key.pem \\
  --trusted-ca-file=/etc/etcd/ca.pem \\
  --peer-trusted-ca-file=/etc/etcd/ca.pem \\
```

```
--peer-client-cert-auth \\
  --client-cert-auth \\
  --initial-advertise-peer-urls https://${ETCD_IP}:2380 \\
  --listen-peer-urls https://${ETCD_IP}:2380 \\
  --listen-client-urls https://${ETCD_IP}:2379,https://127.0.0.1:2379 \\
  --advertise-client-urls https://${ETCD_IP}:2379 \\
  --initial-cluster-token etcd-cluster-0 \\
  --initial-cluster
${ETCD_NAMES[0]}=https://${ETCD_IPS[0]}:2380,${ETCD_NAMES[1]}=https://${ETCD_IPS
[1]}:2380,${ETCD_NAMES[2]}=https://${ETCD_IPS[2]}:2380 \\
  --initial-cluster-state new \\
  --data-dir=/var/lib/etcd
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
FOF
```

4.2 启动ETCD集群

所有etcd节点都配置好etcd.service后, 启动etcd集群

\$ systemctl daemon-reload && systemctl enable etcd && systemctl restart etcd

4.3 验证ETCD集群

验证etcd集群状态

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl member list \
   --endpoints=https://127.0.0.1:2379 \
   --cacert=/etc/etcd/ca.pem \
   --cert=/etc/etcd/kubernetes.pem \
   --key=/etc/etcd/kubernetes-key.pem
```

如下所示,表示启动成功

```
root@node-1:/# ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl member list \
> --endpoints=https://127.0.0.1:2379 \
> --cacert=/etc/etcd/ca.pem \
> --cert=/etc/etcd/kubernetes.pem \
> --key=/etc/etcd/kubernetes-key.pem
67423df364833642, started, node-3, https://192.168.10.123:2380, https://192.168.10.123:2379, false
8c2b0551a6fe96d3, started, node-2, https://192.168.10.122:2380, https://192.168.10.122:2379, false
a9586955bd2e8b69, started, node-1, https://192.168.10.121:2380, https://192.168.10.121:2379, false
```

5-部署kubernetes控制平面

这部分我们部署kubernetes的控制平面,每个组件有多个点保证高可用。实例中我们在两个节点上部署 API Server、Scheduler 和 Controller Manager。当然你也可以按照教程部署三个节点的高可用,操作都是一致的。

5.1 配置 API Server

下面的所有命令都是运行在每个master节点的,我们的实例中是 node-1 和 node-2.

```
# 创建kubernetes必要目录
$ mkdir -p /etc/kubernetes/ssl
# 准备证书文件
$ mv ca.pem ca-key.pem kubernetes-key.pem kubernetes.pem \
```

```
service-account-key.pem service-account.pem \
    proxy-client.pem proxy-client-key.pem \
    /etc/kubernetes/ssl
# 配置kube-apiserver.service
# 本机内网ip
$ IP=10.155.19.223
# apiserver实例数
$ APISERVER_COUNT=2
# etcd节点
$ ETCD_ENDPOINTS=(10.155.19.223 10.155.19.64 10.155.19.147)
# 创建 apiserver service
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/systemd/system/kube-apiserver.service
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes API Server
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes
[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-apiserver \\
  --advertise-address=${IP} \\
  --allow-privileged=true \\
  --apiserver-count=${APISERVER_COUNT} \\
  --audit-log-maxage=30 \\
  --audit-log-maxbackup=3 \\
  --audit-log-maxsize=100 \\
  --audit-log-path=/var/log/audit.log \\
  --authorization-mode=Node, RBAC \\
  --bind-address=0.0.0.0 \\
  --client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
  --enable-admission-
plugins=NamespaceLifecycle, NodeRestriction, LimitRanger, ServiceAccount, DefaultSto
rageClass,ResourceQuota \\
  --etcd-cafile=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
  --etcd-certfile=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kubernetes.pem \\
  --etcd-keyfile=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kubernetes-key.pem \\
servers=https://${ETCD_ENDPOINTS[0]}:2379,https://${ETCD_ENDPOINTS[1]}:2379,http
s://${ETCD_ENDPOINTS[2]}:2379 \\
  --event-ttl=1h \\
  --kubelet-certificate-authority=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
  --kubelet-client-certificate=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kubernetes.pem \\
  --kubelet-client-key=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kubernetes-key.pem \\
  --service-account-issuer=api \\
  --service-account-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/service-account.pem \\
  --service-account-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/service-account-key.pem
  --api-audiences=api, vault, factors \\
  --service-cluster-ip-range=10.233.0.0/16 \\
  --service-node-port-range=30000-32767 \\
  --proxy-client-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/proxy-client.pem \\
  --proxy-client-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/proxy-client-key.pem \\
  --runtime-config=api/all=true \\
  --requestheader-client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
  --requestheader-allowed-names=aggregator \\
  --requestheader-extra-headers-prefix=X-Remote-Extra- \\
  --requestheader-group-headers=X-Remote-Group \\
  --requestheader-username-headers=X-Remote-User \\
  --tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kubernetes.pem \\
```

```
--tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/kubernetes-key.pem \\
--v=1
Restart=on-failure
Restartsec=5

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

5.2 配置 kube-controller-manager

下面的所有命令都是运行在每个master节点的, 我们的实例中是 node-1 和 node-2.

```
# 准备kubeconfig配置文件
$ mv kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/
# 创建 kube-controller-manager.service
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/systemd/system/kube-controller-manager.service
Description=Kubernetes Controller Manager
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes
[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-controller-manager \\
  --bind-address=0.0.0.0 \\
  --cluster-cidr=10.200.0.0/16 \\
  --cluster-name=kubernetes \\
  --cluster-signing-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
  --cluster-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \\
  --cluster-signing-duration=876000h0m0s \\
  --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kube-controller-manager.kubeconfig \\
  --leader-elect=true \\
  --root-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
  --service-account-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/service-account-key.pem
  --service-cluster-ip-range=10.233.0.0/16 \\
  --use-service-account-credentials=true \\
  --v=1
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
FOF
```

5.3 配置 配置kube-scheduler

下面的所有命令都是运行在每个master节点的,我们的实例中是 node-1 和 node-2.

```
# 准备kubeconfig配置文件
$ mv kube-scheduler.kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes

# 创建 scheduler service 文件
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/systemd/system/kube-scheduler.service
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Scheduler
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes
```

```
[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-scheduler \\
    --authentication-kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kube-scheduler.kubeconfig \\
     --authorization-kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kube-scheduler.kubeconfig \\
     --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kube-scheduler.kubeconfig \\
     --leader-elect=true \\
     --bind-address=0.0.0.0 \\
     --port=0 \\
     --v=1
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5

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

5.4 启动服务

下面的所有命令都是运行在每个master节点的,我们的实例中是 node-1 和 node-2.

```
systemctl daemon-reload \
& systemctl enable kube-apiserver
& systemctl enable kube-controller-manager \
& systemctl enable kube-scheduler \
& systemctl restart kube-apiserver \
& systemctl restart kube-controller-manager \
& systemctl restart kube-scheduler
```

5.5 服务验证

在任意master服务器上都可以操作。

netstat -ntlp查看一下组件都表示启动成功

etcd、apiserver、controller、scheduler四大组件。

查看系统日志 journalctl -f

```
root@node-1;#journalctl-f
-- Logs begin at Mon 2020-05-11 11:05:18 CST. --
Dec 20 14:30:08 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:08.640733
Dec 20 14:30:08 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:09.073493
Dec 20 14:30:09 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:09.073540
Dec 20 14:30:09 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:09.073540
Dec 20 14:30:39 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:39, 130433
Dec 20 14:30:39 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:39, 130433
Dec 20 14:30:39 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:39, 130445
Dec 20 14:30:39 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:39, 130445
Dec 20 14:30:40 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:40.316040
Dec 20 14:30:40 node-1 kube-apiserver[7869]: 11220 14:30:40.316047
Dec 20 14:30:40 node-1 k
```

5.6 配置kubectl

kubectl是用来管理kubernetes集群的客户端工具,前面我们已经下载到了所有的master节点。 下面我们来配置这个工具,让它可以使用。

- # 创建kubectl的配置目录
- \$ mkdir ~/.kube/
- # 把管理员的配置文件移动到kubectl的默认目录
- \$ mv ~/admin.kubeconfig ~/.kube/config
- # 测试
- \$ kubectl get nodes

在执行 kubectl exec、run、logs 等命令时,apiserver 会转发到 kubelet。这里定义 RBAC 规则,授权 apiserver 调用 kubelet API。

\$ kubectl create clusterrolebinding kube-apiserver:kubelet-apis -clusterrole=system:kubelet-api-admin --user kubernetes

6 部署kubernetes worker节点

这部分我们部署kubernetes的工作节点。实例中我们有两个工作节点,一个是独立的工作节点,一个是跟master在一起的节点。

在每个节点上我们会部署kubelet、kube-proxy、container runtime、cni、nginx-proxy。

注意:下面的操作需要在每一个worker节点上操作。

6.1 安装Containerd

软件包下载

- # 设定containerd的版本号
- \$ VERSION=1.4.3
- # 下载压缩包
- \$ wget

https://github.com/containerd/containerd/releases/download/v\${VERSION}/cri-containerd-cni-\${VERSION}-linux-amd64.tar.gz

整理压缩文件

下载后的文件是一个tar.gz,是一个allinone的包,包括了runc、circtl、ctr、containerd等容器运行时以及cni相关的文件,解压缩到一个独立的目录中

- #解压缩
- \$ tar -xvf cri-containerd-cni-\${VERSION}-linux-amd64.tar.gz
- # 复制需要的文件
- \$ cp etc/crictl.yaml /etc/
- \$ cp etc/systemd/system/containerd.service /etc/systemd/system/
- \$ cp -r usr /

containerd配置文件

- \$ mkdir -p /etc/containerd
- # 默认配置生成配置文件
- \$ containerd config default > /etc/containerd/config.toml
- # 定制化配置(可选)
- \$ vi /etc/containerd/config.toml

```
$ systemctl enable containerd \
& systemctl restart containerd \
& systemctl status containerd
```

6.2 配置kubelete

准备kubelet相关配置

```
$ mkdir -p /etc/kubernetes/ssl/
$ mv ${HOSTNAME}-key.pem ${HOSTNAME}.pem ca.pem ca-key.pem /etc/kubernetes/ss1/
$ mv ${HOSTNAME}.kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/kubeconfig
$ IP=10.155.19.64
# 写入kubelet配置文件
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/kubernetes/kubelet-config.yaml
kind: KubeletConfiguration
apiversion: kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1
authentication:
  anonymous:
    enabled: false
  webhook:
    enabled: true
  x509:
    clientCAFile: "/etc/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem"
authorization:
  mode: Webhook
clusterDomain: "cluster.local"
clusterDNS:
  - "169.254.25.10"
podCIDR: "10.200.0.0/16"
address: ${IP}
readOnlyPort: 0
staticPodPath: /etc/kubernetes/manifests
healthzPort: 10248
healthzBindAddress: 127.0.0.1
kubeletCgroups: /systemd/system.slice
resolvConf: "/etc/resolv.conf"
runtimeRequestTimeout: "15m"
kubeReserved:
  cpu: 200m
  memory: 512M
tlsCertFile: "/etc/kubernetes/ssl/${HOSTNAME}.pem"
tlsPrivateKeyFile: "/etc/kubernetes/ssl/${HOSTNAME}-key.pem"
```

配置kubelet服务

```
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Kubelet
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes
After=containerd.service
Requires=containerd.service

[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kubelet \\
--config=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet-config.yaml \\
```

```
--container-runtime=remote \\
--container-runtime-endpoint=unix:///var/run/containerd.sock \\
--image-pull-progress-deadline=2m \\
--kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubeconfig \\
--network-plugin=cni \\
--node-ip=${IP} \\
--register-node=true \\
--v=2
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5

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

6.3 配置nginx-proxy

nginx-proxy是一个用于worker节点访问apiserver的一个代理,是apiserver一个优雅的高可用方案,它使用kubelet的staticpod方式启动,让每个节点都可以均衡的访问到每个apiserver服务,优雅的替代了通过虚拟ip访问apiserver的方式。

nginx-proxy只需要在没有apiserver的worker节点上部署,既只有worker角色的服务器上,拿我们的机器就是只有node-3上才会部署。

nginx配置文件

```
$ mkdir -p /etc/nginx
# master ip列表
$ MASTER_IPS=(10.155.19.223 10.155.19.64)
# 执行前请先copy一份,并修改好upstream的 'server' 部分配置
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
error_log stderr notice;
worker_processes 2;
worker_rlimit_nofile 130048;
worker_shutdown_timeout 10s;
events {
 multi_accept on;
 use epoll;
 worker_connections 16384;
}
stream {
  upstream kube_apiserver {
   least_conn;
   #这个地方注意,配置成所有的master节点的代理。
   server ${MASTER_IPS[0]}:6443;
   server ${MASTER_IPS[1]}:6443;
   server ${MASTER_IPS[N]}:6443;
  }
  server {
               127.0.0.1:6443;
   listen
   proxy_pass kube_apiserver;
   proxy_timeout 10m;
```

```
proxy_connect_timeout 1s;
  }
}
http {
  aio threads;
  aio_write on;
  tcp_nopush on;
  tcp_nodelay on;
  keepalive_timeout 5m;
  keepalive_requests 100;
  reset_timedout_connection on;
  server_tokens off;
  autoindex off;
  server {
    listen 8081;
    location /healthz {
      access_log off;
      return 200;
    }
    location /stub_status {
      stub_status on;
      access_log off;
   }
  }
}
EOF
```

nginx manifest

```
$ mkdir -p /etc/kubernetes/manifests/
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/kubernetes/manifests/nginx-proxy.yaml
apiversion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-proxy
  namespace: kube-system
  labels:
    addonmanager.kubernetes.io/mode: Reconcile
    k8s-app: kube-nginx
spec:
  hostNetwork: true
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirstWithHostNet
  nodeSelector:
    kubernetes.io/os: linux
  priorityClassName: system-node-critical
  containers:
  - name: nginx-proxy
    image: docker.io/library/nginx:1.19
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    resources:
      requests:
        cpu: 25m
        memory: 32M
    securityContext:
```

```
privileged: true
    livenessProbe:
      httpGet:
        path: /healthz
        port: 8081
   readinessProbe:
      httpGet:
        path: /healthz
        port: 8081
    volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /etc/nginx
      name: etc-nginx
      readOnly: true
  volumes:
  - name: etc-nginx
   hostPath:
      path: /etc/nginx
EOF
```

6.4 配置kube-proxy

这个需要在所有的worker角色服务器上做部署

配置文件

```
$ mv kube-proxy.kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/
# 创建 kube-proxy-config.yaml
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/kubernetes/kube-proxy-config.yaml
apiversion: kubeproxy.config.k8s.io/vlalphal
kind: KubeProxyConfiguration
bindAddress: 0.0.0.0
clientConnection:
   kubeconfig: "/etc/kubernetes/kube-proxy.kubeconfig"
clusterCIDR: "10.200.0.0/16"
mode: ipvs
EOF
```

kube-proxy服务文件

```
$ cat <<EOF > /etc/systemd/system/kube-proxy.service
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Kube Proxy
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes

[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-proxy \\
    --config=/etc/kubernetes/kube-proxy-config.yaml
Restart=on-failure
RestartSec=5

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

```
$ systemctl daemon-reload \
& systemctl enable kubelet kube-proxy \
systemctl restart kubelet kube-proxy
```

查看相关日志

```
$ journalctl -f -u kubelet
$ journalctl -f -u kube-proxy
```

启动前可以先手动下载镜像(服务器如果不能访问外网的情况下)

在每个worker角色下载pause镜像

```
#拉取pause镜像
```

```
$ crictl pull registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/kubernetes-kubespray/pause:3.2 #将非官网pause容器转成官网标准容器名称
$ ctr -n k8s io i tag registry.cn-hangzhou aliyuncs.com/kubernetes-
```

\$ ctr -n k8s.io i tag registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/kuberneteskubespray/pause:3.2 k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.2

7 网络插件-Calico

官网CNI参考

1、下载文件说明

```
curl https://docs.projectcalico.org/manifests/calico.yaml -0
```

文档中有两个配置,50以下节点和50以上节点,它们的主要区别在于这个: typha。

当节点数比较多的情况下,Calico 的 Felix组件可通过 Typha 直接和 Etcd 进行数据交互,不通过 kubeapiserver,降低kube-apiserver的压力。大家根据自己的实际情况选择下载。

下载后的文件是一个all-in-one的yaml文件,我们只需要在此基础上做少许修改即可。这里演示下载第一个就好了。

```
Install Calico with Kubernetes API datastore. 50 nodes or less Install Calico with Kubernetes API datastore, more than 50 nodes provides scaling using Typha daemon. Typha is not included for etcd because etcd already handles many clients so using Typha is redundant and not recommended.

Install Calico with Kubernetes API datastore. 50 nodes or less Install Calico with Kubernetes API datastore, more than 50 nodes
```

2、修改IP自动发现

当kubelet的启动参数中存在--node-ip的时候,以host-network模式启动的pod的status.hostIP字段就会自动填入kubelet中指定的ip地址。

• 修改前

```
- name: IP
value: "autodetect"
```

• 修改后

```
- name: IP
  valueFrom:
    fieldRef:
       fieldPath: status.hostIP
```

- 3、修改CIDR
- 修改前 (源文件是杯注释了的)

```
# - name: CALICO_IPV4POOL_CIDR
# value: "192.168.0.0/16"
```

• 修改后(修改成你自己的value哦,我这里是10.200.0.0/16。也就是前面证书以及组件认证的时候配置的IP)

```
- name: CALICO_IPV4POOL_CIDR value: "10.200.0.0/16"
```

4、启动calico网络插件(在一个master上操作就好了)

```
kubectl apply -f calico.yaml
```

8 DNS插件-CoreDNS

这部分我们部署kubernetes的DNS插件 - CoreDNS。

在早期的版本中dns组件以pod形式独立运行,为集群提供dns服务,所有的pod都会请求同一个dns服务。

从kubernetes 1.18版本开始NodeLocal DnsCache功能进入stable状态。

NodeLocal DNSCache通过daemon-set的形式运行在每个工作节点,作为节点上pod的dns缓存代理,从而避免了iptables的DNAT规则和connection tracking。极大提升了dns的性能。

以下两文件下载地址

1、部署CoreDNS

```
# 设置 coredns 的 cluster-ip
$ COREDNS_CLUSTER_IP=10.233.0.10
# 下载coredns配置all-in-one (addons/coredns.yaml)
# 替换cluster-ip
$ sed -i "s/\${COREDNS_CLUSTER_IP}/${COREDNS_CLUSTER_IP}/g" coredns.yaml
# 创建 coredns
$ kubectl apply -f coredns.yaml
```

2、部署NodeLocal DNSCache

```
# 设置 coredns 的 cluster-ip
$ COREDNS_CLUSTER_IP=10.233.0.10
# 下载nodelocaldns配置all-in-one(addons/nodelocaldns.yaml)
# 替换cluster-ip
$ sed -i "s/\${COREDNS_CLUSTER_IP}/${COREDNS_CLUSTER_IP}/g" nodelocaldns.yaml
# 创建 nodelocaldns
$ kubectl apply -f nodelocaldns.yaml
```

3、部署查看

```
kubectl get nodes -o wide #查看集群状态
kubectl get po -A #查看所有的POD
```

NAME STATUS node-2 Ready node-3 Ready	ROLES AGE <none> 3d1h <none> 3d1h</none></none>	VERSION v1.20.2 v1.20.2	INTERNAL-IP 192.168.10.122 192.168.10.123	EXTERNAL-IP <none> <none></none></none>	OS-IMAGE Ubuntu 18.0 Ubuntu 18.0		KERNEL-VERSION 4.15.0-161-generi 4.15.0-161-generi	
root@node-1:	/# kubectl a	et po -A	1					
NAMESPACE	NAME				READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
default	nginx				1/1	Runnir	ng 0	2d22h
default	nginx-ds-2	pgw7			1/1	Runnir	ng 0	2d22h
default	nginx-ds-t	2f7s			1/1	Runnir	ng 0	2d22h
kube-system	calico-kub	e-contro	ollers-558995	777d-7qrtv	1/1	Runnir	ng 0	3d1h
kube-system	calico-nod	e-2cqs4			1/1	Runnir	ng 0	3d1h
kube-system	calico-nod	e-pcxx5			1/1	Runnir	ng 0	3d1h
kube-system	coredns-c4	6b5565f-	-985mx		1/1	Runnir	ng 0	2d22h
kube-system	coredns-c4	6b5565f	-w9bl8		1/1	Runnir	ng 0	2d22h
kube-system	nginx-prox	y-node-3	3		1/1	Runnir	ng 0	3d1h
kube-system	nodelocald	ns-hrr9>	(1/1	Runnır	ng 0	3d
kube-system	nodelocald	ns-nsp9v	V		1/1	Runnir	ng 0	3d

四、增加worker

root@node-1:/# kubectl get nodes -o wide

例如:在原有集群中新增一个worker节点node-4。

IP=192.168.10.16

1、修改主机名 (所有机器)

查看主机名
\$ hostname
修改主机名
\$ hostnamectl set-hostname node-4
配置host, 使主节点之间可以通过hostname互相访问
\$ vi /etc/hosts

2、关闭防火墙、selinux、swap, 重置iptables (所有机器)

```
# 关闭selinux
$ setenforce 0
$ sed -i '/SELINUX/s/enforcing/disabled/' /etc/selinux/config

# 关闭防火墙
$ systemctl stop firewalld && systemctl disable firewalld

# 设置iptables规则
$ iptables -F && iptables -X && iptables -F -t nat && iptables -X -t nat && iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT

# 关闭swap
$ swapoff -a && free -h

# 关闭dnsmasq(否则可能导致容器无法解析域名)
$ service dnsmasq stop && systemctl disable dnsmasq
```