

# CKA-helm

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# 了解helm

helm的作用就是把许多的定义 比如svc, 比如deployment, 比如secret一次性全部定义好, 放在源里统一管理

这样很容易在其他机器上部署

# 安装helm

```
#curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/helm/master/scripts/get | bash
```

此语句没法正常下载安装helm

提前下载所需要的文件

```
https://kubernetes-helm.storage.googleapis.com/helm-v2.11.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

```
https://kubernetes-helm.storage.googleapis.com/helm-v2.11.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz.sha256
```

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/helm/master/scripts/get
```

修改get脚本

# 安装helm

```
112 downloadFile() {
113     HELM_DIST="helm-$TAG-$OS-$ARCH.tar.gz"
114     DOWNLOAD_URL="https://kubernetes-helm.storage.googleapis.com/$HELM_DIST"
115     CHECKSUM_URL="$DOWNLOAD_URL.sha256"
116     HELM_TMP_ROOT="$(mktemp -dt helm-installer-XXXXXX)"
117     HELM_TMP_FILE="$HELM_TMP_ROOT/$HELM_DIST"
118     HELM_SUM_FILE="$HELM_TMP_ROOT/$HELM_DIST.sha256"
119     echo "Downloading $DOWNLOAD_URL"
120     cp helm* $HELM_TMP_ROOT
121     # if type "curl" > /dev/null; then
122     #     curl -sSL "$CHECKSUM_URL" -o "$HELM_SUM_FILE"
123     # elif type "wget" > /dev/null; then
124     #     wget -q -O "$HELM_SUM_FILE" "$CHECKSUM_URL"
125     # fi
126     # if type "curl" > /dev/null; then
127     #     curl -sSL "$DOWNLOAD_URL" -o "$HELM_TMP_FILE"
128     # elif type "wget" > /dev/null; then
129     #     wget -q -O "$HELM_TMP_FILE" "$DOWNLOAD_URL"
130     # fi
131 }
```

bash get

查看版本  
helm version

helm completion bash >  
~/.hemlrc; echo "source  
~/.hemlrc" >> ~/.bashrc

在87行定义TAG=v2.11.0

# 安装tiller

```
#helm init --service-account tiller --tiller-image registry.us-east-1.aliyuncs.com/acs/tiller:v2.11.0
```

```
#helm init --upgrade
```

```
kubectl create serviceaccount --namespace kube-system tiller
```

```
kubectl create clusterrolebinding tiller-cluster-rule --clusterrole=cluster-admin --  
serviceaccount=kube-system:tiller
```

```
helm init --service-account tiller --tiller-image registry.us-east-1.aliyuncs.com/acs/tiller:v2.11.0 --  
stable-repo-url https://kubernetes.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/charts
```

# helm的基本操作

查看源

```
helm repo list
```

```
helm search
```

```
helm search redis
```

```
helm search mysql
```

# 实例讲解

`helm install stable/mysql`

直接这样安装的话，所有的一切都是默认值，包括镜像，pvc等，对用户来说并不可控

查看所有的对象 `kubectl get all`  
删除所有

讲解chart

上述命令执行之后会在/root/.helm/cache/archive有一个压缩包

Chart.yaml 描述了chart的概要

values.yaml 定义了所需的各种参数，包括镜像、pv等等用户可以自定义的参数



# 使用helm安装应用程序

修改values.yaml

```
helm install .
```

或者

```
helm inspect values stable/mysql > z.yaml
```

```
helm install --values=z.yaml stable/mysql
```

# 自定义chart

```
helm create mychart
```

检测语法

```
helm lint mychart
```

```
helm install --dry-run mychart --debug
```

```
helm install mychart
```

# 推送到源里

打包

```
helm package mychart
```

```
mkdir myrepo
```

```
mv mychart-0.1.0.tgz myrepo
```

```
docker run -dit --name=c1 -p 8080:80 -v /data:/usr/share/nginx/html docker.io/nginx
```

```
helm repo index myrepo/ --url http://192.168.26.52:32419/charts
```

然后把myrepo拷贝过去 `cp myrepo/* /data/charts/`

# 用私有源里部署应用程序

```
helm repo add myrepo http://192.168.26.52:8080/charts
```

```
helm repo remove myrepo
```

```
helm search mychart
```

```
helm install myrepo/mychart
```

```
helm install myrepo/mysql
```

