

# CentOS7下快速部署kubernetes1.15高可用集群-kubeadm篇

Gamemss

kubernetes官方给我提供了一个简易的集群部署工具Kubeadm，目的就是让我们能快速的部署一个可用的生产环境集群。今天我就和大家一起来体验一下。

## 一、环境准备（所有节点）

在开始学习安装K8S集群之前我们需要对环境进行一些调整，以便我们能快速部署。

### 版本

操作系统：CentOS7.6 64位

Kubernetes版本：v1.15.1

### 虚拟机

主机名	角色	配置	网络	备注
master1	管理节点	2核2G内存10G硬盘	桥接	必须2核及以上
node1	POD节点	1核1G内存10G硬盘	桥接	
node2	POD节点	1核1G内存10G硬盘	桥接	

## 同步时间

`ntpdate time5.aliyun.com`

//各节点时间必须正确，否者有可能产生证书认证过去不的情况

## 设置hosts

`vim /etc/hosts`

`192.168.100.41 master`

`192.168.100.42 node1`

`192.168.100.43 node2`

## 设置主机名

master节点

`hostnamectl --static set-hostname master`

node1节点

```
hostnamectl --static set-hostname node1
```

node2节点

```
hostnamectl --static set-hostname node2
```

```
su - root
```

//就能看到主机名已经生效了

### **关闭Selinux**

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/selinux
```

```
SELINUX=disabled
```

```
setenforce 0
```

```
getenforce
```

//检查selinux是否关闭

### **关闭防火墙**

```
systemctl stop firewalld
```

```
systemctl disable firewalld
```

```
iptables -L -n
```

//检查防火墙是否关闭

### **创建/etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf, 添加如下内容**

```
vi /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf
```

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
```

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

```
vm.swappiness=0
```

```
modprobe br_netfilter
```

```
sysctl -p
```

```
sysctl --system
```

//验证内核参数是否生效

## 关闭swap

vi /etc/fstab

注释掉挂载 swap这行，保存推出，结果如下。

```
/dev/mapper/centos-root / ext4 defaults 1 1
UUID=09181933-4108-4adb-a21c-ae11e07feccf /boot ext4 defaults 1 2
#UUID=464c8c96-0c4f-47e6-bb0f-130785cb790d swap swap defaults 0 0
```

swapoff -a

free -m

//验证swap是否关闭

## 安装一些系统工具

yum install yum-utils yum-fastestmirror ntp net-tools vim

## 使用阿里云的k8s仓库

cat <<EOF > /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo

[kubernetes]

name=Kubernetes

baseurl=https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86\_64

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

repo\_gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg

https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg

EOF

ls -al /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo

//验证是否生产k8s的yum仓库源

## 二、docker安装（所有节点）

Docker分为了Docker-CE和Docker-EE两个版本，CE为社区版即免费版，EE为企业版即商业版。这里选择CE版。

### 安装docker仓库

```
yum-config-manager --add-repo http://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-  
ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
```

```
ls -al /etc/yum.repos.d/docker-ce.repo
```

//验证是否生产docker的yum仓库源

```
yum makecache fast
```

//cache一下索引

### 查找我们需要的版本

```
yum list docker-ce.x86_64 --showduplicates |sort -r
```

### 安装docker社区版

```
yum install docker-ce-18.09.8-3.el7.x86_64 docker-ce-cli-18.09.8-3.el7.x86_64
```

//这里为了保证server和client版本一致，我们手动指定版本

//或者直接yum install docker-ce

### 启动docker

```
systemctl start docker
```

```
systemctl enable docker
```

```
docker version
```

//验证docker是否启动

### k8s推荐docker的cgroup driver为systemd，默认是cgroupfs

创建或修改/etc/docker/daemon.json

```
{  
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]  
}
```

重启

```
systemctl restart docker
```

检查Cgroup Driver是否已经修改为systemd

```
docker info | grep Cgroup
```

### 三、kubeadm安装（所有节点）

#### 安装k8s组件

```
yum install kubelet kubeadm kubectl --disableexcludes=kubernetes  
systemctl enable kubelet.service
```

#### kube-proxy配置ipvs模式，加载内核

```
modprobe -- ip_vs  
modprobe -- ip_vs_rr  
modprobe -- ip_vs_wrr  
modprobe -- ip_vs_sh  
modprobe -- nf_conntrack_ipv4
```

#### 安装ipvs管理工具

```
yum install ipvsadm
```

#### 安装防火墙扩展工具

```
yum install ipset
```

#### 添加开机加载ipvs脚本

```
vim /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules
```

```
#!/bin/sh  
/sbin/modinfo -F filename ip_vs_wrr > /dev/null 2>&1  
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then  
    /sbin/modprobe -- ip_vs  
    /sbin/modprobe -- ip_vs_rr  
    /sbin/modprobe -- ip_vs_wrr  
    /sbin/modprobe -- ip_vs_sh  
    /sbin/modprobe -- nf_conntrack_ipv4  
fi
```

```
chmod 755 /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules
```

```
lsmod|grep ip_vs
```

//检查内核是否加载ipvs参数

## 四、kubeadm配置 (master节点操作)

打印集群初始化默认的使用的配置

```
cd /opt
```

```
kubeadm config print init-defaults > /opt/kubeadm.yaml
```

修改项

```
advertiseAddress: 10.8.9.27
```

//改成自己的master地址

```
imageRepository: registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers
```

//改成阿里云docker镜像仓库

```
kubernetesVersion: v1.15.1
```

//你要的k8s的版本

```
serviceSubnet: 10.96.0.0/16
```

//service子网网段

```
podSubnet: 10.244.0.0/16
```

//pod子网网段，这个地址要和flannel中一样

## 验证仓库联通性以及检查镜像

```
kubeadm config images list --config kubeadm.yaml
```

```
[root@master opt]# kubeadm config images list --config kubeadm.yaml
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-apiserver:v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-controller-manager:v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-scheduler:v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-proxy:v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/pause:3.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/etcd:3.3.10
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/coredns:1.3.1
```

## 拉取镜像

```
kubeadm config images pull --config kubeadm.yaml
```

//这个需要点时间，请耐心等待

docker images

//检查镜像是否都拉取下来了

```
[root@master opt]# docker images
REPOSITORY                                                    TAG
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-proxy  v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-apiserver  v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-controller-manager  v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/kube-scheduler  v1.15.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/coredns        1.3.1
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/etcd           3.3.10
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google_containers/pause          3.1
[root@master opt]#
```

## 初始化集群

kubeadm init --config kubeadm.yaml --upload-certs  
 --upload-certs 自动签发证书，方便我们加入更多的master节点

```
Your Kubernetes control-plane has initialized successfully!
To start using your cluster, you need to run the following as a regular user:

mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config

You should now deploy a pod network to the cluster.
Run "kubectl apply -f [podnetwork].yaml" with one of the options listed at:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/addons/

Then you can join any number of worker nodes by running the following on each as root:

kubeadm join 192.168.100.41:6443 --token abcdef.0123456789abcdef \
  --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:e99813bf356034280ac7e025befc58d9f53aaa7069c7a7fe0ce88434798ef040
```

初始化成功后会出现success字样，如上。

**记得保存红色边框的内容，因为加入pod节点的时候需要这段。**

## 配置用户环境，方便各节点kubectl可以访问集群

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
或者临时使用
export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

## 查看集群状态（必须配置用户环境，否则提示8080被拒绝）

```
kubectl get cs
//查看服务状态
```

```
kubectl get nodes
//查看集群状态
```

```
kubectl get pod --all-namespaces -o wide
```

//查看所有pod状态

```
root@master opt]# kubectl get pod --all-namespaces -o wide
```

NAMESPACE	NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE	NOMINATED NODE	READINESS GATES
kube-system	coredns-6967fb4995-5br2g	0/1	Pending	0	7m9s	<none>	<none>	<none>	<none>
kube-system	coredns-6967fb4995-vqfdv	0/1	Pending	0	7m9s	<none>	<none>	<none>	<none>
kube-system	etcd-master	1/1	Running	0	6m16s	192.168.100.41	master	<none>	<none>
kube-system	kube-apiserver-master	1/1	Running	0	6m32s	192.168.100.41	master	<none>	<none>
kube-system	kube-controller-manager-master	1/1	Running	0	6m30s	192.168.100.41	master	<none>	<none>
kube-system	kube-proxy-ddfn6	1/1	Running	0	7m9s	192.168.100.41	master	<none>	<none>
kube-system	kube-scheduler-master	1/1	Running	0	6m7s	192.168.100.41	master	<none>	<none>

dnscore还没有建立成功，这是正常现象，因为k8s网络还没有部署。

## 五、网络配置（master节点操作）

这个时候应该可以看到除了coreDNS之外其他容器都已经启动。原因是还没有配置网络。现在我们来设置一个网络，这里选flannel

### 下载yaml文件

wget

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml>

//这个文件里面是一个写好了的网络模板，包括rbac等模块，本篇主要是讲解部署，关于网络以后会单独开篇详细介绍。

注意这里，网络要和kubeadm.yaml中podSubnet: 10.244.0.0/16一致

```
net-conf.json: |
{
  "Network": "10.244.0.0/16",
  "Backend": {
    "Type": "vxlan"
  }
}
```

### 配置flannel网络

kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml



```
[root@master opt]# kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml
podsecuritypolicy.policy/psp.flannel.unprivileged created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel created
serviceaccount/flannel created
configmap/kube-flannel-cfg created
daemonset.apps/kube-flannel-ds-amd64 created
daemonset.apps/kube-flannel-ds-arm64 created
daemonset.apps/kube-flannel-ds-arm created
daemonset.apps/kube-flannel-ds-ppc64le created
daemonset.apps/kube-flannel-ds-s390x created
[root@master opt]#
```

稍等一会，执行在查看pod状态

kubectl get pod --all-namespaces -o wide

```
[root@master ~]# kubectl get pod --all-namespaces -o wide
```

NAMESPACE	NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP
kube-system	coredns-6967fb4995-5br2g	1/1	Running	0	28m	10.244.0.2
kube-system	coredns-6967fb4995-vqfdv	1/1	Running	0	28m	10.244.0.3
kube-system	etcd-master	1/1	Running	1	27m	192.168.100.41
kube-system	kube-apiserver-master	1/1	Running	1	27m	192.168.100.41
kube-system	kube-controller-manager-master	1/1	Running	1	27m	192.168.100.41
kube-system	kube-flannel-ds-amd64-7sjgl	1/1	Running	0	8s	192.168.100.41
kube-system	kube-proxy-ddfn6	1/1	Running	1	28m	192.168.100.41
kube-system	kube-scheduler-master	1/1	Running	1	27m	192.168.100.41

//如果遇到很久都running不起来的情况就删掉pod重新建立，命令如下

kubectl delete pod {pod名} -n kube-system

如果都running就说明正常了，master节点部署完成。

## 六、增加node节点（pod节点操作）

把master上生成的命令，在pod节点上执行即可加入集群。（初始化master章节红色边框的内容）

kubeadm join 192.168.100.41:6443 --token abcdef.0123456789abcdef \

--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:e99813bf356034280ac7e025befc58d9f53aaa7069c7a7fe0ce88434798ef040

```
This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

[root@node1 ~]#
```

出现红色变空即表示成功。

//因为pod节点需要pull3个镜像，因此需要过一会才能看到节点加入集群的成功信息。

//可通过docker image 来判断，当3个镜像都pull完成后，kubelet会自动配置集群信息。

kubectl get nodes

//查看集群状态

```
[root@master opt]# kubectl get nodes
NAME        STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
master      Ready    master   58m   v1.15.1
node1       Ready    <none>   20m   v1.15.1
```

完成。

## 创建token

默认token的有效期为24小时，当过期之后，该token就不可用了，以后加入节点需要新token

## 在master机器上

kubeadm token create

//master重新生成新的token

kubeadm token list

//查看token列表

openssl x509 -pubkey -in /etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt|openssl rsa -pubin -outform der 2>/dev/null|openssl dgst -sha256 -hex|awk '{print \$NF}'

//获取ca证书sha256编码hash值

## pod节点机器

ntpdate time5.aliyun.com

kubeadm join --token {token} 10.8.9.27:6443 --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:{hash}

将上面命令的token和hash换成你生成的值，执行。

kubectl get nodes

//查看集群状态

kubectl get pod --all-namespaces -o wide

//查看所有pod状态

## kube-proxy开启ipvs

新版的k8s支持ipvs代理模式，在性能方面会比iptables模式更好。

在master上执行

```
kubectrl edit cm kube-proxy -n kube-system
```

修改 mode 为 **ipvs** 保存退出

```
kubectrl get pod -n kube-system | grep kube-proxy | awk '{system("kubectrl delete pod \"$1\" -n kube-system")}'
```

//重启kube-proxy

测试

```
kubectrl --namespace kube-system logs { kube-proxy的pod名}
```

```
[root@master opt]# kubectrl --namespace kube-system logs kube-proxy-5vpg6
[0804 04:47:45.588672] 1 server_others.go:170] Using ipvs Proxier.
[0804 04:47:45.589061] 1 proxier.go:401] IPVS scheduler not specified, use rr by default
[0804 04:47:45.589311] 1 server.go:534] Version: v1.15.1
[0804 04:47:45.598280] 1 conntrack.go:52] Setting nf_conntrack_max to 131072
[0804 04:47:45.602984] 1 config.go:187] Starting service config controller
[0804 04:47:45.603014] 1 controller_utils.go:1029] Waiting for caches to sync for service config controller
[0804 04:47:45.603095] 1 config.go:96] Starting endpoints config controller
[0804 04:47:45.603113] 1 controller_utils.go:1029] Waiting for caches to sync for endpoints config controller
[0804 04:47:45.703613] 1 controller_utils.go:1036] Caches are synced for endpoints config controller
[0804 04:47:45.703698] 1 controller_utils.go:1036] Caches are synced for service config controller
[root@master opt]#
```

出现红色部分表示成功

node2节点同上，最终集群如下。

```
[root@master opt]# kubectrl get pod --all-namespaces -o wide
NAME                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP              NODE
kube-system/coredns-6967fb4995-5br2g   1/1     Running   0           76m   10.244.0.2      master
kube-system/coredns-6967fb4995-vqfdv   1/1     Running   0           76m   10.244.0.3      master
kube-system/etcd-master                 1/1     Running   1           75m   192.168.100.41  master
kube-system/kube-apiserver-master       1/1     Running   1           76m   192.168.100.41  master
kube-system/kube-controller-manager-master 1/1     Running   1           76m   192.168.100.41  master
kube-system/kube-flannel-ds-amd64-7sjgl 1/1     Running   0           48m   192.168.100.41  master
kube-system/kube-flannel-ds-amd64-hxlrk 1/1     Running   3           6m26s 192.168.100.43  node2
kube-system/kube-flannel-ds-amd64-wxd9p 1/1     Running   0           39m   192.168.100.42  node1
kube-system/kube-proxy-5vpg6            1/1     Running   0           13m   192.168.100.42  node1
kube-system/kube-proxy-nks8b            1/1     Running   0           6m26s 192.168.100.43  node2
kube-system/kube-proxy-sst8t            1/1     Running   0           13m   192.168.100.41  master
kube-system/kube-scheduler-master       1/1     Running   1           75m   192.168.100.41  master
```

## 七、集群测试

这里部署一个简单的web服务来测试集群，运行时暴露8000端口，同时访问/info路径会显示容器的主机名。

准备2个文件

```
vim deployment-web.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
```

```
kind: Deployment
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: web
```

```
spec:
```

```
  selector:
```

```
    matchLabels:
```

```
      app: web
```

```

replicas: 4
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      app: web
  spec:
    containers:
    - image: lingtony/goweb
      name: web
      ports:
      - containerPort: 8000

```

### vim svc-goweb.yaml

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: websvc
spec:
  selector:
    app: web
  ports:
  - name: default
    protocol: TCP
    port: 80
    targetPort: 8000

```

## 部署服务

kubectl apply -f deployment-web.yaml

kubectl apply -f service-web.yaml

## 查看pod及服务

kubectl get po -o wide

```

[root@master opt]# kubectl get pod -n default -o wide
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP             NODE
web-69dfd77d45-6z6sp                1/1     Running   0           48s   10.244.2.2     node2
web-69dfd77d45-bhrff                1/1     Running   0           48s   10.244.2.3     node2
web-69dfd77d45-ktqct                1/1     Running   0           48s   10.244.1.3     node1
web-69dfd77d45-rzwmn                1/1     Running   0           48s   10.244.1.2     node1

```

kubectl get svc

```

[root@master opt]# kubectl get svc
NAME            TYPE          CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)    AGE
kubernetes      ClusterIP     10.96.0.1       <none>       443/TCP    79m
service-web     ClusterIP     10.96.0.124     <none>       80/TCP     9s

```

## 测试访问

curl <http://10.96.0.124/info>

```
[root@master opt]# curl http://10.96.0.124/info
Hostname: web-69dfd77d45-bhrff
[root@master opt]# curl http://10.96.0.124/info
Hostname: web-69dfd77d45-6z6sp
[root@master opt]# curl http://10.96.0.124/info
Hostname: web-69dfd77d45-ktqct
[root@master opt]# curl http://10.96.0.124/info
Hostname: web-69dfd77d45-rzwmn
[root@master opt]# curl http://10.96.0.124/info
Hostname: web-69dfd77d45-bhrff
[root@master opt]#
```

每次访问都返回不同的主机。表示成功。

## 看一下lvs

```
Hostname: web-69dfd77d45-bhrff[root@master opt]# ipvsadm -L -n
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port          Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP  10.96.0.1:443 rr
  -> 192.168.100.41:6443          Masq    1      0          0
TCP  10.96.0.10:53 rr
  -> 10.244.0.2:53                Masq    1      0          0
  -> 10.244.0.3:53                Masq    1      0          0
TCP  10.96.0.10:9153 rr
  -> 10.244.0.2:9153              Masq    1      0          0
  -> 10.244.0.3:9153              Masq    1      0          0
TCP  10.96.0.124:80 rr
  -> 10.244.1.2:8000              Masq    1      0          1
  -> 10.244.1.3:8000              Masq    1      0          1
  -> 10.244.2.2:8000              Masq    1      0          1
  -> 10.244.2.3:8000              Masq    1      0          2
UDP  10.96.0.10:53 rr
  -> 10.244.0.2:53                Masq    1      0          0
  -> 10.244.0.3:53                Masq    1      0          0
[root@master opt]#
```

## 发布service为外部提供访问

现在只能在集群内部访问这个web，我们想在本机浏览器上访问。我们才用NodePort的方式

修改service-web.yaml,添加 type: NodePort

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: service-web
spec:
  selector:
    app: web
  ports:
    - name: default
      protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 8000
      type: NodePort
```

执行

```
kubectl apply -f service-web.yaml
```

```
kubectl get svc
```

查看服务，红色部分就是我们暴露的端口号30722

```
[root@master opt]# kubectl get svc
NAME                TYPE          CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP    PORT(S)          AGE
kubernetes           ClusterIP     10.96.0.1     <none>         443/TCP          90m
service-web          NodePort      10.96.0.124   <none>         80:30722/TCP     10m
```

打开我们的浏览器 输入http://{任何一个节点ip}:{暴露的端口}



Hostname: web-69dfd77d45-6z6sp

## 小结

本文简单介绍了kubeadm如何部署一个高可用的kubernetes集群，相比二进制部署，方便快捷了许多，使我们能更快的进入K8S学习阶段，建议大家在学习阶段使用该种模式。由于kubeadm还在beta阶段，因此生产环境，该种方案还需谨慎考虑。