

kubernetes集群应用 Controller进阶

一、场景

Pod在实际应用中，大多数都是带有Controller对其进行管理和控制，控制器能够监视到Pod状态并对Pod进行拉起或关闭或更新操作等，根据不同类型的控制器，可以实现应用服务的管理方法的不同。

二、学习目标

- ☒ 掌握deployment控制器应用
- ☒ 掌握replicaSet控制器应用
- ☒ 掌握daemonSet控制器应用
- ☒ 掌握job控制器应用
- ☐ 掌握Cronjob控制器应用
- ☐ 掌握deployment控制器类型应用升级策略
- ☐ 掌握deployment控制器类型应用升级
- ☐ 掌握deployment控制器类型应用版本回退
- ☐ 掌握deployment控制器类型应用规模自动伸缩

三、学习步骤

序号	步骤	备注
1	deployment控制器应用	
2	replicaSet控制器应用	
3	daemonSet控制器应用	
4	job控制器应用	
5	Cronjob控制器应用	
6	deployment控制器类型应用升级策略	
7	deployment控制器类型应用升级	
8	deployment控制器类型应用版本回退	
9	deployment控制器类型应用规模自动伸缩	

四、课程内容

4.1 deployment控制器介绍

- Deployment控制器具备上线部署、滚动升级、创建副本、回滚到以前某一版本（成功/稳定）的Deployment等功能
- Deployment控制器结合了ReplicaSet控制能够对Pod进行更复杂的操作，例如：Pod扩容或缩容等。
- 除非需要自定义升级功能或者根本不需要升级Pod，否则还是建议使用Deployment而不直接使用ReplicaSet。

4.1.1 通过yaml文件创建deployment控制器类型的应用

- 编写用于创建deployment控制器类型应用的资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# cat 01-create-deployment-app-nginx.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: c1
          image: harbor.wego.red/library/nginx:1.9.0
          imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

- 应用创建deployment控制器类型资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl apply -f 01-create-deployment-app-nginx.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-deployment created
```

- 验证

验证deployment控制器类型应用创建结果

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx-deployment	1/1	1	1	31s

查看deployment控制器类型应用创建的pod

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-deployment-58d4d484ff-cjg52	1/1	Running	0	48s

查看deployment控制器类型应用创建的pod详细信息

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods -o wide
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP
NODE	NOMINATED	NODE	READINESS	GATES	
nginx-deployment-58d4d484ff-cjg52	1/1	Running	0	61s	
172.16.1.8	node2	<none>	<none>		

4.1.2 删除deployment控制器类型的应用

4.1.2.1 通过deployment控制器名称删除

查看是否有deployment控制器类型的应用

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx-deployment	1/1	1	1	38h

或使用以下方法查看

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx-deployment	1/1	1	1	38h

通过deployment控制器类型应用名称删除对应的应用

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl delete deployment.apps nginx-deployment
deployment.apps "nginx-deployment" deleted
```

查看是否删除pod

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-deployment-58d4d484ff-cjg52	1/1	Running	0	39h
onepod	2/2	Running	0	40h
pod1	1/1	Running	0	40h

验证查看是否删除

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx-deployment	1/1	1	1	39h

4.1.2.2 删除通过yaml文件部署的应用

查看已部署的deployment控制器类型的应用

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps
NAME                READY    UP-TO-DATE    AVAILABLE    AGE
nginx-deployment    1/1      1              1            39h
```

通过deployment控制器类型应用资源清单文件删除应用

```
[root@master01 yamldir]# kubectl delete -f 01-create-deployment-app-nginx.yaml
deployment.apps "nginx-deployment" deleted
```

验证是否被删除

```
[root@master01 yamldir]# kubectl get deployment.apps
No resources found.
```

4.2 replicaSet控制器

- 它可以利用预先创建好的模板(容器镜像)定义副本数量(用户期望值)并自动控制
- 通过改变Pod副本数量实现Pod的扩容和缩容

4.2.1 创建replicaset控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# cat 02_rs.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
  name: nginx-rs
  namespace: default
spec:
  # replicaset的spec
  replicas: 2          # 副本数
  selector:            # 标签选择器,对应pod的标签
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx       # 匹配的label
  template:
    metadata:
      name: nginx      # pod名
      labels:          # 对应上面定义的标签选择器selector里面的内容
        app: nginx
    spec:
      # pod的spec
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: harbor.wego.red/library/nginx:1.9.0
          ports:
            - name: http
              containerPort: 80
```

4.2.2 应用创建replicaset控制器类型的应用资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl apply -f 02_rs.yaml
replicaset.apps/nginx-rs created
```

4.2.3 验证应用是否创建

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get rs
NAME          DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
nginx-rs      2         2         2       23s
```

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME             READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-rs-6s1kh   1/1     Running   0          49s
nginx-rs-f6f2p   1/1     Running   0          49s
```

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment
No resources found.
```

找不到deployment, 说明创建rs并没有创建deployment

4.3 daemonSet控制器

- DaemonSet能够让所有（或者特定）的节点运行同一个pod
- 实现某些应用的常驻
- DaemonSet一般应用于日志收集、监控采集、分布式存储守护进程、ingress等
- 当节点加入到K8S集群中，pod会被（DaemonSet）调度到该节点上运行，当节点从K8S集群中被移除，被DaemonSet调度的pod会被移除
- 如果删除DaemonSet，所有跟这个DaemonSet相关的pods都会被删除。
- 如果一个DaemonSet的Pod被杀死、停止、或者崩溃，那么DaemonSet 将会重新创建一个新的副本在这台计算节点上。

4.3.1 创建daemonset控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# cat 03_nginx-daemonset.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: nginx-daemonset
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      tolerations:
        - key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master # tolerations代表容忍
          effect: NoSchedule # 能容忍的污点key
          # kubectl explain pod.spec.tolerations查看(能容忍的污点effect)
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: harbor.wego.red/library/nginx:1.9.0
```

```

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
resources:      # resources资源限制是为了防止master1节点的资源被占太多(根据实际情况配置)
  limits:
    memory: 100Mi
  requests:
    memory: 100Mi

```

4.3.2 应用用于创建daemonset控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl apply -f 03_nginx-daemonset.yaml
daemonset.apps/nginx-daemonset created

```

4.3.3 验证应用是否创建

```

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get daemonset.apps

```

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	NODE
nginx-daemonset	3	3	3	3	3	<none>
SELECTOR	AGE					
	117s					

```

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods |grep nginx-daemonset
nginx-daemonset-8rqwl      1/1      Running      0          2m18s
nginx-daemonset-f4dz6      1/1      Running      0          2m18s
nginx-daemonset-shggq      1/1      Running      0          2m18s

```

4.4 job控制器

- 对于ReplicaSet而言，它希望pod保持预期数目、持久运行下去，除非用户明确删除，否则这些对象一直存在，它们针对的是持久性任务，如web服务等。
- 对于非持久性任务，比如备份文件、压缩文件，任务完成后，pod需要结束运行，不需要pod继续保持在系统中，这个时候就要用到job。
- Job负责批量处理短暂的一次性任务(short lived one-off tasks)，即仅执行一次的任务，它保证批处理任务的一个或多个Pod成功结束。

4.4.1 创建job控制器应用案例1

计算圆周率2000位

4.4.1.1 创建job控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```

[root@master1 ~]# vim 01_job.yaml
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: pi                      # job名
spec:
  template:

```

```

metadata:
  name: pi          # pod名
spec:
  containers:
  - name: pi        # 容器名
    image: harbor.wego.red/library/perl:latest    # 此镜像有800多M,可提前导入到
所有节点,也可能指定导入到某一节点然后指定调度到此节点
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    command: ["perl", "-Mbignum=bpi", "-wle", "print bpi(2000)"]
    restartPolicy: Never    # 执行完后不再重启

```

4.4.1.2 应用创建job控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl apply -f 01_job.yaml
job.batch/pi created

```

4.4.1.3 验证job控制器类型应用是否创建

```

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get jobs
NAME      COMPLETIONS  DURATION  AGE
pi        1/1          11s       18s

```

```

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME          READY  STATUS   RESTARTS  AGE
pi-tjq9b      0/1    Completed 0          27s

```

Completed状态,也不再是ready状态

```
[root@master1 ~]# kubectl logs pi-tjq9b
3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286208
99862803482534211706798214808651328230664709384460955058223172535940812848111745
02841027019385211055596446229489549303819644288109756659334461284756482337867831
65271201909145648566923460348610454326648213393607260249141273724587006606315588
17488152092096282925409171536436789259036001133053054882046652138414695194151160
94330572703657595919530921861173819326117931051185480744623799627495673518857527
24891227938183011949129833673362440656643086021394946395224737190702179860943702
77053921717629317675238467481846766940513200056812714526356082778577134275778960
91736371787214684409012249534301465495853710507922796892589235420199561121290219
60864034418159813629774771309960518707211349999998372978049951059731732816096318
59502445945534690830264252230825334468503526193118817101000313783875288658753320
83814206171776691473035982534904287554687311595628638823537875937519577818577805
32171226806613001927876611195909216420198938095257201065485863278865936153381827
96823030195203530185296899577362259941389124972177528347913151557485724245415069
59508295331168617278558890750983817546374649393192550604009277016711390098488240
12858361603563707660104710181942955596198946767837449448255379774726847104047534
64620804668425906949129331367702898915210475216205696602405803815019351125338243
00355876402474964732639141992726042699227967823547816360093417216412199245863150
30286182974555706749838505494588586926995690927210797509302955321165344987202755
96023648066549911988183479775356636980742654252786255181841757467289097777279380
00816470600161452491921732172147723501414419735685481613611573525521334757418494
68438523323907394143334547762416862518983569485562099219222184272550254256887671
79049460165346680498862723279178608578438382796797668145410095388378636095068006
42251252051173929848960841284886269456042419652850222106611863067442786220391949
45047123713786960956364371917287467764657573962413890865832645995813390478027590
1
```

4.4.2 创建job控制器应用案例2

创建固定次数job

4.4.2.1 创建固定次数job控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# vim 02_job.yaml
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: busybox-job
spec:
  completions: 10 # 执行job的次数
  parallelism: 1 # 执行job的并发数
  template:
    metadata:
      name: busybox-job-pod
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: busybox
        image: harbor.wego.red/library/busyboxplus:latest
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        command: ["echo", "hello"]
        restartPolicy: Never
```


4.4.2.2 应用创建固定次数job控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl apply -f 02_job.yaml
job.batch/busybox-job created
```

4.4.2.3 验证是否创建固定次数job控制器类型的应用

```
[root@master1 ~]# kubectl get job
NAME                COMPLETIONS  DURATION  AGE
busybox-job         2/10         9s        9s
```

```
[root@master1 ~]# kubectl get job
NAME                COMPLETIONS  DURATION  AGE
busybox-job         3/10         12s       12s
```

```
[root@master1 ~]# kubectl get job
NAME                COMPLETIONS  DURATION  AGE
busybox-job         4/10         15s       15s
```

```
[root@master1 ~]# kubectl get job
NAME                COMPLETIONS  DURATION  AGE
busybox-job         10/10        34s       48s
```

34秒左右结束

```
[root@master1 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME                READY  STATUS   RESTARTS  AGE
busybox-job-5zn6l   0/1    Completed  0         34s
busybox-job-cm9kw   0/1    Completed  0         29s
busybox-job-fmpgt   0/1    Completed  0         38s
busybox-job-gjjvh   0/1    Completed  0         45s
busybox-job-krxpd   0/1    Completed  0         25s
busybox-job-m2vcq   0/1    Completed  0         41s
busybox-job-ncg78   0/1    Completed  0         47s
busybox-job-tbzz8   0/1    Completed  0         51s
busybox-job-vb99r   0/1    Completed  0         21s
busybox-job-wnch7   0/1    Completed  0         32s
```

4.4.3 创建job控制器应用案例3

通过Job控制器创建应用备份MySQL数据库

4.4.3.1 MySQL数据库准备

```
[root@nginx jobcontroller]# cat 00_mysql.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: mysql-test
```

```

    namespace: default
spec:
  ports:
  - port: 3306
    name: mysql
  clusterIP: None
  selector:
    app: mysql-dump

---

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: db
  namespace: default
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: mysql-dump
  serviceName: "mysql-test"
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: mysql-dump
    spec:
      nodeName: worker03
      containers:
      - name: mysql
        image: harbor.wego.red/library/mysql:5.7
        env:
        - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
          value: "abc123"
        ports:
        - containerPort: 3306
        volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: "/var/lib/mysql"
          name: mysql-data
      volumes:
      - name: mysql-data
        hostPath:
          path: /opt/mysqldata

```

4.4.3.2 创建用于实现任务的资源清单文件

```

[root@nginx jobcontroller]# cat 03_job.yaml
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: mysql-dump
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      name: mysql-dump
    spec:

```

```

    nodeName: worker01
    containers:
    - name: mysql-dump
      image: harbor.wego.red/library/mysql:5.7
      command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "mysqldump --host=mysql-test -uroot -pabc123 --
databases mysql > /root/mysql2020.sql"]
      volumeMounts:
      - mountPath: "/root"
        name: mysql-data
    restartPolicy: Never
    volumes:
    - name: mysql-data
      hostPath:
        path: /opt/mysqldump

```

4.5 Cronjob控制器

- 类似于Linux系统的crontab，在指定的时间周期运行相关的任务

4.5.1 Cronjob控制器应用案例1

4.5.1.1 创建Cronjob控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```

[root@master01 ~]# vim 04_cronjob.yaml
apiVersion: batch/v1beta1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
  name: cronjob1
spec:
  schedule: "* * * * *" # 分时日月周
  jobTemplate:
    spec:
      template:
        spec:
          containers:
          - name: hello
            image: harbor.wego.red/library/busyboxplus:latest
            imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
            args:
            - /bin/sh
            - -c
            - date; echo hello kubernetes
          restartPolicy: OnFailure

```

4.5.1.2 应用创建Cronjob控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl apply -f 04_cronjob.yaml
cronjob.batch/cronjob created
```

4.5.1.3 验证Cronjob控制器类型应用是否创建

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get cronjob
NAME          SCHEDULE    SUSPEND   ACTIVE   LAST SCHEDULE   AGE
cronjob1      * * * * *   False     0        <none>          5s
```

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cronjob-1564993080-q1bgv           0/1     Completed 0           2m10s
cronjob-1564993140-zbv7f           0/1     Completed 0           70s
cronjob-1564993200-gx5xz           0/1     Completed 0           10s
```

看AGE时间,每分钟整点执行一次

4.5.2 Cronjob控制器应用案例2

周期性备份MySQL数据库

4.5.2.1 MySQL数据库准备

```
[root@nginx jobcontroller]# cat 00_mysql.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: mysql-test
  namespace: default
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 3306
      name: mysql
  clusterIP: None
  selector:
    app: mysql-dump

---

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: db
  namespace: default
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
```

```

    app: mysql-dump
serviceName: "mysql-test"
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      app: mysql-dump
  spec:
    nodeName: worker03
    containers:
      - name: mysql
        image: harbor.wego.red/library/mysql:5.7
        env:
          - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
            value: "abc123"
        ports:
          - containerPort: 3306
        volumeMounts:
          - mountPath: "/var/lib/mysql"
            name: mysql-data
    volumes:
      - name: mysql-data
        hostPath:
          path: /opt/mysqldata

```

4.5.2.2 Cronjob控制器类型应用资源清单文件

```

[root@nginx jobcontroller]# cat 05_cronjob.yaml
apiVersion: batch/v1beta1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
  name: mysql-dump
spec:
  schedule: "*/1 * * * *"
  jobTemplate:
    spec:
      template:
        spec:
          nodeName: worker02
          containers:
            - name: c1
              image: harbor.wego.red/library/mysql:5.7
              command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "mysqldump --host=mysql-test -uroot -
pabc123 --databases mysql > /root/mysql`date +%Y%m%d%H%M`.sql"]
              volumeMounts:
                - name: mysql-data
                  mountPath: "/root"
          restartPolicy: Never
          volumes:
            - name: mysql-data
              hostPath:
                path: /opt/mysqldump

```

4.6 deployment控制器类型应用升级策略

4.6.1 升级方法

- Recreate 删除原有的pod，使用新的镜像重新运行pod
- RollingUpdate 滚动更新，可同时更新或逐步更新

4.6.2 创建用于升级的deployment控制器类型的应用

- 通过yaml文件创建deployment应用

```
#准备yaml文件
[root@master01 ~]# cat 07_create_deployment_app_nginx_update.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-app
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: c1
          image: harbor.wego.red/library/nginx:1.9.0
          imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80

#应用yaml文件
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl create -f 07_create_deployment_app_nginx_update.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-app created

#查看
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-app-58d4d484ff-xqr7g         1/1     Running   0           97s

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
nginx-app     1/1     1             1           116s

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl exec -it nginx-app-58d4d484ff-xqr7g -- nginx -v
nginx version: nginx/1.9.0
```

4.7 deployment控制器类型应用升级

- 升级通过yaml创建的应用

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps
NAME                READY    UP-TO-DATE    AVAILABLE    AGE
nginx-app2          1/1      1              1             21m

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS    AGE
nginx-app2-58d4d484ff-xqr7g  1/1      Running    0            22m

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl describe pod nginx-app-58d4d484ff-xqr7g
Name:                nginx-app2-58d4d484ff-xqr7g
Namespace:           default
Priority:              0
Node:                node3/192.168.122.30
Start Time:          Sat, 27 Jul 2019 10:30:19 +0800
Labels:              app=nginx
                    pod-template-hash=58d4d484ff
Annotations:         cnf.projectcalico.org/podIP: 172.16.2.7/32
Status:              Running
IP:                  172.16.2.7
Controlled By:       ReplicaSet/nginx-app2-58d4d484ff
Containers:
  c1:
    Container ID:      docker://48339423b8ba335697ffdb35af8e8a7cdd3d9a20cd93f59ef6141b7faa4b2a31
    Image:              nginx:1.9.0
    Image ID:           docker://sha256:7e156d496c9f91c8340cc1cd66d687908f6e410d8341232a96a897c26ba1cc5e
    Port:               80/TCP
    Host Port:          0/TCP
    State:              Running
      Started:          Sat, 27 Jul 2019 10:30:20 +0800
    Ready:              True
    Restart Count:      0
    Environment:        <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-dq97t
(ro)
Conditions:
  Type              Status
  Initialized        True
  Ready              True
  ContainersReady    True
  PodScheduled       True
Volumes:
  default-token-dq97t:
    Type:            Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)
    SecretName:       default-token-dq97t
    Optional:         false
QoS Class:           BestEffort
Node-Selectors:      <none>
Tolerations:         node.kubernetes.io/not-ready:NoExecute for 300s
                    node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute for 300s
Events:
```

Type	Reason	Age	From	Message
Normal	Scheduled	22m	default-scheduler	Successfully assigned default/nginx-app2-58d4d484ff-xqr7g to node3
Normal	Pulled	22m	kubelet, node3	Container image "nginx:1.9.0" already present on machine
Normal	Created	22m	kubelet, node3	Created container smartgogo
Normal	Started	22m	kubelet, node3	Started container smartgogo

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl set image deployment.apps nginx-app
c1=harbor.wego.red/library/nginx:latest --record=true
deployment.apps/nginx-app2 image updated
```

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-674f69749d-lcmr4	1/1	Running	0	10m
nginx-app2-76cf9779f4-kcfbb	1/1	Running	0	47s

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl exec -it nginx-app2-76cf9779f4-kcfbb -- nginx -v
nginx version: nginx/1.15.6
```

4.8 deployment控制器类型应用版本回退

4.8.1 查看升级历史

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl rollout history deployment.v1.apps
deployment.apps/nginx-app
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
1          <none>
2          kubectl set image deployment.apps nginx-app c1=nginx:latest --
record=true
```

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl rollout history deployment.v1.apps nginx-app
deployment.apps/nginx-app
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
1          <none>
2          kubectl set image deployment.apps nginx-app c1=nginx:latest --
record=true
```

4.8.2 查看指定回滚版本信息


```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl rollout history deployment.apps nginx-app2 --
revision=1
deployment.apps/nginx-app2 with revision #1
Pod Template:
  Labels:          pod-template-hash=857b7687fc
                  run=nginx-app2
  Containers:
    nginx-app2:
      Image:        nginx:1.9.0
      Port:         <none>
      Host Port:    <none>
      Environment:  <none>
      Mounts:       <none>
      Volumes:      <none>
```

4.8.3 执行回滚操作

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
nginx-app2    1/1     1            1           48m
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-app2-76cf9779f4-kcfbb  1/1     Running   0          25m
onepod        2/2     Running   0          41h
pod1          1/1     Running   0          41h
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl exec -it nginx-app2-674f69749d-lcmr4 -- nginx -v
nginx version: nginx/1.15.6

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl rollout undo deployment.apps nginx-app2 --to-
revision=1
deployment.apps/nginx-app2 rolled back

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-app2-76cf9779f4-kcfbb  1/1     Running   0          27m

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl exec -it nginx-app2-857b7687fc-p876c -- nginx -v
nginx version: nginx/1.9.0
```

4.8.4 再次升级

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl rollout history deployment.apps nginx-app
deployment.apps/nginx-app
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
2         kubectl set image deployment.apps nginx-app nginx:latest --
record=true
3         <none>

[root@master01 ~]# kubectl rollout undo deployment.apps nginx-app --to-
revision=2
deployment.apps/nginx-app2 rolled back
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-76cf9779f4-kcfbb	1/1	Running	0	31m
onepod	2/2	Running	0	42h
pod1	1/1	Running	0	41h

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl exec -it nginx-app2-674f69749d-4z5fc -- nginx -v
nginx version: nginx/1.15.6
```

4.9 deployment控制器类型应用规模伸缩

4.9.1 扩大规模

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-674f69749d-4z5fc	1/1	Running	0	10m

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl scale deployment.apps nginx-app2 --replicas=2
deployment.apps/nginx-app2 scaled
```

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-674f69749d-4z5fc	1/1	Running	0	11m
nginx-app2-674f69749d-vqv7d	1/1	Running	0	13s

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods -o wide
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP
nginx-app2-674f69749d-4z5fc	1/1	Running	0	11m	172.16.1.12
node2	<none>	<none>			
nginx-app2-674f69749d-vqv7d	1/1	Running	0	37s	172.16.2.9
node3	<none>	<none>			

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl delete pod nginx-app2-674f69749d-vqv7d
pod "nginx-app2-674f69749d-vqv7d" deleted
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-674f69749d-4z5fc	1/1	Running	0	12m
nginx-app2-674f69749d-6zrb2	1/1	Running	0	5s

4.9.2 减少规模

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps nginx-app2
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx-app2	2/2	2	2	86m

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-674f69749d-4z5fc	1/1	Running	0	19m
nginx-app2-674f69749d-6zrb2	1/1	Running	0	6m44s

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl scale deployment.apps nginx-app2 --replicas=1
deployment.apps/nginx-app2 scaled
```

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps nginx-app2
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx-app2	1/1	1	1	88m


```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-674f69749d-4z5fc	1/1	Running	0	20m


```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl scale deployment.apps nginx-app2 --replicas=0
```

deployment.apps/nginx-app2 scaled


```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get deployment.apps
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx-app2	0/0	0	0	89m


```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
------	-------	--------	----------	-----

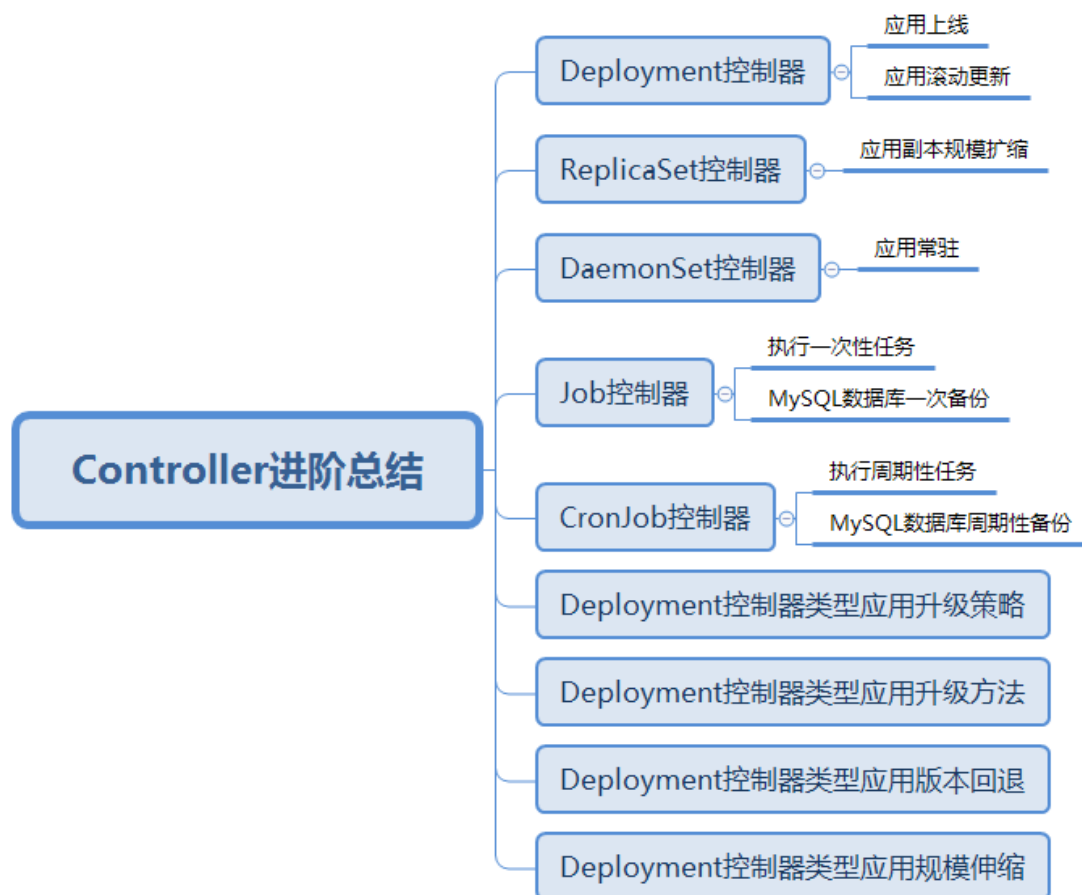

```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl scale deployment.apps nginx-app2 --replicas=1
```

deployment.apps/nginx-app2 scaled


```
[root@master01 ~]# kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-app2-674f69749d-dvmh4	1/1	Running	0	3s

五、学习总结



六、课程预约

深入学习kubernetes，可以预约《kubernetes集群从入门到企业应用实战》相关课程。