4-3. EFS 볼륨 생성 및 PV, PVC 생성

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Table of Contents

3
3
3
4
6
7
8
8
10
11

1 사전준비

1.1 실습 파일 다운로드

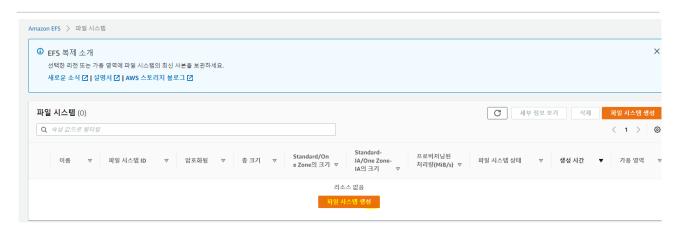
```
cd source
wget https://eks-fargate-test.s3.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com/pv-pvc.yaml
wget https://eks-fargate-test.s3.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com/deployment.yaml
wget https://eks-fargate-test.s3.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com/ingress-deployment.yaml
```

1.2 EFS용 보안 그룹 생성

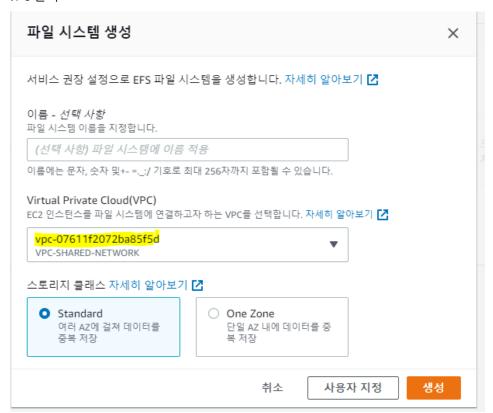
VPC IP 범위를 소스로 NFS 를 허용하는 inbound 규칙을 만든다.



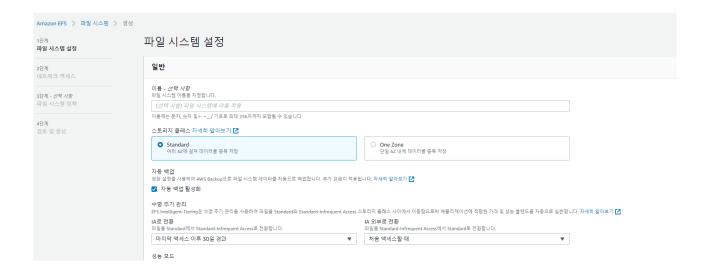
2 EFS 생성



VPC 선택

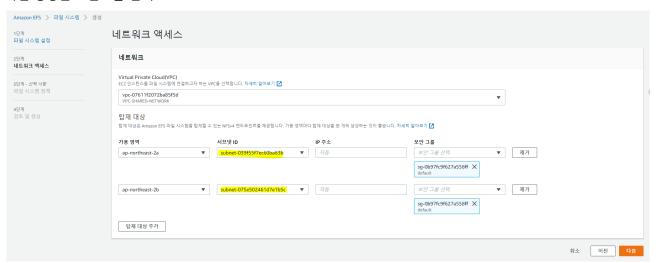


사용자 지정 선택 기본 설정 유지 후 다음

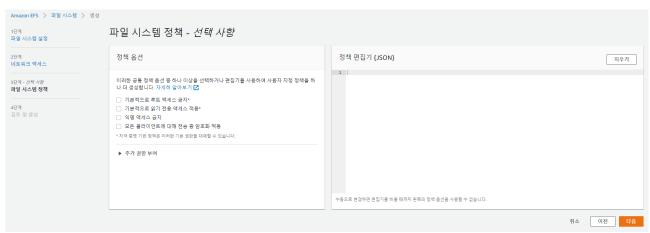


private subnet 선택

사전 생성한 보안그룹 선택



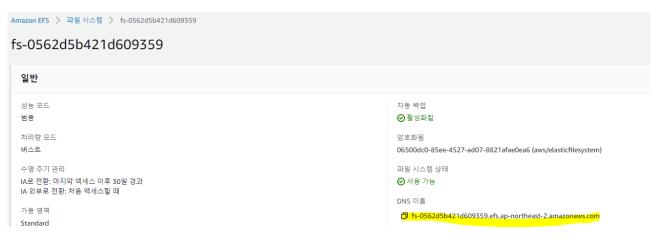
기본설정 그대로 둔 후 생성



생성 완료



2.1 Bastion에 EFS Mount



bastion에 EFS Mount 하여 파일 확인 가능하도록

```
mkdir ~/efs-mount-poin
sudo mount -t nfs -o
nfsvers=4.1,rsize=1048576,wsize=1048576,hard,timeo=600,retrans=2,noresvport {mount-
target-DNS 입력}:/ ~/efs-mount-point
cd ~/efs-mount-point
ls -al
sudo chmod go+rw .

df -h
```

3 PV, PVC 생성

```
vi pv-pvc.yaml
```

파일 수정

```
metadata:
 namespace: sunny
  name: sts-efs-pv-sunny
spec:
  capacity:
 storage: 10Gi
volumeMode: Filesystem
  accessModes:
 - ReadWriteMany storageClassName: ""
  persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain
    driver: efs.csi.aws.com
volumeHandle: fs-0562d5b421d609359
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
 namespace: sunny
 name: sts-efs-pvc-sunny
spec:
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteMany storageClassName: ""
  volumeName: sts-efs-pv-sunny
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 10Gi
```

```
kubectl apply -f pv-pvc.yaml
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 pv
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 pvc
```

4 Deployment 배포

```
vi deployment.yaml
```

수정

```
kind: Deployment
etadata
 namespace: sunny
name: deploy-web
pec:
 replicas: 1
selector:
    matchLabels:
 app: echo
template:
     metadata
        labels:
          app: echo
     spec:
       containers:
- name: deploy-app
  image: 053721355086.dkr.ecr.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com/repository-httpd-sunny:lates|t
          - containerPort: 7080

command: ["/bin/sh"]

args: ["-c", "while true; do echo $HOSTNAME $(date -u) >> /deploy-app/deploy-out.txt; sleep 5; done"]

volumeMounts:
           - mountPath: /deploy-app
  name: efs-storage
       volumes:
           - name: efs-storage
persistentVolumeClaim:
claimName: sts-efs-pvc-sunny
```

```
kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 pod
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 deployment
```

4.1 디렉토리 로깅 확인

```
cd ~/efs-mount-point
ls -al
```

파드내에 접속해서 로그가 쌓이는 경로에 들어가보자

```
kubectl exec -it pod명 -n 네임스페이스명 -- /bin/bash
cd /deploy-app
ls
```

아파치가 기동되어 있지 않기 때문에 기동시켜 주자 (pod 내에서 수행)

/usr/sbin/apache2ctl start

5 ReplicaSet 조정

```
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 rs
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 pod
```

replicaset 크기 조정

kubectl scale deployment deploy-web --replicas=3 -n 네임스페이스

변경 확인

kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 rs kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 pod

6 Service 및 Ingress 배포

서비스 배포

```
kubectl expose deployment deploy-web --port=7080 --target-port=7080 --name=service-
deploy-web -n 네임스페이스
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 service
```

파일 수정

```
vi ingress-deployment.yaml
```

namespace, public subnets 입력

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
 netadata
  namespace: sunny name: deploy-web-ingress
   annotations
     kubernetes.io/ingress.class: alb
     alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/scheme: internet-facing
     alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/target-type: ip
alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/load-balencer-name: ingress-web-alb-sunny
alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/subnets: subnet-098e1c8fb4e06a78b, subnet-02349c9370fbf6af5
spec
  rules:
   - http:
        paths:
         backend:
              service:
                name: service-deploy-web
                 port:
           number: 7080
pathType: ImplementationSpecific
```

```
kubectl apply -f ingress-deployment.yaml
kubectl get -n 네임스페이스 ingress
```

아래 페이지를 확인하자

확인되지 않는다면 파드내에 접속하여 아파치 기동

```
kubectl exec -it pod명 -n 네임스페이스명 -- /bin/bash
/usr/sbin/apache2ctl start
```



Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

ubuntu

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should replace this file (located at /var/www/html/index.html) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the apache2-doc package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
/-- apache2, conf
/-- borts, conf
/-- mods-enabled
/-- *. conf
/-- conf-enabled
/-- *. conf
/-- sites-enabled
/-- *. conf
/-- sites-enabled
/-- *. conf
```

- apache2.conf is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- ports.conf is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the nods-enabled/, conf-enabled/ and sites-enabled/ directories contain
 particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual
 host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective *-available/ counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers a2enmod, a2dismod, a2ensite, a2dissite, and a2enconf, a2disconf. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called apache2. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default
 configuration, apache2 needs to be started/stopped with /etc/init.d/apache2 or apache2ct1.
 Calling /usr/bla/apache2 directly will not work with the default configuration.