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注:由于K8s版本更新迭代比较快,本文档会不定期更新,有更新会首发公众号。

如果你在学习中遇到问题或者文档有误可联系阿良~微信: init1024



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# 一、前置知识点

## 1.1 生产环境可部署Kubernetes集群的两种方式

目前生产部署Kubernetes集群主要有两种方式:

#### kubeadm

Kubeadm是一个K8s部署工具,提供kubeadm init和kubeadm join,用于快速部署Kubernetes集群。

官方地址: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/setup-tools/kubeadm/kubeadm/

#### • 二进制包

从github下载发行版的二进制包,手动部署每个组件,组成Kubernetes集群。

Kubeadm降低部署门槛,但屏蔽了很多细节,遇到问题很难排查。如果想更容易可控,推荐使用二进制包部署Kubernetes集群,虽然手动部署麻烦点,期间可以学习很多工作原理,也利于后期维护。

## 1.2 安装要求

在开始之前,部署Kubernetes集群机器需要满足以下几个条件:

- 一台或多台机器,操作系统 CentOS7.x-86\_x64
- 硬件配置: 2GB或更多RAM, 2个CPU或更多CPU, 硬盘30GB或更多
- 可以访问外网,需要拉取镜像,如果服务器不能上网,需要提前下载镜像并导入节点
- 禁止swap分区

## 1.3 准备环境

#### 软件环境:

软件	版本
操作系统	CentOS7.8_x64 (mini)
Docker	19-ce
Kubernetes	1.18

#### 服务器整体规划:

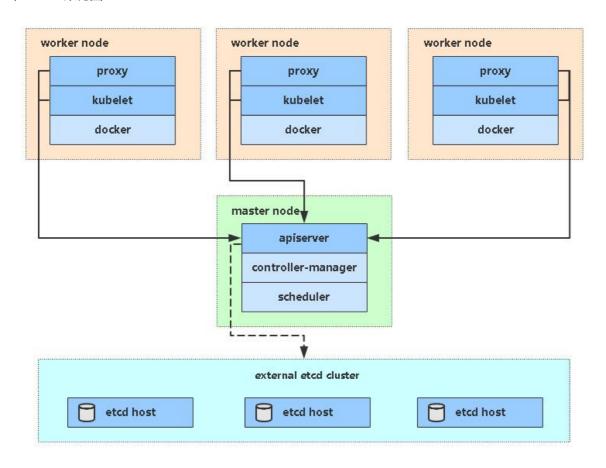
角色	IP	组件
k8s-master1	192.168.31.71	kube-apiserver, kube-controller- manager, kube-scheduler, etcd
k8s-master2	192.168.31.74	kube-apiserver, kube-controller- manager, kube-scheduler
k8s-node1	192.168.31.72	kubelet, kube-proxy, docker etcd
k8s-node2	192.168.31.73	kubelet, kube-proxy, docker, etcd
Load Balancer (Master)	192.168.31.81 , 192.168.31.88 (VIP)	Nginx L4
Load		

**角色**ncer (Backup)

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须知:考虑到有些朋友电脑配置较低,这么多虚拟机跑不动,所以这一套高可用集群分两部分实施,先 部署一套单Master架构(192.168.31.71/72/73),再扩容为多Master架构(上述规划),顺便熟悉下 Master扩容流程。

单Master架构图:



单Master服务器规划:

角色	IP	组件
k8s- master	192.168.31.71	kube-apiserver, kube-controller-manager, kube- scheduler, etcd
k8s- node1	192.168.31.72	kubelet, kube-proxy, docker etcd
k8s- node2	192.168.31.73	kubelet, kube-proxy, docker, etcd

## 1.4 操作系统初始化配置

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

```
# 关闭swap
swapoff -a # 临时
sed -ri 's/.*swap.*/#&/' /etc/fstab # 永久
# 根据规划设置主机名
hostnamectl set-hostname <hostname>
# 在master添加hosts
cat >> /etc/hosts << EOF
192.168.31.71 k8s-master
192.168.31.72 k8s-node1
192.168.31.73 k8s-node2
EOF
# 将桥接的IPv4流量传递到iptables的链
cat > /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf << EOF</pre>
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
sysctl --system # 生效
# 时间同步
yum install ntpdate -y
ntpdate time.windows.com
```

## 二、部署Etcd集群

Etcd 是一个分布式键值存储系统,Kubernetes使用Etcd进行数据存储,所以先准备一个Etcd数据库,为解决Etcd单点故障,应采用集群方式部署,这里使用3台组建集群,可容忍1台机器故障,当然,你也可以使用5台组建集群,可容忍2台机器故障。

节点名称	IP
etcd-1	192.168.31.71
etcd-2	192.168.31.72
etcd-3	192.168.31.73

注:为了节省机器,这里与K8s节点机器复用。也可以独立于k8s集群之外部署,只要apiserver能连接到就行。

## 2.1 准备cfssl证书生成工具

cfssl是一个开源的证书管理工具,使用json文件生成证书,相比openssl更方便使用。

找任意一台服务器操作,这里用Master节点。

```
wget https://pkg.cfssl.org/R1.2/cfssl_linux-amd64
wget https://pkg.cfssl.org/R1.2/cfssljson_linux-amd64
wget https://pkg.cfssl.org/R1.2/cfssl-certinfo_linux-amd64
chmod +x cfssl_linux-amd64 cfssljson_linux-amd64 cfssl-certinfo_linux-amd64
mv cfssl_linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/cfssl
mv cfssljson_linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/cfssljson
mv cfssl-certinfo_linux-amd64 /usr/bin/cfssl-certinfo
```

## 2.2 生成Etcd证书

## 1. 自签证书颁发机构 (CA)

创建工作目录:

```
mkdir -p ~/TLS/{etcd,k8s}

cd TLS/etcd
```

自签CA:

```
cat > ca-config.json << EOF</pre>
 "signing": {
   "default": {
     "expiry": "87600h"
   },
    "profiles": {
      "www": {
         "expiry": "87600h",
         "usages": [
            "signing",
            "key encipherment",
            "server auth",
            "client auth"
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
EOF
cat > ca-csr.json << EOF</pre>
{
    "CN": "etcd CA",
    "key": {
        "algo": "rsa",
        "size": 2048
    },
    "names": [
        {
            "C": "CN",
            "L": "Beijing",
            "ST": "Beijing"
        }
    ]
}
EOF
```

生成证书:

```
cfssl gencert -initca ca-csr.json | cfssljson -bare ca -
ls *pem
ca-key.pem ca.pem
```

### 2. 使用自签CA签发Etcd HTTPS证书

创建证书申请文件:

```
cat > server-csr.json << EOF</pre>
{
    "CN": "etcd",
    "hosts": [
    "192.168.31.71",
    "192.168.31.72",
    "192.168.31.73"
   ],
    "key": {
        "algo": "rsa",
        "size": 2048
    },
    "names": [
        {
            "C": "CN",
            "L": "BeiJing",
            "ST": "BeiJing"
        }
    ]
}
EOF
```

注:上述文件hosts字段中IP为所有etcd节点的集群内部通信IP,一个都不能少!为了方便后期扩容可以多写几个预留的IP。

#### 生成证书:

```
cfssl gencert -ca=ca.pem -ca-key=ca-key.pem -config=ca-config.json -profile=www
server-csr.json | cfssljson -bare server
ls server*pem
server-key.pem server.pem
```

## 2.3 从Github下载二进制文件

下载地址: <a href="https://github.com/etcd-io/etcd/releases/download/v3.4.9/etcd-v3.4.9-linux-amd64.tar.g">https://github.com/etcd-io/etcd/releases/download/v3.4.9/etcd-v3.4.9-linux-amd64.tar.g</a> <a href="mailto:z</a>

## 2.4 部署Etcd集群

以下在节点1上操作,为简化操作,待会将节点1生成的所有文件拷贝到节点2和节点3.

### 1. 创建工作目录并解压二进制包

```
mkdir /opt/etcd/{bin,cfg,ssl} -p
tar zxvf etcd-v3.4.9-linux-amd64.tar.gz
mv etcd-v3.4.9-linux-amd64/{etcd,etcdctl} /opt/etcd/bin/
```

### 2. 创建etcd配置文件

```
cat > /opt/etcd/cfg/etcd.conf << EOF
#[Member]
ETCD_NAME="etcd-1"
ETCD_DATA_DIR="/var/lib/etcd/default.etcd"
ETCD_LISTEN_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2380"
ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2379"

#[Clustering]
ETCD_INITIAL_ADVERTISE_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2380"
ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2379"
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER="etcd-1=https://192.168.31.71:2380,etcd-2=https://192.168.31.72:2380,etcd-3=https://192.168.31.73:2380"
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_TOKEN="etcd-cluster"
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_STATE="new"
EOF</pre>
```

- ETCD\_NAME: 节点名称,集群中唯一
- ETCD\_DATA\_DIR: 数据目录
- ETCD\_LISTEN\_PEER\_URLS: 集群通信监听地址
- ETCD\_LISTEN\_CLIENT\_URLS: 客户端访问监听地址
- ETCD\_INITIAL\_ADVERTISE\_PEER\_URLS: 集群通告地址
- ETCD ADVERTISE CLIENT URLS: 客户端通告地址
- ETCD INITIAL CLUSTER: 集群节点地址
- ETCD\_INITIAL\_CLUSTER\_TOKEN: 集群Token
- ETCD\_INITIAL\_CLUSTER\_STATE: 加入集群的当前状态, new是新集群, existing表示加入已有集群

### 3. systemd管理etcd

```
cat > /usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service << EOF</pre>
[Unit]
Description=Etcd Server
After=network.target
After=network-online.target
Wants=network-online.target
[Service]
Type=notify
EnvironmentFile=/opt/etcd/cfg/etcd.conf
ExecStart=/opt/etcd/bin/etcd \
--cert-file=/opt/etcd/ssl/server.pem \
--key-file=/opt/etcd/ssl/server-key.pem \
--peer-cert-file=/opt/etcd/ssl/server.pem \
--peer-key-file=/opt/etcd/ssl/server-key.pem \
--trusted-ca-file=/opt/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \
--peer-trusted-ca-file=/opt/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \
--logger=zap
Restart=on-failure
LimitNOFILE=65536
```

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

### 4. 拷贝刚才生成的证书

把刚才生成的证书拷贝到配置文件中的路径:

```
cp ~/TLS/etcd/ca*pem ~/TLS/etcd/server*pem /opt/etcd/ssl/
```

### 5. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start etcd
systemctl enable etcd
```

### 6. 将上面节点1所有生成的文件拷贝到节点2和节点3

```
scp -r /opt/etcd/ root@192.168.31.72:/opt/
scp /usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service
root@192.168.31.72:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
scp -r /opt/etcd/ root@192.168.31.73:/opt/
scp /usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service
root@192.168.31.73:/usr/lib/systemd/system/
```

然后在节点2和节点3分别修改etcd.conf配置文件中的节点名称和当前服务器IP:

```
vi /opt/etcd/cfg/etcd.conf
#[Member]
ETCD_NAME="etcd-1" # 修改此处,节点2改为etcd-2,节点3改为etcd-3
ETCD_DATA_DIR="/var/lib/etcd/default.etcd"
ETCD_LISTEN_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2380" # 修改此处为当前服务器IP
ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2379" # 修改此处为当前服务器IP

#[Clustering]
ETCD_INITIAL_ADVERTISE_PEER_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2380" # 修改此处为当前服务器IP

ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS="https://192.168.31.71:2379" # 修改此处为当前服务器IP
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER="etcd-1=https://192.168.31.71:2380,etcd-2=https://192.168.31.72:2380,etcd-3=https://192.168.31.73:2380"
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_TOKEN="etcd-cluster"
ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_STATE="new"
```

最后启动etcd并设置开机启动,同上。

#### 7. 查看集群状态

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 /opt/etcd/bin/etcdctl --cacert=/opt/etcd/ssl/ca.pem --
cert=/opt/etcd/ssl/server.pem --key=/opt/etcd/ssl/server-key.pem --
endpoints="https://192.168.31.71:2379,https://192.168.31.72:2379,https://192.168.
31.73:2379" endpoint health

https://192.168.31.71:2379 is healthy: successfully committed proposal: took =
8.154404ms
https://192.168.31.73:2379 is healthy: successfully committed proposal: took =
9.044117ms
https://192.168.31.72:2379 is healthy: successfully committed proposal: took =
10.000825ms
```

如果输出上面信息,就说明集群部署成功。如果有问题第一步先看日志:/var/log/message或journalctl-u etcd

# 三、安装Docker

下载地址: https://download.docker.com/linux/static/stable/x86 64/docker-19.03.9.tgz

以下在所有节点操作。这里采用二进制安装,用yum安装也一样。

## 3.1 解压二进制包

```
tar zxvf docker-19.03.9.tgz
mv docker/* /usr/bin
```

## 3.2 systemd管理docker

```
cat > /usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service << EOF</pre>
Description=Docker Application Container Engine
Documentation=https://docs.docker.com
After=network-online.target firewalld.service
Wants=network-online.target
[Service]
Type=notify
ExecStart=/usr/bin/dockerd
ExecReload=/bin/kill -s HUP $MAINPID
LimitNOFILE=infinity
LimitNPROC=infinity
LimitCORE=infinity
TimeoutStartSec=0
Delegate=yes
KillMode=process
Restart=on-failure
StartLimitBurst=3
StartLimitInterval=60s
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF
```

## 3.3 创建配置文件

```
mkdir /etc/docker
cat > /etc/docker/daemon.json << EOF
{
    "registry-mirrors": ["https://b9pmyelo.mirror.aliyuncs.com"]
}
EOF</pre>
```

• registry-mirrors 阿里云镜像加速器

## 3.4 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start docker
systemctl enable docker
```

# 四、部署Master Node

如果你在学习中遇到问题或者文档有误可联系阿良~微信: init1024

# 4.1 生成kube-apiserver证书

## 1. 自签证书颁发机构 (CA)

```
cat > ca-config.json << EOF</pre>
  "signing": {
    "default": {
     "expiry": "87600h"
    },
    "profiles": {
      "kubernetes": {
         "expiry": "87600h",
         "usages": [
            "signing",
            "key encipherment",
            "server auth",
            "client auth"
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
EOF
cat > ca-csr.json << EOF</pre>
{
    "CN": "kubernetes",
    "key": {
        "algo": "rsa",
        "size": 2048
    },
    "names": [
            "C": "CN",
            "L": "Beijing",
             "ST": "Beijing",
```

```
"O": "k8s",
"OU": "System"
}
]
EOF
```

#### 生成证书:

```
cfssl gencert -initca ca-csr.json | cfssljson -bare ca -
ls *pem
ca-key.pem ca.pem
```

## 2. 使用自签CA签发kube-apiserver HTTPS证书

创建证书申请文件:

```
cd TLS/k8s
cat > server-csr.json << EOF</pre>
    "CN": "kubernetes",
    "hosts": [
     "10.0.0.1",
      "127.0.0.1",
      "192.168.31.71",
      "192.168.31.72",
      "192.168.31.73",
      "192.168.31.74",
      "192.168.31.81",
      "192.168.31.82",
      "192.168.31.88",
      "kubernetes",
      "kubernetes.default",
      "kubernetes.default.svc",
      "kubernetes.default.svc.cluster",
      "kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local"
    ],
    "key": {
       "algo": "rsa",
        "size": 2048
    },
    "names": [
            "C": "CN",
            "L": "BeiJing",
            "ST": "BeiJing",
            "0": "k8s",
            "OU": "System"
        }
    ]
}
EOF
```

注:上述文件hosts字段中IP为所有Master/LB/VIP IP,一个都不能少!为了方便后期扩容可以多写几个预留的IP。

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

ls server*pem
server-key.pem server.pem
```

## 4.2 从Github下载二进制文件

下载地址: <a href="https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/CHANGELOG/CHANGELOG-1">https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/CHANGELOG/CHANGELOG-1</a>. <a href="https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/CHANGELOG/CHANGELOG-1">https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/CHANGELOG/CHANGELOG-1</a>. <a href="https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/CHANGELOG/CHANGELOG-1">https://github.com/kubernetes

注: 打开链接你会发现里面有很多包,下载一个server包就够了,包含了Master和Worker Node二进制文件。

## 4.3 解压二进制包

```
mkdir -p /opt/kubernetes/{bin,cfg,ssl,logs}
tar zxvf kubernetes-server-linux-amd64.tar.gz
cd kubernetes/server/bin
cp kube-apiserver kube-scheduler kube-controller-manager /opt/kubernetes/bin
cp kubectl /usr/bin/
```

## 4.4 部署kube-apiserver

### 1. 创建配置文件

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-apiserver.conf << EOF</pre>
KUBE_APISERVER_OPTS="--logtostderr=false \\
--v=2 \\
--log-dir=/opt/kubernetes/logs \\
--etcd-
servers=https://192.168.31.71:2379,https://192.168.31.72:2379,https://192.168.31.
73:2379 \\
--bind-address=192.168.31.71 \\
--secure-port=6443 \\
--advertise-address=192.168.31.71 \\
--allow-privileged=true \\
--service-cluster-ip-range=10.0.0.0/24 \\
--enable-admission-
plugins=NamespaceLifecycle,LimitRanger,ServiceAccount,ResourceQuota,NodeRestricti
on \\
--authorization-mode=RBAC, Node \\
--enable-bootstrap-token-auth=true \\
--token-auth-file=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/token.csv \\
--service-node-port-range=30000-32767 \\
--kubelet-client-certificate=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/server.pem \\
--kubelet-client-key=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/server-key.pem \\
--tls-cert-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/server.pem \\
--tls-private-key-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/server-key.pem \\
--client-ca-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
--service-account-key-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \\
--etcd-cafile=/opt/etcd/ssl/ca.pem \\
--etcd-certfile=/opt/etcd/ssl/server.pem \\
```

```
--etcd-keyfile=/opt/etcd/ssl/server-key.pem \\
--audit-log-maxage=30 \\
--audit-log-maxbackup=3 \\
--audit-log-maxsize=100 \\
--audit-log-path=/opt/kubernetes/logs/k8s-audit.log"
EOF
```

注:上面两个\\第一个是转义符,第二个是换行符,使用转义符是为了使用EOF保留换行符。

• --logtostderr: 启用日志

---v: 日志等级--log-dir: 日志目录

--etcd-servers: etcd集群地址--bind-address: 监听地址--secure-port: https安全端口--advertise-address: 集群通告地址

• --allow-privileged: 启用授权

--service-cluster-ip-range: Service虚拟IP地址段--enable-admission-plugins: 准入控制模块

• --authorization-mode: 认证授权, 启用RBAC授权和节点自管理

• --enable-bootstrap-token-auth: 启用TLS bootstrap机制

• --token-auth-file: bootstrap token文件

• --service-node-port-range: Service nodeport类型默认分配端口范围

• --kubelet-client-xxx: apiserver访问kubelet客户端证书

--tls-xxx-file: apiserver https证书--etcd-xxxfile: 连接Etcd集群证书

• --audit-log-xxx: 审计日志

### 2. 拷贝刚才生成的证书

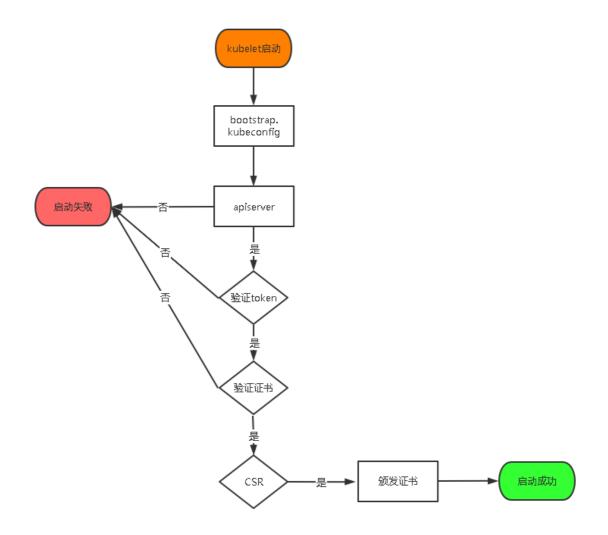
把刚才生成的证书拷贝到配置文件中的路径:

cp ~/TLS/k8s/ca\*pem ~/TLS/k8s/server\*pem /opt/kubernetes/ssl/

## 3. 启用 TLS Bootstrapping 机制

TLS Bootstraping: Master apiserver启用TLS认证后,Node节点kubelet和kube-proxy要与kube-apiserver进行通信,必须使用CA签发的有效证书才可以,当Node节点很多时,这种客户端证书颁发需要大量工作,同样也会增加集群扩展复杂度。为了简化流程,Kubernetes引入了TLS bootstraping机制来自动颁发客户端证书,kubelet会以一个低权限用户自动向apiserver申请证书,kubelet的证书由apiserver动态签署。所以强烈建议在Node上使用这种方式,目前主要用于kubelet,kube-proxy还是由我们统一颁发一个证书。

TLS bootstraping 工作流程:



### 创建上述配置文件中token文件:

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/token.csv << EOF
c47ffb939f5ca36231d9e3121a252940,kubelet-bootstrap,10001,"system:node-
bootstrapper"
EOF</pre>
```

格式: token, 用户名, UID, 用户组

token也可自行生成替换:

```
head -c 16 /dev/urandom | od -An -t x | tr -d ' '
```

## 4. systemd管理apiserver

```
cat > /usr/lib/systemd/system/kube-apiserver.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes API Server
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes

[Service]
EnvironmentFile=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-apiserver.conf
ExecStart=/opt/kubernetes/bin/kube-apiserver \$KUBE_APISERVER_OPTS
Restart=on-failure

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF</pre>
```

#### 5. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start kube-apiserver
systemctl enable kube-apiserver
```

## 6. 授权kubelet-bootstrap用户允许请求证书

```
kubectl create clusterrolebinding kubelet-bootstrap \
--clusterrole=system:node-bootstrapper \
--user=kubelet-bootstrap
```

## 4.5 部署kube-controller-manager

#### 1. 创建配置文件

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-controller-manager.conf << EOF
KUBE_CONTROLLER_MANAGER_OPTS="--logtostderr=false \\
--v=2 \\
--log-dir=/opt/kubernetes/logs \\
--leader-elect=true \\
--master=127.0.0.1:8080 \\
--bind-address=127.0.0.1 \\
--allocate-node-cidrs=true \\
--cluster-cidr=10.244.0.0/16 \\
--service-cluster-ip-range=10.0.0.0/24 \\
--cluster-signing-cert-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
--cluster-signing-key-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \\
--root-ca-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \\
--service-account-private-key-file=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca-key.pem \\
--experimental-cluster-signing-duration=87600h0m0s"
EOF</pre>
```

- --master: 通过本地非安全本地端口8080连接apiserver。
- --leader-elect: 当该组件启动多个时,自动选举(HA)
- --cluster-signing-cert-file/--cluster-signing-key-file: 自动为kubelet颁发证书的CA,与apiserver 保持一致

## 2. systemd管理controller-manager

```
cat > /usr/lib/systemd/system/kube-controller-manager.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Controller Manager
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes

[Service]
EnvironmentFile=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-controller-manager.conf
ExecStart=/opt/kubernetes/bin/kube-controller-manager
\$KUBE_CONTROLLER_MANAGER_OPTS
Restart=on-failure

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF</pre>
```

### 3. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start kube-controller-manager
systemctl enable kube-controller-manager
```

## 4.6 部署kube-scheduler

### 1. 创建配置文件

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-scheduler.conf << EOF
KUBE_SCHEDULER_OPTS="--logtostderr=false \
    --v=2 \
    --log-dir=/opt/kubernetes/logs \
    --leader-elect \
    --master=127.0.0.1:8080 \
    --bind-address=127.0.0.1"
EOF</pre>
```

- --master: 通过本地非安全本地端口8080连接apiserver。
- --leader-elect: 当该组件启动多个时,自动选举 (HA)

### 2. systemd管理scheduler

```
cat > /usr/lib/systemd/system/kube-scheduler.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Scheduler
Documentation=https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes

[Service]
EnvironmentFile=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-scheduler.conf
ExecStart=/opt/kubernetes/bin/kube-scheduler \$KUBE_SCHEDULER_OPTS
Restart=on-failure

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF</pre>
```

#### 3. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start scheduler
systemctl enable scheduler
```

### 4. 查看集群状态

所有组件都已经启动成功,通过kubectl工具查看当前集群组件状态:

如上输出说明Master节点组件运行正常。

## 五、部署Worker Node

如果你在学习中遇到问题或者文档有误可联系阿良~微信: init1024

下面还是在Master Node上操作,即同时作为Worker Node

## 5.1 创建工作目录并拷贝二进制文件

在所有worker node创建工作目录:

```
mkdir -p /opt/kubernetes/{bin,cfg,ssl,logs}
```

从master节点拷贝:

```
cd kubernetes/server/bin
cp kubelet kube-proxy /opt/kubernetes/bin # 本地拷贝
```

## 5.2 部署kubelet

### 1. 创建配置文件

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet.conf << EOF
KUBELET_OPTS="--logtostderr=false \\
--v=2 \\
--log-dir=/opt/kubernetes/logs \\
--hostname-override=k8s-master \\
--network-plugin=cni \\
--kubeconfig=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet.kubeconfig \\
--bootstrap-kubeconfig=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/bootstrap.kubeconfig \\
--config=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet-config.yml \\
--cert-dir=/opt/kubernetes/ssl \\
--pod-infra-container-image=lizhenliang/pause-amd64:3.0"
EOF</pre>
```

• --hostname-override:显示名称,集群中唯一

- --network-plugin: 启用CNI
- --kubeconfig: 空路径, 会自动生成, 后面用于连接apiserver
- --bootstrap-kubeconfig: 首次启动向apiserver申请证书
- --config: 配置参数文件
- --cert-dir: kubelet证书生成目录
- --pod-infra-container-image: 管理Pod网络容器的镜像

#### 2. 配置参数文件

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet-config.yml << EOF</pre>
kind: KubeletConfiguration
apiversion: kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1
address: 0.0.0.0
port: 10250
readOnlyPort: 10255
cgroupDriver: cgroupfs
clusterDNS:
- 10.0.0.2
clusterDomain: cluster.local
failSwapOn: false
authentication:
  anonymous:
    enabled: false
  webhook:
    cacheTTL: 2m0s
    enabled: true
    clientCAFile: /opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem
authorization:
  mode: Webhook
  webhook:
    cacheAuthorizedTTL: 5mOs
    cacheUnauthorizedTTL: 30s
evictionHard:
  imagefs.available: 15%
  memory.available: 100Mi
  nodefs.available: 10%
  nodefs.inodesFree: 5%
maxOpenFiles: 1000000
maxPods: 110
EOF
```

## 3. 生成bootstrap.kubeconfig文件

```
kubectl config set-context default \
    --cluster=kubernetes \
    --user="kubelet-bootstrap" \
    --kubeconfig=bootstrap.kubeconfig
kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=bootstrap.kubeconfig
```

#### 拷贝到配置文件路径:

```
cp bootstrap.kubeconfig /opt/kubernetes/cfg
```

### 4. systemd管理kubelet

```
cat > /usr/lib/systemd/system/kubelet.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Kubelet
After=docker.service

[Service]
EnvironmentFile=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet.conf
ExecStart=/opt/kubernetes/bin/kubelet \$KUBELET_OPTS
Restart=on-failure
LimitNOFILE=65536

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF</pre>
```

### 5. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start kubelet
systemctl enable kubelet
```

## 5.3 批准kubelet证书申请并加入集群

注:由于网络插件还没有部署,节点会没有准备就绪 NotReady

## 5.4 部署kube-proxy

### 1. 创建配置文件

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy.conf << EOF
KUBE_PROXY_OPTS="--logtostderr=false \\
--v=2 \\
--log-dir=/opt/kubernetes/logs \\
--config=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy-config.yml"
EOF</pre>
```

### 2. 配置参数文件

```
cat > /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy-config.yml << EOF
kind: KubeProxyConfiguration
apiVersion: kubeproxy.config.k8s.io/v1alpha1
bindAddress: 0.0.0.0
metricsBindAddress: 0.0.0.0:10249
clientConnection:
   kubeconfig: /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy.kubeconfig
hostnameOverride: k8s-master
clusterCIDR: 10.0.0.0/24
EOF</pre>
```

## 3. 生成kube-proxy.kubeconfig文件

生成kube-proxy证书:

```
# 切换工作目录
cd TLS/k8s
# 创建证书请求文件
cat > kube-proxy-csr.json << EOF</pre>
  "CN": "system:kube-proxy",
 "hosts": [],
  "key": {
    "algo": "rsa",
   "size": 2048
  },
  "names": [
     "C": "CN",
     "L": "BeiJing",
     "ST": "BeiJing",
     "0": "k8s",
      "OU": "System"
    }
  ]
}
EOF
# 生成证书
cfssl gencert -ca=ca.pem -ca-key=ca-key.pem -config=ca-config.json -
profile=kubernetes kube-proxy-csr.json | cfssljson -bare kube-proxy
1s kube-proxy*pem
kube-proxy-key.pem kube-proxy.pem
```

#### 生成kubeconfig文件:

```
KUBE_APISERVER="https://192.168.31.71:6443"
kubectl config set-cluster kubernetes \
  --certificate-authority=/opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem \
  --embed-certs=true \
  --server=${KUBE_APISERVER} \
  --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig
kubectl config set-credentials 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=kube-proxy \
  --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig
kubectl config use-context default --kubeconfig=kube-proxy.kubeconfig
```

#### 拷贝到配置文件指定路径:

```
cp kube-proxy.kubeconfig /opt/kubernetes/cfg/
```

### 4. systemd管理kube-proxy

```
cat > /usr/lib/systemd/system/kube-proxy.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=Kubernetes Proxy
After=network.target

[Service]
EnvironmentFile=/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy.conf
ExecStart=/opt/kubernetes/bin/kube-proxy \$KUBE_PROXY_OPTS
Restart=on-failure
LimitNOFILE=65536

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF</pre>
```

### 5. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start kube-proxy
systemctl enable kube-proxy
```

## 5.5 部署CNI网络

先准备好CNI二进制文件:

下载地址: <a href="https://github.com/containernetworking/plugins/releases/download/v0.8.6/cni-plugins-linux-amd64-v0.8.6.tgz">https://github.com/containernetworking/plugins/releases/download/v0.8.6/cni-plugins-linux-amd64-v0.8.6.tgz</a>

解压二进制包并移动到默认工作目录:

```
mkdir /opt/cni/bin
tar zxvf cni-plugins-linux-amd64-v0.8.6.tgz -C /opt/cni/bin
```

#### 部署CNI网络:

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-
flannel.yml
sed -i -r "s#quay.io/coreos/flannel:.*-amd64#lizhenliang/flannel:v0.12.0-amd64#g"
kube-flannel.yml
```

默认镜像地址无法访问,修改为docker hub镜像仓库。

部署好网络插件, Node准备就绪。

## 5.6 授权apiserver访问kubelet

```
cat > apiserver-to-kubelet-rbac.yaml << EOF</pre>
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  annotations:
    rbac.authorization.kubernetes.io/autoupdate: "true"
    kubernetes.io/bootstrapping: rbac-defaults
  name: system:kube-apiserver-to-kubelet
rules:
  - apiGroups:
     _ ""
    resources:
     nodes/proxy
     - nodes/stats
     nodes/log
     nodes/spec
      nodes/metrics
     pods/log
    verbs:
     _ 080
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: system:kube-apiserver
  namespace: ""
```

```
roleRef:
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
    kind: ClusterRole
    name: system:kube-apiserver-to-kubelet
subjects:
    - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
        kind: User
        name: kubernetes
EOF
kubectl apply -f apiserver-to-kubelet-rbac.yaml
```

## 5.7 新增加Worker Node

### 1. 拷贝已部署好的Node相关文件到新节点

在master节点将Worker Node涉及文件拷贝到新节点192.168.31.72/73

```
scp /opt/kubernetes root@192.168.31.72:/opt/
scp -r /usr/lib/systemd/system/{kubelet,kube-proxy}.service
root@192.168.31.72:/usr/lib/systemd/system
scp -r /opt/cni/ root@192.168.31.72:/opt/
scp /opt/kubernetes/ssl/ca.pem root@192.168.31.72:/opt/kubernetes/ssl
```

## 2. 删除kubelet证书和kubeconfig文件

```
rm /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet.kubeconfig
rm -f /opt/kubernetes/ssl/kubelet*
```

注:这几个文件是证书申请审批后自动生成的,每个Node不同,必须删除重新生成。

## 3. 修改主机名

```
vi /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet.conf
--hostname-override=k8s-node1
vi /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy-config.yml
hostnameOverride: k8s-node1
```

#### 4. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start kubelet
systemctl enable kubelet
systemctl start kube-proxy
systemctl enable kube-proxy
```

### 5. 在Master上批准新Node kubelet证书申请

```
kubectl get csr

NAME

REQUESTOR

CONDITION

node-csr-4zTjsaVSrhuyhIGqsefxzVoZDCNKei-aE2jyTP81Uro

apiserver-client-kubelet kubelet-bootstrap Pending

kubectl certificate approve node-csr-4zTjsaVSrhuyhIGqsefxzVoZDCNKei-aE2jyTP81Uro
```

### 6. 查看Node状态

Node2 (192.168.31.73) 节点同上。记得修改主机名!

# 六、部署Dashboard和CoreDNS

## 6.1 部署Dashboard

```
$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/dashboard/v2.0.0-
beta8/aio/deploy/recommended.yaml
```

默认Dashboard只能集群内部访问,修改Service为NodePort类型,暴露到外部:

```
vi recommended.yaml
kind: Service
apiversion: v1
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
spec:
  ports:
   - port: 443
     targetPort: 8443
      nodePort: 30001
  type: NodePort
  selector:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
kubectl apply -f recommended.yaml
```

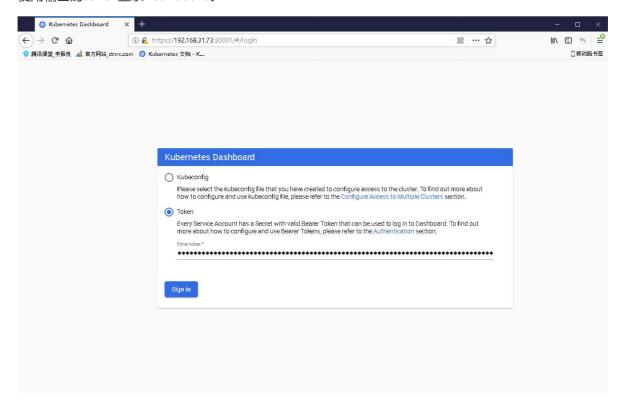
<pre>kubectl get pods,svc -n kub NAME</pre>	ernetes-dashboard	READY S	STATUS	
RESTARTS AGE		READY 3	STATUS	
<pre>pod/dashboard-metrics-scrap 2m18s</pre>	er-694557449d-z8gfb	1/1 F	Running	0
pod/kubernetes-dashboard-97 2m19s	74cc786-q2gsx	1/1 F	Running	0
NAME PORT(S) AGE	TYPE	CLUSTER-IF	P EXTERNAL-IP	
service/dashboard-metrics-s 8000/TCP 2m19s	craper ClusterIP	10.0.0.141	L <none></none>	
service/kubernetes-dashboar 443:30001/TCP 2m19s	d NodePort	10.0.0.239	) <none></none>	

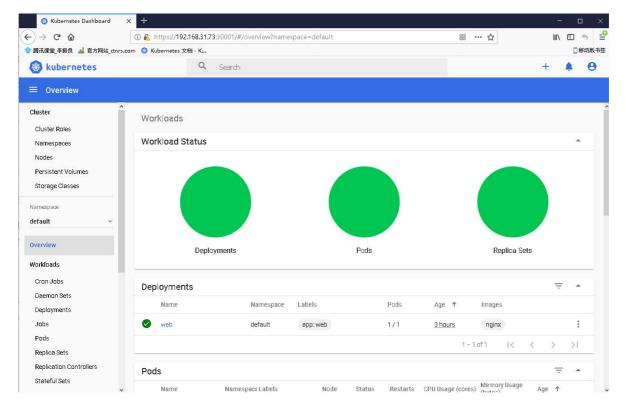
访问地址: https://NodeIP:30001

创建service account并绑定默认cluster-admin管理员集群角色:

```
kubectl create serviceaccount dashboard-admin -n kube-system
kubectl create clusterrolebinding dashboard-admin --clusterrole=cluster-admin --
serviceaccount=kube-system:dashboard-admin
kubectl describe secrets -n kube-system $(kubectl -n kube-system get secret | awk
'/dashboard-admin/{print $1}')
```

使用输出的token登录Dashboard。





## 6.2 部署CoreDNS

CoreDNS用于集群内部Service名称解析。

```
kubectl apply -f coredns.yaml
kubectl get pods -n kube-system
NAME
                             READY
                                     STATUS
                                               RESTARTS
                                                          AGE
coredns-5ffbfd976d-j6shb
                             1/1
                                     Running
                                               0
                                                          32s
kube-flannel-ds-amd64-2pc95 1/1
                                     Running
                                                          38m
                                               0
kube-flannel-ds-amd64-7qhdx
                                     Running
                                              0
                                                          15m
                            1/1
kube-flannel-ds-amd64-99cr8 1/1
                                     Running
                                                          26m
```

#### DNS解析测试:

```
kubectl run -it --rm dns-test --image=busybox:1.28.4 sh
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.

/ # nslookup kubernetes
Server: 10.0.0.2
Address 1: 10.0.0.2 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local

Name: kubernetes
Address 1: 10.0.0.1 kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local
```

### 解析没问题。

# 七、高可用架构(扩容多Master架构)

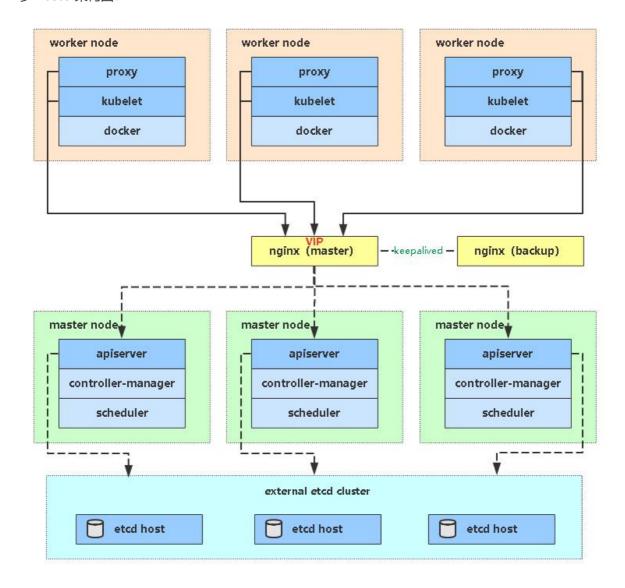
Kubernetes作为容器集群系统,通过健康检查+重启策略实现了Pod故障自我修复能力,通过调度算法实现将Pod分布式部署,监控其预期副本数,并根据Node失效状态自动在正常Node启动Pod,实现了应用层的高可用性。

针对Kubernetes集群,高可用性还应包含以下两个层面的考虑: Etcd数据库的高可用性和Kubernetes Master组件的高可用性。 而Etcd我们已经采用3个节点组建集群实现高可用,本节将对Master节点高可用进行说明和实施。

Master节点扮演着总控中心的角色,通过不断与工作节点上的Kubelet和kube-proxy进行通信来维护整个集群的健康工作状态。如果Master节点故障,将无法使用kubectl工具或者API任何集群管理。

Master节点主要有三个服务kube-apiserver、kube-controller-mansger和kube-scheduler,其中kube-controller-mansger和kube-scheduler组件自身通过选择机制已经实现了高可用,所以Master高可用主要针对kube-apiserver组件,而该组件是以HTTP API提供服务,因此对他高可用与Web服务器类似,增加负载均衡器对其负载均衡即可,并且可水平扩容。

#### 多Master架构图:



## 7.1 安装Docker

同上。

## 7.2 部署Master Node (192.168.31.74)

新Master内容与已部署的Master1节点所有操作一致。所以我们只需将Master1节点所有K8s文件拷贝过来,再修改下服务器IP和主机名启动即可。

### 1. 创建etcd证书目录

在Master2 (192.168.31.74) 创建etcd证书目录:

```
mkdir -p /opt/etcd/ssl
```

### 2. 拷贝文件 (Master1操作)

拷贝Master1节点K8s所有涉及文件和etcd证书:

```
scp -r /opt/kubernetes root@192.168.31.74:/opt
scp -r /opt/cni/ root@192.168.31.74:/opt
scp -r /opt/etcd/ssl root@192.168.31.74:/opt/etcd
scp /usr/lib/systemd/system/kube* root@192.168.31.74:/usr/lib/systemd/system
scp /usr/bin/kubectl root@192.168.31.74:/usr/bin
```

### 3. 删除证书文件

删除kubelet证书和kubeconfig文件:

```
rm -f /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet.kubeconfig
rm -f /opt/kubernetes/ssl/kubelet*
```

### 4. 修改配置文件IP和主机名

修改apiserver、kubelet和kube-proxy配置文件为本地IP:

```
vi /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-apiserver.conf
...
--bind-address=192.168.31.74 \
--advertise-address=192.168.31.74 \
...
vi /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kubelet.conf
--hostname-override=k8s-master2
vi /opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy-config.yml
hostnameOverride: k8s-master2
```

### 5. 启动设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start kube-apiserver
systemctl start kube-controller-manager
systemctl start kube-scheduler
systemctl start kubelet
systemctl start kube-proxy
systemctl enable kube-apiserver
systemctl enable kube-controller-manager
systemctl enable kube-scheduler
systemctl enable kubelet
systemctl enable kubelet
```

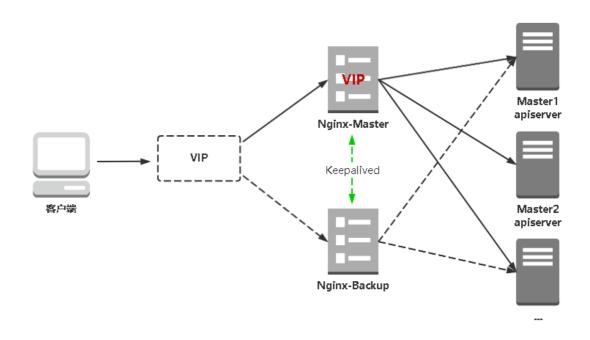
### 6. 查看集群状态

### 7. 批准kubelet证书申请

```
kubectl get csr
NAME
                                                  AGE
                                                        SIGNERNAME
                       REQUESTOR
                                         CONDITION
                                                        kubernetes.io/kube-
node-csr-JYNknakEa_YpHz797oKaN-ZTk43nD51Zc9CJkBLcASU 85m
apiserver-client-kubelet kubelet-bootstrap
                                           Pending
kubectl certificate approve node-csr-JYNknakEa_YpHz797oKaN-ZTk43nD51zc9CJkBLcASU
kubectl get node
NAME
                    ROLES
                                  VERSION
            STATUS
                             AGE
k8s-master
            Ready <none> 34h v1.18.3
k8s-master2 Ready
                    <none> 83m v1.18.3
k8s-node1
           Ready
                             33h v1.18.3
                    <none>
k8s-node2
            Ready
                     <none>
                             33h v1.18.3
```

## 7.3 部署Nginx负载均衡器

kube-apiserver高可用架构图:



#### 涉及软件:

- Keepalived是一个主流高可用软件,基于VIP绑定实现服务器双机热备,在上述拓扑中, Keepalived主要根据Nginx运行状态判断是否需要故障转移(偏移VIP),例如当Nginx主节点挂掉,VIP会自动绑定在Nginx备节点,从而保证VIP一直可用,实现Nginx高可用。
- Nginx是一个主流Web服务和反向代理服务器,这里用四层实现对apiserver实现负载均衡。

### 1. 安装软件包(主/备)

```
yum install epel-release -y
yum install nginx keepalived -y
```

## 2. Nginx配置文件 (主/备一样)

```
cat > /etc/nginx/nginx.conf << "EOF"</pre>
user nginx;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
events {
   worker_connections 1024;
}
# 四层负载均衡,为两台Master apiserver组件提供负载均衡
stream {
    log_format main '$remote_addr $upstream_addr - [$time_local] $status
$upstream_bytes_sent';
    access_log /var/log/nginx/k8s-access.log main;
   upstream k8s-apiserver {
      server 192.168.31.71:6443; # Master1 APISERVER IP:PORT
      server 192.168.31.74:6443; # Master2 APISERVER IP:PORT
   }
   server {
      listen 6443;
      proxy_pass k8s-apiserver;
   }
}
http {
   log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
                      '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
                      '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
    sendfile
                       on;
   tcp_nopush
                       on;
    tcp_nodelay
                       on;
    keepalive_timeout
                       65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    include
                       /etc/nginx/mime.types;
   default_type
                      application/octet-stream;
    server {
       listen 80 default_server;
        server_name _;
```

```
location / {
    }
}
EOF
```

## 3. keepalived配置文件 (Nginx Master)

```
cat > /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf << EOF</pre>
global_defs {
  notification_email {
    acassen@firewall.loc
    failover@firewall.loc
    sysadmin@firewall.loc
  }
  notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc
  smtp_server 127.0.0.1
  smtp_connect_timeout 30
  router_id NGINX_MASTER
}
vrrp_script check_nginx {
   script "/etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh"
}
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
   state MASTER
    interface ens33
   virtual_router_id 51 # VRRP 路由 ID实例,每个实例是唯一的
    priority 100 # 优先级, 备服务器设置 90
   advert_int 1
                 # 指定VRRP 心跳包通告间隔时间,默认1秒
   authentication {
       auth_type PASS
       auth_pass 1111
   # 虚拟IP
   virtual_ipaddress {
       192.168.31.88/24
   track_script {
       check_nginx
}
EOF
```

- vrrp\_script: 指定检查nginx工作状态脚本 (根据nginx状态判断是否故障转移)
- virtual\_ipaddress: 虚拟IP (VIP)

检查nginx状态脚本:

```
cat > /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh << "EOF"
#!/bin/bash
count=$(ps -ef |grep nginx |egrep -cv "grep|$$")

if [ "$count" -eq 0 ];then
    exit 1
else
    exit 0
fi
EOF
chmod +x /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh</pre>
```

## 4. keepalived配置文件 (Nginx Backup)

```
cat > /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf << EOF</pre>
global_defs {
  notification_email {
     acassen@firewall.loc
    failover@firewall.loc
    sysadmin@firewall.loc
  }
  notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc
   smtp_server 127.0.0.1
   smtp_connect_timeout 30
   router_id NGINX_BACKUP
}
vrrp_script check_nginx {
    script "/etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh"
}
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
   state BACKUP
    interface ens33
    virtual_router_id 51 # VRRP 路由 ID实例,每个实例是唯一的
    priority 90
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS
        auth_pass 1111
    virtual_ipaddress {
       192.168.31.88/24
    }
    track_script {
       check_nginx
}
EOF
```

上述配置文件中检查nginx运行状态脚本:

```
cat > /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh << "EOF"
#!/bin/bash
count=$(ps -ef |grep nginx |egrep -cv "grep|$$")

if [ "$count" -eq 0 ];then
    exit 1
else
    exit 0
fi
EOF
chmod +x /etc/keepalived/check_nginx.sh</pre>
```

注: keepalived根据脚本返回状态码(0为工作正常,非0不正常)判断是否故障转移。

### 5. 启动并设置开机启动

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start nginx
systemctl start keepalived
systemctl enable nginx
systemctl enable keepalived
```

### 6. 查看keepalived工作状态

```
ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
glen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:04:f7:2c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.31.80/24 brd 192.168.31.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.31.88/24 scope global secondary ens33
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe04:f72c/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

可以看到,在ens33网卡绑定了192.168.31.88 虚拟IP,说明工作正常。

## 7. Nginx+Keepalived高可用测试

关闭主节点Nginx,测试VIP是否漂移到备节点服务器。

```
在Nginx Master执行 pkill nginx
在Nginx Backup,ip addr命令查看已成功绑定VIP。
```

### 8. 访问负载均衡器测试

找K8s集群中任意一个节点,使用curl查看K8s版本测试,使用VIP访问:

```
curl -k https://192.168.31.88:6443/version
{
    "major": "1",
    "minor": "18",
    "gitVersion": "v1.18.3",
    "gitCommit": "2e7996e3e2712684bc73f0dec0200d64eec7fe40",
    "gitTreeState": "clean",
    "buildDate": "2020-05-20T12:43:34Z",
    "goVersion": "go1.13.9",
    "compiler": "gc",
    "platform": "linux/amd64"
}
```

可以正确获取到K8s版本信息,说明负载均衡器搭建正常。该请求数据流程: curl -> vip(nginx) -> apiserver

通过查看Nginx日志也可以看到转发apiserver IP:

```
tail /var/log/nginx/k8s-access.log -f
192.168.31.81 192.168.31.71:6443 - [30/May/2020:11:15:10 +0800] 200 422
192.168.31.81 192.168.31.74:6443 - [30/May/2020:11:15:26 +0800] 200 422
```

到此还没结束,还有下面最关键的一步。

## 7.4 修改所有Worker Node连接LB VIP

试想下,虽然我们增加了Master2和负载均衡器,但是我们是从单Master架构扩容的,也就是说目前所有的Node组件连接都还是Master1,如果不改为连接VIP走负载均衡器,那么Master还是单点故障。

因此接下来就是要改所有Node组件配置文件中的连接apiserver IP:

角色	IP
k8s-master1	192.168.31.71
k8s-master2	192.168.31.74
k8s-node1	192.168.31.72
k8s-node2	192.168.31.73

也就是通过kubectl get node命令查看到的节点。

在上述所有Worker Node执行:

```
sed -i 's#192.168.31.71:6443#192.168.31.88:6443#' /opt/kubernetes/cfg/*
systemctl restart kubelet
systemctl restart kube-proxy
```

检查节点状态:

kubectl get r	node			
NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
k8s-master	Ready	<none></none>	34h	v1.18.3
k8s-master2	Ready	<none></none>	101m	v1.18.3
k8s-node1	Ready	<none></none>	33h	v1.18.3
k8s-node2	Ready	<none></none>	33h	v1.18.3

至此,一套完整的Kubernetes高可用集群部署完成。

如果你在学习中遇到问题或者文档有误可联系阿良~微信: init1024

