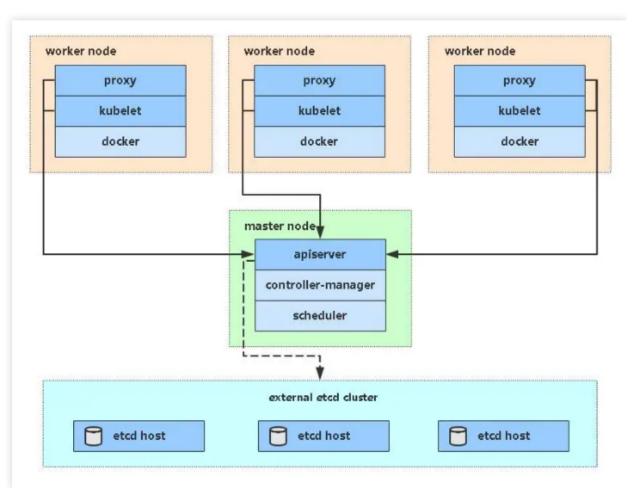
### Kubernetes集群搭建

## 1. 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
- 集群中所有机器之间网络互通
- 可以访问外网,需要拉取镜像
- 禁止swap分区

# 2. 环境准备



### 角色:

k8s-master 192.168.78.135

k8s-node1 192.168.78.136

k8s-node1 192.168.78.137

1 // 1.美闭防火墙

```
2 systemctl stop firewalld && systemctl disable firewalld
3 // 2.关闭SELinux
4 vi /etc/selinux/config,将SELINUX=enforcing改为SELINUX=disabled
5 // 3.关闭swap
6 sed -ri 's/.*swap.*/#&/' /etc/fstab
7 // 4.设置主机名
8 hostnamectl set-hostname k8s-master
9 reboot //只有马上重启才会生效
10 // 5.在 master 节点添加 hosts
11 cat >>/etc/hosts << EOF</pre>
12 192.168.78.135 k8s-master
13 192.168.78.136 k8s-node1
14 192.168.78.137 k8s-node1
15 EOF
16 // 6.将桥接的IPv4流量传递到iptables的链
17 cat >/etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf << EOF</pre>
18 net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables =1
19 net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables =1
20 EOF
21 sysctl --system // 重启生效
22 // 7.时间同步
23 yum install ntpdate -y
24 ntpdate time.windows.com
```

# 3. 所有节点安装Docker/kubeadm/kubelet

Kubernetes默认CRI (容器运行时)为Docker,因此先安装Docker。

## 3.1 安装Docker

```
1 // 1.
2 wget https://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo -0 /etc/yum.repos.d/docker-ce.repo
3 // 2.
4 yum -y install docker-ce
5 // 3.
6 systemctl enable docker && systemctl start docker
7 // 4.配置镜像加速器
8 cat >/etc/docker/daemon.json << EOF
9 {
10 "registry-mirrors":["https://v0i08fi4.mirror.aliyuncs.com"]
11 }
```

```
12 EOF
13 // 5.重启生效
14 sudo systemctl daemon-reload
15 sudo systemctl restart docker
```

### 3.2 添加阿里云YUM软件源

```
1 cat >/etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo << EOF
2 [kubernetes]
3 name=Kubernetes
4 baseurl=https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/repos/kubernetes-e17-x8
6_64
5 enabled=1
6 gpgcheck=0
7 repo_gpgcheck=0
8 gpgkey=https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg
https://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg
9 EOF</pre>
```

### 3.3 安装kubeadm, kubelet和kubectl

由于版本更新频繁,这里指定版本号部署:

```
yum install -y kubelet-1.18.0 kubeadm-1.18.0 kubectl-1.18.0 systemctl enable kubelet
```

• kubelet: systemd守护进程管理

• kubeadm: 部署工具

• kubectl: k8s命令行管理工具

### 3.4 部署Kubernetes Master

```
kubeadm init \
--apiserver-advertise-address=192.168.78.135 \
--image-repository registry.aliyuncs.com/google_containers \
--kubernetes-version v1.18.0 \
--service-cidr=10.96.0.0/12 \
--pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
```

- —apiserver-advertise-address 集群通告地址
- —image-repository 由于默认拉取镜像地址k8s.gcr.io国内无法访问,这里指定阿里云镜像仓库地址。
- —kubernetes-version K8s版本,与上面安装的一致

- — service-cidr 集群内部虚拟网络,Pod统一访问入口
- —pod-network-cidr Pod网络,与下面部署的CNI网络组件yaml中保持一致

#### 出现如下图信息表示初始化成功:

```
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.
```

#### 拷贝kubectl使用的连接k8s认证文件到默认路径:

```
1 mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
2 sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
3 sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
4 // 查看节点信息
5 kubectl get nodes
```

# 4. 加入节点信息

在192.168.78.136、192.168.78.137执行。

向集群添加新节点,执行在kubeadm init输出的kubeadm join命令。

```
kubeadm join 192.168.31.61:6443--token esce21.q6hetwm8si29qxwn \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:00603a05805807501d7181c3d60b4787884
08cfe6cedefedb1f97569708be9c5
```

默认token有效期为24小时,当过期之后,该token就不可用了。这时就需要重新创建token,操作如下:

```
1 kubeadm token create --print-join-command
```

# 5. 部署容器网络 (CNI)

这里使用Flannel作为Kubernetes容器网络方案,解决容器跨主机网络通信。 Flannel是CoreOS维护的一个网络组件,Flannel为每个Pod提供全局唯一的 IP,Flannel使用ETCD来存储Pod子网与Node IP之间的关系。flanneld守护进

#### 程在每台主机上运行,并负责维护ETCD信息和路由数据包。

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml

// 修改国内镜像地址

sed -i -r "s#quay.io/coreos/flannel:.*-amd64#lizhenliang/flannel:v0.11.0-amd64#g" kube-flannel.yml

kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml

kubectl get pods -n kube-system
```

# 6. 部署官方Dashboard (UI)

wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/dashboard/v2.0.3/aio/de
ploy/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:

vim recommended.yaml

```
[root@master01 ~]# vim recommended.yaml
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  labels:
   k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
 name: kubernetes-dashboard
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
spec:
 type: NodePort
  ports:
   - port: 443
     targetPort: 8443
    nodePort: 30000
  selector:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
```

```
kubectl apply -f recommended.yaml
kubectl get pods -n kubernetes-dashboard
```

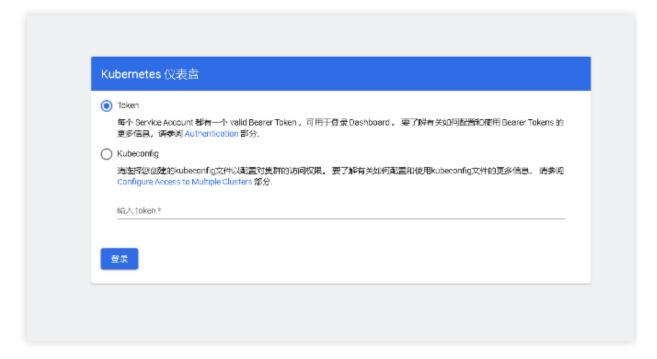
### 访问地址: https://192.168.78.135:30000

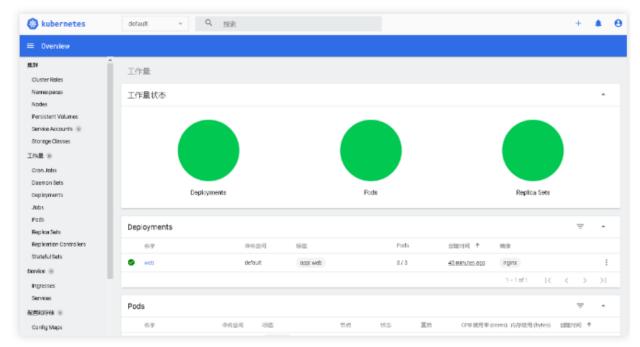
创建service account并绑定默认cluster-admin管理员集群角色:

```
1 // 创建用户
2 kubectl create serviceaccount dashboard-admin -n kube-system
```

- 3 // 用户授权
- 4 kubectl create clusterrolebinding dashboard-admin --clusterrole=cluster-a dmin --serviceaccount=kube-system:dashboard-admin
- 5 // 获取用户Token
- 6 kubectl describe secrets -n kube-system \$(kubectl -n kube-system get secr
  et | awk '/dashboard-admin/{print \$1}')

### 使用输出的Token登录Dashboard:





# 7.参考

## 7.1 环境搭建

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/PD1CCkKZgtZD7pAZEqF-rw
https://www.kubernetes.org.cn/7189.html
https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/150670253?from\_voters\_page=true

#### 7.2 错误处理

"WARNING IsDockerSystemdCheck" 错误。

```
vi /usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service

ExecStart=/usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock --exec-opt native.cgroupdriver=systemd

systemctl daemon-reload

systemctl restart docker
```

参考: https://blog.whsir.com/post-5312.html

"error execution phase preflight: [preflight] Some fatal errors occurred:"

1 kubeadm reset

参考: https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_44895681/article/details/107414231