**k8s部署Node子节点**

参考：http://docs.kubernetes.org.cn/457.html

<https://www.kubernetes.org.cn/5462.html>

<https://www.kubernetes.org.cn/5846.html>

<http://www.coderdocument.com/docs/kubernetes/v1.14/index.html>

https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_27639619/article/details/88816387

**1、设置主机名、域名解析**

#主机名

hostnamectl set-hostname centos-node1

#域名解析

cat <<EOF >>/etc/hosts

192.168.1.100 centos-master

192.168.1.101 centos-node1

EOF

#检查域名解析，主/子节点可以互通

ping centos-master

**2、配置内核参数，将桥接的IPv4流量传递到iptables的链**

#创建k8s文件

cat > /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf <<EOF

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

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

net.ipv4.ip\_forward = 1

EOF

#启用生效

modprobe br\_netfilter

sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf

sysctl --system

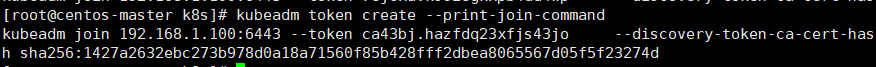
**3、确保已经关闭防火墙、Swap、SeLinux**

在《2-Hyper-V虚拟机CentOS环境配置.docx》一文有说明

**4、获取join command**

#通过以下命令获取join command

kubeadm token create --print-join-command

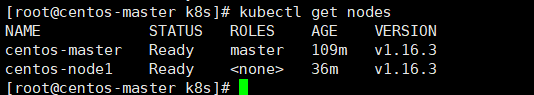


#这里的ip不好记的话，可以替换成centos-master,

kubeadm join 192.168.1.100:6443 --token ca43bj.hazfdq23xfjs43jo --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:1427a2632ebc273b978d0a18a71560f85b428fff2dbea8065567d05f5f23274d

**5、查看节点**

kubectl get nodes



**看到centos-master、centos-node1节点都已正常运行**