K8S之监控etcd集群(自带metrics接口)

云原生应用之监控etcd集群

一、监控etcd集群

1.1、查看接口信息

```
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# curl --cert /etc/etcd/ss]/etcd.pem --key /etc/etcd/ss]/etcd-key.pem https://192.168.1.201:2379/metrics -k # 这样也行 curl -L http://localhost:2379/metrics
```

1.2、创建service和Endpoints

```
# 创建ep和svc代理外部的etcd服务,其他自带metrics接口的服务也是如此!
apiversion: v1
kind: Endpoints
metadata:
 labels:
   app: etcd-k8s
 name: etcd-k8s
 namespace: kube-system
- addresses: # etcd节点对应的主机ip,有几台就写几台
  - ip: 192.168.1.110
  - ip: 192.168.1.111
 - ip: 192.168.1.112
 ports:
 - name: etcd-port
   port: 2379 # etcd端口
   protocol: TCP
apiversion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 labels:
   app: etcd-k8s
 name: etcd-k8s
 namespace: kube-system
spec:
  ports:
  - name: etcd-port # svc 代理pod的端口自定义name
   port: 2379
   protocol: TCP
   targetPort: 2379
  type: ClusterIP
```

1.3、测试是否代理成功

```
#再次curl,把IP换成svc的IP测试,输出相同内容即创建成功
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl get svc -n kube-system etcd-k8s
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE
etcd-ep ClusterIP 10.103.53.103 <none> 2379/TCP 8m54s

# 再次请求接口
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# curl --cert /etc/etcd/ssl/etcd.pem --key
/etc/etcd/ssl/etcd-key.pem https://10.111.200.116:2379/metrics -k
```

1.4、创建secret

```
# 1、这里我们k8s-master01节点进行创建,ca为k8sca证书,剩下2个为etcd证书,这是我证书所在位置
 cert-file: '/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/etcd.pem'
 key-file: '/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/etcd-key.pem'
 trusted-ca-file: '/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/etcd-ca.pem'
# 2、接下来我们需要创建一个secret, 让prometheus pod节点挂载
kubectl create secret generic etcd-ssl --from-
file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/etcd-ca.pem --from-
file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/etcd.pem --from-
file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/etcd-key.pem -n monitoring
# 3、创建完成后可以检查一下
[root@k8s-master01 prometheus-down]# kubectl describe secrets -n monitoring
etcd-ssl
Name:
           etcd-ssl
Namespace: monitoring
Labels:
           <none>
Annotations: <none>
Type: Opaque
Data
====
etcd-ca.pem: 1367 bytes
etcd-key.pem: 1679 bytes
etcd.pem:
             1509 bytes
```

1.5、编辑prometheus,把证书挂载进去

```
# 1、通过edit直接编辑prometheus
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl edit prometheus k8s -n monitoring
# 在replicas底下加上secret名称
replicas:2
secrets:
- etcd-ssl #添加secret名称

# 进入容器查看,就可以看到证书挂载进去了
[root@k8s-master01 prometheus-down]# kubectl exec -it -n monitoring prometheus-k8s-0 /bin/sh

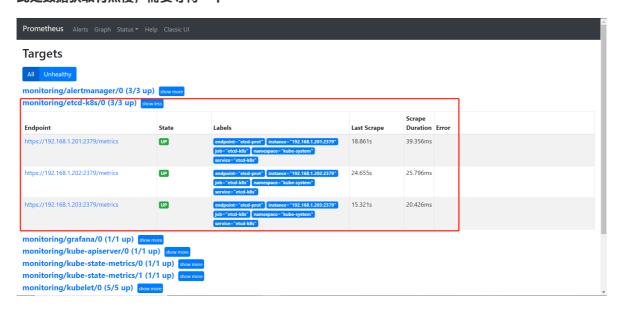
# 查看文件是否存在
/prometheus $ ls /etc/prometheus/secrets/etcd-ssl/
etcd-ca.pem etcd-key.pem etcd.pem
```

1.6、创建ServiceMonitor

```
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# cat etcd-servicemonitor.yam]
apiVersion: monitoring.coreos.com/v1
kind: ServiceMonitor
metadata:
  name: etcd-k8s
 namespace: monitoring
 labels:
   app: etcd-k8s
spec:
 jobLabel: app
 endpoints:
   - interval: 30s
     port: etcd-port # 这个port对应 Service.spec.ports.name
     scheme: https
     # 证书位置
     tlsConfig:
       caFile: /etc/prometheus/secrets/etcd-ssl/etcd-ca.pem #证书路径 (在
prometheus pod里路径)
       certFile: /etc/prometheus/secrets/etcd-ssl/etcd.pem
       keyFile: /etc/prometheus/secrets/etcd-ssl/etcd-key.pem
       insecureSkipVerify: true # 关闭证书校验
  selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: etcd-k8s # 跟scv的lables保持一致
 namespaceSelector:
   matchNames:
   kube-system
                  # 跟svc所在namespace保持一致
# 匹配Kube-system这个命名空间下面具有app=etcd-k8s这个label标签的Serve, job label用于检
索job任务名称的标签。由于证书serverName和etcd中签发的证书可能不匹配,所以添加了
insecureSkipVerify=true将不再对服务端的证书进行校验
```

1.7、页面查看三个etcd节点都获取到数据

此处数据获取有点慢,需要等待一下

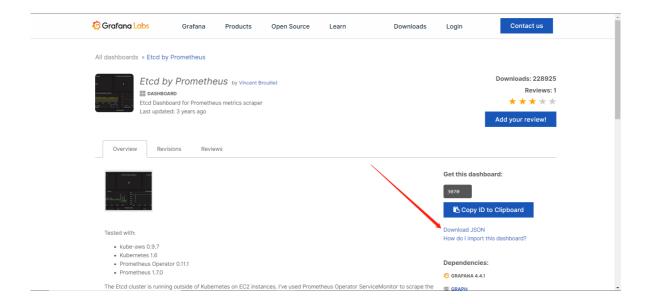


1.8、grafana模板导入

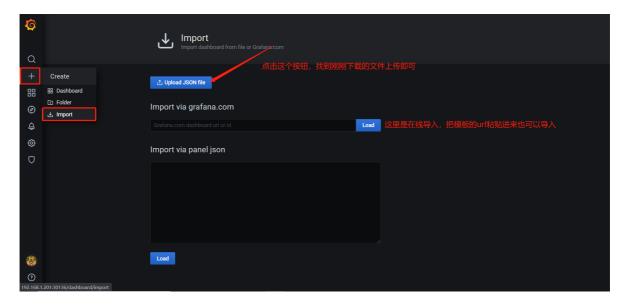
数据采集完成后,接下来可以在grafana中导入dashboard

打开官网来的如下图所示,点击下载JSO文件

grafana官网: https://grafana.com/grafana/dashboards/3070 中文版ETCD集群插件: https://grafana.com/grafana/dashboards/9733



点击HOME->导入模板



导入后页面展示

