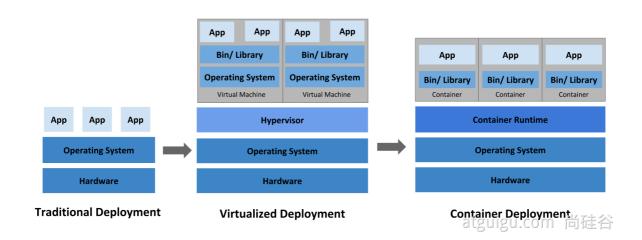
Kubernetes基础概念

1、是什么



我们急需一个大规模容器编排系统

kubernetes具有以下特性:

• 服务发现和负载均衡

Kubernetes 可以使用 DNS 名称或自己的 IP 地址公开容器,如果进入容器的流量很大, Kubernetes 可以负载均衡并分配网络流量,从而使部署稳定。

存储编排

Kubernetes 允许你自动挂载你选择的存储系统,例如本地存储、公共云提供商等。

• 自动部署和回滚

你可以使用 Kubernetes 描述已部署容器的所需状态,它可以以受控的速率将实际状态 更改为期望状态。例如,你可以自动化 Kubernetes 来为你的部署创建新容器, 删除现有容器并将它们的所有资源用于新容器。

• 自动完成装箱计算

Kubernetes 允许你指定每个容器所需 CPU 和内存(RAM)。 当容器指定了资源请求时, Kubernetes 可以做出更好的决策来管理容器的资源。

自我修复

Kubernetes 重新启动失败的容器、替换容器、杀死不响应用户定义的 运行状况检查的容器,并且在准备好服务之前不将其通告给客户端。

• 密钥与配置管理

Kubernetes 允许你存储和管理敏感信息,例如密码、OAuth 令牌和 ssh 密钥。 你可以在不重建容器镜像的情况下部署和更新密钥和应用程序配置,也无需在堆栈配置中暴露密钥。

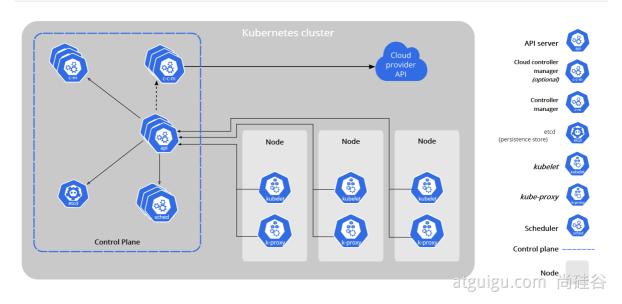
Kubernetes 为你提供了一个可弹性运行分布式系统的框架。 Kubernetes 会满足你的扩展要求、故障转移、部署模式等。 例如,Kubernetes 可以轻松管理系统的 Canary 部署。

2、架构

1、工作方式

Kubernetes Cluster = N Master Node + N Worker Node: N主节点+N工作节点; N>=1

2、组件架构



1、控制平面组件 (Control Plane Components)

控制平面的组件对集群做出全局决策(比如调度),以及检测和响应集群事件(例如,当不满足部署的 replicas 字段时,启动新的 <u>pod</u>)。

控制平面组件可以在集群中的任何节点上运行。然而,为了简单起见,设置脚本通常会在同一个计算机上启动所有控制平面组件,并且不会在此计算机上运行用户容器。 请参阅使用 kubeadm 构建高可用性集群 中关于多 VM 控制平面设置的示例。

kube-apiserver

API 服务器是 Kubernetes 控制面的组件,该组件公开了 Kubernetes API。 API 服务器是 Kubernetes 控制面的前端。

Kubernetes API 服务器的主要实现是 <u>kube-apiserver</u>。 kube-apiserver 设计上考虑了水平伸缩,也就是说,它可通过部署多个实例进行伸缩。 你可以运行 kube-apiserver 的多个实例,并在这些实例之间平衡流量。

etcd

etcd 是兼具一致性和高可用性的键值数据库,可以作为保存 Kubernetes 所有集群数据的后台数据库。 您的 Kubernetes 集群的 etcd 数据库通常需要有个备份计划。

要了解 etcd 更深层次的信息,请参考 etcd 文档。

kube-scheduler

控制平面组件,负责监视新创建的、未指定运行<u>节点(node)的 Pods</u>,选择节点让 Pod 在上面运行。

调度决策考虑的因素包括单个 Pod 和 Pod 集合的资源需求、硬件/软件/策略约束、亲和性和反亲和性规范、数据位置、工作负载间的干扰和最后时限。

kube-controller-manager

在主节点上运行 控制器 的组件。

从逻辑上讲,每个<u>控制器</u>都是一个单独的进程, 但是为了降低复杂性,它们都被编译到同一个可执行文件,并在一个进程中运行。

这些控制器包括:

- 节点控制器 (Node Controller): 负责在节点出现故障时进行通知和响应
- 任务控制器(Job controller): 监测代表一次性任务的 Job 对象, 然后创建 Pods 来运行这些任务 直至完成
- 端点控制器 (Endpoints Controller):填充端点(Endpoints)对象(即加入 Service 与 Pod)
- 服务帐户和令牌控制器(Service Account & Token Controllers):为新的命名空间创建默认帐户和 API 访问令牌

cloud-controller-manager

云控制器管理器是指嵌入特定云的控制逻辑的 <u>控制平面</u>组件。 云控制器管理器允许您链接集群到云提供商的应用编程接口中, 并把和该云平台交互的组件与只和您的集群交互的组件分离开。

cloud-controller-manager 仅运行特定于云平台的控制回路。 如果你在自己的环境中运行 Kubernetes,或者在本地计算机中运行学习环境,所部署的环境中不需要云控制器管理器。

与 kube-controller-manager 类似, cloud-controller-manager 将若干逻辑上独立的 控制回路组合 到同一个可执行文件中,供你以同一进程的方式运行。 你可以对其执行水平扩容(运行不止一个副本)以提升性能或者增强容错能力。

下面的控制器都包含对云平台驱动的依赖:

- 节点控制器 (Node Controller):用于在节点终止响应后检查云提供商以确定节点是否已被删除
- 路由控制器 (Route Controller): 用于在底层云基础架构中设置路由
- 服务控制器 (Service Controller): 用于创建、更新和删除云提供商负载均衡器

2、Node 组件

节点组件在每个节点上运行,维护运行的 Pod 并提供 Kubernetes 运行环境。

kubelet

一个在集群中每个<u>节点(node)</u>上运行的代理。 它保证<u>容器(containers)</u>都运行在 <u>Pod</u> 中。

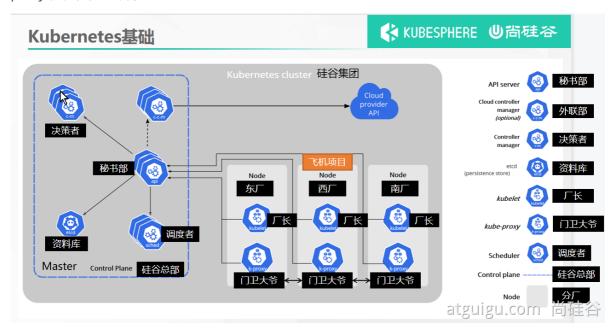
kubelet 接收一组通过各类机制提供给它的 PodSpecs,确保这些 PodSpecs 中描述的容器处于运行状态 且健康。 kubelet 不会管理不是由 Kubernetes 创建的容器。

kube-proxy

kube-proxy 是集群中每个节点上运行的网络代理, 实现 Kubernetes 服务 (Service) 概念的一部分。

kube-proxy 维护节点上的网络规则。这些网络规则允许从集群内部或外部的网络会话与 Pod 进行网络通信。

如果操作系统提供了数据包过滤层并可用的话, kube-proxy 会通过它来实现网络规则。否则, kube-proxy 仅转发流量本身。



3、kubeadm创建集群

请参照以前Docker安装。先提前为所有机器安装Docker

1、安装kubeadm

- 一台兼容的 Linux 主机。Kubernetes 项目为基于 Debian 和 Red Hat 的 Linux 发行版以及一些不 提供包管理器的发行版提供通用的指令
- 每台机器 2 GB 或更多的 RAM (如果少于这个数字将会影响你应用的运行内存)
- 2 CPU 核或更多
- 集群中的所有机器的网络彼此均能相互连接(公网和内网都可以)
- ② 设置防火墙放行规则
- 节点之中不可以有重复的主机名、MAC 地址或 product_uuid。请参见这里了解更多详细信息。
- **设置不同hostname**
- 开启机器上的某些端口。请参见这里了解更多详细信息。
- 内网互信
- 禁用交换分区。为了保证 kubelet 正常工作,你必须 禁用交换分区。
- ふ久关闭

1、基础环境

所有机器执行以下操作

#各个机器设置自己的域名

hostnamectl set-hostname xxxx

将 SELinux 设置为 permissive 模式(相当于将其禁用)

```
sudo setenforce 0
sudo sed -i 's/^SELINUX=enforcing$/SELINUX=permissive/' /etc/selinux/config

#美聞swap
swapoff -a
sed -ri 's/.*swap.*/#&/' /etc/fstab

#允许 iptables 检查桥接流量
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/modules-load.d/k8s.conf
br_netfilter
EOF

cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
EOF
sudo sysctl --system
```

2、安装kubelet、kubeadm、kubectl

```
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo
[kubernetes]
name=Kubernetes
baseurl=http://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86_64
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
repo_gpgcheck=0
gpgkey=http://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg
    http://mirrors.aliyun.com/kubernetes/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg
exclude=kubelet kubeadm kubectl
EOF

sudo yum install -y kubelet-1.20.9 kubeadm-1.20.9 kubectl-1.20.9 --
disableexcludes=kubernetes</pre>
sudo systemctl enable --now kubelet
```

kubelet 现在每隔几秒就会重启,因为它陷入了一个等待 kubeadm 指令的死循环

2、使用kubeadm引导集群

1、下载各个机器需要的镜像

```
sudo tee ./images.sh <<-'EOF'</pre>
#!/bin/bash
images=(
kube-apiserver:v1.20.9
kube-proxy:v1.20.9
kube-controller-manager:v1.20.9
kube-scheduler:v1.20.9
coredns:1.7.0
etcd:3.4.13-0
pause:3.2
)
for imageName in ${images[@]} ; do
docker pull registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/lfy_k8s_images/$imageName
done
EOF
chmod +x ./images.sh && ./images.sh
```

2、初始化主节点

```
#所有机器添加master域名映射,以下需要修改为自己的echo "172.31.0.4 cluster-endpoint" >> /etc/hosts

#主节点初始化
kubeadm init \
--apiserver-advertise-address=172.31.0.4 \
--control-plane-endpoint=cluster-endpoint \
--image-repository registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/lfy_k8s_images \
--kubernetes-version v1.20.9 \
--service-cidr=10.96.0.0/16 \
--pod-network-cidr=192.168.0.0/16

#所有网络范围不重叠
```

```
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

Alternatively, if you are the root user, you can run:

export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf

You should now deploy a pod network to the cluster.
```

```
Run "kubectl apply -f [podnetwork].yaml" with one of the options listed at:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/addons/

You can now join any number of control-plane nodes by copying certificate
authorities
and service account keys on each node and then running the following as root:

kubeadm join cluster-endpoint:6443 --token hums8f.vyx71prsg74ofce7 \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:a394d059dd51d68bb007a532a037d0a477131480ae95f75840c461e85e2c6ae3 \
    --control-plane

Then you can join any number of worker nodes by running the following on each as root:

kubeadm join cluster-endpoint:6443 --token hums8f.vyx71prsg74ofce7 \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:a394d059dd51d68bb007a532a037d0a477131480ae95f75840c461e85e2c6ae3
```

```
#查看集群所有节点
kubectl get nodes

#根据配置文件,给集群创建资源
kubectl apply -f xxxx.yaml

#查看集群部署了哪些应用?
docker ps === kubectl get pods -A
# 运行中的应用在docker里面叫容器,在k8s里面叫Pod
kubectl get pods -A
```

3、根据提示继续

master成功后提示如下:

```
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

Alternatively, if you are the root user, you can run:

export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf

You should now deploy a pod network to the cluster.

Run "kubectl apply -f [podnetwork].yaml" with one of the options listed at:
    https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/addons/

You can now join any number of control-plane nodes by copying certificate authorities
and service account keys on each node and then running the following as root:

kubeadm join cluster-endpoint:6443 --token x5g4uy.wpjjdbgra92s25pp \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6255797916eaee52bf9dda9429db616fcd828436708345a308f4b917d3457a22 \
    --control-plane

Then you can join any number of worker nodes by running the following on each as root:

kubeadm join cluster-endpoint:6443 --token x5g4uy.wpjjdbgra92s25pp \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6255797916eaee52bf9dda9429db616fcd828436708345a308f4b917d3457a26

**Export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf

Then you can join any number of worker nodes by running the following on each as root:

kubeadm join cluster-endpoint:6443 --token x5g4uy.wpjjdbgra92s25pp \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6255797916eaee52bf9dda9429db616fcd828436708345a308f4b917d3457a26

**Export Manuel Control Contro
```

1、设置.kube/config

复制上面命令

2、安装网络组件

calico官网

```
curl https://docs.projectcalico.org/manifests/calico.yaml -0
kubectl apply -f calico.yaml
```

4、加入node节点

```
kubeadm join cluster-endpoint:6443 --token x5g4uy.wpjjdbgra92s25pp \
    --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:6255797916eaee52bf9dda9429db616fcd828436708345a308f4b917d3457a22
```

新令牌

kubeadm token create --print-join-command

高可用部署方式,也是在这一步的时候,使用添加主节点的命令即可

5、验证集群

- 验证集群节点状态
- kubectl get nodes

6、部署dashboard

1、部署

kubernetes官方提供的可视化界面

https://github.com/kubernetes/dashboard

```
\label{lem:kubectlapply-f} $$ $$ https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/dashboard/v2.3.1/aio/deploy/recomme nded.yaml $$
```

```
# Copyright 2017 The Kubernetes Authors.
# Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
# you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
# You may obtain a copy of the License at
#
      http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
#
# Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
# WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
# See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
# limitations under the License.
apiversion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
apiversion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  labels:
   k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  labels:
   k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
spec:
  ports:
   - port: 443
     targetPort: 8443
  selector:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
---
apiversion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard-certs
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
type: Opaque
```

```
apiversion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  labels:
   k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard-csrf
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
type: Opaque
data:
  csrf: ""
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  labels:
   k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard-key-holder
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
type: Opaque
kind: ConfigMap
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard-settings
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
kind: Role
apiversion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
rules:
  # Allow Dashboard to get, update and delete Dashboard exclusive secrets.
  - apiGroups: [""]
    resources: ["secrets"]
    resourceNames: ["kubernetes-dashboard-key-holder", "kubernetes-dashboard-
certs", "kubernetes-dashboard-csrf"]
   verbs: ["get", "update", "delete"]
   # Allow Dashboard to get and update 'kubernetes-dashboard-settings' config
map.
  - apiGroups: [""]
   resources: ["configmaps"]
    resourceNames: ["kubernetes-dashboard-settings"]
   verbs: ["get", "update"]
    # Allow Dashboard to get metrics.
  - apiGroups: [""]
    resources: ["services"]
```

```
resourceNames: ["heapster", "dashboard-metrics-scraper"]
    verbs: ["proxy"]
  - apiGroups: [""]
    resources: ["services/proxy"]
    resourceNames: ["heapster", "http:heapster:", "https:heapster:", "dashboard-
metrics-scraper", "http:dashboard-metrics-scraper"]
   verbs: ["get"]
kind: ClusterRole
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
rules:
  # Allow Metrics Scraper to get metrics from the Metrics server
  - apiGroups: ["metrics.k8s.io"]
    resources: ["pods", "nodes"]
   verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  labels:
   k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount
   name: kubernetes-dashboard
   namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount
   name: kubernetes-dashboard
    namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
kind: Deployment
```

```
apiversion: apps/v1
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  name: kubernetes-dashboard
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
spec:
  replicas: 1
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        k8s-app: kubernetes-dashboard
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: kubernetes-dashboard
          image: kubernetesui/dashboard:v2.3.1
          imagePullPolicy: Always
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8443
              protocol: TCP
          args:
            - --auto-generate-certificates
            - --namespace=kubernetes-dashboard
            # Uncomment the following line to manually specify Kubernetes API
server Host
            # If not specified, Dashboard will attempt to auto discover the API
server and connect
            # to it. Uncomment only if the default does not work.
            # - --apiserver-host=http://my-address:port
          volumeMounts:
            - name: kubernetes-dashboard-certs
              mountPath: /certs
              # Create on-disk volume to store exec logs
            - mountPath: /tmp
              name: tmp-volume
          livenessProbe:
            httpGet:
              scheme: HTTPS
              path: /
              port: 8443
            initialDelaySeconds: 30
            timeoutSeconds: 30
          securityContext:
            allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
            readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
            runAsUser: 1001
            runAsGroup: 2001
      volumes:
        - name: kubernetes-dashboard-certs
          secret:
            secretName: kubernetes-dashboard-certs
        - name: tmp-volume
          emptyDir: {}
      serviceAccountName: kubernetes-dashboard
```

```
nodeSelector:
        "kubernetes.io/os": linux
      # Comment the following tolerations if Dashboard must not be deployed on
master
      tolerations:
        - key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
          effect: NoSchedule
kind: Service
apiversion: v1
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: dashboard-metrics-scraper
  name: dashboard-metrics-scraper
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 8000
     targetPort: 8000
  selector:
    k8s-app: dashboard-metrics-scraper
kind: Deployment
apiversion: apps/v1
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: dashboard-metrics-scraper
  name: dashboard-metrics-scraper
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
spec:
  replicas: 1
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      k8s-app: dashboard-metrics-scraper
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        k8s-app: dashboard-metrics-scraper
      annotations:
        seccomp.security.alpha.kubernetes.io/pod: 'runtime/default'
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: dashboard-metrics-scraper
          image: kubernetesui/metrics-scraper:v1.0.6
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8000
              protocol: TCP
          livenessProbe:
            httpGet:
              scheme: HTTP
              path: /
              port: 8000
            initialDelaySeconds: 30
```

```
timeoutSeconds: 30
          volumeMounts:
          - mountPath: /tmp
            name: tmp-volume
          securityContext:
            allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
            readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
            runAsUser: 1001
            runAsGroup: 2001
      serviceAccountName: kubernetes-dashboard
      nodeSelector:
        "kubernetes.io/os": linux
      # Comment the following tolerations if Dashboard must not be deployed on
master
      tolerations:
        - key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
          effect: NoSchedule
      volumes:
        - name: tmp-volume
          emptyDir: {}
```

2、设置访问端口

```
kubectl edit svc kubernetes-dashboard -n kubernetes-dashboard
```

type: ClusterIP 改为 type: NodePort

```
kubectl get svc -A |grep kubernetes-dashboard
## 找到端口,在安全组放行
```

访问: https://集群任意IP:端口 https://139.198.165.238:32759

3、创建访问账号

```
#创建访问账号,准备一个yaml文件; vi dash.yaml
apiversion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
    name: admin-user
    namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
---
apiversion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
    name: admin-user
roleRef:
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
kind: ClusterRole
    name: cluster-admin
```

```
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: admin-user
  namespace: kubernetes-dashboard
kubectl apply -f dash.yaml
```

4、 今牌访问

#获取访问令牌

kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard get secret \$(kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard get
sa/admin-user -o jsonpath="{.secrets[0].name}") -o go-template="{{.data.token |
base64decode}}"

eyJhbGcioiJSUzIINiIsImtpZCI6InpXSkUOTjhCUmVKQzBJaCO3Nk9ES2NMZ1daRTRmQ1FMZU9rRUJ3 VXRnM3MifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJrdWJlcm5ldGVzL3NlcnzpY2VhY2NvdW50Iiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZ XJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9uYW1lc3BhY2UiOiJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZCIsImt1YmVybmV0ZXMua W8vc2VydmljZWFjY291bnQvc2VjcmV0Lm5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbi1lc2VyLXRva2VuLXgyczhmIiwia3ViZ XJuZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9zZXJ2aWNlLWFjY291bnQubmFtZSI6ImFkbWluLXVzZXIiL CJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLmlvL3Nlcnzpy2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnzpY2UtYWNjb3VudC51aWQiOiIzOTZmYjdlN S0WMjA2LTQxMjctOGQzYS0xMzRlODVmYjUOMDAiLCJzdWIiOiJzeXN0ZW06c2VydmljZWFjY291bnQ6a 3ViZXJuZXRlcy1kyXNoYm9hcmQ6YWRtaW4tdXNlciJ9.Hf5mhl35_R0iBfBW7fF198h_klenN6pRkfk_roAzOtAN-Aq21E4804PUhe9Rr9e_uFzLfoFDXacjJrHCuhiML8lpHIfJLK_vSD2pZNaYc2NWZq2Mso-BMGpObxGA23hW0nLQ5gCxlnxIAcyE76aYTAB6U8PxpvtVdgUknBVrwXG8UC_D8kHm9PTwa9jgbZfSYAfhOHWmZxNYo7CF2sHH-

AT_WmIE8xLmB7J11vDzaunv92xoUoI0ju70BA2WRr61b0mSd8WJgLCDcyBb1xz4Wa-3zghfKlp0Rgb8156AAI7ML_snF59X6JqaCuAcCJjIu0FUTS5DuyI0bEeXY-z-Rw

5、界面

