

拉勾教育

— 互联网人实战大学 —

《Kubernetes 原理剖析与实战应用》

正范

— 拉勾教育出品 —

08 | 配置管理：Kubernetes 管理业务 配置方式有哪些？

使用过程中，常常需要对 Pod 进行一些配置管理

比如参数配置文件怎么使用，敏感数据怎么保存传递等等



- 有些不变的配置是可以打包到镜像中的，那可变的配置呢？
- 信息泄漏，很容易引发安全风险，尤其是一些敏感信息，比如密码、密钥等
- 每次配置更新后，都要重新打包一次，升级应用

镜像版本过多，也给镜像管理和镜像中心存储带来很大的负担

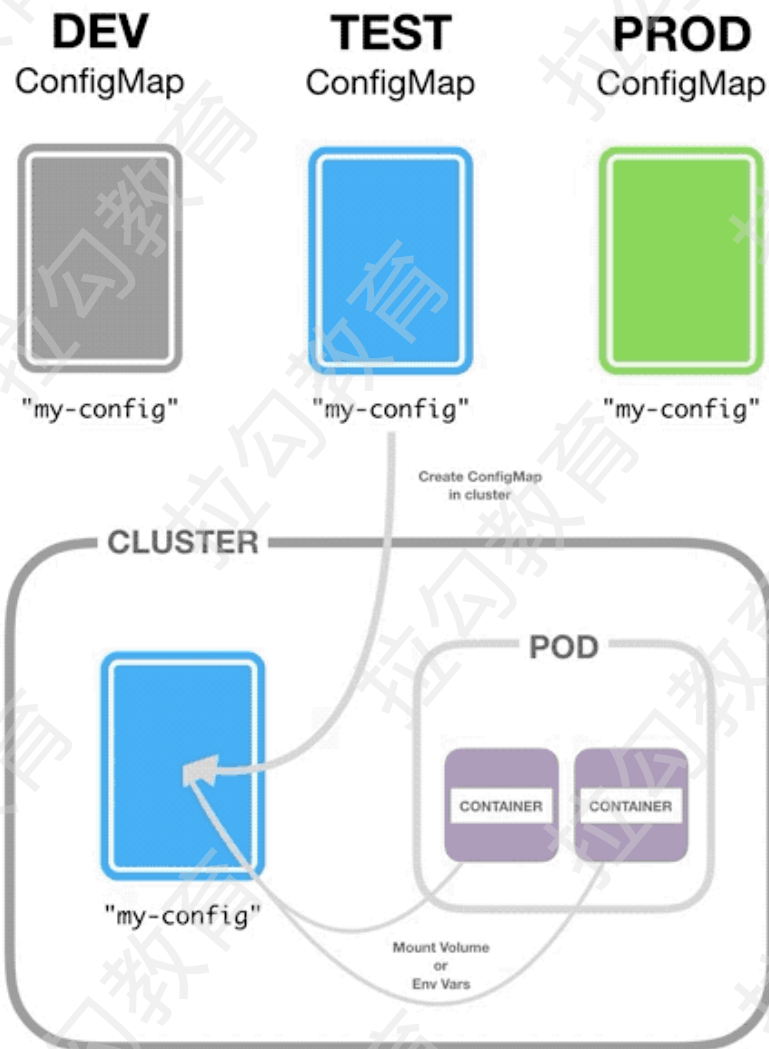
- 定制化太严重，可扩展能力差，且不容易复用



ConfigMap

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ConfigMap

```
$ cat cm-demo-mix.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: cm-demo-mix #对象名字
  namespace: demo #所在的命名空间
data: #这是跟其他对象不太一样的地方，其他对象这里都是spec
      #每一个键都映射到一个简单的值
  player_initial_lives: "3" #注意这里的值如果数字的话，必须用字符串来表示
  ui_properties_file_name: "user-interface.properties"

#也可以来保存多行的文本
game.properties: |
  enemy.types=aliens,monsters
  player.maximum.lives=5
user-interface.properties: |
  color.good=purple
  color.bad=yellow
  allow.textmode=true
$ cat cm-demo-all-env.yaml
apiVersion: v1
```

ConfigMap

```
#每一个键都映射到一个简单的值
player_initial_lives: "3" #注意这里的值如果数字的话，必须用字符串来表示
ui_properties_file_name: "user-interface.properties"
```

```
#也可以来保存多行的文本
```

```
game.properties: |
  enemy.types=aliens,monsters
  player.maximum-lives=5
user-interface.properties: |
  color.good=purple
  color.bad=yellow
  allow textmode=true
```

```
$ cat cm-demo-all-env.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: cm-demo-all-env
  namespace: demo
data:
  SPECIAL_LEVEL: very
  SPECIAL_TYPE: charm
```


ConfigMap

```
$ kubectl create -f cm-demo-mix.yaml
configmap/cm-demo-mix created
$ kubectl create -f cm-demo-all-env.yaml
configmap/cm-demo-all-env created
```

<https://kubernetes.io/zh/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-pod-configmap/#%E4%BD%BF%E7%94%A8-kubectl-create-configmap-%E5%88%9B%E5%BB%BA-configmap>

ConfigMap

```
$ kubectl get cm -n demo
NAME          DATA AGE
cm-demo-all-env 2    30s
cm-demo-mix    4    2s
$ kubectl describe cm cm-demo-all-env -n demo
Name:         cm-demo-all-env
Namespace:    demo
Labels:       <none>
Annotations:  <none>

Data
====
SPECIAL_LEVEL:
---*---
very
SPECIAL_TYPE:
-----
charm
Events: <none>
```

ConfigMap

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```
Events: <none>
$ kubectl describe cm cm-demo-mix -n demo
Name:      cm-demo-mix
Namespace: demo
Labels:    <none>
Annotations: <none>
```

Data

====

user-interface.properties:

color.good=purple

color.bad=yellow

allow.textmode=true

game.properties:

enemy.types=aliens,monsters

ConfigMap

```
user-interface.properties:
```

```
color.good=purple
```

```
color.bad=yellow
```

```
allow.textmode=true
```

```
game.properties:
```

```
----
```

```
enemy.types=aliens,monsters
```

```
player.maximum-lives=5
```

```
player_initial_lives:
```

```
----
```

```
3
```

```
ui_properties_file_name:
```

```
----
```

```
user-interface.properties
```

```
Events: <none>
```

ConfigMap

```
$ cat cm-demo-pod.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: cm-demo-pod
  namespace: demo
spec:
  containers:
  - name: demo
    image: busybox:1.28
    command:
    - "bin/sh"
    - "-c"
    - "echo PLAYER_INITIAL_LIVES=$PLAYER_INITIAL_LIVES && sleep 10000"
  env:
    #定义环境变量
    - name: PLAYER_INITIAL_LIVES #请注意这里和 ConfigMap 中的键名是不一样的
      valueFrom:
        configMapKeyRef:
```

ConfigMap

```
- configMapRef:
  name: cm-demo-all-env
volumeMounts:
- name: full-config #这里是下面定义的 volume 名字
  mountPath: "/config" #挂载的目标路径
  readOnly: true
- name: part-config
  mountPath: /etc/game/
  readOnly: true
volumes: #您可以在 Pod 级别设置卷，然后将其挂载到 Pod 内的容器中
- name: full-config #这是 volume 的名字
  configMap:
    name: cm-demo-mix #提供你想要挂载的 ConfigMap 的名字
- name: part-config
  configMap:
    name: cm-demo-mix
    items: #我们也可以只挂载部分的配置
    - key: game.properties
      path: properties
```

ConfigMap

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```
$ kubectl create -f cm-demo-pod.yaml  
pod/cm-demo-pod created
```

ConfigMap

```
$ kubectl exec -it cm-demo-pod -n demo sh
kubectl exec [POD] [COMMAND] is DEPRECATED and will be removed in a future
version. Use kubectl kubectl exec [POD] -- [COMMAND] instead.
/# env
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT=443
KUBERNETES_PORT=tcp://10.96.0.1:443
UI_PROPERTIES_FILE_NAME=user-interface.properties
HOSTNAME=cm-demo-pod
SHLVL=1
HOME=/root
SPECIAL_LEVEL=very
TERM=xterm
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_ADDR=10.96.0.1
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PORT=443
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PROTO=tcp
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT_HTTPS=443
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP=tcp://10.96.0.1:443
PLAYER_INITIAL_LIVES=3
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_HOST=10.96.0.1
```


ConfigMap

```
PWD=/
SPECIAL_TYPE=charm
/# ls /config/
game.properties      ui_properties_file_name
player_initial_lives user-interface.properties
/# ls -alh /config/
total 12
drwxrwxrwx  3 root  root   4.0K Aug 27 09:54
drwxr-xr-x  1 root  root   4.0K Aug 27 09:54
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root   4.0K Aug 27
09:54 ..2020_08_27_09_54_31.007551221
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root  root   31 Aug 27 09:54 ..data -
> ..2020_08_27_09_54_31.007551221
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root  root   22 Aug 27 09:54 game.properties -
> ..data/game.properties
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root  root   27 Aug 27 09:54 player_initial_lives -
> ..data/player_initial_lives
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root  root   30 Aug 27 09:54 ui_properties_file_name -
> ..data/ui_properties_file_name
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root  root   32 Aug 27 09:54 user-interface.properties -
```

ConfigMap

```
drwxrwxrwx 3 root root 4.0K Aug 27 09:54 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Aug 27 09:54 ..
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Aug 27
09:54 ..2020_08_27_09_54_31.007551221
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 31 Aug 27 09:54 ..data -
> ..2020_08_27_09_54_31.007551221
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 Aug 27 09:54 game.properties -
> ..data/game.properties
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 27 Aug 27 09:54 player_initial_lives -
> ..data/player_initial_lives
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 30 Aug 27 09:54 ui_properties_file_name -
> ..data/ui_properties_file_name
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 32 Aug 27 09:54 user-interface.properties -
> ..data/user-interface.properties
/ # cat /config/game.properties
enemy.types=aliens,monsters
player.maximum-lives=5
/ # cat /etc/game.properties
enemy.types=aliens,monsters
player.maximum-lives=5
```

可以用 Secret 来保存一些敏感的数据信息，比如密码、密钥、token 等
跟 ConfigMap 的用法基本保持一致，都可以用来作为环境变量或者文件挂载

```
$ kubectl create secret -h
```

Create a secret using specified subcommand.

Available Commands:

docker-registry Create a secret **for** use with a Docker registry

generic Create a secret from a local file, directory or literal value

tls Create a TLS secret

Usage:

```
kubectl create secret [flags] [options]
```

Use "**kubectl --help**" **for** more information about a given command.

Use "**kubectl options**" **for** a list of global command-line **options** (applies to all commands).

```
$ kubectl create secret -n demo docker-registry regcred \  
--docker-server=yourprivateregistry.com \  
--docker-username=allan \  
--docker-password=mypassw0rd \  
--docker-email=allan@example.com  
secret/regcred created
```

```
$ kubectl get secret -n demo regcred
```

NAME	TYPE	DATA	AGE
regcred	kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson	1	28s

Secret

```
$ kubectl describe secret -n demo regcred
```

Name: regcred

Namespace: demo

Labels: <none>

Annotations: <none>

Type: kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson

Data

====

.dockerconfigjson: 144 bytes

```
$ kubectl get secret -n demo regcred -o yaml
apiVersion: v1
data: #跟 configmap 一样，这块用于保存数据信息
  .dockerconfigjson:
    eyJhdXRocyl6eyJ5b3VycHJpdmF0ZXJlZ2lzdHJ5LmNvbSI6eyJ1c2
    VybmFtZSI6ImFsbGVuliwicGFzc3dvcmQiOiJteXBhc3N3MHJkliwiZ
    W1haWwiOiJhbGxlbkBlcGFtcGxlLmNvbSI6ImF1dGgiOiJZV3hzWlc
    ONmJYbHdZWE56ZHpCeVpBPT0ifX19
kind: Secret
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2020-08-27T12:18:35Z"
  managedFields:
  - apiVersion: v1
    fieldsType: FieldsV1
    fieldsV1:
      f:data:
        ..: {}
      f:.dockerconfigjson: {}
```



```
creationTimestamp: "2020-08-27T12:18:35Z"
managedFields:
- apiVersion: v1
  fieldsType: FieldsV1
  fieldsV1:
    f:data:
      .: {}
    f:.dockerconfigjson: {}
  f:type: {}
  manager: kubectl
  operation: Update
  time: "2020-08-27T12:18:35Z"
  name: regcred
  namespace: demo
  resourceVersion: "1419452"
  selfLink: /api/v1/namespaces/demo/secrets/regcred
  uid: 6d34123e-4d79-406b-9556-409cfb4db2e7
  type: kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson
```

```
$ kubectl get secret regcred -n demo --  
output="jsonpath={.data.\.dockerconfigjson}" | base64 --decode  
{"auths":{"yourprivateregistry.com":{"username":"allen","password":"mypassw0rd","email":"allen@example.com","auth":"YWxsZW46bXlwYXNzdzByZA=="}}}
```

```
$ cat secret-demo.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: dev-db-secret
  namespace: demo
type: Opaque
data: #这里的值都是 base64 加密后的
  password: UyFCXCpkJHpEc2l9
  username: ZGV2dXNlcg==
```

```
$ kubectl create secret generic dev-db-secret -n demo \
--from-literal=username=devuser \
--from-literal=password='S!B\*d$zDsb='
```

```
$ echo -n 'username=devuser' > ./db_secret.txt  
$ echo -n 'password=S!B\*d$zDsb=' > ./db_secret.txt  
$ kubectl create secret generic dev-db-secret -n demo \\\n--from-file=./db_secret.txt
```

Secret

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```
$ cat secret-demo-stringdata.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: dev-db-secret
  namespace: demo
type: Opaque
stringData:
  password: devuser
  username: S!B\*d$zDsb=
```

```
$ cat pod-secret.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: secret-test-pod
  namespace: demo
spec:
  containers:
  - name: demo-container
    image: busybox:1.28
    command: [ "/bin/sh", "-c", "env" ]
    envFrom:
    - secretRef:
        name: dev-db-secret
  restartPolicy: Never
$ kubectl create -f pod-secret.yaml
pod/secret-test-pod created
```



```
$ kubectl get pod -n demo secret-test-pod
NAME          READY STATUS  RESTARTS AGE
secret-test-pod 0/1   Completed 0       14s
$ kubectl logs -f -n demo secret-test-pod
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT=443
KUBERNETES_PORT=tcp://10.96.0.1:443
HOSTNAME=secret-test-pod
SHLV=1
username=devuser
HOME=/root
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_ADDR=10.96.0.1
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PORT=443
password=S!B\*d$zDsb=
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PROTO=tcp
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT_HTTPS=443
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP=tcp://10.96.0.1:443
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_HOST=10.96.0.1
PWD=/
```

ConfigMap 和 Secret 是 Kubernetes 常用的保存配置数据的对象

可以根据需要选择合适的对象存储数据

写在最后

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- 如果业务自身支持 reload 配置的话，比如nginx -s reload
可以通过 inotify 感知到文件更新，或者直接定期进行 reload
- Reloader 通过 watch ConfigMap 和 Secret，一旦发现对象更新，就自动触发对 Deployment 或 StatefulSet 等工作负载对象进行滚动升级



Next: 《09 | 存储类型：如何挑选合适的存储插件？》

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