《Kubernetes 原理剖析与实战应用》

正范

拉勾教育出品 —



20 | 资源优化: Kubernetes 中 有 GC(垃圾回收)吗?



Garbage Collector 即垃圾回收,简称 GC

用来清理一些不用的资源



GC 在 Kubelet 中

不仅可以清理无用的容器,还可以清理未使用的镜像以达到节省空间的目的





Kubelet 会对容器每分钟执行一次 GC 操作

对容器镜像每5分钟执行一次 GC 操作避免节点出现资源紧缺的情况

启动时并不会立即执行 GC 操作

启动 1 分钟后开始执行第一次对容器的 GC 操作

启动 5 分钟后开始执行第一次对容器镜像的回收操作







--minimum-image-ttl-duration

表示一个镜像在清理前的最小存活时间

--image-gc-high-threshold

表示磁盘使用率的上限阈值,默认值是 90% 即当磁盘使用率达到 90% 的时候会触发对镜像的 GC 操作



--image-gc-low-threshold

表示磁盘使用率的下限阈值,默认值是 80% 即当磁盘使用率降到 80% 的时候,GC 操作结束





--minimum-container-ttl-duration

表示已停止的容器在被清理之前最小的存活时间 默认值是1分钟 即容器停止超过1分钟才会被标记可被 GC 清理



--maximum-dead-containers-per-container

表示一个 Pod 内可以保留的已停止的容器数量,默认值是 2 Kubernetes 是以 Pod 为单位进行容器管理的



--maximum-dead-containers

表示在本节点上可以保留的已停止容器的最大数量 默认值是240



强烈建议将 --maximum-dead-containers-per-container 设置为一个足够大的值

以便每个容器至少有一个退出的实例

https://kubernetes.io/zh/docs/concepts/clusteradministration/kubelet-garbage-collection/#deprecation



创建好一个 Deployment 以后

kube-controller-manager 会创建对应的 ReplicaSet



```
// OwnerReference contains enough information to lety ou identify an owning
// object. An owning object must be which same names pace as the dependent, or
// be cluster-scoped, so there is not namespace field.
type OwnerReference struct {
  API version of the referent
 APIVersion string `json:"apiVersion" protobuf:"bytes,5,opt,name=apiVersion"`
 // Kind of the referent.
 // More info: https://git.k8s.io/communityity/contributogs/devel/sig-architecture/ap/
conventions.md#types-kinds
 Kind string `json/"kind" protobuf: "bytes,1,opt,name=kind" `
   Name of the referent.
  More info; http://kubernetes.io/docs/usec-gwide/identifiers#names
 Name string json "name" protobuf "bytes,3,opt,name=name"
 // UID of the referent.
 // More in 6: http://kuberhetes.io/docs/user-guide/ideatifiers#uids
 UID types UID `json "uid"
protobuf "bytes,4,opt,name=uid,casttype=k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/types.UID"
   If true, this reference points to the managing controller.
  ∦4optional
```



```
// More in io: http://kubernetes.io/docs/user-guide/ide/rtifiers#names
 Name string `json: "name" protobut "bytes,3,opt,name=name"
  / UID of the referent.
   More info: http://kubernetes.ilg/docs/user_guide/identifiers#wids
 VID types UID `json:"uid"
 rotobuf: "bytes,4,opt,name=uid,casttype=k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/types.UID"`
  // If true this reference points to the managing controller.
  // +optional
 Controller *bool `json:"controller,omitempty" protobuf:"varint,6,opt,name=controller"`
  Mf-thue, AND if the owner has the "foreground Deletion" finalizer, then
   the owner cannot be deleted from the key-value store until mis
   reference is temoved.
   Defaults to talse.
 // To set this field, a use (needs "delete" permission of the owner,
 // otherwise 422 (Unprocessable Entity) will be returned.
 // +optional
 BlockOwnerDeletion *bool `json "blockOwnerDeletion,omitempty"
protobuf: "varint,7,opt,name=blockOwnerDeletion"`
```



```
apiversion: apps/v1
kind ReplicaSet
metadata:
 annotations
 deployment kubernetes io desired replicas: "2"
 deployment kubernetes io max-replicas / 3"
 deployment kubernetes io/revision "1"
 creationTimestamp: "2020-09-03T07:22:35Z"
 generation: 1
 labels:
 k8s-app: kube-dns
 pod-template-hash: 5644d7b6d9
 name: coredns-5644d7b6d9
 namespace: kube-system
 ownerReferences:

    apiVersion: apps/v1—

 blockOwnerDeletion: true
 controller: true
 kind: Deployment
 name: coredns
 uid: 37ae660a-dba8-4ff9 a152-7d6f420e624d
```



```
generation 1
 labels:
 k8s-app: kube-dns
 pod-template hash: 5644d7b6d9
 name: coredns-5644d7b6d9
 namespace: kube-system
 ownerReferences:
  apiVersion: apps/v1
 blockOwnerDeletion: true
 controller: true
  kind: Deployment
 name: coredns
 uid: 37ae660a-dba8-4ff9-a152-7d6f420e624d
 resourceVersion "1542272"
 selfLink: /apis/apps/v1/namespaces/kube-system/replicasets/coredns/5644d7b6d9
 uid fa3d9859-43d4-484b-9716-7536243acd0f
spec.
 replicas: 2
status:
```



```
apiVersion: v1×
kind: Pod
metadata:
creationTimestamp: "2020-09-03T07:22:35Z"
generateName: coredns 5644d7b6d9-
labels:
 k8s-app: kube-dns
 pod-template-hash 5644d7b6d9
name: coredns-<mark>5644</mark>d7b6d9-sz4qj
namespace: kube-system
ownerReferences:
 apiVersion: apps/v1
 blockOwnerDeletion: true
 controller: true
 kind: ReplicaSet
 name: coredns 5644d7b6d9
 uid: fa3d9859-43d4-484b-9716-7536243acd0f
resourceVersion "1542270"
selfLink:/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/pods/coredns-5644d7b6d9-sz4g
uid: c52d630b-1840-4502-88d1-b67bed2dd625
spec:
```



Deployment (owner) —> ReplicaSet (dependent)





ReplicaSet (owner) —> Pod (dependent)



Kubernetes 两种模式

后台(Background)模式



前台(Foreground)模式



Kubernetes 两种模式

后台(Background)模式 发送完请求

Kuberentes 会立即删除主对象



前台(Foreground)模式



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前台(Foreground)模式 先删除其所属的对象 然后再删除主对象



Kubernetes 两种模式

后台(Background)模式 发送完请求

Kuberentes 会立即删除主对象



前台(Foreground)模式 先删除其所属的对象 然后再删除主对象



如果删除对象时,并不想自动删除其附属对象

那么这些附属对象就"孤立"存在了,即<mark>孤立对象(Orphaned)</mark>



```
$ kubectl proxy --port=8080
$ curl -X DELETE localhost:8080/apis/apps/v1/namespaces/default/replicasets/my-replicaset \
-d '{"kind":"DeleteOptions","apiVersion":"v1","propagationPolicy":"Background"}'\
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
```



```
$ kubectl proxy --port=8080
$ curl -X DELETE localhost:8080/apis/apps/v1/namespaces/default/replicasets/my-replicaset \
-d '{"kind":"DeleteOptions","apiVersion":"v1","propagationPolicy":"Foreground"}'\
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
```



```
$ kubectl proxy --port=8080
$ curl -X DELETE localhost:8080/apis/apps/v1/namespaces/default/replicasets/my-repset \
-d '{"kind":"DeleteOptions","apiVersion":"v1","propagationPolicy":"Orphan"}'\
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
```



\$ kubectl delete replicaset my-repset --cascade=false

写在最后





Kubernetes 默认开启了 GC 的能力

不管是对于内部的各种 API 对象

还是对于 kubelet 节点上的冗余镜像以及退出的容器



Next: 《21 | 优先级调度: 你必须掌握的 Pod 抢占式资源调度》

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