

Kubernetes(K8s)-k8s服务安装

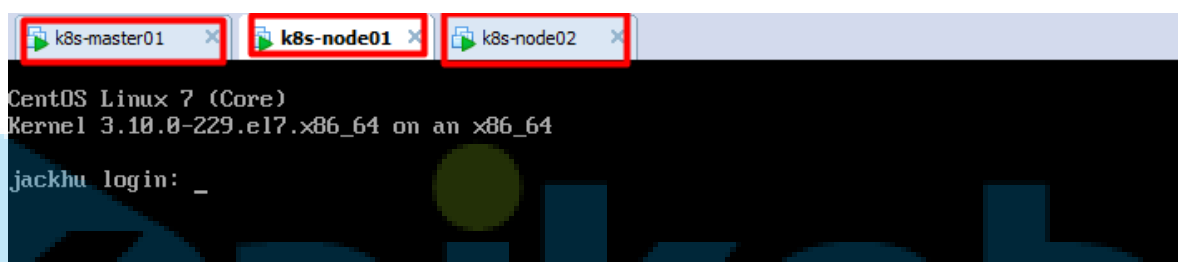
一、环境准备

1、机器环境

节点CPU核数必须是： ≥ 2 核，否则k8s无法启动

DNS网络：最好设置为本地网络连通的DNS,否则网络不通，无法下载一些镜像

linux内核：linux内核必须是4版本以上，因此必须把linux核心进行升级



准备3台虚拟机环境，或者是3台阿里云服务器都可。

k8s-master01: 此机器用来安装k8s-master的操作环境

k8s-node01: 此机器用来安装k8s node节点的环境

k8s-node02: 此机器用来安装k8s node节点的环境

2、依赖环境

#1、给每一台机器设置主机名

```
hostnamectl set-hostname k8s-master01
```

```
hostnamectl set-hostname k8s-node01
```

```
hostnamectl set-hostname k8s-node02
```

#查看主机名

```
hostname
```

#配置IP host映射关系

```
vi /etc/hosts
```

```
192.168.66.10 k8s-master01
```

```
192.168.66.11 k8s-node01
```

```
192.168.66.12 k8s-node02
```

```
202.106.0.20
```

#2、安装依赖环境，注意：每一台机器都需要安装此依赖环境

```
yum install -y conntrack ntpdate ntp ipvsadm ipset jq iptables curl sysstat  
libseccomp wget vim net-tools git iproute lrzsz bash-completion tree bridge-  
utils unzip bind-utils gcc
```

#3、安装iptables，启动iptables，设置开机自启，清空iptables规则，保存当前规则到默认规则

```
# 关闭防火墙
systemctl stop firewalld && systemctl disable firewalld
# 置空iptables
yum -y install iptables-services && systemctl start iptables && systemctl enable
iptables && iptables -F && service iptables save
```

#4、关闭selinux

```
# 关闭swap分区【虚拟内存】并且永久关闭虚拟内存
swapoff -a && sed -i '/ swap / s/^(\.*\)$/#1/g' /etc/fstab
# 关闭selinux
setenforce 0 && sed -i 's/^SELINUX=.*$/SELINUX=disabled/' /etc/selinux/config
```

#5、升级Linux内核为4.44版本

```
rpm -Uvh http://www.elrepo.org/elrepo-release-7.0-4.el7.elrepo.noarch.rpm
# 安装内核
yum --enablerepo=elrepo-kernel install -y kernel-lt
# 设置开机从新内核启动
grub2-set-default 'CentOS Linux (4.4.189-1.el7.elrepo.x86_64) 7 (Core)'
# 注意：设置完内核后，需要重启服务器才会生效。
# 查询内核
uname -r
```

```
#####
```

#6、调整内核参数，对于k8s

```
cat > kubernetes.conf <<EOF
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables=1
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
net.ipv4.tcp_tw_recycle=0
vm.swappiness=0
vm.overcommit_memory=1
vm.panic_on_oom=0
fs.inotify.max_user_instances=8192
fs.inotify.max_user_watches=1048576
fs.file-max=52706963
fs.nr_open=52706963
net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6=1
net.netfilter.nf_conntrack_max=2310720
EOF
```

```
# 将优化内核文件拷贝到/etc/sysctl.d/文件夹下，这样优化文件开机的时候能够被调用
cp kubernetes.conf /etc/sysctl.d/kubernetes.conf
# 手动刷新，让优化文件立即生效
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.d/kubernetes.conf
```

#7、调整系统临时时区 --- 如果已经设置时区，可略过

```
# 设置系统时区为中国/上海
timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Shanghai
# 将当前的 UTC 时间写入硬件时钟
timedatectl set-local-rtc 0
# 重启依赖于系统时间的服务
systemctl restart rsyslog
systemctl restart crond
```

#7、关闭系统不需要的服务

```
systemctl stop postfix && systemctl disable postfix
```

#8、设置日志保存方式

#1) .创建保存日志的目录

```
mkdir /var/log/journal
```

#2) .创建配置文件存放目录

```
mkdir /etc/systemd/journald.conf.d
```

#3) .创建配置文件

```
cat > /etc/systemd/journald.conf.d/99-prophet.conf <<EOF
```

```
[Journal]
```

```
Storage=persistent
```

```
Compress=yes
```

```
SyncIntervalSec=5m
```

```
RateLimitInterval=30s
```

```
RateLimitBurst=1000
```

```
SystemMaxUse=10G
```

```
SystemMaxFileSize=200M
```

```
MaxRetentionSec=2week
```

```
ForwardToSyslog=no
```

```
EOF
```

#4) .重启systemd journald的配置

```
systemctl restart systemd-journald
```

#9、打开文件数调整（可忽略，不执行）

```
echo "* soft nfile 65536" >> /etc/security/limits.conf
```

```
echo "* hard nfile 65536" >> /etc/security/limits.conf
```

#10、kube-proxy 开启 ipvs 前置条件

```
modprobe br_netfilter
```

```
cat > /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules <<EOF
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
modprobe -- ip_vs
```

```
modprobe -- ip_vs_rr
```

```
modprobe -- ip_vs_wrr
```

```
modprobe -- ip_vs_sh
```

```
modprobe -- nf_conntrack_ipv4
```

```
EOF
```

##使用lsmod命令查看这些文件是否被引导

```
chmod 755 /etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && bash
```

```
/etc/sysconfig/modules/ipvs.modules && lsmod | grep -e ip_vs -e
```

```
nf_conntrack_ipv4
```

3、docker部署

#1、安装docker

```
yum install -y yum-utils device-mapper-persistent-data lvm2
```

#紧接着配置一个稳定（stable）的仓库、仓库配置会保存到/etc/yum.repos.d/docker-ce.repo文件中

```
yum-config-manager --add-repo https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
```

#更新Yum安装的相关Docker软件包&安装Docker CE

```
yum update -y && yum install docker-ce
```

#2、设置docker daemon文件

#创建/etc/docker目录

```
mkdir /etc/docker
```

#更新daemon.json文件

```
cat > /etc/docker/daemon.json <<EOF
```

```
{"exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"], "log-driver": "json-file", "log-opts": {"max-size": "100m"}}
```

```
EOF
```

#注意： 一定注意编码问题，出现错误：查看命令：journalctl -amu docker 即可发现错误

#创建，存储docker配置文件

```
mkdir -p /etc/systemd/system/docker.service.d
```

#3、重启docker服务

```
systemctl daemon-reload && systemctl restart docker && systemctl enable docker
```

4、kubeadm[一键安装k8s]

#1、安装kubernetes的时候，需要安装kubelet，kubeadm等包，但k8s官网给的yum源是packages.cloud.google.com，国内访问不了，此时我们可以使用阿里云的yum仓库镜像。

```
cat <<EOF > /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
```

```
EOF
```

#2、安装kubeadm、kubelet、kubect1

```
yum install -y kubeadm-1.15.1 kubelet-1.15.1 kubectl-1.15.1
```

启动 kubelet

```
systemctl enable kubelet && systemctl start kubelet
```

二、集群安装

1、依赖镜像

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
kubeadm-basic.images.tar.gz	2019/8/5 11:03	GZ 文件	235,607 KB

上传镜像压缩包，把压缩包中的镜像导入到本地镜像仓库

```

[root@k8s-master01 ~]# ll
total 235620
-rw----- 1 root root      939 Feb 15 22:24 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root      188 Feb 22 13:41 image-load.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root      135 Aug  5 2019 kubeadm-basic.images
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 241260752 Aug  5 2019 kubeadm-basic.images.tar.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root      364 Feb 20 19:33 kubernetes.conf
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# ll kubeadm-basic.images
total 815744
-rw----- 1 root root 208394752 Aug  5 2019 apiserver.tar
-rw----- 1 root root 40542720 Aug  5 2019 coredns.tar
-rw----- 1 root root 258365952 Aug  5 2019 etcd.tar
-rw----- 1 root root 160290304 Aug  5 2019 kubec-con-man.tar
-rw----- 1 root root   754176 Aug  5 2019 pause.tar
-rw----- 1 root root 84282368 Aug  5 2019 proxy.tar
-rw----- 1 root root 82675200 Aug  5 2019 scheduler.tar

```

编写脚本问题，导入镜像包到本地docker镜像仓库：

kubeadm 初始化k8s集群的时候，会从gce Google云中下载（pull）相应的镜像，且镜像相对比较大，下载比较慢，且需要解决科学上网的一个问题，国内上google，懂得.....

#1、导入镜像脚本代码 （在任意目录下创建sh脚本文件：image-load.sh）

#!/bin/bash

#注意 镜像解压的目录位置

ls /root/kubeadm-basic.images > /tmp/images-list.txt

cd /root/kubeadm-basic.images

for i in \$(cat /tmp/images-list.txt)

do

docker load -i \$i

done

rm -rf /tmp/images-list.txt

#2、修改权限，可执行权限

chmod 755 image-load.sh

#3、开始执行，镜像导入

./image-load.sh

#4、传输文件及镜像到其他node节点

#拷贝到node01节点

scp -r image-load.sh kubeadm-basic.images root@k8s-node01:/root/

#拷贝到node02节点

scp -r image-load.sh kubeadm-basic.images root@k8s-node02:/root/

#其他节点依次执行sh脚本，导入镜像

导入成功后镜像仓库如下图所示：

```
[root@k8s-node02 ~]# ./image-load.sh
fe9a8b4f1dcc: Loading layer [====>] 43.87MB/43.87MB
d1e1f61ac9f3: Loading layer [====>] 164.5MB/164.5MB
Loaded image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver:v1.15.1
fb61a074724d: Loading layer [====>] 479.7kB/479.7kB
c6a5fc8a3f01: Loading layer [====>] 40.05MB/40.05MB
Loaded image: k8s.gcr.io/coredns:1.3.1
8a788232037e: Loading layer [====>] 1.37MB/1.37MB
30796113fb51: Loading layer [====>] 232MB/232MB
6fbfb277289f: Loading layer [====>] 24.98MB/24.98MB
Loaded image: k8s.gcr.io/etcd:3.3.10
aa3154aa4a56: Loading layer [====>] 116.4MB/116.4MB
Loaded image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager:v1.15.1
e17133b79956: Loading layer [====>] 744.4kB/744.4kB
Loaded image: k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.1
15c9248be8a9: Loading layer [====>] 3.403MB/3.403MB
00bb677df982: Loading layer [====>] 36.99MB/36.99MB
Loaded image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy:v1.15.1
e8d95f5a4f50: Loading layer [====>] 38.79MB/38.79MB
Loaded image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler:v1.15.1
[root@k8s-node02 ~]# docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager	v1.15.1	d75082f1d121	7 months ago	159MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy	v1.15.1	89a062da739d	7 months ago	82.4MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler	v1.15.1	b0b3c4c404da	7 months ago	81.1MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver	v1.15.1	68c3eb07bfc3	7 months ago	207MB
k8s.gcr.io/coredns	1.3.1	eb516548c180	13 months ago	40.3MB
k8s.gcr.io/etcd	3.3.10	2c4adeb21b4f	14 months ago	258MB
k8s.gcr.io/pause	3.1	da86e6ba6ca1	2 years ago	742kB

2、k8s部署

#初始化主节点 --- 只需要在主节点执行

#1、拉去yaml资源配置文件

```
kubeadm config print init-defaults > kubeadm-config.yaml
```

#2、修改yaml资源文件

localAPIEndpoint:

advertiseAddress: 192.168.66.10 # 注意: 修改配置文件的IP地址

kubernetesVersion: v1.15.1 #注意: 修改版本号, 必须和kubect1版本保持一致

networking:

指定flannel模型通信 pod网段地址, 此网段和flannel网段一致

podSubnet: "10.244.0.0/16"

servicesSubnet: "10.96.0.0/12"

#指定使用ipvs网络进行通信

apiVersion: kubeproxy.config.k8s.io/v1alpha1

kind: kubeProxyConfiguration

featureGates:

SupportIPVSProxyMode: true

mode: ipvs

#3、初始化主节点, 开始部署

```
kubeadm init --config=kubeadm-config.yaml --experimental-upload-certs | tee
kubeadm-init.log
```

#注意: 执行此命令, CPU核心数量必须大于1核, 否则无法执行成功

kubernetes主节点初始化成功后, 如下所示:

```

[bootstrap-token] Creating the cluster info configmap in the kube-public namespace
[addons] Applied essential addon: CoreDNS
[addons] Applied essential addon: kube-proxy

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

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/

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

kubeadm join 192.168.66.10:6443 --token abcdef.0123456789abcdef \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6d8aad1451c1303ee52aada4ea2351e8c8d64863b074628586535d0d369ca2c2

```

此处说明，kubernetes部署成功后，必须执行这几个命令，来保存我们的一些缓存，证书等配置配置。
然后我们的kubectl命令才能查看节点的状态

按照k8s指示，执行下面的命令：

```

#4、初始化成功后执行如下命令
#创建目录，保存连接配置缓存，认证文件
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
#拷贝集群管理配置文件
cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
#授权给配置文件
chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config

```

执行命令前查询node:

```

[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl get node
The connection to the server localhost:8080 was refused - did you specify the right host or port?

```

执行命令后查询node:

```

[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl get node
NAME             STATUS    ROLES    AGE    VERSION
k8s-master01     NotReady  master   3m17s  v1.15.1

```

我们发现已经可以成功查询node节点信息了，但是节点的状态却是NotReady,不是Running的状态。原因是此时我们使用ipvs+flannel的方式进行网络通信，但是flannel网络插件还没有部署，因此节点状态此时为NotReady

3、flannel插件

```

#部署flannel网络插件 --- 只需要在主节点执行
#1、下载flannel网络插件
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml

#2、部署flannel
kubectl create -f kube-flannel.yml

#也可进行部署网络
kubectl apply -f
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml

```

部署完毕查询pod,发现一些异常错误现象：

```
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl get pod -n kube-system
NAME                                READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
coredns-5c98db65d4-bdsmr           0/1     Pending             0           6h43m
coredns-5c98db65d4-d6ddg           0/1     Pending             0           6h42m
etcd-k8s-master01                  1/1     Running             1           6h43m
kube-apiserver-k8s-master01         1/1     Running             1           6h42m
kube-controller-manager-k8s-master01 1/1     Running             11          6h42m
kube-flannel-ds-amd64-jd67h         0/1     Init:ImagePullBackOff 0           35m
kube-proxy-vwm28                   1/1     Running             1           6h43m
kube-scheduler-k8s-master01         1/1     Running             11          6h43m
[root@k8s-master01 ~]#
```

发现通过flannel部署的pod都出现pending,ImagePullBackOff这样的问题:

查询日志信息, 发现了一些错误:

#查询一个pod的详细信息

```
kubectl describe pod kube-flannel-ds-amd64-jd67h -n kube-system
```

```
kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml #服务已正常启动
```

部署flannel网络插件时候, 注意网络连通的问题:

```
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl get pod -n kube-system
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
coredns-5c98db65d4-bdsmr           1/1     Running   0           6h52m
coredns-5c98db65d4-d6ddg           1/1     Running   0           6h52m
etcd-k8s-master01                  1/1     Running   1           6h53m
kube-apiserver-k8s-master01         1/1     Running   1           6h52m
kube-controller-manager-k8s-master01 1/1     Running   11          6h52m
kube-flannel-ds-amd64-sd8vl         1/1     Running   0           57s
kube-proxy-vwm28                   1/1     Running   1           6h53m
kube-scheduler-k8s-master01         1/1     Running   11          6h53m
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl get node
NAME      STATUS   ROLES    AGE   VERSION
k8s-master01 Ready    master   6h54m v1.15.1
```

4、节点Join

构建kubernetes主节点成功, 会产生一个日志文件(命令中指定日志输出文件"tee kubeadm-init.log"), 内容如下所示:

```
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

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/

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

kubeadm join 192.168.66.10:6443 --token abcdef.0123456789abcdef \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:6d8aad1451c1303ee52aada4ea2351e8c8d64863b074628586535d0d369ca2c2
```

红色部分给出的命令即是把其他节点加入进来的命令。

加入主节点以及其余工作节点, 执行安装日志中的命令即可

#查看日志文件

```
cat kubeadm-init.log
```

负责命令到其他几个node节点进行执行即可

```
kubeadm join 192.168.66.10:6443 --token abcdef.0123456789abcdef \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
```

```
sha256:6d8aad1451c1303ee52aada4ea2351e8c8d64863b074628586535d0d369ca2c2
```


执行完毕，查看效果如下所示：

```
[root@k8s-master01 ~]# kubectl get node
NAME                STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
k8s-master01        Ready     master   7h41m v1.15.1
k8s-node01           Ready     <none>   3m7s  v1.15.1
k8s-node02           NotReady  <none>   46s   v1.15.1
```

发现还有一些节点处于NotReady状态，是因为这些节点pod容器还处于初始化的状态，需要等一点时间：

更详细查看命令，可以看见初始化节点所属节点：

```
# 查询工作空间中pod容器的详细信息
kubectl get pod -n kube-system -o wide
```

5、私有仓库

```
#私有仓库搭建 harbor
# 伪造证书
"insecure-registries": ["https://hub.kaikeba.com"]
# 把证书添加/etc/docker/daemon.json文件中，其的每一个节点都做如下模式添加：伪造证书
{"exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"],"log-driver": "json-file","log-opts": {"max-size": "100m"},"insecure-registries": ["https://hub.kaikeba.com"]}
# node01 添加 "insecure-registries": ["https://hub.kaikeba.com"]
# node02 添加 "insecure-registries": ["https://hub.kaikeba.com"]

# 伪造证书
vi /etc/docker/daemon.json

#更详细教程，参考私有仓库构建md文档
```

6、案例实战