

如何更优雅的部署kubernetes集群

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- kubernetes 部署方案的发展
- kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 集群
- kubeadm 解析
- kubeadm 使用常见问题
- kubeadm 使用技巧



kubernetes 部署方案的发展



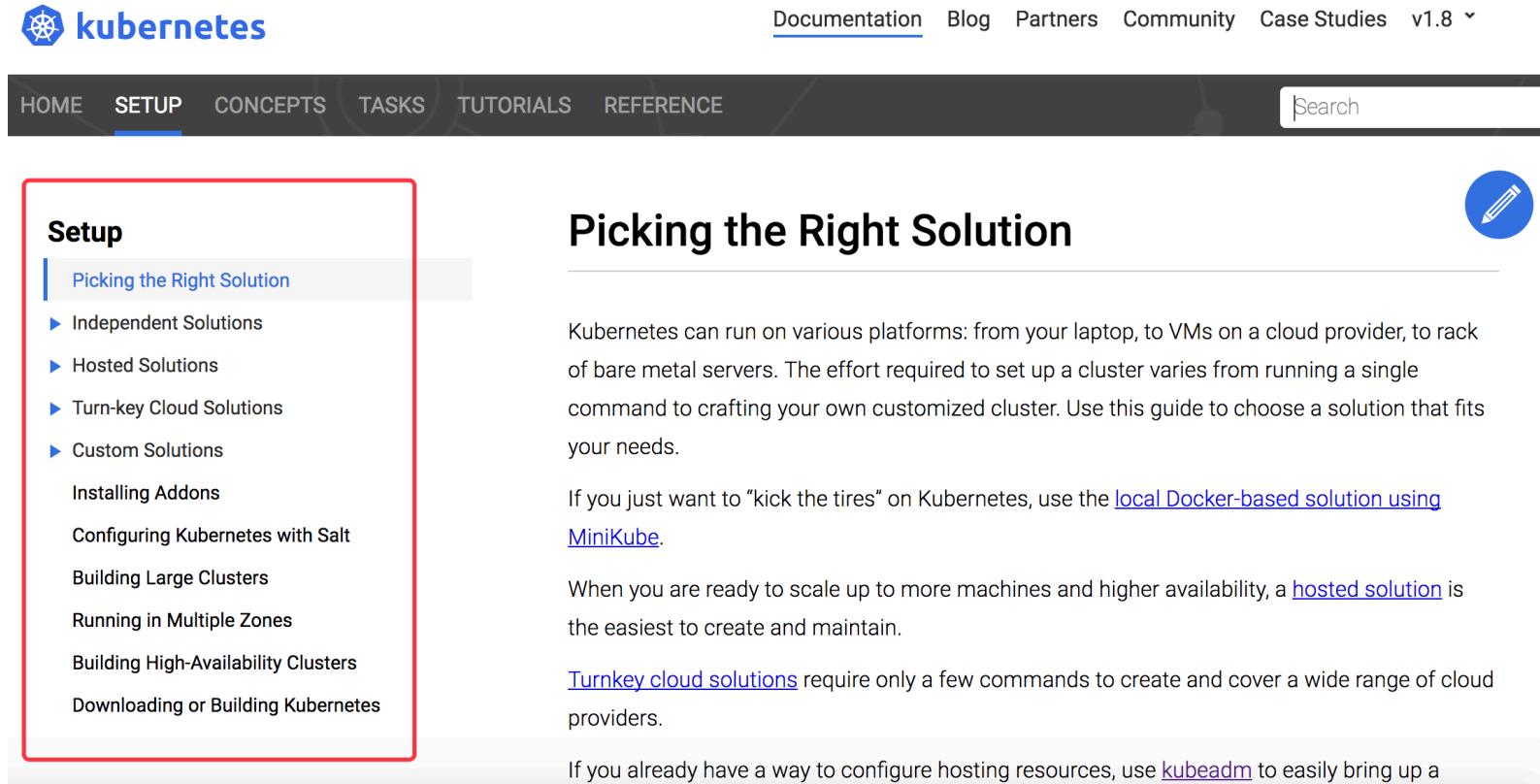
kubernetes 部署难

kube-up.sh 一键部署k8s集群脚本

缺陷

- 初始化配置复杂
- 功能随着kubernetes特性的增加变的庞杂
- shell编写，理解代码困难，很难定位问题

kubernetes 部署难



The screenshot shows the Kubernetes documentation website. The top navigation bar includes links for Documentation, Blog, Partners, Community, Case Studies, and v1.8. Below the navigation is a search bar. The main content area has a sidebar titled "Setup" with a red border around it. The sidebar contains links to "Picking the Right Solution", "Independent Solutions", "Hosted Solutions", "Turn-key Cloud Solutions", "Custom Solutions", "Installing Addons", "Configuring Kubernetes with Salt", "Building Large Clusters", "Running in Multiple Zones", "Building High-Availability Clusters", and "Downloading or Building Kubernetes". The main content area features a large heading "Picking the Right Solution" with a blue edit icon. It discusses various deployment options and provides links to "local Docker-based solution using MiniKube", "hosted solution", and "Turnkey cloud solutions". A note at the bottom mentions "kubeadm".

Picking the Right Solution

Kubernetes can run on various platforms: from your laptop, to VMs on a cloud provider, to rack of bare metal servers. The effort required to set up a cluster varies from running a single command to crafting your own customized cluster. Use this guide to choose a solution that fits your needs.

If you just want to "kick the tires" on Kubernetes, use the [local Docker-based solution using MiniKube](#).

When you are ready to scale up to more machines and higher availability, a [hosted solution](#) is the easiest to create and maintain.

[Turnkey cloud solutions](#) require only a few commands to create and cover a wide range of cloud providers.

If you already have a way to configure hosting resources, use [kubeadm](#) to easily bring up a

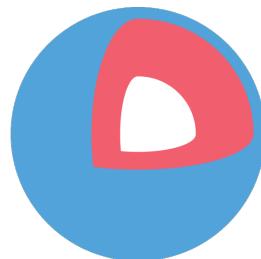


成熟的社区解决方案

<https://github.com/coreos/tectonic-installer>

[https://github.com/kubernetes-incubator/kubespray \(Ex Kargo\)](https://github.com/kubernetes-incubator/kubespray)

<https://github.com/apprenda/kismatic>



Core OS



KISMATIC



成熟的社区解决方案

缺陷：

- 学习曲线高
- 灵活性有限
- 社区力量有限

kubeadm

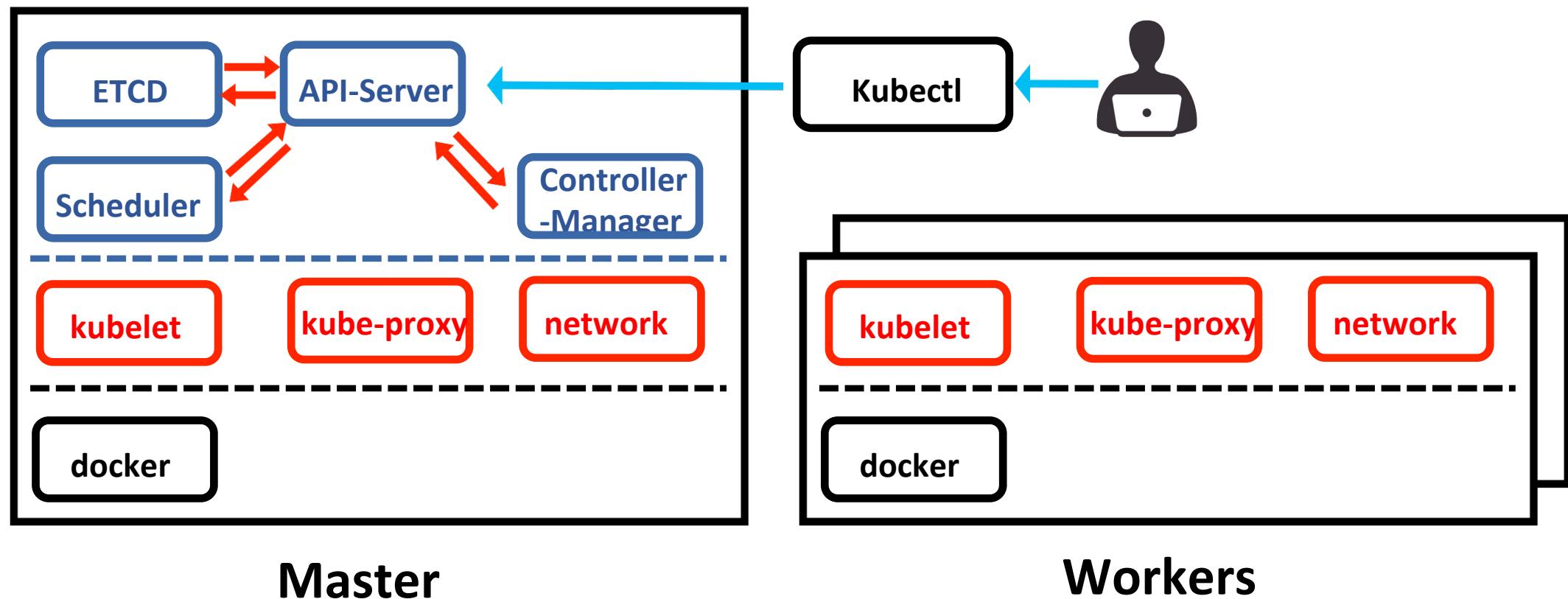
kubeadm

- ✓ 下一代部署管理工具。Not kube-up.sh 2.0 !!
- ✓ 使用方式友好
- ✓ 配置灵活性高
- ✓ 社区力量雄厚， SIG Cluster LifeCycle 专门维护开发
- ✓ 全面的测试
- ✓ 话语权



kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程

kubernetes 架构



kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程

1. 准备正确配置的机器

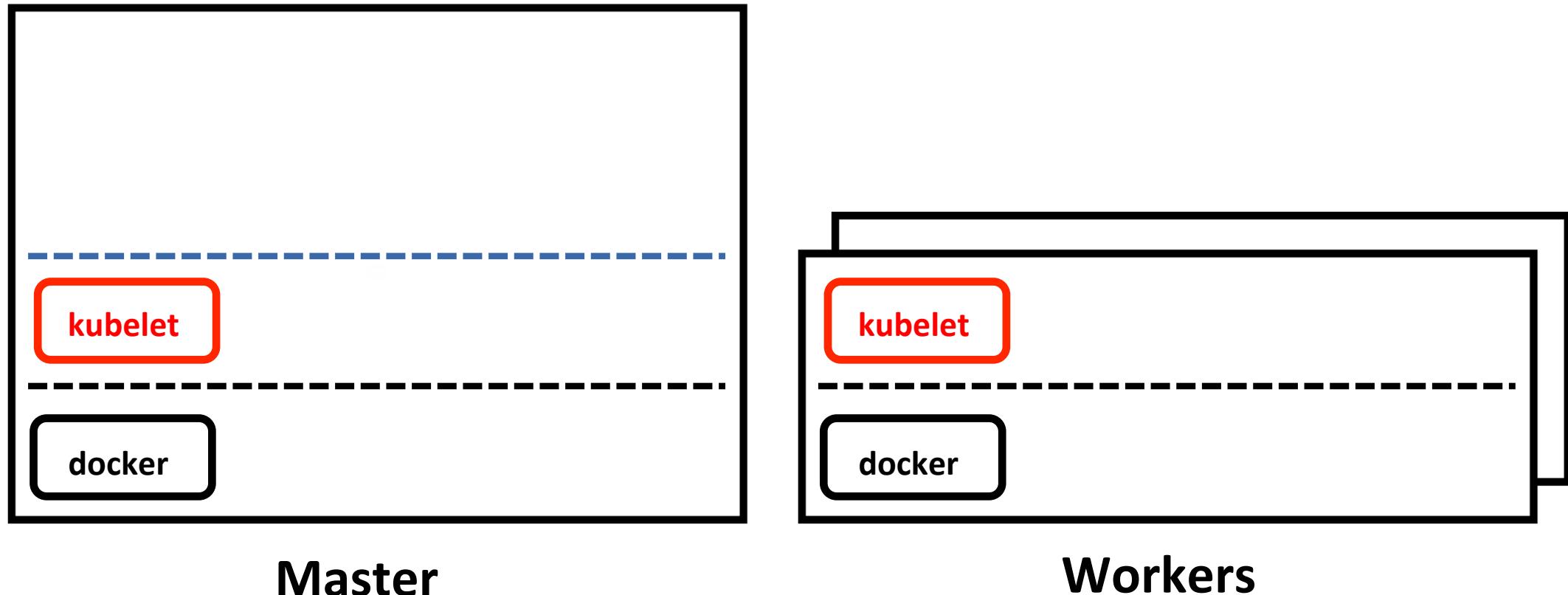
- Ubuntu 16.04 / Debian 9/ CentOS 7 / RHEL 7 / Fedora 25 / HypriotOS v1.0.1
- 至少1GB内存
- 集群内的物理机节点之间网络互通
- 物理机，虚拟机，云主机都可以

kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程

2. 安装必要的软件(deb/rpm)

- docker
 - before 1.8, 1.12.06- recommended
 - after 1.8, 1.17.03- recommended
- kubelet (systemd 管理, 开机自启动)
- kubeadm
- kubectl (作为依赖安装)

kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程





kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程

3. 启动master节点

启动方法:

在 **master** 节点上, 运行

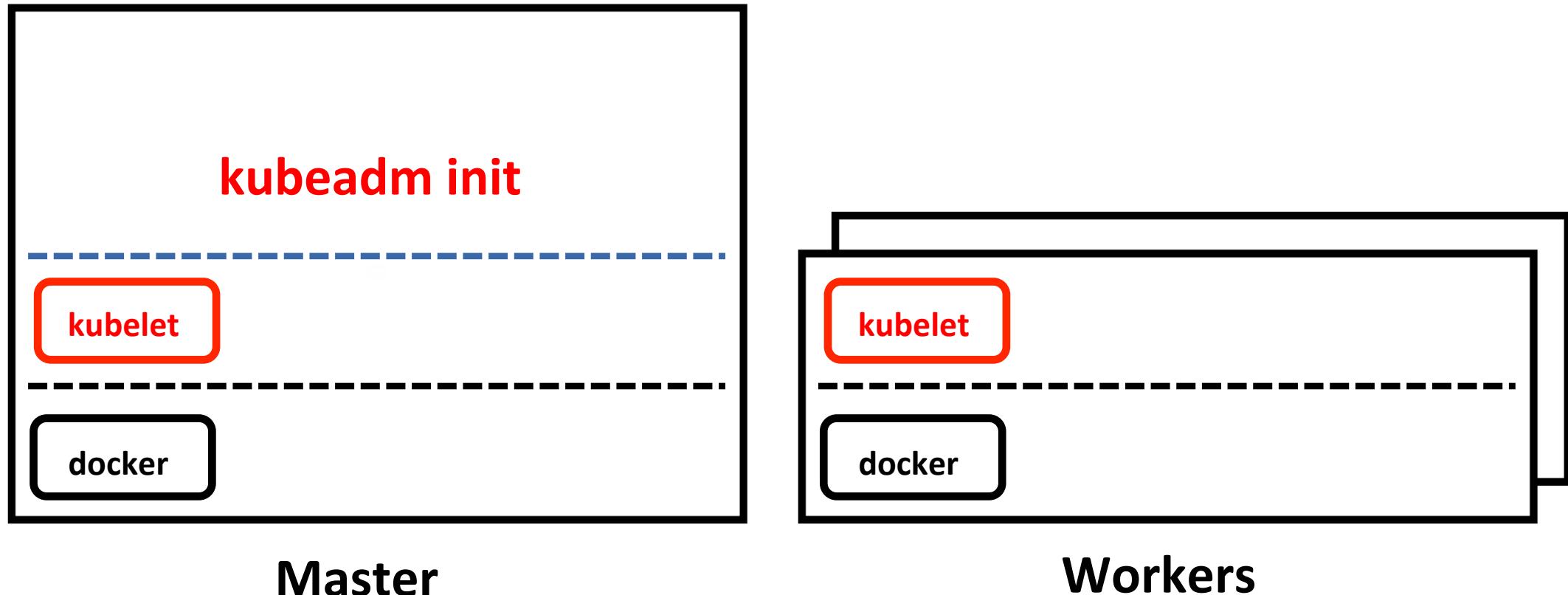
kubeadm init

启动master相关组件, addon组件

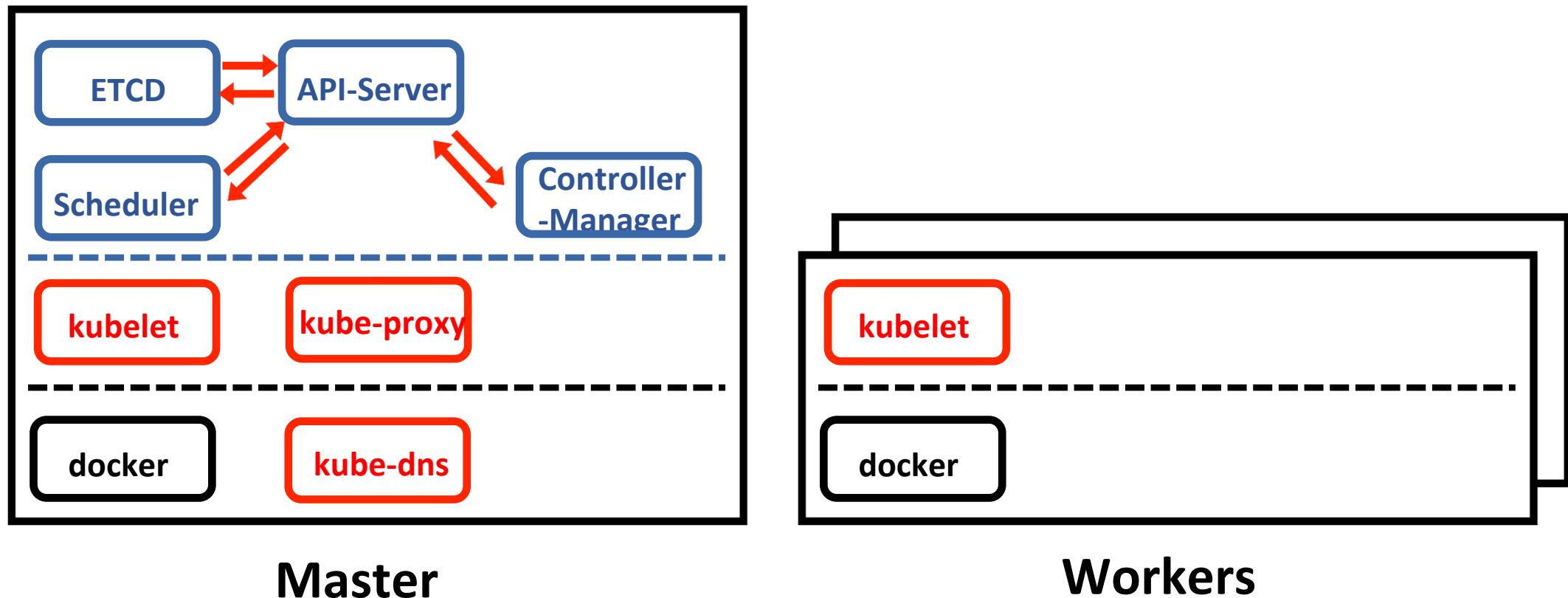
终端输出:

kubeadm join --token xxxxxx.xxxxxxxxxx master_ip:master_port

kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程



kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程





kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程

4. 将worker节点加入集群

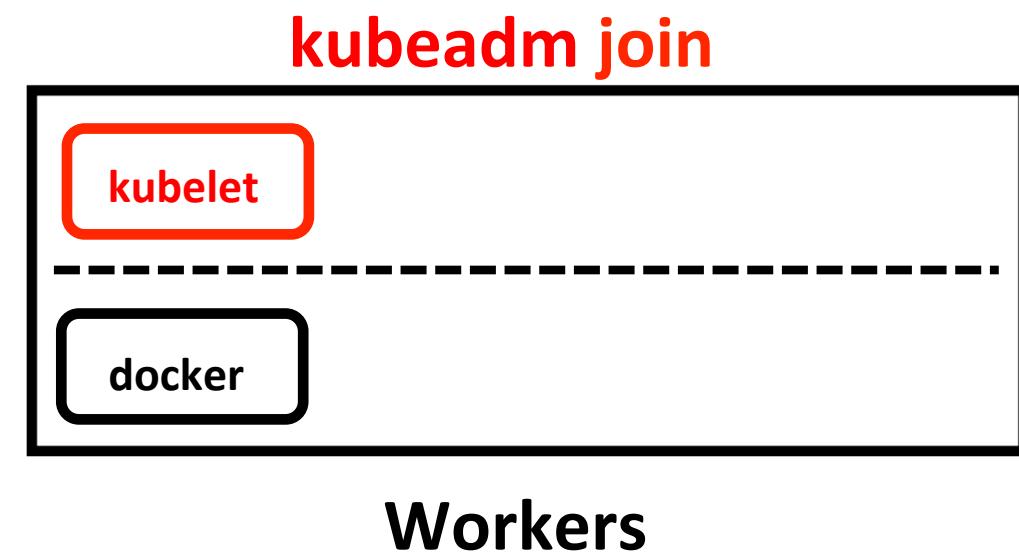
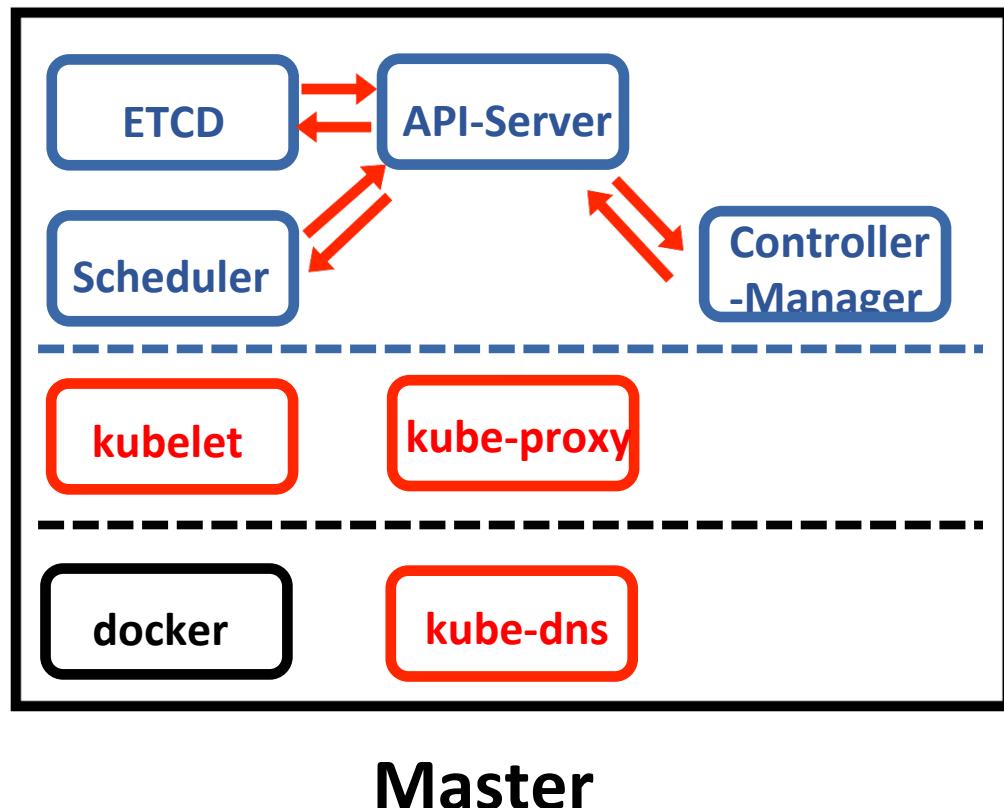
加入方法:

在 **worker** 节点上, 运行

kubeadm join --token xxxxxx.xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

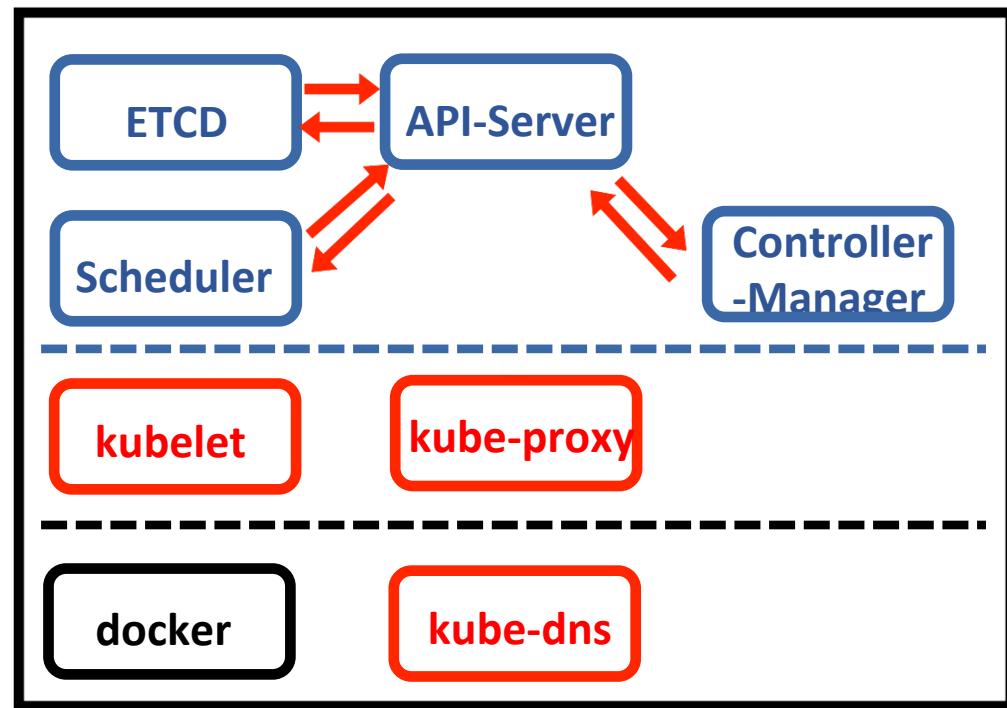
master_ip:master_port

kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程

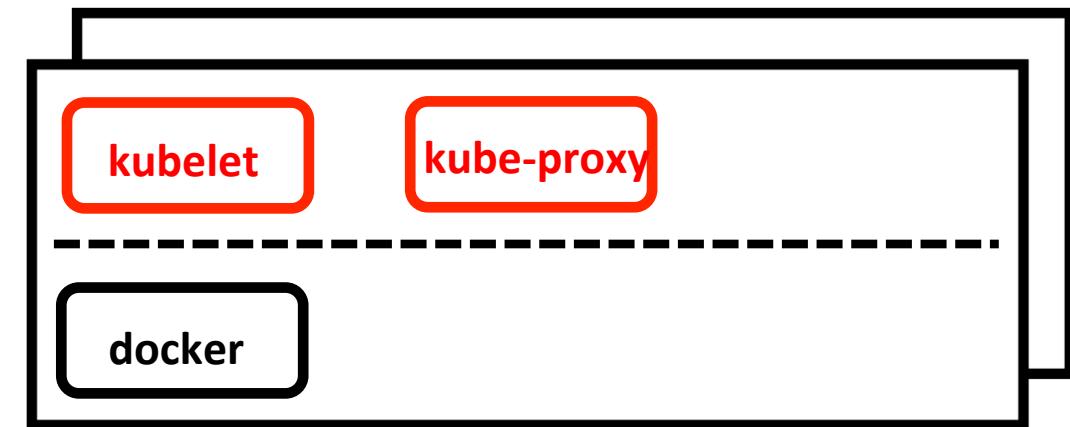


kubeadm join

kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程



Master NotReady



Workers NotReady

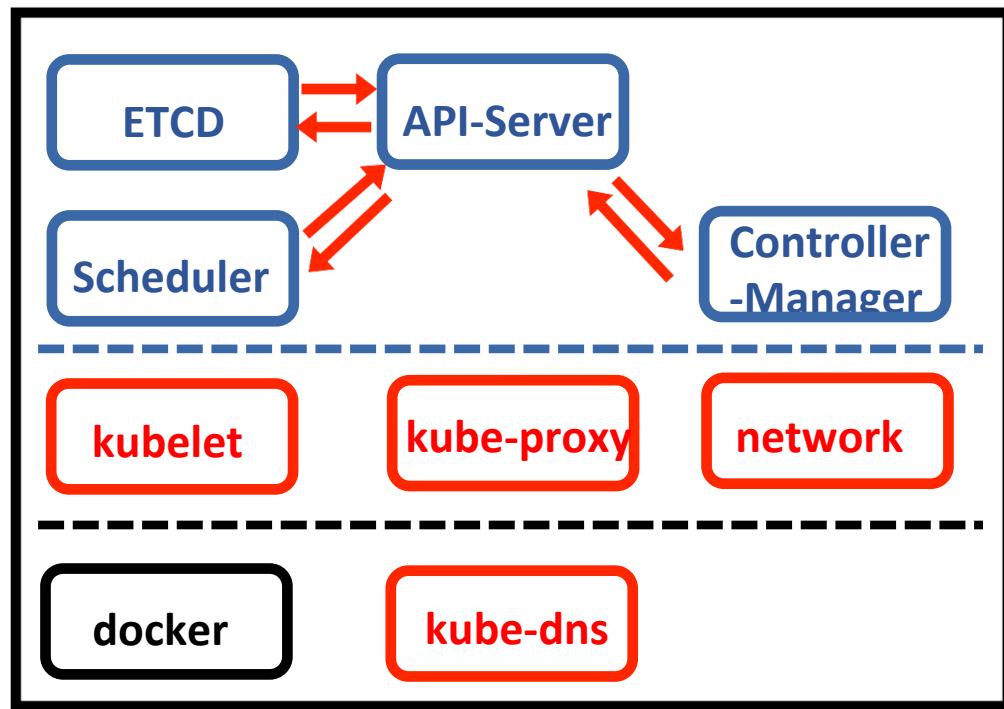


kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程

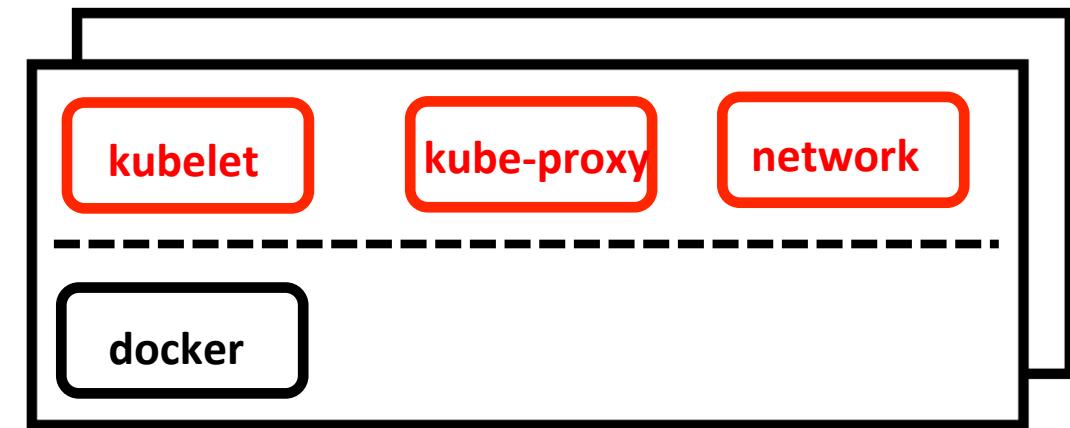
5. 部署网络

- 知名网络方案已经能够把组件全部运行在k8s中
- calico可以通过yaml文件直接部署到集群中
- `kubectl apply -f https://docs.projectcalico.org/v2.6/getting-started/kubernetes/installation/hosted/kubeadm/1.6/calico.yaml`

kubeadm 部署 kubernetes 流程



Master Ready



Workers Ready



该集群的特性

- 集群工作在安全模式下，所有通讯都是通过TLS加密的，并且任何想要和该集群通讯的用户都必须通过客户端证书(kubeconfig)认证
- 集群重要组件除kubelet之外都采用容器化部署
- 集群只有单个master节点
- 自带kube-dns组件



kubeadm 解析



kubeadm 剖析

`kubeadm init`

启动一个kubernetes master物理机

`kubeadm join`

添加节点到kubernetes 集群中

kubeadm init 解析

1. 前期机器检查

- k8s组件监听端口是否被绑定
- cgroups特性是否正确配置
- kubelet是否已经被安装且通过systemd管理

...

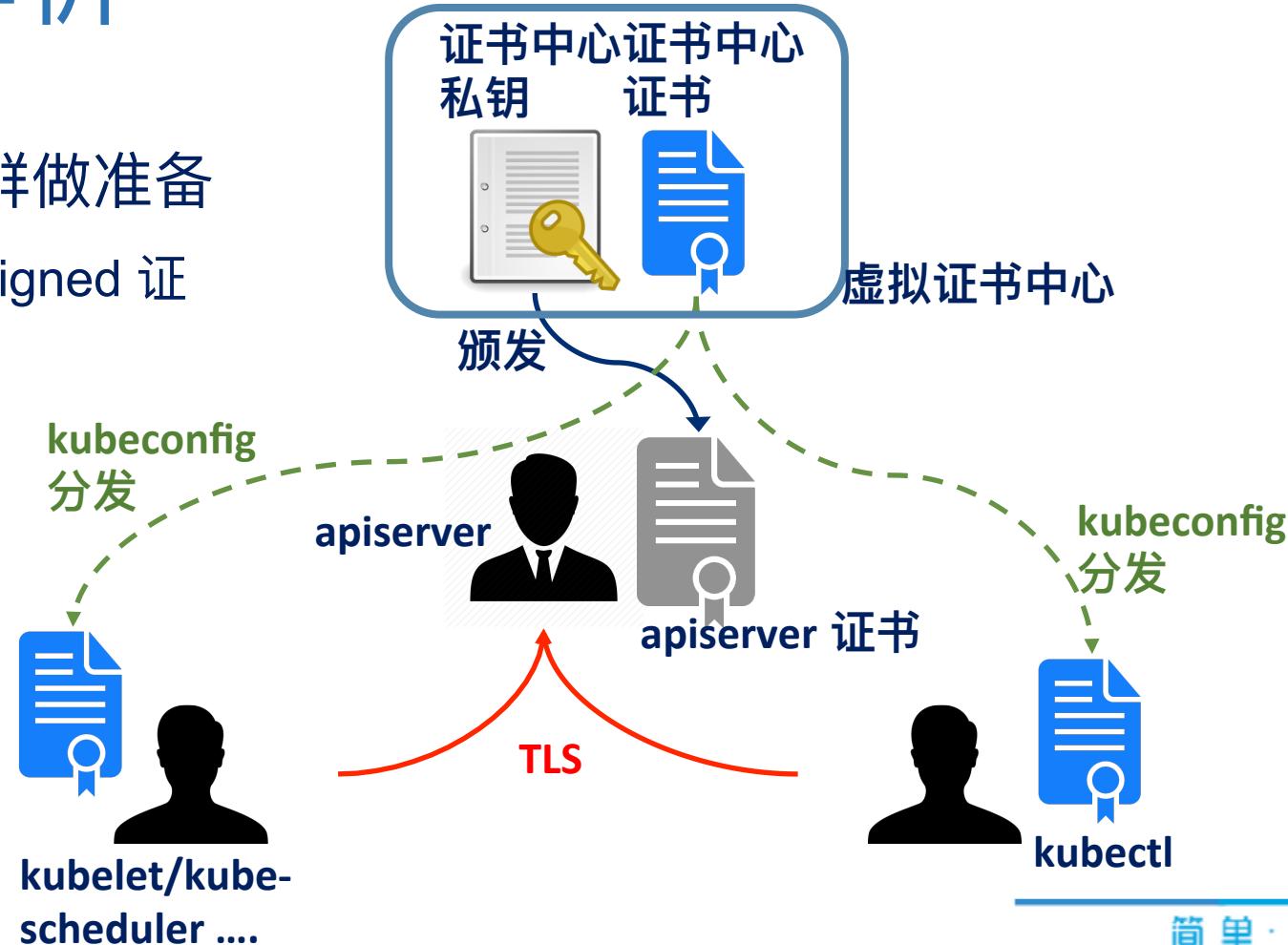
2. 生成验证token

添加worker节点时会使用

kubeadm init 解析

3. 为创建一个安全的k8s集群做准备

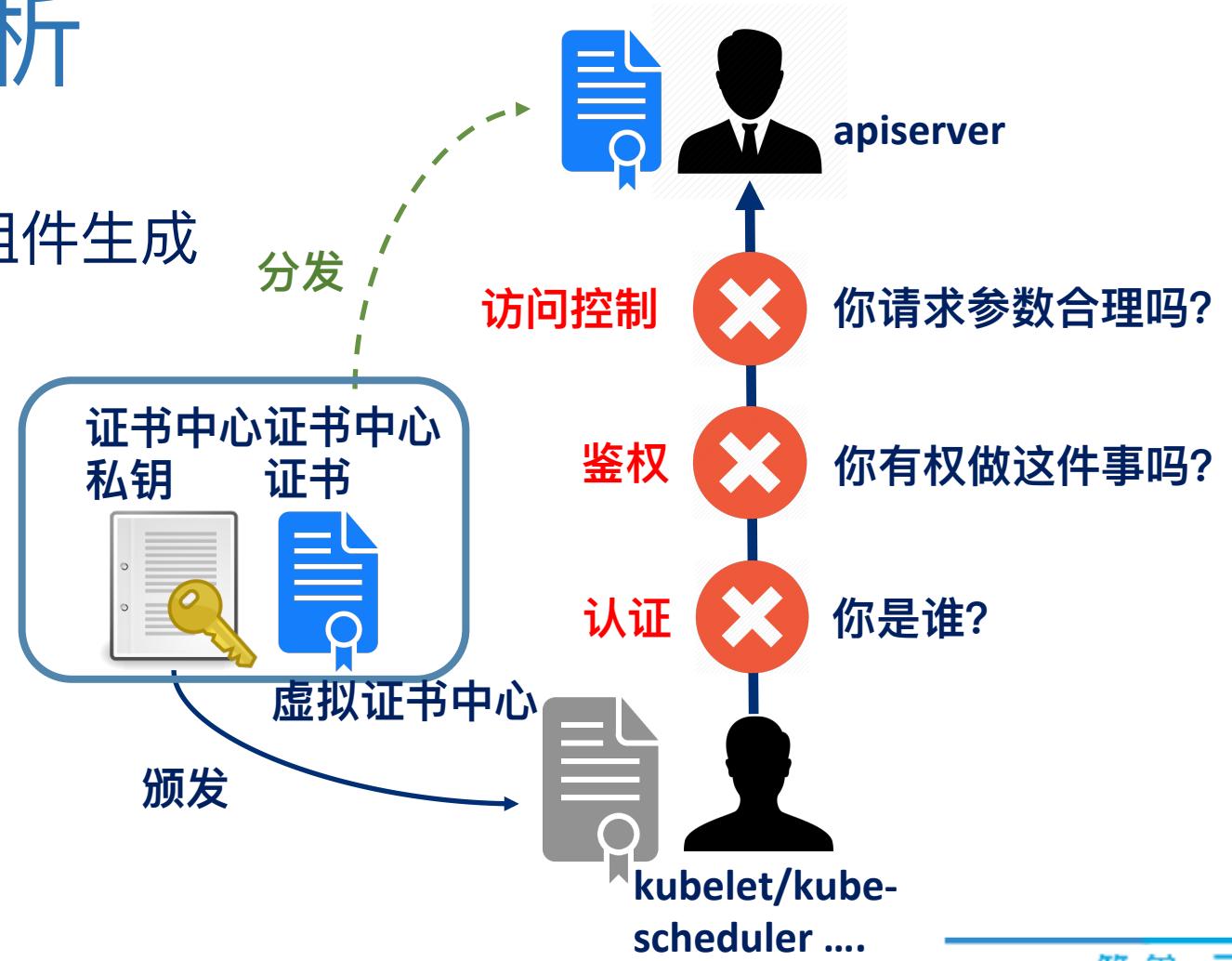
- kubeadm 创建一个 Self-Signed 证书中心
- 经典的服务器认证机制



kubeadm init 解析

4. 给和apiserver组件通讯的组件生成 kubeconfig 文件

- kubelet
- kube-apiserver
- kube-controller-manager
- kube-scheduler
- administrator





kubeadm init 解析

5. 启动master相关组件

- kube-apiserver/controller-manager/scheduler/etcd
- 文件形式写入/etc/kubernetes/manifests
- static pod



kubeadm init 解析

6. 为master节点添加label和taint

- Label: node-role.kubernetes.io/master:
- Taint: node-role.kubernetes.io/master:NoSchedule

7. 创建两个add on组件

- kube-proxy daemonset running
- kube-dns deployment pending

kubeadm init 解析

8. 为worker节点的安全添加做准备

- 双向信任 (**利用Token**)
- Token必须保密



kubeadm init/join 解析

8. 为worker节点的安全添加做准备

- 公共信息 Cluster-Info

1. 获取cluster-info

- 获得Cluster-Info, 用token检验
- 实现了虚拟证书中心证书的分发



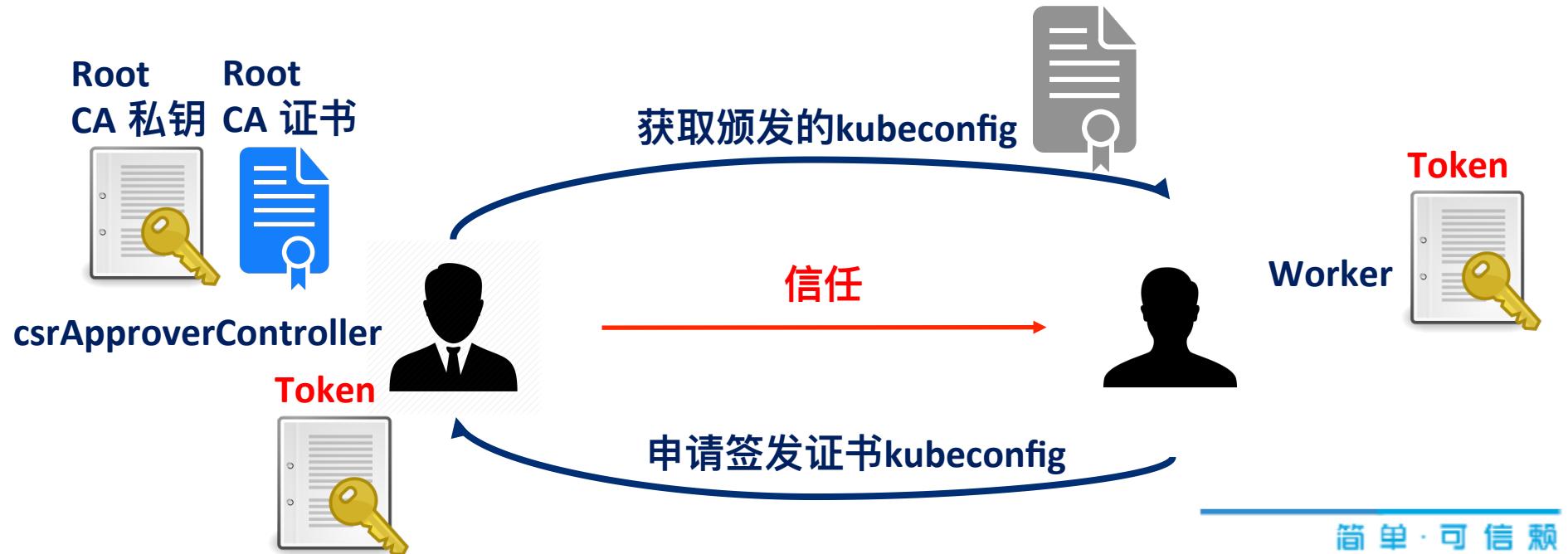
kubeadm init/join 解析

8. 为worker节点的安全添加做准备

- 配置csrApproverController

2. 发出签名请求

- 获取kubelet的kubeconfig文件





kubeadm 常见问题



遇到的问题

1. deb/rpm包无法翻墙安装问题

- kubeadm / kubelet / kubectl 都是通过deb/rpm
- 安装源为google官方源
- 中科大镜像源：<http://mirrors.ustc.edu.cn>
 - 跟kubernetes官方源保持同步

遇到的问题

2. docker镜像源gcr.io/google_containers无法下载

kube-apiserver
kube-controller-manager
kube-scheduler
etcd
kube-proxy
kube-dns related images



KUBE_REPO_PREFIX =
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/google-containers

pause —————→ **kubelet --pod-infra-container-image**
gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64:3.0



遇到的问题

3. apiserver --advertise-address 参数判定问题

- 用途：apiserver组件和其他组件的通讯地址，监听地址
- 默认判定方法：default interface 网卡的ip地址
- 不适用场景
 - default interface 为公网网卡
 - 管理流量走内网网段



遇到的问题

4. kubelet --node-ip 参数判定问题

- 用途：kubelet组件和其他组件的通讯地址，监听地址
- 默认判定方法：default interface 网卡的ip地址
- 不适用场景
 - default interface 为公网网卡
 - 管理流量走内网网段

遇到的问题

5. dns service ip 和 kubelet --cluster-dns 参数不匹配问题

- kubeadm 默认创建两个service，根据service ip range来确定
 - 默认service ip range 10.96.0.0/16
 - kubernetes -> kube-apiserver 10.96.0.1
 - kube-dns -> kube-dns 10.96.0.10
- --cluster-dns: 指定kubelet启动的pod的nameserver
- 所以service ip range更新，也要同步更新kubelet



kubeadm 使用技巧

使用技巧

1. Kubeadm init --config 文件

- 提供基于配置文件的完整配置
 - kubernetes version
 - service ip range
 - master组件的命令行参数
 - token

```
apiVersion: kubeadm.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: MasterConfiguration
api:
  advertiseAddress: <address|string>
  bindPort: <int>
etcd:
  endpoints:
    - <endpoint1|string>
    - <endpoint2|string>
  caFile: <path|string>
  certFile: <path|string>
  keyFile: <path|string>
  dataDir: <path|string>
extraArgs:
  <argument>: <value|string>
  <argument>: <value|string>
image: <string>
networking:
  dnsDomain: <string>
  serviceSubnet: <cidr>
  podSubnet: <cidr>
kubernetesVersion: <string>
cloudProvider: <string>
nodeName: <string>
authorizationModes:
  - <authorizationMode1|string>
  - <authorizationMode2|string>
token: <string>
tokenTTL: <time duration>
selfHosted: <bool>
apiServerExtraArgs:
  <argument>: <value|string>
  <argument>: <value|string>
controllerManagerExtraArgs:
  <argument>: <value|string>
  <argument>: <value|string>
```

使用技巧

2. 为master组件启动添加额外的配置参数

- 开启新的特性
- 修改运行模式

```
apiServerExtraArgs:  
  <argument>: <value|string>  
  <argument>: <value|string>  
controllerManagerExtraArgs:  
  <argument>: <value|string>  
  <argument>: <value|string>  
schedulerExtraArgs:  
  <argument>: <value|string>  
  <argument>: <value|string>
```

使用技巧

3. 为用户在集群外通过kubectl访问集群

- apiServerCertSANs:
 - X509 subject alternative name
 - /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
 - 适用场景:
 - 内网集群
 - 仅暴露一个公网ip
 - 通过公网ip和kubectl访问集群

```
apiServerCertSANs:  
- <name1|string>  
- <name2|string>
```



使用技巧

4. 如何更新static pod组件

- 把yaml文件从/etc/kubernetes/manifests move出去
- 修改这个文件
- 把yaml文件move回/etc/kubernetes/manifests下面



七牛容器云

Thank you

简单·可信·赖