

部署 Kubernetes (Kubeadm)

部署 **Vanilla Kubernetes** 使用 kubeadm 工具。本文档将指导您如何在 VMWare Workstation 中部署 Kubernetes 集群。

部署环境: VMWare Workstation

- Master Node: 192.168.1.10
- Worker Node 1: 192.168.1.20
- Worker Node 2: 192.168.1.30

注意: 部署 Kubernetes 需要至少 4GB 的 Swap Memory。如果系统没有足够的 Swap Memory，K8s 部署将失败。请确保系统有足够的 Swap Memory。

CentOS 7 部署 K8s

Docker Installation

安装 Docker 服务

```
sudo dnf remove docker \
    docker-client \
    docker-client-latest \
    docker-common \
    docker-latest \
    docker-latest-logrotate \
    docker-logrotate \
    docker-engine
```

安装 yum-utils 以启用 yum repository (可选)

```
sudo dnf install -y yum-utils
```

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

❏ ❏ ❏ ❏

```
sudo dnf install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin
```

❏ ❏❏❏ ❏

```
sudo systemctl start docker
```

❏ ❏ ❏

```
docker version
```

Kubernetes Installation

Master Node ❏ Worker Node ❏ ❏ ❏ ❏

Swap Memory ❏❏❏

```
swapoff -a
```

daemon.json ❏ ❏ ❏ cgroupdriver❏ systemd❏ ❏

```
vi /etc/docker/daemon.json

{
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]
}
```

daemon ❸❸

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart docker
```

❸❸❸❸ ❸❸ ❸❸❸ ❸❸ ❸❸

```
vi /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo

[kubernetes]
name=Kubernetes
baseurl=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86_64
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
repo_gpgcheck=0
gpgkey=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg
        https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg

# ❸❸❸❸ ❸❸
dnf install -y kubelet-1.19.16-0.x86_64 kubect1-1.19.16-0.x86_64 kubeadm-1.19.16-0.x86_64
```

❸❸❸❸ ❸❸ ❸❸ ❸❸

```
rpm -qa | grep kube
```

❸❸❸❸ ❸❸❸❸ ❸❸❸ ❸❸❸ ❸❸ ❸❸❸ ❸❸ ❸❸

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=80/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=443/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=2376/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=2379/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=2380/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=6443/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=8472/udp
```

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=9099/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10250/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10251/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10252/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10254/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10255/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=30000-32767/tcp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=30000-32767/udp
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-masquerade
firewall-cmd --reload
```

📁 📁 📁 📁

📁 📁 📁 📁

```
kubeadm init --apiserver-advertise-address=192.168.1.10 --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
```

K8s control plane 📁 📁 📁

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/>

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

```
kubeadm join 192.168.1.10:6443 --token 172vji.r0u77jcmcnccm6no \
```

```
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash  
sha256:72b9648c647f724ab52471847cb06c47b23097375f2e67633b745fc69db16e8d
```

kubectl `cp /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config`

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube  
cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config  
chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

Flannel (

[CNI(Container Network Interface)는 컨테이너 네트워크를 위한 표준 인터페이스입니다. CNI는 컨테이너 네트워크를 관리하는 데 사용됩니다.

Flannel은 CNI의 구현체입니다.

```
curl -O -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
```

kube-flannel.yml 파일은 --iface=(네트워크 인터페이스)로 설정됩니다.

```
vi kube-flannel.yml  
  
args:  
  - --ip-masq  
  - --kube-subnet-mgr  
  - --iface=ens160
```

Flannel은 YAML 파일을 사용하여 kubelet에 배포됩니다.

```
kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml  
systemctl restart kubelet
```

Worker Node에 적용합니다.

Master Node `1` `2` Discovery Token `3` join `4` `5` `6` Master `7` Worker `8` `9`

```
kubeadm join 192.168.1.10:6443 --token 172vji.r0u77jcmcnccm6no \
  --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:72b9648c647f724ab52471847cb06c47b23097375f2e67633b745fc69db16e8d
```

This node has joined the cluster:

- * Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
- * The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

Join `1` `2` `3` `4` `5` `6` `7` `8` `9`

```
kubectl get nodes
NAME     STATUS  ROLES    AGE   VERSION
master   Ready   master   107m  v1.19.16
node-1   Ready   <none>   91s   v1.19.16
node-2   Ready   <none>   48s   v1.19.16
```

Rocky Linux 9.1 `1` `2` K8s `3` `4` `5`

Docker Installation

`1` `2` `3` `4` `5` `6` `7` `8`

```
sudo dnf check-update
sudo dnf update
```

`1` repository (`2`) `3`

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

❏ ❏

```
sudo dnf install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
```

❏ ❏ ❏ ❏

```
sudo systemctl start docker
sudo systemctl enable docker

sudo docker version
```

'sudo' ❏ ❏ docker ❏ ❏ ❏ ❏

```
sudo usermod -aG docker $(whoami)
```

Kubernetes Installation

❏ *Master Node* ❏ *Worker Node* ❏ ❏ ❏ ❏ ❏

Swap Memory ❏ ❏ ❏

```
sudo swapoff -a
```

daemon.json ❏ ❏ ❏ cgroupdriver ❏ systemd ❏ ❏

```
sudo vi /etc/docker/daemon.json

{
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]
}
```

daemon ❸❸

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart docker
```

❶❶❶❶ ❷❷ ❸❸❸ ❹❹ ❺❺ ❻❻

```
sudo vi /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo

[kubernetes]
name=Kubernetes
baseurl=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86_64
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
repo_gpgcheck=0
gpgkey=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg
       https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg

# ❶❶❶❶ ❷❷
sudo dnf -y kubelet-1.19.16-0.x86_64 kubect1-1.19.16-0.x86_64 kubeadm-1.19.16-0.x86_64
```

❶❶❶❶ ❷❷ ❸❸ ❹❹

```
sudo rpm -qa | grep kube
```

❶❶❶❶ ❷❶❶❶ ❸❸❸ ❹❹❸ ❺❺ ❻❸❸ ❹❹ ❺❺

```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=80/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=443/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=2376/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=2379/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=2380/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=6443/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=8472/udp
```



```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=9099/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10250/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10251/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10252/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10254/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10255/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=30000-32767/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=30000-32767/udp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-masquerade
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

[[[[]]]]

[[[] (root []) [] []

```
sudo su
```

[[[[[] [] []

```
kubeadm init --apiserver-advertise-address=192.168.1.10 --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
```

```
# K8s control plane [ ] [ ] [ ]
```

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/>

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

```
sudo kubeadm join 192.168.1.10:6443 --token 1x7qb2.dww3u7mjsrq2hox \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:10a6803e9a45bb029af4ad3c1d0d894dfaee9980d2318c495739296daeffb9eb
```

kubectl `get` admin.conf `get` `(root@minikube:~)`

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

`curl -O -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml`

`kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml` `systemctl restart kubelet` `(root@minikube:~)`

```
kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml
systemctl restart kubelet
```

Worker Node `get` `get`

Master Node `get` `Discovery Token` `join` `get` `Master` `Worker` `get` `get`

```
sudo kubeadm join 192.168.1.10:6443 --token 1x7qb2.dww3u7mjsrq2hox \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:10a6803e9a45bb029af4ad3c1d0d894dfaee9980d2318c495739296daeffb9eb
```

This node has joined the cluster:

- * Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
- * The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

Join      

```
sudo kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
master	Ready	master	33m	v1.19.16
worker-1	Ready	<none>	91s	v1.19.16
worker-2	Ready	<none>	48s	v1.19.16

Ubuntu 20.04.6 K8s

Docker Installation

   

```
sudo apt update
```

  

```
sudo apt install ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release
```

 GPG  

```
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /usr/share/keyrings/docker-archive-keyring.gpg
```

 Repository 

```
echo \  
"deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/docker-archive-keyring.gpg]  
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \  
$(lsb_release -cs) stable" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
```

Step 2

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io  
  
sudo docker version  
sudo systemctl status docker  
  
## Step 3: Enable Docker service and start it ##  
sudo systemctl enable docker
```

Kubernetes Installation

Master Node | Worker Node | Step 1

Swap Memory | Step 2

```
sudo swapoff -a
```

Step 3: Install iptables | Step 4

```
sudo vi /etc/modules-load.d/k8s.conf  
  
br_netfilter  
  
sudo vi /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf  
  
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1  
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
```

```
# sysctl.conf 文件 配置 网络 参数
```

```
sudo vi /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
```

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
```

```
# sysctl 文件 配置 网络 参数
```

```
sudo sysctl --system
```

```
sudo sysctl -p
```

daemon.json 文件 配置 cgroupdriver 为 systemd

```
sudo vi /etc/docker/daemon.json
```

```
{  
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"],  
  "log-driver": "json-file",  
  "log-opts": {  
    "max-size": "100m"  
  },  
  "storage-driver": "overlay2"  
}
```

daemon 文件

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
sudo systemctl restart docker
```

```
sudo systemctl enable docker
```

apt 安装 ca 证书 并 更新 证书

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl
```

```
sudo curl -fsSLo /usr/share/keyrings/kubernetes-archive-keyring.gpg
```

```
https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg
```

gpg apt

```
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/kubernetes-archive-keyring.gpg] https://apt.kubernetes.io/
kubernetes-xenial main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
sudo apt update
```

kubeadm, kubelet kubectl

```
sudo apt install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl
sudo apt-mark hold kubelet kubeadm kubectl

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

kubeadm init

```
sudo kubeadm init --apiserver-advertise-address=192.168.1.10 --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
```

```
# K8s control plane
```

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/>

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

```
kubeadm join 192.168.1.10:6443 --token mu72kx.sn06xzcg3lde7mha \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:d134654458b474c796667776ab8175adbc0e1dc4bc21a712a19a7bb405ee9273
```

kubectl `get` `admin.conf` `get` `get`

```
sudo mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

`get` `get` `get`

```
curl -O -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
```

`get` `get` YAML `get` `get` `get` kubelet `get`

```
kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml
sudo systemctl restart kubelet
```

Worker Node `get` `get`

Master Node `get` `get` Discovery Token `get` join `get` `get` Master `get` Worker `get` `get`

```
sudo kubeadm join 192.168.1.10:6443 --token mu72kx.sn06xzcg3lde7mha \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
sha256:d134654458b474c796667776ab8175adbc0e1dc4bc21a712a19a7bb405ee9273
```

This node has joined the cluster:

* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.

* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

Join the cluster

```
kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
master	Ready	master	33m	v1.19.16
worker-1	Ready	<none>	91s	v1.19.16
worker-2	Ready	<none>	48s	v1.19.16

Error Troubleshooting

[ERROR CRI]: container runtime is not running [Issue Encountered]

If you encounter CRI containerd issues after kubeadm init, you can check the config.toml file.

1

```
# config.toml file
sudo rm /etc/containerd/config.toml

# containerd file
sudo systemctl restart containerd
```

The connection to the server <IP>:6443 was refused - did you specify the right host or port?

If you encounter API server issues, you can check the Swap file.

2

/etc/fstab file


```
sudo vi /etc/fstab
```

```
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
# <file system> <mount point> <type> <options>    <dump> <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda3 during curtin installation
/dev/disk/by-uuid/05bb7e29-bd2d-4ffb-86c6-8868e48548f4 / ext4 defaults 0 1
# /boot/efi was on /dev/sda2 during curtin installation
/dev/disk/by-uuid/ebbd40d6-5f57-4214-806f-8cf8e929b23d /boot/efi ext4 defaults 0 1
# /swap.img    none    swap    sw    0    0
```

Revision #9

Created 29 May 2023 05:19:17 by 

Updated 31 May 2023 00:46:39 by 