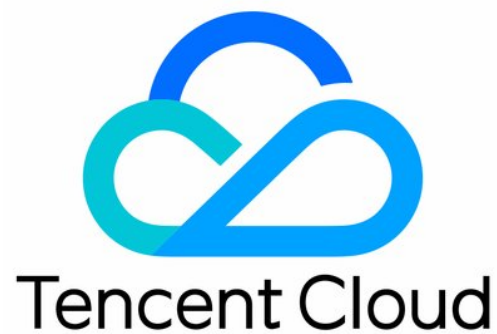


Container Instance Service

Operation Guide

Product Documentation



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Preparation Before Use

The virtual-kubelet dependent file:

- qcloud-vkubelet.yaml
- virtual-kubelet.yaml
- config/config.toml
- config/server.crt
- config/server.key

```
[root@VM_168_12_centos virtual-kubelet]# ll
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun  4 15:29 config
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root  743 Jun  4 15:29 qcloud-vkubelet.yaml
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1086 Jun  4 15:29 virtual-kubelet.yaml
[root@VM_168_12_centos virtual-kubelet]# ll config/
total 12
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  209 Jun  4 15:29 config.toml
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1285 Jun  4 15:29 server.crt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1675 Jun  4 15:29 server.key
```

For more information, see [virtual kubelet deployment template](#) . The template supports uploading TKE nodes, decompressing, and modifying specific parameters for direct use.

1. The virtual-kubelet startup configuration file config.toml

config.toml:

```
Region = "ap-guangzhou" #Indicates the created region where CIS resides
Zone = "ap-guangzhou-4" #Indicates the created availability zone where CIS resides
Version = "2018-04-08"
SecretId = "" #Indicates the CIS user's SecretId
SecretKey = "" #Indicates the CIS user's SecretKey
CPU = "100"
Memory = "100Gi"
Pods = "50"
```

Where, Region and Zone are in the formats of `Region = "Region"` and `Zone = "Availability zone"` respectively. Guangzhou Zone 4 is taken as an example in the above code.

For more information on availability zones, see [Regions and Availability Zones](#).

2. The certfile and keyfile of the virtual-kubelet 10250 port: `server.crt` and `server.key`.

This 10250 port is mainly used for `kubectl` logs. When we use `kubectl` logs to get Pod container logs, kube-apiserver will access the 10250 port of the node to get relevant information about the logs.

In Tencent Cloud TKE service, 10250 port verification is not set, but kube-apiserver needs to access the node's 10250 port via HTTPS, otherwise kube-apiserver will report an error. Therefore, you need to set fake `server.key` and `server.crt` to implement `kubectl` logs feature.

3. The virtual-kubelet deployment file:

Create virtual-kubelet's serviceaccount using `qcloud-vkubernetes.yaml` to work with Pod and other resources:

```
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: vkubelet
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: vkubelet
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: vkubelet
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  name: vkubelet
labels:
  k8s-app: vkubelet
rules:
- apiGroups: ["" ] # "" indicates the core API group
resources:
- namespaces
- pods
- pods/status
- nodes
- nodes/status
```

```
- secrets
- configmaps
verbs:
- create
- update
- get
- watch
- list
- delete
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
name: vkubelet
namespace: default
labels:
k8s-app: vkubelet
---
```

Create a Pod using virtual-kubelet.yaml to run the virtual-kubelet project:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: virtual-kubelet
labels:
k8s-app: vkubelet
spec:
serviceAccountName: vkubelet
restartPolicy: "Never"
imagePullSecrets:
- name: qcloudregistrykey
containers:
- name: virtual-kubelet
image: ccr.ccs.tencentyun.com/tencentyun/virtual-kubelet:dev
imagePullPolicy: Always
env:
- name: KUBELET_PORT
value: "10250"
- name: APISERVER_CERT_LOCATION
value: /etc/virtual-kubelet/server.crt
- name: APISERVER_KEY_LOCATION
value: /etc/virtual-kubelet/server.key
- name: VKUBELET_POD_IP
```

```
valueFrom:
fieldRef:
fieldPath: status.podIP
volumeMounts:
- name: credentials
mountPath: "/etc/virtual-kubelet"
command: ["/usr/bin/virtual-kubelet"]
args: ["--provider", "qcloud", "--namespace", "default", "--provider-config", "/etc/virtual-kubelet/ c
onfig.toml"]
volumes:
- name: credentials
hostPath:
The path: /home/ubuntu/for-show/config (config folder contains config.toml, server.crt and serve
r.key)
```

Procedure

1. Log in to the Kubernetes node server where kubectl is installed and initialized.
For more information on how to install and initialize kubectl, see [Manage Clusters with Kubectl](#).
2. Execute the following command:

```
kubectl create -f qcloud-vkubelet.yaml
```

Example of execution result:

```
ubuntu@VM-66-110-ubuntu:~/for-show$ kubectl create -f qcloud-vkubelet.yaml
clusterrolebinding "vkubelet" created
clusterrole "vkubelet" created
serviceaccount "vkubelet" created
```

3. Execute the following command:

```
kubectl create -f virtual-kubelet.yaml
```

Example of execution result:

```
ubuntu@VM-66-110-ubuntu:~/for-show$ kubectl create -f virtual-kubelet.yaml
pod "virtual-kubelet" created
ubuntu@VM-66-110-ubuntu:~/for-show$ kubectl get po
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
virtual-kubelet 1/1 Running 0 3s
ubuntu@VM-66-110-ubuntu:~/for-show$ kubectl get no
NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION
192.168.66.110 Ready none 3d v1.8.7-qcloud
192.168.66.16 Ready none 9d v1.8.7-qcloud
virtual-kubelet Ready agent 5s v1.8.3
```

Example and Notes

Example

```
ubuntu@VM-66-110-ubuntu:~/for-show$ cat busybox-pod-pass.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: busybox
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/cis.vpcId: vpc-lpaa5xe3
    kubernetes.io/cis.subnetId: subnet-7z46i306
  labels:
    qcloud-app: busybox
spec:
  containers:
  - image: busybox
    imagePullPolicy: Always
    name: busybox
    resources:
      requests:
        memory: 1Gi
        cpu: "1"
      limits:
        memory: 1Gi
        cpu: "1"
    command: ["/bin/sh"]
    args: ["-c", "while true; do echo hello world; sleep 2; done"]
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  nodeName: virtual-kubelet
```

Notes

1. Specify both IDs of VPC and subnet where CIS runs.

```
kubernetes.io/cis.vpcId: vpc-lpaa5xe3  
kubernetes.io/cis.subnetId: subnet-7z46i306
```

2. Specify the specification supported to run CIS. Note that request and limit should be consistent.

```
resources:  
requests:  
memory: 1Gi  
cpu: "1"  
limits:  
memory: 1Gi  
cpu: "1"
```

3. Specify virtual-kubelet as the node where CIS runs.

```
nodeName: virtual-kubelet
```