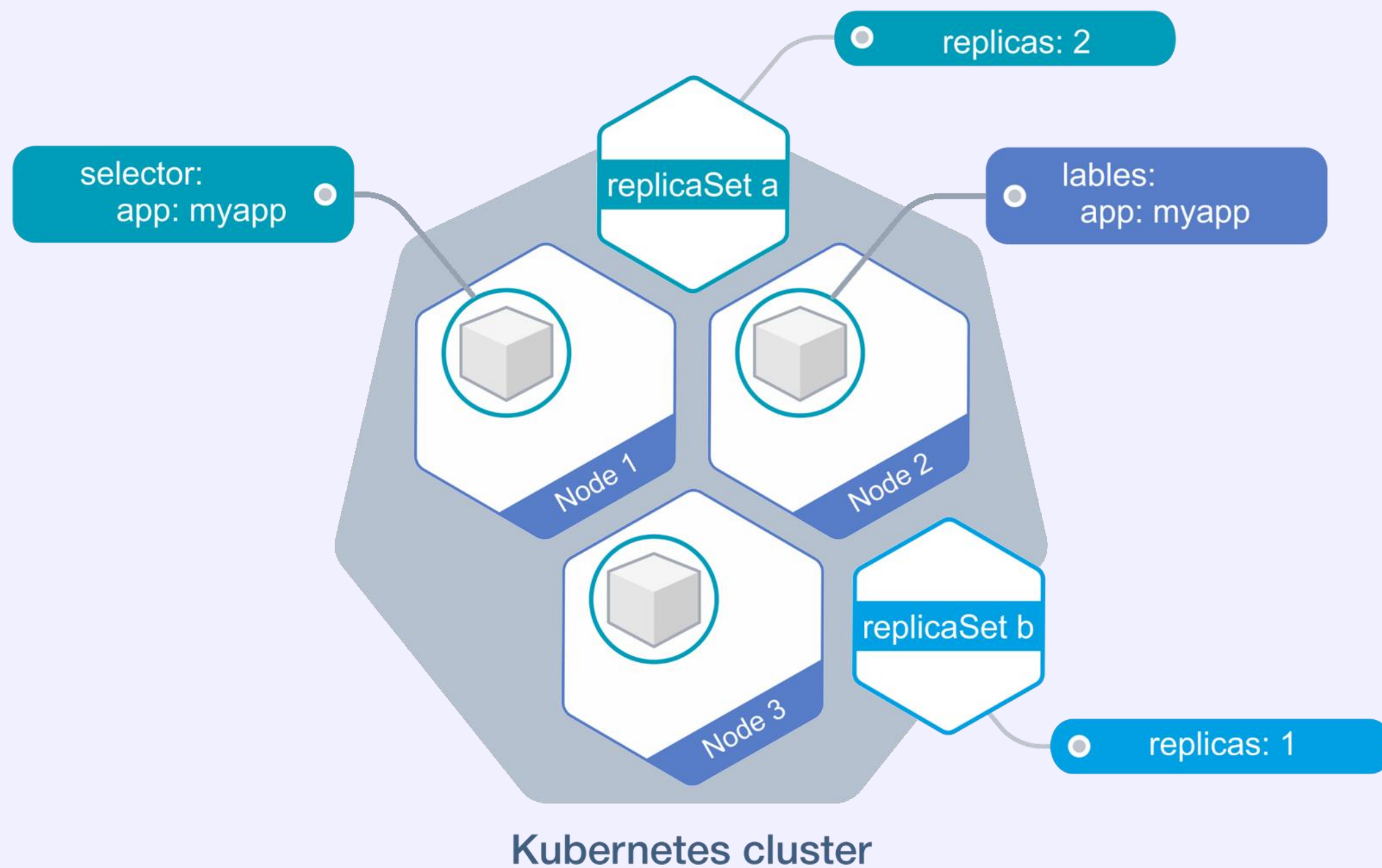




# Урок 6. Сетевые абстракции. Probes

Марсель Ибраев  
СТО Слёрм

# Deployment



# Probes

- Liveness Probe
  - Контроль за состоянием приложения во время его **ЖИЗНИ**
  - Исполняется постоянно
- Readiness Probe
  - Проверяет, **ГОТОВО ЛИ** приложение принимать трафик
  - В случае неудачного выполнения приложение убирается из балансировки
  - Исполняется постоянно
- Startup Probe
  - Проверяет, **запустилось ли** приложение
  - Исполняется при старте



# Способы публикации

## Service: L3 OSI, NAT, kube-proxy

```
-A KUBE-MARK-MASQ -j MARK --set-xmark 0x4000/0x4000
-A KUBE-NODEPORTS -p tcp -m comment --comment "s000000/np2:http"
-m tcp --dport 30029 -j KUBE-MARK-MASQ

-A KUBE-NODEPORTS -p tcp -m comment --comment "s000000/np2:http"
-m tcp --dport 30029 -j KUBE-SVC-2F3FOG2AWAH5Y5PC
```

## Ingress: L7 OSI, HTTP и HTTPS, nginx, envoy, traefik, haproxy

```
server {
    server_name slurm.io ssl on;
    location {
        proxy_pass http://backend;
    }
}
```

# Kubernetes Service



ClusterIP



NodePort



LoadBalancer



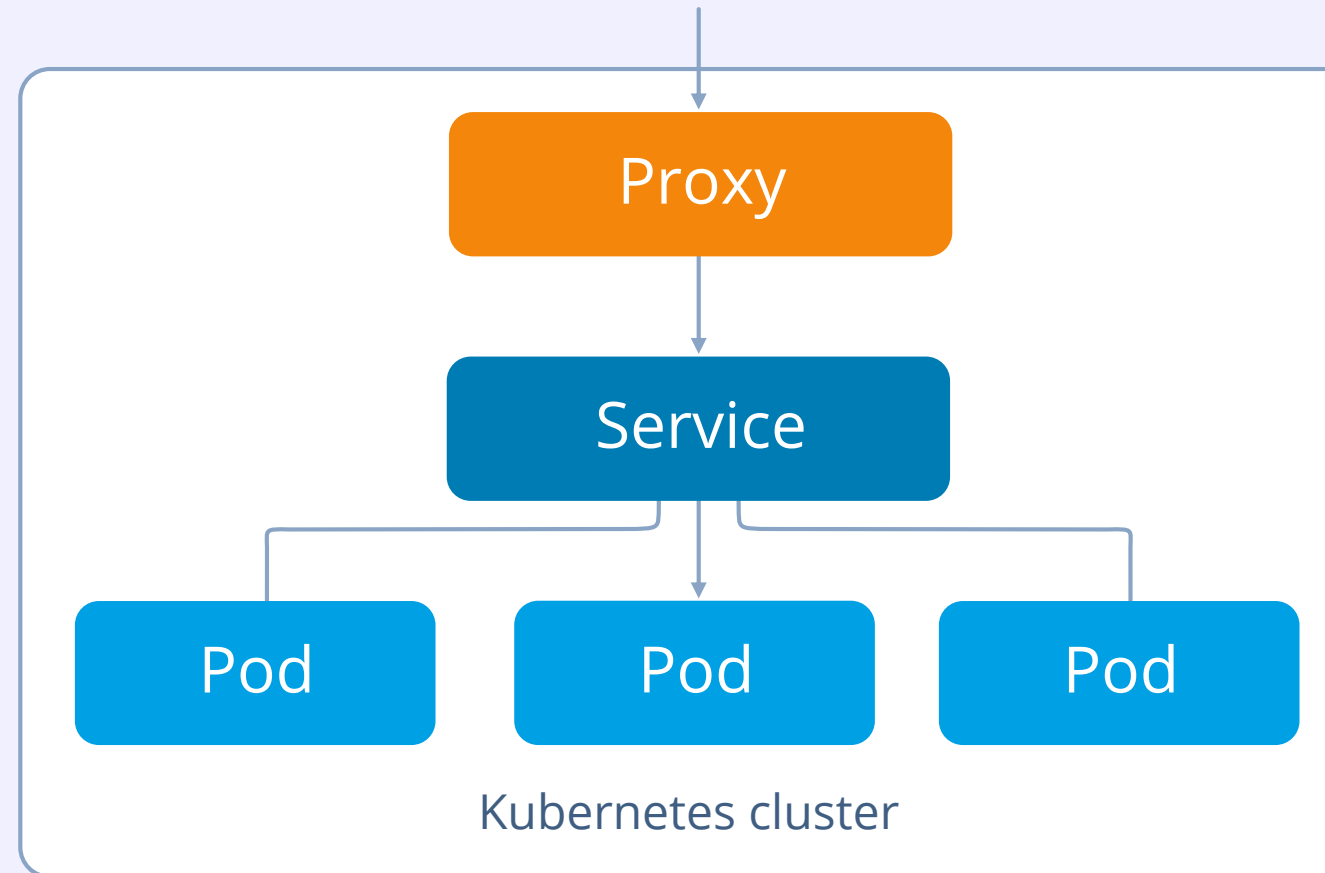
ExternalName



ExternalIPs

# ClusterIP

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
spec:
  selector: app:
    my-app
  type: ClusterIP
  ports:
    - name: http
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
```

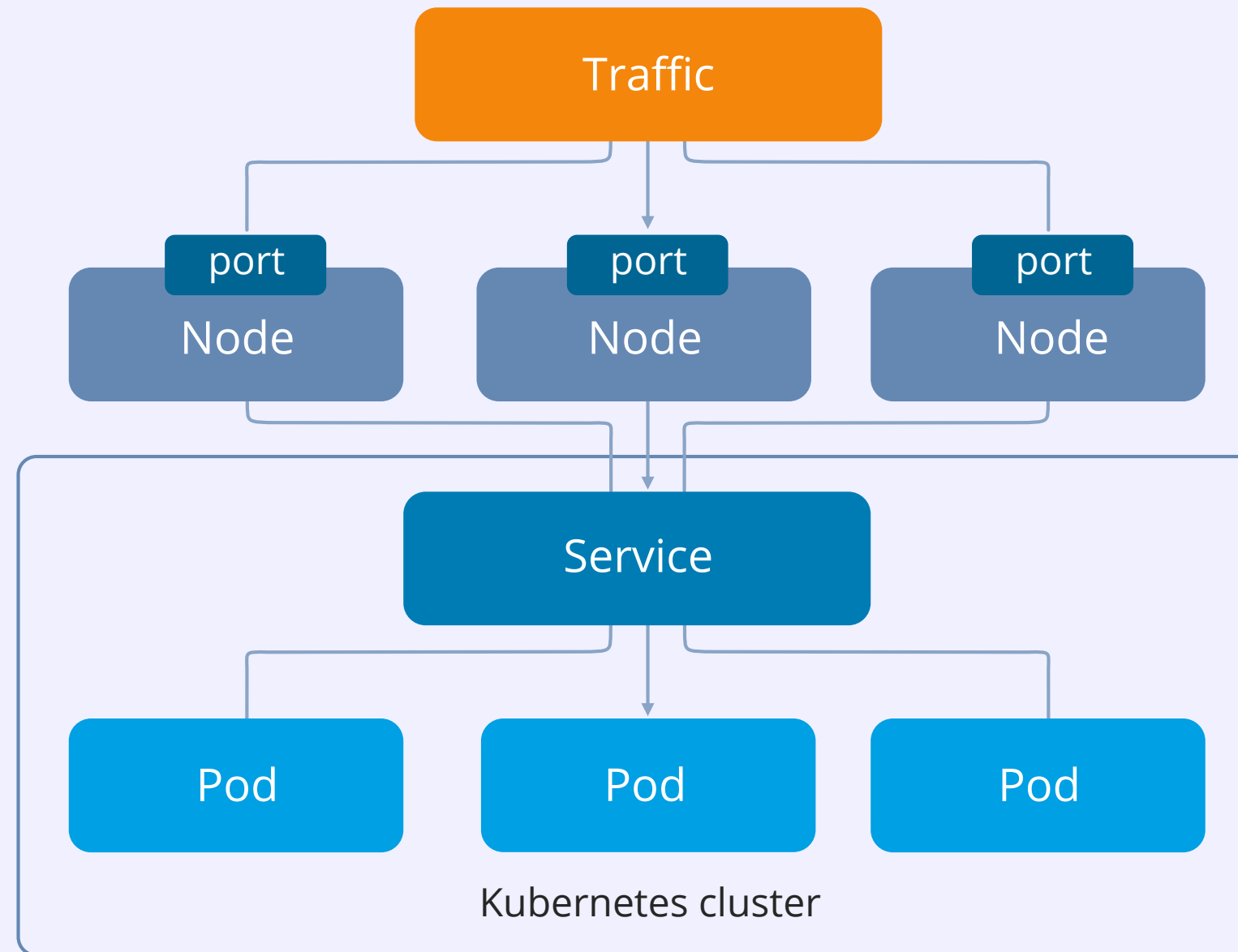


```
kubectl proxy --port=8080
http://localhost:8080/api/v1/proxy/
namespacesdefault/services/my-service:http/

kubectl port-forward service/my-service 10000:80
```

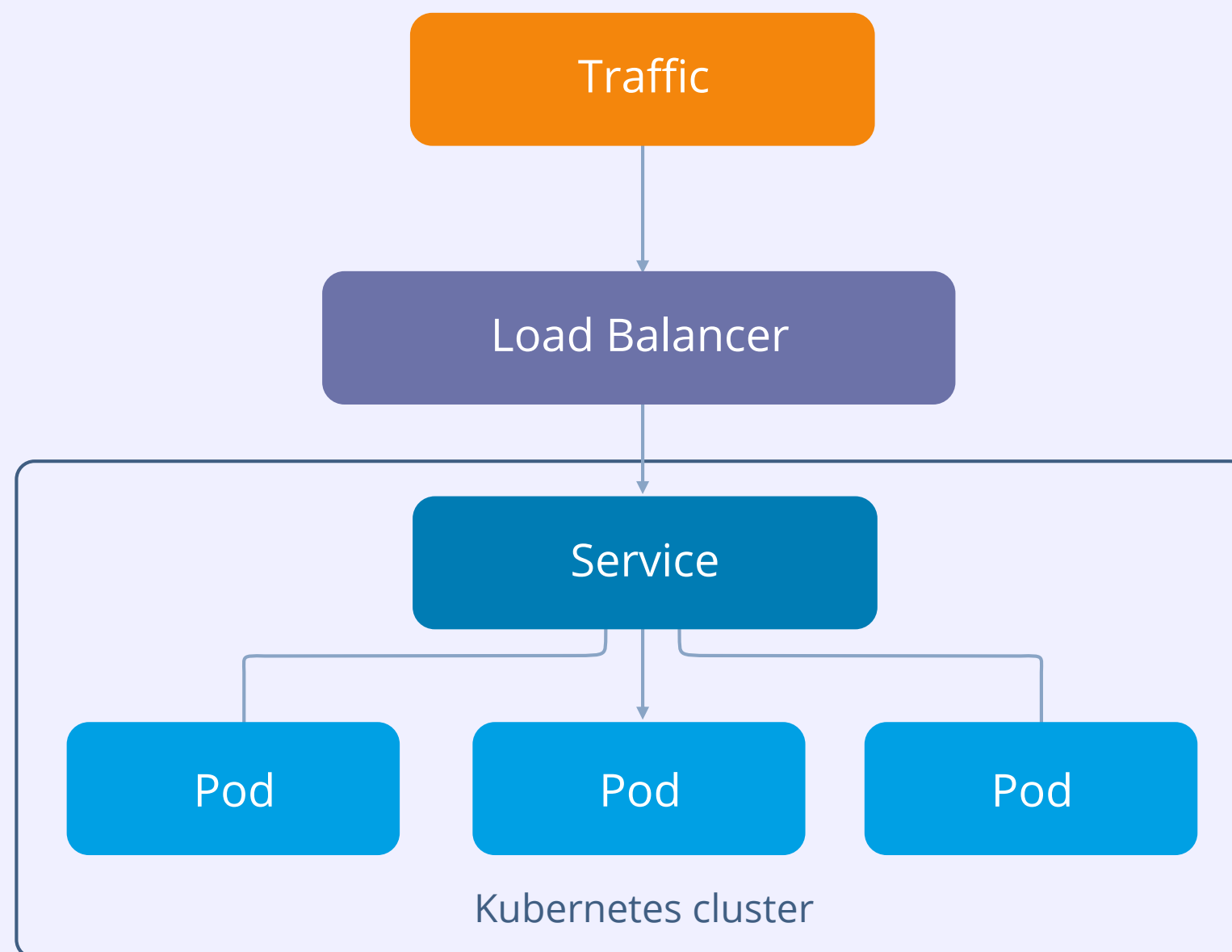
# NodePort

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service-np
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - name: http
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
```



# LoadBalancer

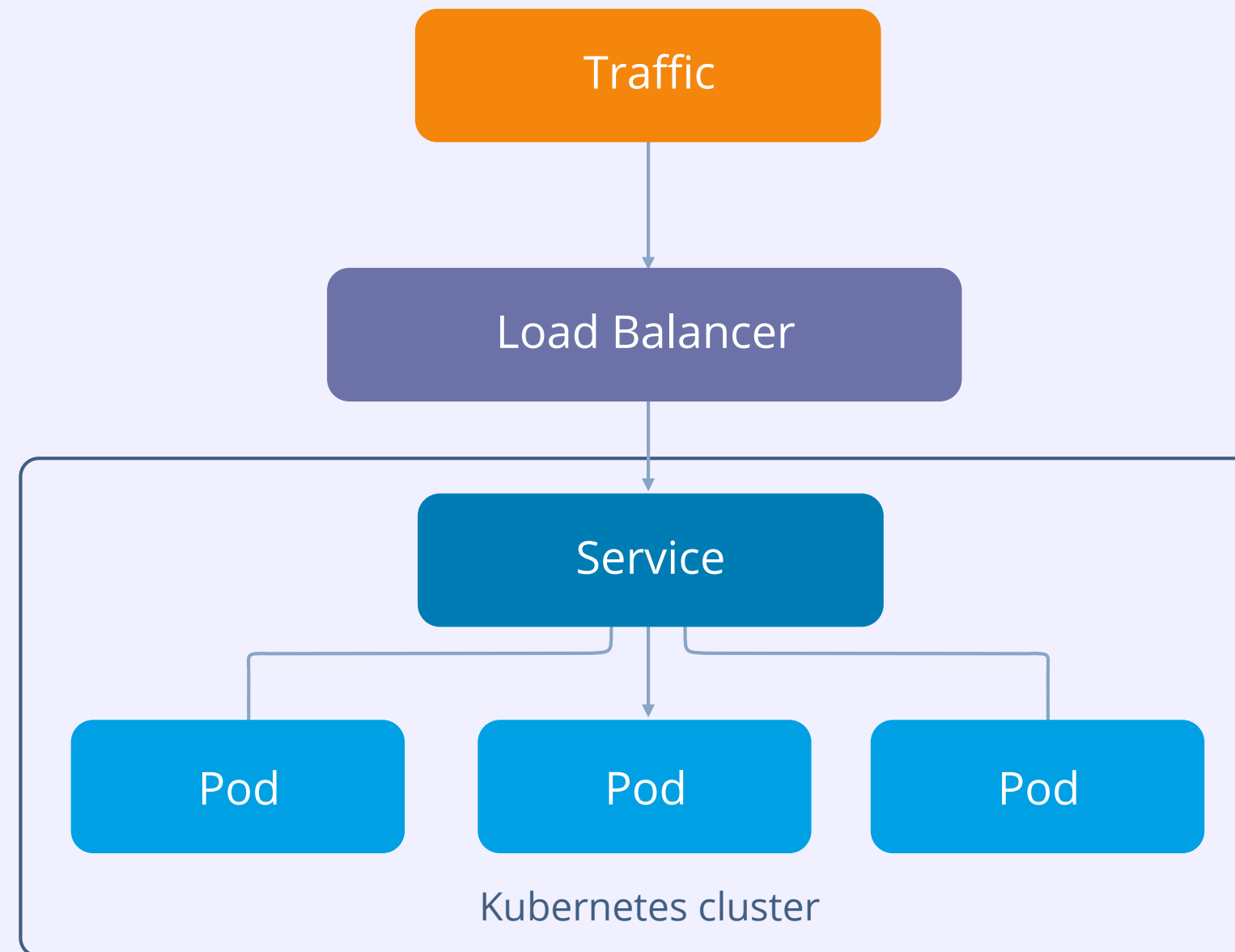
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service-lb
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
    - name: http
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
```





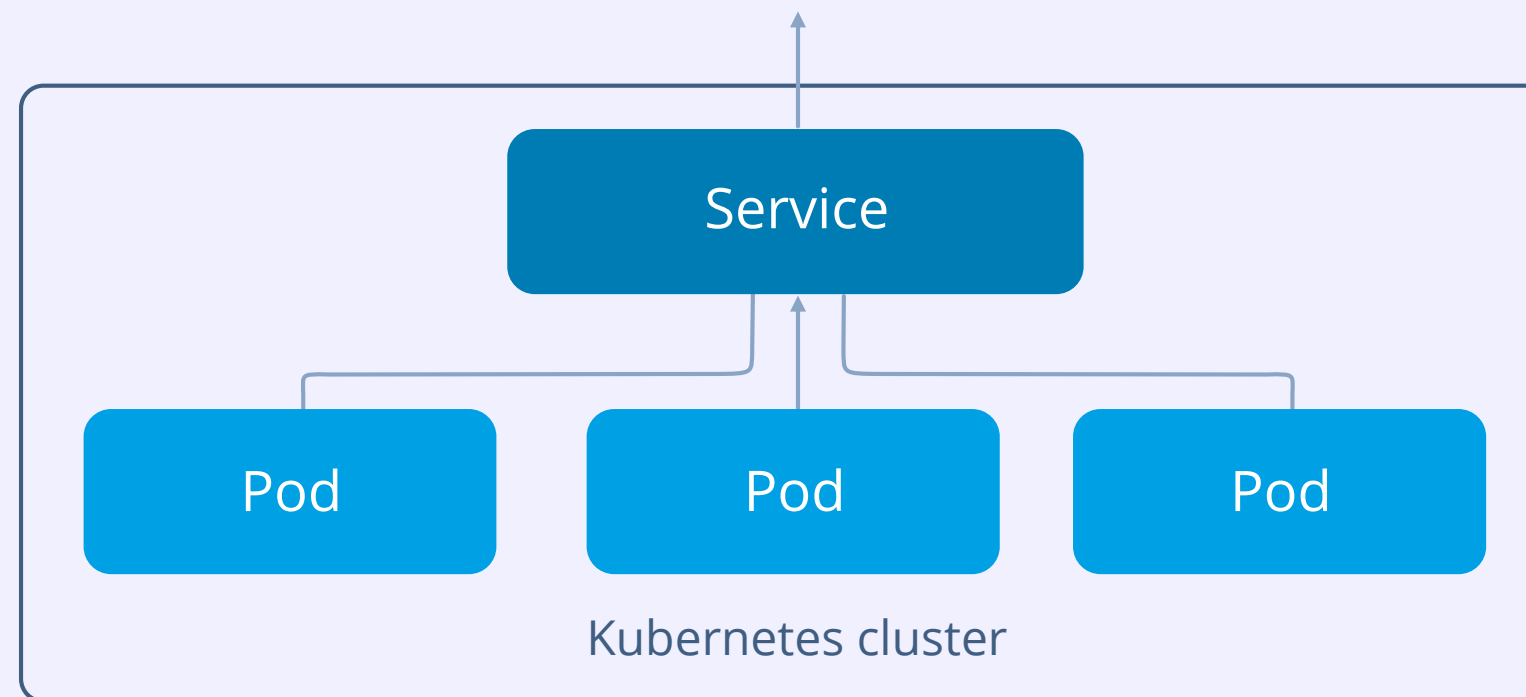
# LoadBalancer static IP

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service-lb
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
  type: LoadBalancer
  loadBalancerIP:
    "1.1.1.1"
  ports:
    - port: 80
      targetPort: 80
```



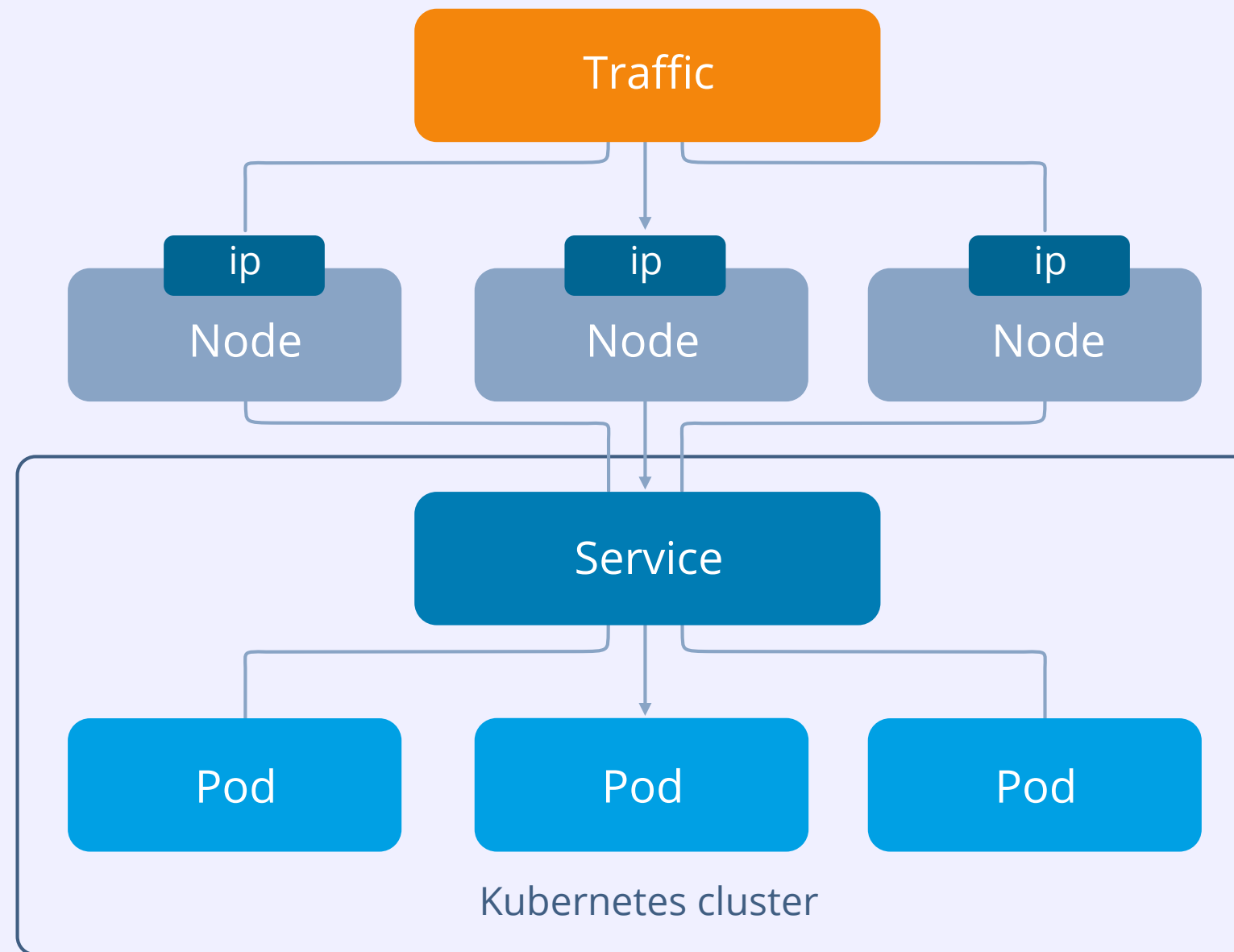
# ExternalName

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
spec:
  type: ExternalName
  externalName: example.com
```



# ExternalIPs

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myservice
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
  ports:
    - name: http
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
  externalIPs:
    - 80.11.12.10
```



# Kubernetes Service



ClusterIP



NodePort



LoadBalancer



ExternalName



ExternalIPs

# Headless

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
spec:
  selector: app:
    my-app
  ClusterIP: none
  ports:
    - name: http
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
```

⚡ kubectl exec pod-1 -- nslookup my-service

Server: 10.0.0.10

Address: 10.0.0.10#53

Name: my-service.default.svc.cluster.local

Address: 10.0.12.5

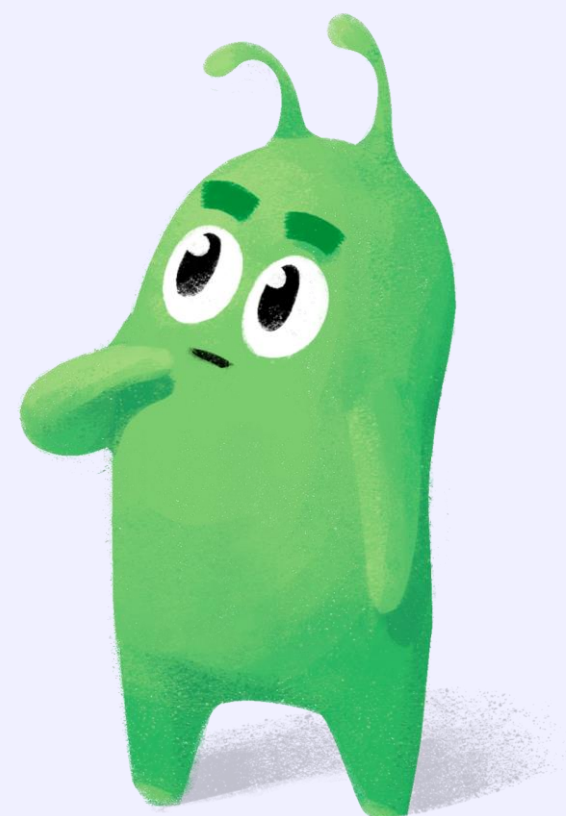
Name: my-service.default.svc.cluster.local

Address: 10.0.12.6

Name: my-service.default.svc.cluster.local

Address: 10.0.12.7

Service — это в итоге  
какой-то прокси?



# Service

```
-A KUBE-SERVICES  
-d 1.1.1.1/32  
-p tcp  
-m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http cluster  
IP"  
-m tcp --dport 80  
-j KUBE-SVC-UT6A43GJFBEDB03V
```

# Service

```
-A KUBE-SERVICES
  -d 1.1.1.1/32
  -p tcp
  -m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http cluster
  IP"
  -m tcp --dport 80
-j KUBE-SVC-UT6A43GJFBEDB03V

-A KUBE-SVC-UT6A43GJFBEDB03V
  -m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http"
  -m statistic
    --mode random --probability 0.500000000000
-j KUBE-SEP-MMYWB6DZJI4RZ5CQ

-A KUBE-SVC-UT6A43GJFBEDB03V
  -m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http"
-j KUBE-SEP-J33LX377GA3DL DWM
```



# Service

```
-A KUBE-SVC-UT6A43GJFBEDB03V
  -m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http"
-j KUBE-SEP-J33LX377GA3DLDWM

-A KUBE-SEP-J33LX377GA3DLDWM
  -p tcp
  -m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http"
  -m tcp
-j DNAT
  --to-destination 10.102.3.49:80
```

# Service

```
-A KUBE-SVC-UT6A43GJFBEDB03V
  -m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http"
  -m statistic
    --mode random --probability 0.500000000000
-j KUBE-SEP-MMYWB6DZJI4RZ5CQ

-A KUBE-SEP-MMYWB6DZJI4RZ5CQ
  -p tcp
  -m comment --comment "mynamespace/myservice:http"
  -m tcp
-j DNAT
  --to-destination 10.102.0.93:80
```

# Service

```
$ kubectl get po --namespace=mynamespace -o wide
```

pod-1	1/1	Running	0	6h	10.102.3.49
pod-2	1/1	Running	0	6h	10.102.0.93

# Service



Статический IP

# Service



Статический IP



DNS имя в kube-dns на этот IP (myservice.mynamespace.svc.cluster.local)

# Service



Статический IP



DNS имя в kube-dns на этот IP (myservice.mynamespace.svc.cluster.local)



Правила iptables для роутинга

# Service



Статический IP



DNS имя в kube-dns на этот IP (myservice.mynamespace.svc.cluster.local)



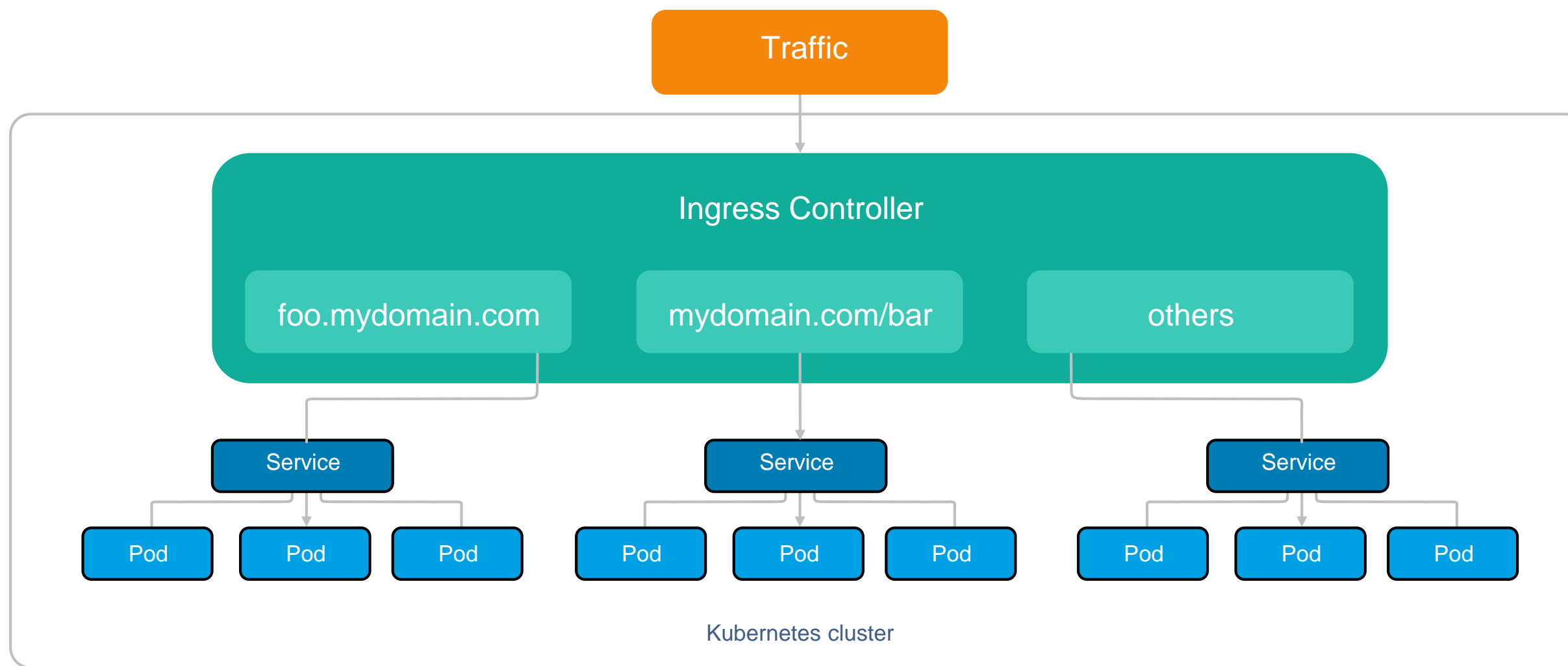
Правила iptables для роутинга



Service — это не прокси!




# Ingress





# Ingress


```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-ingress
  annotations:
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/backend-protocol: "HTTPS"
spec:
  rules:
  - host: foo.mydomain.com
    http:
      paths:
      - pathType: Prefix
        path: "/"
        backend:
          service:
            name: my-service
            port:
              number: 80
```



HOST: foo.mydomain.com

# Ingress

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-ingress
  annotations:
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/backend-protocol: "HTTPS"
spec:
  rules:
  - host: foo.mydomain.com
    http:
      paths:
      - pathType: Prefix
        path: "/"
        backend:
          service:
            name: my-service
            port:
              number: 80
```



HOST: foo.mydomain.com

# Ingress

## Указываем сертификат в Ingress

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: tls-ingress
spec:
  tls:
  - hosts:
    - sslfoo.com
    secretName: secret-tls
```

```
kubectl create secret tls ${CERT_NAME} --key ${KEY_FILE} --cert ${CERT_FILE}
```

## Создаём секрет с сертификатом

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
  tls.crt: base64 encoded cert
  tls.key: base64 encoded key
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: secret-tls
  namespace: default
type: kubernetes.io/tls
```

# Подключаем в Ingress

```
apiVersion: cert-manager.io/v1
kind: Certificate
metadata:
  name: hostname-ru
  namespace: default
spec:
  acme:
    config:
      - domains:
          - hostname.ru
          - www.hostname.ru
      http01:
        ingress: ""
        ingressClass: nginx
    secretName: hostname-ru-tls
    commonName: hostname.ru
  dnsNames:
    - hostname.ru
    - www.hostname.ru
```

```
issuerRef:
  name: letsencrypt
  kind: ClusterIssuer
```

---

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: tls-ingress
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/tls-acme: "true"
```

ИЛИ

```
certmanager.k8s.io/cluster-
issuer: letsencrypt
```



# VK Cloud Solutions

## Запускаем проект в Kubernetes за 60 минут

Kubernetes довольно сложно внедрять, особенно если разворачивать кластер самостоятельно. Но мы знаем, как за 60 минут получить с нуля готовый кластер Kubernetes, отказоустойчивое приложение и CI/CD-конвейер в придачу.

[Читать статью на Хабре](#)

