



链滴

# kubernetes 网络简介 (上)

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<p></p>

<h2 id="一-Service">一、Service</h2>

<h3 id="1-1-Service存在的意义">1.1 Service 存在的意义:</h3>

<ul>

<li>防止 Pod 失联 (服务发现) </li>

<li>定义一组 Pod 的访问策略 (负载均衡) </li>

</ul>

<h3 id="1-2-Pod与服务的关系">1.2 Pod 与 Service 的关系</h3>

<ul>

<li>通过 label-selector 相关联</li>

<li>通过 Servic 实现 Pod 的负载均衡 (TCP/UDP 4层) </li>

</ul>

<p>创建 service 的时候必须打标签, 并且与创建的 deployment 或者 pod 的标签一致</p>

<p></p>

<p>通过 <code>kubectl create deployment web --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml &gt; web-dp.yaml</code> 命令导出 deployment 文件:</p>

<p>yaml 示例:</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">apiVersion: apps/v1
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kind: Deployment
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">metadata:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  labels:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    app: web
```

```
</span></span># deployment的标签
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  name: web
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">spec:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  replicas: 3
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  selector:
```

```
</span></span># 标签选择器
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    matchLabels:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      app: web
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  template:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    metadata:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      labels:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        app: web
```

```
</span></span># Pod的标签
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        project: blog
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">spec:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  containers:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    - image: nginx
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      name: nginx
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      resources: {}
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<blockquote>

<p>注意:</p>

<ul>

<li>标签选择器里的标签是筛选 Pod 用的</li>

<li>Pod 的标签支持多个</li>

</ul>

</blockquote>

<p>应用:</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubectl apply -f web-dp.yaml</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>查看标签: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get pod --show-labels</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE LABELS</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">web-5b9bff6674-wjlq 1/1 Running 0 12s app=web,pod-template-hash=5b9bff6674,project=blog</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">web-5b9bff6674-9ltd 1/1 Running 0 33s app=web,pod-template-hash=5b9bff6674,project=blog</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">web-5b9bff6674-kgsj 1/1 Running 0 15s app=web,pod-template-hash=5b9bff6674,project=blog</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>暴露服务: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubectl expose deployment web --port=80 --target-port=80 --name=web --dry-run=clie t -o yaml &gt; web-svc.yaml</span></span></code></pre>
```

<blockquote>

<p>参数解释: </p>

<ul>

<li><code>--port</code>: k8s 集群内部访问端口</li>

<li><code>--target-port</code>: 容器中服务提供端口, 即应用程序端口, 如 nginx 提供 80 ,  
mysql 提供 3306</li>

<li><code>--protocol</code>: 指定协议类型, 如 TCP、UDP、SCTP 等</li>

<li><code>--name</code>: 给 svc 起名, 一般 svc 的名称与 deployment 一致</li>

</ul>

</blockquote>

<p>yaml 示例: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">apiVersion: v1</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kind: Service</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">metadata:</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  labels:</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    app: web</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  name: web</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">spec:</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  ports:</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    - port: 80      #</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      内部访问端口</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      protocol: TCP</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      targetPort: 80</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      # 容器提供服务的端口</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  selector:</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    app: web      #</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      标签与deployment中Pod定义的标签一致</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  project: blog</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>应用: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubectl apply -f web-svc.yaml</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>查看 svc 标签: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get svc --show-labels
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME      TYPE
  CLUSTER-IP  EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)  AGE  LABELS
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubernetes  ClusterIP
10.96.0.1    &lt;none&gt;    443/TCP  47m  component=apiserver,provider=kubernet
s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">web        ClusterIP
10.101.205.162 &lt;none&gt;    80/TCP   18m  app=web
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<blockquote>

<p>注意: 从中可以发现, web 这个 Service 的标签中并没有 Project=blog 这个标签, 这是因为 svc 中 app=web 标签是 svc 本身的, 它不是用于去关联 Pod 的, svc 的详细信息可以使用 <code>kubctl get svc -o wide</code>:</p>

</blockquote>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get svc -o wide
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME      TYPE
  CLUSTER-IP  EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)  AGE  SELECTOR
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubernetes  ClusterIP
10.96.0.1    &lt;none&gt;    443/TCP  47m  &lt;none&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">web        ClusterIP
10.101.205.162 &lt;none&gt;    80/TCP   18m  app=web,project=blog
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>正常来讲, 在任何节点机器上 <code>curl 10.101.205.162 </code> 是可以访问到的,而且 svc 中的 IP 地址是非常稳定的, 只要这个 svc 资源不被删除, 这个 IP 就会一直存在.</p>

<h3 id="1-3-Service三种常用类型">1.3 Service 三种常用类型</h3>

<h4 id="1-3-1--集群内部使用">1.3.1 <code>ClusterIP</code>: 集群内部使用</h4>

<p>expose 的默认类型, 为一组 pod 分配一个稳定的虚拟 IP, 作为这组 Pod 提供统一入口, 集群外无法访问, 只能在集群内部访问<br>

(同 Namespace 内的 Pod)</p>

<p></p>

<h4 id="1-3-2---对外暴露应用">1.3.2 <code>NodePort</code>: 对外暴露应用</h4>

<p>在每个节点上启用一个端口来暴露服务, 可以在集群外部访问。也会分配一个稳定内部集群 IP 地址。访问地址: <code>&lt;NodeIP&gt;;&lt;NodePort&gt;</code></p>

<p></p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">apiVersion: v1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kind: Service
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">metadata:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  labels:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    app: web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    name: web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">spec:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  ports:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    - port: 80
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      protocol: TCP
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      targetPort: 80
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  selector:
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> app: web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> project: blog
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> type: NodePort
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<blockquote>

<p>注意: <code>type</code> 与 <code>ports</code> 同级</p>

</blockquote>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get svc
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME          TYPE
  CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)      AGE
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubernetes    Clust
riP 10.96.0.1    &lt;none&gt;      443/TCP      61m
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">web           NodePo
t 10.101.205.162 &lt;none&gt;      80:31495/TCP 11m
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>其中, <code>31495</code> 为宿主机端口,每个节点都会监听这个端口,而且这个端口是 <code>kube-proxy</code> 创建的</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# netstat -antp | grep 31495
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:31495      0.0.0.0:*
LISTEN     2581/kube-proxy
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>当然,这个宿主机端口号也可以固定,写法如下(端口号范围: <code>3000</code>-<code>32767</code>): </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">apiVersion: v1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kind: Service
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">metadata:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> labels:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> app: web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> name: web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">spec:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ports:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> - port: 80
# 集群内部端口
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> protocol: TCP
# 协议
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> targetPort: 80
# 容器端口
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> nodePort: 3000
# 节点端口
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> selector:
# 标签选择器, 关联对应Pod
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> app: web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> project: blog
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> type: NodePort
# 指定类型
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get svc
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME          TYPE
  CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)      AGE
</span></span></code></pre>
```

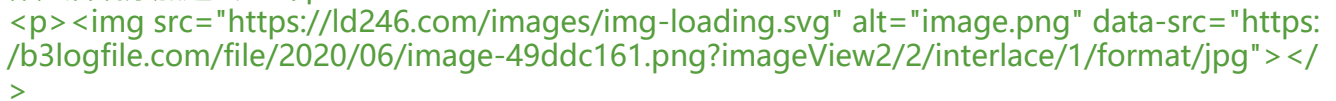
```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubernetes Clust
rIP 10.96.0.1 &lt;none&gt; 443/TCP 74m
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">web NodePo
t 10.101.205.162 &lt;none&gt; 80:30000/TCP 23m
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master
k8s]# netstat -antp | grep 3000
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">tcp 0 0 0.0
0.0:30000 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 2581/kube-proxy
</span></span></code></pre>
```

补充: `kube-proxy`: 实现 Service 的功能, 包含服务发现和提供负载均衡的力。

</blockquote>

#### 1.3.3 `LoadBalancer`: 对外暴露应用, 适用公有云

与 `NodePort` 类似, 在每个节点上启用一个端口来暴露服务。除此之外, Kubernetes 会请求底层云平台上的负载均衡器, 将每个 Node (`[NodeIP]:[NodePort]`) 作为后端添加进去。



LB 解决的问题

前面加一个负载均衡器 (公网):

- 

- 把内网节点的端口提供的服务给暴露到公网
- 为 nodeport 提供高可用能力



工作流程: `user` -&gt; `lb` -&gt; `node:port` -&gt; `[service]` -&gt; `pod`

### 1.4 Service 代理模式

Service 代理模式分为: `Iptables` 和 `IPVS`

proxy 模式:

- 

- `iptables` (默认使用): 用户态的工具主要用于 netfilter 规则管理  
入口流量规则-&gt; 轮训 pod 机制-&gt; 实际 DNAT 规则(目标地址转化)-&gt; 容器
- `ipvs`:



```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl"> # kubectl edit configmap kube-proxy -n kube-system
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mode: "ipvs"
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # kubectl delete
od kube-proxy-btz4p -n kube-system
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # yum install ipv
adm -y
```

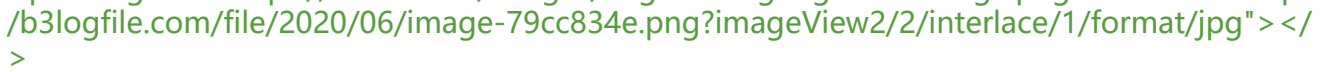
```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # ipvsadm -L -n
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

查看 Service 网络规则

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl"> iptables-save | grep &lt;svc-name&gt;
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```



<h4 id="1-4-1-iptables改为ipvs步骤-">1.4.1 iptables 改为 ipvs 步骤: </h4>

<h5 id="二进制部署">二进制部署</h5>

<p>1.将 <code>/opt/kubernetes/cfg/kube-proxy-config.yaml</code> 配置文件中, 注销 <code>mode</code> 参数, 并在后面添加 <code>ipvs</code> (下面的一些参数是 <code>ipvs</code> 的调度算法) </p>

<p></p>

<p>2.重启 kube-proxy 服务即可生效: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">systemctl restart kube-proxy</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>3.安装 <code>ipvsadm</code> 工具去查看 ipvs 规则: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">yum -y install ipvsadm</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ipvsadm -L -n</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>参数解释: </p>

<ul>

<li><code>-L</code>: 列出规则</li>

<li><code>-n</code>: 以数字而不是以主机名的形式显示 IP 地址</li>

</ul>

<h5 id="kubeadm部署">kubeadm 部署</h5>

<p>1.由于 <code>kube-proxy</code> 保存在 k8s 资源中, 故需要编辑 <code>configmap</code> 的配置文件</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get pod -n kube-system</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE</span></span></pre>
```

```
<pre><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kube-proxy-grnpw</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">1/1 Running 11 12d</span></span></pre>
```

```
<pre><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kube-proxy-mshjk</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">1/1 Running 11 12d</span></span></pre>
```

```
<pre><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kube-proxy-nkkk4</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">1/1 Running 11 12d</span></span></pre>
```

```
<pre><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></pre>
```

```
<pre><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get configmaps -n kube-system</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">DATA AGE</span></span></pre>
```

```
<pre><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kube-proxy</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">2 12d</span></span></pre>
```

```
<pre><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>2.打开 kube-peoxy 的 configmap: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubectl edit configmap kube-proxy -n kube-system</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>3.找到 <code>mode</code> 参数, 在引号中写入 <code>ipvs</code>, 保存即可</p>

<p></p>

<p>4.删除 <code>kube-proxy</code> 的 pod 重建,等待集群自动拉起, ipvs 即可生效: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubectl delete pod kube-proxy-grnpw -n kube-system</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubectl delete pod
kube-proxy-mshjk -n kube-system
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kubectl delete pod
kube-proxy-nkkk4 -n kube-system
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master
k8s]# kubectl get pod -n kube-system
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME
      READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kube-proxy-272qn
      1/1 Running 0 42s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kube-proxy-gvq2n
      1/1 Running 0 33s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">kube-proxy-jbjfc
      1/1 Running 0 61s
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>5.利用 <code>ipvsadm -L -n</code> 命令查看规则</p>

#### <p><em>iptables</em>: </p> - <li>灵活, 功能强大</li> - <li>规则遍历匹配和更新, 呈线性时延</li> <p><em>IPVS</em>: </p> - <li>工作在内核态, 有更好的性能</li> - <li>调度算法丰富: rr, wrr, lc, wlc, ip hash...</li> <p>参数解释: </p> - <li><code>rr</code>: 轮询模式</li> - <li><code>wrr</code>: 加权轮询模式</li> - <li><code>lc</code>: 最小连接模式</li> - <li><code>wlc</code>: 加权连接模式</li> - <li><code>ip hash</code>: </li> ``` <pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl get pod -n kube-system </span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE </span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">coredns-7ff77c87 f-cgfjw 1/1 Running 11 12d </span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">coredns-7ff77c87 f-pn8qk 1/1 Running 12 12d </span></span></code></pre> ``` <p>DNS 服务监视 Kubernetes API, 为每一个 Service 创建 DNS 记录用于域名解析。</p> <p>测试 <code>coredns</code>, 使用 <code>busybox:1.28.4</code> 镜像并进入 pod 中</p> ``` <pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@k8s-master k8s]# kubectl run -it --rm --image=busybox:1.28.4 sh </span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">If you don't see a ommand prompt, try pressing enter. </span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/ # </span></span></code></pre> ``` 原文链接: [kubernetes 网络简介 \(上\)](#)



```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>正常来讲，在这个 busybox 的 Pod 中是 ping 的通上面创建的 svc 的 IP 地址的，也可以访问 sv 的页面。</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # ping 10.101.205.162
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">PING 10.101.205.
62 (10.101.205.162): 56 data bytes
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">64 bytes from 10.
01.205.162: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">64 bytes from 10.
01.205.162: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.099 ms
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">64 bytes from 10.
01.205.162: seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">64 bytes from 10.
01.205.162: seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.107 ms
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">^C
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">--- 10.101.205.162
ping statistics ---
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">4 packets transmit
ed, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">round-trip min/av
/max = 0.099/0.102/0.107 ms
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> / # wget 10.101.2
5.162
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Connecting to 10.
01.205.162 (10.101.205.162:80)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">index.html
00% |*****|
12 0:00:00 ETA
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> / #
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>可以使用 <code>nslookup</code> 命令解析 dns 名称</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # nslookup web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Server: 10.96.0.1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Address 1: 10.96.0
10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Name: web
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Address 1: 10.101.
05.162 web.default.svc.cluster.local
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>解析出来的 IP 对应 svc 的 IP 地址</p>

<blockquote>

<p>注意：<code>nslookup</code> 默认不能跨命名空间使用，若想解析跨命名空间的 dns，则 要使用全格式</p>

</blockquote>

<p>ClusterIP A 记录格式：<code>&lt;service-name&gt;&lt;namespace-name&gt;.svc.cluster.ocal</code></p>

<p>示例：<code>my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local</code></p>

<p>Pod 在发送 dns 请求的时候，实际上是请求的 <code>/etc/resolv.conf</code> 文件中的 dn ，这个 dns 就是部署 <code>coredns</code> 的 <code>Service</code>，所以执行 <code>nslookup</code> 命令时是向 coredns 发出请求，而 <code>coredns</code> 里面有 Service 对应 IP

的记录，之后响应记录结果，并且 `coredns` 对域名也有区分，若判断为外部域名则走上层宿主机 dns 进行解析，然后再响应给 Pod。

总结：

pod 与 coredns service(10.0.0.2) 记录 响应 A 记录

```
# cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

```
nameserver 10.96.10
```

```
search default.svc.cluster.local svc.cluster.local cluster.local
```

```
options ndots:5
```

```
[root@k8s-node1 manifests]# kubectl get svc -n kube-system
```

NAME	TYP
------	-----

CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
kube-dns		53/UDP,53/TCP,9153/TCP	12d

总结：

采用 NodePort 对外暴露应用，前面加一个 LB 实现统一访问入口

优先使用 IPVS 代理模式

IPVS 性能高，调度算法丰富，可以满足多业务大并发的场景下

集群内应用采用 DNS 名称访问

当切换集群或者换 ServiceIP 的时候对应于程序没什么影响