

cri-o 安装

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安装

配置前置环境

```
1 # 创建 .conf 文件以在启动时加载模块
2 cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/modules-load.d/crio.conf
3 overlay
4 br_netfilter
5 EOF
6
7 sudo modprobe overlay
8 sudo modprobe br_netfilter
9
10 # 配置 sysctl 参数, 这些配置在重启之后仍然起作用
11 cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/99-kubernetes-cri.conf
12 net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
13 net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
14 net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
15 EOF
16
17 sudo sysctl --system
```

安装:

操作系统	\$OS
Ubuntu 20.04	xUbuntu_20.04
Ubuntu 18.04	xUbuntu_18.04

```
1 OS=xUbuntu_18.04
2 VERSION=1.20:1.20.0
3
4 cat <<EOF | sudo tee
5 /etc/apt/sources.list.d/devel:kubic:libcontainers:stable.list
6 deb
7 https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/devel:/kubic:/libcontai
8 ners:/stable/$OS/ /
9 EOF
10 cat <<EOF | sudo tee
11 /etc/apt/sources.list.d/devel:kubic:libcontainers:stable:cri-
12 o:$VERSION.list
13 deb
14 http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/devel:/kubic:/libcontain
15 ers:/stable:/cri-o:$VERSION/$OS/ /
16 EOF
```

```
11 curl -L
    https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/devel:/kubic:/libcontainers:/stable/$OS/Release.key | sudo apt-key --keyring
    /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/libcontainers.gpg add -
12 curl -L
    https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/devel:kubic:libcontainers:stable:cri-o:$VERSION/$OS/Release.key | sudo apt-key --keyring
    /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/libcontainers-cri-o.gpg add -
13
14 sudo apt-get update
15 sudo apt-get install cri-o cri-o-runc
```

启动

```
1 sudo systemctl daemon-reload
2 sudo systemctl enable cri-o --now
```

默认情况下，CRI-O 使用 systemd cgroup 驱动程序。要切换到 cgroupfs 驱动程序，或者编辑 `/etc/crio/crio.conf` 或放置一个插件在 `/etc/crio/crio.conf.d/02-cgroup-manager.conf` 中的配置：

```
1 [crio.runtime]
2 common_cgroup = "pod"
3 cgroup_manager = "cgroupfs"
```

另请注意更改后的 `common_cgroup`，将 CRI-O 与 `cgroupfs` 一起使用时，必须将其设置为 `pod`。通常有必要保持 kubelet 的 cgroup 驱动程序配置（通常透过 kubeadm 完成）和 CRI-O 一致

安装工具

- 使用 wget

```
1 VERSION="v1.21.0"
2 wget https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/cri-tools/releases/download/$VERSION/crictl-$VERSION-linux-amd64.tar.gz
3 sudo tar zxvf crictl-$VERSION-linux-amd64.tar.gz -C /usr/local/bin
4 rm -f crictl-$VERSION-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

- 使用 curl

```
1 VERSION="v1.21.0"
2 curl -L https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/cri-
  tools/releases/download/$VERSION/crictl-${VERSION}-linux-
  amd64.tar.gz --output crictl-${VERSION}-linux-amd64.tar.gz
3 sudo tar zxvf crictl-${VERSION}-linux-amd64.tar.gz -C /usr/local/bin
4 rm -f crictl-${VERSION}-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

crictl 默认连接到 `unix:///var/run/dockerhim.sock`

```
1 $ sudo cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/crictl.yaml
2 > runtime-endpoint: unix:///run/containerd/containerd.sock
3 > image-endpoint: unix:///run/containerd/containerd.sock
4 > timeout: 10
5 > debug: false
6 > EOF
7
```

这个是为了 k8s 使用 containerd 而做的，后面配合 k8s 再做具体的说明

下面是 docker 和 containerd 的 cli 工具使用常用命令对比

id	docker	ctr	crictl	备注
1	docker images	ctr images ls	crictl images	查看本地镜像
2	docker pull	ctr images pull	crictl pull	拉取镜像
3	docker run	ctr container run	-	运行容器
4	docker ps	ctr task ls	crictl ps	查看运行的人容器
5	docker rm	ctr container del	crictl rm	移除容器
6	docker exec	ctr task exec	crictl exec	进入容器
7	docker logs		crictl logs	查看容器日志