# 

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## **Step 1: Create a New Directory**

This command creates a new directory named task4 in the current working directory. **Code:** 

mkdir task4

### **Step 2: Navigate to the Directory**

This command moves you into the task4 directory.

Code:

cd task4

## **Step 3: Create a YAML Configuration File**

This command opens the **sample.yaml** file in the Vim text editor.

If the file does not exist, Vim will create it.

Inside Vim:

- Press i to enter insert mode.
- Write your Kubernetes YAML configuration (e.g., a deployment or service).
- Press ESC, type :wq, and press Enter to save and exit.

#### Code:

vim sample.yaml

#### Screenshot:

vboxuser@Ubuntu:~\$ mkdir task4
vboxuser@Ubuntu:~\$ cd task4

vboxuser@Ubuntu:~/task4\$ vim sample.yaml

## **Step 4: Apply the YAML Configuration Using kubectl**

This command deploys resources defined in sample.yaml to the Kubernetes cluster.

Ensure that Minikube or another Kubernetes cluster is running before executing this.

#### Code:

kubectl apply -f sample.yaml

#### **Screenshot:**

## **Step 5: Check Running Pods**

This command lists all running pods in the Kubernetes cluster.

It provides details such as pod name, status, restarts, and age.

#### Code:

kubectl get pods

#### **Screenshot:**

## **Step 6: Expose the Spring Boot Application via Minikube**

This command exposes the springboot-app service in Minikube.

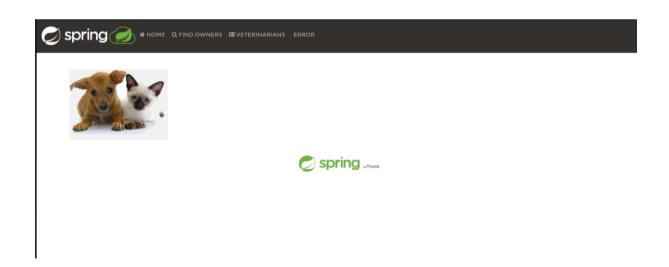
It opens the application in a web browser by forwarding traffic to a local machine-accessible URL.

#### Code:

minikube service springboot-app

#### Screenshot:

```
| NAMESPACE | NAME | TARGET PORT | URL | U
```



Prerequisites:
1)Minikube installed and running
Code:
minikube start
2)kubectl installed and configured
Code:
kubectl versionclient
3)A valid sample.yaml file containing Kubernetes resource definitions (e.g., Deployment, Service).