Lab Exercise 10- Implementing Resource Quota in

Kubernetes

Objective:

In Kubernetes, Resource Quotas are used to control the resource consumption of

namespaces. They help in managing and enforcing limits on the usage of resources like

CPU, memory, and the number of objects (e.g., Pods, Services) within a namespace. This

exercise will guide you through creating and managing Resource Quotas to limit the

resources used by applications in a specific namespace.

Step 1: Understand Resource Quotas

Resource Quotas allow you to:

• Limit the amount of CPU and memory a namespace can use.

• Control the number of certain types of resources (e.g., Pods, Services,

PersistentVolumeClaims) in a namespace.

Prevent a namespace from consuming more resources than allocated, ensuring fair

usage across multiple teams or applications.

Step 2: Create a Namespace

First, create a namespace where you will apply the Resource Quota. This helps in isolating

and controlling resource usage within that specific namespace.

Create a YAML file named *quota-namespace.yaml* with the following content:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Namespace

metadata:

name: quota-example # The name of the namespace.

```
vim +

3 iapiVersion: v1
2 kind: Namespace
1 metadata:
4 name: quota-example # The name of the namespace.
```

Apply the YAML to create the namespace:

Verify that the namespace is created:

You should see quota-example listed in the output.

Step 3: Define a Resource Quota

Next, create a Resource Quota YAML file named **resource-quota.yaml** with the following content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
name: example-quota # The name of the Resource Quota.
namespace: quota-example # The namespace to which the Resource Quota will apply.
spec:
hard:
                # The hard limits imposed by this Resource Quota.
  requests.cpu: "2" # The total CPU resource requests allowed in the namespace (2 cores).
  requests.memory: "4Gi" # The total memory resource requests allowed in the namespace (4 GiB).
  limits.cpu: "4" # The total CPU resource limits allowed in the namespace (4 cores).
  limits.memory: "8Gi" # The total memory resource limits allowed in the namespace (8 GiB).
  pods: "10"
                  # The total number of Pods allowed in the namespace.
  persistent/volumeClaims: "5" # The total number of Persistent/VolumeClaims allowed in the namespace.
  configmaps: "10" # The total number of ConfigMaps allowed in the namespace.
                  # The total number of Services allowed in the namespace.
  services: "5"
    3 iapiVersion: v1
    2 kind: ResourceQuota
    1 metadata:
       name: example-quota
       namespace: quota-example
    2 spec:
    3 hard:
          requests.cpu: "2"
          requests.memory: "4Gi"
          limits.cpu: "4"
          limits.memory: "8Gi"
          pods: "10"
          persistentvolumeclaims: "5"
          configmaps: "10"
services: "5"
    10
```

Step 4: Apply the Resource Quota

Apply the Resource Quota YAML to the namespace:

Verify that the Resource Quota is applied:

To see the details of the applied Resource Quota:

Step 5: Test the Resource Quota

Let's create some resources in the quota-example namespace to see how the Resource Quota affects them.

Deploy a ReplicaSet with Resource Requests and Limits

Create a YAML file named *nginx-replicaset-quota.yaml* with the following content:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
name: nginx-replicaset
namespace: quota-example
spec:
                 # Desired number of Pod replicas.
 replicas: 5
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: nginx
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
    app: nginx
  spec:
   containers:
   - name: nginx
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
    resources:
                   # Define resource requests and limits.
     requests:
```

Explanation:

This ReplicaSet requests a total of 500m CPU and 500Mi memory across 5 replicas. It also limits each replica to use a maximum of 200m CPU and 200Mi memory.

Apply this YAML to create the ReplicaSet:

```
kubectl apply -f nginx-replicaset-quota.yaml

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kubectl apply -f nginx-replicaset-quota.yaml

replicaset.apps/nginx-replicaset created
```

Check the status of the Pods and ensure they are created within the constraints of the Resource Quota:

```
kubectl get pods -n quota-example
  > kubectl get pods -n quota-example
  NAME
                             READY
                                      STATUS
                                                           RESTARTS
                                                                       AGE
  nginx-replicaset-48stw
                             0/1
                                      ContainerCreating
                                                                       29s
                                                           0
  nginx-replicaset-52g9d
                             1/1
                                                           0
                                      Running
                                                                       30s
  nginx-replicaset-bl956
                             1/1
                                      Running
                                                           0
                                                                       30s
  nginx-replicaset-lrnjn
                             1/1
                                      Running
                                                           0
                                                                       30s
  nginx-replicaset-p2w8d
                                      Running
                                                           0
                             1/1
                                                                       29s
```

To describe the Pods and see their resource allocations:

Attempt to Exceed the Resource Quota

Try creating additional resources to see if they are rejected when exceeding the quota. For example, create more Pods or increase the CPU/memory requests to exceed the quota limits.

Create a YAML file named *nginx-extra-pod.yaml* with the following content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: nginx-extra-pod
 namespace: quota-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
  image: nginx:latest
  resources:
   requests:
     memory: "3Gi" # Requests a large amount of memory.
                   # Requests a large amount of CPU.
     cpu: "2"
   limits:
     memory: "4Gi"
     cpu: "2"
   cat << EOF > nginx-extra-pod.yaml
  apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
    name: nginx-extra-pod
     image: nginx:latest
        memory: "3Gi" # Requests a large amount of memory
cpu: "2" # Requests a large amount of CPU.
```

Apply this YAML to create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f nginx-extra-pod.yaml

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> kubectl apply -f nginx-extra-pod.yaml

Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "nginx-extra-pod.yaml": pods "nginx-extra-pod" is forbidden: exceeded quota: example-quota, requested: requests.cpu=2, used
: requests.cpu=500m, limited: requests.cpu=2
```

This should fail due to exceeding the Resource Quota. Check the events to see the failure reason:



Look for error messages indicating that the Pod creation was denied due to resource constraints.

Step 6: Clean Up Resources

To delete the resources you created:

```
kubectl\ delete\ \hbox{-f nginx-replicaset-quota.} yaml
```

kubectl delete -f nginx-extra-pod.yaml

kubectl delete -f resource-quota.yaml

kubectl delete namespace quota-example

```
kubectl delete -f nginx-replicaset-quota.yaml
kubectl delete -f nginx-extra-pod.yaml
kubectl delete -f resource-quota.yaml
kubectl delete namespace quota-example
replicaset.apps "nginx-replicaset" deleted
Error from server (NotFound): error when deleting "nginx-extra-pod.yaml": pods "nginx-extra-pod" not found resourcequota "example-quota" deleted
namespace "quota-example" deleted
```