

O'REILLY®

Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Crash Course

Kubernetes 1.19+ Edition



About the trainer



bmuschko



bmuschko

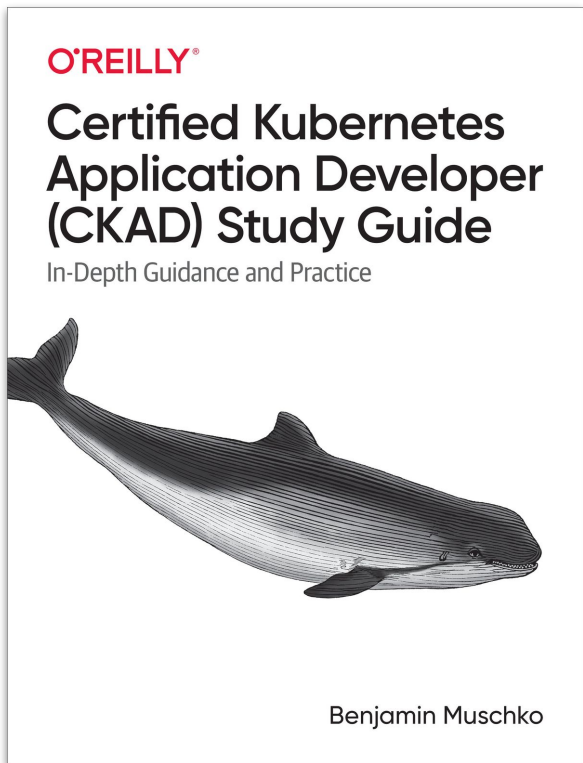


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**AUTOMATED
ASCENT**

automatedascent.com



*Companion study guide with
practice questions*

Released in February 2021

Online access on O'Reilly
learning platform:

<https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/certified-kubernetes-application/9781492083726/>

Exam Details and Resources

Objectives, Environment, Time Management

Exam Objectives

“Perform typical responsibilities of a Kubernetes administrator.”



The certification program allows users to demonstrate their competence in a hands-on, command-line environment.

<https://www.cncf.io/certification/cka/>



Exam Domains & Weights

Domain	Weight
Cluster Architecture, Installation & Configuration	25%
Workloads & Scheduling	15%
Services & Networking	20%
Storage	10%
Troubleshooting	30%



The Curriculum

25% - Cluster Architecture, Installation & Configuration

- Manage role based access control (RBAC)
- Use Kubeadm to install a basic cluster
- Manage a highly-available Kubernetes cluster
- Provision underlying infrastructure to deploy a Kubernetes cluster
- Perform a version upgrade on a Kubernetes cluster using Kubeadm
- Implement etcd backup and restore

15% - Workloads & Scheduling

- Understand deployments and how to perform rolling update and rollbacks
- Use ConfigMaps and Secrets to configure applications
- Know how to scale applications
- Understand the primitives used to create robust, self-healing, application deployments
- Understand how resource limits can affect Pod scheduling
- Awareness of manifest management and common templating tools

20% - Services & Networking

- Understand host networking configuration on the cluster nodes
- Understand connectivity between Pods
- Understand ClusterIP, NodePort, LoadBalancer service types and endpoints
- Know how to use Ingress controllers and Ingress resources
- Know how to configure and use CoreDNS
- Choose an appropriate container network interface plugin

10% - Storage

- Understand storage classes, persistent volumes
- Understand volume mode, access modes and reclaim policies for volumes
- Understand persistent volume claims primitive
- Know how to configure applications with persistent storage

30% - Troubleshooting

- Evaluate cluster and node logging
- Understand how to monitor applications
- Manage container stdout & stderr logs
- Troubleshoot application failure
- Troubleshoot cluster component failure
- Troubleshoot networking



Candidate Skills



kubernetes

Architecture & Concepts



`kubectl`

Running Commands



docker

Underlying Concepts



Exam Environment

Online and proctored exam

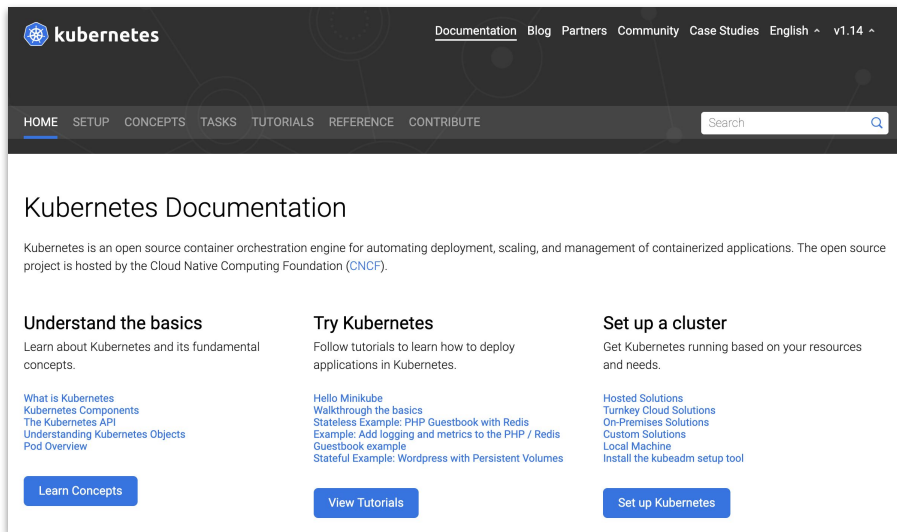
The logo for YAML, featuring the letters 'YA' in black with a red 'A' and 'ML' in black below it.

The trinity of tooling you need to be familiar with



Using Documentation

Know where and how to find relevant documentation



The screenshot shows the Kubernetes Documentation website. The header is dark with the Kubernetes logo and navigation links: Documentation, Blog, Partners, Community, Case Studies, English, and v1.14. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: HOME, SETUP, CONCEPTS, TASKS, TUTORIALS, REFERENCE, and CONTRIBUTE. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled 'Kubernetes Documentation' and includes a brief description of Kubernetes. Below this, there are three columns of links and buttons. The first column is titled 'Understand the basics' and includes links for 'What is Kubernetes', 'Kubernetes Components', 'The Kubernetes API', 'Understanding Kubernetes Objects', and 'Pod Overview', with a 'Learn Concepts' button. The second column is titled 'Try Kubernetes' and includes links for 'Hello Minikube', 'Walkthrough the basics', 'Stateless Example: PHP Guestbook with Redis', 'Example: Add logging and metrics to the PHP / Redis Guestbook example', and 'Stateful Example: Wordpress with Persistent Volumes', with a 'View Tutorials' button. The third column is titled 'Set up a cluster' and includes links for 'Hosted Solutions', 'Turnkey Cloud Solutions', 'On-Premises Solutions', 'Custom Solutions', 'Local Machine', and 'Install the kubeadm setup tool', with a 'Set up Kubernetes' button.

Kubernetes Documentation

Kubernetes is an open source container orchestration engine for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. The open source project is hosted by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF).

Understand the basics
Learn about Kubernetes and its fundamental concepts.

- What is Kubernetes
- Kubernetes Components
- The Kubernetes API
- Understanding Kubernetes Objects
- Pod Overview

[Learn Concepts](#)

Try Kubernetes
Follow tutorials to learn how to deploy applications in Kubernetes.

- Hello Minikube
- Walkthrough the basics
- Stateless Example: PHP Guestbook with Redis
- Example: Add logging and metrics to the PHP / Redis Guestbook example
- Stateful Example: Wordpress with Persistent Volumes

[View Tutorials](#)

Set up a cluster
Get Kubernetes running based on your resources and needs.

- Hosted Solutions
- Turnkey Cloud Solutions
- On-Premises Solutions
- Custom Solutions
- Local Machine
- Install the kubeadm setup tool

[Set up Kubernetes](#)

<https://kubernetes.io/docs>



Getting Help on a Command

Render subcommands and options with `--help`

```
$ kubectl create --help
Create a resource from a file or from stdin.

JSON and YAML formats are accepted.

...
Available Commands:
...
  configmap          Create a configmap from a local file, directory or literal
value
  deployment         Create a deployment with the specified name.
...

Options:
...
```



Zeroing in on Command Details

Drill into object details with the `explain` command

```
$ kubectl explain pods.spec  
KIND:      Pod  
VERSION:   v1  
  
RESOURCE:  spec <Object>  
  
DESCRIPTION:  
...  
  
FIELDS:    ←  
...
```

Most relevant information



Time Management

of problems in 2 hours, use your time wisely!



✓	✗	👉	✗	✓
✓	✓	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	



Using an Alias for kubectl

Your first action at the beginning of the exam

```
$ alias k=kubectl  
$ k version  
...
```



Setting a Context & Namespace

Questions will ask you to run a command on a specific cluster - Make sure to execute it!

```
$ kubectl config set-context <context-of-question>␣  
--namespace=<namespace-of-question>
```



Internalize Resource Short Names

Some API resources provide a shortcut

```
$ kubectl get ns
```

Usage of `ns` instead
of `namespaces`

```
$ kubectl describe pvc claim
```

Usage of `pvc` instead of
`persistentvolumeclaim`



Deleting Kubernetes Objects

Don't wait for a graceful deletion of objects...

```
$ kubectl delete pod nginx --grace-period=0 --force
```



Understand and Practice bash

Practice relevant syntax and language constructs

```
$ if [ ! -d ~/tmp ]; then mkdir -p ~/tmp; fi; while true; do  
do echo $(date) >> ~/tmp/date.txt; sleep 5; done;
```



Finding Object Information

Filter configuration with context from a set of objects

```
$ kubectl describe pods | grep -C 10 "author=John Doe"  
$ kubectl get pods -o yaml | grep -C 5 labels:
```

grep is your friend!



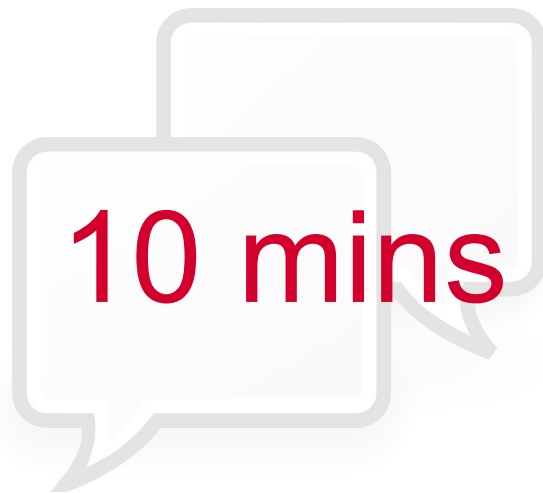
How to Prepare

Practice, practice, practice!

The key to cracking the exam



Q & A





BREAK



Cluster Architecture, Installation & Configuration

RBAC, Kubeadm, HA, etcd Backup and Restore

RBAC High-Level Overview

Three key elements for understanding concept

Subject

Groups
Users
Service-
Accounts

API Resources

ConfigMap
Pod
Deployment
Node
...

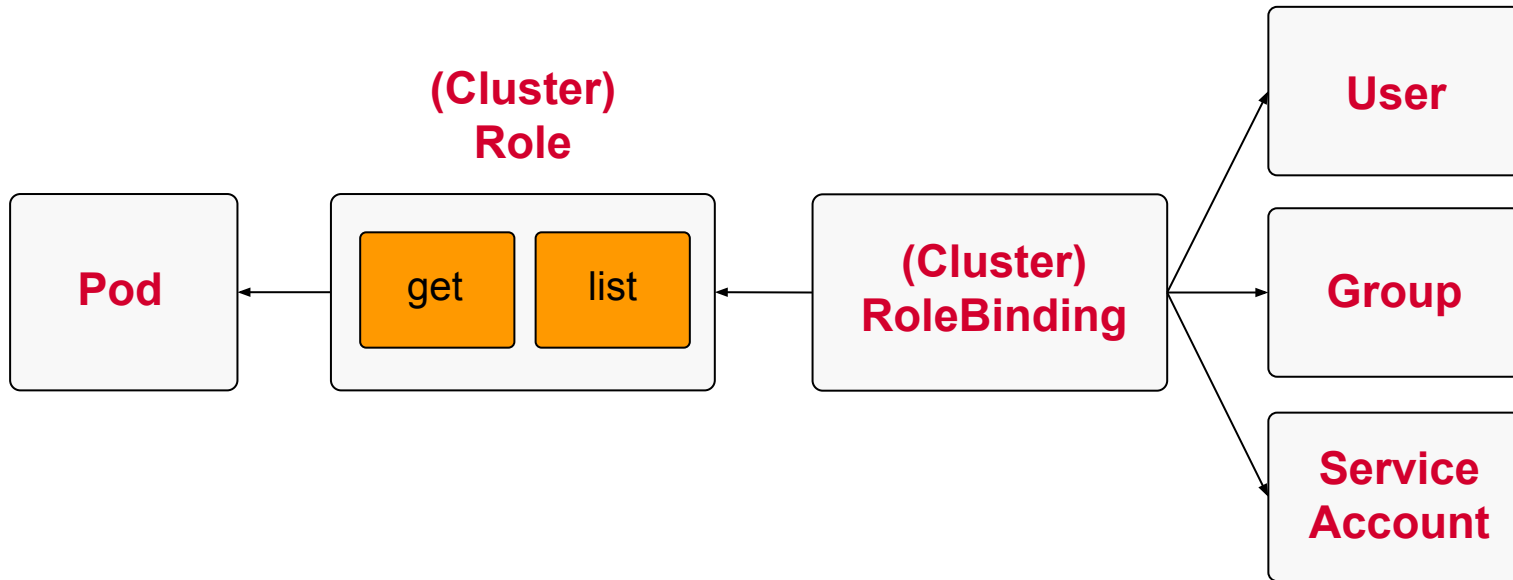
Operations (Verbs)

create
list
watch
delete
...



Involved RBAC Primitives

Restrict access to API resources based on user roles



Defining a Role

Connects API resources and verbs

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: pod-reader
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["pods"]
  verbs: ["get", "watch", "list"]
```

API Resources

Operations



Defining a RoleBinding

Grants the permissions defined in a role to subject

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: read-pods
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: jane
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

← One or many subjects

← Reference to role



ClusterRole + ClusterRoleBinding

Same as Role and RoleBinding but on cluster-level

- ClusterRole
 - Can grant same permissions as Role.
 - Can grant access to nodes, non-resource endpoints and resources across all namespaces.
- ClusterRoleBinding
 - Can grant same access as RoleBinding.
 - Bind a ClusterRole to all the namespaces in the cluster.

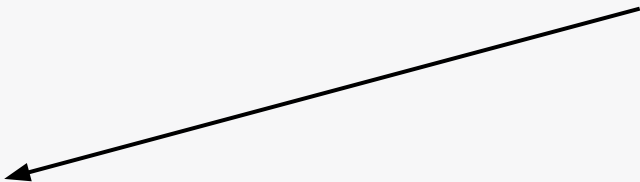


Aggregated ClusterRoles

Combine multiple ClusterRoles into one

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  name: monitoring
aggregationRule:
  clusterRoleSelectors:
    - matchLabels:
        rbac.example.com/aggregate-to-monitoring: "true"
rules: []
```

Matching on labels



EXERCISE

Regulating Access
to API Resources
with RBAC



What is Kubeadm?

Tool for creating and managing Kubernetes clusters

- Needs to be installed separately from other tools like `kubectl`.
- Deals with cluster bootstrapping but not provisioning.
- Representative use cases
 - Bootstrap a control-plane node.
 - Bootstrap worker nodes and join them to the cluster.
 - Upgrade a cluster to a newer version.



Installing a Cluster

Start with master, join nodes

- Initialize the control plane on master node using `kubeadm init`.
- Install a Pod network add-on.
- Join worker nodes using `kubeadm join`.

[Detailed installation instructions](#)



DEMO

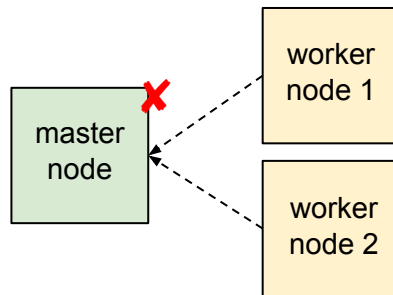
Creating a Cluster with Kubeadm



Single-Master Cluster Setup

Losing the master node causes issues

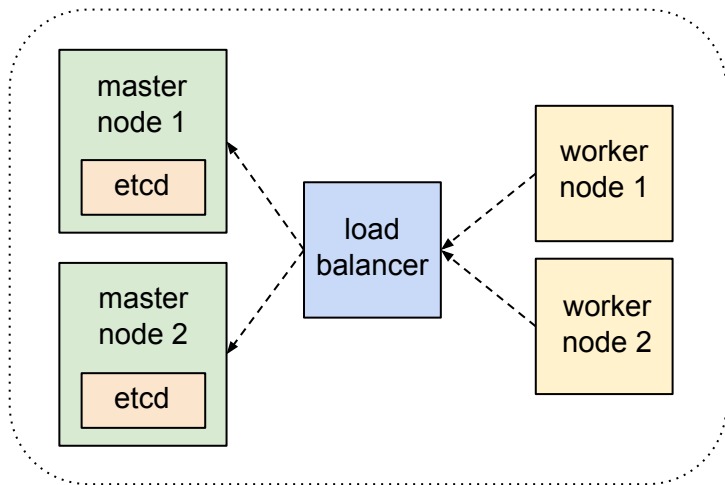
- A ReplicaSet cannot recreate failing Pod as the worker node can't talk back to scheduler on master node.
- Cluster cannot be accessed externally as API server is not available anymore.



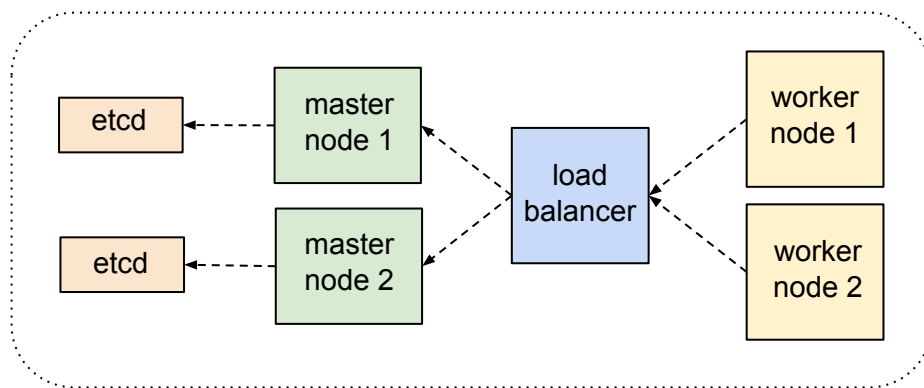
High-Availability Cluster Setup

Two configuration options available

Stacked etcd topology



External etcd topology



[Detailed installation instructions](#)



Upgrading a Cluster Version

Upgrading should be done in version increments

- Determine which version to upgrade to.
- Upgrade control plane nodes.
- Upgrade worker nodes.
- Verify the status of the cluster.

[Detailed installation instructions](#)



DEMO

Upgrading a
Cluster Version with
Kubeadm



Backing up & Restoring etcd

Get etcdctl utility if it's not already present

- Create backup with `etcdctl snapshot save` command. The options `--cert`, `--cacert` and `--key` are mandatory.
- Restore backup with `etcdctl snapshot restore` command. The option `--data-dir` is mandatory. Modify the `hostPath.path` in `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` to point to directory.

[Detailed installation instructions](#)



DEMO

Backing Up and
Restoring etcd



Q & A



5 mins





BREAK

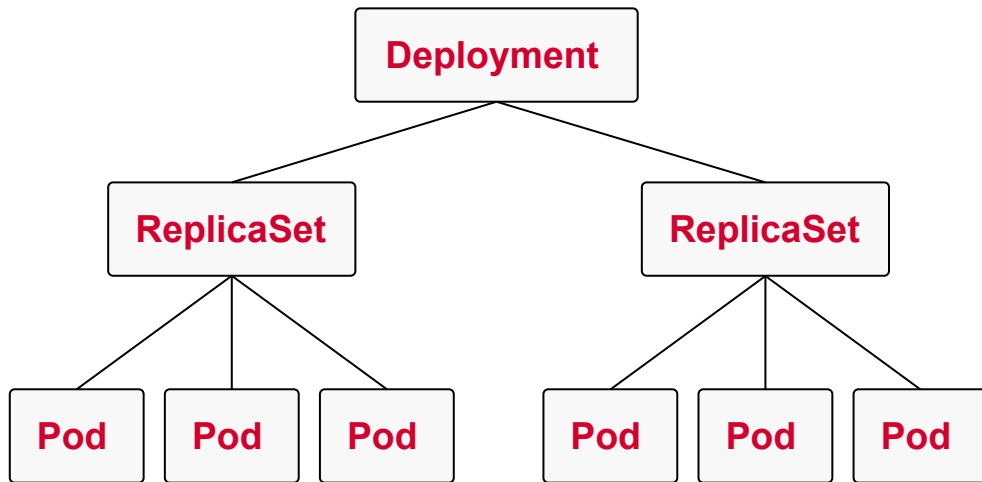


Workloads & Scheduling

Deployments, ConfigMaps & Secrets, Health Probes, Pod Resource Limits, Node Affinity, Taints & Tolerations

Understanding Deployments

Scaling and replication features for a set of Pods



Creating a Deployment

The create command supports replicas option with 1.19+

```
$ kubectl create deployment my-deploy --image=nginx --replicas=3  
--dry-run=client -o yaml > deploy.yaml  
$ vim deploy.yaml  
$ kubectl create -f deploy.yaml  
deployment.apps/my-deploy created
```



Creating a Deployment

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    app: my-deploy
    name: my-deploy
```

```
spec:
```

```
  replicas: 3
```

```
  selector:
```

```
    matchLabels:
```

```
      app: my-deploy
```

```
  template:
```

```
    metadata:
```

```
      labels:
```

```
        app: my-deploy
```

```
    spec:
```

```
      containers:
```

```
      - image: nginx
        name: nginx
```

The number of Pods running a specific set of containers

Selects the Pods for this deployment

The labels of the Pods



Inspecting Deployment State

Indicator between desired state and actual state

```
$ kubectl get deployments
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
deployment.apps/my-deploy	3	3	3	25m



Underlying Replication Feature

Automatically created by Deployment, not meant to be modified

```
$ kubectl get replicaset
NAME                                DESIRED    CURRENT    READY    AGE
my-deploy-7786f96d67              3          3          3        6h

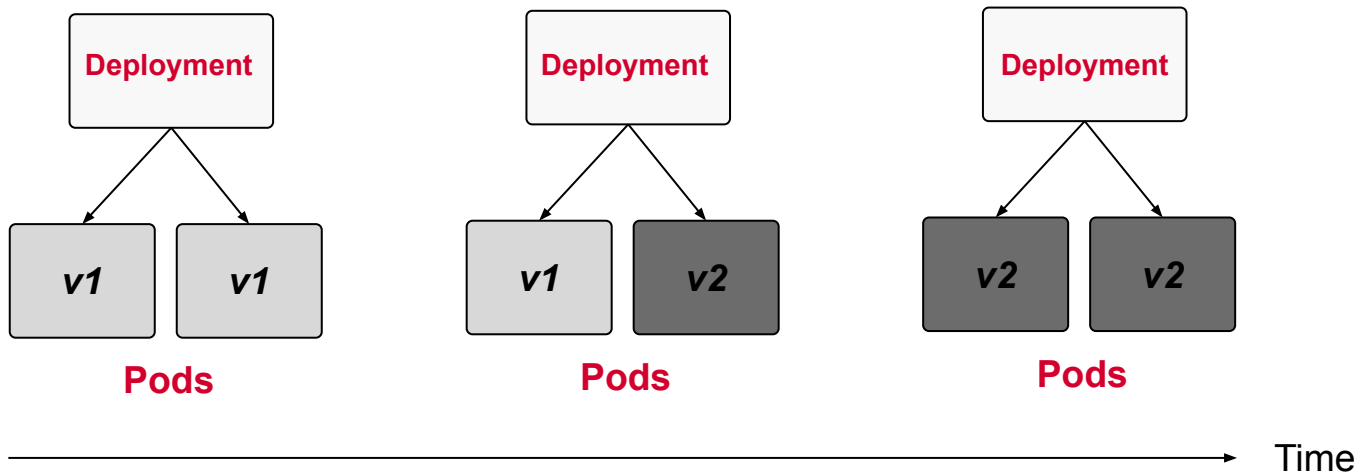
$ kubectl describe deploy my-deploy
...
OldReplicaSets:    <none>
NewReplicaSet:     my-deploy-7786f96d67 (3/3 replicas created)
...

$ kubectl describe replicaset my-deploy-7786f96d67
...
Controlled By:     Deployment/my-deploy
...
```



Rolling Updates

“Look ma, shiny new features. Let’s deploy them to production!”



Rollout Revision Log

```
# Check initial deployment revisions
$ kubectl rollout history deployments my-deploy
deployment.extensions/my-deploy
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
1          <none>
```

```
# Make a change to the deployment
$ kubectl edit deployments my-deploy
```

```
# Revision history indicates changed version
$ kubectl rollout history deployments my-deploy
deployment.extensions/my-deploy
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
1          <none>
2          <none>
```



Rendering Revision Details

```
$ kubectl rollout history deployments my-deploy --revision=2  
deployment.extensions/my-deploy with revision #2
```

Pod Template:

Labels: app=my-deploy
 pod-template-hash=1365642048

Containers:

 nginx:

Image: nginx:latest

 Port: <none>

 Host Port: <none>

 Environment: <none>

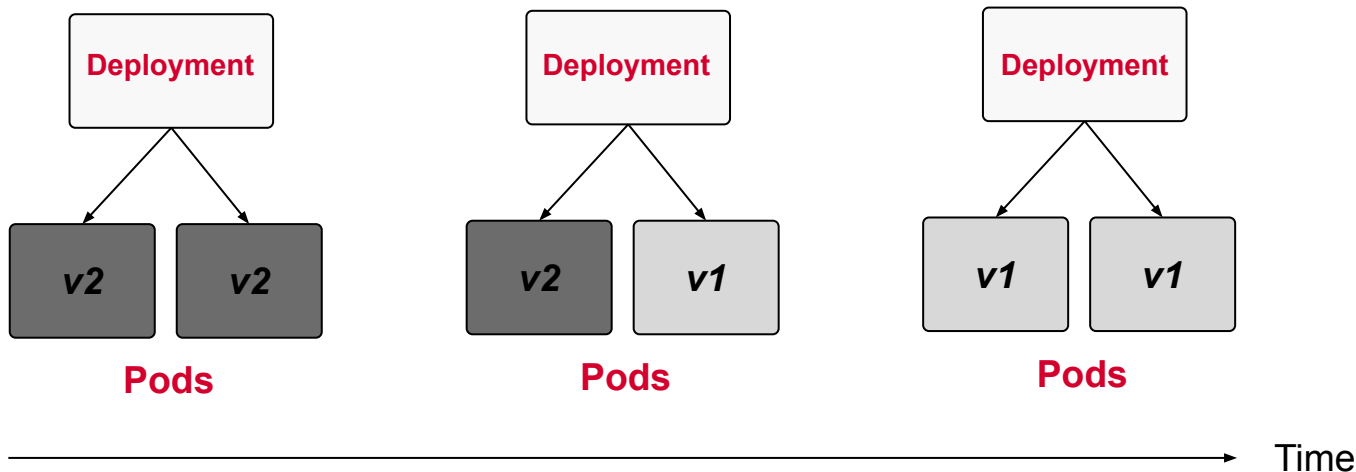
 Mounts: <none>

Volumes: <none>



Rolling Back

“Bug in the application. Let’s revert to the previous version!”



Rolling Back to a Revision

```
# Roll back to previous revision
$ kubectl rollout undo deployments my-deploy
deployment.extensions/my-deploy

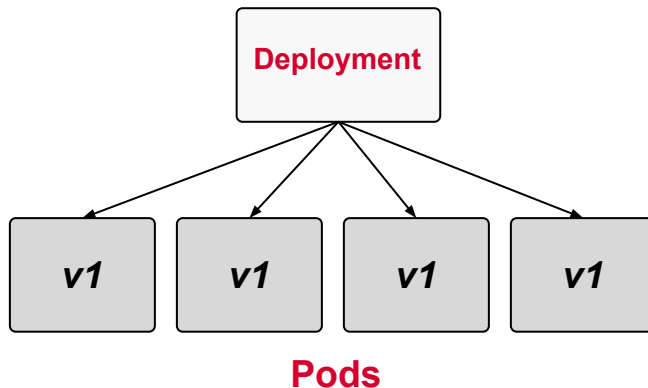
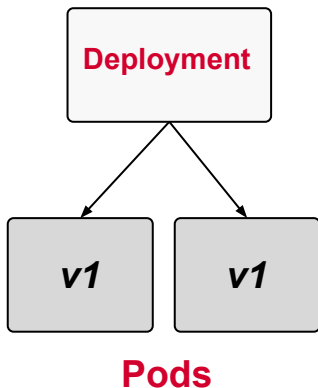
# Check rollout status
$ kubectl rollout status deployments my-deploy
deployment "my-deploy" successfully rolled out

# Revision history indicates changed version
$ kubectl rollout history deployments my-deploy
deployment.extensions/my-deploy
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
2          <none>
3          <none>
```



Manually Scaling a Deployment

“Load is increasing. We need to scale up the application.”



Providing a Specific # of Replicas

```
# Check current deployment replicas
$ kubectl get deployments my-deploy
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
my-deploy	2	2	2	9h

```
# Scaling from 2 to 4 replicas
$ kubectl scale deployment my-deploy --replicas=4
deployment.extensions/my-deploy scaled

# Check the changed deployment replicas
$ kubectl get deployment my-deploy
```

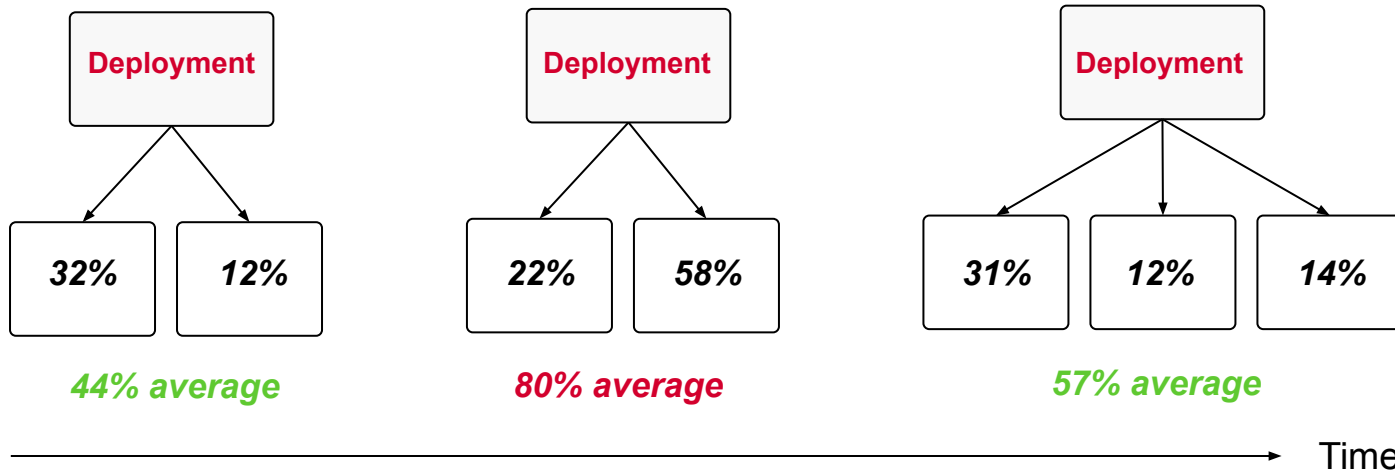
NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
my-deploy	4	4	4	9h



Autoscaling a Deployment

“Don’t make me think. Autoscale based on CPU utilization.”

maximum, average CPU utilization: 70%



Create Horizontal Pod Autoscaler

```
# Maintain average CPU utilization across all Pods of 70%
$ kubectl autoscale deployments my-deploy --cpu-percent=70 ↵
  --min=1 --max=10
horizontalpodautoscaler.autoscaling/my-deploy autoscaled
```

```
# Check the current status of autoscaler
```

```
$ kubectl get hpa my-deploy
```

NAME	REFERENCE	TARGETS	MINPODS ↵
MAXPODS	REPLICAS	AGE	
my-deploy	Deployment/my-deploy	0%/70%	1 ↵
10	4	23s	



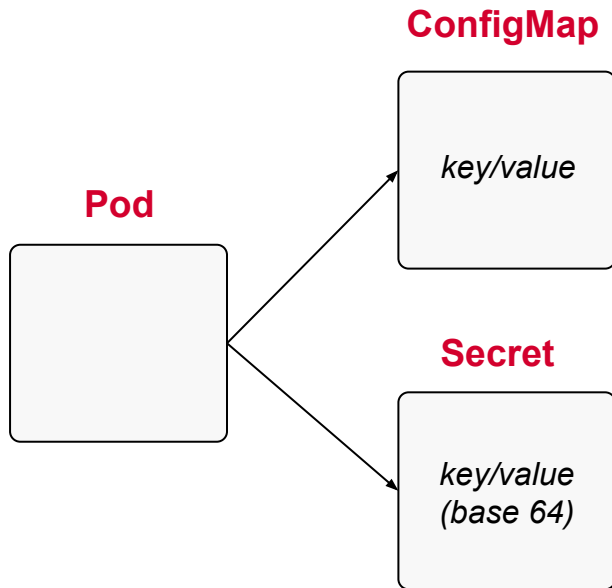
EXERCISE

Performing Rolling
Updates and Scaling
a Deployment



Centralized Configuration Data

Injects runtime configuration through object references



Creating ConfigMaps (imperative)

Fast, easy and flexible, can point to different sources

```
# Literal values
$ kubectl create configmap db-config --from-literal=db=staging

# Single file with environment variables
$ kubectl create configmap db-config --from-env-file=config.env

# File or directory
$ kubectl create configmap db-config --from-file=config.txt
```



Creating ConfigMaps (declarative)

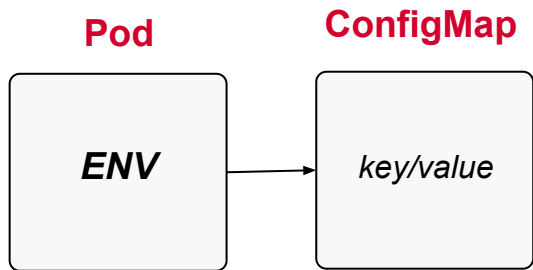
Definition of a ConfigMap is fairly short and on point

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
  db: staging
  username: jdoe
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: db-config
```

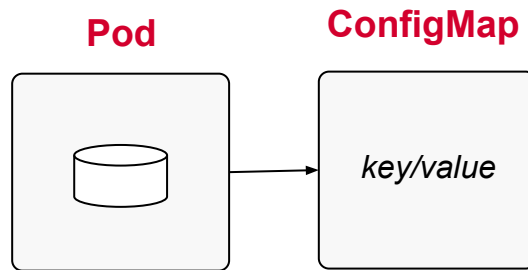


Mounting a ConfigMap

Two options for consuming data



Injected as environment variables



Mounted as volume



ConfigMap Env. Variables in Pod

Convenient if ConfigMap reflects the desired syntax

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: backend
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: backend
    envFrom:
    - configMapRef:
      name: db-config
```

```
$ kubectl exec -it nginx -- env
DB=staging
USERNAME=jdoe
...
```



ConfigMap in Pod as Volume

Each key becomes file in mounted directory

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: backend
spec:
  containers:
    - name: backend
      image: nginx
      volumeMounts:
        - name: config-volume
          mountPath: /etc/config
  volumes:
    - name: config-volume
      configMap:
        name: db-config
```

```
$ kubectl exec -it backend -- /bin/sh
# ls /etc/config
db
username
# cat /etc/config/db
staging
```



Creating Secrets (imperative)

Similar usage to creation of ConfigMap

```
# Literal values
$ kubectl create secret generic db-creds <
  --from-literal=pwd=s3cre!

# File containing environment variables
$ kubectl create secret generic db-creds <
  --from-env-file=secret.env

# SSH key file
$ kubectl create secret generic db-creds <
  --from-file=ssh-privatekey=~/.ssh/id_rsa
```



Creating Secrets (declarative)

Value has to be base64-encoded manually

```
$ echo -n 's3cre!' | base64  
czNjcmUh
```

```
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Secret  
metadata:  
  name: mysecret  
type: Opaque  
data:  
  pwd: czNjcmUh
```



Secret in Pod as Volume

Value has to be base64-encoded manually

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: backend
spec:
  containers:
    - name: backend
      image: nginx
      volumeMounts:
        - name: secret-volume
          mountPath: /etc/secret
  volumes:
    - name: secret-volume
      secret:
        secretName: mysecret
```

```
$ kubectl exec -it backend -- /bin/sh
# ls /etc/secret
pwd
# cat /etc/secret/pwd
s3cre!
```



EXERCISE

Creating and
Mounting a
ConfigMap



Container Health

“How does Kubernetes know if a container is up and running?”

Probes can detect
and correct failures



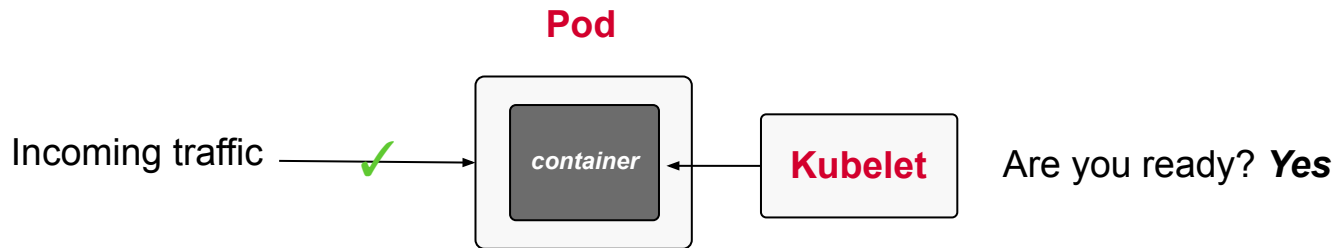
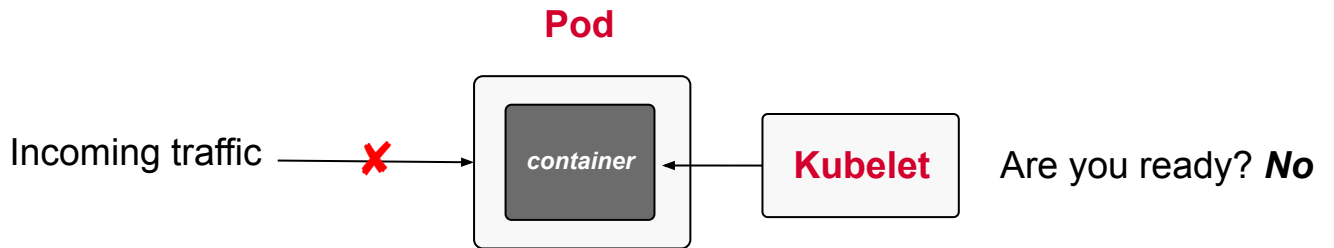
Health Verification Methods

Method	Option	Description
Custom Command	<code>exec.command</code>	Executes a command inside of the container e.g. a <code>cat</code> command and checks its exit code. Kubernetes considers an zero exit code to be successful. A non-zero exit code indicates an error.
HTTP GET Request	<code>httpGet</code>	Sends an HTTP GET request to an endpoint exposed by the application. A HTTP response code in the range of 200 and 399 indicates success. Any other response code is regarded as an error.
TCP socket connection	<code>tcpSocket</code>	Tries to open a TCP socket connection to a port. If the connection could be established, the probing attempt was successful. The inability to connect is accounted for as an error.



Understanding Readiness Probes

“Is application ready to serve requests?”



Defining a Readiness Probe

HTTP probes are very helpful for web applications

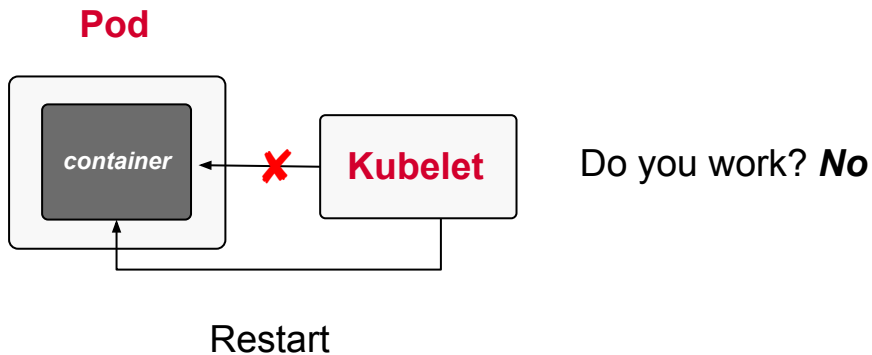
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: web-app
spec:
  containers:
  - name: web-app
    image: eshop:4.6.3
    readinessProbe:
      httpGet:
        path: /
        port: 8080
      initialDelaySeconds: 5
      periodSeconds: 2
```

Successful if HTTP status code is
between 200 and 399



Understanding Liveness Probes

“Does the application still function without errors?”



Defining a Liveness Probe

An event log can be queried with a custom command

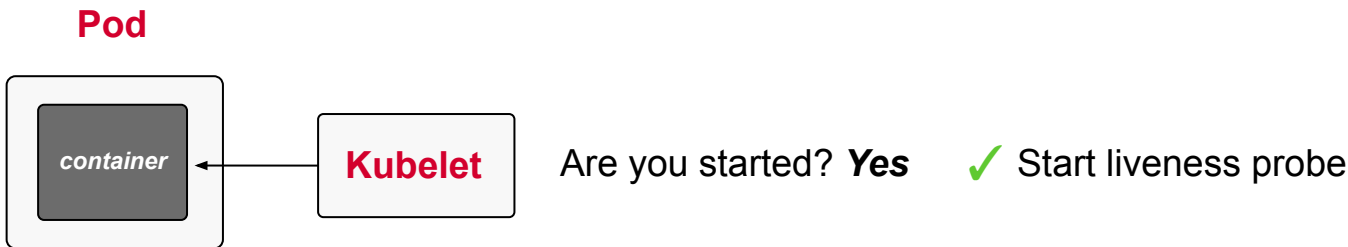
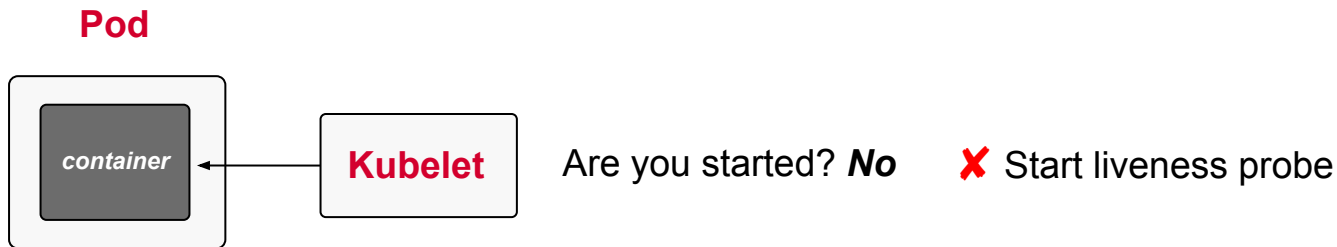
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: web-app
spec:
  containers:
    - name: web-app
      image: eshop:4.6.3
      livenessProbe:
        exec:
          command:
            - cat
            - /tmp/healthy
        initialDelaySeconds: 10
        periodSeconds: 5
```

It makes sense to delay the initial check as the application to fully start up first



Understanding Startup Probes

“Legacy application may need longer to start. Hold off on probing.”



Defining a Startup Probe

TCP socket connection if exposed by application

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: startup-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - image: httpd:2.4.46
    name: http-server
    startupProbe:
      tcpSocket:
        port: 80
      initialDelaySeconds: 3
      periodSeconds: 15
```

Tries to open a TCP socket
connection to a port



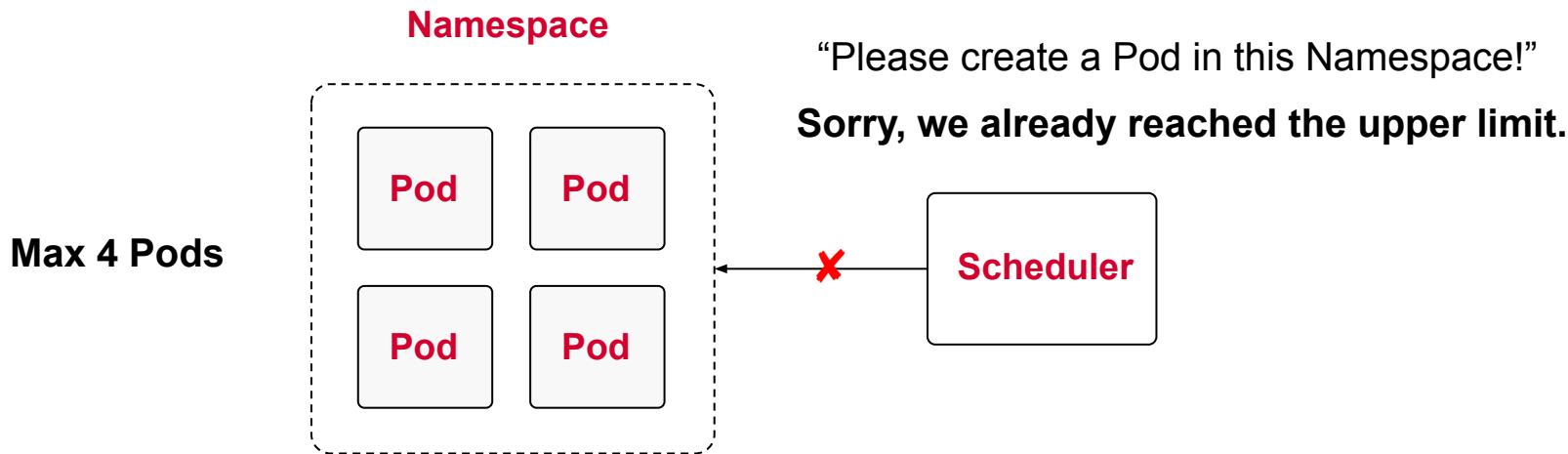
EXERCISE

Configuring Health
Probes for a Pod



Defining Resource Boundaries

Defines # of Pods, CPU and memory usage per Namespace



Creating a Resource Quota

Definition on the Namespace-level

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  hard:
    pods: "2"
    requests.cpu: "2"
    requests.memory: 500m
```

```
$ kubectl create namespace rq-demo
$ kubectl create -f rq.yaml
--namespace=rq-demo
resourcequota/app created
$ kubectl describe quota --namespace=rq-demo
```

Name:	app	
Namespace:	rq-demo	
Resource	Used	Hard
-----	----	----
pods	0	2
requests.cpu	0	2
requests.memory	0	500m

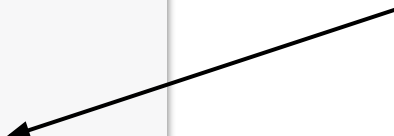


Defining Container Constraints

Required if Namespace defines Resource Quota

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: mypod
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: mypod
    resources:
      requests:
        cpu: "0.5"
        memory: "200m"
```

Requires at least 0.5 CPU resources
and 200m of memory



EXERCISE

Defining a Pod's
Resource
Requirements



Node Affinity & Taints/Tolerations

Concepts with different purposes, but can go hand in hand

- **Node Affinity:** Attract Pods to a node as soft or hard requirement.
- **Taint:** Allow a node to repel a set of Pods.
- **Tolerations:** Applied to Pods to allow scheduling them to nodes with a specific taint.



Kubernetes Scheduler

kube-scheduler is the default scheduler for Kubernetes

```
$ kubectl get pods -n kube-system
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
kube-scheduler-minikube	1/1	Running	2	76d
...				

[Detailed information on node selection](#)



Pod to Node Assignment

Once Pod is scheduled, the node is assigned automatically

```
$ kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
minikube	Ready	master	204d	v1.19.2

```
$ kubectl get pods -o=wide
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE	...
app	1/1	Running	0	22h	10.0.0.102	minikube	...

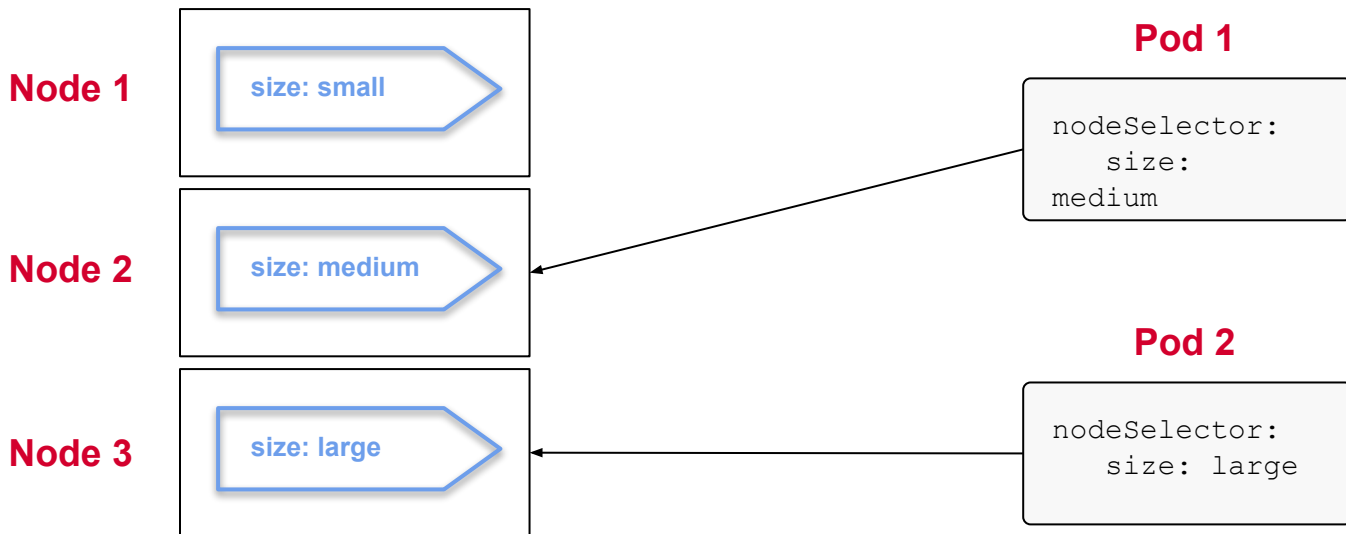
```
$ kubectl get pod app -o yaml | grep nodeName:
```

```
  nodeName: minikube
```



Node Selection Constraint

Define a label selector in Pod's spec that matches node label



Node Selection Constraint

Add labels to nodes

```
$ kubectl label nodes minikube size=medium
node/minikube labeled
```

```
$ kubectl get nodes --show-labels
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION	LABELS
...					
minikube-m02	Ready	master	204d	v1.19.2	... size=medium
minikube-m03	Ready	master	204d	v1.19.2	...
minikube-m04	Ready	master	204d	v1.19.2	...



Node Selection Constraint

Define the `nodeSelector` attribute upon Pod creation

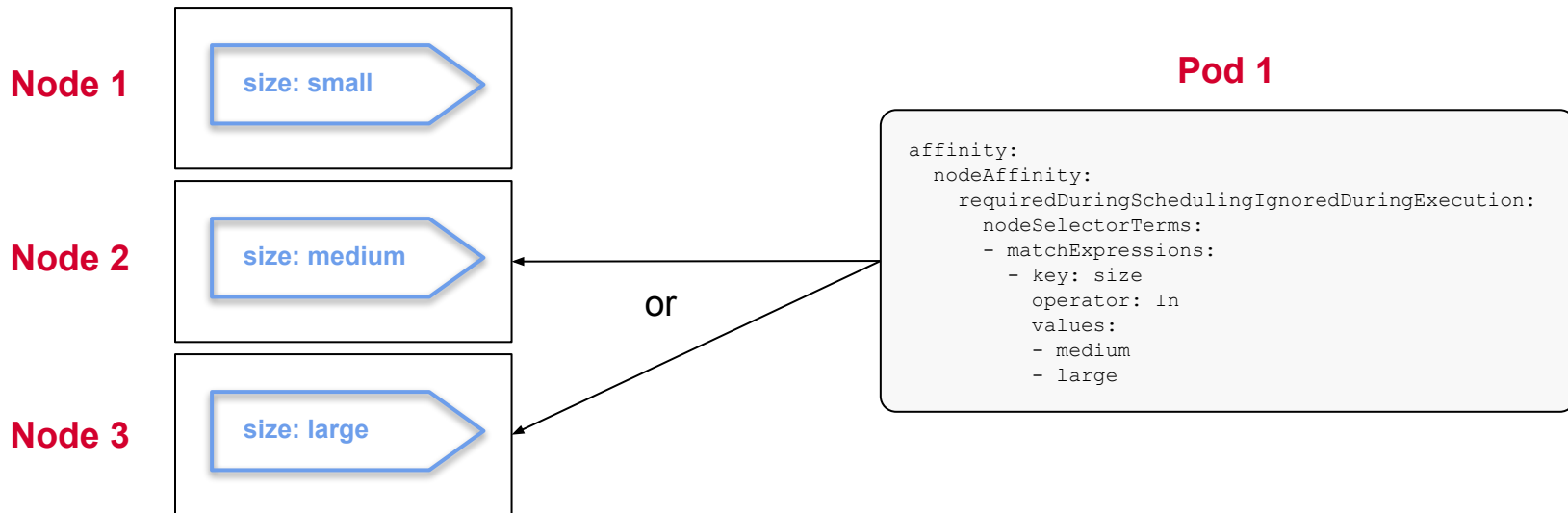
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx
  restartPolicy: Never
  nodeSelector:
    size: medium
```

Can't have multiple keys with the same value as the underlying data structure is a map



Node Affinity

Similar to `nodeSelector` but more flexible and powerful



Setting a Pod's Node Affinity

Requires a lot of configuration in various shapes and forms

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx
    restartPolicy: Never
  affinity:
    nodeAffinity:
      requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
        nodeSelectorTerms:
        - matchExpressions:
          - key: size
            operator: In
            values:
            - medium
```

Available operators:

*In, NotIn, Exists,
DoesNotExist, Gt, Lt*



Node Affinity Types

Currently two types, potentially more in the future

Type	Description
<code>requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution</code>	Rules that must be met for a pod to be scheduled onto a node.
<code>preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution</code>	Rules that specify preferences that the scheduler will try to enforce but will not guarantee.

**IgnoredDuringException means that changes to the affinity of a running Pod does not have an effect*



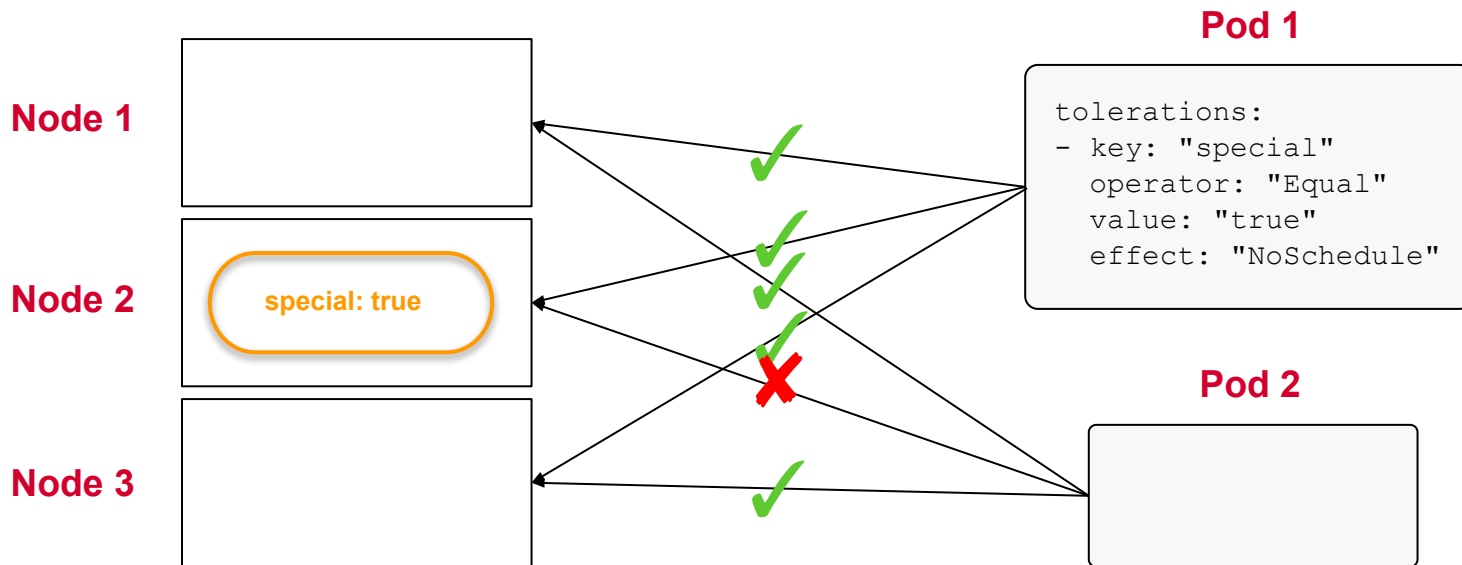
EXERCISE

Scheduling a Pod
on Specific Nodes



Taints and Tolerations

A Pod that doesn't have specific toleration is repelled



Setting a Node Taint

Add taint to nodes

```
$ kubectl taint nodes minikube-m02 special=true:NoSchedule  
node/minikube-m02 tainted
```

```
$ kubectl get nodes minikube-m02 -o yaml | grep -C 3 taints:
```

```
...
```

```
spec:
```

```
  taints:
```

```
    - effect: NoSchedule
```

```
      key: special
```

```
      value: "true"
```

key=value:effect



Taint Effects

Needs to be provided to node and Pod

Effect	Description
NoSchedule	Unless a Pod has matching toleration, it won't be scheduled on the node.
PreferNoSchedule	Try not to place a Pod that does not tolerate the taint on the node, but it is not required.
NoExecute	Evict Pod from node if already running on it. No future scheduling on the node.



Setting a Pod's Tolerance

Requires a lot of configuration in various shapes and forms

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx
  restartPolicy: Never
  tolerations:
  - key: "special"
    operator: "Equal"
    value: "true"
    effect: "NoSchedule"
```

*Available operators:
Equal, Exists*



EXERCISE

Configuring a Node
to Only Accept
Specific Pods



Q & A



5 mins





BREAK

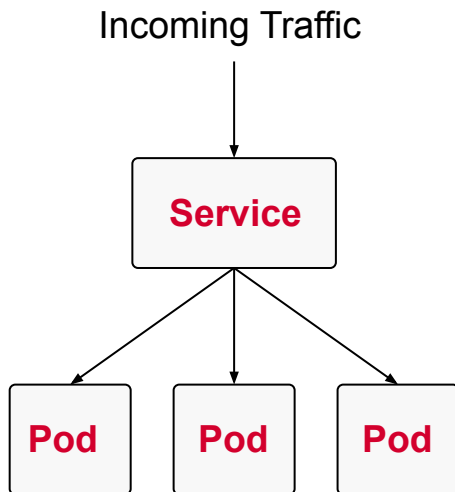


Services & Networking

Inter-Pod Communication, Service Types, Ingress,
CoreDNS, CNI plugins

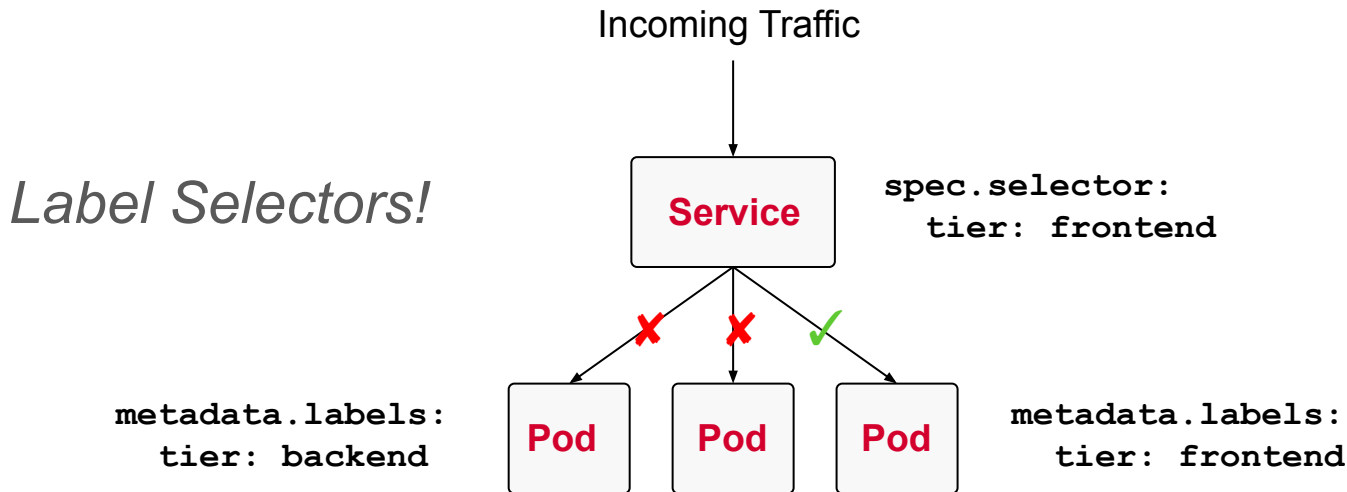
Understanding Services

Enables network access for a set of Pods



Request Routing

“How does a service decide which Pod to forward the request to?”



Creating a Service (imperative)

“Create a Service with explicit type”

```
$ kubectl create service clusterip nginx --tcp=80:80  
service/nginx created
```



Creating a Service (imperative)

“Create a Pod and expose it with a Service”

```
$ kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --port=80 --expose  
service/nginx created  
pod/nginx created
```



Creating a Service (declarative)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: nginx
spec:
  selector:
    tier: frontend
  ports:
  - port: 3000
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 80
  type: ClusterIP
```

Determines the Pod(s) for routing traffic

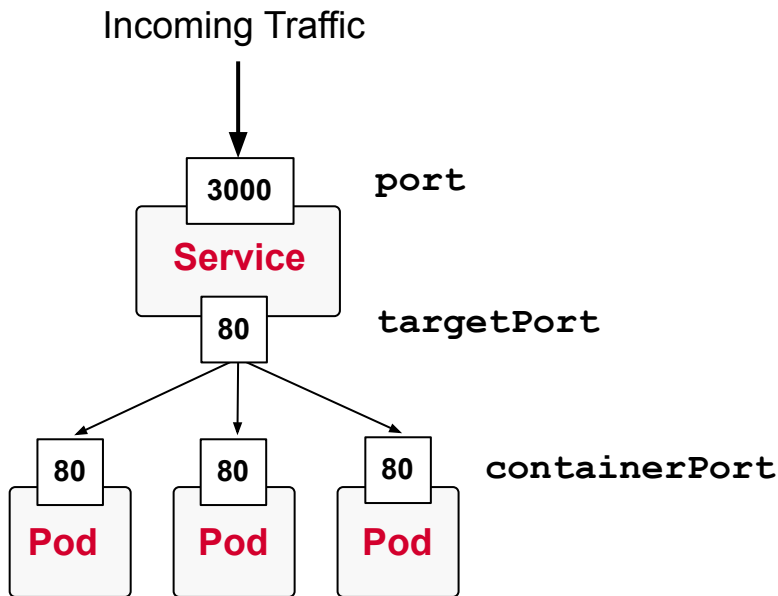
Maps incoming port to port of the Pod

Specifies how to expose the Service (inside/outside of cluster or LoadBalancer)



Port Mapping

“How to map the service port to the container port in Pod?”



Different Types of Services

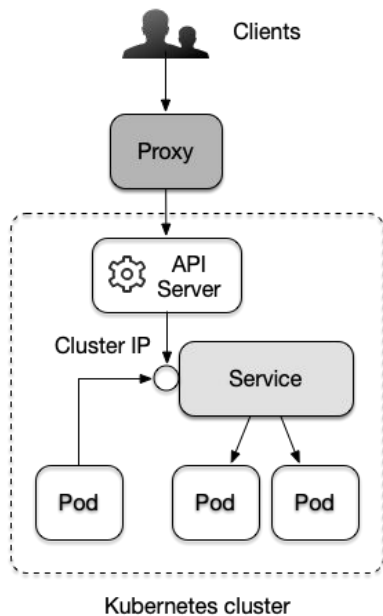
Type	Behavior
ClusterIP	Exposes the service on a cluster-internal IP. Only reachable from within the cluster.
NodePort	Exposes the service on each node's IP at a static port. Accessible from outside of the cluster.
LoadBalancer	Exposes the service externally using a cloud provider's load balancer.
ExternalName	Map a Service to a DNS name.

`spec.type: xyz`



ClusterIP Service Type

Only reachable from within the cluster or API service via proxy



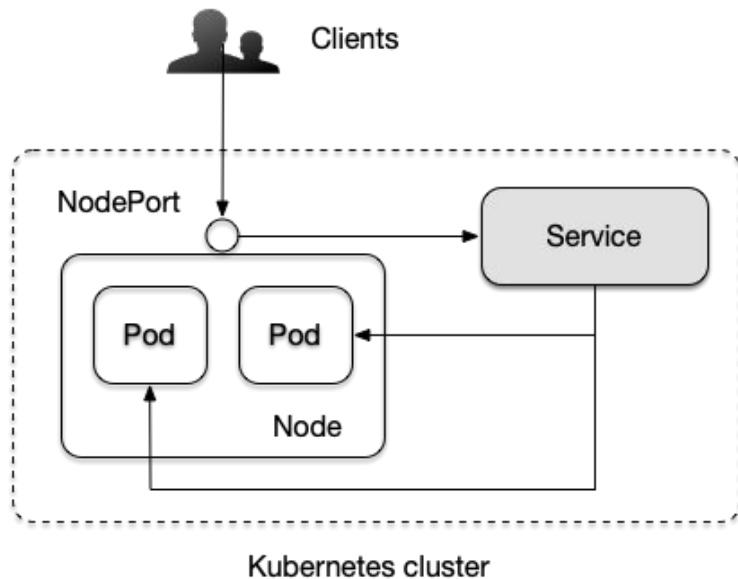
Exposes the Service on a cluster-internal IP address.

Can also be reached by proxy from outside of the cluster using the `kubectl proxy` command.



NodePort Service Type

Accessible from outside of the cluster



Node's IP address + port number in the range of 30000 and 32767, assigned automatically upon the creation of the Service.



Inspecting a Service

```
# Only reachable from within the cluster
```

```
$ kubectl get service nginx
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
nginx	ClusterIP	10.105.201.83	<none>	80/TCP	3h

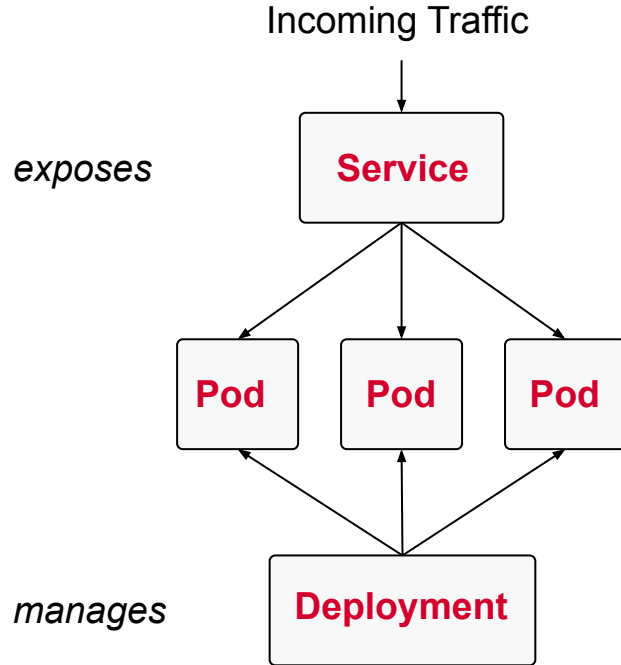
```
# Accessible from outside of the cluster
```

```
$ kubectl get service nginx
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
nginx	NodePort	10.105.201.83	<none>	80:30184/TCP	3h



Deployments and Services



Two distinct concepts that complement each other



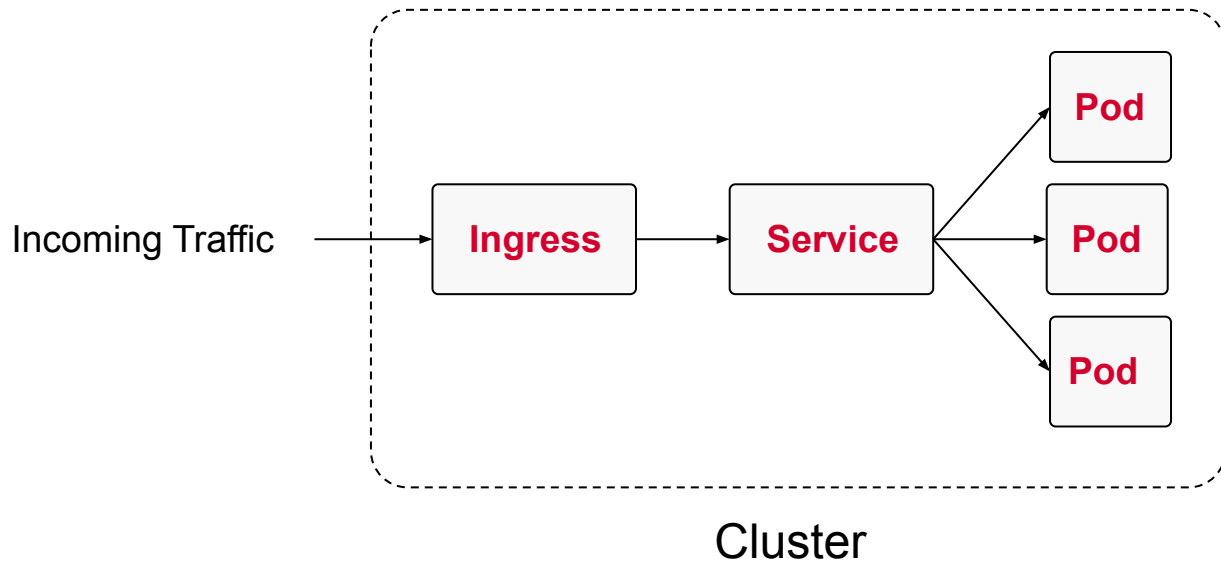
EXERCISE

Routing traffic to
Pods from Inside
and Outside of a
Cluster



Understanding Ingress

Manages external access to the services in a cluster via HTTP(S)



Defining an Ingress

Traffic routing is controlled by rules defined on Ingress resource

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: minimal-ingress
  annotations:
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /
spec:
  rules:
  - http:
      paths:
      - path: /testpath
        pathType: Prefix
        backend:
          service:
            name: test
            port:
              number: 80
```



Ingress Rules

Traffic routing is controlled by rules defined on Ingress resource

- Optional host. If not host is defined, then all inbound HTTP traffic is handled.
- A list of paths e.g. `/testpath`.
- The backend, a combination of Service name and port.



Path Types

Incoming URLs match based on type

	Rule	Request
Exact	/foo	/foo ✓
		/bar ✗
Prefix	/foo	/foo, /foo/ ✓
		/bar ✗



Listing an Ingress

```
$ kubectl get ingress
```

```
Warning: extensions/v1beta1 Ingress is deprecated in  
v1.14+, unavailable in v1.22+; use networking.k8s.io/v1
```

```
Ingress
```

NAME	CLASS	HOSTS	ADDRESS	PORTS	AGE
minimal-ingress	<none>	*		80	17s





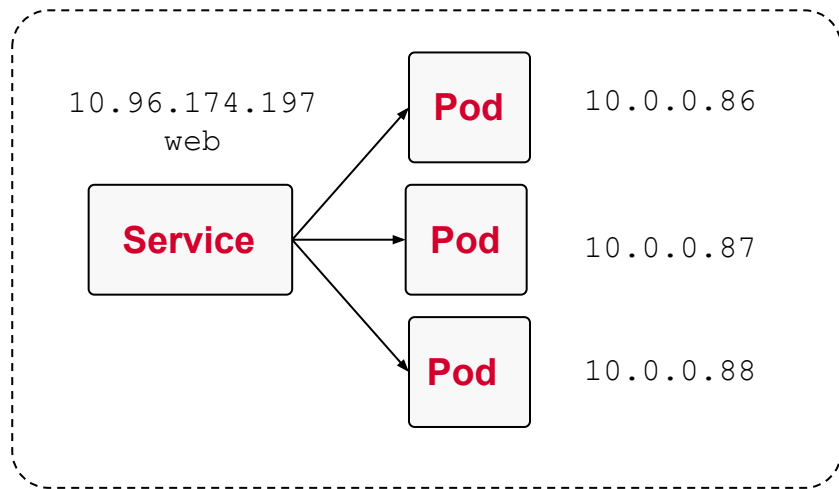
EXERCISE

Defining and Using
an Ingress



DNS for Services

Kubernetes DNS service creates record for Service



default namespace

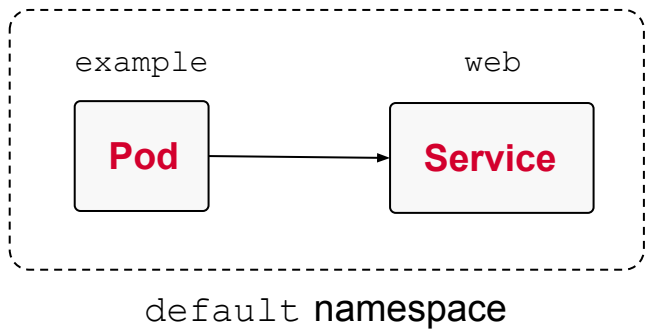
Kubernetes DNS Service

Hostname	IP Address
web	10.96.174.197



Resolving a Service by DNS

Resolve by hostname within the same namespace

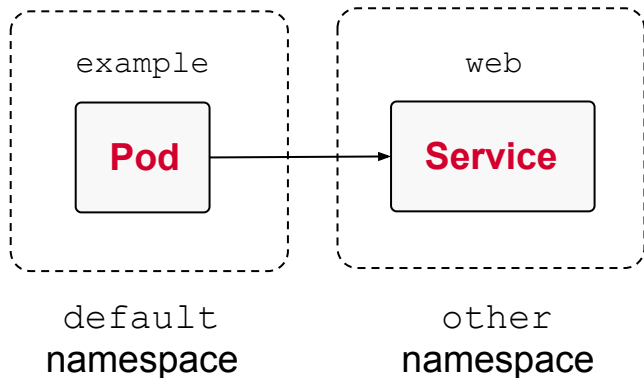


```
$ curl http://web  
Hello World
```



Resolving a Service by DNS

Resolve by namespace, type, root domain from another namespace



```
$ curl http://web.other ← Namespace  
Hello World
```

```
$ curl http://web.other.svc ← Type  
Hello World
```

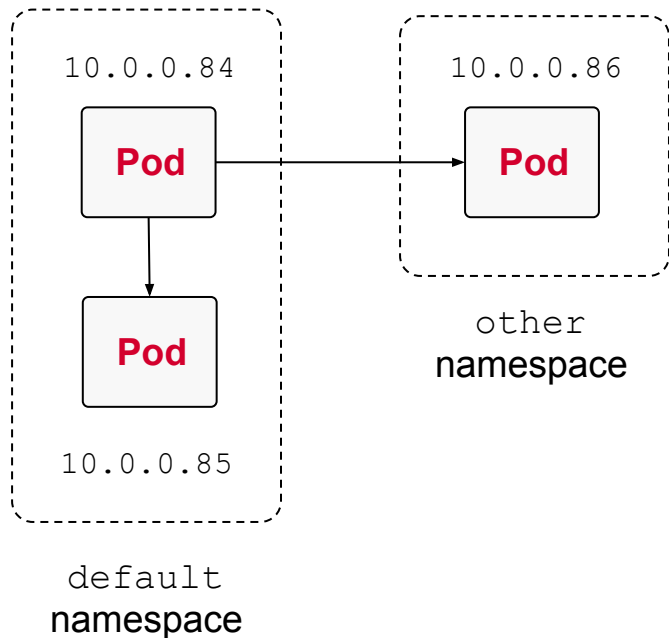
```
$ curl http://web.other.svc.cluster.local  
Hello World
```

Root Domain



Resolving a Pod by DNS

DNS records are not created by default, resolve by IP address



```
$ curl 10.0.0.85  
Hello World
```

```
$ curl 10.0.0.86  
Hello World
```



Object Representation CoreDNS

Recommended Kubernetes DNS server implementation

```
$ kubectl get pods -n kube-system
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
coredns-f9fd979d6-skk6w	1/1	Running	2	67d

```
$ kubectl get services -n kube-system
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
kube-dns	ClusterIP	10.96.0.10	<none>	53/UDP, 53/TCP, 9153/TCP	195d



Configuring CoreDNS

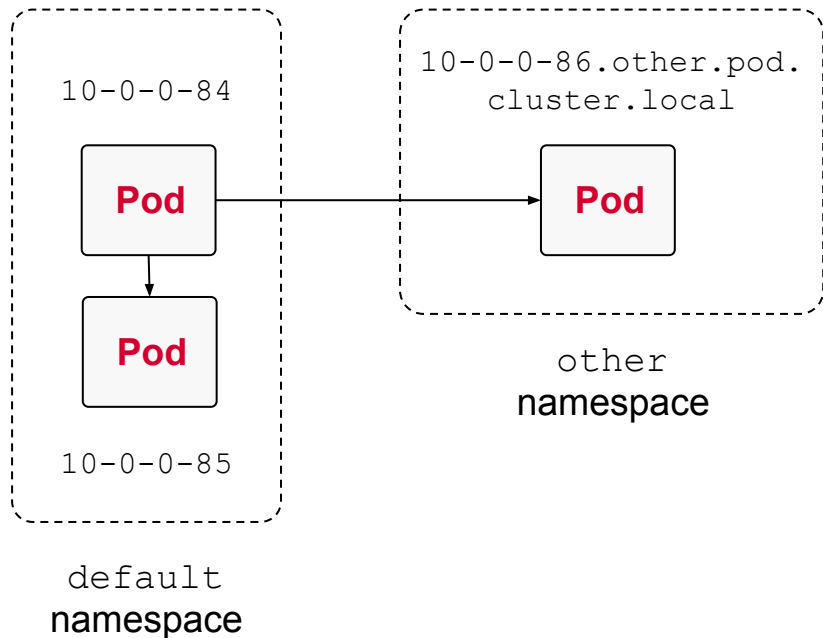
Sets root domain and enables DNS for Pods

```
$ kubectl describe configmap coredns -n kube-system
Data
====
Corefile:
----
.:53 {
    ...
    kubernetes cluster.local in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa {
        pods insecure
        fallthrough in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa
        ttl 30
    }
    ...
}
```



Resolving a Pod by DNS

DNS records are not created by default, resolve by IP address



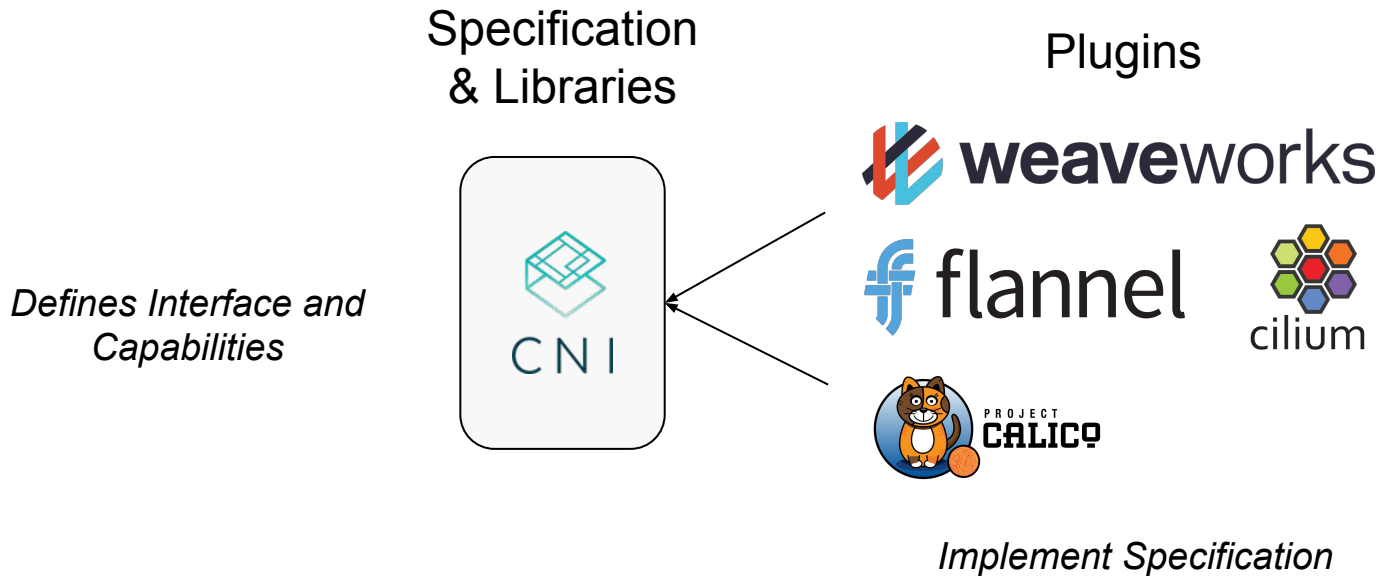
```
$ curl 10-0-0-85  
Hello World
```

```
$ curl  
10-0-0-86.other.pod.cluster  
.local  
Hello World
```



Understanding CNI

Kubernetes uses CNI for Pod networking



Choosing a CNI Plugin

Direct installation instructions only available for Weave Net

List of plugins:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/addons/>

Installation instructions for Weave Net:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/production-environment/tools/kubeadm/high-availability/#steps-for-the-first-control-plane-node>



Q & A



5 mins





BREAK

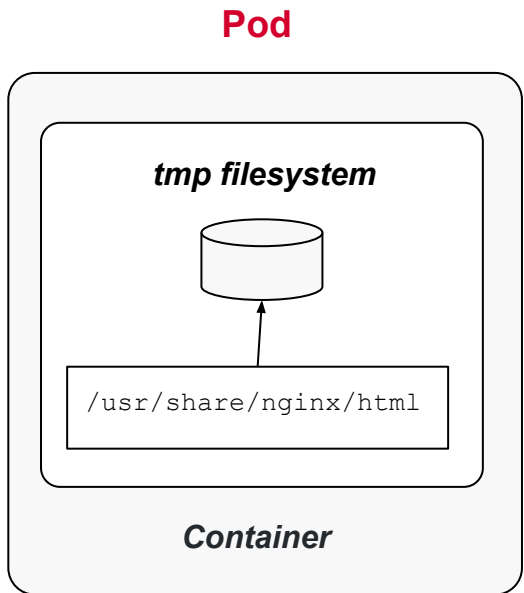


Storage

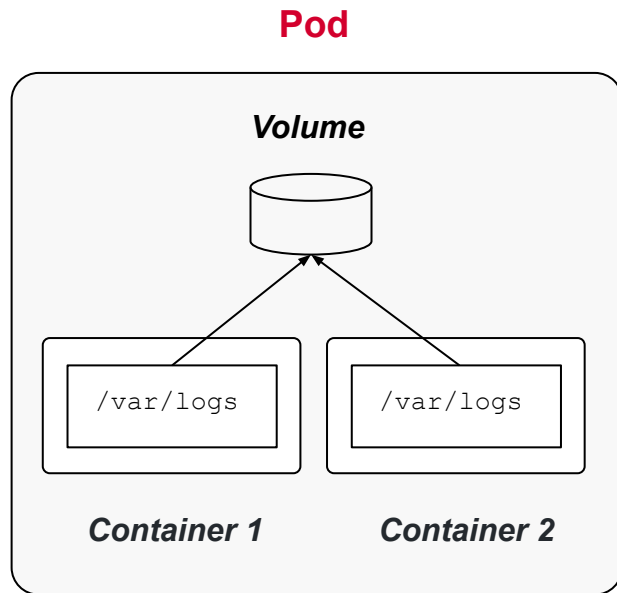
Volumes, Volume Configuration Options,
Persistent Volumes with Static & Dynamic Binding

Understanding Volumes

Persist data that outlives a Pod restart



vs.



Types of Volumes

Type	Description
<code>emptyDir</code>	Empty directory in Pod. Only persisted for the lifespan of a Pod.
<code>hostPath</code>	File or directory from the host node's filesystem into your Pod.
<code>configMap</code> , <code>secret</code>	Provides a way to inject configuration data and secrets into Pods.
<code>nfs</code>	An existing NFS (Network File System) share to be mounted into your Pod. Preserves data after Pod restart.
Cloud provider solutions	Provider-specific implementation for AWS, GCE or Azure.



Creating a Volume

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-container
spec:
  volumes:
  - name: logs-volume
    emptyDir: {}
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: my-container
    volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /var/logs
      name: logs-volume
```

Define Volume with a type

Mount Volume to a path



Using a Volume

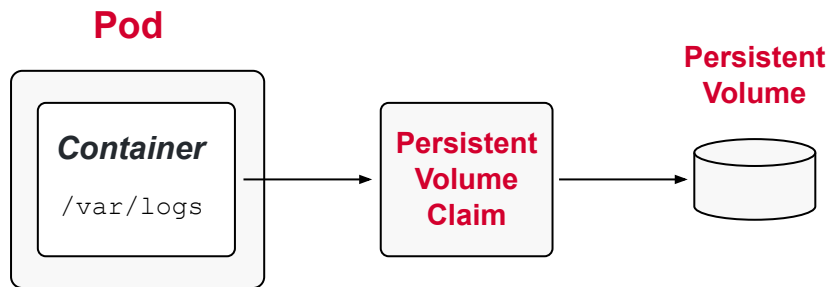
```
# Create Pod with mounted Volume
$ kubectl create -f pod-with-vol.yaml
pod/my-container created

# Shell into container and use Volume
$ kubectl exec -it my-container -- /bin/sh
# cd /var/logs
# pwd
/var/logs
# touch app-logs.txt
# ls
app-logs.txt
```



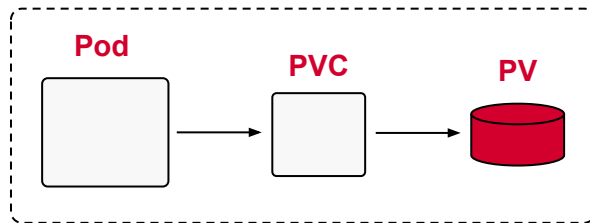
Understanding PersistentVolumes

Persist data that outlives a Pod, node, or cluster restart



Creating a PersistentVolume

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: pv
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 512m
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  hostPath:
    path: /data/config
```



Defines a specific storage capacity

Read and/or write access

How many nodes can access volume?



Access Mode & Reclaim Policy

Configuration options for PersistentVolume

Access Mode

Type	Description
ReadWriteOnce	Read-write access by a single node.
ReadOnlyMany	Read-only access by many nodes.
ReadWriteMany	Read-write access by many nodes.

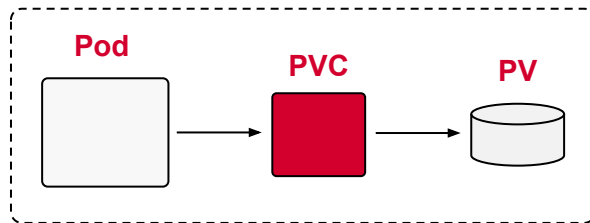
Reclaim Policy

Type	Description
Retain	Default. When PVC is deleted, PV is “released” and can be reclaimed.
Delete	Deletion removes PV and associated storage.
Recycle	Deprecated. Use dynamic binding instead.



Creating a Claim

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 256m
```



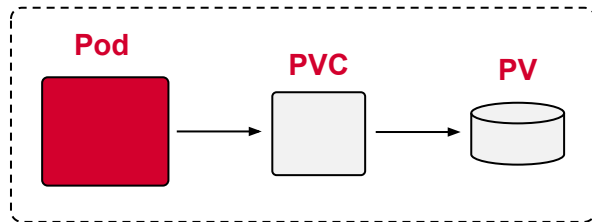
*Read and/or write access
How many nodes can access volume?*

Defines a specific storage capacity



Mounting a Claim

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: app
spec:
  volumes:
    - name: configpvc
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: pvc
  containers:
    - image: nginx
      name: app
      volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: "/data/app/config"
          name: configpvc
```



References the Volume with the claim name

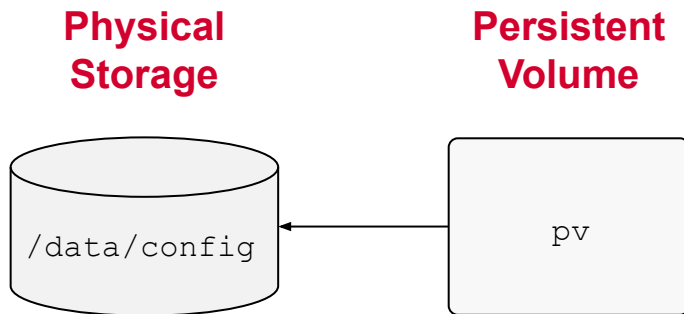
Mounts Volume to path



Static Provisioning

Requires the physical storage to exist before PersistentVolume

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: pv
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 512m
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  storageClassName: shared
  hostPath:
    path: /data/config
```



Dynamic Provisioning

Creates PersistentVolume object automatically via storage class

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: standard
provisioner: kubernetes.io/aws-ebs
```

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 256m
  storageClassName: standard
```



EXERCISE

Creating a
Persistent Volume
with Static or
Dynamic Binding



Troubleshooting

Cluster/Node Logging, Monitoring Applications,
Identifying and Fixing Application, Cluster, and
Networking Issues

Monitoring Cluster Components

What metrics are of interest?

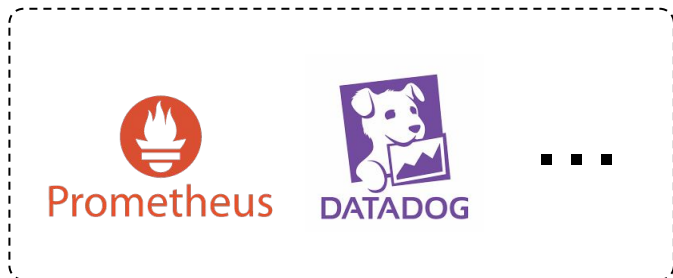
- Number of nodes in the cluster.
- Health status of nodes.
- Node performance metrics like CPU, memory, disk space, network.
- Pod-level performance metrics like CPU, memory consumption.



Monitoring Solution

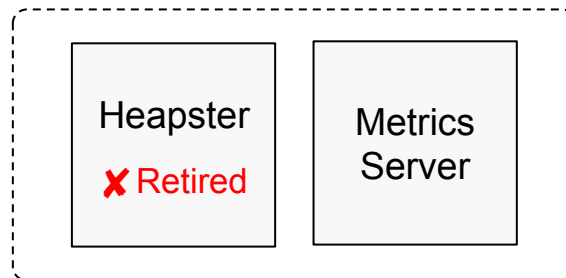
Relevant to CKA exam: metrics server

Commercial Products



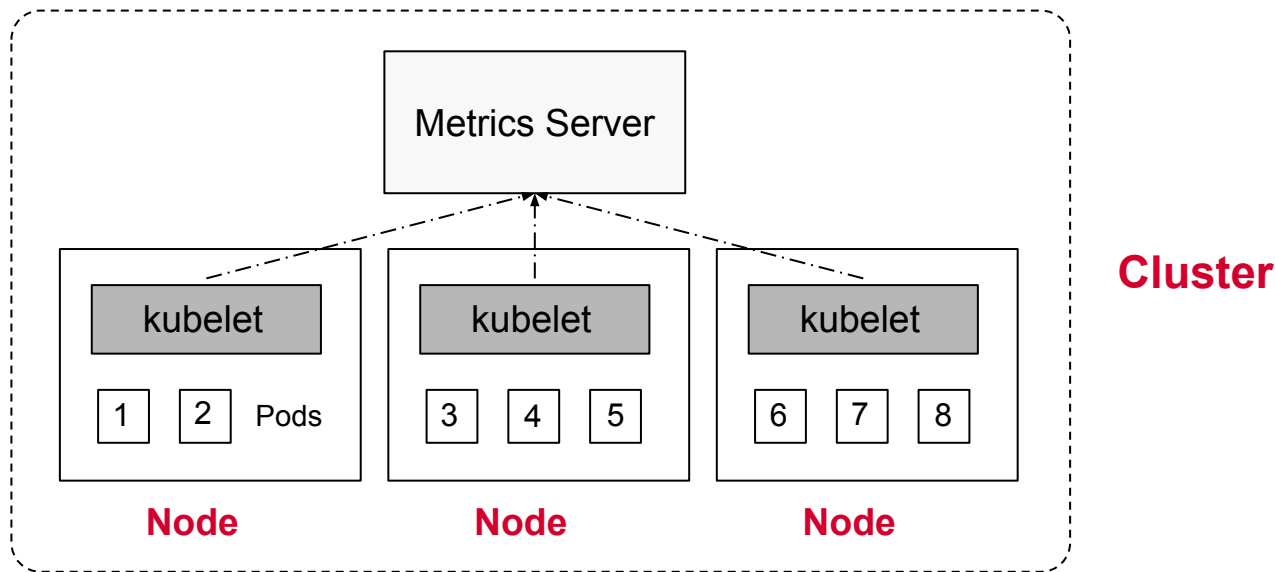
VS.

Free Solutions



Metrics Server

Cluster-wide metrics aggregator



Installing the Metrics Server

Add on-component for Minikube or creating objects



```
$ minikube addons enable  
metrics-server  
The 'metrics-server' addon is enabled
```



```
$ kubectl apply -f  
https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/metrics-server/  
releases/latest/download/components.yaml
```



Using the Metrics Server

The `kubectl top` command can query nodes and Pods

```
$ kubectl top nodes
NAME          CPU(cores)   CPU%   MEMORY(bytes)   MEMORY%
minikube      283m         14%    1262Mi          32%
```

```
$ kubectl top pod frontend
NAME          CPU(cores)   MEMORY(bytes)
frontend      0m           2Mi
```



Accessing Container Logs

Simply use the `kubectl logs` command

```
$ kubectl logs hazelcast
...
May 25, 2020 3:36:26 PM com.hazelcast.core.LifecycleService
INFO: [10.1.0.46]:5701 [dev] [4.0.1] [10.1.0.46]:5701 is STARTED
```

Use the command line option `--f` to stream the logs



Accessing Container Logs

Specify container name for multi-container Pods

```
$ kubectl logs hazelcast -c app
...
May 25, 2020 3:36:26 PM com.hazelcast.core.LifecycleService
INFO: [10.1.0.46]:5701 [dev] [4.0.1] [10.1.0.46]:5701 is STARTED
```

Use the command line option `-c` or `--container`



Q & A



5 mins





BREAK



Official Troubleshooting Docs

Detailed advice and help during exam

- [Troubleshooting applications](#)
- [Troubleshooting cluster](#)



Troubleshooting Services

Check Service type and call endpoint

```
$ kubectl get service nginx
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
nginx	NodePort	10.105.201.83	<none>	80:30184/TCP	3h

```
$ curl http://nginx:30184
```

```
curl: (6) Could not resolve host: nginx
```

✗ Connectivity issue



Troubleshooting Services

Ensure correct label selection

```
$ kubectl describe service myapp
Name:                myapp
Namespace:           default
Labels:            app=myapp
Annotations:         <none>
Selector:            app=myapp
Type:               ClusterIP
IP:                 10.102.22.26
Port:               80-80    80/TCP
TargetPort:         80/TCP
Endpoints:          10.0.0.115:80
Session Affinity:   None
Events:             <none>
```

```
$ kubectl describe pod
myapp
Name:                myapp
...
Labels:            app=myapp
...
```

✓ Matching labels



Troubleshooting Pods

Check the status first - is it running?

```
$ kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
myapp	1/1	Running	0	12m

✓ Healthy status



Troubleshooting Pods

Check the event log - does it indicate issues?

```
$ kubectl describe pod myapp
```

```
...
```

Events:

Type	Reason	Age	From	Message
----	-----	----	----	-----
Normal	Scheduled	<unknown>	default-scheduler	Successfully
assigned default/secret-pod to minikube				
Warning	FailedMount	3m15s	kubelet, minikube	Unable to
attach or mount volumes: unmounted volumes=[mysecret], unattached				
volumes=[default-token-bf8rh mysecret]: timed out waiting for the condition				
Warning	FailedMount	68s (x10 over 5m18s)	kubelet, minikube	
MountVolume.SetUp failed for volume "mysecret" : secret "mysecret" not found				
...				

✗ Failed mount



Troubleshooting Pods

Check the container logs - do you see anything suspicious?

```
$ kubectl logs myapp
...
2019-03-05 10:57:51.112   DEBUG   Receiving order
2019-03-05 10:57:51.112   INFO    Processing payment with ID 345993
2019-03-05 10:57:51.112   ERROR   Can't connect to payment system
```

✗ Connectivity issues

Use the command line option `--previous` to get the logs from the previous instantiation of a container after a restart



EXERCISE

Troubleshooting an
Issue for an
Application



Troubleshooting Control Plane

Check the status of the cluster nodes first - are they running?

```
$ kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE
master	Ready	master	198d
worker-1	Ready	master	198d
worker-2	Ready	master	198d
worker-3	Ready	master	198d

✓ Healthy status

Use the `kubectl cluster-info dump` command for details



Troubleshooting Control Plane

Check the status of control plane Pods - do they indicate issues?

```
$ kubectl get pods -n kube-system
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
kube-apiserver-minikube	1/1	Running	49	70d
kube-controller-manager-minikube	1/1	CashLoopBackoff	2	70d
kube-proxy-mpgd9	1/1	Running	2	70d
kube-scheduler-minikube	1/1	Running	2	70d

✗ Failing controller manager Pod



Troubleshooting Control Plane

Check the logs of API server Pod

```
$ kubectl logs kube-apiserver-minikube -n kube-system
E1231 21:06:22.978390      1 controller.go:116] loading OpenAPI
spec↵ for "v1beta1.metrics.k8s.io" failed with: OpenAPI spec does not
exist
I1231 21:06:22.978460      1 controller.go:129] OpenAPI
AggregationController: action for item v1beta1.metrics.k8s.io: Rate ↵
Limited Queue.
I1231 21:06:49.825964      1 client.go:360] parsed scheme: ↵
"passthrough"
```

✓ No error messages



EXERCISE

Troubleshooting an
Issue with the
Control Plane



Troubleshooting Worker Nodes

Check the status of the worker nodes - are they ready?

```
$ kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
master	Ready	master	198d	v1.19.2
worker-1	Ready	master	198d	v1.19.2
worker-2	NotReady	master	198d	v1.19.2
worker-3	Ready	master	198d	v1.19.2

✗ Issue with the node `worker-2`



Troubleshooting Worker Nodes

Check condition flags of failing worker node

```
$ kubectl describe node worker-1
```

```
...
```

Conditions:

Type	Status	LastHeartbeatTime	LastTransitionTime	Reason	Message
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NetworkUnavailable	False	Fri, 25 Dec 2020 10:33:34 -0700	Fri, 25 Dec 2020 10:33:34 -0700	CiliumIsUp	Cilium is running on this node
MemoryPressure	False	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 14:39:42 -0700	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 06:31:36 -0700	KubeletHasSufficientMemory	kubelet has sufficient memory available
DiskPressure	False	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 14:39:42 -0700	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 06:31:36 -0700	KubeletHasNoDiskPressure	kubelet has no disk pressure
PIDPressure	False	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 14:39:42 -0700	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 06:31:36 -0700	KubeletHasSufficientPID	kubelet has sufficient PID available
Ready	True	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 14:39:42 -0700	Thu, 31 Dec 2020 06:31:36 -0700	KubeletReady	kubelet is posting ready status
...					

✓ Conditions are healthy

A node with condition status `Unknown` may have crashed



Troubleshooting Worker Nodes

Based on conditions check CPU, memory, processes, disk space

```
$ top
Processes: 568 total, 2 running, 566 sleeping, 2382 threads
15:30:40
Load Avg: 1.96, 1.80, 1.68  CPU usage: 2.49% user, 1.83% sys,
95.66% idle
SharedLibs: 706M resident, 108M data, 196M linkedit.
MemRegions: 192925 total, 6808M resident, 312M private, 5106M
shared. PhysMem: 33G used (4319M wired), 31G unused.
VM: 3461G vsize, 2315M framework vsize, 0(0) swapins, 0(0)
swapouts.
Networks: packets: 6818487/8719M in, 2169040/361M out. Disks:
1305228/17G read, 1354811/32G written.
```

✓ Sufficient memory

```
$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Capacity iused
ifree %iused Mounted on
/dev/disk1s1s1  1.8Ti  14Gi   1.6Ti    1% 567557
19538461203      0%  /
devfs           187Ki  187Ki   0Bi   100%    648
0  100%  /dev
/dev/disk1s5     1.8Ti   20Ki   1.6Ti    1%    0
19539028760      0%  /System/Volumes/VM
/dev/disk1s3     1.8Ti  282Mi   1.6Ti    1%   799
19539027961      0%  /System/Volumes/Preboot
/dev/disk1s6     1.8Ti  520Ki   1.6Ti    1%    16
19539028744      0%  /System/Volumes/Update
/dev/disk1s2     1.8Ti  172Gi   1.6Ti   10% 1071918
19537956842      0%  /System/Volumes/Data
map auto_home    0Bi    0Bi   0Bi   100%    0
0  100%  /System/Volumes/Data/home
```

✓ Available disk space



Troubleshooting Worker Nodes

Check Kubelet status

```
$ systemctl status kubelet.service
• kubelet.service - kubelet: The Kubernetes Node Agent
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/kubelet.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Drop-In: /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d
            └─10-kubeadm.conf
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2021-01-21 22:59:54 UTC; 22min ago
     Docs: https://kubernetes.io/docs/home/
  Main PID: 6171 (kubelet)
    Tasks: 16 (limit: 1151)
   CGroup: /system.slice/kubelet.service
            └─6171 /usr/bin/kubelet --bootstrap-kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/bootstrap-kubelet.conf
               --kubeconfig=/etc/kub
```

✓ Kubelet active



Troubleshooting Worker Nodes

View and inspect systemd logs

```
$ journalctl -u kubelet.service
Jan 22 15:51:25 kube-worker-1 systemd[1]: Started kubelet: The Kubernetes Node Agent.
Jan 22 15:51:25 kube-worker-1 systemd[1]: kubelet.service: Current command vanished from the
unit file, execution of the command list won't be resumed.
Jan 22 15:51:25 kube-worker-1 systemd[1]: Stopping kubelet: The Kubernetes Node Agent...
Jan 22 15:51:25 kube-worker-1 systemd[1]: Stopped kubelet: The Kubernetes Node Agent.
Jan 22 15:51:25 kube-worker-1 systemd[1]: Started kubelet: The Kubernetes Node Agent.
Jan 22 15:51:25 kube-worker-1 kubelet[4330]: F0122 15:51:25.656116    4330 server.go:198] failed
to load Kubelet config file /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml, error failed to read kubelet config
file "/var/lib/kubelet/config
...
```

✗ Failed to read config file



Troubleshooting Worker Nodes

Check certificate on node

```
$ openssl x509 -in /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet.crt -text
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 3 (0x2)
        Serial Number: 2 (0x2)
        Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: CN = kube-worker-1-ca@1611330698
        Validity
            Not Before: Jan 22 14:51:38 2021 GMT
            Not After : Jan 22 14:51:38 2022 GMT
        Subject: CN = kube-worker-1@1611330698
    ...
```

✓ Certificate issued by correct CA and not expired



EXERCISE

Troubleshooting an
Issue with a Worker
Node



Q & A



5 mins



Summary & Wrap Up

Last words of advice...

Gaining confidence

- Run through practice exams as often as you can
- Read through online documentation start to end
- Know your tools (especially vim, bash, YAML)
- Pick time you are most comfortable, get enough sleep
- Take your first attempt easy but give it your best



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Thank you

