Lesson 07 Demo 08

Handling Component Failure Threshold

Objective: To view the nodes within a cluster and gather detailed health information for handling component failure threshold

Tools required: kubeadm, kubectl, kubelet, and containerd

Prerequisites: A Kubernetes cluster (refer to Demo 01 from Lesson 01 for setting up a

cluster)

Steps to be followed:

1. Check the cluster's health information

Step 1: Check the cluster's health information

1.1 Execute the following command to check the nodes in the cluster:

kubectl get nodes

```
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME
                           STATUS
                                    ROLES
                                                   AGE
                                                          VERSION
master.example.com
                           Ready
                                    control-plane
                                                   111m
                                                          v1.30.5
worker-node-1.example.com
                           Ready
                                                   108m
                                                          v1.30.4
                                    <none>
worker-node-2.example.com
                           Ready
                                                   108m
                                                          v1.30.4
                                    <none>
labsuser@master:~$
```

1.2 To check the health information of a cluster and verify its content, execute the following commands:

kubectl cluster-info dump > dump.json vi dump.json

```
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl cluster-info dump > dump.json
labsuser@master:~$ vi dump.json
labsuser@master:~$
    "kind": "NodeList",
    "apiVersion": "v1",
"metadata": {
         "resourceVersion": "23821"
             "metadata": {
    "name": "master.example.com",
    "uid": "cf00285b-4007-49e0-ac04-b6b2b7f758d9",
    "...". "23512"
                   "resourceVersion": "23512",
"creationTimestamp": "2023-10-17T10:46:38Z",
                   "labels": {
                        "beta.kubernetes.io/arch": "amd64",
                       "beta.kubernetes.io/os": "linux",
"kubernetes.io/arch": "amd64",
                        "kubernetes.io/hostname": "master.example.com",
"kubernetes.io/os": "linux",
                        "node-role.kubernetes.io/control-plane": "",
                        "node.kubernetes.io/exclude-from-external-load-balancers": ""
                        "kubeadm.alpha.kubernetes.io/cri-socket": "unix:///var/run/containerd/containerd.sock",
                       "node.alpha.kubernetes.io/ttl": "0",
"projectcalico.org/IPv4Address": "172.31.35.149/20",
"projectcalico.org/IPv4IPIPTunnelAddr": "172.16.204.64",
                       "volumes.kubernetes.io/controller-managed-attach-detach": "true"
"dump.json" 12784L, 1309856B
```

As shown in the screenshot above, **kubectl cluster-info dump > dump.json** generates a cluster information dump and redirects the output to a file named **dump.json**.

Note: Examine the **dump.json** file to get the details of the cluster's health

By following these steps, you have successfully obtained a comprehensive collection of diagnostic information about the Kubernetes cluster, including details about the cluster's configuration, resources, and status.