

Lab Exercise 9- Managing Namespaces in Kubernetes

Step 1: Understand Namespaces

Namespaces provide a mechanism for scoping resources in a cluster. Namespaces can be used to:

- Create environments for different applications or teams.
- Apply policies like resource quotas or network policies on a per-namespace basis.
- Separate operational environments (like development and production).

Step 2: List Existing Namespaces

To list all the namespaces in your Kubernetes cluster:

kubectl get namespaces	[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl get ns
	NAME STATUS AGE
	default Active 16m
	kube-node-lease Active 16m
	kube-public Active 16m
	kube-system Active 16m

You will typically see default namespaces like default, kube-system, and kube-public.

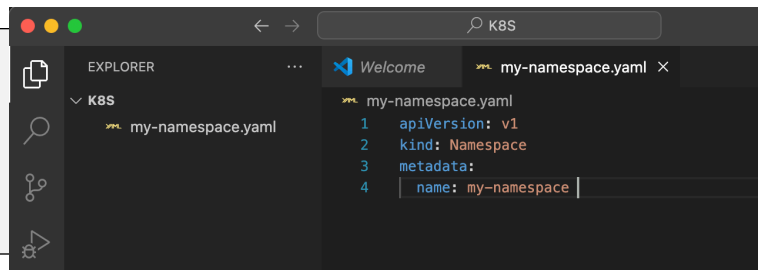
Step 3: Create a Namespace

You can create a namespace using a YAML file or directly with the kubectl command.

Using YAML File

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

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: my-namespace
```



Apply this YAML to create the namespace:

```
kubectl apply -f my-namespace.yaml
```

```
sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl apply -f my-namespace.yaml
namespace/my-namespace created
```

Verify that the namespace is created:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

You should see my-namespace listed in the output.

```
sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl get ns
NAME                STATUS   AGE
default             Active   16m
kube-node-lease     Active   16m
kube-public         Active   16m
kube-system         Active   16m
my-namespace        Active   3m23s
```

Step 4: Deploy Resources in a Namespace

Create resources such as Pods, Services, or Deployments within the new namespace.

Deploy a Pod in the Namespace

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

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
```

metadata:

name: nginx-pod

namespace: my-namespace # Specify the namespace for the Pod.

spec:

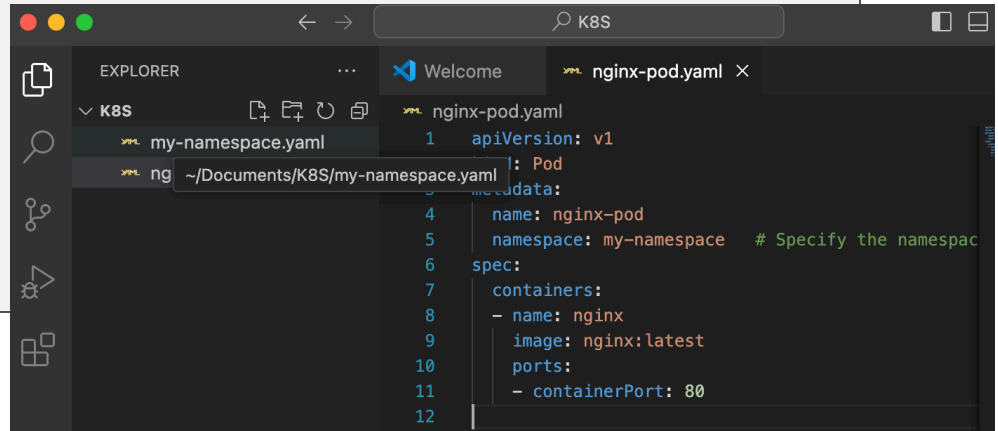
containers:

- name: nginx

image: nginx:latest

ports:

- containerPort: 80



Apply this YAML to create the Pod:

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

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl apply -f nginx-pod.yaml
pod/nginx-pod created
```

Check the status of the Pod within the namespace:

```
kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
```

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-pod     1/1     Running   0           2m37s
```

To describe the Pod and see detailed information:

```
kubectl describe pod nginx-pod -n my-namespace
```

```

[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl describe pod nginx-pod -n my-namespace
Name:          nginx-pod
Namespace:     my-namespace
Priority:       0
Service Account: default
Node:          docker-desktop/192.168.65.3
Start Time:    Mon, 11 Nov 2024 11:38:34 +0530
Labels:        <none>
Annotations:   <none>
Status:        Running
IP:            10.1.0.6
IPs:           IP: 10.1.0.6
Containers:
  nginx:
    Container ID:  docker://0c40f772b4b2e1f88450d5844606c2c886276e714239b4adcb8ffc36b44c5257
    Image:         nginx:latest
    Image ID:      docker-pullable://nginx@sha256:28402db69fec7c17e179ea87882667f1e054391138f77faf0c3eb388efc3fffb
    Port:          80/TCP
    Host Port:     0/TCP
    State:         Running
      Started:     Mon, 11 Nov 2024 11:38:48 +0530
    Ready:         True
    Restart Count:  0
    Environment:   <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from kube-api-access-26z57 (ro)
Conditions:
  Type              Status
  PodReadyToStartContainers  True
  Initialized        True
  Ready              True
  ContainersReady    True
  PodScheduled       True
Volumes:
  kube-api-access-26z57:
    Type:              Projected (a volume that contains injected data from multiple sources)
    TokenExpirationSeconds: 3607
    ConfigMapName:      kube-root-ca.crt
    ConfigMapOptional:  <nil>
    DownwardAPI:        true
QoS Class:           BestEffort
Node-Selectors:      <none>
Tolerations:         node.kubernetes.io/not-ready:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s
                     node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s
Events:
  Type    Reason      Age   From          Message
  ----    -
  Normal  Scheduled   4m21s default-scheduler Successfully assigned my-namespace/nginx-pod to docker-desktop
  Normal  Pulling     4m21s kubelet        Pulling image "nginx:latest"
  Normal  Pulled      4m7s  kubelet        Successfully pulled image "nginx:latest" in 13.718s (13.719s including waiting). Image size: 196880357 bytes.
  Normal  Created     4m7s  kubelet        Created container nginx
  Normal  Started     4m7s  kubelet        Started container nginx

```

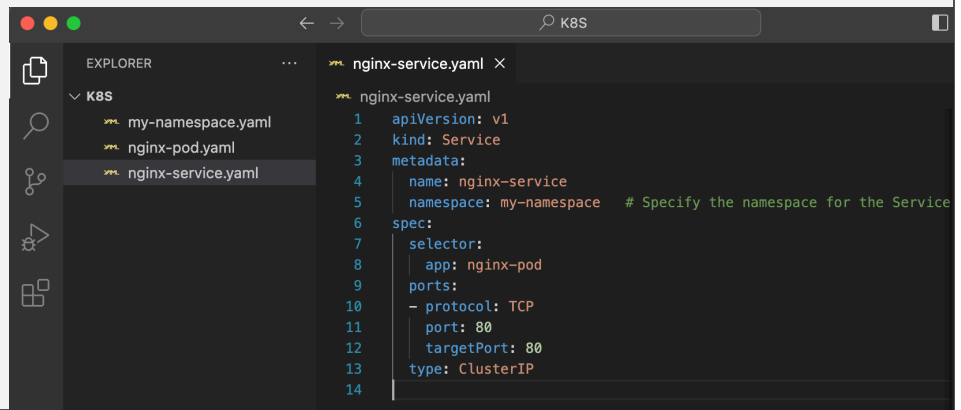
Create a Service in the Namespace

Create a YAML file named nginx-service.yaml with the following content:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: nginx-service
  namespace: my-namespace # Specify the namespace for the Service.
spec:
  selector:
    app: nginx-pod
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
    targetPort: 80
  type: ClusterIP

```



Apply this YAML to create the Service:

```
kubectl apply -f nginx-service.yaml
```

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl apply -f nginx-service.yaml  
service/nginx-service created
```

Check the status of the Service within the namespace:

```
kubectl get services -n my-namespace
```

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl get services -n my-namespace  
NAME           TYPE           CLUSTER-IP     EXTERNAL-IP     PORT(S)    AGE  
nginx-service   ClusterIP      10.96.117.130  <none>          80/TCP     39s
```

To describe the Service and see detailed information:

```
kubectl describe service nginx-service -n my-namespace
```

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl describe service nginx-service -n my-namespace  
Name:          nginx-service  
Namespace:     my-namespace  
Labels:        <none>  
Annotations:   <none>  
Selector:      app=nginx-pod  
Type:          ClusterIP  
IP Family Policy: SingleStack  
IP Families:   IPv4  
IP:            10.96.117.130  
IPs:           10.96.117.130  
Port:          <unset> 80/TCP  
TargetPort:    80/TCP  
Endpoints:     <none>  
Session Affinity: None  
Events:        <none>
```

Step 5: Switching Context Between Namespaces

When working with multiple namespaces, you can specify the namespace in kubectl commands or switch the default context.

Specify Namespace in Commands

You can specify the namespace directly in kubectl commands using the `-n` or `--namespace` flag:

```
kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
```

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-pod     1/1     Running   0           10m
```

Set Default Namespace for kubectl Commands

To avoid specifying the namespace every time, you can set the default namespace for the current context:

```
kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=my-namespace
```

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=my-namespace
Context "docker-desktop" modified.
```

Verify the current context's namespace:

```
kubectl config view --minify | grep namespace:
```

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl config view --minify | grep namespace:
namespace: my-namespace
```

Don't forget to set it to default namespace:

```
[sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=default
Context "docker-desktop" modified.
```

Step 6: Clean Up Resources

To delete the resources and the namespace you created:

```
kubectl delete -f nginx-pod.yaml
kubectl delete -f nginx-service.yaml
```

```
kubectl delete namespace my-namespace
```

```
sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl delete -f nginx-pod.yaml
kubectl delete -f nginx-service.yaml
kubectl delete namespace my-namespace
pod "nginx-pod" deleted
service "nginx-service" deleted
namespace "my-namespace" deleted
```

Ensure that the namespace and all its resources are deleted:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

```
sai@Sais-Mac K8S % kubectl get namespaces
```

NAME	STATUS	AGE
default	Active	39m
kube-node-lease	Active	39m
kube-public	Active	39m
kube-system	Active	39m