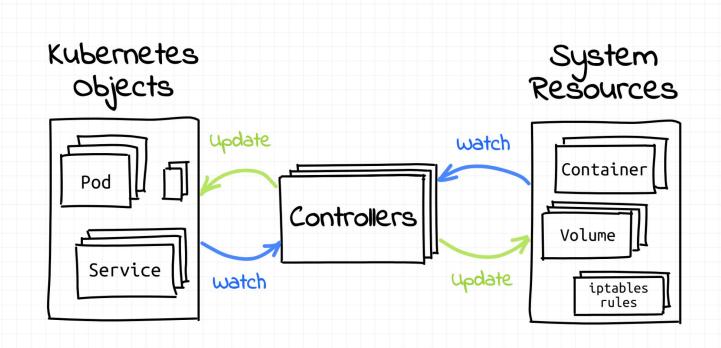
POD problems

- 1) Recrete [auto]
- 2) Scale(pod)
- 3) perhaps several Pods, to carry out a task and then stop.



Controller



K8s native Controller

Replication controller[RC]:-A ReplicationController ensures that a specified number of pod replicas are running at any one time. In other words, a ReplicationController makes sure that a pod or a homogeneous set of pods is always up and available.

ReplicaSet[RS]:- A ReplicaSet's purpose is to maintain a stable set of replica Pods running at any given time.

ReplicationController

```
kind: ReplicationController
metadata:
name: ashu-rc1
spec:
 template: # pod yaml info
  metadata:
    labels:
      x1: akash
  spec: # to create env
     containers:
     - name: ashuc1
      image: nginx
       - containerPort: 80
```

Kubernetes workload according to apps

For Stateless app:- (eg :- Webapp)

- Deployments
 - ReplicaSets
 - Pods
 - Container

For stateful app:- (eg : Databases)

StatefulSets

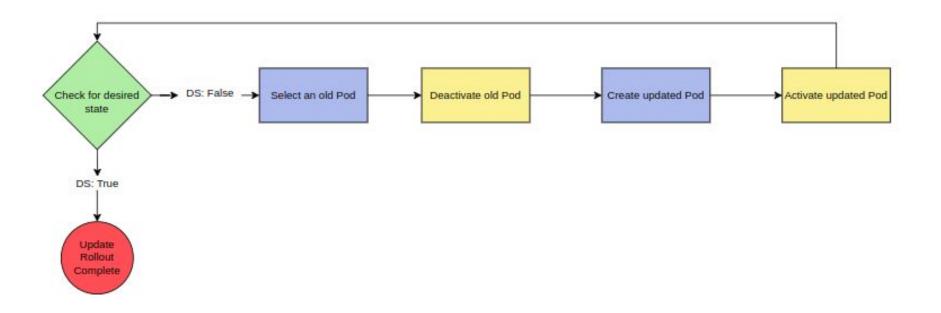
Deployments

A Deployment provides declarative updates for Pods and ReplicaSets.

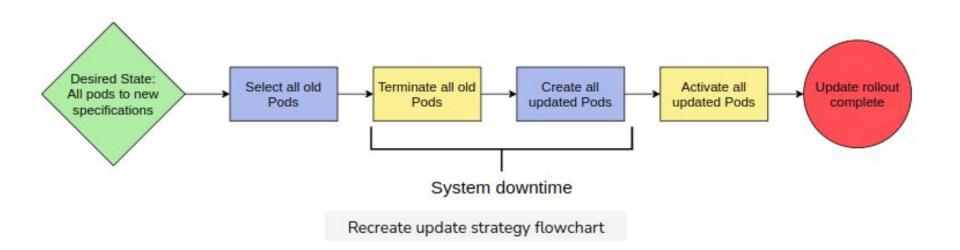
Update Deployment Strategies

- Rolling update strategy: Minimizes downtime at the cost of update speed.
- Recreation Strategy: Causes downtime but updates quickly.
- Canary Strategy: Quickly updates for a select few users with a full rollout later.

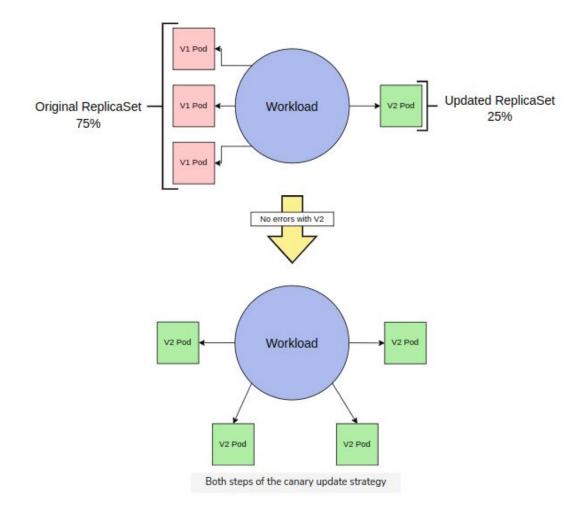
Rolling update strategy



Recreation Strategy



Canary Strategy



Deployments

kubectl create deployment akdep1 --image=nginx --port 80 --dry-run=client -o yaml >deployment.yaml