

kubernetes

Why kubernetes?



Container Clusters

- What if we have 10s, 100s, 1000s of running containers on multiple VMs?
- How to deploy, scale, restart, manage all of these containers?
- What problems do they solve?
 - Management
 - Metrics
 - Health checks
 - Security
 - Abstraction of hardware
 - Networking

- Scheduling
- Scaling
- Deployment
 - Rollbacks
 - Zero-downtime / blue-green
- Service discovery

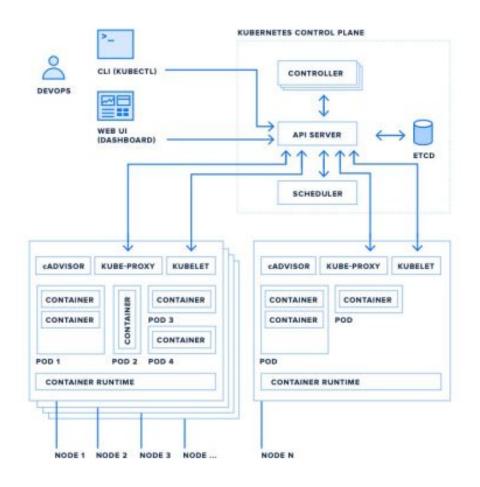
A Brief Kubernetes History

- "K8s"
- Evolved out of Borg (Google's internal container cluster)
- Open sourced ~2014
- Grew in popularity, open source velocity increased
- Now the most popular container cluster (most cloud platforms have some sort of managed K8s offering)
- Features added regularly and frequently
- Cloud Native / CNCF Kubernetes, Prometheus, Fluentd

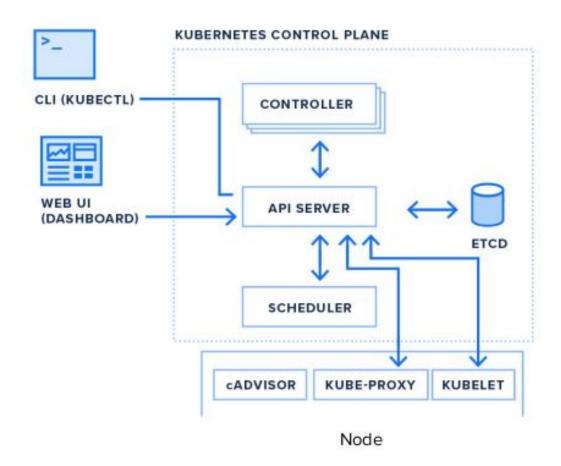
Kubernetes Architecture

- Client side :- CLI(KUBECTL)
 WEB UI(DASHBOARD)
- Kubernetes Control plane or master node

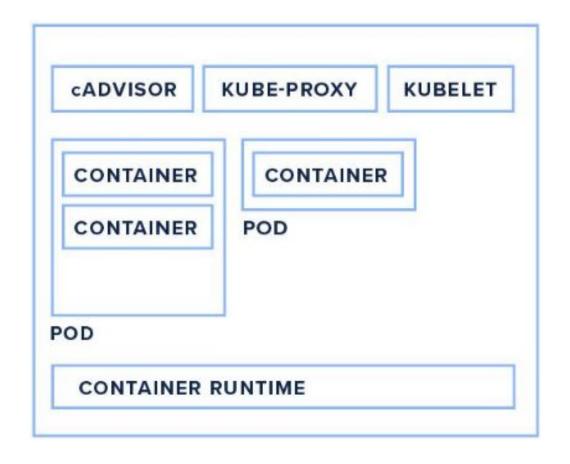
Minions node or worker node



Kubernetes control plane



Kubernetes worker nodes



Kubernetes installation

Single Node

- Docker desktop
- Minikube

Custom kubernetes

- Kubeadm
- Kubespray

Cloud

- AWS EKS
- Azure AKS
- Google GKE

Some K8s commands

Minikube start

Minikube stop

Kubectl version

Kubectl get

Kubectl apply

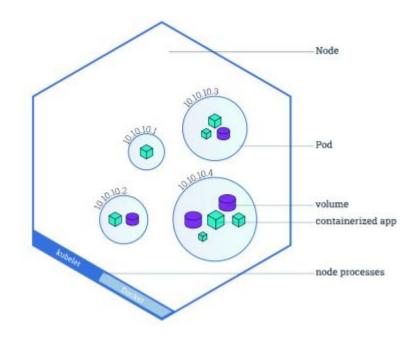
Kubectl create

Kubectl delete

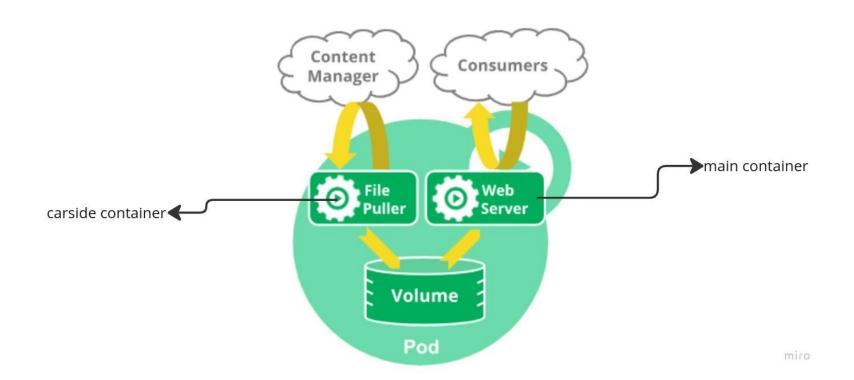
K8s components

PODS

- Pods are the smallest deployable units of computing that you can create and manage in Kubernetes.
- A Pod is a group of one or more containers.
- Pods that run a single container.
- Pods that run multiple containers that need to work together.
- Pod containers share resources
 - Storage
 - Network (localhost)
 - Always run on the same Node



Multiple containers in single pod



Create a container

Create a yaml file eg :- ak.yaml

```
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: akpod1 # name of your any kind type
 containers:
 - name: akc1
   image: aakashgaur57/apache ka code
   - containerPort: 80
```

