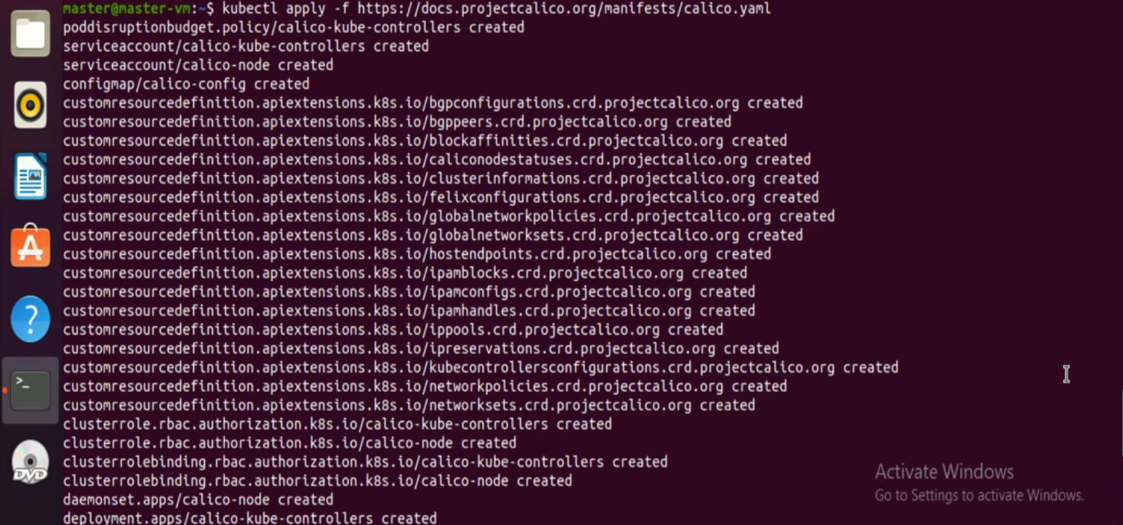


Step 2: Install Calico for Networking

Apply the Calico manifest to enable networking:

kubectl apply -f <https://docs.projectcalico.org/manifests/calico.yaml>



```
master@master-vm:~$ kubectl apply -f https://docs.projectcalico.org/manifests/calico.yaml
poddisruptionbudget.policy/calico-kube-controllers created
serviceaccount/calico-kube-controllers created
serviceaccount/calico-node created
configmap/calico-config created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/bgpconfigurations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/bgppeers.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/blockaffinities.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/caliconodestatuses.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/clusterinformations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/felixconfigurations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/globalnetworkpolicies.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/globalnetworksets.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/hostendpoints.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipamblocks.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipamconfigs.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipamhandles.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ippools.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/ipreservations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/kubecontrollersconfigurations.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/networkpolicies.crd.projectcalico.org created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/networksets.crd.projectcalico.org created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-kube-controllers created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-node created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-kube-controllers created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/calico-node created
daemonset.apps/calico-node created
deployment.apps/calico-kube-controllers created
```

Step 3: Create Namespaces for Tenants

To isolate tenants, create separate namespaces:

kubectl create namespace tenant-a

kubectl create namespace tenant-b



```
master@master-vm:~$ kubectl create namespace tenant-a
namespace/tenant-a created
master@master-vm:~$ kubectl create namespace tenant-b
namespace/tenant-b created
```


Step 4: Create Folder Structure for YAML Files

Create the folder structure to organize YAML files for each tenant:

mkdir -p ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a

mkdir -p ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b

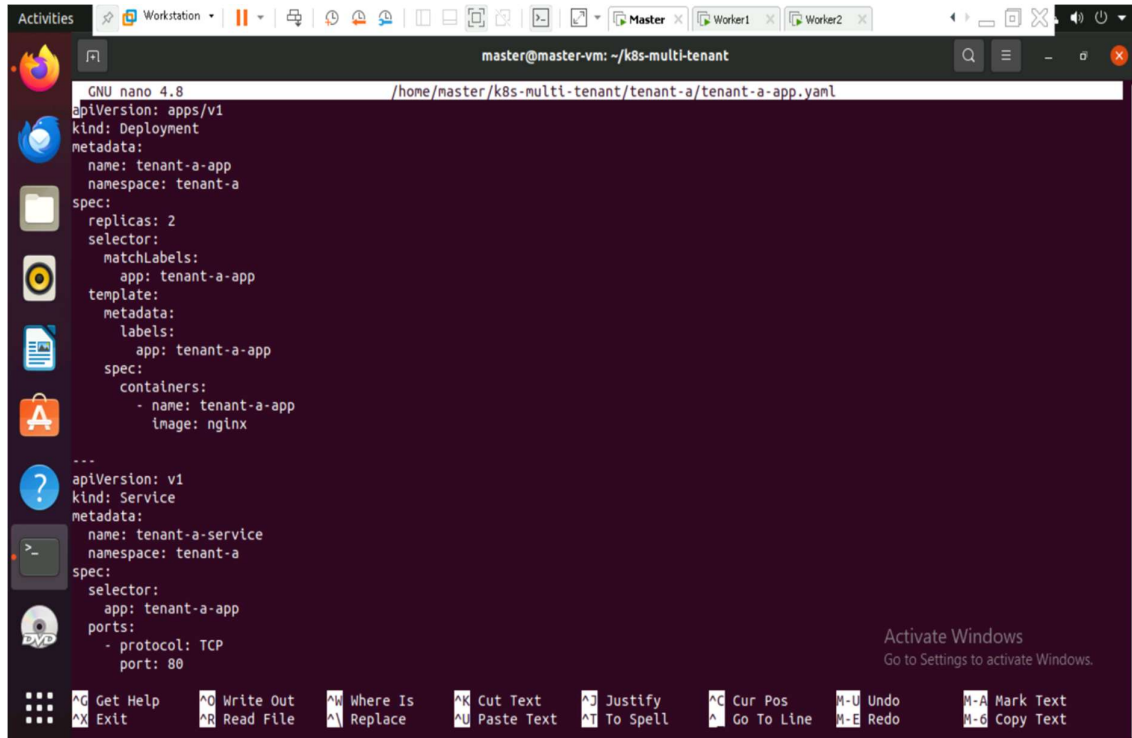
cd ~/k8s-multi-tenant



```
master@master-vm:~$ mkdir -p ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a
master@master-vm:~$ mkdir -p ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b
master@master-vm:~$ cd ~/k8s-multi-tenant
```

Step 5: Create Deployment and Service for Tenant A

`nano ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a/tenant-a-app.yaml`



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the nano editor open, editing the file `~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a/tenant-a-app.yaml`. The file content is as follows:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: tenant-a-app
  namespace: tenant-a
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: tenant-a-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: tenant-a-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: tenant-a-app
          image: nginx
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: tenant-a-service
  namespace: tenant-a
spec:
  selector:
    app: tenant-a-app
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
```

The terminal window also shows a sidebar with application icons and a bottom status bar with various keyboard shortcuts.

Apply the configuration:

`kubectl apply -f ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a/tenant-a-app.yaml`



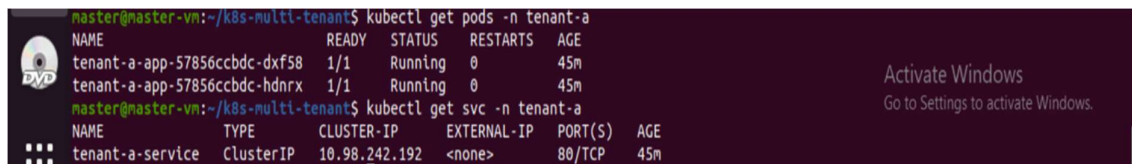
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl apply -f ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a/tenant-a-app.yaml
deployment.apps/tenant-a-app created
service/tenant-a-service created
```

Verify the deployment:

`kubectl get pods -n tenant-a`

`kubectl get svc -n tenant-a`



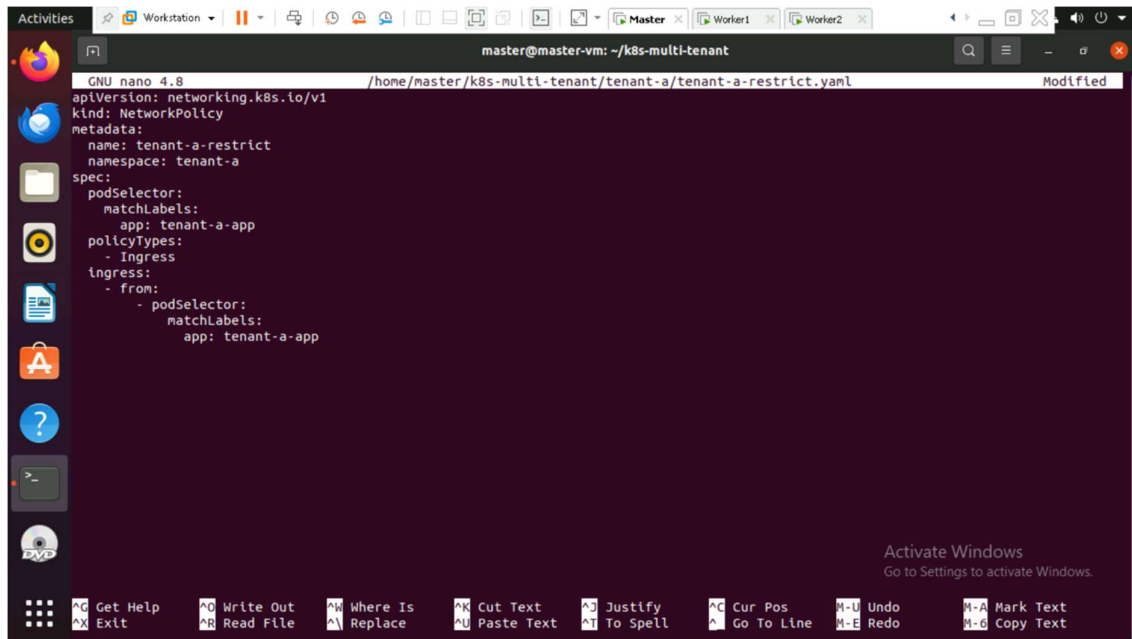
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl get pods -n tenant-a
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
tenant-a-app-57856ccbd-dxf58        1/1     Running   0           45m
tenant-a-app-57856ccbd-hdnrx        1/1     Running   0           45m

master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl get svc -n tenant-a
NAME            TYPE       CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
tenant-a-service ClusterIP   10.98.242.192 <none>        80/TCP    45m
```


Step 6: Restrict Network Access for Tenant A

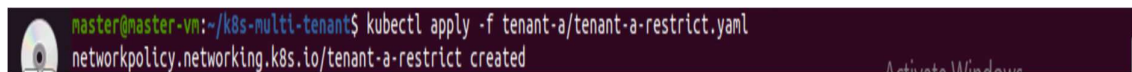
nano ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a/tenant-a-restrict.yaml



```
GNU nano 4.8 /home/master/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a/tenant-a-restrict.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: tenant-a-restrict
  namespace: tenant-a
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: tenant-a-app
  policyTypes:
    - Ingress
  ingress:
    - from:
      - podSelector:
          matchLabels:
            app: tenant-a-app
```

Apply the network policy:

kubectl apply -f ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-a/tenant-a-restrict.yaml



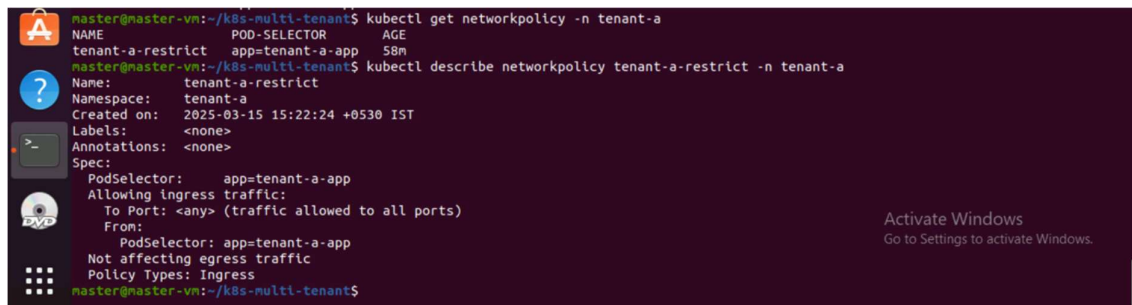
```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl apply -f tenant-a/tenant-a-restrict.yaml
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/tenant-a-restrict created
```

Verify Network Policy

To verify the network policy for Tenant A, run the following commands:

kubectl get networkpolicy -n tenant-a

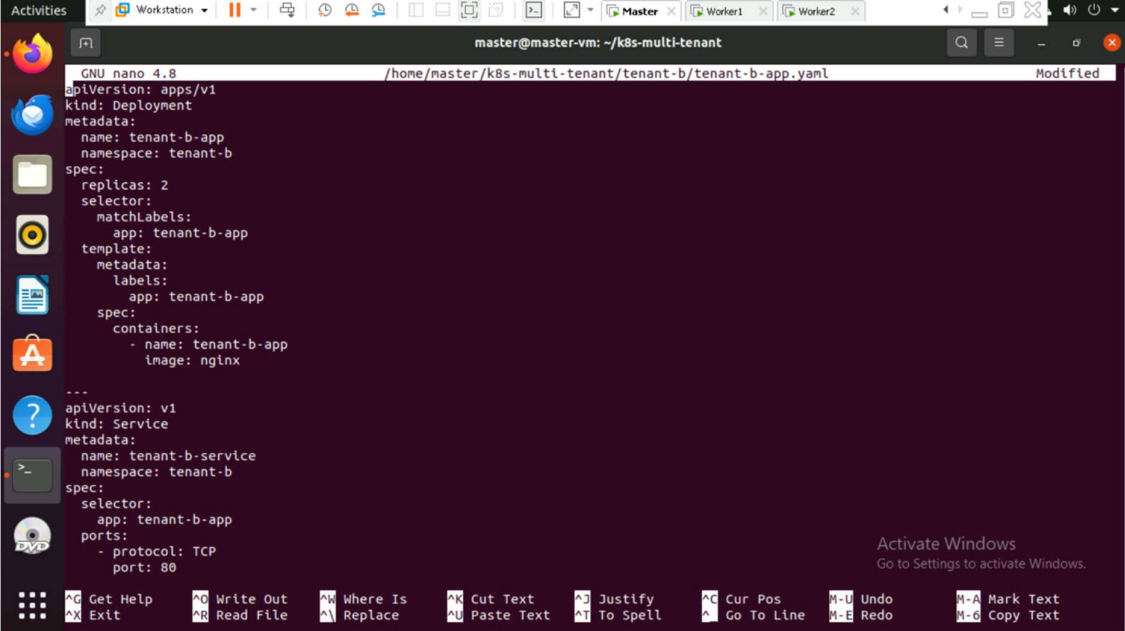
kubectl describe networkpolicy tenant-a-restrict -n tenant-a



```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl get networkpolicy -n tenant-a
NAME                                POD-SELECTOR  AGE
tenant-a-restrict                    app=tenant-a-app  58m
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl describe networkpolicy tenant-a-restrict -n tenant-a
Name:                             tenant-a-restrict
Namespace:                         tenant-a
Created on:                        2025-03-15 15:22:24 +0530 IST
Labels:                            <none>
Annotations:                       <none>
Spec:
  PodSelector:                     app=tenant-a-app
  Allowing ingress traffic:
    To Port: <any> (traffic allowed to all ports)
    From:
      PodSelector: app=tenant-a-app
  Not affecting egress traffic
  Policy Types: Ingress
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$
```

Step 7: Create Deployment and Service for Tenant B

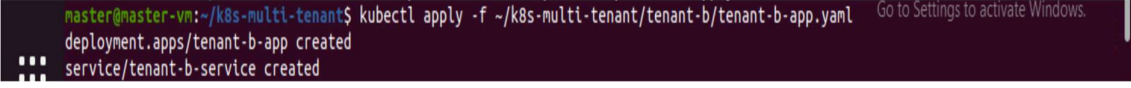
nano ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b/tenant-b-app.yaml



```
GNU nano 4.8 /home/master/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b/tenant-b-app.yaml Modified
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: tenant-b-app
  namespace: tenant-b
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: tenant-b-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: tenant-b-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: tenant-b-app
          image: nginx
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: tenant-b-service
  namespace: tenant-b
spec:
  selector:
    app: tenant-b-app
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
```

Apply the configuration:

kubectl apply -f ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b/tenant-b-app.yaml

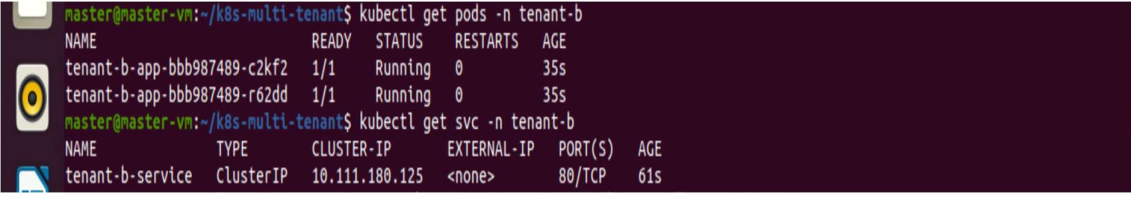


```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl apply -f ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b/tenant-b-app.yaml
deployment.apps/tenant-b-app created
service/tenant-b-service created
```

Verify the deployment:

kubectl get pods -n tenant-b

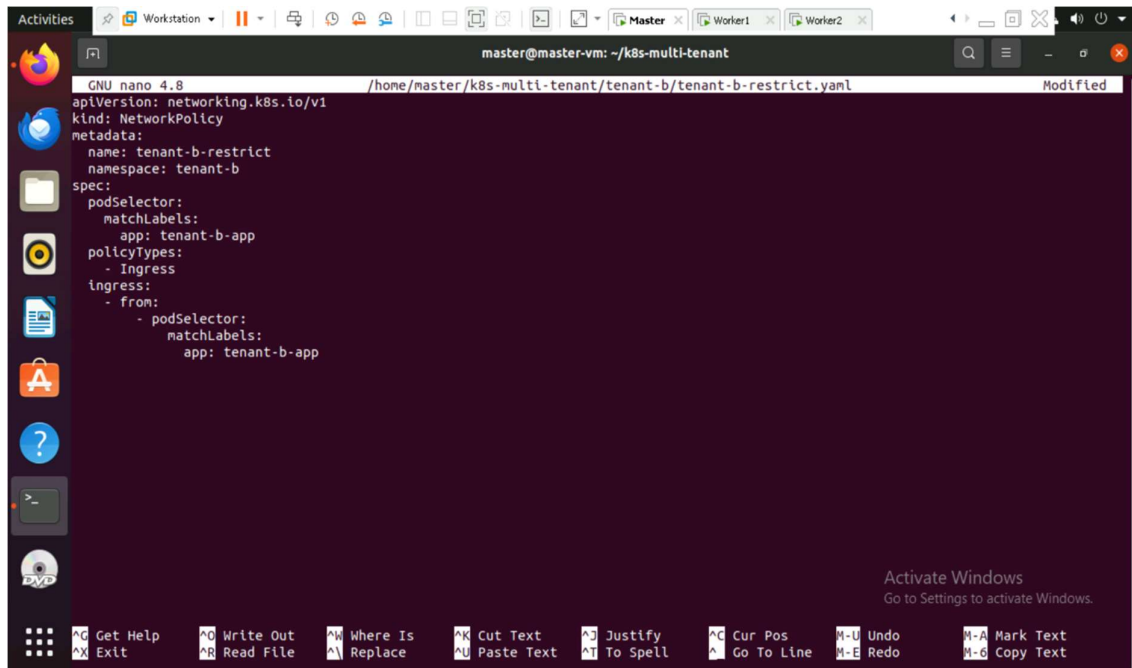
kubectl get svc -n tenant-b



```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl get pods -n tenant-b
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
tenant-b-app-bbb987489-c2kf2        1/1     Running   0           35s
tenant-b-app-bbb987489-r62dd        1/1     Running   0           35s
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl get svc -n tenant-b
NAME            TYPE       CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
tenant-b-service ClusterIP   10.111.180.125 <none>        80/TCP     61s
```

Step 8: Restrict Network Access for Tenant A

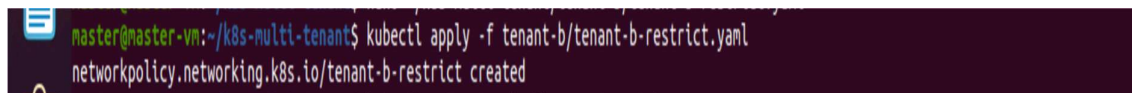
nano ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b/tenant-b-restrict.yaml



```
GNU nano 4.8 /home/master/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b/tenant-b-restrict.yaml Modified
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: tenant-b-restrict
  namespace: tenant-b
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: tenant-b-app
  policyTypes:
  - Ingress
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: tenant-b-app
```

Apply the network policy:

`kubectl apply -f ~/k8s-multi-tenant/tenant-b/tenant-b-restrict.yaml`



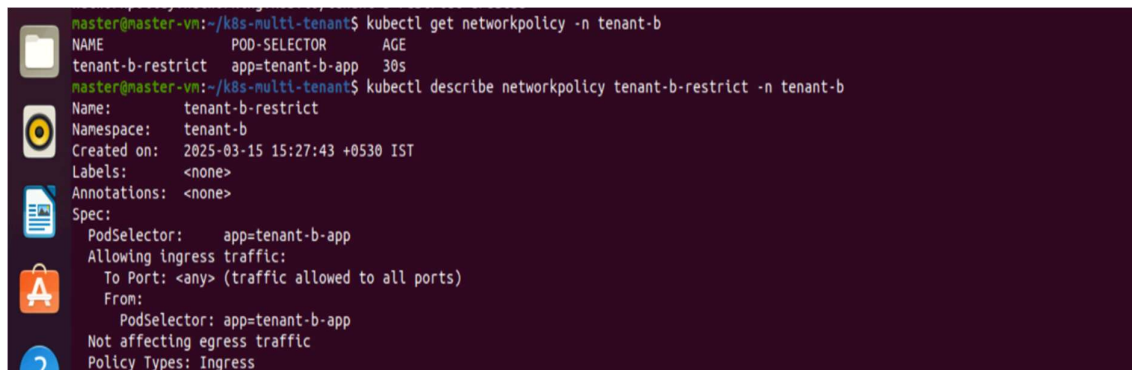
```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl apply -f tenant-b/tenant-b-restrict.yaml
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/tenant-b-restrict created
```

Step 9: Verify Network Policy

To verify the network policy for Tenant B, run the following commands:

`kubectl get networkpolicy -n tenant-b`

`kubectl describe networkpolicy tenant-b-restrict -n tenant-b`



```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl get networkpolicy -n tenant-b
NAME                                POD-SELECTOR  AGE
tenant-b-restrict  app=tenant-b-app  30s
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl describe networkpolicy tenant-b-restrict -n tenant-b
Name:          tenant-b-restrict
Namespace:     tenant-b
Created on:    2025-03-15 15:27:43 +0530 IST
Labels:        <none>
Annotations:   <none>
Spec:
  PodSelector:  app=tenant-b-app
  Allowing ingress traffic:
    To Port:    <any> (traffic allowed to all ports)
    From:
      PodSelector: app=tenant-b-app
  Not affecting egress traffic
  Policy Types: Ingress
```

Step 11: Test Tenant Isolation

Create a test pod in tenant-b and check access to tenant-a:

In worker docker run : `docker pull alpine`

```
kubectl run test-pod --image=alpine -n tenant-b --restart=Never -- sleep 3600
```

```
kubectl exec -it test-pod -n tenant-b -- wget --spider tenant-a-service.tenant-a
```

A terminal window with a dark purple background and white text. The prompt is 'master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant\$'. The first command is 'docker pull alpine', which shows the process of pulling the latest Alpine image from Docker Hub, including the digest and status. The second command is 'kubectl run test-pod --image=alpine -n tenant-b --restart=Never -- sleep 3600', which creates a pod. The third command is 'kubectl exec -it test-pod -n tenant-b -- wget --spider tenant-a-service.tenant-a', which attempts to execute a wget command inside the pod. The output shows an error: 'wget: bad address 'tenant-a-service.tenant-a'' and 'command terminated with exit code 1'.

```
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ docker pull alpine
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/alpine
f18232174bc9: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:a8560b36e8b8210634f77d9f7f9efd7ffa463e380b75e2e74aff4511df3ef88c
Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest
docker.io/library/alpine:latest
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl run test-pod --image=alpine -n tenant-b --restart=Never -- sleep 3600
pod/test-pod created
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$ kubectl exec -it test-pod -n tenant-b -- wget --spider tenant-a-service.tenant-a
wget: bad address 'tenant-a-service.tenant-a'
command terminated with exit code 1
master@master-vm:~/k8s-multi-tenant$
```