

Moving to Kubernetes



Dan Wahlin

WAHLIN CONSULTING

@danwahlin www.codewithdan.com



Module Agenda

Beyond Docker Compose

Introduction to Kubernetes

Converting from Docker
Compose to Kubernetes

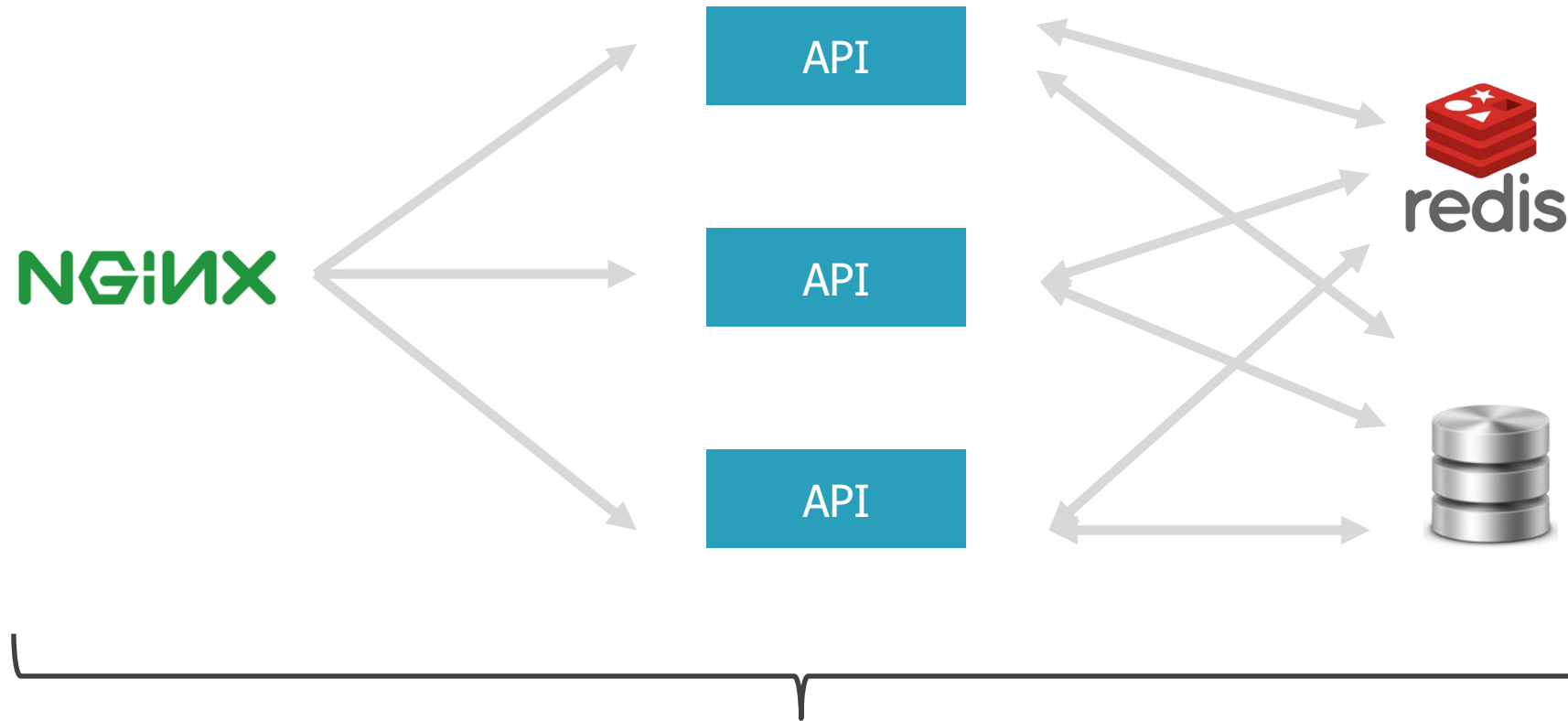
Running Containers in
Kubernetes

Stopping and Removing
Containers in Kubernetes



Beyond Docker Compose

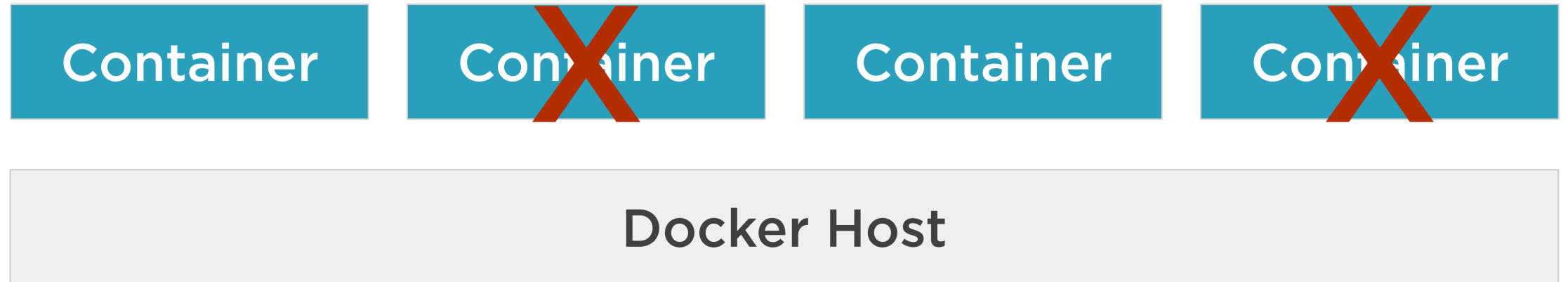




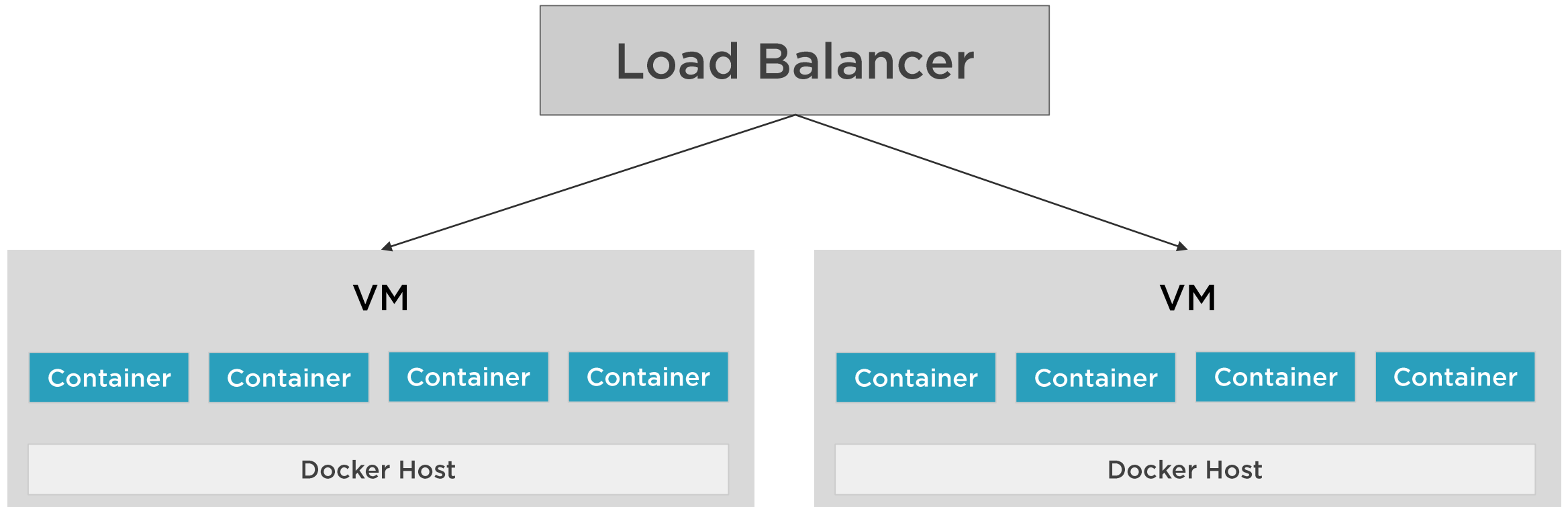
How do you manage all of these containers in test/stage/production?



How Are You Deploying/Managing Containers?



How Do You Scale and Load Balance VMs?



It Would Be
Nice if You
Could...



Package up an app, provide a manifest, and let something else manage it for us

Not worry about the management of containers

Eliminate single points of failure and self-heal containers

Have a robust way to scale and load balance containers

Update containers without bringing down the application

Have robust networking and persistent storage options



What if we could define the containers we want and then hand it off to a system that manages it all for us?

Welcome to Kubernetes!



Introduction to Kubernetes



“Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.”

<https://kubernetes.io>





Container

The image shows a soccer match in progress on a green field. A referee in a yellow shirt is visible in the center. Several players in red and white striped jerseys and green jerseys are clustered in the middle-left area, with a soccer ball in the air. Other players are scattered across the field. Three white rectangular boxes with the word 'Container' are overlaid on the image. Arrows point from the bottom-left 'Container' to the cluster of players, from the top 'Container' to a player in the center, and from the bottom-right 'Container' to a player on the right side of the field.

Container

Container

“Kubernetes is the coach of a container team.”





Container

Kubernetes
(conductor)

Container

Container

“Kubernetes is the conductor of a container orchestra.”



Kubernetes Overview



Container and cluster management

Supported by all major cloud platforms

Provides a declarative way to define a cluster's state using manifest files (YAML)

Interact with Kubernetes using kubectl



Key Features

Service Discovery/
Load Balancing

Storage
Orchestration

Automate
Rollouts/Rollbacks

Manage Workloads

Self-healing

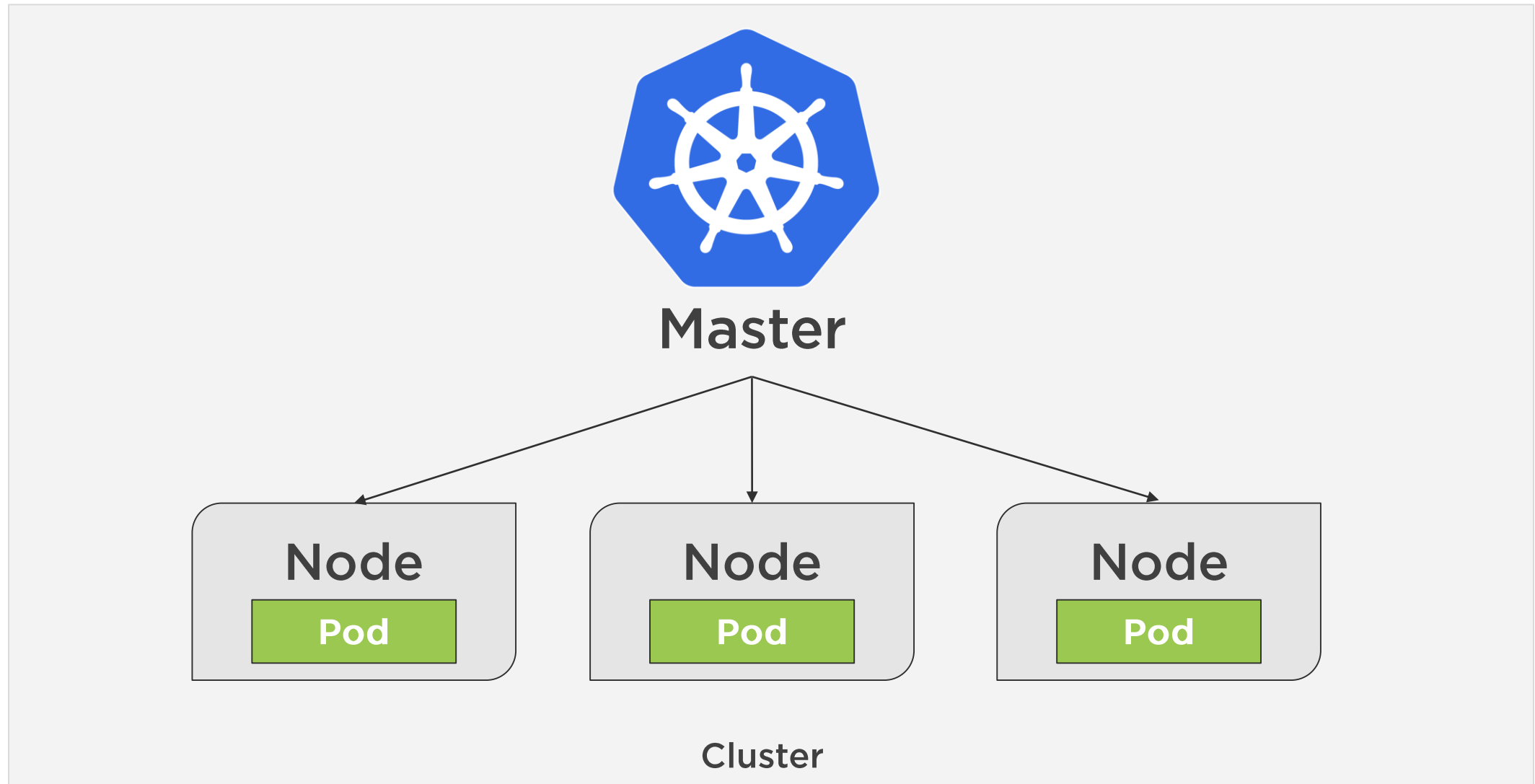
Secret and
Configuration
Management

Horizontal Scaling

More



Kubernetes - The Big Picture



Running Kubernetes Locally



Running Kubernetes Locally

A blue rectangular box with the word "Minikube" in white text.

Minikube

<https://github.com/kubernetes/minikube>

An orange rectangular box with the words "Docker Desktop" in white text.

Docker
Desktop

<https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop>



Key Kubernetes Concepts



Deployment



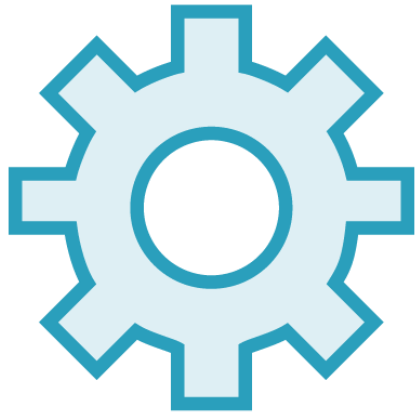
Describe desired state

Can be used to replicate pods

Support rolling updates and rollbacks



Service

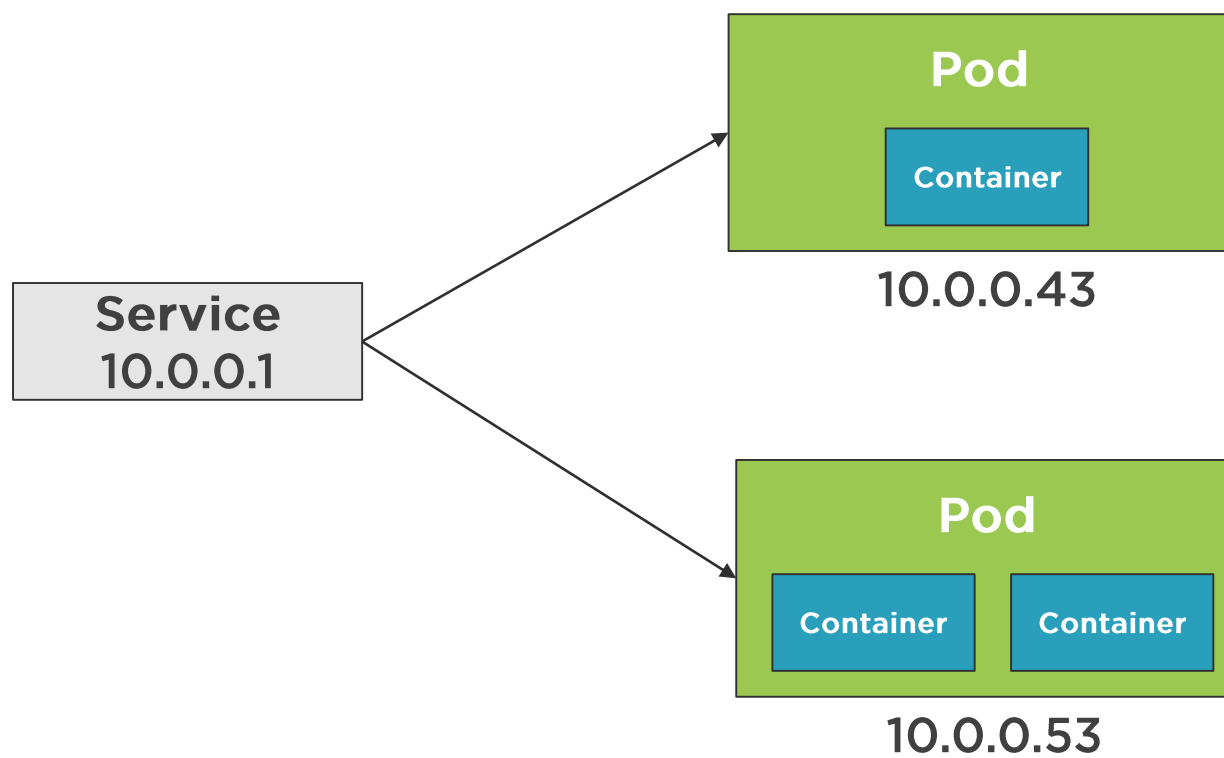


Pods live and die

Services abstract pod IP addresses from consumers

Load balances between pods

Services



Converting from Docker Compose to Kubernetes



Migrating from Docker Compose to Kubernetes

**Compose on
Kubernetes**

<https://github.com/docker/compose-on-kubernetes>

Kompose

<http://kompose.io>



Running Containers in Kubernetes





`kubectl version`

`kubectl get [deployments | services | pods]`

`kubectl run nginx-server --image=nginx:alpine`

`kubectl apply -f [fileName | folderName]`

`kubectl port-forward [name-of-pod] 8080:80`



Stopping and Removing Containers in Kubernetes





`kubectl delete -f [fileName | folderName]`



Summary



Kubernetes provides a robust solution for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containers

Provides a way to move to a desired state

Relies on YAML (or JSON) files to represent desired state

Nodes and pods play a central role

A container runs in a pod

kubectl can be used to issue commands and interact with the Kubernetes API

