A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

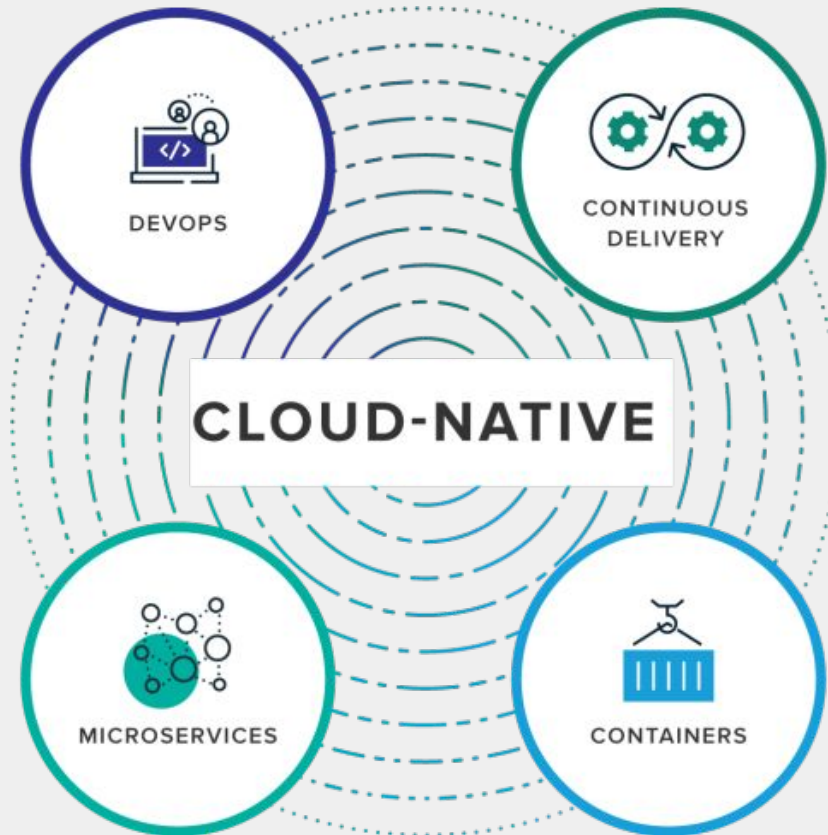
# Cloud Native Application Development on Kubernetes



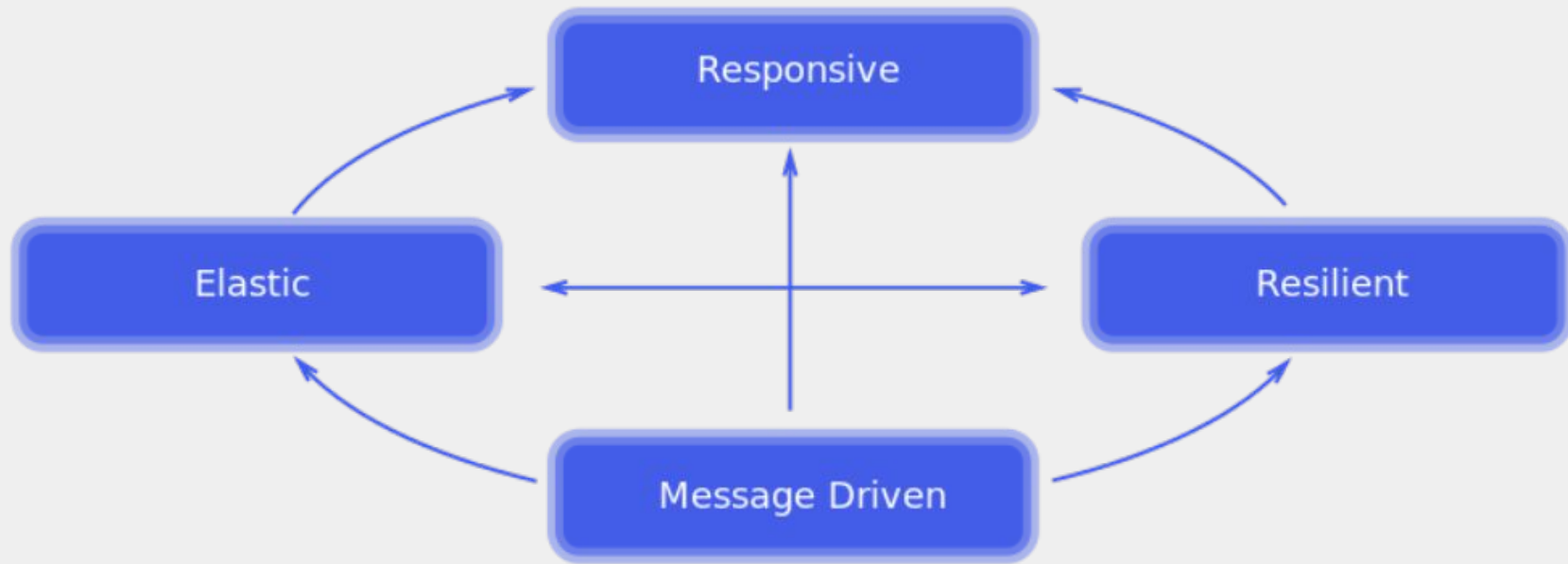
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# Cloud Native



# Reactive Manifesto



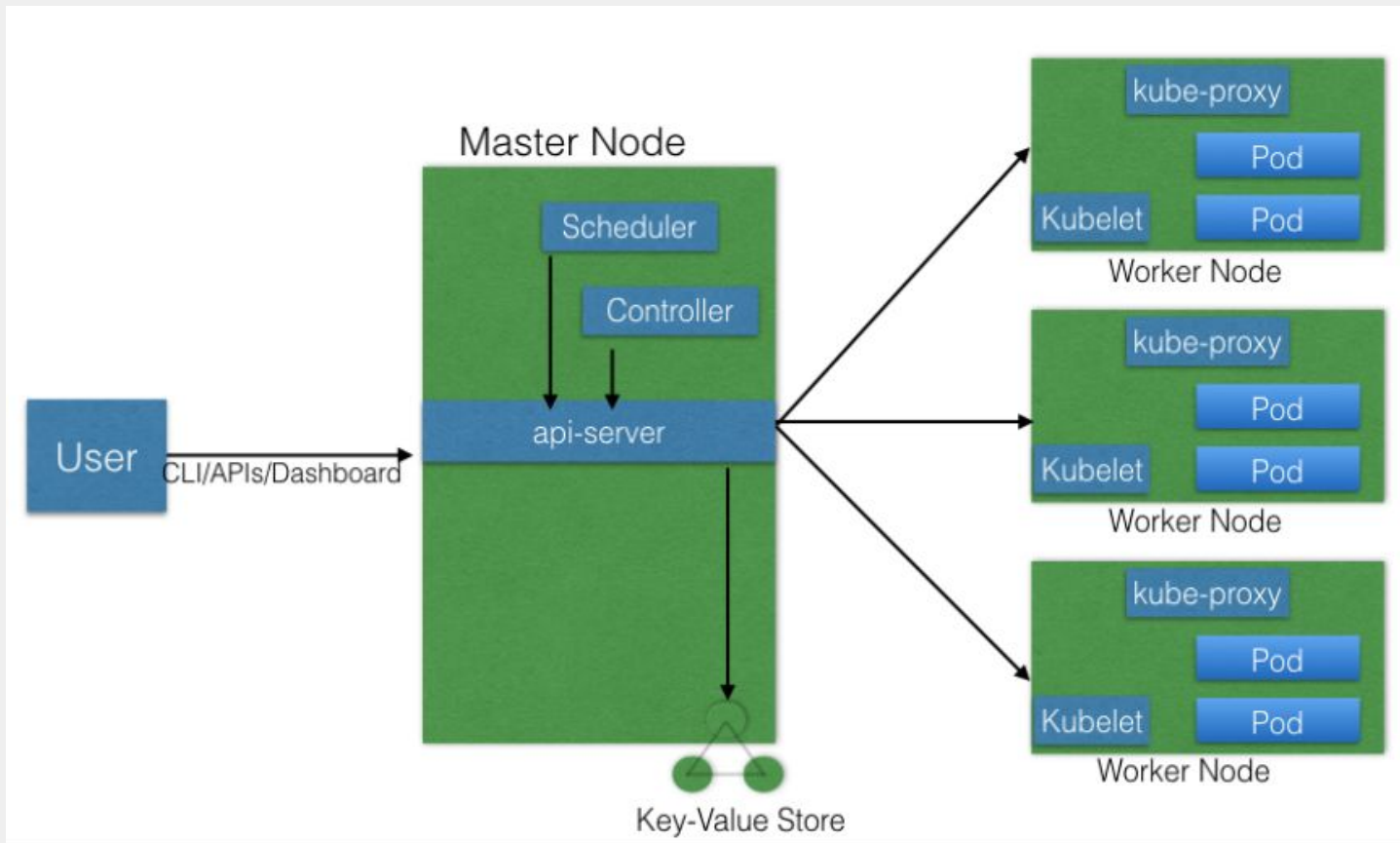


# Container Orchestration

## Requirements:

- Fault-tolerance
- On-demand scalability
- Optimal resource usage
- Self healing
- Highly available in case of any failures
- Auto-discovery to automatically discover and communicate with each other
- Seamless updates/rollbacks without any downtime

# Kubernetes





# Kubernetes Concepts - Pods

- Smallest and simplest Kubernetes object.
- Represents a single instance of the application.
- They do not have the capability to self-heal by themselves. (Use deployment instead)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-pod
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx
      image: nginx:1.17.0
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```



# Kubernetes Concepts - Deployment

- Makes sure that the current running number of pods always matches the desired state.
- Provide declarative updates to Pods.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  namespace: default
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: nginx:1.16.0
          name: nginx
          imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 10
```





# Kubernetes Concepts - Namespaces

- Use it to segment the services into manageable chunks.
- Namespaces can make Kubernetes a lot more manageable and gives us increased control, security and flexibility.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: elasticsearch-cluster
```



# Kubernetes Concepts - Services

- Using Services, Pods can be grouped to provide common access points from the external world.
- Service types:
  - Headless
  - ClusterIP
  - NodePort
  - LoadBalancer

```
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: nginx
  namespace: kube-monitoring
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - port: 9093
  selector:
    app: nginx
```



# Kubernetes Concepts - ConfigMap

- Allow us to decouple the configuration details from the container image
- Using ConfigMaps, we can pass configuration details as key-value pairs, which can be later consumed by Pods

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: frontend-cm
  namespace: k8s-demo
data:
  REACT_APP_BACKEND_URI: "http://10.0.0.0"
```

```
spec:
  containers:
    - image: cunal/demo-frontend:v0.0.1
      imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
      envFrom:
        - configMapRef:
            name: simple-frontend-cm
```

# Horizontal Pod Autoscaler

- Automatically scales the number of pods in a deployment.
- Autoscale is based on observed CPU utilization or some custom metrics.

