Exposing Services in Kubernetes: ClusterIP, NodePort & LoadBalancer

Step 1: Deploy a Sample Application

Let's use the Nginx demo app for illustration:

kubectl create deployment demo-app --image=nginxdemos/hello

Step 2: Expose Service using ClusterIP (Default)

kubectl expose deployment demo-app --type=ClusterIP --port=80 --target-port=80

Verify the service:

kubectl get svc

Notes:

- Default service type.
- Accessible **only inside the cluster** (via DNS or IP).
- Useful for internal communication between pods.

Step 3: Expose Service using NodePort

kubectl expose deployment demo-app --type=NodePort --port=80 --target-port=80

Get the assigned NodePort:

kubectl get svc demo-app

Look for a port number between **30000-32767** in the PORT(S) column, e.g.:

80:31234/TCP

Access the app:

http://<Node-IP>:<NodePort>

If you're using Minikube:

minikube service demo-app --url

Notes:

- Exposes app to outside world via a port on each node.
- Works on AKS, Minikube, or other clusters.

Step 4: Expose Service using LoadBalancer

kubectl expose deployment demo-app --type=LoadBalancer --port=80 --target-port=80

Check external IP:

kubectl get svc demo-app

Wait for the EXTERNAL-IP to be assigned.

Access the app:

http://<EXTERNAL-IP>

Notes:

- Best for **production-ready access** via cloud load balancer.
- Supported by cloud providers like Azure, AWS, GCP.

Step 5: Clean Up

kubectl delete service demo-app

kubectl delete deployment demo-app

Summary of Service Types

Type	Visibility	Description
ClusterIP	Internal Only	Default; accessible only within cluster
NodePort	External via Node IP	Exposes service on a static port on each node
LoadBalancer	External via LB IP	Exposes externally via cloud provider load balancer