

The Kubernetes Saga: From Padawan to Jedi Master

A 5-day journey through the galaxy of container orchestration

May the Force of Kubernetes be with you

The Kubernetes Galaxy

What is Kubernetes?

Container orchestration platform

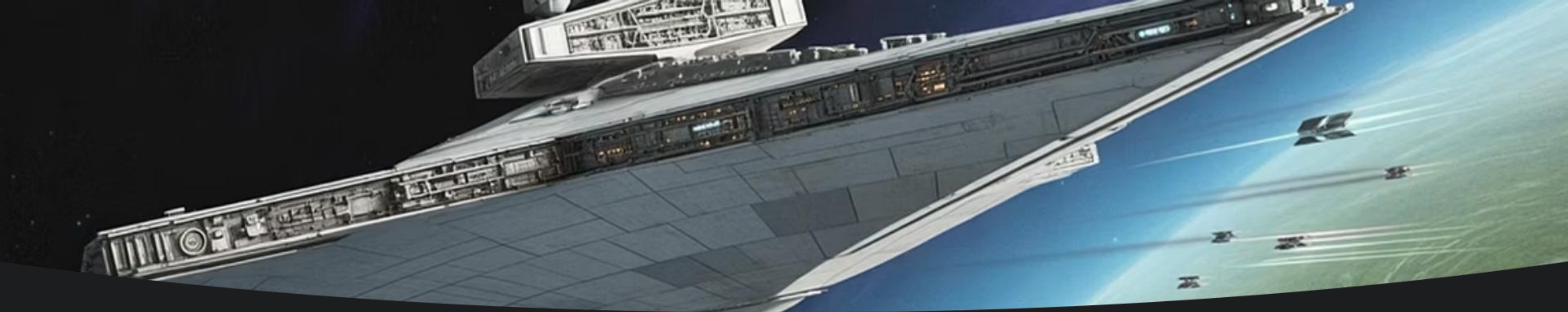
Automates deployment, scaling, operations

Why Kubernetes?

Self-healing capabilities

Automatic scaling

Service discovery and load balancing



Understanding Kubernetes: The Imperial Fleet

Control Plane

Imperial command bridge

Nodes

Star Destroyers in formation

Pods

TIE Fighters on patrol

Services

Communication relays

Control Plane components: Imperial Command Bridge

kube-apiserver

Frontend for Kubernetes
control plane

Exposes the Kubernetes API

etcd

Consistent, highly-
available key-value store

Stores all cluster data

kube-scheduler

Watches for new Pods with
no assigned node

Selects nodes for Pods to
run on

kube-controller-manager

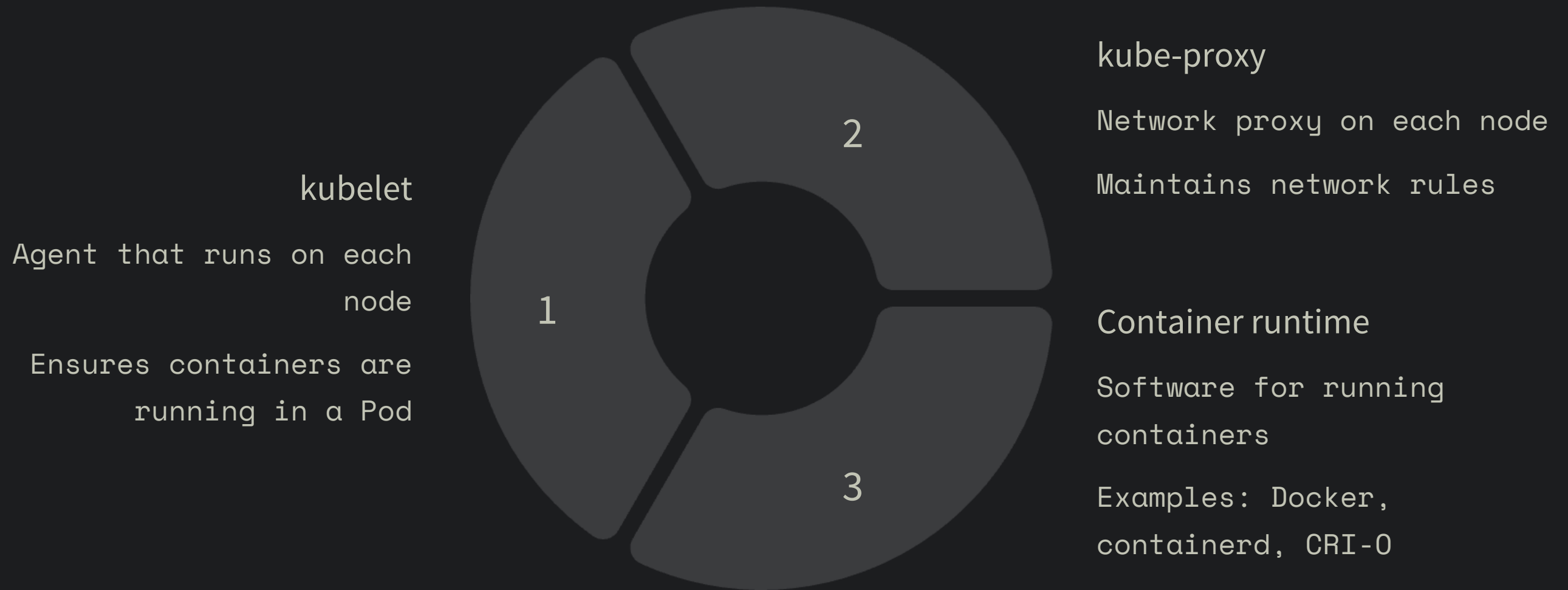
Runs controller processes

Maintains desired state

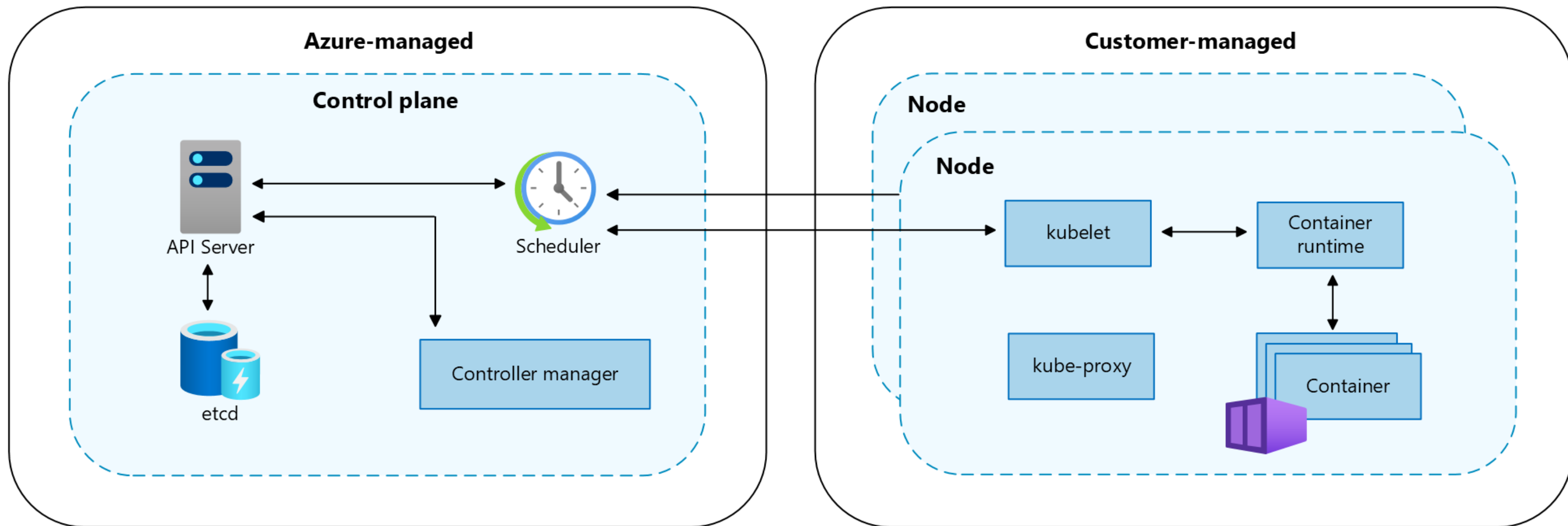
cloud-controller-manager

Links cluster to cloud provider API

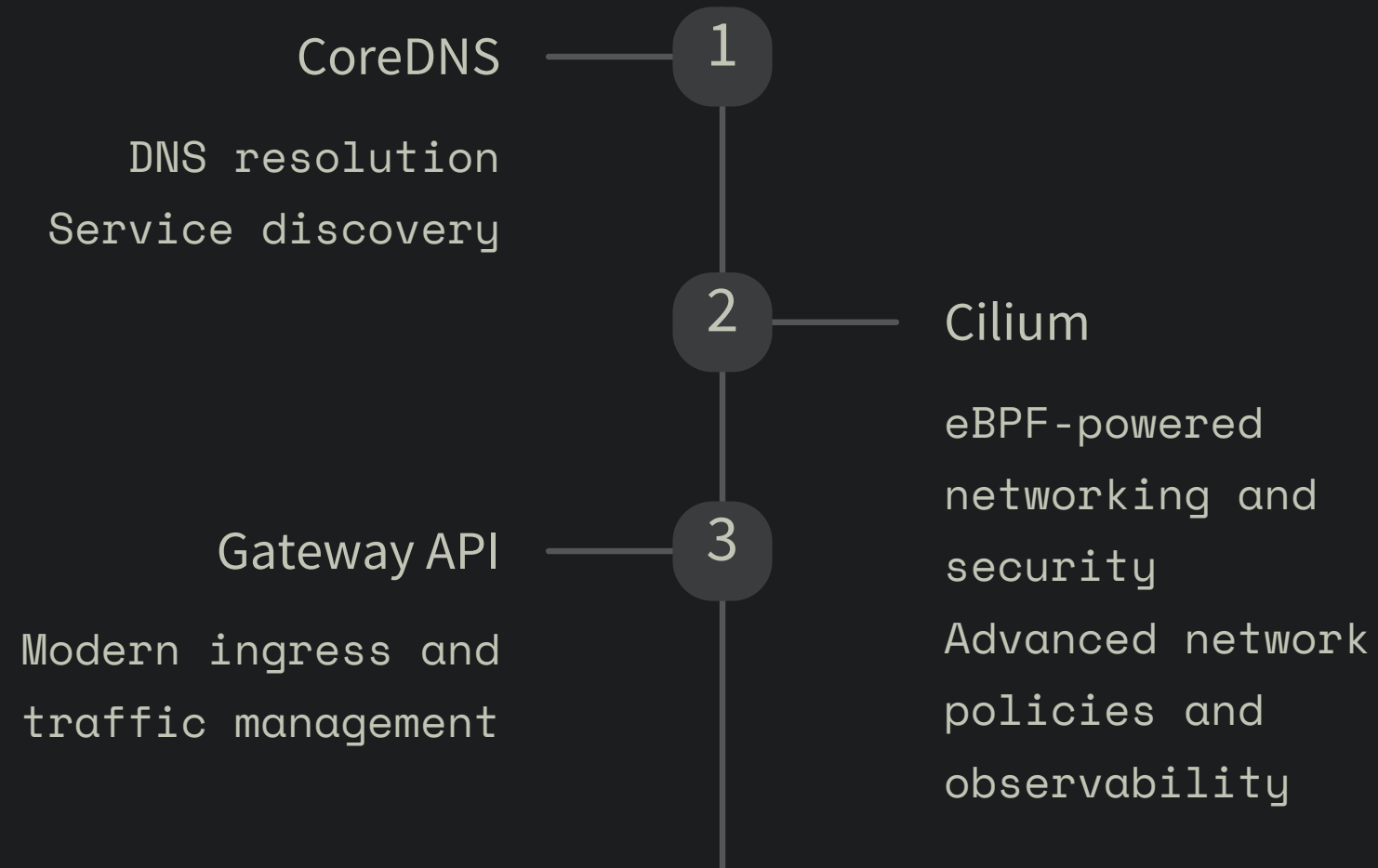
Node components: Star Destroyer operations



Azure Kubernetes Service: Overview



Imperial Support Fleet: Add-ons



Lab 1.00 - Imperial Outpost – Provisioning AKS with Azure CLI





The Emperor commands an Outer Rim digital outpost for tactical systems.

Your mission: provision a robust AKS cluster for Imperial operations.





Mission Objective

-  Create AKS cluster via Azure CLI
Deploy imperial infrastructure using command line
-  Configure Workload Identity
Secure access for imperial systems
-  Enable OIDC issuer
Establish proper authentication protocols
-  Deploy to designated location
Strategic positioning in France Central

Constructing the Imperial AKS Outpost



Define base parameters

`Set resource group, cluster name, location`



Configure node structure

`Standard_D4ads_v6 size, 2 nodes`



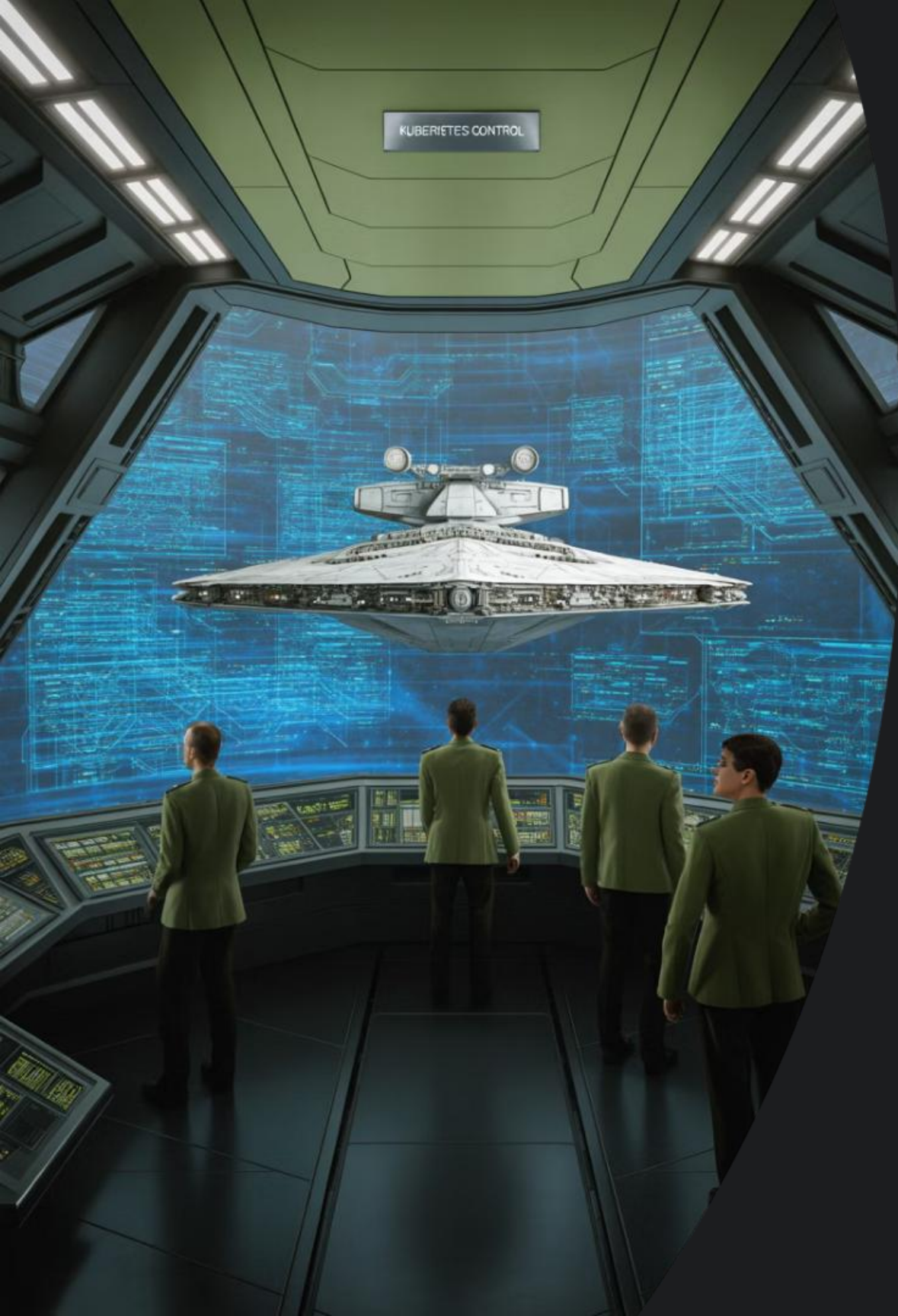
Enable security features

`OIDC issuer, workload identity`

Deploy the AKS Cluster

```
az aks create \  
  --resource-group rg-imperial-outpost \  
  --name aks-imperial-core \  
  --location francecentral \  
  --node-osdisk-size 64 \  
  --enable-cluster-autoscaler \  
  --node-count 1 \  
  --min-count 1 \  
  --max-count 5 \  
  --enable-oidc-issuer \  
  --enable-workload-identity \  
  --enable-managed-identity \  
  --node-vm-size Standard_D4ads_v6 \  
  --generate-ssh-keys
```

Execute single command for full deployment
Generates secure access keys automatically



Connect to the Cluster



Get credentials

```
az aks get-credentials --resource-group rg-  
imperial-outpost --name aks-imperial-core
```



Verify Deployment

```
kubectl get nodes
```



Begin operations

Cluster ready for imperial workloads



Imperial Resources: The Tools of Conquest

Your arsenal for galactic domination includes deployments, services, namespaces, and more. Master these resources to command your Kubernetes empire.





Namespaces: Galactic Sectors



Virtual spaces

Divide physical cluster into multiple virtual ones



Access control

Control permissions within namespaces



Resource isolation

Separate resources between teams or projects

The Pod - Your TIE Fighter



Smallest deployable unit

Like a TIE fighter, swift and self-contained



One or more containers

Fighter bay with pilot and systems



Shared network space

Internal comms within the fighter

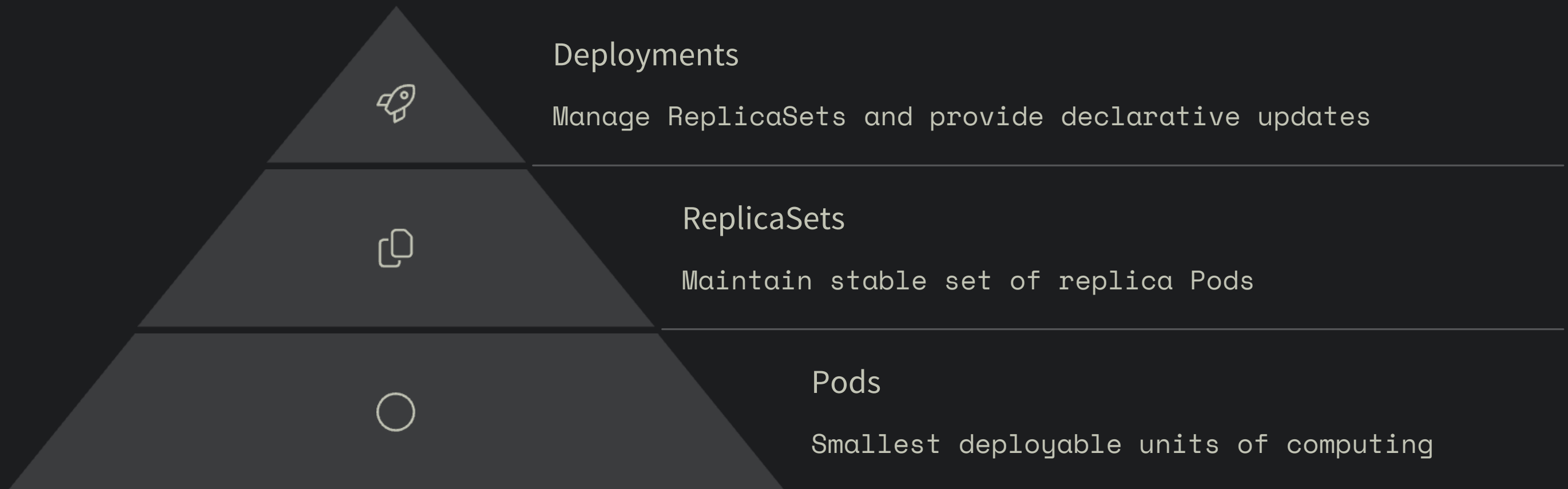


Shared storage volumes

Onboard computer and weapons systems



Workload resources: Fleet management



Services and networking: Hyperspace routes

Service

Expose applications running on
a set of Pods

Endpoints

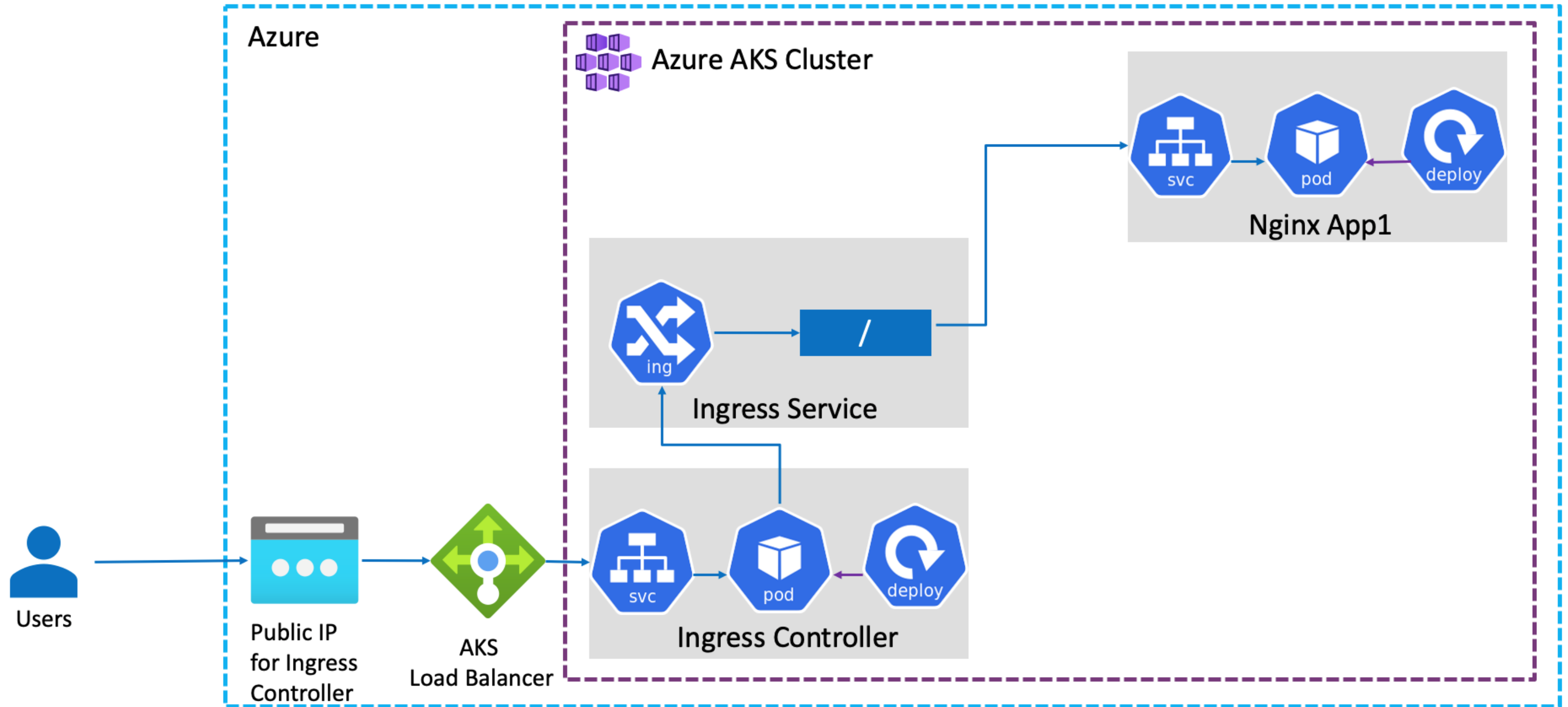
Track Pod IPs that a Service
forwards traffic to

Ingress

Manage external access to
Services

FQDN: `service1.namespace1.svc.cluster.local`

Azure AKS & Nginx Ingress – Basic Architecture





Mission agenda: Imperial training protocol



TIE Fighter Pods

Launch single units



Squadron Deployments

Scale multiple fighters



Imperial communications

Services for coordination



Weapon upgrades

ConfigMaps and Secrets

Lab 1.01 - Imperial Deployment: The kubectl strikes back

Master the power of imperative commands without YAML files. Pure terminal domination for rapid imperial victory.



Command & Conquer

Wield imperative kubectl commands to deploy resources instantly from the terminal.



Deploy without delay

Skip YAML manifests and launch pods directly for maximum efficiency.



Monitor your empire

Track deployments across the galaxy with powerful terminal-based tools.



Core deployment commands



Deploy Pods

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



Add Labels

```
kubectl run redis --image=redis:alpine --  
labels=tier=db
```



Expose Services

```
kubectl expose pod redis --name=redis-service --  
port=6379
```



Create Deployments

```
kubectl create deployment webapp --image=busybox  
--replicas=3
```

Advanced Imperial tactics

Custom port configuration

```
kubectl run custom-  
nginx --image=nginx  
--port=8080
```

Namespace operations

```
kubectl create  
namespace dev-ns  
  
kubectl create  
deployment redis-deploy  
--image=redis --  
replicas=2 -n dev-ns
```

Single command exposure

```
kubectl run httpd --image=httpd:alpine --expose  
--port=80 --service-name=httpd
```



Imperative vs Declarative: Force Powers

Imperative

- Direct commands
- Quick results
- `kubectl run`
- Good for testing and troubleshooting

Declarative

- YAML manifests
- Version controlled
- `kubectl create/apply`
- GitOps friendly

Lab 1.02 - Launching your first TIE Fighter Pod

Define Pod
manifest

Create Imperial
flight order
YAML

Apply to Cluster

```
kubectl apply -f  
tie-fighter.yaml
```

Verify launch

```
kubectl get pods
```





Lab 1.03 - Deployments

TIE Fighter Squadrons



Pod template

TIE fighter blueprint



Replica count

Squadron size order



Self-healing

Auto-replaces damaged fighters



Scaling

Adjust squadron size as needed

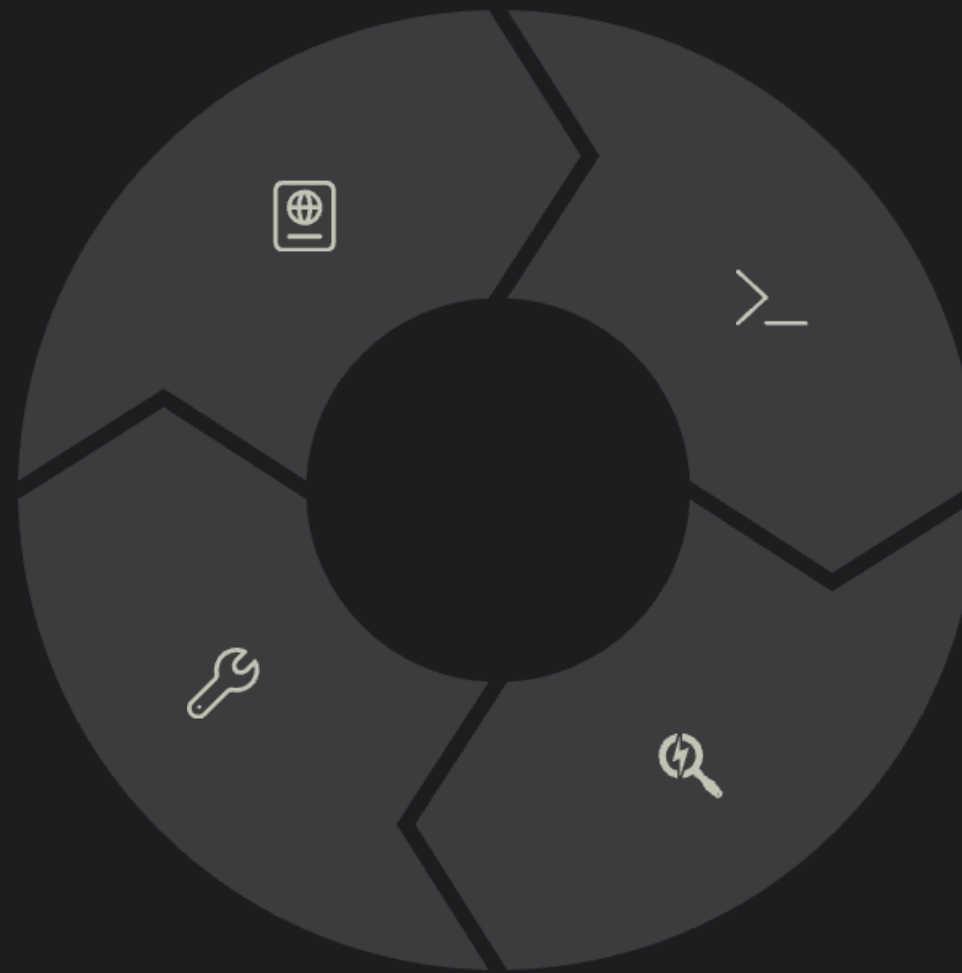
Lab 1.03 - Deploying Your TIE Squadron

Create Deployment YAML

Define squadron specs

Scale as needed

Adjust replica count



Apply to Cluster

```
kubectl apply -f  
squadron.yaml
```

Verify Deployment

Check pods and status

Lab 1.03 - Self-healing Imperial auto-repair

Deployment Controller

Constantly monitors pod health

Compares current state with desired state

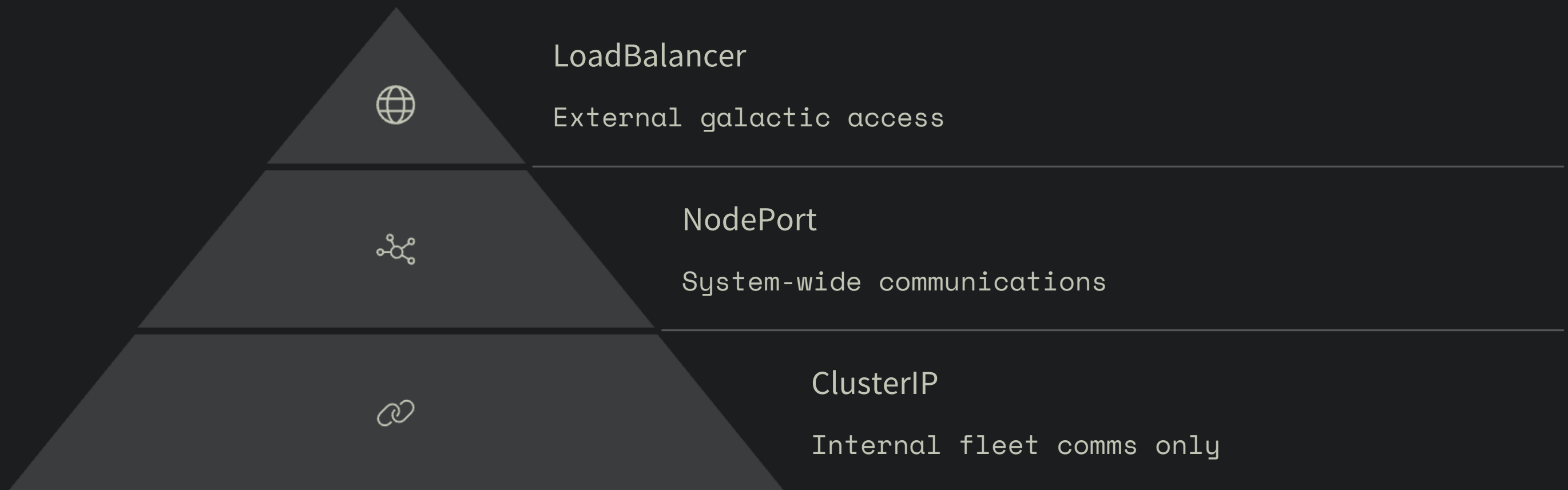
Initiates repair actions automatically

When a Pod fails:

1. Controller detects failure
2. Old pod marked for termination
3. New pod created from template
4. Squadron strength maintained

Lab 1.04 – Services

Imperial Communications





Lab 1.04 - Service types

ClusterIP	Internal only	Default type
NodePort	External via node IP	Port 30000- 32767
LoadBalancer	External via cloud	Distributes traffic



Lab 1.04 - Creating a communication channel

Define Service YAML

Specify service
type and port
mapping

Verify Connectivity

Test comms with
curl or browser

1

2

3

Apply Service

```
kubectl apply -f  
service.yaml
```


Galactic configuration: Imperial Ship settings

Critical configuration parameters ensure your fleet operates at peak efficiency. Master these settings to maintain control across the galaxy.



Imperial Intelligence Archives: ConfigMaps and Secrets

ConfigMaps
Store non-confidential
configuration data



Secrets
Store sensitive information
like passwords



Mounting
Attach as volumes or
environment variables



Updates
Changes propagate to
applications



Lab 1.05: ConfigMaps

Tactical Settings



External configuration

Separate settings
from pod specs



Reusable

Apply same config to
multiple pods



Updateable

Change settings without rebuilding



Lab 1.05 – Secrets

Imperial Weapon Codes

Sensitive data storage

Encrypted at rest

API Keys & passwords

Base64 encoded

Certificates & tokens

Secure injection into pods

Lab 1.05 – Secrets

Creating weapon system secrets

Create Secret

```
kubectl create secret generic  
tie-weapons
```

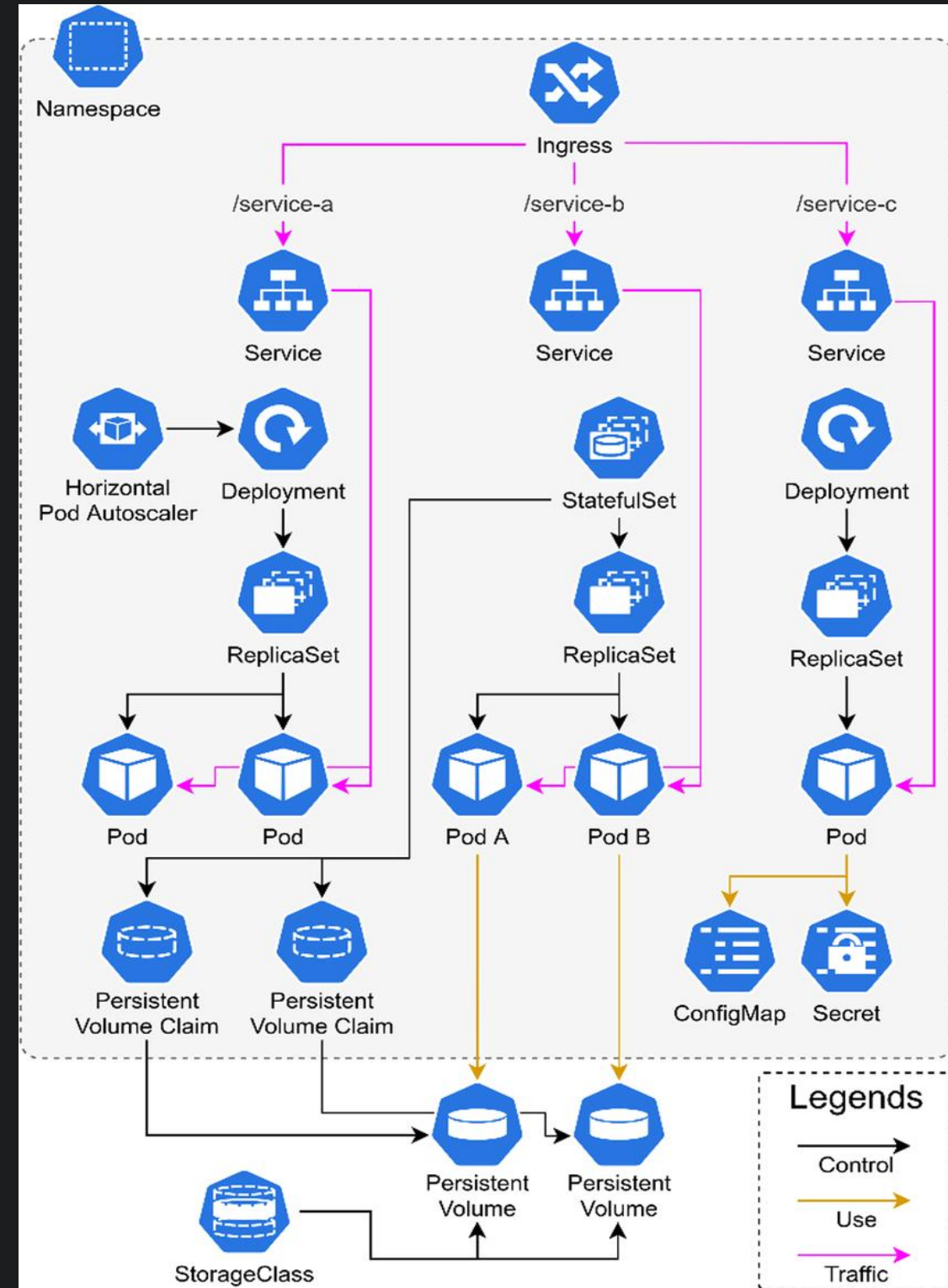
Inject into Pod

Mount as environment variable

Verify security

Check pod has proper
credentials

Resources overview



Lab 1.06: Resource Allocation - Fuel and Power



Squadron Efficiency

Properly allocated resources ensure optimal fleet performance.



Resource Requests

Minimum resources required for TIE fighter operation.



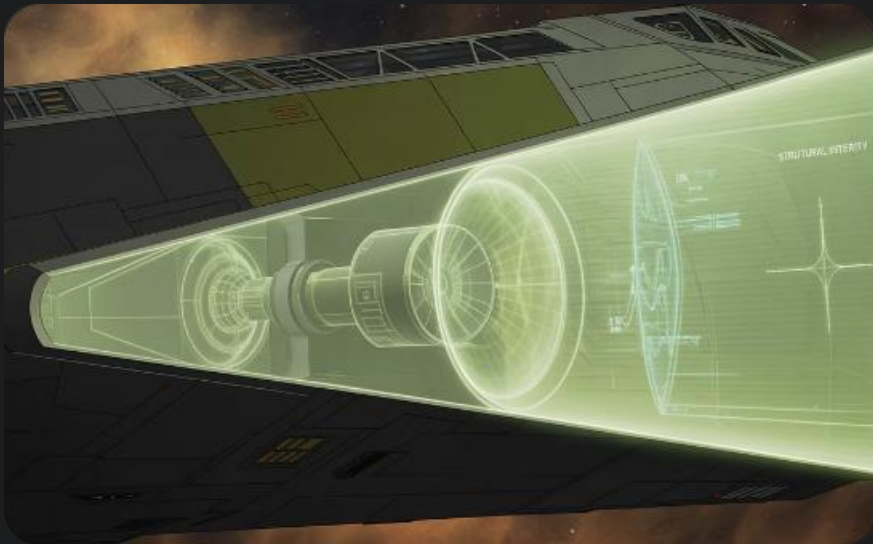
Resource Limits

Maximum resources allocated to prevent system overload.

The Imperial Fleet operates at peak efficiency through precise resource management. Each pod requires specific CPU and memory allocations.

Ship Diagnostics: Probes

Critical systems to monitor your fleet's operational status



Liveness Probe

Determines if a container is running. If it fails, the container is restarted.



Readiness Probe

Checks if a container is ready to receive traffic. Failed probes remove the Pod from service endpoints.



Startup Probe

Indicates when a container application has started. Disables other probes until it succeeds.

Lab 1.07: Diagnostics - Imperial Probe System

Startup Probe

Verifies TIE fighter systems initialize correctly before mission deployment.

- Prevents premature mission assignment
- Checks core systems are operational

Liveness Probe

Continuously monitors vital systems during flight operations.

- Detects frozen navigation systems
- Restarts malfunctioning components

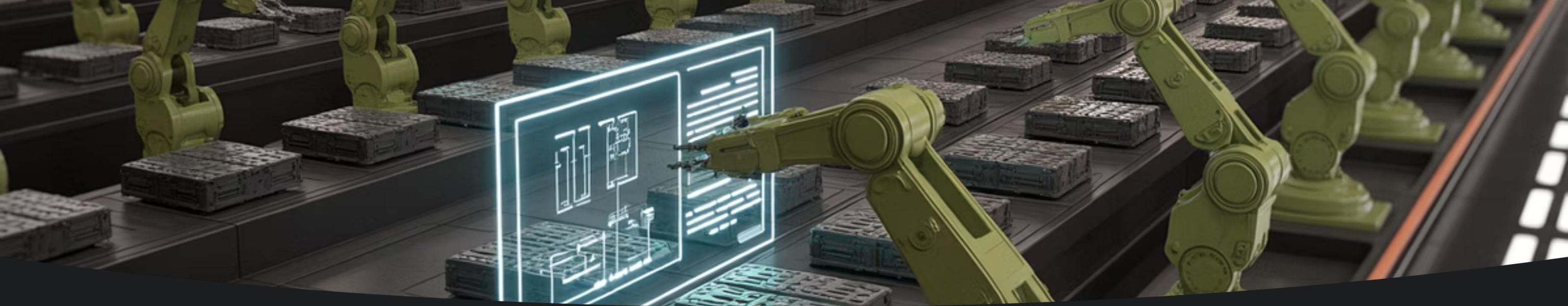
Readiness Probe

Confirms fighter capability to receive imperial communications and orders.

- Prevents routing to unresponsive fighters
- Maintains squadron battle readiness

Persistent Storage in the Galaxy





StorageClass: Dynamic provisioning

Name	Provisioner	Reclaim policy
default	disk.csi.azure.com	Delete
azurefile	file.csi.azure.com	Delete
azureblob	blob.csi.azure.com	Delete

Frequent used storage types in AKS.

Lab 1.08 - Data must survive



Define PersistentVolume

Create 1Gi storage with
ReadWriteOnce access mode.

Use hostPath for local
testing on imperial systems.



Create PersistentVolumeClaim

Request storage matching
your PV specifications.

This reserves space for
imperial telemetry data.



Deploy Pod with claim

Mount PVC to tie-logger pod
at /data path.

Verify data survives pod
destruction and recreation.

Advanced mission: Implement dynamic provisioning with Azure Disk CSI for galactic-scale operations.



Lab 1.09: Imperial Command Protocol - Direct Kube API Access

Elite Imperial officers access the Kubernetes API directly for special operations when standard tools are unavailable.



Access Service Account token

Mounted automatically at
`/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token`



Obtain API Server location

Use `KUBERNETES_SERVICE_HOST` and `KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT` environment variables



Execute command

Send authenticated `curl` requests with proper headers and token



The Jedi Knight's Companion: k9s



The Imperial Tool: kubectl

The Empire's command line
tool for Kubernetes



The Jedi's Companion: k9s

A powerful terminal UI
that lets you command the
Kubernetes galaxy with the
Force

Context: aks-imperial-core [RW]

Cluster: aks-imperial-core

User: clusterUser_rg-imperial-outpost_aks-impe

K9s Rev: v0.50.5 ⚡ v0.50.6

K8s Rev: v1.31.8

CPU: 2%

MEM: 9%

<0> all

<1> default

<a> Attach

<ctrl-d> Delete

<d> Describe

<e> Edit

<?> Help

<shift-j> Jump Owner

<ctrl-k> Kill

<l> Logs

<p> Logs Previous

<shift-f> Port-Forward

<z> Sanitize

<s> Shell

pods(all) [33]											
NAMESPACE↑	NAME	PF	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	CPU	MEM	%CPU/R	%CPU/L	%MEM/R	L
default	busybox	●	0/1	Error	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
default	httpd	●	1/1	Running	0	1	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
default	nginx	●	1/1	Running	0	0	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
default	redis	●	1/1	Running	0	3	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
default	squadron-757c875f-bttmm	●	1/1	Running	0	1	4	1	0	7	3
default	squadron-757c875f-frxvd	●	1/1	Running	0	1	4	1	0	6	3
default	squadron-757c875f-wgz2z	●	1/1	Running	0	1	4	1	0	6	3
default	tie-logger	●	1/1	Running	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
default	webapp-85ff4855b-ccmqk	●	0/1	CrashLoopBackOff	45	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
default	webapp-85ff4855b-mp6k2	●	0/1	CrashLoopBackOff	45	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
default	webapp-85ff4855b-z9lnm	●	0/1	CrashLoopBackOff	45	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	a
kube-system	azure-cns-b5lkr	●	1/1	Running	0	1	35	2	2	14	4
kube-system	azure-cns-tjpm	●	1/1	Running	0	1	32	2	2	12	2
kube-system	azure-ip-masq-agent-dxspr	●	1/1	Running	0	1	15	1	0	30	6
kube-system	azure-ip-masq-agent-q5tck	●	1/1	Running	0	1	15	1	0	30	6
kube-system	azure-wi-webhook-controller-manager-84fb8c47b7-2nc9r	●	1/1	Running	0	3	14	3	1	73	4
kube-system	azure-wi-webhook-controller-manager-84fb8c47b7-g7rrb	●	1/1	Running	0	3	14	3	1	72	4
kube-system	cloud-node-manager-j6rwc	●	1/1	Running	0	1	16	2	n/a	33	3
kube-system	cloud-node-manager-vs9fk	●	1/1	Running	0	1	14	2	n/a	28	2
kube-system	coredns-57d886c994-jxdrx	●	1/1	Running	0	2	23	2	0	33	4
kube-system	coredns-57d886c994-wgrdq	●	1/1	Running	0	2	25	2	0	35	5
kube-system	coredns-autoscaler-55bcd876cc-mshpp	●	1/1	Running	0	1	11	5	0	113	2
kube-system	csi-azuredisk-node-8djdr	●	3/3	Running	0	3	37	10	n/a	62	0
kube-system	csi-azuredisk-node-zfppk	●	3/3	Running	0	3	49	10	n/a	81	0
kube-system	csi-azurefile-node-6dwl8	●	3/3	Running	0	3	43	10	n/a	73	7
kube-system	csi-azurefile-node-h58wz	●	3/3	Running	0	3	31	10	n/a	52	5
kube-system	konnectivity-agent-autoscaler-679b77b4f-zhvl5	●	1/1	Running	0	1	13	5	0	138	2
kube-system	konnectivity-agent-c8d46697f-dbcsv	●	1/1	Running	0	2	16	10	0	81	1
kube-system	konnectivity-agent-c8d46697f-gdwg5	●	1/1	Running	0	2	17	10	0	87	1

<pod>

Your journey has just begun

