

# Namespace

## Introduction:

*Namespaces* provide a mechanism for isolating groups of resources within a single cluster. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces.

Kubernetes starts with four initial namespaces:

**Default:** Kubernetes includes this namespace so that you can start using your new cluster without first creating a namespace. By default, every resource will be a part of this namespace initially unless you explicitly assign a namespace.

**kube-node-lease:** This namespace holds Lease objects associated with each node. Node leases allow the kubelet to send heartbeats so that the control plane can detect node failure.

**kube-public:** This namespace is readable by *all* clients (including those not authenticated). This namespace is mostly reserved for cluster usage, in case that some resources should be visible and readable publicly throughout the whole cluster. The public aspect of this namespace is only a convention, not a requirement.

**kube-system:** The namespace for objects created by the Kubernetes system where all the management related pods are deployed.

## Objectives:

1. Create a Namespace
2. Create any resource in a Namespace

### **1. Create a Namespace:**

Use the below command to create a namespace.

```
kubectl create ns production
```

Check for the namespaces in the cluster.

```
kubectl get ns
```

above command will list all the namespaces within the cluster.

```

root@master:~#
root@master:~# kubectl create namespace production
namespace/production created
root@master:~#
root@master:~# kubectl get ns

```

NAME	STATUS	AGE
default	Active	7d7h
dev	Active	5d6h
dev-team	Active	7d6h
development	Active	7d6h
frontweb	Active	7d4h
istio-system	Active	5d8h
kube-node-lease	Active	7d7h
kube-public	Active	7d7h
kube-system	Active	7d7h
monitoring	Active	5d8h
production	Active	7m10s
testing	Active	7d6h
yavin	Active	7d5h

```

root@master:~#

```

## 2. Create any resource in a Namespace:

Let's create a deployment in production namespace using the below command.

```
kubectl create deploy frontend --image nginx --replicas 3 --namespace production
```

We can check the resources in the namespace using the below command.

```
kubectl get deploy -n production
```

```
kubectl get pods -n production
```

```

root@master:~# kubectl create deploy frontend --image nginx --replicas=3 --namespace production
deployment.apps/frontend created
root@master:~#
root@master:~# kubectl get deploy -n production

```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
frontend	3/3	3	3	21s

```

root@master:~#
root@master:~# kubectl get pod -n production

```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
frontend-cdc94dfcb-b4whz	1/1	Running	0	34s
frontend-cdc94dfcb-sfwch	1/1	Running	0	34s
frontend-cdc94dfcb-wq2g9	1/1	Running	0	34s

Use the below command to set the current context to the namespace Production. So now we need not to mention the namespace while getting or creating any resource.

```
kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=production
```

To validate the current context, we can use below command.

```
kubectl config view --minify | grep namespace:
```

```
root@master:~#  
root@master:~# kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=production  
Context "kubernetes-admin@kubernetes" modified.  
root@master:~#  
root@master:~# kubectl config view --minify | grep namespace:  
    namespace: production  
root@master:~#  
root@master:~#  
root@master:~# kubectl get pods  
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE  
frontend-cdc94dfcb-b4whz            1/1     Running   0           25m  
frontend-cdc94dfcb-sfwch            1/1     Running   0           25m  
frontend-cdc94dfcb-wq2g9            1/1     Running   0           25m  
root@master:~#  
root@master:~# kubectl get deploy  
NAME      READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE  
frontend  3/3     3            3           26m  
root@master:~#
```