DevOps

Day – 4

Assignment

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1.Namespace

A Namespace is a logical partition within a Kubernetes cluster.

It allows you to divide resources like Pods, Services, and Deployments into different environments (e.g., dev, test, prod).

Think of it as a virtual cluster inside the physical Kubernetes cluster.

Useful for managing large projects with multiple teams.

2. Replica

A Replica ensures that a specified number of identical Pods are running in your cluster.

If a Pod fails, Kubernetes automatically replaces it using replicas to maintain the desired state.

It provides scalability and fault tolerance.

3. Pod

A **Pod** is the smallest deployable unit in Kubernetes.

It contains one or more containers (e.g., Docker containers).

Containers in a Pod share the same network namespace, storage, and lifecycle.

4. Deployment

A Deployment manages the creation and scaling of Pods using ReplicaSets.

It provides automated rollouts and rollbacks.

It ensures your application is always available by managing its state.

POD

1. Create a pod using run

command

$ kubectl run <pod-

name> --image=<image-

name> --port=<container-

port>

$ kubectl run my-pod --
image=nginx --port=80

2. View all the pods
(In default namespace)
$ kubectl get pods
(In All namespace)

$ kubectl get pods -A
# For a specific
namespace
$ kubectl get pods -n
kube-system

# For a specific type
$ kubectl get pods <pod-
name>
$ kubectl get pods <pod-
name> -o wide
$ kubectl get pods <pod-
name> -o yaml
$ kubectl get pods <pod-
name> -o json

3. Describe a pod (View
Pod details)
$ kubectl describe pod
<pod-name>
$ kubectl describe pod
my-pod
4. View Logs of a pod

$ kubectl logs <pod-

name>

$ kubectl logs my-pod

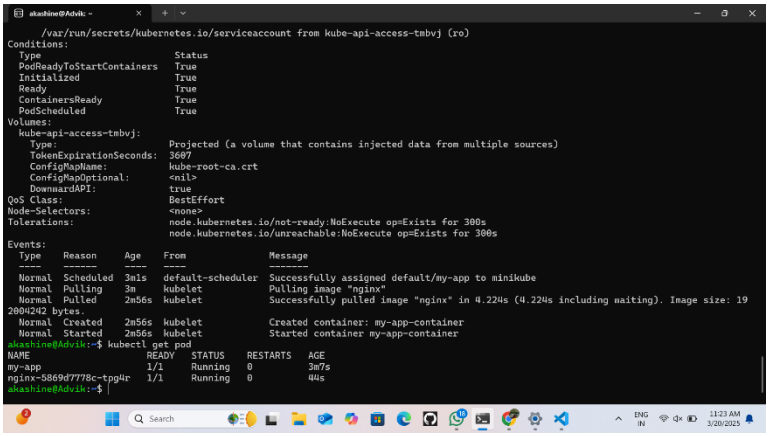
5. Execute any command

inside Pod (Inside Pod OS)

$ kubectl exec <pod-

name> -- <command>

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-pod
  labels:
     app: my-web-app
type: backend
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```



Replica

1. Create ReplicaSet by executing above YAML file

$ kubectl create -f rs-test.yml

Do necessary modifications if exist, else create new

$ kubectl apply -f rs-test.yml

Completely Modify Pod Template

$ kubectl replace –f rs-test.yml

2. View ReplicaSets

$ kubectl get replicasets

$ kubectl get rs

$ kubectl get rs –o wide

$ kubectl get rs <replica-set-name> –o json

$ kubectl get rs <replica-set-name> –o yaml

3. View ReplicaSet

Description

$ kubectl describe rs

<replica-set-name>

4. We can modify

generated/updated YAML

file

$ kubectl edit rs <replica-

set-name>

change replicas: count

to any other value then

(ESC):wq

We can modify our

YAML file and then

execute apply command

$ kubectl apply -f rs-

test.yml

We can Even scale

using command also

$ kubectl scale replicaset

<replicaset-name> --

replicas=<desired-replica-

count>

5. Delete ReplicaSet

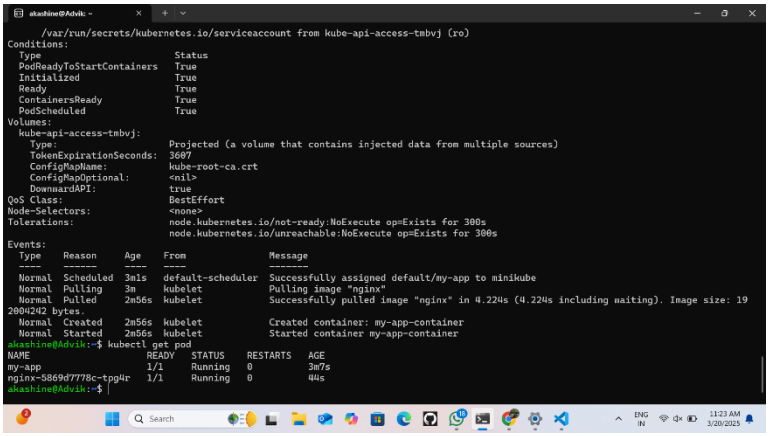
$ kubectl delete rs

<replica-set-name>

$ kubectl delete -f rs-

test.yml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-deploy
  labels:
    name: my-deploy
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      apptype: web-backend
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        apptype: web-
backend
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image:  nginx
        ports:
            - containerPort:
7070
```



DEPLOY

1. Create Deployment by

executing above YAML file

$ kubectl create -f web-

deploy.yml

Do necessary

modifications if exist, else

create new

$ kubectl create -f web-

deploy.yml

Completely Modify Pod

Template

$ kubectl replace –f web-

deploy.yml

#Create deploy

kubectl create

deployment webnginx2 --

image=nginx:latest --

replicas=1

2. View Deployments

$ kubectl get

deployments

$ kubectl get deploy

$ kubectl get deploy -o

wide

$ kubectl get deploy

<deployment-name> -o

json

$ kubectl get deploy

<deployment-name> -o

yaml

3. View Deployment

Description

$ kubectl describe deploy

<deployment-name>

4. We can modify

generated/updated YAML

file

$ kubectl edit deploy

<deployment-name>

change replicas: count

to any other value then

(ESC):wq

We can modify our

YAML file and then

execute apply command

$ kubectl apply -f web-

deploy.yml

We can Even scale

using command also

$ kubectl scale deploy

<deployment-name> --

replicas=<desired-replica-
count>

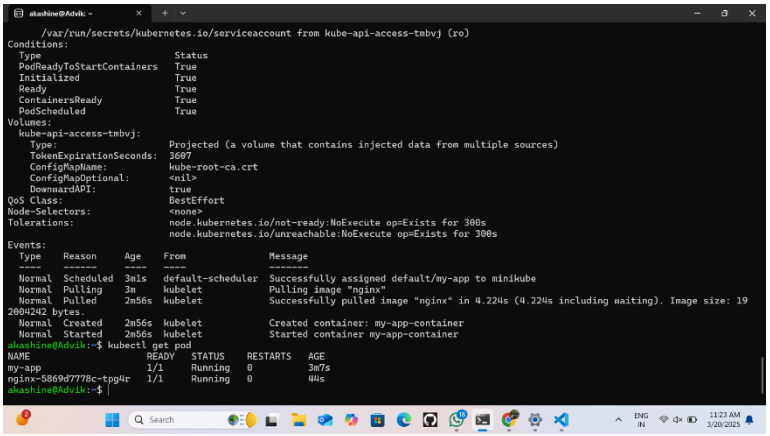
5. Delete Deployment

$ kubectl delete deploy
<deployment-name>

$ kubectl delete -f web-
deploy.yml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-deploy
  labels:
    name: my-deploy
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      apptype: web-backend
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        apptype: web-
backend
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image:
```

```
      ports:
      - containerPort: 7070
---

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
  labels:
    app: my-service
    type: backend-app
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
   - targetPort: 7070
     port: 7070
     nodePort: 30002
  selector:
    apptype: web-backend
```

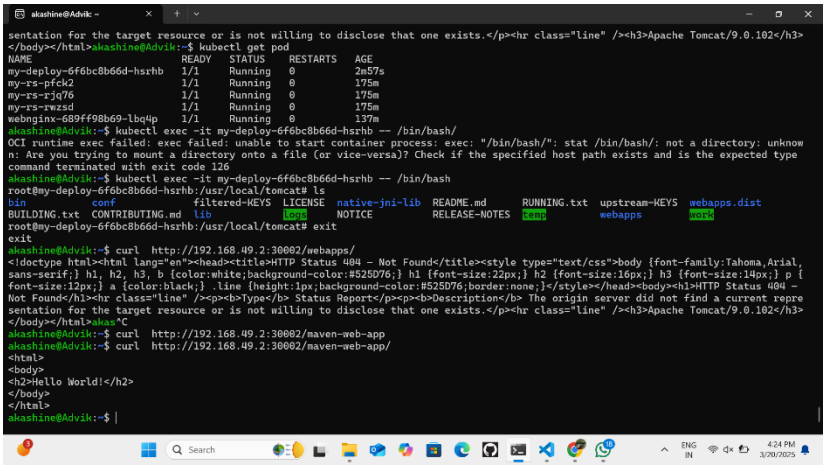


Minikube service

Minikube service

```
#need to create a yml file
sudo nano
deployment.yml

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-deploy
  labels:
    name: my-deploy
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      apptype: web-backend
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        apptype: web-
backend
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image:
        ports:
        - containerPort: 9000
---

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
```

```
metadata:
  name: my-service
  labels:
    app: my-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - port: 9000
      targetPort: 8080
      nodePort: 30002
  selector:
    apptype: web-backend

#Apply the deployment
kubectl apply -f
deployment.yml

#replace the deployment
kubectl replace -f
deployment.yml

#Run the service
minikube service my-
service

#curl the url
curl <url>/<file_name>/
```



Namespace

To create a namespace:

$ kubectl create

namespace <namespace-

name>

$ kubectl create ns my-

bank

To switch to a specific

namespace: (make this as

default type)

$ kubectl config set-

context --current --

namespace=<namespace-

name>

To list all namespaces:

$ kubectl get namespaces

To get resources within

a specific namespace:

$ kubectl get <resource-

type> -n <namespace-

name>

```
$ kubectl get deploy -n
my-bank
$ kubectl get deploy --
namespace my-bank
$ kubectl get all --
namespace my-bank
# To delete a namespace
and all associated
resources:
$ kubectl delete
namespace <namespace-
name>
$ kubectl delete ns my-
bank
```

```
kubectl create ns my-
deploy
kubectl apply -f
deploy.yml -n mydeploy
```

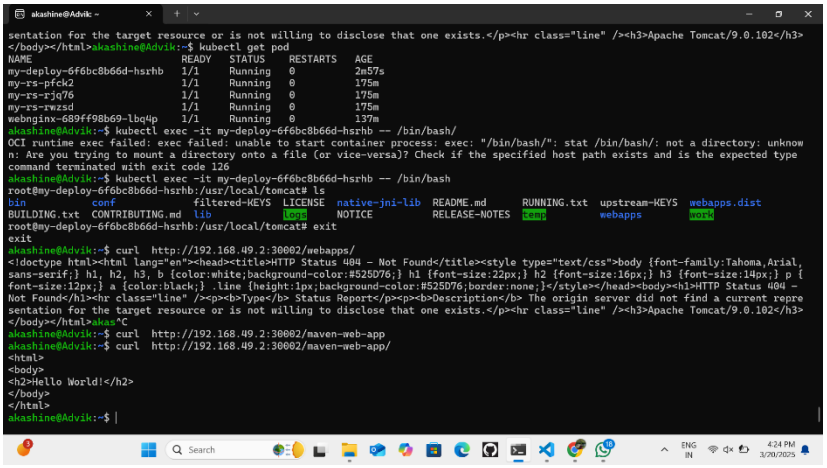
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: my-demo-ns

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-pod
  namespace: my-demo-ns
```

spec:

containers:

- name: my-container

image: nginx:latest



Namespace yml