

DAY-3 AND DAY4 DHARSHAN L

Kubernetes

Backend-Pandas and flask in python

Docker Build & Run Documentation

1. Verify File Structure

ls

Lists files in the current directory (should include Dockerfile, app.py, docker-compose.yml, requirements.txt, etc.).

2. Create or Edit CSV File

nano products.csv

Opens the products.csv file in the nano editor to add or modify product data.

3. Verify CSV File Content

cat products.csv

Displays the contents of products.csv to confirm the data.

4. Build Docker Image Without Cache

sudo docker build --no-cache -t backend:latest .

Builds a fresh Docker image, ensuring all changes are included. The --no-cache flag forces a rebuild of every layer.

5. Run the Docker Container

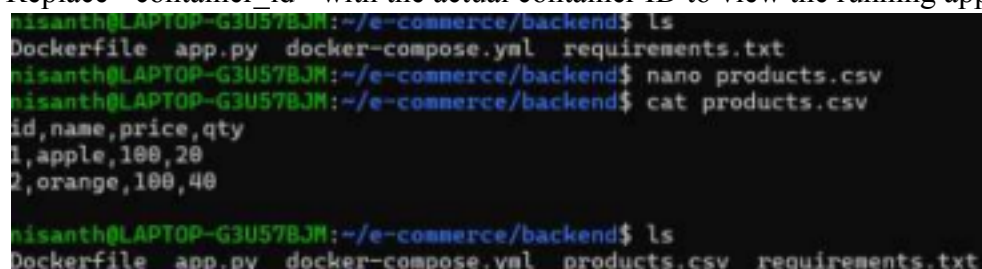
sudo docker run -d -p 7000:7000 backend:latest

Runs the container in detached mode and maps host port 7000 to container port 7000.

6. Check Container Logs

sudo docker logs <container_id>

Replace <container_id> with the actual container ID to view the running application's logs.



```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce/backend$ ls
Dockerfile app.py docker-compose.yml requirements.txt
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce/backend$ nano products.csv
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce/backend$ cat products.csv
id,name,price,qty
1,apple,100,20
2,orange,100,40
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce/backend$ ls
Dockerfile app.py docker-compose.yml products.csv requirements.txt
```

```

Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/6 : FROM python:3.9
3.9: Pulling from library/python
7cd785773db4: Already exists
091eb8249475: Already exists
255774e0027b: Already exists
353e14e5cc47: Pull complete
f6d72b00ae7c: Pull complete
6e02a90e58ae: Pull complete
f299e0671245: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:bc2e05bca883473050fc3b7c134c28ab822be73126ba1ce29517d9e8b7f3703b
Status: Downloaded newer image for python:3.9
--> 859d4a0f1fd8
Step 2/6 : WORKDIR /app
--> Running in 906c4d86e51e
--> Removed intermediate container 906c4d86e51e
--> 9b462bd1a74e
Step 3/6 : COPY . /app
--> 0b518568be97
Step 4/6 : RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
--> Running in b40e29a8d476
Collecting flask
  Downloading flask-3.1.0-py3-none-any.whl (102 kB)
    103.0/103.0 kB 3.4 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting pandas
  Downloading pandas-2.2.3-cp39-cp39-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (13.1 MB)
    13.1/13.1 MB 977.2 kB/s eta 0:00:00

```

```

dharsan@mcaccl-21: ~/dev
https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

This message is shown once a day. To disable it please create the
/home/dharsan/.hushlogin file.
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~$ mkdir devops
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~$ cd devops
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops$ mkdir frontend
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops$ mkdir backend
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops$ cd backend
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano products.csv
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ cat products.csv
id,name,price,quantity
1,pen,20,100
2,book,10,50
3,eraser,20,70
4,cale,10,80
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ cat app.py
id,name,price,quantity
1,pen,20,100
2,book,10,50
3,eraser,20,70
4,cale,10,80
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ cat app.py
from flask import Flask
import pandas as pd

app=Flask(__name__)
@app.route("/products",method=['GET'])
def read_data():
    df=pd.read_csv("products.csv")
    json_data=df.to_json()
    return json_data
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host="0.0.0.0",port=7000)
dharsan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ |

```

```

localhost:7000/products

{"id":{"0":1,"1":2},"name":{"0":"apple","1":"orange"},"price":{"0":100,"1":100},"qty":{"0":20,"1":40}}

```

Creating a container for frontend

Below is the concise documentation content for your frontend Docker build:

Frontend Docker Build Documentation

1. Navigate to the Frontend Directory

cd frontend/

Changes directory to the frontend folder where your files are located.

2. Create or Edit the HTML File

```
nano index.html
```

Opens the index.html file in the nano editor for creating or modifying the webpage content.

3. Create or Edit the Dockerfile

```
nano Dockerfile
```

Opens the Dockerfile in the nano editor to set up instructions for building the Docker image.

4. Dockerfile Content

```
FROM nginx:alpine
```

```
COPY index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
```

Specifies the base image as nginx:alpine and copies your index.html to the default Nginx HTML directory.

5. Build the Docker Image

```
sudo docker build -t frontend:latest .
```

Builds the Docker image for the frontend. The command pulls the necessary Nginx image, executes the copy command, and tags the image as frontend:latest.

Kubernetes Deployment YAML files

Below is a brief, step-by-step description for setting up your Kubernetes deployments for both backend and frontend:

1. Organize Project Structure

- Create a Kubernetes Folder:
- `mkdir k8s`

This creates a separate folder (k8s) to store all your Kubernetes configuration files.

- Navigate to the Kubernetes Directory:

- `cd k8s/`

Move into the k8s directory to work on deployment files.

2. Create Backend Deployment Configuration

```
dhharshan@mcaccl-21: ~/devops
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.167.4-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Thu Mar 20 04:17:05 UTC 2025

System load:  1.48                Processes:    81
Usage of /:   0.4% of 1006.85GB   Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 27%                IPv4 address for eth0: 172.25.47.101
Swap usage:   0%

=> There is 1 zombie process.

 * Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
  just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

  https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

This message is shown once a day. To disable it please create the
/home/dharshan/.hushlogin file.
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~$ mkdir devops
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~$ cd devops
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops$ mkdir frontend
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops$ mkdir backend
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops$ cd backend
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano products.csv
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ cat products.csv
id,name,price,quantity
1,pen,20,100
2,book,10,50
3,eraser,20,70
4,scale,10,80
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ nano app.py
dhharshan@mcaccl-21:~/devops/backend$ |
```

- Create/Edit the Backend Deployment File:
- nano backend-deployment.yaml

Opens the file in the nano editor to add deployment configuration for the

backend. • Backend Deployment File Content:

- apiVersion: apps/v1
- kind: Deployment
- metadata:
- name: backend
- spec:
- replicas: 1
- selector:
- matchLabels:
- app: backend
- template:
- metadata:
- labels:
- app: backend
- spec:
- containers:
- - name: backend

- image: backend:latest
- ports:
- - containerPort: 7000

This file defines a Kubernetes Deployment for your backend

application:

- apiVersion & kind: Specifies the resource type.

- metadata: Names the deployment as backend.
- spec.replicas: Sets the number of pod replicas.
- selector & template.metadata.labels: Ensure that the Deployment manages pods with the label app: backend.
- spec.template.spec.containers: Specifies the container details, including the Docker image (backend:latest) and the port (7000) that the container exposes.

3. Create Frontend Deployment Configuration

- Create/Edit the Frontend Deployment File:

- nano frontend-deployment.yaml

Opens the file in nano to add deployment configuration for the

frontend. • Frontend Deployment File Content:

- apiVersion: apps/v1
- kind: Deployment
- metadata:
- name: frontend
- spec:
- replicas: 1
- selector:
- matchLabels:
- app: frontend
- template:
- metadata:
- labels:
- app: frontend
- spec:
- containers:
- - name: frontend
- image: frontend:latest

- ports:
- - containerPort: 7500

This file defines a Kubernetes Deployment for your frontend

application:

- metadata: Names the deployment as frontend.

- selector & template.metadata.labels: Ensure that the Deployment manages pods with the label app: frontend.
- Container Specification: Sets the container to use the Docker image (frontend:latest) and exposes port 7500.

Summary

- Directory Setup:
Organized your project by creating a k8s directory for Kubernetes configuration files.
- Backend Deployment:
Created backend-deployment.yaml to deploy the backend container (using port 7000).
- Frontend Deployment:
Created frontend-deployment.yaml to deploy the frontend container (using port 7500).

This documentation provides a brief and clear outline of your Kubernetes deployment process for both backend and frontend components.

Below is a step-by-step description for setting up Kubernetes Services for your backend and frontend applications using the provided YAML configuration:

1. Create a Service Configuration File

- **Command to Create/Edit the File:**
- nano service.yaml

This command opens a text editor (nano) to create or edit the service configuration file where you'll define both backend and frontend services.

2. Define the Backend Service

Paste the following YAML snippet for the backend service into your service.yaml

file: apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: backend-service

spec:

selector:

app: backend

ports:

- protocol: TCP

port: 7000

targetPort: 7000

type: ClusterIP

Explanation:

- **apiVersion: v1**

Specifies the API version used to create the Service.

- **kind: Service**

Indicates that the resource being created is a Service.

- **metadata.name: backend-service**

Sets the name of the service to backend-service.

- **spec.selector:**

Matches pods that have the label app: backend. This ensures the service routes traffic to the correct backend pods.

- **spec.ports:**

Defines the port configuration:

- **protocol: TCP** – The network protocol used.
- **port: 7000** – The port on which the service is exposed within the cluster.
- **targetPort: 7000** – The port on the pod to which traffic will be directed.

- **type: ClusterIP**

Creates an internal service, exposing it only within the cluster.

3. Define the Frontend Service

Below the backend service configuration in the same file, add the following YAML snippet for the frontend service:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: frontend-service

spec:

selector:

app: frontend

ports:

- protocol: TCP

port: 7500

targetPort: 7500

type: NodePort

Explanation:

- **metadata.name: frontend-service**

Names the service frontend-service.

- **spec.selector:**

Matches pods with the label app: frontend so that this service routes traffic to your frontend pods.

- **spec.ports:**

Defines the ports:

- **protocol:** TCP – Uses the TCP protocol.
- **port:** 7500 – The port exposed by the service inside the cluster.
- **targetPort:** 7500 – The port on the frontend pod that will handle the incoming traffic.

- **type: NodePort**

Exposes the service on a port on each node's IP, allowing external access to the frontend application.

4. Save and Exit

- **In nano:** Press Ctrl+O to write the changes, then Enter to confirm. Press Ctrl+X to exit the editor.

5. Apply the Service Configuration

- **Command to Apply the YAML File:**

- `kubectl apply -f service.yaml`

This command tells Kubernetes to create or update the services as defined in the service.yaml file.

6. Verify the Services

- **Command to Check Services:**

- `kubectl get services`

This command lists all services in the current namespace, confirming that both backend service and frontend-service have been created and are running with the correct configuration.

Summary

- **Backend Service:**

Uses ClusterIP to expose the backend on port 7000 internally. It routes traffic to pods labeled app: backend.

- **Frontend Service:**

Uses NodePort to expose the frontend externally on port 7500, routing traffic to pods labeled app: frontend.

This detailed step-by-step guide covers creating a configuration file, defining services for both backend and frontend applications, applying the configuration with kubectl, and verifying that the services are correctly deployed.

Below is a step-by-step explanation for the provided ConfigMap YAML configuration:

1. Purpose of the ConfigMap

- **Objective:**

The ConfigMap stores configuration data (in this case, a file path) that can be consumed by the backend application without hardcoding values into the container image.

2. YAML Breakdown

apiVersion: v1

kind: ConfigMap

metadata:

name: backend-config

data:

DATABASE_FILE: "/backend/products.csv"

- **apiVersion: v1**

Specifies the API version for the ConfigMap resource.

- **kind: ConfigMap**

Indicates that the resource being created is a ConfigMap.

- **metadata:**

- **name: backend-config**

Sets the name of the ConfigMap to backend-config. This is how you will reference it in other configurations (like a Deployment).

- **data:**

- **DATABASE_FILE:**

Defines a key called DATABASE_FILE with a value of "/backend/products.csv". This key-value pair is the configuration data your backend application can use to locate the products CSV file.

3. Creating the ConfigMap File

- **Command to Create/Edit the ConfigMap File:**

- nano backend-config.yaml

Opens the nano text editor to create or modify the file containing the ConfigMap definition.

- **Paste the YAML Content:**

Insert the above YAML content into the file and save it.

4. Applying the ConfigMap

- **Command to Create the ConfigMap in Kubernetes:**

- `kubectl apply -f backend-config.yaml`

This command tells Kubernetes to create or update the ConfigMap using the configuration specified in the YAML file.

5. Using the ConfigMap in Your Application

- **Reference in a Pod or Deployment:**

You can reference the backend-config ConfigMap in your Deployment YAML to inject the DATABASE_FILE variable into your container. For example, under the container spec, you could add:

- `env:`
- `- name: DATABASE_FILE`
- `valueFrom:`
- `configMapKeyRef:`
- `name: backend-config`
- `key: DATABASE_FILE`

This makes the DATABASE_FILE environment variable available to your application at runtime, with the value /backend/products.csv.

Summary

- **What it Does:**

The ConfigMap named backend-config stores a key-value pair where DATABASE_FILE points to the CSV file location.

- **Why It's Useful:**

It decouples configuration from the container image, making it easier to update configuration without rebuilding the image.

- **How to Apply:**

Create the YAML file, then run `kubectl apply -f backend-config.yaml` to deploy the configuration in your cluster.

This explanation covers the configuration's intent, its components, how to create and apply it, and how to integrate it into your application's deployment.

Below is a step-by-step description of the commands you executed and what each step accomplished:

1. Change Directory to the Kubernetes Folder

```
cd ~/e-commerce/k8s
```

Navigates to the k8s directory where you keep your Kubernetes configuration and installation files.

2. Download kubectl

```
curl -LO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -L -s  
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
```

This command downloads the latest stable version of the kubectl binary for Linux (amd64).

3. Make kubectl Executable

```
chmod +x kubectl
```

Gives the downloaded kubectl binary execute permissions so it can run.

4. Move kubectl to a Directory in Your PATH

```
sudo mv kubectl /usr/local/bin/
```

Moves the kubectl binary to /usr/local/bin, allowing you to run it from anywhere in your terminal.

5. Verify kubectl Installation

```
kubectl version --client
```

Checks the installed version of kubectl to confirm the installation was successful.

6. Download minikube

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/releases/latest/minikube-linux-amd64
```

Downloads the latest minikube binary, which will be used to run a local Kubernetes cluster.

7. Make minikube Executable

```
chmod +x minikube-linux-amd64
```

Sets the executable permission on the minikube binary.

8. Move minikube to a Directory in Your PATH

```
sudo mv minikube-linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/minikube
```

Moves the minikube binary to /usr/local/bin and renames it to minikube so it can be executed easily.

Note:

An error like mv: missing destination file operand occurs if there's no space between the source and destination. Ensure you separate the source file (minikube-linux-amd64) and the destination (/usr/local/bin/minikube) with a space.

9. Start Minikube

minikube start

Initiates the minikube local Kubernetes cluster using Docker as the driver. During this process, minikube pulls necessary images and preloads Kubernetes components.

10. Verify Minikube Installation

minikube version

Displays the minikube version information to confirm that minikube is properly installed and running.

This complete sequence sets up both kubectl and minikube on your system, allowing you to manage and run a local Kubernetes cluster.

```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ cd e-commerce
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce$ ls
backend frontend k8s
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce$ cd k8s
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce/k8s$ git clone https://github.com/PadmavathySarayanan/kubernetes.git
Cloning into 'kubernetes'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 22, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (22/22), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (18/18), done.
remote: Total 22 (delta 2), reused 15 (delta 1), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (22/22), 4.41 KiB | 1.10 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), done.
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce/k8s$ ls
backend-deployment.yaml configmap.yaml frontend-deployment.yaml kubernetes service.yaml
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce/k8s$ cd ..
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/e-commerce$ cd ..
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ kubectl delete all --all --force --grace-period=0
[0321 03:59:22.984696 4620 memcache.go:265] "Unhandled Error" err="couldn't get current server API group list: <html><head><meta http-equiv='refresh' content='1;url=/login?from=42
</body></html>"
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ minikube stop
🔴 "minikube" does not exist, nothing to stop
🔴 0 node stopped.
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ minikube delete --all --purge
🔴 Deleting "minikube" in docker ...
🔴 Removed all traces of the "minikube" cluster.
🔴 Successfully deleted all profiles
🔴 Successfully purged minikube directory located at - [/home/nisanth/.minikube]
```

To stop all processes utilizing port 8080, follow these detailed steps:

Step 1: Identify the Process Using Port 8080

Run the following command to check which process is using port 8080:

```
sudo netstat -tulnp | grep ":8080"
```

Explanation:

- sudo → Runs the command with root privileges.

- `netstat -tulnp` → Displays active network connections.
 - `-t` → TCP connections.
 - `-u` → UDP connections.
 - `-l` → Listening sockets.
 - `-n` → Show numerical addresses instead of resolving hostnames.
 - `-p` → Show the process ID (PID) and program name.
- `| grep ":8080"` → Filters the output to show only lines with port **8080**.

Example Output:

`tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:8080 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 12345/nginx` Here, **12345** is the **PID** of the process using port **8080**.

Step 2: Kill the Process

Once you have the **PID**, replace `<PID>` with the actual process ID and run:
`sudo kill -9 12345`

Explanation:

- `kill -9` → Forcefully terminates the process.
- `12345` → The process ID (PID) obtained from the previous step.

Step 3: Verify If Port 8080 Is Free

After killing the process, run:

`sudo netstat -tulnp | grep ":8080"`

If no output is shown, the port is free.

Alternative: Kill All Processes Using 8080 in One Command If multiple processes are using port 8080, you can terminate them all at once: `sudo kill -9 $(sudo netstat -tulnp | grep ":8080" | awk '{print $7}' | cut -d'/' -f1)`

Explanation:

- `awk '{print $7}'` → Extracts the PID/ProgramName column.
- `cut -d'/' -f1` → Extracts only the PID.
- `kill -9 $(...)` → Kills all matching PIDs.

Step 4: Restart the Service (Optional)

If you need to restart the application that was using port 8080, use:

`sudo systemctl restart <service-name>`

Replace <service-name> with the actual service (e.g., nginx, apache2, docker, etc.).

Let me know if you need more details! ❓❓

```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ sudo systemctl restart docker
[sudo] password for nisanth:
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ minikube delete
🔥 Deleting "minikube" in docker ...
🔥 Deleting container "minikube" ...
🔥 Removing /home/nisanth/.minikube/machines/minikube ...
💀 Removed all traces of the "minikube" cluster.
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ minikube start
🐳 minikube v1.35.0 on Ubuntu 24.04 (amd64)
🔧 Automatically selected the docker driver. Other choices: ssh, none
🔧 Using Docker driver with root privileges
🔧 Starting "minikube" primary control-plane node in "minikube" cluster
🔥 Pulling base image v0.0.46 ...
🔥 Creating docker container (CPUs=2, Memory=2200MB) ...
🔧 Preparing Kubernetes v1.32.0 on Docker 27.4.1 ...
  * Generating certificates and keys ...
  * Booting up control plane ...
  * Configuring RBAC rules ...
🔧 Configuring bridge CNI (Container Networking Interface) ...
🔧 Verifying Kubernetes components...
  * Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
🔧 Enabled addons: storage-provisioner, default-storageclass
🎉 Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ minikube status
minikube
type: Control Plane
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured

nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME          STATUS    ROLES          AGE   VERSION
minikube      Ready     control-plane   2s    v1.32.0
```

```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/kubernetes/backend$ docker build -t backend:latest .
DEPRECATED: The legacy builder is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.
            Install the buildx component to build images with BuildKit:
            https://docs.docker.com/go/buildx/
```

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon   5.12kB
Step 1/6 : FROM python:3.9
3.9: Pulling from library/python
7cd785773db4: Pull complete
991eb8249475: Pull complete
255774e0027b: Pull complete
353e14e5cc47: Pull complete
f6d72b00ae7c: Pull complete
5e02a90e58ae: Pull complete
f299e0671245: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:bc2e05bca883473050fc3b7c134c28ab822be73126balce29517d9e8b7f3703b
Status: Downloaded newer image for python:3.9
--> 859d4a0f1fd8
Step 2/6 : WORKDIR /app
--> Running in 489aed121e34
--> Removed intermediate container 489aed121e34
--> 9e579a8fe062
Step 3/6 : COPY requirements.txt .
--> 95891da6c238
Step 4/6 : RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
--> Running in 51ac89c68842
Collecting flask
  Downloading flask-3.1.0-py3-none-any.whl (102 kB)
    _____ 103.0/103.0 kB 1.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00
```

```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ minikube status
minikube
type: Control Plane
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured
docker-env: in-use

nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ kubectl get nodes
NAME      STATUS   ROLES    AGE   VERSION
minikube  Ready    control-plane  21s   v1.32.8

nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ minikube image load backend:latest
Killed
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ minikube image load backend:latest --force
Error: unknown flag: --force
See 'minikube image load --help' for usage.
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ minikube ssh -- "docker images | grep backend"
ssh: Process exited with status 1
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ minikube image load backend:latest
Killed
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ Here's a step-by-step breakdown of the commands you provided:
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57B3M:~/kubernetes/backend$ Here's a step-by-step breakdown of the commands you provided:
```

Here's a step-by-step breakdown of the commands you provided:

1. Set up Docker to use Minikube's Docker daemon:

```
eval $(minikube docker-env)
```

This command sets the environment variables so Docker can build images directly inside Minikube's virtual machine, instead of your local Docker daemon.

2. Build the backend Docker image:

```
cd backend
```

```
docker build -t backend:latest .
```

This command builds the backend Docker image from the Dockerfile in the backend folder and tags it as backend:latest.

3. Verify backend image exists:

```
docker images | grep backend
```

This checks if the backend:latest image exists in your local Docker

registry. 4. Load the backend image into Minikube:

```
minikube image load backend:latest
```

This command loads the backend:latest image into Minikube's Docker daemon so it can be used by Kubernetes.

5. Build the frontend Docker image:

```
cd ../frontend
```

```
docker build -t frontend:latest .
```

This builds the frontend Docker image from the Dockerfile in the frontend folder and tags it as frontend:latest.

6. Verify frontend image exists:

```
docker images | grep frontend
```

This checks if the frontend:latest image exists in your local Docker

registry. 7. Load the frontend image into Minikube:

```
minikube image load frontend:latest
```

This loads the frontend:latest image into Minikube's Docker daemon. **8. Apply**

Kubernetes configurations for the backend, frontend, and services: `kubectl`

`apply -f k8s/backend-deployment.yaml`

`kubectl apply -f k8s/frontend-deployment.yaml`

`kubectl apply -f k8s/service.yaml`

`kubectl apply -f k8s/configmap.yaml`

These commands apply the Kubernetes configuration files for deploying the backend, frontend, services, and config maps. The deployment.yaml files describe how to run the containers, and service.yaml defines how they interact.

9. Check the status of pods and services:

`kubectl get pods`

`kubectl get svc`

These commands list all the pods (containers) running and services exposed in your Kubernetes cluster.

10. Access the frontend service URL:

`minikube service frontend-service --url`

This provides the external URL of the frontend service running in

Minikube. **11. Get node details to confirm the cluster's node setup:**

`kubectl get nodes -o wide`

This command provides a detailed list of the nodes in your Kubernetes

cluster. **12. Test the backend by creating a temporary pod:**

`kubectl run test-pod --image=alpine --restart=Never -it -- sh`

`apk add curl` # Install curl if not available

`curl http://backend-service:5000/products`

- `kubectl run` creates a test pod using the alpine image (a lightweight Linux container).
- `apk add curl` installs curl inside the pod to make HTTP requests.
- `curl http://backend-service:5000/products` makes an HTTP request to the backend service at port 5000 to check if it returns the products data.

This is a quick overview of the deployment and testing process! Let me know if you need more details on any step.


```

$ kubectl run test-pod --image=alpine --restart=Never -- sh
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.
/ # kubectl get pod test-pod
sh: kubectl: not found
/ # kubectl exec -it test-pod -- sh
sh: kubectl: not found
/ # apk add curl
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.11/edge/oss_06/APKINDEX.tar.gz
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.11/community/oss_06/APKINDEX.tar.gz
(1/0) Installing brotli-libs (1.1.0-r2)
(2/0) Installing i-wasm (1.10.1-r0)
(3/0) Installing libuvstring (0.2-r0)
(4/0) Installing libidn2 (2.3.2-r0)
(5/0) Installing nghttp2-libs (1.40.0-r0)
(6/0) Installing libxml (2.10.3-r0)
(7/0) Installing curl-libs (7.80.0-r0)
(8/0) Installing libcurl (7.80.0-r0)
(9/0) Installing curl (7.80.0-r0)
Executing busybox-1.35.0-r2.trigger
OK: 12 MiB in 24 packages
/ # curl http://backend-service:8080/products
{"id":"0","1","2","3","4","5","name":{"en":"pen","fr":"stylo","de":"Kugelschreiber","it":"penna"},"price":{"9":10,"1":400,"2":50000,"3":500,"4":7000,"5q":{"9":100,"1":
10,"2":1,"3":10,"4":100}}"}

```

Welcome to Our Store

Loading...

Welcome to Our Store

Loading...

Name	Size	Type	Volume	Size	Time
032244	30	Document	Other	100.0	0.4
Apex statefulSetPodTemplate	200	Application	apex-032244-01	60.1 MB	4.4
apex-statefulset	200	StatefulSet	apex-032244-01	60.1 MB	7.4
products	(Pod) not GET_C...	StatefulSet	products	0.0	2.0
product-app-statefulSetPodTemplate	200	StatefulSet	Other	200.0	4.4