K8s-03

1) Deploy an application using a Deployment with 3 replicas and a rolling update strategy.

→CREATE A YAML FILE deployment.yaml AND ADD THE BELOW TEMPLATE

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: myapp-container
        image: nginx:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 1
```

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml

kubectl get deployments

kubectl get pods

```
root@master:~# vi deployment.yaml
root@master:~# kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/myapp created
root@master:~# kubectl get deployments
NAME    READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
myapp   3/3     3            3           11s
root@master:~# kubectl get pods
NAME                     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS      AGE
myapp-569c98bc9c-jpg7x   1/1     Running   0             23s
myapp-569c98bc9c-mpl6j   1/1     Running   0             23s
myapp-569c98bc9c-q4rgz   1/1     Running   0             23s
mypod                    1/1     Running   1 (94m ago)   97m
resourcepod              1/1     Running   0             82m
```

2) Configure a Deployment with a Recreate strategy and observe the downtime.

→MODIFY THE deploymet.yaml to use the recreate strategy

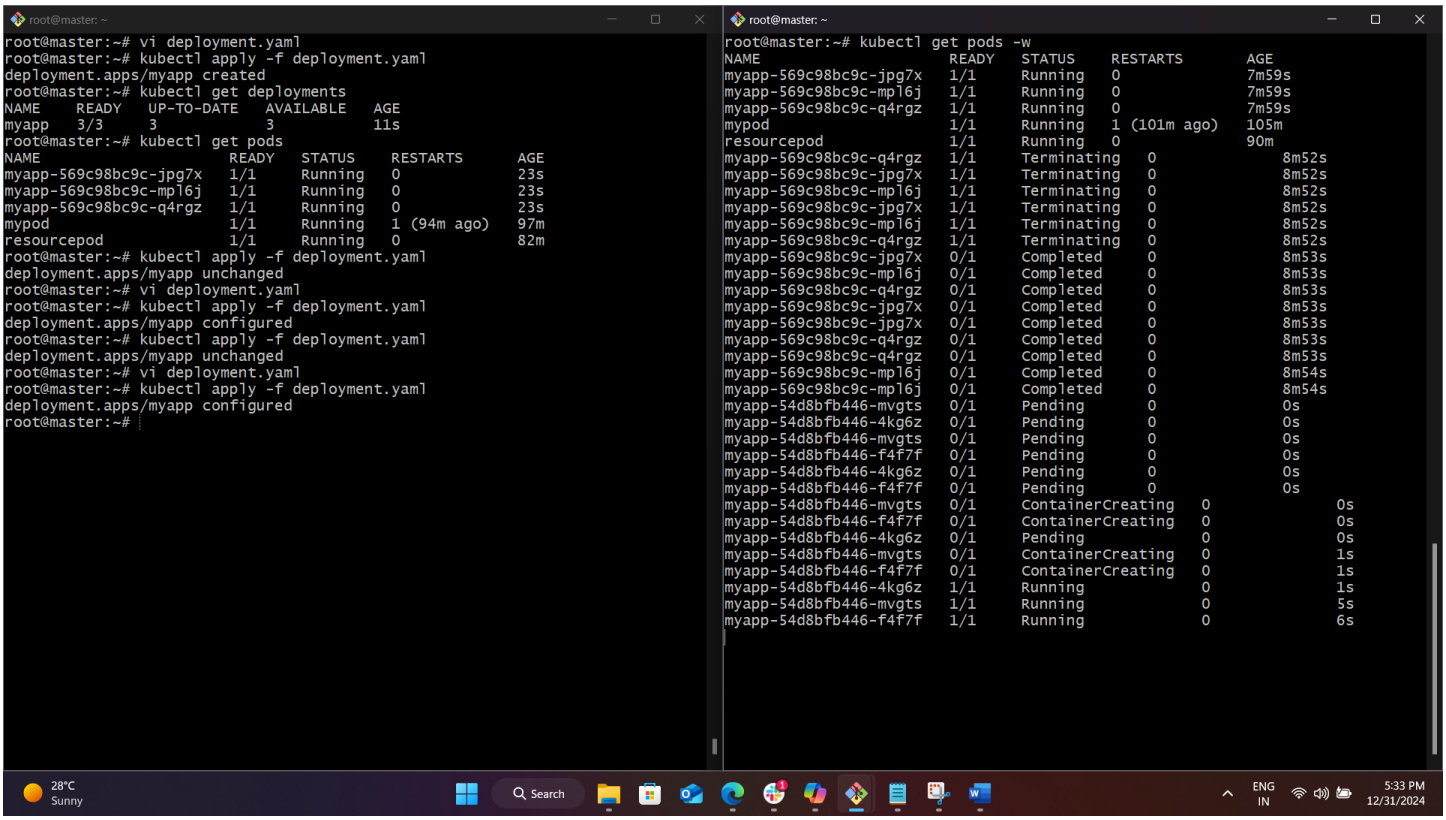
```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: myapp
spec:
 replicas: 3
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: myapp
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
    app: myapp
  spec:
   containers:
   - name: myapp-container
    image: httpd:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
 strategy:
  type: Recreate
```

→IN DIFFERENT TERMINAL WATCH THE DOWNTIME

kubectl get pods -w

→HIT THIS COMMAND TO APPLY

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml



3) Update an existing Deployment and perform a rollback to the previous version.

→CHANGE THE TAG OF NGINX IN FILE

```
spec:
  containers:
  - name: myapp-
container
    image: nginx:1.21.6
```

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml

kubectl get pods

kubectl rollout undo deployment/myapp

kubectl get pods

```
root@master:~# vi deployment.yaml
root@master:~# kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/myapp configured
root@master:~# kubectl get pods
NAME                     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS       AGE
myapp-569c98bc9c-8vbll   1/1     Running   0              9s
myapp-569c98bc9c-gs7zh   1/1     Running   0              9s
myapp-569c98bc9c-llq7c   1/1     Running   0              9s
mypod                    1/1     Running   1 (106m ago)   110m
resourcepod              1/1     Running   0              95m
root@master:~# kubectl rollout undo deployment/myapp
deployment.apps/myapp rolled back
root@master:~# kubectl get pods
NAME                     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS       AGE
myapp-54d8bfb446-8f4pt   1/1     Running   0              5s
myapp-54d8bfb446-qkrp9   1/1     Running   0              5s
myapp-54d8bfb446-zshl8   1/1     Running   0              5s
mypod                    1/1     Running   1 (107m ago)   110m
resourcepod              1/1     Running   0              95m
```

4) Modify a Deployment to add resource requests and limits for CPU and memory.

→UPDATE THE deployment.yaml TO INCLUDE RESOURCE REQUESTS AND LIMITS

```
spec:
  containers:
  - name: myapp-container
    image: nginx:latest
    resources:
      requests:
        memory: "64Mi"
        cpu: "250m"
      limits:
        memory: "128Mi"
        cpu: "500m"
```

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml

```
root@master:~# kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/myapp configured
```

5) Create a Deployment with MaxSurge and MaxUnavailable configurations.

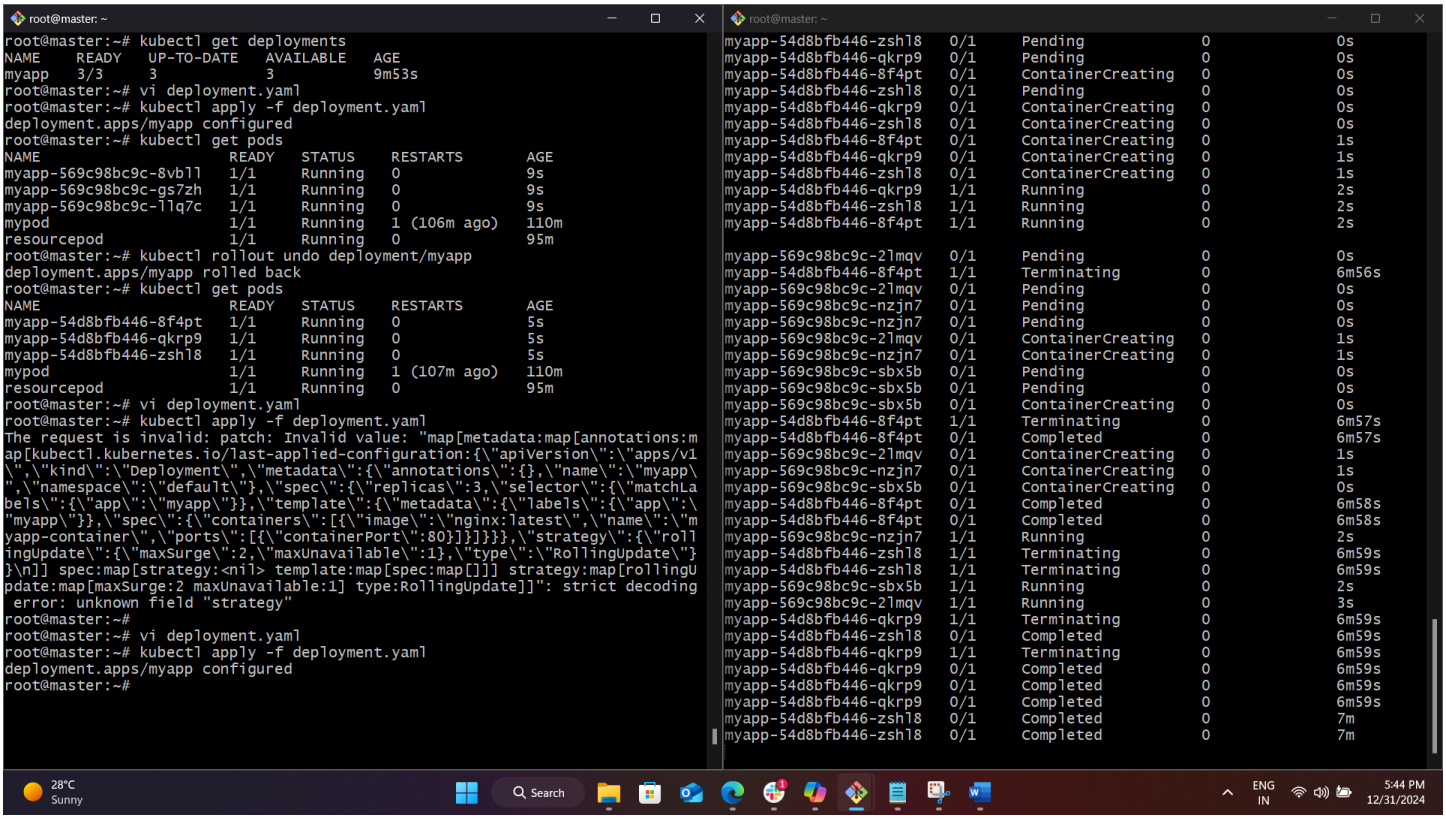
→UPDATE THE deployment.yaml TO INCLUDE MAXSURGE AND MAXUNAVAILABLE

```
strategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
  rollingUpdate:
    maxUnavailable: 1
    maxSurge: 2
```

kubectl get pods -w

→HIT THIS COMMAND TO APPLY

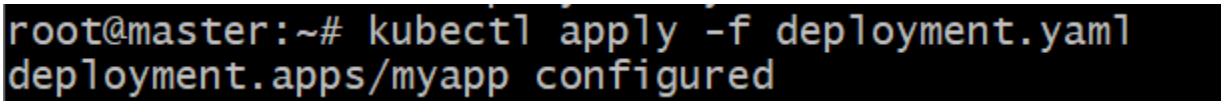
kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml



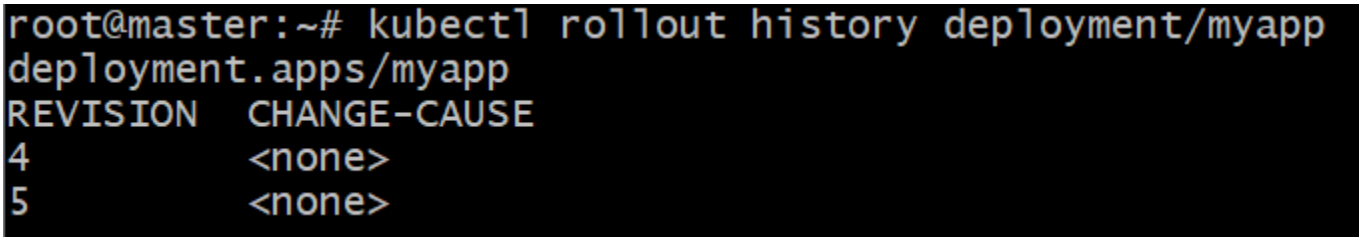
6) Set up a Deployment with a custom revision history limit.

```
spec:
  revisionHistoryLimit: 5
```

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml



kubectl rollout history deployment/myapp



7) Pause a Deployment during an update, and then resume it.

kubectl rollout pause deployment/myapp
kubectl rollout resume deployment/myapp

```
root@master:~# kubectl rollout pause deployment/myapp
deployment.apps/myapp paused
root@master:~# kubectl rollout resume deployment/myapp
deployment.apps/myapp resumed
```

8) Create a pod using resource requests for memory and CPU, and observe how the scheduler assigns it to a node.

→ CREATE A YAML FILE NAMED resourcepod.yaml AND ADD THE BELOW TEMPLATE

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: resourcepod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx-container
    image: nginx:latest
    resources:
      requests:
        memory: "64Mi"
        cpu: "250m"
      limits:
        memory: "128Mi"
        cpu: "500m"
```

kubectl apply -f resourcepod.yaml
kubectl get pods -o wide