Kubernetes Workshop

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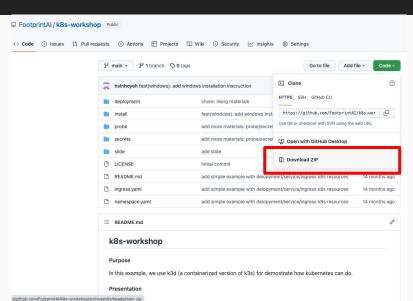
Download Slides

https://reurl.cc/KbX59R



Workshop materials

git clone https://github.com/FootprintAl/k8s-workshop



About me

- 2020 Present at 信誠金融科技
 - Shrimping: A data-sharing platform
 - https://get-shrimping.footprint-ai.com
 - Tintin: a machine learning platform for everyone
 - https://get-tintin.footprint-ai.com
- 2016 2020 at IglooInsure (16M+ in series A+ 2020)
 - Provide digital insurance for e-conomic world
 - Funded in KUL, Headquartered in Singapore
 - o First employee/ Engineering Lead / Regional Head/ Chief Engineer
- 2013 2016 at Studio Engineering @ hTC
 - o Principal Engineer on Cloud Infrastructure Team
- 2009 2012 at IIS @ Academia Sinica
 - Computer vision, pattern recognition, and data mining
- CS@CCU, CS@NCKU alumni



Agenda

- Pre-requirement
- Why Kubernetes
- What is Container
- What is Kubernetes
- Hands-on session
- QA

Pre-requirement

- Be comfortable with UNIX command line
 - Navigating directories with `cd` or `tree`
 - Editing files, like `vim`, `nano`
 - Bash scripting, like env or looping
- Be an export with `Google`
 - https://letmegooglethat.com/?q=you+can+google+it

It is totally OK if you don't know what is Docker and Kubernetes

孩子, 您多久沒唸中文了?

荀子《儒效篇》

「不聞不若聞之, 聞之不若見之, 見之不若知之, 知之不若行之; 學至于行之而止矣。」

Why Kubernetes is important?

History Of Kubernetes

- Borg: the predecessor to Kubernetes
 - Google revealed the first time of its detail in an academic research paper, describing a
 "cluster manager that runs hundreds of thousands of jobs, from many thousands of
 different applications, across a number of clusters each with up to tens of thousands of
 machines."[1]
 - A in-house cluster manager system inside Google for running every google services including Gmail, Google Maps, Google Docs...[2]
 - In a scale with 'over 2 billion containers per week` [3]
- The very first version of Kubernetes was released in 2015
- The latest version is v1.23, released at 2022.

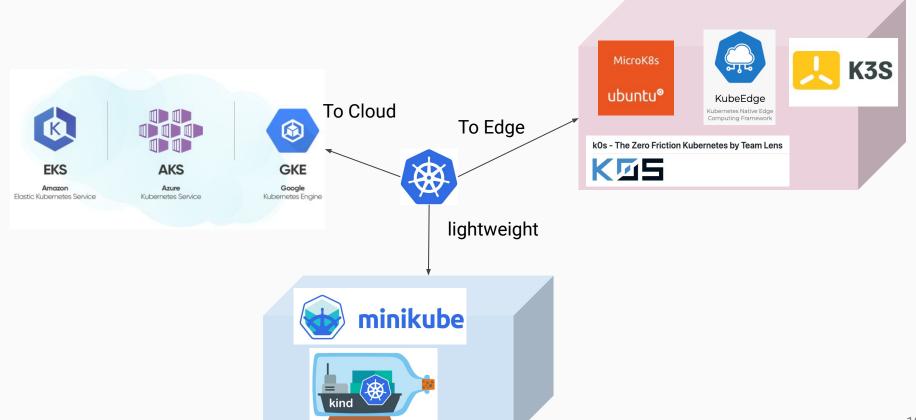


^[1] https://research.google/pubs/pub43438/

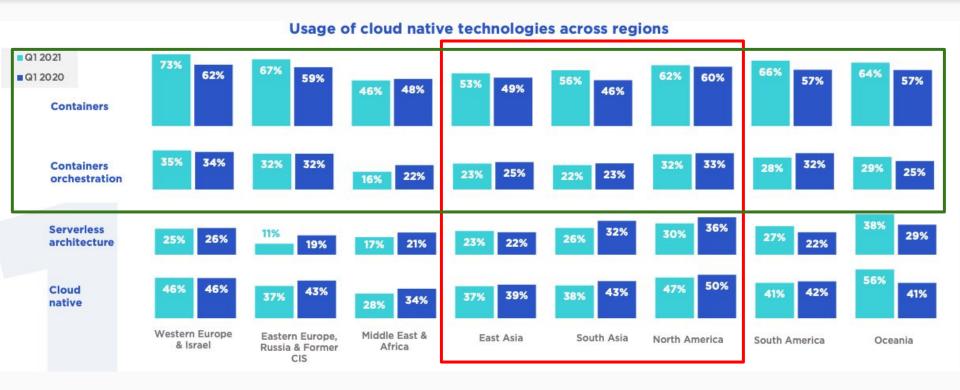
^[2] https://www.wired.com/2016/04/want-build-empire-like-googles-os/

^[3] https://cloud.redhat.com/blog/building-kubernetes-bringing-google-scale-container-orchestration-to-the-enterprise

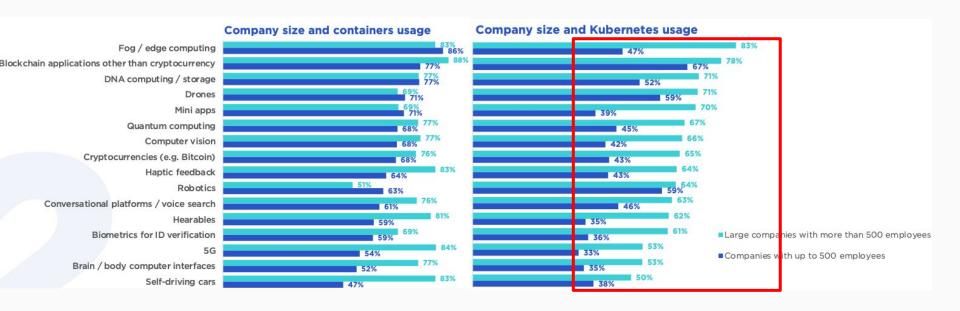
Kubernetes Distributions Evolution



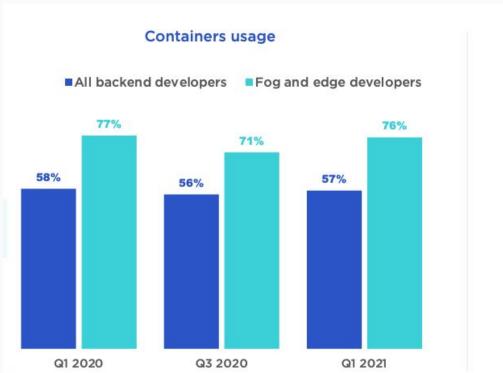
What is Kubernetes adoption rate so far?

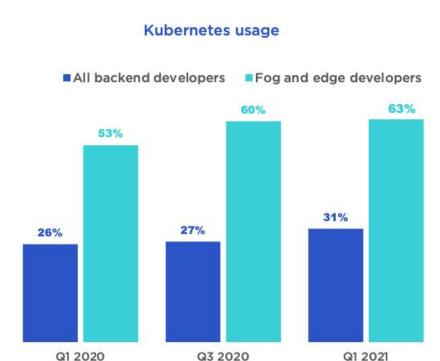


Container adoption rate vs Kubernetes among company size

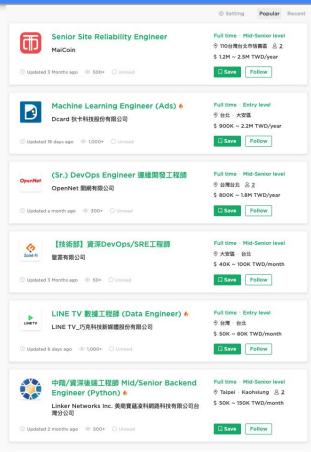


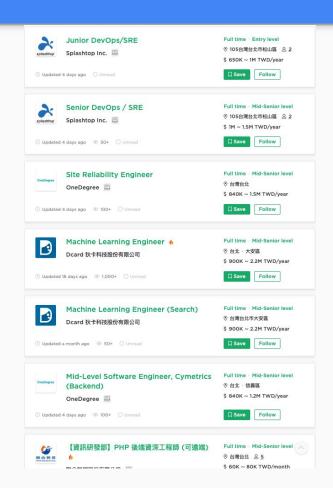
Container and Kubernetes adoption rate on edge computing





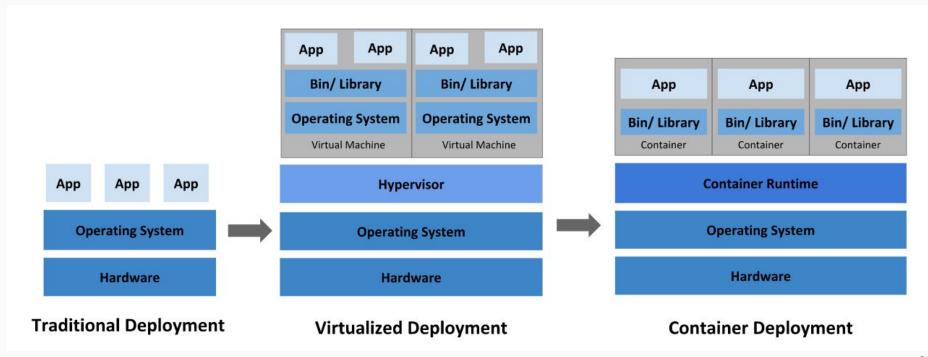
Relevant Jobs In Taiwan





What is Container?

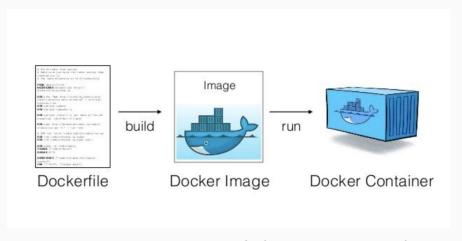
What is containerized deployment?



What is Container?

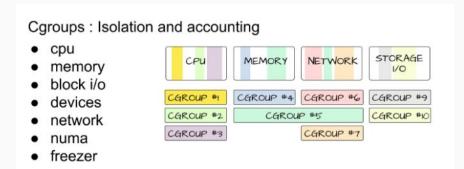
Container

- Container Image = Application code + dependencies
- Runtime environment (cgroups, namespaces, env vars)
- Container Registry
 - Container repository

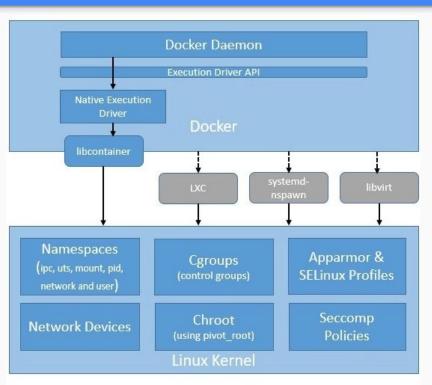


How container works?

- Namespace for isolation
- Cgroups for resource limiting



Ref: https://www.baeldung.com/linux/docker-containers-evolution https://medium.com/@BeNitinAgarwal/understanding-the-docker-internals-7ccb052ce9fe



Physical Hardware

What is Dockerfile?

A dockerfile contains instructions needed to build a given image

FROM ubuntu:18.04

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y build-essential

COPY./app

RUN make /app

CMD python /app/app.py

How to build a Docker Image

```
FROM php:7.0-apache
COPY index.php /var/www/html/index.php
EXPOSE 80
docker build -t footprintai/k8sworkshop:php-demo -f Dockerfile .
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/php:7.0-apache
                                                                                        4.6s
=> [2/2] COPY index.php /var/www/html/index.php
0.8s
=> exporting to image
0.2s
=> => exporting layers
0.1s
=> => writing image
sha256:e74d16d21b10069d0beba2cc6daf7cc011723d7e51523c3830e50b1bc5338e88
                                                                                        0.0s
=> => naming to docker.io/footprintai/k8sworkshop:php-demo
                                                                                        0.0s
```

Install Docker runtime

- [Windows] install Docker Desktop
- Install Docker on your host machine
 - https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/
- Or run the following command for installation
 - https://github.com/FootprintAl/k8s-workshop/blob/main/install/dockerd.sh

```
apt-get update
apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl software-properties-common
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | apt-key add -
add-apt-repository \
  "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
 $(Isb_release -cs) \
 stable"
apt-get update
apt-get install -y docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
```

Hands on Docker

docker run -it ubuntu:20.04

root> apt-get update root> apt-get install -y lsb-release root> lsb_release -a

Distributor ID: Ubuntu

Description: Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS

Release: 20.04 Codename: focal

Hands on Docker

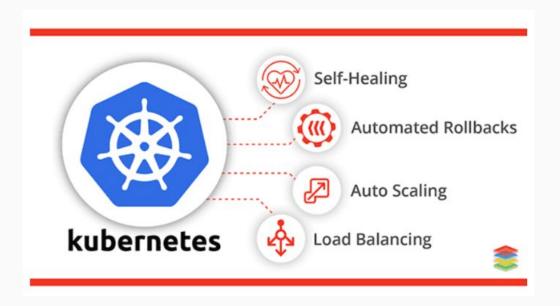
```
// port mapping: export port 8080 onto host docker run -it -p 8080:8080 ubuntu:20.04

// volume mount: mount host folder to a container docker run -it -v /tmp:/container-folder ubuntu:20.04

// daemon mode: run container as a daemon(background process) docker run -itd ubuntu:20.04 bash
```

What is Kubernetes?

Kubernetes Feature Highlighted

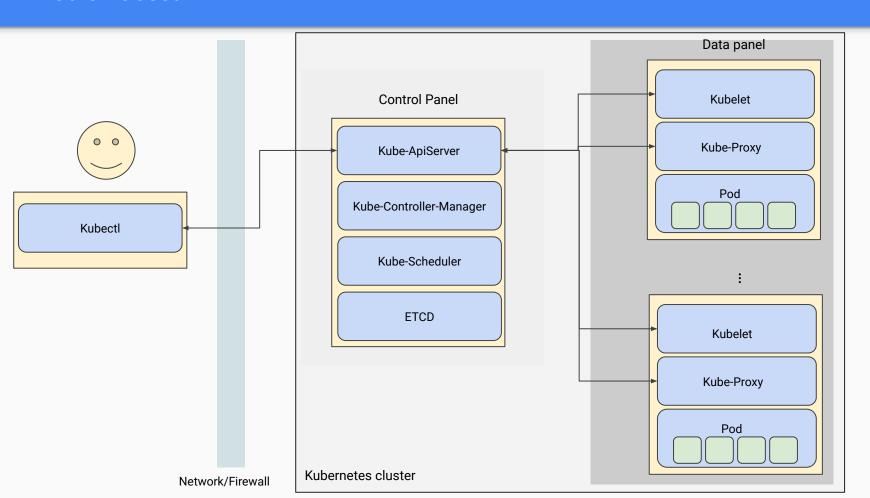


What is Kubernetes?

High level concepts

- Node are machine that run containerized applications.
- Pod are unit for application workload.
- Scheduler schedules pods to run on nodes.
- Replica Set ensures that a specified number of pod replicas are running at any one time.
- Service is an abstract way to expose an application running on a set of Pods as a network service.

What is Kubectl?



What is a Node?

Container runtime

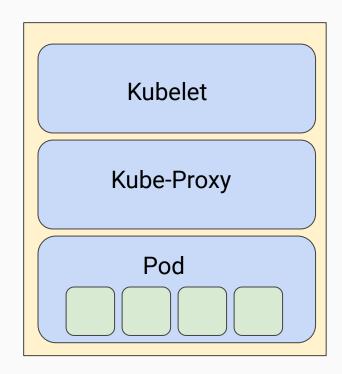
Docker

Kubelet

- Primary node agent running on each node
- It register the node with api server and manage pods according to PodSpec.

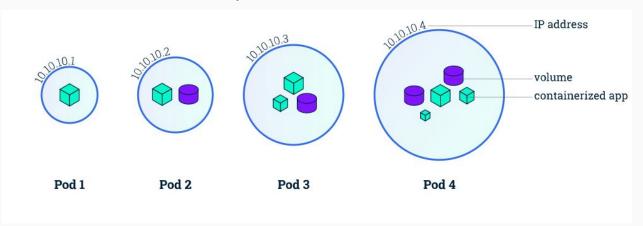
Kube-Proxy

 Network proxy runs on each node. This reflects services as defined in the Kubernetes API on each node and can do simple TCP, UDP, and SCTP stream forwarding or round robin forwarding across a set of backends.



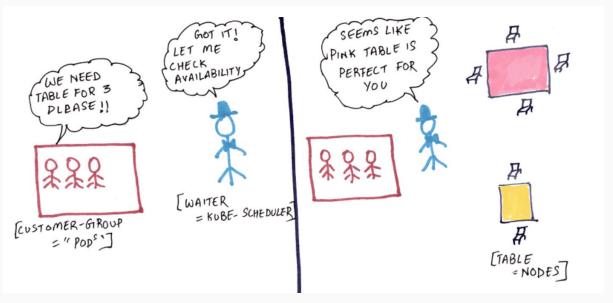
What is a Pod?

- A pod represents a logical application, it could contains a or multiple containers.
- A pod has unique IP address, persistent storage volume, and a configuration on how container should run
- Containers inside the same pod shares namespaces.
 - Containers inside the same pod ca locate each other and communicate via localhost



What is a Scheduler?

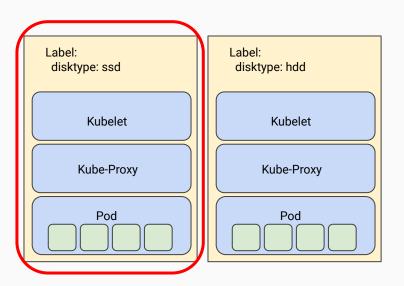
 The scheduler determines (filtering & scoring) which Nodes are valid placements for each Pod in the scheduling queue according to constraints and available resources.



What is a Scheduler?

nodeSelector

- Recommended way for node selection constraints
- Filter by node labels



apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata: **name**: nginx labels: env: test spec: containers: - **name**: nginx **image**: nginx imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent nodeSelector: disktype: ssd

What is a Scheduler?

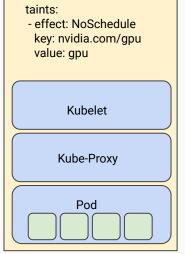
- Node affinity
 - similar to nodeSelector
 - But offer more fine-grant control

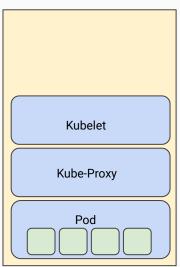
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: with-node-affinity
spec:
 affinity:
  nodeAffinity:
   requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
    nodeSelectorTerms:
    - matchExpressions:
     - key: kubernetes.io/e2e-az-name
      operator: In
      values:
      - e2e-az1
      - e2e-az2
   preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
   - weight: 1
    preference:
     matchExpressions:
     - key: another-node-label-key
      operator: In
      values:
      - another-node-label-value
 containers:
 - name: with-node-affinity
  image: k8s.gcr.io/pause:2.0
```

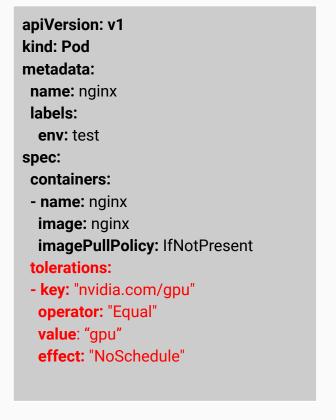
What is a Scheduler? (1/3)

Taints and tolerations

- Taint allows a node to repel a set of pods
- Tolerations allows (but do not require) the pods to schedule onto nodes with matching taints

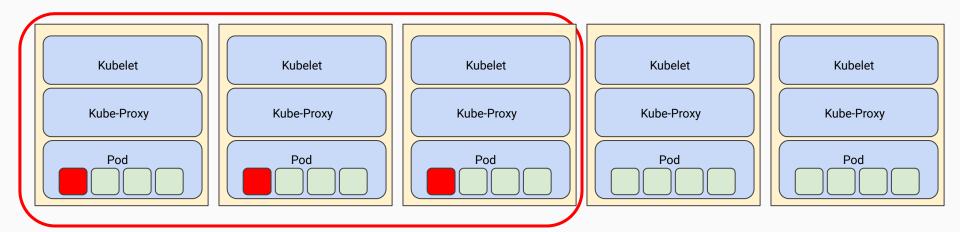






What is Replica Set?

- Manage a replicated set of pods
- Create pods from a template
- Ensure the desired number of pods running
- Online resizing and self-healing

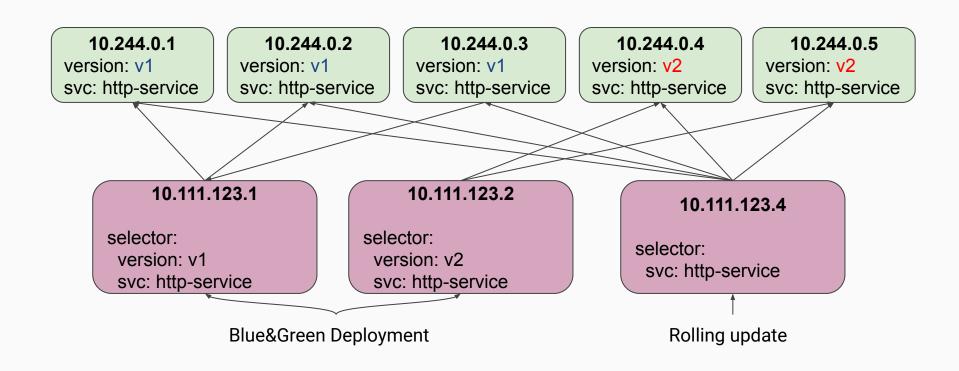


Replica = 3

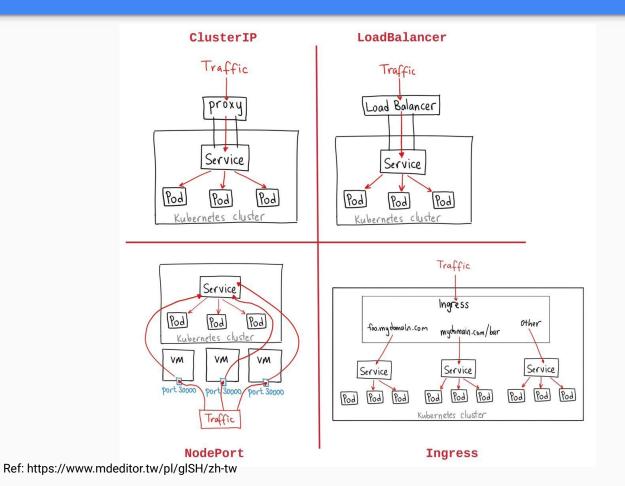
What is Service?

- As pods keeps creating/destroying in the cluster, service provides an abstraction way to expose applications to the world.
 - Service is a proxy runs on each Node,
 - Each service has its own virtual IP.
 - Service use dynamic backend based on label queries
- In-cluster domain name
- Different service type:
 - LoadBalancer
 - Nodeport
 - ClusterIP

What is Service?



What is Service?



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Hands-on Session

Install Kubernetes

- Minikube: local kubernetes
 - https://minikube.sigs.k8s.io/docs/start/
- K3d: containerized k3s cluster
 - https://github.com/rancher/k3d
- Kind: Kubernetes IN Docker
 - https://kind.sigs.k8s.io/

```
// install kubectl, a cli interface for kubernetes v1.21.2
// We use kind as example, but you can also try other installations.
// see commands from
https://github.com/FootprintAl/k8s-workshop/blob/main/install/kind.sh
// install kubectl
curl -LO https://dl.k8s.io/release/v1.21.2/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
// install kind
curl -Lo ./kind https://kind.sigs.k8s.io/dl/v0.12.0/kind-linux-amd64 && \
 chmod +x ./kind && \
 mv ./kind /usr/local/bin/kind
// create kind cluster
kind create cluster [--config kind-config.yaml ]
// create pseudo pod
kubectl --generator=run-pod/v1 run ubuntu --rm -i --tty --image=ubuntu:20.04 -- bash
```

Hands on: build container image (1/3)

cd k8s-workshop/deployment/static-html	
docker build -t footprintai/k8sworkshop:static-html-demo -f Dockerfile	
[+] Building 9.9s (8/8) FINISHED	0.0
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile	0.3s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/nginx:alpine	3.6s
=> [auth] library/nginx:pull token for registry-1.docker.io	0.0s
=> [1/2] FROM docker.io/library/nginx:alpine@sha256:5a0df7fb7c8c03e4d31	5.1s
=> [2/2] COPY . /usr/share/nginx/html	0.3s
=> => writing image	
sha256:0957d9469e456017ac3b0cf00ee70c25f6c569f3202dc8d8f1a794745dbcddb9	0.0s
=> => naming to docker.io/footprintai/k8sworkshop:static-html-demo	0.0s

Hands on: Create Deployment Resources

Create a Deployment Resource

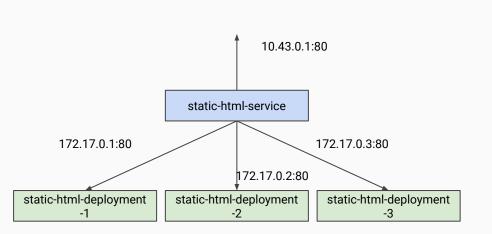
```
apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    metadata:
      name: static-html-deployment
      namespace: demo1
       labels:
        app: http-service
         version: v1
     spec:
10
       replicas: 1
      selector:
12
        matchLabels:
           app: http-service
13
14
           version: v1
15
       template:
16
         metadata:
17
           labels:
             app: http-service
18
             version: v1
20
         spec:
21
           containers:
           - name: main
             image: footprintai/k8sworkshop:static-html-demo
24
             imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
25
             ports:
26
             - containerPort: 80
```

Create a Deployment Resource With Rolling Update

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
     metadata:
      name: static-html-deployment
      namespace: demo1
       labels:
        app: http-service
        version: v1
     spec:
10
       replicas: 1
       selector:
11
12
        matchLabels:
13
           app: http-service
14
          version: v1
       strategy:
16
        type: RollingUpdate
17
        rollingUpdate:
18
          maxSurge: 1
19
           maxUnavailable: 1
20
       template:
21
        metadata:
22
           labels:
23
             app: http-service
24
             version: v1
25
        spec:
26
           containers:
27
           - name: main
28
            image: footprintai/k8sworkshop:static-html-demo
29
            imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
30
             ports:
31
             - containerPort: 80
```

Hands on: Create Service Resources

Create a Service Resource

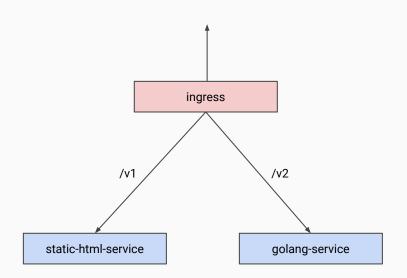


```
apiVersion: v1
    kind: Service
    metadata:
      name: static-html-service
      namespace: demo1
       labels:
        app: http-service
        version: v1
     spec:
10
       ports:
      - port: 80
        targetPort: 80
        protocol: TCP
13
14
       selector:
15
        app: http-service
16
        version: v1
```

Hands on: Create Ingress Resources

Ingress expose two default ports:

:80 -> http:443 -> https



```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
     kind: Ingress
    metadata:
      name: nginx
      namespace: demo1
      annotations:
        ingress.kubernetes.io/ssl-redirect: "false"
        ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /
    spec:
10
      rules:
11
      - http:
12
           paths:
13
          - path: /v1
14
            pathType: Prefix
15
            backend:
16
              service:
17
                name: static-html-service
18
                port:
19
                   number: 80
20
          - path: /v2
21
             pathType: Prefix
22
            backend:
23
              service:
                name: golang-service
24
25
                port:
26
                   number: 80
```

Hands on: Create Secret and Configmap Resources

Example:

https://github.com/FootprintAl/k8s-workshop/blob/main/secrets/secure-monolith.vaml

Secret

 Secret is an API object holding sensitive information like password, token, key

ConfigMap

 ConfigMap is an API object holding non-sensitive information

Both Secret and ConfigMap are key-value pairs.

```
46
       volumes:
47
         - name: "tls-certs"
           secret:
49
             secretName: "tls-certs"
50
         - name: "nginx-proxy-conf"
51
           configMap:
52
             name: "nginx-proxy-conf"
53
             items:
54
               - key: "proxy.conf"
55
                 path: "proxy.conf"
```



```
apiVersion: v1
     kind: Pod
     metadata:
      name: "secure-monolith"
       labels:
         app: monolith
     spec:
       containers:
 9
         - name: nginx
           image: "nginx:1.9.14"
10
           lifecycle:
11
12
             preStop:
13
               exec:
                 command: ["/usr/sbin/nginx","-s","quit"]
14
15
           volumeMounts:
16
             - name: "nginx-proxy-conf"
               mountPath: "/etc/nginx/conf.d"
17
18
             - name: "tls-certs"
               mountPath: "/etc/tls"
19
20
         - name: monolith
           image: "kelseyhightower/monolith:1.0.0"
21
22
           ports:
23
             - name: http
24
               containerPort: 80
25
             - name: health
26
               containerPort: 81
```

Hands on: Resource Limit and Probe

Example:

 https://github.com/FootprintAl/k8s-workshop/blob/main/probe/healt h-probe.vaml

Resource Limit

Provision resources for the pod to prevent resource overusage

Probe

- Health check for the pod
- LivenessProbe: to know when the container is running
- ReadinessProbe: to know when the container are ready to accept traffics

```
#ref: https://github.com/evry-bergen/kubernetes-worksh
     apiVersion: v1
     kind: Pod
     metadata:
       name: "healthy-monolith"
       namespace: demo1
       labels:
         app: monolith
     spec:
10
       containers:
11
         - name: monolith
12
           image: kelseyhightower/monolith:1.0.0
13
           ports:
14
             - name: http
15
               containerPort: 80
16
             - name: health
17
               containerPort: 81
18
           resources:
19
             limits:
20
               cpu: 0.2
21
               memory: "10Mi"
22
            livenessProbe:
23
             httpGet:
24
               path: /healthz
25
               port: 81
26
               scheme: HTTP
             initialDelaySeconds: 5
27
28
             periodSeconds: 15
29
             timeoutSeconds: 5
30
           readinessProbe:
             httpGet:
32
               path: /readiness
33
               port: 81
34
               scheme: HTTP
35
             initialDelavSeconds: 5
```

timeoutSeconds: 1

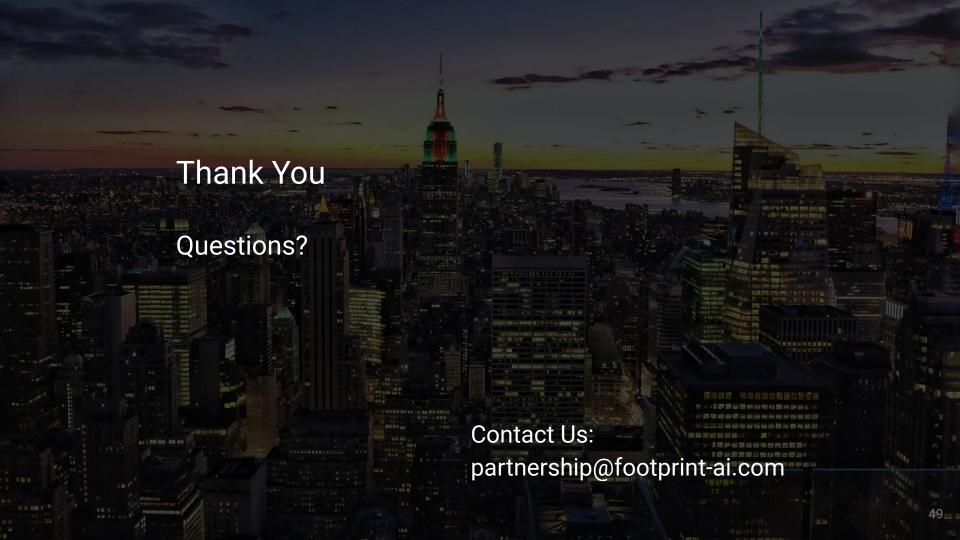
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Q&A

One minute takeaway

- Dockerfile
- Docker container and docker daemon
- Pod/Service/Deployment concepts

And it is just a beginning ...



Additional materials

- Documentations
 - https://kubernetes.io/docs/home/
 - https://docs.docker.com/
- Kubectl cheatsheet
 - https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/
- Tutorials
 - https://gconuk2019.container.training