

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND
ENERGY STUDIES**

**APPLICATION CONTAINERIZATION AND
ORCHESTRATION LAB**

COURSE: B.Tech CSE (Devops)

INSTRUCTOR: Dr.Hitesh Kumar Sharma

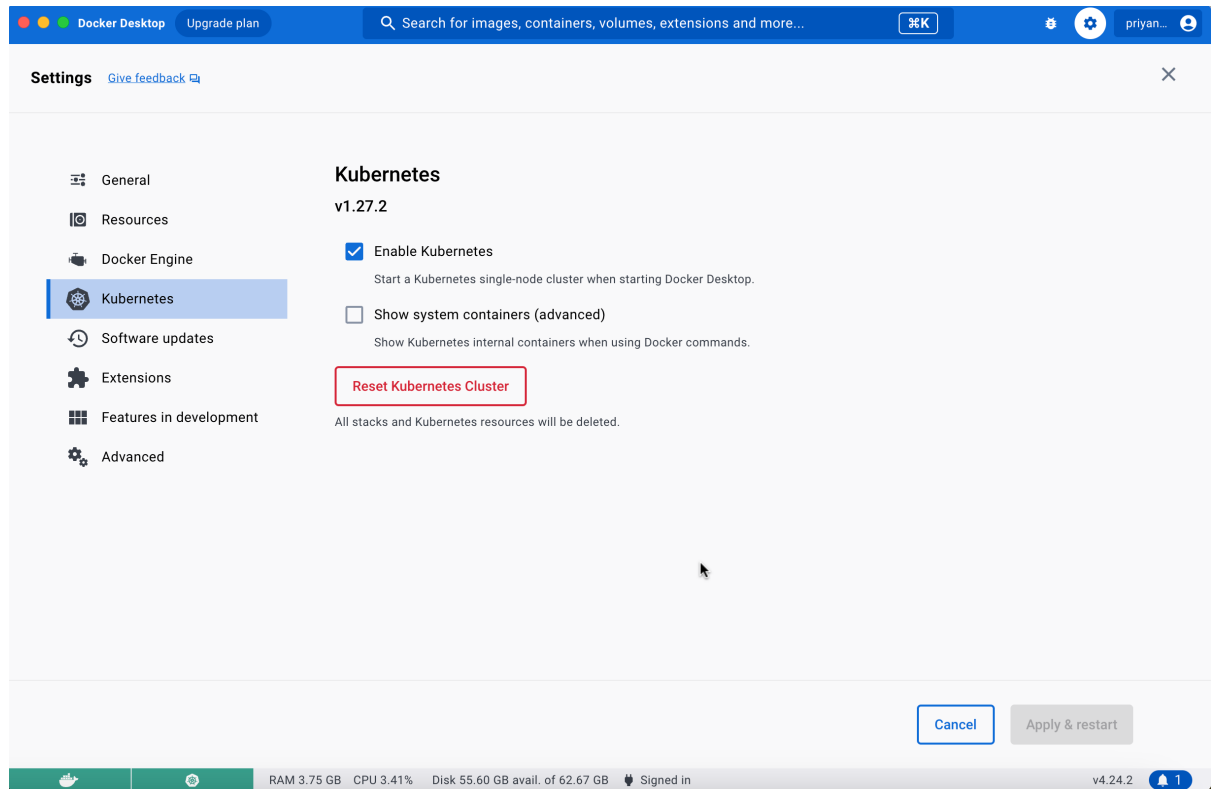
**UNDERGRAD: Priyanshu Rai
SAP ID: 500096900**

Lab Exercise 7– Creating Pods in Kubernetes

Below is a lab exercise that will help you understand and practice creating pods in Kubernetes:

Task 1: Start Kubernetes in Docker-Desktop

- Start Kubernetes service in Docker-Desktop



Task 2: Creating a Simple Pod

- Create a simple YAML manifest file named pod.yaml to define a basic Pod in Kubernetes. An example of the file content is as follows:
- Apply the Pod configuration
- Check the status of the Pod

```
● priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % kubectl apply -f pod.yaml
pod/my-nginx-pod-2 created
● priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
my-nginx-pod-2 1/1     Running   0           60s
○ priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab %
```

Task 3: Accessing the Pod

```

Volumes:
  kube-api-access-rftbt:
    Type: Projected (a volume that contains injected data from multiple sources)
    TokenExpirationSeconds: 3607
    ConfigMapName: kube-root-ca.crt
    ConfigMapOptional: <nil>
    DownwardAPI: true
QoS Class: BestEffort
Node-Selectors: <none>
Tolerations: node.kubernetes.io/not-ready:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s
              node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s

Events:
  Type        Reason      Age   From                  Message
  ----        -
  Normal     Scheduled   10m   default-scheduler     Successfully assigned default/my-nginx-pod-2 to docker-desktop
  Normal     Pulling     10m   kubelet               Pulling image "nginx:1.17.0"
  Normal     Pulled      9m47s kubelet               Successfully pulled image "nginx:1.17.0" in 15.417070883s (15.41709546s)
  Normal     Created     9m47s kubelet               Created container nginx-container
  Normal     Started     9m47s kubelet               Started container nginx-container

```

```

priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % kubectl describe pod my-nginx-pod
Name:          my-nginx-pod-2
Namespace:     default
Priority:       0
Service Account: default
Node:          docker-desktop/192.168.65.3
Start Time:    Fri, 20 Oct 2023 13:04:20 +0530
Labels:        app=nginx
Annotations:    <none>
Status:        Running
IP:            10.1.0.6
IPs:           IP: 10.1.0.6
Containers:
  nginx-container:
    Container ID:  docker://a0cdf7c12ce355ab58410fc26cad7cc1a522f35ba032a3b6d94c622e2beae76a
    Image:         nginx:1.17.0
    Image ID:      docker-pullable://nginx@sha256:bd9f36b7f1f77ffe7bd2a32e59235dff6ecf131e3b6b5b96061c652f30685f3a
    Port:          <none>
    Host Port:     <none>
    State:         Running
      Started:     Fri, 20 Oct 2023 13:04:36 +0530
    Ready:         True
    Restart Count: 0
    Environment:   <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from kube-api-access-rftbt (ro)
Conditions:
  Type            Status
  ----            -
  Initialized      True
  Ready            True
  ContainersReady  True
  PodScheduled     True
Volumes:
  kube-api-access-rftbt:

```

Access the Pod by using port forwarding to the container. Access the Nginx server running in the Pod by opening a web browser and navigating to <http://localhost:8080>.

Task 4: Exploring Pod Details

Check the logs of the Pod to understand its behavior using the following command:

```

priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % kubectl logs my-nginx-pod-2
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab %

```

Task 5: Deleting the Pod

Delete the Pod using the following command:

```
● priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % kubectl delete pod my-nginx-pod-2
pod "my-nginx-pod-2" deleted
○ priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % █
```

Verify that the Pod has been deleted by running the `kubectl get pods` command.

```
● priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % kubectl get pods
No resources found in default namespace.
○ priyanshurai@MacBook-Air Kubernetes_lab % █
```

Task 6: Advanced Pod Configuration

- Experiment with advanced Pod configuration options such as environment variables, volume mounts, resource limits, and labels.
- Update the Pod manifest file and apply the changes to the Kubernetes cluster.

Task 7: Cleanup

Delete any remaining Pods, services, and deployments created during the exercise using the appropriate `kubectl delete` commands.

Task 8: Documentation and Best Practices

Document your findings and the best practices for creating and managing Pods in Kubernetes.

Through this exercise, you'll gain a better understanding of how to create, manage, and interact with Pods in Kubernetes. Adjust the exercise based on your specific use case and requirements.