

# Set up NetworkPolicies to Control Traffic Between Pods

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## Introduction

In Kubernetes, **NetworkPolicies** allow you to control how pods communicate with each other and with other network endpoints. By default, pods are non-isolated and can communicate freely within a cluster. NetworkPolicies help secure your applications by limiting the traffic flow between pods based on rules you define.

With NetworkPolicies, you can:

- Restrict inbound and outbound traffic to specific pods.
- Control traffic at both the application and network layer (TCP/IP).
- Improve the security posture of your Kubernetes clusters by implementing "least privilege" networking policies.

In this lab, you will learn how to create a **NetworkPolicy** to restrict pod-to-pod communication, allowing only specific traffic to flow between pods.

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## Problem Statement

By default, Kubernetes allows unrestricted communication between all pods in a cluster. However, many applications require more restrictive network configurations. For example, you may want to prevent certain pods from receiving traffic from other pods or limit which services can communicate with a backend database. NetworkPolicies solve this by enabling fine-grained control over network traffic between pods.

In this lab, we will create an example where:

- Two pods are deployed in the same namespace.
  - Network traffic between the pods is restricted using a NetworkPolicy, allowing only specific pods to communicate.
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## Prerequisites

Completion of all previous lab guides (up to Lab Guide-05) is required before proceeding with Lab Guide-06.

- A running Kubernetes cluster on Minikube.
  - `kubectl` installed and configured to interact with your Minikube cluster.
  - Basic understanding of Kubernetes pods and networking concepts.
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## Setup Instructions

### Step 1: Deploy the Application Pods

First, we will deploy two simple NGINX pods in the same namespace. One will act as a client, and the other will act as a web server.

#### 1. Create a Deployment YAML File for the NGINX Web Server

Create a file named `nginx-server-deployment.yaml` with the following content:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-server
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx-server
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx-server
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

#### 2. Create a Deployment YAML File for the NGINX Client

Create a file named `nginx-client-deployment.yaml` with the following content:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-client
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
```

```
  app: nginx-client
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      app: nginx-client
  spec:
    containers:
      - name: busybox
        image: busybox
        command: ["sleep", "3600"]
```

### 3. Apply the Deployments

Run the following commands to create both the NGINX server and client pods:

```
kubectl apply -f nginx-server-deployment.yaml
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl apply -f nginx-server-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-server created
```

```
kubectl apply -f nginx-client-deployment.yaml
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl apply -f nginx-client-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-client created
```

### 4. Verify the Pods are Running

Ensure both pods are running by listing all the pods in your namespace:

```
kubectl get pods
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-client-8cf5cbfb4-xsspn        1/1     Running   0           29m
nginx-server-5df8f66fb7-sgmfq       1/1     Running   0           31m
```

## Step 2: Create a Service for the NGINX Server

In Kubernetes, pods are generally ephemeral, and DNS names for individual pods are not resolvable directly. To ensure that other pods can communicate with the `nginx-server` pod by name, we need to create a Service. The Service provides a stable DNS name and IP address for the NGINX server.

#### 1. Create the Service YAML

Create a file named `nginx_service.yaml` with the following content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
```

```
metadata:
  name: nginx-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: nginx-server
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
```

Key points:

- **selector:** Matches the `nginx-server` pods using the label `app: nginx-server`.
- **ports:** Exposes port 80 to other pods in the cluster.

## 2. Apply the Service

Run the following command to create the Service:

```
kubectl apply -f nginx_service.yaml
```

## 3. Verify the Service

Check that the Service is created and available:

```
kubectl get svc
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl apply -f nginx_service.yaml
service/nginx-service configured
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl get svc
NAME                TYPE          CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)    AGE
kubernetes          ClusterIP     10.96.0.1     <none>       443/TCP    18h
nginx-service       ClusterIP     10.102.194.220 <none>       80/TCP     38m
```

You should see the `nginx_service` listed, which will expose the NGINX server pod to other pods via the DNS name `nginx_service`.

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## Step 3: Create a NetworkPolicy to Restrict Traffic

Now that the pods are running, we will create a NetworkPolicy that allows traffic only from the NGINX client to the NGINX server, and blocks all other inbound traffic to the server.

### 1. Create a NetworkPolicy YAML File

Create a file named `nginx-networkpolicy.yaml` with the following content:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
```

```
name: allow-nginx-client
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx-server
  policyTypes:
  - Ingress
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: nginx-client
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
```

Key points:

- **podSelector:** Specifies the pods to which this NetworkPolicy applies (in this case, the NGINX server).
- **policyTypes:** Defines the type of policy (Ingress in this case, meaning traffic coming into the pod).
- **ingress:** Defines which pods can send traffic to the NGINX server. Only traffic from pods with the label `app: nginx-client` is allowed.

## 2. Apply the NetworkPolicy

Run the following command to create the NetworkPolicy:

```
kubectl apply -f nginx-networkpolicy.yaml
```

## 3. Verify the NetworkPolicy

Check that the NetworkPolicy was created successfully:

```
kubectl get networkpolicies
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl apply -f nginx-networkpolicy.yaml
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/allow-nginx-client unchanged
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl get networkpolicies
NAME                                POD-SELECTOR          AGE
allow-nginx-client                  app=nginx-server      23h
```

## Step 4: Test the NetworkPolicy

With the NetworkPolicy in place, we can now test its effect on pod-to-pod communication.

### 1. Test from the NGINX Client

You can get the IP address of the nginx server from the output of the following command:

```
kubectl get pod nginx-server-5df8f66fb7-24wz1 -o wide
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl get pod nginx-server-5df8f66fb7-24wz1 -o wide
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP            NODE     NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
nginx-server-5df8f66fb7-24wz1      1/1     Running   0          20m   10.244.0.67   minikube <none>         <none>
```

Exec into the NGINX client pod and try to access the NGINX server using the IP address obtained earlier (10.244.0.67):

```
kubectl exec -it <nginx-client-pod> -- wget --spider --timeout=1 <nginx-server-ip>
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl exec -it nginx-client-8cf5cbfb4-7912m -- wget --spider --timeout=1 10.244.0.67
Connecting to 10.244.0.67 (10.244.0.67:80)
remote file exists
```

This request should succeed because the NetworkPolicy allows traffic from the client to the server.

## 2. Test from a Different Pod

Deploy another pod that does not match the `nginx-client` label, such as a `busybox` pod:

```
kubectl run busybox --image=busybox --command -- sleep 3600
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl run busybox --image=busybox --command -- sleep 3600
pod/busybox created
```

Now, try to access the NGINX server from this `busybox` pod:

You can get the IP address of the nginx server from the output of the following command:

```
kubectl describe svc nginx-service
```

This command provides detailed information about the nginx service, including its IP address.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl describe svc nginx-service
Name: nginx-service
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: <none>
Selector: app=nginx-server
Type: ClusterIP
IP Family Policy: SingleStack
IP Families: IPv4
IP: 10.106.249.60
IPs: 10.106.249.60
Port: <unset> 80/TCP
TargetPort: 80/TCP
Endpoints: 10.244.0.67:80
Session Affinity: None
Events: <none>
```

```
kubectl get pods --show-labels
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl get pods --show-labels
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   LABELS
busybox                             1/1     Running   0           15m   run=busybox
nginx-client-8cf5cbfb4-79l2m        1/1     Running   0           38m   app=nginx-client,pod-template-hash=8cf5cbfb4
nginx-server-5df8f66fb7-24wz1      1/1     Running   0           39m   app=nginx-server,pod-template-hash=5df8f66fb7
```

Use the command `kubectl exec -it busybox -- wget --spider --timeout=1 10.109.249.60`, where `10.109.249.60` is the IP address you get from the command `kubectl describe svc nginx-service`.

```
kubectl exec -it busybox -- wget --spider --timeout=1 <nginx-server-ip>
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> kubectl exec -it busybox -- wget --spider --timeout=1 10.106.249.60
Connecting to 10.106.249.60 (10.106.249.60:80)
remote file exists
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

This request should fail because the NetworkPolicy only allows traffic from the `nginx-client` pod.

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## References

- [Kubernetes NetworkPolicy Documentation](#)
  - [Minikube Documentation](#)
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