



Exercise 2.3: Create a Basic Pod

1. The smallest unit we directly control with Kubernetes is the pod. We will create a pod by creating a minimal YAML file. First we will get a list of current API objects and their APIGROUP. If value is not shown it may not exist, as with SHORTNAMES. Note that pods does not declare an APIGROUP. At the moment this indicates it is part of the stable v1 group.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl api-resources
```

NAME	SHORTNAMES	APIGROUP	NAMESPACED	KIND
bindings			true	Binding
componentstatuses	cs		false	ComponentStatus
configmaps	cm		true	ConfigMap
endpoints	ep		true	Endpoints
.....				
pods	po		true	Pod
....				

2. Finding no declared APIGROUP we will use v1 to denote a stable object. With that information we will add the other three required sections such as metadata, with a name, and spec which declares which **Docker** image to use and a name for the container. We will create an eight line YAML file. White space and indentation matters. Don't use **Tabs**. There is a `basic.yaml` file available in the tarball, as well as `basic-later.yaml` which shows what the file will become and can be helpful for figuring out indentation.

YAML

basic.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Pod
3 metadata:
4   name: basicpod
5 spec:
6   containers:
7   - name: webcont
8     image: nginx
```

3. Create the new pod using the recently created YAML file.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl create -f basic.yaml
```

```
pod/basicpod created
```

4. Make sure the pod has been created then use the **describe** sub-command to view the details. Among other values in the output you should be about to find the image and the container name.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get pod
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
basicpod	1/1	Running	0	23s

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl describe pod basicpod
```

```
Name:          basicpod
Namespace:     default
Priority:       0
<output_omitted>
```

5. Shut down the pod and verify it is no longer running.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl delete pod basicpod
pod "basicpod" deleted

student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get pod
No resources found.
```

6. We will now configure the pod to expose port 80. This configuration does not interact with the container to determine what port to open. We have to know what port the process inside the container is using, in this case port 80 as a web server. Add two lines to the end of the file. Line up the indentation with the `image` declaration.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ vim basic.yaml
```

YAML

basic.yaml

```
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Pod
3  metadata:
4    name: basicpod
5  spec:
6    containers:
7    - name: webcont
8      image: nginx
9      ports:                                #<--Add this and following line
10     - containerPort: 80
```

7. Create the pod and verify it is running. Use the `-o wide` option to see the internal IP assigned to the pod, as well as `NOMINATED NODE`, which is used by the scheduler and `READINESS GATES` which show if experimental features are enabled. Using `curl` and the pods IP address you should get the default nginx welcome web page.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl create -f basic.yaml
pod/basicpod created

student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get pod -o wide
NAME          READY STATUS  RESTARTS AGE  IP          NODE
basicpod 1/1   Running 0          9s   192.168.1.3 ckad-1
<none>      <none>

student@ckad-1:~$ curl http://192.168.1.3
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>

<output_omitted>

student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl delete pod basicpod
pod "basicpod" deleted
```

8. We will now create a simple service to expose the pod to other nodes and pods in the cluster. The service YAML will have the same four sections as a pod, but different `spec` configuration and the addition of a `selector`. We will also add a label to the pod and a selector to the service so it knows which object to communicate with.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ vim basicservice.yaml
```



basicervice.yaml

```

1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Service
3  metadata:
4    name: basicservice
5  spec:
6    selector:
7      type: webserver
8    ports:
9      - protocol: TCP
10     port: 80

```

```
student@ckad-1:~$ vim basic.yaml
```



basic.yaml

```

1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Pod
3  metadata:
4    name: basicpod
5    labels:                                #<-- Add this line
6      type: webserver                      #<-- and this line which matches selector
7  spec:
8    ....

```

9. Create the new pod and service. Verify both have been created.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl create -f basic.yaml
```

```
pod/basicpod created
```

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl create -f basicservice.yaml
```

```
service/basicservice created
```

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get pod
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
basicpod	1/1	Running	0	110s

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get svc
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
basicservice	ClusterIP	10.96.112.50	<none>	80/TCP	14s
kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	<none>	443/TCP	4h

10. Test access to the web server using the CLUSTER-IP for the basicservice.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ curl http://10.96.112.50
```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>

<output_omitted>

```

11. We will now expose the service to outside the cluster as well. Delete the service, edit the file and add a type declaration.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl delete svc basicservice
service "basicservice" deleted

student@ckad-1:~$ vim basicservice.yaml
```



basicservice.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Service
3 metadata:
4   name: basicservice
5 spec:
6   selector:
7     type: webserver
8   type: NodePort      #<--Add this line
9   ports:
10  - protocol: TCP
11    port: 80
```

12. Create the service again. Note there is a different TYPE and CLUSTER-IP and also a high-numbered port.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl create -f basicservice.yaml
service/basicservice created
```

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get svc
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
basicservice	NodePort	10.100.139.155	<none>	80:31514/TCP	3s
kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	<none>	443/TCP	47h

13. Using the public IP address of the node and the high port you should be able to test access to the webserver. In the example below the public IP is 35.238.3.83, yours will be different. The high port will also probably be different.

```
local$ curl http://35.238.3.83:31514
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
<output_omitted>
```