

YAML

YAML, which stands for Yet Another Markup Language, or YAML Ain't Markup Language (depending who you ask) is a human-readable text-based format for specifying configuration-type information. For example, in this article, we'll pick apart the YAML

- maps, which are groups of name-value pairs
- lists, which are individual items
- maps of maps
- maps of lists
- lists of lists
- lists of maps



First app

- Let's run our newly built application on the new Kubernetes cluster
- Before we can launch a container based on the image, we need to create a **pod definition**
- **A pod** describe an application running on kubernetes
- A pod can contain one or more tightly coupled containers, that make up app
 - Those apps can easily communicate with each other using their local **port numbers**
- Our app only has **one** container



Demo Placeholder

- Running first app on kubernetes



Demo

- CREATING POD WITH LABELS USING YAML
- a simple manifest that creates 2 containers.



Pods

- Group of one or more containers that are always co-located, co-scheduled, and run in a shared context
- Containers in the same pod have the same hostname
- Each pod is isolated by
 - Process ID (PID) namespace
 - Network namespace
 - Interprocess Communication (IPC) namespace
 - Unix Time Sharing (UTS) namespace
- Alternative to a VM with multiple processes

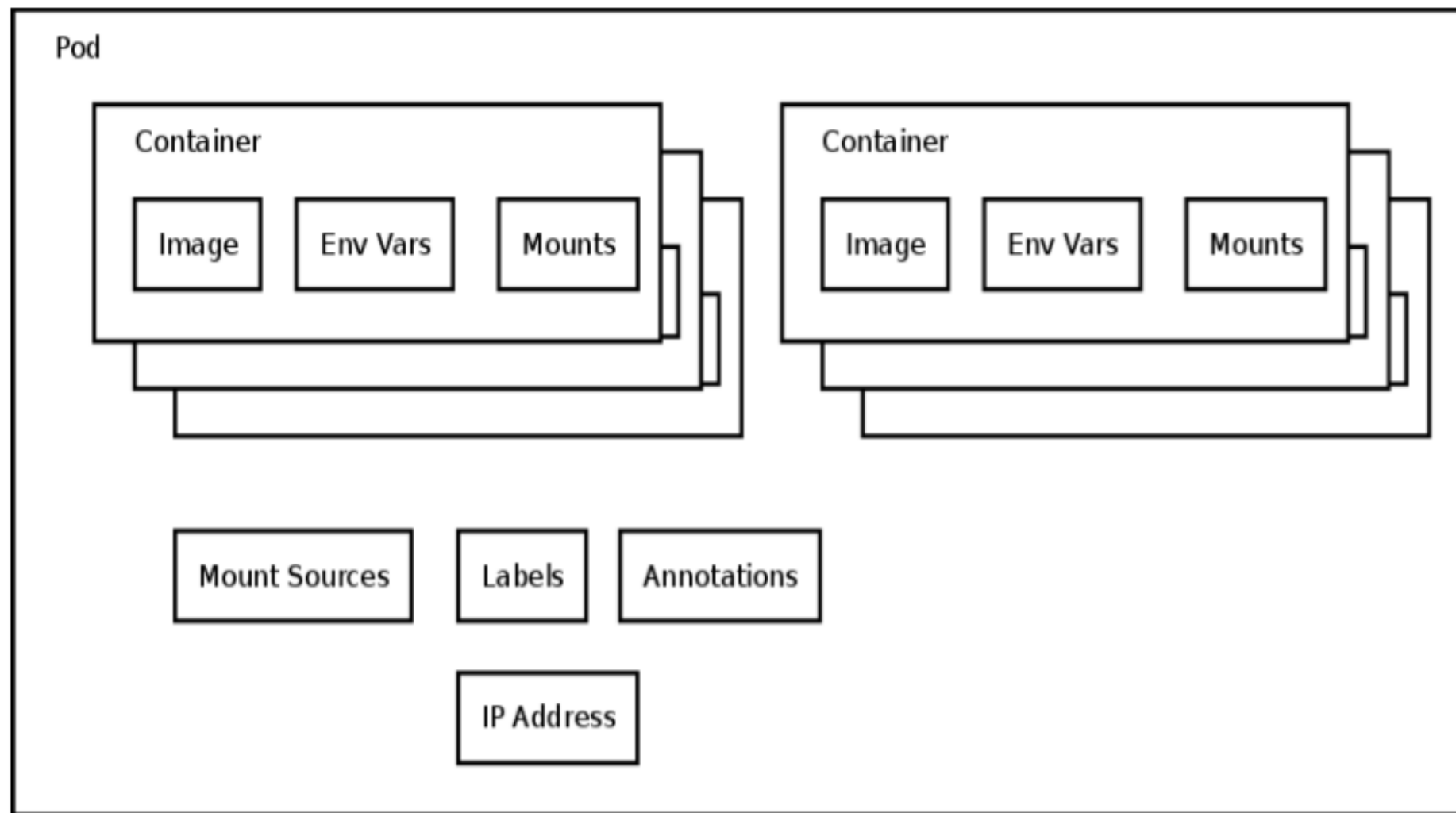


Pod

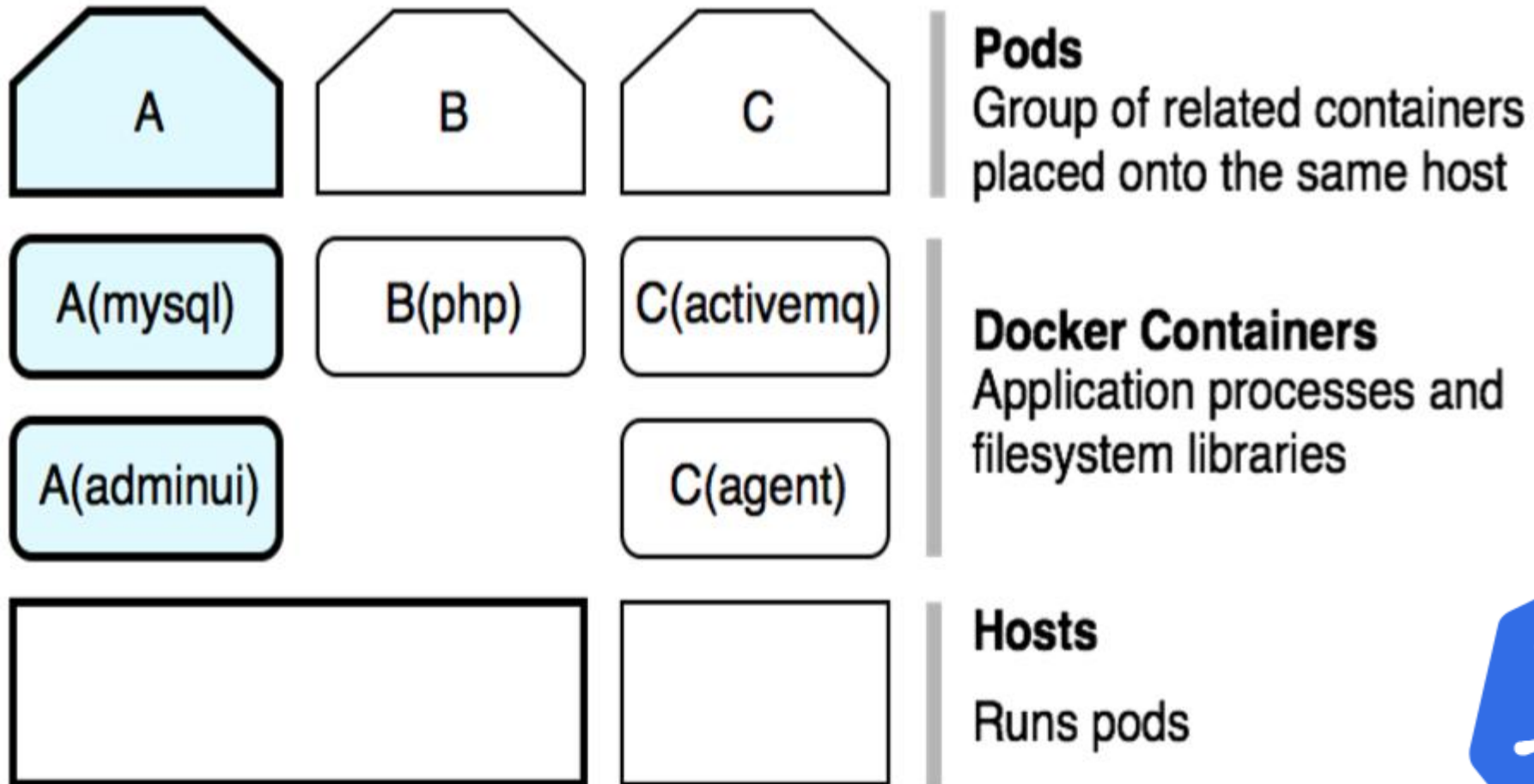
- Single schedulable unit of work
 - Can not move between machines
 - Can not span machines
- One or more containers
 - Shared network namespace
- Metadata about the container(s)
- Env vars – configuration for the container
- Every pod gets an unique IP
 - Assigned by the container engine, not kube!



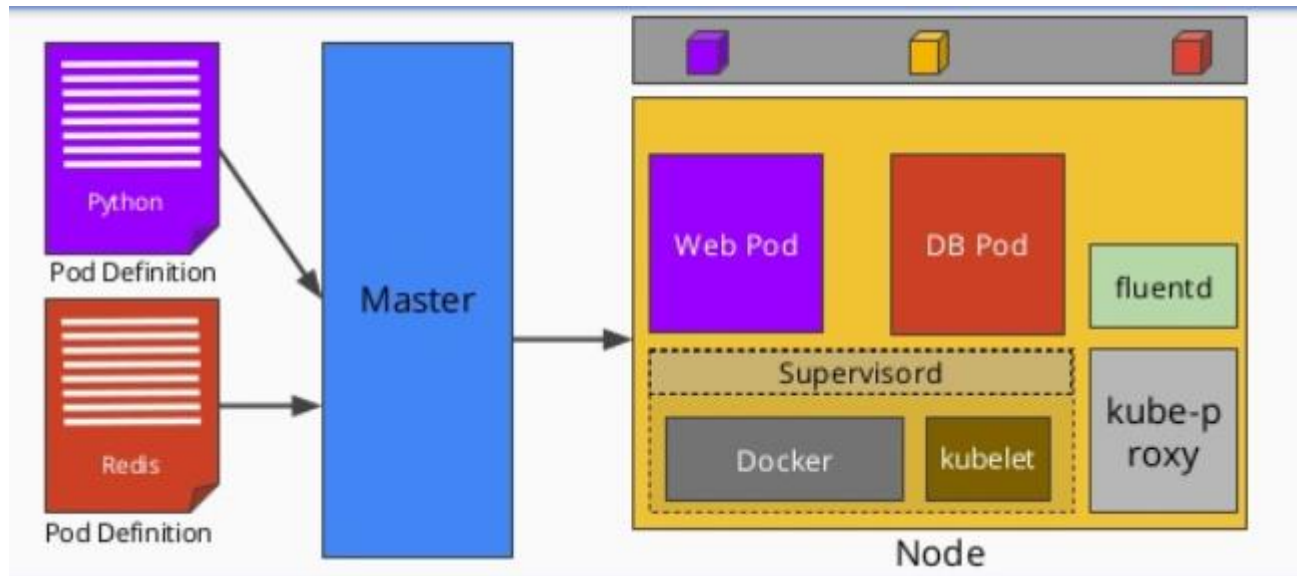
Pod



POD (CONTINUED)



Deploying pod



Demo Pods

- How to create a pods



Kubernetes Objects

