KUBERNETES

- It is an open source platform for automating deployment and scaling of containers across clusters of hosts providing container centric infrastructure.
 - It is a container orchestrator and can run Linux containers:
 - Launch container.
- Maintain and monitor container site. Performs container-oriented networking

C C

Containers Engin

NODE(s)

Key Concepts

Now let's discuss the key points of this architecture.

- Pod: These are the group of containers.

 Labels: These are used to identify the pods.

 Kubelet: They are container agents, responsible for maintaining the set of pods.
 - Proxy: They are the Load balancer for pods, helping in distributing tasks across the pods.
 - ETCD: A Metadata service.
- Cadvisor: For resource usage and performance stats.
 Replication controller: It manages pod replication
 Scheduler: Used for pod scheduling in worker nodes.
 - API server: Kubernetes API server

Now let's understand the role Master and Node play in the Kubernetes Architecture.



Mastel

- It is responsible for maintaining the desired state for the cluster you are working on.
 - "Master" indicates a set of processes that are used to manage the cluster.
- Contains info, API, scheduler, replication controllers, and master.

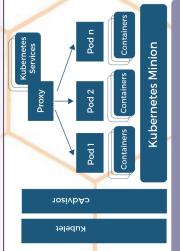
Kubelet Info Service

Replication Controller Scheduler API

Kubernetes Master

Worker Nodes/Minions

- Also called as a minion. It contains the services necessary to run the pods that are managed by the master
- Some services include: container runtime, Kubelet, kube-proxy. Contains: Kubelet, cAdvisor, services, pods and containers.



Features

- Automated scheduling- provides an advanced scheduler that helps launch container on cluster nodes
 - Self healing-reschedule, replace and restart dead containers.
- incase of a failure. Enables rollout and rollback for the desired state. acks-supports rollback for systems
- Horizontal scaling- can scale up and down the app as per required. Can also be automated wrt CPU usage.
- Service discovery and load balancing-uses unique ip and dns name to containers. This helps identify them across different containers.

Kubectl Command List

clusterroles

crd=custom

Pods and Container Introspection

		-							1	l .	- 1		
clusterrolebindings	controllerrevisions		cs=component status	ds= daemon sets		hpa= autoscaling	limits=limit ranges	ns= namespaces	Pod preset	Pv= persistent	volumes	rc= renlication	
 AII	one amone	6 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	Cronjobs	Deploy=deployments		ev= events	sdoį	No = nodes	spod =od	Psp= pod security	policies	diota= resource	22.50
FUNCTION	Lists all current pods	Describes the pod names	List all replication controllers	Lists replication controllers in	namespace		Shows the replication controller name	Lists the services	Shows the service name	Deletes the pod	1000	water nodes continuously	
COMMANDS	Kubectl get pods	Kubectl describe pod <name></name>	Kubectl get rc	Kubectl get rc	namespace="namespace"		Kubectl describe rc <name></name>	Kubectl get cvc	Kubectl describe svc <name></name>	Kubectl delete pod <name></name>		Nubecti get nodes -w	

signing requests

ep=end points

ing= ingress

csr= certificate

definition resource

Netpol- network

policies

pvc= persistent

volume claims

Role bindings

controllers

sa=service

account

rs= replica sets

roles

Pod templates

pod =qpd

COMMAND Kubect Execute command on service by FUNCTION Debugging sele

sts= stateful sets

secrets

sc= storage classes

Cluster Introspection

selecting container.	c< \$container>]
Get logs from service for a container	Kubectl logs -f <name>>[-c< \$container>]</name>
Watch the kubelet logs	Watch -n 2 cat/var/log/kublet.log
Show metrics for node	Kubectl top node
Show metrics for pods	Kubectl top pod

Kubectl describe node<node> COMMAND Kubectl configg view Kubectl cluster-info Kubectl version Output info about a node Get version information Get cluster information Get the configuration FUNCTION

Other Quick Commands

Launch a pod with a name an image: Kubectl run<name> image=<image-name>

cation counter to count the number of instances ice in <manifest.yaml>: Kubectl create -f Kubectl scale --replicas=<count> <manifest.yaml>

Map external port to internal replication port: Expose rc<name> To stop all pod in <n>: Kubectl drain<n>- delete-local-data-forcemaster nodes to run pods: KubectItaintnodes --all-node--port=<external>-target-port=<internal> ignore-daemonset

role.kuernetes.io/master