

Templating Tools and Package Management

Templating Tools. Getting Started with Helm

Creating Simple Charts



kubernetes

SoftUni Team

Technical Trainers



SoftUni



Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

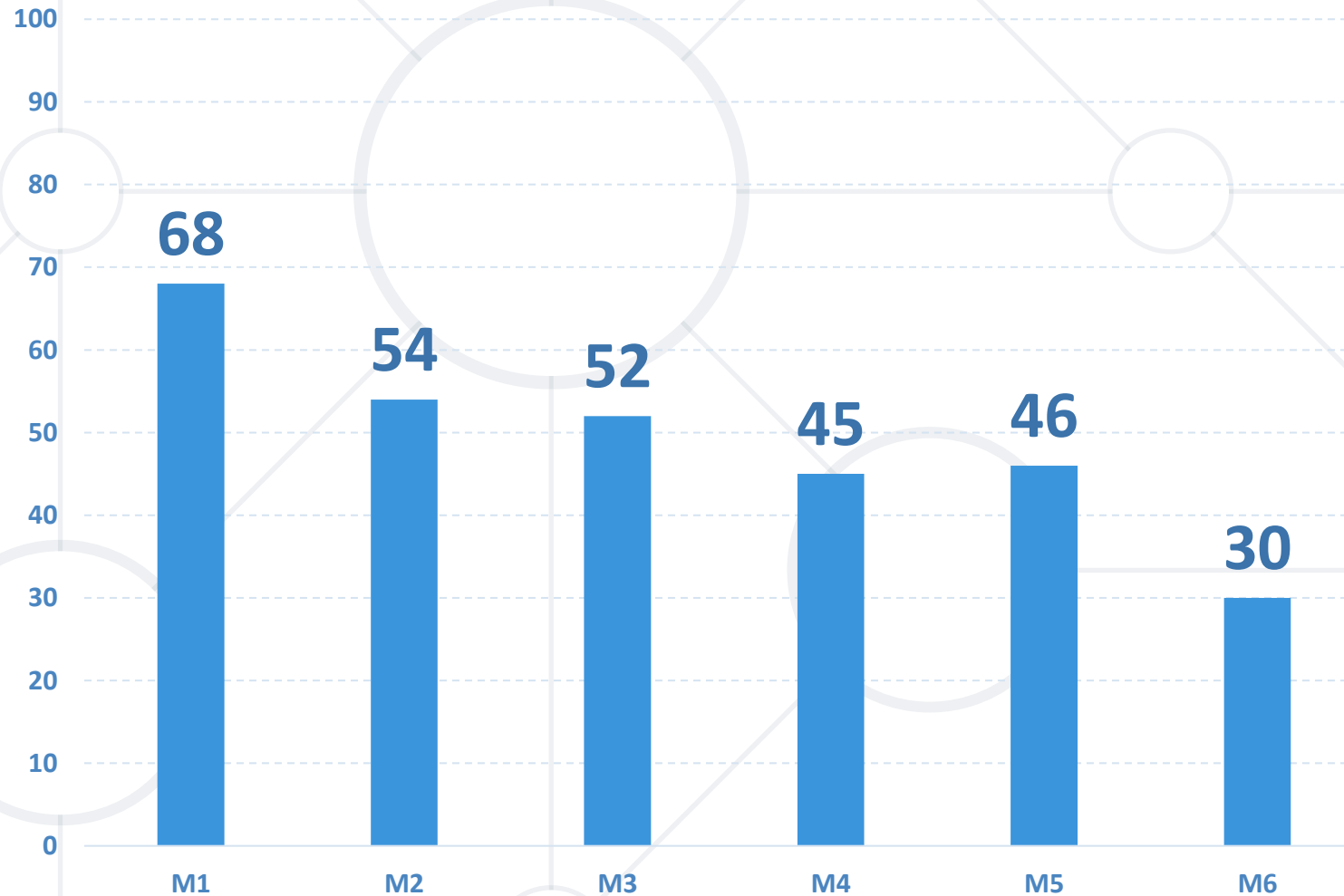
Have a Question?

sli.do

#Kubernetes

facebook.com
[/groups/kubernetesnovember2025](https://facebook.com/groups/kubernetesnovember2025)

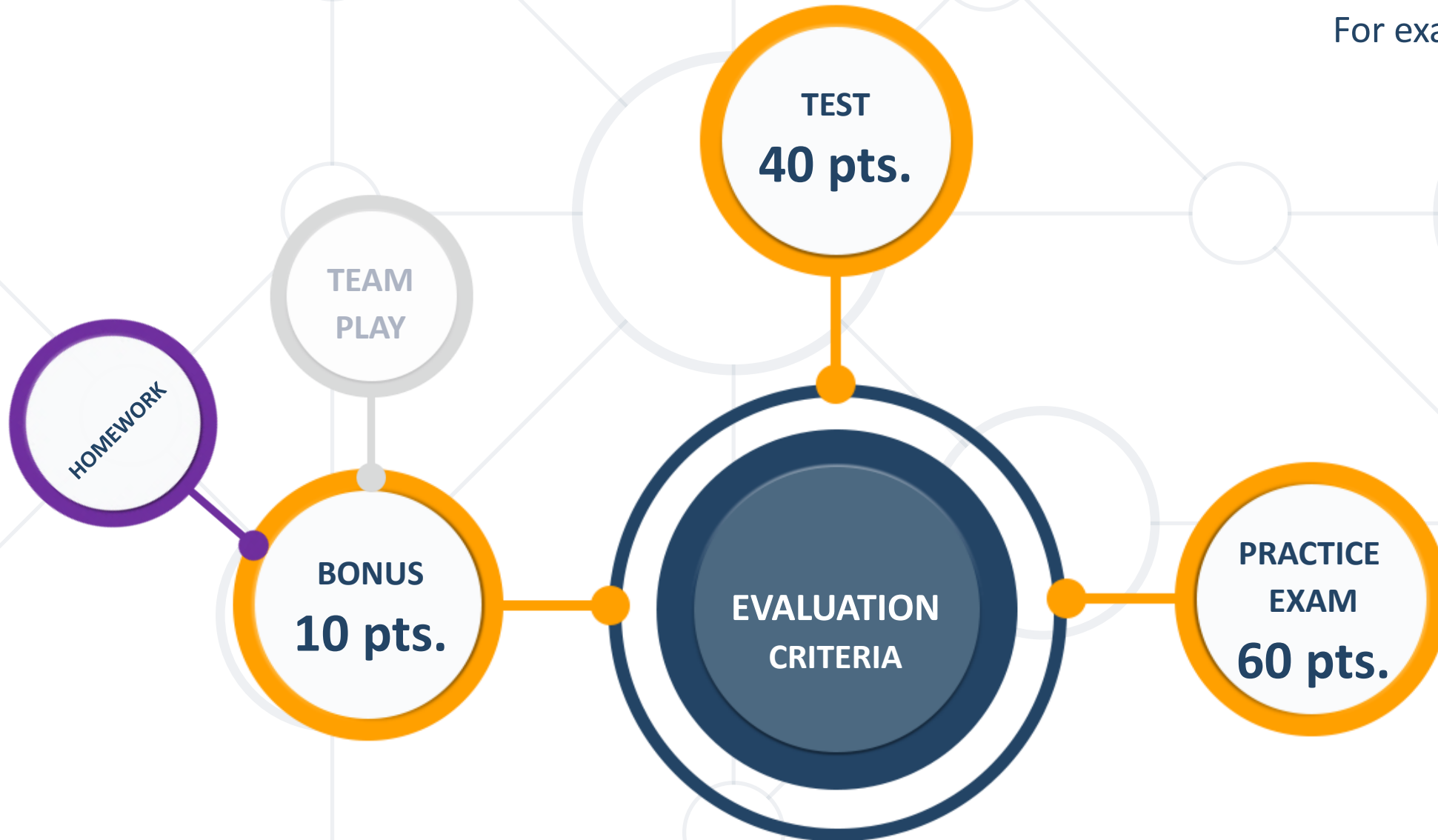
Homework Progress



Submit M6
until 23:59:59
on 16.12.2025

Submit M7
until 23:59:59
on 23.12.2025

THIS MODULE
AND ONE MORE TO GO



For example, if you score

Practice: **56**

Test: **37**

Total: **93**

Homework: **10**

New total: **103**



Final: **100**

- Manage and troubleshoot a set of clusters
- Deploy objects either standalone or as part of applications
- Troubleshoot applications as a whole or their components
- Additional tasks as per the exam requirements

The **practice exam** will be held **remotely** in a **controlled environment**

All you need is just a PC with **SSH client** and **Internet connectivity**

You will have **4 hours** to complete the tasks

40

minutes

40

single-choice
questions

40

points in total

Practice (exam-like) questions:

<https://zahariev.pro/q/k8s>



Previous Module (M6)

Quick overview

Table of Contents

1. Health and Status Checks
2. Auditing and Logging
3. Troubleshooting





This Module (M7)

Table of Contents

1. Templating Tools
2. Getting Started with Helm
3. Creating Simple Charts





Templating Tools

What and Why?

- In the typical situation, we want to be able to deploy an application to multiple environments or in multiple modes
- These can be development, test, production, etc.
- They may differ in terms of image name, image tag, service type, service port, etc.
- We can either have multiple manifest sets
- Or use some kind of tooling



- Perhaps this is the easiest, especially when dealing with either simpler or fewer manifests
- Pros: familiar and easy to use tool – **sed**
- Cons: manifests should be **specially prepared with placeholders**, and it is difficult to set none or some of them – always we should provide values for all

manifest.yaml (original)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: pod
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx:latest
    name: main
```



manifest.yaml (template)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: pod
spec:
  containers:
  - image: %image%:%tag%
    name: main
```

**sed -e 's/%image%/alpine' **

-e 's/%tag%/3.14' manifest.yaml

manifest.yaml (result)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: pod
spec:
  containers:
  - image: alpine:3.14
    name: main
```

- Native Kubernetes configuration management
- Template-free way to customize application configuration
- Simplifies the use of off-the-shelf applications
- Built into **kubectl** as **apply -k**

kustomization.yaml

```
apiVersion: kustomize.config.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: Kustomization
namePrefix: dev-
commonLabels:
  variant: dev
patches:
- path: patch.yaml
resources:
- ../../base
```



base/main.yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: appa
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: appa
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: appa
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: main
```



overlays/dev/patch.yaml

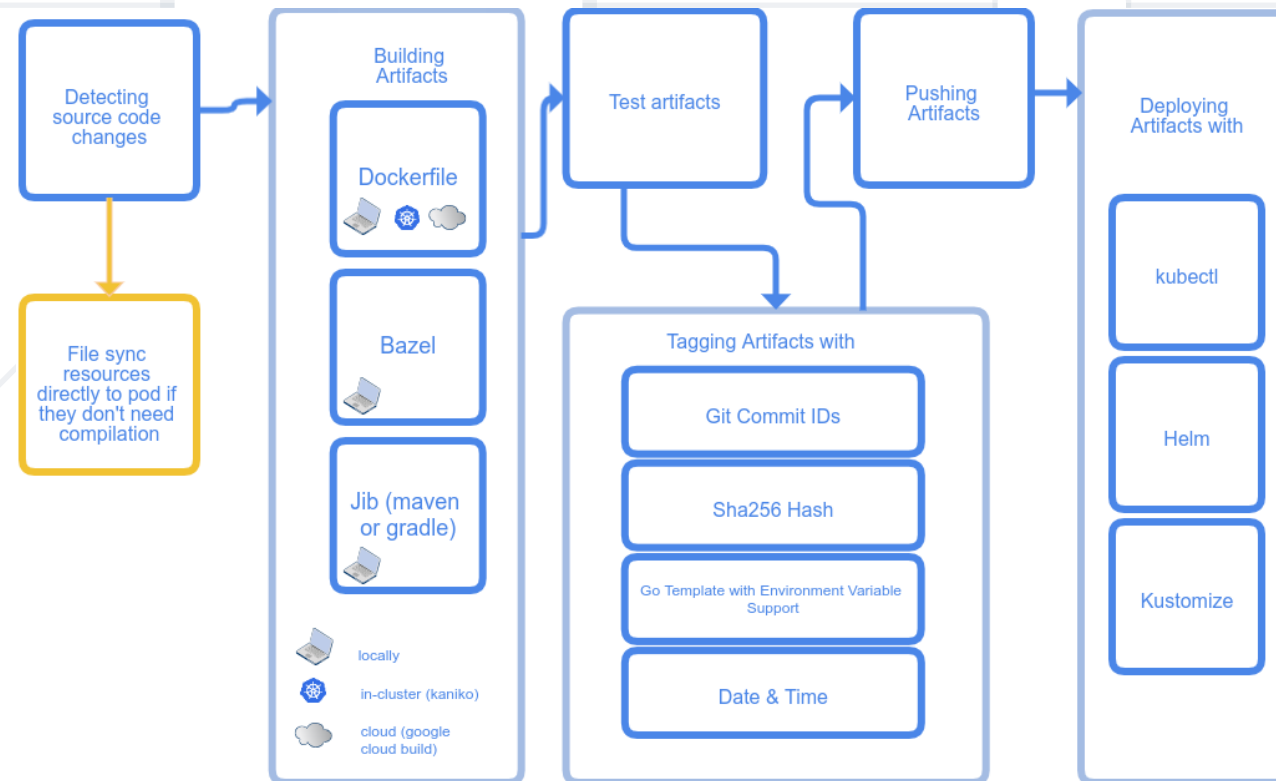
```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: appa
spec:
  replicas: 5
```



Resulting manifest

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    variant: dev
  name: dev-appa
spec:
  replicas: 5
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: appa
      variant: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: appa
        variant: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: main
```


- Focused more on the pipeline
- Handles the workflow for building, pushing and deploying your application



Other (Templating and Workflow) Tools *

- **Kubes**
 - <https://kubes.guru/>
- **YQ**
 - <https://mikefarah.gitbook.io/yq/>
- **YTT**
 - <https://carvel.dev/ytt/>
- **Write Your Own** (using client libraries)
 - <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/using-api/client-libraries/>
- **Helm**
 - <https://helm.sh/>



Practice

Live Exercise in Class (Lab)

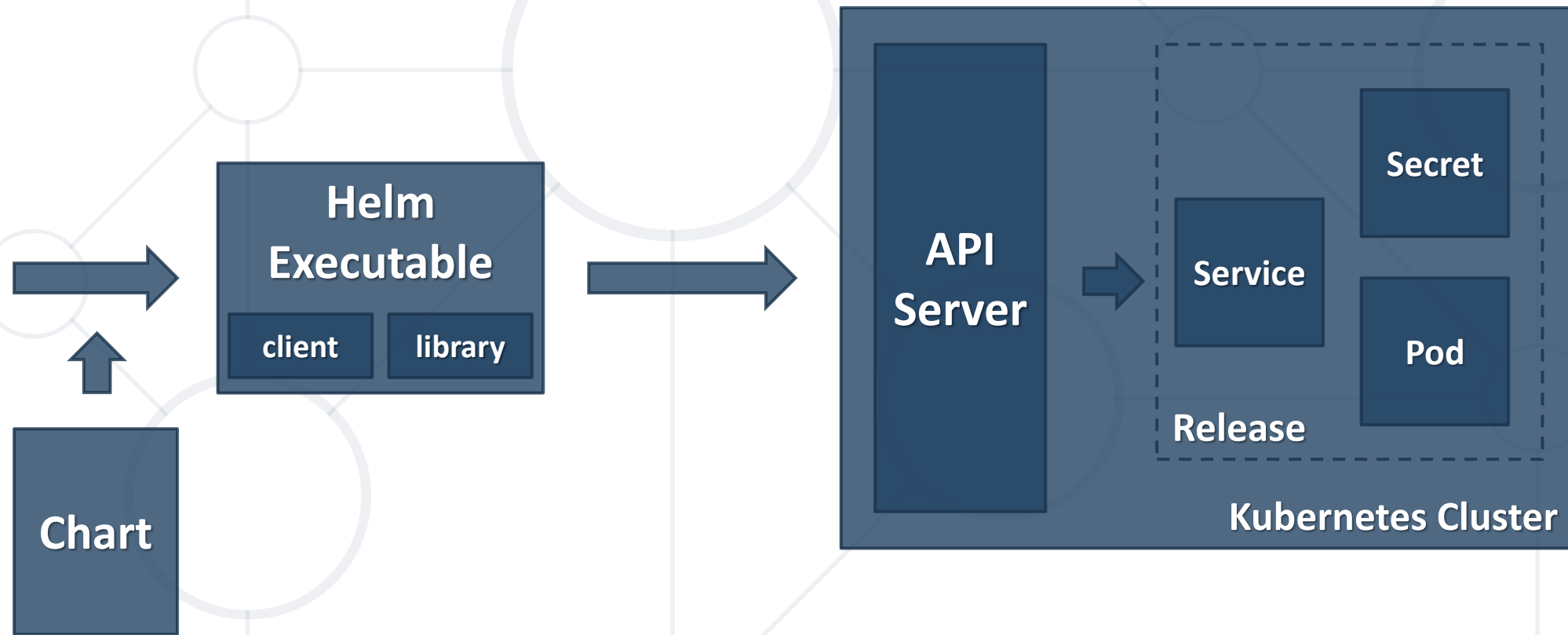


Getting Started with Helm

What is Helm?

- It is a **package manager** for Kubernetes
- Its packages are called **charts**
- Charts help us define, install, and upgrade complex applications
- They are easy to create, version, share, and publish
- Charts are **organized in repositories**
- Repositories may be accessed either **directly** or via a **hub**
- One such hub is the **ArtifactHUB** (<https://artifacthub.io/>)

- Two parts in one executable – client and library



- Collection of files that describe a related set of Kubernetes resources
- A single chart might be used to deploy something simple like a single pod with nginx, redis, etc.
- Or a set of different resources. For example, a full web app stack with HTTP servers, databases, caches, and so on
- They are created as a set of files with particular names and structure and then packaged into versioned archives

- Chart is organized as a collection of files inside of a directory
- The directory name is the name of the chart without versioning information

```
wordpress/  
  Chart.yaml      # A YAML file containing information about the chart  
  LICENSE         # OPTIONAL: A plain text file containing the license for the chart  
  README.md       # OPTIONAL: A human-readable README file  
  values.yaml     # The default configuration values for this chart  
  values.schema.json # OPTIONAL: A JSON Schema for imposing a structure on the values.yaml file  
  charts/         # A directory containing any charts upon which this chart depends.  
  crds/           # Custom Resource Definitions  
  templates/      # A directory of templates that, when combined with values,  
                  # will generate valid Kubernetes manifest files.  
  templates/NOTES.txt # OPTIONAL: A plain text file containing short usage notes
```




Practice

Live Exercise in Class (Lab)



Creating Simple Charts

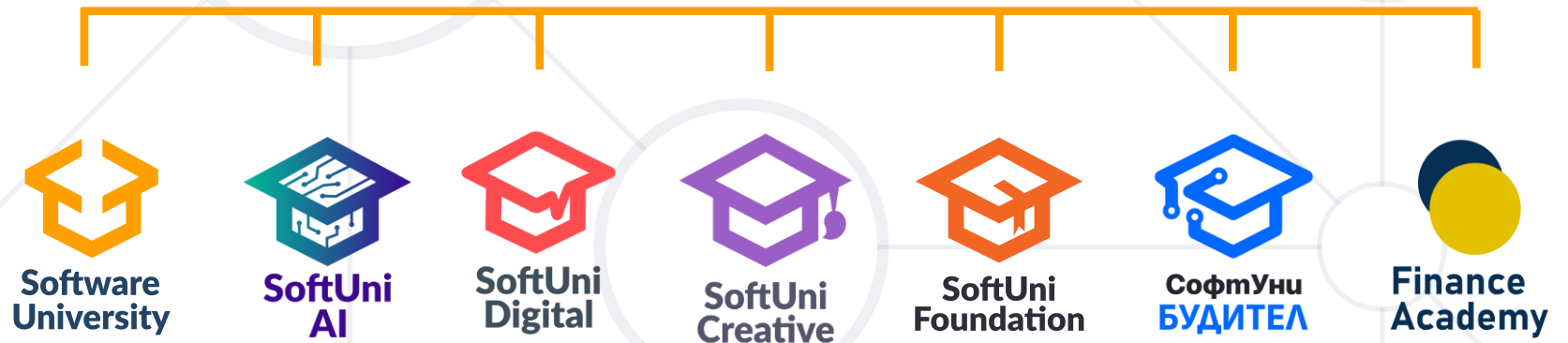
- We can start either from a skeleton chart or from an existing manifest (or set of manifests)
- In any case, we should have at least the following
 - Folder named after our chart to store its files
 - **Chart.yaml** file to describe it
 - **values.yaml** file to contain any default values
 - **templates/** sub-directory for the actual chart template files



Practice

Live Exercise in Class (Lab)

Questions?



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