Lab Exercise 9- Managing Namespaces in Kubernetes

Step 1: Understand Namespaces

Namespaces provide a mechanism for scoping resources in a cluster. Namespaces can be used to:

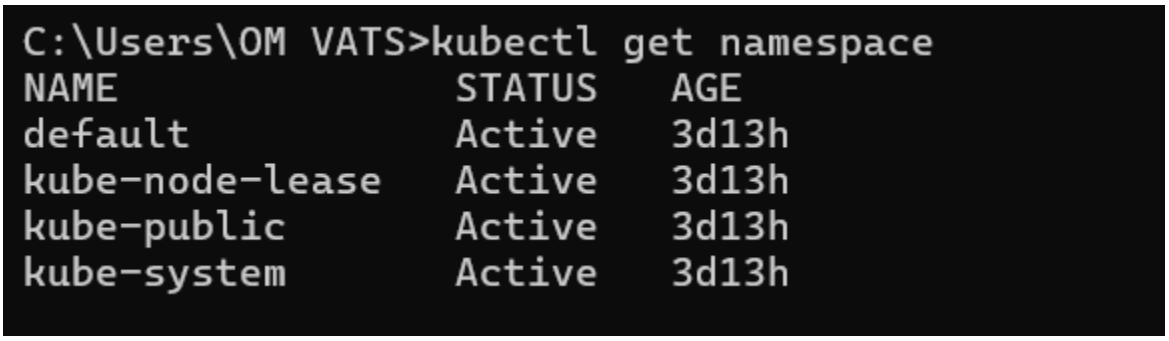
- Create environments for different applications or teams.
- Apply policies like resource quotas or network policies on a per-namespace basis.
- Separate operational environments (like development and production).

Step 2: List Existing Namespaces

To list all the namespaces in your Kubernetes cluster:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

You will typically see default namespaces like default, kube-system, and kube-public.



Step 3: Create a Namespace

You can create a namespace using a YAML file or directly with the kubectl command.

Using YAML File

Create a file named ***my-namespace.yaml*** with the following content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: my-namespace
```

Apply this YAML to create the namespace:

```
kubectl apply -f my-namespace.yaml
```

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl apply -f nginx-pod.yaml
pod/nginx-pod created
```

Verify that the namespace is created:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

You should see my-namespace listed in the output.

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-pod   1/1     Running   0          17s
```

Step 4: Deploy Resources in a Namespace

Create resources such as Pods, Services, or Deployments within the new namespace.

Deploy a Pod in the Namespace

Create a YAML file named ***nginx-pod.yaml*** with the following content:

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-pod
  namespace: my-namespace   # Specify the namespace for the Pod.
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```

Apply this YAML to create the Pod:

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

Check the status of the Pod within the namespace:

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-pod   1/1     Running   0          17s
```

```
kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
```

To describe the Pod and see detailed information:


```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-pod   1/1     Running   0          17s
```


```
kubectl describe pod nginx-pod -n my-namespace
```

Create a Service in the Namespace

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl describe pod nginx-pod -n my-namespace
Name:             nginx-pod
Namespace:        my-namespace
Priority:         0
Service Account:  default
Node:             docker-desktop/192.168.65.3
Start Time:       Sun, 24 Nov 2024 00:48:30 +0530
Labels:           <none>
Annotations:      <none>
Status:           Running
IP:               10.1.0.35
IPs:
  IP:  10.1.0.35
Containers:
  nginx:
    Container ID:   docker://fa1a608599b6cad156a518cbfad31830786af344d13689d739c479f4971e9be7
    Image:          nginx:latest
    Image ID:       docker-pullable://nginx@sha256:bc5eac5eafc581aeda3008b4b1f07ebba230de2f27d47767129a6a905c84f470
    Port:           80/TCP
    Host Port:      0/TCP
```

Create a YAML file named nginx-service.yaml with the following content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: nginx-service
  namespace: my-namespace   # Specify the namespace for the Service.
spec:
  selector:
    app: nginx-pod
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
    targetPort: 80
  type: ClusterIP
```

Apply this YAML to create the Service:

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

Check the status of the Service within the namespace:

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl apply -f nginx-service.yaml
service/nginx-service created
```

```
kubectl get services -n my-namespace
```

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl get services -n my-namespace
NAME            TYPE        CLUSTER-IP     EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
nginx-service   ClusterIP   10.102.50.32   <none>        80/TCP    10s
```

To describe the Service and see detailed information:

```
kubectl describe service nginx-service -n my-namespace
```

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl describe service nginx-service -n my-namespace
Name:              nginx-service
Namespace:         my-namespace
Labels:            <none>
Annotations:       <none>
Selector:          app=nginx-pod
Type:              ClusterIP
IP Family Policy:  SingleStack
IP Families:       IPv4
IP:                10.102.50.32
IPs:               10.102.50.32
Port:              <unset>  80/TCP
TargetPort:        80/TCP
Endpoints:         <none>
Session Affinity:  None
Events:            <none>
```

Step 5: Switching Context Between Namespaces

When working with multiple namespaces, you can specify the namespace in kubectl commands or switch the default context.

Specify Namespace in Commands

You can specify the namespace directly in kubectl commands using the -n or --namespace flag:

```
kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
```

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl get pods -n my-namespace
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-pod   1/1     Running   0          113s
```

Set Default Namespace for kubectl Commands

To avoid specifying the namespace every time, you can set the default namespace for the current context:

```
kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=my-namespace
```

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=my-namespace
Context "docker-desktop" modified.
```

Verify the current context's namespace:

```
kubectl config view --minify | grep namespace:
```

Step 6: Clean Up Resources

To delete the resources and the namespace you created:

```
kubectl delete -f nginx-pod.yaml
kubectl delete -f nginx-service.yaml
kubectl delete namespace my-namespace
```

```
C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl delete -f nginx-pod.yaml
pod "nginx-pod" deleted

C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl delete -f nginx-service.yaml
service "nginx-service" deleted

C:\Users\OM VATS>kubectl delete namespace my-namespace
namespace "my-namespace" deleted
```

Ensure that the namespace and all its resources are deleted:

kubectl get namespaces