You tube resorve : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T4Z7visMM4E> ( need to continue )

NameSpace

Name spacek is the boundary between different project or environment in eks cluster .

Like we can make dev uat prod name space to segregate from each other . we can make project A , B , C etc .

Service :

pods are ephemeral , meaning they are destroyed frequently . service will provide stable ip address so client can call stable ip (Service) instead of calling each pod which does not have stable ip .

**Types of Serivce**:

**Cluster ip service** : default type , meaning if we don’t specify in service.yaml file it will take by default. Or we can say this is internal ip . and service can also have its port .

For example : http request - - > ingress -- > service (ip:10.128.8.64 and port:3200)-- > pods

Question : how service knows which pods to get the request or not ?

Ans : Here we use the selector from service.yml , in deployment we can see the **label-- > app ,** this selector of service will match with deployment labels and which pods belongs to service .

* - > how service knows which port is correct to forward the request ? - - > in service we define target port attribute and service will find this target port in pod and matched it . and port attribute in service is listening port to outsider request .
* - > kubernetes keep track of which pods are the members/endpoint of the service .
* Kubectl get endpoints

Eg. Let suppose , two micro services running in pod : one is application and another is log tracker . one is running in port:3000 and another is running on port :9000 . Here pod will get ip address from the range of node’s Ip range .

If we have 3 nodes running in cluseter then each of them will get range of ip address . eg . 1st node : 10.2.1.xxx , 2nd node: 10.2.2.xxx etc

How one microservice talks to another microservice in cluster ? example : application talking to database ?

Ans: http request - - > ingress - - > service - - > pods (Application ) - - > database Service