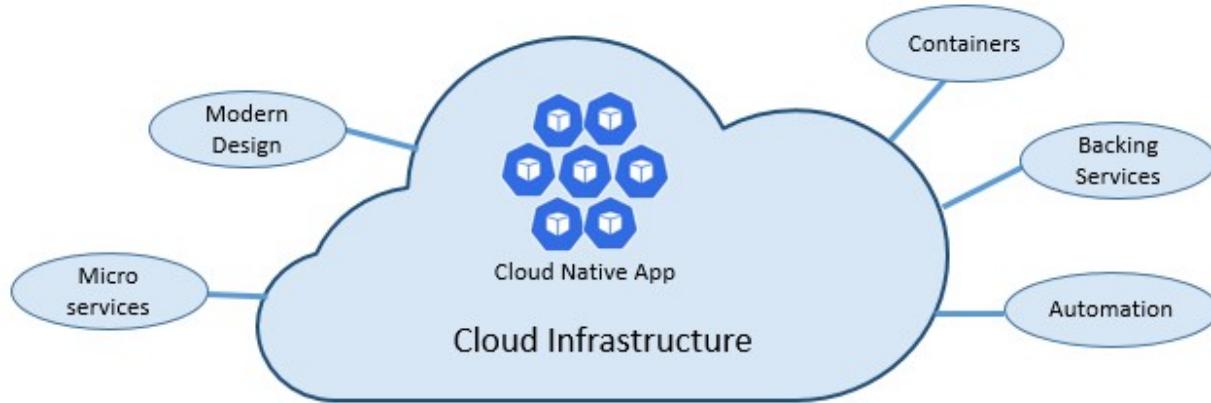


## # Cloud Native – DevOps Project – Monitoring APP



## The cloud

Cloud-native systems take full advantage of the cloud service model.

Designed to thrive in a dynamic, virtualized cloud environment, these systems make extensive use of [Platform as a Service \(PaaS\)](#) compute infrastructure and managed services. They treat the underlying infrastructure as *Disposable* - provisioned in minutes and resized, scaled, or destroyed on demand – via automation.

Consider the difference between how we treat pets and commodities. In a traditional data center, servers are treated as pets: a physical machine, given a meaningful name, and cared for. You scale by adding more resources to the same machine (scaling up). If the server becomes sick, you nurse it back to health. Should the server become unavailable, everyone notices.

The commodities service model is different. You provision each instance as a virtual machine or container. They're identical and assigned a system identifier such as Service-01, Service-02, and so on. You scale by creating more instances (scaling out). Nobody notices when an instance becomes unavailable.

The commodities model embraces immutable infrastructure. Servers aren't repaired or modified. If one fails or requires updating, it's destroyed and a new one is provisioned – all done via automation.

Cloud-native systems embrace the commodities service model. They continue to run as the infrastructure scales in or out with no regard to the machines upon which they're running.

The Azure cloud platform supports this type of highly elastic infrastructure with automatic scaling, self-healing, and monitoring capabilities.

## Modern design

How would you design a cloud-native app? What would your architecture look like? To what principles, patterns, and best practices would you adhere? What infrastructure and operational concerns would be important?

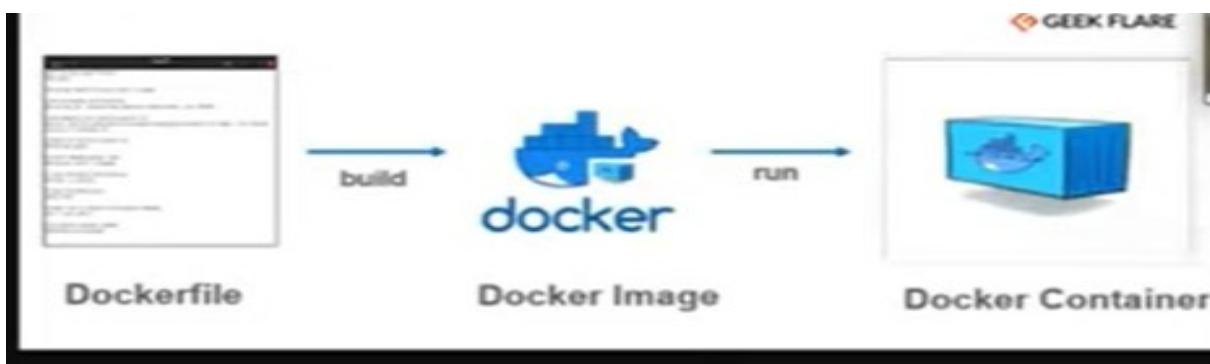
In this Devops project we are covering following topics -

- ✓ Intro
- ✓ Devops project architecture Diagram
- ✓ IMPORTANT Message before starting the project
- ✓ Prerequisites for this DevOps project
- ✓ Creating Monitoring application in Python using Flask and Psutil
- ✓ Monitoring App Deployed locally
- ✓ Creating Dockerfile to containerize the App
- ✓ Run Docker commands to create docker image
- ✓ Run Docker Container
- ✓ Create ECR using Python Boto3
- ✓ Push Docker Image to ECR
- ✓ Create EKS Kubernetes Cluster and Nodes
- ✓ Create Kubernetes Deployment and Service using Kubernetes Python Client
- ✓ Port Forward Kubernetes Service and Access the Application deployed on Kubernetes Pod

### Four Pillars of Cloud-Native Development



# Ref - <https://www.ziffity.com/blog/why-developing-cloud-native-applications-is-worth-the-time-and-money/>



## # Docker Build Image

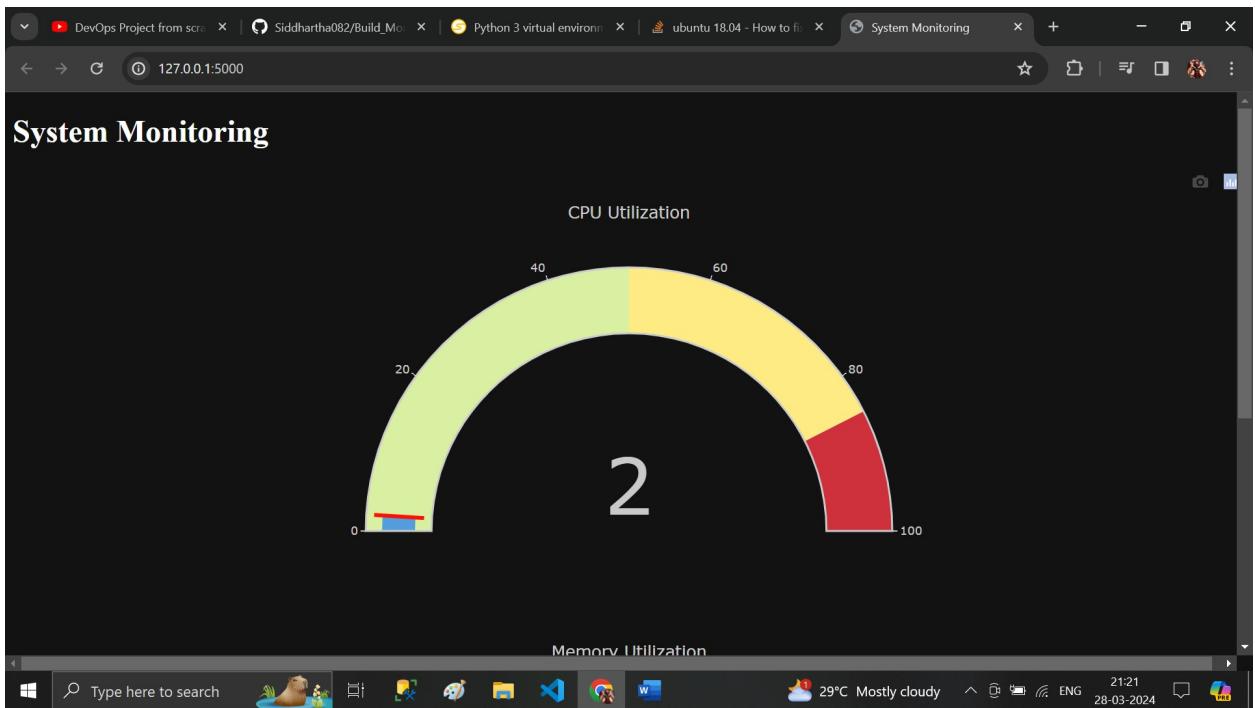
# image

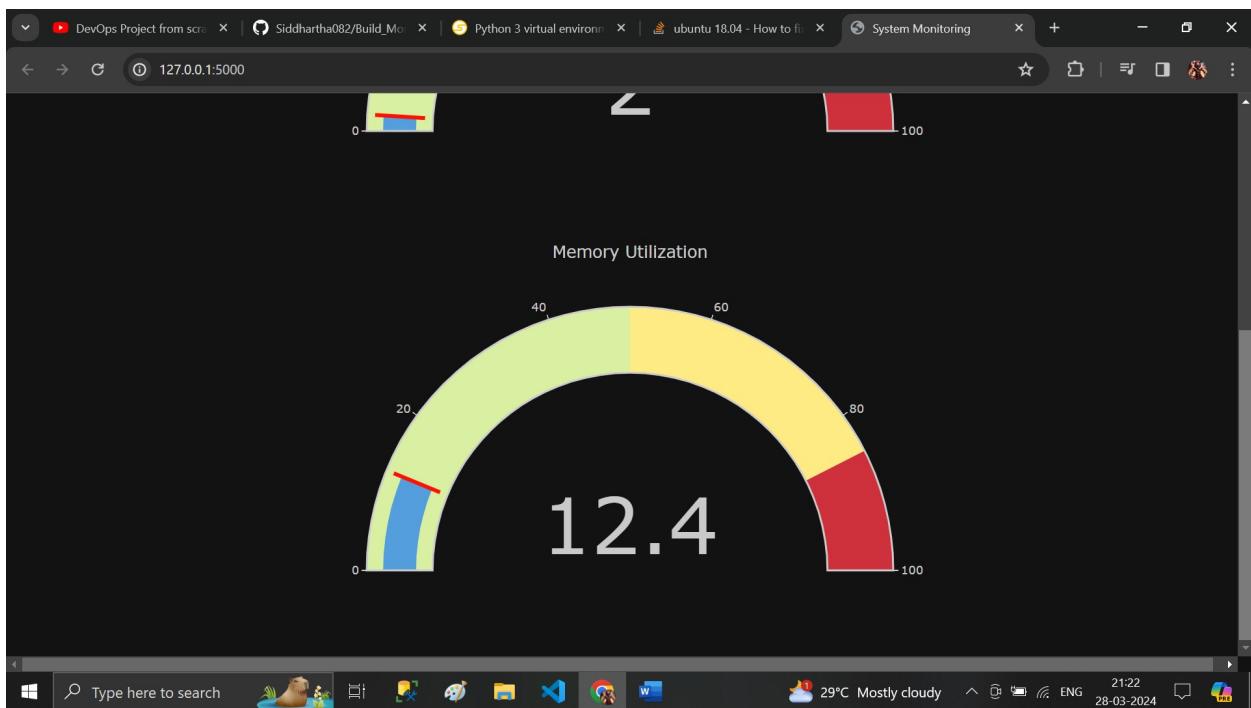
```
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG           IMAGE ID        CREATED         SIZE
my-flask-app        latest        75adbc2a4a26   42 seconds ago  1.11GB
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$
```

## # Run the Container

```
siddhartha@siddhartha:~/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ docker run -p 5000:5000  
Sadbc2a2426  
* Debug mode: off  
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.  
* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)  
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000  
* Running on http://172.17.0.2:5000  
Press CTRL+C to quit
```

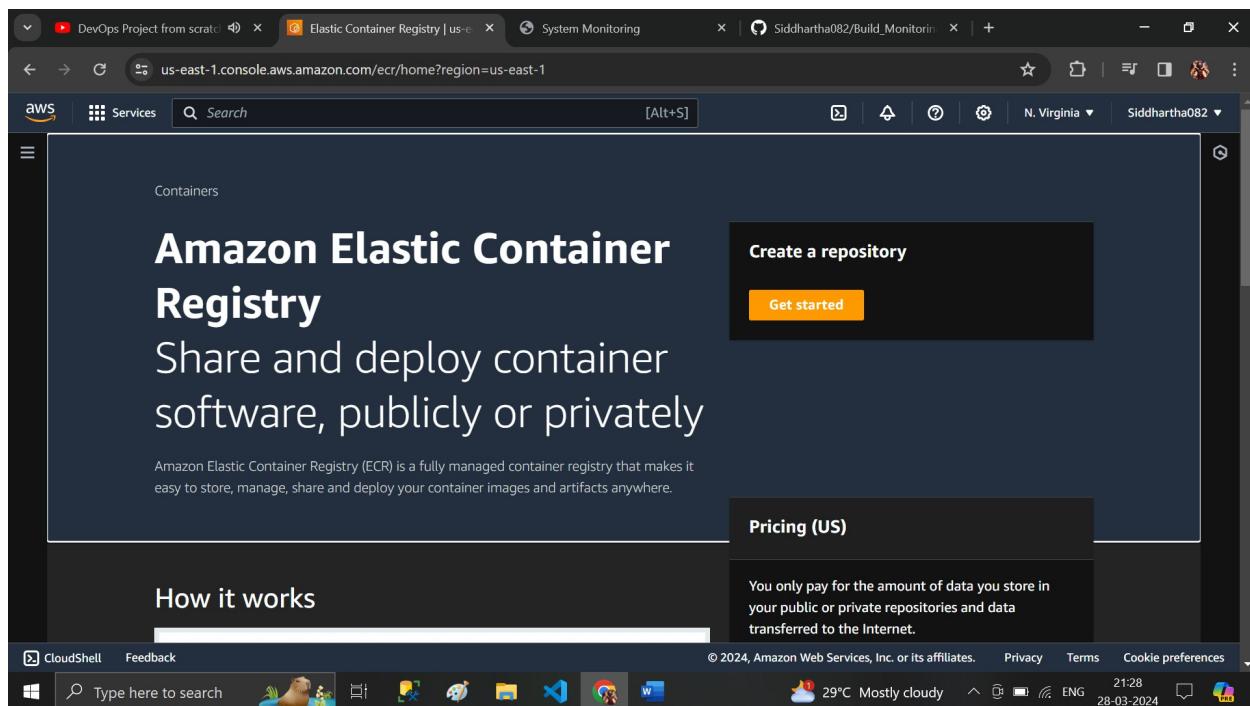
# Output – CPU + Memory of Docker Container ....



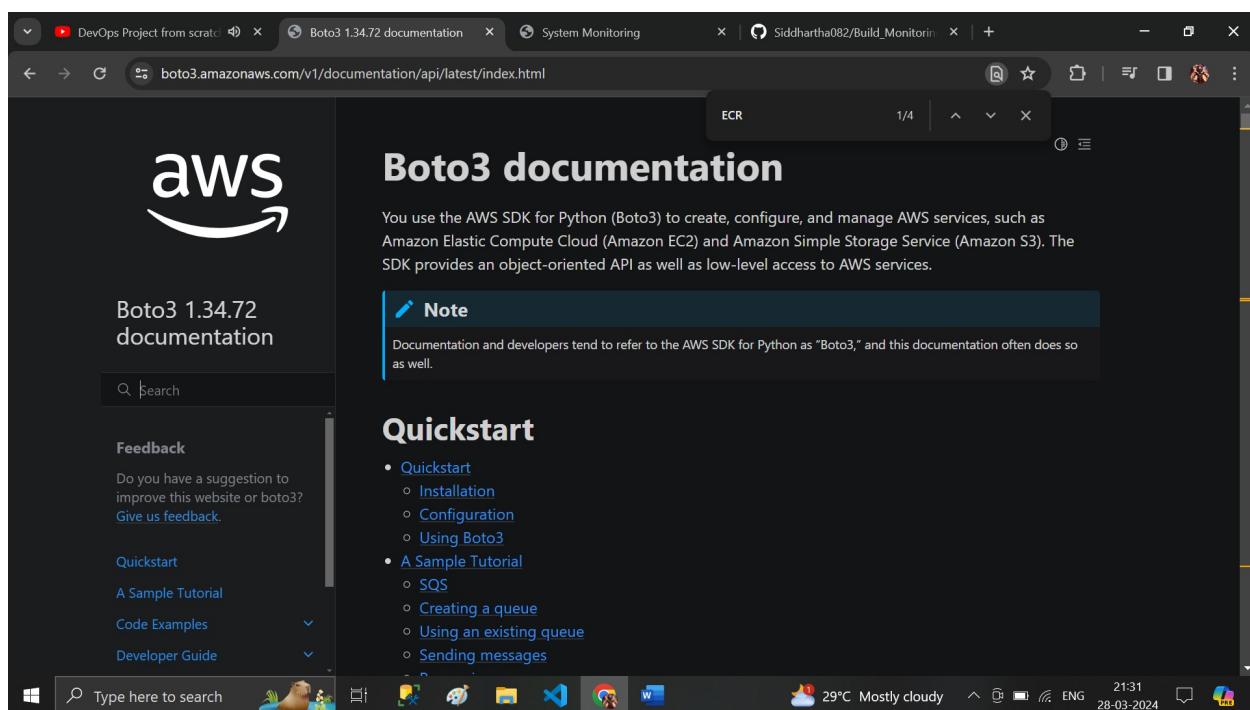


# Now Push this Image in AWS ECR service

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL 'us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/console/home?nc2=h\_ct&region=us-east-1&src=header-signin#'. The search bar contains 'ECR'. The left sidebar shows recent services like EC2, IAM, S3, and Lambda. The main area displays search results for 'ECR', listing services such as Elastic Container Registry, Secrets Manager, Key Management Service, and Systems Manager. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various icons and system status.



```
# Here is the twist ... from Boto3 Documentation Access AWS ECR Service .. using ECR.py code
```



```
https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/index.html
```

```
# ECR
```

The screenshot shows a dark-themed web browser window. The address bar contains the URL [boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr.html](https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr.html). The main content area displays the AWS Boto3 documentation for the ECR Client. The page starts with the AWS logo and the title "ECR Client". It describes the ECR.Client class as a low-level client for Amazon ECR. It mentions that Amazon ECR provides a secure, scalable, and reliable registry for Docker or Open Container Initiative (OCI) images. The page includes a code snippet for importing the boto3 module and creating an ECR client:

```
import boto3
client = boto3.client('ecr')
```

Below the code snippet, it says "These are the available methods:" followed by a bulleted list that includes "batch\_check\_layer\_availability". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the date and time as 28-03-2024 21:32.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the AWS Boto3 documentation for the ECR Client. It displays the same content, including the class definition, the description of Amazon ECR as a managed container image registry service, the code snippet for importing boto3 and creating an ECR client, and the list of available methods. The status bar at the bottom of the browser window shows the date and time as 28-03-2024 21:32.

# API calls - click on Create Repo

[https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr/client/create\\_repository.html](https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr/client/create_repository.html)

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a browser window open to the AWS Boto3 documentation. The URL is [boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr/client/create\\_repository.html](https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr/client/create_repository.html). The page is titled "create\_repository" under the "ECR / Client" section. It contains the following Python code snippet:

```
response = client.create_repository(  
    registryId='string',  
    repositoryName='string',  
    tags=[  
        {  
            'Key': 'string',  
            'Value': 'string'  
        },  
    ],  
    imageTagMutability='MUTABLE'|'IMMUTABLE',  
    imageScanningConfiguration={  
        'scanOnPush': True|False  
    },  
    encryptionConfiguration={
```

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a browser window open to the AWS Boto3 documentation. The URL is [boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr/client/create\\_repository.html](https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/ecr/client/create_repository.html). The page title is "create\_repository" under the "ECR / Client" section. It contains the following JSON response structure:

```
{  
    "repository": {  
        "repositoryArn": 'string',  
        "registryId": 'string',  
        "repositoryName": 'string',  
        "repositoryUri": 'string',  
        "createdAt": datetime(2015, 1, 1),  
        "imageTagMutability": 'MUTABLE'|'IMMUTABLE',  
        "imageScanningConfiguration": {  
            'scanOnPush': True|False  
        },  
        'encryptionConfiguration': {  
            'encryptionType': 'AES256'|'KMS',  
            'kmsKey': 'string'  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Code

```
1 import boto3
2
3 ecr_client = boto3.client('ecr')
4
5 repository_name = "my_monitoring_app_image"
6 response = ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
7
8 repository_uri = response ['repository'][ 'repositoryUri']
9 print(repository_uri)
```

# ECR Repo -image

```
1 import boto3
2
3 ecr_client = boto3.client('ecr')
4
5 repository_name = "my_monitoring_app_image"
6 response = ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
7
8 repository_uri = response ['repository'][ 'repositoryUri']
9 print(repository_uri)
```

```
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ python3 ecr.py
851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my_monitoring_app_image
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$
```

# Repo Create through aws configure ( giving access key+ secreete key) – Just using python ECR Repo is created below

The screenshot shows the AWS ECR Private registry interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation options like 'Private registry', 'Public registry', 'Getting started', and 'Documentation'. The main area is titled 'Private repositories' and shows a table with one item:

Repository name	URI	Created at	Tag immutability
my_monitoring_app_image	851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my_monitoring_app_image	28 March 2024, 21:53:59 (UTC+05:5)	Disabled

# Click on Push Command below instruction will help to install image in this ECR- image

The screenshot shows the 'Push commands for my\_monitoring\_app\_image' dialog box. It has tabs for 'macOS / Linux' and 'Windows'. The 'macOS / Linux' tab contains the following instructions:

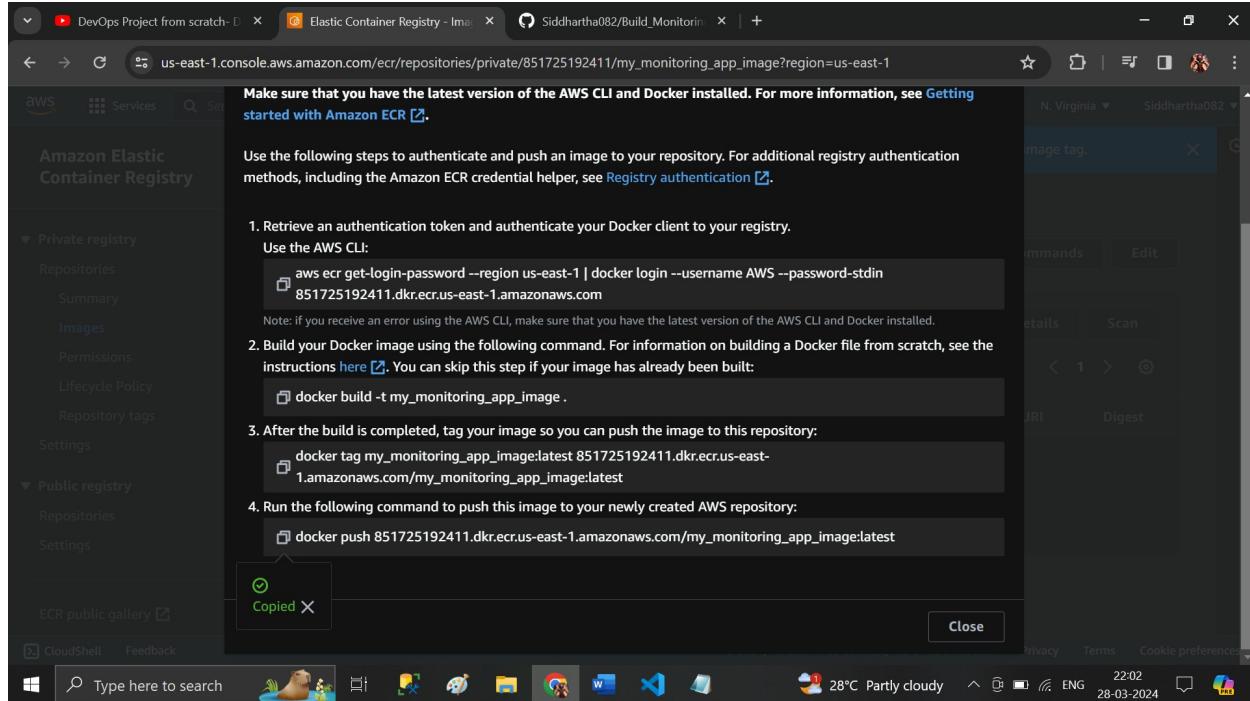
1. Retrieve an authentication token and authenticate your Docker client to your registry.  
Use the AWS CLI:  

```
aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin  
851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
```

Note: if you receive an error using the AWS CLI, make sure that you have the latest version of the AWS CLI and Docker installed.
2. Build your Docker image using the following command. For information on building a Docker file from scratch, see the instructions [here](#). You can skip this step if your image has already been built:  

```
docker build -t my_monitoring_app_image .
```
3. After the build is completed, tag your image so you can push the image to this repository:  

```
aws ecr补齐命令
```



```
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ python3 ecr.py
851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my_monitoring_app_image
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin 851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/siddhartha/.dockercfg. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ docker build -t my_monitoring_app_image .
[+] Building 1.8s (2/3)
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 240B
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.9-buster
[+] 3.35s
```

```
=> => exporting layers
=> => writing image sha256:44548859c8f87aa4ff1dc73eea726ce88a8140a9edb7c68f9f00a8f4f876d37
=> => naming to docker.io/library/my_monitoring_app_image
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ docker tag my_monitoring_app_image:latest 851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my_monitoring_app_image:latest
siddhartha@siddhartha:/mnt/d/3_AI_Projects/0006_Kubernetes/4_Build_Monitoring_APP_using_Cloud_Native_DevOps_Project/cloud-native-monitoring-app$ docker push 851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my_monitoring_app_image:latest
The push refers to repository 851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my_monitoring_app_image]
c751f25cab0: Pushing [=====] 54.62MB/284.6MB
0aa58b7c477c: Pushing [=====] 75.45MB/211MB
e9743395a5f7: Pushing [=====] 2.56KB
e70adec078b6: Pushed
6708fb287a81: Pushing [=====] 10.48MB
80be4db4a48b: Pushing [=====] 5.12kB
cc03a41bc194: Waiting
474c7af10697: Waiting
dcc1cfeefebab: Waiting
eccb9ed74974: Waiting
53d40515380c: Waiting
6af7a54a0a0d: Waiting
[ 0.0s 0.0s 0.1s]
```

profile-default X CodeWhisperer In 1 Col 1 Spaces 4 UITE 8 CRLF ⌂ Python ⌂ Select Interpreter ⌂ Go Live ⌂

# Check the image in the ECR-

The screenshot shows the AWS ECR console with the URL [us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/repositories/private/851725192411/my\\_monitoring\\_app\\_image?region=us-east-1](https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/repositories/private/851725192411/my_monitoring_app_image?region=us-east-1). The left sidebar shows the navigation menu for the Amazon Elastic Container Registry, including Private registry and Public registry sections. The main content area displays the details for the 'my\_monitoring\_app\_image' repository. A message at the top says: 'Image scan overview, status, and full vulnerabilities are now displayed in the Image detail page. To access, click an image tag.' Below this, the repository name 'my\_monitoring\_app\_image' is shown with 'View push commands' and 'Edit' buttons. The 'Images (1)' section lists one image entry:

	Image tag	Artifact type	Pushed at	Size (MB)	Image URI	Digest
	latest	Image	28 March 2024, 22:04:14 (UTC+05.5)	502.86	<a href="#">Copy URI</a>	<a href="#">sha256:4a752b8...</a>

The screenshot shows the AWS ECR console with the same URL as the previous screenshot. The left sidebar is identical. The main content area is titled 'Image' and shows the details for the 'latest' tag of the 'my\_monitoring\_app\_image' repository. The 'Details' section includes:

- Image tags: latest
- URI: [851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my\\_monitoring\\_app\\_image:latest](https://851725192411.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/my_monitoring_app_image:latest)
- Digest: sha256:4a752b8c1a3c29353c95104716a0f89a6f113ee00ad51c14a0b847c757b40797

The 'General information' section shows:

Artifact type	Repository	Pushed at
Image	my_monitoring_app_image	28 March 2024, 22:04:14 (UTC+05.5)

# now head towards EKS

The screenshot shows the AWS EKS home page. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'DevOps Project from scratch-' (active), 'Elastic Container Registry - Image', 'Elastic Kubernetes Service | us-east-1', and 'Siddhartha082/Build\_Monitoring'. The left sidebar has sections for 'Clusters' (New), 'Amazon EKS Anywhere', 'Enterprise Subscriptions' (New), 'Related services' (Amazon ECR, AWS Batch), 'Documentation' (New), and 'Submit feedback'. The main content area features a large title 'Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)' and the subtitle 'Fully managed Kubernetes control plane'. A prominent 'Add cluster' button is visible. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

The screenshot shows the 'Create EKS cluster' wizard at the 'Configure cluster' step. The left sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Configure cluster, active), Step 2 (Specify networking), Step 3 (Configure observability), Step 4 (Select add-ons), and Step 5 (Configure selected add-ons settings). The main panel is titled 'Configure cluster' and contains a 'Cluster configuration' section. It shows a 'Name' input field with 'cloud-native-cluster' typed in, a note about naming rules, and a 'Kubernetes version' dropdown set to '1.29'. A warning at the bottom states: 'Kubernetes version 1.29 reaches the end of standard support on March 23, 2025. If you don't update your cluster by then, it will stop receiving security patches and updates.' The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

The screenshot shows the AWS EKS cluster creation process at Step 3: Configure observability. The main panel displays the 'Name' field with the value 'cloud-native-cluster'. Below it, the 'Kubernetes version' dropdown is set to '1.29'. A tooltip for 'Kubernetes version 1.29' states: 'Kubernetes version 1.29 reaches the end of standard support on March 23, 2025. If you don't update your cluster to a later version before that date, it will automatically enter extended support. After the extended support preview ends, clusters on versions in extended support will be subject to additional fees.' The 'Cluster service role' dropdown is set to 'MyAmazonEKScuster-role'. The navigation sidebar on the left lists steps 3 through 6.

The screenshot shows the AWS EKS cluster creation process at Step 2: Specify networking. The main panel displays the 'Networking' section. Under 'VPC', the 'vpc-07e1d319b6e2bc7d2 | Default' VPC is selected. Under 'Subnets', four subnets are listed: 'subnet-021246a01301a4550' (us-east-1a, 172.31.16.0/20), 'subnet-066282c44e938f907' (us-east-1b, 172.31.0.0/20), 'subnet-03c9920e66693b4d9' (us-east-1a, 172.31.32.0/20), and 'subnet-011b93221f7c56628' (us-east-1c, 172.31.80.0/20). Under 'Security groups', a dropdown menu is open with the placeholder 'Select security groups'. The navigation sidebar on the left lists steps 2 through 6.

The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step of creating an EKS cluster. It lists two subnets: 'us-east-1a' (172.31.32.0/20) and 'us-east-1c' (172.31.80.0/20). Under 'Security groups', a dropdown menu shows 'sg-0ef82f9d028a3f77a'. The 'Choose cluster IP address family' section has 'IPv4' selected. The 'Cluster endpoint access' section is set to 'Public'. The bottom navigation bar includes 'CloudShell' and 'Feedback'.

The screenshot shows the 'Select add-ons' step. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Configure cluster), Step 2 (Specify networking), Step 3 (Configure observability), Step 4 (Select add-ons), and Step 5 (Configure selected add-ons settings). Step 6 (Review and create) is at the bottom. The main area displays 'Amazon EKS add-ons (5)'. Three add-ons are shown with checkboxes: 'CoreDNS' (Category: networking, Installed by default), 'kube-proxy' (Category: networking, Installed by default), and 'Amazon VPC CNI' (Category: networking, Installed by default). The 'Amazon EKS Pod' checkbox is checked. The bottom navigation bar includes 'CloudShell' and 'Feedback'.

DevOps Project from scratch- D Create EKS cluster | Clusters | E Elastic Container Registry Siddhartha082/Build\_Monitorin N. Virginia Siddhartha082

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/eks/home?region=us-east-1#/cluster-create

Services Search [Alt+S]

Configure selected add-ons settings

Configure the add-ons for your cluster by selecting settings.

Step 1 Configure cluster

Step 2 Specify networking

Step 3 Configure observability

Step 4 Select add-ons

Step 5 Configure selected add-ons settings

Step 6 Review and create

**CoreDNS** Info

Category	Status
networking	Installed by default

Version v1.11.1-eksbuild.4

**kube-proxy** Info

Category	Status
networking	Installed by default

Version

CloudShell Feedback Type here to search 28°C Partly cloudy 22:18 28-03-2024

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

The screenshot shows the AWS EKS console during the creation of a new cluster. In Step 5, the user is configuring add-ons. Two add-ons are listed: CoreDNS and kube-proxy, both categorized under networking. Both are marked as 'Installed by default'. The CoreDNS version is set to v1.11.1-eksbuild.4. The kube-proxy version is also set to v1.11.1-eksbuild.4. The interface includes a sidebar with steps 1-6 and a bottom navigation bar with CloudShell, Feedback, and system status.

DevOps Project from scratch- D Create EKS cluster | Clusters | E Elastic Container Registry Siddhartha082/Build\_Monitorin N. Virginia Siddhartha082

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/eks/home?region=us-east-1#/cluster-create

Services Search [Alt+S]

Review and create

**CoreDNS** Info

Category	Status
networking	Installed by default

Version v1.29.0-eksbuild.1

**Amazon VPC CNI** Info

Category	Status
networking	Installed by default

Version v1.16.0-eksbuild.1

**Amazon EKS Pod Identity Agent** Info Remove add-on

CloudShell Feedback Type here to search 28°C Partly cloudy 22:19 28-03-2024

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

The screenshot shows the AWS EKS console during the creation of a new cluster. In Step 5, the user is configuring add-ons. Three add-ons are listed: CoreDNS, Amazon VPC CNI, and Amazon EKS Pod Identity Agent. All are categorized under networking and are marked as 'Installed by default'. The CoreDNS version is v1.29.0-eksbuild.1. The Amazon VPC CNI version is v1.16.0-eksbuild.1. The Amazon EKS Pod Identity Agent is listed with a 'Remove add-on' button. The interface includes a sidebar with steps 1-6 and a bottom navigation bar with CloudShell, Feedback, and system status.

The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step for creating an EKS cluster. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Configure cluster), Step 2 (Specify networking), Step 3 (Configure observability), Step 4 (Select add-ons), and Step 5 (Configure selected add-ons settings). The main area is titled 'Step 1: Cluster' and shows 'Cluster configuration'. It includes fields for Name (cloud-native-cluster), Kubernetes version (1.29), Cluster service role (arn:aws:iam::851725192411:role/MyAmazonEKScluster-role), and Kubernetes cluster administrator access (Allow cluster administrator access). The status bar at the bottom indicates it's Step 1 of 5.

The screenshot shows the 'Step 2: Networking' configuration screen. It includes sections for 'Networking' (VPC: vpc-07e1d319b6e2bc7d2, Subnets: subnet-021246a01301a4550, subnet-06628c244e938f907, subnet-03c9920e66693b4d9, subnet-011b93221f7c56628, Security groups: sg-0ef82f9d028a3f77a) and 'Cluster endpoint access' (API server endpoint access: Public and private, Public access source allowlist: 0.0.0.0/0). The status bar at the bottom indicates it's Step 2 of 5.

**Selected add-ons**

Add-on name	Type	Status
coredns	networking	Installed by default
eks-pod-identity-agent	security	Ready to install
kube-proxy	networking	Installed by default
vpc-cni	networking	Installed by default

**Step 5: Versions**

**Selected add-ons version**

Add-on name	Version
-------------	---------

**Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service**

**Clusters**

**cloud-native-cluster**

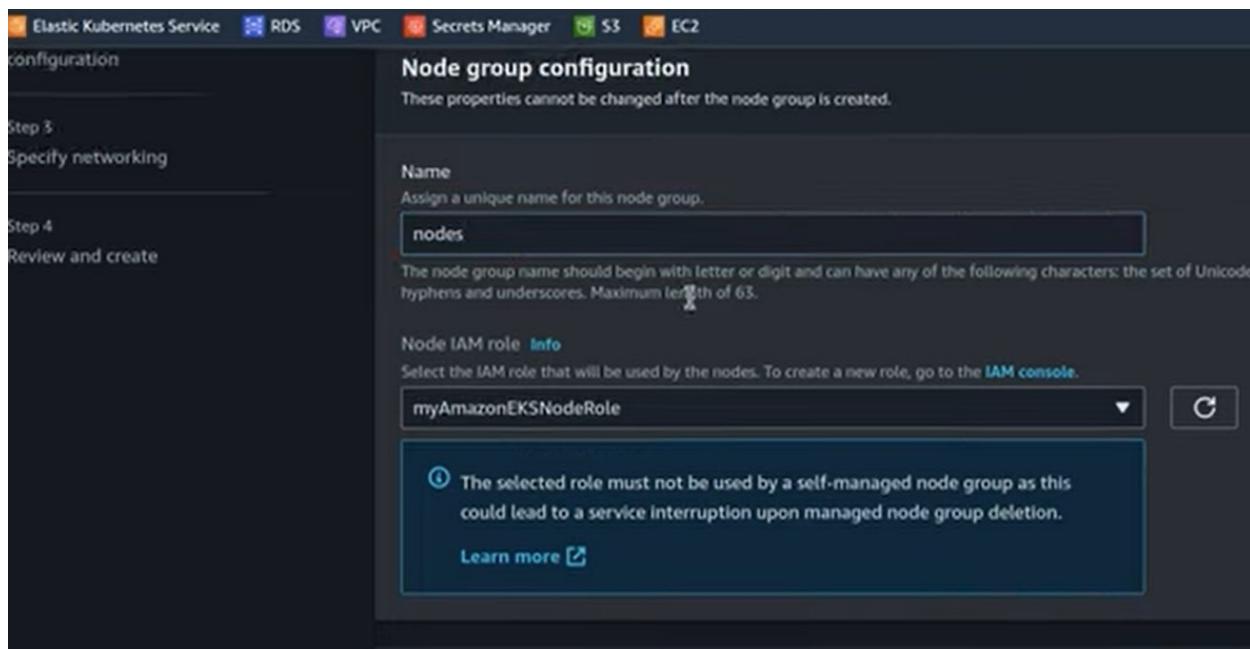
**Cluster info**

Status	Kubernetes version	Support type	Provider
Creating	1.29	Standard support until March 23, 2025	EKS

**Nodes (0)**

Node name	Instance type	Node group	Created	Status
-----------	---------------	------------	---------	--------

# Click on compute – node Group



```
nasi@DeathNote:~/cloud_native_monitoring_apps$ python3 eks.py
```

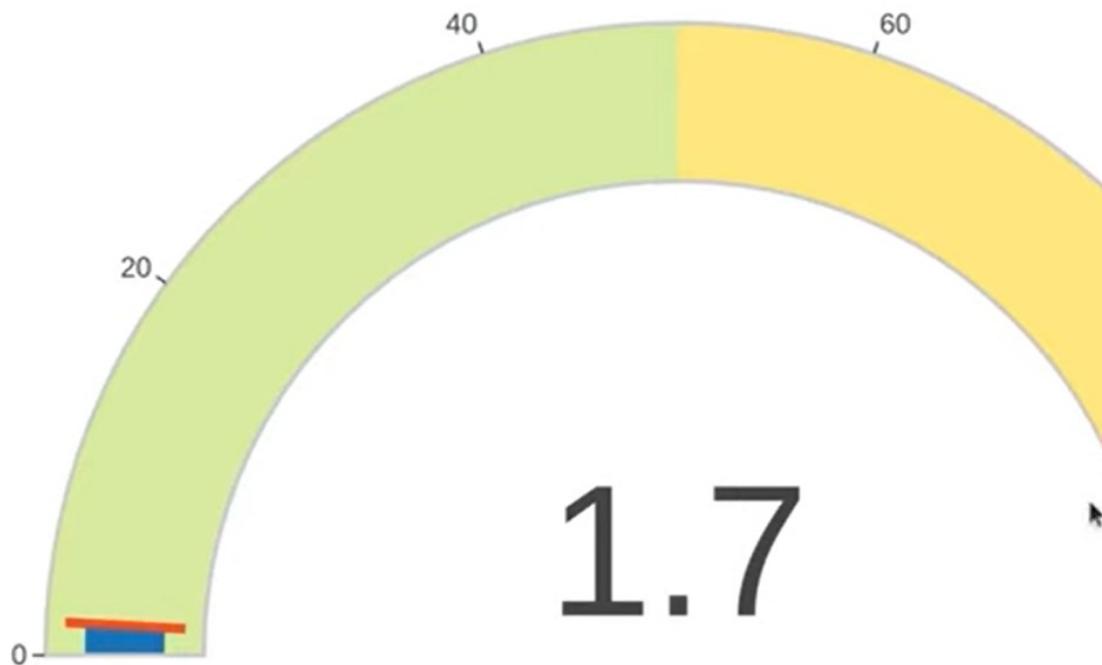
## Service + Deployment- Kubernetes

```
nasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl get deployment -n default
No resources found in default namespace.
nasi@DeathNote:~$ aws eks update-kubeconfig --name cloud-native-cluster
Updated context arn:aws:eks:us-east-1:568373317874:cluster/cloud-native-cluster in /home/nasi/.kube/config
nasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl get pods -n default -w
NAME          READY   STATUS      RESTARTS   AGE
my-flask-app-789bc8d6f4-qrbdv   0/1     ImagePullBackOff   0          15s
^Cnasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl get deployment -n default
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
my-flask-app   0/1     0           0           34s
nasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl get svc -n default
NAME         TYPE        CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
kubernetes   ClusterIP   10.100.0.1   <none>       443/TCP   51m
my-flask-service   ClusterIP   10.100.145.18 <none>       5000/TCP  50s
nasi@DeathNote:~$
```

```
# Check port Working on Kubernetes – Connected to Outside World –
```

```
nasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl get deployment -n default
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
my-flask-app   0/1     1           0           2m28s
nasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl edit deployment my-flask-app -n default
deployment.apps/my-flask-app edited
nasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl get pods -n default -w
NAME                           READY   STATUS            RESTARTS   AGE
my-flask-app-789bc8d6f4-qrbdv  0/1    ImagePullBackOff  0          3m44s
my-flask-app-7cbbff6ddc-mhvqx  0/1    ContainerCreating  0          7s
my-flask-app-7cbbff6ddc-mhvqx  1/1    Running           0          13s
my-flask-app-789bc8d6f4-qrbdv  0/1    Terminating       0          3m50s
my-flask-app-789bc8d6f4-qrbdv  0/1    Terminating       0          3m50s
my-flask-app-789bc8d6f4-qrbdv  0/1    Terminating       0          3m51s
my-flask-app-789bc8d6f4-qrbdv  0/1    Terminating       0          3m51s
^Cnasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl get svc -n default
NAME         TYPE      CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
kubernetes   ClusterIP 10.100.0.1   <none>        443/TCP   55m
my-flask-service   ClusterIP 10.100.145.18 <none>        5000/TCP   4m6s
nasi@DeathNote:~$ kubectl port-forward svc/my-flask-service -p 5000:5000
```

CPU Utilization



### Memory Utilization

