

# Project Report: Kubernetes-Based Canary Deployment with K3s and Istio

## Objective

The goal of this project is to simulate a modern canary deployment strategy using K3s (a lightweight Kubernetes distribution) and Istio (a service mesh platform). This involves deploying two versions of an application (v1 and v2), configuring traffic routing using Istio to split traffic (80% to v1 and 20% to v2), monitoring performance, and managing promotion or rollback based on real-time metrics.

## Architecture Overview

Client

|

Ingress Gateway (Istio)

|

VirtualService (Traffic Split: 80% v1, 20% v2)

|

Service (my-app)

|

Deployments

v1 (Stable)

v2 (Canary)

## Tools & Technologies Used

- K3s: Lightweight Kubernetes distribution
- Istio: Service mesh for advanced traffic management
- Docker: Containerization
- Node.js / Python: Sample application base
- kubectl: Kubernetes CLI
- Prometheus + Grafana (optional): For performance monitoring
- Helm (optional): For packaging YAML files

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## Files Created

deployment-v1.yaml - Deploys version 1 (stable) of the app  
deployment-v2.yaml - Deploys version 2 (canary) of the app  
service.yaml - Kubernetes service to expose the app  
destination-rule.yaml - Defines subsets for v1 and v2 in Istio routing  
gateway.yaml - Sets up Istio Gateway to expose app externally  
virtual-service.yaml - Splits traffic between v1 (80%) and v2 (20%)  
README.md - Complete setup guide and strategy document

## Setup Instructions

1. Apply deployments for v1 and v2:

```
kubectl apply -f deployment-v1.yaml
```

```
kubectl apply -f deployment-v2.yaml
```

2. Apply the service:

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

3. Apply Istio configurations:

```
kubectl apply -f destination-rule.yaml
```

```
kubectl apply -f gateway.yaml
```

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

4. Get the external IP of the Istio ingress gateway:

```
kubectl get svc -n istio-system
```

## Monitoring & Testing

Option 1: Manual Curl Logs

- Run curl requests to simulate traffic:

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```
for i in {1..20}; do curl http://<EXTERNAL-IP>/; done
```

- Check logs for both versions:

```
kubectl logs -l version=v1
```

```
kubectl logs -l version=v2
```

Option 2: Prometheus + Grafana

- Monitor metrics:

- istio\_requests\_total
- istio\_request\_duration\_seconds
- Error rates and latency

## Canary Deployment Strategy

- Deploy both v1 (stable) and v2 (canary)
- Use Istio VirtualService to route 80% to v1 and 20% to v2
- Monitor for issues
- Promote or rollback based on metrics

Promotion Plan

- If v2 performs well, promote gradually: Change weight to 50/50, then 100% to v2

Rollback Plan

- If v2 has issues, route 100% traffic back to v1

## Deliverables

- YAML files for deployment and Istio config
- README.md with full setup guide
- Monitoring steps and strategy document
- This project report

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## Conclusion

This project showcases how to implement a safe, controlled canary deployment strategy using open-source tools like K3s and Istio. It emphasizes traffic management, observability, and rollback mechanisms – essential practices in modern DevOps pipelines.