Kubernetes Ochestration

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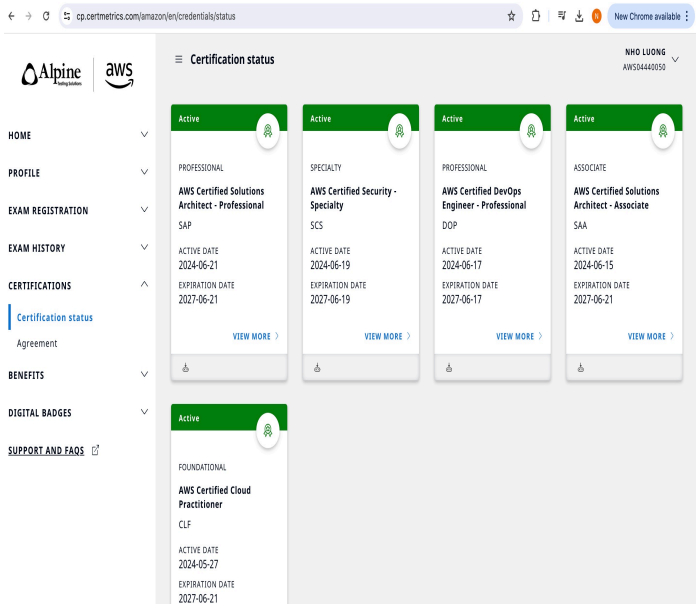

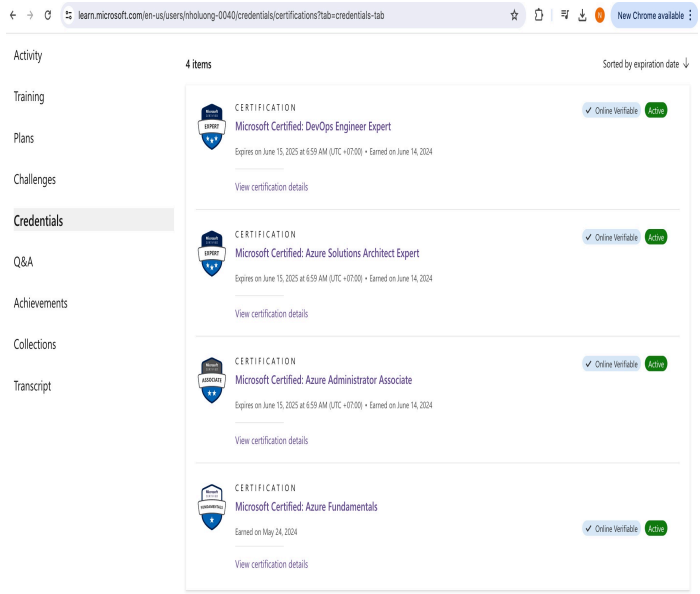

Kubernetes-Namespace

- Kubernetes supports multiple virtual clusters backed by the same physical cluster. These virtual clusters are called namespaces.
- Namespaces are intended for use in environments with many users spread across multiple teams, or projects.
- Namespaces provide a scope for names. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces. Namespaces can not be nested inside one another and each Kubernetes resource can only be in one namespace. Namespaces are a way to divide cluster
- resources between multiple users. It is not necessary to use multiple namespaces just to separate
- slightly different resources, such as different versions of the same software: use **~~labels~~** to distinguish resources within the same namespace.

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Working with Namespaces

Kubectl get namespace

```
NAME                   STATUS   AGE
default                Active   11d
kube-node-lease        Active   11d
kube-public            Active   11d
kube-system            Active   11d
kubernetes-dashboard   Active   11d
```

Default	**The default namespace for objects with no other namespace**
kube-system	The namespace for objects created by the Kubernetes system
kube-public	This namespace is created automatically and is readable by all users (including those not authenticated). This namespace is mostly reserved for cluster usage, in case that some resources should be visible and readable publicly throughout the whole cluster. The public aspect of this namespace is only a convention, not a requirement.
kube-node-lease	Each Node has an associated Lease object in thekube-node-leasenamespace. Lease is a lightweight resource, which improves the performance of the node heartbeats as the cluster scales.

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Create a namespace

- kubectl create namespace demo1
- kubectl get namespace

```
NAME                   STATUS   AGE
default                Active   11d
demo1                  Active   46s
kube-node-lease        Active   11d
kube-public            Active   11d
kube-system            Active   11d
kubernetes-dashboard   Active   11d
```

- kubectl run nginx-pod --image=nginx--namespace=demo1
- kubectl get pods –namespace demo1 kubectl delete pod
- nginx-pod --namespace demo1

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-pod
  namespace: demo1
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```

```
root@kmaster:/home/ubuntu# kubectl run nginx-pod --image=nginx --namespace=demo1
pod/nginx-pod created
root@kmaster:/home/ubuntu# kubectl get pods --namespace demo1
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-pod   1/1     Running   0          39s
```

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Kubeconfigfiles

- Use kubeconfigfiles to organize information about clusters, users, namespaces, and authentication mechanisms. The kubectl command-line tool uses kubeconfigfiles to find the information it needs to choose a cluster and communicate with the API server of a cluster.

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Context

- A context element in a kubeconfigfile is used to group access parameters under a convenient name. Each context has three parameters: cluster, namespace, and user. By default, the kubectl command-line tool uses parameters from the current context to communicate with the cluster.

kubectl configview	**To display currentkube configuration**
kubectl configget-contexts	Display all the contexts
kubectl configset-context kubesys--namespace=kubesystem--user=kubernetes-admin --cluster=kubernetes kubectl configuse-context kubesys	Create a new context
	Switched to context "kubesys"
kubectl configdelete-context kubesys	Deletethe context kubesys
kubectl configcurrent-context	Displays the current context

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Thank You

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