Day 2

Info - SOLID Design Principle

- S Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)
- O Open Closed Principle (OCP)
- L Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)
- I Interface Seggregation
- D Dependency Injection or Dependency Inversion or Inversion of Control(IOC)

Single Reponsibility Principle

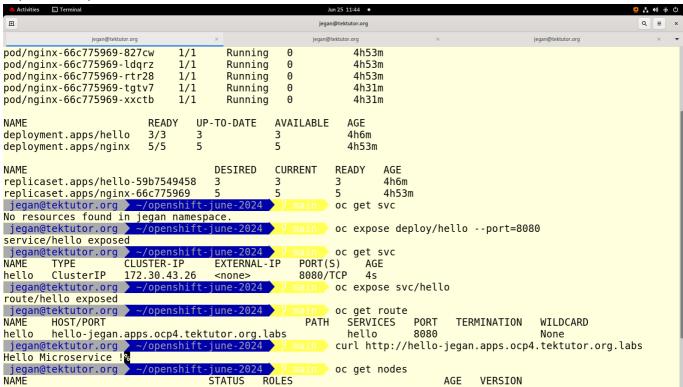
- One component should do just one thing
- One component should represent a single entity/object

Info - ReplicationController

- In older versions of Kubernetes, stateless application were deployed as ReplicationController
- ReplicationController supports
 - Rolling update
 - Scale up/down
- ReplicationController doesn't support declaratively performing scale up/down
- ReplicationController doesn't support declaratively performing rolling update
- For these reasons, latest versions of Kubernetes, they introducted Deployment & ReplicaSet as an alternate to ReplicationController
- Deployment supports rolling update
- ReplicaSet supports scale up/down
- Deployment supports declaratively performing rolling update and scale up/down
- In Openshift, before the Deployment and ReplicaSet was introducted, they wanted to support scale up/down and rolling updte in declarative style, hence they created DeploymentConfig
- DeploymentConfig internally used ReplicationController
- Once the Deployment & ReplicaSet was introduced in Kubernetes, Openshift deprecated the use of DeploymentConfig
- Hence, new application deployment should avoid using DeploymentConfig and ReplicationController. Instead, we should consider using Deployment & ReplicaSet

```
oc get deploy
oc expose deploy/hello --port=8080
oc get svc
oc expose svc/hello
oc get route
curl http://hello-jegan.apps.ocp4.tektutor.org.labs
```

Expected output



Points to note

- Route is a new feature introduced in OpenShift
- Route is based on Kubernetes Ingress
- Route provides a user-friendly public url to access the application from outside the cluster
- This is a better alternate for Kubernetes Node Port service

Lab - Ingress

In case you haven't already deployed nginx, you need to deploy nginx as shown below

```
oc project jegan
oc create deployment nginx --image=bitnami/nginx:latest --replicas=3
oc expose deploy/nginx --port=8080
oc get svc
oc describe svc/nginx
```

In case you haven't already deployed hello, you need to deploy hello microservice as shown below

```
oc project jegan
oc create deployment hello --image=tektutor/hello:4.0 --replicas=3
oc expose deploy/hello --port=8080
oc get svc
oc describe svc/nginx
```

Now let's create the ingress forwarding rules to the above services based on path /nginx or /hello.

```
cd ~/openshift-june-2024
git pull
cd Day2/ingress
cat ingress.yml
oc apply -f ingress.yml
oc get ingress
oc describe ingress/tektutor
curl http://tektutor.apps.ocp4.tektutor.org.labs/nginx
curl http://tektutor.apps.ocp4.tektutor.org.labs/hello
```

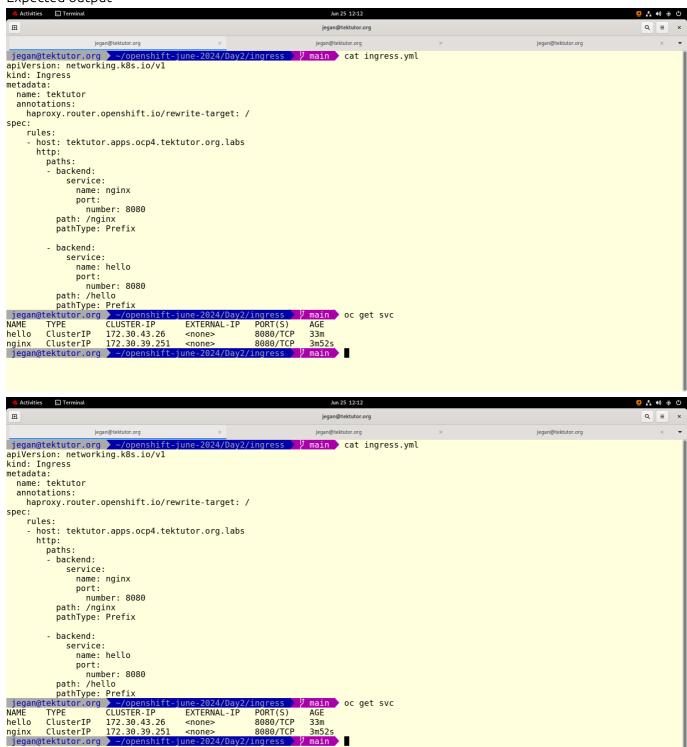
The domain must match with the registered domain in ingress controller

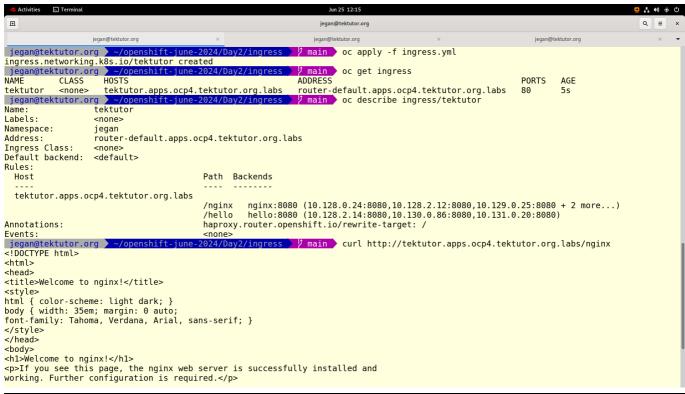
```
oc describe ingresscontroller default -n openshift-ingress-operator | grep
Domain
```

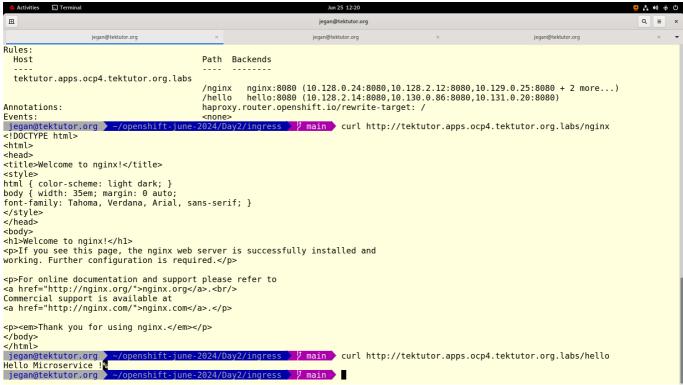
Points to note

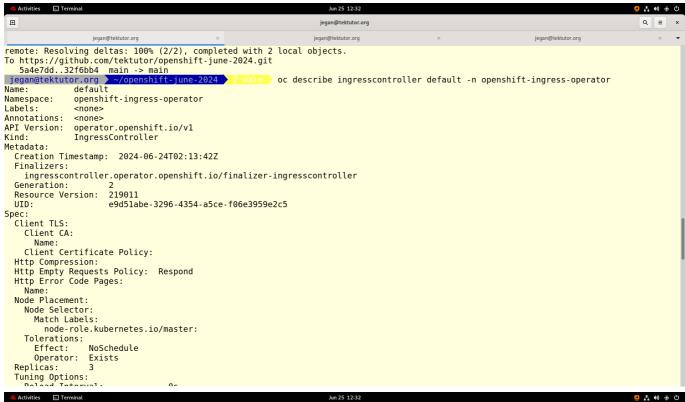
- Ingress is a set of forwarding rules
- Ingress rules are picked by Ingress Controller
- There are two commonly used Ingress Controlls
 - 1. Nginx Ingress Controller
 - 2. HAProxy Ingress Controller
- For Ingress to work we need 3 major components within openshift/kubernetes cluster
 - Ingress Forwarding rules (user-defined)
 - 2. Ingress Controller
 - 3. Load balancer

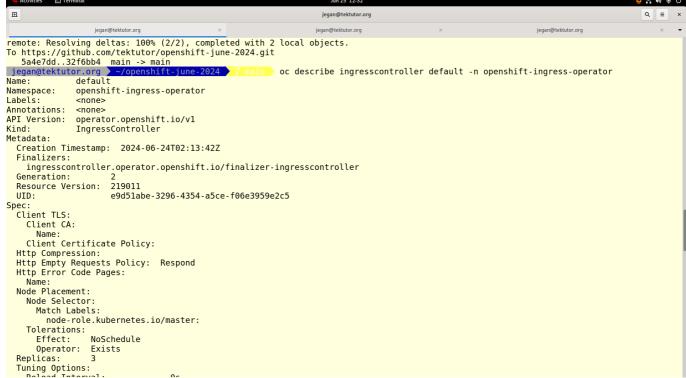
Expected output

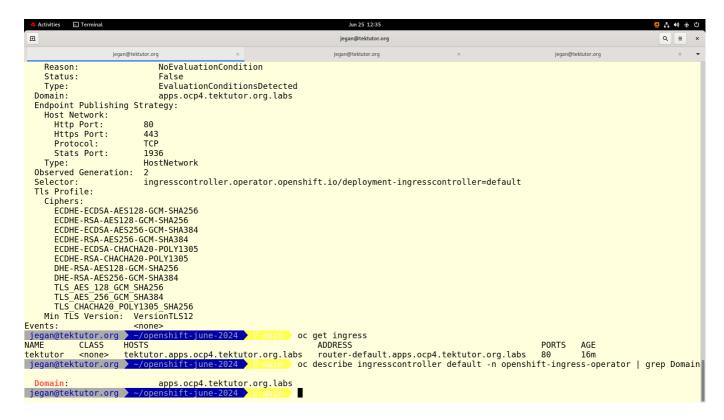












Info - Subnet

```
- If we take IPV4 IP addresses it is 32 bits(4 bytes)
- It has 4 Octets
  - A.B.C.D
  - A is 1 Byte(8 bits)
  - B is 1 Byte(8 bits)
  - C is 1 Byte(8 bits)
  - D is 1 Byte(8 bits)
- Consider this Subnet - 10.128.0.0/24 ( 256 IP Addresses are supported )
- What is IP Address in the above Subnet
  - 10.128.0.0
  - 10.128.0.1
  - 10.128.0.2
  - 10.128.0.255
- The 24 in 10.128.0.0/24 indicates how many bits from left to right are
fixed
- From the subnet 10.244.0.0/16 compute 5 Subnets for master-1, master-
2, master-3, worker-1 and worker-2 nodes
  - Master 1 - Subnet ( 10.244.1.0/24 )
  - Master 2 - Subnet ( 10.244.2.0/24 )
  - Master 3 - Subnet ( 10.244.3.0/24 )
  - Worker 1 - Subnet ( 10.244.4.0/24 )
  - Worker 2 - Subnet ( 10.244.5.0/24 )
```

Info - Private IP

- Private IP are accessible only on the same machine

Lab - Deploying Angular application into openshift using Docker strategy cloning source from GitHub

What does the below command do?

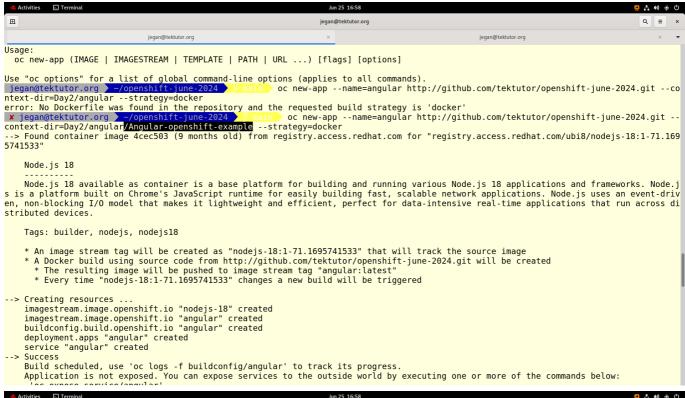
- The below command will deploy angularjs application into openshift by cloning the source code from GitHub repo
- navigates to Day2/angular/Angular-openshift-example folder
- since we have mentioned docker strategy, it looks for Dockerfile under Day2/angular/Angular-openshift-example folder
- Openshift creates a buildconfig with the Dockerfile, the output of the buildconfig will be a docker image which will get pushed into Openshift internal container registry
- Using the newly build image, it automatically deploys the application and creates a service for the deployment
- We need to manually create a route to access the application from outside the cluster

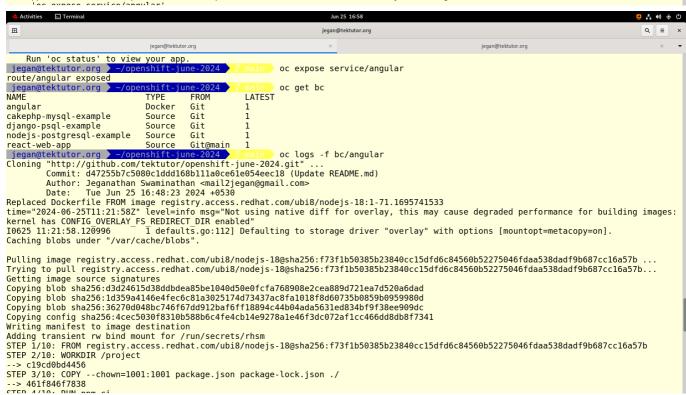
```
oc project jegan

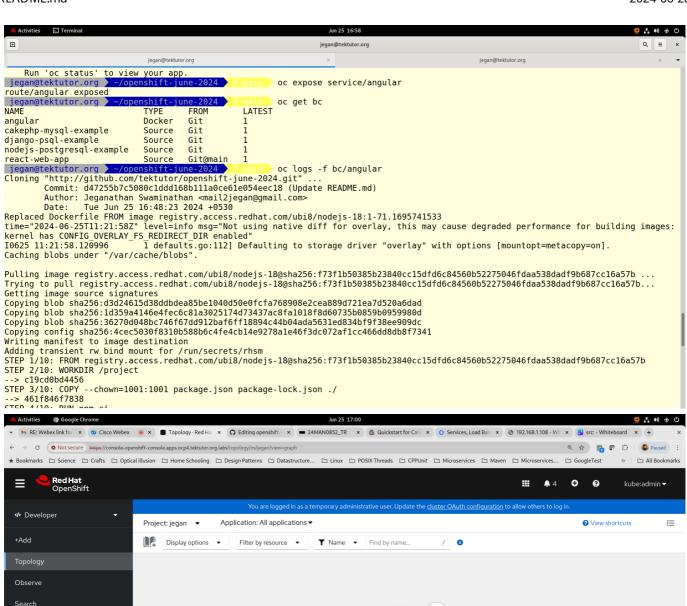
oc new-app --name=angular https://github.com/tektutor/openshift-june-
2024.git --context-dir=Day2/angular/Angular-openshift-example --
strategy=docker

oc expose svc/angular
oc get buildconfigs
oc logs -f bc/angular
```

Expected output







Builds

ConfigMaps

Q X

D angular

