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# Kubernetes Deployment Guide

## Introduction

This document outlines the process for deploying a sample application using Kubernetes. The steps include configuring a Deployment and a Service, applying them with kubectl, and accessing the deployed service via Minikube.

## UNIX/Linux Commands

### cat

- Purpose: Displays the contents of files.

Usage Example:

```
cat filename.txt
```

### vim

- Purpose: Opens the Vim text editor, a powerful tool for editing files in UNIX/Linux.

Usage Example:

```
vim filename.txt
```

```
ubuntu@kali: ~$ minikube delete
minikube start
🔥 Deleting "minikube" in docker ...
🔥 Deleting container "minikube" ...
🗑 Removing /home/ubuntu/.minikube/machines/minikube ...
💀 Removed all traces of the "minikube" cluster.
😄 minikube v1.35.0 on Ubuntu 24.04 (amd64)
🌟 Automatically selected the docker driver
🚀 Using Docker driver with root privileges
👍 Starting "minikube" primary control-plane node in "minikube" cluster
📦 Pulling base image v0.0.46 ...
🔥 Creating docker container (CPUs=2, Memory=2200MB) ...
🌐 Preparing Kubernetes v1.32.0 on Docker 27.4.1 ...
   ▪ Generating certificates and keys ...
   ▪ Booting up control plane ...
   ▪ Configuring RBAC rules ...
🔗 Configuring bridge CNI (Container Networking Interface) ...
🌐 Verifying Kubernetes components...
   ▪ Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
🌟 Enabled addons: storage-provisioner, default-storageclass
🏁 Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
```

# Kubernetes Deployment Steps

## 1. Apply Deployment Configuration

Execute the following command to apply the Deployment configuration and create the deployment named test:

```
kubectl apply -f t1.txt
```

```
ubuntu@Harz-PC:~$ vim t1.txt

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    app: test
    name: test
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: test
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: test
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: test
          image: varshni057/sample
          imagePullPolicy: Always
          ports:
            - containerPort: 81
              name: http
              protocol: TCP

ubuntu@Harz-PC:~$ kubectl apply -f t1.txt
deployment.apps/test created
```

## 2. Apply Service Configuration

Run this command to create the service named test-service:

```
kubectl apply -f t2.txt
```

```
ubuntu@Harz-PC:~$ vim t2.txt
```

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: test-service # Corrected the name field
  labels:
    app: test
spec:
  selector:
    app: test # Ensures it matches the label in the corresponding deployment/pod
  ports:
    - name: http
      port: 80
      protocol: TCP
      targetPort: 80
  type: NodePort # Exposes service on a node port

```

```

ubuntu@Harz-PC:~$ kubectl apply -f t2.txt
service/test-service created

```

### 3. Access the Service

Use the following command to start a tunnel for the service and obtain a URL for accessing the deployed application:

minikube service test-service

```

ubuntu@Harz-PC:~$ kubectl get nodes

```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
minikube	Ready	control-plane	3m56s	v1.32.0

```

ubuntu@Harz-PC:~$ minikube service test-service

```

NAMESPACE	NAME	TARGET PORT	URL
default	test-service	http/80	http://192.168.49.2:31874

🔗 Starting tunnel for service test-service.

NAMESPACE	NAME	TARGET PORT	URL
default	test-service		http://127.0.0.1:35871

🌐 Opening service default/test-service in default browser...

👉 http://127.0.0.1:35871

! Because you are using a Docker driver on linux, the terminal needs to be open to run it.

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[1]+ Stopped minikube service test-service

```

ubuntu@Harz-PC:~$ minikube status

```

```

minikube
type: Control Plane
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured

```

# Output

