

Kubernetes

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Agenda

- What is Kubernetes?
- Kubernetes Primitives
- Configuration and Cluster Setup Pointers
- Demo – Using MiniKube

What is Kubernetes?

- **Kubernetes is a container orchestration platform for applications that run on containers.**
- A collaborative Open Source project Originally Conceived by Google.
- Sometimes also called:
 - Kube
 - K8s (That's 'k' + 8 letters + 's')

What is Kubernetes?

- Start, stop, update, and manage a cluster of machines running containers in a consistent and maintainable way.
- Particularly suited for horizontally scalable, stateless, or 'microservices' application architectures.
 - Does not mean others will not work or are ignored
- Kubernetes does NOT and will not expose all of the 'features' of the docker command line.

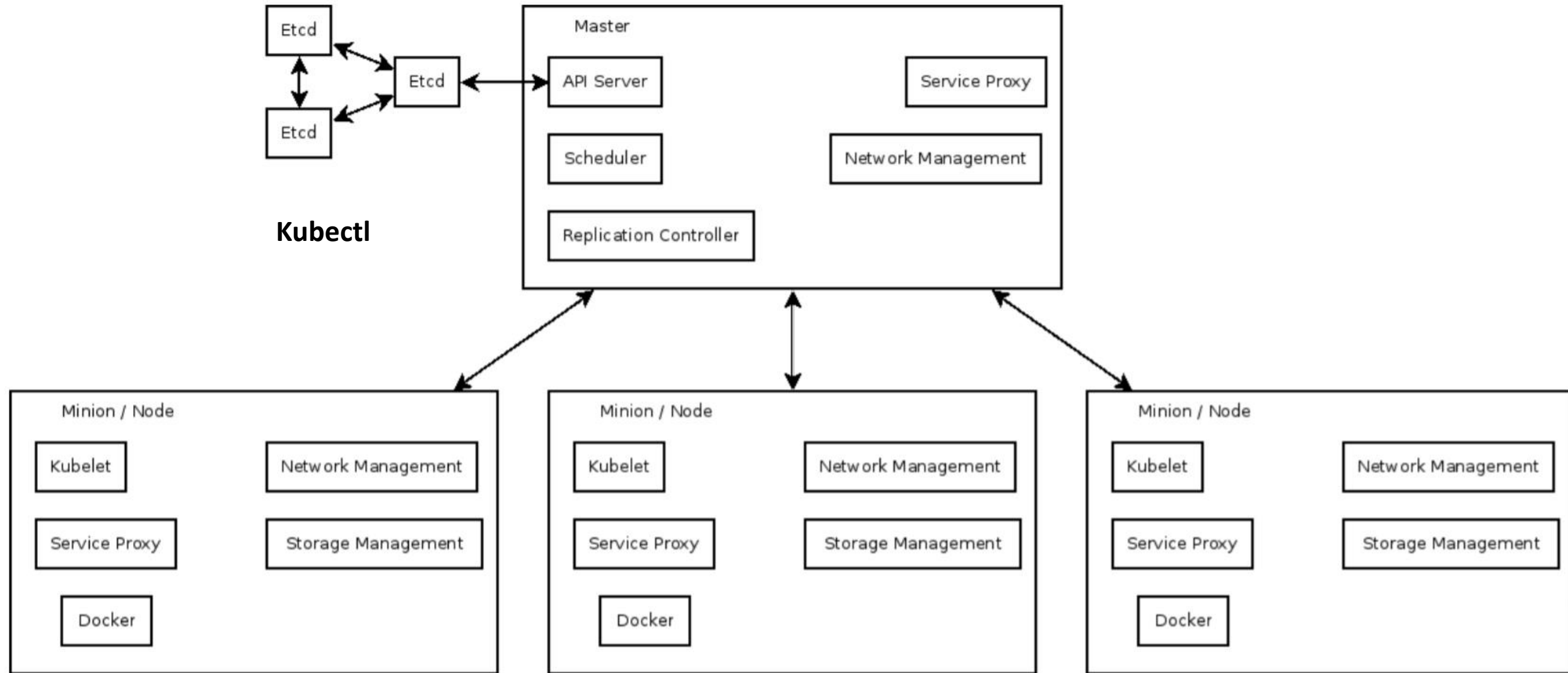
Kubernetes Key Words

- Physical Components
 - Master
 - Minion/Node
- Virtual Components
 - Pod
 - Replication Controller
 - Service
 - Label
 - Namespace

Master contains.....

- Consists of..
 - kube-apiserver
 - kube-scheduler
 - kube-controller-manager
 - etcd
- May Also Contain
 - Kube-proxy
 - Network Mgmt utility

Kubernetes Components



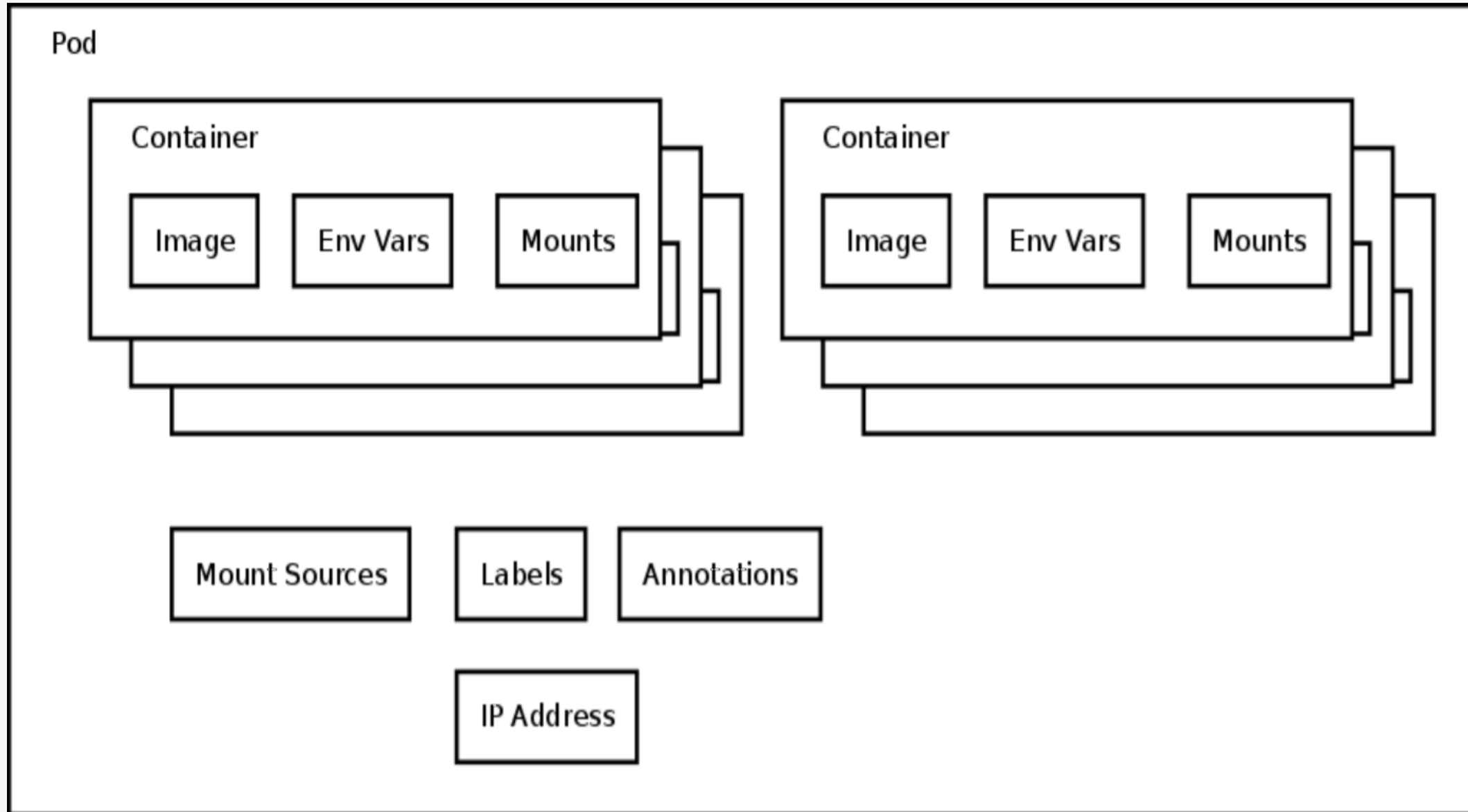
Minion/Node contains.....

- Consists of..
 - kubelet
 - kube-proxy
 - cAdvisor
 - Network Mgmt utility

POD contains.....

- Single schedulable unit of work
 - Can not move between machines
 - Can not span machines
- One or more containers
 - Shared network namespace
- Metadata about the container(s)
- Env vars – configuration for the container
- Every pod gets an unique IP
 - Assigned by the container engine, not kube!

POD



Replication Controller contains.....

- Consists of
 - Pod template
 - Count
 - Label Selector
- Kube will try to keep \$count copies of pods matching the label selector running
- If too few copies are running the replication controller will start a new pod somewhere in the cluster

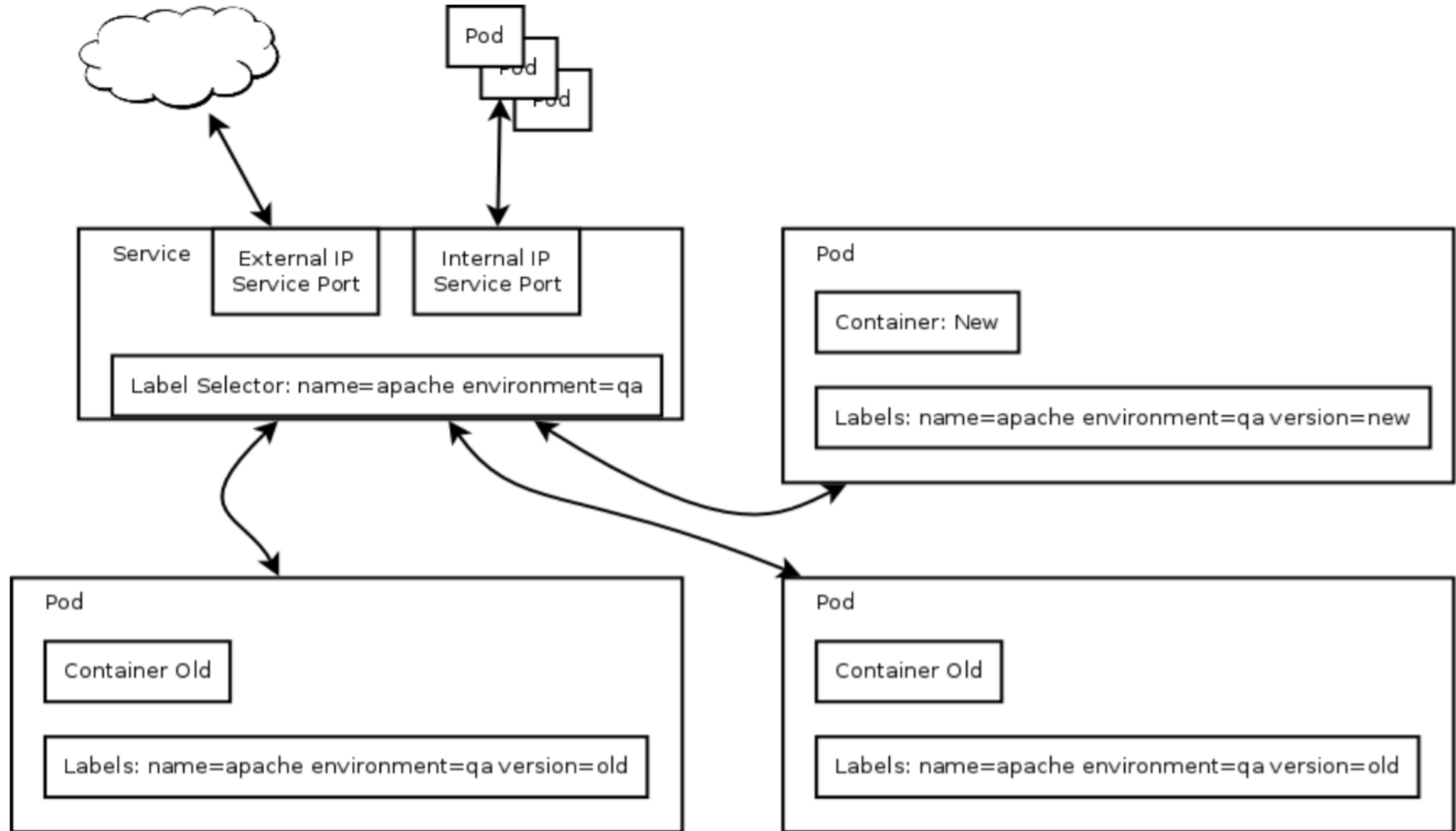
Services contains.....

- How 'stuff' finds pods which could be anywhere
- Define:
 - What port in the container
 - Labels on pods which should respond to this type of request
- Can define:
 - What the 'internal' IP should be
 - What the 'external' IP should be
 - What port the service should listen on

Label contains.....

- List of key=value pairs
- Attached to all objects
- Currently used in 2 main places
 - Matching pods to replication controllers
 - Matching pods to services Can define:
- Objects can be queried from the API server by label

Services and Labels



Namespace contains.....

- Attached to every object
- Pods in ns1 will not get service variable from ns2
- Users with permission to CRUD objects in ns1 may not have permissions to CRUS object in ns2
- The network is not segregated!

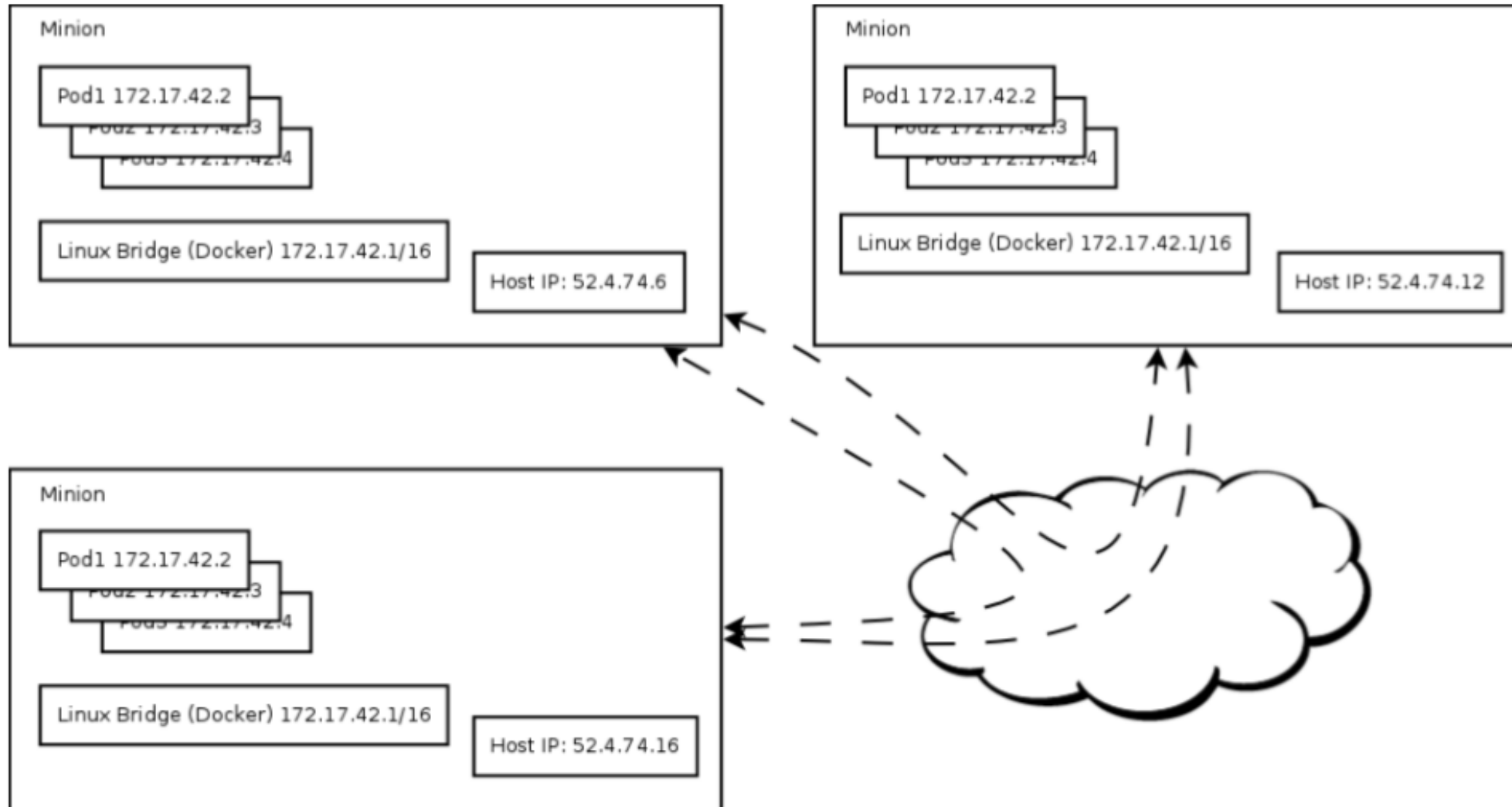
Configuration differences

- Configuration Changes:
 - Systemd and /etc/kubernetes/ file formatting
 - Kubelet takes: `–api_servers=`
 - Controller-manager takes `–machines=`

Networking Setup

- Networking is a problem in docker BUT NOT IN KUBE
 - If any two docker containers on any two hosts can talk over IP, and kube will just work.
 - Kube makes those problems disappear.
- We use Flannel Framework for Networking.
 - Easy Configuration
 - Can create a vxlan overlay network
 - Can configure docker to launch pods in this overlay

Kube Networking out of the box



Custom Networking setup

- We use Flannel Framework for Networking.
 - Easy Configuration
 - Can create a vxlan overlay network
 - Can configure docker to launch pods in this overlay
 - Inter communication of the PODs.

Networking with an overlay network

