

What is a



kubernetes

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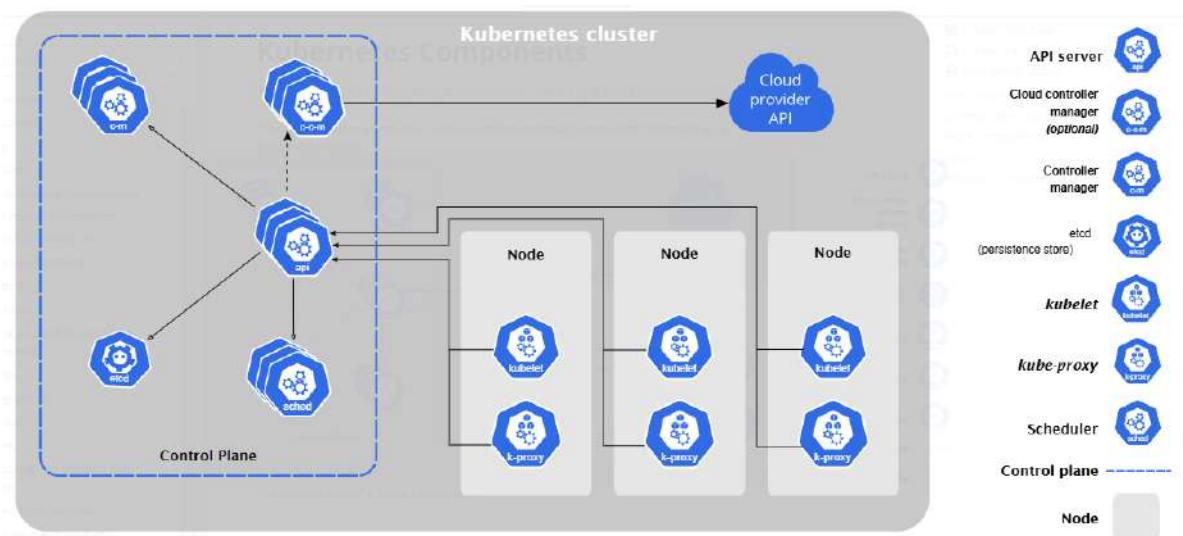
Index

Why Kubernetes	-----	2
Kubernetes object	-----	3
Kubernetes Installation	-----	9
Pod creation	-----	11
Kubernetes service	-----	13
ReplicationController	-----	16
ReplicaSet	-----	19
Deployment	-----	21
HealthProbe	-----	26
Namespace	-----	31
Volume	-----	34
DaemonSet	-----	44
Job	-----	45
StatefulSet	-----	47
HorizontalPodAutoscaling	-----	49
Ingress	-----	52

Why Kubernetes –

- Auto start of container
- Health check
- Autoscaling
- Load balancing
- Network
- Auto-healing
- Auto-node allocating
- Updates/new release/deployment
- Secret / config (master node)

Kubernetes architecture –



Kubernetes Objects –

- Pod
- Service
- Volume
- Network
- Configmap
- Secrete
- Ingress

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 2 # tells deployment to run 2 pods matching the template
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.14.2
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

1. Pod

- **Definition:** The smallest and simplest Kubernetes object, representing a single instance of a running process in your cluster.
- **Purpose:** Groups one or more containers (e.g., Docker containers) that share the same network namespace and storage volumes.
- **Key Features:**
 - Containers in a pod share the same IP address and port space.
 - Pods are ephemeral; when a pod is deleted, a new pod may be created with a different IP.
- Example –

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

2. Service

- **Definition:** A stable, permanent endpoint to access one or more pods.
- **Purpose:** Provides load balancing and service discovery for pods.
- **Key Features:**

- Types: ClusterIP (default), NodePort, LoadBalancer, ExternalName.
 - Abstracts away the dynamic nature of pod IPs.
- **Example:**

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 8080
  type: ClusterIP

```

3. Volume

- **Definition:** A way to provide persistent storage to containers running inside a pod.
 - **Purpose:** Persist data beyond the lifetime of a pod and share data between containers in a pod.
 - **Key Features:**
 - Types include emptyDir, hostPath, NFS, ConfigMap, Secret, PersistentVolume, PersistentVolumeClaim.
 - Decouples storage from pod lifecycle.
- **Example**

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod

```

```
metadata:  
  name: my-pod  
  
spec:  
  containers:  
    - name: my-container  
      image: nginx  
      volumeMounts:  
        - mountPath: "/data"  
          name: my-volume  
  volumes:  
    - name: my-volume  
      emptyDir: {}
```

4. Network

- **Definition:** Refers to Kubernetes networking objects and policies that manage communication within and outside the cluster.
- **Purpose:** Allow communication between pods, services, and external resources.
- **Key Features:**
 - Kubernetes assigns each pod a unique IP address.
 - Supports network policies for controlling traffic flow.
 - Uses CNI (Container Network Interface) plugins like Calico, Flannel, or WeaveNet.
- **Example (Network Policy):**

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1  
kind: NetworkPolicy  
  
metadata:  
  name: allow-traffic  
  
spec:
```

```
podSelector:  
  matchLabels:  
    app: my-app  
ingress:  
  - from:  
    - podSelector:  
      matchLabels:  
        app: allowed-app
```

5. ConfigMap

- **Definition:** Stores configuration data as key-value pairs.
- **Purpose:** Allows separation of configuration from application code.
- **Key Features:**
 - Inject configuration data into containers as environment variables, command-line arguments, or mounted files.
 - Non-sensitive data storage
- **Example**

```
apiVersion: v1  
kind: ConfigMap  
metadata:  
  name: my-config  
data:  
  key1: value1  
  key2: value2
```

7. Ingress

- **Definition:** Manages external HTTP/S access to services within the cluster.

- **Purpose:** Acts as a reverse proxy and load balancer, enabling custom URLs and SSL/TLS termination.
- **Key Features:**
 - Provides routing rules based on hostnames and paths.
 - Requires an ingress controller (e.g., NGINX, Traefik) to function.

- **Example :**

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-ingress
spec:
  rules:
    - host: example.com
      http:
        paths:
          - path: /
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: my-service
                port:
                  number: 80
```

These objects together provide the building blocks for deploying, scaling, and managing applications in Kubernetes.

Kubernetes Installation –

Launching two ubuntu server named masternode (t2. small) and workernode(t2. micro)

On masternode and workernode - ->

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install docker.io
```

```
sudo apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl gnupg
```

```
sudo mkdir -p /etc/apt/keyrings
```

```
curl -fsSL https://pkgs.k8s.io/core:/stable:/v1.30/deb/Release.key | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/kubernetes-apt-keyring.gpg
```

```
sudo chmod 644 /etc/apt/keyrings/kubernetes-apt-keyring.gpg
```

```
echo 'deb [signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/kubernetes-apt-keyring.gpg] https://pkgs.k8s.io/core:/stable:/v1.30/deb/ /' | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
```

```
sudo chmod 644 /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
```

```
sudo apt-get install -y kubectl kubeadm kubelet
```

On masternode - - >

```
sudo kubeadm init --ignore-preflight-errors=all
```

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
```

```
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
```

```
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

```
kubectl apply -f
```

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/projectcalico/calico/v3.26.0/manifests/calico.yaml>

```
kubeadm token create --print-join-command
```

[add port 6443 in both master and worker node]

On Worker - >

Use kubeadm join command with token (copy the command from master and paste on worker)

sudo (command)

On Master -->

kubectl get nodes

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS    ROLES      AGE     VERSION
ip-172-31-21-116   Ready    control-plane   11m    v1.30.7
ip-172-31-94-46   Ready    <none>       92s    v1.30.7
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ |
```

Pod creation –

kubectl get nodes

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS    ROLES      AGE     VERSION
ip-172-31-21-116   Ready    control-plane   30h    v1.30.7
ip-172-31-94-46   Ready    <none>       30h    v1.30.7
```

kubectl get pods -n kube-system

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ kubectl get pods -n kube-system
NAME                           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
calico-kube-controllers-6cdb97b867-zk6tr   1/1    Running   2 (3m8s ago)  30h
calico-node-8k8bg                0/1    Running   9 (2m55s ago) 30h
calico-node-j5mqz                0/1    Running   4 (30h ago)  30h
coredns-55cb58b774-84665        1/1    Running   1 (3m8s ago)  30h
coredns-55cb58b774-zgx4j        1/1    Running   1 (3m6s ago)  30h
etcd-ip-172-31-21-116          1/1    Running   1 (3m8s ago)  30h
kube-apiserver-ip-172-31-21-116   1/1    Running   1 (3m8s ago)  30h
kube-controller-manager-ip-172-31-21-116 1/1    Running   1 (3m8s ago)  30h
kube-proxy-96fds                1/1    Running   9 (69s ago)  30h
kube-proxy-d572p                1/1    Running   7 (63s ago)  30h
kube-scheduler-ip-172-31-21-116  1/1    Running   1 (3m8s ago)  30h
```

mkdir nginxpod

cd nginxpod

nano nginxpod.yml

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         nginxpod.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginxpod
  labels:
    app: myapp
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginxcontainer
      image: nginx
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

kubectl get pods

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/nginxpod$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginxpod  1/1    Running   0          6m17s
```

kubectl describe pod podname

kubectl logs pod_name

kubectl exec -it nginxpod -- /bin/bash

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/nginxpod$ kubectl exec -it nginxpod -- /bin/bash
root@nginxpod:/# ls
bin  boot  dev  docker-entrypoint.d  docker-entrypoint.sh  etc  home  lib  lib64  media  mnt  opt  proc  root  run  sbin  srv  sys  tmp  usr  var
root@nginxpod:/# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
root@nginxpod:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
50x.html  index.html
root@nginxpod:/usr/share/nginx/html# nano index.html
bash: nano: command not found
root@nginxpod:/usr/share/nginx/html# nano index.html
bash: nano: command not found
root@nginxpod:/usr/share/nginx/html# sudo nano index.html
bash: sudo: command not found
root@nginxpod:/usr/share/nginx/html# cat index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
html { color-scheme: light dark; }
body { width: 35em; margin: 0 auto;
font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif; }
</style>
</head>
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/nginxpod$ kubectl describe pod nginxpod
Name:           nginxpod
Namespace:      default
Priority:       0
Service Account: default
Node:          ip-172-31-94-46/172.31.94.46
Start Time:     Wed, 11 Dec 2024 10:34:24 +0000
Labels:         app=myapp
Annotations:   cni.projectcalico.org/containerID: 7dd18d0e3adf9c0446912651ade6401146e9f0bff9f329ec058974bf4779ae3e
               cni.projectcalico.org/podIP: 192.168.205.131/32
               cni.projectcalico.org/podIPs: 192.168.205.131/32
Status:        Running
IP:            192.168.205.131
IPs:
  IP: 192.168.205.131
Containers:
  nginxcontainer:
    Container ID: containerd://af1bab342d114b9eb2b4a65d75d0dc4f9dee591d1b1c6610cc1bba78e8996884
    Image:          nginx
    Image ID:      docker.io/library/nginx@sha256:fb197595ebe76b9c0c14ab68159fd3c08bd067ec62300583543f0ebda353b5be
    Port:          80/TCP
    Host Port:    0/TCP
    State:        Running
      Started:   Wed, 11 Dec 2024 10:34:29 +0000
    Ready:        True
    Restart Count: 0
    Environment:  <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from kube-api-access-jb7db (ro)
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/nginxpod$ kubectl logs nginxpod
/docker-entrypoint.sh: /docker-entrypoint.d/ is not empty, will attempt to perform configuration
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Looking for shell scripts in /docker-entrypoint.d/
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh
10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh: info: Getting the checksum of /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh: info: Enabled listen on IPv6 in /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Sourcing /docker-entrypoint.d/15-local-resolvers.envsh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/20-envsubst-on-templates.sh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/30-tune-worker-processes.sh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Configuration complete; ready for start up
2024/12/11 10:34:29 [notice] 1#1: using the "epoll" event method
2024/12/11 10:34:29 [notice] 1#1: nginx/1.27.3
2024/12/11 10:34:29 [notice] 1#1: built by gcc 12.2.0 (Debian 12.2.0-14)
2024/12/11 10:34:29 [notice] 1#1: OS: Linux 6.8.0-1018-aws
2024/12/11 10:34:29 [notice] 1#1: getrlimit(RLIMIT_NOFILE): 1048576:1048576
2024/12/11 10:34:29 [notice] 1#1: start worker processes
2024/12/11 10:34:29 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 29
```

Kubernetes Services –

1)NodePort –

```
cd nodepod
```

```
ls
```

```
nano myservicepod.yml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```
kind: Service
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: mynodeportservice
```

```
spec:
```

```
  type: NodePort
```

```
  selector:
```

```
    app: myapp
```

```
  ports:
```

```
    - protocol: TCP
```

```
      port: 80
```

```
      targetPort: 80
```

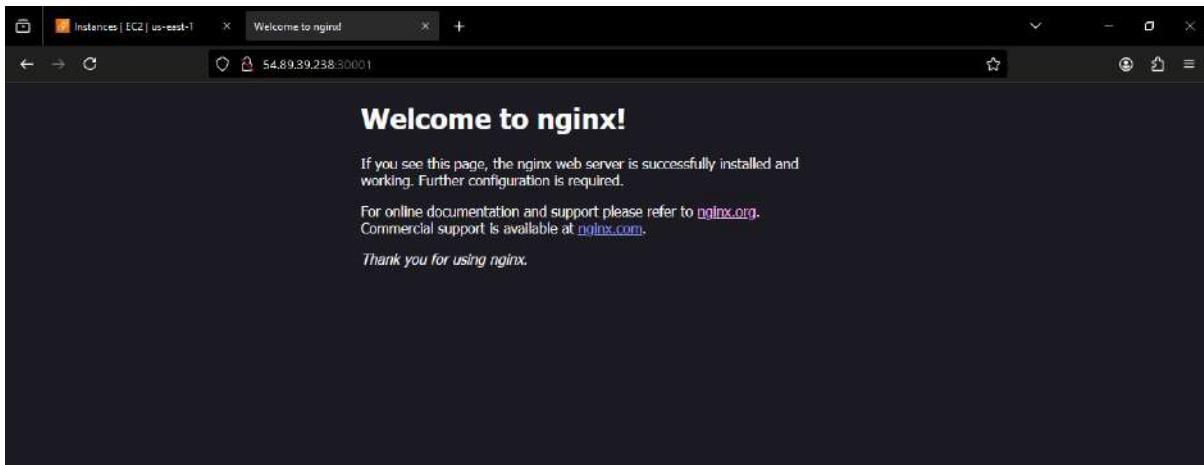
```
      nodePort: 30001
```

```
kubectl apply -f myservice.yml
```

```
kubectl get pods
```

```
kubectl get services
```

```
Add 30000-32000 in worker node security inbound rule.
```



```
kubectl exec -it nginxpod -- /bin/bash
```

```
cd /usr/share/nginx/html
```

```
ls
```

```
touch ravi.html
```

```
echo "this is ravi.html page under nginxpod" <ravi.html
```



```
root@nginxpod:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
50x.html index.html ravi.html
root@nginxpod:/usr/share/nginx/html# |
```

For load balancing –

```
cd nginxpod
```

```
cp myservice.yml loadwalaservice.yml
```

```
(changes in loadwalaservice.yml)
```

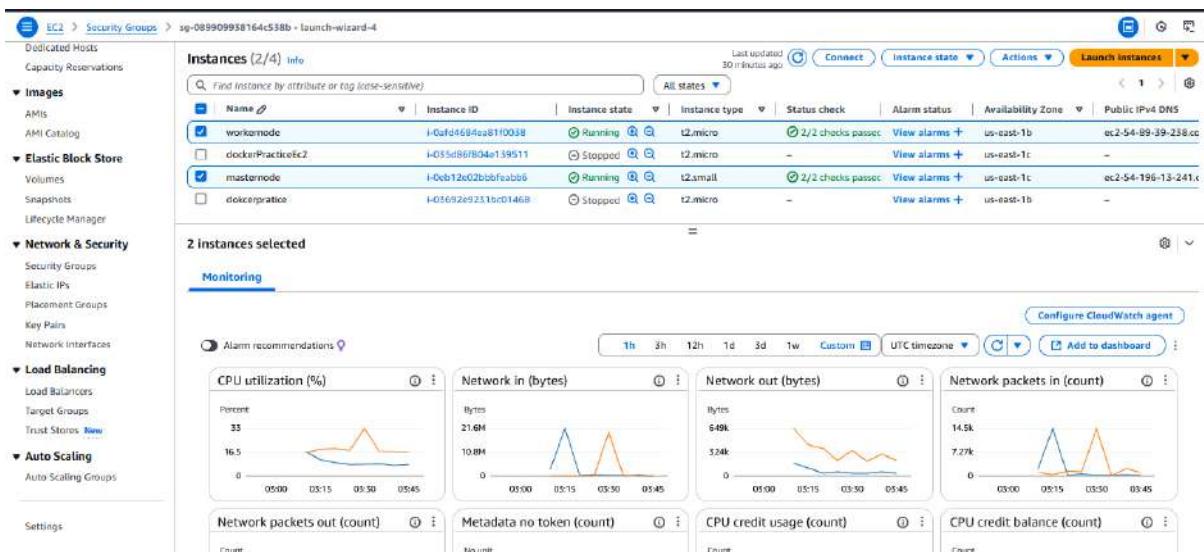
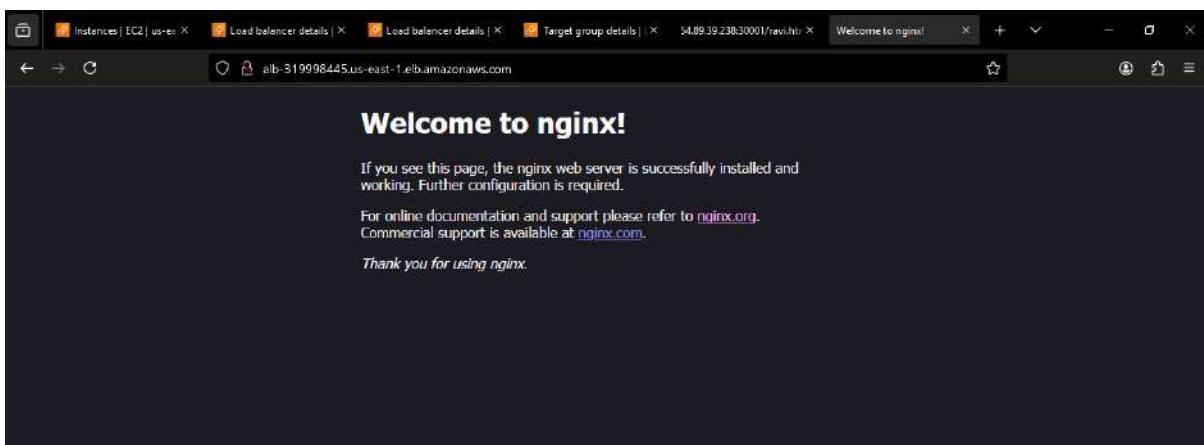
```

GNU nano 7.2                               loadvalaservice.yml *
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: loadvalaservice
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    app: myapp
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80

```

Create load balancer in AWS and at target group (add load balancer service port)

Copy DNS of load balancer.



ReplicationController –

ReplicationController –

- Pod recreation
- Scaling (manual)
- Replicas

Practical -

kubectl get nodes

kubectl delete all –all –force

mkdir replicationController

cd replicationController

nano mynginx.yml

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir replicationcontrollerwala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd replicationcontrollerwala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ nano mynginx.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ ls
mynginx.yml
```

kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml

kubectl get rc

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get rc
NAME    DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
myrc    3          3          3      110s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl get pods

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get pod
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myrc-grcq6  1/1     Running   0          2m18s
myrc-snzk8  1/1     Running   0          2m18s
myrc-wn2zt  1/1     Running   0          2m18s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl delete pod anypod_name –force

(to checking auto creation of pod of not)

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl delete pod myrc-grcq6 --force
Warning: Immediate deletion does not wait for confirmation that the running resource has been terminated. The resource may continue to run on the cluster indefinitely.
pod "myrc-grcq6" force deleted
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl get pods -o wide

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get pod -o wide
NAME      READY  STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE     IP           NODE      NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
myrc-php62 1/1    Running   0          105s   192.168.205.146  ip-172-31-94-46  <none>        <none>
myrc-snzk8  1/1    Running   0          4m50s  192.168.205.137  ip-172-31-94-46  <none>        <none>
myrc-wn2zt  1/1    Running   0          4m50s  192.168.205.138  ip-172-31-94-46  <none>        <none>
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl scale rc myrc –replicas=4

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl scale rc myrc --replicas=4
replicationcontroller/myrc scaled
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl get rc

kubectl get pod -o wide

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get rc
NAME  DESIRED  CURRENT  READY  AGE
myrc  4         4        4      6m45s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY  STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myrc-php62 1/1    Running   0          3m47s
myrc-snzk8  1/1    Running   0          6m52s
myrc-vjfj2  1/1    Running   0          64s
myrc-wn2zt  1/1    Running   0          6m52s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl delete all - -all - -force

```
*Ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl delete all --all --force
Warning: Immediate deletion does not wait for confirmation that the running resource has been terminated. The resource may continue to run on the cluster indefinitely.
pod "myrc-php62" force deleted
pod "myrc-snzk8" force deleted
pod "myrc-vjfj2" force deleted
pod "myrc-wn2zt" force deleted
replicationcontroller "myrc" force deleted
service "kubernetes" force deleted
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

cp mynginx.yml yournginx.yml

cp mynginx.yml ournginx.yml

ls

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ cp mynginx.yml yournginx.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ cp mynginx.yml ournginx.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ ls
mynginx.yml  ournginx.yml  yournginx.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl apply -f yournginx.yml

kubectl apply -f ournginx.yml

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl apply -f yournginx.yml
replicationcontroller/myrc1 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl apply -f ournginx.yml
replicationcontroller/myrc2 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl get all

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get all
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/myrc-8t2vg 1/1     Running   0          4m2s
pod/myrc-9bnscs 1/1    Running   0          4m2s
pod/myrc-td4km  1/1    Running   0          4m2s
pod/myrc1-d48x2 1/1    Running   0          53s
pod/myrc1-jdp98 1/1    Running   0          53s
pod/myrc1-pjvfk 1/1    Running   0          53s
pod/myrc2-49cr6 1/1    Running   0          36s
pod/myrc2-6v7p6  1/1   Running   0          36s
pod/myrc2-72cg7 1/1    Running   0          36s

NAME           DESIRED  CURRENT  READY   AGE
replicationcontroller/myrc  3        3        3      4m2s
replicationcontroller/myrc1 3        3        3      53s
replicationcontroller/myrc2 3        3        3      36s

NAME            TYPE      CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
service/kubernetes ClusterIP  10.96.0.1    <none>        443/TCP    5m3s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl get rc -o wide

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get rc -o wide
NAME  DESIRED  CURRENT  READY   AGE   CONTAINERS   IMAGES   SELECTOR
myrc  3        3        3      4m51s  nginxconatiner  nginx   env=dev
myrc1 3        3        3      102s   nginxconatiner  nginx   env=prod
myrc2 3        3        3      85s    nginxconatiner  nginx   env=testing
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl get pod -l env

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get pod -l env
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myrc-8t2vg  1/1     Running   0          5m34s
myrc-9bnscs 1/1     Running   0          5m34s
myrc-td4km  1/1     Running   0          5m34s
myrc1-d48x2 1/1     Running   0          2m25s
myrc1-jdp98 1/1     Running   0          2m25s
myrc1-pjvfk 1/1     Running   0          2m25s
myrc2-49cr6 1/1     Running   0          2m8s
myrc2-6v7p6  1/1     Running   0          2m8s
myrc2-72cg7  1/1     Running   0          2m8s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

kubectl get pod -l env=dev

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ kubectl get pod -l env=dev
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myrc-8t2vg  1/1     Running   0          6m2s
myrc-9bnscs 1/1     Running   0          6m2s
myrc-td4km  1/1     Running   0          6m2s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicationcontrollerwala$ |
```

ReplicaSet –

```
cp -r replicationcontroller replicasetwala
```

```
cd replicasetwala
```

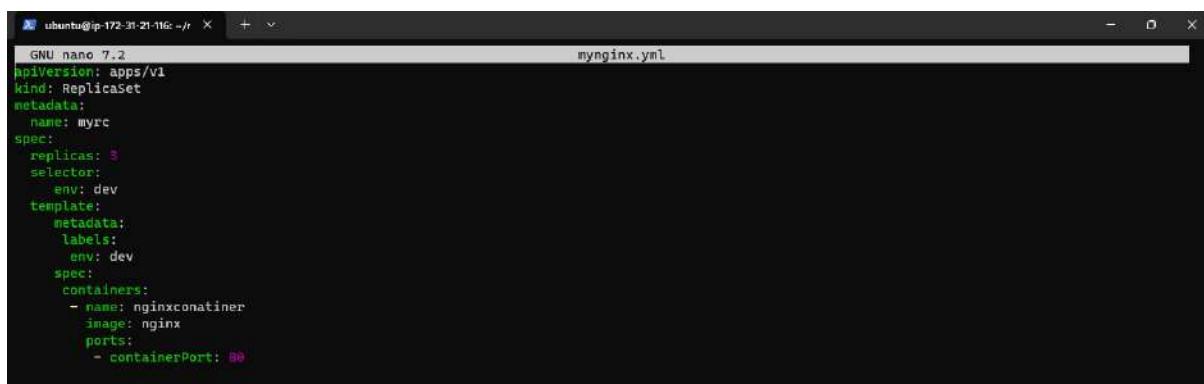
```
ls
```

```
nano mynginx.yml
```

```
nano yournginx.yml
```

```
nano ournginx.yml
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ ls
mynginx.yml  ournginx.yml  yournginx.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ |
```



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ nano mynginx.yml
mynginx.yml
kind: ReplicaSet
apiVersion: apps/v1
metadata:
  name: myrc
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    env: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ nano yournginx.yml
yournginx.yml
kind: ReplicaSet
apiVersion: apps/v1
metadata:
  name: myrcl
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels: [REDACTED]
    env: prod
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: prod [REDACTED]
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer [REDACTED]
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

```

  GNU nano 7.3                               ournginx.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
  name: myrc2
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      env: testing
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: testing
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80

```

kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml

kubectl apply -f yournginx.yml

kubectl apply -f ournginx.yml

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml
replicaset.apps/myrc created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ kubectl apply -f yournginx.yml
replicaset.apps/myrc1 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ kubectl apply -f ournginx.yml
replicaset.apps/myrc2 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ |

```

kubectl get all

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ kubectl get all
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/myrc-8n9vh 1/1     Running   0          56s
pod/myrc-m97vm 1/1     Running   0          56s
pod/myrc-s4hvb  1/1     Running   0          56s
pod/myrc1-5hkjh 1/1     Running   0          44s
pod/myrc1-qqc29 1/1     Running   0          44s
pod/myrc1-mhjld 1/1     Running   0          44s
pod/myrc2-5cjlg 1/1     Running   0          35s
pod/myrc2-qczlp 1/1     Running   0          35s
pod/myrc2-xrwh9  1/1     Running   0          35s

NAME             TYPE      CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
service/kubernetes   ClusterIP  10.96.0.1    <none>        443/TCP   68s

NAME           DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
replicaset.apps/myrc   3         3         3       56s
replicaset.apps/myrc1  3         3         3       44s
replicaset.apps/myrc2  3         3         3       35s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ |

```

kubectl get pods --selector 'env in (dev, testing)'

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ kubectl get pods --selector 'env in (dev, testing)'
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myrc-8n9vh    1/1     Running   0          115s
myrc-m97vm    1/1     Running   0          115s
myrc-s4hvb    1/1     Running   0          115s
myrc2-5cjlg   1/1     Running   0          94s
myrc2-qczlp   1/1     Running   0          94s
myrc2-xrwh9   1/1     Running   0          94s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/replicasetwala$ |

```

Deployment –

Deployment is internally replica set, internally replication controller, internally pod.

Deployment solved problem of -

- a) Rolling update
- b) Give batch wise update
- c) Rollback functionality

mkdir deployment

cd deployment

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ ls
nginxpod replicasetwala replicationcontrollerwala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir deployment
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ ls
deployment nginxpod replicasetwala replicationcontrollerwala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd deployment
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$
```

nano mynginx.yml

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         mynginx.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mydeploy
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      env: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

```
kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ nano mynginx.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml
deployment.apps/mydeploy created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

```
kubectl get deploy
```

```
kubectl get all
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get deploy
NAME      READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
mydeploy  2/2     2           2           28s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get all
NAME                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/mydeploy-7769958795-96d8l  1/1     Running   0          60s
pod/mydeploy-7769958795-p5hll  1/1     Running   0          60s

NAME            TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
service/kubernetes  ClusterIP  10.96.0.1   <none>        443/TCP   117s

NAME      READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
deployment.apps/mydeploy  2/2     2           2           60s

NAME            DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
replicaset.apps/mydeploy-7769958795  2         2         2         60s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

For update –

```
kubectl set image deployment mydeploy
nginxcontainer=httpd
```

```
kubectl rollout status deployment mydeploy
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl set image deployment mydeploy nginxcontainer=httpd
deployment.apps/mydeploy image updated
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl rollout status deployment mydeploy
deployment "mydeploy" successfully rolled out
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

```
kubectl rollout history deployment mydeploy
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl rollout history deploy mydeploy
deployment.apps/mydeploy
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
1          <none>
2          <none>
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

```
kubectl get deployment mydeploy -o wide
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get deployment mydeploy -o wide
NAME      READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE   CONTAINERS   IMAGES   SELECTOR
mydeploy  2/2     2           2           4m12s   nginxcontainer   httpd   env=dev
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

```
kubectl get deployment mydeploy -o yaml
```

```

    env: dev
  spec:
    containers:
      - image: httpd
        imagePullPolicy: Always
        name: nginxcontainer
        ports:
          - containerPort: 80
            protocol: TCP
        resources: {}
        terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
        terminationMessagePolicy: File
    dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
    restartPolicy: Always
    schedulerName: default-scheduler
    securityContext: {}
    terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
  status:
    availableReplicas: 2
    conditions:
      - lastTransitionTime: "2024-12-17T03:40:07Z"
        lastUpdateTime: "2024-12-17T03:40:07Z"
        message: Deployment has minimum availability.
        reason: MinimumReplicasAvailable
        status: "True"
        type: Available
      - lastTransitionTime: "2024-12-17T03:40:05Z"
        lastUpdateTime: "2024-12-17T03:47:43Z"
        message: ReplicaSet "mydeploy-68cc955b75" has successfully progressed.
        reason: NewReplicaSetAvailable
        status: "True"
        type: Progressing
    observedGeneration: 5
    readyReplicas: 2
    replicas: 2
    updatedReplicas: 2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |

```

kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml

kubectl rollout history deployment mydeploy

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml
deployment.apps/mydeploy configured
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get deploy mydeploy -o wide
NAME      READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE   CONTAINERS   IMAGES   SELECTOR
mydeploy   2/2     2           2           5m55s   nginxcontainer   nginx   env=dev
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl rollout history deploy mydeploy
deployment.apps/mydeploy
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
2          <none>
3          <none>
4          <none>
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |

```

kubectl rollout undo deploy mydeploy --to-revision=2

kubectl rollout history deploy mydeploy

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl rollout undo deployment mydeploy --to-revision=2
deployment.apps/mydeploy rolled back
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl rollout history deployment mydeploy
deployment.apps/mydeploy
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
3          <none>
4          <none>
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |

```

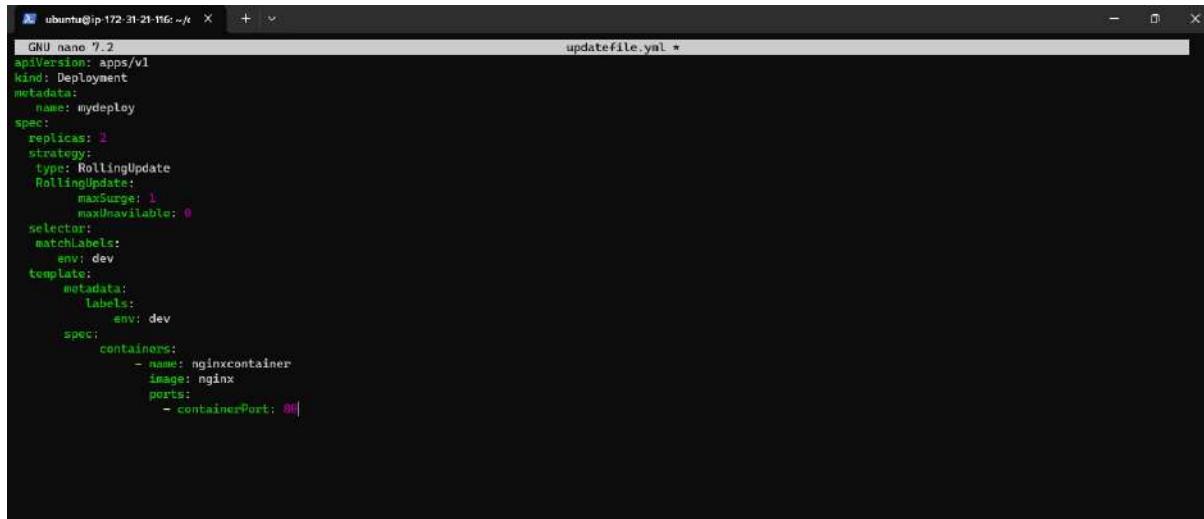
kubectl annotate deployments.apps mydeploy
kubernetes.io/change-cause="version4"

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl annotate deployment.apps mydeploy kubernetes.io/change-cause="version4"
deployment.apps/mydeploy annotated
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl rollout history deployment mydeploy
deployment.apps/mydeploy
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
3          <none>
4          version4
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |

```

nano updatefile.yml



```
GNU nano 7.2                                         updatefile.yaml *
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mydeploy
spec:
  replicas: 2
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    RollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 1
      maxUnavailable: 0
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      env: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

kubectl apply -f updatefile.yml

kubectl rollout history deployment mydeployment

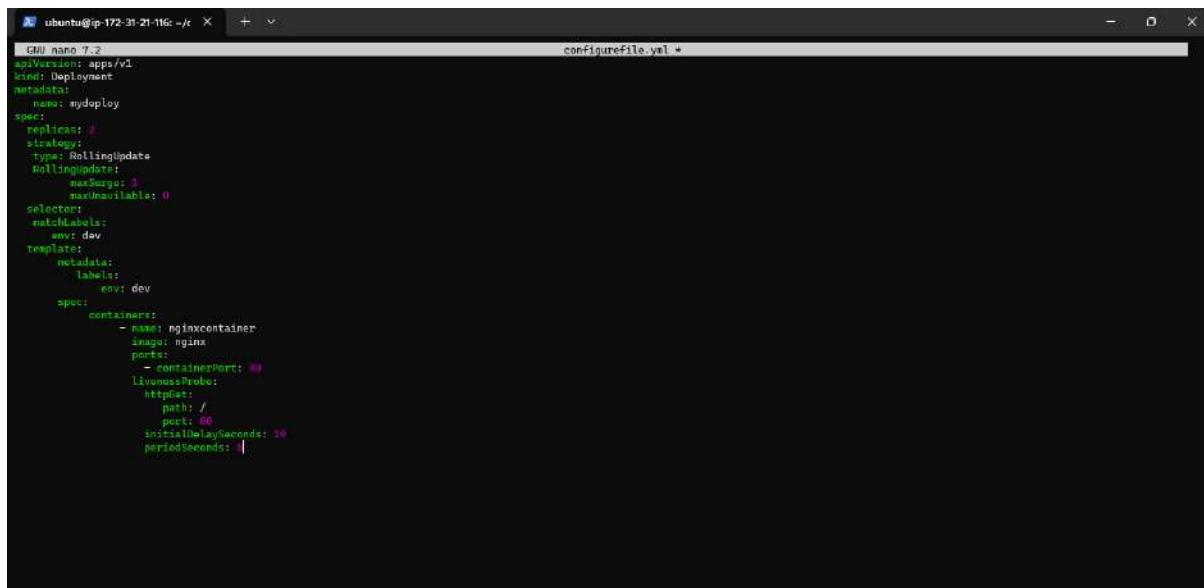
kubectl get deploy - -watch

kubectl get deploy/mydeploy - -watch

For configure (healthProbe) -

nano configurerefle.yml

#livenessProbe



```
GNU nano 7.2                                         configurerefle.yaml *
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mydeploy
spec:
  replicas: 2
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    RollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 3
      maxUnavailable: 0
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      env: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          livenessProbe:
            httpGet:
              path: /
              port: 80
            initialDelaySeconds: 10
            periodSeconds: 10
```

kubectl apply -f configurefile.yml

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ nano configurefile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl apply -f configurefile.yml
deployment.apps/mydeploy created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

kubectl get pod

kubectl get all

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get all
NAME                                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-9k9j5   1/1     Running   0          23s
pod/mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-m95nj  1/1     Running   0          23s

NAME           TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
service/kubernetes   ClusterIP   10.96.0.1   <none>      443/TCP   7m52s

NAME           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
deployment.apps/mydeploy   2/2     2           2           23s

NAME           DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
replicaset.apps/mydeploy-86cb6f57d6   2         2         2         23s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get pods
NAME                                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-9k9j5   1/1     Running   0          35s
mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-m95nj  1/1     Running   0          35s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

kubectl delete pod_name --force

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get pod
NAME                                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-9k9j5   1/1     Running   0          6m38s
mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-m95nj  1/1     Running   0          6m38s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl delete pod mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-9k9j5 --force
Warning: Immediate deletion does not wait for confirmation that the running resource has been terminated. The resource may continue to run on the cluster indefinitely.
pod "mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-9k9j5" force deleted
```

kubectl get pods

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ kubectl get pods
NAME                                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-m5hbm   1/1     Running   0          16s
mydeploy-86cb6f57d6-m95nj  1/1     Running   0          7m14s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/deployment$ |
```

Check another pod is created or not intent of crashed Pod.

Health Probe –

Kubernetes has various types of probes:

Liveness probe

Liveness probes determine when to restart a container. For example, liveness probes could catch a deadlock when an application is running but unable to make progress.

If a container fails its liveness probe repeatedly, the kubelet restarts the container.

Liveness probes do not wait for readiness probes to succeed. If you want to wait before executing a liveness probe, you can either define initialDelaySeconds or use startup probe.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir healthprobe
mkdir: cannot create directory 'healthprobe': File exists
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd healthprobe/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ ls
livenessprobe.yml  readinessprobe.yml  startuppoke.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ rm livenessprobe.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ ls
readinessprobe.yml  startuppoke.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ nano livenessfile.yml
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl apply -f livenessfile.yml
replicationcontroller/mypod created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY  STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mypod-24t2r  1/1   Running   0          5s
mypod-6kp68  1/1   Running   0          5s
mypod-fdbbp  1/1   Running   0          5s
mypod-k4grs  1/1   Running   0          5s
mypod-tk4sq  1/1   Running   0          5s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ nano livenesscommandlinefile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl apply -f livenesscommandlinefile.yml
replicationcontroller/mypod created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY  STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mypod-4mpph  1/1   Running   0          6s
mypod-dhblr  1/1   Running   0          6s
mypod-jw858  1/1   Running   0          6s
mypod-sq8vs  1/1   Running   0          6s
mypod-sq87h  1/1   Running   0          6s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         livenesscommandlinefile.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ReplicationController
metadata:
  name: mypod
spec:
  replicas: 5
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: test
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: nginx
          name: mycont
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          livenessProbe:
            exec:
              command:
                - ls /usr/share/nginx/html
```

Readiness probe

Readiness probes determine when a container is ready to start accepting traffic. This is useful when waiting for an application to perform time-consuming initial tasks, such as establishing network connections, loading files, and warming caches.

If the readiness probe returns a failed state, Kubernetes removes the pod from all matching service endpoints.

Readiness probes run on the container during its whole lifecycle.

```
mkdir healthprobe
```

```
cd healthprobe
```

```
nano readinessprobe.yml
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir healthprobe
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ ls
deployment healthprobe nginxpod replicasetwala replicationcontrollerwala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd healthprobe
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ nano livenessprobe.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ nano readinessprobe.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         readinessprobe.yml *
replicas: 2
strategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
  rollingUpdate:
    maxSurge: 1
    maxUnavailable: 0
selector:
  matchLabels:
    env: dev
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      env: dev
  spec:
    containers:
      - name: nginxcontainer
        image: nginx
        ports:
          - containerPort: 80
        livenessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /index.html
            port: 80
          initialDelaySeconds: 10
          periodSeconds: 5
          failureThreshold: 3
        readinessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /index.html
            port: 80
          initialDelaySeconds: 10
          periodSeconds: 5
          failureThreshold: 3
```

```
kubectl apply -f readinessprobe.yml
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl apply -f readinessprobe.yml
deployment.apps/mydeploy created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |
```

```
kubectl get all
```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get all
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs      1/1    Running   0          106s
pod/mydeploy-57f99b6f89-v89ms      1/1    Running   0          106s

NAME           TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
service/kubernetes   ClusterIP   10.96.0.1   <none>       443/TCP   23h

NAME           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
deployment.apps/mydeploy   2/2     2           2           106s

NAME           DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
replicaset.apps/mydeploy-57f99b6f89 2         2         2         106s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs      1/1    Running   0          114s
mydeploy-57f99b6f89-v89ms      1/1    Running   0          114s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |

```

kubectl exec -it pod_name -- /bin/bash

cd /usr/share/nginx/html

ls

rm index.html

exit

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl exec -it mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs -- /bin/bash
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
50x.html index.html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# rm index.html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
50x.html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# exit
exit
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |

```

kubectl get pods --watch

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get pod --watch
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs      0/1    Running   0          3m49s
mydeploy-57f99b6f89-v89ms      1/1    Running   0          3m49s
| |

```

kubectl exec -it pod_name -- /bin/bash

cd /usr/share/nginx/html

touch index.html

echo "hi there" >index.html

exit

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl exec -it mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs -- /bin/bash
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
50x.html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# touch index.html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# echo "hi there" >index.html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
50x.html index.html
root@mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs:/usr/share/nginx/html# |

```

kubectl get pods

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get pods
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-57f99b6f89-qgsvs  1/1     Running   0          6m13s
mydeploy-57f99b6f89-v89ms  1/1     Running   0          6m13s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |
```

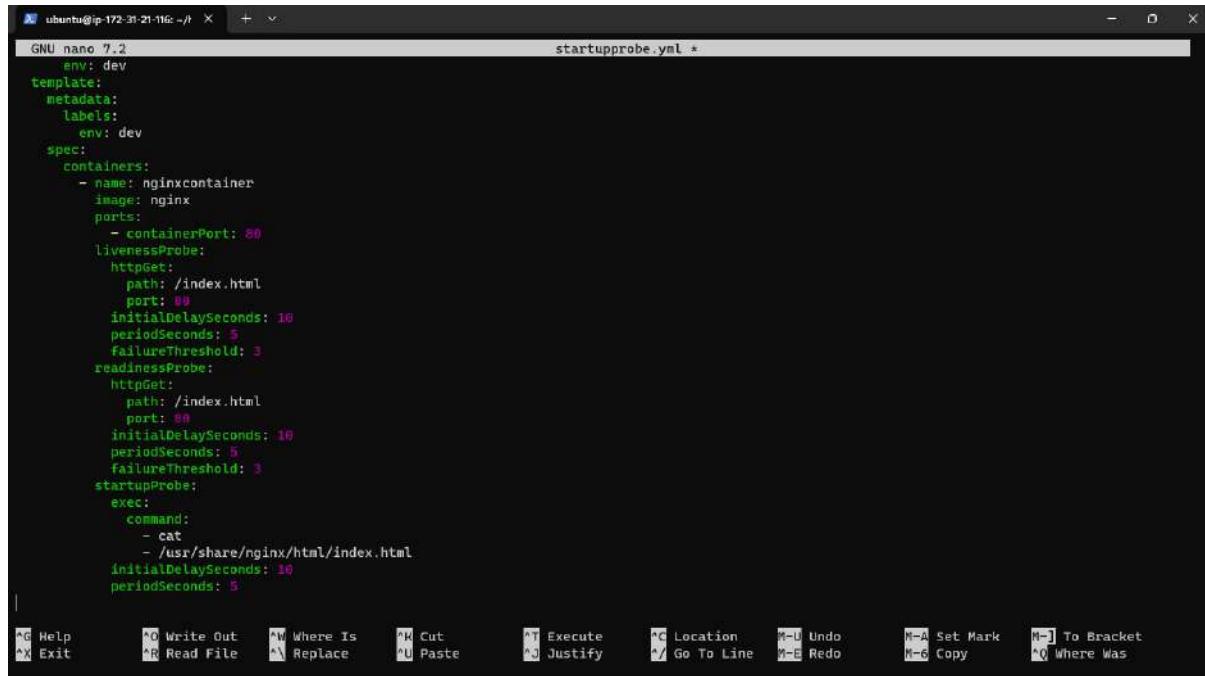
Startup probe

A startup probe verifies whether the application within a container is started. This can be used to adopt liveness checks on slow starting containers, avoiding them getting killed by the kubelet before they are up and running.

If such a probe is configured, it disables liveness and readiness checks until it succeeds.

This type of probe is only executed at startup, unlike liveness and readiness probes, which are run periodically.

`nano startupprobe.yml`



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/ - / + ~
GNU nano 7.2
env: dev
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      env: dev
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginxcontainer
      image: nginx
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
      livenessProbe:
        httpGet:
          path: /index.html
          port: 80
        initialDelaySeconds: 10
        periodSeconds: 5
        failureThreshold: 3
      readinessProbe:
        httpGet:
          path: /index.html
          port: 80
        initialDelaySeconds: 10
        periodSeconds: 5
        failureThreshold: 3
      startupProbe:
        exec:
          command:
            - cat
            - /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
        initialDelaySeconds: 10
        periodSeconds: 5
|
```

The terminal window shows the nano editor with the file `startupprobe.yml`. The file contains YAML code defining a Kubernetes deployment with a single container named `nginxcontainer`. It includes liveness, readiness, and startup probes. The liveness and readiness probes use an `httpGet` strategy with path `/index.html` and port `80`, with initial delay of 10 seconds and a failure threshold of 3. The startup probe uses an `exec` strategy, running `cat /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html`, with an initial delay of 10 seconds and a failure threshold of 5.

`kubectl apply -f startupprobe.yml`

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ ls
livenessprobe.yml  readinessprobe.yml  startupprobe.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl apply -f startupprobe.yml
deployment.apps/mydeploy created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |
```

`kubectl describe pod pod_name`

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/ | + - 
Type          Status
PodReadyToStartContainers  True
Initialized    True
Ready         False
ContainersReady  False
PodScheduled   True
Volumes:
kube-api-access-hcvdf:
  Type:        Projected (a volume that contains injected data from multiple sources)
  TokenExpirationSeconds: 3607
  ConfigMapName:      kube-root-ca.crt
  ConfigMapOptional:  <nil>
  DownwardAPI:       true
QoS Class:     BestEffort
Node-Selectors: <none>
Tolerations:   node.kubernetes.io/not-ready:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s
               node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s
Events:
  Type  Reason  Age           From            Message
  ----  -----  --           --            --
Normal  Scheduled  4m28s       default-scheduler  Successfully assigned default/mydeploy-5fd95555b6-4g7tc to ip-172-31-04-46
Normal  Pulling   4m28s       kubelet         Pulling image "nginx"
Normal  Pulled    4m27s       kubelet         Successfully pulled image "nginx" in 148ms (237ms including waiting). Image size: 7
2899501 bytes.
Normal  Created   4m27s       kubelet         Created container nginxcontainer
Normal  Started   4m27s       kubelet         Started container nginxcontainer
Warning Unhealthy 4m25s       kubelet         Liveness probe failed: Get "http://192.168.205.139:80/index.html": dial tcp 192.168.205.139:80: i/o timeout (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Warning Unhealthy 3m57s (x2 over 4m7s)  kubelet         Liveness probe failed: Get "http://192.168.205.139:80/index.html": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Normal  Killing   3m57s       kubelet         Container nginxcontainer failed liveness probe, will be restarted
Warning Unhealthy 3m56s       kubelet         Readiness probe failed: Get "http://192.168.205.139:80/index.html": dial tcp 192.168.205.139:80: i/o timeout (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
Normal  Killing   3m18s (x2 over 3m57s)  kubelet         Stopping container nginxcontainer
Warning Unhealthy 3m12s (x14 over 4m12s)  kubelet         Readiness probe failed: Get "http://192.168.205.139:80/index.html": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |

```

kubectl get pods

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-5fd95555b6-4g7tc  0/1     Running   0          3m55s
mydeploy-5fd95555b6-jdbn2  0/1     Running   0          3m55s

```

kubectl get pods #After startup

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-5fd95555b6-4g7tc  1/1     Running   0          9m58s
mydeploy-5fd95555b6-jdbn2  1/1     Running   0          9m58s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/healthprobe$ |

```

Namespace -

In Kubernetes, *namespaces* provide a mechanism for isolating groups of resources within a single cluster. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces. Namespace-based scoping is applicable only for namespaced object (*e.g.* *Deployments, Services, etc.*) and not for cluster-wide objects (*e.g.* *StorageClass, Nodes, PersistentVolumes, etc.*).

Namespace by commands.

kubectl get namespace

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir namespacewala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ ls
deployment healthprobe namespaceswala nginxpod replicasetwala replicationcontrollerwala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd namespacewala/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ nano namespaceexample.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get namespace
NAME      STATUS   AGE
default   Active   9d
kube-node-lease   Active   9d
kube-public    Active   9d
kube-system    Active   9d
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl get pods -n kube-system

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get pods -n kube-system
NAME                           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
calico-kube-controllers-6cdb97b867-zk6tr   1/1    Running   9 (4m3s ago)   9d
calico-node-8k8bg                0/1    CrashLoopBackOff 66 (16s ago)   9d
calico-node-j5mqz                0/1    Running   67 (114s ago)  9d
coredns-55cb58b774-84665          1/1    Running   8 (4m3s ago)   9d
coredns-55cb58b774-zgx4j          1/1    Running   8 (4m5s ago)   9d
etcd-ip-172-31-21-116           1/1    Running   8 (4m3s ago)   9d
kube-apiserver-ip-172-31-21-116  1/1    Running   8 (4m3s ago)   9d
kube-controller-manager-ip-172-31-21-116 1/1    Running   8 (4m3s ago)   9d
kube-proxy-96fd5                0/1    CrashLoopBackOff 72 (23s ago)   9d
kube-proxy-d572p                 1/1    Running   71 (64s ago)   9d
kube-scheduler-ip-172-31-21-116  1/1    Running   8 (4m3s ago)   9d
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl create namespace mynamespace

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl create namespace mynamespace
namespace/mynamespace created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get namespace
NAME      STATUS   AGE
default   Active   9d
kube-node-lease   Active   9d
kube-public    Active   9d
kube-system    Active   9d
mynamespace  Active   5s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl get namespace

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl create namespace mynamespace
namespace/mynamespace created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get namespace
NAME        STATUS   AGE
default     Active   9d
kube-node-lease  Active   9d
kube-public   Active   9d
kube-system   Active   9d
mynamespace  Active   5s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl apply -f namespaceexample.yml -n mynamespace

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ ls
namespaceexample.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl apply -f namespaceexample.yml -n mynamespace
pod/nginxpod created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl get pods

kubectl get pods -n mynamespace

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get pods
No resources found in default namespace.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get pods -n mynamespace
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginxpod  1/1     Running   0          35s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl config set-context --current --namespace mynamespace

#To creating custom namespace as default namespace

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl config set-context --current --namespace mynamespace
Context "kubernetes-admin@kubernetes" modified.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl get pods

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl config set-context --current --namespace mynamespace
Context "kubernetes-admin@kubernetes" modified.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginxpod  1/1     Running   0          112s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl config set-context --current --namespace default

kubectl get pods

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl config set-context --current --namespace default
Context "kubernetes-admin@kubernetes" modified.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get pods
No resources found in default namespace.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ |
```

kubectl delete namespace mynamespace

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl delete pod nginxpod
Error from server (NotFound): pods "nginxpod" not found
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl delete pod nginxpod -n mynamespace
pod "nginxpod" deleted
|
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl delete namespace mynamespace --force
Warning: Immediate deletion does not wait for confirmation that the running resource has been terminated. The resource may continue to run on the cluster indefinitely.
namespace "mynamespace" force deleted
|
```

Namespace by .yml file

nano customnamespace.yml

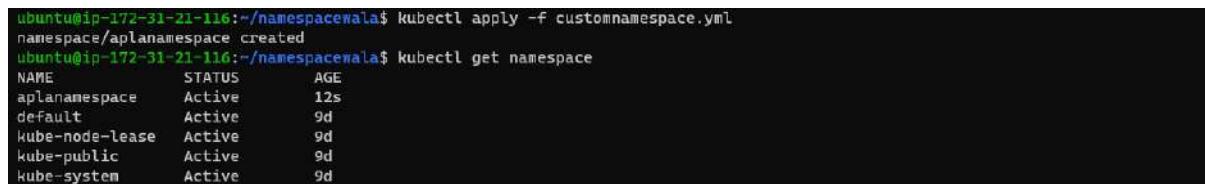


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116: ~\$". Inside the terminal, the command "nano customnamespace.yml" is run, opening a new file named "customnamespace.yml". The file contains the following YAML configuration:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: aplannamespace
```

kubectl apply -f customnamespace.yml

kubectl get namespace



The screenshot shows a terminal window with two commands run sequentially:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl apply -f customnamespace.yml
namespace/aplanamespace created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/namespacewala$ kubectl get namespace
```

Following the command, a table is displayed showing the status of various namespaces:

NAME	STATUS	AGE
aplanamespace	Active	12s
default	Active	9d
kube-node-lease	Active	9d
kube-public	Active	9d
kube-system	Active	9d

Volume -

In Kubernetes, Volumes are used to provide persistent or ephemeral storage to containers running within Pods. Unlike container storage, which is ephemeral and tied to the lifecycle of a container, volumes allow data to persist beyond the container's lifecycle.

- emptyDir
- hostPath
- nfs
- persistent volume and persistent volume chain
- configmap
- secrete

emptyDir:

emptyDir is a type of Kubernetes volume that is created when a Pod is assigned to a Node. As the name suggests, it starts out empty and is used as a temporary storage location for data. The data in an emptyDir volume is deleted when the Pod is terminated or removed. It's typically used for tasks like caching, temporary file storage, or storing data that doesn't need to persist across Pod restarts.

hostPath:

hostPath is a Kubernetes volume that mounts a file or directory from the host node's filesystem into the Pod. This allows the Pod to access data or configuration files from the host machine. It can be useful in scenarios where you need to access specific files from the host or interact with hardware devices on the host machine. However, it can have security implications, as it provides the Pod access to the host's filesystem.

nfs:

nfs (Network File System) is a volume type that allows Pods to access shared storage over a network. NFS volumes are used when you need to share data across multiple Pods or Nodes. This is helpful in situations where the data needs to be accessible by multiple Pods concurrently or when you want to store data externally.

Persistent Volume (PV) and Persistent Volume Claim (PVC):

- **Persistent Volume (PV):** A PV is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator. It can be backed by various storage backends like NFS, cloud storage, or even local disks. The PV has a lifecycle independent of the Pods that use it.
- **Persistent Volume Claim (PVC):** A PVC is a request for storage by a user. It is similar to a Pod in the sense that it is a resource request for storage. A PVC binds to a PV that matches the requested size and access modes. Once a PVC is bound to a PV, the Pod can use the storage defined in the PV.

ConfigMap:

A ConfigMap is a Kubernetes object that allows you to store configuration data as key-value pairs. ConfigMaps provide a way to inject configuration into Pods without altering the container image. They are often used for environment variables, command-line arguments, or configuration files that Pods can reference at runtime. ConfigMaps help to decouple configuration from the application code, making it easier to manage and change settings without rebuilding or redeploying the application.

Secret:

A Secret is similar to a ConfigMap, but it is used to store sensitive information, such as passwords, API keys, or certificates. Kubernetes secrets are encoded in base64, and while they are more secure than plain text, you should still be careful with access control and encryption to protect sensitive data.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ ls
autoscaling cronjob daemonset mala healthprobe job jobmala statefulset
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir emptydir
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd emptydir/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/emptydir$ nano emptydirfile.yml
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     emptydirfile.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
  name: mypod2
spec:
  replicas: 5
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: nginx
          name: mycont
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          volumeMounts:
            - name: myvolume
              mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html/
        - image: nginx
          name: mycont1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 90
          volumeMounts:
            - name: myvolume
              mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html/
      volumes:
        - name: myvolume
          emptyDir: {}
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/emptydir$ kubectl apply -f emptydirfile.yml
replicaset.apps/mypod2 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/emptydir$ kubectl get pods
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mypod2-bkb5r  2/2    Running   0          5s
mypod2-dhxrm  2/2    Running   0          5s
mypod2-dpkfm  2/2    Running   0          5s
mypod2-t524f  2/2    Running   0          5s
mypod2-zngxp  2/2    Running   0          5s
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/emptydir$ cd ..
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ mkdir hostpath
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ cd hostpath
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/hostpath$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/hostpath$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd volume
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ ls
emptydir hostpath
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ cd hostpath
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/hostpath$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/hostpath$ nano hostpathfile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/hostpath$ kubectl get all
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     hostpathfile.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mydeploy
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      env: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          volumeMounts:
            - mountPath: "/usr/share/nginx/html"
              name: myvolume
      volumes:
        - name: myvolume
          hostPath:
            path: /data
            type: DirectoryOrCreate
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/hostpath$ kubectl apply -f hostpathfile.yaml
deployment.apps/mydeploy created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/hostpath$ kubectl get pods
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeploy-7f4d64bc6b-j8mcw  1/1     Running   0          8s
mydeploy-7f4d64bc6b-k46h9  1/1     Running   0          8s
```

The screenshot shows the AWS EFS console with a success message: "File system (fs-02831ad2ad482c80b) is available". The main table lists one file system named "myefs" with the following details:

Name	File system ID	Encrypted	Total size	Size in Standard	Size in IA	Size in Archive	Provisioned Throughput (MiB/s)	File system state	Create time
myefs	fs-02831ad2ad482c80b	Encrypte(d)	6.00 KB	6.00 KB	0 Bytes	0 Bytes	-	Available	Sat, 2024-11-15 15:55 GMT

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ mkdir myvolume
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ ls
myvolume
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~|
```

The screenshot shows the AWS Security Groups console under the "Edit inbound rules" tab. It displays three rules:

- sg-006cf0868981e434b**: Type: All traffic, Protocol: All, Port range: All, Source: Custom (sg-006cf0868981e434b), Description: optional.
- sgr-0934674ff8907c65d2**: Type: HTTP, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 80, Source: Custom (0.0.0.0/0), Description: optional.
- : Type: NFS, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 2049, Source: Custom (sg-089909938164c538b), Description: optional.

A warning message at the bottom states: "⚠️ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only." Buttons for "Cancel", "Preview changes", and "Save rules" are at the bottom right.

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Hit:5 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/istv:/kubernetes/:core/stable:/v1.30/deb InRelease
Get:6 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [761 kB]
Get:7 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main Translation-en [173 kB]
Get:8 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Components [151 kB]
Get:9 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Packages [965 kB]
Get:10 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe Translation-en [238 kB]
Get:11 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Components [399 kB]
Get:12 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [572 kB]
Get:13 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted Translation-en [118 kB]
Get:14 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted amd64 Components [212 kB]
Get:15 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Components [940 kB]
Get:16 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 Components [208 kB]
Get:17 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Components [11.7 kB]
Get:18 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 Components [216 kB]
Get:19 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 Components [212 kB]
Get:20 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [572 kB]
Get:21 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main Translation-en [111 kB]
Get:22 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Components [7232 kB]
Get:23 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [795 kB]
Get:24 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe Translation-en [169 kB]
Get:25 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [52.0 kB]
Get:26 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [560 kB]
Get:27 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted Translation-en [108 kB]
Get:28 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Components [212 kB]
Get:29 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [208 kB]
Fetched 6046 kB in 2s (3272 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~|

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ sudo apt-get install nfs-common
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  keyutils libnfsidmap1 rpcbind
Suggested packages:
  watchdog
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  keyutils libnfsidmap1 nfs-common rpcbind
0 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 44 not upgraded.
Need to get 400 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1416 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libnfsidmap1 amd64 1:2.6.4-3ubuntu5 [48.2 kB]
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/noble/main amd64 rpcbind amd64 1:2.6.7-7ubuntu2 [46.5 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/noble/main amd64 keyutils amd64 1:6.3-3build1 [56.8 kB]
Get:4 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/noble/main amd64 nfs-common amd64 1:2.6.4-3ubuntu5 [248 kB]
Fetched 400 kB in 0s (15.0 MB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libnfsidmap1:amd64.
(Reading database ... 101626 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libnfsidmap1_1%3a2.6.4-3ubuntu5_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libnfsidmap1:amd64 (1:2.6.4-3ubuntu5) ...
Selecting previously unselected package rpcbind.
Preparing to unpack .../rpcbind_1.2.6-7ubuntu2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking rpcbind (1.2.6-7ubuntu2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package keyutils.
Preparing to unpack .../keyutils_1.6.3-3build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking keyutils (1.6.3-3build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package nfs-common.
Preparing to unpack .../nfs-common_1%3a2.6.4-3ubuntu5_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking nfs-common (1:2.6.4-3ubuntu5) ...
Setting up libnfsidmap1:amd64 (1:2.6.4-3ubuntu5) ...
Setting up rpcbind (1.2.6-7ubuntu2) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/rpcbind.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/rpcbind.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sockets.target.wants/rpcbind.socket → /usr/lib/systemd/system/rpcbind.socket.

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ sudo mount -t nfs4 -o nfsvers=4.1,rsize=1048576,wsize=1048576,hard,timeo=600,retrans=2,noresvport fs-02831ad2ad482c80b.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:/ -/myvolume
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~|

```

```

index.html *
GNU nano 7.2
<h1>This is nfs storage file in index.html page</h1>

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/myvolume$ sudo rm index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/myvolume$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/myvolume$ sudo mkdir test
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/myvolume$ cd test
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/myvolume/test$ sudo nano index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/myvolume/test$ 

```

```

GNU nano 7.2                                     nfsfile.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
  name: mypod2
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: nginx
          name: mycont
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          volumeMounts:
            - name: myvolume
              mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html/
      volumes:
        - name: myvolume
          nfs:
            server: fs-02831ad2ad482c80b.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
            path: /test

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ kubectl apply -f nfsfile.yml
replicaset.apps/mypod2 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mypod2-q4c6g  1/1    Running   0          7s
mypod2-sxxzd  1/1    Running   0          7s
mypod2-x4bpj  1/1    Running   0          7s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ 

```

```

Environment: <none>
Mounts:
  /usr/share/nginx/html/ from myvolume (rw)
  /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from kube-api-access-4tcjn (ro)
Conditions:
  Type        Status
  PodReadyToStartContainers  True
  Initialized  True
  Ready       True
  ContainersReady  True
  PodScheduled  True
Volumes:
  myvolume:
    Type:      NFS (an NFS mount that lasts the lifetime of a pod)
    Server:   fs-02831ad2ad482c80b.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
    Path:     /test
    ReadOnly:  false
  kube-api-access-4tcjn:
    Type:      Projected (a volume that contains injected data from multiple sources)
    TokenExpirationSeconds: 3607
    ConfigMapName:  kube-root-ca.crt
    ConfigMapOptional: <nil>
    DownwardAPI:   true
  QoS Class:  BestEffort
  Node-Selectors: <none>
  Tolerations:  node.kubernetes.io/not-ready:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s
                node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s
Events:
  Type  Reason  Age   From           Message
  ----  -----  --   --  --
  Normal Scheduled  40s  default-scheduler  Successfully assigned default/mypod2-q4c6g to ip-172-31-94-46
  Normal Pulling   39s  kubelet         Pulling image "nginx"
  Normal Pulled    39s  kubelet         Successfully pulled image "nginx" in 113ms (113ms including waiting). Image size: 72099410 bytes.
  Normal Created   39s  kubelet         Created container mycont
  Normal Started   39s  kubelet         Started container mycont
  Normal Killing   38s  kubelet         Stopping container mycont
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ 

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ kubectl exec -it mypod2-q4c6g -- /bin/bash
root@mypod2-q4c6g:/# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
root@mypod2-q4c6g:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
index.html
root@mypod2-q4c6g:/usr/share/nginx/html# cat index.html
<h1>This is nfs storage file in index.html page</h1>
root@mypod2-q4c6g:/usr/share/nginx/html# 

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ kubectl get all
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/mypod2-q4c6g  1/1    Running   0          2m18s
pod/mypod2-sxxzd 1/1    Running   0          2m18s
pod/mypod2-x4bpj  1/1    Running   0          2m18s

NAME             TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
service/kubernetes  ClusterIP  10.96.0.1   <none>        443/TCP   7m50s

NAME           DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
replicaset.apps/mypod2  3         3         3        2m18s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ 

```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd volume
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ ls
emptydir hostpath nfswala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ mkdir configmap
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ ls
configmap emptydir hostpath nfswala
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume$ cd configmap/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/configmap$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     mysqlwala.yml *
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: mysqlwala
spec:
  containers:
    - name: mysqlcontainer
      image: mysql:8.0
      env:
        - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: mysql-config
              key: mysql-password|
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/configmap$ kubectl create configmap mysql-config --from-literal mysql-password=Pass@123
configmap/mysql-config created
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/configmap$ kubectl get configmap
NAME           DATA   AGE
kube-root-ca.crt   1     13d
mysql-config      1     27s
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/configmap$ kubectl apply -f mysqlwala.yml
pod/mysqlwala created
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/configmap$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY  STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mysqlwala  1/1    Running   0          21s
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     genericsecreate.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: secretwala
spec:
  containers:
    - name: mysqlwalacontainer
      image: mysql:8.0
      env:
        - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
          valueFrom:
            secretKeyRef:
              name: mygenericsecret
              key: mysql-password|
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/secrete$ kubectl create secret generic mygenericsecret --from-literal=mysql-password=Pass@123
secret/mygenericsecret created
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/secrete$ kubectl apply -f genericsecreate.yml
pod/secretwala created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/secrete$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY  STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
secretwala  1/1    Running   0          6s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/volume/secrete$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ nano pvfile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl apply -f pvfile.yml
persistentvolume/mypv created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ |
```

File systems (1)										
Name	File system ID	Encrypted	Total size	Size in Standard	Size in IA	Size in Archive	Provisioned Throughput (MiB/s)	File system state	CreateTime	
my_efs	fs-05d7f845b3d6afa57	Encrypted	6.00 KiB	6.00 KiB	0 Bytes	0 Bytes	-	Available	Sun, 2024-05-15 GMT	

Edit inbound rules Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach your instance.

Inbound rules <small>Info</small>						Description - optional <small>Info</small>
Security group rule ID	Type <small>Info</small>	Protocol <small>Info</small>	Port range <small>Info</small>	Source <small>Info</small>	Action <small>Info</small>	
sg-069c0868981e4540	All traffic	All	All	Custom	<input type="text" value="sg-0dc61c303add03875"/> X	Delete
sg-0934674fb907c65d2	HTTP	TCP	80	Custom	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/> X	Delete
sg-0ee618ac11b62dd86	NFS	TCP	2048	Custom	<input type="text" value="sg-089909938164c538b"/> X <input type="text" value="sg-089909938164c538b"/> X	Delete

[Add rule](#)

⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

[Cancel](#) [Preview changes](#) [Save rules](#)

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ #workernode
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ ls
myvolume
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ mkdir mydir
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ ls
mydir myvolume
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ sudo mount -t nfs4 -o nfsvers=4.1,rsize=1048576,wsize=1048576,hard,timeo=600,retrans=2,noresvport fs-05d7f845b3d6afa57.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:/~mydir/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu InRelease
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Hit:5 https://prod-cdn.packages.k8s.io/repositories/isv/:/core:/stable/v1.38/deb InRelease
Get:6 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Components [151 kB]
Get:7 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Components [369 kB]
Get:8 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted amd64 Components [212 kB]
Get:9 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Components [949 kB]
Get:10 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 Components [208 kB]
Get:11 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Components [11.7 kB]
Get:12 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 Components [216 kB]
Get:13 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 Components [212 kB]
Get:14 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Components [7224 kB]
Get:15 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [52.8 kB]
Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Components [212 kB]
Get:17 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [212 kB]
Fetched 912 kB in 1s (815 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ sudo apt-get install nfs-common
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
nfs-common is already the newest version (1:2.6.4-3ubuntu5).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 40 not upgraded.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         index.html *
```

```
<h1>This is pv&pvc efs storage efs index.html file</h1>
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~$ cd mydir
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/mydir$ sudo mkdir test
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/mydir$ cd test
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/mydir/test$ sudo nano index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-46:~/mydir/test$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         pvfile.yml *
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: mypv
  labels:
    app: dev
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 20Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain
  nfs:
    server: fs-05d7f845b3d6afa57.efs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
    path: /test
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ nano pvfile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl apply -f pvfile.yml
persistentvolume/mypv created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         pvcfile.yml *
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: mypvc
  labels:
    app: dev
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 10Gi
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: dev
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ nano pvcfile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl apply -f pvcfile.yml
persistentvolumeclaim/mypvc created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl get pv
NAME   CAPACITY  ACCESS MODES  RECLAIM POLICY  STATUS  CLAIM          STORAGECLASS  VOLUMEATTRIBUTESCLASS  REASON  AGE
mypv   20Gi      RWO        Retain           Bound   default/mypvc          <unset>          AGE
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl get pvc
NAME   STATUS  VOLUME  CAPACITY  ACCESS MODES  STORAGECLASS  VOLUMEATTRIBUTESCLASS  AGE
mypvc  Bound   mypv   20Gi     RWO          <unset>          27s
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                               podfile.yml *
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: mypod
  labels:
    app: dev
spec:
  containers:
    - image: nginx
      name: mycont
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
      volumeMounts:
        - name: my-volume
          mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
  volumes:
    - name: my-volume
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: mypvc
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ nano podfile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl apply -f podfile.yml
pod/mypod created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl get pods
NAME     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mypod   1/1     Running   0          24s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/pv$ kubectl exec -it mypod -- /bin/bash
root@mypod:/# cd /usr/share/nginx/html
root@mypod:/usr/share/nginx/html# ls
index.html
root@mypod:/usr/share/nginx/html# |
```

DaemonSet –

A daemonSet in Kubernetes ensures that a copy of a specific Pod is running on all (or some) nodes in a cluster. It's commonly used to deploy system-level workloads like logging agents, monitoring daemons, or other infrastructure-related components.

Key Features of DaemonSet :

- **Node-Level Deployment:** Ensures that one Pod is running on each eligible node.
- **Dynamic Scaling:** Automatically deploys Pods to new nodes when they are added to the cluster.
- **Selective Deployment:** Can be restricted to specific nodes using node selectors, affinity rules, or taints and tolerations.
- **Self-Healing:** Automatically redeploys Pods if they fail or if the node they are on becomes unavailable.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd daemonsetwala/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/daemonsetwala$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/daemonsetwala$ nano daemonsetfield.yml
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         daemonsetfield.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: daemonwala
  labels:
    app: promi
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: promi
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: promi
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: daemonwala
          image: influxdb
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/daemonsetwala$ kubectl apply -f daemonsetfield.yml
daemonset.apps/daemonwala created
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/daemonsetwala$ kubectl get ds
NAME      DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   NODE SELECTOR   AGE
daemonwala 1         1         1       1           1           <none>        2m20s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/daemonsetwala$ kubectl get pods
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
daemonwala-c2ng4  1/1     Running   0          2m25s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/daemonsetwala$ |
```

Jobs –

A Job creates one or more Pods and will continue to retry execution of the Pods until a specified number of them successfully terminate. As pods successfully complete, the Job tracks the successful completions. When a specified number of successful completions is reached, the task (ie, Job) is complete. Deleting a Job will clean up the Pods it created. Suspending a Job will delete its active Pods until the Job is resumed again.

Definition: A Kubernetes Job is a higher-level abstraction that manages one or more Pods to ensure a task runs to completion successfully.

Purpose: Ideal for batch or one-time tasks like data processing, backups, or running scripts.

Lifecycle: The Job ensures that the specified number of Pods complete successfully.

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     jobfile.yml

apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: hellojob
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: hello
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: hello
          image: busybox
          command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo Hello, k8s!"]
      restartPolicy: Never
    backoffLimit: 4

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/job$ ls
jobfile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/job$ kubectl apply -f jobfile.yml
job.batch/hellojob created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/job$ kubectl get pods
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
daemonwala-c2ng4  1/1     Running   0          8m28s

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/job$ ls
jobfile.yml  jobfile1.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/job$ nano jobfile1.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/job$ |
```

```

GNU nano 7.2                                     jobfile1.yml
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: myjob
spec:
  completions: 3
  parallelism: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      restartPolicy: OnFailure
      containers:
        - name: mycont
          image: luksa/batch-job

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/jobs$ kubectl get pods
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
example-statefulset-0   0/1     Pending   0          15h
myjob-bhjct      1/1     Running   0          37s
myjob-lrjtz      1/1     Running   0          37s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/jobs$

```

Cronjob –

A cron job is a scheduled task in Unix-like operating systems that allows you to automate repetitive tasks at specified times or intervals. These tasks are executed by the cron daemon.

```

GNU nano 7.2                                     cronjobfile.yml
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
  name: myjob
spec:
  schedule: "*/3 * * * *"
  jobTemplate:
    spec:
      template:
        metadata:
          labels:
            app: myapp
        spec:
          restartPolicy: OnFailure
          containers:
            - name: mycont
              image: luksa/batch-job

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/cronjob$ kubectl get cronjob
error: the server doesn't have a resource type "cronjob"
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/cronjob$ kubectl get pods --watch
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myjob-28921194-qc48x   1/1     Running   0          92s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m1s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m2s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m2s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m3s
|
```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/cronjob$ kubectl get cronjob
error: the server doesn't have a resource type "cronjob"
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/cronjob$ kubectl get pods --watch
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myjob-28921194-qc48x   1/1     Running   0          92s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m1s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m2s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m2s
myjob-28921194-qc48x   0/1     Completed  0          2m3s
|
```

StatefulSet -

A StatefulSet is a Kubernetes API object used to manage and deploy applications that require stable and unique network identifiers, persistent storage, and ordered or graceful deployment and scaling. It's ideal for stateful applications like databases, messaging systems, and distributed systems.

Key Features of StatefulSet:

1. Stable Pod Identity:
 - o Each pod in a StatefulSet gets a unique, stable hostname and identity (e.g., pod-name-0, pod-name-1).
 - o This identity persists across pod restarts.
2. Stable Storage:
 - o Each pod can be associated with its own PersistentVolume (PV), ensuring data persists even if the pod is rescheduled or restarted.
3. Ordered Deployment and Scaling:
 - o Pods are deployed, updated, or deleted sequentially.
 - o Ensures that dependent systems can rely on the order of operations.
4. Graceful Rollout and Termination:
 - o Pods are scaled up or down gracefully to ensure consistent application behavior.
5. DNS Management:
 - o StatefulSets automatically assign DNS names to pods, simplifying service discovery

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd statefulset/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/statefulset$ ls
pvfile.yaml  statefulset.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/statefulset$ nano statefulset.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/statefulset$ kubectl apply -f statefulset.yaml
statefulset.apps/mypod3 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/statefulset$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mypod3-0  1/1     Running   0          5s
mypod3-1  1/1     Running   0          4s
mypod3-2  1/1     Running   0          3s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/statefulset$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     statefulset.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: mypod3
spec:
  replicas: 3
  serviceName: mypod-service
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: nginx
          name: mycont
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

Horizontal Pod Autoscaling –

In Kubernetes, a *HorizontalPodAutoscaler* automatically updates a workload resource (such as deployment or statefulset), with the aim of automatically scaling the workload to match demand.

Horizontal scaling means that the response to increased load is to deploy more pods. This is different from *vertical* scaling, which for Kubernetes would mean assigning more resources (for example: memory or CPU) to the Pods that are already running for the workload.

If the load decreases, and the number of Pods is above the configured minimum, the HorizontalPodAutoscaler instructs the workload resource (the Deployment, StatefulSet, or other similar resource) to scale back down.

Horizontal pod autoscaling does not apply to objects that can't be scaled (for example: a daemonset.)

The HorizontalPodAutoscaler is implemented as a Kubernetes API resource and a controller. The resource determines the behavior of the controller. The horizontal pod autoscaling controller, running within the Kubernetes control plane, periodically adjusts the desired scale of its target (for example, a Deployment) to match observed metrics such as average CPU utilization, average memory utilization, or any other custom metric you specify.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir autoscaling
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd autoscaling/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ nano components.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl apply -f components.yml
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         components.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: metrics-server
  name: metrics-server
  namespace: kube-system
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: metrics-server
    rbac.authorization.k8s.io/aggregate-to-admin: "true"
    rbac.authorization.k8s.io/aggregate-to-edit: "true"
    rbac.authorization.k8s.io/aggregate-to-view: "true"
  name: system:aggregated-metrics-reader
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - metrics.k8s.io
  resources:
  - pods
  - nodes
  verbs:
  - get
  - list
  - watch
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  labels:
    k8s-app: metrics-server
  name: metrics-server
  namespace: kube-system
  rules:
  - apiGroups:
  - metrics.k8s.io
  resources:
  - pods
  - nodes
  verbs:
  - get
  - list
  - watch
  - execute
  - location
  - redo
  - set-mark
  - undo
  - write-out
  - read-file
  - replace
  - paste
  - justify
  - go-to-line
  - redo
  - copy
  - where-was
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl get pods -n kube-system
NAME                           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
calico-kube-controllers-6cdb97b867-zk6tr  1/1    Running   16 (5m6s ago)  17d
calico-node-8k8bg               0/1    Running   120 (51s ago)  17d
calico-node-j5mqz               0/1    Running   125 (2m58s ago) 17d
coredns-55ccb58b774-84665      1/1    Running   16 (5m6s ago)  17d
coredns-55ccb58b774-vhm2b       1/1    Running   3 (5m6s ago)   3d22h
etcd-ip-172-31-21-116          1/1    Running   15 (5m6s ago)  17d
kube-apiserver-ip-172-31-21-116 1/1    Running   15 (5m6s ago)  17d
kube-controller-manager-ip-172-31-21-116 1/1    Running   15 (5m6s ago)  17d
kube-proxy-96fd5               1/1    Running   134 (64s ago)  17d
kube-proxy-d572p                0/1    CrashLoopBackOff 134 (54s ago)  17d
kube-scheduler-ip-172-31-21-116 1/1    Running   15 (5m6s ago)  17d
metrics-server-554cf459c5-9njq9  1/1    Running   8          2m23s
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ nano mynginx.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl apply -f mynginx.yml
deployment.apps/mydeployment created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl get pods
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeployment-545fc4bd99-727ds  1/1    Running   0          5s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         mynginx.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mydeployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 2
      maxUnavailable: 0
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      env: dev
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        env: dev
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginxcontainer
          image: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          resources:
            requests:
              cpu: "100m"
            limits:
              cpu: "500m"
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ nano hpafile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl apply -f hpafile.yml
Command 'kubectl' not found, did you mean:
  command 'kubectl' from snap kubectl (1.31.4)
See 'snap info <snapname>' for additional versions.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl apply -f hpafile.yml
horizontalpodautoscaler.autoscaling/nginxhpa created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ |
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         hpafile.yml
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: nginxhpa
spec:
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: mydeployment
  minReplicas: 2
  maxReplicas: 6
  metrics:
    - type: Resource
      resource:
        name: cpu
        target:
          type: Utilization
          averageUtilization: 10
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl get hpa
NAME      REFERENCE   TARGETS     MINPODS   MAXPODS   REPLICAS   AGE
nginxhpa  Deployment/mydeployment  cpu: <unknown>/10%  2          6          2          69s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl get pods
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeployment-545fc4bd99-727ds  1/1    Running   0          3m55s
mydeployment-545fc4bd99-kpfbh  1/1    Running   0          86s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl run trafficpod --image=busybox -- /bin/sh -c "while true; do wget -q -O - http://192.168.205.179; done"
pod/trafficpod created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mydeployment-545fc4bd99-727ds  1/1     Running   0          9m28s
mydeployment-545fc4bd99-kpfbh  1/1     Running   0          6m51s
trafficpod     1/1     Running   0          7s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cpu-stress    1/1     Running   0          3m
mydeployment-545fc4bd99-uv8s8  1/1     Running   0          4m59s
mydeployment-545fc4bd99-kpfbh  1/1     Running   0          16m
trafficpod    1/1     Running   0          9m29s
trafficpod2   1/1     Running   0          5m32s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/autoscaling$ |
```

Ingress –

Ingress in the context of Kubernetes refers to a set of rules that govern how external access to services within a Kubernetes cluster is managed. It acts as an entry point to the cluster, routing external HTTP/HTTPS traffic to the appropriate services.

Benefits of Using Ingress:

- 1. Single Entry Point:** Centralized management of external access.
- 2. Load Balancing:** Balances traffic across services.
- 3. TLS/SSL Termination:** Secure communication with HTTPS.
- 4. Path-Based Routing:** Route traffic based on URL paths.
- 5. Name-Based Virtual Hosting:** Use multiple domain names to access different services.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ mkdir ingress
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~$ cd ingress
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/ingress$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/ingress$ nano ingressfile.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/ingress$ kubectl apply -f ingressfile.yml
ingress.networking.k8s.io/myingress created
```

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     ingressfile.yml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: myingress
spec:
  rules:
    - host: tujanena.com
      http:
        paths:
          - path: /
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: myservice1
                port:
                  number: 80
    - host: example.com
      http:
        paths:
          - path: /
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: myservice2
                port:
                  number: 80
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-116:~/ingress$ kubectl get ingress
NAME     CLASS   HOSTS           ADDRESS   PORTS   AGE
myingress <none>  tujanena.com,example.com        80      3m15
```