Kubernetes Installation and Configuration Fundamentals

INTRODUCTION AND EXPLORING KUBERNETES ARCHITECTURE



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Course Overview



Introduction

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

Installing and Configuring Kubernetes

Working with Your Kubernetes Cluster

Overview

What is Kubernetes?

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

- Cluster Components
- Networking Fundamentals

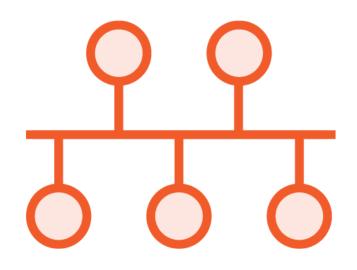
What Is Kubernetes?



Container Orchestrator



Workload Placement



Infrastructure Abstraction



Desired State

Benefits of Using Kubernetes



Speed of deployment



Ability to absorb change quickly



Ability to recover quickly

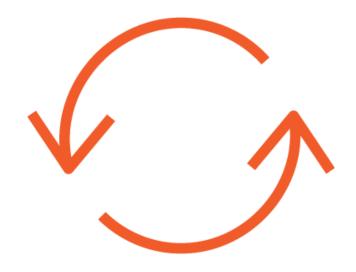


Hide complexity in the cluster

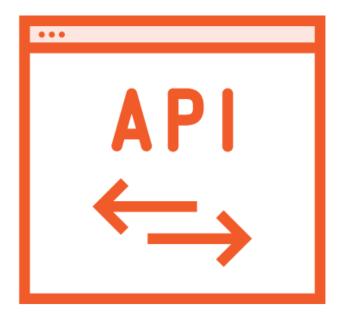
Kubernetes Principles



Desired State/ Declarative Configuration

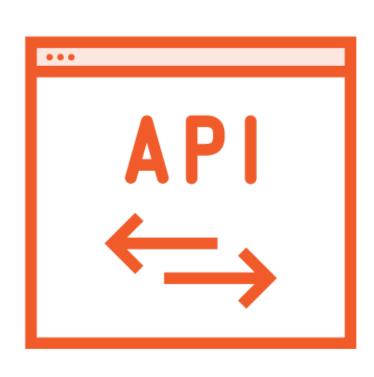


Controllers/ Control Loops



Kubernetes API/ The API Server

Kubernetes API



API Objects

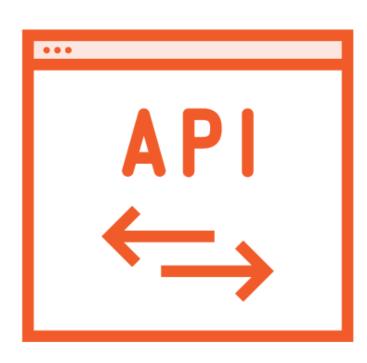
Collection of primitives to represent your system's state

Enables configuration of state

Declaratively

Imperatively

Kubernetes API Server



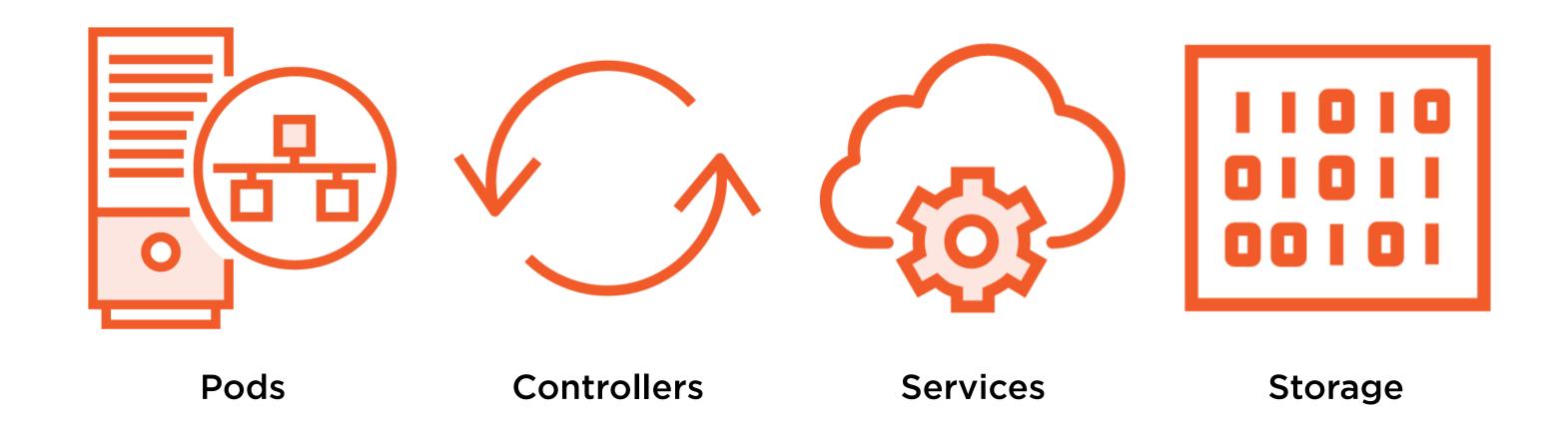
RESTful API over HTTP using JSON

The sole way to interact with your cluster

The sole way Kubernetes interacts with your cluster

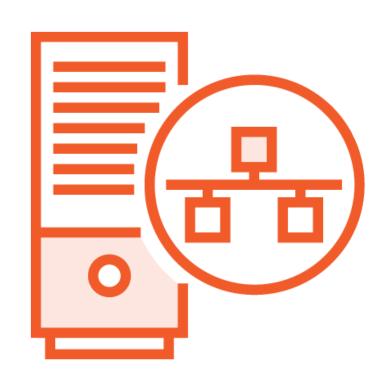
Serialized and persisted

Kubernetes API Objects



Not an exhaustive list, but these are the key players

Pods



One or more containers

It's your application or service

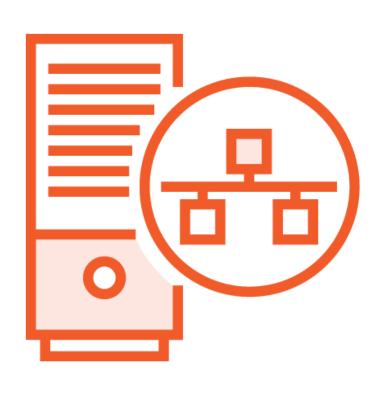
The most basic unit of work

Unit of scheduling

Ephemeral - no Pod is ever "redeployed"

Atomicity - they're there or NOT

Pods - Continued



Kubernetes' job is keeping your Pods running

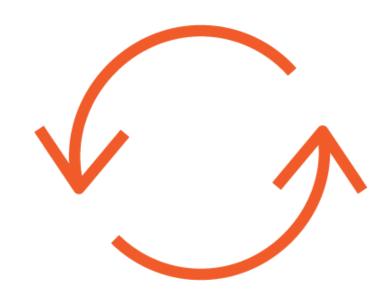
More specifically keeping the desired state

State - is the Pod up and running

Health - is the application in the Pod running

Probes

So how does Kubernetes manage my Pods' state?



Controllers

Defines your desired state

Create and manage Pods for you

Respond to Pod state and health

ReplicaSet

Number of replicas

Deployment

Manage rollout of ReplicaSets

Many more...and not just Pods

So how does Kubernetes add persistency to all this ephemerality?

Services



Adds persistency to our ephemeral world

Networking abstraction for Pod access

IP and DNS name for the Service

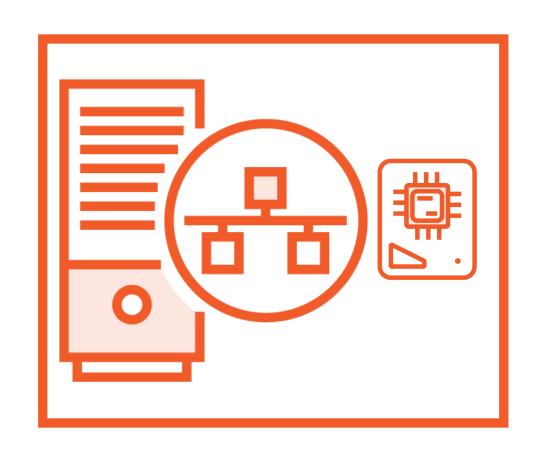
Dynamically updated based on Pod lifecycle

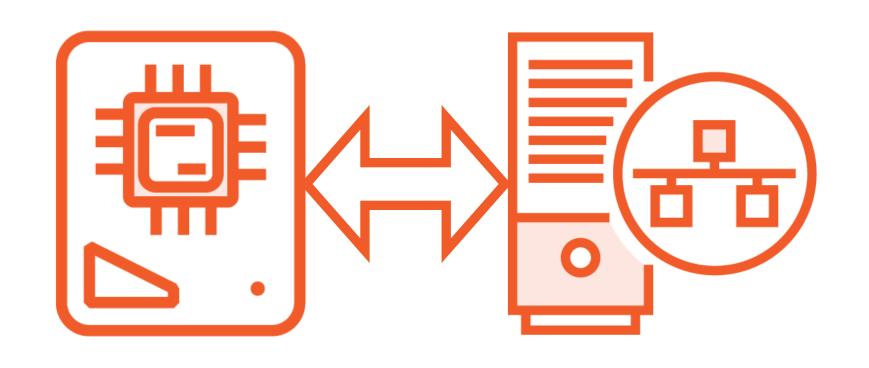
Scaled by adding/removing Pods

Load balancing

What about my data? Where's that stored in Kubernetes?

Storage in Kubernetes





Volumes

Persistent Volume

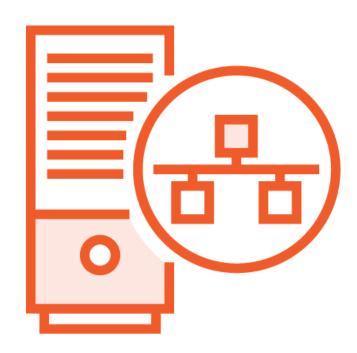
Persistent Volume Claim

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

Cluster Components

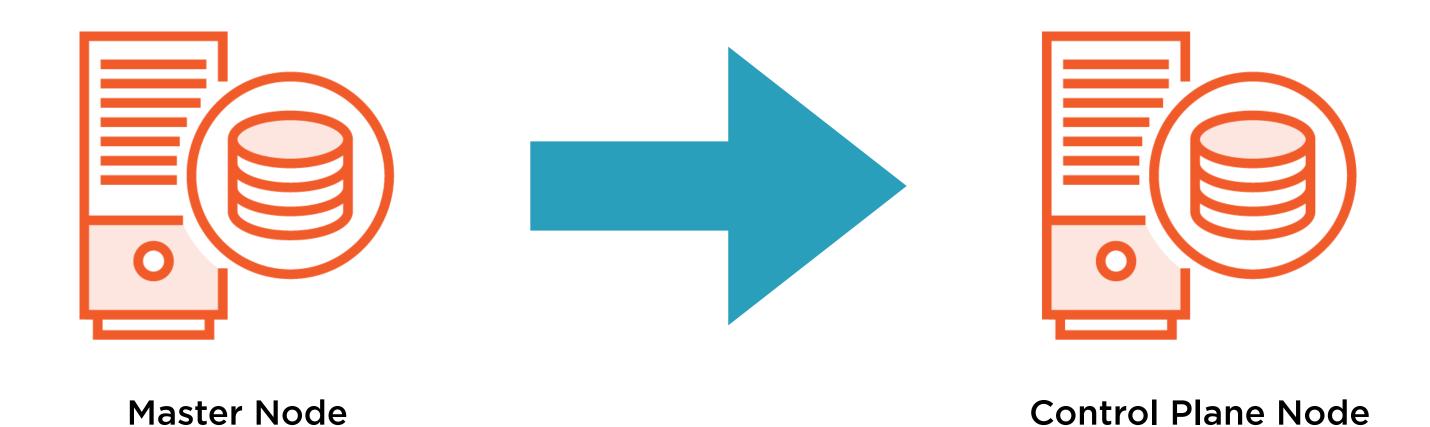


Control Plane Node

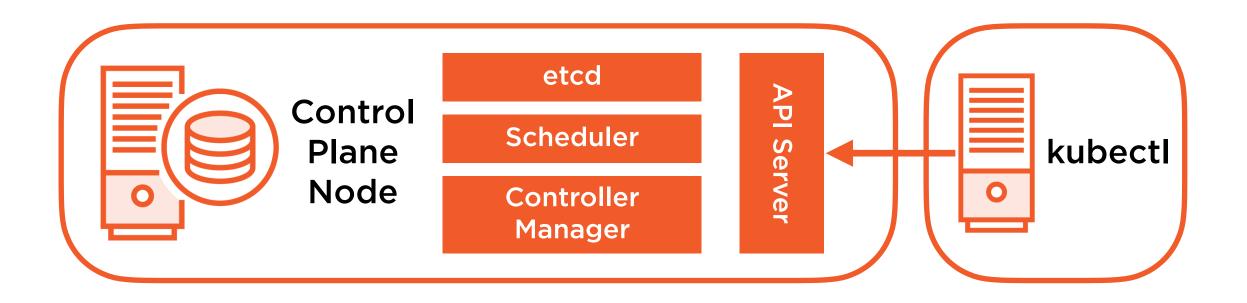


Node

Control Plane Node



Control Plane Node



Control Plane Components

API Server

etcd

Scheduler

Controller Manager

Central

Persists State

Watches API Server

Controller Loops

Simple

API Objects

Schedules Pods

Lifecycle functions and desired state

RESTful

Key-value

Resources

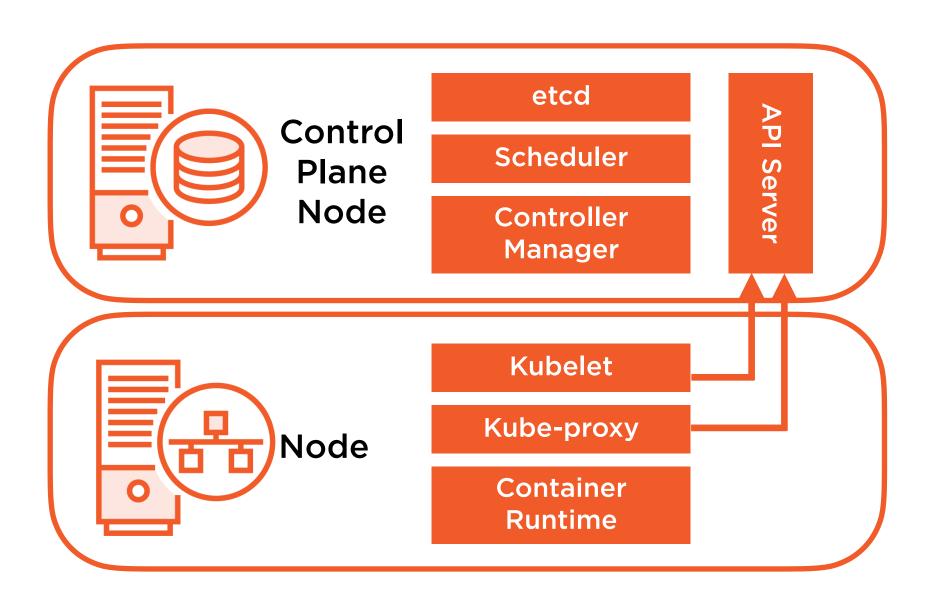
Watch and update the API Server

Updates etcd

Respects contraints

ReplicaSet

Nodes



on All Nodes!

Nodes

Kubelet

kube-proxy

Container Runtime

Monitors API Server for changes

Responsible for Pod Lifecycle

Reports
Node & Pod state

Pod probes

iptables

Implements
Services

Routing traffic to Pods

Load Balancing

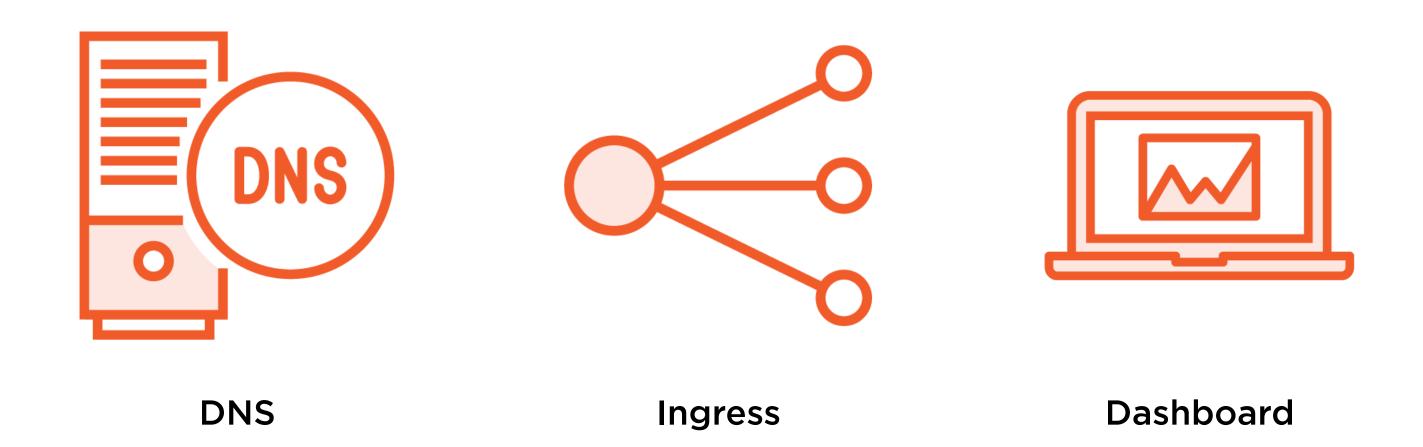
Downloads images & runs containers

Container Runtime Interface (CRI)

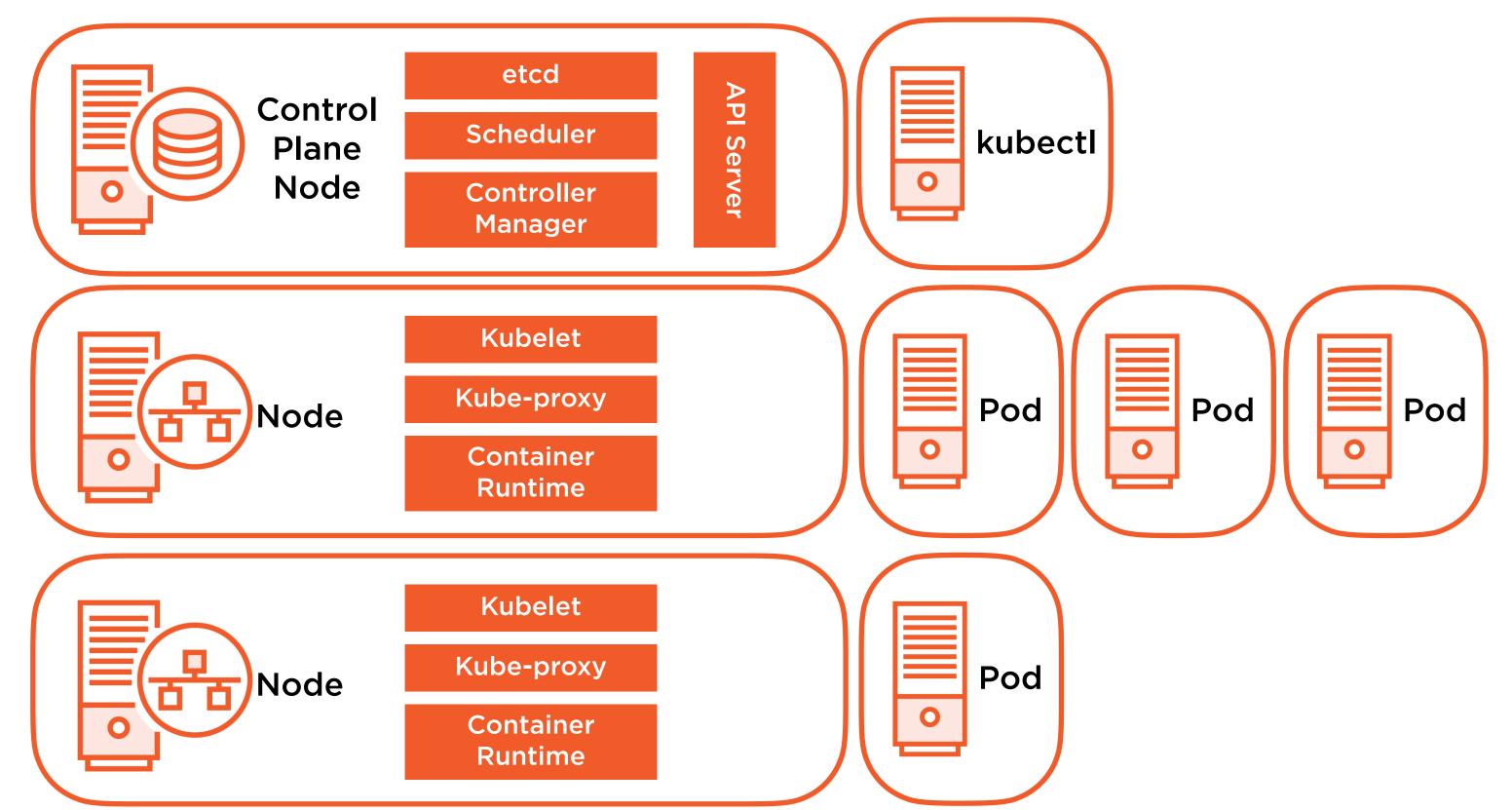
containerd

Many others...

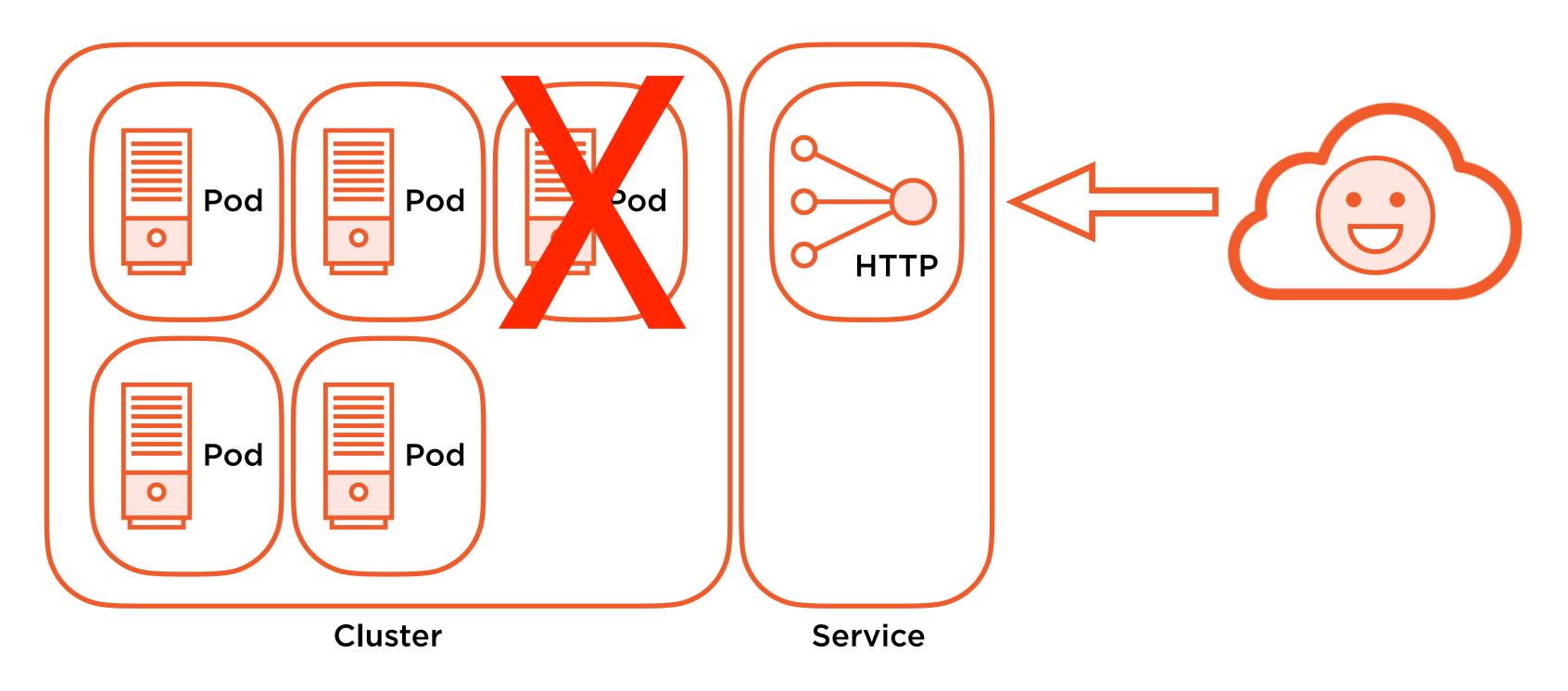
Cluster Add-on Pods



Pod Operations



Services

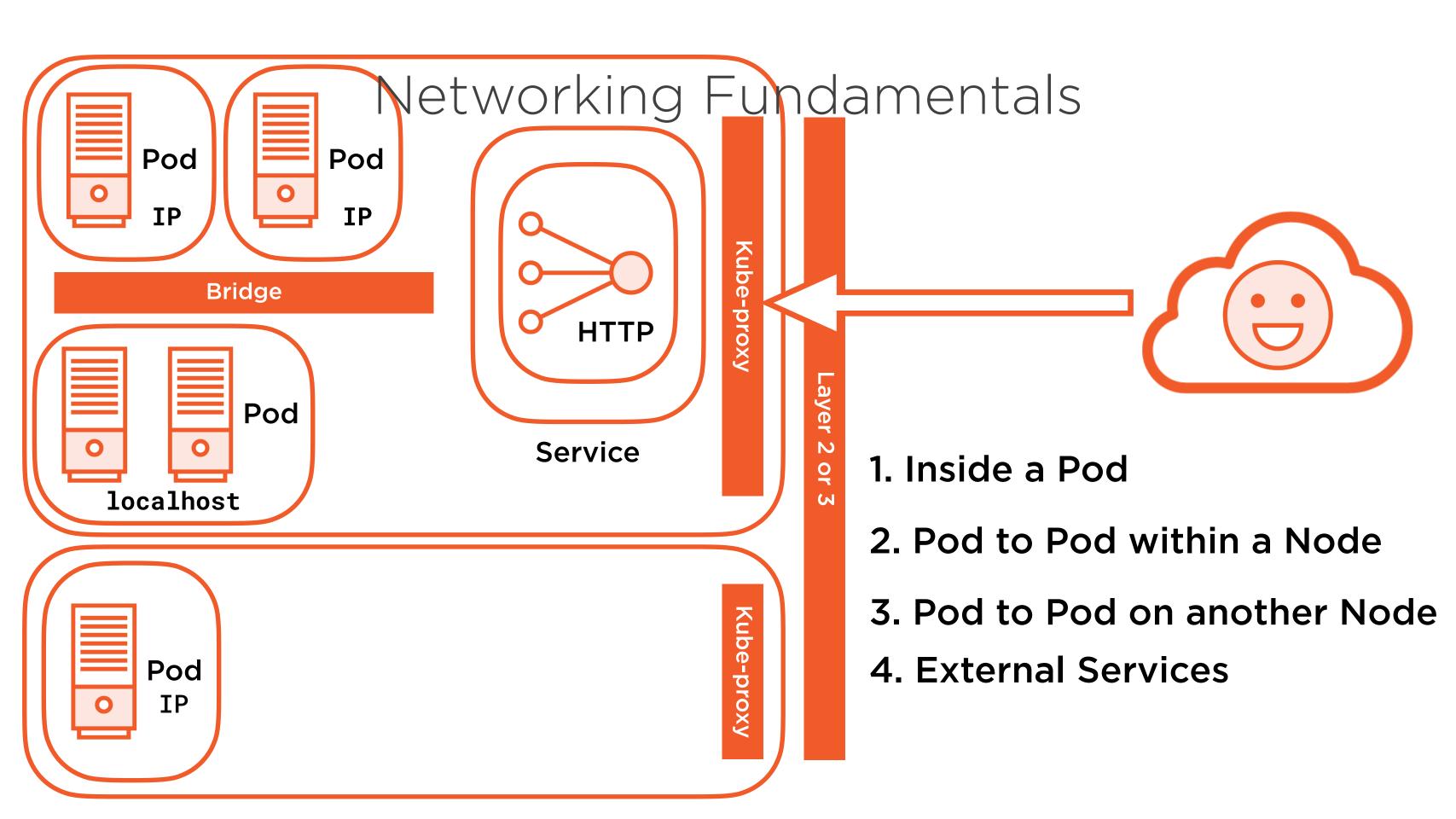


Kubernetes Networking Fundamentals

Kubernetes Networking Requirements

Pods on a Node can communicate with all Pods on all Nodes without Network Address Translation (NAT)

Agents on a Node can communicate with all Pods on that Node



Summary

What is Kubernetes?

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

- Cluster Components
- Networking Fundamentals

What's Next!

Installing and Configuring Kubernetes