Learn Kubernetes TV Script

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# V001:

**[Opening]**

Hello and welcome to learn Kubernetes TV!

Have you ever wanted to learn Kubernetes in a production environment like AWS but didn’t know where to start? Today, I’m going to show you how easy it is with a completely hands-on approach.

In this series we will go through all different building blocks of Kubernetes and learn how everything works.

By the end of the first video, you’ll have your very own Kubernetes cluster running on AWS using simple tools like AWS CLI and eksctl.

So let's get started!

**[Prerequisites Setup]**

Before we dive in, there are three tools you'll need to install on your machine. First up is the AWS CLI, which allows us to interact with AWS services from our command line. You can find the installation guide on the AWS website.  
[*https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html*](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html)

Next, we’ll need eksctl, a CLI tool that simplifies Kubernetes cluster management on AWS. You can follow this link to install it.  
[*https://eksctl.io/installation/*](https://eksctl.io/installation/)

Finally, we need kubectl, the command-line tool for Kubernetes. Here’s the link to install it based on your OS.  
[*https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/tools/install-kubectl-windows/*](https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/tools/install-kubectl-windows/)

**[AWS Credentials Setup]**

Once we’ve installed the necessary tools, let’s configure our AWS credentials. For this, you'll need an IAM user with the appropriate permissions to manage EKS clusters.

Show the IAM console and the credentials.

Once your IAM user is set up, AWS credentials are stored in the .aws/credentials file. Here's how to view that file on Windows.

cat ~/.aws/credentials

**[Check AWS Account and Credentials]**

Next, let's confirm that everything is set up correctly by checking our AWS account and listing S3 buckets. This is a quick way to ensure your credentials are correctly configured.

aws sts get-caller-identity

aws s3 ls

**[Creating a Kubernetes Cluster with eksctl]**

Alright, it’s time to create our Kubernetes cluster using eksctl. This command will set up a cluster in the eu-west-1 region, using Fargate for serverless pods, and tagging it as a dev environment.

eksctl create cluster \

--name lkt-temp-04 \

--region eu-west-1 \

--fargate \

--version 1.30 \

--tags "env=dev,owner=engineering"

While the cluster is being created, let’s take a quick look at some helpful eksctl commands.

eksctl --help

eksctl info

eksctl get cluster

**[Configuring Kubernetes Access]**

Once the cluster is ready, we need to configure access locally. We do this by updating our kubeconfig file, which is used by kubectl to interact with Kubernetes.

aws eks --region eu-west-1 update-kubeconfig --name lkt-temp-03

This will save the cluster's credentials to the ~/.kube/config file. If you want, you can also set this config path as an environment variable using $KUBECONFIG.

A Kubernetes context is a set of configuration data used by kubectl to access a specific cluster. It includes details like the cluster’s API server URL, your user credentials, and the namespace you're working in. By switching contexts, you can easily manage multiple Kubernetes clusters from one command-line setup.

**[Using kubectl to Manage the Cluster]**

Now that we have access to the cluster, let’s use kubectl to check the current context, which defines which cluster kubectl is interacting with.

kubectl config current-context

You can list all available contexts with this command.

kubectl config get-contexts

You can view the content of your config file with this command.

kubectl config view

And if you need to switch between contexts, here’s how you do it.

kubectl config use-context arn:aws:eks:eu-west-1:047838238778:cluster/lkt-temp-03

"Finally, if you no longer need a context, you can delete it like this."

kubectl config delete-context arn:aws:eks:eu-west-1:047838238778:cluster/lkt-temp-03

**[Viewing Kubernetes Pods]**

To wrap up, let’s take a look at all the pods running in our cluster. Use this command to list all pods in all namespaces.

kubectl get pod -A

**[Conclusion]**

That’s it! You now have a Kubernetes cluster up and running on AWS.

In the next video we will look into the anatomy of each object and investigate how we can create new object.

If you have any questions or run into any issues, feel free to drop them in the comments below. And if you found this video helpful, don’t forget to like, subscribe, and hit the bell icon for more hands-on Kubernetes tutorials. Thanks for watching, and see you soon on Learn Kubernetes TV!

# V002:

**[Introduction]**

Hey everyone, welcome back to *Learn Kubernetes TV*!

In the last video, we built a basic Kubernetes cluster. If you missed it, be sure to check that out for a solid foundation.

Today, we’re going to dive deeper into understanding your Kubernetes cluster, the API resources available to you, and some essential kubectl commands to manage and troubleshoot resources effectively. So let's get started!

**[Get Cluster Information]**

We’ll begin by checking the cluster we're connected to with kubectl cluster-info. This gives us an overview of the essential services running in the cluster like the Kubernetes API server and the DNS service.

kubectl cluster-info

Here you’ll see the URLs for the Kubernetes API server and other components. It’s a quick way to ensure you're connected to the right cluster.

**[Listing Available API Resources]**

Next, let’s explore all the API resources available in the cluster using the kubectl api-resources command.

kubectl api-resources

This command lists all the resources you can interact with—like Pods, Deployments, Services, ConfigMaps, and more. Each resource type has its unique properties and functionality, which we’ll be covering throughout the series.

Talk about resource names, short names, namespace and kind.

**[Exploring Resource Structure with kubectl explain]**

Now, let’s dive deeper into how these resources are structured using kubectl explain. For example, let's take a look at Pods.

kubectl explain pods

kubectl explain pods.spec

kubectl explain pods.spec.containers

It provides detailed documentation about Kubernetes resources. It helps users understand the various fields of a resource and their purpose. This can be particularly useful for those who are new to Kubernetes or for experienced users who need a quick reference.

**[kubectl apply vs kubectl create]**

Now, a really important concept to understand is the difference between kubectl apply and kubectl create. Both are used to create resources, but they work very differently.

* **kubectl apply is idempotent**, meaning you can run it multiple times, and it will only apply changes if necessary. It can both create and update resources.
* **kubectl create is not idempotent**—it will fail if the resource already exists, and it’s only meant for creating new resources, not updating existing ones.

"Let’s see this in action."

kubectl apply -f pod1.yaml

kubectl get pod

kubectl delete pod nginx

kubectl create -f pod1.yaml

kubectl get pod

Notice how kubectl apply can handle updates and creation. Always prefer using kubectl apply when you're managing resources over time.

**[Dry-Run Modes for Safer Changes]**

One of the best practices in Kubernetes is to use dry-run modes to test changes before applying them. There are two types of dry-run options:"

* **--dry-run=client**: This checks the YAML manifest for syntax errors without connecting to the cluster.
* **--dry-run=server**: This checks if the manifest will be accepted by the Kubernetes API server, ensuring that resource types and configurations are valid without making any actual changes.

"Let’s test this with some examples."

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml --dry-run=client

kubectl apply -f deployment-error1.yaml --dry-run=client

kubectl apply -f deployment-error1.yaml --dry-run=server

kubectl apply -f deployment-error2.yaml --dry-run=client

kubectl apply -f deployment-error2.yaml --dry-run=server

"By using --dry-run, you can catch potential issues early without impacting the cluster."

**[Generating YAML Manifests]**

Sometimes you’ll want to generate a resource’s YAML manifest without actually applying it, so you can tweak it or save it for later use. Let’s generate a Deployment YAML for an NGINX application.

kubectl create deployment nginx --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml

kubectl create deployment nginx --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > deployment-dry-run.yaml

kubectl apply -f deployment-dry-run.yaml

kubectl get deployment

kubectl delete deployment nginx

"This method gives you flexibility to generate and customize your manifests before applying them."

**[Using kubectl diff]**

"Another powerful tool is kubectl diff, which allows you to compare your current resources against what’s defined in your YAML file. This is useful for identifying what changes will be applied before running kubectl apply.

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml

kubectl diff -f deployment-modified.yaml

kubectl apply -f deployment-modified.yaml

kubectl get deployment

kubectl delete deployment hello-world

kubectl diff shows you a side-by-side comparison of what will change. It's especially handy when you're working in production environments where you want to be cautious about changes.

**Conclusion**

"That’s a wrap for this session! Today we covered some powerful kubectl commands, learned how to explore resource structures with kubectl explain, and discussed dry-run modes and how to generate YAML files for future use. I hope you're feeling more confident navigating Kubernetes.

In the next video, we’ll dive even deeper into Kubernetes operations on AWS, so stay tuned! Don’t forget to like, share, and subscribe to *Learn Kubernetes TV* for more hands-on tutorials. Thanks for watching and see you in the next video!

# V003

**[Introduction]**

Hey everyone, welcome back to *Learn Kubernetes TV*!

Today, we’re going to explore Kubernetes API resources in more depth, understand how API requests work, and dive into different ways to interact with your cluster. We’ll also cover logging, debugging, and use kubectl proxy to access API resources. Let's jump in!"

**[Exploring API Resources]**

Let’s start by listing all API resources available in our Kubernetes cluster.

kubectl api-resources

kubectl get deployment --all-namespaces

kubectl get deploy -A

kubectl get pod --all-namespaces

kubectl get po -A

kubectl api-resources gives us a list of all resource types in our cluster.

With kubectl get, we can list a resource type like deployments and pods in specific namespace or across all namespaces using the -A flag.

The shorthand po refers to pods, and deploy refers to deployments, just to save some typing.

**[API Groups]**

API groups are to organize Kubernetes API resources for better management and versioning.

Core Group: Essential resources like Pods and Services (e.g., v1).

Extended Groups: Other groups like apps (Deployments), batch (Jobs), and networking.k8s.io (NetworkPolicies).

Each resource belongs to an API group, and we can filter resources based on the API group we’re interested in. For example, to get the resources under the apps group or the rbac.authorization.k8s.io group, we can use the following commands.

kubectl api-resources --api-group=apps

kubectl api-resources --api-group=rbac.authorization.k8s.io

API groups help us organize resources in Kubernetes by functionality.

**[Explaining Resources by API Version]**

Next, we’ll use kubectl explain to view the structure of a resource. Here, I’ll show you how to view the structure of a pod with a specific API version.

kubectl explain pod --api-version v1

This is super helpful for understanding the exact structure of resources and what fields are available for different API versions.

**[Understanding an API Request]**

Let’s now apply a YAML manifest and see how Kubernetes handles the API request.

kubectl apply -f pod2.yaml

kubectl get pod hello-world

This applies a pod configuration and then retrieves the pod named hello-world. In this case, Kubernetes will handle the resource creation request based on the structure in the YAML file.

**[Output Verbosity and Debugging Levels]**

Sometimes you need more detail to debug what’s happening under the hood. kubectl supports output verbosity levels, ranging from 0 to 9. Let’s see what additional details we get at different verbosity levels.

kubectl get pod hello-world -v 6

kubectl get pod hello-world -v 7

kubectl get pod hello-world -v 8

kubectl get pod hello-world -v 9

As you increase the verbosity level, more information is shown about the underlying API requests and responses. Higher levels can be very useful when troubleshooting.

**[Using kubectl proxy to Authenticate API Requests]**

Next, we’ll use kubectl proxy to set up a local proxy that allows us to authenticate and send API requests directly to the API server. This is especially useful for accessing Kubernetes resources without needing direct access to the API server itself.

kubectl proxy --port=8080 &

curl http://localhost:8080/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/hello-world

This starts a proxy on port 8080, and with the curl command, we can directly query the API server for information about the hello-world pod.

**[Getting Pod Details in Different Ways]**

Now let’s explore different ways to retrieve detailed information about our hello-world pod.

kubectl get pod hello-world

kubectl describe pod hello-world

kubectl get pod hello-world -o yaml

kubectl get gives a basic overview, kubectl describe gives us detailed information including events, and kubectl get -o yaml gives us the raw YAML manifest of the pod.

**[Monitoring Pods with the --watch Flag]**

One of the cool features of kubectl is the --watch flag. It continuously monitors changes to the resources you’re watching.

kubectl get pods --watch -v 6

You can see real-time updates of pod status in your terminal. Now, let’s delete the pod and watch how kubectl tracks that event.

kubectl delete pods hello-world

**[Accessing Pod Logs]**

Let’s bring back the hello-world pod by applying the manifest again.

kubectl apply -f pod2.yaml

Logs are essential for debugging. Let’s access the logs of the hello-world pod.

kubectl logs hello-world

kubectl logs hello-world -v 6

We can also retrieve logs via the API server by using kubectl proxy again.

kubectl proxy --port=8080 &

curl http://localhost:8080/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/hello-world/log

**[Simulating Authentication Failures]**

Now, let’s simulate an authentication failure by tampering with our kubeconfig file. First, we’ll back it up.

cp ~/.kube/config ~/.kube/config.main

Next, we edit the username in the kubeconfig file.

vi ~/.kube/config

kubectl get pods -v 6

As expected, this results in an authentication error.

**[Restoring Kubeconfig]**

Now let’s restore our kubeconfig file and get the pods again.

cp ~/.kube/config.main ~/.kube/config

kubectl get pods

We’re back to normal!

**[Handling Missing Resources]**

What happens when you try to get a resource that doesn’t exist? Let’s see how Kubernetes responds.

kubectl get pods nginx-pod -v 6

As you can see, we get a 404 error because the resource was not found.

**[Creating and Deleting a Deployment]**

Finally, let’s create a deployment, check its status, and then delete it. Kubernetes returns a 404 for not finding the deployment and a 201 for creating it.

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml -v 6

kubectl get deployment

Now, let’s delete the deployment.

kubectl delete deployment hello-world -v 6

As you can see, Kubernetes returns a 200 OK for both the DELETE and GET requests, confirming that the operation was successful.

**Conclusion**

That wraps up today’s video! We’ve covered many topics about Kubernetes API, including how API requests work, verbosity levels, and more. You’ve learned how to use kubectl proxy, access pod logs and gather information about your pods. In the next video, we’ll dive even deeper into managing namespace.

If you enjoyed this content, please like, share, and subscribe to Learn Kubernetes TV so you don’t miss out on future videos. Thanks for watching, and see you next time!

# V004

**[INTRO]**

Welcome back to Learn Kubernetes TV! In today’s video, we’re diving into namespaces, a key concept in Kubernetes, and exploring practical commands to help you manage them. We’ll also cover how to create deployments and interact with resources across namespaces.

Think of namespaces like Windows folders that help organize your resources. In Kubernetes, these resources include pods, deployments, config maps, and more.

**[Listing Namespaces and API Resources]**

Let’s kick things off by listing all the namespaces in our Kubernetes cluster.

kubectl get namespaces

This shows the different environments or 'spaces' in which your Kubernetes objects are running.

Next, let’s explore the API resources to see which ones can exist in a namespace and which can’t.

kubectl api-resources --namespaced=true | head

kubectl api-resources --namespaced=false | head

Here, we are seeing resources that live inside namespaces and those that exist cluster-wide, like nodes and persistent volumes.

**[Exploring Namespace Details]**

To dive deeper, let's describe the status of all namespaces.

kubectl describe namespaces

And if we want to focus on a specific namespace like kube-system, we can do this:

kubectl describe namespaces kube-system

This gives you an in-depth look at the details of each namespace, such as their labels, annotations, and status.

**[Resource Quotas and Limits]**

Kubernetes namespaces support **resource quotas** and **limit ranges** to control resource usage.

* **Resource Quotas** set the maximum amount of resources (CPU, memory, storage) a namespace can consume, ensuring fair resource allocation across teams or projects.
* **Limit Ranges** define default and maximum resource requests and limits for pods or containers, preventing any single container from over-consuming resources and impacting other workloads.

These tools help manage resources effectively within a shared cluster.

kubectl apply -f ns-limit.yaml

kubectl apply -f ns-quota.yaml

kubectl describe limitrange -n kube-system

kubectl describe resourcequota -n kube-system

kubectl delete limitrange example-limits -n kube-system

kubectl delete resourcequota example-quota -n kube-system

**[Working with Pods Across Namespaces]**

Now, let’s list all the pods across all namespaces.

kubectl get pods --all-namespaces

kubectl get pods -A

This is useful when you want to see everything running in your cluster, regardless of namespace. If you want to filter pods only in the kube-system namespace:

kubectl get pods --namespace kube-system

**[Creating and Deleting Namespaces]**

Namespaces are great for organizing resources. Let’s imperatively create a new namespace called pandora1.

kubectl create namespace pandora1

**[Tip]** "Remember, Kubernetes namespaces must be in lowercase and can include dashes. If we try to create Pandora1, Kubernetes will reject it."

kubectl create namespace Pandora1

Now, let's create a namespace declaratively using a YAML file.

kubectl apply -f namespace.yaml

"And finally, to see all namespaces again:"

kubectl get namespaces

**[Deploying into Namespaces]**

Next, let’s deploy an application into our pandora1 namespace.

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml

This deployment creates 4 replicas of the hello-world app in the pandora1 namespace.

In addition to creating resources declaratively with YAML, Kubernetes also allows you to create resources imperatively. Let’s create a simple pod using the kubectl run command.

kubectl run hello-world-pod \

--image=gcr.io/google-samples/hello-app:1.0 \

--namespace pandora1

Here, we are creating a pod called hello-world-pod running the hello-app container from Google’s sample image in the pandora1 namespace. This is a quick way to create resources without needing to write a YAML file.

However, neither the deployment nor the pod was created successfully. This is due to the default Fargate profile's configuration.

kubectl get pods --namespace pandora1

**[Creating Fargate Profiles and Cleaning Up]**

"Now, let’s create a Fargate profile for our pandora1 namespace using eksctl."

eksctl create fargateprofile \

--cluster lkt-temp-03 \

--name fp-pandora \

--namespace pandora1inyaml \

--namespace pandora1

Fargate profiles allow us to run pods in AWS Fargate, which is a serverless compute engine for containers.

Next, we’ll delete all existing pods and recreate them. After the new pod is created, we can check its status:

kubectl get pods --namespace pandora1

And if we want to see only the pods in the pandora1 namespace:

kubectl get pods --namespace pandora1

This command verifies that our pod has been successfully created in the correct namespace.

**[Managing Pods and Resources]**

We can now check if the pods are running in the pandora1 namespace.

kubectl get pods --namespace pandora1

kubectl get pods -n pandora1

kubectl get pods -A

All these commands will list the pods either in a specific namespace or across all namespaces.

To list **all** resources in the pandora1 namespace, use:

kubectl get all --namespace=pandora1

Finally, let’s clean up by deleting all the pods in our pandora1 namespace. Keep in mind that pods managed by a deployment will be recreated automatically.

kubectl delete pods --all --namespace pandora1

kubectl get pods -n pandora1

And if you’re done with the namespace entirely, you can delete it along with all its resources.

kubectl delete namespaces pandora1

kubectl delete namespaces pandorainyaml

**[OUTRO]**

That wraps up today’s session on managing namespaces, deploying applications, and working with Fargate profiles in Kubernetes. In the next video we will talk about labels, selector and scheduling pods.

If you enjoyed this content, please like, share, and subscribe to Learn Kubernetes TV so you don’t miss out on future videos. Thanks for watching, and see you next time!

# V005

**[Intro]**

Welcome back to *Learn Kubernetes TV*, where we dive deep into Kubernetes with hands-on sessions! In today’s video, we’ll explore how to work with labels, selectors, and node scheduling. Labels are key to organizing and managing your Kubernetes resources, and you’ll see how powerful they can be in real-world deployments. So, let’s get started!

**[Creating Pods with Labels]**

First, we’ll start by creating some Pods with labels. Labels help in identifying and organizing resources within your cluster.

cat CreatePodsWithLabels.yaml

kubectl apply -f CreatePodsWithLabels.yaml

Next, let's see the labels associated with these Pods.

kubectl get pods --show-labels

kubectl describe pod nginx-pod01

As you can see, we have labels applied to our Pods. Now, we can use these labels to filter or query our Pods.

**[Querying Labels and Selectors]**

Selectors allow us to query Pods based on their labels. Let’s start with some simple queries to select specific Pods.

kubectl get pods --selector tier=prod

kubectl get pods --selector tier=qa

kubectl get pods -l tier=prod

kubectl get pods -l tier=prod --show-labels

kubectl get pods -l 'tier=prod,app=WebApp' --show-labels

kubectl get pods -l 'tier=prod,app!=WebApp' --show-labels

kubectl get pods -l 'tier in (prod,qa)' --show-labels

kubectl get pods -l 'tier notin (prod,qa)' --show-labels

We can also output the labels in a column format to better visualize them.

kubectl get pods -L tier

kubectl get pods -L tier,app

**[Editing Labels on Pods]**

Let’s modify the labels on an existing Pod. First, we'll view the labels and then edit them.

kubectl get pod nginx-pod01 --show-labels

kubectl label pod nginx-pod01 tier=non-prod --overwrite

kubectl get pod nginx-pod01 --show-labels

We can also add new labels or remove existing ones.

kubectl label pod nginx-pod01 another=Label

kubectl get pod nginx-pod01 --show-labels

kubectl label pod nginx-pod01 another-

kubectl get pod nginx-pod01 --show-labels

**[Operating on Pods Based on Labels]**

One of the advantages of labeling is that you can perform operations on collections of Pods. Let’s label all our Pods and then delete them based on the label.

kubectl get pod --show-labels

kubectl label pod --all tier=non-prod --overwrite

kubectl get pod --show-labels

kubectl delete pod -l tier=non-prod

kubectl get pods --show-labels

**[Deployments and Services]**

Now let’s move to Kubernetes deployments and services. We’ll create a deployment with three replicas and expose it as a service.

kubectl apply -f deployment-label.yaml

kubectl apply -f service.yaml

We can inspect the labels and selectors used by the deployment and its Pods.

kubectl describe deployment hello-world

kubectl describe replicaset hello-world-58fc685665

kubectl describe pod hello-world-58fc685665-c272r

kubectl get pods --show-labels

Let’s modify the labels of one of the Pods in the ReplicaSet and see the impact.

kubectl label pod hello-world-58fc685665-c272r pod-template-hash=DEBUG --overwrite

kubectl get pods --show-labels

**[Node Scheduling with Labels]**

In this section, we’ll explore how node labels can be used to control Pod scheduling. Fargate doesn’t support nodeSelector, but on EC2 nodes, we can use labels to control Pod placement.

kubectl get nodes --show-labels

kubectl label node ip-192-168-10-6.eu-west-1.compute.internal disk=local\_ssd

kubectl label node ip-192-168-80-2.eu-west-1.compute.internal hardware=local\_gpu

kubectl get node -L disk,hardware

Now, let’s create Pods that use these node labels for scheduling.

cat PodsToNodes.yaml

kubectl apply -f PodsToNodes.yaml

kubectl get node -L disk,hardware

kubectl get pods -o wide

**[Cleaning Up]**

Finally, after you’re done, remember to clean up your resources.

kubectl label node fargate-ip-192-168-125-157.eu-west-1.compute.internal disk-

kubectl label node fargate-ip-192-168-99-249.eu-west-1.compute.internal hardware-

kubectl delete pod nginx-pod

kubectl delete pod nginx-pod-gpu

kubectl delete pod nginx-pod-ssd

**[Outro]**

"That’s it for today’s session! We’ve covered how to work with labels, selectors, and node scheduling in Kubernetes. Be sure to like, subscribe, and hit the bell icon for more Kubernetes hands-on tutorials. Thanks for watching and see you in the next video!"

# V006

**[Intro]**

"Welcome back to Learn Kubernetes TV! In today's session, we’ll explore managing events, creating and scaling deployments, running commands inside containers, and working with static pods in Kubernetes on AWS. Let’s dive right into the code and break down the process step by step."

**[Section 1: Monitoring Kubernetes Events]**

"We’ll start by monitoring the events in our cluster. This is useful for tracking actions as they happen in real-time."

kubectl get events --watch &

"This command continuously streams the events happening in the cluster. Now, let’s create a pod to observe its scheduling process."

**[Section 2: Creating and Scaling a Deployment]**

"Next, I’m applying a pod definition to see how it’s scheduled."

kubectl apply -f pod.yaml

"With the pod created, let’s deploy a simple application using a deployment and set up a replica to manage our pod."

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml

"To scale our application, increasing the number of replicas to 2 is just a single command away."

kubectl scale deployment hello-world --replicas=2

"And, of course, scaling down is just as easy."

kubectl scale deployment hello-world --replicas=1

"Let’s quickly check the status of our pods."

kubectl get pods -A

**[Section 3: Running Commands Inside a Pod]**

"Running commands inside a pod helps us interact with the containerized application. Let’s jump into one of the containers and inspect its directories."

kubectl exec --help

kubectl exec mypod -- date

kubectl -v 6 exec -it hello-world-7ccb7779c9-fhm6k -- /bin/sh

ls

exit

"Here, we use the ls command to list folders inside the container. You can always exit back to your terminal when done."

**[Section 4: Reviewing Processes on the Node]**

"Now, let’s review the node hosting our pod."

kubectl get pods -o wide

ps -aux | grep hello-app

exit

"This gives us insight into where our pod is running and allows us to inspect the node processes."

**[Section 5: Port Forwarding to Access Applications]**

"Next, we’ll access the pod’s application directly via port forwarding. This sends traffic to the pod without needing a service."

kubectl port-forward hello-world-58fc685665-xl659 8080:8080

"Now, let’s test that the application is running by curling the forwarded port."

curl http://localhost:8080

"Once we’re done, let’s stop the port-forward session."

fg

ctrl+c

**[Section 6: Clean Up]**

"As we finish up, let’s clean our resources by deleting the deployment and pod."

kubectl delete deployment hello-world

kubectl delete pod hello-world-pod

"And don’t forget to stop the event watch."

fg

ctrl+c

**[Section 7: Working with Static Pods]**

"Now, let’s talk about static pods. Unlike regular pods, static pods are defined directly on the node, and they’re managed by the kubelet instead of the Kubernetes API. First, we’ll create a pod manifest."

kubectl run hello-world --image=gcr.io/google-samples/hello-app:2.0 --dry-run=client -o yaml --port=8080

"Now, log into the node using AWS SSM to find the static pod path."

sudo su –

systemctl status kubelet

"In the context of systemd, a drop-in refers to a mechanism that allows you to override or extend the configuration of a service without directly modifying the main service unit file.

These drop-in files are typically placed in directories like /etc/systemd/system/<service>.service.d/, as seen in your output for the kubelet.service."

The CGroup (Control Group) section in the output provides details about how the kubelet process is being managed by Linux's cgroup system.

--config /etc/kubernetes/kubelet/kubelet-config.json: Specifies the path to the kubelet's configuration file.

--kubeconfig /var/lib/kubelet/kubeconfig: Points to the kubeconfig file that kubelet uses to communicate with the Kubernetes API server.

--container-runtime-endpoint unix:///run/containerd/containerd.sock: Defines the endpoint for the container runtime (containerd in this case), which kubelet interacts with to manage containers.

sudo cat /etc/kubernetes/kubelet/kubelet-config.json

"Let’s create a static pod by placing the manifest file in the static pod path."

sudo vi /etc/kubernetes/kubelet/kubelet-config.json

ls /etc/kubernetes/manifests

"Once the manifest is there, the kubelet automatically starts the pod."

ps aux | grep -i 'hello-world'

"To remove the static pod, you have to delete its manifest file directly on the node."

sudo rm /etc/kubernetes/manifests/mypod.yaml

**[Conclusion]**

"That wraps up today’s session! We’ve covered everything from monitoring events and scaling deployments to managing static pods. If you found this video helpful, be sure to like and subscribe for more hands-on Kubernetes tutorials. Until next time, happy learning with Learn Kubernetes TV!"

# V007

**[Intro]**

"Welcome back to Learn Kubernetes TV! In this session, we’ll explore multi-container pods, how to interact with them, and dive into init containers. We’ll also cover port-forwarding to access the pod’s services locally. Let’s get started!"

**[Section 1: Reviewing Multi-Container Pod Definition]**

"We’ll begin by reviewing the definition of our multi-container pod. Let’s take a look at the YAML file."

cat multicontainer-pod.yaml

"Here, we define multiple containers within a single pod. Once the containers are defined, we can move forward and create the pod."

"Note: emptyDir: {} – This indicates that the volume type is emptyDir, meaning a temporary directory is created on the node when the pod is assigned. The directory is initially empty and will be deleted when the pod is removed."

**[Section 2: Creating and Interacting with the Multi-Container Pod]**

"Let’s create the multi-container pod using the following command."

kubectl apply -f multicontainer-pod.yaml

"Now that the pod is up, we can connect to it and inspect its contents."

kubectl exec -it multicontainer-pod -- /bin/sh

ls -la /var/log

tail /var/log/index.html

exit

"Inside the pod, we’re checking the log directory and viewing the contents of an HTML file. This helps us see how the containers share data or files, such as logs."

**[Section 3: Accessing Specific Containers in a Pod]**

"Next, let’s connect to a specific container inside the pod. In this case, we’ll access the 'consumer' container."

kubectl exec -it multicontainer-pod --container consumer -- /bin/sh

ls -la /usr/share/nginx/html

tail /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

exit

"By specifying the container, we can directly interact with the consumer container’s file system."

**[Section 4: Port Forwarding to Access the Application]**

"This multi-container pod includes an application that listens on port 80. To access the application, we’ll use port forwarding to redirect traffic from port 8080 on our local machine to port 80 on the pod."

kubectl port-forward multicontainer-pod 8080:80 &

curl http://localhost:8080

"Now, we can access the application locally using curl. When you’re done, it’s essential to kill the port-forward session."

fg

ctrl+c

"Finally, let’s clean up by deleting the pod."

kubectl delete pod multicontainer-pod

**[Section 5: Working with Init Containers]**

"Now, let’s talk about init containers. These containers run before the main application containers and must complete before the pod transitions to a running state. First, let’s monitor the pod status as it starts."

kubectl get pods --watch &

"Now, we’ll review and apply the init container configuration."

cat init-containers.yaml

kubectl apply -f init-containers.yaml

"Each init container runs serially, preparing the environment for the main application container. Let’s describe the pod to see the details of its lifecycle."

kubectl describe pods init-containers

"As you can see, once the init containers complete, the application container starts, and the pod status changes to ‘Running.’"

**[Section 6: Clean Up]**

"Let’s wrap up by deleting the init container pod."

kubectl delete -f init-containers.yaml

**[Conclusion]**

"That concludes today’s session! We’ve explored multi-container pods, interacted with specific containers, and worked with init containers. If you enjoyed this hands-on tutorial, make sure to like, subscribe, and stay tuned for more Kubernetes content. See you next time on Learn Kubernetes TV!"

# V008

**[Intro]**

"Welcome back to Learn Kubernetes TV! In today’s hands-on session, we’ll dive deep into Kubernetes pod restarts, how to manage container processes, and explore the different restartPolicy options. Let’s get started!"

**[Section 1: Monitoring Events in Real-Time]**

"We’ll begin by monitoring Kubernetes events in real-time to track everything happening in the cluster."

bash

Copy code

kubectl get events --watch &

"This command continuously streams the events. Now, let’s create a pod and monitor its lifecycle."

bash

Copy code

kubectl apply -f pod.yaml

**[Section 2: Managing Processes Inside a Pod**]\*\*

"Next, let’s jump inside our pod’s container to see the running processes. First, we’ll list the processes, and then we’ll terminate our application process using killall."

bash

Copy code

kubectl exec -it hello-world-pod -- /bin/sh

ps

exit

"Now, we’ll terminate the hello-app process inside the container."

bash

Copy code

kubectl exec -it hello-world-pod -- /usr/bin/killall hello-app

"As soon as we kill the process, Kubernetes will attempt to restart the container. Let’s check the pod’s status and observe the restart count."

bash

Copy code

kubectl get pods

kubectl describe pod hello-world-pod

"Kubernetes handles the container restart automatically. The restart count should have increased by one. Let’s clean up the pod."

bash

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kubectl delete pod hello-world-pod

"Finally, stop monitoring events."

bash

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fg

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**[Section 3: Exploring restartPolicy]**

"Kubernetes offers different restart policies for pods. Let’s explore the restartPolicy field."

bash

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kubectl explain pods.spec.restartPolicy

"The three possible values are Always, OnFailure, and Never. By default, the restart policy for containers is set to Always for Deployments. Now, let’s experiment with different restart policies by applying a YAML configuration."

bash

Copy code

cat pod-restart-policy.yaml

kubectl apply -f pod-restart-policy.yaml

"Now that our pods are running, we can simulate failures and see how each restart policy reacts."

**[Section 4: Testing the Restart Policy**]\*\*

"Let’s kill the application inside the pod with the Never restart policy and see what happens."

bash

Copy code

kubectl exec -it hello-world-never-pod -- /usr/bin/killall hello-app

kubectl get pods

kubectl describe pod hello-world-never-pod

"As expected, the container won’t restart since the policy is set to Never."

"Now, let’s test the pod with the OnFailure policy."

bash

Copy code

kubectl exec -it hello-world-onfailure-pod -- /usr/bin/killall hello-app

kubectl get pods

"The pod restarts since the OnFailure policy dictates that it should restart when the container exits with a non-zero status."

"Let’s kill the application again to trigger another restart."

bash

Copy code

kubectl exec -it hello-world-onfailure-pod -- /usr/bin/killall hello-app

kubectl get pods

kubectl describe pod hello-world-onfailure-pod

"You’ll notice that the pod restarts after a backoff timer, which increases each time the container fails."

**[Section 5: Clean Up**]\*\*

"Finally, let’s delete the pods we created."

bash

Copy code

kubectl delete pod hello-world-never-pod

kubectl delete pod hello-world-onfailure-pod

**[Conclusion]**

"In today’s session, we explored how Kubernetes handles pod restarts using the restartPolicy, and we learned how to manage processes inside containers using killall. If you found this video helpful, please like and subscribe for more in-depth Kubernetes tutorials. See you next time on Learn Kubernetes TV!"

# V009

"Welcome back to Learn Kubernetes TV! In this session, we’ll dive into Kubernetes probes—liveness, readiness, and startup probes. Probes are vital for ensuring that your containers are functioning correctly. Let’s jump right into it!"

**[Section 1: Monitoring Events and Probes Overview]**

"To start, we’ll monitor events in real-time, which will give us insight into what’s happening as we deploy our resources."

bash

Copy code

kubectl get events --watch &

"Next, we’ll deploy a container that has both liveness and readiness probes defined."

bash

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cat container-probes.yaml

kubectl apply -f container-probes.yaml

**[Section 2: Investigating Pod Issues]**

"Let’s take a look at our pods and see how they’re performing."

bash

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kubectl get pods

"As you can see, the container isn’t ready, and its restarts are increasing. This indicates an issue with the probes. Let’s investigate by describing the pod."

bash

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kubectl describe pods

**[Section 3: Fixing the Probes and Redeploying]**

"It seems the probes are configured incorrectly, pointing to the wrong port. Let’s edit the probe configuration and update it to point to port 8080."

bash

Copy code

vi container-probes.yaml

kubectl apply -f container-probes.yaml

"Now that the probes are pointing to the correct container port, let’s verify the pod’s status again."

bash

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kubectl describe pods

kubectl get pods

"Everything looks good now, the pod is up and running. Let’s clean up the deployment."

bash

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kubectl delete deployment hello-world

**[Section 4: Working with Startup Probes]**

"Now, let’s talk about startup probes. Startup probes are useful for containers that might take some time to start and should only begin receiving traffic after they’re fully initialized. Let’s begin by monitoring the events again."

bash

Copy code

kubectl get events --watch &

"We’ll apply a YAML file with a startup probe configuration."

bash

Copy code

kubectl apply -f container-probes-startup.yaml

"If the pod restarts, it’s likely due to the startup probe failing. Let’s check the pod status."

bash

Copy code

kubectl get pods

**[Section 5: Fixing Startup Probes and Redeploying]**

"It seems we’re hitting a problem with the startup probe pointing to the wrong port again. Let’s fix that by changing the startup probe port from 8081 to 8080."

bash

Copy code

kubectl apply -f container-probes-startup.yaml

"With the correct configuration in place, the pod should be up and ready now. Let’s verify the status."

bash

Copy code

kubectl get pods

"Finally, stop monitoring the events and clean up the resources."

bash

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kubectl delete -f container-probes-startup.yaml

**[Conclusion]**

"In today’s video, we explored how Kubernetes probes work, including liveness, readiness, and startup probes. We saw how incorrect probe configurations can cause issues and how to troubleshoot and fix those problems. If you found this hands-on session useful, don’t forget to like, subscribe, and stay tuned for more Kubernetes tutorials. See you next time on Learn Kubernetes TV!"