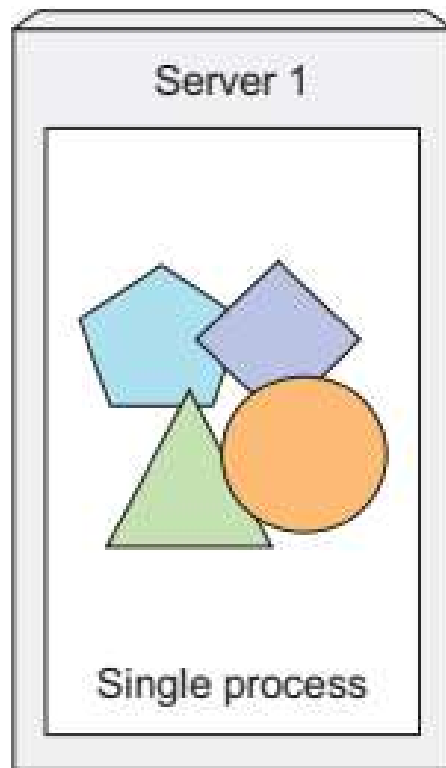


Introduction to Kubernetes

Monolithic application



Microservices-based application

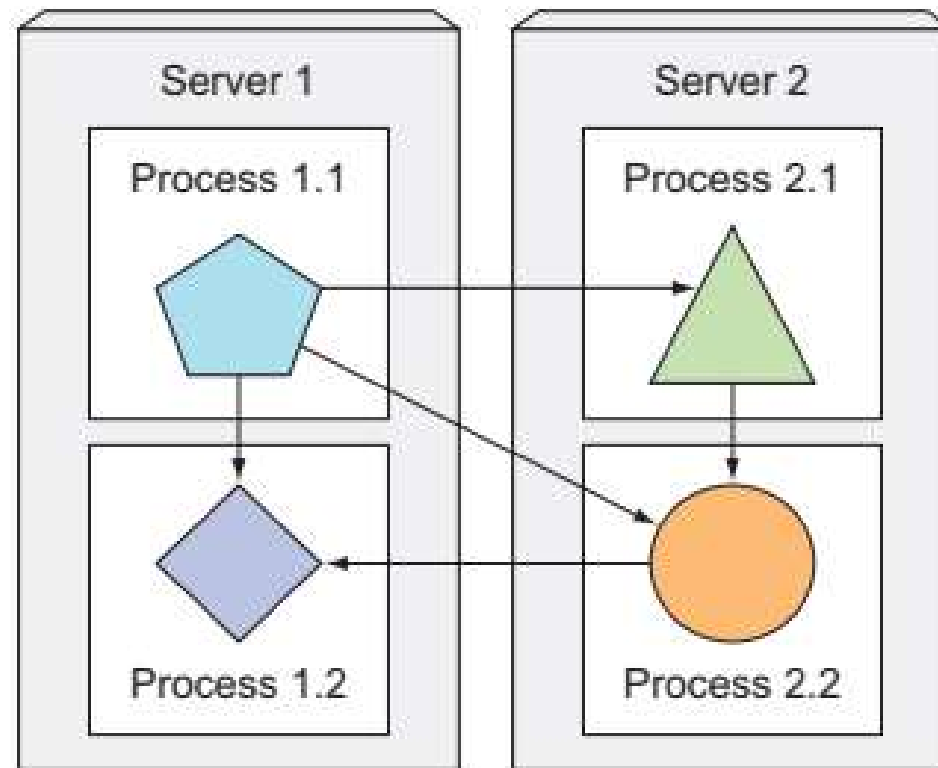
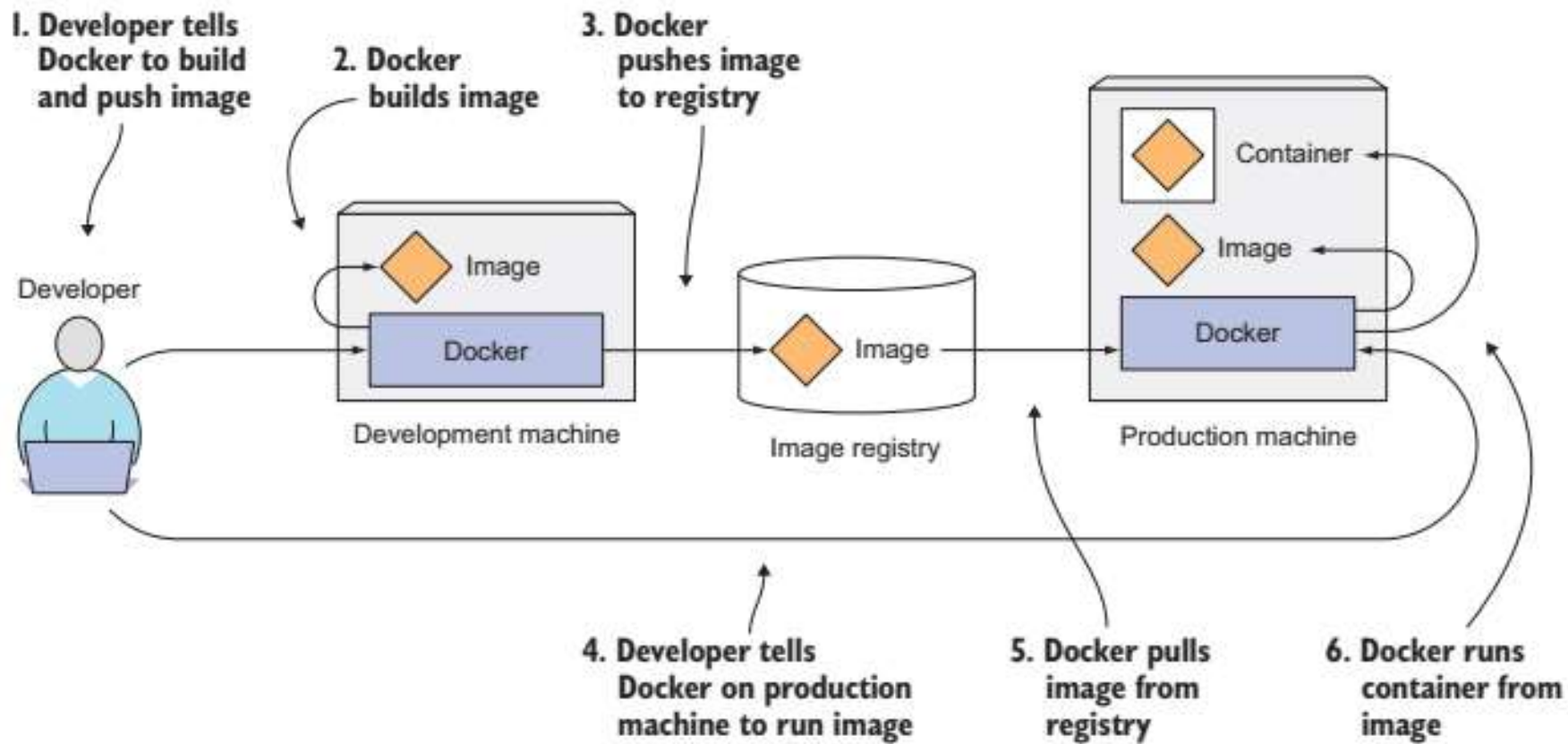


Figure 1.1 Components inside a monolithic application vs. standalone microservices



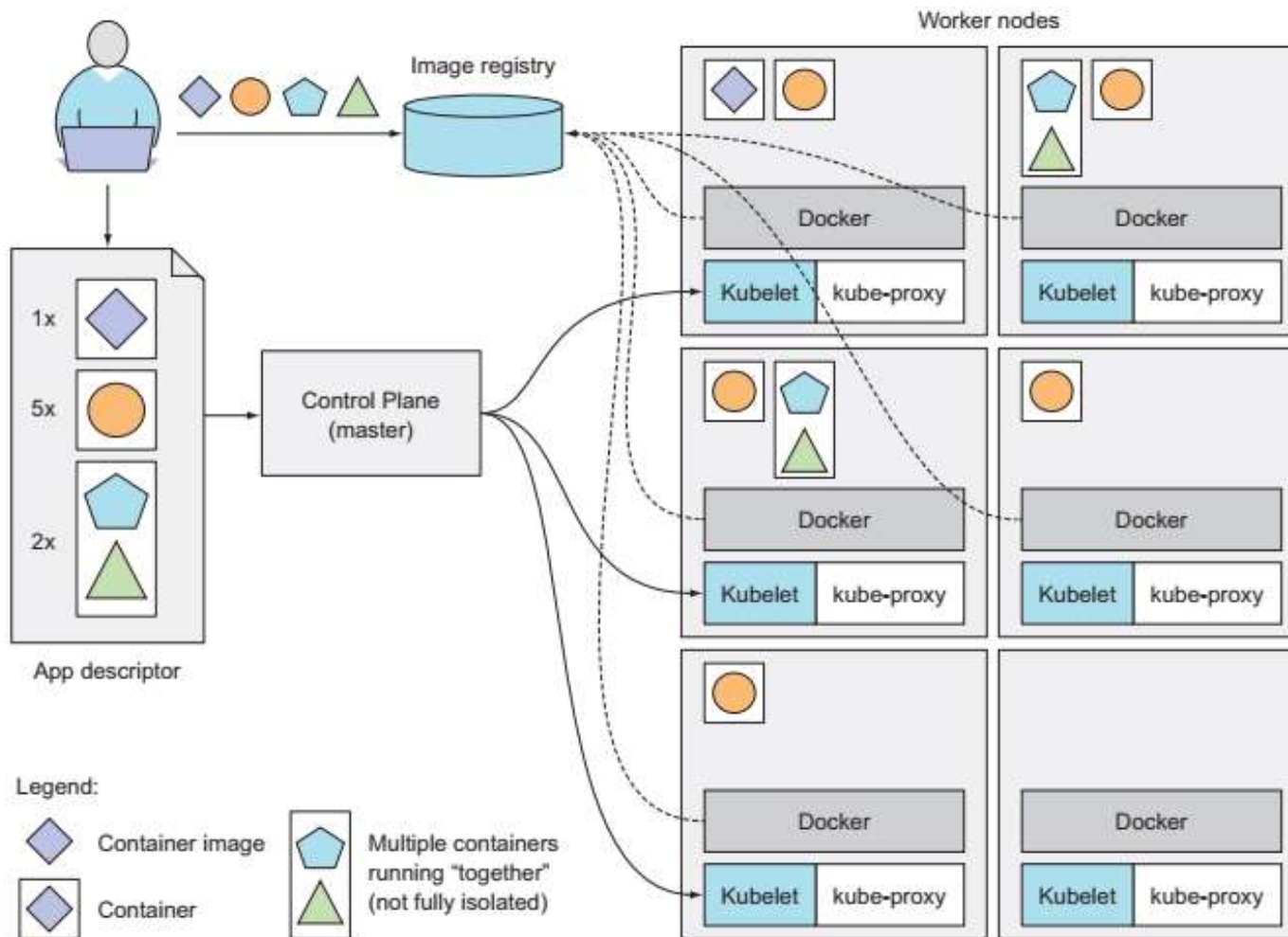


Figure 1.10 A basic overview of the Kubernetes architecture and an application running on top of it

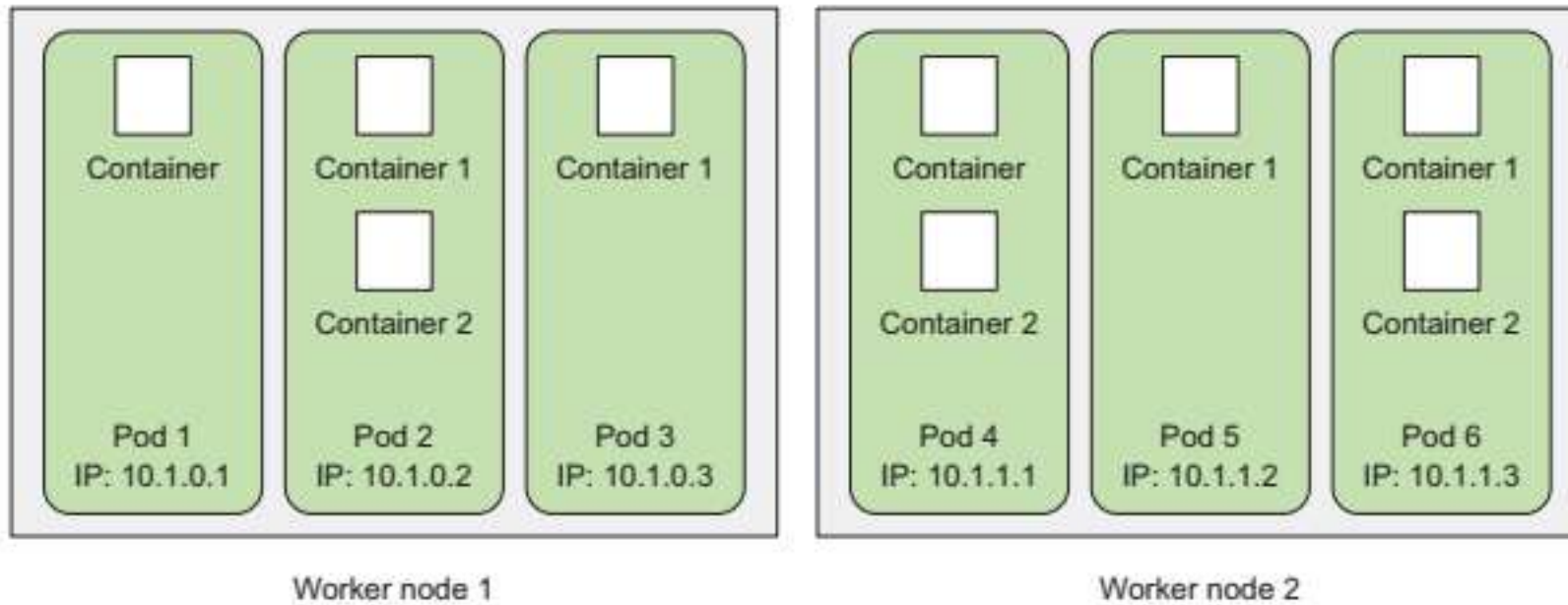


Figure 2.5 The relationship between containers, pods, and physical worker nodes

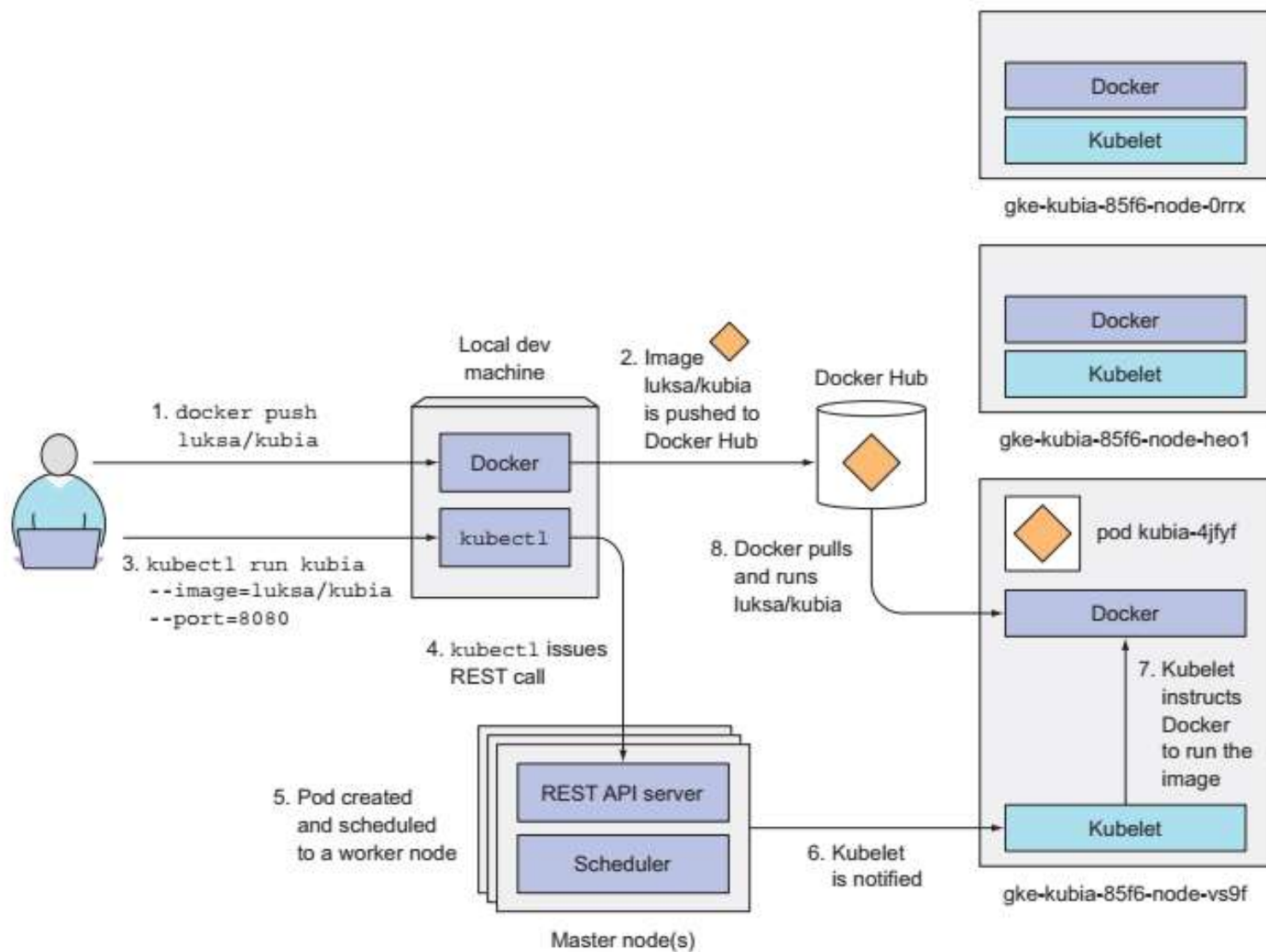


Figure 2.6 Running the luksa/kubia container image in Kubernetes

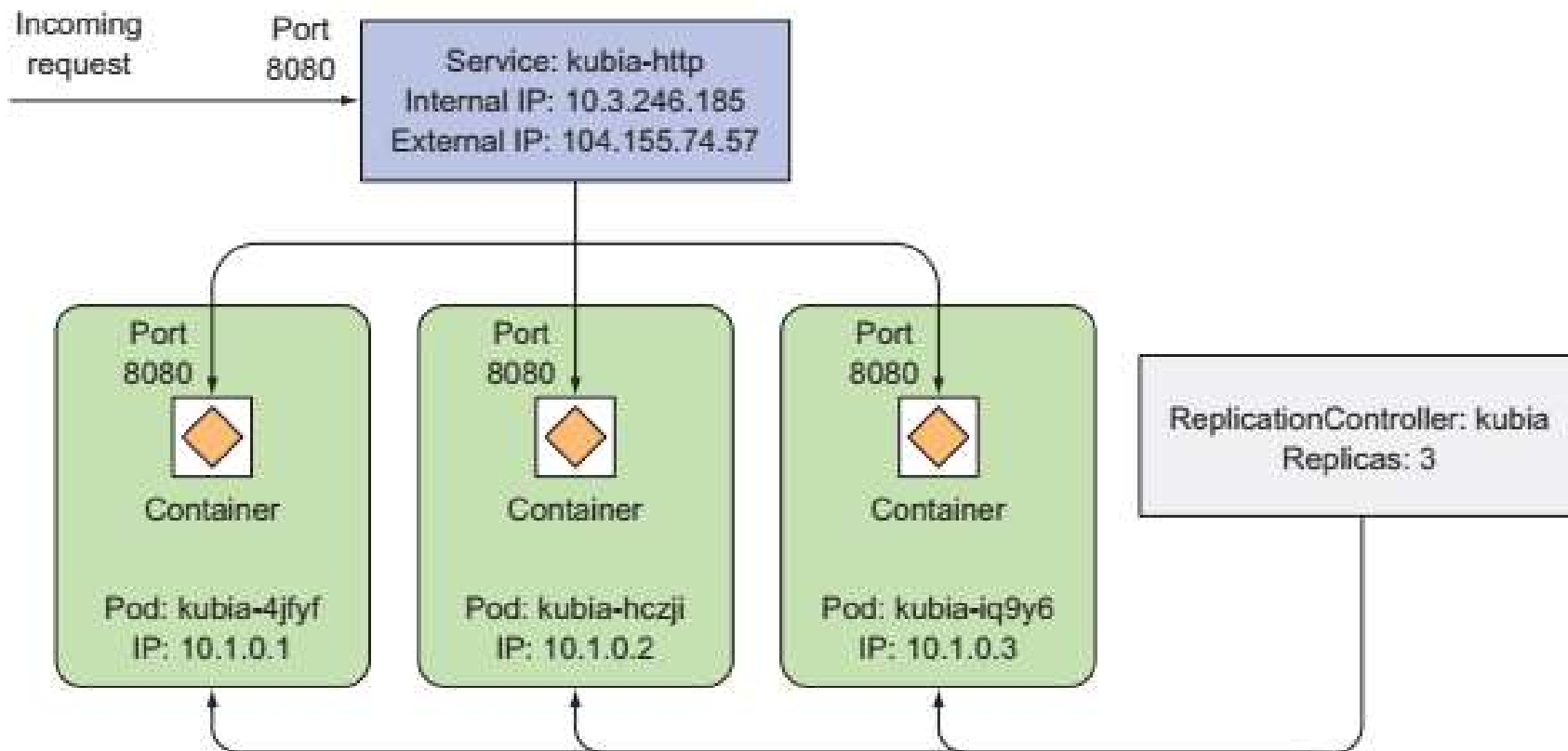
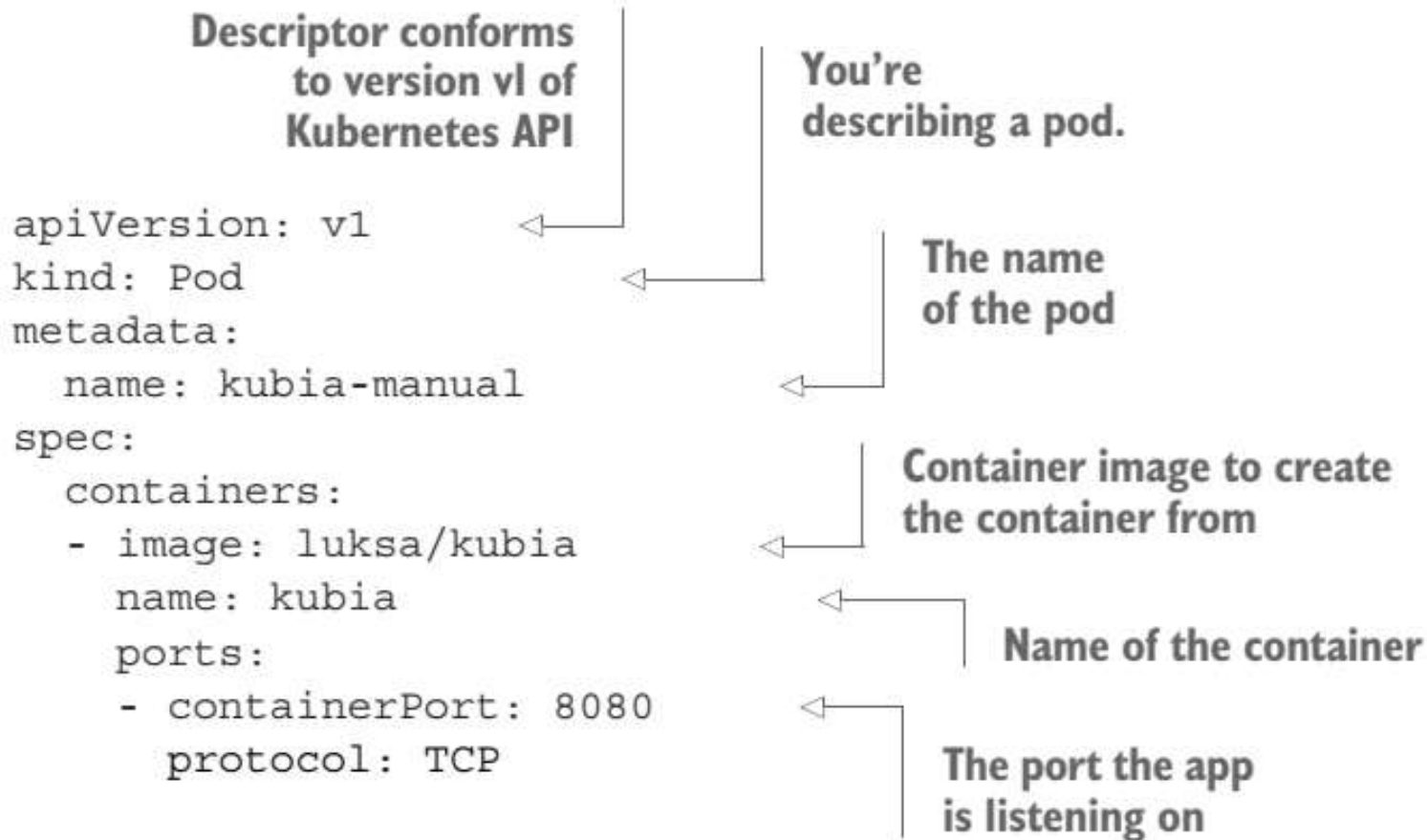


Figure 2.8 Three instances of a pod managed by the same ReplicationController and exposed through a single service IP and port.

Listing 3.2 A basic pod manifest: kuba-manual.yaml



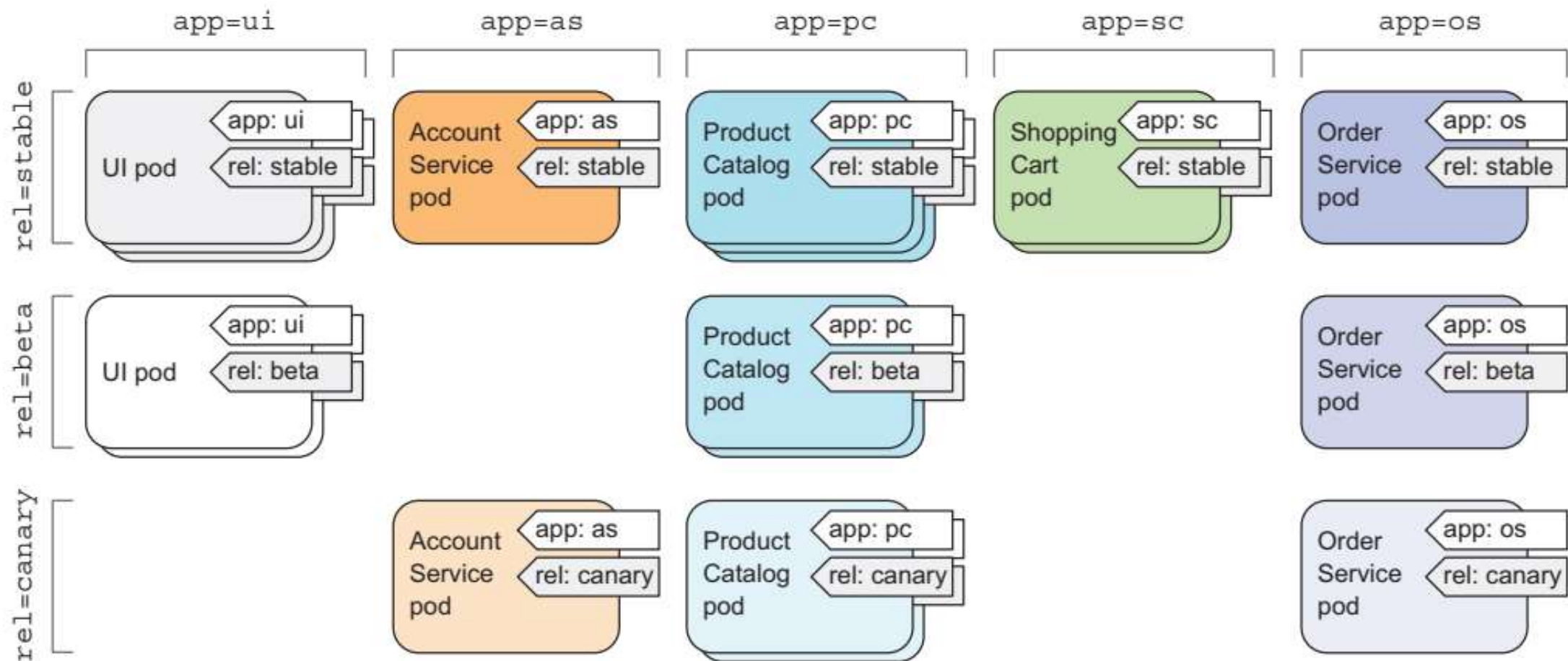


Figure 3.7 Organizing pods in a microservices architecture with pod labels

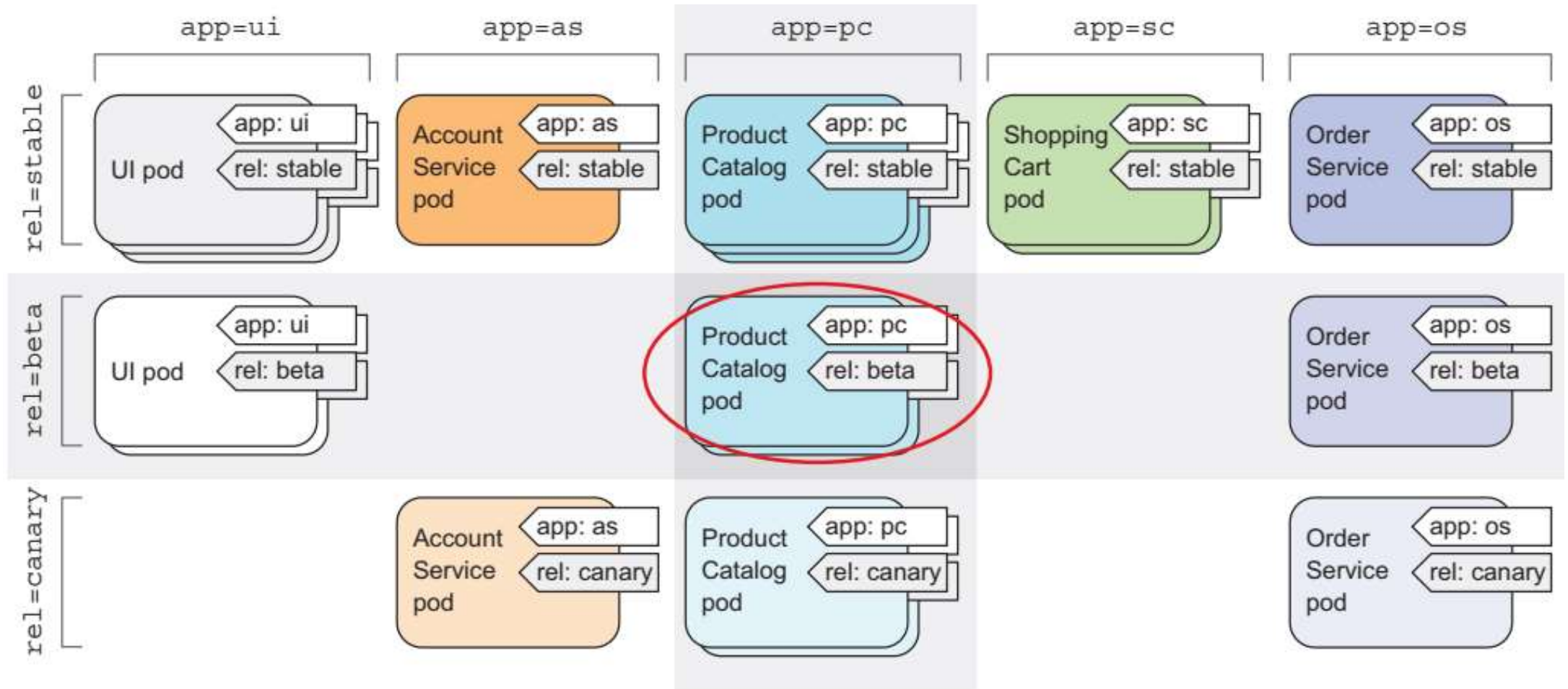


Figure 3.9 Selecting pods with multiple label selectors

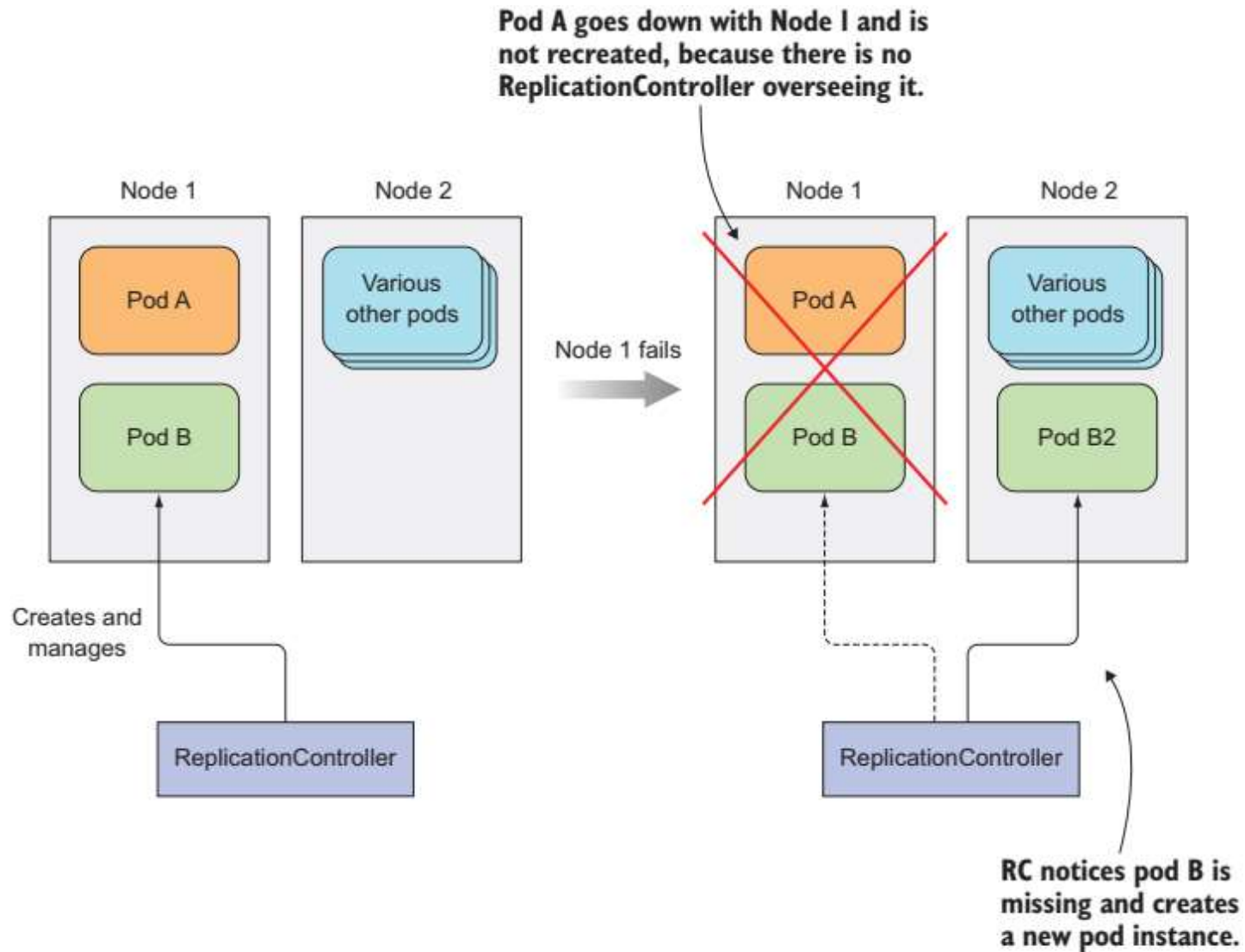


Figure 4.1 When a node fails, only pods backed by a ReplicationController are recreated.

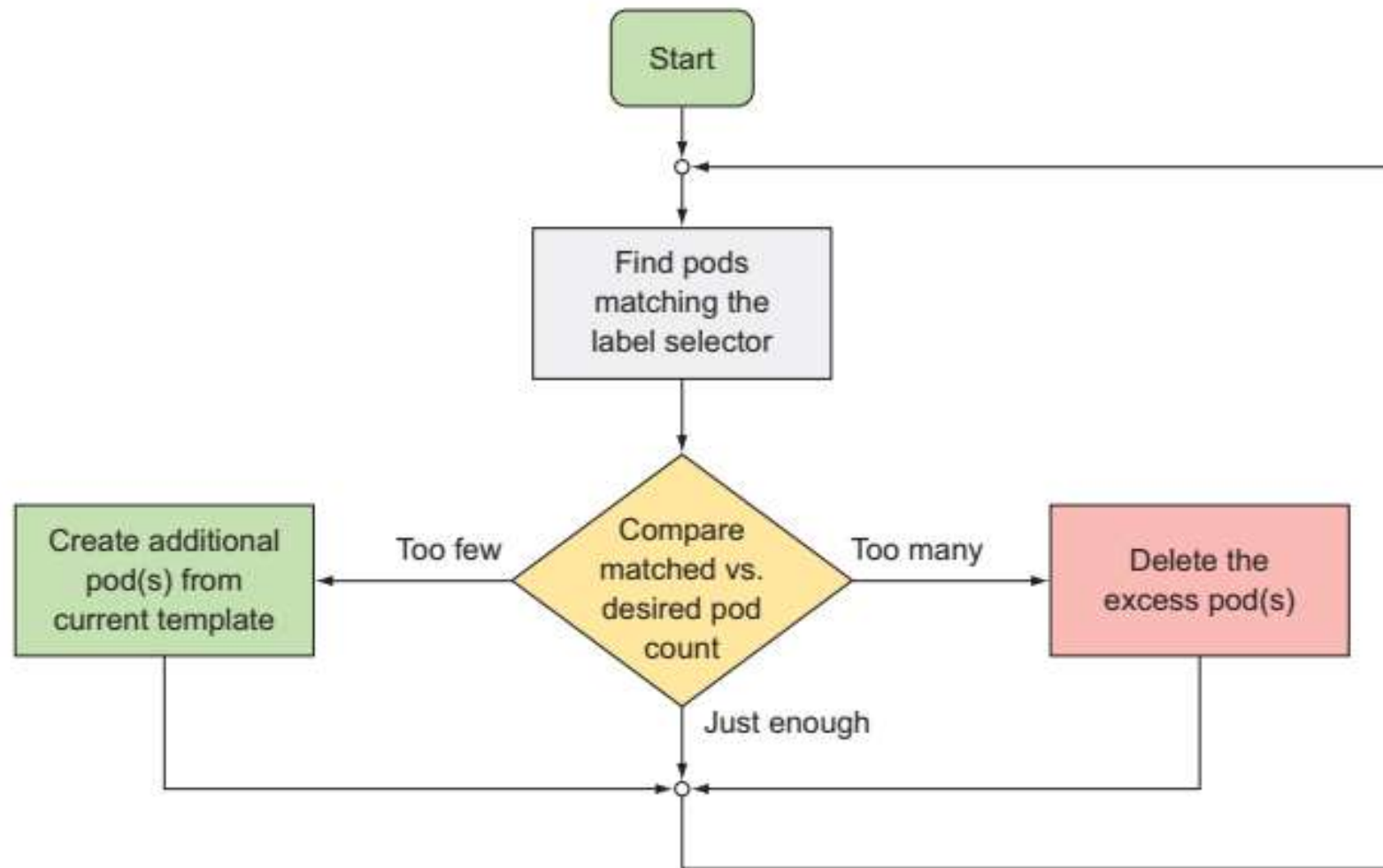


Figure 4.2 A ReplicationController's reconciliation loop

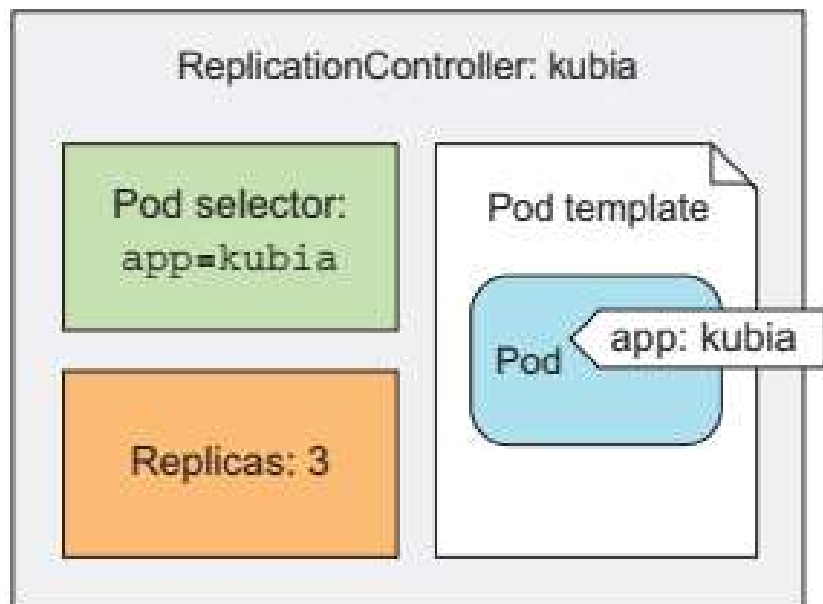


Figure 4.3 The three key parts of a `ReplicationController` (pod selector, replica count, and pod template)

Services

Listing 5.1 A definition of a service: kubia-svc.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: kubia
spec:
  ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    app: kubia
```

The port this service
will be available on

The container port the
service will forward to

All pods with the app=kubia
label will be part of this service.

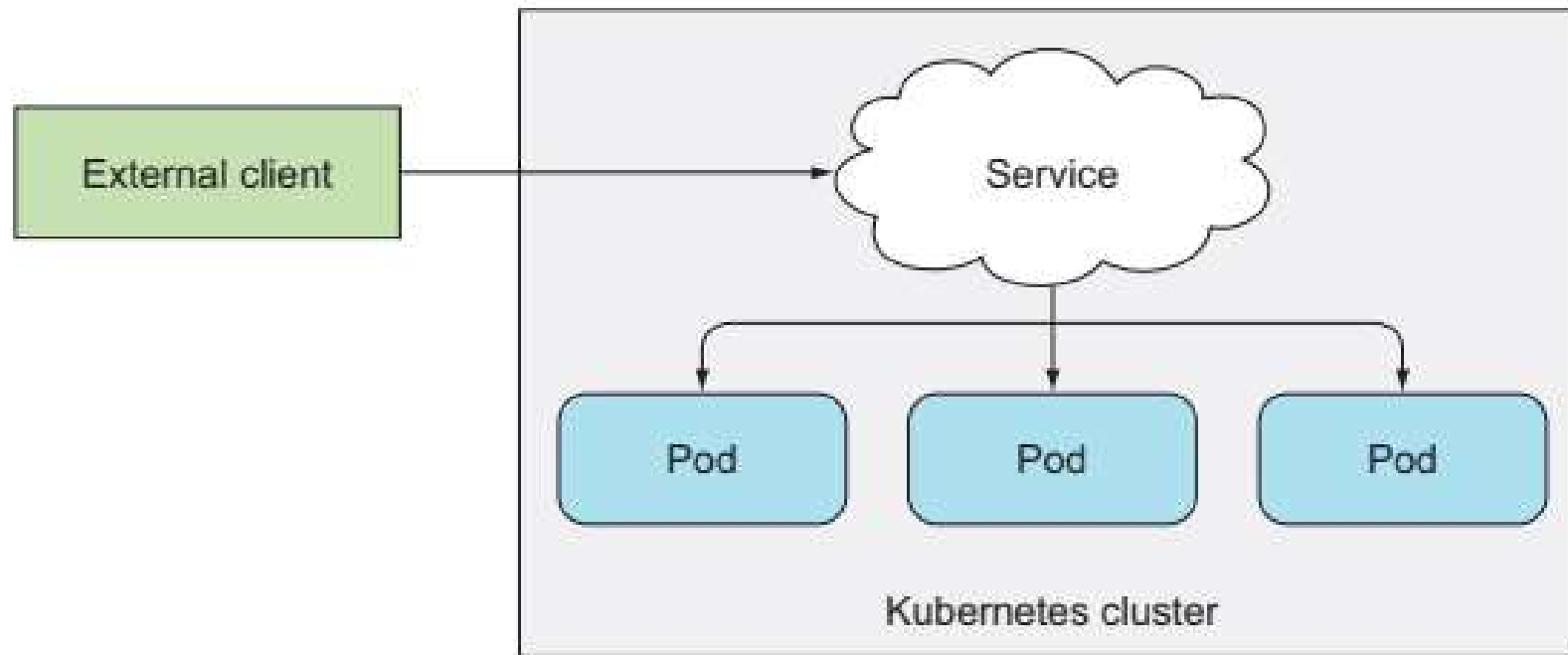


Figure 5.5 Exposing a service to external clients

Thanks