

Отчет

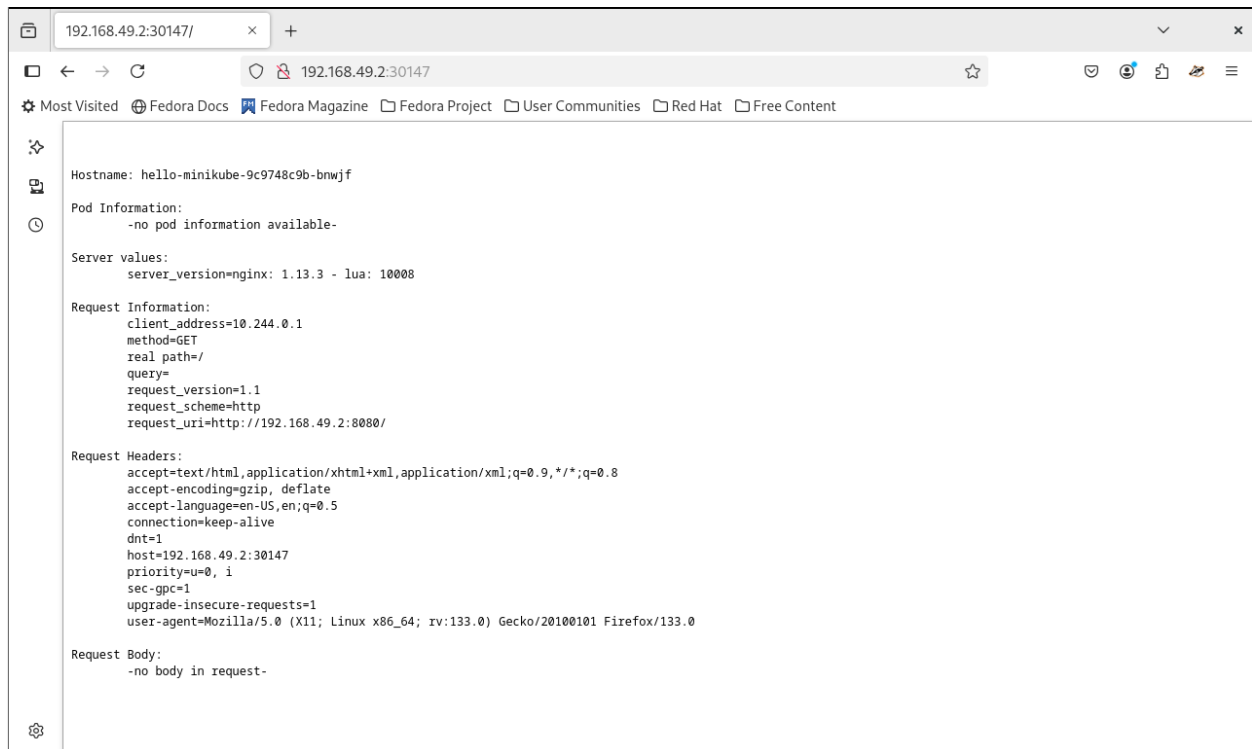
Minikube

```
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ minikube start
minikube v1.34.0 on Fedora 40
E1215 03:46:09.837665 68770 start.go:812] api.Load failed for minikube: filestore "minikube": Docker machine "minikube" does not exist. Use "docker-machine ls" to list machines. Use "docker-machine create" to add a new one.
Using the docker driver based on existing profile
Starting "minikube" primary control-plane node in "minikube" cluster
Pulling base image v0.0.45 ...
> index.docker.io/kicbase/stable:v0.0.45: 487.90 MiB / 487.90 MiB 100.00% 29.25 M
minikube was unable to download gcr.io/k8s-minikube/kicbase:v0.0.45, but successfully downloaded docker.io/kicbase/stable:v0.0.45 as a fallback image
Creating docker container (CPUs=2, Memory=2200MB) ...
Preparing Kubernetes v1.31.0 on Docker 27.2.0 ...
• Generating certificates and keys ...
• Booting up control plane ...
• Configuring RBAC rules ...
Configuring bridge CNI (Container Networking Interface) ...
Verifying Kubernetes components...
• Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
Enabled addons: default-storageclass, storage-provisioner
Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl cluster-info
Kubernetes control plane is running at https://192.168.49.2:8443
CoreDNS is running at https://192.168.49.2:8443/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/kube-dns:dns/proxy

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-info dump'.
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl create deployment hello-minikube --image=registry.k8s.io/echoserver:1.10
deployment.apps/hello-minikube created
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl expose deployment hello-minikube --type=NodePort --port=8080
service/hello-minikube exposed
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl get pod
NAME                                READY    STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
hello-minikube-9c9748c9b-bnwjf     0/1      ContainerCreating   0           27s
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$
```

```
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl get pod
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
hello-minikube-9c9748c9b-bnwjf     1/1      Running   0           6m10s
```

```
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ minikube service hello-minikube --url
http://192.168.49.2:30147
```



```
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl delete services hello-minikube
service "hello-minikube" deleted
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl delete deployment hello-minikube
deployment.apps "hello-minikube" deleted
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ minikube stop
🛑 Stopping node "minikube" ...
🔴 Powering off "minikube" via SSH ...
🔴 1 node stopped.
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ minikube delete
🔥 Deleting "minikube" in docker ...
🔥 Deleting container "minikube" ...
🗑 Removing /home/daniil/.minikube/machines/minikube ...
💀 Removed all traces of the "minikube" cluster.
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$
```

Kind

```

(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ [ $(uname -m) = x86_64 ] && curl -Lo ./kind https://kind.sigs.k8s.io/dl/v0.25.0/kind-linux-amd64
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 97 100 97 0 0 78 0 0:00:01 0:00:01 --:--:-- 78
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 --:--:-- 0:00:01 --:--:-- 0
100 9697k 100 9697k 0 0 2105k 0 0:00:04 0:00:04 --:--:-- 5374k
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ ls
kind minikube
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ chmod +x ./kind
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ sudo mv ./kind /usr/local/bin/kind
[sudo] password for daniil:
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ kind create cluster --name lesson19
Creating cluster "lesson19" ...
✓ Ensuring node image (kindest/node:v1.31.2) 📜
✓ Preparing nodes 📦
✓ Writing configuration 📄
✓ Starting control-plane 🎮
✓ Installing CNI 🌐
✓ Installing StorageClass 🗄️
Set kubectl context to "kind-lesson19"
You can now use your cluster with:

kubectl cluster-info --context kind-lesson19

Have a question, bug, or feature request? Let us know! https://kind.sigs.k8s.io/#community 😊
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ kubectl cluster-info --context kind-lesson19
Kubernetes control plane is running at https://127.0.0.1:41763
CoreDNS is running at https://127.0.0.1:41763/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/kube-dns:dns/proxy

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-info dump'.
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$

```

Развертывание pod

Императивная команда

1. Создаём namespace: `kubectl create namespace lesson19`

Проверяем: `kubectl get namespaces`

```

(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl get namespaces
NAME                STATUS    AGE
default             Active    16m
kube-node-lease     Active    16m
kube-public         Active    16m
kube-system         Active    16m
local-path-storage  Active    16m
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl config get-contexts

CURRENT   NAME             CLUSTER          AUTHINFO          NAMESPACE
*         kind-lesson19    kind-lesson19    kind-lesson19
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl config current-context
kind-lesson19
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl create namespace codeby
namespace/codeby created

```

2. Разворачиваем Pod `kubectl run nginx --image nginx --namespace codeby`

```

(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl run nginx --image nginx --namespace codeby
pod/nginx created
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl get pods
No resources found in default namespace.
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl get pods -n codeby
NAME    READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx   1/1     Running   0           28s
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$

```

3. Проверяем статус Pod

а. "Краткая информация" `kubectl get pods (-o wide) -n lesson19`

```

(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl get pods -n codeby
NAME    READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx   1/1     Running   0           28s
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl get pods -o wide -n codeby
NAME    READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP          NODE                NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
nginx   1/1     Running   0           119s  10.244.0.6  lesson19-control-plane  <none>           <none>

```

б. Также можно подробнее `kubectl describe pod nginx -n codeby`

```
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/kubernetes]
$ kubectl describe pod nginx -n codeby
Name: nginx
Namespace: codeby
Priority: 0
Service Account: default
Node: lesson19-control-plane/172.21.0.2
Start Time: Sun, 15 Dec 2024 05:12:17 +0300
Labels: run=nginx
Annotations: <none>
Status: Running
IP: 10.244.0.6
IPs:
  IP: 10.244.0.6
Containers:
  nginx:
    Container ID: containerd://3ad7fa716fd0b7417a110183b0ae55adafb591d68ff667d40694115c30d2460d
    Image: nginx
    Image ID: docker.io/library/nginx@sha256:fb197595ebe76b9c0c14ab68159fd3c08bd067ec62300583543f0ebda353b5be
    Port: <none>
    Host Port: <none>
    State: Running
      Started: Sun, 15 Dec 2024 05:12:22 +0300
    Ready: True
    Restart Count: 0
    Environment: <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from kube-api-access-qh246 (ro)
Conditions:
  Type                               Status
  PodReadyToStartContainers          True
  Initialized                         True
  Ready                              True
  ContainersReady                    True
  PodScheduled                       True
Volumes:
  kube-api-access-qh246:
    Type: Projected (a volume that contains injected data from multiple sources)
```

с. Либо вывести в yaml формате `kubectl get pod nginx -o yaml -n codeby`

```

(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl get pod nginx -o yaml -n codeby
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2024-12-15T02:12:17Z"
  labels:
    run: nginx
  name: nginx
  namespace: codeby
  resourceVersion: "4215"
  uid: e8a8f834-220a-4ebc-82f8-e3fd844dfbb7
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    imagePullPolicy: Always
    name: nginx
    resources: {}
    terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
    terminationMessagePolicy: File
    volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
      name: kube-api-access-qh246
      readOnly: true
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  enableServiceLinks: true
  nodeName: lesson19-control-plane
  preemptionPolicy: PreemptLowerPriority
  priority: 0
  restartPolicy: Always
  schedulerName: default-scheduler
  securityContext: {}
  serviceAccount: default
  serviceAccountName: default
  terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
  tolerations:
  - effect: NoExecute
    key: node.kubernetes.io/not-ready
    operator: Exists
    tolerationSeconds: 300
  - effect: NoExecute
    key: node.kubernetes.io/unreachable

```

4. Удаляем Pod `kubectl delete pod nginx -n codeby`

```

(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/ .kube]
$ kubectl delete pod nginx -n codeby
pod "nginx" deleted

```

Императивная конфигурация

При использовании императивной конфигурации объект описывается в YAML-файле. Команда `kubectl create` применяется для выполнения заданного действия (создание, удаление, замена и т. д.).

1. Создаём файл **nginx-imp.yaml**:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-imp
  namespace: codeby
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```

2. Создаём Pod `kubectl create -f nginx-imp.yaml`:

- a. Здесь команда напрямую создаёт объект, используя файл конфигурации.
- b. После создания объект существует в кластере.

```
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ kubectl create -f nginx-imp.yaml
pod/nginx-imp created
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ kubectl get pods -o wide -n codeby
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE	NOMINATED NODE	READINESS GATES
nginx-imp	1/1	Running	0	58s	10.244.0.7	lesson19-control-plane	<none>	<none>

3. Удаляем Pod `kubectl delete -f nginx-imp.yaml`:

```
(daniil@fedora-devops)-[~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ kubectl delete -f nginx-imp.yaml
pod "nginx-imp" deleted
```

Декларативная конфигурация

Декларативный подход работает с файлами YAML, но команды (`kubectl apply`) не привязаны к конкретным действиям. Kubernetes сам определяет, что нужно создать, обновить или удалить, чтобы достичь описанного состояния.

1. Используем файл **nginx-imp.yaml**, но немного поменяем его:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-dec
  namespace: codeby
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```

2. Применяем декларативную конфигурацию `kubectl apply -f nginx-imp.yaml`:

- Команда `apply` сохраняет описание объекта как «источник правды».
- Kubernetes автоматически приводит объект к состоянию, описанному в YAML.

```
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19] [lesson19*]
$ kubectl apply -f nginx-imp.yaml
pod/nginx-dec created
```

3. **Вносим изменения в конфигурацию:**

Например, изменим базовый образ:

```
spec:
  containers:
```



```
- name: nginx
  image: nginx:1.14.2
```

Применяем изменения `kubectl apply -f nginx-imp.yaml`:

```
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ nano nginx-imp.yaml
(daniil@fedora-devops) - [~/DevOps/codeby_devops/lesson19][lesson19*]
$ kubectl apply -f nginx-imp.yaml
pod/nginx-dec configured
```

4. Удаляем объект `kubectl delete -f nginx-imp.yaml`:

Небольшая теория для себя

Сравнение подходов в контексте лабораторной

Характеристика	Императивные команды	Императивная конфигурация	Декларативная конфигурация
Где описываются объекты	Только в команде	YAML-файл	YAML-файл
Как выполняются действия	Прямые команды	По команде <code>create</code> , <code>replace</code>	По команде <code>apply</code>
Изменение объекта	Требуется новая команда	Редактирование файла + <code>replace</code>	Редактирование файла + <code>apply</code>
Журнал изменений	Нет	Можно хранить файл в Git	Можно хранить файл в Git
Работа с директориями	Нет	Только по одному файлу	Да, можно применять к директориям
Пример команды	<code>kubectl run nginx</code>	<code>kubectl create -f file.yaml</code>	<code>kubectl apply -f file.yaml</code>