

Kubernetes for Newbies



A fundamental overview of why adopting Kubernetes is beneficial, including an explanation of its operation and core architecture.

Presented by: Redouane Soul



Monolithic App



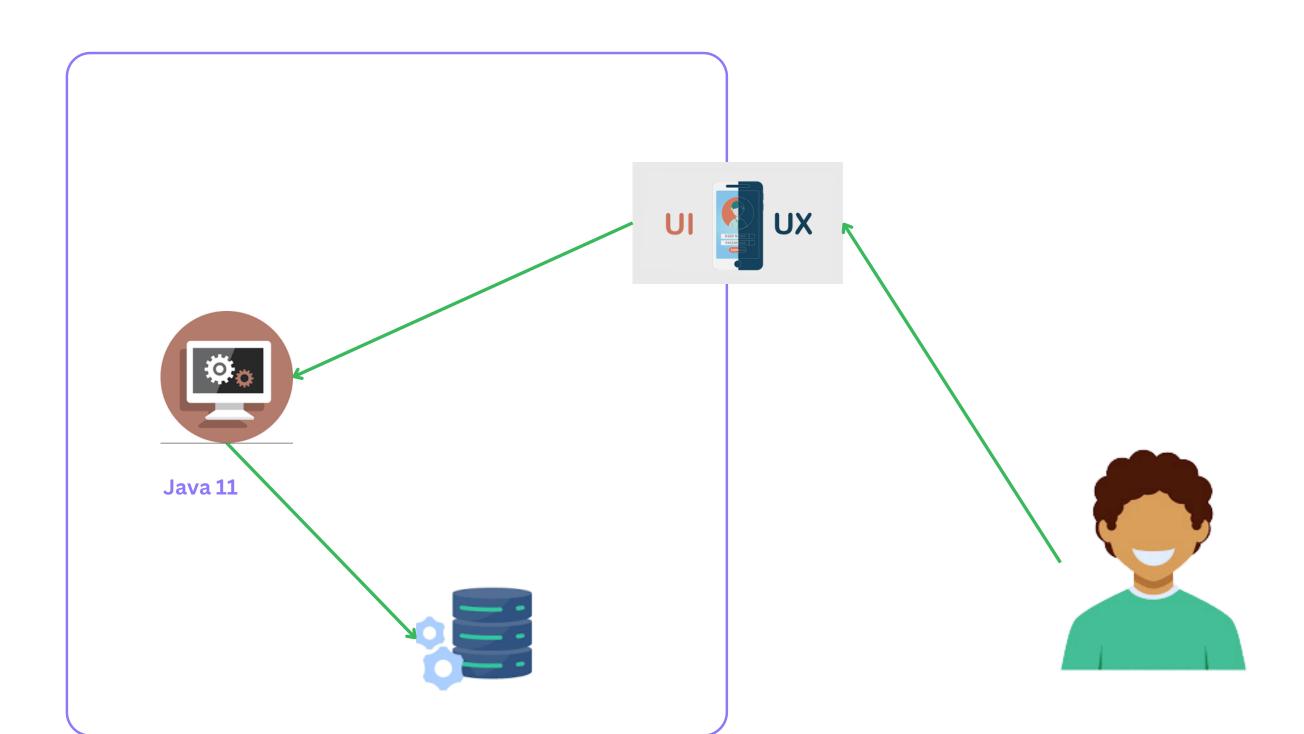












- Slower development speed
- Scalability
- Deployment

Microservices App



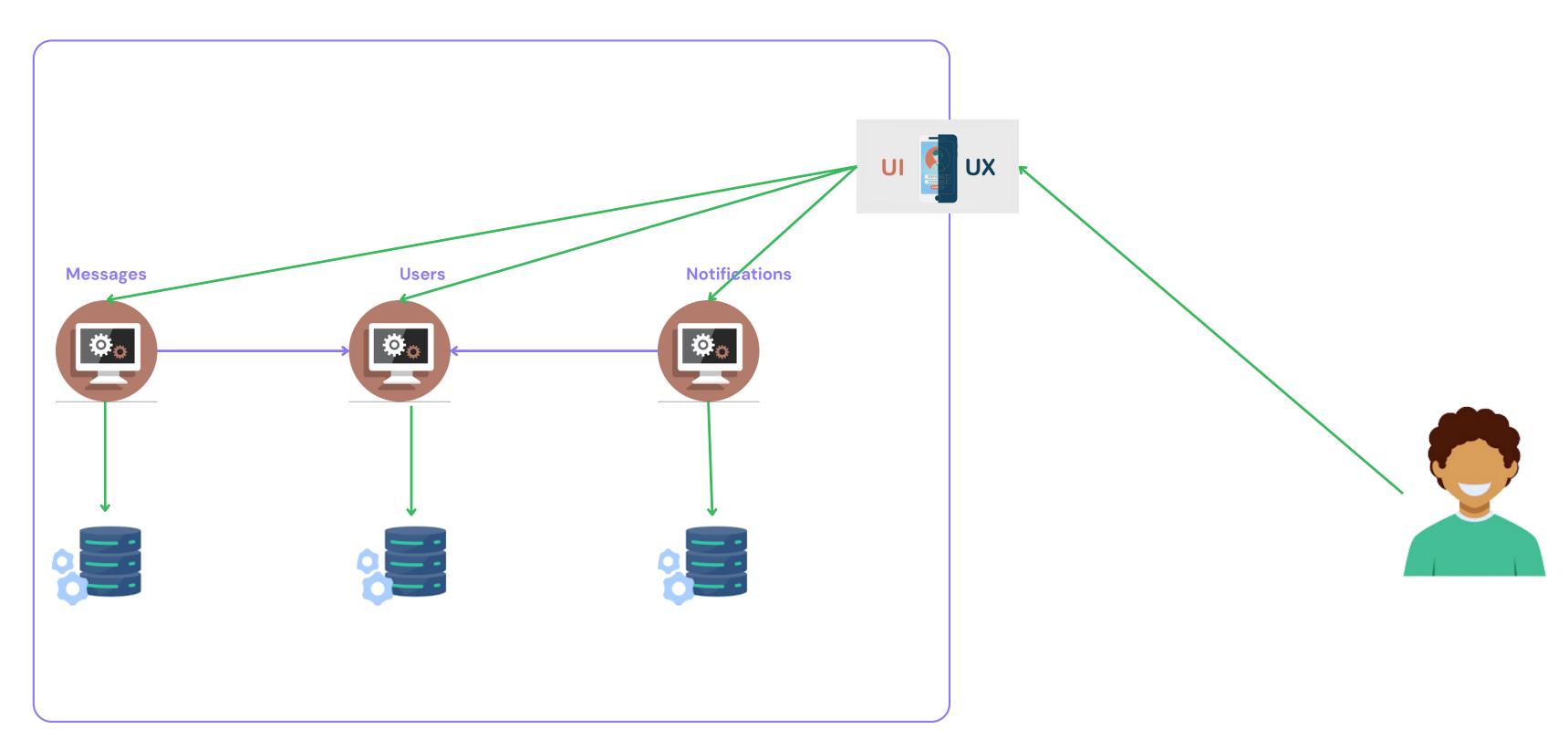












Microservices App



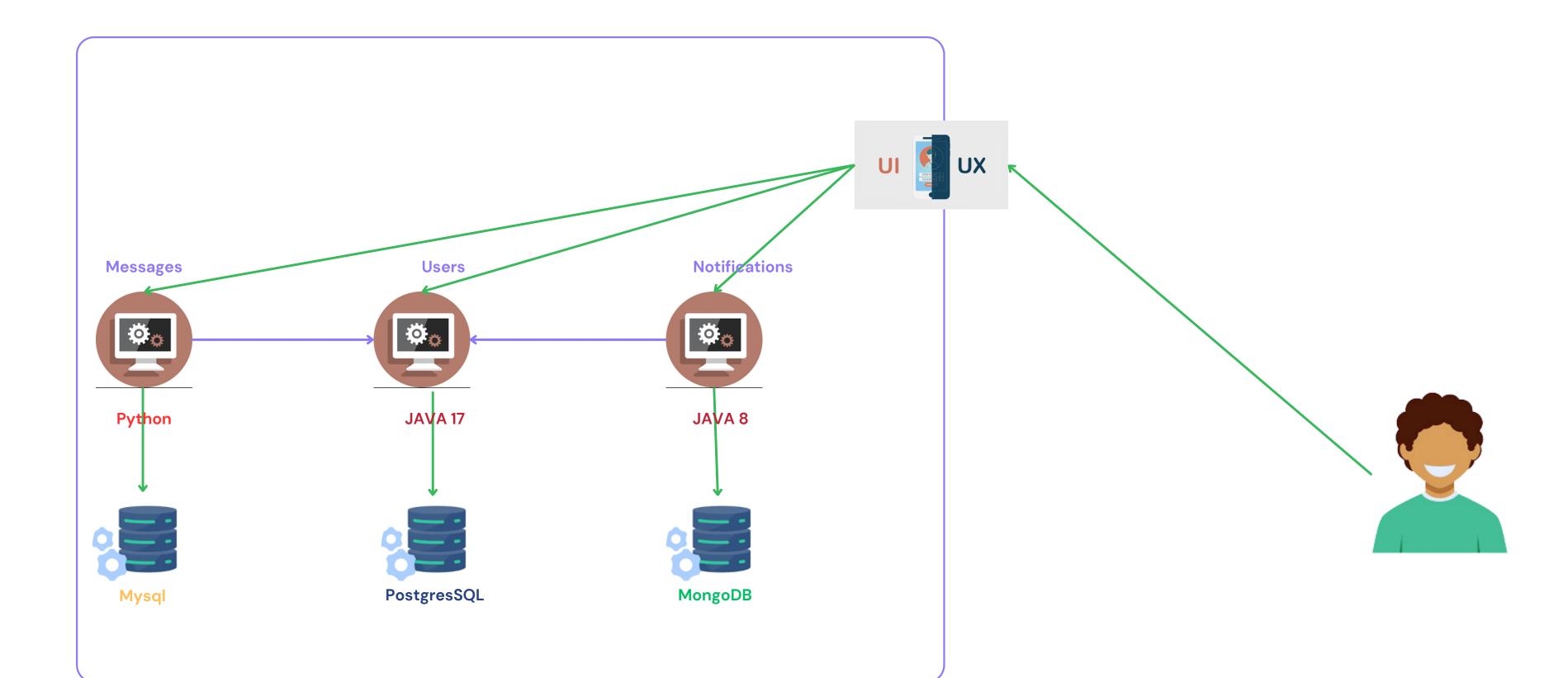




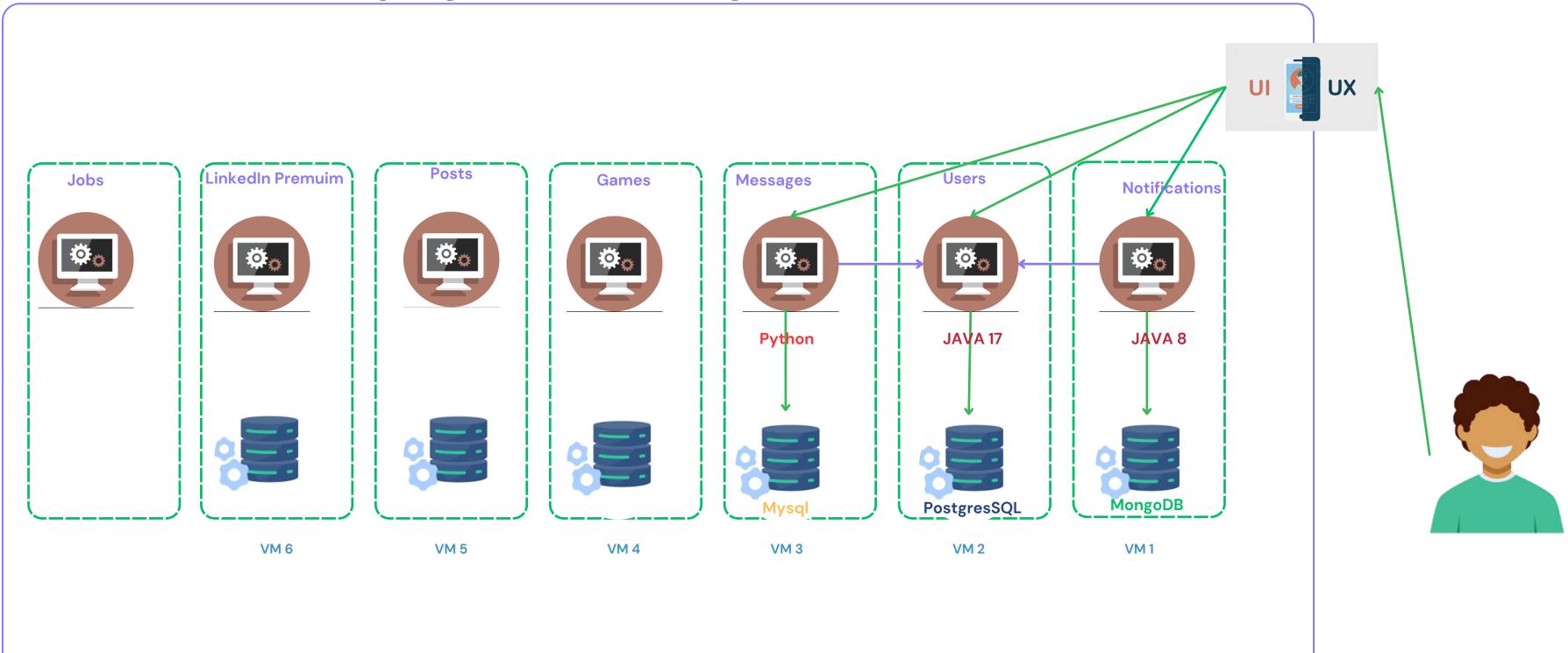








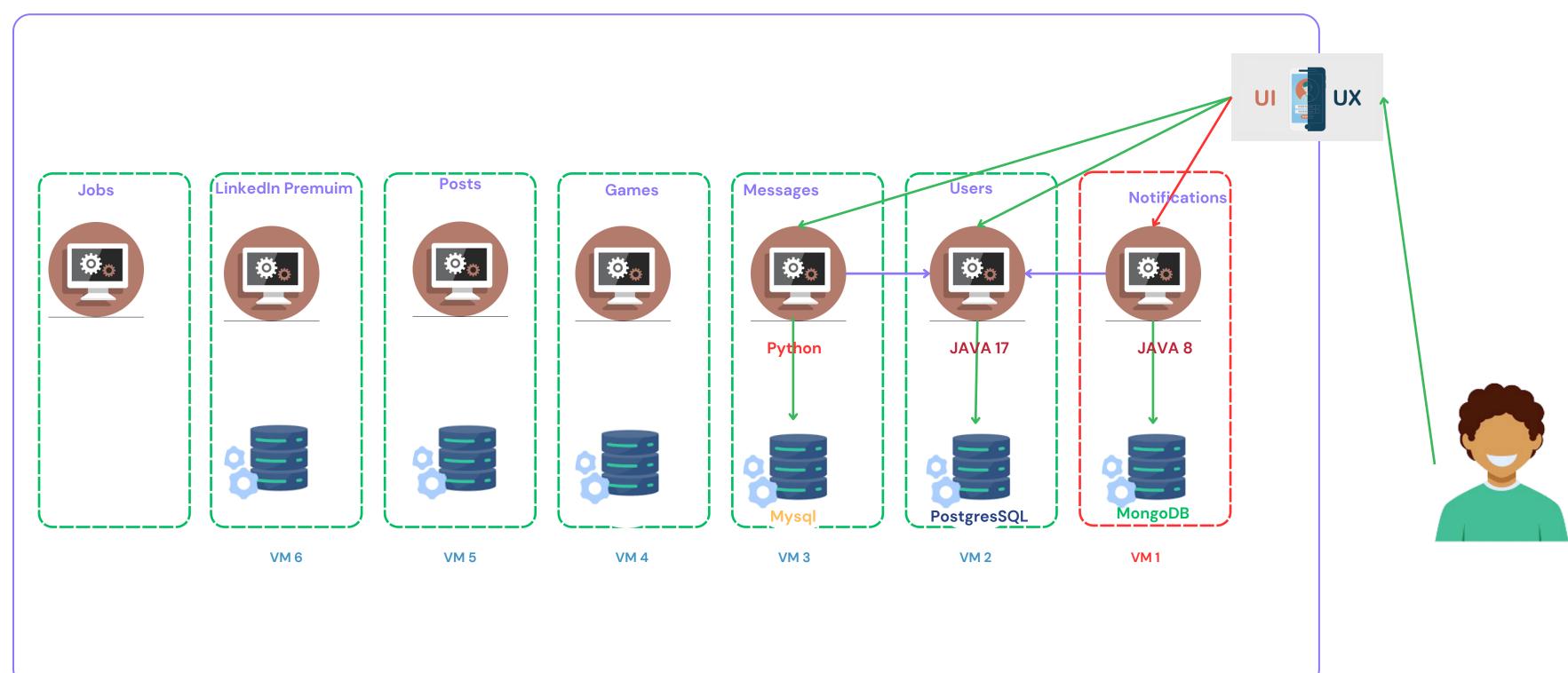
Hard to deploy and monitory microservices

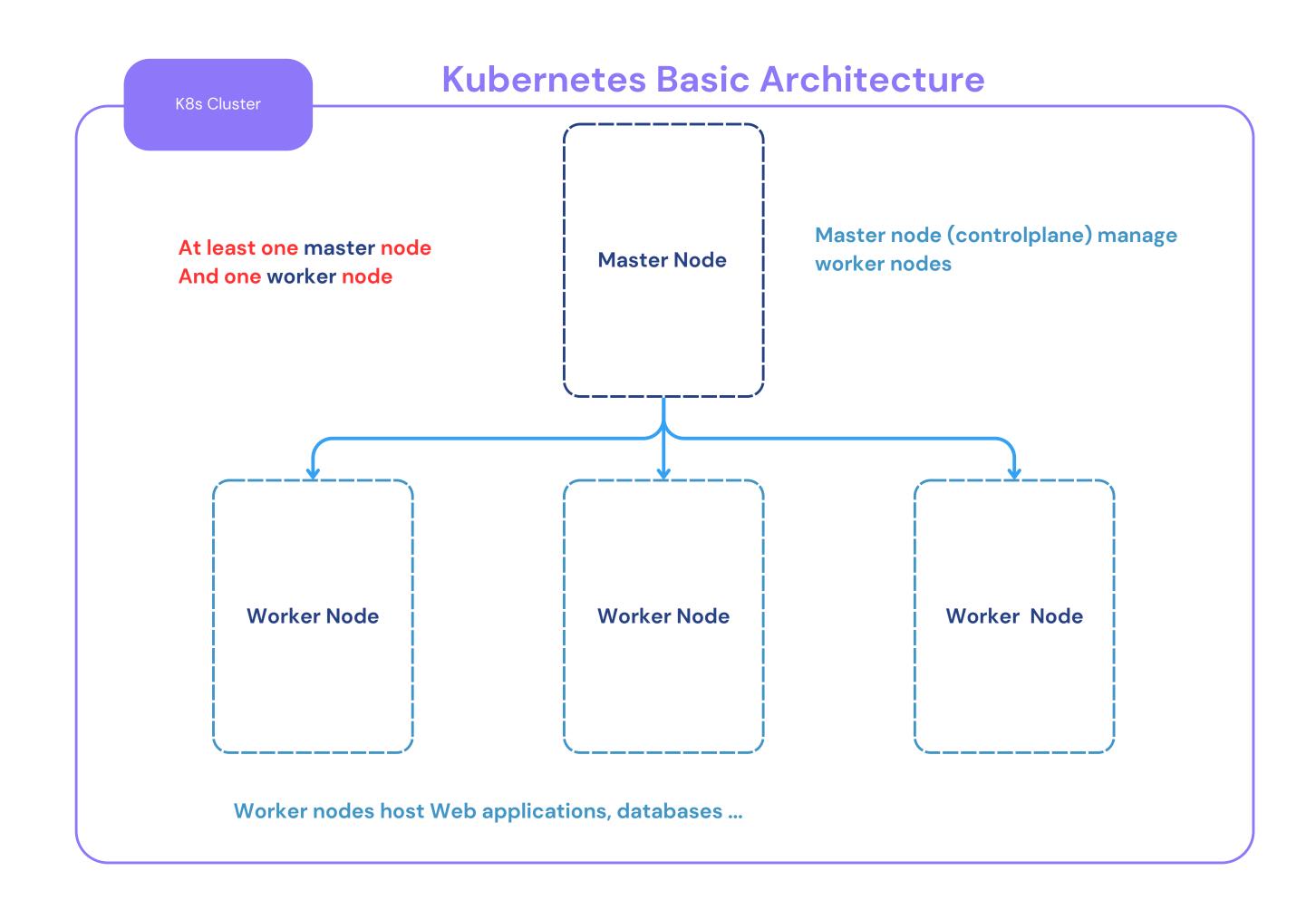


Self Healing

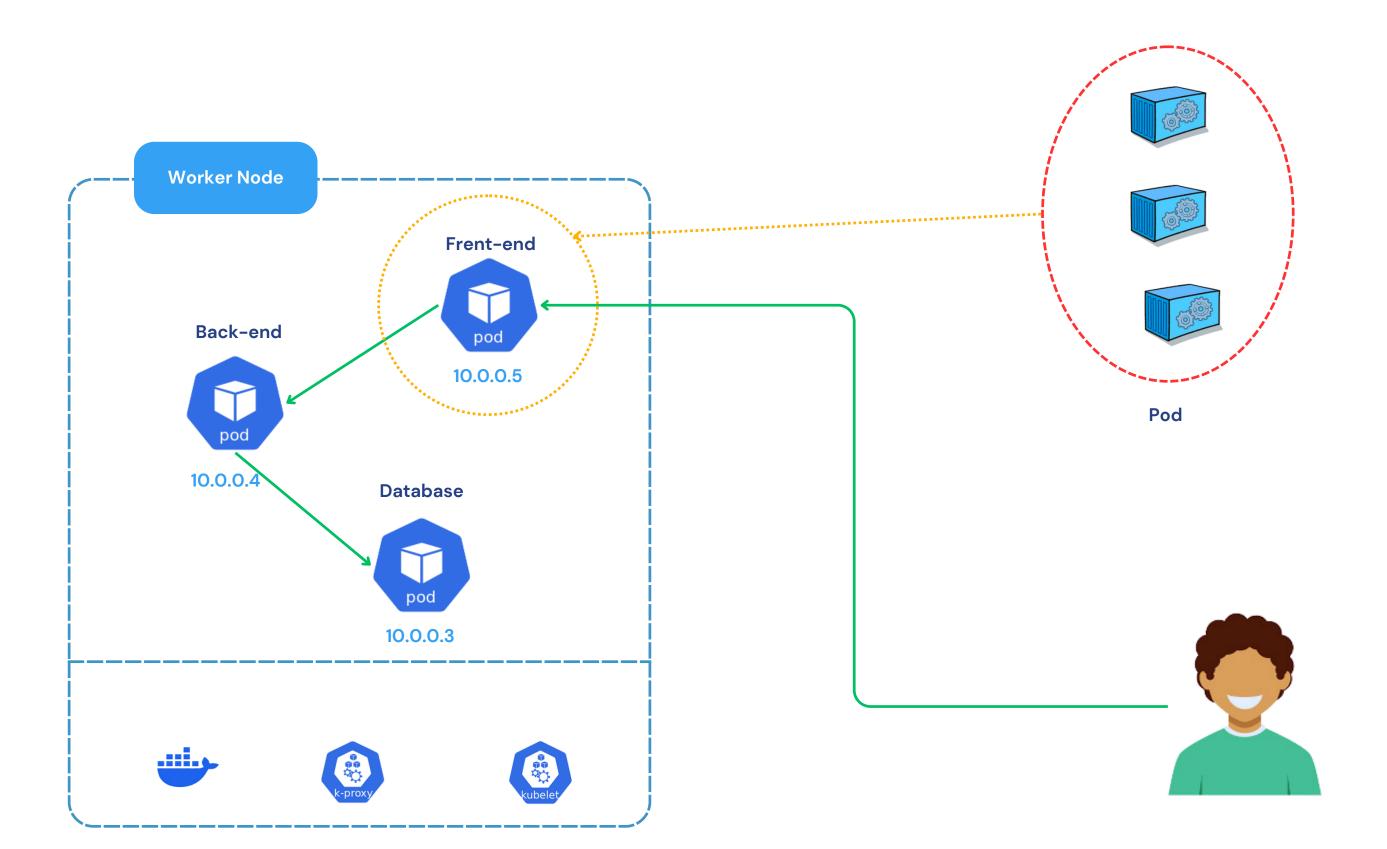
Scalability

Disaster Recovery

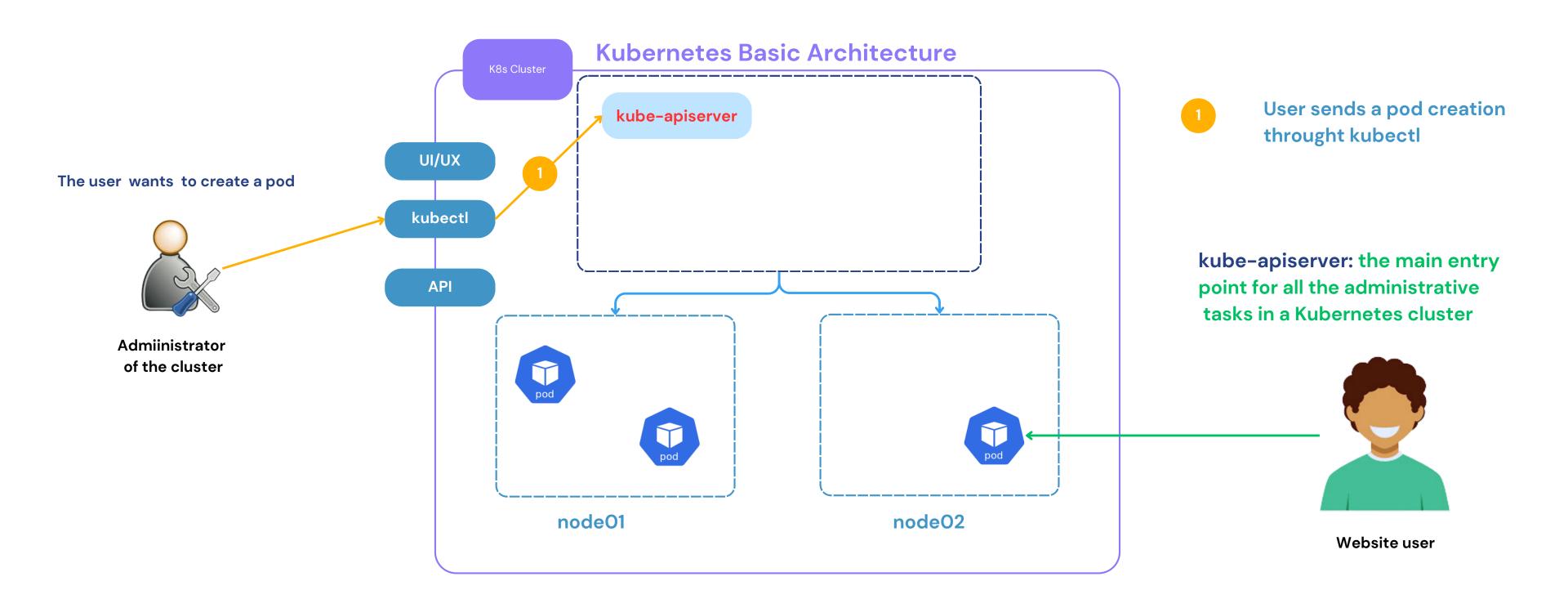


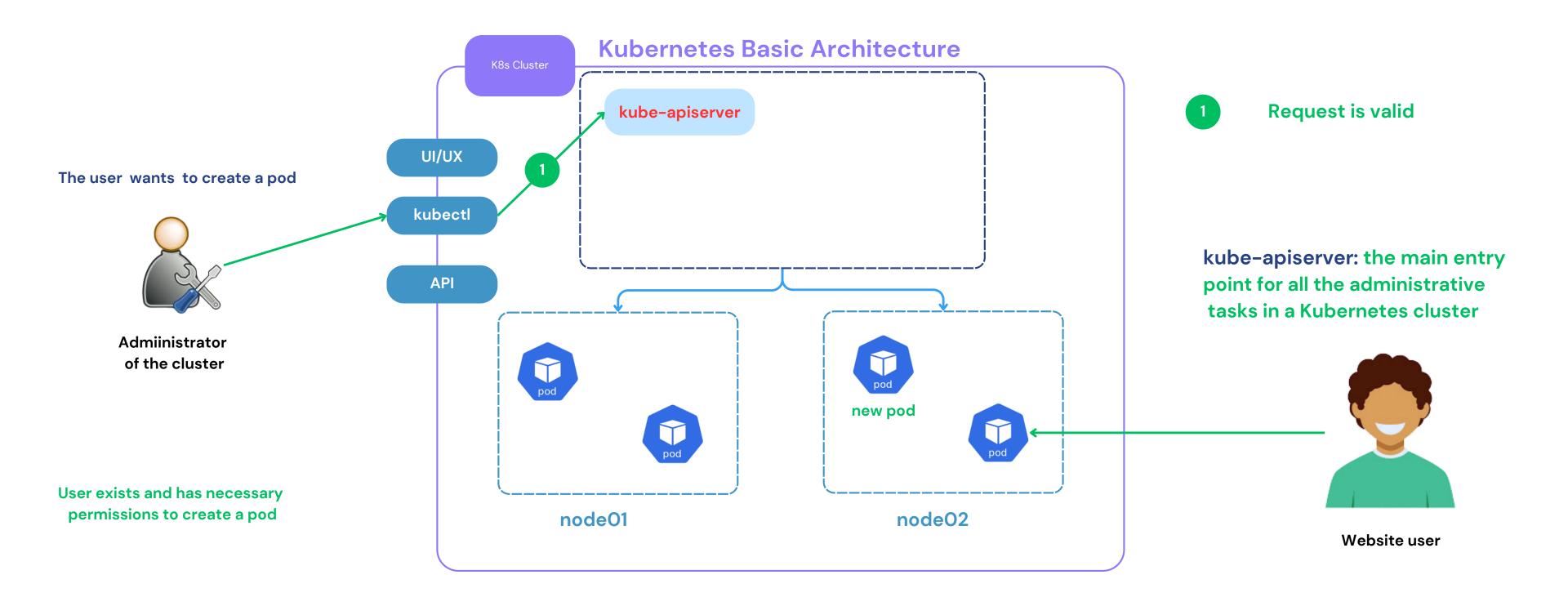


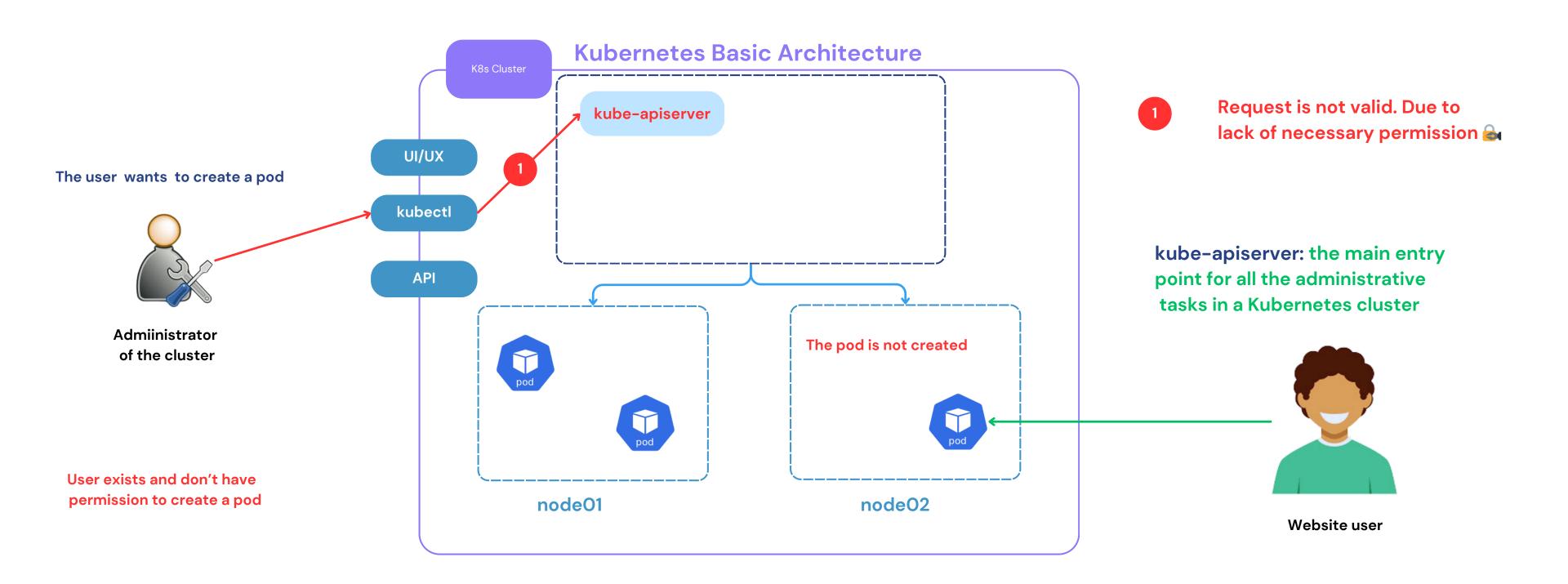
Kubernetes Basic Architecture K8s Cluster • kube-apiserver • kube-controller-manager kube-scheduler etcd Container runtime (Docker) <u>.....</u> Kubelet • Kube-proxy Worker nodes host Web applications, databases ...



- Pod is an abstraction over containers
- A pod can contain more than one container
- One main container per pod is recomended
- Pods are ephemeral: they easly can dey



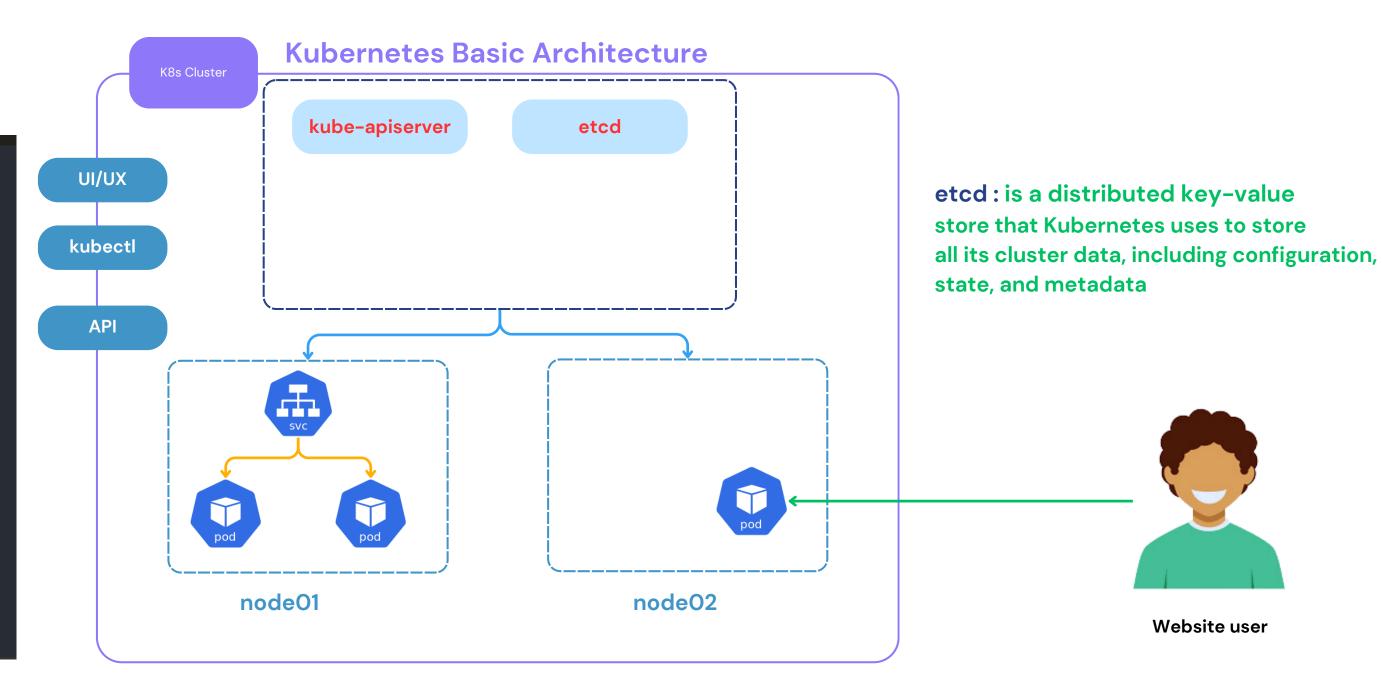




simple configuration to create a pod

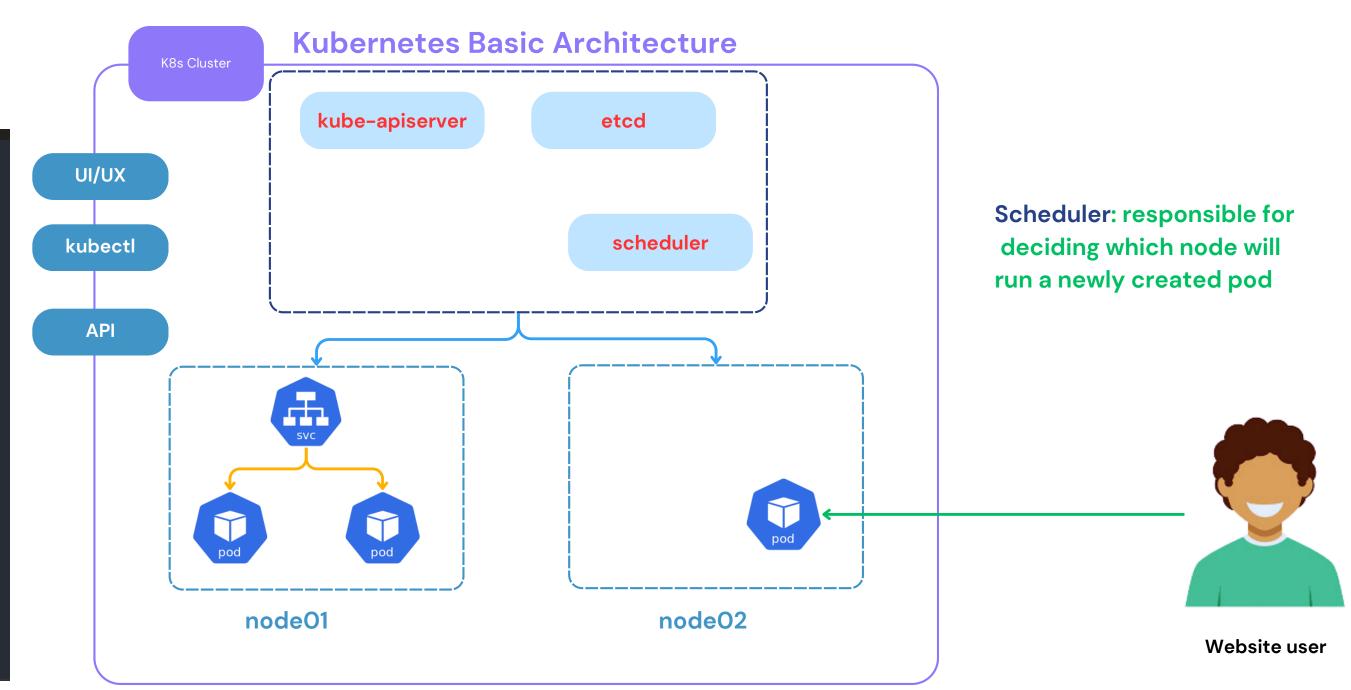
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx-pod
 labels:
 app: nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx-container
 image: nginx:latest
 ports:

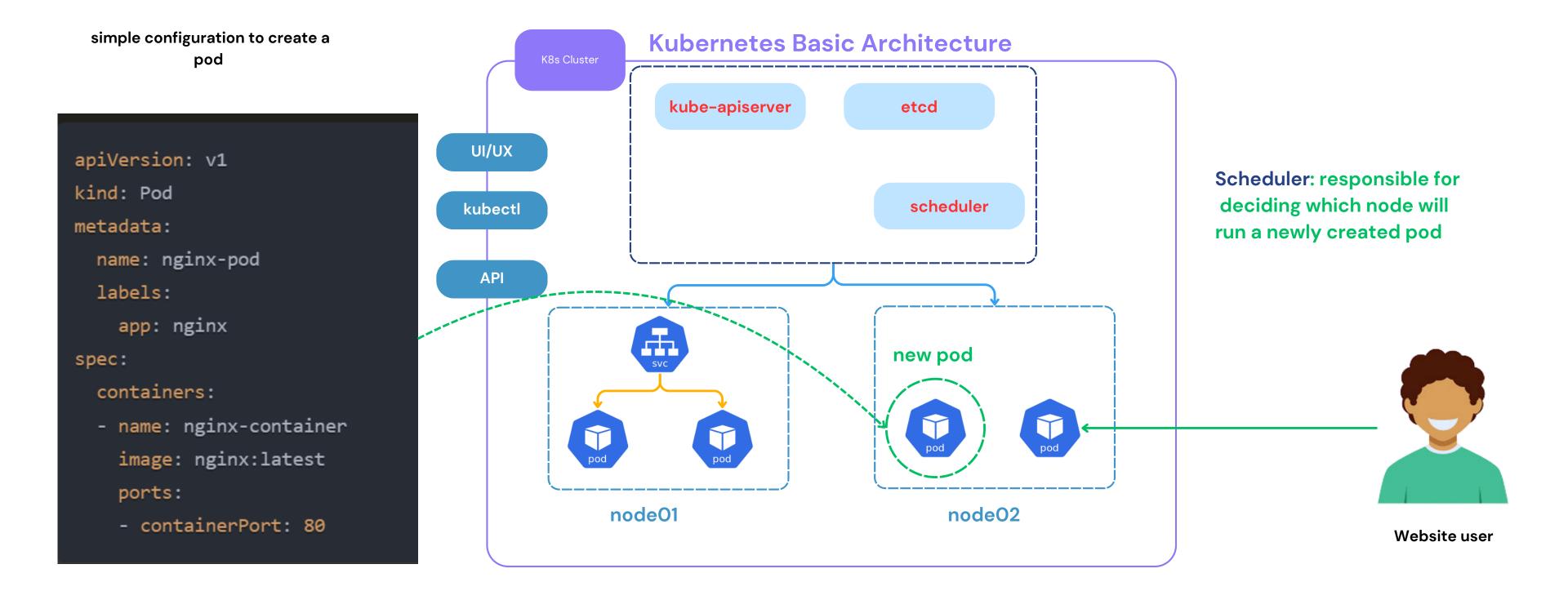
- containerPort: 80



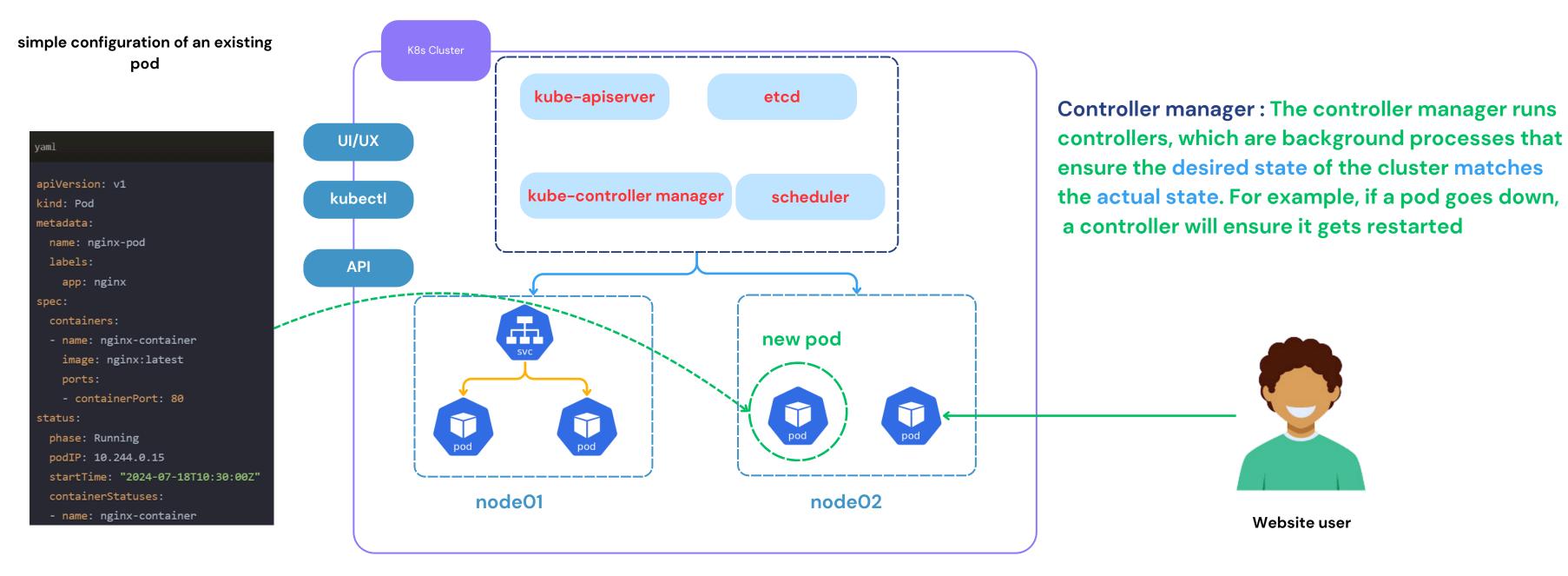
simple configuration to create a pod

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx-pod
 labels:
 app: nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx-container
 image: nginx:latest
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80





Kubernetes Basic Architecture



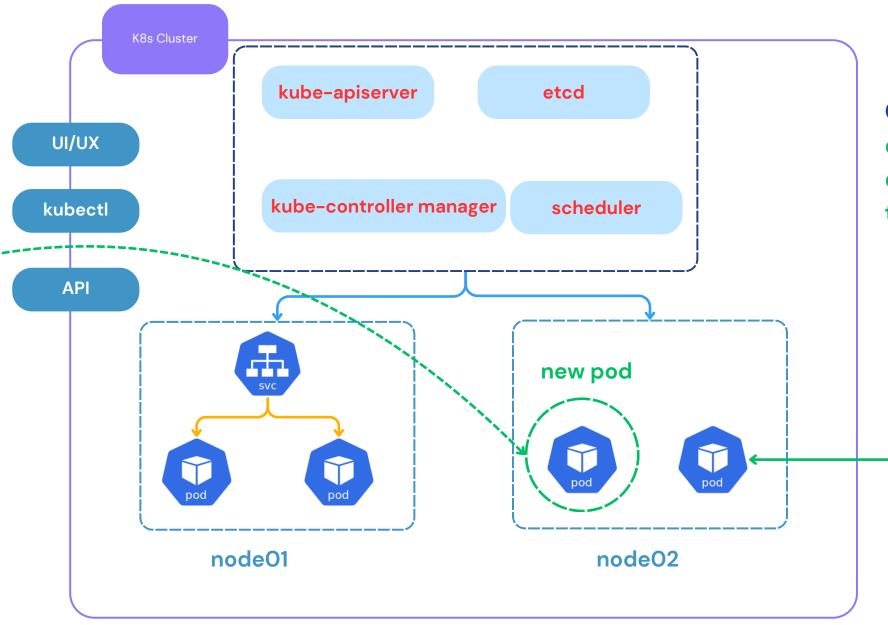
simple configuration of an existing pod

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata: name: nginx-pod labels: app: nginx spec: containers: - name: nginx-container image: nginx:latest ports: - containerPort: 80 phase: Running podIP: 10.244.0.15 startTime: "2024-07-18T10:30:00Z" containerStatuses: - name: nginx-container

desired state

_____ current state

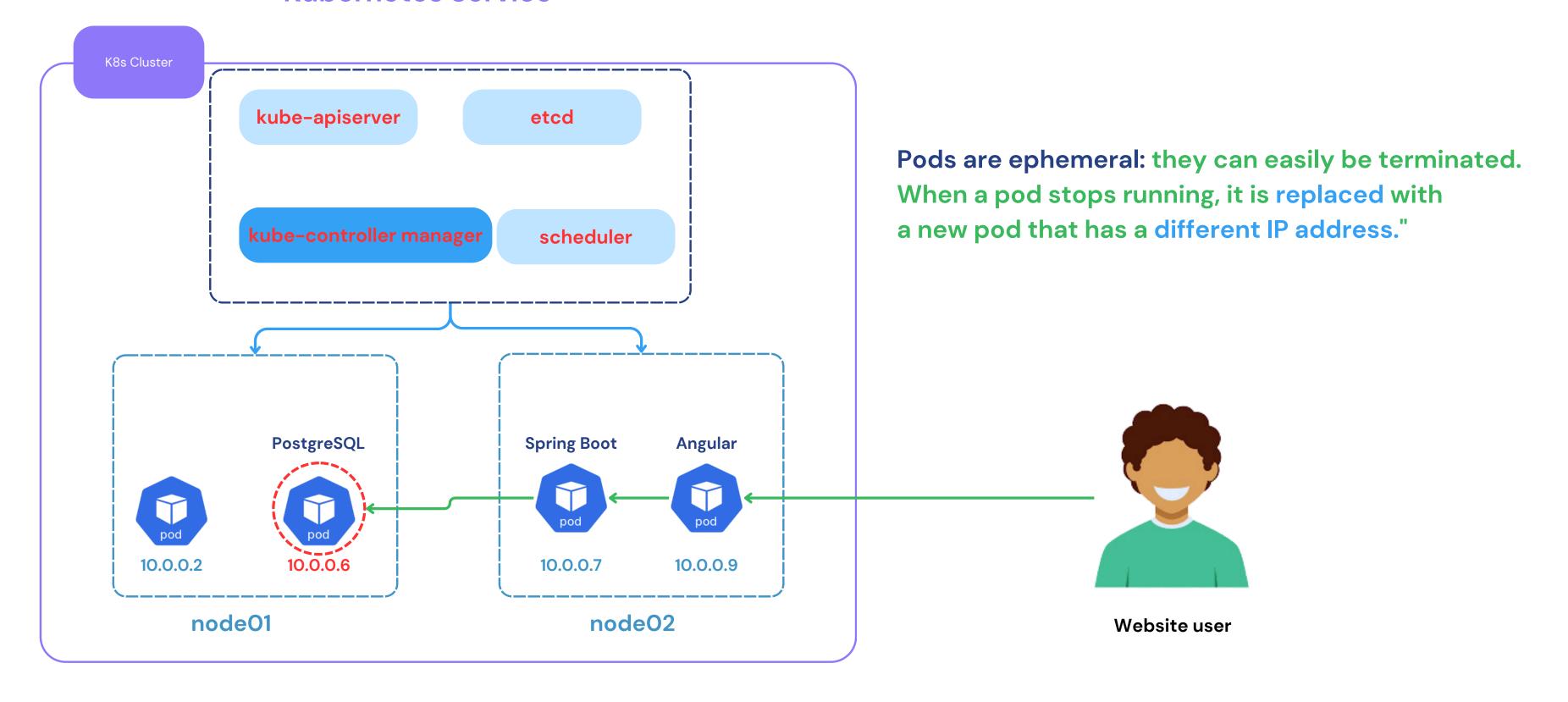
Kubernetes Basic Architecture

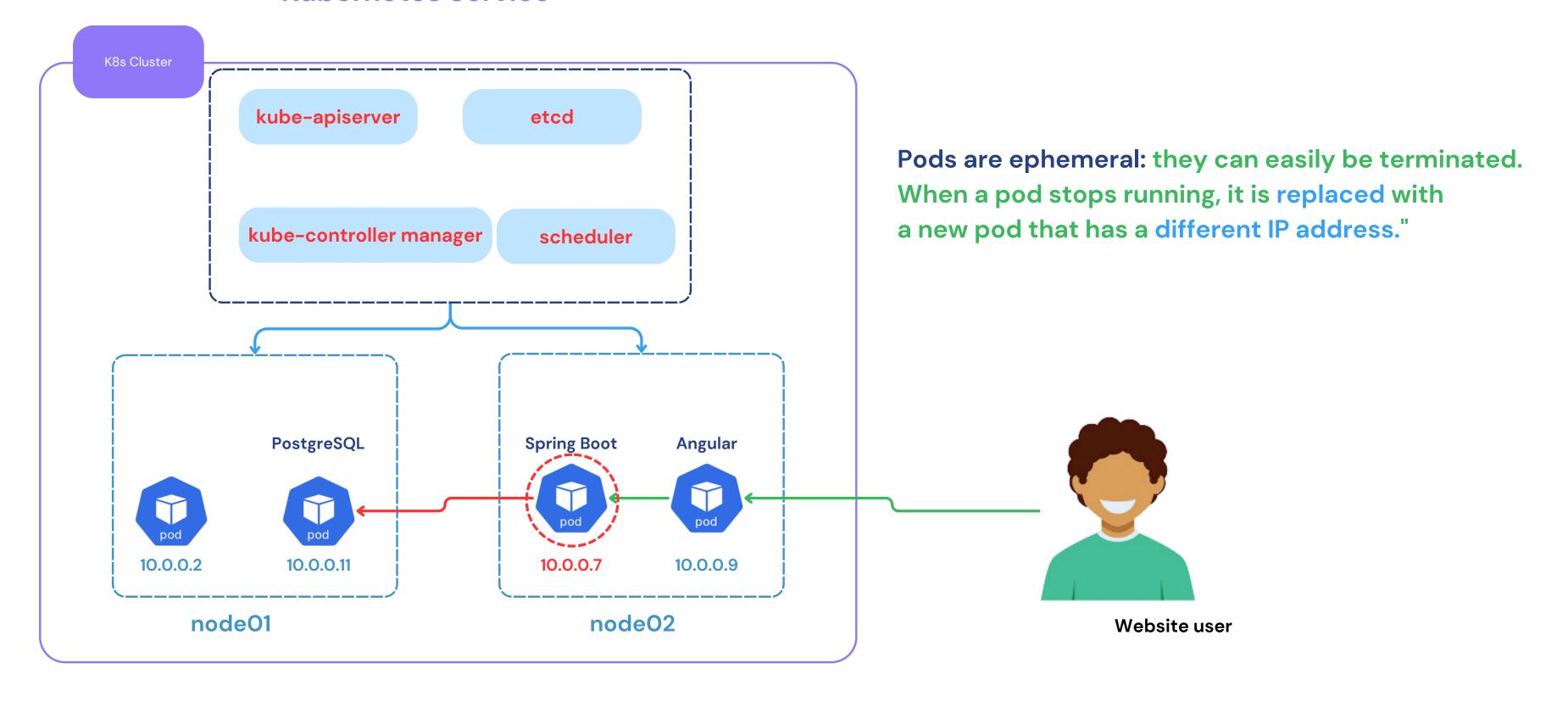


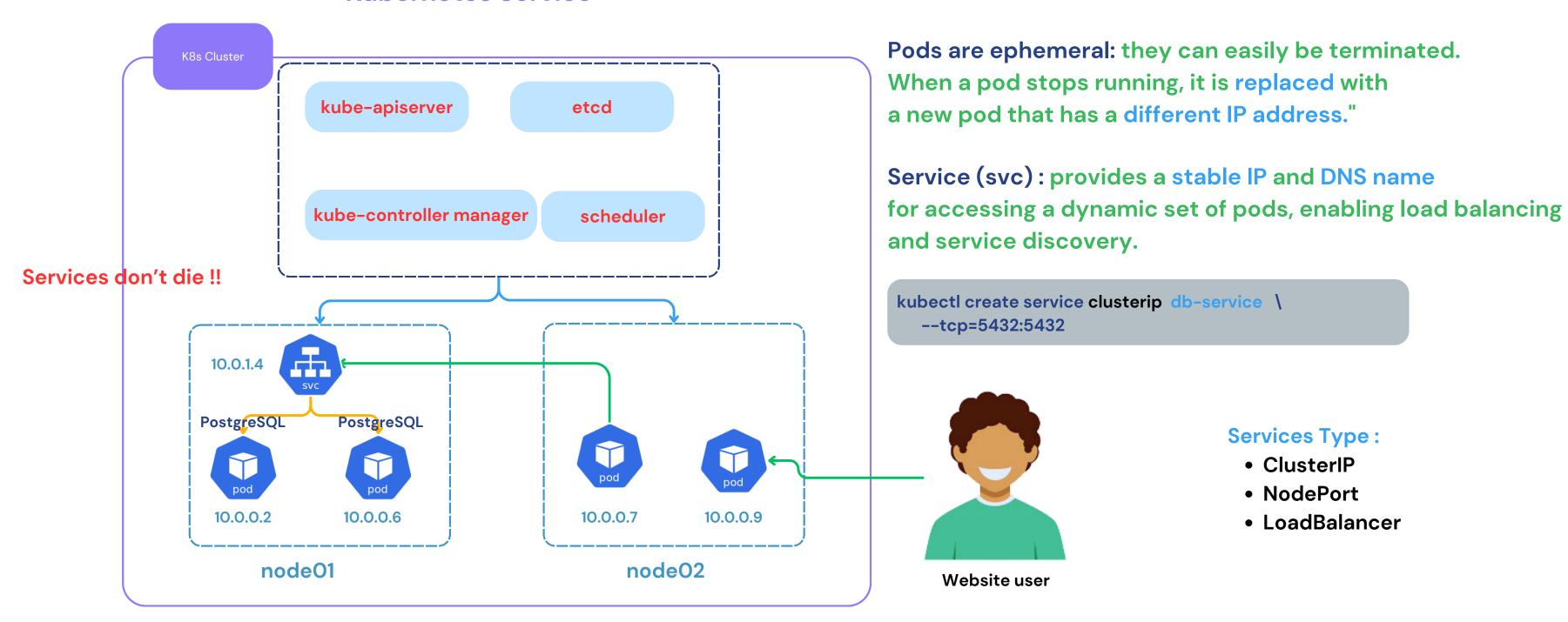
Controller manager: The controller manager runs controllers, which are background processes that ensure the desired state of the cluster matches the actual state. For example, if a pod goes down, a controller will ensure it gets restarted

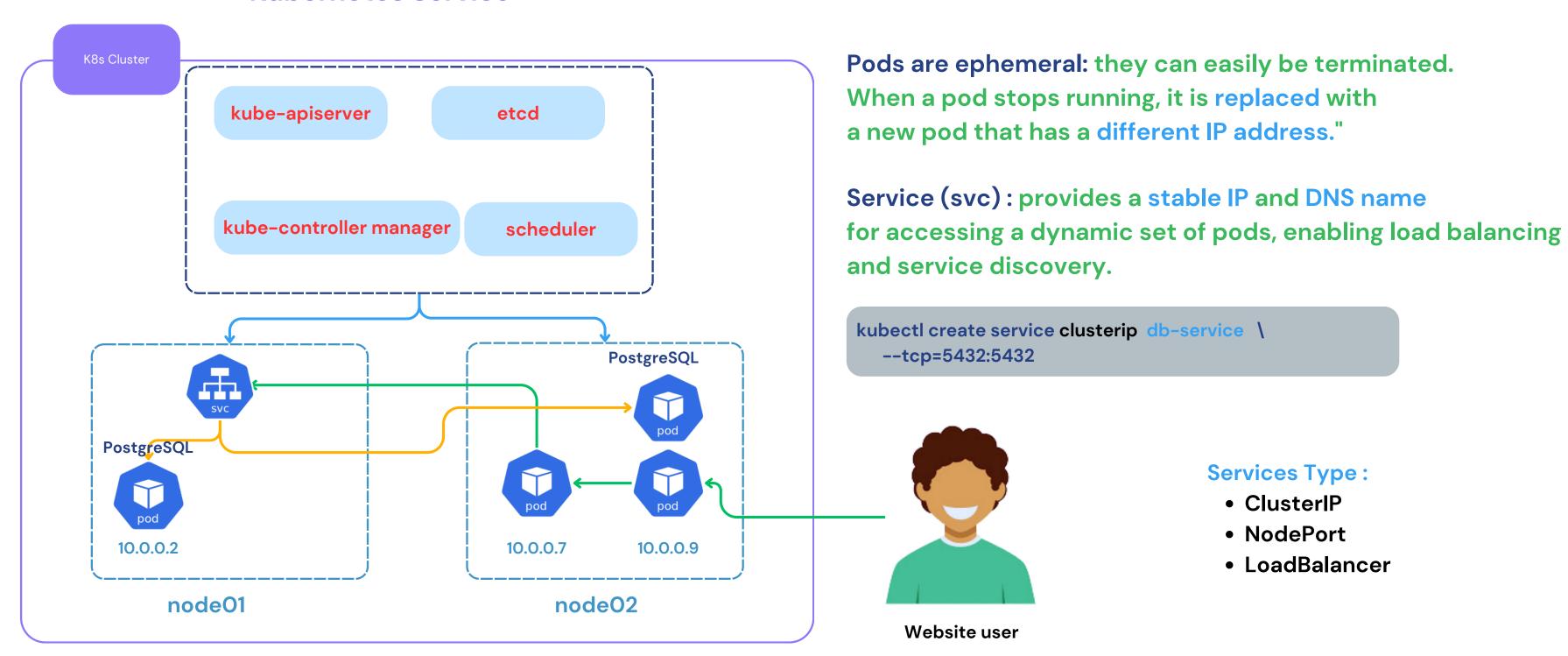


Website user

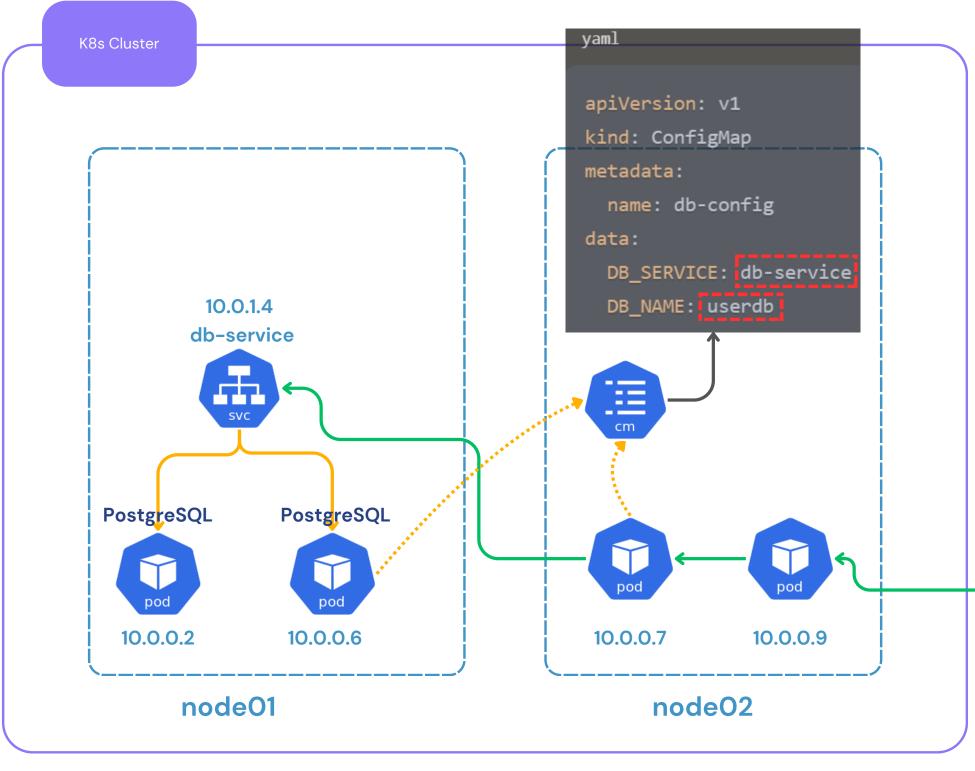








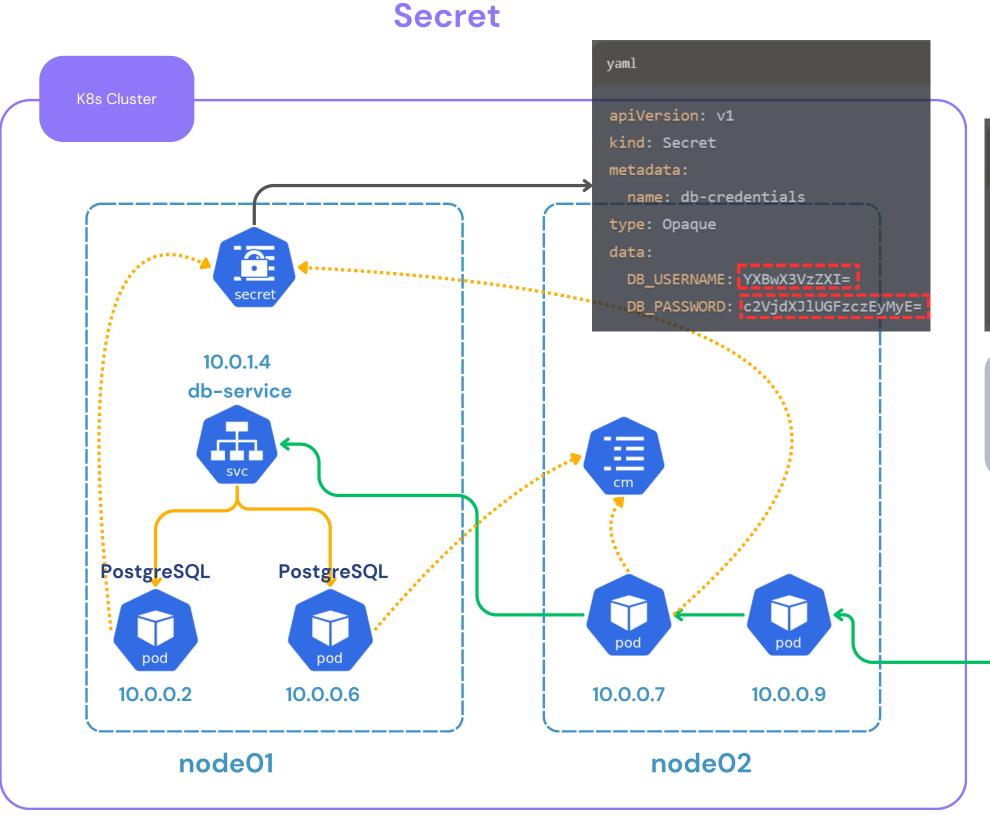
ConfigMap



ConfigMap in Kubernetes: stores key-value pairs, allowing applications to retrieve configuration data at runtime without using hardcoded values in the code.

```
properties
 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://db-service:5432/userdb
 spring.datasource.username=app_user
 spring.datasource.password=securePass123!
kubectl create cm db-service \
 --from-literal=DB_SERVICE=db-service \
 --from-literal=DB_NAME=userdb
```

Website user



Secret: Kubernetes object that securely stores and manages sensitive information, such as passwords, OAuth tokens, and SSH keys.



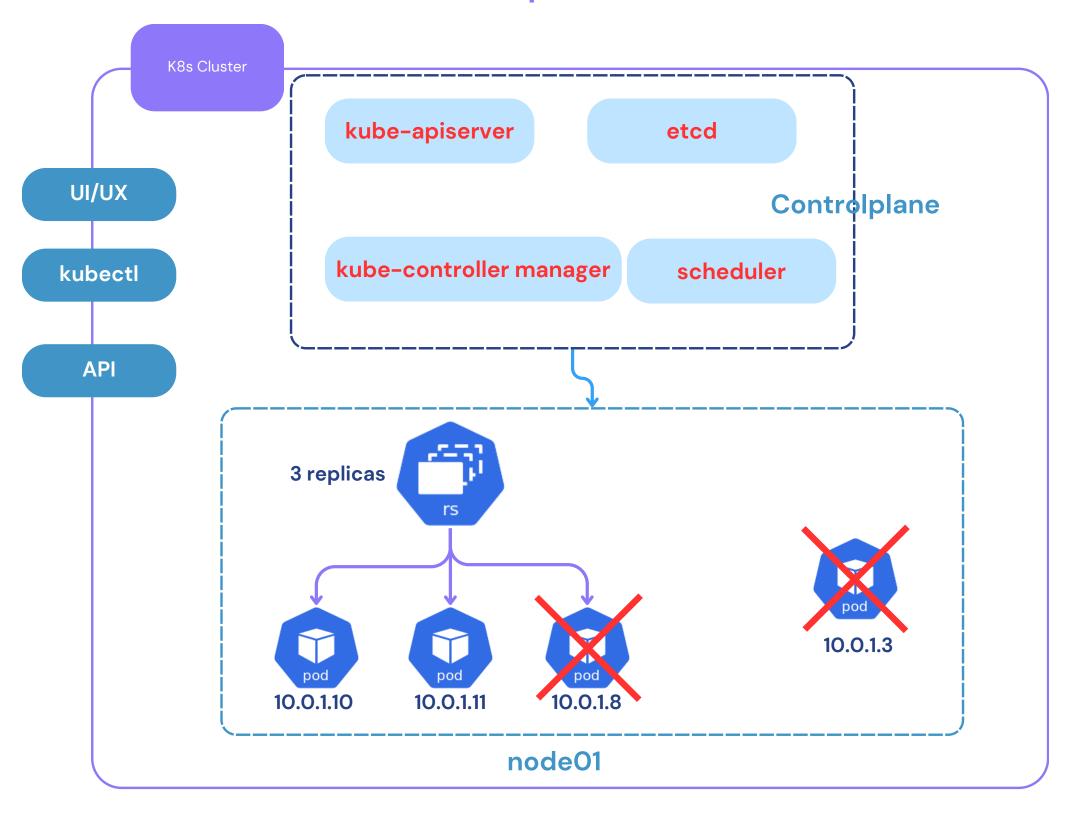


Website user

- Opaque (generic)
- kubernetes.io/ssh-auth
- kubernetes.io/tls
- kubernetes.io/serviceaccount-token

•

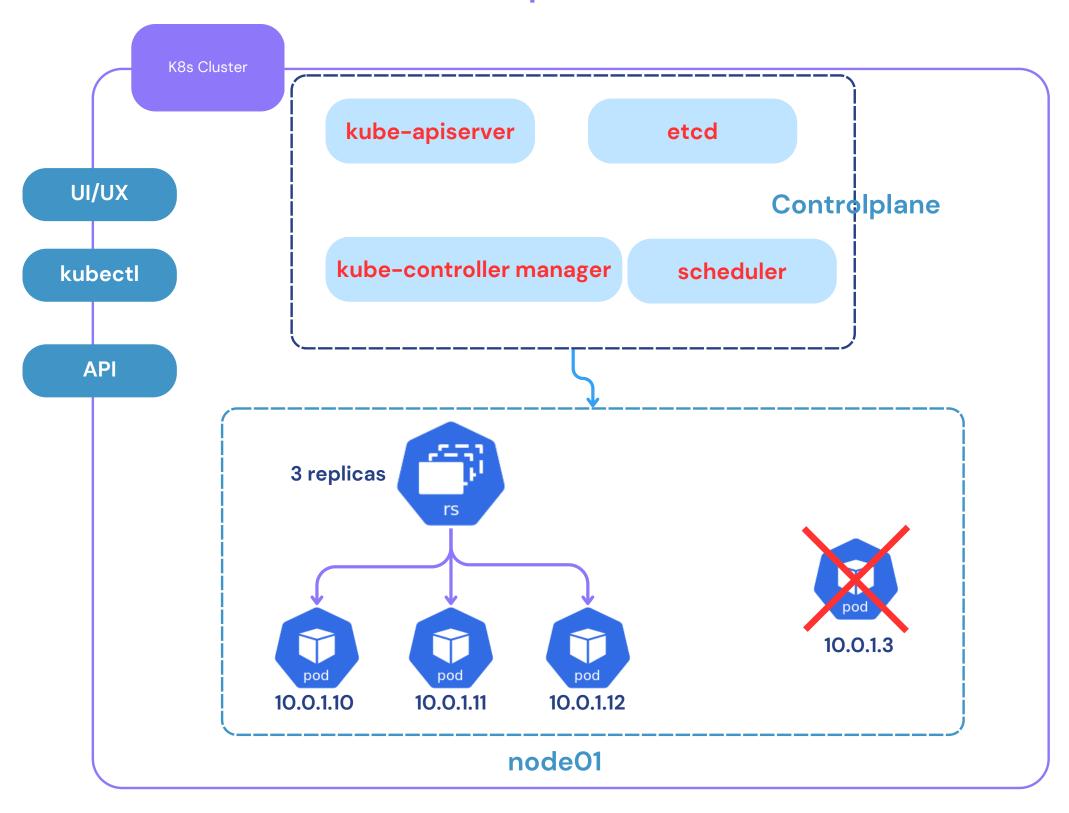
Replicaset



replicaset: is a mechanism that ensures a specified number of identical pods are running at any given time.

The controller manager focuses on maintaining desired state for replica sets, not individual pods

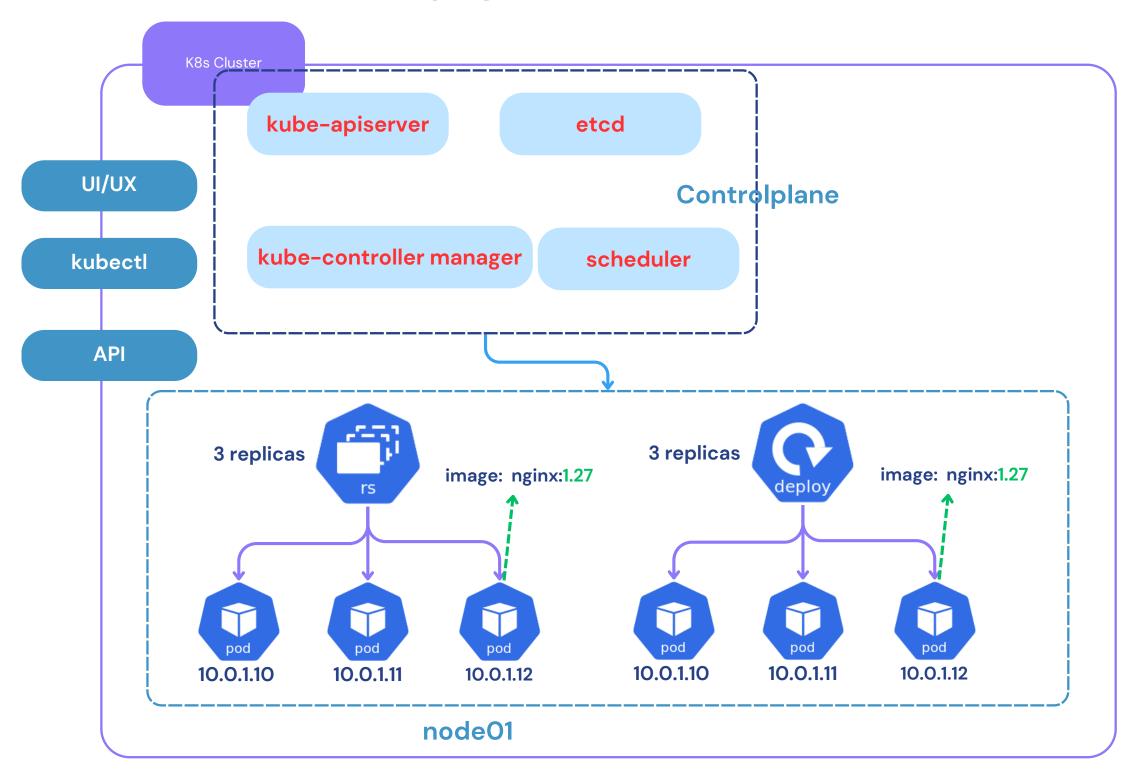
Replicaset



replicaset: is a mechanism that ensures a specified number of identical pods are running at any given time.

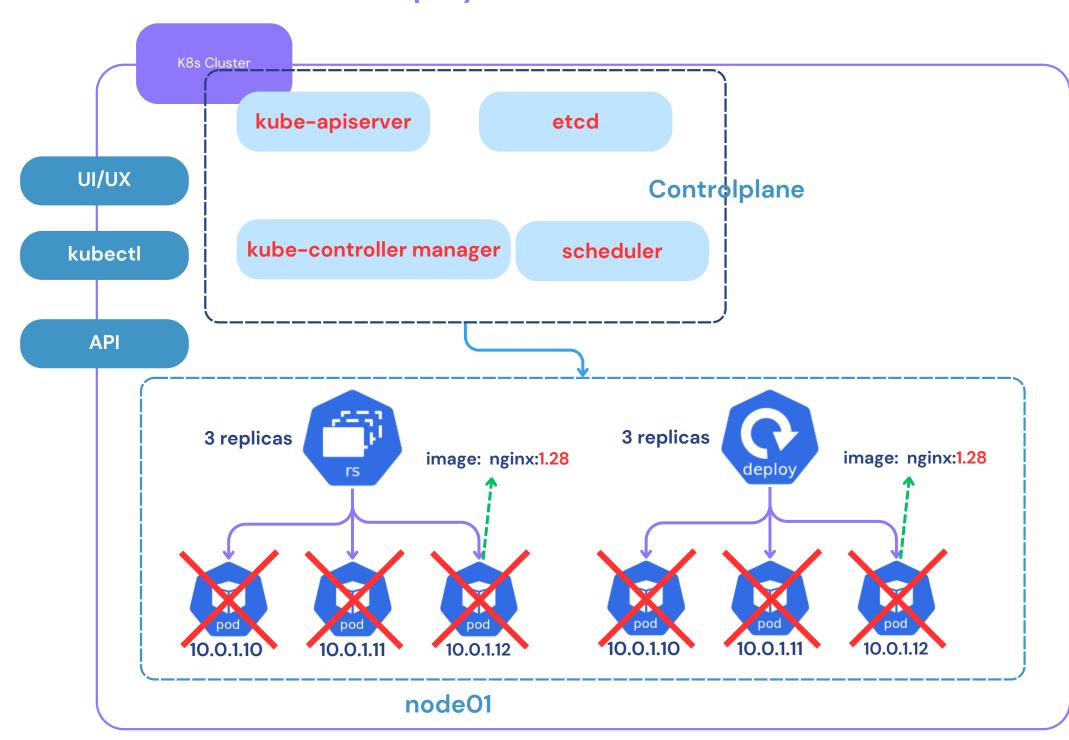
The controller manager focuses on maintaining desired state for replica sets, not individual pods

Deployment



If updating a pod's version fails, you would need to manually remove the replicaset and create a new one with the previous version until the issue is resolved.

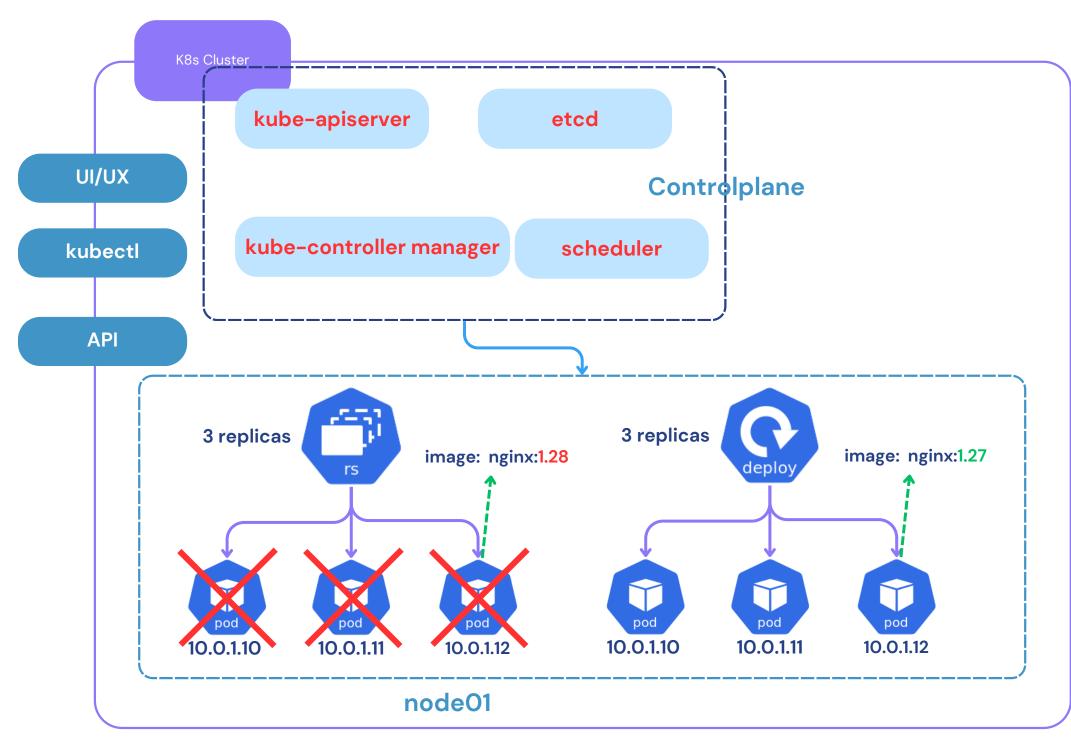
Deployment



If updating a pod's version fails, you would need to manually remove the replicaset and create a new one with the previous version until the issue is resolved.

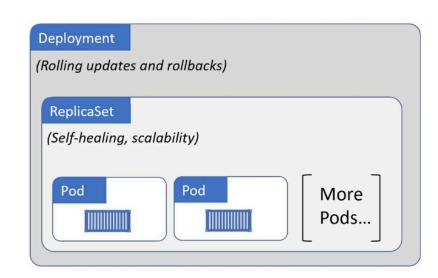
Deployment: is a resource that automates and simplifies the update process for applications. Unlike managing ReplicaSets directly, Deployments handle version changes and rollbacks automatically

Deployment

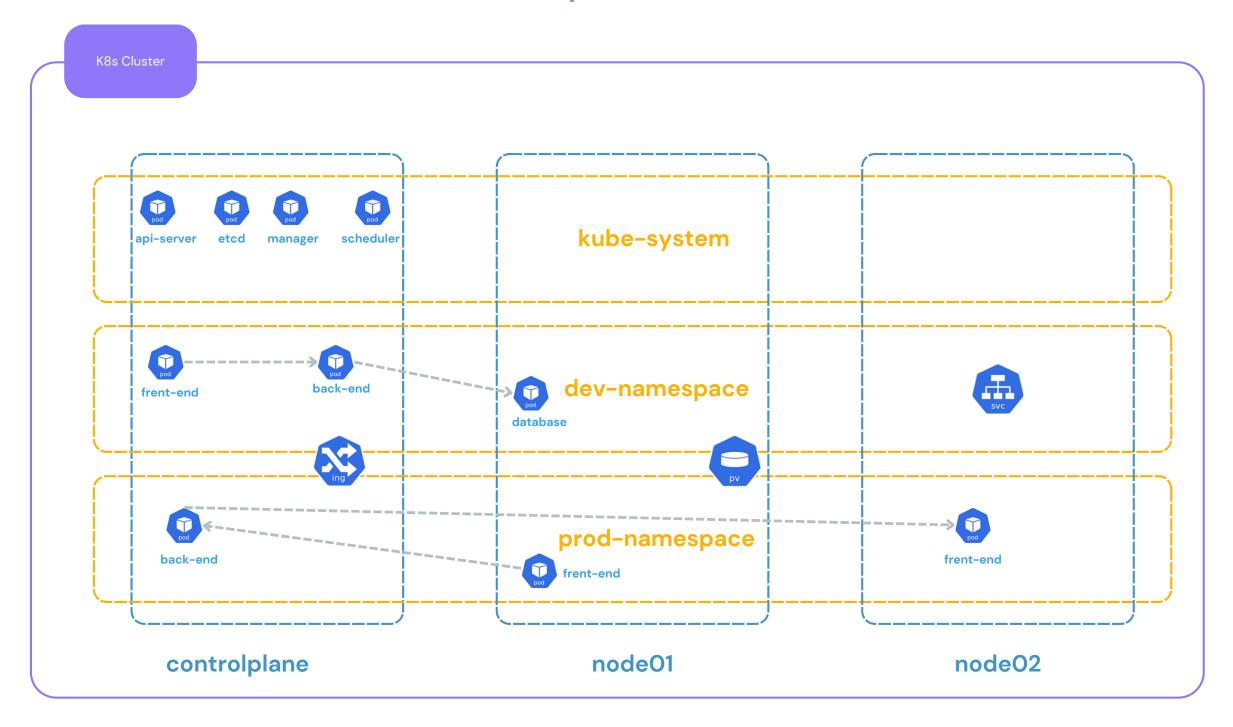


If updating a pod's version fails, you would need to manually remove the replicaset and create a new one with the previous version until the issue is resolved.

Deployment: is a resource that automates and simplifies the update process for applications. Unlike managing ReplicaSets directly, Deployments handle version changes and rollbacks automatically



Namespace



Namespace: is a logical partition that allows you to divide cluster resources among multiple users or applications, providing a scope for names and isolating resources within the same cluster.

kubectl get namespaces

kubectl get pods -n kube-system

kubectl api-resources --namespaced

Breaking down the structure of Kubernetes YAML files

```
yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-pod
  labels:
    app: my-app
spec:
  containers:
  - name: my-container
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
status:
  phase: Running
  podIP: 10.244.0.5
  startTime: "2024-07-20T12:00:00Z"
  conditions:
  - type: Ready
```

```
yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
  namespace: my-namespace
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-app
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 8080
  type: ClusterIP
status:
  loadBalancer: {}
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-deployment
  namespace: my-namespace
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-container
        image: nginx:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
status:
  observedGeneration: 1
```

Thank you for your attention!

For more insights and updates, connect with me on LinkedIn

