

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?

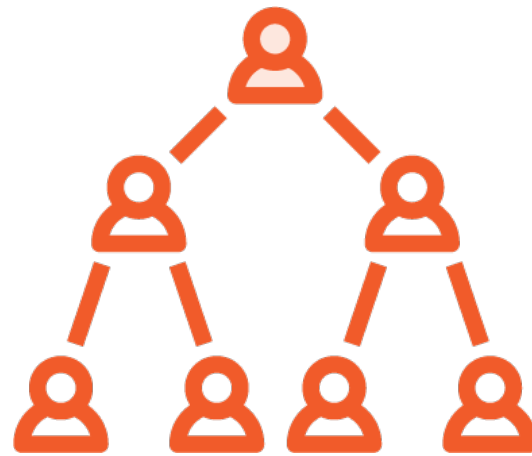
Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

- Cluster Components
- Networking Fundamentals

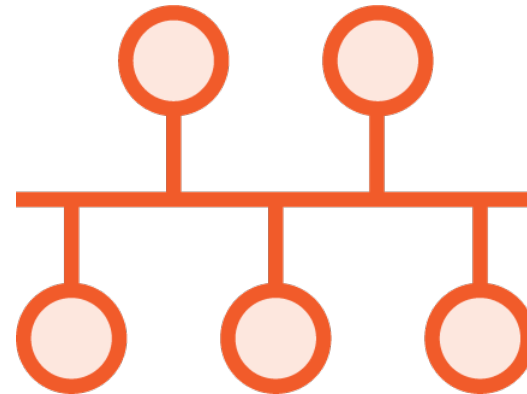
What Is Kubernetes?



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

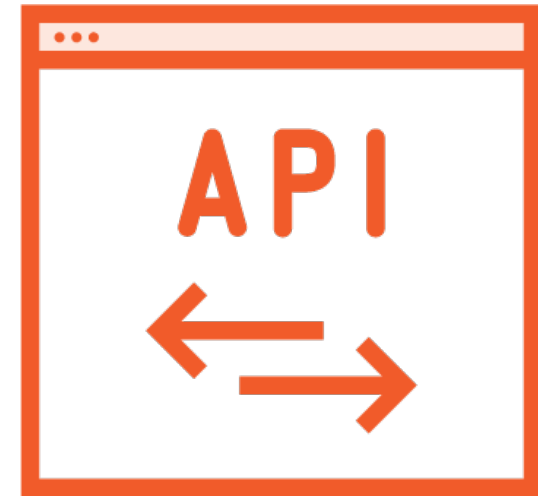
Kubernetes Principles



**Desired State/
Declarative
Configuration**

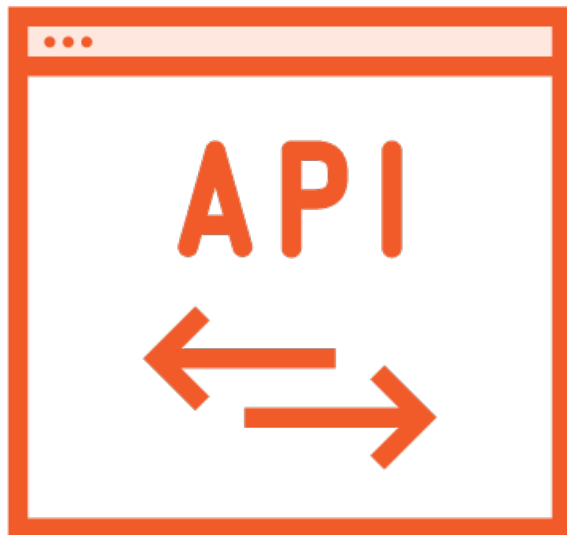


**Controllers/
Control Loops**



**Kubernetes API/
The API Server**

Kubernetes API



API Objects

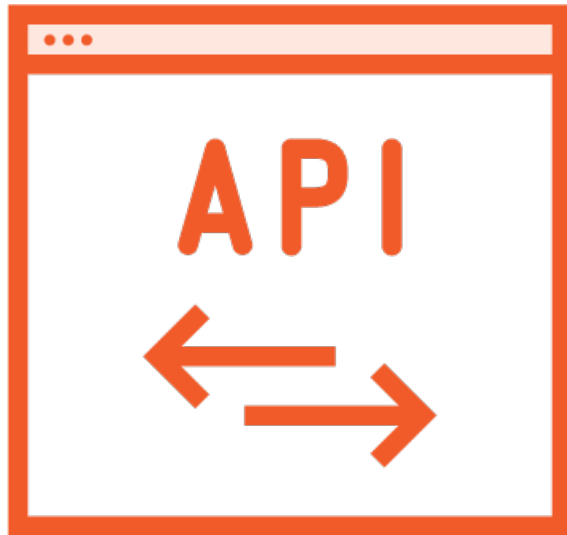
Collection of primitives to represent your system's state

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



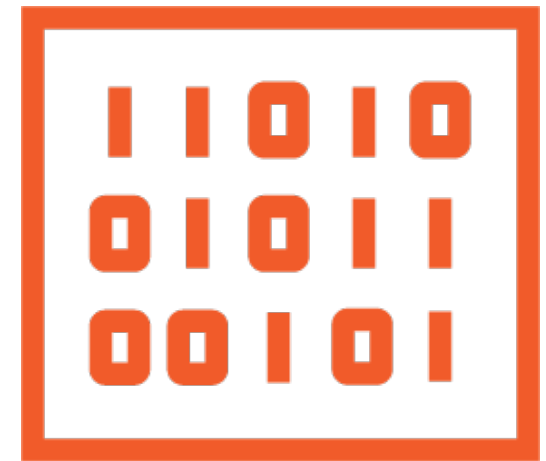
Pods



Controllers



Services



Storage

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

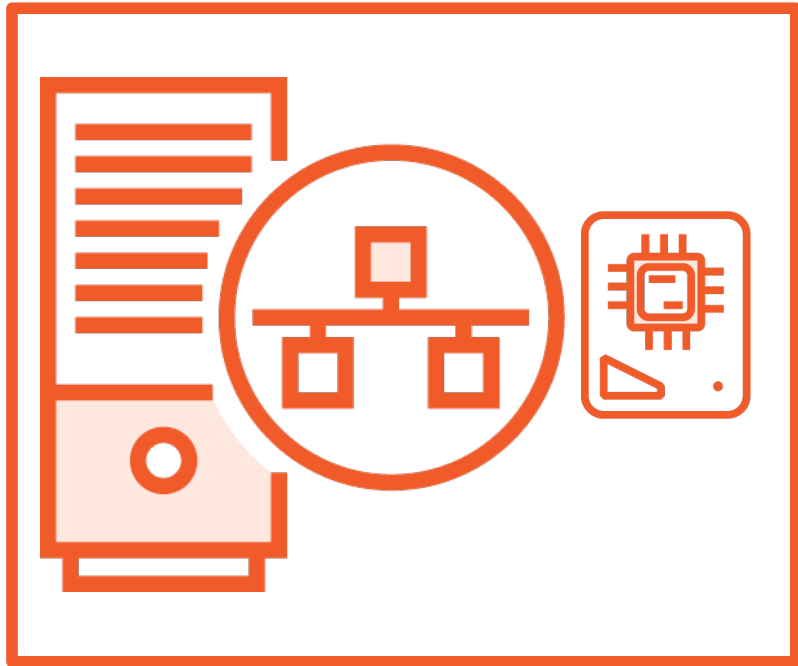
Dynamically updated based on Pod lifecycle

Scaled by adding/removing Pods

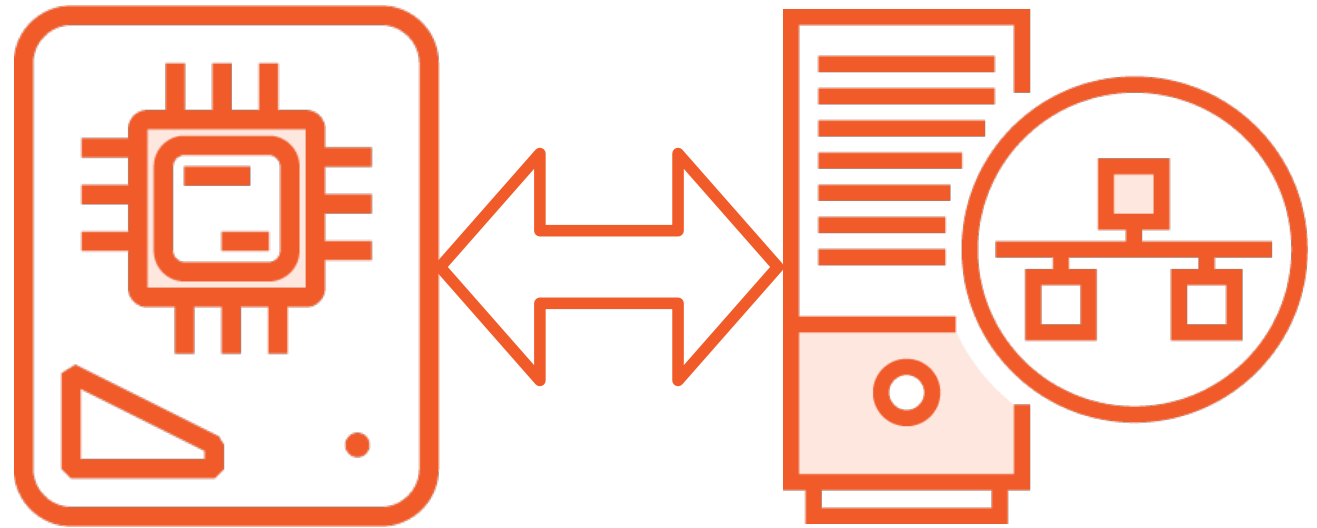
Load balancing

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

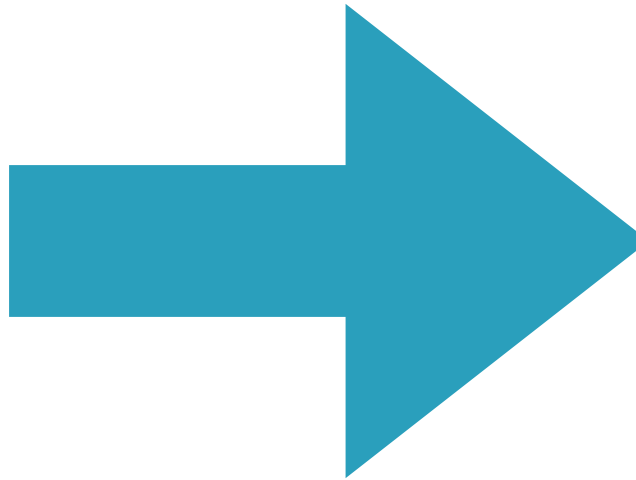


Node

Control Plane Node

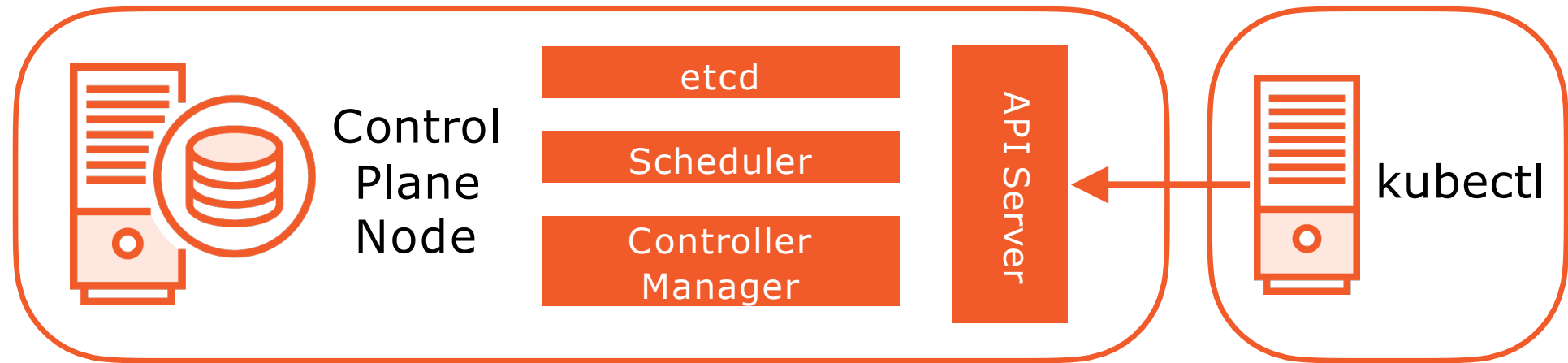


Master Node



Control Plane Node

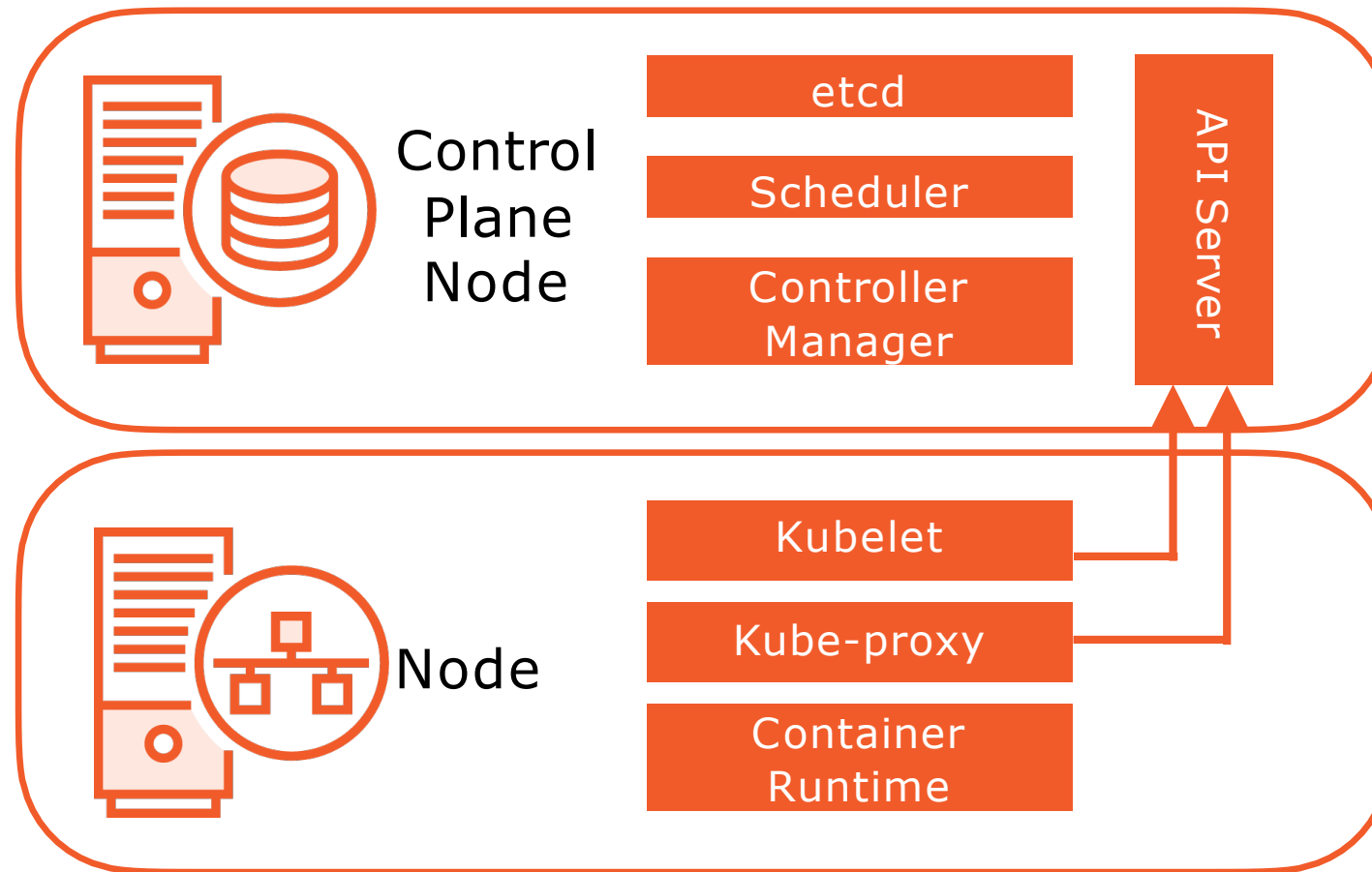
Control Plane Node



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 constraints	ReplicaSet

Nodes



On All Nodes!

Nodes

Kubelet

- Monitors API Server for changes
- Responsible for Pod Lifecycle
- Reports Node & Pod state
- Pod probes

kube-proxy

- iptables
- Implements Services
- Routing traffic to Pods
- Load Balancing

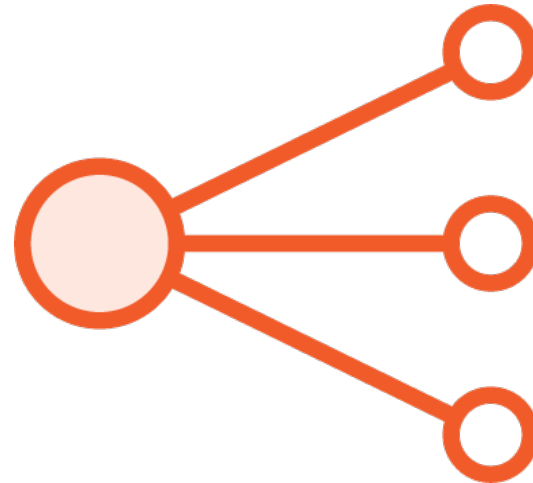
Container Runtime

- Downloads images & runs containers
- Container Runtime Interface (CRI)
- containerd
- Many others...

Cluster Add-on Pods



DNS

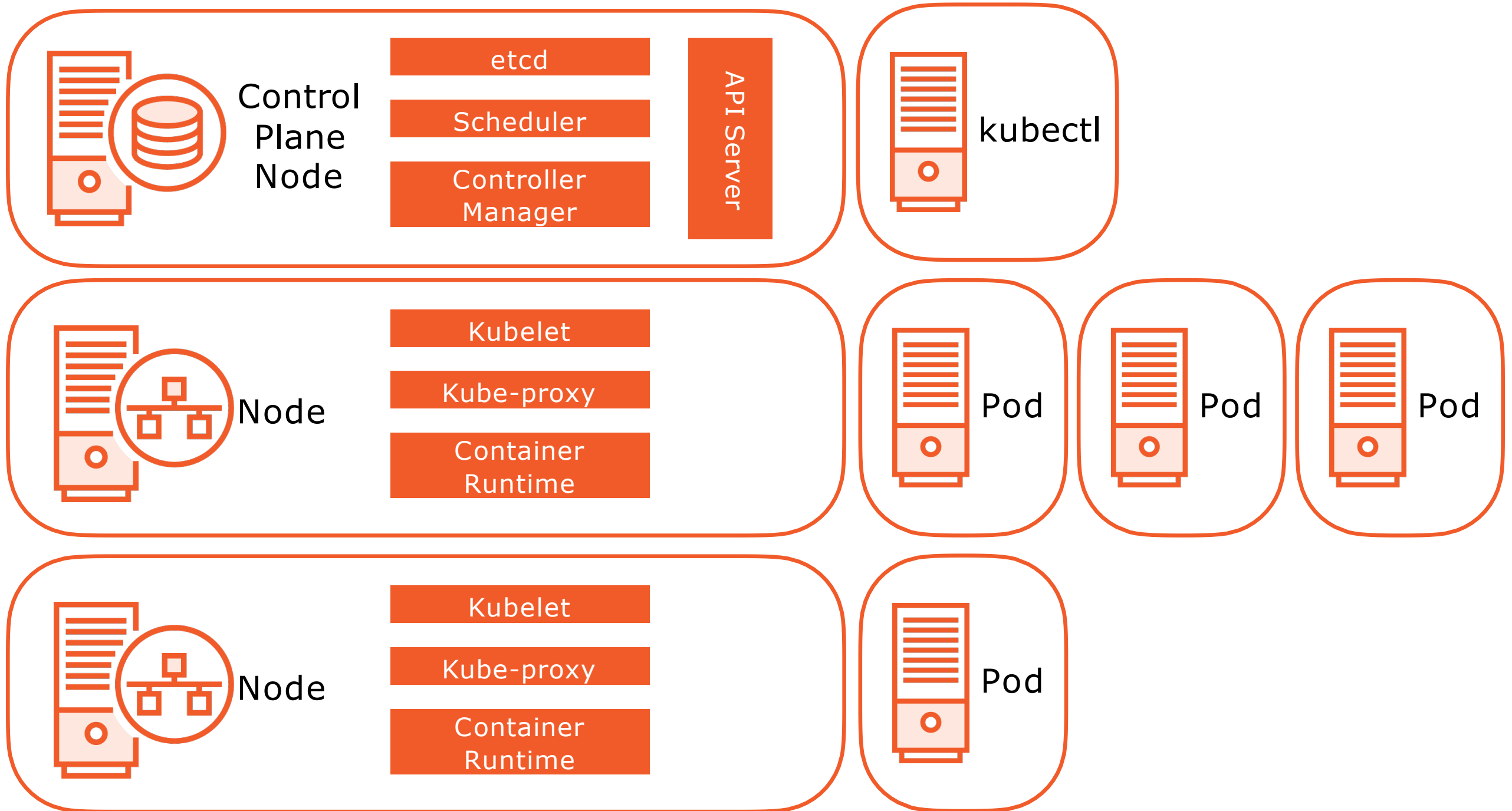


Ingress

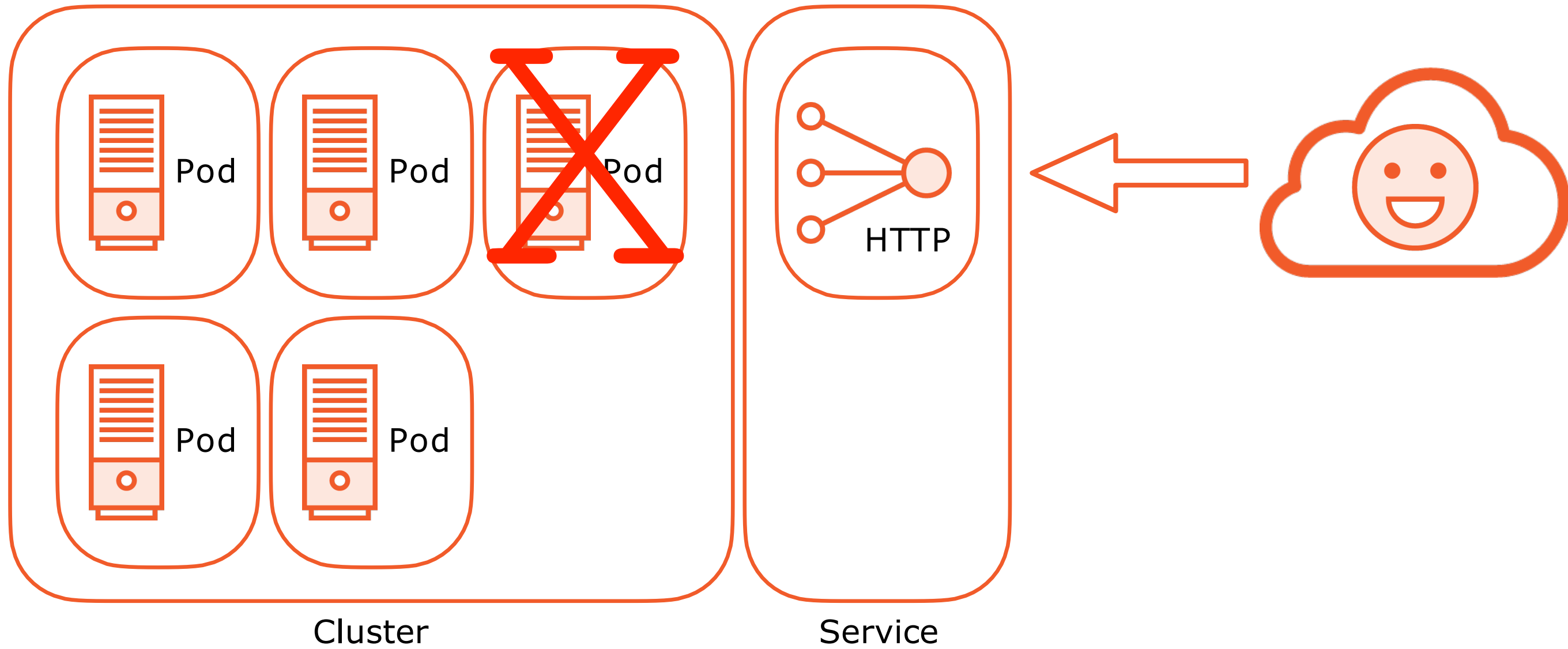


Dashboard

Pod Operations



Services



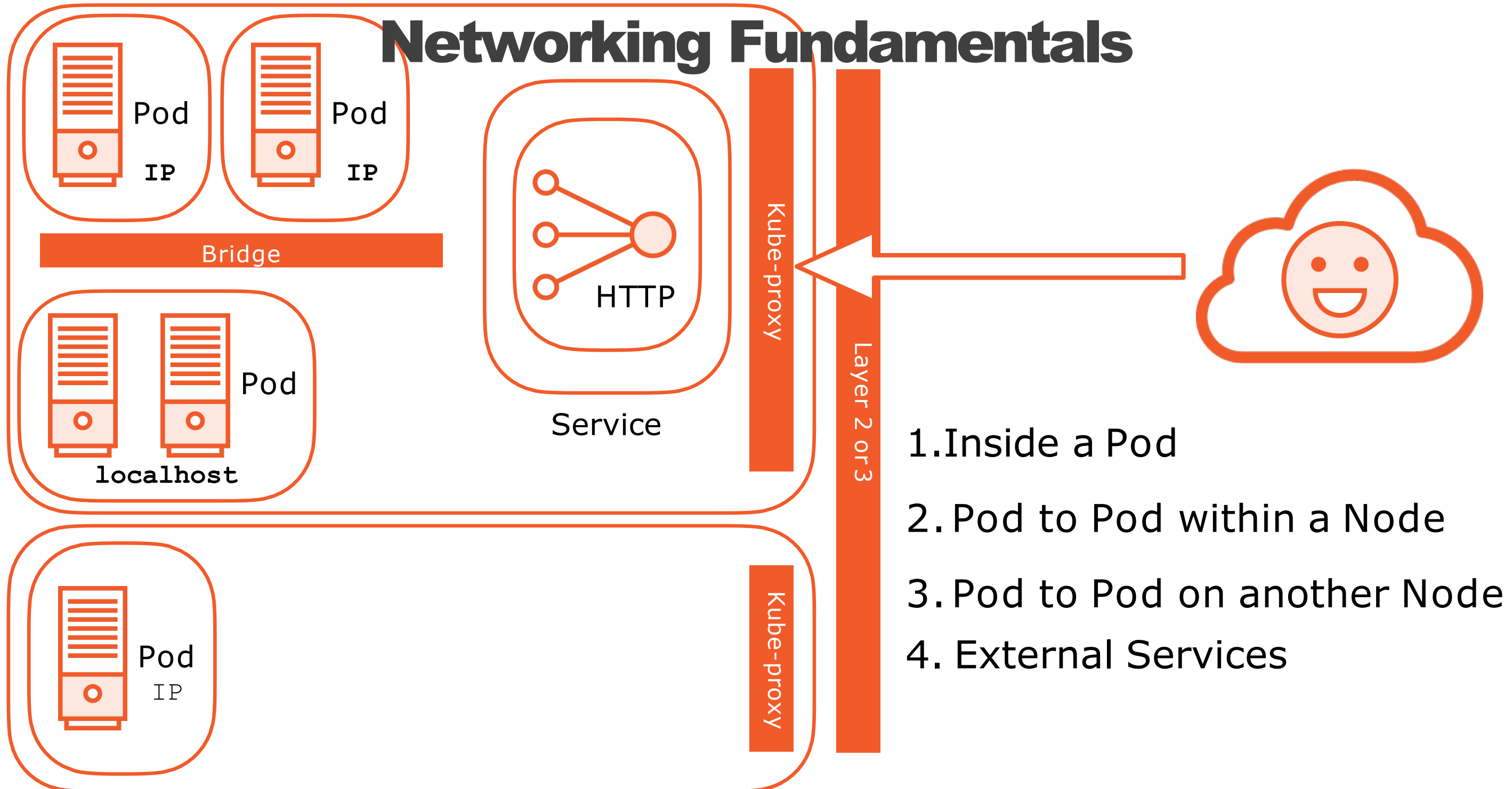
Kubernetes Networking Fundamentals

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

Networking Fundamentals



Summary

What is Kubernetes?

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

- Cluster Components
- Networking Fundamentals

What's Next!

Installing and Configuring Kubernetes