4.13. LABS



Exercise 4.4: Using Labels

Create and work with labels. We will understand how the deployment, replicaSet, and pod labels interact.

1. Create a new deployment called design2

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl create deployment design2 --image=nginx
deployment.apps/design2 created
```

2. View the wide **kubectl get** output for the design2 deployment and make note of the SELECTOR

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get deployments.apps design2 -o wide
        READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
                                            CONTAINERS IMAGES
                                                               SELECTOR
design2 1/1
                           1
                                     2m13s nginx
                                                        nginx
                                                                app=design2
```

3. Use the -I option to use the selector to list the pods running inside the deployment. There should be only one pod

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get -l app=design2 pod
                           READY
                                   STATUS
                                             RESTARTS
                                                         AGE
design2-766d48574f-5w274
                                   Running
```

4. View the pod details in YAML format using the deployment selector. This time use the -selector option. Find the pod label in the output. It should match that of the deployment.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get --selector app=design2 pod -o yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  annotations:
    cni.projectcalico.org/podIP: 192.168.113.222/32
  creationTimestamp: "2020-01-31T16:29:37Z"
  generateName: design2-766d48574f-
  labels:
    app: design2
    pod-template-hash: 766d48574f
```

5. Edit the pod label to be your favorite color.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl edit pod design2-766d48574f-5w274
```

```
labels:
      app: orange
                                         #<<-- Edit this line
      pod-template-hash: 766d48574f
    name: design2-766d48574f-5w274
5
```

6. Now view how many pods are in the deployment. Then how many have design2 in their name. Note the AGE of the pods.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get deployments.apps design2 -o wide
```



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```
NAME
        READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
                                            CONTAINERS
                                                        IMAGES
                                                                SELECTOR
design2 1/1
                                       32m
                                           nginx
                                                        nginx
                                                                app=design2
                            1
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get pods | grep design2
design2-766d48574f-5w274
                                   Running
                                                      0
                                                                 32m
design2-766d48574f-xttgg
                                   Running
                                                                 2m1s
```

7. Delete the design2 deployment.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl delete deploy design2
deployment.apps "design2" deleted
```

8. Check again for pods with design2 in their names. You should find one pod, with an AGE of when you first created the deployment. Once the label was edited the deployment created a new pod in order that the status matches the spec and there be a replica running with the intended label.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ kubectl get pods | grep design2
design2-766d48574f-5w274 1/1 Running 0 38m
```

9. Delete the pod using the **-I** and the label you edited to be your favorite color in a previous step. The command details have been omitted. Use previous steps to figure out these commands.