Vim deployment.yml

Kubectl create -f deployment.yml

(for creating deployment)

Kubectl get all

(It shows the all info. about how many pods

are created, how many deployments are done and

how many replica sets are there)

Kubectl describe deployment mynginx | less

kubectl set image deploy mynginx c1 = nginx:1.9.1

(It updates the version of the image which

is deployed)

Kubectl get all

kubectl describe pod mynginx < name of pod>

(It shows the varsion has change)

- \* Logging at the node level—

   Everything a containerized application writes to

  stdout and stderr is handled and redirected somewhere by a container engine.
  - By default, if a container restarts, the kubelet keeps one terminated container with its logs.
  - containers are also evicted, along with their logs.
- \* Kubernetes controller and Services-

#### Controllers :-

state of your cluster, then make or request changes where needed. Each controller tries to move the current

cluster state closer to the desired state.

8 Monitor everything which happening in the system

Watches the entire state of your cluster and do requests for changing if required.

### Types of controllers

## 1 Replica Set -

A Replicaset purpose is to mountain a stable set of replica pods running at any given time. As such, it is often used to guarantee the availability of a specific number of identical pods.

### 2 Deployment -

You describe a desired state in a deployment, and the deployment controller changes the actual state to

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# the desired state at a controlled rate.

## 3 Stateful set -

Is the workload API object used to manage stateful applications. This manages the deployment and scaling of a set of pods, and provides guarantees about the ordering and uniqueness of these pods.

## (4) Daemon sets-

A daemon sets ensures that all (or some) nodes run a copy of a pod. As nodes are added to the clustor, pods are added to them. As nodes are removed from the cluster, those pods are garbage collected.