

# K8s for SEs Workshop

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SE  
Pure Storage



Workshop Environment

**rfed.io/workshop**  
**Pa22word**

# Mark's Questions:

## Containers:

What is a container

What they run on (a VM or Fe)

What manages them (do you need K8)

How do you assign resources (CPU, Memory, Networking, Storage) to a Container

Types of Container storage

What is K8s

## PX :

Where does PortWorx fit? When do Containers need it?

How do you install PortWorx? Where is it installed? Is it a VM? Is it an installed on a container?

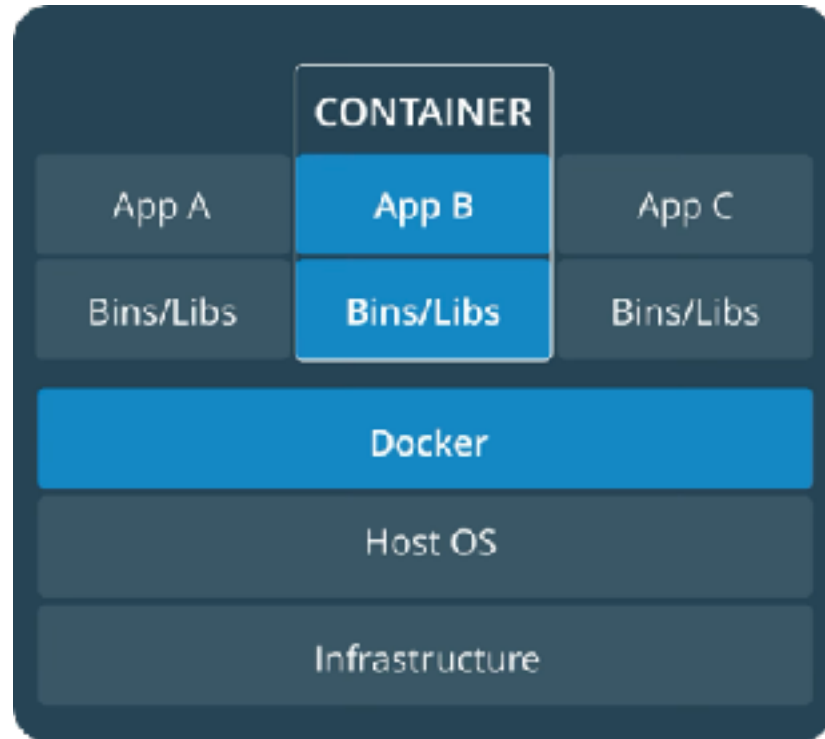
How do you manage PortWorx?

How do you create and assign disk (or is it volumes) with PortWorx.

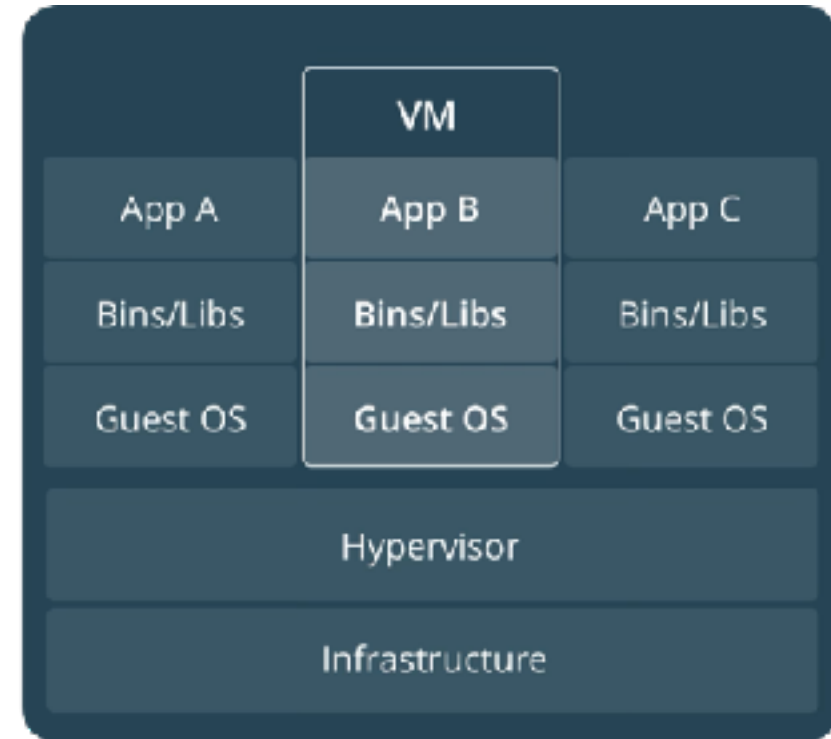
# Containers?



# Logical Separation



Containers are an app  
level construct



VMs are an infrastructure level  
construct to turn one machine  
into many servers







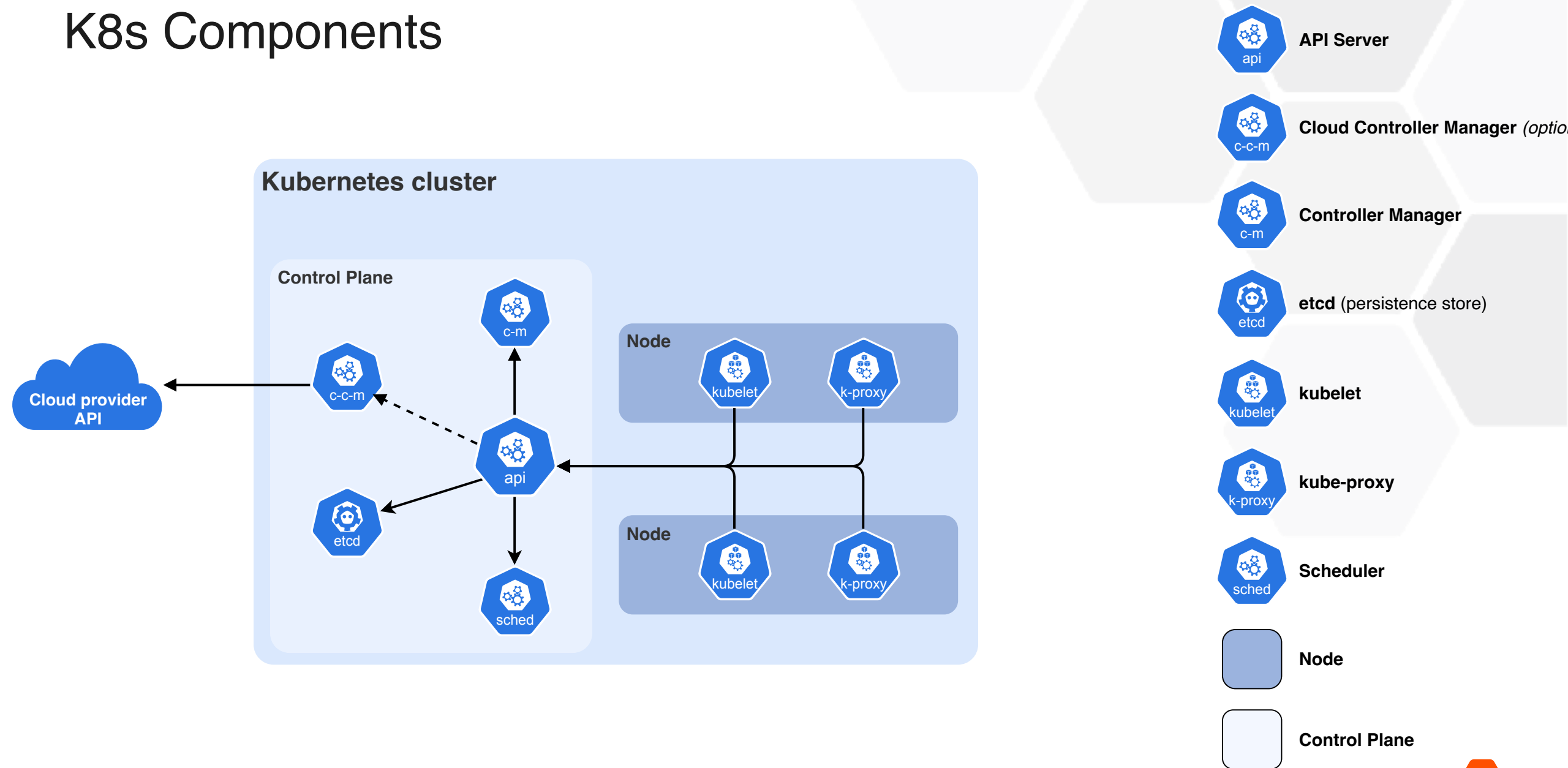
# kubernetes



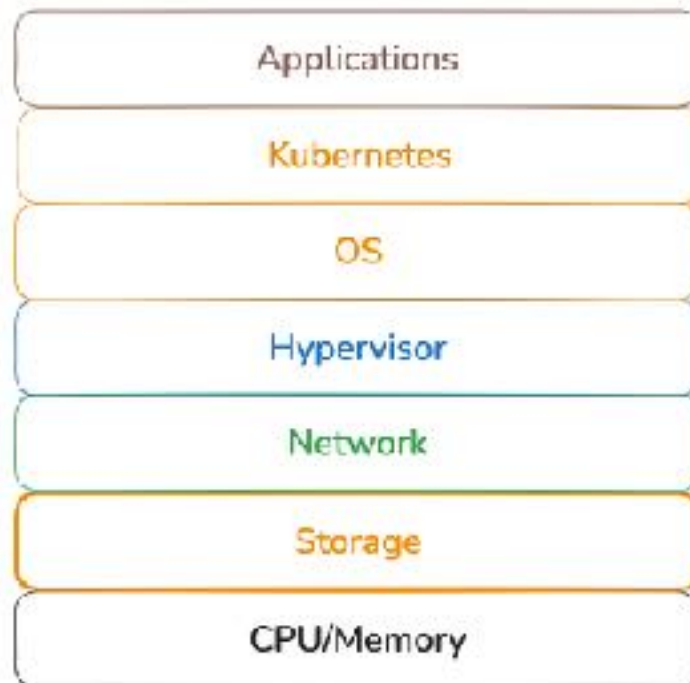
***Just a traffic cop!***



# K8s Components



# Schedule Resources





# K8s Object types: Kinds

<https://octopus.com/devops/kubernetes-deployments/kubernetes-yaml-types/>

## Workload resources

Workload resources describe how containers are deployed and managed in a cluster:

1. **Pod:** The basic execution unit in Kubernetes. A pod encapsulates one or more containers, shared storage, network, and a specification for how to run the containers. Pods are ephemeral and typically managed by higher-level controllers like deployments.
2. **Deployment:** Provides updates for stateless applications. It maintains the desired number of replicas, enables rolling updates, and allows rollback to previous versions if needed. Deployments are commonly used for web services and APIs.
3. **StatefulSet:** Manages stateful applications requiring stable network identities and persistent storage. Unlike deployments, StatefulSets assign each pod a unique, consistent identity across restarts. Suitable for databases and distributed systems.
4. **DaemonSet:** Ensures a pod runs on all (or selected) nodes. Common for system-level services like log collectors, monitoring agents, and network proxies.
5. **Job:** Runs a finite task to completion. Once the task is completed successfully, the pod terminates. Useful for batch processing or data migrations.
6. **CronJob:** Schedules jobs to run periodically using cron syntax. Commonly used for recurring tasks such as backups or report generation.

# K8s Object types: Kinds

<https://octopus.com/devops/kubernetes-deployments/kubernetes-yaml-types/>

## Storage resources

Storage objects provide persistent data handling across pod restarts:

- 15. PersistentVolume (PV):** Represents a piece of networked storage provisioned by an admin or dynamically created. It abstracts the underlying storage technology (e.g., NFS, iSCSI, cloud volumes).
- 16. PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC):** A user's request for storage, specifying size and access mode. Kubernetes binds the claim to an available PV that matches the request.
- 17. StorageClass:** Defines the provisioner and parameters for dynamically creating PVs. Different classes can represent performance tiers or backup policies, allowing flexible storage provisioning.
- 18. Volume:** Defined within the pod spec to mount storage. Volumes can be ephemeral (like emptyDir) or persistent (like those backed by PVCs). They provide shared storage between containers in a pod.

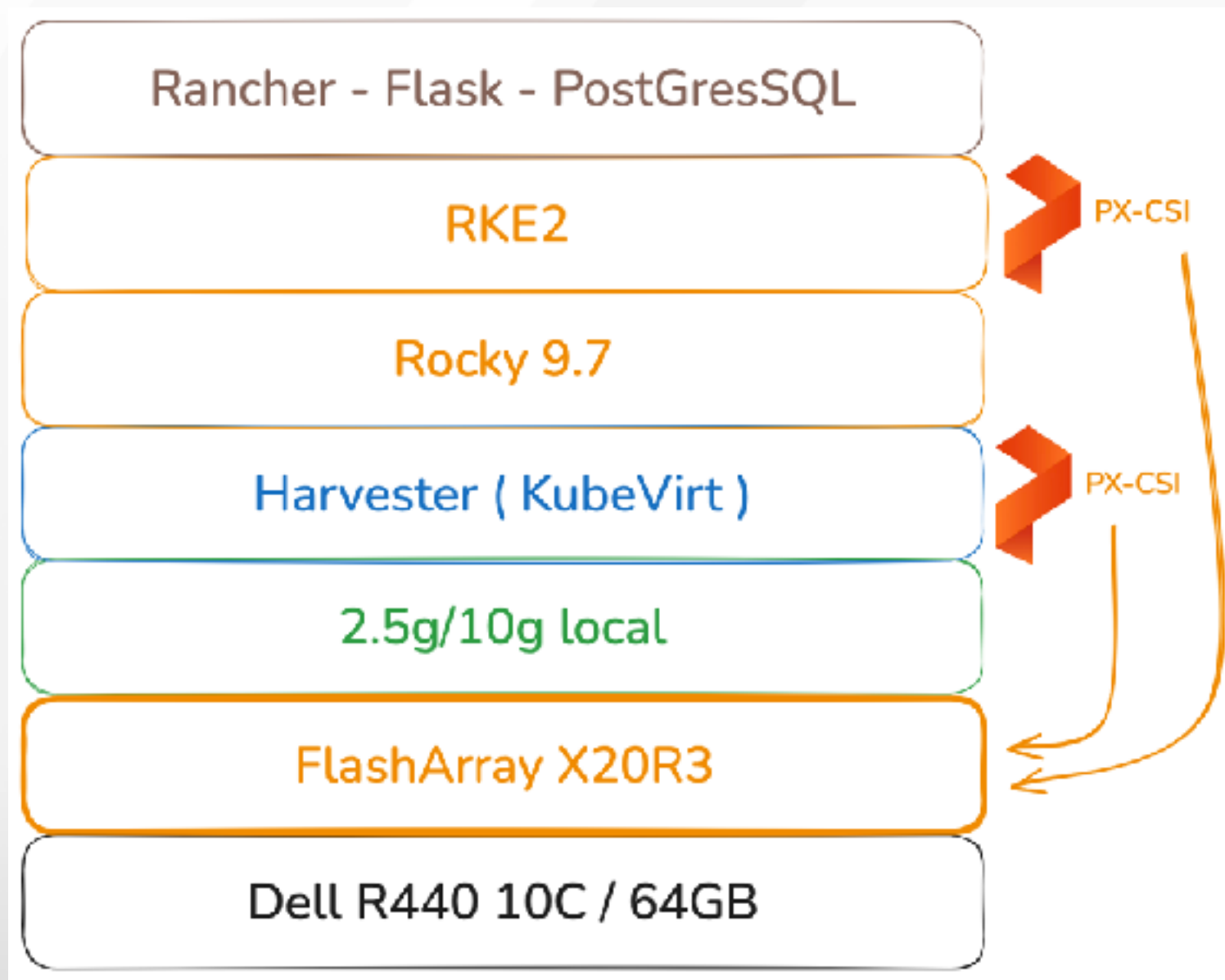
# K8s Yaml Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: flask
  labels:
    app: flask
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: flask
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: flask
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: flask
        securityContext:
          allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
        image: clemenko/flask_simple
        ports:
        - containerPort: 5000
        imagePullPolicy: Always
```

# Your Turn

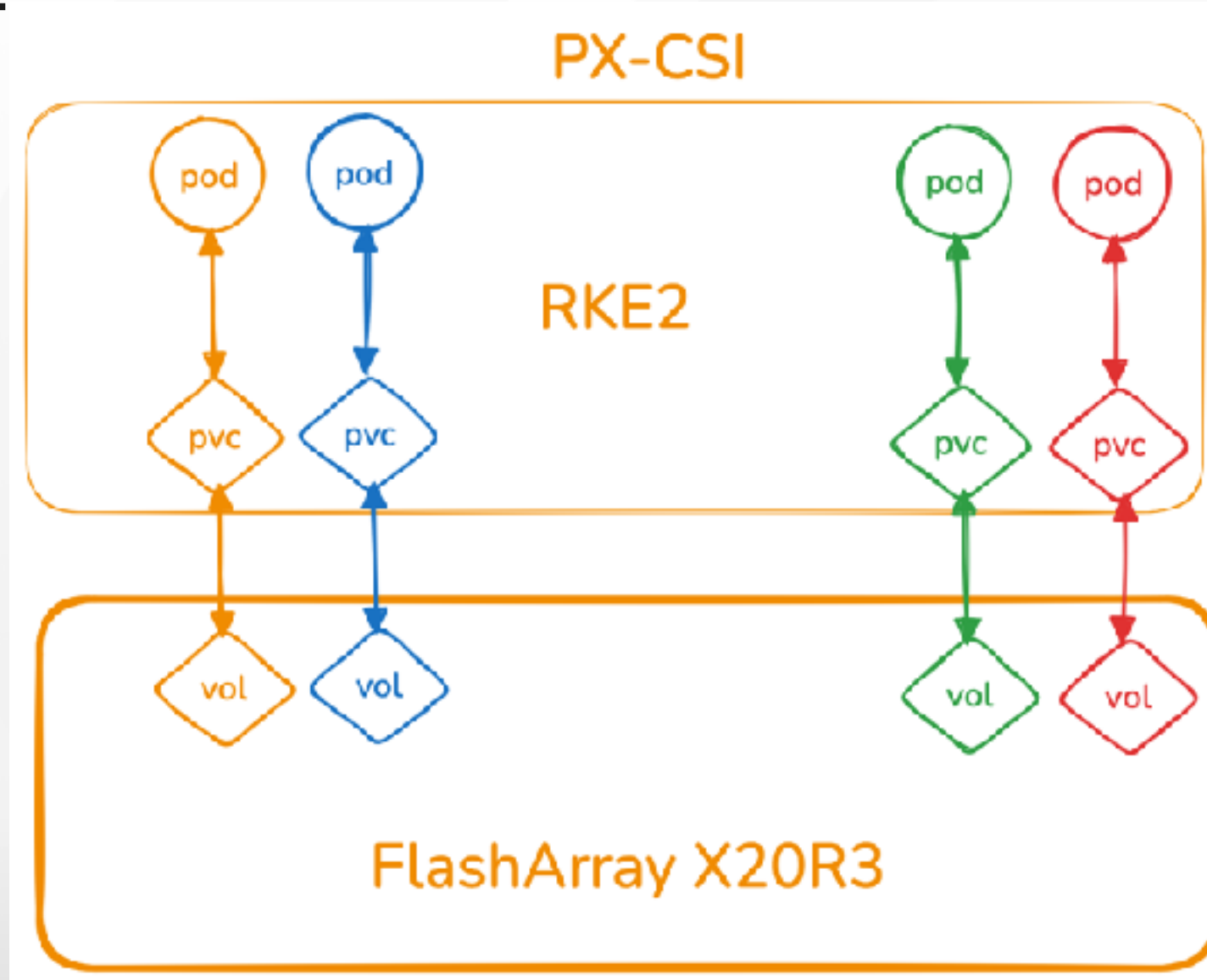


# What did we see?

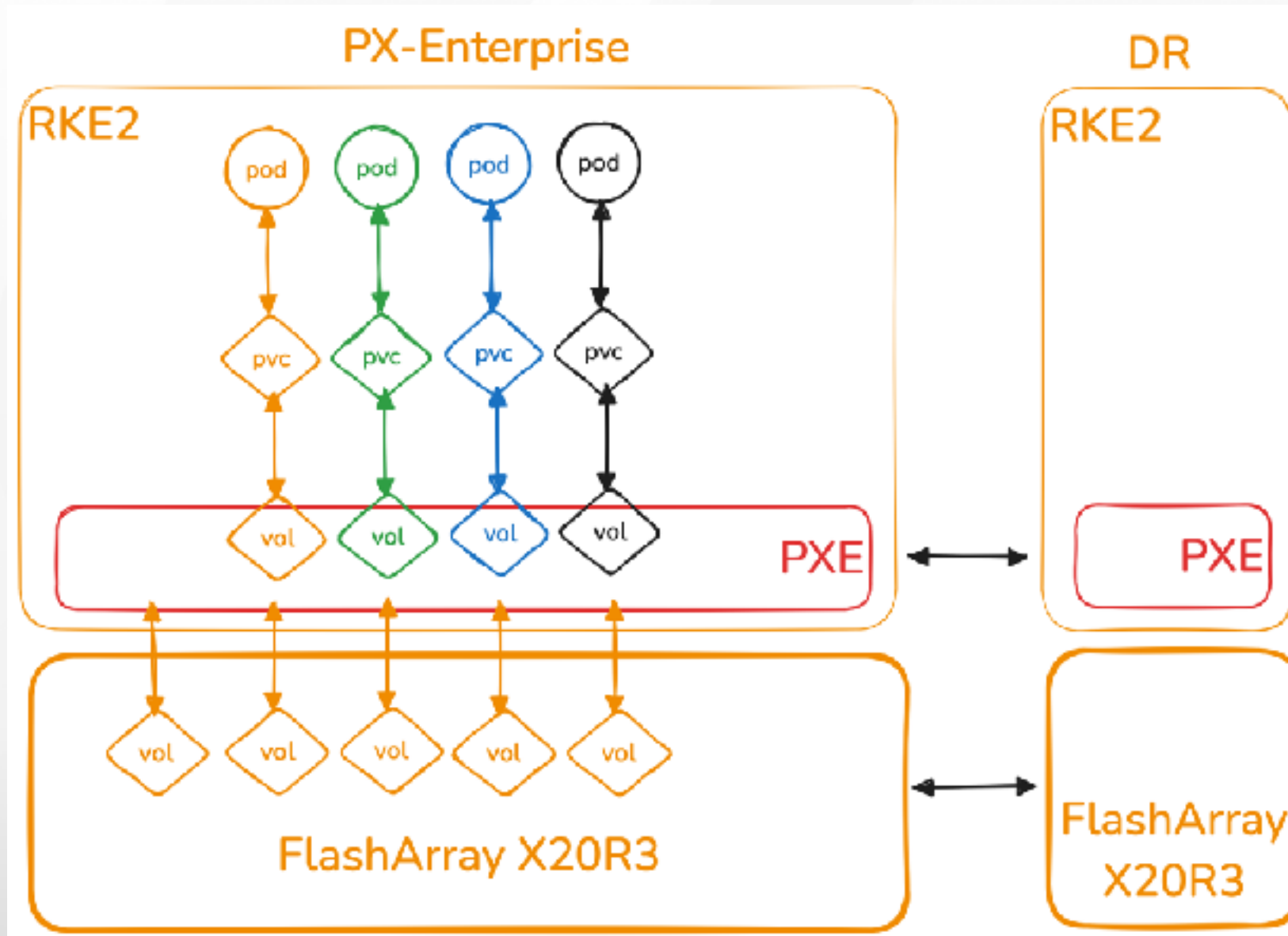




# Logical View:



# PX - Enterprise Logical View:



# PX Versions

Feature	Portworx Enterprise (PX-E)	Portworx CSI (PX-CSI)
<b>Primary Use Case</b>	Databases, Stateful Apps, AI/ML Workloads	Ultra-low-latency workloads
<b>High Availability (HA)</b>	✅ Built-in with replication across nodes	❌ Application must handle HA
<b>Disaster Recovery (DR)</b>	✅ Supports Sync & Async DR	❌ No built-in DR
<b>Performance Optimization</b>	✅ High performance with PX-Fast	✅ Optimized for ultra-low latency
<b>Automated Scaling</b>	✅ PX-Autopilot for dynamic scaling	❌ Requires manual intervention
<b>Storage Management</b>	✅ Automated with multi-cloud support	✅ Lightweight CSI implementation
<b>Best For</b>	Business-critical apps, multi-cloud, hybrid environments	Performance-first workloads with minimal redundancy