

// PLUNGING INTO KUBERNETES doudogu - AN INTRODUCTION

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VERSION: 202007171443-97235C5

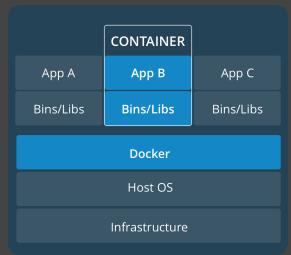


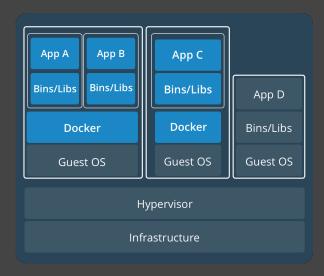
• Pull image for workshop

Start container with all tools necessary for workshop
\$ docker run -it cloudogu/k8s-training

Container Recap







^{##} https://web.archive.org/web/20180701005535/https://www.docker.com/what-container

Operations on "plain" Docker host in production — what is missing?

- For some use cases: Nothing!
- For others:
 - High availability
 - Load Balancing
 - Solutions for challenges of distributed systems, e.g networking, storage
 - Scaling out containers
 - Rolling updates

Solution: Container orchestrator



Kubernetes (k8s)

You will see the following features hands-on:

- Scheduling containers on multiple nodes
- Scaling out (scaling horizontally)
- Load balancing
- Self healing
- Rolling updates



Y Cluster access

In cloudogu/k8s-training container - Create cluster config
\$ k8s-training-auth fdt 2020
Test connection: no error means success
\$ kubectl version

First deployment

```
$ NAME=think-of-something-unique
$ kubectl create deployment $NAME --image=cloudogu/hello-k8s

# Success?
$ k get deployment $NAME
```

Access via the internet

```
k expose deployment $NAME --port=80 --target-port 8080 --type=LoadBalancer

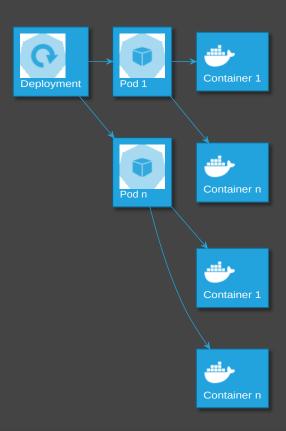
# Query EXTERNAL-IP, then open in browser
k get service $NAME
```



https://media.giphv.com/media/z9sFrOMfEME5a/giphv.gif

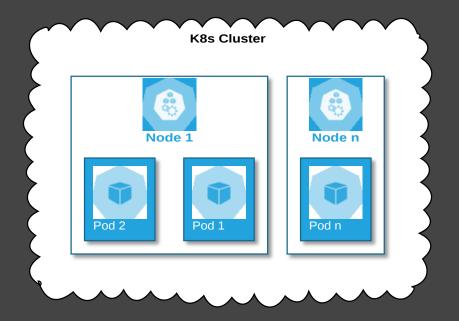


Deployment → **Pod** → **Container**



\$ k get pod | grep \$NAME

Pod → Node



- \$ k get pod -owide
 \$ k get node



Scaling out

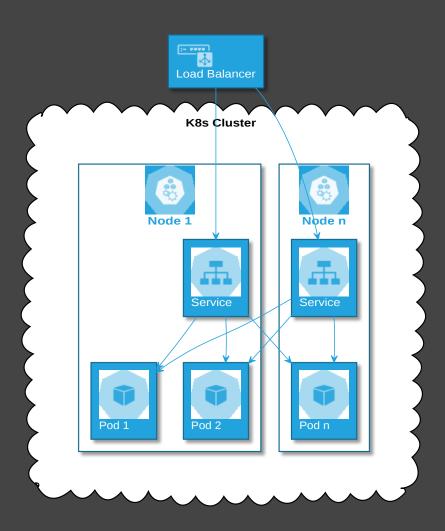
```
$ k scale deployment $NAME --replicas=2
$ k get deployment $NAME
$ k get pod | grep $NAME
```

Load Balancing

- Reload app in browser multiple times (look at "pod:")
- or run script:

```
# k get service $NAME
$ EXTERNAL_IP=w.x.y.z
$ while [ 1 ]; do echo $(curl -s http://$EXTERNAL_IP/api/hostName); done
```

Services



Self healing

```
# New terminal (or use tmux)
$ docker run -it cloudogu/k8s-training
$ k8s-training-auth fdt 2020

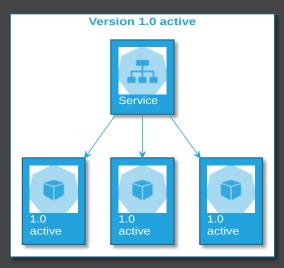
# k get service $NAME
$ EXTERNAL_IP=w.x.y.z
$ while [ 1 ]; do echo $(curl -s http://$EXTERNAL_IP/api/hostName); done

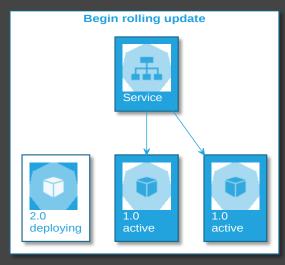
$ k get pod | grep $NAME

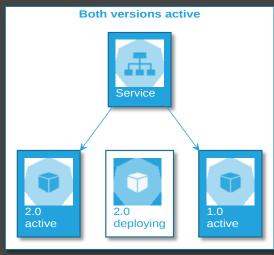
$ PODNAME=one-of-your-pods
$ k delete pod $PODNAME

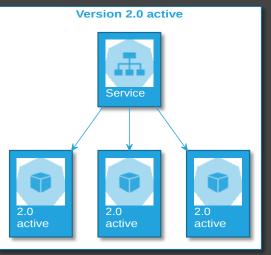
$ k get pod | grep $NAME
```

Rolling update









```
$ EXTERNAL_IP=w.x.y.z
$ while [ 1 ]; do
    echo $(curl -s --connect-timeout 1 -m 1 http://$EXTERNAL_IP/api/appVersion);
done
# -m \rightarrow max-time

# Other terminal
$ k get pod | grep $NAME

$ k set image deploy $NAME hello-k8s=cloudogu/hello-k8s:1.9.1

# Multiple times
$ k get pod | grep $NAME
```



Key takeaways

- **k8s** run containers in a cluster (on multiple nodes)
- pod smallest resource in k8s (comprising containers)
- deployment
 - scaling out containers
 - self-healing
 - rolling updates
- service
 - cluster access
 - load balancing

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- Cloudogu.com/schulungen



- Questions or feedback?
- https://forum.cloudogu.com/topic/65
- **y** @cloudogu
- @jschnatterer