

# KUBERNETES EINSTIEG: MIT DER TÜR INS HAUS



### JOHANNES SCHNATTERER CLOUDOGU GMBH

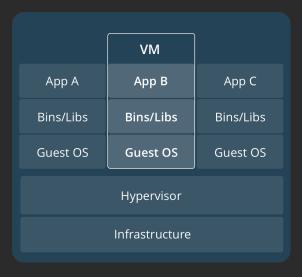
VERSION: 202007081428-D86F6C8

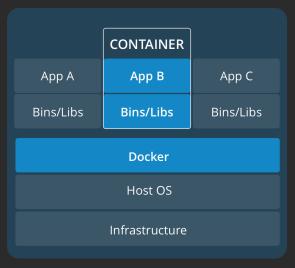


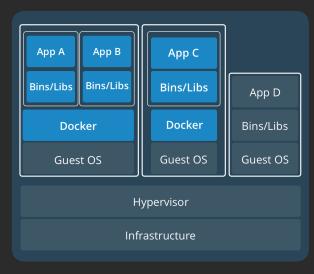
#### O Pull image for workshop

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

#### **Container Recap**







 $ilde{\mathbb{B}}$  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



#### **Cluster access**

\$ 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

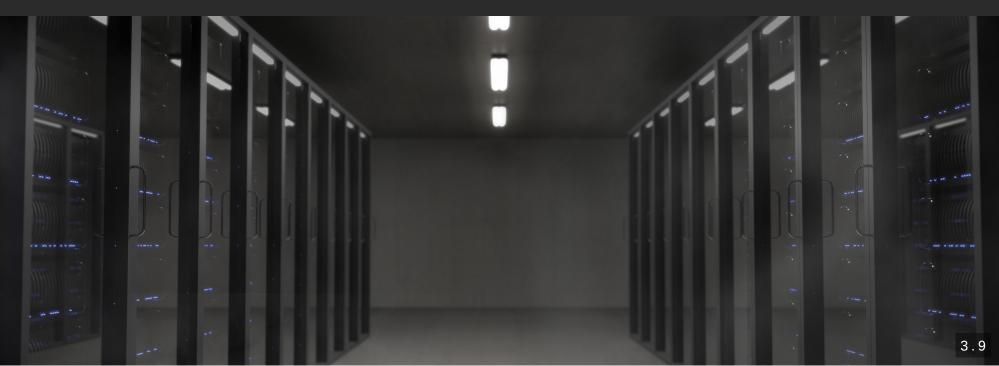
# Success?
$ k get deployment $NAME
```

#### Access via the internet

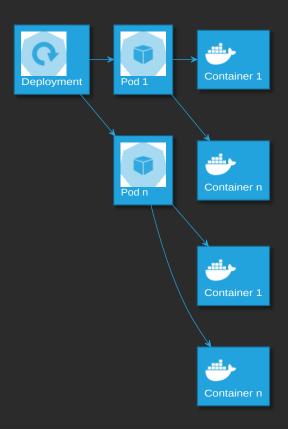
```
k expose deployment $NAME --port=80 --target-port 8080 --type=LoadBalancer

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



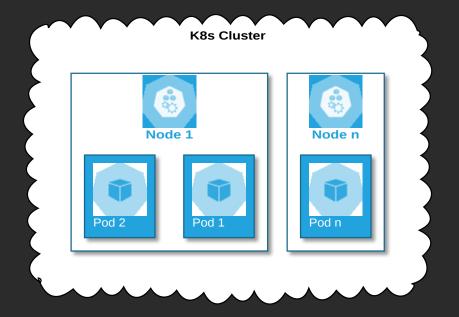


#### **Deployment** → **Pod** → **Container**



\$ k get pod | grep \$NAME

#### Pod → Node



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



#### **Scaling out**

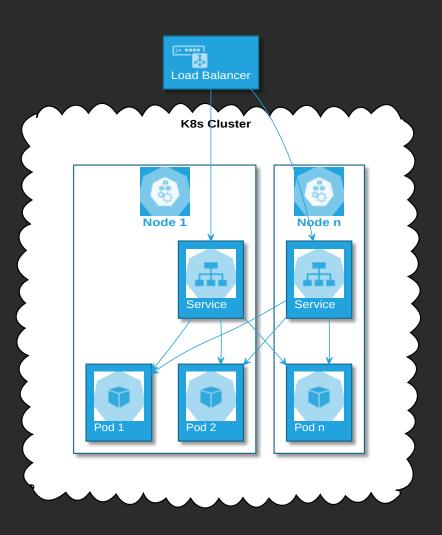
```
$ k scale deployment $NAME --replicas=2
$ k get deployment $NAME
$ k get pod | grep $NAME
```

#### **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 -> 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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- https://forum.cloudogu.com/topic/65
- @cloudogu
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