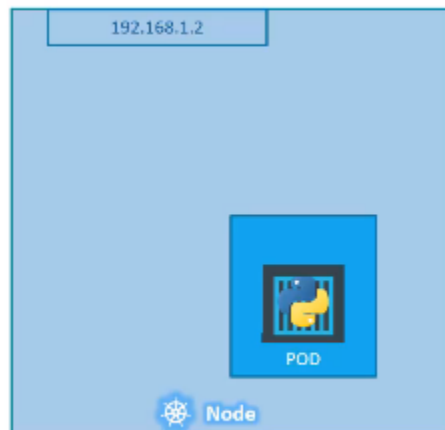
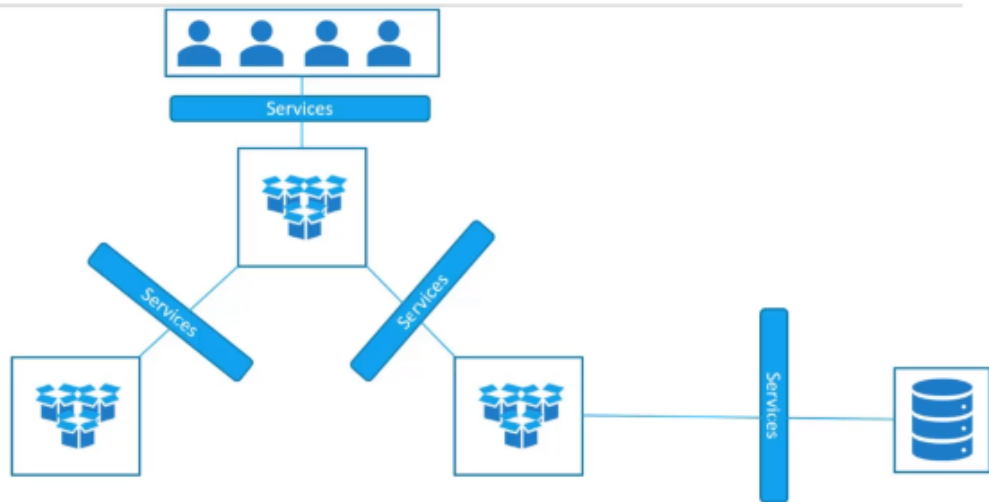


Ks enables communication b/w various components within and outside of application  
Means  
Within the cluster == components can talk to each other  
And from outside user can access or one application talk to other application

## Services



Pod has ip and node has ip

Pod is in different network

Pod ip changes every time it is recreated



Clearly I cannot ping or access the Pod

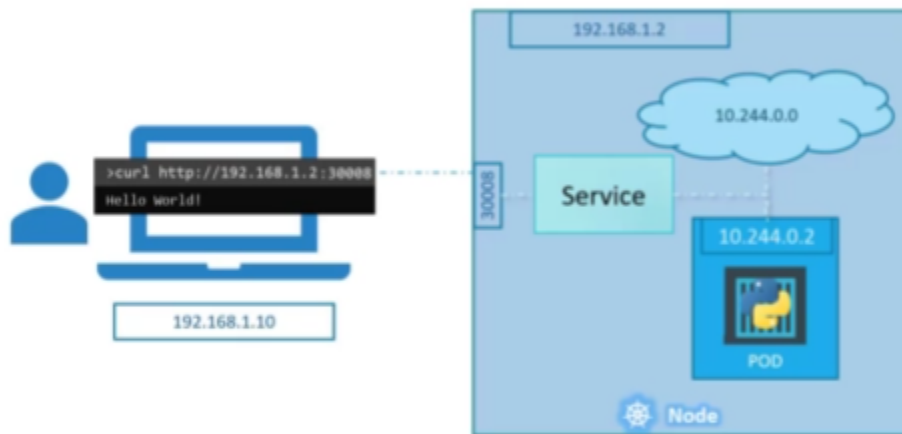


But we want to access application by simply using ip of node  
From user side

Service is a object , it has  
IP == virtual ip == cluster ip  
Port = where we expose our service  
We can do multiple port mapping

Listen to a port on the node and forward request on that  
port to a port  
on the pod running the web application

## Service

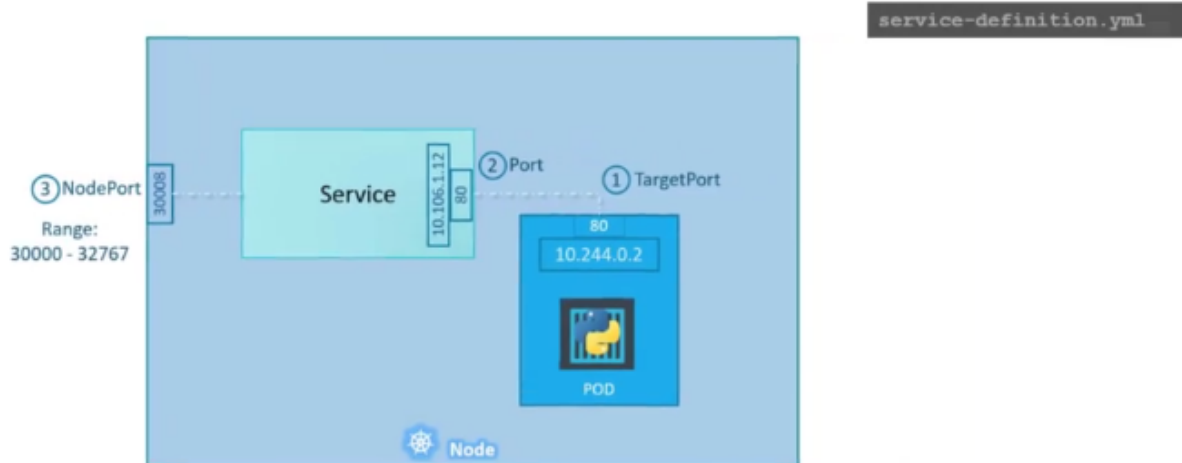


and forward request to the Pods.

## Nodeport

Port on service compulsory  
Target port on pod optional is equal to port  
Nodeport on node optional default from 30000 to 32676

# Service - NodePort



apiVersion: v1

Kind: Service

Metadata:

Name: myapp-service

Spec: //here we define actual services

Type: NodePort or ClusterIP or LoadBalancer

Ports:

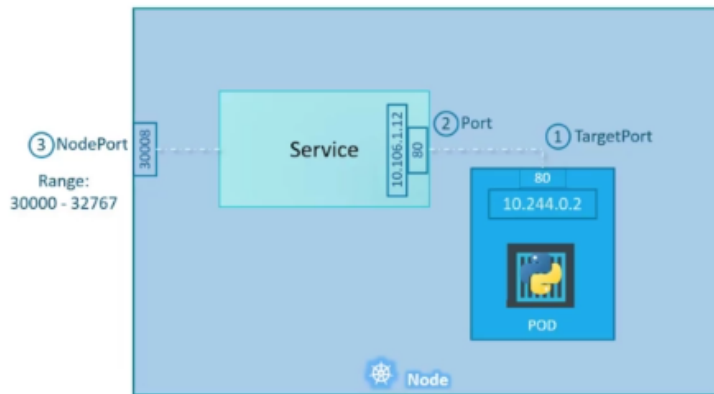
- targetPort: 80
- port: 80
- nodePort: 30008

Selector: //list of labels

App: label1

Type : front end

## Service - NodePort



```
service-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
      nodePort: 30008
```

You can have multiple such port mappings within a

## Service - NodePort

```
service-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
      nodePort: 30008
  selector:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
```

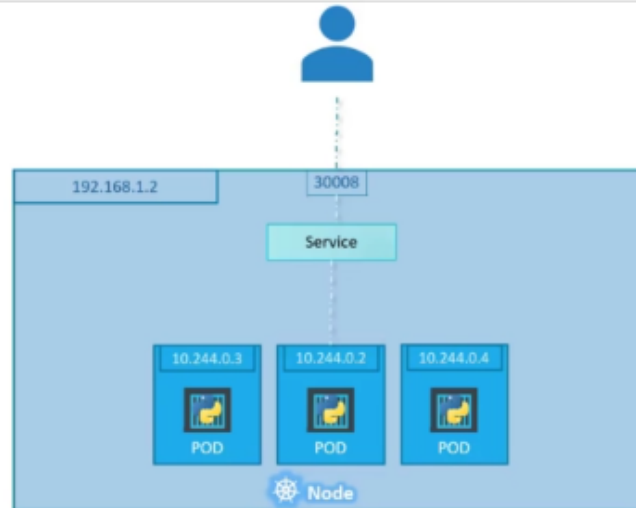
```
pod-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```

KubectI create -f service-file-name.yaml  
KubectI get services / sv

In case of multiple pod

## Service - NodePort

---



For multiple pod we use labels and selector so that services

**Services transfer request to all pods using a algorithm**

Service select all the pod which have mapping labels as **endpoints** to forward the external request

**Services uses a random algorithm to balance the load**

In services we don't need to do any additional configuration

Services auto do all thing

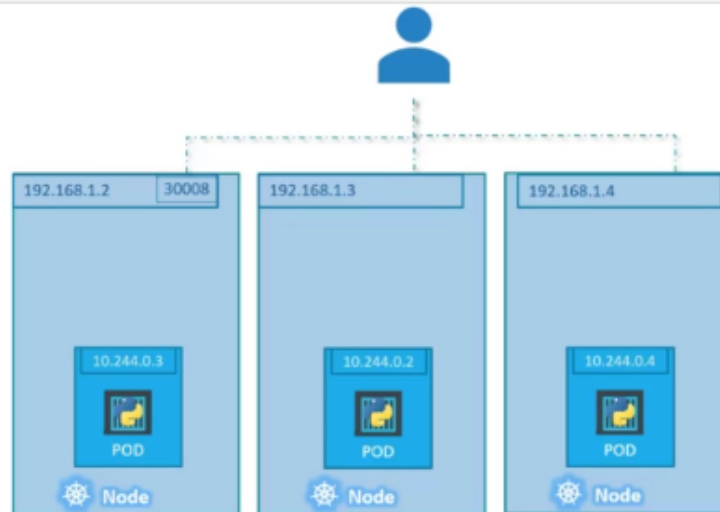
**Services act as built in load balancer**

**Also if pod are in different node then**

**Services have the ability to span over all the nodes and we can access application**

**By using any node ip and port**

## Service - NodePort



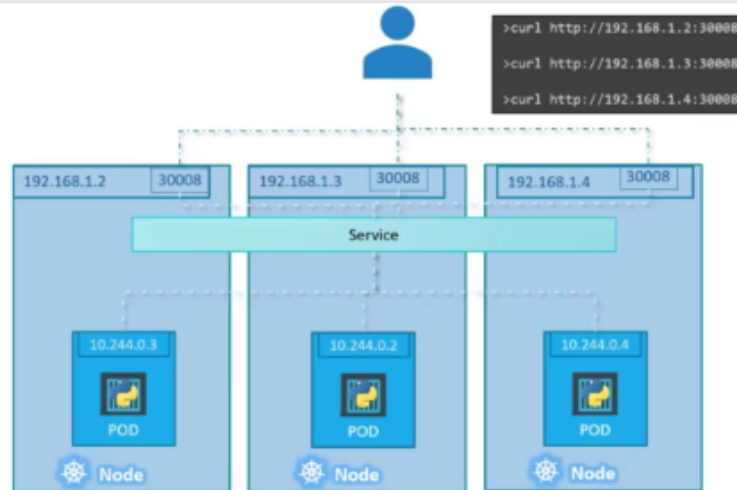
on separate nodes in the cluster.

**We dont need to do any additional configuartion**

**Services do auto done**

j

# Service - NodePort



As you can see, using the IP of any of these nodes,

In any case

Single pod on single node

Multiple pod on single node

Multiple pod on multiple node

Service is created exactly the same without doing additional configuration

When pods are removed or added

Services are automatically updated

## Cluster ip

Namespace

Host

Scenario





and the backend servers need to communicate

Solution

Pod ip is not static

So to talk to other pod we create service of type cluster ip

That has static ip



A Kubernetes service can help us group the pods together

Services group pods together and provide a single interface to access the pods

Services have name and ip and name is used by other pods to access the service

apiVersion: v1

Kind: Service

Metadata:

Name: back-end

Spec:

Type: ClusterIP == default

Ports:

- targetPort: 80

Port : 80

Selector:

Label1: value1

```
service-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: back-end
spec:
  type: ClusterIP
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
  selector:
    app: myapp
    type: back-end
```

```
pod-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```

from it and move it under selector, and that should be it.

**Kubectl create -f cluster-file-name.yaml**

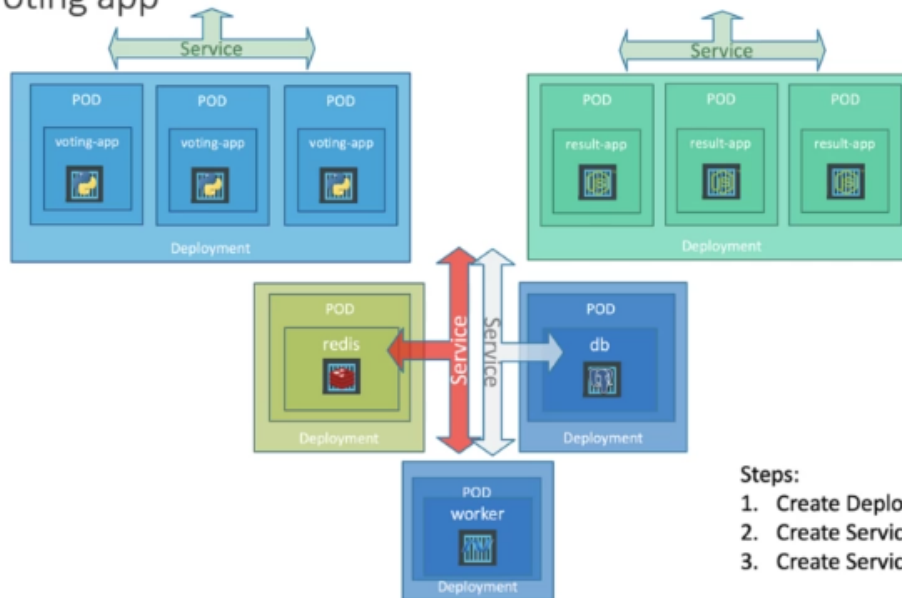
**Kubectl get services**

**Service is access by other pods by using name or IP**

## LoadBalancer

This is service is supported only by load balancer providers like cloud proviser

## Example voting app



### Steps:

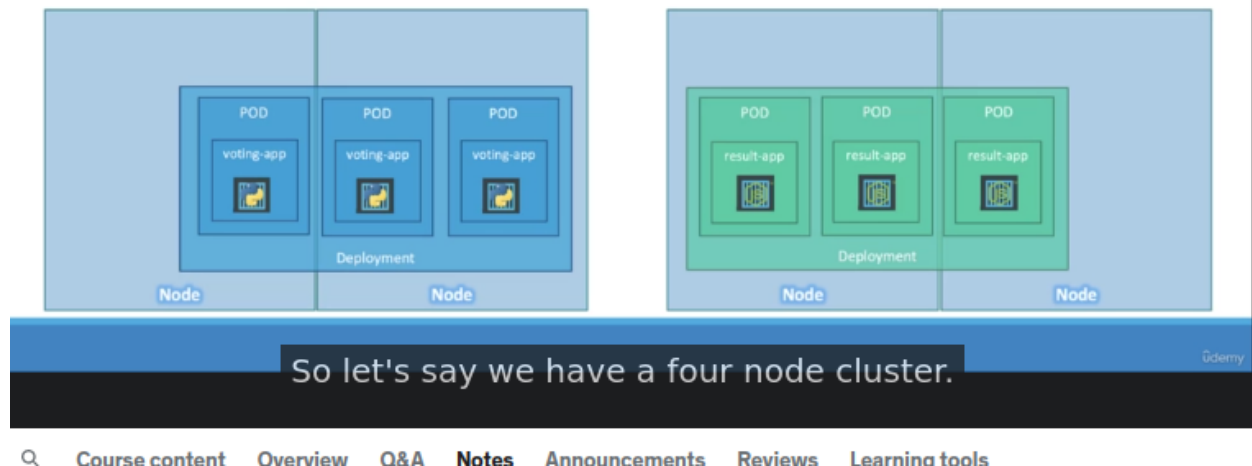
1. Create Deployments
2. Create Services (ClusterIP)
3. Create Services (LoadBalancer)

make an external facing application available

Udemy

Create deployment  
Create services (Cluster IP)  
Create services (Load Balancer)

## Example voting app



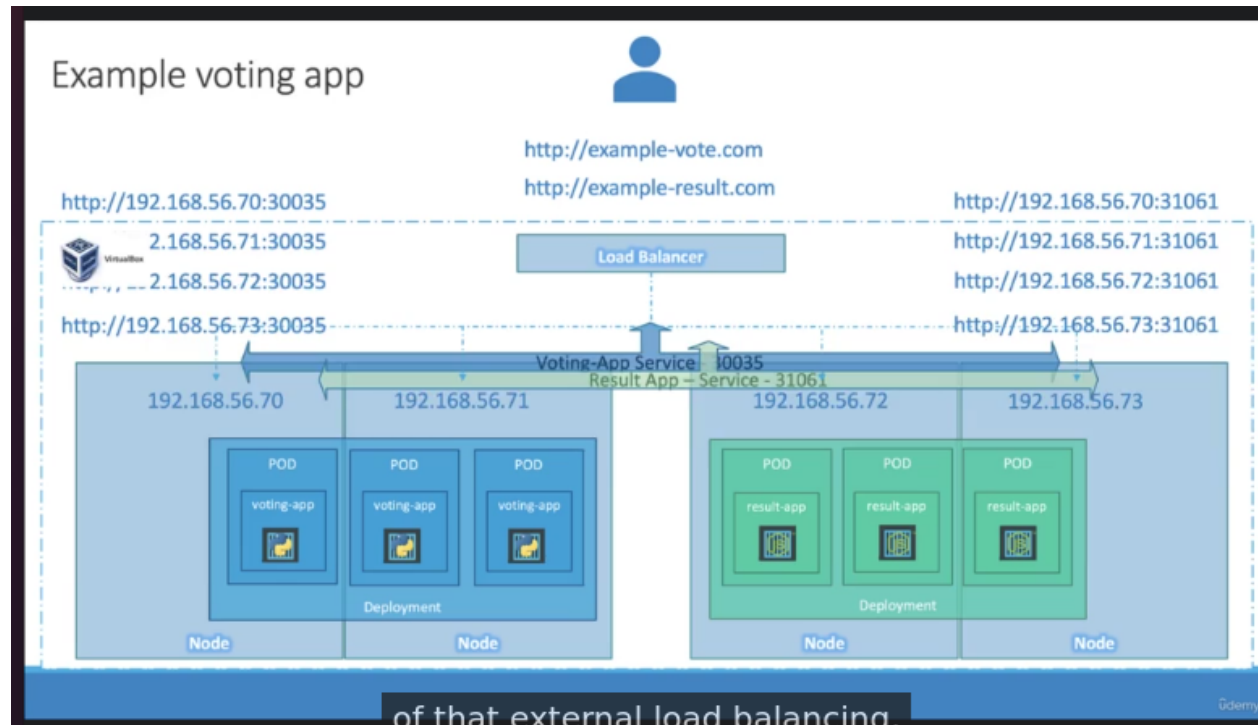
If we create service of type node port but we want to give url to our users to access the application

Because in nodeport we can access pod by node ip and node port

End users want a single url to access the pod

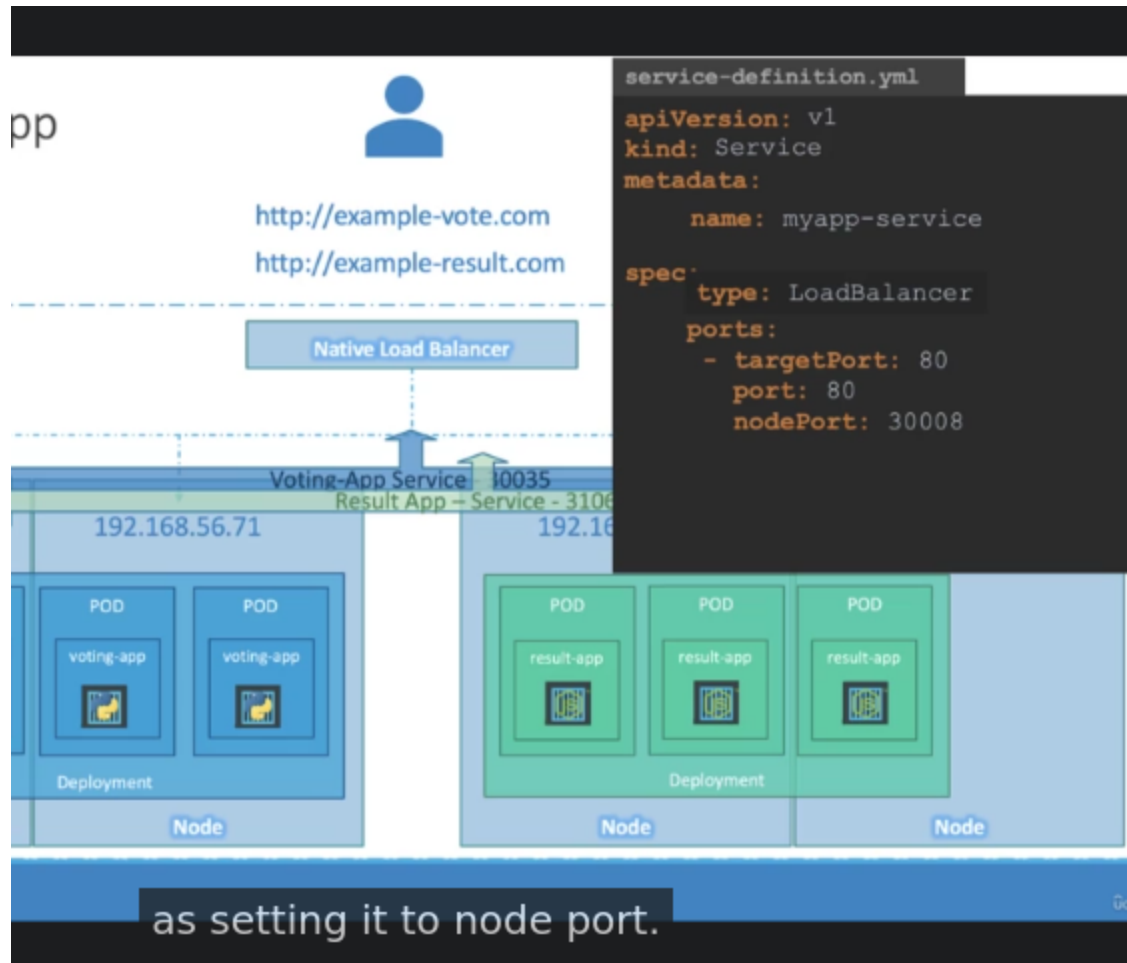
Create a vm and install and configure a suitable load balancer  
Like nginx or HA proxy

Then configure load balancer to route traffic ===== but all are tedious job



Kubernetes has the ability to integrate load balancer of cloud provider  
 We only need to setup service type of Load Balancer

If we setup type as load balancer in unsupported environment  
 === Node Port

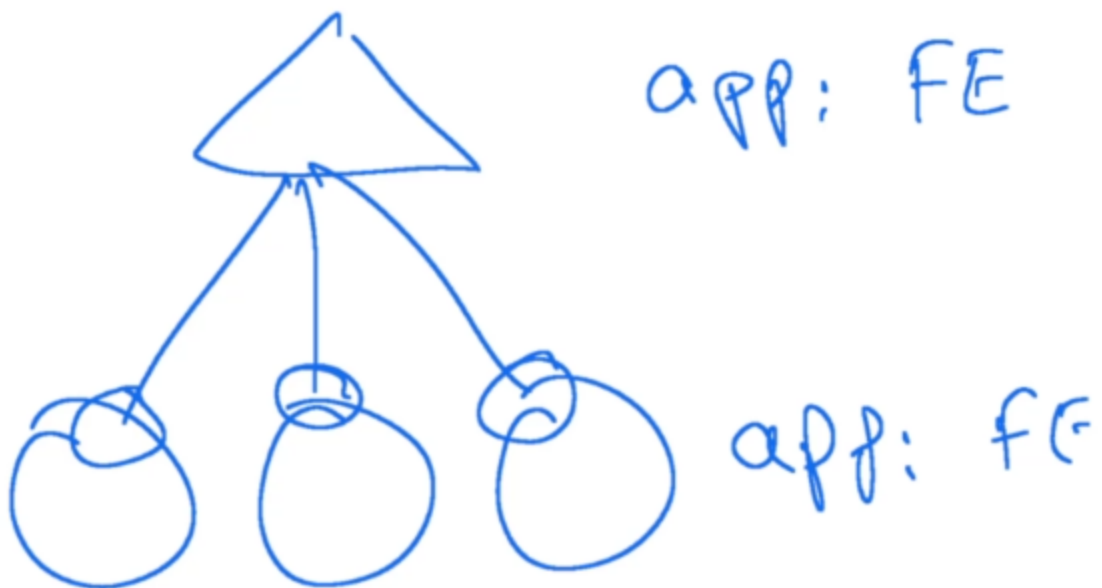


We don't need to do any configuration

**Kubectl get services or svc**

**Kubectl describe services or svc service-name**

Endpoints are basically pods ip means where services direct traffic

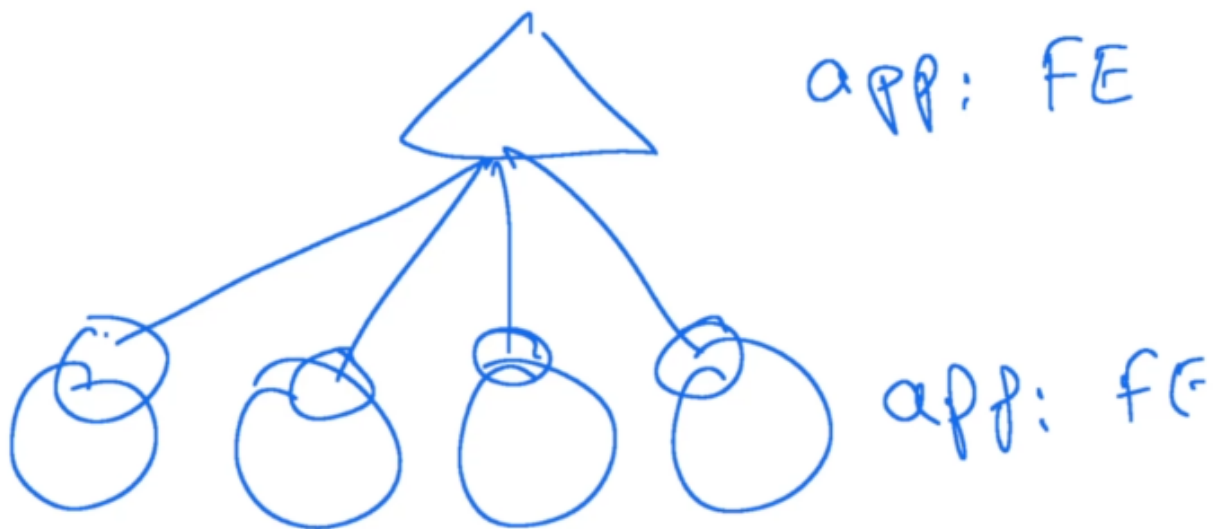


Service endpoints are basically these, the, the pods.

Endpoints are used to identify that whether service route traffic to only these pods which are specified

Not to other pods which have same labels





that we can identify the additional endpoints apart

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Single pod service

Endpoints also identify that we mention the correct endpoint



app: FR



app: FE

So that means the service has not identified any pods

TaskHintSolution🕒 49:26

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11▶

Create a new service to access the web application using the service-definition-1.yaml file

Name: webapp-service  
Type: NodePort  
targetPort: 8080  
port: 8080  
nodePort: 30080  
selector: simple-webapp

Check

Terminal 1+

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: webapp-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - targetPort: 8080
      port: 8080
      nodePort: 30080
  selector:
    name: simple-webapp
```