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Tasks

This section of the Kubernetes documentation contains pages that show how to do individual tasks. A task page shows how to do a single thing, typically by giving a short sequence of steps.

- [Web UI \(Dashboard\)](#)
- [Using the kubectl Command-line](#)
- [Configuring Pods and Containers](#)
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- [Administering a Cluster](#)
- [Managing Stateful Applications](#)
- [Cluster Daemons](#)
- [Managing GPUs](#)
- [Managing HugePages](#)
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Web UI (Dashboard)

Deploy and access the Dashboard web user interface to help you manage and monitor containerized applications in a Kubernetes cluster.

Using the kubectl Command-line

Install and setup the kubectl command-line tool used to directly manage Kubernetes clusters.

Configuring Pods and Containers

Perform common configuration tasks for Pods and Containers.

Running Applications

Perform common application management tasks, such as rolling updates, injecting information into pods, and horizontal Pod autoscaling.

Running Jobs

Run Jobs using parallel processing.

Accessing Applications in a Cluster

Configure load balancing, port forwarding, or setup firewall or DNS configurations to access applications in a cluster.

Monitoring, Logging, and Debugging

Setup monitoring and logging to troubleshoot a cluster or debug a containerized application.

Accessing the Kubernetes API

Learn various methods to directly access the Kubernetes API.

Using TLS

Configure your application to trust and use the cluster root Certificate Authority (CA).

Administering a Cluster

Learn common tasks for administering a cluster.

Managing Stateful Applications

Perform common tasks for managing Stateful applications, including scaling, deleting, and debugging StatefulSets.

Cluster Daemons

Perform common tasks for managing a DaemonSet, such as performing a rolling update.

Managing GPUs

Configure and schedule NVIDIA GPUs for use as a resource by nodes in a cluster.

Managing HugePages

Configure and schedule huge pages as a schedulable resource in a cluster.

What's next

If you would like to write a task page, see [Creating a Documentation Pull Request](#).

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Install and Set Up kubectl

The Kubernetes command-line tool, [kubectl](#), allows you to run commands against Kubernetes clusters. You can use kubectl to deploy applications, inspect and manage cluster resources, and view logs. For a complete list of kubectl operations, see [Overview of kubectl](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Install kubectl on Linux](#)
- [Install kubectl on macOS](#)
- [Install kubectl on Windows](#)
- [Download as part of the Google Cloud SDK](#)
- [Verifying kubectl configuration](#)
- [Optional kubectl configurations](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You must use a kubectl version that is within one minor version difference of your cluster. For example, a v1.2 client should work with v1.1, v1.2, and v1.3 master. Using the latest version of kubectl helps avoid unforeseen issues.

Install kubectl on Linux

Install kubectl binary with curl on Linux

1. Download the latest release with the command:

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/`curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt`/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

To download a specific version, replace the `$(curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt)` portion of the command with the specific version.

For example, to download version v1.18.0 on Linux, type:

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/v1.18.0/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

2. Make the kubectl binary executable.

```
chmod +x ./kubectl
```

3. Move the binary in to your PATH.

```
sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
```

4. Test to ensure the version you installed is up-to-date:

```
kubectl version --client
```

Install using native package management

- [Ubuntu, Debian or HypriotOS](#)
- [CentOS, RHEL or Fedora](#)

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install -y apt-transport-https  
curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg |  
sudo apt-key add -  
echo "deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main" |  
sudo tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list  
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install -y kubectl
```

```
cat <<EOF > /etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo  
[kubernetes]  
name=Kubernetes  
baseurl=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86_64  
enabled=1
```

```
gpgcheck=1
repo_gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg
https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg
EOF
yum install -y kubectl
```

Install using other package management

- [Snap](#)
- [Homebrew](#)

If you are on Ubuntu or another Linux distribution that support [snap](#) package manager, kubectl is available as a [snap](#) application.

```
snap install kubectl --classic

kubectl version --client
```

If you are on Linux and using [Homebrew](#) package manager, kubectl is available for [installation](#).

```
brew install kubectl

kubectl version --client
```

Install kubectl on macOS

Install kubectl binary with curl on macOS

1. Download the latest release:

```
curl -LO "https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/
release/$(curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/stable.txt)/bin/darwin/amd64/kubectl"
```

To download a specific version, replace the `$(curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt)` portion of the command with the specific version.

For example, to download version v1.18.0 on macOS, type:

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/
release/v1.18.0/bin/darwin/amd64/kubectl
```

2. Make the kubectl binary executable.

```
chmod +x ./kubectl
```

3. Move the binary in to your PATH.

```
sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
```

4. Test to ensure the version you installed is up-to-date:

```
kubectl version --client
```

Install with Homebrew on macOS

If you are on macOS and using [Homebrew](#) package manager, you can install kubectl with Homebrew.

1. Run the installation command:

```
brew install kubectl
```

or

```
brew install kubernetes-cli
```

2. Test to ensure the version you installed is up-to-date:

```
kubectl version --client
```

Install with Macports on macOS

If you are on macOS and using [Macports](#) package manager, you can install kubectl with Macports.

1. Run the installation command:

```
sudo port selfupdate  
sudo port install kubectl
```

2. Test to ensure the version you installed is up-to-date:

```
kubectl version --client
```

Install kubectl on Windows

Install kubectl binary with curl on Windows

1. Download the latest release v1.18.0 from [this link](#).

Or if you have curl installed, use this command:

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/v1.18.0/bin/windows/amd64/kubectl.exe
```

To find out the latest stable version (for example, for scripting), take a look at <https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt>.

2. Add the binary in to your PATH.

3. Test to ensure the version of kubectl is the same as downloaded:

```
kubectl version --client
```

Note: [Docker Desktop for Windows](#) adds its own version of kubectl to PATH. If you have installed Docker Desktop before, you may need to place your PATH entry before the one added by the Docker Desktop installer or remove the Docker Desktop's kubectl.

Install with Powershell from PSGallery

If you are on Windows and using [Powershell Gallery](#) package manager, you can install and update kubectl with Powershell.

1. Run the installation commands (making sure to specify a DownloadLocation):

```
Install-Script -Name install-kubectl -Scope CurrentUser -Force  
install-kubectl.ps1 [-DownloadLocation <path>]
```

Note: If you do not specify a DownloadLocation, kubectl will be installed in the user's temp Directory.

The installer creates \$HOME/.kube and instructs it to create a config file

2. Test to ensure the version you installed is up-to-date:

```
kubectl version --client
```

Note: Updating the installation is performed by rerunning the two commands listed in step 1.

Install on Windows using Chocolatey or Scoop

To install kubectl on Windows you can use either [Chocolatey](#) package manager or [Scoop](#) command-line installer.

- [choco](#)
- [scoop](#)

```
choco install kubernetes-cli
```

```
scoop install kubectl
```

1. Test to ensure the version you installed is up-to-date:

```
kubectl version --client
```

2. Navigate to your home directory:

```
cd %USERPROFILE%
```

3. Create the .kube directory:

```
mkdir .kube
```

4. Change to the `.kube` directory you just created:

```
cd .kube
```

5. Configure `kubectl` to use a remote Kubernetes cluster:

```
New-Item config -type file
```

Note: Edit the config file with a text editor of your choice, such as Notepad.

Download as part of the Google Cloud SDK

You can install `kubectl` as part of the Google Cloud SDK.

1. Install the [Google Cloud SDK](#).

2. Run the `kubectl` installation command:

```
gcloud components install kubectl
```

3. Test to ensure the version you installed is up-to-date:

```
kubectl version --client
```

Verifying `kubectl` configuration

In order for `kubectl` to find and access a Kubernetes cluster, it needs a [kubeconfig file](#), which is created automatically when you create a cluster using [kube-up.sh](#) or successfully deploy a Minikube cluster. By default, `kubectl` configuration is located at `~/.kube/config`.

Check that `kubectl` is properly configured by getting the cluster state:

```
kubectl cluster-info
```

If you see a URL response, `kubectl` is correctly configured to access your cluster.

If you see a message similar to the following, `kubectl` is not configured correctly or is not able to connect to a Kubernetes cluster.

```
The connection to the server <server-name:port> was refused -  
did you specify the right host or port?
```

For example, if you are intending to run a Kubernetes cluster on your laptop (locally), you will need a tool like Minikube to be installed first and then re-run the commands stated above.

If `kubectl cluster-info` returns the url response but you can't access your cluster, to check whether it is configured properly, use:

```
kubectl cluster-info dump
```

Optional kubectl configurations

Enabling shell completion

kubectl provides completion support for Bash and Zsh, which can save you a lot of typing.

Below are the procedures to set up completion for Bash (including the difference between Linux and macOS) and Zsh.

- [Bash on Linux](#)
- [Bash on macOS](#)
- [Zsh](#)

Introduction

The kubectl completion script for Bash can be generated with the command `kubectl completion bash`. Sourcing the completion script in your shell enables kubectl completion.

However, the completion script depends on [bash-completion](#), which means that you have to install this software first (you can test if you have bash-completion already installed by running `type _init_completion`).

Install bash-completion

bash-completion is provided by many package managers (see [here](#)). You can install it with `apt-get install bash-completion` or `yum install bash-completion`, etc.

The above commands create `/usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion`, which is the main script of bash-completion. Depending on your package manager, you have to manually source this file in your `~/.bashrc` file.

To find out, reload your shell and run `type _init_completion`. If the command succeeds, you're already set, otherwise add the following to your `~/.bashrc` file:

```
source /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
```

Reload your shell and verify that bash-completion is correctly installed by typing `type _init_completion`.

Enable kubectl completion

You now need to ensure that the kubectl completion script gets sourced in all your shell sessions. There are two ways in which you can do this:

- Source the completion script in your `~/.bashrc` file:

```
echo 'source <(kubectl completion bash)' >>~/.bashrc
```

Add the completion script to the `/etc/bash_completion.d` directory:

- `kubectl completion bash >/etc/bash_completion.d/kubectl`

- If you have an alias for `kubectl`, you can extend shell completion to work with that alias:

```
echo 'alias k=kubectl' >>~/.bashrc
echo 'complete -F __start_kubectl k' >>~/.bashrc
```

Note: bash-completion sources all completion scripts in `/etc/bash_completion.d`.

Both approaches are equivalent. After reloading your shell, `kubectl` autocompletion should be working.

Introduction

The `kubectl` completion script for Bash can be generated with `kubectl completion bash`. Sourcing this script in your shell enables `kubectl` completion.

However, the `kubectl` completion script depends on [**bash-completion**](#) which you thus have to previously install.

Warning: there are two versions of bash-completion, v1 and v2. V1 is for Bash 3.2 (which is the default on macOS), and v2 is for Bash 4.1+. The `kubectl` completion script **doesn't work** correctly with bash-completion v1 and Bash 3.2. It requires **bash-completion v2** and **Bash 4.1+**. Thus, to be able to correctly use `kubectl` completion on macOS, you have to install and use Bash 4.1+ ([instructions](#)). The following instructions assume that you use Bash 4.1+ (that is, any Bash version of 4.1 or newer).

Upgrade Bash

The instructions here assume you use Bash 4.1+. You can check your Bash's version by running:

```
echo $BASH_VERSION
```

If it is too old, you can install/upgrade it using Homebrew:

```
brew install bash
```

Reload your shell and verify that the desired version is being used:

```
echo $BASH_VERSION $SHELL
```

Homebrew usually installs it at `/usr/local/bin/bash`.

Install bash-completion

Note: As mentioned, these instructions assume you use Bash 4.1+, which means you will install bash-completion v2 (in contrast to Bash 3.2 and bash-completion v1, in which case kubectl completion won't work).

You can test if you have bash-completion v2 already installed with `type _init_completion`. If not, you can install it with Homebrew:

```
brew install bash-completion@2
```

As stated in the output of this command, add the following to your `~/.bashrc` file:

```
export BASH_COMPLETION_COMPAT_DIR="/usr/local/etc/
bash_completion.d"
[[ -r "/usr/local/etc/profile.d/bash_completion.sh" ]] && . "/
/usr/local/etc/profile.d/bash_completion.sh"
```

Reload your shell and verify that bash-completion v2 is correctly installed with `type _init_completion`.

Enable kubectl autocompletion

You now have to ensure that the kubectl completion script gets sourced in all your shell sessions. There are multiple ways to achieve this:

- Source the completion script in your `~/.bashrc` file:

```
echo 'source <(kubectl completion bash)' >>~/.bashrc
```

- Add the completion script to the `/usr/local/etc/bash_completion.d` directory:

```
kubectl completion bash >/usr/local/etc/bash_completion.d/
kubectl
```

- If you have an alias for kubectl, you can extend shell completion to work with that alias:

```
echo 'alias k=kubectl' >>~/.bashrc
echo 'complete -F __start_kubectl k' >>~/.bashrc
```

- If you installed kubectl with Homebrew (as explained [above](#)), then the kubectl completion script should already be in `/usr/local/etc/bash_completion.d/kubectl`. In that case, you don't need to do anything.

Note: the Homebrew installation of bash-completion v2 sources all the files in the `BASH_COMPLETION_COMPAT_DIR` directory, that's why the latter two methods work.

In any case, after reloading your shell, kubectl completion should be working.

The kubectl completion script for Zsh can be generated with the command `kubectl completion zsh`. Sourcing the completion script in your shell enables kubectl autocomplete.

To do so in all your shell sessions, add the following to your `~/.zshrc` file:

```
source <(kubectl completion zsh)
```

If you have an alias for kubectl, you can extend shell completion to work with that alias:

```
echo 'alias k=kubectl' >> ~/.zshrc
echo 'complete -F __start_kubectl k' >> ~/.zshrc
```

After reloading your shell, kubectl autocomplete should be working.

If you get an error like `complete:13: command not found: compdef`, then add the following to the beginning of your `~/.zshrc` file:

```
autoload -Uz compinit
compinit
```

What's next

- [Install Minikube](#)
- See the [getting started guides](#) for more about creating clusters.
- [Learn how to launch and expose your application](#).
- If you need access to a cluster you didn't create, see the [Sharing Cluster Access document](#).
- Read the [kubectl reference docs](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

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Install Minikube

This page shows you how to install [Minikube](#), a tool that runs a single-node Kubernetes cluster in a virtual machine on your personal computer.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Confirm Installation](#)
- [Clean up local state](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

- [Linux](#)
- [macOS](#)
- [Windows](#)

To check if virtualization is supported on Linux, run the following command and verify that the output is non-empty:

```
grep -E --color 'vmx|svm' /proc/cpuinfo
```

To check if virtualization is supported on macOS, run the following command on your terminal.

```
sysctl -a | grep -E --color 'machdep.cpu.features|VMX'
```

If you see VMX in the output (should be colored), the VT-x feature is enabled in your machine.

To check if virtualization is supported on Windows 8 and above, run the following command on your Windows terminal or command prompt.

```
systeminfo
```

If you see the following output, virtualization is supported on Windows.

Hyper-V Requirements:	VM Monitor Mode Extensions: Yes
	Virtualization Enabled In Firmware: Yes
	Second Level Address Translation: Yes
	Data Execution Prevention Available: Yes

Yes

If you see the following output, your system already has a Hypervisor installed and you can skip the next step.

Hyper-V Requirements:	A hypervisor has been detected.
	Features required for Hyper-V will not be displayed.

Installing minikube

- [Linux](#)
- [macOS](#)
- [Windows](#)

Install kubectl

Make sure you have kubectl installed. You can install kubectl according to the instructions in [Install and Set Up kubectl](#).

Install a Hypervisor

If you do not already have a hypervisor installed, install one of these now:

• [KVM](#), which also uses QEMU

• [VirtualBox](#)

Minikube also supports a `--driver=none` option that runs the Kubernetes components on the host and not in a VM. Using this driver requires [Docker](#) and a Linux environment but not a hypervisor.

If you're using the `none` driver in Debian or a derivative, use the `.deb` packages for Docker rather than the snap package, which does not work with Minikube. You can download `.deb` packages from [Docker](#).

Caution: The `none` VM driver can result in security and data loss issues. Before using `--driver=none`, consult [this documentation](#) for more information.

Minikube also supports a `vm-driver=podman` similar to the Docker driver. Podman run as superuser privilege (root user) is the best way to ensure that your containers have full access to any feature available on your system.

Caution: The `podman` driver requires running the containers as root because regular user accounts don't have full access to all operating system features that their containers might need to run.

Install Minikube using a package

There are *experimental* packages for Minikube available; you can find Linux (AMD64) packages from Minikube's [releases](#) page on GitHub.

Use your Linux's distribution's package tool to install a suitable package.

Install Minikube via direct download

If you're not installing via a package, you can download a stand-alone binary and use that.

```
curl -Lo minikube https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/  
releases/latest/minikube-linux-amd64 \  
  && chmod +x minikube
```

Here's an easy way to add the Minikube executable to your path:

```
sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/bin/  
sudo install minikube /usr/local/bin/
```

Install Minikube using Homebrew

As yet another alternative, you can install Minikube using Linux [Homebrew](#):

```
brew install minikube
```

Install kubectl

Make sure you have kubectl installed. You can install kubectl according to the instructions in [Install and Set Up kubectl](#).

Install a Hypervisor

If you do not already have a hypervisor installed, install one of these now:

• [HyperKit](#)

• [VirtualBox](#)

• [VMware Fusion](#)

Install Minikube

The easiest way to install Minikube on macOS is using [Homebrew](#):

```
brew install minikube
```

You can also install it on macOS by downloading a stand-alone binary:

```
curl -Lo minikube https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/  
releases/latest/minikube-darwin-amd64 \  
  && chmod +x minikube
```

Here's an easy way to add the Minikube executable to your path:

```
sudo mv minikube /usr/local/bin
```

Install kubectl

Make sure you have kubectl installed. You can install kubectl according to the instructions in [Install and Set Up kubectl](#).

Install a Hypervisor

If you do not already have a hypervisor installed, install one of these now:

• [Hyper-V](#)

• [VirtualBox](#)

Note: Hyper-V can run on three versions of Windows 10: Windows 10 Enterprise, Windows 10 Professional, and Windows 10 Education.

Install Minikube using Chocolatey

The easiest way to install Minikube on Windows is using [Chocolatey](#) (run as an administrator):

```
choco install minikube
```

After Minikube has finished installing, close the current CLI session and restart. Minikube should have been added to your path automatically.

Install Minikube using an installer executable

To install Minikube manually on Windows using [Windows Installer](#), download [minikube-installer.exe](#) and execute the installer.

Install Minikube via direct download

To install Minikube manually on Windows, download [minikube-windows-amd64](#), rename it to `minikube.exe`, and add it to your path.

Confirm Installation

To confirm successful installation of both a hypervisor and Minikube, you can run the following command to start up a local Kubernetes cluster:

Note: For setting the `--driver` with `minikube start`, enter the name of the hypervisor you installed in lowercase letters where `<driver_name>` is mentioned below. A full list of `--driver` values is available in [specifying the VM driver documentation](#).

```
minikube start --driver=<driver_name>
```

Once `minikube start` finishes, run the command below to check the status of the cluster:

```
minikube status
```

If your cluster is running, the output from `minikube status` should be similar to:

```
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured
```

After you have confirmed whether Minikube is working with your chosen hypervisor, you can continue to use Minikube or you can stop your cluster. To stop your cluster, run:

```
minikube stop
```

Clean up local state

If you have previously installed Minikube, and run:

```
minikube start
```

and `minikube start` returned an error:

```
machine does not exist
```

then you need to clear minikube's local state:

```
minikube delete
```

What's next

- [Running Kubernetes Locally via Minikube](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Certificate Management with kubeadm

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.15 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

Client certificates generated by [kubeadm](#) expire after 1 year. This page explains how to manage certificate renewals with kubeadm.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Using custom certificates](#)
- [External CA mode](#)
- [Check certificate expiration](#)
- [Automatic certificate renewal](#)
- [Manual certificate renewal](#)
- [Renew certificates with the Kubernetes certificates API](#)
- [Renew certificates with external CA](#)

Before you begin

You should be familiar with [PKI certificates and requirements in Kubernetes](#).

Using custom certificates

By default, kubeadm generates all the certificates needed for a cluster to run. You can override this behavior by providing your own certificates.

To do so, you must place them in whatever directory is specified by the `--cert-dir` flag or the `certificatesDir` field of kubeadm's `ClusterConfiguration`. By default this is `/etc/kubernetes/pki`.

If a given certificate and private key pair exists before running `kubeadm init`, kubeadm does not overwrite them. This means you can, for example, copy an existing CA into `/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt` and `/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.key`, and kubeadm will use this CA for signing the rest of the certificates.

External CA mode

It is also possible to provide just the `ca.crt` file and not the `ca.key` file (this is only available for the root CA file, not other cert pairs). If all other certificates and `kubeconfig` files are in place, kubeadm recognizes this condition and activates the "External CA" mode. kubeadm will proceed without the CA key on disk.

Instead, run the controller-manager standalone with `--controllers=csrsigner` and point to the CA certificate and key.

[PKI certificates and requirements](#) includes guidance on setting up a cluster to use an external CA.

Check certificate expiration

You can use the `check-expiration` subcommand to check when certificates expire:

```
kubeadm alpha certs check-expiration
```

The output is similar to this:

CERTIFICATE TIME	CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY	EXPIRES	RESIDUAL
admin.conf 364d		Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	EXTERNALLY MANAGED no
apiserver 364d	ca	Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	no
apiserver-etcd-client 364d	etcd-ca	Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	no
apiserver-kubelet-client 364d	ca	Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	no
controller-manager.conf 364d		Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	EXTERNALLY MANAGED no
etcd-healthcheck-client 364d	etcd-ca	Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	no
etcd-peer 364d	etcd-ca	Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	no
etcd-server 364d	etcd-ca	Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	no
front-proxy-client 364d	front-proxy-ca	Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	no
scheduler.conf 364d		Dec 30, 2020 23:36 UTC	EXTERNALLY MANAGED no
CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY	EXPIRES	RESIDUAL	TIME
EXTERNALLY MANAGED			
ca	Dec 28, 2029 23:36 UTC	9y	
no			
etcd-ca	Dec 28, 2029 23:36 UTC	9y	
no			
front-proxy-ca	Dec 28, 2029 23:36 UTC	9y	
no			

The command shows expiration/residual time for the client certificates in the `/etc/kubernetes/pki` folder and for the client certificate embedded in the KUBECONFIG files used by kubeadm (`admin.conf`, `controller-manager.conf` and `scheduler.conf`).

Additionally, kubeadm informs the user if the certificate is externally managed; in this case, the user should take care of managing certificate renewal manually/using other tools.

Warning: kubeadm cannot manage certificates signed by an external CA.

Note: kubelet.conf is not included in the list above because kubeadm configures kubelet for automatic certificate renewal.

Warning:

On nodes created with kubeadm init, prior to kubeadm version 1.17, there is a [bug](#) where you manually have to modify the contents of kubelet.conf. After kubeadm init finishes, you should update kubelet.conf to point to the rotated kubelet client certificates, by replacing client-certificate-data and client-key-data with:

```
client-certificate: /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet-client-current.pem  
client-key: /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet-client-current.pem
```

Automatic certificate renewal

kubeadm renews all the certificates during control plane [upgrade](#).

This feature is designed for addressing the simplest use cases; if you don't have specific requirements on certificate renewal and perform Kubernetes version upgrades regularly (less than 1 year in between each upgrade), kubeadm will take care of keeping your cluster up to date and reasonably secure.

Note: It is a best practice to upgrade your cluster frequently in order to stay secure.

If you have more complex requirements for certificate renewal, you can opt out from the default behavior by passing --certificate-renewal=false to kubeadm upgrade apply or to kubeadm upgrade node.

Warning: Prior to kubeadm version 1.17 there is a [bug](#) where the default value for --certificate-renewal is false for the kubeadm upgrade node command. In that case, you should explicitly set --certificate-renewal=true.

Manual certificate renewal

You can renew your certificates manually at any time with the kubeadm alpha certs renew command.

This command performs the renewal using CA (or front-proxy-CA) certificate and key stored in `/etc/kubernetes/pki`.

Warning: If you are running an HA cluster, this command needs to be executed on all the control-plane nodes.

Note: `alpha certs renew` uses the existing certificates as the authoritative source for attributes (Common Name, Organization, SAN, etc.) instead of the `kubeadm-config` ConfigMap. It is strongly recommended to keep them both in sync.

`kubeadm alpha certs renew` provides the following options:

The Kubernetes certificates normally reach their expiration date after one year.

- `--csr-only` can be used to renew certificates with an external CA by generating certificate signing requests (without actually renewing certificates in place); see next paragraph for more information.
- It's also possible to renew a single certificate instead of all.

Renew certificates with the Kubernetes certificates API

This section provide more details about how to execute manual certificate renewal using the Kubernetes certificates API.

Caution: These are advanced topics for users who need to integrate their organization's certificate infrastructure into a `kubeadm`-built cluster. If the default `kubeadm` configuration satisfies your needs, you should let `kubeadm` manage certificates instead.

Set up a signer

The Kubernetes Certificate Authority does not work out of the box. You can configure an external signer such as [cert-manager](#), or you can use the built-in signer.

The built-in signer is part of [kube-controller-manager](#).

To activate the built-in signer, you must pass the `--cluster-signing-cert-file` and `--cluster-signing-key-file` flags.

If you're creating a new cluster, you can use a `kubeadm` [configuration file](#):

```
apiVersion: kubeadm.k8s.io/v1beta2
kind: ClusterConfiguration
controllerManager:
  extraArgs:
```

```
cluster-signing-cert-file: /etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
cluster-signing-key-file: /etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.key
```

Create certificate signing requests (CSR)

You can create the certificate signing requests for the Kubernetes certificates API with `kubeadm alpha certs renew --use-api`.

If you set up an external signer such as [cert-manager](#), certificate signing requests (CSRs) are automatically approved. Otherwise, you must manually approve certificates with the [kubectl certificate](#) command. The following kubeadm command outputs the name of the certificate to approve, then blocks and waits for approval to occur:

```
sudo kubeadm alpha certs renew apiserver --use-api &
```

The output is similar to this:

```
[1] 2890
[certs] certificate request "kubeadm-cert-kube-apiserver-ld526"
created
```

Approve certificate signing requests (CSR)

If you set up an external signer, certificate signing requests (CSRs) are automatically approved.

Otherwise, you must manually approve certificates with the [kubectl certificate](#) command. e.g.

```
kubectl certificate approve kubeadm-cert-kube-apiserver-ld526
```

The output is similar to this:

```
certificatesigningrequest.certificates.k8s.io/kubeadm-cert-kube-
apiserver-ld526 approved
```

You can view a list of pending certificates with `kubectl get csr`.

Renew certificates with external CA

This section provide more details about how to execute manual certificate renewal using an external CA.

To better integrate with external CAs, kubeadm can also produce certificate signing requests (CSRs). A CSR represents a request to a CA for a signed certificate for a client. In kubeadm terms, any certificate that would normally be signed by an on-disk CA can be produced as a CSR instead. A CA, however, cannot be produced as a CSR.

Create certificate signing requests (CSR)

You can create certificate signing requests with `kubeadm alpha certs renew --csr-only`.

Both the CSR and the accompanying private key are given in the output. You can pass in a directory with `--csr-dir` to output the CSRs to the specified location. If `--csr-dir` is not specified, the default certificate directory (`/etc/kubernetes/pki`) is used.

Certificates can be renewed with `kubeadm alpha certs renew --csr-only`. As with `kubeadm init`, an output directory can be specified with the `--csr-dir` flag.

A CSR contains a certificate's name, domains, and IPs, but it does not specify usages. It is the responsibility of the CA to specify [the correct cert usages](#) when issuing a certificate.

- In `openssl` this is done with the [openssl ca command](#).
- In `cfssl` you specify [usages in the config file](#)

After a certificate is signed using your preferred method, the certificate and the private key must be copied to the PKI directory (by default `/etc/kubernetes/pki`).

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Upgrading kubeadm clusters

This page explains how to upgrade a Kubernetes cluster created with `kubeadm` from version 1.17.x to version 1.18.x, and from version 1.18.x to 1.18.y (where $y > x$).

To see information about upgrading clusters created using older versions of kubeadm, please refer to following pages instead:

- [Upgrading kubeadm cluster from 1.16 to 1.17](#)
- [Upgrading kubeadm cluster from 1.15 to 1.16](#)
- [Upgrading kubeadm cluster from 1.14 to 1.15](#)
- [Upgrading kubeadm cluster from 1.13 to 1.14](#)

The upgrade workflow at high level is the following:

1. Upgrade the primary control plane node.
2. Upgrade additional control plane nodes.
3. Upgrade worker nodes.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Determine which version to upgrade to](#)
- [Upgrading control plane nodes](#)
- [Upgrade worker nodes](#)
- [Verify the status of the cluster](#)
- [Recovering from a failure state](#)
- [How it works](#)

Before you begin

- You need to have a kubeadm Kubernetes cluster running version 1.17.0 or later.
- [Swap must be disabled](#).
- The cluster should use a static control plane and etcd pods or external etcd.
- Make sure you read the [release notes](#) carefully.
- Make sure to back up any important components, such as app-level state stored in a database. kubeadm upgrade does not touch your workloads, only components internal to Kubernetes, but backups are always a best practice.

Additional information

- All containers are restarted after upgrade, because the container spec hash value is changed.
- You only can upgrade from one MINOR version to the next MINOR version, or between PATCH versions of the same MINOR. That is, you cannot skip MINOR versions when you upgrade. For example, you can upgrade from 1.y to 1.y+1, but not from 1.y to 1.y+2.

Determine which version to upgrade to

1. Find the latest stable 1.17 version:

- [Ubuntu, Debian or HypriotOS](#)
- [CentOS, RHEL or Fedora](#)

```
apt update
apt-cache madison kubeadm
# find the latest 1.17 version in the list
# it should look like 1.18.x-00, where x is the latest patch

yum list --showduplicates kubeadm --disableexcludes=kubernetes
# find the latest 1.17 version in the list
# it should look like 1.18.x-0, where x is the latest patch
```

Upgrading control plane nodes

Upgrade the first control plane node

1. On your first control plane node, upgrade kubeadm:

- [Ubuntu, Debian or HypriotOS](#)
- [CentOS, RHEL or Fedora](#)

```
# replace x in 1.18.x-00 with the latest patch version
apt-mark unhold kubeadm && \
apt-get update && apt-get install -y kubeadm=1.18.x-00 && \
apt-mark hold kubeadm

# since apt-get version 1.1 you can also use the following method
apt-get update && \
apt-get install -y --allow-change-held-packages kubeadm=1.18.x-00

# replace x in 1.18.x-0 with the latest patch version
yum install -y kubeadm-1.18.x-0 --disableexcludes=kubernetes
```

1. Verify that the download works and has the expected version:

```
kubeadm version
```

2. Drain the control plane node:

```
# replace <cp-node-name> with the name of your control plane
node
kubectl drain <cp-node-name> --ignore-daemonsets
```

3. On the control plane node, run:

```
sudo kubeadm upgrade plan
```

You should see output similar to this:

```
[upgrade/config] Making sure the configuration is correct:
[upgrade/config] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[upgrade/config] FYI: You can look at this config file with
'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -oyaml'
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks.
[upgrade] Running cluster health checks
[upgrade] Fetching available versions to upgrade to
```

```
[upgrade/versions] Cluster version: v1.17.3
[upgrade/versions] kubeadm version: v1.18.0
[upgrade/versions] Latest stable version: v1.18.0
[upgrade/versions] Latest version in the v1.17 series:
v1.18.0
```

Components that must be upgraded manually after you have upgraded the control plane with 'kubeadm upgrade apply':

COMPONENT	CURRENT	AVAILABLE
Kubelet	1 x v1.17.3	v1.18.0

Upgrade to the latest version in the v1.17 series:

COMPONENT	CURRENT	AVAILABLE
API Server	v1.17.3	v1.18.0
Controller Manager	v1.17.3	v1.18.0
Scheduler	v1.17.3	v1.18.0
Kube Proxy	v1.17.3	v1.18.0
CoreDNS	1.6.5	1.6.7
Etcd	3.4.3	3.4.3-0

You can now apply the upgrade by executing the following command:

```
kubeadm upgrade apply v1.18.0
```

This command checks that your cluster can be upgraded, and fetches the versions you can upgrade to.

Note: `kubeadm upgrade` also automatically renews the certificates that it manages on this node. To opt-out of certificate renewal the flag `--certificate-renewal=false` can be used. For more information see the [certificate management guide](#).

4. Choose a version to upgrade to, and run the appropriate command. For example:

```
# replace x with the patch version you picked for this
# upgrade
sudo kubeadm upgrade apply v1.18.x
```

You should see output similar to this:

```
[upgrade/config] Making sure the configuration is correct:
[upgrade/config] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[upgrade/config] FYI: You can look at this config file with
'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -oyaml'
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks.
[upgrade] Running cluster health checks
```

```
[upgrade/version] You have chosen to change the cluster
version to "v1.18.0"
[upgrade/versions] Cluster version: v1.17.3
[upgrade/versions] kubeadm version: v1.18.0
[upgrade/confirm] Are you sure you want to proceed with the
upgrade? [y/N]: y
[upgrade/prepull] Will prepull images for components [kube-
apiserver kube-controller-manager kube-scheduler etcd]
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulling image for component etcd.
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulling image for component kube-
apiserver.
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulling image for component kube-
controller-manager.
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulling image for component kube-
scheduler.
[apiclient] Found 1 Pods for label selector k8s-app=upgrade-
prepull-kube-controller-manager
[apiclient] Found 0 Pods for label selector k8s-app=upgrade-
prepull-etcd
[apiclient] Found 0 Pods for label selector k8s-app=upgrade-
prepull-kube-scheduler
[apiclient] Found 1 Pods for label selector k8s-app=upgrade-
prepull-kube-apiserver
[apiclient] Found 1 Pods for label selector k8s-app=upgrade-
prepull-etcd
[apiclient] Found 1 Pods for label selector k8s-app=upgrade-
prepull-kube-scheduler
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulled image for component etcd.
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulled image for component kube-
apiserver.
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulled image for component kube-
controller-manager.
[upgrade/prepull] Prepulled image for component kube-
scheduler.
[upgrade/prepull] Successfully prepulled the images for all
the control plane components
[upgrade/apply] Upgrading your Static Pod-hosted control
plane to version "v1.18.0"...
Static pod: kube-apiserver-myhost hash:
2cc222e1a577b40a8c2832320db54b46
Static pod: kube-controller-manager-myhost hash:
f7ce4bc35cb6e646161578ac69910f18
Static pod: kube-scheduler-myhost hash:
e3025acd90e7465e66fa19c71b916366
[upgrade/etcld] Upgrading to TLS for etcd
[upgrade/etcld] Non fatal issue encountered during upgrade:
the desired etcd version for this Kubernetes version
"v1.18.0" is "3.4.3-0", but the current etcd version is
"3.4.3". Won't downgrade etcd, instead just continue
[upgrade/staticpods] Writing new Static Pod manifests to "/
etc/kubernetes/tmp/kubeadm-upgraded-manifests308527012"
W0308 18:48:14.535122    3082 manifests.go:225] the default
```

```
kube-apiserver authorization-mode is "Node,RBAC"; using
"Node,RBAC"
[upgrade/staticpods] Preparing for "kube-apiserver" upgrade
[upgrade/staticpods] Renewing apiserver certificate
[upgrade/staticpods] Renewing apiserver-kubelet-client
certificate
[upgrade/staticpods] Renewing front-proxy-client certificate
[upgrade/staticpods] Renewing apiserver-etcd-client
certificate
[upgrade/staticpods] Moved new manifest to "/etc/kubernetes/
manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml" and backed up old manifest to
"/etc/kubernetes/tmp/kubeadm-backup-
manifests-2020-03-08-18-48-14/kube-apiserver.yaml"
[upgrade/staticpods] Waiting for the kubelet to restart the
component
[upgrade/staticpods] This might take a minute or longer
depending on the component/version gap (timeout 5m0s)
Static pod: kube-apiserver-myhost hash:
2cc222e1a577b40a8c2832320db54b46
Static pod: kube-apiserver-myhost hash:
609429acb0d71dce6725836dd97d8bf4
[apiclient] Found 1 Pods for label selector component=kube-
apiserver
[upgrade/staticpods] Component "kube-apiserver" upgraded
successfully!
[upgrade/staticpods] Preparing for "kube-controller-manager"
upgrade
[upgrade/staticpods] Renewing controller-manager.conf
certificate
[upgrade/staticpods] Moved new manifest to "/etc/kubernetes/
manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml" and backed up old
manifest to "/etc/kubernetes/tmp/kubeadm-backup-
manifests-2020-03-08-18-48-14/kube-controller-manager.yaml"
[upgrade/staticpods] Waiting for the kubelet to restart the
component
[upgrade/staticpods] This might take a minute or longer
depending on the component/version gap (timeout 5m0s)
Static pod: kube-controller-manager-myhost hash:
f7ce4bc35cb6e646161578ac69910f18
Static pod: kube-controller-manager-myhost hash:
c7a1232ba2c5dc15641c392662fe5156
[apiclient] Found 1 Pods for label selector component=kube-
controller-manager
[upgrade/staticpods] Component "kube-controller-manager"
upgraded successfully!
[upgrade/staticpods] Preparing for "kube-scheduler" upgrade
[upgrade/staticpods] Renewing scheduler.conf certificate
[upgrade/staticpods] Moved new manifest to "/etc/kubernetes/
manifests/kube-scheduler.yaml" and backed up old manifest to
"/etc/kubernetes/tmp/kubeadm-backup-
manifests-2020-03-08-18-48-14/kube-scheduler.yaml"
[upgrade/staticpods] Waiting for the kubelet to restart the
```

```
component
[upgrade/staticpods] This might take a minute or longer
depending on the component/version gap (timeout 5m0s)
Static pod: kube-scheduler-myhost hash:
e3025acd90e7465e66fa19c71b916366
Static pod: kube-scheduler-myhost hash:
b1b721486ae0ac504c160dc457ab0d
[apiclient] Found 1 Pods for label selector component=kube-
scheduler
[upgrade/staticpods] Component "kube-scheduler" upgraded
successfully!
[upload-config] Storing the configuration used in ConfigMap
"kubeadm-config" in the "kube-system" Namespace
[kubelet] Creating a ConfigMap "kubelet-config-1.18" in
namespace kube-system with the configuration for the
kubelets in the cluster
[kubelet-start] Downloading configuration for the kubelet
from the "kubelet-config-1.18" ConfigMap in the kube-system
namespace
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/
lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[bootstrap-token] configured RBAC rules to allow Node
Bootstrap tokens to post CSRs in order for nodes to get long
term certificate credentials
[bootstrap-token] configured RBAC rules to allow the
csrapprover controller automatically approve CSRs from a
Node Bootstrap Token
[bootstrap-token] configured RBAC rules to allow certificate
rotation for all node client certificates in the cluster
[addons] Applied essential addon: CoreDNS
[addons] Applied essential addon: kube-proxy

[upgrade/successful] SUCCESS! Your cluster was upgraded to
"v1.18.0". Enjoy!

[upgrade/kubelet] Now that your control plane is upgraded,
please proceed with upgrading your kubelets if you haven't
already done so.
```

5. Manually upgrade your CNI provider plugin.

Your Container Network Interface (CNI) provider may have its own upgrade instructions to follow. Check the [addons](#) page to find your CNI provider and see whether additional upgrade steps are required.

This step is not required on additional control plane nodes if the CNI provider runs as a DaemonSet.

6. Uncordon the control plane node:

```
# replace <cp-node-name> with the name of your control plane node
kubectl uncordon <cp-node-name>
```

Upgrade additional control plane nodes

1. Same as the first control plane node but use:

```
sudo kubeadm upgrade node
```

instead of:

```
sudo kubeadm upgrade apply
```

Also sudo kubeadm upgrade plan is not needed.

Upgrade kubelet and kubectl

1. Upgrade the kubelet and kubectl on all control plane nodes:

- [Ubuntu, Debian or HypriotOS](#)
- [CentOS, RHEL or Fedora](#)

```
# replace x in 1.18.x-00 with the latest patch version
apt-mark unhold kubelet kubectl && \
apt-get update && apt-get install -y kubelet=1.18.x-00
kubelet=1.18.x-00 && \
apt-mark hold kubelet kubectl

# since apt-get version 1.1 you can also use the following method
apt-get update && \
apt-get install -y --allow-change-held-packages
kubelet=1.18.x-00 kubectl=1.18.x-00

# replace x in 1.18.x-0 with the latest patch version
yum install -y kubelet-1.18.x-0 kubectl-1.18.x-0 --
disableexcludes=kubernetes
```

1. Restart the kubelet

```
sudo systemctl restart kubelet
```

Upgrade worker nodes

The upgrade procedure on worker nodes should be executed one node at a time or few nodes at a time, without compromising the minimum required capacity for running your workloads.

Upgrade kubeadm

1. Upgrade kubeadm on all worker nodes:

- [Ubuntu, Debian or HypriotOS](#)
- [CentOS, RHEL or Fedora](#)

```
# replace x in 1.18.x-00 with the latest patch version
apt-mark unhold kubeadm && \
apt-get update && apt-get install -y kubeadm=1.18.x-00 && \
apt-mark hold kubeadm

# since apt-get version 1.1 you can also use the following method
apt-get update && \
apt-get install -y --allow-change-held-packages kubeadm=1.18.x-00

# replace x in 1.18.x-0 with the latest patch version
yum install -y kubeadm-1.18.x-0 --disableexcludes=kubernetes
```

Drain the node

1. Prepare the node for maintenance by marking it unschedulable and evicting the workloads:

```
# replace <node-to-drain> with the name of your node you are
draining
kubectl drain <node-to-drain> --ignore-daemonsets
```

You should see output similar to this:

```
node/ip-172-31-85-18 cordoned
WARNING: ignoring DaemonSet-managed Pods: kube-system/kube-
proxy-dj7d7, kube-system/weave-net-z65qx
node/ip-172-31-85-18 drained
```

Upgrade the kubelet configuration

1. Call the following command:

```
sudo kubeadm upgrade node
```

Upgrade kubelet and kubectl

1. Upgrade the kubelet and kubectl on all worker nodes:

- [Ubuntu, Debian or HypriotOS](#)
- [CentOS, RHEL or Fedora](#)

```
# replace x in 1.18.x-00 with the latest patch version
apt-mark unhold kubelet kubectl && \
apt-get update && apt-get install -y kubelet=1.18.x-00
kubectl=1.18.x-00 && \
```

```
apt-mark hold kubelet kubectl

# since apt-get version 1.1 you can also use the following method
apt-get update && \
apt-get install -y --allow-change-held-packages
kubelet=1.18.x-00 kubectl=1.18.x-00

# replace x in 1.18.x-0 with the latest patch version
yum install -y kubelet-1.18.x-0 kubelet-1.18.x-0 --
disableexcludes=kubernetes
```

1. Restart the kubelet

```
sudo systemctl restart kubelet
```

Uncordon the node

1. Bring the node back online by marking it schedulable:

```
# replace <node-to-drain> with the name of your node
kubectl uncordon <node-to-drain>
```

Verify the status of the cluster

After the kubelet is upgraded on all nodes verify that all nodes are available again by running the following command from anywhere kubectl can access the cluster:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

The STATUS column should show Ready for all your nodes, and the version number should be updated.

Recovering from a failure state

If kubeadm upgrade fails and does not roll back, for example because of an unexpected shutdown during execution, you can run kubeadm upgrade again. This command is idempotent and eventually makes sure that the actual state is the desired state you declare.

To recover from a bad state, you can also run kubeadm upgrade apply --force without changing the version that your cluster is running.

During upgrade kubeadm writes the following backup folders under /etc/kubernetes/tmp:
- kubeadm-backup-etcd-<date>-<time> - kubeadm-backup-manifests-<date>-<time>

kubeadm-backup-etcd contains a backup of the local etcd member data for this control-plane Node. In case of an etcd upgrade failure and if the automatic rollback does not work, the contents of this folder can be

manually restored in `/var/lib/etcd`. In case external etcd is used this backup folder will be empty.

`kubeadm-backup-manifests` contains a backup of the static Pod manifest files for this control-plane Node. In case of a upgrade failure and if the automatic rollback does not work, the contents of this folder can be manually restored in `/etc/kubernetes/manifests`. If for some reason there is no difference between a pre-upgrade and post-upgrade manifest file for a certain component, a backup file for it will not be written.

How it works

`kubeadm upgrade apply` does the following:

- Checks that your cluster is in an upgradeable state:
 - The API server is reachable
 - All nodes are in the Ready state
 - The control plane is healthy
- Enforces the version skew policies.
- Makes sure the control plane images are available or available to pull to the machine.
- Upgrades the control plane components or rollbacks if any of them fails to come up.
- Applies the new `kube-dns` and `kube-proxy` manifests and makes sure that all necessary RBAC rules are created.
- Creates new certificate and key files of the API server and backs up old files if they're about to expire in 180 days.

`kubeadm upgrade node` does the following on additional control plane nodes:

- Fetches the `kubeadm ClusterConfiguration` from the cluster.
- Optionally backups the `kube-apiserver` certificate.
- Upgrades the static Pod manifests for the control plane components.
- Upgrades the `kubelet` configuration for this node.

`kubeadm upgrade node` does the following on worker nodes:

- Fetches the `kubeadm ClusterConfiguration` from the cluster.
- Upgrades the `kubelet` configuration for this node.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

Adding Windows nodes

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

You can use Kubernetes to run a mixture of Linux and Windows nodes, so you can mix Pods that run on Linux on with Pods that run on Windows. This page shows how to register Windows nodes to your cluster.

- [Objectives](#)
- [Before you begin](#)
- [Getting Started: Adding a Windows Node to Your Cluster](#)
- [What's next](#)

Objectives

- Register a Windows node to the cluster
- Configure networking so Pods and Services on Linux and Windows can communicate with each other

Before you begin

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version 1.17. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- Obtain a [Windows Server 2019 license](#) (or higher) in order to configure the Windows node that hosts Windows containers. If you are using VXLAN/Overlay networking you must have also have [KB4489899](#) installed.
- A Linux-based Kubernetes kubeadm cluster in which you have access to the control plane (see [Creating a single control-plane cluster with kubeadm](#)).

Getting Started: Adding a Windows Node to Your Cluster

Networking Configuration

Once you have a Linux-based Kubernetes control-plane node you are ready to choose a networking solution. This guide illustrates using Flannel in VXLAN mode for simplicity.

Configuring Flannel

1. Prepare Kubernetes control plane for Flannel

Some minor preparation is recommended on the Kubernetes control plane in our cluster. It is recommended to enable bridged IPv4 traffic to iptables chains when using Flannel. This can be done using the following command:

```
sudo sysctl net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1
```

2. Download & configure Flannel for Linux

Download the most recent Flannel manifest:

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
```

Modify the `net-conf.json` section of the flannel manifest in order to set the VNI to 4096 and the Port to 4789. It should look as follows:

```
net-conf.json: |
  {
    "Network": "10.244.0.0/16",
    "Backend": {
      "Type": "vxlan",
      "VNI": 4096,
      "Port": 4789
    }
  }
```

```
    }  
}
```

Note: The VNI must be set to 4096 and port 4789 for Flannel on Linux to interoperate with Flannel on Windows. See the [VXLAN documentation](#). for an explanation of these fields.

Note: To use L2Bridge/Host-gateway mode instead change the value of Type to "host-gw" and omit VNI and Port.

3. Apply the Flannel manifest and validate

Let's apply the Flannel configuration:

```
kubectl apply -f kube-flannel.yml
```

After a few minutes, you should see all the pods as running if the Flannel pod network was deployed.

```
kubectl get pods -n kube-system
```

The output should include the Linux flannel DaemonSet as running:

NAMESPACE	NAME			
READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	
...				
kube-system	kube-flannel-ds-54954			
1/1	Running	0	1m	

4. Add Windows Flannel and kube-proxy DaemonSets

Now you can add Windows-compatible versions of Flannel and kube-proxy. In order to ensure that you get a compatible version of kube-proxy, you'll need to substitute the tag of the image. The following example shows usage for Kubernetes v1.18.0, but you should adjust the version for your own deployment.

```
curl -L https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/sig-windows-tools/releases/latest/download/kube-proxy.yml | sed 's/VERSION/v1.18.0/g' | kubectl apply -f -  
kubectl apply -f https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/sig-windows-tools/releases/latest/download/flannel-overlay.yml
```

Note: If you're using host-gateway use <https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/sig-windows-tools/releases/latest/download/flannel-host-gw.yml> instead

Joining a Windows worker node

Note: You must install the Containers feature and install Docker. Instructions to do so are available at [Install Docker Engine - Enterprise on Windows Servers](#).

Note: All code snippets in Windows sections are to be run in a PowerShell environment with elevated permissions (Administrator) on the Windows worker node.

1. Install wins, kubelet, and kubeadm.

```
curl.exe -L0 https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/sig-windows-tools/releases/latest/download/PrepareNode.ps1  
.\\PrepareNode.ps1 -KubernetesVersion v1.18.0
```

2. Run kubeadm to join the node

Use the command that was given to you when you ran `kubeadm init` on a control plane host. If you no longer have this command, or the token has expired, you can run `kubeadm token create --print-join-command` (on a control plane host) to generate a new token and join command.

Verifying your installation

You should now be able to view the Windows node in your cluster by running:

```
kubectl get nodes -o wide
```

If your new node is in the `NotReady` state it is likely because the flannel image is still downloading. You can check the progress as before by checking on the flannel pods in the `kube-system` namespace:

```
kubectl -n kube-system get pods -l app=flannel
```

Once the flannel Pod is running, your node should enter the `Ready` state and then be available to handle workloads.

What's next

- [Upgrading Windows kubeadm nodes](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Upgrading Windows nodes

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

This page explains how to upgrade a Windows node [created with kubeadm](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Upgrading worker nodes](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version 1.17. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- Familiarize yourself with [the process for upgrading the rest of your kubeadm cluster](#). You will want to upgrade the control plane nodes before upgrading your Windows nodes.

Upgrading worker nodes

Upgrade kubeadm

1. From the Windows node, upgrade kubeadm:

```
# replace v1.18.0 with your desired version
curl.exe -Lo C:\k\kubeadm.exe https://dl.k8s.io/v1.18.0/bin/
windows/amd64/kubeadm.exe
```

Drain the node

1. From a machine with access to the Kubernetes API, prepare the node for maintenance by marking it unschedulable and evicting the workloads:

```
# replace <node-to-drain> with the name of your node you are
draining
kubectl drain <node-to-drain> --ignore-daemonsets
```

You should see output similar to this:

```
node/ip-172-31-85-18 cordoned
node/ip-172-31-85-18 drained
```

Upgrade the kubelet configuration

1. From the Windows node, call the following command to sync new kubelet configuration:

```
kubeadm upgrade node
```

Upgrade kubelet

1. From the Windows node, upgrade and restart the kubelet:

```
stop-service kubelet
curl.exe -Lo C:\k\kubelet.exe https://dl.k8s.io/v1.18.0/bin/
windows/amd64/kubelet.exe
restart-service kubelet
```

Uncordon the node

1. From a machine with access to the Kubernetes API, bring the node back online by marking it schedulable:

```
# replace <node-to-drain> with the name of your node
kubectl uncordon <node-to-drain>
```

Upgrade kube-proxy

- From a machine with access to the Kubernetes API, run the following, again replacing v1.18.0 with your desired version:

```
curl -L https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/sig-windows-tools/releases/latest/download/kube-proxy.yml | sed 's/VERSION/v1.18.0/g' | kubectl apply -f -
```

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace

This page shows how to configure default memory requests and limits for a namespace. If a Container is created in a namespace that has a default memory limit, and the Container does not specify its own memory limit, then the Container is assigned the default memory limit. Kubernetes assigns a default memory request under certain conditions that are explained later in this topic.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a LimitRange and a Pod](#)
- [What if you specify a Container's limit, but not its request?](#)
- [What if you specify a Container's request, but not its limit?](#)
- [Motivation for default memory limits and requests](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Each node in your cluster must have at least 2 GiB of memory.

Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace default-mem-example
```

Create a LimitRange and a Pod

Here's the configuration file for a `LimitRange` object. The configuration specifies a default memory request and a default memory limit.

[admin/resource/memory-defaults.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
  name: mem-limit-range
spec:
  limits:
  - default:
      memory: 512Mi
    defaultRequest:
      memory: 256Mi
    type: Container
```

Create the `LimitRange` in the `default-mem-example` namespace:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-defaults.yaml --namespace=default-mem-example
```

Now if a Container is created in the `default-mem-example` namespace, and the Container does not specify its own values for memory request and memory limit, the Container is given a default memory request of 256 MiB and a default memory limit of 512 MiB.

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container does not specify a memory request and limit.

[admin/resource/memory-defaults-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: default-mem-demo
spec:
  containers:
    - name: default-mem-demo-ctr
      image: nginx
```

Create the Pod.

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-defaults-pod.yaml --namespace=default-mem-example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod default-mem-demo --output=yaml --namespace=default-mem-example
```

The output shows that the Pod's Container has a memory request of 256 MiB and a memory limit of 512 MiB. These are the default values specified by the LimitRange.

```
containers:
- image: nginx
  imagePullPolicy: Always
  name: default-mem-demo-ctr
  resources:
    limits:
      memory: 512Mi
    requests:
      memory: 256Mi
```

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod default-mem-demo --namespace=default-mem-example
```

What if you specify a Container's limit, but not its request?

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a memory limit, but not a request:

[admin/resource/memory-defaults-pod-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: default-mem-demo-2
spec:
  containers:
    - name: default-mem-demo-2-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        limits:
          memory: "1Gi"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-
defaults-pod-2.yaml --namespace=default-mem-example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod default-mem-demo-2 --output=yaml --namespace=defa
ult-mem-example
```

The output shows that the Container's memory request is set to match its memory limit. Notice that the Container was not assigned the default memory request value of 256Mi.

```
resources:
  limits:
    memory: 1Gi
  requests:
    memory: 1Gi
```

What if you specify a Container's request, but not its limit?

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a memory request, but not a limit:

[admin/resource/memory-defaults-pod-3.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: default-mem-demo-3
spec:
  containers:
    - name: default-mem-demo-3-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        requests:
          memory: "128Mi"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-
defaults-pod-3.yaml --namespace=default-mem-example
```

View the Pod's specification:

```
kubectl get pod default-mem-demo-3 --output=yaml --namespace=defa
ult-mem-example
```

The output shows that the Container's memory request is set to the value specified in the Container's configuration file. The Container's memory limit is set to 512Mi, which is the default memory limit for the namespace.

```
resources:
  limits:
    memory: 512Mi
  requests:
    memory: 128Mi
```

Motivation for default memory limits and requests

If your namespace has a resource quota, it is helpful to have a default value in place for memory limit. Here are two of the restrictions that a resource quota imposes on a namespace:

- Every Container that runs in the namespace must have its own memory limit.
- The total amount of memory used by all Containers in the namespace must not exceed a specified limit.

If a Container does not specify its own memory limit, it is given the default limit, and then it can be allowed to run in a namespace that is restricted by a quota.

Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace default-mem-example
```

What's next

For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace

This page shows how to configure default CPU requests and limits for a namespace. A Kubernetes cluster can be divided into namespaces. If a Container is created in a namespace that has a default CPU limit, and the Container does not specify its own CPU limit, then the Container is assigned the default CPU limit. Kubernetes assigns a default CPU request under certain conditions that are explained later in this topic.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a LimitRange and a Pod](#)
- [What if you specify a Container's limit, but not its request?](#)
- [What if you specify a Container's request, but not its limit?](#)
- [Motivation for default CPU limits and requests](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace default-cpu-example
```

Create a LimitRange and a Pod

Here's the configuration file for a LimitRange object. The configuration specifies a default CPU request and a default CPU limit.

[admin/resource/cpu-defaults.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
  name: cpu-limit-range
spec:
  limits:
  - default:
      cpu: 1
    defaultRequest:
      cpu: 0.5
  type: Container
```

Create the LimitRange in the default-cpu-example namespace:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-
defaults.yaml --namespace=default-cpu-example
```

Now if a Container is created in the default-cpu-example namespace, and the Container does not specify its own values for CPU request and CPU limit, the Container is given a default CPU request of 0.5 and a default CPU limit of 1.

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container does not specify a CPU request and limit.

[admin/resource/cpu-defaults-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: default-cpu-demo
spec:
  containers:
  - name: default-cpu-demo-ctr
    image: nginx
```

Create the Pod.

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-
defaults-pod.yaml --namespace=default-cpu-example
```

View the Pod's specification:

```
kubectl get pod default-cpu-demo --output=yaml --namespace=defaul
t-cpu-example
```

The output shows that the Pod's Container has a CPU request of 500 millicpus and a CPU limit of 1 cpu. These are the default values specified by the LimitRange.

```
containers:
- image: nginx
  imagePullPolicy: Always
  name: default-cpu-demo-ctr
  resources:
    limits:
      cpu: "1"
    requests:
      cpu: 500m
```

What if you specify a Container's limit, but not its request?

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a CPU limit, but not a request:

```
admin/resource/cpu-defaults-pod-2.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: default-cpu-demo-2
spec:
  containers:
    - name: default-cpu-demo-2-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        limits:
          cpu: "1"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-defaults-pod-2.yaml --namespace=default-cpu-example
```

View the Pod specification:

```
kubectl get pod default-cpu-demo-2 --output=yaml --
namespace=default-cpu-example
```

The output shows that the Container's CPU request is set to match its CPU limit. Notice that the Container was not assigned the default CPU request value of 0.5 cpu.

```
resources:
  limits:
```

```
  cpu: "1"
requests:
  cpu: "1"
```

What if you specify a Container's request, but not its limit?

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a CPU request, but not a limit:

[admin/resource/cpu-defaults-pod-3.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: default-cpu-demo-3
spec:
  containers:
  - name: default-cpu-demo-3-ctr
    image: nginx
    resources:
      requests:
        cpu: "0.75"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-
defaults-pod-3.yaml --namespace=default-cpu-example
```

View the Pod specification:

```
kubectl get pod default-cpu-demo-3 --output=yaml --
namespace=default-cpu-example
```

The output shows that the Container's CPU request is set to the value specified in the Container's configuration file. The Container's CPU limit is set to 1 cpu, which is the default CPU limit for the namespace.

```
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: "1"
  requests:
    cpu: 750m
```

Motivation for default CPU limits and requests

If your namespace has a [resource quota](#), it is helpful to have a default value in place for CPU limit. Here are two of the restrictions that a resource quota imposes on a namespace:

- Every Container that runs in the namespace must have its own CPU limit.
- The total amount of CPU used by all Containers in the namespace must not exceed a specified limit.

If a Container does not specify its own CPU limit, it is given the default limit, and then it can be allowed to run in a namespace that is restricted by a quota.

Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace default-cpu-example
```

What's next

For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

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Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace

This page shows how to set minimum and maximum values for memory used by Containers running in a namespace. You specify minimum and maximum memory values in a [LimitRange](#) object. If a Pod does not meet the constraints imposed by the LimitRange, it cannot be created in the namespace.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a LimitRange and a Pod](#)
- [Attempt to create a Pod that exceeds the maximum memory constraint](#)
- [Attempt to create a Pod that does not meet the minimum memory request](#)
- [Create a Pod that does not specify any memory request or limit](#)
- [Enforcement of minimum and maximum memory constraints](#)
- [Motivation for minimum and maximum memory constraints](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Each node in your cluster must have at least 1 GiB of memory.

Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace constraints-mem-example
```

Create a LimitRange and a Pod

Here's the configuration file for a LimitRange:

[admin/resource/memory-constraints.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
  name: mem-min-max-demo-lr
spec:
  limits:
  - max:
      memory: 1Gi
    min:
      memory: 500Mi
    type: Container
```

Create the LimitRange:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-
constraints.yaml --namespace=constraints-mem-example
```

View detailed information about the LimitRange:

```
kubectl get limitrange mem-min-max-demo-lr --namespace=constraint
s-mem-example --output=yaml
```

The output shows the minimum and maximum memory constraints as expected. But notice that even though you didn't specify default values in the configuration file for the LimitRange, they were created automatically.

```
limits:
- default:
    memory: 1Gi
  defaultRequest:
    memory: 1Gi
  max:
    memory: 1Gi
  min:
```

```
memory: 500Mi
type: Container
```

Now whenever a Container is created in the constraints-mem-example namespace, Kubernetes performs these steps:

- If the Container does not specify its own memory request and limit, assign the default memory request and limit to the Container.
- Verify that the Container has a memory request that is greater than or equal to 500 MiB.
- Verify that the Container has a memory limit that is less than or equal to 1 GiB.

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container manifest specifies a memory request of 600 MiB and a memory limit of 800 MiB. These satisfy the minimum and maximum memory constraints imposed by the LimitRange.

[admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: constraints-mem-demo
spec:
  containers:
    - name: constraints-mem-demo-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        limits:
          memory: "800Mi"
        requests:
          memory: "600Mi"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-
constraints-pod.yaml --namespace=constraints-mem-example
```

Verify that the Pod's Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod constraints-mem-demo --namespace=constraints-mem-
example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod constraints-mem-demo --output=yaml --namespace=co
nstraints-mem-example
```

The output shows that the Container has a memory request of 600 MiB and a memory limit of 800 MiB. These satisfy the constraints imposed by the LimitRange.

```
resources:  
  limits:  
    memory: 800Mi  
  requests:  
    memory: 600Mi
```

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod constraints-mem-demo --namespace=constraints-mem-example
```

Attempt to create a Pod that exceeds the maximum memory constraint

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a memory request of 800 MiB and a memory limit of 1.5 GiB.

[admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Pod  
metadata:  
  name: constraints-mem-demo-2  
spec:  
  containers:  
  - name: constraints-mem-demo-2-ctr  
    image: nginx  
    resources:  
      limits:  
        memory: "1.5Gi"  
      requests:  
        memory: "800Mi"
```

Attempt to create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod-2.yaml --namespace=constraints-mem-example
```

The output shows that the Pod does not get created, because the Container specifies a memory limit that is too large:

```
Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "examples/admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod-2.yaml":  
pods "constraints-mem-demo-2" is forbidden: maximum memory usage per Container is 1Gi, but limit is 1536Mi.
```

Attempt to create a Pod that does not meet the minimum memory request

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a memory request of 100 MiB and a memory limit of 800 MiB.

[admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod-3.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: constraints-mem-demo-3
spec:
  containers:
    - name: constraints-mem-demo-3-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        limits:
          memory: "800Mi"
        requests:
          memory: "100Mi"
```

Attempt to create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod-3.yaml --namespace=constraints-mem-example
```

The output shows that the Pod does not get created, because the Container specifies a memory request that is too small:

```
Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "examples/admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod-3.yaml": pods "constraints-mem-demo-3" is forbidden: minimum memory usage per Container is 500Mi, but request is 100Mi.
```

Create a Pod that does not specify any memory request or limit

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container does not specify a memory request, and it does not specify a memory limit.

[admin/resource/memory-constraints-pod-4.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: constraints-mem-demo-4
spec:
  containers:
    - name: constraints-mem-demo-4-ctr
      image: nginx
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/memory-
constraints-pod-4.yaml --namespace=constraints-mem-example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod constraints-mem-demo-4 --namespace=constraints-
mem-example --output=yaml
```

The output shows that the Pod's Container has a memory request of 1 GiB and a memory limit of 1 GiB. How did the Container get those values?

```
resources:
  limits:
    memory: 1Gi
  requests:
    memory: 1Gi
```

Because your Container did not specify its own memory request and limit, it was given the [default memory request and limit](#) from the LimitRange.

At this point, your Container might be running or it might not be running. Recall that a prerequisite for this task is that your Nodes have at least 1 GiB of memory. If each of your Nodes has only 1 GiB of memory, then there is not enough allocatable memory on any Node to accommodate a memory request of 1 GiB. If you happen to be using Nodes with 2 GiB of memory, then you probably have enough space to accommodate the 1 GiB request.

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod constraints-mem-demo-4 --
namespace=constraints-mem-example
```

Enforcement of minimum and maximum memory constraints

The maximum and minimum memory constraints imposed on a namespace by a LimitRange are enforced only when a Pod is created or updated. If you change the LimitRange, it does not affect Pods that were created previously.

Motivation for minimum and maximum memory constraints

As a cluster administrator, you might want to impose restrictions on the amount of memory that Pods can use. For example:

- Each Node in a cluster has 2 GB of memory. You do not want to accept any Pod that requests more than 2 GB of memory, because no Node in the cluster can support the request.
- A cluster is shared by your production and development departments. You want to allow production workloads to consume up to 8 GB of memory, but you want development workloads to be limited to 512 MB. You create separate namespaces for production and development, and you apply memory constraints to each namespace.

Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace constraints-mem-example
```

What's next

For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)

[Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)

- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Release Docs \(#13174\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace

This page shows how to set minimum and maximum values for the CPU resources used by Containers and Pods in a namespace. You specify minimum and maximum CPU values in a [LimitRange](#) object. If a Pod does not meet the constraints imposed by the LimitRange, it cannot be created in the namespace.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a LimitRange and a Pod](#)
- [Delete the Pod](#)
- [Attempt to create a Pod that exceeds the maximum CPU constraint](#)
- [Attempt to create a Pod that does not meet the minimum CPU request](#)
- [Create a Pod that does not specify any CPU request or limit](#)
- [Enforcement of minimum and maximum CPU constraints](#)
- [Motivation for minimum and maximum CPU constraints](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Each node in your cluster must have at least 1 CPU.

Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace constraints-cpu-example
```

Create a LimitRange and a Pod

Here's the configuration file for a LimitRange:

admin/resource/cpu-constraints.yaml
<pre>apiVersion: v1 kind: LimitRange metadata: name: cpu-min-max-demo-lr spec: limits: - max: cpu: "800m" min: cpu: "200m" type: Container</pre>

Create the LimitRange:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-
constraints.yaml --namespace=constraints-cpu-example
```

View detailed information about the LimitRange:

```
kubectl get limitrange cpu-min-max-demo-lr --output=yaml --
namespace=constraints-cpu-example
```

The output shows the minimum and maximum CPU constraints as expected. But notice that even though you didn't specify default values in the configuration file for the LimitRange, they were created automatically.

```
limits:  
- default:  
  cpu: 800m  
defaultRequest:  
  cpu: 800m  
max:  
  cpu: 800m  
min:  
  cpu: 200m  
type: Container
```

Now whenever a Container is created in the constraints-cpu-example namespace, Kubernetes performs these steps:

- If the Container does not specify its own CPU request and limit, assign the default CPU request and limit to the Container.
- Verify that the Container specifies a CPU request that is greater than or equal to 200 millicpu.
- Verify that the Container specifies a CPU limit that is less than or equal to 800 millicpu.

Note: When creating a LimitRange object, you can specify limits on huge-pages or GPUs as well. However, when both `default` and `defaultRequest` are specified on these resources, the two values must be the same.

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container manifest specifies a CPU request of 500 millicpu and a CPU limit of 800 millicpu. These satisfy the minimum and maximum CPU constraints imposed by the LimitRange.

[admin/resource/cpu-constraints-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: constraints-cpu-demo
spec:
  containers:
    - name: constraints-cpu-demo-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        limits:
          cpu: "800m"
        requests:
          cpu: "500m"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-
constraints-pod.yaml --namespace=constraints-cpu-example
```

Verify that the Pod's Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod constraints-cpu-demo --namespace=constraints-cpu-
example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod constraints-cpu-demo --output=yaml --namespace=co
nstraints-cpu-example
```

The output shows that the Container has a CPU request of 500 millicpu and CPU limit of 800 millicpu. These satisfy the constraints imposed by the LimitRange.

```
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: 800m
  requests:
    cpu: 500m
```

Delete the Pod

```
kubectl delete pod constraints-cpu-demo --namespace=constraints-
cpu-example
```

Attempt to create a Pod that exceeds the maximum CPU constraint

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a CPU request of 500 millicpu and a cpu limit of 1.5 cpu.

[admin/resource/cpu-constraints-pod-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: constraints-cpu-demo-2
spec:
  containers:
  - name: constraints-cpu-demo-2-ctr
    image: nginx
    resources:
      limits:
        cpu: "1.5"
      requests:
        cpu: "500m"
```

Attempt to create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-
constraints-pod-2.yaml --namespace=constraints-cpu-example
```

The output shows that the Pod does not get created, because the Container specifies a CPU limit that is too large:

```
Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "examples/
admin/resource/cpu-constraints-pod-2.yaml":
pods "constraints-cpu-demo-2" is forbidden: maximum cpu usage
per Container is 800m, but limit is 1500m.
```

Attempt to create a Pod that does not meet the minimum CPU request

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container specifies a CPU request of 100 millicpu and a CPU limit of 800 millicpu.

[admin/resource/cpu-constraints-pod-3.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: constraints-cpu-demo-3
spec:
  containers:
    - name: constraints-cpu-demo-3-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        limits:
          cpu: "800m"
        requests:
          cpu: "100m"
```

Attempt to create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-
constraints-pod-3.yaml --namespace=constraints-cpu-example
```

The output shows that the Pod does not get created, because the Container specifies a CPU request that is too small:

```
Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "examples/
admin/resource/cpu-constraints-pod-3.yaml":
pods "constraints-cpu-demo-3" is forbidden: minimum cpu usage
per Container is 200m, but request is 100m.
```

Create a Pod that does not specify any CPU request or limit

Here's the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container does not specify a CPU request, and it does not specify a CPU limit.

[admin/resource/cpu-constraints-pod-4.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: constraints-cpu-demo-4
spec:
  containers:
    - name: constraints-cpu-demo-4-ctr
      image: vish/stress
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/cpu-constraints-pod-4.yaml --namespace=constraints-cpu-example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod constraints-cpu-demo-4 --namespace=constraints-cpu-example --output=yaml
```

The output shows that the Pod's Container has a CPU request of 800 millicpu and a CPU limit of 800 millicpu. How did the Container get those values?

```
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: 800m
  requests:
    cpu: 800m
```

Because your Container did not specify its own CPU request and limit, it was given the [default CPU request and limit](#) from the LimitRange.

At this point, your Container might be running or it might not be running. Recall that a prerequisite for this task is that your Nodes have at least 1 CPU. If each of your Nodes has only 1 CPU, then there might not be enough allocatable CPU on any Node to accommodate a request of 800 millicpu. If you happen to be using Nodes with 2 CPU, then you probably have enough CPU to accommodate the 800 millicpu request.

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod constraints-cpu-demo-4 --namespace=constraints-cpu-example
```

Enforcement of minimum and maximum CPU constraints

The maximum and minimum CPU constraints imposed on a namespace by a LimitRange are enforced only when a Pod is created or updated. If you change the LimitRange, it does not affect Pods that were created previously.

Motivation for minimum and maximum CPU constraints

As a cluster administrator, you might want to impose restrictions on the CPU resources that Pods can use. For example:

- Each Node in a cluster has 2 CPU. You do not want to accept any Pod that requests more than 2 CPU, because no Node in the cluster can support the request.

- A cluster is shared by your production and development departments.
- You want to allow production workloads to consume up to 3 CPU, but you want development workloads to be limited to 1 CPU. You create separate namespaces for production and development, and you apply CPU constraints to each namespace.

Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace constraints-cpu-example
```

What's next

For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace

This page shows how to set quotas for the total amount memory and CPU that can be used by all Containers running in a namespace. You specify quotas in a [ResourceQuota](#) object.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a ResourceQuota](#)
- [Create a Pod](#)
- [Attempt to create a second Pod](#)
- [Discussion](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Each node in your cluster must have at least 1 GiB of memory.

Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace quota-mem-cpu-example
```

Create a ResourceQuota

Here is the configuration file for a ResourceQuota object:

[admin/resource/quota-mem-cpu.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
  name: mem-cpu-demo
spec:
  hard:
    requests.cpu: "1"
    requests.memory: 1Gi
    limits.cpu: "2"
    limits.memory: 2Gi
```

Create the ResourceQuota:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-
mem-cpu.yaml --namespace=quota-mem-cpu-example
```

View detailed information about the ResourceQuota:

```
kubectl get resourcequota mem-cpu-demo --namespace=quota-mem-cpu-
example --output=yaml
```

The ResourceQuota places these requirements on the quota-mem-cpu-example namespace:

- Every Container must have a memory request, memory limit, cpu request, and cpu limit.
- The memory request total for all Containers must not exceed 1 GiB.
- The memory limit total for all Containers must not exceed 2 GiB.
- The CPU request total for all Containers must not exceed 1 cpu.
- The CPU limit total for all Containers must not exceed 2 cpu.

Create a Pod

Here is the configuration file for a Pod:

[admin/resource/quota-mem-cpu-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: quota-mem-cpu-demo
spec:
  containers:
    - name: quota-mem-cpu-demo-ctr
      image: nginx
      resources:
        limits:
          memory: "800Mi"
          cpu: "800m"
        requests:
          memory: "600Mi"
          cpu: "400m"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-
mem-cpu-pod.yaml --namespace=quota-mem-cpu-example
```

Verify that the Pod's Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod quota-mem-cpu-demo --namespace=quota-mem-cpu-
example
```

Once again, view detailed information about the ResourceQuota:

```
kubectl get resourcequota mem-cpu-demo --namespace=quota-mem-cpu-
example --output=yaml
```

The output shows the quota along with how much of the quota has been used. You can see that the memory and CPU requests and limits for your Pod do not exceed the quota.

```
status:
  hard:
    limits.cpu: "2"
    limits.memory: 2Gi
    requests.cpu: "1"
    requests.memory: 1Gi
  used:
    limits.cpu: 800m
    limits.memory: 800Mi
    requests.cpu: 400m
    requests.memory: 600Mi
```

Attempt to create a second Pod

Here is the configuration file for a second Pod:

[admin/resource/quota-mem-cpu-pod-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: quota-mem-cpu-demo-2
spec:
  containers:
    - name: quota-mem-cpu-demo-2-ctr
      image: redis
      resources:
        limits:
          memory: "1Gi"
          cpu: "800m"
        requests:
          memory: "700Mi"
          cpu: "400m"
```

In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a memory request of 700 MiB. Notice that the sum of the used memory request and this new memory request exceeds the memory request quota. $600 \text{ MiB} + 700 \text{ MiB} > 1 \text{ GiB}$.

Attempt to create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-mem-cpu-pod-2.yaml --namespace=quota-mem-cpu-example
```

The second Pod does not get created. The output shows that creating the second Pod would cause the memory request total to exceed the memory request quota.

```
Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "examples/admin/resource/quota-mem-cpu-pod-2.yaml": pods "quota-mem-cpu-demo-2" is forbidden: exceeded quota: mem-cpu-demo, requested: requests.memory=700Mi, used: requests.memory=600Mi, limited: requests.memory=1Gi
```

Discussion

As you have seen in this exercise, you can use a ResourceQuota to restrict the memory request total for all Containers running in a namespace. You can also restrict the totals for memory limit, cpu request, and cpu limit.

If you want to restrict individual Containers, instead of totals for all Containers, use a [LimitRange](#).

Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace quota-mem-cpu-example
```

What's next

For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Release Docs \(#13174\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace

This page shows how to set a quota for the total number of Pods that can run in a namespace. You specify quotas in a [ResourceQuota](#) object.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a ResourceQuota](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace quota-pod-example
```

Create a ResourceQuota

Here is the configuration file for a ResourceQuota object:

admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml
<pre>apiVersion: v1 kind: ResourceQuota metadata: name: pod-demo spec: hard: pods: "2"</pre>

Create the ResourceQuota:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml --namespace=quota-pod-example
```

View detailed information about the ResourceQuota:

```
kubectl get resourcequota pod-demo --namespace=quota-pod-example --output=yaml
```

The output shows that the namespace has a quota of two Pods, and that currently there are no Pods; that is, none of the quota is used.

```
spec:  
  hard:  
    pods: "2"  
status:  
  hard:  
    pods: "2"  
  used:  
    pods: "0"
```

Here is the configuration file for a Deployment:

[admin/resource/quota-pod-deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: Deployment  
metadata:  
  name: pod-quota-demo  
spec:  
  selector:  
    matchLabels:  
      purpose: quota-demo  
  replicas: 3  
  template:  
    metadata:  
      labels:  
        purpose: quota-demo  
    spec:  
      containers:  
      - name: pod-quota-demo  
        image: nginx
```

In the configuration file, `replicas: 3` tells Kubernetes to attempt to create three Pods, all running the same application.

Create the Deployment:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod-deployment.yaml --namespace=quota-pod-example
```

View detailed information about the Deployment:

```
kubectl get deployment pod-quota-demo --namespace=quota-pod-example --output=yaml
```

The output shows that even though the Deployment specifies three replicas, only two Pods were created because of the quota.

```
spec:  
  ...  
  replicas: 3  
  ...  
status:  
  availableReplicas: 2  
  ...  
lastUpdateTime: 2017-07-07T20:57:05Z  
  message: 'unable to create pods: pods "pod-quota-demo-1650323038-" is forbidden:  
    exceeded quota: pod-demo, requested: pods=1, used: pods=2,  
    limited: pods=2'
```

Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace quota-pod-example
```

What's next

For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

Feedback

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Yes No

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Use Calico for NetworkPolicy

This page shows a couple of quick ways to create a Calico cluster on Kubernetes.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Creating a Calico cluster with Google Kubernetes Engine \(GKE\)](#)
- [Creating a local Calico cluster with kubeadm](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

Decide whether you want to deploy a [cloud](#) or [local](#) cluster.

Creating a Calico cluster with Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)

Prerequisite: [gcloud](#).

1. To launch a GKE cluster with Calico, just include the `--enable-network-policy` flag.

Syntax

```
gcloud container clusters create [CLUSTER_NAME] --enable-network-policy
```

Example

```
gcloud container clusters create my-calico-cluster --enable-network-policy
```

- To verify the deployment, use the following command.
- ```
kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system
```

The Calico pods begin with `calico`. Check to make sure each one has a status of `Running`.

## Creating a local Calico cluster with kubeadm

To get a local single-host Calico cluster in fifteen minutes using kubeadm, refer to the [Calico Quickstart](#).

## What's next

Once your cluster is running, you can follow the [Declare Network Policy](#) to try out Kubernetes NetworkPolicy.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## Use Cilium for NetworkPolicy

This page shows how to use Cilium for NetworkPolicy.

For background on Cilium, read the [Introduction to Cilium](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Deploying Cilium on Minikube for Basic Testing](#)
- [Deploying Cilium for Production Use](#)
- [Understanding Cilium components](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Deploying Cilium on Minikube for Basic Testing

To get familiar with Cilium easily you can follow the [Cilium Kubernetes Getting Started Guide](#) to perform a basic DaemonSet installation of Cilium in minikube.

To start minikube, minimal version required is  $\geq$  v1.3.1, run the with the following arguments:

```
minikube version
```

```
minikube version: v1.3.1
```

```
minikube start --network-plugin=cni --memory=4096
```

Mount the BPF filesystem:

```
minikube ssh -- sudo mount btrfs -t bpf /sys/fs/bpf
```

For minikube you can deploy this simple "all-in-one" YAML file that includes DaemonSet configurations for Cilium as well as appropriate RBAC settings:

```
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/cilium/cilium/v1.6/install/kubernetes/quick-install.yaml
```

```
configmap/cilium-config created
serviceaccount/cilium created
serviceaccount/cilium-operator created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/cilium created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/cilium-operator created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/cilium created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/cilium-operator created
daemonset.apps/cilium create
deployment.apps/cilium-operator created
```

The remainder of the Getting Started Guide explains how to enforce both L3/L4 (i.e., IP address + port) security policies, as well as L7 (e.g., HTTP) security policies using an example application.

# Deploying Cilium for Production Use

For detailed instructions around deploying Cilium for production, see: [Cilium Kubernetes Installation Guide](#) This documentation includes detailed requirements, instructions and example production DaemonSet files.

## Understanding Cilium components

Deploying a cluster with Cilium adds Pods to the `kube-system` namespace. To see this list of Pods run:

```
kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system
```

You'll see a list of Pods similar to this:

| NAME         | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|--------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| cilium-6rxbd | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 1m  |
| ...          |       |         |          |     |

A cilium Pod runs on each node in your cluster and enforces network policy on the traffic to/from Pods on that node using Linux BPF.

## What's next

Once your cluster is running, you can follow the [Declare Network Policy](#) to try out Kubernetes NetworkPolicy with Cilium. Have fun, and if you have questions, contact us using the [Cilium Slack Channel](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Use Kube-router for NetworkPolicy

This page shows how to use [Kube-router](#) for NetworkPolicy.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Installing Kube-router addon](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster running. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using any of the cluster installers like Kops, Bootkube, Kubeadm etc.

## Installing Kube-router addon

The Kube-router Addon comes with a Network Policy Controller that watches Kubernetes API server for any NetworkPolicy and pods updated and configures iptables rules and ipsets to allow or block traffic as directed by the policies. Please follow the [trying Kube-router with cluster installers](#) guide to install Kube-router addon.

## What's next

Once you have installed the Kube-router addon, you can follow the [Declare Network Policy](#) to try out Kubernetes NetworkPolicy.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Romana for NetworkPolicy

This page shows how to use Romana for NetworkPolicy.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Installing Romana with kubeadm](#)
- [Applying network policies](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

Complete steps 1, 2, and 3 of the [kubeadm getting started guide](#).

## Installing Romana with kubeadm

Follow the [containerized installation guide](#) for kubeadm.

## Applying network policies

To apply network policies use one of the following:

- [Romana network policies](#).
  - [Example of Romana network policy](#).
- The NetworkPolicy API.

## What's next

Once you have installed Romana, you can follow the [Declare Network Policy](#) to try out Kubernetes NetworkPolicy.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

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# Weave Net for NetworkPolicy

This page shows how to use Weave Net for NetworkPolicy.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Install the Weave Net addon](#)
- [Test the installation](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster. Follow the [kubeadm getting started guide](#) to bootstrap one.

## Install the Weave Net addon

Follow the [Integrating Kubernetes via the Addon](#) guide.

The Weave Net addon for Kubernetes comes with a [Network Policy Controller](#) that automatically monitors Kubernetes for any NetworkPolicy annotations on all namespaces and configures iptables rules to allow or block traffic as directed by the policies.

## Test the installation

Verify that the weave works.

Enter the following command:

```
kubectl get pods -n kube-system -o wide
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME            | RESTARTS | AGE | IP            | READY     | STATUS  |
|-----------------|----------|-----|---------------|-----------|---------|
|                 |          |     |               | NODE      |         |
| weave-net-1t1qg | 0        | 9d  | 192.168.2.10  | 2/2       | Running |
| weave-net-231d7 | 1        | 7d  | 10.2.0.17     | 2/2       | Running |
| weave-net-7nmwt | 3        | 9d  | 192.168.2.131 | 2/2       | Running |
| weave-net-pmw8w | 0        | 9d  | 192.168.2.216 | 2/2       | Running |
|                 |          |     |               | worknode2 |         |

Each Node has a weave Pod, and all Pods are Running and 2/2 READY. (2/2 means that each Pod has weave and weave-npc.)

## What's next

Once you have installed the Weave Net addon, you can follow the [Declare Network Policy](#) to try out Kubernetes NetworkPolicy. If you have any question, contact us at [#weave-community on Slack](#) or [Weave User Group](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Access Clusters Using the Kubernetes API

This page shows how to access clusters using the Kubernetes API.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Accessing the Kubernetes API](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

# Accessing the Kubernetes API

## Accessing for the first time with kubectl

When accessing the Kubernetes API for the first time, use the Kubernetes command-line tool, `kubectl`.

To access a cluster, you need to know the location of the cluster and have credentials to access it. Typically, this is automatically set-up when you work through a [Getting started guide](#), or someone else setup the cluster and provided you with credentials and a location.

Check the location and credentials that `kubectl` knows about with this command:

```
kubectl config view
```

Many of the [examples](#) provide an introduction to using `kubectl`. Complete documentation is found in the [kubectl manual](#).

## Directly accessing the REST API

`kubectl` handles locating and authenticating to the API server. If you want to directly access the REST API with an http client like `curl` or `wget`, or a browser, there are multiple ways you can locate and authenticate against the API server:

1. Run `kubectl` in proxy mode (recommended). This method is recommended, since it uses the stored apiserver location and verifies the identity of the API server using a self-signed cert. No man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack is possible using this method.
2. Alternatively, you can provide the location and credentials directly to the http client. This works with client code that is confused by proxies. To protect against man in the middle attacks, you'll need to import a root cert into your browser.

Using the Go or Python client libraries provides accessing `kubectl` in proxy mode.

## Using kubectl proxy

The following command runs `kubectl` in a mode where it acts as a reverse proxy. It handles locating the API server and authenticating.

Run it like this:

```
kubectl proxy --port=8080 &
```

See [kubectl proxy](#) for more details.

Then you can explore the API with `curl`, `wget`, or a browser, like so:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/api/
```

The output is similar to this:

```
{
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
 }
]
}
```

## Without kubectl proxy

It is possible to avoid using kubectl proxy by passing an authentication token directly to the API server, like this:

Using grep/cut approach:

```
Check all possible clusters, as your .KUBECONFIG may have
multiple contexts:
kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{\"Cluster name\\tServer\\n\"}
{range .clusters[*]}{.name}{\"\\t\"}{.cluster.server}{\"\\n\"}{end}'

Select name of cluster you want to interact with from above
output:
export CLUSTER_NAME="some_server_name"

Point to the API server referring the cluster name
APISERVER=$(kubectl config view -o jsonpath=".clusters[?
(@.name==\"$CLUSTER_NAME\")].cluster.server")

Gets the token value
TOKEN=$(kubectl get secrets -o jsonpath=".items[?
(@.metadata.annotations['kubernetes\\.io/service-
account\\.name']=='default')].data.token" | base64 --decode)

Explore the API with TOKEN
curl -X GET $APISERVER/api --header "Authorization: Bearer
$TOKEN" --insecure
```

The output is similar to this:

```
{
 "kind": "APIVersions",
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
 }
]
}
```

```

"serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
 }
]
}

```

Using jsonpath approach:

```

APISERVER=$(kubectl config view --minify -o jsonpath='{.clusters[0].cluster.server}')
TOKEN=$(kubectl get secret $(kubectl get serviceaccount default -o jsonpath='{.secrets[0].name}') -o jsonpath='{.data.token}' | base64 --decode)
curl $APISERVER/api --header "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" --insecure
{
 "kind": "APIVersions",
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
 }
]
}

```

The above example uses the `--insecure` flag. This leaves it subject to MITM attacks. When kubectl accesses the cluster it uses a stored root certificate and client certificates to access the server. (These are installed in the `~/.kube` directory). Since cluster certificates are typically self-signed, it may take special configuration to get your http client to use root certificate.

On some clusters, the API server does not require authentication; it may serve on localhost, or be protected by a firewall. There is not a standard for this. [Configuring Access to the API](#) describes how a cluster admin can configure this. Such approaches may conflict with future high-availability support.

## Programmatic access to the API

Kubernetes officially supports client libraries for [Go](#), [Python](#), [Java](#), [dotnet](#), [Javascript](#), and [Haskell](#). There are other client libraries that are provided and maintained by their authors, not the Kubernetes team. See [client libraries](#) for accessing the API from other languages and how they authenticate.

## Go client

- To get the library, run the following command: `go get k8s.io/client-go@kubernetes-<kubernetes-version-number>` See <https://github.com/kubernetes/client-go/releases> to see which versions are supported.
- Write an application atop of the client-go clients.

**Note:** client-go defines its own API objects, so if needed, import API definitions from client-go rather than from the main repository. For example, `import "k8s.io/client-go/kubernetes"` is correct.

The Go client can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the `kubectl` CLI does to locate and authenticate to the API server. See this [example](#):

```
import (
 "fmt"
 "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1"
 "k8s.io/client-go/kubernetes"
 "k8s.io/client-go/tools/clientcmd"
)

func main() {
 // uses the current context in kubeconfig
 // path-to-kubeconfig -- for example, /root/.kube/config
 config, _ := clientcmd.BuildConfigFromFlags("", "<path-to-
kubeconfig>")
 // creates the clientset
 clientset, _ := kubernetes.NewForConfig(config)
 // access the API to list pods
 pods, _ := clientset.CoreV1().Pods("").List(v1.ListOptions{})
 fmt.Printf("There are %d pods in the cluster\n", len(pods.Items))
}
```

If the application is deployed as a Pod in the cluster, see [Accessing the API from within a Pod](#).

## Python client

To use [Python client](#), run the following command: `pip install kubernetes` See [Python Client Library page](#) for more installation options.

The Python client can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the `kubectl` CLI does to locate and authenticate to the API server. See this [example](#):

```
from kubernetes import client, config
config.load_kube_config()
v1=client.CoreV1Api()
print("Listing pods with their IPs:")
```

```

ret = v1.list_pod_for_all_namespaces(watch=False)
for i in ret.items:
 print("%s\t%s\t%s" % (i.status.pod_ip, i.metadata.namespace,
i.metadata.name))

```

## Java client

- To install the [Java Client](#), simply execute :

```

Clone java library
git clone --recursive https://github.com/kubernetes-client/java

Installing project artifacts, POM etc:
cd java
mvn install

```

See <https://github.com/kubernetes-client/java/releases> to see which versions are supported.

The Java client can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the kubectl CLI does to locate and authenticate to the API server. See this [example](#):

```

package io.kubernetes.client.examples;

import io.kubernetes.client.ApiClient;
import io.kubernetes.client.ApiException;
import io.kubernetes.client.Configuration;
import io.kubernetes.client.apis.CoreV1Api;
import io.kubernetes.client.models.V1Pod;
import io.kubernetes.client.models.V1PodList;
import io.kubernetes.client.util.ClientBuilder;
import io.kubernetes.client.util.KubeConfig;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;

/**
 * A simple example of how to use the Java API from an
application outside a kubernetes cluster
 *
 * <p>Easiest way to run this: mvn exec:java
 *
*Dexec.mainClass="io.kubernetes.client.examples.KubeConfigFileClientExample"
*
*/
public class KubeConfigFileClientExample {
 public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 ApiException {

 // file path to your KubeConfig
 String kubeConfigPath = "~/.kube/config";

```

```

 // loading the out-of-cluster config, a kubeconfig from file-
 // system
 ApiClient client =
 ClientBuilder.kubeconfig(KubeConfig.loadKubeConfig(new
FileReader(kubeConfigPath))).build();

 // set the global default api-client to the in-cluster one
 // from above
 Configuration.setDefaultApiClient(client);

 // the CoreV1Api loads default api-client from global
 // configuration.
 CoreV1Api api = new CoreV1Api();

 // invokes the CoreV1Api client
 V1PodList list = api.listPodForAllNamespaces(null, null,
null, null, null, null, null);
 System.out.Println("Listing all pods: ");
 for (V1Pod item : list.getItems()) {
 System.out.println(item.getMetadata().getName());
 }
}
}

```

## dotnet client

To use [dotnet client](#), run the following command: `dotnet add package KubernetesClient --version 1.6.1` See [dotnet Client Library page](#) for more installation options. See <https://github.com/kubernetes-client/csharp/releases> to see which versions are supported.

The dotnet client can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the kubectl CLI does to locate and authenticate to the API server. See this [example](#):

```

using System;
using k8s;

namespace simple
{
 internal class PodList
 {
 private static void Main(string[] args)
 {
 var config =
KubernetesClientConfiguration.BuildDefaultConfig();
 IKubernetes client = new Kubernetes(config);
 Console.WriteLine("Starting Request!");

 var list = client.ListNamespacedPod("default");
 foreach (var item in list.Items)
 {

```

```

 Console.WriteLine(item.Metadata.Name);
 }
 if (list.Items.Count == 0)
 {
 Console.WriteLine("Empty!");
 }
}
}
}
```

## JavaScript client

To install [JavaScript client](#), run the following command: `npm install @kubernetes/client-node`. See <https://github.com/kubernetes-client/javascript/releases> to see which versions are supported.

The JavaScript client can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the `kubectl` CLI does to locate and authenticate to the API server. See this [example](#):

```

const k8s = require('@kubernetes/client-node');

const kc = new k8s.KubeConfig();
kc.loadFromDefault();

const k8sApi = kc.makeApiClient(k8s.CoreV1Api);

k8sApi.listNamespacedPod('default').then((res) => {
 console.log(res.body);
});
```

## Haskell client

See <https://github.com/kubernetes-client/haskell/releases> to see which versions are supported.

The [Haskell client](#) can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the `kubectl` CLI does to locate and authenticate to the API server. See this [example](#):

```

exampleWithKubeConfig :: IO ()
exampleWithKubeConfig = do
 oidcCache <- atomically $ newTVar $ Map.fromList []
 (mgr, kcfg) <- mkKubeClientConfig oidcCache $ KubeConfigFile
 "/path/to/kubeconfig"
 dispatchMime
 mgr
 kcfg
 (CoreV1.listPodForAllNamespaces (Accept MimeJSON))
 >>= print
```

## Accessing the API from within a Pod

When accessing the API from within a Pod, locating and authenticating to the API server are slightly different to the external client case described above.

The easiest way to use the Kubernetes API from a Pod is to use one of the official [client libraries](#). These libraries can automatically discover the API server and authenticate.

### Using Official Client Libraries

From within a Pod, the recommended ways to connect to the Kubernetes API are:

- For a Go client, use the official [Go client library](#). The `rest.InClusterConfig()` function handles API host discovery and authentication automatically. See [an example here](#).
- For a Python client, use the official [Python client library](#). The `config.load_incluster_config()` function handles API host discovery and authentication automatically. See [an example here](#).
- There are a number of other libraries available, please refer to the [Client Libraries](#) page.

In each case, the service account credentials of the Pod are used to communicate securely with the API server.

### Directly accessing the REST API

While running in a Pod, the Kubernetes apiserver is accessible via a Service named `kubernetes` in the `default` namespace. Therefore, Pods can use the `kubernetes.default.svc` hostname to query the API server. Official client libraries do this automatically.

The recommended way to authenticate to the API server is with a [service account](#) credential. By default, a Pod is associated with a service account, and a credential (token) for that service account is placed into the filesystem tree of each container in that Pod, at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token`.

If available, a certificate bundle is placed into the filesystem tree of each container at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/ca.crt`, and should be used to verify the serving certificate of the API server.

Finally, the default namespace to be used for namespaced API operations is placed in a file at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/namespaces` in each container.

## Using kubectl proxy

If you would like to query the API without an official client library, you can run `kubectl proxy` as the [command](#) of a new sidecar container in the Pod. This way, `kubectl proxy` will authenticate to the API and expose it on the `localhost` interface of the Pod, so that other containers in the Pod can use it directly.

## Without using a proxy

It is possible to avoid using the `kubectl proxy` by passing the authentication token directly to the API server. The internal certificate secures the connection.

```
Point to the internal API server hostname
APISERVER=https://kubernetes.default.svc

Path to ServiceAccount token
SERVICEACCOUNT=/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount

Read this Pod's namespace
NAMESPACE=$(cat ${SERVICEACCOUNT}/namespace)

Read the ServiceAccount bearer token
TOKEN=$(cat ${SERVICEACCOUNT}/token)

Reference the internal certificate authority (CA)
CACERT=${SERVICEACCOUNT}/ca.crt

Explore the API with TOKEN
curl --cacert ${CACERT} --header "Authorization: Bearer ${TOKEN}"
-X GET ${APISERVER}/api
```

The output will be similar to this:

```
{
 "kind": "APIVersions",
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
 }
]
}
```

## Feedback

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Page last modified on January 18, 2020 at 7:31 PM PST by [en: Fix minor semantical issue \(#18752\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Access Services Running on Clusters

This page shows how to connect to services running on the Kubernetes cluster.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Accessing services running on the cluster](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Accessing services running on the cluster

In Kubernetes, [nodes](#), [pods](#) and [services](#) all have their own IPs. In many cases, the node IPs, pod IPs, and some service IPs on a cluster will not be routable, so they will not be reachable from a machine outside the cluster, such as your desktop machine.

## Ways to connect

You have several options for connecting to nodes, pods and services from outside the cluster:

- Access services through public IPs.
  - Use a service with type `NodePort` or `LoadBalancer` to make the service reachable outside the cluster. See the [services](#) and [kubectl expose](#) documentation.
  - Depending on your cluster environment, this may just expose the service to your corporate network, or it may expose it to the internet. Think about whether the service being exposed is secure. Does it do its own authentication?
  - Place pods behind services. To access one specific pod from a set of replicas, such as for debugging, place a unique label on the pod and create a new service which selects this label.
  - In most cases, it should not be necessary for application developer to directly access nodes via their nodeIPs.
- Access services, nodes, or pods using the `Proxy` Verb.
  - Does apiserver authentication and authorization prior to accessing the remote service. Use this if the services are not secure enough to expose to the internet, or to gain access to ports on the node IP, or for debugging.
  - Proxies may cause problems for some web applications.
  - Only works for HTTP/HTTPS.
  - Described [here](#).
- Access from a node or pod in the cluster.
  - Run a pod, and then connect to a shell in it using [kubectl exec](#). Connect to other nodes, pods, and services from that shell.
  - Some clusters may allow you to ssh to a node in the cluster. From there you may be able to access cluster services. This is a non-standard method, and will work on some clusters but not others. Browsers and other tools may or may not be installed. Cluster DNS may not work.

## Discovering builtin services

Typically, there are several services which are started on a cluster by kube-system. Get a list of these with the `kubectl cluster-info` command:

```
kubectl cluster-info
```

The output is similar to this:

```
Kubernetes master is running at https://104.197.5.247
elasticsearch-logging is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/
namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy
kibana-logging is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/
namespaces/kube-system/services/kibana-logging/proxy
kube-dns is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/
kube-system/services/kube-dns/proxy
grafana is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/
```

```
kube-system/services/monitoring-grafana/proxy
heapster is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/
kube-system/services/monitoring-heapster/proxy
```

This shows the proxy-verb URL for accessing each service. For example, this cluster has cluster-level logging enabled (using Elasticsearch), which can be reached at `https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy/` if suitable credentials are passed, or through a kubectl proxy at, for example: `http://localhost:8080/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy/`.

**Note:** See [Access Clusters Using the Kubernetes API](#) for how to pass credentials or use kubectl proxy.

## Manually constructing apiserver proxy URLs

As mentioned above, you use the `kubectl cluster-info` command to retrieve the service's proxy URL. To create proxy URLs that include service endpoints, suffixes, and parameters, you simply append to the service's proxy URL: `http://kubernetes_master_address/api/v1/namespaces/name_space_name/services/[https://]service_name[:port_name]/proxy`

If you haven't specified a name for your port, you don't have to specify *port\_name* in the URL.

### Examples

- To access the Elasticsearch service endpoint `_search?q=user:kimchy`, you would use:

```
http://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/
elasticsearch-logging/proxy/_search?q=user:kimchy
```

- To access the Elasticsearch cluster health information `_cluster/health?pretty=true`, you would use:

```
https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/
elasticsearch-logging/proxy/_cluster/health?pretty=true
```

The health information is similar to this:

```
{
 "cluster_name" : "kubernetes_logging",
 "status" : "yellow",
 "timed_out" : false,
 "number_of_nodes" : 1,
 "number_of_data_nodes" : 1,
 "active_primary_shards" : 5,
 "active_shards" : 5,
 "relocating_shards" : 0,
 "initializing_shards" : 0,
```

```
 "unassigned_shards" : 5
 }
```

- To access the `https` Elasticsearch service health information `_cluster/_health?pretty=true`, you would use:

```
https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/
https:elasticsearch-logging/proxy/_cluster/health?pretty=true
```

## Using web browsers to access services running on the cluster

You may be able to put an apiserver proxy URL into the address bar of a browser. However:

- Web browsers cannot usually pass tokens, so you may need to use basic (password) auth. Apiserver can be configured to accept basic auth, but your cluster may not be configured to accept basic auth.
- Some web apps may not work, particularly those with client side javascript that construct URLs in a way that is unaware of the proxy path prefix.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on January 23, 2019 at 6:06 PM PST by [remove command prompts and separate commands from output \(#12338\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Advertise Extended Resources for a Node

This page shows how to specify extended resources for a Node. Extended resources allow cluster administrators to advertise node-level resources that would otherwise be unknown to Kubernetes.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Get the names of your Nodes](#)
- [Advertise a new extended resource on one of your Nodes](#)

- [Discussion](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Get the names of your Nodes

```
kubectl get nodes
```

Choose one of your Nodes to use for this exercise.

## Advertise a new extended resource on one of your Nodes

To advertise a new extended resource on a Node, send an HTTP PATCH request to the Kubernetes API server. For example, suppose one of your Nodes has four dongles attached. Here's an example of a PATCH request that advertises four dongle resources for your Node.

```
PATCH /api/v1/nodes/<your-node-name>/status HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json-patch+json
Host: k8s-master:8080
```

```
[
 {
 "op": "add",
 "path": "/status/capacity/example.com~1dongle",
 "value": "4"
 }
]
```

Note that Kubernetes does not need to know what a dongle is or what a dongle is for. The preceding PATCH request just tells Kubernetes that your Node has four things that you call dongles.

Start a proxy, so that you can easily send requests to the Kubernetes API server:

```
kubectl proxy
```

In another command window, send the HTTP PATCH request. Replace <your-node-name> with the name of your Node:

```
curl --header "Content-Type: application/json-patch+json" \
--request PATCH \
--data '[{"op": "add", "path": "/status/capacity/
example.com~1dongle", "value": "4"}]' \
http://localhost:8001/api/v1/nodes/<your-node-name>/status
```

**Note:** In the preceding request, ~1 is the encoding for the character / in the patch path. The operation path value in JSON-Patch is interpreted as a JSON-Pointer. For more details, see [IETF RFC 6901](#), section 3.

The output shows that the Node has a capacity of 4 dongles:

```
"capacity": {
 "cpu": "2",
 "memory": "2049008Ki",
 "example.com/dongle": "4",
```

Describe your Node:

```
kubectl describe node <your-node-name>
```

Once again, the output shows the dongle resource:

```
Capacity:
cpu: 2
memory: 2049008Ki
example.com/dongle: 4
```

Now, application developers can create Pods that request a certain number of dongles. See [Assign Extended Resources to a Container](#).

## Discussion

Extended resources are similar to memory and CPU resources. For example, just as a Node has a certain amount of memory and CPU to be shared by all components running on the Node, it can have a certain number of dongles to be shared by all components running on the Node. And just as application developers can create Pods that request a certain amount of memory and CPU, they can create Pods that request a certain number of dongles.

Extended resources are opaque to Kubernetes; Kubernetes does not know anything about what they are. Kubernetes knows only that a Node has a certain number of them. Extended resources must be advertised in integer amounts. For example, a Node can advertise four dongles, but not 4.5 dongles.

## Storage example

Suppose a Node has 800 GiB of a special kind of disk storage. You could create a name for the special storage, say example.com/special-storage. Then you could advertise it in chunks of a certain size, say 100 GiB. In that case, your Node would advertise that it has eight resources of type example.com/special-storage.

Capacity:

```
...
example.com/special-storage: 8
```

If you want to allow arbitrary requests for special storage, you could advertise special storage in chunks of size 1 byte. In that case, you would advertise 800Gi resources of type example.com/special-storage.

Capacity:

```
...
example.com/special-storage: 800Gi
```

Then a Container could request any number of bytes of special storage, up to 800Gi.

## Clean up

Here is a PATCH request that removes the dongle advertisement from a Node.

```
PATCH /api/v1/nodes/<your-node-name>/status HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json-patch+json
Host: k8s-master:8080

[
 {
 "op": "remove",
 "path": "/status/capacity/example.com~1dongle",
 }
]
```

Start a proxy, so that you can easily send requests to the Kubernetes API server:

```
kubectl proxy
```

In another command window, send the HTTP PATCH request. Replace <your-node-name> with the name of your Node:

```
curl --header "Content-Type: application/json-patch+json" \
--request PATCH \
--data '[{"op": "remove", "path": "/status/capacity/
```

```
example.com~1dongle"}]\' \\\nhttp://localhost:8001/api/v1/nodes/<your-node-name>/status
```

Verify that the dongle advertisement has been removed:

```
kubectl describe node <your-node-name> | grep dongle
```

(you should not see any output)

## What's next

### For application developers

- [Assign Extended Resources to a Container](#)

### For cluster administrators

- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on August 07, 2019 at 12:00 AM PST by [Update device plugin documentation + related pages \(#14331\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Autoscale the DNS Service in a Cluster

This page shows how to enable and configure autoscaling of the DNS service in your Kubernetes cluster.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Determine whether DNS horizontal autoscaling is already enabled](#)
- [Get the name of your DNS Deployment](#)

- [Enable DNS horizontal autoscaling](#)
- [Tune DNS autoscaling parameters](#)
- [Disable DNS horizontal autoscaling](#)
- [Understanding how DNS horizontal autoscaling works](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- This guide assumes your nodes use the AMD64 or Intel 64 CPU architecture.
- Make sure [Kubernetes DNS](#) is enabled.

## Determine whether DNS horizontal autoscaling is already enabled

List the [Deployments](#)An API object that manages a replicated application. in your cluster in the kube-system [namespace](#)An abstraction used by Kubernetes to support multiple virtual clusters on the same physical cluster. :

```
kubectl get deployment --namespace=kube-system
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME           | READY | UP-TO-DATE | AVAILABLE | AGE |
|----------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----|
| ...            |       |            |           |     |
| dns-autoscaler | 1/1   | 1          | 1         | ... |
| ...            |       |            |           |     |

If you see "dns-autoscaler" in the output, DNS horizontal autoscaling is already enabled, and you can skip to [Tuning autoscaling parameters](#).

## Get the name of your DNS Deployment

List the DNS deployments in your cluster in the kube-system namespace:

```
kubectl get deployment -l k8s-app=kube-dns --namespace=kube-system
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME    | READY | UP-TO-DATE | AVAILABLE | AGE |
|---------|-------|------------|-----------|-----|
| ...     |       |            |           |     |
| coredns | 2/2   | 2          | 2         | ... |

If you don't see a Deployment for DNS services, you can also look for it by name:

```
kubectl get deployment --namespace=kube-system
```

and look for a deployment named `coredns` or `kube-dns`.

Your scale target is

```
Deployment/<your-deployment-name>
```

where `<your-deployment-name>` is the name of your DNS Deployment. For example, if the name of your Deployment for DNS is `coredns`, your scale target is `Deployment/coredns`.

**Note:** CoreDNS is the default DNS service for Kubernetes. CoreDNS sets the label `k8s-app=kube-dns` so that it can work in clusters that originally used `kube-dns`.

## Enable DNS horizontal autoscaling

In this section, you create a new Deployment. The Pods in the Deployment run a container based on the `cluster-proportional-autoscaler-amd64` image.

Create a file named `dns-horizontal-autoscaler.yaml` with this content:

## [admin/dns/dns-horizontal-autoscaler.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: dns-autoscaler
 namespace: kube-system
 labels:
 k8s-app: dns-autoscaler
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 k8s-app: dns-autoscaler
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 k8s-app: dns-autoscaler
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: autoscaler
 image: k8s.gcr.io/cluster-proportional-autoscaler-amd64:
1.6.0
 resources:
 requests:
 cpu: 20m
 memory: 10Mi
 command:
 - /cluster-proportional-autoscaler
 - --namespace=kube-system
 - --configmap=dns-autoscaler
 - --target=<SCALE_TARGET>
When cluster is using large nodes (with more cores), "coresPerReplica" should dominate.
If using small nodes, "nodesPerReplica" should dominate.
 - --default-params={"linear":{"coresPerReplica":256,"nodesPerReplica":16,"min":1}}
 - --logtostderr=true
 - --v=2
```

In the file, replace <SCALE\_TARGET> with your scale target.

Go to the directory that contains your configuration file, and enter this command to create the Deployment:

```
kubectl apply -f dns-horizontal-autoscaler.yaml
```

The output of a successful command is:

```
deployment.apps/dns-autoscaler created
```

DNS horizontal autoscaling is now enabled.

## Tune DNS autoscaling parameters

Verify that the dns-autoscaler [ConfigMapAn API object used to store non-confidential data in key-value pairs. Can be consumed as environment variables, command-line arguments, or config files in a volume.](#) exists:

```
kubectl get configmap --namespace=kube-system
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME           | DATA | AGE |
|----------------|------|-----|
| dns-autoscaler | 1    | ... |
| ...            |      |     |

Modify the data in the ConfigMap:

```
kubectl edit configmap dns-autoscaler --namespace=kube-system
```

Look for this line:

```
linear: '{"coresPerReplica":256,"min":1,"nodesPerReplica":16}'
```

Modify the fields according to your needs. The "min" field indicates the minimal number of DNS backends. The actual number of backends is calculated using this equation:

```
replicas = max(ceil(cores - 1/coresPerReplica) , ceil(nodes - 1/nodesPerReplica))
```

Note that the values of both `coresPerReplica` and `nodesPerReplica` are floats.

The idea is that when a cluster is using nodes that have many cores, `coresPerReplica` dominates. When a cluster is using nodes that have fewer cores, `nodesPerReplica` dominates.

There are other supported scaling patterns. For details, see [cluster-proportional-autoscaler](#).

## Disable DNS horizontal autoscaling

There are a few options for tuning DNS horizontal autoscaling. Which option to use depends on different conditions.

### Option 1: Scale down the dns-autoscaler deployment to 0 replicas

This option works for all situations. Enter this command:

```
kubectl scale deployment --replicas=0 dns-autoscaler --namespace=kube-system
```

The output is:

```
deployment.extensions/dns-autoscaler scaled
```

Verify that the replica count is zero:

```
kubectl get rs --namespace=kube-system
```

The output displays 0 in the DESIRED and CURRENT columns:

| NAME                      | DESIRED | CURRENT | READY |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| AGE                       |         |         |       |
| ...                       |         |         |       |
| dns-autoscaler-6b59789fc8 | 0       | 0       |       |
| 0                         | ...     |         |       |
| ...                       |         |         |       |

## Option 2: Delete the dns-autoscaler deployment

This option works if dns-autoscaler is under your own control, which means no one will re-create it:

```
kubectl delete deployment dns-autoscaler --namespace=kube-system
```

The output is:

```
deployment.apps "dns-autoscaler" deleted
```

## Option 3: Delete the dns-autoscaler manifest file from the master node

This option works if dns-autoscaler is under control of the (deprecated) [Addon Manager](#), and you have write access to the master node.

Sign in to the master node and delete the corresponding manifest file. The common path for this dns-autoscaler is:

```
/etc/kubernetes/addons/dns-horizontal-autoscaler/dns-horizontal-autoscaler.yaml
```

After the manifest file is deleted, the Addon Manager will delete the dns-autoscaler Deployment.

## Understanding how DNS horizontal autoscaling works

- The cluster-proportional-autoscaler application is deployed separately from the DNS service.

- An autoscaler Pod runs a client that polls the Kubernetes API server for
- the number of nodes and cores in the cluster.
  - A desired replica count is calculated and applied to the DNS backends based on the current schedulable nodes and cores and the given scaling parameters.
  - The scaling parameters and data points are provided via a ConfigMap to the autoscaler, and it refreshes its parameters table every poll interval to be up to date with the latest desired scaling parameters.
  - Changes to the scaling parameters are allowed without rebuilding or restarting the autoscaler Pod.
  - The autoscaler provides a controller interface to support two control patterns: *linear* and *ladder*.

## What's next

- Read about [Guaranteed Scheduling For Critical Add-On Pods](#).
- Learn more about the [implementation of cluster-proportional-autoscaler](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on January 20, 2020 at 11:45 AM PST by [Fix deployment name in docs/tasks/administer-cluster/dns-horizontal-autoscaling.md \(#18772\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Change the default StorageClass

This page shows how to change the default Storage Class that is used to provision volumes for PersistentVolumeClaims that have no special requirements.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Why change the default storage class?](#)

- [Changing the default StorageClass](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Why change the default storage class?

Depending on the installation method, your Kubernetes cluster may be deployed with an existing StorageClass that is marked as default. This default StorageClass is then used to dynamically provision storage for PersistentVolumeClaims that do not require any specific storage class. See [PersistentVolumeClaim documentation](#) for details.

The pre-installed default StorageClass may not fit well with your expected workload; for example, it might provision storage that is too expensive. If this is the case, you can either change the default StorageClass or disable it completely to avoid dynamic provisioning of storage.

Simply deleting the default StorageClass may not work, as it may be re-created automatically by the addon manager running in your cluster. Please consult the docs for your installation for details about addon manager and how to disable individual addons.

## Changing the default StorageClass

1. List the StorageClasses in your cluster:

```
kubectl get storageclass
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME               | PROVISIONER          | AGE |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----|
| standard (default) | kubernetes.io/gce-pd | 1d  |
| gold               | kubernetes.io/gce-pd | 1d  |

The default StorageClass is marked by `(default)`.

2. Mark the default StorageClass as non-default:

The default StorageClass has an annotation `storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class` set to `true`. Any other value or absence of the annotation is interpreted as `false`.

To mark a StorageClass as non-default, you need to change its value to `false`:

```
kubectl patch storageclass standard -p '{"metadata": {"annotations":{"storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class":"false"}}}'
```

where `standard` is the name of your chosen StorageClass.

### 3. Mark a StorageClass as default:

Similarly to the previous step, you need to add/set the annotation `storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class=true`.

```
kubectl patch storageclass gold -p '{"metadata": {"annotations":{"storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class":"true"}}}'
```

Please note that at most one StorageClass can be marked as default. If two or more of them are marked as default, a PersistentVolumeClaim without `storageClassName` explicitly specified cannot be created.

### 4. Verify that your chosen StorageClass is default:

```
kubectl get storageclass
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME           | PROVISIONER          | AGE |
|----------------|----------------------|-----|
| standard       | kubernetes.io/gce-pd | 1d  |
| gold (default) | kubernetes.io/gce-pd | 1d  |

## What's next

- Learn more about [PersistentVolumes](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 16, 2020 at 10:00 AM PST by [Correcting inconsistency of storage class name \(#19295\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Change the Reclaim Policy of a PersistentVolume

This page shows how to change the reclaim policy of a Kubernetes PersistentVolume.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Why change reclaim policy of a PersistentVolume](#)
- [Changing the reclaim policy of a PersistentVolume](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Why change reclaim policy of a PersistentVolume

PersistentVolumes can have various reclaim policies, including "Retain", "Recycle", and "Delete". For dynamically provisioned PersistentVolumes, the default reclaim policy is "Delete". This means that a dynamically provisioned volume is automatically deleted when a user deletes the corresponding PersistentVolumeClaim. This automatic behavior might be inappropriate if the volume contains precious data. In that case, it is more appropriate to use the "Retain" policy. With the "Retain" policy, if a user deletes a PersistentVolumeClaim, the corresponding PersistentVolume is not be deleted. Instead, it is moved to the Released phase, where all of its data can be manually recovered.

## Changing the reclaim policy of a PersistentVolume

1. List the PersistentVolumes in your cluster:

```
kubectl get pv
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME                                     | ACCESSMODES | RECLAIMPOLICY | STATUS | CAPACITY CLAIM     |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|
| STORAGECLASS                             | REASON      | AGE           |        |                    |
| pvc-b6efd8da-b7b5-11e6-9d58-0ed433a7dd94 | RW0         | Delete        | Bound  | 4Gi default/claim1 |
| manual                                   |             |               |        | 10s                |
| pvc-b95650f8-b7b5-11e6-9d58-0ed433a7dd94 | RW0         | Delete        | Bound  | 4Gi default/claim2 |
| manual                                   |             |               |        | 6s                 |
| pvc-bb3ca71d-b7b5-11e6-9d58-0ed433a7dd94 | RW0         | Delete        | Bound  | 4Gi default/claim3 |
| manual                                   |             |               |        | 3s                 |

This list also includes the name of the claims that are bound to each volume for easier identification of dynamically provisioned volumes.

2. Choose one of your PersistentVolumes and change its reclaim policy:

```
kubectl patch pv <your-pv-name> -p '{"spec": {"persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy": "Retain"}}'
```

where `<your-pv-name>` is the name of your chosen PersistentVolume.

**Note:**

On Windows, you must *double* quote any JSONPath template that contains spaces (not single quote as shown above for bash). This in turn means that you must use a single quote or escaped double quote around any literals in the template. For example:

```
kubectl patch pv <your-pv-name> -p "{\"spec\": {\"persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy\": \"Retain\"}}"
```

3. Verify that your chosen PersistentVolume has the right policy:

```
kubectl get pv
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME                                     | ACCESSMODES | RECLAIMPOLICY | STATUS | CAPACITY CLAIM     |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|
| STORAGECLASS                             | REASON      | AGE           |        |                    |
| pvc-b6efd8da-b7b5-11e6-9d58-0ed433a7dd94 | RW0         | Delete        | Bound  | 4Gi default/claim1 |
| manual                                   |             |               |        | 40s                |
| pvc-b95650f8-b7b5-11e6-9d58-0ed433a7dd94 | RW0         | Delete        | Bound  | 4Gi default/claim2 |
| manual                                   |             |               |        | 36s                |
| pvc-bb3ca71d-b7b5-11e6-9d58-0ed433a7dd94 |             |               |        | 4Gi                |

|               |        |              |                |
|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| RW0<br>manual | Retain | Bound<br>33s | default/claim3 |
|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------|

In the preceding output, you can see that the volume bound to claim default/claim3 has reclaim policy Retain. It will not be automatically deleted when a user deletes claim default/claim3.

## What's next

- Learn more about [PersistentVolumes](#).
- Learn more about [PersistentVolumeClaims](#).

## Reference

- [PersistentVolume](#)
- [PersistentVolumeClaim](#)
- See the `persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy` field of [PersistentVolumeSpec](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on February 08, 2020 at 9:23 PM PST by [Add kubectl patch example with quotes on Windows \(#18853\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Cluster Management

This document describes several topics related to the lifecycle of a cluster: creating a new cluster, upgrading your cluster's master and worker nodes, performing node maintenance (e.g. kernel upgrades), and upgrading the Kubernetes API version of a running cluster.

- [Creating and configuring a Cluster](#)
- [Upgrading a cluster](#)
- [Resizing a cluster](#)
- [Maintenance on a Node](#)
- [Advanced Topics](#)

# Creating and configuring a Cluster

To install Kubernetes on a set of machines, consult one of the existing [Getting Started guides](#) depending on your environment.

## Upgrading a cluster

The current state of cluster upgrades is provider dependent, and some releases may require special care when upgrading. It is recommended that administrators consult both the [release notes](#), as well as the version specific upgrade notes prior to upgrading their clusters.

### Upgrading an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster

Azure Kubernetes Service enables easy self-service upgrades of the control plane and nodes in your cluster. The process is currently user-initiated and is described in the [Azure AKS documentation](#).

### Upgrading Google Compute Engine clusters

Google Compute Engine Open Source (GCE-OSS) support master upgrades by deleting and recreating the master, while maintaining the same Persistent Disk (PD) to ensure that data is retained across the upgrade.

Node upgrades for GCE use a [Managed Instance Group](#), each node is sequentially destroyed and then recreated with new software. Any Pods that are running on that node need to be controlled by a Replication Controller, or manually re-created after the roll out.

Upgrades on open source Google Compute Engine (GCE) clusters are controlled by the `cluster/gce/upgrade.sh` script.

Get its usage by running `cluster/gce/upgrade.sh -h`.

For example, to upgrade just your master to a specific version (v1.0.2):

```
cluster/gce/upgrade.sh -M v1.0.2
```

Alternatively, to upgrade your entire cluster to the latest stable release:

```
cluster/gce/upgrade.sh release/stable
```

### Upgrading Google Kubernetes Engine clusters

Google Kubernetes Engine automatically updates master components (e.g. `kube-apiserver`, `kube-scheduler`) to the latest version. It also handles upgrading the operating system and other components that the master runs on.

The node upgrade process is user-initiated and is described in the [Google Kubernetes Engine documentation](#).

## Upgrading an Amazon EKS Cluster

Amazon EKS cluster's master components can be upgraded by using eksctl, AWS Management Console, or AWS CLI. The process is user-initiated and is described in the [Amazon EKS documentation](#).

## Upgrading an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster

Oracle creates and manages a set of master nodes in the Oracle control plane on your behalf (and associated Kubernetes infrastructure such as etcd nodes) to ensure you have a highly available managed Kubernetes control plane. You can also seamlessly upgrade these master nodes to new versions of Kubernetes with zero downtime. These actions are described in the [OKE documentation](#).

## Upgrading clusters on other platforms

Different providers, and tools, will manage upgrades differently. It is recommended that you consult their main documentation regarding upgrades.

- [kops](#)
- [kubespray](#)
- [CoreOS Tectonic](#)
- [Digital Rebar](#)
- [â€¦](#)

To upgrade a cluster on a platform not mentioned in the above list, check the order of component upgrade on the [Skewed versions](#) page.

## Resizing a cluster

If your cluster runs short on resources you can easily add more machines to it if your cluster is running in [Node self-registration mode](#). If you're using GCE or Google Kubernetes Engine it's done by resizing the Instance Group managing your Nodes. It can be accomplished by modifying number of instances on Compute > Compute Engine > Instance groups > your group > Edit group [Google Cloud Console page](#) or using gcloud CLI:

```
gcloud compute instance-groups managed resize kubernetes-node-pool --size=42 --zone=$ZONE
```

The Instance Group will take care of putting appropriate image on new machines and starting them, while the Kubelet will register its Node with the API server to make it available for scheduling. If you scale the instance group down, system will randomly choose Nodes to kill.

In other environments you may need to configure the machine yourself and tell the Kubelet on which machine API server is running.

# Resizing an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster

Azure Kubernetes Service enables user-initiated resizing of the cluster from either the CLI or the Azure Portal and is described in the [Azure AKS documentation](#).

## Cluster autoscaling

If you are using GCE or Google Kubernetes Engine, you can configure your cluster so that it is automatically rescaled based on pod needs.

As described in [Compute Resource](#), users can reserve how much CPU and memory is allocated to pods. This information is used by the Kubernetes scheduler to find a place to run the pod. If there is no node that has enough free capacity (or doesn't match other pod requirements) then the pod has to wait until some pods are terminated or a new node is added.

Cluster autoscaler looks for the pods that cannot be scheduled and checks if adding a new node, similar to the other in the cluster, would help. If yes, then it resizes the cluster to accommodate the waiting pods.

Cluster autoscaler also scales down the cluster if it notices that one or more nodes are not needed anymore for an extended period of time (10min but it may change in the future).

Cluster autoscaler is configured per instance group (GCE) or node pool (Google Kubernetes Engine).

If you are using GCE then you can either enable it while creating a cluster with kube-up.sh script. To configure cluster autoscaler you have to set three environment variables:

- KUBE\_ENABLE\_CLUSTER\_AUTOSCALER - it enables cluster autoscaler if set to true.
- KUBE\_AUTOSCALER\_MIN\_NODES - minimum number of nodes in the cluster.
- KUBE\_AUTOSCALER\_MAX\_NODES - maximum number of nodes in the cluster.

Example:

```
KUBE_ENABLE_CLUSTER_AUTOSCALER=true KUBE_AUTOSCALER_MIN_NODES=3 KUBE_AUTOSCALER_MAX_NODES=10 NUM_NODES=5 ./cluster/kube-up.sh
```

On Google Kubernetes Engine you configure cluster autoscaler either on cluster creation or update or when creating a particular node pool (which you want to be autoscaled) by passing flags --enable-autoscaling --min-nodes and --max-nodes to the corresponding gcloud commands.

Examples:

```
gcloud container clusters create mytestcluster --zone=us-central1-b --enable-autoscaling --min-nodes=3 --max-nodes=10 --num-nodes=5
```

```
gcloud container clusters update mytestcluster --enable-autoscaling --min-nodes=1 --max-nodes=15
```

**Cluster autoscaler expects that nodes have not been manually modified (e.g. by adding labels via kubectl) as those properties would not be propagated to the new nodes within the same instance group.**

For more details about how the cluster autoscaler decides whether, when and how to scale a cluster, please refer to the [FAQ](#) documentation from the autoscaler project.

## Maintenance on a Node

If you need to reboot a node (such as for a kernel upgrade, libc upgrade, hardware repair, etc.), and the downtime is brief, then when the Kubelet restarts, it will attempt to restart the pods scheduled to it. If the reboot takes longer (the default time is 5 minutes, controlled by `--pod-eviction-timeout` on the controller-manager), then the node controller will terminate the pods that are bound to the unavailable node. If there is a corresponding replica set (or replication controller), then a new copy of the pod will be started on a different node. So, in the case where all pods are replicated, upgrades can be done without special coordination, assuming that not all nodes will go down at the same time.

If you want more control over the upgrading process, you may use the following workflow:

Use `kubectl drain` to gracefully terminate all pods on the node while marking the node as unschedulable:

```
kubectl drain $NODENAME
```

This keeps new pods from landing on the node while you are trying to get them off.

For pods with a replica set, the pod will be replaced by a new pod which will be scheduled to a new node. Additionally, if the pod is part of a service, then clients will automatically be redirected to the new pod.

For pods with no replica set, you need to bring up a new copy of the pod, and assuming it is not part of a service, redirect clients to it.

Perform maintenance work on the node.

Make the node schedulable again:

```
kubectl uncordon $NODENAME
```

If you deleted the node's VM instance and created a new one, then a new schedulable node resource will be created automatically (if you're using a cloud provider that supports node discovery; currently this is only Google Compute Engine, not including CoreOS on Google Compute Engine using kube-register). See [Node](#) for more details.

## Advanced Topics

### Upgrading to a different API version

When a new API version is released, you may need to upgrade a cluster to support the new API version (e.g. switching from `v1` to `v2` when `v2` is launched).

This is an infrequent event, but it requires careful management. There is a sequence of steps to upgrade to a new API version.

1. Turn on the new API version.
2. Upgrade the cluster's storage to use the new version.
3. Upgrade all config files. Identify users of the old API version endpoints.
4. Update existing objects in the storage to new version by running `cluster/update-storage-objects.sh`.
5. Turn off the old API version.

### Turn on or off an API version for your cluster

Specific API versions can be turned on or off by passing `--runtime-config=api/<version>` flag while bringing up the API server. For example: to turn off v1 API, pass `--runtime-config=api/v1=false`. `runtime-config` also supports 2 special keys: `api/all` and `api/legacy` to control all and legacy APIs respectively. For example, for turning off all API versions except v1, pass `--runtime-config=api/all=false,api/v1=true`. For the purposes of these flags, `legacy` APIs are those APIs which have been explicitly deprecated (e.g. `v1beta3`).

### Switching your cluster's storage API version

The objects that are stored to disk for a cluster's internal representation of the Kubernetes resources active in the cluster are written using a particular version of the API. When the supported API changes, these objects may need to be rewritten in the newer API. Failure to do this will eventually result in resources that are no longer decodable or usable by the Kubernetes API server.

### Switching your config files to a new API version

You can use `kubectl convert` command to convert config files between different API versions.

```
kubectl convert -f pod.yaml --output-version v1
```

For more options, please refer to the usage of [kubectl convert](#) command.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 16, 2020 at 4:10 PM PST by [Updating release note link \(#19585\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure Multiple Schedulers

Kubernetes ships with a default scheduler that is described [here](#). If the default scheduler does not suit your needs you can implement your own scheduler. Not just that, you can even run multiple schedulers simultaneously alongside the default scheduler and instruct Kubernetes what scheduler to use for each of your pods. Let's learn how to run multiple schedulers in Kubernetes with an example.

A detailed description of how to implement a scheduler is outside the scope of this document. Please refer to the kube-scheduler implementation in [pkg/scheduler](#) in the Kubernetes source directory for a canonical example.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Package the scheduler](#)
- [Define a Kubernetes Deployment for the scheduler](#)
- [Run the second scheduler in the cluster](#)
- [Specify schedulers for pods](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Package the scheduler

Package your scheduler binary into a container image. For the purposes of this example, let's just use the default scheduler (`kube-scheduler`) as our second scheduler as well. Clone the [Kubernetes source code from GitHub](#) and build the source.

```
git clone https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes.git
cd kubernetes
make
```

Create a container image containing the `kube-scheduler` binary. Here is the `Dockerfile` to build the image:

```
FROM busybox
ADD ./_output/local/bin/linux/amd64/kube-scheduler /usr/local/bin/kube-scheduler
```

Save the file as `Dockerfile`, build the image and push it to a registry. This example pushes the image to [Google Container Registry \(GCR\)](#). For more details, please read the GCR [documentation](#).

```
docker build -t gcr.io/my-gcp-project/my-kube-scheduler:1.0 .
gcloud docker -- push gcr.io/my-gcp-project/my-kube-scheduler:1.0
```

## Define a Kubernetes Deployment for the scheduler

Now that we have our scheduler in a container image, we can just create a pod config for it and run it in our Kubernetes cluster. But instead of creating a pod directly in the cluster, let's use a [Deployment](#) for this example. A [Deployment](#) manages a [Replica Set](#) which in turn manages the pods, thereby making the scheduler resilient to failures. Here is the deployment config. Save it as `my-scheduler.yaml`:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 name: my-scheduler
 namespace: kube-system

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
 name: my-scheduler-as-kube-scheduler
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
 name: my-scheduler
 namespace: kube-system
roleRef:
 kind: ClusterRole
 name: system:kube-scheduler
 apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 labels:
 component: scheduler
 tier: control-plane
 name: my-scheduler
 namespace: kube-system
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 component: scheduler
 tier: control-plane
 replicas: 1
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 component: scheduler
 tier: control-plane
 version: second
 spec:
 serviceAccountName: my-scheduler
 containers:
 - command:
 - /usr/local/bin/kube-scheduler
 - --address=0.0.0.0
 - --leader-elect=false
 - --scheduler-name=my-scheduler
 image: gcr.io/my-gcp-project/my-kube-scheduler:1.0
 livenessProbe:
 httpGet:
 path: /healthz
 port: 10251
 initialDelaySeconds: 15
 name: kube-second-scheduler
 readinessProbe:
 httpGet:
```

An important thing to note here is that the name of the scheduler specified as an argument to the scheduler command in the container spec should be unique. This is the name that is matched against the value of the optional `spec.schedulerName` on pods, to determine whether this scheduler is responsible for scheduling a particular pod.

Note also that we created a dedicated service account `my-scheduler` and bind the cluster role `system:kube-scheduler` to it so that it can acquire the same privileges as `kube-scheduler`.

Please see the [kube-scheduler documentation](#) for detailed description of other command line arguments.

## Run the second scheduler in the cluster

In order to run your scheduler in a Kubernetes cluster, just create the deployment specified in the config above in a Kubernetes cluster:

```
kubectl create -f my-scheduler.yaml
```

Verify that the scheduler pod is running:

```
kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system
```

| NAME                     | READY    |     |
|--------------------------|----------|-----|
| STATUS                   | RESTARTS | AGE |
| ....                     |          |     |
| my-scheduler-lnf4s-4744f |          | 1/1 |
| Running                  | 0        | 2m  |
| ...                      |          |     |

You should see a "Running" `my-scheduler` pod, in addition to the default `kube-scheduler` pod in this list.

To run multiple-scheduler with leader election enabled, you must do the following:

First, update the following fields in your YAML file:

- `--leader-elect=true`
- `--lock-object-namespace=lock-object-namespace`
- `--lock-object-name=lock-object-name`

If RBAC is enabled on your cluster, you must update the `system:kube-scheduler` cluster role. Add your scheduler name to the `resourceNames` of the rule applied for `endpoints` resources, as in the following example:

```
kubectl edit clusterrole system:kube-scheduler
```

```
- apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
 kind: ClusterRole
 metadata:
 annotations:
```

```
rbac.authorization.kubernetes.io/autoupdate: "true"
labels:
 kubernetes.io/bootstrapping: rbac-defaults
 name: system:kube-scheduler
rules:
- apiGroups:
 - ""
 resourceNames:
 - kube-scheduler
 - my-scheduler
 resources:
 - endpoints
 verbs:
 - delete
 - get
 - patch
 - update
```

## Specify schedulers for pods

Now that our second scheduler is running, let's create some pods, and direct them to be scheduled by either the default scheduler or the one we just deployed. In order to schedule a given pod using a specific scheduler, we specify the name of the scheduler in that pod spec. Let's look at three examples.

- Pod spec without any scheduler name

### [admin/sched/pod1.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: no-annotation
 labels:
 name: multischeduler-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: pod-with-no-annotation-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/pause:2.0
```

When no scheduler name is supplied, the pod is automatically scheduled using the default-scheduler.

Save this file as `pod1.yaml` and submit it to the Kubernetes cluster.

```
kubectl create -f pod1.yaml
```

- Pod spec with `default-scheduler`

### [admin/sched/pod2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: annotation-default-scheduler
 labels:
 name: multischeduler-example
spec:
 schedulerName: default-scheduler
 containers:
 - name: pod-with-default-annotation-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/pause:2.0
```

A scheduler is specified by supplying the scheduler name as a value to `spec.schedulerName`. In this case, we supply the name of the default scheduler which is `default-scheduler`.

Save this file as `pod2.yaml` and submit it to the Kubernetes cluster.

```
kubectl create -f pod2.yaml
```

- Pod spec with `my-scheduler`

### [admin/sched/pod3.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: annotation-second-scheduler
 labels:
 name: multischeduler-example
spec:
 schedulerName: my-scheduler
 containers:
 - name: pod-with-second-annotation-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/pause:2.0
```

In this case, we specify that this pod should be scheduled using the scheduler that we deployed - `my-scheduler`. Note that the value of `spec.schedulerName` should match the name supplied to the `scheduler` command as an argument in the deployment config for the scheduler.

Save this file as `pod3.yaml` and submit it to the Kubernetes cluster.

```
kubectl create -f pod3.yaml
```

Verify that all three pods are running.

```
kubectl get pods
```

## Verifying that the pods were scheduled using the desired schedulers

In order to make it easier to work through these examples, we did not verify that the pods were actually scheduled using the desired schedulers. We can verify that by changing the order of pod and deployment config submissions above. If we submit all the pod configs to a Kubernetes cluster before submitting the scheduler deployment config, we see that the pod `annotation-second-scheduler` remains in "Pending" state forever while the other two pods get scheduled. Once we submit the scheduler deployment config and our new scheduler starts running, the `annotation-second-scheduler` pod gets scheduled as well.

Alternatively, one could just look at the "Scheduled" entries in the event logs to verify that the pods were scheduled by the desired schedulers.

```
kubectl get events
```

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on September 27, 2019 at 5:53 PM PST by [wrong path of kube-scheduler \(#16051\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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## Configure Out of Resource Handling

This page explains how to configure out of resource handling with kubelet.

The kubelet needs to preserve node stability when available compute resources are low. This is especially important when dealing with incompressible compute resources, such as memory or disk space. If such resources are exhausted, nodes become unstable.

- [Eviction Policy](#)
- [Node OOM Behavior](#)
- [Best Practices](#)

- [Deprecation of existing feature flags to reclaim disk](#)
- [Known issues](#)

## Eviction Policy

The kubelet can proactively monitor for and prevent total starvation of a compute resource. In those cases, the kubelet can reclaim the starved resource by proactively failing one or more Pods. When the kubelet fails a Pod, it terminates all of its containers and transitions its PodPhase to Failed. If the evicted Pod is managed by a Deployment, the Deployment will create another Pod to be scheduled by Kubernetes.

## Eviction Signals

The kubelet supports eviction decisions based on the signals described in the following table. The value of each signal is described in the Description column, which is based on the kubelet summary API.

| Eviction Signal    | Description                                                                     |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| memory.available   | memory.available := node.status.capacity[memory] - node.stats.memory.workingSet |
| nodefs.available   | nodefs.available := node.stats.fs.available                                     |
| nodefs.inodesFree  | nodefs.inodesFree := node.stats.fs.inodesFree                                   |
| imagefs.available  | imagefs.available := node.stats.runtime.imagefs.available                       |
| imagefs.inodesFree | imagefs.inodesFree := node.stats.runtime.imagefs.inodesFree                     |

Each of the above signals supports either a literal or percentage based value. The percentage based value is calculated relative to the total capacity associated with each signal.

The value for `memory.available` is derived from the cgroupfs instead of tools like `free -m`. This is important because `free -m` does not work in a container, and if users use the [node allocatable](#) feature, out of resource decisions are made local to the end user Pod part of the cgroup hierarchy as well as the root node. This [script](#) reproduces the same set of steps that the kubelet performs to calculate `memory.available`. The kubelet excludes `inactive_file` (i.e. # of bytes of file-backed memory on inactive LRU list) from its calculation as it assumes that memory is reclaimable under pressure.

kubelet supports only two filesystem partitions.

1. The `nodefs` filesystem that kubelet uses for volumes, daemon logs, etc.
2. The `imagefs` filesystem that container runtimes uses for storing images and container writable layers.

`imagefs` is optional. kubelet auto-discovers these filesystems using cAdvisor. kubelet does not care about any other filesystems. Any other types of configurations are not currently supported by the kubelet. For example, it is *not OK* to store volumes and logs in a dedicated filesystem.

In future releases, the kubelet will deprecate the existing [garbage collection](#) support in favor of eviction in response to disk pressure.

## Eviction Thresholds

The kubelet supports the ability to specify eviction thresholds that trigger the kubelet to reclaim resources.

Each threshold has the following form:

[eviction-signal][operator][quantity]

where:

- **eviction-signal** is an eviction signal token as defined in the previous table.
- **operator** is the desired relational operator, such as `<` (less than).
- **quantity** is the eviction threshold quantity, such as `1Gi`. These tokens must match the quantity representation used by Kubernetes. An eviction threshold can also be expressed as a percentage using the `%` token.

For example, if a node has `10Gi` of total memory and you want trigger eviction if the available memory falls below `1Gi`, you can define the eviction threshold as either `memory.available<10%` or `memory.available<1Gi`. You cannot use both.

## Soft Eviction Thresholds

A soft eviction threshold pairs an eviction threshold with a required administrator-specified grace period. No action is taken by the kubelet to reclaim resources associated with the eviction signal until that grace period has been exceeded. If no grace period is provided, the kubelet returns an error on startup.

In addition, if a soft eviction threshold has been met, an operator can specify a maximum allowed Pod termination grace period to use when evicting pods from the node. If specified, the kubelet uses the lesser value among the `pod.Spec.TerminationGracePeriodSeconds` and the max allowed grace period. If not specified, the kubelet kills Pods immediately with no graceful termination.

To configure soft eviction thresholds, the following flags are supported:

- **eviction-soft** describes a set of eviction thresholds (e.g. `memory.available<1.5Gi`) that if met over a corresponding grace period would trigger a Pod eviction.
- **eviction-soft-grace-period** describes a set of eviction grace periods (e.g. `memory.available=1m30s`) that correspond to how long a soft eviction threshold must hold before triggering a Pod eviction.

- `eviction-max-pod-grace-period` describes the maximum allowed grace period (in seconds) to use when terminating pods in response to a soft eviction threshold being met.

## Hard Eviction Thresholds

A hard eviction threshold has no grace period, and if observed, the kubelet will take immediate action to reclaim the associated starved resource. If a hard eviction threshold is met, the kubelet kills the Pod immediately with no graceful termination.

To configure hard eviction thresholds, the following flag is supported:

- `eviction-hard` describes a set of eviction thresholds (e.g. `memory.available<1Gi`) that if met would trigger a Pod eviction.

The kubelet has the following default hard eviction threshold:

- `memory.available<100Mi`
- `nodefs.available<10%`
- `nodefs.inodesFree<5%`
- `imagefs.available<15%`

## Eviction Monitoring Interval

The kubelet evaluates eviction thresholds per its configured housekeeping interval.

- `housekeeping-interval` is the interval between container housekeepings which defaults to 10s.

## Node Conditions

The kubelet maps one or more eviction signals to a corresponding node condition.

If a hard eviction threshold has been met, or a soft eviction threshold has been met independent of its associated grace period, the kubelet reports a condition that reflects the node is under pressure.

The following node conditions are defined that correspond to the specified eviction signal.

| <b>Node Condition</b> | <b>Eviction Signal</b>        | <b>Description</b>                                        |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| MemoryPressure        | <code>memory.available</code> | Available memory on the node satisfied eviction threshold |

| Node Condition | Eviction Signal                                                                            | Description                                                                                                                 |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DiskPressure   | <code>nodefs.available, nodefs.inodesFree, imagefs.available, or imagefs.inodesFree</code> | Available disk space and inodes on either the node root filesystem or image filesystem has satisfied an eviction threshold. |

The kubelet continues to report node status updates at the frequency specified by `--node-status-update-frequency` which defaults to 10s.

## Oscillation of node conditions

If a node is oscillating above and below a soft eviction threshold, but not exceeding its associated grace period, it would cause the corresponding node condition to constantly oscillate between true and false, and could cause poor scheduling decisions as a consequence.

To protect against this oscillation, the following flag is defined to control how long the kubelet must wait before transitioning out of a pressure condition.

- `eviction-pressure-transition-period` is the duration for which the kubelet has to wait before transitioning out of an eviction pressure condition.

The kubelet would ensure that it has not observed an eviction threshold being met for the specified pressure condition for the period specified before toggling the condition back to `false`.

## Reclaiming node level resources

If an eviction threshold has been met and the grace period has passed, the kubelet initiates the process of reclaiming the pressured resource until it has observed the signal has gone below its defined threshold.

The kubelet attempts to reclaim node level resources prior to evicting end-user Pods. If disk pressure is observed, the kubelet reclaims node level resources differently if the machine has a dedicated `imagefs` configured for the container runtime.

## With `imagefs`

If `nodefs` filesystem has met eviction thresholds, kubelet frees up disk space by deleting the dead Pods and their containers.

If `imagefs` filesystem has met eviction thresholds, kubelet frees up disk space by deleting all unused images.

## Without `imagefs`

If `nodefs` filesystem has met eviction thresholds, kubelet frees up disk space in the following order:

1. Delete dead Pods and their containers
2. Delete all unused images

## Evicting end-user Pods

If the kubelet is unable to reclaim sufficient resource on the node, kubelet begins evicting Pods.

The kubelet ranks Pods for eviction first by whether or not their usage of the starved resource exceeds requests, then by [Priority](#), and then by the consumption of the starved compute resource relative to the Pods' scheduling requests.

As a result, kubelet ranks and evicts Pods in the following order:

- BestEffort or Burstable Pods whose usage of a starved resource exceeds its request. Such pods are ranked by Priority, and then usage above request.
- Guaranteed pods and Burstable pods whose usage is beneath requests are evicted last. Guaranteed Pods are guaranteed only when requests and limits are specified for all the containers and they are equal. Such pods are guaranteed to never be evicted because of another Pod's resource consumption. If a system daemon (such as kubelet, docker, and journald) is consuming more resources than were reserved via system-reserved or kube-reserved allocations, and the node only has Guaranteed or Burstable Pods using less than requests remaining, then the node must choose to evict such a Pod in order to preserve node stability and to limit the impact of the unexpected consumption to other Pods. In this case, it will choose to evict pods of Lowest Priority first.

If necessary, kubelet evicts Pods one at a time to reclaim disk when `DiskPressure` is encountered. If the kubelet is responding to inode starvation, it reclaims inodes by evicting Pods with the lowest quality of service first. If the kubelet is responding to lack of available disk, it ranks Pods within a quality of service that consumes the largest amount of disk and kills those first.

## With imagefs

If `nodefs` is triggering evictions, `kubelet` sorts Pods based on the usage on `nodefs` - local volumes + logs of all its containers.

If `imagefs` is triggering evictions, `kubelet` sorts Pods based on the writable layer usage of all its containers.

## Without imagefs

If `nodefs` is triggering evictions, `kubelet` sorts Pods based on their total disk usage - local volumes + logs & writable layer of all its containers.

## Minimum eviction reclaim

In certain scenarios, eviction of Pods could result in reclamation of small amount of resources. This can result in `kubelet` hitting eviction thresholds in repeated successions. In addition to that, eviction of resources like `disk`, is time consuming.

To mitigate these issues, `kubelet` can have a per-resource `minimum-reclaim`. Whenever `kubelet` observes resource pressure, `kubelet` attempts to reclaim at least `minimum-reclaim` amount of resource below the configured eviction threshold.

For example, with the following configuration:

```
--eviction-
hard=memory.available<500Mi,nodefs.available<1Gi,imagefs.available<100Gi
--eviction-minimum-
reclaim="memory.available=0Mi,nodefs.available=500Mi,imagefs.available=2Gi"
```

If an eviction threshold is triggered for `memory.available`, the `kubelet` works to ensure that `memory.available` is at least 500Mi. For `nodefs.available`, the `kubelet` works to ensure that `nodefs.available` is at least 1.5Gi, and for `imagefs.available` it works to ensure that `imagefs.available` is at least 102Gi before no longer reporting pressure on their associated resources.

The default `eviction-minimum-reclaim` is 0 for all resources.

## Scheduler

The node reports a condition when a compute resource is under pressure. The scheduler views that condition as a signal to dissuade placing additional pods on the node.

| Node Condition | Scheduler Behavior                                |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| MemoryPressure | No new BestEffort Pods are scheduled to the node. |

| <b>Node Condition</b> | <b>Scheduler Behavior</b>              |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| DiskPressure          | No new Pods are scheduled to the node. |

## Node OOM Behavior

If the node experiences a system OOM (out of memory) event prior to the kubelet being able to reclaim memory, the node depends on the [oom killer](#) to respond.

The kubelet sets a `oom_score_adj` value for each container based on the quality of service for the Pod.

| <b>Quality of Service</b> | <b>oom_score_adj</b>                                                                           |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Guaranteed                | -998                                                                                           |
| BestEffort                | 1000                                                                                           |
| Burstable                 | <code>min(max(2, 1000 - (1000 * memoryRequestBytes) / machineMemoryCapacityBytes), 999)</code> |

If the kubelet is unable to reclaim memory prior to a node experiencing system OOM, the `oom killer` calculates an `oom_score` based on the percentage of memory it's using on the node, and then add the `oom_score_adj` to get an effective `oom_score` for the container, and then kills the container with the highest score.

The intended behavior should be that containers with the lowest quality of service that are consuming the largest amount of memory relative to the scheduling request should be killed first in order to reclaim memory.

Unlike Pod eviction, if a Pod container is OOM killed, it may be restarted by the kubelet based on its `RestartPolicy`.

## Best Practices

The following sections describe best practices for out of resource handling.

### Schedulable resources and eviction policies

Consider the following scenario:

- Node memory capacity: 10Gi
- Operator wants to reserve 10% of memory capacity for system daemons (kernel, kubelet, etc.)
- Operator wants to evict Pods at 95% memory utilization to reduce incidence of system OOM.

To facilitate this scenario, the kubelet would be launched as follows:

```
--eviction-hard=memory.available<500Mi
--system-reserved=memory=1.5Gi
```

Implicit in this configuration is the understanding that "System reserved" should include the amount of memory covered by the eviction threshold.

To reach that capacity, either some Pod is using more than its request, or the system is using more than  $1.5Gi - 500Mi = 1Gi$ .

This configuration ensures that the scheduler does not place Pods on a node that immediately induce memory pressure and trigger eviction assuming those Pods use less than their configured request.

## DaemonSet

As Priority is a key factor in the eviction strategy, if you do not want pods belonging to a DaemonSet to be evicted, specify a sufficiently high priorityClass in the pod spec template. If you want pods belonging to a DaemonSet to run only if there are sufficient resources, specify a lower or default priorityClass.

## Deprecation of existing feature flags to reclaim disk

kubelet has been freeing up disk space on demand to keep the node stable.

As disk based eviction matures, the following kubelet flags are marked for deprecation in favor of the simpler configuration supported around eviction.

| Existing Flag                           | New Flag                              |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| --image-gc-high-threshold               | --eviction-hard or eviction-soft      |
| --image-gc-low-threshold                | --eviction-minimum-reclaim            |
| --maximum-dead-containers               | deprecated                            |
| --maximum-dead-containers-per-container | deprecated                            |
| --minimum-container-ttl-duration        | deprecated                            |
| --low-diskspace-threshold-mb            | --eviction-hard or eviction-soft      |
| --outofdisk-transition-frequency        | --eviction-pressure-transition-period |

## Known issues

The following sections describe known issues related to out of resource handling.

### kubelet may not observe memory pressure right away

The kubelet currently polls cAdvisor to collect memory usage stats at a regular interval. If memory usage increases within that window rapidly, the kubelet may not observe MemoryPressure fast enough, and the OOMKiller will still be invoked. We intend to integrate with the memcg notification API in

a future release to reduce this latency, and instead have the kernel tell us when a threshold has been crossed immediately.

If you are not trying to achieve extreme utilization, but a sensible measure of overcommit, a viable workaround for this issue is to set eviction thresholds at approximately 75% capacity. This increases the ability of this feature to prevent system OOMs, and promote eviction of workloads so cluster state can rebalance.

## kubelet may evict more Pods than needed

The Pod eviction may evict more Pods than needed due to stats collection timing gap. This can be mitigated by adding the ability to get root container stats on an on-demand basis (<https://github.com/google/cadvisor/issues/1247>) in the future.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on November 25, 2019 at 11:41 PM PST by [Minor heading update according to the guideline \(#17747\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure Quotas for API Objects

This page shows how to configure quotas for API objects, including PersistentVolumeClaims and Services. A quota restricts the number of objects, of a particular type, that can be created in a namespace. You specify quotas in a [ResourceQuota](#) object.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a ResourceQuota](#)
- [Create a PersistentVolumeClaim](#)
- [Attempt to create a second PersistentVolumeClaim](#)
- [Notes](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace quota-object-example
```

## Create a ResourceQuota

Here is the configuration file for a `ResourceQuota` object:

[admin/resource/quota-objects.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
 name: object-quota-demo
spec:
 hard:
 persistentvolumeclaims: "1"
 services.loadbalancers: "2"
 services.nodeports: "0"
```

Create the `ResourceQuota`:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-objects.yaml --namespace=quota-object-example
```

View detailed information about the `ResourceQuota`:

```
kubectl get resourcequota object-quota-demo --namespace=quota-object-example --output=yaml
```

The output shows that in the `quota-object-example` namespace, there can be at most one `PersistentVolumeClaim`, at most two `Services` of type `LoadBalancer`, and no `Services` of type `NodePort`.

```
status:
 hard:
 persistentvolumeclaims: "1"
 services.loadbalancers: "2"
 services.nodeports: "0"
 used:
 persistentvolumeclaims: "0"
 services.loadbalancers: "0"
 services.nodeports: "0"
```

## Create a PersistentVolumeClaim

Here is the configuration file for a PersistentVolumeClaim object:

```
admin/resource/quota-objects-pvc.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
 name: pvc-quota-demo
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 resources:
 requests:
 storage: 3Gi
```

Create the PersistentVolumeClaim:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-objects-pvc.yaml --namespace=quota-object-example
```

Verify that the PersistentVolumeClaim was created:

```
kubectl get persistentvolumeclaims --namespace=quota-object-example
```

The output shows that the PersistentVolumeClaim exists and has status Pending:

| NAME           | STATUS  |
|----------------|---------|
| pvc-quota-demo | Pending |

## Attempt to create a second PersistentVolumeClaim

Here is the configuration file for a second PersistentVolumeClaim:

### [admin/resource/quota-objects-pvc-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
 name: pvc-quota-demo-2
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 resources:
 requests:
 storage: 4Gi
```

Attempt to create the second PersistentVolumeClaim:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-objects-pvc-2.yaml --namespace=quota-object-example
```

The output shows that the second PersistentVolumeClaim was not created, because it would have exceeded the quota for the namespace.

```
persistentvolumeclaims "pvc-quota-demo-2" is forbidden:
exceeded quota: object-quota-demo, requested:
persistentvolumeclaims=1,
used: persistentvolumeclaims=1, limited: persistentvolumeclaims=1
```

## Notes

These are the strings used to identify API resources that can be constrained by quotas:

| String                   | API Object                   |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| "pods"                   | Pod                          |
| "services"               | Service                      |
| "replicationcontrollers" | ReplicationController        |
| "resourcequotas"         | ResourceQuota                |
| "secrets"                | Secret                       |
| "configmaps"             | ConfigMap                    |
| "persistentvolumeclaims" | PersistentVolumeClaim        |
| "services.nodeports"     | Service of type NodePort     |
| "services.loadbalancers" | Service of type LoadBalancer |

## Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace quota-object-example
```

# What's next

## For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)

## For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

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Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 25, 2019 at 5:06 PM PST by [Official 1.14](#)  
[Release Docs \(#13174\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Control CPU Management Policies on the Node

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.12 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

Kubernetes keeps many aspects of how pods execute on nodes abstracted from the user. This is by design. However, some workloads require stronger guarantees in terms of latency and/or performance in order to operate acceptably. The kubelet provides methods to enable more complex workload placement policies while keeping the abstraction free from explicit placement directives.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [CPU Management Policies](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## CPU Management Policies

By default, the kubelet uses [CFS quota](#) to enforce pod CPU limits. When the node runs many CPU-bound pods, the workload can move to different CPU cores depending on whether the pod is throttled and which CPU cores are available at scheduling time. Many workloads are not sensitive to this migration and thus work fine without any intervention.

However, in workloads where CPU cache affinity and scheduling latency significantly affect workload performance, the kubelet allows alternative CPU management policies to determine some placement preferences on the node.

## Configuration

The CPU Manager policy is set with the `--cpu-manager-policy` kubelet option. There are two supported policies:

- [none](#): the default policy.
- [static](#): allows pods with certain resource characteristics to be granted increased CPU affinity and exclusivity on the node.

The CPU manager periodically writes resource updates through the CRI in order to reconcile in-memory CPU assignments with cgroupfs. The reconcile frequency is set through a new Kubelet configuration value `--cpu-manager-reconcile-period`. If not specified, it defaults to the same duration as `--node-status-update-frequency`.

### None policy

The none policy explicitly enables the existing default CPU affinity scheme, providing no affinity beyond what the OS scheduler does automatically. A Limits on CPU usage for [Guaranteed pods](#) are enforced using CFS quota.

### Static policy

The static policy allows containers in Guaranteed pods with integer CPU requests access to exclusive CPUs on the node. This exclusivity is enforced using the [cpuset cgroup controller](#).

**Note:** System services such as the container runtime and the kubelet itself can continue to run on these exclusive CPUs. A The exclusivity only extends to other pods.

**Note:** CPU Manager doesn't support offline and online of CPUs at runtime. Also, if the set of online CPUs changes on the node, the node must be drained and CPU manager manually reset by deleting the state file `cpu_manager_state` in the kubelet root directory.

This policy manages a shared pool of CPUs that initially contains all CPUs in the node. The amount of exclusively allocatable CPUs is equal to the total number of CPUs in the node minus any CPU reservations by the kubelet `--kube-reserved` or `--system-reserved` options. From 1.17, the CPU reservation list can be specified explicitly by kubelet `--reserved-cpus` option. The explicit CPU list specified by `--reserved-cpus` takes precedence over the CPU reservation specified by `--kube-reserved` and `--system-reserved`. CPUs reserved by these options are taken, in integer quantity, from the initial shared pool in ascending order by physical core ID. A This shared pool is the set of CPUs on which any containers in BestEffort and B

urstable pods run. Containers in Guaranteed pods with fractional CPU requests also run on CPUs in the shared pool. Only containers that are both part of a Guaranteed pod and have integer CPU requests are assigned exclusive CPUs.

**Note:** The kubelet requires a CPU reservation greater than zero be made using either `--kube-reserved` and/or `--system-reserved` or `--reserved-cpus` when the static policy is enabled. This is because zero CPU reservation would allow the shared pool to become empty.

As Guaranteed pods whose containers fit the requirements for being statically assigned are scheduled to the node, CPUs are removed from the shared pool and placed in the cpuset for the container. CFS quota is not used to bound the CPU usage of these containers as their usage is bound by the scheduling domain itself. In other words, the number of CPUs in the container cpuset is equal to the integer CPU limit specified in the pod spec. This static assignment increases CPU affinity and decreases context switches due to throttling for the CPU-bound workload.

Consider the containers in the following pod specs:

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
```

This pod runs in the BestEffort QoS class because no resource requests or limits are specified. It runs in the shared pool.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 requests:
 memory: "100Mi"
```

This pod runs in the Burstable QoS class because resource requests do not equal limits and the cpu quantity is not specified. It runs in the shared pool.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "2"
 requests:
```

```
memory: "100Mi"
cpu: "1"
```

This pod runs in the **Burstable** QoS class because resource `requests` do not equal `limits`. It runs in the shared pool.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "2"
 requests:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "2"
```

This pod runs in the **Guaranteed** QoS class because `requests` are equal to `limits`. And the container's resource limit for the CPU resource is an integer greater than or equal to one. The `nginx` container is granted 2 exclusive CPUs.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "1.5"
 requests:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "1.5"
```

This pod runs in the **Guaranteed** QoS class because `requests` are equal to `limits`. But the container's resource limit for the CPU resource is a fraction. It runs in the shared pool.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "2"
```

This pod runs in the **Guaranteed** QoS class because only `limits` are specified and `requests` are set equal to `limits` when not explicitly specified. And the container's resource limit for the CPU resource is an integer greater than or equal to one. The `nginx` container is granted 2 exclusive CPUs.

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on December 20, 2019 at 10:49 PM PST by [Fix en language misspell \(#18201\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Control Topology Management Policies on a node

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.18 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

An increasing number of systems leverage a combination of CPUs and hardware accelerators to support latency-critical execution and high-throughput parallel computation. These include workloads in fields such as telecommunications, scientific computing, machine learning, financial services and data analytics. Such hybrid systems comprise a high performance environment.

In order to extract the best performance, optimizations related to CPU isolation, memory and device locality are required. However, in Kubernetes, these optimizations are handled by a disjoint set of components.

*Topology Manager* is a Kubelet component that aims to co-ordinate the set of components that are responsible for these optimizations.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [How Topology Manager Works](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be version v1.18. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## How Topology Manager Works

Prior to the introduction of Topology Manager, the CPU and Device Manager in Kubernetes make resource allocation decisions independently of each other. This can result in undesirable allocations on multiple-socketed systems, performance/latency sensitive applications will suffer due to these undesirable allocations. Undesirable in this case meaning for example, CPUs and devices being allocated from different NUMA Nodes thus, incurring additional latency.

The Topology Manager is a Kubelet component, which acts as a source of truth so that other Kubelet components can make topology aligned resource allocation choices.

The Topology Manager provides an interface for components, called *Hint Providers*, to send and receive topology information. Topology Manager has a set of node level policies which are explained below.

The Topology manager receives Topology information from the *Hint Providers* as a bitmask denoting NUMA Nodes available and a preferred allocation indication. The Topology Manager policies perform a set of operations on the hints provided and converge on the hint determined by the policy to give the optimal result, if an undesirable hint is stored the preferred field for the hint will be set to false. In the current policies preferred is the narrowest preferred mask. The selected hint is stored as part of the Topology Manager. Depending on the policy configured the pod can be accepted or rejected from the node based on the selected hint. The

hint is then stored in the Topology Manager for use by the *Hint Providers* when making the resource allocation decisions.

## Enable the Topology Manager feature

Support for the Topology Manager requires TopologyManager [feature gate](#) to be enabled. It is enabled by default starting with Kubernetes 1.18.

## Topology Manager Policies

The Topology Manager currently:

- Works on Nodes with the `static` CPU Manager Policy enabled. See [control CPU Management Policies](#)
- Works on Pods making CPU requests or Device requests via extended resources

If these conditions are met, Topology Manager will align the requested resources.

Topology Manager supports four allocation policies. You can set a policy via a Kubelet flag, `--topology-manager-policy`. There are four supported policies:

- `none` (default)
- `best-effort`
- `restricted`
- `single-numa-node`

### **none policy**

This is the default policy and does not perform any topology alignment.

### **best-effort policy**

For each container in a Guaranteed Pod, kubelet, with `best-effort` topology management policy, calls each Hint Provider to discover their resource availability. Using this information, the Topology Manager stores the preferred NUMA Node affinity for that container. If the affinity is not preferred, Topology Manager will store this and admit the pod to the node anyway.

The *Hint Providers* can then use this information when making the resource allocation decision.

### **restricted policy**

For each container in a Guaranteed Pod, kubelet, with `restricted` topology management policy, calls each Hint Provider to discover their resource availability. Using this information, the Topology Manager stores the preferred NUMA Node affinity for that container. If the affinity is not

preferred, Topology Manager will reject this pod from the node. This will result in a pod in a Terminated state with a pod admission failure.

Once the pod is in a Terminated state, the Kubernetes scheduler will **not** attempt to reschedule the pod. It is recommended to use a ReplicaSet or Deployment to trigger a redeploy of the pod. An external control loop could be also implemented to trigger a redeployment of pods that have the **Topology Affinity** error.

If the pod is admitted, the *Hint Providers* can then use this information when making the resource allocation decision.

## single-numa-node policy

For each container in a Guaranteed Pod, kubelet, with **single-numa-node** topology management policy, calls each Hint Provider to discover their resource availability. Using this information, the Topology Manager determines if a single NUMA Node affinity is possible. If it is, Topology Manager will store this and the *Hint Providers* can then use this information when making the resource allocation decision. If, however, this is not possible then the Topology Manager will reject the pod from the node. This will result in a pod in a Terminated state with a pod admission failure.

Once the pod is in a Terminated state, the Kubernetes scheduler will **not** attempt to reschedule the pod. It is recommended to use a Deployment with replicas to trigger a redeploy of the Pod. An external control loop could be also implemented to trigger a redeployment of pods that have the **Topology Affinity** error.

## Pod Interactions with Topology Manager Policies

Consider the containers in the following pod specs:

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
```

This pod runs in the **BestEffort** QoS class because no resource requests or limits are specified.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 requests:
 memory: "100Mi"
```

This pod runs in the `Burstable` QoS class because requests are less than limits.

If the selected policy is anything other than `none` , Topology Manager would not consider either of these Pod specifications.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "2"
 example.com/device: "1"
 requests:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "2"
 example.com/device: "1"
```

This pod runs in the `Guaranteed` QoS class because requests are equal to limits.

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 example.com/deviceA: "1"
 example.com/deviceB: "1"
 requests:
 example.com/deviceA: "1"
 example.com/deviceB: "1"
```

This pod runs in the `BestEffort` QoS class because there are no CPU and memory requests.

The Topology Manager would consider both of the above pods. The Topology Manager would consult the Hint Providers, which are CPU and Device Manager to get topology hints for the pods. In the case of the `Guaranteed` pod the `static` CPU Manager policy would return hints relating to the CPU request and the Device Manager would send back hints for the requested device.

In the case of the `BestEffort` pod the CPU Manager would send back the default hint as there is no CPU request and the Device Manager would send back the hints for each of the requested devices.

Using this information the Topology Manager calculates the optimal hint for the pod and stores this information, which will be used by the Hint Providers when they are making their resource assignments.

## Known Limitations

1. The maximum number of NUMA nodes that Topology Manager allows is 8. With more than 8 NUMA nodes there will be a state explosion when trying to enumerate the possible NUMA affinities and generating their hints.
2. The scheduler is not topology-aware, so it is possible to be scheduled on a node and then fail on the node due to the Topology Manager.
3. The Device Manager and the CPU Manager are the only components to adopt the Topology Manager's HintProvider interface. This means that NUMA alignment can only be achieved for resources managed by the CPU Manager and the Device Manager. Memory or Hugepages are not considered by the Topology Manager for NUMA alignment.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18](#)  
[Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Customizing DNS Service

This page explains how to configure your DNS Pod and customize the DNS resolution process. In Kubernetes version 1.11 and later, CoreDNS is at GA and is installed by default with kubeadm. See [CoreDNS ConfigMap options](#) and [Using CoreDNS for Service Discovery](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [CoreDNS](#)
- [Kube-dns](#)
- [CoreDNS configuration equivalent to kube-dns](#)
- [Migration to CoreDNS](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- Kubernetes version 1.6 or later. To work with CoreDNS, version 1.9 or later.
- The appropriate add-on: `kube-dns` or CoreDNS. To install with `kubeadm`, see [the kubeadm reference documentation](#).

## Introduction

DNS is a built-in Kubernetes service launched automatically using the addon manager [cluster add-on](#).

As of Kubernetes v1.12, CoreDNS is the recommended DNS Server, replacing `kube-dns`. However, `kube-dns` may still be installed by default with certain Kubernetes installer tools. Refer to the documentation provided by your installer to know which DNS server is installed by default.

The CoreDNS Deployment is exposed as a Kubernetes Service with a static IP. Both the CoreDNS and `kube-dns` Service are named `kube-dns` in the `meta data.name` field. This is done so that there is greater interoperability with workloads that relied on the legacy `kube-dns` Service name to resolve addresses internal to the cluster. It abstracts away the implementation detail of which DNS provider is running behind that common endpoint. The `kubelet` passes DNS to each container with the `--cluster-dns=<dns-service-ip>` flag.

DNS names also need domains. You configure the local domain in the `kubelet` with the flag `--cluster-domain=<default-local-domain>`.

The DNS server supports forward lookups (A records), port lookups (SRV records), reverse IP address lookups (PTR records), and more. For more information see [DNS for Services and Pods](#).

If a Pod's `dnsPolicy` is set to "default", it inherits the name resolution configuration from the node that the Pod runs on. The Pod's DNS resolution should behave the same as the node. But see [Known issues](#).

If you don't want this, or if you want a different DNS config for pods, you can use the `kubelet`'s `--resolv-conf` flag. Set this flag to "" to prevent Pods from inheriting DNS. Set it to a valid file path to specify a file other than `/etc/resolv.conf` for DNS inheritance.

# CoreDNS

CoreDNS is a general-purpose authoritative DNS server that can serve as cluster DNS, complying with the [dns specifications](#).

## CoreDNS ConfigMap options

CoreDNS is a DNS server that is modular and pluggable, and each plugin adds new functionality to CoreDNS. This can be configured by maintaining a [Corefile](#), which is the CoreDNS configuration file. A cluster administrator can modify the ConfigMap for the CoreDNS Corefile to change how service discovery works.

In Kubernetes, CoreDNS is installed with the following default Corefile configuration.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: coredns
 namespace: kube-system
data:
 Corefile: |
 .:53 {
 errors
 health {
 lameduck 5s
 }
 ready
 kubernetes cluster.local in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa {
 pods insecure
 fallthrough in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa
 ttl 30
 }
 prometheus :9153
 forward . /etc/resolv.conf
 cache 30
 loop
 reload
 loadbalance
 }
```

The Corefile configuration includes the following [plugins](#) of CoreDNS:

- [errors](#): Errors are logged to stdout.
- [health](#): Health of CoreDNS is reported to <http://localhost:8080/health>. In this extended syntax lameduck will make the process unhealthy then wait for 5 seconds before the process is shut down.
- [ready](#): An HTTP endpoint on port 8181 will return 200 OK, when all plugins that are able to signal readiness have done so.
- [kubernetes](#): CoreDNS will reply to DNS queries based on IP of the services and pods of Kubernetes. You can find more details [here](#). ttl

allows you to set a custom TTL for responses. The default is 5 seconds. The minimum TTL allowed is 0 seconds, and the maximum is capped at 3600 seconds. Setting TTL to 0 will prevent records from being cached.

The `pods` `insecure` option is provided for backward compatibility with kube-dns. You can use the `pods` `verified` option, which returns an A record only if there exists a pod in same namespace with matching IP. The `pods` `disabled` option can be used if you don't use pod records.

- [prometheus](#): Metrics of CoreDNS are available at <http://localhost:9153/metrics> in [Prometheus](#) format.
- [forward](#): Any queries that are not within the cluster domain of Kubernetes will be forwarded to predefined resolvers (`/etc/resolv.conf`).
- [cache](#): This enables a frontend cache.
- [loop](#): Detects simple forwarding loops and halts the CoreDNS process if a loop is found.
- [reload](#): Allows automatic reload of a changed Corefile. After you edit the ConfigMap configuration, allow two minutes for your changes to take effect.
- [loadbalance](#): This is a round-robin DNS loadbalancer that randomizes the order of A, AAAA, and MX records in the answer.

You can modify the default CoreDNS behavior by modifying the ConfigMap.

## Configuration of Stub-domain and upstream nameserver using CoreDNS

CoreDNS has the ability to configure stubdomains and upstream nameservers using the [forward plugin](#).

### Example

If a cluster operator has a [Consul](#) domain server located at 10.150.0.1, and all Consul names have the suffix `.consul.local`. To configure it in CoreDNS, the cluster administrator creates the following stanza in the CoreDNS ConfigMap.

```
consul.local:53 {
 errors
 cache 30
 forward . 10.150.0.1
}
```

To explicitly force all non-cluster DNS lookups to go through a specific nameserver at 172.16.0.1, point the `forward` to the nameserver instead of `/etc/resolv.conf`

```
forward . 172.16.0.1
```

The final ConfigMap along with the default Corefile configuration looks like:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: coredns
 namespace: kube-system
data:
 Corefile: |
 .:53 {
 errors
 health
 kubernetes cluster.local in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa {
 pods insecure
 fallthrough in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa
 }
 prometheus :9153
 forward . 172.16.0.1
 cache 30
 loop
 reload
 loadbalance
 }
 consul.local:53 {
 errors
 cache 30
 forward . 10.150.0.1
 }

```

In Kubernetes version 1.10 and later, kubeadm supports automatic translation of the CoreDNS ConfigMap from the kube-dns ConfigMap. **Note:** **While kube-dns accepts an FQDN for stubdomain and nameserver (eg: ns.foo.com), CoreDNS does not support this feature. During translation, all FQDN nameservers will be omitted from the CoreDNS config.**

## Kube-dns

Kube-dns is now available as an optional DNS server since CoreDNS is now the default. The running DNS Pod holds 3 containers:

- "kubedns": watches the Kubernetes master for changes in Services and Endpoints, and maintains in-memory lookup structures to serve DNS requests.
- "dnsmasq": adds DNS caching to improve performance.
- "sidecar": provides a single health check endpoint to perform healthchecks for dnsmasq and kubedns.

## Configure stub-domain and upstream DNS servers

Cluster administrators can specify custom stub domains and upstream nameservers by providing a ConfigMap for kube-dns (kube-system:kube-dns).

For example, the following ConfigMap sets up a DNS configuration with a single stub domain and two upstream nameservers:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: kube-dns
 namespace: kube-system
data:
 stubDomains: /
 {"acme.local": ["1.2.3.4"]}
 upstreamNameservers: /
 ["8.8.8.8", "8.8.4.4"]
```

DNS requests with the ".acme.local" suffix are forwarded to a DNS listening at 1.2.3.4. Google Public DNS serves the upstream queries.

The table below describes how queries with certain domain names map to their destination DNS servers:

| Domain name                          | Server answering the query             |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local | kube-dns                               |
| foo.acme.local                       | custom DNS (1.2.3.4)                   |
| widget.com                           | upstream DNS (one of 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4) |

See [ConfigMap options](#) for details about the configuration option format.

## Effects on Pods

Custom upstream nameservers and stub domains do not affect Pods with a `dnsPolicy` set to "Default" or "None".

If a Pod's `dnsPolicy` is set to "ClusterFirst", its name resolution is handled differently, depending on whether stub-domain and upstream DNS servers are configured.

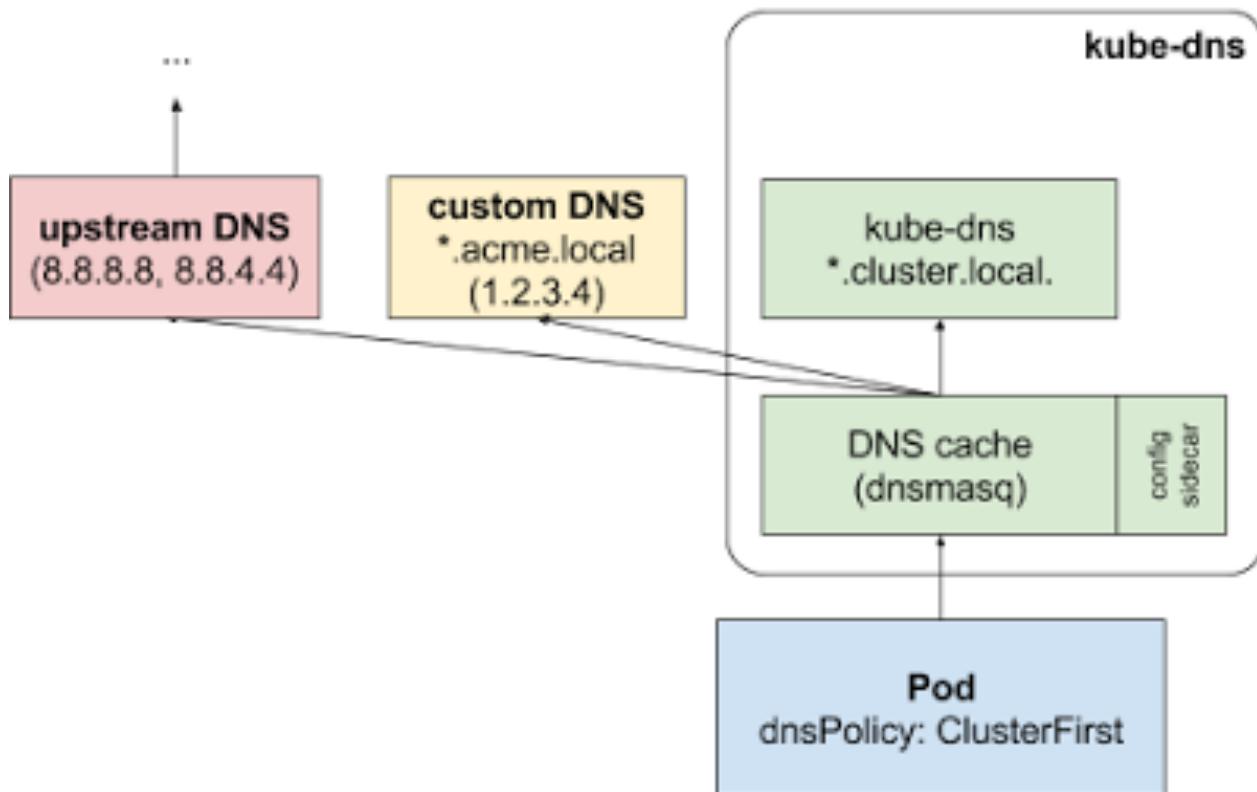
**Without custom configurations:** Any query that does not match the configured cluster domain suffix, such as "www.kubernetes.io", is forwarded to the upstream nameserver inherited from the node.

**With custom configurations:** If stub domains and upstream DNS servers are configured, DNS queries are routed according to the following flow:

1. The query is first sent to the DNS caching layer in kube-dns.
2. From the caching layer, the suffix of the request is examined and then forwarded to the appropriate DNS, based on the following cases:
  - *Names with the cluster suffix*, for example ".cluster.local": The request is sent to kube-dns.

*Names with the stub domain suffix*, for example ".acme.local": The request is sent to the configured custom DNS resolver, listening for example at 1.2.3.4.

- *Names without a matching suffix*, for example "widget.com": The request is forwarded to the upstream DNS, for example Google public DNS servers at 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4.



## ConfigMap options

Options for the kube-dns kube-system:kube-dns ConfigMap:

| Field                          | Format                                                                                                     | Description                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| stubDomains (optional)         | A JSON map using a DNS suffix key such as "acme.local", and a value consisting of a JSON array of DNS IPs. | The target nameserver can itself be a Kubernetes Service. For instance, you can run your own copy of dnsmasq to export custom DNS names into the ClusterDNS namespace. |
| upstreamNameservers (optional) | A JSON array of DNS IPs.                                                                                   | If specified, the values replace the nameservers taken by default from the node's /etc/resolv.conf. Limits: a maximum of three upstream nameservers can be specified.  |

## Examples

### Example: Stub domain

In this example, the user has a Consul DNS service discovery system they want to integrate with kube-dns. The consul domain server is located at 10.150.0.1, and all consul names have the suffix `.consul.local`. To configure Kubernetes, the cluster administrator creates the following ConfigMap:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: kube-dns
 namespace: kube-system
data:
 stubDomains: /
 {"consul.local": ["10.150.0.1"]}
```

Note that the cluster administrator does not want to override the node's upstream nameservers, so they did not specify the optional `upstreamNameservers` field.

### Example: Upstream nameserver

In this example the cluster administrator wants to explicitly force all non-cluster DNS lookups to go through their own nameserver at 172.16.0.1. In this case, they create a ConfigMap with the `upstreamNameservers` field specifying the desired nameserver:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: kube-dns
 namespace: kube-system
data:
 upstreamNameservers: /
 ["172.16.0.1"]
```

## CoreDNS configuration equivalent to kube-dns

CoreDNS supports the features of kube-dns and more. A ConfigMap created for kube-dns to support `StubDomains` and `upstreamNameservers` translates to the `forward` plugin in CoreDNS. Similarly, the `Federations` plugin in kube-dns translates to the `federation` plugin in CoreDNS.

## Example

This example ConfigMap for kubedns specifies federations, stubdomains and upstreamnameservers:

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
 federations: |
 {"foo" : "foo.feddomain.com"}
 stubDomains: |
 {"abc.com" : ["1.2.3.4"], "my.cluster.local" : ["2.3.4.5"]}
 upstreamNameservers: |
 ["8.8.8.8", "8.8.4.4"]
kind: ConfigMap
```

The equivalent configuration in CoreDNS creates a Corefile:

- For federations:

```
federation cluster.local {
 foo foo.feddomain.com
}
```

- For stubDomains:

```
abc.com:53 {
 errors
 cache 30
 forward . 1.2.3.4
}
my.cluster.local:53 {
 errors
 cache 30
 forward . 2.3.4.5
}
```

The complete Corefile with the default plugins:

```
.:53 {
 errors
 health
 kubernetes cluster.local in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa {
 pods insecure
 fallthrough in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa
 }
 federation cluster.local {
 foo foo.feddomain.com
 }
 prometheus :9153
 forward . 8.8.8.8 8.8.4.4
 cache 30
}
abc.com:53 {
```

```
 errors
 cache 30
 forward . 1.2.3.4
}
my.cluster.local:53 {
 errors
 cache 30
 forward . 2.3.4.5
}
```

## Migration to CoreDNS

To migrate from kube-dns to CoreDNS, [a detailed blog](#) is available to help users adapt CoreDNS in place of kube-dns. A cluster administrator can also migrate using [the deploy script](#).

## What's next

- [Debugging DNS Resolution](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on December 16, 2019 at 10:27 AM PST by [Updated default Corefile that is installed with the current version of CoreDNS.](#) ([#18158](#)) ([Page History](#))

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# Debugging DNS Resolution

This page provides hints on diagnosing DNS problems.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Known issues](#)
- [References](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- Kubernetes version 1.6 and above.
- The cluster must be configured to use the `coredns` (or `kube-dns`) addons.

## Create a simple Pod to use as a test environment

Create a file named `dnsutils.yaml` with the following contents:

```
admin/dns/dnsutils.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dnsutils
 namespace: default
spec:
 containers:
 - name: dnsutils
 image: gcr.io/kubernetes-e2e-test-images/dnsutils:1.3
 command:
 - sleep
 - "3600"
 imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 restartPolicy: Always
```

Then create a pod using this file and verify its status:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/dns/dnsutils.yaml
pod/dnsutils created
```

```
kubectl get pods dnsutils
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
dnsutils 1/1 Running 0 <some-time>
```

Once that pod is running, you can exec `nslookup` in that environment. If you see something like the following, DNS is working correctly.

```
kubectl exec -ti dnsutils -- nslookup kubernetes.default
Server: 10.0.0.10
Address 1: 10.0.0.10

Name: kubernetes.default
Address 1: 10.0.0.1
```

If the nslookup command fails, check the following:

## Check the local DNS configuration first

Take a look inside the resolv.conf file. (See [Inheriting DNS from the node](#) and [Known issues](#) below for more information)

```
kubectl exec dnsutils cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

Verify that the search path and name server are set up like the following (note that search path may vary for different cloud providers):

```
search default.svc.cluster.local svc.cluster.local cluster.local
google.internal c.gce_project_id.internal
nameserver 10.0.0.10
options ndots:5
```

Errors such as the following indicate a problem with the coredns/kube-dns add-on or associated Services:

```
kubectl exec -ti dnsutils -- nslookup kubernetes.default
Server: 10.0.0.10
Address 1: 10.0.0.10
```

```
nslookup: can't resolve 'kubernetes.default'
```

or

```
kubectl exec -ti dnsutils -- nslookup kubernetes.default
Server: 10.0.0.10
Address 1: 10.0.0.10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local
```

```
nslookup: can't resolve 'kubernetes.default'
```

## Check if the DNS pod is running

Use the kubectl get pods command to verify that the DNS pod is running.

For CoreDNS:

```
kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system -l k8s-app=kube-dns
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
...
coredns-7b96bf9f76-5hsxb 1/1 Running 0 1h
coredns-7b96bf9f76-mvmmmt 1/1 Running 0 1h
...
```

Or for kube-dns:

| NAME               | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|--------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| ...                |       |         |          |     |
| kube-dns-v19-ezoly | 3/3   | Running | 0        | 1h  |
| ...                |       |         |          |     |

If you see that no pod is running or that the pod has failed/completed, the DNS add-on may not be deployed by default in your current environment and you will have to deploy it manually.

## Check for Errors in the DNS pod

Use `kubectl logs` command to see logs for the DNS containers.

For CoreDNS:

```
for p in $(kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system -l k8s-app=kube-dns -o name); do kubectl logs --namespace=kube-system $p; done
```

Here is an example of a healthy CoreDNS log:

```
.:53
2018/08/15 14:37:17 [INFO] CoreDNS-1.2.2
2018/08/15 14:37:17 [INFO] linux/amd64, go1.10.3, 2e322f6
CoreDNS-1.2.2
linux/amd64, go1.10.3, 2e322f6
2018/08/15 14:37:17 [INFO] plugin/reload: Running configuration
MD5 = 24e6c59e83ce706f07bcc82c31blealc
```

For kube-dns, there are 3 sets of logs:

```
kubectl logs --namespace=kube-system $(kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system -l k8s-app=kube-dns -o name | head -1) -c kubedns
```

```
kubectl logs --namespace=kube-system $(kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system -l k8s-app=kube-dns -o name | head -1) -c dnsmasq
```

```
kubectl logs --namespace=kube-system $(kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system -l k8s-app=kube-dns -o name | head -1) -c sidecar
```

See if there are any suspicious error messages in the logs. In kube-dns, a 'W', 'E' or 'F' at the beginning of a line represents a Warning, Error or Failure. Please search for entries that have these as the logging level and use [kubernetes issues](#) to report unexpected errors.

## Is DNS service up?

Verify that the DNS service is up by using the `kubectl get service` command.

| kubectl get svc --namespace=kube-system |           |            |             |                |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| NAME                                    | TYPE      | CLUSTER-IP | EXTERNAL-IP | PORT(S)        |
|                                         | AGE       |            |             |                |
| ...                                     |           |            |             |                |
| kube-dns                                | ClusterIP | 10.0.0.10  | <none>      | 53/UDP, 53/TCP |
| ...                                     |           |            |             |                |

Note that the service name will be "kube-dns" for both CoreDNS and kube-dns deployments. If you have created the service or in the case it should be created by default but it does not appear, see [debugging services](#) for more information.

## Are DNS endpoints exposed?

You can verify that DNS endpoints are exposed by using the `kubectl get endpoints` command.

| kubectl get ep kube-dns --namespace=kube-system |                               |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| NAME                                            | ENDPOINTS                     | AGE |
| kube-dns                                        | 10.180.3.17:53,10.180.3.17:53 | 1h  |

If you do not see the endpoints, see endpoints section in the [debugging services](#) documentation.

For additional Kubernetes DNS examples, see the [cluster-dns examples](#) in the Kubernetes GitHub repository.

## Are DNS queries being received/processed?

You can verify if queries are being received by CoreDNS by adding the `log` plugin to the CoreDNS configuration (aka Corefile). The CoreDNS Corefile is held in a ConfigMap named `coredns`. To edit it, use the command â€¢

```
kubectl -n kube-system edit configmap coredns
```

Then add `log` in the Corefile section per the example below.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: coredns
 namespace: kube-system
data:
 Corefile: |
 .:53 {
 log
```

```
errors
health
kubernetes cluster.local in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa {
 pods insecure
 upstream
 fallthrough in-addr.arpa ip6.arpa
}
prometheus :9153
proxy . /etc/resolv.conf
cache 30
loop
reload
loadbalance
}
```

After saving the changes, it may take up to minute or two for Kubernetes to propagate these changes to the CoreDNS pods.

Next, make some queries and view the logs per the sections above in this document. If CoreDNS pods are receiving the queries, you should see them in the logs.

Here is an example of a query in the log.

```
.:53
2018/08/15 14:37:15 [INFO] CoreDNS-1.2.0
2018/08/15 14:37:15 [INFO] linux/amd64, go1.10.3, 2e322f6
CoreDNS-1.2.0
linux/amd64, go1.10.3, 2e322f6
2018/09/07 15:29:04 [INFO] plugin/reload: Running configuration
MD5 = 162475cdf272d8aa601e6fe67a6ad42f
2018/09/07 15:29:04 [INFO] Reloading complete
172.17.0.18:41675 - [07/Sep/2018:15:29:11 +0000] 59925 "A IN
kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local. udp 54 false 512" NOERROR
qr,aa,rd,ra 106 0.000066649s
```

## Known issues

Some Linux distributions (e.g. Ubuntu) use a local DNS resolver by default (`systemd-resolved`). `Systemd-resolved` moves and replaces `/etc/resolv.conf` with a stub file that can cause a fatal forwarding loop when resolving names in upstream servers. This can be fixed manually by using `kubelet`'s `--resolv-conf` flag to point to the correct `resolv.conf` (With `systemd-resolved`, this is `/run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf`). `kubeadm` ( $\geq 1.11$ ) automatically detects `systemd-resolved`, and adjusts the `kubelet` flags accordingly.

Kubernetes installs do not configure the nodes' `resolv.conf` files to use the cluster DNS by default, because that process is inherently distribution-specific. This should probably be implemented eventually.

Linux's libc (a.k.a. glibc) has a limit for the DNS nameserver records to 3 by default. What's more, for the glibc versions which are older than glibc-2.17-222 ([the new versions update see this issue](#)), the allowed number of DNS search records has been limited to 6 ([see this bug from 2005](#)).

Kubernetes needs to consume 1 nameserver record and 3 search records. This means that if a local installation already uses 3 nameservers or uses more than 3 searches while your glibc version is in the affected list, some of those settings will be lost. To work around the DNS nameserver records limit, the node can run dnsmasq, which will provide more nameserver entries. You can also use kubelet's --resolv-conf flag. To fix the DNS search records limit, consider upgrading your linux distribution or upgrading to an unaffected version of glibc.

If you are using Alpine version 3.3 or earlier as your base image, DNS may not work properly due to a known issue with Alpine. Check [here](#) for more information.

## References

- [DNS for Services and Pods](#)
- [Docs for the kube-dns DNS cluster addon](#)

## What's next

- [Autoscaling the DNS Service in a Cluster](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 29, 2020 at 10:07 PM PST by [Typo fixes, grammar, style in DNS Debugging \(#19961\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Declare Network Policy

This document helps you get started using the Kubernetes [NetworkPolicy API](#) to declare network policies that govern how pods communicate with each other.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create an nginx deployment and expose it via a service](#)
- [Test the service by accessing it from another Pod](#)
- [Limit access to the nginx service](#)
- [Assign the policy to the service](#)
- [Test access to the service when access label is not defined](#)
- [Define access label and test again](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.8. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Make sure you've configured a network provider with network policy support. There are a number of network providers that support `NetworkPolicy`, including:

- [Calico](#)
- [Cilium](#)
- [Kube-router](#)
- [Romana](#)
- [Weave Net](#)

**Note:** The above list is sorted alphabetically by product name, not by recommendation or preference. This example is valid for a Kubernetes cluster using any of these providers.

## Create an nginx deployment and expose it via a service

To see how Kubernetes network policy works, start off by creating an nginx Deployment.

```
kubectl create deployment nginx --image=nginx
deployment.apps/nginx created
```

Expose the Deployment through a Service called `nginx`.

```
kubectl expose deployment nginx --port=80
```

```
service/nginx exposed
```

The above commands create a Deployment with an `nginx` Pod and expose the Deployment through a Service named `nginx`. The `nginx` Pod and Deployment are found in the `default` namespace.

```
kubectl get svc,pod
```

| NAME                      | CLUSTER-IP  | EXTERNAL-IP |      |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| PORT(S)                   | AGE         |             |      |
| service/kubernetes        | 10.100.0.1  | <none>      | 443/ |
| TCP 46m                   |             |             |      |
| service/nginx             | 10.100.0.16 | <none>      | 80/  |
| TCP 33s                   |             |             |      |
| NAME                      | READY       | STATUS      |      |
| RESTARTS                  | AGE         |             |      |
| pod/nginx-701339712-e0qfq | 1/1         | Running     |      |
| 0 35s                     |             |             |      |

## **Test the service by accessing it from another Pod**

You should be able to access the new `nginx` service from other Pods. To access the `nginx` Service from another Pod in the `default` namespace, start a busybox container:

```
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 busybox --rm -ti --
image=busybox -- /bin/sh
```

In your shell, run the following command:

```
wget --spider --timeout=1 nginx
```

```
Connecting to nginx (10.100.0.16:80)
remote file exists
```

## **Limit access to the `nginx` service**

To limit the access to the `nginx` service so that only Pods with the label `access: true` can query it, create a NetworkPolicy object as follows:

## [service/networking/nginx-policy.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
 name: access-nginx
spec:
 podSelector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 ingress:
 - from:
 - podSelector:
 matchLabels:
 access: "true"
```

The name of a NetworkPolicy object must be a valid [DNS subdomain name](#).

**Note:** NetworkPolicy includes a podSelector which selects the grouping of Pods to which the policy applies. You can see this policy selects Pods with the label app=nginx. The label was automatically added to the Pod in the nginx Deployment. An empty podSelector selects all pods in the namespace.

## Assign the policy to the service

Use kubectl to create a NetworkPolicy from the above nginx-policy.yaml file:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/service/networking/
nginx-policy.yaml
```

```
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/access-nginx created
```

## Test access to the service when access label is not defined

When you attempt to access the nginx Service from a Pod without the correct labels, the request times out:

```
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 busybox --rm -ti --
image=busybox -- /bin/sh
```

In your shell, run the command:

```
wget --spider --timeout=1 nginx
```

```
Connecting to nginx (10.100.0.16:80)
wget: download timed out
```

## Define access label and test again

You can create a Pod with the correct labels to see that the request is allowed:

```
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 busybox --rm -ti --
labels="access=true" --image=busybox -- /bin/sh
```

In your shell, run the command:

```
wget --spider --timeout=1 nginx
```

```
Connecting to nginx (10.100.0.16:80)
remote file exists
```

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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### [Analytics](#)

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Page last modified on March 05, 2020 at 11:28 AM PST by [Resource name constraints \(4\) \(#19121\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Developing Cloud Controller Manager

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.11 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing

process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.

- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

In upcoming releases, Cloud Controller Manager will be the preferred way to integrate Kubernetes with any cloud. This will ensure cloud providers can develop their features independently from the core Kubernetes release cycles.

### **FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes 1.8 [alpha](#)

This feature is currently in a *alpha* state, meaning:

- The version names contain alpha (e.g. v1alpha1).
- Might be buggy. Enabling the feature may expose bugs. Disabled by default.
- Support for feature may be dropped at any time without notice.
- The API may change in incompatible ways in a later software release without notice.
- Recommended for use only in short-lived testing clusters, due to increased risk of bugs and lack of long-term support.

Before going into how to build your own cloud controller manager, some background on how it works under the hood is helpful. The cloud controller manager is code from `kube-controller-manager` utilizing Go interfaces to allow implementations from any cloud to be plugged in. Most of the scaffolding and generic controller implementations will be in core, but it will always exec out to the cloud interfaces it is provided, so long as the [cloud provider interface](#) is satisfied.

To dive a little deeper into implementation details, all cloud controller managers will import packages from Kubernetes core, the only difference being each project will register their own cloud providers by calling [cloudprovider.RegisterCloudProvider](#) where a global variable of available cloud providers is updated.

- [Developing](#)

## **Developing**

### **Out of Tree**

To build an out-of-tree cloud-controller-manager for your cloud, follow these steps:

1. Create a go package with an implementation that satisfies [cloudprovider.Interface](#).

2. Use [main.go in cloud-controller-manager](#) from Kubernetes core as a template for your main.go. As mentioned above, the only difference should be the cloud package that will be imported.
3. Import your cloud package in main.go, ensure your package has an init block to run [cloudprovider.RegisterCloudProvider](#).

Using existing out-of-tree cloud providers as an example may be helpful. You can find the list [here](#).

## In Tree

For in-tree cloud providers, you can run the in-tree cloud controller manager as a [Daemonset](#) in your cluster. See the [running cloud controller manager docs](#) for more details.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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### [Analytics](#)

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Page last modified on November 30, 2019 at 7:45 PM PST by [Correct RegisterCloudProvider link \(#17873\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Enabling EndpointSlices

This page provides an overview of enabling EndpointSlices in Kubernetes.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Enabling EndpointSlices](#)
- [Using EndpointSlices](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already

have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Introduction

EndpointSlices provide a scalable and extensible alternative to Endpoints in Kubernetes. They build on top of the base of functionality provided by Endpoints and extend that in a scalable way. When Services have a large number (>100) of network endpoints, they will be split into multiple smaller EndpointSlice resources instead of a single large Endpoints resource.

## Enabling EndpointSlices

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.17 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

**Note:** Although EndpointSlices may eventually replace Endpoints, many Kubernetes components still rely on Endpoints. For now, enabling EndpointSlices should be seen as an addition to Endpoints in a cluster, not a replacement for them.

EndpointSlices are a beta feature. Both the API and the EndpointSlice ControllerA control loop that watches the shared state of the cluster through the apiserver and makes changes attempting to move the current state towards the desired state. are enabled by default. [kube-proxy](#) is a network proxy that runs on each node in the cluster. uses Endpoints by default, not EndpointSlices.

For better scalability and performance, you can enable the EndpointSliceProxying [feature gate](#) on kube-proxy. That change switches the data source to be EndpointSlices, which reduces the amount of Kubernetes API traffic to and from kube-proxy.

## Using EndpointSlices

With EndpointSlices fully enabled in your cluster, you should see corresponding EndpointSlice resources for each Endpoints resource. In addition to supporting existing Endpoints functionality, EndpointSlices include new bits of information such as topology. They will allow for greater scalability and extensibility of network endpoints in your cluster.

## What's next

- Read about [EndpointSlices](#)
- Read [Connecting Applications with Services](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Enabling Service Topology

This page provides an overview of enabling Service Topology in Kubernetes.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Enable Service Topology](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Introduction

*Service Topology* enables a service to route traffic based upon the Node topology of the cluster. For example, a service can specify that traffic be preferentially routed to endpoints that are on the same Node as the client, or in the same availability zone.

## Prerequisites

The following prerequisites are needed in order to enable topology aware service routing:

- Kubernetes 1.17 or later
- [Kube-proxy](#) is a network proxy that runs on each node in the cluster, running in iptables mode or IPVS mode
- Enable [Endpoint Slices](#)

## Enable Service Topology

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.17 [alpha](#)

This feature is currently in a *alpha* state, meaning:

- The version names contain alpha (e.g. v1alpha1).
- Might be buggy. Enabling the feature may expose bugs. Disabled by default.
- Support for feature may be dropped at any time without notice.
- The API may change in incompatible ways in a later software release without notice.
- Recommended for use only in short-lived testing clusters, due to increased risk of bugs and lack of long-term support.

To enable service topology, enable the `ServiceTopology` and `EndpointSlice` feature gate for all Kubernetes components:

```
--feature-gates="ServiceTopology=true,EndpointSlice=true"
```

## What's next

- Read about the [Service Topology](#) concept
- Read about [Endpoint Slices](#)

- Read [Connecting Applications with Services](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on February 06, 2020 at 4:11 PM PST by [Add common examples to Service Topology documentation \(#18712\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Encrypting Secret Data at Rest

This page shows how to enable and configure encryption of secret data at rest.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Configuration and determining whether encryption at rest is already enabled](#)
- [Understanding the encryption at rest configuration.](#)
- [Encrypting your data](#)
- [Verifying that data is encrypted](#)
- [Ensure all secrets are encrypted](#)
- [Rotating a decryption key](#)
- [Decrypting all data](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version 1.13. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- etcd v3.0 or later is required

# Configuration and determining whether encryption at rest is already enabled

The kube-apiserver process accepts an argument `--encryption-provider-config` that controls how API data is encrypted in etcd. An example configuration is provided below.

## Understanding the encryption at rest configuration.

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: EncryptionConfiguration
resources:
 - resources:
 - secrets
 providers:
 - identity: {}
 - aesgcm:
 keys:
 - name: key1
 secret: c2VjcmV0IGlzIHNlY3VyZQ==
 - name: key2
 secret: dGhpccBpcyBwYXNzd29yZA==
 - aescbc:
 keys:
 - name: key1
 secret: c2VjcmV0IGlzIHNlY3VyZQ==
 - name: key2
 secret: dGhpccBpcyBwYXNzd29yZA==
 - secretbox:
 keys:
 - name: key1
 secret: YWJjZGVmZ2hpamtsbW5vcHFyc3R1dnd4eXoxMjM0NTY=
```

Each `resources` array item is a separate config and contains a complete configuration. The `resources.resources` field is an array of Kubernetes resource names (`resource` or `resource.group`) that should be encrypted. The `providers` array is an ordered list of the possible encryption providers. Only one provider type may be specified per entry (`identity` or `aescbc` may be provided, but not both in the same item).

The first provider in the list is used to encrypt resources going into storage. When reading resources from storage each provider that matches the stored data attempts to decrypt the data in order. If no provider can read the stored data due to a mismatch in format or secret key, an error is returned which prevents clients from accessing that resource.

**Caution: IMPORTANT:** If any resource is not readable via the encryption config (because keys were changed), the only recourse is to delete that key from the underlying etcd directly. Calls that

attempt to read that resource will fail until it is deleted or a valid decryption key is provided.

## Providers:

| Name      | Encryption                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Strength                          | Speed   | Key Length         | Other Considerations                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| identity  | None                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | N/A                               | N/A     | N/A                | Resources written as-is without encryption. When set as the first provider, the resource will be decrypted as new values are written.                                                                                              |
| aescbc    | AES-CBC with PKCS#7 padding                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Strongest                         | Fast    | 32-byte            | The recommended choice for encryption at rest but may be slightly slower than secretbox.                                                                                                                                           |
| secretbox | XSalsa20 and Poly1305                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Strong                            | Faster  | 32-byte            | A newer standard and may not be considered acceptable in environments that require high levels of review.                                                                                                                          |
| aesgcm    | AES-GCM with random nonce                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Must be rotated every 200k writes | Fastest | 16, 24, or 32-byte | Is not recommended for use except when an automated key rotation scheme is implemented.                                                                                                                                            |
| kms       | Uses envelope encryption scheme: Data is encrypted by data encryption keys (DEKs) using AES-CBC with PKCS#7 padding, DEKs are encrypted by key encryption keys (KEKs) according to configuration in Key Management Service (KMS) | Strongest                         | Fast    | 32-bytes           | The recommended choice for using a third party tool for key management. Simplifies key rotation, with a new DEK generated for each encryption, and KEK rotation controlled by the user. <a href="#">Configure the KMS provider</a> |

Each provider supports multiple keys - the keys are tried in order for decryption, and if the provider is the first provider, the first key is used for encryption.

**Storing the raw encryption key in the EncryptionConfig only moderately improves your security posture, compared to no encryption. Please use kms provider for additional security.** By default, the identity provider is used to protect secrets in etcd, which provides no encryption. EncryptionConfiguration was introduced to encrypt secrets locally, with a locally managed key.

Encrypting secrets with a locally managed key protects against an etcd compromise, but it fails to protect against a host compromise. Since the encryption keys are stored on the host in the EncryptionConfig YAML file, a skilled attacker can access that file and extract the encryption keys.

Envelope encryption creates dependence on a separate key, not stored in Kubernetes. In this case, an attacker would need to compromise etcd, the kubeapi-server, and the third-party KMS provider to retrieve the plaintext values, providing a higher level of security than locally-stored encryption keys.

## Encrypting your data

Create a new encryption config file:

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: EncryptionConfiguration
resources:
 - resources:
 - secrets
 providers:
 - aescbc:
 keys:
 - name: key1
 secret: <BASE 64 ENCODED SECRET>
 - identity: {}
```

To create a new secret perform the following steps:

1. Generate a 32 byte random key and base64 encode it. If you're on Linux or macOS, run the following command:

```
head -c 32 /dev/urandom | base64
```

2. Place that value in the secret field.
3. Set the `--encryption-provider-config` flag on the `kube-apiserver` to point to the location of the config file.
4. Restart your API server.

**Caution:** Your config file contains keys that can decrypt content in etcd, so you must properly restrict permissions on your masters so only the user who runs the kube-apiserver can read it.

## Verifying that data is encrypted

Data is encrypted when written to etcd. After restarting your kube-apiserver, any newly created or updated secret should be encrypted when stored. To check, you can use the `etcdctl` command line program to retrieve the contents of your secret.

1. Create a new secret called `secret1` in the default namespace:

```
kubectl create secret generic secret1 -n default --from-literal=mykey=mydata
```

2. Using the `etcdctl` commandline, read that secret out of etcd:

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl get /registry/secrets/default/secret1 [...] | hexdump -C
```

where [...] must be the additional arguments for connecting to the etcd server.

3. Verify the stored secret is prefixed with `k8s:enc:aescbc:v1:` which indicates the `aescbc` provider has encrypted the resulting data.
4. Verify the secret is correctly decrypted when retrieved via the API:

```
kubectl describe secret secret1 -n default
```

should match `mykey: bXlkYXRh`, mydata is encoded, check [decoding a secret](#) to completely decode the secret.

## Ensure all secrets are encrypted

Since secrets are encrypted on write, performing an update on a secret will encrypt that content.

```
kubectl get secrets --all-namespaces -o json | kubectl replace -f -
```

The command above reads all secrets and then updates them to apply server side encryption. If an error occurs due to a conflicting write, retry the command. For larger clusters, you may wish to subdivide the secrets by namespace or script an update.

# Rotating a decryption key

Changing the secret without incurring downtime requires a multi step operation, especially in the presence of a highly available deployment where multiple kube-apiserver processes are running.

1. Generate a new key and add it as the second key entry for the current provider on all servers
2. Restart all kube-apiserver processes to ensure each server can decrypt using the new key
3. Make the new key the first entry in the keys array so that it is used for encryption in the config
4. Restart all kube-apiserver processes to ensure each server now encrypts using the new key
5. Run `kubectl get secrets --all-namespaces -o json | kubectl replace -f -` to encrypt all existing secrets with the new key
6. Remove the old decryption key from the config after you back up etcd with the new key in use and update all secrets

With a single kube-apiserver, step 2 may be skipped.

## Decrypting all data

To disable encryption at rest place the `identity` provider as the first entry in the config:

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: EncryptionConfiguration
resources:
 - resources:
 - secrets
 providers:
 - identity: {}
 - aescbc:
 keys:
 - name: key1
 secret: <BASE 64 ENCODED SECRET>
```

and restart all kube-apiserver processes. Then run the command `kubectl get secrets --all-namespaces -o json | kubectl replace -f -` to force all secrets to be decrypted.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

# Guaranteed Scheduling For Critical Add-On Pods

In addition to Kubernetes core components like api-server, scheduler, controller-manager running on a master machine there are a number of add-ons which, for various reasons, must run on a regular cluster node (rather than the Kubernetes master). Some of these add-ons are critical to a fully functional cluster, such as metrics-server, DNS, and UI. A cluster may stop working properly if a critical add-on is evicted (either manually or as a side effect of another operation like upgrade) and becomes pending (for example when the cluster is highly utilized and either there are other pending pods that schedule into the space vacated by the evicted critical add-on pod or the amount of resources available on the node changed for some other reason).

Note that marking a pod as critical is not meant to prevent evictions entirely; it only prevents the pod from becoming permanently unavailable. For static pods, this means it can't be evicted, but for non-static pods, it just means they will always be rescheduled.

## Marking pod as critical

To mark a Pod as critical, set priorityClassName for that Pod to `system-cluster-critical` or `system-node-critical`. `system-node-critical` is the highest available priority, even higher than `system-cluster-critical`.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes  No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on December 04, 2019 at 10:36 AM PST by [Update guaranteed-scheduling-critical-addon-pods.md \(#17151\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# IP Masquerade Agent User Guide

This page shows how to configure and enable the ip-masq-agent.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create an ip-masq-agent](#)
- [IP Masquerade Agent User Guide](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Create an ip-masq-agent

To create an ip-masq-agent, run the following kubectl command:

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-incubator/ip-masq-agent/master/ip-masq-agent.yaml
```

You must also apply the appropriate node label to any nodes in your cluster that you want the agent to run on.

```
kubectl label nodes my-node beta.kubernetes.io/masq-agent-ds-ready=true
```

More information can be found in the ip-masq-agent documentation [here](#)

In most cases, the default set of rules should be sufficient; however, if this is not the case for your cluster, you can create and apply a [ConfigMap](#) to customize the IP ranges that are affected. For example, to allow only 10.0.0.0/8 to be considered by the ip-masq-agent, you can create the following [ConfigMap](#) in a file called "config".

**Note:**

It is important that the file is called config since, by default, that will be used as the key for lookup by the ip-masq-agent:

```
nonMasqueradeCIDRs:
 - 10.0.0.0/8
resyncInterval: 60s
```

Run the following command to add the config map to your cluster:

```
kubectl create configmap ip-masq-agent --from-file=config --
namespace=kube-system
```

This will update a file located at `/etc/config/ip-masq-agent` which is periodically checked every `resyncInterval` and applied to the cluster node. After the resync interval has expired, you should see the iptables rules reflect your changes:

```
iptables -t nat -L IP-MASQ-AGENT
Chain IP-MASQ-AGENT (1 references)
target prot opt source destination
RETURN all -- anywhere 169.254.0.0/16 /*
ip-masq-agent: cluster-local traffic should not be subject to
MASQUERADE */ ADDRTYPE match dst-type !LOCAL
RETURN all -- anywhere 10.0.0.0/8 /*
ip-masq-agent: cluster-local
MASQUERADE all -- anywhere anywhere /
* ip-masq-agent: outbound traffic should be subject to
MASQUERADE (this match must come after cluster-local CIDR
matches) */ ADDRTYPE match dst-type !LOCAL
```

By default, the link local range (169.254.0.0/16) is also handled by the ip-masq agent, which sets up the appropriate iptables rules. To have the ip-masq-agent ignore link local, you can set `masqLinkLocal` to true in the config map.

```
nonMasqueradeCIDRs:
 - 10.0.0.0/8
resyncInterval: 60s
masqLinkLocal: true
```

## IP Masquerade Agent User Guide

The ip-masq-agent configures iptables rules to hide a pod's IP address behind the cluster node's IP address. This is typically done when sending traffic to destinations outside the cluster's pod [CIDR](#) range.

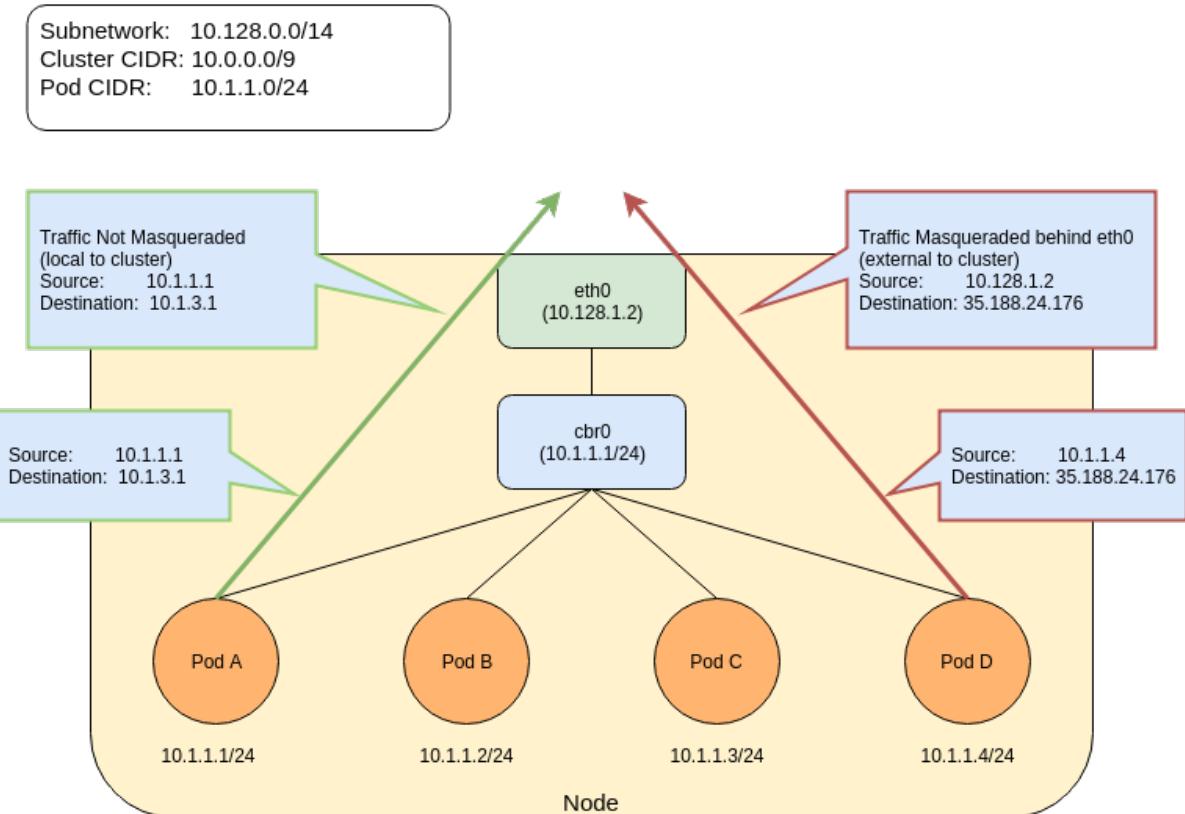
### Key Terms

- **NAT (Network Address Translation)** Is a method of remapping one IP address to another by modifying either the source and/or destination address information in the IP header. Typically performed by a device doing IP routing.
- **Masquerading** A form of NAT that is typically used to perform a many to one address translation, where multiple source IP addresses are

masked behind a single address, which is typically the device doing the IP routing. In Kubernetes this is the Node's IP address.

- **CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing)** Based on the variable-length subnet masking, allows specifying arbitrary-length prefixes. CIDR introduced a new method of representation for IP addresses, now commonly known as **CIDR notation**, in which an address or routing prefix is written with a suffix indicating the number of bits of the prefix, such as 192.168.2.0/24.
- **Link Local** A link-local address is a network address that is valid only for communications within the network segment or the broadcast domain that the host is connected to. Link-local addresses for IPv4 are defined in the address block 169.254.0.0/16 in CIDR notation.

The ip-masq-agent configures iptables rules to handle masquerading node/pod IP addresses when sending traffic to destinations outside the cluster node's IP and the Cluster IP range. This essentially hides pod IP addresses behind the cluster node's IP address. In some environments, traffic to "external" addresses must come from a known machine address. For example, in Google Cloud, any traffic to the internet must come from a VM's IP. When containers are used, as in Google Kubernetes Engine, the Pod IP will be rejected for egress. To avoid this, we must hide the Pod IP behind the VM's own IP address - generally known as "masquerade". By default, the agent is configured to treat the three private IP ranges specified by [RFC 1918](#) as non-masquerade CIDR. These ranges are 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, and 192.168.0.0/16. The agent will also treat link-local (169.254.0.0/16) as a non-masquerade CIDR by default. The agent is configured to reload its configuration from the location `/etc/config/ip-masq-agent` every 60 seconds, which is also configurable.



The agent configuration file must be written in YAML or JSON syntax, and may contain three optional keys:

- **nonMasqueradeCIDRs:** A list of strings in [CIDR](#) notation that specify the non-masquerade ranges.
- **masqLinkLocal:** A Boolean (true / false) which indicates whether to masquerade traffic to the link local prefix 169.254.0.0/16. False by default.
- **resyncInterval:** A time interval at which the agent attempts to reload config from disk. For example: '30s', where 's' means seconds, 'ms' means milliseconds, etc!

Traffic to 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12 and 192.168.0.0/16) ranges will NOT be masqueraded. Any other traffic (assumed to be internet) will be masqueraded. An example of a local destination from a pod could be its Node's IP address as well as another node's address or one of the IP addresses in Cluster's IP range. Any other traffic will be masqueraded by default. The below entries show the default set of rules that are applied by the ip-masq-agent:

```
iptables -t nat -L IP-MASQ-AGENT
RETURN all -- anywhere 169.254.0.0/16 /*
ip-masq-agent: cluster-local traffic should not be subject to
MASQUERADE */ ADDRTYPE match dst-type !LOCAL
RETURN all -- anywhere 10.0.0.0/8 /*
ip-masq-agent: cluster-local traffic should not be subject to
MASQUERADE */ ADDRTYPE match dst-type !LOCAL
RETURN all -- anywhere 172.16.0.0/12 /*
```

```
ip-masq-agent: cluster-local traffic should not be subject to
MASQUERADE */ ADDRTYPE match dst-type !LOCAL
RETURN all -- anywhere 192.168.0.0/16 /*
ip-masq-agent: cluster-local traffic should not be subject to
MASQUERADE */ ADDRTYPE match dst-type !LOCAL
MASQUERADE all -- anywhere anywhere /
* ip-masq-agent: outbound traffic should be subject to
MASQUERADE (this match must come after cluster-local CIDR
matches) */ ADDRTYPE match dst-type !LOCAL
```

By default, in GCE/Google Kubernetes Engine starting with Kubernetes version 1.7.0, if network policy is enabled or you are using a cluster CIDR not in the 10.0.0.0/8 range, the ip-masq-agent will run in your cluster. If you are running in another environment, you can add the ip-masq-agent [DaemonSet](#) to your cluster:

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 01, 2020 at 2:12 AM PST by [Update some instances of latin abbreviation e.g. to alternative phrases \(#19182\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Kubernetes Cloud Controller Manager

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.18 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we

will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.

- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

Kubernetes v1.6 introduced a new binary called `cloud-controller-manager`. `cloud-controller-manager` is a daemon that embeds cloud-specific control loops. These cloud-specific control loops were originally in the `kube-controller-manager`. Since cloud providers develop and release at a different pace compared to the Kubernetes project, abstracting the provider-specific code to the `cloud-controller-manager` binary allows cloud vendors to evolve independently from the core Kubernetes code.

The `cloud-controller-manager` can be linked to any cloud provider that satisfies [cloudprovider.Interface](#). For backwards compatibility, the [cloud-controller-manager](#) provided in the core Kubernetes project uses the same cloud libraries as `kube-controller-manager`. Cloud providers already supported in Kubernetes core are expected to use the in-tree `cloud-controller-manager` to transition out of Kubernetes core. In future Kubernetes releases, all cloud controller managers will be developed outside of the core Kubernetes project managed by sig leads or cloud vendors.

- [Administration](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Limitations](#)
- [Developing your own Cloud Controller Manager](#)

## Administration

### Requirements

Every cloud has their own set of requirements for running their own cloud provider integration, it should not be too different from the requirements when running `kube-controller-manager`. As a general rule of thumb you'll need:

- cloud authentication/authorization: your cloud may require a token or IAM rules to allow access to their APIs
- kubernetes authentication/authorization: `cloud-controller-manager` may need RBAC rules set to speak to the kubernetes apiserver
- high availability: like `kube-controller-manager`, you may want a high available setup for cloud controller manager using leader election (on by default).

## Running cloud-controller-manager

Successfully running cloud-controller-manager requires some changes to your cluster configuration.

- kube-apiserver and kube-controller-manager MUST NOT specify the --cloud-provider flag. This ensures that it does not run any cloud specific loops that would be run by cloud controller manager. In the future, this flag will be deprecated and removed.
- kubelet must run with --cloud-provider=external. This is to ensure that the kubelet is aware that it must be initialized by the cloud controller manager before it is scheduled any work.

Keep in mind that setting up your cluster to use cloud controller manager will change your cluster behaviour in a few ways:

- kubelets specifying --cloud-provider=external will add a taint node.cloudprovider.kubernetes.io/uninitialized with an effect NoSchedule during initialization. This marks the node as needing a second initialization from an external controller before it can be scheduled work. Note that in the event that cloud controller manager is not available, new nodes in the cluster will be left unschedulable. The taint is important since the scheduler may require cloud specific information about nodes such as their region or type (high cpu, gpu, high memory, spot instance, etc).
- cloud information about nodes in the cluster will no longer be retrieved using local metadata, but instead all API calls to retrieve node information will go through cloud controller manager. This may mean you can restrict access to your cloud API on the kubelets for better security. For larger clusters you may want to consider if cloud controller manager will hit rate limits since it is now responsible for almost all API calls to your cloud from within the cluster.

As of v1.8, cloud controller manager can implement:

- node controller - responsible for updating kubernetes nodes using cloud APIs and deleting kubernetes nodes that were deleted on your cloud.
- service controller - responsible for loadbalancers on your cloud against services of type LoadBalancer.
- route controller - responsible for setting up network routes on your cloud
- any other features you would like to implement if you are running an out-of-tree provider.

## Examples

If you are using a cloud that is currently supported in Kubernetes core and would like to adopt cloud controller manager, see the [cloud controller manager in kubernetes core](#).

For cloud controller managers not in Kubernetes core, you can find the respective projects in repos maintained by cloud vendors or sig leads.

- [DigitalOcean](#)
- [keepalived](#)
- [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure](#)
- [Rancher](#)

For providers already in Kubernetes core, you can run the in-tree cloud controller manager as a Daemonset in your cluster, use the following as a guideline:

```

This is an example of how to setup cloud-controller-manger as
a Daemonset in your cluster.
It assumes that your masters can run pods and has the role
node-role.kubernetes.io/master
Note that this Daemonset will not work straight out of the
box for your cloud, this is
meant to be a guideline.

apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 name: cloud-controller-manager
 namespace: kube-system

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
 name: system:cloud-controller-manager
roleRef:
 apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 kind: ClusterRole
 name: cluster-admin
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
 name: cloud-controller-manager
 namespace: kube-system

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
 labels:
 k8s-app: cloud-controller-manager
 name: cloud-controller-manager
 namespace: kube-system
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 k8s-app: cloud-controller-manager
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 k8s-app: cloud-controller-manager
 spec:
 serviceAccountName: cloud-controller-manager
 containers:
 - name: cloud-controller-manager
 # for in-tree providers we use k8s.gcr.io/cloud-
controller-manager
 # this can be replaced with any other image for out-of-
tree providers
 image: k8s.gcr.io/cloud-controller-manager:v1.8.0
 command:
 - /usr/local/bin/cloud-controller-manager
 - --cloud-provider=[YOUR_CLOUD_PROVIDER] # Add your
own cloud provider here!

```

# **Limitations**

Running cloud controller manager comes with a few possible limitations. Although these limitations are being addressed in upcoming releases, it's important that you are aware of these limitations for production workloads.

## **Support for Volumes**

Cloud controller manager does not implement any of the volume controllers found in `kube-controller-manager` as the volume integrations also require coordination with kubelets. As we evolve CSI (container storage interface) and add stronger support for flex volume plugins, necessary support will be added to cloud controller manager so that clouds can fully integrate with volumes. Learn more about out-of-tree CSI volume plugins [here](#).

## **Scalability**

In the previous architecture for cloud providers, we relied on kubelets using a local metadata service to retrieve node information about itself. With this new architecture, we now fully rely on the cloud controller managers to retrieve information for all nodes. For very large clusters, you should consider possible bottle necks such as resource requirements and API rate limiting.

## **Chicken and Egg**

The goal of the cloud controller manager project is to decouple development of cloud features from the core Kubernetes project. Unfortunately, many aspects of the Kubernetes project has assumptions that cloud provider features are tightly integrated into the project. As a result, adopting this new architecture can create several situations where a request is being made for information from a cloud provider, but the cloud controller manager may not be able to return that information without the original request being complete.

A good example of this is the TLS bootstrapping feature in the Kubelet. Currently, TLS bootstrapping assumes that the Kubelet has the ability to ask the cloud provider (or a local metadata service) for all its address types (private, public, etc) but cloud controller manager cannot set a node's address types without being initialized in the first place which requires that the kubelet has TLS certificates to communicate with the apiserver.

As this initiative evolves, changes will be made to address these issues in upcoming releases.

## **Developing your own Cloud Controller Manager**

To build and develop your own cloud controller manager, read the [Developing Cloud Controller Manager](#) doc.

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on January 26, 2020 at 3:53 PM PST by [Fix typo in Scalability section \(#18866\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Limit Storage Consumption

This example demonstrates an easy way to limit the amount of storage consumed in a namespace.

The following resources are used in the demonstration: [ResourceQuota](#), [LimitRange](#), and [PersistentVolumeClaim](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Scenario: Limiting Storage Consumption](#)
- [LimitRange to limit requests for storage](#)
- [StorageQuota to limit PVC count and cumulative storage capacity](#)
- [Summary](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Scenario: Limiting Storage Consumption

The cluster-admin is operating a cluster on behalf of a user population and the admin wants to control how much storage a single namespace can consume in order to control cost.

The admin would like to limit:

1. The number of persistent volume claims in a namespace
2. The amount of storage each claim can request
3. The amount of cumulative storage the namespace can have

## **LimitRange to limit requests for storage**

Adding a `LimitRange` to a namespace enforces storage request sizes to a minimum and maximum. Storage is requested via `PersistentVolumeClaim`. The admission controller that enforces limit ranges will reject any PVC that is above or below the values set by the admin.

In this example, a PVC requesting 10Gi of storage would be rejected because it exceeds the 2Gi max.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
 name: storagelimits
spec:
 limits:
 - type: PersistentVolumeClaim
 max:
 storage: 2Gi
 min:
 storage: 1Gi
```

Minimum storage requests are used when the underlying storage provider requires certain minimums. For example, AWS EBS volumes have a 1Gi minimum requirement.

## **StorageQuota to limit PVC count and cumulative storage capacity**

Admins can limit the number of PVCs in a namespace as well as the cumulative capacity of those PVCs. New PVCs that exceed either maximum value will be rejected.

In this example, a 6th PVC in the namespace would be rejected because it exceeds the maximum count of 5. Alternatively, a 5Gi maximum quota when combined with the 2Gi max limit above, cannot have 3 PVCs where each has 2Gi. That would be 6Gi requested for a namespace capped at 5Gi.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
 name: storagequota
spec:
 hard:
```

```
 persistentvolumeclaims: "5"
 requests.storage: "5Gi"
```

## Summary

A limit range can put a ceiling on how much storage is requested while a resource quota can effectively cap the storage consumed by a namespace through claim counts and cumulative storage capacity. This allows a cluster-admin to plan their cluster's storage budget without risk of any one project going over their allotment.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on May 05, 2018 at 6:00 PM PST by [Convert site to Hugo \(#8316\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Namespaces Walkthrough

Kubernetes [namespaces](#)[An abstraction used by Kubernetes to support multiple virtual clusters on the same physical cluster.](#) help different projects, teams, or customers to share a Kubernetes cluster.

It does this by providing the following:

1. A scope for [Names](#).
2. A mechanism to attach authorization and policy to a subsection of the cluster.

Use of multiple namespaces is optional.

This example demonstrates how to use Kubernetes namespaces to subdivide your cluster.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Understand the default namespace](#)
- [Create new namespaces](#)

- [Create pods in each namespace](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Prerequisites

This example assumes the following:

1. You have an [existing Kubernetes cluster](#).
2. You have a basic understanding of Kubernetes [Pods](#), [Services](#), and [Deployments](#).

## Understand the default namespace

By default, a Kubernetes cluster will instantiate a default namespace when provisioning the cluster to hold the default set of Pods, Services, and Deployments used by the cluster.

Assuming you have a fresh cluster, you can inspect the available namespaces by doing the following:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

| NAME    | STATUS | AGE |
|---------|--------|-----|
| default | Active | 13m |

## Create new namespaces

For this exercise, we will create two additional Kubernetes namespaces to hold our content.

Let's imagine a scenario where an organization is using a shared Kubernetes cluster for development and production use cases.

The development team would like to maintain a space in the cluster where they can get a view on the list of Pods, Services, and Deployments they use to build and run their application. In this space, Kubernetes resources come and go, and the restrictions on who can or cannot modify resources are relaxed to enable agile development.

The operations team would like to maintain a space in the cluster where they can enforce strict procedures on who can or cannot manipulate the set of Pods, Services, and Deployments that run the production site.

One pattern this organization could follow is to partition the Kubernetes cluster into two namespaces: `development` and `production`.

Let's create two new namespaces to hold our work.

Use the file [`namespace-dev.json`](#) which describes a `development` namespace:

#### [`admin/namespace-dev.json`](#)

```
{
 "apiVersion": "v1",
 "kind": "Namespace",
 "metadata": {
 "name": "development",
 "labels": {
 "name": "development"
 }
 }
}
```

Create the `development` namespace using `kubectl`.

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/namespace-dev.json
```

Save the following contents into file [`namespace-prod.json`](#) which describes a `production` namespace:

#### [`admin/namespace-prod.json`](#)

```
{
 "apiVersion": "v1",
 "kind": "Namespace",
 "metadata": {
 "name": "production",
 "labels": {
 "name": "production"
 }
 }
}
```

And then let's create the `production` namespace using `kubectl`.

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/namespace-prod.json
```

To be sure things are right, let's list all of the namespaces in our cluster.

```
kubectl get namespaces --show-labels
```

| NAME        | STATUS | AGE | LABELS           |
|-------------|--------|-----|------------------|
| default     | Active | 32m | <none>           |
| development | Active | 29s | name=development |
| production  | Active | 23s | name=production  |

## Create pods in each namespace

A Kubernetes namespace provides the scope for Pods, Services, and Deployments in the cluster.

Users interacting with one namespace do not see the content in another namespace.

To demonstrate this, let's spin up a simple Deployment and Pods in the development namespace.

We first check what is the current context:

```
kubectl config view
```

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
 certificate-authority-data: REDACTED
 server: https://130.211.122.180
 name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
contexts:
- context:
 cluster: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 user: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
current-context: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 user:
 client-certificate-data: REDACTED
 client-key-data: REDACTED
 token: 65rZW78y8HbwXXtSXuUw9DbP4FLjHi4b
- name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes-basic-auth
 user:
 password: h5M0FtUUIflBSdI7
 username: admin
```

```
kubectl config current-context
```

```
lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
```

The next step is to define a context for the kubectl client to work in each namespace. The value of "cluster" and "user" fields are copied from the current context.

```
kubectl config set-context dev --namespace=development \
--cluster=lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes \
--user=lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes

kubectl config set-context prod --namespace=production \
--cluster=lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes \
--user=lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
```

By default, the above commands adds two contexts that are saved into file `.kube/config`. You can now view the contexts and alternate against the two new request contexts depending on which namespace you wish to work against.

To view the new contexts:

```
kubectl config view
```

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
 certificate-authority-data: REDACTED
 server: https://130.211.122.180
 name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
contexts:
- context:
 cluster: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 user: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
- context:
 cluster: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 namespace: development
 user: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 name: dev
- context:
 cluster: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 namespace: production
 user: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 name: prod
current-context: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes
 user:
 client-certificate-data: REDACTED
 client-key-data: REDACTED
 token: 65rZW78y8HbwXXtSXuUw9DbP4FLjHi4b
- name: lithe-cocoa-92103_kubernetes-basic-auth
```

```
user:
 password: h5M0FtUUIflBSdI7
 username: admin
```

Let's switch to operate in the development namespace.

```
kubectl config use-context dev
```

You can verify your current context by doing the following:

```
kubectl config current-context
```

```
dev
```

At this point, all requests we make to the Kubernetes cluster from the command line are scoped to the development namespace.

Let's create some contents.

#### [admin/snowflake-deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 labels:
 app: snowflake
 name: snowflake
spec:
 replicas: 2
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: snowflake
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: snowflake
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: k8s.gcr.io/serve_hostname
 imagePullPolicy: Always
 name: snowflake
```

Apply the manifest to create a Deployment

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/snowflake-
deployment.yaml
```

We have just created a deployment whose replica size is 2 that is running the pod called `snowflake` with a basic container that just serves the hostname.

```
kubectl get deployment
```

| NAME      | READY | UP-TO-DATE | AVAILABLE | AGE |
|-----------|-------|------------|-----------|-----|
| snowflake | 2/2   | 2          | 2         | 2m  |

```
kubectl get pods -l run=snowflake
```

| NAME                       | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| snowflake-3968820950-9dgr8 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 2m  |
| snowflake-3968820950-vgc4n | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 2m  |

And this is great, developers are able to do what they want, and they do not have to worry about affecting content in the production namespace.

Let's switch to the production namespace and show how resources in one namespace are hidden from the other.

```
kubectl config use-context prod
```

The production namespace should be empty, and the following commands should return nothing.

```
kubectl get deployment
kubectl get pods
```

Production likes to run cattle, so let's create some cattle pods.

```
kubectl run cattle --image=k8s.gcr.io/serve_hostname --replicas=5
```

```
kubectl get deployment
```

| NAME   | READY | UP-TO-DATE | AVAILABLE | AGE |
|--------|-------|------------|-----------|-----|
| cattle | 5/5   | 5          | 5         | 10s |

```
kubectl get pods -l run=cattle
```

| NAME                    | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| cattle-2263376956-41xy6 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-kw466 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-n4v97 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-p5p3i | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-sxpth | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |

At this point, it should be clear that the resources users create in one namespace are hidden from the other namespace.

As the policy support in Kubernetes evolves, we will extend this scenario to show how you can provide different authorization rules for each namespace.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 16, 2020 at 10:02 AM PST by [Correcting example from namespaces-walkthrough task \(#19294\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Operating etcd clusters for Kubernetes

etcd is a consistent and highly-available key value store used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data.

If your Kubernetes cluster uses etcd as its backing store, make sure you have a [back up](#) plan for those data.

You can find in-depth information about etcd in the official [documentation](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Resource requirements](#)
- [Starting etcd clusters](#)
- [Securing etcd clusters](#)
- [Replacing a failed etcd member](#)
- [Backing up an etcd cluster](#)
- [Scaling up etcd clusters](#)
- [Restoring an etcd cluster](#)
- [Upgrading and rolling back etcd clusters](#)
- [Known issue: etcd client balancer with secure endpoints](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

# Prerequisites

- Run etcd as a cluster of odd members.
- etcd is a leader-based distributed system. Ensure that the leader periodically send heartbeats on time to all followers to keep the cluster stable.
- Ensure that no resource starvation occurs.

Performance and stability of the cluster is sensitive to network and disk IO. Any resource starvation can lead to heartbeat timeout, causing instability of the cluster. An unstable etcd indicates that no leader is elected. Under such circumstances, a cluster cannot make any changes to its current state, which implies no new pods can be scheduled.

- Keeping stable etcd clusters is critical to the stability of Kubernetes clusters. Therefore, run etcd clusters on dedicated machines or isolated environments for [guaranteed resource requirements](#).
- The minimum recommended version of etcd to run in production is 3.2 .10+.

# Resource requirements

Operating etcd with limited resources is suitable only for testing purposes. For deploying in production, advanced hardware configuration is required. Before deploying etcd in production, see [resource requirement reference documentation](#).

# Starting etcd clusters

This section covers starting a single-node and multi-node etcd cluster.

## Single-node etcd cluster

Use a single-node etcd cluster only for testing purpose.

1. Run the following:

```
./etcd --listen-client-urls=http://$PRIVATE_IP:2379 --
advertise-client-urls=http://$PRIVATE_IP:2379
```

2. Start Kubernetes API server with the flag `--etcd-servers=$PRIVATE_IP:2379`.

Replace `PRIVATE_IP` with your etcd client IP.

## Multi-node etcd cluster

For durability and high availability, run etcd as a multi-node cluster in production and back it up periodically. A five-member cluster is recommended in production. For more information, see [FAQ Documentation](#).

Configure an etcd cluster either by static member information or by dynamic discovery. For more information on clustering, see [etcd Clustering Documentation](#).

For an example, consider a five-member etcd cluster running with the following client URLs: `http://$IP1:2379`, `http://$IP2:2379`, `http://$IP3:2379`, `http://$IP4:2379`, and `http://$IP5:2379`. To start a Kubernetes API server:

1. Run the following:

```
./etcd --listen-client-urls=http://$IP1:2379, http://$IP2:2379, http://$IP3:2379, http://$IP4:2379, http://$IP5:2379 --advertise-client-urls=http://$IP1:2379, http://$IP2:2379, http://$IP3:2379, http://$IP4:2379, http://$IP5:2379
```

2. Start Kubernetes API servers with the flag `--etcd-servers=$IP1:2379, $IP2:2379, $IP3:2379, $IP4:2379, $IP5:2379`.

Replace IP with your client IP addresses.

## Multi-node etcd cluster with load balancer

To run a load balancing etcd cluster:

1. Set up an etcd cluster.
2. Configure a load balancer in front of the etcd cluster. For example, let the address of the load balancer be `$LB`.
3. Start Kubernetes API Servers with the flag `--etcd-servers=$LB:2379`.

## Securing etcd clusters

Access to etcd is equivalent to root permission in the cluster so ideally only the API server should have access to it. Considering the sensitivity of the data, it is recommended to grant permission to only those nodes that require access to etcd clusters.

To secure etcd, either set up firewall rules or use the security features provided by etcd. etcd security features depend on x509 Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). To begin, establish secure communication channels by generating a key and certificate pair. For example, use key pairs `peer.key` and `peer.cert` for securing communication between etcd members, and `client.key` and `client.cert` for securing communication between etcd and its clients. See the [example scripts](#) provided by the etcd project to generate key pairs and CA files for client authentication.

## Securing communication

To configure etcd with secure peer communication, specify flags `--peer-key-file=peer.key` and `--peer-cert-file=peer.cert`, and use https as URL schema.

Similarly, to configure etcd with secure client communication, specify flags `--key-file=k8sclient.key` and `--cert-file=k8sclient.cert`, and use https as URL schema.

## Limiting access of etcd clusters

After configuring secure communication, restrict the access of etcd cluster to only the Kubernetes API server. Use TLS authentication to do so.

For example, consider key pairs `k8sclient.key` and `k8sclient.cert` that are trusted by the CA `etcd.ca`. When etcd is configured with `--client-cert-auth` along with TLS, it verifies the certificates from clients by using system CAs or the CA passed in by `--trusted-ca-file` flag. Specifying flags `--client-cert-auth=true` and `--trusted-ca-file=etcd.ca` will restrict the access to clients with the certificate `k8sclient.cert`.

Once etcd is configured correctly, only clients with valid certificates can access it. To give Kubernetes API server the access, configure it with the flags `--etcd-certfile=k8sclient.cert`, `--etcd-keyfile=k8sclient.key` and `--etcd-cafile=ca.cert`.

**Note:** etcd authentication is not currently supported by Kubernetes. For more information, see the related issue [Support Basic Auth for Etcd v2](#).

## Replacing a failed etcd member

etcd cluster achieves high availability by tolerating minor member failures. However, to improve the overall health of the cluster, replace failed members immediately. When multiple members fail, replace them one by one. Replacing a failed member involves two steps: removing the failed member and adding a new member.

Though etcd keeps unique member IDs internally, it is recommended to use a unique name for each member to avoid human errors. For example, consider a three-member etcd cluster. Let the URLs be, `member1=http://10.0.0.1`, `member2=http://10.0.0.2`, and `member3=http://10.0.0.3`. When `member1` fails, replace it with `member4=http://10.0.0.4`.

1. Get the member ID of the failed member1:

```
etcdctl --endpoints=http://10.0.0.2,http://10.0.0.3 member list
```

The following message is displayed:

```
8211f1d0f64f3269, started, member1, http://10.0.0.1:2380,
http://10.0.0.1:2379
91bc3c398fb3c146, started, member2, http://10.0.0.2:2380,
http://10.0.0.2:2379
fd422379fda50e48, started, member3, http://10.0.0.3:2380,
http://10.0.0.3:2379
```

2. Remove the failed member:

```
etcdctl member remove 8211f1d0f64f3269
```

The following message is displayed:

```
Removed member 8211f1d0f64f3269 from cluster
```

3. Add the new member:

```
./etcdctl member add member4 --peer-urls=http://10.0.0.4:2380
```

The following message is displayed:

```
Member 2be1eb8f84b7f63e added to cluster ef37ad9dc622a7c4
```

4. Start the newly added member on a machine with the IP 10.0.0.4:

```
export ETCD_NAME="member4"
export ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER="member2=http://
10.0.0.2:2380,member3=http://10.0.0.3:2380,member4=http://
10.0.0.4:2380"
export ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_STATE=existing
etcd [flags]
```

5. Do either of the following:

1. Update its `--etcd-servers` flag to make Kubernetes aware of the configuration changes, then restart the Kubernetes API server.
2. Update the load balancer configuration if a load balancer is used in the deployment.

For more information on cluster reconfiguration, see [etcd Reconfiguration Documentation](#).

## Backing up an etcd cluster

All Kubernetes objects are stored on etcd. Periodically backing up the etcd cluster data is important to recover Kubernetes clusters under disaster scenarios, such as losing all master nodes. The snapshot file contains all the Kubernetes states and critical information. In order to keep the sensitive Kubernetes data safe, encrypt the snapshot files.

Backing up an etcd cluster can be accomplished in two ways: etcd built-in snapshot and volume snapshot.

## Built-in snapshot

etcd supports built-in snapshot, so backing up an etcd cluster is easy. A snapshot may either be taken from a live member with the `etcdctl snapshot save` command or by copying the `member/snap/db` file from an etcd [data directory](#) that is not currently used by an etcd process. Taking the snapshot will normally not affect the performance of the member.

Below is an example for taking a snapshot of the keyspace served by \$ENDPOINT to the file `snapshotdb`:

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl --endpoints $ENDPOINT snapshot save
snapshotdb
exit 0

verify the snapshot
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl --write-out=table snapshot status
snapshotdb
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| HASH | REVISION | TOTAL KEYS | TOTAL SIZE |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| fe01cf57 | 10 | 7 | 2.1 MB |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## Volume snapshot

If etcd is running on a storage volume that supports backup, such as Amazon Elastic Block Store, back up etcd data by taking a snapshot of the storage volume.

## Scaling up etcd clusters

Scaling up etcd clusters increases availability by trading off performance. Scaling does not increase cluster performance nor capability. A general rule is not to scale up or down etcd clusters. Do not configure any auto scaling groups for etcd clusters. It is highly recommended to always run a static five-member etcd cluster for production Kubernetes clusters at any officially supported scale.

A reasonable scaling is to upgrade a three-member cluster to a five-member one, when more reliability is desired. See [etcd Reconfiguration Documentation](#) for information on how to add members into an existing cluster.

## Restoring an etcd cluster

etcd supports restoring from snapshots that are taken from an etcd process of the [major.minor](#) version. Restoring a version from a different patch version of etcd also is supported. A restore operation is employed to recover the data of a failed cluster.

Before starting the restore operation, a snapshot file must be present. It can either be a snapshot file from a previous backup operation, or from a remaining [data directory](#). For more information and examples on restoring a cluster from a snapshot file, see [etcd disaster recovery documentation](#).

If the access URLs of the restored cluster is changed from the previous cluster, the Kubernetes API server must be reconfigured accordingly. In this case, restart Kubernetes API server with the flag `--etcd-servers=$NEW_ETCD_CLUSTER` instead of the flag `--etcd-servers=$OLD_ETCD_CLUSTER`. Replace `$NEW_ETCD_CLUSTER` and `$OLD_ETCD_CLUSTER` with the respective IP addresses. If a load balancer is used in front of an etcd cluster, you might need to update the load balancer instead.

If the majority of etcd members have permanently failed, the etcd cluster is considered failed. In this scenario, Kubernetes cannot make any changes to its current state. Although the scheduled pods might continue to run, no new pods can be scheduled. In such cases, recover the etcd cluster and potentially reconfigure Kubernetes API server to fix the issue.

## Upgrading and rolling back etcd clusters

As of Kubernetes v1.13.0, etcd2 is no longer supported as a storage backend for new or existing Kubernetes clusters. The timeline for Kubernetes support for etcd2 and etcd3 is as follows:

- Kubernetes v1.0: etcd2 only
- Kubernetes v1.5.1: etcd3 support added, new clusters still default to etcd2
- Kubernetes v1.6.0: new clusters created with `kube-up.sh` default to etcd3, and `kube-apiserver` defaults to etcd3
- Kubernetes v1.9.0: deprecation of etcd2 storage backend announced
- Kubernetes v1.13.0: etcd2 storage backend removed, `kube-apiserver` will refuse to start with `--storage-backend=etcd2`, with the message `etcd2 is no longer a supported storage backend`

Before upgrading a v1.12.x `kube-apiserver` using `--storage-backend=etcd2` to v1.13.x, etcd v2 data must be migrated to the v3 storage backend and `kube-apiserver` invocations must be changed to use `--storage-backend=etcd3`.

The process for migrating from etcd2 to etcd3 is highly dependent on how the etcd cluster was deployed and configured, as well as how the Kubernetes cluster was deployed and configured. We recommend that you consult your cluster provider's documentation to see if there is a predefined solution.

If your cluster was created via `kube-up.sh` and is still using etcd2 as its storage backend, please consult the [Kubernetes v1.12 etcd cluster upgrade docs](#)

## Known issue: etcd client balancer with secure endpoints

The etcd v3 client, released in etcd v3.3.13 or earlier, has a [critical bug](#) which affects the kube-apiserver and HA deployments. The etcd client balancer failover does not properly work against secure endpoints. As a result, etcd servers may fail or disconnect briefly from the kube-apiserver. This affects kube-apiserver HA deployments.

The fix was made in [etcd v3.4](#) (and backported to v3.3.14 or later): the new client now creates its own credential bundle to correctly set authority target in dial function.

Because the fix requires gRPC dependency upgrade (to v1.23.0), downstream Kubernetes [did not backport etcd upgrades](#). Which means the [etcd fix in kube-apiserver](#) is only available from Kubernetes 1.16.

To urgently fix this bug for Kubernetes 1.15 or earlier, build a custom kube-apiserver. You can make local changes to [vendor/google.golang.org/grpc/credentials/credentials.go](https://github.com/vmware/golang-github-grpc-credentials/blob/master/credentials.go) with [etcd@db61ee106](mailto:etcd@db61ee106).

See "[kube-apiserver 1.13.x refuses to work when first etcd-server is not available](#)".

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## Reconfigure a Node's Kubelet in a Live Cluster

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.11 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

[Dynamic Kubelet Configuration](#) allows you to change the configuration of each [kubelet](#)An agent that runs on each node in the cluster. It makes sure that containers are running in a pod. in a running Kubernetes cluster, by deploying a [ConfigMap](#)An API object used to store non-confidential data in key-value pairs. Can be consumed as environment variables, command-line arguments, or config files in a volume. and configuring each [Node](#)A node is a worker machine in Kubernetes. to use it.

**Warning:** All kubelet configuration parameters can be changed dynamically, but this is unsafe for some parameters. Before deciding to change a parameter dynamically, you need a strong understanding of how that change will affect your cluster's behavior. Always carefully test configuration changes on a small set of nodes before rolling them out cluster-wide. Advice on configuring specific fields is available in the inline KubeletConfiguration type documentation.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Reconfiguring the kubelet on a running node in your cluster](#)
- [kubectl patch example](#)
- [Understanding how the kubelet checkpoints config](#)
- [Understanding Node.Status.Config.Error messages](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster. You also need kubectl v1.11 or higher, configured to communicate with your cluster.

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.11. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Your cluster API server version (eg v1.12) must be no more than one minor version away from the version of kubectl that you are using. For example, if your cluster is running v1.16 then you can use kubectl v1.15, v1.16 or v1.17; other combinations [aren't supported](#).

Some of the examples use the commandline tool [jq](#). You do not need jq to complete the task, because there are manual alternatives.

For each node that you're reconfiguring, you must set the kubelet `--dynamic-config-dir` flag to a writable directory.

## Reconfiguring the kubelet on a running node in your cluster

### Basic workflow overview

The basic workflow for configuring a kubelet in a live cluster is as follows:

1. Write a YAML or JSON configuration file containing the kubelet's configuration.
2. Wrap this file in a ConfigMap and save it to the Kubernetes control plane.
3. Update the kubelet's corresponding Node object to use this ConfigMap.

Each kubelet watches a configuration reference on its respective Node object. When this reference changes, the kubelet downloads the new configuration, updates a local reference to refer to the file, and exits. For the feature to work correctly, you must be running an OS-level service manager (such as systemd), which will restart the kubelet if it exits. When the kubelet is restarted, it will begin using the new configuration.

The new configuration completely overrides configuration provided by `--config`, and is overridden by command-line flags. Unspecified values in the new configuration will receive default values appropriate to the configuration version (e.g. `kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1`), unless overridden by flags.

The status of the Node's kubelet configuration is reported via `Node.Spec.Status.Config`. Once you have updated a Node to use the new ConfigMap, you can observe this status to confirm that the Node is using the intended configuration.

This document describes editing Nodes using `kubectl edit`. There are other ways to modify a Node's spec, including `kubectl patch`, for example, which facilitate scripted workflows.

This document only describes a single Node consuming each ConfigMap. Keep in mind that it is also valid for multiple Nodes to consume the same ConfigMap.

**Warning:** While it is *possible* to change the configuration by updating the ConfigMap in-place, this causes all kubelets

configured with that ConfigMap to update simultaneously. It is much safer to treat ConfigMaps as immutable by convention, aided by `kubectl`'s `--append-hash` option, and incrementally roll out updates to `Node.Spec.ConfigSource`.

## Automatic RBAC rules for Node Authorizer

Previously, you were required to manually create RBAC rules to allow Nodes to access their assigned ConfigMaps. The Node Authorizer now automatically configures these rules.

## Generating a file that contains the current configuration

The Dynamic Kubelet Configuration feature allows you to provide an override for the entire configuration object, rather than a per-field overlay. This is a simpler model that makes it easier to trace the source of configuration values and debug issues. The compromise, however, is that you must start with knowledge of the existing configuration to ensure that you only change the fields you intend to change.

The kubelet loads settings from its configuration file, but you can set command line flags to override the configuration in the file. This means that if you only know the contents of the configuration file, and you don't know the command line overrides, then you do not know the running configuration either.

Because you need to know the running configuration in order to override it, you can fetch the running configuration from the kubelet. You can generate a config file containing a Node's current configuration by accessing the kubelet's `configz` endpoint, through `kubectl proxy`. The next section explains how to do this.

**Caution:** The kubelet's `configz` endpoint is there to help with debugging, and is not a stable part of kubelet behavior. Do not rely on the behavior of this endpoint for production scenarios or for use with automated tools.

For more information on configuring the kubelet via a configuration file, see [Set kubelet parameters via a config file](#)).

## Generate the configuration file

**Note:** The steps below use the `jq` command to streamline working with JSON. To follow the tasks as written, you need to have `jq` installed. You can adapt the steps if you prefer to extract the `kubeletconfig` subobject manually.

1. Choose a Node to reconfigure. In this example, the name of this Node is referred to as `NODE_NAME`.
2. Start the `kubectl proxy` in the background using the following command:

```
kubectl proxy --port=8001 &
```

- Run the following command to download and unpack the configuration from the configz endpoint. The command is long, so be careful when copying and pasting. **If you use zsh**, note that common zsh configurations add backslashes to escape the opening and closing curly braces around the variable name in the URL. For example: \${NODE\_NAME} will be rewritten as \\$\{NODE\_NAME\} during the paste. You must remove the backslashes before running the command, or the command will fail.

```
NODE_NAME="the-name-of-the-node-you-are-reconfiguring";
curl -sSL "http://localhost:8001/api/v1/nodes/${NODE_NAME}/proxy/configz" | jq '.kubeletconfig|.kind="KubeletConfiguration"|.apiVersion="kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1"' >
kubelet_configz_${NODE_NAME}
```

**Note:** You need to manually add the kind and apiVersion to the downloaded object, because those fields are not reported by the configz endpoint.

## Edit the configuration file

Using a text editor, change one of the parameters in the file generated by the previous procedure. For example, you might edit the parameter eventRecordQPS, that controls rate limiting for event recording.

## Push the configuration file to the control plane

Push the edited configuration file to the control plane with the following command:

```
kubectl -n kube-system create configmap my-node-config --from-file=kubelet=kubelet_configz_${NODE_NAME} --append-hash -o yaml
```

This is an example of a valid response:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2017-09-14T20:23:33Z
 name: my-node-config-gkt4c2m4b2
 namespace: kube-system
 resourceVersion: "119980"
 uid: 946d785e-998a-11e7-a8dd-42010a800006
data:
 kubelet: |
 { ... }
```

You created that ConfigMap inside the kube-system namespace because the kubelet is a Kubernetes system component.

The `--append-hash` option appends a short checksum of the ConfigMap contents to the name. This is convenient for an edit-then-push workflow, because it automatically, yet deterministically, generates new names for new resources. The name that includes this generated hash is referred to as `CONFIG_MAP_NAME` in the following examples.

## Set the Node to use the new configuration

Edit the Node's reference to point to the new ConfigMap with the following command:

```
kubectl edit node ${NODE_NAME}
```

In your text editor, add the following YAML under `spec`:

```
configSource:
 configMap:
 name: CONFIG_MAP_NAME # replace CONFIG_MAP_NAME with the
 name of the ConfigMap
 namespace: kube-system
 kubeletConfigKey: kubelet
```

You must specify all three of `name`, `namespace`, and `kubeletConfigKey`. The `kubeletConfigKey` parameter shows the kubelet which key of the ConfigMap contains its config.

## Observe that the Node begins using the new configuration

Retrieve the Node using the `kubectl get node ${NODE_NAME} -o yaml` command and inspect `Node.Status.Config`. The config sources corresponding to the `active`, `assigned`, and `lastKnownGood` configurations are reported in the status.

- The `active` configuration is the version the kubelet is currently running with.
- The `assigned` configuration is the latest version the kubelet has resolved based on `Node.Spec.ConfigSource`.
- The `lastKnownGood` configuration is the version the kubelet will fall back to if an invalid config is assigned in `Node.Spec.ConfigSource`.

The `lastKnownGood` configuration might not be present if it is set to its default value, the local config deployed with the node. The status will update `lastKnownGood` to match a valid `assigned` config after the kubelet becomes comfortable with the config. The details of how the kubelet determines a config should become the `lastKnownGood` are not guaranteed by the API, but is currently implemented as a 10-minute grace period.

You can use the following command (using `jq`) to filter down to the config status:

```
kubectl get no ${NODE_NAME} -o json | jq '.status.config'
```

The following is an example response:

```
{
 "active": {
 "configMap": {
 "kubeletConfigKey": "kubelet",
 "name": "my-node-config-9mbkccg2cc",
 "namespace": "kube-system",
 "resourceVersion": "1326",
 "uid": "705ab4f5-6393-11e8-b7cc-42010a800002"
 }
 },
 "assigned": {
 "configMap": {
 "kubeletConfigKey": "kubelet",
 "name": "my-node-config-9mbkccg2cc",
 "namespace": "kube-system",
 "resourceVersion": "1326",
 "uid": "705ab4f5-6393-11e8-b7cc-42010a800002"
 }
 },
 "lastKnownGood": {
 "configMap": {
 "kubeletConfigKey": "kubelet",
 "name": "my-node-config-9mbkccg2cc",
 "namespace": "kube-system",
 "resourceVersion": "1326",
 "uid": "705ab4f5-6393-11e8-b7cc-42010a800002"
 }
 }
}
```

(if you do not have jq, you can look at the whole response and find `Node.Status.Config` by eye).

If an error occurs, the kubelet reports it in the `Node.Status.Config.Error` structure. Possible errors are listed in [Understanding Node.Status.Config.Error messages](#). You can search for the identical text in the kubelet log for additional details and context about the error.

## Make more changes

Follow the workflow above to make more changes and push them again. Each time you push a ConfigMap with new contents, the `--append-hash` kubectl option creates the ConfigMap with a new name. The safest rollout strategy is to first create a new ConfigMap, and then update the Node to use the new ConfigMap.

## Reset the Node to use its local default configuration

To reset the Node to use the configuration it was provisioned with, edit the Node using `kubectl edit node ${NODE_NAME}` and remove the `Node.Spec.ConfigSource` field.

## Observe that the Node is using its local default configuration

After removing this subfield, `Node.Status.Config` eventually becomes empty, since all config sources have been reset to `nil`, which indicates that the local default config is assigned, active, and `lastKnownGood`, and no error is reported.

## kubectl patch example

You can change a Node's configSource using several different mechanisms. This example uses `kubectl patch`:

```
kubectl patch node ${NODE_NAME} -p "{\"spec\":{\"configSource\":\n {\"configMap\": {\"name\": \"${CONFIG_MAP_NAME}\",\n \"namespace\":\n \"kube-system\", \"kubernetesConfigKey\": \"kubelet\"}}}}"
```

## Understanding how the kubelet checkpoints config

When a new config is assigned to the Node, the kubelet downloads and unpacks the config payload as a set of files on the local disk. The kubelet also records metadata that locally tracks the assigned and last-known-good config sources, so that the kubelet knows which config to use across restarts, even if the API server becomes unavailable. After checkpointing a config and the relevant metadata, the kubelet exits if it detects that the assigned config has changed. When the kubelet is restarted by the OS-level service manager (such as `systemd`), it reads the new metadata and uses the new config.

The recorded metadata is fully resolved, meaning that it contains all necessary information to choose a specific config version - typically a `UID` and `ResourceVersion`. This is in contrast to `Node.Spec.ConfigSource`, where the intended config is declared via the idempotent `namespace/name` that identifies the target ConfigMap; the kubelet tries to use the latest version of this ConfigMap.

When you are debugging problems on a node, you can inspect the kubelet's config metadata and checkpoints. The structure of the kubelet's checkpointing directory is:

```
- --dynamic-config-dir (root for managing dynamic config)\n| - meta\n | - assigned (encoded kubeletconfig/\nv1beta1.SerializedNodeConfigSource object, indicating the
```

```

assigned config)
| - last-known-good (encoded kubeletconfig/
v1beta1.SerializedNodeConfigSource object, indicating the last-
known-good config)
| - checkpoints
| | - uid1 (dir for versions of object identified by uid1)
| | | - resourceVersion1 (dir for unpacked files from
resourceVersion1 of object with uid1)
| | | - ...
| | ...

```

## Understanding Node.Status.Config.Error messages

The following table describes error messages that can occur when using Dynamic Kubelet Config. You can search for the identical text in the Kubelet log for additional details and context about the error.

| Error Message                                                                    | Possible Causes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| failed to load config, see Kubelet log for details                               | The kubelet likely could not parse the downloaded config payload, or encountered a filesystem error attempting to load the payload from disk.                                                                                                              |
| failed to validate config, see Kubelet log for details                           | The configuration in the payload, combined with any command-line flag overrides, and the sum of feature gates from flags, the config file, and the remote payload, was determined to be invalid by the kubelet.                                            |
| invalid NodeConfigSource, exactly one subfield must be non-nil, but all were nil | Since Node.Spec.ConfigSource is validated by the API server to contain at least one non-nil subfield, this likely means that the kubelet is older than the API server and does not recognize a newer source type.                                          |
| failed to sync: failed to download config, see Kubelet log for details           | The kubelet could not download the config. It is possible that Node.Spec.ConfigSource could not be resolved to a concrete API object, or that network errors disrupted the download attempt. The kubelet will retry the download when in this error state. |
| failed to sync: internal failure, see Kubelet log for details                    | The kubelet encountered some internal problem and failed to update its config as a result. Examples include filesystem errors and reading objects from the internal informer cache.                                                                        |
| internal failure, see Kubelet log for details                                    | The kubelet encountered some internal problem while manipulating config, outside of the configuration sync loop.                                                                                                                                           |

## What's next

- For more information on configuring the kubelet via a configuration file, see [Set kubelet parameters via a config file](#).
- See the reference documentation for [NodeConfigSource](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

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# Reserve Compute Resources for System Daemons

Kubernetes nodes can be scheduled to Capacity. Pods can consume all the available capacity on a node by default. This is an issue because nodes typically run quite a few system daemons that power the OS and Kubernetes itself. Unless resources are set aside for these system daemons, pods and system daemons compete for resources and lead to resource starvation issues on the node.

The kubelet exposes a feature named Node Allocatable that helps to reserve compute resources for system daemons. Kubernetes recommends cluster administrators to configure Node Allocatable based on their workload density on each node.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Node Allocatable](#)
- [General Guidelines](#)
- [Example Scenario](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already

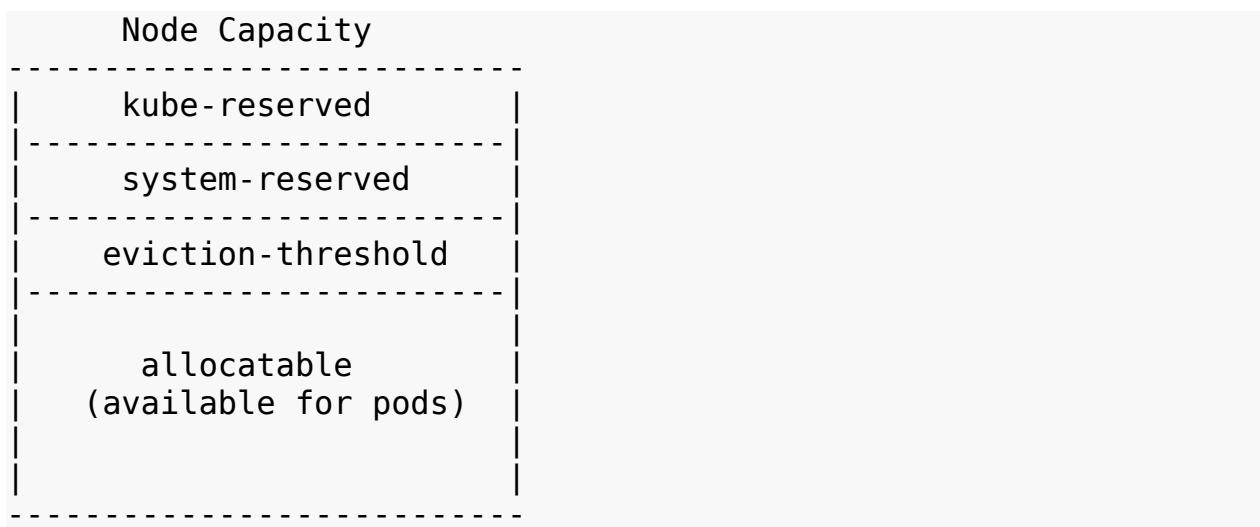
have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version 1.8. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version 1.17 to use the kubelet command line option `--reserved-cpus` to set an [explicitly reserved CPU list](#).

## Node Allocatable



`Allocatable` on a Kubernetes node is defined as the amount of compute resources that are available for pods. The scheduler does not over-subscribe `Allocatable`. `CPU`, `memory` and `ephemeral-storage` are supported as of now.

`Node Allocatable` is exposed as part of `v1.Node` object in the API and as part of `kubectl describe node` in the CLI.

Resources can be reserved for two categories of system daemons in the kubelet.

## Enabling QoS and Pod level cgroups

To properly enforce node allocatable constraints on the node, you must enable the new cgroup hierarchy via the `--cgroups-per-qos` flag. This flag is enabled by default. When enabled, the kubelet will parent all end-user pods under a cgroup hierarchy managed by the kubelet.

## Configuring a cgroup driver

The kubelet supports manipulation of the cgroup hierarchy on the host using a cgroup driver. The driver is configured via the `--cgroup-driver` flag.

The supported values are the following:

- `cgroupfs` is the default driver that performs direct manipulation of the cgroup filesystem on the host in order to manage cgroup sandboxes.
- `systemd` is an alternative driver that manages cgroup sandboxes using transient slices for resources that are supported by that init system.

Depending on the configuration of the associated container runtime, operators may have to choose a particular cgroup driver to ensure proper system behavior. For example, if operators use the `systemd` cgroup driver provided by the `docker` runtime, the `kubelet` must be configured to use the `systemd` cgroup driver.

## Kube Reserved

- **Kubelet Flag:** `--kube-reserved=[cpu=100m][,][memory=100Mi][,][ephemeral-storage=1Gi][,][pid=1000]`
- **Kubelet Flag:** `--kube-reserved-cgroup=`

`kube-reserved` is meant to capture resource reservation for kubernetes system daemons like the `kubelet`, `container runtime`, `node problem detector`, etc. It is not meant to reserve resources for system daemons that are run as pods. `kube-reserved` is typically a function of pod density on the nodes.

In addition to `cpu`, `memory`, and `ephemeral-storage`, `pid` may be specified to reserve the specified number of process IDs for kubernetes system daemons.

To optionally enforce `kube-reserved` on system daemons, specify the parent control group for kube daemons as the value for `--kube-reserved-cgroup` kubelet flag.

It is recommended that the kubernetes system daemons are placed under a top level control group (`runtime.slice` on systemd machines for example). Each system daemon should ideally run within its own child control group. Refer to [this doc](#) for more details on recommended control group hierarchy.

Note that Kubelet **does not** create `--kube-reserved-cgroup` if it doesn't exist. Kubelet will fail if an invalid cgroup is specified.

## System Reserved

- **Kubelet Flag:** `--system-reserved=[cpu=100m][,][memory=100Mi][,][ephemeral-storage=1Gi][,][pid=1000]`
- **Kubelet Flag:** `--system-reserved-cgroup=`

`system-reserved` is meant to capture resource reservation for OS system daemons like `sshd`, `udev`, etc. `system-reserved` should reserve `memory` for the kernel too since kernel memory is not accounted to pods in Kubernetes at this time. Reserving resources for user login sessions is also recommended (`user.slice` in systemd world).

In addition to `cpu`, `memory`, and `ephemeral-storage`, `pid` may be specified to reserve the specified number of process IDs for OS system daemons.

To optionally enforce `system-reserved` on system daemons, specify the parent control group for OS system daemons as the value for `--system-reserved-cgroup` kubelet flag.

It is recommended that the OS system daemons are placed under a top level control group (`system.slice` on systemd machines for example).

Note that Kubelet **does not** create `--system-reserved-cgroup` if it doesn't exist. Kubelet will fail if an invalid cgroup is specified.

## Explicitly Reserved CPU List

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.17 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.
- **Kubelet Flag:** `--reserved-cpus=0-3`

`reserved-cpus` is meant to define an explicit CPU set for OS system daemons and kubernetes system daemons. `reserved-cpus` is for systems that do not intend to define separate top level cgroups for OS system daemons and kubernetes system daemons with regard to cpuset resource. If the Kubelet **does not** have `--system-reserved-cgroup` and `--kube-reserved-cgroup`, the explicit cpuset provided by `reserved-cpus` will take precedence over the CPUs defined by `--kube-reserved` and `--system-reserved` options.

This option is specifically designed for Telco/NFV use cases where uncontrolled interrupts/timers may impact the workload performance. you can use this option to define the explicit cpuset for the system/kubernetes daemons as well as the interrupts/timers, so the rest CPUs on the system can be used exclusively for workloads, with less impact from uncontrolled interrupts/timers. To move the system daemon, kubernetes daemons and interrupts/timers to the explicit cpuset defined by this option, other mechanism outside Kubernetes should be used. For example: in Centos, you can do this using the tuned toolset.

## Eviction Thresholds

- **Kubelet Flag:** `--eviction-hard=[memory.available<500Mi]`

Memory pressure at the node level leads to System OOMs which affects the entire node and all pods running on it. Nodes can go offline temporarily until memory has been reclaimed. To avoid (or reduce the probability of) system OOMs kubelet provides [Out of Resource](#) management. Evictions are supported for `memory` and `ephemeral-storage` only. By reserving some

memory via `--eviction-hard` flag, the kubelet attempts to evict pods whenever memory availability on the node drops below the reserved value. Hypothetically, if system daemons did not exist on a node, pods cannot use more than capacity - `eviction-hard`. For this reason, resources reserved for evictions are not available for pods.

## Enforcing Node Allocatable

- **Kubelet Flag:** `--enforce-node-allocatable=pods[,][system-reserved][,][kube-reserved]`

The scheduler treats `Allocatable` as the available capacity for pods.

kubelet enforce `Allocatable` across pods by default. Enforcement is performed by evicting pods whenever the overall usage across all pods exceeds `Allocatable`. More details on eviction policy can be found [here](#). This enforcement is controlled by specifying `pods` value to the kubelet flag `--enforce-node-allocatable`.

Optionally, kubelet can be made to enforce `kube-reserved` and `system-reserved` by specifying `kube-reserved` & `system-reserved` values in the same flag. Note that to enforce `kube-reserved` or `system-reserved`, `--kube-reserved-cgroup` or `--system-reserved-cgroup` needs to be specified respectively.

## General Guidelines

System daemons are expected to be treated similar to Guaranteed pods. System daemons can burst within their bounding control groups and this behavior needs to be managed as part of kubernetes deployments. For example, kubelet should have its own control group and share Kube-reserved resources with the container runtime. However, Kubelet cannot burst and use up all available Node resources if `kube-reserved` is enforced.

Be extra careful while enforcing `system-reserved` reservation since it can lead to critical system services being CPU starved, OOM killed, or unable to fork on the node. The recommendation is to enforce `system-reserved` only if a user has profiled their nodes exhaustively to come up with precise estimates and is confident in their ability to recover if any process in that group is `oom_killed`.

- To begin with enforce `Allocatable` on pods.
- Once adequate monitoring and alerting is in place to track kube system daemons, attempt to enforce `kube-reserved` based on usage heuristics.
- If absolutely necessary, enforce `system-reserved` over time.

The resource requirements of kube system daemons may grow over time as more and more features are added. Over time, kubernetes project will attempt to bring down utilization of node system daemons, but that is not a priority as of now. So expect a drop in `Allocatable` capacity in future releases.

# Example Scenario

Here is an example to illustrate Node Allocatable computation:

- Node has 32Gi of memory, 16 CPUs and 100Gi of Storage
- --kube-reserved is set to cpu=1, memory=2Gi, ephemeral-storage=1Gi
- --system-reserved is set to cpu=500m, memory=1Gi, ephemeral-storage=1Gi
- --eviction-hard is set to memory.available<500Mi, nodefs.available<10%

Under this scenario, Allocatable will be 14.5 CPUs, 28.5Gi of memory and 88Gi of local storage. Scheduler ensures that the total memory requests across all pods on this node does not exceed 28.5Gi and storage doesn't exceed 88Gi. Kubelet evicts pods whenever the overall memory usage across pods exceeds 28.5Gi, or if overall disk usage exceeds 88Gi. If all processes on the node consume as much CPU as they can, pods together cannot consume more than 14.5 CPUs.

If kube-reserved and/or system-reserved is not enforced and system daemons exceed their reservation, kubelet evicts pods whenever the overall node memory usage is higher than 31.5Gi or storage is greater than 90Gi

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Safely Drain a Node while Respecting the PodDisruptionBudget

This page shows how to safely drain a node, respecting the PodDisruptionBudget you have defined.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Use kubectl drain to remove a node from service](#)
- [Draining multiple nodes in parallel](#)
- [The Eviction API](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

This task assumes that you have met the following prerequisites:

- You are using Kubernetes release  $\geq 1.5$ .
- Either:
  1. You do not require your applications to be highly available during the node drain, or
  2. You have read about the [PodDisruptionBudget concept](#) and [Configured PodDisruptionBudgets](#) for applications that need them.

## Use kubectl drain to remove a node from service

You can use `kubectl drain` to safely evict all of your pods from a node before you perform maintenance on the node (e.g. kernel upgrade, hardware maintenance, etc.). Safe evictions allow the pod's containers to [gracefully terminate](#) and will respect the PodDisruptionBudgets you have specified.

**Note:** By default `kubectl drain` will ignore certain system pods on the node that cannot be killed; see the [kubectl drain](#) documentation for more details.

When `kubectl drain` returns successfully, that indicates that all of the pods (except the ones excluded as described in the previous paragraph) have been safely evicted (respecting the desired graceful termination period, and respecting the PodDisruptionBudget you have defined). It is then safe to bring down the node by powering down its physical machine or, if running on a cloud platform, deleting its virtual machine.

First, identify the name of the node you wish to drain. You can list all of the nodes in your cluster with

```
kubectl get nodes
```

Next, tell Kubernetes to drain the node:

```
kubectl drain <node name>
```

Once it returns (without giving an error), you can power down the node (or equivalently, if on a cloud platform, delete the virtual machine backing the node). If you leave the node in the cluster during the maintenance operation, you need to run

```
kubectl uncordon <node name>
```

afterwards to tell Kubernetes that it can resume scheduling new pods onto the node.

## Draining multiple nodes in parallel

The `kubectl drain` command should only be issued to a single node at a time. However, you can run multiple `kubectl drain` commands for different nodes in parallel, in different terminals or in the background. Multiple drain commands running concurrently will still respect the `PodDisruptionBudget` you specify.

For example, if you have a StatefulSet with three replicas and have set a `PodDisruptionBudget` for that set specifying `minAvailable`:

2. `kubectl drain` will only evict a pod from the StatefulSet if all three pods are ready, and if you issue multiple drain commands in parallel, Kubernetes will respect the `PodDisruptionBudget` and ensure that only one pod is unavailable at any given time. Any drains that would cause the number of ready replicas to fall below the specified budget are blocked.

## The Eviction API

If you prefer not to use [kubectl drain](#) (such as to avoid calling to an external command, or to get finer control over the pod eviction process), you can also programmatically cause evictions using the eviction API.

You should first be familiar with using [Kubernetes language clients](#).

The eviction subresource of a pod can be thought of as a kind of policy-controlled DELETE operation on the pod itself. To attempt an eviction (perhaps more REST-precisely, to attempt to *create* an eviction), you POST an attempted operation. Here's an example:

```
{
 "apiVersion": "policy/v1beta1",
 "kind": "Eviction",
 "metadata": {
 "name": "quux",
 "namespace": "default"
 }
}
```

You can attempt an eviction using curl:

```
curl -v -H 'Content-type: application/json' http://127.0.0.1:8080/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/quux/eviction -d @eviction.json
```

The API can respond in one of three ways:

- If the eviction is granted, then the pod is deleted just as if you had sent a DELETE request to the pod's URL and you get back 200 OK.
- If the current state of affairs wouldn't allow an eviction by the rules set forth in the budget, you get back 429 Too Many Requests. This is typically used for generic rate limiting of *any* requests, but here we mean that this request isn't allowed *right now* but it may be allowed later. Currently, callers do not get any Retry-After advice, but they may in future versions.
- If there is some kind of misconfiguration, like multiple budgets pointing at the same pod, you will get 500 Internal Server Error.

For a given eviction request, there are two cases:

- There is no budget that matches this pod. In this case, the server always returns 200 OK.
- There is at least one budget. In this case, any of the three above responses may apply.

In some cases, an application may reach a broken state where it will never return anything other than 429 or 500. This can happen, for example, if the replacement pod created by the application's controller does not become ready, or if the last pod evicted has a very long termination grace period.

In this case, there are two potential solutions:

- Abort or pause the automated operation. Investigate the reason for the stuck application, and restart the automation.
- After a suitably long wait, DELETE the pod instead of using the eviction API.

Kubernetes does not specify what the behavior should be in this case; it is up to the application owners and cluster owners to establish an agreement on behavior in these cases.

## What's next

- Follow steps to protect your application by [configuring a Pod Disruption Budget](#).
- Learn more about [maintenance on a node](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 05, 2020 at 11:44 AM PST by [Minor correction on 'safely drain node' task page \(#19299\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Securing a Cluster

This document covers topics related to protecting a cluster from accidental or malicious access and provides recommendations on overall security.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Controlling access to the Kubernetes API](#)
- [Controlling access to the Kubelet](#)
- [Controlling the capabilities of a workload or user at runtime](#)
- [Protecting cluster components from compromise](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Controlling access to the Kubernetes API

As Kubernetes is entirely API driven, controlling and limiting who can access the cluster and what actions they are allowed to perform is the first line of defense.

## Use Transport Layer Security (TLS) for all API traffic

Kubernetes expects that all API communication in the cluster is encrypted by default with TLS, and the majority of installation methods will allow the necessary certificates to be created and distributed to the cluster components. Note that some components and installation methods may

enable local ports over HTTP and administrators should familiarize themselves with the settings of each component to identify potentially unsecured traffic.

## API Authentication

Choose an authentication mechanism for the API servers to use that matches the common access patterns when you install a cluster. For instance, small single user clusters may wish to use a simple certificate or static Bearer token approach. Larger clusters may wish to integrate an existing OIDC or LDAP server that allow users to be subdivided into groups.

All API clients must be authenticated, even those that are part of the infrastructure like nodes, proxies, the scheduler, and volume plugins. These clients are typically [service accounts](#) or use x509 client certificates, and they are created automatically at cluster startup or are setup as part of the cluster installation.

Consult the [authentication reference document](#) for more information.

## API Authorization

Once authenticated, every API call is also expected to pass an authorization check. Kubernetes ships an integrated [Role-Based Access Control \(RBAC\)](#) component that matches an incoming user or group to a set of permissions bundled into roles. These permissions combine verbs (get, create, delete) with resources (pods, services, nodes) and can be namespace or cluster scoped. A set of out of the box roles are provided that offer reasonable default separation of responsibility depending on what actions a client might want to perform. It is recommended that you use the [Node](#) and [RBAC](#) authorizers together, in combination with the [NodeRestriction](#) admission plugin.

As with authentication, simple and broad roles may be appropriate for smaller clusters, but as more users interact with the cluster, it may become necessary to separate teams into separate namespaces with more limited roles.

With authorization, it is important to understand how updates on one object may cause actions in other places. For instance, a user may not be able to create pods directly, but allowing them to create a deployment, which creates pods on their behalf, will let them create those pods indirectly. Likewise, deleting a node from the API will result in the pods scheduled to that node being terminated and recreated on other nodes. The out of the box roles represent a balance between flexibility and the common use cases, but more limited roles should be carefully reviewed to prevent accidental escalation. You can make roles specific to your use case if the out-of-box ones don't meet your needs.

Consult the [authorization reference section](#) for more information.

# Controlling access to the Kubelet

Kubelets expose HTTPS endpoints which grant powerful control over the node and containers. By default Kubelets allow unauthenticated access to this API.

Production clusters should enable Kubelet authentication and authorization.

Consult the [Kubelet authentication/authorization reference](#) for more information.

# Controlling the capabilities of a workload or user at runtime

Authorization in Kubernetes is intentionally high level, focused on coarse actions on resources. More powerful controls exist as **policies** to limit by use case how those objects act on the cluster, themselves, and other resources.

## Limiting resource usage on a cluster

[Resource quota](#) limits the number or capacity of resources granted to a namespace. This is most often used to limit the amount of CPU, memory, or persistent disk a namespace can allocate, but can also control how many pods, services, or volumes exist in each namespace.

[Limit ranges](#) restrict the maximum or minimum size of some of the resources above, to prevent users from requesting unreasonably high or low values for commonly reserved resources like memory, or to provide default limits when none are specified.

## Controlling what privileges containers run with

A pod definition contains a [security context](#) that allows it to request access to running as a specific Linux user on a node (like root), access to run privileged or access the host network, and other controls that would otherwise allow it to run unfettered on a hosting node. [Pod security policies](#) can limit which users or service accounts can provide dangerous security context settings. For example, pod security policies can limit volume mounts, especially `hostPath`, which are aspects of a pod that should be controlled.

Generally, most application workloads need limited access to host resources so they can successfully run as a root process (uid 0) without access to host information. However, considering the privileges associated with the root user, you should write application containers to run as a non-root user. Similarly, administrators who wish to prevent client applications from escaping their containers should use a restrictive pod security policy.

## Preventing containers from loading unwanted kernel modules

The Linux kernel automatically loads kernel modules from disk if needed in certain circumstances, such as when a piece of hardware is attached or a filesystem is mounted. Of particular relevance to Kubernetes, even unprivileged processes can cause certain network-protocol-related kernel modules to be loaded, just by creating a socket of the appropriate type. This may allow an attacker to exploit a security hole in a kernel module that the administrator assumed was not in use.

To prevent specific modules from being automatically loaded, you can uninstall them from the node, or add rules to block them. On most Linux distributions, you can do that by creating a file such as `/etc/modprobe.d/kubernetes-blacklist.conf` with contents like:

```
DCCP is unlikely to be needed, has had multiple serious
vulnerabilities, and is not well-maintained.
blacklist dccp

SCTP is not used in most Kubernetes clusters, and has also had
vulnerabilities in the past.
blacklist sctp
```

To block module loading more generically, you can use a Linux Security Module (such as SELinux) to completely deny the `module_request` permission to containers, preventing the kernel from loading modules for containers under any circumstances. (Pods would still be able to use modules that had been loaded manually, or modules that were loaded by the kernel on behalf of some more-privileged process.)

## Restricting network access

The [network policies](#) for a namespace allows application authors to restrict which pods in other namespaces may access pods and ports within their namespaces. Many of the supported [Kubernetes networking providers](#) now respect network policy.

Quota and limit ranges can also be used to control whether users may request node ports or load balanced services, which on many clusters can control whether those users applications are visible outside of the cluster.

Additional protections may be available that control network rules on a per plugin or per environment basis, such as per-node firewalls, physically separating cluster nodes to prevent cross talk, or advanced networking policy.

## Restricting cloud metadata API access

Cloud platforms (AWS, Azure, GCE, etc.) often expose metadata services locally to instances. By default these APIs are accessible by pods running on an instance and can contain cloud credentials for that node, or provisioning

data such as kubelet credentials. These credentials can be used to escalate within the cluster or to other cloud services under the same account.

When running Kubernetes on a cloud platform limit permissions given to instance credentials, use [network policies](#) to restrict pod access to the metadata API, and avoid using provisioning data to deliver secrets.

## Controlling which nodes pods may access

By default, there are no restrictions on which nodes may run a pod. Kubernetes offers a [rich set of policies for controlling placement of pods onto nodes](#) and the [taint based pod placement and eviction](#) that are available to end users. For many clusters use of these policies to separate workloads can be a convention that authors adopt or enforce via tooling.

As an administrator, a beta admission plugin PodNodeSelector can be used to force pods within a namespace to default or require a specific node selector, and if end users cannot alter namespaces, this can strongly limit the placement of all of the pods in a specific workload.

## Protecting cluster components from compromise

This section describes some common patterns for protecting clusters from compromise.

### Restrict access to etcd

Write access to the etcd backend for the API is equivalent to gaining root on the entire cluster, and read access can be used to escalate fairly quickly. Administrators should always use strong credentials from the API servers to their etcd server, such as mutual auth via TLS client certificates, and it is often recommended to isolate the etcd servers behind a firewall that only the API servers may access.

**Caution:** Allowing other components within the cluster to access the master etcd instance with read or write access to the full keyspace is equivalent to granting cluster-admin access. Using separate etcd instances for non-master components or using etcd ACLs to restrict read and write access to a subset of the keyspace is strongly recommended.

### Enable audit logging

The [audit logger](#) is a beta feature that records actions taken by the API for later analysis in the event of a compromise. It is recommended to enable audit logging and archive the audit file on a secure server.

## **Restrict access to alpha or beta features**

Alpha and beta Kubernetes features are in active development and may have limitations or bugs that result in security vulnerabilities. Always assess the value an alpha or beta feature may provide against the possible risk to your security posture. When in doubt, disable features you do not use.

## **Rotate infrastructure credentials frequently**

The shorter the lifetime of a secret or credential the harder it is for an attacker to make use of that credential. Set short lifetimes on certificates and automate their rotation. Use an authentication provider that can control how long issued tokens are available and use short lifetimes where possible. If you use service account tokens in external integrations, plan to rotate those tokens frequently. For example, once the bootstrap phase is complete, a bootstrap token used for setting up nodes should be revoked or its authorization removed.

## **Review third party integrations before enabling them**

Many third party integrations to Kubernetes may alter the security profile of your cluster. When enabling an integration, always review the permissions that an extension requests before granting it access. For example, many security integrations may request access to view all secrets on your cluster which is effectively making that component a cluster admin. When in doubt, restrict the integration to functioning in a single namespace if possible.

Components that create pods may also be unexpectedly powerful if they can do so inside namespaces like the `kube-system` namespace, because those pods can gain access to service account secrets or run with elevated permissions if those service accounts are granted access to permissive [pod security policies](#).

## **Encrypt secrets at rest**

In general, the etcd database will contain any information accessible via the Kubernetes API and may grant an attacker significant visibility into the state of your cluster. Always encrypt your backups using a well reviewed backup and encryption solution, and consider using full disk encryption where possible.

Kubernetes supports [encryption at rest](#), a feature introduced in 1.7, and beta since 1.13. This will encrypt Secret resources in etcd, preventing parties that gain access to your etcd backups from viewing the content of those secrets. While this feature is currently beta, it offers an additional level of defense when backups are not encrypted or an attacker gains read access to etcd.

## Receiving alerts for security updates and reporting vulnerabilities

Join the [kubernetes-announce](#) group for emails about security announcements. See the [security reporting](#) page for more on how to report vulnerabilities.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on October 28, 2019 at 7:15 AM PST by [Update k8s version info for etcd encryption feature in securing-a-cluster. \(#17027\)](#)  
[\(Page History\)](#)

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## Set Kubelet parameters via a config file

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.18 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.

- Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.

A subset of the Kubelet's configuration parameters may be set via an on-disk config file, as a substitute for command-line flags. This functionality is considered beta in v1.10.

Providing parameters via a config file is the recommended approach because it simplifies node deployment and configuration management.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create the config file](#)
- [Start a Kubelet process configured via the config file](#)
- [Relationship to Dynamic Kubelet Config](#)

## Before you begin

- A v1.10 or higher Kubelet binary must be installed for beta functionality.

## Create the config file

The subset of the Kubelet's configuration that can be configured via a file is defined by the KubeletConfiguration struct [here \(v1beta1\)](#).

The configuration file must be a JSON or YAML representation of the parameters in this struct. Make sure the Kubelet has read permissions on the file.

Here is an example of what this file might look like:

```
apiVersion: kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: KubeletConfiguration
evictionHard:
 memory.available: "200Mi"
```

In the example, the Kubelet is configured to evict Pods when available memory drops below 200Mi. All other Kubelet configuration values are left at their built-in defaults, unless overridden by flags. Command line flags which target the same value as a config file will override that value.

For a trick to generate a configuration file from a live node, see [Reconfigure a Node's Kubelet in a Live Cluster](#).

## Start a Kubelet process configured via the config file

Start the Kubelet with the --config flag set to the path of the Kubelet's config file. The Kubelet will then load its config from this file.

Note that command line flags which target the same value as a config file will override that value. This helps ensure backwards compatibility with the command-line API.

Note that relative file paths in the Kubelet config file are resolved relative to the location of the Kubelet config file, whereas relative paths in command line flags are resolved relative to the Kubelet's current working directory.

Note that some default values differ between command-line flags and the Kubelet config file. If `--config` is provided and the values are not specified via the command line, the defaults for the `KubeletConfiguration` version apply. In the above example, this version is `kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1`.

## Relationship to Dynamic Kubelet Config

If you are using the [Dynamic Kubelet Configuration](#) feature, the combination of configuration provided via `--config` and any flags which override these values is considered the default "last known good" configuration by the automatic rollback mechanism.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Set up High-Availability Kubernetes Masters

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes 1.5 [alpha](#)

This feature is currently in a *alpha* state, meaning:

- The version names contain alpha (e.g. v1alpha1).
- Might be buggy. Enabling the feature may expose bugs. Disabled by default.

- Support for feature may be dropped at any time without notice.
- The API may change in incompatible ways in a later software release without notice.
- Recommended for use only in short-lived testing clusters, due to increased risk of bugs and lack of long-term support.

You can replicate Kubernetes masters in kube-up or kube-down scripts for Google Compute Engine. This document describes how to use kube-up/down scripts to manage highly available (HA) masters and how HA masters are implemented for use with GCE.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Starting an HA-compatible cluster](#)
- [Adding a new master replica](#)
- [Removing a master replica](#)
- [Handling master replica failures](#)
- [Best practices for replicating masters for HA clusters](#)
- [Implementation notes](#)
- [Additional reading](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Starting an HA-compatible cluster

To create a new HA-compatible cluster, you must set the following flags in your kube-up script:

- `MULTIZONE=true` - to prevent removal of master replicas kubelets from zones different than server's default zone. Required if you want to run master replicas in different zones, which is recommended.
- `ENABLE_ETCD_QUORUM_READ=true` - to ensure that reads from all API servers will return most up-to-date data. If true, reads will be directed to leader etcd replica. Setting this value to true is optional: reads will be more reliable but will also be slower.

Optionally, you can specify a GCE zone where the first master replica is to be created. Set the following flag:

- `KUBE_GCE_ZONE=zone` - zone where the first master replica will run.

The following sample command sets up a HA-compatible cluster in the GCE zone europe-west1-b:

```
MULTIZONE=true KUBE_GCE_ZONE=europe-west1-b ENABLE_ETCD_QUORUM_R
EADS=true ./cluster/kube-up.sh
```

Note that the commands above create a cluster with one master; however, you can add new master replicas to the cluster with subsequent commands.

## Adding a new master replica

After you have created an HA-compatible cluster, you can add master replicas to it. You add master replicas by using a `kube-up` script with the following flags:

- `KUBE_REPLICATE_EXISTING_MASTER=true` - to create a replica of an existing master.
- `KUBE_GCE_ZONE=zone` - zone where the master replica will run. Must be in the same region as other replicas' zones.

You don't need to set the `MULTIZONE` or `ENABLE_ETCD_QUORUM_READS` flags, as those are inherited from when you started your HA-compatible cluster.

The following sample command replicates the master on an existing HA-compatible cluster:

```
KUBE_GCE_ZONE=europe-west1-c KUBE_REPLICATE_EXISTING_MASTER=true
../cluster/kube-up.sh
```

## Removing a master replica

You can remove a master replica from an HA cluster by using a `kube-down` script with the following flags:

- `KUBE_DELETE_NODES=false` - to restrain deletion of kubelets.
- `KUBE_GCE_ZONE=zone` - the zone from where master replica will be removed.
- `KUBE_REPLICA_NAME=replica_name` - (optional) the name of master replica to remove. If empty: any replica from the given zone will be removed.

The following sample command removes a master replica from an existing HA cluster:

```
KUBE_DELETE_NODES=false KUBE_GCE_ZONE=europe-west1-c ./cluster/
kube-down.sh
```

# Handling master replica failures

If one of the master replicas in your HA cluster fails, the best practice is to remove the replica from your cluster and add a new replica in the same zone. The following sample commands demonstrate this process:

1. Remove the broken replica:

```
KUBE_DELETE_NODES=false KUBE_GCE_ZONE=replica_zone KUBE_REPLICATE_NAME=replica_name ./cluster/kube-down.sh
```

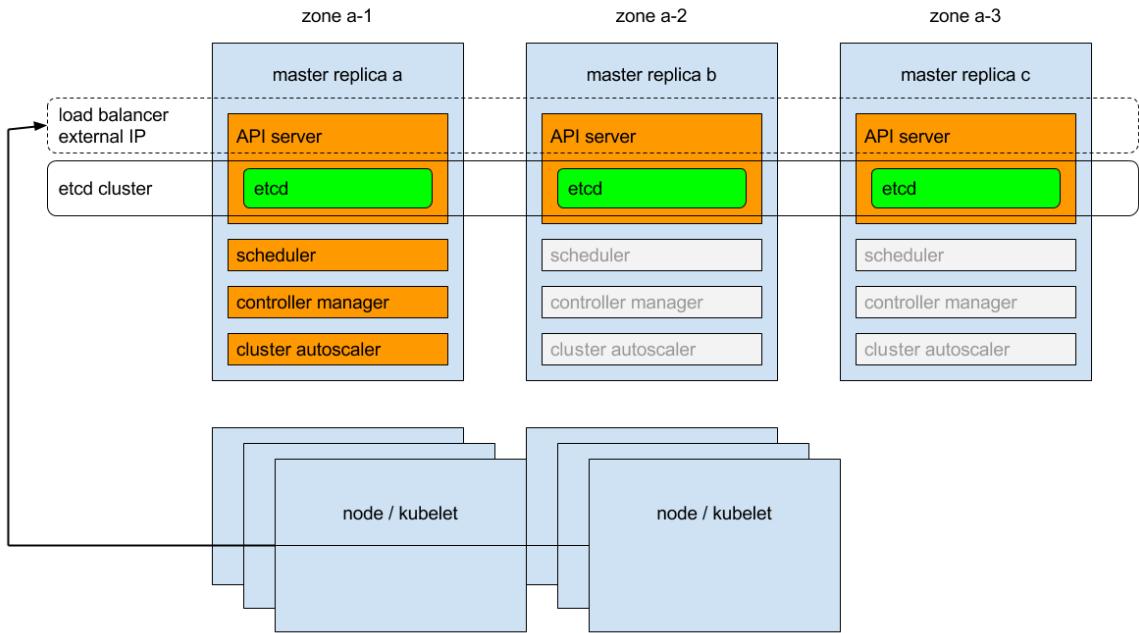
1. Add a new replica in place of the old one:

```
KUBE_GCE_ZONE=replica-zone KUBE_REPLICATE_EXISTING_MASTER=true ./cluster/kube-up.sh
```

## Best practices for replicating masters for HA clusters

- Try to place master replicas in different zones. During a zone failure, all masters placed inside the zone will fail. To survive zone failure, also place nodes in multiple zones (see [multiple-zones](#) for details).
- Do not use a cluster with two master replicas. Consensus on a two-replica cluster requires both replicas running when changing persistent state. As a result, both replicas are needed and a failure of any replica turns cluster into majority failure state. A two-replica cluster is thus inferior, in terms of HA, to a single replica cluster.
- When you add a master replica, cluster state (etcd) is copied to a new instance. If the cluster is large, it may take a long time to duplicate its state. This operation may be sped up by migrating etcd data directory, as described [here](#) (we are considering adding support for etcd data dir migration in future).

# Implementation notes



## Overview

Each of master replicas will run the following components in the following mode:

- etcd instance: all instances will be clustered together using consensus;
- API server: each server will talk to local etcd - all API servers in the cluster will be available;
- controllers, scheduler, and cluster auto-scaler: will use lease mechanism - only one instance of each of them will be active in the cluster;
- add-on manager: each manager will work independently trying to keep add-ons in sync.

In addition, there will be a load balancer in front of API servers that will route external and internal traffic to them.

## Load balancing

When starting the second master replica, a load balancer containing the two replicas will be created and the IP address of the first replica will be promoted to IP address of load balancer. Similarly, after removal of the penultimate master replica, the load balancer will be removed and its IP address will be assigned to the last remaining replica. Please note that creation and removal of load balancer are complex operations and it may take some time (~20 minutes) for them to propagate.

## Master service & kubelets

Instead of trying to keep an up-to-date list of Kubernetes apiserver in the Kubernetes service, the system directs all traffic to the external IP:

- in one master cluster the IP points to the single master,
- in multi-master cluster the IP points to the load balancer in-front of the masters.

Similarly, the external IP will be used by kubelets to communicate with master.

## Master certificates

Kubernetes generates Master TLS certificates for the external public IP and local IP for each replica. There are no certificates for the ephemeral public IP for replicas; to access a replica via its ephemeral public IP, you must skip TLS verification.

## Clustering etcd

To allow etcd clustering, ports needed to communicate between etcd instances will be opened (for inside cluster communication). To make such deployment secure, communication between etcd instances is authorized using SSL.

## Additional reading

[Automated HA master deployment - design doc](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

# Share a Cluster with Namespaces

This page shows how to view, work in, and delete namespacesAn abstraction used by Kubernetes to support multiple virtual clusters on the same physical cluster.. The page also shows how to use Kubernetes namespaces to subdivide your cluster.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Viewing namespaces](#)
- [Creating a new namespace](#)
- [Deleting a namespace](#)
- [Subdividing your cluster using Kubernetes namespaces](#)
- [Understanding the motivation for using namespaces](#)
- [Understanding namespaces and DNS](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- Have an [existing Kubernetes cluster](#).
- Have a basic understanding of Kubernetes [Pods](#), [Services](#), and [Deployments](#).

## Viewing namespaces

1. List the current namespaces in a cluster using:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

| NAME        | STATUS | AGE |
|-------------|--------|-----|
| default     | Active | 11d |
| kube-system | Active | 11d |
| kube-public | Active | 11d |

Kubernetes starts with three initial namespaces:

- **default** The default namespace for objects with no other namespace
- **kube-system** The namespace for objects created by the Kubernetes system
- **kube-public** This namespace is created automatically and is readable by all users (including those not authenticated). This namespace is mostly reserved for cluster usage, in case that some resources should

be visible and readable publicly throughout the whole cluster. The public aspect of this namespace is only a convention, not a requirement.

You can also get the summary of a specific namespace using:

```
kubectl get namespaces <name>
```

Or you can get detailed information with:

```
kubectl describe namespaces <name>
```

```
Name: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: <none>
Status: Active
```

No resource quota.

```
Resource Limits
Type Resource Min Max Default
----- -----
Container cpu - - 100m
```

Note that these details show both resource quota (if present) as well as resource limit ranges.

Resource quota tracks aggregate usage of resources in the *Namespace* and allows cluster operators to define *Hard* resource usage limits that a *Namespace* may consume.

A limit range defines min/max constraints on the amount of resources a single entity can consume in a *Namespace*.

See [Admission control: Limit Range](#)

A namespace can be in one of two phases:

- **Active** the namespace is in use
- **Terminating** the namespace is being deleted, and can not be used for new objects

See the [design doc](#) for more details.

## Creating a new namespace

1. Create a new YAML file called `my-namespace.yaml` with the contents:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
 name: <insert-namespace-name-here>
```

Then run:

```
kubectl create -f ./my-namespace.yaml
```

2. Alternatively, you can create namespace using below command:

```
kubectl create namespace <insert-namespace-name-here>
```

The name of your namespace must be a valid [DNS label](#).

There's an optional field `finalizers`, which allows observables to purge resources whenever the namespace is deleted. Keep in mind that if you specify a nonexistent finalizer, the namespace will be created but will get stuck in the `Terminating` state if the user tries to delete it.

More information on `finalizers` can be found in the namespace [design doc](#).

## Deleting a namespace

Delete a namespace with

```
kubectl delete namespaces <insert-some-namespace-name>
```

**Warning:** This deletes *everything* under the namespace!

This delete is asynchronous, so for a time you will see the namespace in the `Terminating` state.

## Subdividing your cluster using Kubernetes namespaces

1. Understand the default namespace

By default, a Kubernetes cluster will instantiate a default namespace when provisioning the cluster to hold the default set of Pods, Services, and Deployments used by the cluster.

Assuming you have a fresh cluster, you can introspect the available namespaces by doing the following:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

| NAME    | STATUS | AGE |
|---------|--------|-----|
| default | Active | 13m |

2. Create new namespaces

For this exercise, we will create two additional Kubernetes namespaces to hold our content.

In a scenario where an organization is using a shared Kubernetes cluster for development and production use cases:

The development team would like to maintain a space in the cluster where they can get a view on the list of Pods, Services, and Deployments they use to build and run their application. In this space, Kubernetes resources come and go, and the restrictions on who can or cannot modify resources are relaxed to enable agile development.

The operations team would like to maintain a space in the cluster where they can enforce strict procedures on who can or cannot manipulate the set of Pods, Services, and Deployments that run the production site.

One pattern this organization could follow is to partition the Kubernetes cluster into two namespaces: **development** and **production**.

Let's create two new namespaces to hold our work.

Create the **development** namespace using kubectl:

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/namespace-dev.json
```

And then let's create the **production** namespace using kubectl:

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/admin/namespace-prod.json
```

To be sure things are right, list all of the namespaces in our cluster.

```
kubectl get namespaces --show-labels
```

| NAME        | STATUS | AGE | LABELS           |
|-------------|--------|-----|------------------|
| default     | Active | 32m | <none>           |
| development | Active | 29s | name=development |
| production  | Active | 23s | name=production  |

### 3. Create pods in each namespace

A Kubernetes namespace provides the scope for Pods, Services, and Deployments in the cluster.

Users interacting with one namespace do not see the content in another namespace.

To demonstrate this, let's spin up a simple Deployment and Pods in the **development** namespace.

```
kubectl run snowflake --image=k8s.gcr.io/serve_hostname --replicas=2 -n=development
```

We have just created a deployment whose replica size is 2 that is running the pod called **snowflake** with a basic container that just serves the hostname. Note that `kubectl run` creates deployments only on Kubernetes cluster  $\geq v1.2$ . If you are running older versions, it

creates replication controllers instead. If you want to obtain the old behavior, use `--generator=run/v1` to create replication controllers. See [kubectl run](#) for more details.

```
kubectl get deployment -n=development
```

| NAME      | READY | UP-TO-DATE | AVAILABLE | AGE |
|-----------|-------|------------|-----------|-----|
| snowflake | 2/2   | 2          | 2         | 2m  |

```
kubectl get pods -l run=snowflake -n=development
```

| NAME                       | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| snowflake-3968820950-9dgr8 | 1/1   | Running | 0        |
| snowflake-3968820950-vgc4n | 1/1   | Running | 0        |

And this is great, developers are able to do what they want, and they do not have to worry about affecting content in the production namespace.

Let's switch to the production namespace and show how resources in one namespace are hidden from the other.

The production namespace should be empty, and the following commands should return nothing.

```
kubectl get deployment -n=production
kubectl get pods -n=production
```

Production likes to run cattle, so let's create some cattle pods.

```
kubectl run cattle --image=k8s.gcr.io/serve_hostname --
replicas=5 -n=production
```

```
kubectl get deployment -n=production
```

| NAME   | READY | UP-TO-DATE | AVAILABLE | AGE |
|--------|-------|------------|-----------|-----|
| cattle | 5/5   | 5          | 5         | 10s |

```
kubectl get pods -l run=cattle -n=production
```

| NAME                    | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| cattle-2263376956-41xy6 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-kw466 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-n4v97 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-p5p3i | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |
| cattle-2263376956-sxpth | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 34s |

At this point, it should be clear that the resources users create in one namespace are hidden from the other namespace.

As the policy support in Kubernetes evolves, we will extend this scenario to show how you can provide different authorization rules for each namespace.

## Understanding the motivation for using namespaces

A single cluster should be able to satisfy the needs of multiple users or groups of users (henceforth a "user community").

Kubernetes *namespaces* help different projects, teams, or customers to share a Kubernetes cluster.

It does this by providing the following:

1. A scope for [Names](#).
2. A mechanism to attach authorization and policy to a subsection of the cluster.

Use of multiple namespaces is optional.

Each user community wants to be able to work in isolation from other communities.

Each user community has its own:

1. resources (pods, services, replication controllers, etc.)
2. policies (who can or cannot perform actions in their community)
3. constraints (this community is allowed this much quota, etc.)

A cluster operator may create a Namespace for each unique user community.

The Namespace provides a unique scope for:

1. named resources (to avoid basic naming collisions)
2. delegated management authority to trusted users
3. ability to limit community resource consumption

Use cases include:

1. As a cluster operator, I want to support multiple user communities on a single cluster.
2. As a cluster operator, I want to delegate authority to partitions of the cluster to trusted users in those communities.
3. As a cluster operator, I want to limit the amount of resources each community can consume in order to limit the impact to other communities using the cluster.
4. As a cluster user, I want to interact with resources that are pertinent to my user community in isolation of what other user communities are doing on the cluster.

# Understanding namespaces and DNS

When you create a [Service](#), it creates a corresponding [DNS entry](#). This entry is of the form <service-name>. <namespace-name>. svc.cluster.local, which means that if a container just uses <service-name> it will resolve to the service which is local to a namespace. This is useful for using the same configuration across multiple namespaces such as Development, Staging and Production. If you want to reach across namespaces, you need to use the fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

## What's next

- Learn more about [setting the namespace preference](#).
- Learn more about [setting the namespace for a request](#)
- See [namespaces design](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Using a KMS provider for data encryption

This page shows how to configure a Key Management Service (KMS) provider and plugin to enable secret data encryption.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Configuring the KMS provider](#)
- [Implementing a KMS plugin](#)
- [Encrypting your data with the KMS provider](#)
- [Verifying that the data is encrypted](#)
- [Ensuring all secrets are encrypted](#)
- [Switching from a local encryption provider to the KMS provider](#)

- [Disabling encryption at rest](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- Kubernetes version 1.10.0 or later is required
- etcd v3 or later is required

### FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.12 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

The KMS encryption provider uses an envelope encryption scheme to encrypt data in etcd. The data is encrypted using a data encryption key (DEK); a new DEK is generated for each encryption. The DEKs are encrypted with a key encryption key (KEK) that is stored and managed in a remote KMS. The KMS provider uses gRPC to communicate with a specific KMS plugin. The KMS plugin, which is implemented as a gRPC server and deployed on the same host(s) as the Kubernetes master(s), is responsible for all communication with the remote KMS.

# Configuring the KMS provider

To configure a KMS provider on the API server, include a provider of type `kms` in the providers array in the encryption configuration file and set the following properties:

- `name`: Display name of the KMS plugin.
- `endpoint`: Listen address of the gRPC server (KMS plugin). The endpoint is a UNIX domain socket.
- `cachesize`: Number of data encryption keys (DEKs) to be cached in the clear. When cached, DEKs can be used without another call to the KMS; whereas DEKs that are not cached require a call to the KMS to unwrap.
- `timeout`: How long should kube-apiserver wait for kms-plugin to respond before returning an error (default is 3 seconds).

See [Understanding the encryption at rest configuration](#).

## Implementing a KMS plugin

To implement a KMS plugin, you can develop a new plugin gRPC server or enable a KMS plugin already provided by your cloud provider. You then integrate the plugin with the remote KMS and deploy it on the Kubernetes master.

### Enabling the KMS supported by your cloud provider

Refer to your cloud provider for instructions on enabling the cloud provider-specific KMS plugin.

### Developing a KMS plugin gRPC server

You can develop a KMS plugin gRPC server using a stub file available for Go. For other languages, you use a proto file to create a stub file that you can use to develop the gRPC server code.

- Using Go: Use the functions and data structures in the stub file: [`service.pb.go`](#) to develop the gRPC server code
- Using languages other than Go: Use the protoc compiler with the proto file: [`service.proto`](#) to generate a stub file for the specific language

Then use the functions and data structures in the stub file to develop the server code.

#### Notes:

- kms plugin version: v1beta1

In response to procedure call Version, a compatible KMS plugin should return v1beta1 as VersionResponse.version

- message version: v1beta1

All messages from KMS provider have the version field set to current version v1beta1

- protocol: UNIX domain socket (unix)

The gRPC server should listen at UNIX domain socket

## Integrating a KMS plugin with the remote KMS

The KMS plugin can communicate with the remote KMS using any protocol supported by the KMS. All configuration data, including authentication credentials the KMS plugin uses to communicate with the remote KMS, are stored and managed by the KMS plugin independently. The KMS plugin can encode the ciphertext with additional metadata that may be required before sending it to the KMS for decryption.

## Deploying the KMS plugin

Ensure that the KMS plugin runs on the same host(s) as the Kubernetes master(s).

## Encrypting your data with the KMS provider

To encrypt the data:

1. Create a new encryption configuration file using the appropriate properties for the kms provider:

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: EncryptionConfiguration
resources:
- resources:
- secrets
providers:
- kms:
 name: myKmsPlugin
 endpoint: unix:///tmp/socketfile.sock
 cachesize: 100
 timeout: 3s
- identity: {}
```

2. Set the `--encryption-provider-config` flag on the kube-apiserver to point to the location of the configuration file.
3. Restart your API server.

Note: The alpha version of the encryption feature prior to 1.13 required a config file with kind: EncryptionConfig and apiVersion: v1, and used the --experimental-encryption-provider-config flag.

## Verifying that the data is encrypted

Data is encrypted when written to etcd. After restarting your kube-apiserver, any newly created or updated secret should be encrypted when stored. To verify, you can use the etcdctl command line program to retrieve the contents of your secret.

1. Create a new secret called secret1 in the default namespace:

```
kubectl create secret generic secret1 -n default --from-literal=mykey=mydata
```

2. Using the etcdctl command line, read that secret out of etcd:

```
ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl get /kubernetes.io/secrets/default/secret1 [...] | hexdump -C
```

where [...] must be the additional arguments for connecting to the etcd server.

3. Verify the stored secret is prefixed with k8s:enc:kms:v1:, which indicates that the kms provider has encrypted the resulting data.
4. Verify that the secret is correctly decrypted when retrieved via the API:

```
kubectl describe secret secret1 -n default
```

should match mykey: mydata

## Ensuring all secrets are encrypted

Because secrets are encrypted on write, performing an update on a secret encrypts that content.

The following command reads all secrets and then updates them to apply server side encryption. If an error occurs due to a conflicting write, retry the command. For larger clusters, you may wish to subdivide the secrets by namespace or script an update.

```
kubectl get secrets --all-namespaces -o json | kubectl replace -f -
```

# Switching from a local encryption provider to the KMS provider

To switch from a local encryption provider to the kms provider and re-encrypt all of the secrets:

1. Add the kms provider as the first entry in the configuration file as shown in the following example.

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: EncryptionConfiguration
resources:
- resources:
- secrets
providers:
- kms:
 name : myKmsPlugin
 endpoint: unix:///tmp/socketfile.sock
 cachesize: 100
- aescbc:
 keys:
 - name: key1
 secret: <BASE 64 ENCODED SECRET>
```

2. Restart all kube-apiserver processes.
3. Run the following command to force all secrets to be re-encrypted using the kms provider.

```
kubectl get secrets --all-namespaces -o json| kubectl
replace -f -
```

# Disabling encryption at rest

To disable encryption at rest:

1. Place the identity provider as the first entry in the configuration file:

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: EncryptionConfiguration
resources:
- resources:
- secrets
providers:
- identity: {}
- kms:
 name : myKmsPlugin
 endpoint: unix:///tmp/socketfile.sock
 cachesize: 100
```

2. Restart all kube-apiserver processes.

- Run the following command to force all secrets to be decrypted.
3. `kubectl get secrets --all-namespaces -o json | kubectl replace -f -`

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Using CoreDNS for Service Discovery

This page describes the CoreDNS upgrade process and how to install CoreDNS instead of kube-dns.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [About CoreDNS](#)
- [Installing CoreDNS](#)
- [Migrating to CoreDNS](#)
- [Upgrading CoreDNS](#)
- [Tuning CoreDNS](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.9. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## About CoreDNS

[CoreDNS](#) is a flexible, extensible DNS server that can serve as the Kubernetes cluster DNS. Like Kubernetes, the CoreDNS project is hosted by the [CNCF Cloud Native Computing Foundation](#).

You can use CoreDNS instead of kube-dns in your cluster by replacing kube-dns in an existing deployment, or by using tools like kubeadm that will deploy and upgrade the cluster for you.

## Installing CoreDNS

For manual deployment or replacement of kube-dns, see the documentation at the [CoreDNS GitHub project](#).

## Migrating to CoreDNS

### Upgrading an existing cluster with kubeadm

In Kubernetes version 1.10 and later, you can also move to CoreDNS when you use kubeadm to upgrade a cluster that is using kube-dns. In this case, kubeadm will generate the CoreDNS configuration ("Corefile") based upon the kube-dns ConfigMap, preserving configurations for federation, stub domains, and upstream name server.

If you are moving from kube-dns to CoreDNS, make sure to set the CoreDNS feature gate to `true` during an upgrade. For example, here is what a `v1.11.0` upgrade would look like:

```
kubeadm upgrade apply v1.11.0 --feature-gates=CoreDNS=true
```

In Kubernetes version 1.13 and later the CoreDNS feature gate is removed and CoreDNS is used by default. Follow the guide outlined [here](#) if you want your upgraded cluster to use kube-dns.

In versions prior to 1.11 the Corefile will be **overwritten** by the one created during upgrade. **You should save your existing ConfigMap if you have customized it.** You may re-apply your customizations after the new ConfigMap is up and running.

If you are running CoreDNS in Kubernetes version 1.11 and later, during upgrade, your existing Corefile will be retained.

### Installing kube-dns instead of CoreDNS with kubeadm

**Note:** In Kubernetes 1.11, CoreDNS has graduated to General Availability (GA) and is installed by default.

**Warning:** In Kubernetes 1.18, kube-dns usage with kubeadm has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

To install kube-dns on versions prior to 1.13, set the CoreDNS feature gate value to `false`:

```
kubeadm init --feature-gates=CoreDNS=false
```

For versions 1.13 and later, follow the guide outlined [here](#).

## Upgrading CoreDNS

CoreDNS is available in Kubernetes since v1.9. You can check the version of CoreDNS shipped with Kubernetes and the changes made to CoreDNS [here](#).

CoreDNS can be upgraded manually in case you want to only upgrade CoreDNS or use your own custom image. There is a helpful [guideline and walkthrough](#) available to ensure a smooth upgrade.

## Tuning CoreDNS

When resource utilisation is a concern, it may be useful to tune the configuration of CoreDNS. For more details, check out the [documentation on scaling CoreDNS](#).

## What's next

You can configure [CoreDNS](#) to support many more use cases than kube-dns by modifying the [Corefile](#). For more information, see the [CoreDNS site](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Using NodeLocal DNSCache in Kubernetes clusters

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

This page provides an overview of NodeLocal DNSCache feature in Kubernetes.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Motivation](#)
- [Architecture Diagram](#)
- [Configuration](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Introduction

NodeLocal DNSCache improves Cluster DNS performance by running a dns caching agent on cluster nodes as a DaemonSet. In today's architecture, Pods in ClusterFirst DNS mode reach out to a kube-dns serviceIP for DNS queries. This is translated to a kube-dns/CoreDNS endpoint via iptables rules added by kube-proxy. With this new architecture, Pods will reach out to the dns caching agent running on the same node, thereby avoiding iptables DNAT rules and connection tracking. The local caching agent will query kube-dns service for cache misses of cluster hostnames(cluster.local suffix by default).

## Motivation

- With the current DNS architecture, it is possible that Pods with the highest DNS QPS have to reach out to a different node, if there is no

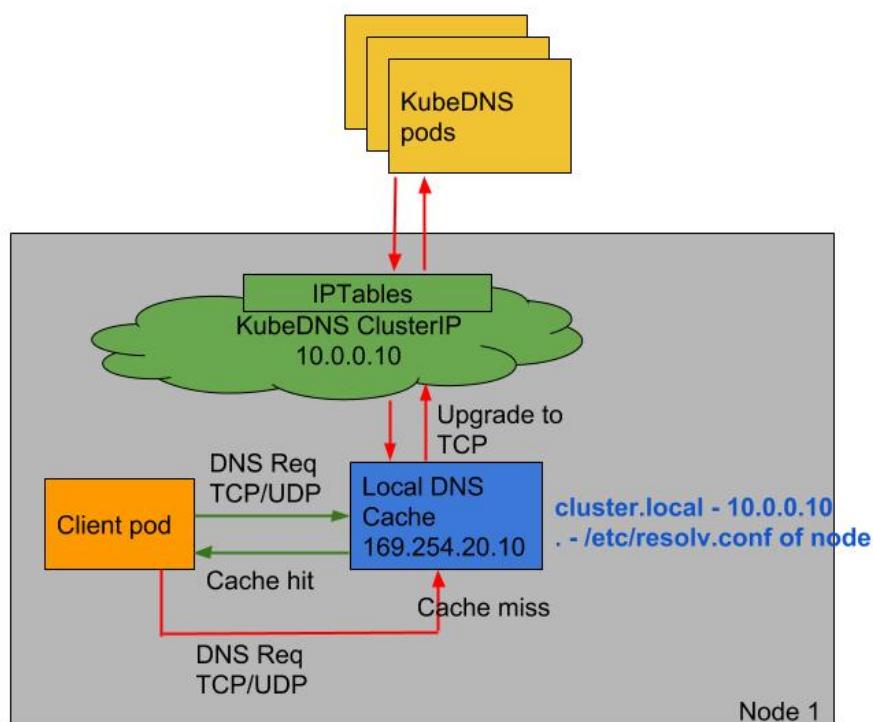
local kube-dns/CoreDNS instance.

Having a local cache will help improve the latency in such scenarios.

- Skipping iptables DNAT and connection tracking will help reduce [conntrack races](#) and avoid UDP DNS entries filling up conntrack table.
- Connections from local caching agent to kube-dns servie can be upgraded to TCP. TCP conntrack entries will be removed on connection close in contrast with UDP entries that have to timeout ([default nf\\_conntrack\\_udp\\_timeout](#) is 30 seconds)
- Upgrading DNS queries from UDP to TCP would reduce tail latency attributed to dropped UDP packets and DNS timeouts usually up to 30s (3 retries + 10s timeout). Since the nodelocal cache listens for UDP DNS queries, applications don't need to be changed.
- Metrics & visibility into dns requests at a node level.
- Negative caching can be re-enabled, thereby reducing number of queries to kube-dns service.

## Architecture Diagram

This is the path followed by DNS Queries after NodeLocal DNSCache is enabled:



## Nodelocal DNSCache flow

This image shows how NodeLocal DNSCache handles DNS queries.

## Configuration

**Note:** The local listen IP address for NodeLocal DNSCache can be any IP in the 169.254.20.0/16 space or any other IP address that can be guaranteed to not collide with any existing IP. This document uses 169.254.20.10 as an example.

This feature can be enabled using the following steps:

- Prepare a manifest similar to the sample [nodelocaldns.yaml](#) and save it as nodelocaldns.yaml.
  - kubedns=kubectl get svc kube-dns -n kube-system -o jsonpath={.spec.clusterIP}
  - domain=<cluster-domain>
  - localdns=<node-local-address>

<cluster-domain> is "cluster.local" by default. <node-local-address> is the local listen IP address chosen for NodeLocal DNSCache.

- If kube-proxy is running in IPTABLES mode:

```
sed -i "s/_PILLAR_LOCAL_DNS_/$localdns/g; s/_PILLAR_DNS_DOMAIN_/$domain/g; s/_PILLAR_DNS_SERVER_/$kubedns/g" nodelocaldns.yaml
```

\_PILLAR\_CLUSTER\_DNS\_ and \_PILLAR\_UPSTREAM\_SERVERS\_ will be populated by the node-local-dns pods.

In this mode, node-local-dns pods listen on both the kube-dns service IP as well as <node-local-address>, so pods can lookup DNS records using either IP address.

- If kube-proxy is running in IPVS mode:

```
sed -i "s/_PILLAR_LOCAL_DNS_/$localdns/g; s/_PILLAR_DNS_DOMAIN_/$domain/g; s/_PILLAR_DNS_SERVER_//g; s/_PILLAR_CLUSTER_DNS_/$kubedns/g" nodelocaldns.yaml
```

In this mode, node-local-dns pods listen only on <node-local-address>. The node-local-dns interface cannot bind the kube-dns cluster IP since the interface used for IPVS loadbalancing already uses this address.

`__PILLAR__UPSTREAM__SERVERS__` will be populated by the node-local-dns pods.

- Run `kubectl create -f nodelocaldns.yaml`
- If using kube-proxy in IPVS mode, `--cluster-dns` flag to kubelet needs to be modified to use `<node-local-address>` that NodeLocal DNSCache is listening on. Otherwise, there is no need to modify the value of the `--cluster-dns` flag, since NodeLocal DNSCache listens on both the kube-dns service IP as well as `<node-local-address>`.

Once enabled, node-local-dns Pods will run in the kube-system namespace on each of the cluster nodes. This Pod runs [CoreDNS](#) in cache mode, so all CoreDNS metrics exposed by the different plugins will be available on a per-node basis.

You can disable this feature by removing the DaemonSet, using `kubectl delete -f <manifest>`. You should also revert any changes you made to the kubelet configuration.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 25, 2020 at 4:26 PM PST by [Update nodelocaldns feature status. \(#19831\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Using sysctls in a Kubernetes Cluster

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.12 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.

- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- **Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.**

This document describes how to configure and use kernel parameters within a Kubernetes cluster using the [sysctlAn interface for getting and setting Unix kernel parameters](#) interface.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Listing all Sysctl Parameters](#)
- [Enabling Unsafe Sysctls](#)
- [Setting Sysctls for a Pod](#)
- [PodSecurityPolicy](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Listing all Sysctl Parameters

In Linux, the sysctl interface allows an administrator to modify kernel parameters at runtime. Parameters are available via the `/proc/sys/` virtual process file system. The parameters cover various subsystems such as:

- kernel (common prefix: `kernel.`)
- networking (common prefix: `net.`)
- virtual memory (common prefix: `vm.`)
- MDADM (common prefix: `dev.`)
- More subsystems are described in [Kernel docs](#).

To get a list of all parameters, you can run

```
sudo sysctl -a
```

# Enabling Unsafe Sysctls

Sysctls are grouped into *safe* and *unsafe* sysctls. In addition to proper namespacing, a *safe* sysctl must be properly *isolated* between pods on the same node. This means that setting a *safe* sysctl for one pod

- must not have any influence on any other pod on the node
- must not allow to harm the node's health
- must not allow to gain CPU or memory resources outside of the resource limits of a pod.

By far, most of the *namespaced* sysctls are not necessarily considered *safe*. The following sysctls are supported in the *safe* set:

- `kernel.shm_rmid_forced`,
- `net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range`,
- `net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies`.

**Note:** The example `net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies` is not namespaced on Linux kernel version 4.4 or lower.

This list will be extended in future Kubernetes versions when the kubelet supports better isolation mechanisms.

All *safe* sysctls are enabled by default.

All *unsafe* sysctls are disabled by default and must be allowed manually by the cluster admin on a per-node basis. Pods with disabled unsafe sysctls will be scheduled, but will fail to launch.

With the warning above in mind, the cluster admin can allow certain *unsafe* sysctls for very special situations such as high-performance or real-time application tuning. *Unsafe* sysctls are enabled on a node-by-node basis with a flag of the kubelet; for example:

```
kubelet --allowed-unsafe-sysctls \
 'kernel.msg*,net.core.somaxconn' ...
```

For [MinikubeA tool for running Kubernetes locally.](#), this can be done via the `extra-config` flag:

```
minikube start --extra-config="kubelet.allowed-unsafe-
sysctls=kernel.msg*,net.core.somaxconn" ...
```

Only *namespaced* sysctls can be enabled this way.

## Setting Sysctls for a Pod

A number of sysctls are *namespaced* in today's Linux kernels. This means that they can be set independently for each pod on a node. Only namespaced sysctls are configurable via the pod securityContext within Kubernetes.

The following sysctls are known to be namespaced. This list could change in future versions of the Linux kernel.

- `kernel.shm*`,
- `kernel.msg*`,
- `kernel.sem`,
- `fs.mqueue.*`,
- The parameters under `net.*` that can be set in container networking namespace. However, there are exceptions (e.g., `net.netfilter.nf_conntrack_max` and `net.netfilter.nf_conntrack_expect_max` can be set in container networking namespace but they are unnamespaced).

Sysctls with no namespace are called *node-level* sysctls. If you need to set them, you must manually configure them on each node's operating system, or by using a DaemonSet with privileged containers.

Use the pod securityContext to configure namespaced sysctls. The securityContext applies to all containers in the same pod.

This example uses the pod securityContext to set a safe sysctl `kernel.shm_rmid_forced` and two unsafe sysctls `net.core.somaxconn` and `kernel.msgmax`. There is no distinction between *safe* and *unsafe* sysctls in the specification.

**Warning:** Only modify sysctl parameters after you understand their effects, to avoid destabilizing your operating system.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: sysctl-example
spec:
 securityContext:
 sysctls:
 - name: kernel.shm_rmid_forced
 value: "0"
 - name: net.core.somaxconn
 value: "1024"
 - name: kernel.msgmax
 value: "65536"
 ...

```

**Warning:** Due to their nature of being *unsafe*, the use of *unsafe* sysctls is at-your-own-risk and can lead to severe problems like wrong behavior of containers, resource shortage or complete breakage of a node.

It is good practice to consider nodes with special sysctl settings as *tainted* within a cluster, and only schedule pods onto them which need those sysctl settings. It is suggested to use the Kubernetes [taints and toleration feature](#) to implement this.

A pod with the *unsafe* sysctls will fail to launch on any node which has not enabled those two *unsafe* sysctls explicitly. As with *node-level* sysctls it is recommended to use [taints and toleration feature](#) or [taints on nodes](#) to schedule those pods onto the right nodes.

## PodSecurityPolicy

You can further control which sysctls can be set in pods by specifying lists of sysctls or sysctl patterns in the `forbiddenSysctls` and/or `allowedUnsafeSysctls` fields of the PodSecurityPolicy. A sysctl pattern ends with a `*` character, such as `kernel.*`. A `*` character on its own matches all sysctls.

By default, all safe sysctls are allowed.

Both `forbiddenSysctls` and `allowedUnsafeSysctls` are lists of plain sysctl names or sysctl patterns (which end with `*`). The string `*` matches all sysctls.

The `forbiddenSysctls` field excludes specific sysctls. You can forbid a combination of safe and unsafe sysctls in the list. To forbid setting any sysctls, use `*` on its own.

If you specify any unsafe sysctl in the `allowedUnsafeSysctls` field and it is not present in the `forbiddenSysctls` field, that sysctl can be used in Pods using this PodSecurityPolicy. To allow all unsafe sysctls in the PodSecurityPolicy to be set, use `*` on its own.

Do not configure these two fields such that there is overlap, meaning that a given sysctl is both allowed and forbidden.

**Warning:** If you whitelist unsafe sysctls via the `allowedUnsafeSysctls` field in a PodSecurityPolicy, any pod using such a sysctl will fail to start if the sysctl is not whitelisted via the `--allowed-unsafe-sysctls` kubelet flag as well on that node.

This example allows unsafe sysctls prefixed with `kernel.msg` to be set and disallows setting of the `kernel.shm_rmid_forced` sysctl.

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
 name: sysctl-psp
spec:
 allowedUnsafeSysctls:
 - kernel.msg*
 forbiddenSysctls:
 - kernel.shm_rmid_forced
 ...
```

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## [Analytics](#)

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Page last modified on March 01, 2020 at 2:12 AM PST by [Update some instances of latin abbreviation e.g. to alternative phrases \(#19182\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods

This page shows how to assign a memory *request* and a memory *limit* to a Container. A Container is guaranteed to have as much memory as it requests, but is not allowed to use more memory than its limit.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Specify a memory request and a memory limit](#)
- [Exceed a Container's memory limit](#)
- [Specify a memory request that is too big for your Nodes](#)
- [Memory units](#)
- [If you do not specify a memory limit](#)
- [Motivation for memory requests and limits](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Each node in your cluster must have at least 300 MiB of memory.

A few of the steps on this page require you to run the [metrics-server](#) service in your cluster. If you have the metrics-server running, you can skip those steps.

If you are running Minikube, run the following command to enable the metrics-server:

```
minikube addons enable metrics-server
```

To see whether the metrics-server is running, or another provider of the resource metrics API (`metrics.k8s.io`), run the following command:

```
kubectl get apiservices
```

If the resource metrics API is available, the output includes a reference to `metrics.k8s.io`.

```
NAME
v1beta1.metrics.k8s.io
```

## Create a namespace

Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace mem-example
```

## Specify a memory request and a memory limit

To specify a memory request for a Container, include the `resources: requests` field in the Container's resource manifest. To specify a memory limit, include `resources:limits`.

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has one Container. The Container has a memory request of 100 MiB and a memory limit of 200 MiB. Here's the configuration file for the Pod:

## [pods/resource/memory-request-limit.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: memory-demo
 namespace: mem-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: memory-demo-ctr
 image: polinux/stress
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 requests:
 memory: "100Mi"
 command: ["stress"]
 args: [--vm, "1", "--vm-bytes", "150M", "--vm-hang", "1"]
```

The `args` section in the configuration file provides arguments for the Container when it starts. The `--vm-bytes`, `"150M"` arguments tell the Container to attempt to allocate 150 MiB of memory.

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/resource/memory-
request-limit.yaml --namespace=mem-example
```

Verify that the Pod Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo --namespace=mem-example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo --output=yaml --namespace=mem-example
```

The output shows that the one Container in the Pod has a memory request of 100 MiB and a memory limit of 200 MiB.

```
...
resources:
 limits:
 memory: 200Mi
 requests:
 memory: 100Mi
...
```

Run `kubectl top` to fetch the metrics for the pod:

```
kubectl top pod memory-demo --namespace=mem-example
```

The output shows that the Pod is using about 162,900,000 bytes of memory, which is about 150 MiB. This is greater than the Pod's 100 MiB request, but within the Pod's 200 MiB limit.

| NAME        | CPU(cores)  | MEMORY(bytes) |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| memory-demo | <something> | 162856960     |

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod memory-demo --namespace=mem-example
```

## Exceed a Container's memory limit

A Container can exceed its memory request if the Node has memory available. But a Container is not allowed to use more than its memory limit. If a Container allocates more memory than its limit, the Container becomes a candidate for termination. If the Container continues to consume memory beyond its limit, the Container is terminated. If a terminated Container can be restarted, the kubelet restarts it, as with any other type of runtime failure.

In this exercise, you create a Pod that attempts to allocate more memory than its limit. Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container with a memory request of 50 MiB and a memory limit of 100 MiB:

[pods/resource/memory-request-limit-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: memory-demo-2
 namespace: mem-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: memory-demo-2-ctr
 image: polinux/stress
 resources:
 requests:
 memory: "50Mi"
 limits:
 memory: "100Mi"
 command: ["stress"]
 args: [--vm, "1", "--vm-bytes", "250M", "--vm-hang", "1"]
```

In the `args` section of the configuration file, you can see that the Container will attempt to allocate 250 MiB of memory, which is well above the 100 MiB limit.

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/resource/memory-request-limit-2.yaml --namespace=mem-example
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo-2 --namespace=mem-example
```

At this point, the Container might be running or killed. Repeat the preceding command until the Container is killed:

| NAME          | READY | STATUS    | RESTARTS | AGE |
|---------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----|
| memory-demo-2 | 0/1   | 0OMKilled | 1        | 24s |

Get a more detailed view of the Container status:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo-2 --output=yaml --namespace=mem-example
```

The output shows that the Container was killed because it is out of memory (OOM):

```
lastState:
 terminated:
 containerID: docker://
65183c1877aaec2e8427bc95609cc52677a454b56fcb24340dbd22917c23b10f
 exitCode: 137
 finishedAt: 2017-06-20T20:52:19Z
 reason: 0OMKilled
 startedAt: null
```

The Container in this exercise can be restarted, so the kubelet restarts it. Repeat this command several times to see that the Container is repeatedly killed and restarted:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo-2 --namespace=mem-example
```

The output shows that the Container is killed, restarted, killed again, restarted again, and so on:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo-2 --namespace=mem-example
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
memory-demo-2 0/1 0OMKilled 1 37s
```

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo-2 --namespace=mem-example
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
memory-demo-2 1/1 Running 2 40s
```

View detailed information about the Pod history:

```
kubectl describe pod memory-demo-2 --namespace=mem-example
```

The output shows that the Container starts and fails repeatedly:

```
... Normal Created Created container with id
66a3a20aa7980e61be4922780bf9d24d1a1d8b7395c09861225b0eba1b1f8511
... Warning BackOff Back-off restarting failed container
```

View detailed information about your cluster's Nodes:

```
kubectl describe nodes
```

The output includes a record of the Container being killed because of an out-of-memory condition:

```
Warning OOMKilling Memory cgroup out of memory: Kill process
4481 (stress) score 1994 or sacrifice child
```

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod memory-demo-2 --namespace=mem-example
```

## Specify a memory request that is too big for your Nodes

Memory requests and limits are associated with Containers, but it is useful to think of a Pod as having a memory request and limit. The memory request for the Pod is the sum of the memory requests for all the Containers in the Pod. Likewise, the memory limit for the Pod is the sum of the limits of all the Containers in the Pod.

Pod scheduling is based on requests. A Pod is scheduled to run on a Node only if the Node has enough available memory to satisfy the Pod's memory request.

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has a memory request so big that it exceeds the capacity of any Node in your cluster. Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container with a request for 1000 GiB of memory, which likely exceeds the capacity of any Node in your cluster.

## [pods/resource/memory-request-limit-3.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: memory-demo-3
 namespace: mem-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: memory-demo-3-ctr
 image: polinux/stress
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "1000Gi"
 requests:
 memory: "1000Gi"
 command: ["stress"]
 args: [--vm, "1", "--vm-bytes", "150M", "--vm-hang", "1"]
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/resource/memory-request-limit-3.yaml --namespace=mem-example
```

View the Pod status:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo-3 --namespace=mem-example
```

The output shows that the Pod status is PENDING. That is, the Pod is not scheduled to run on any Node, and it will remain in the PENDING state indefinitely:

```
kubectl get pod memory-demo-3 --namespace=mem-example
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
memory-demo-3 0/1 Pending 0 25s
```

View detailed information about the Pod, including events:

```
kubectl describe pod memory-demo-3 --namespace=mem-example
```

The output shows that the Container cannot be scheduled because of insufficient memory on the Nodes:

Events:

| Reason           | Message                                                                                      |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FailedScheduling | No nodes are available that match all of the following predicates:: Insufficient memory (3). |

# Memory units

The memory resource is measured in bytes. You can express memory as a plain integer or a fixed-point integer with one of these suffixes: E, P, T, G, M, K, Ei, Pi, Ti, Gi, Mi, Ki. For example, the following represent approximately the same value:

```
128974848, 129e6, 129M, 123Mi
```

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod memory-demo-3 --namespace=mem-example
```

## If you do not specify a memory limit

If you do not specify a memory limit for a Container, one of the following situations applies:

- The Container has no upper bound on the amount of memory it uses. The Container could use all of the memory available on the Node where it is running which in turn could invoke the OOM Killer. Further, in case of an OOM Kill, a container with no resource limits will have a greater chance of being killed.
- The Container is running in a namespace that has a default memory limit, and the Container is automatically assigned the default limit. Cluster administrators can use a [LimitRange](#) to specify a default value for the memory limit.

## Motivation for memory requests and limits

By configuring memory requests and limits for the Containers that run in your cluster, you can make efficient use of the memory resources available on your cluster's Nodes. By keeping a Pod's memory request low, you give the Pod a good chance of being scheduled. By having a memory limit that is greater than the memory request, you accomplish two things:

- The Pod can have bursts of activity where it makes use of memory that happens to be available.
- The amount of memory a Pod can use during a burst is limited to some reasonable amount.

## Clean up

Delete your namespace. This deletes all the Pods that you created for this task:

```
kubectl delete namespace mem-example
```

# What's next

## For app developers

- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

## For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Analytics](#)

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Page last modified on April 10, 2019 at 6:50 AM PST by [Add Info about OOM Kill \(#13723\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods

This page shows how to assign a CPU *request* and a CPU *limit* to a container. Containers cannot use more CPU than the configured limit.

Provided the system has CPU time free, a container is guaranteed to be allocated as much CPU as it requests.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Specify a CPU request and a CPU limit](#)
- [CPU units](#)
- [Specify a CPU request that is too big for your Nodes](#)
- [If you do not specify a CPU limit](#)
- [Motivation for CPU requests and limits](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Each node in your cluster must have at least 1 CPU.

A few of the steps on this page require you to run the [metrics-server](#) service in your cluster. If you have the metrics-server running, you can skip those steps.

If you are running [MinikubeA tool for running Kubernetes locally.](#), run the following command to enable metrics-server:

```
minikube addons enable metrics-server
```

To see whether metrics-server (or another provider of the resource metrics API, `metrics.k8s.io`) is running, type the following command:

```
kubectl get apiservices
```

If the resource metrics API is available, the output will include a reference to `metrics.k8s.io`.

```
NAME
v1beta1.metrics.k8s.io
```

## Create a namespace

Create a [NamespaceAn abstraction used by Kubernetes to support multiple virtual clusters on the same physical cluster.](#) so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.

```
kubectl create namespace cpu-example
```

## Specify a CPU request and a CPU limit

To specify a CPU request for a container, include the `resources.requests` field in the Container resource manifest. To specify a CPU limit, include `resources.limits`.

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has one container. The container has a request of 0.5 CPU and a limit of 1 CPU. Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

[pods/resource/cpu-request-limit.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: cpu-demo
 namespace: cpu-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: cpu-demo-ctr
 image: vish/stress
 resources:
 limits:
 cpu: "1"
 requests:
 cpu: "0.5"
 args:
 - -cpus
 - "2"
```

The `args` section of the configuration file provides arguments for the container when it starts. The `-cpus "2"` argument tells the Container to attempt to use 2 CPUs.

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/resource/cpu-request-limit.yaml --namespace(cpu-example)
```

Verify that the Pod is running:

```
kubectl get pod cpu-demo --namespace(cpu-example)
```

View detailed information about the Pod:

```
kubectl get pod cpu-demo --output=yaml --namespace(cpu-example)
```

The output shows that the one container in the Pod has a CPU request of 500 milliCPU and a CPU limit of 1 CPU.

```
resources:
 limits:
 cpu: "1"
 requests:
 cpu: 500m
```

Use `kubectl top` to fetch the metrics for the pod:

```
kubectl top pod cpu-demo --namespace(cpu-example)
```

This example output shows that the Pod is using 974 milliCPU, which is just a bit less than the limit of 1 CPU specified in the Pod configuration.

| NAME     | CPU(cores) | MEMORY(bytes) |
|----------|------------|---------------|
| cpu-demo | 974m       | <something>   |

Recall that by setting `-cpu "2"`, you configured the Container to attempt to use 2 CPUs, but the Container is only being allowed to use about 1 CPU. The container's CPU use is being throttled, because the container is attempting to use more CPU resources than its limit.

**Note:** Another possible explanation for the CPU use being below 1.0 is that the Node might not have enough CPU resources available. Recall that the prerequisites for this exercise require each of your Nodes to have at least 1 CPU. If your Container runs on a Node that has only 1 CPU, the Container cannot use more than 1 CPU regardless of the CPU limit specified for the Container.

## CPU units

The CPU resource is measured in *CPU* units. One CPU, in Kubernetes, is equivalent to:

- 1 AWS vCPU
- 1 GCP Core
- 1 Azure vCore
- 1 Hyperthread on a bare-metal Intel processor with Hyperthreading

Fractional values are allowed. A Container that requests 0.5 CPU is guaranteed half as much CPU as a Container that requests 1 CPU. You can use the suffix `m` to mean milli. For example 100m CPU, 100 milliCPU, and 0.1 CPU are all the same. Precision finer than 1m is not allowed.

CPU is always requested as an absolute quantity, never as a relative quantity; 0.1 is the same amount of CPU on a single-core, dual-core, or 48-core machine.

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod cpu-demo --namespace(cpu-example)
```

# Specify a CPU request that is too big for your Nodes

CPU requests and limits are associated with Containers, but it is useful to think of a Pod as having a CPU request and limit. The CPU request for a Pod is the sum of the CPU requests for all the Containers in the Pod. Likewise, the CPU limit for a Pod is the sum of the CPU limits for all the Containers in the Pod.

Pod scheduling is based on requests. A Pod is scheduled to run on a Node only if the Node has enough CPU resources available to satisfy the Pod CPU request.

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has a CPU request so big that it exceeds the capacity of any Node in your cluster. Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container requests 100 CPU, which is likely to exceed the capacity of any Node in your cluster.

## [pods/resource/cpu-request-limit-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: cpu-demo-2
 namespace: cpu-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: cpu-demo-ctr-2
 image: vish/stress
 resources:
 limits:
 cpu: "100"
 requests:
 cpu: "100"
 args:
 - -cpus
 - "2"
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/resource/cpu-
request-limit-2.yaml --namespace=cpu-example
```

View the Pod status:

```
kubectl get pod cpu-demo-2 --namespace=cpu-example
```

The output shows that the Pod status is Pending. That is, the Pod has not been scheduled to run on any Node, and it will remain in the Pending state indefinitely:

```
kubectl get pod cpu-demo-2 --namespace(cpu-example)
```

| NAME       | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| cpu-demo-2 | 0/1   | Pending | 0        | 7m  |

View detailed information about the Pod, including events:

```
kubectl describe pod cpu-demo-2 --namespace(cpu-example)
```

The output shows that the Container cannot be scheduled because of insufficient CPU resources on the Nodes:

| Events:          |                                                                                           |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reason           | Message                                                                                   |
| FailedScheduling | No nodes are available that match all of the following predicates:: Insufficient cpu (3). |

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod cpu-demo-2 --namespace(cpu-example)
```

## If you do not specify a CPU limit

If you do not specify a CPU limit for a Container, then one of these situations applies:

- The Container has no upper bound on the CPU resources it can use. The Container could use all of the CPU resources available on the Node where it is running.
- The Container is running in a namespace that has a default CPU limit, and the Container is automatically assigned the default limit. Cluster administrators can use a [LimitRange](#) to specify a default value for the CPU limit.

## Motivation for CPU requests and limits

By configuring the CPU requests and limits of the Containers that run in your cluster, you can make efficient use of the CPU resources available on your cluster Nodes. By keeping a Pod CPU request low, you give the Pod a good chance of being scheduled. By having a CPU limit that is greater than the CPU request, you accomplish two things:

- The Pod can have bursts of activity where it makes use of CPU resources that happen to be available.
- The amount of CPU resources a Pod can use during a burst is limited to some reasonable amount.

# Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace cpu-example
```

# What's next

## For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Configure Quality of Service for Pods](#)

## For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)

# Feedback

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Page last modified on July 07, 2019 at 5:02 AM PST by [Tidy assign-cpu-resource page \(#15126\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure GMSA for Windows Pods and containers

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

This page shows how to configure [Group Managed Service Accounts](#) (GMSA) for Pods and containers that will run on Windows nodes. Group Managed Service Accounts are a specific type of Active Directory account that provides automatic password management, simplified service principal name (SPN) management, and the ability to delegate the management to other administrators across multiple servers.

In Kubernetes, GMSA credential specs are configured at a Kubernetes cluster-wide scope as Custom Resources. Windows Pods, as well as individual containers within a Pod, can be configured to use a GMSA for domain based functions (e.g. Kerberos authentication) when interacting with other Windows services. As of v1.16, the Docker runtime supports GMSA for Windows workloads.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Configure GMSAs and Windows nodes in Active Directory](#)
- [Create GMSA credential spec resources](#)
- [Configure cluster role to enable RBAC on specific GMSA credential specs](#)
- [Assign role to service accounts to use specific GMSA credsspecs](#)
- [Configure GMSA credential spec reference in Pod spec](#)
- [Troubleshooting](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. The cluster is expected to have Windows worker nodes. This section covers a set of initial steps required once for each cluster:

## Install the GMSACredentialSpec CRD

A [CustomResourceDefinition](#)(CRD) for GMSA credential spec resources needs to be configured on the cluster to define the custom resource type `GMSACredentialSpec`. Download the GMSA CRD [YAML](#) and save it as `gmsa-crd.yaml`. Next, install the CRD with `kubectl apply -f gmsa-crd.yaml`

## Install webhooks to validate GMSA users

Two webhooks need to be configured on the Kubernetes cluster to populate and validate GMSA credential spec references at the Pod or container level:

1. A mutating webhook that expands references to GMSAs (by name from a Pod specification) into the full credential spec in JSON form within the Pod spec.
2. A validating webhook ensures all references to GMSAs are authorized to be used by the Pod service account.

Installing the above webhooks and associated objects require the steps below:

1. Create a certificate key pair (that will be used to allow the webhook container to communicate to the cluster)
2. Install a secret with the certificate from above.
3. Create a deployment for the core webhook logic.
4. Create the validating and mutating webhook configurations referring to the deployment.

A [script](#) can be used to deploy and configure the GMSA webhooks and associated objects mentioned above. The script can be run with a `--dry-run=server` option to allow you to review the changes that would be made to your cluster.

The [YAML template](#) used by the script may also be used to deploy the webhooks and associated objects manually (with appropriate substitutions for the parameters)

## Configure GMSAs and Windows nodes in Active Directory

Before Pods in Kubernetes can be configured to use GMSAs, the desired GMSAs need to be provisioned in Active Directory as described in the [Windows GMSA documentation](#). Windows worker nodes (that are part of the Kubernetes cluster) need to be configured in Active Directory to access the secret credentials associated with the desired GMSA as described in the [Windows GMSA documentation](#)

## Create GMSA credential spec resources

With the GMSACredentialSpec CRD installed (as described earlier), custom resources containing GMSA credential specs can be configured. The GMSA credential spec does not contain secret or sensitive data. It is information that a container runtime can use to describe the desired GMSA of a

container to Windows. GMSA credential specs can be generated in YAML format with a utility [PowerShell script](#).

Following are the steps for generating a GMSA credential spec YAML manually in JSON format and then converting it:

1. Import the CredentialSpec [module](#): `ipmo CredentialSpec.psm1`
2. Create a credential spec in JSON format using `New-CredentialSpec`. To create a GMSA credential spec named `WebApp1`, invoke `New-CredentialSpec -Name WebApp1 -AccountName WebApp1 -Domain $(Get-ADDomain -Current LocalComputer)`
3. Use `Get-CredentialSpec` to show the path of the JSON file.
4. Convert the `credspec` file from JSON to YAML format and apply the necessary header fields `apiVersion`, `kind`, `metadata` and `credspec` to make it a `GMSACredentialSpec` custom resource that can be configured in Kubernetes.

The following YAML configuration describes a GMSA credential spec named `gmsa-WebApp1`:

```
apiVersion: windows.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: GMSACredentialSpec
metadata:
 name: gmsa-WebApp1 #This is an arbitrary name but it will be used as a reference
credspec:
 ActiveDirectoryConfig:
 GroupManagedServiceAccounts:
 - Name: WebApp1 #Username of the GMSA account
 Scope: CONTOSO #NETBIOS Domain Name
 - Name: WebApp1 #Username of the GMSA account
 Scope: contoso.com #DNS Domain Name
 CmsPlugins:
 - ActiveDirectory
 DomainJoinConfig:
 DnsName: contoso.com #DNS Domain Name
 DnsTreeName: contoso.com #DNS Domain Name Root
 Guid: 244818ae-87ac-4fcf-92ec-e79e5252348a #GUID
 MachineAccountName: WebApp1 #Username of the GMSA account
 NetBiosName: CONTOSO #NETBIOS Domain Name
 Sid: S-1-5-21-2126449477-2524075714-3094792973 #SID of GMSA
```

The above credential spec resource may be saved as `gmsa-Webapp1-credspec.yaml` and applied to the cluster using: `kubectl apply -f gmsa-Webapp1-credspec.yaml`

## Configure cluster role to enable RBAC on specific GMSA credential specs

A cluster role needs to be defined for each GMSA credential spec resource. This authorizes the use verb on a specific GMSA resource by a subject which is typically a service account. The following example shows a cluster role that authorizes usage of the gmsa-WebApp1 credential spec from above. Save the file as gmsa-webapp1-role.yaml and apply using `kubectl apply -f gmsa-webapp1-role.yaml`

```
#Create the Role to read the credspec
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
 name: webapp1-role
rules:
- apiGroups: ["windows.k8s.io"]
 resources: ["gmsacredentialspecs"]
 verbs: ["use"]
 resourceNames: ["gmsa-WebApp1"]
```

## Assign role to service accounts to use specific GMSA credspecs

A service account (that Pods will be configured with) needs to be bound to the cluster role created above. This authorizes the service account to use the desired GMSA credential spec resource. The following shows the default service account being bound to a cluster role `webapp1-role` to use `gmsa-WebApp1` credential spec resource created above.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
 name: allow-default-svc-account-read-on-gmsa-WebApp1
 namespace: default
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
 name: default
 namespace: default
roleRef:
 kind: ClusterRole
 name: webapp1-role
 apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

## Configure GMSA credential spec reference in Pod spec

The Pod spec field `securityContext.windowsOptions.gmsaCredentialSpecName` is used to specify references to desired GMSA credential spec custom

resources in Pod specs. This configures all containers in the Pod spec to use the specified GMSA. A sample Pod spec with the annotation populated to refer to `gmsa-WebApp1`:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 labels:
 run: with-creds
 name: with-creds
 namespace: default
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: with-creds
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: with-creds
 spec:
 securityContext:
 windowsOptions:
 gmsaCredentialSpecName: gmsa-webapp1
 containers:
 - image: mcr.microsoft.com/windows/servercore/
iis:windowsservercore-ltsc2019
 imagePullPolicy: Always
 name: iis
 nodeSelector:
 beta.kubernetes.io/os: windows
```

Individual containers in a Pod spec can also specify the desired GMSA `credspec` using a per-container `securityContext.windowsOptions.gmsaCredentialSpecName` field. For example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 labels:
 run: with-creds
 name: with-creds
 namespace: default
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: with-creds
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: with-creds
```

```

spec:
 containers:
 - image: mcr.microsoft.com/windows/servercore/
iis:windowsservercore-ltsc2019
 imagePullPolicy: Always
 name: iis
 securityContext:
 windowsOptions:
 gmsaCredentialSpecName: gmsa-Webapp1
 nodeSelector:
 beta.kubernetes.io/os: windows

```

As Pod specs with GMSA fields populated (as described above) are applied in a cluster, the following sequence of events take place:

1. The mutating webhook resolves and expands all references to GMSA credential spec resources to the contents of the GMSA credential spec.
2. The validating webhook ensures the service account associated with the Pod is authorized for the `use` verb on the specified GMSA credential spec.
3. The container runtime configures each Windows container with the specified GMSA credential spec so that the container can assume the identity of the GMSA in Active Directory and access services in the domain using that identity.

## Troubleshooting

If you are having difficulties getting GMSA to work in your environment, there are a few troubleshooting steps you can take.

First, make sure the `credspec` has been passed to the Pod. To do this you will need to `exec` into one of your Pods and check the output of the `nltest.exe /parentdomain` command. In the example below the Pod did not get the `credspec` correctly:

```

kubectl exec -it iis-auth-7776966999-n5nzs powershell.exe

Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\> nltest.exe /parentdomain
Getting parent domain failed: Status = 1722 0x6ba
RPC_S_SERVER_UNAVAILABLE
PS C:\>

```

If your Pod did get the `credspec` correctly, then next check communication with the domain. First, from inside of your Pod, quickly do an nslookup to find the root of your domain.

This will tell us 3 things:

1. The Pod can reach the DC
2. The DC can reach the Pod
3. DNS is working correctly.

If the DNS and communication test passes, next you will need to check if the Pod has established secure channel communication with the domain. To do this, again, exec into your Pod and run the `nltest.exe /query` command.

```
PS C:\> nltest.exe /query
I_NetLogonControl failed: Status = 1722 0x6ba
RPC_S_SERVER_UNAVAILABLE
```

This tells us that for some reason, the Pod was unable to logon to the domain using the account specified in the credspec. You can try to repair the secure channel by running the `nltest.exe /sc_reset:domain.example` command.

```
PS C:\> nltest /sc_reset:domain.example
Flags: 30 HAS_IP HAS_TIMESERV
Trusted DC Name \\dc10.domain.example
Trusted DC Connection Status Status = 0 0x0 NERR_Success
The command completed successfully
PS C:\>
```

If the above command corrects the error, you can automate the step by adding the following lifecycle hook to your Pod spec. If it did not correct the error, you will need to examine your credspec again and confirm that it is correct and complete.

```
image: registry.domain.example/iis-auth:1809v1
lifecycle:
 postStart:
 exec:
 command: ["powershell.exe", "-command", "do
{ Restart-Service -Name netlogon } while ($($Result =
(nltest.exe /query); if ($Result -like '*0x0 NERR_Success*')
{return $true} else {return $false}) -eq $false)"]
 imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
```

If you add the `lifecycle` section show above to your Pod spec, the Pod will execute the commands listed to restart the `netlogon` service until the `nltest.exe /query` command exits without error.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## [Analytics](#)

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18](#)

[Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Configure RunAsUserName for Windows pods and containers

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

This page shows how to use the `runAsUserName` setting for Pods and containers that will run on Windows nodes. This is roughly equivalent of the Linux-specific `runAsUser` setting, allowing you to run applications in a container as a different username than the default.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Set the Username for a Pod](#)
- [Set the Username for a Container](#)
- [Windows Username limitations](#)
- [ERROR](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. The cluster is expected to have Windows worker nodes where pods with containers running Windows workloads will get scheduled.

## Set the Username for a Pod

To specify the username with which to execute the Pod's container processes, include the `securityContext` field ([PodSecurityContext](#) in the Pod specification, and within it, the `windowsOptions` ([WindowsSecurityContextOptions](#)) field containing the `runAsUserName` field.

The Windows security context options that you specify for a Pod apply to all Containers and init Containers in the Pod.

Here is a configuration file for a Windows Pod that has the `runAsUserName` field set:

#### [`windows/run-as-username-pod.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: run-as-username-pod-demo
spec:
 securityContext:
 windowsOptions:
 runAsUserName: "ContainerUser"
 containers:
 - name: run-as-username-demo
 image: mcr.microsoft.com/windows/servercore:ltsc2019
 command: ["ping", "-t", "localhost"]
 nodeSelector:
 kubernetes.io/os: windows
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/windows/run-as-username-pod.yaml
```

Verify that the Pod's Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod run-as-username-pod-demo
```

Get a shell to the running Container:

```
kubectl exec -it run-as-username-pod-demo -- powershell
```

Check that the shell is running user the correct username:

```
echo $env:USERNAME
```

The output should be:

```
ContainerUser
```

## Set the Username for a Container

To specify the username with which to execute a Container's processes, include the `securityContext` field ([SecurityContext](#)) in the Container manifest, and within it, the `windowsOptions` ([WindowsSecurityContextOptions](#)) field containing the `runAsUserName` field.

The Windows security context options that you specify for a Container apply only to that individual Container, and they override the settings made at the Pod level.

Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container, and the runAsUserName field is set at the Pod level and the Container level:

#### [windows/run-as-username-container.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: run-as-username-container-demo
spec:
 securityContext:
 windowsOptions:
 runAsUserName: "ContainerUser"
 containers:
 - name: run-as-username-demo
 image: mcr.microsoft.com/windows/servercore:ltsc2019
 command: ["ping", "-t", "localhost"]
 securityContext:
 windowsOptions:
 runAsUserName: "ContainerAdministrator"
 nodeSelector:
 kubernetes.io/os: windows
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/windows/run-as-username-
container.yaml
```

Verify that the Pod's Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod run-as-username-container-demo
```

Get a shell to the running Container:

```
kubectl exec -it run-as-username-container-demo -- powershell
```

Check that the shell is running user the correct username (the one set at the Container level):

```
echo $env:USERNAME
```

The output should be:

```
ContainerAdministrator
```

# Windows Username limitations

In order to use this feature, the value set in the runAsUserName field must be a valid username. It must have the following format: DOMAIN\USER, where DOMAIN\ is optional. Windows user names are case insensitive. Additionally, there are some restrictions regarding the DOMAIN and USER:

- The runAsUserName field cannot be empty, and it cannot contain control characters (ASCII values: 0x00 - 0x1F, 0x7F)
- The DOMAIN must be either a NetBios name, or a DNS name, each with their own restrictions:
  - NetBios names: maximum 15 characters, cannot start with . (dot), and cannot contain the following characters: \ / : \* ? " < > |
  - DNS names: maximum 255 characters, contains only alphanumeric characters, dots, and dashes, and it cannot start or end with a . (dot) or - (dash).
- The USER must have at most 20 characters, it cannot contain *only* dots or spaces, and it cannot contain the following characters: " / \ [ ] : ; | = , + \* ? < > @.

Examples of acceptable values for the runAsUserName field: ContainerAdministrator, ContainerUser, NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE, NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE.

For more information about these limitations, check [here](#) and [here](#).

## ERROR

You must define a steps

This template requires that you provide text that lists a sequence of numbered steps that accomplish the task.' . The text in this block will be displayed under the heading . **To get rid of this message and take advantage of this template, capture the *steps* variable and populate it with content.**

## What's next

- [Guide for scheduling Windows containers in Kubernetes](#)
- [Managing Workload Identity with Group Managed Service Accounts \(GMSA\)](#)
- [Configure GMSA for Windows pods and containers](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Configure Quality of Service for Pods

This page shows how to configure Pods so that they will be assigned particular Quality of Service (QoS) classes. Kubernetes uses QoS classes to make decisions about scheduling and evicting Pods.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [QoS classes](#)
- [Create a namespace](#)
- [Create a Pod that gets assigned a QoS class of Guaranteed](#)
- [Create a Pod that gets assigned a QoS class of Burstable](#)
- [Create a Pod that gets assigned a QoS class of BestEffort](#)
- [Create a Pod that has two Containers](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

# QoS classes

**When Kubernetes creates a Pod it assigns one of these QoS classes to the Pod:**

- Guaranteed
- Burstable
- BestEffort

## Create a namespace

**Create a namespace so that the resources you create in this exercise are isolated from the rest of your cluster.**

```
kubectl create namespace qos-example
```

## Create a Pod that gets assigned a QoS class of Guaranteed

**For a Pod to be given a QoS class of Guaranteed:**

- Every Container in the Pod must have a memory limit and a memory request, and they must be the same.
- Every Container in the Pod must have a CPU limit and a CPU request, and they must be the same.

**Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container has a memory limit and a memory request, both equal to 200 MiB. The Container has a CPU limit and a CPU request, both equal to 700 milliCPU:**

### [pods/qos/qos-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: qos-demo
 namespace: qos-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: qos-demo-ctr
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "700m"
 requests:
 memory: "200Mi"
 cpu: "700m"
```

#### **Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/qos/qos-pod.yaml --namespace=qos-example
```

#### **View detailed information about the Pod:**

```
kubectl get pod qos-demo --namespace=qos-example --output=yaml
```

**The output shows that Kubernetes gave the Pod a QoS class of Guaranteed. The output also verifies that the Pod Container has a memory request that matches its memory limit, and it has a CPU request that matches its CPU limit.**

```
spec:
 containers:
 ...
 resources:
 limits:
 cpu: 700m
 memory: 200Mi
 requests:
 cpu: 700m
 memory: 200Mi
 ...
 qosClass: Guaranteed
```

**Note: If a Container specifies its own memory limit, but does not specify a memory request, Kubernetes automatically assigns a memory request that matches the limit. Similarly, if a Container specifies its own CPU limit, but does not**

**specify a CPU request, Kubernetes automatically assigns a CPU request that matches the limit.**

**Delete your Pod:**

```
kubectl delete pod qos-demo --namespace=qos-example
```

## Create a Pod that gets assigned a QoS class of Burstable

**A Pod is given a QoS class of Burstable if:**

- The Pod does not meet the criteria for QoS class Guaranteed.
- At least one Container in the Pod has a memory or CPU request.

**Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container has a memory limit of 200 MiB and a memory request of 100 MiB.**

[\*\*pods/qos/qos-pod-2.yaml\*\*](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: qos-demo-2
 namespace: qos-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: qos-demo-2-ctr
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "200Mi"
 requests:
 memory: "100Mi"
```

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/qos/qos-pod-2.yaml
--namespace=qos-example
```

**View detailed information about the Pod:**

```
kubectl get pod qos-demo-2 --namespace=qos-example --output=yaml
```

**The output shows that Kubernetes gave the Pod a QoS class of Burstable.**

```
spec:
 containers:
```

```
- image: nginx
 imagePullPolicy: Always
 name: qos-demo-2-ctr
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: 200Mi
 requests:
 memory: 100Mi
...
 qosClass: Burstable
```

**Delete your Pod:**

```
kubectl delete pod qos-demo-2 --namespace=qos-example
```

## Create a Pod that gets assigned a QoS class of BestEffort

**For a Pod to be given a QoS class of BestEffort, the Containers in the Pod must not have any memory or CPU limits or requests.**

**Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container has no memory or CPU limits or requests:**

[pods/qos/qos-pod-3.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: qos-demo-3
 namespace: qos-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: qos-demo-3-ctr
 image: nginx
```

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/qos/qos-pod-3.yaml
--namespace=qos-example
```

**View detailed information about the Pod:**

```
kubectl get pod qos-demo-3 --namespace=qos-example --output=yaml
```

**The output shows that Kubernetes gave the Pod a QoS class of BestEffort.**

```
spec:
 containers:
```

```
...
resources: {}
...
qosClass: BestEffort
```

**Delete your Pod:**

```
kubectl delete pod qos-demo-3 --namespace=qos-example
```

## Create a Pod that has two Containers

**Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has two Containers. One container specifies a memory request of 200 MiB. The other Container does not specify any requests or limits.**

[pods/qos/qos-pod-4.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: qos-demo-4
 namespace: qos-example
spec:
 containers:
 - name: qos-demo-4-ctr-1
 image: nginx
 resources:
 requests:
 memory: "200Mi"
 - name: qos-demo-4-ctr-2
 image: redis
```

**Notice that this Pod meets the criteria for QoS class **Burstable**. That is, it does not meet the criteria for QoS class **Guaranteed**, and one of its Containers has a memory request.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/qos/qos-pod-4.yaml
--namespace=qos-example
```

**View detailed information about the Pod:**

```
kubectl get pod qos-demo-4 --namespace=qos-example --output=yaml
```

**The output shows that Kubernetes gave the Pod a QoS class of **Burstable**:**

```
spec:
 containers:
 ...
 name: qos-demo-4-ctr-1
 resources:
 requests:
 memory: 200Mi
 ...
 name: qos-demo-4-ctr-2
 resources: {}
 ...
 qosClass: Burstable
```

Delete your Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod qos-demo-4 --namespace=qos-example
```

## Clean up

Delete your namespace:

```
kubectl delete namespace qos-example
```

## What's next

### For app developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)

### For cluster administrators

- [Configure Default Memory Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Default CPU Requests and Limits for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum Memory Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Minimum and Maximum CPU Constraints for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Memory and CPU Quotas for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure a Pod Quota for a Namespace](#)
- [Configure Quotas for API Objects](#)
- [Control Topology Management policies on a node](#)

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on September 09, 2019 at 1:39 PM PST by [Added documentation to support Topology Manager feature in Kubelet.](#) (#15716) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Assign Extended Resources to a Container

**FEATURE STATE:** Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

This page shows how to assign extended resources to a Container.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Assign an extended resource to a Pod](#)
- [Attempt to create a second Pod](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

**To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.**

**Before you do this exercise, do the exercise in [Advertise Extended Resources for a Node](#). That will configure one of your Nodes to advertise a dongle resource.**

## Assign an extended resource to a Pod

**To request an extended resource, include the `resources:requests` field in your Container manifest. Extended resources are fully qualified with any domain outside of `*.kubernetes.io/`. Valid extended resource names have the form `example.com/foo` where `example.com` is replaced with your organization's domain and `foo` is a descriptive resource name.**

**Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container:**

[`pods/resource/extended-resource-pod.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: extended-resource-demo
spec:
 containers:
 - name: extended-resource-demo-ctr
 image: nginx
 resources:
 requests:
 example.com/dongle: 3
 limits:
 example.com/dongle: 3
```

**In the configuration file, you can see that the Container requests 3 dongles.**

**Create a Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/resource/extended-
resource-pod.yaml
```

**Verify that the Pod is running:**

```
kubectl get pod extended-resource-demo
```

**Describe the Pod:**

```
kubectl describe pod extended-resource-demo
```

**The output shows dongle requests:**

```
Limits:
 example.com/dongle: 3
Requests:
 example.com/dongle: 3
```

## Attempt to create a second Pod

Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. The Container requests two dongles.

[pods/resource/extended-resource-pod-2.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: extended-resource-demo-2
spec:
 containers:
 - name: extended-resource-demo-2-ctr
 image: nginx
 resources:
 requests:
 example.com/dongle: 2
 limits:
 example.com/dongle: 2
```

Kubernetes will not be able to satisfy the request for two dongles, because the first Pod used three of the four available dongles.

### Attempt to create a Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/resource/extended-
resource-pod-2.yaml
```

### Describe the Pod

```
kubectl describe pod extended-resource-demo-2
```

The output shows that the Pod cannot be scheduled, because there is no Node that has 2 dongles available:

```
Conditions:
 Type Status
 PodScheduled False
...
Events:
 ...
 ... Warning FailedScheduling pod (extended-resource-demo-2)
 failed to fit in any node
```

```
fit failure summary on nodes : Insufficient example.com/dongle
(1)
```

**View the Pod status:**

```
kubectl get pod extended-resource-demo-2
```

The output shows that the Pod was created, but not scheduled to run on a Node. It has a status of Pending:

| NAME                     | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| extended-resource-demo-2 | 0/1   | Pending | 0        | 6m  |

## Clean up

Delete the Pods that you created for this exercise:

```
kubectl delete pod extended-resource-demo
kubectl delete pod extended-resource-demo-2
```

## What's next

### For application developers

- [Assign Memory Resources to Containers and Pods](#)
- [Assign CPU Resources to Containers and Pods](#)

### For cluster administrators

- [Advertise Extended Resources for a Node](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on August 07, 2019 at 12:00 AM PST by [Update device plugin documentation + related pages \(#14331\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure a Pod to Use a Volume for Storage

This page shows how to configure a Pod to use a Volume for storage.

A Container's file system lives only as long as the Container does. So when a Container terminates and restarts, filesystem changes are lost. For more consistent storage that is independent of the Container, you can use a [Volume](#). This is especially important for stateful applications, such as key-value stores (such as Redis) and databases.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Configure a volume for a Pod](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Configure a volume for a Pod

In this exercise, you create a Pod that runs one Container. This Pod has a Volume of type [emptyDir](#) that lasts for the life of the Pod, even if the Container terminates and restarts. Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

## [pods/storage/redis.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: redis
spec:
 containers:
 - name: redis
 image: redis
 volumeMounts:
 - name: redis-storage
 mountPath: /data/redis
 volumes:
 - name: redis-storage
 emptyDir: {}
```

### **1. Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/storage/
redis.yaml
```

### **2. Verify that the Pod's Container is running, and then watch for changes to the Pod:**

```
kubectl get pod redis --watch
```

**The output looks like this:**

| NAME  | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|-------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| redis | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 13s |

### **3. In another terminal, get a shell to the running Container:**

```
kubectl exec -it redis -- /bin/bash
```

### **4. In your shell, go to /data/redis, and then create a file:**

```
root@redis:/data# cd /data/redis/
root@redis:/data/redis# echo Hello > test-file
```

### **5. In your shell, list the running processes:**

```
root@redis:/data/redis# apt-get update
root@redis:/data/redis# apt-get install procps
root@redis:/data/redis# ps aux
```

**The output is similar to this:**

| USER | PID     | %CPU | %MEM | VSZ | RSS   | TTY  | STAT | START     |
|------|---------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|-----------|
| TIME | COMMAND |      |      |     |       |      |      |           |
|      | redis   | 1    | 0.1  | 0.1 | 33308 | 3828 | ?    | Ssl 00:46 |

```
0:00 redis-server *:6379
root 12 0.0 0.0 20228 3020 ? Ss 00:47
0:00 /bin/bash
root 15 0.0 0.0 17500 2072 ? R+ 00:48
0:00 ps aux
```

6. In your shell, kill the Redis process:

```
root@redis:/data/redis# kill <pid>
```

where `<pid>` is the Redis process ID (PID).

7. In your original terminal, watch for changes to the Redis Pod. Eventually, you will see something like this:

| NAME  | READY | STATUS    | RESTARTS | AGE |
|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-----|
| redis | 1/1   | Running   | 0        | 13s |
| redis | 0/1   | Completed | 0        | 6m  |
| redis | 1/1   | Running   | 1        | 6m  |

At this point, the Container has terminated and restarted. This is because the Redis Pod has a [restartPolicy](#) of Always.

1. Get a shell into the restarted Container:

```
kubectl exec -it redis -- /bin/bash
```

2. In your shell, go to `/data/redis`, and verify that `test-file` is still there.

```
root@redis:/data/redis# cd /data/redis/
root@redis:/data/redis# ls
test-file
```

3. Delete the Pod that you created for this exercise:

```
kubectl delete pod redis
```

## What's next

- See [Volume](#).
- See [Pod](#).
- In addition to the local disk storage provided by `emptyDir`, Kubernetes supports many different network-attached storage solutions, including PD on GCE and EBS on EC2, which are preferred for critical data and will handle details such as mounting and unmounting the devices on the nodes. See [Volumes](#) for more details.

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on August 19, 2019 at 9:56 AM PST by [fixed a typo \(#15918\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure a Pod to Use a PersistentVolume for Storage

This page shows you how to configure a Pod to use a [PersistentVolumeClaim](#)s storage resources defined in a [PersistentVolume](#) so that it can be mounted as a volume in a container. for storage. Here is a summary of the process:

1. You, as cluster administrator, create a PersistentVolume backed by physical storage. You do not associate the volume with any Pod.
2. You, now taking the role of a developer / cluster user, create a PersistentVolumeClaim that is automatically bound to a suitable PersistentVolume.
3. You create a Pod that uses the above PersistentVolumeClaim for storage.
  - [Before you begin](#)
  - [Create an index.html file on your Node](#)
  - [Create a PersistentVolume](#)
  - [Create a PersistentVolumeClaim](#)
  - [Create a Pod](#)
  - [Clean up](#)
  - [Access control](#)
  - [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster that has only one Node, and the [kubectlA command line tool for communicating with a Kubernetes API server](#). command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a single-node cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#).
- Familiarize yourself with the material in [Persistent Volumes](#).

## Create an index.html file on your Node

Open a shell to the single Node in your cluster. How you open a shell depends on how you set up your cluster. For example, if you are using Minikube, you can open a shell to your Node by entering `minikube ssh`.

In your shell on that Node, create a `/mnt/data` directory:

```
This assumes that your Node uses "sudo" to run commands
as the superuser
sudo mkdir /mnt/data
```

In the `/mnt/data` directory, create an `index.html` file:

```
This again assumes that your Node uses "sudo" to run commands
as the superuser
sudo sh -c "echo 'Hello from Kubernetes storage' > /mnt/data/
index.html"
```

Note: If your Node uses a tool for superuser access other than `sudo`, you can usually make this work if you replace `sud o` with the name of the other tool.

Test that the `index.html` file exists:

```
cat /mnt/data/index.html
```

The output should be:

```
Hello from Kubernetes storage
```

You can now close the shell to your Node.

## Create a PersistentVolume

In this exercise, you create a `hostPath` PersistentVolume. Kubernetes supports `hostPath` for development and testing on a single-node cluster. A `hostPath` PersistentVolume uses a file or directory on the Node to emulate network-attached storage.

**In a production cluster, you would not use hostPath. Instead a cluster administrator would provision a network resource like a Google Compute Engine persistent disk, an NFS share, or an Amazon Elastic Block Store volume. Cluster administrators can also use [StorageClasses](#) to set up [dynamic provisioning](#).**

Here is the configuration file for the hostPath PersistentVolume:

[pods/storage/pv-volume.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
 name: task-pv-volume
 labels:
 type: local
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 capacity:
 storage: 10Gi
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 hostPath:
 path: "/mnt/data"
```

The configuration file specifies that the volume is at /mnt/data on the cluster's Node. The configuration also specifies a size of 10 gibibytes and an access mode of ReadWriteOnce, which means the volume can be mounted as read-write by a single Node. It defines the [StorageClass name](#) manual for the PersistentVolume, which will be used to bind PersistentVolumeClaim requests to this PersistentVolume.

Create the PersistentVolume:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/storage/pv-volume.yaml
```

View information about the PersistentVolume:

```
kubectl get pv task-pv-volume
```

The output shows that the PersistentVolume has a STATUS of Available. This means it has not yet been bound to a PersistentVolumeClaim.

| NAME           | CAPACITY | ACCESSMODES  | RECLAIMPOLICY |     |
|----------------|----------|--------------|---------------|-----|
| STATUS         | CLAIM    | STORAGECLASS | REASON        | AGE |
| task-pv-volume | 10Gi     | RWO          | Retain        |     |
| Available      |          | manual       |               | 4s  |

# Create a PersistentVolumeClaim

The next step is to create a PersistentVolumeClaim. Pods use PersistentVolumeClaims to request physical storage. In this exercise, you create a PersistentVolumeClaim that requests a volume of at least three gibibytes that can provide read-write access for at least one Node.

Here is the configuration file for the PersistentVolumeClaim:

```
pods/storage/pv-claim.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
 name: task-pv-claim
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 resources:
 requests:
 storage: 3Gi
```

Create the PersistentVolumeClaim:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/storage/pv-
claim.yaml
```

After you create the PersistentVolumeClaim, the Kubernetes control plane looks for a PersistentVolume that satisfies the claim's requirements. If the control plane finds a suitable PersistentVolume with the same StorageClass, it binds the claim to the volume.

Look again at the PersistentVolume:

```
kubectl get pv task-pv-volume
```

Now the output shows a STATUS of Bound.

| NAME           | CAPACITY              | ACCESSMODES | RECLAIMPOLICY | AGE    |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| STATUS         | CLAIM                 |             | STORAGECLASS  | REASON |
| task-pv-volume | 10Gi                  | RWO         | Retain        |        |
| Bound          | default/task-pv-claim | manual      |               | 2m     |

Look at the PersistentVolumeClaim:

```
kubectl get pvc task-pv-claim
```

The output shows that the PersistentVolumeClaim is bound to your PersistentVolume, task-pv-volume.

| NAME          | STATUS       | VOLUME         | CAPACITY |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| ACCESSMODES   | STORAGECLASS | AGE            |          |
| task-pv-claim | Bound        | task-pv-volume | 10Gi     |
| RWO           | manual       | 30s            |          |

## Create a Pod

The next step is to create a Pod that uses your PersistentVolumeClaim as a volume.

Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

[pods/storage/pv-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: task-pv-pod
spec:
 volumes:
 - name: task-pv-storage
 persistentVolumeClaim:
 claimName: task-pv-claim
 containers:
 - name: task-pv-container
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 name: "http-server"
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: "/usr/share/nginx/html"
 name: task-pv-storage
```

Notice that the Pod's configuration file specifies a PersistentVolumeClaim, but it does not specify a PersistentVolume. From the Pod's point of view, the claim is a volume.

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/storage/pv-pod.yaml
```

Verify that the container in the Pod is running;

```
kubectl get pod task-pv-pod
```

Get a shell to the container running in your Pod:

```
kubectl exec -it task-pv-pod -- /bin/bash
```

**In your shell, verify that nginx is serving the index.html file from the hostPath volume:**

```
Be sure to run these 3 commands inside the root shell that
comes from
running "kubectl exec" in the previous step
apt update
apt install curl
curl http://localhost/
```

**The output shows the text that you wrote to the index.html file on the hostPath volume:**

```
Hello from Kubernetes storage
```

**If you see that message, you have successfully configured a Pod to use storage from a PersistentVolumeClaim.**

## Clean up

**Delete the Pod, the PersistentVolumeClaim and the PersistentVolume:**

```
kubectl delete pod task-pv-pod
kubectl delete pvc task-pv-claim
kubectl delete pv task-pv-volume
```

**If you don't already have a shell open to the Node in your cluster, open a new shell the same way that you did earlier.**

**In the shell on your Node, remove the file and directory that you created:**

```
This assumes that your Node uses "sudo" to run commands
as the superuser
sudo rm /mnt/data/index.html
sudo rmdir /mnt/data
```

You can now close the shell to your Node.

## Access control

**Storage configured with a group ID (GID) allows writing only by Pods using the same GID. Mismatched or missing GIDs cause permission denied errors. To reduce the need for coordination with users, an administrator can annotate a PersistentVolume with a GID. Then the GID is automatically added to any Pod that uses the PersistentVolume.**

**Use the pv.beta.kubernetes.io/gid annotation as follows:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
 name: pv1
 annotations:
 pv.beta.kubernetes.io/gid: "1234"
```

**When a Pod consumes a PersistentVolume that has a GID annotation, the annotated GID is applied to all containers in the Pod in the same way that GIDs specified in the Pod's security context are. Every GID, whether it originates from a PersistentVolume annotation or the Pod's specification, is applied to the first process run in each container.**

**Note:** When a Pod consumes a PersistentVolume, the GIDs associated with the PersistentVolume are not present on the Pod resource itself.

## What's next

- Learn more about [PersistentVolumes](#).
- Read the [Persistent Storage design document](#).

## Reference

- [PersistentVolume](#)
- [PersistentVolumeSpec](#)
- [PersistentVolumeClaim](#)
- [PersistentVolumeClaimSpec](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

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## Analytics

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Page last modified on December 20, 2019 at 10:49 PM PST by [Fix en language misspell \(#18201\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure a Pod to Use a Projected Volume for Storage

This page shows how to use a [projected](#) Volume to mount several existing volume sources into the same directory. Currently, secret, configMap, downwardAPI, and serviceAccountToken volumes can be projected.

Note: serviceAccountToken is not a volume type.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Configure a projected volume for a pod](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Configure a projected volume for a pod

In this exercise, you create username and password [SecretsStores sensitive information, such as passwords, OAuth tokens, and ssh keys](#). from local files. You then create a Pod that runs one container, using a [projected](#) Volume to mount the Secrets into the same shared directory.

Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

## [pods/storage/projected.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: test-projected-volume
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-projected-volume
 image: busybox
 args:
 - sleep
 - "86400"
 volumeMounts:
 - name: all-in-one
 mountPath: "/projected-volume"
 readOnly: true
 volumes:
 - name: all-in-one
 projected:
 sources:
 - secret:
 name: user
 - secret:
 name: pass
```

### 1. Create the Secrets:

```
Create files containing the username and password:
```

```
echo -n "admin" > ./username.txt
echo -n "1f2d1e2e67df" > ./password.txt
```

```
Package these files into secrets:
```

```
kubectl create secret generic user --from-file=./username.txt
kubectl create secret generic pass --from-file=./password.txt
```

### 2. Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/storage/
projected.yaml
```

### 3. Verify that the Pod's container is running, and then watch for changes to the Pod:

```
kubectl get --watch pod test-projected-volume
```

The output looks like this:

| NAME                  | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| test-projected-volume | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 14s |

- In another terminal, get a shell to the running container:
- `kubectl exec -it test-projected-volume -- /bin/sh`

- In your shell, verify that the `projected-volume` directory contains your projected sources:

```
ls /projected-volume/
```

## Clean up

Delete the Pod and the Secrets:

```
kubectl delete pod test-projected-volume
kubectl delete secret user pass
```

## What's next

- Learn more about [projected volumes](#).
- Read the [all-in-one volume](#) design document.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

---

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Page last modified on May 29, 2019 at 7:20 AM PST by [Delete resources created during this task \(#14536\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure a Security Context for a Pod or Container

A security context defines privilege and access control settings for a Pod or Container. Security context settings include:

- Discretionary Access Control: Permission to access an object, like a file, is based on [user ID \(UID\) and group ID \(GID\)](#).
- [Security Enhanced Linux \(SELinux\)](#): Objects are assigned security labels.
- Running as privileged or unprivileged.
- [Linux Capabilities](#): Give a process some privileges, but not all the privileges of the root user.
- [AppArmor](#): Use program profiles to restrict the capabilities of individual programs.
- [Seccomp](#): Filter a process's system calls.
- AllowPrivilegeEscalation: Controls whether a process can gain more privileges than its parent process. This bool directly controls whether the [no\\_new\\_privs](#) flag gets set on the container process. AllowPrivilegeEscalation is true always when the container is: 1) run as Privileged OR 2) has CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN.

For more information about security mechanisms in Linux, see [Overview of Linux Kernel Security Features](#)

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Set the security context for a Pod](#)
- [Configure volume permission and ownership change policy for Pods](#)
- [Set the security context for a Container](#)
- [Set capabilities for a Container](#)
- [Assign SELinux labels to a Container](#)
- [Discussion](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)

- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Set the security context for a Pod

To specify security settings for a Pod, include the `securityContext` field in the Pod specification. The `securityContext` field is a [PodSecurityContext](#) object. The security settings that you specify for a Pod apply to all Containers in the Pod. Here is a configuration file for a Pod that has a `securityContext` and an `emptyDir` volume:

### [pods/security/security-context.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: security-context-demo
spec:
 securityContext:
 runAsUser: 1000
 runAsGroup: 3000
 fsGroup: 2000
 volumes:
 - name: sec-ctx-vol
 emptyDir: {}
 containers:
 - name: sec-ctx-demo
 image: busybox
 command: ["sh", "-c", "sleep 1h"]
 volumeMounts:
 - name: sec-ctx-vol
 mountPath: /data/demo
 securityContext:
 allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
```

In the configuration file, the `runAsUser` field specifies that for any Containers in the Pod, all processes run with user ID 1000. The `runAsGroup` field specifies the primary group ID of 3000 for all processes within any containers of the Pod. If this field is omitted, the primary group ID of the containers will be root(0). Any files created will also be owned by user 1000 and group 3000 when `runAsGroup` is specified. Since `fsGroup` field is specified, all processes of the container are also part of the supplementary group ID 2000. The owner for volume `/data/demo` and any files created in that volume will be Group ID 2000.

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/security/security-context.yaml
```

**Verify that the Pod's Container is running:**

```
kubectl get pod security-context-demo
```

**Get a shell to the running Container:**

```
kubectl exec -it security-context-demo -- sh
```

**In your shell, list the running processes:**

```
ps
```

**The output shows that the processes are running as user 1000, which is the value of runAsUser:**

```
PID USER TIME COMMAND
 1 1000 0:00 sleep 1h
 6 1000 0:00 sh
...
...
```

**In your shell, navigate to /data, and list the one directory:**

```
cd /data
ls -l
```

**The output shows that the /data/demo directory has group ID 2000, which is the value of fsGroup.**

```
drwxrwsrwx 2 root 2000 4096 Jun 6 20:08 demo
```

**In your shell, navigate to /data/demo, and create a file:**

```
cd demo
echo hello > testfile
```

**List the file in the /data/demo directory:**

```
ls -l
```

**The output shows that testfile has group ID 2000, which is the value of fsGroup.**

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 1000 2000 6 Jun 6 20:08 testfile
```

**Run the following command:**

```
$ id
uid=1000 gid=3000 groups=2000
```

**You will see that gid is 3000 which is same as runAsGroup field. If the runAsGroup was omitted the gid would remain as 0(root) and the process will be able to interact with files that are owned by root(0) group and that have the required group permissions for root(0) group.**

**Exit your shell:**

```
exit
```

## Configure volume permission and ownership change policy for Pods

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [alpha](#)**

This feature is currently in a **alpha** state, meaning:

- The version names contain alpha (e.g. v1alpha1).
- Might be buggy. Enabling the feature may expose bugs. Disabled by default.
- Support for feature may be dropped at any time without notice.
- The API may change in incompatible ways in a later software release without notice.
- Recommended for use only in short-lived testing clusters, due to increased risk of bugs and lack of long-term support.

By default, Kubernetes recursively changes ownership and permissions for the contents of each volume to match the `fsGroup` specified in a Pod's `securityContext` when that volume is mounted. For large volumes, checking and changing ownership and permissions can take a lot of time, slowing Pod startup. You can use the `fsGroupChangePolicy` field inside a `securityContext` to control the way that Kubernetes checks and manages ownership and permissions for a volume.

`fsGroupChangePolicy` - `fsGroupChangePolicy` defines behavior for changing ownership and permission of the volume before being exposed inside a Pod. This field only applies to volume types that support `fsGroup` controlled ownership and permissions. This field has two possible values:

- ***OnRootMismatch***: Only change permissions and ownership if permission and ownership of root directory does not match with expected permissions of the volume. This could help shorten the time it takes to change ownership and permission of a volume.
- ***Always***: Always change permission and ownership of the volume when volume is mounted.

For example:

```
securityContext:
 runAsUser: 1000
 runAsGroup: 3000
 fsGroup: 2000
 fsGroupChangePolicy: "OnRootMismatch"
```

This is an alpha feature. To use it, enable the [feature gate](#) ConfigurableFSGroupPolicy for the kube-api-server, the kube-controller-manager, and for the kubelet.

Note: This field has no effect on ephemeral volume types such as [secret](#), [configMap](#), and [emptydir](#).

## Set the security context for a Container

To specify security settings for a Container, include the `securityContext` field in the Container manifest. The `securityContext` field is a [SecurityContext](#) object. Security settings that you specify for a Container apply only to the individual Container, and they override settings made at the Pod level when there is overlap. Container settings do not affect the Pod's Volumes.

Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container. Both the Pod and the Container have a `securityContext` field:

```
pods/security/security-context-2.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: security-context-demo-2
spec:
 securityContext:
 runAsUser: 1000
 containers:
 - name: sec-ctx-demo-2
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
 securityContext:
 runAsUser: 2000
 allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/security/security-context-2.yaml
```

Verify that the Pod's Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod security-context-demo-2
```

Get a shell into the running Container:

```
kubectl exec -it security-context-demo-2 -- sh
```

In your shell, list the running processes:

```
ps aux
```

**The output shows that the processes are running as user 2000. This is the value of runAsUser specified for the Container. It overrides the value 1000 that is specified for the Pod.**

| USER           | PID  | %CPU      | %MEM | VSZ            | RSS   | TTY | STAT | START | TIME |
|----------------|------|-----------|------|----------------|-------|-----|------|-------|------|
| <b>COMMAND</b> |      |           |      |                |       |     |      |       |      |
| 2000           | 1    | 0.0       | 0.0  | 4336           | 764   | ?   | Ss   | 20:36 |      |
|                | 0:00 | /bin/sh   | -c   | node server.js |       |     |      |       |      |
| 2000           | 8    | 0.1       | 0.5  | 772124         | 22604 | ?   | S1   | 20:36 | 0:00 |
|                | node | server.js |      |                |       |     |      |       |      |
| ...            |      |           |      |                |       |     |      |       |      |

**Exit your shell:**

```
exit
```

## Set capabilities for a Container

With [Linux capabilities](#), you can grant certain privileges to a process without granting all the privileges of the root user. To add or remove Linux capabilities for a Container, include the `capabilities` field in the `securityContext` section of the Container manifest.

First, see what happens when you don't include a `capabilities` field. Here is configuration file that does not add or remove any Container capabilities:

```
pods/security/security-context-3.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: security-context-demo-3
spec:
 containers:
 - name: sec-ctx-3
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
```

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/security/security-context-3.yaml
```

**Verify that the Pod's Container is running:**

```
kubectl get pod security-context-demo-3
```

**Get a shell into the running Container:**

```
kubectl exec -it security-context-demo-3 -- sh
```

In your shell, list the running processes:

```
ps aux
```

The output shows the process IDs (PIDs) for the Container:

| USER              | PID | %CPU | %MEM | VSZ    | RSS   | TTY | STAT | START | TIME | COMMAND |
|-------------------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|-----|------|-------|------|---------|
| root              | 1   | 0.0  | 0.0  | 4336   | 796   | ?   | Ss   | 18:17 | 0:00 | /bin/sh |
| -c node server.js |     |      |      |        |       |     |      |       |      |         |
| root              | 5   | 0.1  | 0.5  | 772124 | 22700 | ?   | Sl   | 18:17 | 0:00 | node    |
| server.js         |     |      |      |        |       |     |      |       |      |         |

In your shell, view the status for process 1:

```
cd /proc/1
cat status
```

The output shows the capabilities bitmap for the process:

```
...
CapPrm: 00000000a80425fb
CapEff: 00000000a80425fb
...
```

Make a note of the capabilities bitmap, and then exit your shell:

```
exit
```

Next, run a Container that is the same as the preceding container, except that it has additional capabilities set.

Here is the configuration file for a Pod that runs one Container. The configuration adds the CAP\_NET\_ADMIN and CAP\_SYS\_TIME capabilities:

[pods/security/security-context-4.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: security-context-demo-4
spec:
 containers:
 - name: sec-ctx-4
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
 securityContext:
 capabilities:
 add: ["NET_ADMIN", "SYS_TIME"]
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/security/security-context-4.yaml
```

Get a shell into the running Container:

```
kubectl exec -it security-context-demo-4 -- sh
```

In your shell, view the capabilities for process 1:

```
cd /proc/1
cat status
```

The output shows capabilities bitmap for the process:

```
...
CapPrm: 00000000aa0435fb
CapEff: 00000000aa0435fb
...
```

Compare the capabilities of the two Containers:

```
00000000a80425fb
00000000aa0435fb
```

In the capability bitmap of the first container, bits 12 and 25 are clear. In the second container, bits 12 and 25 are set. Bit 12 is CAP\_NET\_ADMIN, and bit 25 is CAP\_SYS\_TIME. See [capability.h](#) for definitions of the capability constants.

Note: Linux capability constants have the form CAP\_XXX. But when you list capabilities in your Container manifest, you must omit the CAP\_ portion of the constant. For example, to add CAP\_SYS\_TIME, include SYS\_TIME in your list of capabilities.

## Assign SELinux labels to a Container

To assign SELinux labels to a Container, include the `seLinuxOptions` field in the `securityContext` section of your Pod or Container manifest. The `seLinuxOptions` field is an [SELinuxOptions](#) object. Here's an example that applies an SELinux level:

```
...
securityContext:
 seLinuxOptions:
 level: "s0:c123,c456"
```

Note: To assign SELinux labels, the SELinux security module must be loaded on the host operating system.

# Discussion

The security context for a Pod applies to the Pod's Containers and also to the Pod's Volumes when applicable. Specifically `fsGroup` and `seLinuxOptions` are applied to Volumes as follows:

- `fsGroup`: Volumes that support ownership management are modified to be owned and writable by the GID specified in `fsGroup`. See the [Ownership Management design document](#) for more details.
- `seLinuxOptions`: Volumes that support SELinux labeling are relabeled to be accessible by the label specified under `seLinuxOptions`. Usually you only need to set the `level` section. This sets the [Multi-Category Security \(MCS\)](#) label given to all Containers in the Pod as well as the Volumes.

**Warning:** After you specify an MCS label for a Pod, all Pods with the same label can access the Volume. If you need inter-Pod protection, you must assign a unique MCS label to each Pod.

## Clean up

Delete the Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod security-context-demo
kubectl delete pod security-context-demo-2
kubectl delete pod security-context-demo-3
kubectl delete pod security-context-demo-4
```

## What's next

- [PodSecurityContext](#)
- [SecurityContext](#)
- [Tuning Docker with the newest security enhancements](#)
- [Security Contexts design document](#)
- [Ownership Management design document](#)
- [Pod Security Policies](#)
- [AllowPrivilegeEscalation design document](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

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in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure Service Accounts for Pods

A service account provides an identity for processes that run in a Pod.

**Note:** This document is a user introduction to Service Accounts and describes how service accounts behave in a cluster set up as recommended by the Kubernetes project. Your cluster administrator may have customized the behavior in your cluster, in which case this documentation may not apply.

When you (a human) access the cluster (for example, using `kubectl`), you are authenticated by the apiserver as a particular User Account (currently this is usually `admin`, unless your cluster administrator has customized your cluster). Processes in containers inside pods can also contact the apiserver. When they do, they are authenticated as a particular Service Account (for example, `default`).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Use the Default Service Account to access the API server.](#)
- [Use Multiple Service Accounts.](#)
- [Manually create a service account API token.](#)
- [Add ImagePullSecrets to a service account](#)
- [Service Account Token Volume Projection](#)
- [Service Account Issuer Discovery](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)

- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Use the Default Service Account to access the API server.

When you create a pod, if you do not specify a service account, it is automatically assigned the default service account in the same namespace. If you get the raw json or yaml for a pod you have created (for example, `kubectl get pods/<podname> -o yaml`), you can see the `spec.serviceAccountName` field has been [automatically set](#).

You can access the API from inside a pod using automatically mounted service account credentials, as described in [Accessing the Cluster](#). The API permissions of the service account depend on the [authorization plugin and policy](#) in use.

In version 1.6+, you can opt out of automounting API credentials for a service account by setting `automountServiceAccountToken: false` on the service account:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 name: build-robot
automountServiceAccountToken: false
...
```

In version 1.6+, you can also opt out of automounting API credentials for a particular pod:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: my-pod
spec:
 serviceAccountName: build-robot
 automountServiceAccountToken: false
...
```

The pod spec takes precedence over the service account if both specify a `automountServiceAccountToken` value.

## Use Multiple Service Accounts.

Every namespace has a default service account resource called `default`. You can list this and any other serviceAccount resources in the namespace with this command:

```
kubectl get serviceaccounts
```

**The output is similar to this:**

| NAME    | SECRETS | AGE |
|---------|---------|-----|
| default | 1       | 1d  |

**You can create additional ServiceAccount objects like this:**

```
kubectl apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 name: build-robot
EOF
```

**The name of a ServiceAccount object must be a valid [DNS subdomain name](#).**

**If you get a complete dump of the service account object, like this:**

```
kubectl get serviceaccounts/build-robot -o yaml
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2015-06-16T00:12:59Z
 name: build-robot
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "272500"
 uid: 721ab723-13bc-11e5-aec2-42010af0021e
secrets:
- name: build-robot-token-bvbk5
```

**then you will see that a token has automatically been created and is referenced by the service account.**

**You may use authorization plugins to [set permissions on service accounts](#).**

**To use a non-default service account, simply set the spec.serviceAccountName field of a pod to the name of the service account you wish to use.**

**The service account has to exist at the time the pod is created, or it will be rejected.**

**You cannot update the service account of an already created pod.**

**You can clean up the service account from this example like this:**

```
kubectl delete serviceaccount/build-robot
```

## Manually create a service account API token.

Suppose we have an existing service account named "build-robot" as mentioned above, and we create a new secret manually.

```
kubectl apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
 name: build-robot-secret
 annotations:
 kubernetes.io/service-account.name: build-robot
type: kubernetes.io/service-account-token
EOF
```

Now you can confirm that the newly built secret is populated with an API token for the "build-robot" service account.

Any tokens for non-existent service accounts will be cleaned up by the token controller.

```
kubectl describe secrets/build-robot-secret
```

The output is similar to this:

```
Name: build-robot-secret
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: kubernetes.io/service-account.name=build-robot
 kubernetes.io/service-
account.uid=da68f9c6-9d26-11e7-b84e-002dc52800da

Type: kubernetes.io/service-account-token

Data
=====
ca.crt: 1338 bytes
namespace: 7 bytes
token: ...
```

Note: The content of token is elided here.

## Add ImagePullSecrets to a service account

First, create an imagePullSecret, as described [here](#). Next, verify it has been created. For example:

```
kubectl get secrets myregistrykey
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME          | TYPE                            | DATA | AGE |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|
| myregistrykey | kubernetes.io/.dockerconfigjson | 1    | 1d  |

Next, modify the default service account for the namespace to use this secret as an imagePullSecret.

```
kubectl patch serviceaccount default -p '{"imagePullSecrets": [{"name": "myregistrykey"}]}'
```

Interactive version requires manual edit:

```
kubectl get serviceaccounts default -o yaml > ./sa.yaml
```

The output of the sa.yaml file is similar to this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2015-08-07T22:02:39Z
 name: default
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "243024"
 uid: 052fb0f4-3d50-11e5-b066-42010af0d7b6
secrets:
- name: default-token-uudge
```

Using your editor of choice (for example vi), open the sa.yaml file, delete line with key `resourceVersion`, add lines with `imagePullSecrets` : and save.

The output of the sa.yaml file is similar to this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2015-08-07T22:02:39Z
 name: default
 namespace: default
 uid: 052fb0f4-3d50-11e5-b066-42010af0d7b6
secrets:
- name: default-token-uudge
imagePullSecrets:
- name: myregistrykey
```

Finally replace the serviceaccount with the new updated sa.yaml file

```
kubectl replace serviceaccount default -f ./sa.yaml
```

Now, any new pods created in the current namespace will have this added to their spec:

```
spec:
 imagePullSecrets:
 - name: myregistrykey
```

## Service Account Token Volume Projection

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.12 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.

**Note: This ServiceAccountTokenVolumeProjection is beta in 1.12 and enabled by passing all of the following flags to the API server:**

- `--service-account-issuer`
- `--service-account-signing-key-file`
- `--service-account-api-audiences`

The kubelet can also project a service account token into a Pod. You can specify desired properties of the token, such as the audience and the validity duration. These properties are not configurable on the default service account token. The service account token will also become invalid against the API when the Pod or the ServiceAccount is deleted.

This behavior is configured on a PodSpec using a ProjectedVolume type called [ServiceAccountToken](#). To provide a pod with a token with an audience of "vault" and a validity duration of two hours, you would configure the following in your PodSpec:

### [`pods/pod-projected-svc-token.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx
 name: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /var/run/secrets/tokens
 name: vault-token
 serviceAccountName: build-robot
 volumes:
 - name: vault-token
 projected:
 sources:
 - serviceAccountToken:
 path: vault-token
 expirationSeconds: 7200
 audience: vault
```

#### Create the Pod:

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/pod-projected-svc-
token.yaml
```

**The kubelet will request and store the token on behalf of the pod, make the token available to the pod at a configurable file path, and refresh the token as it approaches expiration. Kubelet proactively rotates the token if it is older than 80% of its total TTL, or if the token is older than 24 hours.**

**The application is responsible for reloading the token when it rotates. Periodic reloading (e.g. once every 5 minutes) is sufficient for most usecases.**

## Service Account Issuer Discovery

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [alpha](#)**

**This feature is currently in a [alpha](#) state, meaning:**

- The version names contain alpha (e.g. v1alpha1).
- Might be buggy. Enabling the feature may expose bugs. Disabled by default.
- Support for feature may be dropped at any time without notice.
- The API may change in incompatible ways in a later software release without notice.

- Recommended for use only in short-lived testing clusters, due to increased risk of bugs and lack of long-term support.

The Service Account Issuer Discovery feature is enabled by enabling the `ServiceAccountIssuerDiscovery` [feature gate](#) and then enabling the Service Account Token Projection feature as described [above](#).

**Note:**

The issuer URL must comply with the [OIDC Discovery Spec](#). In practice, this means it must use the `https` scheme, and should serve an OpenID provider configuration at `{service-account-issuer}/.well-known/openid-configuration`.

If the URL does not comply, the `ServiceAccountIssuerDiscovery` endpoints will not be registered, even if the feature is enabled.

The Service Account Issuer Discovery feature enables federation of Kubernetes service account tokens issued by a cluster (the *identity provider*) with external systems (*relying parties*).

When enabled, the Kubernetes API server provides an OpenID Provider Configuration document at `/.well-known/openid-configuration` and the associated JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) at `/openid/v1/jwks`. The OpenID Provider Configuration is sometimes referred to as the *discovery document*.

When enabled, the cluster is also configured with a default RBAC ClusterRole called `system:service-account-issuer-discovery`. No role bindings are provided by default. Administrators may, for example, choose whether to bind the role to `system:authenticated` or `system:unauthenticated` depending on their security requirements and which external systems they intend to federate with.

**Note:** The responses served at `/.well-known/openid-configuration` and `/openid/v1/jwks` are designed to be OIDC compatible, but not strictly OIDC compliant. Those documents contain only the parameters necessary to perform validation of Kubernetes service account tokens.

The JWKS response contains public keys that a relying party can use to validate the Kubernetes service account tokens. Relying parties first query for the OpenID Provider Configuration, and use the `jwks_uri` field in the response to find the JWKS.

In many cases, Kubernetes API servers are not available on the public internet, but public endpoints that serve cached responses from the API server can be made available by users or service providers. In these cases, it is possible to override the `jwks_uri` in the

**OpenID Provider Configuration so that it points to the public endpoint, rather than the API server's address, by passing the `--service-account-jwks-uri` flag to the API server. Like the issuer URL, the JWKS URI is required to use the https scheme.**

## What's next

See also:

- [Cluster Admin Guide to Service Accounts](#)
- [Service Account Signing Key Retrieval KEP](#)
- [OIDC Discovery Spec](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by [Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Pull an Image from a Private Registry

This page shows how to create a Pod that uses a Secret to pull an image from a private Docker registry or repository.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Log in to Docker](#)
- [Create a Secret based on existing Docker credentials](#)
- [Create a Secret by providing credentials on the command line](#)
- [Inspecting the Secret regcred](#)
- [Create a Pod that uses your Secret](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- To do this exercise, you need a [Docker ID](#) and password.

## Log in to Docker

On your laptop, you must authenticate with a registry in order to pull a private image:

```
docker login
```

When prompted, enter your Docker username and password.

The login process creates or updates a `config.json` file that holds an authorization token.

View the `config.json` file:

```
cat ~/.docker/config.json
```

The output contains a section similar to this:

```
{
 "auths": {
 "https://index.docker.io/v1/": {
 "auth": "c3R...zE2"
 }
 }
}
```

Note: If you use a Docker credentials store, you won't see that auth entry but a `credsStore` entry with the name of the store as value.

## Create a Secret based on existing Docker credentials

A Kubernetes cluster uses the `Secret` of `docker-registry` type to authenticate with a container registry to pull a private image.

**If you already ran `docker login`, you can copy that credential into Kubernetes:**

```
kubectl create secret generic regcred \
 --from-file=.dockerconfigjson=<path/to/.docker/config.json> \
 --type=kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson
```

If you need more control (for example, to set a namespace or a label on the new secret) then you can customise the Secret before storing it. Be sure to:

- set the name of the data item to .dockerconfigjson
  - base64 encode the docker file and paste that string, unbroken as the value for field data[".dockerconfigjson"]
  - set type to kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson

## Example:

If you get the error message `error: no objects passed to create`, it may mean the base64 encoded string is invalid. If you get an error message like `Secret "myregistrykey" is invalid`:

**data[.dockerconfigjson]: invalid value ..., it means the base64 encoded string in the data was successfully decoded, but could not be parsed as a .docker/config.json file.**

**Create a Secret by providing credentials on the command line**

Create this Secret, naming it `regcred`:

```
kubectl create secret docker-registry regcred --docker-server=<your-registry-server> --docker-username=<your-name> --docker-password=<your-pword> --docker-email=<your-email>
```

**where:**

- <your-registry-server> is your Private Docker Registry FQDN.  
(<https://index.docker.io/v1/> for DockerHub)
  - <your-name> is your Docker username.

- <your-pword> is your Docker password.
- <your-email> is your Docker email.

You have successfully set your Docker credentials in the cluster as a Secret called regcred.

**Note:** Typing secrets on the command line may store them in your shell history unprotected, and those secrets might also be visible to other users on your PC during the time that kubectl is running.

## Inspecting the Secret regcred

To understand the contents of the regcred Secret you just created, start by viewing the Secret in YAML format:

```
kubectl get secret regcred --output=yaml
```

The output is similar to this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
 ...
 name: regcred
 ...
data:
 .dockerconfigjson: eyJodHRwczovL2luZGV4L ... J0QUL6RTIifX0=
type: kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson
```

The value of the .dockerconfigjson field is a base64 representation of your Docker credentials.

To understand what is in the .dockerconfigjson field, convert the secret data to a readable format:

```
kubectl get secret regcred --output="jsonpath={.data.
\.dockerconfigjson}" | base64 --decode
```

The output is similar to this:

```
{"auths": {"your.private.registry.example.com": {"username": "janedo
e", "password": "xxxxxxxxxxxx", "email": "jdoe@example.com", "auth": "c3
R...zE2"}}}
```

To understand what is in the auth field, convert the base64-encoded data to a readable format:

```
echo "c3R...zE2" | base64 --decode
```

The output, username and password concatenated with a :, is similar to this:

```
janedoe:xxxxxxxxxxxx
```

**Notice that the Secret data contains the authorization token similar to your local `~/.docker/config.json` file.**

**You have successfully set your Docker credentials as a Secret called `regcred` in the cluster.**

## Create a Pod that uses your Secret

**Here is a configuration file for a Pod that needs access to your Docker credentials in `regcred`:**

[pods/private-reg-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: private-reg
spec:
 containers:
 - name: private-reg-container
 image: <your-private-image>
 imagePullSecrets:
 - name: regcred
```

**Download the above file:**

```
wget -O my-private-reg-pod.yaml https://k8s.io/examples/pods/
private-reg-pod.yaml
```

**In file `my-private-reg-pod.yaml`, replace `<your-private-image>` with the path to an image in a private registry such as:**

```
your.private.registry.example.com/janedoe/jdoe-private:v1
```

**To pull the image from the private registry, Kubernetes needs credentials. The `imagePullSecrets` field in the configuration file specifies that Kubernetes should get the credentials from a Secret named `regcred`.**

**Create a Pod that uses your Secret, and verify that the Pod is running:**

```
kubectl apply -f my-private-reg-pod.yaml
kubectl get pod private-reg
```

## What's next

- Learn more about [Secrets](#).
- Learn more about [using a private registry](#).
- Learn more about [adding image pull secrets to a service account](#).
- See [kubectl create secret docker-registry](#).
- See [Secret](#).
- See the `imagePullSecrets` field of [PodSpec](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on June 06, 2019 at 6:18 AM PST by [changed example domain to be \\*\\*example.com\\*\\* \(#14740\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure Liveness, Readiness and Startup Probes

This page shows how to configure liveness, readiness and startup probes for containers.

The [kubelet](#) uses liveness probes to know when to restart a container. For example, liveness probes could catch a deadlock, where an application is running, but unable to make progress. Restarting a container in such a state can help to make the application more available despite bugs.

The kubelet uses readiness probes to know when a container is ready to start accepting traffic. A Pod is considered ready when all of its containers are ready. One use of this signal is to control which Pods are used as backends for Services. When a Pod is not ready, it is removed from Service load balancers.

**The kubelet uses startup probes to know when a container application has started. If such a probe is configured, it disables liveness and readiness checks until it succeeds, making sure those probes don't interfere with the application startup. This can be used to adopt liveness checks on slow starting containers, avoiding them getting killed by the kubelet before they are up and running.**

- [\*\*Before you begin\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Define a liveness command\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Define a liveness HTTP request\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Define a TCP liveness probe\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Use a named port\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Protect slow starting containers with startup probes\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Define readiness probes\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Configure Probes\*\*](#)
- [\*\*What's next\*\*](#)

## **Before you begin**

**You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:**

- [\*\*Katacoda\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Play with Kubernetes\*\*](#)

**To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.**

## **Define a liveness command**

**Many applications running for long periods of time eventually transition to broken states, and cannot recover except by being restarted. Kubernetes provides liveness probes to detect and remedy such situations.**

**In this exercise, you create a Pod that runs a container based on the `k8s.gcr.io/busybox` image. Here is the configuration file for the Pod:**

## [pods/probe/exec-liveness.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 labels:
 test: liveness
 name: liveness-exec
spec:
 containers:
 - name: liveness
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 args:
 - /bin/sh
 - -c
 - touch /tmp/healthy; sleep 30; rm -rf /tmp/healthy; sleep 6
 00
 livenessProbe:
 exec:
 command:
 - cat
 - /tmp/healthy
 initialDelaySeconds: 5
 periodSeconds: 5
```

**In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a single Container. The periodSeconds field specifies that the kubelet should perform a liveness probe every 5 seconds. The initialDelaySeconds field tells the kubelet that it should wait 5 second before performing the first probe. To perform a probe, the kubelet executes the command cat /tmp/healthy in the target container. If the command succeeds, it returns 0, and the kubelet considers the container to be alive and healthy. If the command returns a non-zero value, the kubelet kills the container and restarts it.**

**When the container starts, it executes this command:**

```
/bin/sh -c "touch /tmp/healthy; sleep 30; rm -rf /tmp/healthy;
sleep 600"
```

**For the first 30 seconds of the container's life, there is a /tmp/healthy file. So during the first 30 seconds, the command cat /tmp/healthy returns a success code. After 30 seconds, cat /tmp/healthy returns a failure code.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/probe/exec-
liveness.yaml
```

**Within 30 seconds, view the Pod events:**

```
kubectl describe pod liveness-exec
```

The output indicates that no liveness probes have failed yet:

| FirstSeen<br>SubobjectPath | LastSeen  | Count | From<br>Type         | Reason                                                                        | Message |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 24s                        | 24s       | 1     | {default-scheduler } |                                                                               |         |
| Normal                     | Scheduled |       |                      | Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0                                |         |
| 23s                        | 23s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Pulling              | pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"                                            |         |
| 23s                        | 23s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Pulled               | Successfully pulled image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"                                |         |
| 23s                        | 23s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Created              | Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security: [seccomp=unconfined] |         |
| 23s                        | 23s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Started              | Started container with docker id 86849c15382e                                 |         |

After 35 seconds, view the Pod events again:

```
kubectl describe pod liveness-exec
```

At the bottom of the output, there are messages indicating that the liveness probes have failed, and the containers have been killed and recreated.

| FirstSeen<br>SubobjectPath | LastSeen  | Count | From<br>Type         | Reason                                                                        | Message |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 37s                        | 37s       | 1     | {default-scheduler } |                                                                               |         |
| Normal                     | Scheduled |       |                      | Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0                                |         |
| 36s                        | 36s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Pulling              | pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"                                            |         |
| 36s                        | 36s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Pulled               | Successfully pulled image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"                                |         |
| 36s                        | 36s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Created              | Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security: [seccomp=unconfined] |         |
| 36s                        | 36s       | 1     | {kubelet worker0}    |                                                                               |         |
| spec.containers{liveness}  | Normal    |       | Started              | Started container with docker id 86849c15382e                                 |         |

```
2s 2s 1 {kubelet worker0}
spec.containers{liveness} Warning Unhealthy Liveness
probe failed: cat: can't open '/tmp/healthy': No such file or
directory
```

**Wait another 30 seconds, and verify that the container has been restarted:**

```
kubectl get pod liveness-exec
```

**The output shows that RESTARTS has been incremented:**

| NAME          | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|---------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| liveness-exec | 1/1   | Running | 1        | 1m  |

## Define a liveness HTTP request

**Another kind of liveness probe uses an HTTP GET request. Here is the configuration file for a Pod that runs a container based on the k8s.gcr.io/liveness image.**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <a href="#">pods/probe/http-liveness.yaml</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <pre>apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:   labels:     test: liveness     name: liveness-http spec:   containers:     - name: liveness       image: k8s.gcr.io/liveness       args:         - /server       livenessProbe:         httpGet:           path: /healthz           port: 8080           httpHeaders:             - name: Custom-Header               value: Awesome         initialDelaySeconds: 3         periodSeconds: 3</pre> |

**In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a single container. The periodSeconds field specifies that the kubelet should perform a liveness probe every 3 seconds. The initialDelaySeconds field tells the kubelet that it should wait 3 seconds before performing the first probe. To perform a probe, the kubelet sends an HTTP GET**

**request to the server that is running in the container and listening on port 8080. If the handler for the server's /healthz path returns a success code, the kubelet considers the container to be alive and healthy. If the handler returns a failure code, the kubelet kills the container and restarts it.**

**Any code greater than or equal to 200 and less than 400 indicates success. Any other code indicates failure.**

**You can see the source code for the server in [server.go](#).**

**For the first 10 seconds that the container is alive, the /healthz handler returns a status of 200. After that, the handler returns a status of 500.**

```
http.HandleFunc("/healthz", func(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
 duration := time.Now().Sub(started)
 if duration.Seconds() > 10 {
 w.WriteHeader(500)
 w.Write([]byte(fmt.Sprintf("error: %v", duration.Seconds())))
 } else {
 w.WriteHeader(200)
 w.Write([]byte("ok"))
 }
})
```

**The kubelet starts performing health checks 3 seconds after the container starts. So the first couple of health checks will succeed. But after 10 seconds, the health checks will fail, and the kubelet will kill and restart the container.**

**To try the HTTP liveness check, create a Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/probe/http-liveness.yaml
```

**After 10 seconds, view Pod events to verify that liveness probes have failed and the container has been restarted:**

```
kubectl describe pod liveness-http
```

**In releases prior to v1.13 (including v1.13), if the environment variable `http_proxy` (or `HTTP_PROXY`) is set on the node where a Pod is running, the HTTP liveness probe uses that proxy. In releases after v1.13, local HTTP proxy environment variable settings do not affect the HTTP liveness probe.**

# Define a TCP liveness probe

A third type of liveness probe uses a TCP socket. With this configuration, the kubelet will attempt to open a socket to your container on the specified port. If it can establish a connection, the container is considered healthy, if it can't it is considered a failure.

## [pods/probe/tcp-liveness-readiness.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: goproxy
 labels:
 app: goproxy
spec:
 containers:
 - name: goproxy
 image: k8s.gcr.io/goproxy:0.1
 ports:
 - containerPort: 8080
 readinessProbe:
 tcpSocket:
 port: 8080
 initialDelaySeconds: 5
 periodSeconds: 10
 livenessProbe:
 tcpSocket:
 port: 8080
 initialDelaySeconds: 15
 periodSeconds: 20
```

As you can see, configuration for a TCP check is quite similar to an HTTP check. This example uses both readiness and liveness probes. The kubelet will send the first readiness probe 5 seconds after the container starts. This will attempt to connect to the goproxy container on port 8080. If the probe succeeds, the Pod will be marked as ready. The kubelet will continue to run this check every 10 seconds.

In addition to the readiness probe, this configuration includes a liveness probe. The kubelet will run the first liveness probe 15 seconds after the container starts. Just like the readiness probe, this will attempt to connect to the goproxy container on port 8080. If the liveness probe fails, the container will be restarted.

To try the TCP liveness check, create a Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/probe/tcp-liveness-readiness.yaml
```

**After 15 seconds, view Pod events to verify that liveness probes:**

```
kubectl describe pod goproxy
```

## Use a named port

You can use a named [ContainerPort](#) for HTTP or TCP liveness checks:

```
ports:
- name: liveness-port
 containerPort: 8080
 hostPort: 8080

livenessProbe:
 httpGet:
 path: /healthz
 port: liveness-port
```

## Protect slow starting containers with startup probes

Sometimes, you have to deal with legacy applications that might require an additional startup time on their first initialization. In such cases, it can be tricky to set up liveness probe parameters without compromising the fast response to deadlocks that motivated such a probe. The trick is to set up a startup probe with the same command, HTTP or TCP check, with a failureThreshold \* periodSeconds long enough to cover the worse case startup time.

So, the previous example would become:

```
ports:
- name: liveness-port
 containerPort: 8080
 hostPort: 8080

livenessProbe:
 httpGet:
 path: /healthz
 port: liveness-port
 failureThreshold: 1
 periodSeconds: 10

startupProbe:
 httpGet:
 path: /healthz
 port: liveness-port
 failureThreshold: 30
 periodSeconds: 10
```

**Thanks to the startup probe, the application will have a maximum of 5 minutes ( $30 * 10 = 300$ s) to finish its startup. Once the startup probe has succeeded once, the liveness probe takes over to provide a fast response to container deadlocks. If the startup probe never succeeds, the container is killed after 300s and subject to the pod's restartPolicy.**

## Define readiness probes

**Sometimes, applications are temporarily unable to serve traffic. For example, an application might need to load large data or configuration files during startup, or depend on external services after startup. In such cases, you don't want to kill the application, but you don't want to send it requests either. Kubernetes provides readiness probes to detect and mitigate these situations. A pod with containers reporting that they are not ready does not receive traffic through Kubernetes Services.**

**Note: Readiness probes runs on the container during its whole lifecycle.**

**Readiness probes are configured similarly to liveness probes. The only difference is that you use the `readinessProbe` field instead of the `livenessProbe` field.**

```
readinessProbe:
 exec:
 command:
 - cat
 - /tmp/healthy
 initialDelaySeconds: 5
 periodSeconds: 5
```

**Configuration for HTTP and TCP readiness probes also remains identical to liveness probes.**

**Readiness and liveness probes can be used in parallel for the same container. Using both can ensure that traffic does not reach a container that is not ready for it, and that containers are restarted when they fail.**

## Configure Probes

**Probes** have a number of fields that you can use to more precisely control the behavior of liveness and readiness checks:

- **initialDelaySeconds:** Number of seconds after the container has started before liveness or readiness probes are initiated.  
Defaults to 0 seconds. Minimum value is 0.
- **periodSeconds:** How often (in seconds) to perform the probe.  
Default to 10 seconds. Minimum value is 1.

- **timeoutSeconds**: Number of seconds after which the probe times out. Defaults to 1 second. Minimum value is 1.
- **successThreshold**: Minimum consecutive successes for the probe to be considered successful after having failed. Defaults to 1. Must be 1 for liveness. Minimum value is 1.
- **failureThreshold**: When a Pod starts and the probe fails, Kubernetes will try failureThreshold times before giving up. Giving up in case of liveness probe means restarting the container. In case of readiness probe the Pod will be marked Unready. Defaults to 3. Minimum value is 1.

[\*\*HTTP probes\*\*](#) have additional fields that can be set on httpGet:

- **host**: Host name to connect to, defaults to the pod IP. You probably want to set "Host" in httpHeaders instead.
- **scheme**: Scheme to use for connecting to the host (HTTP or HTTPS). Defaults to HTTP.
- **path**: Path to access on the HTTP server.
- **httpHeaders**: Custom headers to set in the request. HTTP allows repeated headers.
- **port**: Name or number of the port to access on the container. Number must be in the range 1 to 65535.

For an HTTP probe, the kubelet sends an HTTP request to the specified path and port to perform the check. The kubelet sends the probe to the pod's IP address, unless the address is overridden by the optional host field in httpGet. If scheme field is set to HTTPS, the kubelet sends an HTTPS request skipping the certificate verification. In most scenarios, you do not want to set the host field. Here's one scenario where you would set it. Suppose the container listens on 127.0.0.1 and the Pod's hostNetwork field is true. Then host, under httpGet, should be set to 127.0.0.1. If your pod relies on virtual hosts, which is probably the more common case, you should not use host, but rather set the Host header in httpHeaders.

For a TCP probe, the kubelet makes the probe connection at the node, not in the pod, which means that you can not use a service name in the host parameter since the kubelet is unable to resolve it.

## What's next

- Learn more about [Container Probes](#).

You can also read the API references for:

- [Pod](#)
- [Container](#)
- [Probe](#)

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## [Analytics](#)

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Page last modified on March 16, 2020 at 5:24 AM PST by [Cleanup container probes task \(#18233\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Assign Pods to Nodes

This page shows how to assign a Kubernetes Pod to a particular node in a Kubernetes cluster.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Add a label to a node](#)
- [Create a pod that gets scheduled to your chosen node](#)
- [Create a pod that gets scheduled to specific node](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Add a label to a node

1. List the [nodes](#)A node is a worker machine in Kubernetes. in your cluster, along with their labels:

```
kubectl get nodes --show-labels
```

**The output is similar to this:**

| NAME    | STATUS | ROLES  | AGE | VERSION | LABELS                              |
|---------|--------|--------|-----|---------|-------------------------------------|
| worker0 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ..., kubernetes.io/hostname=worker0 |
| worker1 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ..., kubernetes.io/hostname=worker1 |
| worker2 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ..., kubernetes.io/hostname=worker2 |

2. Chose one of your nodes, and add a label to it:

```
kubectl label nodes <your-node-name> disktype=ssd
```

where `<your-node-name>` is the name of your chosen node.

3. Verify that your chosen node has a `disktype=ssd` label:

```
kubectl get nodes --show-labels
```

**The output is similar to this:**

| NAME    | STATUS | ROLES  | AGE | VERSION | LABELS                                            |
|---------|--------|--------|-----|---------|---------------------------------------------------|
| worker0 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ..., disktype=ssd, kubernetes.io/hostname=worker0 |
| worker1 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ..., kubernetes.io/hostname=worker1               |
| worker2 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ..., kubernetes.io/hostname=worker2               |

In the preceding output, you can see that the `worker0` node has a `disktype=ssd` label.

## Create a pod that gets scheduled to your chosen node

This pod configuration file describes a pod that has a node selector, `disktype: ssd`. This means that the pod will get scheduled on a node that has a `disktype=ssd` label.

### [pods/pod-nginx.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx
 labels:
 env: test
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 nodeSelector:
 disktype: ssd
```

1. **Use the configuration file to create a pod that will get scheduled on your chosen node:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/pod-nginx.yaml
```

2. **Verify that the pod is running on your chosen node:**

```
kubectl get pods --output=wide
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME    | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE | IP         |
|---------|-------|---------|----------|-----|------------|
|         |       |         |          |     |            |
| nginx   | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 13s | 10.200.0.4 |
| worker0 |       |         |          |     |            |

## Create a pod that gets scheduled to specific node

You can also schedule a pod to one specific node via setting `nodeName`.

## [pods/pod-nginx-specific-node.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx
spec:
 nodeName: foo-node # schedule pod to specific node
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
```

**Use the configuration file to create a pod that will get scheduled on `foo-node` only.**

## What's next

- Learn more about [labels and selectors](#).
- Learn more about [nodes](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## [Analytics](#)

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Page last modified on February 24, 2020 at 10:44 PM PST by [Adding reference to node concept page. \(#19263\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Assign Pods to Nodes using Node Affinity

This page shows how to assign a Kubernetes Pod to a particular node using Node Affinity in a Kubernetes cluster.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Add a label to a node](#)
- [Schedule a Pod using required node affinity](#)
- [Schedule a Pod using preferred node affinity](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.10. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Add a label to a node

1. List the nodes in your cluster, along with their labels:

```
kubectl get nodes --show-labels
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME    | STATUS | ROLES  | AGE | VERSION | LABELS                             |
|---------|--------|--------|-----|---------|------------------------------------|
| worker0 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ...,kubernetes.io/hostname=worker0 |
| worker1 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ...,kubernetes.io/hostname=worker1 |
| worker2 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ...,kubernetes.io/hostname=worker2 |

2. Choose one of your nodes, and add a label to it:

```
kubectl label nodes <your-node-name> disktype:ssd
```

where `<your-node-name>` is the name of your chosen node.

3. Verify that your chosen node has a `disktype:ssd` label:

```
kubectl get nodes --show-labels
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME    | STATUS | ROLES  | AGE | VERSION | LABELS                                          |
|---------|--------|--------|-----|---------|-------------------------------------------------|
| worker0 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ...,disktype=ssd,kubernetes.io/hostname=worker0 |
| worker1 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ...,kubernetes.io/hostname=worker1              |
| worker2 | Ready  | <none> | 1d  | v1.13.0 | ...,kubernetes.io/hostname=worker2              |

In the preceding output, you can see that the worker0 node has a disktype=ssd label.

## Schedule a Pod using required node affinity

This manifest describes a Pod that has a requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution node affinity,disktype: ssd. This means that the pod will get scheduled only on a node that has a disktype=ssd label.

### [pods/pod-nginx-required-affinity.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx
spec:
 affinity:
 nodeAffinity:
 requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
 nodeSelectorTerms:
 - matchExpressions:
 - key: disktype
 operator: In
 values:
 - ssd
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
```

1. Apply the manifest to create a Pod that is scheduled onto your chosen node:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/pod-nginx-required-affinity.yaml
```

2. Verify that the pod is running on your chosen node:

```
kubectl get pods --output=wide
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME    | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE | IP         |
|---------|-------|---------|----------|-----|------------|
| nginx   | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 13s | 10.200.0.4 |
| worker0 |       |         |          |     |            |

## Schedule a Pod using preferred node affinity

This manifest describes a Pod that has a preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution node affinity, disktype: ssd. This means that the pod will prefer a node that has a disktype=ssd label.

[pods/pod-nginx-preferred-affinity.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx
spec:
 affinity:
 nodeAffinity:
 preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
 - weight: 1
 preference:
 matchExpressions:
 - key: disktype
 operator: In
 values:
 - ssd
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
```

1. Apply the manifest to create a Pod that is scheduled onto your chosen node:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/pod-nginx-preferred-affinity.yaml
```

2. Verify that the pod is running on your chosen node:

```
kubectl get pods --output=wide
```

The output is similar to this:

| NAME  | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE | IP         |
|-------|-------|---------|----------|-----|------------|
| nginx | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 13s | 10.200.0.4 |

|         |     |         |   |     |            |
|---------|-----|---------|---|-----|------------|
| nginx   | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 13s | 10.200.0.4 |
| worker0 |     |         |   |     |            |

## What's next

Learn more about [Node Affinity](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 1:56 PM PST by [A new task page for assigning a pod to nodes using node affinity \(#19265\)](#)  
[\(Page History\)](#)

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# Configure Pod Initialization

This page shows how to use an Init Container to initialize a Pod before an application Container runs.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a Pod that has an Init Container](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

# Create a Pod that has an Init Container

In this exercise you create a Pod that has one application Container and one Init Container. The init container runs to completion before the application container starts.

Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

[pods/init-containers.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: init-demo
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 volumeMounts:
 - name: workdir
 mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
 # These containers are run during pod initialization
 initContainers:
 - name: install
 image: busybox
 command:
 - wget
 - "-O"
 - "/work-dir/index.html"
 - http://kubernetes.io
 volumeMounts:
 - name: workdir
 mountPath: "/work-dir"
 dnsPolicy: Default
 volumes:
 - name: workdir
 emptyDir: {}
```

In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a Volume that the init container and the application container share.

The init container mounts the shared Volume at /work-dir, and the application container mounts the shared Volume at /usr/share/nginx/html. The init container runs the following command and then terminates:

```
wget -O /work-dir/index.html http://kubernetes.io
```

**Notice that the init container writes the index.html file in the root directory of the nginx server.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/init-containers.yaml
```

**Verify that the nginx container is running:**

```
kubectl get pod init-demo
```

**The output shows that the nginx container is running:**

| NAME      | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE |
|-----------|-------|---------|----------|-----|
| init-demo | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 1m  |

**Get a shell into the nginx container running in the init-demo Pod:**

```
kubectl exec -it init-demo -- /bin/bash
```

**In your shell, send a GET request to the nginx server:**

```
root@nginx:~# apt-get update
root@nginx:~# apt-get install curl
root@nginx:~# curl localhost
```

**The output shows that nginx is serving the web page that was written by the init container:**

```
<!Doctype html>
<html id="home">

<head>
...
"url": "http://kubernetes.io/"</script>
</head>
<body>
...
<p>Kubernetes is open source giving you the freedom to take
advantage ...</p>
...
```

## What's next

- Learn more about [communicating between Containers running in the same Pod](#).
- Learn more about [Init Containers](#).
- Learn more about [Volumes](#).
- Learn more about [Debugging Init Containers](#)

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 25, 2019 at 5:06 PM PST by [Official 1.14 Release Docs \(#13174\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Attach Handlers to Container Lifecycle Events

This page shows how to attach handlers to Container lifecycle events. Kubernetes supports the `postStart` and `preStop` events. Kubernetes sends the `postStart` event immediately after a Container is started, and it sends the `preStop` event immediately before the Container is terminated.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Define postStart and preStop handlers](#)
- [Discussion](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

# Define postStart and preStop handlers

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has one Container. The Container has handlers for the postStart and preStop events.

Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

[pods/lifecycle-events.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: lifecycle-demo
spec:
 containers:
 - name: lifecycle-demo-container
 image: nginx
 lifecycle:
 postStart:
 exec:
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo Hello from the
postStart handler > /usr/share/message"]
 preStop:
 exec:
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "nginx -s quit; while
killall -0 nginx; do sleep 1; done"]
```

In the configuration file, you can see that the postStart command writes a message file to the Container's /usr/share directory. The preStop command shuts down nginx gracefully. This is helpful if the Container is being terminated because of a failure.

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/lifecycle-
events.yaml
```

Verify that the Container in the Pod is running:

```
kubectl get pod lifecycle-demo
```

Get a shell into the Container running in your Pod:

```
kubectl exec -it lifecycle-demo -- /bin/bash
```

In your shell, verify that the postStart handler created the message file:

```
root@lifecycle-demo:/# cat /usr/share/message
```

The output shows the text written by the postStart handler:

```
Hello from the postStart handler
```

## Discussion

Kubernetes sends the postStart event immediately after the Container is created. There is no guarantee, however, that the postStart handler is called before the Container's entrypoint is called. The postStart handler runs asynchronously relative to the Container's code, but Kubernetes' management of the container blocks until the postStart handler completes. The Container's status is not set to RUNNING until the postStart handler completes.

Kubernetes sends the preStop event immediately before the Container is terminated. Kubernetes' management of the Container blocks until the preStop handler completes, unless the Pod's grace period expires. For more details, see [Termination of Pods](#).

Note: Kubernetes only sends the preStop event when a Pod is *terminated*. This means that the preStop hook is not invoked when the Pod is *completed*. This limitation is tracked in [issue #55087](#).

## What's next

- Learn more about [Container lifecycle hooks](#).
- Learn more about the [lifecycle of a Pod](#).

## Reference

- [Lifecycle](#)
- [Container](#)
- See `terminationGracePeriodSeconds` in [PodSpec](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Configure a Pod to Use a ConfigMap

ConfigMaps allow you to decouple configuration artifacts from image content to keep containerized applications portable. This page provides a series of usage examples demonstrating how to create ConfigMaps and configure Pods using data stored in ConfigMaps.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a ConfigMap](#)
- [Define container environment variables using ConfigMap data](#)
- [Configure all key-value pairs in a ConfigMap as container environment variables](#)
- [Use ConfigMap-defined environment variables in Pod commands](#)
- [Add ConfigMap data to a Volume](#)
- [Understanding ConfigMaps and Pods](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Create a ConfigMap

You can use either `kubectl create configmap` or a ConfigMap generator in `kustomization.yaml` to create a ConfigMap. Note that `kubectl` starts to support `kustomization.yaml` since 1.14.

### Create a ConfigMap Using `kubectl create configmap`

Use the `kubectl create configmap` command to create ConfigMaps from [directories](#), [files](#), or [literal values](#):

```
kubectl create configmap <map-name> <data-source>
```

where <map-name> is the name you want to assign to the ConfigMap and <data-source> is the directory, file, or literal value to draw the data from. The name of a ConfigMap object must be a valid [DNS subdomain name](#).

When you are creating a ConfigMap based on a file, the key in the <data-source> defaults to the basename of the file, and the value defaults to the file content.

You can use [kubectl describe](#) or [kubectl get](#) to retrieve information about a ConfigMap.

## Create ConfigMaps from directories

You can use `kubectl create configmap` to create a ConfigMap from multiple files in the same directory. When you are creating a ConfigMap based on a directory, kubectl identifies files whose basename is a valid key in the directory and packages each of those files into the new ConfigMap. Any directory entries except regular files are ignored (e.g. subdirectories, symlinks, devices, etc).

For example:

```
Create the local directory
mkdir -p configure-pod-container/configmap/

Download the sample files into `configure-pod-container/
configmap/` directory
wget https://kubernetes.io/examples/configmap/game.properties -O
configure-pod-container/configmap/game.properties
wget https://kubernetes.io/examples/configmap/ui.properties -O
configure-pod-container/configmap/ui.properties

Create the configmap
kubectl create configmap game-config --from-file=configure-pod-
container/configmap/
```

The above command packages each file, in this case, `game.properties` and `ui.properties` in the `configure-pod-container/configmap/` directory into the `game-config` ConfigMap. You can display details of the ConfigMap using the following command:

```
kubectl describe configmaps game-config
```

The output is similar to this:

```
Name: game-config
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: <none>
```

```
Data
```

```
=====
game.properties:

enemies=aliens
lives=3
enemies.cheat=true
enemies.cheat.level=noGoodRotten
secret.code.passphrase=UUDDLRLRBABAS
secret.code.allowed=true
secret.code.lives=30
ui.properties:

color.good=purple
color.bad=yellow
allow.textmode=true
how.nice.to.look=fairlyNice
```

**The `game.properties` and `ui.properties` files in the `configure-pod-container/configmap/` directory are represented in the data section of the ConfigMap.**

```
kubectl get configmaps game-config -o yaml
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2016-02-18T18:52:05Z
 name: game-config
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "516"
 uid: b4952dc3-d670-11e5-8cd0-68f728db1985
data:
 game.properties: /
 enemies=aliens
 lives=3
 enemies.cheat=true
 enemies.cheat.level=noGoodRotten
 secret.code.passphrase=UUDDLRLRBABAS
 secret.code.allowed=true
 secret.code.lives=30
 ui.properties: /
 color.good=purple
 color.bad=yellow
 allow.textmode=true
 how.nice.to.look=fairlyNice
```

## Create ConfigMaps from files

**You can use `kubectl create configmap` to create a ConfigMap from an individual file, or from multiple files.**

**For example,**

```
kubectl create configmap game-config-2 --from-file=configure-pod-
container/configmap/game.properties
```

would produce the following ConfigMap:

```
kubectl describe configmaps game-config-2
```

where the output is similar to this:

```
Name: game-config-2
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: <none>

Data
=====
game.properties:

enemies=aliens
lives=3
enemies.cheat=true
enemies.cheat.level=noGoodRotten
secret.code.passphrase=UUDDLRLRBABAS
secret.code.allowed=true
secret.code.lives=30
```

You can pass in the `--from-file` argument multiple times to create a ConfigMap from multiple data sources.

```
kubectl create configmap game-config-2 --from-file=configure-pod-
container/configmap/game.properties --from-file=configure-pod-
container/configmap/ui.properties
```

You can display details of the game-config-2 ConfigMap using the following command:

```
kubectl describe configmaps game-config-2
```

The output is similar to this:

```
Name: game-config-2
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: <none>

Data
=====
game.properties:

enemies=aliens
lives=3
```

```
enemies.cheat=true
enemies.cheat.level=noGoodRotten
secret.code.passphrase=UUDDLRLRBABAS
secret.code.allowed=true
secret.code.lives=30
ui.properties:

color.good=purple
color.bad=yellow
allow.textmode=true
how.nice.to.look=fairlyNice
```

Use the option `--from-env-file` to create a ConfigMap from an env-file, for example:

```
Env-files contain a list of environment variables.
These syntax rules apply:
Each line in an env file has to be in VAR=VAL format.
Lines beginning with # (i.e. comments) are ignored.
Blank lines are ignored.
There is no special handling of quotation marks (i.e. they
will be part of the ConfigMap value)).

Download the sample files into `configure-pod-container/
configmap/` directory
wget https://kubernetes.io/examples/configmap/game-env-
file.properties -O configure-pod-container/configmap/game-env-
file.properties

The env-file `game-env-file.properties` looks like below
cat configure-pod-container/configmap/game-env-file.properties
enemies=aliens
lives=3
allowed="true"

This comment and the empty line above it are ignored

kubectl create configmap game-config-env-file \
 --from-env-file=configure-pod-container/configmap/game-
env-file.properties
```

would produce the following ConfigMap:

```
kubectl get configmap game-config-env-file -o yaml
```

where the output is similar to this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2017-12-27T18:36:28Z
 name: game-config-env-file
 namespace: default
```

```
resourceVersion: "809965"
uid: d9d1ca5b-eb34-11e7-887b-42010a8002b8
data:
 allowed: '"true"'
 enemies: aliens
 lives: "3"
```

**Caution: When passing --from-env-file multiple times to create a ConfigMap from multiple data sources, only the last env-file is used.**

The behavior of passing --from-env-file multiple times is demonstrated by:

```
Download the sample files into `configure-pod-container/configmap/` directory
wget https://kubernetes.io/examples/configmap/ui-env-
file.properties -O configure-pod-container/configmap/ui-env-
file.properties

Create the configmap
kubectl create configmap config-multi-env-files \
 --from-env-file=configure-pod-container/configmap/game-
env-file.properties \
 --from-env-file=configure-pod-container/configmap/ui-env-
file.properties
```

would produce the following ConfigMap:

```
kubectl get configmap config-multi-env-files -o yaml
```

where the output is similar to this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2017-12-27T18:38:34Z
 name: config-multi-env-files
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "810136"
 uid: 252c4572-eb35-11e7-887b-42010a8002b8
data:
 color: purple
 how: fairlyNice
 textmode: "true"
```

**Define the key to use when creating a ConfigMap from a file**

**You can define a key other than the file name to use in the data section of your ConfigMap when using the --from-file argument:**

```
kubectl create configmap game-config-3 --from-file=<my-key-name>=<path-to-file>
```

where **<my-key-name>** is the key you want to use in the ConfigMap and **<path-to-file>** is the location of the data source file you want the key to represent.

For example:

```
kubectl create configmap game-config-3 --from-file=game-special-key=configure-pod-container/configmap/game.properties
```

would produce the following ConfigMap:

```
kubectl get configmaps game-config-3 -o yaml
```

where the output is similar to this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2016-02-18T18:54:22Z
 name: game-config-3
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "530"
 uid: 05f8da22-d671-11e5-8cd0-68f728db1985
data:
 game-special-key: /
 enemies=aliens
 lives=3
 enemies.cheat=true
 enemies.cheat.level=noGoodRotten
 secret.code.passphrase=UUDDLRLRBABAS
 secret.code.allowed=true
 secret.code.lives=30
```

## Create ConfigMaps from literal values

You can use `kubectl create configmap` with the `--from-literal` argument to define a literal value from the command line:

```
kubectl create configmap special-config --from-literal=special.how=very --from-literal=special.type=charm
```

You can pass in multiple key-value pairs. Each pair provided on the command line is represented as a separate entry in the data section of the ConfigMap.

```
kubectl get configmaps special-config -o yaml
```

The output is similar to this:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2016-02-18T19:14:38Z
 name: special-config
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "651"
 uid: dadce046-d673-11e5-8cd0-68f728db1985
data:
 special.how: very
 special.type: charm
```

## Create a ConfigMap from generator

kubectl supports `kustomization.yaml` since 1.14. You can also create a ConfigMap from generators and then apply it to create the object on the Apiserver. The generators should be specified in a `kustomization.yaml` inside a directory.

### Generate ConfigMaps from files

For example, to generate a ConfigMap from files `configure-pod-container/configmap/game.properties`

```
Create a kustomization.yaml file with ConfigMapGenerator
cat <<EOF >/kustomization.yaml
configMapGenerator:
- name: game-config-4
 files:
 - configure-pod-container/configmap/game.properties
EOF
```

Apply the kustomization directory to create the ConfigMap object.

```
kubectl apply -k .
configmap/game-config-4-m9dm2f92bt created
```

You can check that the ConfigMap was created like this:

```
kubectl get configmap
NAME DATA AGE
game-config-4-m9dm2f92bt 1 37s
```

```
kubectl describe configmaps/game-config-4-m9dm2f92bt
Name: game-config-4-m9dm2f92bt
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration:
 {"apiVersion":"v1","data":{"game.properties":"enemies=aliens\nlives=3\nenemies.cheat=true\nenemies.cheat.level=noGoodRotten\nsecret.code.p...}}
```

```
Data
=====
game.properties:

enemies=aliens
lives=3
enemies.cheat=true
enemies.cheat.level=noGoodRotten
secret.code.passphrase=UUDDLRLRBABAS
secret.code.allowed=true
secret.code.lives=30
Events: <none>
```

Note that the generated ConfigMap name has a suffix appended by hashing the contents. This ensures that a new ConfigMap is generated each time the content is modified.

### Define the key to use when generating a ConfigMap from a file

You can define a key other than the file name to use in the ConfigMap generator. For example, to generate a ConfigMap from files `configure-pod-container/configmap/game.properties` with the key `game-special-key`

```
Create a kustomization.yaml file with ConfigMapGenerator
cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
configMapGenerator:
- name: game-config-5
 files:
 - game-special-key=configure-pod-container/configmap/
game.properties
EOF
```

### Apply the kustomization directory to create the ConfigMap object.

```
kubectl apply -k .
configmap/game-config-5-m67dt67794 created
```

### Generate ConfigMaps from Literals

To generate a ConfigMap from literals `special.type=charm` and `special.how=very`, you can specify the ConfigMap generator in `kustomization.yaml` as

```
Create a kustomization.yaml file with ConfigMapGenerator
cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
configMapGenerator:
- name: special-config-2
 literals:
 - special.how=very
```

```
- special.type=charm
EOF
```

Apply the kustomization directory to create the ConfigMap object.

```
kubectl apply -k .
configmap/special-config-2-c92b5mmcf2 created
```

## Define container environment variables using ConfigMap data

### Define a container environment variable with data from a single ConfigMap

1. Define an environment variable as a key-value pair in a ConfigMap:

```
kubectl create configmap special-config --from-literal=special.how=very
```

2. Assign the special.how value defined in the ConfigMap to the SPECIAL\_LEVEL\_KEY environment variable in the Pod specification.

#### [pods/pod-single-configmap-env-variable.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-test-pod
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "env"]
 env:
 # Define the environment variable
 - name: SPECIAL_LEVEL_KEY
 valueFrom:
 configMapKeyRef:
 # The ConfigMap containing the value you want to
 assign to SPECIAL_LEVEL_KEY
 name: special-config
 # Specify the key associated with the value
 key: special.how
 restartPolicy: Never
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/pods/pod-single-configmap-env-variable.yaml
```

Now, the Pod's output includes environment variable **SPECIAL\_LEVEL\_KEY=very**.

## Define container environment variables with data from multiple ConfigMaps

- As with the previous example, create the ConfigMaps first.

### [configmap/configmaps.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: special-config
 namespace: default
data:
 special.how: very

apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: env-config
 namespace: default
data:
 log_level: INFO
```

### Create the ConfigMap:

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/configmap/configmaps.yaml
```

- Define the environment variables in the Pod specification.

### [pods/pod-multiple-configmap-env-variable.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-test-pod
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "env"]
 env:
 - name: SPECIAL_LEVEL_KEY
 valueFrom:
 configMapKeyRef:
 name: special-config
 key: special.how
 - name: LOG_LEVEL
 valueFrom:
 configMapKeyRef:
 name: env-config
 key: log_level
 restartPolicy: Never
```

#### **Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/pods/pod-
multiple-configmap-env-variable.yaml
```

**Now, the Pod's output includes environment variables `SPECIAL_LEVEL_KEY=very` and `LOG_LEVEL=INFO`.**

## **Configure all key-value pairs in a ConfigMap as container environment variables**

**Note:** This functionality is available in Kubernetes v1.6 and later.

- Create a ConfigMap containing multiple key-value pairs.

### [configmap/configmap-multikeys.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: special-config
 namespace: default
data:
 SPECIAL_LEVEL: very
 SPECIAL_TYPE: charm
```

#### Create the ConfigMap:

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/configmap/
configmap-multikeys.yaml
```

- Use **envFrom** to define all of the ConfigMap's data as container environment variables. The key from the ConfigMap becomes the environment variable name in the Pod.

### [pods/pod-configmap-envFrom.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-test-pod
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "env"]
 envFrom:
 - configMapRef:
 name: special-config
 restartPolicy: Never
```

#### Create the Pod:

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/pods/pod-
configmap-envFrom.yaml
```

Now, the Pod's output includes environment variables **SPECIAL\_LEVEL=very** and **SPECIAL\_TYPE=charm**.

# Use ConfigMap-defined environment variables in Pod commands

You can use ConfigMap-defined environment variables in the command section of the Pod specification using the `$(VAR_NAME)` Kubernetes substitution syntax.

For example, the following Pod specification

```
pods/pod-configmap-env-var-valueFrom.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-test-pod
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo $(SPECIAL_LEVEL_KEY) $(SPECIAL_TYPE_KEY)"]
 env:
 - name: SPECIAL_LEVEL_KEY
 valueFrom:
 configMapKeyRef:
 name: special-config
 key: SPECIAL_LEVEL
 - name: SPECIAL_TYPE_KEY
 valueFrom:
 configMapKeyRef:
 name: special-config
 key: SPECIAL_TYPE
 restartPolicy: Never
```

created by running

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/pods/pod-configmap-env-var-valueFrom.yaml
```

produces the following output in the test-container container:

```
very charm
```

## Add ConfigMap data to a Volume

As explained in [Create ConfigMaps from files](#), when you create a ConfigMap using `--from-file`, the filename becomes a key stored in the data section of the ConfigMap. The file contents become the key's value.

**The examples in this section refer to a ConfigMap named special-config, shown below.**

#### [configmap/configmap-multikeys.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: special-config
 namespace: default
data:
 SPECIAL_LEVEL: very
 SPECIAL_TYPE: charm
```

**Create the ConfigMap:**

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/configmap/
configmap-multikeys.yaml
```

**Populate a Volume with data stored in a ConfigMap**

**Add the ConfigMap name under the volumes section of the Pod specification. This adds the ConfigMap data to the directory specified as volumeMounts.mountPath (in this case, /etc/config). The command section lists directory files with names that match the keys in ConfigMap.**

#### [pods/pod-configmap-volume.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-test-pod
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "ls /etc/config/"]
 volumeMounts:
 - name: config-volume
 mountPath: /etc/config
 volumes:
 - name: config-volume
 configMap:
 # Provide the name of the ConfigMap containing the
 # files you want
 # to add to the container
 name: special-config
 restartPolicy: Never
```

## Create the Pod:

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/pods/pod-configmap-volume.yaml
```

When the pod runs, the command `ls /etc/config/` produces the output below:

```
SPECIAL_LEVEL
SPECIAL_TYPE
```

**Caution: If there are some files in the `/etc/config/` directory, they will be deleted.**

## Add ConfigMap data to a specific path in the Volume

Use the `path` field to specify the desired file path for specific ConfigMap items. In this case, the `SPECIAL_LEVEL` item will be mounted in the config-volume volume at `/etc/config/keys`.

### [pods/pod-configmap-volume-specific-key.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-test-pod
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "cat /etc/config/keys"]
 volumeMounts:
 - name: config-volume
 mountPath: /etc/config
 volumes:
 - name: config-volume
 configMap:
 name: special-config
 items:
 - key: SPECIAL_LEVEL
 path: keys
 restartPolicy: Never
```

## Create the Pod:

```
kubectl create -f https://kubernetes.io/examples/pods/pod-configmap-volume-specific-key.yaml
```

When the pod runs, the command `cat /etc/config/keys` produces the output below:

**very**

**Caution:** Like before, all previous files in the /etc/config/ directory will be deleted.

## Project keys to specific paths and file permissions

You can project keys to specific paths and specific permissions on a per-file basis. The [Secrets](#) user guide explains the syntax.

### Mounted ConfigMaps are updated automatically

When a ConfigMap already being consumed in a volume is updated, projected keys are eventually updated as well. Kubelet is checking whether the mounted ConfigMap is fresh on every periodic sync. However, it is using its local ttl-based cache for getting the current value of the ConfigMap. As a result, the total delay from the moment when the ConfigMap is updated to the moment when new keys are projected to the pod can be as long as kubelet sync period (1 minute by default) + ttl of ConfigMaps cache (1 minute by default) in kubelet. You can trigger an immediate refresh by updating one of the pod's annotations.

**Note:** A container using a ConfigMap as a [subPath](#) volume will not receive ConfigMap updates.

## Understanding ConfigMaps and Pods

The ConfigMap API resource stores configuration data as key-value pairs. The data can be consumed in pods or provide the configurations for system components such as controllers.

ConfigMap is similar to [Secrets](#), but provides a means of working with strings that don't contain sensitive information. Users and system components alike can store configuration data in ConfigMap.

**Note:** ConfigMaps should reference properties files, not replace them. Think of the ConfigMap as representing something similar to the Linux /etc directory and its contents. For example, if you create a [Kubernetes Volume](#) from a ConfigMap, each data item in the ConfigMap is represented by an individual file in the volume.

The ConfigMap's data field contains the configuration data. As shown in the example below, this can be simple - like individual properties defined using --from-literal - or complex - like configuration files or JSON blobs defined using --from-file.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2016-02-18T19:14:38Z
```

```

name: example-config
namespace: default
data:
 # example of a simple property defined using --from-literal
 example.property.1: hello
 example.property.2: world
 # example of a complex property defined using --from-file
 example.property.file: |-
 property.1=value-1
 property.2=value-2
 property.3=value-3

```

## Restrictions

- You must create a ConfigMap before referencing it in a Pod specification (unless you mark the ConfigMap as "optional"). If you reference a ConfigMap that doesn't exist, the Pod won't start. Likewise, references to keys that don't exist in the ConfigMap will prevent the pod from starting.
- If you use envFrom to define environment variables from ConfigMaps, keys that are considered invalid will be skipped. The pod will be allowed to start, but the invalid names will be recorded in the event log (InvalidVariableNames). The log message lists each skipped key. For example:

```
kubectl get events
```

The output is similar to this:

	LASTSEEN	FIRSTSEEN	COUNT	NAME	KIND	SUBOBJECT
TYPE						
SOURCE				MESSAGE		
	0s	0s	1	dapi-test-pod	Pod	
Warning				InvalidEnvironmentVariableNames {kubelet, 127.0.0.1} Keys [1badkey, 2alsobad] from the EnvFrom configMap default/myconfig were skipped since they are considered invalid environment variable names.		

- ConfigMaps reside in a specific [NamespaceAn abstraction used by Kubernetes to support multiple virtual clusters on the same physical cluster.](#). A ConfigMap can only be referenced by pods residing in the same namespace.
- You can't use ConfigMaps for [static podsA pod managed directly by the kubelet daemon on a specific node.](#), because the Kubelet does not support this.

## What's next

- Follow a real world example of [Configuring Redis using a ConfigMap](#).

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Share Process Namespace between Containers in a Pod

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.17 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

This page shows how to configure process namespace sharing for a pod. When process namespace sharing is enabled, processes in a container are visible to all other containers in that pod.

You can use this feature to configure cooperating containers, such as a log handler sidecar container, or to troubleshoot container images that don't include debugging utilities like a shell.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Configure a Pod](#)
- [Understanding Process Namespace Sharing](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you

**do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:**

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

**Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.10. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.**

## Configure a Pod

**Process Namespace Sharing is enabled using the `shareProcessNamespace` field of `v1.PodSpec`. For example:**

### [`pods/share-process-namespace.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: nginx
spec:
 shareProcessNamespace: true
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 - name: shell
 image: busybox
 securityContext:
 capabilities:
 add:
 - SYS_PTRACE
 stdin: true
 tty: true
```

**1. Create the pod `nginx` on your cluster:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/share-process-
namespace.yaml
```

**2. Attach to the `shell` container and run `ps`:**

```
kubectl attach -it nginx -c shell
```

**If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.**

```
/ # ps ax
 PID USER TIME COMMAND
 1 root 0:00 /pause
 8 root 0:00 nginx: master process nginx -g daemon
off;
```

```
14 101 0:00 nginx: worker process
15 root 0:00 sh
21 root 0:00 ps ax
```

You can signal processes in other containers. For example, send SIGHUP to nginx to restart the worker process. This requires the SYS\_PTRACE capability.

```
/ # kill -HUP 8
/ # ps ax
PID USER TIME COMMAND
 1 root 0:00 /pause
 8 root 0:00 nginx: master process nginx -g daemon off;
15 root 0:00 sh
22 101 0:00 nginx: worker process
23 root 0:00 ps ax
```

It's even possible to access another container image using the /proc/\$pid/root link.

```
/ # head /proc/8/root/etc/nginx/nginx.conf

user nginx;
worker_processes 1;

error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log warn;
pid /var/run/nginx.pid;

events {
 worker_connections 1024;
```

## Understanding Process Namespace Sharing

Pods share many resources so it makes sense they would also share a process namespace. Some container images may expect to be isolated from other containers, though, so it's important to understand these differences:

1. The container process no longer has PID 1. Some container images refuse to start without PID 1 (for example, containers using systemd) or run commands like `kill -HUP 1` to signal the container process. In pods with a shared process namespace, `kill -HUP 1` will signal the pod sandbox. (`/pause` in the above example.)
2. Processes are visible to other containers in the pod. This includes all information visible in /proc, such as passwords that were passed as arguments or environment variables. These are protected only by regular Unix permissions.

- Container filesystems are visible to other containers in the pod
3. through the `/proc/$pid/root` link. This makes debugging easier, but it also means that filesystem secrets are protected only by filesystem permissions.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## Create static Pods

*Static Pods* are managed directly by the kubelet daemon on a specific node, without the [API server](#)[Control plane component that serves the Kubernetes API](#), observing them. Unlike Pods that are managed by the control plane (for example, a [Deployment](#)[An API object that manages a replicated application.](#)); instead, the kubelet watches each static Pod (and restarts it if it crashes).

Static Pods are always bound to one [Kubelet](#)[An agent that runs on each node in the cluster. It makes sure that containers are running in a pod.](#) on a specific node.

The kubelet automatically tries to create a [mirror Pod](#)[An object in the API server that tracks a static pod on a kubelet.](#) on the Kubernetes API server for each static Pod. This means that the Pods running on a node are visible on the API server, but cannot be controlled from there.

Note: If you are running clustered Kubernetes and are using static Pods to run a Pod on every node, you should probably be using a [DaemonSet](#)[Ensures a copy of a Pod is running across a set of nodes in a cluster.](#) instead.

- [Before you begin](#)

- [Create a static pod](#)
- [Observe static pod behavior](#)
- [Dynamic addition and removal of static pods](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

This page assumes you're using [Docker](#)  
[Docker is a software technology providing operating-system-level virtualization also known as containers.](#) to run Pods, and that your nodes are running the Fedora operating system. Instructions for other distributions or Kubernetes installations may vary.

## Create a static pod

You can configure a static Pod with either a [file system hosted configuration file](#) or a [web hosted configuration file](#).

### Filesystem-hosted static Pod manifest

Manifests are standard Pod definitions in JSON or YAML format in a specific directory. Use the `staticPodPath: <the directory>` field in the [kubelet configuration file](#), which periodically scans the directory and creates/deletes static Pods as YAML/JSON files appear/disappear there. Note that the kubelet will ignore files starting with dots when scanning the specified directory.

For example, this is how to start a simple web server as a static Pod:

1. Choose a node where you want to run the static Pod. In this example, it's `my-node1`.

```
ssh my-node1
```

2. Choose a directory, say `/etc/kubelet.d` and place a web server Pod definition there, for example `/etc/kubelet.d/static-web.yaml`:

```
Run this command on the node where kubelet is running
mkdir /etc/kubelet.d/
cat <<EOF >/etc/kubelet.d/static-web.yaml
apiVersion: v1
```

```

kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: static-web
 labels:
 role: myrole
spec:
 containers:
 - name: web
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - name: web
 containerPort: 80
 protocol: TCP
EOF

```

3. Configure your kubelet on the node to use this directory by running it with `--pod-manifest-path=/etc/kubelet.d/` argument. On Fedora edit `/etc/kubernetes/kubelet` to include this line:

```
KUBELET_ARGS="--cluster-dns=10.254.0.10 --cluster-
domain=kube.local --pod-manifest-path=/etc/kubelet.d/"
```

or add the `staticPodPath: <the directory>` field in the [kubelet configuration file](#).

4. Restart the kubelet. On Fedora, you would run:

```
Run this command on the node where the kubelet is running
systemctl restart kubelet
```

## Web-hosted static pod manifest

Kubelet periodically downloads a file specified by `--manifest-url=<URL>` argument and interprets it as a JSON/YAML file that contains Pod definitions. Similar to how [filesystem-hosted manifests](#) work, the kubelet refetches the manifest on a schedule. If there are changes to the list of static Pods, the kubelet applies them.

To use this approach:

1. Create a YAML file and store it on a web server so that you can pass the URL of that file to the kubelet.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: static-web
 labels:
 role: myrole
spec:
 containers:
 - name: web
 image: nginx

```

```
 ports:
 - name: web
 containerPort: 80
 protocol: TCP
```

2. Configure the kubelet on your selected node to use this web manifest by running it with `--manifest-url=<manifest-url>`. On Fedora, edit `/etc/kubernetes/kubelet` to include this line:

```
KUBELET_ARGS="--cluster-dns=10.254.0.10 --cluster-domain=kube.local --manifest-url=<manifest-url>"
```

3. Restart the kubelet. On Fedora, you would run:

```
Run this command on the node where the kubelet is running
systemctl restart kubelet
```

## Observe static pod behavior

When the kubelet starts, it automatically starts all defined static Pods. As you have defined a static Pod and restarted the kubelet, the new static Pod should already be running.

You can view running containers (including static Pods) by running (on the node):

```
Run this command on the node where the kubelet is running
docker ps
```

The output might be something like:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED
STATUS	PORTS	NAMES	
f6d05272b57e	nginx:latest	"nginx"	8 minutes ago
minutes		k8s_web.6f802af4_static-web-fk-node1_default_67e24ed9466ba55986d120c867395f3c_378e5f3c	Up 8

You can see the mirror Pod on the API server:

```
kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
static-web-my-node1	1/1	Running	0	2m

Note: Make sure the kubelet has permission to create the mirror Pod in the API server. If not, the creation request is rejected by the API server. See [PodSecurityPolicy](#).

[Labels](#)[Tags](#) objects with identifying attributes that are meaningful and relevant to users. from the static Pod are propagated into the mirror Pod. You can use those labels as normal via [selectors](#)[Allows](#) users to filter a list of resources based on labels., etc.

If you try to use `kubectl` to delete the mirror Pod from the API server, the kubelet *doesn't* remove the static Pod:

```
kubectl delete pod static-web-my-node1
```

```
pod "static-web-my-node1" deleted
```

You can see that the Pod is still running:

```
kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
static-web-my-node1	1/1	Running	0	12s

Back on your node where the kubelet is running, you can try to stop the Docker container manually. You'll see that, after a time, the kubelet will notice and will restart the Pod automatically:

```
Run these commands on the node where the kubelet is running
docker stop f6d05272b57e # replace with the ID of your container
sleep 20
docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	
CREATED	...		
5b920cba8b1	nginx:latest	"nginx -g 'daemon off'; sleep 20"	2 seconds ago ...

## Dynamic addition and removal of static pods

The running kubelet periodically scans the configured directory (`/etc/kubelet.d` in our example) for changes and adds/removes Pods as files appear/disappear in this directory.

```
This assumes you are using filesystem-hosted static Pod configuration
Run these commands on the node where the kubelet is running
#
mv /etc/kubelet.d/static-web.yaml /tmp
sleep 20
docker ps
You see that no nginx container is running
mv /tmp/static-web.yaml /etc/kubelet.d/
sleep 20
docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	
CREATED	...		
e7a62e3427f1	nginx:latest	"nginx -g 'daemon off'; sleep 20"	27 seconds ago

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 01, 2020 at 2:12 AM PST by [Update some instances of latin abbreviation e.g. to alternative phrases \(#19182\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Translate a Docker Compose File to Kubernetes Resources

What's Kompose? It's a conversion tool for all things compose (namely Docker Compose) to container orchestrators (Kubernetes or OpenShift).

More information can be found on the Kompose website at <http://kompose.io>.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Install Kompose](#)
- [Use Kompose](#)
- [User Guide](#)
- [kompose convert](#)
- [kompose up](#)
- [kompose down](#)
- [Build and Push Docker Images](#)
- [Alternative Conversions](#)
- [Labels](#)
- [Restart](#)
- [Docker Compose Versions](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you

**do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:**

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Install Kompose

We have multiple ways to install Kompose. Our preferred method is downloading the binary from the latest GitHub release.

- [GitHub download](#)
- [Build from source](#)
- [CentOS package](#)
- [Fedora package](#)
- [Homebrew \(macOS\)](#)

Kompose is released via GitHub on a three-week cycle, you can see all current releases on the [GitHub release page](#).

```
Linux
curl -L https://github.com/kubernetes/kompose/releases/download/v1.21.0/kompose-linux-amd64 -o kompose

macOS
curl -L https://github.com/kubernetes/kompose/releases/download/v1.21.0/kompose-darwin-amd64 -o kompose

Windows
curl -L https://github.com/kubernetes/kompose/releases/download/v1.21.0/kompose-windows-amd64.exe -o kompose.exe

chmod +x kompose
sudo mv ./kompose /usr/local/bin/kompose
```

Alternatively, you can download the [tarball](#).

Installing using `go get` pulls from the master branch with the latest development changes.

```
go get -u github.com/kubernetes/kompose
```

Kompose is in [EPEL](#) CentOS repository. If you don't have [EPEL](#) repository already installed and enabled you can do it by running `sudo yum install epel-release`

If you have [EPEL](#) enabled in your system, you can install Kompose like any other package.

```
sudo yum -y install kompose
```

**Kompose is in Fedora 24, 25 and 26 repositories. You can install it just like any other package.**

```
sudo dnf -y install kompose
```

On macOS you can install latest release via [Homebrew](#):

```
brew install kompose
```

## Use Kompose

In just a few steps, we'll take you from Docker Compose to Kubernetes. All you need is an existing `docker-compose.yml` file.

1. Go to the directory containing your `docker-compose.yml` file. If you don't have one, test using this one.

```
version: "2"

services:

 redis-master:
 image: k8s.gcr.io/redis:e2e
 ports:
 - "6379"

 redis-slave:
 image: gcr.io/google_samples/gb-redisslave:v3
 ports:
 - "6379"
 environment:
 - GET_HOSTS_FROM=dns

 frontend:
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/gb-frontend:v4
 ports:
 - "80:80"
 environment:
 - GET_HOSTS_FROM=dns
 labels:
 kompose.service.type: LoadBalancer
```

2. Run the `kompose up` command to deploy to Kubernetes directly, or skip to the next step instead to generate a file to use with `kubectl`.

```
$ kompose up
We are going to create Kubernetes Deployments, Services
and PersistentVolumeClaims for your Dockerized application.
If you need different kind of resources, use the 'kompose
convert' and 'kubectl apply -f' commands instead.
```

```
INFO Successfully created Service: redis
INFO Successfully created Service: web
INFO Successfully created Deployment: redis
INFO Successfully created Deployment: web

Your application has been deployed to Kubernetes. You can
run 'kubectl get deployment,svc,pods,pvc' for details.
```

3. To convert the docker-compose.yml file to files that you can use with kubectl, run kompose convert and then kubectl apply -f <output file>.

```
$ kompose convert
INFO Kubernetes file "frontend-service.yaml"
created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-master-service.yaml"
created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-slave-service.yaml"
created
INFO Kubernetes file "frontend-deployment.yaml"
created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-master-deployment.yaml"
created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-slave-deployment.yaml"
created
```

```
$ kubectl apply -f frontend-service.yaml,redis-master-
service.yaml,redis-slave-service.yaml,frontend-
deployment.yaml,redis-master-deployment.yaml,redis-slave-
deployment.yaml
service/frontend created
service/redis-master created
service/redis-slave created
deployment.apps/frontend created
deployment.apps/redis-master created
deployment.apps/redis-slave created
```

**Your deployments are running in Kubernetes.**

4. Access your application.

If you're already using minikube for your development process:

```
$ minikube service frontend
```

Otherwise, let's look up what IP your service is using!

```
$ kubectl describe svc frontend
Name: frontend
Namespace: default
Labels: service=frontend
Selector: service=frontend
Type: LoadBalancer
```

```
IP: 10.0.0.183
LoadBalancer Ingress: 192.0.2.89
Port: 80 80/TCP
NodePort: 80 31144/TCP
Endpoints: 172.17.0.4:80
Session Affinity: None
No events.
```

If you're using a cloud provider, your IP will be listed next to LoadBalancer Ingress.

```
$ curl http://192.0.2.89
```

## User Guide

- CLI
  - [kompose convert](#)
  - [kompose up](#)
  - [kompose down](#)
- Documentation
  - [Build and Push Docker Images](#)
  - [Alternative Conversions](#)
  - [Labels](#)
  - [Restart](#)
  - [Docker Compose Versions](#)

Kompose has support for two providers: OpenShift and Kubernetes. You can choose a targeted provider using global option `--provider`. If no provider is specified, Kubernetes is set by default.

## **kompose convert**

Kompose supports conversion of V1, V2, and V3 Docker Compose files into Kubernetes and OpenShift objects.

## Kubernetes

```
$ kompose --file docker-voting.yml convert
WARN Unsupported key networks - ignoring
WARN Unsupported key build - ignoring
INFO Kubernetes file "worker-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "db-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "result-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "vote-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "result-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "vote-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "worker-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "db-deployment.yaml" created
```

```
$ ls
db-deployment.yaml docker-compose.yml docker-
gitlab.yml redis-deployment.yaml result-deployment.yaml vote-
deployment.yaml worker-deployment.yaml
db-svc.yaml docker-voting.yml redis-
svc.yaml result-svc.yaml vote-svc.yaml
worker-svc.yaml
```

You can also provide multiple docker-compose files at the same time:

```
$ kompose -f docker-compose.yml -f docker-guestbook.yml convert
INFO Kubernetes file "frontend-service.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "mlbparks-service.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "mongodb-service.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-master-service.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-slave-service.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "frontend-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "mlbparks-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "mongodb-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "mongodb-claim0-persistentvolumeclaim.yaml"
created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-master-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-slave-deployment.yaml" created
```

```
$ ls
mlbparks-deployment.yaml mongodb-
service.yaml redis-slave-
service.json mlbparks-service.yaml
frontend-deployment.yaml mongodb-claim0-
persistentvolumeclaim.yaml redis-master-service.yaml
frontend-service.yaml mongodb-
deployment.yaml redis-slave-deployment.yaml
redis-master-deployment.yaml
```

When multiple docker-compose files are provided the configuration is merged. Any configuration that is common will be overridden by subsequent file.

## OpenShift

```
$ kompose --provider openshift --file docker-voting.yml convert
WARN [worker] Service cannot be created because of missing port.
INFO OpenShift file "vote-service.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "db-service.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "redis-service.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "result-service.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "vote-deploymentconfig.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "vote-imagestream.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "worker-deploymentconfig.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "worker-imagestream.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "db-deploymentconfig.yaml" created
```

```
INFO OpenShift file "db-imagestream.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "redis-deploymentconfig.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "redis-imagestream.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "result-deploymentconfig.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "result-imagestream.yaml" created
```

It also supports creating buildconfig for build directive in a service. By default, it uses the remote repo for the current git branch as the source repo, and the current branch as the source branch for the build. You can specify a different source repo and branch using --build-repo and --build-branch options respectively.

```
$ kompose --provider openshift --file buildconfig/docker-
compose.yml convert
WARN [foo] Service cannot be created because of missing port.
INFO OpenShift Buildconfig using git@github.com:rtnpro/
kompose.git::master as source.
INFO OpenShift file "foo-deploymentconfig.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "foo-imagestream.yaml" created
INFO OpenShift file "foo-buildconfig.yaml" created
```

Note: If you are manually pushing the OpenShift artifacts using oc create -f, you need to ensure that you push the imagestream artifact before the buildconfig artifact, to workaround this OpenShift issue: <https://github.com/openshift/origin/issues/4518> .

## kompose up

Kompose supports a straightforward way to deploy your "composed" application to Kubernetes or OpenShift via kompose up.

### Kubernetes

```
$ kompose --file ./examples/docker-guestbook.yml up
We are going to create Kubernetes deployments and services for
your Dockerized application.
If you need different kind of resources, use the 'kompose
convert' and 'kubectl apply -f' commands instead.
```

```
INFO Successfully created service: redis-master
INFO Successfully created service: redis-slave
INFO Successfully created service: frontend
INFO Successfully created deployment: redis-master
INFO Successfully created deployment: redis-slave
INFO Successfully created deployment: frontend
```

Your application has been deployed to Kubernetes. You can run 'kubectl get deployment,svc,pods' for details.

```
$ kubectl get deployment,svc,pods
```

NAME	CURRENT	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE	DESIRED
deployment.extensions/frontend	1	1		4m	1
deployment.extensions/redis-master	1	1		4m	1
deployment.extensions/redis-slave	1	1		4m	1
NAME	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	TYPE	AGE	CLUSTER-IP
service/frontend	<none>	80/TCP	ClusterIP	4m	10.0.174.12
service/kubernetes	<none>	443/TCP	ClusterIP	13d	10.0.0.1
service/redis-master	<none>	6379/TCP	ClusterIP	4m	10.0.202.43
service/redis-slave	<none>	6379/TCP	ClusterIP	4m	10.0.1.85
NAME	RESTARTS	AGE	READY	STATUS	
pod/frontend-2768218532-cs5t5		4m	1/1	Running	0
pod/redis-master-1432129712-63jn8		4m	1/1	Running	0
pod/redis-slave-2504961300-nve7b		4m	1/1	Running	0

Note:

- You must have a running Kubernetes cluster with a pre-configured kubectl context.
- Only deployments and services are generated and deployed to Kubernetes. If you need different kind of resources, use the kompose convert and kubectl apply -f commands instead.

## OpenShift

```
$ kompose --file ./examples/docker-guestbook.yml --provider openshift up
We are going to create OpenShift DeploymentConfigs and Services f or your Dockerized application.
If you need different kind of resources, use the 'kompose convert' and 'oc create -f' commands instead.

INFO Successfully created service: redis-slave
INFO Successfully created service: frontend
INFO Successfully created service: redis-master
INFO Successfully created deployment: redis-slave
INFO Successfully created ImageStream: redis-slave
INFO Successfully created deployment: frontend
```

```

INFO Successfully created ImageStream: frontend
INFO Successfully created deployment: redis-master
INFO Successfully created ImageStream: redis-master

Your application has been deployed to OpenShift. You can run 'oc
get dc,svc,is' for details.

```

```

$ oc get dc,svc,is
NAME REVISION
DESIRED CURRENT TRIGGERED BY
dc/frontend 0 config,image(frontend:v4) 1
dc/redis-master 0 config,image(redis-master:e2e) 1
dc/redis-slave 0 config,image(redis-slave:v1) 1
NAME CLUSTER-IP
EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE
svc/frontend 172.30.46.64
<none> 80/TCP 8s
svc/redis-master 172.30.144.56
<none> 6379/TCP 8s
svc/redis-slave 172.30.75.245
<none> 6379/TCP 8s
NAME DOCKER REPO
TAGS UPDATED
is/frontend 172.30.12.200:5000/fff/
frontend
is/redis-master 172.30.12.200:5000/fff/redis-
master
is/redis-slave 172.30.12.200:5000/fff/redis-slave v1

```

**Note:**

- You must have a running OpenShift cluster with a pre-configured oc context (oc login)

## kompose down

Once you have deployed "composed" application to Kubernetes, \$ kompose down will help you to take the application out by deleting its deployments and services. If you need to remove other resources, use the `kubectl` command.

```

$ kompose --file docker-guestbook.yml down
INFO Successfully deleted service: redis-master
INFO Successfully deleted deployment: redis-master
INFO Successfully deleted service: redis-slave
INFO Successfully deleted deployment: redis-slave
INFO Successfully deleted service: frontend
INFO Successfully deleted deployment: frontend

```

**Note:**

- You must have a running Kubernetes cluster with a pre-configured kubectl context.

## Build and Push Docker Images

Kompose supports both building and pushing Docker images. When using the build key within your Docker Compose file, your image will:

- Automatically be built with Docker using the image key specified within your file
- Be pushed to the correct Docker repository using local credentials (located at .docker/config)

Using an [example Docker Compose file](#):

```
version: "2"

services:
 foo:
 build: "./build"
 image: docker.io/foo/bar
```

Using kompose up with a build key:

```
$ kompose up
INFO Build key detected. Attempting to build and push image
'docker.io/foo/bar'
INFO Building image 'docker.io/foo/bar' from directory 'build'
INFO Image 'docker.io/foo/bar' from directory 'build' built
successfully
INFO Pushing image 'foo/bar:latest' to registry 'docker.io'
INFO Attempting authentication credentials 'https://
index.docker.io/v1/'
INFO Successfully pushed image 'foo/bar:latest' to registry
'docker.io'
INFO We are going to create Kubernetes Deployments, Services and
PersistentVolumeClaims for your Dockerized application. If you
need different kind of resources, use the 'kompose convert' and
'kubectl apply -f' commands instead.

INFO Deploying application in "default" namespace
INFO Successfully created Service: foo
INFO Successfully created Deployment: foo

Your application has been deployed to Kubernetes. You can run
'kubectl get deployment,svc,pods,pvc' for details.
```

In order to disable the functionality, or choose to use BuildConfig generation (with OpenShift) --build (local|build-config|none) can be passed.

```
Disable building/pushing Docker images
$ kompose up --build none

Generate Build Config artifacts for OpenShift
$ kompose up --provider openshift --build build-config
```

## Alternative Conversions

The default kompose transformation will generate Kubernetes [Deployments](#) and [Services](#), in yaml format. You have alternative option to generate json with - j. Also, you can alternatively generate [Replication Controllers](#) objects, [Daemon Sets](#), or [Helm](#) charts.

```
$ kompose convert -j
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-svc.json" created
INFO Kubernetes file "web-svc.json" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-deployment.json" created
INFO Kubernetes file "web-deployment.json" created
```

The \*-deployment.json files contain the Deployment objects.

```
$ kompose convert --replication-controller
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "web-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-replicationcontroller.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "web-replicationcontroller.yaml" created
```

The \*-replicationcontroller.yaml files contain the Replication Controller objects. If you want to specify replicas (default is 1), use --replicas flag: \$ kompose convert --replication-controller --replicas 3

```
$ kompose convert --daemon-set
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "web-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-daemonset.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "web-daemonset.yaml" created
```

The \*-daemonset.yaml files contain the Daemon Set objects

If you want to generate a Chart to be used with [Helm](#) simply do:

```
$ kompose convert -c
INFO Kubernetes file "web-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-svc.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "web-deployment.yaml" created
INFO Kubernetes file "redis-deployment.yaml" created
chart created in "./docker-compose/"

$ tree docker-compose/
docker-compose
└── Chart.yaml
```

```
â"œâ"€â"€ README.md
â""â"€â"€ templates
 â"œâ"€â"€ redis-deployment.yaml
 â"œâ"€â"€ redis-svc.yaml
 â"œâ"€â"€ web-deployment.yaml
 â""â"€â"€ web-svc.yaml
```

**The chart structure is aimed at providing a skeleton for building your Helm charts.**

## Labels

**kompose supports Kompose-specific labels within the docker-compose.yml file in order to explicitly define a service's behavior upon conversion.**

- **kompose.service.type** defines the type of service to be created.

**For example:**

```
version: "2"
services:
 nginx:
 image: nginx
 dockerfile: foobar
 build: ./foobar
 cap_add:
 - ALL
 container_name: foobar
 labels:
 kompose.service.type: nodeport
```

- **kompose.service.expose** defines if the service needs to be made accessible from outside the cluster or not. If the value is set to "true", the provider sets the endpoint automatically, and for any other value, the value is set as the hostname. If multiple ports are defined in a service, the first one is chosen to be the exposed.
  - For the Kubernetes provider, an ingress resource is created and it is assumed that an ingress controller has already been configured.
  - For the OpenShift provider, a route is created.

**For example:**

```
version: "2"
services:
 web:
 image: tuna/docker-counter23
 ports:
 - "5000:5000"
 links:
 - redis
```

```

labels:
 kompose.service.expose: "counter.example.com"
redis:
 image: redis:3.0
 ports:
 - "6379"

```

**The currently supported options are:**

Key	Value
kompose.service.type	nodeport / clusterip / loadbalancer
kompose.service.expose	true / hostname

**Note: The kompose.service.type label should be defined with ports only, otherwise kompose will fail.**

## Restart

If you want to create normal pods without controllers you can use restart construct of docker-compose to define that. Follow table below to see what happens on the restart value.

docker-compose restart	object created	Pod restartPolicy
""	controller object	Always
always	controller object	Always
on-failure	Pod	OnFailure
no	Pod	Never

**Note: The controller object could be deployment or replicati oncontroller, etc.**

For example, the pival service will become pod down here. This container calculated value of pi.

```

version: '2'

services:
 pival:
 image: perl
 command: ["perl", "-Mbignum=bpi", "-wle", "print bpi(2000)"]
 restart: "on-failure"

```

## Warning about Deployment Config's

If the Docker Compose file has a volume specified for a service, the Deployment (Kubernetes) or DeploymentConfig (OpenShift) strategy is changed to "Recreate" instead of "RollingUpdate" (default). This is done to avoid multiple instances of a service from accessing a volume at the same time.

If the Docker Compose file has service name with `_` in it (eg.`web_service`), then it will be replaced by `-` and the service name will be renamed accordingly (eg.`web-service`). Kompose does this because "Kubernetes" doesn't allow `_` in object name.

Please note that changing service name might break some docker-compose files.

## Docker Compose Versions

Kompose supports Docker Compose versions: 1, 2 and 3. We have limited support on versions 2.1 and 3.2 due to their experimental nature.

A full list on compatibility between all three versions is listed in our [conversion document](#) including a list of all incompatible Docker Compose keys.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## Analytics

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# Declarative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Configuration Files

Kubernetes objects can be created, updated, and deleted by storing multiple object configuration files in a directory and using `kubectl apply` to recursively create and update those objects as needed. This method retains writes made to live objects without merging the

changes back into the object configuration files. `kubectl diff` also gives you a preview of what changes `apply` will make.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Trade-offs](#)
- [Overview](#)
- [How to create objects](#)
- [How to update objects](#)
- [How to delete objects](#)
- [How to view an object](#)
- [How `apply` calculates differences and merges changes](#)
- [Default field values](#)
- [How to change ownership of a field between the configuration file and direct imperative writers](#)
- [Changing management methods](#)
- [Defining controller selectors and PodTemplate labels](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

Install [kubectl](#).

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Trade-offs

The `kubectl` tool supports three kinds of object management:

- Imperative commands
- Imperative object configuration
- Declarative object configuration

See [Kubernetes Object Management](#) for a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of each kind of object management.

## Overview

Declarative object configuration requires a firm understanding of the Kubernetes object definitions and configuration. Read and complete the following documents if you have not already:

- [Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Imperative Commands](#)

- [Imperative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Configuration Files](#)

Following are definitions for terms used in this document:

- ***object configuration file / configuration file***: A file that defines the configuration for a Kubernetes object. This topic shows how to pass configuration files to `kubectl apply`. Configuration files are typically stored in source control, such as Git.
- ***live object configuration / live configuration***: The live configuration values of an object, as observed by the Kubernetes cluster. These are kept in the Kubernetes cluster storage, typically etcd.
- ***declarative configuration writer / declarative writer***: A person or software component that makes updates to a live object. The live writers referred to in this topic make changes to object configuration files and run `kubectl apply` to write the changes.

## How to create objects

Use `kubectl apply` to create all objects, except those that already exist, defined by configuration files in a specified directory:

```
kubectl apply -f <directory>/
```

This sets the `kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: '{...}'` annotation on each object. The annotation contains the contents of the object configuration file that was used to create the object.

**Note:** Add the `-R` flag to recursively process directories.

Here's an example of an object configuration file:

### [application/simple\\_deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 minReadySeconds: 5
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

**Run kubectl diff to print the object that will be created:**

```
kubectl diff -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml
```

**Note:**

**diff uses [server-side dry-run](#), which needs to be enabled on kube-apiserver.**

**Since diff performs a server-side apply request in dry-run mode, it requires granting PATCH, CREATE, and UPDATE permissions. See [Dry-Run Authorization](#) for details.**

**Create the object using kubectl apply:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml
```

**Print the live configuration using kubectl get:**

```
kubectl get -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml -o yaml
```

**The output shows that the kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration annotation was written to the live configuration, and it matches the configuration file:**

```

kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
 # ...
 # This is the json representation of simple_deployment.yaml
 # It was written by kubectl apply when the object was created
 kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: /
 {"apiVersion":"apps/v1","kind":"Deployment",
 "metadata": {"annotations": {}, "name": "nginx-deployment", "namespace": "default"},
 "spec": {"minReadySeconds": 5, "selector": {"matchLabels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "template": {"metadata": {"labels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "spec": {"containers": [{"image": "nginx:1.14.2", "name": "nginx"}], "ports": [{"containerPort": 80}]}}}}
 # ...
spec:
 # ...
 minReadySeconds: 5
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 # ...
 app: nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 # ...
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx:1.14.2
 # ...
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 # ...
 # ...
 # ...
 # ...
...

```

## How to update objects

You can also use `kubectl apply` to update all objects defined in a directory, even if those objects already exist. This approach accomplishes the following:

1. Sets fields that appear in the configuration file in the live configuration.
2. Clears fields removed from the configuration file in the live configuration.

```
kubectl diff -f <directory>/
kubectl apply -f <directory>/
```

**Note:** Add the **-R** flag to recursively process directories.

Here's an example configuration file:

#### [application/simple\\_deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 minReadySeconds: 5
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

Create the object using **kubectl apply**:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml
```

**Note:** For purposes of illustration, the preceding command refers to a single configuration file instead of a directory.

Print the live configuration using **kubectl get**:

```
kubectl get -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml -o yaml
```

The output shows that the `kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration` annotation was written to the live configuration, and it matches the configuration file:

```
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
 # ...
 # This is the json representation of simple_deployment.yaml
```

```

It was written by kubectl apply when the object was created
kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: /
 {"apiVersion": "apps/v1", "kind": "Deployment",
 "metadata": {"annotations": {}, "name": "nginx-deployment", "namespace": "default"},
 "spec": {"minReadySeconds": 5, "selector": {"matchLabels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "template": {"metadata": {"labels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "spec": {"containers": [{"image": "nginx:1.14.2", "name": "nginx"}]}}, "ports": [{"containerPort": 80}]}]}
#
...
spec:
#
...
minReadySeconds: 5
selector:
 matchLabels:
 #
...
 app: nginx
template:
 metadata:
 #
...
 labels:
 app: nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx:1.14.2
 #
...
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 #
...
#
...
#
...
#
...

```

**Directly update the replicas field in the live configuration by using kubectl scale. This does not use kubectl apply:**

```
kubectl scale deployment/nginx-deployment --replicas=2
```

**Print the live configuration using kubectl get:**

```
kubectl get -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/simple_deployment.yaml -o yaml
```

**The output shows that the replicas field has been set to 2, and the last-applied-configuration annotation does not contain a replicas field:**

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
```

```

...
note that the annotation does not contain replicas
because it was not updated through apply
kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: /
 {"apiVersion": "apps/v1", "kind": "Deployment",
 "metadata": {"annotations": {}, "name": "nginx-deployment", "namespace": "default"},
 "spec": {"minReadySeconds": 5, "selector": {"matchLabels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "template": {"metadata": {"labels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "spec": {"containers": [{"image": "nginx:1.14.2", "name": "nginx"}], "ports": [{"containerPort": 80}]}}}}
...
spec:
 replicas: 2 # written by scale
...
 minReadySeconds: 5
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 # ...
 app: nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 # ...
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx:1.14.2
 # ...
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
...

```

**Update the `simple_deployment.yaml` configuration file to change the image from `nginx:1.14.2` to `nginx:1.16.1`, and delete the `minReadySeconds` field:**

### [application/update\\_deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.16.1 # update the image
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

#### **Apply the changes made to the configuration file:**

```
kubectl diff -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
update_deployment.yaml
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
update_deployment.yaml
```

#### **Print the live configuration using kubectl get:**

```
kubectl get -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml -o yaml
```

#### **The output shows the following changes to the live configuration:**

- The **replicas** field retains the value of 2 set by **kubectl scale**. This is possible because it is omitted from the configuration file.
- The **image** field has been updated to **nginx:1.16.1** from **nginx:1.14.2**.
- The **last-applied-configuration** annotation has been updated with the new image.
- The **minReadySeconds** field has been cleared.
- The **last-applied-configuration** annotation no longer contains the **minReadySeconds** field.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
 # ...
```

```

The annotation contains the updated image to nginx 1.11.9,
but does not contain the updated replicas to 2
kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: /
 {"apiVersion": "apps/v1", "kind": "Deployment",
 "metadata": {"annotations": {}, "name": "nginx-deployment", "namespace": "default"},
 "spec": {"selector": {"matchLabels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "template": {"metadata": {"labels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "spec": {"containers": [{"image": "nginx:1.16.1", "name": "nginx"}, {"ports": [{"containerPort": 80}]}]}}}}
...
spec:
replicas: 2 # Set by `kubectl scale`. Ignored by `kubectl apply`.
minReadySeconds cleared by `kubectl apply`
...
selector:
matchLabels:
...
 app: nginx
template:
metadata:
...
labels:
 app: nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx:1.16.1 # Set by `kubectl apply`
 # ...
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 # ...
 # ...
...
...

```

**Warning: Mixing kubectl apply with the imperative object configuration commands create and replace is not supported. This is because create and replace do not retain the kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration that kubectl apply uses to compute updates.**

## How to delete objects

There are two approaches to delete objects managed by kubectl apply.

**Recommended: `kubectl delete -f <filename>`**

Manually deleting objects using the imperative command is the recommended approach, as it is more explicit about what is being deleted, and less likely to result in the user deleting something unintentionally:

`kubectl delete -f <filename>`

**Alternative: `kubectl apply -f <directory/> --prune -l your=label`**

**Only use this if you know what you are doing.**

**Warning: `kubectl apply --prune` is in alpha, and backwards incompatible changes might be introduced in subsequent releases.**

**Warning: You must be careful when using this command, so that you do not delete objects unintentionally.**

As an alternative to `kubectl delete`, you can use `kubectl apply` to identify objects to be deleted after their configuration files have been removed from the directory. Apply with `--prune` queries the API server for all objects matching a set of labels, and attempts to match the returned live object configurations against the object configuration files. If an object matches the query, and it does not have a configuration file in the directory, and it has a `last-applied-configuration` annotation, it is deleted.

`kubectl apply -f <directory/> --prune -l <labels>`

**Warning: Apply with prune should only be run against the root directory containing the object configuration files.**

**Running against sub-directories can cause objects to be unintentionally deleted if they are returned by the label selector query specified with `-l <labels>` and do not appear in the subdirectory.**

## How to view an object

You can use `kubectl get` with `-o yaml` to view the configuration of a live object:

`kubectl get -f <filename|url> -o yaml`

# How kubectl apply calculates differences and merges changes

**Caution:** A **patch** is an update operation that is scoped to specific fields of an object instead of the entire object. This enables updating only a specific set of fields on an object without reading the object first.

When `kubectl apply` updates the live configuration for an object, it does so by sending a patch request to the API server. The patch defines updates scoped to specific fields of the live object configuration. The `kubectl apply` command calculates this patch request using the configuration file, the live configuration, and the `last-applied-configuration` annotation stored in the live configuration.

## Merge patch calculation

The `kubectl apply` command writes the contents of the configuration file to the `kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration` annotation. This is used to identify fields that have been removed from the configuration file and need to be cleared from the live configuration. Here are the steps used to calculate which fields should be deleted or set:

1. Calculate the fields to delete. These are the fields present in `last-applied-configuration` and missing from the configuration file.
2. Calculate the fields to add or set. These are the fields present in the configuration file whose values don't match the live configuration.

Here's an example. Suppose this is the configuration file for a Deployment object:

### application/update\_deployment.yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.16.1 # update the image
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

**Also, suppose this is the live configuration for the same Deployment object:**

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
 # ...
 # note that the annotation does not contain replicas
 # because it was not updated through apply
 kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: /
 {"apiVersion":"apps/v1","kind":"Deployment",
 "metadata": {"annotations":{}, "name": "nginx-deployment", "namespace": "default"},
 "spec": {"minReadySeconds":5, "selector": {"matchLabels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "template": {"metadata": {"labels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "spec": {"containers": [{"image": "nginx:1.14.2", "name": "nginx"}]}, "ports": [{"containerPort": 80}]}]}
 # ...
spec:
 replicas: 2 # written by scale
 # ...
 minReadySeconds: 5
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 # ...
 app: nginx
 template:
```

```

metadata:
 # ...
 labels:
 app: nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx:1.14.2
 # ...
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 # ...

```

**Here are the merge calculations that would be performed by kubectl apply:**

1. Calculate the fields to delete by reading values from last-applied-configuration and comparing them to values in the configuration file. Clear fields explicitly set to null in the local object configuration file regardless of whether they appear in the last-applied-configuration. In this example, minReadySeconds appears in the last-applied-configuration annotation, but does not appear in the configuration file. Action: Clear minReadySeconds from the live configuration.
2. Calculate the fields to set by reading values from the configuration file and comparing them to values in the live configuration. In this example, the value of image in the configuration file does not match the value in the live configuration. Action: Set the value of image in the live configuration.
3. Set the last-applied-configuration annotation to match the value of the configuration file.
4. Merge the results from 1, 2, 3 into a single patch request to the API server.

**Here is the live configuration that is the result of the merge:**

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
 # ...
 # The annotation contains the updated image to nginx 1.11.9,
 # but does not contain the updated replicas to 2
 kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: /
 {"apiVersion":"apps/v1","kind":"Deployment",
 "metadata": {"annotations":{}}, "name": "nginx-deployment", "namespace": "default"},
 "spec": {"selector": {"matchLabels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "template": {"metadata": {"labels": {"app": "nginx"}}, "spec": {"containers": [{"image": "nginx:1.16.1", "name": "nginx"}]}},

```

```

 "ports": [{"containerPort": 80}]]}}}}
...
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 # ...
 app: nginx
 replicas: 2 # Set by `kubectl scale`. Ignored by `kubectl apply`.
minReadySeconds cleared by `kubectl apply`
...
 template:
 metadata:
 # ...
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx:1.16.1 # Set by `kubectl apply`
 # ...
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 # ...
 # ...
 # ...
 # ...
 # ...
...

```

## How different types of fields are merged

**How a particular field in a configuration file is merged with the live configuration depends on the type of the field. There are several types of fields:**

- **primitive:** A field of type string, integer, or boolean. For example, `image` and `replicas` are primitive fields. Action: Replace.
- **map, also called object:** A field of type map or a complex type that contains subfields. For example, `labels`, `annotations`, `spec` and `metadata` are all maps. Action: Merge elements or subfields.
- **list:** A field containing a list of items that can be either primitive types or maps. For example, `containers`, `ports`, and `args` are lists. Action: Varies.

**When `kubectl apply` updates a map or list field, it typically does not replace the entire field, but instead updates the individual subelements. For instance, when merging the `spec` on a Deployment, the entire `spec` is not replaced. Instead the subfields of `spec`, such as `replicas`, are compared and merged.**

## Merging changes to primitive fields

Primitive fields are replaced or cleared.

**Note:** - is used for "not applicable" because the value is not used.

Field in object configuration file	Field in live object configuration	Field in last-applied-configuration	Action
Yes	Yes	-	Set live to configuration file value.
Yes	No	-	Set live to local configuration.
No	-	Yes	Clear from live configuration.
No	-	No	Do nothing. Keep live value.

## Merging changes to map fields

Fields that represent maps are merged by comparing each of the subfields or elements of the map:

**Note:** - is used for "not applicable" because the value is not used.

Key in object configuration file	Key in live object configuration	Field in last-applied-configuration	Action
Yes	Yes	-	Compare sub fields values.
Yes	No	-	Set live to local configuration.
No	-	Yes	Delete from live configuration.
No	-	No	Do nothing. Keep live value.

## Merging changes for fields of type list

Merging changes to a list uses one of three strategies:

- Replace the list if all its elements are primitives.
- Merge individual elements in a list of complex elements.
- Merge a list of primitive elements.

The choice of strategy is made on a per-field basis.

**Replace the list if all its elements are primitives**

**Treat the list the same as a primitive field. Replace or delete the entire list. This preserves ordering.**

**Example:** Use `kubectl apply` to update the `args` field of a Container in a Pod. This sets the value of `args` in the live configuration to the value in the configuration file. Any `args` elements that had previously been added to the live configuration are lost. The order of the `args` elements defined in the configuration file is retained in the live configuration.

```
last-applied-configuration value
 args: ["a", "b"]

configuration file value
 args: ["a", "c"]

live configuration
 args: ["a", "b", "d"]

result after merge
 args: ["a", "c"]
```

**Explanation:** The merge used the configuration file value as the new list value.

**Merge individual elements of a list of complex elements:**

**Treat the list as a map, and treat a specific field of each element as a key. Add, delete, or update individual elements. This does not preserve ordering.**

This merge strategy uses a special tag on each field called a `patchMergeKey`. The `patchMergeKey` is defined for each field in the Kubernetes source code: [types.go](#) When merging a list of maps, the field specified as the `patchMergeKey` for a given element is used like a map key for that element.

**Example:** Use `kubectl apply` to update the `containers` field of a `PodSpec`. This merges the list as though it was a map where each element is keyed by `name`.

```
last-applied-configuration value
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.16
 - name: nginx-helper-a # key: nginx-helper-a; will be deleted in result
 image: helper:1.3
 - name: nginx-helper-b # key: nginx-helper-b; will be retained
```

```

image: helper:1.3

configuration file value
containers:
- name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.16
- name: nginx-helper-b
 image: helper:1.3
- name: nginx-helper-c # key: nginx-helper-c; will be added
in result
 image: helper:1.3

live configuration
containers:
- name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.16
- name: nginx-helper-a
 image: helper:1.3
- name: nginx-helper-b
 image: helper:1.3
 args: ["run"] # Field will be retained
- name: nginx-helper-d # key: nginx-helper-d; will be
retained
 image: helper:1.3

result after merge
containers:
- name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.16
 # Element nginx-helper-a was deleted
- name: nginx-helper-b
 image: helper:1.3
 args: ["run"] # Field was retained
- name: nginx-helper-c # Element was added
 image: helper:1.3
- name: nginx-helper-d # Element was ignored
 image: helper:1.3

```

### Explanation:

- The container named "nginx-helper-a" was deleted because no container named "nginx-helper-a" appeared in the configuration file.
- The container named "nginx-helper-b" retained the changes to a args in the live configuration. kubectl apply was able to identify that "nginx-helper-b" in the live configuration was the same "nginx-helper-b" as in the configuration file, even though their fields had different values (no args in the configuration file). This is because the patchMergeKey field value (name) was identical in both.

- The container named "nginx-helper-c" was added because no container with that name appeared in the live configuration, but one with that name appeared in the configuration file.
- The container named "nginx-helper-d" was retained because no element with that name appeared in the last-applied-configuration.

## Merge a list of primitive elements

**As of Kubernetes 1.5, merging lists of primitive elements is not supported.**

**Note:** Which of the above strategies is chosen for a given field is controlled by the `patchStrategy` tag in [types.go](#). If no `patchStrategy` is specified for a field of type list, then the list is replaced.

## Default field values

The API server sets certain fields to default values in the live configuration if they are not specified when the object is created.

Here's a configuration file for a Deployment. The file does not specify strategy:

### [application/simple\\_deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 minReadySeconds: 5
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

Create the object using `kubectl apply`:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml
```

Print the live configuration using kubectl get:

```
kubectl get -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
simple_deployment.yaml -o yaml
```

The output shows that the API server set several fields to default values in the live configuration. These fields were not specified in the configuration file.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
...
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 minReadySeconds: 5
 replicas: 1 # defaulted by apiserver
 strategy:
 rollingUpdate: # defaulted by apiserver - derived from strategy.type
 maxSurge: 1
 maxUnavailable: 1
 type: RollingUpdate # defaulted by apiserver
 template:
 metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx:1.14.2
 imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent # defaulted by apiserver
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 protocol: TCP # defaulted by apiserver
 resources: {} # defaulted by apiserver
 terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log # defaulted by apiserver
 dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst # defaulted by apiserver
 restartPolicy: Always # defaulted by apiserver
 securityContext: {} # defaulted by apiserver
 terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30 # defaulted by apiserver
 # ...
```

In a patch request, defaulted fields are not re-defaulted unless they are explicitly cleared as part of a patch request. This can cause unexpected behavior for fields that are defaulted based on the values

**of other fields. When the other fields are later changed, the values defaulted from them will not be updated unless they are explicitly cleared.**

**For this reason, it is recommended that certain fields defaulted by the server are explicitly defined in the configuration file, even if the desired values match the server defaults. This makes it easier to recognize conflicting values that will not be re-defaulted by the server.**

**Example:**

```
last-applied-configuration
spec:
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80

configuration file
spec:
 strategy:
 type: Recreate # updated value
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80

live configuration
spec:
 strategy:
 type: RollingUpdate # defaulted value
 rollingUpdate: # defaulted value derived from type
 maxSurge : 1
 maxUnavailable: 1
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
```

```

 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80

result after merge - ERROR!
spec:
 strategy:
 type: Recreate # updated value: incompatible with rollingUpdate
 rollingUpdate: # defaulted value: incompatible with "type: Recreate"
 maxSurge : 1
 maxUnavailable: 1
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80

```

### **Explanation:**

1. The user creates a Deployment without defining `strategy.type`.
2. The server defaults `strategy.type` to `RollingUpdate` and defaults the `strategy.rollingUpdate` values.
3. The user changes `strategy.type` to `Recreate`. The `strategy.rollingUpdate` values remain at their defaulted values, though the server expects them to be cleared. If the `strategy.rollingUpdate` values had been defined initially in the configuration file, it would have been more clear that they needed to be deleted.
4. Apply fails because `strategy.rollingUpdate` is not cleared. The `strategy.rollingupdate` field cannot be defined with a `strategy.type` of `Recreate`.

**Recommendation:** These fields should be explicitly defined in the object configuration file:

- Selectors and PodTemplate labels on workloads, such as Deployment, StatefulSet, Job, DaemonSet, ReplicaSet, and ReplicationController
- Deployment rollout strategy

## **How to clear server-defaulted fields or fields set by other writers**

**Fields that do not appear in the configuration file can be cleared by setting their values to null and then applying the configuration file. For fields defaulted by the server, this triggers re-defaulting the values.**

## **How to change ownership of a field between the configuration file and direct imperative writers**

**These are the only methods you should use to change an individual object field:**

- Use `kubectl apply`.
- Write directly to the live configuration without modifying the configuration file: for example, use `kubectl scale`.

### **Changing the owner from a direct imperative writer to a configuration file**

**Add the field to the configuration file. For the field, discontinue direct updates to the live configuration that do not go through `kubectl apply`.**

### **Changing the owner from a configuration file to a direct imperative writer**

**As of Kubernetes 1.5, changing ownership of a field from a configuration file to an imperative writer requires manual steps:**

- Remove the field from the configuration file.
- Remove the field from the `kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration` annotation on the live object.

## **Changing management methods**

**Kubernetes objects should be managed using only one method at a time. Switching from one method to another is possible, but is a manual process.**

**Note: It is OK to use imperative deletion with declarative management.**

## Migrating from imperative command management to declarative object configuration

Migrating from imperative command management to declarative object configuration involves several manual steps:

1. Export the live object to a local configuration file:

```
kubectl get <kind>/<name> -o yaml > <kind>_<name>.yaml
```

2. Manually remove the status field from the configuration file.

**Note:** This step is optional, as `kubectl apply` does not update the status field even if it is present in the configuration file.

3. Set the `kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration` annotation on the object:

```
kubectl replace --save-config -f <kind>_<name>.yaml
```

4. Change processes to use `kubectl apply` for managing the object exclusively.

## Migrating from imperative object configuration to declarative object configuration

1. Set the `kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration` annotation on the object:

```
kubectl replace --save-config -f <kind>_<name>.yaml
```

2. Change processes to use `kubectl apply` for managing the object exclusively.

## Defining controller selectors and PodTemplate labels

**Warning:** Updating selectors on controllers is strongly discouraged.

The recommended approach is to define a single, immutable PodTemplate label used only by the controller selector with no other semantic meaning.

**Example:**

```
selector:
 matchLabels:
 controller-selector: "apps/v1/deployment/nginx"
template:
```

```
metadata:
 labels:
 controller-selector: "apps/v1/deployment/nginx"
```

## What's next

- [Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Imperative Commands](#)
- [Imperative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Configuration Files](#)
- [Kubectl Command Reference](#)
- [Kubernetes API Reference](#)

## Feedback

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# Declarative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Kustomize

[Kustomize](#) is a standalone tool to customize Kubernetes objects through a [kustomization file](#).

Since 1.14, Kubectl also supports the management of Kubernetes objects using a kustomization file. To view Resources found in a directory containing a kustomization file, run the following command:

```
kubectl kustomize <kustomization_directory>
```

To apply those Resources, run `kubectl apply` with `--kustomize` or `-k` flag:

```
kubectl apply -k <kustomization_directory>
```

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Overview of Kustomize](#)
- [Bases and Overlays](#)
- [How to apply/view/delete objects using Kustomize](#)
- [Kustomize Feature List](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

Install [kubectl](#).

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Overview of Kustomize

Kustomize is a tool for customizing Kubernetes configurations. It has the following features to manage application configuration files:

- generating resources from other sources
- setting cross-cutting fields for resources
- composing and customizing collections of resources

## Generating Resources

ConfigMap and Secret hold config or sensitive data that are used by other Kubernetes objects, such as Pods. The source of truth of ConfigMap or Secret are usually from somewhere else, such as a `.properties` file or a ssh key file. Kustomize has `secretGenerator` and `configMapGenerator`, which generate Secret and ConfigMap from files or literals.

### configMapGenerator

To generate a ConfigMap from a file, add an entry to `files` list in `configMapGenerator`. Here is an example of generating a ConfigMap with a data item from a file content.

```
Create a application.properties file
cat <<EOF >application.properties
FOO=Bar
EOF
```

```
cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
configMapGenerator:
- name: example-configmap-1
 files:
 - application.properties
EOF
```

**The generated ConfigMap can be checked by the following command:**

```
kubectl kustomize ./
```

**The generated ConfigMap is:**

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
 application.properties: |
 FOO=Bar
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: example-configmap-1-8mbdf7882g
```

**ConfigMap can also be generated from literal key-value pairs. To generate a ConfigMap from a literal key-value pair, add an entry to literals list in configMapGenerator. Here is an example of generating a ConfigMap with a data item from a key-value pair.**

```
cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
configMapGenerator:
- name: example-configmap-2
 literals:
 - FOO=Bar
EOF
```

**The generated ConfigMap can be checked by the following command:**

```
kubectl kustomize ./
```

**The generated ConfigMap is**

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
 FOO: Bar
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: example-configmap-2-g2hdhfc6tk
```

**secretGenerator**

**You can generate Secrets from files or literal key-value pairs. To generate a Secret from a file, add an entry to files list in secretGenerator. Here is an example of generating a Secret with a data item from a file.**

```

Create a password.txt file
cat <<EOF >./password.txt
username=admin
password=secret
EOF

cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
secretGenerator:
- name: example-secret-1
 files:
 - password.txt
EOF

```

**The generated Secret is as follows:**

```

apiVersion: v1
data:
 password.txt: dXNlcm5hbWU9YWRtaW4KcGFzc3dvcnQ9c2VjcmV0Cg==
kind: Secret
metadata:
 name: example-secret-1-t2kt65hgtb
type: Opaque

```

**To generate a Secret from a literal key-value pair, add an entry to literals list in secretGenerator. Here is an example of generating a Secret with a data item from a key-value pair.**

```

cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
secretGenerator:
- name: example-secret-2
 literals:
 - username=admin
 - password=secret
EOF

```

**The generated Secret is as follows:**

```

apiVersion: v1
data:
 password: c2VjcmV0
 username: YWRtaW4=
kind: Secret
metadata:
 name: example-secret-2-t52t6g96d8
type: Opaque

```

## generatorOptions

**The generated ConfigMaps and Secrets have a suffix appended by hashing the contents. This ensures that a new ConfigMap or Secret is generated when the content is changed. To disable the behavior of appending a suffix, one can use generatorOptions. Besides that, it is**

**also possible to specify cross-cutting options for generated ConfigMaps and Secrets.**

```
cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
configMapGenerator:
- name: example-configmap-3
 literals:
 - FOO=Bar
generatorOptions:
 disableNameSuffixHash: true
 labels:
 type: generated
 annotations:
 note: generated
EOF
```

**Runkubectl kustomize ./ to view the generated ConfigMap:**

```
apiVersion: v1
data:
 FOO: Bar
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 annotations:
 note: generated
 labels:
 type: generated
 name: example-configmap-3
```

## Setting cross-cutting fields

**It is quite common to set cross-cutting fields for all Kubernetes resources in a project. Some use cases for setting cross-cutting fields:**

- setting the same namespace for all Resource
- adding the same name prefix or suffix
- adding the same set of labels
- adding the same set of annotations

**Here is an example:**

```
Create a deployment.yaml
cat <<EOF >./deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
 labels:
 app: nginx
spec:
 selector:
```

```

matchLabels:
 app: nginx
template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
EOF

cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
namespace: my-namespace
namePrefix: dev-
nameSuffix: "-001"
commonLabels:
 app: bingo
commonAnnotations:
 oncallPager: 800-555-1212
resources:
- deployment.yaml
EOF

```

**Run `kubectl kustomize ./` to view those fields are all set in the Deployment Resource:**

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
 oncallPager: 800-555-1212
 labels:
 app: bingo
 name: dev-nginx-deployment-001
 namespace: my-namespace
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: bingo
 template:
 metadata:
 annotations:
 oncallPager: 800-555-1212
 labels:
 app: bingo
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx
 name: nginx

```

## Composing and Customizing Resources

It is common to compose a set of Resources in a project and manage them inside the same file or directory. Kustomize offers composing Resources from different files and applying patches or other customization to them.

### Composing

Kustomize supports composition of different resources. The resources field, in the kustomization.yaml file, defines the list of resources to include in a configuration. Set the path to a resource's configuration file in the resources list. Here is an example for an nginx application with a Deployment and a Service.

```
Create a deployment.yaml file
cat <<EOF > deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: my-nginx
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
EOF

Create a service.yaml file
cat <<EOF > service.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
spec:
 ports:
 - port: 80
 protocol: TCP
 selector:
```

```

 run: my-nginx
EOF

Create a kustomization.yaml composing them
cat <<EOF > ./kustomization.yaml
resources:
- deployment.yaml
- service.yaml
EOF

```

**The Resources from `kubectl kustomize .` contains both the Deployment and the Service objects.**

## Customizing

On top of Resources, one can apply different customizations by applying patches. Kustomize supports different patching mechanisms through `patchesStrategicMerge` and `patchesJson6902`. `patchesStrategicMerge` is a list of file paths. Each file should be resolved to a [strategic merge patch](#). The names inside the patches must match Resource names that are already loaded. Small patches that do one thing are recommended. For example, create one patch for increasing the deployment replica number and another patch for setting the memory limit.

```

Create a deployment.yaml file
cat <<EOF > deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: my-nginx
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
EOF

Create a patch increase_replicas.yaml
cat <<EOF > increase_replicas.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment

```

```

metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 replicas: 3
EOF

Create another patch set_memory.yaml
cat <<EOF > set_memory.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 template:
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: my-nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: 512Mi
EOF

cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
resources:
- deployment.yaml
patchesStrategicMerge:
- increase_replicas.yaml
- set_memory.yaml
EOF

```

**Run `kubectl kustomize ./` to view the Deployment:**

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 replicas: 3
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx
 limits:
 memory: 512Mi
 name: my-nginx

```

```
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

**Not all Resources or fields support strategic merge patches.** To support modifying arbitrary fields in arbitrary Resources, Kustomize offers applying [JSON patch](#) through patchesJson6902. To find the correct Resource for a Json patch, the group, version, kind and name of that Resource need to be specified in kustomization.yaml. For example, increasing the replica number of a Deployment object can also be done through patchesJson6902.

```
Create a deployment.yaml file
cat <<EOF > deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: my-nginx
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
EOF
```

```
Create a json patch
cat <<EOF > patch.yaml
- op: replace
 path: /spec/relicas
 value: 3
EOF
```

```
Create a kustomization.yaml
cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
resources:
- deployment.yaml

patchesJson6902:
- target:
 group: apps
 version: v1
 kind: Deployment
 name: my-nginx
```

```
path: patch.yaml
EOF
```

Run `kubectl kustomize ./` to see the `replicas` field is updated:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 replicas: 3
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx
 name: my-nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

In addition to patches, Kustomize also offers customizing container images or injecting field values from other objects into containers without creating patches. For example, you can change the image used inside containers by specifying the new image in `images` field in `kustomization.yaml`.

```
cat <<EOF > deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: my-nginx
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
EOF
```

```

cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
resources:
- deployment.yaml
images:
- name: nginx
 newName: my.image.registry/nginx
 newTag: 1.4.0
EOF

```

**Run `kubectl kustomize ./` to see that the image being used is updated:**

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 replicas: 2
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: my.image.registry/nginx:1.4.0
 name: my-nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80

```

**Sometimes, the application running in a Pod may need to use configuration values from other objects. For example, a Pod from a Deployment object need to read the corresponding Service name from Env or as a command argument. Since the Service name may change as `namePrefix` or `nameSuffix` is added in the `kustomization.yaml` file. It is not recommended to hard code the Service name in the command argument. For this usage, Kustomize can inject the Service name into containers through `vars`.**

```

Create a deployment.yaml file
cat <<EOF > deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx

```

```

replicas: 2
template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - name: my-nginx
 image: nginx
 command: ["start", "--host", "\$(MY_SERVICE_NAME)"]
EOF

Create a service.yaml file
cat <<EOF > service.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
spec:
 ports:
 - port: 80
 protocol: TCP
 selector:
 run: my-nginx
EOF

cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
namePrefix: dev-
nameSuffix: "-001"

resources:
- deployment.yaml
- service.yaml

vars:
- name: MY_SERVICE_NAME
 objref:
 kind: Service
 name: my-nginx
 apiVersion: v1
EOF

```

Run `kubectl kustomize ./` to see that the Service name injected into containers is `dev-my-nginx-001`:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: dev-my-nginx-001
spec:

```

```
replicas: 2
selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
spec:
 containers:
 - command:
 - start
 - --host
 - dev-my-nginx-001
 image: nginx
 name: my-nginx
```

## Bases and Overlays

Kustomize has the concepts of **bases** and **overlays**. A **base** is a directory with a `kustomization.yaml`, which contains a set of resources and associated customization. A base could be either a local directory or a directory from a remote repo, as long as a `kustomization.yaml` is present inside. An **overlay** is a directory with a `kustomization.yaml` that refers to other kustomization directories as its bases. A base has no knowledge of an overlay and can be used in multiple overlays. An overlay may have multiple bases and it composes all resources from bases and may also have customization on top of them.

Here is an example of a base:

```
Create a directory to hold the base
mkdir base
Create a base/deployment.yaml
cat <<EOF > base/deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
```

```

 - name: my-nginx
 image: nginx
EOF

Create a base/service.yaml file
cat <<EOF > base/service.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
spec:
 ports:
 - port: 80
 protocol: TCP
 selector:
 run: my-nginx
EOF

Create a base/kustomization.yaml
cat <<EOF > base/kustomization.yaml
resources:
- deployment.yaml
- service.yaml
EOF

```

This base can be used in multiple overlays. You can add different name Prefix or other cross-cutting fields in different overlays. Here are two overlays using the same base.

```

mkdir dev
cat <<EOF > dev/kustomization.yaml
bases:
- ../base
namePrefix: dev-
EOF

mkdir prod
cat <<EOF > prod/kustomization.yaml
bases:
- ../base
namePrefix: prod-
EOF

```

## How to apply/view/delete objects using Kustomize

Use `--kustomize` or `-k` in `kubectl` commands to recognize Resources managed by `kustomization.yaml`. Note that `-k` should point to a kustomization directory, such as

```
kubectl apply -k <kustomization directory>/
```

Given the following kustomization.yaml,

```
Create a deployment.yaml file
cat <<EOF > deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: my-nginx
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: my-nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: my-nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: my-nginx
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
EOF
```

```
Create a kustomization.yaml
cat <<EOF >./kustomization.yaml
namePrefix: dev-
commonLabels:
 app: my-nginx
resources:
- deployment.yaml
EOF
```

Run the following command to apply the Deployment object dev-my-nginx:

```
> kubectl apply -k ./
deployment.apps/dev-my-nginx created
```

Run one of the following commands to view the Deployment object dev-my-nginx:

```
kubectl get -k ./
```

```
kubectl describe -k ./
```

Run the following command to compare the Deployment object dev-my-nginx against the state that the cluster would be in if the manifest was applied:

```
kubectl diff -k ./
```

Run the following command to delete the Deployment object dev-my-nginx:

```
> kubectl delete -k ./
deployment.apps "dev-my-nginx" deleted
```

## Kustomize Feature List

Field	Type	Explanation
namespace	string	add namespace to all resources
namePrefix	string	value of this field is prepended to the names of all resources
nameSuffix	string	value of this field is appended to the names of all resources
commonLabels	map[string]string	labels to add to all resources and selectors
commonAnnotations	map[string]string	annotations to add to all resources
resources	[]string	each entry in this list must resolve to an existing resource configuration file
configmapGenerator	[] <a href="#">ConfigMapArgs</a>	Each entry in this list generates a ConfigMap
secretGenerator	[] <a href="#">SecretArgs</a>	Each entry in this list generates a Secret
generatorOptions	<a href="#">GeneratorOptions</a>	Modify behaviors of all ConfigMap and Secret generator
bases	[]string	Each entry in this list should resolve to a directory containing a kustomization.yaml file
patchesStrategicMerge	[]string	Each entry in this list should resolve a strategic merge patch of a Kubernetes object
patchesJson6902	[] <a href="#">Json6902</a>	Each entry in this list should resolve to a Kubernetes object and a Json Patch
vars	[] <a href="#">Var</a>	Each entry is to capture text from one resource's field
images	[] <a href="#">Image</a>	Each entry is to modify the name, tags and/or digest for one image without creating patches
configurations	[]string	Each entry in this list should resolve to a file containing <a href="#">Kustomize transformer configurations</a>

Field	Type	Explanation
crds	[]string	Each entry in this list should resolve to an OpenAPI definition file for Kubernetes types

## What's next

- [Kustomize](#)
- [Kubectl Book](#)
- [Kubectl Command Reference](#)
- [Kubernetes API Reference](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Imperative Commands

Kubernetes objects can quickly be created, updated, and deleted directly using imperative commands built into the `kubectl` command-line tool. This document explains how those commands are organized and how to use them to manage live objects.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Trade-offs](#)
- [How to create objects](#)
- [How to update objects](#)
- [How to delete objects](#)
- [How to view an object](#)
- [Using set commands to modify objects before creation](#)
- [Using --edit to modify objects before creation](#)

- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

Install [kubectl](#).

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Trade-offs

The `kubectl` tool supports three kinds of object management:

- Imperative commands
- Imperative object configuration
- Declarative object configuration

See [Kubernetes Object Management](#) for a discussion of the advantages and disadvantage of each kind of object management.

## How to create objects

The `kubectl` tool supports verb-driven commands for creating some of the most common object types. The commands are named to be recognizable to users unfamiliar with the Kubernetes object types.

- **run:** Create a new Deployment object to run Containers in one or more Pods.
- **expose:** Create a new Service object to load balance traffic across Pods.
- **autoscale:** Create a new Autoscaler object to automatically horizontally scale a controller, such as a Deployment.

The `kubectl` tool also supports creation commands driven by object type. These commands support more object types and are more explicit about their intent, but require users to know the type of objects they intend to create.

- `create <objecttype> [<subtype>] <instancename>`

Some objects types have subtypes that you can specify in the `create` command. For example, the Service object has several subtypes including ClusterIP, LoadBalancer, and NodePort. Here's an example that creates a Service with subtype NodePort:

```
kubectl create service nodeport <myservicename>
```

In the preceding example, the `create service nodeport` command is called a subcommand of the `create service` command.

You can use the `-h` flag to find the arguments and flags supported by a subcommand:

```
kubectl create service nodeport -h
```

## How to update objects

The `kubectl` command supports verb-driven commands for some common update operations. These commands are named to enable users unfamiliar with Kubernetes objects to perform updates without knowing the specific fields that must be set:

- **scale**: Horizontally scale a controller to add or remove Pods by updating the replica count of the controller.
- **annotate**: Add or remove an annotation from an object.
- **label**: Add or remove a label from an object.

The `kubectl` command also supports update commands driven by an aspect of the object. Setting this aspect may set different fields for different object types:

- **set <field>**: Set an aspect of an object.

**Note:** In Kubernetes version 1.5, not every verb-driven command has an associated aspect-driven command.

The `kubectl` tool supports these additional ways to update a live object directly, however they require a better understanding of the Kubernetes object schema.

- **edit**: Directly edit the raw configuration of a live object by opening its configuration in an editor.
- **patch**: Directly modify specific fields of a live object by using a patch string. For more details on patch strings, see the patch section in [API Conventions](#).

## How to delete objects

You can use the `delete` command to delete an object from a cluster:

- **delete <type>/<name>**

**Note:** You can use `kubectl delete` for both imperative commands and imperative object configuration. The difference is in the arguments passed to the command. To use `kubectl delete` as an imperative command, pass the

**object to be deleted as an argument. Here's an example that passes a Deployment object named nginx:**

```
kubectl delete deployment/nginx
```

## How to view an object

**There are several commands for printing information about an object:**

- **get:** Prints basic information about matching objects. Use `get -h` to see a list of options.
- **describe:** Prints aggregated detailed information about matching objects.
- **logs:** Prints the `stdout` and `stderr` for a container running in a Pod.

## Using set commands to modify objects before creation

**There are some object fields that don't have a flag you can use in a create command. In some of those cases, you can use a combination of set and create to specify a value for the field before object creation. This is done by piping the output of the create command to the set command, and then back to the create command. Here's an example:**

```
kubectl create service clusterip my-svc --clusterip="None" -o yaml --dry-run=client | kubectl set selector --local -f - 'environment=qa' -o yaml | kubectl create -f -
```

1. The `kubectl create service -o yaml --dry-run=client` command creates the configuration for the Service, but prints it to `stdout` as YAML instead of sending it to the Kubernetes API server.
2. The `kubectl set selector --local -f - -o yaml` command reads the configuration from `stdin`, and writes the updated configuration to `stdout` as YAML.
3. The `kubectl create -f -` command creates the object using the configuration provided via `stdin`.

## Using --edit to modify objects before creation

**You can use `kubectl create --edit` to make arbitrary changes to an object before it is created. Here's an example:**

```
kubectl create service clusterip my-svc --clusterip="None" -o yaml --dry-run=client > /tmp/srv.yaml
kubectl create --edit -f /tmp/srv.yaml
```

1. The `kubectl create service` command creates the configuration for the Service and saves it to `/tmp/srv.yaml`.

2. The `kubectl create --edit` command opens the configuration file for editing before it creates the object.

## What's next

- [Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Object Configuration \(Imperative\)](#)
- [Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Object Configuration \(Declarative\)](#)
- [Kubectl Command Reference](#)
- [Kubernetes API Reference](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Imperative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Configuration Files

Kubernetes objects can be created, updated, and deleted by using the `kubectl` command-line tool along with an object configuration file written in YAML or JSON. This document explains how to define and manage objects using configuration files.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Trade-offs](#)
- [How to create objects](#)
- [How to update objects](#)
- [How to delete objects](#)
- [How to view an object](#)

- [Limitations](#)
- [Creating and editing an object from a URL without saving the configuration](#)
- [Migrating from imperative commands to imperative object configuration](#)
- [Defining controller selectors and PodTemplate labels](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

Install [kubectl](#).

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Trade-offs

The kubectl tool supports three kinds of object management:

- Imperative commands
- Imperative object configuration
- Declarative object configuration

See [Kubernetes Object Management](#) for a discussion of the advantages and disadvantage of each kind of object management.

## How to create objects

You can use `kubectl create -f` to create an object from a configuration file. Refer to the [kubernetes API reference](#) for details.

- `kubectl create -f <filename|url>`

## How to update objects

**Warning:** Updating objects with the `replace` command drops all parts of the spec not specified in the configuration file. This should not be used with objects whose specs are partially managed by the cluster, such as Services of type `LoadBalancer`, where the `externalIPs` field is managed independently from the configuration file. Independently managed fields must be copied to the configuration file to prevent `replace` from dropping them.

**You can use `kubectl replace -f` to update a live object according to a configuration file.**

- `kubectl replace -f <filename|url>`

## How to delete objects

**You can use `kubectl delete -f` to delete an object that is described in a configuration file.**

- `kubectl delete -f <filename|url>`

## How to view an object

**You can use `kubectl get -f` to view information about an object that is described in a configuration file.**

- `kubectl get -f <filename|url> -o yaml`

**The `-o yaml` flag specifies that the full object configuration is printed. Use `kubectl get -h` to see a list of options.**

## Limitations

**The create, replace, and delete commands work well when each object's configuration is fully defined and recorded in its configuration file. However when a live object is updated, and the updates are not merged into its configuration file, the updates will be lost the next time a replace is executed. This can happen if a controller, such as a HorizontalPodAutoscaler, makes updates directly to a live object. Here's an example:**

1. You create an object from a configuration file.
2. Another source updates the object by changing some field.
3. You replace the object from the configuration file. Changes made by the other source in step 2 are lost.

**If you need to support multiple writers to the same object, you can use `kubectl apply` to manage the object.**

## Creating and editing an object from a URL without saving the configuration

**Suppose you have the URL of an object configuration file. You can use `kubectl create --edit` to make changes to the configuration before the object is created. This is particularly useful for tutorials and tasks that point to a configuration file that could be modified by the reader.**

```
kubectl create -f <url> --edit
```

## Migrating from imperative commands to imperative object configuration

Migrating from imperative commands to imperative object configuration involves several manual steps.

1. Export the live object to a local object configuration file:

```
kubectl get <kind>/<name> -o yaml > <kind>_<name>.yaml
```

2. Manually remove the status field from the object configuration file.

3. For subsequent object management, use replace exclusively.

```
kubectl replace -f <kind>_<name>.yaml
```

## Defining controller selectors and PodTemplate labels

**Warning:** Updating selectors on controllers is strongly discouraged.

The recommended approach is to define a single, immutable PodTemplate label used only by the controller selector with no other semantic meaning.

Example label:

```
selector:
 matchLabels:
 controller-selector: "apps/v1/deployment/nginx"
template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 controller-selector: "apps/v1/deployment/nginx"
```

## What's next

- [Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Imperative Commands](#)
- [Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Object Configuration \(Declarative\)](#)
- [Kubectl Command Reference](#)
- [Kubernetes API Reference](#)

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Define a Command and Arguments for a Container

This page shows how to define commands and arguments when you run a container in a [Pod](#)  
[The smallest and simplest Kubernetes object](#).  
[A Pod represents a set of running containers on your cluster](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Define a command and arguments when you create a Pod](#)
- [Use environment variables to define arguments](#)
- [Run a command in a shell](#)
- [Notes](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

# Define a command and arguments when you create a Pod

When you create a Pod, you can define a command and arguments for the containers that run in the Pod. To define a command, include the command field in the configuration file. To define arguments for the command, include the args field in the configuration file. The command and arguments that you define cannot be changed after the Pod is created.

The command and arguments that you define in the configuration file override the default command and arguments provided by the container image. If you define args, but do not define a command, the default command is used with your new arguments.

**Note:** The command field corresponds to entrypoint in some container runtimes. Refer to the [Notes](#) below.

In this exercise, you create a Pod that runs one container. The configuration file for the Pod defines a command and two arguments:

## [pods/commands.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: command-demo
 labels:
 purpose: demonstrate-command
spec:
 containers:
 - name: command-demo-container
 image: debian
 command: ["printenv"]
 args: ["HOSTNAME", "KUBERNETES_PORT"]
 restartPolicy: OnFailure
```

1. Create a Pod based on the YAML configuration file:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/commands.yaml
```

2. List the running Pods:

```
kubectl get pods
```

The output shows that the container that ran in the command-demo Pod has completed.

3. To see the output of the command that ran in the container, view the logs from the Pod:

```
kubectl logs command-demo
```

The output shows the values of the HOSTNAME and KUBERNETES\_PORT environment variables:

```
command-demo
tcp://10.3.240.1:443
```

## Use environment variables to define arguments

In the preceding example, you defined the arguments directly by providing strings. As an alternative to providing strings directly, you can define arguments by using environment variables:

```
env:
- name: MESSAGE
 value: "hello world"
command: ["/bin/echo"]
args: ["$(MESSAGE)"]
```

This means you can define an argument for a Pod using any of the techniques available for defining environment variables, including [ConfigMaps](#) and [Secrets](#).

Note: The environment variable appears in parentheses, "\$ (VAR)". This is required for the variable to be expanded in the command or args field.

## Run a command in a shell

In some cases, you need your command to run in a shell. For example, your command might consist of several commands piped together, or it might be a shell script. To run your command in a shell, wrap it like this:

```
command: ["/bin/sh"]
args: ["-c", "while true; do echo hello; sleep 10;done"]
```

## Notes

This table summarizes the field names used by Docker and Kubernetes.

Description	Docker field name	Kubernetes field name
The command run by the container	Entrypoint	command
The arguments passed to the command	Cmd	args

**When you override the default Entrypoint and Cmd, these rules apply:**

- If you do not supply command or args for a Container, the defaults defined in the Docker image are used.
- If you supply a command but no args for a Container, only the supplied command is used. The default EntryPoint and the default Cmd defined in the Docker image are ignored.
- If you supply only args for a Container, the default Entrypoint defined in the Docker image is run with the args that you supplied.
- If you supply a command and args, the default Entrypoint and the default Cmd defined in the Docker image are ignored. Your command is run with your args.

Here are some examples:

Image Entrypoint	Image Cmd	Container command	Container args	Command run
[/ep-1]	[foo bar]	<not set>	<not set>	[ep-1 foo bar]
[/ep-1]	[foo bar]	[/ep-2]	<not set>	[ep-2]
[/ep-1]	[foo bar]	<not set>	[zoo boo]	[ep-1 zoo boo]
[/ep-1]	[foo bar]	[/ep-2]	[zoo boo]	[ep-2 zoo boo]

## What's next

- Learn more about [configuring pods and containers](#).
- Learn more about [running commands in a container](#).
- See [Container](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Release Docs \(#13174\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Define Environment Variables for a Container

This page shows how to define environment variables for a container in a Kubernetes Pod.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Define an environment variable for a container](#)
- [Using environment variables inside of your config](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Define an environment variable for a container

When you create a Pod, you can set environment variables for the containers that run in the Pod. To set environment variables, include the `env` or `envFrom` field in the configuration file.

In this exercise, you create a Pod that runs one container. The configuration file for the Pod defines an environment variable with name `DEMO_GREETING` and value "Hello from the environment". Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

## [pods/inject/envvars.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: envar-demo
 labels:
 purpose: demonstrate-envvars
spec:
 containers:
 - name: envar-demo-container
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
 env:
 - name: DEMO_GREETING
 value: "Hello from the environment"
 - name: DEMO_FAREWELL
 value: "Such a sweet sorrow"
```

### **1. Create a Pod based on the YAML configuration file:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/
envvars.yaml
```

### **2. List the running Pods:**

```
kubectl get pods -l purpose=demonstrate-envvars
```

**The output is similar to this:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
envar-demo	1/1	Running	0	9s

### **3. Get a shell to the container running in your Pod:**

```
kubectl exec -it envar-demo -- /bin/bash
```

### **4. In your shell, run the `printenv` command to list the environment variables.**

```
root@envar-demo:/# printenv
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
NODE_VERSION=4.4.2
EXAMPLE_SERVICE_PORT_8080_TCP_ADDR=10.3.245.237
HOSTNAME=envar-demo
...
DEMO_GREETING=Hello from the environment
DEMO_FAREWELL=Such a sweet sorrow
```

### **5. To exit the shell, enter `exit`.**

**Note: The environment variables set using the `env` or `envFrom` field will override any environment variables specified in the container image.**

## Using environment variables inside of your config

Environment variables that you define in a Pod's configuration can be used elsewhere in the configuration, for example in commands and arguments that you set for the Pod's containers. In the example configuration below, the `GREETING`, `HONORIFIC`, and `NAME` environment variables are set to Warm greetings to, The Most Honorable, and Kubernetes, respectively. Those environment variables are then used in the CLI arguments passed to the `env-print-demo` container.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: print-greeting
spec:
 containers:
 - name: env-print-demo
 image: bash
 env:
 - name: GREETING
 value: "Warm greetings to"
 - name: HONORIFIC
 value: "The Most Honorable"
 - name: NAME
 value: "Kubernetes"
 command: ["echo"]
 args: ["$(GREETING) $(HONORIFIC) $(NAME)"]
```

**Upon creation, the command echo Warm greetings to The Most Honorable Kubernetes is run on the container.**

## What's next

- Learn more about [environment variables](#).
- Learn about [using secrets as environment variables](#).
- See [EnvVarSource](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue

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# Expose Pod Information to Containers Through Environment Variables

This page shows how a Pod can use environment variables to expose information about itself to Containers running in the Pod. Environment variables can expose Pod fields and Container fields.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [The Downward API](#)
- [Use Pod fields as values for environment variables](#)
- [Use Container fields as values for environment variables](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## The Downward API

There are two ways to expose Pod and Container fields to a running Container:

- Environment variables
- [Volume Files](#)

Together, these two ways of exposing Pod and Container fields are called the *Downward API*.

# Use Pod fields as values for environment variables

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has one Container. Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

[pods/inject/dapi-envars-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-envars-fieldref
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["sh", "-c"]
 args:
 - while true; do
 echo -en '\n';
 printenv MY_NODE_NAME MY_POD_NAME MY_POD_NAMESPACE;
 printenv MY_POD_IP MY_POD_SERVICE_ACCOUNT;
 sleep 10;
 done;
 env:
 - name: MY_NODE_NAME
 valueFrom:
 fieldRef:
 fieldPath: spec.nodeName
 - name: MY_POD_NAME
 valueFrom:
 fieldRef:
 fieldPath: metadata.name
 - name: MY_POD_NAMESPACE
 valueFrom:
 fieldRef:
 fieldPath: metadata.namespace
 - name: MY_POD_IP
 valueFrom:
 fieldRef:
 fieldPath: status.podIP
 - name: MY_POD_SERVICE_ACCOUNT
 valueFrom:
 fieldRef:
 fieldPath: spec.serviceAccountName
 restartPolicy: Never
```

In the configuration file, you can see five environment variables. The **env** field is an array of [EnvVars](#). The first element in the array

**specifies that the `MY_NODE_NAME` environment variable gets its value from the Pod's `spec.nodeName` field. Similarly, the other environment variables get their names from Pod fields.**

**Note: The fields in this example are Pod fields. They are not fields of the Container in the Pod.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/dapi-envvars-pod.yaml
```

**Verify that the Container in the Pod is running:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

**View the Container's logs:**

```
kubectl logs dapi-envvars-fieldref
```

**The output shows the values of selected environment variables:**

```
minikube
dapi-envvars-fieldref
default
172.17.0.4
default
```

**To see why these values are in the log, look at the command and args fields in the configuration file. When the Container starts, it writes the values of five environment variables to stdout. It repeats this every ten seconds.**

**Next, get a shell into the Container that is running in your Pod:**

```
kubectl exec -it dapi-envvars-fieldref -- sh
```

**In your shell, view the environment variables:**

```
/# printenv
```

**The output shows that certain environment variables have been assigned the values of Pod fields:**

```
MY_POD_SERVICE_ACCOUNT=default
...
MY_POD_NAMESPACE=default
MY_POD_IP=172.17.0.4
...
MY_NODE_NAME=minikube
...
MY_POD_NAME=dapi-envvars-fieldref
```

## **Use Container fields as values for environment variables**

**In the preceding exercise, you used Pod fields as the values for environment variables. In this next exercise, you use Container fields as the values for environment variables. Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one container:**

## [pods/inject/dapi-envars-container.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: dapi-envars-resourcefieldref
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox:1.24
 command: ["sh", "-c"]
 args:
 - while true; do
 echo -en '\n';
 printenv MY_CPU_REQUEST MY_CPU_LIMIT;
 printenv MY_MEM_REQUEST MY_MEM_LIMIT;
 sleep 10;
 done;
 resources:
 requests:
 memory: "32Mi"
 cpu: "125m"
 limits:
 memory: "64Mi"
 cpu: "250m"
 env:
 - name: MY_CPU_REQUEST
 valueFrom:
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: test-container
 resource: requests.cpu
 - name: MY_CPU_LIMIT
 valueFrom:
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: test-container
 resource: limits.cpu
 - name: MY_MEM_REQUEST
 valueFrom:
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: test-container
 resource: requests.memory
 - name: MY_MEM_LIMIT
 valueFrom:
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: test-container
 resource: limits.memory
 restartPolicy: Never
```

**In the configuration file, you can see four environment variables. The env field is an array of [EnvVars](#). The first element in the array**

**specifies that the MY\_CPU\_REQUEST environment variable gets its value from the requests.cpu field of a Container named test-container. Similarly, the other environment variables get their values from Container fields.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/dapi-envvars-container.yaml
```

**Verify that the Container in the Pod is running:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

**View the Container's logs:**

```
kubectl logs dapi-envvars-resourcefieldref
```

**The output shows the values of selected environment variables:**

```
1
1
33554432
67108864
```

## What's next

- [Defining Environment Variables for a Container](#)
- [PodSpec](#)
- [Container](#)
- [EnvVar](#)
- [EnvVarSource](#)
- [ObjectFieldSelector](#)
- [ResourceFieldSelector](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Expose Pod Information to Containers Through Files

This page shows how a Pod can use a DownwardAPIVolumeFile to expose information about itself to Containers running in the Pod. A DownwardAPIVolumeFile can expose Pod fields and Container fields.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [The Downward API](#)
- [Store Pod fields](#)
- [Store Container fields](#)
- [Capabilities of the Downward API](#)
- [Project keys to specific paths and file permissions](#)
- [Motivation for the Downward API](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## The Downward API

There are two ways to expose Pod and Container fields to a running Container:

- [Environment variables](#)
- [Volume Files](#)

Together, these two ways of exposing Pod and Container fields are called the *Downward API*.

## Store Pod fields

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has one Container. Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

## [pods/inject/dapi-volume.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: kubernetes-downwardapi-volume-example
 labels:
 zone: us-est-coast
 cluster: test-cluster1
 rack: rack-22
 annotations:
 build: two
 builder: john-doe
spec:
 containers:
 - name: client-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
 command: ["sh", "-c"]
 args:
 - while true; do
 if [[-e /etc/podinfo/labels]]; then
 echo -en '\n\n'; cat /etc/podinfo/labels; fi;
 if [[-e /etc/podinfo/annotations]]; then
 echo -en '\n\n'; cat /etc/podinfo/annotations; fi;
 sleep 5;
 done;
 volumeMounts:
 - name: podinfo
 mountPath: /etc/podinfo
 volumes:
 - name: podinfo
 downwardAPI:
 items:
 - path: "labels"
 fieldRef:
 fieldPath: metadata.labels
 - path: "annotations"
 fieldRef:
 fieldPath: metadata.annotations
```

**In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a downwardAPI Volume, and the Container mounts the Volume at /etc/podinfo.**

**Look at the `items` array under `downwardAPI`. Each element of the array is a [DownwardAPIVolumeFile](#). The first element specifies that the value of the Pod's `metadata.labels` field should be stored in a file named `labels`. The second element specifies that the value of the Pod's `annotations` field should be stored in a file named `annotations`.**

**Note: The fields in this example are Pod fields. They are not fields of the Container in the Pod.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/dapi-volume.yaml
```

**Verify that the Container in the Pod is running:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

**View the Container's logs:**

```
kubectl logs kubernetes-downwardapi-volume-example
```

**The output shows the contents of the labels file and the annotations file:**

```
cluster="test-cluster1"
rack="rack-22"
zone="us-est-coast"

build="two"
builder="john-doe"
```

**Get a shell into the Container that is running in your Pod:**

```
kubectl exec -it kubernetes-downwardapi-volume-example -- sh
```

**In your shell, view the labels file:**

```
/# cat /etc/podinfo/labels
```

**The output shows that all of the Pod's labels have been written to the labels file:**

```
cluster="test-cluster1"
rack="rack-22"
zone="us-est-coast"
```

**Similarly, view the annotations file:**

```
/# cat /etc/podinfo/annotations
```

**View the files in the /etc/podinfo directory:**

```
/# ls -laR /etc/podinfo
```

**In the output, you can see that the labels and annotations files are in a temporary subdirectory: in this example, .. 2982\_06\_02\_21\_47\_53.299460680. In the /etc/podinfo directory, ..data is a symbolic link to the temporary subdirectory. Also in the /etc/podinfo directory, labels and annotations are symbolic links.**

```
drwxr-xr-x ... Feb 6 21:47 ..2982_06_02_21_47_53.299460680
lrwxrwxrwx ... Feb 6 21:47 ..data -> ..
2982_06_02_21_47_53.299460680
lrwxrwxrwx ... Feb 6 21:47 annotations -> ..data/annotations
lrwxrwxrwx ... Feb 6 21:47 labels -> ..data/labels

/etc/..2982_06_02_21_47_53.299460680:
total 8
-rw-r--r-- ... Feb 6 21:47 annotations
-rw-r--r-- ... Feb 6 21:47 labels
```

**Using symbolic links enables dynamic atomic refresh of the metadata; updates are written to a new temporary directory, and the ..data symlink is updated atomically using [rename\(2\)](#).**

**Note:** A container using Downward API as a [subPath](#) volume mount will not receive Downward API updates.

**Exit the shell:**

```
/# exit
```

## Store Container fields

**The preceding exercise, you stored Pod fields in a DownwardAPIVolumeFile. In this next exercise, you store Container fields. Here is the configuration file for a Pod that has one Container:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: kubernetes-downwardapi-volume-example-2
spec:
 containers:
 - name: client-container
 image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox:1.24
 command: ["sh", "-c"]
 args:
 - while true; do
 echo -en '\n';
 if [[-e /etc/podinfo/cpu_limit]]; then
 echo -en '\n'; cat /etc/podinfo/cpu_limit; fi;
 if [[-e /etc/podinfo/cpu_request]]; then
 echo -en '\n'; cat /etc/podinfo/cpu_request; fi;
 if [[-e /etc/podinfo/mem_limit]]; then
 echo -en '\n'; cat /etc/podinfo/mem_limit; fi;
 if [[-e /etc/podinfo/mem_request]]; then
 echo -en '\n'; cat /etc/podinfo/mem_request; fi;
 sleep 5;
 done;
 resources:
 requests:
 memory: "32Mi"
 cpu: "125m"
 limits:
 memory: "64Mi"
 cpu: "250m"
 volumeMounts:
 - name: podinfo
 mountPath: /etc/podinfo
 volumes:
 - name: podinfo
 downwardAPI:
 items:
 - path: "cpu_limit"
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: client-container
 resource: limits.cpu
 divisor: 1m
 - path: "cpu_request"
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: client-container
 resource: requests.cpu
 divisor: 1m
 - path: "mem_limit"
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: client-container
 resource: limits.memory
 divisor: 1Mi
 - path: "mem_request"
 resourceFieldRef:
 containerName: client-container
 resource: requests.memory
 divisor: 1Mi
```

**In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a downwardAPI Volume, and the Container mounts the Volume at /etc/podinfo.**

**Look at the items array under downwardAPI. Each element of the array is a DownwardAPIVolumeFile.**

**The first element specifies that in the Container named client-container, the value of the limits.cpu field in the format specified by lm should be stored in a file named cpu\_limit. The divisor field is optional and has the default value of 1 which means cores for cpu and bytes for memory.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/dapi-volume-resources.yaml
```

**Get a shell into the Container that is running in your Pod:**

```
kubectl exec -it kubernetes-downwardapi-volume-example-2 -- sh
```

**In your shell, view the cpu\_limit file:**

```
/# cat /etc/podinfo/cpu_limit
```

**You can use similar commands to view the cpu\_request, mem\_limit and mem\_request files.**

## Capabilities of the Downward API

**The following information is available to containers through environment variables and downwardAPI volumes:**

- **Information available via fieldRef:**
  - metadata.name - the pod's name
  - metadata.namespace - the pod's namespace
  - metadata.uid - the pod's UID, available since v1.8.0-alpha.2
  - metadata.labels['<KEY>'] - the value of the pod's label <KEY> (for example, metadata.labels['mylabel']); available in Kubernetes 1.9+
  - metadata.annotations['<KEY>'] - the value of the pod's annotation <KEY> (for example, metadata.annotations['myannotation']); available in Kubernetes 1.9+
- **Information available via resourceFieldRef:**
  - A Container's CPU limit
  - A Container's CPU request
  - A Container's memory limit
  - A Container's memory request
  - A Container's ephemeral-storage limit, available since v1.8.0-beta.0
  - A Container's ephemeral-storage request, available since v1.8.0-beta.0

**In addition, the following information is available through downwardAPI volume fieldRef:**

- `metadata.labels` - all of the pod's labels, formatted as `label-key="escaped-label-value"` with one label per line
- `metadata.annotations` - all of the pod's annotations, formatted as `annotation-key="escaped-annotation-value"` with one annotation per line

**The following information is available through environment variables:**

- `status.podIP` - the pod's IP address
- `spec.serviceAccountName` - the pod's service account name, available since v1.4.0-alpha.3
- `spec.nodeName` - the node's name, available since v1.4.0-alpha.3
- `status.hostIP` - the node's IP, available since v1.7.0-alpha.1

**Note:** If CPU and memory limits are not specified for a Container, the Downward API defaults to the node allocatable value for CPU and memory.

## Project keys to specific paths and file permissions

You can project keys to specific paths and specific permissions on a per-file basis. For more information, see [Secrets](#).

## Motivation for the Downward API

It is sometimes useful for a Container to have information about itself, without being overly coupled to Kubernetes. The Downward API allows containers to consume information about themselves or the cluster without using the Kubernetes client or API server.

An example is an existing application that assumes a particular well-known environment variable holds a unique identifier. One possibility is to wrap the application, but that is tedious and error prone, and it violates the goal of low coupling. A better option would be to use the Pod's name as an identifier, and inject the Pod's name into the well-known environment variable.

## What's next

- [PodSpec](#)
- [Volume](#)
- [DownwardAPIVolumeSource](#)
- [DownwardAPIVolumeFile](#)
- [ResourceFieldSelector](#)

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

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# Distribute Credentials Securely Using Secrets

This page shows how to securely inject sensitive data, such as passwords and encryption keys, into Pods.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Convert your secret data to a base-64 representation](#)
- [Create a Secret](#)
- [Create a Pod that has access to the secret data through a Volume](#)
- [Define container environment variables using Secret data](#)
- [Configure all key-value pairs in a Secret as container environment variables](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

# Convert your secret data to a base-64 representation

Suppose you want to have two pieces of secret data: a username `my-app` and a password `39528$vdg7Jb`. First, use a base64 encoding tool to convert your username and password to a base64 representation. Here's an example using the commonly available base64 program:

```
echo -n 'my-app' | base64
echo -n '39528$vdg7Jb' | base64
```

The output shows that the base-64 representation of your username is `bXktYXBw`, and the base-64 representation of your password is `Mzk1MjgkdmRnN0pi`.

**Caution: Use a local tool trusted by your OS to decrease the security risks of external tools.**

## Create a Secret

Here is a configuration file you can use to create a Secret that holds your username and password:

[pods/inject/secret.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
 name: test-secret
data:
 username: bXktYXBw
 password: Mzk1MjgkdmRnN0pi
```

### 1. Create the Secret

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/
secret.yaml
```

### 2. View information about the Secret:

```
kubectl get secret test-secret
```

**Output:**

NAME	TYPE	DATA	AGE
test-secret	Opaque	2	1m

### 3. View more detailed information about the Secret:

```
kubectl describe secret test-secret
```

## Output:

```
Name: test-secret
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: <none>

Type: Opaque

Data
=====
password: 13 bytes
username: 7 bytes
```

**Note: If you want to skip the Base64 encoding step, you can create a Secret by using the `kubectl create secret` command:**

```
kubectl create secret generic test-secret --from-literal=username='my-app' --from-literal=password='39528$vdg7Jb'
```

## Create a Pod that has access to the secret data through a Volume

Here is a configuration file you can use to create a Pod:

### [pods/inject/secret-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: secret-test-pod
spec:
 containers:
 - name: test-container
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 # name must match the volume name below
 - name: secret-volume
 mountPath: /etc/secret-volume
 # The secret data is exposed to Containers in the Pod through a Volume.
 volumes:
 - name: secret-volume
 secret:
 secretName: test-secret
```

### 1. Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/secret-pod.yaml
```

2. Verify that your Pod is running:

```
kubectl get pod secret-test-pod
```

**Output:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
secret-test-pod	1/1	Running	0	42m

3. Get a shell into the Container that is running in your Pod:

```
kubectl exec -it secret-test-pod -- /bin/bash
```

4. The secret data is exposed to the Container through a Volume mounted under /etc/secret-volume. In your shell, go to the directory where the secret data is exposed:

```
root@secret-test-pod:/# cd /etc/secret-volume
```

5. In your shell, list the files in the /etc/secret-volume directory:

```
root@secret-test-pod:/etc/secret-volume# ls
```

The output shows two files, one for each piece of secret data:

```
password username
```

6. In your shell, display the contents of the username and password files:

```
root@secret-test-pod:/etc/secret-volume# cat username; echo;
cat password; echo
```

The output is your username and password:

```
my-app
39528$vdg7Jb
```

## Define container environment variables using Secret data

### Define a container environment variable with data from a single Secret

- Define an environment variable as a key-value pair in a Secret:

```
kubectl create secret generic backend-user --from-literal=backend-username='backend-admin'
```

- Assign the backend-username value defined in the Secret to the SECRET\_USERNAME environment variable in the Pod specification.**

[\*\*pods/inject/pod-single-secret-env-variable.yaml\*\*](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: env-single-secret
spec:
 containers:
 - name: envvars-test-container
 image: nginx
 env:
 - name: SECRET_USERNAME
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
 name: backend-user
 key: backend-username
```

- **Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/pod-single-secret-env-variable.yaml
```

- **Now, the Pod's output includes environment variable SECRET\_USERNAME=backend-admin**

## Define container environment variables with data from multiple Secrets

- **As with the previous example, create the Secrets first.**

```
kubectl create secret generic backend-user --from-literal=username='backend-admin'
```

```
kubectl create secret generic db-user --from-literal=username='db-admin'
```

- **Define the environment variables in the Pod specification.**

## [pods/inject/pod-multiple-secret-env-variable.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: envvars-multiple-secrets
spec:
 containers:
 - name: envvars-test-container
 image: nginx
 env:
 - name: BACKEND_USERNAME
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
 name: backend-user
 key: backend-username
 - name: DB_USERNAME
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
 name: db-user
 key: db-username
```

- **Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/pod-multiple-secret-env-variable.yaml
```

- **Now, the Pod's output includes BACKEND\_USERNAME=backend-admin and DB\_USERNAME=db-admin environment variables.**

## Configure all key-value pairs in a Secret as container environment variables

**Note:** This functionality is available in Kubernetes v1.6 and later.

- **Create a Secret containing multiple key-value pairs**

```
kubectl create secret generic test-secret --from-literal=user
name='my-app' --from-literal=password='39528$vdg7Jb'
```

- **Use envFrom to define all of the Secret's data as container environment variables. The key from the Secret becomes the environment variable name in the Pod.**

## [pods/inject/pod-secret-envFrom.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: envfrom-secret
spec:
 containers:
 - name: envvars-test-container
 image: nginx
 envFrom:
 - secretRef:
 name: test-secret
```

- Create the Pod:

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/inject/pod-
secret-envFrom.yaml
```

- Now, the Pod's output includes **username=my-app** and **password=395
28\$vdg7Jb** environment variables.

## What's next

- Learn more about [Secrets](#).
- Learn about [Volumes](#).

## Reference

- [Secret](#)
- [Volume](#)
- [Pod](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Inject Information into Pods Using a PodPreset

This page shows how to use PodPreset objects to inject information like [Secrets Stores sensitive information, such as passwords, OAuth tokens, and ssh keys.](#), volume mounts, and [environment variables](#). Container environment variables are name=value pairs that provide useful information into containers running in a Pod. into Pods at creation time.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Use Pod presets to inject environment variables and volumes](#)
- [Pod spec with ConfigMap example](#)
- [ReplicaSet with Pod spec example](#)
- [Multiple Pod presets example](#)
- [Conflict example](#)
- [Deleting a PodPreset](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.10. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Use Pod presets to inject environment variables and volumes

In this step, you create a preset that has a volume mount and one environment variable. Here is the manifest for the PodPreset:

### [podpreset/preset.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: settings.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: PodPreset
metadata:
 name: allow-database
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 role: frontend
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**The name of a PodPreset object must be a valid [DNS subdomain name](#).**

In the manifest, you can see that the preset has an environment variable definition called **DB\_PORT** and a volume mount definition called **cache-volume** which is mounted under **/cache**. The [selectorAllows users to filter a list of resources based on labels.](#) specifies that the preset will act upon any Pod that is labeled **role:frontend**.

Create the PodPreset:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/preset.yaml
```

Verify that the PodPreset has been created:

```
kubectl get podpreset
```

NAME	CREATED AT
allow-database	2020-01-24T08:54:29Z

This manifest defines a Pod labelled **role: frontend** (matching the PodPreset's selector):

### [podpreset/pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

#### **Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/pod.yaml
```

#### **Verify that the Pod is running:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

#### **The output shows that the Pod is running:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
website	1/1	Running	0	4m

#### **View the Pod spec altered by the admission controller in order to see the effects of the preset having been applied:**

```
kubectl get pod website -o yaml
```

## [podpreset/merged.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
 annotations:
 podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io/podpreset-allow-database:
"resource version"
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**The DB\_PORT environment variable, the volumeMount and the podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io annotation of the Pod verify that the preset has been applied.**

## **Pod spec with ConfigMap example**

**This is an example to show how a Pod spec is modified by a Pod preset that references a ConfigMap containing environment variables.**

**Here is the manifest containing the definition of the ConfigMap:**

### [podpreset/configmap.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: etcd-env-config
data:
 number_of_members: "1"
 initial_cluster_state: new
 initial_cluster_token: DUMMY_ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER_TOKEN
 discovery_token: DUMMY_ETCD_DISCOVERY_TOKEN
 discovery_url: http://etcd_discovery:2379
 etcdctl_peers: http://etcd:2379
 duplicate_key: FROM_CONFIG_MAP
 REPLACE_ME: "a value"
```

### **Create the ConfigMap:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/
configmap.yaml
```

### **Here is a PodPreset manifest referencing that ConfigMap:**

### [podpreset/allow-db.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: settings.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: PodPreset
metadata:
 name: allow-database
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 role: frontend
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 - name: duplicate_key
 value: FROM_ENV
 - name: expansion
 value: $(REPLACE_ME)
 envFrom:
 - configMapRef:
 name: etcd-env-config
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**Create the preset that references the ConfigMap:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/allow-db.yaml
```

**The following manifest defines a Pod matching the PodPreset for this example:**

### [podpreset/pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

#### **Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/pod.yaml
```

**View the Pod spec altered by the admission controller in order to see the effects of the preset having been applied:**

```
kubectl get pod website -o yaml
```

### [podpreset/allow-db-merged.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
 annotations:
 podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io/podpreset-allow-database:
 "resource version"
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 - name: duplicate_key
 value: FROM_ENV
 - name: expansion
 value: $(REPLACE_ME)
 envFrom:
 - configMapRef:
 name: etcd-env-config
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**The DB\_PORT environment variable and the podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io annotation of the Pod verify that the preset has been applied.**

## ReplicaSet with Pod spec example

**This is an example to show that only Pod specs are modified by Pod presets. Other workload types like ReplicaSets or Deployments are unaffected.**

**Here is the manifest for the PodPreset for this example:**

### [podpreset/preset.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: settings.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: PodPreset
metadata:
 name: allow-database
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 role: frontend
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**Create the preset:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/preset.yaml
```

**This manifest defines a ReplicaSet that manages three application Pods:**

## [podpreset/replicaset.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
 name: frontend
spec:
 replicas: 3
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 role: frontend
 matchExpressions:
 - {key: role, operator: In, values: [frontend]}
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: guestbook
 role: frontend
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: php-redis
 image: gcr.io/google_samples/gb-frontend:v3
 resources:
 requests:
 cpu: 100m
 memory: 100Mi
 env:
 - name: GET_HOSTS_FROM
 value: dns
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

### Create the ReplicaSet:

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/
replicaset.yaml
```

### Verify that the Pods created by the ReplicaSet are running:

```
kubectl get pods
```

### The output shows that the Pods are running:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
frontend-2l94q	1/1	Running	0	2m18s
frontend-6vdgn	1/1	Running	0	2m18s
frontend-jzt4p	1/1	Running	0	2m18s

### View the spec of the ReplicaSet:

```
kubectl get replicaset frontend -o yaml
```

**Note:**

**The ReplicaSet object's spec was not changed, nor does the ReplicaSet contain a `podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io` annotation. This is because a PodPreset only applies to Pod objects.**

**To see the effects of the preset having been applied, you need to look at individual Pods.**

**The command to view the specs of the affected Pods is:**

```
kubectl get pod --selector=role=frontend -o yaml
```

[podpreset/replicaset-merged.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: frontend
 labels:
 app: guestbook
 role: frontend
 annotations:
 podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io/podpreset-allow-database:
 "resource version"
spec:
 containers:
 - name: php-redis
 image: gcr.io/google_samples/gb-frontend:v3
 resources:
 requests:
 cpu: 100m
 memory: 100Mi
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 env:
 - name: GET_HOSTS_FROM
 value: dns
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**Again the `podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io` annotation of the Pods verifies that the preset has been applied.**

## Multiple Pod presets example

**This is an example to show how a Pod spec is modified by multiple Pod presets.**

**Here is the manifest for the first PodPreset:**

### [`podpreset/preset.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: settings.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: PodPreset
metadata:
 name: allow-database
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 role: frontend
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**Create the first PodPreset for this example:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/preset.yaml
```

**Here is the manifest for the second PodPreset:**

### [podpreset/proxy.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: settings.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: PodPreset
metadata:
 name: proxy
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 role: frontend
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /etc/proxy/configs
 name: proxy-volume
 volumes:
 - name: proxy-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**Create the second preset:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/proxy.yaml
```

**Here's a manifest containing the definition of an applicable Pod (matched by two PodPresets):**

### [podpreset/pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/pod.yaml
```

**View the Pod spec altered by the admission controller in order to see the effects of both presets having been applied:**

```
kubectl get pod website -o yaml
```

### [podpreset/multi-merged.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
 annotations:
 podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io/podpreset-allow-database:
"resource version"
 podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io/podpreset-proxy:
"resource version"
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 - mountPath: /etc/proxy/configs
 name: proxy-volume
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
 - name: proxy-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**The DB\_PORT environment variable, the proxy-volume VolumeMount and the two podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io annotations of the Pod verify that both presets have been applied.**

## Conflict example

**This is an example to show how a Pod spec is not modified by a Pod preset when there is a conflict. The conflict in this example consists of a VolumeMount in the PodPreset conflicting with a Pod that defines the same mountPath.**

**Here is the manifest for the PodPreset:**

### [podpreset/conflict-preset.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: settings.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: PodPreset
metadata:
 name: allow-database
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 role: frontend
 env:
 - name: DB_PORT
 value: "6379"
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: other-volume
 volumes:
 - name: other-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**Note the `mountPath` value of `/cache`.**

**Create the preset:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/conflict-
preset.yaml
```

**Here is the manifest for the Pod:**

### [podpreset/conflict-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

**Note the volumeMount element with the same path as in the PodPreset.**

**Create the Pod:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/podpreset/conflict-pod.yaml
```

**View the Pod spec:**

```
kubectl get pod website -o yaml
```

### [podpreset/conflict-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: website
 labels:
 app: website
 role: frontend
spec:
 containers:
 - name: website
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /cache
 name: cache-volume
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 volumes:
 - name: cache-volume
 emptyDir: {}
```

You can see there is no preset annotation (`podpreset.admission.kubernetes.io`). Seeing no annotation tells you that no preset has not been applied to the Pod.

However, the [PodPreset admission controller](#) logs a warning containing details of the conflict. You can view the warning using `kubectl`:

```
kubectl -n kube-system logs -l=component=kube-apiserver
```

The output should look similar to:

```
W1214 13:00:12.987884 1 admission.go:147] conflict
occurred while applying podpresets: allow-database on pod: err:
merging volume mounts for allow-database has a conflict on mount
path /cache:
v1.VolumeMount{Name:"other-volume", ReadOnly:false, MountPath:"/
cache", SubPath:"", MountPropagation:(*v1.MountPropagationMode)
(nil), SubPathExpr:""}
does not match
core.VolumeMount{Name:"cache-volume", ReadOnly:false,
MountPath:"/cache", SubPath:"", MountPropagation:
(*core.MountPropagationMode)(nil), SubPathExpr:""}
in container
```

Note the conflict message on the path for the VolumeMount.

# Deleting a PodPreset

Once you don't need a PodPreset anymore, you can delete it with `kubectl`:

```
kubectl delete podpreset allow-database
```

The output shows that the PodPreset was deleted:

```
podpreset "allow-database" deleted
```

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Run a Stateless Application Using a Deployment

This page shows how to run an application using a Kubernetes Deployment object.

- [Objectives](#)
- [Before you begin](#)
- [Creating and exploring an nginx deployment](#)
- [Updating the deployment](#)
- [Scaling the application by increasing the replica count](#)
- [Deleting a deployment](#)
- [ReplicationControllers - the Old Way](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Objectives

- Create an nginx deployment.
- Use kubectl to list information about the deployment.
- Update the deployment.

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.9. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Creating and exploring an nginx deployment

You can run an application by creating a Kubernetes Deployment object, and you can describe a Deployment in a YAML file. For example, this YAML file describes a Deployment that runs the nginx:1.14.2 Docker image:

[application/deployment.yaml](#)

## [application/deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1 # for versions before 1.9.0 use apps/v1beta2
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 replicas: 2 # tells deployment to run 2 pods matching the template
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

### **1. Create a Deployment based on the YAML file:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/deployment.yaml
```

### **2. Display information about the Deployment:**

```
kubectl describe deployment nginx-deployment
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
user@computer:~/website$ kubectl describe deployment nginx-deployment
Name: nginx-deployment
Namespace: default
CreationTimestamp: Tue, 30 Aug 2016 18:11:37 -0700
Labels: app=nginx
Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision=1
Selector: app=nginx
Replicas: 2 desired | 2 updated | 2 total | 2 available | 0 unavailable
StrategyType: RollingUpdate
MinReadySeconds: 0
RollingUpdateStrategy: 1 max unavailable, 1 max surge
Pod Template:
 Labels: app=nginx
 Containers:
 nginx:
```

```

Image: nginx:1.14.2
Port: 80/TCP
Environment: <none>
Mounts: <none>
Volumes: <none>
Conditions:
 Type Status Reason
 ---- -----
 Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable
 Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable
OldReplicaSets: <none>
NewReplicaSet: nginx-deployment-1771418926 (2/2 replicas created)
No events.

```

### 3. List the pods created by the deployment:

```
kubectl get pods -l app=nginx
```

The output is similar to this:

NAME	READY	STATUS
RESTARTS AGE		
nginx-deployment-1771418926-7o5ns 0 16h	1/1	Running
nginx-deployment-1771418926-r18az 0 16h	1/1	Running

### 4. Display information about a pod:

```
kubectl describe pod <pod-name>
```

where `<pod-name>` is the name of one of your pods.

## Updating the deployment

You can update the deployment by applying a new YAML file. This YAML file specifies that the deployment should be updated to use nginx 1.8.

## [application/deployment-update.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1 # for versions before 1.9.0 use apps/v1beta2
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.16.1 # Update the version of nginx from
1.14.2 to 1.16.1
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

### 1. Apply the new YAML file:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
deployment-update.yaml
```

### 2. Watch the deployment create pods with new names and delete the old pods:

```
kubectl get pods -l app=nginx
```

## Scaling the application by increasing the replica count

You can increase the number of pods in your Deployment by applying a new YAML file. This YAML file sets replicas to 4, which specifies that the Deployment should have four pods:

## [application/deployment-scale.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1 # for versions before 1.9.0 use apps/v1beta2
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 replicas: 4 # Update the replicas from 2 to 4
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx:1.14.2
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

### 1. Apply the new YAML file:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/
deployment-scale.yaml
```

### 2. Verify that the Deployment has four pods:

```
kubectl get pods -l app=nginx
```

The output is similar to this:

NAME	READY	STATUS
RESTARTS	AGE	
nginx-deployment-148880595-4zdqq	1/1	Running
0	25s	
nginx-deployment-148880595-6zgil	1/1	Running
0	25s	
nginx-deployment-148880595-fxcez	1/1	Running
0	2m	
nginx-deployment-148880595-rwovn	1/1	Running
0	2m	

## Deleting a deployment

Delete the deployment by name:

```
kubectl delete deployment nginx-deployment
```

# ReplicationControllers - the Old Way

The preferred way to create a replicated application is to use a Deployment, which in turn uses a ReplicaSet. Before the Deployment and ReplicaSet were added to Kubernetes, replicated applications were configured using a [ReplicationController](#).

## What's next

- Learn more about [Deployment objects](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 18, 2020 at 2:48 AM PST by [Update nginx to modern versions \(#19198\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Run a Single-Instance Stateful Application

This page shows you how to run a single-instance stateful application in Kubernetes using a PersistentVolume and a Deployment. The application is MySQL.

- [Objectives](#)
- [Before you begin](#)
- [Deploy MySQL](#)
- [Accessing the MySQL instance](#)
- [Updating](#)
- [Deleting a deployment](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Objectives

- Create a PersistentVolume referencing a disk in your environment.
- Create a MySQL Deployment.
- Expose MySQL to other pods in the cluster at a known DNS name.

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- You need to either have a dynamic PersistentVolume provisioner with a default [StorageClass](#), or [statically provision PersistentVolumes](#) yourself to satisfy the [PersistentVolumeClaims](#) used here.

## Deploy MySQL

You can run a stateful application by creating a Kubernetes Deployment and connecting it to an existing PersistentVolume using a PersistentVolumeClaim. For example, this YAML file describes a Deployment that runs MySQL and references the PersistentVolumeClaim. The file defines a volume mount for `/var/lib/mysql`, and then creates a PersistentVolumeClaim that looks for a 20G volume. This claim is satisfied by any existing volume that meets the requirements, or by a dynamic provisioner.

Note: The password is defined in the config yaml, and this is insecure. See [Kubernetes Secrets](#) for a secure solution.

## [application/mysql/mysql-deployment.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: mysql
spec:
 ports:
 - port: 3306
 selector:
 app: mysql
 clusterIP: None

apiVersion: apps/v1 # for versions before 1.9.0 use apps/v1beta2
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: mysql
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: mysql
 strategy:
 type: Recreate
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: mysql
 spec:
 containers:
 - image: mysql:5.6
 name: mysql
 env:
 # Use secret in real usage
 - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
 value: password
 ports:
 - containerPort: 3306
 name: mysql
 volumeMounts:
 - name: mysql-persistent-storage
 mountPath: /var/lib/mysql
 volumes:
 - name: mysql-persistent-storage
 persistentVolumeClaim:
 claimName: mysql-pv-claim
```

## [application/mysql/mysql-pv.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
 name: mysql-pv-volume
 labels:
 type: local
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 capacity:
 storage: 20Gi
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 hostPath:
 path: "/mnt/data"

apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
 name: mysql-pv-claim
spec:
 storageClassName: manual
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 resources:
 requests:
 storage: 20Gi
```

### **1. Deploy the PV and PVC of the YAML file:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/mysql/
mysql-pv.yaml
```

### **2. Deploy the contents of the YAML file:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/mysql/
mysql-deployment.yaml
```

### **3. Display information about the Deployment:**

```
kubectl describe deployment mysql
```

Name:	mysql
Namespace:	default
CreationTimestamp:	Tue, 01 Nov 2016 11:18:45 -0700
Labels:	app=mysql
Annotations:	deployment.kubernetes.io/revision=1
Selector:	app=mysql
Replicas:	1 desired   1 updated   1 total   0 available   1 unavailable

```

StrategyType: Recreate
MinReadySeconds: 0
Pod Template:
 Labels: app=mysql
 Containers:
 mysql:
 Image: mysql:5.6
 Port: 3306/TCP
 Environment:
 MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: password
 Mounts:
 /var/lib/mysql from mysql-persistent-storage (rw)
 Volumes:
 mysql-persistent-storage:
 Type: PersistentVolumeClaim (a reference to a
PersistentVolumeClaim in the same namespace)
 ClaimName: mysql-pv-claim
 ReadOnly: false
 Conditions:
 Type Status Reason
 ---- ----- -----
 Available False MinimumReplicasUnavailable
 Progressing True ReplicaSetUpdated
 OldReplicaSets: <none>
 NewReplicaSet: mysql-63082529 (1/1 replicas created)
 Events:
 FirstSeen LastSeen Count From
 SubobjectPath Type Reason Message
 ----- ----- ----- -----
 ----- ----- ----- -----
 33s 33s 1 {deployment-
controller } Normal ScalingReplicaSet
Scaled up replica set mysql-63082529 to 1

```

#### 4. List the pods created by the Deployment:

```

kubectl get pods -l app=mysql

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
mysql-63082529-2z3ki 1/1 Running 0 3m

```

#### 5. Inspect the PersistentVolumeClaim:

```

kubectl describe pvc mysql-pv-claim

Name: mysql-pv-claim
Namespace: default
StorageClass:
Status: Bound
Volume: mysql-pv-volume
Labels: <none>
Annotations: pv.kubernetes.io/bind-completed=yes

```

```
pv.kubernetes.io/bound-by-controller=yes
Capacity: 20Gi
Access Modes: RWO
Events: <none>
```

## Accessing the MySQL instance

The preceding YAML file creates a service that allows other Pods in the cluster to access the database. The Service option `clusterIP: None` lets the Service DNS name resolve directly to the Pod's IP address. This is optimal when you have only one Pod behind a Service and you don't intend to increase the number of Pods.

Run a MySQL client to connect to the server:

```
kubectl run -it --rm --image=mysql:5.6 --restart=Never mysql-client -- mysql -h mysql -ppassword
```

This command creates a new Pod in the cluster running a MySQL client and connects it to the server through the Service. If it connects, you know your stateful MySQL database is up and running.

```
Waiting for pod default/mysql-client-274442439-zyp6i to be
running, status is Pending, pod ready: false
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.
```

```
mysql>
```

## Updating

The image or any other part of the Deployment can be updated as usual with the `kubectl apply` command. Here are some precautions that are specific to stateful apps:

- Don't scale the app. This setup is for single-instance apps only. The underlying PersistentVolume can only be mounted to one Pod. For clustered stateful apps, see the [StatefulSet documentation](#).
- Use `strategy: type: Recreate` in the Deployment configuration YAML file. This instructs Kubernetes to *not* use rolling updates. Rolling updates will not work, as you cannot have more than one Pod running at a time. The Recreate strategy will stop the first pod before creating a new one with the updated configuration.

## Deleting a deployment

Delete the deployed objects by name:

```
kubectl delete deployment,svc mysql
kubectl delete pvc mysql-pv-claim
kubectl delete pv mysql-pv-volume
```

If you manually provisioned a PersistentVolume, you also need to manually delete it, as well as release the underlying resource. If you used a dynamic provisioner, it automatically deletes the PersistentVolume when it sees that you deleted the PersistentVolumeClaim. Some dynamic provisioners (such as those for EBS and PD) also release the underlying resource upon deleting the PersistentVolume.

## What's next

- Learn more about [Deployment objects](#).
- Learn more about [Deploying applications](#)
- [kubectl run documentation](#)
- [Volumes](#) and [Persistent Volumes](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on February 11, 2020 at 11:18 AM PST by [Replace links with redirect destination \(#19038\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Run a Replicated Stateful Application

This page shows how to run a replicated stateful application using a [StatefulSet](#) controller. The example is a MySQL single-master topology with multiple slaves running asynchronous replication.

**Note:** This is not a production configuration. MySQL settings remain on insecure defaults to keep the focus on general patterns for running stateful applications in Kubernetes.

- [Objectives](#)
- [Before you begin](#)
- [Deploy MySQL](#)
- [Understanding stateful Pod initialization](#)
- [Sending client traffic](#)
- [Simulating Pod and Node downtime](#)
- [Scaling the number of slaves](#)
- [Cleaning up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Objectives

- Deploy a replicated MySQL topology with a StatefulSet controller.
- Send MySQL client traffic.
- Observe resistance to downtime.
- Scale the StatefulSet up and down.

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- You need to either have a dynamic PersistentVolume provisioner with a default [StorageClass](#), or [statically provision PersistentVolumes](#) yourself to satisfy the [PersistentVolumeClaims](#) used here.
- This tutorial assumes you are familiar with [PersistentVolumes](#) and [StatefulSets](#), as well as other core concepts like [Pods](#), [Services](#), and [ConfigMaps](#).
- Some familiarity with MySQL helps, but this tutorial aims to present general patterns that should be useful for other systems.

# Deploy MySQL

The example MySQL deployment consists of a ConfigMap, two Services, and a StatefulSet.

## ConfigMap

Create the ConfigMap from the following YAML configuration file:

[application/mysql/mysql-configmap.yaml](https://k8s.io/examples/application/mysql/mysql-configmap.yaml)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: mysql
 labels:
 app: mysql
data:
 master.cnf: |
 # Apply this config only on the master.
 [mysqld]
 log-bin
 slave.cnf: |
 # Apply this config only on slaves.
 [mysqld]
 super-read-only
```

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/mysql/mysql-
configmap.yaml
```

This ConfigMap provides my.cnf overrides that let you independently control configuration on the MySQL master and slaves. In this case, you want the master to be able to serve replication logs to slaves and you want slaves to reject any writes that don't come via replication.

There's nothing special about the ConfigMap itself that causes different portions to apply to different Pods. Each Pod decides which portion to look at as it's initializing, based on information provided by the StatefulSet controller.

## Services

Create the Services from the following YAML configuration file:

## [application/mysql/mysql-services.yaml](#)

```
Headless service for stable DNS entries of StatefulSet members.
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: mysql
 labels:
 app: mysql
spec:
 ports:
 - name: mysql
 port: 3306
 clusterIP: None
 selector:
 app: mysql

Client service for connecting to any MySQL instance for reads.
For writes, you must instead connect to the master:
mysql-read
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: mysql-read
 labels:
 app: mysql
spec:
 ports:
 - name: mysql
 port: 3306
 selector:
 app: mysql
```

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/mysql/mysql-services.yaml
```

**The Headless Service provides a home for the DNS entries that the StatefulSet controller creates for each Pod that's part of the set. Because the Headless Service is named mysql, the Pods are accessible by resolving <pod-name>.mysql from within any other Pod in the same Kubernetes cluster and namespace.**

**The Client Service, called mysql-read, is a normal Service with its own cluster IP that distributes connections across all MySQL Pods that report being Ready. The set of potential endpoints includes the MySQL master and all slaves.**

**Note that only read queries can use the load-balanced Client Service. Because there is only one MySQL master, clients should connect directly to the MySQL master Pod (through its DNS entry within the Headless Service) to execute writes.**

## **StatefulSet**

**Finally, create the StatefulSet from the following YAML configuration file:**

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
 name: mysql
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: mysql
 serviceName: mysql
 replicas: 3
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: mysql
 spec:
 initContainers:
 - name: init-mysql
 image: mysql:5.7
 command:
 - bash
 - "-c"
 - |
 set -ex
 # Generate mysql server-id from pod ordinal index.
 [[`hostname` =~ -([0-9]+)$]] || exit 1
 ordinal=${BASH_REMATCH[1]}
 echo [mysqld] > /mnt/conf.d/server-id.cnf
 # Add an offset to avoid reserved server-id=0 value.
 echo server-id=$((100 + $ordinal)) >> /mnt/conf.d/
server-id.cnf
 # Copy appropriate conf.d files from config-map to
 emptyDir.
 if [[$ordinal -eq 0]]; then
 cp /mnt/config-map/master.cnf /mnt/conf.d/
 else
 cp /mnt/config-map/slave.cnf /mnt/conf.d/
 fi
 volumeMounts:
 - name: conf
 mountPath: /mnt/conf.d
 - name: config-map
 mountPath: /mnt/config-map
 - name: clone-mysql
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/xtrabackup:1.0
 command:
 - bash
 - "-c"
 - |
 set -ex
 # Skip the clone if data already exists.
 [[-d /var/lib/mysql/mysql]] && exit 0
 # Skip the clone on master (ordinal index 0).
 [[`hostname` =~ -([0-9]+)$]] || exit 1
 ordinal=${BASH_REMATCH[1]}
 [[$ordinal -eq 0]] && exit 0
 # Clone data from previous peer.
```

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/mysql/mysql-statefulset.yaml
```

You can watch the startup progress by running:

```
kubectl get pods -l app=mysql --watch
```

After a while, you should see all 3 Pods become Running:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
mysql-0	2/2	Running	0	2m
mysql-1	2/2	Running	0	1m
mysql-2	2/2	Running	0	1m

Press Ctrl+C to cancel the watch. If you don't see any progress, make sure you have a dynamic PersistentVolume provisioner enabled as mentioned in the [prerequisites](#).

This manifest uses a variety of techniques for managing stateful Pods as part of a StatefulSet. The next section highlights some of these techniques to explain what happens as the StatefulSet creates Pods.

## Understanding stateful Pod initialization

The StatefulSet controller starts Pods one at a time, in order by their ordinal index. It waits until each Pod reports being Ready before starting the next one.

In addition, the controller assigns each Pod a unique, stable name of the form <statefulset-name>-<ordinal-index>, which results in Pods named mysql-0, mysql-1, and mysql-2.

The Pod template in the above StatefulSet manifest takes advantage of these properties to perform orderly startup of MySQL replication.

### Generating configuration

Before starting any of the containers in the Pod spec, the Pod first runs any [Init Containers](#) in the order defined.

The first Init Container, named init-mysql, generates special MySQL config files based on the ordinal index.

The script determines its own ordinal index by extracting it from the end of the Pod name, which is returned by the `hostname` command. Then it saves the ordinal (with a numeric offset to avoid reserved values) into a file called `server-id.cnf` in the MySQL `conf.d` directory. This translates the unique, stable identity provided by the StatefulSet controller into the domain of MySQL server IDs, which require the same properties.

The script in the `init-mysql` container also applies either `master.cnf` or `slave.cnf` from the ConfigMap by copying the contents into `conf.d`. Because the example topology consists of a single MySQL master and any number of slaves, the script simply assigns ordinal 0 to be the master, and everyone else to be slaves. Combined with the StatefulSet controller's [deployment order guarantee](#), this ensures the MySQL master is Ready before creating slaves, so they can begin replicating.

## Cloning existing data

In general, when a new Pod joins the set as a slave, it must assume the MySQL master might already have data on it. It also must assume that the replication logs might not go all the way back to the beginning of time. These conservative assumptions are the key to allow a running StatefulSet to scale up and down over time, rather than being fixed at its initial size.

The second Init Container, named `clone-mysql`, performs a clone operation on a slave Pod the first time it starts up on an empty PersistentVolume. That means it copies all existing data from another running Pod, so its local state is consistent enough to begin replicating from the master.

MySQL itself does not provide a mechanism to do this, so the example uses a popular open-source tool called Percona XtraBackup. During the clone, the source MySQL server might suffer reduced performance. To minimize impact on the MySQL master, the script instructs each Pod to clone from the Pod whose ordinal index is one lower. This works because the StatefulSet controller always ensures Pod N is Ready before starting Pod N+1.

## Starting replication

After the Init Containers complete successfully, the regular containers run. The MySQL Pods consist of a `mysql` container that runs the actual `mysqld` server, and an `xtrabackup` container that acts as a [sidecar](#).

The `xtrabackup` sidecar looks at the cloned data files and determines if it's necessary to initialize MySQL replication on the slave. If so, it waits for `mysqld` to be ready and then executes the `CHANGE MASTER TO` and `START SLAVE` commands with replication parameters extracted from the XtraBackup clone files.

Once a slave begins replication, it remembers its MySQL master and reconnects automatically if the server restarts or the connection dies. Also, because slaves look for the master at its stable DNS name (`mysql-0.mysql`), they automatically find the master even if it gets a new Pod IP due to being rescheduled.

**Lastly, after starting replication, the xtrabackup container listens for connections from other Pods requesting a data clone. This server remains up indefinitely in case the StatefulSet scales up, or in case the next Pod loses its PersistentVolumeClaim and needs to redo the clone.**

## Sending client traffic

**You can send test queries to the MySQL master (hostname mysql-0.mysql) by running a temporary container with the mysql:5.7 image and running the mysql client binary.**

```
kubectl run mysql-client --image=mysql:5.7 -i --rm --restart=Never -->
 mysql -h mysql-0.mysql <<EOF
CREATE DATABASE test;
CREATE TABLE test.messages (message VARCHAR(250));
INSERT INTO test.messages VALUES ('hello');
EOF
```

**Use the hostname mysql-read to send test queries to any server that reports being Ready:**

```
kubectl run mysql-client --image=mysql:5.7 -i -t --rm --restart=Never -->
 mysql -h mysql-read -e "SELECT * FROM test.messages"
```

**You should get output like this:**

```
Waiting for pod default/mysql-client to be running, status is Pending, pod ready: false
+-----+
| message |
+-----+
| hello |
+-----+
pod "mysql-client" deleted
```

**To demonstrate that the mysql-read Service distributes connections across servers, you can run SELECT @@server\_id in a loop:**

```
kubectl run mysql-client-loop --image=mysql:5.7 -i -t --rm --restart=Never -->
 bash -ic "while sleep 1; do mysql -h mysql-read -e 'SELECT @@server_id,NOW()'; done"
```

**You should see the reported @@server\_id change randomly, because a different endpoint might be selected upon each connection attempt:**

```
+-----+-----+
| @@server_id | NOW() |
+-----+-----+
```

```

| 100 | 2006-01-02 15:04:05 |
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| @server_id | NOW() |
+-----+-----+
| 102 | 2006-01-02 15:04:06 |
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| @server_id | NOW() |
+-----+-----+
| 101 | 2006-01-02 15:04:07 |
+-----+-----+

```

You can press **Ctrl+C** when you want to stop the loop, but it's useful to keep it running in another window so you can see the effects of the following steps.

## Simulating Pod and Node downtime

To demonstrate the increased availability of reading from the pool of slaves instead of a single server, keep the `SELECT @server_id` loop from above running while you force a Pod out of the Ready state.

### Break the Readiness Probe

The [readiness probe](#) for the `mysql` container runs the command `mysql -h 127.0.0.1 -e 'SELECT 1'` to make sure the server is up and able to execute queries.

One way to force this readiness probe to fail is to break that command:

```
kubectl exec mysql-2 -c mysql -- mv /usr/bin/mysql /usr/bin/
mysql.off
```

This reaches into the actual container's filesystem for Pod `mysql-2` and renames the `mysql` command so the readiness probe can't find it. After a few seconds, the Pod should report one of its containers as not Ready, which you can check by running:

```
kubectl get pod mysql-2
```

Look for 1/2 in the READY column:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
mysql-2	1/2	Running	0	3m

At this point, you should see your `SELECT @@server_id` loop continue to run, although it never reports 102 anymore. Recall that the `init-mysql` script defined `server_id` as `100 + $ordinal`, so server ID 102 corresponds to Pod `mysql-2`.

**Now repair the Pod and it should reappear in the loop output after a few seconds:**

```
kubectl exec mysql-2 -c mysql -- mv /usr/bin/mysql.off /usr/bin/mysql
```

## Delete Pods

**The StatefulSet also recreates Pods if they're deleted, similar to what a ReplicaSet does for stateless Pods.**

```
kubectl delete pod mysql-2
```

**The StatefulSet controller notices that no mysql-2 Pod exists anymore, and creates a new one with the same name and linked to the same PersistentVolumeClaim. You should see server ID 102 disappear from the loop output for a while and then return on its own.**

## Drain a Node

**If your Kubernetes cluster has multiple Nodes, you can simulate Node downtime (such as when Nodes are upgraded) by issuing a [drain](#).**

**First determine which Node one of the MySQL Pods is on:**

```
kubectl get pod mysql-2 -o wide
```

**The Node name should show up in the last column:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP
NODE					
mysql-2	2/2	Running	0	15m	10.244.5.27
kubernetes-node-9l2t					

**Then drain the Node by running the following command, which cordons it so no new Pods may schedule there, and then evicts any existing Pods. Replace <node-name> with the name of the Node you found in the last step.**

**This might impact other applications on the Node, so it's best to only do this in a test cluster.**

```
kubectl drain <node-name> --force --delete-local-data --ignore-daemonsets
```

**Now you can watch as the Pod reschedules on a different Node:**

```
kubectl get pod mysql-2 -o wide --watch
```

**It should look something like this:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
IP		NODE		
mysql-2	2/2	Terminating	0	15m
10.244.1.56		kubernetes-node-9l2t		
[...]				
mysql-2	0/2	Pending	0	0s
<none>		kubernetes-node-fjlm		
mysql-2	0/2	Init:0/2	0	0s
<none>		kubernetes-node-fjlm		
mysql-2	0/2	Init:1/2	0	20s
10.244.5.32		kubernetes-node-fjlm		
mysql-2	0/2	PodInitializing	0	21s
10.244.5.32		kubernetes-node-fjlm		
mysql-2	1/2	Running	0	22s
10.244.5.32		kubernetes-node-fjlm		
mysql-2	2/2	Running	0	30s
10.244.5.32		kubernetes-node-fjlm		

And again, you should see server ID 102 disappear from the SELECT @server\_id loop output for a while and then return.

Now uncordon the Node to return it to a normal state:

```
kubectl uncordon <node-name>
```

## Scaling the number of slaves

With MySQL replication, you can scale your read query capacity by adding slaves. With StatefulSet, you can do this with a single command:

```
kubectl scale statefulset mysql --replicas=5
```

Watch the new Pods come up by running:

```
kubectl get pods -l app=mysql --watch
```

Once they're up, you should see server IDs 103 and 104 start appearing in the SELECT @server\_id loop output.

You can also verify that these new servers have the data you added before they existed:

```
kubectl run mysql-client --image=mysql:5.7 -i -t --rm --restart=Never -- \
 mysql -h mysql-3.mysql -e "SELECT * FROM test.messages"
```

Waiting for pod default/mysql-client to be running, status is Pending, pod ready: false

```
+-----+
| message |
+-----+
```

```
| hello |
+-----+
pod "mysql-client" deleted
```

Scaling back down is also seamless:

```
kubectl scale statefulset mysql --replicas=3
```

Note, however, that while scaling up creates new PersistentVolumeClaims automatically, scaling down does not automatically delete these PVCs. This gives you the choice to keep those initialized PVCs around to make scaling back up quicker, or to extract data before deleting them.

You can see this by running:

```
kubectl get pvc -l app=mysql
```

Which shows that all 5 PVCs still exist, despite having scaled the StatefulSet down to 3:

NAME	STATUS	VOLUME	CAPACITY
ACCESSMODES	AGE		
data-mysql-0	Bound	pvc-8acbf5dc-b103-11e6-93fa-42010a800002	10Gi 20m
data-mysql-1	Bound	pvc-8ad39820-b103-11e6-93fa-42010a800002	10Gi 20m
data-mysql-2	Bound	pvc-8ad69a6d-b103-11e6-93fa-42010a800002	10Gi 20m
data-mysql-3	Bound	pvc-50043c45-b1c5-11e6-93fa-42010a800002	10Gi 2m
data-mysql-4	Bound	pvc-500a9957-b1c5-11e6-93fa-42010a800002	10Gi 2m

If you don't intend to reuse the extra PVCs, you can delete them:

```
kubectl delete pvc data-mysql-3
kubectl delete pvc data-mysql-4
```

## Cleaning up

1. Cancel the `SELECT @@server_id` loop by pressing `Ctrl+C` in its terminal, or running the following from another terminal:

```
kubectl delete pod mysql-client-loop --now
```

2. Delete the StatefulSet. This also begins terminating the Pods.

```
kubectl delete statefulset mysql
```

3. Verify that the Pods disappear. They might take some time to finish terminating.

```
kubectl get pods -l app=mysql
```

You'll know the Pods have terminated when the above returns:

```
No resources found.
```

1. Delete the ConfigMap, Services, and PersistentVolumeClaims.

```
kubectl delete configmap,service,pvc -l app=mysql
```

2. If you manually provisioned PersistentVolumes, you also need to manually delete them, as well as release the underlying resources. If you used a dynamic provisioner, it automatically deletes the PersistentVolumes when it sees that you deleted the PersistentVolumeClaims. Some dynamic provisioners (such as those for EBS and PD) also release the underlying resources upon deleting the PersistentVolumes.

## What's next

- Learn more about [scaling a StatefulSet](#).
- Learn more about [debugging a StatefulSet](#).
- Learn more about [deleting a StatefulSet](#).
- Learn more about [force deleting StatefulSet Pods](#).
- Look in the [Helm Charts repository](#) for other stateful application examples.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on February 15, 2020 at 3:27 PM PST by [Correct note shortcode for run-replicated-stateful-application.md \(#19132\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Update API Objects in Place Using kubectl patch

This task shows how to use `kubectl patch` to update an API object in place. The exercises in this task demonstrate a strategic merge patch and a JSON merge patch.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Use a strategic merge patch to update a Deployment](#)
- [Use a JSON merge patch to update a Deployment](#)
- [Alternate forms of the kubectl patch command](#)
- [Summary](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Use a strategic merge patch to update a Deployment

Here's the configuration file for a Deployment that has two replicas. Each replica is a Pod that has one container:

## [application/deployment-patch.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1 # for versions before 1.9.0 use apps/v1beta2
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: patch-demo
spec:
 replicas: 2
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: patch-demo-ctr
 image: nginx
 tolerations:
 - effect: NoSchedule
 key: dedicated
 value: test-team
```

### **Create the Deployment:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/deployment-patch.yaml
```

### **View the Pods associated with your Deployment:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

**The output shows that the Deployment has two Pods. The 1/1 indicates that each Pod has one container:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
patch-demo-28633765-670qr	1/1	Running	0	23s
patch-demo-28633765-j5qs3	1/1	Running	0	23s

**Make a note of the names of the running Pods. Later, you will see that these Pods get terminated and replaced by new ones.**

**At this point, each Pod has one Container that runs the nginx image. Now suppose you want each Pod to have two containers: one that runs nginx and one that runs redis.**

**Create a file named patch-file.yaml that has this content:**

```
spec:
 template:
```

```
spec:
 containers:
 - name: patch-demo-ctr-2
 image: redis
```

## Patch your Deployment:

- [Bash](#)
- [PowerShell](#)

```
kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --patch "$(cat patch-file.yaml)"
```

```
kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --patch $(Get-Content patch-file.yaml -Raw)
```

## View the patched Deployment:

```
kubectl get deployment patch-demo --output yaml
```

**The output shows that the PodSpec in the Deployment has two Containers:**

```
containers:
- image: redis
 imagePullPolicy: Always
 name: patch-demo-ctr-2
 ...
- image: nginx
 imagePullPolicy: Always
 name: patch-demo-ctr
 ...
```

## View the Pods associated with your patched Deployment:

```
kubectl get pods
```

**The output shows that the running Pods have different names from the Pods that were running previously. The Deployment terminated the old Pods and created two new Pods that comply with the updated Deployment spec. The 2/2 indicates that each Pod has two Containers:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
patch-demo-1081991389-2wrn5	2/2	Running	0	1m
patch-demo-1081991389-jmg7b	2/2	Running	0	1m

## Take a closer look at one of the patch-demo Pods:

```
kubectl get pod <your-pod-name> --output yaml
```

The output shows that the Pod has two Containers: one running nginx and one running redis:

```
containers:
- image: redis
...
- image: nginx
...
```

## Notes on the strategic merge patch

The patch you did in the preceding exercise is called a *strategic merge patch*. Notice that the patch did not replace the containers list. Instead it added a new Container to the list. In other words, the list in the patch was merged with the existing list. This is not always what happens when you use a strategic merge patch on a list. In some cases, the list is replaced, not merged.

With a strategic merge patch, a list is either replaced or merged depending on its patch strategy. The patch strategy is specified by the value of the patchStrategy key in a field tag in the Kubernetes source code. For example, the Containers field of PodSpec struct has a patchStrategy of merge:

```
type PodSpec struct {
...
 Containers []Container `json:"containers"
 patchStrategy:"merge" patchMergeKey:"name" ...
}
```

You can also see the patch strategy in the [OpenApi spec](#):

```
"io.k8s.api.core.v1.PodSpec": {
...
 "containers": {
 "description": "List of containers belonging to the
pod. ...",
 },
 "x-kubernetes-patch-merge-key": "name",
 "x-kubernetes-patch-strategy": "merge"
 },
}
```

And you can see the patch strategy in the [Kubernetes API documentation](#).

Create a file named `patch-file-tolerations.yaml` that has this content:

```
spec:
 template:
 spec:
 tolerations:
 - effect: NoSchedule
```

```
key: disktype
value: ssd
```

**Patch your Deployment:**

```
kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --patch "$(cat patch-file-tolerations.yaml)"
```

**View the patched Deployment:**

```
kubectl get deployment patch-demo --output yaml
```

**The output shows that the PodSpec in the Deployment has only one Toleration:**

```
tolerations:
 - effect: NoSchedule
 key: disktype
 value: ssd
```

**Notice that the tolerations list in the PodSpec was replaced, not merged. This is because the Toleration field of PodSpec does not have a patchStrategy key in its field tag. So the strategic merge patch uses the default patch strategy, which is replace.**

```
type PodSpec struct {
 ...
 Tolerations []Toleration `json:"tolerations,omitempty"
 protobuf:"bytes,22,opt,name=tolerations"`
}
```

## Use a JSON merge patch to update a Deployment

A strategic merge patch is different from a [JSON merge patch](#). With a JSON merge patch, if you want to update a list, you have to specify the entire new list. And the new list completely replaces the existing list.

The `kubectl patch` command has a `type` parameter that you can set to one of these values:

Parameter value	Merge type
json	<a href="#">JSON Patch, RFC 6902</a>
merge	<a href="#">JSON Merge Patch, RFC 7386</a>
strategic	Strategic merge patch

For a comparison of JSON patch and JSON merge patch, see [JSON Patch and JSON Merge Patch](#).

The default value for the `type` parameter is `strategic`. So in the preceding exercise, you did a strategic merge patch.

**Next, do a JSON merge patch on your same Deployment. Create a file named `patch-file-2.yaml` that has this content:**

```
spec:
 template:
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: patch-demo-ctr-3
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
```

**In your patch command, set type to merge:**

```
kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --type merge --patch "$(cat
patch-file-2.yaml)"
```

**View the patched Deployment:**

```
kubectl get deployment patch-demo --output yaml
```

**The containers list that you specified in the patch has only one Container. The output shows that your list of one Container replaced the existing containers list.**

```
spec:
 containers:
 - image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
 ...
 name: patch-demo-ctr-3
```

**List the running Pods:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

**In the output, you can see that the existing Pods were terminated, and new Pods were created. The 1/1 indicates that each new Pod is running only one Container.**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
patch-demo-1307768864-69308	1/1	Running	0	1m
patch-demo-1307768864-c86dc	1/1	Running	0	1m

## Alternate forms of the kubectl patch command

**The `kubectl patch` command takes YAML or JSON. It can take the patch as a file or directly on the command line.**

**Create a file named `patch-file.json` that has this content:**

```
{
 "spec": {
 "template": {
```

```
 "spec": {
 "containers": [
 {
 "name": "patch-demo-ctr-2",
 "image": "redis"
 }
]
 }
 }
 }
}
```

The following commands are equivalent:

```
kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --patch "$(cat patch-file.yaml)"
kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --patch 'spec:\n template:
\n spec:\n containers:\n - name: patch-demo-ctr-2\n image: redis'

kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --patch "$(cat patch-file.json)"
kubectl patch deployment patch-demo --patch '{"spec": {"template": {"spec": {"containers": [{"name": "patch-demo-ctr-2", "image": "redis"}]}}}}'
```

## Summary

In this exercise, you used `kubectl patch` to change the live configuration of a Deployment object. You did not change the configuration file that you originally used to create the Deployment object. Other commands for updating API objects include [kubectl annotate](#), [kubectl edit](#), [kubectl replace](#), [kubectl scale](#), and [kubectl apply](#).

## What's next

- [Kubernetes Object Management](#)
- [Managing Kubernetes Objects Using Imperative Commands](#)
- [Imperative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Configuration Files](#)
- [Declarative Management of Kubernetes Objects Using Configuration Files](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

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[Change PowerShell example to use the -Raw flag \(#17645\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Scale a StatefulSet

This task shows how to scale a StatefulSet. Scaling a StatefulSet refers to increasing or decreasing the number of replicas.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Scaling StatefulSets](#)
- [Troubleshooting](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- StatefulSets are only available in Kubernetes version 1.5 or later. To check your version of Kubernetes, run `kubectl version`.
- Not all stateful applications scale nicely. If you are unsure about whether to scale your StatefulSets, see [StatefulSet concepts](#) or [StatefulSet tutorial](#) for further information.
- You should perform scaling only when you are confident that your stateful application cluster is completely healthy.

## Scaling StatefulSets

### Use `kubectl` to scale StatefulSets

First, find the StatefulSet you want to scale.

```
kubectl get statefulsets <stateful-set-name>
```

Change the number of replicas of your StatefulSet:

```
kubectl scale statefulsets <stateful-set-name> --replicas=<new-replicas>
```

## Make in-place updates on your StatefulSets

Alternatively, you can do [in-place updates](#) on your StatefulSets.

If your StatefulSet was initially created with `kubectl apply`, update `.spec.replicas` of the StatefulSet manifests, and then do a `kubectl apply`:

```
kubectl apply -f <stateful-set-file-updated>
```

Otherwise, edit that field with `kubectl edit`:

```
kubectl edit statefulsets <stateful-set-name>
```

Or use `kubectl patch`:

```
kubectl patch statefulsets <stateful-set-name> -p '{"spec": {"replicas":<new-replicas>}}'
```

## Troubleshooting

### Scaling down does not work right

You cannot scale down a StatefulSet when any of the stateful Pods it manages is unhealthy. Scaling down only takes place after those stateful Pods become running and ready.

If `spec.replicas > 1`, Kubernetes cannot determine the reason for an unhealthy Pod. It might be the result of a permanent fault or of a transient fault. A transient fault can be caused by a restart required by upgrading or maintenance.

If the Pod is unhealthy due to a permanent fault, scaling without correcting the fault may lead to a state where the StatefulSet membership drops below a certain minimum number of replicas that are needed to function correctly. This may cause your StatefulSet to become unavailable.

If the Pod is unhealthy due to a transient fault and the Pod might become available again, the transient error may interfere with your scale-up or scale-down operation. Some distributed databases have issues when nodes join and leave at the same time. It is better to reason about scaling operations at the application level in these cases, and perform scaling only when you are sure that your stateful application cluster is completely healthy.

## What's next

- Learn more about [deleting a StatefulSet](#).

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

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# Delete a StatefulSet

This task shows you how to delete a [StatefulSetManages the deployment and scaling of a set of Pods, and provides guarantees about the ordering and uniqueness of these Pods.](#) .

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Deleting a StatefulSet](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- This task assumes you have an application running on your cluster represented by a StatefulSet.

## Deleting a StatefulSet

You can delete a StatefulSet in the same way you delete other resources in Kubernetes: use the `kubectl delete` command, and specify the StatefulSet either by file or by name.

```
kubectl delete -f <file.yaml>
```

```
kubectl delete statefulsets <statefulset-name>
```

You may need to delete the associated headless service separately after the StatefulSet itself is deleted.

```
kubectl delete service <service-name>
```

**Deleting a StatefulSet through kubectl will scale it down to 0, thereby deleting all pods that are a part of it. If you want to delete just the StatefulSet and not the pods, use --cascade=false.**

```
kubectl delete -f <file.yaml> --cascade=false
```

**By passing --cascade=false to kubectl delete, the Pods managed by the StatefulSet are left behind even after the StatefulSet object itself is deleted. If the pods have a label app=myapp, you can then delete them as follows:**

```
kubectl delete pods -l app=myapp
```

## Persistent Volumes

**Deleting the Pods in a StatefulSet will not delete the associated volumes. This is to ensure that you have the chance to copy data off the volume before deleting it. Deleting the PVC after the pods have left the [terminating state](#) might trigger deletion of the backing Persistent Volumes depending on the storage class and reclaim policy. You should never assume ability to access a volume after claim deletion.**

**Note:** Use caution when deleting a PVC, as it may lead to data loss.

## Complete deletion of a StatefulSet

**To simply delete everything in a StatefulSet, including the associated pods, you can run a series of commands similar to the following:**

```
grace=$(kubectl get pods <stateful-set-pod> --template '{{.spec.terminationGracePeriodSeconds}}')
kubectl delete statefulset -l app=myapp
sleep $grace
kubectl delete pvc -l app=myapp
```

**In the example above, the Pods have the label app=myapp; substitute your own label as appropriate.**

## Force deletion of StatefulSet pods

**If you find that some pods in your StatefulSet are stuck in the ‘Terminating’ or ‘Unknown’ states for an extended period of time, you may need to manually intervene to forcefully delete the pods from the apiserver. This is a potentially dangerous task. Refer to [Force Delete StatefulSet Pods](#) for details.**

## What's next

Learn more about [force deleting StatefulSet Pods](#).

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

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# Force Delete StatefulSet Pods

This page shows how to delete Pods which are part of a [stateful set](#)  
[Manages the deployment and scaling of a set of Pods, and provides guarantees about the ordering and uniqueness of these Pods.](#), and explains the considerations to keep in mind when doing so.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [StatefulSet considerations](#)
- [Delete Pods](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- This is a fairly advanced task and has the potential to violate some of the properties inherent to StatefulSet.
- Before proceeding, make yourself familiar with the considerations enumerated below.

## StatefulSet considerations

In normal operation of a StatefulSet, there is never a need to force delete a StatefulSet Pod. The [StatefulSet controller](#) is responsible for creating, scaling and deleting members of the StatefulSet. It tries to ensure that the specified number of Pods from ordinal 0 through N-1 are alive and ready. StatefulSet ensures that, at any time, there is at most one Pod with a given identity running in a cluster. This is referred to as *at most one* semantics provided by a StatefulSet.

**Manual force deletion should be undertaken with caution, as it has the potential to violate the at most one semantics inherent to StatefulSet. StatefulSets may be used to run distributed and clustered applications which have a need for a stable network identity and stable storage. These applications often have configuration which relies on an ensemble of a fixed number of members with fixed identities. Having multiple members with the same identity can be disastrous and may lead to data loss (e.g. split brain scenario in quorum-based systems).**

## Delete Pods

**You can perform a graceful pod deletion with the following command:**

```
kubectl delete pods <pod>
```

**For the above to lead to graceful termination, the Pod must not specify a pod.Spec.TerminationGracePeriodSeconds of 0. The practice of setting a pod.Spec.TerminationGracePeriodSeconds of 0 seconds is unsafe and strongly discouraged for StatefulSet Pods. Graceful deletion is safe and will ensure that the [Pod shuts down gracefully](#) before the kubelet deletes the name from the apiserver.**

**Kubernetes (versions 1.5 or newer) will not delete Pods just because a Node is unreachable. The Pods running on an unreachable Node enter the “Terminating” or “Unknown” state after a [timeout](#). Pods may also enter these states when the user attempts graceful deletion of a Pod on an unreachable Node. The only ways in which a Pod in such a state can be removed from the apiserver are as follows:**

- **The Node object is deleted (either by you, or by the [Node Controller](#)).**
- **The kubelet on the unresponsive Node starts responding, kills the Pod and removes the entry from the apiserver.**
- **Force deletion of the Pod by the user.**

**The recommended best practice is to use the first or second approach. If a Node is confirmed to be dead (e.g. permanently disconnected from the network, powered down, etc), then delete the Node object. If the Node is suffering from a network partition, then try to resolve this or wait for it to resolve. When the partition heals, the kubelet will complete the deletion of the Pod and free up its name in the apiserver.**

**Normally, the system completes the deletion once the Pod is no longer running on a Node, or the Node is deleted by an administrator. You may override this by force deleting the Pod.**

## Force Deletion

Force deletions do not wait for confirmation from the kubelet that the Pod has been terminated. Irrespective of whether a force deletion is successful in killing a Pod, it will immediately free up the name from the apiserver. This would let the StatefulSet controller create a replacement Pod with that same identity; this can lead to the duplication of a still-running Pod, and if said Pod can still communicate with the other members of the StatefulSet, will violate the at most one semantics that StatefulSet is designed to guarantee.

When you force delete a StatefulSet pod, you are asserting that the Pod in question will never again make contact with other Pods in the StatefulSet and its name can be safely freed up for a replacement to be created.

If you want to delete a Pod forcibly using kubectl version  $\geq 1.5$ , do the following:

```
kubectl delete pods <pod> --grace-period=0 --force
```

If you're using any version of kubectl  $\leq 1.4$ , you should omit the --force option and use:

```
kubectl delete pods <pod> --grace-period=0
```

If even after these commands the pod is stuck on Unknown state, use the following command to remove the pod from the cluster:

```
kubectl patch pod <pod> -p '{"metadata":{"finalizers":null}}'
```

Always perform force deletion of StatefulSet Pods carefully and with complete knowledge of the risks involved.

## What's next

Learn more about [debugging a StatefulSet](#).

## Feedback

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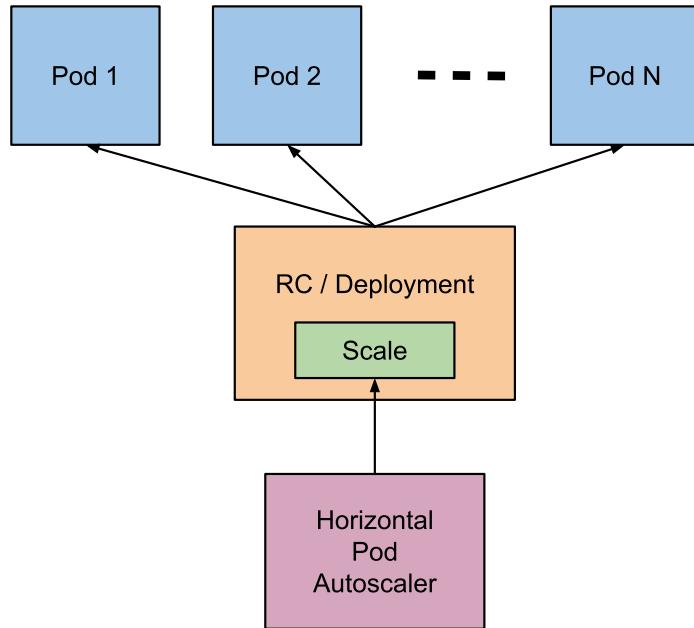
# Horizontal Pod Autoscaler

The Horizontal Pod Autoscaler automatically scales the number of pods in a replication controller, deployment, replica set or stateful set based on observed CPU utilization (or, with [custom metrics](#) support, on some other application-provided metrics). Note that Horizontal Pod Autoscaling does not apply to objects that can't be scaled, for example, DaemonSets.

The Horizontal Pod Autoscaler is implemented as a Kubernetes API resource and a controller. The resource determines the behavior of the controller. The controller periodically adjusts the number of replicas in a replication controller or deployment to match the observed average CPU utilization to the target specified by user.

- [How does the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler work?](#)
- [API Object](#)
- [Support for Horizontal Pod Autoscaler in kubectl](#)
- [Autoscaling during rolling update](#)
- [Support for cooldown/delay](#)
- [Support for multiple metrics](#)
- [Support for custom metrics](#)
- [Support for metrics APIs](#)
- [Support for configurable scaling behavior](#)
- [What's next](#)

# How does the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler work?



**The Horizontal Pod Autoscaler is implemented as a control loop, with a period controlled by the controller manager's `--horizontal-pod-autoscaler-sync-period` flag (with a default value of 15 seconds).**

During each period, the controller manager queries the resource utilization against the metrics specified in each `HorizontalPodAutoscaler` definition. The controller manager obtains the metrics from either the resource metrics API (for per-pod resource metrics), or the custom metrics API (for all other metrics).

- For per-pod resource metrics (like CPU), the controller fetches the metrics from the resource metrics API for each pod targeted by the `HorizontalPodAutoscaler`. Then, if a target utilization value is set, the controller calculates the utilization value as a percentage of the equivalent resource request on the containers in each pod. If a target raw value is set, the raw metric values are used directly. The controller then takes the mean of the utilization or the raw value (depending on the type of target specified) across all targeted pods, and produces a ratio used to scale the number of desired replicas.

**Please note that if some of the pod's containers do not have the relevant resource request set, CPU utilization for the pod will not be defined and the autoscaler will not take any action for that metric. See the [algorithm details](#) section below for more information about how the autoscaling algorithm works.**

- For per-pod custom metrics, the controller functions similarly to per-pod resource metrics, except that it works with raw values, not utilization values.
- For object metrics and external metrics, a single metric is fetched, which describes the object in question. This metric is compared to the target value, to produce a ratio as above. In the autoscaling/v2beta2 API version, this value can optionally be divided by the number of pods before the comparison is made.

The HorizontalPodAutoscaler normally fetches metrics from a series of aggregated APIs (`metrics.k8s.io`, `custom.metrics.k8s.io`, and `external.metrics.k8s.io`). The `metrics.k8s.io` API is usually provided by `metrics-server`, which needs to be launched separately. See [metrics-server](#) for instructions. The HorizontalPodAutoscaler can also fetch metrics directly from Heapster.

**Note:**

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes 1.11 [deprecated](#)**

This feature is *deprecated*. For more information on this state, see the [Kubernetes Deprecation Policy](#).

**Fetching metrics from Heapster is deprecated as of Kubernetes 1.11.**

See [Support for metrics APIs](#) for more details.

The autoscaler accesses corresponding scalable controllers (such as replication controllers, deployments, and replica sets) by using the scale sub-resource. Scale is an interface that allows you to dynamically set the number of replicas and examine each of their current states. More details on scale sub-resource can be found [here](#).

## Algorithm Details

From the most basic perspective, the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler controller operates on the ratio between desired metric value and current metric value:

```
desiredReplicas = ceil[currentReplicas * (currentMetricValue / desiredMetricValue)]
```

For example, if the current metric value is 200m, and the desired value is 100m, the number of replicas will be doubled, since  $200.0 / 100.0 ==$

**2.0 If the current value is instead 50m, we'll halve the number of replicas, since  $50.0 / 100.0 == 0.5$ . We'll skip scaling if the ratio is sufficiently close to 1.0 (within a globally-configurable tolerance, from the --horizontal-pod-autoscaler-tolerance flag, which defaults to 0.1).**

**When a targetAverageValue or targetAverageUtilization is specified, the currentMetricValue is computed by taking the average of the given metric across all Pods in the HorizontalPodAutoscaler's scale target. Before checking the tolerance and deciding on the final values, we take pod readiness and missing metrics into consideration, however.**

**All Pods with a deletion timestamp set (i.e. Pods in the process of being shut down) and all failed Pods are discarded.**

**If a particular Pod is missing metrics, it is set aside for later; Pods with missing metrics will be used to adjust the final scaling amount.**

**When scaling on CPU, if any pod has yet to become ready (i.e. it's still initializing) or the most recent metric point for the pod was before it became ready, that pod is set aside as well.**

**Due to technical constraints, the HorizontalPodAutoscaler controller cannot exactly determine the first time a pod becomes ready when determining whether to set aside certain CPU metrics. Instead, it considers a Pod "not yet ready" if it's unready and transitioned to unready within a short, configurable window of time since it started. This value is configured with the --horizontal-pod-autoscaler-initial-readiness-delay flag, and its default is 30 seconds. Once a pod has become ready, it considers any transition to ready to be the first if it occurred within a longer, configurable time since it started. This value is configured with the --horizontal-pod-autoscaler-cpu-initialization-period flag, and its default is 5 minutes.**

**The currentMetricValue / desiredMetricValue base scale ratio is then calculated using the remaining pods not set aside or discarded from above.**

**If there were any missing metrics, we recompute the average more conservatively, assuming those pods were consuming 100% of the desired value in case of a scale down, and 0% in case of a scale up. This dampens the magnitude of any potential scale.**

**Furthermore, if any not-yet-ready pods were present, and we would have scaled up without factoring in missing metrics or not-yet-ready pods, we conservatively assume the not-yet-ready pods are consuming 0% of the desired metric, further dampening the magnitude of a scale up.**

**After factoring in the not-yet-ready pods and missing metrics, we recalculate the usage ratio. If the new ratio reverses the scale**

direction, or is within the tolerance, we skip scaling. Otherwise, we use the new ratio to scale.

Note that the *original* value for the average utilization is reported back via the HorizontalPodAutoscaler status, without factoring in the not-yet-ready pods or missing metrics, even when the new usage ratio is used.

If multiple metrics are specified in a HorizontalPodAutoscaler, this calculation is done for each metric, and then the largest of the desired replica counts is chosen. If any of these metrics cannot be converted into a desired replica count (e.g. due to an error fetching the metrics from the metrics APIs) and a scale down is suggested by the metrics which can be fetched, scaling is skipped. This means that the HPA is still capable of scaling up if one or more metrics give a desiredReplicas greater than the current value.

Finally, just before HPA scales the target, the scale recommendation is recorded. The controller considers all recommendations within a configurable window choosing the highest recommendation from within that window. This value can be configured using the `--horizontal-pod-autoscaler-downscale-stabilization` flag, which defaults to 5 minutes. This means that scaledowns will occur gradually, smoothing out the impact of rapidly fluctuating metric values.

## API Object

The Horizontal Pod Autoscaler is an API resource in the Kubernetes `autoscaling` API group. The current stable version, which only includes support for CPU autoscaling, can be found in the `autoscaling/v1` API version.

The beta version, which includes support for scaling on memory and custom metrics, can be found in `autoscaling/v2beta2`. The new fields introduced in `autoscaling/v2beta2` are preserved as annotations when working with `autoscaling/v1`.

When you create a HorizontalPodAutoscaler API object, make sure the name specified is a valid [DNS subdomain name](#). More details about the API object can be found at [HorizontalPodAutoscaler Object](#).

## Support for Horizontal Pod Autoscaler in kubectl

Horizontal Pod Autoscaler, like every API resource, is supported in a standard way by `kubectl`. We can create a new autoscaler using `kubectl create` command. We can list autoscalers by `kubectl get hpa` and

get detailed description by `kubectl describe hpa`. Finally, we can delete an autoscaler using `kubectl delete hpa`.

In addition, there is a special `kubectl autoscale` command for easy creation of a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler. For instance, executing `kubectl autoscale rs foo --min=2 --max=5 --cpu-percent=80` will create an autoscaler for replication set `foo`, with target CPU utilization set to 80% and the number of replicas between 2 and 5. The detailed documentation of `kubectl autoscale` can be found [here](#).

## Autoscaling during rolling update

Currently in Kubernetes, it is possible to perform a rolling update by using the deployment object, which manages the underlying replica sets for you. Horizontal Pod Autoscaler only supports the latter approach: the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler is bound to the deployment object, it sets the size for the deployment object, and the deployment is responsible for setting sizes of underlying replica sets.

Horizontal Pod Autoscaler does not work with rolling update using direct manipulation of replication controllers, i.e. you cannot bind a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler to a replication controller and do rolling update. The reason this doesn't work is that when rolling update creates a new replication controller, the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler will not be bound to the new replication controller.

## Support for cooldown/delay

When managing the scale of a group of replicas using the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler, it is possible that the number of replicas keeps fluctuating frequently due to the dynamic nature of the metrics evaluated. This is sometimes referred to as *thrashing*.

Starting from v1.6, a cluster operator can mitigate this problem by tuning the global HPA settings exposed as flags for the `kube-controller-manager` component:

Starting from v1.12, a new algorithmic update removes the need for the upscale delay.

- `--horizontal-pod-autoscaler-downscale-stabilization`: The value for this option is a duration that specifies how long the autoscaler has to wait before another downscale operation can be performed after the current one has completed. The default value is 5 minutes (5m0s).

Note: When tuning these parameter values, a cluster operator should be aware of the possible consequences. If the delay (cooldown) value is set too long, there could be complaints that the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler is not responsive to workload changes. However, if the delay value

**is set too short, the scale of the replicas set may keep thrashing as usual.**

## Support for multiple metrics

**Kubernetes 1.6 adds support for scaling based on multiple metrics. You can use the `autoscaling/v2beta2` API version to specify multiple metrics for the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler to scale on. Then, the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler controller will evaluate each metric, and propose a new scale based on that metric. The largest of the proposed scales will be used as the new scale.**

## Support for custom metrics

**Note: Kubernetes 1.2 added alpha support for scaling based on application-specific metrics using special annotations.**

**Support for these annotations was removed in Kubernetes 1.6 in favor of the new autoscaling API. While the old method for collecting custom metrics is still available, these metrics will not be available for use by the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler, and the former annotations for specifying which custom metrics to scale on are no longer honored by the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler controller.**

**Kubernetes 1.6 adds support for making use of custom metrics in the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler. You can add custom metrics for the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler to use in the `autoscaling/v2beta2` API. Kubernetes then queries the new custom metrics API to fetch the values of the appropriate custom metrics.**

See [Support for metrics APIs](#) for the requirements.

## Support for metrics APIs

**By default, the `HorizontalPodAutoscaler` controller retrieves metrics from a series of APIs. In order for it to access these APIs, cluster administrators must ensure that:**

- The [API aggregation layer](#) is enabled.
- The corresponding APIs are registered:
  - For resource metrics, this is the `metrics.k8s.io` API, generally provided by [metrics-server](#). It can be launched as a cluster addon.
  - For custom metrics, this is the `custom.metrics.k8s.io` API. It's provided by "adapter" API servers provided by metrics solution vendors. Check with your metrics pipeline, or the

[list of known solutions](#). If you would like to write your own, check out the [boilerplate](#) to get started.

- For external metrics, this is the `external.metrics.k8s.io` API. It may be provided by the custom metrics adapters provided above.
- The `--horizontal-pod-autoscaler-use-rest-clients` is true or unset. Setting this to false switches to Heapster-based autoscaling, which is deprecated.

For more information on these different metrics paths and how they differ please see the relevant design proposals for [the HPA V2](#), [custom.metrics.k8s.io](#) and [external.metrics.k8s.io](#).

For examples of how to use them see [the walkthrough for using custom metrics](#) and [the walkthrough for using external metrics](#).

## Support for configurable scaling behavior

Starting from [v1.18](#) the v2beta2 API allows scaling behavior to be configured through the HPA behavior field. Behaviors are specified separately for scaling up and down in `scaleUp` or `scaleDown` section under the `behavior` field. A stabilization window can be specified for both directions which prevents the flapping of the number of the replicas in the scaling target. Similarly specifying scaling policies controls the rate of change of replicas while scaling.

### Scaling Policies

One or more scaling policies can be specified in the `behavior` section of the spec. When multiple policies are specified the policy which allows the highest amount of change is the policy which is selected by default. The following example shows this behavior while scaling down:

```
behavior:
 scaleDown:
 policies:
 - type: Pods
 value: 4
 periodSeconds: 60
 - type: Percent
 value: 10
 periodSeconds: 60
```

When the number of pods is more than 40 the second policy will be used for scaling down. For instance if there are 80 replicas and the target has to be scaled down to 10 replicas then during the first step 8 replicas will be reduced. In the next iteration when the number of replicas is 72, 10% of the pods is 7.2 but the number is rounded up to

**8. On each loop of the autoscaler controller the number of pods to be change is re-calculated based on the number of current replicas. When the number of replicas falls below 40 the first policy(*Pods*) is applied and 4 replicas will be reduced at a time.**

**periodSeconds indicates the length of time in the past for which the policy must hold true. The first policy allows at most 4 replicas to be scaled down in one minute. The second policy allows at most 10% of the current replicas to be scaled down in one minute.**

**The policy selection can be changed by specifying the `selectPolicy` field for a scaling direction. By setting the value to `Min` which would select the policy which allows the smallest change in the replica count. Setting the value to `Disabled` completely disabled scaling in that direction.**

## **Stabilization Window**

**The stabilization window is used to restrict the flapping of replicas when the metrics used for scaling keep fluctuating. The stabilization window is used by the autoscaling algorithm to consider the computed desired state from the past to prevent scaling. In the following example the stabilization window is specified for `scaleDown`.**

```
scaleDown:
 stabilizationWindowSeconds: 300
```

**When the metrics indicate that the target should be scaled down the algorithm looks into previously computed desired states and uses the highest value from the specified interval. In above example all desired states from the past 5 minutes will be considered.**

## **Default Behavior**

**To use the custom scaling not all fields have to be specified. Only values which need to be customized can be specified. These custom values are merged with default values. The default values match the existing behavior in the HPA algorithm.**

```
behavior:
 scaleDown:
 stabilizationWindowSeconds: 300
 policies:
 - type: Percent
 value: 100
 periodSeconds: 15
 scaleUp:
 stabilizationWindowSeconds: 0
 policies:
 - type: Percent
 value: 100
 periodSeconds: 15
```

```
- type: Pods
 value: 4
 periodSeconds: 15
selectPolicy: Max
```

**For scaling down the stabilization window is 300 seconds(or the value of the --horizontal-pod-autoscaler-downscale-stabilization flag if provided). There is only a single policy for scaling down which allows a 100% of the currently running replicas to be removed which means the scaling target can be scaled down to the minimum allowed replicas. For scaling up there is no stabilization window. When the metrics indicate that the target should be scaled up the target is scaled up immediately. There are 2 policies which. 4 pods or a 100% of the currently running replicas will be added every 15 seconds till the HPA reaches its steady state.**

### **Example: change downscale stabilization window**

**To provide a custom downscale stabilization window of 1 minute, the following behavior would be added to the HPA:**

```
behavior:
 scaleDown:
 stabilizationWindowSeconds: 60
```

### **Example: limit scale down rate**

**To limit the rate at which pods are removed by the HPA to 10% per minute, the following behavior would be added to the HPA:**

```
behavior:
 scaleDown:
 policies:
 - type: Percent
 value: 10
 periodSeconds: 60
```

**To allow a final drop of 5 pods, another policy can be added and a selection strategy of minimum:**

```
behavior:
 scaleDown:
 policies:
 - type: Percent
 value: 10
 periodSeconds: 60
 - type: Pods
 value: 5
 periodSeconds: 60
 selectPolicy: Max
```

## Example: disable scale down

The `selectPolicy` value of `Disabled` turns off scaling the given direction. So to prevent downscaling the following policy would be used:

```
behavior:
 scaleDown:
 selectPolicy: Disabled
```

## What's next

- Design documentation: [Horizontal Pod Autoscaling](#).
- kubectl autoscale command: [kubectl autoscale](#).
- Usage example of [Horizontal Pod Autoscaler](#).

## Feedback

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Page last modified on March 28, 2020 at 7:03 AM PST by [Removing references of `kubectl rolling-update` command \(#19449\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Horizontal Pod Autoscaler Walkthrough

Horizontal Pod Autoscaler automatically scales the number of pods in a replication controller, deployment, replica set or stateful set based on observed CPU utilization (or, with beta support, on some other, application-provided metrics).

This document walks you through an example of enabling Horizontal Pod Autoscaler for the php-apache server. For more information on

how Horizontal Pod Autoscaler behaves, see the [Horizontal Pod Autoscaler user guide](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Run & expose php-apache server](#)
- [Create Horizontal Pod Autoscaler](#)
- [Increase load](#)
- [Stop load](#)
- [Autoscaling on multiple metrics and custom metrics](#)
- [Appendix: Horizontal Pod Autoscaler Status Conditions](#)
- [Appendix: Quantities](#)
- [Appendix: Other possible scenarios](#)

## Before you begin

This example requires a running Kubernetes cluster and kubectl, version 1.2 or later. [metrics-server](#) monitoring needs to be deployed in the cluster to provide metrics via the resource metrics API, as Horizontal Pod Autoscaler uses this API to collect metrics. The instructions for deploying this are on the GitHub repository of [metrics-server](#), if you followed [getting started on GCE guide](#), metrics-server monitoring will be turned-on by default.

To specify multiple resource metrics for a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler, you must have a Kubernetes cluster and kubectl at version 1.6 or later. Furthermore, in order to make use of custom metrics, your cluster must be able to communicate with the API server providing the custom metrics API. Finally, to use metrics not related to any Kubernetes object you must have a Kubernetes cluster at version 1.10 or later, and you must be able to communicate with the API server that provides the external metrics API. See the [Horizontal Pod Autoscaler user guide](#) for more details.

## Run & expose php-apache server

To demonstrate Horizontal Pod Autoscaler we will use a custom docker image based on the php-apache image. The Dockerfile has the following content:

```
FROM php:5-apache
ADD index.php /var/www/html/index.php
RUN chmod a+rx index.php
```

It defines an index.php page which performs some CPU intensive computations:

```
<?php
$x = 0.0001;
for ($i = 0; $i <= 1000000; $i++) {
 $x += sqrt($x);
}
```

```
echo "OK!";
?>
```

**First, we will start a deployment running the image and expose it as a service using the following configuration:**

[application/php-apache.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: php-apache
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: php-apache
 replicas: 1
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: php-apache
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: php-apache
 image: k8s.gcr.io/hpa-example
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 resources:
 limits:
 cpu: 500m
 requests:
 cpu: 200m

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: php-apache
 labels:
 run: php-apache
spec:
 ports:
 - port: 80
 selector:
 run: php-apache
```

**Run the following command:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/php-apache.yaml
```

```
deployment.apps/php-apache created
service/php-apache created
```

## Create Horizontal Pod Autoscaler

Now that the server is running, we will create the autoscaler using [kubectl autoscale](#). The following command will create a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler that maintains between 1 and 10 replicas of the Pods controlled by the php-apache deployment we created in the first step of these instructions. Roughly speaking, HPA will increase and decrease the number of replicas (via the deployment) to maintain an average CPU utilization across all Pods of 50% (since each pod requests 200 milli-cores by kubectl run), this means average CPU usage of 100 milli-cores). See [here](#) for more details on the algorithm.

```
kubectl autoscale deployment php-apache --cpu-percent=50 --min=1
--max=10
```

```
horizontalpodautoscaler.autoscaling/php-apache autoscaled
```

We may check the current status of autoscaler by running:

```
kubectl get hpa
```

NAME	REFERENCE	TARGET	MINPODS
MAXPODS	REPLICAS	AGE	
php-apache	Deployment/php-apache/scale	0% / 50%	1
10	1	18s	

Please note that the current CPU consumption is 0% as we are not sending any requests to the server (the TARGET column shows the average across all the pods controlled by the corresponding deployment).

## Increase load

Now, we will see how the autoscaler reacts to increased load. We will start a container, and send an infinite loop of queries to the php-apache service (please run it in a different terminal):

```
kubectl run --generator=run-pod/v1 -it --rm load-generator --
image=busybox /bin/sh
```

Hit enter for command prompt

```
while true; do wget -q -O- http://php-apache.default.svc.cluster.local; done
```

**Within a minute or so, we should see the higher CPU load by executing:**

```
kubectl get hpa
```

NAME	REFERENCE	TARGET	MINPODS
MAXPODS	REPLICAS	AGE	
php-apache	Deployment/php-apache/scale	305% / 50%	1
10	1	3m	

**Here, CPU consumption has increased to 305% of the request. As a result, the deployment was resized to 7 replicas:**

```
kubectl get deployment php-apache
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
php-apache	7/7	7	7	19m

**Note: It may take a few minutes to stabilize the number of replicas. Since the amount of load is not controlled in any way it may happen that the final number of replicas will differ from this example.**

## Stop load

We will finish our example by stopping the user load.

In the terminal where we created the container with busybox image, terminate the load generation by typing <Ctrl> + C.

Then we will verify the result state (after a minute or so):

```
kubectl get hpa
```

NAME	REFERENCE	TARGET	
MINPODS	MAXPODS	REPLICAS	AGE
php-apache	Deployment/php-apache/scale	0% / 50%	
1	10	1	11m

```
kubectl get deployment php-apache
```

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
php-apache	1/1	1	1	27m

Here CPU utilization dropped to 0, and so HPA autoscaled the number of replicas back down to 1.

**Note: Autoscaling the replicas may take a few minutes.**

# Autoscaling on multiple metrics and custom metrics

You can introduce additional metrics to use when autoscaling the `php-apache` Deployment by making use of the `autoscaling/v2beta2` API version.

First, get the YAML of your `HorizontalPodAutoscaler` in the `autoscaling/v2beta2` form:

```
kubectl get hpa.v2beta2.autoscaling -o yaml > /tmp/hpa-v2.yaml
```

Open the `/tmp/hpa-v2.yaml` file in an editor, and you should see YAML which looks like this:

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
 name: php-apache
 namespace: default
spec:
 scaleTargetRef:
 apiVersion: apps/v1
 kind: Deployment
 name: php-apache
 minReplicas: 1
 maxReplicas: 10
 metrics:
 - type: Resource
 resource:
 name: cpu
 target:
 type: Utilization
 averageUtilization: 50
status:
 observedGeneration: 1
 lastScaleTime: <some-time>
 currentReplicas: 1
 desiredReplicas: 1
 currentMetrics:
 - type: Resource
 resource:
 name: cpu
 current:
 averageUtilization: 0
 averageValue: 0
```

Notice that the `targetCPUUtilizationPercentage` field has been replaced with an array called `metrics`. The CPU utilization metric is a `resource metric`, since it is represented as a percentage of a resource specified on pod containers. Notice that you can specify other

**resource metrics besides CPU. By default, the only other supported resource metric is memory. These resources do not change names from cluster to cluster, and should always be available, as long as the metrics.k8s.io API is available.**

**You can also specify resource metrics in terms of direct values, instead of as percentages of the requested value, by using a target type of AverageValue instead of AverageUtilization, and setting the corresponding target.averageValue field instead of the target.averageUtilization.**

**There are two other types of metrics, both of which are considered *custom metrics*: pod metrics and object metrics. These metrics may have names which are cluster specific, and require a more advanced cluster monitoring setup.**

**The first of these alternative metric types is *pod metrics*. These metrics describe pods, and are averaged together across pods and compared with a target value to determine the replica count. They work much like resource metrics, except that they *only* support a target type of AverageValue.**

**Pod metrics are specified using a metric block like this:**

```
type: Pods
pods:
 metric:
 name: packets-per-second
 target:
 type: AverageValue
 averageValue: 1k
```

**The second alternative metric type is *object metrics*. These metrics describe a different object in the same namespace, instead of describing pods. The metrics are not necessarily fetched from the object; they only describe it. Object metrics support target types of both Value and AverageValue. With Value, the target is compared directly to the returned metric from the API. With AverageValue, the value returned from the custom metrics API is divided by the number of pods before being compared to the target. The following example is the YAML representation of the requests-per-second metric.**

```
type: Object
object:
 metric:
 name: requests-per-second
 describedObject:
 apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1beta1
 kind: Ingress
 name: main-route
 target:
```

```
type: Value
value: 2k
```

If you provide multiple such metric blocks, the HorizontalPodAutoscaler will consider each metric in turn. The HorizontalPodAutoscaler will calculate proposed replica counts for each metric, and then choose the one with the highest replica count.

For example, if you had your monitoring system collecting metrics about network traffic, you could update the definition above using kubectl edit to look like this:

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
 name: php-apache
 namespace: default
spec:
 scaleTargetRef:
 apiVersion: apps/v1
 kind: Deployment
 name: php-apache
 minReplicas: 1
 maxReplicas: 10
 metrics:
 - type: Resource
 resource:
 name: cpu
 target:
 type: Utilization
 averageUtilization: 50
 - type: Pods
 pods:
 metric:
 name: packets-per-second
 target:
 type: AverageValue
 averageValue: 1k
 - type: Object
 object:
 metric:
 name: requests-per-second
 describedObject:
 apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1beta1
 kind: Ingress
 name: main-route
 target:
 type: Value
 value: 10k
status:
 observedGeneration: 1
 lastScaleTime: <some-time>
```

```
currentReplicas: 1
desiredReplicas: 1
currentMetrics:
- type: Resource
 resource:
 name: cpu
 current:
 averageUtilization: 0
 averageValue: 0
- type: Object
 object:
 metric:
 name: requests-per-second
 describedObject:
 apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1beta1
 kind: Ingress
 name: main-route
 current:
 value: 10k
```

**Then, your HorizontalPodAutoscaler would attempt to ensure that each pod was consuming roughly 50% of its requested CPU, serving 1000 packets per second, and that all pods behind the main-route Ingress were serving a total of 10000 requests per second.**

## Autoscaling on more specific metrics

**Many metrics pipelines allow you to describe metrics either by name or by a set of additional descriptors called *labels*. For all non-resource metric types (pod, object, and external, described below), you can specify an additional label selector which is passed to your metric pipeline. For instance, if you collect a metric http\_requests with the verb label, you can specify the following metric block to scale only on GET requests:**

```
type: Object
object:
 metric:
 name: http_requests
 selector: {matchLabels: {verb: GET}}
```

**This selector uses the same syntax as the full Kubernetes label selectors. The monitoring pipeline determines how to collapse multiple series into a single value, if the name and selector match multiple series. The selector is additive, and cannot select metrics that describe objects that are not the target object (the target pods in the case of the Pods type, and the described object in the case of the Object type).**

## Autoscaling on metrics not related to Kubernetes objects

Applications running on Kubernetes may need to autoscale based on metrics that don't have an obvious relationship to any object in the Kubernetes cluster, such as metrics describing a hosted service with no direct correlation to Kubernetes namespaces. In Kubernetes 1.10 and later, you can address this use case with *external metrics*.

Using external metrics requires knowledge of your monitoring system; the setup is similar to that required when using custom metrics. External metrics allow you to autoscale your cluster based on any metric available in your monitoring system. Just provide a metric block with a name and selector, as above, and use the External metric type instead of Object. If multiple time series are matched by the metricSelector, the sum of their values is used by the HorizontalPodAutoscaler. External metrics support both the Value and AverageValue target types, which function exactly the same as when you use the Object type.

For example if your application processes tasks from a hosted queue service, you could add the following section to your HorizontalPodAutoscaler manifest to specify that you need one worker per 30 outstanding tasks.

```
- type: External
 external:
 metric:
 name: queue_messages_ready
 selector: "queue=worker_tasks"
 target:
 type: AverageValue
 averageValue: 30
```

When possible, it's preferable to use the custom metric target types instead of external metrics, since it's easier for cluster administrators to secure the custom metrics API. The external metrics API potentially allows access to any metric, so cluster administrators should take care when exposing it.

## Appendix: Horizontal Pod Autoscaler Status Conditions

When using the autoscaling/v2beta2 form of the HorizontalPodAutoscaler, you will be able to see *status conditions* set by Kubernetes on the HorizontalPodAutoscaler. These status conditions indicate whether or not the HorizontalPodAutoscaler is able to scale, and whether or not it is currently restricted in any way.

The conditions appear in the `status.conditions` field. To see the conditions affecting a HorizontalPodAutoscaler, we can use `kubectl describe hpa`:

```
kubectl describe hpa cm-test
```

Name:	cm-test		
Namespace:	prom		
Labels:	<none>		
Annotations:	<none>		
CreationTimestamp:	Fri, 16 Jun 2017 18:09:22 +0000		
Reference:	ReplicationController/cm-test		
Metrics:	( current / target )		
"http_requests" on pods:	66m / 500m		
Min replicas:	1		
Max replicas:	4		
ReplicationController pods:	1 current / 1 desired		
Conditions:			
Type	Status	Reason	Message
-----	-----	-----	-----
AbleToScale	True	ReadyForNewScale	the last scale time was sufficiently old as to warrant a new scale
ScalingActive	True	ValidMetricFound	the HPA was able to successfully calculate a replica count from pods metric http_requests
ScalingLimited	False	DesiredWithinRange	the desired replica count is within the acceptable range
Events:			

For this HorizontalPodAutoscaler, we can see several conditions in a healthy state. The first, AbleToScale, indicates whether or not the HPA is able to fetch and update scales, as well as whether or not any backoff-related conditions would prevent scaling. The second, ScalingActive, indicates whether or not the HPA is enabled (i.e. the replica count of the target is not zero) and is able to calculate desired scales. When it is False, it generally indicates problems with fetching metrics. Finally, the last condition, ScalingLimited, indicates that the desired scale was capped by the maximum or minimum of the HorizontalPodAutoscaler. This is an indication that you may wish to raise or lower the minimum or maximum replica count constraints on your HorizontalPodAutoscaler.

## Appendix: Quantities

All metrics in the HorizontalPodAutoscaler and metrics APIs are specified using a special whole-number notation known in Kubernetes as a *quantity*. For example, the quantity 10500m would be written as 10.5 in decimal notation. The metrics APIs will return whole numbers without a suffix when possible, and will generally return quantities in milli-units otherwise. This means you might see your metric value fluctuate between 1 and 1500m, or 1 and 1.5 when written in decimal notation. See the [glossary entry on quantities](#) for more information.

# Appendix: Other possible scenarios

## Creating the autoscaler declaratively

Instead of using `kubectl autoscale` command to create a `HorizontalPodAutoscaler` imperatively we can use the following file to create it declaratively:

[application/hpa/php-apache.yaml](https://k8s.io/examples/application/hpa/php-apache.yaml)

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v1
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
 name: php-apache
 namespace: default
spec:
 scaleTargetRef:
 apiVersion: apps/v1
 kind: Deployment
 name: php-apache
 minReplicas: 1
 maxReplicas: 10
 targetCPUUtilizationPercentage: 50
```

We will create the autoscaler by executing the following command:

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/hpa/php-apache.yaml
```

```
horizontalpodautoscaler.autoscaling/php-apache created
```

## Feedback

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# Specifying a Disruption Budget for your Application

This page shows how to limit the number of concurrent disruptions that your application experiences, allowing for higher availability while permitting the cluster administrator to manage the clusters nodes.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Protecting an Application with a PodDisruptionBudget](#)
- [Identify an Application to Protect](#)
- [Think about how your application reacts to disruptions](#)
- [Specifying a PodDisruptionBudget](#)
- [Create the PDB object](#)
- [Check the status of the PDB](#)
- [Arbitrary Controllers and Selectors](#)

## Before you begin

- You are the owner of an application running on a Kubernetes cluster that requires high availability.
- You should know how to deploy [Replicated Stateless Applications](#) and/or [Replicated Stateful Applications](#).
- You should have read about [Pod Disruptions](#).
- You should confirm with your cluster owner or service provider that they respect Pod Disruption Budgets.

## Protecting an Application with a PodDisruptionBudget

1. Identify what application you want to protect with a PodDisruptionBudget (PDB).
2. Think about how your application reacts to disruptions.
3. Create a PDB definition as a YAML file.
4. Create the PDB object from the YAML file.

## Identify an Application to Protect

The most common use case when you want to protect an application specified by one of the built-in Kubernetes controllers:

- Deployment
- ReplicationController
- ReplicaSet
- StatefulSet

**In this case, make a note of the controller's `.spec.selector`; the same selector goes into the PDBs `.spec.selector`.**

**From version 1.15 PDBs support custom controllers where the [scale subresource](#) is enabled.**

**You can also use PDBs with pods which are not controlled by one of the above controllers, or arbitrary groups of pods, but there are some restrictions, described in [Arbitrary Controllers and Selectors](#).**

## **Think about how your application reacts to disruptions**

**Decide how many instances can be down at the same time for a short period due to a voluntary disruption.**

- **Stateless frontends:**
  - **Concern:** don't reduce serving capacity by more than 10%.
  - **Solution:** use PDB with `minAvailable 90%` for example.
- **Single-instance Stateful Application:**
  - **Concern:** do not terminate this application without talking to me.
  - **Possible Solution 1:** Do not use a PDB and tolerate occasional downtime.
  - **Possible Solution 2:** Set PDB with `maxUnavailable=0`. Have an understanding (outside of Kubernetes) that the cluster operator needs to consult you before termination. When the cluster operator contacts you, prepare for downtime, and then delete the PDB to indicate readiness for disruption. Recreate afterwards.
- **Multiple-instance Stateful application such as Consul, ZooKeeper, or etcd:**
  - **Concern:** Do not reduce number of instances below quorum, otherwise writes fail.
  - **Possible Solution 1:** set `maxUnavailable to 1` (works with varying scale of application).
  - **Possible Solution 2:** set `minAvailable to quorum-size` (e.g. 3 when scale is 5). (Allows more disruptions at once).
- **Restartable Batch Job:**
  - **Concern:** Job needs to complete in case of voluntary disruption.
  - **Possible solution:** Do not create a PDB. The Job controller will create a replacement pod.

## Rounding logic when specifying percentages

Values for `minAvailable` or `maxUnavailable` can be expressed as integers or as a percentage.

- When you specify an integer, it represents a number of Pods. For instance, if you set `minAvailable` to 10, then 10 Pods must always be available, even during a disruption.
- When you specify a percentage by setting the value to a string representation of a percentage (eg. "50%"), it represents a percentage of total Pods. For instance, if you set `maxUnavailable` to "50%", then only 50% of the Pods can be unavailable during a disruption.

When you specify the value as a percentage, it may not map to an exact number of Pods. For example, if you have 7 Pods and you set `minAvailable` to "50%", it's not immediately obvious whether that means 3 Pods or 4 Pods must be available. Kubernetes rounds up to the nearest integer, so in this case, 4 Pods must be available. You can examine the [code](#) that controls this behavior.

## Specifying a PodDisruptionBudget

A `PodDisruptionBudget` has three fields:

- A label selector `.spec.selector` to specify the set of pods to which it applies. This field is required.
- `.spec.minAvailable` which is a description of the number of pods from that set that must still be available after the eviction, even in the absence of the evicted pod. `minAvailable` can be either an absolute number or a percentage.
- `.spec.maxUnavailable` (available in Kubernetes 1.7 and higher) which is a description of the number of pods from that set that can be unavailable after the eviction. It can be either an absolute number or a percentage.

Note: For versions 1.8 and earlier: When creating a `PodDisruptionBudget` object using the `kubectl` command line tool, the `minAvailable` field has a default value of 1 if neither `minAvailable` nor `maxUnavailable` is specified.

You can specify only one of `maxUnavailable` and `minAvailable` in a single `PodDisruptionBudget`. `maxUnavailable` can only be used to control the eviction of pods that have an associated controller managing them. In the examples below, "desired replicas" is the scale of the controller managing the pods being selected by the `PodDisruptionBudget`.

Example 1: With a `minAvailable` of 5, evictions are allowed as long as they leave behind 5 or more healthy pods among those selected by the `PodDisruptionBudget`'s selector.

**Example 2:** With a `minAvailable` of 30%, evictions are allowed as long as at least 30% of the number of desired replicas are healthy.

**Example 3:** With a `maxUnavailable` of 5, evictions are allowed as long as there are at most 5 unhealthy replicas among the total number of desired replicas.

**Example 4:** With a `maxUnavailable` of 30%, evictions are allowed as long as no more than 30% of the desired replicas are unhealthy.

In typical usage, a single budget would be used for a collection of pods managed by a controller—for example, the pods in a single `ReplicaSet` or `StatefulSet`.

**Note:** A disruption budget does not truly guarantee that the specified number/percentage of pods will always be up. For example, a node that hosts a pod from the collection may fail when the collection is at the minimum size specified in the budget, thus bringing the number of available pods from the collection below the specified size. The budget can only protect against voluntary evictions, not all causes of unavailability.

If you set `maxUnavailable` to 0% or 0, or you set `minAvailable` to 100% or the number of replicas, you are requiring zero voluntary evictions. When you set zero voluntary evictions for a workload object such as `ReplicaSet`, then you cannot successfully drain a Node running one of those Pods. If you try to drain a Node where an unevictable Pod is running, the drain never completes. This is permitted as per the semantics of `PodDisruptionBudget`.

You can find examples of pod disruption budgets defined below. They match pods with the label `app: zookeeper`.

**Example PDB Using `minAvailable`:**

[`policy/zookeeper-pod-disruption-budget-minavailable.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodDisruptionBudget
metadata:
 name: zk-pdb
spec:
 minAvailable: 2
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: zookeeper
```

**Example PDB Using `maxUnavailable` (Kubernetes 1.7 or higher):**

### [policy/zookeeper-pod-disruption-budget-maxunavailable.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodDisruptionBudget
metadata:
 name: zk-pdb
spec:
 maxUnavailable: 1
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: zookeeper
```

**For example, if the above zk-pdb object selects the pods of a StatefulSet of size 3, both specifications have the exact same meaning. The use of maxUnavailable is recommended as it automatically responds to changes in the number of replicas of the corresponding controller.**

## Create the PDB object

You can create or update the PDB object with a command like `kubectl apply -f mypdb.yaml`.

## Check the status of the PDB

Use `kubectl` to check that your PDB is created.

Assuming you don't actually have pods matching `app: zookeeper` in your namespace, then you'll see something like this:

```
kubectl get poddisruptionbudgets
```

NAME	MIN AVAILABLE	MAX UNAVAILABLE	ALLOWED DISRUPTIONS
zk-pdb	2	N/A	0

If there are matching pods (say, 3), then you would see something like this:

```
kubectl get poddisruptionbudgets
```

NAME	MIN AVAILABLE	MAX UNAVAILABLE	ALLOWED DISRUPTIONS
zk-pdb	2	N/A	1

The non-zero value for ALLOWED DISRUPTIONS means that the disruption controller has seen the pods, counted the matching pods, and updated the status of the PDB.

**You can get more information about the status of a PDB with this command:**

```
kubectl get poddisruptionbudgets zk-pdb -o yaml
```

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodDisruptionBudget
metadata:
 annotations:
 creationTimestamp: "2020-03-04T04:22:56Z"
 generation: 1
 name: zk-pdb
status:
 currentHealthy: 3
 desiredHealthy: 2
 disruptionsAllowed: 1
 expectedPods: 3
 observedGeneration: 1
```

## Arbitrary Controllers and Selectors

**You can skip this section if you only use PDBs with the built-in application controllers (Deployment, ReplicationController, ReplicaSet, and StatefulSet), with the PDB selector matching the controller's selector.**

**You can use a PDB with pods controlled by another type of controller, by an "operator", or bare pods, but with these restrictions:**

- only `.spec.minAvailable` can be used, not `.spec.maxUnavailable`.
- only an integer value can be used with `.spec.minAvailable`, not a percentage.

**You can use a selector which selects a subset or superset of the pods belonging to a built-in controller. However, when there are multiple PDBs in a namespace, you must be careful not to create PDBs whose selectors overlap.**

## Feedback

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# Running Automated Tasks with a CronJob

You can use a [CronJob](#)[Manages a Job that runs on a periodic schedule.](#) to run [Jobs](#)[A finite or batch task that runs to completion.](#) on a time-based schedule. These automated jobs run like [Cron](#) tasks on a Linux or UNIX system.

Cron jobs are useful for creating periodic and recurring tasks, like running backups or sending emails. Cron jobs can also schedule individual tasks for a specific time, such as if you want to schedule a job for a low activity period.

Cron jobs have limitations and idiosyncrasies. For example, in certain circumstances, a single cron job can create multiple jobs. Therefore, jobs should be idempotent.

For more limitations, see [CronJobs](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Creating a Cron Job](#)
- [Deleting a Cron Job](#)
- [Writing a Cron Job Spec](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

## Creating a Cron Job

Cron jobs require a config file. This example cron job config `.spec` file prints the current time and a hello message every minute:

## [application/job/cronjob.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: batch/v1beta1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
 name: hello
spec:
 schedule: "*/1 * * * *"
 jobTemplate:
 spec:
 template:
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: hello
 image: busybox
 args:
 - /bin/sh
 - -c
 - date; echo Hello from the Kubernetes cluster
 restartPolicy: OnFailure
```

**Run the example CronJob by using this command:**

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/job/cronjob.yaml
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
cronjob.batch/hello created
```

**Alternatively, you can use kubectl run to create a cron job without writing a full config:**

```
kubectl run hello --schedule="*/1 * * * *" --restart=OnFailure --image=busybox -- /bin/sh -c "date; echo Hello from the Kubernetes cluster"
```

**After creating the cron job, get its status using this command:**

```
kubectl get cronjob hello
```

**The output is similar to this:**

NAME	SCHEDULE	SUSPEND	ACTIVE	LAST SCHEDULE	AGE
hello	*/1 * * * *	False	0	<none>	10s

**As you can see from the results of the command, the cron job has not scheduled or run any jobs yet. Watch for the job to be created in around one minute:**

```
kubectl get jobs --watch
```

**The output is similar to this:**

NAME	COMPLETIONS	DURATION	AGE
hello-4111706356	0/1		0s
hello-4111706356	0/1	0s	0s
hello-4111706356	1/1	5s	5s

**Now you've seen one running job scheduled by the "hello" cron job. You can stop watching the job and view the cron job again to see that it scheduled the job:**

```
kubectl get cronjob hello
```

**The output is similar to this:**

NAME	SCHEDULE	SUSPEND	ACTIVE	LAST SCHEDULE	AGE
hello	*/1 * * * *	False	0	50s	75s

**You should see that the cron job hello successfully scheduled a job at the time specified in LAST SCHEDULE. There are currently 0 active jobs, meaning that the job has completed or failed.**

**Now, find the pods that the last scheduled job created and view the standard output of one of the pods.**

**Note:** The job name and pod name are different.

```
Replace "hello-4111706356" with the job name in your system
pods=$(kubectl get pods --selector=job-name=hello-4111706356 --
output=jsonpath={.items[*].metadata.name})
```

**Show pod log:**

```
kubectl logs $pods
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
Fri Feb 22 11:02:09 UTC 2019
Hello from the Kubernetes cluster
```

## Deleting a Cron Job

**When you don't need a cron job any more, delete it with kubectl delete cronjob <cronjob name>:**

```
kubectl delete cronjob hello
```

**Deleting the cron job removes all the jobs and pods it created and stops it from creating additional jobs. You can read more about removing jobs in [garbage collection](#).**

# Writing a Cron Job Spec

As with all other Kubernetes configs, a cron job needs `apiVersion`, `kind`, and `metadata` fields. For general information about working with config files, see [deploying applications](#), and [using kubectl to manage resources](#) documents.

A cron job config also needs a [.spec section](#).

**Note:** All modifications to a cron job, especially its `.spec`, are applied only to the following runs.

## Schedule

The `.spec.schedule` is a required field of the `.spec`. It takes a [Cron](#) format string, such as `0 * * * *` or `@hourly`, as schedule time of its jobs to be created and executed.

The format also includes extended vixie cron step values. As explained in the [FreeBSD manual](#):

Step values can be used in conjunction with ranges. Following a range with `/<number>` specifies skips of the number's value through the range. For example, `0-23/2` can be used in the hours field to specify command execution every other hour (the alternative in the V7 standard is `0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22`). Steps are also permitted after an asterisk, so if you want to say "every two hours", just use `*/2`.

**Note:** A question mark (?) in the schedule has the same meaning as an asterisk \*, that is, it stands for any of available value for a given field.

## Job Template

The `.spec.jobTemplate` is the template for the job, and it is required. It has exactly the same schema as a [Job](#), except that it is nested and does not have an `apiVersion` or `kind`. For information about writing a job `.spec`, see [Writing a Job Spec](#).

## Starting Deadline

The `.spec.startingDeadlineSeconds` field is optional. It stands for the deadline in seconds for starting the job if it misses its scheduled time for any reason. After the deadline, the cron job does not start the job. Jobs that do not meet their deadline in this way count as failed jobs. If this field is not specified, the jobs have no deadline.

The CronJob controller counts how many missed schedules happen for a cron job. If there are more than 100 missed schedules, the cron

**job is no longer scheduled. When `.spec.startingDeadlineSeconds` is not set, the CronJob controller counts missed schedules from `status.lastScheduleTime` until now.**

**For example, one cron job is supposed to run every minute, the `status.lastScheduleTime` of the cronjob is 5:00am, but now it's 7:00am. That means 120 schedules were missed, so the cron job is no longer scheduled.**

**If the `.spec.startingDeadlineSeconds` field is set (not null), the CronJob controller counts how many missed jobs occurred from the value of `.spec.startingDeadlineSeconds` until now.**

**For example, if it is set to 200, it counts how many missed schedules occurred in the last 200 seconds. In that case, if there were more than 100 missed schedules in the last 200 seconds, the cron job is no longer scheduled.**

## Concurrency Policy

**The `.spec.concurrencyPolicy` field is also optional. It specifies how to treat concurrent executions of a job that is created by this cron job. The spec may specify only one of the following concurrency policies:**

- **Allow (default):** The cron job allows concurrently running jobs
- **Forbid:** The cron job does not allow concurrent runs; if it is time for a new job run and the previous job run hasn't finished yet, the cron job skips the new job run
- **Replace:** If it is time for a new job run and the previous job run hasn't finished yet, the cron job replaces the currently running job run with a new job run

**Note that concurrency policy only applies to the jobs created by the same cron job. If there are multiple cron jobs, their respective jobs are always allowed to run concurrently.**

## Suspend

**The `.spec.suspend` field is also optional. If it is set to true, all subsequent executions are suspended. This setting does not apply to already started executions. Defaults to false.**

**Caution: Executions that are suspended during their scheduled time count as missed jobs. When `.spec.suspend` changes from true to false on an existing cron job without a [starting deadline](#), the missed jobs are scheduled immediately.**

## Jobs History Limits

**The `.spec.successfulJobsHistoryLimit` and `.spec.failedJobsHistoryLimit` fields are optional. These fields specify how many completed and**

**failed jobs should be kept. By default, they are set to 3 and 1 respectively. Setting a limit to 0 corresponds to keeping none of the corresponding kind of jobs after they finish.**

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Page last modified on February 10, 2020 at 9:39 PM PST by [Update automated-tasks-with-cron-jobs.md \(#19043\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Parallel Processing using Expansions

In this example, we will run multiple Kubernetes Jobs created from a common template. You may want to be familiar with the basic, non-parallel, use of [Jobs](#) first.

- [Basic Template Expansion](#)
- [Multiple Template Parameters](#)
- [Alternatives](#)

## Basic Template Expansion

First, download the following template of a job to a file called `job-tmpl.yaml`

## [application/job/job-tmpl.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
 name: process-item-$ITEM
 labels:
 jobgroup: jobexample
spec:
 template:
 metadata:
 name: jobexample
 labels:
 jobgroup: jobexample
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: c
 image: busybox
 command: ["sh", "-c", "echo Processing item $ITEM && sleep 5"]
 restartPolicy: Never
```

**Unlike a *pod template*, our *job template* is not a Kubernetes API type. It is just a yaml representation of a Job object that has some placeholders that need to be filled in before it can be used. The \$ITEM syntax is not meaningful to Kubernetes.**

**In this example, the only processing the container does is to echo a string and sleep for a bit. In a real use case, the processing would be some substantial computation, such as rendering a frame of a movie, or processing a range of rows in a database. The \$ITEM parameter would specify for example, the frame number or the row range.**

**This Job and its Pod template have a label: jobgroup=jobexample. There is nothing special to the system about this label. This label makes it convenient to operate on all the jobs in this group at once. We also put the same label on the pod template so that we can check on all Pods of these Jobs with a single command. After the job is created, the system will add more labels that distinguish one Job's pods from another Job's pods. Note that the label key jobgroup is not special to Kubernetes. You can pick your own label scheme.**

**Next, expand the template into multiple files, one for each item to be processed.**

```
Download job-templ.yaml
curl -L -s -0 https://k8s.io/examples/application/job/job-templ.yaml

Expand files into a temporary directory
mkdir .jobs
```

```
for i in apple banana cherry
do
 cat job-tmpl.yaml | sed "s/\$ITEM/$i/" > ./jobs/job-$i.yaml
done
```

**Check if it worked:**

```
ls jobs/
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
job-apple.yaml
job-banana.yaml
job-cherry.yaml
```

Here, we used `sed` to replace the string `$ITEM` with the loop variable. You could use any type of template language (`jinja2`, `erb`) or write a program to generate the Job objects.

Next, create all the jobs with one `kubectl` command:

```
kubectl create -f ./jobs
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
job.batch/process-item-apple created
job.batch/process-item-banana created
job.batch/process-item-cherry created
```

Now, check on the jobs:

```
kubectl get jobs -l jobgroup=jobexample
```

**The output is similar to this:**

NAME	COMPLETIONS	DURATION	AGE
process-item-apple	1/1	14s	20s
process-item-banana	1/1	12s	20s
process-item-cherry	1/1	12s	20s

Here we use the `-l` option to select all jobs that are part of this group of jobs. (There might be other unrelated jobs in the system that we do not care to see.)

We can check on the pods as well using the same label selector:

```
kubectl get pods -l jobgroup=jobexample
```

**The output is similar to this:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
process-item-apple-kixwv	0/1	Completed	0	4m
process-item-banana-wrsf7	0/1	Completed	0	4m
process-item-cherry-dnfu9	0/1	Completed	0	4m

We can use this single command to check on the output of all jobs at once:

```
kubectl logs -f -l jobgroup=jobexample
```

The output is:

```
Processing item apple
Processing item banana
Processing item cherry
```

## Multiple Template Parameters

In the first example, each instance of the template had one parameter, and that parameter was also used as a label. However label keys are limited in [what characters they can contain](#).

This slightly more complex example uses the jinja2 template language to generate our objects. We will use a one-line python script to convert the template to a file.

First, copy and paste the following template of a Job object, into a file called `job.yaml.jinja2`:

```
{%- set params = [{ "name": "apple", "url": "https://www.orangepippin.com/varieties/apples", },
 { "name": "banana", "url": "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana", },
 { "name": "raspberry", "url": "https://www.raspberrypi.org/" }]
%}
{%- for p in params %}
{%- set name = p["name"] %}
{%- set url = p["url"] %}
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
 name: jobexample-{{ name }}
 labels:
 jobgroup: jobexample
spec:
 template:
 metadata:
 name: jobexample
 labels:
 jobgroup: jobexample
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: c
 image: busybox
 command: ["sh", "-c", "echo Processing URL {{ url }} && sleep 5"]
```

```
 restartPolicy: Never

{%- endfor %}
```

The above template defines parameters for each job object using a list of python dicts (lines 1-4). Then a for loop emits one job yaml object for each set of parameters (remaining lines). We take advantage of the fact that multiple yaml documents can be concatenated with the --- separator (second to last line). .) We can pipe the output directly to kubectl to create the objects.

You will need the jinja2 package if you do not already have it: pip install --user jinja2. Now, use this one-line python program to expand the template:

```
alias render_template='python -c "from jinja2 import Template;
import sys; print(Template(sys.stdin.read()).render());"'
```

The output can be saved to a file, like this:

```
cat job.yaml.jinja2 | render_template > jobs.yaml
```

Or sent directly to kubectl, like this:

```
cat job.yaml.jinja2 | render_template | kubectl apply -f -
```

## Alternatives

If you have a large number of job objects, you may find that:

- Even using labels, managing so many Job objects is cumbersome.
- You exceed resource quota when creating all the Jobs at once, and do not want to wait to create them incrementally.
- Very large numbers of jobs created at once overload the Kubernetes apiserver, controller, or scheduler.

In this case, you can consider one of the other [job patterns](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

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Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on January 15, 2020 at 7:35 AM PST by [Looping over logs of all jobs using a single command \(#18183\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Coarse Parallel Processing Using a Work Queue

In this example, we will run a Kubernetes Job with multiple parallel worker processes.

In this example, as each pod is created, it picks up one unit of work from a task queue, completes it, deletes it from the queue, and exits.

Here is an overview of the steps in this example:

1. Start a message queue service. In this example, we use RabbitMQ, but you could use another one. In practice you would set up a message queue service once and reuse it for many jobs.
  2. Create a queue, and fill it with messages. Each message represents one task to be done. In this example, a message is just an integer that we will do a lengthy computation on.
  3. Start a Job that works on tasks from the queue. The Job starts several pods. Each pod takes one task from the message queue, processes it, and repeats until the end of the queue is reached.
- [Before you begin](#)
  - [Starting a message queue service](#)
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## Before you begin

Be familiar with the basic, non-parallel, use of [Job](#).

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

# Starting a message queue service

This example uses RabbitMQ, but it should be easy to adapt to another AMQP-type message service.

In practice you could set up a message queue service once in a cluster and reuse it for many jobs, as well as for long-running services.

Start RabbitMQ as follows:

```
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/release-1.3/examples/celery-rabbitmq/rabbitmq-service.yaml
```

```
service "rabbitmq-service" created
```

```
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/release-1.3/examples/celery-rabbitmq/rabbitmq-controller.yaml
```

```
replicationcontroller "rabbitmq-controller" created
```

We will only use the rabbitmq part from the [celery-rabbitmq example](#).

## Testing the message queue service

Now, we can experiment with accessing the message queue. We will create a temporary interactive pod, install some tools on it, and experiment with queues.

First create a temporary interactive Pod.

```
Create a temporary interactive container
kubectl run -i --tty temp --image ubuntu:18.04
```

```
Waiting for pod default/temp-loe07 to be running, status is
Pending, pod ready: false
... [previous line repeats several times .. hit return when it
stops] ...
```

Note that your pod name and command prompt will be different.

Next install the amqp-tools so we can work with message queues.

```
Install some tools
root@temp-loe07:/# apt-get update
.... [lots of output]
root@temp-loe07:/# apt-get install -y curl ca-certificates amqp-tools python dnsutils
.... [lots of output]
```

**Later, we will make a docker image that includes these packages.**

**Next, we will check that we can discover the rabbitmq service:**

```
Note the rabbitmq-service has a DNS name, provided by
Kubernetes:
```

```
root@temp-loe07:/# nslookup rabbitmq-service
Server: 10.0.0.10
Address: 10.0.0.10#53
```

```
Name: rabbitmq-service.default.svc.cluster.local
Address: 10.0.147.152
```

```
Your address will vary.
```

**If Kube-DNS is not setup correctly, the previous step may not work for you. You can also find the service IP in an env var:**

```
env | grep RABBIT | grep HOST
RABBITMQ_SERVICE_SERVICE_HOST=10.0.147.152
Your address will vary.
```

**Next we will verify we can create a queue, and publish and consume messages.**

```
In the next line, rabbitmq-service is the hostname where the
rabbitmq-service
can be reached. 5672 is the standard port for rabbitmq.
```

```
root@temp-loe07:/# export BROKER_URL=amqp://guest:guest@rabbitmq-
service:5672
If you could not resolve "rabbitmq-service" in the previous
step,
then use this command instead:
root@temp-loe07:/# BROKER_URL=amqp://
guest:guest@$RABBITMQ_SERVICE_SERVICE_HOST:5672
```

```
Now create a queue:
```

```
root@temp-loe07:/# /usr/bin/amqp-declare-queue --url=$BROKER_URL
-q foo -d
foo
```

```
Publish one message to it:
```

```
root@temp-loe07:/# /usr/bin/amqp-publish --url=$BROKER_URL -r
foo -p -b Hello
```

```
And get it back.
```

```
root@temp-loe07:/# /usr/bin/amqp-consume --url=$BROKER_URL -q
foo -c 1 cat && echo
```

```
Hello
root@temp-loe07:/#
```

In the last command, the `amqp-consume` tool takes one message (`-c 1`) from the queue, and passes that message to the standard input of an arbitrary command. In this case, the program `cat` is just printing out what it gets on the standard input, and the `echo` is just to add a carriage return so the example is readable.

## Filling the Queue with tasks

Now let's fill the queue with some "tasks". In our example, our tasks are just strings to be printed.

In practice, the content of the messages might be:

- names of files to that need to be processed
- extra flags to the program
- ranges of keys in a database table
- configuration parameters to a simulation
- frame numbers of a scene to be rendered

In practice, if there is large data that is needed in a read-only mode by all pods of the Job, you will typically put that in a shared file system like NFS and mount that readonly on all the pods, or the program in the pod will natively read data from a cluster file system like HDFS.

For our example, we will create the queue and fill it using the `amqp` command line tools. In practice, you might write a program to fill the queue using an `amqp` client library.

```
/usr/bin/amqp-declare-queue --url=$BROKER_URL -q job1 -d
job1
```

```
for f in apple banana cherry date fig grape lemon melon
do
 /usr/bin/amqp-publish --url=$BROKER_URL -r job1 -p -b $f
done
```

So, we filled the queue with 8 messages.

## Create an Image

Now we are ready to create an image that we will run as a job.

We will use the `amqp-consume` utility to read the message from the queue and run our actual program. Here is a very simple example program:

### [application/job/rabbitmq/worker.py](#)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

Just prints standard out and sleeps for 10 seconds.
import sys
import time
print("Processing " + sys.stdin.readlines()[0])
time.sleep(10)
```

**Give the script execution permission:**

```
chmod +x worker.py
```

**Now, build an image.** If you are working in the source tree, then change directory to examples/job/work-queue-1. Otherwise, make a temporary directory, change to it, download the [Dockerfile](#), and [worker.py](#). In either case, build the image with this command:

```
docker build -t job-wq-1 .
```

For the [Docker Hub](#), tag your app image with your username and push to the Hub with the below commands. Replace <username> with your Hub username.

```
docker tag job-wq-1 <username>/job-wq-1
docker push <username>/job-wq-1
```

If you are using [Google Container Registry](#), tag your app image with your project ID, and push to GCR. Replace <project> with your project ID.

```
docker tag job-wq-1 gcr.io/<project>/job-wq-1
gcloud docker -- push gcr.io/<project>/job-wq-1
```

## Defining a Job

Here is a job definition. You'll need to make a copy of the Job and edit the image to match the name you used, and call it `./job.yaml`.

### [application/job/rabbitmq/job.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
 name: job-wq-1
spec:
 completions: 8
 parallelism: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 name: job-wq-1
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: c
 image: gcr.io/<project>/job-wq-1
 env:
 - name: BROKER_URL
 value: amqp://guest:guest@rabbitmq-service:5672
 - name: QUEUE
 value: job1
 restartPolicy: OnFailure
```

**In this example, each pod works on one item from the queue and then exits. So, the completion count of the Job corresponds to the number of work items done. So we set, .spec.completions: 8 for the example, since we put 8 items in the queue.**

## Running the Job

**So, now run the Job:**

```
kubectl apply -f ./job.yaml
```

**Now wait a bit, then check on the job.**

```
kubectl describe jobs/job-wq-1
```

Name:	job-wq-1
Namespace:	default
Selector:	controller-uid=41d75705-92df-11e7-b85e-fa163ee3c11f
Labels:	controller-uid=41d75705-92df-11e7-b85e-fa163ee3c11f
	job-name=job-wq-1
Annotations:	<none>
Parallelism:	2
Completions:	8
Start Time:	Wed, 06 Sep 2017 16:42:02 +0800
Pods Statuses:	0 Running / 8 Succeeded / 0 Failed

```

Pod Template:
 Labels: controller-uid=41d75705-92df-11e7-b85e-
 fa163ee3c11f job-name=job-wq-1
 Containers:
 c:
 Image: gcr.io/causal-jigsaw-637/job-wq-1
 Port:
 Environment:
 BROKER_URL: amqp://guest:guest@rabbitmq-service:5672
 QUEUE: job1
 Mounts:
 Volumes:
Events:
 FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubobjectPath
Type Reason Message
 27s 27s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-hcobb
 27s 27s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-weytj
 27s 27s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-qaam5
 27s 27s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-b67sr
 26s 26s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-xe5hj
 15s 15s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-w2zqe
 14s 14s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-d6ppa
 14s 14s 1 {job }
Normal SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-1-p17e0

```

All our pods succeeded. Yay.

## Alternatives

This approach has the advantage that you do not need to modify your "worker" program to be aware that there is a work queue.

It does require that you run a message queue service. If running a queue service is inconvenient, you may want to consider one of the other [job patterns](#).

This approach creates a pod for every work item. If your work items only take a few seconds, though, creating a Pod for every work item

**may add a lot of overhead. Consider another [example](#), that executes multiple work items per Pod.**

**In this example, we use the `amqp-consume` utility to read the message from the queue and run our actual program. This has the advantage that you do not need to modify your program to be aware of the queue. A [different example](#), shows how to communicate with the work queue using a client library.**

## Caveats

**If the number of completions is set to less than the number of items in the queue, then not all items will be processed.**

**If the number of completions is set to more than the number of items in the queue, then the Job will not appear to be completed, even though all items in the queue have been processed. It will start additional pods which will block waiting for a message.**

**There is an unlikely race with this pattern. If the container is killed in between the time that the message is acknowledged by the `amqp-consume` command and the time that the container exits with success, or if the node crashes before the kubelet is able to post the success of the pod back to the api-server, then the Job will not appear to be complete, even though all items in the queue have been processed.**

## Feedback

**Was this page helpful?**

**Yes** **No**

**Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).**

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**Page last modified on January 10, 2020 at 8:52 PM PST by [Remove version checks for Job and CronJob task pages \(#18337\)](#) ([Page History](#))**

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# Fine Parallel Processing Using a Work Queue

In this example, we will run a Kubernetes Job with multiple parallel worker processes in a given pod.

In this example, as each pod is created, it picks up one unit of work from a task queue, processes it, and repeats until the end of the queue is reached.

Here is an overview of the steps in this example:

1. Start a storage service to hold the work queue. In this example, we use Redis to store our work items. In the previous example, we used RabbitMQ. In this example, we use Redis and a custom work-queue client library because AMQP does not provide a good way for clients to detect when a finite-length work queue is empty. In practice you would set up a store such as Redis once and reuse it for the work queues of many jobs, and other things.
2. Create a queue, and fill it with messages. Each message represents one task to be done. In this example, a message is just an integer that we will do a lengthy computation on.
3. Start a Job that works on tasks from the queue. The Job starts several pods. Each pod takes one task from the message queue, processes it, and repeats until the end of the queue is reached.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Starting Redis](#)
- [Filling the Queue with tasks](#)
- [Create an Image](#)
- [Defining a Job](#)
- [Running the Job](#)
- [Alternatives](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

## Starting Redis

For this example, for simplicity, we will start a single instance of Redis. See the [Redis Example](#) for an example of deploying Redis scalably and redundantly.

You could also download the following files directly:

- [redis-pod.yaml](#)
- [redis-service.yaml](#)
- [Dockerfile](#)
- [job.yaml](#)
- [rediswq.py](#)
- [worker.py](#)

## Filling the Queue with tasks

Now let's fill the queue with some "tasks". In our example, our tasks are just strings to be printed.

Start a temporary interactive pod for running the Redis CLI.

```
kubectl run -i --tty temp --image redis --command "/bin/sh"
Waiting for pod default/redis2-c7h78 to be running, status is
Pending, pod ready: false
Hit enter for command prompt
```

Now hit enter, start the redis CLI, and create a list with some work items in it.

```
redis-cli -h redis
redis:6379> rpush job2 "apple"
(integer) 1
redis:6379> rpush job2 "banana"
(integer) 2
redis:6379> rpush job2 "cherry"
(integer) 3
redis:6379> rpush job2 "date"
(integer) 4
redis:6379> rpush job2 "fig"
(integer) 5
redis:6379> rpush job2 "grape"
(integer) 6
redis:6379> rpush job2 "lemon"
(integer) 7
redis:6379> rpush job2 "melon"
(integer) 8
redis:6379> rpush job2 "orange"
(integer) 9
redis:6379> lrange job2 0 -1
1) "apple"
2) "banana"
3) "cherry"
4) "date"
5) "fig"
6) "grape"
7) "lemon"
```

```
8) "melon"
9) "orange"
```

So, the list with key job2 will be our work queue.

Note: if you do not have Kube DNS setup correctly, you may need to change the first step of the above block to `redis-cli -h $REDIS_SERVICE_HOST`.

## Create an Image

Now we are ready to create an image that we will run.

We will use a python worker program with a redis client to read the messages from the message queue.

A simple Redis work queue client library is provided, called `rediswq.py` ([Download](#)).

The "worker" program in each Pod of the Job uses the work queue client library to get work. Here it is:

```
application/job/redis/worker.py

#!/usr/bin/env python

import time
import rediswq

host="redis"
Uncomment next two lines if you do not have Kube-DNS working.
import os
host = os.getenv("REDIS_SERVICE_HOST")

q = rediswq.RedisWQ(name="job2", host="redis")
print("Worker with sessionID: " + q.sessionID())
print("Initial queue state: empty=" + str(q.empty()))
while not q.empty():
 item = q.lease(lease_secs=10, block=True, timeout=2)
 if item is not None:
 itemstr = item.decode("utf-8")
 print("Working on " + itemstr)
 time.sleep(10) # Put your actual work here instead of sleep.
 q.complete(item)
 else:
 print("Waiting for work")
print("Queue empty, exiting")
```

You could also download [worker.py](#), [rediswq.py](#), and [Dockerfile](#) files, then build the image:

```
docker build -t job-wq-2 .
```

## Push the image

For the [Docker Hub](#), tag your app image with your username and push to the Hub with the below commands. Replace <username> with your Hub username.

```
docker tag job-wq-2 <username>/job-wq-2
docker push <username>/job-wq-2
```

You need to push to a public repository or [configure your cluster to be able to access your private repository](#).

If you are using [Google Container Registry](#), tag your app image with your project ID, and push to GCR. Replace <project> with your project ID.

```
docker tag job-wq-2 gcr.io/<project>/job-wq-2
gcloud docker -- push gcr.io/<project>/job-wq-2
```

## Defining a Job

Here is the job definition:

[application/job/redis/job.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
 name: job-wq-2
spec:
 parallelism: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 name: job-wq-2
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: c
 image: gcr.io/myproject/job-wq-2
 restartPolicy: OnFailure
```

Be sure to edit the job template to change gcr.io/myproject to your own path.

In this example, each pod works on several items from the queue and then exits when there are no more items. Since the workers themselves detect when the workqueue is empty, and the Job controller does not know about the workqueue, it relies on the workers to signal when they are done working. The workers signal

**that the queue is empty by exiting with success. So, as soon as any worker exits with success, the controller knows the work is done, and the Pods will exit soon. So, we set the completion count of the Job to 1. The job controller will wait for the other pods to complete too.**

## Running the Job

**So, now run the Job:**

```
kubectl apply -f ./job.yaml
```

**Now wait a bit, then check on the job.**

```
kubectl describe jobs/job-wq-2
Name: job-wq-2
Namespace: default
Selector: controller-uid=b1c7e4e3-92e1-11e7-b85e-
 fa163ee3c11f
Labels: controller-uid=b1c7e4e3-92e1-11e7-b85e-
 fa163ee3c11f
 job-name=job-wq-2
Annotations: <none>
Parallelism: 2
Completions: <unset>
Start Time: Mon, 11 Jan 2016 17:07:59 -0800
Pods Statuses: 1 Running / 0 Succeeded / 0 Failed
Pod Template:
 Labels: controller-uid=b1c7e4e3-92e1-11e7-b85e-
 fa163ee3c11f
 job-name=job-wq-2
 Containers:
 C:
 Image: gcr.io/exampleproject/job-wq-2
 Port:
 Environment: <none>
 Mounts: <none>
 Volumes: <none>
 Events:
 FirstSeen SubobjectPath LastSeen Count From Message
 --------- ------------- -------- ---- ----
 33s Normal 33s 1 {job-controller } SuccessfulCreate Created pod: job-wq-2-lglf8
```

```
kubectl logs pods/job-wq-2-7r7b2
Worker with sessionID: bbd72d0a-9e5c-4dd6-abf6-416cc267991f
Initial queue state: empty=False
Working on banana
```

**Working on date**  
**Working on lemon**

As you can see, one of our pods worked on several work units.

## Alternatives

If running a queue service or modifying your containers to use a work queue is inconvenient, you may want to consider one of the other [job patterns](#).

If you have a continuous stream of background processing work to run, then consider running your background workers with a ReplicaSet instead, and consider running a background processing library such as <https://github.com/resque/resque>.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

---

### [Analytics](#)

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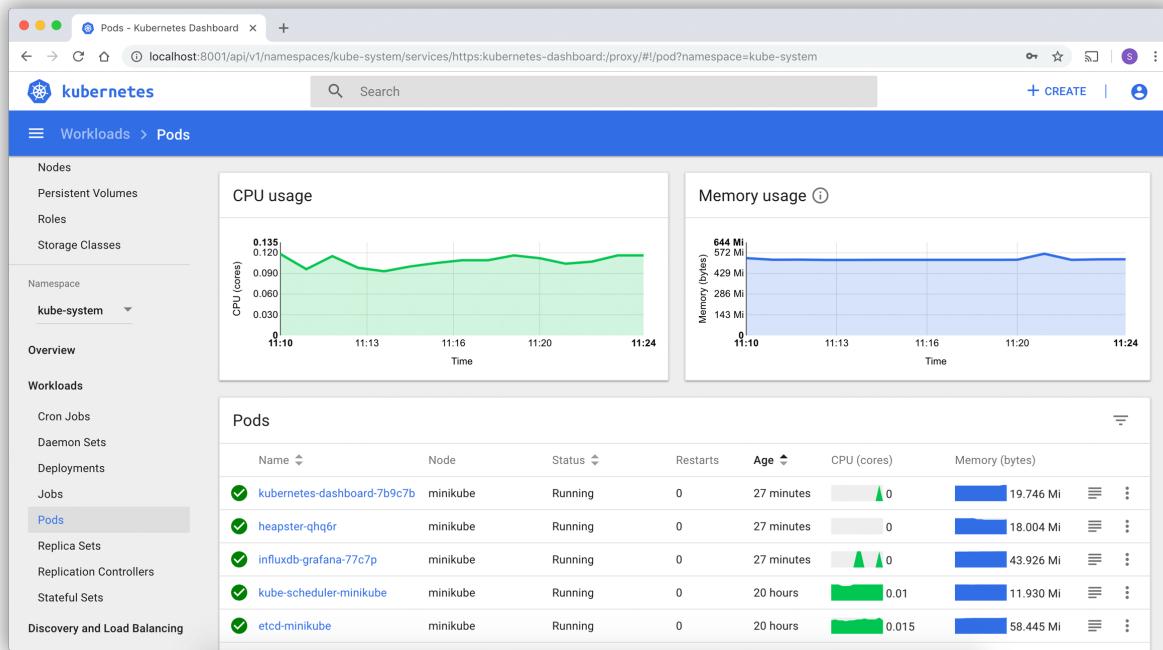
Page last modified on January 10, 2020 at 8:52 PM PST by [Remove version checks for Job and CronJob task pages \(#18337\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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## Web UI (Dashboard)

Dashboard is a web-based Kubernetes user interface. You can use Dashboard to deploy containerized applications to a Kubernetes cluster, troubleshoot your containerized application, and manage the cluster resources. You can use Dashboard to get an overview of applications running on your cluster, as well as for creating or modifying individual Kubernetes resources (such as Deployments, Jobs, DaemonSets, etc). For example, you can scale a Deployment, initiate a rolling update, restart a pod or deploy new applications using a deploy wizard.

**Dashboard also provides information on the state of Kubernetes resources in your cluster and on any errors that may have occurred.**



- [Deploying the Dashboard UI](#)
- [Accessing the Dashboard UI](#)
- [Welcome view](#)
- [Deploying containerized applications](#)
- [Using Dashboard](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Deploying the Dashboard UI

**The Dashboard UI is not deployed by default. To deploy it, run the following command:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/dashboard/v2.0.0-beta8/aio/deploy/recommended.yaml
```

## Accessing the Dashboard UI

**To protect your cluster data, Dashboard deploys with a minimal RBAC configuration by default. Currently, Dashboard only supports logging in with a Bearer Token. To create a token for this demo, you can follow our guide on [creating a sample user](#).**

**Warning: The sample user created in the tutorial will have administrative privileges and is for educational purposes only.**

## Command line proxy

You can access Dashboard using the `kubectl` command-line tool by running the following command:

```
kubectl proxy
```

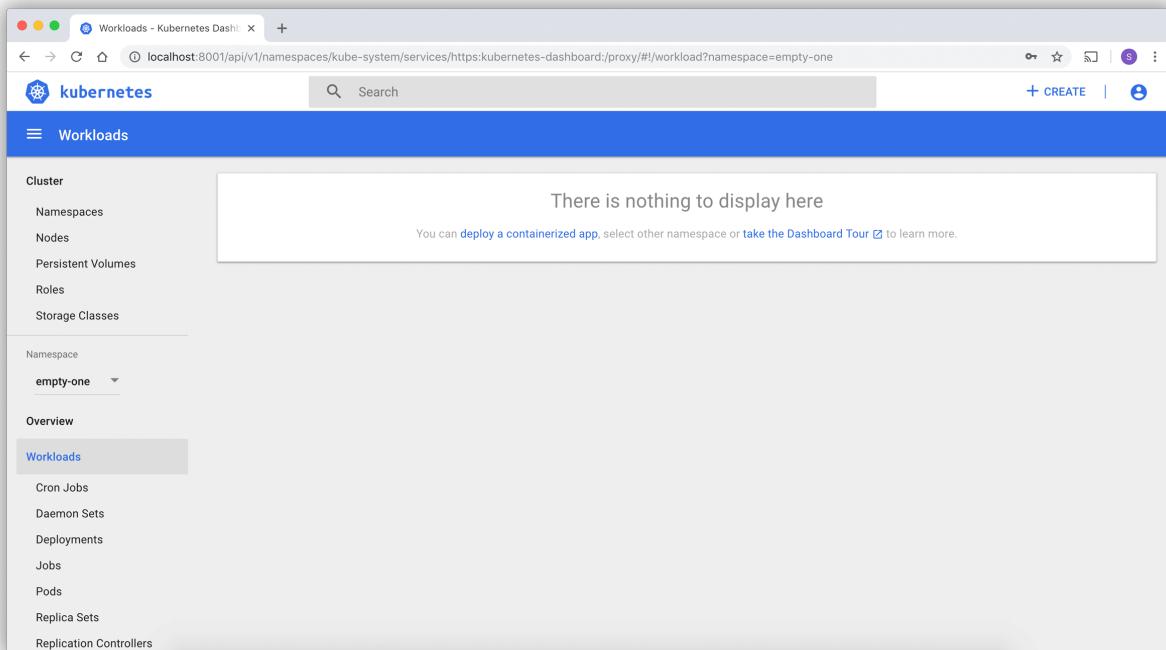
Kubectl will make Dashboard available at <http://localhost:8001/api/v1/namespaces/kubernetes-dashboard/services/https:kubernetes-dashboard:/proxy/>.

The UI can *only* be accessed from the machine where the command is executed. See `kubectl proxy --help` for more options.

**Note: Kubeconfig Authentication method does NOT support external identity providers or x509 certificate-based authentication.**

## Welcome view

When you access Dashboard on an empty cluster, you'll see the welcome page. This page contains a link to this document as well as a button to deploy your first application. In addition, you can view which system applications are running by default in the `kube-system` namespace of your cluster, for example the Dashboard itself.



# Deploying containerized applications

Dashboard lets you create and deploy a containerized application as a Deployment and optional Service with a simple wizard. You can either manually specify application details, or upload a YAML or JSON file containing application configuration.

Click the **CREATE** button in the upper right corner of any page to begin.

## Specifying application details

The deploy wizard expects that you provide the following information:

- **App name (mandatory):** Name for your application. A [label](#) with the name will be added to the Deployment and Service, if any, that will be deployed.

The application name must be unique within the selected Kubernetes [namespace](#). It must start with a lowercase character, and end with a lowercase character or a number, and contain only lowercase letters, numbers and dashes (-). It is limited to 24 characters. Leading and trailing spaces are ignored.

- **Container image (mandatory):** The URL of a public Docker [container image](#) on any registry, or a private image (commonly hosted on the Google Container Registry or Docker Hub). The container image specification must end with a colon.
- **Number of pods (mandatory):** The target number of Pods you want your application to be deployed in. The value must be a positive integer.

A [Deployment](#) will be created to maintain the desired number of Pods across your cluster.

- **Service (optional):** For some parts of your application (e.g. frontends) you may want to expose a [Service](#) onto an external, maybe public IP address outside of your cluster (external Service). For external Services, you may need to open up one or more ports to do so. Find more details [here](#).

Other Services that are only visible from inside the cluster are called internal Services.

Irrespective of the Service type, if you choose to create a Service and your container listens on a port (incoming), you need to specify two ports. The Service will be created mapping the port (incoming) to the target port seen by the container. This Service will route to your deployed Pods. Supported protocols are TCP and UDP. The internal

**DNS name for this Service will be the value you specified as application name above.**

**If needed, you can expand the Advanced options section where you can specify more settings:**

- **Description:** The text you enter here will be added as an [annotation](#) to the Deployment and displayed in the application's details.
- **Labels:** Default [labels](#) to be used for your application are application name and version. You can specify additional labels to be applied to the Deployment, Service (if any), and Pods, such as release, environment, tier, partition, and release track.

**Example:**

```
release=1.0
tier=frontend
environment=prod
track=stable
```

- **Namespace:** Kubernetes supports multiple virtual clusters backed by the same physical cluster. These virtual clusters are called [namespaces](#). They let you partition resources into logically named groups.

Dashboard offers all available namespaces in a dropdown list, and allows you to create a new namespace. The namespace name may contain a maximum of 63 alphanumeric characters and dashes (-) but can not contain capital letters. Namespace names should not consist of only numbers. If the name is set as a number, such as 10, the pod will be put in the default namespace.

**In case the creation of the namespace is successful, it is selected by default. If the creation fails, the first namespace is selected.**

- **Image Pull Secret:** In case the specified Docker container image is private, it may require [pull secret](#) credentials.

Dashboard offers all available secrets in a dropdown list, and allows you to create a new secret. The secret name must follow the DNS domain name syntax, for example new.image-pull.secret. The content of a secret must be base64-encoded and specified in a [docke rcfq](#) file. The secret name may consist of a maximum of 253 characters.

**In case the creation of the image pull secret is successful, it is selected by default. If the creation fails, no secret is applied.**

- **CPU requirement (cores) and Memory requirement (MiB):** You can specify the minimum [resource limits](#) for the container. By default, Pods run with unbounded CPU and memory limits.

- **Run command and Run command arguments:** By default, your containers run the specified Docker image's default [entrypoint command](#). You can use the command options and arguments to override the default.
- **Run as privileged:** This setting determines whether processes in [privileged containers](#) are equivalent to processes running as root on the host. Privileged containers can make use of capabilities like manipulating the network stack and accessing devices.
- **Environment variables:** Kubernetes exposes Services through [environment variables](#). You can compose environment variable or pass arguments to your commands using the values of environment variables. They can be used in applications to find a Service. Values can reference other variables using the `$ (VAR_NAME)` syntax.

## Uploading a YAML or JSON file

Kubernetes supports declarative configuration. In this style, all configuration is stored in YAML or JSON configuration files using the Kubernetes [API](#) resource schemas.

As an alternative to specifying application details in the deploy wizard, you can define your application in YAML or JSON files, and upload the files using Dashboard.

## Using Dashboard

Following sections describe views of the Kubernetes Dashboard UI; what they provide and how can they be used.

### Navigation

When there are Kubernetes objects defined in the cluster, Dashboard shows them in the initial view. By default only objects from the *default* namespace are shown and this can be changed using the namespace selector located in the navigation menu.

Dashboard shows most Kubernetes object kinds and groups them in a few menu categories.

### Admin Overview

For cluster and namespace administrators, Dashboard lists Nodes, Namespaces and Persistent Volumes and has detail views for them. Node list view contains CPU and memory usage metrics aggregated across all Nodes. The details view shows the metrics for a Node, its specification, status, allocated resources, events and pods running on the node.

## **Workloads**

**Shows all applications running in the selected namespace. The view lists applications by workload kind (e.g., Deployments, Replica Sets, Stateful Sets, etc.) and each workload kind can be viewed separately. The lists summarize actionable information about the workloads, such as the number of ready pods for a Replica Set or current memory usage for a Pod.**

**Detail views for workloads show status and specification information and surface relationships between objects. For example, Pods that Replica Set is controlling or New Replica Sets and Horizontal Pod Autoscalers for Deployments.**

## **Services**

**Shows Kubernetes resources that allow for exposing services to external world and discovering them within a cluster. For that reason, Service and Ingress views show Pods targeted by them, internal endpoints for cluster connections and external endpoints for external users.**

## **Storage**

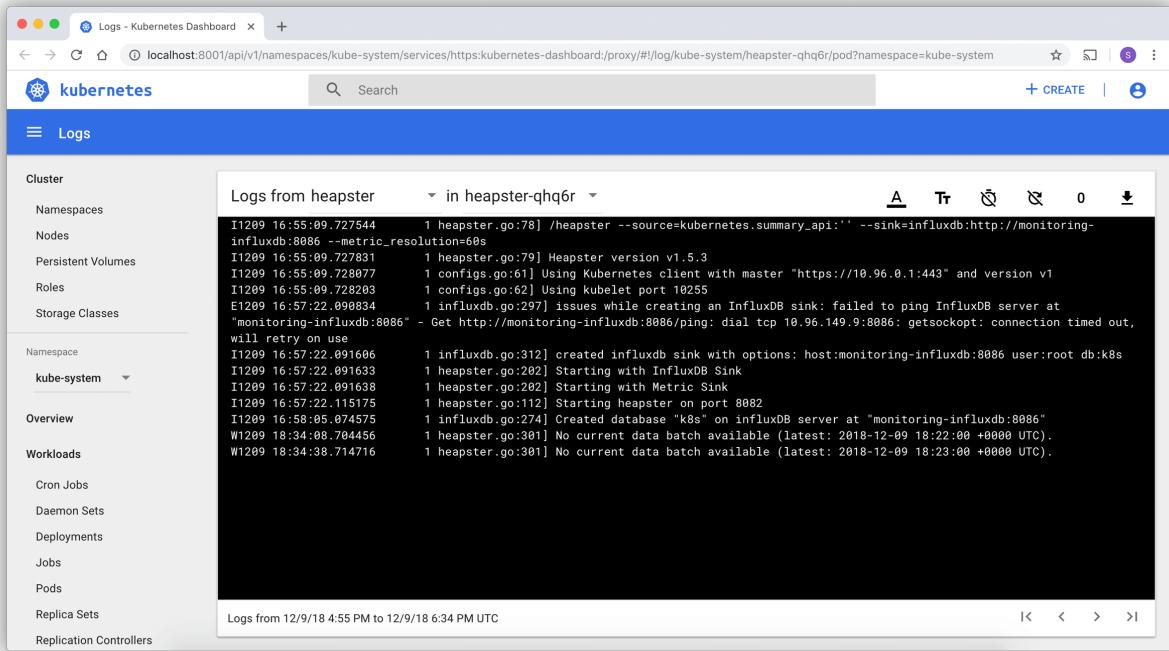
**Storage view shows Persistent Volume Claim resources which are used by applications for storing data.**

## **Config Maps and Secrets**

**Shows all Kubernetes resources that are used for live configuration of applications running in clusters. The view allows for editing and managing config objects and displays secrets hidden by default.**

## **Logs viewer**

**Pod lists and detail pages link to a logs viewer that is built into Dashboard. The viewer allows for drilling down logs from containers belonging to a single Pod.**



# What's next

For more information, see the [Kubernetes Dashboard project page](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 01, 2020 at 2:12 AM PST by [Update some instances of latin abbreviation e.g. to alternative phrases \(#19182\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Accessing Clusters

This topic discusses multiple ways to interact with clusters.

- [Accessing for the first time with kubectl](#)
- [Directly accessing the REST API](#)
- [Programmatic access to the API](#)
- [Accessing the API from a Pod](#)
- [Accessing services running on the cluster](#)
- [Requesting redirects](#)
- [So Many Proxies](#)

## Accessing for the first time with kubectl

When accessing the Kubernetes API for the first time, we suggest using the Kubernetes CLI, kubectl.

To access a cluster, you need to know the location of the cluster and have credentials to access it. Typically, this is automatically set-up when you work through a [Getting started guide](#), or someone else setup the cluster and provided you with credentials and a location.

Check the location and credentials that kubectl knows about with this command:

```
kubectl config view
```

Many of the [examples](#) provide an introduction to using kubectl and complete documentation is found in the [kubectl manual](#).

## Directly accessing the REST API

Kubectl handles locating and authenticating to the apiserver. If you want to directly access the REST API with an http client like curl or wget, or a browser, there are several ways to locate and authenticate:

- Run kubectl in proxy mode.
  - Recommended approach.
  - Uses stored apiserver location.
  - Verifies identity of apiserver using self-signed cert. No MITM possible.
  - Authenticates to apiserver.
  - In future, may do intelligent client-side load-balancing and failover.
- Provide the location and credentials directly to the http client.
  - Alternate approach.
  - Works with some types of client code that are confused by using a proxy.
  - Need to import a root cert into your browser to protect against MITM.

## Using kubectl proxy

The following command runs kubectl in a mode where it acts as a reverse proxy. It handles locating the apiserver and authenticating. Run it like this:

```
kubectl proxy --port=8080
```

See [kubectl proxy](#) for more details.

Then you can explore the API with curl, wget, or a browser, replacing localhost with [::1] for IPv6, like so:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/api/
```

The output is similar to this:

```
{
 "kind": "APIVersions",
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
 }
]
}
```

## Without kubectl proxy

Use kubectl describe secret... to get the token for the default service account with grep/cut:

```
APISERVER=$(kubectl config view --minify | grep server | cut -f 2- -d ":" | tr -d "\n")
SECRET_NAME=$(kubectl get secrets | grep ^default | cut -f1 -d ' ')
TOKEN=$(kubectl describe secret $SECRET_NAME | grep -E '^token' | cut -f2 -d ':' | tr -d "\n")

curl $APISERVER/api --header "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" --insecure
```

The output is similar to this:

```
{
 "kind": "APIVersions",
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
```

```
{
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
}
]
```

**Using jsonpath:**

```
APISERVER=$(kubectl config view --minify -o jsonpath='{.clusters[0].cluster.server}')
SECRET_NAME=$(kubectl get serviceaccount default -o jsonpath='{.secrets[0].name}')
TOKEN=$(kubectl get secret $SECRET_NAME -o jsonpath='{.data.token}' | base64 --decode)

curl $APISERVER/api --header "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" --insecure
```

The output is similar to this:

```
{
 "kind": "APIVersions",
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.1.149:443"
 }
]
}
```

The above examples use the `--insecure` flag. This leaves it subject to MITM attacks. When kubectl accesses the cluster it uses a stored root certificate and client certificates to access the server. (These are installed in the `~/.kube` directory). Since cluster certificates are typically self-signed, it may take special configuration to get your http client to use root certificate.

On some clusters, the apiserver does not require authentication; it may serve on localhost, or be protected by a firewall. There is not a standard for this. [Configuring Access to the API](#) describes how a cluster admin can configure this. Such approaches may conflict with future high-availability support.

## Programmatic access to the API

Kubernetes officially supports [Go](#) and [Python](#) client libraries.

## Go client

- To get the library, run the following command: `go get k8s.io/client-go@kubernetes-<kubernetes-version-number>`, see [INSTALL.md](#) for detailed installation instructions. See <https://github.com/kubernetes/client-go> to see which versions are supported.
- Write an application atop of the client-go clients. Note that client-go defines its own API objects, so if needed, please import API definitions from client-go rather than from the main repository, e.g., `import "k8s.io/client-go/kubernetes"` is correct.

The Go client can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the kubectl CLI does to locate and authenticate to the apiserver. See this [example](#).

If the application is deployed as a Pod in the cluster, please refer to the [next section](#).

## Python client

To use [Python client](#), run the following command: `pip install kubernetes`. See [Python Client Library page](#) for more installation options.

The Python client can use the same [kubeconfig file](#) as the kubectl CLI does to locate and authenticate to the apiserver. See this [example](#).

## Other languages

There are [client libraries](#) for accessing the API from other languages. See documentation for other libraries for how they authenticate.

## Accessing the API from a Pod

When accessing the API from a pod, locating and authenticating to the apiserver are somewhat different.

The recommended way to locate the apiserver within the pod is with the `kubernetes.default.svc` DNS name, which resolves to a Service IP which in turn will be routed to an apiserver.

The recommended way to authenticate to the apiserver is with a [service account](#) credential. By kube-system, a pod is associated with a service account, and a credential (token) for that service account is placed into the filesystem tree of each container in that pod, at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token`.

If available, a certificate bundle is placed into the filesystem tree of each container at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/`

`ca.crt`, and should be used to verify the serving certificate of the apiserver.

Finally, the default namespace to be used for namespaced API operations is placed in a file at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/namespace` in each container.

From within a pod the recommended ways to connect to API are:

- Run `kubectl proxy` in a sidecar container in the pod, or as a background process within the container. This proxies the Kubernetes API to the localhost interface of the pod, so that other processes in any container of the pod can access it.
- Use the Go client library, and create a client using the `rest.InClusterConfig()` and `kubernetes.NewForConfig()` functions. They handle locating and authenticating to the apiserver. [example](#)

In each case, the credentials of the pod are used to communicate securely with the apiserver.

## Accessing services running on the cluster

The previous section was about connecting the Kubernetes API server. This section is about connecting to other services running on Kubernetes cluster. In Kubernetes, the [nodes](#), [pods](#) and [services](#) all have their own IPs. In many cases, the node IPs, pod IPs, and some service IPs on a cluster will not be routable, so they will not be reachable from a machine outside the cluster, such as your desktop machine.

### Ways to connect

You have several options for connecting to nodes, pods and services from outside the cluster:

- Access services through public IPs.
  - Use a service with type `NodePort` or `LoadBalancer` to make the service reachable outside the cluster. See the [services](#) and [kubectl expose](#) documentation.
  - Depending on your cluster environment, this may just expose the service to your corporate network, or it may expose it to the internet. Think about whether the service being exposed is secure. Does it do its own authentication?
  - Place pods behind services. To access one specific pod from a set of replicas, such as for debugging, place a unique label on the pod and create a new service which selects this label.
  - In most cases, it should not be necessary for application developer to directly access nodes via their nodeIPs.
- Access services, nodes, or pods using the Proxy Verb.
  - Does apiserver authentication and authorization prior to accessing the remote service. Use this if the services are not

- secure enough to expose to the internet, or to gain access to ports on the node IP, or for debugging.
- Proxies may cause problems for some web applications.
- Only works for HTTP/HTTPS.
- Described [here](#).
- Access from a node or pod in the cluster.
  - Run a pod, and then connect to a shell in it using [kubectl exec](#). Connect to other nodes, pods, and services from that shell.
  - Some clusters may allow you to ssh to a node in the cluster. From there you may be able to access cluster services. This is a non-standard method, and will work on some clusters but not others. Browsers and other tools may or may not be installed. Cluster DNS may not work.

## Discovering builtin services

Typically, there are several services which are started on a cluster by kube-system. Get a list of these with the `kubectl cluster-info` command:

```
kubectl cluster-info
```

The output is similar to this:

```
Kubernetes master is running at https://104.197.5.247
elasticsearch-logging is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/
namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy
kibana-logging is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/
namespaces/kube-system/services/kibana-logging/proxy
kube-dns is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/
kube-system/services/kube-dns/proxy
grafana is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/
kube-system/services/monitoring-grafana/proxy
heapster is running at https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/
kube-system/services/monitoring-heapster/proxy
```

This shows the proxy-verb URL for accessing each service. For example, this cluster has cluster-level logging enabled (using Elasticsearch), which can be reached at `https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy/` if suitable credentials are passed. Logging can also be reached through a kubectl proxy, for example at: `http://localhost:8080/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy/`. (See [above](#) for how to pass credentials or use kubectl proxy.)

## Manually constructing apiserver proxy URLs

As mentioned above, you use the `kubectl cluster-info` command to retrieve the service's proxy URL. To create proxy URLs that include service endpoints, suffixes, and parameters, you simply append to the

**service's proxy URL: `http://kubernetes_master_address/api/v1/namespaces/namespace_name/services/service_name[:port_name]/proxy`**

If you haven't specified a name for your port, you don't have to specify `port_name` in the URL.

By default, the API server proxies to your service using http. To use https, prefix the service name with https:: `http://kubernetes_master_address/api/v1/namespaces/namespace_name/services/https:service_name:[port_name]/proxy`

The supported formats for the name segment of the URL are:

- <service\_name> - proxies to the default or unnamed port using http
- <service\_name>:<port\_name> - proxies to the specified port using http
- https:<service\_name>: - proxies to the default or unnamed port using https (note the trailing colon)
- https:<service\_name>:<port\_name> - proxies to the specified port using https

#### Examples

- To access the Elasticsearch service endpoint \_search? q=user:kimchy, you would use: `http://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy/_search?q=user:kimchy`
- To access the Elasticsearch cluster health information \_cluster/health?pretty=true, you would use: `https://104.197.5.247/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/elasticsearch-logging/proxy/_cluster/health?pretty=true`

```
{
 "cluster_name" : "kubernetes_logging",
 "status" : "yellow",
 "timed_out" : false,
 "number_of_nodes" : 1,
 "number_of_data_nodes" : 1,
 "active_primary_shards" : 5,
 "active_shards" : 5,
 "relocating_shards" : 0,
 "initializing_shards" : 0,
 "unassigned_shards" : 5
}
```

## Using web browsers to access services running on the cluster

You may be able to put an apiserver proxy url into the address bar of a browser. However:

- Web browsers cannot usually pass tokens, so you may need to use basic (password) auth. Apiserver can be configured to accept basic auth, but your cluster may not be configured to accept basic auth.
- Some web apps may not work, particularly those with client side javascript that construct urls in a way that is unaware of the proxy path prefix.

## Requesting redirects

The redirect capabilities have been deprecated and removed. Please use a proxy (see below) instead.

## So Many Proxies

There are several different proxies you may encounter when using Kubernetes:

### 1. The [kubectl proxy](#):

- runs on a user's desktop or in a pod
- proxies from a localhost address to the Kubernetes apiserver
- client to proxy uses HTTP
- proxy to apiserver uses HTTPS
- locates apiserver
- adds authentication headers

### 2. The [apiserver proxy](#):

- is a bastion built into the apiserver
- connects a user outside of the cluster to cluster IPs which otherwise might not be reachable
- runs in the apiserver processes
- client to proxy uses HTTPS (or http if apiserver so configured)
- proxy to target may use HTTP or HTTPS as chosen by proxy using available information
- can be used to reach a Node, Pod, or Service
- does load balancing when used to reach a Service

### 3. The [kube proxy](#):

- runs on each node
- proxies UDP and TCP

- **does not understand HTTP**
- **provides load balancing**
- **is just used to reach services**

#### **4. A Proxy/Load-balancer in front of apiserver(s):**

- **existence and implementation varies from cluster to cluster (e.g. nginx)**
- **sits between all clients and one or more apiservers**
- **acts as load balancer if there are several apiservers.**

#### **5. Cloud Load Balancers on external services:**

- **are provided by some cloud providers (e.g. AWS ELB, Google Cloud Load Balancer)**
- **are created automatically when the Kubernetes service has type LoadBalancer**
- **use UDP/TCP only**
- **implementation varies by cloud provider.**

**Kubernetes users will typically not need to worry about anything other than the first two types. The cluster admin will typically ensure that the latter types are setup correctly.**

## **Feedback**

**Was this page helpful?**

**Yes** **No**

**Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).**

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Page last modified on January 01, 2020 at 2:03 AM PST by [fix kubectl proxy output for en \(#18242\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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## **Configure Access to Multiple Clusters**

**This page shows how to configure access to multiple clusters by using configuration files. After your clusters, users, and contexts are**

**defined in one or more configuration files, you can quickly switch between clusters by using the `kubectl config use-context` command.**

**Note:** A file that is used to configure access to a cluster is sometimes called a *kubeconfig file*. This is a generic way of referring to configuration files. It does not mean that there is a file named kubeconfig.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Define clusters, users, and contexts](#)
- [Create a second configuration file](#)
- [Set the KUBECONFIG environment variable](#)
- [Explore the \\$HOME/.kube directory](#)
- [Append \\$HOME/.kube/config to your KUBECONFIG environment variable](#)
- [Clean up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Define clusters, users, and contexts

Suppose you have two clusters, one for development work and one for scratch work. In the development cluster, your frontend developers work in a namespace called `frontend`, and your storage developers work in a namespace called `storage`. In your scratch cluster, developers work in the default namespace, or they create auxiliary namespaces as they see fit. Access to the development cluster requires authentication by certificate. Access to the scratch cluster requires authentication by username and password.

Create a directory named `config-exercise`. In your `config-exercise` directory, create a file named `config-demo` with this content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Config
preferences: {}

clusters:
- cluster:
 name: development
```

```

- cluster:
 name: scratch

users:
- name: developer
- name: experimenter

contexts:
- context:
 name: dev-frontend
- context:
 name: dev-storage
- context:
 name: exp-scratch

```

**A configuration file describes clusters, users, and contexts. Your config-demo file has the framework to describe two clusters, two users, and three contexts.**

**Go to your config-exercise directory. Enter these commands to add cluster details to your configuration file:**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo set-cluster development
--server=https://1.2.3.4 --certificate-authority=fake-ca-file
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo set-cluster scratch --
server=https://5.6.7.8 --insecure-skip-tls-verify
```

**Add user details to your configuration file:**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo set-credentials
developer --client-certificate=fake-cert-file --client-key=fake-
key-seefile
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo set-credentials
experimenter --username=exp --password=some-password
```

**Note:**

- To delete a user you can run `kubectl --kubeconfig=config-demo config unset users.<name>`
- To remove a cluster, you can run `kubectl --kubeconfig=config-demo config unset clusters.<name>`
- To remove a context, you can run `kubectl --kubeconfig=config-demo config unset contexts.<name>`

**Add context details to your configuration file:**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo set-context dev-frontend
--cluster=development --namespace=frontend --user=developer
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo set-context dev-storage
--cluster=development --namespace=storage --user=developer
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo set-context exp-scratch
--cluster=scratch --namespace=default --user=experimenter
```

**Open your config-demo file to see the added details. As an alternative to opening the config-demo file, you can use the config view command.**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo view
```

**The output shows the two clusters, two users, and three contexts:**

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
 certificate-authority: fake-ca-file
 server: https://1.2.3.4
 name: development
- cluster:
 insecure-skip-tls-verify: true
 server: https://5.6.7.8
 name: scratch
contexts:
- context:
 cluster: development
 namespace: frontend
 user: developer
 name: dev-frontend
- context:
 cluster: development
 namespace: storage
 user: developer
 name: dev-storage
- context:
 cluster: scratch
 namespace: default
 user: experimenter
 name: exp-scratch
current-context: ""
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: developer
 user:
 client-certificate: fake-cert-file
 client-key: fake-key-file
- name: experimenter
 user:
 password: some-password
 username: exp
```

**The fake-ca-file, fake-cert-file and fake-key-file above is the placeholders for the real path of the certification files. You need change these to the real path of certification files in your environment.**

**Some times you may want to use base64 encoded data here instead of the path of the certification files, then you need add the suffix `-data` to the keys. For example, `certificate-authority-data`, `client-certificate-data`, `client-key-data`.**

**Each context is a triple (cluster, user, namespace). For example, the `dev-frontend` context says, "Use the credentials of the developer user to access the frontend namespace of the development cluster".**

**Set the current context:**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo use-context dev-frontend
```

**Now whenever you enter a `kubectl` command, the action will apply to the cluster, and namespace listed in the `dev-frontend` context. And the command will use the credentials of the user listed in the `dev-frontend` context.**

**To see only the configuration information associated with the current context, use the `--minify` flag.**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo view --minify
```

**The output shows configuration information associated with the `dev-frontend` context:**

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
 certificate-authority: fake-ca-file
 server: https://1.2.3.4
 name: development
contexts:
- context:
 cluster: development
 namespace: frontend
 user: developer
 name: dev-frontend
current-context: dev-frontend
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: developer
 user:
 client-certificate: fake-cert-file
 client-key: fake-key-file
```

**Now suppose you want to work for a while in the scratch cluster.**

**Change the current context to `exp-scratch`:**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo use-context exp-scratch
```

**Now any kubectl command you give will apply to the default namespace of the scratch cluster. And the command will use the credentials of the user listed in the exp-scratch context.**

**View configuration associated with the new current context, exp-scratch.**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo view --minify
```

**Finally, suppose you want to work for a while in the storage namespace of the development cluster.**

**Change the current context to dev-storage:**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo use-context dev-storage
```

**View configuration associated with the new current context, dev-storage.**

```
kubectl config --kubeconfig=config-demo view --minify
```

## Create a second configuration file

**In your config-exercise directory, create a file named config-demo-2 with this content:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Config
preferences: {}

contexts:
- context:
 cluster: development
 namespace: ramp
 user: developer
 name: dev-ramp-up
```

**The preceding configuration file defines a new context named dev-ramp-up.**

## Set the KUBECONFIG environment variable

**See whether you have an environment variable named KUBECONFIG. If so, save the current value of your KUBECONFIG environment variable, so you can restore it later. For example:**

### Linux

```
export KUBECONFIG_SAVED=$KUBECONFIG
```

## Windows PowerShell

```
$Env:KUBECONFIG_SAVED=$Env:KUBECONFIG
```

The **KUBECONFIG** environment variable is a list of paths to configuration files. The list is colon-delimited for Linux and Mac, and semicolon-delimited for Windows. If you have a **KUBECONFIG** environment variable, familiarize yourself with the configuration files in the list.

Temporarily append two paths to your **KUBECONFIG** environment variable. For example:

### Linux

```
export KUBECONFIG=$KUBECONFIG:config-demo:config-demo-2
```

### Windows PowerShell

```
$Env:KUBECONFIG=("config-demo;config-demo-2")
```

In your config-exercise directory, enter this command:

```
kubectl config view
```

The output shows merged information from all the files listed in your **KUBECONFIG** environment variable. In particular, notice that the merged information has the dev-ramp-up context from the config-demo-2 file and the three contexts from the config-demo file:

```
contexts:
- context:
 cluster: development
 namespace: frontend
 user: developer
 name: dev-frontend
- context:
 cluster: development
 namespace: ramp
 user: developer
 name: dev-ramp-up
- context:
 cluster: development
 namespace: storage
 user: developer
 name: dev-storage
- context:
 cluster: scratch
 namespace: default
 user: experimenter
 name: exp-scratch
```

**For more information about how kubeconfig files are merged, see [Organizing Cluster Access Using kubeconfig Files](#)**

## Explore the \$HOME/.kube directory

If you already have a cluster, and you can use `kubectl` to interact with the cluster, then you probably have a file named `config` in the `$HOME/.kube` directory.

Go to `$HOME/.kube`, and see what files are there. Typically, there is a file named `config`. There might also be other configuration files in this directory. Briefly familiarize yourself with the contents of these files.

## Append \$HOME/.kube/config to your KUBECONFIG environment variable

If you have a `$HOME/.kube/config` file, and it's not already listed in your `KUBECONFIG` environment variable, append it to your `KUBECONFIG` environment variable now. For example:

### Linux

```
export KUBECONFIG=$KUBECONFIG:$HOME/.kube/config
```

### Windows Powershell

```
$Env:KUBECONFIG=($Env:KUBECONFIG;$HOME/.kube/config)
```

View configuration information merged from all the files that are now listed in your `KUBECONFIG` environment variable. In your config-exercise directory, enter:

```
kubectl config view
```

## Clean up

Return your `KUBECONFIG` environment variable to its original value. For example:

### Linux

```
export KUBECONFIG=$KUBECONFIG_SAVED
```

### Windows PowerShell

```
$Env:KUBECONFIG=$Env:KUBECONFIG_SAVED
```

## What's next

- [Organizing Cluster Access Using kubeconfig Files](#)
- [kubectl config](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 16, 2020 at 6:24 PM PST by [Polish](#)  
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# Use Port Forwarding to Access Applications in a Cluster

This page shows how to use `kubectl port-forward` to connect to a Redis server running in a Kubernetes cluster. This type of connection can be useful for database debugging.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Creating Redis deployment and service](#)
- [Forward a local port to a port on the Pod](#)
- [Discussion](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

**Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.10. To check the version, enter kubectl version.**

- Install [redis-cli](#).

## Creating Redis deployment and service

### 1. Create a Deployment that runs Redis:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/guestbook/redis-master-deployment.yaml
```

**The output of a successful command verifies that the deployment was created:**

```
deployment.apps/redis-master created
```

**View the pod status to check that it is ready:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

**The output displays the pod created:**

NAME	READY	STATUS
RESTARTS	AGE	
redis-master-765d459796-258hz	1/1	Running
0	50s	

**View the Deployment's status:**

```
kubectl get deployment
```

**The output displays that the Deployment was created:**

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
redis-master	1/1	1	1	55s

**The Deployment automatically manages a ReplicaSet. View the ReplicaSet status using:**

```
kubectl get replicaset
```

**The output displays that the ReplicaSet was created:**

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
redis-master-765d459796	1	1	1	1m

### 2. Create a Service to expose Redis on the network:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/guestbook/redis-master-service.yaml
```

**The output of a successful command verifies that the Service was created:**

```
service/redis-master created
```

**Check the Service created:**

```
kubectl get service redis-master
```

**The output displays the service created:**

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S)	AGE		
redis-master	ClusterIP	10.0.0.213	<none> 6379/
TCP	27s		

3. Verify that the Redis server is running in the Pod, and listening on port 6379:

```
Change redis-master-765d459796-258hz to the name of the Pod
kubectl get pod redis-master-765d459796-258hz --template='{{(index .spec.containers 0).ports 0).containerPort}}\n'
```

**The output displays the port for Redis in that Pod:**

```
6379
```

(this is the TCP port allocated to Redis on the internet).

## Forward a local port to a port on the Pod

1. `kubectl port-forward` allows using resource name, such as a pod name, to select a matching pod to port forward to.

```
Change redis-master-765d459796-258hz to the name of the Pod
kubectl port-forward redis-master-765d459796-258hz 7000:6379
```

which is the same as

```
kubectl port-forward pods/redis-master-765d459796-258hz 7000:6379
```

or

```
kubectl port-forward deployment/redis-master 7000:6379
```

or

```
kubectl port-forward replicaset/redis-master 7000:6379
```

or

```
kubectl port-forward service/redis-master 7000:6379
```

**Any of the above commands works. The output is similar to this:**

```
I0710 14:43:38.274550 3655 portforward.go:225] Forwarding
from 127.0.0.1:7000 -> 6379
I0710 14:43:38.274797 3655 portforward.go:225] Forwarding
from [::1]:7000 -> 6379
```

## 2. Start the Redis command line interface:

```
redis-cli -p 7000
```

## 3. At the Redis command line prompt, enter the ping command:

```
ping
```

A successful ping request returns:

```
PONG
```

## Discussion

Connections made to local port 7000 are forwarded to port 6379 of the Pod that is running the Redis server. With this connection in place, you can use your local workstation to debug the database that is running in the Pod.

Note: `kubectl port-forward` is implemented for TCP ports only. The support for UDP protocol is tracked in [issue 47862](#).

## What's next

Learn more about [kubectl port-forward](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Use a Service to Access an Application in a Cluster

This page shows how to create a Kubernetes Service object that external clients can use to access an application running in a cluster. The Service provides load balancing for an application that has two running instances.

- [Objectives](#)
- [Before you begin](#)
- [Creating a service for an application running in two pods](#)
- [Using a service configuration file](#)
- [Cleaning up](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Objectives

- Run two instances of a Hello World application.
- Create a Service object that exposes a node port.
- Use the Service object to access the running application.

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Creating a service for an application running in two pods

Here is the configuration file for the application Deployment:

### [service/access/hello-application.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: hello-world
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: load-balancer-example
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: load-balancer-example
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: hello-world
 image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
 ports:
 - containerPort: 8080
 protocol: TCP
```

1. **Run a Hello World application in your cluster: Create the application Deployment using the file above:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/service/access/
hello-application.yaml
```

The preceding command creates a [Deployment](#) object and an associated [ReplicaSet](#) object. The ReplicaSet has two [Pods](#), each of which runs the Hello World application.

2. **Display information about the Deployment:**

```
kubectl get deployments hello-world
kubectl describe deployments hello-world
```

3. **Display information about your ReplicaSet objects:**

```
kubectl get replicsets
kubectl describe replicsets
```

4. **Create a Service object that exposes the deployment:**

```
kubectl expose deployment hello-world --type=NodePort --
name=example-service
```

5. **Display information about the Service:**

```
kubectl describe services example-service
```

**The output is similar to this:**

Name:	example-service
Namespace:	default
Labels:	run=load-balancer-example
Annotations:	<none>
Selector:	run=load-balancer-example
Type:	NodePort
IP:	10.32.0.16
Port:	<unset> 8080/TCP
TargetPort:	8080/TCP
NodePort:	<unset> 31496/TCP
Endpoints:	10.200.1.4:8080,10.200.2.5:8080
Session Affinity:	None
Events:	<none>

**Make a note of the NodePort value for the service. For example, in the preceding output, the NodePort value is 31496.**

6. List the pods that are running the Hello World application:

```
kubectl get pods --selector="run=load-balancer-example" --output=wide
```

**The output is similar to this:**

NAME	READY	STATUS	...
IP NODE			
hello-world-2895499144-bsbk5 200.1.4 worker1	1/1	Running	... 10.
hello-world-2895499144-m1pwt 200.2.5 worker2	1/1	Running	... 10.

7. Get the public IP address of one of your nodes that is running a Hello World pod. How you get this address depends on how you set up your cluster. For example, if you are using Minikube, you can see the node address by running `kubectl cluster-info`. If you are using Google Compute Engine instances, you can use the `gcloud compute instances list` command to see the public addresses of your nodes.
8. On your chosen node, create a firewall rule that allows TCP traffic on your node port. For example, if your Service has a NodePort value of 31568, create a firewall rule that allows TCP traffic on port 31568. Different cloud providers offer different ways of configuring firewall rules.
9. Use the node address and node port to access the Hello World application:

```
curl http://<public-node-ip>:<node-port>
```

where <public-node-ip> is the public IP address of your node, and <node-port> is the NodePort value for your service. The response to a successful request is a hello message:

```
Hello Kubernetes!
```

## Using a service configuration file

As an alternative to using `kubectl expose`, you can use a [service configuration file](#) to create a Service.

## Cleaning up

To delete the Service, enter this command:

```
kubectl delete services example-service
```

To delete the Deployment, the ReplicaSet, and the Pods that are running the Hello World application, enter this command:

```
kubectl delete deployment hello-world
```

## What's next

Learn more about [connecting applications with services](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on June 27, 2019 at 2:17 AM PST by [update tutorial not to use 'kubectl run' for creating deployment \(#14980\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Connect a Front End to a Back End Using a Service

This task shows how to create a frontend and a backend microservice. The backend microservice is a hello greeter. The frontend and backend are connected using a Kubernetes [ServiceA way to expose an application running on a set of Pods as a network service.](#) object.

- [Objectives](#)
- [Before you begin](#)
- [Creating the backend using a Deployment](#)
- [Creating the backend Service object](#)
- [Creating the frontend](#)
- [Interact with the frontend Service](#)
- [Send traffic through the frontend](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Objectives

- Create and run a microservice using a [DeploymentAn API object that manages a replicated application.](#) object.
- Route traffic to the backend using a frontend.
- Use a Service object to connect the frontend application to the backend application.

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- This task uses [Services with external load balancers](#), which require a supported environment. If your environment does not support this, you can use a Service of type [NodePort](#) instead.

## Creating the backend using a Deployment

The backend is a simple hello greeter microservice. Here is the configuration file for the backend Deployment:

## [service/access/hello.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: hello
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: hello
 tier: backend
 track: stable
 replicas: 7
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: hello
 tier: backend
 track: stable
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: hello
 image: "gcr.io/google-samples/hello-go-gke:1.0"
 ports:
 - name: http
 containerPort: 80
```

### **Create the backend Deployment:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/service/access/
hello.yaml
```

### **View information about the backend Deployment:**

```
kubectl describe deployment hello
```

**The output is similar to this:**

Name:	hello
Namespace:	default
CreationTimestamp:	Mon, 24 Oct 2016 14:21:02 -0700
Labels:	app=hello tier=backend track=stable
Annotations:	deployment.kubernetes.io/
revision=1	
Selector:	app=hello,tier=backend,track=stable
Replicas:	7 desired   7 updated   7 total
7 available   0 unavailable	
StrategyType:	RollingUpdate

```

MinReadySeconds: 0
RollingUpdateStrategy: 1 max unavailable, 1 max surge
Pod Template:
 Labels: app=hello
 tier=backend
 track=stable
 Containers:
 hello:
 Image: "gcr.io/google-samples/hello-go-gke:1.0"
 Port: 80/TCP
 Environment: <none>
 Mounts: <none>
 Volumes: <none>
 Conditions:
 Type Status Reason
 ---- ----- -----
 Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable
 Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable
 OldReplicaSets: <none>
 NewReplicaSet: hello-3621623197 (7/7 replicas
 created)
 Events: ...

```

## Creating the backend Service object

The key to connecting a frontend to a backend is the backend Service. A Service creates a persistent IP address and DNS name entry so that the backend microservice can always be reached. A Service uses [selectors](#)Allows users to filter a list of resources based on labels. to find the Pods that it routes traffic to.

First, explore the Service configuration file:

[service/access/hello-service.yaml](#)

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: hello
spec:
 selector:
 app: hello
 tier: backend
 ports:
 - protocol: TCP
 port: 80
 targetPort: http

```

**In the configuration file, you can see that the Service routes traffic to Pods that have the labels app: hello and tier: backend.**

**Create the hello Service:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/service/access/hello-service.yaml
```

**At this point, you have a backend Deployment running, and you have a Service that can route traffic to it.**

## **Creating the frontend**

**Now that you have your backend, you can create a frontend that connects to the backend. The frontend connects to the backend worker Pods by using the DNS name given to the backend Service. The DNS name is "hello", which is the value of the name field in the preceding Service configuration file.**

**The Pods in the frontend Deployment run an nginx image that is configured to find the hello backend Service. Here is the nginx configuration file:**

### [\*\*service/access/frontend.conf\*\*](#)

```
upstream hello {
 server hello;
}

server {
 listen 80;

 location / {
 proxy_pass http://hello;
 }
}
```

**Similar to the backend, the frontend has a Deployment and a Service. The configuration for the Service has type: LoadBalancer, which means that the Service uses the default load balancer of your cloud provider.**

### [service/access/frontend.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: frontend
spec:
 selector:
 app: hello
 tier: frontend
 ports:
 - protocol: "TCP"
 port: 80
 targetPort: 80
 type: LoadBalancer

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: frontend
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: hello
 tier: frontend
 track: stable
 replicas: 1
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: hello
 tier: frontend
 track: stable
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: "gcr.io/google-samples/hello-frontend:1.0"
 lifecycle:
 preStop:
 exec:
 command: ["/usr/sbin/nginx", "-s", "quit"]
```

### **Create the frontend Deployment and Service:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/service/access/
frontend.yaml
```

**The output verifies that both resources were created:**

```
deployment.apps/frontend created
service/frontend created
```

**Note:** The nginx configuration is baked into the [container image](#). A better way to do this would be to use a [ConfigMap](#), so that you can change the configuration more easily.

## Interact with the frontend Service

Once you've created a Service of type LoadBalancer, you can use this command to find the external IP:

```
kubectl get service frontend --watch
```

This displays the configuration for the frontend Service and watches for changes. Initially, the external IP is listed as <pending>:

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)
AGE				
frontend	LoadBalancer	10.51.252.116	<pending>	80/TCP

As soon as an external IP is provisioned, however, the configuration updates to include the new IP under the EXTERNAL-IP heading:

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)
AGE				
frontend	LoadBalancer	10.51.252.116	XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX	80/TCP

That IP can now be used to interact with the frontend service from outside the cluster.

## Send traffic through the frontend

The frontend and backends are now connected. You can hit the endpoint by using the curl command on the external IP of your frontend Service.

```
curl http://${EXTERNAL_IP} # replace this with the EXTERNAL-IP you saw earlier
```

The output shows the message generated by the backend:

```
{"message": "Hello"}
```

## What's next

- Learn more about [Services](#)
- Learn more about [ConfigMaps](#)

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 15, 2020 at 2:54 PM PST by [Correcting heading syntax \(#19609\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Create an External Load Balancer

This page shows how to create an External Load Balancer.

**Note:** This feature is only available for cloud providers or environments which support external load balancers.

When creating a service, you have the option of automatically creating a cloud network load balancer. This provides an externally-accessible IP address that sends traffic to the correct port on your cluster nodes *provided your cluster runs in a supported environment and is configured with the correct cloud load balancer provider package*.

For information on provisioning and using an Ingress resource that can give services externally-reachable URLs, load balance the traffic, terminate SSL etc., please check the [Ingress](#) documentation.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Configuration file](#)
- [Using kubectl](#)
- [Finding your IP address](#)
- [Preserving the client source IP](#)
- [Garbage Collecting Load Balancers](#)
- [External Load Balancer Providers](#)
- [Caveats and Limitations when preserving source IPs](#)

# Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:
  - [Katacoda](#)
  - [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Configuration file

To create an external load balancer, add the following line to your [service configuration file](#):

```
type: LoadBalancer
```

Your configuration file might look like:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: example-service
spec:
 selector:
 app: example
 ports:
 - port: 8765
 targetPort: 9376
 type: LoadBalancer
```

## Using kubectl

You can alternatively create the service with the `kubectl expose` command and its `--type=LoadBalancer` flag:

```
kubectl expose rc example --port=8765 --target-port=9376 \
--name=example-service --type=LoadBalancer
```

This command creates a new service using the same selectors as the referenced resource (in the case of the example above, a replication controller named `example`).

For more information, including optional flags, refer to the [kubectl expose reference](#).

# Finding your IP address

You can find the IP address created for your service by getting the service information through kubectl:

```
kubectl describe services example-service
```

which should produce output like this:

Name:	example-service
Namespace:	default
Labels:	<none>
Annotations:	<none>
Selector:	app=example
Type:	LoadBalancer
IP:	10.67.252.103
LoadBalancer Ingress:	192.0.2.89
Port:	<unnamed> 80/TCP
NodePort:	<unnamed> 32445/TCP
Endpoints:	10. 64.0.4:80,10.64.1.5:80,10.64.2.4:80
Session Affinity:	None
Events:	<none>

The IP address is listed next to LoadBalancer Ingress.

Note: If you are running your service on Minikube, you can find the assigned IP address and port with:

```
minikube service example-service --url
```

## Preserving the client source IP

Due to the implementation of this feature, the source IP seen in the target container is *not the original source IP* of the client. To enable preservation of the client IP, the following fields can be configured in the service spec (supported in GCE/Google Kubernetes Engine environments):

- `service.spec.externalTrafficPolicy` - denotes if this Service desires to route external traffic to node-local or cluster-wide endpoints. There are two available options: Cluster (default) and Local. Cluster obscures the client source IP and may cause a second hop to another node, but should have good overall load-spreading. Local preserves the client source IP and avoids a second hop for LoadBalancer and NodePort type services, but risks potentially imbalanced traffic spreading.
- `service.spec.healthCheckNodePort` - specifies the health check node port (numeric port number) for the service. If `healthCheckNodePort` isn't specified, the service controller allocates a port from your cluster's NodePort range. You can configure that

**range by setting an API server command line option, --service-node-port-range. It will use the user-specified healthCheckNodePort value if specified by the client. It only has an effect when type is set to LoadBalancer and externalTrafficPolicy is set to Local.**

**Setting externalTrafficPolicy to Local in the Service configuration file activates this feature.**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: example-service
spec:
 selector:
 app: example
 ports:
 - port: 8765
 targetPort: 9376
 externalTrafficPolicy: Local
 type: LoadBalancer
```

## Garbage Collecting Load Balancers

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.17 [stable](#)**

**This feature is *stable*, meaning:**

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

**In usual case, the correlating load balancer resources in cloud provider should be cleaned up soon after a LoadBalancer type Service is deleted. But it is known that there are various corner cases where cloud resources are orphaned after the associated Service is deleted. Finalizer Protection for Service LoadBalancers was introduced to prevent this from happening. By using finalizers, a Service resource will never be deleted until the correlating load balancer resources are also deleted.**

**Specifically, if a Service has type LoadBalancer, the service controller will attach a finalizer named `service.kubernetes.io/load-balancer-cleanup`. The finalizer will only be removed after the load balancer resource is cleaned up. This prevents dangling load balancer resources even in corner cases such as the service controller crashing.**

## External Load Balancer Providers

**It is important to note that the datapath for this functionality is provided by a load balancer external to the Kubernetes cluster.**

**When the Service type is set to LoadBalancer, Kubernetes provides functionality equivalent to type equals ClusterIP to pods within the cluster and extends it by programming the (external to Kubernetes) load balancer with entries for the Kubernetes pods. The Kubernetes service controller automates the creation of the external load balancer, health checks (if needed), firewall rules (if needed) and retrieves the external IP allocated by the cloud provider and populates it in the service object.**

## Caveats and Limitations when preserving source IPs

**GCE/AWS load balancers do not provide weights for their target pools. This was not an issue with the old LB kube-proxy rules which would correctly balance across all endpoints.**

**With the new functionality, the external traffic is not equally load balanced across pods, but rather equally balanced at the node level (because GCE/AWS and other external LB implementations do not have the ability for specifying the weight per node, they balance equally across all target nodes, disregarding the number of pods on each node).**

**We can, however, state that for `NumServicePods << NumNodes` or `NumServicePods >> NumNodes`, a fairly close-to-equal distribution will be seen, even without weights.**

**Once the external load balancers provide weights, this functionality can be added to the LB programming path. *Future Work: No support for weights is provided for the 1.4 release, but may be added at a future date***

**Internal pod to pod traffic should behave similar to ClusterIP services, with equal probability across all pods.**

## Feedback

**Was this page helpful?**

**Yes** **No**

**Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).**

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Page last modified on February 13, 2020 at 12:52 AM PST by [Reduce ambiguity on nodePort \(#18928\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Configure Your Cloud Provider's Firewalls

Many cloud providers (e.g. Google Compute Engine) define firewalls that help prevent inadvertent exposure to the internet. When exposing a service to the external world, you may need to open up one or more ports in these firewalls to serve traffic. This document describes this process, as well as any provider specific details that may be necessary.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Restrict Access For LoadBalancer Service](#)
- [Google Compute Engine](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Restrict Access For LoadBalancer Service

When using a Service with `spec.type: LoadBalancer`, you can specify the IP ranges that are allowed to access the load balancer by using `spec.loadBalancerSourceRanges`. This field takes a list of IP CIDR ranges, which Kubernetes will use to configure firewall exceptions. This feature is currently supported on Google Compute Engine, Google Kubernetes Engine, AWS Elastic Kubernetes Service, Azure Kubernetes Service, and IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service. This field will be ignored if the cloud provider does not support the feature.

Assuming `10.0.0.0/8` is the internal subnet. In the following example, a load balancer will be created that is only accessible to cluster internal IPs. This will not allow clients from outside of your Kubernetes cluster to access the load balancer.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
```

```
metadata:
 name: myapp
spec:
 ports:
 - port: 8765
 targetPort: 9376
 selector:
 app: example
 type: LoadBalancer
 loadBalancerSourceRanges:
 - 10.0.0.0/8
```

**In the following example, a load balancer will be created that is only accessible to clients with IP addresses from 130.211.204.1 and 130.211.204.2.**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: myapp
spec:
 ports:
 - port: 8765
 targetPort: 9376
 selector:
 app: example
 type: LoadBalancer
 loadBalancerSourceRanges:
 - 130.211.204.1/32
 - 130.211.204.2/32
```

## Google Compute Engine

**When using a Service with spec.type: LoadBalancer, the firewall will be opened automatically. When using spec.type: NodePort, however, the firewall is *not* opened by default.**

**Google Compute Engine firewalls are documented [elsewhere](#).**

**You can add a firewall with the gcloud command line tool:**

```
gcloud compute firewall-rules create my-rule --allow=tcp:<port>
```

**Note:**

**GCE firewalls are defined per-vm, rather than per-ip address. This means that when you open a firewall for a service's ports, anything that serves on that port on that VM's host IP address may potentially serve traffic. Note that this is not a problem for other Kubernetes services, as they listen on IP addresses that are different than the host node's external IP address.**

## Consider:

- You create a Service with an external load balancer (IP Address 1.2.3.4) and port 80
- You open the firewall for port 80 for all nodes in your cluster, so that the external Service actually can deliver packets to your Service
- You start an nginx server, running on port 80 on the host virtual machine (IP Address 2.3.4.5). This nginx is also exposed to the internet on the VM's external IP address.

Consequently, please be careful when opening firewalls in Google Compute Engine or Google Kubernetes Engine. You may accidentally be exposing other services to the wilds of the internet.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## List All Container Images Running in a Cluster

This page shows how to use kubectl to list all of the Container images for Pods running in a cluster.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [List all Container images in all namespaces](#)
- [List Container images by Pod](#)

- [List Container images filtering by Pod label](#)
- [List Container images filtering by Pod namespace](#)
- [List Container images using a go-template instead of jsonpath](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

In this exercise you will use kubectl to fetch all of the Pods running in a cluster, and format the output to pull out the list of Containers for each.

## List all Container images in all namespaces

- Fetch all Pods in all namespaces using `kubectl get pods --all-namespaces`
- Format the output to include only the list of Container image names using `-o jsonpath={..image}`. This will recursively parse out the `image` field from the returned json.
  - See the [jsonpath reference](#) for further information on how to use jsonpath.
- Format the output using standard tools: `tr`, `sort`, `uniq`
  - Use `tr` to replace spaces with newlines
  - Use `sort` to sort the results
  - Use `uniq` to aggregate image counts

```
kubectl get pods --all-namespaces -o jsonpath="{..image}"
" | \
tr -s '[[:space:]]' '\n' | \
sort | \
uniq -c
```

The above command will recursively return all fields named `image` for all items returned.

As an alternative, it is possible to use the absolute path to the `image` field within the Pod. This ensures the correct field is retrieved even when the field name is repeated, e.g. many fields are called `name` within a given item:

```
kubectl get pods --all-namespaces -o jsonpath=".items[*].spec.containers[*].image"
```

The jsonpath is interpreted as follows:

- `.items[*]`: for each returned value
- `.spec`: get the spec
- `.containers[*]`: for each container
- `.image`: get the image

**Note:** When fetching a single Pod by name, for example `kubectl get pod nginx`, the `.items[*]` portion of the path should be omitted because a single Pod is returned instead of a list of items.

## List Container images by Pod

The formatting can be controlled further by using the `range` operation to iterate over elements individually.

```
kubectl get pods --all-namespaces -o=jsonpath='{range .items[*]{"\n"}{.metadata.name}{":\t"}{range .spec.containers[*]}{.image}\n, \"}{end}{end}' |\\sort
```

## List Container images filtering by Pod label

To target only Pods matching a specific label, use the `-l` flag. The following matches only Pods with labels matching `app=nginx`.

```
kubectl get pods --all-namespaces -o=jsonpath=".image" -l app=nginx
```

## List Container images filtering by Pod namespace

To target only pods in a specific namespace, use the `namespace` flag. The following matches only Pods in the `kube-system` namespace.

```
kubectl get pods --namespace kube-system -o jsonpath=".image"
```

## List Container images using a go-template instead of jsonpath

As an alternative to jsonpath, Kubectl supports using [go-templates](#) for formatting the output:

```
kubectl get pods --all-namespaces -o go-template --template="{{range .items}}{{range .spec.containers}}{{.image}} {{end}}{{end}}"
```

# What's next

## Reference

- [Jsonpath reference guide](#)
- [Go template reference guide](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 13, 2020 at 3:40 AM PST by [Changing all incorrect headings of task 'list-all-running-container-images'](#) ([#19300](#)) ([Page History](#))

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# Set up Ingress on Minikube with the NGINX Ingress Controller

An [Ingress](#) is an API object that defines rules which allow external access to services in a cluster. An [Ingress controller](#) fulfills the rules set in the Ingress.

This page shows you how to set up a simple Ingress which routes requests to Service web or web2 depending on the HTTP URI.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a Minikube cluster](#)
- [Enable the Ingress controller](#)
- [Deploy a hello, world app](#)
- [Create an Ingress resource](#)
- [Create Second Deployment](#)
- [Edit Ingress](#)
- [Test Your Ingress](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Create a Minikube cluster

### 1. Click Launch Terminal

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# Communicate Between Containers in the Same Pod Using a Shared Volume

This page shows how to use a Volume to communicate between two Containers running in the same Pod. See also how to allow processes to communicate by [sharing process namespace](#) between containers.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Creating a Pod that runs two Containers](#)
- [Discussion](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create

**one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:**

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

**To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.**

## **Creating a Pod that runs two Containers**

**In this exercise, you create a Pod that runs two Containers. The two containers share a Volume that they can use to communicate. Here is the configuration file for the Pod:**

[pods/two-container-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: two-containers
spec:

 restartPolicy: Never

 volumes:
 - name: shared-data
 emptyDir: {}

 containers:

 - name: nginx-container
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - name: shared-data
 mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html

 - name: debian-container
 image: debian
 volumeMounts:
 - name: shared-data
 mountPath: /pod-data
 command: ["/bin/sh"]
 args: ["-c", "echo Hello from the debian container > /pod-data/index.html"]
```

**In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a Volume named `shared-data`.**

**The first container listed in the configuration file runs an nginx server. The mount path for the shared Volume is `/usr/share/`**

**nginx/html. The second container is based on the debian image, and has a mount path of /pod-data. The second container runs the following command and then terminates.**

```
echo Hello from the debian container > /pod-data/index.html
```

**Notice that the second container writes the index.html file in the root directory of the nginx server.**

**Create the Pod and the two Containers:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/two-container-pod.yaml
```

**View information about the Pod and the Containers:**

```
kubectl get pod two-containers --output=yaml
```

**Here is a portion of the output:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 ...
 name: two-containers
 namespace: default
 ...
spec:
 ...
 containerStatuses:
 - containerID: docker://c1d8abd1 ...
 image: debian
 ...
 lastState:
 terminated:
 ...
 name: debian-container
 ...
 - containerID: docker://96c1ff2c5bb ...
 image: nginx
 ...
 name: nginx-container
 ...
 state:
 running:
 ...

```

**You can see that the debian Container has terminated, and the nginx Container is still running.**

**Get a shell to nginx Container:**

```
kubectl exec -it two-containers -c nginx-container -- /bin/bash
```

In your shell, verify that nginx is running:

```
root@two-containers:/# apt-get update
root@two-containers:/# apt-get install curl procps
root@two-containers:/# ps aux
```

The output is similar to this:

USER	PID	...	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	...	Ss	21:12	0:00	nginx: master process
nginx	-g	daemon	off;			

Recall that the debian Container created the `index.html` file in the nginx root directory. Use curl to send a GET request to the nginx server:

```
root@two-containers:/# curl localhost
```

The output shows that nginx serves a web page written by the debian container:

```
Hello from the debian container
```

## Discussion

The primary reason that Pods can have multiple containers is to support helper applications that assist a primary application. Typical examples of helper applications are data pullers, data pushers, and proxies. Helper and primary applications often need to communicate with each other. Typically this is done through a shared filesystem, as shown in this exercise, or through the loopback network interface, localhost. An example of this pattern is a web server along with a helper program that polls a Git repository for new updates.

The Volume in this exercise provides a way for Containers to communicate during the life of the Pod. If the Pod is deleted and recreated, any data stored in the shared Volume is lost.

## What's next

- Learn more about [patterns for composite containers](#).
- Learn about [composite containers for modular architecture](#).
- See [Configuring a Pod to Use a Volume for Storage](#).
- See [Configure a Pod to share process namespace between containers in a Pod](#)

See [Volume](#).

- 
- See [Pod](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Configure DNS for a Cluster

Kubernetes offers a DNS cluster addon, which most of the supported environments enable by default. In Kubernetes version 1.11 and later, CoreDNS is recommended and is installed by default with kubeadm.

For more information on how to configure CoreDNS for a Kubernetes cluster, see the [Customizing DNS Service](#). An example demonstrating how to use Kubernetes DNS with kube-dns, see the [Kubernetes DNS sample plugin](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Tasks/Configure DNS for a Cluster: add some descriptions](#)  
[about CoreDNS \(#17879\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Application Introspection and Debugging

Once your application is running, you'll inevitably need to debug problems with it. Earlier we described how you can use `kubectl get pods` to retrieve simple status information about your pods. But there are a number of ways to get even more information about your application.

- [Using `kubectl describe` pod to fetch details about pods](#)
- [Example: debugging Pending Pods](#)
- [Example: debugging a down/unreachable node](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Using `kubectl describe` pod to fetch details about pods

For this example we'll use a Deployment to create two pods, similar to the earlier example.

### [application/nginx-with-request.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: nginx-deployment
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: nginx
 replicas: 2
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: nginx
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 resources:
 limits:
 memory: "128Mi"
 cpu: "500m"
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
```

**Create deployment by running following command:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/nginx-with-request.yaml
```

```
deployment.apps/nginx-deployment created
```

**Check pod status by following command:**

```
kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS
nginx-deployment-1006230814-6winp 0 11s	1/1	Running
nginx-deployment-1006230814-fmgu3 0 11s	1/1	Running

**We can retrieve a lot more information about each of these pods using kubectl describe pod. For example:**

```
kubectl describe pod nginx-deployment-1006230814-6winp
```

```
Name: nginx-deployment-1006230814-6winp
Namespace: default
```

**Node:** kubernetes-node-wul5/10.240.0.9  
**Start Time:** Thu, 24 Mar 2016 01:39:49 +0000  
**Labels:** app=nginx,pod-template-hash=1006230814  
**Annotations:** kubernetes.io/created-by={"kind":"SerializedReference","apiVersion":"v1","reference": {"kind":"ReplicaSet","namespace":"default","name":"nginx-deployment-1956810328","uid":"14e607e7-8ba1-11e7-b5cb-fa16"} ...  
**Status:** Running  
**IP:** 10.244.0.6  
**Controllers:** ReplicaSet/nginx-deployment-1006230814  
**Containers:**  
  **nginx:**  
    **Container ID:** docker://90315cc9f513c724e9957a4788d3e625a078de84750f244a40f97ae355eb1  
149  
    **Image:** nginx  
    **Image ID:** docker://6f62f48c4e55d700cf3eb1b5e33fa051802986b77b874cc351cce539e5163  
707  
    **Port:** 80/TCP  
    **QoS Tier:**  
      cpu: Guaranteed  
      memory: Guaranteed  
    **Limits:**  
      cpu: 500m  
      memory: 128Mi  
    **Requests:**  
      memory: 128Mi  
      cpu: 500m  
    **State:** Running  
      Started: Thu, 24 Mar 2016 01:39:51 +0000  
    **Ready:** True  
    **Restart Count:** 0  
    **Environment:** <none>  
    **Mounts:**  
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-5kdvl (ro)  
**Conditions:**  
  **Type**           **Status**  
  Initialized    True  
  Ready          True  
  PodScheduled   True  
**Volumes:**  
  **default-token-4bcbi:**  
    **Type:** Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)  
    **SecretName:** default-token-4bcbi  
    **Optional:** false  
  **QoS Class:** Guaranteed  
  **Node-Selectors:** <none>  
  **Tolerations:** <none>  
**Events:**

FirstSeen	LastSeen	Count	From	Type	Reason	Message
SubobjectPath						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54s	54s	1	{default-scheduler }	Normal	Scheduled	Successfully assigned nginx-deployment-1006230814-6winp to kubernetes-node-wul5
54s	54s	1	{kubelet kubernetes-node-wul5} spec.containers{nginx}	Normal	Pulling	pulling image "nginx"
53s	53s	1	{kubelet kubernetes-node-wul5} spec.containers{nginx}	Normal	Pulled	Successfully pulled image "nginx"
53s	53s	1	{kubelet kubernetes-node-wul5} spec.containers{nginx}	Normal	Created	Created container with docker id 90315cc9f513
53s	53s	1	{kubelet kubernetes-node-wul5} spec.containers{nginx}	Normal	Started	Started container with docker id 90315cc9f513

**Here you can see configuration information about the container(s) and Pod (labels, resource requirements, etc.), as well as status information about the container(s) and Pod (state, readiness, restart count, events, etc.).**

**The container state is one of Waiting, Running, or Terminated. Depending on the state, additional information will be provided - here you can see that for a container in Running state, the system tells you when the container started.**

**Ready tells you whether the container passed its last readiness probe. (In this case, the container does not have a readiness probe configured; the container is assumed to be ready if no readiness probe is configured.)**

**Restart Count tells you how many times the container has been restarted; this information can be useful for detecting crash loops in containers that are configured with a restart policy of â€˜always.’**

**Currently the only Condition associated with a Pod is the binary Ready condition, which indicates that the pod is able to service requests and should be added to the load balancing pools of all matching services.**

**Lastly, you see a log of recent events related to your Pod. The system compresses multiple identical events by indicating the first and last time it was seen and the number of times it was seen. "From" indicates the component that is logging the event, "SubobjectPath" tells you which object (e.g. container within the**

**pod**) is being referred to, and "Reason" and "Message" tell you what happened.

## Example: debugging Pending Pods

A common scenario that you can detect using events is when you've created a Pod that won't fit on any node. For example, the Pod might request more resources than are free on any node, or it might specify a label selector that doesn't match any nodes. Let's say we created the previous Deployment with 5 replicas (instead of 2) and requesting 600 millicores instead of 500, on a four-node cluster where each (virtual) machine has 1 CPU. In that case one of the Pods will not be able to schedule. (Note that because of the cluster addon pods such as fluentd, skydns, etc., that run on each node, if we requested 1000 millicores then none of the Pods would be able to schedule.)

```
kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS
RESTARTS	AGE	
nginx-deployment-1006230814-6winp	1/1	Running
0 7m		
nginx-deployment-1006230814-fmgu3	1/1	Running
0 7m		
nginx-deployment-1370807587-6ekbw	1/1	Running
0 1m		
nginx-deployment-1370807587-fg172	0/1	Pending
0 1m		
nginx-deployment-1370807587-fz9sd	0/1	Pending
0 1m		

To find out why the nginx-deployment-1370807587-fz9sd pod is not running, we can use kubectl describe pod on the pending Pod and look at its events:

```
kubectl describe pod nginx-deployment-1370807587-fz9sd
```

```
Name: nginx-deployment-1370807587-fz9sd
Namespace: default
Node: /
Labels: app=nginx, pod-template-hash=1370807587
Status: Pending
IP:
Controllers: ReplicaSet/nginx-deployment-1370807587
Containers:
 nginx:
 Image: nginx
 Port: 80/TCP
 QoS Tier:
 memory: Guaranteed
 cpu: Guaranteed
```

```

Limits:
 cpu:1
 memory: 128Mi
Requests:
 cpu:1
 memory: 128Mi
Environment Variables:
Volumes:
 default-token-4bcbi:
 Type: Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)
 SecretName: default-token-4bcbi
Events:
 FirstSeen LastSeenCount From
SubobjectPath Type Reason Message
 ----- ----- -----
 ----- ----- -----
 1m 48s 7 {default-
scheduler } Warning FailedScheduling
(nginx-deployment-1370807587-fz9sd) failed to fit in any node
 fit failure on node (kubernetes-node-6ta5): Node didn't
have enough resource: CPU, requested: 1000, used: 1420,
capacity: 2000
 fit failure on node (kubernetes-node-wul5): Node didn't
have enough resource: CPU, requested: 1000, used: 1100,
capacity: 2000

```

**Here you can see the event generated by the scheduler saying that the Pod failed to schedule for reason FailedScheduling (and possibly others). The message tells us that there were not enough resources for the Pod on any of the nodes.**

**To correct this situation, you can use `kubectl scale` to update your Deployment to specify four or fewer replicas. (Or you could just leave the one Pod pending, which is harmless.)**

**Events such as the ones you saw at the end of `kubectl describe pod` are persisted in etcd and provide high-level information on what is happening in the cluster. To list all events you can use**

**`kubectl get events`**

**but you have to remember that events are namespaced. This means that if you're interested in events for some namespaced object (e.g. what happened with Pods in namespace `my-namespace`) you need to explicitly provide a namespace to the command:**

**`kubectl get events --namespace=my-namespace`**

**To see events from all namespaces, you can use the `--all-namespaces` argument.**

In addition to `kubectl describe pod`, another way to get extra information about a pod (beyond what is provided by `kubectl get pod`) is to pass the `-o yaml` output format flag to `kubectl get pod`. This will give you, in YAML format, even more information than `kubectl describe pod`-essentially all of the information the system has about the Pod. Here you will see things like annotations (which are key-value metadata without the label restrictions, that is used internally by Kubernetes system components), restart policy, ports, and volumes.

```
kubectl get pod nginx-deployment-1006230814-6winp -o yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 annotations:
 kubernetes.io/created-by: /
 {"kind": "SerializedReference", "apiVersion": "v1", "reference": {"kind": "ReplicaSet", "namespace": "default", "name": "nginx-deployment-1006230814", "uid": "4c84c175-f161-11e5-9a78-42010af00005", "apiVersion": "extensions", "resourceVersion": "133434"}}
 creationTimestamp: 2016-03-24T01:39:50Z
 generateName: nginx-deployment-1006230814-
 labels:
 app: nginx
 pod-template-hash: "1006230814"
 name: nginx-deployment-1006230814-6winp
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "133447"
 uid: 4c879808-f161-11e5-9a78-42010af00005
spec:
 containers:
 - image: nginx
 imagePullPolicy: Always
 name: nginx
 ports:
 - containerPort: 80
 protocol: TCP
 resources:
 limits:
 cpu: 500m
 memory: 128Mi
 requests:
 cpu: 500m
 memory: 128Mi
 terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/
 serviceaccount
 name: default-token-4bcbi
```

```
 readOnly: true
 dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
 nodeName: kubernetes-node-wul5
 restartPolicy: Always
 securityContext: {}
 serviceAccount: default
 serviceAccountName: default
 terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
 volumes:
 - name: default-token-4bcbi
 secret:
 secretName: default-token-4bcbi
 status:
 conditions:
 - lastProbeTime: null
 lastTransitionTime: 2016-03-24T01:39:51Z
 status: "True"
 type: Ready
 containerStatuses:
 - containerID: docker://
90315cc9f513c724e9957a4788d3e625a078de84750f244a40f97ae355eb1
149
 image: nginx
 imageID: docker://
6f62f48c4e55d700cf3eb1b5e33fa051802986b77b874cc351cce539e5163
707
 lastState: {}
 name: nginx
 ready: true
 restartCount: 0
 state:
 running:
 startedAt: 2016-03-24T01:39:51Z
 hostIP: 10.240.0.9
 phase: Running
 podIP: 10.244.0.6
 startTime: 2016-03-24T01:39:49Z
```

## Example: debugging a down/unreachable node

Sometimes when debugging it can be useful to look at the status of a node - for example, because you've noticed strange behavior of a Pod that's running on the node, or to find out why a Pod won't schedule onto the node. As with Pods, you can use `kubectl describe node` and `kubectl get node -o yaml` to retrieve detailed information about nodes. For example, here's what you'll see if a node is down (disconnected from the network, or kubelet dies and won't restart, etc.). Notice the events that show the node is

**NotReady, and also notice that the pods are no longer running (they are evicted after five minutes of NotReady status).**

```
kubectl get nodes
```

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE
<b>VERSION</b>			
kubernetes-node-861h v1.13.0	NotReady	<none>	1h
kubernetes-node-bols v1.13.0	Ready	<none>	1h
kubernetes-node-st6x v1.13.0	Ready	<none>	1h
kubernetes-node-unaj v1.13.0	Ready	<none>	1h

```
kubectl describe node kubernetes-node-861h
```

Name:	kubernetes-node-861h		
Role			
Labels:	kubernetes.io/arch=amd64 kubernetes.io/os=linux kubernetes.io/hostname=kubernetes-node-861h		
Annotations:	node.alpha.kubernetes.io/ttl=0 volumes.kubernetes.io/controller-managed-attach-detach=true		
Taints:	<none>		
CreationTimestamp:	Mon, 04 Sep 2017 17:13:23 +0800		
Phase:			
Conditions:			
Type	Status	LastHeartbeatTime	
LastTransitionTime		Reason	Message
---	---	---	---
OutOfDisk 16:04:28 +0800	Unknown Fri, 08 Sep 2017	Fri, 08 Sep 2017 16:20:58	
+0800	NodeStatusUnknown	Kubelet stopped posting node status.	
MemoryPressure 16:04:28 +0800	Unknown Fri, 08 Sep 2017	Fri, 08 Sep 2017 16:20:58	
+0800	NodeStatusUnknown	Kubelet stopped posting node status.	
DiskPressure 16:04:28 +0800	Unknown Fri, 08 Sep 2017	Fri, 08 Sep 2017 16:20:58	
+0800	NodeStatusUnknown	Kubelet stopped posting node status.	
Ready 16:04:28 +0800	Unknown Fri, 08 Sep 2017	Fri, 08 Sep 2017 16:20:58	
+0800	NodeStatusUnknown	Kubelet stopped posting node status.	
Addresses:	10.240.115.55,104.197.0.26		
Capacity:			

```
cpu: 2
hugePages: 0
memory: 4046788Ki
pods: 110
Allocatable:
cpu: 1500m
hugePages: 0
memory: 1479263Ki
pods: 110
System Info:
Machine ID: 8e025a21a4254e11b028584d9d8b12c4
System UUID: 349075D1-D169-4F25-9F2A-
E886850C47E3
Boot ID: 5cd18b37-c5bd-4658-94e0-
e436d3f110e0
Kernel Version: 4.4.0-31-generic
OS Image: Debian GNU/Linux 8 (jessie)
Operating System: linux
Architecture: amd64
Container Runtime Version: docker://1.12.5
Kubelet Version: v1.6.9+a3d1dfa6f4335
Kube-Proxy Version: v1.6.9+a3d1dfa6f4335
ExternalID: 15233045891481496305
Non-terminated Pods: (9 in total)
 Namespace
Name CPU
Requests CPU Limits Memory Requests Memory Limits
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Allocated resources:
 (Total limits may be over 100 percent, i.e.,
overcommitted.)
 CPU Requests CPU Limits Memory Requests
Memory Limits
-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+-----+-----+-----+
 900m (60%) 2200m (146%) 1009286400 (66%)
5681286400 (375%)
Events: <none>
```

```
kubectl get node kubernetes-node-861h -o yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: Node
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2015-07-10T21:32:29Z
 labels:
 kubernetes.io/hostname: kubernetes-node-861h
 name: kubernetes-node-861h
```

```
resourceVersion: "757"
uid: 2a69374e-274b-11e5-a234-42010af0d969
spec:
 externalID: "15233045891481496305"
 podCIDR: 10.244.0.0/24
 providerID: gce://striped-torus-760/us-central1-b/
kubernetes-node-861h
status:
 addresses:
 - address: 10.240.115.55
 type: InternalIP
 - address: 104.197.0.26
 type: ExternalIP
 capacity:
 cpu: "1"
 memory: 3800808Ki
 pods: "100"
 conditions:
 - lastHeartbeatTime: 2015-07-10T21:34:32Z
 lastTransitionTime: 2015-07-10T21:35:15Z
 reason: Kubelet stopped posting node status.
 status: Unknown
 type: Ready
 nodeInfo:
 bootID: 4e316776-b40d-4f78-a4ea-ab0d73390897
 containerRuntimeVersion: docker://Unknown
 kernelVersion: 3.16.0-0.bpo.4-amd64
 kubeProxyVersion: v0.21.1-185-gffc5a86098dc01
 kubeletVersion: v0.21.1-185-gffc5a86098dc01
 machineID: ""
 osImage: Debian GNU/Linux 7 (wheezy)
 systemUUID: ABE5F6B4-D44B-108B-C46A-24CCE16C8B6E
```

## What's next

Learn about additional debugging tools, including:

- [Logging](#)
- [Monitoring](#)
- [Getting into containers via exec](#)
- [Connecting to containers via proxies](#)
- [Connecting to containers via port forwarding](#)
- [Inspect Kubernetes node with crictl](#)

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# Auditing

Kubernetes auditing provides a security-relevant chronological set of records documenting the sequence of activities that have affected system by individual users, administrators or other components of the system. It allows cluster administrator to answer the following questions:

- what happened?
- when did it happen?
- who initiated it?
- on what did it happen?
- where was it observed?
- from where was it initiated?
- to where was it going?
- [Audit Policy](#)
- [Audit backends](#)
- [Setup for multiple API servers](#)
- [Log Collector Examples](#)
- [What's next](#)

[Kube-apiserver](#) performs auditing. Each request on each stage of its execution generates an event, which is then pre-processed according to a certain policy and written to a backend. The policy determines what's recorded and the backends persist the records. The current backend implementations include logs files and webhooks.

Each request can be recorded with an associated "stage". The known stages are:

- RequestReceived - The stage for events generated as soon as the audit handler receives the request, and before it is delegated down the handler chain.
- ResponseStarted - Once the response headers are sent, but before the response body is sent. This stage is only generated for long-running requests (e.g. watch).

- **ResponseComplete** - The response body has been completed and no more bytes will be sent.
- **Panic** - Events generated when a panic occurred.

**Note:** The audit logging feature increases the memory consumption of the API server because some context required for auditing is stored for each request.

Additionally, memory consumption depends on the audit logging configuration.

## Audit Policy

Audit policy defines rules about what events should be recorded and what data they should include. The audit policy object structure is defined in the [audit.k8s.io API group](#). When an event is processed, it's compared against the list of rules in order. The first matching rule sets the "audit level" of the event. The known audit levels are:

- **None** - don't log events that match this rule.
- **Metadata** - log request metadata (requesting user, timestamp, resource, verb, etc.) but not request or response body.
- **Request** - log event metadata and request body but not response body. This does not apply for non-resource requests.
- **RequestResponse** - log event metadata, request and response bodies. This does not apply for non-resource requests.

You can pass a file with the policy to [kube-apiserver](#) using the `--audit-policy-file` flag. If the flag is omitted, no events are logged. Note that the rules field must be provided in the audit policy file. A policy with no (0) rules is treated as illegal.

Below is an example audit policy file:

```

apiVersion: audit.k8s.io/v1 # This is required.
kind: Policy
Don't generate audit events for all requests in
RequestReceived stage.
omitStages:
 - "RequestReceived"
rules:
 # Log pod changes at RequestResponse level
 - level: RequestResponse
 resources:
 - group: ""
 # Resource "pods" doesn't match requests to any
 subresource of pods,
 # which is consistent with the RBAC policy.
 resources: ["pods"]
 # Log "pods/log", "pods/status" at Metadata level
 - level: Metadata
 resources:
 - group: ""
 resources: ["pods/log", "pods/status"]

 # Don't log requests to a configmap called "controller-
 # leader"
 - level: None
 resources:
 - group: ""
 resources: ["configmaps"]
 resourceNames: ["controller-leader"]

 # Don't log watch requests by the "system:kube-proxy" on
 # endpoints or services
 - level: None
 users: ["system:kube-proxy"]
 verbs: ["watch"]
 resources:
 - group: "" # core API group
 resources: ["endpoints", "services"]

 # Don't log authenticated requests to certain non-
 # resource URL paths.
 - level: None
 userGroups: ["system:authenticated"]
 nonResourceURLs:
 - "/api*" # Wildcard matching.
 - "/version"

 # Log the request body of configmap changes in kube-
 # system.
 - level: Request
 resources:
 - group: "" # core API group
 resources: ["configmaps"]
 # This rule only applies to resources in the "kube-
 # system" namespace.
 # The empty string "" can be used to select non-
 namespaced resources.

```

You can use a minimal audit policy file to log all requests at the **M** etadata level:

```
Log all requests at the Metadata level.
apiVersion: audit.k8s.io/v1
kind: Policy
rules:
- level: Metadata
```

The audit profile used by GCE should be used as reference by admins constructing their own audit profiles. You can check the [configure-helper.sh](#) script, which generates the audit policy file. You can see most of the audit policy file by looking directly at the script.

## Audit backends

Audit backends persist audit events to an external storage. [Kube-apiserver](#) out of the box provides three backends:

- Log backend, which writes events to a disk
- Webhook backend, which sends events to an external API
- Dynamic backend, which configures webhook backends through an AuditSink API object.

In all cases, audit events structure is defined by the API in the `audit.k8s.io` API group. The current version of the API is [v1](#).

**Note:**

In case of patches, request body is a JSON array with patch operations, not a JSON object with an appropriate Kubernetes API object. For example, the following request body is a valid patch request to `/apis/batch/v1/namespaces/some-namespace/jobs/some-job-name`.

```
[
 {
 "op": "replace",
 "path": "/spec/parallelism",
 "value": 0
 },
 {
 "op": "remove",
 "path": "/spec/template/spec/containers/0/
terminationMessagePolicy"
 }
]
```

## Log backend

**Log backend writes audit events to a file in JSON format. You can configure log audit backend using the following [kube-apiserver](#) flags:**

- **--audit-log-path** specifies the log file path that log backend uses to write audit events. Not specifying this flag disables log backend. - means standard out
- **--audit-log-maxage** defined the maximum number of days to retain old audit log files
- **--audit-log-maxbackup** defines the maximum number of audit log files to retain
- **--audit-log-maxsize** defines the maximum size in megabytes of the audit log file before it gets rotated

## Webhook backend

**Webhook backend sends audit events to a remote API, which is assumed to be the same API as [kube-apiserver](#) exposes. You can configure webhook audit backend using the following kube-apiserver flags:**

- **--audit-webhook-config-file** specifies the path to a file with a webhook configuration. Webhook configuration is effectively a [kubeconfig](#).
- **--audit-webhook-initial-backoff** specifies the amount of time to wait after the first failed request before retrying. Subsequent requests are retried with exponential backoff.

**The webhook config file uses the kubeconfig format to specify the remote address of the service and credentials used to connect to it.**

**In v1.13 webhook backends can be configured [dynamically](#).**

## Batching

**Both log and webhook backends support batching. Using webhook as an example, here's the list of available flags. To get the same flag for log backend, replace webhook with log in the flag name. By default, batching is enabled in webhook and disabled in log. Similarly, by default throttling is enabled in webhook and disabled in log.**

- **--audit-webhook-mode** defines the buffering strategy. One of the following:
  - **batch** - buffer events and asynchronously process them in batches. This is the default.
  - **blocking** - block API server responses on processing each individual event.

- **blocking-strict** - Same as **blocking**, but when there is a failure during audit logging at RequestReceived stage, the whole request to apiserver will fail.

The following flags are used only in the batch mode.

- **--audit-webhook-batch-buffer-size** defines the number of events to buffer before batching. If the rate of incoming events overflows the buffer, events are dropped.
- **--audit-webhook-batch-max-size** defines the maximum number of events in one batch.
- **--audit-webhook-batch-max-wait** defines the maximum amount of time to wait before unconditionally batching events in the queue.
- **--audit-webhook-batch-throttle-qps** defines the maximum average number of batches generated per second.
- **--audit-webhook-batch-throttle-burst** defines the maximum number of batches generated at the same moment if the allowed QPS was underutilized previously.

## Parameter tuning

Parameters should be set to accommodate the load on the apiserver.

For example, if kube-apiserver receives 100 requests each second, and each request is audited only on ResponseStarted and ResponseComplete stages, you should account for ~200 audit events being generated each second. Assuming that there are up to 100 events in a batch, you should set throttling level at least 2 QPS. Assuming that the backend can take up to 5 seconds to write events, you should set the buffer size to hold up to 5 seconds of events, i.e. 10 batches, i.e. 1000 events.

In most cases however, the default parameters should be sufficient and you don't have to worry about setting them manually. You can look at the following Prometheus metrics exposed by kube-apiserver and in the logs to monitor the state of the auditing subsystem.

- **apiserver\_audit\_event\_total** metric contains the total number of audit events exported.
- **apiserver\_audit\_error\_total** metric contains the total number of events dropped due to an error during exporting.

## Truncate

**Both log and webhook backends support truncating. As an example, the following is the list of flags available for the log backend:**

- **audit-log-truncate-enabled** whether event and batch truncating is enabled.
- **audit-log-truncate-max-batch-size** maximum size in bytes of the batch sent to the underlying backend.
- **audit-log-truncate-max-event-size** maximum size in bytes of the audit event sent to the underlying backend.

**By default truncate is disabled in both webhook and log, a cluster administrator should set `audit-log-truncate-enabled` or `audit-webhook-truncate-enabled` to enable the feature.**

## Dynamic backend

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.13 [alpha](#)**

**This feature is currently in a *alpha* state, meaning:**

- The version names contain alpha (e.g. v1alpha1).
- Might be buggy. Enabling the feature may expose bugs. **Disabled by default.**
- Support for feature may be dropped at any time without notice.
- The API may change in incompatible ways in a later software release without notice.
- Recommended for use only in short-lived testing clusters, due to increased risk of bugs and lack of long-term support.

**In Kubernetes version 1.13, you can configure dynamic audit webhook backends AuditSink API objects.**

**To enable dynamic auditing you must set the following apiserver flags:**

- **--audit-dynamic-configuration:** the primary switch. When the feature is at GA, the only required flag.
- **--feature-gates=DynamicAuditing=true:** feature gate at alpha and beta.
- **--runtime-config=auditregistration.k8s.io/v1alpha1=true:** enable API.

**When enabled, an AuditSink object can be provisioned:**

```
apiVersion: auditregistration.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: AuditSink
metadata:
 name: mysink
spec:
 policy:
```

```
level: Metadata
stages:
- ResponseComplete
webhook:
 throttle:
 qps: 10
 burst: 15
 clientConfig:
 url: "https://audit.app"
```

**For the complete API definition, see [AuditSink](#). Multiple objects will exist as independent solutions. The name of an AuditSink object must be a valid [DNS subdomain name](#).**

**Existing static backends that you configure with runtime flags are not affected by this feature. However, the dynamic backends share the truncate options of the static webhook. If webhook truncate options are set with runtime flags, they are applied to all dynamic backends.**

## Policy

**The AuditSink policy differs from the legacy audit runtime policy. This is because the API object serves different use cases. The policy will continue to evolve to serve more use cases.**

**The level field applies the given audit level to all requests. The stages field is now a whitelist of stages to record.**

## Contacting the webhook

**Once the API server has determined a request should be sent to a audit sink webhook, it needs to know how to contact the webhook. This is specified in the clientConfig stanza of the webhook configuration.**

**Audit sink webhooks can either be called via a URL or a service reference, and can optionally include a custom CA bundle to use to verify the TLS connection.**

### URL

**url gives the location of the webhook, in standard URL form (scheme://host:port/path).**

**The host should not refer to a service running in the cluster; use a service reference by specifying the service field instead. The host might be resolved via external DNS in some apiservers (i.e., kube-apiserver cannot resolve in-cluster DNS as that would be a layering violation). host may also be an IP address.**

**Please note that using localhost or 127.0.0.1 as a host is risky unless you take great care to run this webhook on all hosts which run an apiserver which might need to make calls to this webhook. Such installs are likely to be non-portable, i.e., not easy to turn up in a new cluster.**

**The scheme must be "https"; the URL must begin with "https://".**

**Attempting to use a user or basic auth (for example "user:password@") is not allowed. Fragments ("#") and query parameters ("?") are also not allowed.**

**Here is an example of a webhook configured to call a URL (and expects the TLS certificate to be verified using system trust roots, so does not specify a caBundle):**

```
apiVersion: auditregistration.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: AuditSink
...
spec:
 webhook:
 clientConfig:
 url: "https://my-webhook.example.com:9443/my-webhook-
path"
```

## Service Reference

**The service stanza inside clientConfig is a reference to the service for a audit sink webhook. If the webhook is running within the cluster, then you should use service instead of url. The service namespace and name are required. The port is optional and defaults to 443. The path is optional and defaults to "/".**

**Here is an example of a webhook that is configured to call a service on port "1234" at the subpath "/my-path", and to verify the TLS connection against the ServerName my-service-name.my-service-namespace.svc using a custom CA bundle.**

```
apiVersion: auditregistration.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: AuditSink
...
spec:
 webhook:
 clientConfig:
 service:
 namespace: my-service-namespace
 name: my-service-name
 path: /my-path
 port: 1234
 caBundle: "Ci0tLS0tQk...<base64-encoded PEM
bundle>...tLS0K"
```

## Security

Administrators should be aware that allowing write access to this feature grants read access to all cluster data. Access should be treated as a `cluster-admin` level privilege.

## Performance

Currently, this feature has performance implications for the apiserver in the form of increased cpu and memory usage. This should be nominal for a small number of sinks, and performance impact testing will be done to understand its scope before the API progresses to beta.

## Setup for multiple API servers

If you're extending the Kubernetes API with the [aggregation layer](#), you can also set up audit logging for the aggregated apiserver. To do this, pass the configuration options in the same format as described above to the aggregated apiserver and set up the log ingesting pipeline to pick up audit logs. Different apiservers can have different audit configurations and different audit policies.

## Log Collector Examples

### Use fluentd to collect and distribute audit events from log file

[Fluentd](#) is an open source data collector for unified logging layer. In this example, we will use fluentd to split audit events by different namespaces.

1. install [fluentd](#), fluent-plugin-forest and fluent-plugin-rewrite-tag-filter in the kube-apiserver node

Note: Fluent-plugin-forest and fluent-plugin-rewrite-tag-filter are plugins for fluentd. You can get details about plugin installation from [fluentd plugin-management](#).

2. create a config file for fluentd

```
cat <<'EOF' > /etc/fluentd/config
fluentd conf runs in the same host with kube-apiserver
<source>
 @type tail
 # audit log path of kube-apiserver
 path /var/log/kube-audit
 pos_file /var/log/audit.pos
```

```

 format json
 time_key time
 time_format %Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%N%z
 tag audit
 </source>

 <filter audit>
 #https://github.com/fluent/fluent-plugin-rewrite-
 tag-filter/issues/13
 @type record_transformer
 enable_ruby
 <record>
 namespace ${record["objectRef"].nil? ? "none":(record["objectRef"]["namespace"].nil? ?
 "none":record["objectRef"]["namespace"])}
 </record>
 </filter>

 <match audit>
 # route audit according to namespace element in
 context
 @type rewrite_tag_filter
 <rule>
 key namespace
 pattern /^(.+)/
 tag ${tag}.${1}
 </rule>
 </match>

 <filter audit.**>
 @type record_transformer
 remove_keys namespace
 </filter>

 <match audit.**>
 @type forest
 subtype file
 remove_prefix audit
 <template>
 time_slice_format %Y%m%d%H
 compress gz
 path /var/log/audit-${tag}.*.log
 format json
 include_time_key true
 </template>
 </match>
EOF

```

### 3. start fluentd

```
fluentd -c /etc/fluentd/config -vv
```

- start kube-apiserver with the following options:**
4. `--audit-policy-file=/etc/kubernetes/audit-policy.yaml --audit-log-path=/var/log/kube-audit --audit-log-format=json`
  5. **check audits for different namespaces in /var/log/audit-\*.\*.log**

## Use logstash to collect and distribute audit events from webhook backend

[\*\*Logstash\*\*](#) is an open source, server-side data processing tool. In this example, we will use logstash to collect audit events from webhook backend, and save events of different users into different files.

1. [install logstash](#)
2. [create config file for logstash](#)

```
cat <<EOF > /etc/logstash/config
input{
 http{
 #TODO, figure out a way to use kubeconfig file
 to authenticate to logstash
 #https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/
 current/plugins-inputs-http.html#plugins-inputs-http-ssl
 port=>8888
 }
}
filter{
 split{
 # Webhook audit backend sends several events
 together with EventList
 # split each event here.
 field=>[items]
 # We only need event subelement, remove others.
 remove_field=>[headers, metadata, apiVersion,
 "@timestamp", kind, "@version", host]
 }
 mutate{
 rename => {items=>event}
 }
}
output{
 file{
 # Audit events from different users will be
 saved into different files.
 path=>"/var/log/kube-audit-%{[event][user]}
 [username}/audit"
 }
}
```

```
}
```

```
EOF
```

### 3. start logstash

```
bin/logstash -f /etc/logstash/config --path.settings /
etc/logstash/
```

### 4. create a [kubeconfig file](#) for kube-apiserver webhook audit backend

```
cat <<EOF > /etc/kubernetes/audit-webhook-kubeconfig
apiVersion: v1
kind: Config
clusters:
- cluster:
 server: http://<ip_of_logstash>:8888
 name: logstash
contexts:
- context:
 cluster: logstash
 user: ""
 name: default-context
current-context: default-context
preferences: {}
users: []
EOF
```

### 5. start kube-apiserver with the following options:

```
--audit-policy-file=/etc/kubernetes/audit-policy.yaml --
audit-webhook-config-file=/etc/kubernetes/audit-webhook-
kubeconfig
```

### 6. check audits in logstash node's directories /var/log/kube- audit-\*/\*audit

Note that in addition to file output plugin, logstash has a variety of outputs that let users route data where they want. For example, users can emit audit events to elasticsearch plugin which supports full-text search and analytics.

## What's next

Visit [Auditing with Falco](#).

Learn about [Mutating webhook auditing annotations](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Resource name constraints \(3\) \(#19120\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Auditing with Falco

## Use Falco to collect audit events

[Falco](#) is an open source project for intrusion and abnormality detection for Cloud Native platforms. This section describes how to set up Falco, how to send audit events to the Kubernetes Audit endpoint exposed by Falco, and how Falco applies a set of rules to automatically detect suspicious behavior.

### Install Falco

Install Falco by using one of the following methods:

- [Standalone Falco](#)
- [Kubernetes DaemonSet](#)
- [Falco Helm Chart](#)

Once Falco is installed make sure it is configured to expose the Audit webhook. To do so, use the following configuration:

```
webserver:
 enabled: true
 listen_port: 8765
 k8s_audit_endpoint: /k8s_audit
 ssl_enabled: false
 ssl_certificate: /etc/falco/falco.pem
```

This configuration is typically found in the `/etc/falco/falco.yaml` file. If Falco is installed as a Kubernetes DaemonSet, edit the `falco-config` ConfigMap and add this configuration.

## Configure Kubernetes Audit

1. Create a [kubeconfig file](#) for the [kube-apiserver](#) webhook audit backend.

```
cat <<EOF > /etc/kubernetes/audit-webhook-kubeconfig
apiVersion: v1
kind: Config
clusters:
- cluster:
 server: http://<ip_of_falco>:8765/k8s_audit
 name: falco
contexts:
- context:
 cluster: falco
 user: ""
 name: default-context
current-context: default-context
preferences: {}
users: []
EOF
```

2. Start [kube-apiserver](#) with the following options:

```
--audit-policy-file=/etc/kubernetes/audit-
policy.yaml --audit-webhook-config-file=/etc/
kubernetes/audit-webhook-kubeconfig
```

## Audit Rules

Rules devoted to Kubernetes Audit Events can be found in [k8s\\_audit\\_rules.yaml](#). If Audit Rules is installed as a native package or using the official Docker images, Falco copies the rules file to /etc/falco/, so they are available for use.

There are three classes of rules.

The first class of rules looks for suspicious or exceptional activities, such as:

- Any activity by an unauthorized or anonymous user.
- Creating a pod with an unknown or disallowed image.
- Creating a privileged pod, a pod mounting a sensitive filesystem from the host, or a pod using host networking.
- Creating a NodePort service.
- Creating a ConfigMap containing private credentials, such as passwords and cloud provider secrets.
- Attaching to or executing a command on a running pod.
- Creating a namespace external to a set of allowed namespaces.

- Creating a pod or service account in the kube-system or kube-public namespaces.
- Trying to modify or delete a system ClusterRole.
- Creating a ClusterRoleBinding to the cluster-admin role.
- Creating a ClusterRole with wildcarded verbs or resources. For example, overly permissive.
- Creating a ClusterRole with write permissions or a ClusterRole that can execute commands on pods.

A second class of rules tracks resources being created or destroyed, including:

- Deployments
- Services
- ConfigMaps
- Namespaces
- Service accounts
- Role/ClusterRoles
- Role/ClusterRoleBindings

The final class of rules simply displays any Audit Event received by Falco. This rule is disabled by default, as it can be quite noisy.

For further details, see [Kubernetes Audit Events](#) in the Falco documentation.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Debug a StatefulSet

This task shows you how to debug a StatefulSet.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Debugging a StatefulSet](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster.
- You should have a StatefulSet running that you want to investigate.

## Debugging a StatefulSet

In order to list all the pods which belong to a StatefulSet, which have a label app=myapp set on them, you can use the following:

```
kubectl get pods -l app=myapp
```

If you find that any Pods listed are in Unknown or Terminating state for an extended period of time, refer to the [Deleting StatefulSet Pods](#) task for instructions on how to deal with them. You can debug individual Pods in a StatefulSet using the [Debugging Pods](#) guide.

## What's next

Learn more about [debugging an init-container](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Debug Init Containers

This page shows how to investigate problems related to the execution of Init Containers. The example command lines below refer to the Pod as <pod-name> and the Init Containers as <init-container-1> and <init-container-2>.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Checking the status of Init Containers](#)
- [Getting details about Init Containers](#)
- [Accessing logs from Init Containers](#)
- [Understanding Pod status](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- You should be familiar with the basics of [Init Containers](#).
- You should have [Configured an Init Container](#).

## Checking the status of Init Containers

Display the status of your pod:

```
kubectl get pod <pod-name>
```

For example, a status of `Init:1/2` indicates that one of two Init Containers has completed successfully:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
<pod-name>	0/1	Init:1/2	0	7s

See [Understanding Pod status](#) for more examples of status values and their meanings.

# Getting details about Init Containers

View more detailed information about Init Container execution:

```
kubectl describe pod <pod-name>
```

For example, a Pod with two Init Containers might show the following:

```
Init Containers:
 <init-container-1>:
 Container ID: ...
 ...
 State: Terminated
 Reason: Completed
 Exit Code: 0
 Started: ...
 Finished: ...
 Ready: True
 Restart Count: 0
 ...
 <init-container-2>:
 Container ID: ...
 ...
 State: Waiting
 Reason: CrashLoopBackOff
 Last State: Terminated
 Reason: Error
 Exit Code: 1
 Started: ...
 Finished: ...
 Ready: False
 Restart Count: 3
 ...
```

You can also access the Init Container statuses programmatically by reading the `status.initContainerStatuses` field on the Pod Spec:

```
kubectl get pod nginx --template '{{.status.initContainerStatuses}}'
```

This command will return the same information as above in raw JSON.

## Accessing logs from Init Containers

Pass the Init Container name along with the Pod name to access its logs.

```
kubectl logs <pod-name> -c <init-container-2>
```

**Init Containers that run a shell script print commands as they're executed. For example, you can do this in Bash by running `set -x` at the beginning of the script.**

## Understanding Pod status

**A Pod status beginning with `Init:` summarizes the status of Init Container execution. The table below describes some example status values that you might see while debugging Init Containers.**

Status	Meaning
<code>Init:N/M</code>	The Pod has M Init Containers, and N have completed so far.
<code>Init:Error</code>	An Init Container has failed to execute.
<code>Init:CrashLoopBackOff</code>	An Init Container has failed repeatedly.
<code>Pending</code>	The Pod has not yet begun executing Init Containers.
<code>PodInitializing or Running</code>	The Pod has already finished executing Init Containers.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Debug Pods and ReplicationControllers

This page shows how to debug Pods and ReplicationControllers.

- [Before you begin](#)

- [Debugging Pods](#)
- [Debugging ReplicationControllers](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- You should be familiar with the basics of [Pods](#) and [Pod Lifecycle](#).

## Debugging Pods

The first step in debugging a pod is taking a look at it. Check the current state of the pod and recent events with the following command:

```
kubectl describe pods ${POD_NAME}
```

Look at the state of the containers in the pod. Are they all Running? Have there been recent restarts?

Continue debugging depending on the state of the pods.

### My pod stays pending

If a pod is stuck in Pending it means that it can not be scheduled onto a node. Generally this is because there are insufficient resources of one type or another that prevent scheduling. Look at the output of the `kubectl describe ...` command above. There should be messages from the scheduler about why it can not schedule your pod. Reasons include:

#### Insufficient resources

You may have exhausted the supply of CPU or Memory in your cluster. In this case you can try several things:

- [Add more nodes](#) to the cluster.
- [Terminate unneeded pods](#) to make room for pending pods.

- Check that the pod is not larger than your nodes. For example, if all nodes have a capacity of cpu:1, then a pod with a request of cpu: 1.1 will never be scheduled.**

**You can check node capacities with the `kubectl get nodes -o <format>` command. Here are some example command lines that extract just the necessary information:**

```
kubectl get nodes -o yaml | egrep '\sname:|cpu:|memory:'
kubectl get nodes -o json | jq '.items[] |
 {name: .metadata.name, cap: .status.capacity}'
```

The [resource quota](#) feature can be configured to limit the total amount of resources that can be consumed. If used in conjunction with namespaces, it can prevent one team from hogging all the resources.

## Using hostPort

When you bind a pod to a hostPort there are a limited number of places that the pod can be scheduled. In most cases, hostPort is unnecessary; try using a service object to expose your pod. If you do require hostPort then you can only schedule as many pods as there are nodes in your container cluster.

## My pod stays waiting

If a pod is stuck in the Waiting state, then it has been scheduled to a worker node, but it can't run on that machine. Again, the information from `kubectl describe ...` should be informative. The most common cause of Waiting pods is a failure to pull the image. There are three things to check:

- Make sure that you have the name of the image correct.
- Have you pushed the image to the repository?
- Run a manual `docker pull <image>` on your machine to see if the image can be pulled.

## My pod is crashing or otherwise unhealthy

Once your pod has been scheduled, the methods described in [Debug Running Pods](#) are available for debugging.

# Debugging ReplicationControllers

ReplicationControllers are fairly straightforward. They can either create pods or they can't. If they can't create pods, then please refer to the [instructions above](#) to debug your pods.

You can also use `kubectl describe rc ${CONTROLLER_NAME}` to inspect events related to the replication controller.

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Debug Running Pods

This page explains how to debug Pods running (or crashing) on a Node.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Examining pod logs](#)
- [Debugging with container exec](#)
- [Debugging with an ephemeral debug container](#)
- [Debugging via a shell on the node](#)

## Before you begin

- Your PodThe smallest and simplest Kubernetes object. A Pod represents a set of running containers on your cluster. should already be scheduled and running. If your Pod is not yet running, start with [Troubleshoot Applications](#).
- For some of the advanced debugging steps you need to know on which Node the Pod is running and have shell access to run commands on that Node. You don't need that access to run the standard debug steps that use kubectl.

## Examining pod logs

First, look at the logs of the affected container:

```
kubectl logs ${POD_NAME} ${CONTAINER_NAME}
```

If your container has previously crashed, you can access the previous container's crash log with:

```
kubectl logs --previous ${POD_NAME} ${CONTAINER_NAME}
```

## Debugging with container exec

If the [container image](#) is stored instance of a container that holds a set of software needed to run an application, includes debugging utilities, as is the case with images built from Linux and Windows OS base images, you can run commands inside a specific container with `kubectl exec`:

```
kubectl exec ${POD_NAME} -c ${CONTAINER_NAME} -- ${CMD} ${ARG1} ${ARG2} ... ${ARGN}
```

Note: `-c ${CONTAINER_NAME}` is optional. You can omit it for Pods that only contain a single container.

As an example, to look at the logs from a running Cassandra pod, you might run

```
kubectl exec cassandra -- cat /var/log/cassandra/system.log
```

You can run a shell that's connected to your terminal using the `-i` and `-t` arguments to `kubectl exec`, for example:

```
kubectl exec -it cassandra -- sh
```

For more details, see [Get a Shell to a Running Container](#).

## Debugging with an ephemeral debug container

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [alpha](#)

This feature is currently in a [alpha](#) state, meaning:

- The version names contain alpha (e.g. v1alpha1).
- Might be buggy. Enabling the feature may expose bugs. Disabled by default.
- Support for feature may be dropped at any time without notice.
- The API may change in incompatible ways in a later software release without notice.
- Recommended for use only in short-lived testing clusters, due to increased risk of bugs and lack of long-term support.

[Ephemeral containers](#) A type of container type that you can temporarily run inside a Pod are useful for interactive troubleshooting when `kubectl exec` is insufficient because a container has crashed or a container image doesn't include debugging utilities, such as with [distroless images](#). `kubectl` has

**an alpha command that can create ephemeral containers for debugging beginning with version v1.18.**

## Example debugging using ephemeral containers

**Note:** The examples in this section require the EphemeralContainers [feature gate](#) enabled in your cluster and kubectl version v1.18 or later.

**You can use the kubectl alpha debug command to add ephemeral containers to a running Pod. First, create a pod for the example:**

```
kubectl run ephemeral-demo --image=k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.1 --restart=Never
```

**Note:** This section use the pause container image in examples because it does not contain userland debugging utilities, but this method works with all container images.

**If you attempt to use kubectl exec to create a shell you will see an error because there is no shell in this container image.**

```
kubectl exec -it pause -- sh
```

```
OCI runtime exec failed: exec failed: container_linux.go:346: starting container process caused "exec: \"sh\": executable file not found in $PATH": unknown
```

**You can instead add a debugging container using kubectl alpha debug. If you specify the -i/--interactive argument, kubectl will automatically attach to the console of the Ephemeral Container.**

```
kubectl alpha debug -it ephemeral-demo --image=busybox --target=ephemeral-demo
```

```
Defaulting debug container name to debugger-8xzrl.
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.
/ #
```

**This command adds a new busybox container and attaches to it. The --target parameter targets the process namespace of another container. It's necessary here because kubectl run does not enable [process namespace sharing](#) in the pod it creates.**

**Note:** The --target parameter must be supported by the [Container Runtime](#)  
[The container runtime is the software that is responsible for running containers.](#)

**When not supported, the Ephemeral Container may not be started, or it may be started with an isolated process namespace.**

You can view the state of the newly created ephemeral container using `kubectl describe`:

```
kubectl describe pod ephemeral-demo
```

```
...
Ephemeral Containers:
 debugger-8xzrl:
 Container ID: docker://
b888f9adfd15bd5739fefaa39e1df4dd3c617b9902082b1cfdc29c4028ffb
2eb
 Image: busybox
 Image ID: docker-pullable://
busybox@sha256:1828edd60c5efd34b2bf5dd3282ec0cc04d47b2ff9caa0
b6d4f07a21d1c08084
 Port: <none>
 Host Port: <none>
 State: Running
 Started: Wed, 12 Feb 2020 14:25:42 +0100
 Ready: False
 Restart Count: 0
 Environment: <none>
 Mounts: <none>
...
...
```

Use `kubectl delete` to remove the Pod when you're finished:

```
kubectl delete pod ephemeral-demo
```

## Debugging via a shell on the node

If none of these approaches work, you can find the host machine that the pod is running on and SSH into that host, but this should generally not be necessary given tools in the Kubernetes API. Therefore, if you find yourself needing to ssh into a machine, please file a feature request on GitHub describing your use case and why these tools are insufficient.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Debug Services

An issue that comes up rather frequently for new installations of Kubernetes is that a Service is not working properly. You've run your Pods through a Deployment (or other workload controller) and created a Service, but you get no response when you try to access it. This document will hopefully help you to figure out what's going wrong.

- [Running commands in a Pod](#)
- [Setup](#)
- [Does the Service exist?](#)
- [Does the Service work by DNS name?](#)
- [Does the Service work by IP?](#)
- [Is the Service defined correctly?](#)
- [Does the Service have any Endpoints?](#)
- [Are the Pods working?](#)
- [Is the kube-proxy working?](#)
- [Seek help](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Running commands in a Pod

For many steps here you will want to see what a Pod running in the cluster sees. The simplest way to do this is to run an interactive alpine Pod:

```
kubectl run -it --rm --restart=Never alpine --image=alpine sh
```

**Note:** If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.

If you already have a running Pod that you prefer to use, you can run a command in it using:

```
kubectl exec <POD-NAME> -c <CONTAINER-NAME> -- <COMMAND>
```

## Setup

For the purposes of this walk-through, let's run some Pods. Since you're probably debugging your own Service you can substitute your own details, or you can follow along and get a second data point.

```
kubectl run hostnames --image=k8s.gcr.io/serve_hostname \
--replicas=3
```

```
deployment.apps/hostnames created
```

**kubectl commands will print the type and name of the resource created or mutated, which can then be used in subsequent commands.**

**Note:**

**This is the same as if you had started the Deployment with the following YAML:**

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: hostnames
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 run: hostnames
 replicas: 3
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 run: hostnames
 spec:
 containers:
 - name: hostnames
 image: k8s.gcr.io/serve_hostname
```

**The label "run" is automatically set by `kubectl run` to the name of the Deployment.**

**You can confirm your Pods are running:**

```
kubectl get pods -l run=hostnames
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
hostnames-632524106-bbpiw	1/1	Running	0	2m
hostnames-632524106-ly40y	1/1	Running	0	2m
hostnames-632524106-tlaok	1/1	Running	0	2m

**You can also confirm that your Pods are serving. You can get the list of Pod IP addresses and test them directly.**

```
kubectl get pods -l run=hostnames \
-o go-template='{{range .items}}{{.status.podIP}}\n{{end}}'
```

```
10.244.0.5
10.244.0.6
10.244.0.7
```

**The example container used for this walk-through simply serves its own hostname via HTTP on port 9376, but if you are debugging your own app, you'll want to use whatever port number your Pods are listening on.**

**From within a pod:**

```
for ep in 10.244.0.5:9376 10.244.0.6:9376 10.244.0.7:9376; do
 wget -qO- $ep
done
```

**This should produce something like:**

```
hostnames-0uton
hostnames-bvc05
hostnames-yp2kp
```

**If you are not getting the responses you expect at this point, your Pods might not be healthy or might not be listening on the port you think they are. You might find kubectl logs to be useful for seeing what is happening, or perhaps you need to kubectl exec directly into your Pods and debug from there.**

**Assuming everything has gone to plan so far, you can start to investigate why your Service doesn't work.**

## **Does the Service exist?**

**The astute reader will have noticed that you did not actually create a Service yet - that is intentional. This is a step that sometimes gets forgotten, and is the first thing to check.**

**What would happen if you tried to access a non-existent Service? If you have another Pod that consumes this Service by name you would get something like:**

```
wget -O- hostnames
```

```
Resolving hostnames (hostnames)... failed: Name or service
not known.
wget: unable to resolve host address 'hostnames'
```

**The first thing to check is whether that Service actually exists:**

```
kubectl get svc hostnames
```

```
No resources found.
Error from server (NotFound): services "hostnames" not found
```

**Let's create the Service. As before, this is for the walk-through - you can use your own Service's details here.**

```
kubectl expose deployment hostnames --port=80 --target-port=9376
```

```
service/hostnames exposed
```

And read it back, just to be sure:

```
kubectl get svc hostnames
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)
hostnames	ClusterIP	10.0.1.175	<none>	80/TCP

Now you know that the Service exists.

**Note:**

**As before, this is the same as if you had started the Service with YAML:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: hostnames
spec:
 selector:
 run: hostnames
 ports:
 - name: default
 protocol: TCP
 port: 80
 targetPort: 9376
```

**In order to highlight the full range of configuration, the Service you created here uses a different port number than the Pods. For many real-world Services, these values might be the same.**

## Does the Service work by DNS name?

**One of the most common ways that clients consume a Service is through a DNS name.**

**From a Pod in the same Namespace:**

```
nslookup hostnames
```

```
Address 1: 10.0.0.10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local
```

```
Name: hostnames
```

```
Address 1: 10.0.1.175 hostnames.default.svc.cluster.local
```

If this fails, perhaps your Pod and Service are in different Namespaces, try a namespace-qualified name (again, from within a Pod):

```
nslookup hostnames.default
```

```
Address 1: 10.0.0.10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local
```

```
Name: hostnames.default
```

```
Address 1: 10.0.1.175 hostnames.default.svc.cluster.local
```

If this works, you'll need to adjust your app to use a cross-namespace name, or run your app and Service in the same Namespace. If this still fails, try a fully-qualified name:

```
nslookup hostnames.default.svc.cluster.local
```

```
Address 1: 10.0.0.10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local
```

```
Name: hostnames.default.svc.cluster.local
```

```
Address 1: 10.0.1.175 hostnames.default.svc.cluster.local
```

Note the suffix here: "default.svc.cluster.local". The "default" is the Namespace you're operating in. The "svc" denotes that this is a Service. The "cluster.local" is your cluster domain, which COULD be different in your own cluster.

You can also try this from a Node in the cluster:

**Note: 10.0.0.10 is the cluster's DNS Service IP, yours might be different.**

```
nslookup hostnames.default.svc.cluster.local 10.0.0.10
```

```
Server: 10.0.0.10
```

```
Address: 10.0.0.10#53
```

```
Name: hostnames.default.svc.cluster.local
```

```
Address: 10.0.1.175
```

If you are able to do a fully-qualified name lookup but not a relative one, you need to check that your /etc/resolv.conf file in your Pod is correct. From within a Pod:

```
cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

You should see something like:

```
nameserver 10.0.0.10
search default.svc.cluster.local svc.cluster.local
cluster.local example.com
options ndots:5
```

The **nameserver** line must indicate your cluster's DNS Service. This is passed into kubelet with the `--cluster-dns` flag.

The **search** line must include an appropriate suffix for you to find the Service name. In this case it is looking for Services in the local Namespace ("default.svc.cluster.local"), Services in all Namespaces ("svc.cluster.local"), and lastly for names in the cluster ("cluster.local"). Depending on your own install you might have additional records after that (up to 6 total). The cluster suffix is passed into kubelet with the `--cluster-domain` flag. Throughout this document, the cluster suffix is assumed to be "cluster.local". Your own clusters might be configured differently, in which case you should change that in all of the previous commands.

The **options** line must set **ndots** high enough that your DNS client library considers search paths at all. Kubernetes sets this to 5 by default, which is high enough to cover all of the DNS names it generates.

## Does any Service work by DNS name?

If the above still fails, DNS lookups are not working for your Service. You can take a step back and see what else is not working. The Kubernetes master Service should always work. From within a Pod:

```
nslookup kubernetes.default
```

```
Server: 10.0.0.10
Address 1: 10.0.0.10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local

Name: kubernetes.default
Address 1: 10.0.0.1 kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local
```

If this fails, please see the [kube-proxy](#) section of this document, or even go back to the top of this document and start over, but instead of debugging your own Service, debug the DNS Service.

## Does the Service work by IP?

Assuming you have confirmed that DNS works, the next thing to test is whether your Service works by its IP address. From a Pod in your cluster, access the Service's IP (from `kubectl get` above).

```
for i in $(seq 1 3); do
 wget -qO- 10.0.1.175:80
done
```

This should produce something like:

```
hostnames-0uton
hostnames-bvc05
hostnames-yp2kp
```

If your Service is working, you should get correct responses. If not, there are a number of things that could be going wrong. Read on.

## Is the Service defined correctly?

It might sound silly, but you should really double and triple check that your Service is correct and matches your Pod's port. Read back your Service and verify it:

```
kubectl get service hostnames -o json
```

```
{
 "kind": "Service",
 "apiVersion": "v1",
 "metadata": {
 "name": "hostnames",
 "namespace": "default",
 "uid": "428c8b6c-24bc-11e5-936d-42010af0a9bc",
 "resourceVersion": "347189",
 "creationTimestamp": "2015-07-07T15:24:29Z",
 "labels": {
 "run": "hostnames"
 }
 },
 "spec": {
 "ports": [
 {
 "name": "default",
 "protocol": "TCP",
 "port": 80,
 "targetPort": 9376,
 "nodePort": 0
 }
],
 "selector": {
 "run": "hostnames"
 },
 "clusterIP": "10.0.1.175",
 "type": "ClusterIP",
 "sessionAffinity": "None"
 },
}
```

```
 "status": {
 "loadBalancer": {}
 }
 }
```

- Is the Service port you are trying to access listed in `spec.ports[]`?
- Is the `targetPort` correct for your Pods (some Pods use a different port than the Service)?
- If you meant to use a numeric port, is it a number (9376) or a string "9376"?
- If you meant to use a named port, do your Pods expose a port with the same name?
- Is the port's protocol correct for your Pods?

## Does the Service have any Endpoints?

If you got this far, you have confirmed that your Service is correctly defined and is resolved by DNS. Now let's check that the Pods you ran are actually being selected by the Service.

Earlier you saw that the Pods were running. You can re-check that:

```
kubectl get pods -l run=hostnames
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
hostnames-0uton	1/1	Running	0	1h
hostnames-bvc05	1/1	Running	0	1h
hostnames-yp2kp	1/1	Running	0	1h

The `-l run=hostnames` argument is a label selector - just like our Service has.

The "AGE" column says that these Pods are about an hour old, which implies that they are running fine and not crashing.

The "RESTARTS" column says that these pods are not crashing frequently or being restarted. Frequent restarts could lead to intermittent connectivity issues. If the restart count is high, read more about how to [debug pods](#).

Inside the Kubernetes system is a control loop which evaluates the selector of every Service and saves the results into a corresponding Endpoints object.

```
kubectl get endpoints hostnames
```

NAME	ENDPOINTS
hostnames	10.244.0.5:9376,10.244.0.6:9376,10.244.0.7:9376

**This confirms that the endpoints controller has found the correct Pods for your Service. If the ENDPOINTS column is <none>, you should check that the spec.selector field of your Service actually selects for metadata.labels values on your Pods. A common mistake is to have a typo or other error, such as the Service selecting for app=hostnames, but the Deployment specifying run=hostnames.**

## Are the Pods working?

**At this point, you know that your Service exists and has selected your Pods. At the beginning of this walk-through, you verified the Pods themselves. Let's check again that the Pods are actually working - you can bypass the Service mechanism and go straight to the Pods, as listed by the Endpoints above.**

**Note: These commands use the Pod port (9376), rather than the Service port (80).**

**From within a Pod:**

```
for ep in 10.244.0.5:9376 10.244.0.6:9376 10.244.0.7:9376; do
 wget -qO- $ep
done
```

**This should produce something like:**

```
hostnames-0uton
hostnames-bvc05
hostnames-yp2kp
```

**You expect each Pod in the Endpoints list to return its own hostname. If this is not what happens (or whatever the correct behavior is for your own Pods), you should investigate what's happening there.**

## Is the kube-proxy working?

**If you get here, your Service is running, has Endpoints, and your Pods are actually serving. At this point, the whole Service proxy mechanism is suspect. Let's confirm it, piece by piece.**

**The default implementation of Services, and the one used on most clusters, is kube-proxy. This is a program that runs on every node and configures one of a small set of mechanisms for providing the Service abstraction. If your cluster does not use kube-proxy, the following sections will not apply, and you will have to investigate whatever implementation of Services you are using.**

## Is kube-proxy running?

Confirm that kube-proxy is running on your Nodes. Running directly on a Node, you should get something like the below:

```
ps auxw | grep kube-proxy
```

```
root 4194 0.4 0.1 101864 17696 ? Sl Jul04 25:43 /usr/local/bin/kube-proxy --master=https://kubernetes-master --kubeconfig=/var/lib/kube-proxy/kubeconfig --v=2
```

Next, confirm that it is not failing something obvious, like contacting the master. To do this, you'll have to look at the logs. Accessing the logs depends on your Node OS. On some OSes it is a file, such as `/var/log/kube-proxy.log`, while other OSes use `journctl` to access logs. You should see something like:

```
I1027 22:14:53.995134 5063 server.go:200] Running in resource-only container "/kube-proxy"
I1027 22:14:53.998163 5063 server.go:247] Using iptables Proxier.
I1027 22:14:53.999055 5063 server.go:255] Tearing down userspace rules. Errors here are acceptable.
I1027 22:14:54.038140 5063 proxier.go:352] Setting endpoints for "kube-system/kube-dns:dns-tcp" to [10.244.1.3:53]
I1027 22:14:54.038164 5063 proxier.go:352] Setting endpoints for "kube-system/kube-dns:dns" to [10.244.1.3:53]
I1027 22:14:54.038209 5063 proxier.go:352] Setting endpoints for "default/kubernetes:https" to [10.240.0.2:443]
I1027 22:14:54.038238 5063 proxier.go:429] Not syncing iptables until Services and Endpoints have been received from master
I1027 22:14:54.040048 5063 proxier.go:294] Adding new service "default/kubernetes:https" at 10.0.0.1:443/TCP
I1027 22:14:54.040154 5063 proxier.go:294] Adding new service "kube-system/kube-dns:dns" at 10.0.0.10:53/UDP
I1027 22:14:54.040223 5063 proxier.go:294] Adding new service "kube-system/kube-dns:dns-tcp" at 10.0.0.10:53/TCP
```

If you see error messages about not being able to contact the master, you should double-check your Node configuration and installation steps.

One of the possible reasons that kube-proxy cannot run correctly is that the required conntrack binary cannot be found. This may happen on some Linux systems, depending on how you are installing the cluster, for example, you are installing Kubernetes from scratch. If this is the case, you need to manually install the conntrack package (e.g. `sudo apt install conntrack` on Ubuntu) and then retry.

**Kube-proxy can run in one of a few modes. In the log listed above, the line Using iptables Proxier indicates that kube-proxy is running in "iptables" mode. The most common other mode is "ipvs". The older "userspace" mode has largely been replaced by these.**

## Iptables mode

**In "iptables" mode, you should see something like the following on a Node:**

```
iptables-save | grep hostnames

-A KUBE-SEP-57KPRZ3JQVENLNBR -s 10.244.3.6/32 -m comment --
comment "default/hostnames:" -j MARK --set-xmark
0x00004000/0x00004000
-A KUBE-SEP-57KPRZ3JQVENLNBR -p tcp -m comment --comment
"default/hostnames:" -m tcp -j DNAT --to-destination
10.244.3.6:9376
-A KUBE-SEP-WNBA2IHDGP2B0BGZ -s 10.244.1.7/32 -m comment --
comment "default/hostnames:" -j MARK --set-xmark
0x00004000/0x00004000
-A KUBE-SEP-WNBA2IHDGP2B0BGZ -p tcp -m comment --comment
"default/hostnames:" -m tcp -j DNAT --to-destination
10.244.1.7:9376
-A KUBE-SEP-X3P2623AGDH6CDF3 -s 10.244.2.3/32 -m comment --
comment "default/hostnames:" -j MARK --set-xmark
0x00004000/0x00004000
-A KUBE-SEP-X3P2623AGDH6CDF3 -p tcp -m comment --comment
"default/hostnames:" -m tcp -j DNAT --to-destination
10.244.2.3:9376
-A KUBE-SERVICES -d 10.0.1.175/32 -p tcp -m comment --
comment "default/hostnames: cluster IP" -m tcp --dport 80 -j
KUBE-SVC-NWV5X2332I40T4T3
-A KUBE-SVC-NWV5X2332I40T4T3 -m comment --comment "default/
hostnames:" -m statistic --mode random --probability
0.33332999982 -j KUBE-SEP-WNBA2IHDGP2B0BGZ
-A KUBE-SVC-NWV5X2332I40T4T3 -m comment --comment "default/
hostnames:" -m statistic --mode random --probability
0.50000000000 -j KUBE-SEP-X3P2623AGDH6CDF3
-A KUBE-SVC-NWV5X2332I40T4T3 -m comment --comment "default/
hostnames:" -j KUBE-SEP-57KPRZ3JQVENLNBR
```

**For each port of each Service, there should be 1 rule in KUBE-SERVICES and one KUBE-SVC-<hash> chain. For each Pod endpoint, there should be a small number of rules in that KUBE-SVC-<hash> and one KUBE-SEP-<hash> chain with a small number of rules in it. The exact rules will vary based on your exact config (including node-ports and load-balancers).**

## IPVS mode

In "ipvs" mode, you should see something like the following on a Node:

```
ipvsadm -ln
```

Prot	LocalAddress:Port	Scheduler	Flags	Forward	Weight	ActiveConn
	-> RemoteAddress:Port					
InActConn						
...						
TCP	10.0.1.175:80	rr				
	-> 10.244.0.5:9376			Masq	1	0
0						
	-> 10.244.0.6:9376			Masq	1	0
0						
	-> 10.244.0.7:9376			Masq	1	0
0						
...						

For each port of each Service, plus any NodePorts, external IPs, and load-balancer IPs, kube-proxy will create a virtual server. For each Pod endpoint, it will create corresponding real servers. In this example, service hostnames(10.0.1.175:80) has 3 endpoints(10.244.0.5:9376, 10.244.0.6:9376, 10.244.0.7:9376).

## Userspace mode

In rare cases, you may be using "userspace" mode. From your Node:

```
iptables-save | grep hostnames
```

-A KUBE-PORTALS-CONTAINER -d 10.0.1.175/32 -p tcp -m comment --comment "default/hostnames:default" -m tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-ports 48577
-A KUBE-PORTALS-HOST -d 10.0.1.175/32 -p tcp -m comment --comment "default/hostnames:default" -m tcp --dport 80 -j DNAT --to-destination 10.240.115.247:48577

There should be 2 rules for each port of your Service (just one in this example) - a "KUBE-PORTALS-CONTAINER" and a "KUBE-PORTALS-HOST".

Almost nobody should be using the "userspace" mode any more, so you won't spend more time on it here.

## Is kube-proxy proxying?

Assuming you do see one the above cases, try again to access your Service by IP from one of your Nodes:

```
curl 10.0.1.175:80
```

```
hostnames-0uton
```

If this fails and you are using the userspace proxy, you can try accessing the proxy directly. If you are using the iptables proxy, skip this section.

Look back at the `iptables-save` output above, and extract the port number that `kube-proxy` is using for your Service. In the above examples it is "48577". Now connect to that:

```
curl localhost:48577
```

```
hostnames-yp2kp
```

If this still fails, look at the `kube-proxy` logs for specific lines like:

```
Setting endpoints for default/hostnames:default to
[10.244.0.5:9376 10.244.0.6:9376 10.244.0.7:9376]
```

If you don't see those, try restarting `kube-proxy` with the `-v` flag set to 4, and then look at the logs again.

## Edge case: A Pod fails to reach itself via the Service IP

This might sound unlikely, but it does happen and it is supposed to work.

This can happen when the network is not properly configured for "hairpin" traffic, usually when `kube-proxy` is running in `iptables` mode and Pods are connected with bridge network. The Kubelet exposes a `hairpin-mode` [flag](#) that allows endpoints of a Service to loadbalance back to themselves if they try to access their own Service VIP. The `hairpin-mode` flag must either be set to `hairpin-veth` or `promiscuous-bridge`.

The common steps to trouble shoot this are as follows:

- Confirm `hairpin-mode` is set to `hairpin-veth` or `promiscuous-bridge`. You should see something like the below. `hairpin-mode` is set to `promiscuous-bridge` in the following example.

```
ps auxw | grep kubelet
```

```
root 3392 1.1 0.8 186804 65208 ? Sl
00:51 11:11 /usr/local/bin/kubelet --enable-debugging-
handlers=true --config=/etc/kubernetes/manifests --
allow-privileged=True --v=4 --cluster-dns=10.0.0.10 --
cluster-domain=cluster.local --configure-cbr0=true --
cgroup-root=/ --system-cgroups=/system --hairpin-
mode=promiscuous-bridge --runtime-cgroups=/docker-
```

```
daemon --kubelet-cgroups=/kubelet --babysit-
daemons=true --max-pods=110 --serialize-image-
pulls=false --outofdisk-transition-frequency=0
```

- **Confirm the effective hairpin-mode.** To do this, you'll have to look at kubelet log. Accessing the logs depends on your Node OS. On some OSes it is a file, such as `/var/log/kubelet.log`, while other OSes use `journalctl` to access logs. Please be noted that the effective hairpin mode may not match `--hairpin-mode` flag due to compatibility. Check if there is any log lines with key word `hairpin` in `kubelet.log`. There should be log lines indicating the effective hairpin mode, like something below.

```
I0629 00:51:43.648698 3252 kubelet.go:380] Hairpin
mode set to "promiscuous-bridge"
```

- **If the effective hairpin mode is hairpin-veth,** ensure the Kubelet has the permission to operate in `/sys` on node. If everything works properly, you should see something like:

```
for intf in /sys/devices/virtual/net/cbr0/brif/*; do
cat $intf/hairpin_mode; done
```

```
1
1
1
1
```

- **If the effective hairpin mode is promiscuous-bridge,** ensure Kubelet has the permission to manipulate linux bridge on node. If `cbr0` bridge is used and configured properly, you should see:

```
ifconfig cbr0 |grep PROMISC
```

```
UP BROADCAST RUNNING PROMISC MULTICAST MTU:1460
Metric:1
```

- Seek help if none of above works out.

## Seek help

If you get this far, something very strange is happening. Your Service is running, has Endpoints, and your Pods are actually serving. You have DNS working, and kube-proxy does not seem to be misbehaving. And yet your Service is not working. Please let us know what is going on, so we can help investigate!

Contact us on [Slack](#) or [Forum](#) or [GitHub](#).

# What's next

Visit [troubleshooting document](#) for more information.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes  No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 10, 2020 at 7:17 AM PST by [Do a top-to-bottom review of "debug-services" \(#19152\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Debugging Kubernetes nodes with crictl

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.11 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

`crictl` is a command-line interface for CRI-compatible container runtimes. You can use it to inspect and debug container runtimes and applications on a Kubernetes node. `crictl` and its source are hosted in the [cri-tools](#) repository.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Installing crictl](#)
- [General usage](#)
- [Example crictl commands](#)

## Before you begin

`crictl` requires a Linux operating system with a CRI runtime.

# Installing crictl

You can download a compressed archive `crictl` from the cri-tools [release page](#), for several different architectures. Download the version that corresponds to your version of Kubernetes. Extract it and move it to a location on your system path, such as `/usr/local/bin/`.

## General usage

The `crictl` command has several subcommands and runtime flags. Use `crictl help` or `crictl <subcommand> help` for more details.

`crictl` connects to `unix:///var/run/dockershim.sock` by default. For other runtimes, you can set the endpoint in multiple different ways:

- By setting flags `--runtime-endpoint` and `--image-endpoint`
- By setting environment variables `CONTAINER_RUNTIME_ENDPOINT` and `IMAGE_SERVICE_ENDPOINT`
- By setting the endpoint in the config file `--config=/etc/crictl.yaml`

You can also specify timeout values when connecting to the server and enable or disable debugging, by specifying `timeout` or `debug` values in the configuration file or using the `--timeout` and `--debug` command-line flags.

To view or edit the current configuration, view or edit the contents of `/etc/crictl.yaml`.

```
cat /etc/crictl.yaml
runtime-endpoint: unix:///var/run/dockershim.sock
image-endpoint: unix:///var/run/dockershim.sock
timeout: 10
debug: true
```

## Example crictl commands

The following examples show some `crictl` commands and example output.

**Warning:** If you use `crictl` to create pod sandboxes or containers on a running Kubernetes cluster, the Kubelet will eventually delete them. `crictl` is not a general purpose workflow tool, but a tool that is useful for debugging.

## List pods

List all pods:

```
cricctl pods
```

The output is similar to this:

POD ID	CREATED	STATE	ATTEMPT
NAME	NAMESPACE		
926f1b5a1d33a	About a minute ago	Ready	
sh-84d7dcf559-4r2gq	default		0
4dccb216c4adb	About a minute ago	Ready	
nginx-65899c769f-wv2gp	default		0
a86316e96fa89	17 hours ago	Ready	
kube-proxy-gblk4	kube-system		0
919630b8f81f1	17 hours ago	Ready	
nvidia-device-plugin-zgbvv	kube-system		0

List pods by name:

```
cricctl pods --name nginx-65899c769f-wv2gp
```

The output is similar to this:

POD ID	CREATED	STATE	ATTEMPT
NAME	NAMESPACE		
4dccb216c4adb	2 minutes ago	Ready	
nginx-65899c769f-wv2gp	default		0

List pods by label:

```
cricctl pods --label run=nginx
```

The output is similar to this:

POD ID	CREATED	STATE	ATTEMPT
NAME	NAMESPACE		
4dccb216c4adb	2 minutes ago	Ready	
nginx-65899c769f-wv2gp	default		0

## List images

List all images:

```
cricctl images
```

The output is similar to this:

IMAGE	IMAGE ID	SIZE
TAG		
busybox		
latest	8c811b4aec35f	1.15MB

<b>k8s-gcrio.azureedge.net/hyperkube-amd64</b>		
v1.10.3	e179bbfe5d238	665MB
<b>k8s-gcrio.azureedge.net/pause-amd64</b>		
3.1	da86e6ba6ca19	742kB
<b>nginx</b>		
latest	cd5239a0906a6	109MB

**List images by repository:**

```
crictl images nginx
```

**The output is similar to this:**

IMAGE	TAG	IMAGE ID
SIZE		
nginx	latest	cd5239a0906a6
109MB		

**Only list image IDs:**

```
crictl images -q
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
sha256:8c811b4aec35f259572d0f79207bc0678df4c736eec50bc9fec37
ed936a472a
sha256:e179bbfe5d238de6069f3b03fccbecc3fb4f2019af741bfff1233c
4d7b2970c5
sha256:da86e6ba6ca197bf6bc5e9d900feb906b133eaa4750e6bed647b0
fbe50ed43e
sha256:cd5239a0906a6ccf0562354852fae04bc5b52d72a2aff9a871ddb6
bd57553569
```

## List containers

**List all containers:**

```
crictl ps -a
```

**The output is similar to this:**

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	CREATED	STATE	ATTEMPT
NAME				
1f73f2d81bf98				
busybox@sha256:141c253bc4c3fd0a201d32dc1f493bcf3fff003b6df416				
dea4f41046e0f37d47				7
minutes ago		Running		
sh			1	
9c5951df22c78				
busybox@sha256:141c253bc4c3fd0a201d32dc1f493bcf3fff003b6df416				

```
deaf4f41046e0f37d47 8
minutes ago Exited
sh 0
87d3992f84f74
nginx@sha256:d0a8828cccb73397acb0073bf34f4d7d8aa315263f1e7806
bf8c55d8ac139d5f 8
minutes ago Running
nginx 0
1941fb4da154f k8s-gcrio.azureedge.net/hyperkube-
amd64@sha256:00d814b1f7763f4ab5be80c58e98140dfc69df107f253d7f
dd714b30a714260a 18 hours ago Running
kube-proxy 0
```

**List running containers:**

```
crlctl ps
```

**The output is similar to this:**

CONTAINER ID	STATE	ATTEMPT
NAME		
1f73f2d81bf98		
busybox@sha256:141c253bc4c3fd0a201d32dc1f493bcf3fff003b6df416		
dea4f41046e0f37d47		6
minutes ago      Running		
sh                  1		
87d3992f84f74		
nginx@sha256:d0a8828cccb73397acb0073bf34f4d7d8aa315263f1e7806		
bf8c55d8ac139d5f		7
minutes ago      Running		
nginx                  0		
1941fb4da154f      k8s-gcrio.azureedge.net/hyperkube-		
amd64@sha256:00d814b1f7763f4ab5be80c58e98140dfc69df107f253d7f		
dd714b30a714260a    17 hours ago     Running		
kube-proxy            0		

**Execute a command in a running container**

```
crlctl exec -i -t 1f73f2d81bf98 ls
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
bin dev etc home proc root sys tmp usr var
```

**Get a container's logs**

**Get all container logs:**

```
crlctl logs 87d3992f84f74
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
10.240.0.96 - - [06/Jun/2018:02:45:49 +0000] "GET / HTTP/
1.1" 200 612 "-" "curl/7.47.0" "-"
10.240.0.96 - - [06/Jun/2018:02:45:50 +0000] "GET / HTTP/
1.1" 200 612 "-" "curl/7.47.0" "-"
10.240.0.96 - - [06/Jun/2018:02:45:51 +0000] "GET / HTTP/
1.1" 200 612 "-" "curl/7.47.0" "-"
```

**Get only the latest N lines of logs:**

```
crictl logs --tail=1 87d3992f84f74
```

**The output is similar to this:**

```
10.240.0.96 - - [06/Jun/2018:02:45:51 +0000] "GET / HTTP/
1.1" 200 612 "-" "curl/7.47.0" "-"
```

## Run a pod sandbox

**Using crictl to run a pod sandbox is useful for debugging container runtimes. On a running Kubernetes cluster, the sandbox will eventually be stopped and deleted by the Kubelet.**

1. Create a JSON file like the following:

```
{
 "metadata": {
 "name": "nginx-sandbox",
 "namespace": "default",
 "attempt": 1,
 "uid": "hdishd83djaidwnduwk28bcsh"
 },
 "logDirectory": "/tmp",
 "linux": {}
}
```

2. Use the `crictl runp` command to apply the JSON and run the sandbox.

```
crictl runp pod-config.json
```

**The ID of the sandbox is returned.**

## Create a container

**Using crictl to create a container is useful for debugging container runtimes. On a running Kubernetes cluster, the sandbox will eventually be stopped and deleted by the Kubelet.**

1. Pull a busybox image

```
crictl pull busybox
Image is up to date for
busybox@sha256:141c253bc4c3fd0a201d32dc1f493bcf3fff003b6
df416dea4f41046e0f37d47
```

2. Create configs for the pod and the container:

**Pod config:**

```
{
 "metadata": {
 "name": "nginx-sandbox",
 "namespace": "default",
 "attempt": 1,
 "uid": "hdishd83djaidwnduwk28bcsb"
 },
 "log_directory": "/tmp",
 "linux": {}
}
```

**Container config:**

```
{
 "metadata": {
 "name": "busybox"
 },
 "image": {
 "image": "busybox"
 },
 "command": [
 "top"
],
 "log_path": "busybox.log",
 "linux": {}
}
```

3. Create the container, passing the ID of the previously-created pod, the container config file, and the pod config file. The ID of the container is returned.

```
crictl create
f84dd361f8dc51518ed291fbadd6db537b0496536c1d2d6c05ff943c
e8c9a54f container-config.json pod-config.json
```

4. List all containers and verify that the newly-created container has its state set to Created.

```
crictl ps -a
```

The output is similar to this:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	
CREATED	STATE	ATTEMPT
NAME	busybox	busybox
3e025dd50a72d ago	Created	32 seconds 0

## Start a container

To start a container, pass its ID to `cricctl start`:

```
cricctl start
3e025dd50a72d956c4f14881fbb5b1080c9275674e95fb67f965f6478a957
d60
```

The output is similar to this:

```
3e025dd50a72d956c4f14881fbb5b1080c9275674e95fb67f965f6478a957
d60
```

Check the container has its state set to Running.

```
cricctl ps
```

The output is similar to this:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	CREATED
STATE	NAME	ATTEMPT
3e025dd50a72d	busybox	About a minute ago
Running	busybox	0

See [kubernetes-incubator/cri-tools](#) for more information.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on August 06, 2019 at 1:55 AM PST by [use log\\_path busybox.log instead of busybox/0.log in crictl.md \(#15415\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Determine the Reason for Pod Failure

This page shows how to write and read a Container termination message.

Termination messages provide a way for containers to write information about fatal events to a location where it can be easily retrieved and surfaced by tools like dashboards and monitoring software. In most cases, information that you put in a termination message should also be written to the general [Kubernetes logs](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Writing and reading a termination message](#)
- [Customizing the termination message](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Writing and reading a termination message

In this exercise, you create a Pod that runs one container. The configuration file specifies a command that runs when the container starts.

### [debug/termination.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: termination-demo
spec:
 containers:
 - name: termination-demo-container
 image: debian
 command: ["/bin/sh"]
 args: ["-c", "sleep 10 && echo Sleep expired > /dev/termination-log"]
```

#### **1. Create a Pod based on the YAML configuration file:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/termination.yaml
```

**In the YAML file, in the cmd and args fields, you can see that the container sleeps for 10 seconds and then writes "Sleep expired" to the /dev/termination-log file. After the container writes the "Sleep expired" message, it terminates.**

#### **2. Display information about the Pod:**

```
kubectl get pod termination-demo
```

**Repeat the preceding command until the Pod is no longer running.**

#### **3. Display detailed information about the Pod:**

```
kubectl get pod termination-demo --output=yaml
```

**The output includes the "Sleep expired" message:**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
...
 lastState:
 terminated:
 containerID: ...
 exitCode: 0
 finishedAt: ...
 message: |
 Sleep expired
 ...
```

#### **4. Use a Go template to filter the output so that it includes only the termination message:**

```
kubectl get pod termination-demo -o go-template="{{range .status.containerStatuses}}{{$lastState.terminated.message}}{{end}}"
```

## Customizing the termination message

Kubernetes retrieves termination messages from the termination message file specified in the `terminationMessagePath` field of a Container, which has a default value of `/dev/termination-log`. By customizing this field, you can tell Kubernetes to use a different file. Kubernetes uses the contents from the specified file to populate the Container's status message on both success and failure.

In the following example, the container writes termination messages to `/tmp/my-log` for Kubernetes to retrieve:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: msg-path-demo
spec:
 containers:
 - name: msg-path-demo-container
 image: debian
 terminationMessagePath: "/tmp/my-log"
```

Moreover, users can set the `terminationMessagePolicy` field of a Container for further customization. This field defaults to "File" which means the termination messages are retrieved only from the termination message file. By setting the `terminationMessagePolicy` to "FallbackToLogsOnError", you can tell Kubernetes to use the last chunk of container log output if the termination message file is empty and the container exited with an error. The log output is limited to 2048 bytes or 80 lines, whichever is smaller.

## What's next

- See the `terminationMessagePath` field in [Container](#).
- Learn about [retrieving logs](#).
- Learn about [Go templates](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Pod not to display redundant messages \(#14936\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Developing and debugging services locally

Kubernetes applications usually consist of multiple, separate services, each running in its own container. Developing and debugging these services on a remote Kubernetes cluster can be cumbersome, requiring you to [get a shell on a running container](#) and running your tools inside the remote shell.

**telepresence** is a tool to ease the process of developing and debugging services locally, while proxying the service to a remote Kubernetes cluster. Using **telepresence** allows you to use custom tools, such as a debugger and IDE, for a local service and provides the service full access to ConfigMap, secrets, and the services running on the remote cluster.

This document describes using **telepresence** to develop and debug services running on a remote cluster locally.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Getting a shell on a remote cluster](#)
- [Developing or debugging an existing service](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- **Kubernetes cluster is installed**
- **kubectl is configured to communicate with the cluster**
- [\*\*Telepresence\*\* is installed](#)

# Getting a shell on a remote cluster

Open a terminal and run `telepresence` with no arguments to get a telepresence shell. This shell runs locally, giving you full access to your local filesystem.

The `telepresence` shell can be used in a variety of ways. For example, write a shell script on your laptop, and run it directly from the shell in real time. You can do this on a remote shell as well, but you might not be able to use your preferred code editor, and the script is deleted when the container is terminated.

Enter `exit` to quit and close the shell.

## Developing or debugging an existing service

When developing an application on Kubernetes, you typically program or debug a single service. The service might require access to other services for testing and debugging. One option is to use the continuous deployment pipeline, but even the fastest deployment pipeline introduces a delay in the program or debug cycle.

Use the `--swap-deployment` option to swap an existing deployment with the Telepresence proxy. Swapping allows you to run a service locally and connect to the remote Kubernetes cluster. The services in the remote cluster can now access the locally running instance.

To run `telepresence` with `--swap-deployment`, enter:

```
telepresence --swap-deployment $DEPLOYMENT_NAME
```

where `$DEPLOYMENT_NAME` is the name of your existing deployment.

Running this command spawns a shell. In the shell, start your service. You can then make edits to the source code locally, save, and see the changes take effect immediately. You can also run your service in a debugger, or any other local development tool.

## What's next

If you're interested in a hands-on tutorial, check out [this tutorial](#) that walks through locally developing the Guestbook application on Google Kubernetes Engine.

Telepresence has [numerous proxying options](#), depending on your situation.

For further reading, visit the [Telepresence website](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## Events in Stackdriver

Kubernetes events are objects that provide insight into what is happening inside a cluster, such as what decisions were made by scheduler or why some pods were evicted from the node. You can read more about using events for debugging your application in the [Application Introspection and Debugging](#) section.

Since events are API objects, they are stored in the apiserver on master. To avoid filling up master's disk, a retention policy is enforced: events are removed one hour after the last occurrence. To provide longer history and aggregation capabilities, a third party solution should be installed to capture events.

This article describes a solution that exports Kubernetes events to Stackdriver Logging, where they can be processed and analyzed.

Note: It is not guaranteed that all events happening in a cluster will be exported to Stackdriver. One possible scenario when events will not be exported is when event exporter is not running (e.g. during restart or upgrade). In most cases it's fine to use events for purposes like setting up [metrics](#) and [alerts](#), but you should be aware of the potential inaccuracy.

- [Deployment](#)
- [User Guide](#)

# **Deployment**

## **Google Kubernetes Engine**

**In Google Kubernetes Engine, if cloud logging is enabled, event exporter is deployed by default to the clusters with master running version 1.7 and higher. To prevent disturbing your workloads, event exporter does not have resources set and is in the best effort QOS class, which means that it will be the first to be killed in the case of resource starvation. If you want your events to be exported, make sure you have enough resources to facilitate the event exporter pod. This may vary depending on the workload, but on average, approximately 100Mb RAM and 100m CPU is needed.**

## **Deploying to the Existing Cluster**

**Deploy event exporter to your cluster using the following command:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/event-exporter.yaml
```

**Since event exporter accesses the Kubernetes API, it requires permissions to do so. The following deployment is configured to work with RBAC authorization. It sets up a service account and a cluster role binding to allow event exporter to read events. To make sure that event exporter pod will not be evicted from the node, you can additionally set up resource requests. As mentioned earlier, 100Mb RAM and 100m CPU should be enough.**

## [\*\*debug/event-exporter.yaml\*\*](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
 name: event-exporter-sa
 namespace: default
 labels:
 app: event-exporter

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
 name: event-exporter-rb
 labels:
 app: event-exporter
roleRef:
 apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 kind: ClusterRole
 name: view
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
 name: event-exporter-sa
 namespace: default

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: event-exporter-v0.2.3
 namespace: default
 labels:
 app: event-exporter
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 app: event-exporter
 replicas: 1
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 app: event-exporter
 spec:
 serviceAccountName: event-exporter-sa
 containers:
 - name: event-exporter
 image: k8s.gcr.io/event-exporter:v0.2.3
 command:
 - '/event-exporter'
 terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
```

# User Guide

Events are exported to the GKE Cluster resource in Stackdriver Logging. You can find them by selecting an appropriate option from a drop-down menu of available resources:

The screenshot shows the Stackdriver Logging interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Filter by label or text search". Below it are three dropdown menus: "GKE Cluster" (selected), "All logs", and "Any log level". The main area displays a list of log entries. On the left, a sidebar lists various Google Cloud services with checkboxes next to them. The "GKE Cluster" checkbox is checked. The log entries on the right show log lines starting with arrows pointing to the left, indicating they are linked to the selected "GKE Cluster" resource. One entry at the bottom is timestamped "19:38:50.000" and says "Started container". A yellow bar at the bottom right says "No newer entries found matching current fil".

You can filter based on the event object fields using Stackdriver Logging [filtering mechanism](#). For example, the following query will show events from the scheduler about pods from deployment nginx-deployment:

```
resource.type="gke_cluster"
jsonPayload.kind="Event"
jsonPayload.source.component="default-scheduler"
jsonPayload.involvedObject.name:"nginx-deployment"
```

```
1 resource.type="gke_cluster"
2 jsonPayload.kind="Event"
3 jsonPayload.source.component="default-scheduler"
4 jsonPayload.involvedObject.name:"nginx-deployment"
```

[Submit Filter](#)

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2017-06-21 CEST



- ▶ i 19:38:41.000 Successfully assigned nginx-deployment-3088474477-9bbgf
- ▶ i 19:38:41.000 Successfully assigned nginx-deployment-3088474477-w3hzb



## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Fixing links in markdown for `logs` and `metrics` \(#16843\)](#)  
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## Get a Shell to a Running Container

This page shows how to use `kubectl exec` to get a shell to a running Container.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Getting a shell to a Container](#)
- [Writing the root page for nginx](#)
- [Running individual commands in a Container](#)
- [Opening a shell when a Pod has more than one Container](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Getting a shell to a Container

In this exercise, you create a Pod that has one Container. The Container runs the nginx image. Here is the configuration file for the Pod:

### [application/shell-demo.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: shell-demo
spec:
 volumes:
 - name: shared-data
 emptyDir: {}
 containers:
 - name: nginx
 image: nginx
 volumeMounts:
 - name: shared-data
 mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
 hostNetwork: true
 dnsPolicy: Default
```

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/shell-
demo.yaml
```

Verify that the Container is running:

```
kubectl get pod shell-demo
```

Get a shell to the running Container:

```
kubectl exec -it shell-demo -- /bin/bash
```

**Note: The double dash symbol "--" is used to separate the arguments you want to pass to the command from the kubectl arguments.**

**In your shell, list the root directory:**

```
root@shell-demo:/# ls /
```

**In your shell, experiment with other commands. Here are some examples:**

```
root@shell-demo:/# ls /
root@shell-demo:/# cat /proc/mounts
root@shell-demo:/# cat /proc/1/maps
root@shell-demo:/# apt-get update
root@shell-demo:/# apt-get install -y tcpdump
root@shell-demo:/# tcpdump
root@shell-demo:/# apt-get install -y lsof
root@shell-demo:/# lsof
root@shell-demo:/# apt-get install -y procps
root@shell-demo:/# ps aux
root@shell-demo:/# ps aux | grep nginx
```

## Writing the root page for nginx

**Look again at the configuration file for your Pod. The Pod has an emptyDir volume, and the Container mounts the volume at /usr/share/nginx/html.**

**In your shell, create an index.html file in the /usr/share/nginx/html directory:**

```
root@shell-demo:/# echo Hello shell demo > /usr/share/nginx/
html/index.html
```

**In your shell, send a GET request to the nginx server:**

```
root@shell-demo:/# apt-get update
root@shell-demo:/# apt-get install curl
root@shell-demo:/# curl localhost
```

**The output shows the text that you wrote to the index.html file:**

```
Hello shell demo
```

**When you are finished with your shell, enter exit.**

# Running individual commands in a Container

In an ordinary command window, not your shell, list the environment variables in the running Container:

```
kubectl exec shell-demo env
```

Experiment running other commands. Here are some examples:

```
kubectl exec shell-demo ps aux
kubectl exec shell-demo ls /
kubectl exec shell-demo cat /proc/1/mounts
```

## Opening a shell when a Pod has more than one Container

If a Pod has more than one Container, use `--container` or `-c` to specify a Container in the `kubectl exec` command. For example, suppose you have a Pod named `my-pod`, and the Pod has two containers named `main-app` and `helper-app`. The following command would open a shell to the `main-app` Container.

```
kubectl exec -it my-pod --container main-app -- /bin/bash
```

## What's next

- [kubectl exec](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Logging Using Elasticsearch and Kibana

On the Google Compute Engine (GCE) platform, the default logging support targets [Stackdriver Logging](#), which is described in detail in the [Logging With Stackdriver Logging](#).

This article describes how to set up a cluster to ingest logs into [Elasticsearch](#) and view them using [Kibana](#), as an alternative to Stackdriver Logging when running on GCE.

**Note:** You cannot automatically deploy Elasticsearch and Kibana in the Kubernetes cluster hosted on Google Kubernetes Engine. You have to deploy them manually.

- [What's next](#)

To use Elasticsearch and Kibana for cluster logging, you should set the following environment variable as shown below when creating your cluster with kube-up.sh:

```
KUBE_LOGGING_DESTINATION=elasticsearch
```

You should also ensure that `KUBE_ENABLE_NODE_LOGGING=true` (which is the default for the GCE platform).

Now, when you create a cluster, a message will indicate that the Fluentd log collection daemons that run on each node will target Elasticsearch:

```
cluster/kube-up.sh
```

```
...
Project: kubernetes-satnam
Zone: us-central1-b
... calling kube-up
Project: kubernetes-satnam
Zone: us-central1-b
+++ Staging server tars to Google Storage: gs://kubernetes-
staging-e6d0e81793/devel
+++ kubernetes-server-linux-amd64.tar.gz uploaded (sha1 =
6987c098277871b6d69623141276924ab687f89d)
+++ kubernetes-salt.tar.gz uploaded (sha1 =
bdfc83ed6b60fa9e3bff9004b542cfcc643464cd0)
Looking for already existing resources
Starting master and configuring firewalls
Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/
kubernetes-satnam/zones/us-central1-b/disks/kubernetes-
master-pd].
NAME ZONE SIZE_GB TYPE STATUS
kubernetes-master-pd us-central1-b 20 pd-ssd READY
```

```
Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/kubernetes-satnam/regions/us-central1/addresses/kubernetes-master-ip].
```

### +++ Logging using Fluentd to elasticsearch

The per-node Fluentd pods, the Elasticsearch pods, and the Kibana pods should all be running in the kube-system namespace soon after the cluster comes to life.

```
kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system
```

NAME	READY	
STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
elasticsearch-logging-v1-78nog	1/1	
Running 0 2h		
elasticsearch-logging-v1-nj2nb	1/1	
Running 0 2h		
fluentd-elasticsearch-kubernetes-node-5oq0	1/1	
Running 0 2h		
fluentd-elasticsearch-kubernetes-node-6896	1/1	
Running 0 2h		
fluentd-elasticsearch-kubernetes-node-l1ds	1/1	
Running 0 2h		
fluentd-elasticsearch-kubernetes-node-lz9j	1/1	
Running 0 2h		
kibana-logging-v1-bhp08	1/1	
Running 0 2h		
kube-dns-v3-7r1l9	3/3	
Running 0 2h		
monitoring-heapster-v4-yl332	1/1	
Running 1 2h		
monitoring-influx-grafana-v1-o79xf	2/2	
Running 0 2h		

The fluentd-elasticsearch pods gather logs from each node and send them to the elasticsearch-logging pods, which are part of a [service](#) named elasticsearch-logging. These Elasticsearch pods store the logs and expose them via a REST API. The kibana-logging pod provides a web UI for reading the logs stored in Elasticsearch, and is part of a service named kibana-logging.

The Elasticsearch and Kibana services are both in the kube-system namespace and are not directly exposed via a publicly reachable IP address. To reach them, follow the instructions for [Accessing services running in a cluster](#).

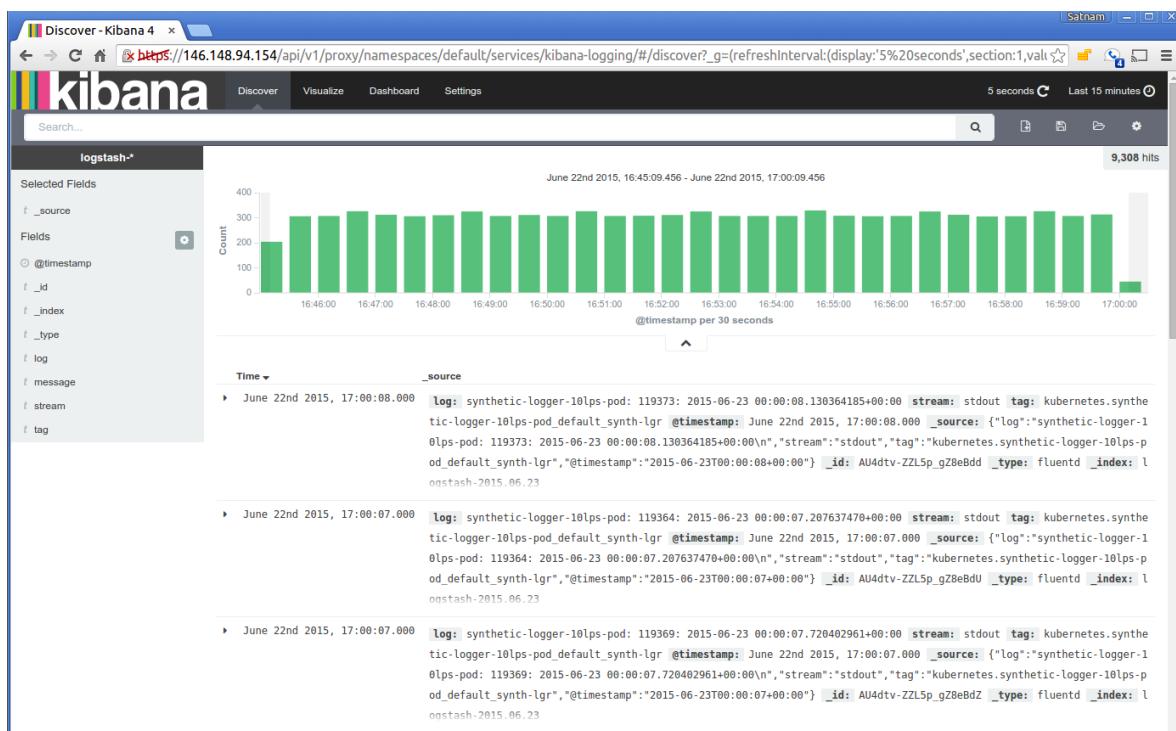
If you try accessing the elasticsearch-logging service in your browser, you'll see a status page that looks something like this:

```
{
 "status" : 200,
 "name" : "Blitziana",
 "cluster_name" : "kubernetes-logging",
 "version" : {
 "number" : "1.5.2",
 "build_hash" : "62ff9868b4c8a0c45860bebb259e21980778ab1c",
 "build_timestamp" : "2015-04-27T09:21:06Z",
 "build_snapshot" : false,
 "lucene_version" : "4.10.4"
 },
 "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}
```

You can now type Elasticsearch queries directly into the browser, if you'd like. See [Elasticsearch's documentation](#) for more details on how to do so.

Alternatively, you can view your cluster's logs using Kibana (again using the [instructions for accessing a service running in the cluster](#)). The first time you visit the Kibana URL you will be presented with a page that asks you to configure your view of the ingested logs. Select the option for timeseries values and select @timestamp. On the following page select the Discover tab and then you should be able to see the ingested logs. You can set the refresh interval to 5 seconds to have the logs regularly refreshed.

Here is a typical view of ingested logs from the Kibana viewer:



## What's next

Kibana opens up all sorts of powerful options for exploring your logs! For some ideas on how to dig into it, check out [Kibana's documentation](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Logging Using Stackdriver

Before reading this page, it's highly recommended to familiarize yourself with the [overview of logging in Kubernetes](#).

Note: By default, Stackdriver logging collects only your container's standard output and standard error streams. To collect any logs your application writes to a file (for example), see the [sidecar approach](#) in the Kubernetes logging overview.

- [Deploying](#)
- [Verifying your Logging Agent Deployment](#)
- [Viewing logs](#)
- [Configuring Stackdriver Logging Agents](#)

## Deploying

To ingest logs, you must deploy the Stackdriver Logging agent to each node in your cluster. The agent is a configured fluentd instance, where the configuration is stored in a ConfigMap and the instances are managed using a Kubernetes DaemonSet. The

**actual deployment of the ConfigMap and DaemonSet for your cluster depends on your individual cluster setup.**

## Deploying to a new cluster

### Google Kubernetes Engine

**Stackdriver is the default logging solution for clusters deployed on Google Kubernetes Engine. Stackdriver Logging is deployed to a new cluster by default unless you explicitly opt-out.**

### Other platforms

**To deploy Stackdriver Logging on a new cluster that you're creating using `kube-up.sh`, do the following:**

1. Set the `KUBE_LOGGING_DESTINATION` environment variable to `gcp`.
2. If not running on GCE, include the `beta.kubernetes.io/fluentd-ds-ready=true` in the `KUBE_NODE_LABELS` variable.

**Once your cluster has started, each node should be running the Stackdriver Logging agent. The DaemonSet and ConfigMap are configured as addons. If you're not using `kube-up.sh`, consider starting a cluster without a pre-configured logging solution and then deploying Stackdriver Logging agents to the running cluster.**

**Warning: The Stackdriver logging daemon has known issues on platforms other than Google Kubernetes Engine. Proceed at your own risk.**

## Deploying to an existing cluster

1. Apply a label on each node, if not already present.

**The Stackdriver Logging agent deployment uses node labels to determine to which nodes it should be allocated. These labels were introduced to distinguish nodes with the Kubernetes version 1.6 or higher. If the cluster was created with Stackdriver Logging configured and node has version 1.5.X or lower, it will have fluentd as static pod. Node cannot have more than one instance of fluentd, therefore only apply labels to the nodes that don't have fluentd pod allocated already. You can ensure that your node is labelled properly by running `kubectl describe` as follows:**

```
kubectl describe node $NODE_NAME
```

**The output should be similar to this:**

```
Name: NODE_NAME
Role:
Labels: beta.kubernetes.io/fluentd-ds-ready=true
...
...
```

**Ensure that the output contains the label `beta.kubernetes.io/fluentd-ds-ready=true`. If it is not present, you can add it using the `kubectl label` command as follows:**

```
kubectl label node $NODE_NAME beta.kubernetes.io/
fluentd-ds-ready=true
```

**Note: If a node fails and has to be recreated, you must re-apply the label to the recreated node. To make this easier, you can use Kubelet's command-line parameter for applying node labels in your node startup script.**

2. Deploy a ConfigMap with the logging agent configuration by running the following command:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/fluentd-
gcp-configmap.yaml
```

**The command creates the ConfigMap in the default namespace. You can download the file manually and change it before creating the ConfigMap object.**

3. Deploy the logging agent DaemonSet by running the following command:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/fluentd-
gcp-ds.yaml
```

You can download and edit this file before using it as well.

## Verifying your Logging Agent Deployment

After Stackdriver DaemonSet is deployed, you can discover logging agent deployment status by running the following command:

```
kubectl get ds --all-namespaces
```

If you have 3 nodes in the cluster, the output should looks similar to this:

NAMESPACE	NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	AGE
READY	NODE-SELECTOR			
...				
default	fluentd-gcp-v2.0	3	3	
3	beta.kubernetes.io/fluentd-ds-ready=true			5m
...				

To understand how logging with Stackdriver works, consider the following synthetic log generator pod specification [counter-pod.yaml](#):

[debug/counter-pod.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: counter
spec:
 containers:
 - name: count
 image: busybox
 args: [/bin/sh, -c,
 'i=0; while true; do echo "$i: $(date)"; i=$((i+1)); sleep 1; done']
```

This pod specification has one container that runs a bash script that writes out the value of a counter and the datetime once per second, and runs indefinitely. Let's create this pod in the default namespace.

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/counter-pod.yaml
```

You can observe the running pod:

```
kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY		
STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	
counter			1/1
Running	0	5m	

For a short period of time you can observe the 'Pending' pod status, because the kubelet has to download the container image first. When the pod status changes to Running you can use the kubectl logs command to view the output of this counter pod.

```
kubectl logs counter
```

```
0: Mon Jan 1 00:00:00 UTC 2001
1: Mon Jan 1 00:00:01 UTC 2001
2: Mon Jan 1 00:00:02 UTC 2001
...
...
```

As described in the logging overview, this command fetches log entries from the container log file. If the container is killed and then restarted by Kubernetes, you can still access logs from the previous container. However, if the pod is evicted from the node,

**log files are lost. Let's demonstrate this by deleting the currently running counter container:**

```
kubectl delete pod counter
```

```
pod "counter" deleted
```

and then recreating it:

```
kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/counter-pod.yaml
```

```
pod/counter created
```

**After some time, you can access logs from the counter pod again:**

```
kubectl logs counter
```

```
0: Mon Jan 1 00:01:00 UTC 2001
1: Mon Jan 1 00:01:01 UTC 2001
2: Mon Jan 1 00:01:02 UTC 2001
...
```

**As expected, only recent log lines are present. However, for a real-world application you will likely want to be able to access logs from all containers, especially for the debug purposes. This is exactly when the previously enabled Stackdriver Logging can help.**

## Viewing logs

**Stackdriver Logging agent attaches metadata to each log entry, for you to use later in queries to select only the messages you're interested in: for example, the messages from a particular pod.**

**The most important pieces of metadata are the resource type and log name. The resource type of a container log is `container`, which is named `GKE Containers` in the UI (even if the Kubernetes cluster is not on Google Kubernetes Engine). The log name is the name of the container, so that if you have a pod with two containers, named `container_1` and `container_2` in the spec, their logs will have log names `container_1` and `container_2` respectively.**

**System components have resource type `compute`, which is named `GCE VM Instance` in the interface. Log names for system components are fixed. For a Google Kubernetes Engine node, every log entry from a system component has one of the following log names:**

- `docker`

- kubelet
- kube-proxy

You can learn more about viewing logs on [the dedicated Stackdriver page](#).

One of the possible ways to view logs is using the [gcloud logging](#) command line interface from the [Google Cloud SDK](#). It uses Stackdriver Logging [filtering syntax](#) to query specific logs. For example, you can run the following command:

```
gcloud beta logging read 'logName="projects/$YOUR_PROJECT_ID/logs/count"' --format json | jq '.[].textPayload'
```

```
...
"2: Mon Jan 1 00:01:02 UTC 2001\n"
"1: Mon Jan 1 00:01:01 UTC 2001\n"
"0: Mon Jan 1 00:01:00 UTC 2001\n"
...
"2: Mon Jan 1 00:00:02 UTC 2001\n"
"1: Mon Jan 1 00:00:01 UTC 2001\n"
"0: Mon Jan 1 00:00:00 UTC 2001\n"
```

As you can see, it outputs messages for the count container from both the first and second runs, despite the fact that the kubelet already deleted the logs for the first container.

## Exporting logs

You can export logs to [Google Cloud Storage](#) or to [BigQuery](#) to run further analysis. Stackdriver Logging offers the concept of sinks, where you can specify the destination of log entries. More information is available on the Stackdriver [Exporting Logs page](#).

## Configuring Stackdriver Logging Agents

Sometimes the default installation of Stackdriver Logging may not suit your needs, for example:

- You may want to add more resources because default performance doesn't suit your needs.
- You may want to introduce additional parsing to extract more metadata from your log messages, like severity or source code reference.
- You may want to send logs not only to Stackdriver or send it to Stackdriver only partially.

In this case you need to be able to change the parameters of DaemonSet and ConfigMap.

## Prerequisites

If you're using GKE and Stackdriver Logging is enabled in your cluster, you cannot change its configuration, because it's managed and supported by GKE. However, you can disable the default integration and deploy your own.

**Note:** You will have to support and maintain a newly deployed configuration yourself: update the image and configuration, adjust the resources and so on.

To disable the default logging integration, use the following command:

```
gcloud beta container clusters update --logging-service=none CLUSTER
```

You can find notes on how to then install Stackdriver Logging agents into a running cluster in the [Deploying section](#).

## Changing DaemonSet parameters

When you have the Stackdriver Logging DaemonSet in your cluster, you can just modify the template field in its spec, daemonset controller will update the pods for you. For example, let's assume you've just installed the Stackdriver Logging as described above. Now you want to change the memory limit to give fluentd more memory to safely process more logs.

Get the spec of DaemonSet running in your cluster:

```
kubectl get ds fluentd-gcp-v2.0 --namespace kube-system -o yaml > fluentd-gcp-ds.yaml
```

Then edit resource requirements in the spec file and update the DaemonSet object in the apiserver using the following command:

```
kubectl replace -f fluentd-gcp-ds.yaml
```

After some time, Stackdriver Logging agent pods will be restarted with the new configuration.

## Changing fluentd parameters

Fluentd configuration is stored in the ConfigMap object. It is effectively a set of configuration files that are merged together. You can learn about fluentd configuration on the [official site](#).

Imagine you want to add a new parsing logic to the configuration, so that fluentd can understand default Python logging format. An appropriate fluentd filter looks similar to this:

```
<filter reform.**>
 type parser
 format /^(?<severity>\w):(?:<logger_name>\w):(?:<log>.*/)
 reserve_data true
 suppress_parse_error_log true
 key_name log
</filter>
```

Now you have to put it in the configuration and make Stackdriver Logging agents pick it up. Get the current version of the Stackdriver Logging ConfigMap in your cluster by running the following command:

```
kubectl get cm fluentd-gcp-config --namespace kube-system -o yaml > fluentd-gcp-configmap.yaml
```

Then in the value of the key `containers.input.conf` insert a new filter right after the source section.

**Note: Order is important.**

Updating ConfigMap in the apiserver is more complicated than updating DaemonSet. It's better to consider ConfigMap to be immutable. Then, in order to update the configuration, you should create ConfigMap with a new name and then change DaemonSet to point to it using [guide above](#).

## Adding fluentd plugins

Fluentd is written in Ruby and allows to extend its capabilities using [plugins](#). If you want to use a plugin, which is not included in the default Stackdriver Logging container image, you have to build a custom image. Imagine you want to add Kafka sink for messages from a particular container for additional processing. You can re-use the default [container image sources](#) with minor changes:

- Change Makefile to point to your container repository, for example `PREFIX=gcr.io/<your-project-id>`.
- Add your dependency to the Gemfile, for example `gem 'fluent-plugin-kafka'`.

Then run `make build push` from this directory. After updating DaemonSet to pick up the new image, you can use the plugin you installed in the fluentd configuration.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Monitor Node Health

**Node problem detector** is a [DaemonSet](#) monitoring the node health. It collects node problems from various daemons and reports them to the apiserver as [NodeCondition](#) and [Event](#).

It supports some known kernel issue detection now, and will detect more and more node problems over time.

Currently Kubernetes won't take any action on the node conditions and events generated by node problem detector. In the future, a remedy system could be introduced to deal with node problems.

See more information [here](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Limitations](#)
- [Enable/Disable in GCE cluster](#)
- [Use in Other Environment](#)
- [Overwrite the Configuration](#)
- [Kernel Monitor](#)
- [Caveats](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

**To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.**

## Limitations

- The kernel issue detection of node problem detector only supports file based kernel log now. It doesn't support log tools like journald.
- The kernel issue detection of node problem detector has assumption on kernel log format, and now it only works on Ubuntu and Debian. However, it is easy to extend it to [support other log format](#).

## Enable/Disable in GCE cluster

**Node problem detector is [running as a cluster addon](#) enabled by default in the gce cluster.**

**You can enable/disable it by setting the environment variable `KUBE_ENABLE_NODE_PROBLEM_DETECTOR` before `kube-up.sh`.**

## Use in Other Environment

**To enable node problem detector in other environment outside of GCE, you can use either `kubectl` or `addon pod`.**

### Kubectl

**This is the recommended way to start node problem detector outside of GCE. It provides more flexible management, such as overwriting the default configuration to fit it into your environment or detect customized node problems.**

- **Step 1: `node-problem-detector.yaml`:**

### [debug/node-problem-detector.yaml](#)

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
 name: node-problem-detector-v0.1
 namespace: kube-system
 labels:
 k8s-app: node-problem-detector
 version: v0.1
 kubernetes.io/cluster-service: "true"
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 k8s-app: node-problem-detector
 version: v0.1
 kubernetes.io/cluster-service: "true"
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 k8s-app: node-problem-detector
 version: v0.1
 kubernetes.io/cluster-service: "true"
 spec:
 hostNetwork: true
 containers:
 - name: node-problem-detector
 image: k8s.gcr.io/node-problem-detector:v0.1
 securityContext:
 privileged: true
 resources:
 limits:
 cpu: "200m"
 memory: "100Mi"
 requests:
 cpu: "20m"
 memory: "20Mi"
 volumeMounts:
 - name: log
 mountPath: /log
 readOnly: true
 volumes:
 - name: log
 hostPath:
 path: /var/log/
```

***Notice that you should make sure the system log directory is right for your OS distro.***

- **Step 2: Start node problem detector with kubectl:**

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/node-problem-detector.yaml
```

## Addon Pod

This is for those who have their own cluster bootstrap solution, and don't need to overwrite the default configuration. They could leverage the addon pod to further automate the deployment.

Just create `node-problem-detector.yaml`, and put it under the addon pods directory `/etc/kubernetes/addons/node-problem-detector` on master node.

## Overwrite the Configuration

The [default configuration](#) is embedded when building the Docker image of node problem detector.

However, you can use [ConfigMap](#) to overwrite it following the steps:

- Step 1: Change the config files in `config/`.
- Step 2: Create the ConfigMap `node-problem-detector-config` with `kubectl create configmap node-problem-detector-config --from-file=config/`.
- Step 3: Change the `node-problem-detector.yaml` to use the ConfigMap:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
 name: node-problem-detector-v0.1
 namespace: kube-system
 labels:
 k8s-app: node-problem-detector
 version: v0.1
 kubernetes.io/cluster-service: "true"
spec:
 selector:
 matchLabels:
 k8s-app: node-problem-detector
 version: v0.1
 kubernetes.io/cluster-service: "true"
 template:
 metadata:
 labels:
 k8s-app: node-problem-detector
 version: v0.1
 kubernetes.io/cluster-service: "true"
 spec:
 hostNetwork: true
 containers:
 - name: node-problem-detector
 image: k8s.gcr.io/node-problem-detector:v0.1
 securityContext:
 privileged: true
 resources:
 limits:
 cpu: "200m"
 memory: "100Mi"
 requests:
 cpu: "20m"
 memory: "20Mi"
 volumeMounts:
 - name: log
 mountPath: /log
 readOnly: true
 - name: config # Overwrite the config/ directory with ConfigMap volume
 mountPath: /config
 readOnly: true
 volumes:
 - name: log
 hostPath:
 path: /var/log/
 - name: config # Define ConfigMap volume
 configMap:
 name: node-problem-detector-config
```

- Step 4: Re-create the node problem detector with the new yaml file:**

```
kubectl delete -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/node-problem-detector.yaml # If you have a node-problem-detector running
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/debug/node-problem-detector-configmap.yaml
```

**Notice that this approach only applies to node problem detector started with kubectl.**

**For node problem detector running as cluster addon, because addon manager doesn't support ConfigMap, configuration overwriting is not supported now.**

## Kernel Monitor

**Kernel Monitor** is a problem daemon in node problem detector. It monitors kernel log and detects known kernel issues following predefined rules.

The Kernel Monitor matches kernel issues according to a set of predefined rule list in [config/kernel-monitor.json](#). The rule list is extensible, and you can always extend it by overwriting the configuration.

### Add New NodeConditions

To support new node conditions, you can extend the conditions field in [config/kernel-monitor.json](#) with new condition definition:

```
{
 "type": "NodeConditionType",
 "reason": "CamelCaseDefaultNodeConditionReason",
 "message": "arbitrary default node condition message"
}
```

### Detect New Problems

To detect new problems, you can extend the rules field in [config/kernel-monitor.json](#) with new rule definition:

```
{
 "type": "temporary/permanent",
 "condition": "NodeConditionOfPermanentIssue",
 "reason": "CamelCaseShortReason",
 "message": "regexp matching the issue in the kernel log"
}
```

## Change Log Path

Kernel log in different OS distros may locate in different path. The log field in config/kernel-monitor.json is the log path inside the container. You can always configure it to match your OS distro.

## Support Other Log Format

Kernel monitor uses [Translator](#) plugin to translate kernel log the internal data structure. It is easy to implement a new translator for a new log format.

## Caveats

It is recommended to run the node problem detector in your cluster to monitor the node health. However, you should be aware that this will introduce extra resource overhead on each node. Usually this is fine, because:

- The kernel log is generated relatively slowly.
- Resource limit is set for node problem detector.
- Even under high load, the resource usage is acceptable. (see [benchmark result](#))

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Resource metrics pipeline

Resource usage metrics, such as container CPU and memory usage, are available in Kubernetes through the Metrics API. These metrics can be either accessed directly by user, for example by using `kubectl top` command, or used by a controller in the cluster, e.g. Horizontal Pod Autoscaler, to make decisions.

- [The Metrics API](#)
- [Measuring Resource Usage](#)
- [Metrics Server](#)

## The Metrics API

Through the Metrics API you can get the amount of resource currently used by a given node or a given pod. This API doesn't store the metric values, so it's not possible for example to get the amount of resources used by a given node 10 minutes ago.

The API is no different from any other API:

- it is discoverable through the same endpoint as the other Kubernetes APIs under `/apis/metrics.k8s.io/` path
- it offers the same security, scalability and reliability guarantees

The API is defined in [k8s.io/metrics](#) repository. You can find more information about the API there.

Note: The API requires metrics server to be deployed in the cluster. Otherwise it will be not available.

## Measuring Resource Usage

### CPU

CPU is reported as the average usage, in [CPU cores](#), over a period of time. This value is derived by taking a rate over a cumulative CPU counter provided by the kernel (in both Linux and Windows kernels). The kubelet chooses the window for the rate calculation.

### Memory

Memory is reported as the working set, in bytes, at the instant the metric was collected. In an ideal world, the "working set" is the amount of memory in-use that cannot be freed under memory pressure. However, calculation of the working set varies by host OS, and generally makes heavy use of heuristics to

**produce an estimate. It includes all anonymous (non-file-backed) memory since kubernetes does not support swap. The metric typically also includes some cached (file-backed) memory, because the host OS cannot always reclaim such pages.**

## Metrics Server

**Metrics Server** is a cluster-wide aggregator of resource usage data. It is deployed by default in clusters created by `kube-up.sh` script as a Deployment object. If you use a different Kubernetes setup mechanism you can deploy it using the provided [deployment yaml](#).

Metric server collects metrics from the Summary API, exposed by [Kubelet](#) on each node.

Metrics Server is registered with the main API server through [Kubernetes aggregator](#).

Learn more about the metrics server in [the design doc](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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## Tools for Monitoring Resources

To scale an application and provide a reliable service, you need to understand how the application behaves when it is deployed. You can examine application performance in a Kubernetes cluster by examining the containers, [pods](#), [services](#), and the characteristics of the overall cluster. Kubernetes provides detailed information about an application's resource usage at each of these levels. This information allows you to evaluate your

**application's performance and where bottlenecks can be removed to improve overall performance.**

- [\*\*Resource metrics pipeline\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Full metrics pipeline\*\*](#)

**In Kubernetes, application monitoring does not depend on a single monitoring solution. On new clusters, you can use [resource metrics](#) or [full metrics](#) pipelines to collect monitoring statistics.**

## **Resource metrics pipeline**

The resource metrics pipeline provides a limited set of metrics related to cluster components such as the [Horizontal Pod Autoscaler](#) controller, as well as the `kubectl top` utility. These metrics are collected by the lightweight, short-term, in-memory [metrics-server](#) and are exposed via the `metrics.k8s.io` API.

metrics-server discovers all nodes on the cluster and queries each node's [kubelet](#) for CPU and memory usage. The kubelet acts as a bridge between the Kubernetes master and the nodes, managing the pods and containers running on a machine. The kubelet translates each pod into its constituent containers and fetches individual container usage statistics from the container runtime through the container runtime interface. The kubelet fetches this information from the integrated cAdvisor for the legacy Docker integration. It then exposes the aggregated pod resource usage statistics through the metrics-server Resource Metrics API. This API is served at `/metrics/resource/v1beta1` on the kubelet's authenticated and read-only ports.

## **Full metrics pipeline**

A full metrics pipeline gives you access to richer metrics. Kubernetes can respond to these metrics by automatically scaling or adapting the cluster based on its current state, using mechanisms such as the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler. The monitoring pipeline fetches metrics from the kubelet and then exposes them to Kubernetes via an adapter by implementing either the `custom.metrics.k8s.io` or `external.metrics.k8s.io` API.

[Prometheus](#), a CNCF project, can natively monitor Kubernetes, nodes, and Prometheus itself. Full metrics pipeline projects that are not part of the CNCF are outside the scope of Kubernetes documentation.

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Troubleshoot Applications

This guide is to help users debug applications that are deployed into Kubernetes and not behaving correctly. This is *not* a guide for people who want to debug their cluster. For that you should check out [this guide](#).

- [Diagnosing the problem](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Diagnosing the problem

The first step in troubleshooting is triage. What is the problem? Is it your Pods, your Replication Controller or your Service?

- [Debugging Pods](#)
- [Debugging Replication Controllers](#)
- [Debugging Services](#)

## Debugging Pods

The first step in debugging a Pod is taking a look at it. Check the current state of the Pod and recent events with the following command:

```
kubectl describe pods ${POD_NAME}
```

Look at the state of the containers in the pod. Are they all Running? Have there been recent restarts?

**Continue debugging depending on the state of the pods.**

### **My pod stays pending**

**If a Pod is stuck in Pending it means that it can not be scheduled onto a node. Generally this is because there are insufficient resources of one type or another that prevent scheduling. Look at the output of the kubectl describe ... command above. There should be messages from the scheduler about why it can not schedule your pod. Reasons include:**

- You don't have enough resources: You may have exhausted the supply of CPU or Memory in your cluster, in this case you need to delete Pods, adjust resource requests, or add new nodes to your cluster. See [Compute Resources document](#) for more information.
- You are using hostPort: When you bind a Pod to a hostPort there are a limited number of places that pod can be scheduled. In most cases, hostPort is unnecessary, try using a Service object to expose your Pod. If you do require hostPort then you can only schedule as many Pods as there are nodes in your Kubernetes cluster.

### **My pod stays waiting**

**If a Pod is stuck in the Waiting state, then it has been scheduled to a worker node, but it can't run on that machine. Again, the information from kubectl describe ... should be informative. The most common cause of Waiting pods is a failure to pull the image. There are three things to check:**

- Make sure that you have the name of the image correct.
- Have you pushed the image to the repository?
- Run a manual docker pull <image> on your machine to see if the image can be pulled.

### **My pod is crashing or otherwise unhealthy**

**Once your pod has been scheduled, the methods described in [Debug Running Pods](#) are available for debugging.**

### **My pod is running but not doing what I told it to do**

**If your pod is not behaving as you expected, it may be that there was an error in your pod description (e.g. mypod.yaml file on your local machine), and that the error was silently ignored when you created the pod. Often a section of the pod description is nested incorrectly, or a key name is typed incorrectly, and so the key is ignored. For example, if you misspelled command as commnd then**

**the pod will be created but will not use the command line you intended it to use.**

**The first thing to do is to delete your pod and try creating it again with the `--validate` option. For example, run `kubectl apply --validate -f mypod.yaml`. If you misspelled command as com mnd then will give an error like this:**

```
I0805 10:43:25.129850 46757 schema.go:126] unknown field:
commnd
I0805 10:43:25.129973 46757 schema.go:129] this may be a fa
lse alarm, see https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/
issues/6842
pods/mypod
```

**The next thing to check is whether the pod on the apiserver matches the pod you meant to create (e.g. in a yaml file on your local machine). For example, run `kubectl get pods/mypod -o yaml > mypod-on-apiserver.yaml` and then manually compare the original pod description, `mypod.yaml` with the one you got back from apiserver, `mypod-on-apiserver.yaml`. There will typically be some lines on the "apiserver" version that are not on the original version. This is expected. However, if there are lines on the original that are not on the apiserver version, then this may indicate a problem with your pod spec.**

## Debugging Replication Controllers

**Replication controllers are fairly straightforward. They can either create Pods or they can't. If they can't create pods, then please refer to the [instructions above](#) to debug your pods.**

**You can also use `kubectl describe rc ${CONTROLLER_NAME}` to introspect events related to the replication controller.**

## Debugging Services

**Services provide load balancing across a set of pods. There are several common problems that can make Services not work properly. The following instructions should help debug Service problems.**

**First, verify that there are endpoints for the service. For every Service object, the apiserver makes an endpoints resource available.**

**You can view this resource with:**

```
kubectl get endpoints ${SERVICE_NAME}
```

**Make sure that the endpoints match up with the number of containers that you expect to be a member of your service. For**

**example, if your Service is for an nginx container with 3 replicas, you would expect to see three different IP addresses in the Service's endpoints.**

## My service is missing endpoints

**If you are missing endpoints, try listing pods using the labels that Service uses. Imagine that you have a Service where the labels are:**

```
...
spec:
 - selector:
 name: nginx
 type: frontend
```

**You can use:**

```
kubectl get pods --selector=name=nginx,type=frontend
```

**to list pods that match this selector. Verify that the list matches the Pods that you expect to provide your Service.**

**If the list of pods matches expectations, but your endpoints are still empty, it's possible that you don't have the right ports exposed. If your service has a `containerPort` specified, but the Pods that are selected don't have that port listed, then they won't be added to the endpoints list.**

**Verify that the pod's `containerPort` matches up with the Service's `targetPort`**

## Network traffic is not forwarded

**If you can connect to the service, but the connection is immediately dropped, and there are endpoints in the endpoints list, it's likely that the proxy can't contact your pods.**

**There are three things to check:**

- Are your pods working correctly? Look for restart count, and [debug pods](#).
- Can you connect to your pods directly? Get the IP address for the Pod, and try to connect directly to that IP.
- Is your application serving on the port that you configured? Kubernetes doesn't do port remapping, so if your application serves on 8080, the `containerPort` field needs to be 8080.

## What's next

If none of the above solves your problem, follow the instructions in [Debugging Service document](#) to make sure that your Service is running, has Endpoints, and your Pods are actually serving; you have DNS working, iptables rules installed, and kube-proxy does not seem to be misbehaving.

You may also visit [troubleshooting document](#) for more information.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 26, 2020 at 12:30 AM PST by  
[Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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## Troubleshoot Clusters

This doc is about cluster troubleshooting; we assume you have already ruled out your application as the root cause of the problem you are experiencing. See the [application troubleshooting guide](#) for tips on application debugging. You may also visit [troubleshooting document](#) for more information.

- [Listing your cluster](#)
- [Looking at logs](#)
- [A general overview of cluster failure modes](#)

### Listing your cluster

The first thing to debug in your cluster is if your nodes are all registered correctly.

Run

```
kubectl get nodes
```

And verify that all of the nodes you expect to see are present and that they are all in the Ready state.

To get detailed information about the overall health of your cluster, you can run:

```
kubectl cluster-info dump
```

## Looking at logs

For now, digging deeper into the cluster requires logging into the relevant machines. Here are the locations of the relevant log files. (note that on systemd-based systems, you may need to use `journalctl` instead)

### Master

- `/var/log/kube-apiserver.log` - API Server, responsible for serving the API
- `/var/log/kube-scheduler.log` - Scheduler, responsible for making scheduling decisions
- `/var/log/kube-controller-manager.log` - Controller that manages replication controllers

### Worker Nodes

- `/var/log/kubelet.log` - Kubelet, responsible for running containers on the node
- `/var/log/kube-proxy.log` - Kube Proxy, responsible for service load balancing

## A general overview of cluster failure modes

This is an incomplete list of things that could go wrong, and how to adjust your cluster setup to mitigate the problems.

### Root causes:

- VM(s) shutdown
- Network partition within cluster, or between cluster and users
- Crashes in Kubernetes software
- Data loss or unavailability of persistent storage (e.g. GCE PD or AWS EBS volume)
- Operator error, for example misconfigured Kubernetes software or application software

## **Specific scenarios:**

- **Apiserver VM shutdown or apiserver crashing**
  - **Results**
    - **unable to stop, update, or start new pods, services, replication controller**
    - **existing pods and services should continue to work normally, unless they depend on the Kubernetes API**
- **Apiserver backing storage lost**
  - **Results**
    - **apiserver should fail to come up**
    - **kubelets will not be able to reach it but will continue to run the same pods and provide the same service proxying**
    - **manual recovery or recreation of apiserver state necessary before apiserver is restarted**
- **Supporting services (node controller, replication controller manager, scheduler, etc) VM shutdown or crashes**
  - **currently those are colocated with the apiserver, and their unavailability has similar consequences as apiserver**
  - **in future, these will be replicated as well and may not be co-located**
  - **they do not have their own persistent state**
- **Individual node (VM or physical machine) shuts down**
  - **Results**
    - **pods on that Node stop running**
- **Network partition**
  - **Results**
    - **partition A thinks the nodes in partition B are down; partition B thinks the apiserver is down.**  
**(Assuming the master VM ends up in partition A.)**
- **Kubelet software fault**
  - **Results**
    - **crashing kubelet cannot start new pods on the node**
    - **kubelet might delete the pods or not**
    - **node marked unhealthy**
    - **replication controllers start new pods elsewhere**
- **Cluster operator error**
  - **Results**
    - **loss of pods, services, etc**
    - **lost of apiserver backing store**
    - **users unable to read API**
    - **etc.**

## Mitigations:

- Action: Use IaaS provider's automatic VM restarting feature for IaaS VMs
  - Mitigates: Apiserver VM shutdown or apiserver crashing
  - Mitigates: Supporting services VM shutdown or crashes
- Action: Use IaaS providers reliable storage (e.g. GCE PD or AWS EBS volume) for VMs with apiserver+etcd
  - Mitigates: Apiserver backing storage lost
- Action: Use [high-availability](#) configuration
  - Mitigates: Control plane node shutdown or control plane components (scheduler, API server, controller-manager) crashing
  - Will tolerate one or more simultaneous node or component failures
  - Mitigates: API server backing storage (i.e., etcd's data directory) lost
  - Assumes HA (highly-available) etcd configuration
- Action: Snapshot apiserver PDs/EBS-volumes periodically
  - Mitigates: Apiserver backing storage lost
  - Mitigates: Some cases of operator error
  - Mitigates: Some cases of Kubernetes software fault
- Action: use replication controller and services in front of pods
  - Mitigates: Node shutdown
  - Mitigates: Kubelet software fault
- Action: applications (containers) designed to tolerate unexpected restarts
  - Mitigates: Node shutdown
  - Mitigates: Kubelet software fault

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 31, 2020 at 11:50 PM PST by [doc: clean up the federation and kubefed\(federation v1 cli\) references. \(#19583\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Troubleshooting

Sometimes things go wrong. This guide is aimed at making them right. It has two sections:

- [Troubleshooting your application](#) - Useful for users who are deploying code into Kubernetes and wondering why it is not working.
- [Troubleshooting your cluster](#) - Useful for cluster administrators and people whose Kubernetes cluster is unhappy.

You should also check the known issues for the [release](#) you're using.

- [Getting help](#)
- [Help! My question isn't covered! I need help now!](#)

## Getting help

If your problem isn't answered by any of the guides above, there are variety of ways for you to get help from the Kubernetes team.

## Questions

The documentation on this site has been structured to provide answers to a wide range of questions. [Concepts](#) explain the Kubernetes architecture and how each component works, while [Setup](#) provides practical instructions for getting started. [Tasks](#) show how to accomplish commonly used tasks, and [Tutorials](#) are more comprehensive walkthroughs of real-world, industry-specific, or end-to-end development scenarios. The [Reference](#) section provides detailed documentation on the [Kubernetes API](#) and command-line interfaces (CLIs), such as [kubectl](#).

You may also find the Stack Overflow topics relevant:

- [Kubernetes](#)
- [Google Kubernetes Engine](#)

# Help! My question isn't covered! I need help now!

## Stack Overflow

Someone else from the community may have already asked a similar question or may be able to help with your problem. The Kubernetes team will also monitor [posts tagged Kubernetes](#). If there aren't any existing questions that help, please [ask a new one!](#)

## Slack

The Kubernetes team hangs out on Slack in the #kubernetes-users channel. You can participate in discussion with the Kubernetes team [here](#). Slack requires registration, but the Kubernetes team is open invitation to anyone to register [here](#). Feel free to come and ask any and all questions.

Once registered, browse the growing list of channels for various subjects of interest. For example, people new to Kubernetes may also want to join the #kubernetes-novice channel. As another example, developers should join the #kubernetes-dev channel.

There are also many country specific/local language channels. Feel free to join these channels for localized support and info:

- China: #cn-users, #cn-events
- Finland: #fi-users
- France: #fr-users, #fr-events
- Germany: #de-users, #de-events
- India: #in-users, #in-events
- Italy: #it-users, #it-events
- Japan: #jp-users, #jp-events
- Korea: #kr-users
- Netherlands: #nl-users
- Norway: #norw-users
- Poland: #pl-users
- Russia: #ru-users
- Spain: #es-users
- Sweden: #se-users
- Turkey: #tr-users, #tr-events

## Forum

The Kubernetes Official Forum [discuss.kubernetes.io](https://discuss.kubernetes.io)

## Bugs and Feature requests

If you have what looks like a bug, or you would like to make a feature request, please use the [GitHub issue tracking system](#).

Before you file an issue, please search existing issues to see if your issue is already covered.

If filing a bug, please include detailed information about how to reproduce the problem, such as:

- Kubernetes version: `kubectl version`
- Cloud provider, OS distro, network configuration, and Docker version
- Steps to reproduce the problem

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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# Configure the Aggregation Layer

Configuring the [aggregation layer](#) allows the Kubernetes apiserver to be extended with additional APIs, which are not part of the core Kubernetes APIs.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Authentication Flow](#)
- [Enable Kubernetes Apiserver flags](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

**Note:** There are a few setup requirements for getting the aggregation layer working in your environment to support mutual TLS auth between the proxy and extension apiservers. Kubernetes and the kube-apiserver have multiple CAs, so make sure that the proxy is signed by the aggregation layer CA and not by something else, like the master CA.

**Caution:** Reusing the same CA for different client types can negatively impact the cluster's ability to function. For more information, see [CA Reusage and Conflicts](#).

## Authentication Flow

Unlike Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs), the Aggregation API involves another server - your Extension apiserver - in addition to the standard Kubernetes apiserver. The Kubernetes apiserver will need to communicate with your extension apiserver, and your extension apiserver will need to communicate with the Kubernetes apiserver. In order for this communication to be secured, the Kubernetes apiserver uses x509 certificates to authenticate itself to the extension apiserver.

This section describes how the authentication and authorization flows work, and how to configure them.

The high-level flow is as follows:

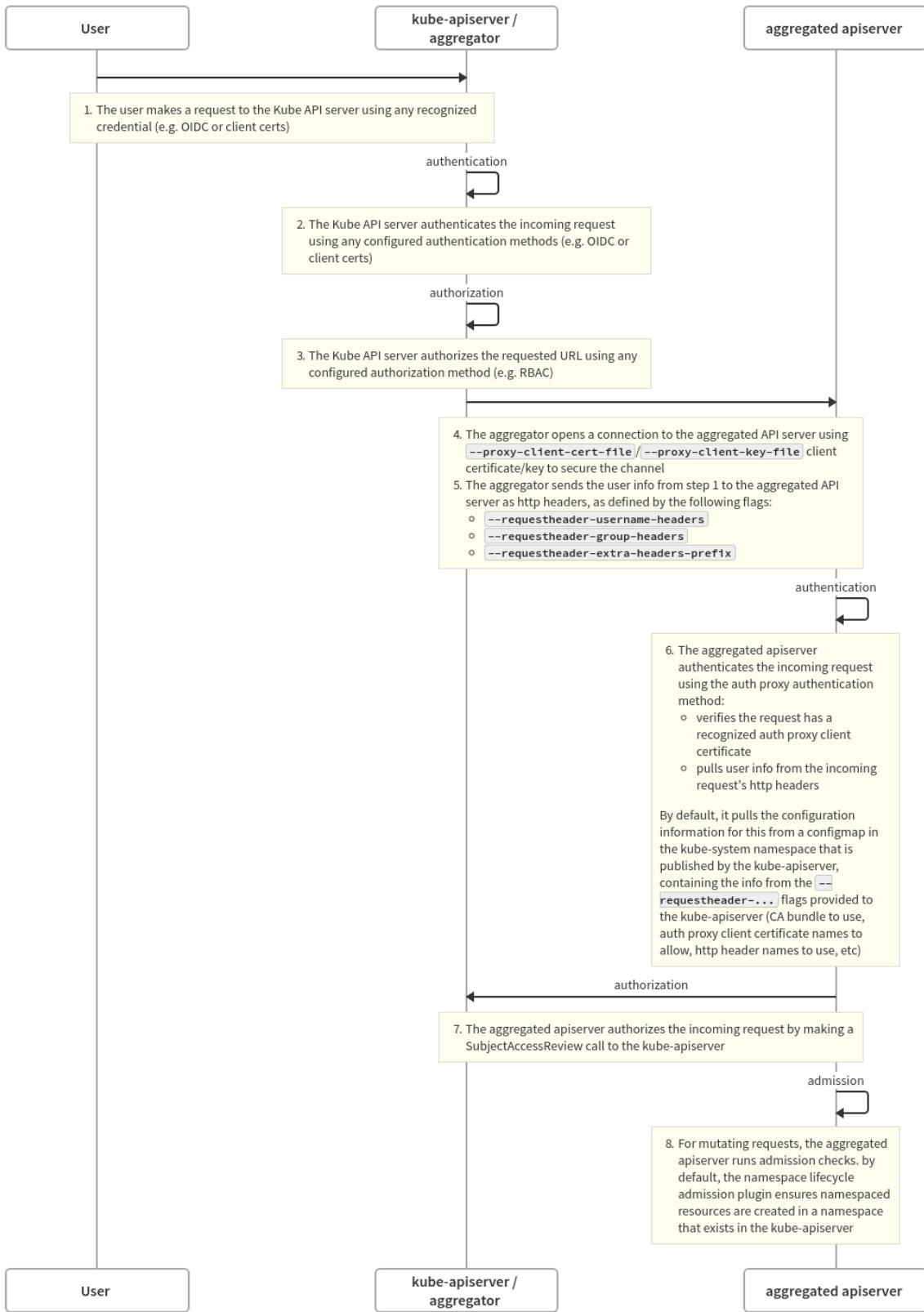
1. Kubernetes apiserver: authenticate the requesting user and authorize their rights to the requested API path.
2. Kubernetes apiserver: proxy the request to the extension apiserver
3. Extension apiserver: authenticate the request from the Kubernetes apiserver
4. Extension apiserver: authorize the request from the original user

## **5. Extension apiserver: execute**

**The rest of this section describes these steps in detail.**

**The flow can be seen in the following diagram.**

## Welcome to swimlanes.io



POWERED BY [swimlanes.io](#)

The source for the above swimlanes can be found in the source of this document.

## Kubernetes Apiserver Authentication and Authorization

A request to an API path that is served by an extension apiserver begins the same way as all API requests: communication to the Kubernetes apiserver. This path already has been registered with the Kubernetes apiserver by the extension apiserver.

The user communicates with the Kubernetes apiserver, requesting access to the path. The Kubernetes apiserver uses standard authentication and authorization configured with the Kubernetes apiserver to authenticate the user and authorize access to the specific path.

For an overview of authenticating to a Kubernetes cluster, see ["Authenticating to a Cluster"](#). For an overview of authorization of access to Kubernetes cluster resources, see ["Authorization Overview"](#).

Everything to this point has been standard Kubernetes API requests, authentication and authorization.

The Kubernetes apiserver now is prepared to send the request to the extension apiserver.

## Kubernetes Apiserver Proxies the Request

The Kubernetes apiserver now will send, or proxy, the request to the extension apiserver that registered to handle the request. In order to do so, it needs to know several things:

1. How should the Kubernetes apiserver authenticate to the extension apiserver, informing the extension apiserver that the request, which comes over the network, is coming from a valid Kubernetes apiserver?
2. How should the Kubernetes apiserver inform the extension apiserver of the username and group for which the original request was authenticated?

In order to provide for these two, you must configure the Kubernetes apiserver using several flags.

## Kubernetes Apiserver Client Authentication

The Kubernetes apiserver connects to the extension apiserver over TLS, authenticating itself using a client certificate. You must provide the following to the Kubernetes apiserver upon startup, using the provided flags:

- private key file via `--proxy-client-key-file`
- signed client certificate file via `--proxy-client-cert-file`
- certificate of the CA that signed the client certificate file via `--requestheader-client-ca-file`

- valid Common Name values (CNs) in the signed client certificate via `--requestheader-allowed-names`

**The Kubernetes apiserver will use the files indicated by `--proxy-client-*-file` to authenticate to the extension apiserver. In order for the request to be considered valid by a compliant extension apiserver, the following conditions must be met:**

1. The connection must be made using a client certificate that is signed by the CA whose certificate is in `--requestheader-client-ca-file`.
2. The connection must be made using a client certificate whose CN is one of those listed in `--requestheader-allowed-names`. Note: You can set this option to blank as `--requestheader-allowed-names=""`. This will indicate to an extension apiserver that any CN is acceptable.

**When started with these options, the Kubernetes apiserver will:**

1. Use them to authenticate to the extension apiserver.
2. Create a configmap in the kube-system namespace called `extension-apiserver-authentication`, in which it will place the CA certificate and the allowed CNs. These in turn can be retrieved by extension apiservers to validate requests.

**Note that the same client certificate is used by the Kubernetes apiserver to authenticate against *all* extension apiservers. It does not create a client certificate per extension apiserver, but rather a single one to authenticate as the Kubernetes apiserver. This same one is reused for all extension apiserver requests.**

## Original Request Username and Group

**When the Kubernetes apiserver proxies the request to the extension apiserver, it informs the extension apiserver of the username and group with which the original request successfully authenticated. It provides these in http headers of its proxied request. You must inform the Kubernetes apiserver of the names of the headers to be used.**

- the header in which to store the username via `--requestheader-username-headers`
- the header in which to store the group via `--requestheader-group-headers`
- the prefix to append to all extra headers via `--requestheader-extra-headers-prefix`

**These header names are also placed in the `extension-apiserver-authentication` configmap, so they can be retrieved and used by extension apiservers.**

## **Extension Apiserver Authenticates the Request**

**The extension apiserver, upon receiving a proxied request from the Kubernetes apiserver, must validate that the request actually did come from a valid authenticating proxy, which role the Kubernetes apiserver is fulfilling. The extension apiserver validates it via:**

- 1. Retrieve the following from the configmap in kube-system, as described above:**
  - Client CA certificate
  - List of allowed names (CNs)
  - Header names for username, group and extra info
- 2. Check that the TLS connection was authenticated using a client certificate which:**
  - Was signed by the CA whose certificate matches the retrieved CA certificate.
  - Has a CN in the list of allowed CNs, unless the list is blank, in which case all CNs are allowed.
  - Extract the username and group from the appropriate headers

**If the above passes, then the request is a valid proxied request from a legitimate authenticating proxy, in this case the Kubernetes apiserver.**

**Note that it is the responsibility of the extension apiserver implementation to provide the above. Many do it by default, leveraging the k8s.io/apiserver/ package. Others may provide options to override it using command-line options.**

**In order to have permission to retrieve the configmap, an extension apiserver requires the appropriate role. There is a default role named extension-apiserver-authentication-reader in the kube-system namespace which can be assigned.**

## **Extension Apiserver Authorizes the Request**

**The extension apiserver now can validate that the user/group retrieved from the headers are authorized to execute the given request. It does so by sending a standard [SubjectAccessReview](#) request to the Kubernetes apiserver.**

**In order for the extension apiserver to be authorized itself to submit the SubjectAccessReview request to the Kubernetes apiserver, it needs the correct permissions. Kubernetes includes a default ClusterRole named system:auth-delegator that has the appropriate permissions. It can be granted to the extension apiserver's service account.**

## Extension Apiserver Executes

If the `SubjectAccessReview` passes, the extension apiserver executes the request.

## Enable Kubernetes Apiserver flags

Enable the aggregation layer via the following `kube-apiserver` flags. They may have already been taken care of by your provider.

```
--requestheader-client-ca-file=<path to aggregator CA cert>
--requestheader-allowed-names=front-proxy-client
--requestheader-extra-headers-prefix=X-Remote-Extra-
--requestheader-group-headers=X-Remote-Group
--requestheader-username-headers=X-Remote-User
--proxy-client-cert-file=<path to aggregator proxy cert>
--proxy-client-key-file=<path to aggregator proxy key>
```

## CA Reusage and Conflicts

The Kubernetes apiserver has two client CA options:

- `--client-ca-file`
- `--requestheader-client-ca-file`

Each of these functions independently and can conflict with each other, if not used correctly.

- `--client-ca-file`: When a request arrives to the Kubernetes apiserver, if this option is enabled, the Kubernetes apiserver checks the certificate of the request. If it is signed by one of the CA certificates in the file referenced by `--client-ca-file`, then the request is treated as a legitimate request, and the user is the value of the common name `CN=`, while the group is the organization `O=`. See the [documentation on TLS authentication](#).
- `--requestheader-client-ca-file`: When a request arrives to the Kubernetes apiserver, if this option is enabled, the Kubernetes apiserver checks the certificate of the request. If it is signed by one of the CA certificates in the file reference by `--requestheader-client-ca-file`, then the request is treated as a potentially legitimate request. The Kubernetes apiserver then checks if the common name `CN=` is one of the names in the list provided by `--requestheader-allowed-names`. If the name is allowed, the request is approved; if it is not, the request is not.

If **both** `--client-ca-file` and `--requestheader-client-ca-file` are provided, then the request first checks the `--requestheader-client-ca-file` CA and then the `--client-ca-file`. Normally, different CAs, either root CAs or intermediate CAs, are used for

each of these options; regular client requests match against --client-ca-file, while aggregation requests match against --requestheader-client-ca-file. However, if both use the same CA, then client requests that normally would pass via --client-ca-file will fail, because the CA will match the CA in --requestheader-client-ca-file, but the common name CN= will not match one of the acceptable common names in --requestheader-allowed-names. This can cause your kubelets and other control plane components, as well as end-users, to be unable to authenticate to the Kubernetes apiserver.

For this reason, use different CA certs for the --client-ca-file option - to authorize control plane components and end-users - and the --requestheader-client-ca-file option - to authorize aggregation apiserver requests.

**Warning: Do not reuse a CA that is used in a different context unless you understand the risks and the mechanisms to protect the CA's usage.**

If you are not running kube-proxy on a host running the API server, then you must make sure that the system is enabled with the following kube-apiserver flag:

```
--enable-aggregator-routing=true
```

## Register APIService objects

You can dynamically configure what client requests are proxied to extension apiserver. The following is an example registration:

```
apiVersion: apiregistration.k8s.io/v1
kind: APIService
metadata:
 name: <name of the registration object>
spec:
 group: <API group name this extension apiserver hosts>
 version: <API version this extension apiserver hosts>
 groupPriorityMinimum: <priority this APIService for this group, see API documentation>
 versionPriority: <prioritizes ordering of this version within a group, see API documentation>
 service:
 namespace: <namespace of the extension apiserver service>
 name: <name of the extension apiserver service>
 caBundle: <pem encoded ca cert that signs the server cert used by the webhook>
```

The name of an APIService object must be a valid [path segment name](#).

## Contacting the extension apiserver

Once the Kubernetes apiserver has determined a request should be sent to a extension apiserver, it needs to know how to contact it.

The service stanza is a reference to the service for a extension apiserver. The service namespace and name are required. The port is optional and defaults to 443. The path is optional and defaults to "/".

Here is an example of an extension apiserver that is configured to be called on port "1234" at the subpath "/my-path", and to verify the TLS connection against the ServerName my-service-name.my-service-namespace.svc using a custom CA bundle.

```
apiVersion: apiregistration.k8s.io/v1
kind: APIService
...
spec:
 ...
 service:
 namespace: my-service-namespace
 name: my-service-name
 port: 1234
 caBundle: "Ci0tLS0tQk...<base64-encoded PEM
bundle>...tLS0K"
 ...

```

## What's next

- [Setup an extension api-server](#) to work with the aggregation layer.
- For a high level overview, see [Extending the Kubernetes API with the aggregation layer](#).
- Learn how to [Extend the Kubernetes API Using Custom Resource Definitions](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Resource name constraints \(2\) \(#19119\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Extend the Kubernetes API with CustomResourceDefinitions

This page shows how to install a [custom resource](#) into the Kubernetes API by creating a [CustomResourceDefinition](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Create a CustomResourceDefinition](#)
- [Create custom objects](#)
- [Delete a CustomResourceDefinition](#)
- [Specifying a structural schema](#)
- [Serving multiple versions of a CRD](#)
- [Advanced topics](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- Make sure your Kubernetes cluster has a master version of 1.16.0 or higher to use `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1`, or 1.7.0 or higher for `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1`.
- Read about [custom resources](#).

## Create a CustomResourceDefinition

When you create a new CustomResourceDefinition (CRD), the Kubernetes API Server creates a new RESTful resource path for each version you specify. The CRD can be either namespaced or cluster-scoped, as specified in the CRD's `scope` field. As with existing built-in objects, deleting a namespace deletes all

**custom objects in that namespace. CustomResourceDefinitions themselves are non-namespaced and are available to all namespaces.**

**For example, if you save the following CustomResourceDefinition to `resourcedefinition.yaml`:**

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 # name must match the spec fields below, and be in the
 # form: <plural>.<group>
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 # group name to use for REST API: /apis/<group>/<version>
 group: stable.example.com
 # list of versions supported by this
 # CustomResourceDefinition
 versions:
 - name: v1
 # Each version can be enabled/disabled by Served flag.
 served: true
 # One and only one version must be marked as the
 # storage version.
 storage: true
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 # either Namespaced or Cluster
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 # plural name to be used in the URL: /apis/<group>/
 # <version>/<plural>
 plural: crontabs
 # singular name to be used as an alias on the CLI and
 # for display
 singular: crontab
 # kind is normally the CamelCased singular type. Your
 # resource manifests use this.
```

```

kind: CronTab
 # shortNames allow shorter string to match your resource
 # on the CLI
 shortNames:
 - ct

Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 # name must match the spec fields below, and be in the
 # form: <plural>.<group>
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 # group name to use for REST API: /apis/<group>/<version>
 group: stable.example.com
 # list of versions supported by this
 # CustomResourceDefinition
 versions:
 - name: v1
 # Each version can be enabled/disabled by Served flag.
 served: true
 # One and only one version must be marked as the
 # storage version.
 storage: true
 # either Namespaced or Cluster
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 # plural name to be used in the URL: /apis/<group>/
 # <version>/<plural>
 plural: crontabs
 # singular name to be used as an alias on the CLI and
 # for display
 singular: crontab
 # kind is normally the CamelCased singular type. Your
 # resource manifests use this.
 kind: CronTab
 # shortNames allow shorter string to match your resource
 # on the CLI
 shortNames:
 - ct
 preserveUnknownFields: false
 validation:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:

```

```
 type: string
replicas:
 type: integer
```

**And create it:**

```
kubectl apply -f resourcedefinition.yaml
```

**Then a new namespaced RESTful API endpoint is created at:**

```
/apis/stable.example.com/v1/namespaces/*/crontabs/...
```

**This endpoint URL can then be used to create and manage custom objects. The kind of these objects will be CronTab from the spec of the CustomResourceDefinition object you created above.**

**It might take a few seconds for the endpoint to be created. You can watch the Established condition of your CustomResourceDefinition to be true or watch the discovery information of the API server for your resource to show up.**

## Create custom objects

**After the CustomResourceDefinition object has been created, you can create custom objects. Custom objects can contain custom fields. These fields can contain arbitrary JSON. In the following example, the cronSpec and image custom fields are set in a custom object of kind CronTab. The kind CronTab comes from the spec of the CustomResourceDefinition object you created above.**

**If you save the following YAML to my-crontab.yaml:**

```
apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 cronSpec: "* * * * */5"
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
```

**and create it:**

```
kubectl apply -f my-crontab.yaml
```

**You can then manage your CronTab objects using kubectl. For example:**

```
kubectl get crontab
```

**Should print a list like this:**

NAME	AGE
my-new-cron-object	6s

**Resource names are not case-sensitive when using kubectl, and you can use either the singular or plural forms defined in the CRD, as well as any short names.**

You can also view the raw YAML data:

```
kubectl get ct -o yaml
```

You should see that it contains the custom `cronSpec` and `image` fields from the yaml you used to create it:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: List
items:
- apiVersion: stable.example.com/v1
 kind: CronTab
 metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2017-05-31T12:56:35Z
 generation: 1
 name: my-new-cron-object
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "285"
 uid: 9423255b-4600-11e7-af6a-28d2447dc82b
 spec:
 cronSpec: '* * * * */5'
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
metadata:
 resourceVersion: ""
```

## Delete a CustomResourceDefinition

**When you delete a CustomResourceDefinition, the server will uninstall the RESTful API endpoint and delete all custom objects stored in it.**

```
kubectl delete -f resourcedefinition.yaml
kubectl get crontabs
```

```
Error from server (NotFound): Unable to list
{"stable.example.com": "v1", "crontabs": ""}: the server could not
find the requested resource (get crontabs.stable.example.com)
```

If you later recreate the same CustomResourceDefinition, it will start out empty.

## Specifying a structural schema

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)

**This feature is *stable*, meaning:**

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

CustomResources traditionally store arbitrary JSON (next to apiVersion, kind and metadata, which is validated by the API server implicitly). With [OpenAPI v3.0 validation](#) a schema can be specified, which is validated during creation and updates, compare below for details and limits of such a schema.

With `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1` the definition of a structural schema is mandatory for CustomResourceDefinitions, while in `v1beta1` this is still optional.

A structural schema is an [OpenAPI v3.0 validation schema](#) which:

1. specifies a non-empty type (via `type` in OpenAPI) for the root, for each specified field of an object node (via `properties` or `additionalProperties` in OpenAPI) and for each item in an array node (via `items` in OpenAPI), with the exception of:
  - a node with `x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true`
  - a node with `x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true`
2. for each field in an object and each item in an array which is specified within any of `allOf`, `anyOf`, `oneOf` or `not`, the schema also specifies the field/item outside of those logical junctors (compare example 1 and 2).
3. does not set `description`, `type`, `default`, `additionalProperties`, `nullable` within an `allOf`, `anyOf`, `oneOf` or `not`, with the exception of the two pattern for `x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true` (see below).
4. if `metadata` is specified, then only restrictions on `metadata.name` and `metadata.generateName` are allowed.

**Non-Structural Example 1:**

```
allOf:
- properties:
 foo:
 ...
```

conflicts with rule 2. The following would be correct:

```
properties:
 foo:
 ...
allOf:
- properties:
 foo:
 ...
```

## Non-Structural Example 2:

```
allOf:
- items:
 properties:
 foo:
 ...
```

conflicts with rule 2. The following would be correct:

```
items:
 properties:
 foo:
 ...
allOf:
- items:
 properties:
 foo:
 ...
```

## Non-Structural Example 3:

```
properties:
 foo:
 pattern: "abc"
 metadata:
 type: object
 properties:
 name:
 type: string
 pattern: "^a"
 finalizers:
 type: array
 items:
 type: string
 pattern: "my-finalizer"
anyOf:
- properties:
 bar:
 type: integer
 minimum: 42
 required: ["bar"]
 description: "foo bar object"
```

is not a structural schema because of the following violations:

- the type at the root is missing (rule 1).
- the type of foo is missing (rule 1).
- bar inside of anyOf is not specified outside (rule 2).
- bar's type is within anyOf (rule 3).
- the description is set within anyOf (rule 3).
- metadata.finalizer might not be restricted (rule 4).

**In contrast, the following, corresponding schema is structural:**

```
type: object
description: "foo bar object"
properties:
 foo:
 type: string
 pattern: "abc"
 bar:
 type: integer
 metadata:
 type: object
 properties:
 name:
 type: string
 pattern: "^a"
anyOf:
- properties:
 bar:
 minimum: 42
 required: ["bar"]
```

**Violations of the structural schema rules are reported in the Non Structural condition in the CustomResourceDefinition.**

**Structural schemas are a requirement for `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1`, and disables the following features for `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1`:**

- [Validation Schema Publishing](#)
- [Webhook Conversion](#)
- [Pruning](#)

## **Pruning versus preserving unknown fields**

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)**

**This feature is *stable*, meaning:**

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

**CustomResourceDefinitions traditionally store any (possibly validated) JSON as is in etcd. This means that unspecified fields (if there is a [OpenAPI v3.0 validation schema](#) at all) are persisted. This is in contrast to native Kubernetes resources such as a pod where unknown fields are dropped before being persisted to etcd. We call this "pruning" of unknown fields.**

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

**For CustomResourceDefinitions created in `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1`, [structural OpenAPI v3 validation schemas](#) are required and pruning is enabled and cannot be disabled (note that CRDs converted from `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1` to `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1` might lack structural schemas, and `spec.preserveUnknownFields` might be true).**

**For CustomResourceDefinitions created in `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1`, if a [structural OpenAPI v3 validation schema](#) is defined (either in the global `spec.validation.openAPIV3Schema` in `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1` or for each version) in a CustomResourceDefinition, pruning can be enabled by setting `spec.preserveUnknownFields` to false.**

**If pruning is enabled, unspecified fields in CustomResources on creation and on update are dropped.**

**Compare the CustomResourceDefinition `crontabs.stable.example.com` above. It has pruning enabled (both in `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1` and `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1`). Hence, if you save the following YAML to `my-crontab.yaml`:**

```
apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 cronSpec: "* * * * */5"
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
 someRandomField: 42
```

**and create it:**

```
kubectl create --validate=false -f my-crontab.yaml -o yaml
```

**you should get:**

```
apiVersion: stable.example.com/v1
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: 2017-05-31T12:56:35Z
 generation: 1
 name: my-new-cron-object
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "285"
 uid: 9423255b-4600-11e7-af6a-28d2447dc82b
spec:
 cronSpec: '* * * * */5'
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
```

**The field `someRandomField` has been pruned.**

**Note that the `kubectl create` call uses `--validate=false` to skip client-side validation. Because the [OpenAPI validation schemas are also published](#) to `kubectl`, it will also check for unknown fields and reject those objects long before they are sent to the API server.**

## Controlling pruning

If pruning is enabled (enforced in `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1`, or as opt-in via `spec.preserveUnknownField: false` in `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1`) in the CustomResourceDefinition, all unspecified fields in custom resources of that type and in all versions are pruned. It is possible though to opt-out of that for JSON subtrees via `x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true` in the [structural OpenAPI v3 validation schema](#):

```
type: object
properties:
 json:
 x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true
```

The field `json` can store any JSON value, without anything being pruned.

It is possible to partially specify the permitted JSON, e.g.:

```
type: object
properties:
 json:
 x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true
 type: object
 description: this is arbitrary JSON
```

With this only object type values are allowed.

Pruning is enabled again for each specified property (or additionalProperties):

```
type: object
properties:
 json:
 x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 foo:
 type: string
 bar:
 type: string
```

**With this, the value:**

```
json:
 spec:
 foo: abc
 bar: def
 something: x
 status:
 something: x
```

**is pruned to:**

```
json:
 spec:
 foo: abc
 bar: def
 status:
 something: x
```

**This means that the something field in the specified spec object is pruned, but everything outside is not.**

## IntOrString

**Nodes in a schema with x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true are excluded from rule 1, such that the following is structural:**

```
type: object
properties:
 foo:
 x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true
```

**Also those nodes are partially excluded from rule 3 in the sense that the following two patterns are allowed (exactly those, without variations in order to additional fields):**

```
x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true
anyOf:
- type: integer
- type: string
...
```

**and**

```
x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true
allOf:
- anyOf:
 - type: integer
 - type: string
- ... # zero or more
...
```

**With one of those specification, both an integer and a string validate.**

In [Validation Schema Publishing](#), `x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true` is unfolded to one of the two patterns shown above.

## RawExtension

**RawExtensions** (as in `runtime.RawExtension` defined in [k8s.io/apimachinery](#)) holds complete Kubernetes objects, i.e. with `apiVersion` and `kind` fields.

**It is possible to specify those embedded objects (both completely without constraints or partially specified) by setting `x-kubernetes-embedded-resource: true`. For example:**

```
type: object
properties:
 foo:
 x-kubernetes-embedded-resource: true
 x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true
```

**Here, the field `foo` holds a complete object, e.g.:**

```
foo:
 apiVersion: v1
 kind: Pod
 spec:
 ...
```

**Because `x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true` is specified alongside, nothing is pruned. The use of `x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true` is optional though.**

**With `x-kubernetes-embedded-resource: true`, the `apiVersion`, `kind` and `metadata` are implicitly specified and validated.**

## Serving multiple versions of a CRD

**See [Custom resource definition versioning](#) for more information about serving multiple versions of your CustomResourceDefinition and migrating your objects from one version to another.**

## Advanced topics

### Finalizers

***Finalizers* allow controllers to implement asynchronous pre-delete hooks. Custom objects support finalizers just like built-in objects.**

You can add a finalizer to a custom object like this:

```
apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 finalizers:
 - finalizer.stable.example.com
```

Finalizers are arbitrary string values, that when present ensure that a hard delete of a resource is not possible while they exist.

The first delete request on an object with finalizers sets a value for the `metadata.deletionTimestamp` field but does not delete it. Once this value is set, entries in the finalizer list can only be removed.

When the `metadata.deletionTimestamp` field is set, controllers watching the object execute any finalizers they handle, by polling update requests for that object. When all finalizers have been executed, the resource is deleted.

The value of `metadata.deletionGracePeriodSeconds` controls the interval between polling updates.

It is the responsibility of each controller to remove its finalizer from the list.

Kubernetes only finally deletes the object if the list of finalizers is empty, meaning all finalizers have been executed.

## Validation

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

Validation of custom objects is possible via [OpenAPI v3 schemas](#) or [validatingadmissionwebhook](#). In `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1` schemas are required, in `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1` they are optional.

Additionally, the following restrictions are applied to the schema:

- These fields cannot be set:
  - `definitions`,
  - `dependencies`,
  - `deprecated`,
  - `discriminator`,
  - `id`,
  - `patternProperties`,

- `readOnly`,
- `writeOnly`,
- `xml`,
- `$ref`.
- The field `uniqueItems` cannot be set to true.
- The field `additionalProperties` cannot be set to false.
- The field `additionalProperties` is mutually exclusive with `properties`.

**These fields can only be set with specific features enabled:**

- `default`: can be set for `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1` `CustomResourceDefinitions`. Defaulting is in GA since 1.17 (beta since 1.16 with the `CustomResourceDefaulting` feature gate to be enabled, which is the case automatically for many clusters for beta features). Compare [Validation Schema Defaulting](#).

**Note:** compare with [structural schemas](#) for further restriction required for certain `CustomResourceDefinition` features.

**The schema is defined in the `CustomResourceDefinition`. In the following example, the `CustomResourceDefinition` applies the following validations on the custom object:**

- `spec.cronSpec` must be a string and must be of the form described by the regular expression.
- `spec.replicas` must be an integer and must have a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value of 10.

**Save the `CustomResourceDefinition` to `resourcedefinition.yaml`:**

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 schema:
 # openAPIV3Schema is the schema for validating
 # custom objects.
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
```

```

 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 pattern: '^(\d+|*)(/d+)?(\s+(\d+|*)(/d+)?){4}$'
 replicas:
 type: integer
 minimum: 1
 maximum: 10
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct

```

```

Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 version: v1
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct
 validation:
 # openAPIV3Schema is the schema for validating custom
 objects.
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 pattern: '^(\d+|*)(/d+)?(\s+(\d+|*)(/d+)?){4}$'
 replicas:
 type: integer

```

```
minimum: 1
maximum: 10
```

And create it:

```
kubectl apply -f resourcedefinition.yaml
```

A request to create a custom object of kind CronTab will be rejected if there are invalid values in its fields. In the following example, the custom object contains fields with invalid values:

- spec.cronSpec does not match the regular expression.
- spec.replicas is greater than 10.

If you save the following YAML to my-crontab.yaml:

```
apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 cronSpec: "* * * *"
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
 replicas: 15
```

and create it:

```
kubectl apply -f my-crontab.yaml
```

you will get an error:

```
The CronTab "my-new-cron-object" is invalid: []: Invalid
value: map[string]interface {}
{"apiVersion":"stable.example.com/v1", "kind":"CronTab",
"metadata":map[string]interface {}{"name":"my-new-cron-
object", "namespace":"default",
"deletionTimestamp":interface {}(nil),
"deletionGracePeriodSeconds":(*int64)(nil),
"creationTimestamp":"2017-09-05T05:20:07Z",
"uid":"e14d79e7-91f9-11e7-a598-f0761cb232d1",
"clusterName":""}, "spec":map[string]interface {}
{"cronSpec":"* * * *", "image":"my-awesome-cron-image",
"replicas":15}}
validation failure list:
spec.cronSpec in body should match '^(\d+|*)(/\d+)?(\s+(\d+|
*)(/\d+)?){4}$'
spec.replicas in body should be less than or equal to 10
```

If the fields contain valid values, the object creation request is accepted.

Save the following YAML to my-crontab.yaml:

```
apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 cronSpec: "* * * * */5"
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
 replicas: 5
```

And create it:

```
kubectl apply -f my-crontab.yaml
crontab "my-new-cron-object" created
```

## Defaulting

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 stable**

This feature is **stable**, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

**Note:** To use defaulting, your CustomResourceDefinition must use API version `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1`.

Defaulting allows to specify default values in the [OpenAPI v3 validation schema](#):

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 schema:
 # openAPIV3Schema is the schema for validating
 # custom objects.
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 pattern: '^(\d+|*)(/(\d+)?(\s+(\d+|*)/(\d+)?){4})$'
 default: "5 0 * * *"
```

```

 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 minimum: 1
 maximum: 10
 default: 1
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct

```

**With this both cronSpec and replicas are defaulted:**

```

apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 image: my-awesome-cron-image

```

**leads to**

```

apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 cronSpec: "5 0 * * *"
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
 replicas: 1

```

**Note that defaulting happens on the object**

- **in the request to the API server using the request version defaults,**
- **when reading from etcd using the storage version defaults,**
- **after mutating admission plugins with non-empty patches using the admission webhook object version defaults.**

**Defaults applied when reading data from etcd are not automatically written back to etcd. An update request via the API is required to persist those defaults back into etcd.**

**Default values must be pruned (with the exception of defaults for metadata fields) and must validate against a provided schema.**

**Default values for metadata fields of x-kubernetes-embedded-resources: true nodes (or parts of a default value covering metad**

ata) are not pruned during CustomResourceDefinition creation, but through the pruning step during handling of requests.

## Publish Validation Schema in OpenAPI v2

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)**

This feature is **stable**, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

**Note:** OpenAPI v2 Publishing is available as beta since 1.15, and as alpha since 1.14. The CustomResourcePublis hOpenAPI feature must be enabled, which is the case automatically for many clusters for beta features.

Please refer to the [feature gate](#) documentation for more information.

With the OpenAPI v2 Publishing feature enabled, CustomResourceDefinition [OpenAPI v3 validation schemas](#) which are [structural](#) and [enable pruning](#) (opt-in in v1beta1, enabled by default in v1) are published as part of the [OpenAPI v2 spec](#) from Kubernetes API server.

[kubectl](#) consumes the published schema to perform client-side validation (`kubectl create` and `kubectl apply`), schema explanation (`kubectl explain`) on custom resources. The published schema can be consumed for other purposes as well, like client generation or documentation.

The OpenAPI v3 validation schema is converted to OpenAPI v2 schema, and show up in definitions and paths fields in the [OpenAPI v2 spec](#). The following modifications are applied during the conversion to keep backwards compatibility with kubectl in previous 1.13 version. These modifications prevent kubectl from being over-strict and rejecting valid OpenAPI schemas that it doesn't understand. The conversion won't modify the validation schema defined in CRD, and therefore won't affect [validation](#) in the API server.

1. The following fields are removed as they aren't supported by OpenAPI v2 (in future versions OpenAPI v3 will be used without these restrictions)
  - The fields `allOf`, `anyOf`, `oneOf` and `not` are removed
2. If `nullable: true` is set, we drop `type`, `nullable`, `items` and properties because OpenAPI v2 is not able to express nullable. To avoid kubectl to reject good objects, this is necessary.

## Additional printer columns

Starting with Kubernetes 1.11, kubectl uses server-side printing. The server decides which columns are shown by the `kubectl get`

**command. You can customize these columns using a CustomResourceDefinition. The following example adds the Spec, Replicas, and Age columns.**

1. **Save the CustomResourceDefinition to `resourcedefinition.yaml`.**

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 additionalPrinterColumns:
 - name: Spec
 type: string
 description: The cron spec defining the interval a Cron
Job is run
 jsonPath: .spec.cronSpec
 - name: Replicas
 type: integer
 description: The number of jobs launched by the CronJob
 jsonPath: .spec.replicas
 - name: Age
 type: date
 jsonPath: .metadata.creationTimestamp
```

```

Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 version: v1
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct
 validation:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 additionalPrinterColumns:
 - name: Spec
 type: string
 description: The cron spec defining the interval a CronJob
 b is run
 JSONPath: .spec.cronSpec
 - name: Replicas
 type: integer
 description: The number of jobs launched by the CronJob
 JSONPath: .spec.replicas
 - name: Age
 type: date
 JSONPath: .metadata.creationTimestamp

```

**1. Create the CustomResourceDefinition:**

```
kubectl apply -f resourcedefinition.yaml
```

**2. Create an instance using the my-crontab.yaml from the previous section.**

**3. Invoke the server-side printing:**

```
kubectl get crontab my-new-cron-object
```

**Notice the NAME, SPEC, REPLICAS, and AGE columns in the output:**

NAME	SPEC	REPLICAS	AGE
my-new-cron-object	* * * * *	1	7s

**The NAME column is implicit and does not need to be defined in the CustomResourceDefinition.**

## Priority

**Each column includes a priority field for each column. Currently, the priority differentiates between columns shown in standard view or wide view (using the -o wide flag).**

- **Columns with priority 0 are shown in standard view.**
- **Columns with priority greater than 0 are shown only in wide view.**

## Type

**A column's type field can be any of the following (compare [OpenAPI v3 data types](#)):**

- **integer - non-floating-point numbers**
- **number - floating point numbers**
- **string - strings**
- **boolean - true or false**
- **date - rendered differentially as time since this timestamp.**

**If the value inside a CustomResource does not match the type specified for the column, the value is omitted. Use CustomResource validation to ensure that the value types are correct.**

## Format

**A column's format field can be any of the following:**

- **int32**
- **int64**
- **float**
- **double**
- **byte**
- **date**
- **date-time**
- **password**

**The column's format controls the style used when kubectl prints the value.**

## Subresources

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)**

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

Custom resources support `/status` and `/scale` subresources.

You can disable this feature using the `CustomResourceSubresources` feature gate on the [kube-apiserver](#):

```
--feature-gates=CustomResourceSubresources=false
```

The status and scale subresources can be optionally enabled by defining them in the CustomResourceDefinition.

### Status subresource

When the status subresource is enabled, the `/status` subresource for the custom resource is exposed.

- The status and the spec stanzas are represented by the `.status` and `.spec` JSONPaths respectively inside of a custom resource.
- PUT requests to the `/status` subresource take a custom resource object and ignore changes to anything except the status stanza.
- PUT requests to the `/status` subresource only validate the status stanza of the custom resource.
- PUT/POST/PATCH requests to the custom resource ignore changes to the status stanza.
- The `.metadata.generation` value is incremented for all changes, except for changes to `.metadata` or `.status`.
- Only the following constructs are allowed at the root of the CRD OpenAPI validation schema:

- Description
- Example
- ExclusiveMaximum
- ExclusiveMinimum
- ExternalDocs
- Format
- Items
- Maximum
- MaxItems
- MaxLength
- Minimum
- MinItems
- MinLength

- **MultipleOf**
- **Pattern**
- **Properties**
- **Required**
- **Title**
- **Type**
- **UniqueItems**

## Scale subresource

**When the scale subresource is enabled, the /scale subresource for the custom resource is exposed. The autoscaling/v1.Scale object is sent as the payload for /scale.**

**To enable the scale subresource, the following values are defined in the CustomResourceDefinition.**

- **SpecReplicasPath** defines the JSONPath inside of a custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Spec.Replicas.
  - It is a required value.
  - Only JSONPaths under .spec and with the dot notation are allowed.
  - If there is no value under the SpecReplicasPath in the custom resource, the /scale subresource will return an error on GET.
- **StatusReplicasPath** defines the JSONPath inside of a custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Status.Replicas.
  - It is a required value.
  - Only JSONPaths under .status and with the dot notation are allowed.
  - If there is no value under the StatusReplicasPath in the custom resource, the status replica value in the /scale subresource will default to 0.
- **LabelSelectorPath** defines the JSONPath inside of a custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Status.Selector.
  - It is an optional value.
  - It must be set to work with HPA.
  - Only JSONPaths under .status or .spec and with the dot notation are allowed.
  - If there is no value under the LabelSelectorPath in the custom resource, the status selector value in the /scale subresource will default to the empty string.
  - The field pointed by this JSON path must be a string field (not a complex selector struct) which contains a serialized label selector in string form.

**In the following example, both status and scale subresources are enabled.**

**Save the CustomResourceDefinition to `resourcedefinition.yaml`:**

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 status:
 type: object
 properties:
 replicas:
 type: integer
 labelSelector:
 type: string
 # subresources describes the subresources for custom resources.
 subresources:
 # status enables the status subresource.
 status: {}
 # scale enables the scale subresource.
 scale:
 # specReplicasPath defines the JSONPath inside of a custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Spec.Replicas.
 specReplicasPath: .spec.replicas
 # statusReplicasPath defines the JSONPath inside of a custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Status.Replicas.
 statusReplicasPath: .status.replicas
```

```

labelSelectorPath defines the JSONPath inside of
a custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Status.Selector.
 labelSelectorPath: .status.labelSelector
scope: Namespaced
names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct

Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct
 validation:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 status:
 type: object
 properties:
 replicas:
 type: integer
 labelSelector:
 type: string
subresources describes the subresources for custom
resources.
 subresources:

```

```
status enables the status subresource.
status: {}
scale enables the scale subresource.
scale:
 # specReplicasPath defines the JSONPath inside of a
 # custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Spec.Replicas.
 specReplicasPath: .spec.replicas
 # statusReplicasPath defines the JSONPath inside of a
 # custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Status.Replicas.
 statusReplicasPath: .status.replicas
 # labelSelectorPath defines the JSONPath inside of a
 # custom resource that corresponds to Scale.Status.Selector.
 labelSelectorPath: .status.labelSelector
```

And create it:

```
kubectl apply -f resourcedefinition.yaml
```

After the CustomResourceDefinition object has been created, you can create custom objects.

If you save the following YAML to my-crontab.yaml:

```
apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 cronSpec: "* * * * */5"
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
 replicas: 3
```

and create it:

```
kubectl apply -f my-crontab.yaml
```

Then new namespaced RESTful API endpoints are created at:

```
/apis/stable.example.com/v1/namespaces/*/crontabs/status
```

and

```
/apis/stable.example.com/v1/namespaces/*/crontabs/scale
```

A custom resource can be scaled using the kubectl scale command. For example, the following command sets .spec.replicas of the custom resource created above to 5:

```
kubectl scale --replicas=5 crontabs/my-new-cron-object
crontabs "my-new-cron-object" scaled
```

```
kubectl get crontabs my-new-cron-object -o jsonpath='{.spec.r
```

```
replicas}'
```

```
5
```

You can use a [PodDisruptionBudget](#) to protect custom resources that have the scale subresource enabled.

## Categories

Categories is a list of grouped resources the custom resource belongs to (eg. all). You can use kubectl get <category-name> to list the resources belonging to the category. This feature is beta and available for custom resources from v1.10.

The following example adds all in the list of categories in the CustomResourceDefinition and illustrates how to output the custom resource using kubectl get all.

Save the following CustomResourceDefinition to `resourcedefinition.yaml`:

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
```

```

- ct
categories is a list of grouped resources the custom resource belongs to.
categories:
- all

Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: crontabs.stable.example.com
spec:
 group: stable.example.com
 versions:
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: true
 validation:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 spec:
 type: object
 properties:
 cronSpec:
 type: string
 image:
 type: string
 replicas:
 type: integer
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 plural: crontabs
 singular: crontab
 kind: CronTab
 shortNames:
 - ct
categories is a list of grouped resources the custom resource belongs to.
categories:
- all

```

**And create it:**

```
kubectl apply -f resourcedefinition.yaml
```

**After the CustomResourceDefinition object has been created, you can create custom objects.**

**Save the following YAML to my-crontab.yaml:**

```
apiVersion: "stable.example.com/v1"
kind: CronTab
```

```
metadata:
 name: my-new-cron-object
spec:
 cronSpec: "* * * * */5"
 image: my-awesome-cron-image
```

and create it:

```
kubectl apply -f my-crontab.yaml
```

You can specify the category using `kubectl get`:

```
kubectl get all
```

and it will include the custom resources of kind CronTab:

NAME	AGE
crontabs/my-new-cron-object	3s

## What's next

- See [CustomResourceDefinition](#).
- Serve [multiple versions](#) of a CustomResourceDefinition.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 01, 2020 at 2:12 AM PST by [Update some instances of latin abbreviation e.g. to alternative phrases \(#19182\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Versions in CustomResourceDefinitions

This page explains how to add versioning information to [CustomResourceDefinitions](#), to indicate the stability level of your CustomResourceDefinitions or advance your API to a new version with conversion between API representations. It also describes how to upgrade an object from one version to another.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Overview](#)
- [Specify multiple versions](#)
- [Webhook conversion](#)
- [Webhook request and response](#)
- [Writing, reading, and updating versioned CustomResourceDefinition objects](#)
- [Upgrade existing objects to a new stored version](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

You should have a initial understanding of [custom resources](#).

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.16. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Overview

The CustomResourceDefinition API provides a workflow for introducing and upgrading to new versions of a CustomResourceDefinition.

When a CustomResourceDefinition is created, the first version is set in the CustomResourceDefinition spec.versions list to an appropriate stability level and a version number. For example v1beta1 would indicate that the first version is not yet stable. All custom resource objects will initially be stored at this version.

Once the CustomResourceDefinition is created, clients may begin using the v1beta1 API.

**Later it might be necessary to add new version such as v1.**

### **Adding a new version:**

1. **Pick a conversion strategy.** Since custom resource objects need to be able to be served at both versions, that means they will sometimes be served at a different version than their storage version. In order for this to be possible, the custom resource objects must sometimes be converted between the version they are stored at and the version they are served at. If the conversion involves schema changes and requires custom logic, a conversion webhook should be used. If there are no schema changes, the default None conversion strategy may be used and only the apiVersion field will be modified when serving different versions.
2. If using conversion webhooks, create and deploy the conversion webhook. See the [Webhook conversion](#) for more details.
3. Update the CustomResourceDefinition to include the new version in the spec.versions list with served:true. Also, set spec.conversion field to the selected conversion strategy. If using a conversion webhook, configure spec.conversion.webhookClientConfig field to call the webhook.

**Once the new version is added, clients may incrementally migrate to the new version. It is perfectly safe for some clients to use the old version while others use the new version.**

### **Migrate stored objects to the new version:**

1. See the [upgrade existing objects to a new stored version](#) section.

**It is safe for clients to use both the old and new version before, during and after upgrading the objects to a new stored version.**

### **Removing an old version:**

1. **Ensure all clients are fully migrated to the new version.** The kube-apiserver logs can be reviewed to help identify any clients that are still accessing via the old version.
2. Set served to false for the old version in the spec.versions list. If any clients are still unexpectedly using the old version they may begin reporting errors attempting to access the custom resource objects at the old version. If this occurs, switch back to using served:true on the old version, migrate the remaining clients to the new version and repeat this step.

3. Ensure the [upgrade of existing objects to the new stored version](#) step has been completed.
  1. Verify that the `served` is set to `true` for the new version in the `spec.versions` list in the `CustomResourceDefinition`.
  2. Verify that the old version is no longer listed in the `CustomResourceDefinition status.storedVersions`.
4. Remove the old version from the `CustomResourceDefinition spec.versions` list.
5. Drop conversion support for the old version in conversion webhooks.

## Specify multiple versions

The `CustomResourceDefinition API versions` field can be used to support multiple versions of custom resources that you have developed. Versions can have different schemas, and conversion webhooks can convert custom resources between versions. Webhook conversions should follow the [Kubernetes API conventions](#) wherever applicable. Specifically, See the [API change documentation](#) for a set of useful gotchas and suggestions.

**Note:** In `apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1`, there was a `version` field instead of `versions`. The `version` field is deprecated and optional, but if it is not empty, it must match the first item in the `versions` field.

This example shows a `CustomResourceDefinition` with two versions. For the first example, the assumption is all versions share the same schema with no conversion between them. The comments in the YAML provide more context.

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 # name must match the spec fields below, and be in the
 form: <plural>.<group>
 name: crontabs.example.com
spec:
 # group name to use for REST API: /apis/<group>/<version>
 group: example.com
 # list of versions supported by this
 # CustomResourceDefinition
 versions:
 - name: v1beta1
 # Each version can be enabled/disabled by Served flag.
 served: true
```

```

One and only one version must be marked as the storage
version.
storage: true
A schema is required
schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 host:
 type: string
 port:
 type: string
- name: v1
 served: true
 storage: false
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 host:
 type: string
 port:
 type: string
The conversion section is introduced in Kubernetes 1.13+
with a default value of
None conversion (strategy sub-field set to None).
conversion:
 # None conversion assumes the same schema for all
 versions and only sets the apiVersion
 # field of custom resources to the proper value
 strategy: None
 # either Namespaced or Cluster
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 # plural name to be used in the URL: /apis/<group>/
<version>/<plural>
 plural: crontabs
 # singular name to be used as an alias on the CLI and
 for display
 singular: crontab
 # kind is normally the CamelCased singular type. Your
 resource manifests use this.
 kind: CronTab
 # shortNames allow shorter string to match your resource
 on the CLI
 shortNames:
 - ct

```

```

Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:

```

```

name must match the spec fields below, and be in the
form: <plural>.<group>
name: crontabs.example.com
spec:
 # group name to use for REST API: /apis/<group>/<version>
 group: example.com
 # list of versions supported by this
 CustomResourceDefinition
 versions:
 - name: v1beta1
 # Each version can be enabled/disabled by Served flag.
 served: true
 # One and only one version must be marked as the storage
 # version.
 storage: true
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: false
 validation:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 host:
 type: string
 port:
 type: string
 # The conversion section is introduced in Kubernetes 1.13+
 # with a default value of
 # None conversion (strategy sub-field set to None).
 conversion:
 # None conversion assumes the same schema for all
 # versions and only sets the apiVersion
 # field of custom resources to the proper value
 strategy: None
 # either Namespaced or Cluster
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 # plural name to be used in the URL: /apis/<group>/
 # <version>/<plural>
 plural: crontabs
 # singular name to be used as an alias on the CLI and
 # for display
 singular: crontab
 # kind is normally the CamelCased singular type. Your
 # resource manifests use this.
 kind: CronTab
 # shortNames allow shorter string to match your resource
 # on the CLI
 shortNames:
 - ct

```

**You can save the CustomResourceDefinition in a YAML file, then use kubectl apply to create it.**

```
kubectl apply -f my-versioned-crontab.yaml
```

**After creation, the API server starts to serve each enabled version at an HTTP REST endpoint. In the above example, the API versions are available at /apis/example.com/v1beta1 and /apis/example.com/v1.**

## **Version priority**

**Regardless of the order in which versions are defined in a CustomResourceDefinition, the version with the highest priority is used by kubectl as the default version to access objects. The priority is determined by parsing the name field to determine the version number, the stability (GA, Beta, or Alpha), and the sequence within that stability level.**

**The algorithm used for sorting the versions is designed to sort versions in the same way that the Kubernetes project sorts Kubernetes versions. Versions start with a v followed by a number, an optional beta or alpha designation, and optional additional numeric versioning information. Broadly, a version string might look like v2 or v2beta1. Versions are sorted using the following algorithm:**

- Entries that follow Kubernetes version patterns are sorted before those that do not.
- For entries that follow Kubernetes version patterns, the numeric portions of the version string is sorted largest to smallest.
- If the strings beta or alpha follow the first numeric portion, they sorted in that order, after the equivalent string without the beta or alpha suffix (which is presumed to be the GA version).
- If another number follows the beta, or alpha, those numbers are also sorted from largest to smallest.
- Strings that don't fit the above format are sorted alphabetically and the numeric portions are not treated specially. Notice that in the example below, foo1 is sorted above foo10. This is different from the sorting of the numeric portion of entries that do follow the Kubernetes version patterns.

**This might make sense if you look at the following sorted version list:**

- v10
- v2
- v1
- v11beta2

- v10beta3
- v3beta1
- v12alpha1
- v11alpha2
- foo1
- foo10

For the example in [Specify multiple versions](#), the version sort order is v1, followed by v1beta1. This causes the kubectl command to use v1 as the default version unless the provided object specifies the version.

## Webhook conversion

**FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)**

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

**Note: Webhook conversion is available as beta since 1.15, and as alpha since Kubernetes 1.13. The CustomResourceWebhookConversion feature must be enabled, which is the case automatically for many clusters for beta features. Please refer to the [feature gate](#) documentation for more information.**

The above example has a None conversion between versions which only sets the apiVersion field on conversion and does not change the rest of the object. The API server also supports webhook conversions that call an external service in case a conversion is required. For example when:

- custom resource is requested in a different version than stored version.
- Watch is created in one version but the changed object is stored in another version.
- custom resource PUT request is in a different version than storage version.

To cover all of these cases and to optimize conversion by the API server, the conversion requests may contain multiple objects in order to minimize the external calls. The webhook should perform these conversions independently.

## Write a conversion webhook server

Please refer to the implementation of the [custom resource conversion webhook server](#) that is validated in a Kubernetes e2e test. The webhook handles the ConversionReview requests sent by the API servers, and sends back conversion results wrapped in Co

**nversionResponse.** Note that the request contains a list of custom resources that need to be converted independently without changing the order of objects. The example server is organized in a way to be reused for other conversions. Most of the common code are located in the [framework file](#) that leaves only [one function](#) to be implemented for different conversions.

**Note:** The example conversion webhook server leaves the ClientAuth field [empty](#), which defaults to NoClientCert. This means that the webhook server does not authenticate the identity of the clients, supposedly API servers. If you need mutual TLS or other ways to authenticate the clients, see how to [authenticate API servers](#).

## Permissible mutations

A conversion webhook must not mutate anything inside of metadata of the converted object other than labels and annotations. Attempted changes to name, UID and namespace are rejected and fail the request which caused the conversion. All other changes are just ignored.

## Deploy the conversion webhook service

Documentation for deploying the conversion webhook is the same as for the [admission webhook example service](#). The assumption for next sections is that the conversion webhook server is deployed to a service named example-conversion-webhook-server in default namespace and serving traffic on path /crdconvert.

**Note:** When the webhook server is deployed into the Kubernetes cluster as a service, it has to be exposed via a service on port 443 (The server itself can have an arbitrary port but the service object should map it to port 443). The communication between the API server and the webhook service may fail if a different port is used for the service.

## Configure CustomResourceDefinition to use conversion webhooks

The None conversion example can be extended to use the conversion webhook by modifying conversion section of the spec:

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
```

```

metadata:
 # name must match the spec fields below, and be in the
 # form: <plural>.<group>
 name: crontabs.example.com
spec:
 # group name to use for REST API: /apis/<group>/<version>
 group: example.com
 # list of versions supported by this
 # CustomResourceDefinition
 versions:
 - name: v1beta1
 # Each version can be enabled/disabled by Served flag.
 served: true
 # One and only one version must be marked as the storage
 # version.
 storage: true
 # Each version can define it's own schema when there is
 no top-level
 # schema is defined.
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 hostPort:
 type: string
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: false
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 host:
 type: string
 port:
 type: string
 conversion:
 # a Webhook strategy instruct API server to call an
 # external webhook for any conversion between custom resources.
 strategy: Webhook
 # webhook is required when strategy is `Webhook` and it
 # configures the webhook endpoint to be called by API server.
 webhook:
 # conversionReviewVersions indicates what
 # ConversionReview versions are understood/preferred by the
 # webhook.
 # The first version in the list understood by the API
 # server is sent to the webhook.
 # The webhook must respond with a ConversionReview
 # object in the same version it received.
 conversionReviewVersions: ["v1","v1beta1"]
 clientConfig:

```

```

service:
 namespace: default
 name: example-conversion-webhook-server
 path: /crdconvert
 caBundle: "Ci0tLS0tQk...<base64-encoded PEM
bundle>...tLS0K"
either Namespaced or Cluster
scope: Namespaced
names:
 # plural name to be used in the URL: /apis/<group>/<version>/<plural>
 plural: crontabs
 # singular name to be used as an alias on the CLI and
for display
 singular: crontab
 # kind is normally the CamelCased singular type. Your
resource manifests use this.
 kind: CronTab
 # shortNames allow shorter string to match your resource
on the CLI
 shortNames:
 - ct

Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
 # name must match the spec fields below, and be in the
form: <plural>.<group>
 name: crontabs.example.com
spec:
 # group name to use for REST API: /apis/<group>/<version>
 group: example.com
 # prunes object fields that are not specified in OpenAPI
schemas below.
 preserveUnknownFields: false
 # list of versions supported by this
CustomResourceDefinition
 versions:
 - name: v1beta1
 # Each version can be enabled/disabled by Served flag.
 served: true
 # One and only one version must be marked as the storage
version.
 storage: true
 # Each version can define it's own schema when there is
no top-level
 # schema is defined.
 schema:
 openAPIV3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:

```

```

 hostPort:
 type: string
 - name: v1
 served: true
 storage: false
 schema:
 openAPI3Schema:
 type: object
 properties:
 host:
 type: string
 port:
 type: string
 conversion:
 # a Webhook strategy instruct API server to call an
 # external webhook for any conversion between custom resources.
 strategy: Webhook
 # webhookClientConfig is required when strategy is
 `Webhook` and it configures the webhook endpoint to be
 called by API server.
 webhookClientConfig:
 service:
 namespace: default
 name: example-conversion-webhook-server
 path: /crdconvert
 caBundle: "Ci0tLS0tQk...<base64-encoded PEM
bundle>...tLS0K"
 # either Namespaced or Cluster
 scope: Namespaced
 names:
 # plural name to be used in the URL: /apis/<group>/
 <version>/<plural>
 plural: crontabs
 # singular name to be used as an alias on the CLI and
 # for display
 singular: crontab
 # kind is normally the CamelCased singular type. Your
 # resource manifests use this.
 kind: CronTab
 # shortNames allow shorter string to match your resource
 # on the CLI
 shortNames:
 - ct

```

You can save the CustomResourceDefinition in a YAML file, then use `kubectl apply` to apply it.

```
kubectl apply -f my-versioned-crontab-with-conversion.yaml
```

Make sure the conversion service is up and running before applying new changes.

## Contacting the webhook

Once the API server has determined a request should be sent to a conversion webhook, it needs to know how to contact the webhook. This is specified in the `webhookClientConfig` stanza of the webhook configuration.

Conversion webhooks can either be called via a URL or a service reference, and can optionally include a custom CA bundle to use to verify the TLS connection.

### URL

`url` gives the location of the webhook, in standard URL form (scheme://host:port/path).

The host should not refer to a service running in the cluster; use a service reference by specifying the `service` field instead. The host might be resolved via external DNS in some apiservers (i.e., `kube-apiserver` cannot resolve in-cluster DNS as that would be a layering violation). host may also be an IP address.

Please note that using `localhost` or `127.0.0.1` as a host is risky unless you take great care to run this webhook on all hosts which run an apiserver which might need to make calls to this webhook. Such installs are likely to be non-portable, i.e., not easy to turn up in a new cluster.

The scheme must be "https"; the URL must begin with "https://".

Attempting to use a user or basic auth (for example "`user:password@`") is not allowed. Fragments ("#") and query parameters ("?") are also not allowed.

Here is an example of a conversion webhook configured to call a URL (and expects the TLS certificate to be verified using system trust roots, so does not specify a `caBundle`):

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](https://apiextensions.k8s.io/v1)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](https://apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
...
spec:
 ...
 conversion:
 strategy: Webhook
 webhook:
 clientConfig:
 url: "https://my-webhook.example.com:9443/my-webhook-
```

```

path"
...
Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
...
spec:
...
conversion:
 strategy: Webhook
 webhookClientConfig:
 url: "https://my-webhook.example.com:9443/my-webhook-
path"
...

```

## Service Reference

The service stanza inside webhookClientConfig is a reference to the service for a conversion webhook. If the webhook is running within the cluster, then you should use service instead of url. The service namespace and name are required. The port is optional and defaults to 443. The path is optional and defaults to "/".

Here is an example of a webhook that is configured to call a service on port "1234" at the subpath "/my-path", and to verify the TLS connection against the ServerName my-service-name.my-service-namespace.svc using a custom CA bundle.

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```

apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1b
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
...
spec:
...
conversion:
 strategy: Webhook
 webhook:
 clientConfig:
 service:
 namespace: my-service-namespace
 name: my-service-name
 path: /my-path
 port: 1234
 caBundle: "Ci0tLS0tQk...<base64-encoded PEM
bundle>...tLS0K"
...

```

```
Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
...
spec:
 ...
 conversion:
 strategy: Webhook
 webhookClientConfig:
 service:
 namespace: my-service-namespace
 name: my-service-name
 path: /my-path
 port: 1234
 caBundle: "Ci0tLS0tQk...<base64-encoded PEM
bundle>...tLS0K"
 ...

```

## Webhook request and response

### Request

Webhooks are sent a POST request, with Content-Type: application/json, with a ConversionReview API object in the apiextensions.k8s.io API group serialized to JSON as the body.

Webhooks can specify what versions of ConversionReview objects they accept with the conversionReviewVersions field in their CustomResourceDefinition:

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
...
spec:
 ...
 conversion:
 strategy: Webhook
 webhook:
 conversionReviewVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"]
 ...

```

conversionReviewVersions is a required field when creating apiextensions.k8s.io/v1 custom resource definitions. Webhooks are required to support at least one ConversionReview version understood by the current and previous API server.

```
Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
```

```

kind: CustomResourceDefinition
...
spec:
 ...
 conversion:
 strategy: Webhook
 conversionReviewVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"]
 ...

```

If no conversionReviewVersions are specified, the default when creating apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1 custom resource definitions is v1beta1.

API servers send the first ConversionReview version in the conversionReviewVersions list they support. If none of the versions in the list are supported by the API server, the custom resource definition will not be allowed to be created. If an API server encounters a conversion webhook configuration that was previously created and does not support any of the ConversionReview versions the API server knows how to send, attempts to call to the webhook will fail.

This example shows the data contained in an ConversionReview object for a request to convert CronTab objects to example.com/v1:

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
{
 "apiVersion": "apiextensions.k8s.io/v1",
 "kind": "ConversionReview",
 "request": {
 # Random uid uniquely identifying this conversion call
 "uid": "705ab4f5-6393-11e8-b7cc-42010a800002",

 # The API group and version the objects should be
 # converted to
 "desiredAPIVersion": "example.com/v1",

 # The list of objects to convert.
 # May contain one or more objects, in one or more
 # versions.
 "objects": [
 {
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1beta1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-04T14:03:02Z",
 "name": "local-crontab",
 "namespace": "default",
 "resourceVersion": "143",
 "uid": "3415a7fc-162b-4300-b5da-fd6083580d66"
 }
 }
]
 }
}
```

```

 },
 "hostPort": "localhost:1234"
 },
{
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1beta1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-03T13:02:01Z",
 "name": "remote-crontab",
 "resourceVersion": "12893",
 "uid": "359a83ec-b575-460d-b553-d859cedde8a0"
 },
 "hostPort": "example.com:2345"
}
]
}
}

{
 # Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
 "apiVersion": "apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1",
 "kind": "ConversionReview",
 "request": {
 # Random uid uniquely identifying this conversion call
 "uid": "705ab4f5-6393-11e8-b7cc-42010a800002",

 # The API group and version the objects should be
 # converted to
 "desiredAPIVersion": "example.com/v1",

 # The list of objects to convert.
 # May contain one or more objects, in one or more
 # versions.
 "objects": [
 {
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1beta1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-04T14:03:02Z",
 "name": "local-crontab",
 "namespace": "default",
 "resourceVersion": "143",
 "uid": "3415a7fc-162b-4300-b5da-fd6083580d66"
 },
 "hostPort": "localhost:1234"
 },
 {
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1beta1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-03T13:02:01Z",
 "name": "remote-crontab",
 }
 }
]
 }
}

```

```

 "resourceVersion": "12893",
 "uid": "359a83ec-b575-460d-b553-d859cedde8a0"
 },
 "hostPort": "example.com:2345"
}
]
}
}

```

## Response

**Webhooks respond with a 200 HTTP status code, Content-Type: application/json, and a body containing a ConversionReview object (in the same version they were sent), with the response stanza populated, serialized to JSON.**

If conversion succeeds, a webhook should return a response stanza containing the following fields:

- \* uid, copied from the request.uid sent to the webhook
- \* result, set to {"status": "Success"}
- \* convertedObjects, containing all of the objects from request.objects, converted to request.desiredVersion

Example of a minimal successful response from a webhook:

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
{
 "apiVersion": "apiextensions.k8s.io/v1",
 "kind": "ConversionReview",
 "response": {
 # must match <request.uid>
 "uid": "705ab4f5-6393-11e8-b7cc-42010a800002",
 "result": {
 "status": "Success"
 },
 # Objects must match the order of request.objects, and
 # have apiVersion set to <request.desiredAPIVersion>.
 # kind, metadata.uid, metadata.name, and
 # metadata.namespace fields must not be changed by the webhook.
 # metadata.labels and metadata.annotations fields may be
 # changed by the webhook.
 # All other changes to metadata fields by the webhook
 # are ignored.
 "convertedObjects": [
 {
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-04T14:03:02Z",
 "name": "local-crontab",
 "namespace": "default",
 }
 }
]
 }
}
```

```

 "resourceVersion": "143",
 "uid": "3415a7fc-162b-4300-b5da-fd6083580d66"
 },
 "host": "localhost",
 "port": "1234"
},
{
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-03T13:02:01Z",
 "name": "remote-crontab",
 "resourceVersion": "12893",
 "uid": "359a83ec-b575-460d-b553-d859cedde8a0"
 },
 "host": "example.com",
 "port": "2345"
}
]
}
}
```

```
{
Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
"apiVersion": "apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1",
"kind": "ConversionReview",
"response": {
 # must match <request.uid>
 "uid": "705ab4f5-6393-11e8-b7cc-42010a800002",
 "result": {
 "status": "Failed"
 },
 # Objects must match the order of request.objects, and
 # have apiVersion set to <request.desiredAPIVersion>.
 # kind, metadata.uid, metadata.name, and
 # metadata.namespace fields must not be changed by the webhook.
 # metadata.labels and metadata.annotations fields may be
 # changed by the webhook.
 # All other changes to metadata fields by the webhook
 # are ignored.
 "convertedObjects": [
 {
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-04T14:03:02Z",
 "name": "local-crontab",
 "namespace": "default",
 "resourceVersion": "143",
 "uid": "3415a7fc-162b-4300-b5da-fd6083580d66"
 },
 "host": "localhost",

```

```

 "port": "1234"
 },
 {
 "kind": "CronTab",
 "apiVersion": "example.com/v1",
 "metadata": {
 "creationTimestamp": "2019-09-03T13:02:01Z",
 "name": "remote-crontab",
 "resourceVersion": "12893",
 "uid": "359a83ec-b575-460d-b553-d859cedde8a0"
 },
 "host": "example.com",
 "port": "2345"
 }
]
}

```

If conversion fails, a webhook should return a response stanza containing the following fields:

- \* uid, copied from the request.uid sent to the webhook
- \* result, set to {"status":"Failed"}

**Warning:** Failing conversion can disrupt read and write access to the custom resources, including the ability to update or delete the resources. Conversion failures should be avoided whenever possible, and should not be used to enforce validation constraints (use validation schemas or webhook admission instead).

Example of a response from a webhook indicating a conversion request failed, with an optional message:

- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1](#)
- [apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1](#)

```
{
 "apiVersion": "apiextensions.k8s.io/v1",
 "kind": "ConversionReview",
 "response": {
 "uid": "<value from request.uid>",
 "result": {
 "status": "Failed",
 "message": "hostPort could not be parsed into a
separate host and port"
 }
 }
}
```

```
{
 # Deprecated in v1.16 in favor of apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
 "apiVersion": "apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1",
 "kind": "ConversionReview",
}
```

```
"response": {
 "uid": "<value from request.uid>",
 "result": {
 "status": "Failed",
 "message": "hostPort could not be parsed into a
separate host and port"
 }
}
```

## Writing, reading, and updating versioned CustomResourceDefinition objects

**When an object is written, it is persisted at the version designated as the storage version at the time of the write. If the storage version changes, existing objects are never converted automatically. However, newly-created or updated objects are written at the new storage version. It is possible for an object to have been written at a version that is no longer served.**

**When you read an object, you specify the version as part of the path. If you specify a version that is different from the object's persisted version, Kubernetes returns the object to you at the version you requested, but the persisted object is neither changed on disk, nor converted in any way (other than changing the apiVersion string) while serving the request. You can request an object at any version that is currently served.**

**If you update an existing object, it is rewritten at the version that is currently the storage version. This is the only way that objects can change from one version to another.**

**To illustrate this, consider the following hypothetical series of events:**

1. **The storage version is v1beta1. You create an object. It is persisted in storage at version v1beta1**
2. **You add version v1 to your CustomResourceDefinition and designate it as the storage version.**
3. **You read your object at version v1beta1, then you read the object again at version v1. Both returned objects are identical except for the apiVersion field.**
4. **You create a new object. It is persisted in storage at version v1. You now have two objects, one of which is at v1beta1, and the other of which is at v1.**
5. **You update the first object. It is now persisted at version v1 since that is the current storage version.**

## Previous storage versions

The API server records each version which has ever been marked as the storage version in the status field `storedVersions`. Objects may have been persisted at any version that has ever been designated as a storage version. No objects can exist in storage at a version that has never been a storage version.

## Upgrade existing objects to a new stored version

When deprecating versions and dropping support, select a storage upgrade procedure.

### *Option 1:* Use the Storage Version Migrator

1. Run the [storage Version migrator](#)
2. Remove the old version from the CustomResourceDefinition `status.storedVersions` field.

### *Option 2:* Manually upgrade the existing objects to a new stored version

The following is an example procedure to upgrade from `v1beta1` to `v1`.

1. Set `v1` as the storage in the CustomResourceDefinition file and apply it using `kubectl`. The `storedVersions` is now `v1beta1, v1`.
2. Write an upgrade procedure to list all existing objects and write them with the same content. This forces the backend to write objects in the current storage version, which is `v1`.
3. Remove `v1beta1` from the CustomResourceDefinition `status.storedVersions` field.

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes  No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on March 01, 2020 at 2:12 AM PST by [Update some instances of latin abbreviation e.g. to alternative phrases \(#19182\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Setup an Extension API Server

Setting up an extension API server to work the aggregation layer allows the Kubernetes apiserver to be extended with additional APIs, which are not part of the core Kubernetes APIs.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Setup an extension api-server to work with the aggregation layer](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the kubectl command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

- You must [configure the aggregation layer](#) and enable the apiserver flags.

## Setup an extension api-server to work with the aggregation layer

The following steps describe how to set up an extension-apiserver *at a high level*. These steps apply regardless if you're using YAML configs or using APIs. An attempt is made to specifically identify any differences between the two. For a concrete example of how they can be implemented using YAML configs, you can look at the [sample-apiserver](#) in the Kubernetes repo.

**Alternatively, you can use an existing 3rd party solution, such as [apiserver-builder](#), which should generate a skeleton and automate all of the following steps for you.**

1. Make sure the APIService API is enabled (check `--runtime-config`). It should be on by default, unless it's been deliberately turned off in your cluster.
2. You may need to make an RBAC rule allowing you to add APIService objects, or get your cluster administrator to make one. (Since API extensions affect the entire cluster, it is not recommended to do testing/development/debug of an API extension in a live cluster.)
3. Create the Kubernetes namespace you want to run your extension api-service in.
4. Create/get a CA cert to be used to sign the server cert the extension api-server uses for HTTPS.
5. Create a server cert/key for the api-server to use for HTTPS. This cert should be signed by the above CA. It should also have a CN of the Kube DNS name. This is derived from the Kubernetes service and be of the form <service name>.<service name namespace>.svc
6. Create a Kubernetes secret with the server cert/key in your namespace.
7. Create a Kubernetes deployment for the extension api-server and make sure you are loading the secret as a volume. It should contain a reference to a working image of your extension api-server. The deployment should also be in your namespace.
8. Make sure that your extension-apiserver loads those certs from that volume and that they are used in the HTTPS handshake.
9. Create a Kubernetes service account in your namespace.
10. Create a Kubernetes cluster role for the operations you want to allow on your resources.
11. Create a Kubernetes cluster role binding from the service account in your namespace to the cluster role you just created.
12. Create a Kubernetes cluster role binding from the service account in your namespace to the system:auth-delegator cluster role to delegate auth decisions to the Kubernetes core API server.
13. Create a Kubernetes role binding from the service account in your namespace to the extension-apiserver-authentication-reader role. This allows your extension api-server to access the extension-apiserver-authentication configmap.
14. Create a Kubernetes apiservice. The CA cert above should be base64 encoded, stripped of new lines and used as the spec.caBundle in the apiservice. This should not be namespaced. If using the [kube-aggregator API](#), only pass in

- the PEM encoded CA bundle because the base 64 encoding is done for you.
15. Use `kubectl` to get your resource. It should return "No resources found." Which means that everything worked but you currently have no objects of that resource type created yet.

## What's next

- If you haven't already, [configure the aggregation layer](#) and enable the apiserver flags.
- For a high level overview, see [Extending the Kubernetes API with the aggregation layer](#).
- Learn how to [Extend the Kubernetes API Using Custom Resource Definitions](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on October 11, 2018 at 9:21 PM PST by [Fix some "capture prerequisites" errors in docs/tasks. \(#10270\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Use an HTTP Proxy to Access the Kubernetes API

This page shows how to use an HTTP proxy to access the Kubernetes API.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Using kubectl to start a proxy server](#)
- [Exploring the Kubernetes API](#)
- [What's next](#)

# Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

If you do not already have an application running in your cluster, start a Hello world application by entering this command:

```
kubectl run node-hello --image=gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0 --port=8080
```

## Using `kubectl` to start a proxy server

This command starts a proxy to the Kubernetes API server:

```
kubectl proxy --port=8080
```

## Exploring the Kubernetes API

When the proxy server is running, you can explore the API using `curl`, `wget`, or a browser.

Get the API versions:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/api/
```

The output should look similar to this:

```
{
 "kind": "APIVersions",
 "versions": [
 "v1"
],
 "serverAddressByClientCIDRs": [
 {
 "clientCIDR": "0.0.0.0/0",
 "serverAddress": "10.0.2.15:8443"
 }
]
}
```

Get a list of pods:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods
```

The output should look similar to this:

```
{
 "kind": "PodList",
 "apiVersion": "v1",
 "metadata": {
 "resourceVersion": "33074"
 },
 "items": [
 {
 "metadata": {
 "name": "kubernetes-bootcamp-2321272333-ix8pt",
 "generateName": "kubernetes-bootcamp-2321272333-",
 "namespace": "default",
 "uid": "ba21457c-6b1d-11e6-85f7-1ef9f1dab92b",
 "resourceVersion": "33003",
 "creationTimestamp": "2016-08-25T23:43:30Z",
 "labels": {
 "pod-template-hash": "2321272333",
 "run": "kubernetes-bootcamp"
 },
 ...
 }
 }
]
}
```

## What's next

Learn more about [kubectl proxy](#).

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on February 07, 2020 at 8:59 PM PST by [Separated commands from output \(#19023\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Certificate Rotation

This page shows how to enable and configure certificate rotation for the kubelet.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Overview](#)
- [Enabling client certificate rotation](#)
- [Understanding the certificate rotation configuration](#)

## Before you begin

- Kubernetes version 1.8.0 or later is required

## Overview

The kubelet uses certificates for authenticating to the Kubernetes API. By default, these certificates are issued with one year expiration so that they do not need to be renewed too frequently.

Kubernetes 1.8 contains [kubelet certificate rotation](#), a beta feature that will automatically generate a new key and request a new certificate from the Kubernetes API as the current certificate approaches expiration. Once the new certificate is available, it will be used for authenticating connections to the Kubernetes API.

## Enabling client certificate rotation

The kubelet process accepts an argument `--rotate-certificates` that controls if the kubelet will automatically request a new certificate as the expiration of the certificate currently in use approaches. Since certificate rotation is a beta feature, the feature flag must also be enabled with `--feature-gates=RotateKubeletClientCertificate=true`.

The kube-controller-manager process accepts an argument `--experimental-cluster-signing-duration` that controls how long certificates will be issued for.

## Understanding the certificate rotation configuration

When a kubelet starts up, if it is configured to bootstrap (using the `--bootstrap-kubeconfig` flag), it will use its initial certificate to connect to the Kubernetes API and issue a certificate signing

**request. You can view the status of certificate signing requests using:**

```
kubectl get csr
```

**Initially a certificate signing request from the kubelet on a node will have a status of Pending. If the certificate signing requests meets specific criteria, it will be auto approved by the controller manager, then it will have a status of Approved. Next, the controller manager will sign a certificate, issued for the duration specified by the --experimental-cluster-signing-duration parameter, and the signed certificate will be attached to the certificate signing requests.**

**The kubelet will retrieve the signed certificate from the Kubernetes API and write that to disk, in the location specified by --cert-dir. Then the kubelet will use the new certificate to connect to the Kubernetes API.**

**As the expiration of the signed certificate approaches, the kubelet will automatically issue a new certificate signing request, using the Kubernetes API. Again, the controller manager will automatically approve the certificate request and attach a signed certificate to the certificate signing request. The kubelet will retrieve the new signed certificate from the Kubernetes API and write that to disk. Then it will update the connections it has to the Kubernetes API to reconnect using the new certificate.**

#### **FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.8 [beta](#)**

**This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:**

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on November 25, 2019 at 2:05 PM PST by [Use feature-state template \(#17787\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Manage TLS Certificates in a Cluster

Kubernetes provides a `certificates.k8s.io` API, which lets you provision TLS certificates signed by a Certificate Authority (CA) that you control. These CA and certificates can be used by your workloads to establish trust.

`certificates.k8s.io` API uses a protocol that is similar to the [ACME draft](#).

**Note:** Certificates created using the `certificates.k8s.io` API are signed by a dedicated CA. It is possible to configure your cluster to use the cluster root CA for this purpose, but you should never rely on this. Do not assume that these certificates will validate against the cluster root CA.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Trusting TLS in a Cluster](#)
- [Requesting a Certificate](#)
- [Download and install CFSSL](#)
- [Create a Certificate Signing Request](#)
- [Create a Certificate Signing Request object to send to the Kubernetes API](#)
- [Get the Certificate Signing Request Approved](#)
- [Download the Certificate and Use It](#)
- [Approving Certificate Signing Requests](#)
- [A Word of Warning on the Approval Permission](#)

- [A Note to Cluster Administrators](#)

## Before you begin

You need to have a Kubernetes cluster, and the `kubectl` command-line tool must be configured to communicate with your cluster. If you do not already have a cluster, you can create one by using [Minikube](#), or you can use one of these Kubernetes playgrounds:

- [Katacoda](#)
- [Play with Kubernetes](#)

To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

## Trusting TLS in a Cluster

Trusting the custom CA from an application running as a pod usually requires some extra application configuration. You will need to add the CA certificate bundle to the list of CA certificates that the TLS client or server trusts. For example, you would do this with a golang TLS config by parsing the certificate chain and adding the parsed certificates to the `RootCAs` field in the [tls.Config](#) struct.

You can distribute the CA certificate as a [ConfigMap](#) that your pods have access to use.

## Requesting a Certificate

The following section demonstrates how to create a TLS certificate for a Kubernetes service accessed through DNS.

Note: This tutorial uses CFSSL: Cloudflare's PKI and TLS toolkit [click here](#) to know more.

## Download and install CFSSL

The cfssl tools used in this example can be downloaded at <https://pkg.cfssl.org/>.

## Create a Certificate Signing Request

Generate a private key and certificate signing request (or CSR) by running the following command:

```
cat <<EOF | cfssl genkey - | cfssljson -bare server
{
 "hosts": [
```

```

 "my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local",
 "my-pod.my-namespace.pod.cluster.local",
 "192.0.2.24",
 "10.0.34.2"
],
"CN": "my-pod.my-namespace.pod.cluster.local",
"key": {
 "algo": "ecdsa",
 "size": 256
}
}
EOF

```

Where 192.0.2.24 is the service's cluster IP, my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local is the service's DNS name, 10.0.34.2 is the pod's IP and my-pod.my-namespace.pod.cluster.local is the pod's DNS name. You should see the following output:

```

2017/03/21 06:48:17 [INFO] generate received request
2017/03/21 06:48:17 [INFO] received CSR
2017/03/21 06:48:17 [INFO] generating key: ecdsa-256
2017/03/21 06:48:17 [INFO] encoded CSR

```

This command generates two files; it generates server.csr containing the PEM encoded [pkcs#10](#) certification request, and server-key.pem containing the PEM encoded key to the certificate that is still to be created.

## Create a Certificate Signing Request object to send to the Kubernetes API

Generate a CSR yaml blob and send it to the apiserver by running the following command:

```

cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f -
apiVersion: certificates.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CertificateSigningRequest
metadata:
 name: my-svc.my-namespace
spec:
 request: $(cat server.csr | base64 | tr -d '\n')
 usages:
 - digital signature
 - key encipherment
 - server auth
EOF

```

Notice that the server.csr file created in step 1 is base64 encoded and stashed in the .spec.request field. We are also requesting a certificate with the "digital signature", "key encipherment", and "server auth" key usages. We support all key

usages and extended key usages listed [here](#) so you can request client certificates and other certificates using this same API.

The CSR should now be visible from the API in a Pending state. You can see it by running:

```
kubectl describe csr my-svc.my-namespace
```

Name:	my-svc.my-namespace
Labels:	<none>
Annotations:	<none>
CreationTimestamp:	Tue, 21 Mar 2017 07:03:51 -0700
Requesting User:	yourname@example.com
Status:	Pending
Subject:	Common Name: my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local Serial Number:
Subject Alternative Names:	DNS Names: my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local IP Addresses: 192.0.2.24 10.0.34.2
Events:	<none>

## Get the Certificate Signing Request Approved

Approving the certificate signing request is either done by an automated approval process or on a one off basis by a cluster administrator. More information on what this involves is covered below.

## Download the Certificate and Use It

Once the CSR is signed and approved you should see the following:

```
kubectl get csr
```

NAME	AGE	REQUESTOR
my-svc.my-namespace	10m	yourname@example.com
Approved, Issued		

You can download the issued certificate and save it to a server.crt file by running the following:

```
kubectl get csr my-svc.my-namespace -o jsonpath='{.status.certificate}' \
| base64 --decode > server.crt
```

**Now you can use `server.crt` and `server-key.pem` as the keypair to start your HTTPS server.**

## Approving Certificate Signing Requests

A Kubernetes administrator (with appropriate permissions) can manually approve (or deny) Certificate Signing Requests by using the `kubectl certificate approve` and `kubectl certificate deny` commands. However if you intend to make heavy usage of this API, you might consider writing an automated certificates controller.

Whether a machine or a human using `kubectl` as above, the role of the approver is to verify that the CSR satisfies two requirements:

1. **The subject of the CSR controls the private key used to sign the CSR.** This addresses the threat of a third party masquerading as an authorized subject. In the above example, this step would be to verify that the pod controls the private key used to generate the CSR.
2. **The subject of the CSR is authorized to act in the requested context.** This addresses the threat of an undesired subject joining the cluster. In the above example, this step would be to verify that the pod is allowed to participate in the requested service.

If and only if these two requirements are met, the approver should approve the CSR and otherwise should deny the CSR.

## A Word of Warning on the Approval Permission

The ability to approve CSRs decides who trusts who within your environment. The ability to approve CSRs should not be granted broadly or lightly. The requirements of the challenge noted in the previous section and the repercussions of issuing a specific certificate should be fully understood before granting this permission.

## A Note to Cluster Administrators

This tutorial assumes that a signer is setup to serve the certificates API. The Kubernetes controller manager provides a default implementation of a signer. To enable it, pass the `--cluster-signing-cert-file` and `--cluster-signing-key-file` parameters to the controller manager with paths to your Certificate Authority's keypair.

# Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Page last modified on August 18, 2019 at 8:48 PM PST by [fix broken link \(#15897\)](#) ([Page History](#))

[Edit This Page](#)

# Perform a Rolling Update on a DaemonSet

This page shows how to perform a rolling update on a DaemonSet.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [DaemonSet Update Strategy](#)
- [Performing a Rolling Update](#)
- [Troubleshooting](#)
- [What's next](#)

## Before you begin

- The DaemonSet rolling update feature is only supported in Kubernetes version 1.6 or later.

## DaemonSet Update Strategy

DaemonSet has two update strategy types:

- **OnDelete:** With OnDelete update strategy, after you update a DaemonSet template, new DaemonSet pods will *only* be created when you manually delete old DaemonSet pods. This is the same behavior of DaemonSet in Kubernetes version 1.5 or before.
- **RollingUpdate:** This is the default update strategy. With RollingUpdate update strategy, after you update a

**DaemonSet template, old DaemonSet pods will be killed, and new DaemonSet pods will be created automatically, in a controlled fashion. At most one pod of the DaemonSet will be running on each node during the whole update process.**

## Performing a Rolling Update

To enable the rolling update feature of a DaemonSet, you must set its `.spec.updateStrategy.type` to `RollingUpdate`.

You may want to set `.spec.updateStrategy.rollingUpdate.maxUnavailable` (default to 1) and `.spec.minReadySeconds` (default to 0) as well.

### Step 1: Checking DaemonSet RollingUpdate update strategy

First, check the update strategy of your DaemonSet, and make sure it's set to `RollingUpdate`:

```
kubectl get ds/<daemonset-name> -o go-template='{{.spec.updateStrategy.type}}{{"\n"}}'
```

If you haven't created the DaemonSet in the system, check your DaemonSet manifest with the following command instead:

```
kubectl apply -f ds.yaml --dry-run=client -o go-template='{{.spec.updateStrategy.type}}{{"\n"}}'
```

The output from both commands should be:

```
RollingUpdate
```

If the output isn't `RollingUpdate`, go back and modify the DaemonSet object or manifest accordingly.

### Step 2: Creating a DaemonSet with RollingUpdate update strategy

If you have already created the DaemonSet, you may skip this step and jump to step 3.

After verifying the update strategy of the DaemonSet manifest, create the DaemonSet:

```
kubectl create -f ds.yaml
```

Alternatively, use `kubectl apply` to create the same DaemonSet if you plan to update the DaemonSet with `kubectl apply`.

```
kubectl apply -f ds.yaml
```

## Step 3: Updating a DaemonSet template

Any updates to a RollingUpdate DaemonSet .spec.template will trigger a rolling update. This can be done with several different kubectl commands.

### Declarative commands

If you update DaemonSets using [configuration files](#), use kubectl apply:

```
kubectl apply -f ds-v2.yaml
```

### Imperative commands

If you update DaemonSets using [imperative commands](#), use kubectl edit or kubectl patch:

```
kubectl edit ds/<daemonset-name>
```

```
kubectl patch ds/<daemonset-name> -p=<strategic-merge-patch>
```

### Updating only the container image

If you just need to update the container image in the DaemonSet template, i.e. .spec.template.spec.containers[\*].image, use kubectl set image:

```
kubectl set image ds/<daemonset-name> <container-name>=<container-new-image>
```

## Step 4: Watching the rolling update status

Finally, watch the rollout status of the latest DaemonSet rolling update:

```
kubectl rollout status ds/<daemonset-name>
```

When the rollout is complete, the output is similar to this:

```
daemonset "<daemonset-name>" successfully rolled out
```

## Troubleshooting

### DaemonSet rolling update is stuck

Sometimes, a DaemonSet rolling update may be stuck. Here are some possible causes:

## Some nodes run out of resources

The rollout is stuck because new DaemonSet pods can't be scheduled on at least one node. This is possible when the node is [running out of resources](#).

When this happens, find the nodes that don't have the DaemonSet pods scheduled on by comparing the output of `kubectl get nodes` and the output of:

```
kubectl get pods -l <daemonset-selector-key>=<daemonset-selector-value> -o wide
```

Once you've found those nodes, delete some non-DaemonSet pods from the node to make room for new DaemonSet pods.

Note: This will cause service disruption when deleted pods are not controlled by any controllers or pods are not replicated. This does not respect [PodDisruptionBudget](#) either.

## Broken rollout

If the recent DaemonSet template update is broken, for example, the container is crash looping, or the container image doesn't exist (often due to a typo), DaemonSet rollout won't progress.

To fix this, just update the DaemonSet template again. New rollout won't be blocked by previous unhealthy rollouts.

## Clock skew

If `.spec.minReadySeconds` is specified in the DaemonSet, clock skew between master and nodes will make DaemonSet unable to detect the right rollout progress.

## What's next

- See [Task: Performing a rollback on a DaemonSet](#)
- See [Concepts: Creating a DaemonSet to adopt existing DaemonSet pods](#)

## Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#).

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[Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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# Perform a Rollback on a DaemonSet

This page shows how to perform a rollback on a DaemonSet.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Performing a Rollback on a DaemonSet](#)
- [Understanding DaemonSet Revisions](#)
- [Troubleshooting](#)

## Before you begin

- The DaemonSet rollout history and DaemonSet rollback features are only supported in `kubectl` in Kubernetes version 1.7 or later.
- Make sure you know how to [perform a rolling update on a DaemonSet](#).

## Performing a Rollback on a DaemonSet

**Step 1: Find the DaemonSet revision you want to roll back to**

You can skip this step if you just want to roll back to the last revision.

List all revisions of a DaemonSet:

```
kubectl rollout history daemonset <daemonset-name>
```

This returns a list of DaemonSet revisions:

```
daemonsets "<daemonset-name>"
REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE
1 ...
```

- ```
2 ...
...
    • Change cause is copied from DaemonSet annotation kubernetes.io/change-cause to its revisions upon creation. You may specify --record=true in kubectl to record the command executed in the change cause annotation.
```

To see the details of a specific revision:

```
kubectl rollout history daemonset <daemonset-name> --revision=1
```

This returns the details of that revision:

```
daemonsets "<daemonset-name>" with revision #1
Pod Template:
Labels:      foo=bar
Containers:
app:
  Image:      ...
  Port:       ...
  Environment: ...
  Mounts:     ...
  Volumes:   ...
```

Step 2: Roll back to a specific revision

```
# Specify the revision number you get from Step 1 in --to-revision
kubectl rollout undo daemonset <daemonset-name> --to-revision=<revision>
```

If it succeeds, the command returns:

```
daemonset "<daemonset-name>" rolled back
```

If --to-revision flag is not specified, the last revision will be picked.

Step 3: Watch the progress of the DaemonSet rollback

`kubectl rollout undo daemonset` tells the server to start rolling back the DaemonSet. The real rollback is done asynchronously on the server side.

To watch the progress of the rollback:

```
kubectl rollout status ds/<daemonset-name>
```

When the rollback is complete, the output is similar to this:

```
daemonset "<daemonset-name>" successfully rolled out
```

Understanding DaemonSet Revisions

In the previous `kubectl rollout history` step, you got a list of DaemonSet revisions. Each revision is stored in a resource named `ControllerRevision`. `ControllerRevision` is a resource only available in Kubernetes release 1.7 or later.

To see what is stored in each revision, find the DaemonSet revision raw resources:

```
kubectl get controllerrevision -l <daemonset-selector-key>=<daemonset-selector-value>
```

This returns a list of ControllerRevisions:

| NAME | REVISION | AGE |
|--|----------|-----|
| CONTROLLER
<daemonset-name>-<revision-hash> | 1 | 1h |
| <daemonset-name>-<revision-hash> | 2 | 1h |

Each ControllerRevision stores the annotations and template of a DaemonSet revision. The name of a ControllerRevision object must be a valid [DNS subdomain name](#).

`kubectl rollout undo` takes a specific ControllerRevision and replaces DaemonSet template with the template stored in the ControllerRevision. `kubectl rollout undo` is equivalent to updating DaemonSet template to a previous revision through other commands, such as `kubectl edit` or `kubectl apply`.

Note: DaemonSet revisions only roll forward. That is to say, after a rollback completes, the revision number (.revision field) of the ControllerRevision being rolled back to will advance. For example, if you have revision 1 and 2 in the system, and roll back from revision 2 to revision 1, the ControllerRevision with .revision: 1 will become .revision: 3.

Troubleshooting

- See [troubleshooting DaemonSet rolling update](#).

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Install Service Catalog using Helm

Service Catalog is an extension API that enables applications running in Kubernetes clusters to easily use external managed software offerings, such as a datastore service offered by a cloud provider.

It provides a way to list, provision, and bind with external [Managed Services](#)—a software offering maintained by a third-party provider, from [Service Brokers](#)—an endpoint for a set of Managed Services offered and maintained by a third-party, without needing detailed knowledge about how those services are created or managed.

Use [Helm](#) to install Service Catalog on your Kubernetes cluster. Up to date information on this process can be found at the [kubernetes-sigs/service-catalog](#) repo.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Add the service-catalog Helm repository](#)
- [Enable RBAC](#)
- [Install Service Catalog in your Kubernetes cluster](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

- Understand the key concepts of [Service Catalog](#).
- Service Catalog requires a Kubernetes cluster running version 1.7 or higher.
- You must have a Kubernetes cluster with cluster DNS enabled.
 - If you are using a cloud-based Kubernetes cluster or [Minikube](#)—a tool for running Kubernetes locally—, you may already have cluster DNS enabled.

- If you are using `hack/local-up-cluster.sh`, ensure that the `KUBE_ENABLE_CLUSTER_DNS` environment variable is set, then run the install script.
- [Install and setup kubectl](#) v1.7 or higher. Make sure it is configured to connect to the Kubernetes cluster.
- [Install Helm](#) v2.7.0 or newer.
 - Follow the [Helm install instructions](#).
 - If you already have an appropriate version of Helm installed, execute `helm init` to install Tiller, the server-side component of Helm.

Add the service-catalog Helm repository

Once Helm is installed, add the *service-catalog* Helm repository to your local machine by executing the following command:

```
helm repo add svc-cat https://svc-catalog-charts.storage.googleapis.com
```

Check to make sure that it installed successfully by executing the following command:

```
helm search service-catalog
```

If the installation was successful, the command should output the following:

| NAME | CHART VERSION | APP VERSION |
|----------------------|--|-------------|
| DESCRIPTION | | |
| svc-cat/catalog | 0.2.1 | |
| service-catalog | API server and controller-manager helm chart | |
| svc-cat/catalog-v0.2 | 0.2.2 | |
| service-catalog | API server and controller-manager helm chart | |

Enable RBAC

Your Kubernetes cluster must have RBAC enabled, which requires your Tiller Pod(s) to have `cluster-admin` access.

When using Minikube v0.25 or older, you must run Minikube with RBAC explicitly enabled:

```
minikube start --extra-config=apiserver.Authorization.Mode=RBAC
```

When using Minikube v0.26+, run:

```
minikube start
```

With Minikube v0.26+, do not specify `--extra-config`. The flag has since been changed to `-extra-config=apiserver.authorization-`

mode and Minikube now uses RBAC by default. Specifying the older flag may cause the start command to hang.

If you are using `hack/local-up-cluster.sh`, set the `AUTHORIZATION_MODE` environment variable with the following values:

```
AUTHORIZATION_MODE=Node,RBAC hack/local-up-cluster.sh -0
```

By default, `helm init` installs the Tiller Pod into the `kube-system` namespace, with Tiller configured to use the default service account.

Note: If you used the `--tiller-namespace` or `--service-account` flags when running `helm init`, the `--serviceaccount` flag in the following command needs to be adjusted to reference the appropriate namespace and ServiceAccount name.

Configure Tiller to have `cluster-admin` access:

```
kubectl create clusterrolebinding tiller-cluster-admin \
  --clusterrole=cluster-admin \
  --serviceaccount=kube-system:default
```

Install Service Catalog in your Kubernetes cluster

Install Service Catalog from the root of the Helm repository using the following command:

- [Helm version 3](#)
- [Helm version 2](#)

```
helm install catalog svc-cat/catalog --namespace catalog
```

```
helm install svc-cat/catalog --name catalog --namespace
catalog
```

What's next

- View [sample service brokers](#).
- Explore the [kubernetes-sigs/service-catalog](#) project.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes **No**

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#).

Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Install Service Catalog using SC

Service Catalog is an extension API that enables applications running in Kubernetes clusters to easily use external managed software offerings, such as a datastore service offered by a cloud provider.

It provides a way to list, provision, and bind with external [Managed Services](#)[A software offering maintained by a third-party provider.](#) from [Service Brokers](#)[An endpoint for a set of Managed Services offered and maintained by a third-party.](#) without needing detailed knowledge about how those services are created or managed.

You can use the GCP [Service Catalog Installer](#) tool to easily install or uninstall Service Catalog on your Kubernetes cluster, linking it to Google Cloud projects.

Service Catalog itself can work with any kind of managed service, not just Google Cloud.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Install sc in your local environment](#)
- [Install Service Catalog in your Kubernetes cluster](#)
- [Uninstall Service Catalog](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

- Understand the key concepts of [Service Catalog](#).
- Install [Go 1.6+](#) and set the GOPATH.
- Install the [cfssl](#) tool needed for generating SSL artifacts.
- Service Catalog requires Kubernetes version 1.7+.
- [Install and setup kubectl](#) so that it is configured to connect to a Kubernetes v1.7+ cluster.

- The `kubectl` user must be bound to the `cluster-admin` role for it to install Service Catalog. To ensure that this is true, run the following command:

```
kubectl create clusterrolebinding cluster-admin-binding  
--clusterrole=cluster-admin --user=<user-name>
```

Install sc in your local environment

The installer runs on your local computer as a CLI tool named `sc`.

Install using `go get`:

```
go get github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/k8s-service-catalog/  
installer/cmd/sc
```

`sc` should now be installed in your `GOPATH/bin` directory.

Install Service Catalog in your Kubernetes cluster

First, verify that all dependencies have been installed. Run:

```
sc check
```

If the check is successful, it should return:

Dependency check passed. You are good to go.

Next, run the `install` command and specify the `storageclass` that you want to use for the backup:

```
sc install --etcd-backup-storageclass "standard"
```

Uninstall Service Catalog

If you would like to uninstall Service Catalog from your Kubernetes cluster using the `sc` tool, run:

```
sc uninstall
```

What's next

- View [sample service brokers](#).
- Explore the [kubernetes-incubator/service-catalog](#) project.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Google Cloud needs of Service Cloud Installer \(#13243\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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Validate IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack

This document shares how to validate IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack enabled Kubernetes clusters.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Validate addressing](#)
- [Validate Services](#)

Before you begin

- Provider support for dual-stack networking (Cloud provider or otherwise must be able to provide Kubernetes nodes with routable IPv4/IPv6 network interfaces)
- A [network plugin](#) that supports dual-stack (such as Kubelet or Calico)
- Kube-proxy running in mode IPVS
- [Dual-stack enabled cluster](#)

Your Kubernetes server must be at or later than version v1.16. To check the version, enter `kubectl version`.

Validate addressing

Validate node addressing

Each dual-stack Node should have a single IPv4 block and a single IPv6 block allocated. Validate that IPv4/IPv6 Pod address

ranges are configured by running the following command. Replace the sample node name with a valid dual-stack Node from your cluster. In this example, the Node's name is k8s-linu xpool1-34450317-0:

```
kubectl get nodes k8s-linu xpool1-34450317-0 -o go-template --template='{{range .spec.podCIDRs}}{{printf "%s\n" .}}{{end}}'
```

```
10.244.1.0/24  
a00:100::/24
```

There should be one IPv4 block and one IPv6 block allocated.

Validate that the node has an IPv4 and IPv6 interface detected (replace node name with a valid node from the cluster. In this example the node name is k8s-linu xpool1-34450317-0):

```
kubectl get nodes k8s-linu xpool1-34450317-0 -o go-template --template='{{range .status.addresses}}{{printf "%s: %s\n" .type .address}}{{end}}'
```

```
Hostname: k8s-linu xpool1-34450317-0  
InternalIP: 10.240.0.5  
InternalIP: 2001:1234:5678:9abc::5
```

Validate Pod addressing

Validate that a Pod has an IPv4 and IPv6 address assigned. (replace the Pod name with a valid Pod in your cluster. In this example the Pod name is pod01)

```
kubectl get pods pod01 -o go-template --template='{{range .status.podIPs}}{{printf "%s\n" .ip}}{{end}}'
```

```
10.244.1.4  
a00:100::4
```

You can also validate Pod IPs using the Downward API via the status.podIPs fieldPath. The following snippet demonstrates how you can expose the Pod IPs via an environment variable called MY_POD_IPS within a container.

```
env:  
- name: MY_POD_IPS  
  valueFrom:  
    fieldRef:  
      fieldPath: status.podIPs
```

The following command prints the value of the MY_POD_IPS environment variable from within a container. The value is a comma separated list that corresponds to the Pod's IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
kubectl exec -it pod01 -- set | grep MY_POD_IPS
```

```
MY_POD_IPS=10.244.1.4,a00:100::4
```

The Pod's IP addresses will also be written to `/etc/hosts` within a container. The following command executes a `cat` on `/etc/hosts` on a dual stack Pod. From the output you can verify both the IPv4 and IPv6 IP address for the Pod.

```
kubectl exec -it pod01 -- cat /etc/hosts
```

```
# Kubernetes-managed hosts file.  
127.0.0.1 localhost  
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback  
fe00::0 ip6-localnet  
fe00::0 ip6-mcastprefix  
fe00::1 ip6-allnodes  
fe00::2 ip6-allrouters  
10.244.1.4 pod01  
a00:100::4 pod01
```

Validate Services

Create the following Service without the `ipFamily` field set. When this field is not set, the Service gets an IP from the first configured range via `--service-cluster-ip-range` flag on the `kube-controller-manager`.

[`service/networking/dual-stack-default-svc.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Service  
metadata:  
  name: my-service  
spec:  
  selector:  
    app: MyApp  
  ports:  
    - protocol: TCP  
      port: 80  
      targetPort: 9376
```

By viewing the YAML for the Service you can observe that the Service has the `ipFamily` field has set to reflect the address family of the first configured range set via `--service-cluster-ip-range` flag on `kube-controller-manager`.

```
kubectl get svc my-service -o yaml
```

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2019-09-03T20:45:13Z"
  labels:
    app: MyApp
    name: my-service
    namespace: default
  resourceVersion: "485836"
  selfLink: /api/v1/namespaces/default/services/my-service
  uid: b6fa83ef-fe7e-47a3-96a1-ac212fa5b030
spec:
  clusterIP: 10.0.29.179
  ipFamily: IPv4
  ports:
    - port: 80
      protocol: TCP
      targetPort: 9376
  selector:
    app: MyApp
  sessionAffinity: None
  type: ClusterIP
status:
  loadBalancer: {}

```

Create the following Service with the ipFamily field set to IPv6.

[service/networking/dual-stack-ipv6-svc.yaml](#)

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
spec:
  ipFamily: IPv6
  selector:
    app: MyApp
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 9376

```

Validate that the Service gets a cluster IP address from the IPv6 address block. You may then validate access to the service via the IP and port.

| kubectl get svc -l app=MyApp | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-----|
| NAME | TYPE | CLUSTER-IP | EXTERNAL-IP | |
| PORT(S) | AGE | | | |
| my-service | ClusterIP | fe80:20d::d06b | <none> | 80/ |
| TCP | 9s | | | |

Create a dual-stack load balanced Service

If the cloud provider supports the provisioning of IPv6 enabled external load balancer, create the following Service with both the ipFamily field set to IPv6 and the type field set to LoadBalancer

[`service/networking/dual-stack-ipv6-lb-svc.yaml`](#)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
  labels:
    app: MyApp
spec:
  ipFamily: IPv6
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    app: MyApp
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 9376
```

Validate that the Service receives a CLUSTER-IP address from the IPv6 address block along with an EXTERNAL-IP. You may then validate access to the service via the IP and port.

```
kubectl get svc -l app=MyApp
NAME          TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-
IP           PORT(S)     AGE
my-service   ClusterIP   fe80:20d::d06b
2001:db8:f100:4002::9d37:c0d7  80:31868/TCP  30s
```

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Extend kubectl with plugins

This guide demonstrates how to install and write extensions for [kubectl](#). By thinking of core [kubectl](#) commands as essential building blocks for interacting with a Kubernetes cluster, a cluster administrator can think of plugins as a means of utilizing these building blocks to create more complex behavior. Plugins extend [kubectl](#) with new sub-commands, allowing for new and custom features not included in the main distribution of [kubectl](#).

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Installing kubectl plugins](#)
- [Writing kubectl plugins](#)
- [Distributing kubectl plugins](#)
- [What's next](#)

Before you begin

You need to have a working [kubectl](#) binary installed.

Installing kubectl plugins

A plugin is nothing more than a standalone executable file, whose name begins with `kubectl-`. To install a plugin, simply move its executable file to anywhere on your PATH.

You can also discover and install [kubectl](#) plugins available in the open source using [Krew](#). Krew is a plugin manager maintained by the Kubernetes SIG CLI community.

Caution: [Kubectl](#) plugins available via the [Krew plugin index](#) are not audited for security. You should install and run third-party plugins at your own risk, since they are arbitrary programs running on your machine.

Discovering plugins

`kubectl` provides a command `kubectl plugin list` that searches your PATH for valid plugin executables. Executing this command causes a traversal of all files in your PATH. Any files that are executable, and begin with `kubectl-` will show up *in the order in which they are present in your PATH* in this command's output. A warning will be included for any files beginning with `kubectl-`

that are *not* executable. A warning will also be included for any valid plugin files that overlap each other's name.

You can use [Krew](#) to discover and install kubectl plugins from a community-curated [plugin index](#).

Limitations

It is currently not possible to create plugins that overwrite existing kubectl commands. For example, creating a plugin kubectl-version will cause that plugin to never be executed, as the existing kubectl version command will always take precedence over it. Due to this limitation, it is also *not* possible to use plugins to add new subcommands to existing kubectl commands. For example, adding a subcommand kubectl create foo by naming your plugin kubectl-create-foo will cause that plugin to be ignored.

kubectl plugin list shows warnings for any valid plugins that attempt to do this.

Writing kubectl plugins

You can write a plugin in any programming language or script that allows you to write command-line commands.

There is no plugin installation or pre-loading required. Plugin executables receive the inherited environment from the kubectl binary. A plugin determines which command path it wishes to implement based on its name. For example, a plugin wanting to provide a new command kubectl foo, would simply be named kubectl-foo, and live somewhere in your PATH.

Example plugin

```
#!/bin/bash

# optional argument handling
if [[ "$1" == "version" ]]
then
    echo "1.0.0"
    exit 0
fi

# optional argument handling
if [[ "$1" == "config" ]]
then
    echo "$KUBECONFIG"
    exit 0
fi
```

```
echo "I am a plugin named kubectl-foo"
```

Using a plugin

To use the above plugin, simply make it executable:

```
sudo chmod +x ./kubectl-foo
```

and place it anywhere in your PATH:

```
sudo mv ./kubectl-foo /usr/local/bin
```

You may now invoke your plugin as a kubectl command:

```
kubectl foo
```

```
I am a plugin named kubectl-foo
```

All args and flags are passed as-is to the executable:

```
kubectl foo version
```

```
1.0.0
```

All environment variables are also passed as-is to the executable:

```
export KUBECONFIG=~/kube/config  
kubectl foo config
```

```
/home/<user>/kube/config
```

```
KUBECONFIG=/etc/kube/config kubectl foo config
```

```
/etc/kube/config
```

Additionally, the first argument that is passed to a plugin will always be the full path to the location where it was invoked (`$0` would equal `/usr/local/bin/kubectl-foo` in the example above).

Naming a plugin

As seen in the example above, a plugin determines the command path that it will implement based on its filename. Every sub-command in the command path that a plugin targets, is separated by a dash (-). For example, a plugin that wishes to be invoked whenever the command `kubectl foo bar baz` is invoked by the user, would have the filename of `kubectl-foo-bar-baz`.

Flags and argument handling

Note:

The plugin mechanism does *not* create any custom, plugin-specific values or environment variables for a plugin process.

An older kubectl plugin mechanism provided environment variables such as `KUBECTL_PLUGINS_CURRENT_NAMESPACE`; that no longer happens.

kubectl plugins must parse and validate all of the arguments passed to them. See [using the command line runtime package](#) for details of a Go library aimed at plugin authors.

Here are some additional cases where users invoke your plugin while providing additional flags and arguments. This builds upon the the `kubectl-foo-bar-baz` plugin from the scenario above.

If you run `kubectl foo bar baz arg1 --flag=value arg2`, kubectl's plugin mechanism will first try to find the plugin with the longest possible name, which in this case would be `kubectl-foo-bar-baz-arg1`. Upon not finding that plugin, kubectl then treats the last dash-separated value as an argument (`arg1` in this case), and attempts to find the next longest possible name, `kubectl-foo-bar-baz`. Upon having found a plugin with this name, kubectl then invokes that plugin, passing all args and flags after the plugin's name as arguments to the plugin process.

Example:

```
# create a plugin
echo -e '#!/bin/bash\n\n#echo "My first command-line argument was $1"' > kubectl-foo-bar-baz
sudo chmod +x ./kubectl-foo-bar-baz

# "install" your plugin by moving it to a directory in your $PATH
sudo mv ./kubectl-foo-bar-baz /usr/local/bin

# check that kubectl recognizes your plugin
kubectl plugin list
```

The following kubectl-compatible plugins are available:

```
/usr/local/bin/kubectl-foo-bar-baz
```

```
# test that calling your plugin via a "kubectl" command works
# even when additional arguments and flags are passed to your
# plugin executable by the user.
kubectl foo bar baz arg1 --meaningless-flag=true
```

```
My first command-line argument was arg1
```

As you can see, your plugin was found based on the `kubectl` command specified by a user, and all extra arguments and flags were passed as-is to the plugin executable once it was found.

Names with dashes and underscores

Although the `kubectl` plugin mechanism uses the dash (-) in plugin filenames to separate the sequence of sub-commands processed by the plugin, it is still possible to create a plugin command containing dashes in its commandline invocation by using underscores (_) in its filename.

Example:

```
# create a plugin containing an underscore in its filename
echo -e '#!/bin/bash\n\necho "I am a plugin with a dash in
my name"' > ./kubectl-foo_bar
sudo chmod +x ./kubectl-foo_bar

# move the plugin into your $PATH
sudo mv ./kubectl-foo_bar /usr/local/bin

# You can now invoke your plugin via kubectl:
kubectl foo-bar
```

I am a plugin with a dash in my name

Note that the introduction of underscores to a plugin filename does not prevent you from having commands such as `kubectl foo_bar`. The command from the above example, can be invoked using either a dash (-) or an underscore (_):

```
# You can invoke your custom command with a dash
kubectl foo-bar
```

I am a plugin with a dash in my name

```
# You can also invoke your custom command with an underscore
kubectl foo_bar
```

I am a plugin with a dash in my name

Name conflicts and overshadowing

It is possible to have multiple plugins with the same filename in different locations throughout your PATH. For example, given a PATH with the following value: `PATH=/usr/local/bin/plugins:/usr/local/bin/moreplugins`, a copy of plugin `kubectl-foo` could exist in `/usr/local/bin/plugins` and `/usr/local/bin/moreplugins`, such that the output of the `kubectl plugin list` command is:

```
PATH=/usr/local/bin/plugins:/usr/local/bin/moreplugins
kubectl plugin list
```

The following kubectl-compatible plugins are available:

```
/usr/local/bin/plugins/kubectl-foo
/usr/local/bin/moreplugins/kubectl-foo
  - warning: /usr/local/bin/moreplugins/kubectl-foo is
overshadowed by a similarly named plugin: /usr/local/bin/
plugins/kubectl-foo

error: one plugin warning was found
```

In the above scenario, the warning under `/usr/local/bin/moreplugins/kubectl-foo` tells you that this plugin will never be executed. Instead, the executable that appears first in your PATH, `/usr/local/bin/plugins/kubectl-foo`, will always be found and executed first by the kubectl plugin mechanism.

A way to resolve this issue is to ensure that the location of the plugin that you wish to use with kubectl always comes first in your PATH. For example, if you want to always use `/usr/local/bin/moreplugins/kubectl-foo` anytime that the kubectl command `kubectl foo` was invoked, change the value of your PATH to be `/usr/local/bin/moreplugins:/usr/local/bin/plugins`.

Invocation of the longest executable filename

There is another kind of overshadowing that can occur with plugin filenames. Given two plugins present in a user's PATH: `kubectl-foo-bar` and `kubectl-foo-bar-baz`, the kubectl plugin mechanism will always choose the longest possible plugin name for a given user command. Some examples below, clarify this further:

```
# for a given kubectl command, the plugin with the longest
possible filename will always be preferred
kubectl foo bar baz
```

Plugin `kubectl-foo-bar-baz` is executed

`kubectl foo bar`

Plugin `kubectl-foo-bar` is executed

`kubectl foo bar baz buz`

Plugin `kubectl-foo-bar-baz` is executed, with "buz" as its first argument

`kubectl foo bar buz`

```
Plugin kubectl-foo-bar is executed, with "buz" as its first argument
```

This design choice ensures that plugin sub-commands can be implemented across multiple files, if needed, and that these sub-commands can be nested under a "parent" plugin command:

```
ls ./plugin_command_tree
```

```
kubectl-parent
kubectl-parent-subcommand
kubectl-parent-subcommand-subsubcommand
```

Checking for plugin warnings

You can use the aforementioned `kubectl plugin list` command to ensure that your plugin is visible by `kubectl`, and verify that there are no warnings preventing it from being called as a `kubectl` command.

```
kubectl plugin list
```

```
The following kubectl-compatible plugins are available:
```

```
test/fixtures/pkg/kubectl/plugins/kubectl-foo
/usr/local/bin/kubectl-foo
  - warning: /usr/local/bin/kubectl-foo is overshadowed by a similarly named plugin: test/fixtures/pkg/kubectl/plugins/kubectl-foo
plugins/kubectl-invalid
  - warning: plugins/kubectl-invalid identified as a kubectl plugin, but it is not executable

error: 2 plugin warnings were found
```

Using the command line runtime package

If you're writing a plugin for `kubectl` and you're using Go, you can make use of the [cli-runtime](#) utility libraries.

These libraries provide helpers for parsing or updating a user's [kubeconfig](#) file, for making REST-style requests to the API server, or to bind flags associated with configuration and printing.

See the [Sample CLI Plugin](#) for an example usage of the tools provided in the CLI Runtime repo.

Distributing kubectl plugins

If you have developed a plugin for others to use, you should consider how you package it, distribute it and deliver updates to your users.

Krew

[Krew](#) offers a cross-platform way to package and distribute your plugins. This way, you use a single packaging format for all target platforms (Linux, Windows, macOS etc) and deliver updates to your users. Krew also maintains a [plugin index](#) so that other people can discover your plugin and install it.

Native / platform specific package management

Alternatively, you can use traditional package managers such as, `apt` or `yum` on Linux, Chocolatey on Windows, and Homebrew on macOS. Any package manager will be suitable if it can place new executables placed somewhere in the user's PATH. As a plugin author, if you pick this option then you also have the burden of updating your `kubectl` plugin's distribution package across multiple platforms for each release.

Source code

You can publish the source code; for example, as a Git repository. If you choose this option, someone who wants to use that plugin must fetch the code, set up a build environment (if it needs compiling), and deploy the plugin. If you also make compiled packages available, or use Krew, that will make installs easier.

What's next

- Check the Sample CLI Plugin repository for a [detailed example](#) of a plugin written in Go. In case of any questions, feel free to reach out to the [SIG CLI team](#).
- Read about [Krew](#), a package manager for `kubectl` plugins.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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Manage HugePages

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes v1.18 [stable](#)

This feature is *stable*, meaning:

- The version name is vX where X is an integer.
- Stable versions of features will appear in released software for many subsequent versions.

Kubernetes supports the allocation and consumption of pre-allocated huge pages by applications in a Pod as a GA feature.
This page describes how users can consume huge pages and the current limitations.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [API](#)
- [Future](#)

Before you begin

1. **Kubernetes nodes must pre-allocate huge pages in order for the node to report its huge page capacity. A node can pre-allocate huge pages for multiple sizes.**

The nodes will automatically discover and report all huge page resources as schedulable resources.

API

Huge pages can be consumed via container level resource requirements using the resource name `hugepages-<size>`, where `<size>` is the most compact binary notation using integer values supported on a particular node. For example, if a node supports 2048KiB and 1048576KiB page sizes, it will expose a schedulable resources `hugepages-2Mi` and `hugepages-1Gi`. Unlike CPU or memory, huge pages do not support overcommit. Note that when requesting hugepage resources, either memory or CPU resources must be requested as well.

A pod may consume multiple huge page sizes in a single pod spec. In this case it must use medium: `HugePages-<hugepagesize>` notation for all volume mounts.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
```

```

metadata:
  name: huge-pages-example
spec:
  containers:
    - name: example
      image: fedora:latest
      command:
        - sleep
        - inf
      volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: /hugepages-2Mi
          name: hugepage-2mi
        - mountPath: /hugepages-1Gi
          name: hugepage-1gi
      resources:
        limits:
          hugepages-2Mi: 100Mi
          hugepages-1Gi: 2Gi
          memory: 100Mi
        requests:
          memory: 100Mi
  volumes:
    - name: hugepage-2mi
      emptyDir:
        medium: HugePages-2Mi
    - name: hugepage-1gi
      emptyDir:
        medium: HugePages-1Gi

```

A pod may use `medium: HugePages` only if it requests huge pages of one size.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: huge-pages-example
spec:
  containers:
    - name: example
      image: fedora:latest
      command:
        - sleep
        - inf
      volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: /hugepages
          name: hugepage
      resources:
        limits:
          hugepages-2Mi: 100Mi
          memory: 100Mi
        requests:
          memory: 100Mi

```

```
volumes:  
- name: hugepage  
  emptyDir:  
    medium: HugePages
```

- Huge page requests must equal the limits. This is the default if limits are specified, but requests are not.
- Huge pages are isolated at a container scope, so each container has own limit on their cgroup sandbox as requested in a container spec.
- EmptyDir volumes backed by huge pages may not consume more huge page memory than the pod request.
- Applications that consume huge pages via `shmget()` with `SHM_HUGETLB` must run with a supplemental group that matches `proc/sys/vm/hugetlb_shm_group`.
- Huge page usage in a namespace is controllable via `ResourceQuota` similar to other compute resources like `cpu` or `memory` using the `hugepages-<size>` token.
- Support of multiple sizes huge pages is feature gated. It can be enabled with the `HugePageStorageMediumSize` [feature gate](#) on the [kubelet](#) an agent that runs on each node in the cluster. It makes sure that containers are running in a pod, and [kube-apiserver](#) control plane component that serves the [Kubernetes API](#). (`--feature-gates=HugePageStorageMediumSize=true`).

Future

- NUMA locality guarantees as a feature of quality of service.
- `LimitRange` support.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes No

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Official 1.18 Release Docs \(#19116\)](#) ([Page History](#))

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Schedule GPUs

FEATURE STATE: Kubernetes 1.10 [beta](#)

This feature is currently in a *beta* state, meaning:

- The version names contain beta (e.g. v2beta3).
- Code is well tested. Enabling the feature is considered safe. Enabled by default.
- Support for the overall feature will not be dropped, though details may change.
- The schema and/or semantics of objects may change in incompatible ways in a subsequent beta or stable release. When this happens, we will provide instructions for migrating to the next version. This may require deleting, editing, and re-creating API objects. The editing process may require some thought. This may require downtime for applications that rely on the feature.
- Recommended for only non-business-critical uses because of potential for incompatible changes in subsequent releases. If you have multiple clusters that can be upgraded independently, you may be able to relax this restriction.
- Please do try our beta features and give feedback on them! After they exit beta, it may not be practical for us to make more changes.

Kubernetes includes experimental support for managing AMD and NVIDIA GPUs (graphical processing units) across several nodes.

This page describes how users can consume GPUs across different Kubernetes versions and the current limitations.

- [Using device plugins](#)
- [Clusters containing different types of GPUs](#)
- [Automatic node labelling](#)

Using device plugins

Kubernetes implements [Device Plugins](#)[Software extensions to let Pods access devices that need vendor-specific initialization or setup](#) to let Pods access specialized hardware features such as GPUs.

As an administrator, you have to install GPU drivers from the corresponding hardware vendor on the nodes and run the corresponding device plugin from the GPU vendor:

- [AMD](#)
- [NVIDIA](#)

When the above conditions are true, Kubernetes will expose amd.com/gpu or nvidia.com/gpu as a schedulable resource.

You can consume these GPUs from your containers by requesting <vendor>.com/gpu just like you request cpu or memory. However, there are some limitations in how you specify the resource requirements when using GPUs:

- **GPUs are only supposed to be specified in the limits section, which means:**
 - You can specify GPU limits without specifying requests because Kubernetes will use the limit as the request value by default.
 - You can specify GPU in both limits and requests but these two values must be equal.
 - You cannot specify GPU requests without specifying limits.
- **Containers (and Pods) do not share GPUs. There's no overcommitting of GPUs.**
- **Each container can request one or more GPUs. It is not possible to request a fraction of a GPU.**

Here's an example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: cuda-vector-add
spec:
  restartPolicy: OnFailure
  containers:
    - name: cuda-vector-add
      # https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/v1.7.11/test/images/nvidia-cuda/Dockerfile
      image: "k8s.gcr.io/cuda-vector-add:v0.1"
      resources:
        limits:
          nvidia.com/gpu: 1 # requesting 1 GPU
```

Deploying AMD GPU device plugin

The [official AMD GPU device plugin](#) has the following requirements:

- **Kubernetes nodes have to be pre-installed with AMD GPU Linux driver.**

To deploy the AMD device plugin once your cluster is running and the above requirements are satisfied:

```
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/RadeonOpenCompute/k8s-device-plugin/v1.10/k8s-ds-amdgpu-dp.yaml
```

You can report issues with this third-party device plugin by logging an issue in [RadeonOpenCompute/k8s-device-plugin](https://github.com/RadeonOpenCompute/k8s-device-plugin).

Deploying NVIDIA GPU device plugin

There are currently two device plugin implementations for NVIDIA GPUs:

Official NVIDIA GPU device plugin

The [official NVIDIA GPU device plugin](#) has the following requirements:

- Kubernetes nodes have to be pre-installed with NVIDIA drivers.
- Kubernetes nodes have to be pre-installed with [nvidia-docker 2.0](#)
- Kubelet must use Docker as its container runtime
- nvidia-container-runtime must be configured as the [default runtime](#) for Docker, instead of runc.
- The version of the NVIDIA drivers must match the constraint ≈ 361.93

To deploy the NVIDIA device plugin once your cluster is running and the above requirements are satisfied:

```
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/NVIDIA/k8s-device-plugin/1.0.0-beta4/nvidia-device-plugin.yaml
```

You can report issues with this third-party device plugin by logging an issue in [NVIDIA/k8s-device-plugin](https://github.com/NVIDIA/k8s-device-plugin).

NVIDIA GPU device plugin used by GCE

The [NVIDIA GPU device plugin used by GCE](#) doesn't require using nvidia-docker and should work with any container runtime that is compatible with the Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface (CRI). It's tested on [Container-Optimized OS](#) and has experimental code for Ubuntu from 1.9 onwards.

You can use the following commands to install the NVIDIA drivers and device plugin:

```
# Install NVIDIA drivers on Container-Optimized OS:  
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/container-engine-accelerators/stable/daemonset.yaml
```

```

# Install NVIDIA drivers on Ubuntu (experimental):
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
GoogleCloudPlatform/container-engine-accelerators/stable/
nvidia-driver-installer/ubuntu/daemonset.yaml

# Install the device plugin:
kubectl create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
kubernetes/kubernetes/release-1.14/cluster/addons/device-
plugins/nvidia-gpu/daemonset.yaml

```

You can report issues with using or deploying this third-party device plugin by logging an issue in [GoogleCloudPlatform/container-engine-accelerators](#).

Google publishes its own [instructions](#) for using NVIDIA GPUs on GKE .

Clusters containing different types of GPUs

If different nodes in your cluster have different types of GPUs, then you can use [Node Labels and Node Selectors](#) to schedule pods to appropriate nodes.

For example:

```

# Label your nodes with the accelerator type they have.
kubectl label nodes <node-with-k80> accelerator=nvidia-tesla-
k80
kubectl label nodes <node-with-p100> accelerator=nvidia-
tesla-p100

```

Automatic node labelling

If you're using AMD GPU devices, you can deploy [Node Labeller](#). Node Labeller is a [controllerA control loop that watches the shared state of the cluster through the apiserver and makes changes attempting to move the current state towards the desired state](#). that automatically labels your nodes with GPU device properties.

At the moment, that controller can add labels for:

- Device ID (-device-id)
- VRAM Size (-vram)
- Number of SIMD (-simd-count)
- Number of Compute Unit (-cu-count)
- Firmware and Feature Versions (-firmware)
- GPU Family, in two letters acronym (-family)

■ SI - Southern Islands

- CI - Sea Islands
- KV - Kaveri
- VI - Volcanic Islands
- CZ - Carrizo
- AI - Arctic Islands

- RV - Raven

```
kubectl describe node cluster-node-23
```

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Name: | cluster-node-23 |
| Roles: | <none> |
| Labels: | beta.amd.com/gpu.cu-count.64=1
beta.amd.com/gpu.device-id.6860=1
beta.amd.com/gpu.family.AI=1
beta.amd.com/gpusimd-count.256=1
beta.amd.com/gpu.vram.16G=1
beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64
beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux
kubernetes.io/hostname=cluster- |
| node-23 | |
| Annotations: | kubeadm.alpha.kubernetes.io/cri- |
| socket: | /var/run/dockershim.sock |
| | node.alpha.kubernetes.io/ttl: 0 |
| â€¢; | |

With the Node Labeler in use, you can specify the GPU type in the Pod spec:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: cuda-vector-add
spec:
  restartPolicy: OnFailure
  containers:
    - name: cuda-vector-add
      # https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/v1.7.11/test/images/nvidia-cuda/Dockerfile
      image: "k8s.gcr.io/cuda-vector-add:v0.1"
      resources:
        limits:
          nvidia.com/gpu: 1
  nodeSelector:
    accelerator: nvidia-tesla-p100 # or nvidia-tesla-k80 etc.
```

This will ensure that the Pod will be scheduled to a node that has the GPU type you specified.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes **No**

Thanks for the feedback. If you have a specific, answerable question about how to use Kubernetes, ask it on [Stack Overflow](#). Open an issue in the GitHub repo if you want to [report a problem](#) or [suggest an improvement](#).

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[Bump nvidia-device-plugin.yaml to 1.0.0-beta4 \(#18725\)](#) ([Page History](#))