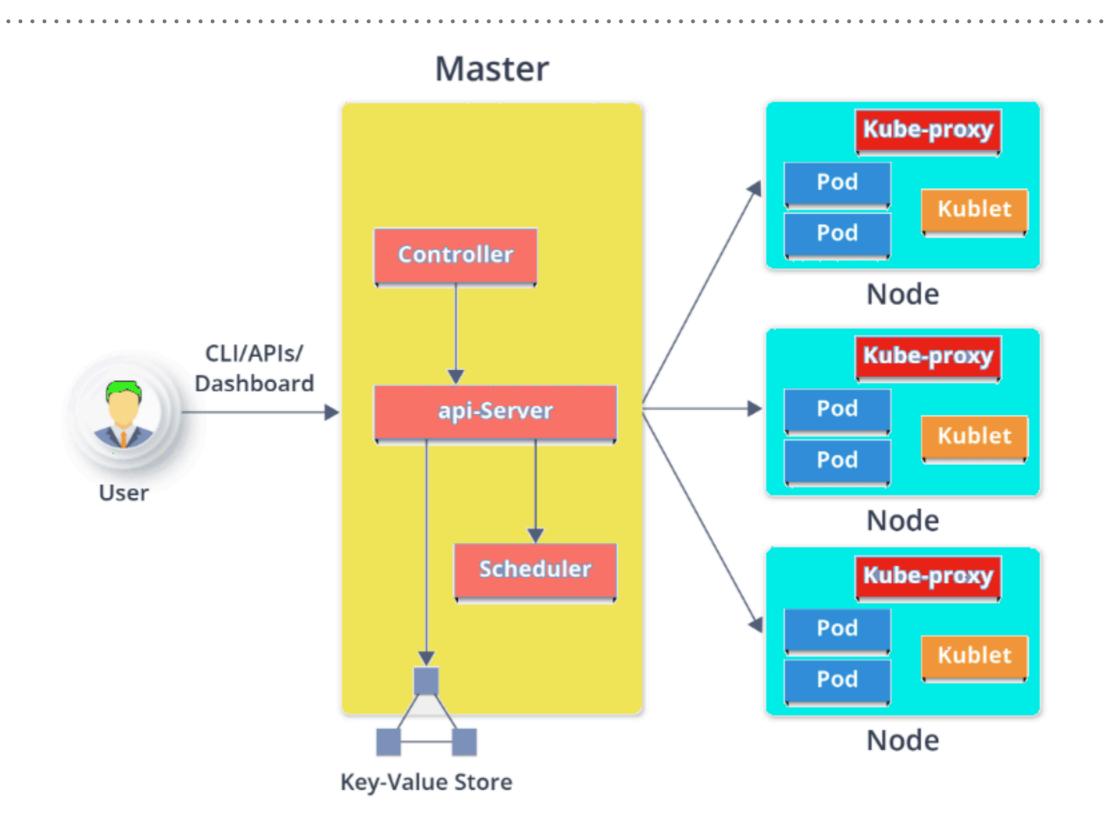


# kubernetes

Kubernetes Architecture Overview

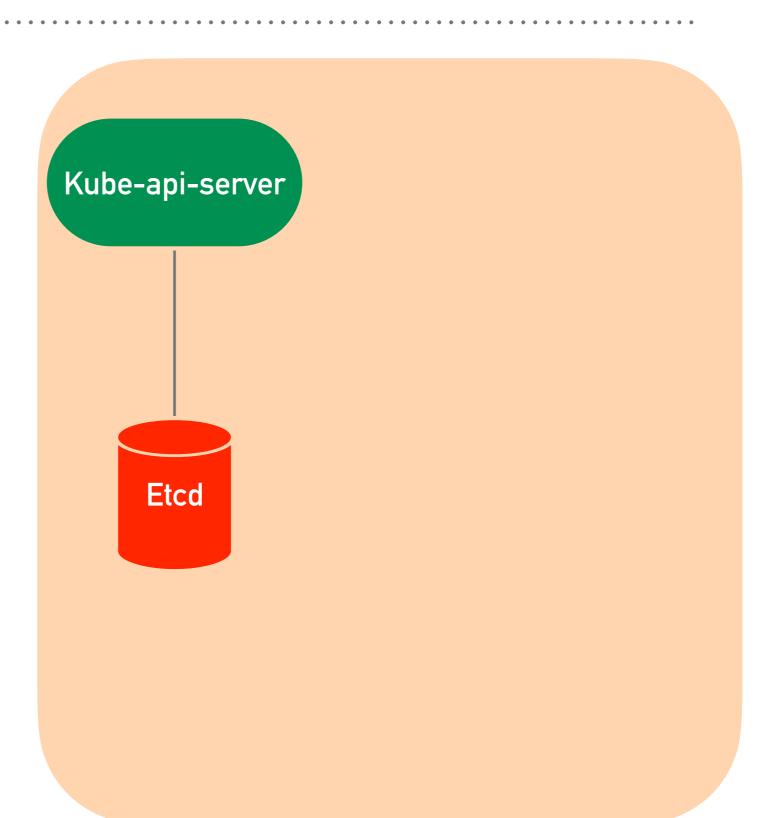
- ➤ **Kubernetes** follow the **Master Slave(Worker)** Node Architecture.
- ➤ Master Node: Responsible for the management of Kubernetes cluster. Entry point for all administrative tasks.
- **Kubernetes** can have Multi-Master Architecture.



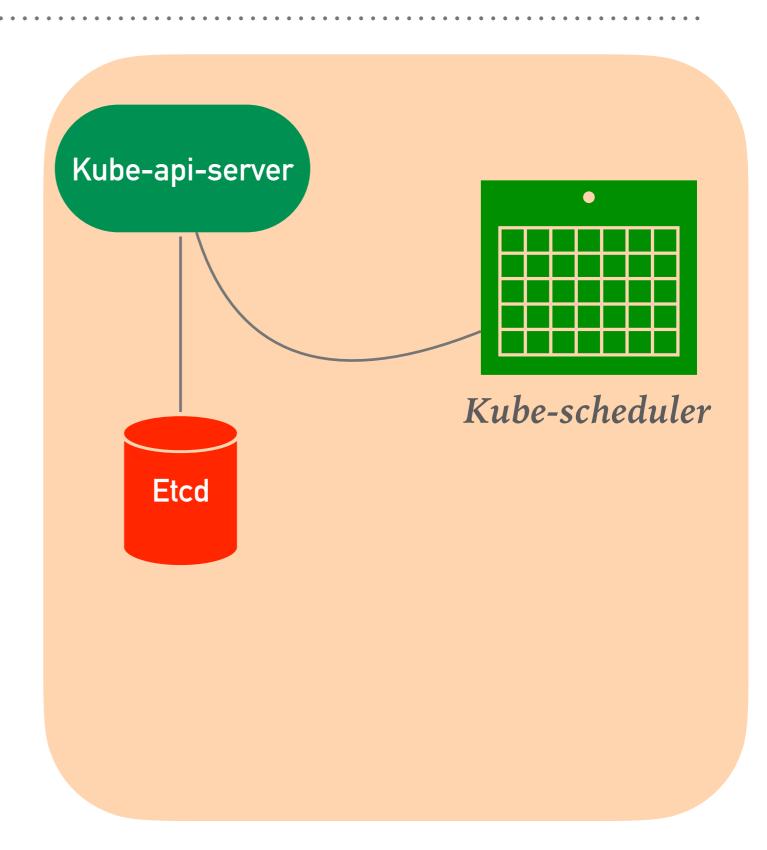
- ➤ API Server : API server is the entry point for all the REST commands used to control the cluster.
- ➤ Interaction Point with Kubernetes.

Kube-api-server

- ➤ Etcd : Distributed keyvalue store which stores the cluster state.
- Used as Back-End for K8s.
- Provides high availability of Data related to Cluster State.



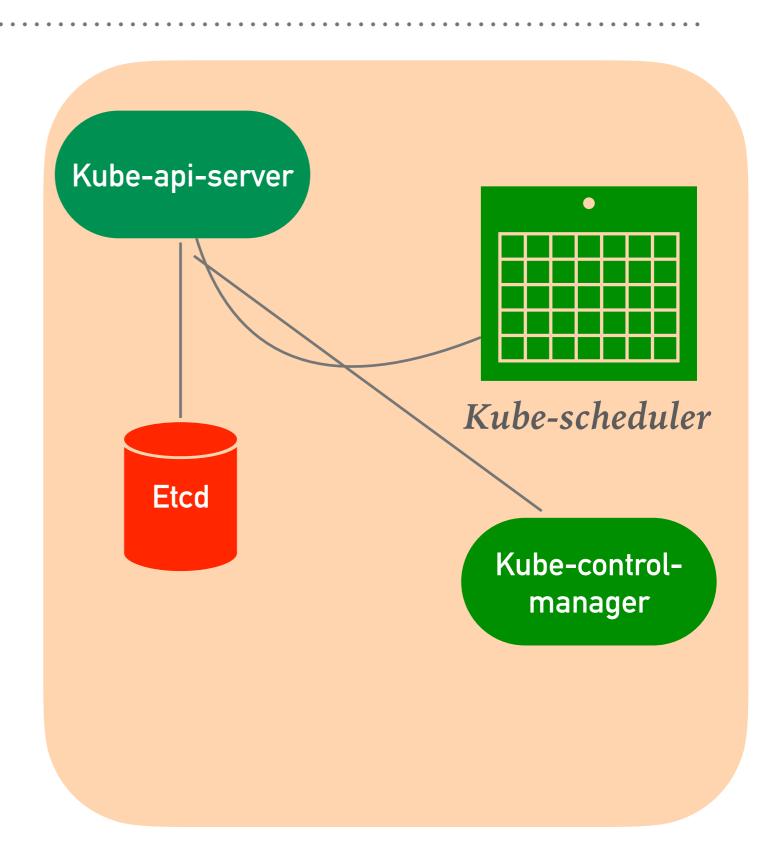
➤ Scheduler: Regulates the tasks on slave nodes. Stores the resource usage information for each slave node.



- ➤ Controller: Runs

  multiple Controller

  utility in single process.
- ➤ Carry on Automated tasks in K8s Cluster.



- ➤ Worker Node: It's a physical server or you can say a VM where the container managed by the Cluster Run.
- ➤ Worker nodes contain all the necessary **services to manage** the **networking** between the containers, communicate with the master node, and assign resources to the scheduled containers.

- ➤ **Kubelet**: K8s Agent executed on the worker nodes.
- ➤ Kubelet gets the configuration of a Pod from the API server and ensures that the described containers are up and running.

- ➤ **Pods**: Is a group of one or more containers with shared storage/network, and a specification for how to run the containers.
- ➤ Share the Same Shared content and same IP but reach other Pods via LocalHost.
- ➤ Single Pod can Run on Multiple Machines and Single Machine can Run Multiple Pods.

- ➤ **Kube-Proxy**: Kube-proxy runs on each node to deal with individual host sub-netting and ensure that the services are available to external parties.
- ➤ Kube-proxy acts as a network proxy and a load balancer for a service on a single worker node.

# Will see you in Next Lecture...

