Kubernetes Installation and Configuration Fundamentals

INTRODUCTION AND EXPLORING KUBERNETES ARCHITECTURE



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Course Overview



Introduction

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

Installing and Configuring Kubernetes

Working with Your Kubernetes Cluster

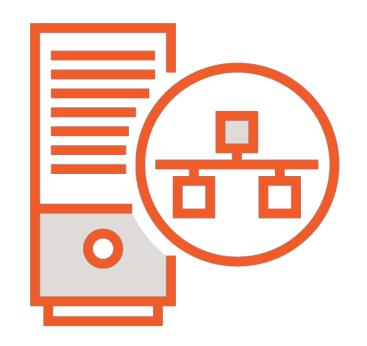
Overview

What is Kubernetes?

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

- Cluster Components
- Networking Fundamentals

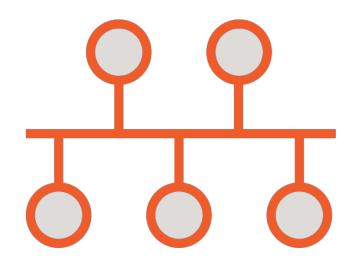
What Is Kubernetes?



Container Orchestrator



Workload Placement



Infrastructure Abstraction



Desired State

Benefits of Using Kubernetes



Speed of deployment



Ability to absorb change quickly



Ability to recover quickly

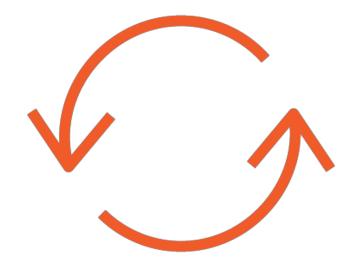


Hide complexity in the cluster

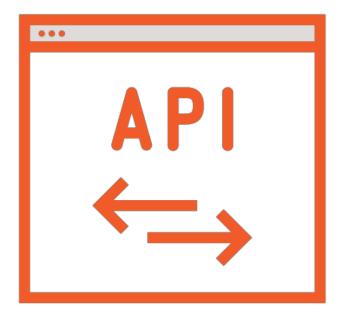
Kubernetes Principles



Desired StateDeclarative
Configuration

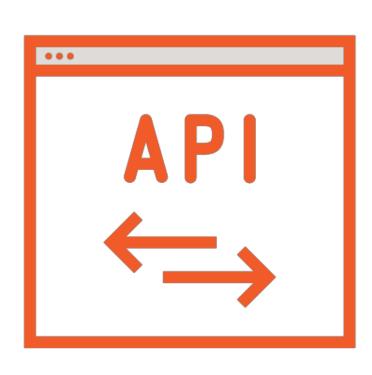


ControllersControl Loops



One Master
The API Server

Kubernetes API



API Objects

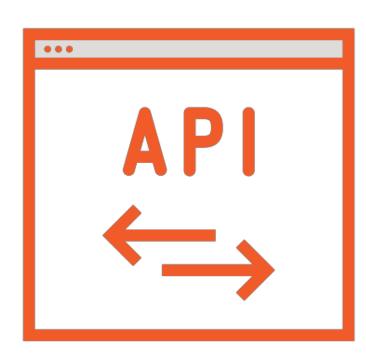
Collection of primitives to represent your system's state

Enables configuration of state

Declaratively

Imperatively

Kubernetes API Server



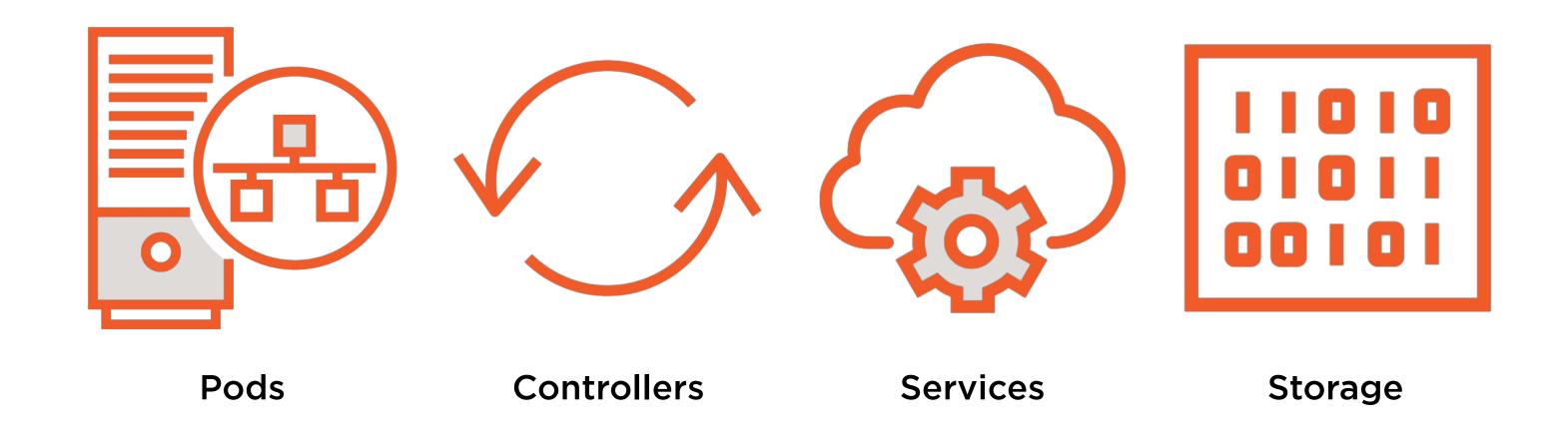
RESTful API over HTTP using JSON

The sole way to interact with your cluster

The sole way Kubernetes interacts with your cluster

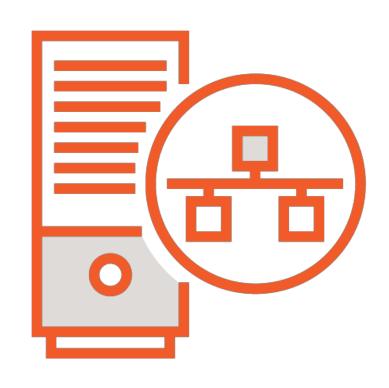
Serialized and persisted

Kubernetes API Objects



Not an exhaustive list, but these are the key players

Pods



One or more containers

It's your application or service

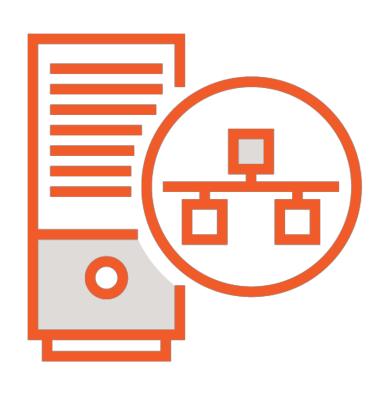
The most basic unit of work

Unit of scheduling

Ephemeral - no Pod is ever "redeployed"

Atomicity - they're there or NOT

Pods - Continued



Kubernetes' job is keeping your Pods running

More specifically keeping the desired state

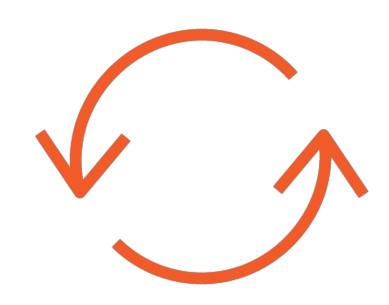
State - is the Pod up and running

Health - is the application in the Pod running

Liveness probes

So how does Kubernetes manage my Pods' state?





Controllers

Create and manage Pods for you

Define your desired state

Respond to Pod state and health

ReplicaSet

Number of replicas

Deployment

Manage rollout of ReplicaSet

Many more...and not just Pods

So how does Kubernetes add persistency to all this ephemerality?

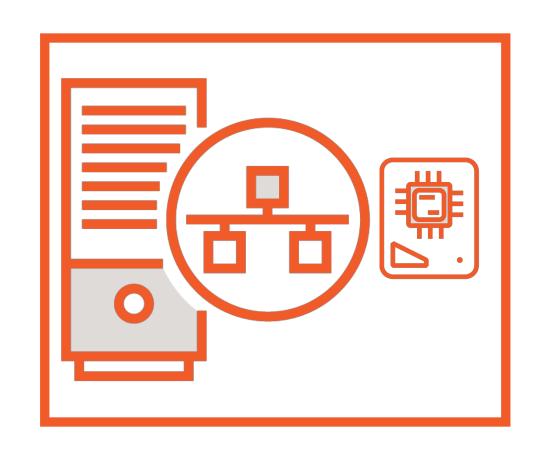
Services

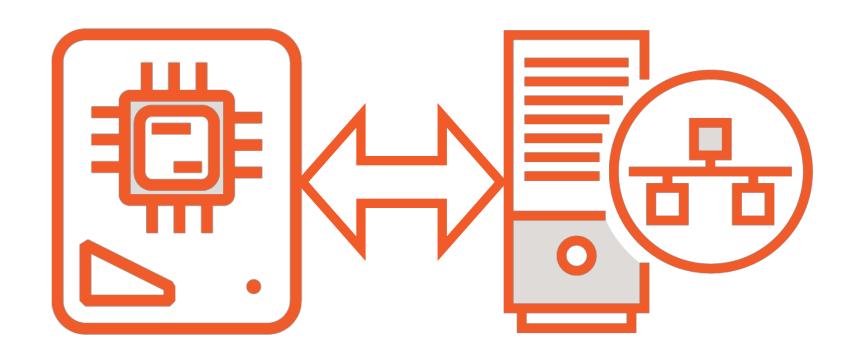


Adds persistency to our ephemeral world
Networking abstraction for Pod access
IP and DNS name for the service
Redeployed Pods automatically updated
Scaled by adding/removing Pods
Load balancing

What about my data? Where's that stored in Kubernetes?

Storage in Kubernetes





Volumes

Persistent Volume

Persistent Volume Claim



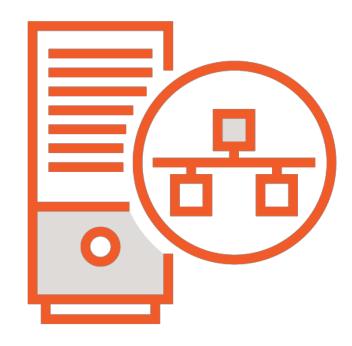
Exploring Kubernetes Architecture



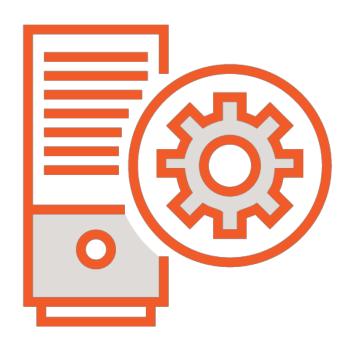
Cluster Components





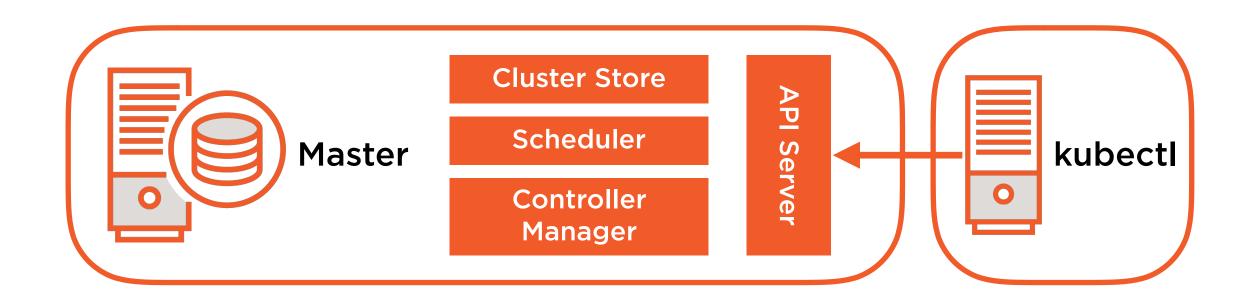


Node



Scheduled/Add Ons

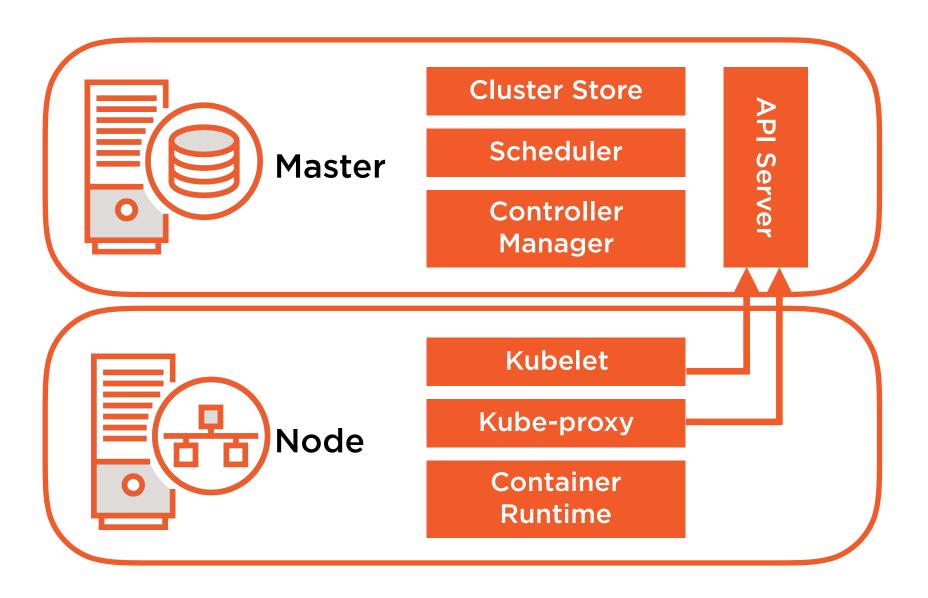
Master - Control Plane Components



Master - Control Plane Components

Scheduler API Server Cluster Store Controller Manager Central **Persists State Watches API Server Controller Loops** Lifecycle functions **Schedules Pods** Simple key-value and desired state Watch and update RESTful etcd Resources the API Server **Updates etcd Respects contraints** ReplicaSet watch

Nodes



on All Nodes!

Nodes

Kubelet

Monitors API Server for changes

Responsible for Pod Lifecycle

Reports
Node & Pod state

Pod liveness probes

kube-proxy

Network proxy iptables

Implements Services

Routing traffic to Pods

Load Balancing

Container Runtime

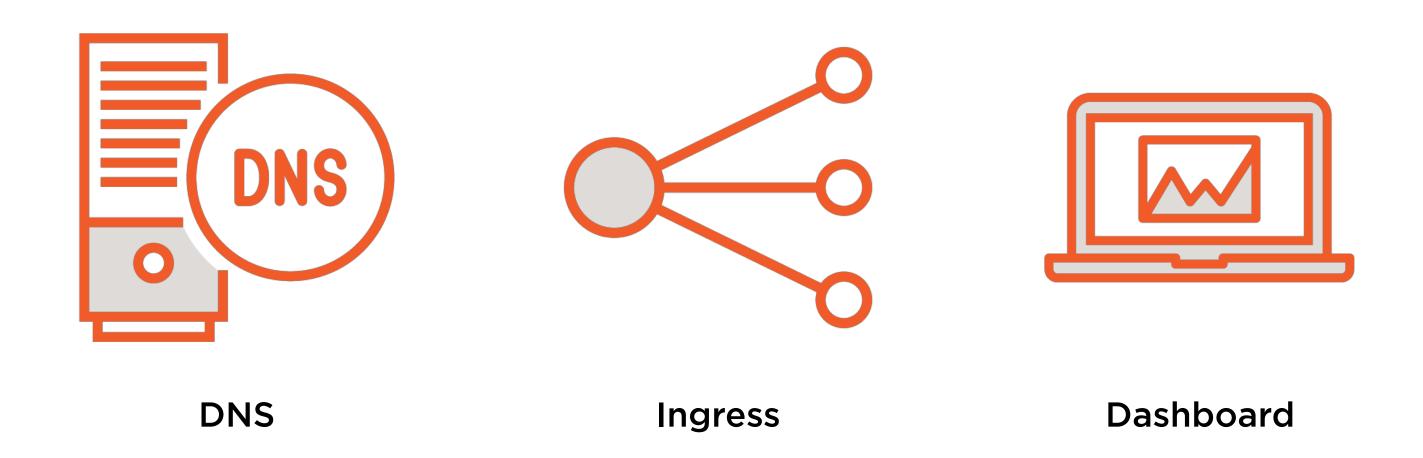
Downloads images & runs containers

Container Runtime Interface

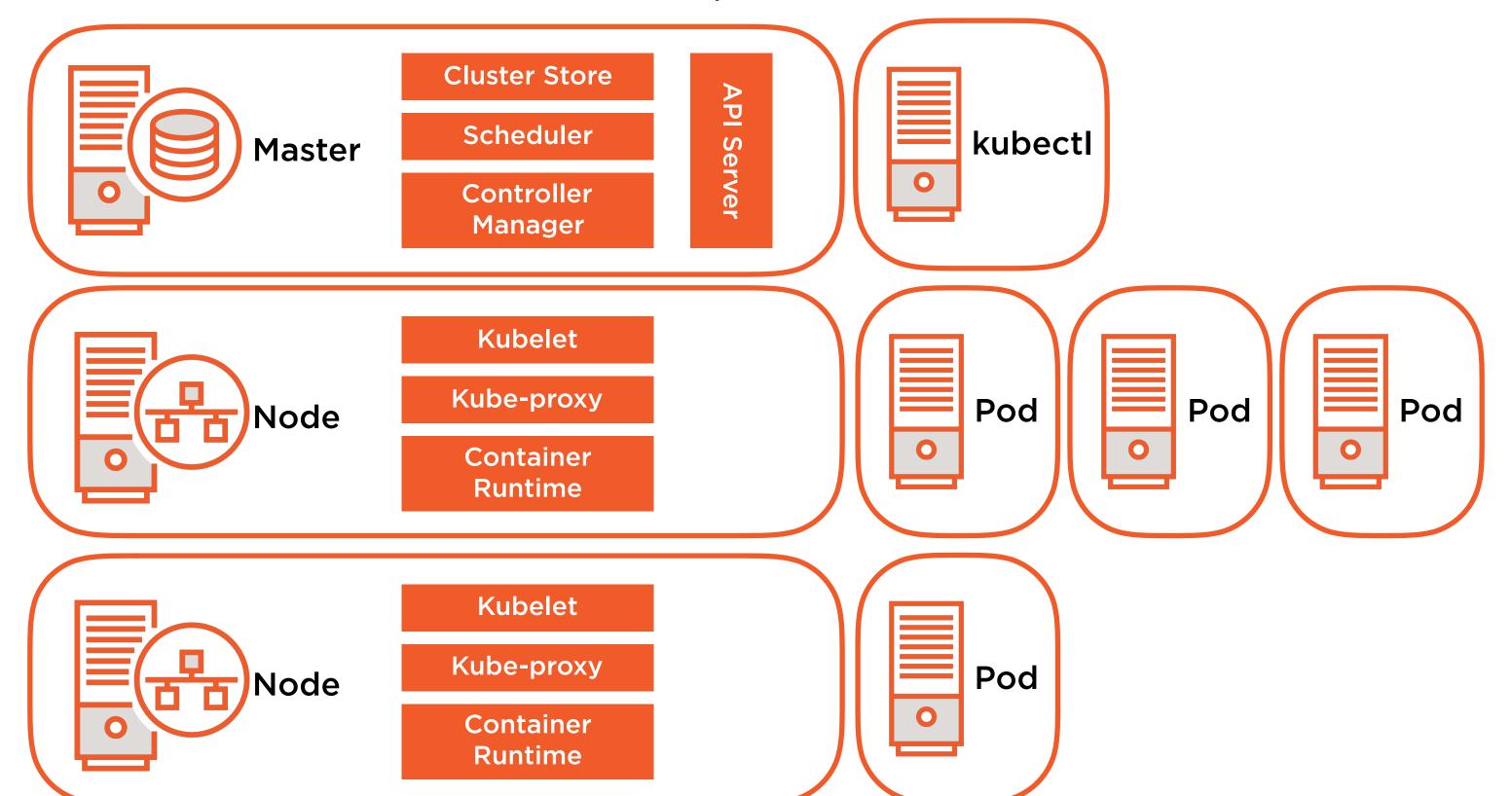
Docker

Many others...

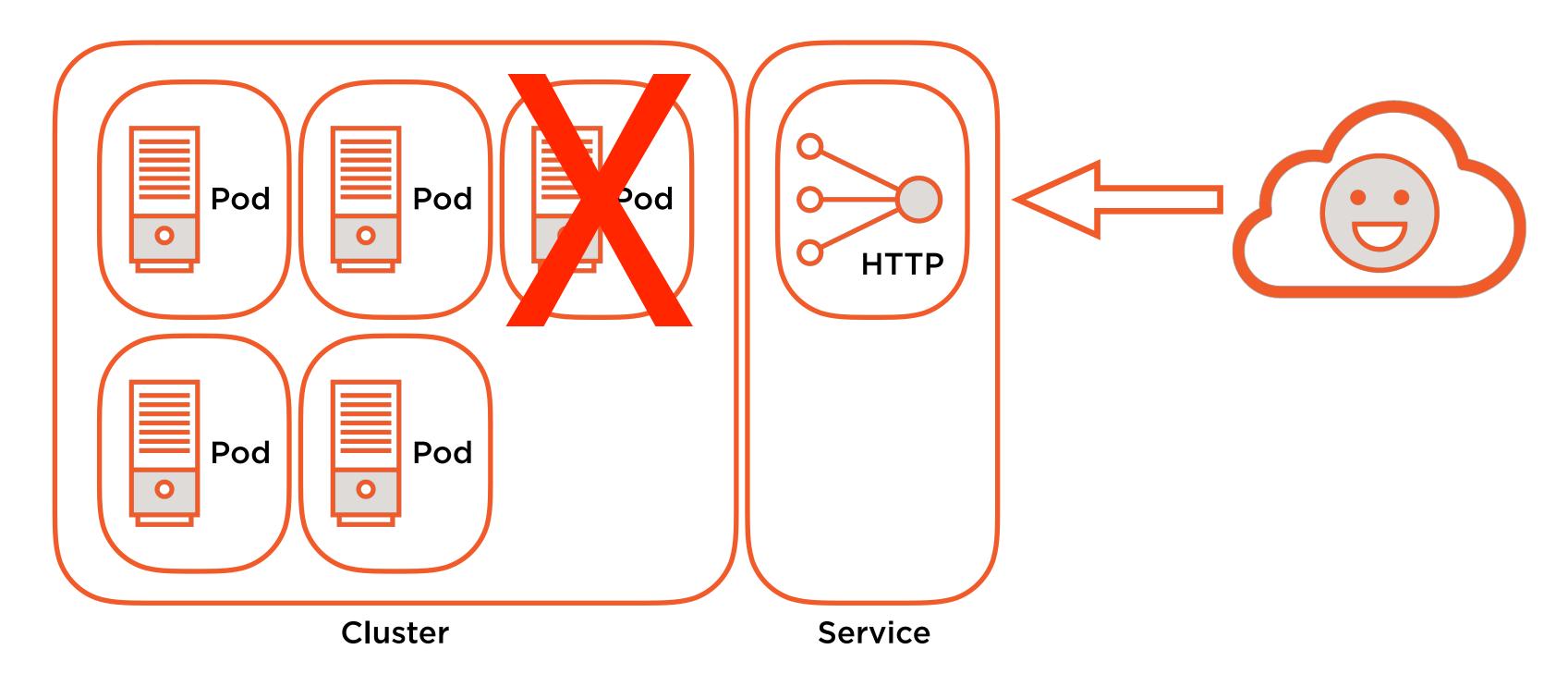
Scheduled/Add-On Pods



Pod Operations



Services



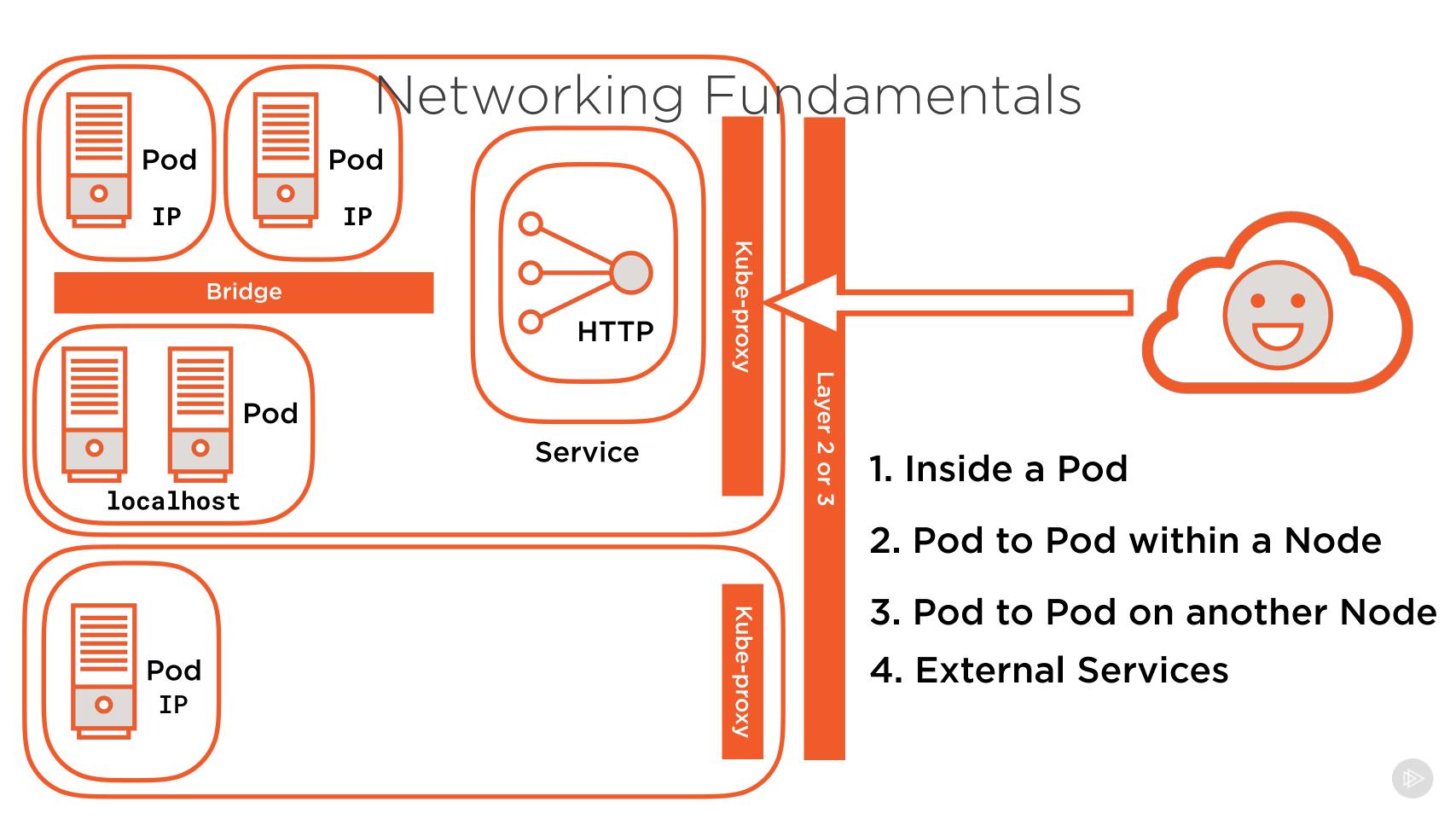
Kubernetes Networking Fundamentals

Kubernetes Networking Requirements

All Pods can communicate with each other on all Nodes

All Nodes can communicate with all Pods

No Network
Address
Translation (NAT)



Summary

What is Kubernetes?

Exploring Kubernetes Architecture

- Cluster Components
- Networking Fundamentals

What's Next! Installing and Configuring Kubernetes