

Lesson 03 Demo 02

Understanding the Working of Nodes

Objective: To understand the operations and management of nodes in a Kubernetes cluster

Tools required: kubeadm, kubectl, kubelet, and containerd

Prerequisites: A Kubernetes cluster should already be set up (refer to the steps provided in Lesson 02, Demo 01 for guidance).

Steps to be followed:

1. Verify the status of a node
2. Delete a worker node
3. Register a worker node using a config file
4. Identify the node conditions, capacity and allocatable resources

Step 1: Verify the status of a node

1.1 List all the running nodes in a cluster using the following command:

kubectl get nodes

```
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE     VERSION
master.example.com                  Ready     control-plane  4h      v1.28.2
worker-node-1.example.com           Ready     <none>     3h59m   v1.28.2
worker-node-2.example.com           Ready     <none>     3h58m   v1.28.2
labsuser@master:~$
```

1.2 Verify the status of the worker node you wish to inspect by running the following command:

kubectl describe node worker-node-1.example.com

```

labsuser@master:~$ kubectl describe node worker-node-1.example.com
Name: worker-node-1.example.com
Roles: <none>
Labels:
  beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64
  beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux
  kubernetes.io/arch=amd64
  kubernetes.io/hostname=worker-node-1.example.com
  kubernetes.io/os=linux
Annotations:
  kubeadm.alpha.kubernetes.io/cri-socket: unix:///var/run/containerd/containerd.sock
  node.alpha.kubernetes.io/ttl: 0
  projectcalico.org/IPv4Address: 172.31.8.206/20
  projectcalico.org/IPv4IPIPTunnelAddr: 192.168.47.128
  volumes.kubernetes.io/controller-managed-attach-detach: true
CreationTimestamp: Thu, 05 Oct 2023 06:40:47 +0000
Taints:
  <none>
Unschedulable: false
Lease:
  HolderIdentity: worker-node-1.example.com
  AcquireTime: <unset>
  RenewTime: Thu, 05 Oct 2023 10:51:19 +0000
Conditions:
  Type          Status  LastHeartbeatTime  LastTransitionTime  Reason  Message
  ----          -
  NetworkUnavailable  False   Thu, 05 Oct 2023 09:16:55 +0000  Thu, 05 Oct 2023 09:16:55 +0000  CalicoIsUp  Calico is running on this node
  MemoryPressure      False   Thu, 05 Oct 2023 10:48:35 +0000  Thu, 05 Oct 2023 06:40:47 +0000  KubeletHasSufficientMemory  kubelet has sufficient memory available
  DiskPressure        False   Thu, 05 Oct 2023 10:48:35 +0000  Thu, 05 Oct 2023 06:40:47 +0000  KubeletHasNoDiskPressure    kubelet has no disk pressure

Machine ID: ec23f4405d7a5a649897db3034c844a3
System UUID: ec2ae3b0-4040-0094-dbf0-ddfa68e25d8f
Boot ID: c3fa7c65-2821-44ff-8b49-417b81f6eeb2
Kernel Version: 6.2.0-1012-aws
OS Image: Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS
Operating System: linux
Architecture: amd64
Container Runtime Version: containerd://1.6.8
Kubelet Version: v1.28.2
Kube-Proxy Version: v1.28.2
Non-terminated Pods: (2 in total)
  Namespace      Name          CPU Requests  CPU Limits  Memory Requests  Memory Limits  Age
  -----
  kube-system     calico-node-g4wh2  250m (12%)    0 (0%)      0 (0%)          0 (0%)         4h10m
  kube-system     kube-proxy-zjhc8   0 (0%)        0 (0%)      0 (0%)          0 (0%)         4h10m
Allocated resources:
(Total limits may be over 100 percent, i.e., overcommitted.)
Resource      Requests  Limits
-----
cpu           250m (12%)  0 (0%)
memory        0 (0%)      0 (0%)
ephemeral-storage  0 (0%)      0 (0%)
hugepages-1Gi  0 (0%)      0 (0%)
hugepages-2Mi  0 (0%)      0 (0%)
Events:
  <none>
labsuser@master:~$

```

Step 2: Delete a worker node

2.1 Use the following command to delete a worker node:

kubectl delete node worker-node-1.example.com

```
(Total limits may be over 100 percent, i.e., overcommitted.)
Resource          Requests      Limits
-----
cpu                250m (12%)   0 (0%)
memory            0 (0%)       0 (0%)
ephemeral-storage 0 (0%)       0 (0%)
hugepages-1Gi     0 (0%)       0 (0%)
hugepages-2Mi     0 (0%)       0 (0%)
Events:           <none>
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl delete node worker-node-1.example.com
node "worker-node-1.example.com" deleted
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                STATUS    ROLES    AGE     VERSION
master.example.com   Ready     control-plane  4h18m   v1.28.2
worker-node-2.example.com Ready     <none>      4h15m   v1.28.2
labsuser@master:~$
```

2.2 Fetch the list of nodes in the cluster:

kubectl get nodes

```
Allocated resources:
(Total limits may be over 100 percent, i.e., overcommitted.)
Resource          Requests      Limits
-----
cpu                250m (12%)   0 (0%)
memory            0 (0%)       0 (0%)
ephemeral-storage 0 (0%)       0 (0%)
hugepages-1Gi     0 (0%)       0 (0%)
hugepages-2Mi     0 (0%)       0 (0%)
Events:           <none>
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl delete node worker-node-1.example.com
node "worker-node-1.example.com" deleted
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                STATUS    ROLES    AGE     VERSION
master.example.com   Ready     control-plane  4h18m   v1.28.2
worker-node-2.example.com Ready     <none>      4h15m   v1.28.2
labsuser@master:~$
```

Step 3: Register a worker node using a config file

3.1 Create a file named **nodereg.json**

vi nodereg.json

```
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl delete node worker-node-1.example.com
node "worker-node-1.example.com" deleted
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
master.example.com                 Ready    control-plane   4h18m   v1.28.2
worker-node-2.example.com          Ready    <none>         4h15m   v1.28.2
labsuser@master:~$ vi nodereg.json
labsuser@master:~$
```

3.2 Now, inside the **nodereg.json** file, input the following JSON code:

```
{
  "kind": "Node",
  "apiVersion": "v1",
  "metadata": {
    "name": "worker-node-1.example.com",
    "labels": {
      "name": "firstnode"
    }
  }
}
```

```
{
  "kind": "Node",
  "apiVersion": "v1",
  "metadata": {
    "name": "<<worker-node1.example.com>>",
    "labels": {
      "name": "firstnode"
    }
  }
}

~
~
~
~
~
~
~
```

3.3 Run the following command to register the node using the **nodereg.json** file:

kubectl create -f ./nodereg.json

```
labsuser@master:~$ vi nodereg.json
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl create -f ./nodereg.json
node/worker-node-1.example.com created
labsuser@master:~$
```

3.4 Execute the following command to verify the created node:

kubectl get nodes

```
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE    VERSION
master.example.com                  Ready    control-plane   4h52m   v1.28.2
worker-node-1.example.com           Ready    <none>         2m40s   v1.28.2
worker-node-2.example.com           Ready    <none>         4h49m   v1.28.2
labsuser@master:~$
```

Step 4: Identify the node conditions, capacity and allocatable resources

4.1 To View the 4 node conditions and status, capacity and allocatable size of each resources use the following command:

kubectl describe node worker-node-1.example.com

```
labsuser@master:~$ kubectl describe node worker-node-1.example.com
Name: worker-node-1.example.com
Roles: <none>
Labels:
  beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64
  beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux
  kubernetes.io/arch=amd64
  kubernetes.io/hostname=worker-node-1.example.com
  kubernetes.io/os=linux
Annotations:
  kubeadm.alpha.kubernetes.io/cri-socket: unix:///var/run/containerd/containerd.sock
  node.alpha.kubernetes.io/ttl: 0
  projectcalico.org/IPv4Address: 172.31.8.206/20
  projectcalico.org/IPv4IPIPTunnelAddr: 192.168.47.128
  volumes.kubernetes.io/controller-managed-attach-detach: true
CreationTimestamp: Thu, 05 Oct 2023 06:40:47 +0000
Taints: <none>
Unschedulable: false
Leases:
  HolderIdentity: worker-node-1.example.com
  AcquireTime: <unset>
  RenewTime: Thu, 05 Oct 2023 10:51:19 +0000
Conditions:
  Type                               Status  LastHeartbeatTime             LastTransitionTime             Reason                           Message
  ----                               -
  NetworkUnavailable                  False   Thu, 05 Oct 2023 09:16:55 +0000 Thu, 05 Oct 2023 09:16:55 +0000 CalicoIsUp                       Calico is running on this node
  MemoryPressure                      False   Thu, 05 Oct 2023 10:48:35 +0000 Thu, 05 Oct 2023 06:40:47 +0000 KubeletHasSufficientMemory       kubelet has sufficient memory available
  DiskPressure                       False   Thu, 05 Oct 2023 10:48:35 +0000 Thu, 05 Oct 2023 06:40:47 +0000 KubeletHasNoDiskPressure         kubelet has no disk pressure
```

```
Machine ID:          ec23f4405d7a5a649897db3034c844a3
System UUID:         ec2ae3b0-4040-0094-dbf0-ddfa68e25d8f
Boot ID:             c3fa7c65-2821-44ff-8b49-417b81f6eeb2
Kernel Version:      6.2.0-1012-aws
OS Image:            Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS
Operating System:    linux
Architecture:        amd64
Container Runtime Version: containerd://1.6.8
Kubelet Version:      v1.28.2
Kube-Proxy Version:   v1.28.2
Non-terminated Pods:  (2 in total)
-----
Namespace           Name                CPU Requests  CPU Limits    Memory Requests Memory Limits  Age
-----
kube-system          calico-node-g4wh2    250m (12%)    0 (0%)        0 (0%)        0 (0%)        4h10m
kube-system          kube-proxy-zjhc8     0 (0%)        0 (0%)        0 (0%)        0 (0%)        4h10m
Allocated resources:
(Total limits may be over 100 percent, i.e., overcommitted.)
-----
Resource            Requests      Limits
-----
cpu                  250m (12%)    0 (0%)
memory               0 (0%)        0 (0%)
ephemeral-storage    0 (0%)        0 (0%)
hugepages-1Gi        0 (0%)        0 (0%)
hugepages-2Mi        0 (0%)        0 (0%)
Events:              <none>
labsuser@master:~$
```

By following these steps, you have successfully verified node status, deleted a worker node, and registered a new worker node in the Kubernetes cluster, demonstrating effective node management in the cluster.