Connecting application

Frontend application (Mongo express)

- ❖ Kubernetes (K8s), the frontend with Mongo Express involves running Mongo Express as a pod within the cluster.
- ❖ Mongo Express provides a web-based interface for managing MongoDB databases, allowing users to interact with and visualize their data.
- ❖ Kubernetes handles the deployment, scaling, and maintenance of the Mongo Express pod.

1. Create the yaml file (Vi A1.yaml)

Vi A1.yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: mon-express
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: express
  template:
   metadata:
     name: mon-express
     labels:
       app: express
   spec:
     containers:
      - name: cont-express
       image: mongo-express
        - containerPort: 8081
       - name: ME_CONFIG_BASICAUTH_USERNAME
         valueFrom:
           secretKeyRef:
             name: mysecret
        - name: ME CONFIG BASICAUTH PASSWORD
         valueFrom:
           secretKeyRef:
             name: mysecret
             key: password
         name: ME_CONFIG_MONGODB_ADMINUSERNAME
```

```
secretKeyRef:
             name: mysecret
             key: password
         name: ME CONFIG MONGODB ADMINUSERNAME
          valueFrom:
           secretKeyRef:
             name: mysecret
             key: username
         name: ME CONFIG MONGODB ADMINPASSWORD
         valueFrom:
           secretKeyRef:
             name: mysecret
            key: password
         name: ME_CONFIG_MONGODB_SERVER
           configMapKeyRef:
             key: database url
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: service-express
 selector:
   app: express
 type: NodePort
 ports:
   port: 8081
   targetPort: 8081
    nodePort: 30007
```

2. Create the Deployment and service on mon-express:

Kubectl create -f A1.yaml

```
controlplane $ kubectl create -f A1.yaml
deployment.apps/mon-express created
service/service-express created
```

Backend application (Mongo db)

- ❖ In Kubernetes (K8s), the backend with MongoDB involves running MongoDB instances as pods within the cluster.
- ❖ These pods handle data storage and retrieval, providing database services to other application components.
- Kubernetes manages the deployment, scaling, and maintenance of these MongoDB pods.

1. Create the Yaml file (vi B1.yaml)

Vi B1.yaml

```
aptVersion: apps/vl
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: mongo-db
spec:
replicas: 1
selector:
matchLabels:
app: db
template:
netadata:
name: mongo-db
labels:
app: db
spec:
containers:
- name: cont-db
image: mongo
ports:
- containerPort: 27017
env:
- name: NOKGO_INITDB_ROOT_USERNAME
valueFrom:
secretKeyRef:
name: mysecret
key: username
- name: mysecret
key: username
- name: mysecret
key: username
secretKeyRef:
name: mysecret
key: username
- name: mysecret
key: username
- name: mysecret
key: username
secretKeyRef:
name: mysecret
key: username
secretKeyRef:
name: mysecret
key: username
secretKeyRef:
name: mysecret
key: username
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
   name: myservice
spec:
   selector:
   app: db
   type: ClusterIP
   ports:
   - port: 27017
   targetPort: 27017
```

2. Create the Deployment and service on Mongo db:

Kubectl create -f B1.yaml

```
controlplane $ kubectl create -f B1.yaml
deployment.apps/mongo-db created
service/myservice created
```

3. You can check the username and password:

```
controlplane $ echo -n YWRtaW4= |base64 --decode
admincontrolplane $ echo -n cGFzc3dvcmQ= |base64 --decode
passwordcontrolplane $
```

Secrets

- ❖ In Kubernetes (K8s), a Secret is an object that stores sensitive data, such as passwords, OAuth tokens, and SSH keys.
- Secrets allow you to securely manage and access confidential information in your applications.
- * Kubernetes ensures that Secrets are only accessible to authorized pods and users.

1. Create the Yaml file (Vi C1.yaml)

Vi C1.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
    name: mysecret
data:
    username: "YWRtaW4="
    password: "cGFzc3dvcmQ="

~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
```

2. Create the secret:

Kubectl create -f C1.yaml

```
controlplane $ kubectl create -f C1.yaml secret/mysecret_created
```

ConfingMap

- ❖ In Kubernetes (K8s), a ConfigMap is an object used to store non-confidential configuration data in key-value pairs.
- ConfigMaps allow you to decouple configuration artifacts from image content to keep containerized applications portable.
- * Kubernetes uses ConfigMaps to inject configuration data into pods and containers at runtime.

1. Create the Yaml file (vi D1.yaml)

Vi D1.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
   name: myconfig
data:
   database_url: myservice
~
~
~
```

2. Create the Configmap:

Kubectl create -f D1.yaml

```
controlplane $ kubectl create -f D1.yaml
configmap/myconfig created
```

3. To verify the Pods:

Kubectl get po

controlplane \$ kubectl get po		Charles and a second		
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
mon-express-65b87559d9-jl8ss	1/1	Running	0	7m35s
mongo-db-58b4d56f85-5tnb2	1/1	Running	0	5m2s

4. To verify the service:

Kubectl get svc

controlplane \$ kubectl get svc								
NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE			
kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	<none></none>	443/TCP	2d9h			
myservice	ClusterIP	10.103.226.9	<none></none>	27017/TCP	85s			
service-express	NodePort	10.101.171.141	<none></none>	8081:30007/TCP	119s			

5. To using the command given below:

Kubectl get po –show-labels

controlplane \$ kubectl get poshow-labels							
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	LABELS		
mon-express-65b87559d9-jl8ss	1/1	Running	0	8m42s	app=express,pod-template-hash=65b87559d9		
mongo-db-58b4d56f85-5tnb2	1/1	Running	0	6m9s	app=db,pod-template-hash=58b4d56f85		

6. To verify the secrets:

Kubectl get secrets

```
controlplane $ kubectl get secrets

NAME TYPE DATA AGE

mysecret Opaque 2 3m6s
```

7. To using describe details:

Kubectl describe sercets mysecret

```
controlplane $ kubectl describe secrets mysecret
Name: mysecret
Namespace: default
Labels: <none>
Annotations: <none>

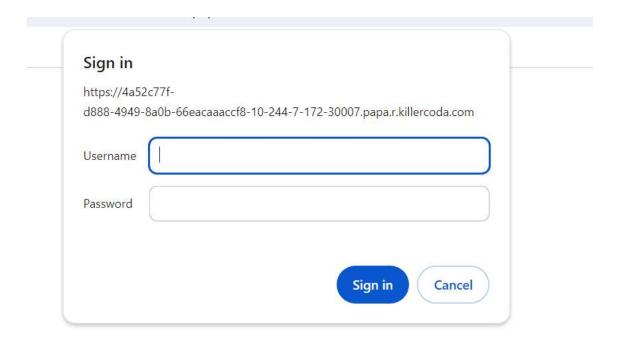
Type: Opaque

Data
====
password: 8 bytes
username: 5 bytes
```

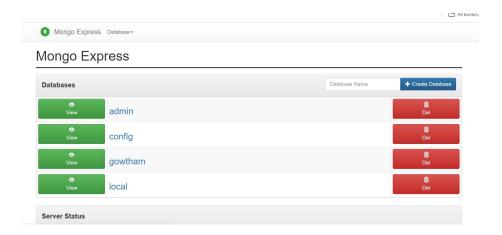
8. To using the incept user and password details:

```
controlplane $ echo -n "YWRtaW4" |base64
WVdSdGFXNA==
controlplane $ ^C
controlplane $ echo -n "WVdSdGFXNA== |base64
> ^C
controlplane $ echo -n WVdSdGFXNA== |base64 --decode
YWRtaW4controlplane $ echo -n YWRtaW4= |base64 --decode
admincontrolplane $ echo -n cGFzc3dvcmQ= |base64 --decode
passwordcontrolplane $ ^C
```

9. Going to outside on webpage and enter the port no to access it and enter the username and then password:



10. Finally to verify the web pages details:



11. To using one command to over list the pod and service:

Kubectl get all

controlplane \$ kubectl get	all						
NAME		READY	STATUS	RESTART	S AGE		
pod/mon-express-65b87559d9	9-22cq9	1/1	Running	0	20m		
pod/mongo-db-58b4d56f85-wk	cjkt	1/1	Running	0	19m		
NAME	TYPE	CLU:	STER-IP	EXTER	NAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
service/kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.9	96.0.1	≺none	>	443/TCP	2d9h
service/myservice	ClusterIP	10.	103.226.9	≺none	>	27017/TCP	19m
service/service-express	NodePort	10.	101.171.14	11 <none< td=""><td>></td><td>8081:30007/TCP</td><td>20m</td></none<>	>	8081:30007/TCP	20m
77							
NAME	READY	UP-	TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE		
deployment.apps/mon-expres	s 1/1	1		1	20m		
deployment.apps/mongo-db	1/1	1		1	19m		
NAME		1	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE	
replicaset.apps/mon-express-65b87559d9			1	1	1	20m	
replicaset.apps/mongo-db-5		1	1	1	19m		

12. To using one command to list the secret and configmap:

Kubectl get secrets,cm

```
controlplane $ kubectl get secrets,cm
NAME
                  TYPE
                           DATA
                                  AGE
secret/mysecret
                  Opaque
                           2
                                  19m
NAME
                             DATA
                                    AGE
configmap/kube-root-ca.crt
                                    2d9h
                             1
configmap/myconfig
                             1
                                    19m
```