EXPERIMENT NO.10

Aim: To study and implement container orchestration using Kubernetes.

Theory:

Container orchestration tools simplify the management of containerized applications, making them easier to deploy, scale, manage, and maintain in production environments. They play a crucial role in enabling organizations to leverage the benefits of container technology while ensuring reliability, scalability, and efficiency. Container orchestration tools are essential in managing the complexities of deploying and scaling containerized applications efficiently.

- 1. Scalability: Containerized applications need to be able to scale rapidly to meet fluctuating demand. Orchestration tools provide mechanisms to automatically scale containers up or down based on factors like CPU usage, memory consumption, or incoming traffic.
- 2. High Availability: Orchestration tools ensure that applications remain available even if individual containers or entire nodes fail. They automatically detect failures and reschedule containers on healthy nodes to maintain service availability.
- 3. Resource Optimization: Orchestration tools optimize the allocation of resources by efficiently packing containers onto host machines. They balance the workload across the infrastructure, ensuring that resources are utilized effectively without wasting capacity.
- 4. Service Discovery and Load Balancing: As containerized applications are often composed of multiple microservices, orchestration tools facilitate service discovery and load balancing. They enable containers to locate and communicate with each other dynamically, distributing incoming requests across multiple instances to prevent bottlenecks.
- 5. Rolling Updates and Rollbacks: Orchestration tools support seamless deployment of updates to applications without downtime. They enable rolling updates, where new container instances are gradually introduced

while old instances are retired, ensuring continuous availability. In case of issues, they also allow for quick rollbacks to previous versions.

- 6. Configuration Management: Orchestration tools provide mechanisms for managing configuration parameters across containers, ensuring consistency and facilitating easy updates. They allow for centralized management of environment variables, secrets, and other configuration settings.
- 7. Health Monitoring and Logging: Orchestration tools monitor the health of containers and nodes, providing insights into the overall status of the application infrastructure. They collect logs and metrics from containers and make them available for analysis, troubleshooting, and performance optimization.
- 8. Security: Orchestration tools offer features to enhance the security of containerized applications, such as network segmentation, access controls, and automated security updates. They help enforce security policies and best practices across the container environment.

Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform originally developed by Google, now maintained by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF). It provides a robust infrastructure for automating deployment, scaling, and managing containerized applications. Here are some of its key features:

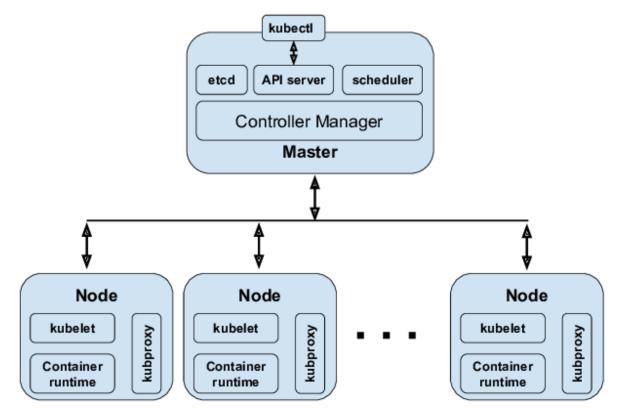
- 1. Container Orchestration: Kubernetes automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications across clusters of hosts. It abstracts away the underlying infrastructure, allowing developers to focus on building and running their applications without worrying about the complexities of managing individual containers.
- 2. Service Discovery and Load Balancing: Kubernetes provides built-in service discovery and load balancing mechanisms. Services are assigned unique DNS names, which are automatically updated as containers are created or terminated. Kubernetes also distributes incoming traffic across multiple instances of a service to ensure high availability and optimal performance.

- 3. Automatic Scaling: Kubernetes supports both manual and automatic scaling of application instances based on resource utilization metrics such as CPU and memory usage. Horizontal Pod Autoscaling (HPA) automatically adjusts the number of replica pods in a deployment to match the desired resource utilization levels, ensuring that applications can handle fluctuations in demand effectively.
- 4. Rolling Updates and Rollbacks: Kubernetes facilitates seamless updates to applications through rolling updates. It gradually replaces old instances of containers with new ones, ensuring that the application remains available throughout the update process. In case of issues, Kubernetes supports quick rollbacks to previous versions, minimizing downtime and reducing the risk of service disruptions.
- 5. Storage Orchestration: Kubernetes provides built-in support for persistent storage, allowing applications to store and access data beyond the lifecycle of individual containers. It offers various storage options, including local storage, network-attached storage (NAS), and cloudbased storage solutions, and provides mechanisms for dynamically provisioning and attaching storage volumes to containers as needed.
- 6. Self-Healing: Kubernetes continuously monitors the health of containers and nodes in the cluster. If a container or node fails, Kubernetes automatically restarts failed containers, reschedules them onto healthy nodes, and replaces unhealthy nodes as necessary to maintain the desired state of the application.
- 7. Declarative Configuration: Kubernetes uses declarative YAML or JSON configuration files to define the desired state of applications, services, and infrastructure components. Developers specify the desired configuration, and Kubernetes handles the details of ensuring that the actual state matches the desired state, automatically making any necessary adjustments as needed.
- 8. Extensibility and Ecosystem: Kubernetes is highly extensible and provides a rich ecosystem of plugins, extensions, and integrations. It supports custom resource definitions (CRDs) and operators, allowing

users to extend Kubernetes functionality to support custom application requirements or integrate with third-party tools and services.

Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform designed to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. It was originally developed by Google and is now maintained by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF). Kubernetes provides a robust set of features for managing containerized workloads across a cluster of machines.

Components of Kubernetes:



1. Master Node:

- **kube-apiserver**: Exposes the Kubernetes API, which is used by other components to communicate with the cluster.
- **kube-controller-manager**: Manages various controllers that regulate the state of the cluster, such as node and replication controllers.
- **kube-scheduler**: Responsible for scheduling pods (groups of containers) onto nodes based on resource requirements and constraints.

2. Worker Node:

- **kubelet**: Acts as an agent running on each node in the cluster, responsible for managing containers, pods, and their lifecycle.
- **kube-proxy**: Maintains network rules and performs load balancing across services.
- **Container Runtime**: The software responsible for running containers, such as Docker, containerd, or CRI-O.

3. etcd:

- Distributed key-value store used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data, including configuration details and state.

Working of Kubernetes:

- 1. Deployment: Users define the desired state of their applications using Kubernetes manifests (YAML or JSON files) specifying details such as container images, resource requirements, and scaling policies.
- 2. **API Server**: Users interact with the Kubernetes cluster through the API server, which exposes endpoints for managing resources.
- 3. **Scheduler**: The scheduler assigns pods to nodes based on resource requirements, node capacity, and other constraints.
- 4. **Kubelet**: Runs on each node and ensures that the containers described in the pods are running and healthy. It communicates with the API server to receive pod specifications and report the status of containers.
- 5. **Controller Manager**: Monitors the cluster state and ensures that the current state matches the desired state defined by users. It includes controllers like the replication controller, which manages the number of pod replicas, and the node controller, which handles node lifecycle events.
- 6. **etcd**: Stores the state of the entire Kubernetes cluster, including configuration data, secrets, and the state of running pods.

Kubernetes Architecture:

- **Master-Worker Architecture**: Kubernetes follows a master-worker architecture, where the master node manages and controls the cluster's state and configuration, while worker nodes execute the actual containerized workloads.
- **Declarative Model**: Kubernetes uses a declarative model, where users specify the desired state of their applications, and Kubernetes ensures that the current state matches the desired state continuously.
- **High Availability**: Kubernetes supports high availability by allowing multiple master nodes and providing mechanisms for automatic failover and redundancy.
- **Networking**: Kubernetes manages networking between pods and services using a flat, virtual network that spans all nodes in the cluster. Each pod gets its IP address, and containers within the same pod share the same network namespace.
- **Plugins and Extensions**: Kubernetes offers a modular architecture with a rich ecosystem of plugins and extensions for networking, storage, monitoring, logging, and security, allowing users to customize and extend Kubernetes to meet their specific requirements.

Aspect	Pod	Node
Definition	Smallest deployable unit in Kubernetes	A physical or virtual machine in the cluster
Composition	One or more containers	Hosts multiple Pods
Atomic Unit	Single instance of a workload	A single machine in the cluster
Networking	Each Pod has its own unique IP address	Each Node has a unique IP address
Resource	Consumes resources such as CPU, memory, etc.	Provides resources to run Pods
Scheduling	Scheduled to run on a Node by Kubernetes	Managed by Kubernetes scheduler
Lifecycle	Pods can be created, deleted, or terminated	Nodes can be added, removed, or drained
Failover	If a Pod fails, Kubernetes restarts it	If a Node fails, Kubernetes reschedules Pods
Scaling	Horizontal scaling is done by replicating Pods	Vertical scaling is done by adding resources
Management	Managed by Kubernetes through the API server	Managed by the kubelet and Kubernetes master
Independence	Pods are independent of each other	Nodes are part of the overall cluster
Health Checks	Kubernetes checks Pod health using probes	Nodes are checked for health using probes

Kubernetes and Docker Swarm both provide container orchestration capabilities, but they differ in their architecture, scalability, feature set, and target audience. Kubernetes is favored for its extensive features, scalability, and large ecosystem, making it suitable for managing large, complex containerized applications. On the other hand, Docker Swarm is simpler to set up and use, making it a good choice for smaller deployments or organizations already using Docker.

Aspect	Kubernetes	Docker Swarm
Origin	Developed by Google, open-sourced, and managed by CNCF	Developed and maintained by Docker
Architecture	Master-worker architecture	Decentralized architecture
Scalability	Highly scalable, suitable for large, complex deployments	Scales well for small to medium deployments
Orchestration Features	Rich set of features including auto-scaling, rolling updates, service discovery, and more	Provides basic orchestration features like service discovery, load balancing, and rolling updates
Networking	Offers a highly flexible networking model with built-in solutions like Kubernetes Networking (kubenet) and Container Network Interface (CNI) plugins	Networking features are simpler compared to Kubernetes, but support overlay networks and other basic networking functionalities

Aspect	Kubernetes	Docker Swarm
Configuration	Uses YAML or JSON manifests for defining resources and configurations	Supports Docker Compose for defining services, but configurations are generally simpler compared to Kubernetes
Community & Ecosystem	Large and vibrant community with extensive ecosystem of tools, plugins, and third-party integrations	Growing community and ecosystem, but smaller compared to Kubernetes
Learning Curve	Steeper learning curve due to its complexity and rich feature set	Generally simpler to learn and use, especially for users already familiar with Docker
Adoption	Widely adopted across industries and enterprises for managing complex containerized workloads at scale	Popular among small to medium-sized deployments and organizations already using Docker for containerization
Vendor Support	Supported by various cloud providers and vendors offering managed Kubernetes services	Docker provides Swarm as part of its Docker Enterprise Edition (EE) offering, and there are some third-party solutions available for support

Implementation:

