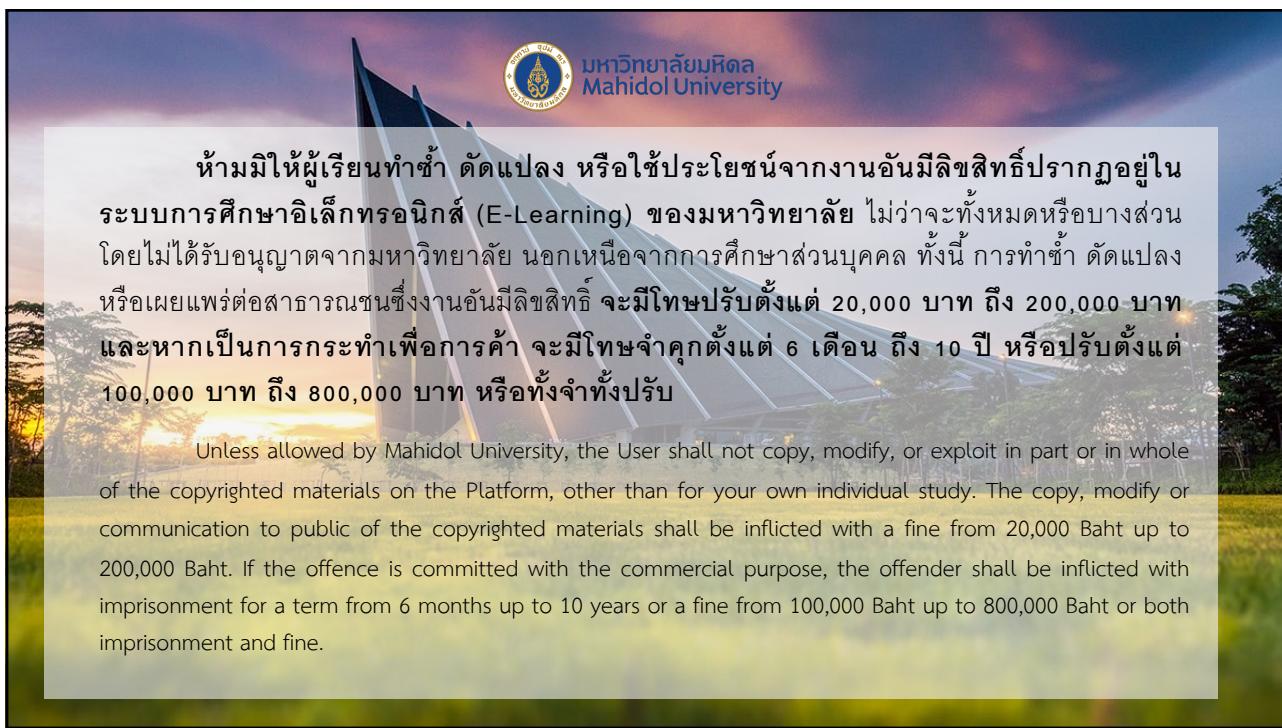


1



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2



Agenda

- Why do we need Kubernetes?
- What's Kubernetes?
- Kubernetes architecture
- Kubernetes key features
- Kubernetes basic concepts
- Kubernetes security

3



Docker on a Server



A diagram illustrating Docker on a server. It shows a light blue rounded rectangle labeled 'Node'. Inside the 'Node' is a smaller dark blue rectangle labeled 'Container'.

Node

4

The diagram illustrates the concept of Docker on multiple servers. At the top right, there is a blue rectangular box labeled "Container" with three question marks ("??") below it. To the left of this box are three blue rounded rectangles labeled "Node". Below the nodes is a wavy blue line with the number "5" at its right end, representing a network or cloud environment.

5

The diagram features the Mahidol University logo at the top left. To the right, the text "What is Kubernetes (K8S)?". To the right of the text is a blue hexagonal icon containing a white steering wheel. Below the text is a wavy blue line with the number "6" at its right end, representing a network or cloud environment.

- Kubernetes, in Greek, means the Helmsman, or pilot of the ship.
- It is pilot of a ship of containers.
- Kubernetes is a software written in Go for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.
- Focus on manage applications, not machines.
- Open source, open API container orchestrator
- Supports multiple cloud and bare-metal environments.

6



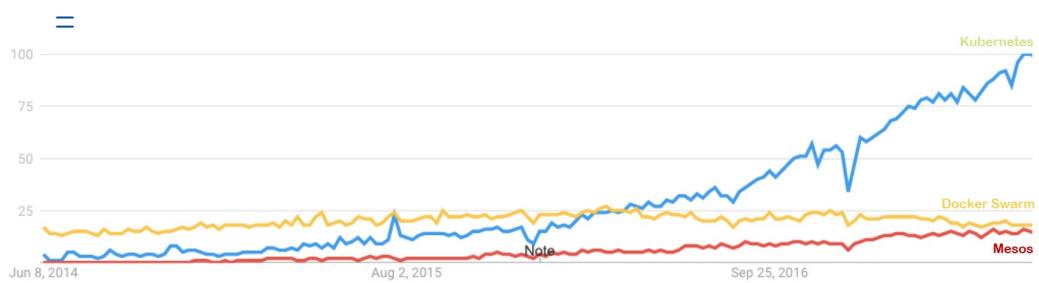
What is Kubernetes (K8S)?

- Inspired and informed by 15 years of Google's experiences and internal systems.
- Kubernetes 1.0 was launched in OSCON 2015
- Kubernetes was based on Google Borg and Omega
- Other systems like Kubernetes are Apache Mesos, Docker Swarm, etc.

7



Kubernetes is a Leader



8



- <https://www.cncf.io>
- Controls and manages projects under CNCF.
- Develops and supports related ecosystems.
- Organize events, seminar, training, certification
- In every 3 months approximately, there is a new release of Kubernetes.

9

9



Kubernetes Key Features

- Automatic bin packing
- Self-healing
- Horizontal manual/auto-scaling
- Service discovery & load balancing
- Automated rollouts and rollbacks
- Secret and configuration management
- Storage orchestration
- Batch execution

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Kubernetes Platform

Certified Kubernetes - Distribution

Source: <https://landscape.cncf.io>

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Kubernetes Platform

Certified Kubernetes - Installer

PaaS/Container Service

Source: <https://landscape.cncf.io>

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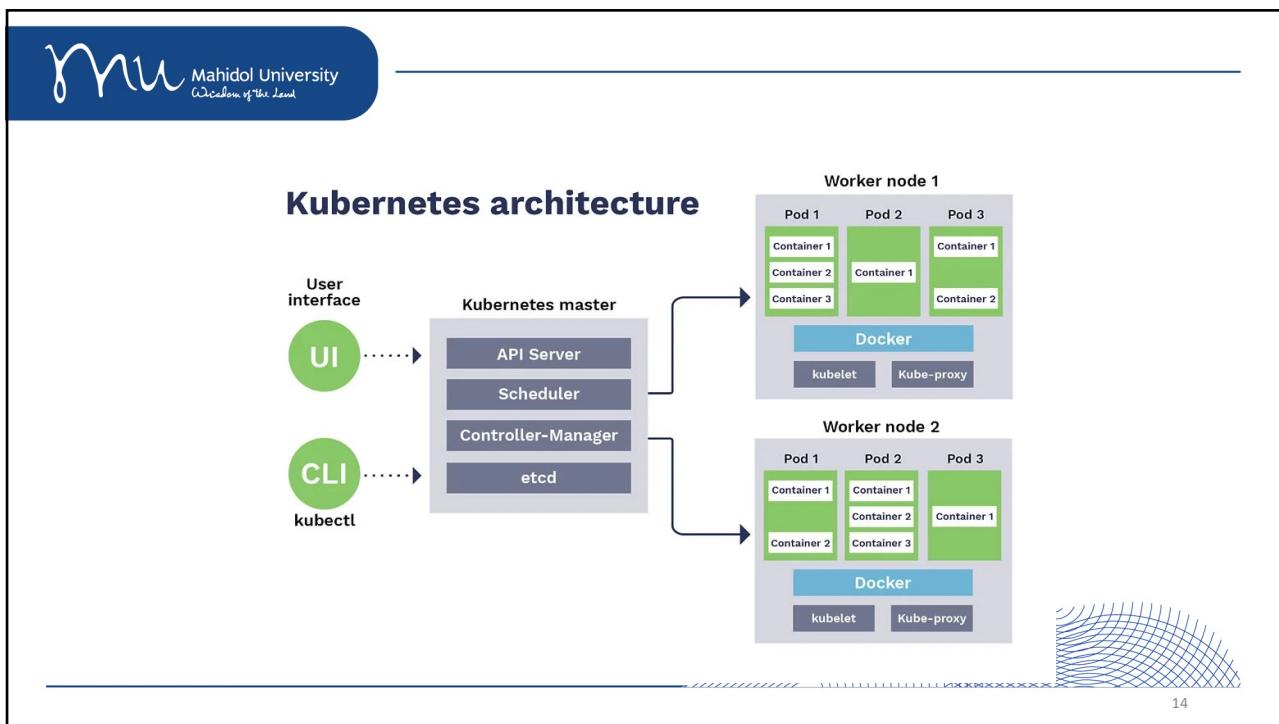
Kubernetes Platform

Certified Kubernetes - Hosted

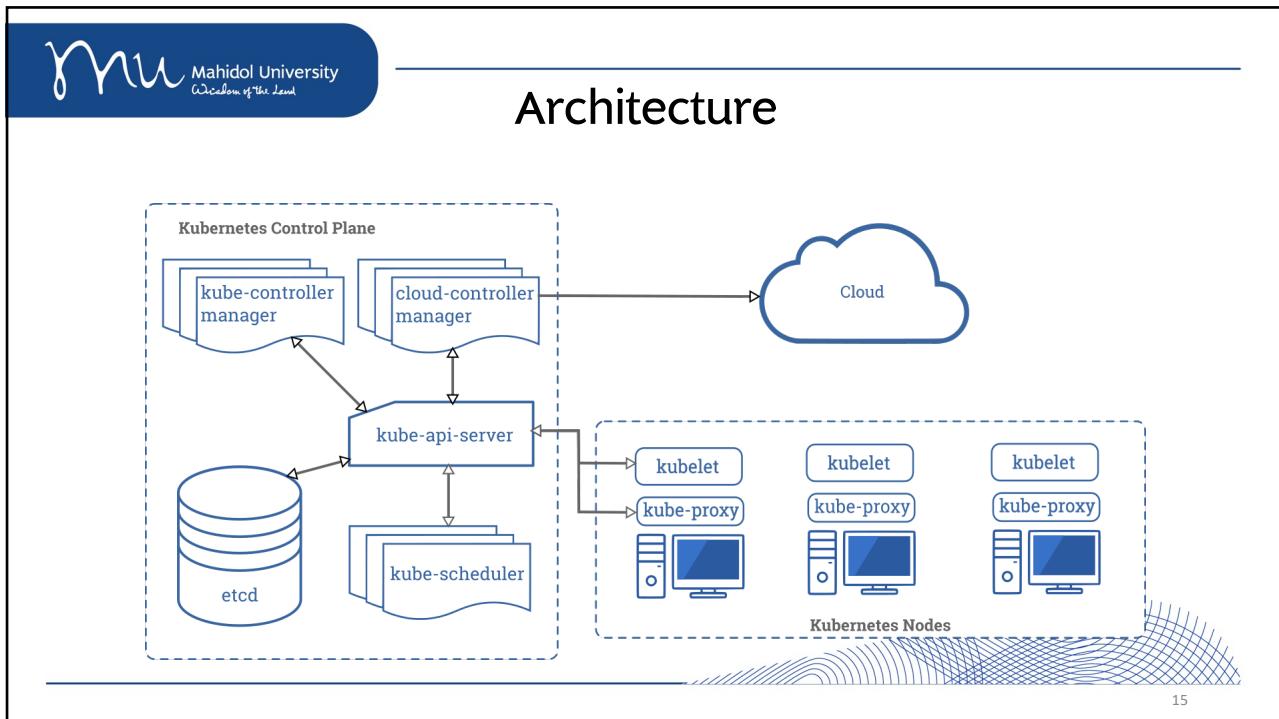
Source: <https://landscape.cncf.io>

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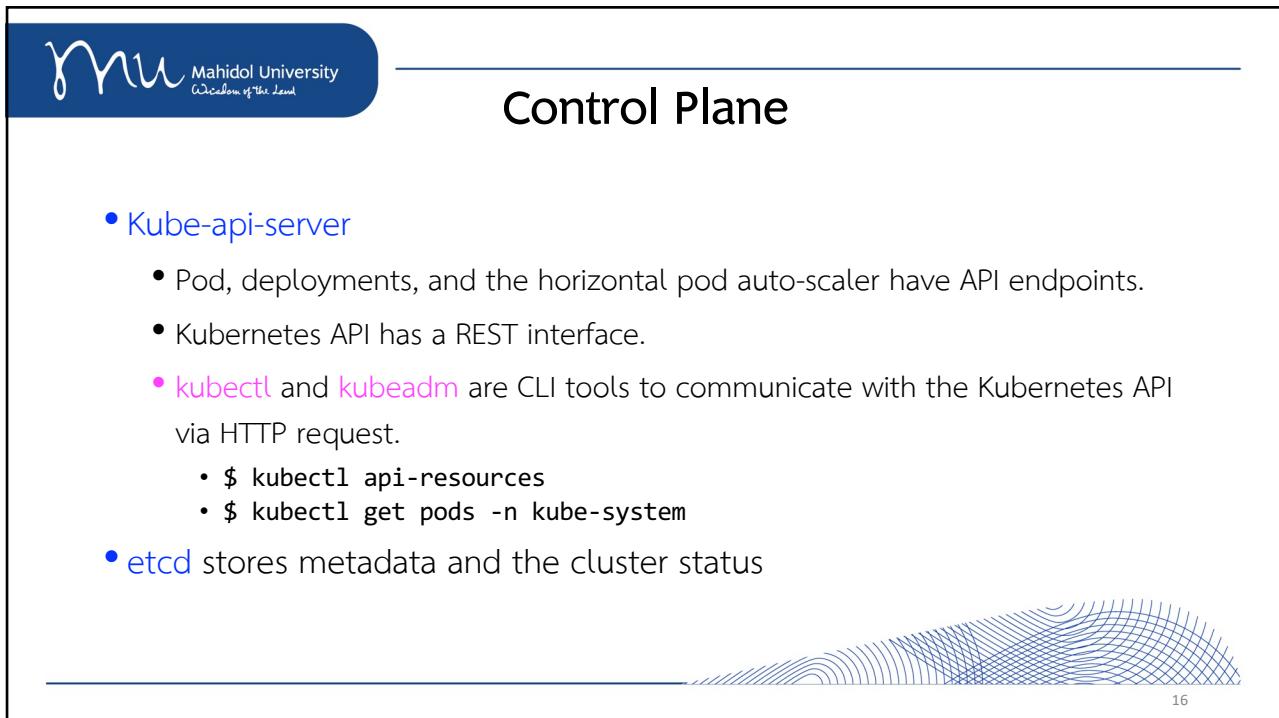


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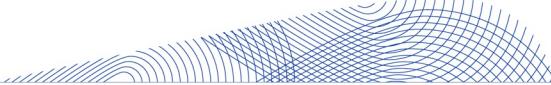
Control Plane

- **Kubelet**

- An agent that runs on every worker node
- Makes sure that containers in a pod are running and healthy.
- Communicates directly with the api-server in the control plane.

- **Container runtime**

- A kublet assigned to new pod starts a container using Container Runtime Interface (CRI).
- CRI enables that kublet to create containers with the engines: Containerd, CRI-O, Kata Containers, AWS Firecracker.


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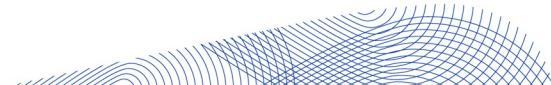
Control Plane

- **Kube-proxy**

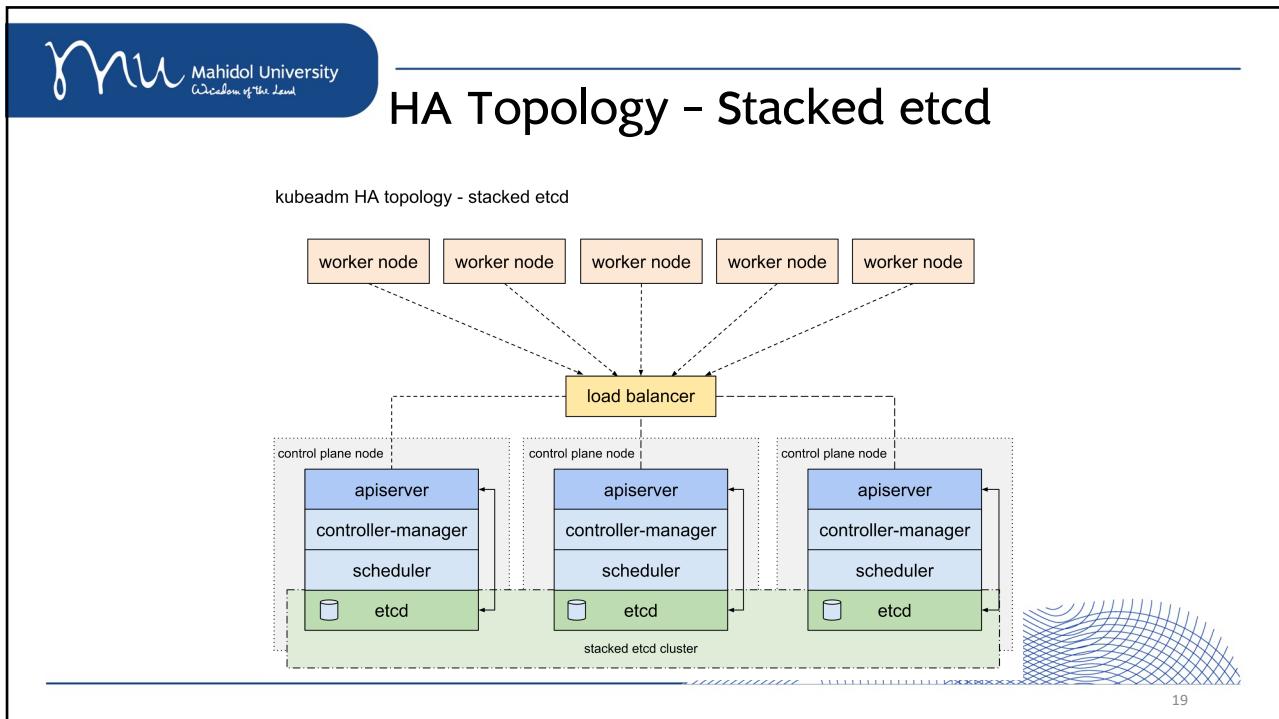
- Makes sure pods and services can communicate
- Each kube-proxy communicates directly with the kube-api-server.

- **Kube-scheduler**

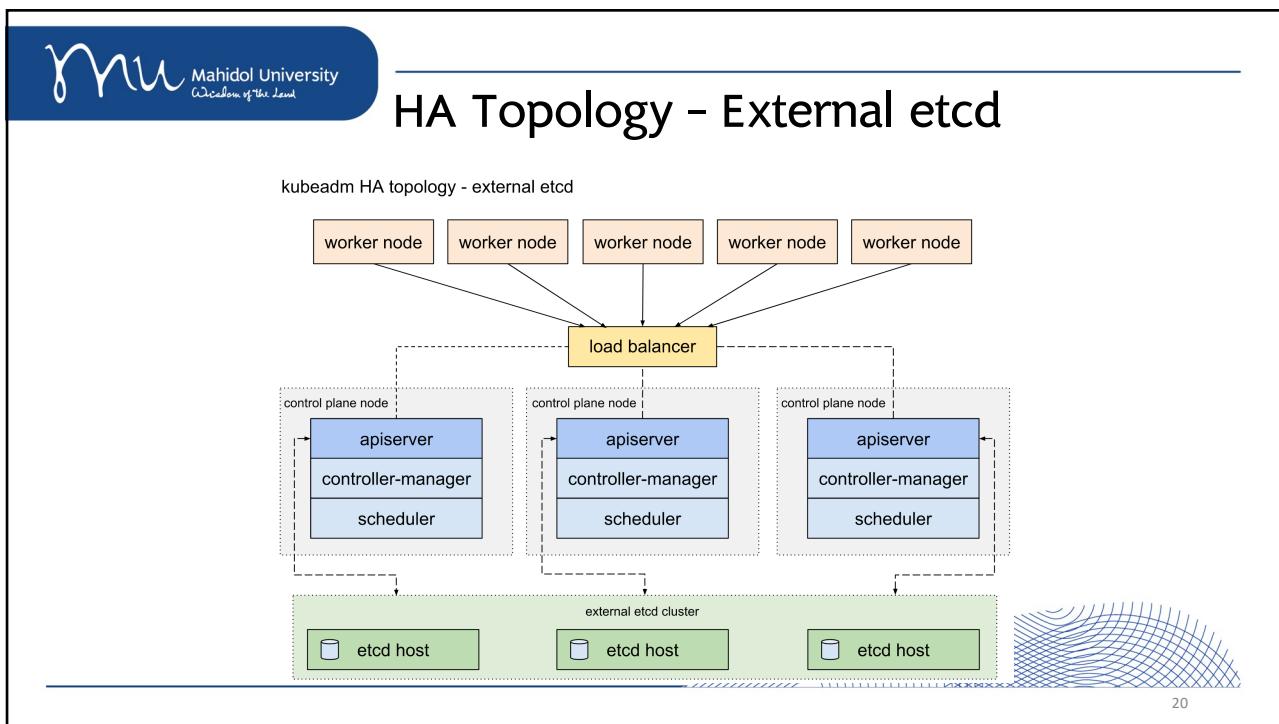
- Pods scheduler in worker nodes based on resources availability, requests limit, etc.


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The slide features the Mahidol University logo in the top left corner. The main title 'Kubernetes Basic Concept' is centered above a grid of six icons, each with a corresponding label: 'Manifest File' (blue folder icon), 'Pod' (blue cube icon), 'Deployment' (blue checkmark icon), 'Service' (blue server icon), 'Namespace' (blue house icon), and 'Rolling Update' (blue circular arrow icon). A decorative blue wavy pattern is at the bottom right.

Kubernetes Basic Concept

Manifest File Pod Deployment

Service Namespace Rolling Update

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The slide features the Mahidol University logo in the top left corner. The main title 'Creating K8S Clusters' is centered below a bulleted list of cluster creation tools:

- Docker Desktop
 - single-node Kubernetes cluster
- Minikube
 - The official local Kubernetes release.
 - Single node only
- K3d
 - It is much faster than Minikube.
 - It is used for Kubernetes conformance tests.
- KinD
 - It is lightning fast, supports multiple clusters.
 - Supports multiple worker nodes per cluster.

A decorative blue wavy pattern is at the bottom right.

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Lab1: Installation Options

- Docker Desktop: <https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>
- Install kubectl: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/tools/>
- Install minikube: <https://minikube.sigs.k8s.io/docs/start/>

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Kubernetes Sandbox



Play with Kubernetes

A simple, interactive and fun playground to learn Kubernetes

Login ▾

- <https://labs.play-with-k8s.com>
- It's free!
- Clean up every 4 hours

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YAML

- YAML Ain't Markup Language
- It's often used for configuration files.
- Like a suitcase, YAML lets you package and pick up your data and take it to another location and unload it without requiring anything extra from the developer.

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YAML

XML	JSON	YAML
<pre><Servers> <Server> <name>Server1</name> <owner>John</owner> <created>05232023</created> <status>active</status> </Server> </Servers></pre>	<pre>{ Servers: [{ name: Server1, owner: John, created: 05232023, status: active, }] }</pre>	<pre>Servers: - name: Server1 owner: John created: 05232023 status: active</pre>

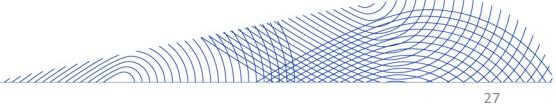
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YAML

Key Value Pair	Array/Lists	Dictionary/Map
Fruit: Apple Vegetable: Carrot Liquid: Water Meat: Chicken	Fruits: - Orange - Apple - Banana Vegetables: - Carrot - Cauliflower - Tomato	Banana: Calories: 105 Fat: 0.4 g Carbs: 27 g Grapes: Calories: 62 Fat: 0.3 g Carbs: 16 g



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YAML

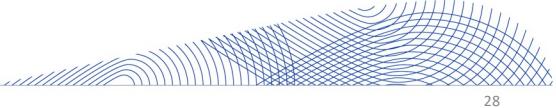
Key value + dictionary + lists

Fruits:

- Banana:
 - Calories: 105
 - Fat: 0.4 g
 - Carbs: 27 g
- Grape:
 - Calories: 105
 - Fat: 0.3 g
 - Carbs: 16 g

Notes:

- Ordering
- Dictionary = unordered
- List = ordered
- Comment = #



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Kubernetes Manifest File

```

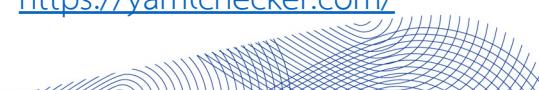
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx

```

Infrastructure as code (IaC)

Kind	Version
Pod	v1
Service	v1
ReplicaSet	apps/v1
Deployment	apps/v1

Syntax Checker:
<https://yamlchecker.com/>



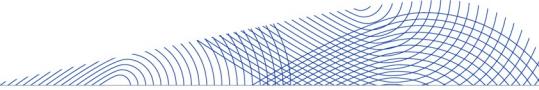
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Basic Commands

- kubectl get all
- kubectl get pods
- kubectl get services
- kubectl apply -f myfile.yml
- kubectl get services
- kubectl logs mypod
- kubectl delete pod mypod
- kubectl delete replicaset myapp_replicaset
- kubectl delete service myservice
- kubectl delete pod --all
- kubectl delete service -all
- kubectl delete all --all



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Pod

- A pod is a smallest unit.
- Logical application
 - One or more containers and volumes
 - Shared namespaces
 - One IP per pod
- Resources are shared among containers in a pod.
- Each pod has unique ID (UID)

IP address
volume
containerized app

Pod 1 Pod 2 Pod 3 Pod 4

nginx
application

GCE iSCSI NFS

Pod

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Pod

- We normally create a pod by Deployment, Job, or StatefulSet.
- Sidecar: a container provides a service, and other container is responsible for updating data in the first container
- We can do horizontal scaling by increasing a number of pods
- When a node fail, scheduler will create a pod for that.

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Lab 2: Creating a Pod

- Create a pod containing Nginx container using command

```
kubectl run nginx --image=nginx
kubectl get pods
kubectl get pods -o wide
```

- Delete the pod that we just created

```
kubectl delete pod podname
```

- Create a pod contained Nginx container using nginx.yaml file

```
kubectl create -f nginx.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```

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Pod

```
> kubectl get pods
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myapp-pod   1/1     Running   0          20s

> kubectl describe pod myapp-pod
Name:           myapp-pod
Namespace:      default
Node:          minikube/192.168.99.100
Start Time:    Sat, 03 Mar 2018 14:26:14 +0800
Labels:         app:myapp
Annotations:   <none>
Status:        Running
IP:            172.17.0.24
Containers:
  nginx:
    Container ID: docker://830bb56c8c42a86b4bb70e9c1488fae1bc38663e4918b6c2f5a783e7688b8c9d
    Image:          nginx
    Image ID:      docker-pullable://nginx@sha256:4771d09578c7c6a65299e110b3ee1c0a2592f5ea2618d23e4ffe7a4cab1ce5de
    Port:          <none>
    State:         Running
      Started:   Sat, 03 Mar 2018 14:26:21 +0800
    Ready:        True
    Restart Count: 0
    Environment:  <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-x95w7 (ro)
Conditions:
  Type        Status
  Initialized  True
  Ready       True
  PodScheduled  True
Events:
  Type  Reason  Age From      Message
  ----  -----  --  ----      -----
  Normal Scheduled  34s  default-scheduler  Successfully assigned myapp-pod to minikube
  Normal SuccessfulMountVolume  33s  kubelet, minikube  MountVolume.SetUp succeeded for volume "default-token-x95w7"
  Normal Pulling   27s  kubelet, minikube  pull "nginx" for container "nginx"
  Normal Pulled   27s  kubelet, minikube  successfully pulled image "nginx"
  Normal Created  27s  kubelet, minikube  Created container
  Normal Started  27s  kubelet, minikube  Started container
```

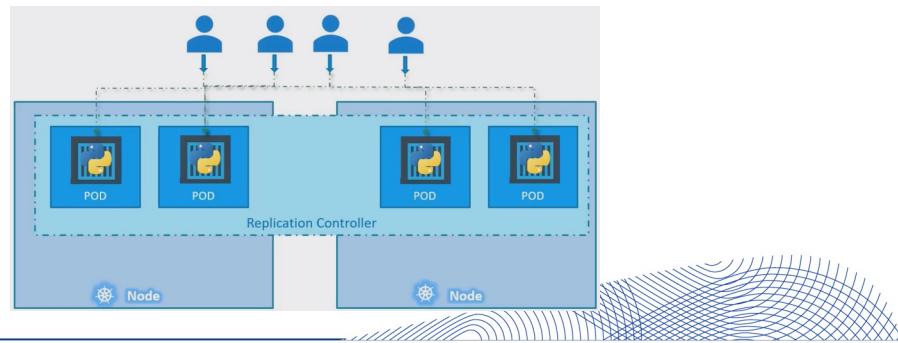
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Replica Controller & Replica Set

- Replication Controller (the old one) is replaced by Replica Set
- High availability, load balancing, and scalability



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Deployment

```
app: hello
replicas: 1
```



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The diagram illustrates the scaling of a deployment named 'hello' across four nodes. It shows three stages of deployment:

- Initial State:** Four light blue boxes labeled Node1, Node2, Node3, and Node4. Each contains one green 'Pod hello' box.
- Intermediate State:** Node1 and Node2 each have one green 'Pod hello' box. Node3 is a large orange box, and Node4 has one green 'Pod hello' box.
- Final State:** Node1 has one green 'Pod hello' box. Node2 has two green 'Pod hello' boxes. Node3 is a large orange box. Node4 is a large orange box. A wavy blue line at the bottom indicates the progression between these states.

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The diagram illustrates the creation and management of a ReplicaSet named 'myapp-replicaset'. It shows:

- ReplicaSet Definition:** A code snippet for 'replicaset-definition.yml' showing the configuration for the ReplicaSet, including metadata, spec (template, containers, replicas: 3), and selector.
- Kubectl Commands:** A terminal session showing the creation of the ReplicaSet and its status monitoring.
- Pod Status:** A table showing the status of the pods managed by the ReplicaSet.
- Wavy Blue Line:** A decorative wavy blue line at the bottom indicating the progression of the process.

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Scaling

```
replicaset-definition.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
  name: myapp-replicaset
  labels:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      name: myapp-pod
      labels:
        app: myapp
        type: front-end
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx-container
          image: nginx
  replicas: 6
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      type: front-end
```

```
> kubectl replace -f replicaset-definition.yml
```

```
> kubectl scale --replicas=6 -f replicaset-definition.yml
```

```
> kubectl scale --replicas=6 replicaset myapp-replicaset
```



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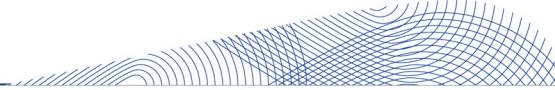
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Lab 3: Replica Sets

- Create a replica set as 3 using a yaml file (replica-definition.yaml) based Nginx container in Lab 2 as a template
- Try to delete one pod and check what happen
- Create a new pod with nginx.yaml file (in Lab 2) and with the same existing label of replicaset
- Change replicaset to 4 then check a number of pods you have by:
`kubectl edit replicaset myapp-replicaset`
- Change replicaset to 2 then check a number of pods you have
`kubectl scale replicaset myapp-replicaset --replicas=2`

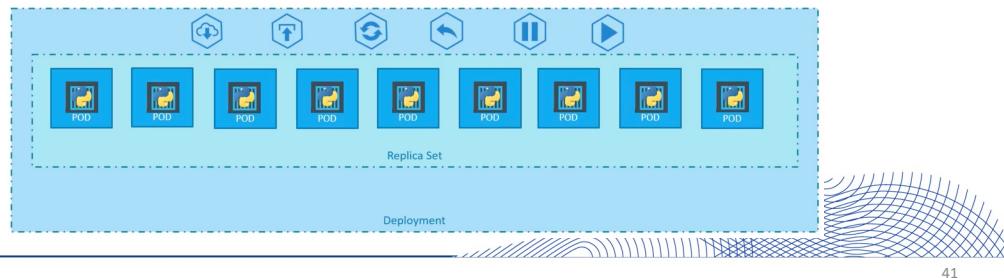


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Deployment

- Deployment is used to define how many duplicated pods we want in our application, how upgrading/updating, how rolling back
- Services enables other applications from outside to connect to our application.



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Deployment Definition

```
deployment-definition.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp-deployment
  labels:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      name: myapp-pod
      labels:
        app: myapp
        type: front-end
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx-container
          image: nginx
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      type: front-end
```

```
> kubectl create -f deployment-definition.yml
deployment "myapp-deployment" created
```

```
> kubectl get deployments
NAME           DESIRED   CURRENT   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
myapp-deployment   3         3         3           3          21s
```

```
> kubectl get replicaset
NAME           DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
myapp-deployment-6795844b58   3         3         3      2m
```

```
> kubectl get pods
NAME                           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
myapp-deployment-6795844b58-5rbjl   1/1    Running   0          2m
myapp-deployment-6795844b58-h4w55   1/1    Running   0          2m
myapp-deployment-6795844b58-1fjhv   1/1    Running   0          2m
```

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Deployments, Replica Sets, and Pods

```
> kubectl get all
NAME           DESIRED  CURRENT  UP-TO-DATE  AVAILABLE  AGE
deploy/myapp-deployment  3        3        3          3          9h
                           DESIRED  CURRENT  READY      AGE
rs/myapp-deployment-6795844b58  3        3        3          9h
                               READY    STATUS   RESTARTS  AGE
po/myapp-deployment-6795844b58-5rbjl  1/1     Running  0          9h
po/myapp-deployment-6795844b58-h4w55  1/1     Running  0          9h
po/myapp-deployment-6795844b58-lfjhv  1/1     Running  0          9h
```

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Lab 4: Creating a Deployment

- Create deployment.yaml file
- `kubectl create -f deployment.yaml`
- `kubectl get deployments`
- `kubectl get pods`
- `kubectl describe deployment myapp-deployment`
- `kubectl get all`

```
1  apiVersion: apps/v1
2  kind: Deployment
3  metadata:
4    name: myapp-deployment
5    labels:
6      tier: frontend
7      app: nginx
8  spec:
9    selector:
10   matchLabels:
11     app: myapp
12   replicas: 3
13   template:
14     metadata:
15       name: nginx-2
16       labels:
17         app: myapp
18     spec:
19       containers:
20         - name: nginx
21           image: nginx
```

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Rollout and Update

Revision 1

nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0 nginx:1.7.0

Revision 2

nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1 nginx:1.7.1

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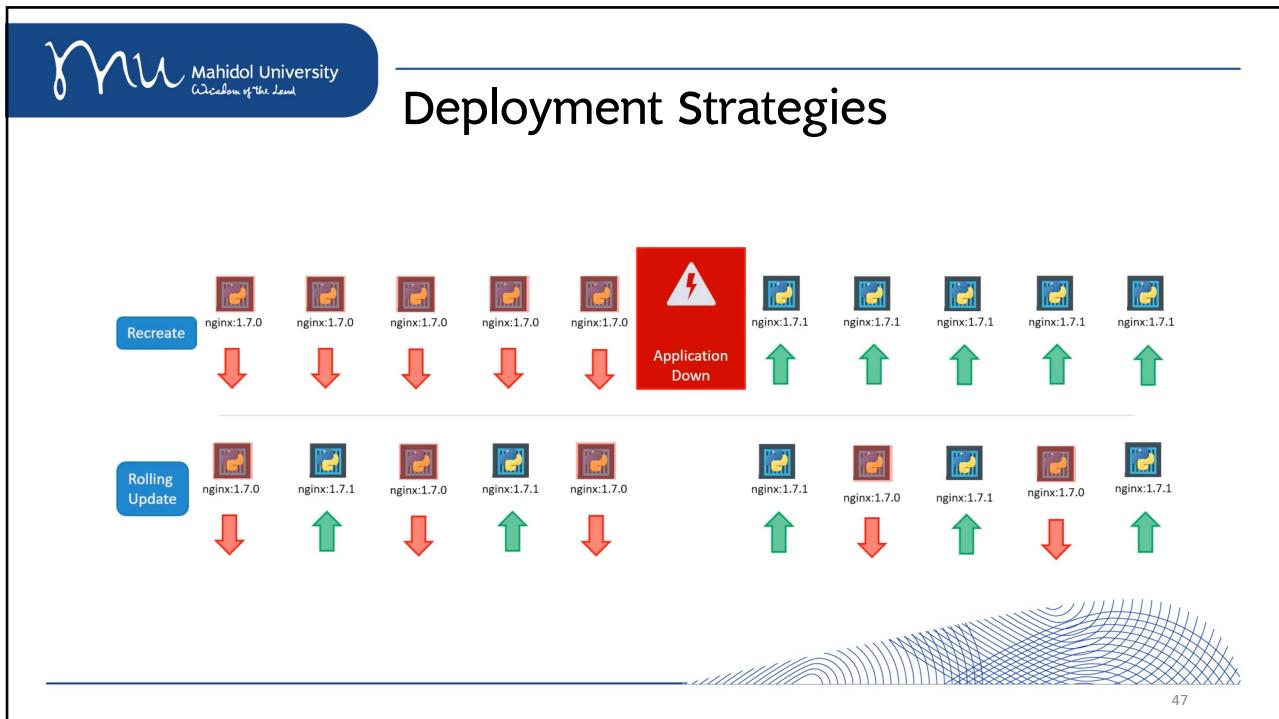
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Rollout Commands

```
> kubectl rollout status deployment/myapp-deployment
Waiting for rollout to finish: 0 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 1 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 2 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 3 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 4 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 5 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 6 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 7 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "myapp-deployment" successfully rolled out
```

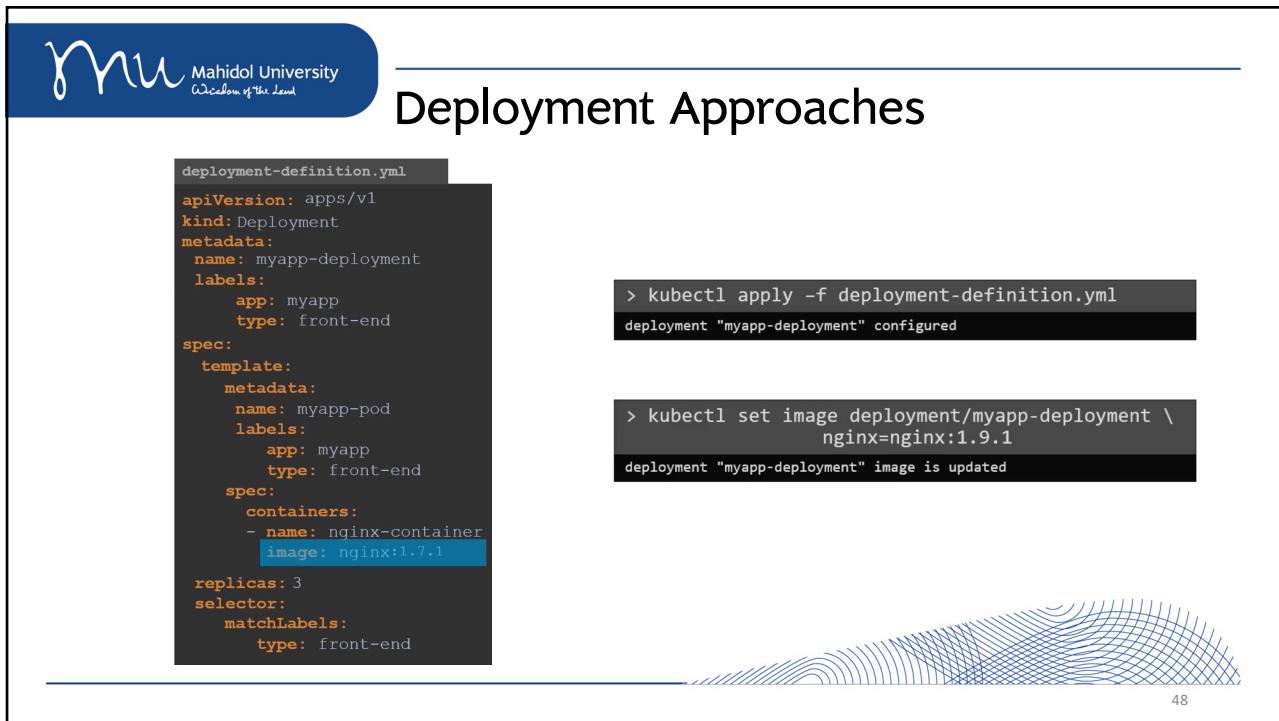
```
> kubectl rollout history deployment/myapp-deployment
deployments "myapp-deployment"
REVISION  CHANGE-CAUSE
1          <none>
2          kubectl apply --filename=deployment-definition.yml --record=true
```

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```
.\Kubernetes>kubectl describe deployment myapp-deployment
Name:           myapp-deployment
Namespace:      default
CreationTimestamp: Sat, 03 Mar 2018 17:01:55 +0800
Labels:         app=myapp
Annotations:    deployment.kubernetes.io/revision=2
                kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration={"apiVersion":"apps/v1","kind":"Deployment","metadata":{"name":"myapp-deployment","namespace":"default"},"spec":{"selector":{"matchLabels":{"app":"myapp","type":"front-end"}}, "replicas":5,"strategy":{"type":"Recreate","rollingUpdate":{}}, "template":{"metadata":{"labels":{"app":"myapp","type":"front-end"}}, "spec":{"containers":[{"name":"nginx", "image":"nginx:1.7.1", "port":80, "env":[]}, {"volumeMounts":[]}]}}}
Replicas:       5 desired | 5 updated | 5 total | 5 available | 0 unavailable
StrategyType:   Recreate
MinReadySeconds: 0
Pod Template:
  Labels:  app=myapp
          type=front-end
  Containers:
    nginx:
      Image:  nginx:1.7.1
      Port:   80</pre>


```
.\Kubernetes>kubectl apply --filename=d:\Vmshared Files\Google Drive\Udemy\Kubernetes\MyApp\myapp-deployment.yaml
kubernetes.io/change-cause=kubectl apply --filename=d:\Vmshared Files\Google Drive\Udemy\Kubernetes\MyApp\myapp-deployment.yaml
REPLICAS: 5 desired | 5 updated | 6 total | 4 available | 2 unavailable
StrategicType: RollingUpdate
MaxUnavailable: 2% max unavailable, 2% max surge
Pod Update:
 Labels: app=myapp
 type=front-end
 Containers:
 nginx:
 Image: nginx:1.7.1
 Port: 80</code>
```


```

Recreate RollingUpdate

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Upgrading

```
> kubectl get replicaset
NAME        DESIRED  CURRENT  READY  AGE
myapp-deployment-67c749c58c  0        0        0     22m
myapp-deployment-7d57dbbd8d  5        5        5     20m
```

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Rollback

Deployment

Replica Set - 1

Replica Set - 2

POD

```
> kubectl rollout undo deployment/myapp-deployment
```

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Rollback

Deployment

Replica Set - 1

Replica Set - 2

POD

```
> kubectl get replicaset
```

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
myapp-deployment-67c749c58c	0	0	0	22m
myapp-deployment-7d57dbdb8d	5	5	5	20m

```
> kubectl get replicaset
```

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
myapp-deployment-67c749c58c	5	5	5	22m
myapp-deployment-7d57dbdb8d	0	0	0	20m

```
> kubectl rollout undo deployment/myapp-deployment
```

```
deployment "myapp-deployment" rolled back
```

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Command Summary

- `kubectl run nginx --image=nginx`
- `kubectl create -f deployment-definition.yml`
- `kubectl get deployments`
- `kubectl apply -f deployment-definition.yml`
- `kubectl set image deployment/myapp-deployment nginx=nginx:1.9.1`
- `kubectl rollout status deployment/myapp-deployment`
- `kubectl rollout history deployment/myapp-deployment`
- `kubectl rollout undo deployment/myapp-deploy`

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Lab 5: Update & Rollback

- Create rollout deployment from deployment.yaml (in Lab 4) and check rollout status.
- Downgrade Nginx image to a lower version (e.g., 1.18)
- Downgrade Nginx image to a lower version (e.g., 1.18-perl) by using different approach from the previous
- Undo Nginx to the previous version (e.g., 1.18)
- Try to change Nginx image to any not existing name and see what happen

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Networking

The diagram illustrates a single Kubernetes node's network configuration. It features a light blue rectangular background labeled 'Node'. Inside, there is a white cloud icon representing the external network, with the IP address '192.168.1.2' above it. Below the cloud are three smaller white clouds, each associated with a pod. The first cloud is labeled '10.244.0.0', the second '10.244.0.2', and the third '10.244.0.4'. Each of these clouds contains a yellow icon of a container and the word 'POD' below it. A small circular icon with a gear and the word 'Node' is positioned at the bottom center of the node's area.

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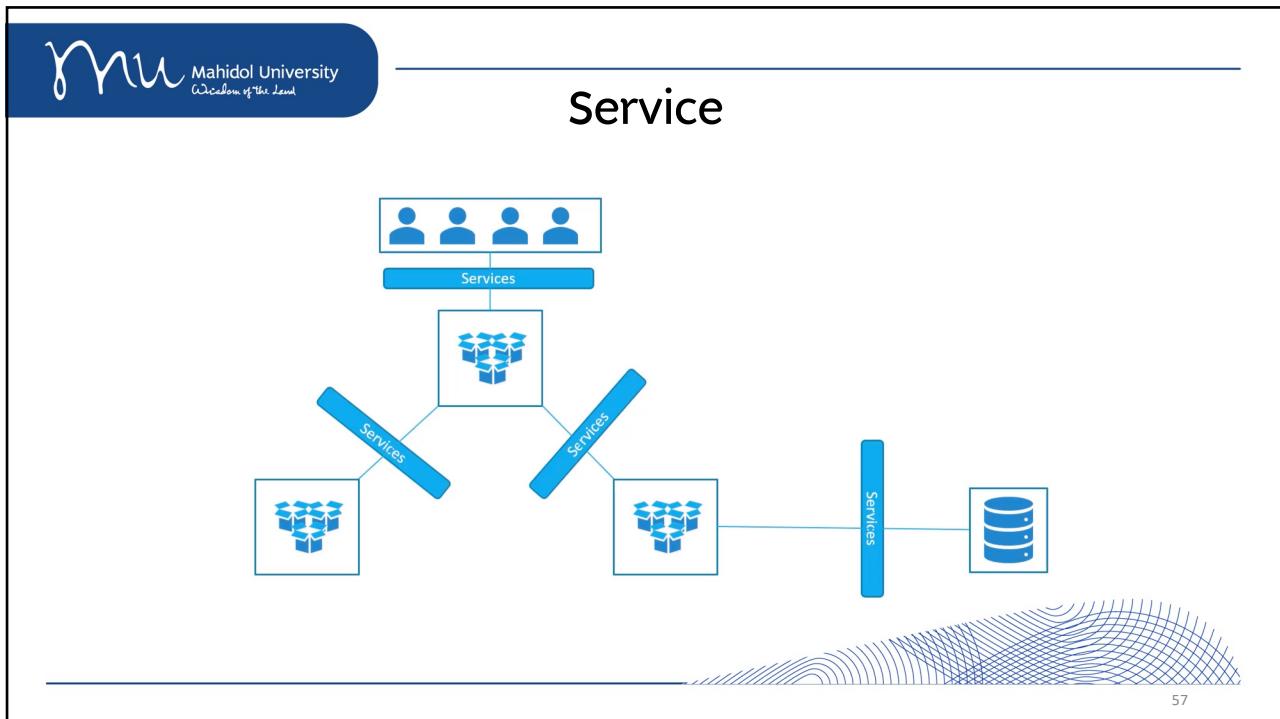
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Cluster Networking

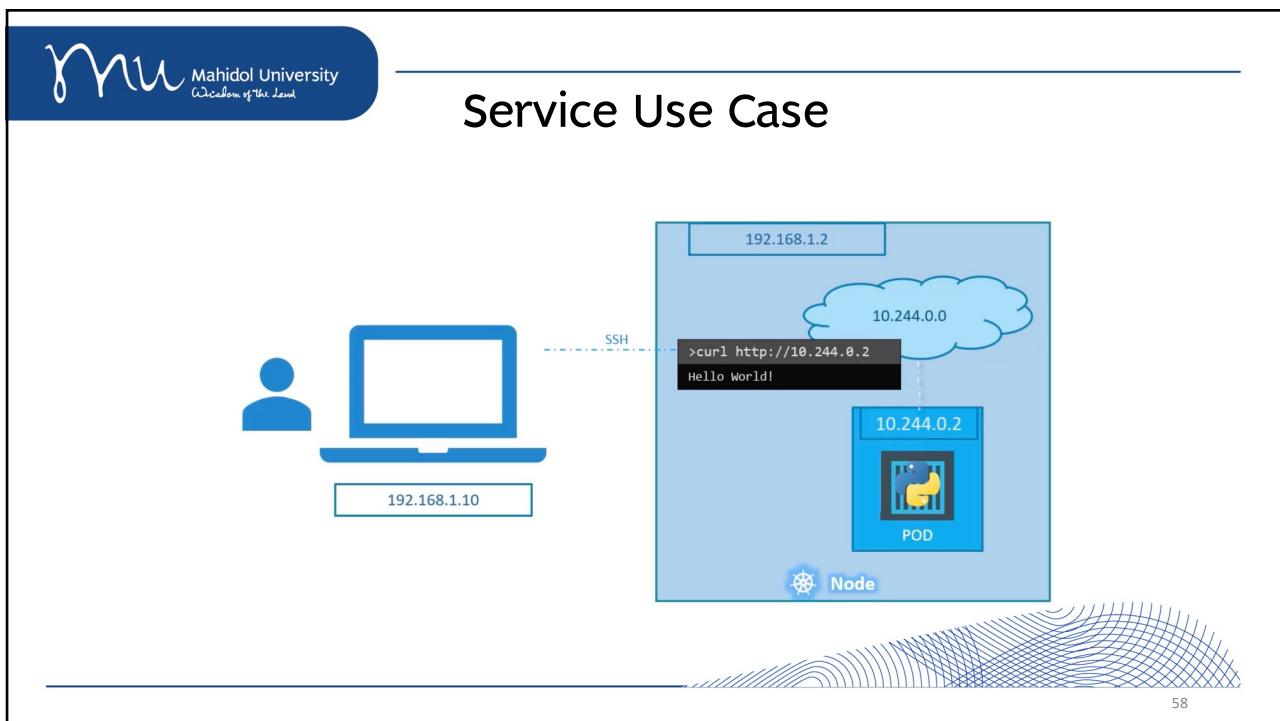
This diagram shows two separate Kubernetes nodes within a 'Kubernetes Cluster'. Each node is represented by a light blue rectangle labeled 'Node'. Inside each node, there is a white cloud icon for the external network with the IP '192.168.1.2' above it. Below each cloud is a smaller white cloud representing a pod, labeled '10.244.0.2', which contains a yellow container icon and the word 'POD'. A red 'X' is drawn over the line connecting the two nodes' external network clouds, indicating that communication between them is blocked or failing.

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The diagram illustrates a service use case. On the left, a user icon interacts with a computer monitor displaying a terminal window. The terminal shows the command `>curl http://192.168.1.2:30008` and the response "Hello World!". Below the monitor is the IP address `192.168.1.10`. A dashed line connects the user to a central node. The node is represented by a blue rectangle labeled `192.168.1.2` at the top. Inside the node, a cloud icon represents an external network with the IP `10.244.0.0`. A `Service` box is connected to a `POD` box, which contains a yellow container icon. The port `30008` is mapped from the POD to the Node's IP. The Node itself is labeled `10.244.0.2`.

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The diagram compares three service types. It features three vertical columns separated by vertical lines. The first column, labeled "NodePort", shows a rectangle with a single blue dot on its top edge. The second column, labeled "ClusterIP", shows a rectangle with a single blue dot inside it. The third column, labeled "LoadBalancer", shows a rectangle with three blue dots connected by lines to form a tree structure. All three columns have wavy blue lines at the bottom.

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NodePort

```
service-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
      nodePort: 30008
```

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NodePort

```
service-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
      nodePort: 30008
  selector:
```

```
pod-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```

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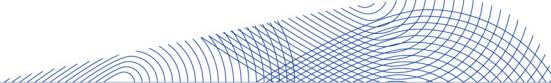


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NodePort

```
service-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
      nodePort: 30008
  selector:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
```

```
pod-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```



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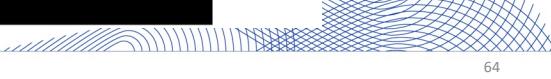
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NodePort

```
> kubectl create -f service-definition.yml
service "myapp-service" created
```

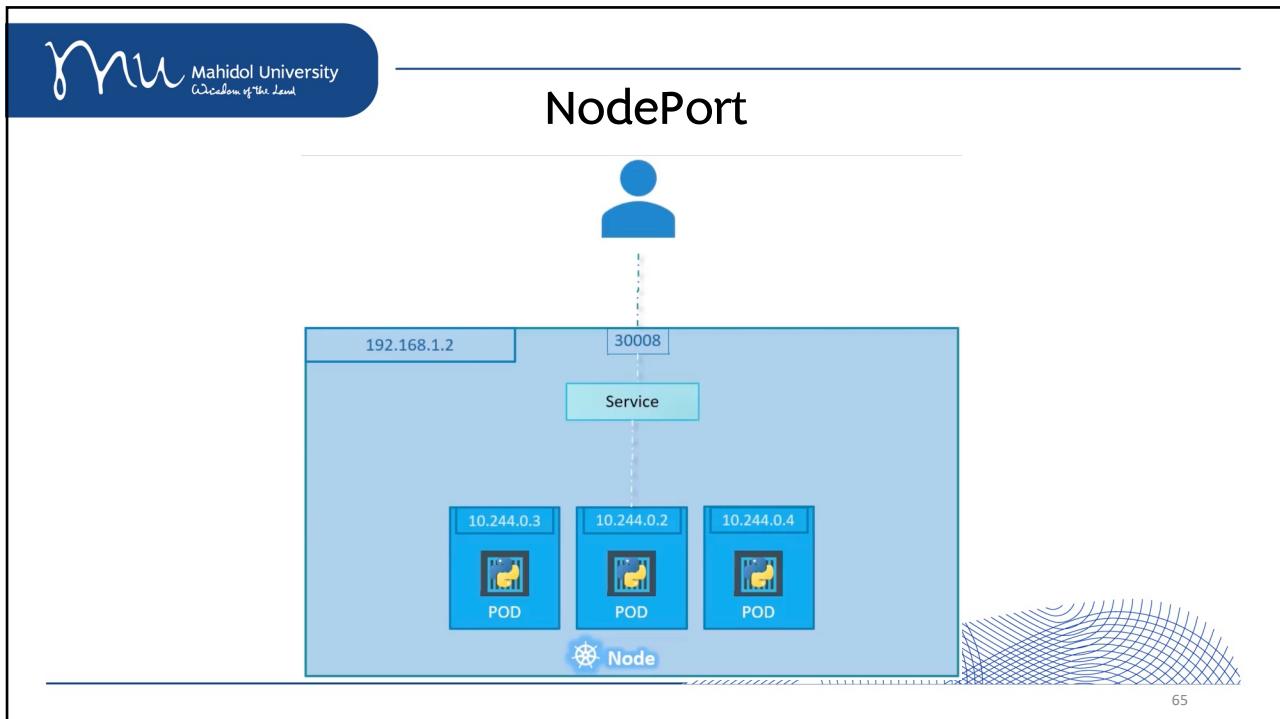
```
> kubectl get services
NAME         TYPE      CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)        AGE
kubernetes   ClusterIP  10.96.0.1   <none>       443/TCP       16d
myapp-service  NodePort  10.106.127.123  <none>       80:30008/TCP  5m
```

```
> curl http://192.168.1.2:30008
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

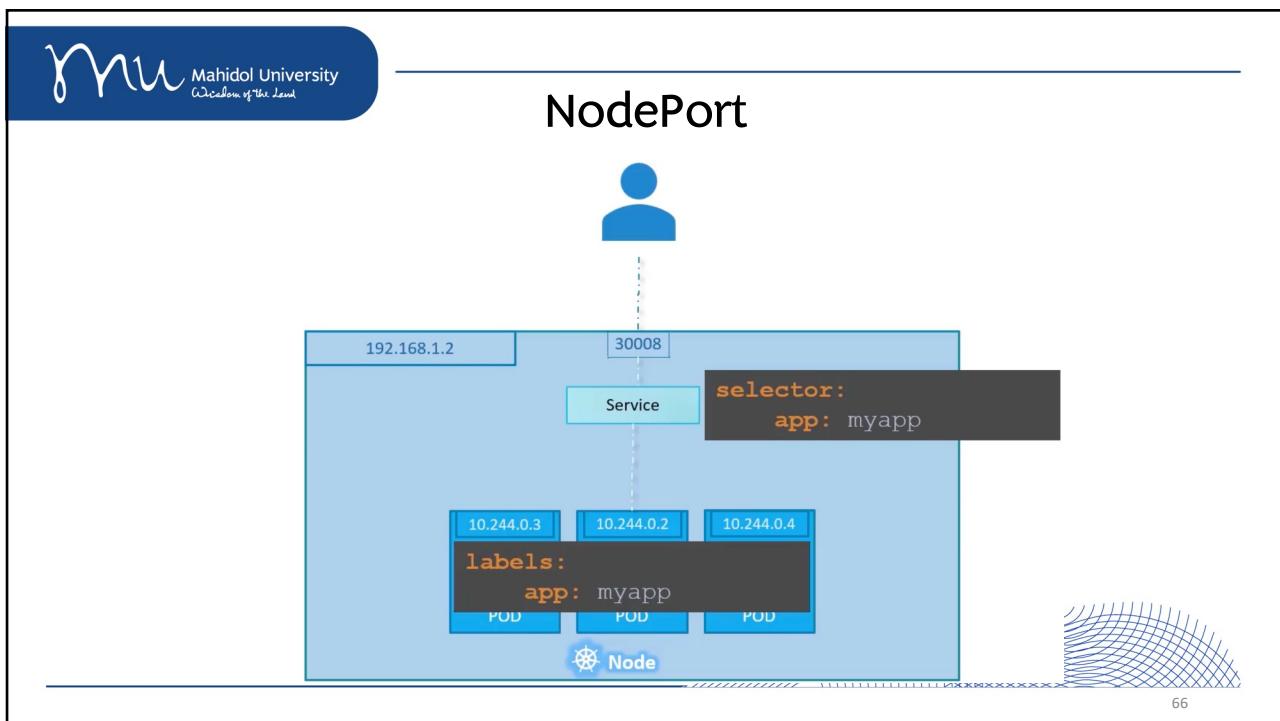


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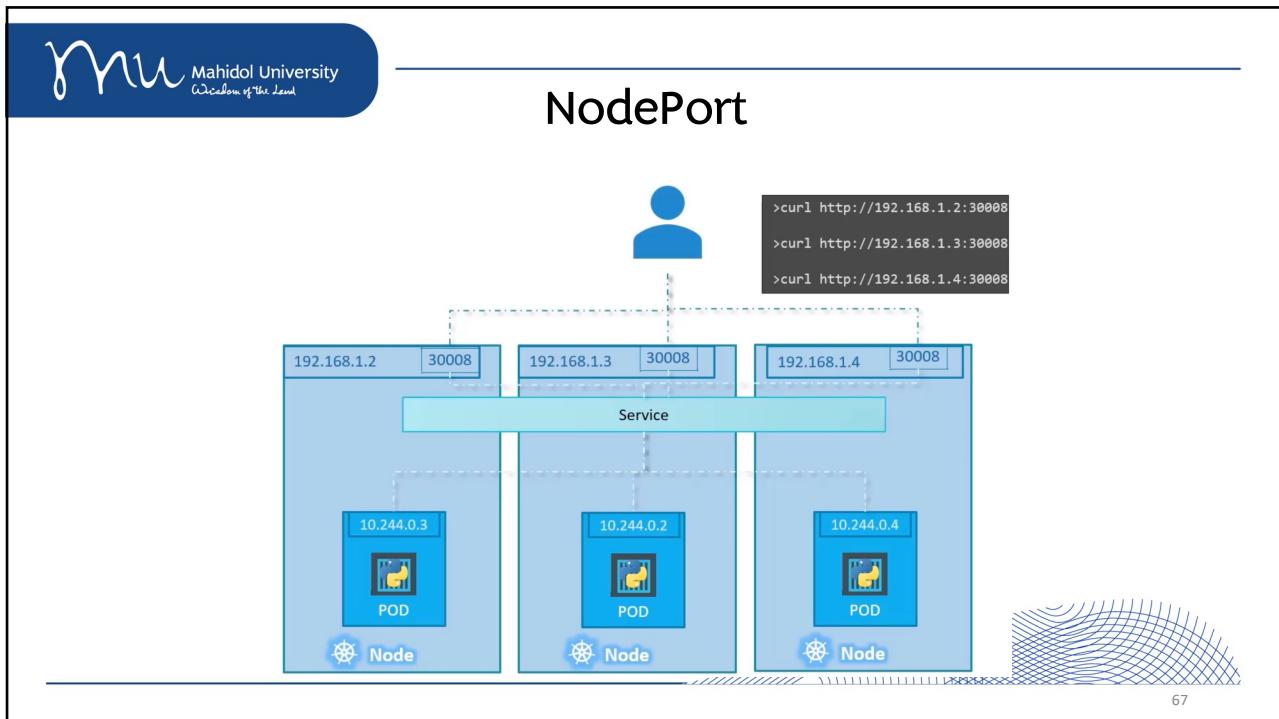
64



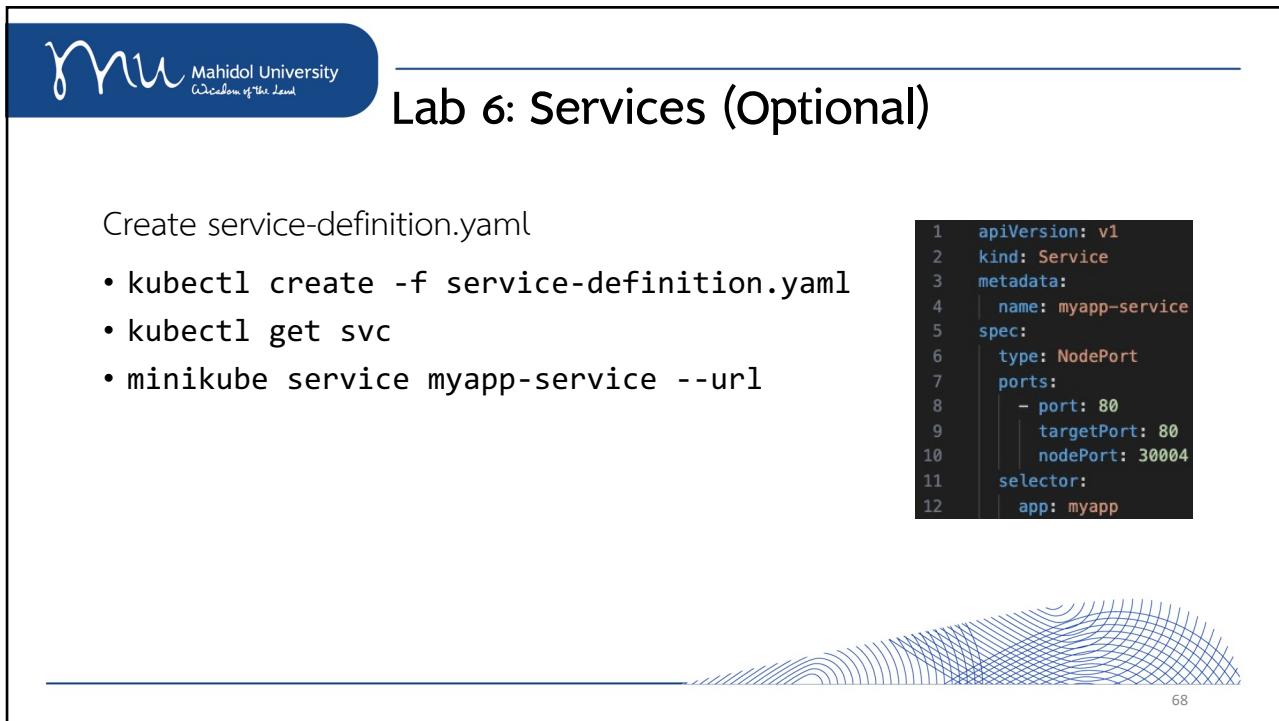
65



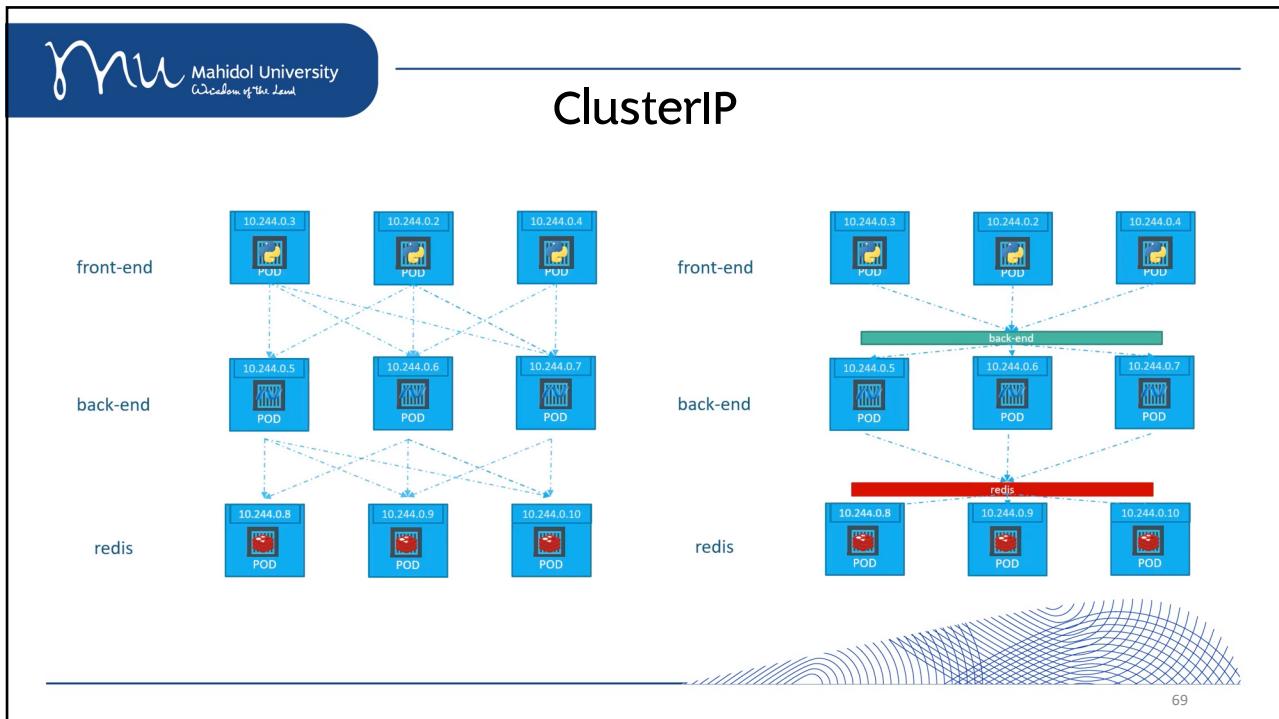
66



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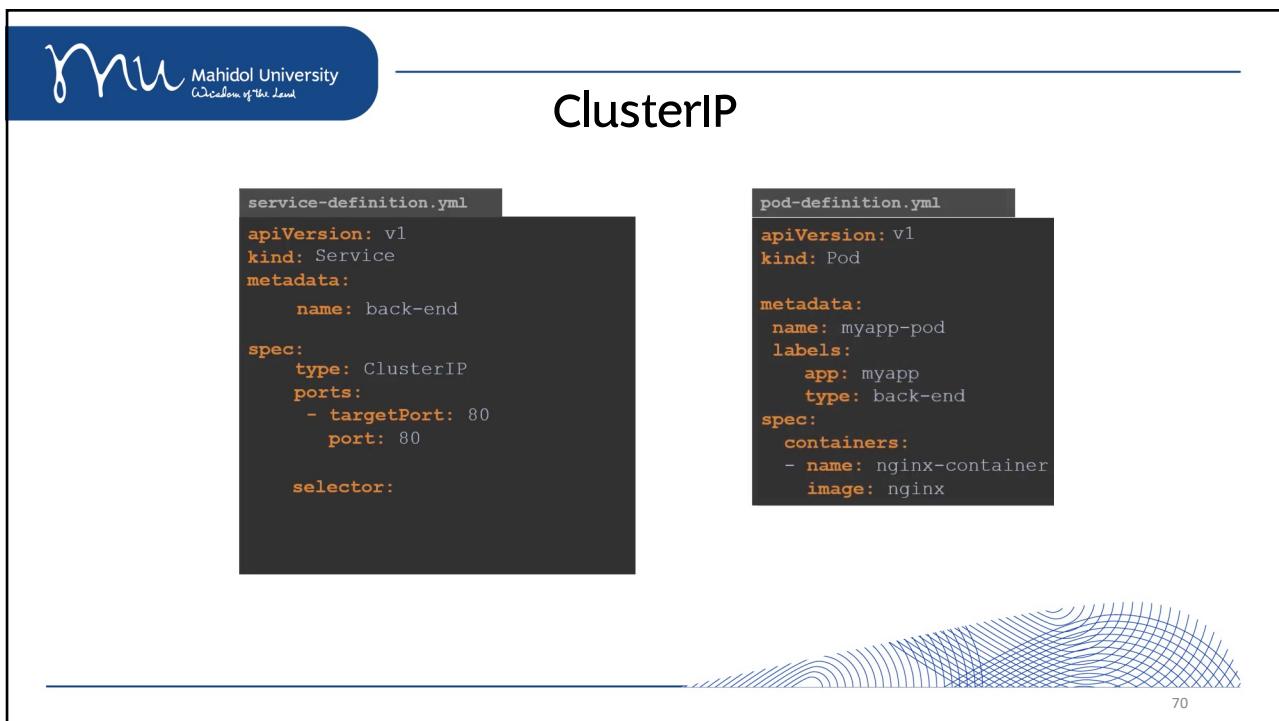


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ClusterIP

```
service-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: back-end
spec:
  type: ClusterIP
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
  selector:
    app: myapp
    type: back-end
```

```
pod-definition.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```

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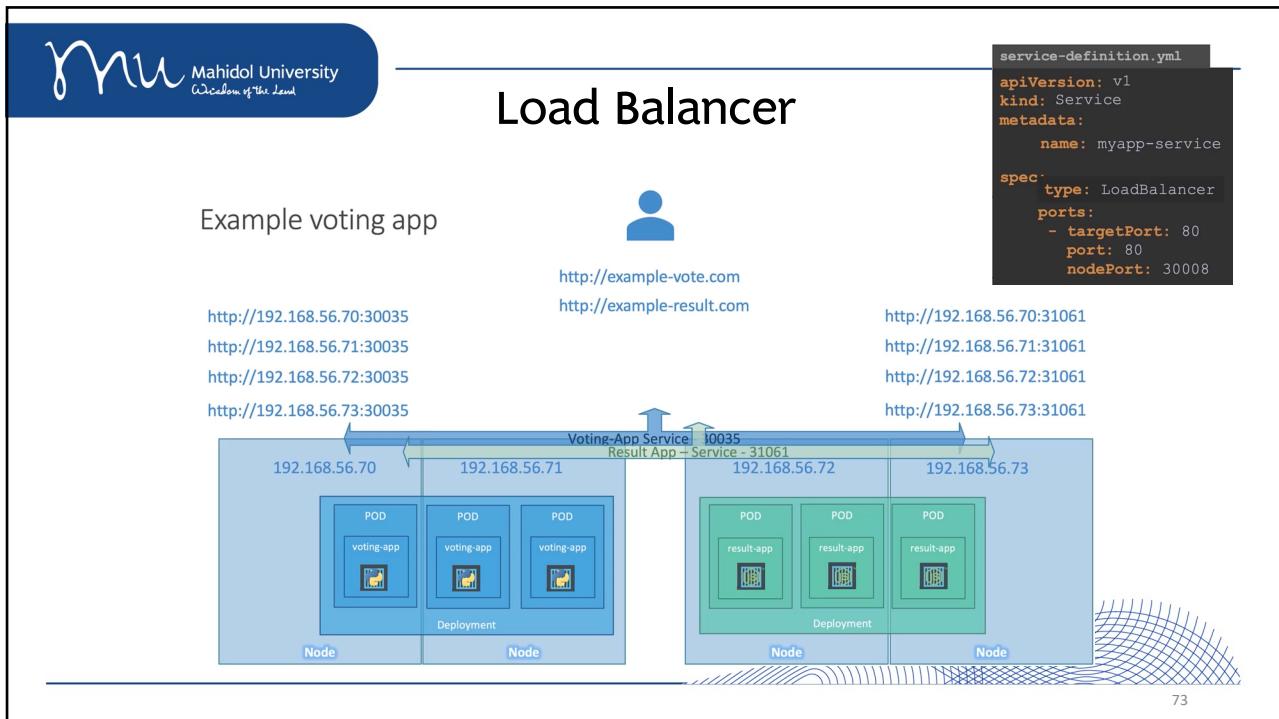
ClusterIP

```
> kubectl create -f service-definition.yml
service "back-end" created
```

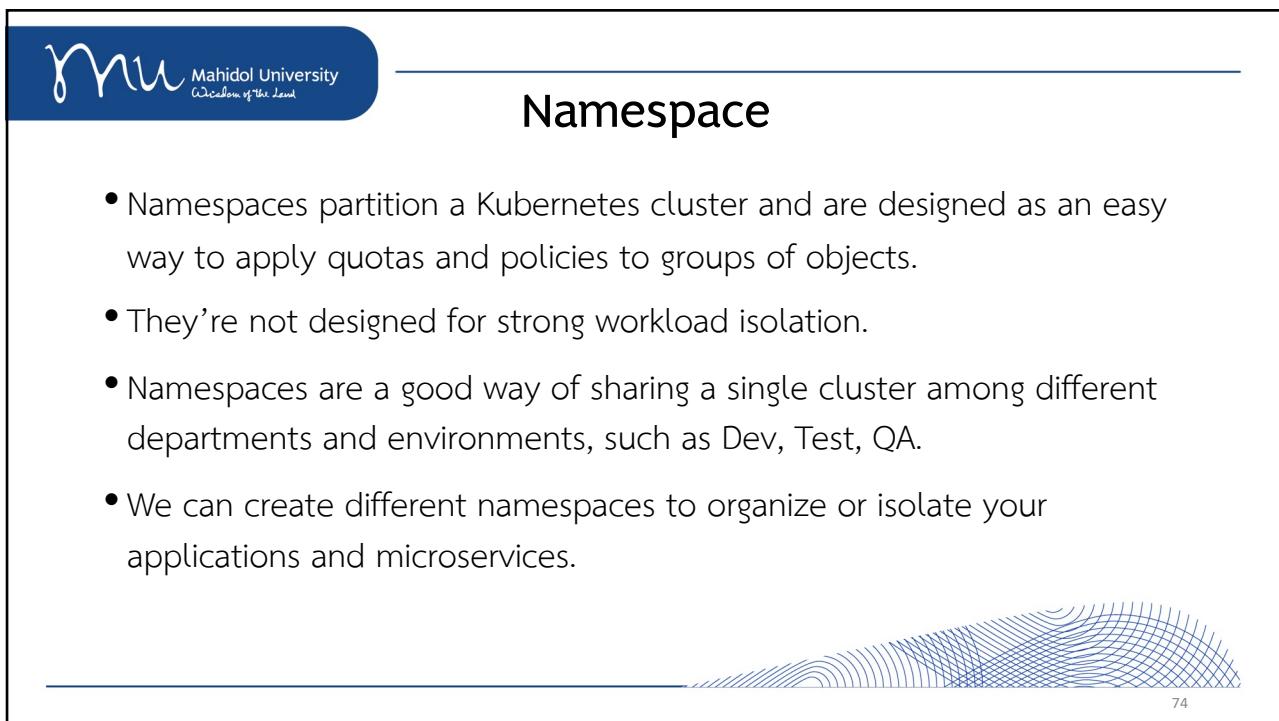
```
> kubectl get services
NAME         TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP     PORT(S)        AGE
kubernetes   ClusterIP   10.96.0.1      <none>        443/TCP       16d
back-end     ClusterIP   10.106.127.123  <none>        80/TCP        2m
```

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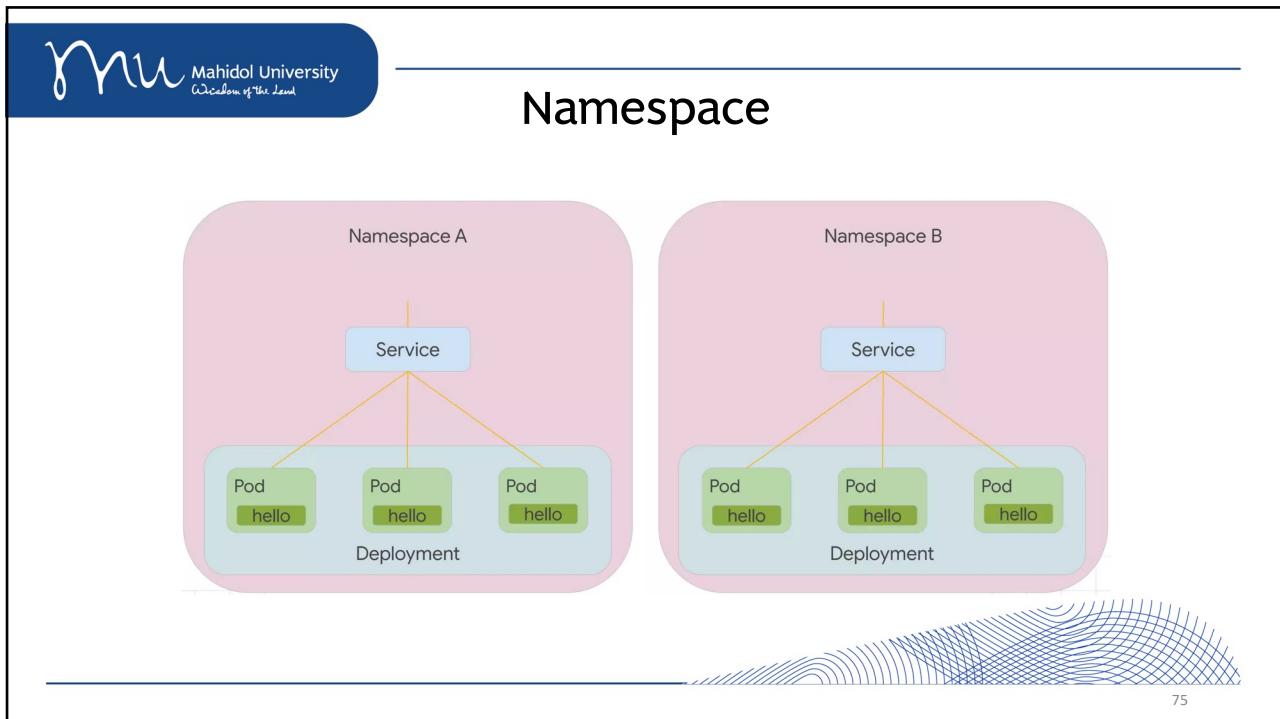
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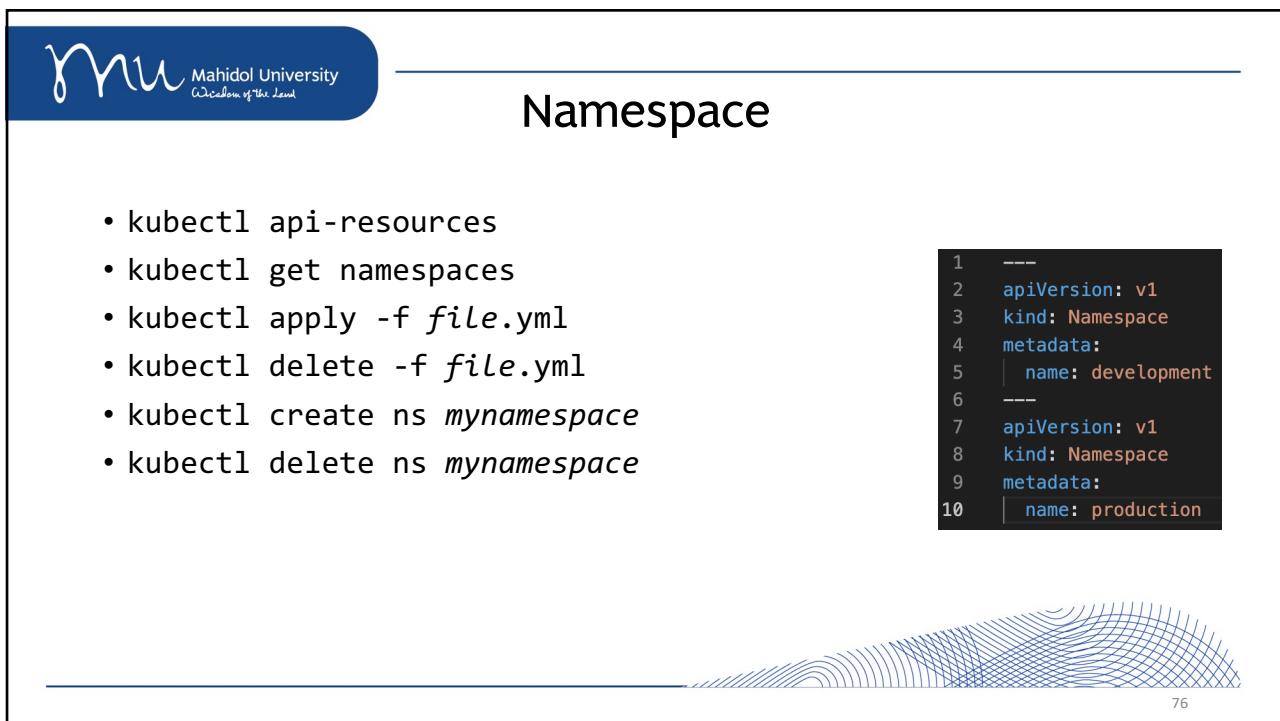


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Deploying Namespace

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  namespace: shield      <===== Namespace
  name: default
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  namespace: shield      <===== Namespace
  name: the-bus
spec:
  ports:
    - nodePort: 31112
      port: 8080
      targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    env: marvel
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  namespace: shield      <===== Namespace
  name: triskelion
<Snip>

```

\$ kubectl apply -f shield-app.yml
 serviceaccount/default configured
 service/the-bus configured
 pod/triskelion created

\$ kubectl get pods -n shield
 NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
 triskelion 1/1 Running 0 48s

\$ kubectl get svc -n shield
 NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE
 the-bus NodePort 10.43.30.174 <none> 8080:31112/TCP 52s

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Logs

```

$ kubectl get pod -n namespace
$ kubectl logs pod_name -n namespace

```

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Resource Management

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: frontend
spec:
  containers:
    - name: app
      image: images.my-company.example/app:v4
      resources:
        requests:
          memory: "64Mi"
          cpu: "250m"
        limits:
          memory: "128Mi"
          cpu: "500m"
    - name: log-aggregator
      image: images.my-company.example/log-aggregator:v6
      resources:
        requests:
          memory: "64Mi"
          cpu: "250m"
        limits:
          memory: "128Mi"
          cpu: "500m"
```

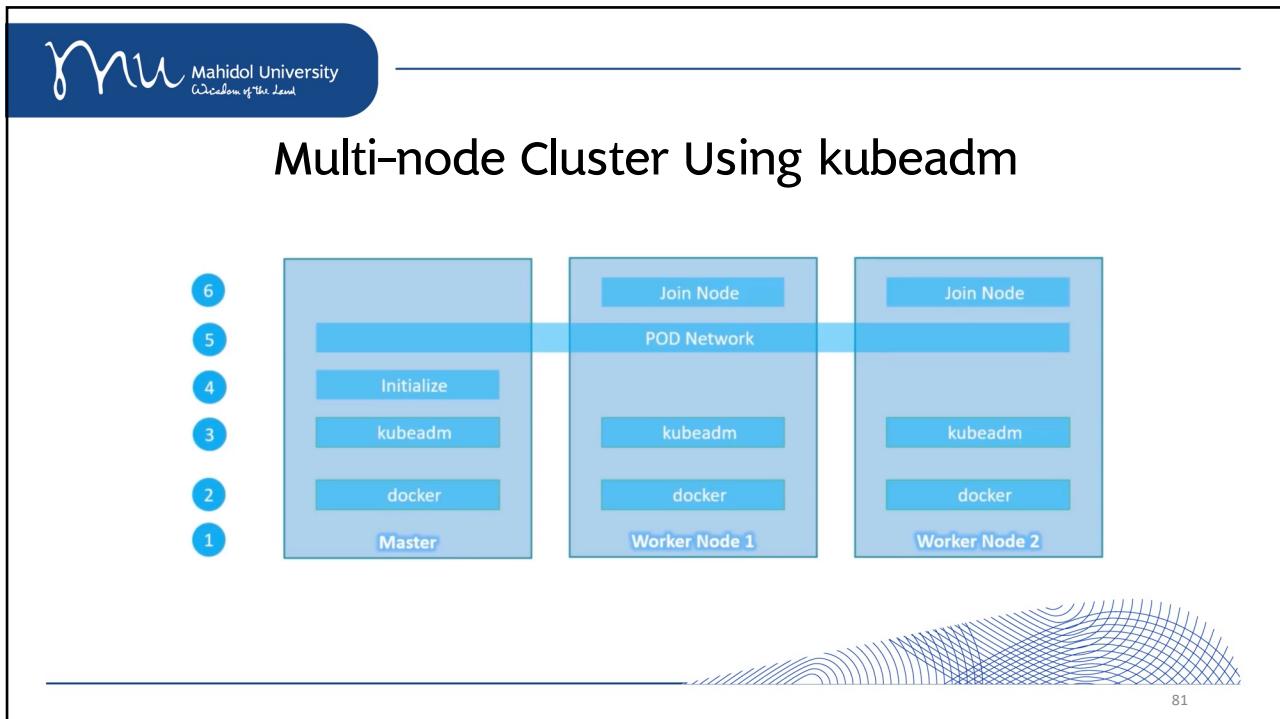
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/manage-resources-containers/>

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Multi-node Cluster

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The diagram illustrates Kubernetes Security. It shows a list of security best practices and a snippet of YAML code for a pod security context.

- Any internet server is susceptible to attack.
- Threats are always changing.
- There are best practices you can apply right away.
- Steal data, cryptocurrency mining, DDoS attacks
- <https://docs.snyk.io/scan-cloud-deployment/snyk-infrastructure-as-code/snyk-cli-for-infrastructure-as-code/test-your-kubernetes-files-with-our-cli-tool>
- \$ snyk iac test file.yaml
- A hardening guide: https://media.defense.gov/2022/Aug/29/2003066362/-1/-1/0/CTR_KUBERNETES_HARDENING_GUIDANCE_1.2_20220829.PDF

```

18   spec:
19     containers:
20       - name: pod-info-container
21         image: kimschles/pod-info-app:latest
22         resources:
23           requests:
24             memory: "64Mi"
25             cpu: "250m"
26           limits:
27             memory: "128Mi"
28             cpu: "500m"
29         securityContext:
30           allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
31           runAsNonRoot: true
32           capabilities:
33             drop:
34               - ALL
35             readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
36         ports:
37           - containerPort: 3000

```

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References

- KodeKloud.com
- Opsta
- Nigel Poulton, "The Kubernetes Book", 2023.

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