

Kubernetes 05

1. 1 . Create a namespace dev-environment and apply a resource-based quota that restricts the number of pods to 3 and services to 2.

- Create dev environment
- kubectl create namespace dev-environment

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl create namespace dev-environment
namespace/dev-environment created
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl get namespaces
```

NAME	STATUS	AGE
default	Active	9d
dev-environment	Active	8s
kube-flannel	Active	9d
kube-node-lease	Active	9d
kube-public	Active	9d
kube-system	Active	9d

- Niw create a yaml file
- Vi resource-quota.yml
- apiVersion: v1
- kind: ResourceQuota
- metadata:
- name: dev-quota
- namespace: dev-environment
- spec:
- hard:
- pods: "3"
- services: "2"

- Add deploy it

```

default           Active  9d
dev-environment    Active  8s
kube-flannel       Active  9d
kube-node-lease    Active  9d
kube-public        Active  9d
kube-system        Active  9d
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ vi resource-quota.yaml
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f resource-quota.yaml
resourcequota/dev-quota created

```

- Verify

- kubectl get resourcequota -n dev-environment

```

kube-system        Active  9d
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ vi resource-quota.yaml
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f resource-quota.yaml
resourcequota/dev-quota created
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl get resourcequota -n dev-environment
NAME          AGE    REQUEST          LIMIT
dev-quota     8s     pods: 0/3, services: 0/2
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$

```

2 . Create a pod in the prod-environment namespace with 0.2 CPU and 200Mi memory requests, and 0.5 CPU and 500Mi memory limits.

- Create prod environment
- kubectl create namespace prod-environment
- now create a yaml file

```

prod-pod    1/1      Running    0          11s
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ cat prod-pod.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: prod-pod
  namespace: prod-environment
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx-container
    image: nginx
    resources:
      requests:
        cpu: "200m"
        memory: "200Mi"
      limits:
        cpu: "500m"
        memory: "500Mi"

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$

```

-
- Deploy it
- `kubectl apply -f prod-pod.yaml`
- Verify it
- `kubectl get pods -n prod-environment`

```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f prod-pod.yaml
pod/prod-pod created
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl get pods -n prod-environment
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
prod-pod      1/1     Running   0           11s

```

- `kubectl describe pod prod-pod -n prod-environment`
- this show the memory and cpu
 - • **Guaranteed 0.2 CPU / 200Mi memory**
 - • **Capped at 0.5 CPU / 500Mi memory**
-

```

Port:          <none>
Host Port:     <none>
State:         Running
  Started:     Mon, 05 Jan 2026 05:07:28 +0000
Ready:         True
Restart Count: 0
Limits:
  cpu:         500m
  memory:      500Mi
Requests:
  cpu:         200m
  memory:      200Mi
Environment:   <none>
Mounts:
  /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from kube-api-access-g2nrj (ro)
Conditions:
  Type                                     Status
PodReadyToStartContainers               True
Initialized                             True
Ready                                    True
ContainersReady                         True
PodScheduled                            True
Volumes:
  kube-api-access-g2nrj:
    Type:          Projected (a volume that contains injected data from multiple sources)
    TokenExpirationSeconds: 3607

```

3 . In the staging-environment namespace, set a LimitRange that assigns default CPU and memory limits (300m CPU, 600Mi memory) and applies a minimum and maximum CPU.

- Create Environment
- Kubectl create namespace staging

```

Normal Started 2m36s kubelet started container nginx-container
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl create namespace staging-environment
namespace/staging-environment created
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl get namespaces
NAME                STATUS    AGE
default              Active    9d
dev-environment      Active    11m
kube-flannel         Active    9d
kube-node-lease      Active    9d
kube-public          Active    9d
kube-system          Active    9d
prod-environment     Active    5m34s
staging-environment  Active    6s

```

- Now,
- Write a limitrange.yml file
- apiVersion: v1
- kind: LimitRange
- metadata:

- name: staging-limits
- namespace: staging-environment
- spec:
- limits:
 - - type: Container
 - default:
 - cpu: "300m"
 - memory: "600Mi"
 - defaultRequest:
 - cpu: "300m"
 - memory: "600Mi"
 - min:
 - cpu: "100m"
 - max:
 - cpu: "500m"
- Now deploy it
- Kubectl apply -f limitrange.yml

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f limitrange.yml
limitrange/staging-limits created
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl get limitrange -n staging-environment
```

NAME	CREATED AT
staging-limits	2026-01-05T05:12:47Z

- Now verify it
- kubectl get limitrange -n staging-environment
- get detailed view
- kubectl describe limitrange staging-limits -n staging-environment

```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl describe limitrange staging-limits -n staging-environment
Name:          staging-limits
Namespace:     staging-environment
Type           Resource  Min    Max    Default Request  Default Limit  Max Limit/Request Ratio
-----
Container      memory   -      -      600Mi            600Mi          -
Container      cpu      100m   500m   300m             300m           -
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$

```

4 . Create a pod and a NodePort service in the default namespace, then create another pod in the test namespace and communicate between them using Service DNS.

- Vi default-pod.yaml
- apiVersion: v1
- kind: Pod
- metadata:
- name: web-pod
- labels:
- app: web
- spec:
- containers:
- - name: nginx
- image: nginx
- ports:
- - containerPort: 80
- Deploy it
- Kubectl apply -f default-pod.yaml

```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ vi default-pod.yaml
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f default-pod.yaml
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f default-pod.yaml
pod/web-pod created

```

- Create a NodePort Service in default

- Vi web.service.yml
- apiVersion: v1
- kind: Service
- metadata:
 - name: web-service
- spec:
 - type: NodePort
 - selector:
 - app: web
 - ports:
 - - port: 80
 - targetPort: 80
 - nodePort: 30080
- Deploy it
- kubectl apply -f web-service.yml

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl get endpoints recreate-service
NAME                               ENDPOINTS                                     AGE
recreate-service 10.244.1.35:80,10.244.2.42:80,10.244.2.44:80 5d22h
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl describe svc recreate-service
Name:                                recreate-service
Namespace:                           default
Labels:                               <none>
Annotations:                          <none>
Selector:                             app=recreate-app
Type:                                  NodePort
IP Family Policy:                      SingleStack
IP Families:                           IPv4
IP:                                    10.102.74.118
IPs:                                   10.102.74.118
Port:                                  <unset> 80/TCP
TargetPort:                            80/TCP
NodePort:                              <unset> 32463/TCP
Endpoints:                             10.244.1.35:80,10.244.2.42:80,10.244.2.44:80
Session Affinity:                      None
External Traffic Policy:                Cluster
Events:                                 <none>
```

- Dns is working perfect

```

kube-scheduler-ip-172-31-4-234.us-west-1.compute.internal      1/1      Ru
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl exec -it client-pod -n test -- sh
/ # nslookup recreate-service.default.svc.cluster.local
Server:      10.96.0.10
Address:     10.96.0.10:53

Name:   recreate-service.default.svc.cluster.local
Address: 10.102.74.118

/ #
/ #

```

1. 5 . Apply a LimitRange with a max limit/request ratio of 2 for memory in the performance-environment namespace, and test by creating a pod with mismatched resource requests and limits.

- Create a namespace
- Now write a Yaml file
- apiVersion: v1
- kind: LimitRange
- metadata:
- name: memory-ratio-limit
- namespace: performance-environment
- spec:
- limits:
- - type: Container
- maxLimitRequestRatio:
- memory: "2"
- Deploy it
- By
- Kubectl apply -f memory-limitrange.yml


```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl create namespace performance-environment
namespace/performance-environment created
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ vi memory-limitrangle.yaml
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f memory-limitrangle.yaml
limitrangle/memory-ratio-limit created
```

- Now
- Write a testing yaml file as
- Bad-pod.yaml
- apiVersion: v1
- kind: Pod
- metadata:
- name: bad-memory-pod
- namespace: performance-environment
- spec:
- containers:
- - name: test
- image: nginx
- resources:
- requests:
- memory: "200Mi"
- limits:
- memory: "500Mi"when we try to deploy it

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f bad-pod.yaml
Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "bad-pod.yaml": pods
ed ratio is 2.500000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ cat bad-pod.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: bad-memory-pod
  namespace: performance-environment
spec:
  containers:
    - name: test
      image: nginx
      resources:
        requests:
          memory: "200Mi"
        limits:
          memory: "500Mi"
```

- [ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]\$

- It doesn't deploy
- Kubectl apply -f bad-pod.yml
- It throws error

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ vi bad-pod.yaml
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ kubectl apply -f bad-pod.yaml
Error from server (Forbidden): error when creating "bad-pod.yaml": pods "bad-memory-pod" is forbidden: memory max limit to request ratio per Container is 2, but provid
ed ratio is 2.500000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-4-234 ~]$ cat bad-pod.yaml
```

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