Helm Charts with Kubernetes



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Prerequisites

- A Kubernetes cluster (wherever.. Even Minikube)
- Helm installed



Section 1: Welcome and Setup

- What is a package manager?
- What is Helm?
- Helm setup and installation





What's A Package Manager?

Package Manager keeps track of what software

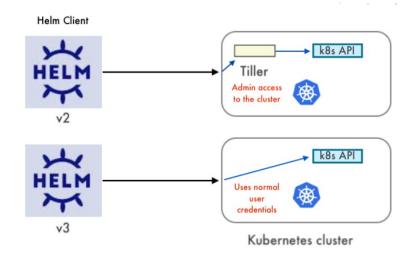
What Is Helm?

- A collection of charts (more about charts in the next segment)
- Bundled with one or more Kubernetes manifests



A Quick Note On Helm 2 vs Helm 3

Removal of Tiller



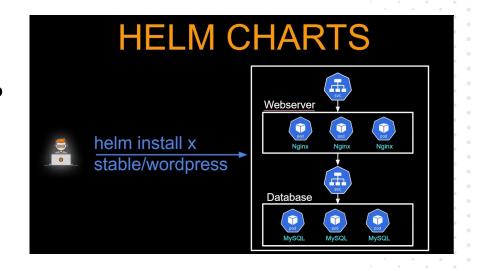


Hands-On: Install Helm



Section 2: Introduction To Helm

- Helm overview and history
- Why Helm is needed for every environment
- Why should you use Helm?
- What is a Chart?
- Creating a chart





Helm Overview

- Originally created by <u>DeisLabs</u> and donated to <u>CNCF</u>
- Goal is to help manage k8s manifests in an easier fashion
- Helm supports Kubernetes natively
- Release history/versioning (like version control in GitHub)



Helm History

- Graduated CNCF project
- Started in 2016 (Helm2)
- Helm3 released in 2019



Why Is Helm Needed

- Manage multiple applications in one place
- Without Helm, there's a massive amount of configuration sprawl



Why Helm For All Environments?

- Consolidate configuration sprawl
 - Dev
 - Staging
 - UAT
 - QA
 - Prod



Charts Consists Of...

- chart.yaml
- values.yaml
- Templates Directory
- Other charts (sometimes)



Chart Architecture

```
Segment1 [main] <
                        tree mychart
mychart
    Chart.yaml
                                                             Info related to
    charts
                                                              your chart
    templates
        NOTES. txt
                                                           Chart Dependencies
        helpers.tpl
        deployment.yaml
        hpa.yaml
        ingress.yaml
                                                  Location for your Kubernetes
        service.yaml
        serviceaccount.yaml
        tests
        test-connection.yaml
                                                     Parameters/Variables
    values.yaml
                                                       for k8s manifests
```

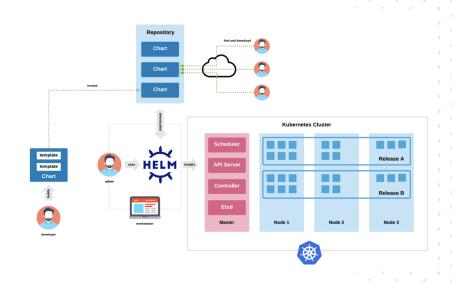


Hands-On: Create A Helm Chart



Section 3: Managing Your Apps With Helm

- Commands overview
- Exploring Chart lifecycle and management
- Understand how to deploy, update, rollback, and delete charts
- Real-world Helm testing (-dry-run)
- Generate Helm logs and confirmation of environments





Commands Overview

```
Usage:
 helm [command]
Available Commands:
 completion generate autocompletion scripts for the specified shell
             create a new chart with the given name
 create
 dependency manage a chart's dependencies
             helm client environment information
 env
             download extended information of a named release
 get
 help
             Help about any command
             fetch release history
 history
 install
             install a chart
             examine a chart for possible issues
 lint
 list
             list releases
 package
             package a chart directory into a chart archive
             install, list, or uninstall Helm plugins
 pluain
 pull
             download a chart from a repository and (optionally) unpack it in local directory
             push a chart to remote
 push
             login to or logout from a registry
 registry
             add, list, remove, update, and index chart repositories
 repo
 rollback
             roll back a release to a previous revision
 search
             search for a keyword in charts
 show
             show information of a chart
             display the status of the named release
 status
              locally render templates
 template
             run tests for a release
 test
 uninstall
             uninstall a release
             upgrade a release
 upgrade
 verify
             verify that a chart at the given path has been signed and is valid
             print the client version information
 version
```



Chart Lifecycle And Management

- pre-install Executes after templates are rendered, but before any resources are created in Kubernetes
- post-install Executes after all resources are loaded into Kubernetes
- pre-delete Executes on a deletion request before any resources are deleted from Kubernetes
- post-delete Executes on a deletion request after all of the release's resources have been deleted
- pre-upgrade Executes on an upgrade request after templates are rendered, but before any resources are updated
- post-upgrade Executes on an upgrade request after all resources have been upgraded
- pre-rollback Executes on a rollback request after templates are rendered, but before any resources are rolled back
- post-rollback Executes on a rollback request after all resources have been modified
- test Executes when the Helm test subcommand is invoked



Understand How To Deploy, Update, Rollback, And Delete Charts

- helm install
- helm upgrade
- helm rollback
- helm uninstall

Helm Dry Run And Testing

```
Segment2 [main] ≠ helm install nginx nginx --dry-run --debug
install.go:178: [debug] Original chart version: ""
install.go:195: [debug] CHART PATH: /Users/michael/Desktop/PearsonCourses/Helm-Charts-For-Kubernetes/Segment2/nginx
NAME: nainx
LAST DEPLOYED: Wed Jul 6 08:59:17 2022
NAMESPACE: default
STATUS: pending-install
REVISION: 1
TEST SUITE: None
USER-SUPPLIED VALUES:
COMPUTED VALUES:
app: nginx-deployment
image:
 pullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 repository: nginx
 tag: ""
replicaCount: 1
service:
 name: nginxservice
  port: 80
```



Generate Helm logs And Confirmation Of Environments

server:
 remoteWrite:
 - url: "<Your Metrics instance remote_write endpoint>"
 basic_auth:
 username: <your_grafana_cloud_prometheus_username>
 password: <your_grafana_cloud_API_key>

- helm show
- helm list
- helm history



Hands-On

- Update, roll back, and delete charts
- Use --dry-run and --debug



Section 4: Using Templates To Define Applications And Control Releases

- Create truly generic charts by exploring chart structure and values.yaml
- Use Go templates
- Understand how templating functions provide better control and validation in the Chart configuration

```
| Project | Values yam| | Valu
```

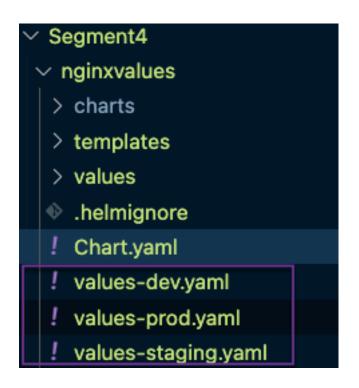


Values.yaml

```
values.yaml U X
Helm-Charts-For-Kubernetes > Segment4 > nginxvalues > ! values.yaml > ...
       replicaCount: 1
       #replicaCount: 3
       app: nginx-deployment
       image:
         repository: nginx
         pullPolicy: IfNotPresent
         # Overrides the image tag whose default is the chart appVersion.
 10
         tag: ""
 11
 12
       service:
 13
         type: LoadBalancer
 14
         port: 8080
         name: nginxservice
 15
```



Values.yaml Structure



VS

```
values

✓ dev

  ! values.yaml

∨ prod

     values.yaml

√ staging

     values.yaml
```



Go Templates (template functions)

```
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: ConfigMap
3  metadata:
4  | name: devrelease
5  data:
6  firstName: {{ quote .Values.name.firstName }}
7  lastName: {{ quote .Values.name.lastName }}
```

```
1  name:
2  firstName: Mike
3  lastName: Levan
```



Pipeline Templates

```
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: ConfigMap
3  metadata:
4    name: devrelease
5  data:
6    firstName: {{ quote .Values.name.firstName }}
7  lastName: {{ quote .Values.name.lastName | upper | quote }}
```



How Templating Functions Provide Better Control

• Manipulate data



Helm Chart Best Practices

- 1: General Conventions
- 2: Value Files
- 3: Templates
- 4: Dependencies

- 5: Labels and Annotations
- 6: Pod and Pod Templates
- 7: CRDs
- 8: RBAC



General Conventions

- Chart names
- Hyphens
- Upper case
- Lower case
- Dots (.)



Value Files

- Lower case names
- Words should be camelCase



Templates

Directory structure



Dependencies

 Use ranges for versions for patching



Labels

Name	Status	s Description
app.kubernetes.io/name	REC	This should be the app name, reflecting the entire app. Usually {{ template "name" . }} is used for this. This is used by many Kubernetes manifests, and is not Helm-specific.
helm.sh/chart	REC	This should be the chart name and version: {{ .Chart.Name }}-{{ .Chart.Version replace "+" "_" }} .
app.kubernetes.io/managed- by	REC	This should always be set to $\{\{\ .Release.Service\ \}\}\ $. It is for finding all things managed by Helm.
app.kubernetes.io/instance	REC	This should be the $\{\{\ .Release.Name\ \}\}\ $. It aids in differentiating between different instances of the same application.
app.kubernetes.io/version	OPT	The version of the app and can be set to $\{\{\ .Chart.AppVersion\ \}\}$.
app.kubernetes.io/component	OPT	This is a common label for marking the different roles that pieces may play in an application. For example, app.kubernetes.io/component: frontend .
app.kubernetes.io/part-of	OPT	When multiple charts or pieces of software are used together to make one application. For example, application software and a database to produce a website. This can be set to the top level application being supported



Pod Specs and Pod Templates

- Fixed tag for container images
- imagePull Policies



CRDs

Designed for speed



RBAC

 Use proper policies for users, groups, and service accounts that are running Pods



Section 5: Create A Real-World Helm Chart

- Common use-case for Helm in production
- Deploy an official environment with Helm

Helm Architecture





Helm Chart Production Use-Case

- Manage multiple environments
- Code base that you already know
- Sets a standard
- Packaged up like an app

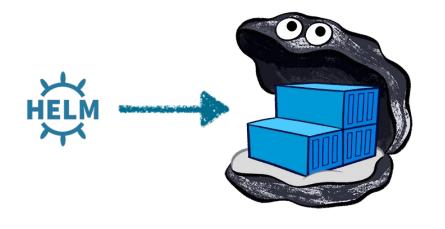


Real-World Demo Environment

- Prometheus
- Ingress-nginx



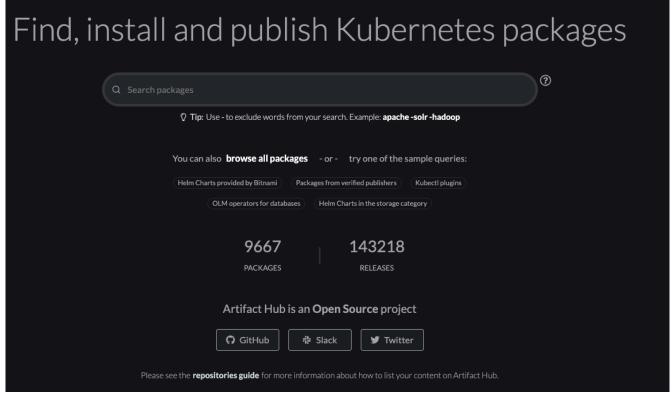
Section 6: How To Get Involved With The Helm Project?



- Share a chart with the world
- Use Public registries



Hosting a Helm chart on Artifact Hub





Creating Your Own Repo

- Google Cloud Storage
- CloudSmith
- JFrog Artifactory
- GitHub Pages
- GitLab Package Registry



Demo

- Push a Helm Chart to GitHub Pages
- Push a Helm Chart to artifacthub.io

