**Provisioning Kubernetes VMs with Vagrant:**

**Importing a VM Template**

If you have already copied/downloaded the box file **ubuntu-xenial64.box**, go to the directory which contains that file. If you do not have a box file, skip to next section.

vagrant box list

vagrant box add ubuntu/xenial64 ubuntu-xenial64.box

vagrant box list

**Provisioning Vagrant Nodes**

Clone repo if not already

git clone https://github.com/venkat09docs/K8S-RESOURCES.git

Launch environments with Vagrant

cd K8S-RESOURCES/provisionscripts/vagrant-kube-cluster

vagrant up

Login to nodes

Open three different terminals to login to 3 nodes created with above command

**Terminal 1**

vagrant ssh kube-01

sudo su

**Terminal 2**

vagrant ssh kube-02

sudo su

**Terminal 3**

vagrant ssh kube-03

sudo su

**========================================================**

## Initializing Master

To initialize master, run this on kube-01

kubeadm init --apiserver-advertise-address 192.168.12.10 --pod-network-cidr=192.168.0.0/16

### Initialization of the Nodes (Previously Minions)

After master being initialized, it should display the command which could be used on all worker/nodes to join the k8s cluster.

e.g.

kubeadm join --token c04797.8db60f6b2c0dd078 192.168.12.10:6443 --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:88ebb5d5f7fdfcbbc3cde98690b1dea9d0f96de4a7e6bf69198172debca74cd0

Copy and paste it on all node.

##### Troubleshooting Tips

If you lose the join token, you could retrieve it using

kubeadm token list

### Setup the admin client - Kubectl

On Master Node

mkdir -p $HOME/.kube

sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config

sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config

## Installing CNI with Weave

Installing overlay network is necessary for the pods to communicate with each other across the hosts. It is necessary to do this before you try to deploy any applications to your cluster.

There are various overlay networking drivers available for kubernetes. We are going to use **Weave Net**.

export kubever=$(kubectl version | base64 | tr -d '\n')

kubectl apply -f "https://cloud.weave.works/k8s/net?k8s-version=$kubever"

## Validating the Setup

You could validate the status of this cluster, health of pods and whether all the components are up or not by using a few or all of the following commands.

To check if nodes are ready

kubectl get nodes

kubectl get cs

[ Expected output ]

root@kube-01:~# kubectl get nodes

NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION

kube-01 Ready master m v1.8.2

kube-02 Ready <none> m v1.8.2

kube-03 Ready <none> m v1.8.2

Additional Status Commands

kubectl version

kubectl cluster-info

kubectl get pods -n kube-system

kubectl get events

It will take a few minutes to have the cluster up and running with all the services.

### Possible Issues

* Nodes are node in Ready status
* kube-dns is crashing constantly
* Some of the systems services are not up

Most of the times, kubernetes does self heal, unless its a issue with system resources not being adequate. Upgrading resources or launching it on bigger capacity VM/servers solves it. However, if the issues persist, you could try following techniques,

Troubleshooting Tips

Check events

kubectl get events

Check Logs

kubectl get pods -n kube-system

[get the name of the pod which has a problem]

kubectl logs <pod> -n kube-system

e.g.

root@kube-01:~# kubectl logs kube-dns-545bc4bfd4-dh994 -n kube-system

Error from server (BadRequest): a container name must be specified for pod kube-dns-545bc4bfd4-dh994, choose one of:

[kubedns dnsmasq sidecar]

root@kube-01:~# kubectl logs kube-dns-545bc4bfd4-dh994 kubedns -n kube-system

I1106 14:41:15.542409 1 dns.go:48] version: 1.14.4-2-g5584e04

I1106 14:41:15.543487 1 server.go:70] Using

....

## Enable Kubernetes Dashboard

After the Pod networks is installled, We can install another add-on service which is Kubernetes Dashboard.

Installing Dashboard:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/venkat09docs/K8s-Resources/master/kubernetes/resources/dashboard.yaml?token=AFZ2QCP5XDZ46GYWZN6BX726CVQ44>

This will create a pod for the Kubernetes Dashboard.

To access the Dashboard in the browser, run the below command

kubectl describe svc kubernetes-dashboard -n kube-system

Sample output:

kubectl describe svc kubernetes-dashboard -n kube-system

Name: kubernetes-dashboard

Namespace: kube-system

Labels: k8s-app=kubernetes-dashboard

Annotations: kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration={"apiVersion":"

v1","kind":"Service","metadata":{"annotations":{},"labels":{"k8s-app":"kubernetes-dashboar

d"},"name":"kubernetes-dashboard","namespace":...

Selector: k8s-app=kubernetes-dashboard

Type: NodePort

IP: 10.110.60.30

Port: <unset> 80/TCP

TargetPort: 9090/TCP

NodePort: <unset> 31000/TCP

Endpoints: 10.40.0.1:9090

Session Affinity: None

External Traffic Policy: Cluster

Events: <none>

Now check for the node port, here it is 32756, and go to the browser,

masterip:32756

The Dashboard Looks like:



**==========================================================**

## Kubernetes Visualizer

In this chapter we will see how to set up kubernetes visualizer that will show us the changes in our cluster in real time.

### Set up

git clone https://github.com/venkat09docs/K8S-RESOURCES/

kubectl apply -f K8S-RESOURCES/kubernetes/resources/deploy/

[Sample Output]

serviceaccount/kube-ops-view created

clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/kube-ops-view created

clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/kube-ops-view created

deployment.extensions/kube-ops-view created

ingress.extensions/kube-ops-view created

deployment.extensions/kube-ops-view-redis created

service/kube-ops-view-redis created

service/kube-ops-view created

Get the nodeport for the service.

kubectl get svc

[output]

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE

kube-ops-view NodePort 10.99.48.165 <none> 80:31132/TCP 1m

kube-ops-view-redis ClusterIP 10.96.169.156 <none> 6379/TCP 1m

kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 39m

In my case, port **31132** is the nodeport.

Visit the port from the browser. You could add /#scale=2.0 or similar option where 2.0 = 200% the scale.

http://<NODE\_IP:NODE\_PORT>/#scale=2.0



**=========================================================**

## Deploying Pods

Life of a pod

* Pending : in progress
* Running
* Succeeded : successfully exited
* Failed
* Unknown

### Resource Configs

Each entity created with kubernetes is a resource including pod, service, deployments, replication controller etc. Resources can be defined as YAML or JSON. Here is the syntax to create a YAML specification.

**AKMS** => Resource Configs Specs

apiVersion: v1

kind:

metadata:

spec:

Spec Schema: https://kubernetes.io/docs/user-guide/pods/multi-container/

To list supported version of apis

kubectl api-versions

#### Writing Pod Spec

Lets now create the Pod config by adding the kind and specs to schme given in the file vote-pod.yaml as follows.

Filename: K8S-RESOURCES/k8s-code/pods/vote-pod.yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: vote

labels:

app: python

role: vote

version: v1

spec:

containers:

- name: app

image: gvenkat/vote:v1

ports:

- containerPort: 80

protocol: TCP

Use this link to refer to pod spec:

https://v1-9.docs.kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubernetes-api/v1.9/

### Launching and operating a Pod

To launch a monitoring screen to see whats being launched, use the following command in a new terminal window where kubectl is configured.

watch -n 1 kubectl get pods,deploy,rs,svc

kubectl Syntax:

kubectl

kubectl apply --help

kubectl apply -f FILE

To Launch pod using configs above,

kubectl apply -f vote-pod.yaml

To view pods

kubectl get pods

kubectl get po -o wide

kubectl get pods vote

To get detailed info

kubectl describe pods vote

[Output:]

Name: vote

Namespace: kube-system

Priority: 0

PriorityClassName: <none>

Node: kube-02/192.168.12.11

Start Time: Sun, 05 Aug 2018 18:02:00 +0000

Labels: app=python

role=vote

version=v1

Annotations: kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration={"apiVersion":"v1","k

ind":"Pod","metadata":{"annotations":{},"labels":{"app":"python","role":"vote","version":"

v1"},"name":"vote","namespace":"kube-sys...

Status: Running

IP: 10.38.0.4

Containers:

app:

Container ID: docker://ff86b165aa3553503fea11b0161e976ee2e2d45f71aff05c3b0fe896094bc

908

Image: gvenkat/vote:v1

Image ID: docker-pullable://gvenkat/vote@sha256:9195942ea654fa8d8aeb37900be56192

15c08e7e1bef0b7dfe4c04a9cc20a8c2

Port: 80/TCP

Host Port: 0/TCP

State: Running

Started: Sun, 05 Aug 2018 18:03:00 +0000

Ready: True

Restart Count: 0

Environment: <none>

Mounts:

/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-d7rt4 (ro)

Conditions:

Type Status

Initialized True

Ready True

ContainersReady True

PodScheduled True

Volumes:

default-token-d7rt4:

Type: Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)

SecretName: default-token-d7rt4

Optional: false

QoS Class: BestEffort

Node-Selectors: <none>

Tolerations: node.kubernetes.io/not-ready:NoExecute for 300s

node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute for 300s

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

---- ------ ---- ---- -------

Normal Scheduled 4m default-scheduler Successfully assigned kube-system/vote to ku

be-02

Normal Pulling 4m kubelet, kube-02 pulling image "gvenkat/vote:v1"

Normal Pulled 3m kubelet, kube-02 Successfully pulled image "gvenkat/vote:v1"

Normal Created 3m kubelet, kube-02 Created container

Normal Started 3m kubelet, kube-02 Started container

Commands to operate the pod

kubectl logs vote

kubectl exec -it vote sh

Inside the container in a pod

ifconfig

cat /etc/issue

hostname

cat /proc/cpuinfo

ps aux

### Lab: Examine pods from the dashboard

### Port Forwarding

kubectl port-forward --help

kubectl port-forward vote 8000:80

## Troubleshooting Tip

If you would like to know whats the current status of the pod, and if its in a error state, find out the cause of the error, following command could be very handy.

kubectl get pod vote -o yaml

Lets learn by example. Update pod spec and change the image to something that does not exist.

kubectl edit pod vote

This will open an editor. Go to the line which defines image and change it to a tag that does not exist

e.g.

spec:

containers:

- image: gvenkat/vote:xyz

imagePullPolicy: Always

where tag **xyz**  does not exist. As soon as you save this file, kubernetes will apply the change.

Now check the status,

kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

vote 0/1 ImagePullBackOff 0 7m

The above output will only show the status, with a vague error. To find the exact error, lets get the stauts of the pod.

Observe the **status** field.

kubectl get pod vote -o yaml

Now the status field shows a detailed information, including what the exact error. Observe the following snippet...

status:

...

containerStatuses:

....

state:

waiting:

message: 'rpc error: code = Unknown desc = Error response from daemon: manifest

for gvenkat/vote:latst not found'

reason: ErrImagePull

hostIP: 139.59.232.248

This will help you to pinpoint to the exact cause and fix it quickly.

Now that you are done experimenting with pod, delete it with the following command,

kubectl delete pod vote

kubectl get pods

## Attach a Volume to the Pod

Lets create a pod for database and attach a volume to it. To achieve this we will need to

* create a **volumes** definition
* attach volume to container using **VolumeMounts** property

Local host volumes are of two types:  
\* emptyDir  
\* hostPath

We will pick hostPath.

File: db-pod.yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: db

labels:

app: postgres

role: database

tier: back

spec:

containers:

- name: db

image: postgres:9.4

ports:

- containerPort: 5432

volumeMounts:

- name: db-data

mountPath: /var/lib/postgresql/data

volumes:

- name: db-data

hostPath:

path: /var/lib/pgdata

type: DirectoryOrCreate

To create this pod,

kubectl apply -f db-pod.yaml

kubectl describe pod db

kubectl get events

**Exercise** : Examine **/var/lib/pgdata** on the systems to check if the directory is been created and if the data is present.

## Creating Multi Container Pods

file: multi\_container\_pod.yml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: web

labels:

tier: front

app: nginx

role: ui

spec:

containers:

- name: nginx

image: nginx:stable-alpine

ports:

- containerPort: 80

protocol: TCP

volumeMounts:

- name: data

mountPath: /var/www/html-sample-app

- name: sync

image: gvenkat/sync:v1

volumeMounts:

- name: data

mountPath: /var/www/app

volumes:

- name: data

emptyDir: {}

To create this pod

kubectl apply -f K8S-RESOURCES/k8s-code/pods/multi\_container\_p

od.yaml

Check Status

root@kube-01:~# kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

web 2/2 Running 0 6m

kubectl exec -it web sh -c nginx

kubectl exec -it web sh -c sync

Observe what is common and what is isolated in two containers running inside the same pod using the following commands,

shared

hostname

ifconfig

isolated

cat /etc/issue

ps aux

df -h

## Exercise

Create a pod definition for redis and deploy.

**======================================================**

# Making application high available with Replication Controllers

If you are not running a monitoring screen, start it in a new terminal with the following command.

watch -n 1 kubectl get pod,deploy,rs,svc

### Setting up a Namespace

Check current config

kubectl config view

You could also examine the current configs in file **cat ~/.kube/config**

## Creating a namespace

Namespaces offers separation of resources running on the same physical infrastructure into virtual clusters. It is typically useful in mid to large scale environments with multiple projects, teams and need separate scopes. It could also be useful to map to your workflow stages e.g. dev, stage, prod.

Lets create a namespace called **instavote**

cd K8S-RESOURCES/k8s-code/projects/instavote

cat instavote-ns.yaml

[output]

kind: Namespace

apiVersion: v1

metadata:

name: instavote

Lets create a namespace

kubectl get ns

kubectl apply -f instavote-ns.yaml

kubectl get ns

And switch to it

kubectl config --help

kubectl config get-contexts

kubectl config current-context

kubectl config set-context $(kubectl config current-context) --namespace=instavote

kubectl config view

kubectl config get-contexts

**Exercise**: Go back to the monitoring screen and observe what happens after switching the namespace.

To understand how ReplicaSets works with the selectors lets launch a pod in the new namespace with existing specs.

cd k8s-code/pods

kubectl apply -f vote-pod.yaml

kubectl get pods

cd ../projects/instavote/dev/

Lets now write the spec for the Replica Set. This is going to mainly contain,

* replicas
* selector
* template (pod spec )
* minReadySeconds

file: vote-rs.yaml

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: ReplicaSet

metadata:

name: vote

spec:

replicas: 5

minReadySeconds: 20

selector:

matchLabels:

role: vote

matchExpressions:

- {key: version, operator: In, values: [v1, v2, v3]}

template:

Lets now add the metadata and spec from pod spec defined in vote-pod.yaml. And with that, the Replica Set Spec changes to

file: vote-rs.yaml

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: ReplicaSet

metadata:

name: vote

spec:

replicas: 5

minReadySeconds: 20

selector:

matchLabels:

role: vote

matchExpressions:

- {key: version, operator: In, values: [v1, v2, v3]}

template:

metadata:

name: vote

labels:

app: python

role: vote

version: v1

spec:

containers:

- name: app

image: gvenkat/vote:v1

ports:

- containerPort: 80

protocol: TCP

### Replica Sets in Action

kubectl apply -f vote-rs.yaml --dry-run

kubectl apply -f vote-rs.yaml

kubectl get rs

kubectl describe rs vote

kubectl get pods

**Exercise** :

* Switch to monitoring screen, observe how many replicas were created and why
* Compare selectors and labels of the pods created with and without replica sets

kubectl get pods

kubectl get pods --show-labels

### Exercise: Deploying new version of the application

kubectl edit rs/vote

Update the version of the image from **gvenkat/vote:v1** to **gvenkat/vote:v2**

Save the file. Observe if application got updated. Note what do you observe. Do you see the new version deployed ??

### Exercise: Self Healing Replica Sets

List the pods and kill some of those, see what replica set does.

kubectl get pods

kubectl delete pods vote-xxxx vote-yyyy

where replace xxxx and yyyy with actual pod ids.

Questions:

* Did replica set replaced the pods ?
* Which version of the application is running now ?

Lets now delete the pod created independent of replica set.

kubectl get pods

kubectl delete pods vote

Observe what happens. \* Does replica set take any action after deleting the pod created outside of its spec ? Why?

**==========================================================**

# Exposing Application with a Service

Types of Services:

* ClusterIP
* NodePort
* LoadBalancer
* ExternalName

kubectl get pods

kubectl get svc

Sample Output:

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

voting-appp-j52x 1/1 Running 0 2m

voting-appp-pr2xz 1/1 Running 0 m

voting-appp-qpxbm 1/1 Running 0 5m

### Setting up monitoring

If you are not running a monitoring screen, start it in a new terminal with the following command.

watch -n 1 kubectl get pod,deploy,rs,svc

## Writing Service Spec

Lets start writing the meta information for service.

Filename: vote-svc.yaml

---

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: vote

labels:

role: vote

spec:

And then add the spec to it. Refer to Service (v1 core) api at this page https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubernetes-api/v1.10/

---

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: vote

labels:

role: vote

spec:

selector:

role: vote

ports:

- port: 80

targetPort: 80

nodePort: 30000

type: NodePort

Save the file.

Now to create a service:

kubectl apply -f vote-svc.yaml --dry-run

kubectl apply -f vote-svc.yaml

kubectl get svc

Now to check which port the pod is connected

kubectl describe service vote

Check for the Nodeport here

Sample Output

Name: vote

Namespace: instavote

Labels: role=vote

Annotations: kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration={"apiVersion":"v1","ki

nd":"Service","metadata":{"annotations":{},"labels":{"role":"vote"},"name":"vote","namespace":"in

stavote"},"spec":{"ports":[{"nod...

Selector: role=vote

Type: NodePort

IP: 10.105.181.102

Port: <unset> 80/TCP

TargetPort: 80/TCP

NodePort: <unset> 30000/TCP

Endpoints: 10.38.0.4:80,10.38.0.5:80,10.38.0.6:80 + 2 more...

Session Affinity: None

External Traffic Policy: Cluster

Events: <none>

Go to browser and check hostip:NodePort

Here the node port is 30000.

Sample output will be:



## Exposing the app with ExternalIP

spec:

selector:

role: vote

ports:

- port: 80

protocol: TCP

targetPort: 80

type: NodePort

externalIPs:

- xx.xx.xx.xx

- yy.yy.yy.yy

Where

replace xx.xx.xx.xx and yy.yy.yy.yy with IP addresses of the nodes on two of the kubernetes hosts.

apply

kubectl get svc

kubectl apply -f vote-svc.yaml

kubectl get svc

kubectl describe svc vote

[sample output]

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE

vote NodePort 10.107.71.204 206.189.150.190,159.65.8.227 80:30000/TCP 11m

where,

EXTERNAL-IP column shows which IPs the application is been exposed on. You could go to http://: to access this application. e.g. http://206.189.150.190:80 where you should replace 206.189.150.190 with the actual IP address of the node that you exposed this on.

## Internal Service Discovery

* Visit the vote app from browser
* Attemp to vote by clicking on one of the options

observe what happens. Does it go through?

Debugging,

kubectl get pod

kubectl exec vote-xxxx ping redis

[replace xxxx with the actual pod id of one of the vote pods ]

keep the above command on a watch. You should create a new terminal to run the watch command.

e.g.

watch kubectl exec vote-kvc7j ping redis

where, vote-kvc7j is one of the vote pods that I am running. Replace this with the actual pod id.

Now create **redis** service

kubectl apply -f redis-svc.yaml

kubectl get svc

kubectl describe svc redis

Watch the ping and observe if its able to resolve **redis** by hostname and its pointing to an IP address.

e.g.

PING redis (10.102.77.6): 56 data bytes

where **10.102.77.6** is the ClusterIP assigned to the service.

What happened here?

* Service **redis** was created with a ClusterIP e.g. 10.102.77.6
* A DNS entry was created for this service. The fqdn of the service is **redis.instavote.svc.cluster.local** and it takes the form of my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local
* Each pod points to internal DNS server running in the cluster. You could see the details of this by running the following commands

kubectl exec vote-xxxx cat /etc/resolv.conf

[replace vote-xxxx with actual pod id]

[sample output]

nameserver 10.96.0.10

search instavote.svc.cluster.local svc.cluster.local cluster.local

options ndots:5

where **10.96.0.10** is the ClusterIP assigned to the DNS service. You could co relate that with,

kubectl get svc -n kube-system

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE

kube-dns ClusterIP 10.96.0.10 <none> 53/UDP,53/TCP h

kubernetes-dashboard NodePort 10.104.42.73 <none> 80:31000/TCP 3m

where, **10.96.0.10** is the ClusterIP assigned to **kube-dns** and matches the configuration in **/etc/resolv.conf** above.

##### Creating Endpoints for Redis

Service is been created, but you still need to launch the actual pods running **redis** application.

Create the endpoints now,

kubectl apply -f redis-deploy.yaml

kubectl describe svc redis

[sample output]

Name: redis

Namespace: instavote

Labels: role=redis

tier=back

Annotations: kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration={"apiVersion":"v1","kind":"Se

rvice","metadata":{"annotations":{},"labels":{"role":"redis","tier":"back"},"name":"redis","names

pace":"instavote"},"spec"...

Selector: app=redis

Type: ClusterIP

IP: 10.97.182.252

Port: <unset> 6379/TCP

TargetPort: 6379/TCP

Endpoints: 10.38.0.7:6379,10.40.0.6:6379

Session Affinity: None

Events: <none>

Again, visit the vote app from browser, attempt to register your vote and observe what happens now.

**=======================================================**

**Creating a Deployment**

A Deployment is a higher level abstraction which sits on top of replica sets and allows you to manage the way applications are deployed, rolled back at a controlled rate.

Deployment has mainly two responsibilities,

* Provide Fault Tolerance: Maintain the number of replicas for a type of service/app. Schedule/delete pods to meet the desired count.
* Update Strategy: Define a release strategy and update the pods accordingly.

/k8s-code/projects/instavote/dev/

cp vote-rs.yaml vote-deploy.yaml

Deployment spec (deployment.spec) contains everything that replica set has + strategy. Lets add it as follows,

File: vote-deploy.yaml

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

name: vote

spec:

strategy:

type: RollingUpdate

rollingUpdate:

maxSurge: 2

maxUnavailable: 1

revisionHistoryLimit: 4

paused: false

replicas: 8

minReadySeconds: 20

selector:

matchLabels:

role: vote

matchExpressions:

- {key: version, operator: In, values: [v1, v2, v3]}

template:

metadata:

name: vote

labels:

app: python

role: vote

version: v2

spec:

containers:

- name: app

image: gvenkat/vote:v2

ports:

- containerPort: 80

protocol: TCP

This time, start monitoring with --show-labels options added.

watch -n 1 kubectl get pod,deploy,rs,svc --show-labels

Lets create the Deployment. Do monitor the labels of the pod while applying this.

kubectl apply -f vote-deploy.yaml

Observe the chances to pod labels, specifically the **pod-template-hash**.

Now that the deployment is created. To validate,

kubectl get deployment

kubectl get rs --show-labels

kubectl get deploy,pods,rs

**Scaling a deployment**

To scale a deployment in Kubernetes:

kubectl scale deployment/vote --replicas=12

kubectl rollout status deployment/vote

Sample output:

Waiting for rollout to finish: 5 of 12 updated replicas are available...

Waiting for rollout to finish: 6 of 12 updated replicas are available...

deployment "vote" successfully rolled out

You could also update the deployment by editing it.

kubectl edit deploy/vote

[change replicas to 15 from the editor, save and observe]

**Rolling Updates in Action**

Now, update the deployment spec to apply

file: vote-deploy.yaml

spec:

...

replicas: 15

...

labels:

app: python

role: vote

version: v3

...

template:

spec:

containers:

- name: app

image: gvenkat/vote:v3

apply

kubectl apply -f vote-deploy.yaml

kubectl rollout status deployment/vote

Observe rollout status and monitoring screen.

kubectl rollout history deploy/vote

kubectl rollout history deploy/vote --revision=1

**Undo and Rollback**

file: vote-deploy.yaml

spec:

containers:

- name: app

image: gvenkat/vote:rgjerdf

apply

kubectl apply -f vote-deploy.yaml

kubectl rollout status

kubectl rollout history deploy/vote

kubectl rollout history deploy/vote --revision=xx

where replace xxx with revisions

Find out the previous revision with sane configs.

To undo to a sane version (for example revision 3)

kubectl rollout undo deploy/vote --to-revision=3

**=====================================================**

# Mini Project: Deploying Multi Tier Application Stack

In this project , you would write definitions for deploying the vote application stack with all components/tiers which include,

* vote ui
* redis
* worker
* db
* results ui

## Tasks

* Create deployments for all applications
* Define services for each tier applicable
* Launch/apply the definitions

Following table depicts the state of readiness of the above services.

| **App** | **Deployment** | **Service** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| vote | ready | ready |
| redis | ready | ready |
| worker | TODO | n/a |
| db | ready | ready |
| results | TODO | TODO |

**Specs:**

* worker
  + image: gvenkat/worker:latest
* results
  + image: gvenkat/vote-result
  + port: 80
  + service type: NodePort

### Deploying the sample application

To create deploy the sample applications,

kubectl create -f projects/instavote/dev

Sample output is like:

deployment "db" created

service "db" created

deployment "redis" created

service "redis" created

deployment "vote" created

service "vote" created

deployment "worker" created

deployment "results" created

service "results" created

#### To Validate:

kubectl get svc -n instavote

Sample Output is:

kubectl get service vote

NAME CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE

vote 10.97.104.243 <pending> 80:31808/TCP 1h

Here the port assigned is 31808, go to the browser and enter

masterip:31808



This will load the page where you can vote.

To check the result:

kubectl get service result

Sample Output is:

kubectl get service result

NAME CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE

result 10.101.112.16 <pending> 80:32511/TCP 1h

Here the port assigned is 32511, go to the browser and enter

masterip:32511



This is the page where you should see the results for the vote application stack.

**=========================================================**