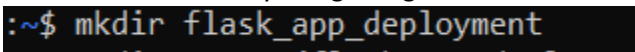
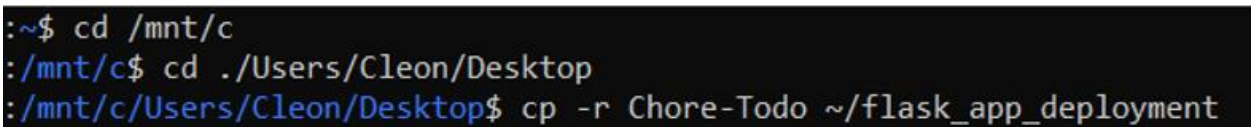


Objective: To deploy a Python application (flask app) on Kubernetes using Ubuntu subsystem for Linux

Steps:

1. Create a new directory using and give it a reasonable name (\$ `mkdir flask_app_deployment`).

2. Ensure that your flask app has a requirements.txt file containing the flask version.
3. Then to copy your flask app from your Windows machine to your ubuntu you need to mount it. To do so use the command (\$ `cd /mnt/c`). In this case I'm using my C drive.
4. From there head to the location of your flask app and use the command (\$ `cp -r <directory name of flask app> ~/flask_app_deployment`).

5. Change from current directory into your flask app deployment using (\$ `cd ~/flask_app_deployment`).
6. Then create your Dockerfile using the command (\$ `nano Dockerfile`). Then use the following with information.

FROM python:3.8

RUN apt-get update -y && apt-get install -y python3-pip python3-dev

COPY ./Chore-Todo/requirements.txt /Chore-Todo/requirements.txt

WORKDIR /Chore-Todo

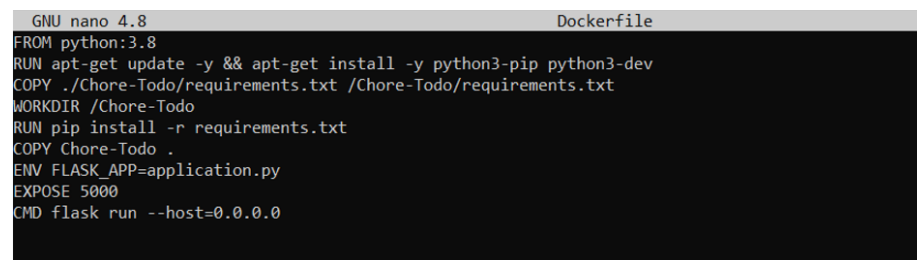
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt

COPY Chore-Todo .

ENV FLASK_APP=application.py

EXPOSE 5000

CMD flask run --host=0.0.0.0



```
GNU nano 4.8 Dockerfile
FROM python:3.8
RUN apt-get update -y && apt-get install -y python3-pip python3-dev
COPY ./Chore-Todo/requirements.txt /Chore-Todo/requirements.txt
WORKDIR /Chore-Todo
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
COPY Chore-Todo .
ENV FLASK_APP=application.py
EXPOSE 5000
CMD flask run --host=0.0.0.0
```

7. Build your docker image and give it a tag ensuring that all dependencies were created. Use the command (\$ **docker build -t flask-chore-todo:latest .**)

```
leon:~/flask_app_deployment$ docker build -t flask-chore-todo:latest .
$ 242.3s (12/12) FINISHED
[+] load build definition from Dockerfile                                0.0s
  fetching dockerfile: 388                                              0.0s
[+] load .dockerignore                                                  0.0s
  fetching context: 28                                                  0.0s
[+] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.8                    5.9s
  library/python:pull token for registry-1.docker.io                  0.0s
[+] load build context                                                  0.0s
  fetching context: 634B                                                0.0s
[+] docker.io/library/python:3.8@sha256:b39ab988ac2fa749273cf6fdeb89fb3635850824419dc612c8a21ff4c796 159.2s
```

8. Use the command (\$ **docker images**) to see the successful docker image that was built.

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
flask-chore-todo	latest	1a575066fb32	About a minute ago	990MB

9. Now run your docker image ensuring that it has a port using the command (\$ **docker run -d -p 5000:5000 flask-chore-todo**).

```
:~/flask_app_deployment$ docker run -d -p 5000:5000 flask-chore-todo
```

10. Then go to your local host using the url (**http://localhost:5000**) to ensure that it runs successfully.

The top screenshot shows a web browser at <http://localhost:5000> displaying a page titled "Chores to do". The main heading is "List of Chores". Below the heading, it says "There are no chores. Insert one below!". There is a text input field and an "Add Chore" button.

The bottom screenshot shows the same web browser at <http://localhost:5000> displaying the same page, but now with a table of chores. The table has three columns: "Chore", "Date Added", and "Actions".

Chore	Date Added	Actions
wash dishes	2021-10-17	Delete Update
clean the yard	2021-10-17	Delete Update

Below the table, there is a text input field and an "Add Chore" button.

NOTE: if experiencing errors, use the command the following commands

- i. In case of 500 errors use (\$ **docker logs CONTAINER_ID**) to view the logs.
- ii. In case to need to browse a container use the command (\$ **docker container exec -it CONTAINER_ID ls**).

11. Now rebuild and tag your image when pushing it to Dockerhub. Use the command (`$ docker build -t mastercle/flask-chore-todo:latest .`). Format being "<dockerhub username>/<flask name>:<tag>".

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ docker build -t mastercle/flask-chore-todo:latest .
5s (12/12) FINISHED
load build definition from Dockerfile                                0.6s
bring dockerfile: 38B                                              0.0s
load .dockerignore                                                  0.0s
bring context: 2B                                                  0.0s
load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.8                     8.6s
```

12. Once successfully built, push the image to your docker account using the command (`$ docker push mastercle/flask-chore-todo:latest`).

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ docker push mastercle/flask-chore-todo:latest
to repository [docker.io/mastercle/flask-chore-todo]
```

13. Then create your Kubernetes cluster with a load balancer that accesses port 8081 and maps to the container on port 8080. Use the command (`$ k3d cluster create chore-todo-cluster -p "8081:8080@loadbalancer"`).

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ k3d cluster create chore-todo-cluster -p "8081:8080@loadbalancer"
```

NOTE I had a container running on port 8080 so I used the command (`$ docker ps -a`) to see what was running on the port and the command (`$ docker stop CONTAINER_ID`) to stop the container.

```
INFO[0163] Deleting image volume 'k3d-chore-todo-cluster-images'
FATA[0163] Cluster creation FAILED, all changes have been rolled back!
```

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ docker ps -a
```

IMAGE	COMMAND	NAMES	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
flask-chore-todo	"/bin/sh -c 'flask r..."	reverent_robinson	42 minutes ago	Up 42 minutes	0.0.0.0:5
rancher/k3d-proxy:5.0.1	"/bin/sh -c nginx-pr..."	k3d-cluster01-serverlb	14 hours ago	Up 14 hours	80/tcp, 0
443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8081->8080/tcp					
rancher/k3s:v1.21.5-k3s2	"/bin/k3s server --t..."	k3d-cluster01-server-0	14 hours ago	Up 14 hours	
rancher/k3d-proxy:5.0.1	"/bin/sh -c nginx-pr..."	k3d-cluster1-serverlb	14 hours ago	Up 14 hours	80/tcp, 0
443/tcp					
rancher/k3s:v1.21.5-k3s2	"/bin/k3s server --t..."	k3d-cluster1-server-0	14 hours ago	Up 14 hours	
git	"bash"	amazing_mcnulty	12 days ago	Exited (0) 11 days ago	
docker/getting-started	"/docker-entrypoint..."	reverent_haslett	2 weeks ago	Exited (255) 12 days ago	0.0.0.0:5

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ docker stop 6dc0
~/flask_app_deployment$ k3d cluster create chore-todo-cluster -p "8081:8080@loadbalancer"
```

14. In your flask_app_deployment directory, create a YAML file using the command (\$ **nano chore-todo.yml**). There you will input the following ensuring that the name matches your app:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
```

```
kind: Deployment
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: chore-todo-deployment
```

```
spec:
```

```
  selector:
```

```
    matchLabels:
```

```
      app: chore_todo
```

```
  replicas: 1 # tells deployment to run 1 pods matching the template
```

```
  template: # create pods using pod definition in this template
```

```
    metadata:
```

```
      labels:
```

```
        app: chore_todo
```

```
    spec:
```

```
      containers:
```

```
        - name: chore-todo-container
```

```
          image: mastercle/flask-chore-todo:latest
```

```
          ports:
```

```
            - containerPort: 5000
```

```
---
```

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```
kind: Service
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: chore-todo-service
```

```
spec:
```

type: LoadBalancer

ports:

- port: 8080

protocol: TCP

targetPort: 5000

selector:

app: chore_todo

```
GNU nano 4.8 chore-todo.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: chore-todo-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: chore_todo
  replicas: 1 # tells deployment to run 1 pods matching the template
  template: # create pods using pod definition in this template
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: chore_todo
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: chore-todo-container
        image: mastercle/flask-chore-todo:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 5000
```

```
spec:
  containers:
  - name: chore-todo-container
    image: mastercle/flask-chore-todo:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 5000
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: chore-todo-service
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
  - port: 8080
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 5000
  selector:
    app: chore_todo
```

NOTE: The Kubernetes pod/Docker container uses port 5000. However, Kubernetes uses port 8080 and the load balancer uses port 8081.

15. Use the command (\$ **kubectl create -f chore-todo.yml**) to run your YAML file.

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ nano chore-todo.yml
~/flask_app_deployment$ kubectl create -f chore-todo.yml
chore-todo-deployment created
do-service created
```

16. Once created use the command (\$ **kubectl get all**) to see the status of the containers.
17. Then use the command (\$ **kubectl get pod**) to see the status of the pods. This is important because both containers' statuses need to say "running" in order for the local host to be active.

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ kubectl get pod
NAME                                READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
chore-todo-deployment-688c68cc8-vrnjj 0/1     ContainerCreating   0           2m8s
do-service-gnfk7                      1/1     Running             0           2m8s
~/flask_app_deployment$ kubectl get pod
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
do-service-gnfk7                      1/1     Running   0           3m3s
chore-todo-deployment-688c68cc8-vrnjj 1/1     Running   0           3m3s
```

18. Head to your browser and use the url(<http://localhost:8081>).

The top screenshot shows a web browser at <http://localhost:8081> displaying a teal page titled "Chores to do". The main heading is "List of Chores". Below it, the text says "There are no chores. Insert one below!". At the bottom right, there is an input field and an "Add Chore" button.

The bottom screenshot shows the same browser at the same URL, but now the page displays a table of chores. The table has three columns: "Chore", "Date Added", and "Actions".

Chore	Date Added	Actions
clean the windows	2021-10-17	Delete Update
wash the car	2021-10-17	Delete Update

Below the table, there is an input field and an "Add Chore" button.

19. Once done delete the deployment and service.

```
~/flask_app_deployment$ kubectl delete deployment chore-todo-deployment
"chore-todo-deployment" deleted
~/flask_app_deployment$ kubectl delete service chore-todo-service
todo-service" deleted
```