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IV - ACSAD

Assignment# 5 - Kubernetes Home Lab Activity

Part 1 - Hello Minikube Activity

1.1 Creating First Deployment:

kubectl create deployment hello-node --image=registry.k8s.io/e2e-test-images/agnhost:2.53 -- /agnhost netexec --http-port=8080

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl create deployment hello-node --image=registry.k8s.io/e2e-test-images/agnhost:2.53 -- /agnhost netexec --http-port=8080
>>
deployment.apps/hello-node created
```

1.2 Check Pods:

kubectl get pods

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS             RESTARTS   AGE
hello-node-6c9b5f4b59-hm8k7        0/1     ContainerCreating   0           9s
```

1.3 Expose Service:

kubectl expose deployment hello-node --type=LoadBalancer --port=8080

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl expose deployment hello-node --type=LoadBalancer --port=8080
>>
service/hello-node exposed
```

1.4 Open App in Browser:

minikube service hello-node

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> minikube service hello-node
>>


| NAMESPACE | NAME       | TARGET PORT | URL                       |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| default   | hello-node | 8080        | http://192.168.49.2:32466 |


* Starting tunnel for service hello-node.


| NAMESPACE | NAME       | TARGET PORT | URL                    |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------------|
| default   | hello-node |             | http://127.0.0.1:65352 |


* Starting tunnel for service hello-node.
* Opening service default/hello-node in default browser...
! Because you are using a Docker driver on windows, the terminal needs to be open to run it.
* Stopping tunnel for service hello-node.
```

Browser Screenshot:



Part 2 - Get a Shell to a Running Container

2.1 Create the Pod:

kubectl apply -f <https://k8s.io/examples/application/shell-demo.yaml>

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/shell-demo.yaml
>>
pod/shell-demo created
```

2.2 Verify if Pod is Running:

kubectl get pod shell-demo

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl get pod shell-demo
>>


| NAME       | READY | STATUS            | RESTARTS | AGE |
|------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-----|
| shell-demo | 0/1   | ContainerCreating | 0        | 5s  |


PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl exec --stdin --tty shell-demo -- /bin/bash
>>
```

2.3 Get a shell inside a container:

kubectl exec -it shell-demo -- /bin/bash

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl exec -it shell-demo -- /bin/bash
>>
```

2.4 Inside shell, run some commands:

ls /

cat/proc/mounts

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl exec -it shell-demo -- /bin/bash
root@minikube:/# ls /
bin boot dev docker-entrypoint.d docker-entrypoint.sh etc home lib lib64 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
root@minikube:/# cat/proc/mounts
bash: cat/proc/mounts: No such file or directory
root@minikube:/#
```

2.5 Writing root page for nginx:

echo "Hello shell demo" > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

curl <http://localhost/>

exit

```
root@minikube:/# echo "Hello shell demo" > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
root@minikube:/# curl http://localhost/
Hello shell demo
```

2.7 Running individual commands in a container:

kubectl exec shell-demo -- ls /usr/share/nginx/html

kubectl exec shell-demo -- cat /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl exec shell-demo -- ls /usr/share/nginx/html
index.html
PS C:\Windows\system32> kubectl exec shell-demo -- cat /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
Hello shell demo
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Part 3 - Deploying Wordpress and MySQL with Persistent Volumes

3.1 Create a working directory:

mkdir C:\k8s-wordpress

cd C:\k8s-wordpress

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> mkdir C:\k8s-wordpress

Directory: C:\

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          11/16/2025   7:29 PM                k8s-wordpress

PS C:\Windows\system32> cd C:\k8s-wordpress
```

3.2 Create kustomization.yaml with a Secret for MySQL:

notepad kustomization.yaml

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> cd C:\k8s-wordpress
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> notepad kustomization.yaml
```

3.3 In the new file paste:

secretGenerator:

- name: mysql-pass

literals:

- password=YOUR_PASSWORD (create a strong password)

resources:

- mysql-deployment.yaml

- wordpress-deployment.yaml

3.4 MySQL Deployment - Create file name mysql-deployment.yaml:

notepad mysql-deployment.yaml

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> notepad mysql-deployment.yaml
```

Input the content from tutorial:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: wordpress-mysql

labels:

app: wordpress

spec:

ports:

- port: 3306

selector:

app: wordpress

tier: mysql

clusterIP: None

apiVersion: v1

kind: PersistentVolumeClaim

metadata:

name: mysql-pv-claim

labels:

app: wordpress

spec:

accessModes:

- ReadWriteOnce

resources:

requests:
storage: 20Gi

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

name: wordpress-mysql

labels:

app: wordpress

spec:

selector:

matchLabels:

app: wordpress

tier: mysql

strategy:

type: Recreate

template:

metadata:

labels:

app: wordpress

tier: mysql

spec:

containers:

- image: mysql:8.0

name: mysql

env:

- name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD

valueFrom:

secretKeyRef:

name: mysql-pass

key: password

- name: MYSQL_DATABASE

value: wordpress

- name: MYSQL_USER

value: wordpress

- name: MYSQL_PASSWORD

valueFrom:

secretKeyRef:

name: mysql-pass

key: password

ports:

- containerPort: 3306

name: mysql

volumeMounts:

```
- name: mysql-persistent-storage
  mountPath: /var/lib/mysql
volumes:
- name: mysql-persistent-storage
  persistentVolumeClaim:
    claimName: mysql-pv-claim
```

3.5 Create a file named `wordpress-deployment.yaml` in the same folder:

notepad `wordpress-deployment.yaml`

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> notepad wordpress-deployment.yaml
```

Input the content from tutorial:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: wordpress
  labels:
    app: wordpress
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 80
  selector:
    app: wordpress
    tier: frontend
  type: LoadBalancer
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: wp-pv-claim
  labels:
    app: wordpress
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 20Gi
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: wordpress
```

```
labels:
  app: wordpress
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: wordpress
      tier: frontend
  strategy:
    type: Recreate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: wordpress
        tier: frontend
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: wordpress:6.2.1-apache
          name: wordpress
          env:
            - name: WORDPRESS_DB_HOST
              value: wordpress-mysql
            - name: WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: mysql-pass
                  key: password
            - name: WORDPRESS_DB_USER
              value: wordpress
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
              name: wordpress
          volumeMounts:
            - name: wordpress-persistent-storage
              mountPath: /var/www/html
      volumes:
        - name: wordpress-persistent-storage
          persistentVolumeClaim:
            claimName: wp-pv-claim
```

3.6 Apply everything using kubectl:

PS C:\k8s-wordpress> kubectl apply -k ./

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> kubectl apply -k ./
>>
secret/mysql-pass-g6ghf4h2g2 created
service/wordpress created
Warning: spec.SessionAffinity is ignored for headless services
service/wordpress-mysql created
persistentvolumeclaim/mysql-pv-claim created
persistentvolumeclaim/wp-pv-claim created
deployment.apps/wordpress created
deployment.apps/wordpress-mysql created
```

3.7 Verify Kubernetes resources are created:

kubectl get secrets

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> kubectl get secrets
NAME                                TYPE    DATA  AGE
mysql-pass-g6ghf4h2g2              Opaque  1       9s
```

3.8 Check PersistentVolumeClaims (status must become 'bound'):

kubectl get pvc

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> kubectl get pvc
NAME            STATUS    VOLUME                                     CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   VOLUMEATTRIBUTESCLASS   AGE
mysql-pv-claim  Bound    pvc-98557bba-72fb-4962-a6f9-2e8f2e64a709  20Gi       RWO            standard       <unset>                24s
wp-pv-claim     Bound    pvc-37a72266-9359-4744-b36e-4473f9b4ac3e  20Gi       RWO            standard       <unset>                24s
```

3.9 Check Pods (Both must have status of 'Running'):

kubectl get pods

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
hello-node-6c9b5f4b59-hm8k7        1/1      Running   0           53m
shell-demo                           1/1      Running   0           40m
wordpress-5cb487864d-hstqb          1/1      Running   0          5m37s
wordpress-mysql-86f49cf948-mscf5    1/1      Running   0          5m37s
```

3.10 Check Services:

kubectl get services

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> kubectl get services
>>
NAME            TYPE          CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)          AGE
hello-node      LoadBalancer 10.98.128.108 <pending>     8080:32466/TCP   53m
kubernetes      ClusterIP     10.96.0.1     <none>        443/TCP          57m
wordpress       LoadBalancer 10.103.53.45  <pending>     80:30495/TCP     5m50s
wordpress-mysql ClusterIP     None          <none>        3306/TCP         5m50s
```

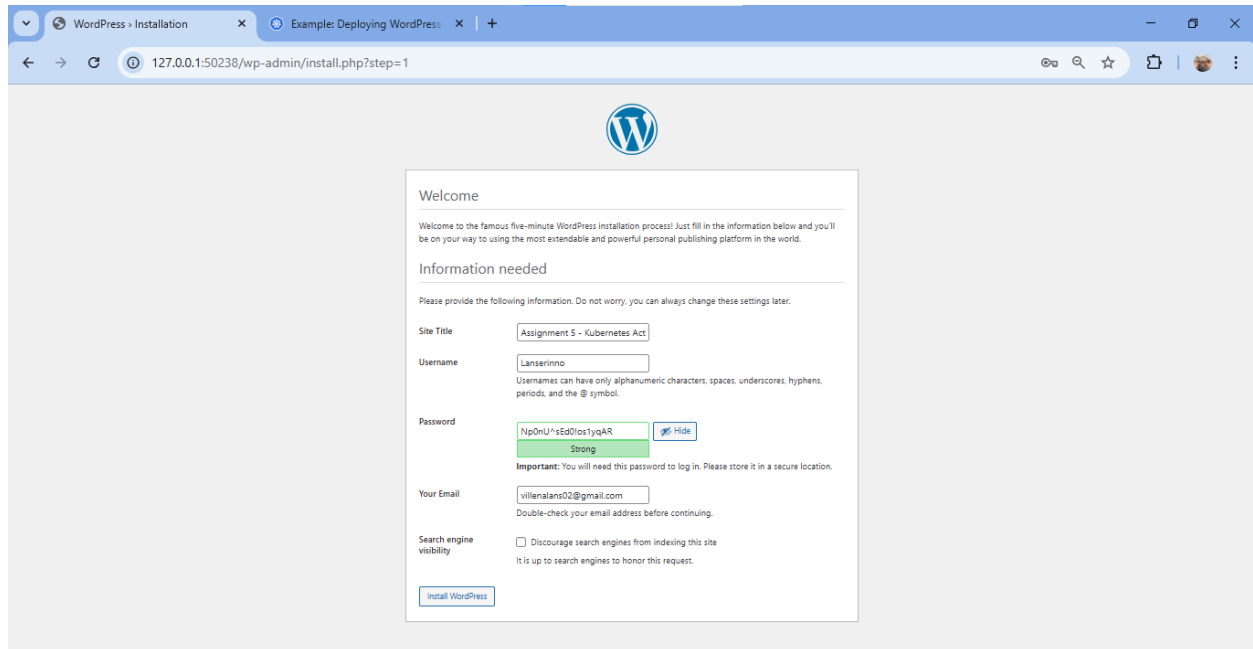

3.11 Get the URL for WordPress (on Minikube):

minikube service wordpress --url

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> minikube service wordpress --url
>>
http://127.0.0.1:50238
! Because you are using a Docker driver on windows, the terminal needs to be open to run it.
```

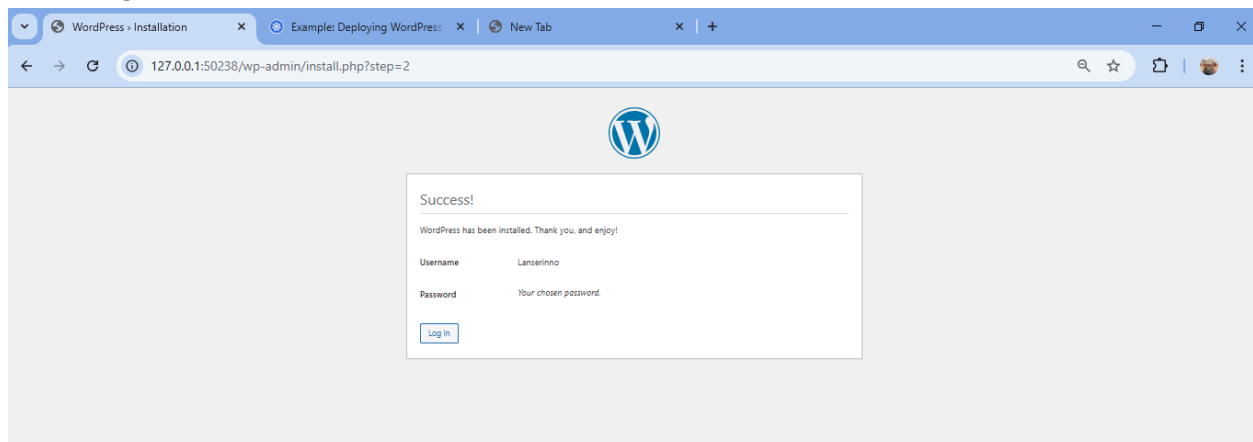
3.12 Complete the WordPress Setup from browser:

Input any information here:



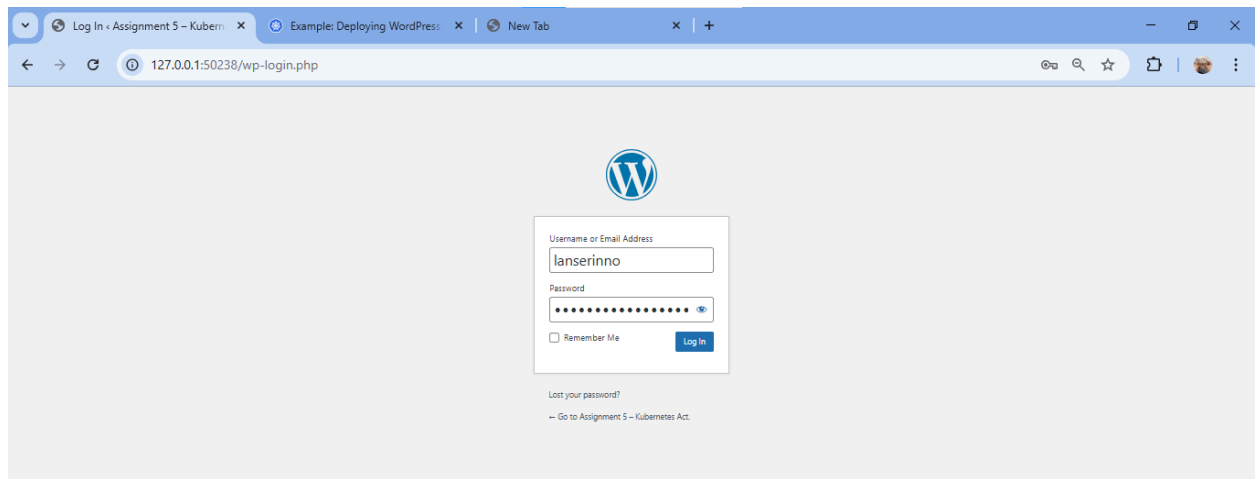
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `127.0.0.1:50238/wp-admin/install.php?step=1`. The page features the WordPress logo at the top center. Below it is a "Welcome" message: "Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world." This is followed by a section titled "Information needed" with the instruction: "Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later." The form contains several input fields: "Site Title" with the value "Assignment 5 - Kubernetes Act", "Username" with "LanserInno", "Password" with a strong password "NpOnU^sEd0os1yqAR" (indicated by a green bar and a "Hide" button), and "Your Email" with "villenalan02@gmail.com". There is also a checkbox for "Search engine visibility" which is currently unchecked. At the bottom of the form is a blue "Install WordPress" button.

Press login:



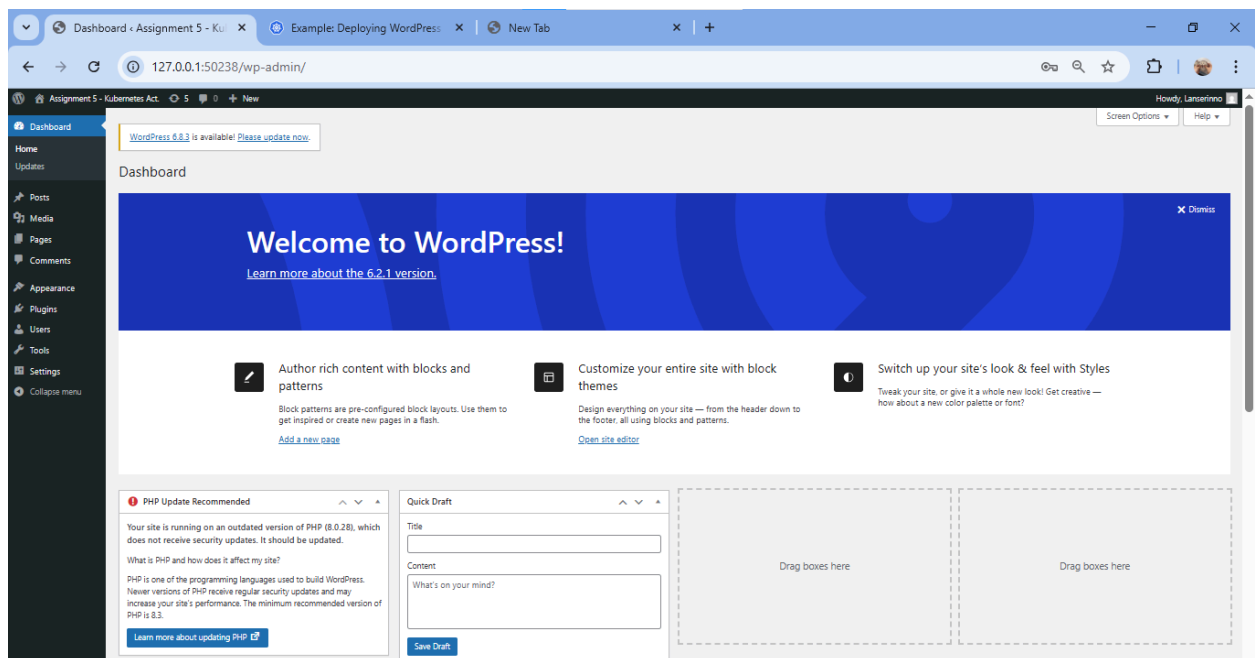
The screenshot shows the same browser window at the next step, with the URL `127.0.0.1:50238/wp-admin/install.php?step=2`. The page displays a "Success!" message: "WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!". Below this, the "Username" is listed as "LanserInno" and the "Password" is labeled "Your chosen password". A blue "Log In" button is positioned at the bottom of the form.

Enter the email and password you inputted on sign-up:

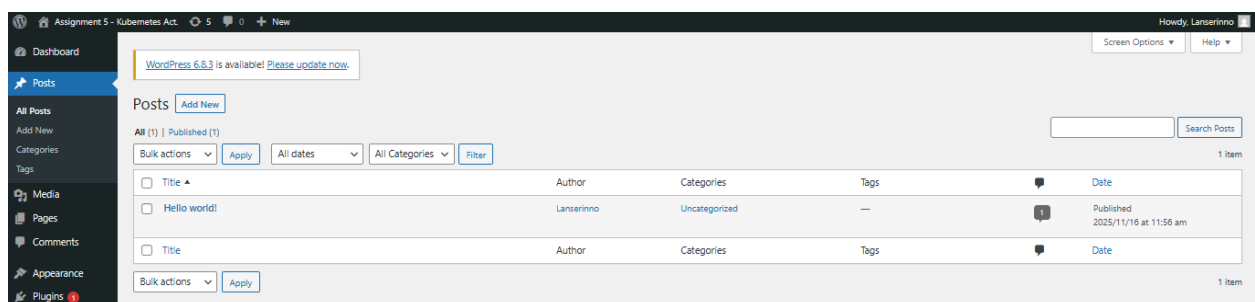


A screenshot of a web browser showing the WordPress login page. The browser's address bar displays '127.0.0.1:50238/wp-login.php'. The page features the WordPress logo at the top center. Below it is a login form with two input fields: 'Username or Email Address' containing 'lanserinno' and 'Password' with masked characters. There is a 'Remember Me' checkbox and a 'Log In' button. Below the form, there is a link for 'Lost your password?' and a footer link that says 'Go to Assignment 5 - Kubernetes Act.'.

Wordpress dashboard:



A screenshot of the WordPress dashboard. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Dashboard, Home, Updates, Posts, Media, Pages, Comments, Appearance, Plugins, Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main content area has a 'Welcome to WordPress!' banner with a link to 'Learn more about the 6.2.1 version'. Below the banner are three cards: 'Author rich content with blocks and patterns', 'Customize your entire site with block themes', and 'Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles themes'. At the bottom, there is a 'PHP Update Recommended' notice, a 'Quick Draft' form, and two 'Drag boxes here' placeholders.



A screenshot of the WordPress 'Posts' page. The left sidebar shows the 'Posts' menu item selected. The main content area has a 'WordPress 6.8.3 is available! Please update now.' notice. Below it, there is a 'Posts' section with a table of posts. The table has columns for Title, Author, Categories, Tags, and Date. There is a 'Bulk actions' dropdown and an 'Apply' button at the bottom left. A search bar is located at the top right.

Title	Author	Categories	Tags	Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Hello world!	Lanserinno	Uncategorized	—	Published 2025/11/16 at 11:56 am
<input type="checkbox"/> Title	Author	Categories	Tags	Date

3.13 Clean up resources when done:

kubectl delete -k ./

```
PS C:\k8s-wordpress> kubectl delete -k ./
secret "mysql-pass-g6ghf4h2g2" deleted
service "wordpress" deleted
service "wordpress-mysql" deleted
persistentvolumeclaim "mysql-pv-claim" deleted
persistentvolumeclaim "wp-pv-claim" deleted
deployment.apps "wordpress" deleted
deployment.apps "wordpress-mysql" deleted
PS C:\k8s-wordpress>
```