## Docker Structure and Its Components

Docker is an open-source platform designed for developing, shipping, and running applications in lightweight containers. It employs a client-server architecture, which allows developers to package applications with all their dependencies into standardized units. Below is a detailed overview of Docker's structure and its key components.

## Key Components of Docker

1. Docker Engine
   * Definition: The core component of Docker, responsible for building, running, and managing containers.
   * Subcomponents:
     + Docker Daemon (dockerd): A persistent background process that listens for Docker API requests and manages Docker objects such as images, containers, networks, and volumes. It processes commands from the Docker client and can communicate with other daemons to manage services

.

* + - REST API: This API allows applications to interact with the Docker daemon. It can be accessed via HTTP clients and is crucial for executing commands programmatically

.

* + - Command Line Interface (CLI): The primary tool for users to interact with Docker. Commands like docker run are executed through the CLI, which sends instructions to the daemon

1. Docker Images
   * Definition: Read-only templates used to create containers. They include everything needed to run an application—code, libraries, environment variables, and configuration files.
   * Creation: Images are built from a set of instructions defined in a Dockerfile. Each instruction in the Dockerfile creates a new layer in the image, making them efficient and quick to deploy.
2. Dockerfile
   * Definition: A script containing a series of instructions on how to build a Docker image.
   * Contents: It specifies the base image, environment variables, commands to run during the build process, and any additional files needed for the application. The commands are executed in sequence to create a layered image structure

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1. Docker Containers
   * Definition: Runnable instances of Docker images. Unlike images, containers are mutable and can be modified during runtime.
   * Functionality: Containers provide an isolated environment for applications to run without interference from other processes or containers on the host machine. When a container is removed, any changes made that are not saved persistently are lost
2. Docker Hub
   * Definition: A cloud-based registry service for sharing Docker images.
   * Functionality: Users can upload their images for public access or download images created by others. It simplifies collaboration among developers by providing a centralized repository for container images
3. Docker Volumes
   * Definition: Persistent storage mechanisms that allow data to persist beyond the lifecycle of a container.
   * Usage: Volumes are stored outside the container's file system and can be shared between multiple containers, making them ideal for storing application data that needs to be retained even after container termination.
4. Docker Compose
   * Definition: A tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications.
   * Functionality: Using a docker-compose.yml file, developers can specify how multiple containers should interact within an application stack, simplifying deployment and management
5. Networking in Docker
   * Definition: Mechanisms that allow containers to communicate with each other and with external systems.
   * Types of Networks:
     + Bridge Network: The default network type that allows containers on the same host to communicate.
     + Overlay Network: Enables communication between containers across different hosts in a distributed system.
     + Macvlan Network: Allows assigning MAC addresses to containers so they appear as physical devices on the network.

## Detailed Process Overview

* When using Docker, developers typically begin by writing a Dockerfile that defines how their application should be built into an image.
* The docker build command is then executed to create an image from this Dockerfile, generating layers based on each instruction provided.
* Once the image is ready, it can be run as a container using the docker run command. This command creates an instance of the image where the application runs in isolation from other processes.
* If persistent data storage is needed, volumes can be defined in either the Dockerfile or during container creation using flags.
* For applications requiring multiple services (e.g., web server, database), developers can define these services in a docker-compose.yml file and use docker-compose up to start them simultaneously.

By leveraging these components effectively, Docker enables streamlined development workflows, efficient resource utilization, and simplified deployment processes across various environments.

To create a Dockerfile for a Java Spring Boot application that uses Thymeleaf and PostgreSQL, you need to define the necessary instructions to build and run your application in a Docker container. Below is an example Dockerfile along with explanations for each part.

## Example Dockerfile

text

# Use the official OpenJDK image as the base image  
FROM openjdk:11-jre-slim  
  
# Set the working directory inside the container  
WORKDIR /app  
  
# Copy the JAR file from the target directory to the container  
COPY target/my-spring-boot-app.jar app.jar  
  
# Expose the port on which the application will run  
EXPOSE 8080  
  
# Set environment variables for PostgreSQL connection  
ENV SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_URL=jdbc:postgresql://db:5432/mydatabase  
ENV SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_USERNAME=myuser  
ENV SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_PASSWORD=mypassword  
  
# Command to run the application  
ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "app.jar"]

## Explanation of Each Instruction

1. FROM openjdk:11-jre-slim:
   * This line specifies the base image for your application. Here, we are using a lightweight version of OpenJDK 11, which is suitable for running Java applications.
2. WORKDIR /app:
   * This sets the working directory inside the container to /app. All subsequent commands will be executed in this directory.
3. COPY target/my-spring-boot-app.jar app.jar:
   * This command copies the built JAR file of your Spring Boot application from your local target directory into the /app directory in the container. Replace my-spring-boot-app.jar with the actual name of your JAR file.
4. EXPOSE 8080:
   * This informs Docker that the container listens on port 8080 at runtime. This is important for mapping ports when running the container.
5. ENV SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_URL=jdbc:postgresql://db:5432/mydatabase:
   * This sets an environment variable for connecting to a PostgreSQL database. The db refers to a service name if you're using Docker Compose (assuming PostgreSQL runs in another container).
6. ENV SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_USERNAME=myuser:
   * This sets the username for connecting to your PostgreSQL database.
7. ENV SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_PASSWORD=mypassword:
   * This sets the password for connecting to your PostgreSQL database.
8. ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "app.jar"]:
   * This specifies the command that will be executed when the container starts. It runs your Spring Boot application using Java.

## Building and Running Your Docker Container

To build and run your Docker container, follow these steps:

1. Build your Spring Boot application (ensure you have Maven installed):

Bash

mvn clean package

1. Build the Docker image (run this command in the directory containing your Dockerfile):

Bash

docker build -t my-spring-boot-app .

1. Run your Docker container, ensuring you link it with a PostgreSQL container if needed:

bash

docker run -d -p 8080:8080 --name my-app --link postgres-container:db my-spring-boot-app

In this command, replace postgres-container with the name of your PostgreSQL container.This setup allows you to run a Spring Boot application with Thymeleaf and connect it to a PostgreSQL database within a Docker environment efficiently.

To create a docker-compose.yml file for a Java Spring Boot application using Thymeleaf and PostgreSQL, you can define the services for both the Spring Boot application and the PostgreSQL database. Below is an example configuration that illustrates how to set this up.

Example docker-compose.yml

text

version: '3.8'  
  
services:  
 spring-app:  
 build:  
 context: .  
 dockerfile: Dockerfile  
 container\_name: spring-app  
 ports:  
 - "8080:8080"  
 environment:  
 SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_URL: jdbc:postgresql://db:5432/mydatabase  
 SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_USERNAME: myuser  
 SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_PASSWORD: mypassword  
 depends\_on:  
 - db  
  
 db:  
 image: postgres:13  
 container\_name: postgres-db  
 environment:  
 POSTGRES\_DB: mydatabase  
 POSTGRES\_USER: myuser  
 POSTGRES\_PASSWORD: mypassword  
 ports:  
 - "5432:5432"  
 volumes:  
 - postgres\_data:/var/lib/postgresql/data  
  
volumes:  
 postgres\_data:

Explanation of Each Section

version:

Specifies the version of the Docker Compose file format being used. Here, 3.8 is chosen for compatibility with most features.

services:

This section defines the different services (containers) that will be part of your application.

spring-app:

build: Specifies how to build the Spring Boot application image. It uses the current directory (.) and looks for a Dockerfile.

container\_name: Sets a custom name for the Spring Boot container.

ports: Maps port 8080 on the host to port 8080 in the container, allowing access to the application.

environment: Defines environment variables needed for the Spring Boot application to connect to PostgreSQL.

SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_URL: Connection string for PostgreSQL, using the service name db as the host.

SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_USERNAME and SPRING\_DATASOURCE\_PASSWORD: Credentials for accessing the database.

depends\_on: Ensures that the Spring Boot application starts only after the PostgreSQL database is up and running.

db:

image: Uses the official PostgreSQL image from Docker Hub.

container\_name: Sets a custom name for the PostgreSQL container.

environment: Configures PostgreSQL with a database name, user, and password.

POSTGRES\_DB: The name of the database to create.

POSTGRES\_USER and POSTGRES\_PASSWORD: Credentials for accessing PostgreSQL.

ports: Maps port 5432 on the host to port 5432 in the container, allowing access to PostgreSQL from outside.

volumes: Persists data in PostgreSQL across container restarts by using a named volume (postgres\_data).

volumes:

Defines a named volume (postgres\_data) that will store PostgreSQL data persistently.

Building and Running Your Application

To run your application using this Docker Compose configuration, follow these steps:

Ensure you have a valid Dockerfile in your project directory that builds your Spring Boot application.

Run Docker Compose to start both services:

bash

docker-compose up --build

Access your Spring Boot application at http://localhost:8080.

To stop and remove all containers, networks, and volumes defined in your Compose file, use:

bash

docker-compose down

This setup provides a straightforward way to run a Spring Boot application with Thymeleaf and PostgreSQL in Docker containers, facilitating development and deployment processes effectively.

To create a local Docker Hub equivalent, you can set up your own Docker registry. This allows you to store and manage Docker images within your local environment, providing increased security and performance. Here’s a step-by-step guide to setting up a local Docker registry:

## Step 1: Install Docker

Ensure that Docker is installed on your machine. If you haven't installed it yet, follow the instructions for your operating system from the [Docker installation guide](https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/).

## Step 2: Run the Docker Registry Container

1. Open your terminal.
2. Run the following command to start the Docker Registry in a container:

bash

docker run -d -p 5000:5000 --name local-registry registry:2

* + This command runs the registry on port 5000 and detaches it to run in the background.
  + You can verify that the container is running with:

bash

docker container ls

## Step 3: Tag and Push an Image

1. Pull an image from Docker Hub (for example, Ubuntu):

bash

docker pull ubuntu:latest

1. Tag the image to point to your local registry:

bash

docker tag ubuntu:latest localhost:5000/ubuntu:latest

1. Push the tagged image to your local registry:

bash

docker push localhost:5000/ubuntu:latest

## Step 4: Verify Your Local Registry Setup

1. Check the logs of your local registry to ensure that the image has been pushed successfully:

bash

docker logs -f local-registry

1. List images in your local registry:  
   You can verify that the image is present by querying the registry directly or using another tool like curl. For example:

bash

curl <http://localhost:5000/v2/_catalog>

## Step 5: Pull Images from Your Local Registry

To pull images from your local registry, use the following command:

bash

docker pull localhost:5000/ubuntu:latest

## Additional Configuration (Optional)

## Configure TLS for Secure Communication

If you want to secure your local registry with TLS, you will need to create or obtain SSL certificates and configure the registry to use them. This involves additional steps such as creating a configuration file for your Docker registry.

## Use with Kubernetes

If you are using Kubernetes, you may need to configure it to allow pulling images from your local registry by adding it as an insecure registry in your Kubernetes cluster configuration.

## Summary

By following these steps, you have successfully created a local Docker Hub equivalent using a Docker registry. This setup allows you to manage and store Docker images locally, enhancing security and performance for development and testing environments.

To effectively manage Docker images, including versioning and setting image lifespan, follow these structured steps:

## Step 1: Managing Docker Images

## Listing Images

* Use the command to list all available Docker images on your host:

bash

docker images

## Removing Images

* Before removing an image, ensure that no containers are using it. Stop any running containers:

bash

docker ps *# List running containers*  
docker stop <container\_id> *# Stop the container*

* Remove the image using:

bash

docker rmi <image\_name\_or\_id>

## Pruning Unused Images

* To remove all unused images and reclaim disk space, use:

bash

docker image prune

## Step 2: Versioning and Tagging Images

## Tagging Images

* Tagging is essential for version management. Use meaningful tags to identify different versions of your images. For example:

bash

docker build -t my-app:1.0 .

* To tag an existing image with a new version:

bash

docker tag my-app:1.0 my-app:2.0

## Semantic Versioning

* Follow semantic versioning (Major.Minor.Patch) to clearly indicate changes in your images. For example:
  + Major version changes indicate breaking changes.
  + Minor version changes add new features.
  + Patch versions fix bugs.

## Step 3: Setting Image Lifespan

## Garbage Collection Policies

* Implement garbage collection policies to manage the lifespan of your images. Regularly prune outdated images using:

bash

docker system prune -a --volumes

* This command removes all unused data, including images without containers, dangling images, and unused volumes.

## Regular Updates and Scanning

* Regularly update your images to incorporate security patches and bug fixes:

bash

docker pull <image\_name>:latest

* Use image scanning tools to identify vulnerabilities in your images:

bash

docker scan <image\_name>:<tag>

## Step 4: Best Practices for Image Management

1. Use Official Base Images: Always pull official base images from trusted sources.

bash

docker pull <image\_name>:<tag>

1. Keep Images Lightweight: Exclude unnecessary files from the image build by using a .dockerignore file.
2. Consistent Tagging Strategy: Use a consistent tagging strategy to simplify image retrieval and maintain compatibility.
3. Documentation: Document the purpose and usage of each image version to aid team members in understanding the context of each version.
4. Private Registries: Consider using private registries for better control over your Docker images, especially in production environments.

By following these steps and best practices, you can effectively manage Docker images, track their versions, and set appropriate lifespans to maintain a clean and efficient Docker environment.

Kubernetes is a powerful open-source platform designed for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. Its architecture is modular and consists of various components that work together to manage clusters effectively. Below is a detailed explanation of Kubernetes architecture and its key components.

## Kubernetes Architecture Overview

Kubernetes architecture can be divided into two main planes:

1. Control Plane: This manages the overall state of the cluster.
2. Data Plane: This consists of the worker nodes that run the containerized applications.

## Key Components of Kubernetes

## Control Plane Components

The control plane is responsible for managing the cluster and maintaining its desired state. It consists of several key components:

* kube-apiserver:
  + Acts as the central management point for the Kubernetes cluster.
  + Exposes the Kubernetes API, allowing external clients to interact with the cluster.
  + Validates and processes API requests, ensuring that only authorized users can access the cluster's resources.
* etcd:
  + A distributed key-value store used for storing all cluster data, including configuration data and state information.
  + Provides a reliable way to store data across distributed systems, ensuring consistency and availability.
* kube-scheduler:
  + Responsible for scheduling pods onto available nodes based on resource requirements and constraints.
  + Evaluates which nodes are suitable for new pods based on factors like resource availability, affinity rules, and taints/tolerations.
* kube-controller-manager:
  + Runs controllers that manage the state of the cluster by monitoring its current state and making adjustments as needed.
  + Includes various controllers such as replication controllers (to ensure desired replicas of pods) and node controllers (to monitor node health)
* cloud-controller-manager (optional):
  + Integrates with cloud service providers to manage cloud-specific resources such as load balancers or storage volumes

[2](https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/)

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## Node Components

Each node in a Kubernetes cluster runs specific components that facilitate the execution of workloads:

* kubelet:
  + An agent that runs on each node, responsible for managing pods and their containers.
  + Communicates with the kube-apiserver to receive instructions about which pods to run and reports back on their status.
* kube-proxy:
  + Maintains network rules on nodes to enable communication between services and pods.
  + Implements load balancing and routing for network traffic directed at services.
* Container Runtime:
  + The software is responsible for running containers within pods. Popular container runtimes include Docker, containerd, and CRI-O.

## Additional Components

Kubernetes also includes various add-ons that enhance its functionality:

* DNS: Provides service discovery within the cluster by resolving service names to IP addresses.
* Dashboard: A web-based UI for managing Kubernetes clusters.
* Monitoring Tools: Collect metrics and logs from containers to help in performance analysis and troubleshooting.

## Summary

Kubernetes architecture is designed for flexibility and scalability, allowing it to efficiently manage containerized applications across clusters. The separation into control plane and data plane components enables effective management while ensuring high availability and resilience. Each component plays a crucial role in maintaining the desired state of applications, scaling workloads, and providing networking capabilities within a Kubernetes environment.

Kubernetes offers various deployment strategies to manage application updates effectively while minimizing downtime and ensuring service reliability. Here are the key deployment strategies commonly used in Kubernetes:

## 1. Rolling Update

* Description: This is the default deployment strategy in Kubernetes. It gradually replaces old pods with new ones, ensuring that some instances of the application remain available during the update.
* Advantages:
  + Minimal downtime as new pods are incrementally rolled out.
  + Easy to roll back if issues arise since the previous version remains active until the update is confirmed.
* Implementation: Specify parameters like maxSurge (the number of additional pods that can be created during the update) and maxUnavailable (the number of pods that can be unavailable during the update) in the deployment configuration.

## 2. Blue/Green Deployment

* Description: This strategy involves maintaining two identical environments: "Blue" for the current production version and "Green" for the new version. Traffic is switched from Blue to Green once the new version is ready and tested.
* Advantages:
  + Instant rollback capability if issues occur after switching traffic.
  + Minimal downtime since both environments are live, allowing for thorough testing of the new version before going live.
* Implementation: Deploy both versions and use a service to route traffic between them. Switch traffic to Green after successful testing.

## 3. Canary Deployment

* Description: In a canary deployment, a new version of an application is rolled out to a small subset of users before a full-scale rollout. This allows for real-world testing with minimal risk.
* Advantages:
  + Reduces risk by exposing only a small percentage of users to the new version initially.
  + Allows for monitoring and gathering feedback before wider deployment.
* Implementation: Deploy two nearly identical versions (old and new) and gradually increase traffic to the new version based on performance metrics.

## 4. Recreate Deployment

* Description: This strategy involves shutting down all instances of the old version before deploying the new version. It results in downtime during the transition.
* Advantages:
  + Simplicity in implementation, as it does not require managing multiple versions simultaneously.
* Disadvantages:
  + Downtime is unavoidable, which may not be acceptable for many applications.

## 5. Ramped Slow Rollout

* Description: Similar to rolling updates, this strategy allows for controlled updates by specifying how many replicas can be updated at a time. It gradually increases the number of updated pods while ensuring that no pods become unavailable.
* Advantages:
  + Provides fine-grained control over rollout speed, reducing risks associated with updates.
* Implementation: Set parameters like maxSurge and maxUnavailable to control how many pods are updated at once.

## 6. Shadow Deployment

* Description: In shadow deployments, a new version of an application runs alongside the current version but does not receive user traffic directly. Instead, incoming requests are duplicated, sending one copy to each version for testing under real-world conditions.
* Advantages:
  + Allows teams to assess performance without impacting end-users.
  + Useful for testing non-functional aspects like load handling and stability.
* Disadvantages:
  + Requires additional resources since both versions run simultaneously.

## Summary

Choosing the right Kubernetes deployment strategy depends on various factors such as application architecture, user tolerance for downtime, and organizational capacity for handling rollbacks. Each strategy offers unique benefits and challenges, making it essential to tailor your approach based on specific requirements and scenarios.

To set up your Kubernetes environment using kubectl, follow these step-by-step commands. This guide assumes you have a Kubernetes cluster already set up and that you need to configure kubectl to interact with it.

## Step 1: Install kubectl

1. Download the latest kubectl binary:  
   Depending on your operating system, use the following command to download kubectl. For example, for macOS:

bash

curl -LO "<https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl> -L -s <https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/darwin/amd64/kubectl>"

1. Make the binary executable:

bash

chmod +x ./kubectl

1. Move the binary to your PATH:

bash

sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl

1. Verify the installation:

bash

kubectl version --client

## Step 2: Set Up Configuration

1. Create the .kube directory:

bash

mkdir -p $HOME/.kube

1. Copy the Kubernetes configuration file:  
   Assuming you have access to the admin.conf file on your master node, run:

bash

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

1. Change ownership of the config file:

bash

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

1. Set the KUBECONFIG environment variable (optional but recommended):

bash

export KUBECONFIG=$HOME/.kube/config

To make this change permanent, add it to your .bashrc or .bash\_profile:

bash

echo 'export KUBECONFIG=$HOME/.kube/config' >> $HOME/.bashrc  
source $HOME/.bashrc

## Step 3: Verify Cluster Access

1. Check cluster information:

bash

kubectl cluster-info

1. List all nodes in the cluster:

bash

kubectl get nodes

1. Check the status of pods in the kube-system namespace (to verify that essential services are running):

bash

kubectl get pods --namespace=kube-system

## Step 4: Configure Contexts (if needed)

If you are working with multiple clusters or contexts, you can manage them using kubectl config commands:

1. View current context:

bash

kubectl config current-context

1. List all contexts:

bash

kubectl config get-contexts

1. Switch to a different context:

bash

kubectl config use-context <context-name>

## Step 5: Deploy an Application (Example)

1. Create a deployment YAML file (e.g., nginx-deployment.yaml):

text

apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: Deployment  
metadata:  
 name: nginx-deployment  
 labels:  
 app: nginx  
spec:  
 replicas: 3  
 selector:  
 matchLabels:  
 app: nginx  
 template:  
 metadata:  
 labels:  
 app: nginx  
 spec:  
 containers:  
 - name: nginx  
 image: nginx:1.14.2  
 ports:  
 - containerPort: 80

1. Apply the deployment configuration:

bash

kubectl apply -f nginx-deployment.yaml

1. Check the status of the deployment:

bash

kubectl get deployments

1. Verify that the pods are running:

bash

kubectl get pods --show-labels

## Summary

Following these steps will set up your Kubernetes environment using kubectl, allowing you to manage your cluster and deploy applications effectively. Make sure to adjust commands based on your specific configuration and requirements, especially when dealing with multiple clusters or namespaces.

To set up Kubernetes Ingress with Envoy as the load balancer, follow these step-by-step instructions. This guide assumes you have a Kubernetes cluster running and kubectl configured.

## Step 1: Install Envoy Ingress Controller

1. Create a Namespace for Envoy:

bash

kubectl create namespace envoy

1. Deploy the Envoy Ingress Controller:  
   You can deploy the Envoy ingress controller using a YAML file. Create a file named envoy-ingress-controller.yaml with the following content:

text

apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: Deployment  
metadata:  
 name: envoy-ingress  
 namespace: envoy  
spec:  
 replicas: 1  
 selector:  
 matchLabels:  
 app: envoy-ingress  
 template:  
 metadata:  
 labels:  
 app: envoy-ingress  
 spec:  
 containers:  
 - name: envoy-ingress  
 image: envoyproxy/envoy:v1.21.0  
 ports:  
 - containerPort: 80  
 - containerPort: 443  
 volumeMounts:  
 - name: config-volume  
 mountPath: /etc/envoy  
 volumes:  
 - name: config-volume  
 configMap:  
 name: envoy-config  
  
---  
  
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Service  
metadata:  
 name: envoy-ingress-service  
 namespace: envoy  
spec:  
 type: LoadBalancer  
 ports:  
 - port: 80  
 targetPort: 80  
 - port: 443  
 targetPort: 443  
 selector:  
 app: envoy-ingress

1. Create a ConfigMap for Envoy Configuration:  
   Create a file named envoy-config.yaml with your desired configuration. Here’s a basic example:

text

apiVersion: v1  
kind: ConfigMap  
metadata:  
 name: envoy-config  
 namespace: envoy  
data:  
 envoy.yaml: |  
 static\_resources:  
 listeners:  
 - name: listener\_0  
 address:  
 socket\_address: { address: 0.0.0.0, port\_value: 80 }  
 filter\_chains:  
 - filters:  
 - name: "envoy.filters.network.http\_connection\_manager"  
 config:  
 codec\_type: AUTO  
 stat\_prefix: ingress\_http  
 route\_config:  
 name: local\_route  
 virtual\_hosts:  
 - name: backend\_service  
 domains: ["\*"]  
 routes:  
 - match: { prefix : "/" }  
 route:  
 cluster: backend\_service\_cluster  
  
 clusters:  
 - name: backend\_service\_cluster  
 connect\_timeout: 0.25s  
 type: STRICT\_DNS  
 lb\_policy: ROUND\_ROBIN  
 load\_assignment:  
 cluster\_name: backend\_service\_cluster  
 endpoints:  
 - lb\_endpoints:  
 - endpoint:  
 address:  
 socket\_address: { address: backend-service, port\_value: 80 }

1. Apply the Configurations:  
   Deploy the ConfigMap and the Ingress controller to your cluster:

bash

kubectl apply -f envoy-config.yaml  
kubectl apply -f envoy-ingress-controller.yaml

## Step 2: Deploy Your Application

1. Create a Sample Application Deployment (e.g., a simple NGINX application):Create a file named nginx-deployment.yaml:

text

apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: Deployment  
metadata:  
 name: backend-service  
 labels:  
 app: backend-service  
spec:  
 replicas: 2  
 selector:  
 matchLabels:  
 app: backend-service  
 template:  
 metadata:  
 labels:  
 app: backend-service  
 spec:  
 containers:  
 - name: nginx-backend  
 image: nginx   
 ports:  
 - containerPort: 80

1. Create a Service for Your Application:Create a file named nginx-service.yaml:

text

apiVersion: v1   
kind: Service   
metadata:  
 name: backend-service   
 labels:  
 app: backend-service   
spec:  
 ports:  
 - port : 80   
 targetPort : 80   
 selector :  
 app : backend-service

1. Apply the Application Deployment and Service:

bash

kubectl apply -f nginx-deployment.yaml   
kubectl apply -f nginx-service.yaml

## Step 3: Create an Ingress Resource

1. Define an Ingress Resource:

Create a file named envoy-ingress.yaml:

text

apiVersion : networking.k8s.io/v1   
kind : Ingress   
metadata :   
 name : envoy-ingress-resource   
 namespace : envoy   
spec :   
 rules :  
 - host : your-app.example.com # Change this to your domain or IP   
 http :  
 paths :  
 - path : /   
 pathType : Prefix   
 backend :  
 service :  
 name : backend-service   
 port :  
 number : 80

1. Apply the Ingress Resource:

bash

kubectl apply -f envoy-ingress.yaml

## Step 4: Verify Setup

1. Check the Status of Your Ingress Controller:

bash

kubectl get pods -n envoy

1. Get External IP of the Envoy Service:

bash

kubectl get service envoy-ingress-service --namespace=envoy

1. Test Access to Your Application:

Use curl or your browser to access the application through the configured host (e.g., <http://your-app.example.com>).

## Summary

By following these steps, you have successfully set up an Envoy load balancer as an Ingress controller in your Kubernetes environment, routing traffic to your applications based on defined rules. Adjust configurations as necessary to fit your specific use case and requirements

Envoy - Envoy-master - As a physical load balancer; Envoy-client: For Load distribution among kubernetes client. Kubernetes Master share information to envoy to share load among kubernetes client as per consumption. MetaLB -- Virtual Load Balancer (Used mainly for small load microservices ) Kubernetes has there own load balancer too which is called service. <https://landscape.cncf.io/> - cloud native computing foundation landscape

To synchronize container images in a Kubernetes environment, you can follow these step-by-step instructions. This process involves configuring your Kubernetes cluster to pull images from a container registry and ensuring that your deployments are updated with the latest images.

## Step 1: Choose Your Container Registry

* Select a Container Registry: Decide where your images will be stored. Common options include Docker Hub, Google Container Registry, Amazon ECR, or a private registry.

## Step 2: Configure Image Pull Policy

* Set the imagePullPolicy: In your Kubernetes deployment YAML file, specify the imagePullPolicy for your containers. The options are:
  + Always: Always pull the image when starting a container.
  + IfNotPresent: Pull the image only if it is not already present on the node.
  + Never: Never pull the image; use only local images.

Example configuration in a deployment YAML:

text

spec:  
 containers:  
 - name: my-app  
 image: my-registry.io/my-image:latest  
 imagePullPolicy: Always

This ensures that the latest image is always pulled from the registry when deploying.

## Step 3: Configure Kubelet for Parallel Image Pulls (Optional)

* Enable Parallel Image Pulls: If you want to speed up the image pulling process, configure the kubelet to allow parallel pulls by setting serializeImagePulls to false in the kubelet configuration file. You can also set maxParallelImagePulls to limit the number of concurrent pulls.

Example configuration:

text

serializeImagePulls: false  
maxParallelImagePulls: 5

This allows up to five images to be pulled simultaneously.

## Step 4: Authenticate with Your Registry

* Set Up Authentication: If your container registry requires authentication, create a Kubernetes secret that contains your Docker credentials.

bash

kubectl create secret docker-registry my-registry-secret \  
 --docker-server=my-registry.io \  
 --docker-username=my-username \  
 --docker-password=my-password \  
 [--docker-email=my-email@example.com](mailto:--docker-email=my-email@example.com)

* Attach the Secret to Your Deployment: Reference this secret in your deployment YAML under imagePullSecrets.

text

spec:  
 imagePullSecrets:  
 - name: my-registry-secret

## Step 5: Deploy Your Application

* Apply Your Deployment Configuration: Use kubectl to apply your deployment configuration.

bash

kubectl apply -f my-deployment.yaml

## Step 6: Monitor Image Synchronization

* Check Pod Status: After deployment, monitor the status of your pods to ensure that they are using the correct images.

bash

kubectl get pods -o wide

This command shows which images are currently running in each pod.

## Step 7: Automate Image Updates (Optional)

* Implement CI/CD Pipeline: To automate image synchronization upon new builds, consider integrating a CI/CD pipeline that triggers deployments whenever new images are pushed to your registry. Tools like Jenkins, GitLab CI, or GitHub Actions can help automate this process.

## Step 8: Periodic Syncing (For OpenShift Users)

If you are using OpenShift, you can set up an ImageStream that periodically syncs with an external registry. Use the following command:

bash

oc import-image <imagestream-name>:<tag> --confirm --scheduled=true

This command ensures that your ImageStream is updated at regular intervals.By following these steps, you can effectively synchronize container images in your Kubernetes environment, ensuring that deployments always use the latest versions of your applications.

## Step-by-Step Instructions for Using Containerd, Helm Chart, and Kubernetes for Deployment

This guide provides a comprehensive approach to deploying applications using Containerd as the container runtime, Helm for managing Kubernetes applications, and Kubernetes as the orchestration platform.

## Prerequisites

* Kubernetes Cluster: Set up a Kubernetes cluster using tools like Minikube, Kind, or a cloud provider (AWS, GCP, Azure).
* Containerd: Ensure Containerd is installed and configured as the container runtime.
* Helm: Install Helm by following the installation guide on the [Helm website](https://helm.sh/docs/intro/install/).
* kubectl: Install kubectl to interact with your Kubernetes cluster.

## Step 1: Configure Containerd

1. Install Containerd:  
   Follow the installation instructions specific to your operating system. For example, on Ubuntu:

bash

sudo apt-get install containerd

1. Configure Containerd:  
   Create or edit the configuration file at /etc/containerd/config.toml to set parameters like the snapshotter and runtime options.

text

[plugins]  
 [plugins."io.containerd.grpc.v1.cri"]  
 ...

1. Restart Containerd:  
   After making changes, restart the service:

bash

sudo systemctl restart containerd

## Step 2: Create a Docker Image

1. Create a Dockerfile:  
   Create a simple Dockerfile for your application. For example, if using Nginx:

text

FROM nginx:alpine  
COPY index.html /usr/share/nginx/html

1. Build the Docker Image:  
   Build your image using Docker:

bash

docker build -t <username>/my-nginx:latest .

1. Push to a Container Registry:  
   Log in and push your image to Docker Hub or another registry:

bash

docker login  
docker push <username>/my-nginx:latest

## Step 3: Create a Helm Chart

1. Create a New Helm Chart:  
   Generate a new Helm chart for your application:

bash

helm create my-nginx-chart

1. Edit values.yaml:  
   Update values.yaml to specify your image details:

text

image:  
 repository: <username>/my-nginx  
 tag: latest  
 pullPolicy: IfNotPresent

1. Define Kubernetes Resources:  
   Modify the templates in templates/ directory (e.g., deployment.yaml, service.yaml) to include your application specifications.

## Step 4: Deploy Using Helm

1. Install Your Helm Chart:  
   Deploy your application using Helm with the following command:

bash

helm install my-release ./my-nginx-chart

1. Check Deployment Status:  
   Verify that your application is running by checking pod statuses:

bash

kubectl get pods

## Step 5: Expose Your Application

1. Create a Service:  
   Ensure you have a service defined in your Helm chart (service.yaml) to expose your application:

text

apiVersion: v1  
 kind: Service  
 metadata:  
 name: my-nginx-service  
 spec:  
 type: LoadBalancer # or NodePort depending on access needs  
 ports:  
 - port: 80  
 targetPort: 80  
 selector:  
 app: my-nginx-chart # Adjust according to your labels

1. Access Your Application:  
   Once the service is created, use kubectl get services to find the external IP or port where you can access your application.

## Conclusion

By following these steps, you can successfully deploy an application using Containerd as the container runtime, manage it with Helm charts, and orchestrate everything through Kubernetes. This process streamlines deployment and management of containerized applications in a scalable environment.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stack | Tool1 | Tool2 | Tool3 | Layman Description |
| Identical | Identical | Will change | Based on Need |  |
| 1 | Grafanna [ Extend by using Plugins ] | Prothemous | Prothemeous Exporters list [like BlackBox [For URL Matrix], Node Exporter [for system matrix], Slack, etc] - <https://prometheus.io/docs/instrumenting/exporters/> | Used for Analysis, Log, etc |
| 2 | Elastic | Kibana | Logstash / Fluentd / etc | Will change according to need |

Exporter need to install on the server [like postgres exporter need to install in Postgresql server, etc]. And access that server URLs to fetch metrics details. And then prothemoeous will consume this installed exporter details metrics url. Then grafana will show that in form of metrics

To install the ELK stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Kibana) and configure them to work together, follow these structured steps:

## Prerequisites

* Ensure you have Java installed (JDK 8 or higher is recommended).
* Ensure your system has sufficient resources (at least 4GB of RAM).

## Step 1: Install Elasticsearch

1. Download Elasticsearch:
   * Visit the [official Elasticsearch download page](https://www.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch) and download the appropriate version for your operating system.
2. Install Elasticsearch:
   * Extract the downloaded archive and move it to your desired location.
   * For RPM-based systems, you can use:

bash

rpm --import <https://artifacts.elastic.co/GPG-KEY-elasticsearch>

Then create a repository file and install:

bash

sudo yum install elasticsearch

1. Configure Elasticsearch:
   * Edit the configuration file located at config/elasticsearch.yml to set parameters like cluster.name and network.host.
   * Example configuration:

text

network.host: localhost

1. Start Elasticsearch:
   * Use the following command to start Elasticsearch:

bash

sudo service elasticsearch start

## Step 2: Install Logstash

1. Download Logstash:
   * Visit the [official Logstash download page](https://www.elastic.co/downloads/logstash) and download the appropriate version.
2. Install Logstash:
   * Extract the downloaded files to a local directory.
3. Configure Logstash:
   * Create a configuration file named logstash-simple.conf in the config directory:

ruby

input { stdin { } }  
output {  
 elasticsearch {  
 hosts => ["<http://localhost:9200>"]  
 index => "my\_index"  
 }  
 stdout { codec => rubydebug }  
}

1. Start Logstash:
   * Navigate to the Logstash bin directory and execute:

bash

./logstash -f path/to/logstash-simple.conf

## Step 3: Install Kibana

1. Download Kibana:
   * Visit the [official Kibana download page](https://www.elastic.co/downloads/kibana) and download the appropriate version.
2. Install Kibana:
   * Extract the downloaded files to a local directory.
3. Configure Kibana:
   * Edit the configuration file located at config/kibana.yml to specify the Elasticsearch URL:

text

server.port: 5601  
elasticsearch.hosts: ["<http://localhost:9200>"]

1. Start Kibana:
   * Navigate to the Kibana bin directory and execute:

bash

./kibana

* + Verify that Kibana is running by visiting [http://localhost:5601](http://localhost:5601/) in your web browser.

## Step 4: Verify Installation

* After starting all components, ensure they are communicating correctly by checking Kibana's interface for available indices.
* You should see logs being ingested into Elasticsearch via Logstash.

## Additional Configuration

* For production environments, consider securing your ELK stack with SSL/TLS and setting up user authentication.
* Monitor resource usage and optimize settings based on your specific data volume and query patterns.

By following these steps, you will have a fully functional ELK stack set up on your machine, ready for log analysis and visualization.

To configure Logstash to fetch logs from a Java service application, follow these step-by-step instructions. This guide will help you set up the necessary plugins and create a configuration file to process your logs effectively.

## Step 1: Install Logstash

1. Download and Install Logstash:
   * Use a package manager or download it directly from the [Elastic website](https://www.elastic.co/downloads/logstash).
   * For example, on Ubuntu, you can run:

bash

sudo apt-get install logstash

1. Verify Installation:
   * Check if Logstash is installed correctly by running:

bash

bin/logstash --version

## Step 2: Create a Configuration File

Logstash configuration files are typically stored in the /etc/logstash/conf.d/ directory. Each configuration file should have a .conf extension.

1. Create a Configuration File:
   * Create a new file named java\_service\_logs.conf in the /etc/logstash/conf.d/ directory:

bash

sudo nano /etc/logstash/conf.d/java\_service\_logs.conf

1. Define Input, Filter, and Output Sections:
   * A basic configuration might look like this:

text

input {  
 file {  
 path => "/path/to/your/java/service/logs/\*.log"  
 start\_position => "beginning"  
 sincedb\_path => "/dev/null"  
 }  
}  
  
filter {  
 # Example filter to parse log lines (adjust the grok pattern as needed)  
 grok {  
 match => { "message" => "%{TIMESTAMP\_ISO8601:timestamp} %{LOGLEVEL:loglevel} %{GREEDYDATA:message}" }  
 }  
}  
  
output {  
 elasticsearch {  
 hosts => ["<http://localhost:9200>"]  
 index => "java-service-logs-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"  
 }  
 stdout { codec => rubydebug }  
}

* Replace /path/to/your/java/service/logs/\*.log with the actual path to your Java service logs.

## Step 3: Configure Logstash Plugins

1. Input Plugin:
   * The file input plugin is used to read log files. Ensure that the path specified is correct and accessible by Logstash.
2. Filter Plugin:
   * The grok filter is used to parse the log messages. Adjust the match pattern according to your log format. You can find more patterns in the [Grok Debugger](https://grokdebug.herokuapp.com/).
3. Output Plugin:
   * The elasticsearch output plugin sends processed logs to an Elasticsearch instance. Ensure that Elasticsearch is running and accessible at the specified host.

## Step 4: Start Logstash

1. Run Logstash with Your Configuration:
   * Use the following command to start Logstash with your configuration file:

bash

bin/logstash -f /etc/logstash/conf.d/java\_service\_logs.conf

1. Check Logs for Errors:
   * Monitor the terminal output for any errors during startup or processing.

## Step 5: Verify Data in Elasticsearch

1. Check Elasticsearch:
   * Use Kibana or curl commands to verify that logs are being indexed correctly in Elasticsearch.

bash

curl -X GET "localhost:9200/java-service-logs-\*/\_search?pretty"

## Additional Tips

* Log Rotation: If your Java service generates logs frequently, consider implementing log rotation to manage log file sizes.
* Permissions: Ensure that the user running Logstash has permission to read the log files.
* Testing Configuration: You can test your Logstash configuration using:

bash

bin/logstash --config.test\_and\_exit -f /etc/logstash/conf.d/java\_service\_logs.conf

By following these steps, you will have configured Logstash to fetch and process logs from your Java service application efficiently. Adjust filters and outputs as necessary based on your specific logging requirements and infrastructure setup.

To create a new dashboard in Kibana, follow these step-by-step instructions. This guide will help you set up your dashboard to visualize and analyze your data effectively.

## Step 1: Access the Dashboard Section

1. Open Kibana: Navigate to your Kibana instance in a web browser.
2. Select Dashboard: Click on the Dashboard option from the left sidebar.

## Step 2: Create a New Dashboard

1. Create New Dashboard: Click on the Create dashboard button. This will take you to an empty dashboard screen where you can start adding visualizations.

## Step 3: Add Visualizations

1. Add Panels: Click on the Add button (or Add from library) to include existing visualizations from your Visualize Library or create new ones.
2. Select Visualizations: Choose the visualizations you want to add to your dashboard. You can add various types of visualizations such as bar charts, line graphs, pie charts, etc., that you have previously created.

## Step 4: Arrange and Customize Your Dashboard

1. Rearranging Panels: Drag and drop the panels to arrange them according to your preference.
2. Resize Panels: Adjust the size of each panel by clicking and dragging the edges.
3. Add Text or Controls: You can also add text panels for descriptions or controls for filtering data dynamically.

## Step 5: Save Your Dashboard

1. Save the Dashboard: Once you are satisfied with your layout, click on the Save button at the top.
2. Title and Description: Enter a title and optional description for your dashboard, then click on Confirm Save.

## Step 6: Set Time Range and Filters

1. Change Time Range: By default, Kibana shows data from the last 15 minutes. Click on the time range selector at the top right to adjust it according to your needs.
2. Add Filters: You can apply filters to narrow down the data displayed in your visualizations by clicking on the filter icon and selecting relevant fields.

## Step 7: Share Your Dashboard

1. Sharing Options: Use the share button to get options for sharing your dashboard via links or embedding it in other applications.
2. Exporting Options: You can also export your dashboard as a PDF or PNG for reporting purposes.

By following these steps, you will successfully create a new dashboard in Kibana that allows you to visualize and analyze your data effectively. This dashboard can be customized further as per your analytical requirements and shared with team members for collaborative insights

To integrate Kibana with Prometheus, you will need to set up a pipeline that allows Prometheus metrics to be ingested into Elasticsearch, which Kibana uses for visualization. Here’s a step-by-step guide to achieve this integration:

## Step 1: Install and Set Up Prometheus

1. Download Prometheus:
   * Download the latest version of Prometheus from the [official website](https://prometheus.io/download/).
2. Extract and Configure:
   * Extract the downloaded archive and navigate to the directory.
   * Open the prometheus.yml configuration file and set up your scrape configuration. For example:

text

global:  
 scrape\_interval: 15s  
scrape\_configs:  
 - job\_name: 'your\_service'  
 static\_configs:  
 - targets: ['localhost:9100'] # Adjust the target as needed

1. Start Prometheus:
   * Run Prometheus using the command:

bash

./prometheus --config.file=prometheus.yml

## Step 2: Install and Configure Logstash

1. Install Logstash:
   * Download and install Logstash from the [Elastic website](https://www.elastic.co/downloads/logstash).
2. Create Logstash Configuration File:
   * Create a new configuration file (e.g., prometheus.conf) in the Logstash configuration directory (/etc/logstash/conf.d/):

bash

sudo nano /etc/logstash/conf.d/prometheus.conf

1. Configure Input, Filter, and Output:
   * Add the following configuration to fetch metrics from Prometheus and send them to Elasticsearch:

text

input {  
 http {  
 port => 5044  
 }  
}  
  
filter {  
 # Add any necessary filters here (e.g., parsing)  
}  
  
output {  
 elasticsearch {  
 hosts => ["<http://localhost:9200>"]  
 index => "prometheus-metrics-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"  
 }  
 stdout { codec => rubydebug }  
}

## Step 3: Set Up Exporter (Optional)

If you need to collect specific metrics from services, consider using an exporter (like Node Exporter) that can expose metrics in a format that Prometheus can scrape.

1. Install Node Exporter (or any other relevant exporter):
   * Download Node Exporter from the [Prometheus website](https://prometheus.io/download/#node_exporter).
   * Start Node Exporter using:

bash

./node\_exporter

1. Update prometheus.yml:
   * Add Node Exporter as a target in your prometheus.yml file.

## Step 4: Start Logstash

1. Run Logstash:
   * Start Logstash with your configuration file:

bash

bin/logstash -f /etc/logstash/conf.d/prometheus.conf

1. Check Logs for Errors:
   * Monitor Logstash logs for any errors during startup or data processing.

## Step 5: Access Kibana

1. Open Kibana: Navigate to your Kibana instance in a web browser.
2. Create Index Pattern:
   * Go to Management > Index Patterns.
   * Click on Create Index Pattern, enter prometheus-metrics-\*, and follow the prompts to create the index pattern.
3. Visualize Data:
   * Now you can create visualizations based on the metrics ingested from Prometheus.
   * Go to the Visualize section, select your visualization type, and use the data from your newly created index pattern.

## Step 6: Create a Dashboard

1. Create Dashboard: Navigate to the Dashboard section in Kibana and click on Create dashboard.
2. Add Visualizations: Add visualizations that you created earlier to your dashboard.
3. Save Your Dashboard: Once satisfied with your layout, save your dashboard for future access.

By following these steps, you will successfully integrate Kibana with Prometheus, allowing you to visualize metrics collected by Prometheus in Kibana through Elasticsearch. Adjust configurations as necessary based on your specific environment and requirements.

To configure Prometheus to fetch PostgreSQL database details, you will typically use the Postgres Exporter. This exporter collects metrics from your PostgreSQL database and exposes them in a format that Prometheus can scrape. Here's a step-by-step guide to set up this integration:

## Step 1: Install PostgreSQL

Ensure you have PostgreSQL installed on your server. You can install it using your package manager. For example, on Ubuntu:

bash

sudo apt update  
sudo apt install postgresql postgresql-contrib

## Step 2: Create a User for the Exporter

1. Log into PostgreSQL:

bash

sudo -u postgres psql

1. Create a new user for the exporter:

sql

CREATE USER postgres\_exporter WITH PASSWORD 'your\_password';

1. Grant necessary permissions:

sql

GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE postgres TO postgres\_exporter;

1. Exit the PostgreSQL prompt:

sql

\q

## Step 3: Install Postgres Exporter

1. Download Postgres Exporter:  
   You can download the latest release from the GitHub repository:

bash

wget <https://github.com/prometheus-community/postgres_exporter/releases/download/v0.9.0/postgres_exporter-0.9.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz>tar -xvf postgres\_exporter-0.9.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz  
cd postgres\_exporter-0.9.0.linux-amd64

1. Set Environment Variables:  
   Set the DATA\_SOURCE\_NAME environment variable to connect to your PostgreSQL instance:

bash

export DATA\_SOURCE\_NAME='postgresql://postgres\_exporter:your\_password@localhost:5432/postgres?sslmode=disable'

1. Run the Exporter:  
   Start the Postgres Exporter:

bash

./postgres\_exporter

By default, it will expose metrics at <http://localhost:9187/metrics>.

## Step 4: Configure Prometheus to Scrape Metrics

1. Edit Prometheus Configuration:  
   Open your Prometheus configuration file (prometheus.yml):

bash

sudo nano /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml

1. Add Scrape Job:  
   Under the scrape\_configs section, add a new job for the Postgres Exporter:

text

scrape\_configs:  
 - job\_name: 'postgres\_exporter'  
 static\_configs:  
 - targets: ['localhost:9187']

1. Restart Prometheus:  
   After saving your changes, restart Prometheus to apply the new configuration:

bash

sudo systemctl restart prometheus

## Step 5: Verify Metrics Collection

1. Access Prometheus UI:  
   Open your web browser and navigate to <http://localhost:9090>.
2. Check Targets:  
   Go to Status > Targets in the Prometheus UI to ensure that the Postgres Exporter is listed and its status is "UP".
3. Query Metrics:  
   You can now query PostgreSQL metrics by entering queries like pg\_stat\_database in the Prometheus UI.

## Step 6: Set Up Grafana (Optional)

To visualize your PostgreSQL metrics:

1. Install Grafana (if not already installed):  
   Follow [Grafana installation instructions](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/installation/).
2. Add Prometheus as a Data Source:
   * Log into Grafana.
   * Go to Configuration > Data Sources.
   * Click on Add data source, select Prometheus, and configure it with your Prometheus URL (usually <http://localhost:9090>).
3. Import Preconfigured Dashboard (Optional):
   * You can import a preconfigured PostgreSQL dashboard from Grafana's dashboard repository using its ID (e.g., 9628 for PostgreSQL monitoring).

By following these steps, you will successfully configure Prometheus to fetch details from your PostgreSQL database using the Postgres Exporter, allowing you to monitor and visualize database performance metrics effectively.

To set up and configure the EFK stack (Elasticsearch, Fluentd, and Kibana) on Kubernetes, follow these step-by-step instructions. This guide will help you deploy each component and ensure they work together for effective log management.

## Step 1: Prepare Your Environment

1. Install Kubernetes: Ensure you have a running Kubernetes cluster. You can use Minikube, kind, or any cloud provider.
2. Install kubectl: Make sure you have kubectl installed and configured to interact with your cluster.

## Step 2: Create a Namespace

Creating a dedicated namespace helps organize resources:

bash

kubectl create namespace kube-logging

## Step 3: Deploy Elasticsearch

Elasticsearch will be deployed as a StatefulSet to manage log data.

1. Create the Elasticsearch Service:  
   Save the following manifest as es-svc.yaml:

text

apiVersion: v1  
kind: Service  
metadata:  
 name: elasticsearch  
 namespace: kube-logging  
spec:  
 selector:  
 app: elasticsearch  
 ports:  
 - port: 9200  
 name: rest  
 - port: 9300  
 name: inter-node  
 clusterIP: None # Headless service for StatefulSet

Apply the service:

bash

kubectl apply -f es-svc.yaml

1. Create the Elasticsearch StatefulSet:  
   Save the following manifest as es-sts.yaml:

text

apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: StatefulSet  
metadata:  
 name: es-cluster  
 namespace: kube-logging  
spec:  
 serviceName: elasticsearch  
 replicas: 3  
 selector:  
 matchLabels:  
 app: elasticsearch  
 template:  
 metadata:  
 labels:  
 app: elasticsearch  
 spec:  
 containers:  
 - name: elasticsearch  
 image: docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:7.5.0  
 ports:  
 - containerPort: 9200  
 - containerPort: 9300  
 env:  
 - name: cluster.name  
 value: k8s-logs  
 volumeMounts:  
 - name: data  
 mountPath: /usr/share/elasticsearch/data  
 volumeClaimTemplates:  
 - metadata:  
 name: data  
 spec:  
 accessModes: ["ReadWriteOnce"]  
 resources:  
 requests:  
 storage: 3Gi # Adjust based on your needs

Apply the StatefulSet:

bash

kubectl apply -f es-sts.yaml

## Step 4: Deploy Kibana

Kibana will be deployed to visualize logs stored in Elasticsearch.

1. Create the Kibana Deployment:  
   Save the following manifest as kibana-deployment.yaml:

text

apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: Deployment  
metadata:  
 name: kibana  
 namespace: kube-logging  
spec:  
 replicas: 1  
 selector:  
 matchLabels:  
 app: kibana  
 template:  
 metadata:  
 labels:  
 app: kibana  
 spec:  
 containers:  
 - name: kibana  
 image: docker.elastic.co/kibana/kibana:7.5.0  
 ports:  
 - containerPort: 5601  
 env:  
 - name: ELASTICSEARCH\_URL  
 value: <http://elasticsearch.kube-logging.svc.cluster.local:9200> # Adjust based on your service URL structure.

Apply the deployment:

bash

kubectl apply -f kibana-deployment.yaml

## Step 5: Deploy Fluentd

Fluentd will collect logs from all nodes and forward them to Elasticsearch.

1. Create the Fluentd ConfigMap (for configuration):Save as fluentd-configmap.yaml:

text

apiVersion: v1  
kind: ConfigMap  
metadata:  
 name: fluentd-configmap  
 namespace: kube-logging   
data:  
 fluent.conf: |  
 @type forward   
 @log\_level info   
 <match kubernetes.\*\*>  
 @type elasticsearch   
 host elasticsearch   
 port 9200   
 logstash\_format true   
 index\_name fluentd   
 type\_name \_doc   
 </match>

1. Create Fluentd DaemonSet:

Save as fluentd-daemonset.yaml:

text

apiVersion: apps/v1   
kind: DaemonSet   
metadata:  
 name: fluentd   
 namespace: kube-logging   
spec:  
 selector:  
 matchLabels:  
 app: fluentd   
 template:  
 metadata:  
 labels:  
 app: fluentd   
 spec:  
 containers:  
 - name: fluentd   
 image: fluent/fluentd-kubernetes-daemonset:v1.8.0-debian-ubuntu-20.04   
 env:  
 - name: FLUENT\_ELASTICSEARCH\_HOST   
 value: "elasticsearch"  
 - name: FLUENT\_ELASTICSEARCH\_PORT   
 value : "9200"  
 volumeMounts:  
 - name : config-volume   
 mountPath : /fluentd/etc/fluent.conf   
 subPath : fluent.conf   
 volumes :  
 - name : config-volume   
 configMap :  
 name : fluentd-configmap

Apply the DaemonSet:

bash

kubectl apply -f fluentd-daemonset.yaml

## Step 6: Verify the Deployment

Check if all pods are running properly:

bash

kubectl get pods -n kube-logging

## Step 7: Access Kibana

To access Kibana, use port forwarding:

bash

kubectl port-forward deployment/kibana 5601 --namespace kube-logging

Now, open your browser and go to <http://localhost:5601>. You should see the Kibana interface.

## Conclusion

You have successfully set up an EFK stack on Kubernetes! You can now start collecting logs from your applications and visualize them using Kibana for better insights into your system's performance and health

To create a new dashboard in Elasticsearch (using Kibana), follow these step-by-step instructions. This guide will help you set up a dashboard to visualize your data effectively.

## Step 1: Access Kibana

1. Open Kibana: Launch your web browser and navigate to your Kibana instance (usually at <http://localhost:5601>).

## Step 2: Create a New Dashboard

1. Navigate to Dashboards:
   * Click on the Dashboard option in the left-hand menu.
2. Start a New Dashboard:
   * Click on the Create dashboard button. This opens a new, empty dashboard in edit mode.

## Step 3: Add Visualizations to Your Dashboard

1. Add Panels:
   * Click on the Add button (or Add from library) to include existing visualizations from your Visualize Library or create new ones.
   * If you want to create new visualizations, click on Create visualization and select the desired visualization type (e.g., bar chart, pie chart).
2. Select Visualizations:
   * Choose the visualizations you want to add from the list that appears. You can add multiple visualizations to the dashboard.

## Step 4: Arrange and Customize Your Dashboard

1. Rearranging Panels:
   * Drag and drop the panels to arrange them according to your preference.
2. Resizing Panels:
   * Adjust the size of each panel by clicking and dragging its edges.
3. Panel Settings:
   * Click on the panel menu (three dots) for options like maximizing, cloning, or editing the panel.

## Step 5: Save Your Dashboard

1. Save the Dashboard:
   * Once you are satisfied with your layout, click on the Save button in the toolbar.
2. Enter Details:
   * Provide a title and an optional description for your dashboard, then click on Confirm Save.

## Step 6: Configure Dashboard Settings

1. Dashboard Settings:
   * Click on the Settings icon in the toolbar.
   * Here, you can configure options such as:
     + Title
     + Description
     + Tags
     + Whether to store time with the dashboard
     + Options for margins between panels and syncing colors across panels.
2. Apply Settings:
   * After making changes, click on Apply to save your settings.

## Step 7: Share Your Dashboard

1. Sharing Options:
   * To share your dashboard with others, click on the Share button in the toolbar.
   * You can share via links or embed code.

## Step 8: Add Filters and Time Range (Optional)

1. Change Time Range:
   * Use the time filter at the top right of the dashboard to adjust the time range for displayed data.
2. Add Filters:
   * You can add filters by clicking on the "Add filter" button and selecting fields from your data to filter results dynamically.

By following these steps, you will have created a new dashboard in Kibana that allows you to visualize and analyze your data effectively. Customize it further based on your specific needs and share it with your team for collaborative insights.

To create a new dashboard in Grafana, follow these detailed steps. This guide will help you set up your dashboard to visualize data effectively.

## Step 1: Access Grafana

1. Open Your Web Browser:
   * Navigate to your Grafana instance, typically at <http://localhost:3000/> (or the URL where Grafana is hosted).
2. Log In:
   * Use the default credentials (admin for both username and password) unless you have changed them.

## Step 2: Create a New Dashboard

1. Navigate to Dashboards:
   * On the left sidebar, click on Dashboards.
2. Create a New Dashboard:
   * Click on the New button (or the plus icon) and select New Dashboard from the dropdown menu.

## Step 3: Add Panels to Your Dashboard

1. Add a Panel:
   * On the new dashboard screen, click on + Add visualization. This opens the panel editor.
2. Select Data Source:
   * In the panel editor, select your preferred data source from the dropdown list. Ensure that you have already configured this data source in Grafana.
3. Construct Your Query:
   * Write or construct a query using the query language appropriate for your selected data source. This query will determine what data is displayed in the panel.
4. Choose Visualization Type:
   * In the visualization options, select the type of visualization that best represents your data (e.g., graph, table, gauge).
5. Customize Panel Settings:
   * Adjust settings such as titles, axes, and legends in the panel options section to enhance clarity and presentation.
6. Save Panel:
   * Once satisfied with your panel configuration, click on Apply to add it to your dashboard.

## Step 4: Save Your Dashboard

1. Save the Dashboard:
   * After adding all desired panels, click on the save icon (disk icon) in the top right corner of the dashboard.
2. Enter Dashboard Details:
   * Provide a descriptive title and optional description for your dashboard.
   * Choose a folder to save it in if applicable.
   * Click on Save to finalize your new dashboard.

## Step 5: Explore and Edit Your Dashboard

1. Interact with Panels:
   * You can hover over panels to access options for editing, duplicating, or removing them as needed.
2. Adjust Time Range and Filters:
   * Use the time range selector at the top right to adjust what data is displayed based on time.
   * Add filters if necessary to narrow down your data view.
3. Rearranging Panels:
   * Drag and drop panels to rearrange them within your dashboard layout as desired.

## Step 6: Share Your Dashboard

1. Sharing Options:
   * To share your dashboard with others, click on the share icon (paper airplane icon).
   * You can share via link or embed code for use in other applications or websites.

By following these steps, you will successfully create a new dashboard in Grafana tailored to your data visualization needs. Continue exploring additional features and customization options within Grafana to enhance your dashboards further!