

# Kubernetes w praktyce – podręcznik labowy.

# Spis treści

Lab 1: Instalacja klastra k8s i zapoznanie z pojęciami namespace i context	3
Task 1: Zapoznanie ze środowiskiem i kubectl get	3
Task 2: Tworzenie namespace i zarządzanie kontekstami	4
Lab 2 - Tworzenie przykładowej złożonej aplikacji	8
Lab 3: Zapoznanie z pojęciem POD	11
Task1: Tworzenie PODa "on-fly" przy użyciu kubectl run	11
Task 2: Dostęp do PODa	12
Task 3: Kolejny POD z YAML	13
Task 4: Ręczna modyfikacja deklaracji PODa	14
Task 5: Kubectl exec i pod z 2 kontenerami	16
Task 6: Kasowanie na podstawie label	20
Task 7: Domyślne zachowanie podów (i nie tylko)	21
Lab 4: Zapoznanie z obiektem deployment	24
Task 1. Stworzenie obiektu Deployment (a także ReplicaSet i Pod)	24
Task 2. Skalowanie obiektu Deployment 2 metodami	27
Task 3. Deployment – strategia RollingUpdate	30
Task 5. Deployment – historia zmian	35
Task 6. Deployment – historia zmian część 2	41
Task 7. Deployment – struktura	44
Lab 6: Rozmieszczanie Podów na klastrze Kubernetes.	46
Task 1: nodeName w specyfikacji Podów	46
Task 2: nodeSelector w specyfikacji Podów	47
Task 3: Affinity (lub anti-Affinity) w specyfikacji Podów	48
Task 4: Affinity (lub anti-Affinity) w specyfikacji Podów	49
Lab 7: Obiekty w Kubernetes	51
Task 1: Obiekt Job	51
Task 2: Obiekt CronJob	55
Task 3: Obiekt Deployment w klastrze	57

Task 4: Obiekt DaemonSet w klastrze	62
Task 5: Obiekt DaemonSet – wykorzystanie taints i tolerations	66
Task 6: Obiekt Deployment – obiekt Service.	70
Task 7: Obiekt Deployment – obiekt NodePort.	75
Task 8: Obiekt Deployment – obiekt LoadBalancer	78
Task 9: Obiekt StatefulSet i Headless Service.	80
Lab 8: Obiekt Secret	84
Task 1. Tworzenie obiektu typu Secret.	
Task 2: Podmontowanie obiektu Secret.	90
Lab 9: Obiekt ConfigMap	93
Lab 10: Sposoby montowania zasobów – volumeny	95
Task 1: Podmontowanie volumenu.	95
Task 2: Volumeny efemeryczne.	98
Task 3: Przykład obiektów PersistentVolume	100
i PersistentVolumeClaim	100
Lab 11: Limitowanie zasobów w Kubernetes	108
Dodatek A	116
Task 1: Helm.	116
Task 2: Wdrożenie Dashboard za pomocą Helm	123
	129

# Lab 1: Instalacja klastra k8s i zapoznanie z pojęciami namespace i context

Cele:

instalacja klastra zaznajomienie z get, get -A przykłady obiektów nie widocznych po get all tworzenie namespace (z dry-run) zarzadzanie kontekstami

# Task 1: Zapoznanie ze środowiskiem i kubectl get

Wszystkie aktywności powinny być wykonywane na koncie użytkownika student. Jeśli jesteś na innym koncie wykonaj polecenie:

[root@base ~]# su - student

# Aby tabulator podpowiadał nazwy komend i obiektów w kubectl:

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl completion bash >/home/student/kubectl-completion

[student@master ~]\$ source /home/student/kubectl-completion

Podstawowy przegląd:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl get nodes

master Ready control-plane, master 14d v1.20.2

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get namespaces

NAME STATUS AGE
default Active 14d
kube-node-lease Active 14d
kube-public Active 14d
kube-system Active 14d

Wersja skrócona:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl get ns

NAME STATUS AGE
default Active 14d
kube-node-lease Active 14d
kube-public Active 14d
kube-system Active 14d

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all

NAMESPACE NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE default service/kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 14d

Wszystkie ns:

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all -A

NAMESPACE NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE kube-system pod/coredns-74ff55c5b-z2hzk 1/1 Running 2 14d kube-system pod/etcd-minikube 1/1 Running 2 14d kube-system pod/kube-apiserver-minikube 1/1 Running 2 14d kube-system pod/kube-controller-manager-minikube 1/1 Running 2 kube-system pod/kube-proxy-h75sn 1/1 Running 2 14d kube-system pod/kube-scheduler-minikube 14d 1/1 Running 2 kube-system pod/storage-provisioner 1/1 Running 4 14d

NAMESPACE NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE default service/kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 14d kube-system service/kube-dns ClusterIP 10.96.0.10 <none> 53/UDP,53/TCP,9153/TCP 14d

NAMESPACE NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE NODE SELECTOR AGE kube-system daemonset.apps/kube-proxy 1 1 1 1 1 kubernetes.io/os=linux 14d

NAMESPACE NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE kube-system deployment.apps/coredns 1/1 1 14d

NAMESPACE NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE kube-system replicaset.apps/coredns-74ff55c5b 1 1 1 14d

#### Obiekt typu secrets należy do wielu, które nie są pokazywane przez get all:

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get secrets

NAME TYPE DATA AGE

default-token-h4cdb kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3 3h26n

# Task 2: Tworzenie namespace i zarządzanie kontekstami

Tworzymy nowy namespace, tak, aby pozostały pliki konfiguracyjne umożliwiające odtworzenie.

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl create namespace lab1 --dry-run=server -o yaml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Namespace metadata: creationTimestamp: "2021-03-16T10:05:08Z" managedFields: - apiVersion: v1 fieldsType: FieldsV1 fieldsV1: f:status: f:phase: {} manager: kubectl-create operation: Update time: "2021-03-16T10:05:08Z" name: lab1 uid: 04b596ad-1a5c-49e7-b1cf-ac200b2eea03 spec: finalizers: - kubernetes status: phase: Active

#### [student@master ~]\$ mkdir -p k8s/lab1

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl create\_namespace\_lab1 --dry-run=server -o yaml >/home/student/k8s/lab1/1-namespace.yaml

#### [student@base ~]\$ kubectl get ns

• • •

#### nie został stworzony

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f /home/student/k8s/lab1/1-namespace.yaml

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get ns

NAME STATUS AGE
default Active 127d
kube-node-lease Active 127d
kube-public Active 127d
kube-system Active 127d
lab1 Active 2s

Różnica między --dry-run=server a --dry-run=client: spróbujmy stworzyć jeszcze raz to co już istnieje:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl create namespace lab1 --dry-run=server -o yaml

Error from server (AlreadyExists): namespaces "lab1" already exists

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl create namespace lab1 --dry-run=client -o yaml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Namespace metadata:

creationTimestamp: null

name: lab1
spec: {}
status: {}

#### Praca z kontekstami

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl config view

apiVersion: v1 clusters:
- cluster:

certificate-authority-data: DATA+OMITTED

server: https://10.10.1.10:6443

name: kubernetes

contexts: - context:

cluster: kubernetes user: kubernetes-admin

name: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes

current-context: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes

kind: Config preferences: {}

users:

- name: kubernetes-admin

user:

client-certificate-data: REDACTED client-key-data: REDACTED

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl config set-context moj-lab1 --namespace=lab1 --cluster=kubernetes --user=kubernetes-admin

Context "moj-lab1" created.

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl config get-contexts

\* kubernetes-admin@kubernetes kubernetes kubernetes-admin moj-lab1 kubernetes kubernetes-admin lab1

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE pod/lab-pod 1/1 Running 0 96m

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE service/kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 127d

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl config use-context moj-lab1

Switched to context "moj-lab1".

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all

No resources found in lab1 namespace.

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl config view

•••

- context:

cluster: kubernetes namespace: **lab1** user: kubernetes-admin

name: moj-lab1

current-context: moj-lab1

•••

# Lab 2 - Tworzenie przykładowej złożonej aplikacji

Cele:

Zaznajomienie z tworzeniem kilku-tierowej aplikacji z gotowych deklaracji Dokładniejsze zaznajomienie z przeglądaniem obiektów k8s

[student@master lab2]\$ kubectl config use-context moj-lab1

[student@master]\$ mkdir k8s/lab2/

[student@master]\$ cd /home/student/k8s/lab2/

[student@master lab2]\$ git clone https://github.com/lamw/yelb.git

[student@master lab2]\$ kubectl get all

No resources found in lab1 namespace.

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master lab2]\$ kubectl apply -f

/home/student/k8s/lab2/yelb/deployments/platformdeployment/Kubernetes/yaml/yelb-k8s-minikube-nodeport.yaml

Wykonaj następujące polecenia:

kubectl get all

kubectl get pods

kubectl get pods -w

kubectl get pods --show-labels

kubectl get pods -w -o wide

kubectl get pods -w -o wide --show-labels

**kubectl** get events

Odpowiedz na pytania: co daje opcja -w? Co daje opcja -o wide?

Listujemy tylko tier frontend:

## [student@master lab2]\$ kubectl get all -l tier=frontend

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE pod/yelb-ui-798667d648-bg4fd 1/1 Running 0 11m

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE service/yelb-ui NodePort 10.110.15.197 <none> 80:31438/TCP 11m

#### Więcej informacji o PODzie (identyfikatory będą się różnić):

#### [student@master lab2]\$ kubectl describe pod yelb-ui-798667d648-bg4fd

Name: yelb-ui-798667d648-bg4fd

Namespace: lab1

Priority: 0

Node: node1/10.10.1.10

...

# [student@master lab2]\$ kubectl\_logs yelb-ui-798667d648-bg4fd

...

#### Pojęcie serwisu, ich rodzai będzie omawiane później, teraz jednak zobaczmy deklarację:

#### [student@master lab2]\$ kubectl describe service yelb-ui

Name: yelb-ui Namespace: lab1 Labels: app=yelb-ui

tier=frontend Annotations: <none>

Selector: app=yelb-ui,tier=frontend

Type: NodePort
IP Families: <none>
IP: 10.110.15.197
IPs: 10.110.15.197
Port: <unset> 80/TCP
TargetPort: 80/TCP

NodePort: <unset> 31438/TCP

Endpoints: 172.17.0.4:80
Session Affinity: None
External Traffic Policy: Cluster
Events: <none>

Sprawdź IP na jakim wystawiony jest service yelb-ui (pole Ips), oraz nr portu – NodePort. Zobacz czy dostęp do aplikacji jest możliwy wykorzystując te informacje.

student@master:~\$ curl 10.102.86.206

<!doctype html>

#### student@master:~\$ curl 10.10.1.20:32719

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <script src="env.js"></script>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Yelb</title>
  <base href="/">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  k rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico?v=2">
</head>
<body>
<yelb>Loading...</yelb>
<script type="text/javascript" src="inline.bundle.js"></script><script type="text/javascript" src="styles.bundle.js"></script><script
type="text/javascript" src="scripts.bundle.js"></script><script type="text/javascript" src="vendor.bundle.js"></script><script
type="text/javascript" src="main.bundle.js"></script></body>
</html>
```

#### student@master:~\$ curl 10.10.1.30:32719

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <script src="env.js"></script>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Yelb</title>
  <base href="/">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  k rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico?v=2">
</head>
<body>
<velb>Loading...</velb>
<script type="text/javascript" src="inline.bundle.js"></script><script type="text/javascript" src="styles.bundle.js"></script><script
type="text/javascript" src="scripts.bundle.js"></script><script type="text/javascript" src="vendor.bundle.js"></script><script
type="text/javascript" src="main.bundle.js"></script></body>
</html>
```

# Lab 3: Zapoznanie z pojęciem POD

#### Czynności:

- Jak utworzyć POD
- Jak sprawdzić logi i zdarzenia z PODa
- Jak dostać się do powłoki wewnątrz PODa
- Jak przekierować port bezpośrednio do PODa
- Jak pracować z PODem z więcej niż jednym kontenerem

# Task1: Tworzenie PODa "on-fly" przy użyciu kubectl run

```
uwaga - jedna linia
```

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl run lab3-pod -l lab=pod,task=1 --image=httpd --port 80

pod/lab3-pod created

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all -l lab=pod

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE pod/lab3-pod 1/1 Running 0

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe pod/lab3-pod

Name: lab3-pod Namespace: lab1 Priority: 0

minikube/192.168.39.3

Start Time: Tue, 06 Jul 2021 19:11:55 +0200

Labels: lab=pod task=1

Annotations: <none> Status: Running IP: 172.17.0.8

IPs:

IP: 172.17.0.8 Containers: lab3-pod:

Container ID: docker://0d76f980500feaf41a909e322e4f14e9797b6e3e583170f0bd481fffde4cdf1e

Image:

Image ID: docker-pullable://httpd@sha256:317cc1a2ded5e96225e4181323737f6d29b4fda58a6cc840a5752af6493a231f

Port: 80/TCP Host Port: 0/TCP State: Running

Started: Tue, 06 Jul 2021 19:11:58 +0200

Ready: Restart Count: 0 Environment: <none>

Mounts:

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

Conditions:

Type Status
Initialized True
Ready True
ContainersReady True
PodScheduled True

Volumes:

default-token-mphxp:

Type: Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)

SecretName: default-token-mphxp

Optional: false

QoS Class: BestEffort

Node-Selectors: <none>

Tolerations: node.kubernetes.io/not-ready:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

---- -----

Normal Scheduled 100s default-scheduler Successfully assigned lab1/lab3-pod to minikube

Normal Pulling 99s kubelet Pulling image "httpd"

Normal Pulled 97s kubelet Successfully pulled image "httpd" in 1.461198191s

Normal Created 97s kubelet Created container lab3-pod Normal Started 97s kubelet Started container lab3-pod

# Task 2: Dostęp do PODa

#### Spróbujmy uruchomić shell w kontenerze:

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl exec -it lab3-pod -- /bin/sh

# hostname lab3-pod

# pwd

/usr/local/apache2

# exit

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl exec -it lab3-pod -- /bin/bash

root@lab3-pod:/usr/local/apache2# hostname lab3-pod

root@lab3-pod:/usr/local/apache2# pwd
/usr/local/apache2

root@lab3-pod:/usr/local/apache2# exit

Spróbujmy przekierować port bezpośrednio do POD'a aby przekonać się czy działa serwis www:

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl port-forward pod/lab3-pod 9090:80

Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:9090 -> 80

Handling connection for 9090

# Przy pomocy innej konsoli możemy sprawdzić odpowiedź:

[student@master ~]\$ curl localhost:9090

<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

Aby przerwać przekierowanie należy nacisnąć [Ctrl]+[c]

# Task 3: Kolejny POD z YAML

Utwórzmy plik YAML opisujący dwa nowe PODy:

[student@master ~]\$ mkdir -p k8s/lab3

[student@master ~]\$ cd k8s/lab3/

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master lab3]\$ kubectl run pod-lab3 --image=nginx --labels "lab=pod,task=3a" --dry-run=client - o yaml > /home/student/k8s/lab3/pod-lab3.yaml

#### i drugi z obrazem apache:

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master lab3]\$ kubectl run httpd-from-file --image=httpd --labels "lab=pod,task=3b" --dry-run=client -o yaml >/home/student/k8s/lab3/httpd-pod.yaml

Utwórzmy PODy na podstawie plików:

[student@master lab3]\$ ls

httpd-pod.yaml pod-lab3.yaml

Dodaj do konfiguracji kontenera imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

## [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-lab3.yaml

pod/echo-from-file created

#### Dodaj do konfiguracji kontenera imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

# [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl apply -f httpd-pod.yaml

pod/httpd-from-file created

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl get pods -l lab=pod

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE echo-from-file 1/1 Running 0 13s lab3-pod 1/1 Running 0 69m httpd-from-file 1/1 Running 0 10s
```

#### Skasujmy pierwszego z nich, używając pliku jako źródła informacji o kasowanych obiektach:

# [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl delete -f pod-lab3.yaml

pod "echo-from-file" deleted

## [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl get pods -l lab=pod

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE echo-lab-pod 1/1 Running 0 71m httpd-from-file 1/1 Running 0 2m8s

# Task 4: Ręczna modyfikacja deklaracji PODa

[student@master lab3]\$ cp httpd-pod.yaml combo.yaml

[student@master lab3]\$ vi combo.yaml

Wprowadź poniższe modyfikacje w pliku:

[student@master lab3]\$ cat combo.yaml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod

```
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
  lab: pod
  task: "4"
 name: nowy-httpd
spec:
 containers:
  - image: httpd
   name: nowy-httpd-container
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
   ports:
    - containerPort: 80
   resources: {}
 dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
 restartPolicy: Always
[student@master lab3]$ kubectl apply -f combo.yaml
pod/nowy-httpd created
[student@master lab3]$ kubectl describe pod nowy-httpd
Name:
          nowy-httpd
Namespace: lab1
Priority: 0
Node:
         minikube/192.168.39.3
Start Time: Tue, 06 Jul 2021 19:42:13 +0200
         lab=pod
Labels:
      task=4
Annotations: <none>
Status: Running
IP:
       172.17.0.8
IPs:
 IP: 172.17.0.8
Containers:
 nowy-httpd-container:
  Container ID: docker://486bef653fb0bd3cff82fc38d8658f9bd44730f7bebb80aae492b95440b7b45a
  Image:
            docker-pullable://httpd@sha256:317cc1a2ded5e96225e4181323737f6d29b4fda58a6cc840a5752af6493a231f
  Image ID:
  Port:
           <none>
  Host Port: <none>
  State:
           Running
   Started: Tue, 06 Jul 2021 19:42:16 +0200
  Ready:
            True
  Restart Count: 0
  Environment: <none>
  Mounts:
```

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

Conditions:

Type Status
Initialized True
Ready True
ContainersReady True
PodScheduled True

Volumes:

default-token-mphxp:

Type: Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)

SecretName: default-token-mphxp

Optional: false

QoS Class: BestEffort

Node-Selectors: <none>

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

node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

Normal Scheduled 24s default-scheduler Successfully assigned lab1/nowy-httpd to minikube

Normal Pulling 24s kubelet Pulling image "httpd"

Normal Pulled 22s kubelet Successfully pulled image "httpd" in 1.445828582s

Normal Created 22s kubelet Created container nowy-httpd-container
Normal Started 22s kubelet Started container nowy-httpd-container

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl get pods -l lab=pod

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE httpd-from-file 1/1 Running 0 10m nowy-httpd 1/1 Running 0 6m23s

# Task 5: Kubectl exec i pod z 2 kontenerami

#### Najpierw "zwykły POD"

## [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl exec -it httpd-from-file -- /bin/bash

#### root@httpd-from-file:/usr/local/apache2# ls /bin

bash dash dnsdomainname findmnt In mktemp pidof run-parts sync uname zcat zgrep cat date domainname grep login more pwd sed tar uncompress zcmp zless chgrp dd echo gunzip Is mount rbash sh tempfile vdir zdiff zmore gzexe Isblk mountpoint readlink sleep chmod df egrep touch wdctl zegrep znew chown dir false mkdir mv which zfgrep gzip stty true cp dmesg fgrep hostname mknod nisdomainname rmdir su umount ypdomainname zforce

## root@httpd-from-file:/usr/local/apache2# apt list | head

WARNING: apt does not have a stable CLI interface. Use with caution in scripts.

Listing...

adduser/now 3.118 all [installed,local] apt/now 1.8.2.3 amd64 [installed,local] base-files/now 10.3+deb10u10 amd64 [installed,local] base-passwd/now 3.5.46 amd64 [installed,local] bash/now 5.0-4 amd64 [installed,local] bsdutils/now 1:2.33.1-0.1 amd64 [installed,local] coreutils/now 8.30-3 amd64 [installed,local] dash/now 0.5.10.2-5 amd64 [installed,local] debconf/now 1.5.71 all [installed,local]

#### root@httpd-from-file:/usr/local/apache2# cat /etc/debian\_version

10.10

W przypadku PODa z dwoma kontenerami można użyć describe, aby ustalić nazwy kontenerów do których chcemy się dostać (zauważ, że oba kontenery będą miały wspólny adres IP poda). Stwórz poda z podwójnym kontenerem a następnie znajdź nazwy poszczególnych kontenerów:

# [student@master lab3]\$ vim podwojny.yaml

#### [student@master lab3]\$ cat podwojny.yaml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: podwojny

spec:

containers:
- name: busy1
image: busybox

command: ["sh", "-c", "sleep 240"] imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

name: busy2 image: busybox

command: ["sh", "-c", "sleep 360"] imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl apply -f podwojny.yaml

pod/podwojny created

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl get pods

NAME **READY STATUS** RESTARTS AGE mynginx-5b686ccd46-q5z7d 1/1 Running 0 145m 2/2 Running 13s podwojny redis-server-74556bbcb7-bncdm 1/1 Running 0 3h38m 0/1 Completed 90m second-pod 0 yelb-appserver-d584bb889-xh95q 1/1 Running 0 3h38m

```
yelb-db-694586cd78-86db6 1/1 Running 0 3h38m
yelb-ui-798667d648-wcsjq 1/1 Running 0 3h38m
```

### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl describe pod podwojny

Initialized

Ready

True

True

Name: podwojny Namespace: lab1 Priority: 0 Node: minikube/192.168.39.3 Start Time: Tue, 06 Jul 2021 22:38:06 +0200 Labels: <none> Annotations: <none> Status: Running IP: 172.17.0.9 IPs: IP: 172.17.0.9 Containers: busy1: Container ID: docker://36ecca827c4884540b03d8ca4164631c5d9b36b5edd631d12bdad05455842cdf docker-pullable://busybox@sha256:930490f97e5b921535c153e0e7110d251134cc4b72bbb8133c6a5065cc68580d Image ID: Port: <none> <none> Host Port: Command: sh -C sleep 240 State: Running Tue, 06 Jul 2021 22:38:09 +0200 Started: Ready: Restart Count: 0 Environment: <none> Mounts: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-mphxp (ro) busy2: Container ID: docker://38e66e659ecc9daa909fa35fc0e390b5b01a790ec6483ee0a05b8092c7fd495b Image: busybox Image ID: docker-pullable://busybox@sha256:930490f97e5b921535c153e0e7110d251134cc4b72bbb8133c6a5065cc68580d Port: <none> Host Port: <none> Command: sh -C sleep 360 State: Running Started: Tue, 06 Jul 2021 22:38:12 +0200 Ready: True Restart Count: 0 Environment: <none> /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-mphxp (ro) Conditions: Type Status

ContainersReady True PodScheduled True

Volumes:

default-token-mphxp:

Type: Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)

SecretName: default-token-mphxp

Optional: false
QoS Class: BestEffort
Node-Selectors: <none>

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

node.kubernetes.io/unreachable:NoExecute op=Exists for 300s

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

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

Normal Scheduled 41s default-scheduler Successfully assigned lab1/podwojny to minikube

Normal Pulling 40s kubelet Pulling image "busybox"

Normal Pulled 38s kubelet Successfully pulled image "busybox" in 1.524292288s

Normal Created 38s kubelet Created container busy1
Normal Started 38s kubelet Started container busy1
Normal Pulling 38s kubelet Pulling image "busybox"

Normal Pulled 36s kubelet Successfully pulled image "busybox" in 2.685702166s

Normal Created 35s kubelet Created container busy2 Normal Started 35s kubelet Started container busy2

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl exec -it podwojny -- /bin/sh

# / # <mark>ip a</mark>

1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER\_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue qlen 1000

link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00

inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

2: sit0@NONE: <NOARP> mtu 1480 qdisc noop qlen 1000

link/sit 0.0.0.0 brd 0.0.0.0

76: eth0@if77: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER\_UP,M-DOWN> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue

link/ether 02:42:ac:11:00:08 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

inet 172.17.0.8/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global eth0

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

#### /#top

Mem: 2267984K used, 121056K free, 628976K shrd, 104556K buff, 1268416K cached

CPU: 4.0% usr 2.5% sys 0.0% nic 93.0% idle 0.0% io 0.0% irq 0.1% sirq

Load average: 0.98 0.68 0.48 2/727 15

PID PPID USER STAT VSZ %VSZ CPU %CPU COMMAND

9 0 root S 1324 0.0 0 0.0 /bin/sh 15 9 root R 1320 0.0 1 0.0 top 1 0 root S 1308 0.0 0 0.0 sleep 240

#### / # exit

# [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl exec -it -c busy2 podwojny -- /bin/sh

```
/#
/ # <mark>ip a</mark>
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 65536 gdisc nogueue glen 1000
  link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
  inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
   valid Ift forever preferred Ift forever
2: sit0@NONE: <NOARP> mtu 1480 qdisc noop qlen 1000
  link/sit 0.0.0.0 brd 0.0.0.0
76: eth0@if77: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP,M-DOWN> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue
  link/ether 02:42:ac:11:00:08 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
  inet 172.17.0.8/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global eth0
   valid Ift forever preferred Ift forever
/#top
Mem: 2268228K used, 120812K free, 628976K shrd, 105068K buff, 1268816K cached
CPU: 4.5% usr 2.6% sys 0.0% nic 92.3% idle 0.1% io 0.0% irg 0.2% sirg
Load average: 0.25 0.37 0.39 2/723 14
 PID PPID USER STAT VSZ %VSZ CPU %CPU COMMAND
  7 0 root S 1328 0.0 1 0.0 /bin/sh
     7 root R 1320 0.0 0 0.0 top
  1 0 root S 1308 0.0 0 0.0 sleep 360
/#
```

# Task 6: Kasowanie na podstawie label

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl get all --show-labels

```
NAME
                     READY STATUS
                                     RESTARTS AGE LABELS
pod/first-pod
                      1/1 Running
                                           13m <none>
pod/httpd-from-file
                                             95m lab=pod,task=3b
                         1/1
                              Running
                                       0
pod/mynginx-5b686ccd46-q5z7d
                                1/1 Running 0
                                                    60m app=mynginx,pod-template-hash=5b686ccd46
pod/nowy-httpd
                         1/1
                              Running
                                       0
                                             91m
                                                   lab=pod,task=4
pod/redis-server-74556bbcb7-bncdm 1/1 Running 0
                                                      133m app=redis-server,pod-template-
hash=74556bbcb7.tier=cache
pod/second-pod
                         0/1 Completed 0
                                              5m13s <none>
pod/yelb-appserver-d584bb889-xh95q 1/1 Running 0
                                                      133m app=yelb-appserver,pod-template-
hash=d584bb889,tier=middletier
pod/velb-db-694586cd78-86db6
                                1/1 Running 0
                                                    133m app=yelb-db,pod-template-
hash=694586cd78,tier=backenddb
pod/yelb-ui-798667d648-wcsjq
                               1/1
                                    Running 0
                                                   133m app=yelb-ui,pod-template-hash=798667d648,tier=frontend
               TYPE
                       CLUSTER-IP
                                   EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)
                                                           AGE LABELS
NAME
service/redis-server ClusterIP 10.99.236.225 <none>
                                                    6379/TCP
                                                               133m app=redis-server,tier=cache
service/yelb-appserver ClusterIP 10.96.144.180 <none>
                                                      4567/TCP
                                                                 133m app=yelb-appserver,tier=middletier
service/yelb-db
                 ClusterIP 10.99.4.117 <none>
                                                 5432/TCP
                                                             133m app=yelb-db,tier=backenddb
service/yelb-ui
                 NodePort 10.104.19.5 <none>
                                                  80:31585/TCP 133m app=yelb-ui,tier=frontend
                   READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE LABELS
NAME
deployment.apps/mynginx
                           1/1 1
                                       1
                                             60m app=mynginx
deployment.apps/redis-server 1/1 1
                                              133m <none>
deployment.apps/yelb-appserver 1/1 1
```

133m <none>

1

deployment.apps/yelb-db 1/1 1 133m <none>
deployment.apps/yelb-ui 1/1 1 133m <none>

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE LABELS

replicaset.apps/mynginx-5b686ccd46 1 1 1 60m app=mynginx,pod-template-hash=5b686ccd46

replicaset.apps/redis-server-74556bbcb7 1 1 133m app=redis-server,pod-template-hash=74556bbcb7,tier=cache

replicaset.apps/yelb-appserver-d584bb889 1 1 1 133m app=yelb-appserver,pod-template-

hash=d584bb889,tier=middletier

replicaset.apps/yelb-db-694586cd78 1 1 133m app=yelb-db,pod-template-hash=694586cd78,tier=backenddb replicaset.apps/yelb-ui-798667d648 1 1 133m app=yelb-ui,pod-template-hash=798667d648,tier=frontend

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl get all -l lab=pod

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE pod/httpd-from-file 1/1 Running 0 97m pod/nowy-httpd 1/1 Running 0 92m

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl delete all -l lab=pod

pod "httpd-from-file" deleted pod "nowy-httpd" deleted

#### Przykład bardziej zaawansowanego użycia etykiet:

#### [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl get pods -I 'tier in (frontend, backenddb)'

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE yelb-db-694586cd78-86db6 1/1 Running 0 137m yelb-ui-798667d648-wcsjq 1/1 Running 0 137m

# Task 7: Domyślne zachowanie podów (...i nie tylko)

#### Stwórz plik deklaratywny opisujący typowego poda:

[student@master lab3]\$ cat restart-pod.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata: name: first-pod

spec:

containers:

name: container1 image: busybox

command: ['sh', '-c', 'sleep 20'] imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

#### Uruchom poda na podstawie yamla i sprawdź jego zachownie

# [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl apply -f restart-pod.yml

pod/first-pod created

#### [student@master lab3]\$ watch kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE first-pod 0/1 Completed 3 2m7s httpd-from-file 1/1 Running 0 83m mynginx-5b686ccd46-q5z7d 1/1 Running 0 48m nowy-httpd 1/1 Running 0 79m redis-server-74556bbcb7-bncdm 1/1 Running 0 121m yelb-appserver-d584bb889-xh95q 1/1 Running 0 121m yelb-db-694586cd78-86db6 1/1 Running 0 121m 1/1 Running 0 yelb-ui-798667d648-wcsjq 121m

Sprawdź dokumentację Kubernetesa i spróbuj znaleźć opcję restartPolicy. Sprawdź jaka opcja jest domyślna i jakie są możliwośći.

[student@master lab3]\$ kubectl explain pod.spec

[student@master lab3]\$ kubectl explain pod.spec.restartPolicy

KIND: Pod VERSION: v1

FIELD: restartPolicy <string>

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Restart policy for all containers within the pod. One of Always, OnFailure,

Never. Default to Always. More info:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/pods/pod-lifecycle/#restart-policy

Zmodyfikuj kod poda i uruchom go z inną nazwą. Sprawdź jak zachowa się z opcją restartPolicy: Never

# [student@master lab3]\$ vim restart-pod.yml

# [student@master lab3]\$ cat restart-pod.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: second-pod

spec:

containers:

name: container1 image: busybox

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
command: ['sh', '-c', 'sleep 20']

restartPolicy: Never

# [student@master lab3]\$ kubectl apply -f restart-pod.yml

# Sprawdź teraz zachowanie poda:

# [student@master lab3]\$ watch kubectl get pods

NAME	READY STATUS RESTAR		RTS AC	3E	
first-pod	0/1 Cr	9m5	54s		
httpd-from-file	1/1	Running	0	91m	
mynginx-5b686ccd	46-q5z7d	1/1	Running	0	56m
nowy-httpd	1/1	Running	0	87m	
redis-server-74556	bbcb7-bnc	dm 1/1	Running	0	129m
second-pod	0/1	Complete	<mark>ed</mark> 0	75s	
yelb-appserver-d58	34bb889-xh	95q 1/1	Running	0	129m
yelb-db-694586cd7	'8-86db6	1/1 F	Running	0	129m
yelb-ui-798667d64	8-wcsjq	1/1 R	unning	0	129m

# Lab 4: Zapoznanie z obiektem deployment

W celu wygodniejszej pracy z plikami yaml możesz zmodyfikować zachowanie vima ustawiając tabulację na 2 znaki spacji (zgodnie ze specyfikacją języka yaml):

[student@master ~]\$ pwd

/home/student

[student@master ~]\$ echo "autocmd FileType yaml setlocal ai ts=2 sw=2 et" > .vimrc

# Czynności:

- Jak utworzyć deployment
- Jak sprawdzić logi i zdarzenia obiektu deployment
- Jak zmienić podstawowe parametry deploymentów

# Task 1. Stworzenie obiektu Deployment (a także ReplicaSet i Pod)

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master k8s]\$ kubectl create deployment www --image=httpd --dry-run=client -o yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
labels:
 app: www
 name: www
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
 matchLabels:
   app: www
 strategy: {}
 template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
    app: www
  spec:
   containers:
   - image: httpd
    name: httpd
    resources: {}
status: {}
```

#### [student@master k8s]\$

# [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl create deployment www --image=httpd --dry-run=client -o yaml > deploy.yml

#### Dodaj w definicji kontenera imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

## [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl apply -f deploy.yml

deployment.apps/www created

## [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get deployments.apps

READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE NAME mynginx 1/1 1 1 3h1m 4h14m redis-server 1/1 1 1 www 1/1 1 1 yelb-appserver 1/1 1 1 4h14m yelb-db 1/1 1 4h14m 1 4h14m 1/1 1 yelb-ui 1

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www

Name: www Namespace: lab1

CreationTimestamp: Tue, 06 Jul 2021 23:12:59 +0200

Labels: app=www

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 1

Selector: app=www

Replicas: 1 desired | 1 updated | 1 total | 1 available | 0 unavailable

StrategyType: RollingUpdate

MinReadySeconds: 0

RollingUpdateStrategy: 25% max unavailable, 25% max surge

Pod Template: Labels: app=www Containers: httpd:

Image: httpd
Port: <none>
Host Port: <none>
Environment: <none>
Mounts: <none>
Volumes: <none>

Conditions:

Type Status Reason

Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable

OldReplicaSets: <none>

NewReplicaSet: www-6d9f88f6b5 (1/1 replicas created)

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 96s deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 1

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get replicasets.apps

```
NAME
                DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE
mynginx-5b686ccd46
                                1
                                     3h3m
                                     4h16m
redis-server-74556bbcb7 1
                            1
www-6d9f88f6b5
                     1
                                   3m37s
                          1
                               1
yelb-appserver-d584bb889 1
                                       4h16m
                                    4h16m
yelb-db-694586cd78
                                1
                     1
                           1
yelb-ui-798667d648
                                    4h16m
```

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get rs

NAME	DESIRED	CURRE	I TV	READY AGE
mynginx-5b686ccc	146 1	1	1	3h3m
redis-server-74556	6bbcb7 1	. 1	1	4h16m
www-6d9f88f6b5	1	1	1	3m37s
yelb-appserver-d5	84bb889	1 1		1 4h16m
yelb-db-694586cd	78 1	1	1	4h16m
yelb-ui-798667d64	18 1	1	1	4h16m

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get pods

```
NAME
                 READY STATUS
                                 RESTARTS AGE
mynginx-5b686ccd46-q5z7d
                          1/1 Running 0
                                             3h3m
podwojny
                   2/2 Running 9
                                      26m
redis-server-74556bbcb7-bncdm 1/1 Running 0
                                               4h16m
second-pod
                   0/1 Completed 0
                                        128m
www-6d9f88f6b5-2vvzq
                         1/1 Running 0
                                            3m45s
yelb-appserver-d584bb889-xh95q 1/1 Running 0
                                               4h16m
yelb-db-694586cd78-86db6
                        1/1 Running 0
                                             4h16m
yelb-ui-798667d648-wcsjq
                         1/1 Running 0
                                            4h16m
```

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod/www-6d9f88f6b5-2vvzq 1/1 Running 0 5m17s

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
deployment.apps/www 1/1 1 1 5m17s

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE
replicaset.apps/www-6d9f88f6b5 1 1 1 5m17s
```

# Task 2. Skalowanie obiektu Deployment 2 metodami

#### Wykonaj skalowanie ilości podów w danym deploymencie za pomocą kubectl scale:

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl scale --replicas=3 deployment/www

deployment.apps/www scaled

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www

Name: www Namespace: lab1

Tue, 06 Jul 2021 23:12:59 +0200 CreationTimestamp:

Labels: app=www

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 1

Selector: app=www

3 desired | 3 updated | 3 total | 3 available | 0 unavailable Replicas:

RollingUpdate StrategyType:

MinReadySeconds: 0

RollingUpdateStrategy: 25% max unavailable, 25% max surge

Pod Template: Labels: app=www Containers:

httpd:

Image: httpd Port: <none> Host Port: <none> Environment: <none> Mounts: <none> Volumes: <none>

Conditions:

Type Status Reason

-----

Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable True MinimumReplicasAvailable

OldReplicaSets: <none>

NewReplicaSet: www-6d9f88f6b5 (3/3 replicas created)

**Events:** 

Type Reason Message Age From

----

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 7m40s deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 1 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 10s deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 3

## [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

pod/www-6d9f88f6b5-257n4 1/1 Running 0 2m14s pod/www-6d9f88f6b5-2vvzq 1/1 Running 0 9m44s pod/www-6d9f88f6b5-qpm6g 1/1 Running 0

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE deployment.apps/www 3/3 3 3

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl describe rs www-6d9f88f6b5

Name: www-6d9f88f6b5

Namespace: lab1

Selector: app=www,pod-template-hash=6d9f88f6b5

Labels: app=www

pod-template-hash=6d9f88f6b5

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/desired-replicas: 3

deployment.kubernetes.io/max-replicas: 4 deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 1

Controlled By: Deployment/www Replicas: 3 current / 3 desired

Pods Status: 3 Running / O Waiting / O Succeeded / O Failed

Pod Template: Labels: app=www

pod-template-hash=6d9f88f6b5

Containers: httpd:

Image: httpd Port: <none> Host Port: <none> Environment: <none> Mounts: <none> Volumes: <none>

Events:

Type Reason Message Age From

Normal SuccessfulCreate 11m replicaset-controller Created pod: www-6d9f88f6b5-2vvzq Normal SuccessfulCreate 3m48s replicaset-controller Created pod: www-6d9f88f6b5-257n4 Normal SuccessfulCreate 3m48s replicaset-controller Created pod: www-6d9f88f6b5-qpm6g

# Wykonaj skolowanie ilości podów w deploymencie za pomocą edycji pliku yaml:

## [student@master k8s]\$ vim deploy.yml

## [student@master k8s]\$ cat deploy.yml

apiVersion: apps/v1 kind: Deployment metadata:

creationTimestamp: null

labels: app: www name: www

spec:

replicas: 5

selector: matchLabels:

app: www strategy: {}

```
template:
  metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
   app: www
  spec:
  containers:
  - image: httpd
   name: httpd
  imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
  resources: {}

status: {}
```

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get pods -l app=www

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE www-6d9f88f6b5-257n4 1/1 Running 0 18m www-6d9f88f6b5-2vvzq 1/1 Running 0 26m www-6d9f88f6b5-qpm6g 1/1 Running 0 18m
```

## [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl apply -f deploy.yml

deployment.apps/www configured

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get pods -l app=www

NAME	READY	STATU	S	RESTARTS	AG	iΕ
www-6d9f88f6b	5-257n4	1/1	Running	g 0		18m
www-6d9f88f6b	5-2vvzq	1/1	Running	0		26m
www-6d9f88f6b	5-qpm6ჹ	g 1/1	Runnin	g 0		18m
<mark>www-6d9f88f6b</mark>	5-vqqp7	0/1	Contain	<b>erCreating</b>	0	<b>1</b> s
www-6d9f88f6b	5-vqx2h	0/1	Contain	erCreating	0	1s

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods -l app=www

```
      NAME
      READY
      STATUS
      RESTARTS
      AGE

      www-6d9f88f6b5-257n4
      1/1
      Running
      0
      30m

      www-6d9f88f6b5-2vvzq
      1/1
      Running
      0
      38m

      www-6d9f88f6b5-qpm6g
      1/1
      Running
      0
      30m

      www-6d9f88f6b5-vqqp7
      1/1
      Running
      0
      11m

      www-6d9f88f6b5-vqx2h
      1/1
      Running
      0
      11m
```

# Task 3. Deployment – strategia RollingUpdate

#### Sprawdź jakie są opcje updatowania deploymentu:

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl explain deployment.spec.strategy

KIND: Deployment VERSION: apps/v1

RESOURCE: strategy < Object >

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

The deployment strategy to use to replace existing pods with new ones.

DeploymentStrategy describes how to replace existing pods with new ones.

#### FIELDS:

rollingUpdate <Object>
Rolling update config params. Present only if DeploymentStrategyType = RollingUpdate.

type <string>

Type of deployment. Can be "Recreate" or "RollingUpdate". Default is RollingUpdate.

uwaga - jedna linia

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl explain deployment.spec.strategy.rollingUpdate

KIND: Deployment VERSION: apps/v1

RESOURCE: rollingUpdate < Object>

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Rolling update config params. Present only if DeploymentStrategyType = RollingUpdate.

Spec to control the desired behavior of rolling update.

#### FIELDS:

#### maxSurge <string>

The maximum number of pods that can be scheduled above the desired number of pods. Value can be an absolute number (ex: 5) or a percentage of desired pods (ex: 10%). This can not be 0 if MaxUnavailable is 0. Absolute number is calculated from percentage by rounding up. Defaults to 25%. Example: when this is set to 30%, the new ReplicaSet can be scaled up immediately when the rolling update starts, such that the total number of old and new pods do not exceed 130% of desired pods. Once old pods have been killed, new ReplicaSet can be scaled up further, ensuring that total number of pods running at any time during the update is at most 130% of desired pods.

#### maxUnavailable <string>

The maximum number of pods that can be unavailable during the update. Value can be an absolute number (ex: 5) or a percentage of desired pods (ex: 10%). Absolute number is calculated from percentage by rounding down. This can not be 0 if MaxSurge is 0. Defaults to 25%. Example: when this is set to 30%, the old ReplicaSet can be scaled down to 70% of desired pods

immediately when the rolling update starts. Once new pods are ready, old ReplicaSet can be scaled down further, followed by scaling up the new ReplicaSet, ensuring that the total number of pods available at all times during the update is at least 70% of desired pods.

#### Dokonaj odpowiednich zmian w pliku deploymentu (sekcja strategy), a następnie zastosuj zmiany:

#### [student@master k8s]\$ vim deploy.yml

#### [student@master k8s]\$ cat deploy.yml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
  app: www
 name: www
spec:
 replicas: 5
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: www
 strategy:
  rollingUpdate:
   maxSurge: 25%
   maxUnavailable: 25%
  type: RollingUpdate
 template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
    app: www
  spec:
   containers:
   - image: httpd:2.4
    name: httpd
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    resources: {}
status: {}
```

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f deploy.yml

deployment.apps/www configured

#### [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get pods -l app=www

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE www-6d9f88f6b5-257n4 0/1 Terminating 0 63m www-6d9f88f6b5-2vvzq 0/1 Terminating 0 71m www-6d9f88f6b5-qpm6g 0/1 Terminating 0 63m
```

www-6d9f88f6b5-vqx2h	0/1	Terminati	ng 0	45m
www-7dc75659f-bw8xf	1/1	Running	0	11s
www-7dc75659f-d8gbn	1/1	Running	0	17s
www-7dc75659f-jzrd5	1/1	Running	0	17s
www-7dc75659f-kb6wv	1/1	Running	0	13s
www-7dc75659f-wj5qv	1/1	Running	0	17s

# [student@master k8s]\$ kubectl get pods -l app=www

NAME	READY	STATI	JS R	ESTAI	RTS	AGE
www-7dc7565	9f-bw8xf	1/1	Run	ning	0	2m31s
www-7dc7565	9f-d8gbn	1/1	Run	ning	0	2m37s
www-7dc7565	9f-jzrd5	1/1	Runn	ing (	)	2m37s
www-7dc7565	9f-kb6wv	1/1	Run	ning	0	2m33s
www-7dc7565	9f-wi5av	1/1	Runi	ning	0	2m37s

# Task 4. Deployment – strategia Recreate

Dokonaj odpowiednich zmian w pliku deploymentu (sekcja strategy), a następnie zastosuj zmiany:

[student@master k8s]\$ vim deploy.yml

[student@master k8s]\$ cat deploy.yml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
  app: www
 name: www
spec:
 replicas: 5
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: www
 strategy:
  type: Recreate
 template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
    app: www
  spec:
   containers:
   image: httpd
    name: httpd
         imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    resources: {}
status: {}
```

Sprawdź jak teraz zachowuje się dokonywanie zmian w deploymencie:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f deploy.yml deployment.apps/www configured

Zachodzące zmiany możesz śledzić za pomocą komendy:

[student@master ~]\$ watch kubectl get pods -l app=www

lub kilka razy uruchamiając:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods -l app=www

 NAME
 READY
 STATUS
 RESTARTS
 AGE

 www-7dc75659f-gbfkm
 0/1
 Terminating
 0
 3m8s

 www-7dc75659f-hklsf
 0/1
 Terminating
 0
 3m12s

 www-7dc75659f-j4w7m
 0/1
 Terminating
 0
 3m12s

 www-7dc75659f-mhwsz
 0/1
 Terminating
 0
 3m12s

 www-7dc75659f-sm89w
 0/1
 Terminating
 0
 3m5s

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods -l app=www

NAME	READY	STATI	JS	RESTARTS	AGF	
www-6d9f88f			Running		95	
www-6d9f88f		•	. 0	erCreating	0	9s
www-6d9f88f	•	•		erCreating		9s
www-6d9f88f	•		Running	_	9s	
www-6d9f88f	6b5-wg7s9	1/1	Runnin	g 0	9s	
	_			_		

# Task 5. Deployment – historia zmian

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment

```
deployment.apps/www
REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE
2 <none>
3 <none>
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl edit deployments.apps www

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
  deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: "3"
  kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: |
{"apiVersion":"apps/v1","kind":"Deployment","metadata":{"annotations":{},"creationTimestamp":null,"labels":{"app":"www"},"n
ame":"www","namespace":"default"},"spec":{"replicas":5,"selector":{"matchLabels":{"app":"www"}},"strategy":{"type":"Recreat
e"},"template":{"metadata":{"creationTimestamp":null,"labels":{"app":"www"}},"spec":{"containers":[{"image":"httpd","name":"
httpd", "resources": {}}]}}}, "status": {}}
 creationTimestamp: "2021-07-07T17:40:51Z"
 generation: 5
 labels:
  app: www
 name: www
 namespace: default
 resourceVersion: "60569"
 uid: f8f2bac9-fb3c-4708-adaa-710556704195
spec:
 progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
 replicas: 5
 revisionHistoryLimit: 10
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: www
 strategy:
  type: Recreate
 template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
    app: www
  spec:
   containers:
   - image: httpd:2.4
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    name: httpd
    resources: {}
    terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
```

terminationMessagePolicy: File

dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst restartPolicy: Always

schedulerName: default-scheduler

securityContext: {}

terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30

status:

availableReplicas: 5

conditions:

- lastTransitionTime: "2021-07-07T17:40:51Z" lastUpdateTime: "2021-07-07T17:52:43Z"

message: ReplicaSet "www-7dc75659f" has successfully progressed.

reason: NewReplicaSetAvailable

status: "True" type: Progressing

lastTransitionTime: "2021-07-07T17:56:00Z"
 lastUpdateTime: "2021-07-07T17:56:00Z"
 message: Deployment has minimum availability.

reason: MinimumReplicasAvailable

status: "True" type: Available observedGeneration: 5 readyReplicas: 5

replicas: 5

updatedReplicas: 5

## deployment.apps/www edited

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment

deployment.apps/www REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE

3 <none>
4 <none>

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get rs

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE www-6d9f88f6b5 0 0 0 43m www-7dc75659f 5 5 5 31m

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www

Name: www Namespace: defa

CreationTimestamp: Wed, 07 Jul 2021 19:40:51 +0200

Labels: app=www

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 4

Selector: app=www

Replicas: 5 desired | 5 updated | 5 total | 5 available | 0 unavailable

StrategyType: Recreate MinReadySeconds: 0

Pod Template: Labels: app=www

```
Containers:
 httpd:
  Image:
            httpd:2.4
  Port:
           <none>
  Host Port: <none>
  Environment: <none>
  Mounts:
             <none>
 Volumes:
             <none>
Conditions:
 Type
          Status Reason
 Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable
 Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable
OldReplicaSets: <none>
NewReplicaSet: www-7dc75659f (5/5 replicas created)
Events:
 Type Reason
                                From
                                              Message
 ----
                                      deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 1
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 45m
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 40m
                                      deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 3
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 33m
                                      deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 2
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 33m
                                      deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 4
                                      deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 3
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 33m
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 33m
                                      deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 3
                                      deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 4
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 33m
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 33m
                                      deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 2
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 30m (x4 over 33m) deployment-controller (combined from similar events): Scaled down replica set
www-7dc75659f to 0
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 30m (x2 over 38m) deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 5
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 5m24s
                                      deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 0
 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 5m16s
                                      deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 5
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment www

deployment.apps/www REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE

3 <none> 4 <none>

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment www --revision=3

deployment.apps/www with revision #3 Pod Template: Labels: app=www

pod-template-hash=6d9f88f6b5

Containers: httpd:

Image: httpd

Port: <none>

Host Port: <none>
Environment: <none>
Mounts: <none>
Volumes: <none>

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment www --revision=4

deployment.apps/www with revision #4

Pod Template: Labels: app=www

pod-template-hash=7dc75659f

Containers: httpd:

Image: httpd:2.4

Port: <none>

Host Port: <none>
Environment: <none>
Mounts: <none>
Volumes: <none>

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www

Name: www Namespace: default

CreationTimestamp: Wed, 07 Jul 2021 19:40:51 +0200

Labels: app=www

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 4

Selector: app=www

Replicas: 5 desired | 5 updated | 5 total | 5 available | 0 unavailable

StrategyType: Recreate MinReadySeconds: 0 Pod Template:

Labels: app=www Containers:

httpd:

Image: httpd:2.4
Port: <none>
Host Port: <none>
Environment: <none>
Mounts: <none>
Volumes: <none>

Conditions:

Type Status Reason

----

Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable

OldReplicaSets: <none>

NewReplicaSet: www-7dc75659f (5/5 replicas created)

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 52m deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 1 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 47m deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 3 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 40m deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 2 deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 4 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 40m Normal ScalingReplicaSet 40m deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 3 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 40m deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 3 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 40m deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 4 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 40m deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 2

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 37m (x4 over 40m) deployment-controller (combined from similar events): Scaled down replica set www-7dc75659f to 0

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 37m (x2 over 45m) deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 5

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 12m deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 0

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 12m deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 5

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout undo deployment www --to-revision=3

deployment.apps/www rolled back

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www

Name: www Namespace: default

CreationTimestamp: Wed, 07 Jul 2021 19:40:51 +0200

Labels: app=www

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 5

Selector: app=www

Replicas: 5 desired | 5 updated | 5 total | 5 available | 0 unavailable

StrategyType: Recreate MinReadySeconds: 0

Pod Template: Labels: app=www Containers: httpd:

Image: httpd
Port: <none>
Host Port: <none>
Environment: <none>
Mounts: <none>
Volumes: <none>

Conditions:

Type Status Reason

----

Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable

OldReplicaSets: <none>

NewReplicaSet: www-6d9f88f6b5 (5/5 replicas created)

Events:

Type	Reason	Age	From	Message	
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 5	55m	deployment-controller	Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 1
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 5	50m	deployment-controller	Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 3
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 4	l3m	deployment-controller	Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 2
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 4	l3m	deployment-controller	Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 4
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 4	l3m	deployment-controller	Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 3
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 4	l3m	deployment-controller	Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 4
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 4	l3m	deployment-controller	Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 3
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 4	l3m	deployment-controller	Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 2
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 4	l0m (x4 over	43m) deployment-con	troller (combined from similar events): Scaled down replica set
www-7	dc75659f to 0				
Norma	al ScalingReplic	aSet 1	.4m	deployment-controller	Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 0

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 14m deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 0

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 14m deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 5

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 34s deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-7dc75659f to 0

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 18s (x3 over 48m) deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 5

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment www

deployment.apps/www REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE

4 <none>

5 <none>

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl set image deployment/www httpd=httpd:2.4

deployment.apps/www image updated

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment www

deployment.apps/www REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE

5 <none>

6 <none>

# Task 6. Deployment – historia zmian część 2

#### Historię zmian we wdrożeniu aplikacji można nieco ulepszyć:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www | grep -i image

Image: httpd:2.4

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ kubect| set image deployment/www httpd=httpd --record=true

deployment.apps/www image updated

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment www

deployment.apps/www REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE

6 <none>

7 kubectl set image deployment/www httpd=httpd --record=true

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www | grep -i image

kubernetes.io/change-cause: kubectl set image deployment/www httpd=httpd --record=true Image: httpd

Dokonaj kolejnych zmian w obrazie:

[student@master ~]\$ vim deploy.yml

#### [student@master ~]\$ cat deploy.yml

apiVersion: apps/v1 kind: Deployment

metadata:

creationTimestamp: null

labels: app: www name: www spec:

replicas: 5 selector: matchLabels: app: www strategy:

type: Recreate template:

```
metadata:
    creationTimestamp: null
    labels:
        app: www
    spec:
    containers:
    - image: httpd:2.4
    name: httpd
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    resources: {}
status: {}
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f deploy.yml --record=true

deployment.apps/www configured

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl rollout history deployment www

deployment.apps/www

**REVISION CHANGE-CAUSE** 

kubectl set image deployment/www httpd=httpd --record=true

8 kubectl apply --filename=deploy.yml --record=true

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe deployments.apps www

Name: www Namespace: default

CreationTimestamp: Wed, 07 Jul 2021 19:40:51 +0200

Labels: app=www

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 8

kubernetes.io/change-cause: kubectl apply --filename=deploy.yml --record=true

Selector: app=www

Replicas: 5 desired | 5 updated | 5 total | 5 available | 0 unavailable

StrategyType: Recreate MinReadySeconds: 0 Pod Template:

Labels: app=www Containers: httpd:

Image: httpd:2.4
Port: <none>
Host Port: <none>
Environment: <none>
Mounts: <none>
Volumes: <none>

Conditions:

Type Status Reason

Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable

OldReplicaSets: <none>

NewReplicaSet: www-7dc75659f (5/5 replicas created)

Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

Normal ScalingReplicaSet 22m (x2 over 36m) deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-7dc75659f to 0 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 21m (x4 over 83m) deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 5 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 53s (x3 over 50m) deployment-controller Scaled down replica set www-6d9f88f6b5 to 0 Normal ScalingReplicaSet 39s (x3 over 50m) deployment-controller Scaled up replica set www-7dc75659f to 5

# Task 7. Deployment - struktura

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deployments.apps

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE www 5/5 5 5 153m

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deployments.apps --show-labels

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE LABELS www 5/5 5 5 153m app=www

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www

 NAME
 READY
 STATUS
 RESTARTS
 AGE

 pod/www-7dc75659f-6c7mn
 1/1
 Running
 0
 63m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-g9q74
 1/1
 Running
 0
 63m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-hlv7p
 1/1
 Running
 0
 63m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-jzrpr
 1/1
 Running
 0
 63m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-wl2jv
 1/1
 Running
 0
 63m

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE deployment.apps/www 5/5 5 5 153m

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE replicaset.apps/www-6d9f88f6b5 0 0 0 153m replicaset.apps/www-7dc75659f 5 5 5 142m

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl delete pod/www-7dc75659f-6c7mn

pod "www-7dc75659f-6c7mn" deleted

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www

 NAME
 READY
 STATUS
 RESTARTS
 AGE

 pod/www-7dc75659f-g9q74
 1/1
 Running
 0
 67m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-hlv7p
 1/1
 Running
 0
 67m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-jzrpr
 1/1
 Running
 0
 67m

pod/www-7dc75659f-vr86w 1/1 Running 0 42s

pod/www-7dc75659f-wl2jv 1/1 Running 0 67m

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE deployment.apps/www 5/5 5 5 157m

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE replicaset.apps/www-6d9f88f6b5 0 0 0 157m replicaset.apps/www-7dc75659f 5 5 5 145m

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get rs -l app=www

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE

www-6d9f88f6b5 0 0 0 164m www-7dc75659f 5 5 5 152m

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www

 NAME
 READY
 STATUS
 RESTARTS
 AGE

 pod/www-7dc75659f-g9q74
 1/1
 Running
 0
 74m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-hlv7p
 1/1
 Running
 0
 74m

 pod/www-7dc75659f-jzrpr
 1/1
 Running
 0
 7m41s

 pod/www-7dc75659f-wl2jv
 1/1
 Running
 0
 74m

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE deployment.apps/www 5/5 5 5 164m

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE replicaset.apps/www-6d9f88f6b5 0 0 0 164m replicaset.apps/www-7dc75659f 5 5 5 152m

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl delete rs www-7dc75659f

replicaset.apps "www-7dc75659f" deleted

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get rs -l app=www

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE www-6d9f88f6b5 0 0 0 165m www-7dc75659f 5 5 0 4s

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod/www-7dc75659f-j5jf8 1/1 Running 0 11s
pod/www-7dc75659f-l9t79 1/1 Running 0 11s
pod/www-7dc75659f-r27cx 1/1 Running 0 11s
pod/www-7dc75659f-v8m2m 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 11s
pod/www-7dc75659f-xxdhj 1/1 Running 0 11s

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE deployment.apps/www 4/5 5 4 165m

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE replicaset.apps/www-6d9f88f6b5 0 0 0 165m replicaset.apps/www-7dc75659f 5 5 4 11s

#### Lab 6: Rozmieszczanie Podów na klastrze Kubernetes.

Cele:

- poznanie sposobów rozmieczania Podów na poszczególnych nodach w klastrze.

# Task 1: nodeName w specyfikacji Podów

```
Zdefiniuj nowy obiekt typu Pod z opcją nodeName:
[student@master ~]$ vim pod-nodename.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat pod-nodename.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: pod-nodename
labels:
  app: v4
spec:
 containers:
 - name: www
   image: httpd
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 nodeName: node1
[student@master ~]$ kubectl apply -f pod-nodename.yml
pod/pod-nodename created
[student@master ~]$ kubectl get po -o wide
          READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP
NAME
                                          NODE
                                                       NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES
pod-nodename 1/1 Running 0 8s 10.36.0.3 gdansk.domain1.local <none>
                                                                       <none>
```

# Task 2: nodeSelector w specyfikacji Podów

## Zdefiniuj nowy obiekt typu Pod z opcją nodeSelector:

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl label node node1 moc=full

node/node1 labeled

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get nodes --show-labels

NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION LABELS

node1 Ready <none> 4d20h v1.22.4

beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux,kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,kubernetes.io/hos tname=node1,kubernetes.io/os=linux,moc=full

katowice.domain1.local Ready control-plane,master 4d20h v1.22.4

beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux,kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,kubernetes.io/hos tname=katowice.domain1.local,kubernetes.io/os=linux,node-role.kubernetes.io/control-plane=,node-

role.kubernetes.io/master=,node.kubernetes.io/exclude-from-external-load-balancers=

poznan.domain1.local Ready <none> 4d20h v1.22.4

beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux,kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,kubernetes.io/hos tname=poznan.domain1.local,kubernetes.io/os=linux

#### [student@master ~]\$ vim pod-selector.yml

#### [student@master ~]\$ cat pod-selector.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: pod-selector

labels: app: v4 spec:

containers:
- name: www
image: httpd

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

nodeSelector: moc: full

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-selector.yml

pod/pod-selector created

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po -o wide

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE NOMINATED NODE READINESS

**GATES** 

# Task 3: Affinity (lub anti-Affinity) w specyfikacji Podów

Zdefiniuj nowy obiekt typu Pod z opcją affinity, który podczas wdrażania na klaster będzie musiał wybrać nod za pomocą requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:

```
[student@master ~]$ vim pod-affinity1.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat pod-affinity1.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: pod-affinity-required
 labels:
  app: v4
spec:
 containers:
  - name: www
   image: httpd
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 affinity:
  nodeAffinity:
   requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
    nodeSelectorTerms:
     - matchExpressions:
      - key: moc
       operator: In
       values:
       - full
[student@master ~]$ kubectl apply -f pod-affinity1.yml
pod/pod-affinity-required created
[student@master ~]$ kubectl get pods -o wide
NAME
              READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP
                                                NODE
                                                              NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES
pod-affinity-required 1/1 Running 0
                                    3s 10.36.0.1 node1
                                                         <none>
                                                                    <none>
pod-nodename
                  1/1 Running 0
                                    37m 10.36.0.3 node1
                                                          <none>
                                                                     <none>
```

# Task 4: Affinity (lub anti-Affinity) w specyfikacji Podów

Zdefiniuj nowy obiekt typu Pod z opcją affinity, który podczas wdrażania na klaster będzie musiał wybrać nod za pomocą preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:

```
[student@master ~]$ vim pod-affinity2.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat pod-affinity2.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: pod-affinity-preferred-node1
 labels:
  app: v4
spec:
 containers:
  - name: www
   image: httpd
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 affinity:
  nodeAffinity:
   preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
    - weight: 1
     preference:
      matchExpressions:
      - key: kubernetes.io/hostname
       operator: In
       values:
       - node1
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-affinity2.yml

pod/pod-affinity-preferred-gdansk created

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po -o wide

```
NAME
                   READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP
                                                       NODE
                                                                     NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES
pod-affinity-required 1/1 Running 0
                                     3s 10.36.0.1 gdansk.domain1.local <none>
                                                                                 <none>
pod-affinity-preferred-gdansk
                           1/1 Running 0
                                              82s 10.36.0.4 node1 <none>
                                                                               <none>
```

# Spróbuj zmienić wartość preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution na nazwę hosta, który nie jest podłączony do klastra:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: pod-affinity-preferred-warszawa
 labels:
  app: v4
spec:
 containers:
  - name: www
   image: httpd
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 affinity:
  nodeAffinity:
   preferred During Scheduling Ignored During Execution: \\
    - weight: 1
     preference:
      matchExpressions:
      - key: kubernetes.io/hostname
       operator: In
       values:
       - warszawa.domain1.local
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod.yml

pod/pod-affinity-preferred-warszawa created

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po -o wide

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES pod-affinity-preferred 1/1 Running 0 4m18s 10.44.0.2 poznan.domain1.local <none> <none> cod-affinity-preferred-warszawa pod-affinity-required 1/1 Running 0 16m 10.36.0.1 gdansk.domain1.local <none> <none> <none>
```

## Lab 7: Obiekty w Kubernetes

#### Cele:

- zaznajomienie z najczęściej używanymi obiektami
- przegląd dostępnych obiektów i ich opcjonalnych zachowań

#### Task 1: Obiekt Job

Sprawdź, które API jest potrzebne do zdefiniowania obiektu Job:

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl api-resources | grep -i job

cronjobs cj batch/v1beta1 true CronJob

jobs batch/v1 true Job

#### Sprawdź dostępne opcje dla obiektu Job:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl explain job.spec.template

KIND: Job

VERSION: batch/v1

RESOURCE: template < Object >

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Describes the pod that will be created when executing a job. More info:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workloads/controllers/jobs-run-to-completion/

PodTemplateSpec describes the data a pod should have when created from a template

FIELDS:

```
metadata
               <Object>
  Standard object's metadata. More info:
  https://git.k8s.io/community/contributors/devel/sig-architecture/api-conventions.md#metadata
 spec <Object>
  Specification of the desired behavior of the pod. More info:
  https://git.k8s.io/community/contributors/devel/sig-architecture/api-conventions.md#spec-and-status
[student@master ~]$ vim job.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat job.yml
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
 name: testjob
spec:
 template:
  spec:
   containers:
    - name: testjob-pod
      image: busybox
               imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
      command: ['sh', '-c', 'sleep 30']
   restartPolicy: OnFailure
[student@master ~]$ kubectl apply -f job.yml
job.batch/testjob created
[student@master ~]$ kubectl get jobs
       COMPLETIONS DURATION AGE
NAME
testjob <mark>0/1</mark>
                6s
                      6s
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

```
NAME
             READY STATUS
                              RESTARTS AGE
2in1
           1/2 CrashLoopBackOff 107
                                      8h
initcont
           1/1 Running
                            84
                                   9h
lab-pod
            1/1 Running
                             1
                                   30h
            1/1 Running
                                    10h
mywww
            1/1 Running
                            0
                                  7h41m
pod1
                                  7h40m
pod2
            1/1 Running
                            0
testjob-tkm6q
            1/1 Running
                                     20s
                                        10h
             0/1 CrashLoopBackOff 126
ubuntu1
volcont
            1/1 Running
                                   8h
www-7dc75659f-j5jf8 1/1 Running
                                   0
                                        51m
www-7dc75659f-l9t79 1/1 Running
                                   0
                                         51m
www-7dc75659f-r27cx 1/1 Running
                                         51m
                                     0
                                           51m
www-7dc75659f-v8m2m 1/1 Running
www-7dc75659f-xxdhj 1/1 Running
                                   0
                                         51m
www2
             1/1 Running
                                   9h
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get jobs

NAME COMPLETIONS DURATION AGE testjob 1/1 2m4s 7m27s

Sprawdź jeszcze raz status poda uruchomionego przez Joba po 30s odkąd wystartował. Jeśli Job zakończył się pomyślnie powinien mieć status Completed.

Sprawdź jak wygląda status Joba za pomocą komendy (szczególnie sekcja Events):

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe job/testjob

```
Events:

Type Reason Age From Message
---- Normal SuccessfulCreate 8m2s job-controller Created pod: testjob-kz5j2

Normal Completed 7m38s job-controller Job completed
```

#### Skasuj obiekt Job. Dokonaj odpowiednich zmian w definicji Joba:

apiVersion: batch/v1

kind: Job metadata: name: testjob

labels:

jobgroup: joby

#### spec:

parallelism: 1 # ile replik joba wystartuje

completions: 1 # ile podow ma sie zakonczyc powodzeniem activeDeadlineSeconds: 20 # ile sekund max moze trwac job

template: spec:

containers:

name: testjob-pod image: busybox

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
command: ["sh", "-c", "sleep 30"]

restartPolicy: Never

backoffLimit: 4 # ile razy moze sie wysypac

Uruchom obiekt Job z pliku yaml. Sprawdź jeszcze raz stan obiektów Pods, Jobs. Ponownie wykonaj komendę:

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe job/testjob

#### Tym razem Job powinien się wykonać błędnie po przekroczeniu limitu czasu:

#### Events:

Type Reason Age From Message

Normal SuccessfulCreate 100s job-controller Created pod: job1-dzbhh Normal SuccessfulDelete 70s job-controller Deleted pod: job1-dzbhh

Warning DeadlineExceeded 70s (x2 over 70s) job-controller Job was active longer than specified deadline

#### Task 2: Objekt CronJob

Ustawiamy zadanie Kubernetesa tak, żeby wykonywało się co 1 minutę (zapis w opcji schedule jest zgodny ze specyfikacja crond systemów linuxowych).

```
[student@master ~]$ vim cronJob.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat cronJob.yml
apiVersion: batch/v1beta1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
 name: cron1
spec:
 schedule: "*/1 * * * *"
 jobTemplate:
  spec:
   template:
    spec:
     restartPolicy: Never
     containers:
      - name: cronjob-cont
       image: busybox
                imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
       command: ['sh', '-c', 'echo CronJobs w akcji']
[student@master ~]$ kubectl apply -f cronJob.yml
cronjob.batch/cron1 created
```

Uwaga: istnieje CronJob do wykonania, ale czy istnieje pod związany z tym obiektem?

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl get cronjobs

```
NAME SCHEDULE SUSPEND ACTIVE LAST SCHEDULE AGE cron1 10 2 * * * False 0 < none> 10s
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

NAME	READY	STATUS	RE	STARTS	S AGE
mywww	1/1	Running	0	11	h
pod1	1/1 R	unning	0	8h	
pod2	1/1 R	unning	0	8h	
testjob-tkm6q	0/1	Complet	ed	0	28m
www-7dc7565	9f-j5jf8	1/1 Run	ning	0	79m
www-7dc7565	9f-l9t79	1/1 Rur	nning	0	79m
www-7dc7565	9f-r27cx	1/1 Rui	nning	0	79m
www-7dc7565	9f-v8m2	m 1/1 R	tunning	(	79m
www-7dc7565	9f-xxdhj	1/1 Rur	nning	0	79m
www2	1/1	Running	0	10h	

Sprawdź po upływie 1 minuty czy pojawił się Pod związany z CronJobem (jego nazwa powinna się zaczynać od cron1-... ).

Po pojawieniu się Pod sprawdź jego logi za pomocą polecenia:

kubectl logs pod/cron1-...

Po upływie następnych paru minut sprawdź ile jest obiektów Pod związanych z obiektem CronJob, który utworzyłeś. 1? 2? 3? 4? 5?

Za pomocą polecenia:

kubectl explain cronjobs.spec

odszukaj opcji, która odpowiada za ilość przechowywanych Podów związanych z obiektem CronJob.

Task 3: Obiekt Deployment w klastrze.

status: {}

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl create deployment www1 --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > www1.yml

# [student@master ~]\$ cat www1.yml apiVersion: apps/v1 kind: Deployment metadata: creationTimestamp: null labels: app: www1 name: www1 spec: replicas: 1 selector: matchLabels: app: www1 strategy: {} template: metadata: creationTimestamp: null labels: app: www1 spec: containers: - image: nginx name: nginx imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent resources: {}

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f www1.yml

deployment.apps/www1 created

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deploy

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE www1 1/1 1 1 12s

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deploy -o wide

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE CONTAINERS IMAGES SELECTOR www1 1/1 1 40s nginx nginx app=www1

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pod -o wide

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES demo1-hr6jk 1/1 Running 0 46m 10.44.0.1 poznan.domain1.local <none> <none> demo1-tj78j 1/1 Running 0 46m 10.47.0.1 gdansk.domain1.local <none> <none> <www1-7dd78bb58-qb2qr 1/1 Running 0 52s 10.44.0.2 poznan.domain1.local <none> <none>

#### [student@master ~]\$ ssh root@poznan free -h

root@poznan's password:

total used free shared buff/cache available

Mem: 3.8Gi 555Mi 1.7Gi 17Mi 1.6Gi 3.1Gi

Swap: OB OB OB

## [student@master ~]\$ ssh root@gdansk free -h

root@gdansk's password:

total used free shared buff/cache available

Mem: 2.9Gi 520Mi <mark>789Mi</mark> 17Mi 1.6Gi 2.1Gi

Swap: OB OB OB

## [student@master ~]\$ ssh root@gdansk cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep process

root@gdansk's password:

processor : 0

processor :1

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ ssh root@poznan cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep

#### process

root@poznan's password:

processor : 0

processor : 1

[student@master ~]\$ vim www1.yml

[student@master ~]\$ cat www1.yml

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

creationTimestamp: null

labels:

app: www1

name: www1

spec:

replicas: 2

selector:

```
matchLabels:
   app: www1
strategy: {}
template:
   metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
   app: www1
spec:
   containers:
   - image: nginx
   name: nginx
   imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
   resources: {}
status: {}
```

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f www1.yml

deployment.apps/www1 configured

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pod -o wide

```
NAME
            READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP
                                             NODE
                                                          NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES
demo1-hr6jk
              1/1 Running 0
                                51m 10.44.0.1 node1
                                                      <none>
                                                                 <none>
demo1-tj78j
              1/1 Running 0
                               51m 10.47.0.1 node1
                                                    <none>
                                                               <none>
www1-7dd78bb58-9fjwc 1/1 Running 0 7s 10.44.0.3 node2 <none>
www1-7dd78bb58-qb2qr 1/1 Running 0 5m24s 10.44.0.2 node2 <none> <none>
```

## [student@master ~]\$ vim www1.yml

## [student@master ~]\$ cat www1.yml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
  app: www1
 name: www1
spec:
 replicas: 4
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: www1
 strategy: {}
 template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
    app: www1
  spec:
   containers:
   - image: nginx
    name: nginx
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    resources: {}
status: {}
```

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pod -o wide

NAME	READY	STATUS	REST	ARTS A	AGE IP	NODE	1	NOMINATED N	IODE READ	INESS GATES
demo1-hr6jk	1/1	Runnii	ng 0	83m	10.44.0	0.1 node2	! <none></none>	> <none></none>		
demo1-tj78j	1/1	Runnin	g 0	83m	10.47.0	.1 node1	<none></none>	<none></none>		
www1-7dd78bb	<mark>58-45pw</mark>	/b 0/1	Container	reating	0	<mark>3s <none< mark=""></none<></mark>	> node2	2 <none></none>	<none></none>	
www1-7dd78bb	<mark>58-9f4w</mark>	6 0/1	ContainerC	reating	0 3	Ss <none< td=""><td>&gt; node1</td><td><none></none></td><td><none></none></td><td></td></none<>	> node1	<none></none>	<none></none>	
www1-7dd78bb	<mark>58-9fjw</mark> o	1/1	Running	0	32m	10.44.0.3	node2	<none></none>	<none></none>	
www1-7dd78bb	<mark>58-qb2q</mark>	r 1/1	Running	0	37m	10.44.0.2	node1	<none></none>	<none></none>	

## Task 4: Obiekt DaemonSet w klastrze.

[student@master ~]\$ vim demo1.yml [student@master ~]\$ cat demo1.yml

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: DaemonSet

metadata:

name: demo1

labels:

app: nginx

spec:

selector:

matchLabels:

app: nginx

template:

metadata:

name: demo1-pod

labels:

app: nginx

spec:

containers:

- name: demo1-pod-container

image: nginx

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f demo1.yml

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pod -o wide

NAME	READY STATUS	RESTARTS AGE IP	NODE NOMINATED NODE RE	ADINESS GATES
d <mark>emo1-hr6jk</mark>	1/1 Running	0 83m 10.44.0.1	poznan.domain1.local <none> <n< td=""><td>none&gt;</td></n<></none>	none>
demo1-tj78j	1/1 Running	0 83m 10.47.0.1	gdansk.domain1.local <none> <no< td=""><td>one&gt;</td></no<></none>	one>

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl label nodes poznan.domain1.local cpu=4

node/poznan.domain1.local labeled

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get nodes --show-labels

NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION LABELS

gdansk.domain1.local Ready <none> 47m v1.21.2

beta. kubernetes. io/arch=amd 64, beta. kubernetes. io/os=linux, kubernetes. io/arch=amd 64, kubernetes. io/hostname=gdansk. domain local, kubernetes. io/os=linux

katowice.domain1.local Ready control-plane,master 79m v1.21.2

beta. kubernetes. io/arch=amd 64, beta. kubernetes. io/os=linux, kubernetes. io/arch=amd 64, kubernetes. io/host name=katowice. domain 1. local, kubernetes. io/os=linux, node-role. kubernetes. io/control-plane=, node-role. kubernetes. io/os=linux, node-role. kubernetes. io/os=lin

role.kubernetes.io/master=,node.kubernetes.io/exclude-from-external-load-balancers=

poznan.domain1.local Ready <none> 61m v1.21.2

beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux,cpu=4,kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,kubernetes.io/hostname=poznan .domain1.local,kubernetes.io/os=linux

#### Dokonaj odpowiednich zmian w pliku definiującym DaemonSet demo1.yml.

Zauważ, że wdrożenie aplikacji odbędzie się tylko na nodach, które zostały oznaczone odpowienią etykietą:

[student@master ~]\$ vim demo1.yml
[student@master ~]\$ cat demo1.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
name: demo2
labels:
app: nginx
spec:
selector:
matchLabels:
app: nginx
template:
metadata:

name: demo1-pod

labels:

app: nginx

spec:

nodeSelector:

cpu: "4"

containers:

- name: demo1-pod-container

image: nginx

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f demo1.yml

daemonset.apps/demo2 created

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

 NAME
 READY
 STATUS
 RESTARTS
 AGE

 demo2-j7gn7
 1/1
 Running
 0
 6s

 www1-7dd78bb58-45pwb
 1/1
 Running
 0
 22m

 www1-7dd78bb58-9f4w6
 1/1
 Running
 0
 24m

 www1-7dd78bb58-9fjwc
 1/1
 Running
 0
 54m

 www1-7dd78bb58-qb2qr
 1/1
 Running
 0
 59m

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods -o wide

NAME	READY STATU	IS RESTARTS	AGE IP	NODE	NOMINAT	ED NODE R	EADINESS GATES
demo2-j7gn7	1/1 Runi	ning 0 13	s 10.44.0.5	<mark>poznan.</mark>	<mark>domain1.local</mark> <no< td=""><td>one&gt; &lt;</td><td>none&gt;</td></no<>	one> <	none>
www1-7dd78bl	58-45pwb 1/	L Running (	22m 1	10.44.0.4	poznan.domain1.l	ocal <none< td=""><td>&gt; <none></none></td></none<>	> <none></none>
www1-7dd78bl	58-9f4w6 1/1	Running 0	22m 1	0.47.0.2	gdansk.domain1.lo	cal <none></none>	<none></none>
www1-7dd78bl	58-9fjwc 1/1	Running 0	54m 10	.44.0.3	ooznan.domain1.lo	cal <none></none>	<none></none>
www1-7dd78bl	58-qb2qr 1/1	Running 0	59m 10	0.44.0.2	poznan.domain1.lc	cal <none></none>	<none></none>

#### Task 5: Obiekt DaemonSet – wykorzystanie taints i tolerations.

#### Oznacz jeden z nodów tak, by scheduler nie rozmieszczał na nim podów:

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl taint nodes gdansk.domain1.local key1=value1:NoSchedule

node/gdansk.domain1.local tainted

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe node gdansk.domain1.local

Name: gdansk.domain1.local

Roles: <none>

Labels: beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64

beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux kubernetes.io/arch=amd64

kubernetes.io/hostname=gdansk.domain1.local

kubernetes.io/os=linux

moc=full

Annotations: kubeadm.alpha.kubernetes.io/cri-socket: /var/run/dockershim.sock

node.alpha.kubernetes.io/ttl: 0

volumes.kubernetes.io/controller-managed-attach-detach: true

CreationTimestamp: Fri, 19 Nov 2021 23:09:40 +0100

Taints: key1=value1:NoSchedule

Zdefiniuj nowy obiekt DaemonSet, który powinien standardowo na każdym z nodów umieścić po jednym podzie:

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: DaemonSet

metadata:

name: demo1

labels:

app: httpd1
spec:
selector:
matchLabels:
app: httpd1
template:
metadata:
name: demo1-pod
labels:
app: httpd1
spec:
containers:
- name: demo1-pod-container
image: httpd

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f ds1.yml

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

daemonset.apps/demo1 created

Sprawdź w jaki sposób obiekt DaemonSet rozmieścił pody (standardowo na każdym z nodów powinien się znaleźć jeden pod zdefiniowany w DaemonSet):

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get ds

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE NODE SELECTOR AGE

demo1 1 1 1 1 <none> 5s

[student@katowice ~]\$ kubectl get po -o wide

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES

demo1-wh9pb 1/1 Running 0 14s 10.44.0.6 poznan.domain1.local <none> <none>

## Zmień specyfikację obiektu DaemonSet – wykorzystaj tolerations w specyfikacji poda:

```
[student@master ~]$ vim ds1.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat ds1.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
 name: demo2
 labels:
  app: httpd1
spec:
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: httpd1
 template:
  metadata:
   name: demo1-pod
   labels:
    app: httpd1
  spec:
   containers:
   - name: demo1-pod-container
    image: httpd
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
   tolerations:
  - key: "key1"
    operator: "Exists"
```

## effect: "NoSchedule"

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f ds1.yml

daemonset.apps/demo2 created

#### Sprawdź jak teraz zostały rozrzucone pody w klastrze (czy tolerations zadziałało?):

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po -o wide

NAME	READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATE	:S
demo1-wh9pb	1/1 Running 0 18m 10.44.0.6 poznan.domain1.local <none> <none></none></none>	
demo2-dgrtz	1/1 Running 0 17s 10.36.0.6 gdansk.domain1.local <none> <none></none></none>	
demo2-ncjnh	1/1 Running 0 17s 10.44.0.7 poznan.domain1.local <none> <none></none></none>	

#### Zdejmij ograniczenia na gdansku:

uwaga - jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl taint nodes gdansk.domain1.local key1=value1:NoSchedule-

node/gdansk.domain1.local untainted

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe node gdansk.domain1.local

Name: gdansk.domain1.local

Roles: <none>

Labels: beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64

beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux

kubernetes.io/arch=amd64

kubernetes.io/hostname=gdansk.domain1.local

kubernetes.io/os=linux

moc=full

Annotations: kubeadm.alpha.kubernetes.io/cri-socket: /var/run/dockershim.sock

node.alpha.kubernetes.io/ttl: 0

volumes.kubernetes.io/controller-managed-attach-detach: true

CreationTimestamp: Fri, 19 Nov 2021 23:09:40 +0100

Taints: <none>

# Task 6: Obiekt Deployment – obiekt Service.

## Popraw wcześniejszy deployment tworząc nowe wdrożenie:

```
[student@master ~]$ vim www1.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat www1.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
  app: www2
 name: www2
spec:
 replicas: 2
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: www2
 strategy: {}
 template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
```

app: www2

```
spec:
```

containers:

- image: nginx

name: nginx

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

ports:

containerPort: 80

name: http-port

resources: {}

status: {}

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f www1.yml

deployment.apps/www2 created

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deploy

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE

www1 4/4 4 4 3h48m

www2 2/2 2 2 21s

## Nasza aplikacja działa na 2 osobnych nodach i adresach IP:

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods -o wide

NAME	READY S	STATUS	RESTART	rs age	IP	NODE		NOMINATE	D NODE RE	ADINESS GATES	
demo1-csqm8	1/1	Runni	ng 0	169m	10.44.	0.1 poz	nan.dom	ain1.local <	none>	<none></none>	
demo2-j7gn7	1/1	Runnir	g 0	169m	10.44.0	).5 pozi	nan.doma	in1.local <n< td=""><td>one&gt; &lt;</td><td><none></none></td><td></td></n<>	one> <	<none></none>	
www1-7dd78bb	58-45pwb	1/1	Running	0	3h11m	10.44.	0.4 pozn	an.domain1.	local <none< td=""><td>e&gt; <none></none></td><td></td></none<>	e> <none></none>	
www1-7dd78bb	58-9f4w6	1/1	Running	0	3h11m	10.47.0	).2 gdans	sk.domain1.lo	ocal <none< td=""><td>&gt; <none></none></td><td></td></none<>	> <none></none>	
www1-7dd78bb	58-9fjwc	1/1	Running	0 3	h43m	10.44.0.	.3 pozna	n.domain1.lo	cal <none></none>	> <none></none>	
www1-7dd78bb	58-qb2qr	1/1	Running	0	3h49m	10.44.0	.2 pozna	ın.domain1.lo	ocal <none< td=""><td>&gt; <none></none></td><td></td></none<>	> <none></none>	
www2-7fbf7b88	94-dv6x8	1/1	Running	0 3	3 <mark>4s 1</mark> 0	0.47.0.1	gdansk.d	lomain1.loca	l <none></none>	<none></none>	
www2-7fbf7b88	94-x9xnb	1/1	Running	0 3	84s 10	0.47.0.3	gdansk.d	lomain1.loca	<none></none>	<none></none>	

## [student@master ~]\$ curl http://10.47.0.1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.
For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.
<em>Thank you for using nginx.</em>
</body>
</html>
[student@master ~]$ curl http://10.47.0.3
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
```

```
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.
For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.
<em>Thank you for using nginx.</em>
</body>
</html>
[student@master ~]$ kubectl expose deployment www2
service/www2 exposed
[student@master ~]$ kubectl get all -l app=www2
NAME
                 READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod/www2-7fbf7b8894-dv6x8 1/1 Running 0
                                                11m
pod/www2-7fbf7b8894-x9xnb 1/1 Running 0
                                                11m
          TYPE
NAME
                   CLUSTER-IP
                               EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE
```

service/www2 ClusterIP 10.101.80.161 <none>

80/TCP 85s

```
NAME
               READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
deployment.apps/www2 2/2 2
                                    2
                                           11m
NAME
                    DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE
replicaset.apps/www2-7fbf7b8894 2
                                                11m
[student@master ~]$ curl http://10.101.80.161
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.
For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.
<em>Thank you for using nginx.</em>
```

</body>

## Task 7: Obiekt Deployment – obiekt NodePort.

```
[student@master ~]$ vim www1.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat www1.yml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
  app: www3
 name: www3
spec:
 replicas: 2
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: www3
strategy: {}
template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
```

app: www3

```
spec:
  containers:
  - image: httpd
  name: httpd
  imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
  ports:
    - containerPort: 80
    name: http-port
  resources: {}
```

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f www1.yml

deployment.apps/www3 created

status: {}

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deploy

 NAME
 READY
 UP-TO-DATE
 AVAILABLE
 AGE

 www1
 4/4
 4
 4 h9m

 www2
 2/2
 2
 20m

 www3
 2/2
 2
 3m58s

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl expose deployment www3 --type=NodePort

service/www3 exposed

TYPE

NAME

### [student@katowice ~]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www3

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

pod/www3-7f5bcd4cd5-6w6ll 1/1 Running 0 6m22s

pod/www3-7f5bcd4cd5-ns4b6 1/1 Running 0 6m22s
```

service/www3 NodePort 10.107.167.1 <none> 80:31024/TCP 109s

CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)

AGE

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE

deployment.apps/www3 2/2 2 6m22s

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE

replicaset.apps/www3-7f5bcd4cd5 2 2 6m22s

[student@master ~]\$ curl http://10.107.167.1

<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

[student@master ~]\$ curl localhost:31024

<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

[student@master ~]\$

[student@master ~]\$ curl localhost:80

curl: (7) Failed to connect to localhost port 80: Connection refused

Task 8: Obiekt Deployment – obiekt LoadBalancer.

Popraw wcześniejszy deployment tworząc nowe wdrożenie:

[student@master ~]\$ vim www1.yml

[student@master ~]\$ cat www1.yml

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

```
creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
  app: www4
 name: www4
spec:
 replicas: 2
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: www4
 strategy: {}
 template:
  metadata:
   creationTimestamp: null
   labels:
    app: www4
  spec:
   containers:
   - image: httpd
    name: httpd
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    ports:
     - containerPort: 80
      name: http-port
    resources: {}
status: {}
```

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f www1.yml

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deployments

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE

www1 4/4 4 4 4h42m

www2 2/2 2 2 53m

www3 2/2 2 2 36m

www4 2/2 2 2 19s

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl expose deployment www4 --type=LoadBalancer

service/www4 exposed

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get all -l app=www4

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

pod/www4-cc7f4c6cb-28fs6 1/1 Running 0 2m41s

pod/www4-cc7f4c6cb-fvd9k 1/1 Running 0 2m41s

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

service/www4 LoadBalancer 10.107.104.200 <pending> 80:32161/TCP 111s

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE

deployment.apps/www4 2/2 2 2m41s

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE

replicaset.apps/www4-cc7f4c6cb 2 2 2m41s

### [student@master ~]\$ curl 10.107.104.200

<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

### [student@master ~]\$ curl localhost:80

curl: (7) Failed to connect to localhost port 80: Connection refused

### [student@master ~]\$ curl localhost:32161

<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

## Task 9: Obiekt StatefulSet i Headless Service.

## Stwórz definicję obiektu StatefulSet:

```
[student@master ~]$ vim state.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat state.yml
apiVersion: "apps/v1"
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
 name: redis
 labels:
  app: redis
spec:
 serviceName: redis-service #obiekt Headless Service
 replicas: 5
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
    app: redis
  spec:
   containers:
    - name: redis-cont
```

```
image: redis:5.0.1-alpine
```

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

selector:

matchLabels:

app: redis

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f state.yml

statefulset.apps/redis created

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get statefulsets

NAME READY AGE redis 1/5 12s

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

redis-0 1/1 Running 0 17s

redis-1 1/1 Running 0 9s

redis-2 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 2s

### Stwórz definicję obiektu Headless. Pamiętaj o opcji clusterIP: None

### w specyfikacji obiektu:

[student@master ~]\$ vim headless.yml

[student@master ~]\$ cat headless.yml

apiVersion: "v1"

kind: Service

metadata:

name: redis-service

spec:

### clusterIP: None

ports:

- port: 6379

targetPort: 6379

name: client

selector:

app: redis

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f headless.yml

service/redis-service created

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get svc

```
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 16h redis-service ClusterIP None <none> 6379/TCP 8s
```

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get svc -o wide

```
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE SELECTOR kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 16h <none> redis-service ClusterIP None <none> 6379/TCP 77s app=redis
```

## Skasuj jeden z podów należących do StatefulSet, zaobserwuj odbudowywanie się nowego Poda – jaką ma nazwę? Czy taka sama sytuacja występowała

np. w obiekcie Deployment?

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po -l app=redis

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
redis-0 1/1 Running 0 31m
redis-1 1/1 Running 0 31m
redis-2 1/1 Running 0 31m
redis-3 1/1 Running 0 31m
redis-4 1/1 Running 0 31m
```

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl delete pod redis-1

pod "redis-1" deleted

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po -l app=redis

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
redis-0 1/1 Running 0 32m
redis-1 1/1 Running 0 3s
redis-2 1/1 Running 0 31m
redis-3 1/1 Running 0 31m
redis-4 1/1 Running 0 31m

## Lab 8: Obiekt Secret

## Task 1. Tworzenie obiektu typu Secret.

### Cele:

- sprawdzenie istniejących w Kubernetesie sekretów
- tworzenie obiektu Sekret z poufnymi danymi

Laby możesz wykonać na Minikube lub na stworzonym klastrze. Poniższe ćwiczenia zostały wykonane po uruchomieniu Minikube:

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get secrets

NAME TYPE DATA AGE default-token-hgrc6 kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3 134d

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get secrets --all-namespaces

NAMESPACE NAME
default default-token-hgrc6
kube-node-lease default-token-mgwpc

TYPE DATA AGE
kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3 134d
kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3 134d

kube-public<br/>kube-systemdefault-token-4kjwxkubernetes.io/service-account-token3134dkube-systemattachdetach-controller-token-xkjwnkubernetes.io/service-account-token3134dkube-systembootstrap-signer-token-dhz5skubernetes.io/service-account-token3134dkube-systemcertificate-controller-token-nlpzrkubernetes.io/service-account-token3134d

kube-system clusterrole-aggregation-controller-token-kzm59 kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3 134d

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl explain secret.data

KIND: Secret VERSION: v1

FIELD: data <map[string]string>

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Data contains the secret data. Each key must consist of alphanumeric characters, '-', '\_' or '.'. The serialized form of the secret data is a base64 encoded string, representing the arbitrary (possibly non-string) data value here. Described in https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648#section-4

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl explain secret.stringData

KIND: Secret VERSION: v1

FIELD: stringData <map[string]string>

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

stringData allows specifying non-binary secret data in string form. It is provided as a write-only convenience method. All keys and values are merged into the data field on write, overwriting any existing values. It is never output when reading from the API.

#### Stwórz szablon naszego obiektu Secret. Nie każda zmienna musi być kodowana:

### [student@master ~]\$ vim secret.yml

### [student@master ~]\$ cat secret.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Secret metadata:

name: tajne-dane

data: login: "" haslo: ""

```
ip: "10.10.1.1"
Wygeneruj login i hasło zakodowane za pomocą base64. Opcja -n w komendzie echo nie zapisuje znaku
końca linii w zakodowanym tekście (może to być istotne z punktu widzenia Kubernetesa):
[student@master ~]$ echo -n "root" | base64
cm9vdA==
[student@master ~]$ echo -n "TajneHaslo" | base64
VGFqbmVIYXNsbw==
[student@master ~]$
Uzupełnij nasz szablon Sekretu zakodowanymi wartościami:
[student@master ~]$ vim secret.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat secret.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
 name: tajne-dane
data:
 login: "cm9vdA=="
 haslo: "VGFqbmVIYXNsbw=="
stringData:
 ip: "10.10.1.1"
[student@master ~]$ kubectl apply -f secret.yml
secret/tajne-dane created
[student@master ~]$ kubectl get secrets
NAME
            TYPE
                               DATA AGE
default-token-hgrc6 kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3 134d
```

stringData:

tajne-dane

Opaque

3 5s

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe secrets tajne-dane

Name: tajne-dane Namespace: default Labels: <none> Annotations: <none>

Type: Opaque

Data

haslo: 10 bytes ip: 9 bytes login: 6 bytes

### Przygotuj deklarację poda, który odwołuje się do obiektu Secret tajne-dane:

### [student@master ~]\$ vim pod-secret.yml

### [student@master ~]\$ cat pod-secret.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: mysql-pod

spec:

containers:

name: mysql-cont image: mysql

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

env:

- name: MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD

valueFrom: secretKeyRef:

name: tajne-dane

key: haslo

Uruchom poda mysql-pod, poczekaj aż uzyska status Running i sprawdź czy baza danych została utworzona:

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-secret.yml

pod/mysql-pod created

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pod

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE mysql-pod 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 9s

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pod

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE mysql-pod 1/1 Running 0 2m18s

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl exec -it mysql-pod -- /bin/bash

### root@mysql-pod:/# mysql -u root -p

Enter password:

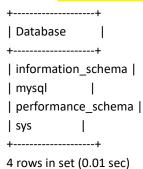
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g. Your MySQL connection id is 8 Server version: 8.0.25 MySQL Community Server - GPL

Copyright (c) 2000, 2021, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

#### mysql> show databases;



### mysql> exit

### root@mysql-pod:/# env

KUBERNETES\_SERVICE\_PORT\_HTTPS=443
KUBERNETES\_SERVICE\_PORT=443
MYSQL\_MAJOR=8.0
HOSTNAME=mysql-pod
PWD=/

### MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=TajneHaslo

HOME=/root

KUBERNETES\_PORT\_443\_TCP=tcp://10.96.0.1:443
MYSQL\_VERSION=8.0.25-1debian10

GOSU\_VERSION=1.12

TERM=xterm

SHLVL=1

KUBERNETES\_PORT\_443\_TCP\_PROTO=tcp KUBERNETES\_PORT\_443\_TCP\_ADDR=10.96.0.1

KUBERNETES\_SERVICE\_HOST=10.96.0.1

KUBERNETES\_PORT=tcp://10.96.0.1:443

KUBERNETES PORT 443 TCP PORT=443

PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/bin \_=/usr/bin/env

### root@mysql-pod:/# exit

exit

### [student@master ~]\$

### Task 2: Podmontowanie obiektu Secret.

#### Znajdź opcję montowania obiektów typu Secret i stwórz poda z podmontowanym obiektem Secret:

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl explain pod.spec.volumes | grep -A 1 secret

Items for all in one resources secrets, configmaps, and downward API

--

secret <Object>

Secret represents a secret that should populate this volume. More info: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/volumes#secret

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl explain pod.spec.volumes.secret

KIND: Pod VERSION: v1

RESOURCE: secret < Object>

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Secret represents a secret that should populate this volume. More info: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/volumes#secret

Adapts a Secret into a volume.

The contents of the target Secret's Data field will be presented in a volume as files using the keys in the Data field as the file names. Secret volumes support ownership management and SELinux relabeling.

#### FIELDS:

defaultMode <integer>

Optional: mode bits used to set permissions on created files by default. Must be an octal value between 0000 and 0777 or a decimal value between 0 and 511. YAML accepts both octal and decimal values, JSON requires decimal values for mode bits. Defaults to 0644. Directories within the path are not affected by this setting. This might be in conflict with other options that affect the file mode, like fsGroup, and the result can be other mode bits set.

#### items <[]Object>

If unspecified, each key-value pair in the Data field of the referenced Secret will be projected into the volume as a file whose name is the key and content is the value. If specified, the listed keys will be projected into the specified paths, and unlisted keys will not be present. If a key is specified which is not present in the Secret, the volume setup will

error unless it is marked optional. Paths must be relative and may not contain the '..' path or start with '..'.

optional <boolean>

Specify whether the Secret or its keys must be defined

secretName <string>

Name of the secret in the pod's namespace to use. More info: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/volumes#secret

### [student@master ~]\$ vim pod-mount-secret.yml

### [student@master ~]\$ cat pod-mount-secret.yml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod metadata:

name: sekrety

spec:

containers:

- name: sekrety-cont

image: httpd

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

volumeMounts:

- name: tajneprzezpoufne

mountPath: /sekrety

readOnly: true

volumes:

- name: tajneprzezpoufne

secret:

secretName: tajne-dane

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-mount-secret.yml

pod/sekrety created

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE mysql-pod 1/1 Running 0 33m sekrety 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 4s

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods



NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE mysql-pod 1/1 Running 0 33m sekrety 1/1 Running 0 31s

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl exec -it sekrety -- /bin/bash

root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2# ls /

bin boot dev etc home lib lib64 media mnt opt proc root run sbin sekrety srv sys tmp usr var

root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2# is /sekrety

haslo ip login

root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2# cat /sekrety/haslo

TajneHasloroot@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2#

root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2# cat /sekrety/ip

10.10.1.1root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2#

root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2# cat /sekrety/login

marcinroot@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2#

Sprawdź czy można nadpisać dane z obiektu Secret:

root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2# echo "192.168.10.1" > /sekrety/ip

bash: /sekrety/ip: Read-only file system

root@sekrety:/usr/local/apache2# exit

exit

command terminated with exit code 1

## Lab 9: Obiekt ConfigMap.

Stwórz plik w formacie YAML zawierający 2 definicje obiektów: ConfigMap oraz korzystającego z ConfigMap Poda. Jeśli w jednym pliku znajdują się 2 definicje, to każda z nich zaczyna się trzema myślinikami (znak '---').

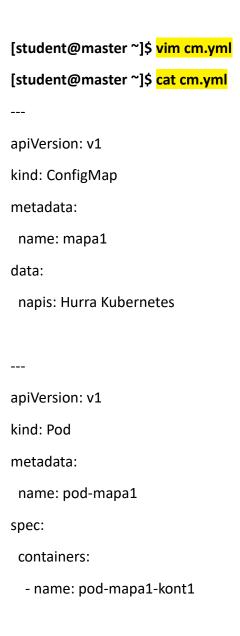


image: busybox

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo \$(POKAZ)"]

env:

- name: POKAZ

valueFrom:

configMapKeyRef:

name: mapa1

key: napis

### Sprawdź obecność na klastrze obiektów typu ConfigMap i ewentualnie Pod.

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get configmaps

NAME DATA AGE

kube-root-ca.crt 1 252d

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get cm

NAME DATA AGE

kube-root-ca.crt 1 252d

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po

No resources found in default namespace.

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f cm.yml

configmap/mapa1 created

pod/pod-mapa1 created

### Sprawdź czy ConfigMapa została stworzona i czy zmienna napis została przekazana do Poda.

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get cm

NAME DATA AGE

```
kube-root-ca.crt 1 252d
mapa1
            1 7s
[student@master ~]$ kubectl get po
NAME
         READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod-mapa1 0/1 Completed 2
                                17s
[student@master ~]$ kubectl logs pod-mapa1
Hurra Kubernetes
Lab 10: Sposoby montowania zasobów – volumeny.
Task 1: Podmontowanie volumenu.
Montowanie katalogu znajdującego się na dysku noda. Zdefiniuj deklarację poda z montowaniem zasobu:
[student@master ~]$ vim k8s/lab3/volume.yml
[student@master ~]$ cat k8s/lab3/volume.yml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: volcont
spec:
 volumes:
 - name: vol1
  hostPath:
```

### path: /data

#### containers:

- name: volcont-pod

image: busybox

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

command: ['sh', '-c', 'sleep 240']

### volumeMounts:

- mountPath: /folderPod

name: vol1

### Zaloguj się na hosty node1 i node2. Stworz na nich folder, który ma być montowany w Podzie.

[student@master ~]\$ ssh student@node1

[student@node1 ~]\$ sudo mkdir /folderPod

[student@node1 ~]\$ Is /

bin dev folderPod init lib64 linuxrc mnt proc run srv tmp var

data etc home lib libexec media opt root sbin sys usr

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f k8s/lab3/volume.yml

pod/volcont configured

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

cron1-1625710200-nd6kr 0/1 Completed 0 83m

lab-pod 1/1 Running 3 41h

lab3-pod 1/1 Running 0 77m

```
lab4-pod
              1/1 Running 0
                                  77m
mywww
               1/1 Running 1
                                   21h
pv-pod
              1/1 Running 0
                                 19m
testjob-tkm6q
                0/1 Completed 0
                                     11h
volcont
              1/1 Running 0
                                 20s
www-7dc75659f-j5jf8 1/1 Running 1
                                       12h
www-7dc75659f-l9t79
                    1/1 Running 1
                                        12h
www-7dc75659f-r27cx 1/1 Running 1
www-7dc75659f-v8m2m 1/1 Running 1
                                         12h
www-7dc75659f-xxdhj 1/1 Running 1
                                        12h
[student@master ~]$ kubectl exec -it volcont -- /bin/sh
/ # Is
bin
      dev
            etc
                  folderPod home
                                   proc
                                         root
                                                SVS
                                                      tmp
                                                             usr
                                                                   var
/ # touch folderPod/plik1
/ # Is folderPod/
plik1
/ # echo "Witaj w Kubernetesie" > folderPod/plik1
/ # exit
[student@master ~]$
Zaloguj się na host node1 lub node2. Sprawdź czy plik utworzony ze środka Poda istnieje.
[student@master ~]$ ssh student@node1
$ Is /
bin dev folderPod init lib64 linuxrc mnt proc run srv tmp var
data etc home
               lib libexec media opt root sbin sys usr
$ sudo rmdir /folderPod
$ Is /data
plik1
```

\$ cat /data/plik1

Witaj w Kubernetesie
\$ exit

logout

[student@base ~]\$

## Task 2: Volumeny efemeryczne.

Zdefiniuj i uruchom Poda z dwoma kontnerami wewnątrz Poda. Wprowadź nową sekcję volumes: definiującą dołączane volumeny (w tym przypadku EmptyDir służący do wymiany danych pomiędzy kontenerami wewnątrz Poda).

W definicji poszczególnych kontenerów podmontuj volumen.

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: kat-share

spec:

containers:

- name: first-cont

image: alpine

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

volumeMounts:

- name: shared-data

mountPath: /tmp

command: ["sh", "-c", "echo hello", ">", "/data/plik1"]

- name: second-cont

image: busybox

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

volumeMounts:

- name: shared-data

mountPath: /data

command: ["sh", "-c", "ls", "/data"]

### volumes:

- name: shared-data

emptyDir: {}

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f empty-dir.yml

pod/kat-share created

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po

NAME	REA	DY STATUS	RI	ESTARTS	AGE
<mark>kat-share</mark>	0/2	Completed	0	6s	
pv-pod	0/1	ContainerCre	ating	0	4h40m
redis-0	1/1	Running	0	46m	
redis-1	1/1	Running	0	14m	
redis-2	1/1	Running	0	45m	
redis-3	1/1	Running	0	45m	
redis-4	1/1	Running	0	45m	

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl logs -c second-cont kat-share

bin

data

dev
etc
home
proc
root
sys
tmp
usr
var
Task 3: Przykład obiektów PersistentVolume
i PersistentVolumeClaim.

Na serwerze base przygotuj udział NFS w katalogu /exampleshare (dostępny dla każdego hosta – opcja

\*(rw)), który będzie podmontowywany w klastrze Kubernetes. Możesz utworzyć w katalogu

[root@base ~]# systemctl status nfs-server

• nfs-server.service - NFS server and services

/exampleshare jakiś plik lub folder.

Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nfs-server.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)

Drop-In: /run/systemd/generator/nfs-server.service.d

└order-with-mounts.conf

Active: active (exited) since Sun 2021-10-24 07:49:47 CEST; 2h 41min ago

Main PID: 1648 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Tasks: 0 (limit: 62106)

Memory: 0B

CGroup: /system.slice/nfs-server.service

paź 24 07:49:47 base.domain1.local systemd[1]: Starting NFS server and services... paź 24 07:49:47 base.domain1.local systemd[1]: Started NFS server and services.

### Dokonaj zmian w pliku /etc/exports:

[root@base ~]# vim /etc/exports

### [root@base ~]# cat /etc/exports

/exampleshare \*(rw)

/var/www/html 10.10.0.0/16(ro)

/remotehomes 10.10.0.0/16(rw)

### [root@base ~]# exportfs -rv

exporting 10.10.0.0/16:/remotehomes

exporting 10.10.0.0/16:/var/www/html

exporting \*:/exampleshare

#### Na serwerze master sprawdź czy zasób NFS z serwera base jest dostępny:

### [student@master ~]\$ sudo apt install nfs-common

[sudo] password for student:

Failed to set locale, defaulting to C.UTF-8

Last metadata expiration check: 0:41:43 ago on Sun Oct 24 08:50:26 2021.

Dependencies resolved.

Package Architecture Version Repository Size

-----

Installing:

nfs-utils x86\_64 1:2.3.3-41.el8\_4.2 baseos 498 k

Installing dependencies:

gssproxy x86\_64 0.8.0-19.el8 baseos 119 k

keyutils x86\_64 1.5.10-6.el8 baseos 63 k

libverto-libevent x86\_64 0.3.0-5.el8 baseos 16 k

rpcbind x86 64 1.2.5-8.el8 baseos 70 k

**Transaction Summary** 

\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Install 5 Packages

Total download size: 766 k

Installed size: 2.0 M

Is this ok [y/N]: y

**Downloading Packages:** 

(5/5): gssproxy-0.8.0-19.el8.x86\_64.rpm 193 kB/s | 119 kB 00:00

Total 962 kB/s | 766 kB 00:00

Running transaction check

Transaction check succeeded.

Running transaction test

Transaction test succeeded.

Running transaction

Preparing : 1/1

Running scriptlet: rpcbind-1.2.5-8.el8.x86\_64 1/5

Installing : rpcbind-1.2.5-8.el8.x86\_64 1/5

Running scriptlet: rpcbind-1.2.5-8.el8.x86\_64 1/5

Installing: libverto-libevent-0.3.0-5.el8.x86\_64 2/5

Installing : gssproxy-0.8.0-19.el8.x86\_64 3/5

Running scriptlet: gssproxy-0.8.0-19.el8.x86\_64 3/5

Installing: keyutils-1.5.10-6.el8.x86 64 4/5

Running scriptlet: nfs-utils-1:2.3.3-41.el8\_4.2.x86\_64 5/5

Installing : nfs-utils-1:2.3.3-41.el8\_4.2.x86\_64 5/5

Running scriptlet: nfs-utils-1:2.3.3-41.el8\_4.2.x86\_64 5/5

Verifying : gssproxy-0.8.0-19.el8.x86\_64 1/5

Verifying : keyutils-1.5.10-6.el8.x86\_64 2/5

Verifying: libverto-libevent-0.3.0-5.el8.x86\_64 3/5

Verifying : nfs-utils-1:2.3.3-41.el8 4.2.x86 64 4/5

Verifying : rpcbind-1.2.5-8.el8.x86 64 5/5

### Installed:

gssproxy-0.8.0-19.el8.x86\_64 keyutils-1.5.10-6.el8.x86\_64 libverto-libevent-0.3.0-5.el8.x86\_64 nfs-utils-1:2.3.3-41.el8\_4.2.x86\_64

rpcbind-1.2.5-8.el8.x86 64

#### Complete!

### [student@master ~]\$ showmount -e 10.10.1.1

Export list for base:

#### /exampleshare \*

/remotehomes 10.10.0.0/16

/var/www/html 10.10.0.0/16

Zdefiniuj i uruchom definicję obiektu PersistentVolume. Poszczególne opcje specyfikacji NFS możesz zobaczyć za pomocą polecenia:

### [student@master]\$ kubectl explain pv.spec.nfs

[student@master]\$ vim persistent-volume-nfs.yml

[student@master]\$ cat persistent-volume-nfs.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: PersistentVolume metadata: name: pv1 spec: nfs: path: /exampleshare server: base readOnly: false capacity: storage: 1Gi accessModes: - ReadWriteMany persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f persistent-volume-nfs.yml persistentvolume/pv1 created [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pv NAME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES RECLAIM POLICY STATUS CLAIM STORAGECLASS REASON AGE

### Zdefiniuj i uruchom definicję obiektu PersistentVolumeClaim:

Available

8s

Retain

RWX

pv1 1Gi

## [student@master persistent-volume]\$ vim persistent-volume-nfs-claim.yml uwaga - jedna linia [student@master persistent-volume]\$ cat persistent-volume-nfs-claim.yml apiVersion: v1 kind: PersistentVolumeClaim metadata: name: pvc1 spec: accessModes: - ReadWriteMany resources: requests: storage: 200Mi [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f persistent-volume-nfs-claim.yml persistentvolumeclaim/pvc1 created [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pvc NAME STATUS VOLUME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS AGE pvc1 Bound pv1 1Gi RWX 70m Spójrz na kolumnę CLAIM w dostępnym PersistentVolume: [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pv NAME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES RECLAIM POLICY STATUS CLAIM STORAGECLASS REASON AGE pv1 1Gi RWX Retain Bound default/pvc1 84m Zdefiniuj i uruchom obiekt Deployment wykorzystujący skonfigurowany PersistentVolumeClaim: [student@master ~]\$ vim deployment.yml

[student@master ~]\$ cat deployment.yml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: pv-deploy
 labels:
  app: pv-deploy-httpd
spec:
 selector:
  matchLabels:
   app: pv-deploy-httpd
 template:
  metadata:
   labels:
    app: pv-deploy-httpd
  spec:
   containers:
    - name: pv-deploy-cont
     image: httpd
             imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
     volumeMounts:
      - name: nfs-vol
       mountPath: /tmp
     ports:
      - containerPort: 80
       protocol: TCP
   volumes:
    - name: nfs-vol
     persistentVolumeClaim:
      claimName: pvc1
```

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f deployment.yml

deployment.apps/pv-deploy created

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deploy

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE

pv-deploy 1/1 1 1 65m

### Zbadaj czy w opisie deploymentu widać zamontowane zasoby:

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl describe deploy pv-deploy

Name: pv-deploy

Namespace: default

CreationTimestamp: Sun, 24 Oct 2021 09:54:36 +0200

Labels: app=pv-deploy-httpd

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: 1

Selector: app=pv-deploy-httpd

Replicas: 1 desired | 1 updated | 1 total | 1 available | 0 unavailable

StrategyType: RollingUpdate

MinReadySeconds: 0

RollingUpdateStrategy: 25% max unavailable, 25% max surge

Pod Template:

Labels: app=pv-deploy-httpd

Containers:

pv-deploy-cont:

Image: httpd

Port: 80/TCP

Host Port: 0/TCP

Environment: <none>

Mounts:

/tmp from nfs-vol (rw)

Volumes:

nfs-vol:

Type: PersistentVolumeClaim (a reference to a PersistentVolumeClaim in the same namespace)

ClaimName: pvc1

ReadOnly: false

Conditions:

Type Status Reason

---- -----

Available True MinimumReplicasAvailable

Progressing True NewReplicaSetAvailable

OldReplicaSets: <none>

NewReplicaSet: pv-deploy-5c87f5dc5b (1/1 replicas created)

Events: <none>

### Lab 11: Limitowanie zasobów w Kubernetes.

Cele:

- uruchamianie obiektów Kubernetesa z limitem dostępu do CPU i RAM

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl get nodes

NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION minikube Ready control-plane,master 134d v1.20.2

Przygotuj deklarację pierwszego poda wykorzystującego obraz progrium/stress do testowania obciążenia:

### [student@master ~]\$ vim pod-stress.yml

### [student@master ~]\$ cat pod-stress.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: stress-pod1

spec:

containers:

name: stress-cont1image: progrium/stress

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
command: ["stress", "--cpu", "2"]

### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-stress.yml

pod/stress-pod1 created

# Sprawdź obciążenie procesora w trakcie startu poda (jeszcze nie pracuje w pełni): [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE stress-pod1 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 6s

### [student@master:~\$] ssh student@node1

student@node1's password:

Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-121-generic x86\_64)

\* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

\* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

\* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information disabled due to load higher than 2.0

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Last login: Tue Jul 5 22:03:31 2022 from 10.10.1.1

[student@node1:~\$] top

top - 16:01:01 up 7:13, 1 user, load average: 2.09, 1.56, 0.75

Tasks: 149 total, 3 running, 146 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie %Cpu(s): 99.7 us, 0.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 0.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st MiB Mem: 3931.7 total, 2002.5 free, 455.6 used, 1473.6 buff/cache MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used. 3299.5 avail Mem

PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND 12790 root 20 0 7312 100 0 R 99.3 0.0 5:49.83 stress 12791 root 20 0 7312 100 0 R 98.7 0.0 5:50.14 stress 692 root 20 0 1929580 100544 64656 S 1.0 2.5 7:17.08 kubelet 3698 root 20 0 750832 42856 32520 S 0.3 1.1 0:32.81 coredns 1 root 20 0 104232 13200 8492 S 0.0 0.3 0:05.79 systemd 1 root 20 0 245652 14396 9268 S 0.0 0.1 0:02.66 systemd

# Po pewnym czasie, kiedy nasz pod będzie działał w stanie "Running" sprawdź jeszcze raz obciążenie:

#### student@master:~\$ kubectl get po -o wide

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES pod1 1/1 Running 0 3h26m 10.44.0.2 node1 <none> <none> stress-pod1 1/1 Running 0 2m28s 10.44.0.3 node1 <none> <none>

#### [student@node1 ~]\$ top

top - 20:44:00 up 13 min, 2 users, load average: 1.16, 0.46, 0.23
Tasks: 260 total, 1 running, 259 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 50.8 us, 1.5 sy, 0.0 ni, 47.7 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem: 9735.1 total, 4507.8 free, 3252.9 used, 1974.4 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 4047.0 total, 4047.0 free, 0.0 used. 6203.1 avail Mem

PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND 2546 qemu 20 0 5159320 2.4g 20352 S 206.7 25.1 3:51.85 qemu-kvm 1 root 20 0 245652 14396 9268 S 0.0 0.1 0:02.68 systemd 2 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kthreadd 3 root 0-20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu\_gp 4 root 0-20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu\_par\_gp

#### Skasuj poda stress-pod1:

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl delete pod stress-pod1

pod "stress-pod1" deleted

# Przygotuj wersję poda z limitowaniem zasobów:

[student@master ~]\$ vim pod-stress2.yml

[student@master ~]\$ cat pod-stress2.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: stress-pod2

spec:

containers:

name: stress-cont1 image: progrium/stress

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
command: ["stress", "--cpu", "2"]

resources: requests:

cpu: "500m"

memory: "512Mi"

limits:

cpu: "500m"

memory: "512Mi"

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-stress2.yml

pod/stress-pod2 created

# [student@node1 ~]\$ top

top - 21:22:56 up 52 min, 2 users, load average: 0.43, 0.30, 0.28
Tasks: 257 total, 1 running, 256 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 17.1 us, 0.8 sy, 0.0 ni, 81.7 id, 0.1 wa, 0.3 hi, 0.0 si, 0.1 st
MiB Mem: 9735.1 total, 4486.6 free, 3254.2 used, 1994.3 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 4047.0 total, 4047.0 free, 0.0 used. 6201.4 avail Mem

```
PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND 2546 qemu 20 0 5028184 2.4g 20352 S 70.8 25.1 20:00.48 qemu-kvm 1 root 20 0 245652 14396 9268 S 0.0 0.1 0:02.81 systemd 2 root 20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kthreadd 3 root 0-20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_gp
```

# Skasuj poda stress-pod2 i sprawdź czy obciążenie wróciło do normy:

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE stress-pod2 1/1 Running 0 6m34s

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl delete pod stress-pod1

pod "stress-pod1" deleted

#### [student@node1 ~]\$ top

top - 21:28:12 up 57 min, 2 users, load average: 0.58, 0.70, 0.50 Tasks: 258 total, 1 running, 257 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie %Cpu(s): 6.0 us, 0.9 sy, 0.0 ni, 92.9 id, 0.0 wa, 0.3 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st MiB Mem: 9735.1 total, 4346.7 free, 3254.0 used, 2134.4 buff/cache MiB Swap: 4047.0 total, 4047.0 free, 0.0 used. 6201.4 avail Mem

PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND 2546 qemu 20 0 5019988 2.4g 20352 S 28.2 25.1 23:38.72 qemu-kvm 1379 apache 20 0 2536296 12728 7276 S 0.3 0.1 0:00.75 httpd 1770 gdm 20 0 3557656 258464 107156 S 0.3 2.6 0:04.30 gnome-shell

Dla ambitnych: Popraw deklarację użycia procesora na wartość maksymalną cpu: "1000m" i sprawdź czy pod się uruchomi oraz jakie będzie obciążenie procesora.

Uruchom teraz poda z przydzieloną ilością pamięci RAM ponad możliwości zasobów serwera. Sprawdź status poda :

[student@master ~]\$ vim pod-stress3.yml

[student@master ~]\$ cat pod-stress3.yml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
 name: stress-pod1
spec:
 containers:
  - name: stress-cont1
   image: progrium/stress
       imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
   command: ["stress", "--cpu", "2"]
   resources:
    requests:
     cpu: "500m"
     memory: "5000Mi"
    limits:
     cpu: "500m"
     memory: "5000Mi"
```

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-stress3.yml

pod/stress-pod1 created

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE stress-pod1 0/1 Pending 0 3s
```

Skasuj uruchomionego poda ze statusem Pending. Zmień obraz poda tak, by ustawić wysokie żadania użycia pamięci oraz procesora. Ogranicz limity dostępne dla poda w sekcji limits:

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE stress-pod1 0/1 Pending 0 5m13s
```

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl delete pod stress-pod1

# [student@master ~]\$ cp pod-stress3.yml pod-stress4.yml

[student@master ~]\$ vim pod-stress4.yml

# [student@master ~]\$ cat pod-stress4.yml

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: stress-pod1

spec:

containers:

name: stress-cont1 image: progrium/stress

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
command: ["stress", "--cpu", "4"]

resources: requests: cpu: "300m"

limits:

cpu: "500m"

# [student@node1 ~]\$ top

top - 22:08:36 up 1:38, 2 users, load average: 0.25, 0.31, 0.34

Tasks: 258 total, 2 running, 256 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie

%Cpu(s): 4.7 us, 0.9 sy, 0.0 ni, 94.2 id, 0.0 wa, 0.3 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st

MiB Mem: 9735.1 total, 4302.9 free, 3257.7 used, 2174.4 buff/cache

MiB Swap: 4047.0 total, 4047.0 free, 0.0 used. 6197.4 avail Mem

PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND 2546 qemu 20 0 5019988 2.4g 20352 S 22.6 25.1 36:53.75 qemu-kvm 5038 student 20 0 65540 5216 4328 R 0.3 0.1 0:00.01 top 1 root 20 0 245652 14396 9268 S 0.0 0.1 0:03.01 systemd 2 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.01 kthreadd

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl apply -f pod-stress4.yml

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE stress-pod1 1/1 Running 0 3m26s

# [student@node1 ~]\$ top

top - 22:09:07 up 1:38, 2 users, load average: 0.25, 0.31, 0.34

Tasks: 258 total, 1 running, 257 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie

%Cpu(s): 18.3 us, 0.9 sy, 0.0 ni, 80.3 id, 0.1 wa, 0.3 hi, 0.1 si, 0.0 st

MiB Mem: 9735.1 total, 4300.2 free, 3257.6 used, 2177.3 buff/cache

MiB Swap: 4047.0 total, 4047.0 free, 0.0 used. 6197.5 avail Mem

PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND 2546 qemu 20 0 5019988 2.4g 20352 S 75.7 25.1 37:13.85 qemu-kvm 5095 student 20 0 65540 5248 4356 R 0.3 0.1 0:00.02 top 1 root 20 0 245652 14396 9268 S 0.0 0.1 0:03.01 systemd 2 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.01 kthreadd

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get pods

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE stress-pod1 1/1 Running 0 3m26s

[student@master ~]\$ kubectl delete -f pod-stress4.yml

pod "stress-pod1" deleted

# Dodatek A.

#### Task 1: Helm.

Helm pozwala na wdrożenia aplikacji o bardziej złożonej konfiguracji. Zazwyczaj takie aplikacje składają się z kilku lub więcej modułów. Helm pozwala na wdrożenie całości w jednym kroku. Do tego celu używane są tzw. Charts.

Aby skorzystać z Helma należy go wcześniej zainstalować, gdyż nie jest on częścią samego Kubernetesa:

[student@master ~]\$ wget https://get.helm.sh/helm-v3.6.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz

--2021-11-09 19:17:42-- https://get.helm.sh/helm-v3.6.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz

Resolving get.helm.sh (get.helm.sh)... 152.199.21.175, 2606:2800:233:1cb7:261b:1f9c:2074:3c

Connecting to get.helm.sh (get.helm.sh) | 152.199.21.175 | :443... connected.

HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK

Length: 14168950 (14M) [application/x-tar]

Saving to: 'helm-v3.6.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz'

2021-11-09 19:17:45 (6.52 MB/s) - 'helm-v3.6.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz' saved [14168950/14168950]

# [student@master ~]\$ Is

cm.yml demon.yml helm-v3.6.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz pod pod.yml pod1.yml rs.yml

# [student@master ~]\$ tar -xvf helm-v3.6.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz

linux-amd64/

linux-amd64/helm

linux-amd64/LICENSE

linux-amd64/README.md

# [student@master ~]\$ sudo cp linux-amd64/helm /usr/local/bin/helm

[sudo] password for student:

# Wyświetl dostępne rezpozytoria:

# [student@master ~]\$ helm list

NAME NAMESPACE REVISION UPDATED STATUS CHART APP VERSION

# Wyszukaj repozytoriów z pakietem apache:

# [student@master ~]\$ helm search hub apache

URL	CHART VERSION	APP VERSION	DESCRIPTION	
https://artifacthub.io/package	s/helm/bitnami/ap 8.9.1		2.4.51	Chart for Apache HTTP Server
https://artifacthub.io/package	s/helm/bitnami-ak 8.8.3		2.4.50	Chart for Apache HTTP Server
https://artifacthub.io/package	s/helm/cloudposse 0.1.3		Apache	e Helm chart for Kubernetes

#### Pierwsze testowe uruchomienie aplikacji w klastrze za pomocą Helm. Dodaj repozytorium ealenn:

Uwaga – jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ helm repo add ealenn https://ealenn.github.io/charts

#### [student@master ~]\$ helm repo update

Hang tight while we grab the latest from your chart repositories...

...Successfully got an update from the "ealenn" chart repository

Update Complete. ∗Happy Helming!∗

[student@master ~]\$ helm upgrade -i tester ealenn/echo-server --debug

<sup>&</sup>quot;ealenn" has been added to your repositories

history.go:56: [debug] getting history for release tester

Release "tester" does not exist. Installing it now.

install.go:173: [debug] Original chart version: ""

install.go:190: [debug] CHART PATH: /home/student/.cache/helm/repository/echo-server-0.3.1.tgz

## [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

tester-echo-server-786768d9f4-499zg 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 6s

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deploy

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE

tester-echo-server 1/1 1 1 19s

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get rs

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE

tester-echo-server-786768d9f4 1 1 1 22s

# [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get svc

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

kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 4d22h

tester-echo-server ClusterIP 10.109.161.173 <none> 80/TCP 54s

#### [student@master ~]\$ curl 10.109.161.173

{"host":{"hostname":"10.109.161.173","ip":"::ffff:10.32.0.1","ips":[]},"http":{"method":"GET","baseUrl":"","originalUrl":"/","proto col":"http"},"request":{"params":{"0":"/"},"query":{},"cookies":{},"body":{},"headers":{"host":"10.109.161.173","useragent":"curl/7.61.1","accept":"\*/\*"}},"environment":{"PATH":"/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin","HOST

agent":"curl/7.61.1","accept":"\*/\*"}},"environment":{"PATH":"/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin","HOST NAME":"tester-echo-server-786768d9f4-

499zg","LOGS\_\_IGNORE\_\_PING":"false","PORT":"80","ENABLE\_\_ENVIRONMENT":"true","ENABLE\_\_FILE":"true","ENABLE\_\_HEAD ER":"true","ENABLE\_\_HOST":"true","ENABLE\_\_HTTP":"true","ENABLE\_\_REQUEST":"true","KUBERNETES\_PORT\_443\_TCP":"tcp:// 10.96.0.1:443","KUBERNETES\_PORT\_443\_TCP\_PORT":"443","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_SERVICE\_HOST":"10.109.161.173","KUBERN ETES\_SERVICE\_PORT":"443","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_SERVICE\_PORT":"80","TESTER \_ECHO\_SERVER\_SERVICE\_PORT\_HTTPS":"443","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_SERVICE\_PORT":"80","TESTER \_ECHO\_SERVER\_SERVICE\_PORT\_HTTPS":"80","KUBERNETES\_PORT\_443\_TCP\_ADDR":"10.96.0.1","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_PORT\_8

0\_TCP":"tcp://10.109.161.173:80","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_PORT\_80\_TCP\_PROTO":"tcp","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_PORT\_80\_TCP\_PORT":"80","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_PORT\_80\_TCP\_ADDR":"10.109.161.173","KUBERNETES\_SERVICE\_HOST":"10.96.0.1","KUBE RNETES\_PORT\_443\_TCP\_PROTO":"tcp","KUBERNETES\_PORT":"tcp://10.96.0.1:443","TESTER\_ECHO\_SERVER\_PORT":"tcp://10.109.161.173:80","NODE\_VERSION":"12.16.3","YARN\_VERSION":"1.22.4","HOME":"/root"}}

#### Sprawdź listę dostępnych pakietów helma:

# [student@master ~]\$ helm list

NAME NAMESPACE REVISION UPDATED STATUS CHART APP VERSION

tester default 1 2021-11-24 21:12:33.323756703 +0100 CET deployed echo-server-0.3.1 0.4.0

# Odinstaluj pakiet tester, odinstalowane będą również poszczególne obiekty wdrożone przez Helma:

# [student@master ~]\$ helm uninstall tester

release "tester" uninstalled

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get deploy

No resources found in default namespace.

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get rs

No resources found in default namespace.

#### [student@master ~]\$ kubectl get po

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

tester-echo-server-786768d9f4-499zg 1/1 Terminating 0 6m45s

#### Dodaj repozytorium bitnami, w którym znajduje się m.in. apache:

Uwaga – jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ helm repo add bitnami https://charts.bitnami.com/bitnami

"bitnami" has been added to your repositories

### Rozpakuj chart z apache:

# [student@master ~]\$ helm fetch bitnami/apache --untar

# [student@master ~]\$ tree apache/

# apache/ |-- Chart.lock |-- Chart.yaml |-- README.md |-- charts | `-- common |-- Chart.yaml |-- README.md |-- templates | |-- \_affinities.tpl | |-- \_capabilities.tpl | |-- \_errors.tpl | |-- \_images.tpl | |-- \_ingress.tpl | |-- \_labels.tpl | |-- \_names.tpl | |-- \_secrets.tpl | |-- \_storage.tpl | |-- \_tplvalues.tpl | |-- \_utils.tpl | |-- \_warnings.tpl | `-- validations |-- \_cassandra.tpl |-- \_mariadb.tpl |-- \_mongodb.tpl |-- \_postgresql.tpl |-- \_redis.tpl `-- \_validations.tpl `-- values.yaml

|-- ci

` ct-values.yaml					
files					
README.md					
` vhosts					
` README.md					
templates					
NOTES.txt					
helpers.tpl					
configmap-vhosts.yaml					
configmap.yaml					
deployment.yaml					
extra-list.yaml					
hpa.yaml					
ingress.yaml					
pdb.yaml					
svc.yaml					
` tls-secrets.yaml					
values.schema.json					
` values.yaml					

# Zainstaluj apache z repozytorium bitnami/apache:

# [student@master ~]\$ cd apache

# [student@master apache]\$ helm install web1.

NAME: web1

LAST DEPLOYED: Wed Nov 24 21:23:55 2021

NAMESPACE: default

8 directories, 40 files

STATUS: deployed

REVISION: 1

TEST SUITE: None

NOTES:

CHART NAME: apache

CHART VERSION: 8.9.6

APP VERSION: 2.4.51

\*\* Please be patient while the chart is being deployed \*\*

1. Get the Apache URL by running:

\*\* Please ensure an external IP is associated to the web1-apache service before proceeding \*\*

\*\* Watch the status using: kubectl get svc --namespace default -w web1-apache \*\*

export SERVICE\_IP=\$(kubectl get svc --namespace default web1-apache --template "{{ range (index .status.loadBalancer.ingress 0) }}{{.}}}{{ end }}")

echo URL : http://\$SERVICE\_IP/

WARNING: You did not provide a custom web application. Apache will be deployed with a default page. Check the README section "Deploying your custom web application" in

https://github.com/bitnami/charts/blob/master/bitnami/apache/README.md#deploying-your-custom-web-application.

# [student@master apache]\$ kubectl get deploy

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE

web1-apache 0/1 1 0 12s

# [student@master apache]\$ kubectl get rs

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE

web1-apache-94585df89 1 1 0 18s

# [student@master apache]\$ kubectl get svc

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

kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 4d22h

# [student@master apache]\$ kubectl get po

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

pod-nodename 1/1 Running 0 123m

pod-selector 1/1 Running 0 125m

web1-apache-94585df89-gjj4s 0/1 Running 0 29s

# [student@master apache]\$ kubectl get svc

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

kubernetes ClusterIP 10.96.0.1 <none> 443/TCP 4d22h

web1-apache LoadBalancer 10.96.2.68 <pending> 80:30670/TCP,443:31271/TCP 37s

#### [student@master apache]\$ curl 10.96.2.68

<html><body><h1>It works!</h1></body></html>

# [student@master apache]\$ helm --help

# Task 2: Wdrożenie Dashboard za pomocą Helm

#### Uwaga – jedna linia

# [student@master ~]\$ helm search hub --max-col-width 100 kubernetes-dashboard

URL	CHART VERSION APP VERSION		DESCRIPTION			
https://artifacthub.io/packages/helm/k8s-dashboard/kubernetes-dashboard purpose web UI for Kubernetes clusters			5.0.4		2.4.0	General-
https://artifacthub.io/packages/helm/cloudnativeapp/kubernetes-dashboard General-purpose web UI for Kubernetes clusters			1.5.2 1.10.1			
https://artifacthub.io/packages/helm/wenerme/k for Kubernetes clusters	cubernetes-dashboard	5.0.4		2.4.0	Genera	l-purpose web UI
https://artifacthub.io/packages/helm/banzaicloud-stable/kubernetes-dashboard General-purpose web UI for Kubernetes clusters			0.9.2		1.10.0	
https://artifacthub.io/packages/helm/mesospher purpose web UI for Kubernetes clusters	e/kubernetes-dashboard	2.0.0		2.0.0-b	eta6	General-

# Dodaj repozytorium helma z dashboardem:

Uwaga – jedna linia

[student@master ~]\$ helm repo add kubernetes-dashboard https://kubernetes.github.io/dashboard/

"kubernetes-dashboard" has been added to your repositories

# [student@master ~]\$ helm repo update

Hang tight while we grab the latest from your chart repositories...

- ...Successfully got an update from the "kubernetes-dashboard" chart repository
- ...Successfully got an update from the "ingress-nginx" chart repository
- ...Successfully got an update from the "bitnami" chart repository

Update Complete. \*Happy Helming!\*

# [student@master ~]\$ helm fetch kubernetes-dashboard/kubernetes-dashboard --untar

# [student@master ~]\$ Is

daemonset.yml helm-v3.6.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz ingress.yml linux-amd64 rs.yml

ds.yml ingress-nginx kubernetes-dashboard pod.yml token

# [student@master ~]\$ Is kubernetes-dashboard/

Chart.lock Chart.yaml README.md charts templates values.yaml

#### Zmień typ obiektu Service na NodePort:

[student@master ~]\$ vim kubernetes-dashboard/values.yaml

Uwaga – jedna linia

[student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ grep -A 4 -i ^service: values.yaml

service:

type: NodePort

# Dashboard service port

externalPort: 443

# [student@master ~]\$ cd kubernetes-dashboard/

[student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ helm install dashboard.

NAME: dashboard

LAST DEPLOYED: Thu Nov 25 20:37:51 2021

NAMESPACE: default

STATUS: deployed

**REVISION: 1** 

**TEST SUITE: None** 

NOTES:

\*

\*\*\* PLEASE BE PATIENT: kubernetes-dashboard may take a few minutes to install \*\*\*

\*

Get the Kubernetes Dashboard URL by running:

export NODE\_PORT=\$(kubectl get -n default -o jsonpath="{.spec.ports[0].nodePort}" services dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard)

export NODE\_IP=\$(kubectl get nodes -o jsonpath="{.items[0].status.addresses[0].address}")

echo https://\$NODE IP:\$NODE PORT/

# [student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ kubectl get serviceaccounts

NAME SECRETS AGE

dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard 1 46s

default 1 5d21h

 $[student@katowice\ kubernetes-dashboard] \$\ kubectl\ create\ clusterrolebinding\ dashaccess\ --clusterrole=cluster-admin\ \backslash\ between the cluster and the context of the c$ 

> --serviceaccount=default:dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard

clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/dashaccess created

Uwaga – jedna linia

# [student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ <a href="mailto:kubectlcreate">kubectlcreate</a> \ clusterrolebinding dashaccess -- clusterrole=cluster-admin

#### --serviceaccount=default:dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard

clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/dashaccess created

#### Uwaga – jedna linia

# [student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ kubectl get clusterrolebinding | grep dashboard

dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard-metrics 3m39s

ClusterRole/dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard-metrics

#### Uwaga – jedna linia

# [student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ kubectl get secrets | grep dashboard

dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard-certs

Opaque

0 28m

dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard-token-kwfxp kubernetes.io/service-account-token 3

kubernetes-dashboard-csrf

Opaque

28m

2

kubernetes-dashboard-key-holder

Opaque

helm.sh/release.v1

sh.helm.release.v1.dashboard.v1

1 28m

28m

#### Uwaga – jedna linia

# [student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ kubectl describe secrets dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard-token-kwfxp

Name: dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard-token-kwfxp

Namespace: default

Labels: <none>

Annotations: kubernetes.io/service-account.name: dashboard-kubernetes-dashboard

kubernetes.io/service-account.uid: 3e52af1e-dc81-4e1e-81b1-028fe676d5b6

Type: kubernetes.io/service-account-token

Data

====

ca.crt: 1099 bytes

namespace: 7 bytes

#### token:

eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCl6IjBKT1dfX2xyZ3dRdy1pUHhwdUdhZDRaaHN0dmQ4ZnppWGRqRkcySURXZTgifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJrdWJlc m5ldGVzL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50liwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9uYW1lc3BhY2UiOiJkZWZhdWx0liwia3ViZXJu ZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9zZWNyZXQubmFtZSI6ImRhc2hib2FyZC1rdWJlcm5IdGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZC10b2tlbi1rd2Z4cCIs lmt1YmVybmV0ZXMuaW8vc2VydmljZWFjY291bnQvc2VydmljZS1hY2NvdW50Lm5hbWUiOiJkYXNoYm9hcmQta3ViZXJuZXRlcy1kYX NoYm9hcmQiLCJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLmlvL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnZpY2UtYWNjb3VudC51aWQiOilzZTUyYWYxZS1kYzgxLTRIMW UtODFiMS0wMjhmZTY3NmQ1YjYiLCJzdWliOiJzeXN0ZW06c2VydmljZWFjY291bnQ6ZGVmYXVsdDpkYXNoYm9hcmQta3ViZXJuZXRlc y1kYXNoYm9hcmQifQ.jlA83B1fwDv9E 5YaTK KuZfMimgThvmtVhOjTjDrsH9OSGmlwAnXaBekaPbuEDuROjhqXDJxPbml-1rTXVy0nflTXuH6G6B9iutwUn02u42zQRoQcmJfjvewED9B8AClfC74XlaBzy-

ONWrloMuqfcZMDhPQC6Xqpwl3Dcbki fqWIMnDL8qqlw1UUnObNNbpgH25H\_vKxGCjoq2pukpfuKlLZT5FquhbS6x3sCwd7kCRNR2 KE5Z3DE3CnHtomhBUXuAnXtNnPW97flkQdgEN15tv\_TljsdiKUgYE37uALwMf5qzMBxF\_VasCKxOYCbQoep7r5RalCMmKelaxfJQ

Utwórz plik token dashboard.txt i skopiuj do niego powyższy token:

[student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ vim token\_dashboard.txt

[student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ cat token\_dashboard.txt

#### token:

eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IjBKT1dfX2xyZ3dRdy1pUHhwdUdhZDRaaHN0dmQ4ZnppWGRqRkcySURXZTgifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJrdWJlc m5ldGVzL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50liwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9uYW1lc3BhY2UiOiJkZWZhdWx0liwia3ViZXJu ZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9zZWNyZXQubmFtZSl6ImRhc2hib2FyZC1rdWJlcm5ldGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZC10b2tlbi1rd2Z4cCls Imt1YmVybmV0ZXMuaW8vc2VydmljZWFjY291bnQvc2VydmljZS1hY2NvdW50Lm5hbWUiOiJkYXNoYm9hcmQta3ViZXJuZXRlcy1kYX NoYm9hcmQiLCJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLmlvL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnZpY2UtYWNjb3VudC51aWQiOilzZTUyYWYxZS1kYzgxLTRlMW UtODFiMS0wMjhmZTY3NmQ1YjYiLCJzdWIiOiJzeXN0ZW06c2VydmljZWFjY291bnQ6ZGVmYXVsdDpkYXNoYm9hcmQta3ViZXJuZXRlc y1kYXNoYm9hcmQifQ.jlA83B1fwDv9E 5YaTK KuZfMimgThvmtVhOjTjDrsH9OSGmlwAnXaBekaPbuEDuROjhqXDJxPbml-1rTXVyOnfITXuH6G6B9iutwUn02u42zQRoQcmJfjvewED9B8ACIfC74XlaBzy-

0NWrloMuqfcZMDhPQC6Xqpwl3Dcbki\_fqWIMnDL8qqlw1UUnObNNbpgH25H\_vKxGCjoq2pukpfuKlLZT5FquhbS6x3sCwd7kCRNR2 KE5Z3DE3CnHtomhBUXuAnXtNnPW97flkQdgEN15tv TljsdiKUgYE37uALwMf5qzMBxF VasCKxOYCbQoep7r5RalCMmKeIaxfJQ

Prześlij token do katalogu domowego użytkownika student na maszynie base. Będzin potrzebny do wklejenia przez przeglądarkę w celu uwierzetylnienia:

Uwaga – jedna linia

[student@master kubernetes-dashboard]\$ scp token\_dashboard.txt student@base:/home/student/token

The authenticity of host 'base (10.10.1.1)' can't be established.

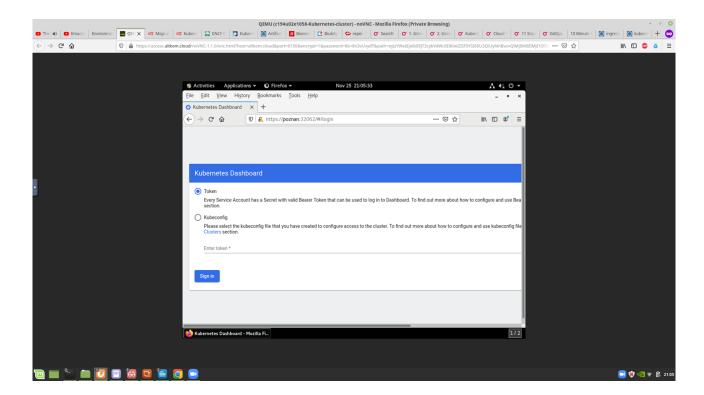
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:/bytdKejNsPZIDyt6cRs9ryIvQnOSi8YUNRj9ASeD8Q.

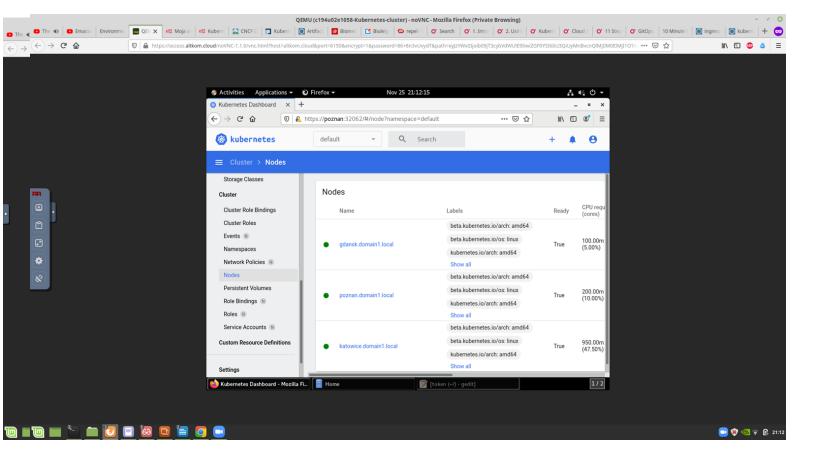
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes

Warning: Permanently added 'base,10.10.1.1' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

student@base's password:

# Otwórz plik /home/student/token i przeklej token do pola "Enter token" i kliknij przycisk "Sign in":





Miłej zabawy Dashboardem!