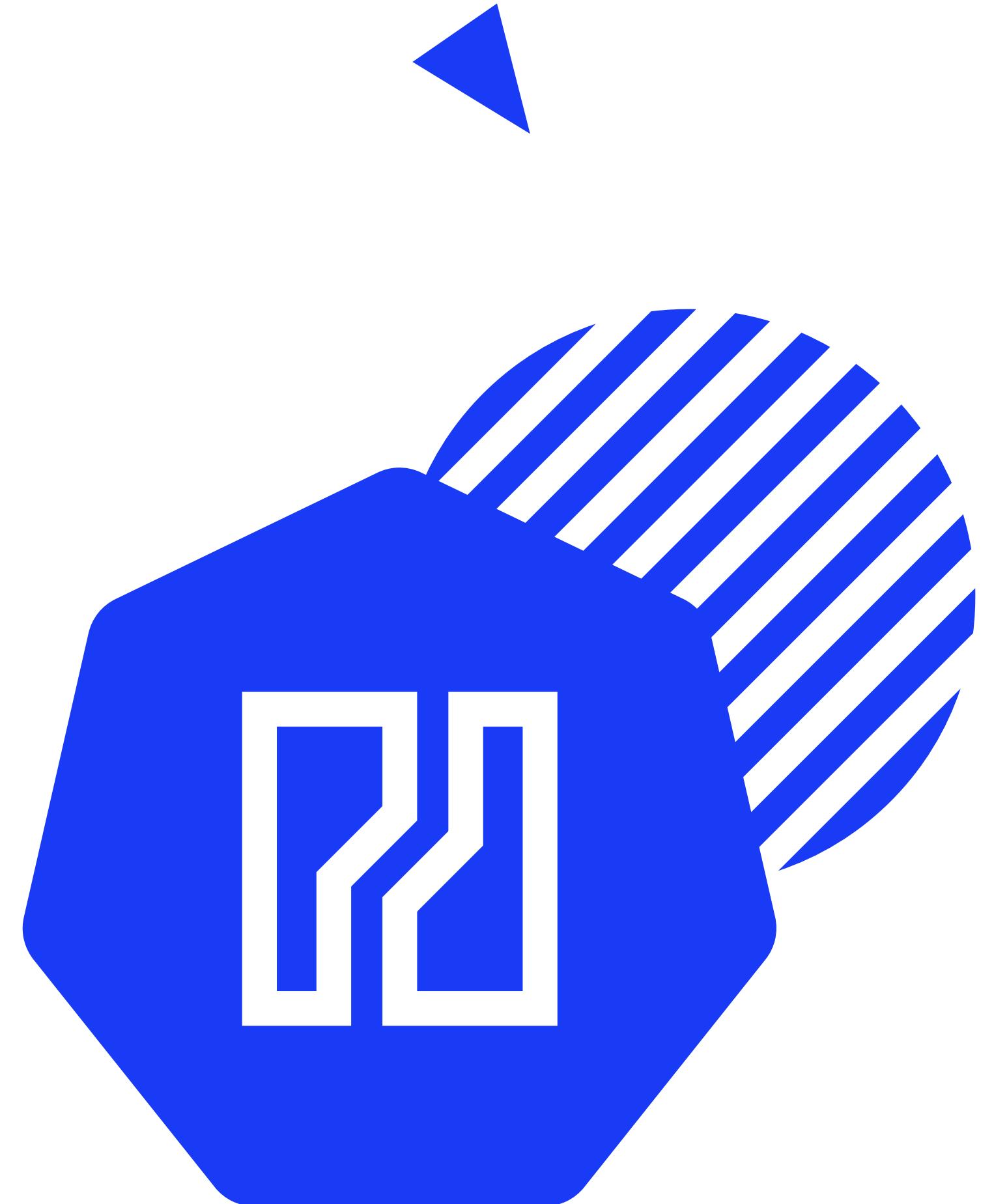
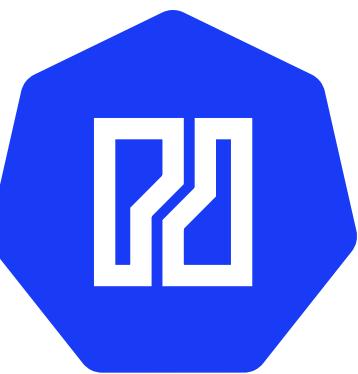


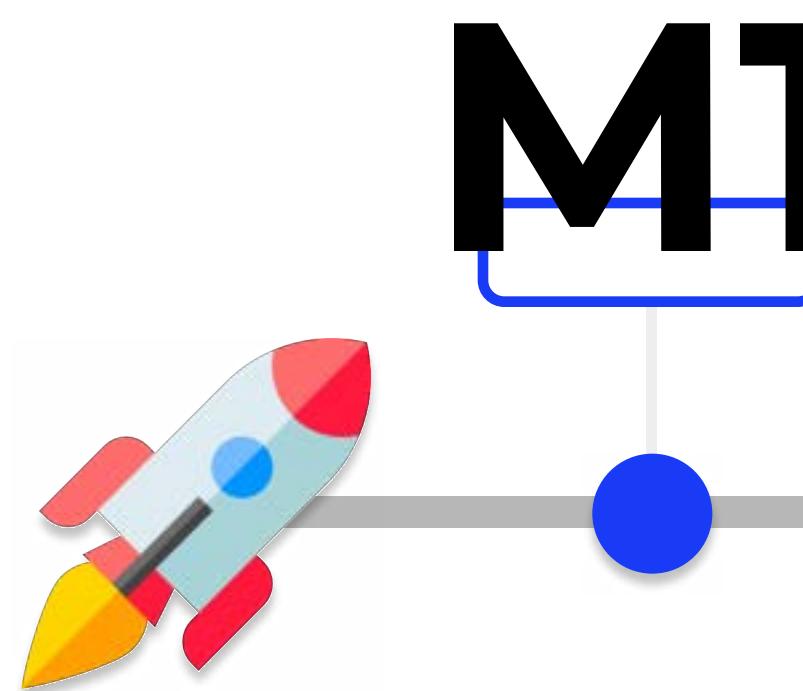
Kubernetes Workshop

Roadmap to Kubernetes





About Natron /
Stepping Stone



Kubernetes
Concepts



Kubernetes
Storage



M2

Kubernetes
Basics

M4

Kubernetes
Communication

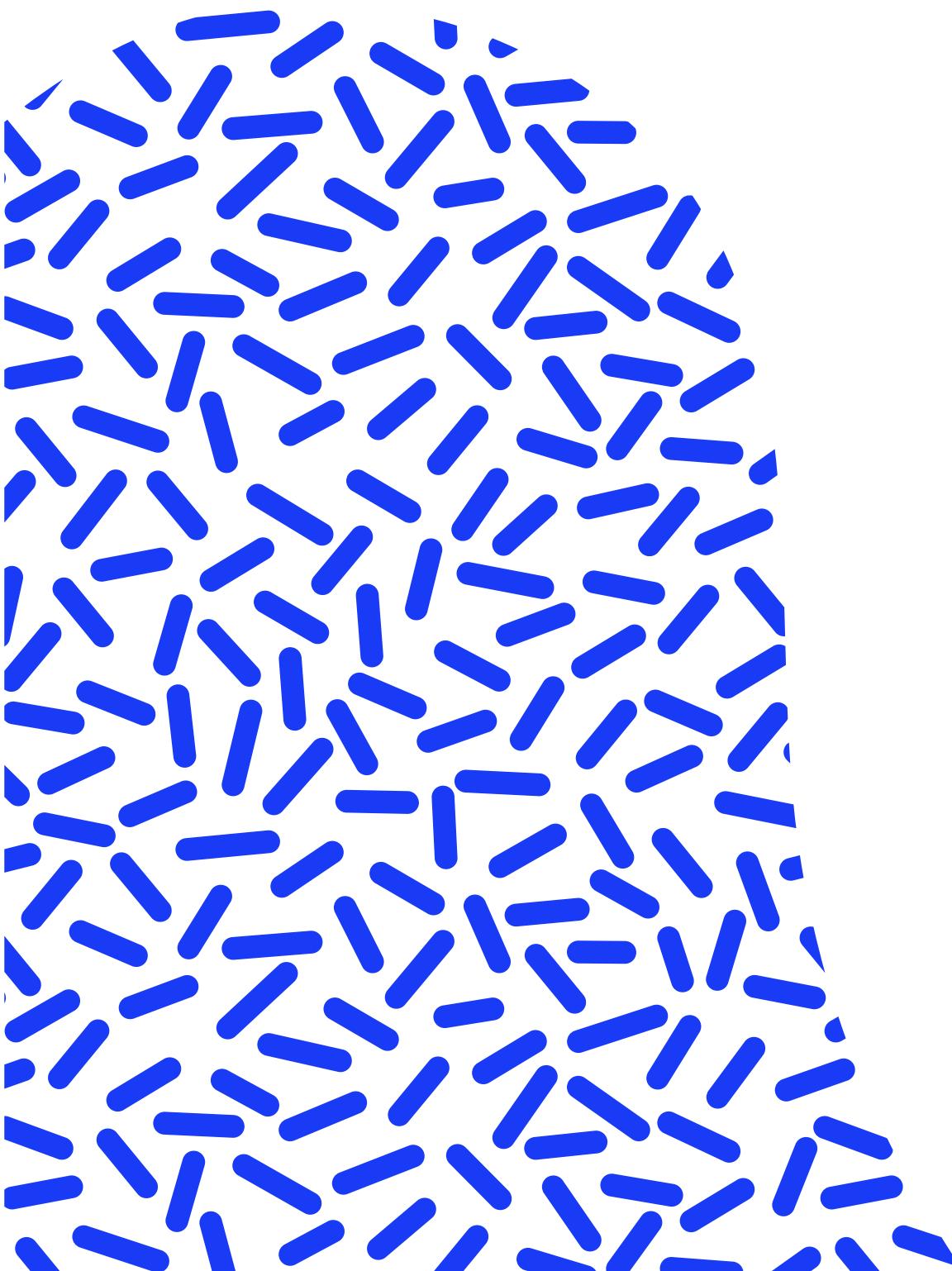
M6

Further
Topics



Introduction to Kubernetes

- Interactive Hands On Tutorials
- Core Concepts
- Helm - Kustomize
- Monitoring
- GitOps



M1

About us



@janlauber
@natrongmbh

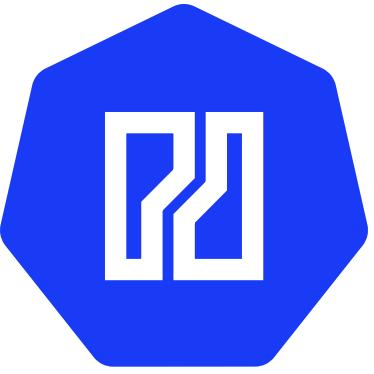
<https://natron.io>
<https://natron.ch>



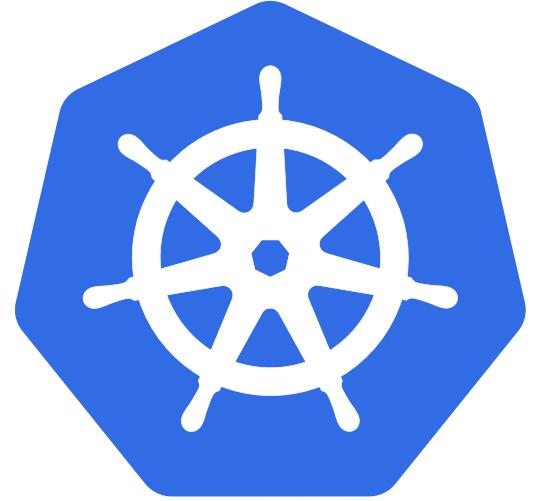
<https://stepping-stone.ch>

M2

Kubernetes Basics

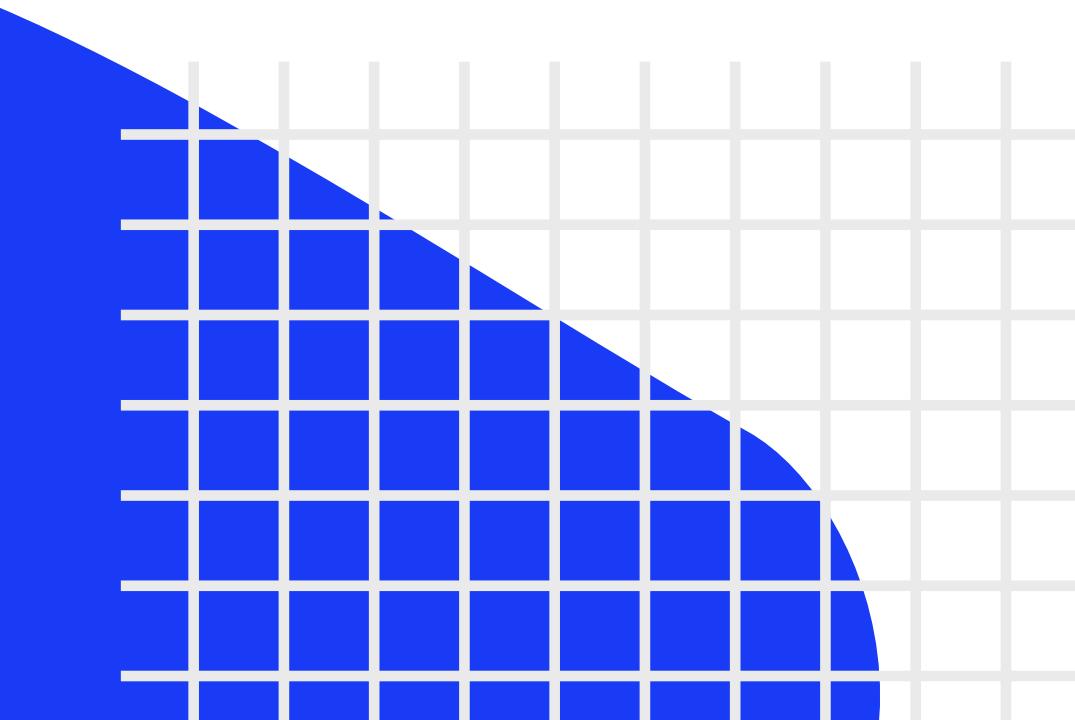


- What is Kubernetes?



Kubernetes is a powerful **open-source** system, initially developed by **Google**, for managing **containerized applications** in a **clustered** environment. It aims to provide better ways of managing related, distributed components and services across varied infrastructure.

Often seen: **K8S (Kubernetes)**





- Founded by Google
- Development and design are heavily influenced by Google's Borg system
- Documentary: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BE77h7dmoQU>
- Original code name for Kubernetes within Google was Project Seven of Nine, the « **friendlier** » Borg
- Kubernetes **v1.0** was released on **July 21, 2015**. Google partnered with the Linux Foundation to form the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (**CNCF**)

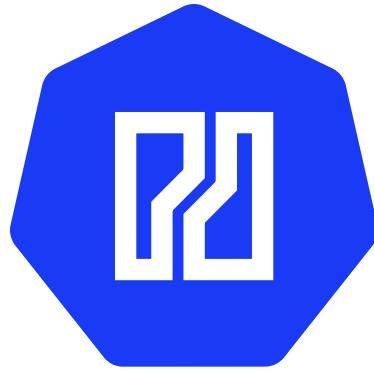
M2-2 Community Contributions



Kubernetes Companies statistics (Contributions, Range: Last decade), bots excluded		
Rank	Company	Number
	All	3444197
1	Google LLC	1052327
2	Red Hat Inc.	414413
3	VMware Inc.	283162
4	Microsoft Corporation	128576
5	Independent	115545
6	International Business Machines Corporation	106894
7	Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd	48249
8	The Scale Factory Limited	33169
9	Intel Corporation	31863
10	NEC Corporation	24547

<https://k8s.devstats.cncf.io/d/g/companies-table?orgId=1>

M2-3 Certified Kubernetes



- Consistency
 - when interacting with any installation of Kubernetes
- Confirmability
 - by running identical open source conformance applications
- Timely Updates
 - updates yearly or more frequently



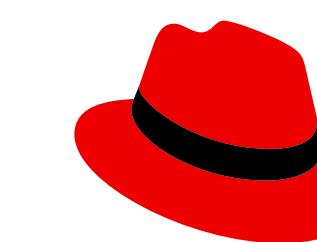
kubeadm



minikube

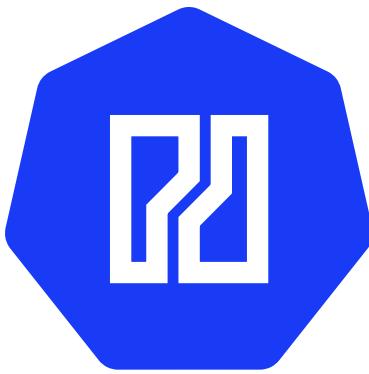


K3S

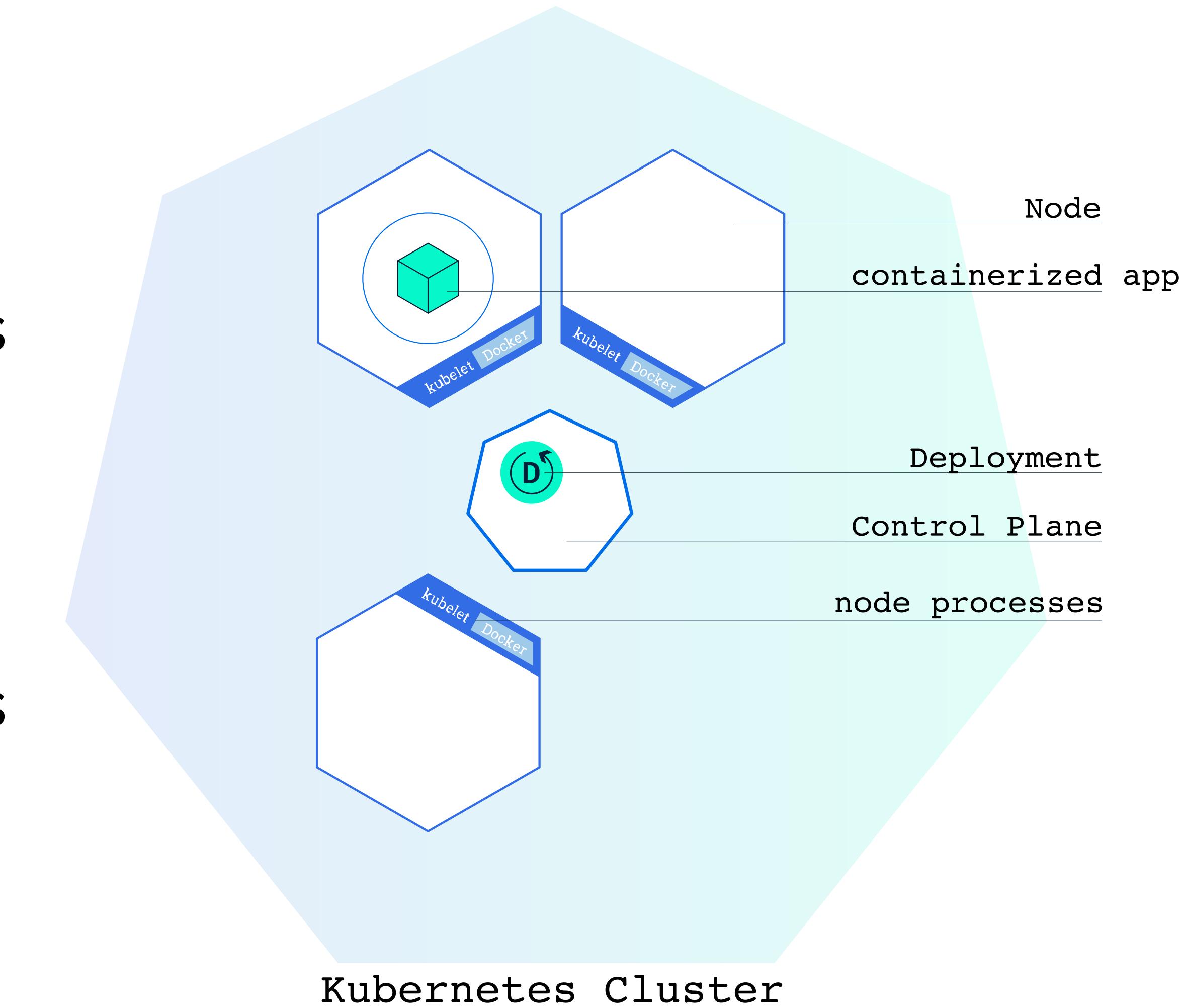


**Red Hat
OpenShift**

M2-4 What is it?

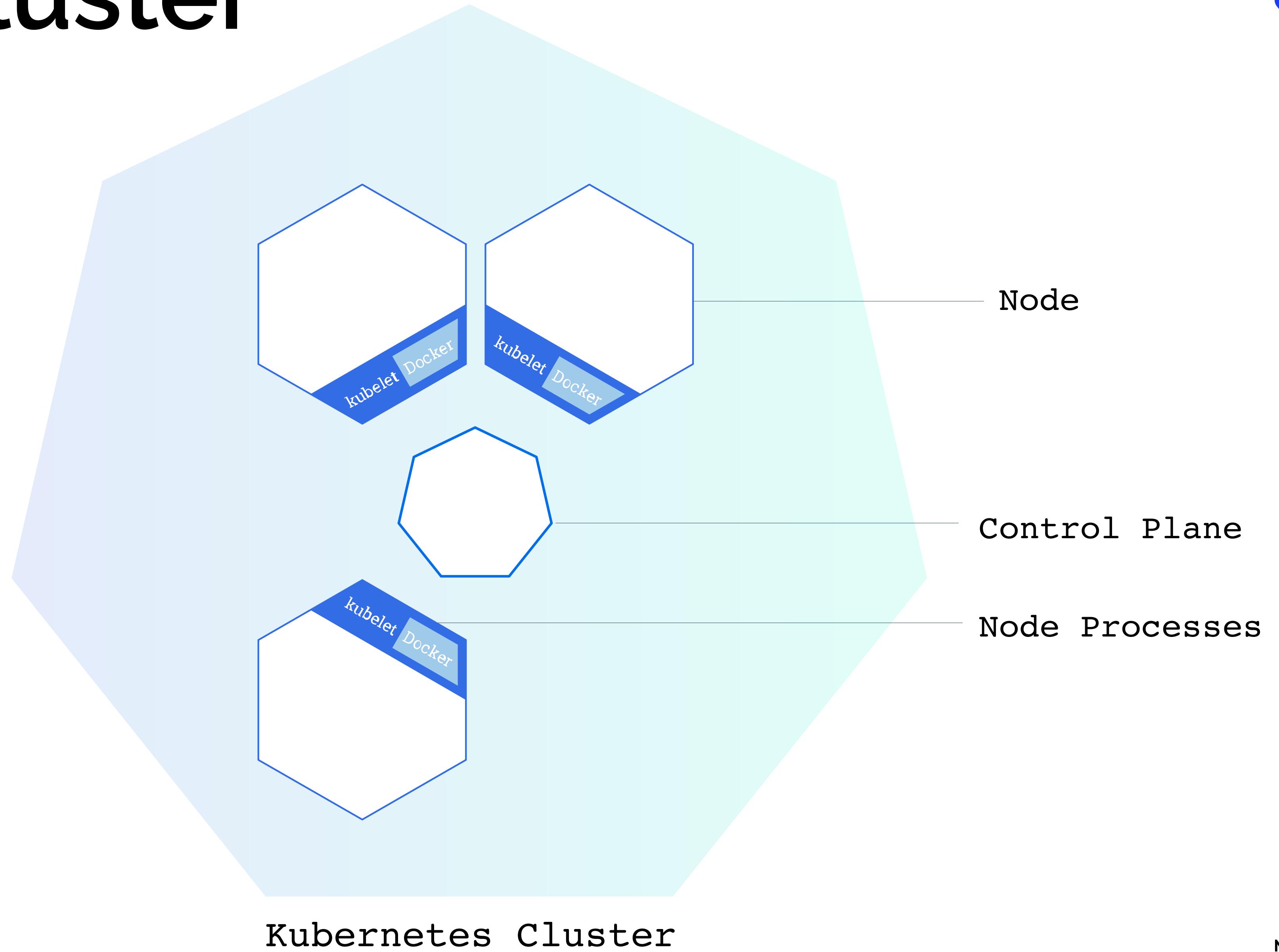


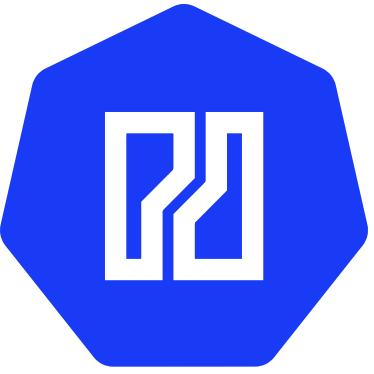
Kubernetes, at its basic level, is a system for **running and coordinating** containerized applications across a cluster of machines. It is a platform designed to completely manage the life cycle of containerized applications and services using methods that provide **predictability, scalability, and high availability**.



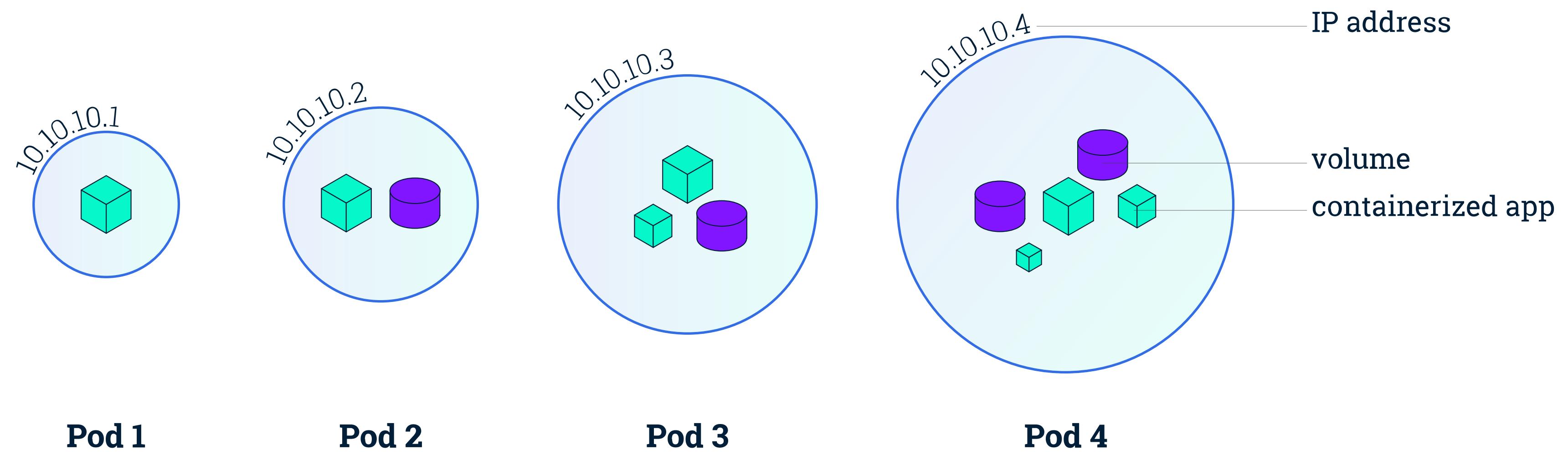
M3

Cluster

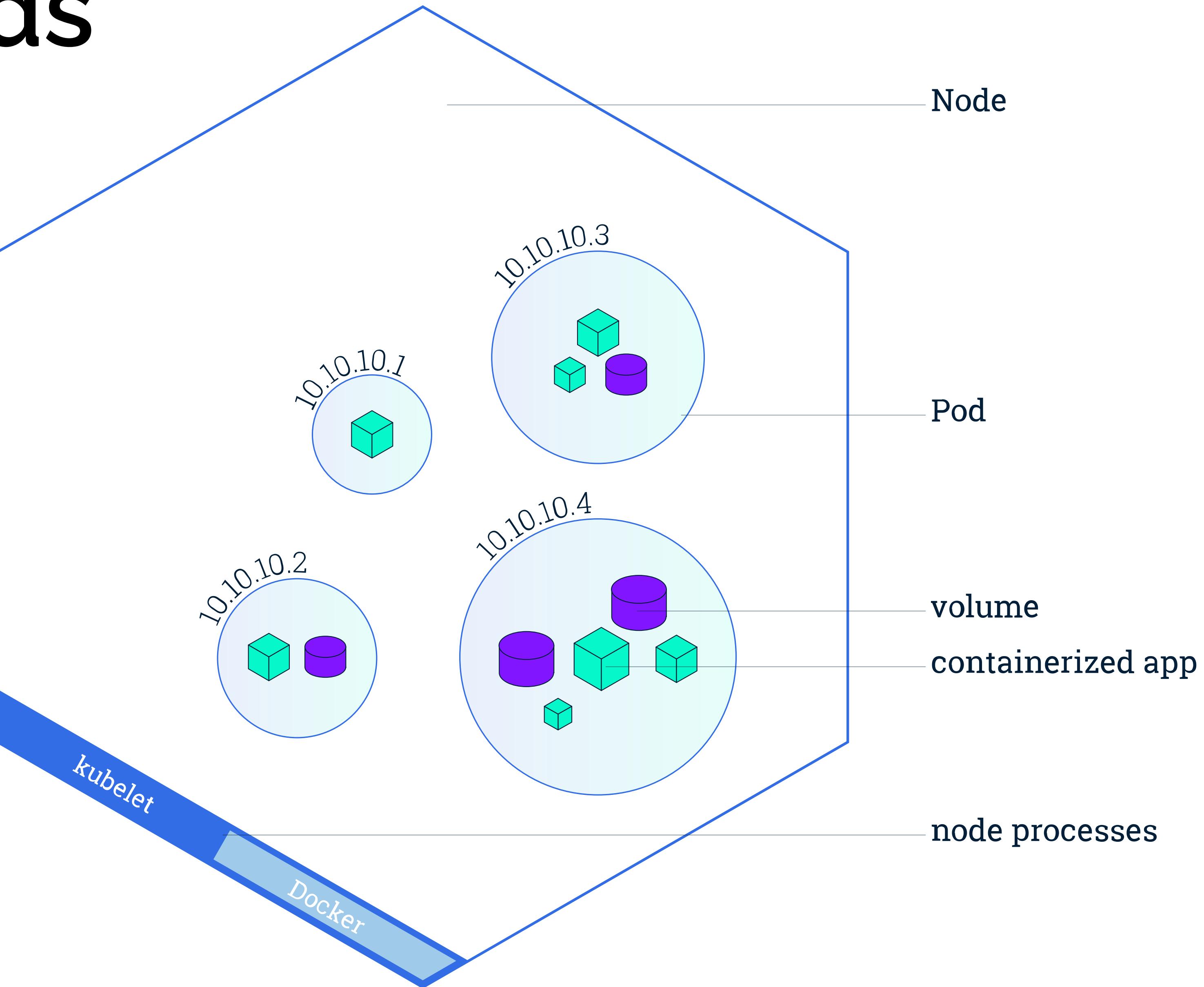
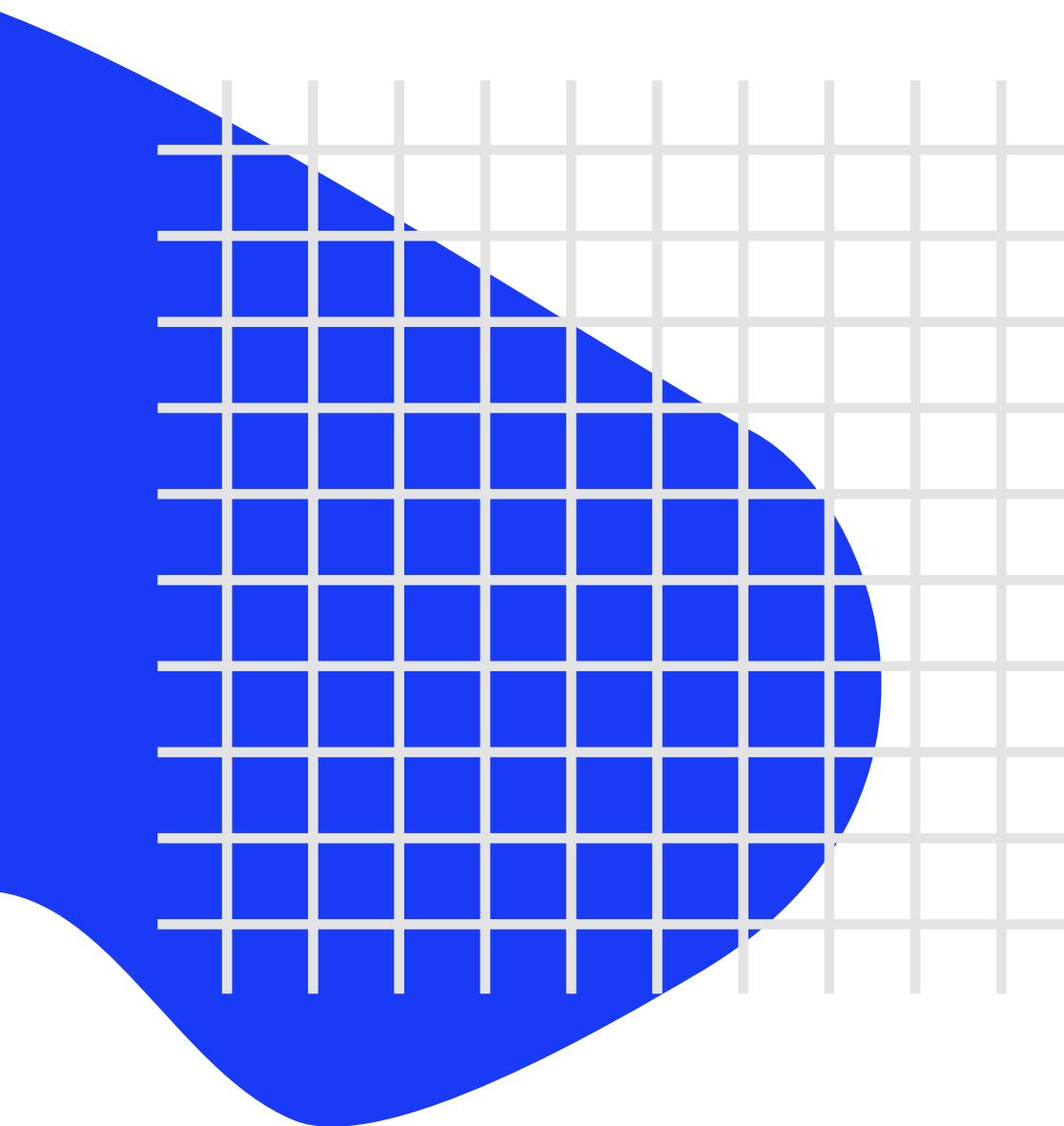
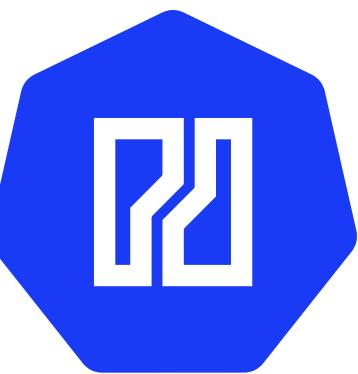




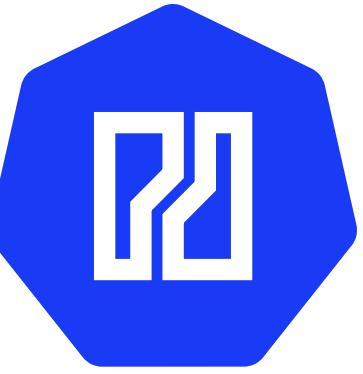
- **Pod** is the smallest deployable unit on a Node. It's a group of containers which must run together. Quite often, but not necessarily, a Pod usually contains one container.
- **Volume** is essentially a directory accessible to all containers running in a Pod.



M3-2 Pods



M3-2 Pods - YAML



```
... pod.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx
  labels:
    name: nginx
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx
  image: nginx
```

M3-3 Replication Sets



- A **ReplicaSet**'s purpose is to maintain a stable set of **replica** Pods running at any given time. As such, it is often used to **guarantee** the availability of a specified **number of identical** Pods.
- defines **pod template**
- control parameters to **scale replicas**
- scaling **horizontally**

```
... replicaset.yaml

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata:
  name: frontend
  labels:
    app: guestbook
    tier: frontend
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      tier: frontend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels :
        tier: frontend
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
      image: nginx
```

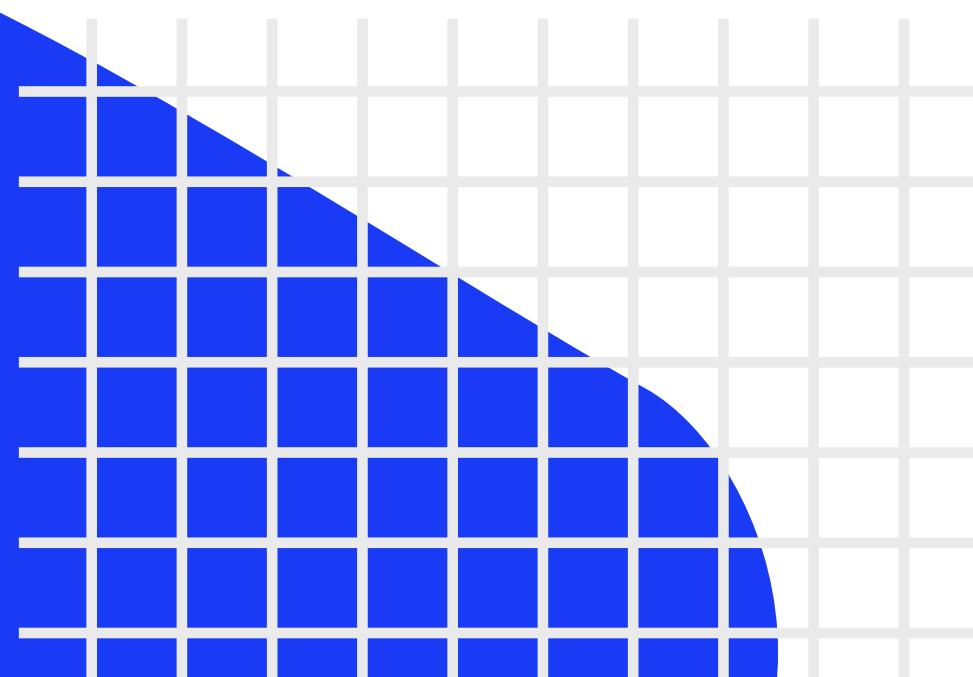
M3-4 Deployments



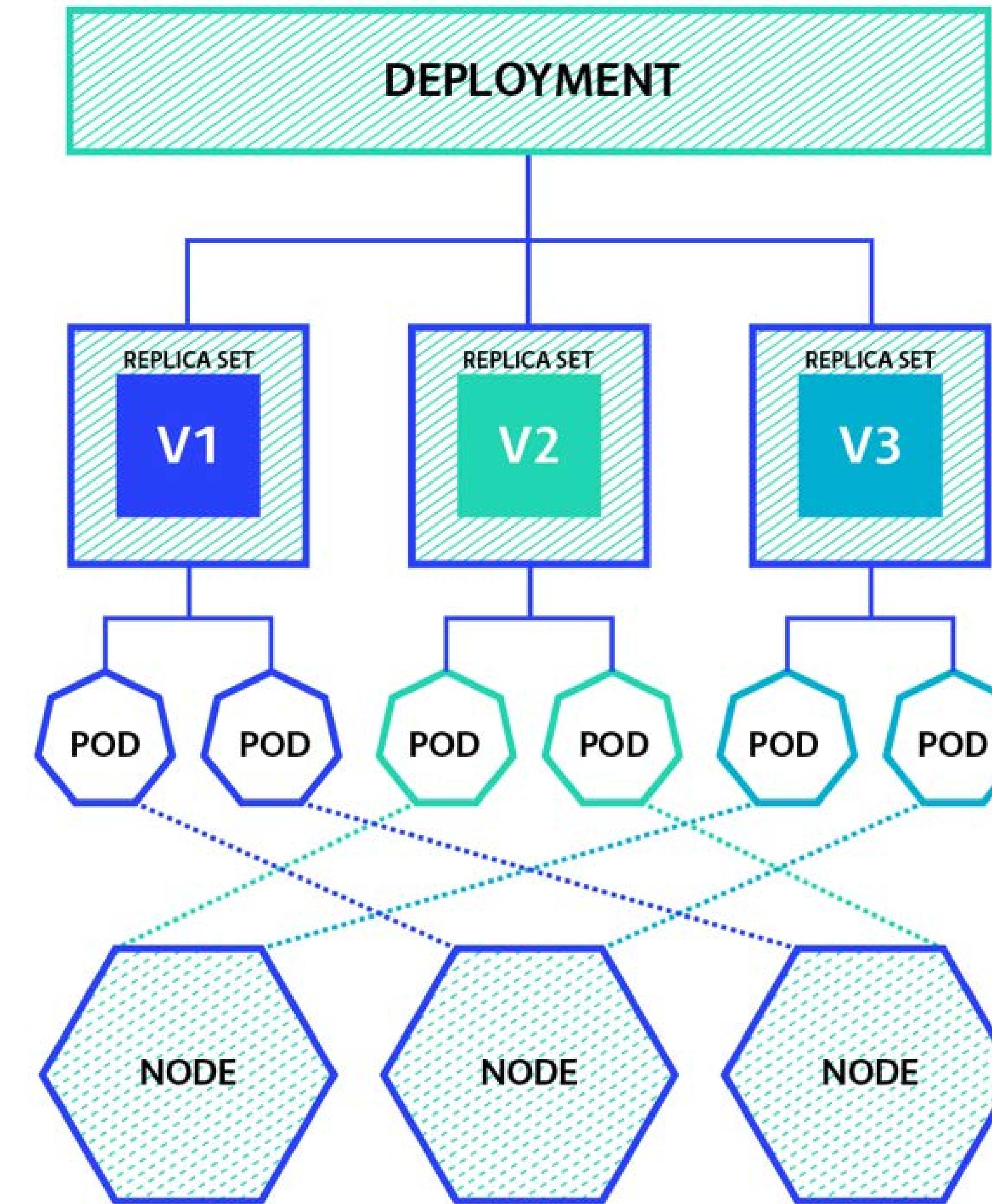
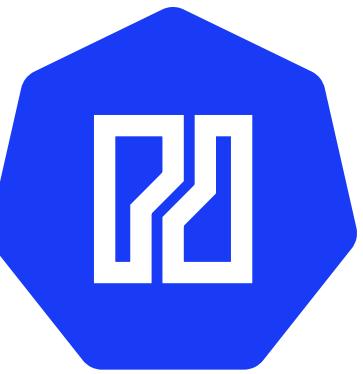
- A **Deployment** provides declarative updates for **Pods** and **ReplicaSets**.
- Deployments use replication sets as a **building block**, adding **flexible** life cycle management functionality to the mix.

```
... deployment.yaml

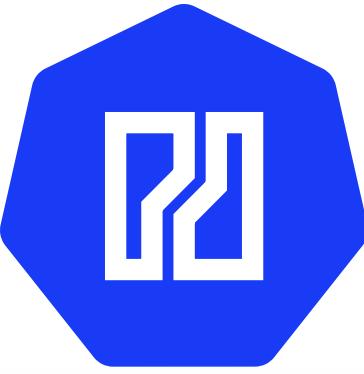
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: frontend
  labels:
    app: guestbook
    tier: frontend
spec:
  replicas: 3
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      tier: frontend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels :
        tier: frontend
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
      image: nginx
```



M3-5 Deployments & Replicsets



M3-6 Services

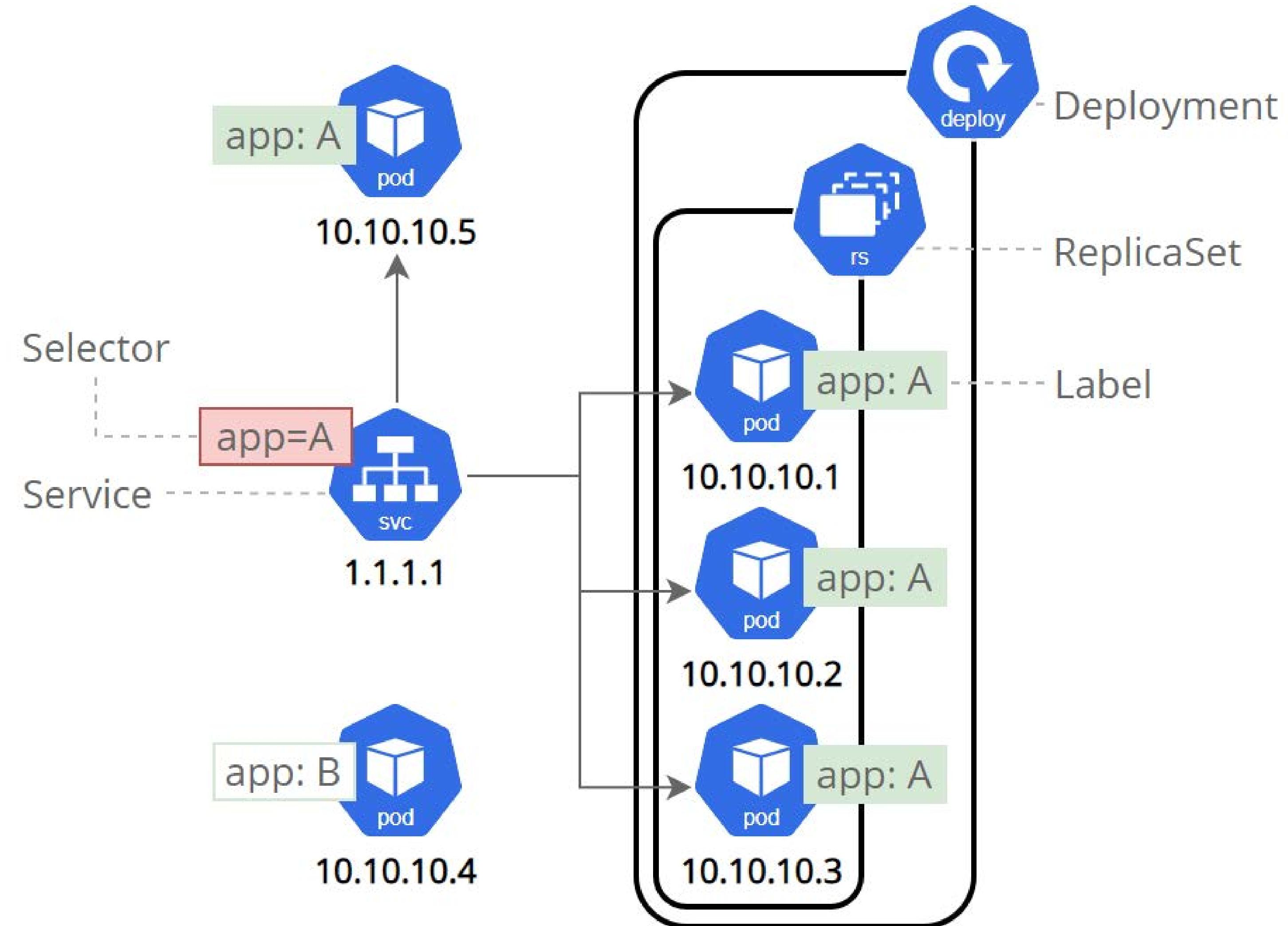
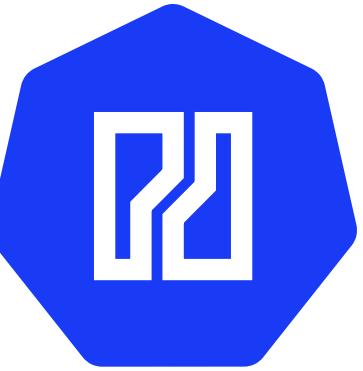


- An abstract way to **expose** an application running on a set of **Pods** as a network service.
- Kubernetes gives Pods their own **IP addresses** and a single **DNS name** for a set of Pods, and can **load-balance** across them.

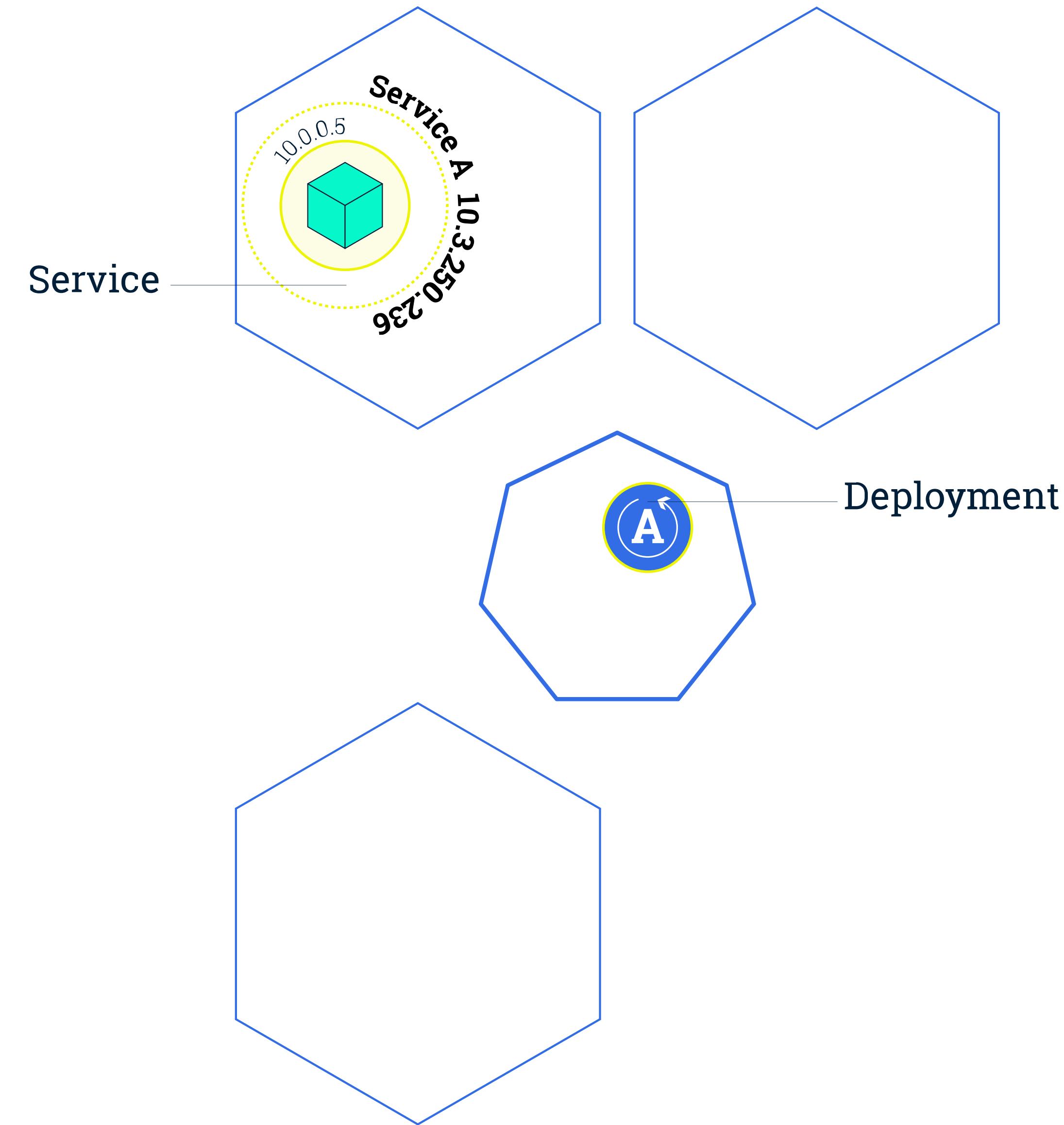
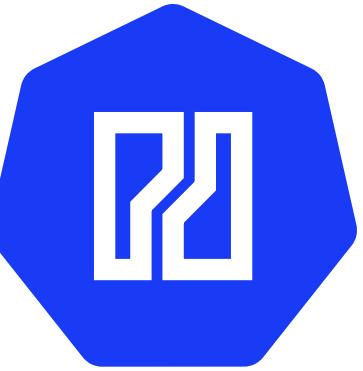
```
...           service.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: example-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: guestbook
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 3000
      targetPort: 3000
```

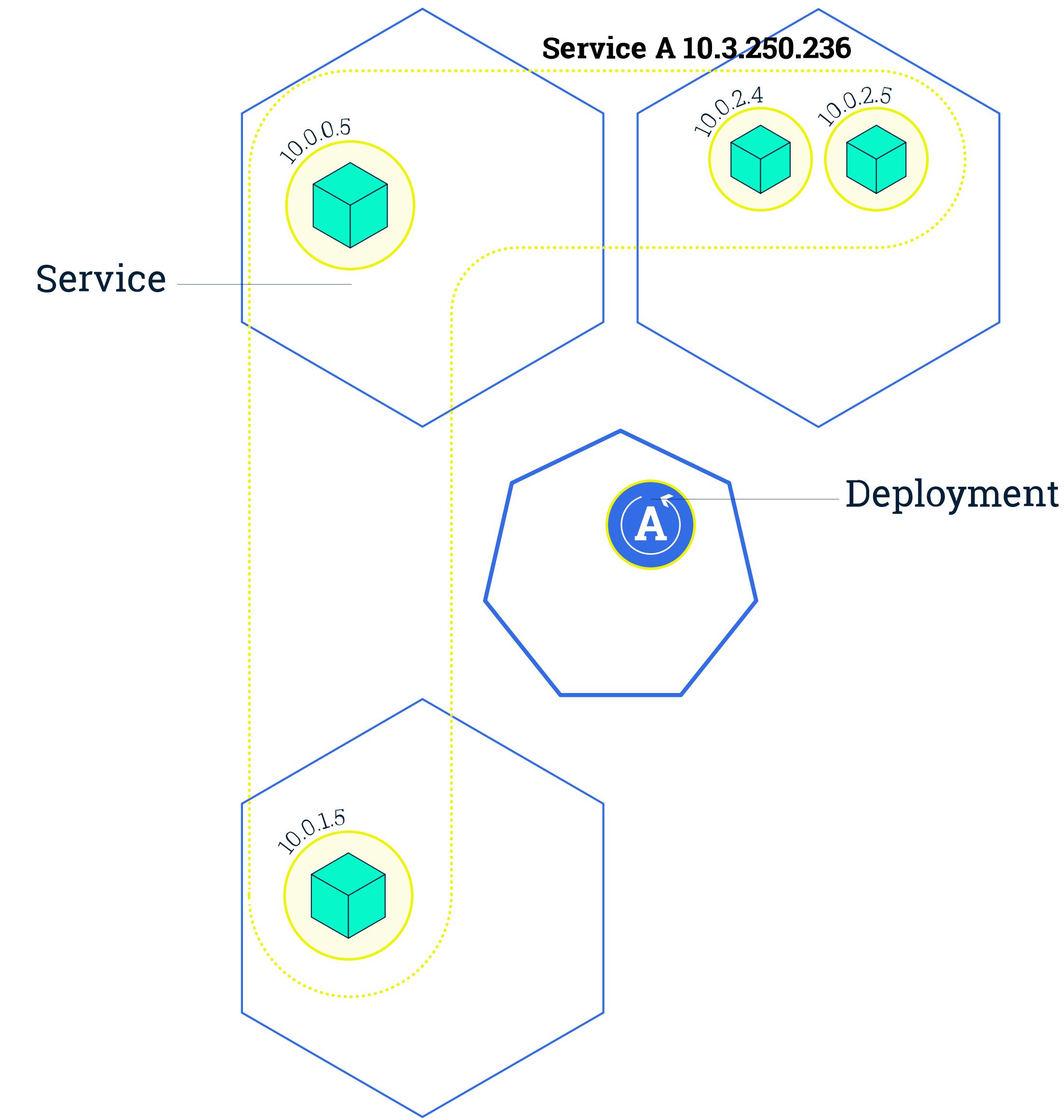
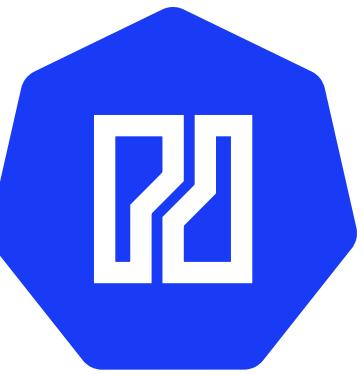
M3-6 Services Diagram



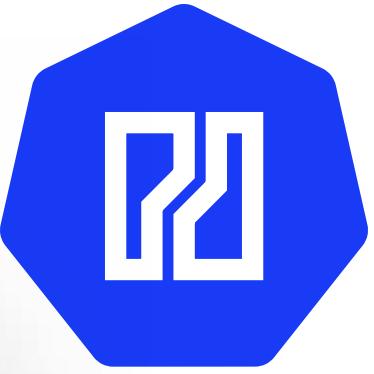
M3-7 Scaling



M3-7 Scaling



M3-8 Ingress

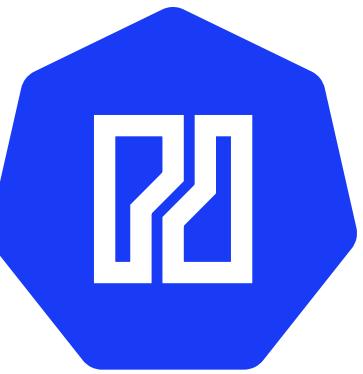


- An API object that manages **external access** to the services in a cluster, typically **HTTP**.
- **Ingress** may provide load balancing, SSL termination and name-based **virtual hosting**.

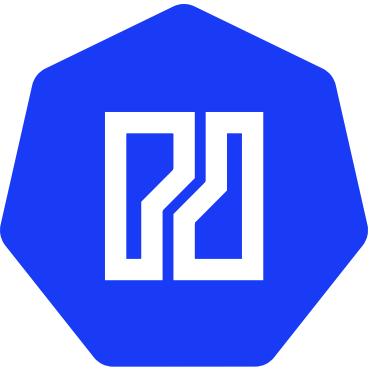
```
ingress.yaml

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-ingress
spec:
  rules:
  - host: example.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        pathType: Prefix
        backend:
          service:
            name: example-service
            port:
              number: 3000
        tls:
        - hosts:
          - example.com
        secretName: example-tls
```

M3-8 Ingress



M3-9 Namespaces

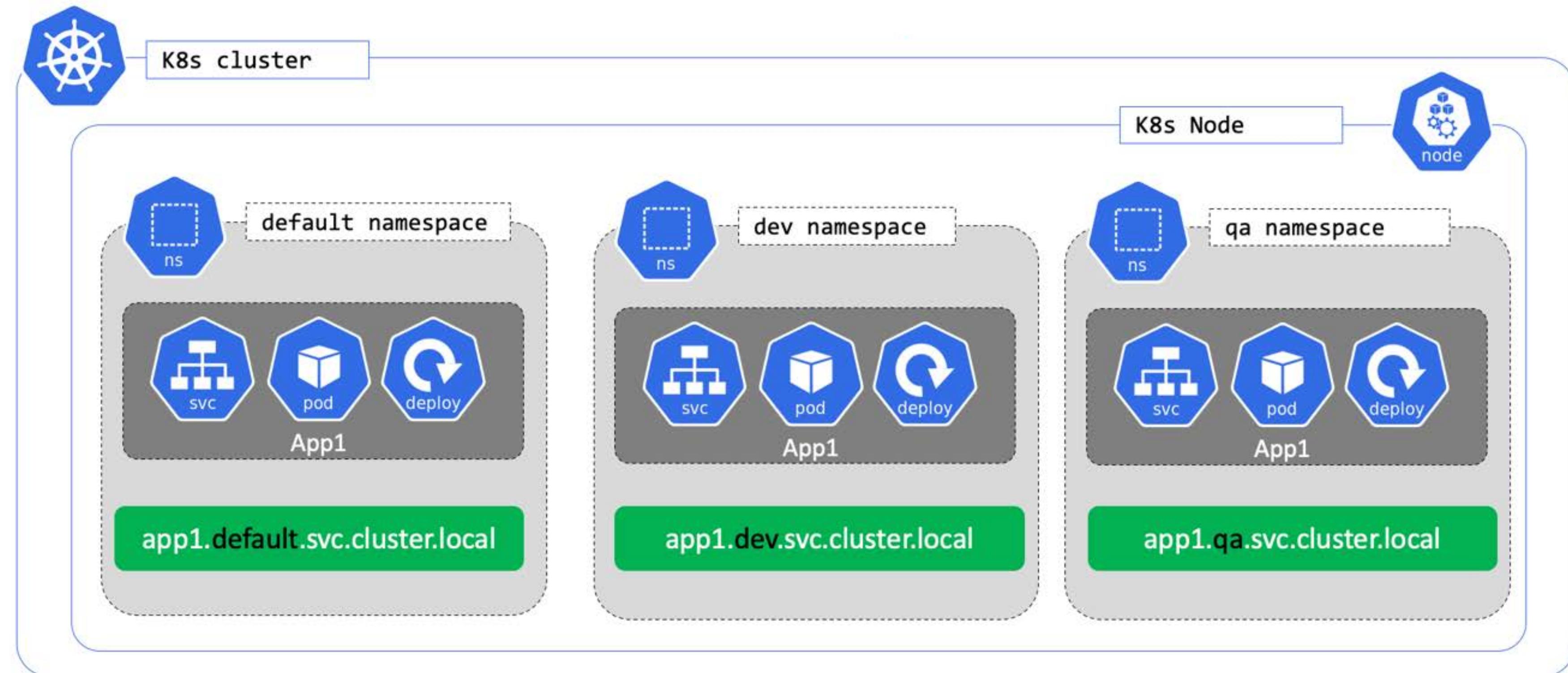
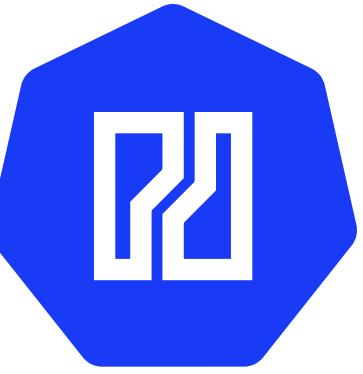


Namespaces provides a mechanism for **isolating groups** of resources within a single cluster.

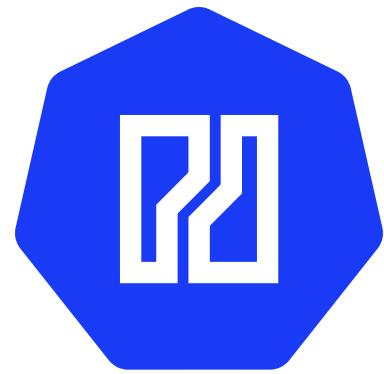
- Namespaces are intended for use in environments with many users spread across multiple teams, or projects.
- Namespaces provide a scope for names. Names of resources need to be **unique within** a namespace, but **not across namespaces**. Namespaces **can not be nested** inside one another and each Kubernetes resource can only be **in one namespace**.
- Namespaces are a way to divide cluster resources between multiple users (via **resource quota**).



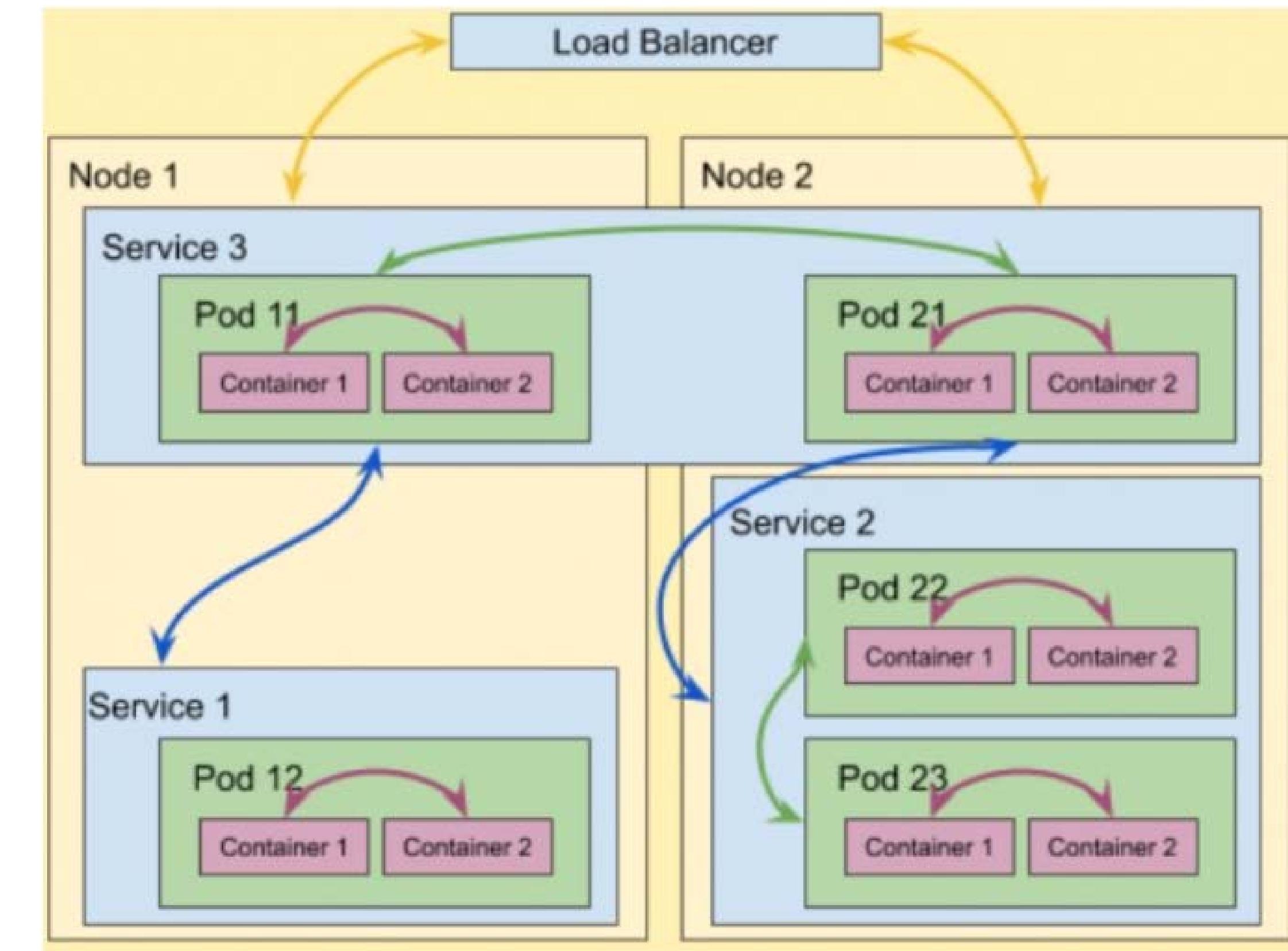
M3-9 Namespaces



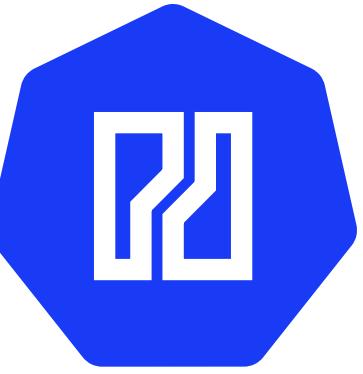
<service-name>.<namespace-name>.svc.cluster.local



- **Container to Container** communication
- **Pod to pod** communication
- **Pod to Service** communication
- **External to service** communication

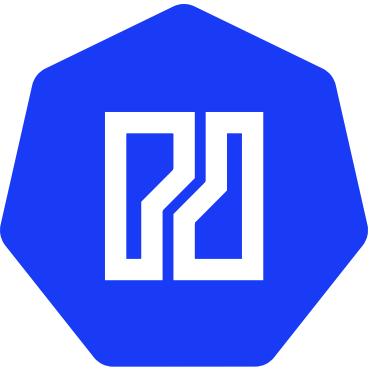


M4-1 Network Model

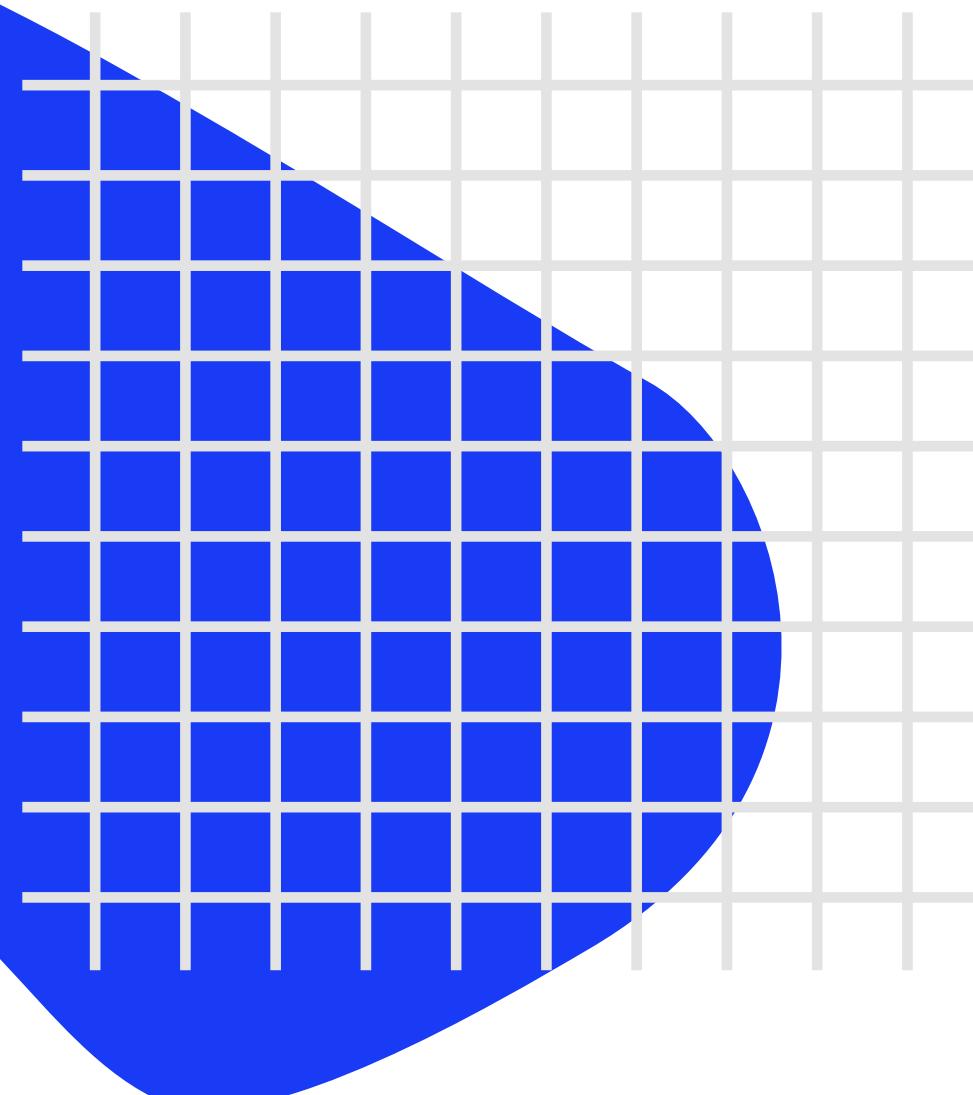


- All **containers** can communicate with each other **without NAT**
- All **nodes** can communicate with containers **without NAT**
- The IP address a **container** sees for itself is the **same address** everyone else sees

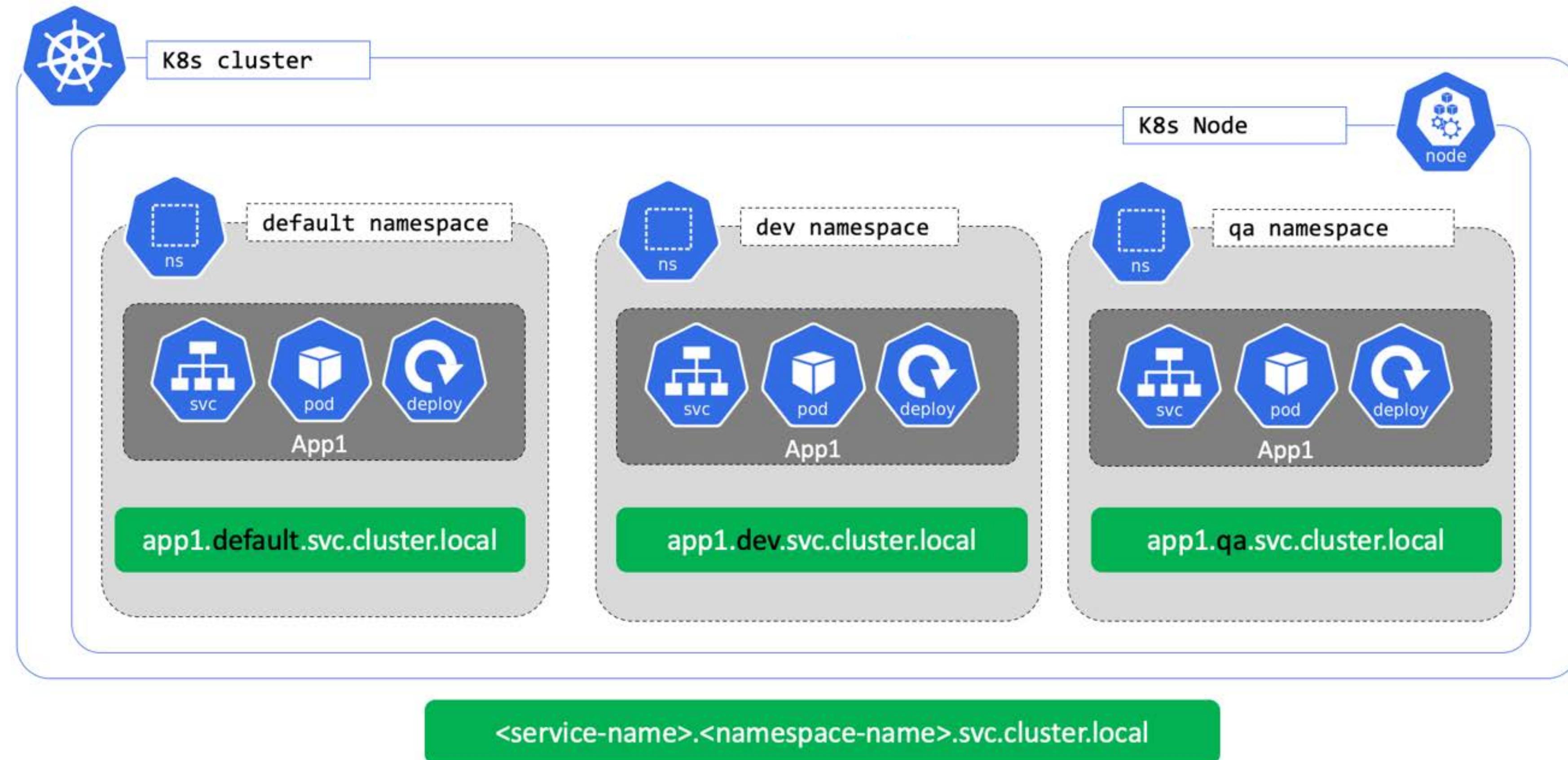
M4-2 Container Network Interface (CNI)



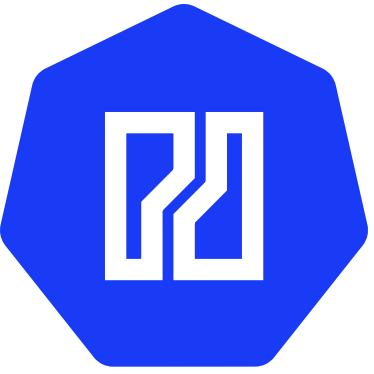
- Kubernetes enables networking through **2** different network plugins:
 - **Kubenet**
 - **CNI**
- **CNI** is only responsible for network connectivity of **containers** and **removing** allocated resources when the container is deleted.
- Initially the **container/pod** has **no network interface**. To connect containers Kubernetes calls the CNI plugin with commands like **ADD**, **DEL**, **CHECK**, **VERSION**.



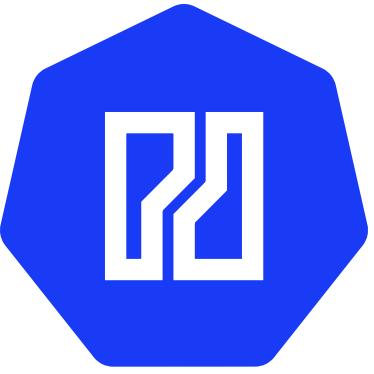
M4-3 DNS



M4-3 DNS

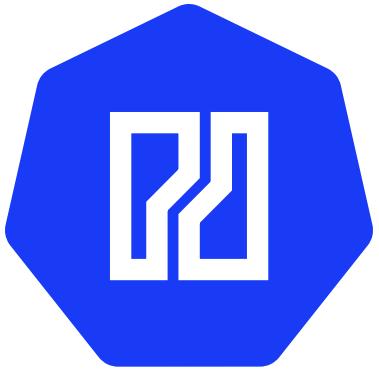


- **“Normal” (not headless) Services are assigned a DNS A or AAA record**
 - my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local
- **Pods are assigned a DNS A or AAA record**
 - pod-ip-address.my-namespace.pod.cluster.local
- **Pods exposed by a Service have the following DNS resolution:**
 - pod-ip-address.service-name.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local



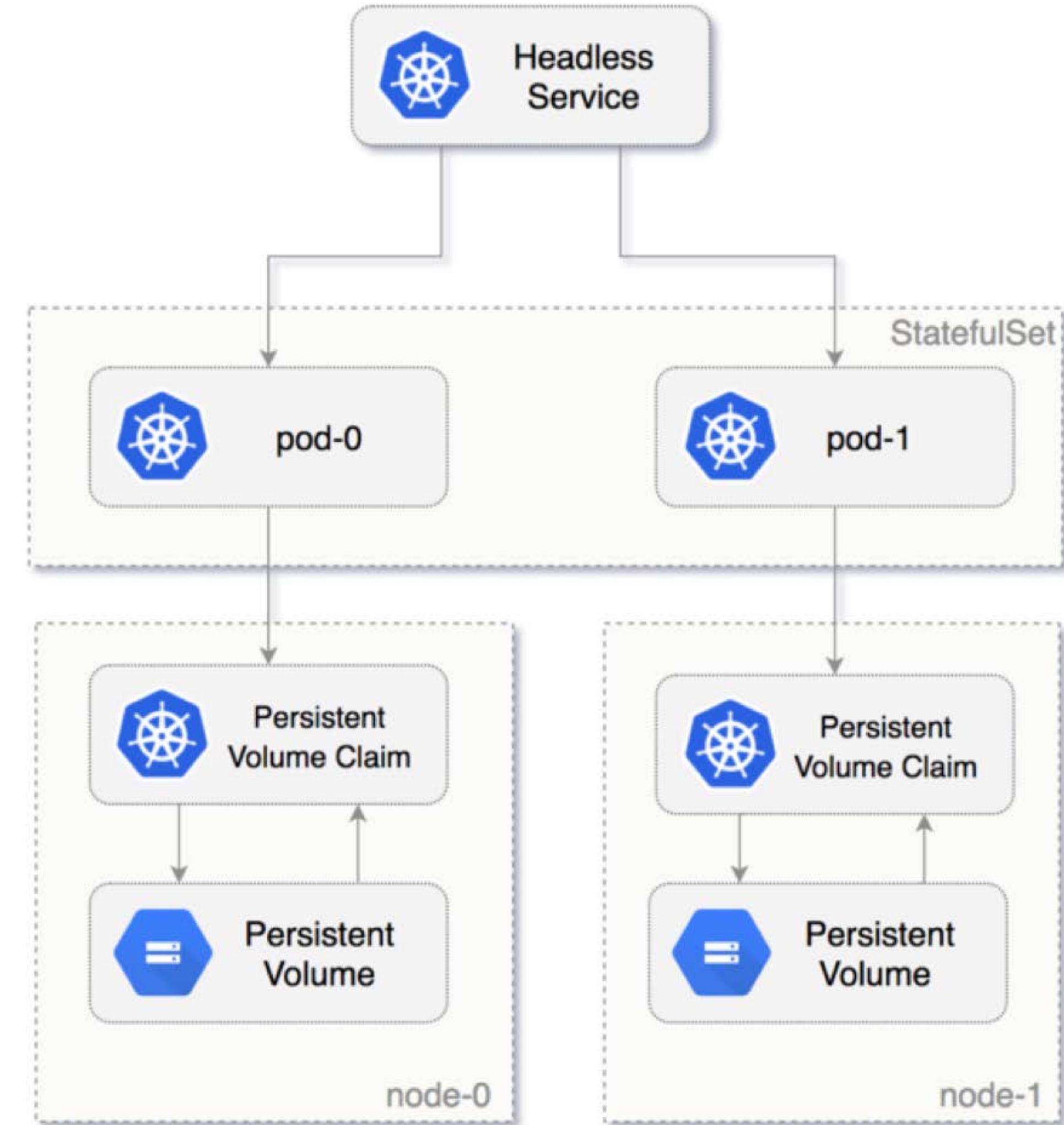
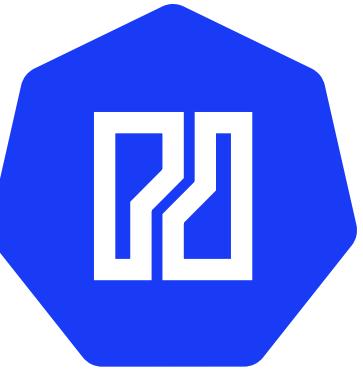
A **PersistentVolume (PV)** is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator or dynamically provisioned using **Storage Classes**. It is a resource in the cluster just like a node is a cluster resource. PVs are **volume plugins** like **Volumes**, but have a lifecycle independent of any individual pod that uses the PV. This API object captures the details of the implementation of the storage, be that **NFS**, **iSCSI**, or a **cloud-provider-specific storage system**.

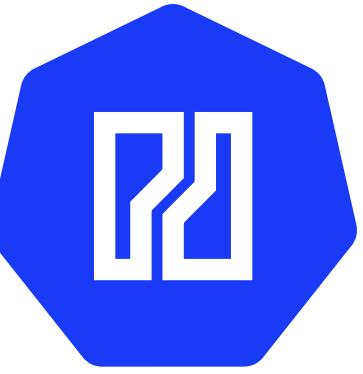
M5-1 PVC



A **PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC)** is a request for storage by a user. It is **similar** to a **pod**. Pods **consume node resources** and **PVCs** consume **PV** resources. **Pods** can request specific levels of resources (**CPU** and **Memory**). **Claims** can request specific **size** and **access modes** (e.g., can be mounted once **read/write** or many times **read-only**).

M5-2 Overview

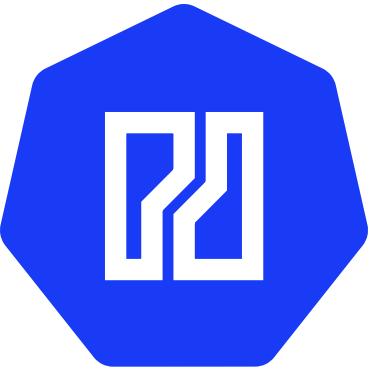




- **Monitoring**
 - Kubernetes Dashboard
 - Kube Prometheus Stack
- **Gitops**
 - Gitlab CI/CD
 - Flux
 - ArgoCD

M6-1

Image Material



- <https://www.weave.works/blog/kubernetes-faq-configure-storage-for-bare-metal-cluster>
- <https://stacksimplify.com/azure-aks/azure-kubernetes-service-namespaces-imperative/>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/home/>
- <https://ray.so>
- <https://undraw.co>



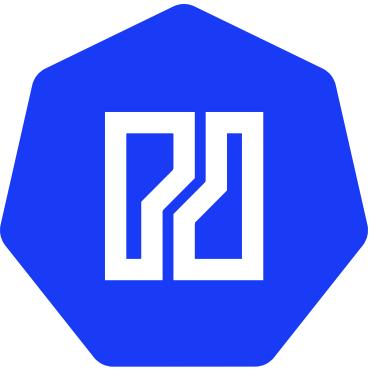
M6-2 Useful Links



- **Official Kubernetes Docs**
 - <https://kubernetes.io/docs/home/>
- **CNCF Landscape**
 - <https://landscape.cncf.io>
- **Kubernetes API Reference**
 - <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubernetes-api/v1.24/>

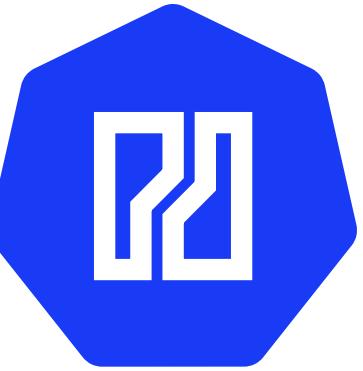


M6-3 Get certified

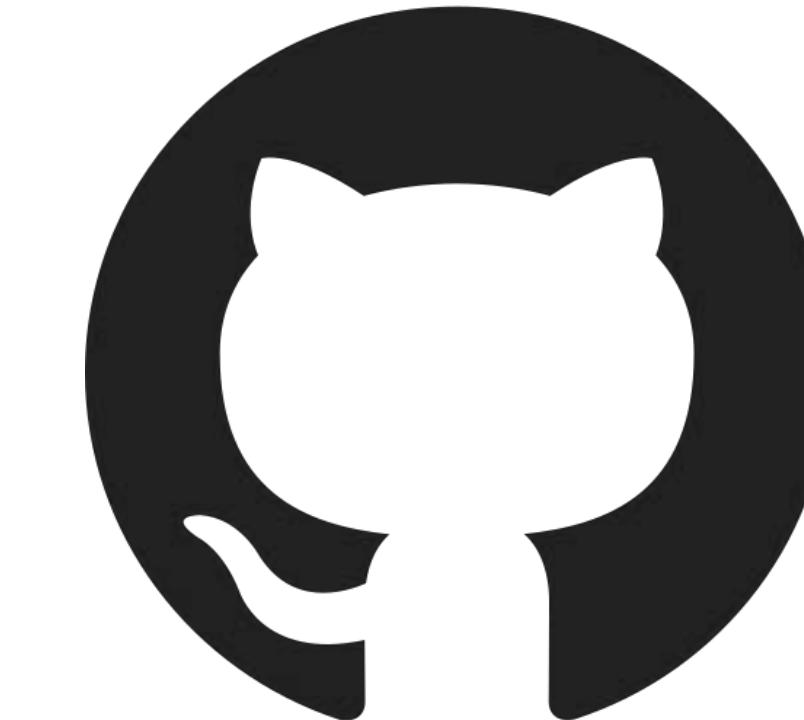


- **Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD)**
 - <https://www.cncf.io/certification/ckad/>
- **Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA)**
 - <https://www.cncf.io/certification/cka/>
- **Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)**
 - <https://www.cncf.io/certification/cks/>





Keep on learning!



@janlauber
@natrongmbh