Introduction to Helm and the problems that it solves

In the previous section, I gave a very quick introduction about Helm.

Now, inside this lecture, let us try to understand more details about Helm.

**If someone asks you what is Helm, you can simply reply saying that Helm is a package manager for Kubernetes.**

**The main objective of Helm is to help developers and DevOps team members to manage Kubernetes projects and deployments by offering a more efficient approach in handling the Kubernetes manifest files.**

Regardless of how many microservices you have inside your microservice network, Helm is going to make your life easy without helm like we discussed previously, we need to maintain lot many Kubernetes manifest files. Without helm like we discussed previously, we need to maintain all the Kubernetes manifest files like for deployment, service, config map, for each microservice that you are going to deploy inside your microservice.

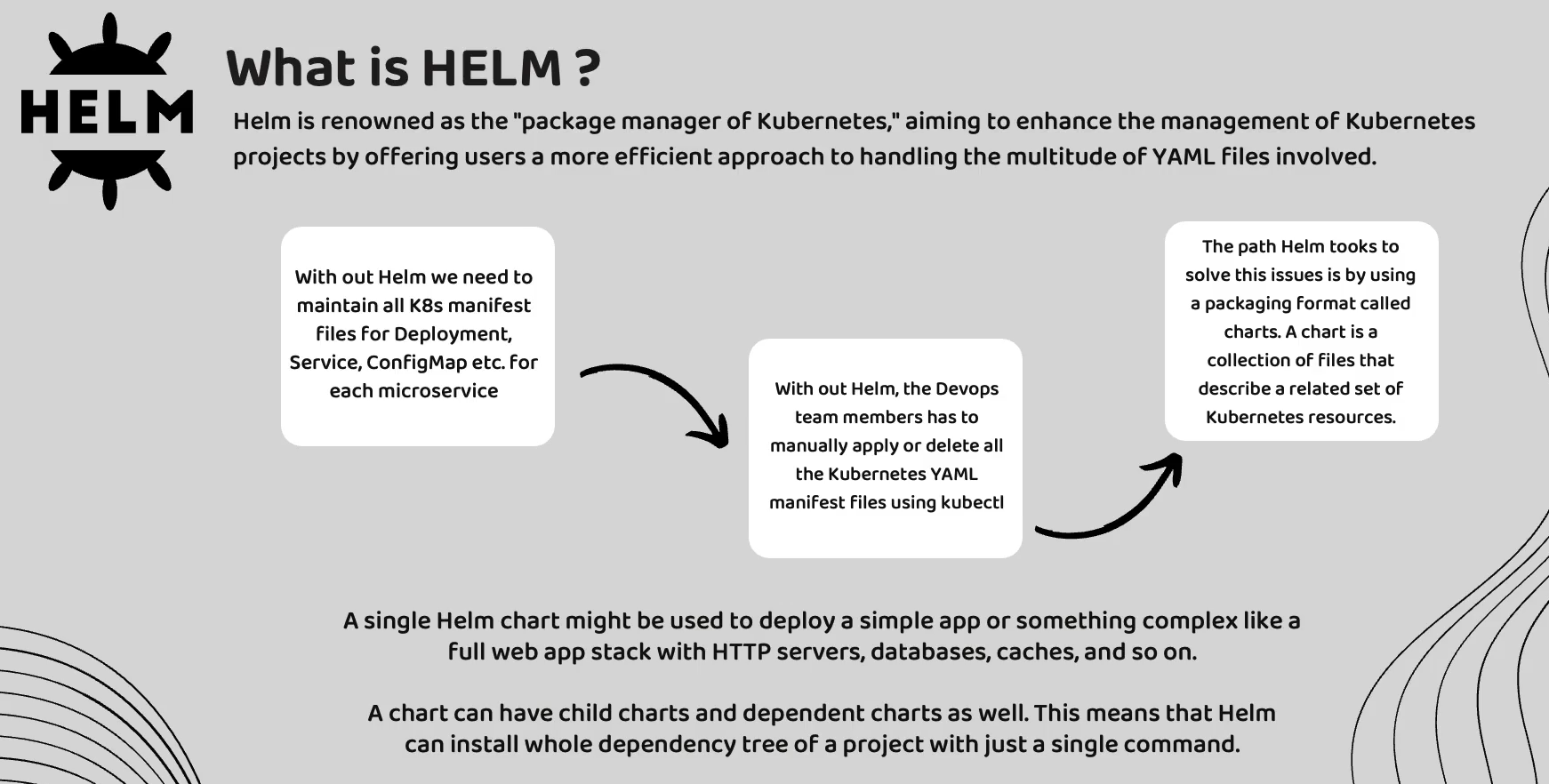
And apart from maintaining these Kubernetes manifest files, your DevOps team members also they should manually apply or delete these Kubernetes manifest files with the help of **kubectl** commands.

But like I said, if we use Helm, we can overcome these challenges.

And here you may have question like how Helm is going to help us to overcome these challenges.

For the same helm is going to follow a **packaging format called Charts**.

Inside Helm, a chart is a collection of files that describes a related set of Kubernetes resources.



Suppose inside your microservice network, if you have 50 microservices, you can club all these 50

microservices related manifest files into a single component called Chart inside Helm.

So, using the same single chart, we can deploy a simple application or any kind of complex application which can include Http servers, REST APIs, databases, supporting components like cache.

So regardless of how complex your microservice network is, you can always try to create a chart specific to your organization.

And with that, the maintenance of your Kubernetes deployments is going to be super easy.

And one more beauty of this helm charts is, a chart can have a **child charts** or **dependent charts** as well, just like in Java, how we can have parent class or child class or dependent classes very similarly

inside helm charts also, we can maintain the dependent charts and child charts in case if you have dependency on other third-party components, you can try to add the helm charts of those components into your organization charts.

This way you can install whole dependency tree of your project, including your own microservices and dependent components with just a single command.

And like I said, Helm is a package manager for Kubernetes.

And here you may have a question.

**What is a package manager?**

**Package manager** is a component that can help you in installing or uninstalling or upgrading your software packages. Just like how we have helm for Kubernetes, very similarly, we also have other famous package managers inside the industry.

*For example,* ***Pip*** *is a package manager that can help you to install any Python packages.*

*And very similarly for JavaScript, we have a package manager with the name* ***NPM****.*

*Using this NPM package manager, we can install any kind of JavaScript libraries like Angular, React.*

*All these libraries we can easily install and set up inside our local system with the help of this NPM package manager.*

Very similarly, ***helm*** **is the best way to find, share and use software’s built for Kubernetes**.

I hope this is clear.

Now let me try to explain you very quickly on how Helm is going to solve all the challenges that we

have discussed. Without Helm like we discussed, we need to maintain separate Kubernetes manifest files for all the microservices inside a project.

For example, think like I have accounts, loans, and cards, microservice. If I want to access them,

either using external traffic or with the help of internal traffic, I should expose them with the help

of Service object inside Kubernetes.

For the same, I need to create three different Kubernetes manifest files, one for account-service,

and the second one is for the loan-service and the third one for the card-service.

So, if you try to closely observe these manifest files, the skeleton of these files is almost same or

static except a few dynamic values, like the very first element **apiVersion:** which is v1 is going

to be static for all the files.

The same applies for **kind:** object post that will be having **metadata** **name** inside the metadata name,

we are going to have a dynamic value which is specific to this microservice.

Post that and a **spec** and **selector**.

The app name is going to be the dynamic value and the type also

is going to be a dynamic value based upon our requirements.

We can use LoadBalancer or ClusterIP, but coming to the **protocol**, TCP is going to be a static value

and the **port** and **targetPort** will have dynamic values which are specific to each microservice.

So apart from these few dynamic values, the whole skeleton or template of the Kubernetes service manifest file is going to be the same.

This is where Helm is going to come into picture and it will try to make our life easy.

Now, let me quickly show you how Helm is going to approach this problem.

So, whenever we are using Helm, first, we are going to create a single **template.yaml** file for the Service object regardless of how many microservices you have inside your cluster, you are always going to have a single **template.yaml** file like you can see here.



This template yaml files will have static values along with the static syntax structure.

If you closely observe this **helm service template file** at some places it is trying to accept the dynamic values.

For example, under the metadata name it is going to accept the dynamic value with the help of name: {{ .Values.serviceName }}

type: {{ .Values.service.type }}

targetPort: {{ .Values.service.targetPort }}

So, whatever you mention inside this double curly brace is going to represent a dynamic value which

we are going to **inject at runtime whenever we are trying to deploy our microservices into Kubernetes cluster.**

For example, think like we have this helm service template file. As a next step, what I can do is, I can try to provide a **values.yaml** file which is specific to accounts microservice.

So inside this values.yaml I'm going to maintain all the key and values you see inside my values.yaml



The very first property that I am trying to create here is **deploymentlabel: accounts**

The same value that we have defined inside the values.yaml is going to be applied to the service

template file at runtime and behind the scenes helm is going to automatically create the account microservice specific service manifest file.

Very similarly, you just have to provide the values.yaml for other microservices.

With that, you will always have a single template file which is going to be maintained by the helm.

But as a developer or as a DevOps team member, we should provide the values.yaml for each microservice.

And behind the scenes, using these values that we have defined, the helm is going to generate the Kubernetes manifest files at runtime for all your microservices.

**On top of that, we do not have to execute these Kubernetes manifest files manually.**

Whenever we are using Helm, we are going to achieve all the deployment of our microservice with a single command.

So, by following this approach, Helm is going to solve these problems.

**What are the problems that helm try to solve?**

**1st problem solved**

The very first advantage, I would say as Helm is going to support packaging of your Kubernetes manifest files into a single helm chart, the same helm chart can be distributed into a public repository or a private repository you can share with others.

So, it is up to you how you want to leverage that helm chart.

This is very similar to our Java code.

We can store that in a centralized location if needed

we can share our code with others.

Very similarly, we are going to maintain the helm charts.

That is why we are calling Helm as a package manager for Kubernetes.

**2nd problem solved**

And the next problem that Helm solves is it is going to make developers or DevOps team members life easy because it is going to support easier installation.

With the help of Helm, you can always deploy or upgrade or rollback or uninstall your entire microservice application into your Kubernetes cluster with a single command.

No need to run any manual commands with the help of Kubectl, and at last Helm is going to support,

release or version management as well, which means whenever needed, you can roll back your entire Kubernetes cluster to the previous working state with a single command.

Whereas with Kubernetes manifest files like we discussed previously, we can only roll back a particular microservice.

What if you want to roll back your entire Kubernetes cluster. In such scenarios, helm is going to help us.

Installing Helm

Install Chocolatey

<https://chocolatey.org/install>

<https://helm.sh/docs/intro/install/>

Installing a sample Helm Chart

Now, inside this lecture, I am going to show you the power of hell by taking a sample chart available

from the official documentation.

So, before we try to explore the official documentation of hell on how to install a chart of hell, first,

we need to make sure the local Kubernetes cluster is up and running.



We can confirm by going to the Docker dashboard inside the Docker dashboard, you should be able to see a message which is Kubernetes is running.

So, this confirms the cluster is running.

Very similarly you can also run any of the Kubectl command, for example, I can try to run a command which

**> kubectl get services**

So, this will give me the list of services inside my local Kubernetes cluster.

As of now, we have only one service which is related to Kubernetes itself.



So, this confirms our local Kubernetes cluster is working fine.

As a next step, I am going to run a helm command, which

**> helm ls**

So, this is going to list all the releases or all the installations that we have done into the Kubernetes

cluster with the help of Helm.

So, if I try to run as of now, you can see there is no helm installations because as of now we have

not installed any chart into the Kubernetes cluster.

**How my helm can connect to the Kubernetes cluster**?

Because without connecting to the Kubernetes cluster, my helm cannot show this output.

So, the answer to this question is, Helm is going to look for Kubernetes cluster connection details inside your local system.

So, whenever you try to connect to a Kubernetes cluster inside your local system, it is going to make

an entry inside your system.

For example, inside my scenario, I can go to folder

**C:\Users\niles\.kube**

If I try to open this, there is a config file, so if I try to open this file, you will be able to see

all the connection details that my kubectl right now is using to connect to my Kubernetes cluster.

So, you can see right now it is connected to a Docker desktop cluster.

So, the same connection details Helm also is going to leverage whenever it wants to interact with a Kubernetes cluster.

I hope this is clear.

If you are using Windows Operating system, you will be able to find **C:\Users\niles\.kube**

Now let us go and explore on how to setup a sample helm chart inside our local system.

So that will give some good exposure to the helm.

And what are the advantages of Helm?

So, for the same inside this website where we explored about the installation of helm into the local

system, just under this installing helm, we also have one more option which is using Helm.

<https://helm.sh/docs/intro/using_helm/>

So let me click on that post that here there is some good introduction on how to use helm.

<https://helm.sh/docs/intro/using_helm/#helm-search-finding-charts>

You can read if you are interested, but I want to directly go to the section where we have

**’helm search’** command.

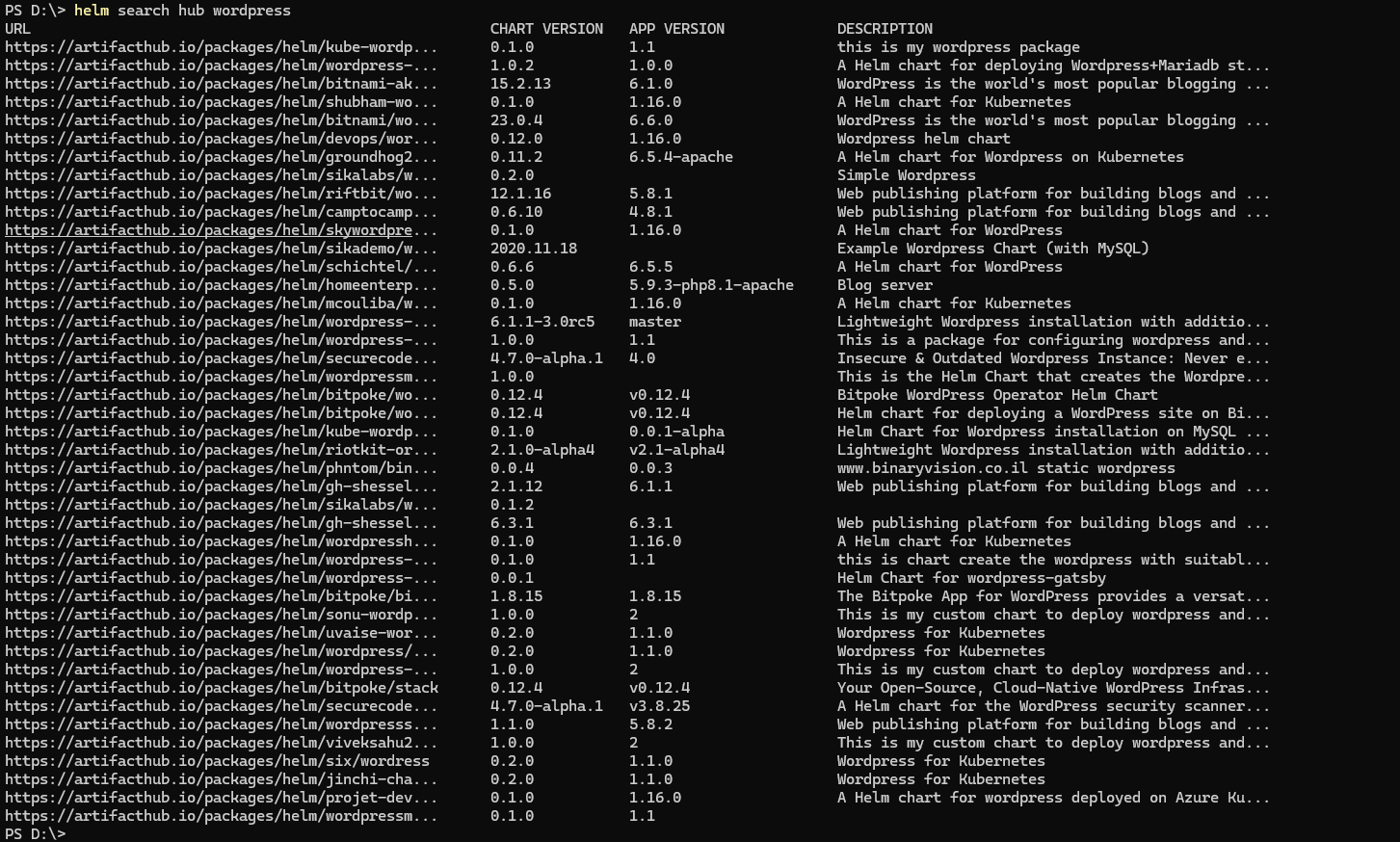
Helm comes with a powerful search command.

Like I said before, there is a good amount of community for Helm where a lot many companies, organizations, and open-source developers, they build a lot of helm charts which you can search with the help of helm search.

For example, here we have a command which is   
**> helm search hub wordpress**

Think like you want to deploy a wordpress website into your Kubernetes cluster. For the same,

first, we need to search if there are any wordpress **related charts available inside the public repositories**.



As soon as I enter, you will be able to see all the repositories where we have a chart with the name wordpress.

So, you can see a lot many places we are able to see wordpress.

So that is why we can see all of them in the output.

Here also, you can see there is a statement saying that

*“The above searches for all wordpress charts on Artifact Hub”*   
So, there are many repositories output that we receive.

So, we have received many repository details based upon our helm search command.

So, we need to choose one of the repositories to install the wordpress helm chart.

For the same, let us go to the website here.

<https://helm.sh/docs/intro/using_helm/#helm-install-installing-a-package>

If you can scroll down, there is a helm install section here they have mentioned on how to install

the WordPress chart available under the Bitnami repo.

> helm install happy-panda bitnami/wordpress

**How to add bitnami repo?**

Like I said, Bitnami is a famous repository which maintains production ready helm charts. So, we can

use the same Bitnami repository to install this WordPress chart.

But before we try to install this command, we need to make sure we have added the Bitnami repo details inside our local system.

So how to add that for the same you can take this bitnami and search inside the Google saying that bitnami helm chart installation.

<https://docs.bitnami.com/kubernetes/faq/get-started/install-configure-helm/>

So, if you try to search with this, you will get the results inside the Google search engine.

And here you can click on this very first link, which is install the chart. So here you can see the very first command they have given is how to add the Bitnami repo to the local helm.

Here I am trying to run the command and this will add the bitnami repo into our local system.

**> helm repo add bitnami https://charts.bitnami.com/bitnami**



Now we can safely run this helm install command.

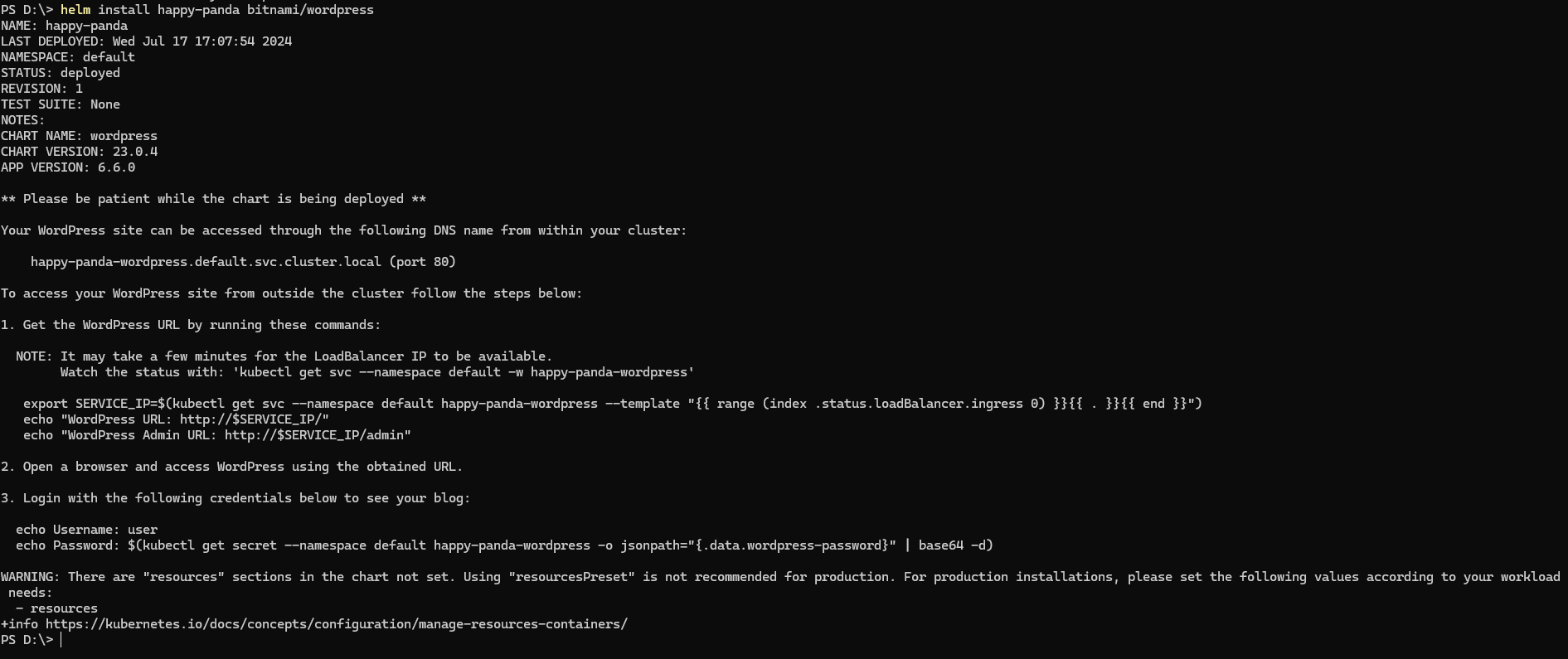
**> helm install happy-panda bitnami/wordpress**

So, the command is helm install and what is the **installation name or the release name** that you want to give? So here they have given the name as happy-panda. The name can be anything and post that bitnami indicates **what is the repository and this repo** which is **bitnami**.

What is the **helm chart**? The helm chart name is wordpress.

So, if I try to run this command, my helm is going to install the chart available inside the Bitnami

repo.



So here if you try to read the very first point, they highlighted that you can get the WordPress URL

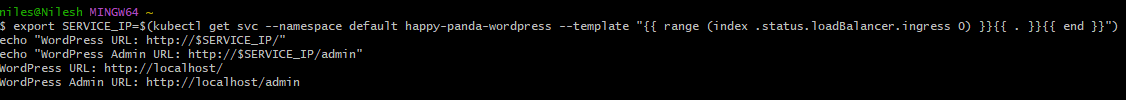
by running these commands and these are the commands.

But before that we have a note saying that it may take few minutes for the load balancer IP to be available. So, we need to be patient and we need to give 1 or 2 minutes for this to get complete.

So, to understand what is the URL of WordPress, we can try to copy this entire command and execute the same inside our terminal.

To execute this command, in Windows 11, you have a few options, including using the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL), Git Bash, or a similar Unix-like environment. Here is how you can do it using WSL and Git Bash:

**> wsl --install**

****

**export SERVICE\_IP=$(kubectl get svc --namespace default happy-panda-wordpress --template "{{ range (index .status.loadBalancer.ingress 0) }}{{ . }}{{ end }}")**

**echo "WordPress URL: http://$SERVICE\_IP/"**

**echo "WordPress Admin URL:** [**http://$SERVICE\_IP/admin**](http://$SERVICE_IP/admin)**"**

And this will give you an output saying that the WordPress URL is http localhost,

whereas if you want to log in as an admin, you need to access the URL, which is http localhost/admin

So let me go to the browser and try to access the same.

First, I will try to access the normal URL.

So here I am trying to access and you can see I got a sample WordPress web page.



So, what is WordPress famous for? To build the blog website. So that is why we can see some sample blog website. If you are not able to access it, please wait for 1 to 2 minutes.

You can also confirm the deployment status inside the dashboard.

\eazybank-kubernetes-manifests\kubernetes-dashboard> **kubectl apply -f .\dashboard-adminuser.yaml**

serviceaccount/admin-user created

\eazybank-kubernetes-manifests\kubernetes-dashboard> **kubectl apply -f .\dashboard-rolebinding.yaml**

clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/admin-user unchanged

\eazybank-kubernetes-manifests\kubernetes-dashboard> **kubectl -n kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard create token admin-user**

\eazybank-kubernetes-manifests\kubernetes-dashboard> **kubectl -n kubernetes-dashboard create token admin-user**

eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IlNQOHJNUmdsY1dhbXp3UUt1ZDB6cE9MTWRYd0xhNmltLWVrVjhSTkVrZ2cifQ.eyJhdWQiOlsiaHR0cHM6Ly9rdWJlcm5ldGVzLmRlZmF1bHQuc3ZjLmNsdXN0ZXIubG9jYWwiXSwiZXhwIjoxNzIxMjIyOTQ3LCJpYXQiOjE3MjEyMTkzNDcsImlzcyI6Imh0dHBzOi8va3ViZXJuZXRlcy5kZWZhdWx0LnN2Yy5jbHVzdGVyLmxvY2FsIiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pbyI6eyJuYW1lc3BhY2UiOiJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZCIsInNlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50Ijp7Im5hbWUiOiJhZG1pbi11c2VyIiwidWlkIjoiZmQ2ZGYzYzMtZjY5OC00OWQ0LThmM2EtNzMyMDkyYzM2NDAzIn19LCJuYmYiOjE3MjEyMTkzNDcsInN1YiI6InN5c3RlbTpzZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudDprdWJlcm5ldGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZDphZG1pbi11c2VyIn0.nXbLmaD\_OfG7OtGLNI3NoYpS7XY9Yx0YPdWSdEo\_NtRNp\_eql5rsodNVt-NHrEJrZY-wTOygVn4BjizPQBk7PcBb0sMDtR9erRcR35sKvHycxXjNlT\_STxikk3mAul0cqNkVGBKoBsI1eNszzPCTs2Xiv031OebPw3K3Cutwno2JjBalERilJ5RD0tcgDFG\_rBjN9aiNoNEr7zDMJiW23CXRG\_QbUwkQ3wj3pEqdSZO1D5on6zFbftfLWzEZmhzLZwPXNi\_lNcRDoyOUjEWoA8YzuzbcBIigTyBs7\_zygODrkZFCsgsW6sTIjXa0abaPPfFXJiWvjEisVqbWlIESpw

\eazybank-kubernetes-manifests\kubernetes-dashboard> **kubectl apply -f .\long-lived-secret-dashboard-token.yaml**

secret/admin-user created

So as of now you can see whatever helm chart that we have installed.

It did a lot of work behind the scenes.

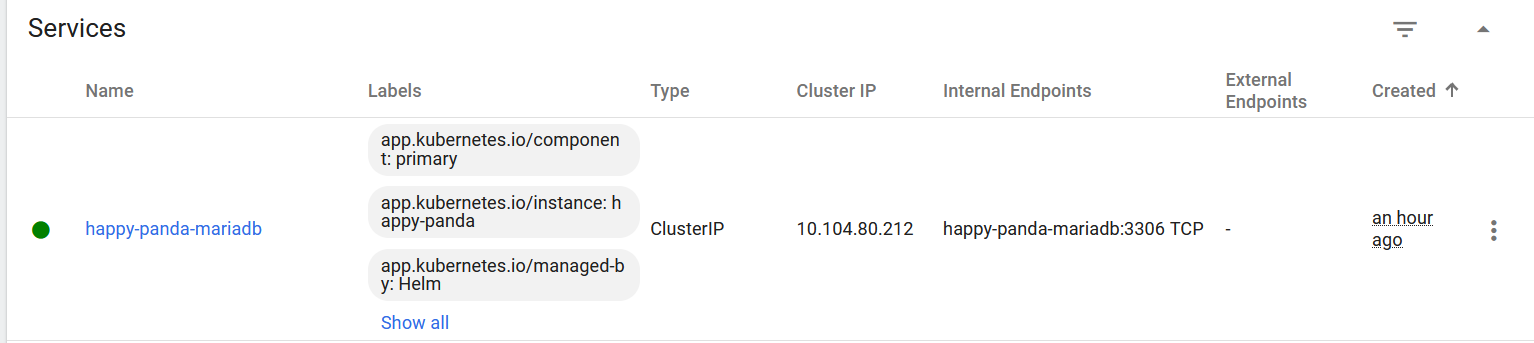
First, you can check and deployments.

There is 1 deployment happened and similarly, under the pods you will be able to see 2 pods.

One is related to the MariaDB, which my blog website is going to use behind the scenes.

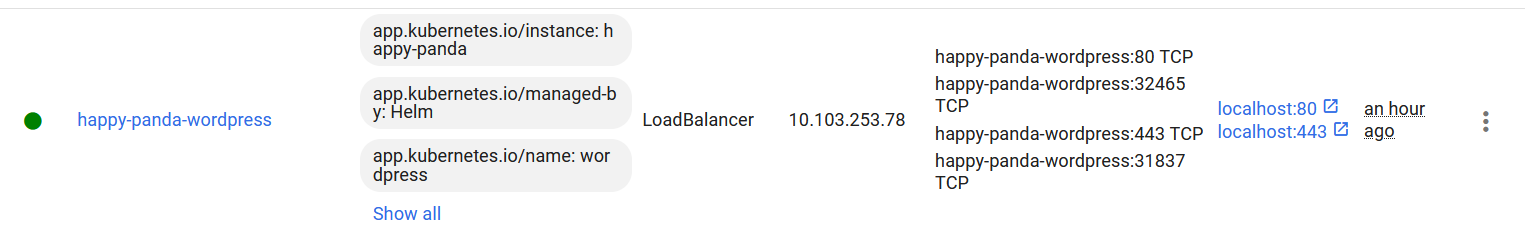
And the second part is related to the WordPress website itself and we will be having replica set details and similarly, you will be able to see the service details.

So, my MariaDB is exposed as cluster IP because I do not have any requirement to access from outside of the cluster. My WordPress website is going to access it internally within the cluster.



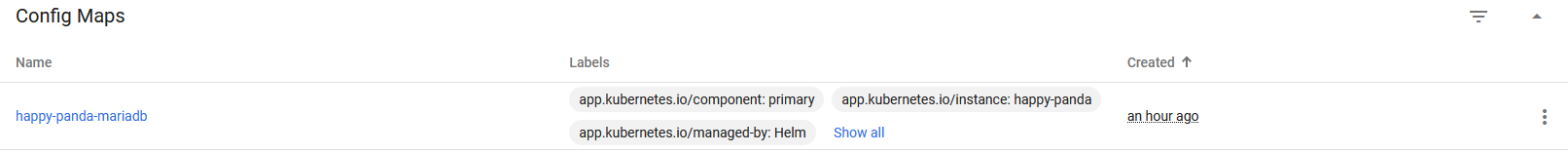
Whereas the WordPress website is deployed as LoadBalancer service type because we need to access it from outside of the cluster.

That is why we have the LoadBalancer service type here.



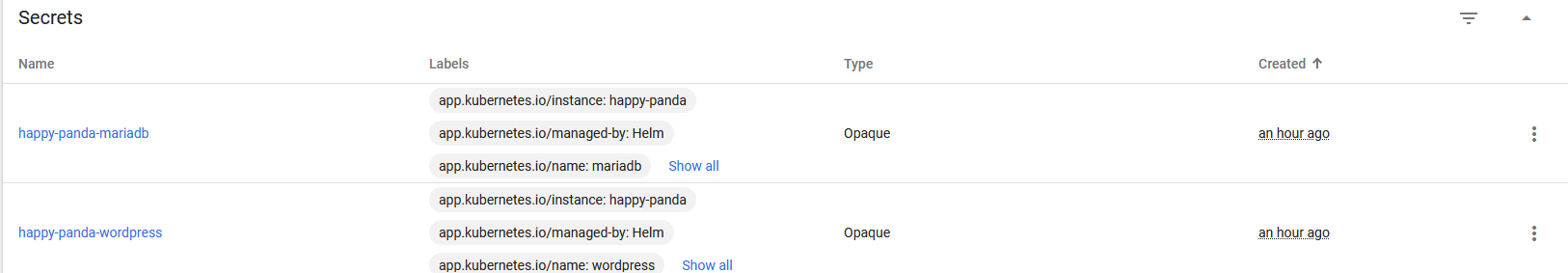
Very similarly, you can go and check what are the config maps created.

So here this is a config map which has all these environment property details



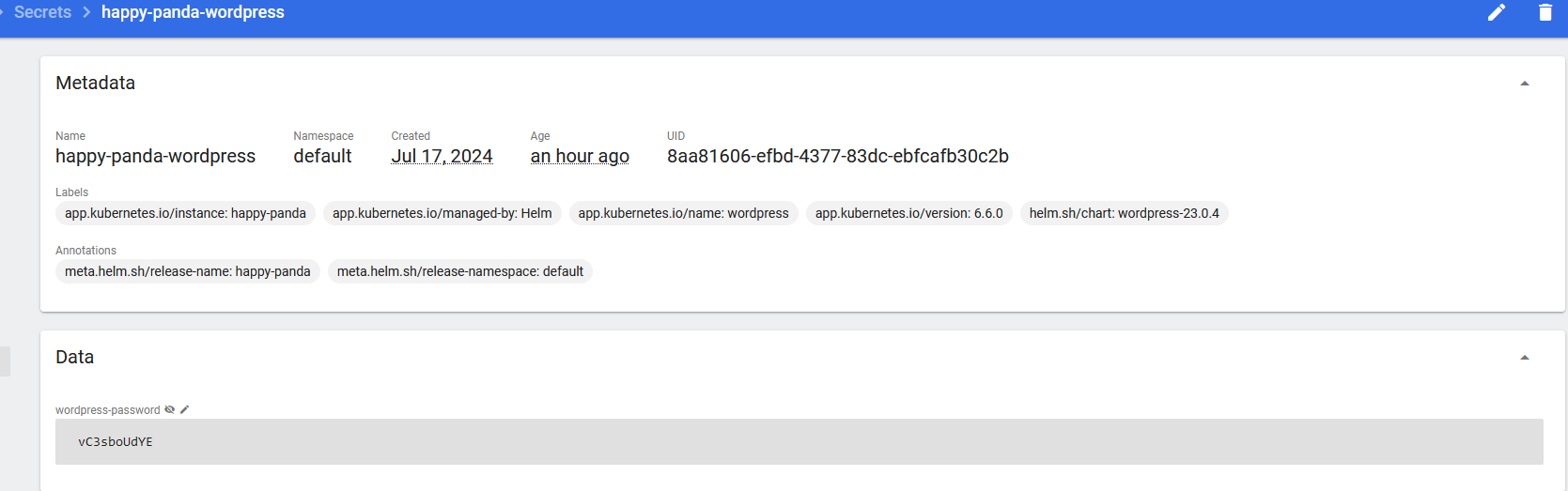
and similarly you can

go to secrets and here there are two secrets one with the name happy-panda-wordpress and the other one related to the database.



So, if I try to click on this WordPress secret, so here we have a password that we can use to access

the website as an admin.

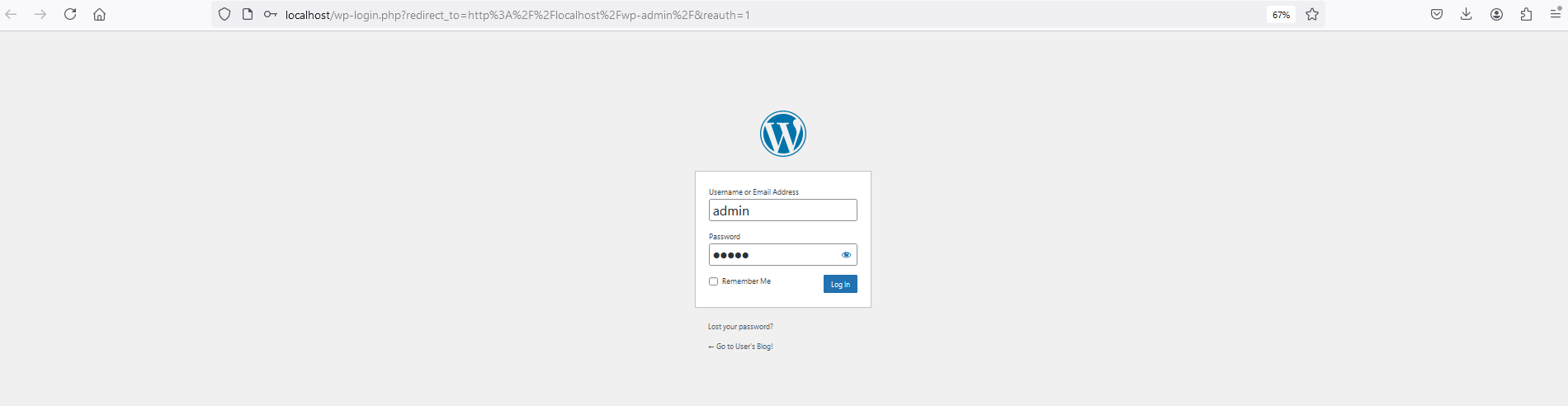


So, this way behind the scenes, my helm chart did a lot of job for me to set up this website with production ready standards.

So now let me try to access as an admin for the same,

I just need to access path http://localhost/admin,

but it is going to ask me the username and password, password we already saw previously.



This is going to be the password.

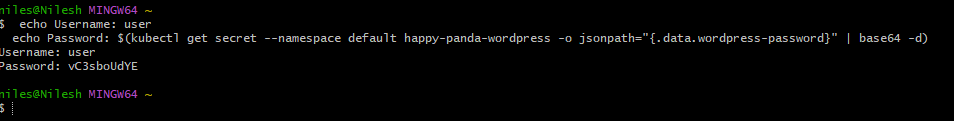
We can also try to get the username and password from the instructions that we have received on the terminal. So, inside the terminal you can see under the third point they have highlighted how to get the username and password so you can try to take this command and run the same inside your terminal.

And this will give what is the username.

Username is user and this is the password.

$ echo Username: user

$ echo Password: $(kubectl get secret --namespace default happy-panda-wordpress -o jsonpath="{.data.wordpress-password}" | base64 -d)



So let me copy the password.

Here the username is going to be user and password

I have pasted and post that I am going to click on this login.

Now you can see I am able to access my WordPress website as an admin.

Here I can create new blogs or new articles as an admin of this WordPress website.

So, the point that I want you to highlight here is did you see how easily I can set up all these

WordPress websites very easily with the help of Helm chart, I just ran a single command which

**> helm install command**

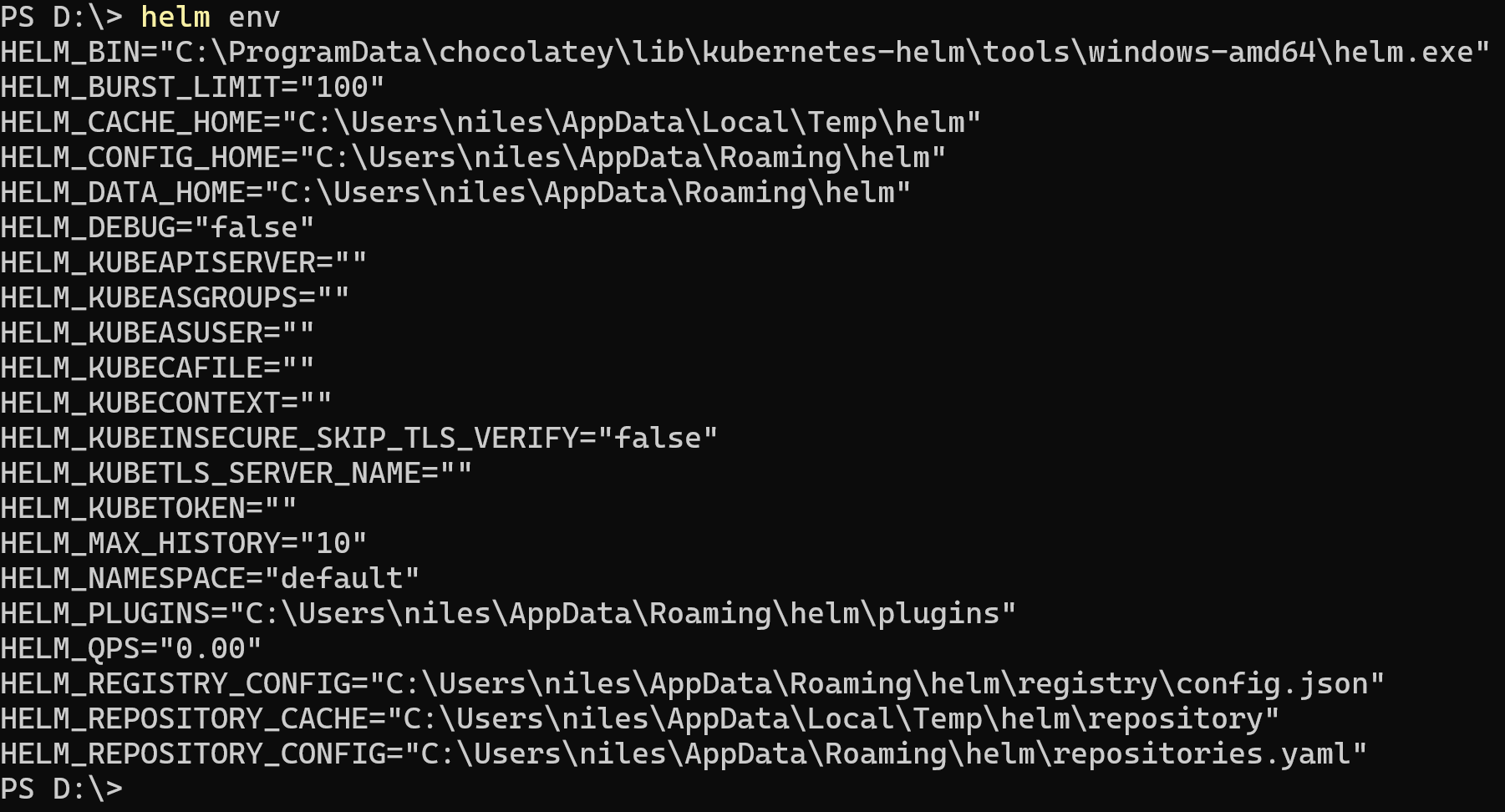
and behind the scenes it ran so many Kubernetes manifest files.

So, do you want to see what are all the files that it has executed?

So, for the same we need to understand where the helm chart inside your local system is saved.

So, to understand the same, we need to run the command which

**> helm env**

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So, this will give you output about your health.

Here I just wanted to highlight you that all our helm charts are going to be saved under these



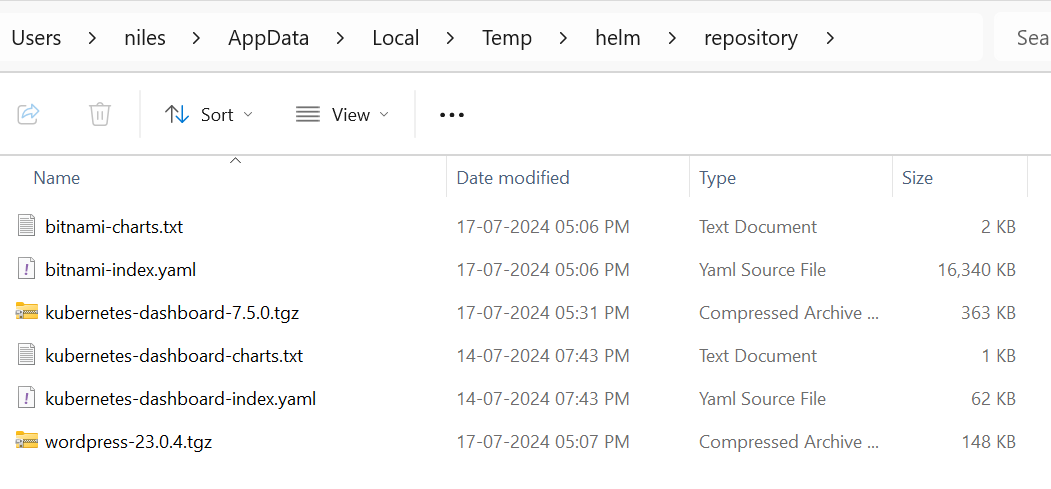
So, let me copy this path.

I will try to access the same.

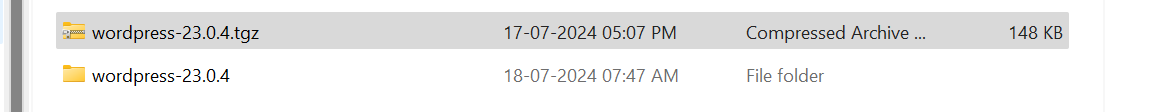
So, inside this helm folder we have another folder

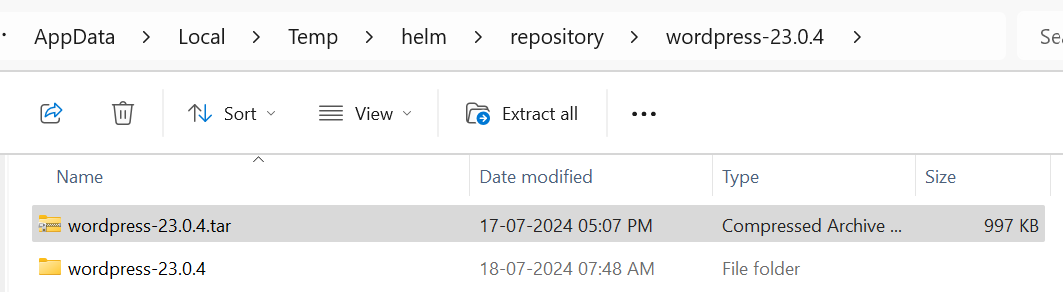
C:\Users\niles\AppData\Local\Temp\helm\**repository**

And here we have a helm chart with the name wordpress.



So, let us try to extract this compressed file.

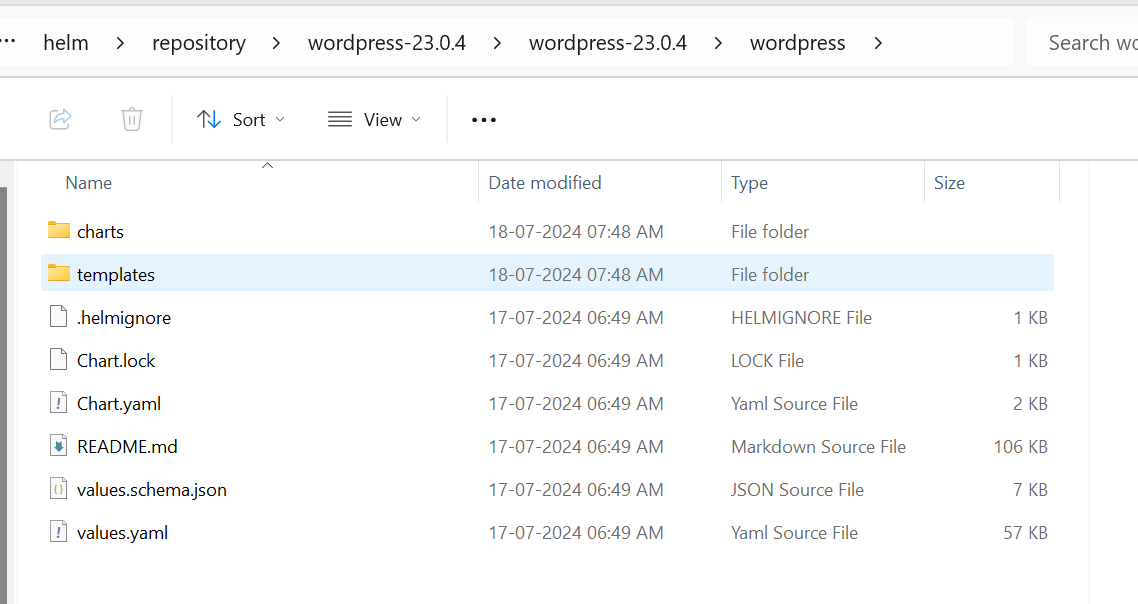




So, inside my local system I extracted this by double clicking on this file.

So, if you try to open this WordPress, you will be able to see the list of files available inside the

helm chart with the name WordPress.



So, let us try to understand more details about the structure of helm charts in the next lecture.

In the same process, I am going to show you all the Kubernetes manifest files that my helm ran behind the scenes to set up the WordPress website.

Understanding Helm Chart structure

Inside this lecture, let us try to understand what is the helm chart structure.

Any time you try to create your own helm chart or you try to use the third-party helm chart, it is

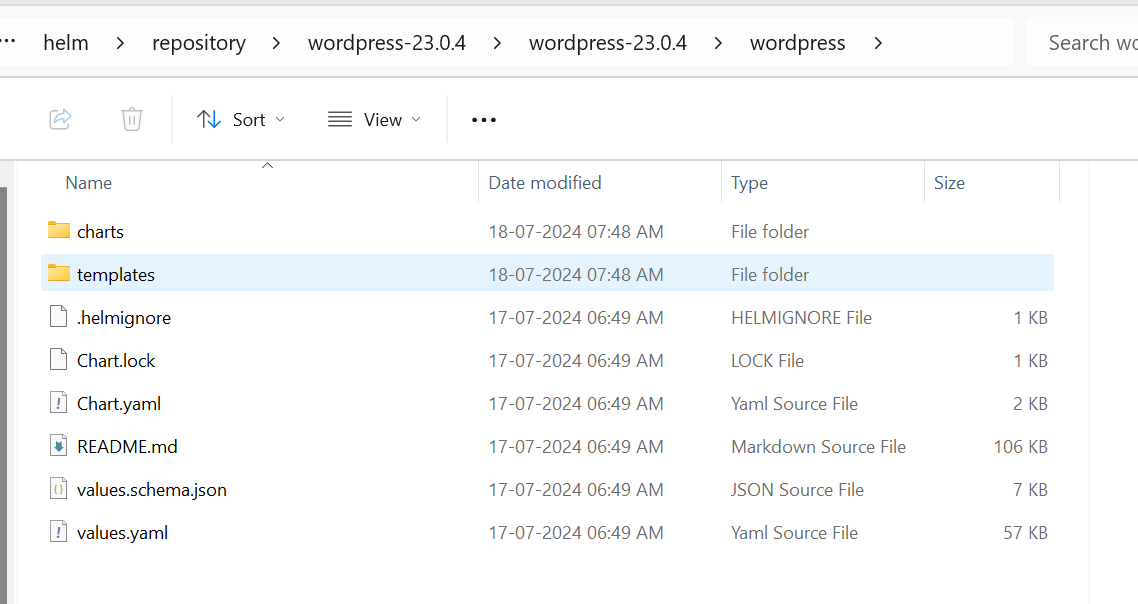
going to follow the predefined structure.

So, let us try to understand the same.

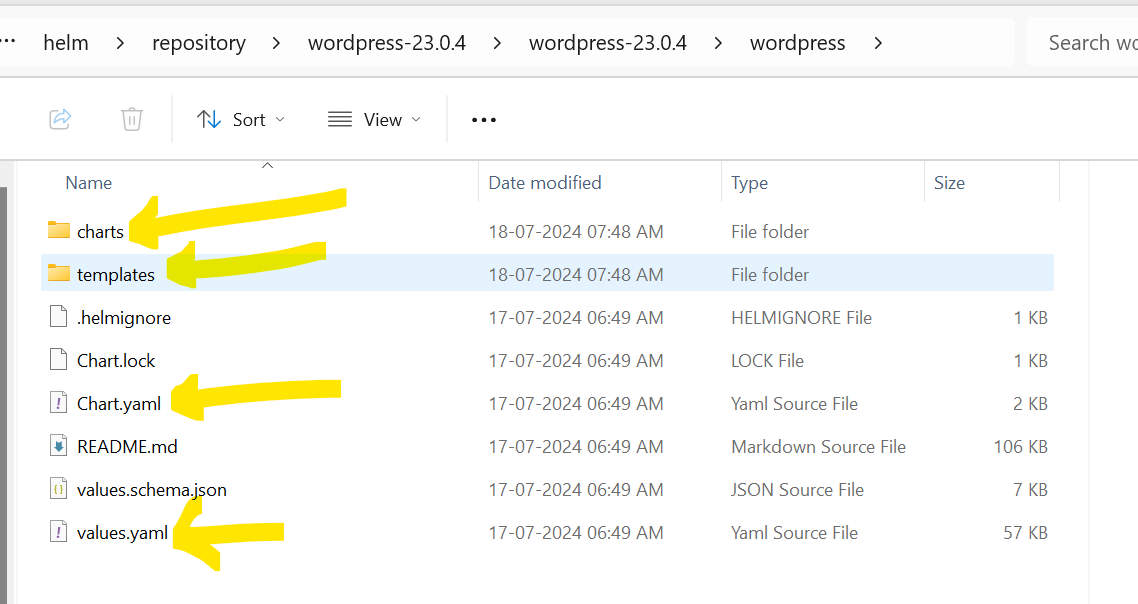
Like you can see here on the left-hand side.

First, we will be having the folder with the name of the helm chart.

In the previous lecture we installed the chart with the name wordpress.



Using the same name, a parent folder will be created inside this parent folder wordpress, we are going to have two Yaml files and two different sub folders.



So, let us try to understand about each of them.

The very first Yaml file we are going to have inside the wordpress folder is **Chart.yaml**.

So, this **Chart.yaml** file is going to have meta information about the helm chart.

Like what is the chart version? So all such kind of meta information about the chart itself is going to be maintained inside this **Chart.yaml**.

The next yaml file is **values.yaml**. Inside the **values.yaml**, we need to maintain all the dynamic values that we want to inject at runtime into the template files.

Next, we have two subfolders.

The very first sub folder is **charts**.

So, inside this **charts** folder we will have other helm charts which my current chart is dependent on.

Next, we also **templates** sub folder.

We are going to maintain all the required Kubernetes manifest template Yaml files so into this template Yaml files only at runtime my helm chart is going to inject all the dynamic values that we have mentioned inside the **values.yaml**.



So, let us try to validate the same helm chart structure by exploring the wordpress helm chart that we have created in the previous lecture.

So here, like you can see the parent folder name is wordpress because our helm chart name itself is

wordpress.

So, if you go to into this folder, we are going to have all the files that we have discussed.

You can ignore the files with the name **helmignore**, **Chart.lock** and **values.schema.json**. So those are the files which are going to be maintained by the helm and they are not going to have any impact on us and we also do not have to create them manually.

So here let us explore the file which is **Chart.yaml**.

**C:\Users\niles\AppData\Local\Temp\helm\repository\wordpress-23.0.4\wordpress-23.0.4\wordpress\Chart.yaml**

So, if I try to open this with sublime text here, I have all the details like about my helm chart.

Like what is the API version?

apiVersion: v2

What is the app version?

appVersion: 6.6.0

What are the dependencies that my helm chart has?

So right now, my helm chart has dependency on other helm charts with the name Memcached, MariaDB and common.

dependencies:

- condition: memcached.enabled

  name: memcached

  repository: oci://registry-1.docker.io/bitnamicharts

  version: 7.x.x

- condition: mariadb.enabled

  name: mariadb

  repository: oci://registry-1.docker.io/bitnamicharts

  version: 19.x.x

- name: common

  repository: oci://registry-1.docker.io/bitnamicharts

And similarly, there is a description about this helm chart like ..

description: WordPress ...

And similarly, we have other metadata information like who is going to maintain them and what is the source of this helm chart and what is the version of this helm chart.

maintainers:

sources:

version: 23.0.4

So, all these details are available here.

So, these are all related to the metadata information about the helm chart.

So here let us explore the file which is **values.yaml**.

So let me also open the values.yaml file.

So, the values.yaml file will have all the dynamic values required for the templates that we have inside the helm chart.

So, these are all the key and value pairs.

And there are some values, there are some empty values.

So, all these values are going to be injected at runtime by the helm.

So here you can see they have given the Docker image details using which the deployment is going to

happen.

image:

  registry: docker.io

  repository: bitnami/wordpress

  tag: 6.6.0-debian-12-r0

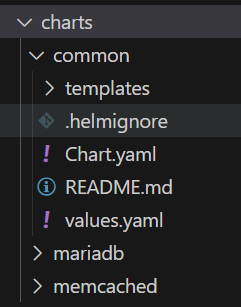
So here we have good number of values.

So, all these values are going to be used by the helm chart at runtime to prepare the Kubernetes manifest files based upon the templates that we have inside the templates folder.

So here let us explore the folder which is **charts**.

So now if you go and observe the charts folder inside this will be having all the dependent chart

details.



So right now, my chart is dependent on three other charts with the name common, mariadb and memcached.

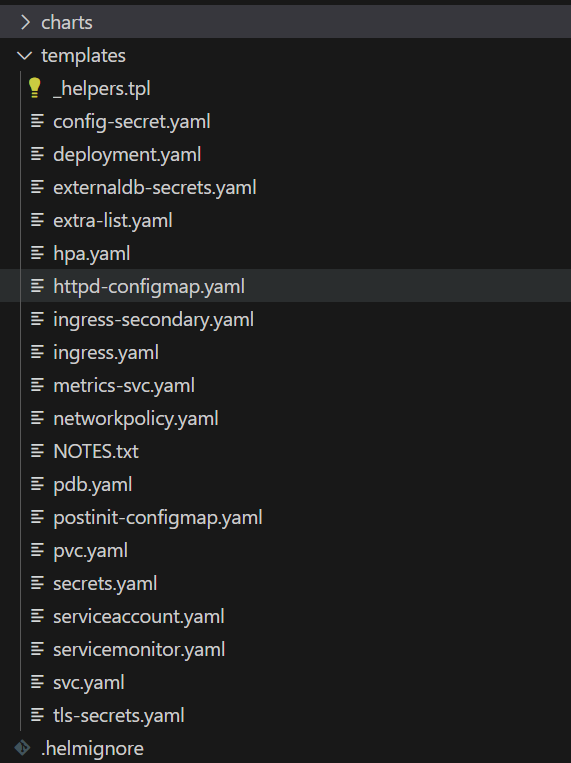
So, if you try to open any of these charts, they again will have the structure of helm chart because

at the end of the day, this mariadb, common and memcached also is a helm chart.

So here let us explore the folder which is **templates**.

So now if you go back to the parent folder here, we can go inside that templates folder, inside the

templates folder, you can see we have that **template files for all kind of required Kubernetes manifest files**.



Since we want to do the deployment of our microservices, there is a deployment related template file with the name deployment.yaml.

We can try to open the same.

So here I'm going to open the templates folder and open the deployment.yaml. Inside this deployment.yaml file you can see there is a template by following the standards of Kubernetes manifest file for the

kind: Deployment

Apart from the Kubernetes manifest file syntax, they are also trying to inject a lot many runtime dynamic values that they have defined inside these values.yaml file.

So please note that these values.yaml file will have values for all kind of template files apart from

deployment.yaml template file.

We also have many other template files.

So all these template files they are going to refer for the values defined inside these values.yaml.

With this, I am assuming your super clear about the structure of the helm charts, but as of now you

can see we installed a third-party helm chart which is already readily available. For our microservices

do you think a helm chart will be readily available?

Off course not.

We should build our own helm chart by following our own business requirements and Kubernetes manifest files.

Once we build a helm chart, we can deploy all our microservices using the same with a single command.

Always, we just need to maintain the **values.yaml** file for different, different environments for based

upon our requirements.

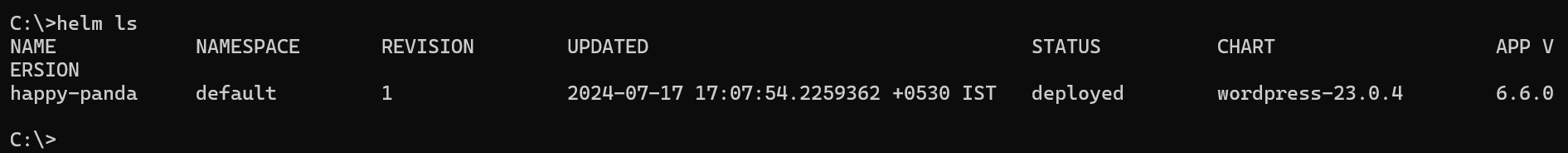
So as a next step, we need to create our own helm chart related to easy bank.

Before that, let me try to uninstall the wordpress related helm chart because it is already occupying

good amount of memory inside my Kubernetes cluster. I no longer need these wordpress helm chart.

So, before I try to uninstall, I am going to run the command which is

**> helm ls**

****

So, this is going to show you the list of installations that we have done with the help of Helm.

Like you can see here, we got an output.

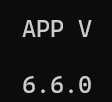
The name of the release is going to be Happy Panda.

And this is installed inside the default namespace and its revision is one and status is deployed and

the chart that we have used is wordpress and so on and so version and post that

we also have app version and this app version comes from the metadata information available inside that **Chart.yaml**

So, whatever this **app version** we can see here, this belongs to the wordpress app,



but whatever version you see here, this belongs to the helm chart, so here we are using the wordpress helm chart with the version 23.0.4.

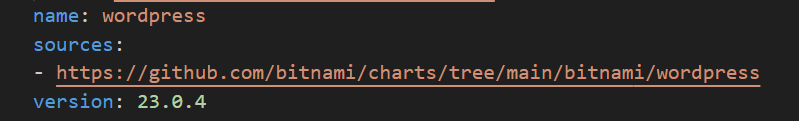


With this helm chart, we are trying to deploy a wordpress website which has a version of 6.6.0

**C:\Users\niles\AppData\Local\Temp\helm\repository\wordpress-23.0.4\wordpress-23.0.4\wordpress\Chart.yaml**

So, this app version information we can maintain inside the chart yaml you can go and check inside the Chart.yaml you will be able to see this version number.





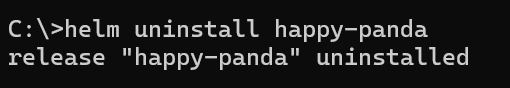
So now I have only one release installed with the help of helm and the same I want to uninstall.

So, what is the command to uninstall?

It is going to be super easy.

helm uninstall and what is your release name?

**> helm uninstall happy-panda**



So as soon as I execute this, the Uninstallation will complete.

Now if I go and check my Kubernetes dashboard here you can see there are no workloads to display inside my dashboard.

I can confirm by going to the deployment there are no deployments, there are no pods, there is no

replicaset and similarly, all services are deleted. And now I can also confirm inside the config maps those config maps related to wordpress are deleted and the same I can confirm under the secrets as well.

So, with a single helm uninstall command, I can uninstall my entire wordpress website.

So that is the power of helm chart.

Creating our own Helm chart and template files

As of now, we installed a helm chart which is available inside one of the public repositories with the

same helm chart, we set up the wordpress website, but in any real projects or in any enterprise organizations, they should build their own helm charts based upon their microservices requirements.

So that is why we should also try to build our own helm chart so that using the same helm chart, we

can deploy and uninstall all our microservices into the Kubernetes cluster with a single command.

And this will make our life very easy in maintaining any number of Kubernetes manifest files for any

number of microservices that we may have inside our organization.

So, to get started, I came to my workspace location, and here I am going to create a **eazybank-helm** folder.

I am going to create all the helm charts that I need for my microservices deployment.

So let me open my terminal at this location. For the same, I am going to copy the path of this folder location and I will go to my terminal.

Now I am at the right location.

**PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm>**

As a next step, I can try to create a helm chart inside this folder.

So, to create the helm chart, we can run a command which is helm create and what is the name that

we want to give for our helm chart?

So, the name that I want to do here is **eazybank-common** because first I am going to build a **helm**

**chart that is going to be act as a common chart for all my microservices**.

So that is why I am giving this name.

**> helm create eazybank-common**

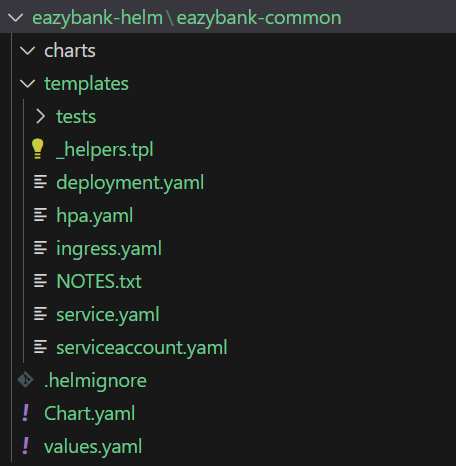
So as soon as I enter inside my folder location, a helm chart might have created with the name

**eazybank-common**.

We can validate the same here.

So here I have a folder and inside this folder we have a helm chart with all the predefined files and

folders that we have discussed previously.



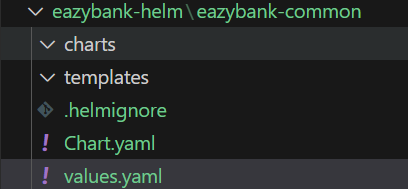
So, whenever we try to create a helm chart with the help of Helm Create Command, the helm is going to give some predefined helm chart.

**DELETE ALL FILES INSIDE templates FOLDER**  
This predefined helm chart is going to have some content to deploy a website.

Since we want to write our own content, what we can do here is, first we can try to **delete all the template files that we have inside our helm chart**.

**DELETE ALL CONTENT INSIDE values.yaml**

And post that I will also open the values.yaml. So inside the values.yaml we have many values related to nginx because using this nginx only the default helm chart is going to deploy a website. So, since we do not want to follow these values, **we can remove all the values**.



And as a next step I am going to check if there are any dependencies that this particular chart has and the charts you can see as of now it is empty, which means the default chart that is created by the

Helm, it does not have any dependent helm charts.

So, **we should be good with this empty helm chart folder.**

As a next step, I'll open this Chart.yaml. Inside this Chart.yaml, you can see I have opened this yaml file in visual code IDE. The version is v2, I am fine with that. I am fine with the name, description and type as application and the version here is 0.1.0. So, this indicates what is the version of your helm chart. So, I am fine with the default value. The next value here we have is app version. So, what is a version of app that you are trying to build? Since the default helm chart that is provided by the helm has some nginix website. It has a version which is one dot 16.0, but I want to maintain my own app version, so I will just keep it as 1.0.0.

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-common\Chart.yaml

appVersion: "1.0.0"

So, once we make these default changes as a next step, I am going to create the required template files for my eazybank microservices.

If you can recall in the previous section to deploy all our microservices, we have written deployment,

manifest file and service manifest file and config map.

As of now, my microservices need only these manifest files to deploy my microservices into the Kubernetes cluster.

So that is why I am going to create a three template files inside this helm chart which can be used by

all my microservices like accounts, loans, cards and many other microservices that I have inside

my microservice network.

Copy the files from

**https://github.com/eazybytes/microservices/tree/3.2.3/section\_16/helm/eazybank-common/templates**

For the same, I am going to paste three template files inside this folder post that we can discuss all

of them in detail. So here I am pasting few files.



Like you can see I have pasted three files, so let us try to open them and try to discuss them one by

one.

The first file that I want to discuss is about the service.yaml because this is simple yaml template file.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-common\templates\service.yaml**

So let me open this. So here by looking at these Yaml file, you can easily understand this is a helm template but not a Kubernetes manifest file because you can see these curly braces throughout the Yaml file and that is a hint for you.

So now let us try to understand in detail about this template.

**So first I am trying to define a name for this entire template, the name is common.service.**

{{- define "common.service" -}}

So, with the help of this, define function or define keyword, we are trying to give a name to this

entire Kubernetes template file so that other microservice helm charts that we are going to build in

future, they can try to refer with the name common.service.

So that is the purpose of define here.

**And whatever hyphens (-) that you see at the starting and at the end, those are helpful to trim any space that you may have before and after of your statement.**

*So basically, Helm is using Go template language and, in few places, it also uses spring template language. But we do not have to go deep dive into the helm because we are trying to learn helm on a high level, helm itself need a separate course to learn everything about helm. But we as a developer, we do not have to learn everything about Helm.*

So, whenever we are defining a name for your template with the help of this **define** at the end,

we should also close that by using this end statement.

{{- end -}}

So, whatever we have defined between the define and end.

So this template will be assigned to a name which is common.service.

So now inside the template, the first element that I have is API version with the value V1 and the

kind is service. So, these are static values. They are never going to change.

That is why I am directly mentioning the key and value for them.

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

Now, under the metadata name, I need to inject a dynamic value.

So, whoever is going to use this template Yaml file, they need to provide a service name inside them

values.yaml. The same name will get injected here.

So, **“Values”** are a helm framework object.

So inside that values object keys and values that you have defined inside your values.yaml will

be available and to access them.

I need to use “**.Values.**” and what is the key name of the property.

So, the key name is going to be “serviceName”

metadata:

  name: {{ .Values.serviceName }}

And similarly, under the specification selector app we are using a key which is appLabel inside the

Values object and the type for the service we are going to read with a key which is service.type.

spec:

  selector:

    app: {{ .Values.appLabel }}

  type: {{ .Values.service.type }}

When I show you the values example for this template file, then it is going to make more sense to you. For now, please note that all the values that we have mentioned inside these curly braces along with the Values object, those are going to be dynamically injected at runtime by the helm based upon the values that we are going to provide.

Now under the ports, we have the name as Http and the protocol is TCP and post that we need to provide what is the port and what is the targetPort.

Since these are dynamic values, I am trying to read them with the help of Values object with a key as

service.port and service.targetPort

  ports:

    - name: http

      protocol: TCP

      port: {{ .Values.service.port }}

      targetPort: {{ .Values.service.targetPort }}

So, I hope this is clear now very similarly, let me open the deployment template yaml file so that we

can discuss the same.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-common\templates\deployment.yaml**

So here I have a deployment.yaml file.

Let me try to open that, here also, we are using the same define and the end.

{{- define "common.deployment" -}}

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

  name: {{ .Values.deploymentName }}

  labels:

    app: {{ .Values.appLabel }}

spec:

  replicas: {{ .Values.replicaCount }}

  selector:

    matchLabels:

      app: {{ .Values.appLabel }}

  template:

    metadata:

      labels:

        app: {{ .Values.appLabel }}

    spec:

      containers:

      - name: {{ .Values.appLabel }}

        image: "{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag }}"

        ports:

        - containerPort: {{ .Values.containerPort }}

          protocol: TCP

        env:

        {{- if .Values.appname\_enabled }}

        - name: SPRING\_APPLICATION\_NAME

          value: {{ .Values.appName }}

        {{- end }}

        {{- if .Values.profile\_enabled }}

        - name: SPRING\_PROFILES\_ACTIVE

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: SPRING\_PROFILES\_ACTIVE

        {{- end }}

        {{- if .Values.config\_enabled }}

        - name: SPRING\_CONFIG\_IMPORT

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: SPRING\_CONFIG\_IMPORT

        {{- end }}

        {{- if .Values.eureka\_enabled }}

        - name: EUREKA\_CLIENT\_SERVICEURL\_DEFAULTZONE

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: EUREKA\_CLIENT\_SERVICEURL\_DEFAULTZONE

        {{- end }}

        {{- if .Values.resouceserver\_enabled }}

        - name: SPRING\_SECURITY\_OAUTH2\_RESOURCESERVER\_JWT\_JWK-SET-URI

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: SPRING\_SECURITY\_OAUTH2\_RESOURCESERVER\_JWT\_JWK-SET-URI

        {{- end }}

        {{- if .Values.otel\_enabled }}

        - name: JAVA\_TOOL\_OPTIONS

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: JAVA\_TOOL\_OPTIONS

        - name: OTEL\_EXPORTER\_OTLP\_ENDPOINT

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: OTEL\_EXPORTER\_OTLP\_ENDPOINT

        - name: OTEL\_METRICS\_EXPORTER

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: OTEL\_METRICS\_EXPORTER

        - name: OTEL\_SERVICE\_NAME

          value: {{ .Values.appName }}

        {{- end }}

        {{- if .Values.kafka\_enabled }}

        - name: SPRING\_CLOUD\_STREAM\_KAFKA\_BINDER\_BROKERS

          valueFrom:

            configMapKeyRef:

              name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

              key: SPRING\_CLOUD\_STREAM\_KAFKA\_BINDER\_BROKERS

        {{- end }}

{{- end -}}

So, this is that deployment.yaml file.

As a next step, let me open the config map template that I have written.

So here we have a configmap.yaml.

{{- define "common.configmap" -}}

apiVersion: v1

kind: ConfigMap

metadata:

  name: {{ .Values.global.configMapName }}

data:

  SPRING\_PROFILES\_ACTIVE: {{ .Values.global.activeProfile }}

  SPRING\_CONFIG\_IMPORT: {{ .Values.global.configServerURL }}

  EUREKA\_CLIENT\_SERVICEURL\_DEFAULTZONE: {{ .Values.global.eurekaServerURL }}

  SPRING\_SECURITY\_OAUTH2\_RESOURCESERVER\_JWT\_JWK-SET-URI: {{ .Values.global.keyCloakURL }}

  JAVA\_TOOL\_OPTIONS: {{ .Values.global.openTelemetryJavaAgent }}

  OTEL\_EXPORTER\_OTLP\_ENDPOINT: {{ .Values.global.otelExporterEndPoint }}

  OTEL\_METRICS\_EXPORTER: {{ .Values.global.otelMetricsExporter }}

  SPRING\_CLOUD\_STREAM\_KAFKA\_BINDER\_BROKERS: {{ .Values.global.kafkaBrokerURL }}

{{- end -}}

But I'm not trying to mention the direct hardcoded values inside the configmap.yaml because I may

have different, different requirement like for dev environment, I may have different profile, different URLs.

And similarly for QA and prod, I may have different values.

So that's why we are going to maintain values.yaml for different, different environments.

But the template is going to be the same.

That is why I am trying to mention these variable names instead of hardcoded values inside this template file.

So, with this I am assuming you are clear about these three template Yaml files that I have written inside the eazybank-common helm chart.

As a next step we can check values.yaml and make sure this is empty because this helm chart, which

is eazybank -command, this is going to be leveraged by the other helm charts.

So whoever is going to leverage this common helm chart, they are going to provide their own values.yaml and this helm chart, which is eazybank-common does not have any specific requirements to pass its own values.

So that's why we are going to keep the values.yaml for this helm chart as empty.

So, with this eazybank -common helm chart, we have prepared a common helm chart which has a template files related to service, deployment, and config map.

As a next step, we need to create the helm charts which can leverage these templates and provide them own values.yaml based upon the microservices requirement.

Creating Helm chart for Accounts microservice

Inside this lecture, I am going to show you how to create a helm chart for our accounts

microservice by leveraging the **eazybank-common** helm chart. Because inside this eazybank-common only, we have defined all the required Kubernetes manifest template files.

So, my accounts microservice it must use this templates and post that it should also mention the values inside the values.yaml.

For the same, I am going to create a new folder here with the name eazybank-services because inside this folder I am going to create all the helm charts that are required for my microservices.

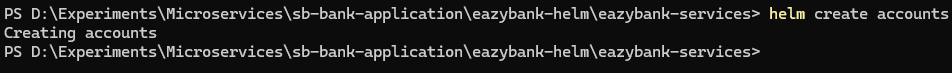
D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\**eazybank-services**

So let me go inside this folder, now from my terminal also, I will navigate to the new folder that I have created, which is eazybank services, and inside this folder only, I am going to create a new helm chart with the name accounts.

For the same, I am going to run the command again, which is helm create and what

**> helm create accounts**

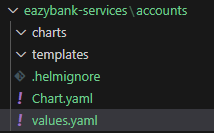
because this is a helm chart related to accounts microservice.



Inside my eazybank-services, I have a new folder with the name accounts. Like we discussed before,

first, we need to delete all the templates that we received from the default helm chart.

And very similarly I will also delete the values.yaml content.



So here I am trying to delete it and post that I am going to open the Chart.yaml of accounts helm chart.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\accounts\Chart.yaml**

apiVersion: v2

name: accounts

description: A Helm chart for Kubernetes

type: application

version: 0.1.0

appVersion: "1.0.0"

So here you can see the name is accounts. I am fine with the description; I will go to the API version and here also I will change this to 1.0.0.

So now inside the same Chart.yaml, I need to define if this helm chart has any dependency on other helm charts.

We know that this helm chart which is accounts microservice related helm chart has a dependency on the eazybank-common helm chart.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\accounts\Chart.yaml**

...

dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: <file://../../eazybank-common>

...

So how to define those details, for the same just after the app version we can try to mention a new element which is dependencies. And inside these dependencies we can mention the list of helm chart that this particular chart has dependencies. So here first we need to make sure we are mentioning the name of the helm chart, which is eazybank-common and post that please mention the version of helm chart of eazybank-common.

If you go and check the eazybank-command and open this Chart.yaml it has the version which

is 0.1.0 the same version we need to mention here also, and after the version we need to mention repository element. And to this repository we need to provide the path where this eazybank-helm chart is available. If your helm chart is available inside a URL, you can mention directly the URL details, but right now, since my helm chart is available inside my local system, I need to mention this file post that colon followed by two forward slash and I need to mention these two dots and I am going to repeat the two dots one more time.

The reason I am mentioning these two dots two times is from this location where this Chart.yaml is

present. The Easy Bank common helm chart is available two folders outside.

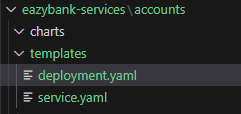
So, once we have defined these dependencies, we should be good.

As a next step, I need to provide those templates inside the accounts helm chart.

So as of now my templates folder is empty.

**Here you may have a question like we already defined those templates inside the eazybank-common, then why should we define again here?**

I am going to answer that question in few seconds, but before that let me copy the template files into this folder location.



<https://github.com/eazybytes/microservices/blob/3.2.3/section_16/helm/eazybank-services/accounts/templates/deployment.yaml>

<https://github.com/eazybytes/microservices/blob/3.2.3/section_16/helm/eazybank-services/accounts/templates/service.yaml>

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\accounts\templates\deployment.yaml

{{- template "common.deployment" . -}}

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\accounts\templates\service.yaml

{{- template "common.service" . -}}

So here I have pasted two template files with the name deployment.yaml and service.yaml because

to deploy my accounts microservice, I just need to apply the deployment manifest file and service manifest file.

I do not have any other requirements, if you have other requirements where you need to define other Kubernetes objects, then definitely you need to define the template files specific to those Kubernetes objects.

So, if you try to open this Yaml files and try to understand what is there, you will get your answer.

So here I'm just trying to refer other template that I have defined with the name **common.deployment**

Do you recall where we have defined this template inside the easy bank common helm chart?

We have defined this template with the name common.deployment, so I'm simply trying to refer to

the template available inside the other helm chart, which is eazybank-common.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-common\templates\deployment.yaml**

So that is why first we need to make sure we added the dependencies and post that only we should be able to use this template.

And what is the name of the template by following the syntax.

**Please make sure this dot is also present because this is a syntax that we need to follow.**

So now very similarly, if I go and observe the service.yaml template file, the same kind of setup

will be there.

Like where I'm trying to refer the other template with the name common.service.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-common\templates\service.yaml**

So, with this I am assuming your question is answered.

So as a next step, we need to populate all the required values inside the values.yaml of accounts

microservice.

So for the same let me open this values.yaml.

As of now it is empty file.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\accounts\values.yaml**

# This is a YAML-formatted file.

# Declare variables to be passed into your templates.

deploymentName: accounts-deployment

serviceName: accounts

appLabel: accounts

appName: accounts

replicaCount: 1

image:

  repository: eazybytes/accounts

  tag: s14

containerPort: 8080

service:

  type: ClusterIP

  port: 8080

  targetPort: 8080

appname\_enabled: true

profile\_enabled: true

config\_enabled: true

eureka\_enabled: true

resouceserver\_enabled: false

otel\_enabled: true

kafka\_enabled: true

So here I'm going to paste few properties inside these values.yaml like you can see.

So whatever value we have mentioned here, this will be mapped to the service.yaml and deployment.yaml file that we have defined inside the templates folder of eazybank-common chart.

So, with this we have defined all the required details inside the accounts helm chart.

So I have populated values.yaml under the templates also, we have pasted required templates.

The Chart.yaml also updated with the required dependencies.

**Compiling the helm charts**

Here you can see the chart folder is empty.

Previously I said all the dependent helm charts will be available inside the chart folder, but right

now it is empty because we have not compiled our helm chart as of now.

So, for that reason we are not able to see the dependent helm chart details inside the accounts microservice.

So as a next step, let us try to compile this helm chart for the same inside our terminal, we need to go into the helm chart where we need to compile.

So, the helm chart name is accounts.

Right now, I am into the helm chart location.

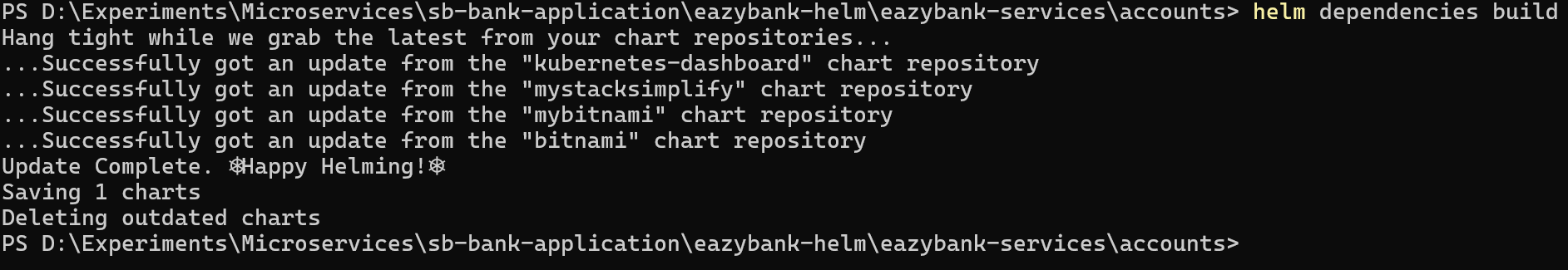
**PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\accounts>**

Here I am going to run the command, which is

**> helm dependencies build**

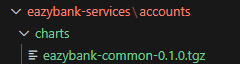
So, this helm dependencies build will compile my helm chart accounts and it will also try to compile all the dependent helm charts and place them inside the chart folder.

So let me try to execute this command.



You can see we are getting an output saying that the compilation is successful.

Let us go to the folder and try to validate the same.



So right now, if I go and observe the chart folder, there will be a compressed helm chart with the

name **eazybank-common-0.1.0.tgz**.

So, this is how the dependent helm chart are going to come into your own helm chart.

So always make sure you are running the helm dependencies build command whenever your helm chart has dependency on another helm chart.

For eazybank-common we did not run this command because the easy bank command does not have dependency on any other helm charts.

So, with this I am assuming your super clear on how to create a helm chart for a specific microservice.

Creating Helm chart for other microservices

**cards**

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\cards\values.yaml

# This is a YAML-formatted file.

# Declare variables to be passed into your templates.

deploymentName: cards-deployment

serviceName: cards

appLabel: cards

appName: cards

replicaCount: 1

image:

  repository: nileshzarkar/cards

  tag: s13

containerPort: 9000

service:

  type: ClusterIP

  port: 9000

  targetPort: 9000

appname\_enabled: true

profile\_enabled: true

config\_enabled: true

eureka\_enabled: true

resouceserver\_enabled: false

otel\_enabled: true

kafka\_enabled: false

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\cards\Chart.yaml

apiVersion: v2

name: cards

description: A Helm chart for Kubernetes

# A chart can be either an 'application' or a 'library' chart.

#

# Application charts are a collection of templates that can be packaged into versioned archives

# to be deployed.

#

# Library charts provide useful utilities or functions for the chart developer. They're included as

# a dependency of application charts to inject those utilities and functions into the rendering

# pipeline. Library charts do not define any templates and therefore cannot be deployed.

type: application

# This is the chart version. This version number should be incremented each time you make changes

# to the chart and its templates, including the app version.

# Versions are expected to follow Semantic Versioning (https://semver.org/)

version: 0.1.0

# This is the version number of the application being deployed. This version number should be

# incremented each time you make changes to the application. Versions are not expected to

# follow Semantic Versioning. They should reflect the version the application is using.

# It is recommended to use it with quotes.

appVersion: "1.0.0"

dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-common

**loans**

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\loans\values.yaml

# This is a YAML-formatted file.

# Declare variables to be passed into your templates.

deploymentName: loans-deployment

serviceName: loans

appLabel: loans

appName: loans

replicaCount: 1

image:

  repository: nileshzarkar/loans

  tag: s13

containerPort: 8090

service:

  type: ClusterIP

  port: 8090

  targetPort: 8090

appname\_enabled: true

profile\_enabled: true

config\_enabled: true

eureka\_enabled: true

resouceserver\_enabled: false

otel\_enabled: true

kafka\_enabled: false

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\loans\Chart.yaml

apiVersion: v2

name: loans

description: A Helm chart for Kubernetes

# A chart can be either an 'application' or a 'library' chart.

#

# Application charts are a collection of templates that can be packaged into versioned archives

# to be deployed.

#

# Library charts provide useful utilities or functions for the chart developer. They're included as

# a dependency of application charts to inject those utilities and functions into the rendering

# pipeline. Library charts do not define any templates and therefore cannot be deployed.

type: application

# This is the chart version. This version number should be incremented each time you make changes

# to the chart and its templates, including the app version.

# Versions are expected to follow Semantic Versioning (https://semver.org/)

version: 0.1.0

# This is the version number of the application being deployed. This version number should be

# incremented each time you make changes to the application. Versions are not expected to

# follow Semantic Versioning. They should reflect the version the application is using.

# It is recommended to use it with quotes.

appVersion: "1.0.0"

dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-common

**configserver**

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\configserver\values.yaml

# This is a YAML-formatted file.

# Declare variables to be passed into your templates.

deploymentName: configserver-deployment

serviceName: configserver

appLabel: configserver

appName: configserver

replicaCount: 1

image:

  repository: nileshzarkar/configserver

  tag: s13

containerPort: 8071

service:

  type: ClusterIP

  port: 8071

  targetPort: 8071

appname\_enabled: true

profile\_enabled: false

config\_enabled: false

eureka\_enabled: false

resouceserver\_enabled: false

otel\_enabled: true

kafka\_enabled: false

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\configserver\Chart.yaml

apiVersion: v2

name: configserver

description: A Helm chart for Kubernetes

# A chart can be either an 'application' or a 'library' chart.

#

# Application charts are a collection of templates that can be packaged into versioned archives

# to be deployed.

#

# Library charts provide useful utilities or functions for the chart developer. They're included as

# a dependency of application charts to inject those utilities and functions into the rendering

# pipeline. Library charts do not define any templates and therefore cannot be deployed.

type: application

# This is the chart version. This version number should be incremented each time you make changes

# to the chart and its templates, including the app version.

# Versions are expected to follow Semantic Versioning (https://semver.org/)

version: 0.1.0

# This is the version number of the application being deployed. This version number should be

# incremented each time you make changes to the application. Versions are not expected to

# follow Semantic Versioning. They should reflect the version the application is using.

# It is recommended to use it with quotes.

appVersion: "1.0.0"

dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-common

**eureka**

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\eurekaserver\values.yaml

# This is a YAML-formatted file.

# Declare variables to be passed into your templates.

deploymentName: eurekaserver-deployment

serviceName: eurekaserver

appLabel: eurekaserver

appName: eurekaserver

replicaCount: 1

image:

  repository: nileshzarkar/eureka

  tag: s13

containerPort: 8070

service:

  type: ClusterIP

  port: 8070

  targetPort: 8070

appname\_enabled: true

profile\_enabled: false

config\_enabled: true

eureka\_enabled: false

resouceserver\_enabled: false

otel\_enabled: true

kafka\_enabled: false

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\eurekaserver\Chart.yaml

apiVersion: v2

name: eurekaserver

description: A Helm chart for Kubernetes

# A chart can be either an 'application' or a 'library' chart.

#

# Application charts are a collection of templates that can be packaged into versioned archives

# to be deployed.

#

# Library charts provide useful utilities or functions for the chart developer. They're included as

# a dependency of application charts to inject those utilities and functions into the rendering

# pipeline. Library charts do not define any templates and therefore cannot be deployed.

type: application

# This is the chart version. This version number should be incremented each time you make changes

# to the chart and its templates, including the app version.

# Versions are expected to follow Semantic Versioning (https://semver.org/)

version: 0.1.0

# This is the version number of the application being deployed. This version number should be

# incremented each time you make changes to the application. Versions are not expected to

# follow Semantic Versioning. They should reflect the version the application is using.

# It is recommended to use it with quotes.

appVersion: "1.0.0"

dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-common

**gatewayserver**

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\gatewayserver\values.yaml

# This is a YAML-formatted file.

# Declare variables to be passed into your templates.

deploymentName: gatewayserver-deployment

serviceName: gatewayserver

appLabel: gatewayserver

appName: gatewayserver

replicaCount: 1

image:

  repository: nileshzarkar/gatewayserver

  tag: s13

containerPort: 8072

service:

  type: LoadBalancer

  port: 8072

  targetPort: 8072

appname\_enabled: true

profile\_enabled: true

config\_enabled: true

eureka\_enabled: true

resouceserver\_enabled: true

otel\_enabled: true

kafka\_enabled: false

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\gatewayserver\Chart.yaml

apiVersion: v2

name: gatewayserver

description: A Helm chart for Kubernetes

# A chart can be either an 'application' or a 'library' chart.

#

# Application charts are a collection of templates that can be packaged into versioned archives

# to be deployed.

#

# Library charts provide useful utilities or functions for the chart developer. They're included as

# a dependency of application charts to inject those utilities and functions into the rendering

# pipeline. Library charts do not define any templates and therefore cannot be deployed.

type: application

# This is the chart version. This version number should be incremented each time you make changes

# to the chart and its templates, including the app version.

# Versions are expected to follow Semantic Versioning (https://semver.org/)

version: 0.1.0

# This is the version number of the application being deployed. This version number should be

# incremented each time you make changes to the application. Versions are not expected to

# follow Semantic Versioning. They should reflect the version the application is using.

# It is recommended to use it with quotes.

appVersion: "1.0.0"

dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-common

**message**

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\message\values.yaml

# This is a YAML-formatted file.

# Declare variables to be passed into your templates.

deploymentName: message-deployment

serviceName: message

appLabel: message

appName: message

replicaCount: 1

image:

  repository: nileshzarkar/message

  tag: s13

containerPort: 9010

service:

  type: ClusterIP

  port: 9010

  targetPort: 9010

appname\_enabled: true

profile\_enabled: false

config\_enabled: false

eureka\_enabled: false

resouceserver\_enabled: false

otel\_enabled: false

kafka\_enabled: true

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\eazybank-services\message\Chart.yaml

apiVersion: v2

name: message

description: A Helm chart for Kubernetes

# A chart can be either an 'application' or a 'library' chart.

#

# Application charts are a collection of templates that can be packaged into versioned archives

# to be deployed.

#

# Library charts provide useful utilities or functions for the chart developer. They're included as

# a dependency of application charts to inject those utilities and functions into the rendering

# pipeline. Library charts do not define any templates and therefore cannot be deployed.

type: application

# This is the chart version. This version number should be incremented each time you make changes

# to the chart and its templates, including the app version.

# Versions are expected to follow Semantic Versioning (https://semver.org/)

version: 0.1.0

# This is the version number of the application being deployed. This version number should be

# incremented each time you make changes to the application. Versions are not expected to

# follow Semantic Versioning. They should reflect the version the application is using.

# It is recommended to use it with quotes.

appVersion: "1.0.0"

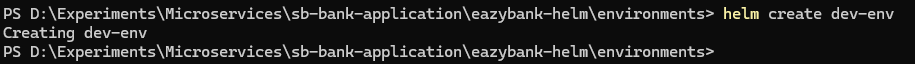
dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-common

Creating Helm Chart for Dev, Qa and Prod environment



Delete all files inside folder D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env\templates

Delete all entries inside file D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env\values.yaml

Modify the appVersion of file D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env\Chart.yaml

appVersion: "1.0.0"

Add dependencies of all microservices in file D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env\Chart.yaml

...

appVersion: "1.0.0"

dependencies:

  - name: eazybank-common

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-common

  - name: configserver

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-services/configserver

  - name: eurekaserver

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-services/eurekaserver

  - name: accounts

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-services/accounts

  - name: cards

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-services/cards

  - name: loans

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-services/loans

  - name: gatewayserver

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-services/gatewayserver

  - name: message

    version: 0.1.0

    repository: file://../../eazybank-services/message

Copy the configmap.yaml from   
<https://github.com/eazybytes/microservices/blob/3.2.3/section_16/helm/environments/dev-env/templates/configmap.yaml>

To folder   
D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env\templates

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env\templates\configmap.yaml

{{- template "common.configmap" . -}}

Populate the D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env\values.yaml

global:

  configMapName: eazybankdev-configmap

  activeProfile: default

  configServerURL: configserver:http://configserver:8071/

  eurekaServerURL: http://eurekaserver:8070/eureka/

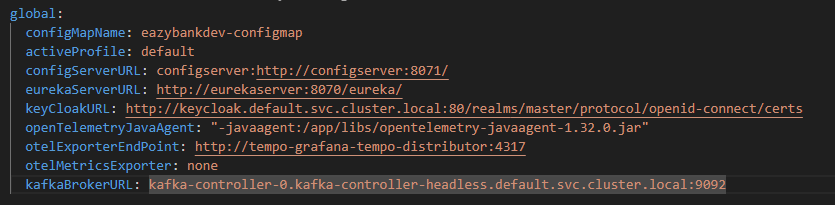
  keyCloakURL: http://keycloak.default.svc.cluster.local:80/realms/master/protocol/openid-connect/certs

  openTelemetryJavaAgent: "-javaagent:/app/libs/opentelemetry-javaagent-1.32.0.jar"

  otelExporterEndPoint: http://tempo-grafana-tempo-distributor:4317

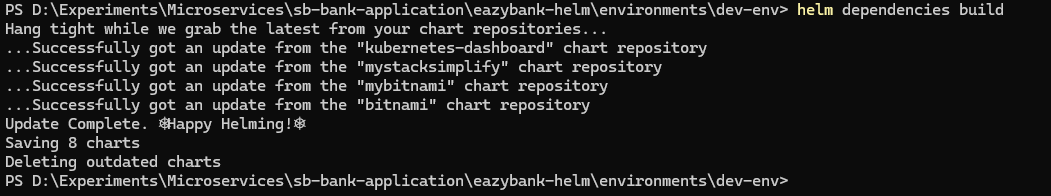
  otelMetricsExporter: none

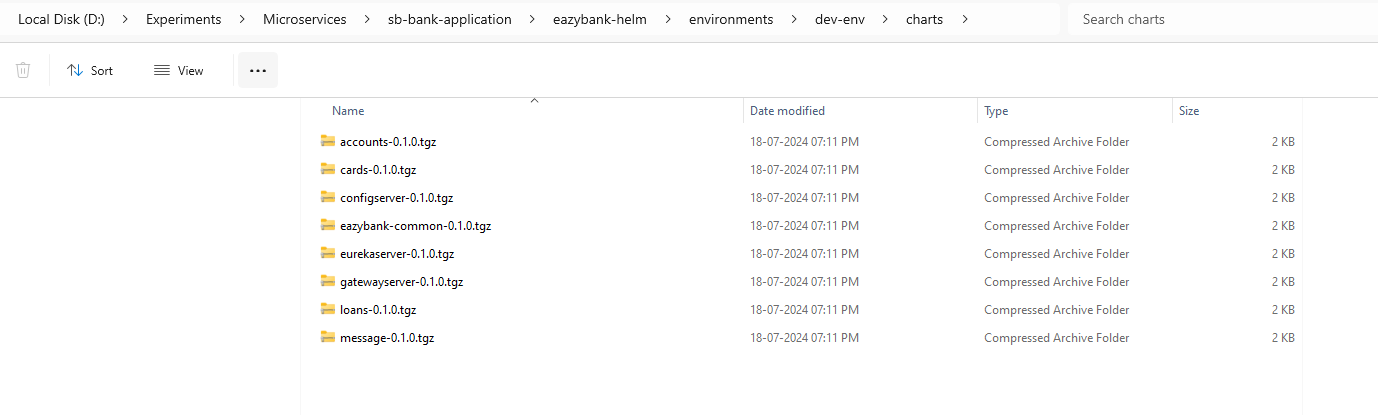
  kafkaBrokerURL: kafka-controller-0.kafka-controller-headless.default.svc.cluster.local:9092

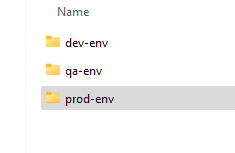


Compile the helm charts

PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env> helm dependencies build







Update profile D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\qa-env\values.yaml

 activeProfile: qa

Update profile D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\prod-env\values.yaml

 activeProfile: prod

Demo of helm template command

As of now, we have done a lot of pre-work on preparing our own helm charts, which are specific to

eazybank microservice.

Sometimes before you try to install your helm charts, you may want to know how your Kubernetes manifest files are going to look like that are going to be generated by your helm chart.

So, to do the same validation, we have a command inside the helm.

So, the command is helm template.

So, with the help of these helm template command, we can see all the Kubernetes files that are going to be generated by your helm.

And the same Kubernetes manifest files are also going to be installed inside your Kubernetes cluster.

So, it will be a wise decision to validate the Kubernetes manifest files before we try to install them

into the Kubernetes cluster.

So, to execute this helm template command, we need to make sure our terminal is opened inside your helm chart.

As of now, you can see I am into the folder which is dev-env.

PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\environments\dev-env> **helm template .**

So, from this location I can try to run the command which is helm template space dot.

So, with this dot I am telling my helm template is available in this folder only.

Please access the same and show me all the Kubernetes manifest files that you are going to prepare.

So, I am trying to execute this.

You can expect a big output of all our Kubernetes manifest files that it is going to generate for our microservices.

I am sure it is going to work.

So as a next step to deploy all our microservices into the Kubernetes cluster, we can simply install

one of the environment helm chart.

But before that we need to make sure we also set up, keycloak, kafka and grafana related components inside our Kubernetes cluster.

For those, we do not have to prepare any helm charts manually because all these products are heavily used by the industry.

And with that reason, many open-source communities, and organizations they built the helm charts specific to these components like Kafka, Keycloak and Grafana.

So, let us try to explore them and try to learn how to set up those components, with the help of Helm.

Install Keycloak in Kubernetes Cluster using Helm Chart

One of the great advantages of Helm is it has a very good community.

With that reason, you should be able to easily find the helm charts to install any product inside the

software industry.

For example, if you want to install Kafka inside your Kubernetes cluster, you do not have to prepare

the Kubernetes manifest files manually.

Instead, you can rely on the helm charts available inside the web.

*So, one such company are community, which always maintain these helm charts with a great production standard is Bitnami.*

*So bitnami make it easy to get your favourite open-source software’s up and running on any platform, including your laptop, Kubernetes or all the major clouds.*

*So, this bitnami is supported by VMware.*

*So, inside this course we are going to leverage the Bitnami Helm charts to install all the products like*

*Kafka, Grafana, Prometheus, Keycloak inside our Kubernetes cluster.*

For the same inside the Google, you can search for bitnami helm charts GitHub.

This will show us the GitHub repo where Bitnami is maintaining all the helm charts.

<https://github.com/bitnami/charts/tree/main/bitnami>

*Inside this repo, if you can open this Bitnami folder, you should be able to identify the helm charts*

*for most of the products that any organization needs.*

*So here we have products like Argo CD, Cassandra Console, followed by Drupal, Elasticsearch.*

*Similarly, all Grafana related helm charts are also available here like Grafana Loki Grafana Tempo,*

*Grafana. If you can scroll down, you will be able to see many other products like Kafka, Keycloak, Kibana,*

*Cube prometheus, MongoDB, logstash, Mariadb. Similarly, you should be able to identify some helm charts related to MySQL, Nginx, Postgres database, Rabbitmq, Redis.*

So, there are good amount of helm charts available.

So based upon your requirements you can always leverage these Bitnami helm charts.

As of now we leverage one of the helm charts which is wordpress while seeing demo of helm charts

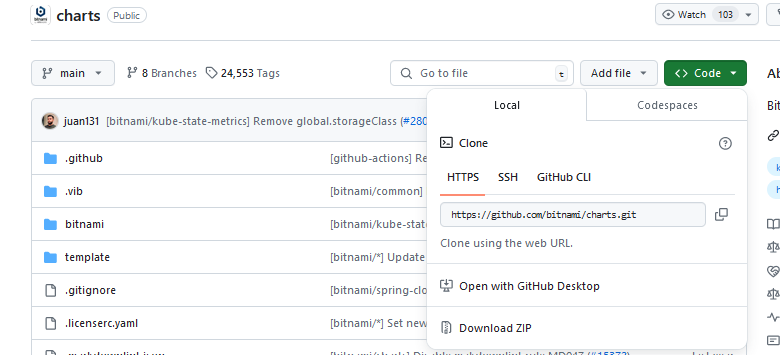
in the previous lectures.

So, in the same location we have many other helm charts and we are going to leverage them to set up required components inside our Kubernetes cluster.

So, to download these helm charts, what I can do is, I can go to the charts folder and here we have an option to download all these helm charts into local system.

So, I am going to click on this download Zip option and this will download all the helm charts that are

provided by the Bitnami.



I can choose whatever I required and leverage them to install the components inside my Kubernetes cluster.

Let me go to the downloads folder and look for the helm charts that we have downloaded. Inside my downloads folder, like you can see I have a folder with the name Bitnami.

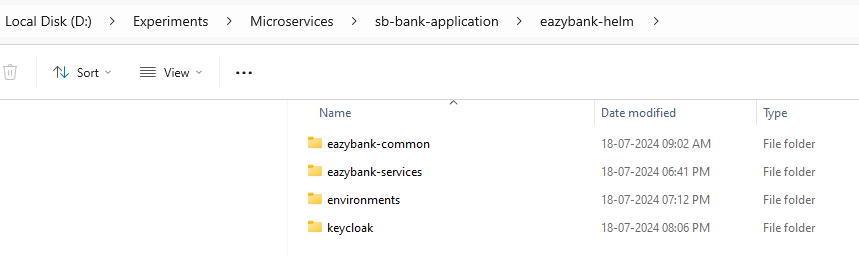
C:\Users\niles\Downloads\charts-main\charts-main\bitnami

If I can open inside this, I have all the helm charts that are provided by the Bitnami.

As a first step, I'm going to use the Keycloak Helm chart from the bitnami folder

C:\Users\niles\Downloads\charts-main\charts-main\bitnami\keycloak

And paste it in   
D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm



Inside this Keycloak Helm chart we have all the required files like Chart.yaml, templates and values.yaml.

If I try to run this Keycloak helm chart into my local Kubernetes cluster by default it is going to

deploy my keycloak service with a cluster IP.

But since I want to access my keyclock to create the client details and roles information, I am going

to expose my key clock service as a load balancer.

So to change this behaviour, we need to open the values.yaml present inside the keycloak helm chart.

Search for

type: ClusterIP

So here instead of cluster IP, I am going to mention as LoadBalancer, once you have defined the service type as LoadBalancer,

type: LoadBalancer

you can look for

 ##

  adminUser: user

  ## @param auth.adminPassword Keycloak administrator password for the new user

  ##

  adminPassword: ""

So here I'm going to give the password as password itself so that we can login into the keycloak admin with the username as user and the password as password.

adminPassword: "password"

So, once we make these changes, we should be good.

Let me go to that terminal. Inside my terminal, I am going to install the helm chart of keycloak.

PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\keycloak**> helm dependencies build**

For the same, let me go to the location where my key clock helm chart is available.

**PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm>**

D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\keycloak\Chart.yaml

name: keycloak

So let me try to execute this command.

*PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm> helm install keycloak keycloak*

*Error: INSTALLATION FAILED: cannot re-use a name that is still in use*

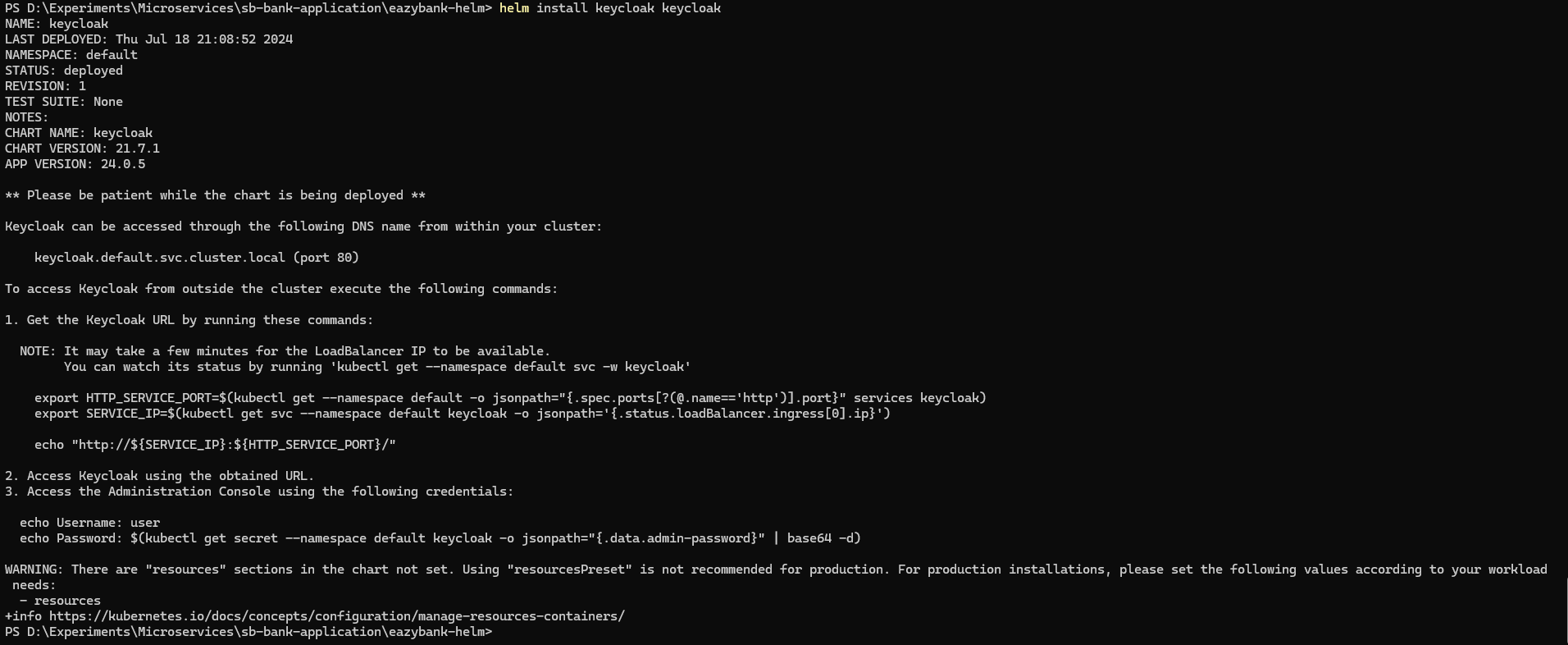
*PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm> helm uninstall keycloak*

*release "keycloak" uninstalled*

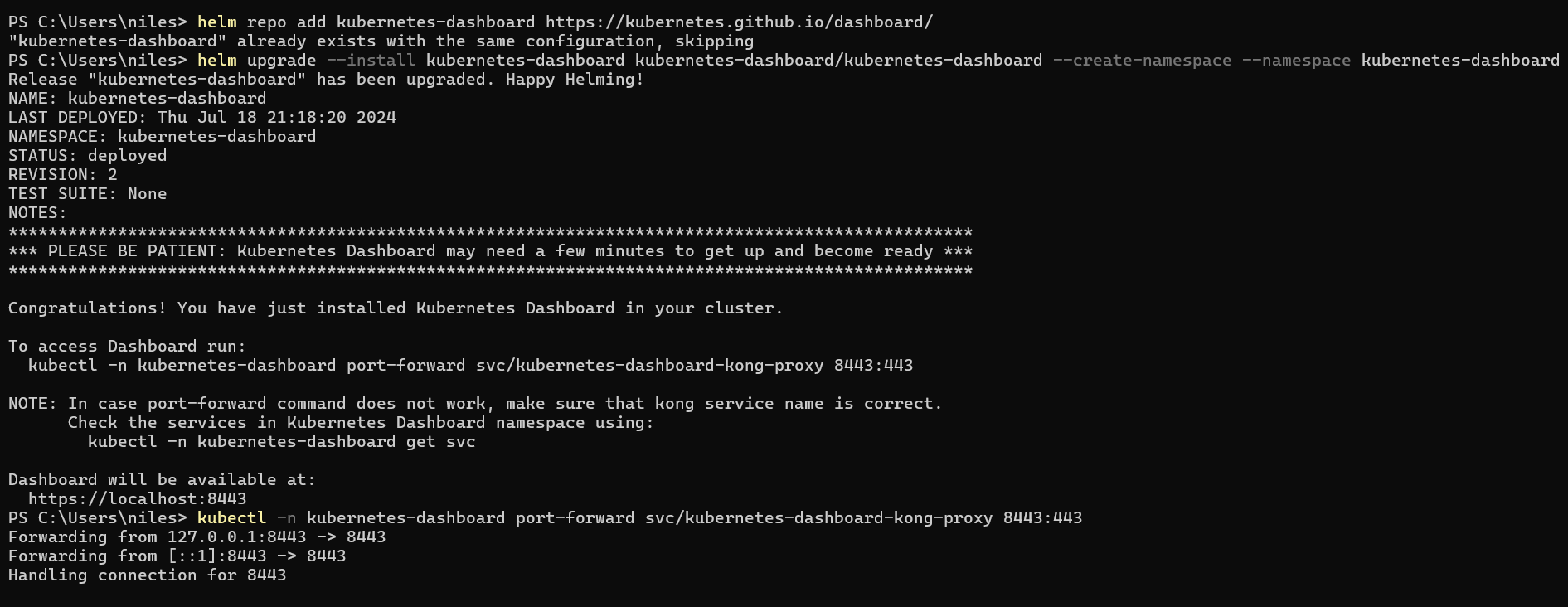
PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm**> helm install keycloak keycloak**

JUST MAKE SURE YOU USE NEW RELEASSE NAMES EACH TIME AND DELETE OLD Kubernetes resources from dashboard

And behind the scenes you can see the installation is completed.



Steps to start the Kubernetes dashboard



And I also got an output saying that what are the steps that I can follow to access my keycloak URL?

niles@Nilesh MINGW64 ~

$ export SERVICE\_IP=$(kubectl get svc --namespace default keycloak -o jsonpath='{.status.loadBalancer.ingress[0].ip}')

niles@Nilesh MINGW64 ~

$ export HTTP\_SERVICE\_PORT=$(kubectl get --namespace default -o jsonpath="{.spec.ports[?(@.name=='http')].port}" services keycloak)

niles@Nilesh MINGW64 ~

$ echo "http://${SERVICE\_IP}:${HTTP\_SERVICE\_PORT}/"

http://:80/

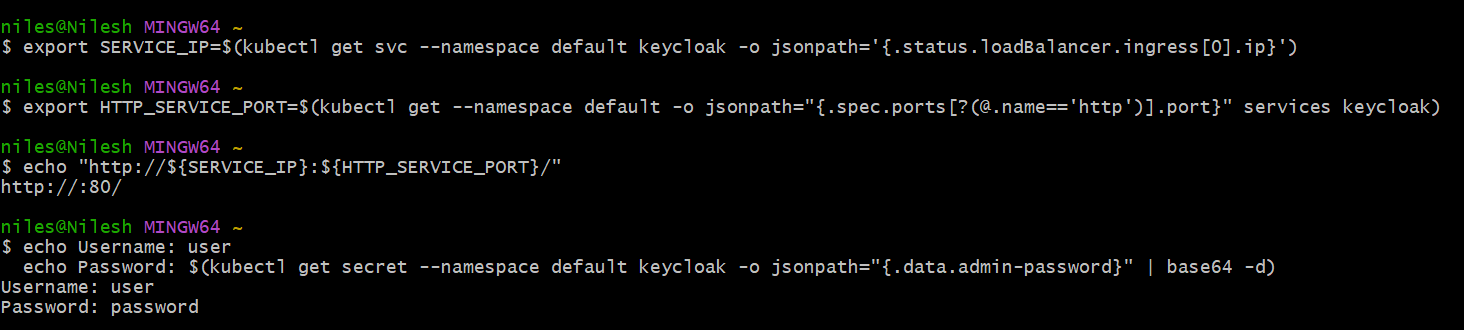
niles@Nilesh MINGW64 ~

$ echo Username: user

echo Password: $(kubectl get secret --namespace default keycloak -o jsonpath="{.data.admin-password}" | base64 -d)

Username: user

Password: password



Here you can see I got an output saying that I can able to access my keycloak at the URL http and hostname.

Since it is empty we can use localhost and the port is 80.

And similarly, if we want to know what is the username and password, there is also instructions on

how to know the username and password.

You can try to take these commands.

Let me try to clean the console and run the commands again.

So the username is user and the password is going to be the password because inside the values.yaml we have provided the password as password itself.

Please wait for 1 to 2 minutes for the LoadBalancer to get successfully created inside your local system. It is going to take easily 1 to 2 minutes at least.

Post that you should be able to access the keycloak at the URL <http://localhost>

So let me try to access the same. So here I am trying to access the URL. You can see I am able to access my administration console.

So let me click on that post that the username I am going to enter as user and the password is going

to be password.

After entering the credentials, I am clicking on the sign in button.

Create client and roles inside keycloak.

Did you see how easy it is to set up a Keycloak server with the production standards by using Helm Chat? That is a power of helm chats.

If you do not have helm charts, then definitely you need to prepare a lot many Kubernetes manifest files.

I can also show you the template files, and with that you should be able to understand how complex

to create and install Keycloak inside a production Kubernetes cluster.

So here under the templates, you should be able to see lot many templates related to Kubernetes objects.

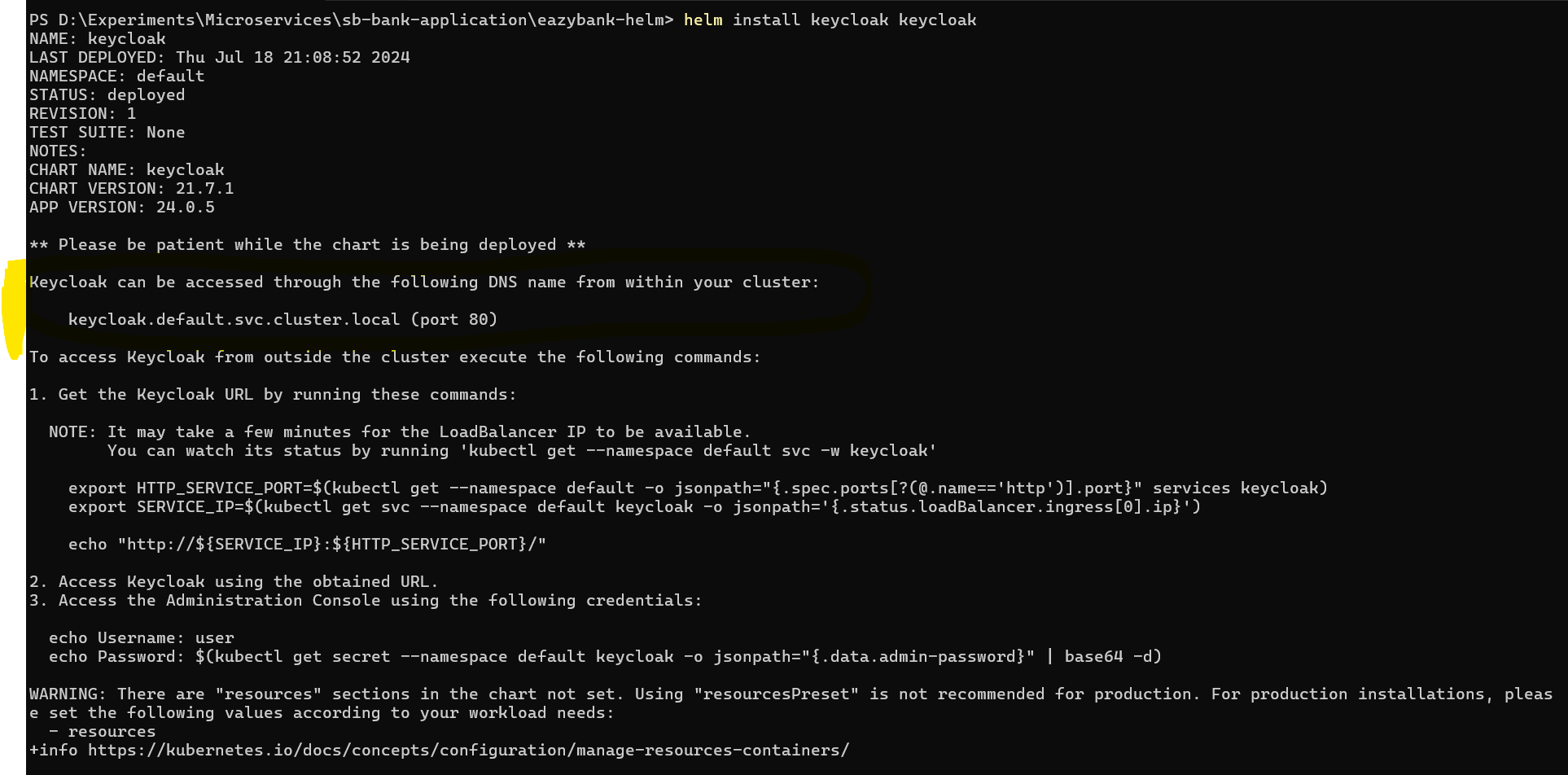
So, all these to create manually is going to be a super cumbersome process.

On top of that, my keycloak also has dependency on other helm charts like Postgres because behind the scenes my keycloak is going to use Postgres database.

As a next step, I want you to explain how we can derive the keycloak endpoint URL that we can feed to the other microservices.

If you see here inside the values.yaml of all the environments we have mentioned, the keycloak URL

as this is the host name, this is the port number.



So how I know what is a hostname that I want to provide.

For the same, if you try to look at the output console that we received from the helm installation command here, there is a important information saying that keycloak can be accessed to the following DNS name from within your cluster.

So this is the DNS name that they have provided the same name I have mentioned inside the values.yaml of environment helm chart.

So, when we try to give these URL details to Gateway Server, it should be able to easily connect because my gateway server also is going to be deployed in the same Kubernetes cluster.

With this, we have successfully installed Keycloak with the helm charts.

Similarly, we need to set up other components like Kafka and Grafana, Prometheus components.

But before you try to do that, since we are going to do lot many installations into your Kubernetes

cluster, it may not work inside your local system because you will have very less memory inside your

local system.

So, to some extent we can try to overcome this challenge by changing some settings.

For the same, we can go to the Docker desktop dashboard here, I can click on these settings.

After that, I will click on these resources Under these resources, try to increase the memory that you

are trying to allocate to that Docker desktop.

So, to overcome this challenge I have increased the number of CPUs to 6 and the memory from 8GB

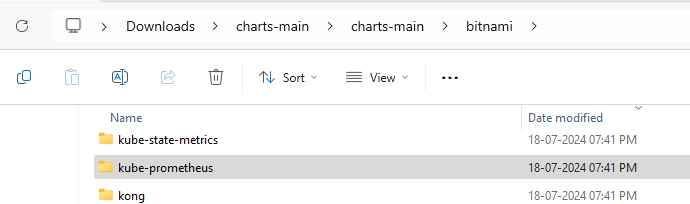
to 12GB.

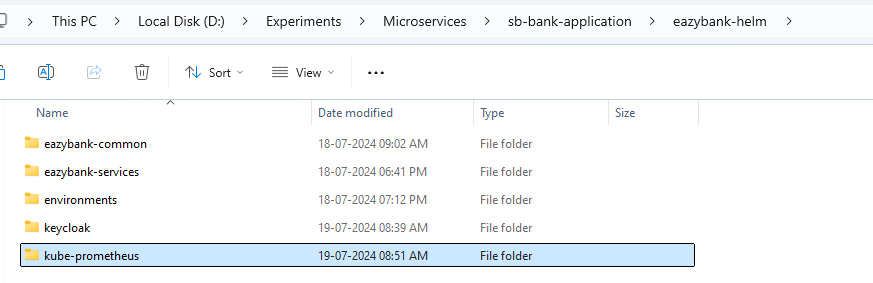
Install Kafka in Kubernetes Cluster using Helm Chart

Install Prometheus in Kubernetes Cluster using Helm Chart

Inside this lecture, let us try to set up Prometheus inside our Kubernetes cluster so that my Prometheus can scrape all the metrics from my individual microservices.

Post that we are going to set up Grafana related components and we will make our Grafana to talk with the Prometheus, to search the metrics and to set up the dashboards.



Copy this folder to   


As usual, we cannot directly install these helm charts into the Kubernetes cluster.

We need to make some changes inside the values.yaml.

So to get started with the changes, we need to open the values.yaml.

**D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\kube-prometheus\values.yaml**

Here I am going to search for a setting with the name **additionalScrapeConfigs**.

So here we have a detail related to scrape configs using these configs only my Prometheus will decide to scrape the metrics from the microservices.

  additionalScrapeConfigs:

    enabled: false

    type: external

So as of now you can see the additional configs is disabled.

We need to enable this to true and post that we should change this type to internal because we do not want our Prometheus to scrape anything from outside of the Kubernetes cluster.

 additionalScrapeConfigs:

    enabled: true

    type: internal

Everything we have inside the Kubernetes cluster only so we can change this value to internal.

After making these changes, we need to provide the details of our microservices using which my Prometheus can connect with them and read the metrics of them with the help of actuator Prometheus URL.

So, for the same you can see here under the internal job list as of now it is empty.

    internal:

      jobList: []

So here I am going to mention some configurations, the same kind of configurations we also mentioned when we tried to set up Prometheus inside our local system.

So, under this job list, I am going to mention all the job names using which my Prometheus is going to fetch the metrics from the individual microservices.

    internal:

      jobList: [

        {

            "job\_name": "configserver",

            "metrics\_path": "/actuator/prometheus",

            "static\_configs": [

              {

                "targets": ["configserver:8071"]

              }

            ]

       },

       {

            "job\_name": "eurekaserver",

            "metrics\_path": "/actuator/prometheus",

            "static\_configs": [

              {

                "targets": ["eurekaserver:8070"]

              }

            ]

       },

       {

            "job\_name": "accounts",

            "metrics\_path": "/actuator/prometheus",

            "static\_configs": [

              {

                "targets": ["accounts:8080"]

              }

            ]

       },

       {

            "job\_name": "loans",

            "metrics\_path": "/actuator/prometheus",

            "static\_configs": [

              {

                "targets": ["loans:8090"]

              }

            ]

       },

       {

            "job\_name": "cards",

            "metrics\_path": "/actuator/prometheus",

            "static\_configs": [

              {

                "targets": ["cards:9000"]

              }

            ]

       },

       {

            "job\_name": "gatewayserver",

            "metrics\_path": "/actuator/prometheus",

            "static\_configs": [

              {

                "targets": ["gatewayserver:8072"]

              }

            ]

       }

      ]

So, I have mentioned all these details in a Json format.

So here it has a list of jobs and each job is separated by comma value.

If you see here first, I have mentioned what is the job name for config server the job name is going to be config server. And what is the metrics path and what is the location at which my Prometheus need to connect to get the metrics.

So, this is a service name inside our Kubernetes for config server and it is available at the port 8071.

Similarly for Eureka Server, I have mentioned accounts, loans, and cards gateway server.

So, for whatever microservices you need, you can mention those job details here.

So, once we have defined these details, my Prometheus should be able to scrape metrics from my individual microservices.

So as a next step, I can try to build the Prometheus related helm chart. For the same,

let me go inside the kube-prometheus folder and here I am going to run the command, which is

**> helm dependencies build**

PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm\kube-prometheus> **helm dependencies build**

So, this will compile my Prometheus helm chart post that we can try to install the same inside our Kubernetes cluster.

So, to install Prometheus, we need to go back and run the command, which is

**> helm install**

And what is the release name that we want to give. The release name that we can give here is Prometheus itself.

After the release name, I can mention the folder name where my helm chart is present.

It is present under the folder with the name kube-prometheus.

So let me try to execute this command.

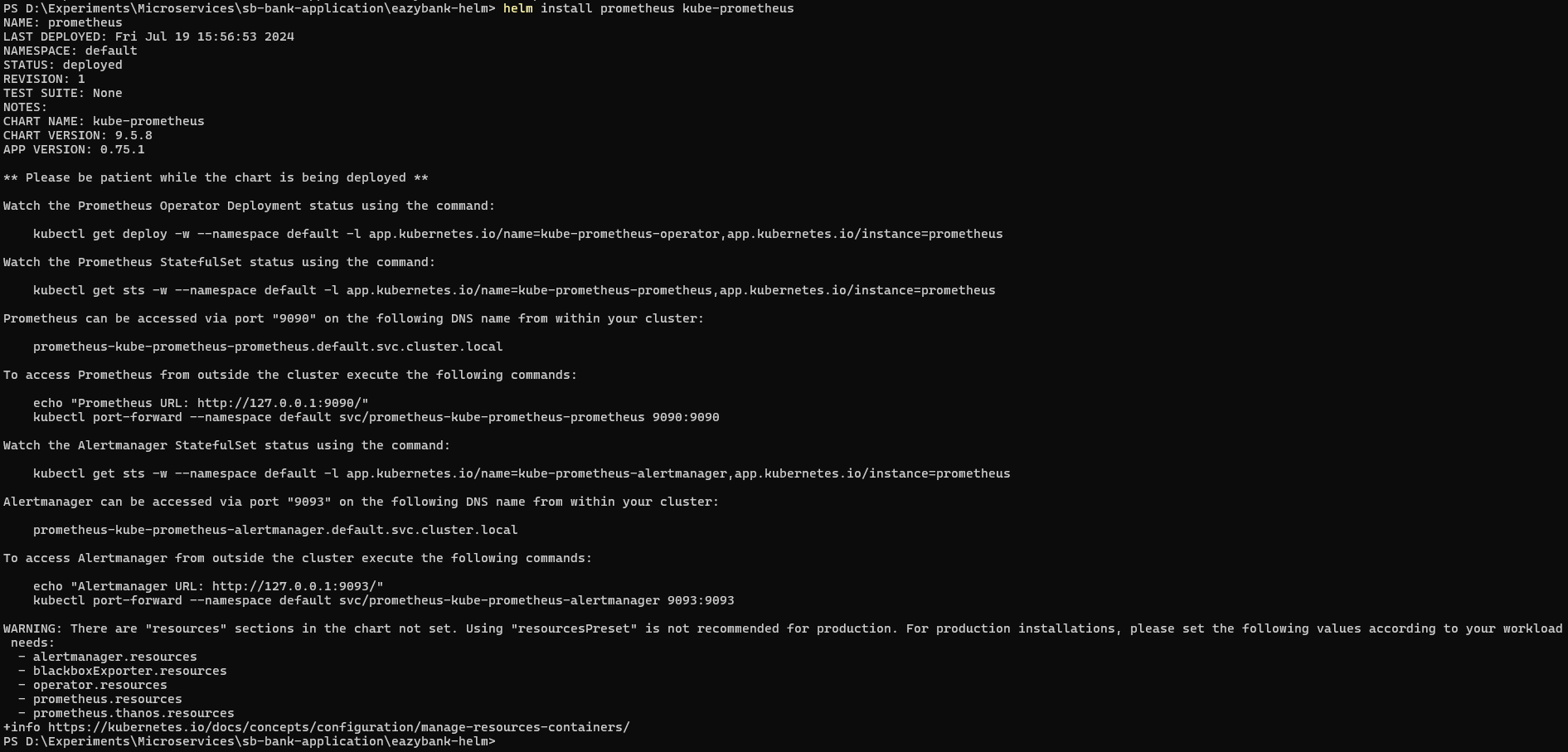
**PS D:\Experiments\Microservices\sb-bank-application\eazybank-helm> helm install prometheus kube-prometheus**

This will do the installation of Prometheus inside my local system.

So, by default Prometheus is set up with the help of cluster IP, so we cannot really access it.

But for some reason, if you want to access the same, you can run these commands which are related

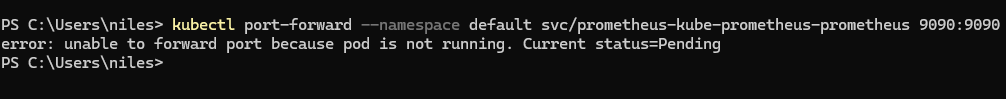
to kubectl port forward.



So, using the kubectl port forward command, we can temporarily expose a service.

So let me try to execute these commands by cleaning the console.

So, I'm trying to execute the command and this should start exposing my Prometheus but seems still my installation of Prometheus is going on.



Let us wait for few minutes.

So, I am going to wait for one two minutes behind the scenes,

I have waited for one minute.

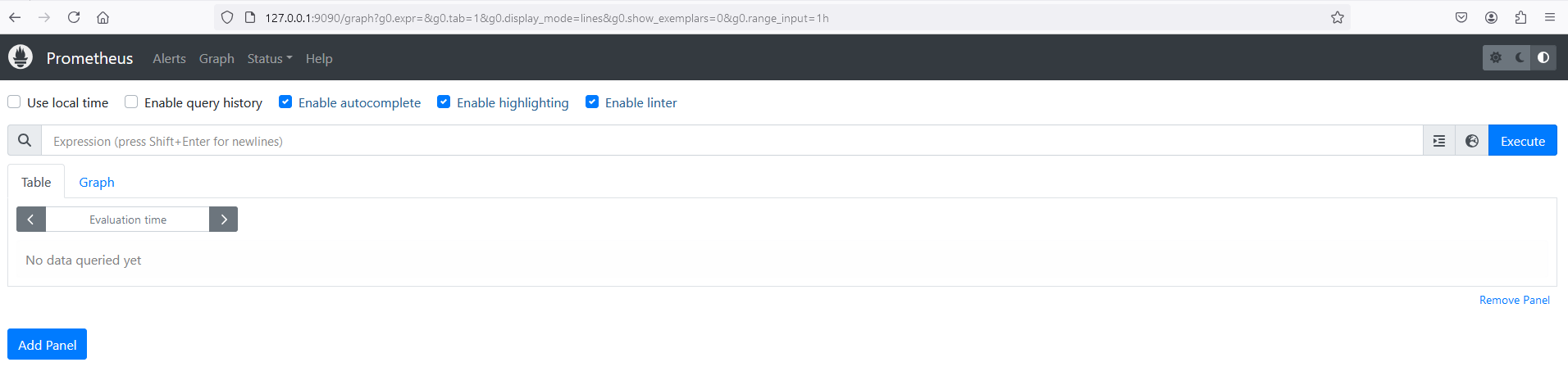
Let me try to execute this command again.

**PS C:\Users\niles> kubectl port-forward --namespace default svc/prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus 9090:9090**

Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:9090 -> 9090

Forwarding from [::1]:9090 -> 9090

Handling connection for 9090

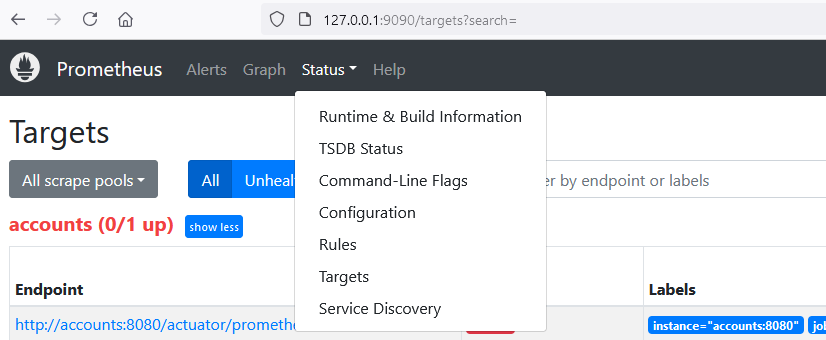


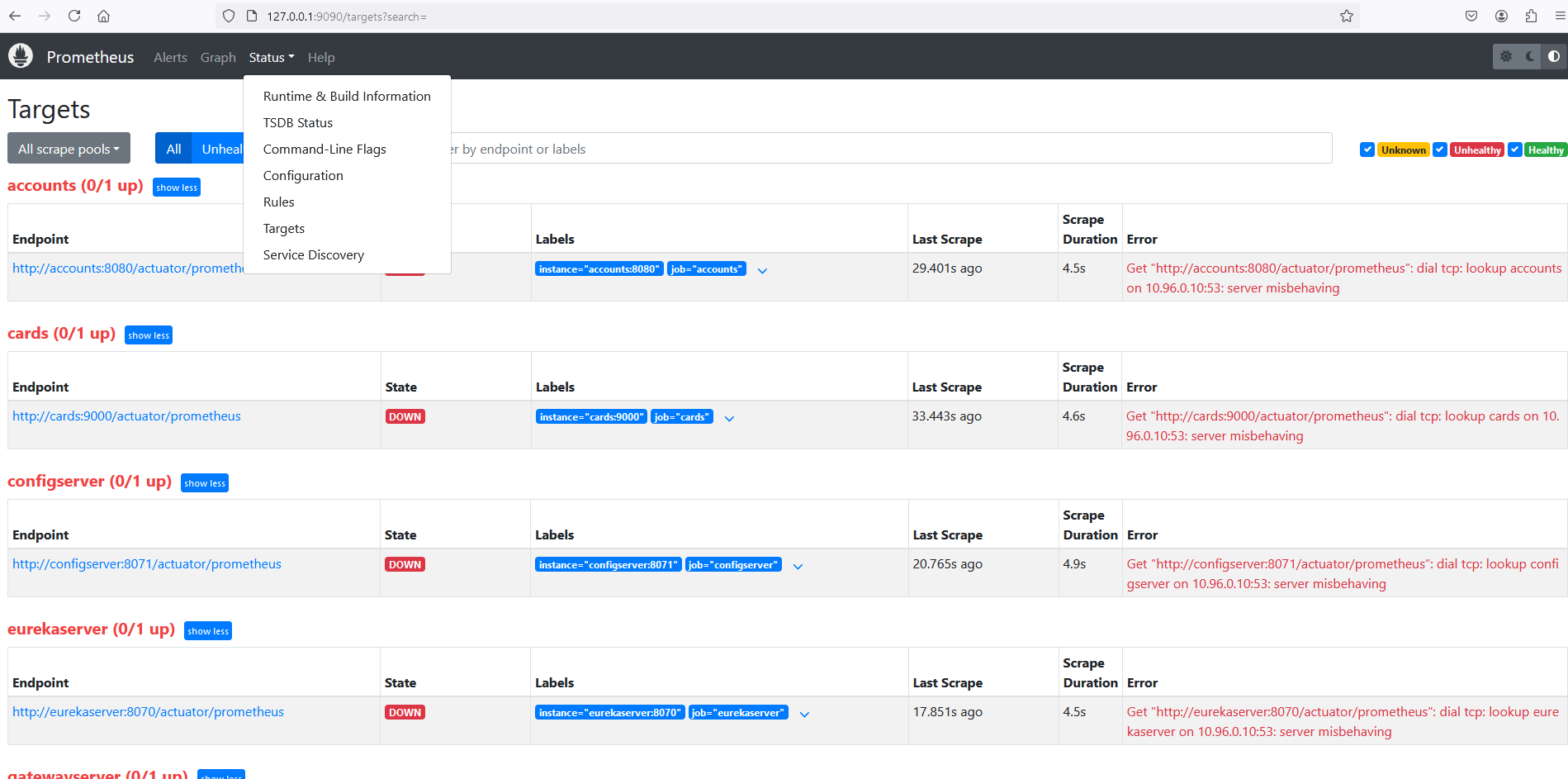
And this time you can see the forwarding of the network is successfully into our local system.

So now I should be able to access the Prometheus at the port 9090.

So here inside my browser let me open 9090 port and this is my Prometheus.

Here if I go to the targets, I should be able to see all the targets.





As of now, my accounts cards, config server, Eureka server all of them we did not setup.

That is why the status for all of them is showing as in red colour.

If you can scroll down, Prometheus will also try to monitor many other metrics inside your Kubernetes cluster.

So that is why you can see many other components inside the target's location. Since this is meant

for production ready.

Prometheus Behind the scenes, it is trying to monitor many other components inside your Kubernetes cluster, but we are more interested about our own microservices.

We can validate the same once we set up our own microservices into the Kubernetes cluster.

For now, I can stop this command by pressing Ctrl C and that will stop exposing my Prometheus into

my local network.

Now, if I try to refresh this page, I will not get any response because the Prometheus is not exposed

to the local system.

With this, we successfully set up Prometheus inside our Kubernetes cluster.

As a next step, let us try to set up Grafana related components like Loki, Tempo and Grafana.

And with that we should be done with all the required components for our microservices end to end testing.

Install Grafana Loki and Tempo in Kubernetes Cluster using Helm Chart

Install Grafana in Kubernetes Cluster using Helm Chart

Install eazybank microservices in Kubernetes Cluster using Helm Chart

Demo of helm upgrade command

Demo of helm history and rollback commands

Demo of helm uninstall command

Quick revision of important helm commands