

Experiment No: 10

Aim: To Study and implement container orchestration using Kubernetes.

Theory:

- 1) Explain need of container orchestration tool
 - ⇒ Container orchestration tools are needed to manage deployment scale, and automate containers effectively.
 - They ensure containers run as intended, manage resource allocation, handle networking, storage, and maintain high availability across a cluster of machines.
 - Container orchestration tools automate various tasks involved in managing containers, such as deployment, scaling, load balancing, health monitoring, and recovery.
 - As the number of containers and the size of the infrastructure grows, manual management becomes impractical.

2) What is Kubernetes? Describe its features.

- ⇒ Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform designed to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.
- It's features are:-
 - i) Automated rollouts and rollbacks
 - ii) Service discovery and load balancing.

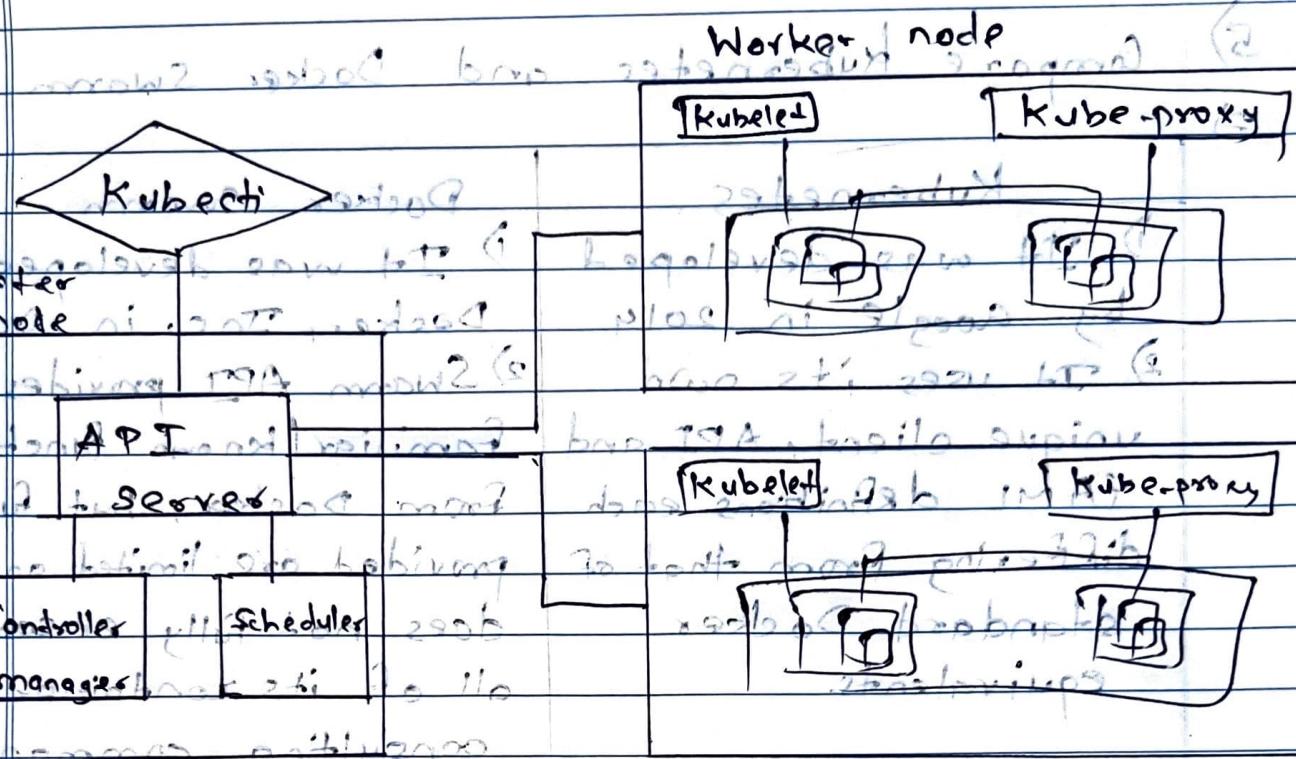
Cloud Formation

- iii) Storage orchestration: $\frac{1}{2}$ OT 1 min
- iv) Self-healing: $\frac{1}{2}$ min
- v) Secret and configuration management
- vi) Automatic bin packing: $\frac{1}{2}$ min
- vii) Batch execution
- ix) Horizontal scaling: $\frac{1}{2}$ min
- x) Multi-IP failover: $\frac{1}{2}$ min
- x) Designed for extensibility: $\frac{1}{2}$ min

Q) Explain Kubernetes components & its working mechanism and its architecture.

- Ans) Kubernetes components include the Master and Worker nodes to establish a cluster.
- The Master node oversees the cluster and manages its status through various components such as the API server, controller manager, scheduler, and etcd.
 - Worker nodes host the containers and run the necessary Kubernetes components like kubelet, kube-proxy, and container runtime.

Kubernetes has a client-server architecture and has master and worker nodes, with the master being installed on a single Linux system and the nodes on many Linux workstations. It follows a simple bootstrap mechanism where each node has persistent storage.



abnormal, broad ratio no (2) from a stronger LTO (2)

4) Differences between PODs and nodes

↳ nodes are separate physical or virtual machines
 ↳ pods are managed by kubelets in a node.

1) A pod is smallest deployable unit in Kubernetes (2)

2) It represents a single instance of a running process in your cluster.

3) PODs are ephemeral and can be created, destroyed or replicated dynamically based on workload requirement.

1) A node is a physical or virtual machine in a Kubernetes cluster.

2) It is the underlying infrastructure where POD runs

3) Nodes are responsible for running and managing PODs providing the necessary computing, networking and storage resources.

5) Compare Kubernetes and Docker Swarm

Kubernetes

- 1) It was developed by Google in 2014
- 2) It uses its own unique client, API and YAML definitions each differing from that of standard Docker equivalents.

Docker Swarm

- 1) It was developed by Docker, Inc. in 2013
- 2) Swarm API provides many familiar/known functionalities from Docker, but functionalities provided are limited and it does not fully encompass all of its containers' consulting commands.

- 3) It supports a more complex, flexible architecture with stronger service guarantees due to which performance slows down in comparison to Kubernetes.
- 4) It supports auto-scaling.

- 5) On other hand, supports simple architecture, so in terms of sheer speed, it always has an added advantage.
- 6) It cannot do auto-scaling.

some Q&A while doing in class

Q1: What is the difference between Kubernetes and Docker Swarm?

(A)

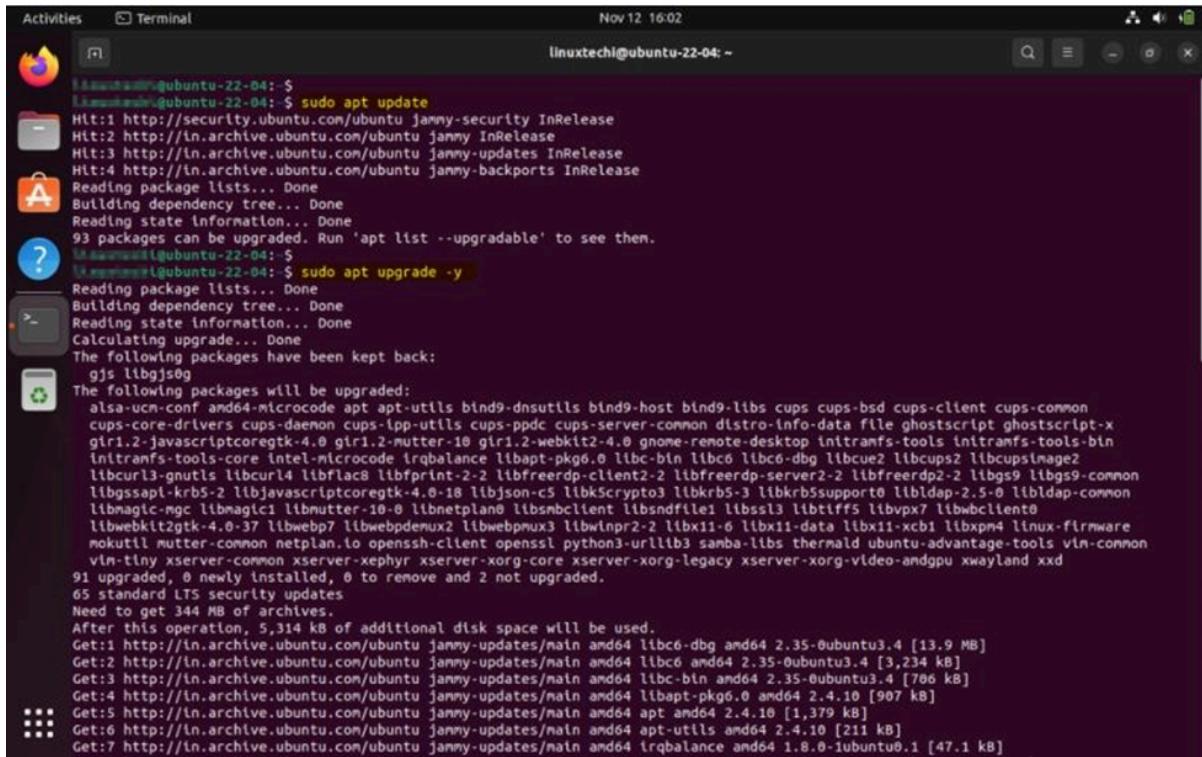
Ans: Docker Swarm is a distributed system for managing multiple Docker hosts. It provides a way to run Docker containers across multiple hosts and manage them as a single cluster. Kubernetes is a more advanced system that provides a way to run Docker containers across multiple hosts and manage them as a single cluster, but it also provides a way to run other types of containers, such as Java, Python, and Node.js. It also provides a way to manage the lifecycle of the containers, such as creating, updating, and deleting them.

Q2: What is the difference between Kubernetes and Docker Compose?

Ans: Docker Compose is a tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications. It provides a way to define the application's services, networks, and volumes in a single file, and then use that file to start the application. Kubernetes is a system for managing multiple Docker hosts and running Docker containers. It provides a way to define the application's services, networks, and volumes in a single file, and then use that file to start the application. However, Kubernetes is designed to be used with a larger system, such as a cloud provider or a datacenter, while Docker Compose is designed to be used on a single host.

Q3: What is the difference between Kubernetes and Docker Swarm?

Ans: Docker Swarm is a distributed system for managing multiple Docker hosts. It provides a way to run Docker containers across multiple hosts and manage them as a single cluster. Kubernetes is a more advanced system that provides a way to run Docker containers across multiple hosts and manage them as a single cluster, but it also provides a way to run other types of containers, such as Java, Python, and Node.js. It also provides a way to manage the lifecycle of the containers, such as creating, updating, and deleting them.

Output:


```

Activities Terminal Nov 12 16:02
linuxtechi@ubuntu-22-04:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Hit:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
93 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
linuxtechi@ubuntu-22-04:~$ sudo apt upgrade -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages have been kept back:
  gjs libgjs0g
The following packages will be upgraded:
  alsu-ucm-conf amd64-microcode apt apt-utils bind9-dnsutils bind9-host bind9-libs cups cups-bsd cups-client cups-common
  cups-core-drivers cups-daemon cups-ipp-utils cups-ppdc cups-server-common distro-info-data file ghostscript ghostscript-x
  gir1.2-javascriptcoregtk-4.0 gir1.2-mutter-10 gir1.2-webkit2-4.0 gnome-remote-desktop intransfs-tools intransfs-tools-bin
  intransfs-tools-core intel-microcode irqbalance libapt-pkg6.0 libc-bin libc6 libc6-dbg libcue2 libcurl2 libcurlimage2
  libcurl3-gnutls libcurl4 libflac8 libfprint-2-2 libfreerdp-client2-2 libfreerdp-server2-2 libfreerdp2-2 libgs9 libgs9-common
  libgssapi-krb5-2 libjavascriptcoregtk-4.0-18 libjansson-c5 libksyms libkrb5-3 libkrb5support0 libldap-2.5-0 libldap-common
  libmagic-noc libmaglci1 libmutter-10-0 libnetplan8 libnmbclient libnsdfile1 libssl3 libtiff5 libvpx7 libwbclient0
  libwebkit2gtk-4.0-37 libwebp7 libwebpdmux2 libwebpmux3 libwinpr2-2 libxii-6 libxii-data libxii-xcb1 libxml4 linux-firmware
  mokutil mutter-common netplan.io openssh-client openssl python3-urllib3 samba-libs thermald ubuntu-advantage-tools vim-common
  vlm-tiny xserver-common xserver-xephyr xserver-xorg-core xserver-xorg-legacy xserver-xorg-video-andgpu xwayland xxd
91 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
65 standard LTS security updates
Need to get 344 MB of archives.
After this operation, 5,314 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libc6-dbg amd64 2.35-0ubuntu3.4 [13.9 MB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libc6 amd64 2.35-0ubuntu3.4 [3,234 kB]
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libc6-bin amd64 2.35-0ubuntu3.4 [786 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libapt-pkg6.0 amd64 2.4.10 [907 kB]
Get:5 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 apt amd64 2.4.10 [1,379 kB]
Get:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 apt-utils amd64 2.4.10 [211 kB]
Get:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 irqbalance amd64 1.8.0-1ubuntu0.1 [47.1 kB]

[1] 11866 ? 0:00 sudo apt install ca-certificates curl gnupg wget apt-transport-https -y
[sudo] password for linuxtechi:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
wget is already the newest version (1.21.2-2ubuntu1).
wget set to manually installed.
ca-certificates is already the newest version (20230311ubuntu0.22.04.1).
ca-certificates set to manually installed.
gnupg is already the newest version (2.2.27-3ubuntu2.1).
gnupg set to manually installed.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apt-transport-https curl
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
Need to get 196 kB of archives.
After this operation, 623 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 apt-transport-https all 2.4.10 [1,510 B]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 curl amd64 7.81.0-1ubuntu1.14 [194 kB]
Fetched 196 kB in 2s (81.8 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package apt-transport-https.
(Reading database ... 182047 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../apt-transport-https_2.4.10_all.deb ...
Unpacking apt-transport-https (2.4.10) ...
Selecting previously unselected package curl.
Preparing to unpack .../curl_7.81.0-1ubuntu1.14_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking curl (7.81.0-1ubuntu1.14) ...
Setting up apt-transport-https (2.4.10) ...
Setting up curl (7.81.0-1ubuntu1.14) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
linuxtechi@ubuntu-22-04:~$ sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings
linuxtechi@ubuntu-22-04:~$ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
linuxtechi@ubuntu-22-04:~$ sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
linuxtechi@ubuntu-22-04:~$ echo |
  "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
  '$(cat /etc/os-release && echo "$VERSION_CODENAME")' stable" | \
  sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
[1] 12000 ? 0:00 sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
[1] 12001 ? 0:00 sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
[1] 12002 ? 0:00 sudo echo |
  "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
  '$(cat /etc/os-release && echo "$VERSION_CODENAME")' stable" | \
  sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null

```

Om Shete - C3 - 2103163

```
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $ sudo apt install -y docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  docker-ce-rootless-extras git git-man liberror-perl libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
Suggested packages:
  aufs-tools cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite git-daemon-run | git-daemon-sysvinit git-doc git-email git-gui gitk gitweb git-cvs
  git-mediawiki git-svn
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-compose-plugin git git-man
  liberror-perl libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
0 upgraded, 12 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
Need to get 118 MB of archives.
After this operation, 430 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 containerd.io amd64 1.6.24-1 [28.6 MB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.6-1 [63.6 kB]
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 liberror-perl all 0.17029-1 [26.5 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 git-man all 1:2.34.1-1ubuntu1.10 [954 kB]
Get:5 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 docker-buildx-plugin amd64 0.11.2-1-ubuntu.22.04-jammy [28.2 MB]
Get:6 https://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 git amd64 1:2.34.1-1ubuntu1.10 [3,166 kB]
Get:7 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 docker-ce-cli amd64 5:24.0.7-1-ubuntu.22.04-jammy [13.3 MB]
Get:8 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 docker-ce amd64 5:24.0.7-1-ubuntu.22.04-jammy [22.6 kB]
Get:9 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libslirp0 amd64 4.6.1-1bulld1 [61.5 kB]
Get:10 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 slirp4netns amd64 1.0.1-2 [28.2 kB]
Get:11 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 docker-ce-rootless-extras amd64 5:24.0.7-1-ubuntu.22.04-jammy [9,030 kB]
Get:12 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 docker-compose-plugin amd64 2.21.0-1-ubuntu.22.04-jammy [11.9 MB]
Fetched 118 MB in 8s (14.4 MB/s)
```

```
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $ sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $ newgrp docker
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $ systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Sun 2023-11-12 16:20:53 IST; 1min 54s ago
    TriggeredBy: ● docker.socket
      Docs: https://docs.docker.com
 Main PID: 3114 (dockerd)
    Tasks: 8
   Memory: 27.3M
      CPU: 1.065s
     CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
             └─3114 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock

Nov 12 16:20:51 ubuntu-22-04 systemd[1]: Starting Docker Application Container Engine...
Nov 12 16:20:51 ubuntu-22-04 dockerd[3114]: time="2023-11-12T16:20:51.771454830+05:30" level=info msg="Starting up"
Nov 12 16:20:51 ubuntu-22-04 dockerd[3114]: time="2023-11-12T16:20:51.774072108+05:30" level=info msg="detected 127.0.0.53 nameserver"
Nov 12 16:20:52 ubuntu-22-04 dockerd[3114]: time="2023-11-12T16:20:52.051794664+05:30" level=info msg="Loading containers: start."
Nov 12 16:20:53 ubuntu-22-04 dockerd[3114]: time="2023-11-12T16:20:53.028261474+05:30" level=info msg="Loading containers: done."
Nov 12 16:20:53 ubuntu-22-04 dockerd[3114]: time="2023-11-12T16:20:53.23111103+05:30" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit=311b9f>
Nov 12 16:20:53 ubuntu-22-04 dockerd[3114]: time="2023-11-12T16:20:53.233235025+05:30" level=info msg="Daemon has completed initialization"
Nov 12 16:20:53 ubuntu-22-04 dockerd[3114]: time="2023-11-12T16:20:53.351693568+05:30" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docker.sock"
Nov 12 16:20:53 ubuntu-22-04 systemd[1]: Started Docker Application Container Engine.
```

```
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/releases/latest/minikube-linux-amd64
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time     Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed
100 89.3M  100 89.3M    0     0  9.8M      0  0:00:09  0:00:09  --:--:-- 13.4M
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ sudo install minikube-linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/minikube
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ minikube version
minikube version: v1.32.0
commit: 8220a6eb95f0a4d75f7f2d7b14cef975f050512d
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
lunuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/'curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt'/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time     Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed
100 47.5M  100 47.5M    0     0  8524k      0  0:00:05  0:00:05  --:--:--  9.8M
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ chmod +x kubectl
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ sudo mv kubectl /usr/local/bin/
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ kubectl version -o yaml
clientVersion:
  buildDate: "2023-10-18T11:42:52Z"
  compiler: gc
  gitCommit: a8a1abc25cad87333840cd7d54be2efaf31a3177
  gitTreeState: clean
  gitVersion: v1.28.3
  goVersion: go1.20.10
  major: "1"
  minor: "28"
  platform: linux/amd64
kustomizeVersion: v5.0.4-0.20230601165947-6ce0bf390ce3

The connection to the server localhost:8080 was refused - did you specify the right host or port?
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ 
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $ minikube start --driver=docker
└── minikube v1.32.0 on Ubuntu 22.04 (vbox/amd64)
    └── Using the docker driver based on user configuration
    └── Using Docker driver with root privileges
    └── Starting control plane node minikube in cluster minikube
    └── Pulling base image ...
        └── Downloading Kubernetes v1.28.3 preload ...
            > preloaded-images-k8s-v18-v1...: 403.35 MiB / 403.35 MiB 100.00% 7.23 Mi
            > gcr.io/k8s-minikube/kicbase...: 453.90 MiB / 453.90 MiB 100.00% 7.36 Mi
    └── Creating docker container (CPUs=2, Memory=2200MB) ...
    └── Preparing Kubernetes v1.28.3 on Docker 24.0.7 ...
        └── Generating certificates and keys ...
        └── Booting up control plane ...
        └── Configuring RBAC rules ...
    └── Configuring bridge CNI (Container Networking Interface) ...
        └── Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
    └── Verifying Kubernetes components...
    └── Enabled addons: storage-provisioner, default-storageclass
    └── Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ minikube status
minikube
type: Control Plane
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $ kubectl get nodes
NAME      STATUS   ROLES   AGE     VERSION
minikube  Ready    control-plane   5m49s   v1.28.3
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $ kubectl cluster-info
Kubernetes control plane is running at https://192.168.49.2:8443
CoreDNS is running at https://192.168.49.2:8443/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/kube-dns:dns/proxy

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-info dump'.
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04: $
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ kubectl create deployment nginx-web --image=nginx
deployment.apps/nginx-web created
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ kubectl expose deployment nginx-web --type=NodePort --port=80
service/nginx-web exposed
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ kubectl get deployment,pod,svc
NAME                           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
deployment.apps/nginx-web     1/1     1           1           40s
pod/nginx-web-5b757f798d-qnbzq 1/1     Running     0           39s
NAME              TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
service/kubernetes ClusterIP  10.96.0.1    <none>       443/TCP   12m
service/nginx-web  NodePort   10.104.243.119 <none>       80:30523/TCP 27s
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$
```

ADDON NAME	PROFILE	STATUS	MAINTAINER
ambassador	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Ambassador)
auto-pause	minikube	disabled	minikube
cloud-spanner	minikube	disabled	Google
csi-hostpath-driver	minikube	disabled	Kubernetes
dashboard	minikube	disabled	Kubernetes
default-storageclass	minikube	enabled	Kubernetes
efk	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Elastic)
freshpod	minikube	disabled	Google
gcp-auth	minikube	disabled	Google
gvisor	minikube	disabled	minikube
headlamp	minikube	disabled	3rd party (kinvolk.io)
helm-tiller	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Helm)
inacel	minikube	disabled	3rd party (InAccel [info@inacel.com])
ingress	minikube	disabled	Kubernetes
ingress-dns	minikube	disabled	minikube
inspektor-gadget	minikube	disabled	3rd party (inspektor-gadget.io)
istio	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Istio)
istio-provisioner	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Istio)
kong	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Kong HQ)
kubeflow	minikube	disabled	3rd party
kubevirt	minikube	disabled	3rd party (KubeVirt)
logviewer	minikube	disabled	3rd party (unknown)
metallb	minikube	disabled	3rd party (MetallLB)
metrics-server	minikube	disabled	Kubernetes
nvidia-device-plugin	minikube	disabled	3rd party (NVIDIA)
nvidia-driver-installer	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Nvidia)
nvidia-gpu-device-plugin	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Nvidia)
olm	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Operator Framework)
pod-security-policy	minikube	disabled	3rd party (unknown)
portainer	minikube	disabled	3rd party (Portainer.io)
registry	minikube	disabled	minikube
registry-aliases	minikube	disabled	3rd party (unknown)

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ minikube addons enable dashboard
💡 dashboard is an addon maintained by Kubernetes. For any concerns contact minikube on GitHub.
You can view the list of minikube maintainers at: https://github.com/kubernetes/minikube/blob/master/OWNERS
  ■ Using image docker.io/kubernetesui/dashboard:v2.7.0
  ■ Using image docker.io/kubernetesui/metrics-scraper:v1.0.8
💡 Some dashboard features require the metrics-server addon. To enable all features please run:

  minikube addons enable metrics-server

★ The 'dashboard' addon is enabled
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ minikube addons enable ingress
💡 ingress is an addon maintained by Kubernetes. For any concerns contact minikube on GitHub.
You can view the list of minikube maintainers at: https://github.com/kubernetes/minikube/blob/master/OWNERS
  ■ Using image registry.k8s.io/ingress-nginx/controller:v1.9.4
  ■ Using image registry.k8s.io/ingress-nginx/kube-webhook-certgen:v20231011-8b53cabef0
  ■ Using image registry.k8s.io/ingress-nginx/kube-webhook-certgen:v20231011-8b53cabef0
💡 Verifying ingress addon...
★ The 'ingress' addon is enabled
```

```
linuxbuzz@ubuntu-22-04:~$ minikube dashboard
💡 Verifying dashboard health ...
💡 Launching proxy ...
💡 Verifying proxy health ...
💡 Opening http://127.0.0.1:36529/api/v1/namespaces/kubernetes-dashboard/services/http:kubernetes-dashboard:/proxy/ in your default browser...
```

The screenshot shows the Kubernetes Dashboard interface running in a Firefox browser window. The URL is `127.0.0.1:36529/api/v1/namespaces/kubernetes-dashboard/services/http:kubernetes-dashboard:/port/80`. The dashboard is titled "kubernetes" and displays the "Workloads" section. On the left sidebar, there are links for Workloads, Service, Config and Storage, and a general search bar. The main content area shows three tabs: "Workload Status", "Deployments", and "Replica Sets". Under "Deployments", a single deployment named "nginx-web" is listed, using the "nginx" image with labels "app: nginx-web" and "pod-template-hash: 5b757f798d". Under "Pods", a pod named "nginx-web-5b757f798d-qnbzq" is shown, also using the "nginx" image and matching the deployment's labels. The "Replica Sets" tab is currently empty.

Name	Images	Labels	Node	Status	Restarts	CPU Usage (cores)	Memory (bytes)
nginx-web	nginx	app: nginx-web pod-template-hash: 5b757f798d	minikube	Running	0	-	-

Name	Images	Labels	Pods