



Pragyan Tripathi
@pragyanatvade

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**K8s specific definitions you
must understand to excel at
Kubernetes**



Pragyan Tripathi
@pragyanatvade

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Node :

It is a machine that runs containerized workloads as part of a Kubernetes cluster. A node can be a physical machine or a virtual machine and can be hosted on-premises or in the cloud.



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Docker :

Helps in the creation of containers that include apps and their binaries.





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Pods :

A basic building block of Kubernetes. It is the smallest and simplest unit in the K8S object model. It's also a group container. Only containers of same pod can share shared storage.



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Service :

It is an abstraction which defines a logical set of pods and a policy by which to access them.





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Jobs :

It creates pod(s) and ensures that a specified number successfully completed. When it completes specified number successfully, the job is considered complete.



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Cronjobs :

Job scheduler in K8s. It creates Jobs on a repeating schedule.



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Replicaset:

It ensures how many replica of pod should be running at any given time.

Namespaces :

Logical separation between teams and their environments. It allows various teams to share k8s cluster by providing isolated workspace.



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Deployment :

It specifies the desired state of pods for declarative updates.



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Daemonset :

It ensures a particular pod is run on some or all nodes.



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Persistent Volume:

Persistent storage in the cluster with an independent lifecycle. It is a convenient way to request and consume storage resources. They live within a k8s cluster and can outlive other k8s pods to retain data for long periods of time.

Persistent Volume Claim

Request for storage (for a PersistentVolume) by a user. Claims can request specific sizes and access modes (e.g., they can be mounted once read/write or many times read-only).



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Ingress :

An Ingress is a collection of rules that allow inbound connections to reach the cluster services.



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