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https://github.com/rmorassi/CS3219-OTOT-A2-A3

Task A3.1

Commands to create metrics-server and verify it works

1. Run “kubectl apply -f https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/metrics-server/releases/latest/download/components.yaml” to download the metrics-server from online and apply it to our clusters.

```
roberto@matebook:~/NUS/SEPP/OTOT/A2-A3$ kubectl apply -f https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/metrics-server/releases/latest/download/components.yaml
serviceaccount/metrics-server created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/system:aggregated-metrics-reader created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/system:metrics-server created
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/metrics-server-auth-reader created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/metrics-server:system:auth-delegator created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/system:metrics-server created
service/metrics-server created
deployment.apps/metrics-server created
apiservice.apiregistration.k8s.io/v1beta1.metrics.k8s.io created
```

2. Execute “kubectl -nkube-system edit deploy/metrics-server” to edit the metrics-server and add the “--kubelet-insecure-tls” flag to deployment.spec.containers[].args[]. Below we can see how I added it.

```
spec:
  containers:
  - args:
    - --cert-dir=/tmp
    - --secure-port=4443
    - --kubelet-preferred-address-types=InternalIP,ExternalIP,Hostname
    - --kubelet-use-node-status-port
    - --metric-resolution=15s
    - --kubelet-insecure-tls
    image: k8s.gcr.io/metrics-server/metrics-server:v0.6.1
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    livenessProbe:
      failureThreshold: 3
      httpGet:
        path: /livez
        port: https
        scheme: HTTPS
      periodSeconds: 10
      successThreshold: 1
```

3. Run “kubectl -nkube-system rollout restart deploy/metrics-server” to restart metrics-server.

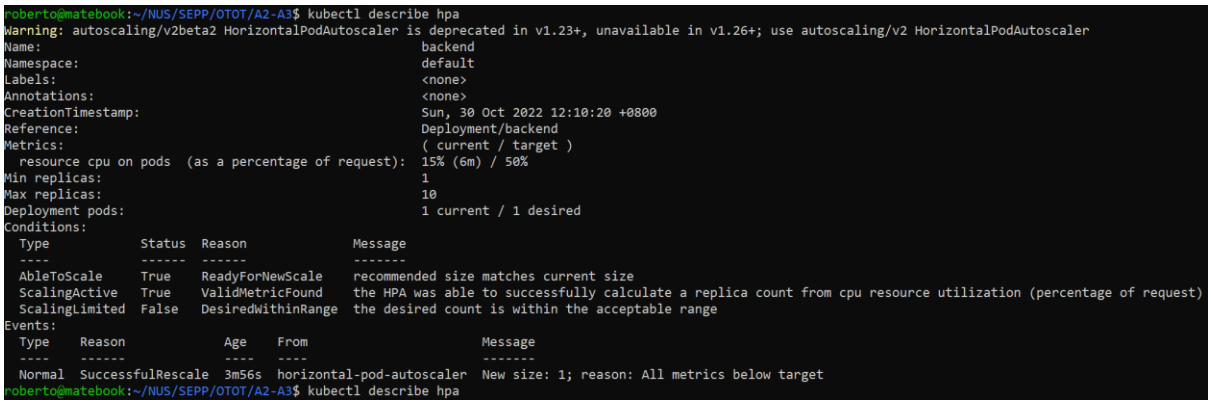
```
roberto@matebook:~/NUS/SEPP/OTOT/A2-A3$ kubectl -nkube-system rollout restart deploy/metrics-server
deployment.apps/metrics-server restarted
```

Commands to create HPA and verify it works

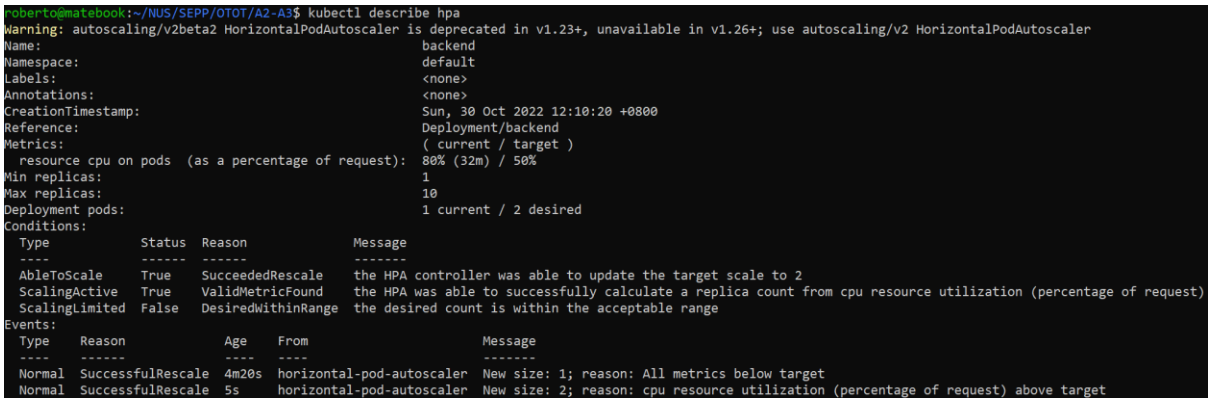
1. Run “kubectl apply -f k8s/manifests/k8/backend-hpa.yaml” to apply the HPA.

```
roberto@matebook:~/NUS/SEPP/OTOT/A2-A3$ kubectl apply -f k8s/manifests/k8/backend-hpa.yaml
horizontalpodautoscaler.autoscaling/backend created
```

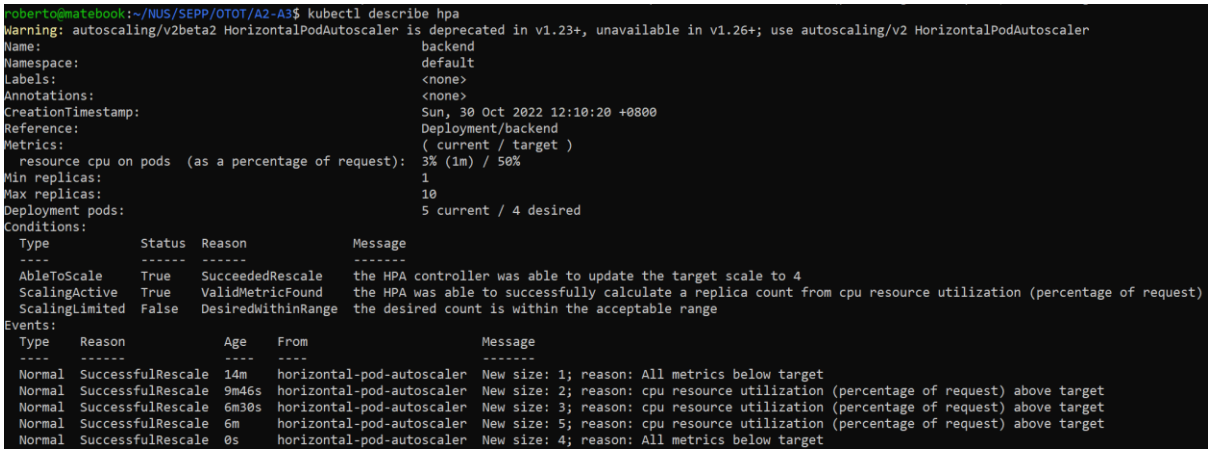
2. To test the HPA to see if it works, I tried stressing the system in different ways
    a. I initially only queried the app intermittently to not stress the servers too much. As seen in screenshot below, as the load is below target, and the system does not need to scale up (see number of deployed pods and desired pods – stays constant).



    b. I then queried very the app frequently to stress the servers above the target. As seen in the screenshot below, as the load increased above the target, the system scaled up (see number of deployed pods and desired pods – wants more pods).



    c. I then stopped querying the app frequently to destress the servers below the target. As seen in the screenshot below, as the load is decreased below the target, the system scaled down (see number of deployed pods and desired pods – wants less).



3. We can confirm that the pods are running in different zones by executing “kubectl get nodes -L topology.kubernetes.io/zone”

```
roberto@matebook:~/NUS/SEPP/OTOT/A2-A3$ kubectl get nodes -L topology.kubernetes.io/zone
NAME                  STATUS   ROLES           AGE   VERSION   ZONE
kind-1-control-plane  Ready    control-plane   20h   v1.25.3
kind-1-worker         Ready    <none>          20h   v1.25.3   a
kind-1-worker2        Ready    <none>          20h   v1.25.3   a
kind-1-worker3        Ready    <none>          20h   v1.25.3   b
```

Task A3.2

Commands to create the Deployment and verify it works

1. We apply the zone aware deployment with the command “kubectl apply -f k8s/manifests/k8/backend-deployment-zone-aware.yaml”

```
roberto@matebook:~/NUS/SEPP/OTOT/A2-A3$ kubectl apply -f k8s/manifests/k8/backend-deployment-zone-aware.yaml
deployment.apps/backend-zone-aware created
```

2. We recall that “worker” and “worker2” are running in zone a while “worker3” is running in zone b. We run “kubectl get po -lapp=backend-zone-aware -owide --sort-by='.spec.nodeName'” to check how many pods are assigned to each node. We can see that there are 4 pods assigned to worker, 1 to worker 2, and 5 to worker3. This means that there are 5 pods running in zone a and 5 pods in zone b, and thus we know that the pods are uniformly distributed across the two zones.

```
roberto@matebook:~/NUS/SEPP/OTOT/A2-A3$ kubectl get po -lapp=backend-zone-aware -owide --sort-by='.spec.nodeName'
NAME                                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP            NODE            NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-2n672   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.1.6    kind-1-worker   <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-b4ktj   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.1.8    kind-1-worker   <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-mdkj4   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.1.7    kind-1-worker   <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-qdlch   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.1.9    kind-1-worker   <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-2zlwf   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.3.6    kind-1-worker2  <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-g4q8z   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.2.9    kind-1-worker3  <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-hb6qs   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.2.10   kind-1-worker3  <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-kw7dj   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.2.7    kind-1-worker3  <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-sfc9f   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.2.11   kind-1-worker3  <none>           <none>
backend-zone-aware-5f879f6fb7-xxgv2   1/1     Running   0          94s   10.244.2.8    kind-1-worker3  <none>           <none>
```