

Exercise 2.3: Create a Basic Pod

1. The smallest unit we directly control with Kubernetes is the pod. We will create a pod by creating a minimal YAML file. First we will get a list of current API objects and their APIGROUP. If value is not shown it may not exist, as with SHORTNAMES. Note that pods does not declare an APIGROUP. At the moment this indicates it is part of the stable v1 group.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl api-resources
```

NAME	SHORTNAMES	APIVERSION	NAMESPACED	KIND
bindings		v1	true	Binding
componentstatuses	cs	v1	false	ComponentStatus
configmaps	cm	v1	true	ConfigMap
endpoints	ep	v1	true	Endpoints
.....				
pods	po	v1	true	Pod
....				

2. From the output we see most are v1 which is used to denote a stable object. With that information we will add the other three required sections for pods such as metadata, with a name, and spec which declares which container image to use and a name for the container. We will create an eight line YAML file. White space and indentation matters. Don't use **Tabs**. There is a `basic.yaml` file available in the tarball, as well as `basic-later.yaml` which shows what the file will become and can be helpful for figuring out indentation.

YAML

basic.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Pod
3 metadata:
4   name: basicpod
5 spec:
6   containers:
7   - name: webcont
8     image: nginx
```

3. Create the new pod using the recently created YAML file.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl create -f basic.yaml
```

```
pod/basicpod created
```

4. Make sure the pod has been created then use the **describe** sub-command to view the details. Among other values in the output you should be about to find the image and the container name.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pod
```

```
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
basicpod  1/1     Running   0           23s
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl describe pod basicpod
```

```
Name:          basicpod
Namespace:     default
```

```
Priority:          0
<output_omitted>
```

5. Shut down the pod and verify it is no longer running.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl delete pod basicpod
```

```
pod "basicpod" deleted
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pod
```

```
No resources found in default namespace.
```

6. We will now configure the pod to expose port 80. This configuration does not interact with the container to determine what port to open. We have to know what port the process inside the container is using, in this case port 80 as a web server. Add two lines to the end of the file. Line up the indentation with the `image` declaration.

```
student@cp:~$ vim basic.yaml
```

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basic.yaml

```
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Pod
3  metadata:
4    name: basicpod
5  spec:
6    containers:
7    - name: webcont
8      image: nginx
9      ports:
10     - containerPort: 80
```

#<--Add this and following line

7. Create the pod and verify it is running. Use the `-o wide` option to see the internal IP assigned to the pod, as well as NOMINATED NODE, which is used by the scheduler and READINESS GATES which show if experimental features are enabled. Using `curl` and the pods IP address you should get the default nginx welcome web page.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl create -f basic.yaml
```

```
pod/basicpod created
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pod -o wide
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE	NOMINATED NODE	READINESS
↪ GATES								
basicpod	1/1	Running	0	18s	10.0.1.239	worker	<none>	<none>

```
student@cp:~$ curl http://10.0.1.239
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>

<output_omitted>
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl delete pod basicpod
```

```
pod "basicpod" deleted
```

8. We will now create a simple service to expose the pod to other nodes and pods in the cluster. The service YAML will have the same four sections as a pod, but different spec configuration and the addition of a selector. Again, copy of the example from the tarball instead of typing the file by hand.

```
student@cp:~$ vim basicservice.yaml
```

YAML
basicservice.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Service
3 metadata:
4   name: basicservice
5 spec:
6   selector:
7     type: webserver
8   ports:
9   - protocol: TCP
10     port: 80
```

9. We will also add a label to the pod and a selector to the service so it knows which object to communicate with.

```
student@cp:~$ vim basic.yaml
```

YAML
basic.yaml

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Pod
3 metadata:
4   name: basicpod
5   labels:                                #<-- Add this line
6     type: webserver                      #<-- and this line which matches selector
7 spec:
8   ....
```

10. Create the new pod and service. Verify both have been created. We will learn details of the output in later chapters.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl create -f basic.yaml
```

```
pod/basicpod created
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl create -f basicservice.yaml
```

```
service/basicservice created
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get pod
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
basicpod	1/1	Running	0	110s

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get svc
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
basicservice	ClusterIP	10.96.112.50	<none>	80/TCP	14s

kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	<none>	443/TCP	4h
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11. Test access to the web server using the CLUSTER-IP for the basicservice.

```
student@cp:~$ curl http://10.96.112.50
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>

<output_omitted>
```

12. We will now expose the service to outside the cluster as well. Delete the service, edit the file and add a type declaration.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl delete svc basicservice
```

```
service "basicservice" deleted
```

```
student@cp:~$ vim basicservice.yaml
```

YAML

basicservice.yaml

```
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Service
3  metadata:
4    name: basicservice
5  spec:
6    selector:
7      type: webserver
8    type: NodePort      #<--Add this line
9    ports:
10   - protocol: TCP
11     port: 80
```

13. Create the service again. Note there is a different TYPE and CLUSTER-IP and also a high-numbered port.

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl create -f basicservice.yaml
```

```
service/basicservice created
```

```
student@cp:~$ kubectl get svc
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
basicservice	NodePort	10.100.139.155	<none>	80:31514/TCP	3s
kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	<none>	443/TCP	47h

14. Using the public IP address of the node and the high port you should be able to test access to the webserver. In the example below the public IP is 35.238.3.83, as reported by a **curl** to ifconfig.io. Your IP will be different. The high port will also probably be different. Note that testing from within a GCE or AWS node will not work. Use a local to you terminal or web browser to test.

```
student@cp:~$ curl ifconfig.io
```

```
35.238.3.83
```

```
local$ curl http://35.238.3.83:31514
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
<output_omitted>
```