Práctica 7
CPD

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II.a) Captura del Dashboard.
II.b) Captura donde aparece el puerto modificado.
II.c) Captura donde se muestran los Deployment y Services.
II.d) Captura donde aparece personalizado el NodePort.
II.e) Captura donde personalizamos el enrutamiento de nivel 4.
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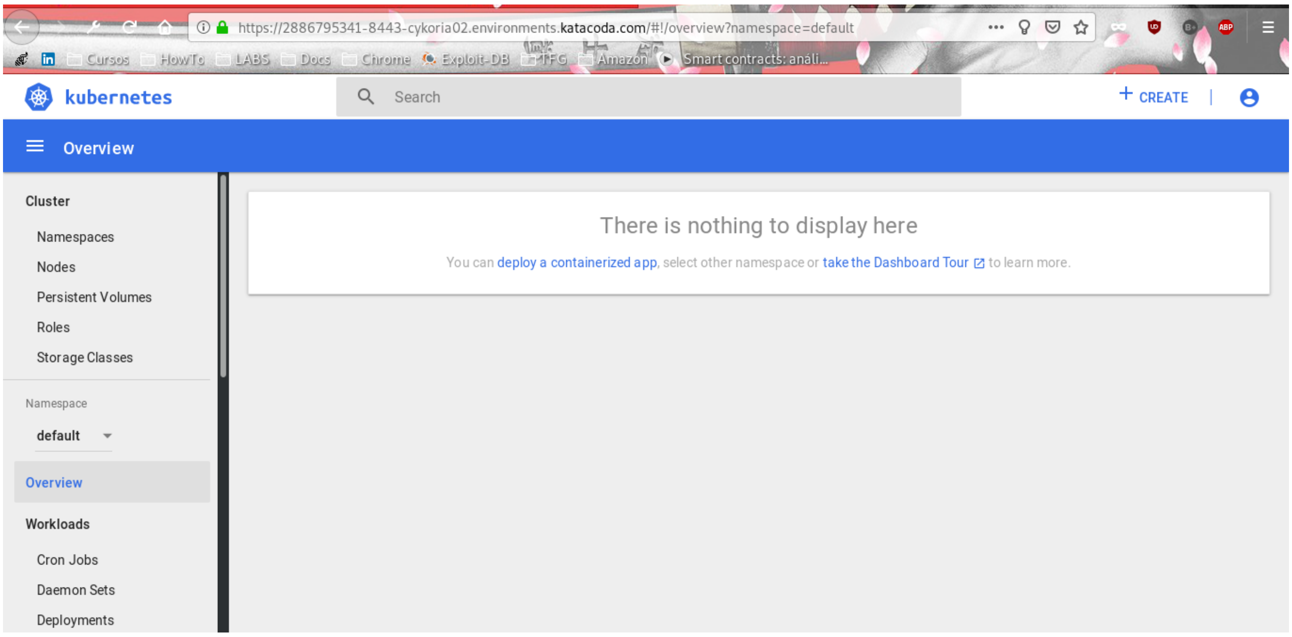
II.g) Captura de la ejecución de la automatización con forge

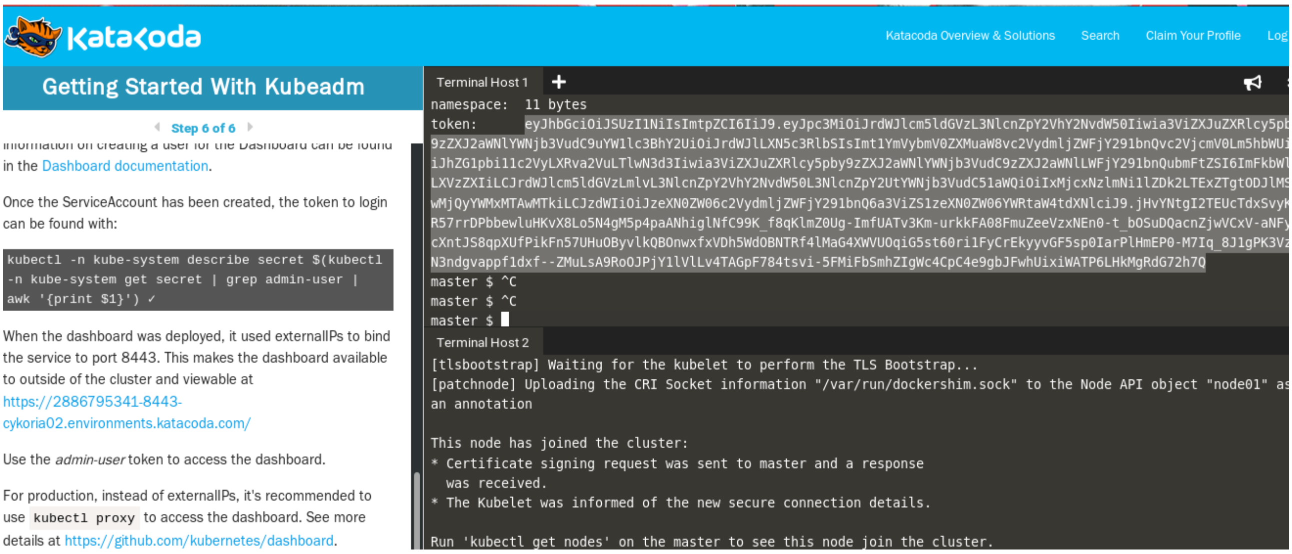
Launch a multi-node cluster using Kubeadm

II.a) Captura del Dashboard.



There is nothing to display here

You can deploy a containerized app, select other namespace or take the Dashboard Tour to learn more.



information on creating a user for the Dashboard can be found in the Dashboard documentation.

Once the ServiceAccount has been created, the token to login can be found with:

```
kubectl -n kube-system describe secret $(kubectl
-n kube-system get secret | grep admin-user |
awk '{print $1}') ✓
```

When the dashboard was deployed, it used externalIPs to bind the service to port 8443. This makes the dashboard available to outside of the cluster and viewable at https://2886795341-8443-cykoria02.environments.katacoda.com/

Use the *admin-user* token to access the dashboard.

For production, instead of externalIPs, it's recommended to use `kubectl proxy` to access the dashboard. See more details at https://github.com/kubernetes/dashboard.

```
namespace:  11 bytes
token:      eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IiJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJrdWJlcm5ldGVzL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50Iiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pb
9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9uYW1lc3BhY2UiOiJrdWJlLXN5c3RlbSIsImt1YmVybmV0ZXMuaW8vc2VydmljZWFjY291bnQvc2VjcmV0Lm5hbWUi
iJhZG1pbi11c2VyLXRva2VuLTlwN3d3Iiwia3ViZXJuZXRlcy5pby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNjb3VudC9zZXJ2aWNlLWFjY291bnQubmFtZSI6ImFkbWl
LXVzZXIiLCJrdWJlcm5ldGVzLmlvL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnZpY2UtYWNjb3VudC51aWQiOiIxMjcxNzlmNi1lZDk2LTExZTgtODJlMS
wMjQyYWMxMTAwMTkiLCJzdWIiOiJzeXN0ZW06c2VydmljZWFjY291bnQ6a3ViZS1zeXN0ZW06YWRtaW4tdXNlciJ9.jHvYNtgI2TEUcTdxSvyK
R57rrDPbbewluHKvX8Lo5N4gM5p4paANhiglNfC99K_f8qKlmZ0Ug-ImfUATv3Km-urkkFA08FmuZeeVzxNEn0-t_bOSuDQacnZjwVCxV-aNFy
cXntJS8qpXUfPikFn57UHuOByvlkQBOnwxfxVDh5WdOBNTRf4lMaG4XWVUOqiG5st60ri1FyCrEkyyvGF5sp0IarPlHmEP0-M7Iq_8J1gPK3Vz
N3ndgvappf1dxf--ZMuLsA9RoOJPjY1lVlLv4TAGpF784tsvi-5FMiFbSmhZIgWc4CpC4e9gbJFwhUixiWATP6LHkMgRdG72h7Q
master $ ^C
master $ ^C
master $
```

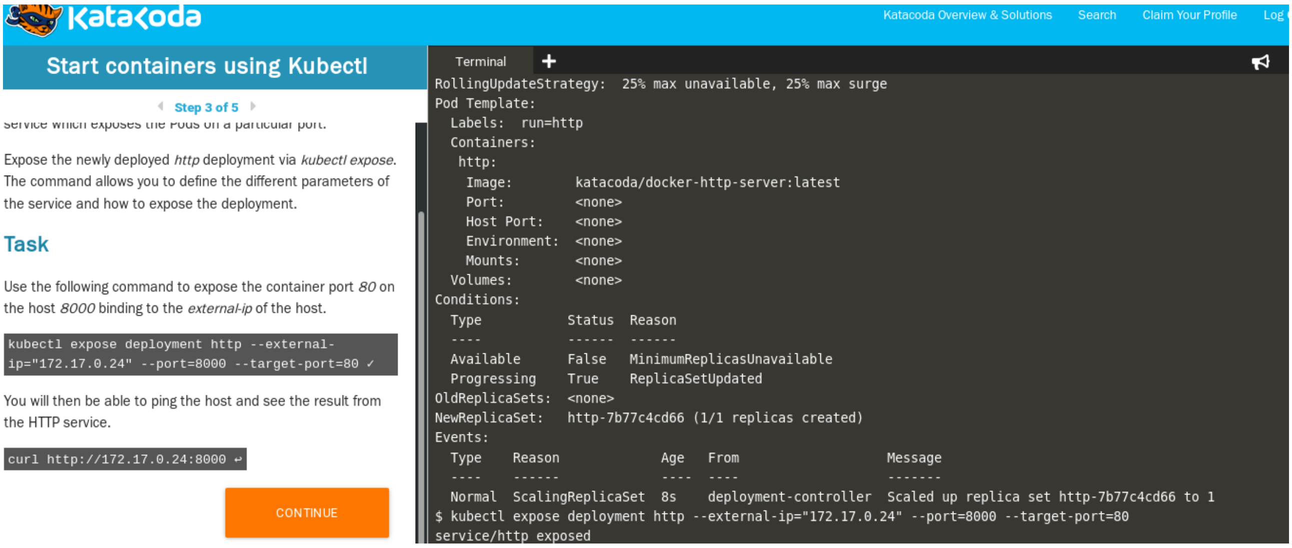
```
[tlsbootstrap] Waiting for the kubelet to perform the TLS Bootstrap...
[patchnode] Uploading the CRI Socket information "/var/run/dockershim.sock" to the Node API object "node01" as
an annotation

This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to master and a response
  was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the master to see this node join the cluster.
```

Deploy Containers Using Kubectl

II.b) Captura donde aparece el puerto modificado.



service which exposes the Pods on a particular port.

Expose the newly deployed *http* deployment via *kubectl expose*. The command allows you to define the different parameters of the service and how to expose the deployment.

Task

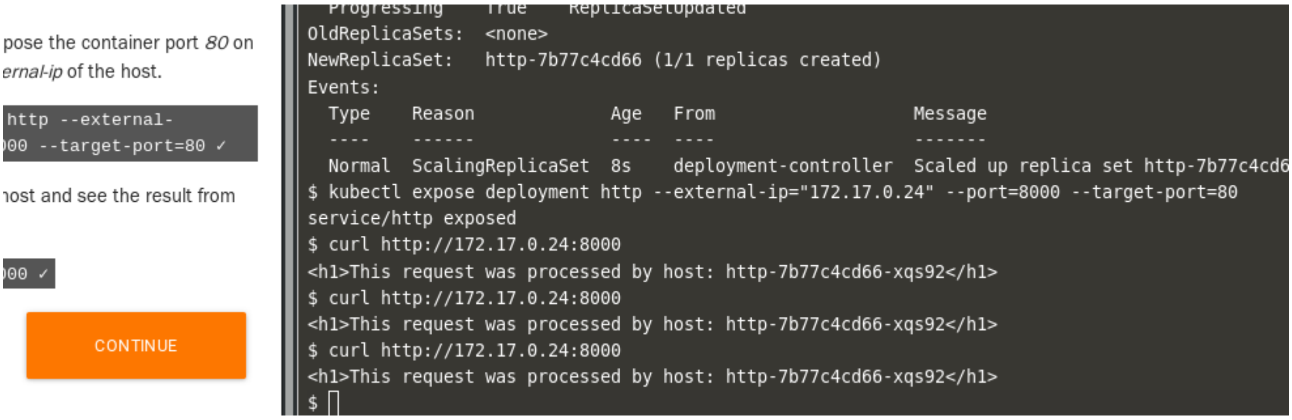
Use the following command to expose the container port *80* on the host *8000* binding to the *external-ip* of the host.

```
kubectl expose deployment http --external-ip="172.17.0.24" --port=8000 --target-port=80 ✓
```

You will then be able to ping the host and see the result from the HTTP service.

```
curl http://172.17.0.24:8000 ↩
```

```
RollingUpdateStrategy:  25% max unavailable, 25% max surge
Pod Template:
  Labels:  run=http
  Containers:
   http:
    Image:        katacoda/docker-http-server:latest
    Port:         <none>
    Host Port:    <none>
    Environment:  <none>
    Mounts:       <none>
  Volumes:        <none>
Conditions:
  Type           Status  Reason
  ----           ------  ------
  Available      False   MinimumReplicasUnavailable
  Progressing    True    ReplicaSetUpdated
OldReplicaSets:  <none>
NewReplicaSet:   http-7b77c4cd66 (1/1 replicas created)
Events:
  Type    Reason             Age   From                   Message
  ----    ------             ----  ----                   -------
  Normal  ScalingReplicaSet  8s    deployment-controller  Scaled up replica set http-7b77c4cd66 to 1
$ kubectl expose deployment http --external-ip="172.17.0.24" --port=8000 --target-port=80
service/http exposed
```



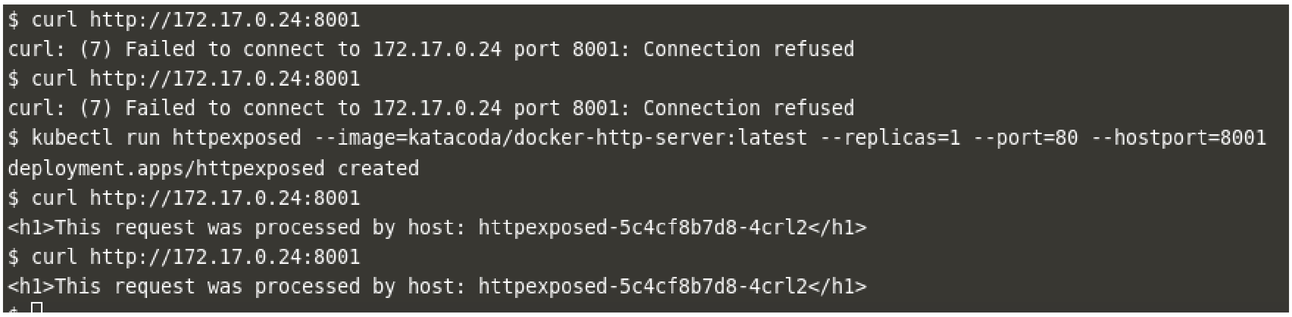
pose the container port *80* on
ernal-ip of the host.

```
http --external-
)00 --target-port=80 ✓
```

ıost and see the result from

```
)00 ✓
```

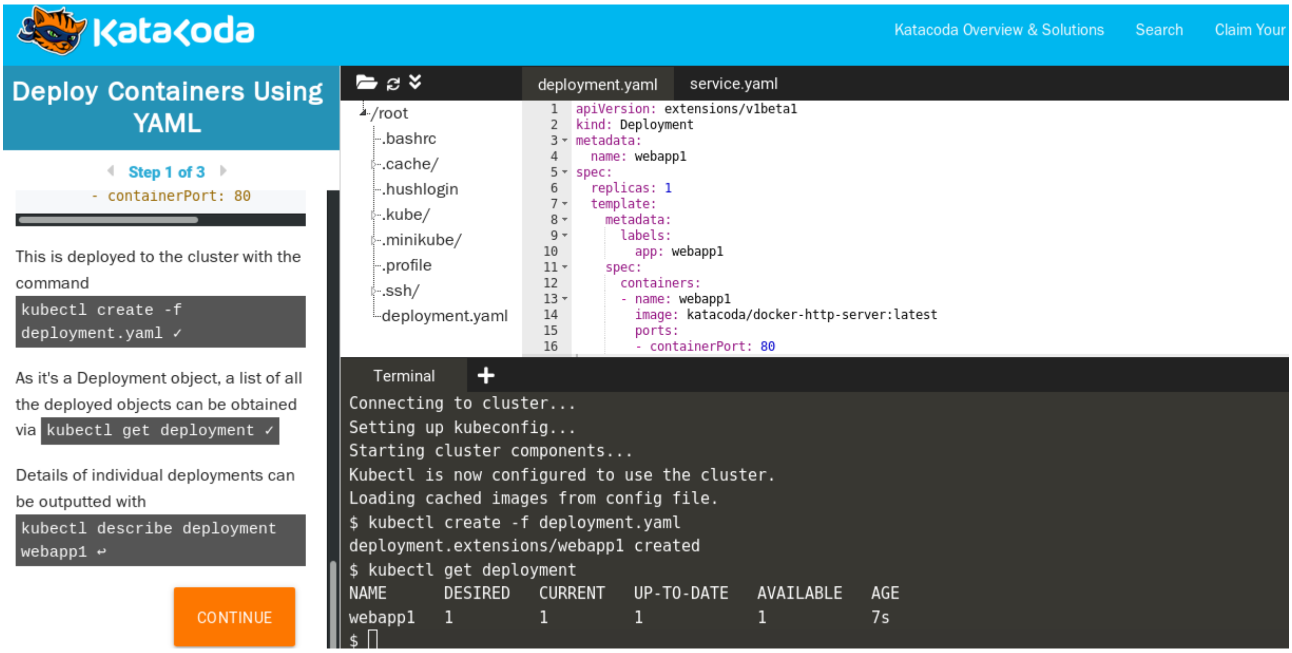
```
  Progressing    True    ReplicaSetUpdated
OldReplicaSets:  <none>
NewReplicaSet:   http-7b77c4cd66 (1/1 replicas created)
Events:
  Type    Reason             Age   From                   Message
  ----    ------             ----  ----                   -------
  Normal  ScalingReplicaSet  8s    deployment-controller  Scaled up replica set http-7b77c4cd6
$ kubectl expose deployment http --external-ip="172.17.0.24" --port=8000 --target-port=80
service/http exposed
$ curl http://172.17.0.24:8000
<h1>This request was processed by host: http-7b77c4cd66-xqs92</h1>
$ curl http://172.17.0.24:8000
<h1>This request was processed by host: http-7b77c4cd66-xqs92</h1>
$ curl http://172.17.0.24:8000
<h1>This request was processed by host: http-7b77c4cd66-xqs92</h1>
$ 
```



```
$ curl http://172.17.0.24:8001
curl: (7) Failed to connect to 172.17.0.24 port 8001: Connection refused
$ curl http://172.17.0.24:8001
curl: (7) Failed to connect to 172.17.0.24 port 8001: Connection refused
$ kubectl run httpexposed --image=katacoda/docker-http-server:latest --replicas=1 --port=80 --hostport=8001
deployment.apps/httpexposed created
$ curl http://172.17.0.24:8001
<h1>This request was processed by host: httpexposed-5c4cf8b7d8-4crl2</h1>
$ curl http://172.17.0.24:8001
<h1>This request was processed by host: httpexposed-5c4cf8b7d8-4crl2</h1>
$ 
```

Deploy Containers Using YAML

II.c) Captura donde se muestran los Deployment y Services.



```
- containerPort: 80
```

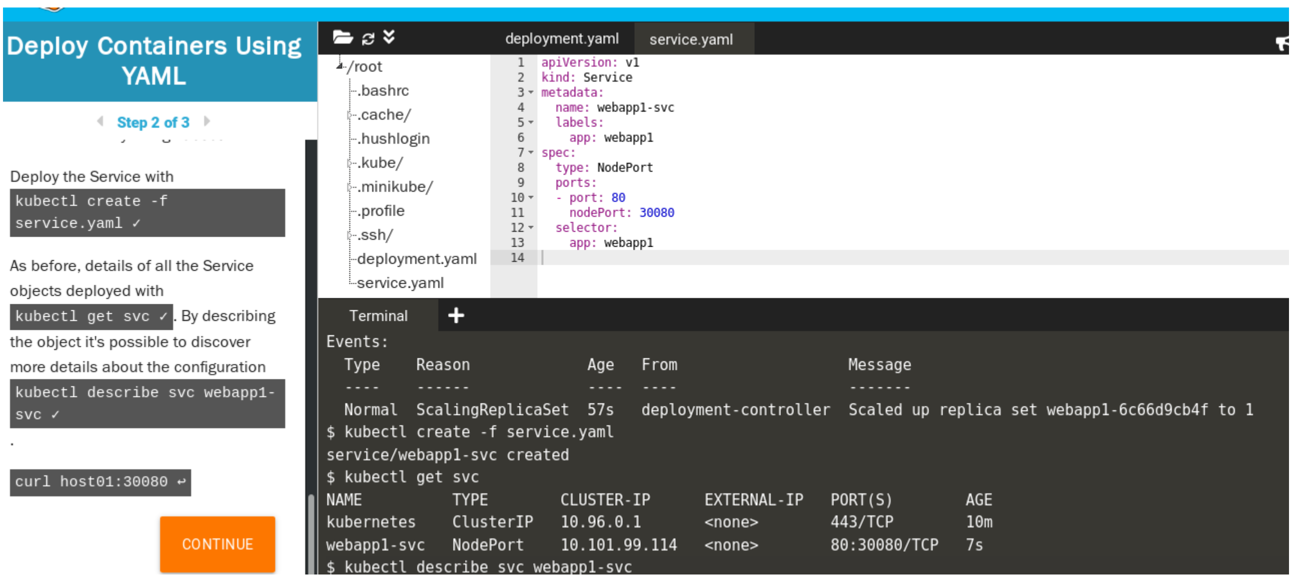
This is deployed to the cluster with the command `kubectl create -f deployment.yaml ✓`

As it's a Deployment object, a list of all the deployed objects can be obtained via `kubectl get deployment ✓`

Details of individual deployments can be outputted with `kubectl describe deployment webapp1 ↩`

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: webapp1
spec:
  replicas: 1
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: webapp1
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: webapp1
        image: katacoda/docker-http-server:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

```
Connecting to cluster...
Setting up kubeconfig...
Starting cluster components...
Kubectl is now configured to use the cluster.
Loading cached images from config file.
$ kubectl create -f deployment.yaml
deployment.extensions/webapp1 created
$ kubectl get deployment
NAME       DESIRED   CURRENT   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
webapp1    1         1         1            1           7s
$ 
```



Deploy the Service with `kubectl create -f service.yaml ✓`

As before, details of all the Service objects deployed with `kubectl get svc ✓`. By describing the object it's possible to discover more details about the configuration `kubectl describe svc webapp1-svc ✓`

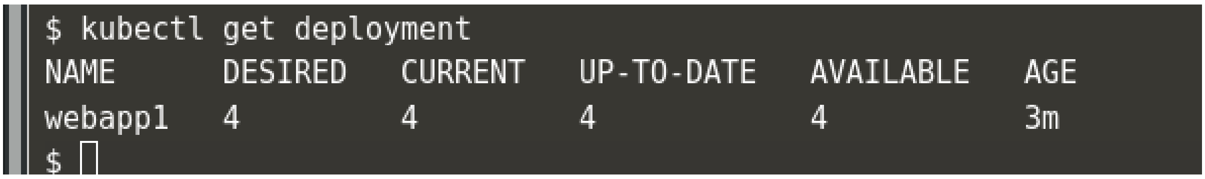
.

`curl host01:30080 ↩`

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: webapp1-svc
  labels:
    app: webapp1
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
  - port: 80
    nodePort: 30080
  selector:
    app: webapp1
```

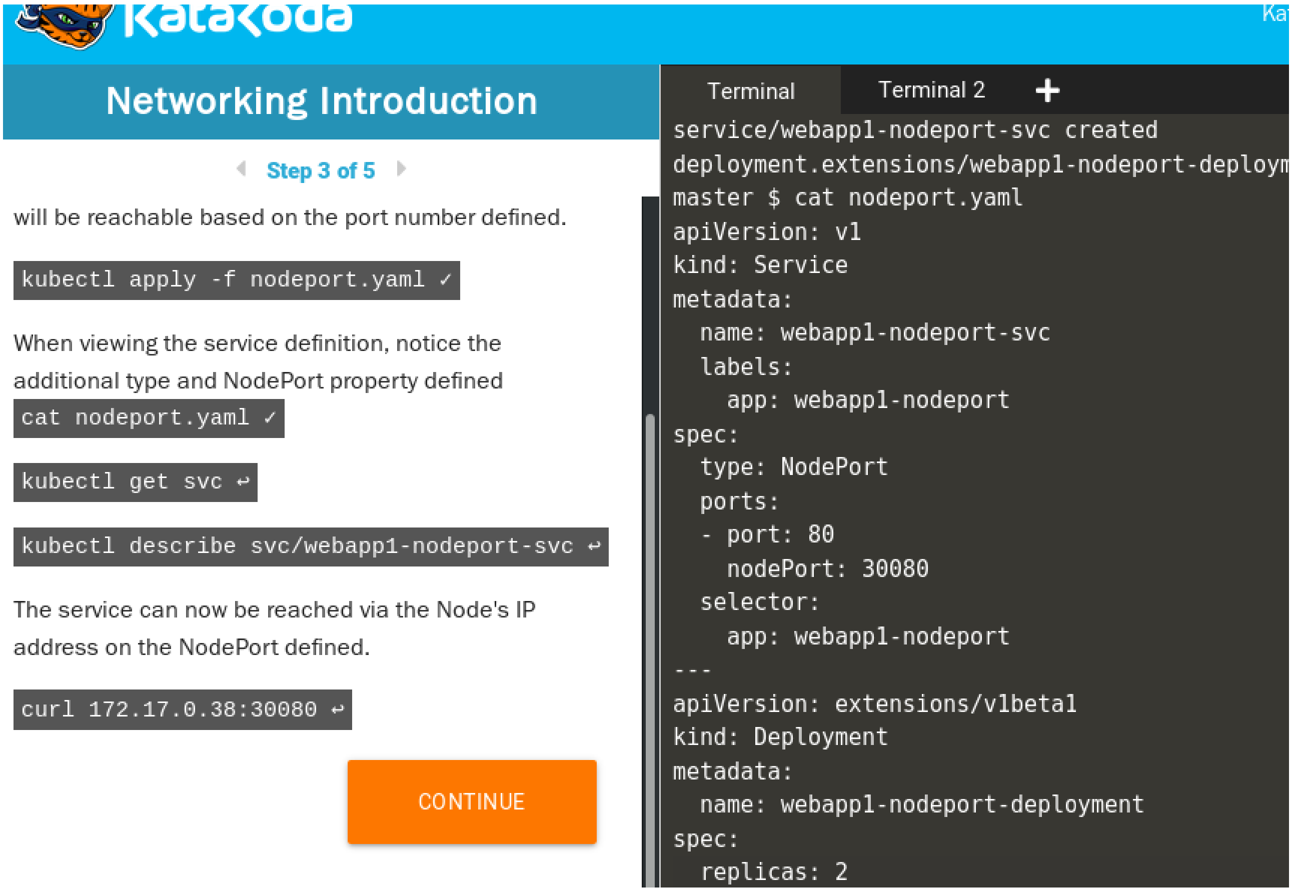
```
Events:
  Type    Reason             Age   From                   Message
  ----    ------             ----  ----                   -------
  Normal  ScalingReplicaSet  57s   deployment-controller  Scaled up replica set webapp1-6c66d9cb4f to 1
$ kubectl create -f service.yaml
service/webapp1-svc created
$ kubectl get svc
NAME          TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)        AGE
kubernetes    ClusterIP   10.96.0.1       <none>        443/TCP        10m
webapp1-svc   NodePort    10.101.99.114   <none>        80:30080/TCP   7s
$ kubectl describe svc webapp1-svc
```

Modificando el número de replicas a 4:



```
$ kubectl get deployment
NAME       DESIRED   CURRENT   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
webapp1    4         4         4            4           3m
$ 
```

Kubernetes - Networking Introduction
II.d) Captura donde aparece personalizado el NodePort.



Networking Introduction

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will be reachable based on the port number defined.

```
kubectl apply -f nodeport.yaml ✓
```

When viewing the service definition, notice the additional type and NodePort property defined

```
cat nodeport.yaml ✓
```

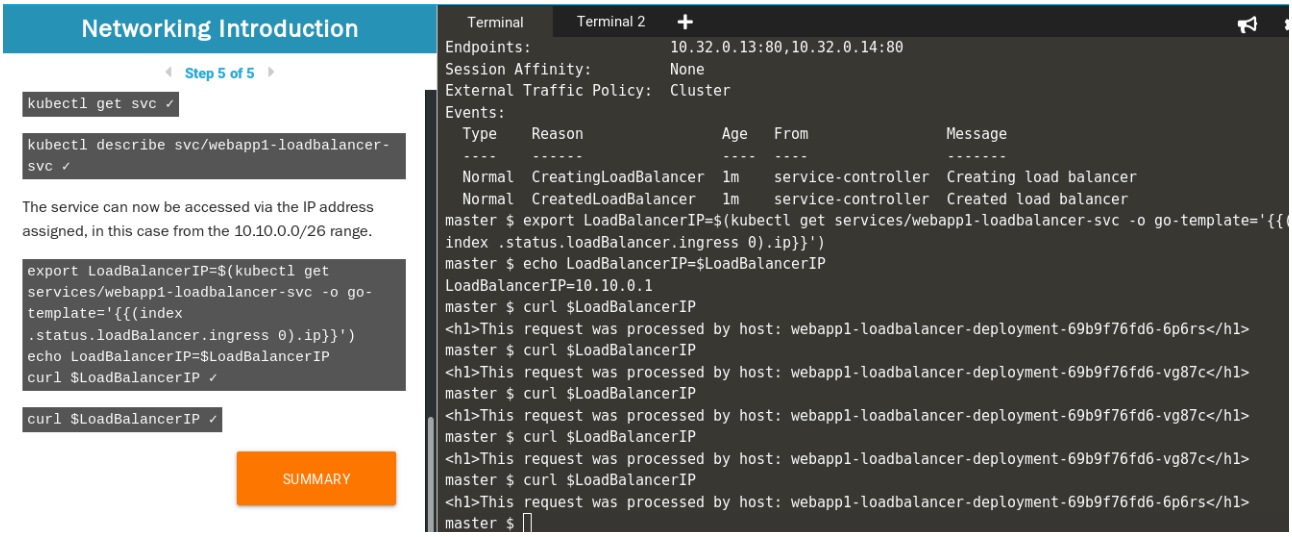
```
kubectl get svc ↩
```

```
kubectl describe svc/webapp1-nodeport-svc ↩
```

The service can now be reached via the Node's IP address on the NodePort defined.

```
curl 172.17.0.38:30080 ↩
```

```
service/webapp1-nodeport-svc created
deployment.extensions/webapp1-nodeport-deploym
master $ cat nodeport.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: webapp1-nodeport-svc
  labels:
    app: webapp1-nodeport
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
  - port: 80
    nodePort: 30080
  selector:
    app: webapp1-nodeport
---
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: webapp1-nodeport-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
```



Networking Introduction

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```
kubectl get svc ✓
```

```
kubectl describe svc/webapp1-loadbalancer-svc ✓
```

The service can now be accessed via the IP address assigned, in this case from the 10.10.0.0/26 range.

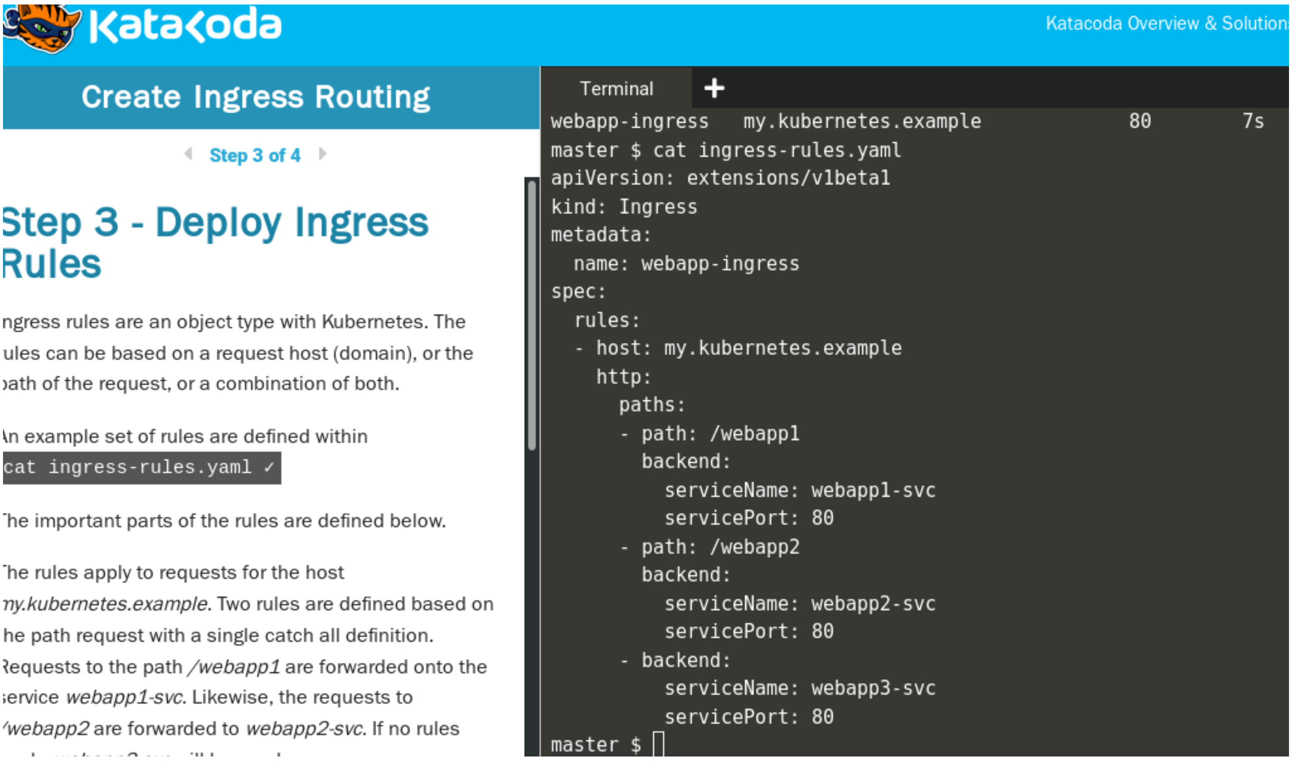
```
export LoadBalancerIP=$(kubectl get services/webapp1-loadbalancer-svc -o go-template='{{(index .status.loadBalancer.ingress 0).ip}}')
echo LoadBalancerIP=$LoadBalancerIP
curl $LoadBalancerIP ✓
```

```
curl $LoadBalancerIP ✓
```

```
Endpoints:                10.32.0.13:80,10.32.0.14:80
Session Affinity:         None
External Traffic Policy:  Cluster
Events:
  Type    Reason                Age   From                Message
  ----    ------                ----  ----                -------
  Normal  CreatingLoadBalancer  1m    service-controller  Creating load balancer
  Normal  CreatedLoadBalancer   1m    service-controller  Created load balancer
master $ export LoadBalancerIP=$(kubectl get services/webapp1-loadbalancer-svc -o go-template='{{(
index .status.loadBalancer.ingress 0).ip}}')
master $ echo LoadBalancerIP=$LoadBalancerIP
LoadBalancerIP=10.10.0.1
master $ curl $LoadBalancerIP
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp1-loadbalancer-deployment-69b9f76fd6-6p6rs</h1>
master $ curl $LoadBalancerIP
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp1-loadbalancer-deployment-69b9f76fd6-vg87c</h1>
master $ curl $LoadBalancerIP
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp1-loadbalancer-deployment-69b9f76fd6-vg87c</h1>
master $ curl $LoadBalancerIP
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp1-loadbalancer-deployment-69b9f76fd6-vg87c</h1>
master $ curl $LoadBalancerIP
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp1-loadbalancer-deployment-69b9f76fd6-6p6rs</h1>
master $ 
```

Create Ingress Routing

II.e) Captura donde personalizamos el enrutamiento de nivel 4.



Create Ingress Routing

Step 3 of 4

Step 3 - Deploy Ingress Rules

ngress rules are an object type with Kubernetes. The ules can be based on a request host (domain), or the ›ath of the request, or a combination of both.

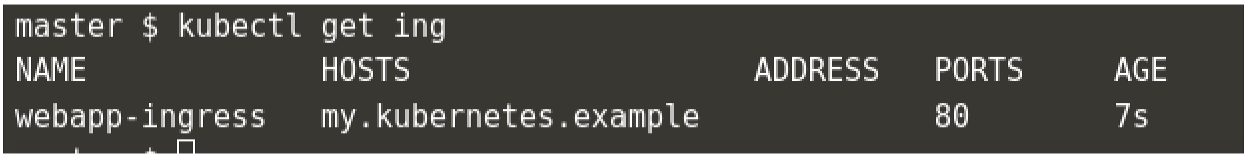
\n example set of rules are defined within

`cat ingress-rules.yaml ✓`

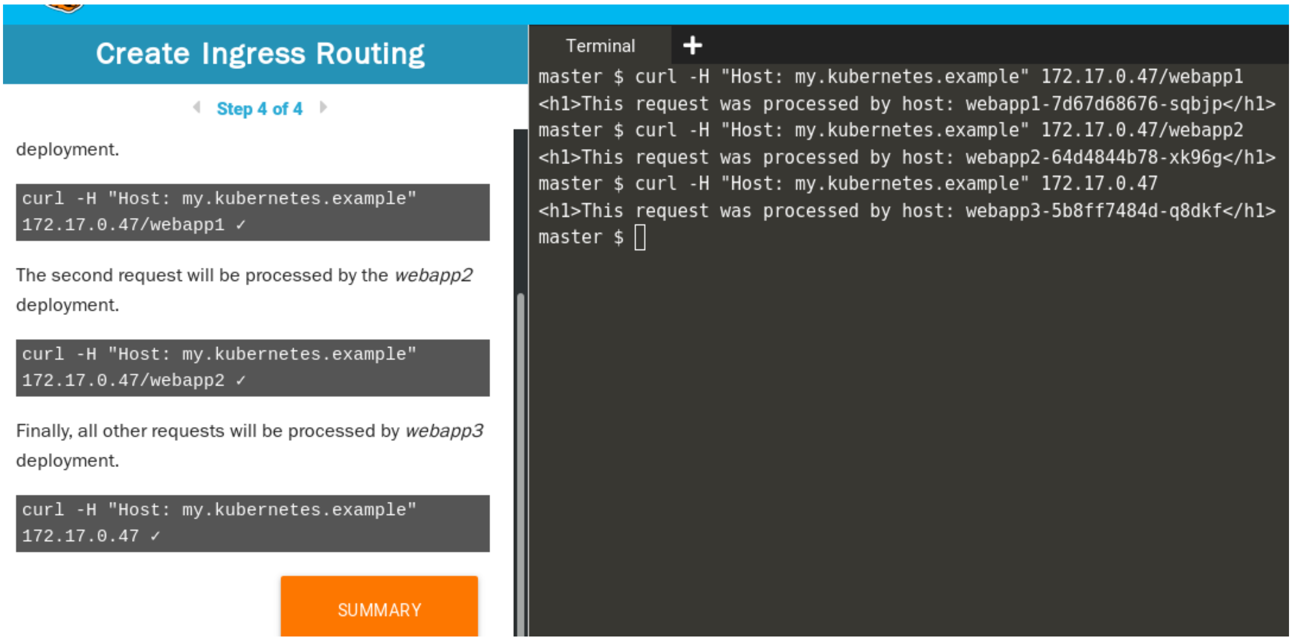
'he important parts of the rules are defined below.

'he rules apply to requests for the host *ny.kubernetes.example*. Two rules are defined based on he path request with a single catch all definition. Requests to the path */webapp1* are forwarded onto the ›ervice *webapp1-svc*. Likewise, the requests to *'webapp2* are forwarded to *webapp2-svc*. If no rules

```
webapp-ingress   my.kubernetes.example              80        7s
master $ cat ingress-rules.yaml
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: webapp-ingress
spec:
  rules:
  - host: my.kubernetes.example
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /webapp1
        backend:
          serviceName: webapp1-svc
          servicePort: 80
      - path: /webapp2
        backend:
          serviceName: webapp2-svc
          servicePort: 80
      - backend:
          serviceName: webapp3-svc
          servicePort: 80
master $
```



```
master $ kubectl get ing
NAME             HOSTS                   ADDRESS   PORTS     AGE
webapp-ingress   my.kubernetes.example             80        7s
```



Create Ingress Routing

Step 4 of 4

deployment.

```
curl -H "Host: my.kubernetes.example"
172.17.0.47/webapp1 ✓
```

The second request will be processed by the *webapp2* deployment.

```
curl -H "Host: my.kubernetes.example"
172.17.0.47/webapp2 ✓
```

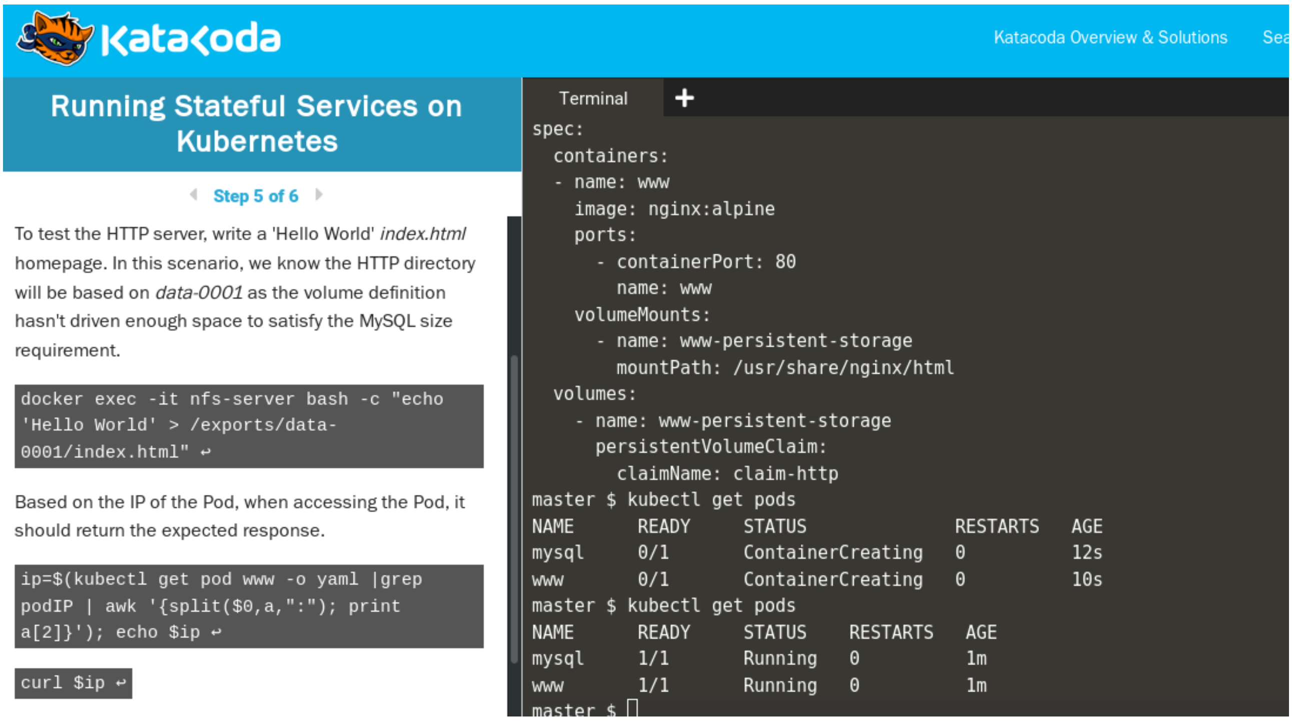
Finally, all other requests will be processed by *webapp3* deployment.

```
curl -H "Host: my.kubernetes.example"
172.17.0.47 ✓
```

```
master $ curl -H "Host: my.kubernetes.example" 172.17.0.47/webapp1
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp1-7d67d68676-sqbjp</h1>
master $ curl -H "Host: my.kubernetes.example" 172.17.0.47/webapp2
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp2-64d4844b78-xk96g</h1>
master $ curl -H "Host: my.kubernetes.example" 172.17.0.47
<h1>This request was processed by host: webapp3-5b8ff7484d-q8dkf</h1>
master $
```

Running Stateful Services on Kubernetes

II.f) Captura donde personalizamos el mensaje de salida en el almacenamiento persistente.



Running Stateful Services on Kubernetes

Step 5 of 6

To test the HTTP server, write a 'Hello World' *index.html* homepage. In this scenario, we know the HTTP directory will be based on *data-0001* as the volume definition hasn't driven enough space to satisfy the MySQL size requirement.

```
docker exec -it nfs-server bash -c "echo
'Hello World' > /exports/data-
0001/index.html" ↩
```

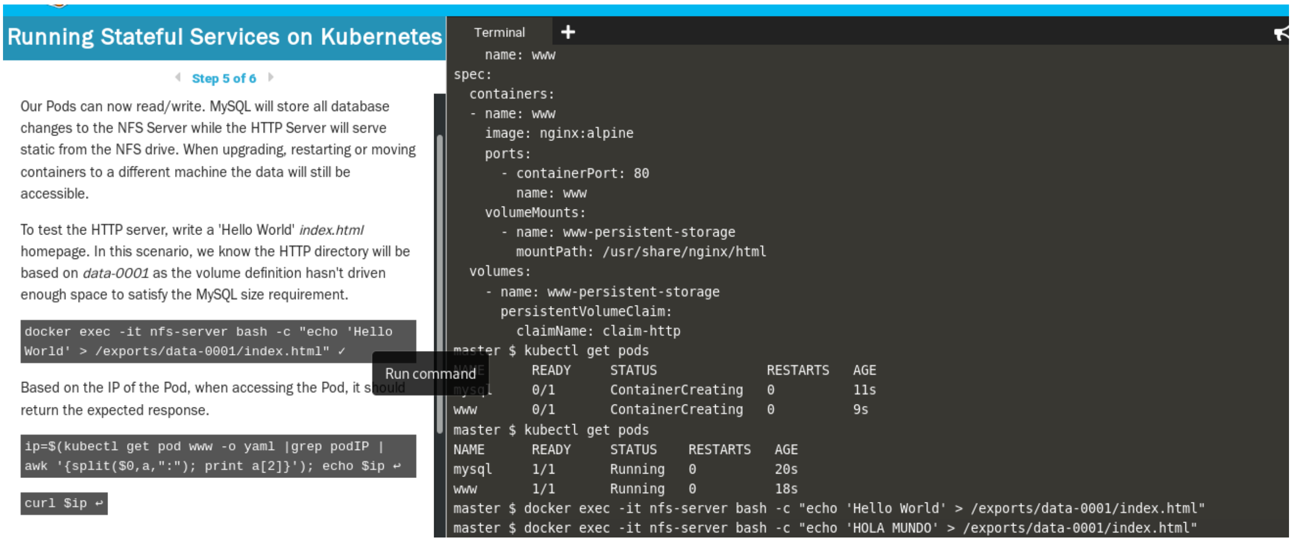
Based on the IP of the Pod, when accessing the Pod, it should return the expected response.

```
ip=$(kubectl get pod www -o yaml |grep
podIP | awk '{split($0,a,":"); print
a[2]}'); echo $ip ↩
```

```
curl $ip ↩
```

```
spec:
  containers:
  - name: www
    image: nginx:alpine
    ports:
      - containerPort: 80
        name: www
    volumeMounts:
      - name: www-persistent-storage
        mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
  volumes:
    - name: www-persistent-storage
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: claim-http
master $ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY     STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
mysql     0/1       ContainerCreating   0          12s
www       0/1       ContainerCreating   0          10s
master $ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY     STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mysql     1/1       Running   0          1m
www       1/1       Running   0          1m
master $
```

Modificando el “HOLA MUNDO”.



Running Stateful Services on Kubernetes

Step 5 of 6

Our Pods can now read/write. MySQL will store all database changes to the NFS Server while the HTTP Server will serve static from the NFS drive. When upgrading, restarting or moving containers to a different machine the data will still be accessible.

To test the HTTP server, write a 'Hello World' *index.html* homepage. In this scenario, we know the HTTP directory will be based on *data-0001* as the volume definition hasn't driven enough space to satisfy the MySQL size requirement.

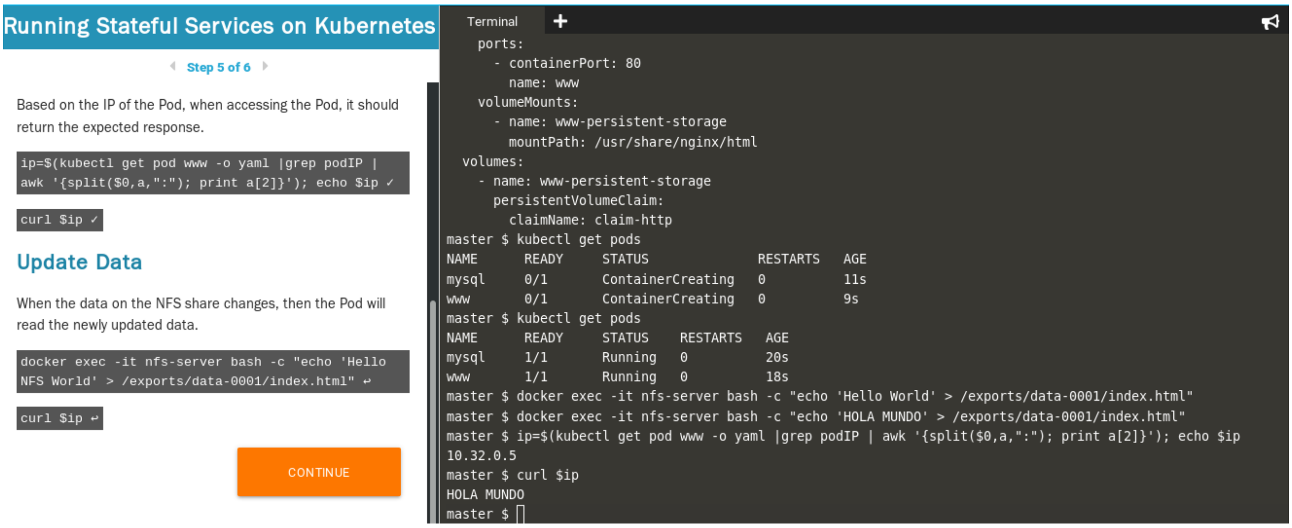
```
docker exec -it nfs-server bash -c "echo 'Hello
World' > /exports/data-0001/index.html" ✓
```

Based on the IP of the Pod, when accessing the Pod, it should return the expected response.

```
ip=$(kubectl get pod www -o yaml |grep podIP |
awk '{split($0,a,":"); print a[2]}'); echo $ip ↩
```

```
curl $ip ↩
```

```
    name: www
spec:
  containers:
  - name: www
    image: nginx:alpine
    ports:
      - containerPort: 80
        name: www
    volumeMounts:
      - name: www-persistent-storage
        mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
  volumes:
    - name: www-persistent-storage
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: claim-http
master $ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY     STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
mysql     0/1       ContainerCreating   0          11s
www       0/1       ContainerCreating   0          9s
master $ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY     STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mysql     1/1       Running   0          20s
www       1/1       Running   0          18s
master $ docker exec -it nfs-server bash -c "echo 'Hello World' > /exports/data-0001/index.html"
master $ docker exec -it nfs-server bash -c "echo 'HOLA MUNDO' > /exports/data-0001/index.html"
```



Running Stateful Services on Kubernetes

Step 5 of 6

Based on the IP of the Pod, when accessing the Pod, it should return the expected response.

```
ip=$(kubectl get pod www -o yaml |grep podIP | awk '{split($0,a,":"); print a[2]}'); echo $ip ✓
```

```
curl $ip ✓
```

Update Data

When the data on the NFS share changes, then the Pod will read the newly updated data.

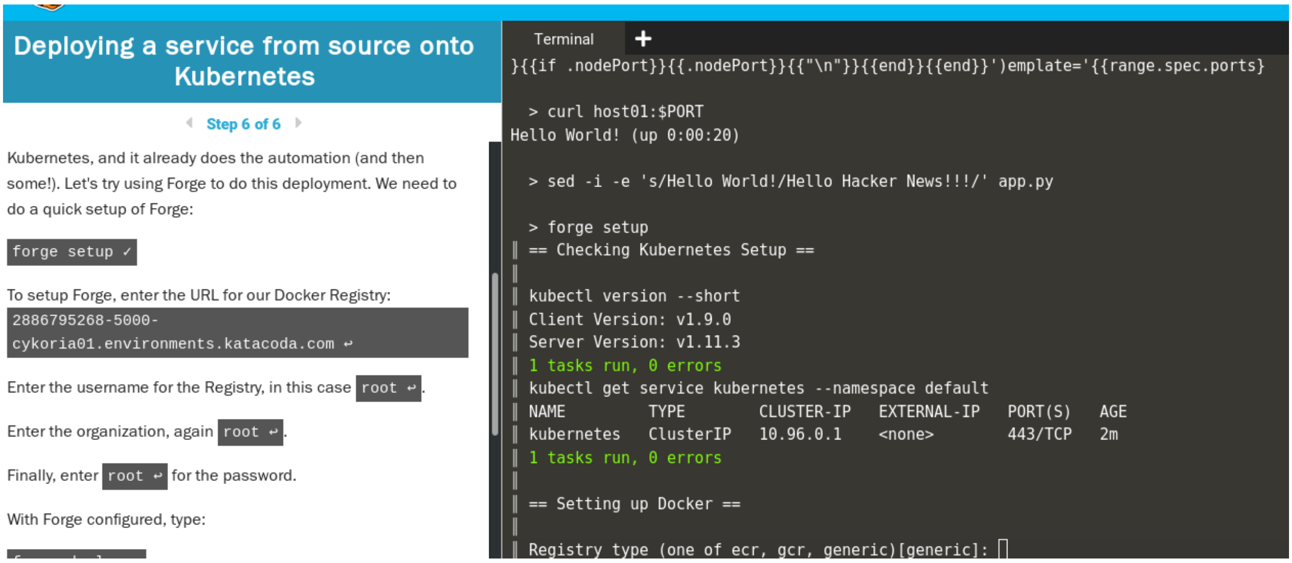
```
docker exec -it nfs-server bash -c "echo 'Hello NFS World' > /exports/data-0001/index.html" ↩
```

```
curl $ip ↩
```

```
    ports:
      - containerPort: 80
        name: www
    volumeMounts:
      - name: www-persistent-storage
        mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
  volumes:
    - name: www-persistent-storage
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: claim-http
master $ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY     STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
mysql     0/1       ContainerCreating   0          11s
www       0/1       ContainerCreating   0          9s
master $ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY     STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mysql     1/1       Running   0          20s
www       1/1       Running   0          18s
master $ docker exec -it nfs-server bash -c "echo 'Hello World' > /exports/data-0001/index.html"
master $ docker exec -it nfs-server bash -c "echo 'HOLA MUNDO' > /exports/data-0001/index.html"
master $ ip=$(kubectl get pod www -o yaml |grep podIP | awk '{split($0,a,":"); print a[2]}'); echo $ip
10.32.0.5
master $ curl $ip
HOLA MUNDO
master $ 
```

Deploying a service from source onto Kubernetes

II.g) Captura de la ejecución de la automatización con forge



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Kubernetes, and it already does the automation (and then some!). Let's try using Forge to do this deployment. We need to do a quick setup of Forge:

```
forge setup ✓
```

To setup Forge, enter the URL for our Docker Registry:

```
2886795268-5000-cykoria01.environments.katacoda.com ↩
```

Enter the username for the Registry, in this case `root ↩`.

Enter the organization, again `root ↩`.

Finally, enter `root ↩` for the password.

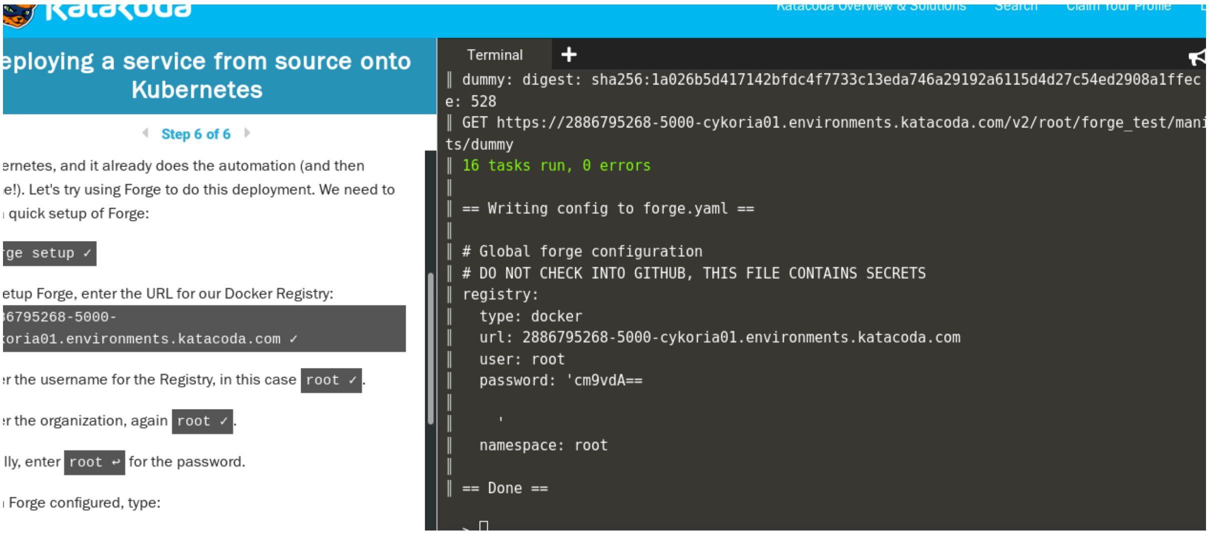
With Forge configured, type:

```
}{{if .nodePort}}{{.nodePort}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}')emplate='{{range.spec.ports}

  > curl host01:$PORT
Hello World! (up 0:00:20)

  > sed -i -e 's/Hello World!/Hello Hacker News!!!/' app.py

  > forge setup
║ == Checking Kubernetes Setup ==
║
║ kubectl version --short
║ Client Version: v1.9.0
║ Server Version: v1.11.3
║ 1 tasks run, 0 errors
║ kubectl get service kubernetes --namespace default
║ NAME         TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
║ kubernetes   ClusterIP   10.96.0.1    <none>        443/TCP   2m
║ 1 tasks run, 0 errors
║
║ == Setting up Docker ==
║
║ Registry type (one of ecr, gcr, generic)[generic]: 
```



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```
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```
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coria01.environments.katacoda.com ✓
```

r the username for the Registry, in this case `root ✓`.

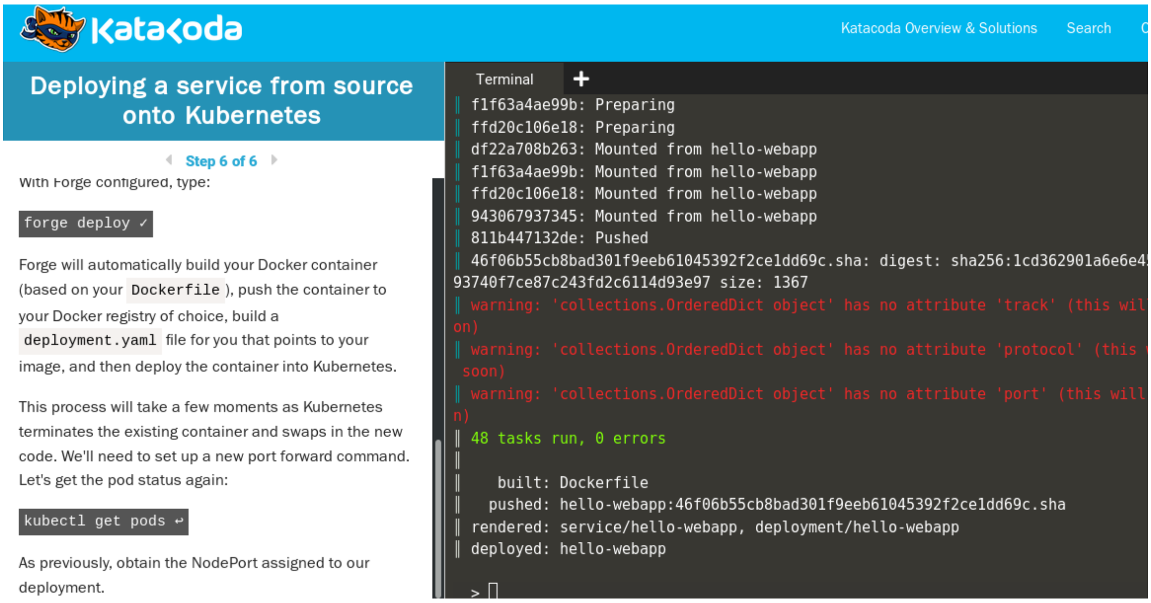
r the organization, again `root ✓`.

lly, enter `root ↵` for the password.

Forge configured, type:

```
║ dummy: digest: sha256:1a026b5d417142bfdc4f7733c13eda746a29192a6115d4d27c54ed2908a1ffec
e: 528
║ GET https://2886795268-5000-cykoria01.environments.katacoda.com/v2/root/forge_test/mani
ts/dummy
║ 16 tasks run, 0 errors
║
║ == Writing config to forge.yaml ==
║
║ # Global forge configuration
║ # DO NOT CHECK INTO GITHUB, THIS FILE CONTAINS SECRETS
║ registry:
║   type: docker
║   url: 2886795268-5000-cykoria01.environments.katacoda.com
║   user: root
║   password: 'cm9vdA==
║
║     '
║   namespace: root
║
║ == Done ==

  > 
```



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With Forge configured, type:

```
forge deploy ✓
```

Forge will automatically build your Docker container (based on your `Dockerfile`), push the container to your Docker registry of choice, build a `deployment.yaml` file for you that points to your image, and then deploy the container into Kubernetes.

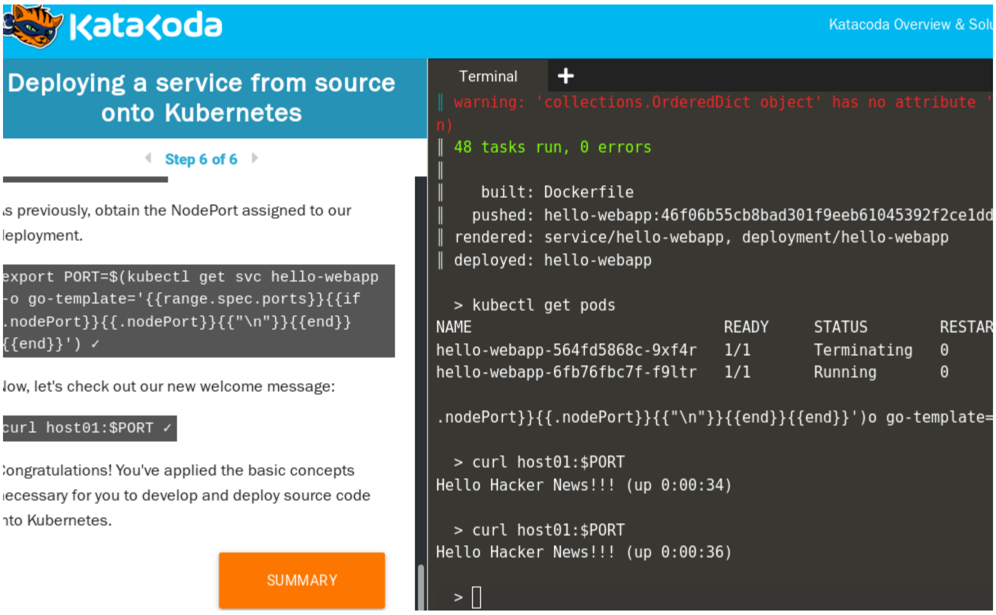
This process will take a few moments as Kubernetes terminates the existing container and swaps in the new code. We'll need to set up a new port forward command. Let's get the pod status again:

```
kubectl get pods ↵
```

As previously, obtain the NodePort assigned to our deployment.

```
║ f1f63a4ae99b: Preparing
║ ffd20c106e18: Preparing
║ df22a708b263: Mounted from hello-webapp
║ f1f63a4ae99b: Mounted from hello-webapp
║ ffd20c106e18: Mounted from hello-webapp
║ 943067937345: Mounted from hello-webapp
║ 811b447132de: Pushed
║ 46f06b55cb8bad301f9eeb61045392f2ce1dd69c.sha: digest: sha256:1cd362901a6e6e4
93740f7ce87c243fd2c6114d93e97 size: 1367
║ warning: 'collections.OrderedDict object' has no attribute 'track' (this wil
on)
║ warning: 'collections.OrderedDict object' has no attribute 'protocol' (this 
 soon)
║ warning: 'collections.OrderedDict object' has no attribute 'port' (this will
n)
║ 48 tasks run, 0 errors
║
║    built: Dockerfile
║   pushed: hello-webapp:46f06b55cb8bad301f9eeb61045392f2ce1dd69c.sha
║ rendered: service/hello-webapp, deployment/hello-webapp
║ deployed: hello-webapp

  > 
```



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s previously, obtain the NodePort assigned to our leployment.

```
export PORT=$(kubectl get svc hello-webapp
-o go-template='{{range.spec.ports}}{{if
.nodePort}}{{.nodePort}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}
{{end}}') ✓
```

low, let's check out our new welcome message:

```
curl host01:$PORT ✓
```

Congratulations! You've applied the basic concepts necessary for you to develop and deploy source code nto Kubernetes.

```
║ warning: 'collections.OrderedDict object' has no attribute '
n)
║ 48 tasks run, 0 errors
║
║    built: Dockerfile
║   pushed: hello-webapp:46f06b55cb8bad301f9eeb61045392f2ce1dd
║ rendered: service/hello-webapp, deployment/hello-webapp
║ deployed: hello-webapp

  > kubectl get pods
NAME                               READY     STATUS        RESTAR
hello-webapp-564fd5868c-9xf4r      1/1       Terminating   0
hello-webapp-6fb76fbc7f-f9ltr      1/1       Running       0

.nodePort}}{{.nodePort}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}')o go-template=

  > curl host01:$PORT
Hello Hacker News!!! (up 0:00:34)

  > curl host01:$PORT
Hello Hacker News!!! (up 0:00:36)

  > 
```