1. Créer un namespace qui porte le nom exam-kub dédié à notre application

Définition : Un namespace est un cluster virtuelle dans un cluster physique Kubernetes. Il permet d'isoler notre application, et projet en fonction de nous besoin.

On vac créer notre ns avec yaml:

nano 285893.yaml
 voici le fichier yaml pour notre namespace

apiVersion: v1

kind: Namespace

metadata:

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl create -f285893.yaml namespace/285893 created

Lister les namespaces au sein de notre cluster :

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl get ns

NAME STATUS AGE

298366 Active 58m

default Active 14h

kube-node-lease Active 14h

kube-public Active 14h

kube-system Active 14h

changer le namespace par défaut par cette commande :

kubectl config set-context \$(kubectl config current-context) --namespace 298366

2. volumes

Avant de déployer prestashop on va créer d'abord les volumes Pvc , pv données doivent être persistées, vous utiliserez les objets de type pv, pvc

nano pv_pvc.yaml : apiVersion: v1 kind: PersistentVolume

name: prestashop-pv

labels:

metadata:

prestashop_storage: 'true'

spec:

capacity:

storage: 5Gi

volumeMode: Filesystem

accessModes:

- ReadWriteOnce

 $persistent Volume Reclaim Policy: \ Retain$

storageClassName: "

hostPath:

path: /data/prestashop

type: DirectoryOrCreate

apiVersion: v1 kind: PersistentVolume metadata: name: mariadb-pv labels: mariadb_storage: 'true' spec: capacity: storage: 5Gi volumeMode: Filesystem accessModes: - ReadWriteOnce persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain storageClassName: " hostPath: path: /data/mariadb type: DirectoryOrCreate apiVersion: v1 kind: PersistentVolumeClaim metadata: namespace: '285893' name: prestashop-pvc

spec:

accessModes: - ReadWriteOnce volumeMode: Filesystem resources: requests: storage: 5Gi storageClassName: " selector: matchLabels: prestashop_storage: 'true' --apiVersion: v1 kind: PersistentVolumeClaim metadata: namespace: '285893' name: mariadb-pvc spec: accessModes: - ReadWriteOnce volumeMode: Filesystem resources: requests: storage: 5Gi storageClassName: " selector: matchLabels:

mariadb_storage: 'true'

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl create -f pv_pvc.yaml persistentvolume/prestashop-pv created persistentvolume/mariadb-pv created persistentvolumeclaim/prestashop-pvc created persistentvolumeclaim/mariadb-pvc created

3. secret:

maintenant on va créer le fichier yaml pour Secret ou se trouveront les informations confidentielles (ex : PRESTASHOP_DATABASE_NAME , PRESTASHOP_DATABASE_USER, PRESTASHOP_DATABASE_PASSWORD)

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ nano secret_prestashop.yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Secret

metadata:

namespace: '285893'

name: prestashop-secret

type: Opaque

stringData:

prestashop_password: 'SUPINFOmsc1'

mariadb_host: mariadb-service

prestashop_database_name: prestashop_name

prestashop_database_user: prestashop_user

prestashop_database_password: 'SUPINFOmsc1'

mariadb_root_password: 'SUPINFOmsc1'

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl create -f secret_prestashop.yaml secret/prestashop-secret created

4. configMap

ConfigMap ou se trouveront les informations concernant le site (ex : PRESTASHOP_FIRST_NAME , PRESTASHOP_LAST_NAME)

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ nano configMap_prestashop.yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: ConfigMap

metadata:

namespace: '285893'

name: prestashop-configmap

 $k8s\text{-}client@\,k8s\text{-}client:\text{$^{\$}$ kubectl create -f configMap_prestashop.yaml}$

configmap/prestashop-configmap created

5. <u>deployment prestashop</u>

Maintenent on peut créer notre deployment

 $k8s\text{-}client@\,k8s\text{-}client:\text{~}\$\,nano\,deployment_prestashop.yaml}$

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
namespace: '285893'
 name: prestashop-deployment
 labels:
  app: prestashop
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
 matchLabels:
   app: prestashop
 template:
 metadata:
   labels:
    app: prestashop
  spec:
  initContainers:
   - name: init-prestashop
    image: busybox:1.28
    command:
     - chmod
```

- '777'
- '/bitnami/prestashop'

volumeMounts:

- mountPath: "/bitnami/prestashop"

name: mypd

containers:

- name: prestashop

image: bitnami/prestashop:1.7

volumeMounts:

- mountPath: "/bitnami/prestashop"

name: mypd

ports:

- containerPort: 80

env:

- name: PRESTASHOP_FIRST_NAME

valueFrom:

configMapKeyRef:

name: prestashop-configmap

key: prestashop_first_name

- name: PRESTASHOP_LAST_NAME

valueFrom:

configMapKeyRef:

name: 'prestashop-configmap'

key: prestashop_last_name

- name: PRESTASHOP_HOST

valueFrom:

configMapKeyRef:

name: 'prestashop-configmap'

key: prestashop_host

```
- name: PRESTASHOP_PASSWORD
 valueFrom:
  secretKeyRef:
   name: 'prestashop-secret'
   key: prestashop_password
- name: PRESTASHOP_EMAIL
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
   name: 'prestashop-secret'
   key: prestashop_email
- name: MARIADB_HOST
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
   name: 'prestashop-secret'
   key: mariadb_host
- name: PRESTASHOP_DATABASE_NAME
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
   name: 'prestashop-secret'
   key: prestashop_database_name
- name: PRESTASHOP_DATABASE_USER
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
   name: 'prestashop-secret'
   key: prestashop_database_user
- name: PRESTASHOP_DATABASE_PASSWORD
 valueFrom:
 secretKeyRef:
```

name: 'prestashop-secret'

```
key: prestashop_database_password
volumes:
- name: mypd
persistentVolumeClaim:
    claimName: prestashop-pvc
```

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl create -f deployment_prestashop.yaml deployment.apps/prestashop-deployment created

6. deployment mariadb

```
k8s-client@k8s-client:~$ nano deployment_mariadb.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
namespace: '285893'
 name: mariadb-deployment
 labels:
  app: mariadb
spec:
 replicas: 1
 selector:
 matchLabels:
   app: mariadb
 template:
 metadata:
   labels:
    app: mariadb
  spec:
```

```
initContainers:
- name: init-mariadb
 image: busybox:1.28
 command:
  - chmod
  - '777'
  - '/bitnami/mariadb'
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: "/bitnami/mariadb"
  name: mypd
containers:
- name: mariadb
 image: bitnami/mariadb:10.1
 volumeMounts:
 - mountPath: "/bitnami/mariadb"
  name: mypd
 ports:
 - containerPort: 3306
 env:
  - name: MARIADB_USER
   valueFrom:
    secretKeyRef:
     name: prestashop-secret
     key: prestashop_database_user
  - name: MARIADB_PASSWORD
   valueFrom:
    secretKeyRef:
```

name: prestashop-secret

key: prestashop_database_password

- name: MARIADB_DATABASE

valueFrom:
secretKeyRef:
name: prestashop-secret
key: prestashop_database_name
- name: MARIADB_ROOT_PASSWORD

valueFrom:
secretKeyRef:
name: prestashop-secret
key: mariadb_root_password

volumes:
- name: mypd
persistentVolumeClaim:
claimName: mariadb-pvc

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl create -f deployment_mariadb.yaml deployment.apps/mariadb-deployment created

7. creation des services

• prestashop:

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ nano service_prestashop.yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

namespace: '285893'

name: prestashop-service spec: type: NodePort selector: app: prestashop ports: - port: 8080 nodePort: 30000 name: http k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl create -f service_prestashop.yaml service/prestashop-service created • service mariadb k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ nano service_mariabd.yaml apiVersion: v1 kind: Service metadata: namespace: '285893' name: mariadb-service spec:

type: ClusterIP

app: mariadb

- port: 3306

selector:

ports:

k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kubectl create -f service_mariabd.yaml service/mariadb-service created

un petit get all pour voire nous ressources

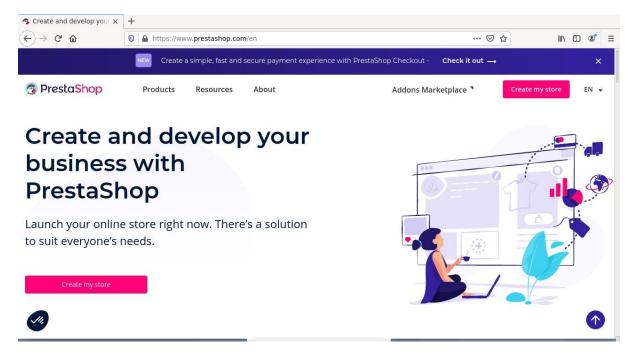
<pre>k8s-client@k8s-client:~\$ kub NAME pod/mariadb-deployment-84d9f pod/prestashop-deployment-6d</pre>	4fcc8-mlvrl		READY 1/1 1/1	STATU Runni Runni	ing	RESTARTS 0 0	AGE 2m16 2m51	-	
NAME service/mariadb-service service/prestashop-service	TYPE ClusterIP NodePort	10.1	TER-IP 04.255. 11.104.		EXTE <non <non< td=""><td>-</td><td>PORT(S 3306/T 8080:3</td><td>,</td><td>AGE 95s 116s</td></non<></non 	-	PORT(S 3306/T 8080:3	,	AGE 95s 116s
NAME deployment.apps/mariadb-depl deployment.apps/prestashop-d		READY 1/1 1/1	UP-T 1 1	0 - DATE	1 1	VAILABLE	AGE 2m16s 2m51s		
NAME replicaset.apps/mariadb-depl replicaset.apps/prestashop-d k8s-client@k8s-client:-			1	ESIRE) (1 1	URRENT	READY 1 1	AGE 2m16s 2m51s	

k8s-cl:	ent@k8s-	client:-\$	kubect	l get node	es -o wide				
NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION	INTERNAL-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	OS-IMAGE	KERNEL-VERSION	CONTAINE
R-RUNT]	ME								
k8s-1	Ready	master	15h	v1.16.3	192.168.48.141	<none></none>	Ubuntu 18.04.4 LTS	4.15.0-128-generic	docker:/
/18.6.2									
k8s-2	Ready	<none></none>	15h	v1.16.3	192.168.48.142	<none></none>	Ubuntu 18.04.4 LTS	4.15.0-128-generic	docker:/
/18.6.2									373407 13 15
k8s-3	Ready	<none></none>	15h	v1.16.3	192.168.48.143	<none></none>	Ubuntu 18.04.4 LTS	4.15.0-128-generic	docker:/
/18.6.2									
k8s-cli	ent@k8s-	client: <mark>-</mark> \$							

k8s-client@k8s-clier	<mark>ıt</mark> :~\$ kubectl	get services -o	wide			
NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE	SELECTOR
mariadb-service	ClusterIP	10.104.255.140	<none></none>	3306/TCP	5m43s	app=mariadb
prestashop-service	NodePort	10.111.104.133	<none></none>	8080:30000/TCP	6m4s	app=prestashop
k8s-client@k8s-clier	ıt:~\$					

sur le navigateur notre application est a l'ecoute sur

192.168.48.141:30000



8. La Mise a jours des cluster

On doit tout d'abord commencer par mettre à jour notre nœud master k8s-1, et par la suite mettre à jour les autres nœuds de travail un par un k8s-2 et k8s3.

Dans mon cas, je souhaite upgrade mon master de la version 1.16 vers la version 1.17. Pour ce faire, nous entamerons une phase de recherche afin de trouver la dernière version stable de kubeadmet kubelet en v1.17. je vais utiliser l'outil (apt) afin de rechercher mes nouveaux paquets

apt-get update && \

apt-cache policy kubeadmCopier

Résultat :

```
kubeadm:
Installed: 1.16.0-00
Candidate: 1.17.0-00
...
```

apt-cache policy kubelet

Résultat :

```
kubelet:
Installed: 1.16.0-00
Candidate: 1.17.0-00
...
```

d'abord nous attaquer l'installation du nouveau paquet kubeadm :

apt-get upgrade -y kubeadm=1.17.0-00

Ensuite, nous vérifions que le téléchargement fonctionne et possède la version attendue

kubeadm version

Résultat :

```
kubeadm version: &version.Info{Major:"1", mineur:"17",
GitVersion:"v1.17.0" ...}
```

À présent, nous allons interroger l'outil kubeadm

kubeadm upgrade plan

Résultat :

Components that must be upgraded manually after you have upgraded the control plane with 'kubeadm upgrade apply':

COMPONENT CURRENT AVAILABLE

Kubelet $4 \times v1.16.0 \quad v1.17.0$

Upgrade to the latest stable version:

COMPONENT	CORRENT	AVAILABLE
API Server	v1.16.0	v1.17.0

Controller Manager v1.16.0 v1.17.0

Scheduler v1.16.0 v1.17.0

Kube Proxy v1.16.0 v1.17.0

CoreDNS 1.6.2 1.6.5

Etcd 3.3.15 3.4.3-0

You can now apply the upgrade by executing the following command:

kubeadm upgrade apply v1.17.0

L'étape suivante consiste à rendre notre nœud master unschedulable:

kubectl drain k8s-1 -- ignore-daemonsets

Enfin, nous allons appliquer les nouveaux changement grâce la commande suivante :

kubeadm upgrade apply v1.17.0

Résultat :

[upgrade/successful] SUCCESS! Your cluster was upgraded to "v1.17.0". Enjoy!

Nous devons par la suite installer la version stable de kubelet en v1.17.0 et redémarrer le service de manière à prendre en compte sa nouvelle version :

apt-get upgrade -y kubelet=1.17.0-00 && \

systemctl restart kubelet

Enfin, on n'oublie pas de rendre notre nœud à nouveau schedulable :

kubectl uncordon master

En lançant la commande ci-dessous, on peut remarquer que nos nœuds workers ne possèdent pas la même version que notre nœud master:

kubectl get nodes

Résultat :

NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION

K8s-1 Ready master 33m v1.17.0 K8s-

2 Ready <none> 32m v1.16.0 K8s-3

Ready <none> 31m v1.16.0

Upgrade des worker k8s-2 et k8s-3

Premièrement, nous allons rendre nœud de travail unschedulable depuis notre nœud master:

```
kubectl drain k8s-2 --ignore-daemonsets
```

Ensuite il faut être connecté sur un worker et installer les dernières versions stables de kubeadm et kubelet depuis notre nœud de travail :

```
ssh root@k8s2 "apt-get update && apt-get upgrade -y kubeadm=1.17.0-00 kubelet=1.17.0-00"
```

Depuis notre master nous allons mettre à niveau notre worker :

```
kubeadm upgrade k8s-2 config --kubelet-version v1.17.0
```

Ensuite, il faut redémarrer le service kubelet :

```
ssh root@ "systemctl restart kubelet"
```

Enfin, on n'oublie pas de rendre notre nœud à nouveau schedulable :

kubectl uncordon k8s-2

on fait la meme chose pour le node k8s-3

En vérifiant les nœuds disponibles de note cluster

kubectl get nodes

Résultat :

NAME	STATUS	ROLES	AGE	VERSION
K8s-1	Ready	master	55m	v1.17.0
K8s-2	Ready	<none></none>	53m	v1.17.0
K8s-3	Ready	<none></none>	51m	v1.17.0

9. Le lien github

https://github.com/batachelydia/examen