

Kubernetes for Developers: Core Concepts

KUBERNETES FROM A DEVELOPER PERSPECTIVE



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Course Overview

Kubernetes from a
Developer Perspective

Understanding Storage
Options

Creating Pods

Creating ConfigMaps and
Secrets

Creating Deployments

Putting It All Together

Creating Services

Course Summary



Target Audience



**Developers looking to understand
Kubernetes core concepts**

Course Prereqs



Comfortable using command-line tools and virtual machines

General familiarity with software development

Understanding of Docker containers and how they work



Introduction



Module Overview

Kubernetes Overview

The Big Picture

Benefits and Use Cases

Running Kubernetes Locally

Getting Started with kubectl

Web UI Dashboard



Kubernetes Overview

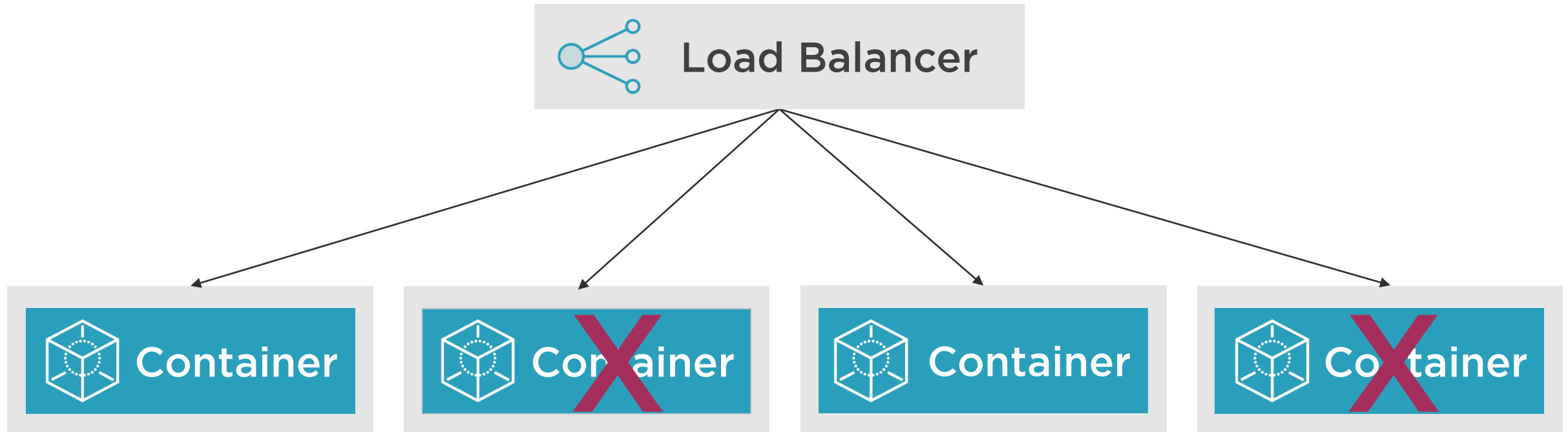


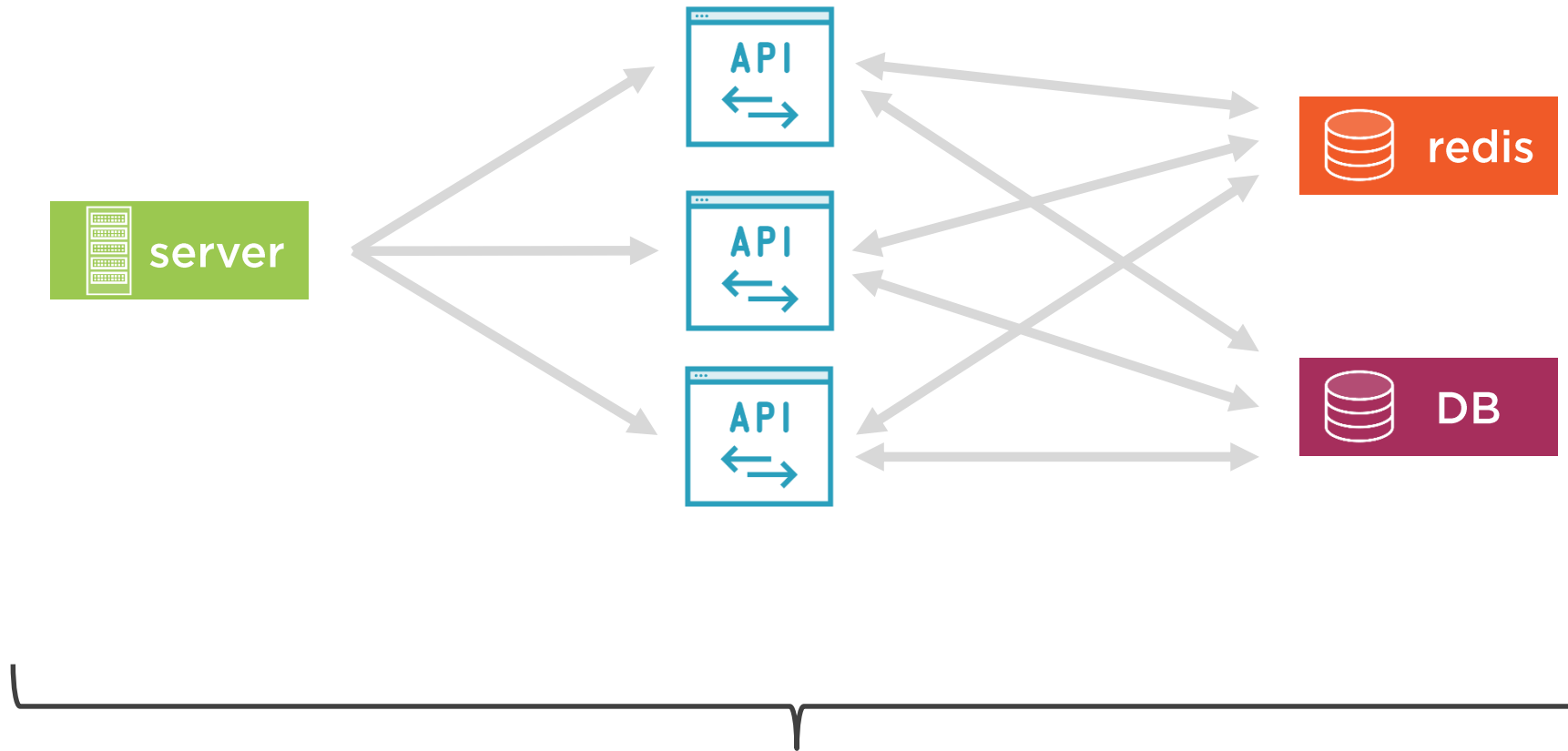
"Kubernetes (K8s) is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications."

[**https://kubernetes.io**](https://kubernetes.io)



How Are You Managing Containers?





How do you manage all of these containers?

It Would Be
Nice if We Could...



Package up an app and let something else manage it for us

Not worry about the management of containers

Eliminate single points of failure

Scale containers

Update containers without bringing down the application

Have robust networking and persistent storage options



Container

Kubernetes
(conductor)

Container

Container



Kubernetes is the conductor of a container orchestra.



Key Kubernetes Features

Service Discovery/
Load Balancing

Storage
Orchestration

Automate
Rollouts/Rollbacks

Self-healing

Secret and
Configuration
Management

Horizontal Scaling



The Big Picture



Kubernetes



Container and cluster management

Open source project

Used internally by Google for 15+ years and donated to the Cloud Native Computing Foundation

Supported by all major cloud platforms

Provides a "declarative" way to define a cluster's state



Kubernetes Moves You to a Desired State

Current State



Container

Kubernetes



Desired State



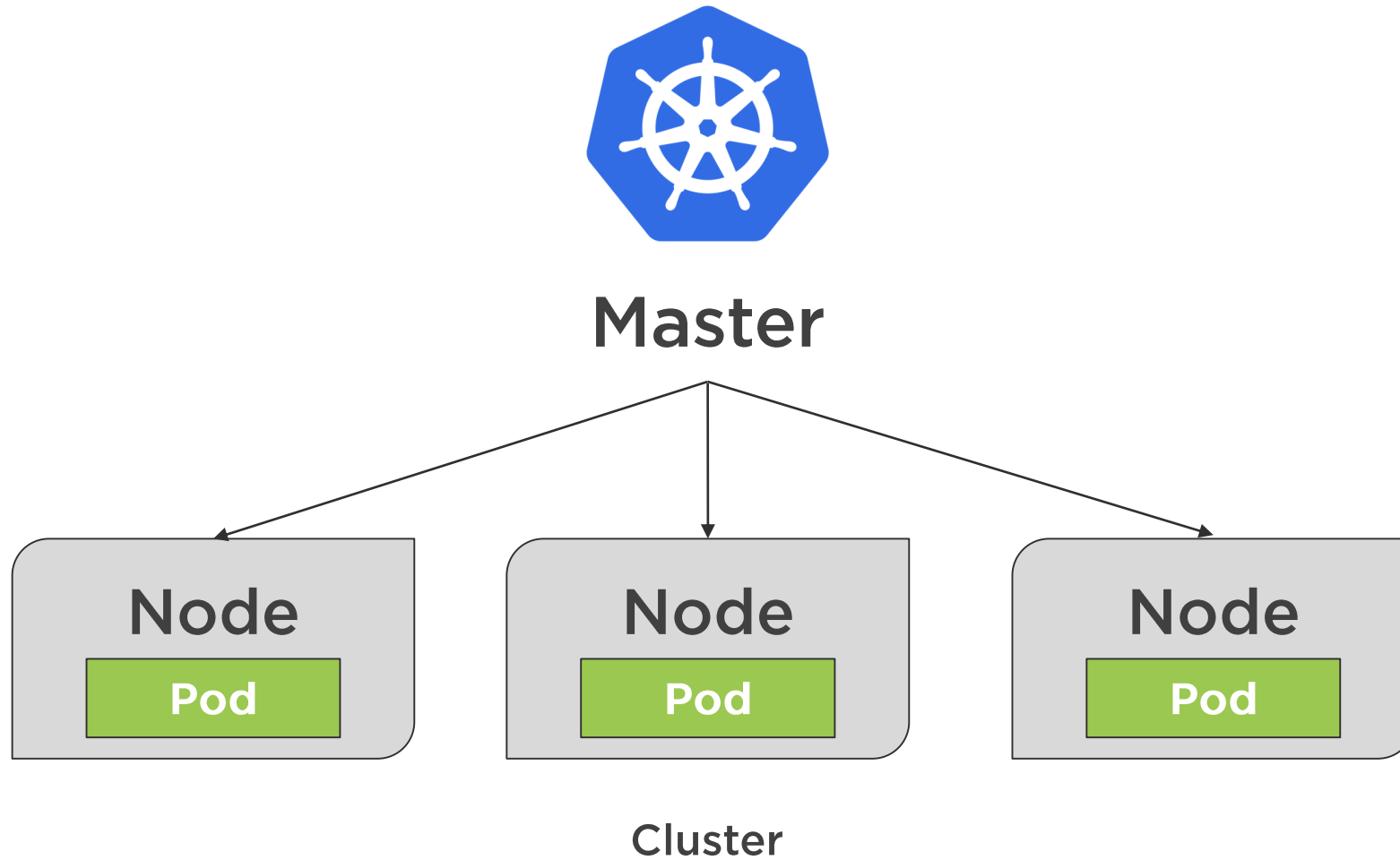
Container



Container



The Big Picture



Pods and Containers

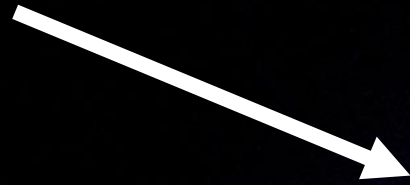


Pods and Containers

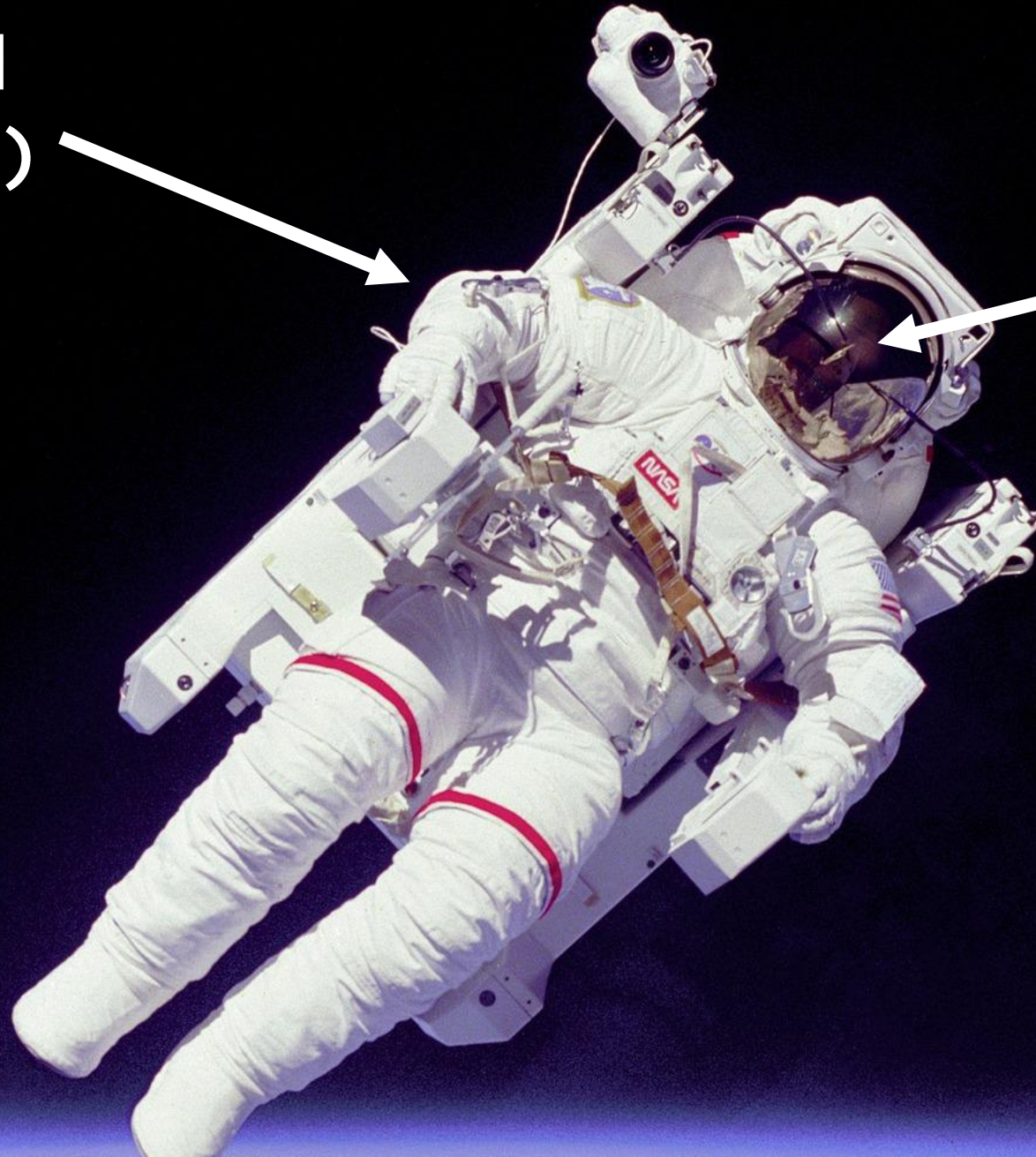




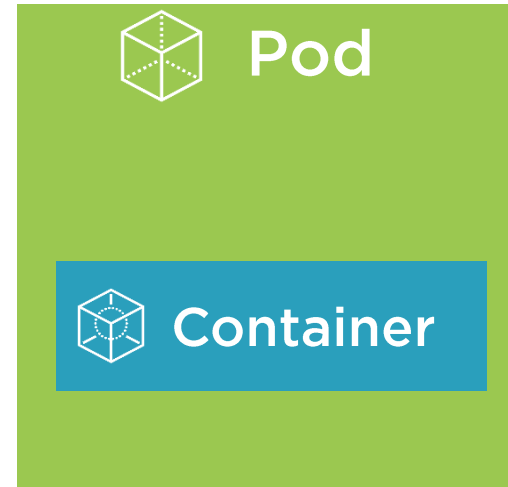
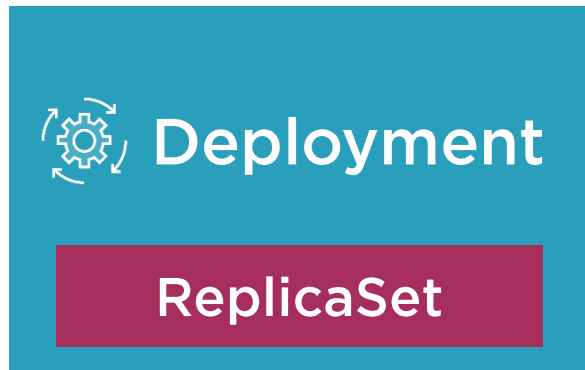
Pod
(suit)



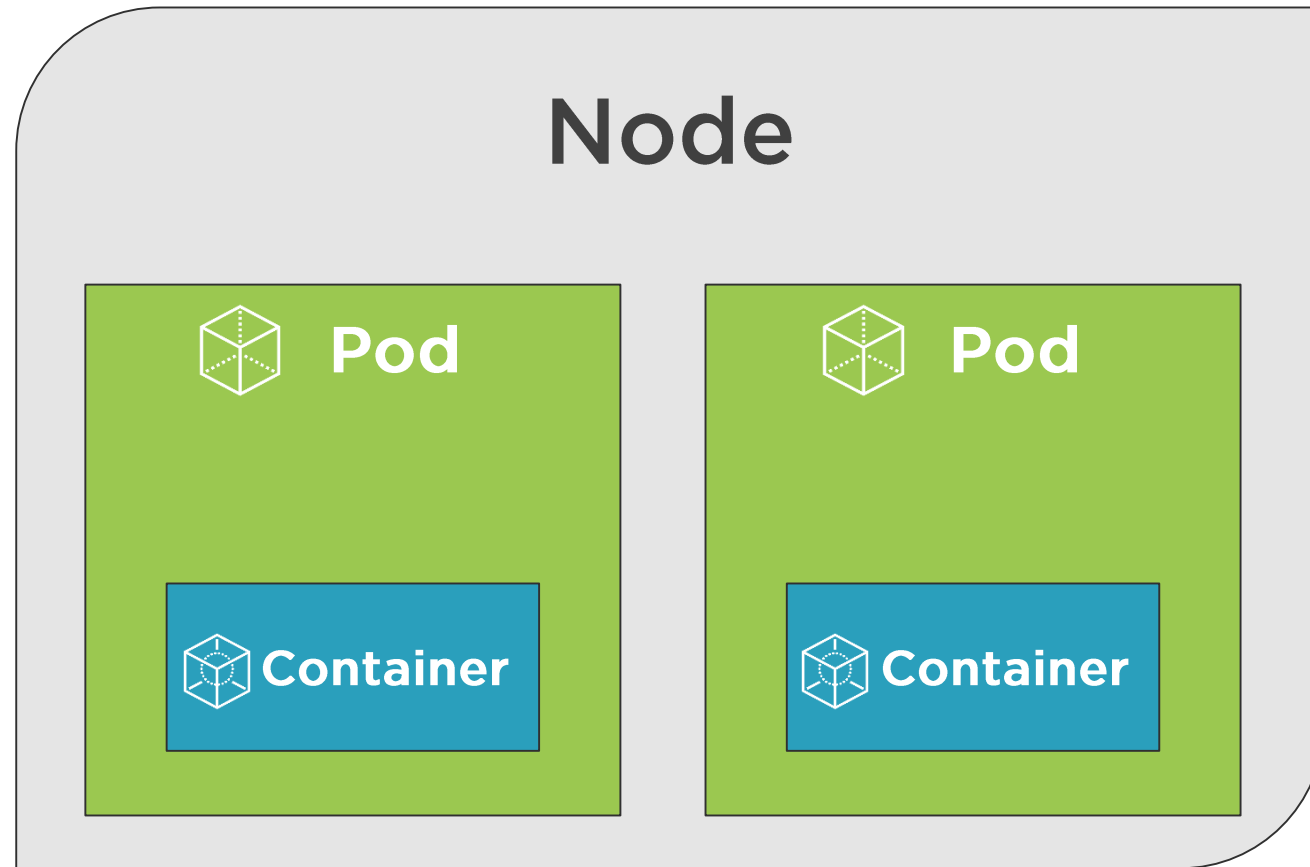
Container
(person)



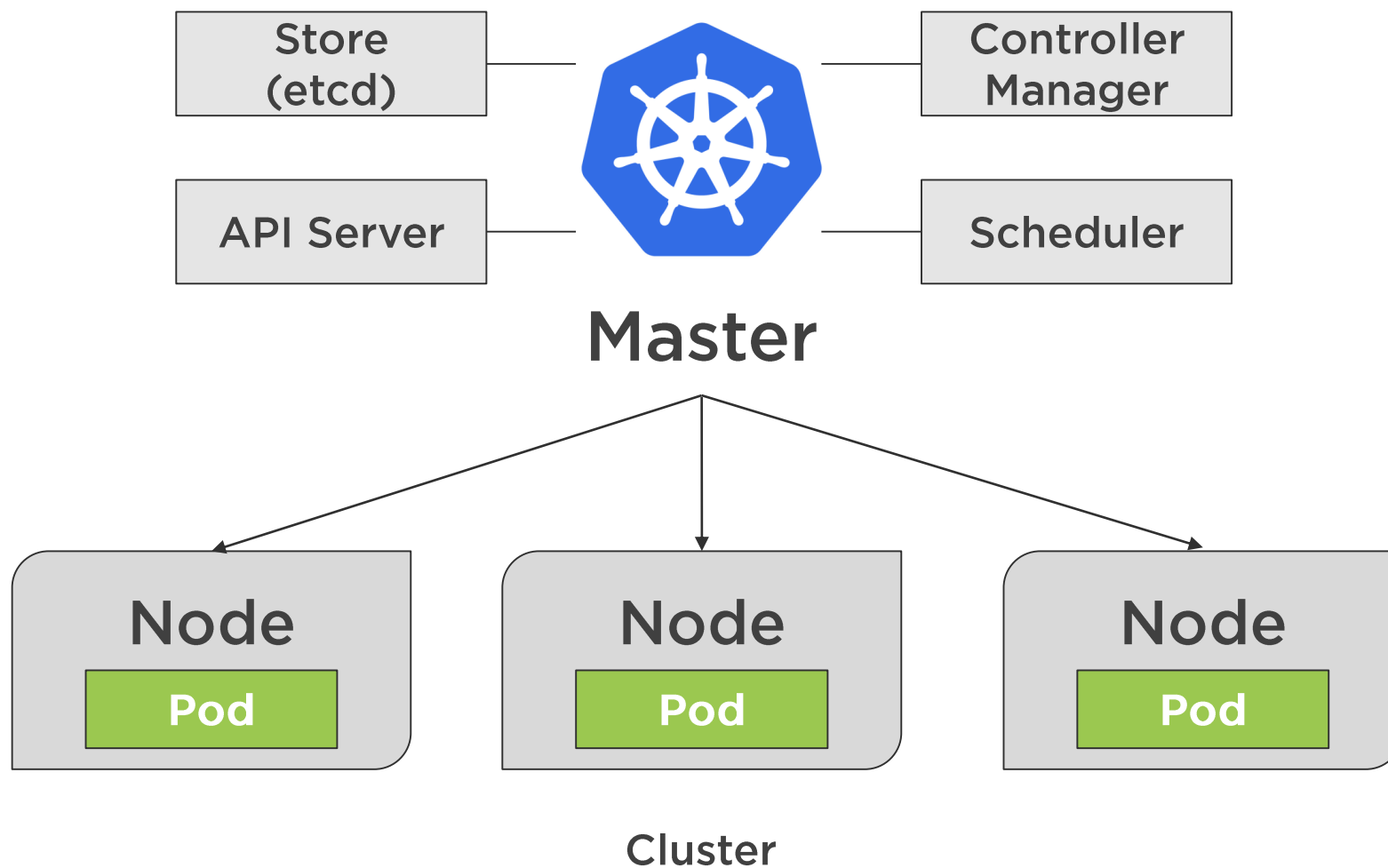
Kubernetes Building Blocks



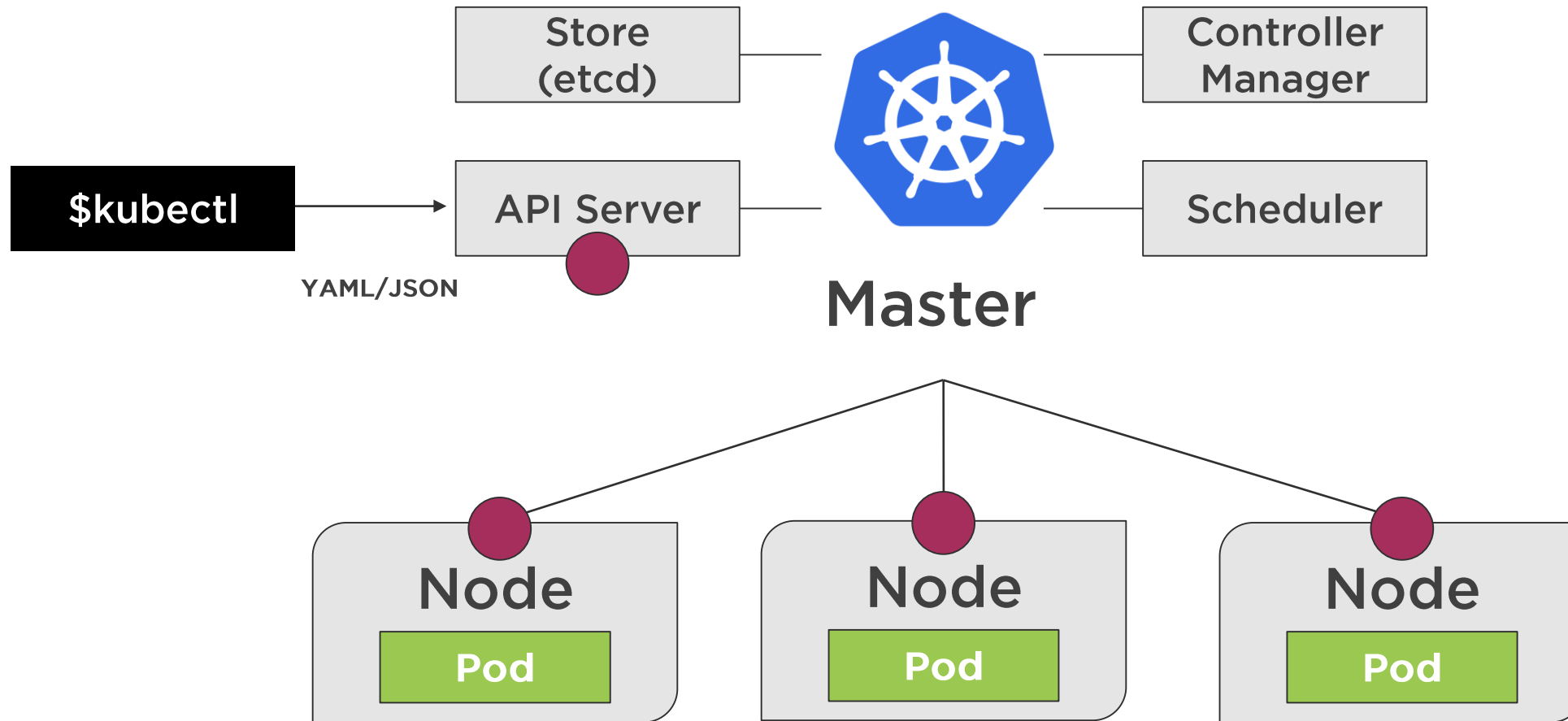
Pods and Nodes



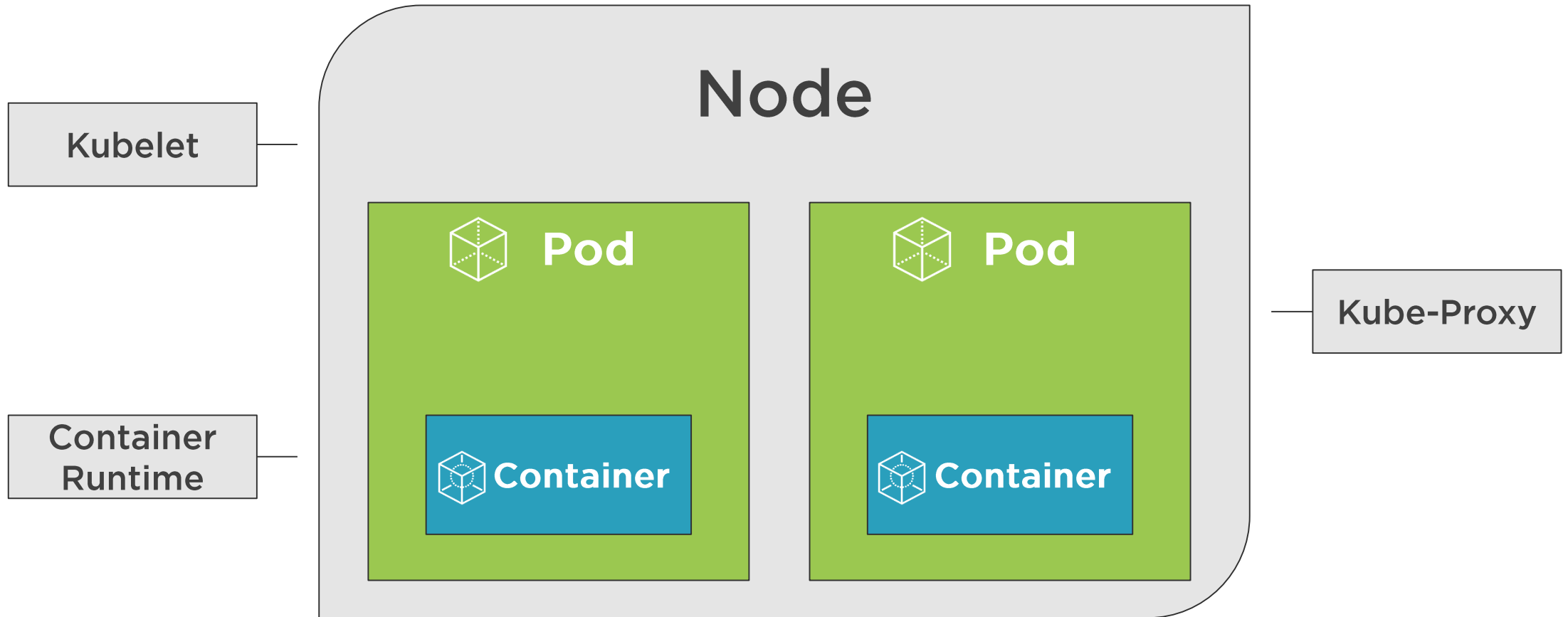
The Master Node



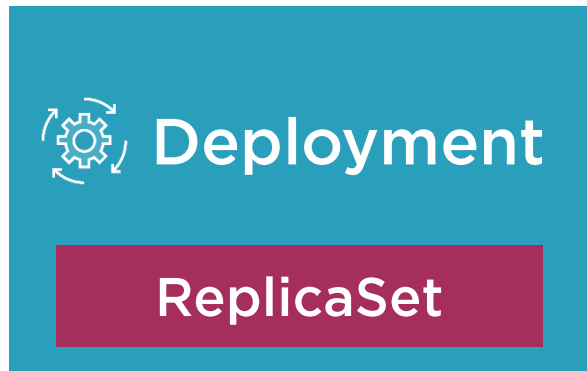
Communicating with kubectl



Kubernetes Nodes



The Big Picture



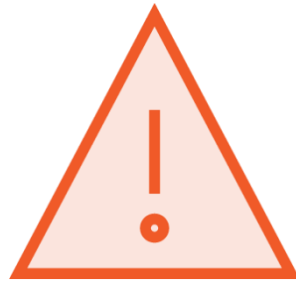
Benefits and Use Cases



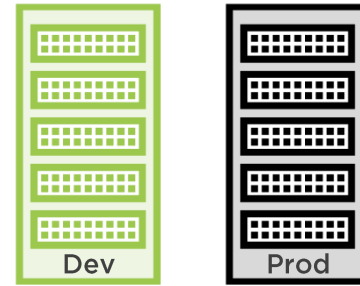
Key Container Benefits



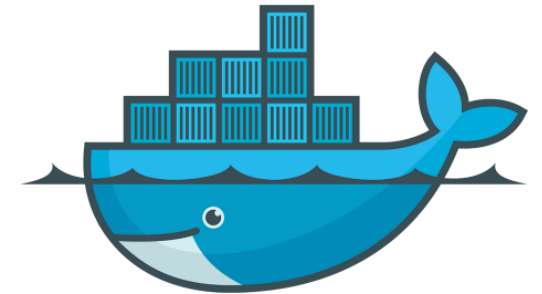
Accelerate
Developer
Onboarding



Eliminate App
Conflicts



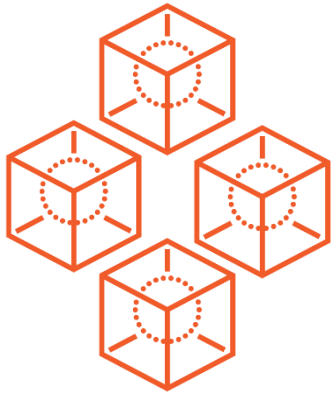
Environment
Consistency



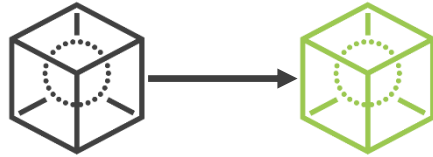
Ship Software
Faster



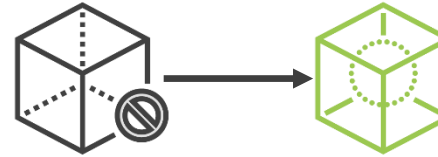
Key Kubernetes Benefits



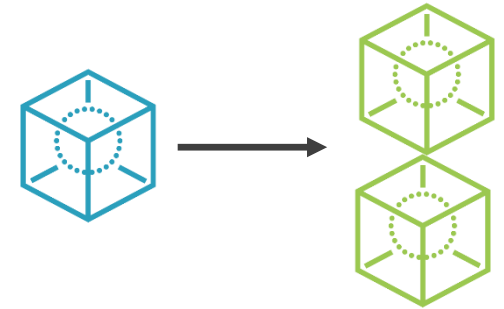
**Orchestrate
Containers**



**Zero Downtime
Deployments**



**Self-healing
(Superpowers)**



**Scale
Containers**



Developer Use Cases

Emulate production locally

Move from Docker Compose to Kubernetes

Create an end-to-end testing environment

Ensure application scales properly

Ensure secrets/config are working properly

Performance testing scenarios

Workload scenarios (CI/CD and more)

Learn how to leverage deployment options

Help DevOps create resources and solve problems



Running Kubernetes Locally



Installing and Running Kubernetes

Minikube

<https://github.com/kubernetes/minikube>

**Docker
Desktop**

<https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop>



Installing and Running Kubernetes

kind

<https://kind.sigs.k8s.io>

kubeadm

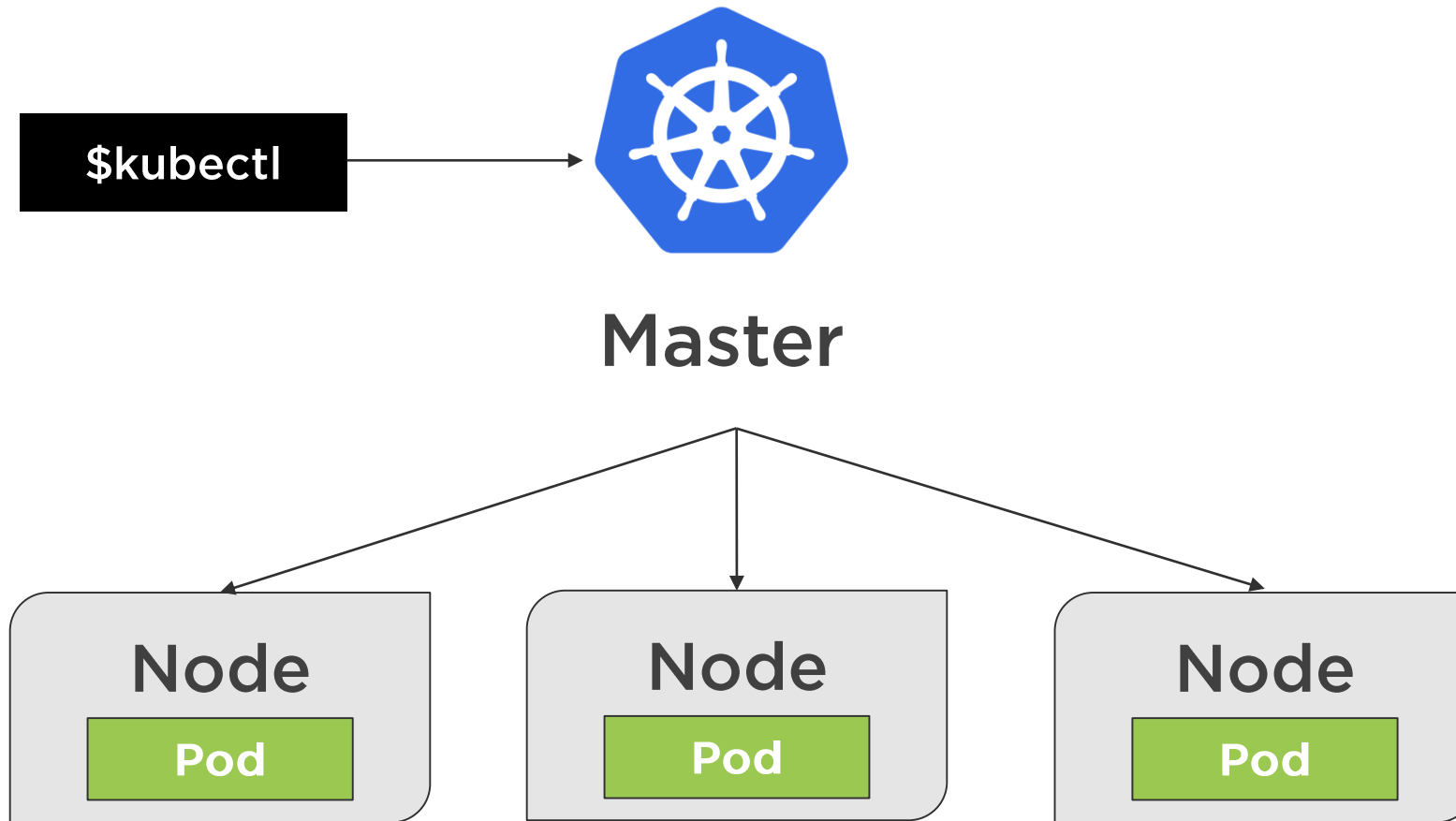
[https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/
setup-tools/kubeadm/kubeadm](https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/setup-tools/kubeadm/kubeadm)



Getting Started with kubectl



Using kubectl



Getting Started with kubectl Commands

```
kubectl version
```

```
kubectl cluster-info
```

```
kubectl get all
```

```
kubectl run [container-name]  
  --image=[image-name]
```

```
kubectl port-forward [pod] [ports]
```

```
kubectl expose ...
```

```
kubectl create [resource]
```

```
kubectl apply [resource]
```

- ◀ Check Kubernetes version
- ◀ View cluster information
- ◀ Retrieve information about Kubernetes Pods, Deployments, Services, and more
- ◀ Simple way to create a Deployment for a Pod
- ◀ Forward a port to allow external access
- ◀ Expose a port for a Deployment/Pod
- ◀ Create a resource
- ◀ Create or modify a resource



Aliasing kubectl (to save on typing)

```
# PowerShell
```

```
Set-Alias -Name k -Value kubectl
```

```
# Mac/Linux
```

```
alias k="kubectl"
```

◀ Create alias for PowerShell


◀ Create alias for Mac/Linux shell



Web UI Dashboard



The Web UI Dashboard

 **kubernetes**

Search

+ 🔔 👤

Overview

Cluster

Cluster Roles

Namespaces

Nodes

Persistent Volumes

Storage Classes

Namespace

default

Overview

Workloads

Cron Jobs

Daemon Sets

Deployments

Jobs

Pods

Replica Sets

Replication Controllers

Stateful Sets

Discovery and Load Balancing

Ingresses

Workloads

Workload Status

100.0%

Deployments

100.0%

Pods

100.0%

Replica Sets

Deployments

Name	Namespace	Labels	Pods	Age ↑	Images
✓ my-nginx	default	run: my-nginx	1 / 1	30 seconds	nginx:alpine

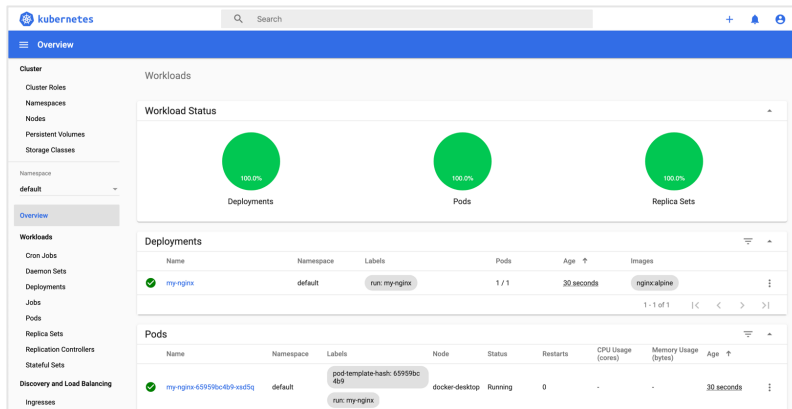
1 - 1 of 1 |< < > >|

Pods

Name	Namespace	Labels	Node	Status	Restarts	CPU Usage (cores)	Memory Usage (bytes)	Age ↑
✓ my-nginx-65959bc4b9-xsd5q	default	pod-template-hash: 65959bc4b9 run: my-nginx	docker-desktop	Running	0	-	-	30 seconds



Enabling the Web UI Dashboard



Web UI dashboard provides a user interface to view Kubernetes resources

Steps to enable the UI Dashboard:

- `kubectl apply [dashboard-yaml-url]`
- `kubectl describe secret -n kube-system`
- Locate the `kubernetes.io/service-account-token` and copy the token
- `kubectl proxy`
- Visit the dashboard URL and login using the token



Summary



Kubernetes provides container orchestration capabilities

Use for production, emulating production, testing, and more

Several options are available to run Kubernetes locally

Interact with Kubernetes using kubectl

