Sure Shashank! Let's walk through how a Spring Boot application (in one container) communicates with a database (in another container)—and how the whole flow works from the kubectl apply command to actual running pods, assuming we are not using a single pod but separate Kubernetes resources.



Components Involved

We'll use:

- **Spring Boot App** (e.g., employee-service)
- Database (e.g., MySQL)
- Each runs in its own container, inside separate pods
- We'll define everything in Kubernetes using YAML files:
 - Deployment for Spring Boot app
 - Deployment for MySQL
 - Service to expose MySQL
 - ConfigMap/Secrets for environment variables



Step-by-Step: From kubect1 apply to Running App

1. Prepare Docker Images

Build a Docker image for your Spring Boot application.

```
./mvnw clean package
docker build -t my-spring-boot-app .
docker push <your-dockerhub>/my-spring-boot-app
```

You don't need to build an image for MySQL; use the official image:

image: mysql:8

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2. Define YAML Files

a. MySQL Deployment and Service

```
# mysql-deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mysql
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: mysql
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: mysql
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: mysql
        image: mysql:8
        env:
        - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
          value: root123
        - name: MYSQL_DATABASE
          value: mydb
        ports:
        - containerPort: 3306
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
```

```
name: mysql
spec:
    selector:
        app: mysql
ports:
    - port: 3306
        targetPort: 3306
    clusterIP: None # headless service (optional)
```

b. Spring Boot Deployment

```
# springboot-deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: employee-service
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: employee-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: employee-service
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: employee-service
        image: <your-dockerhub>/my-spring-boot-app
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
        env:
        - name: SPRING_DATASOURCE_URL
          value: jdbc:mysql://mysql:3306/mydb
        - name: SPRING_DATASOURCE_USERNAME
          value: root
        - name: SPRING_DATASOURCE_PASSWORD
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: employee-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: employee-service
ports:
    port: 8080
    targetPort: 8080
type: NodePort
```

value: root123

3. Run: kubectl apply

```
kubectl apply -f mysql-deployment.yaml
kubectl apply -f springboot-deployment.yaml
```

4. What Happens Internally

a. kubectl apply Command

- Sends the YAML files to Kubernetes API Server
- API Server verifies the syntax and authenticity
- Stores resource definitions in **etcd** (Kubernetes key-value store)

b. Scheduler

 The Kube Scheduler looks for suitable nodes to place the pods (MySQL pod, Spring Boot pod)

c. Kubelet

- Each node runs a Kubelet agent
- Kubelet sees a new pod scheduled and tells Container Runtime (like Docker or containerd) to pull the image
- Containers start running in their pods

d. Service Discovery

- Kubernetes Service (mysql) assigns a DNS name (mysql.default.svc.cluster.local)
- Spring Boot uses jdbc:mysq1://mysq1:3306/mydb → DNS automatically resolves to the MySQL pod IP

e. Internal Networking

- Each pod gets its own IP address
- Services create **iptables rules** so traffic is routed to the correct pod behind the service

f. Database Connection

- Spring Boot tries to connect to MySQL at startup
- If connection is successful, app starts fully

5. Verify Everything

```
kubectl get pods
kubectl logs <springboot-pod-name>
kubectl exec -it <mysql-pod-name> -- mysql -uroot -p
kubectl get svc
```

6. Exposing Application

```
Since we used NodePort, you can access it:
```

```
http://<NodeIP>:<NodePort>
```

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Summary of Flow

Would you like me to provide the actual full working code and YAMLs in a downloadable ZIP?