Kubernetes

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Menions: This is an individual node used in Kubernetes.

Combination of these minions is called as Kubernetes cluster

Master is the main machine which triggers the container orchestration.

It distributes the work load to the Slaves.

Slaves are the nodes that accept the work load from the master

and handle activities load balancing, auto scaling, high availability etc

Kubernetes uses various of types of Object

1 Pod: This is a layer of abstraction on top of a container. This is the smallest

object that kubernetes can work on. In the Pod we have a container.

The advantage of using a Pod is that kubectl commands will work on the Pod and the Pod communicates these instructions to the container. In this way we can use the same kubectl irrespective of which technology containers are in the Pod.

2 Service: This is used for port mapping and network load balancing

3 NameSpace: This is used for creating partitions in the cluster. Pods running

in a namespace cannot communicate with other pods running in other namespace

4 Secrets: This is used for passing encrypted data to the Pods

5 ReplicationController: This is used for managing multiple replicas of PODs

and also performing scaling

6 ReplicaSet: This is similar to replicationcontroller but it is more advanced

where features like selector can be implemented

7 Deployment: This used for performing all activities that a Replicaset can do

it can also handle rolling update

8 Volume: Used to preserve the data even when the pods are deleted

9 Statefulsets: These are used to handle stateful application like data bases

where consistency in read write operations has to be maintained.

Setup of Kubernetes

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Free

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1 http://katakoda.com

(or)

2 http://playwithk8s.com

Paid

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1 Signup for a Google cloud account

2 Click on Menu icon on top right corner--->Click on Kubernetes Engine-->Clusters

3 Click on Create cluster--->Click on Create

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MASTER | SLAVE |
| Container run time | Container run time |
| Kubelet | Kubelet |
| Api server | Kubeproxy |
| Schedular |  |
| Controller |  |
| etcd |  |

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Manual setup of Kubernetes on centos/RHEL

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Install, start and enable docker service

yum install -y -q yum-utils device-mapper-persistent-data lvm2 > /dev/null 2>&1

yum-config-manager --add-repo https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo > /dev/null 2>&1

yum install -y -q docker-ce >/dev/null 2>&1

systemctl start docker

systemctl enable docker

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Disable SELINUX🡪 it’s a security feature which prevents you from installing some softwere. We need to disable this.

setenforce 0

sed -i --follow-symlinks 's/^SELINUX=enforcing/SELINUX=disabled/' /etc/sysconfig/selinux

============================================================================================

Disable SWAP

sed -i '/swap/d' /etc/fstab

swapoff -a

===========================================================================================

Update sysctl settings for Kubernetes networking : This installs necessary firewalls for kubernetes

cat >>/etc/sysctl.d/kubernetes.conf<<EOF

net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1

net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1

EOF

sysctl --system

============================================================================================

Add Kubernetes to yum repository

cat >>/etc/yum.repos.d/kubernetes.repo<<EOF

[kubernetes]

name=Kubernetes

baseurl=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/kubernetes-el7-x86\_64

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

repo\_gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/yum-key.gpg

https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg

EOF

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Install Kubernetes

yum install -y kubeadm kubelet kubectl

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Enable and start Kubernetes service

systemctl start kubelet

systemctl enable kubelet

vim /etc/hostname

remove content and give names master and worker1 for our convenience

init 6

to restart

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Repeat the above steps on Master and slaves

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On Master=============

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Initilise the Kubernetes cluster

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kubeadm init --apiserver-advertise-address=private\_ip\_of\_master --pod-network-cidr=192.168.0.0/16

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To be able to use kubectl command to connect and interact with the cluster,

the user needs kube config file.

mkdir /home/centos/.kube

sudo cp /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf /home/centos/.kube/config

sudo chown -R centos:centos /home/centos/.kube

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Deploy calico network

Exit from root

kubectl create -f https://docs.projectcalico.org/v3.9/manifests/calico.yaml

========================================================================================

For slaves to join the cluster

kubeadm token create --print-join-command

======================================================================================

Check the pods of kube-system are running

kubectl get pods -n kube-system

\*note: when we stop and start ec2 machines we need to fire following commands:

Master:

mkdir -p $HOME/.kube

sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config

sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config

Slave:

kubeadm reset

systemctl restart kubelet

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Day 24

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Kubernetes Architecture

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Master Components

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Container runtime: This can be docker or any other container technology

apiServer: Users interact with the apiServer using some client like ui, command line tool like kubelet. It is the apiServer which is the gateway to the cluster.

It works as a gatekeeper for authentication and it validates if a specific

user is having permissions to execute a specific command. Example if we want to deploy a pod or a deployment first apiServers validates if the user is authorised to perform that action and if so it passes to the next process i.e the "Scheduler".

Scheduler: This process accepts the instructions from apiServer after validation

and starts an application on a specific node or set of nodes. It estimates

how much amount of h/w is required for an application and then checks which

slave have the necessary h/w resources and instructs the kubelet to deploy

the application.

kubelet: This is the actual process that takes the orders from scheduler and

deploy an application on a slave. This kubelet is present on both master and slave.

controller manager: This check if the desired state of the cluster is always

maintained. If a pod dies it recreates that pod to maintain the desired state.

etcd: Here the cluster state is maintained in key value pairs.

It maintains info about the slaves and the h/w resources available on

the slaves and also the pods running on the slaves.

The scheduler and the control manager read the info from this etcd

and schedule the pods and maintain the desired state

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Worker components

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containerrun time: Docker or some other container technology

kubelet: This process interacts with container run time and the node

and it start a pod with a container in it

kubeproxy: This will take the request from services to pod

It has the intelligence to forward a request to

a near by pod. Eg If an application pod wants to communicate with a db pod

then kubeproxy will take that request to the nearby pod

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UseCase

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Create nginx as a pod and name it webserver

kubectl run --image nginx webserver

To see the list of pods running

kubectl get pods

To see more info about the pods like their ip and slave where they are running

kubectl get pods -o wide

To delete the pod

kubectl delete pods webserver

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UseCase

=========

Create mysql pod and name it mydb and go into its interactive terminal and create few tables

kubectl run --image mysql:5 mydb --env MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=intelliqit

To check the pods

kubectl get pods

To go into the interactive terminal

kubectl exec -it mydb -- bash

To login into the db

mysql -u root -p

Password: intellqiit

Create tables here

Day 25

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Kuberentes Defintion files

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Objects in Kubernetes cluster are deployed using these definition files

They are created using yml and they use generally these 4 top level

fields.

apiVersion:

kind:

metadata:

spec:

apiVersion : This specifies the code library that has to be imported to create a particular kind of Kubernetes object

kind: Here we specify the type kubernetes object that we want to create e.g (Pod, ReplicaSet, Deployment, Service etc)

metadata: Here we can give additional info about the Pod like the name of the Pod, some labels etc

spec: This is where exact info about the object that is created is specified like containers info, port mapping, no of replicas etc

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kind apiVersions

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Pod v1

Service v1

Secret v1

Namespace v1

ReplicationController v1

Volume v1

ReplicaSet apps/v1

Deployment apps/v1

StatefuleSet apps/v1

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Create a pod definition file to start nginx pod with a name webserver

1 vim pod-defintion1.yml

---

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: nginx-pod

labels:

type: proxy

author: intelliqit

spec:

containers:

- name: webserver

image: nginx

...

2 Create pod from the above file

kubectl apply -f pod-defintion1.yml

3 To check the list of pods

kubectl get pods

4 To delete the pods

kubectl delete -f pod-defintion1.yml

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UseCase

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Create a postgres-pod and give the labels as author=intelliqit

and type=db, also pass the necessary environment variables

1 vim pod-definition2.yml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: postgres-pod

labels:

author: intelliqit

type: db

spec:

containers:

- name: mydb

image: postgres

env:

- name: POSTGRES\_PASSWORD

value: intelliqit

- name: POSTGRES\_USER

value: myuser

- name: POSTGRES\_DB

value: mydb

...

To create pods from the above file

kubectl apply -f pod-defintion2.yml

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UseCase

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Create a jenkins-pod and also perform necessary port mapping

vim pod-definition2.yml

---

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: jenkins-pod

labels:

type: ci-cd

author: intelliqit

spec:

containers:

- name: jenkins

image: jenkins/jenkins

ports:

- containerPort: 8080

hostPort: 8080

...

To create the pods from the above file

kubectl apply -f pod-defintion3.yml

To check if the jenekins pod is running

kubectl get pods -o wide

To accesss jenkins from browser

kubectl get nodes -o wide

Capture the external ip of the node where jenkins pod is running

in browser

externalip:8080

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ReplicationController

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This is a high level Kubernetes object that can be used for handling multiple replicas of a Pod. Here we can perform Load Balancing and Scalling.

ReplicationController uses keys like "replicas, template" etc in the "spec" section.

In the template section we can give metadata related to the pod and also use

another spec section where we can give containers information.

Create a replication controller for creating 3 replicas of httpd

vim repilication-controller.yml

---

apiVersion: v1

kind: ReplicationController

metadata:

name: httpd-rc

labels:

author: intelliqit

spec:

replicas: 3

template:

metadata:

name: httpd-pod

labels:

author: intelliqit

spec:

containers:

- name: myhttpd

image: httpd

ports:

- containerPort: 80

hostPort: 8080

...

To create the httpd replicas from the above file

kubectl create -f replication-controller.yml

To check if 3 pods are running an on which slaves they are running

kubectl get pods -o wide

\*for more information

$ kubectl get all

To delete the replicas

kubectl delete -f replication-controller.yml

ReplicaSet

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This is also similar to ReplicationController but it is more advanced and it can also handle load balancing and scalling.

It has an additional field in spec section called as "selector"

This selector uses a child element "matchLabels" where it will search for Pod based on a specific label name and try to add them to the cluster

Create a replicaset file to start 4 tomcat replicas and then perform scalling

vim replica-set.yml

---

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: ReplicaSet

metadata:

name: tomcat-rs

labels:

type: webserver

author: intelliqit

spec:

replicas: 4

selector:

matchLabels:

type: webserver

template:

metadata:

name: tomcat-pod

labels:

type: webserver

spec:

containers:

- name: mywebserver

image: tomcat

ports:

- containerPort: 8080

hostPort: 9090

To create the pods from the above file

kubectl create -f replica-set.yml

Scalling can be done in 2 ways

a) Update the file and later scale it

b) Scale from the command prompt without updating the definition file

a) Update the file and later scale it

Open the replicas-set.yml file and increase the replicas count from 4 to 6

kubectl replace -f replicas-set.yml

Check if 6 pods of tomcat are running

kubectl get pods

b) Scale from the coomand prompt withbout updating the defintion file

kubectl scale --replicas=2 -f replica-set.yml

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Deployment

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This is also a high level Kubernetes object which can be used for

scalling and load balancing and it can also perform rolling update

Create a deployment file to run nginx:1.7.9 with 3 replicas

vim deployment1.yml

---

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

name: nginx-deployment

labels:

author: intelliqit

type: proxyserver

spec:

replicas: 3

selector:

matchLabels:

type: proxyserver

template:

metadata:

name: nginx-pod

labels:

type: proxyserver

spec:

containers:

- name: nginx

image: nginx:1.7.9

ports:

- containerPort: 80

hostPort: 8888

To create the deployment from the above file

kubectl create -f deployment.yml

To check if the deployment is running

kubectl get deployment

To see if all 3 pod of nginx are running

kubectl get pod

Check the version of nginx

kubectl describe pods nginx-deployment | less

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Namespace in kubernetes

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Namespaces are used to create partitions in the Kubernetes cluster

Pods running in different namespaces cannot communicate with

each other

To create Namespaces

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vim namespace.yml

---

apiVersion: v1

kind: Namespace

metadata:

name: test-ns

...

kubectl apply -f namespace.yaml

To see the list of namespace

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kubectl get namespace

Create a pod on that namespace

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vim pod-definition4.yml

---

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: jdk-pod

namespace: test-ns

labels:

author: intelliqit

spec:

containers:

- name: java

image: openjdk:12

...

To see list of pods in a namespace

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kubectl get pods -n test-ns

To delete a namespace

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kubectl delete namespace test-ns

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Volumes

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---

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

name: redis-pod

labels:

author: intelliqit

spec:

containers:

- name: redis

image: redis

volumeMounts:

- name: redis-volume

mountPath: /data/redis

volumes:

- name: redis-volume

emptyDir: {}

Create a pod from the above file

kubectl create -f volumes.yml

To check if the volume is mounted

kubectl exec -it redis-pod -- bash

Go to the redis folder and create some files

cd redis

cat > file

Store some data in this file

To kill the redis pod install procps

apt-get update

apt-get install -y procps

Identify the process id of redis

ps aux

kill 1

Check if the redis-pod is recreated

kubectl get pods

We will see the restart count changes for this pod

If we go into this pods interactive terminal

kubectl exec -it redis-pod -- bash

We will see the data but not the s/w's (procps) we installed

cd redis

ls

ps This will not work

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Service Object

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This is used for network load balancing and port mapping

It uses 3 ports

1 target port: Pod or container port

2 port: Service port

3 hostPort: Host machines port to make it accessible from external network

Service objects are classified into 3 types

1 clusterIP: This is the default type of service object used in

Kubernetes and it is used when we want the Pods in the cluster to

communicate with each other and not with external networks

2 nodePort: This is used if we want to access the pods from an external

network and it also performs network load balancing i.e even if a pod

is running on a specific salve we can access it from other slave in

the cluster

3 LoadBalancer: This is similar to Nodeport and it is used for external

connectivity of a Pod and also network load balancing and it also assigns

a public ip for all the slave combined together