

Activity: Modifying the Events-API App to use the Database

Events-API Environment Variables

- The Events-API app was written to look for several environment variables
 - DBHOST, DBUSER, DBPASSWORD, DBDATABASE
 - These variables tell it how to connect to a database
 - If these variables do not exist, the event data is stored in a local array
 - That is what has been happening so far in the class
- Now that we have a MariaDB running, we just need to set the environment variables for the database
 - The app will then start storing the event data in the database



Modify the api-deployment.yaml

- Edit your api-deployment.yaml file
 - At the end of the file, add the highlighted lines shown here
 - That sets 4 environment variables
 - Be sure to note the indentation
- Then reapply the file:
 kubectl apply -f api-deployment.yaml
- This should cause the pods for this deployment to be replaced

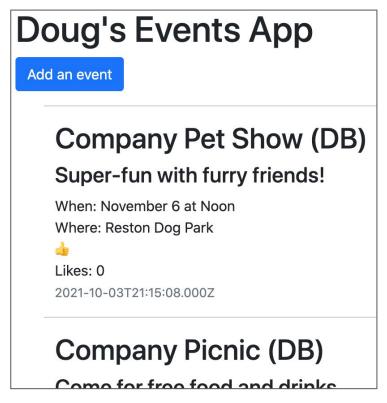
```
spec:
  containers:
  - image: EVENTS-API-IMAGE-URL-HERE
    name: events-api
    ports:
    - containerPort: 8082
     env:
     - name: DBHOST
       value: "database-server-mariadb.default"
     - name: DBUSER
       value: "root"

    name: DBPASSWORD

       valueFrom:
         secretKeyRef:
           name: database-server-mariadb
           key: mariadb-root-password
     - name: DBDATABASE
       value: "events db"
```

Testing the Database

- List the pods and verify the events-api pod(s) were replaced: kubectl get pods
- Test the application by viewing the External IP in a browser
 - If you need the IP again: kubectl get service
- The DB initialization job added 2 rows to the database that have "(DB)" in their title
 - This is just so you can verify the DB is working
- Try adding some new events



Experiment with Replicas

- Scale the events-web service:
 - Modify the web-deployment.yaml to have 3 replicas
 - Apply the file and test the application
 - Everything should still work fine
- Scale the events-api service:
 - Modify the api-deployment.yaml to have 3 replicas
 - Apply the file and test the application
 - Everything should still work fine
 - This is because the events-api service is now storing state in a database



Clean Up

- There is no need to clean up the deployments, services, or pods
- Leave them running on your cluster

Success

 Congratulations! You have successfully added a database to the Kubernetes services