### Continuous Lifecycle, 13.11.2024

### Kubernetes Developer Survival Kit

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### Wer bin ich?

- Sandra Parsick
- Freiberuflicher Softwareentwickler und Consultant im Java-Umfeld
- Schwerpunkte:
  - Java Enterprise Anwendungen
  - Agile Methoden
  - Software Craftmanship
  - Automatisierung von Entwicklungsprozessen
- Trainings
- Workshops

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- https://www.sandra-parsick.de
- nttps://ready-for-review.dev







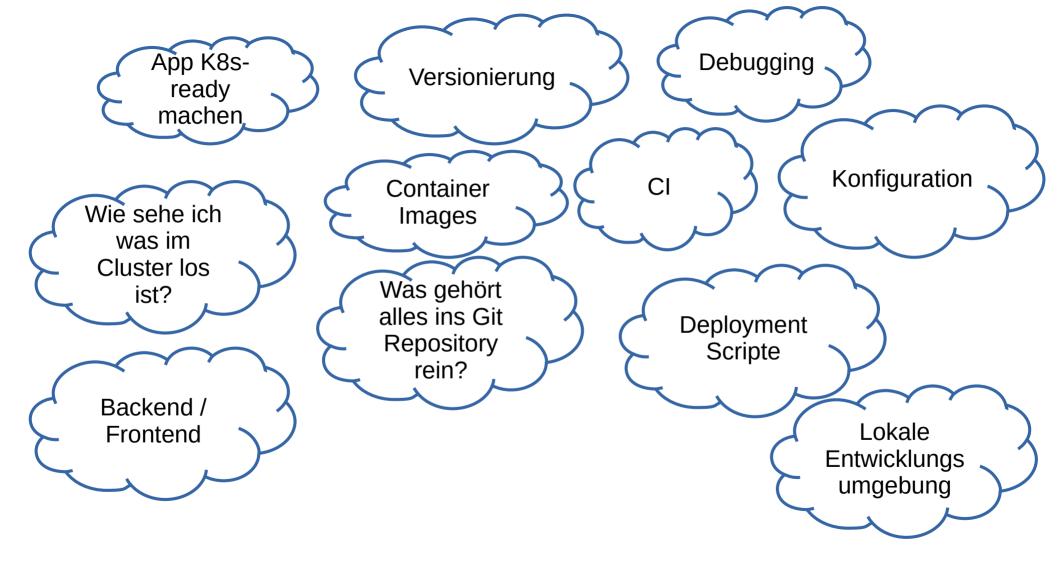












# Friendly Reminder: 12 Factor App

#### I. Codebase

One codebase tracked in revision control, many deploys

### II. Dependencies

Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies

### III. Config

Store config in the environment

#### IV. Backing services

Treat backing services as attached resources

#### V. Build, release, run

Strictly separate build and run stages

#### VI. Processes

Execute the app as one or more stateless processes

# Friendly Reminder: 12 Factor App

#### VII. Port binding

Export services via port binding

#### VIII. Concurrency

Scale out via the process model

### IX. Disposability

Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown

### X. Dev/prod parity

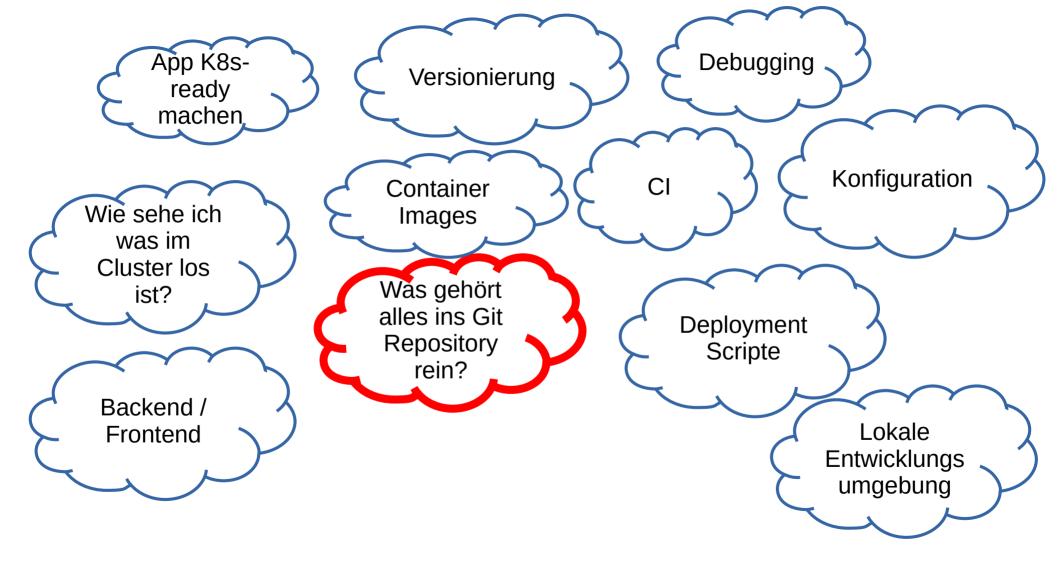
Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible

#### XI. Logs

Treat logs as event streams

### XII. Admin processes

Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes



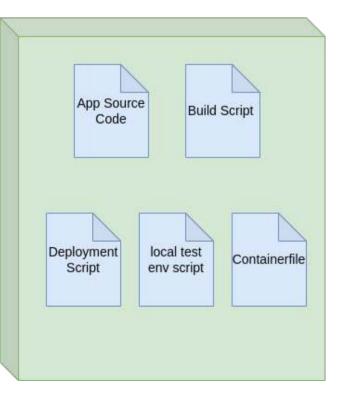
### **Kurzform: ALLES**

Eigentliche Fragestellung:

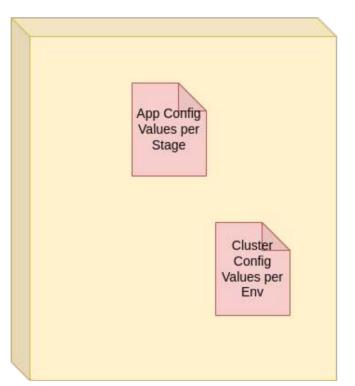
Wieviele Repositories?

### Beispiel für eine Aufteilung

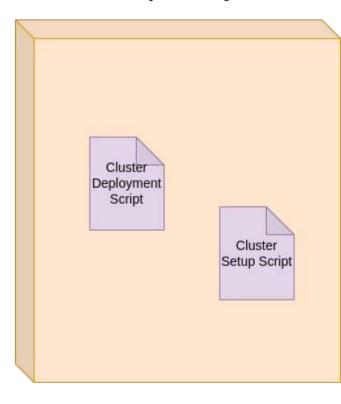
#### **Application Git Repository**



### **Config Value Repository**

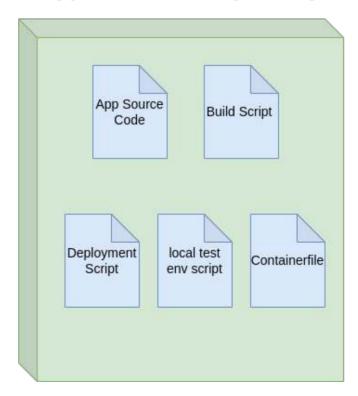


#### Cluster Setup Script Repository

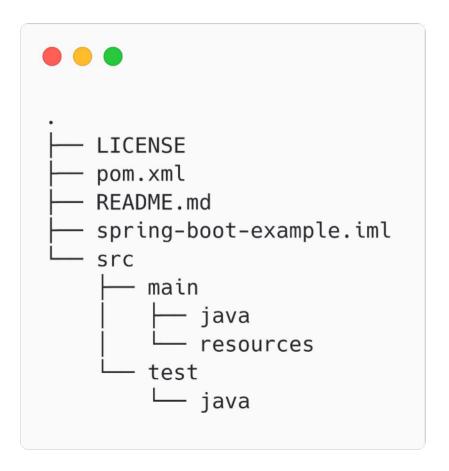


### Für Devs am wichtigsten

### **Application Git Repository**

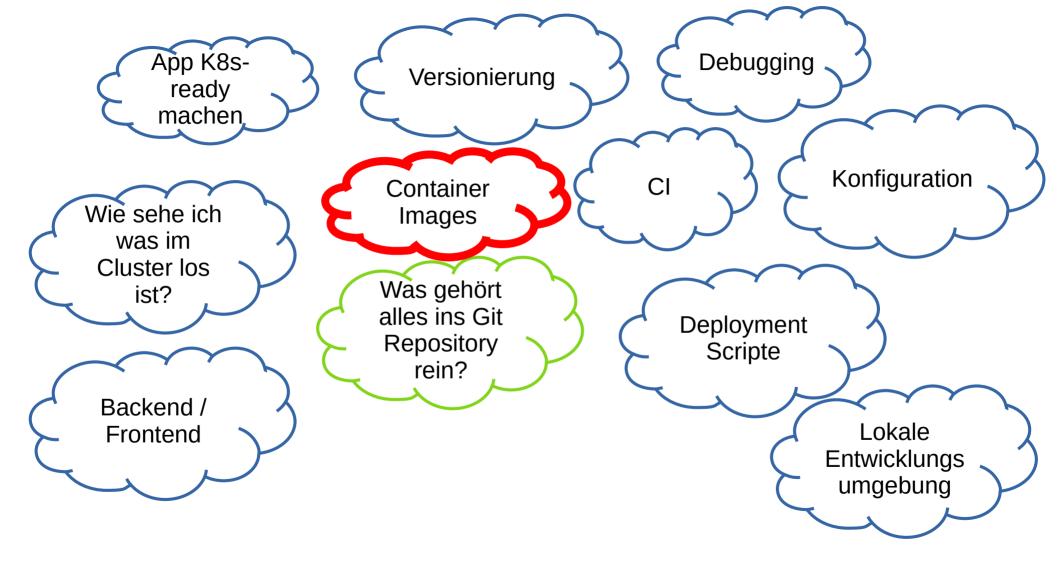


### Ausgangspunkt eine Java App

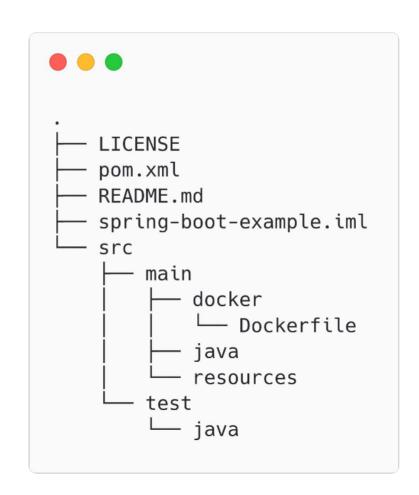


### Technologiestack:

- Java 21
- Spring Boot 3.3.x
- Thymeleaf
- Apache Maven



### **Basis: Container**



### **Basis: Container**

```
FROM eclipse-temurin:21.0.5 11-jre as builder
WORKDIR /application
COPY maven/*.jar application.jar
RUN java -Djarmode=layertools -jar application.jar extract
FROM gcr.io/distroless/java21-debian12
WORKDIR /application
EXPOSE 8080
COPY --from=builder /application/dependencies/ ./
COPY --from=builder /application/spring-boot-loader/ ./
COPY -- from = builder /application/snapshot-dependencies/ ./
COPY -- from = builder /application/application/ ./
ENTRYPOINT ["java", "org.springframework.boot.loader.launch.JarLauncher"]
```

```
. .
           <plugin>
               <groupId>io.fabric8
               <artifactId>docker-maven-plugin</artifactId>
               <executions>
                   <execution>
                       <id>docker-build</id>
                       <qoals>
                           <goal>build</goal>
                           <goal>push</goal>
                       </goals>
                   </execution>
               </executions>
               <configuration>
                   <images>
                       <image>
                           <name>spring-boot-demo:latest
                           <build>
                               <dockerFile>Dockerfile</dockerFile>
                               <assembly>
                                   <descriptorRef>artifact</descriptorRef>
                               </assembly>
                           </build>
                       </image>
                   </images>
                   <pushRegistry>localhost:6000</pushRegistry>
               </configuration>
           </plugin>
```

### Alternativen

- Buildpacks (spring-boot-maven-plugin)
- JIB (jib-maven-plugin)
- Buildah
- Podman
- Weitere Infos im Artikel "Container-Images Deep Dive" auf Informatik Aktuell

Container-Image-Bau ist Teil des Buildprozess

und lokal ausführbar

# Good Practises Container Image Build

- unnötige Tools aus dem Image entfernen
- nur ein Service pro Image verpacken
- kleine Image bauen
- Build-Cache optimieren
- Eigene Container Registry benutzen
- Tags beim Releasen nur einmal verwenden
- Vulnerability-Scans der Container Images

# Optimierter Container Image

```
FROM eclipse-temurin:21.0.5 11-jre as builder
WORKDIR /application
COPY maven/*.jar application.jar
RUN java -Djarmode=layertools -jar application.jar extract
FROM gcr.io/distroless/java21-debian12
WORKDIR /application
EXPOSE 8080
COPY --from=builder /application/dependencies/ ./
COPY -- from = builder /application/spring-boot-loader/ ./
COPY --from=builder /application/snapshot-dependencies/ ./
COPY --from=builder /application/application/ ./
ENTRYPOINT ["java", "org.springframework.boot.loader.launch.JarLauncher"]
```

# Container Registry

- Cloud Provider:
  - Azure Container Registry
  - AWS Elastic
     Container Registry
  - Google Container Registry

- On Premise:
  - JFrog Container Registry
  - Red Hat Quay
  - Harbor
  - Artifactory
  - Sonatype Nexus

# Vulnerability-Scans (Bsp.: Trivy)

```
→ trivy i --ignore-unfixed -o result spring-boot-demo:latest
                                        Vulnerability scanning is enabled
2022-06-23T09:55:56.244+0200
                                INFO
                                        Secret scanning is enabled
2022-06-23T09:55:56.245+0200
                                INFO
                                        If your scanning is slow, please try '--security-checks vuln'
2022-06-23T09:55:56.245+0200
                                INFO
to disable secret scanning
2022-06-23T09:55:56.245+0200
                                INF<sub>0</sub>
                                         Please see also https://aguasecurity.github.io/trivy/v0.29.2
/docs/secret/scanning/#recommendation for faster secret detection
2022-06-23T09:55:56.254+0200
                                INFO
                                        Detected OS: debian
2022-06-23T09:55:56.255+0200
                                        Detecting Debian vulnerabilities...
                                INF0
2022-06-23T09:55:56.265+0200
                                INFO
                                         Number of language-specific files: 1
                                         Detecting jar vulnerabilities...
2022-06-23T09:55:56.265+0200
                                INF0
spring-boot-demo:latest (debian 11.2)
Total: 23 (UNKNOWN: 1, LOW: 2, MEDIUM: 6, HIGH: 6, CRITICAL: 8)
Java (jar)
Total: 0 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 0, MEDIUM: 0, HIGH: 0, CRITICAL: 0)
```

# Vulnerability-Scans (Bsp.: Trivy)

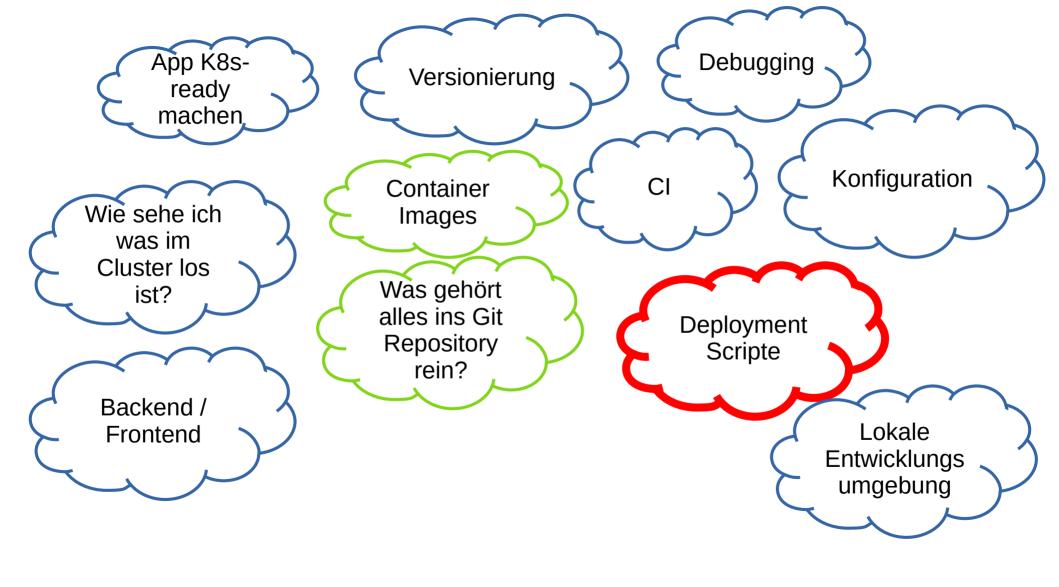


Library	Vulnerability	Severity	Installed Version	Fixed Version	Title
libc6	CVE-2021-33574	CRITICAL	2.31-13+deb11u2	2.31-13+deb11u3	glibc: mq_notify does not handle separately allocated thread attributes https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2021-33574
	CVE-2022-23218				glibc: Stack-based buffer overflow in svcunix_create via long pathnames https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2022-23218
	CVE-2022-23219				glibc: Stack-based buffer overflow in sunrpc clnt_create via a long pathname https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2022-23219
	CVE-2021-43396	LOW			glibc: conversion from ISO-2022-JP-3 with iconv may emit spurious NUL character on https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2021-43396

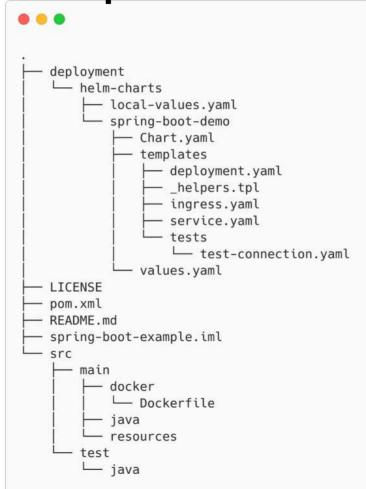


# Vulnerability-Scans Weitergedacht

- Was ist mit
  - Container in der Registry
  - Container, die schon im Cluster laufen



Next Step: Helm Charts

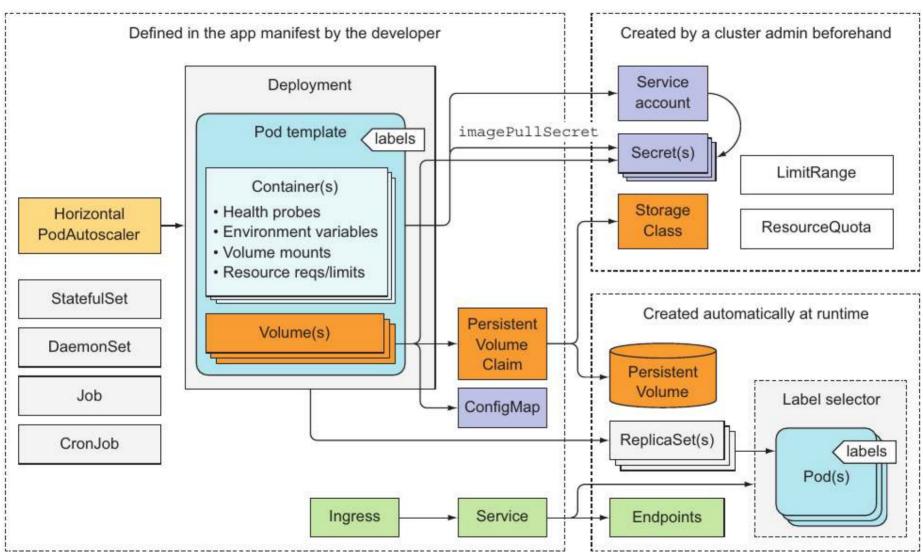


### Auszug: Service Definition

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.fullname" . }}
 namespace: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.namespaceName" . }}
  labels:
    {{- include "spring-boot-demo.labels" . | nindent 4 }}
spec:
  type: {{ .Values.service.type }}
 ports:
    - port: {{ .Values.service.port }}
     targetPort: 8080
      protocol: TCP
     name: http
  selector:
    {{- include "spring-boot-demo.selectorLabels" . | nindent 4 }}
```

Um welche K8s Resource soll ich mich als Dev

kümmern?



Aus: Kubernetes in Action, 1st Edition

```
<plugin>
               <groupId>io.kokuwa.maven
               <artifactId>helm-maven-plugin</artifactId>
               <version>6.16.0
               <configuration>
                   <chartDirectory>${project.basedir}/deployment/helm-charts</chartDirectory>
                   <chartVersion>${project.version}</chartVersion>
                   <helmVersion>3.26.2</helmVersion>
                   <!-- This is the related section to use local-env binary with auto-detection
enabled. -->
                   <useLocalHelmBinary>true</useLocalHelmBinary>
                   <!-- This is the related section to configure upload repos -->
                   <uploadRepoStable>
                       <name>helm-release</name>
                       <url>http://localhost:8002/repository/helm-release/</url>
                       <type>NEXUS</type>
                   </uploadRepoStable>
                   <uploadRepoSnapshot>
                       <name>helm-snapshot</name>
                       <url>http://localhost:8002/repository/helm-snapshot/</url>
                       <type>NEXUS</type>
                   </uploadRepoSnapshot>
               </configuration>
               <executions>
                   <execution>
                       <id>build-chart</id>
                       <phase>install</phase>
                       <goals>
                           <goal>package</goal>
                       </goals>
                   </execution>
                   <execution>
                       <id>upload-chart</id>
                       <phase>deploy</phase>
                       <qoals>
                           <goal>upload</goal>
                       </goals>
                   </execution>
               </executions>
           </plugin>
```

. .

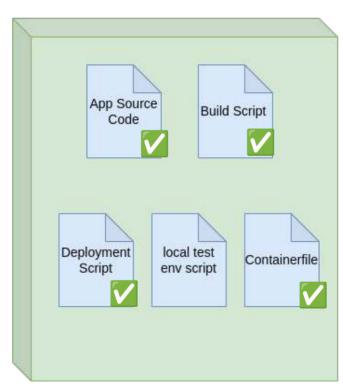
Helm Charts Paketierung Teil des Build Prozesses

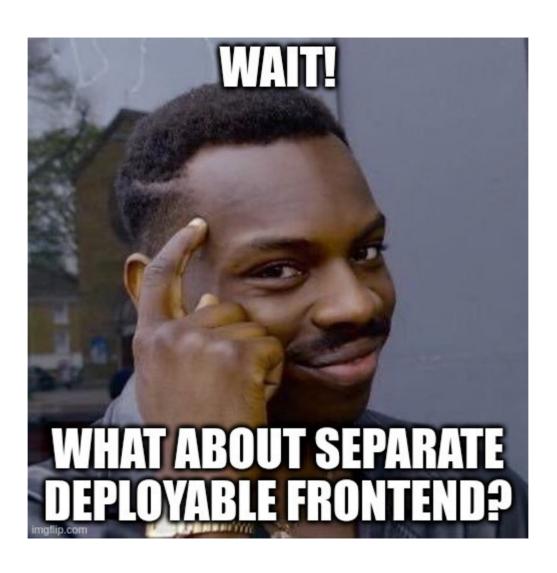
# Helm Chart Repository

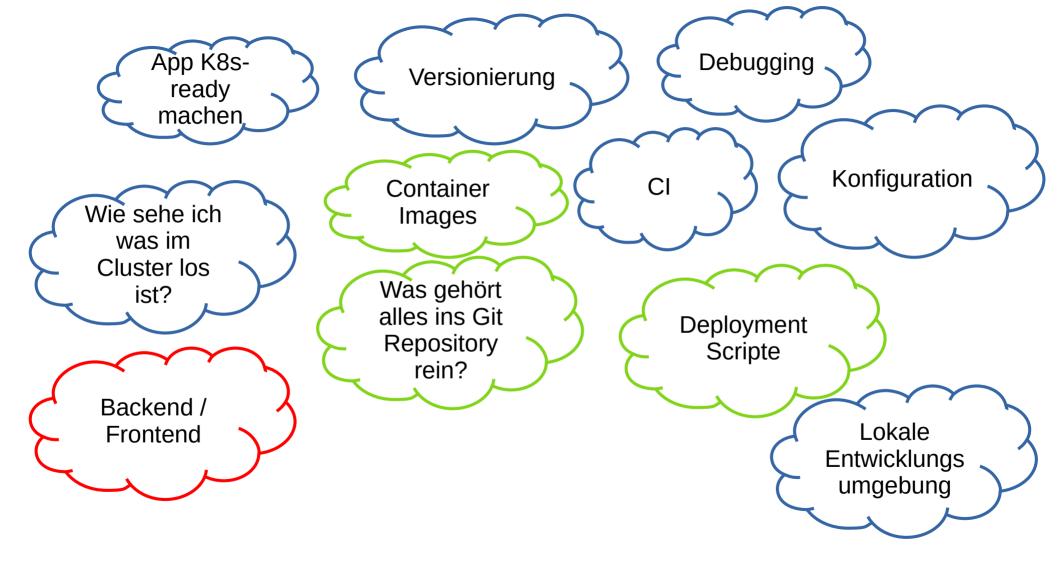
- Allgemein:
  - Jede Container
     Registry kann dafür genutzt werden

- Darauf spezialisiert:
  - Chartmuseum
  - JFrog Container Registry
  - Artifactory
  - Sonatype Nexus

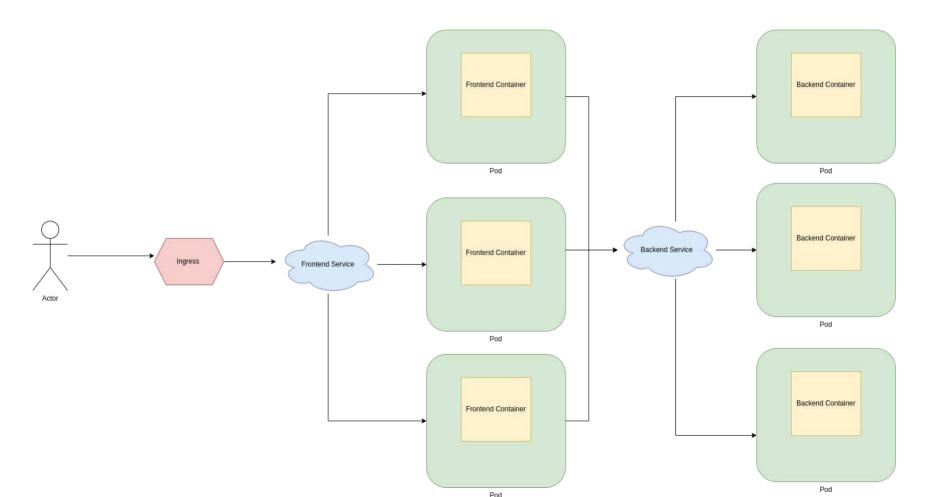
### **Application Git Repository**





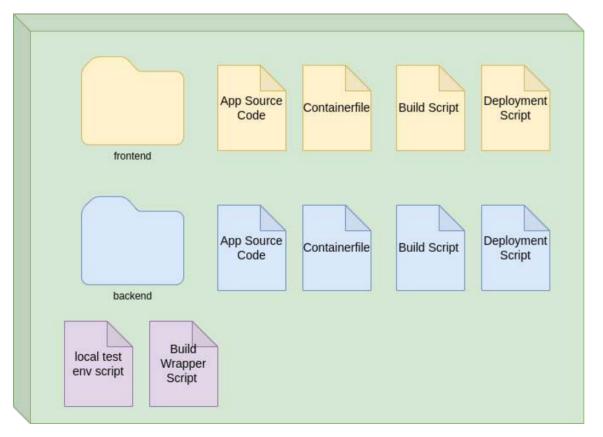


### Frontend und Backend in K8s



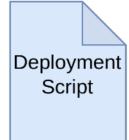
# Git Repository Struktur

### **Application Git Repository**





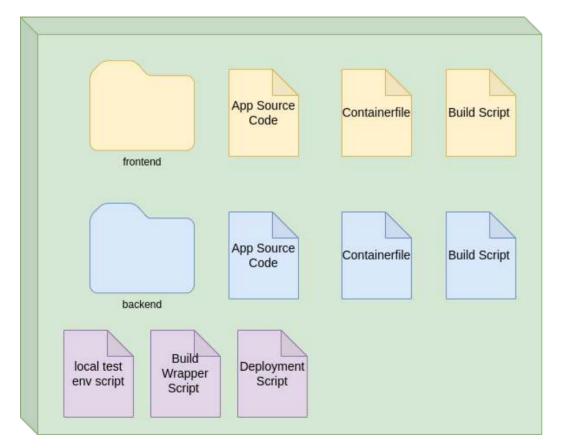
- Ingress
- Frontend Service
- Frontend Deployment

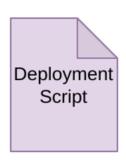


- Backend Service
- Backend Deployment

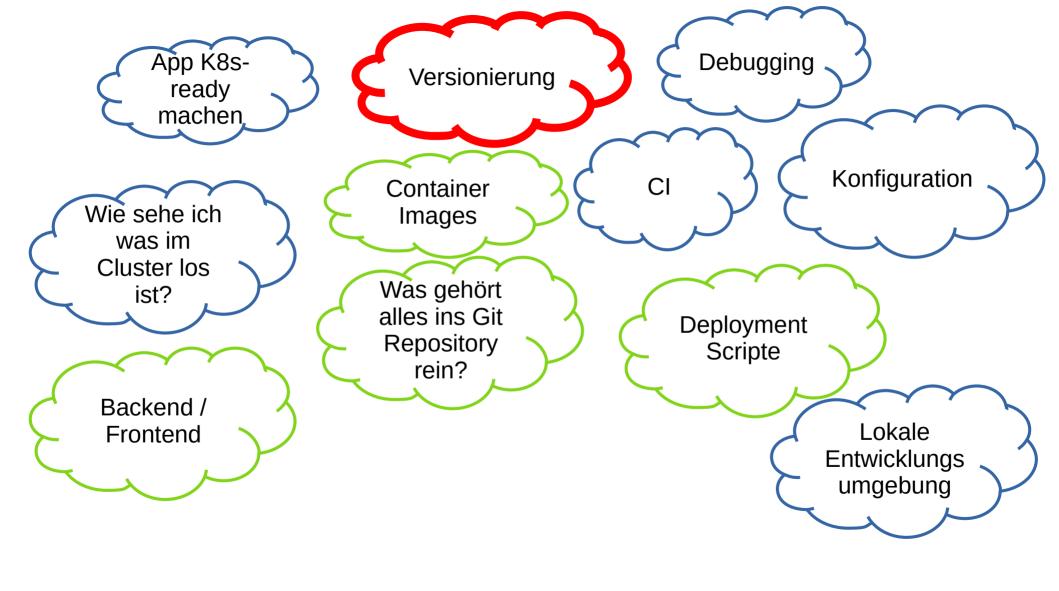
# Git Repository Struktur

### **Application Git Repository**





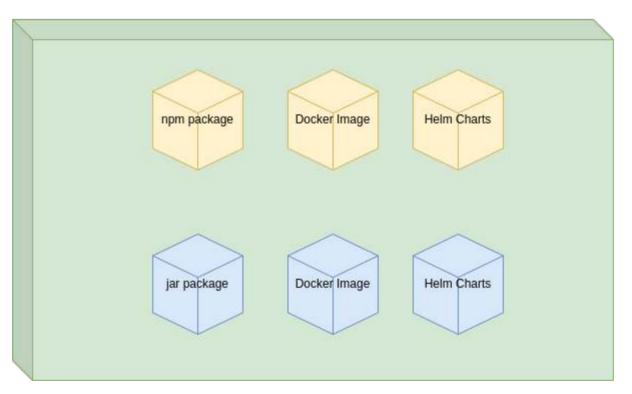
- Ingress
- Frontend Service
- Frontend Deployment
- Backend Service
- Backend Deployment

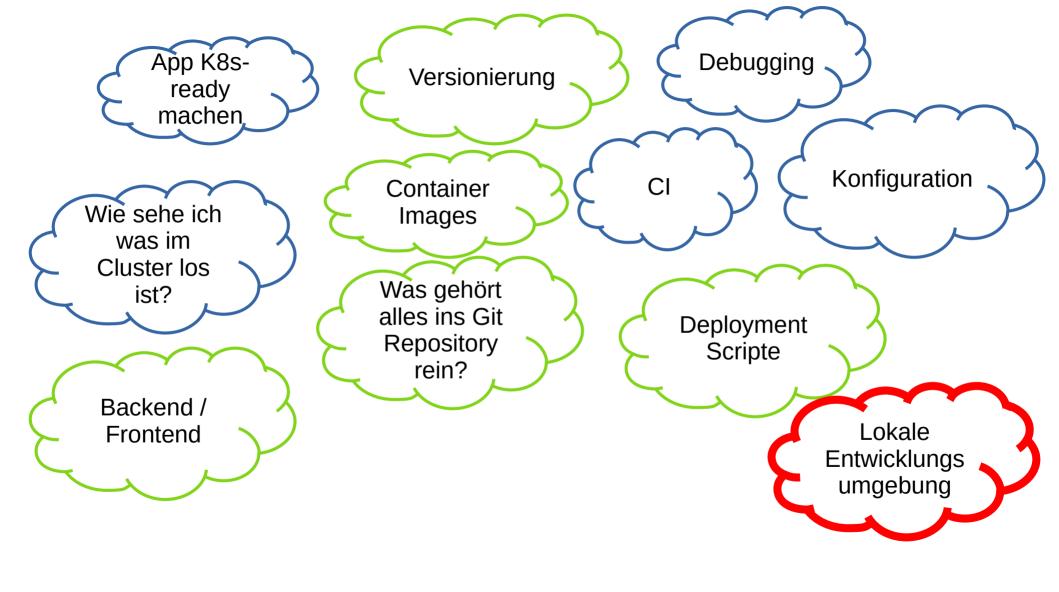


Fangt einfach an:

Eine Versionsnummer über alle Artifakte

### **Application Artifacts**







Deployment Skripte lokal entwickeln



# Applikation lokal testen





**Spring Boot Maven Plugin** 

### Applikation lokal testen

### Demo

```
version: "3.9"
services:
  demo-app:
    image: spring-boot-demo:latest
    restart: always
    ports:
      - 80:8080
    environment:
      MONGODB ENABLED: "true"
      MONGODB_URI: mongodb://test:test123@database:27017/test
    depends_on:
      - database
  database:
    image: mongo:4.2.21
    restart: always
    ports:
      - 27017:27017
    environment:
      MONGO INITDB ROOT USERNAME: root
      MONGO INITDB ROOT PASSWORD: root123
    volumes:
      - ./local-env/:/docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/
```

# Spring Boot Docker Compose Support

```
<!-- Since Spring Boot 3.1 -->
<dependencies>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-docker-compose</artifactId>
       <optional>true</optional>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
<build>
   <plugins>
       <plugin>
           <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
           <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
           <configuration>
               <lavers>
                   <enabled>true</enabled>
               </layers>
           </configuration>
       </plugin>
   </plugins>
</build>
```

```
# application.properties
# default: compose.yml
spring.docker.compose.file=docker-compose.yml
```

### Demo





# Mocking

- https://www.mock-server.com
- https://github.com/navikt/mock-oauth2-server

```
version: "3.9"
services:
 mockserver:
    image: mockserver/mockserver:latest
    restart: always
    ports:
      - 1080:1080
    environment:
      MOCKSERVER_INITIALIZATION_JSON_PATH: /config/expectation.json
    volumes:
      - ./local-env/mockserver:/config
```

```
"httpRequest": {
  "path": "/success"
"httpResponse": {
  "body": "Successful!"
"httpRequest": {
  "path": "/fail"
"httpResponse": {
  "statusCode": 400
```

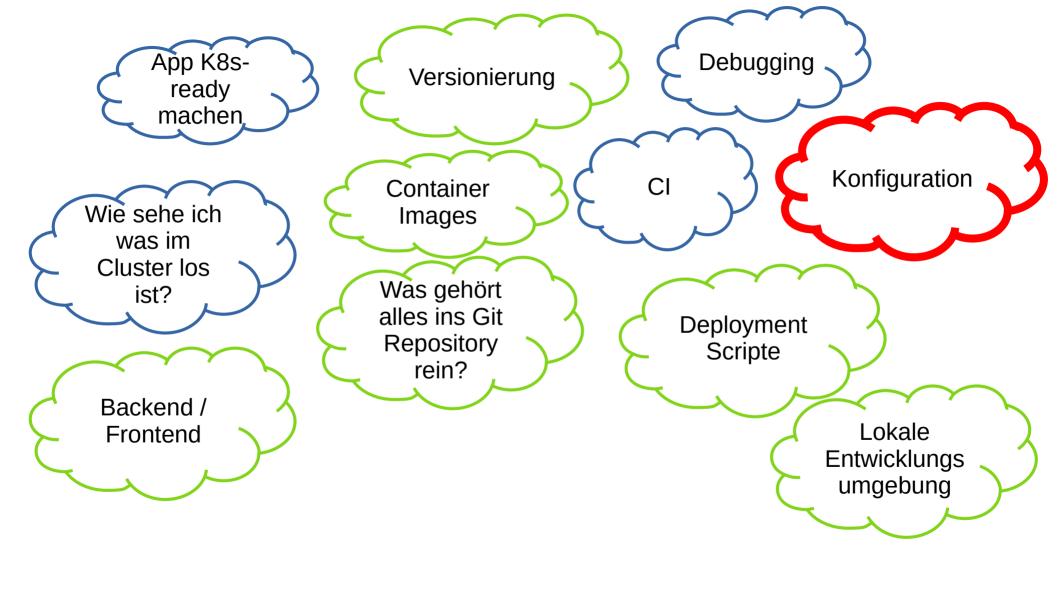
# Deployment Skripte lokal entwickeln



### Demo

### Alternativen zu Minikube

- k3s
- k3d
- kind
- microk8s
- k0s



12 Factor App:

Die Konfiguration in Umgebungsvariablen ablegen

### Applikation vorbereiten



```
# snippet application.properties

spring.data.mongodb.uri=${MONGODB_URI:mongodb://localhost/test}

mongodb.enabled=${MONGODB_ENABLED:false}
```

# Helm Charts anpassen

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.fullname" . }}-config
  namespace: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.namespaceName" . }}
  labels:
  {{- include "spring-boot-demo.labels" . | nindent 4 }}
data:
  MONGODB_URI: "{{ .Values.mongodb.uri }}"
  MONGODB_ENABLED: "{{ .Values.mongodb.enabled }}"
```

# Helm Charts anpassen

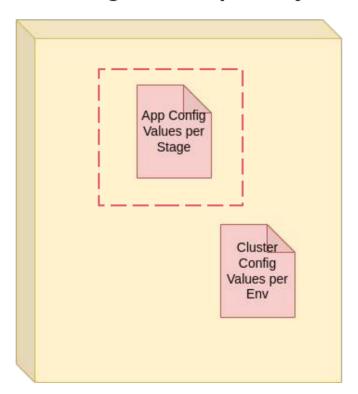
```
# code snippet with the important part
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
# ...
spec:
 template:
    metadata:
      annotations:
        checksum/config: {{ include (print $.Template.BasePath "/config.yaml") . | sha256sum }}
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: {{ .Chart.Name }}
        image: "{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag }}"
        args: [{{ .Values.spring_boot_demo_chart.container_args }}]
        imagePullPolicy: {{ .Values.image.pullPolicy }}
        envFrom:
          - configMapRef:
              name: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.fullname" . }}-config
```

# Helm Charts anpassen

```
# code snippet with the important part from value.yaml
mongodb:
   enabled: false
   uri: mongodb://test:test@localhost/test
```

# Konfiguration verwalten

### **Config Value Repository**



# Konfiguration verwalten

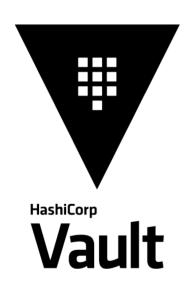
```
config-value-repo on ? dev
→ tree
  - namespace-a
    └─ app1.yml
   registry.yaml
→ git branch
* dev
  pre-prod
  prod
```

```
flat-config-value-repo on 7 master
→ tree
   dev
      - namespace-a
        appl.yml
      - registry.yaml
    pre-prod

    namespace-a

        └─ app1.yml
      - registry.yaml
      - namespace-a
        app1.yml
      registry.yaml
```

### Secrets



### Cloud Lösungen (Bsp):

- Google Secret Manager
- AWS Secrets & Configuration Provider
- Azure Key Vault Provider

### Helm Secret Plugin

- → helm plugin install https://github.com/jkroepke/helm-secrets --version v3.12.0
- → helm secrets help

Secrets encryption in Helm Charts

This plugin provides ability to encrypt/decrypt secrets files to store in less secure places, before they are installed using Helm.

For more information, see the README at github.com/jkroepke/helm-secrets

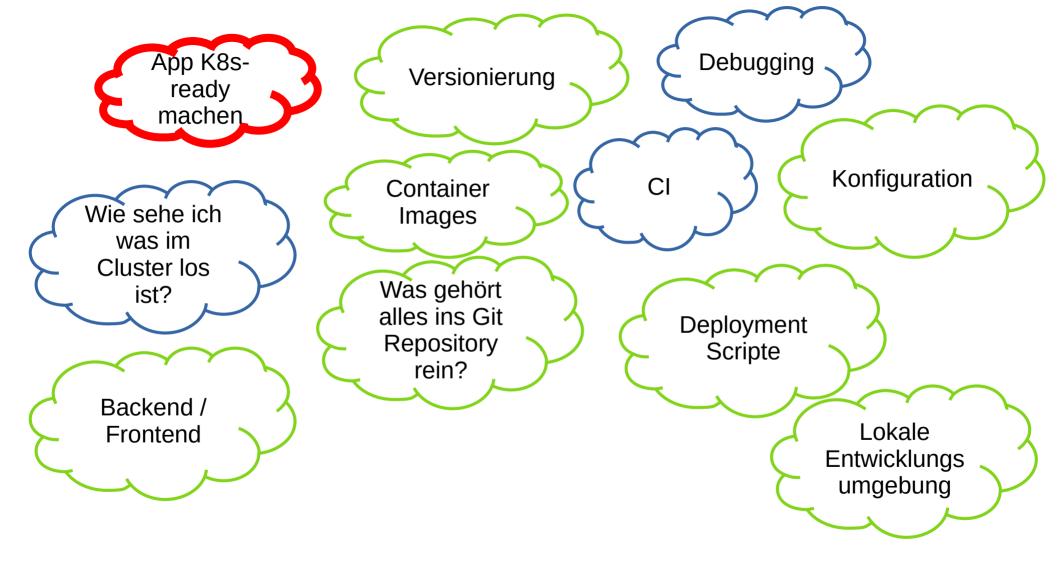
To decrypt/encrypt/edit you need to initialize/first encrypt secrets with sops - https://github.com/mozilla/sops

### Helm Secret Plugin

```
// sops must be configured

→ helm secrets enc examples/sops/secrets.yaml
Encrypting examples/sops/secrets.yaml
Encrypted examples/sops/secrets.yaml

→ helm upgrade name . -f secrets://examples/sops/secrets.yaml value.yaml
```



# Good Practices für Anwendungen in Container

- Nur ein Anwendungsprozess pro Container
- Ausführung als root vermeiden
- Privilegierte Container vermeiden
- Zustandslose Anwendungen bevorzugen
- Log-Nachrichten auf stdout
- Anwendungsüberwachung bedenken
- Robust hoch- und runterfahren können



### Log-Nachrichten auf stdout



Tipp: Nutzt Spring Default Logging Settings



# Anwendungsüberwachung



• • •

management.metrics.export.prometheus.enabled=true management.metrics.web.server.request.autotime.enabled=true management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=prometheus







management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=info,health

```
# code snippet with the important part
apiVersion: apps/vl
kind: Deployment
spec:
 template:
   spec:
     containers:
     - name: {{ .Chart.Name }}
        image: "{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag }}"
        ports:
        - name: container-http
          containerPort: 8080
          protocol: TCP
        livenessProbe:
         httpGet:
            path: /actuator/health/liveness
            port: container-http
          initialDelaySeconds: {{ .Values.livenessProbe.initialDelaySeconds }}
          periodSeconds: {{ .Values.livenessProbe.periodSeconds }}
          timeoutSeconds: {{ .Values.livenessProbe.timeoutSeconds }}
        readinessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /actuator/health/readiness
            port: container-http
          initialDelaySeconds: {{ .Values.readinessProbe.initialDelaySeconds }}
          periodSeconds: {{ .Values.readinessProbe.periodSeconds }}
          timeoutSeconds: {{ .Values.readinessProbe.timeoutSeconds }}
```



Wichtig:

Sichert diese Endpunkte nach außen ab!

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
 name: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.fullname" . }}
 namespace: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.namespaceName" . }}
 annotations:
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /$1
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/x-forwarded-prefix: "/"
   nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/server-snippet:
      location ~* "^/actuator/" {
          deny all;
          return 403;
spec:
  rules:
    - host: {{ .Values.ingress.host }}
      http:
        paths:
          - path: /(.*)
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: {{ include "spring-boot-demo.fullname" . }}
                port:
                  number: 8080
```

## JVM und Kubernetes

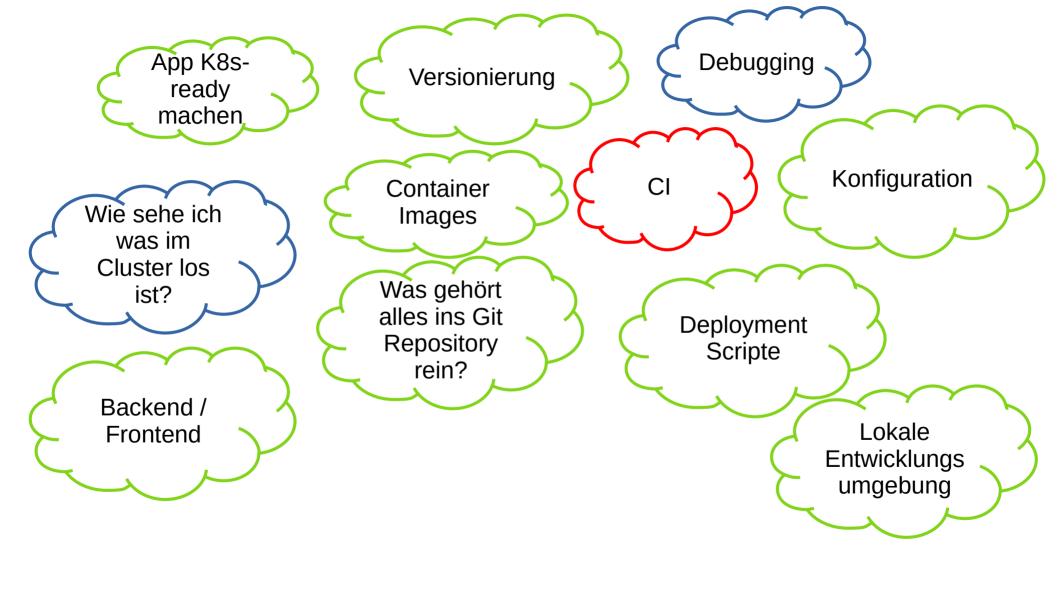
- JVM Default Einstellung (welcher GC oder default max Heap Size) abh. von Umgebung und Java Version
- Lesson Learnt: Immer die JVM konfigurieren
- Don't worry: Es gibt Empfehlungen

## JVM und Kubernetes

- Topologie des Kubernetes Cluster ist abhängig von deiner Anwendung
  - Kleine JVMs + viele Replicas vs Große JVMs + wenige Replicas
- Messen, Messen, Messen

## Weitere Infos zu JVM und Kubernetes

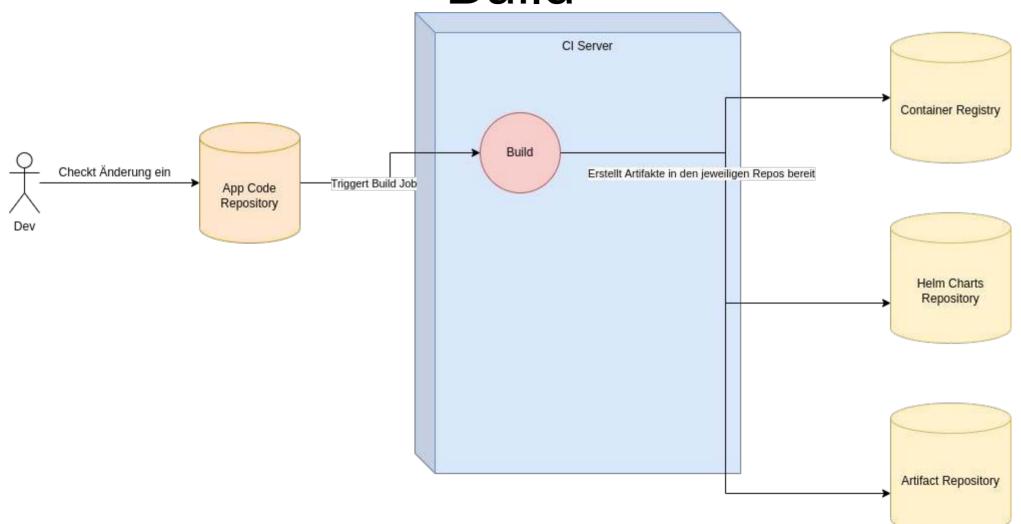
- Secrets of Performance Tuning Java on Kubernetes von Bruno Borges
- We Moved one Java Product to Kubernetes and This Is What We Learned von Carlos Sanchez
- Tuning and Optimizing Java Garbage Collection von Monica Beckwith

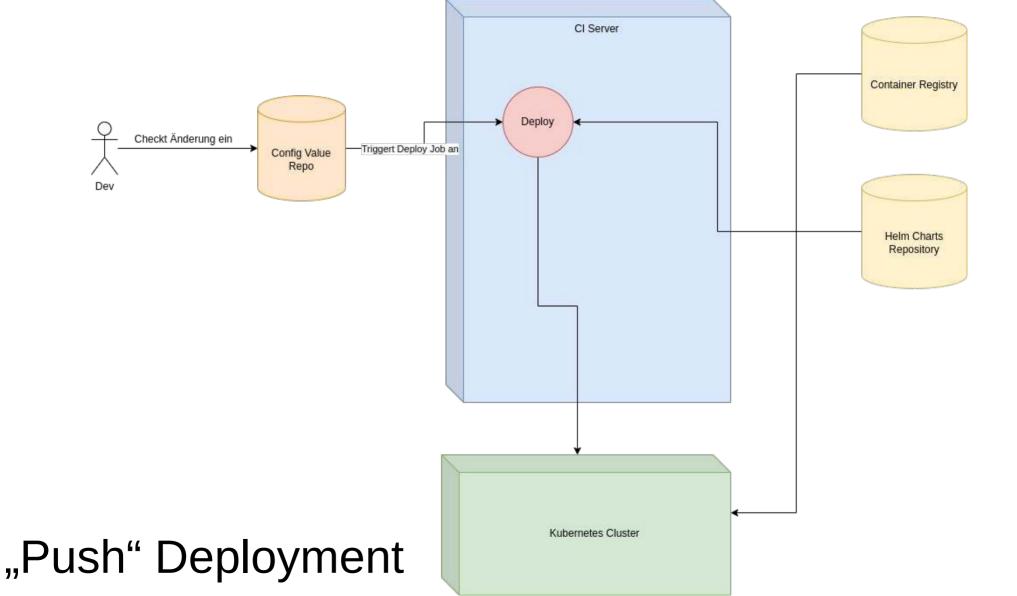


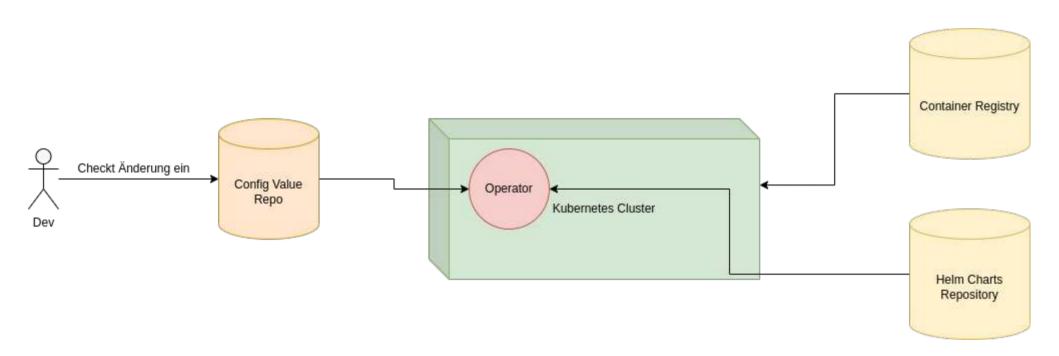
12 Factor App:

Build- und Run-Phase strikt trennen

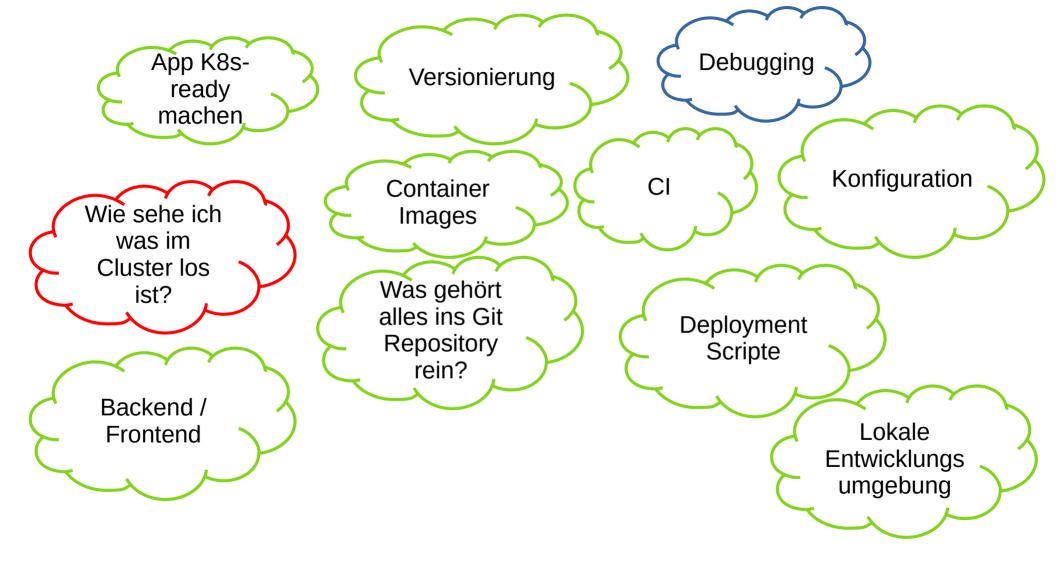
## Build







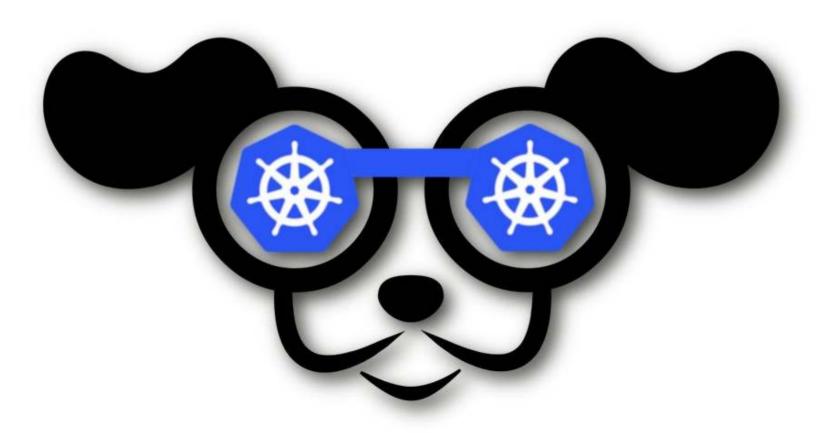
## "Pull" Deployment



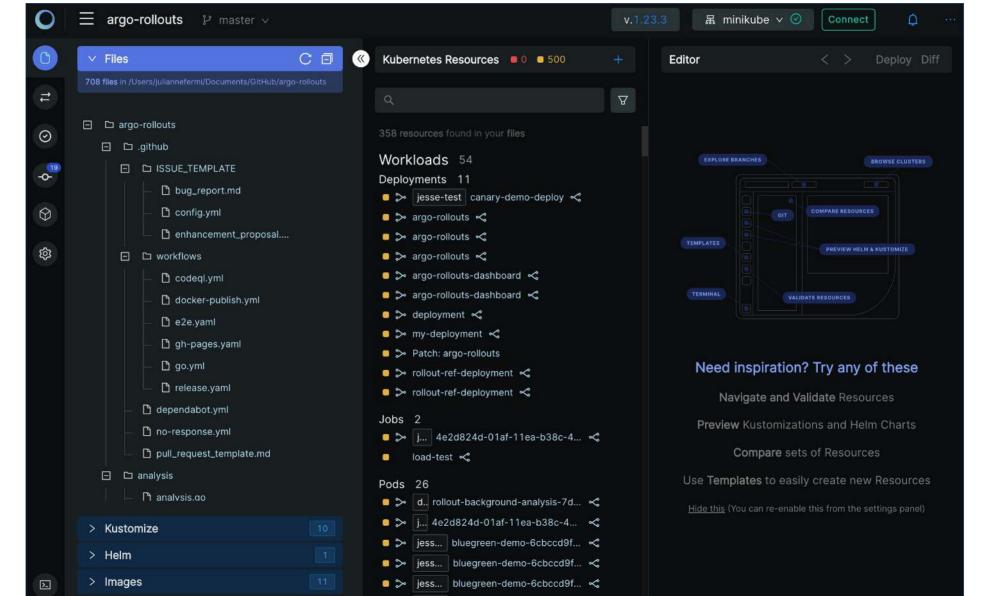


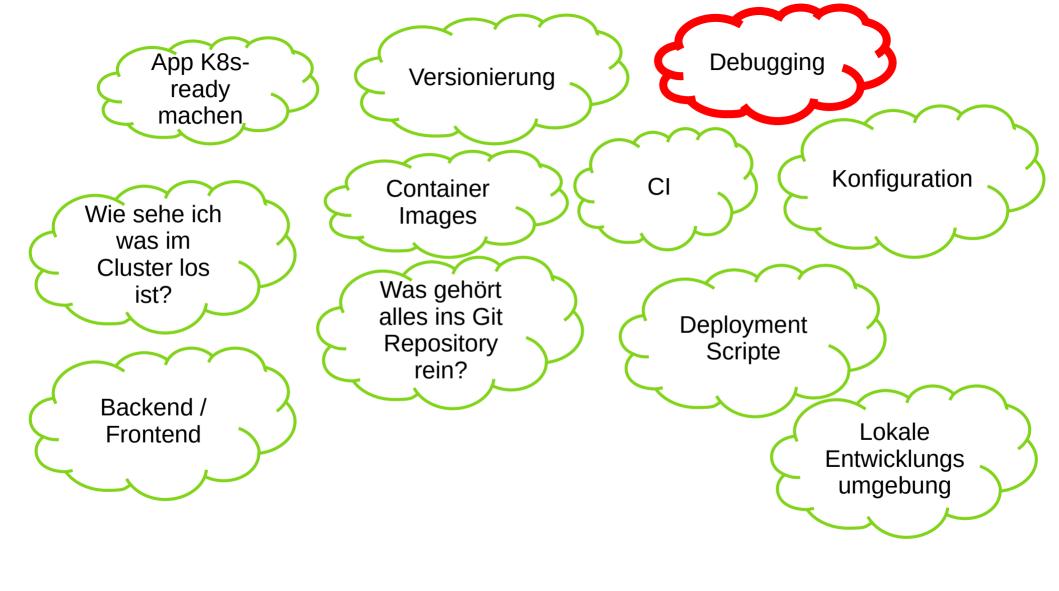
# k9s

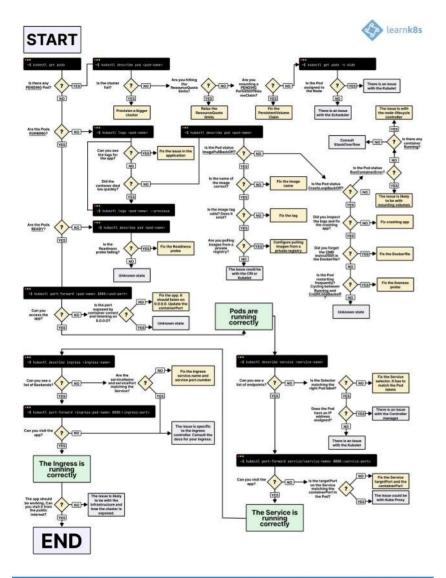
Kubernetes CLI To Manage Your Clusters In Style!



## Monokle Desktop







https://learnk8s.io/troubleshooting-deployment

#### **Troubleshooting Applications**

This doc contains a set of resources for fixing issues with containerized applications. It covers things like common issues with Kubernetes resources (like Pods, Services, or StatefulSets), advice on making sense of container termination messages, and ways to debug running containers.

**Debug Pods** 

**Debug Services** 

Debug a StatefulSet

**Debug Init Containers** 

**Debug Running Pods** 

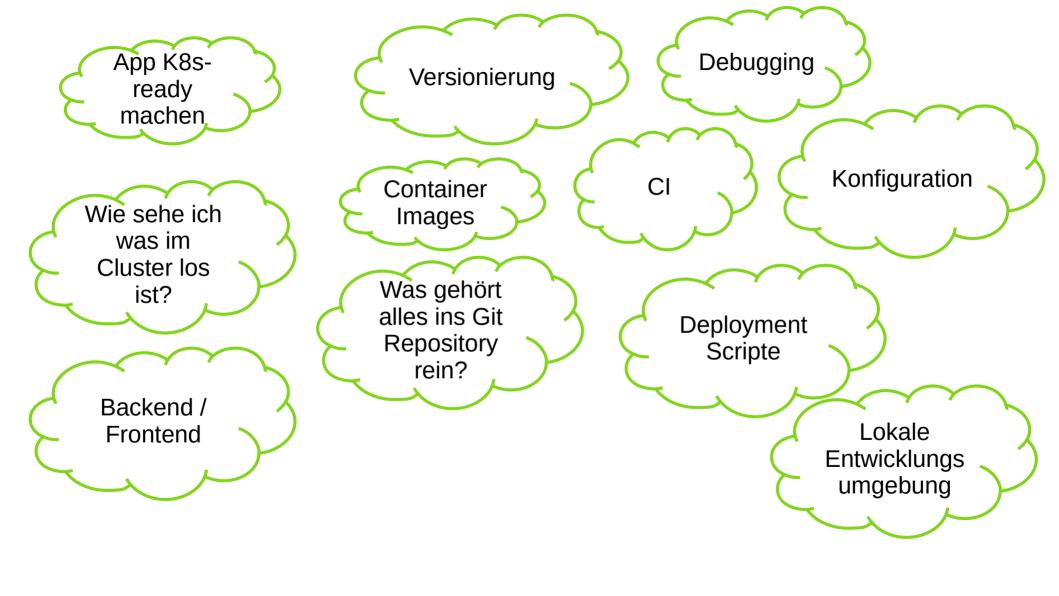
Determine the Reason for Pod Failure

https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug/debug-application

Get a Shell to a Running Container

# debug container (K8s v1.23)

```
$ kubectl run ephemeral-demo --image=k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.1 --restart=Never
$ kubectl exec -it ephemeral-demo -- sh
OCI runtime exec failed: exec failed: container_linux.go:346: starting container process caused "exec:
\"sh\": executable file not found in $PATH": unknown
$ kubectl debug -it ephemeral-demo --image=busybox:1.28 --target=ephemeral-demo
Defaulting debug container name to debugger-8xzrl.
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.
/ #
```



# Fragen? mail@sandra-parsick.de

@sparsick@mastodon.social

https://github.com/sparsick/k8s-dev-survival-kit-talk



#### architektur

MEHR WISSEN IN KOMPAKTER FORM gibt es als kostenfreies PDF unter



#### IN DIESER AUSGAB

embarc.

SIGS DATACOM

# Continuous Delivery

Zeitgemäße Techniken aus Continuous Integration (CI) und Continuous Delivery (CD) unterstützen wichtige Architekturziele wie Stabilität und Reaktionsfähigkeit. Dieser Spicker zeigt den Aufbau einer passenden

#### Worum geht's? (Herausforderungen/Ziele)

- → Neue Features in eure Lösung zu integrieren ist aufwändig und fehleranfällig. Wie minimiert ihr dieses Risiko?
- → Moderne Architekturansätze wie Microservices haben hohe Anforderungen bzgl. Integration und Verteilung, Welche Wechselwirkungen bestehen zwischen Architekturstil und CI/CD?
- → Manuelle, wiederkehrende Tätigkeiten binden Kräfte und lassen sich nicht in gleichbleibender Qualität wiederholen. Wie eliminiert das Team diese monotonen Aufgaben?
- Auswirkungen von Änderungen in Quelltext, Technologie und Konfiguration werden erst spät im Entwicklungsprozess erkannt. Wie erhaltet ihr rasch Feedback?



CD automatisiert die Integrations- und Verteilungsprozesse von der Codierung bis zur lauffähigen Software, um schnell und verlässlich zu liefern. Die folgende Abbildung fädelt die wesentlichen Elemente zu einer CD-Kette zusammen:



Implementierungen und Tools:

Automatisierung für eine

Ansible, Puppet, Chef. ...

Infrastruktur

schnelle Bereitstellung von

Git, Mercurial, Subversion, ...

#### Build-Automatisierung zur reproduzierbaren Erstellung der Auslieferungsartefakte Continuous Build

Implementierungen und Tools: Mayen, Gradie, Sbt. NPM. MSBuild, Grunt.

Test-Automatisierung zur Sicherstellung der Funktionen. auch im Zusammenspie Continuous

Testing xtorit, TBehave, Selsnium, Jasmin, ...

Statische Codeanalyse für die innere Qualität (+ Spicker 2) Continuous Inspection

| Implementierungen und Tools SonarQube, SpotBugs, Checkstyle, Jacoco, JSLint.

Integration Implementierungen und Tools: Flyway, Liquibase, ... [ LTREUSHYRE, JACOCO, JSLINT, ... | Flyway, Liquibasie, ...

Automatisierte DB-Migra-

tion für Flexibilität auch in

der relationalen Welt

Continuous Database

Konfigurations Automatisierung für eine management I Implemention upon und Tools: Torraform Packer CloudFormation

stressarme Installation der Softwareartefakte Automatisierte Verteilung

> Implementierungen und Tools: Ansible, Salt, Skripte, .. Nomad Kuhernetes

Kontinuierliches Monitoring und Simulation zur Qualitätsund Zielüberwachung Continuous Controlling/ Observation Implementierungen und Tools:

Prometheus, Icinga, Elastic Stack, Simian Army,

# Weitere gute Vorträge zum Thema

- Vortrag "Wenn ich das nur vorher gewusst hätte: Kubernetes für Entwickler" von Stefan Schlott
- Vortrag "Kubernetes-Lektionen aus der Wolke" von Jochen Mader
- Vortrag "What's going on in my cluster?" von Matthias Häussler

## Weitere Informationen

- https://www.informatik-aktuell.de/entwicklung/methode n/container-images-deep-dive-101-wege-zum-bauen-u nd-bereitstellen.html
- "Kubernetes in Action" von Marko Lukša
- "Docker in Action" von Jeff Nickoloff, Stephen Kuenzli
- "Container-Anwendungen entwickeln" https://www.architektur-spicker.de/
- "Continuous Delivery" https://www.architektur-spicker.de/

## Bildnachweise

- https://unsplash.com/photos/RfwGg5ZZh4Q? utm\_source=unsplash&utm\_medium=referral&utm\_content=creditShareLink
- https://unsplash.com/photos/CpsTAUPoScw? utm\_source=unsplash&utm\_medium=referral&u tm\_content=creditShareLink