enterjs, 22.06.2023

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://ready-for-review.dev







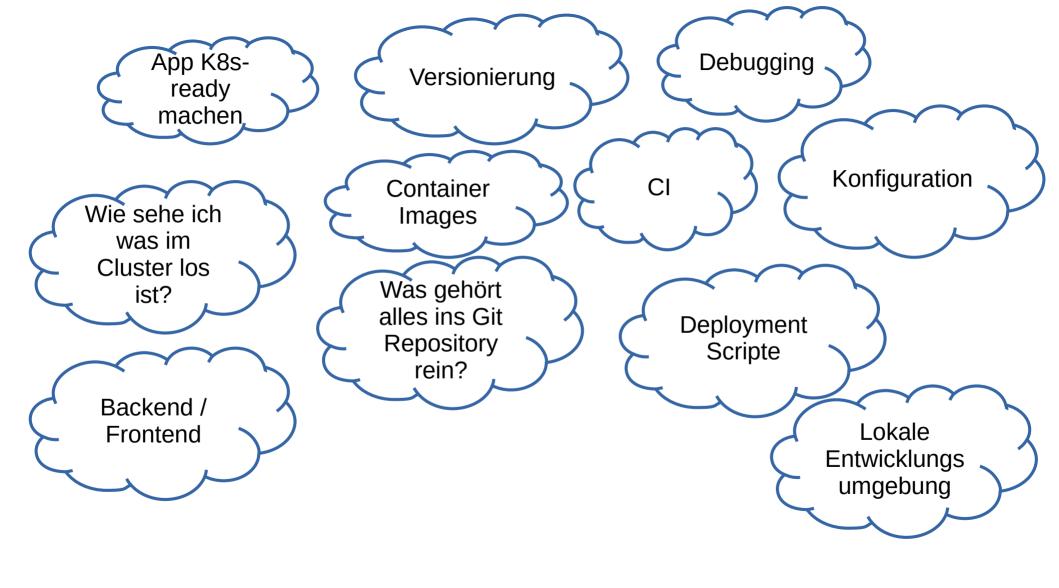












Friendly Reminder: 12 Factor App

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

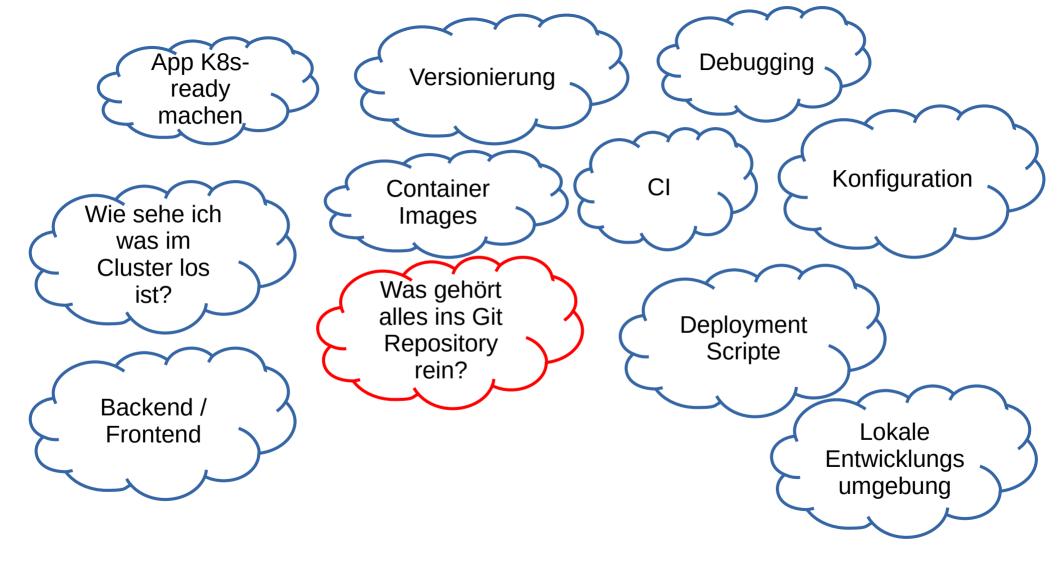
Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible

XI. Logs

Treat logs as event streams

XII. Admin processes

Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes



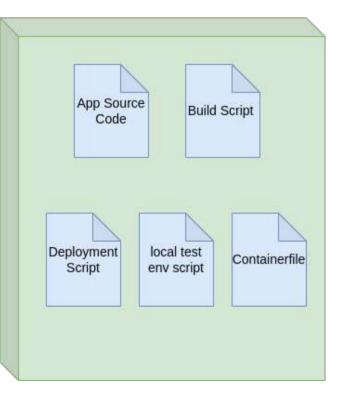
Kurzform: ALLES

Eigentliche Fragestellung:

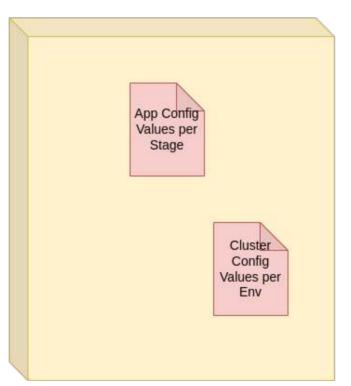
Wieviele Repositories?

Beispiel für eine Aufteilung

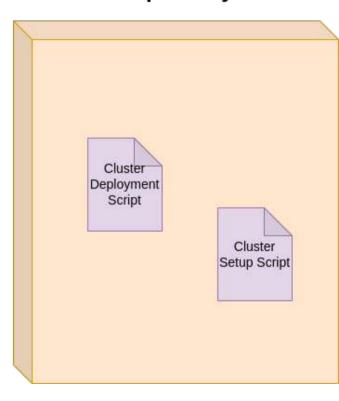
Application Git Repository



Config Value Repository

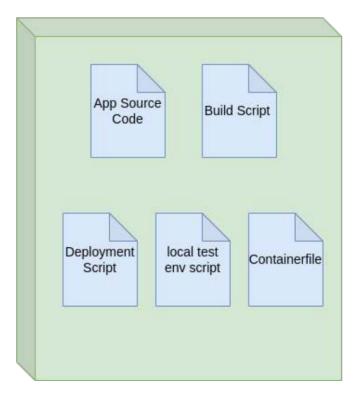


Cluster Setup Script Repository

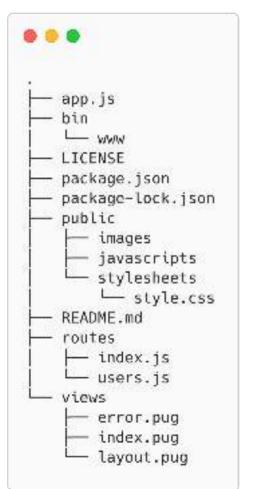


Für Devs am wichtigsten

Application Git Repository

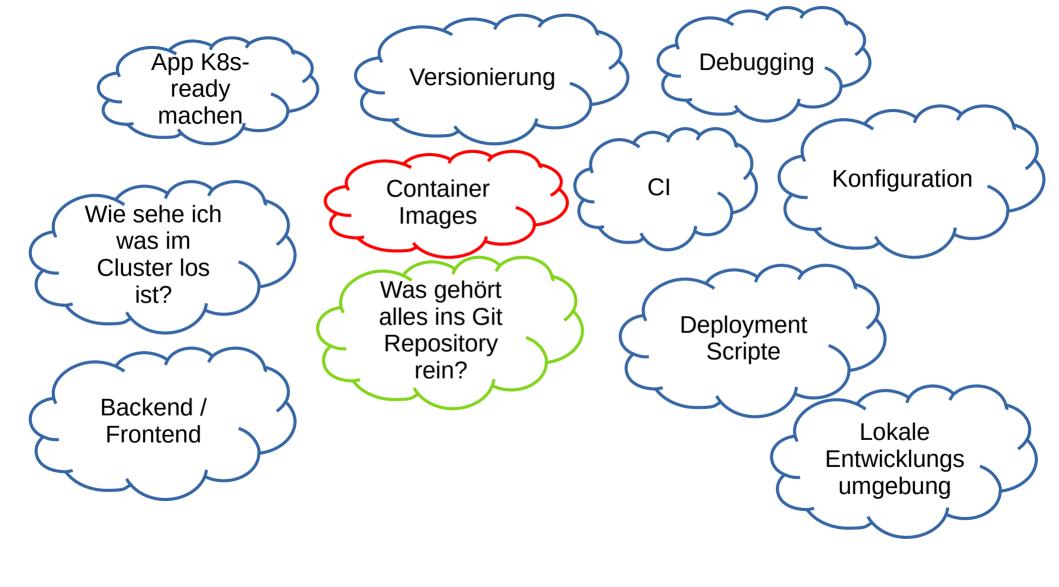


Ausgangspunkt eine nodejs App

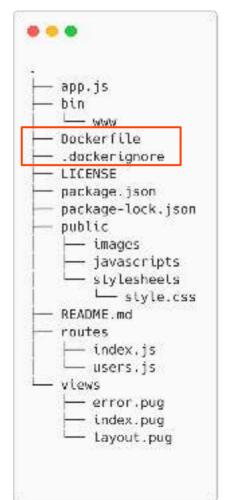


Technologiestack:

- Node.js
- Expressjs
- Npm



Basis: Container



Basis: Container

```
# Dockerfile
FROM node: 20
WORKDIR /app
COPY package*.json ./
RUN npm ci --omit=dev
COPY . .
EXPOSE 3000
CMD ["node", "./bin/www"]
# .dockerignore
node modules
npm-debug.log
.idea
.git
.gitignore
```

```
"scripts": {
    "start": "node ./bin/www",
    "docker": "docker build -t expressjs-demo .",
}
```

Alternativen

- Buildpacks
- JIB
- 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

```
# Dockerfile
FROM node:20
WORKDIR /app
COPY package*.json ./
RUN npm ci --omit=dev
COPY . .

EXPOSE 3000
CMD ["node", "./bin/www"]
```



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

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

Vulnerability-Scans (Bsp.: Trivy)

```
→ trivy i --tgnore-unfixed expressis-demo:latest
2023-06-21T12:17:23.080+0200
                                INFO
                                       Vulnerability scanning is enabled
                                INFO
                                     Secret scanning is enabled
2023-06-21T12:17:23.081+0200
                                INFO
                                       If your scanning is slow, please try '--scanners vuln' to
2023-86-21T12:17:23.081+0200
disable secret scanning
2023-06-21T12:17:23.081+0200
                                INFO
                                       Please see also https://aguasecurity.github.io/trivy/v0.42
/docs/secret/scanning/#recommendation for faster secret detection
2023-06-21T12:17:39.936+0200
                                INFO
                                       Detected OS: debian
                                       Detecting Debian vulnerabilities...
2023-06-21T12:17:39.936+0200
                                INFO
                                       Number of language-specific files: 1
2023-06-21T12:17:40.170+0200
                                INFO
2023-86-21T12:17:40.170+0200
                                INFO
                                       Detecting node-pkg vulnerabilities...
expressis-demo:latest (debian 12.0)
Total: 0 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 0, MEDIUM: 0, HIGH: 0, CRITICAL: 0)
2023-86-21T12:17:40,346+0200
                               INFO
                                     Table result includes only package filenames. Use '--format
ison' option to get the full path to the package file.
Node.is (node-pkg)
Total: 1 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 0, MEDIUM: 0, HIGH: 1, CRITICAL: 0)
```

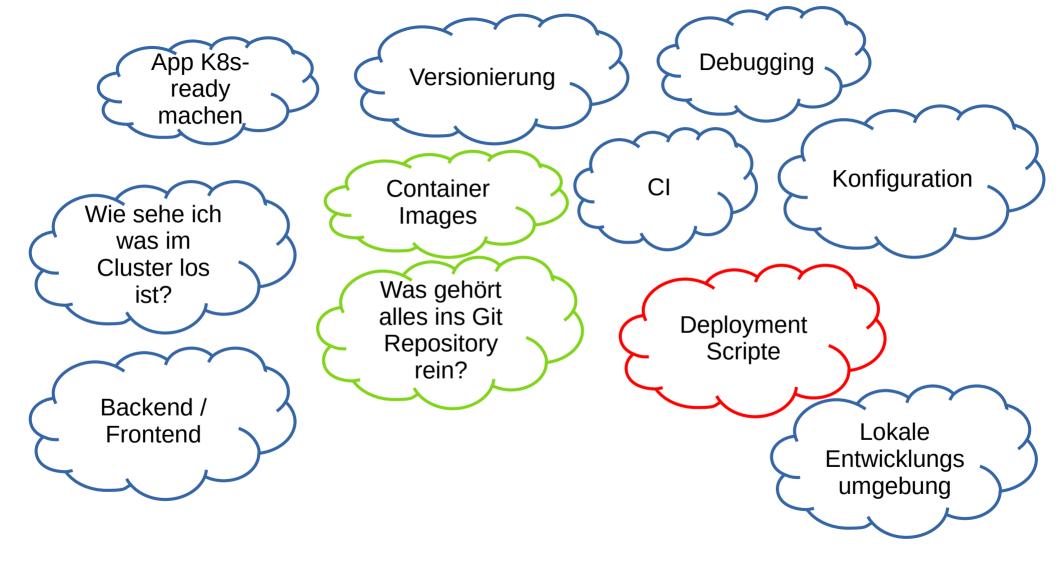
Vulnerability-Scans (Bsp.: Trivy)

| | | | | C. | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Library | Vulnerability | Severity | Installed Version | Fixed Version | Title |
| pug (package.json) | CVE-2021-21353 | HIGH | 2.0.4 | 3.0.1 | pug: user provided objects as input to pug templates can achieve remote https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2021-21353 |

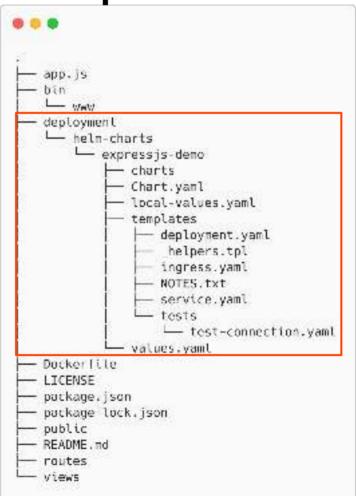


Vulnerability-Scans Weitergedacht

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



Next Step: Helm Charts

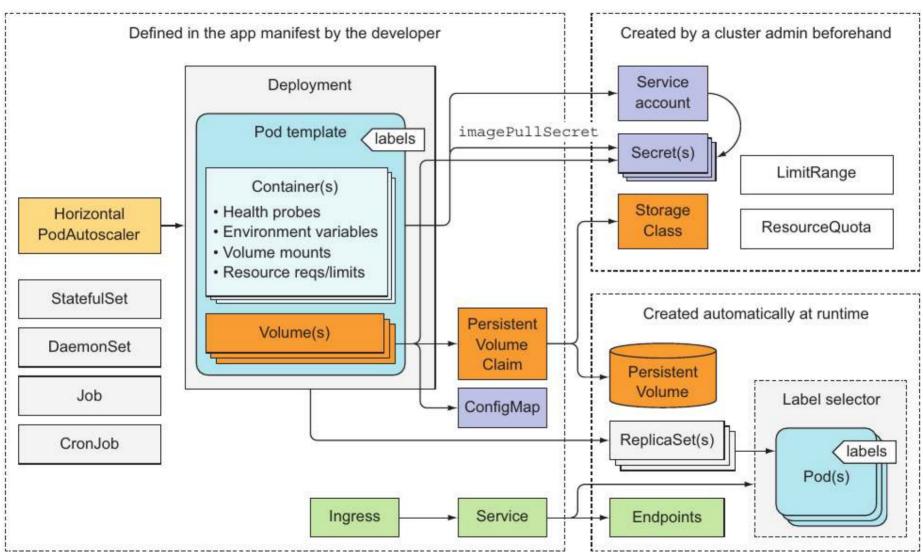


Auszug: Service Definition

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

Um welche K8s Resource soll ich mich als Dev

kümmern?



Aus: Kubernetes in Action, 1st Edition

```
"scripts": {
    "start": "node ./bin/www",
    "docker": "docker build -t expressjs-demo .",
    "helm": "helm package ./deployment/helm-charts/expressjs-demo -d dist"
}
```

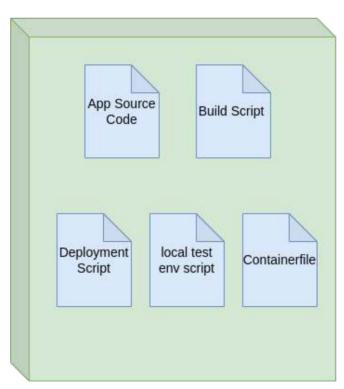
Helm Charts Paketierung Teil des Build Prozesses

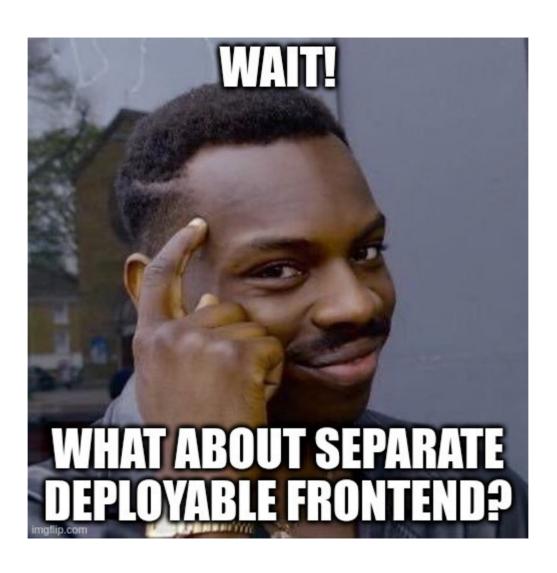
Helm Chart Repository

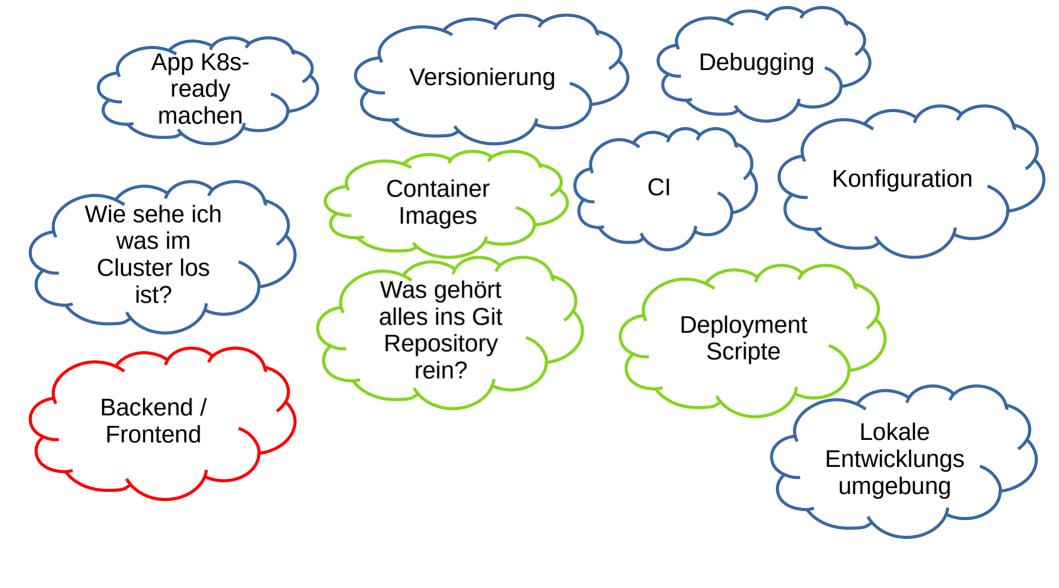
- Allgemein:
 - Jede Container
 Registry kann dafür genutzt werden

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

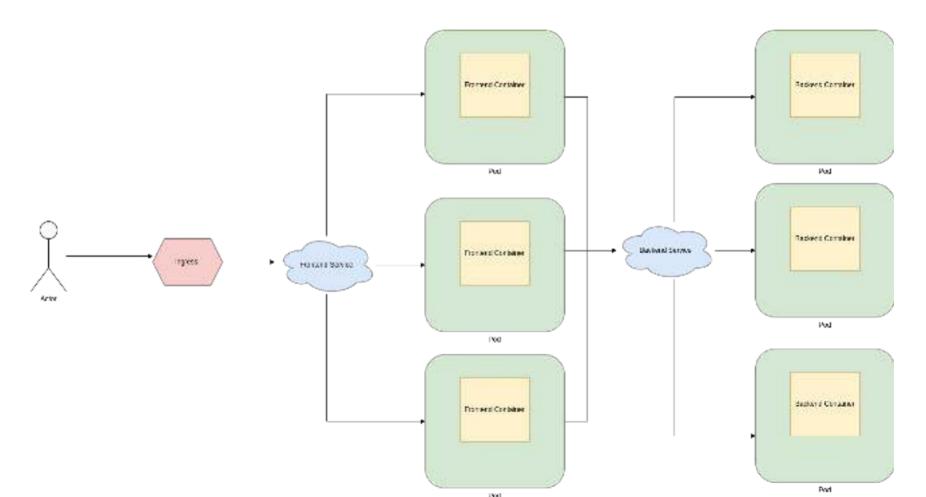
Application Git Repository





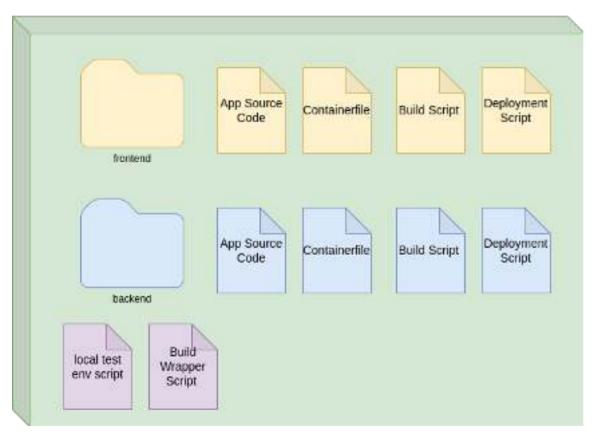


Frontend und Backend in K8s



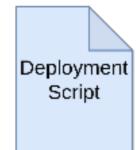
Git Repository Struktur

Application Git Repository





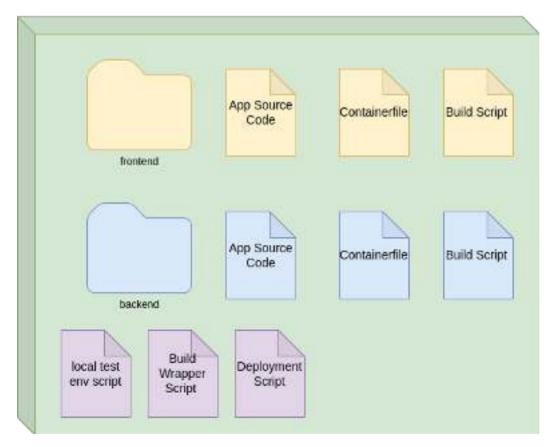
- Ingress
- Frontend Service
- Frontend Deployment

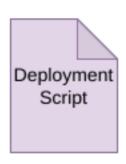


- Backend Service
- Backend Deployment

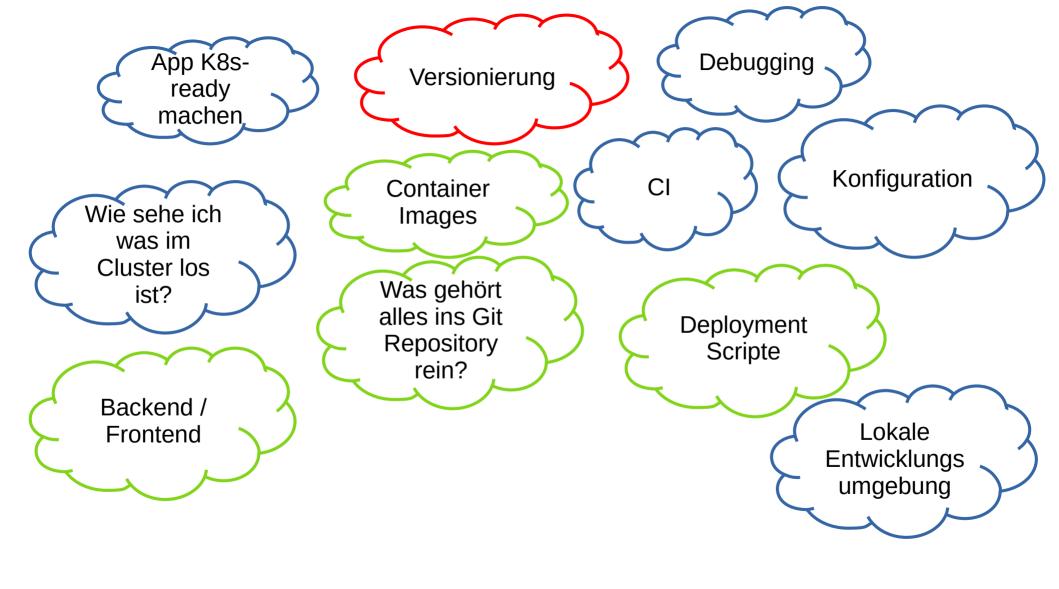
Git Repository Struktur

Application Git Repository





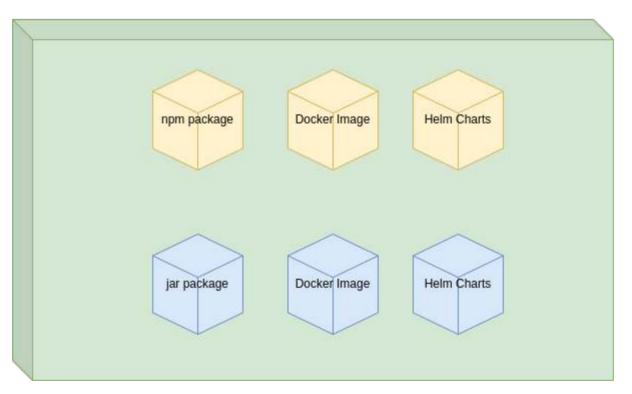
- Ingress
- Frontend Service
- Frontend Deployment
- Backend Service
- Backend Deployment

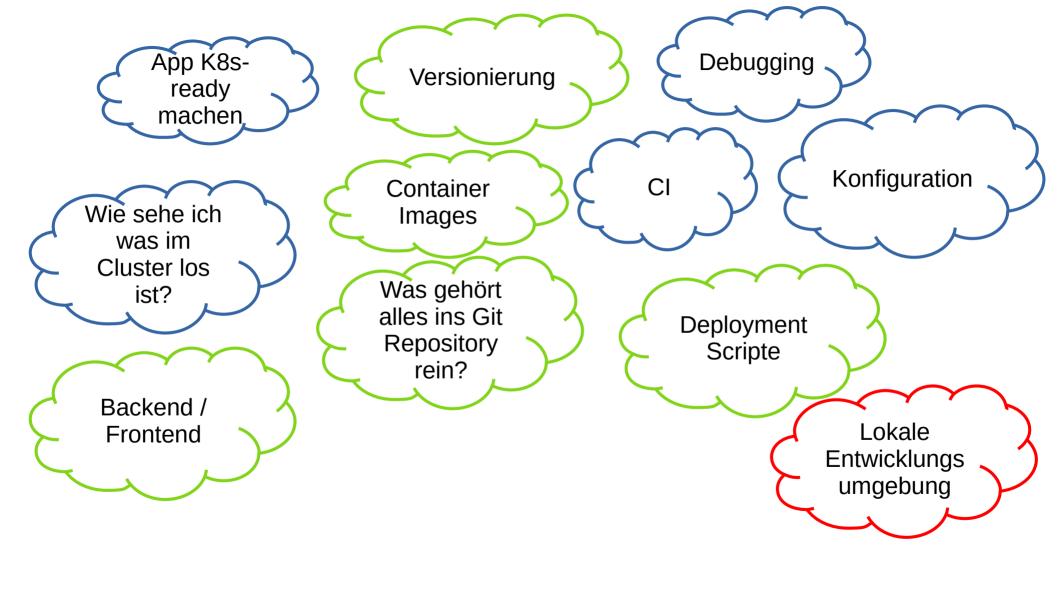


Fangt einfach an:

Eine Versionsnummer über alle Artifakte

Application Artifacts









Applikation lokal testen





Applikation lokal testen

```
version: "3.9"
services:
    database:
    image: mongo:4.2.21
    restart: always
    ports:
        - 27017:27017
    environment:
        MONGO_INITOB_ROOT_USERNAME: root
        MONGO_INITOB_ROOT_PASSWORD: root123
    volumes:
        - ./local-env/:/dockerentrypoint-initdb.d/
```

```
# .env
MONGODB_URI: mongodb://test:test123@localhost:27017/test

# package.json
"scripts": {
    "start": "node ./bin/www"
  }

* npm start
```



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
```

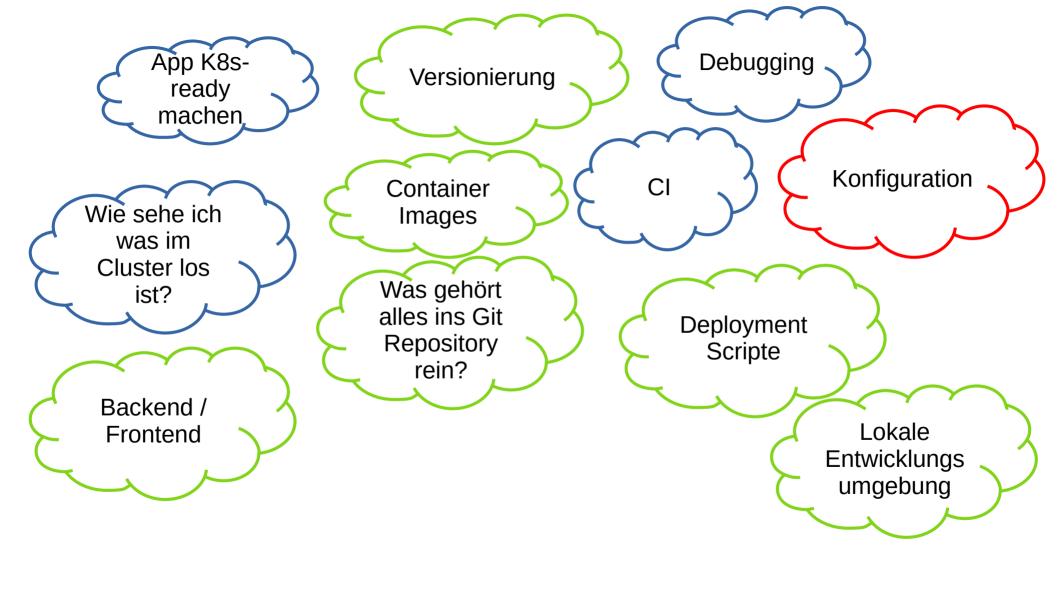
```
"httpRequest": {
 "path": "/success"
"httpResponse": {
  "body": "Successful!"
"httpRequest": {
 "path": "/fail"
"httpResponse": {
  "statusCode": 400
```

Deployment Skripte lokal entwickeln



Alternativen zu Minikube

- k3s
- k3d
- kind
- microk8s
- k0s



Die Konfiguration in Umgebungsvariablen ablegen

12 Factor App:

Applikation vorbereiten

```
    → npm install dotenv --save
```

```
require('dotenv').config()
process.env.MONGODB_URI
```

Helm Charts anpassen

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
 name: {{ include "expressjs-demo.fullname" . }}
data:
 MONGODB_URI: {{ .Values.expressjs.mongoDBUri }}
 ENV: {{ .Values.expressjs.env }}
```

Helm Charts anpassen

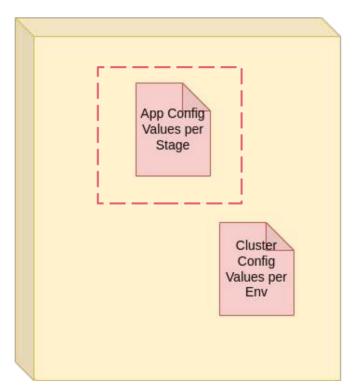
```
apiVersion: apps/vl
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: {{ include "expressis-demo.fullname" . }}
spec:
 template:
   metadata:
   spec:
     containers:
        - name: {{ .Chart.Name }}
          image: "{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag | default .Chart.AppVersion }}"
          imagePullPolicy: {{ .Values.image.pullPolicy }}
          envFrom:
           - configMapRef:
                name: {{ include "expressis-demo.fullname" . }}
```

Helm Charts anpassen

```
# code snippet from values.yaml
expressjs:
mongoDBUri: mongodb://mongo:27017/expressjs-demo
```

Konfiguration verwalten

Config Value Repository



Konfiguration verwalten

```
config-value-repo on } dev
→ tree
    namespace-a
    - appl.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
        - appl.yml

    registry.yaml

        namespace-a
        - appl.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

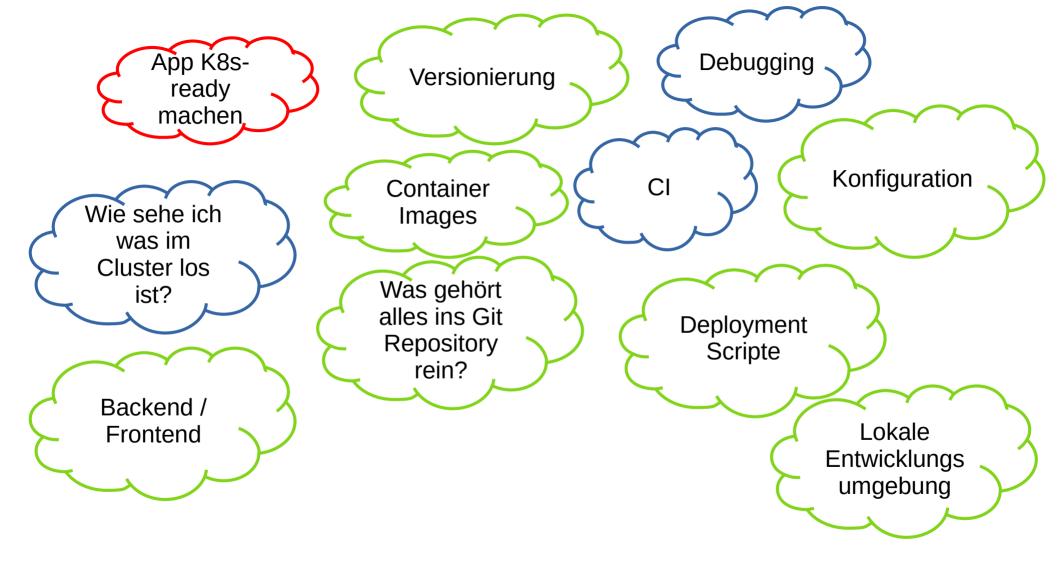
```
// sops must be configured

→ 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



```
var winston = require('winston');
var logger = winston.createLogger({
    transports: [
        new winston, transports.Console({
            level: 'info'.
            handleExceptions: true.
            ison: true.
            colorize: true
    exitOnError: false
});
module.exports = logger;
module.exports.stream = {
    write: function(message, encoding){
        logger.info(message);
```

Log-Nachrichten auf stdout

```
var logger = require("./utils/logger");
logger.info("Hello World")
app.use(require("morgan")("combined", { stream: logger.stream }));
```

Anwendungsüberwachung

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
const promBundle = require("express-prom-bundle");
// Add the options to the prometheus middleware most option are for http request duration seconds
histogram metric
const metricsMiddleware = promBundle({
    includeMethod: true.
    includePath: true.
    includeStatusCode: true,
    includeUp: true,
    customLabels: {project name: 'hello world', project type: 'test metrics labels'}.
    promClient: f
        collectDefaultMetrics: {
1);
// add the prometheus middleware to all routes
app, use(metricsMiddleware)
                                                    npm install prom-client express-prom-bundle -- save
// curl http://localhost:3000/metrics
```

```
npm install express-actuator --save
```

```
const actuator = require('express-actuator');
const app = express();
app.use(actuator());
```

Robust h

- Robust hoch- und runterfahren
- Weitere Express JS Module:
 - Terminus
 - Lightship
 - http-terminator
- https://expressjs.com/en/advanced/healthcheck -graceful-shutdown.html

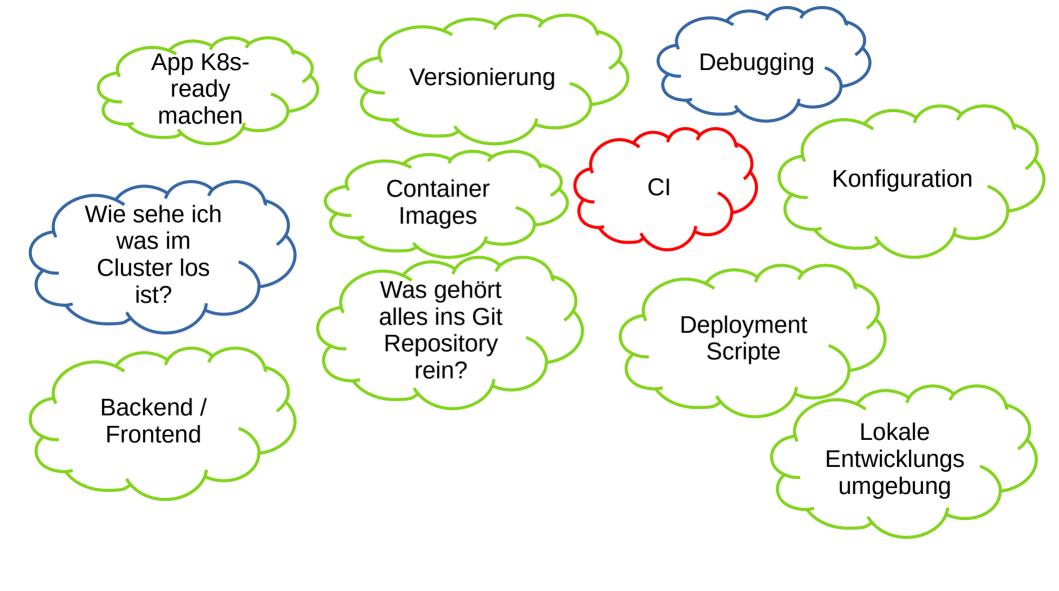
```
aptVersion; apps/vl
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 name: {{ include "expressis-demo.fullname" . }}
Spec:
  template:
   metadata:
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: {{ .Chart.Name }}
          image: "{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag | default .Chart.AppVersion }}"
          ports:
           - name: http
              containerPort: 3000
              protocol: TCP
          1 LvenessProbe:
            httpGet:
              path: /health
              port: http
          readinessProbe:
            httpGet:
              path: /health
              port: http
```



Wichtig:

Sichert diese Endpunkte nach außen ab!

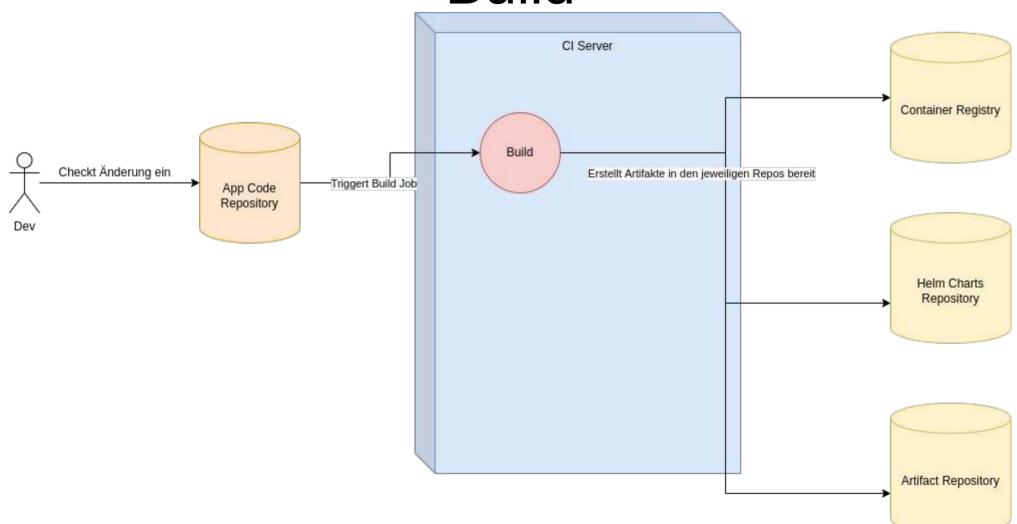
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: {{ include "expressjs-demo.fullname" . }}
 annotations:
   nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /$1
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/x-forwarded-prefix: "/"
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/server-snippet:
      location ~* "^/health/" {
          deny all;
          return 404;
```

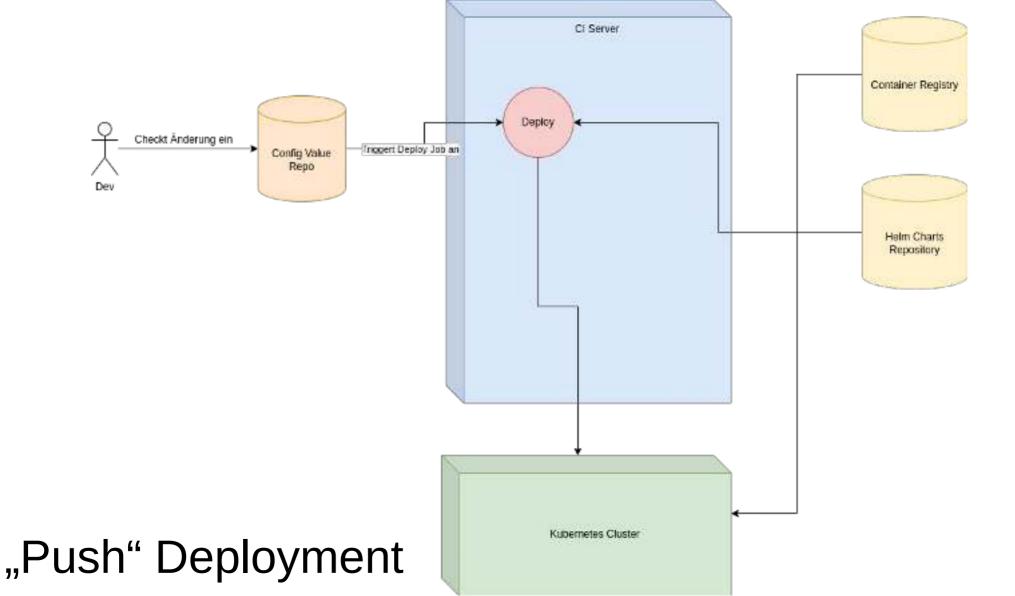


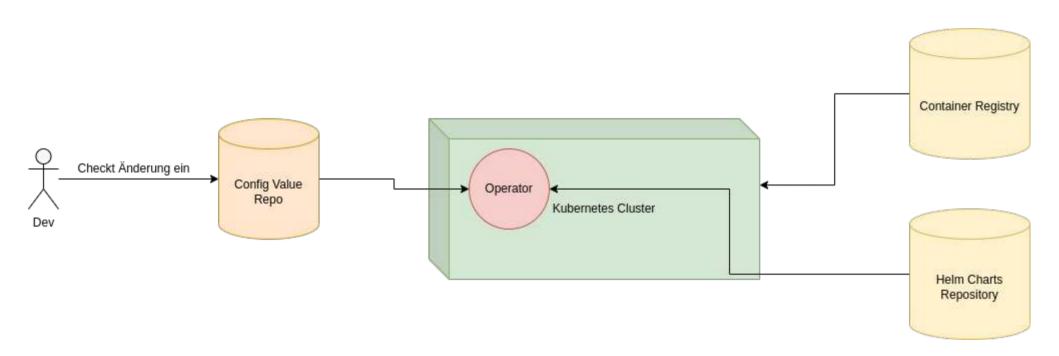
12 Factor App:

Build- und Run-Phase strikt trennen

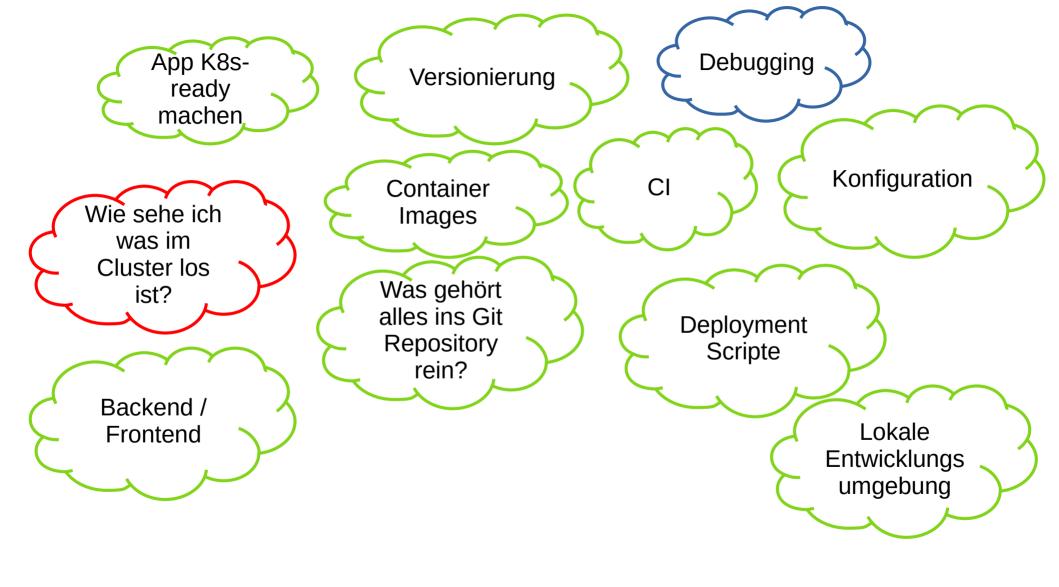
Build







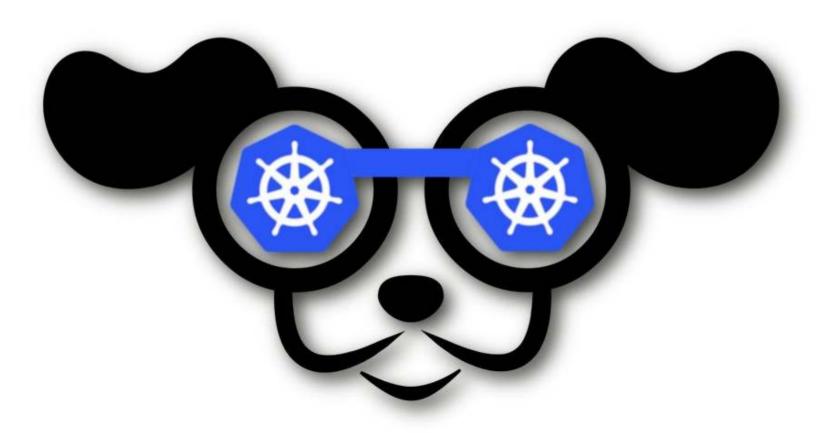
"Pull" Deployment





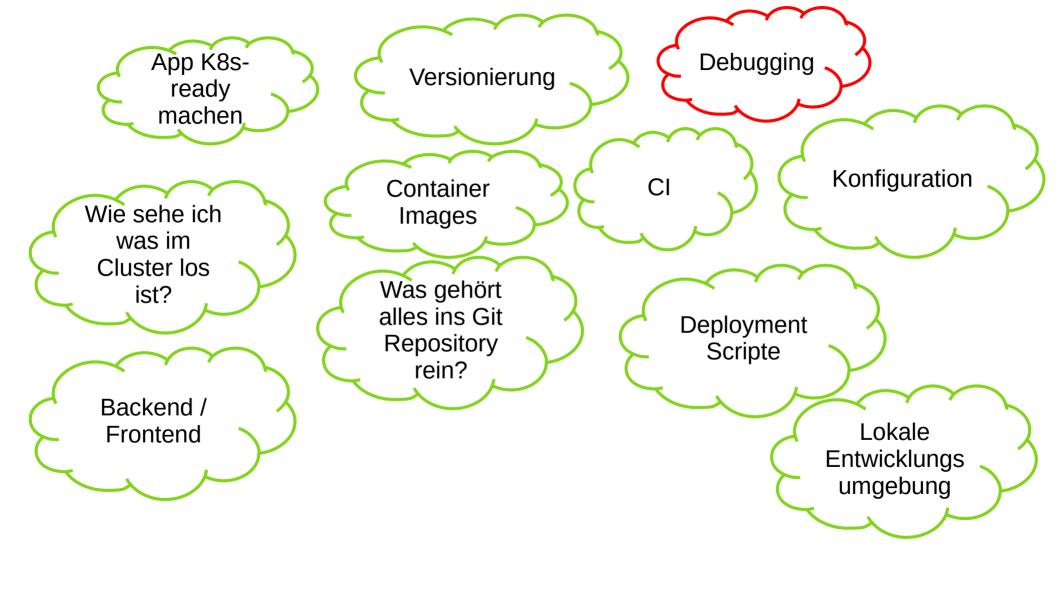
k9s

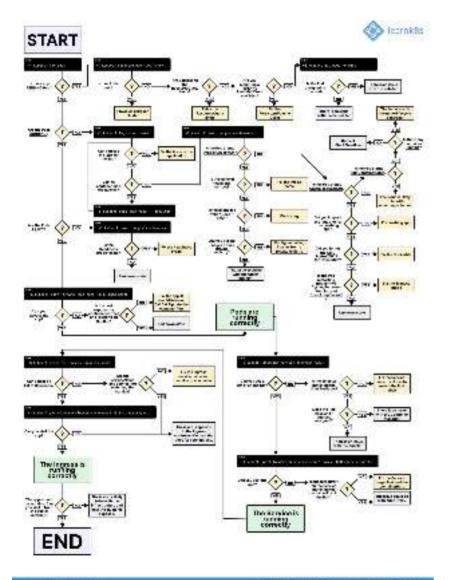
Kubernetes CLI To Manage Your Clusters In Style!



K8s Lens / Open Lens

Monokle Desktop





https://learnk8s.io/troubleshooting-deployments

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

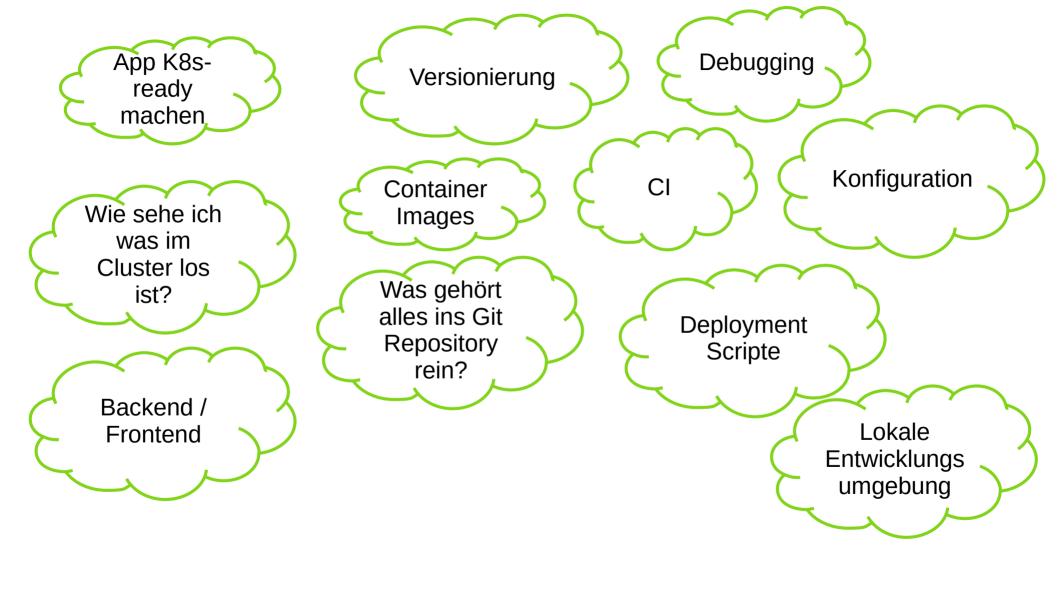
Determine the Reason for Pod Failure

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

Get a Shell to a Running Container

debug container (K8s v1.23)

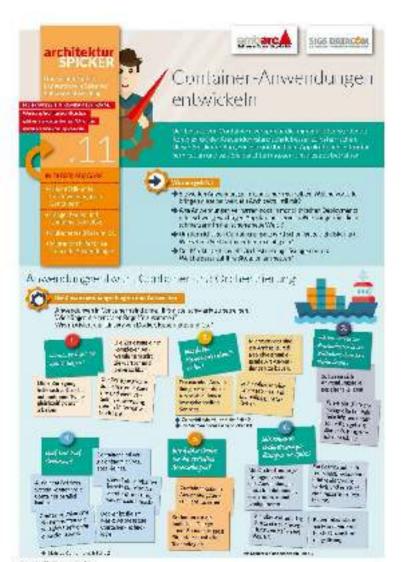
```
$ kubectl run ephemeral-demo --image=k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.1 --restart=Never
$ kubectl exec -it ephemeral-demo -- sh
OCI runtime exec failed: exec failed: container_linux.go:346: starting container process caused "exec:
\"sh\": executable file not found in $PATH": unknown
$ kubectl debug -it ephemeral-demo --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

@SandraParsick
@sparsick@mastodon.social

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





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/methoden/ container-images-deep-dive-101-wege-zum-bauen-undbereitstellen.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