Advanced DevOps Lab Experiment 4

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Subject	Advanced DevOps Lab

<u>Aim</u>: To install Kubectl and execute Kubectl commands to manage the Kubernetes cluster and deploy Your First Kubernetes Application.

Theory:

Originally developed by Google, Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform designed to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. In fact, Kubernetes has established itself as the defacto standard for container orchestration and is the flagship project of the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF), backed by key players like Google, AWS, Microsoft, IBM, Intel, Cisco, and Red Hat.

Kubernetes Deployment

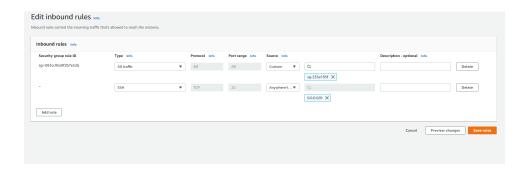
A Kubernetes Deployment is used to tell Kubernetes how to create or modify instances of the pods that hold a containerized application. Deployments can scale the number of replica pods, enable the rollout of updated code in a controlled manner, or roll back to an earlier deployment version if necessary.

Steps:

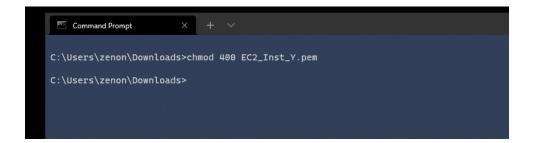
1. Create an EC2 Ubuntu Instance on AWS.



2. Edit the Security Group Inbound Rules to allow SSH



3. SSH into the machine



ssh -i <keyname>.pem ubuntu@<public_ip_address>

4. Install Docker

```
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key
add -
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64]
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y docker-ce
 ubuntu@ip-172-31-6-49:~$ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo
 apt-key add -
 64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"
 sudo apt-get update
 sudo apt-get install -y docker-ceOK
 ubuntu@ip-172-31-6-49:~$ sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.dock
 er.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"
 Get:1 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu focal InRelease [57.7 kB]
 Get:2 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu focal/stable amd64 Packages [10.9 kB]
 Get:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease [265 kB]
```

Then, configure cgroup in a daemon.json file.

```
cd /etc/docker
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json
{
    "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"]
}
EOF
sudo systemctl enable docker
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart docker</pre>
```

5. Install Kubernetes

```
curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg | sudo
apt-key add -
cat << EOF | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main</pre>
```

```
EOF sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-6-49:~$ curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg
sudo apt-key add -
s.list.d/kubernetes.list
deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
EOF
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectlOK
ubuntu@ip-172-31-6-49:~$ cat << EOF | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
> deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
> EOF
deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
ubuntu@ip-172-31-6-49:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu focal InRelease
0% [Waiting for headers] [Connecting to security.ubuntu.com (91.189.91.39)] [Waiting fo
```

After installing Kubernetes, we need to configure internet options to allow bridging.

```
sudo swapoff -a
echo "net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables=1" | sudo tee -a
/etc/sysctl.conf
sudo sysctl -p
```

6. Initialize the Kubecluster

sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16

ubuntu@ip ___ 0:~\$ sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16

Copy the mkdir and chown commands from the top and execute them

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

Then, add a common networking plugin called flannel as mentioned in the code.

```
kubectl apply -f
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/k
ube-flannel.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-0:/etc/docker$ kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/fla
nnel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml|
```

7. Now that the cluster is up and running, we can deploy our nginx server on this cluster.

Apply this deployment file using this command to create a deployment

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/deployment.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-0:/etc/docker$ kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/deployme
nt.yaml
deployment.apps/nginx-deployment created
```

Use 'kubectl get pods' to verify if the deployment was properly created and the pod is working correctly.

```
Next up, create a name alias for this pod.

POD_NAME=$(kubectl get pods -l app=nginx -o jsonpath="{.items[0].metadata.name}")
```

8. Lastly, port forward the deployment to your localhost so that you can view it.

```
kubectl port-forward $POD NAME 8080:80
```

9. Verify your deployment

Open up a new terminal and ssh to your EC2 instance.

Then, use this curl command to check if the Nginx server is running.

```
curl --head http://127.0.0.1:8080
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-0:~$ curl --head http://127.0.0.1:8080
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.14.2
Date: Sat, 02 Oct 2021 16:07:48 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 612
Last-Modified: Tue, 04 Dec 2018 14:44:49 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
ETag: "5c0692e1-264"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
```

If the response is 200 OK and you can see the Nginx server name, your deployment was successful.

We have successfully deployed our Nginx server on our EC2 instance.

Conclusion:

In this experiment, we learned how to install Kubernetes, create a Kubernetes Cluster in an AWS EC2 instance and deploy an application using kubectl commands.