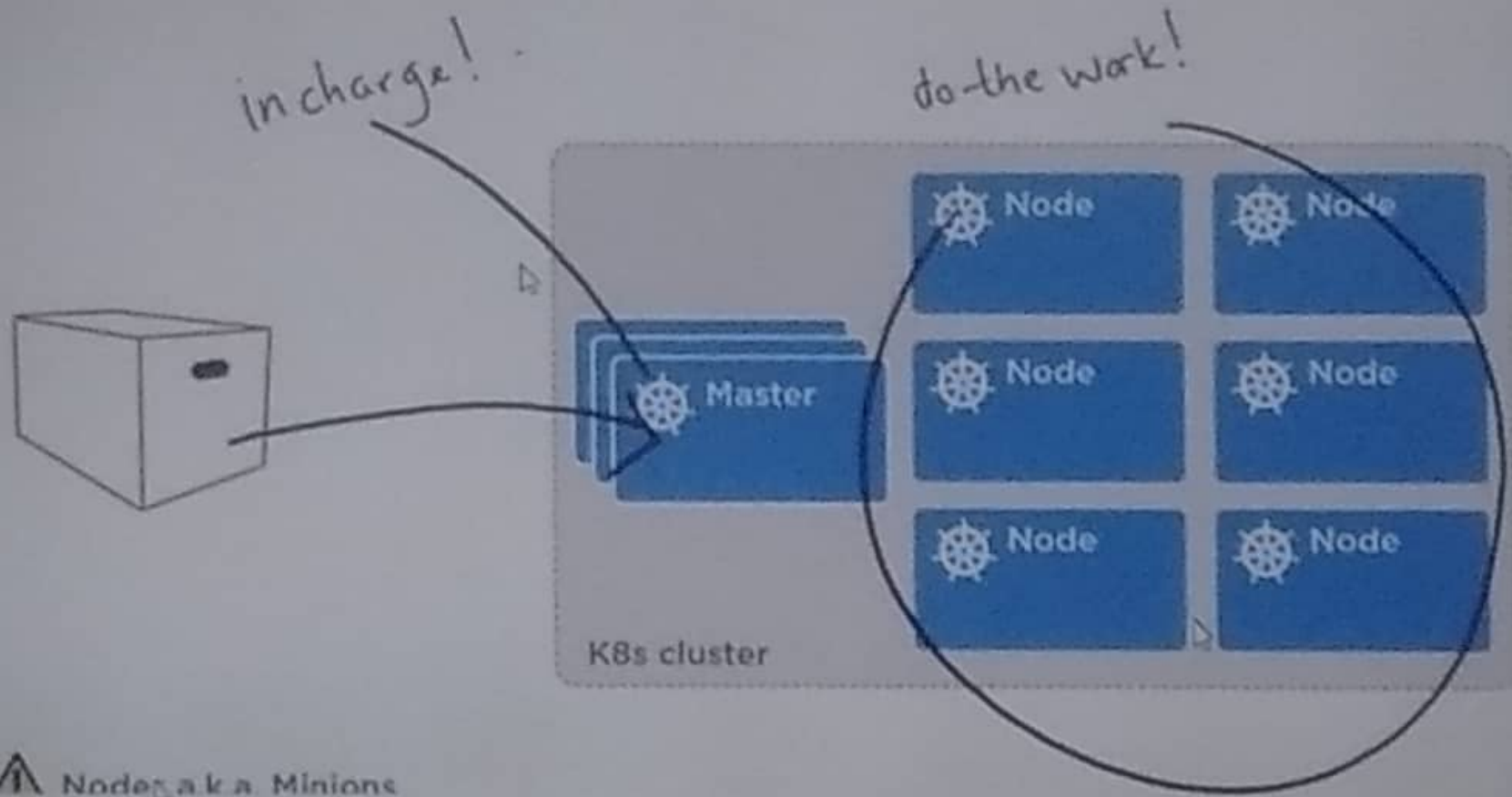




# kubernetes

- Kubernetes is a orchestration tool
- By using this we can achieve high
  1. availability
  2. scalability
  3. Desired state



▲ Nodes a.k.a. Minions



Master



## Four Components

API Server: Authentication person  
make a decision

Cluster Storage: memory

Controller: Monitoring

Scheduler: Work Assign to Nodes

# Cluster store

Persistent storage

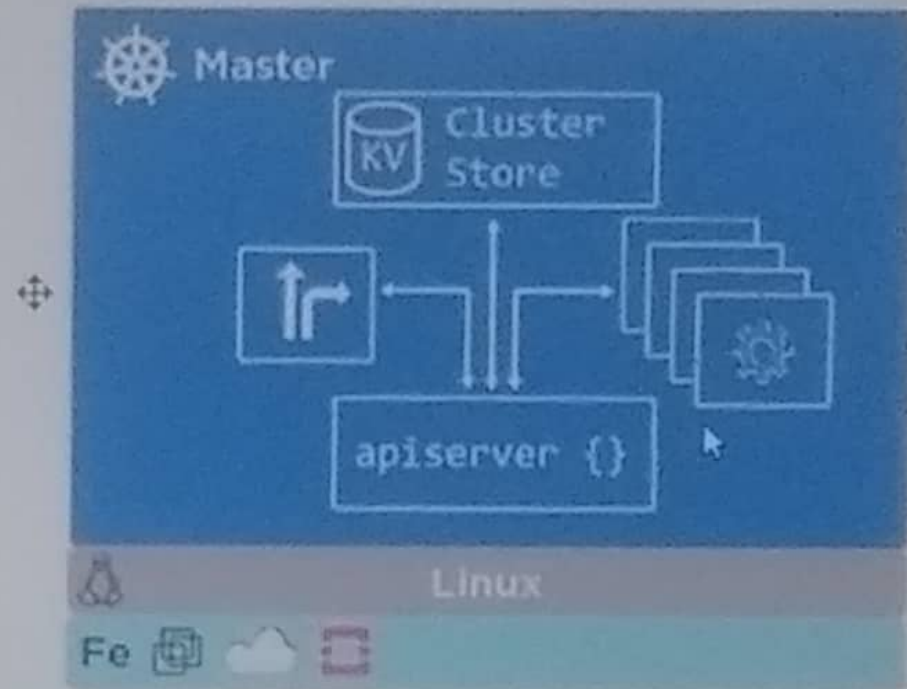
Cluster state and config

Uses etcd

Distributed, consistent,  
watchable...

The *"source of truth"* for  
the cluster

Have a backup plan for it!



Cluster Storage keep every information in cluster as a Key:Value

E.g apiserver is a brain which takes decision based on memory

kube-controller-manager

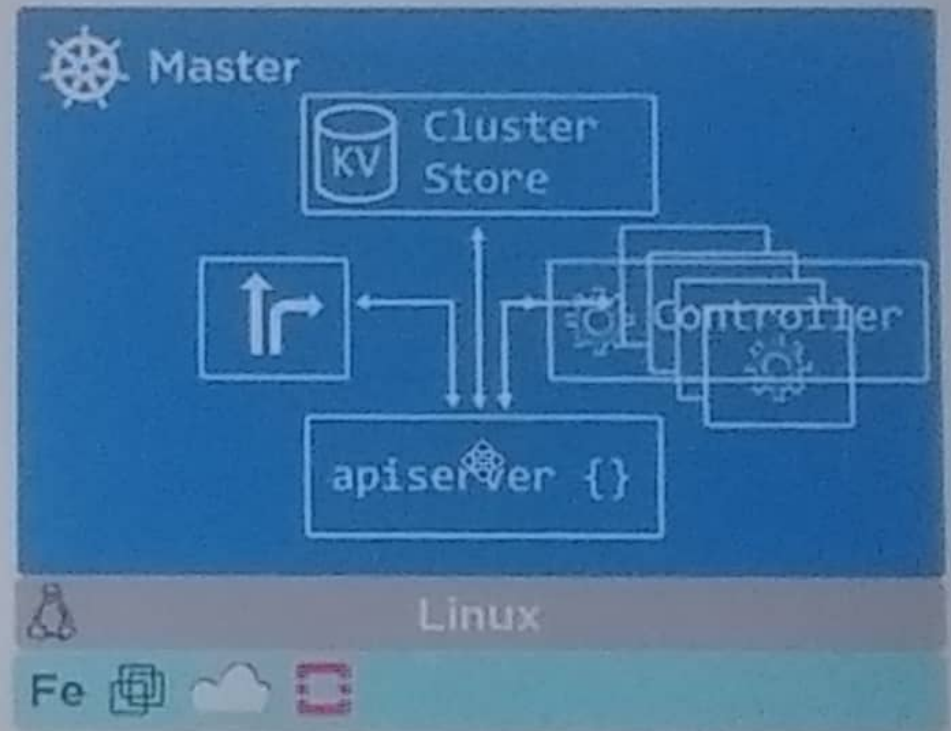
## Monitoring

## Controller of controllers

- Node controller
- Endpoints controller
- Namespace controller
- ...

## Watches for changes

Helps maintain *desired state*



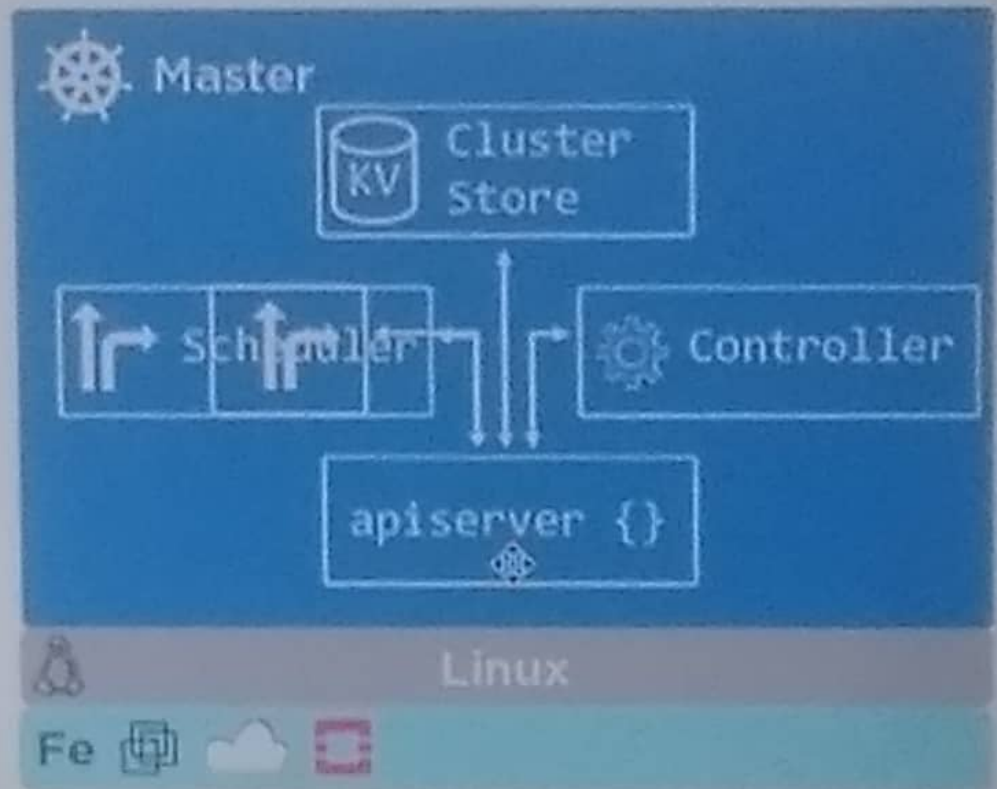
**Kubernetes Controller** If any changes takes update cluster Storage as a Key:value

# kube-scheduler

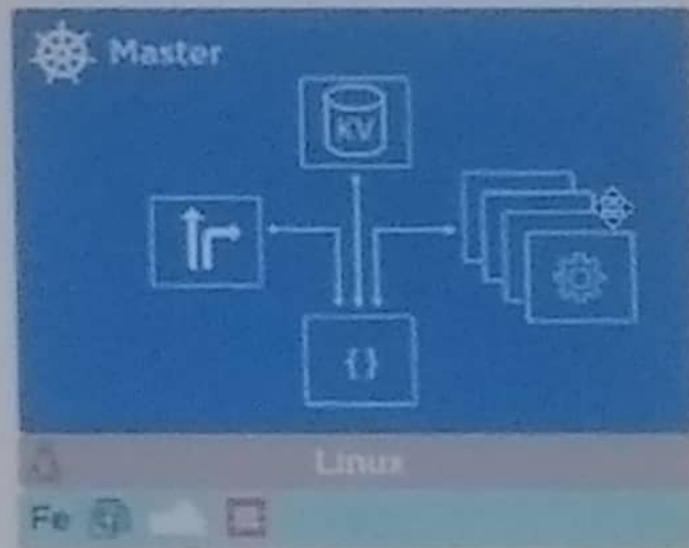
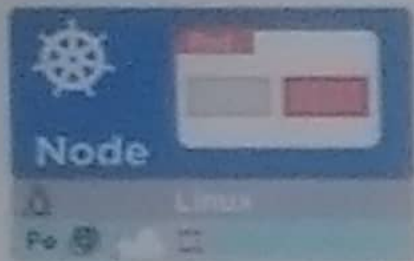
Watches apiserver for new pods

Assigns work to nodes

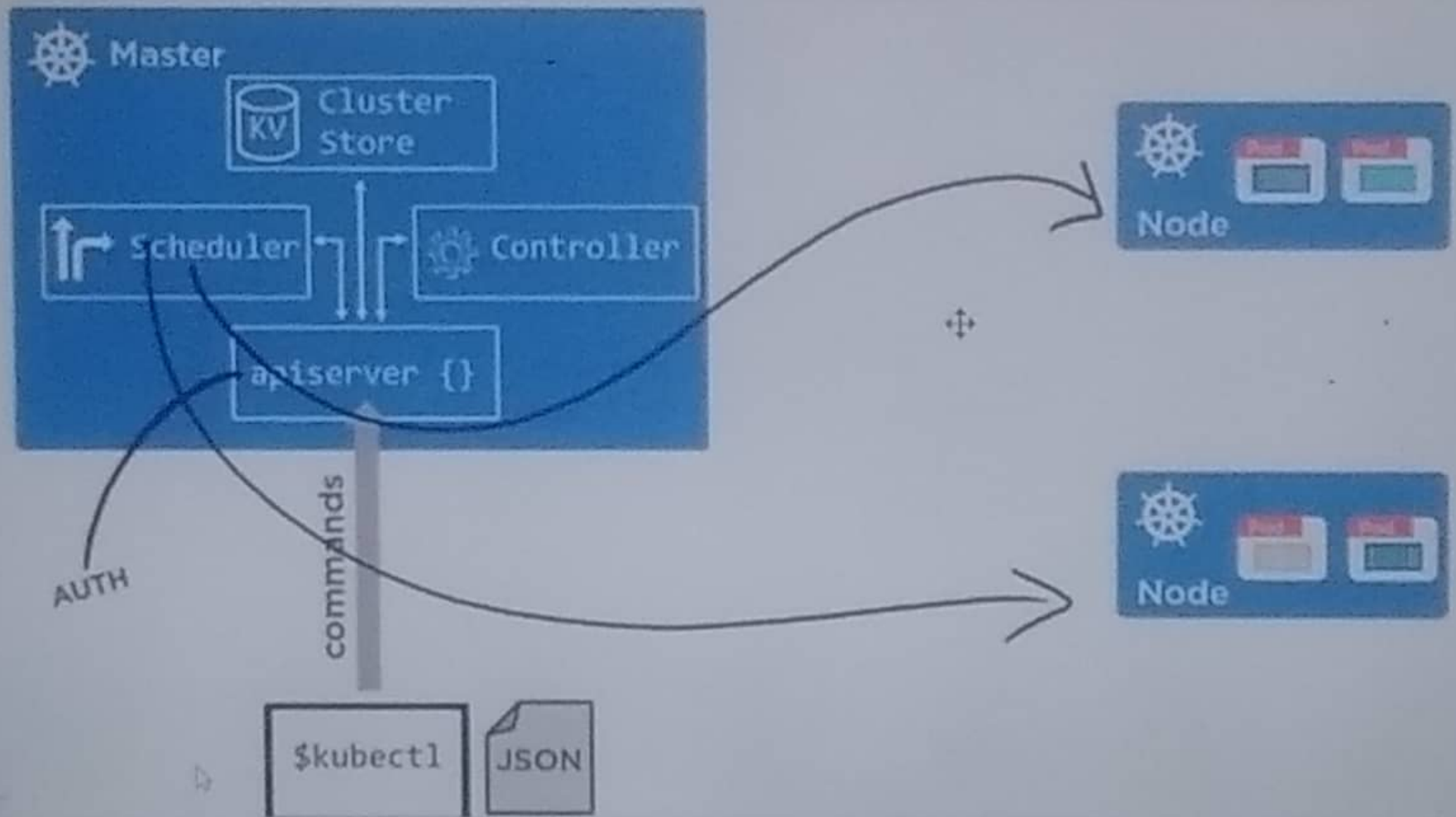
- affinity/anti-affinity
- constraints
- resources
- ...







Don't run user workloads on  
"Master"





## Node



### Kubelet

Main Kubernetes agent



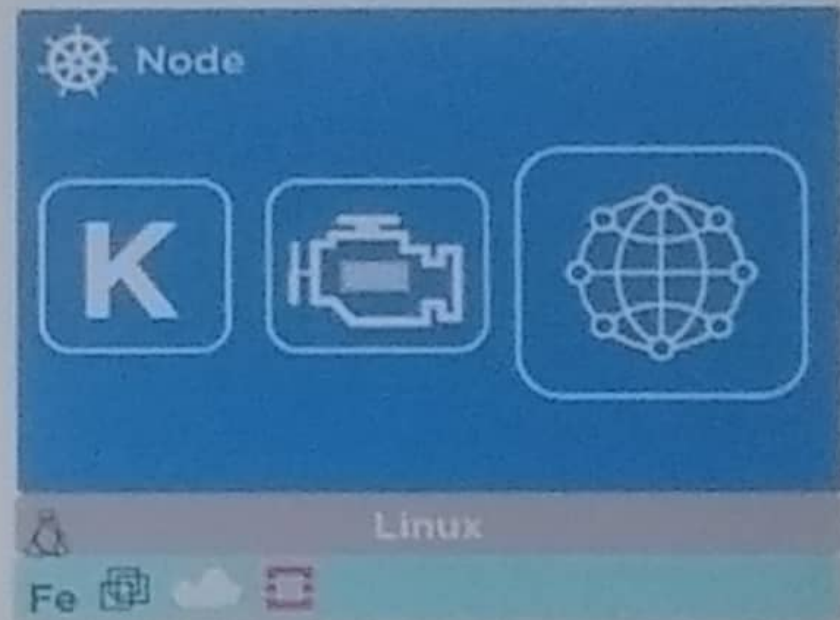
### Container engine

Docker or rkt

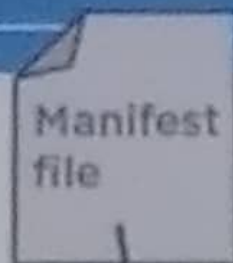


### kube-proxy

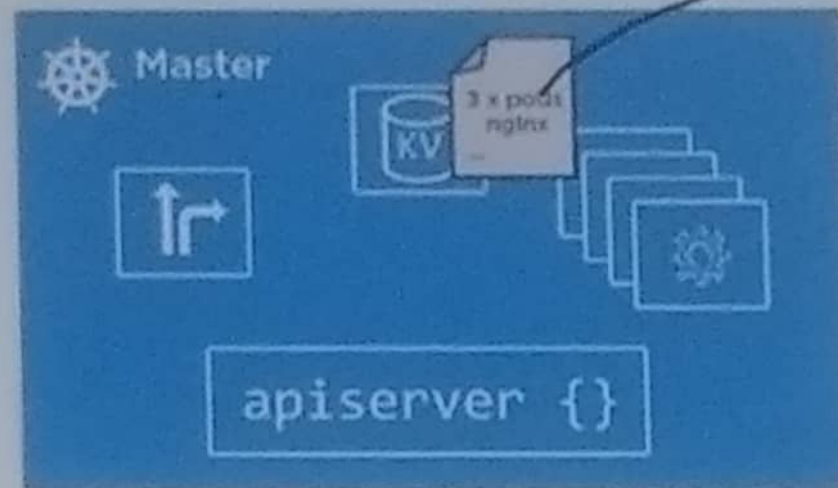
Kubernetes networking



# Declarative Model & Desired State



YAML or JSON  
Describe desired



Desired state/  
record of intent  
• 3 x nginx pods

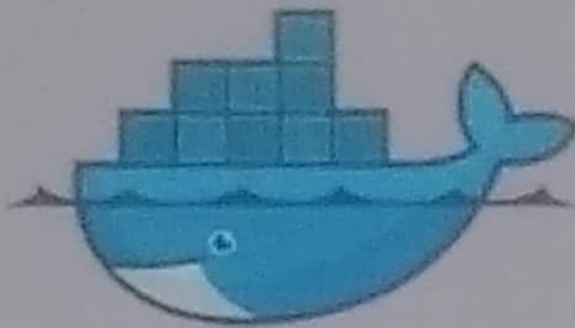


Actual state  
• 3 x nginx pods





VM



Container



Pod

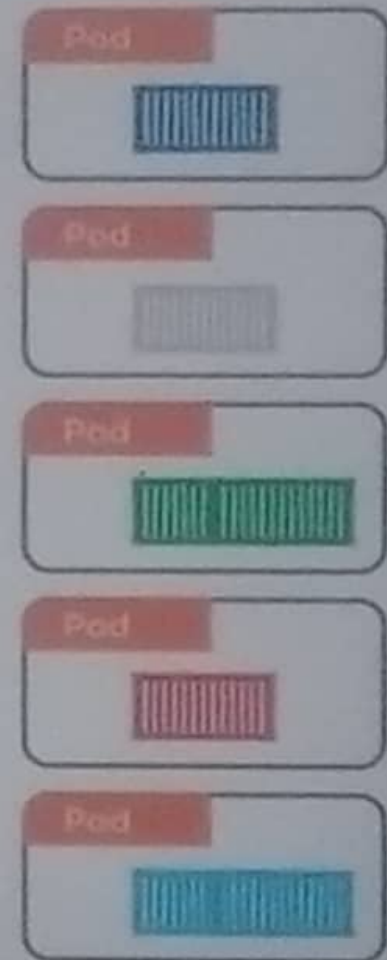
**Atomic units of scheduling**

Minimal atomic unit in kubernetes is pod



Containers always run  
inside of pods

Pods can have multiple  
containers  
(advanced use-case)



**We Recommend only one container in one pod**

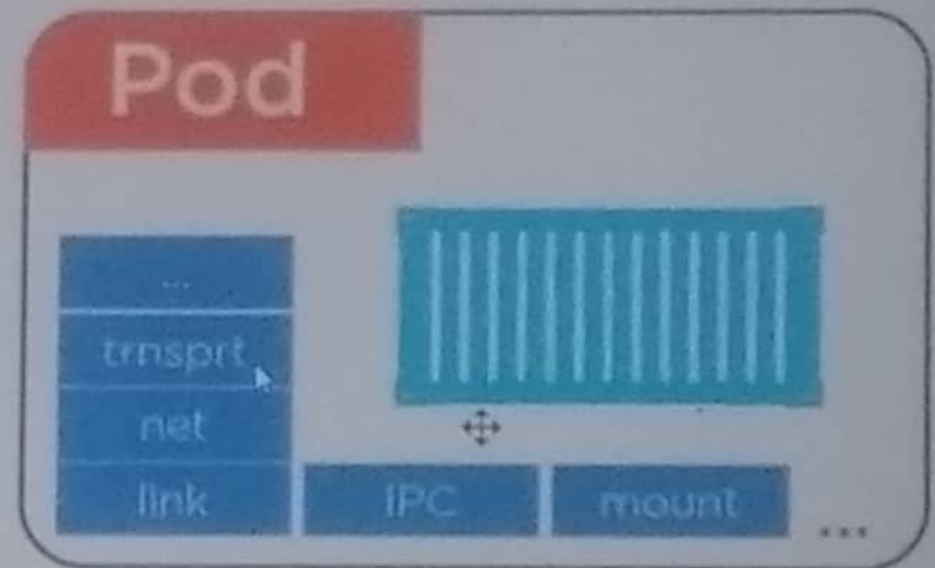


Ring-fenced environment

- Network stack
- Kernel namespaces
- ...

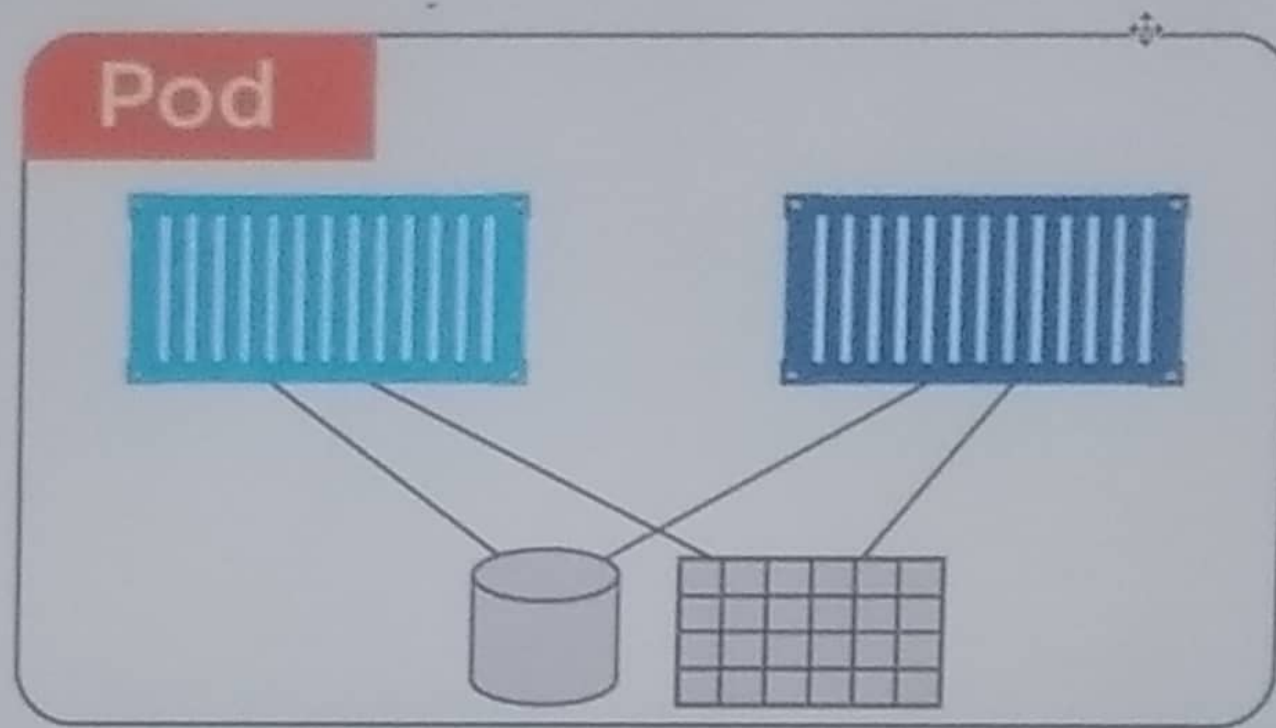
$n$  containers

All containers in pod share the pod environment



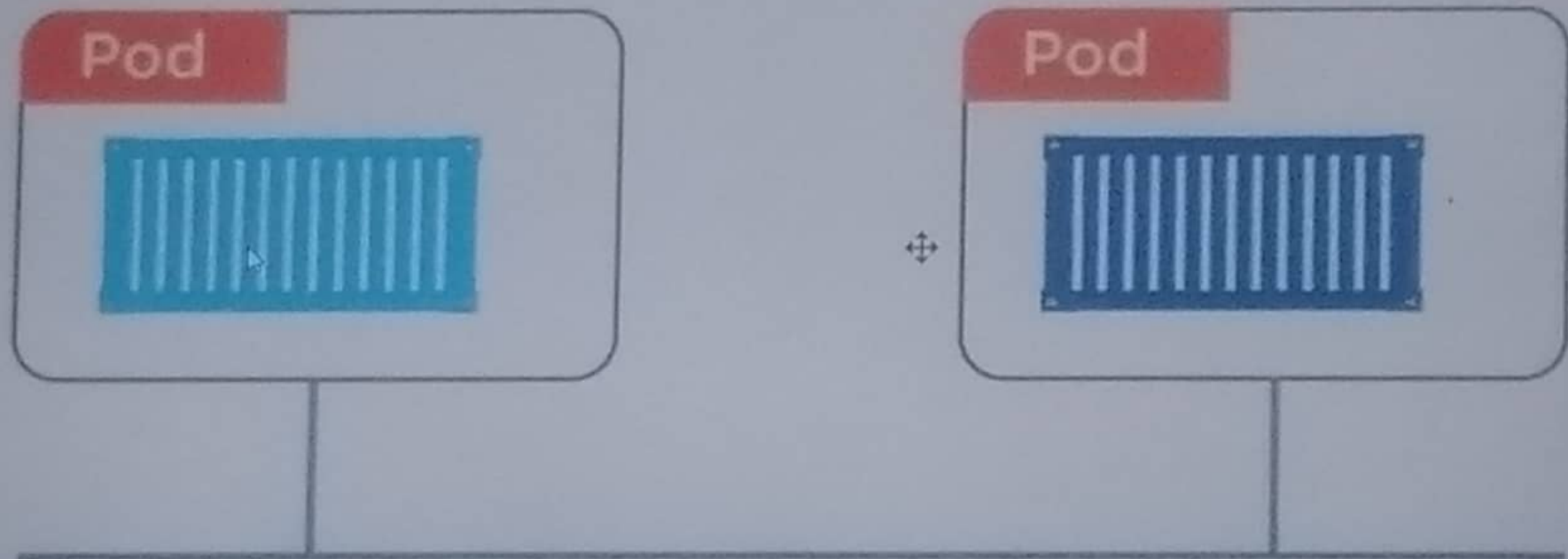
We Recommend only one container in one pod

## Tight Coupling



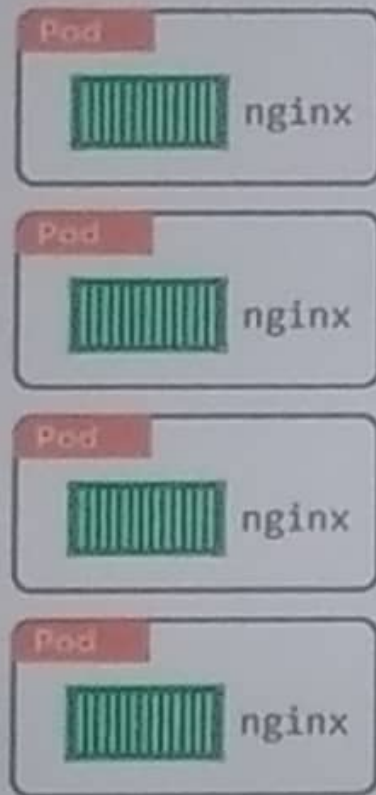
In Tight couple if any wrong in one container it affects second container

## Loose Coupling

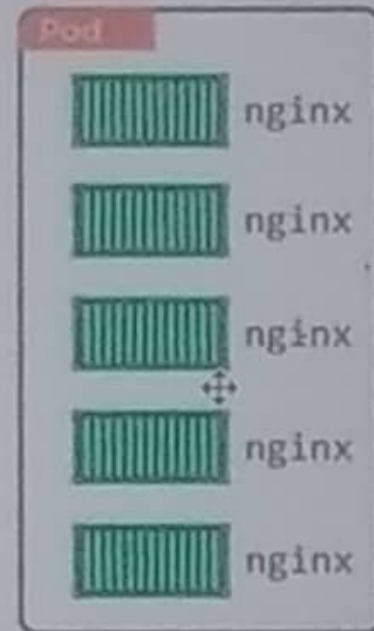


Most Recommend Method

# Pods and Scaling

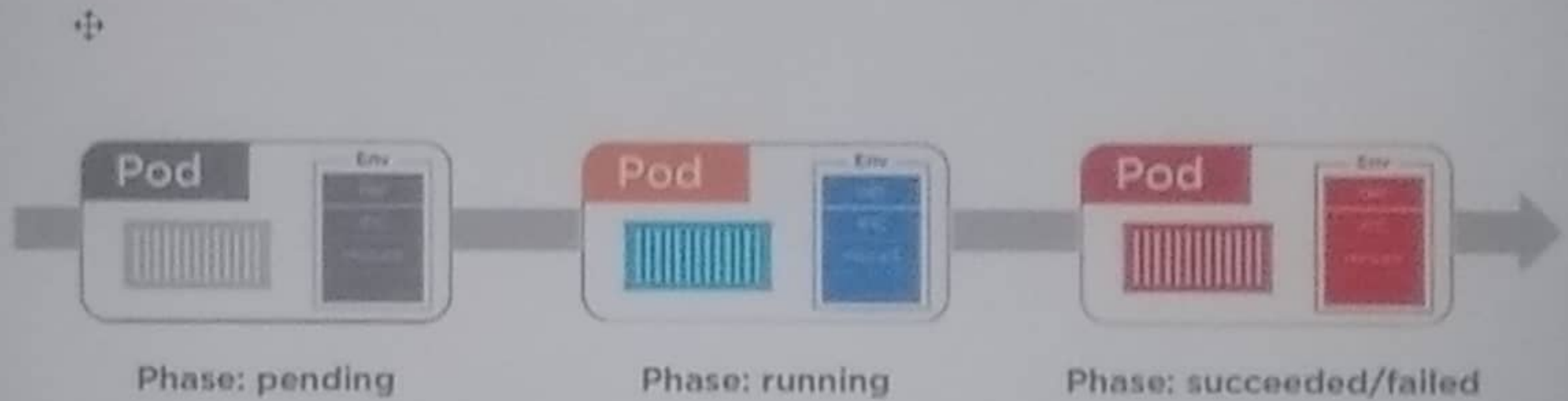


Most Recommend



Not Recommend

# Pod Lifecycle



## To setup cluster we need

1. To implement this we need three service : One master and two nodes
2. On master and each node we have to install Docker
3. Install Kubernetes on master and each node
  1. Kubeadm
  2. Kubelet
  3. kubectl
4. After Installing Kubernetes one should be master and 2 Nodes by running `init kubeadm` unit on master we get a document by using this document we can configure this cluster