# Task-8: Deploying a Java App to a Local Kubernetes Cluster Using Minikube in Google Cloud Shell

The following sequence steps are carried out in this task.

- 1. Created a simple Java application.
- 2. Built a Docker image for the application.
- 3. Loaded the image into Minikube.
- 4. Deployed the application using a Kubernetes Deployment.
- 5. Exposed the application using a Kubernetes Service.
- 6. Accessed the application and verified its logs.

#### **Step 1: Create a Simple Java Application**

1. Create a directory for your Java application:

#### 3. Compile the Java application:

```
$javac HelloWorld.java
```

# **Step 2: Create a Dockerfile**

#### 1. Create a **Dockerfile** in the same directory:

```
# Set the working directory

WORKDIR /app

# Copy the compiled Java application to the container

COPY HelloWorld.class .

# Run the Java application

CMD ["java", "HelloWorld"]
```

#### 2. Build the Docker image:

\$docker build -t java-hello-world:1.0 .

# **Step 3: Start Minikube**

#### 1. Start Minikube:

\$minikube start

#### 2. Verify Minikube is running:

\$minikube status

## minikube

type: Control Plane

host: Running

kubelet: Running

apiserver: Running

kubeconfig: Configured

# Step 4: Load the Docker Image into Minikube

\$minikube image load java-hello-world:1.0

#### • Verify the image is loaded:

\$minikube image ls

```
registry.k8s.io/pause:3.10
registry.k8s.io/kube-scheduler:v1.32.0
registry.k8s.io/kube-proxy:v1.32.0
registry.k8s.io/kube-controller-manager:v1.32
registry.k8s.io/kube-apiserver:v1.32.0
registry.k8s.io/etcd:3.5.16-0
registry.k8s.io/coredns/coredns:v1.11.3
gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
docker.io/library/java-hello-world:1.0
```

## **Step 5: Create a Kubernetes Deployment**

```
1. Create a `deployment.yaml` file:
   apiVersion: apps/v1
   kind: Deployment
  metadata:
     name: java-app
   spec:
     replicas: 3
     selector:
       matchLabels:
         app: java-app
     template:
       metadata:
         labels:
           app: java-app
       spec:
         containers:
         - name: java-app
```

image: java-hello-world:1.0

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

2. Apply the deployment:

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml

# deployment.apps/java-app created

3. Verify the deployment:

\$kubectl get deployments

				_
NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
java-app	3/3	3	3	49m

\$kubectl get pods

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
java-app-69755d76f8-8fvnc	1/1	Running	0	50m
java-app-69755d76f8-cz572	1/1	Running	0	50m
java-app-69755d76f8-vwwh2	1/1	Running	0	50m
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## **Step 6: Expose the Application as a Service**

1. Create a `service.yaml` file:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: java-app-service

spec:

selector:

app: java-app

ports:

- protocol: TCP

port: 8080

targetPort: 8080

type: NodePort

#### 2. Apply the service:

\$kubectl apply -f service.yaml

# service/java-app-service created

#### 3. Verify the service:

\$kubectl get services

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
java-app-service	NodePort	10.101.55.61	<none></none>	8080:31614/TCP	36s
kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	<none></none>	443/TCP	7.4m

## **Step 7: Access the Application**

\$kubectl logs java-app-69755d76f8-8fvnc

## **Output:**

Hello, World!

\$kubectl logs java-app-69755d76f8-cz572

## **Output:**

Hello, World!

\$kubectl logs java-app-69755d76f8-vwwh2

# **Output:**

Hello, World!

# Step 8: Clean Up

1. Delete the deployment and service:

\$kubectl delete -f deployment.yaml

# deployment.apps "java-app" deleted

\$kubectl delete -f service.yaml

# service "java-app-service" deleted

2. Stop Minikube:

#### \$minikube stop

- \* Stopping node "minikube" ...\* Powering off "minikube" via SSH ...\* 1 node stopped.
- 3. Delete Minikube cluster (optional):
   \$minikube delete

```
* Deleting "minikube" in docker ...

* Deleting container "minikube" ...

* Removing /google/minikube/.minikube/machines/minikube ...

* Removed all traces of the "minikube" cluster.
```