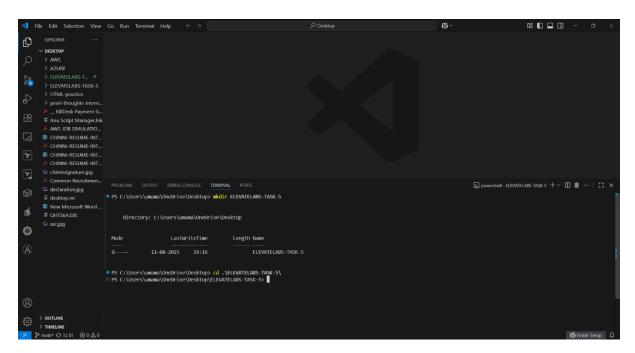
TASK 5: Build a Kubernetes Cluster Locally with Minikube

1. Objective: The objective of this task was to deploy and manage applications in a Kubernetes cluster running locally using Minikube, and to demonstrate Kubernetes concepts such as pods, deployments, services, scaling, and rollback.

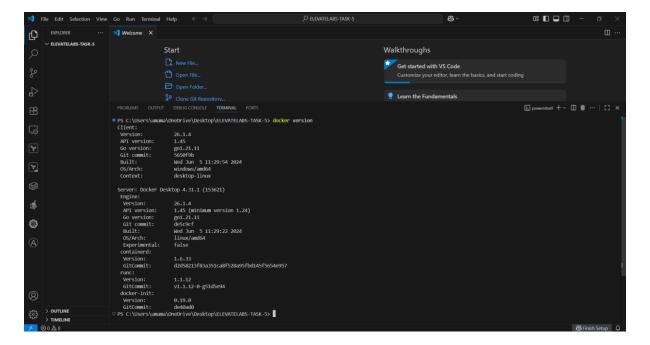
2. Tools and Technologies Used

- Minikube Local Kubernetes cluster
- kubectl Kubernetes command-line tool
- Docker Container runtime
- Git & GitHub Version control and repository hosting
- 3. Project folder creation locally: using mkdir command

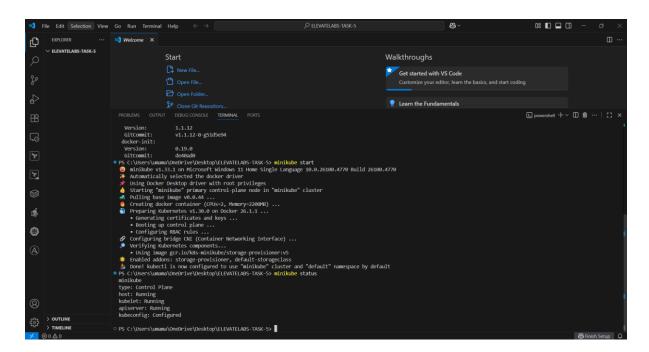


4. Step-by-Step Implementation:

- start docker-engine
- Check docker version: docker version

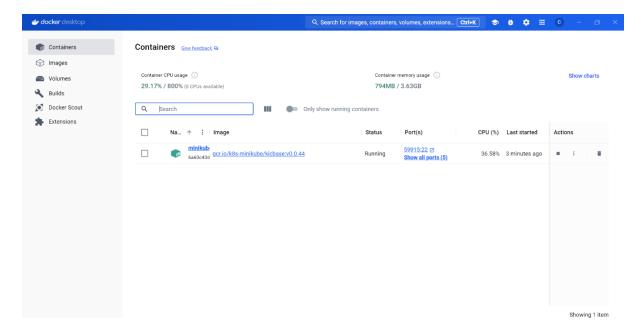


- Start minikube : minikube start
- Check status: minikube status



We see that minikube container and image are running in docker desktop engine





5. Create Deployment YAML

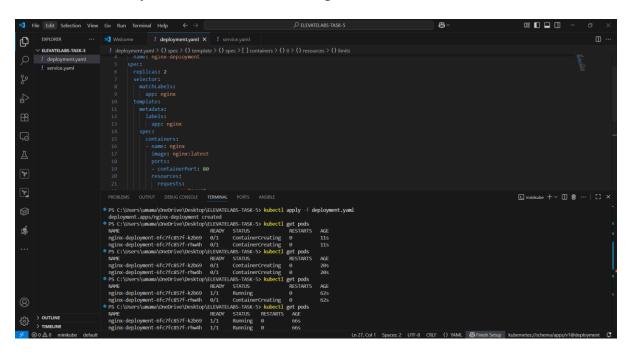
apiVersion: apps/v1 kind: Deployment metadata: name: nginx-deployment spec: replicas: 2 selector: matchLabels: app: nginx template: metadata: labels: app: nginx spec: containers: - name: nginx image: nginx:latest ports: - containerPort: 80 resources: requests: memory: "64Mi" cpu: "250m"

limits:

memory: "128Mi"

cpu: "500m"

- apiVersion, kind, metadata → Identifies the resource as a Deployment named nginx-deployment.
- replicas: 2 → Runs two identical pods for load balancing and high availability.
- **selector & labels** → Ensures the Deployment manages only pods labeled app: nginx.
- **template** → Pod definition specifying the nginx:latest image, listening on port 80.
- resources → Requests (minimum) and limits (maximum) CPU & memory to control resource usage.



6. Create Service YAML

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: nginx-service

spec:

selector:

app: nginx

ports:

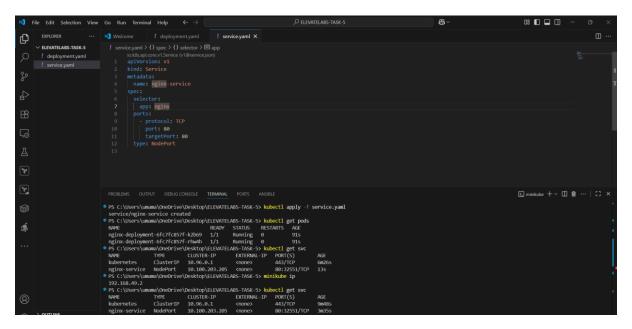
- protocol: TCP

port: 80

targetPort: 80

type: NodePort

- apiVersion, kind, metadata → Identifies the resource as a Service named nginx-service.
- **selector** → Matches pods with the label app: nginx (so it routes traffic to them).
- ports \rightarrow port: 80 \rightarrow Port on the service itself.
- targetPort: $80 \rightarrow$ Port on the container to forward traffic to.
- **protocol: TCP** → Communication protocol.
- **type:** NodePort → Exposes the service externally via a high port (30000–32767) on each node's IP, allowing access from outside the cluster.



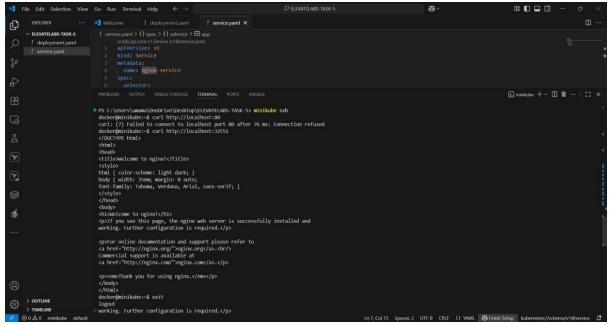
7. Access the Application:

http://192.168.49.2:32551

Get inside Minikube VM shell: minikube ssh

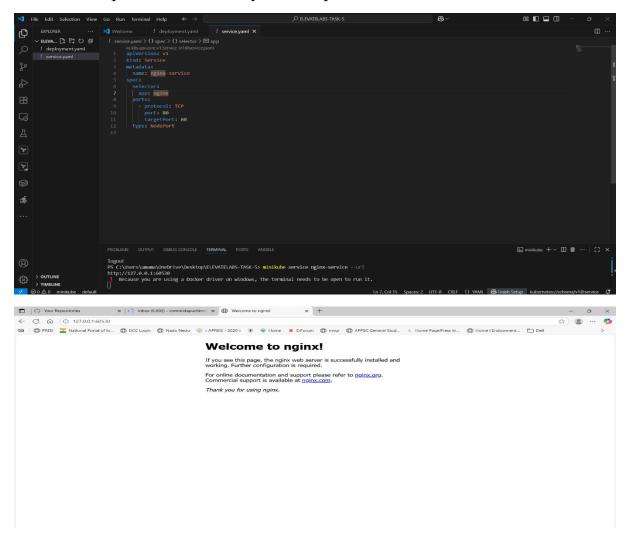
curl http://localhost:32551 inside Minikube works perfectly → nginx is reachable at NodePort 32551 inside the Minikube VM.

Exit Minikube shell: exit



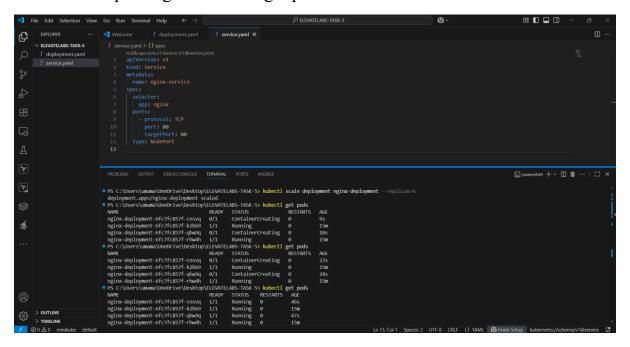
Alternate Quick Check

- Run: minikube service nginx-service --url
- It will print the full URL you can open in browser.



8. Scale Deployment

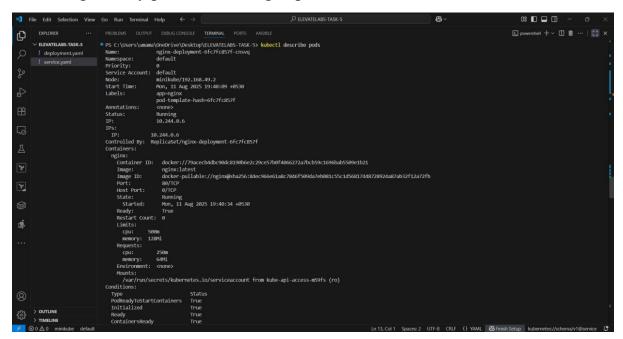
Scale pods from 2 to 4 kubectl scale deployment nginx-deployment --replicas=4 Check pods again: kubectl get pods

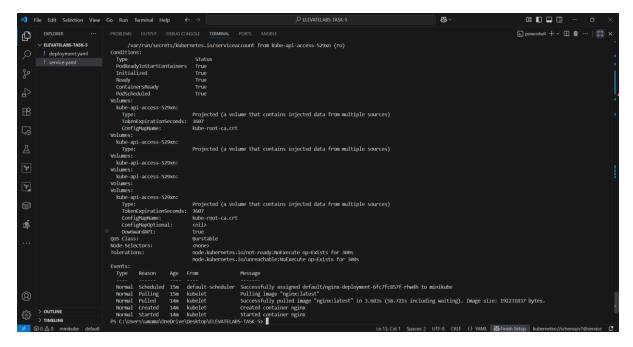


9. Describe and Logs

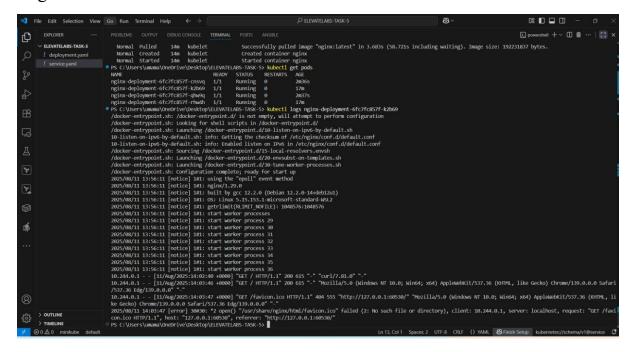
Describe pods for details: kubectl describe pods

Check logs of any pod: kubectl logs <pod-name>





Logs:



10. Rollback Deployment in Kubernetes

Check Deployment Rollout History

Run this command to see the versions (revisions) of your deployment kubectl rollout history deployment/nginx-deployment

• Make a change (optional) to create multiple revisions

For example, update the nginx image version

kubectl set image deployment/nginx-deployment nginx=nginx:1.19

• Then check rollout history again

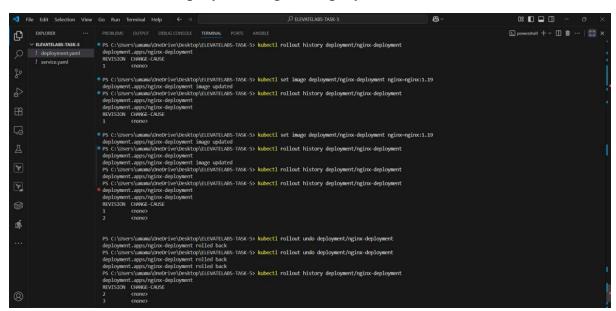
kubectl rollout history deployment/nginx-deployment

- Rollback to a previous revision
- To rollback to the last working revision (usually previous one), run

kubectl rollout undo deployment/nginx-deployment

- Check rollout status
- After rollback, check if the deployment rolled out successfully

kubectl rollout status deployment/nginx-deployment



how can we come to original revision 1

Redeploy the original Deployment YAML (nginx:latest)

• Update your deployment back to the original image

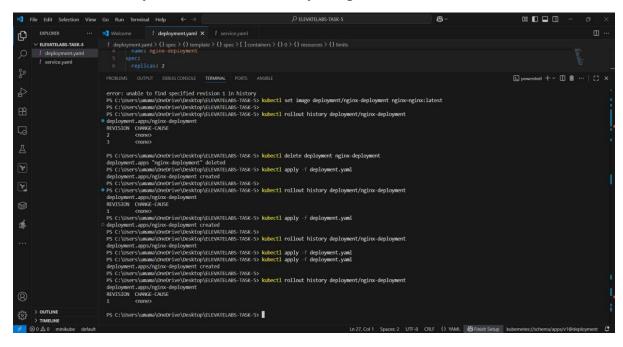
kubectl set image deployment/nginx-deployment nginx=nginx:latest

- This creates a new revision (e.g., revision 4) which is effectively your original revision 1 state.
- Verify rollout history: kubectl rollout history deployment/nginx-deployment

Delete and re-create deployment

If you want a completely clean slate

- kubectl delete deployment nginx-deployment
- kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml
- This deletes all revisions and creates a fresh deployment (which becomes revision 1 again).
- Use this if you want to reset everything.

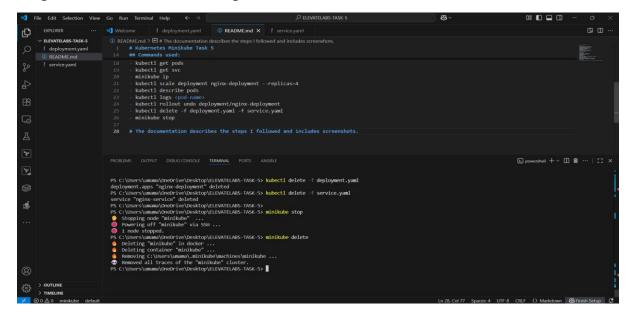


11.Cleanup

Delete deployment and service:

- kubectl delete -f deployment.yaml
- kubectl delete -f service.yaml

Stop minikube: minikube stop

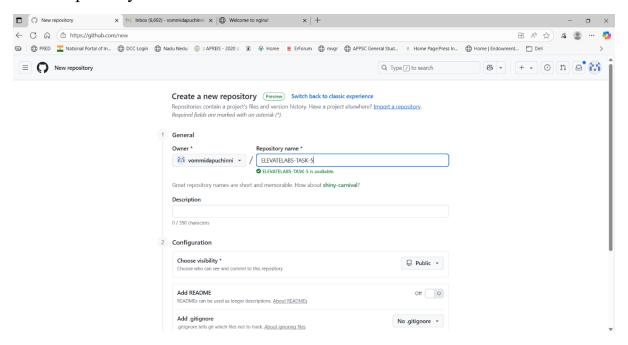


12. Key Concepts

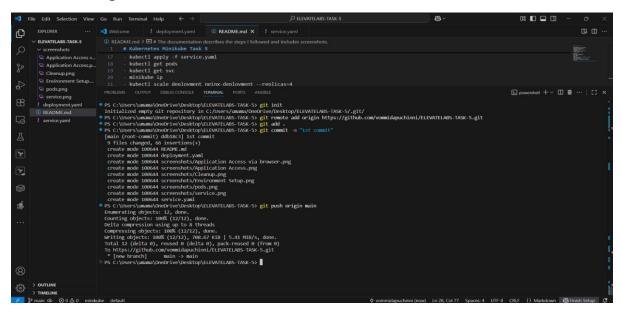
- **Pod**: Smallest deployable unit in Kubernetes.
- **Deployment**: Manages pods and ensures the desired state.
- Service: Exposes applications to the network.
- Scaling: Increasing/decreasing number of pods.
- Rolling Update: Gradually replacing old pods with new ones.
- Rollback: Restoring a previous version.

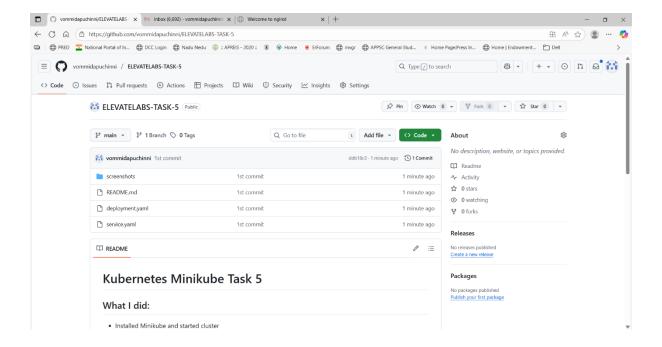
13. GitHub Repository Setup

Create GitHub Repository: Logged into GitHub → Created a new repository.



Push files to github





14. Conclusion:

This task demonstrated how to:

Set up a Kubernetes cluster locally with Minikube

Deploy, scale, update, and rollback applications

Use GitHub for code and screenshot version control