

# Kubernetes Services

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- The theory of Services
- Create a Service the iterative way
- Create a Service the declarative way
- Real-world application
- Recap

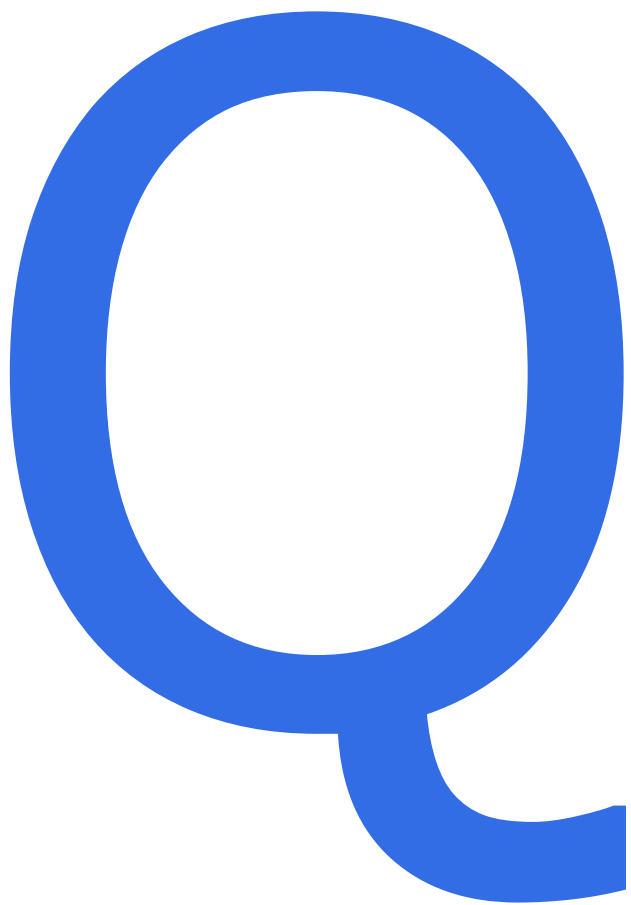
# Kubernetes Services

## The Theory

```
$ kubectl get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
hello-rc-1qch1	1/1	Running	0	8d
hello-rc-39q0s	1/1	Running	0	8d
hello-rc-3fr7t	1/1	Running	0	8d
hello-rc-5qzpl	1/1	Running	0	8d

```
...
```



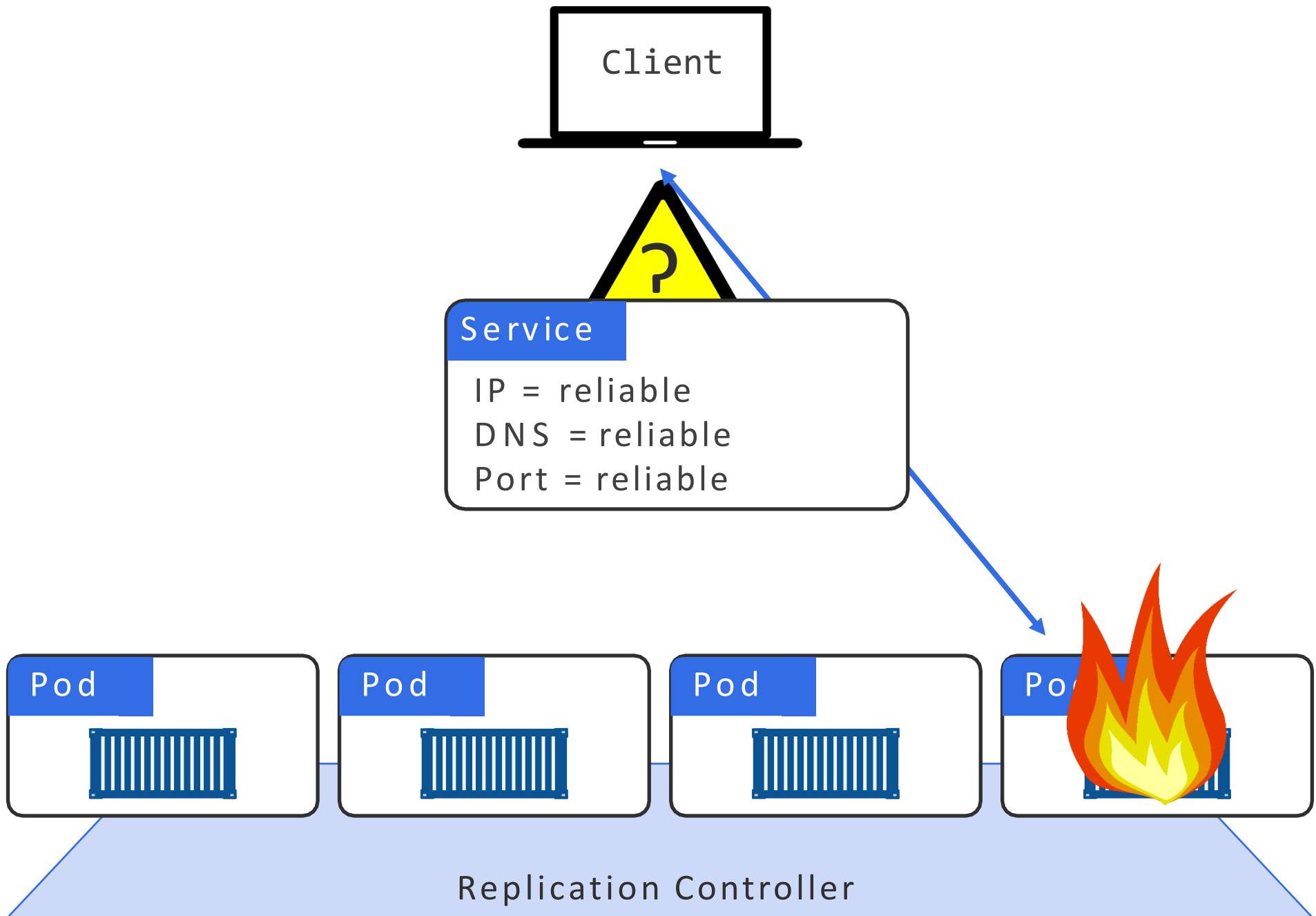
How do we access our app?

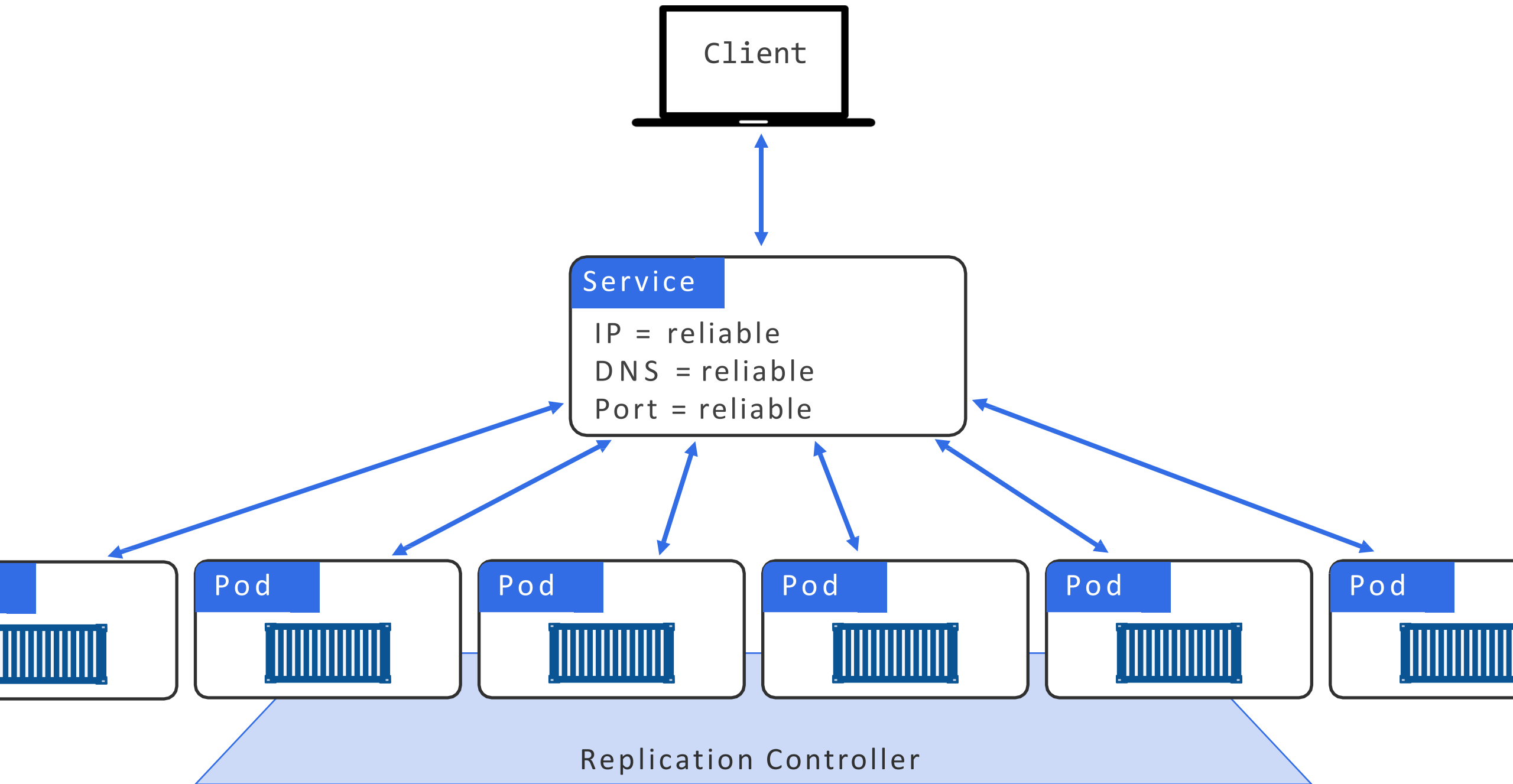
- - From outside the cluster
  - From inside the cluster

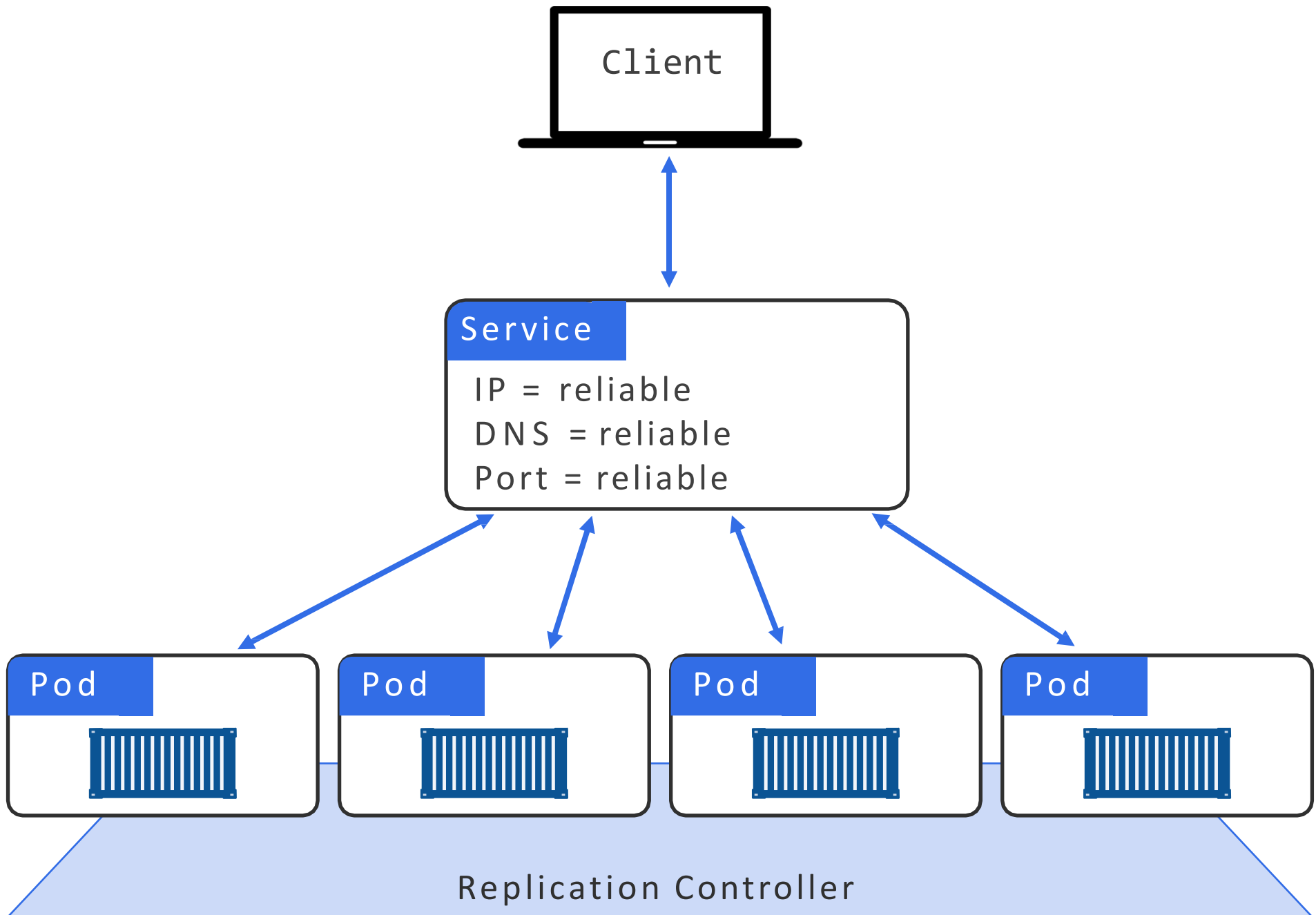
# Services:

REST objects in the K8s API

Abstractions









## Service

IP = 10.0.0.50

DNS = myservice

Port = 30050

Pod



Pod

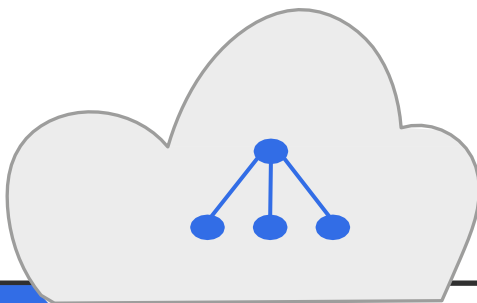


Pod



Pod



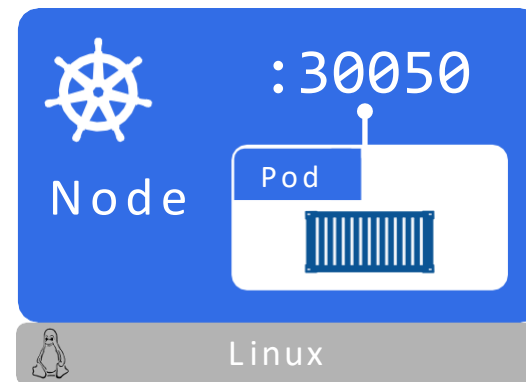
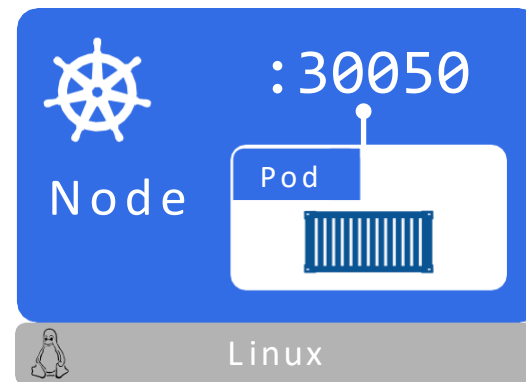
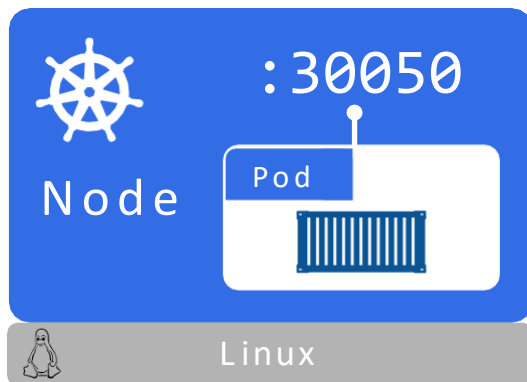
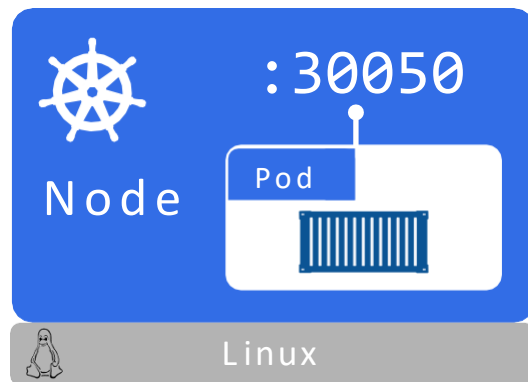


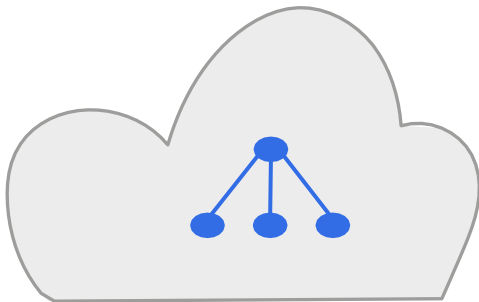
### Service

IP = 10.0.0.50

DNS = myservice

Port = 30050



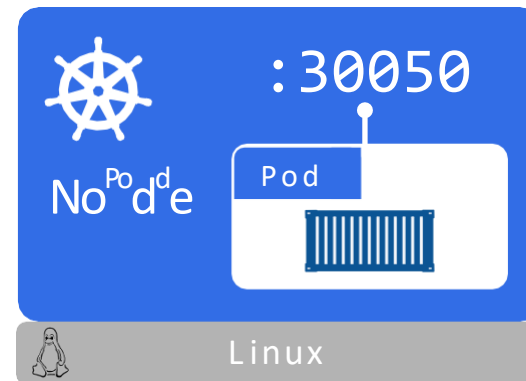
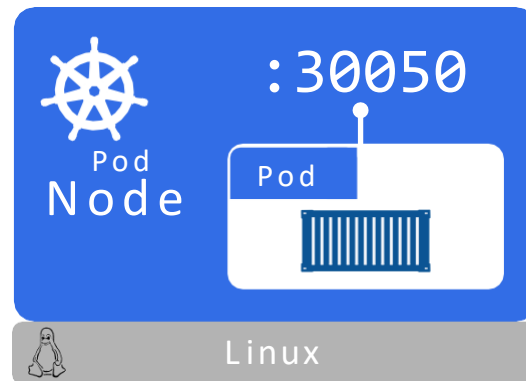
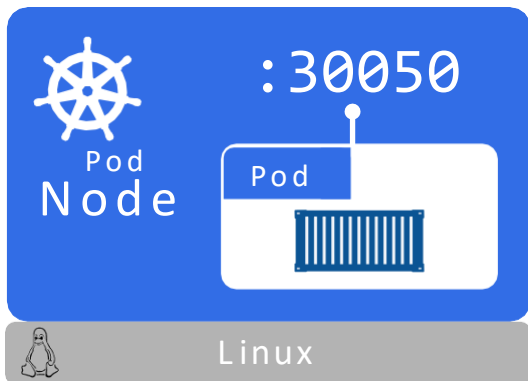
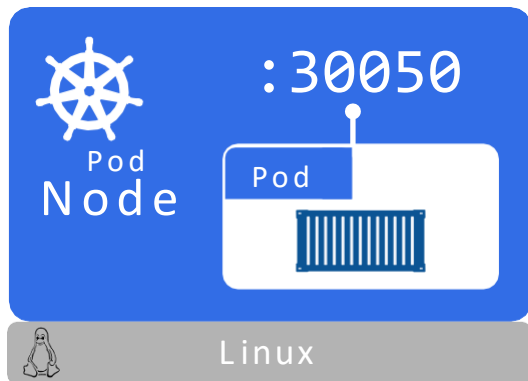


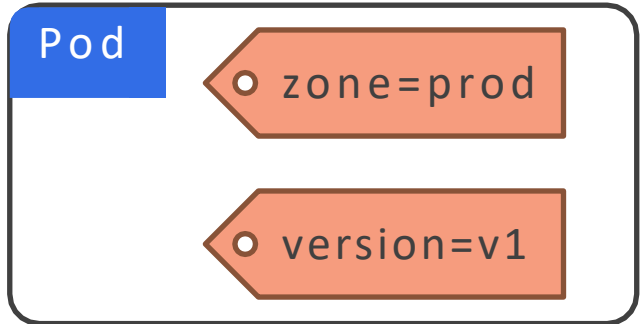
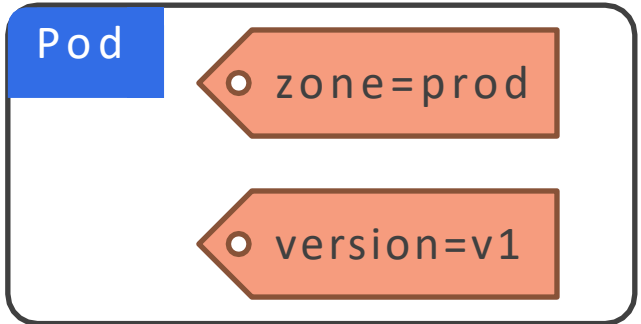
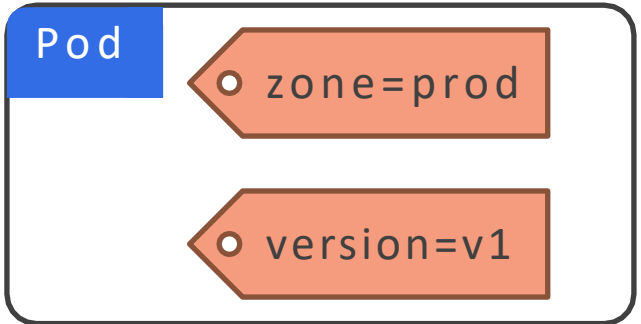
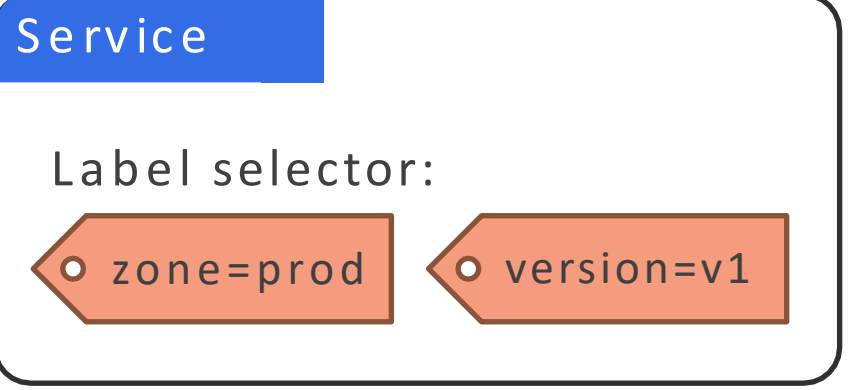
## Endpoint

Pod1 IP, Pod2 IP, Pod3 IP,  
Pod4 IP....

## Service

IP = 10.0.0.50  
DNS = myservice  
Port = 30050







# Service Discovery

- DNS based (best)
- Environment variables

## ServiceType:

ClusterIP: Stable internal cluster IP

NodePort: Exposes the app outside of the cluster by adding a cluster-wide port on top of ClusterIP

LoadBalancer: Integrates NodePort with cloud-based load balancers

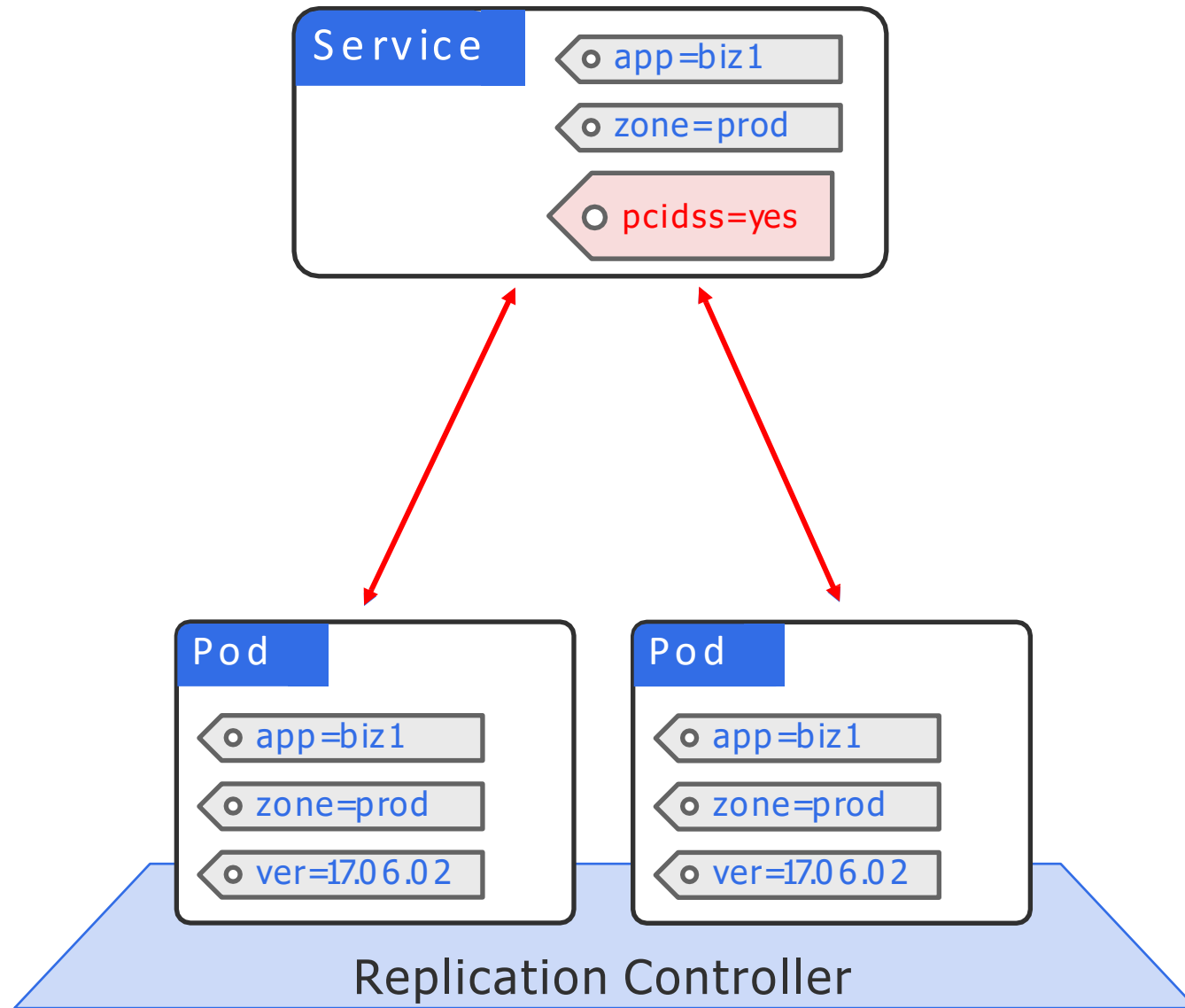
# Kubernetes Services

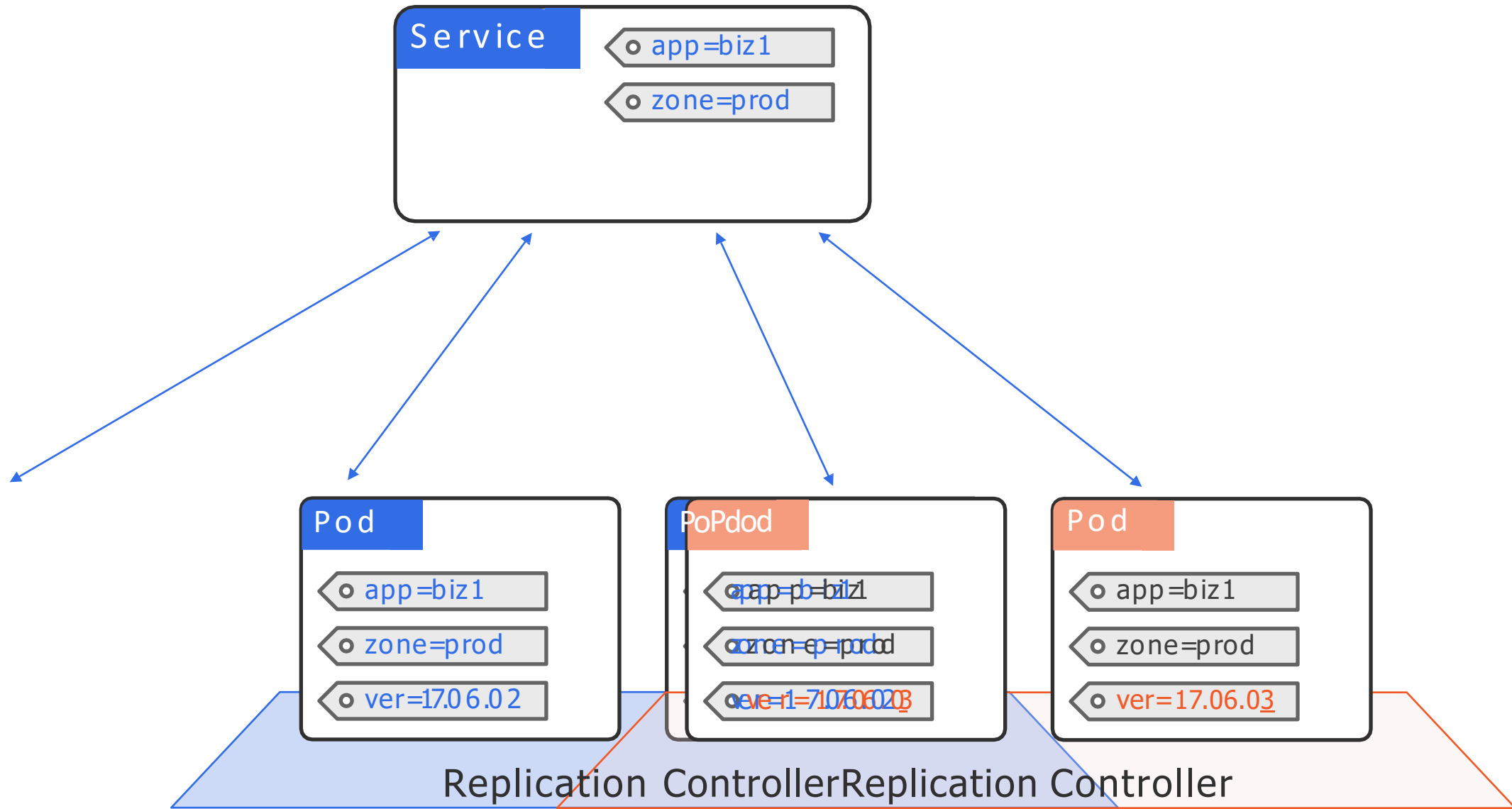
## In the real world

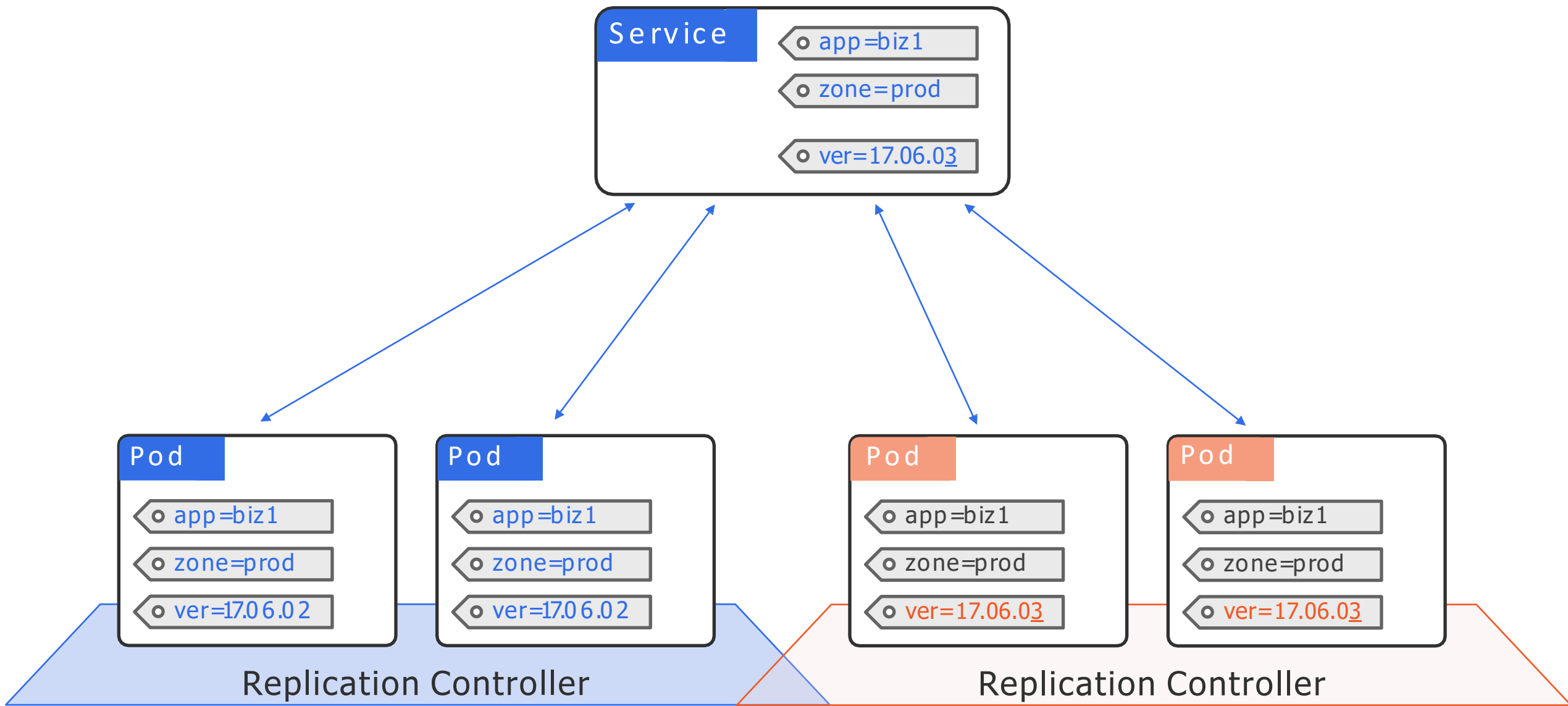
# Kubernetes Services

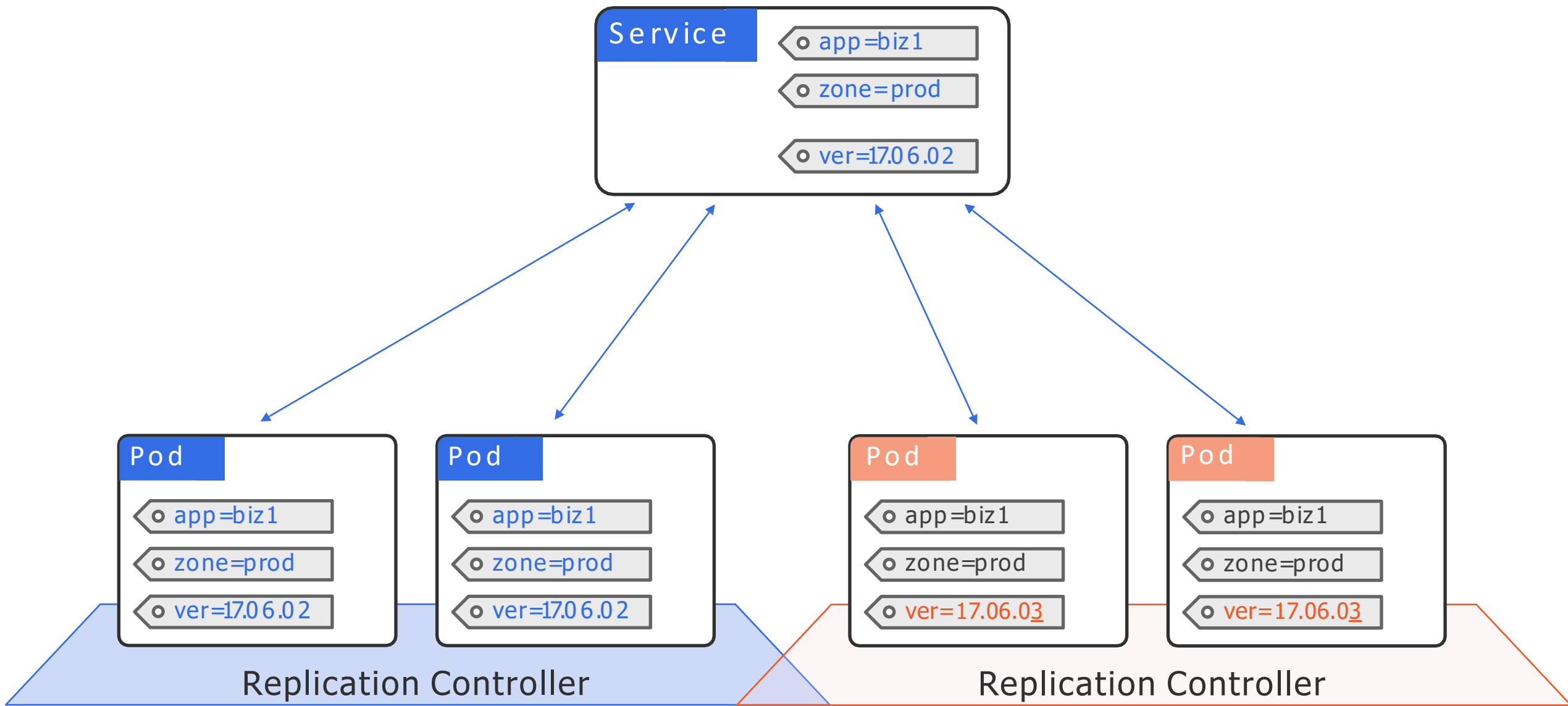
## Updating the Backend Services











# Kubernetes Services Summary

Reliable network  
endpoint

IP address  
DNS name  
Port



Expose Pods to the  
outside world

NodePort  
Provides a  
cluster-wide port

LoadBalancer  
Integrates with cloud-based  
load balancers

Coming up...

# Kubernetes Deployments