

# Kubernetes In Action

Hands On

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# 실습 기본 환경



# Node.js 설치 및 실습 #1

- <https://nodejs.org/>
- <https://github.com/nodesource/distributions/blob/master/README.md#debinstall>

```
$ curl -sL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_14.x | sudo -E bash -  
$ sudo apt-get install -y nodejs
```

- node.js 샘플 작성

```
$ nano /srv/workspace/html/index-1.js
```

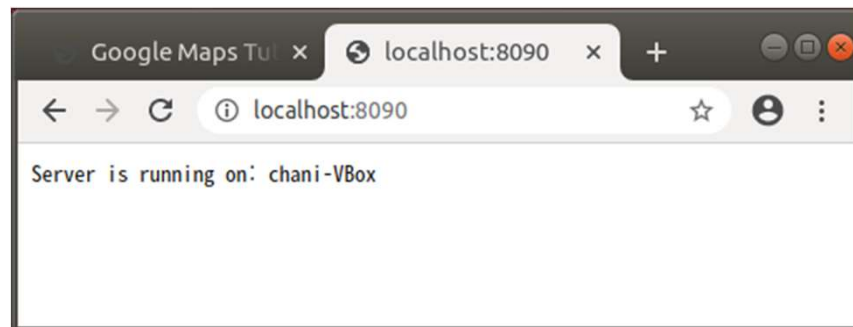
- node 실행

```
$ cd /srv/workspace/html/  
$ node ./index-1.js
```

- 웹페이지 접속

```
http://localhost:8090/
```

```
var http = require('http');  
var os = require('os');  
  
var host = os.hostname();  
  
var handleRequest = function(request, response) {  
  console.log('Received request for URL: ' + request.url);  
  response.writeHead(200);  
  response.end('Server is running on: ' + host);  
};  
  
var www = http.createServer(handleRequest);  
www.listen(8090);
```



# Node.js 설치 및 실습 #2

- http-server 설치

```
$ sudo npm install http-server -g
```

- html 샘플 작성

```
$ nano /srv/workspace/html/index-1.html
```

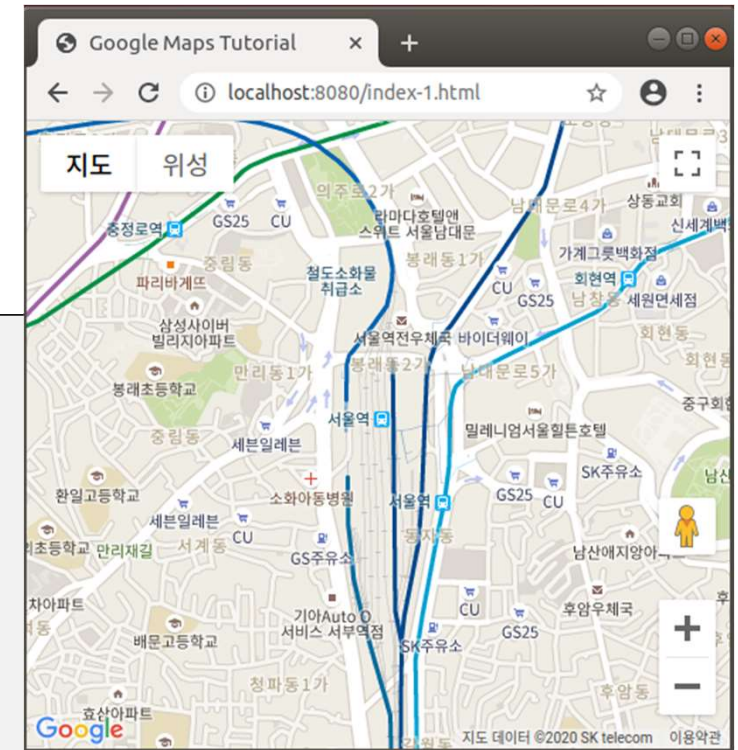
- http-server 실행

```
$ http-server /srv/workspace/html/ -p 8080
```

- 웹페이지 접속

```
http://localhost:8080/index-1.html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Google Maps Tutorial</title>
<style type="text/css">
/* Always set the map height explicitly to define the size of the div
 * element that contains the map. */
#map {
height: 100%;
}
/* Makes the sample page fill the window. */
html,
body {
height: 100%;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
}
</style>
<script>
// Initialize and add the map
function initMap() {
// The location of seoul station
var seoul = { lng: 126.9706673, lat: 37.5547787 };
var options = {
center: seoul,
zoom: 15,
};
// The map, centered at seoul station
var map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById('map'), options);
}
</script>
<script async defer
src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?key=AIzaSyBSYZj72nircNhp5RnkjltwEVijUMa8db4&callback=initMap">
</script>
</head>
<body>
<div id="map"></div>
</body>
</html>
```



# Docker 설치 및 실습 #1

- Ubuntu 18.04 환경에서 최신 버전 docker 설치
- 최신 버전 확인 후 Download

- <https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/bionic/pool/stable/amd64/>

```
$ wget https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/bionic/pool/stable/amd64/containerd.io_1.3.7-1_amd64.deb
$ wget https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/bionic/pool/stable/amd64/docker-ce-cli_19.03.13~3-0~ubuntu-bionic_amd64.deb
$ wget https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/bionic/pool/stable/amd64/docker-ce_19.03.13~3-0~ubuntu-bionic_amd64.deb
```

- 설치

```
$ sudo dpkg --install ./containerd.io_1.3.7-1_amd64.deb
$ sudo dpkg --install ./docker-ce-cli_19.03.13~3-0~ubuntu-bionic_amd64.deb
$ sudo dpkg --install ./docker-ce_19.03.13~3-0~ubuntu-bionic_amd64.deb
```

- 현재 계정에서 바로 docker 사용할 수 있도록 권한(그룹) 설정

```
$ sudo usermod -aG docker $USER && newgrp docker
```

- hello-world

```
$ docker run hello-world
```

```
> docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
0e03bdcc26d7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:4cf9c47f86df71d48364001ede3a4fcd85ae80ce02ebad74156906caff5378bc
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
```

# Docker 설치 및 실습 #2

- dockerfile 만들기

```
$ nano ./dockerfile1
```

- build

```
$ docker build -t hostname:v1 -f ./dockerfile1 .
```

- 결과 확인

```
$ docker images
```

```
FROM node:14.13.1
EXPOSE 8090
COPY index-1.js .
CMD node index-1.js
```

- 실행

```
$ docker run --name hostname -d -p 8090:8090 hostname:v1
```

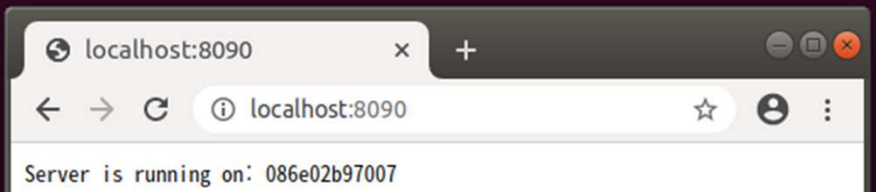
- 웹페이지 접속

```
http://localhost:8090/
```

```
> docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
hostname	v1	c64a791a11e8	30 seconds ago	943MB
node	14.13.1	f47907840247	2 days ago	943MB
hello-world	latest	bf756fb1ae65	9 months ago	13.3kB

```
chant /srv/workspace/node
> docker run --name hostname -d -p 8090:8090 hostname:v1
086e02b970072293339d6f6ef1fa5ece8f7df70447a3e9b8cc7d31e2d18dfb38
chant /srv/workspace/node
>
```



localhost:8090

Server is running on: 086e02b97007

# Minikube 설치 및 실행 #1

- VirtualBox 안에 설치한 Ubuntu 18.04 에서, docker를 이용해서 minikube 실행을 할 것이다.
- kubectl 다운로드 및 설치
- 최신 버전 확인
  - <https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt>

```
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/v1.19.2/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
$ chmod +x ./kubectl
$ sudo cp ./kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
```

- minikube 다운로드 및 설치

```
$ wget https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/releases/latest/minikube-linux-amd64 -O minikube
$ chmod +x ./minikube
$ sudo install minikube /usr/local/bin
```

# Minikube 설치 및 실행 #2

- minikube 실행

```
$ minikube start --driver=docker --memory=4096m
```

- dashboard 실행

```
$ minikube dashboard
```

```
chani /srv/install/minikube
> minikube start --driver=docker --memory=4096m
🐳 Ubuntu 18.04 위의 minikube v1.13.1
🌟 유저 환경 설정 정보에 기반하여 docker 드라이버를 사용하는 중
👍 Starting control plane node minikube in cluster minikube
🔧 Pulling base image ...
🔥 Creating docker container (CPUs=2, Memory=4096MB) ...
🌐 쿠버네티스 v1.19.2 을 Docker 19.03.8 런타임으로 설치하는 중
🌟 Verifying Kubernetes components...
🌟 Enabled addons: default-storageclass, storage-provisioner
🎉 Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" by default
chani /srv/install/minikube
>
```

Kubernetes Dashboard Overview

서비스

이름	네임스페이스	레이블	클러스터 IP	내부 엔드포인트	외부 엔드포인트	생성 시간
kubernetes	default	component: apiserver provider: kubernetes	10.96.0.1	kubernetes:44 TCP	kubernetes:0 TCP	2 minutes ago

컨피그 및 스토리지

Secrets

이름	네임스페이스	레이블	타입	생성 시간
default-token-pxvqt	default	-	kubernetes.io/service-account-token	2 minutes ago



# Docker in Minikube #1

- minikube를 위한 Docker 환경 설정 방법 확인

\$ minikube docker-env

```
> minikube docker-env
export DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY="1"
export DOCKER_HOST="tcp://172.17.0.2:2376"
export DOCKER_CERT_PATH="/home/chani/.minikube/certs"
export MINIKUBE_ACTIVE_DOCKERD="minikube"

# To point your shell to minikube's docker-daemon, run:
# eval $(minikube -p minikube docker-env)
```

- 나오는 가이드에 따라 실행

\$ eval \$(minikube -p minikube docker-env)

```
> docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
hostname	v1	c64a791a11e8	5 days ago	943MB
node	14.13.1	f47907840247	7 days ago	943MB
gcr.io/k8s-minikube/kicbase	v0.0.12-snapshot3	25ac91b9c8d7	7 weeks ago	952MB
hello-world	latest	bf756fb1ae65	9 months ago	13.3kB

- minikube를 위한 환경임을 확인해볼 수 있다

\$ docker images

```
> docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy	v1.19.2	d373dd5a8593	4 weeks ago	118MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver	v1.19.2	607331163122	4 weeks ago	119MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager	v1.19.2	8603821e1a7a	4 weeks ago	111MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler	v1.19.2	2f32d66b884f	4 weeks ago	45.7MB
gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner	v3	bad58561c4be	6 weeks ago	29.7MB
k8s.gcr.io/etcd	3.4.13-0	0369cf4303ff	7 weeks ago	253MB
kubernetesui/dashboard	v2.0.3	503bc4b7440b	3 months ago	225MB
k8s.gcr.io/coredns	1.7.0	bfe3a36ebd25	3 months ago	45.2MB
kubernetesui/metrics-scraper	v1.0.4	86262685d9ab	6 months ago	36.9MB
k8s.gcr.io/pause	3.2	80d28bedfe5d	8 months ago	683kB

# Docker in Minikube #2

- 앞에서 만들었던 Dockerfile을 이용해서 똑같이 build 수행

```
$ docker build -t hostname:v1 -f ./dockerfile1 .
```

- 결과 확인

```
$ docker images
```

- Kubernetes에서 실행을 해보자.

```
$ kubectl run hostname --image=hostname:v1 --port=8090 --image-pull-policy=Never
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command `docker images` and its output, which lists several Kubernetes images including `hostname:v1`. Below the terminal, the Kubernetes Dashboard is open in a web browser. The dashboard shows the 'Workloads' section, where a new pod named 'hostname' has been created. The pod is in a 'Running' state and is located in the 'default' namespace. The dashboard also shows a sidebar with navigation options like 'Namespaces', 'Nodes', 'Persistent Volumes', 'Service Accounts', 'Storage Classes', 'Workloads', 'Clusters', 'Events', 'Deployments', 'Jobs', 'Pods', 'Replicasets', 'Replication Controllers', and 'Statefulsets'.

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
hostname	v1	20ee1f61a954	6 seconds ago	943MB
node	14.13.1	5377c9a2fb1f	2 days ago	943MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy	v1.19.2	d373dd5a8593	4 weeks ago	118MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver	v1.19.2	607331163122	4 weeks ago	119MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager	v1.19.2	8603821e1a7a	4 weeks ago	111MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler	v1.19.2	2f32d66b884f	4 weeks ago	45.7MB
gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner	v3	bad58561c4be	6 weeks ago	29.7MB
k8s.gcr.io/kubelet	v1.19.2	8260e5430366	7 weeks ago	363MB

이름	네임스페이스	레이블	노드	상태	재시작	CPU 사용량(cores)	메모리 사용량(bytes)	생성 시간
hostname	default	run: hostname	minikube	Running	0	-	-	59 seconds ago

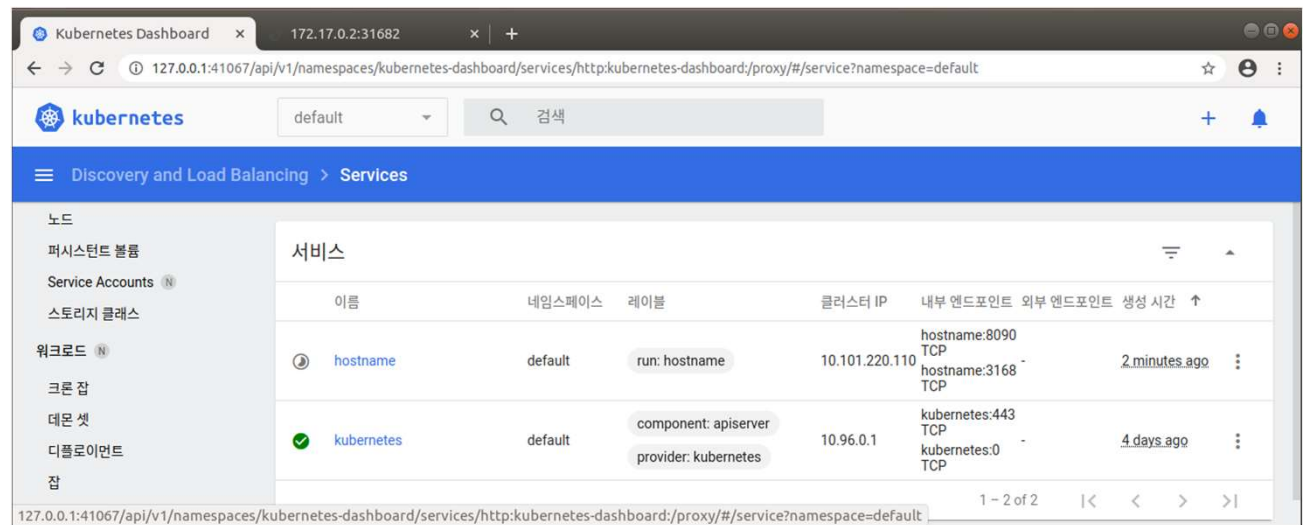
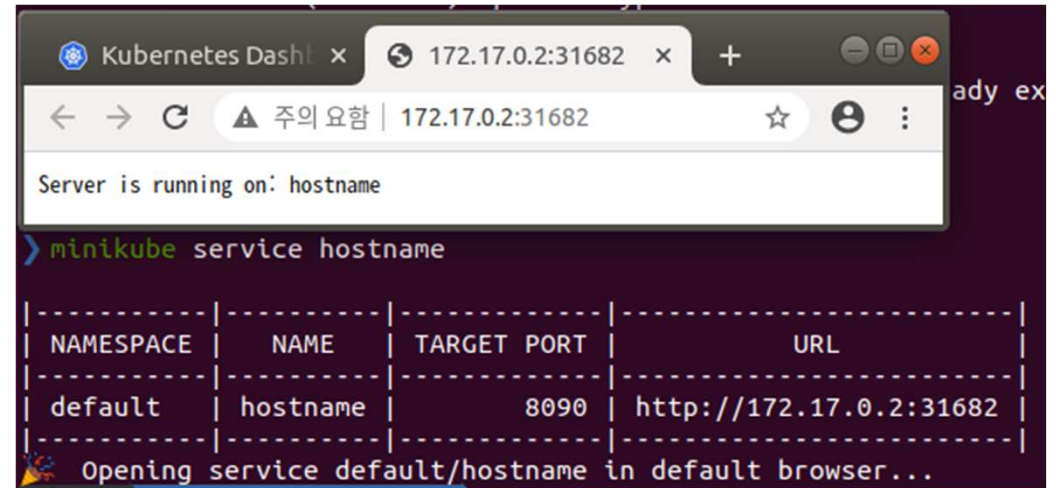
# Kubernetes 맛보기 #1

- 앞에서 생성한 Pod를 노출하기

```
$ kubectl expose pod hostname --type=LoadBalancer
```

- 확인

```
$ minikube service hostname
```



# Kubernetes 맛보기 #2

- Deployment 구성하기

```
$ kubectl create deployment hostname --image=hostname:v1
```

- Scale 3으로 변경

- 기존 Service 삭제

- Service 신규로 생성

```
$ kubectl expose deployment hostname --port=8090 --type=LoadBalancer
```

- 확인

```
$ minikube service hostname
```

The image displays the Kubernetes Dashboard interface and a terminal window. The dashboard shows the 'Workloads' section with three green circles representing the deployment state. Below this, a table lists the pods for the 'hostname' deployment, showing they are running on 'minikube' nodes. A terminal window in the foreground shows the output of the 'minikube service hostname' command, indicating the server is running on 'hostname-548b8465d-q7gzx'.

이름	네임스페이스	레이블	노드	상태	재시작	CPU 사용량(cores)
hostname-548b8465d-2dfg8	default	app: hostname	minikube	Running	0	-
hostname-548b8465d-lbk6g	default	pod-template-hash: 548b8465d	minikube	Running	0	-
hostname-548b8465d-q7gzx	default	pod-template-hash: 548b8465d	minikube	Running	0	-
hostname	default	run: hostname	minikube	Running	0	-