Technical Workshop - SUSE CaaS Platform v4 Beta

-Workbook-

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Documentation Conventions:

The following typographical conventions are used in this manual:

Bold	Represents things you should pay attention to or buttons you click, text or options that you should click/select/type in a GUI.
Bold Gray	Represents the name of a Task or in the context of what is seen on the screen, the screen name, a tab name, column name, field name, etc.
Bold Red	Represents warnings or very important information.
Option > Option > Option	Represents a chain of items selected from a menu.
BOLD_UPPERCASE_ITALIC	Represents an “exercise variable” that you replace with another value.
bold monospace	Represents text displayed in a terminal or entered in a file.
bold monospace blue	Represents commands entered at the command line.
bold monospace green	Represents a file name.

1 Demonstration of SUSE CaaS Platform

Description:

How to highlight the Key Benefits of SUSE CaaS Platform

(No Exercises)

1- 1 Start the Lab VMs

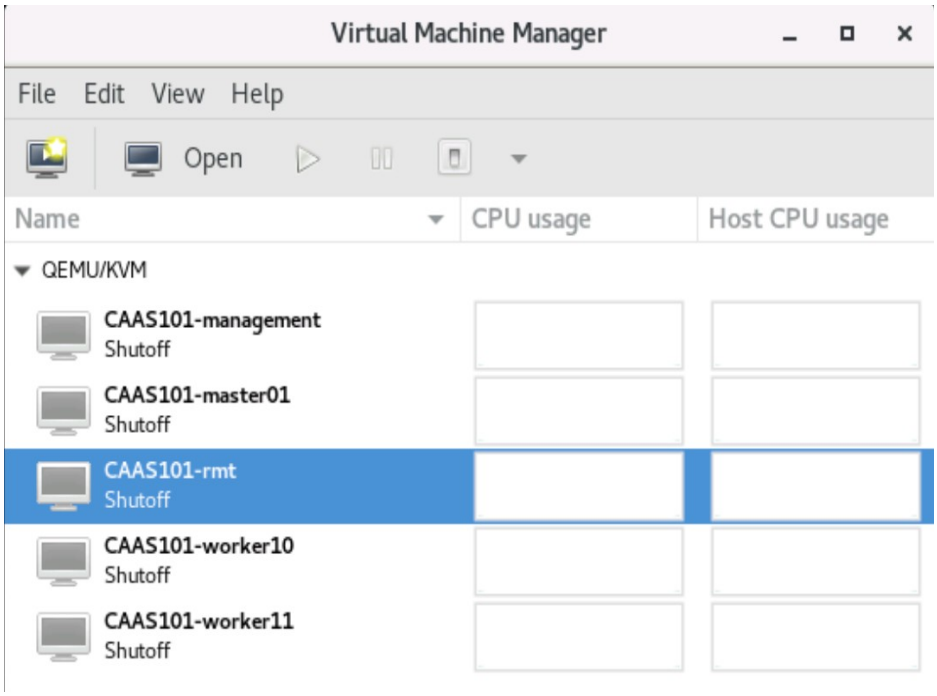
Description:

In this exercise, you use the Virt-Manager utility to start the lab VM(s) in the proper order.

Task 1: Start the Lab VMs

1. On the **VM host**, launch the Virt-Manager utility
   (4th icon from the left on the dock at the bottom of the screen)
   You should see the course VMs listed.

2. Right-click on the **CAAS101-rmt** VM and select **Run**

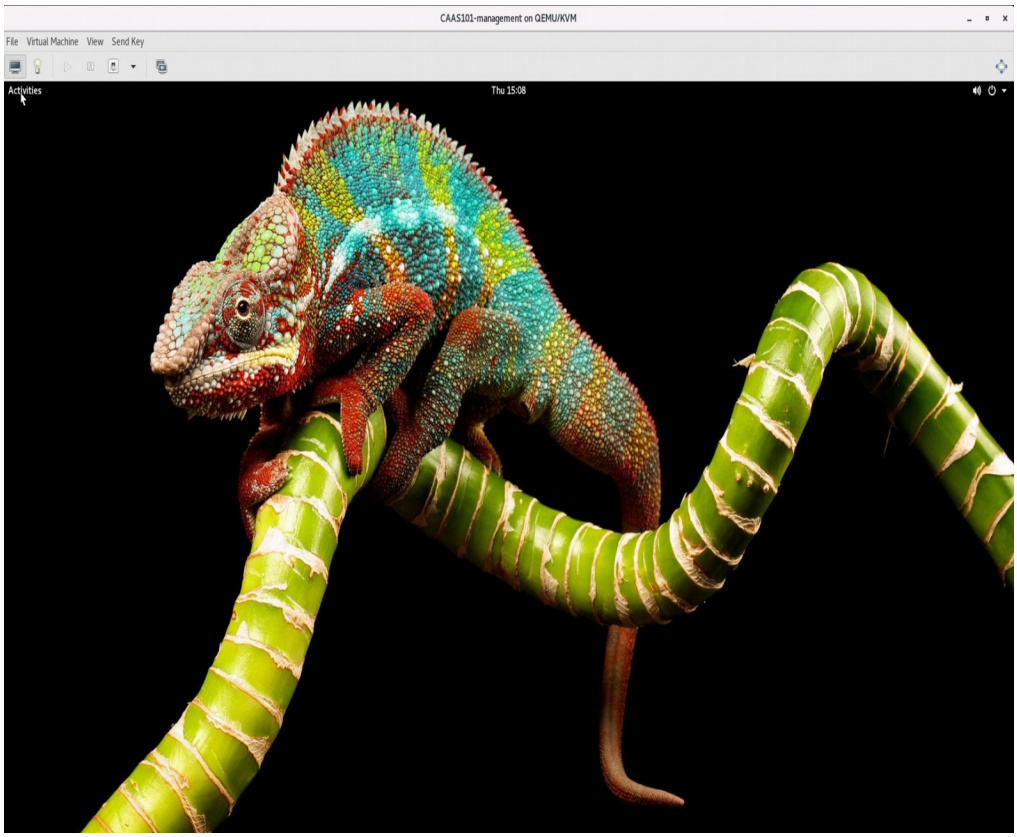


3. Double-click on the **CAAS101-rmt** VM to view its console
   When the **CAAS101-rmt** VM has finished booting completely, close its console window.
   (You can use the CPU utilization graph in Virt-Manager to see when the node is finished booting and starting services).

4. Power on the reset of the Virtual Machines **CAAS101-management, CAAS101-master, CAAS101-worker10 and CAAS101-worker10**

   *note you can power all of the on at the same time

   When the **Workstation** has finished booting you will use it as your management workstation for all tasks including managing VMs with the Virt-Manager utility.
5. Make sure you double click on the **CAAS101-management** so you view it full screen
6. Open a Terminal session by clicking on the 3rd icon down



Summary:

In this exercise, you started the required lab VM(s) in the proper order.

(End of Exercise)

1- 2 Install a CaaS Platform Admin Node (Needs Updated)

Description:

In this exercise, you install a SUSE CaaS Platform admin node.

Dependencies:

The SMT server must be configured.

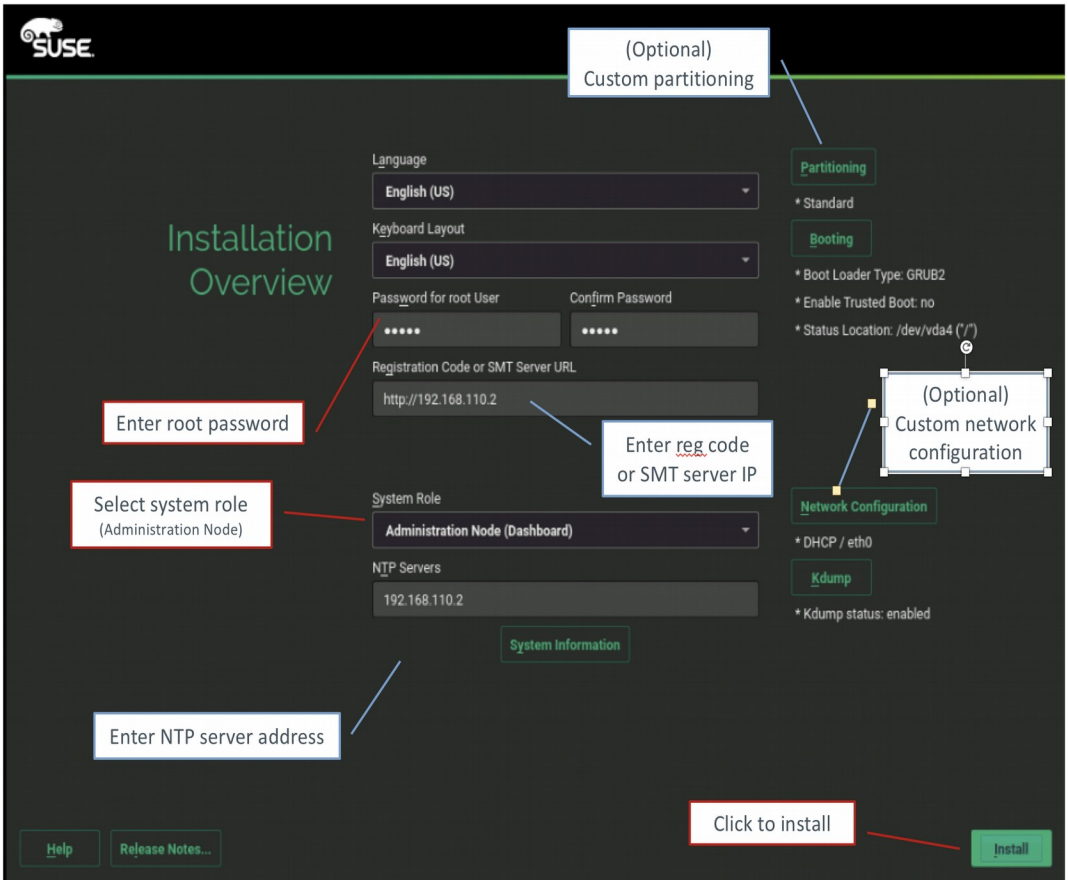
DHCP, PXE and DNS must be configured.

Task 1: Install the Admin Node

1. Open Virt-Manager and double-click on the CAAS101-admin VM
   Select the graphical console view
2. Power on the CAAS101-admin VM
3. Boot the VM from the DVD (should be the default)
4. On the PXE boot screen, use the arrow keys to select the following boot target:
   Install CAASP_ADMIN_MAC (admin)

5. The installation process should begin.
6. On the Install Overview screen select/enter the following (leaving all others with their default values):

   Password for root user: **linux**
   Registration Code or SMT Server URL: **http://192.168.110.2**
   System Role: **Administration Node (Dashboard)**
   NTP Servers: **192.168.110.2**



7. Click **Install**
   When prompted that the **password is too simple**, click: **Yes**
   When prompted **Trust** the certificate
   When prompted to **enable the updates repository** during installation, click: **Yes**
   When prompted to Confirm Installation, click: **Install**
8. Wait for the admin node to finish installing

Task 2: Configure the Admin Node

1. When the admin node is finished installing, has rebooted and is at a login prompt, open a web browser and point to:

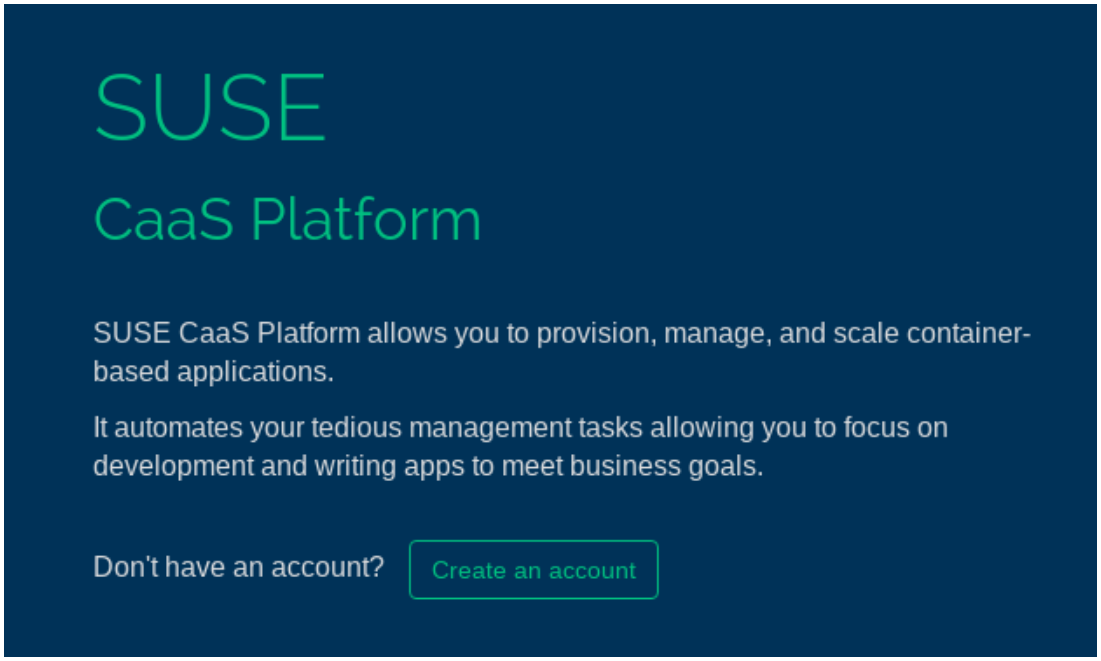
   https://192.168.110.99

Note:

If you get an error that the site can't be reached or an error stating that the database is not running, wait a minute or two and then refresh the web page.

If presented with an untrusted certificate warning, accept the certificate to proceed. You should see the **SUSE Container as as Service Platform** login screen.

2. To create the initial admin account, click: **Create an account**

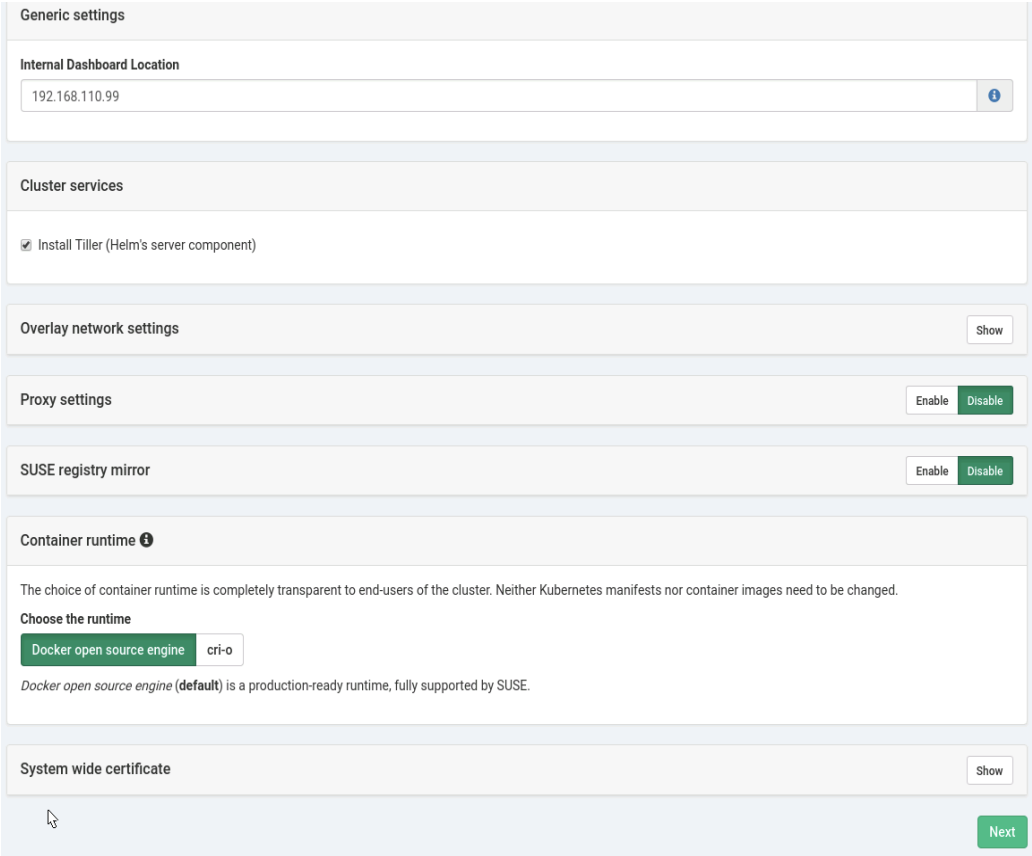


3. Under **Sign Up** enter the following:

   Email: **admin@example.com**
   Password: **susecaasp**

4. Click: **Create Admin**

5. On the **Initial CaaSP Configuration** screen, enter/select the following:



Generic settings:
- **Dashboard location**: **(accept default)**

Cluster services:
- **Install Tiller (Helm's server component)**: **(checked)**

Overlay network settings:
- **Cluster CIDR: (accept default)**
- **Cluster CIDR (lower bound): (accept default)**
- **Cluster CIDR (upper bound): (accept default)**
- **Node allocation size (CIDR length per worker node): (accept default)**
- **Services CIDR: (accept default)**
- **API IP address: (accept default)**
- **DNS IP address: (accept default)**

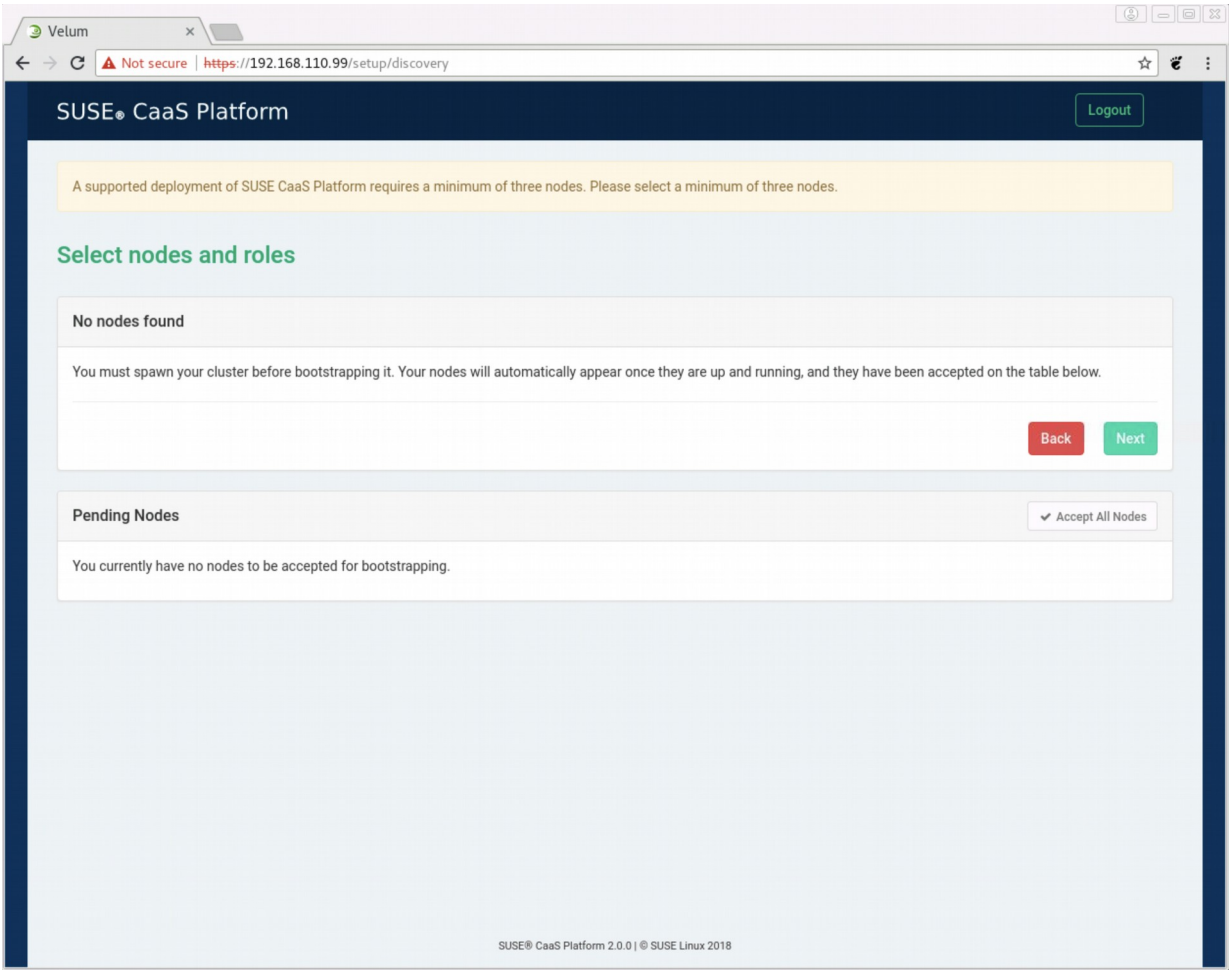
Proxy settings: **(disable)**

SUSE registry mirror: **(disable)**

6. On the **Bootstrap your Container as a Service Platform** screen, verify that the **autoyast=** URL that is displayed matches what you entered in the PXE configuration files in the **/srv/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg/** directory.
7. Click **Next**

   You should see the **Select nodes and roles** screen.

   This is the end of the admin node installation process. You will now continue with the bootstrap exercises.



8. Click **Next** to Prepare to Nodes to join the cluster

Summary:

In this exercise, you installed the admin node (via PXE or from the installation DVD). You then performed the initial configuration of the Admin node.

(End of Exercise)

1- 3 Install a CaaS Platform Nodes

Description:

In this exercise, you install a SUSE CaaS Platform all nodes.

Dependencies:

The RMT server must be configured (Optional Docker Registry)

DHCP, PXE and DNS must be configured.

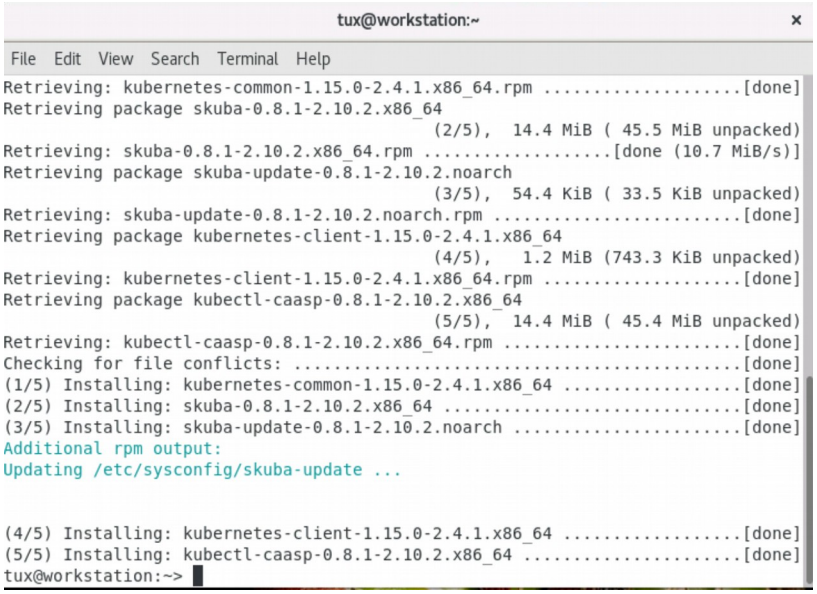
Master, and 2 worker nodes with SLES 15 SP1 installed and CaaS Platform Repos added

Task 1: Deploy the Kubernetes Dashboard

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command to install skuba and the kubernetes client

   sudo zypper in skuba kubernetes-client

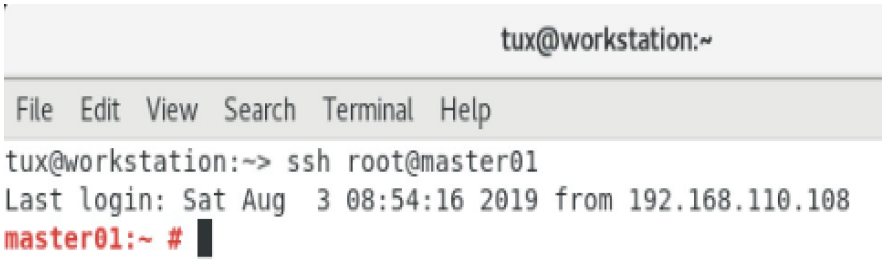
   I will tell you the amount of additional drive space needed and it will prompt you to press **y** to continue
3. Press the **'Y'** key to continue
   when it finished you should see a screen similar to the image below



Task 2: Test to ensure SSH keys are properly set

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to test your **ssh keys** to master01

   ssh root@master01
3. You should see a red prompt that says master01



4. Notice that you did not need to type in a password or accept a key?
   This is because of the pre-work done on the workstation
5. Exit your ssh session from the terminal prompt
   exit

6. Repeat the step 2 and 3 for **worker10** and **worker11**

Summary:

In this exercise, you installed Skuba and the Kubernetes Client Utilities. You also tested that the SSH keys were set up properly and you could seamlessly connect to all of the nodes.

(End of Exercise)

1- 4 Setup SSH Keys

Description:

In this exercise, you install setup all of the machines so you can shh to any of the nodes with a username or password

Task 1: Deploy the Kubernetes Dashboard

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command to Start the ssh-agent

   eval "$(ssh-agent -s)
3. Enter the following command to create an ssh key

   ssh-keygen

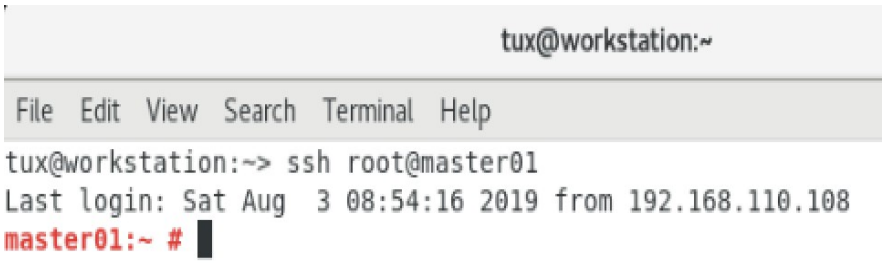
   When it asks you questions just take the default

Task 2: Run ssh-keygen on all nodes

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to test your **ssh keys** to master01

   ssh root@master01

   password is **linux**
3. You should see a red prompt that says master01



4. Enter the following command in the terminal to create an **ssh key**

   ssh-keygen
5. Exit your ssh session from the terminal prompt

exit

6. Repeat the step 2 and 3 for **worker10** and **worker11**

Task 3: Copy SSH keys to Management workstation

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to test your **ssh keys** to master01

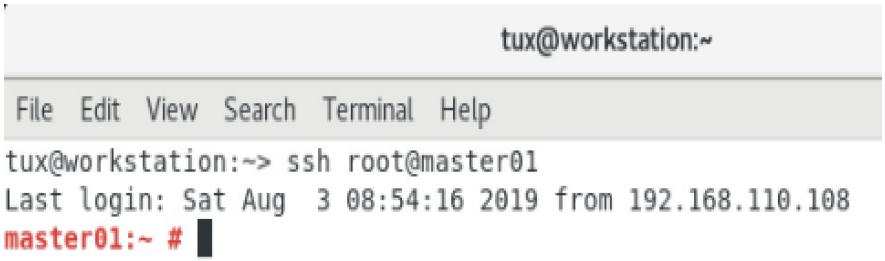
   ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@master

3. Repeat the step 2 and 3 for **worker10** and **worker11**

Task 4: Test to ensure SSH keys are properly set

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to test your **ssh keys** to master01

   ssh root@master01
3. You should see a red prompt that says master01



4. Notice that you did not need to type in a password or accept a key?
   This is because of the pre-work done on the workstation
5. Exit your ssh session from the terminal prompt

   exit

6. Repeat the step 2 and 3 for **worker10** and **worker11**

Summary:

In this exercise, you set it up so that you can ssh from the Management Workstation to any of the nodes without asking for a username or a password

(End of Exercise)

1- 5 Install a CaaS Platform Nodes

Description:

In this exercise, you install a SUSE CaaS Platform all nodes.

Dependencies:

The RMT server must be configured (Optional Docker Registry)

DHCP, PXE and DNS must be configured.

Master, and 2 worker nodes with SLES 15 SP1 installed and CaaS Platform Repos added

Task 1: Deploy the first Kubernetes Master node

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command create the basic config to our **kubernetes cluster**

   skuba cluster init --control-plane master.example.com my-cluster

   ```
   tux@workstation:~> skuba cluster init --control-plane master.example.com my-cluster
   ** This is a BETA release and NOT intended for production usage. **
   [init] configuration files written to /home/tux/my-cluster
   tux@workstation:~>
   ```

3. Enter the following command to change into the newly created folder

   cd my-cluster

4. Look at the cluster config filename **my-cluster**

   less kubeadm-init.conf

```
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster> cat kubeadm-init.conf
apiVersion: kubeadm.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: InitConfiguration
bootstrapTokens: []
localAPIEndpoint:
  advertiseAddress: ""
---
apiVersion: kubeadm.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: ClusterConfiguration
apiServer:
  certSANs:
    - master.example.com
  extraArgs:
    oidc-issuer-url: https://master.example.com:32000
    oidc-client-id: oidc
    oidc-ca-file: /etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
    oidc-username-claim: email
    oidc-groups-claim: groups
clusterName: my-cluster
controlPlaneEndpoint: master.example.com:6443
dns:
  imageRepository: registry.suse.com/caasp/v4
  imageTag: 1.3.1
  type: CoreDNS
etcd:
  local:
    imageRepository: registry.suse.com/caasp/v4
    imageTag: 3.3.11
imageRepository: registry.suse.com/caasp/v4
kubernetesVersion: 1.15.0
networking:
  podSubnet: 10.244.0.0/16
  serviceSubnet: 10.96.0.0/12
useHyperKubeImage: true
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster>
```

5. Install, configure and bootstrap the cluster-info

   skuba node bootstrap --target master.example.com master01

```
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster> skuba node bootstrap --target master.example.com master01
** This is a BETA release and NOT intended for production usage. **
W0808 17:13:25.590213    2588 ssh.go:306]
The authenticity of host '192.168.110.7:22' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is 54:3e:9b:2e:21:fc:5c:70:ff:c4:99:7c:fa:b4:08:d0.
I0808 17:13:25.590316    2588 ssh.go:307] accepting SSH key for "master.example.com:22"
I0808 17:13:25.590327    2588 ssh.go:308] adding fingerprint for "master.example.com:22" to "known_hosts"
[bootstrap] updating init configuration with target information
[bootstrap] writing init configuration for node
[bootstrap] applying init configuration to node
[bootstrap] downloading secrets from bootstrapped node "master.example.com"
[bootstrap] successfully bootstrapped node "master.example.com" with Kubernetes: "1.15.0"
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster>
```

6. add a **worker10** node to the cluster

   skuba node join --role worker --target worker10.example.com worker10

```
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster> skuba node join --role worker --target worker10.example.com worker10
** This is a BETA release and NOT intended for production usage. **
W0808 17:23:50.580677    2632 ssh.go:306]
The authenticity of host '192.168.110.10:22' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is 19:7c:db:38:d2:c5:34:f6:cb:90:21:4e:1a:b5:5e:d7.
I0808 17:23:50.580863    2632 ssh.go:307] accepting SSH key for "worker10.example.com:22"
I0808 17:23:50.580916    2632 ssh.go:308] adding fingerprint for "worker10.example.com:22" to "known_hosts"
[join] applying states to new node
[join] node successfully joined the cluster
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster>
```

7. add a **worker11** node to the cluster

   skuba node join --role worker --target worker11.example.com worker11

   You should seem message very similar to the message you received in the previous step.

8. Verify Cluster Status

   skuba cluster status

```
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster> skuba cluster status
** This is a BETA release and NOT intended for production usage. **
NAME       OS-IMAGE                              KERNEL-VERSION          KUBELET-VERSION   CONTAINER-RUNTIME   HAS-UPDATES   HAS-DISRUPTIVE-UPDATES
master01   SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1   4.12.14-197.10-default   v1.15.0           cri-o://1.15.0      <none>        <none>
worker10   SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1   4.12.14-197.10-default   v1.15.0           cri-o://1.15.0      <none>        <none>
worker11   SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1   4.12.14-197.10-default   v1.15.0           cri-o://1.15.0      <none>        <none>
tux@workstation:~/my-cluster>
```

Summary:

In this exercise, you installed Skuba and the Kubernetes Client Utilities. You also tested that the SSH keys were set up properly and you could seamlessly connect to all of the nodes.

(End of Exercise)

2 Connecting to the Cluster

Description:

In this section you will learn how to connect to the Cluster via both the command line and a GUI interface.

2- 1 Use the kubectl Command to Display Info About the Cluster

Description:

In this exercise, you use the **kubectl** command to display info about the Kubernetes cluster.

Task 1: Configure workstation for kubectl command

1. **On** the Workstation**, open** a **terminal**
2. Create official folder for kubernetes config filename

   mkdir ~/.kube

3. **On** the Workstation**, open** a **terminal**
4. Create config file

   cp ~/my-cluster/admin.conf ~/.kube/config

Task 2: Use the kubectl Command

1. From a terminal, enter the following command to view the URL of the Kubernetes master:

   kubectl cluster-info

   You should see the URL of the Kubernetes master displayed.
2. Enter the following command to see a more detailed output of the status of the cluster:

   kubectl cluster-info dump

   You should see a json dump of the status of cluster.
3. Enter the following command to display a list of Kubernetes nodes:

   kubectl get nodes

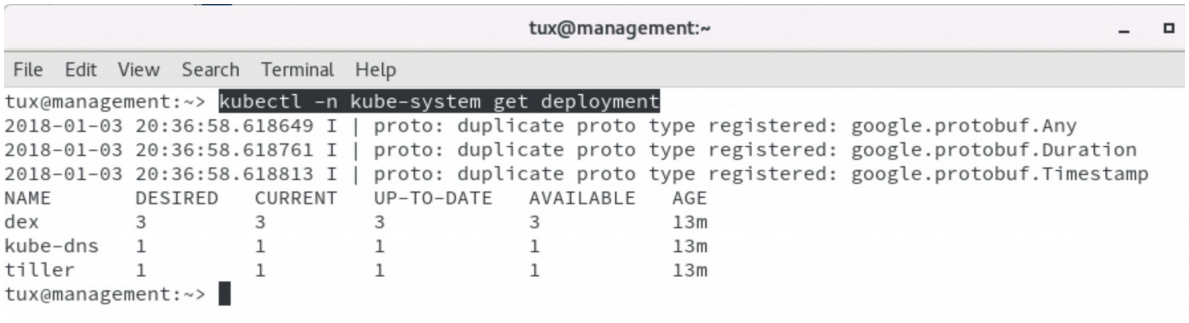
   You should see the list of nodes, their node names, status, age and version displayed.

```
tux@management:~/course_files/CAAS101/scripts> kubectl get nodes
2018-08-08 10:02:50.924418 I | proto: duplicate proto type registered: google.protobuf.Any
2018-08-08 10:02:50.924462 I | proto: duplicate proto type registered: google.protobuf.Duration
2018-08-08 10:02:50.924473 I | proto: duplicate proto type registered: google.protobuf.Timestamp
NAME       STATUS    AGE       VERSION
master01   Ready     1d        v1.9.8
master02   Ready     1d        v1.9.8
master03   Ready     1d        v1.9.8
worker10   Ready     1d        v1.9.8
worker11   Ready     1d        v1.9.8
worker12   Ready     1d        v1.9.8
tux@management:~/course_files/CAAS101/scripts>
```

4. Enter the following command to display a list of Kubernetes nodes:

   kubectl -n kube-system get deployments

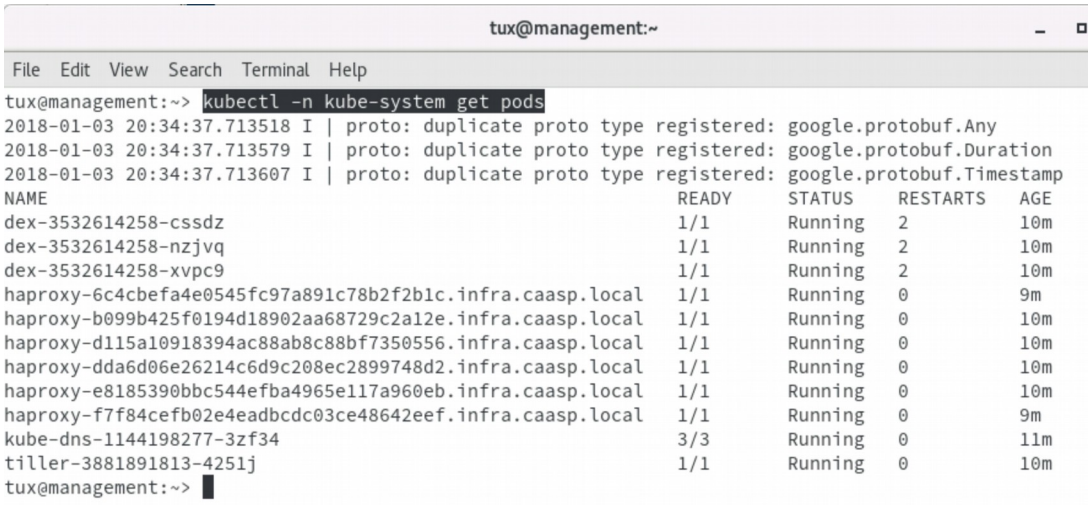
   You should see the list of deployments, their nodes names, status, age and version displayed.



5. Enter the following command to display a list of Kubernetes pods:

   kubectl -n kube-system get pods

   You should see the list of pods, their names, status, and age displayed.



Summary:

In this exercise, you downloaded the kubectl config file from the cluster and then ran some kubectl commands to view information about the cluster.

(End of Exercise)

2- 2 Deploy the Kubernetes Dashboard

Description:

In this exercise, you deploy the Kubernetes Dashboard.

We will also apply an RBAC configuration that turns off token based authentication and stops the dashboard from timing out after 10 mins.

Task 1: Deploy the Kubernetes Dashboard

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command to deploy the Kubernetes Dashboard:

   ```
   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/manifests/dashboard
   ```

   You should see that a **secret**, **serviceaccount** , **role**, **rolebinding**, **deployment** and **service** were created:
3. Enter the following command to view the pods deployed in the **kube-system** namespace:

   ```
   kubectl -n kube-system get pods
   ```

   You should see the kubernetes-dashboard listed among the pods.
4. Enter the following command to view the deployments in the **kube-system** namespace:

   ```
   kubectl -n kube-system get deployments
   ```

   You should see the kubernetes-dashboard listed among the deployments.
5. Enter the following command to view the services in the **kube-system** namespace:

   ```
   kubectl -n kube-system get services
   ```

   You should see the kubernetes-dashboard listed among the services.

Task 2: Access the Kubernetes Dashboard

1. Enter the following command to start a kubectl proxy in a screen session:

   ```
   screen kubectl proxy
   ```

   You should see the proxy session started. Notice that port 8001 on the local host is the

port used.

2. Enter the following keystrokes to detach from the screen session:

   ctrl+a ctrl+d

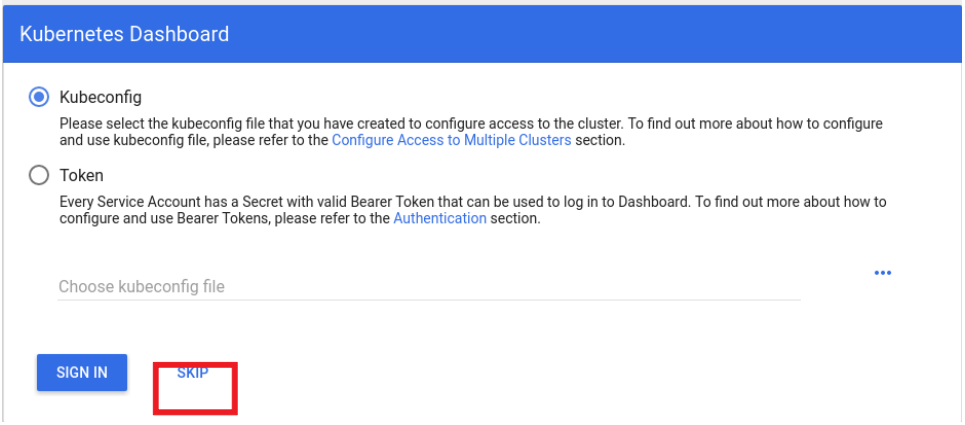
   You should be detached from the screen session and back at a command prompt.

3. Open a web browser and point to:

   http://localhost:8001/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/https:kubernetes-dashboard:/proxy/#!/login

   You should see the Kubernetes Dashboard authentication method screen.

4. Click: **Skip** to login without a token



5. From the list on the left, in the **Namespace** section, from the drop-down list (which is probably displaying the **default** namespace), select **kube-system**
   You should see the kubernetes dashboard deployment in the **kube-system** namespace.
6. From that same drop-down menu, select **default**
   You should see that there is nothing deployed in the **default** namespace.

Summary:

In this exercise, you deployed the Kubernetes Dashboard to the cluster. You then started a kubectl proxy in a screen session and accessed the Kubernetes Dashboard.

(End of Exercise)

2- 3 Install a CaaS Platform Nodes

Description:

In this exercise, you install install Helm and config it to pull charts from SUSE.

Task 1: Install Helm on Workstation

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command to install skuba and the kubernetes client

   sudo zypper in helm

   I will tell you the amount of additional drive space needed and it will prompt you to press **y** to continue

Task 2: Create Service account and Cluster Role for Helm

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to create a service account for Helm to use

   kubectl create serviceaccount --namespace kube-system tiller

3. Enter the following command in the terminal to create a cluster role for Helm to use

   kubectl create clusterrolebinding tiller --clusterrole=cluster-admin --serviceaccount=kube-system:tiller

Task 3: Initialize Helm

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to create a service account for Helm to use

   helm init --tiller-image registry.suse.com/caasp/v4/helm-tiller:2.8.2 --service-account tiller

3. Look to see if tiller is currently running (give it a minute if it is not in the **Ready** state)

   kubectl get pods –all-namespaces

```
tux@localhost:~> kubectl get pods --all-namespaces
NAMESPACE     NAME                                    READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
kube-system   cilium-82kz9                            1/1     Running   0          47m
kube-system   cilium-bzsp7                            1/1     Running   0          47m
kube-system   cilium-operator-7d6ddddbf5-qnbp5        1/1     Running   0          50m
kube-system   cilium-rwwjw                            1/1     Running   0          47m
kube-system   coredns-69c4947958-75vdp                1/1     Running   1          50m
kube-system   coredns-69c4947958-vmf6d                1/1     Running   3          50m
kube-system   etcd-master01                           1/1     Running   0          49m
kube-system   kube-apiserver-master01                 1/1     Running   0          49m
kube-system   kube-controller-manager-master01        1/1     Running   0          49m
kube-system   kube-proxy-2nhh6                        1/1     Running   0          50m
kube-system   kube-proxy-ftbck                        1/1     Running   0          47m
kube-system   kube-proxy-pj698                        1/1     Running   0          48m
kube-system   kube-scheduler-master01                 1/1     Running   0          49m
kube-system   kubernetes-dashboard-5f9c6b756f-hkwxh   1/1     Running   0          45m
kube-system   kured-4qzsf                             1/1     Running   0          45m
kube-system   kured-7tcfj                             1/1     Running   0          49m
kube-system   kured-9z4g7                             1/1     Running   0          47m
kube-system   oidc-dex-55fc689dc-mccw8                1/1     Running   1          50m
kube-system   oidc-gangway-7b7fbbdbdf-4w6z8           1/1     Running   0          50m
kube-system   tiller-deploy-7c666b7c99-7whpp          1/1     Running   0          42m
tux@localhost:~>
```

Task 4: Add SUSE Charts to Helm

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to create a service account for Helm to use

   helm repo add suse-charts https://kubernetes-charts.suse.com

3. Look at available charts from SUSE

   helm search suse

```
tux@localhost:~> helm search suse
NAME                                    CHART VERSION   APP VERSION     DESCRIPTION
suse-charts/cf                          2.17.1          1.4.1           A Helm chart for SUSE Cloud Foundry
suse-charts/cf-usb-sidecar-mysql        1.0.1                           A Helm chart for SUSE Universal Service Broker ...
suse-charts/cf-usb-sidecar-postgres     1.0.1                           A Helm chart for SUSE Universal Service Broker ...
suse-charts/console                     2.4.0           2.4.0           A Helm chart for deploying Stratos UI Console
suse-charts/log-agent-rsyslog           1.0.1           8.39.0          Log Agent for forwarding logs of K8s control pl...
suse-charts/metrics                     1.0.0           1.0.0           A Helm chart for Stratos Metrics
suse-charts/minibroker                  0.2.0                           A minibroker for your minikube
suse-charts/nginx-ingress               0.28.4          0.15.0          An nginx Ingress controller that uses ConfigMap...
suse-charts/uaa                         2.17.1          1.4.1           A Helm chart for SUSE UAA
tux@localhost:~>
```

Task 5: Install Centralize Loggin

1. On the **Workstation**, open a terminal
2. Enter the following command in the terminal to create a service account for Helm to use

   helm install suse-charts/log-agent-rsyslog --name 1.0.1 --set server.host=rsyslog-server.default.svc.cluster.local --set server.port=514

Summary:

In this exercise, you installed Helm on the Management workstation. You then setup and configured it to pull Charts directly from SUSE. You then installed the CaaS Platform's Centralized Logging Service.

(End of Exercise)

3 Deploying a Workload

Description:

In this section you will deploy a simple workload in Kubernetes.

3- 1 Deploy a Simple Pod on Kubernetes

Description:

In this exercise, you deploy the Nginx web server as a simple pod on the Kubernetes cluster.

Task 1: View a Manifest for the Deployment

1. On the **management workstation**, in the text editor of your choice, open the file:

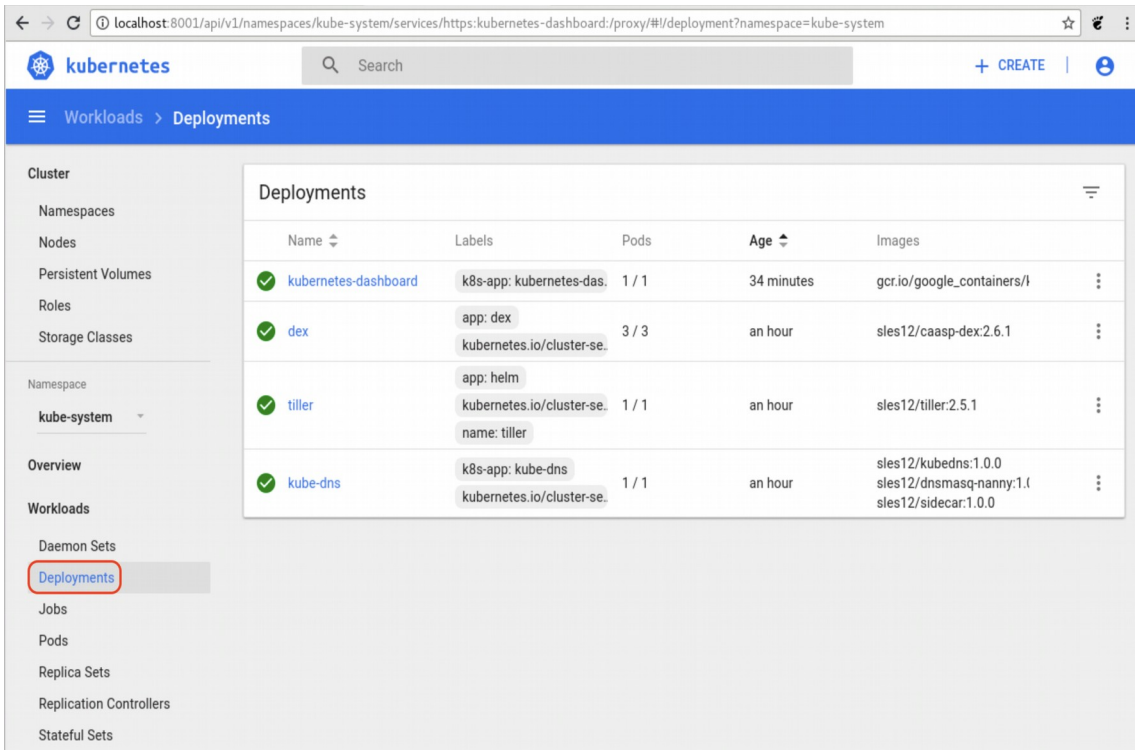
   ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment.yaml

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 4
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: smt.example.com:5000/sles12sp3_nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

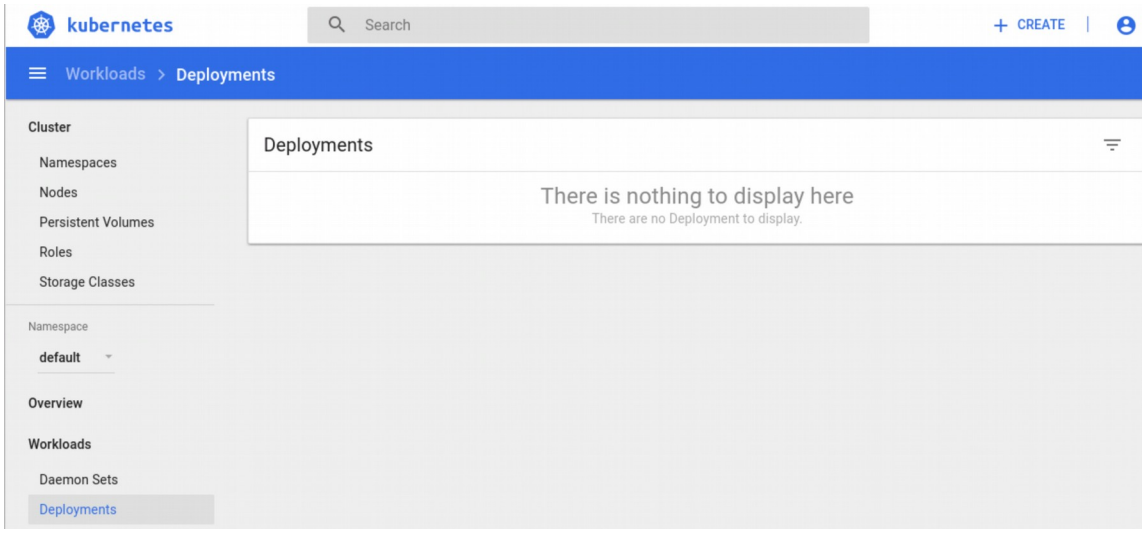
Task 2: Deploy a simple application (GUI option)

To deploy the application, go to the Kubernetes Dashboard

1. Click on **Deployments** on the left hand panel

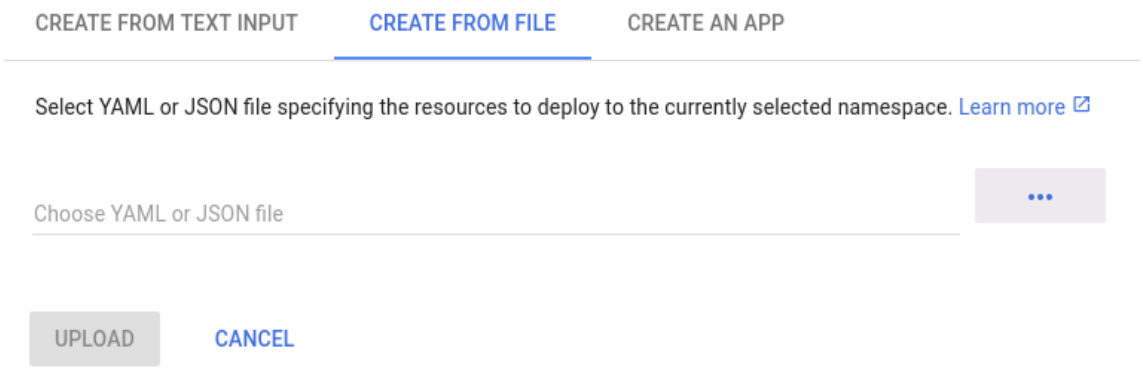


   All of the currently deployed Deployments are in the kube-system namespace
2. Select **Namespace** on the left hand panel
3. Change the **Namespace** to **Default** and select **Deployments** again

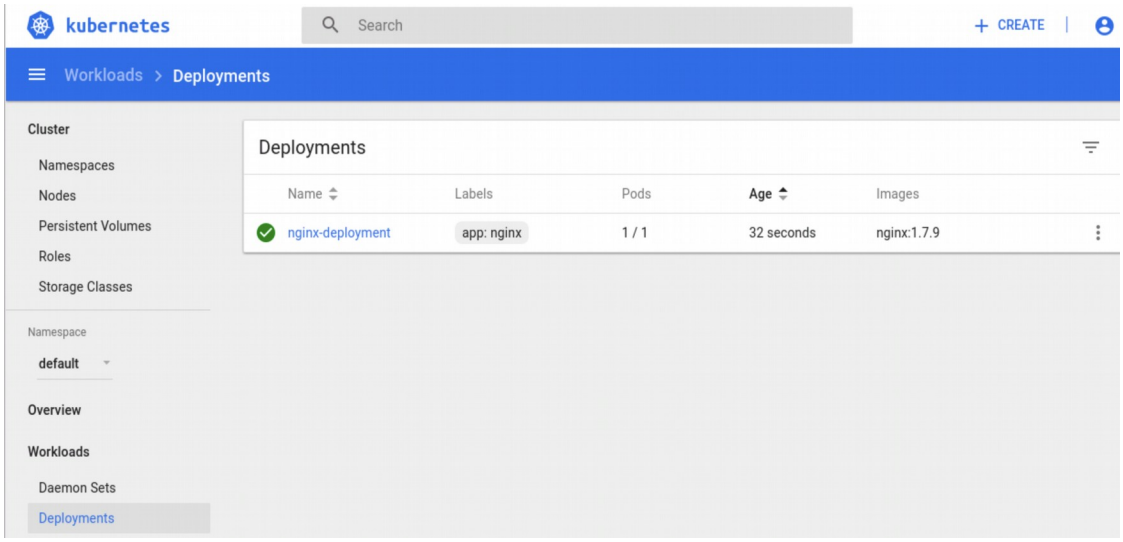


   note there are no current deployments in the **default** namespace

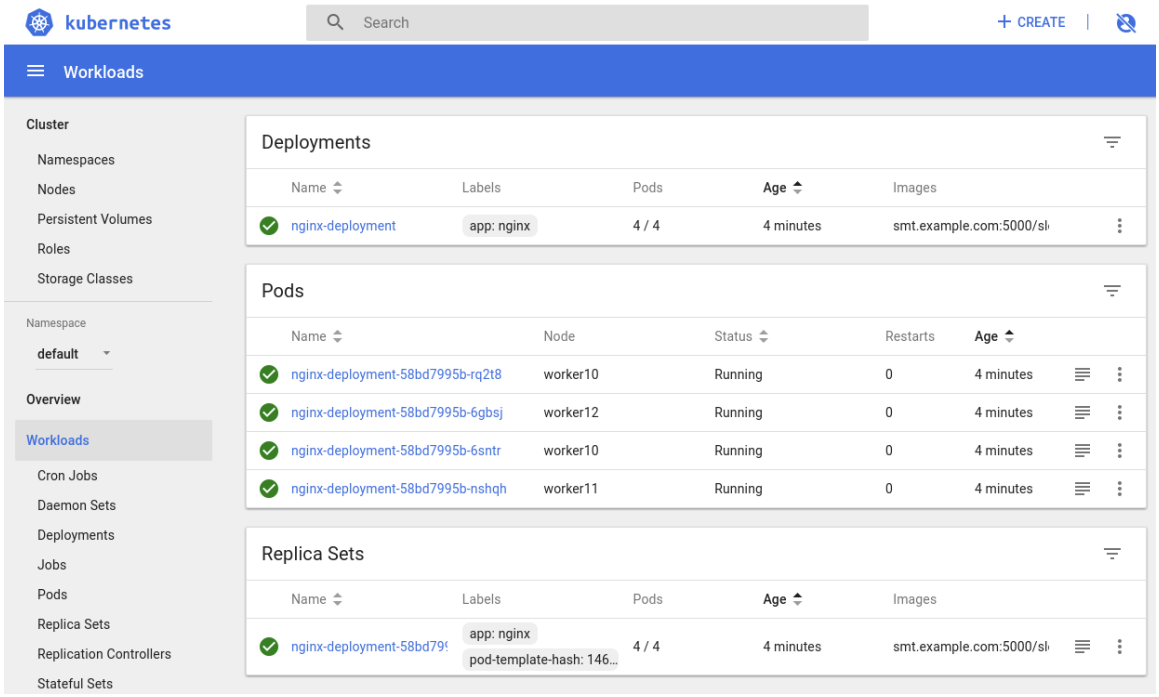
4. Click on **+ CREATE**
5. Select **Create from File** and the press '**…' to** select file



6. Browse to **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment.yaml**
7. Press Upload
8. Select **Deployments** view and we should now see the nginx-deployment



9. Explore the Kubernetes Dashboard
   Make sure you look at the **Overview, Workloads, and Pods** views



Task 3: Deploy a simple application (Command Line option)

10. To deploy the pod, open a terminal and enter the following command:

kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment.yaml

```
tux@management:~> kubectl apply -f ~/course_files/CAAS101/manifests/labs/nginx-deployment.yaml
2018-03-13 09:27:42.158048 I | proto: duplicate proto type registered: google.protobuf.Any
2018-03-13 09:27:42.158121 I | proto: duplicate proto type registered: google.protobuf.Duration
2018-03-13 09:27:42.158136 I | proto: duplicate proto type registered: google.protobuf.Timestamp
deployment "nginx-deployment" created
tux@management:~>
```

You should see the deployment “nginx-deployment” was created.

11. Enter the following command to view the deployments:

```
kubectl get deployments
```

You should see that a single instance of the **nginx-deployment** pod is running.

12. Enter the following command to view the deployed pods:

```
kubectl get pods
```

You should see a single instance of the **nginx-deployment** pod running.

Summary:

In this exercise, you launched a single instance of the Nginx web server as a pod in a deployment on the cluster.

(End of Exercise)

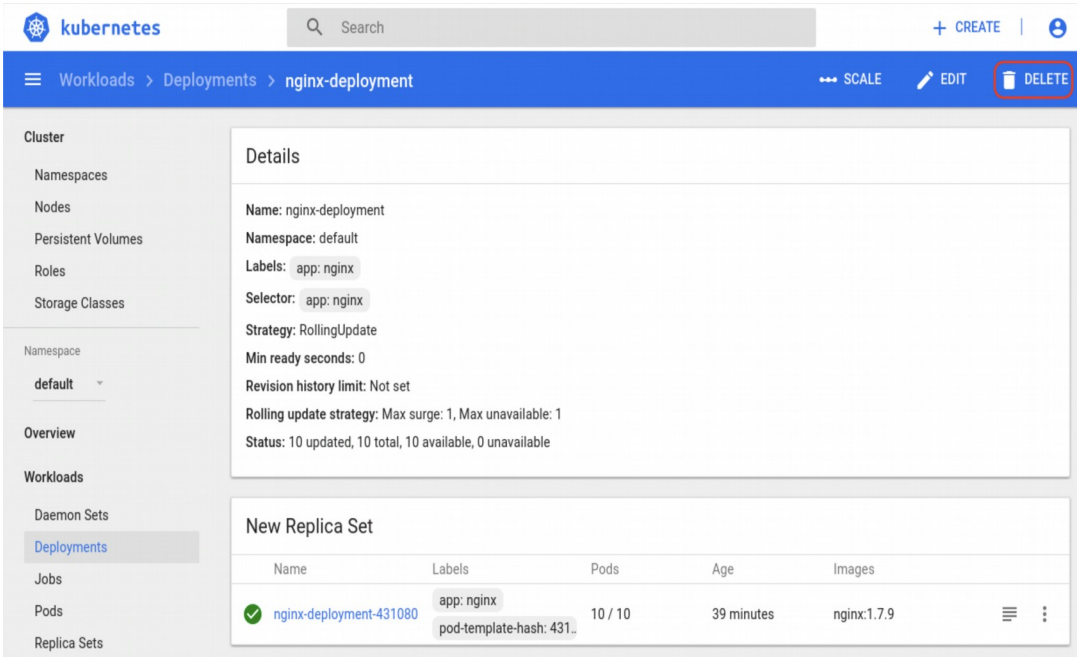
3- 2 Delete a Deployment on Kubernetes

Description:

In this exercise, you delete the Nginx web server deployment that was previously deployed on the Kubernetes cluster.

Task 1: Delete the Deployment (GUI Option)

1. Select **nginx-deployment** under Deployments
2. Select **Delete**



Task 2: Delete the Deployment (Command Line option)

3. To view the deployments, on the **Workstation**, enter the following command:

   kubectl get deployments

   You should see that one instance of the **nginx-deployment** is running.

4. Enter the following command to delete the deployment:

   kubectl delete deployment nginx-deployment

   You should see the **nginx-deployment** was deleted.

5. View the deployments again:

   kubectl get deployments

   You should see that the **nginx-deployment** is no longer running.

6. View the pods:

   kubectl get pods

   You should see that all of the pods that were part of the **nginx-deployment** are no longer running.

Summary:

In this exercise, you deleted the Nginx web server deployment that was previously deployed on the cluster.

(End of Exercise)

3- 3 Scale Out a Deployment

Description:

In this exercise, you scale out a running Deployment.

Task 1: View the Manifest for the Deployment

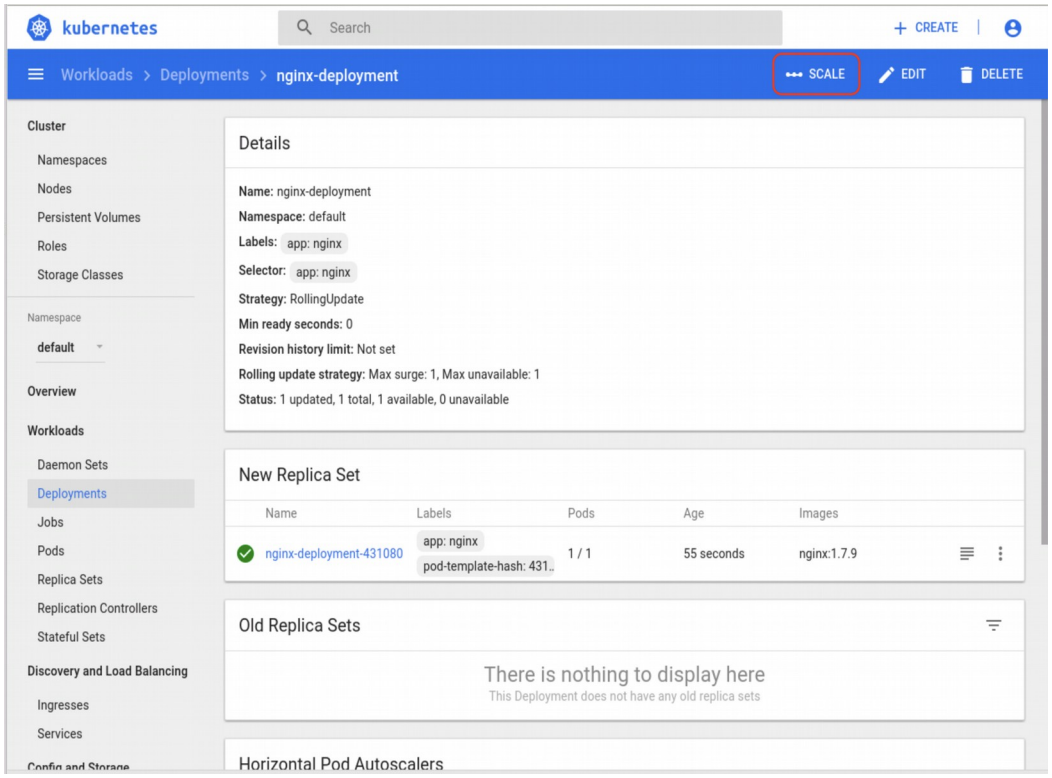
1. In the text editor of your choice, view the **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment.yaml** file

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 4
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: smt.example.com:5000/sles12sp3_nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

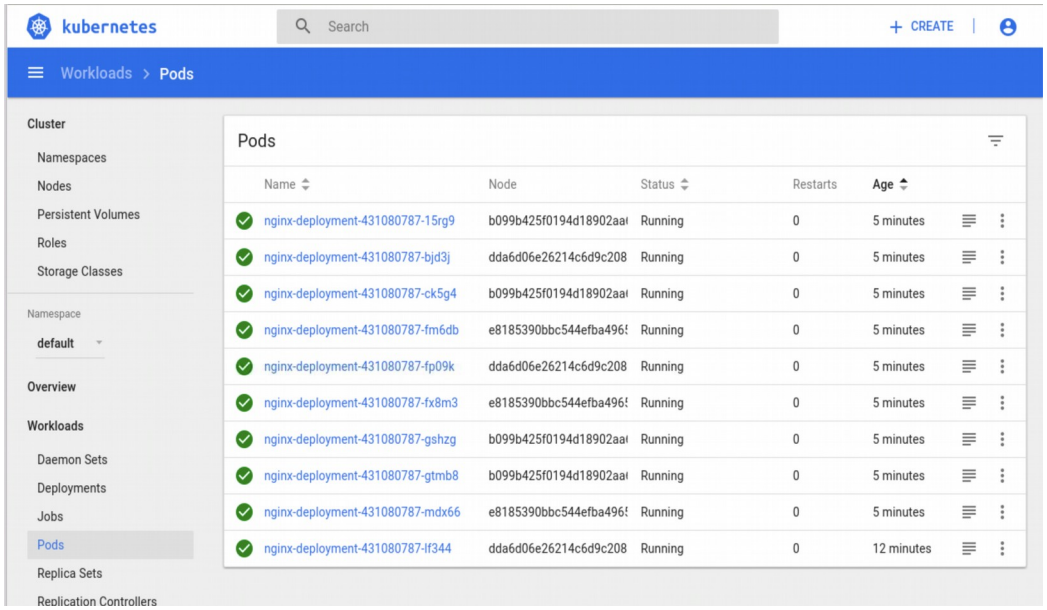
Task 2: Scale the Deployment (GUI option)

1. From **Kubernetes Dashboard** select **Create** and open **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-scale.yaml**
2. Press the **Deploy** button
3. Select the **nginx-deployment** under **Deployments**

4. click the **Scale** Button and change the number of **Desired pods** to 10



5. View the deployed pods by selecting **Pods** in the left hand panel



6. Scale the Pods back down to 4

Task 3: Scale the Deployment (Command Line Option)

1. In the text editor of your choice, open the **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-scale.yaml** file

   Note the the only difference is the number of replicas

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 10
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: smt.example.com:5000/sles12sp3_nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

2. To scale the deployment, open a terminal and enter the following command:

   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-scale.yaml

3. Enter the following command to view the deployments:

   kubectl get deployments

   You should see that one instance of the **nginx-deployment** Deployment is running.

4. Enter the following command to view the deployed pods:

   kubectl get pods

   You should see 10 instances of the **nginx-deployment** pod running.

Summary:

In this exercise, you created a new manifest for an existing deployment that specified a smaller number of replicas. You then applied the updated manifest to scale in the deployment. Finally you applied the original manifest to scale the deployment back out.

(End of Exercise)

4 Work With Kubernetes

Description:

In this section you are introduced to how to work with Kubernetes. You are first introduced to Kubernetes configuration and management utilities and manifests. You then deploy and manage pods on a Kubernetes cluster.

4- 1 Update a Deployment

Description:

In this exercise, you update a running pod.

Task 1: Create a New Manifest for the Deployment

1. In the text editor of your choice, open the **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-update.yaml** file
2. Notice the section in **red**

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 4
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: rmt.example.com:5000/nginx:1.9.0
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

Task 2: Update the Deployment

1. If you don't already have **nginx** deployed Deploy either through **KubeDashboard** using the file **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment.yaml** or the following command line:

   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment.yaml
2. To display information on the current nginx deployment enter the following command:

```
kubectl describe deployment -l app=nginx
```

You should see the description of the nginx deployment displayed.

Notice the image version is: nginx:1.7.9

3. Open another terminal and enter the following command to watch the running pods:

```
watch kubectl get pods
```

You should see a list of the running pods displayed with the list updating every 2 seconds.

4. To update the deployment, open a terminal and enter the following command:

```
kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-update.yaml
```

You should see the deployment “nginx-deployment” was configured.

5. Enter the following command to view the deployments:

```
kubectl get deployments
```

You should see that 4 instances of the **nginx-deployment** pod are DESIRED and, depending on when you ran the command, the values in the CURRENT, UP-TO-DATE and AVAILABLE columns my be more, fewer or the same number as the update happens .

6. In the terminal where you are watching the pods enter **ctrl+c** to stop the watch command
7. Enter the following command to display information about the running deployment of nginx:

```
kubectl describe pods -l app=nginx
```

Notice the image version is now: nginx:1.9.0

Summary:

In this exercise, you created a new manifest to update the running nginx deployment. You then updated the deployment and verified that it was updated.

(End of Exercise)

4- 2 Update a Deployment Via Rolling Updates

Description:

In this exercise, you update a running pod using rolling updates.

Task 1: Create a New Manifest for the Deployment

1. On the management workstation, In the text editor of your choice, open the **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-rolling_update.yaml** file
2. Notice the changes are in **red**

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 4
  revisionHistoryLimit: 5
  minReadySeconds: 20
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 25%
      maxSurge: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: smt.example.com:/5000/nginx:1.12.0
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

3. Save the file and close the text editor

Task 2: Update the Deployment

1. To display information on the current nginx deployment enter the following command:

   kubectl describe deployment -l app=nginx

   You should see the description of the nginx deployment displayed.
   Notice the image version is: **nginx:1.9.0**
2. Open another terminal and enter the following command to watch the running pods:

   watch kubectl get pods

   You should see a list of the running pods displayed with the list updating every 2 seconds.
3. To update the deployment, open a terminal and enter the following command:

   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-rolling_update.yaml

   You should see the deployment “nginx-deployment” was configured.
   In the terminal where you are watching the pods you should see the number of running pods drop to 3 (because of maxUnavailable: 25%) and 3 new pods start deploying. Shortly after the 3 new pods are running you should see the number of running pods scale up to 6 (because of maxSurge: 2) and then back to 4.
4. Enter the following command to view the deployments:

   kubectl get deployments

   You should see that 4 instances of the **nginx-deployment** pod are running.
5. In the terminal where you are watching the pods enter **ctrl+c** to stop the watch command
6. Enter the following command to display information about the running deployment of nginx:

   kubectl describe deployment -l app=nginx

   Notice the image version is now: **nginx:1.12.0**

Summary:

In this exercise, you created a new manifest to update the running nginx deployment using the rolling update type. You then updated the deployment and verified that it was updated.

(End of Exercise)

4- 3 Expose a Service Running in a Pod

Description:

In this exercise, you expose a service running in a pod.

Task 1: Create a Manifest for the Service

1. On the Workstation, in the text editor of your choice, open the file:

   ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-service.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: nginx-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - port: 80
      nodePort: 30000
  selector:
      app: nginx
```

Task 2: Define the Service

1. To define the service in the cluster, open a terminal and enter the following command:

   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-service.yaml

   You should see the service “nginx-service” was created.
2. Enter the following command to view the services:

   kubectl get services

   You should see that the nginx-service service is defined. Notice the 80:30000 under ports showing external port 30000 will be redirected into internal port 80.

Task 3: Access the Exposed Service

1. To access the exposed service, open a web browser and point to:

   http://worker.example.com:30000

   You should see the Welcome to nginx web page.

Note:

If desired, you can change the URL to point to a specific worker node (i.e. **worker10.example.com**) and see that the web page is still accessible. This demonstrates that the kube-proxy is working on all of the cluster nodes.

Summary:

In this exercise, you defined a service in the cluster exposing port 80 that allowed access to the nginx pod running on the cluster. You then accessed the nginx pod in a web browser.

(End of Exercise)

4- 4 Setup Readiness and Liveness Probes

Description:

In this exercise, you learn how to setup and configure Readiness and Liveness Probes

Task 1: View manifest for the Deployment

1. In the text editor of your choice, open the **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment-health.yaml** file

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 4
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: smt.example.com:5000/sles12sp3_nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
        readinessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /
            port: 80
          initialDelaySeconds: 5
          timeoutSeconds: 1
          periodSeconds: 15
        livenessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /
            port: 80
          initialDelaySeconds: 15
          timeoutSeconds: 1
          periodSeconds: 15
```

2. Notice the ReadinessProbe and LivenessProbe settings

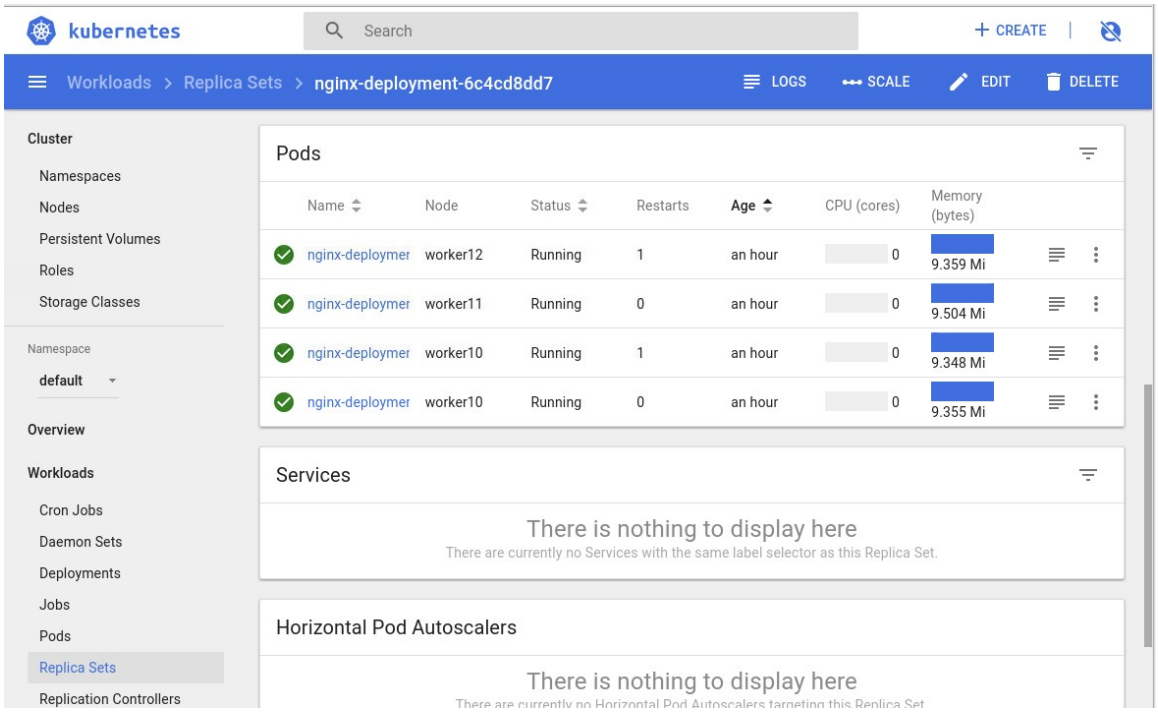
Task 2:Deploy Manifest

1. Deploy the manifest

   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/nginx-deployment-health.yaml

Task 3: View the Replica sets

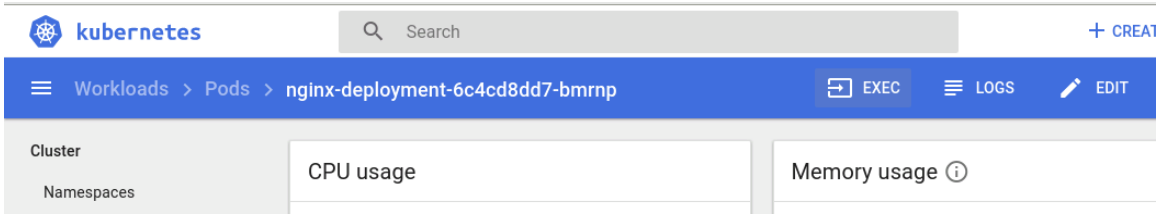
2. On the lefthand side of the Kubernetes Dashboard, under Workload, select Replica Sets



3. Notice the number of Restarts on the container

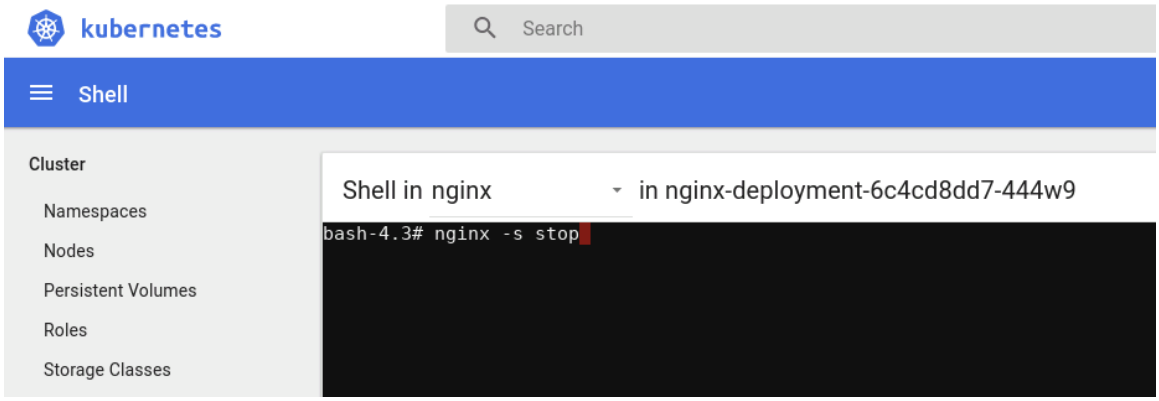
Task 4: Kill an nginx server

1. Select one of the pods labeled nginx-deployment-#### by **clicking** on it
2. **Click** the EXEC button to be taken to a shell prompt inside the running pod

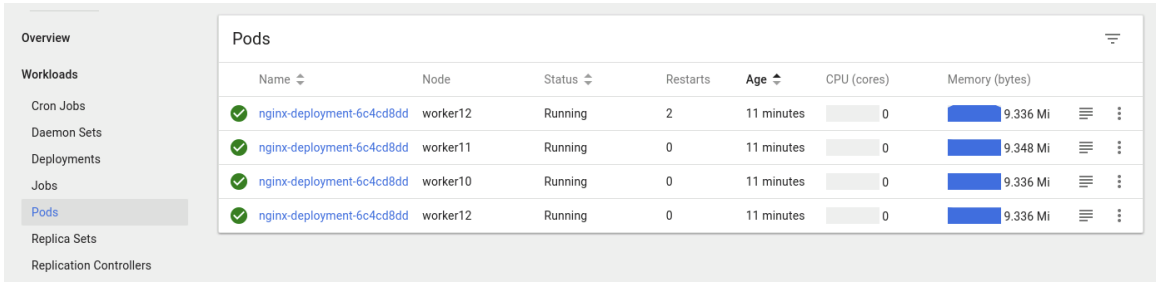


1. From the Shell enter the following command to kill the nginx process

   nginx -s stop



2. Click on Pods to view the current pods running



3. Notice the number of restarts has increased. This is because Kubernetes could no longer reach the server on port 80 os it restarted that Nginx Container inside the Pod

---

Summary:

In this exercise, you created a new manifest to update the running nginx deployment. You then updated the deployment and verified that it was updated.

(End of Exercise)

4- 5 Define Limits for Containers and Pods in Kubernetes

Description:

In this exercise, you define limits for containers and pods in the Kubernetes cluster.

Task 1: Create a New Namespace in the Cluster

1. On the **Workstation**, at the command line, enter the following command to create a new namespace in the Kubernetes cluster:

   kubectl create namespace limit-example

   You should see that a new namespace was created.
2. Enter the following command to display the namespaces:

   kubectl get namespaces

   You should see the new namespace listed.

Task 2: Create a Manifest for the Limits

1. In the text editor open the file:

   ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/limits.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
  name: mylimits
spec:
  limits:
  - max:
      cpu: "2"
      memory: 1Gi
    min:
      cpu: 200m
      memory: 6Mi
    type: Pod
  - default:
      cpu: 300m
      memory: 200Mi
    defaultRequest:
      cpu: 200m
      memory: 100Mi
    max:
      cpu: "2"
      memory: 1Gi
    min:
      cpu: 100m
      memory: 3Mi
    type: Container
```

Task 3: Apply the Limits to the Namespace

1. To deploy the pod, open a terminal and enter the following command:

   kubectl apply –f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/limits.yaml --namespace=limit-example

   You should see the limitrange “mylimits” was created.
2. Enter the following command to display the limitranges:

   kubectl describe limitranges --namespace=limit-example

   You should see the **mylimits** limitrange listed.

```
Name:           mylimits
Namespace:      limit-example
Type            Resource        Min     Max     Default Request Default Limit  Max Limit/Request Ratio
----            --------        ---     ---     --------------- -------------  -----------------------
Pod             cpu             200m    2       -               -              -
Pod             memory          6Mi     1Gi     -               -              -
Container       cpu             100m    2       200m            300m           -
Container       memory          3Mi     1Gi     100Mi           200Mi          -
tux@management:~/Downloads>
```

Summary:

In this exercise, you created a new namespace in the Kubernetes cluster. You then defined limits for containers and pods and applied them to the new namespace.

(End of Exercise)

4- 6 Introduction to Helm

Description:

In this exercise, you are introduced to the helm utility.

Task 1: Use Some Basic Helm Commands

1. In a terminal, enter the following command to source the Helm auto-completion functions into your shell environment:

   source <(helm completion bash)

   You shell environment should now have the helm auto-completion functions available.
2. Enter the following command to display a list of available helm charts:

   helm search

   You should see a list of available helm charts listed.
3. Try running the command again but rather than typing in the entire command, only type:

   helm sea[Tab]

   (Where [Tab] is the tab key)

   Notice that the "**search**" option is auto-completed.
4. Enter the following command to search for a specific helm chart:

   helm search dokuwiki

   You should see the dokuwiki chart listed.
5. Enter the following command to display the list of currently configured repos:

   helm repo list

   You should see at least one repo listed (probably the stable repo for **https://kubernetes-charts.storage.googleapis.com**) in addition to the local repo.

Summary:

In this exercise, you initialized helm. You then ran some basic helm commands such as configuring auto-completion, searching for helm charts and displaying repositories.

(End of Exercise)

4- 7 Deploy an Application with Helm

Description:

In this exercise, you deploy an application from a helm chart using the helm command.

Task 1: Create Helm Chart Config File

1. On the **Workstation**, in a terminal, enter the following command to search for a dokuwiki helm chart:

   helm search dokuwiki

   You should see a helm chart named stable/dokuwiki listed with its available chart version.
2. Enter the following command to view the default configuration for the dokuwiki chart:

   helm inspect stable/dokuwiki | less

   You should see the configuration displayed in the less pager. Page through the configuration to see what variables are being set.
3. In the text editor of your choice, create/open the **~/dokuwiki-config.yaml** file
4. Enter the following in the file:

```
dokuwikiPassword: password123
serviceType: NodePort
persistence:
  enabled: false
```

5. Save the file and close the text editor

Task 2: Deploy the Helm Chart

1. In a terminal, enter the following command to view the current helm releases:

   helm list

   You should not see the **dokuwiki** application listed.
2. Enter the following command to deploy the chart:

   helm install -f ~/dokuwiki-config.yaml --name mywiki stable/dokuwiki

   You should see the chart was deployed.
   In the output of the chart deployment, in the **==> v1/Service** section, notice the IP and port(s) the application is listening on. The NodePort(s) that the application is listening on

are the number after the colon (**:**) in the **PORT(S)** column.

Example: **80:32313/TCP,443:31034/TCP**

In this example the NodePorts are **32313** for http and **31034** for https.

Record the http NodePort here:

DOKUWIKI_PORT=_____

3. Enter the following command to display the current helm releases:

   helm list

   You should now see the dokuwiki chart listed with a name of **mywiki**. Notice the REVISION column shows the number **1** as this is the initial deployment of this release.

4. Enter the following command to view the release history for the application:

   helm history mywiki

   You should see that only a single release of **mywiki** exists.

5. Enter the following command to view the status of the **mywiki** release:

   helm status mywiki

   You should see output similar to what was displayed when the chart was first deployed.

6. You can also enter the following **kubectl** commands:

   kubectl get deployments
   kubectl get pods
   kubectl get services

   Notice that you see that same info about the deployed deployments/pods/services as if you were to have deployed them from manifests.

Task 3: Access the Application Deployed by the Helm Chart

1. Open a web browser and point to:

   http://worker.example.com:*DOKUWIKI_PORT*

   You should see the My Wiki page displayed.

2. On the top right of the page click: **Login**
3. Enter the following credentials:

   Username: **user**
   Password: **password123**

   You should be logged in.

   After logging in you probably see a number of warnings of available hotfixes and/or updates.

Task 4: Update the Application Release

1. On the Workstation, in a terminal, make a copy of the chart config file you created at the beginning of this exercise:

   cp ~/dokuwiki-config.yaml ~/dokuwiki-config-update.yaml

2. In the text editor of your choice, open the **~/dokuwiki-config-update.yaml** file
3. Edit the file to match the following (changes are in **red**):

   ```
   images: bitnami/dokuwiki:latest
   dokuwikiPassword: password123
   serviceType: NodePort
   persistence:
     enabled: false
   ```

4. Save the file and close the text editor
5. Enter the following command to upgrade the mywiki release:

   helm upgrade -f ~/dokuwiki-config-update.yaml mywiki stable/dokuwiki

   You should see the chart was successfully deployed.
6. Enter the following command to view the current helm releases:

   helm list

   You should see the dokuwiki chart named **mywiki** listed. Notice the REVISION column now shows the number **2** as the release has been updated once.
7. Enter the following command to display the release history for the mywiki release:

   helm history mywiki

   Notice that there are 2 revisions. Also notice the the first revision's STATUS is **SUPERSEDED** and the second revision's STATUS is **DEPLOYED**.
8. In the web browser, refresh the web page (or log back in if you have logged out)
   You should no longer see the warning messages about available hotfixes and/or updates.

Task 5: Delete a Deployed Helm Chart Release

1. In a terminal, enter the following command to delete the mywiki release:

   helm delete mywiki

   You should see that the release was deleted.
2. Enter the following command to list the current helm releases:

   helm list

   You should no longer see the dokuwiki chart named **mywiki** displayed.

3. Enter the following command to display the status of the **mywiki** release:

```
helm status mywiki
```

Notice that the **STATUS** is **DELETED** but also that it remembered that it had been deployed as it has a date listed in **LAST DEPLOYED**.

Summary:

In this exercise, you first deployed a helm chart. You then accessed the application that was deployed, Next you updated the release, verifying is was updated. Finally you deleted the release.

(End of Exercise)

5 Deploying Advanced Workload

Description:

How to deploy a workload from an existing Docker Image

5- 1 Run Heimdall as a standalone container

Description:

In this exercise, you configure and run Heimdall as standalone container

Task 1: Create a place for Heimdall to store it's files

1. On the Workstation, enter the following commands in a terminal session to create the ~/docker/heimdall folder:

   sudo mkdir -p /docker/heimdall
   sudo chmod 777 /docker -R
   cd /docker/heimdall

   The directory and file should now exist.

Task 2: Run Heimdall as a container

1. On the Workstation, enter the following commands in a terminal session to create

   sudo docker run -p 80:80 -v /docker/heimdall:/config -e TZ=Europe/London smt.example.com:5000/heimdall

   This tells docker to run the heimdall container with the following options:
   Map port 80 in the container to 80 on the host
   mount ~/docker/heimdall in the container in /config
   Set the timezone within the container
2. Notice that the first time it runs it created a default installation

```
-------------------------------------
          _         ()
         | |  ___   _    __
         | | / __| | |  /  \
         | | \__ \ | | | () |
         |_| |___/ |_|  \__/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-------------------------------------
GID/UID
-------------------------------------

User uid:    911
User gid:    911
-------------------------------------

[cont-init.d] 10-adduser: exited 0.
[cont-init.d] 20-config: executing...
[cont-init.d] 20-config: exited 0.
[cont-init.d] 30-keygen: executing...
generating self-signed keys in /config/keys, you can rep
Generating a RSA private key
.....................................+++++
.....................................................
writing new private key to '/config/keys/cert.key'
-----
[cont-init.d] 30-keygen: exited 0.
[cont-init.d] 50-config: executing...
New container detected, installing Heimdall
Creating app key. This may take a while on slower system
Application key set successfully.
Setting permissions
[cont-init.d] 50-config: exited 0.
[cont-init.d] 99-custom-scripts: executing...
[custom-init] no custom scripts found exiting...
[cont-init.d] 99-custom-scripts: exited 0.
[cont-init.d] done.
[services.d] starting services
[services.d] done.
```
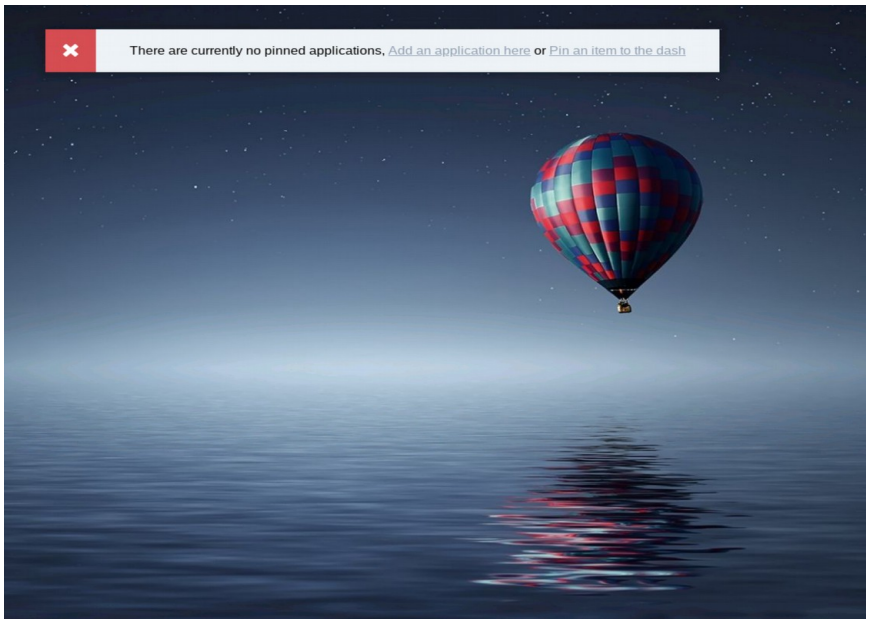

Task 3:On the Workstation launch the Chrome Browser

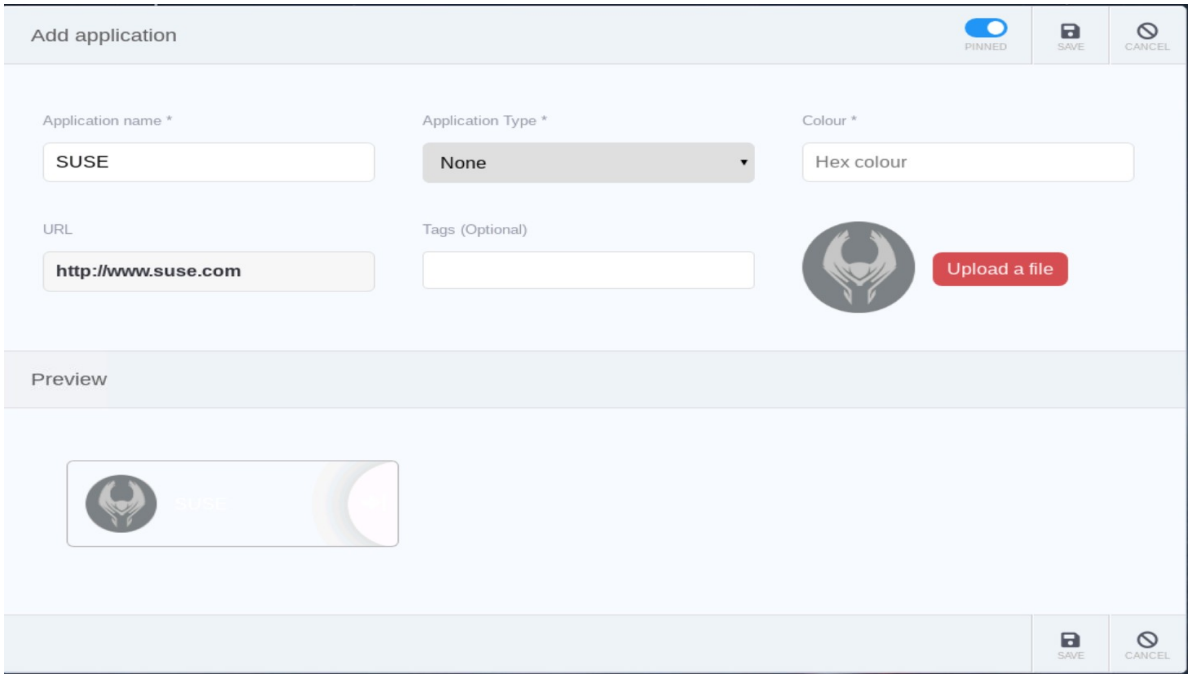
1. I On the **Workstation** **launch the Chrome Browser**

   http://127.0.0.1
2. You should see a default screen with no Apps Defined



Task 4: Create an App in Helm

1. Click on **'Add an application here'**
   Application Name: SUSE
   URL: http://www.suse.com
   Select: Pinned



2. Click Save to Save the App

Task 5: Stop and restart container

1. On the Workstation, go back to the terminal session running the container and press the following Keys to stop the container instance

   <ctrl>C

   This will terminate the container instance

2. Restart the Docker Container

   sudo docker run -p 80:80 -v ~/docker/heimdall:/config -e TZ=Europe/London smt.example.com:5000/heimdall

   Notice How it start also immediately because it's using the configuration from the last time we launched the Application

Task 6: Verify with Browser

1. On the Workstation **launch the Chrome Browser**

   http://12.0.0.1
2. You should see the App you previously defined

Task 7: Stop Container Instance

1. **On** the Workstation, go back to the terminal session running the container and press the following Keys to stop the container instance

   <ctrl>C

   This will terminate the container instance

Task 8: Try and run multiple versions of Heimdall

1. **On** the Workstation, go back to the terminal session running the container and press the following Keys to stop the container instance

   sudo docker run -d -p 80:80 -v ~/docker/heimdall:/config -e TZ=Europe/London smt.example.com:5000/heimdall

*** notice we added the -d command to tell docker to run as a Daemon rather than in the foreground**

1. Try and run a second instance of the Heimdall

   sudo docker run -d -p 80:80 -v ~/docker/heimdall:/config -e TZ=Europe/London smt.example.com:5000/heimdall

   Notice is fails because the port is already in use

Summary:

In this exercise, you launched a container from the command line to see how it behaved

(End of Exercise)

5- 2 Launch Heimdall

Description:

In this exercise, we will Heimdall without dedicated storage

Task 1: Create the Manifest for the Persistent Volume

1. On the Workstation, in the text editor of your choice, open the file:

   ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/heimdall/app-health/heimdall-deployment_ns.yaml

   Enter the following in the file:

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: heimdall-shared-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: heimdall-shared
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: heimdall-pod
          image: linuxserver/heimdall
          ports:
           - containerPort: 80
```

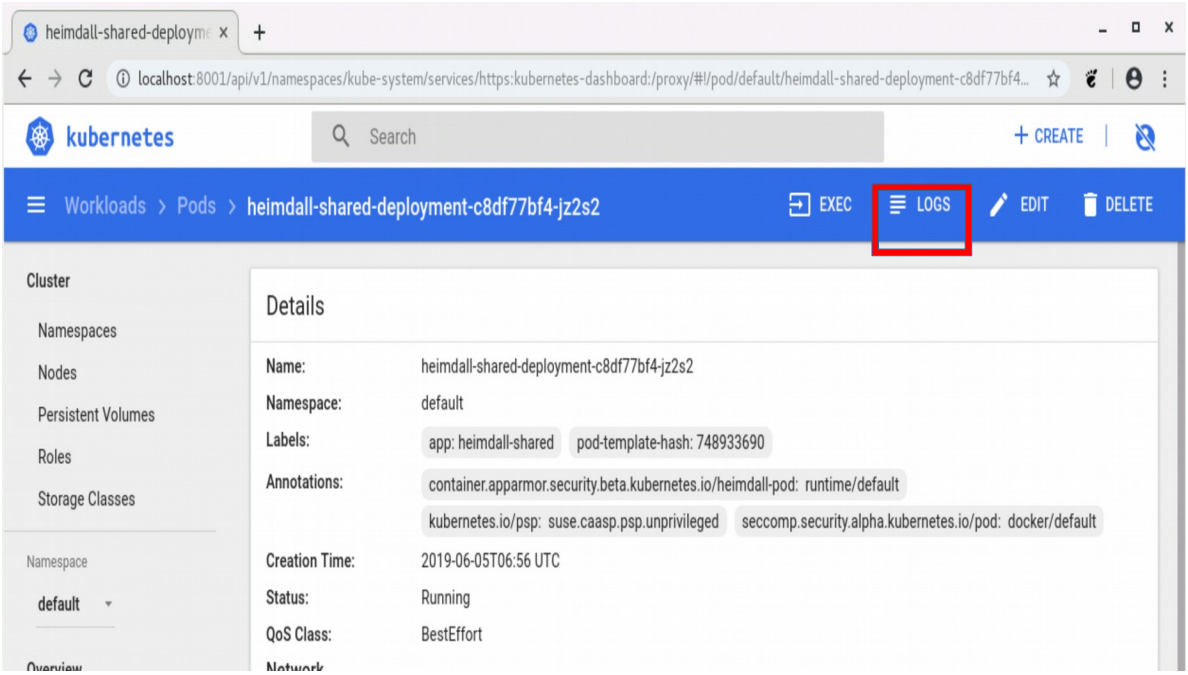
Task 2: Deploy Heimdall

1. From a Terminal prompt on the Management workstation

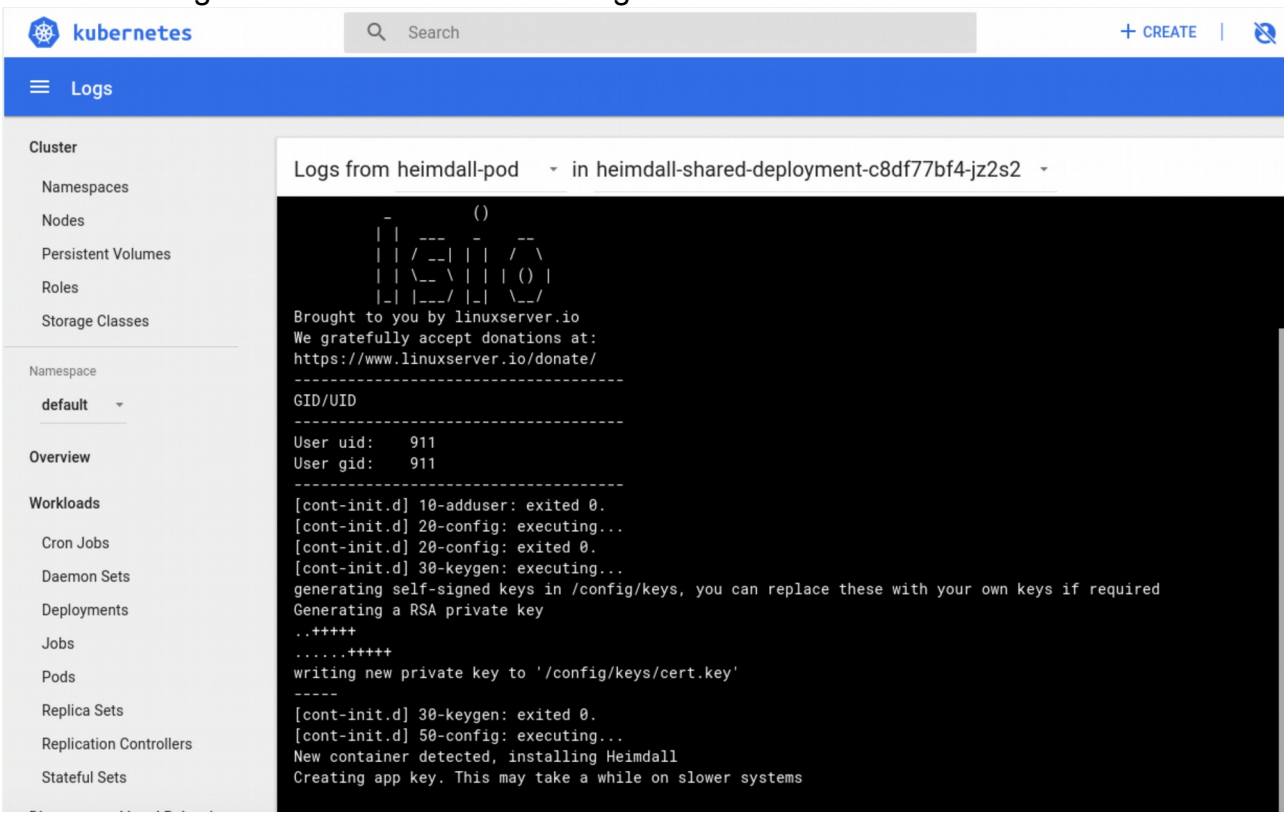
   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/heimdall/app-health/heimdall-deployment_ns.yaml

Task 3: View the Deployment

1. From Kubernetes Dashboard select Pods and then click on the Pod that was just deployed
2. Click on the Log button so we can see what is happening on that Pod



3. Look at the logs and notice how it is creating a new installation



4. Let that deployment continue to run until it is completely finished (Refresh the Browser to check Status)
5. Stop the deployment by either killing it on the Kubernetes Dashboard from from the command line by typing in the following command

```
kubectl delete -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/heimdall/app-health/heimdall-deployment_ns.yaml
```

Task 4: Re-deploy Heimdall

1. Repeat all of the steps in **Task 2 and Task 3**
2. Notice how ever time it is deployed it has to rebuild the installation

---

Summary:

In this exercise, you created manifests for a Heimdall. We them deployed it and watched it build the default configuration. We learned that every time we deployed the app it had to create the default installation.

(End of Exercise)

5- 3 Configure Heimdall to use NFS Persistent Storage

Description:

In this exercise, you configure a persistent volume on an NFS server. You then launch a pod that use the persistent volume

Task 1: Create the Manifest for the Persistent Volume

1. On the **Workstation,** in the text editor of your choice, open the file:

   ~/course_files/CAAS101/course_files/manifests/labs/heimdall/app-shared/heimdall-pv-shared.yaml

   Enter the following in the file:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: heimdall-shared
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 200Mi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  nfs:
    server: 192.168.110.2
    path: "/export/heimdall-shared"
```

Task 2: Create the Manifest for the Persistent Volume Claim

1. In the text editor of your choice, open the file:

   ~/course_files/CAAS101/course_files/manifests/labs/heimdall/app-shared/heimdall-pvc-shared.yaml

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: heimdall-shared-claim
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 200Mi
```

Task 3: Create the Manifest for the Service so we can access the deployment

1. In the text editor of your choice, open the file:
2. **~/course_files/CAAS101/course_files/manifests/labs/heimdall/app-shared/heimdall-service.yaml**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: heimdall-shared-service
spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - port: 80
      nodePort: 30000
  selector:
      app: heimdall-shared
```

Task 4: Create the Manifests for the Web Frontend

1. In the text editor of your choice, create/open the file:
2. **~/course_files/CAAS101/course_files/manifests/labs/heimdall/app-shared/heimdall-deployment.yaml**

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: heimdall-shared-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: heimdall-shared
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: heimdall-pod
          image: linuxserver/heimdall
          volumeMounts:
            - name: heimdall-pvc-shared
              mountPath: "/config"
      volumes:
        - name: heimdall-pvc-shared
          persistentVolumeClaim:
            claimName: heimdall-shared-claim
```

Task 5: Deploy the Objects

1. To deploy the volumes/pods/service, open a terminal and enter the following command:

   kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/heimdall/app-shared

   You should see the following were created (not necessarily in this order):

   deployment.extensions "heimdall-shared-deployment" created
   persistentvolume "heimdall-shared" created
   persistentvolumeclaim "heimdall-shared-claim" created
   service "heimdall-shared-service" created

2. Enter the following command to view the deployments:

   kubectl get deployments

   You should see the **heimdall-shared-deployment** deployments listed.

3. Enter the following command to view the persistent volumes:

   kubectl get pv

   You should see the persistent volume **heimdall-shared** listed.
4. Enter the following command to view the persistent volumes:

   kubectl get pvc

   You should see the persistent volume claim **heimdall-shared-claim** listed.

Task 6: Test the Persistent Data

1. On the **management workstation**, open a web browser and point to:

   http://worker10.example.com:30000

   Notice we have a Heimdall session pre-populated with with 2 Applications

Task 7: Remove the Objects from the Cluster

1. In the first terminal, enter the following commands to delete all of the objects:

   kubectl delete -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/heimdall/app-shared

   You should see that the objects were deleted.

Summary:

In this exercise, you created manifests for a persistent volume, a persistent volume claim, a pod to that attached to the volume and writes data to an index.html file in the volume, and a web server that attaches to the volume and displays the index.html file. You then verified that the index.html file was being updated by looking at the file both on the NFS volume and the web server.

(End of Exercise)

6 Appendix: Bonus Labs

Description:

Bonus Labs you can play with if you have time

7 Horizontal Scale

Description:

In this section you are introduces to Microservices, Containers and Container Orchestration.

7- 1 Configure Horizontal Pod Autoscaling

Description:

In this exercise, you configure and then test horizontal autoscaling of pods in a deployment.

Note 1:

If you do not wish to type in all of the manifests you are instructed to create, they have been pre-created and can be found in the **~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/hpa/** directory.

Note 2:

If desired, there is a script in **~/course_files/*CAAS101*/scripts/tmux/** named **tmux-watch-kubectl.pod-deployment-hpa.sh** that uses **tmux** to split your terminal into 4 quadrants and then runs the three watch commands specified in Task 5 in three of the panes leaving one pane to enter the other commands.

To switch between panes in the **tmux** terminal enter **Ctrl+a** followed by one of the directional arrow keys.

To close out the panes in the **tmux** terminal enter the following key strokes in each pane until all panes are closed: **Ctrl+c Ctrl+d**

(**killall tmux** will work as well.)

Task 1: Install Metric Server

1. On the **management workstation**, at the command prompt, enter the following commands to apply RBACK Roles on the Metric Server in your cluster:

   ```
   cd ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/hpa/
   kubectl apply -f metrics/metric-rbac.yaml
   ```

2. Create a Helm Template for the Metric Server

   ```
   helm inspect values stable/metrics-server > metrics_values.yaml
   ```

3. Turn off authentication by entering the following command

sed -i 's/^args\:/&\n - --authentication-skip-lookup/' metrics_values.yaml

4. Install the Metrics Sever via Helm

   helm install stable/metrics-server --namespace=kube-system --values metrics_values.yaml

Task 2: View the Manifest for the App to be Scaled

1. On the management workstation,In the text editor of your choice, create/open the file:
   ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/hpa/app/php-apache.yaml

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    run: php-apache
  name: php-apache
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      run: php-apache
  strategy:
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 1
      maxUnavailable: 1
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        run: php-apache
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: smt.example.com:5000/gcr.io/google_containers/hpa-example
        name: php-apache
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
          protocol: TCP
        resources:
          requests:
            cpu: 200m
      dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
      restartPolicy: Always
      schedulerName: default-scheduler
      securityContext: {}
      terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
```

Task 3: View the Manifest for the App's Service

1. In the text editor of your choice, view the file:

   ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/hpa/app/php-apache-service.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: php-apache
spec:
  clusterIP: 172.24.253.251
  ports:
  - port: 80
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 80
  selector:
    run: php-apache
  type: ClusterIP
```

Task 4: View the Manifest for the Autoscaler

1. In the text editor of your choice, view the file:

   ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/hpa/app/php-apache-autoscaler.yaml

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta1
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: php-apache
spec:
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: php-apache
  minReplicas: 1
  maxReplicas: 10
  targetCPUUtilizationPercentage: 80
```

Task 5: Deploy the AutoScaler Objects

1. To deploy the pods/services, open a terminal and enter the following command:

kubectl apply -f ~/hpa/app

You should see the following were created (not necessarily in this order):

deployment “php-apache”
service “php-apache”
horizontalpodautoscaler “php-apache”

2. Open a second terminal and enter the following command to view the deployments:

cd ~/course_files/CAAS101/scripts/tmux/

sh ./ tmux-watch-kubectl.pod-deployment-hpa.sh

This script uses **tmux** to split your terminal into 4 quadrants and then runs the three watch commands specified in three of the panes leaving one pane to enter the other commands.

3. To switch between panes in the **tmux** terminal enter **Ctrl+a** followed by one of the directional arrow keys.

To close out the panes in the **tmux** terminal enter the following key strokes in each pane until all panes are closed: **Ctrl+c Ctrl+d**

Task 6: Create the Manifest for the Load Generator

1. In the text editor of your choice, cview the file:

~/hpa/load-generator.yaml

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: load-generator
spec:
  replicas: 1
  strategy:
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 1
      maxUnavailable: 1
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: load-generator
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: smt.example.com:5000/busybox
        name: busybox
        command: ["/bin/sh"]
        args: ["-c", "while true; do wget -q -O- http://php-apache.default.svc.cluster.local; done"]
```

Task 7: Cause the Deployment To Scale Out

1. In the first terminal (the one that is not watching the other commands), enter the

following command to deploy the **load-generator** deployment:

kubectl apply -f ~/STW-CaaSPv4/labs/hpa/load-generator.yaml

You should see the following was created:

deployment “load-generator”

2. Look at the terminal that is watching the **kubectl get hpa** command
   Notice that after a short while, in the TARGETS column, the percentages start to rise.
3. Look at the terminal that is watching the **kubectl get pods** command
   Notice that when the percentages exceed 50% in the other window that new pods are created to handle the load.
4. Look at the terminal that is watching the **kubectl get deployments** command
   Notice that when the percentages exceed 50% in the other window and the additional pods are created that the numbers here are adjusted accordingly. If the scale out goes on long enough notice that the numbers do not exceed the MAXPODS value defined in the autoscaler.

Task 8: Cause the Deployment To Scale Back

1. In the first terminal (the one that is not watching the other commands), enter the following command to delete the **load-generator** deployment:

   kubectl delete deployment load-generator

2. Watch the other terminal windows
   After a short while you should see the percentages drop (you may see them increase before they drop due to a lag in the autoscaler getting data from the monitoring).
   A short while after the percentages drop you should see the number of **php-apache** pods decrease.

Task 9: Clean Up the Deployments

1. In the first terminal, enter the following commands to delete all of the objects:

   kubectl delete hpa php-apache
   kubectl delete service php-apache
   kubectl delete deployment php-apache

   In the terminals watching the other commands you should see the objects being removed.
2. Stop all of the watch commands in the other terminals by selecting the terminal and entering: **Ctrl+c**

Summary:

In this exercise, you created manifests for an application, a service to export the application, and other application use to generate load and an autoscaler to scale the application. You then deployed the objects and started generating load. As the load increased the application was scaled out. Finally you scaled back the application and removed the objects.

(End of Exercise)

7- 2 CaaS Platform Network and Logs

Description:

In this exercise you will review Kubernetes events, pod logs, and gather all static logs from an entire node.

Note:

This lab contains exercises using both back-ticks ` and apostrophes ‘ . Be careful about the punctuation in the exercise.

Task 1: Display all Flannel networks

1. On the **management workstation**, in a terminal, enter the following command to get a list of networks:

   kubectl describe node | grep -A 1 PodCIDR:

   You should see one network range in CIDR format for each node and its name.

Task 2: Deploy Counting Pod

1. On the **management workstation**, open a terminal and enter the following command to deploy counter.yaml

   **kubectl create -f **
   ~/course_files/CAAS101/manifests/labs/counter.yaml

   This will create a pod that will count up once per second and output the count to the system log
2. Confirm that the pod is running

   kubectl get pod counter

   You should now see the new pod running

Step 3: Review Kubernetes Events

1. On the **management workstation**, open a terminal and enter the following command to view the latest events in your kubernetes cluster.

   kubectl get events

   You should see the latest events where you added the counting pod
2. Enter the following command to view the latest events in chronological order, (use back ticks):

```
kubectl get events --sort-by={.firstTimestamp}
```

Step 4: View Container Logs

1. On the **management workstation**, open a terminal and enter the following command to review the container logs for the counter pod.

   ```
   kubectl logs counter
   ```

   You should see repeating timestamps in the pod's system log
2. View pods in the **kube-system** namespace.

   ```
   kubectl get pods -n kube-system
   ```

   You should see several system pods already there
3. Review the container logs on the first flannel pod:

   ```
   kubectl logs -n kube-system kube-flannel-XXXXX
   ```

   The last five character are random and specific to that server. As you can see, flannel's job includes updating the networks and ip tables.

Task 5: Gather Supportconfig logs

1. Log into the **admin** node:

   ```
   ssh root@192.168.110.99
   ```

   The password is **linux**
2. Create and enter a directory to hold the **supportconfig** files:

   ```
   mkdir support && cd support
   ```

3. Generate a **supportconfig** for every node:

   ```
   docker exec `docker ps -q \
   --filter name=salt-master` \
   salt '*' cmd.run '/sbin/supportconfig'
   ```

   This will take some time
4. Copy the supportconfig files into the support directory:

   ```
   for i in {7..13}; do scp \
   192.168.110.$i:/var/log/nts* /root/support/; \
   done && cp /var/log/nts* /root/support/
   ```

   You may need to answer yes if prompted to allow ssh to the new nodes.
5. Confirm that you have two files from every server. The first is the actual log file. The second is a md5 checksum.

   ```
   ls -l /root/support
   ```

Task 6: Review Supportconfig

1. On the **management workstation**, in a terminal and log into the admin node:

   ssh root@192.168.110.99

   The password is **linux**

   Enter the **support** directory and expand the supportconfig file for the admin node:

   cd support
   tar xfvj nts_admin_xxxxxx.tbz

   Each file is timestamped. Replace the example filename with your own.

2. Confirm that the file are in the newly created directory:

   ls -l nts_admin_xxxxxx/

   At this point, you can use the editor of your choice to review the contents of the log files.

Summary:

In this exercise, you reviewed the network for your cluster, reviewed the Kubernetes events for your entire cluster, reviewed the logs for individual pods, and gathered system and kubernetes logs for your entire cluster using Supportconfig.

(End of Exercise)

7- 3 Deploy a Stateful App with Volume Storage on Kubernetes

Description:

In this exercise, you deploy the MySQL database server as a stateful app with a storage volume on the Kubernetes cluster.

Note:

If you do not wish to type in the manifest you are instructed to create, it has been pre-created and can be found in the **~/course_files/*COURSE_ID*/manifests/labs/** directory.

Task 1: Create a Manifest for the Deployment

1. On the **management workstation**, in the text editor of your choice, create/open the file:

   ~/mysql-deployment.yaml

2. Enter the following in the file:

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mysql
spec:
  strategy:
    type: Recreate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: mysql
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: mysql:5.6
        name: mysql
        env:
          # Use secret in real usage
        - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
```

```
    value: password
  ports:
  - containerPort: 3306
    name: mysql
  volumeMounts:
  - name: mysql-persistent-storage
    mountPath: /var/lib/mysql
volumes:
- name: mysql-persistent-storage
  emptyDir: {}
```

3. Save the file and close the text editor

Task 2: Deploy the Pod

1. To deploy the pod, open a terminal and enter the following command:

   kubectl apply -f ~/mysql-deployment.yaml

   You should see the deployment “mysql” was created.
2. Enter the following command to view the deployments:

   kubectl get deployments

   You should see that a single instance of the **mysql** pod is running.
3. Enter the following command to view the deployed pods:

   kubectl get pods

   You should see a single instance of the **mysql** pod running.
4. Enter the following command to view details about the deployment:

   kubectl describe deployment -l app=mysql

   You should see the details of the **mysql** deployment.
   Notice the Environment shows the environment variable that was defined and the Mounts section shows the volume that was defined.

Summary:

In this exercise, you deployed MySQL with a storage volume.

(End of Exercise)

7- 4 Configure DNS for CaaSP

Description:

In this exercise, you configure DNS name resolution for the CaaSP cluster.

Note 1:

In a real life deployment the DNS server does not need to be configured on the SMT server specifically but it does need to be configured somewhere. In this lab environment we are consolidating the infrastructure services such as DNS on the SMT server for simplicity.

Note 2:

There is a script in **~/course_files/*COURSE_ID*/scripts/** on the management workstation and in **/root/bin/** on the admin node named **add-node-to-pxe.sh** that automates many of the steps in Task 2 of this exercise. It also automates many of the steps in Task 5 and Task 6 of the Configure PXE for CaaSP Deployment exercise. Running this script on the admin node with the appropriate arguments creates the PXE boot files, DHCP and DNS entries for the new node.

Note 3:

Depending on your lab environment the DNS server may already be installed and configured. If this is the case you may skip this exercise.

Task 1: Install DHCP and DNS

1. Log into the SMT server as the **root** user
2. In a terminal enter the following command to install the DHCP and DNS Server pattern:

   zypper in -y -t pattern dhcp_dns_server

   The DHCP and DNS Server pattern should have been installed.

Task 2: Configure DNS for CaaSP

1. Launch the DNS Server YaST module:

   yast2 dns-server

2. On the DNS Server Installation: Forwarder Settings screen enter/select the following:

   Local DNS Resolution Policy: **Automatic merging**
   Local DNS Resolution Forwarder: **This name server (bind)**

   (The **Forwarder** list should already be populated with the DNS servers configured when networking on the SMT server was configured.)

   Click **Next**
3. On the **DNS Server Installation: DNS Zones** screen, under **Add New Zone**,
   Enter **example.com**
   Select type: **Master**
   And then click **Add**
4. Under **Configured DNS Zones**, select the **example.com** zone and click **Edit**
5. On the **NS Records** tab, in the **Name Server to Add** field, enter:

   smt.example.com

   The click **Add**
   You should see the server listed in the Name Server List.
6. On the **Records** tab, under **Record Settings**, enter/select the following to create a record for the SMT server:

   Record Key: **smt.example.com**
   Type: **A: IPv4 Domain Name Translation**
   Value: **192.168.110.2**

   Click **Add**
7. Repeat the previous step for each of the nodes (**admin**, **master01**, **worker10**, **worker11**, etc) replacing the **hostnames** and **IP addresses** for those that match the node
8. To configure Round Robin DNS for a multi-master configuration, on the **Records** tab, under **Record Settings**, enter/select the following to create a record for the SMT server:

   Record Key: **master.example.com**
   Type: **A: IPv4 Domain Name Translation**
   Value: ***CAASP_MASTER01_IP***

9. Click **Add**
10. Repeat the previous step for the **master02** and **master03** nodes replacing the value with ***CAASP_MASTER02_IP*** and ***CAASP_MASTER03_IP*** .
11. Click **OK**
12. To configure Round Robin DNS for the worker nodes, on the **Records** tab, under **Record Settings**, enter/select the following to create a record for the SMT server:

    Record Key: **worker.example.com**
    Type: **A: IPv4 Domain Name Translation**
    Value: ***CAASP_WORKER10_IP***

13. Click **Add**
14. Repeat the previous step for the **woker11**, **worker12** and **worker13** nodes replacing the value with ***CAASP_WORKER11_IP*** , ***CAASP_WORKER12*** and ***CAASP_WORKER13_IP*** .
15. Click **OK**
16. Back on the **DNS Server Installation: DNS Zones** screen click **Next**
17. On the **DNS Server Installation: Finish Wizard** screen, under **Start-up Behavior**, select: **On: Start Now and When Booting**
18. Click **Finish**

Summary:

In this exercise, you configure a new DNS zone for the CaaSP cluster (example.com) and then populated the zone file with the hostnames and IP addresses of the CaaSP cluster nodes including Round Robin DNS name resolution for a K8s multi-master configuration and the worker nodes.

(End of Exercise)

7- 5 Install and Configure DHCP for CaaSP

Description:

I this exercise, you install and configure DHCP for use in deploying and running SUSE Containers as a Service Platform.

Note 1:

In a real life deployment the DHCP server does not need to be configured on the SMT server specifically but it does need to be configured somewhere. In this lab environment we are consolidating the infrastructure services such as DHCP on the SMT server for simplicity.

Note 2:

Depending on your lab environment the DHCP server may already be installed and configured. If this is the case you may skip this exercise.

Task 1: Install DHCP

1. Log into the SMT server as the **root** user
2. In a terminal enter the following command to install the DHCP and DNS Server pattern:

   ```
   zypper in -y -t pattern dhcp_dns_server
   ```

   The DHCP and DNS Server pattern should have been installed.

Task 2: Configure DHCP for CaaSP

1. Launch the DHCP Server YaST module:

   ```
   yast2 dhcp-server
   ```

2. On the first DHCP Server Wizard screen, from the list of network cards, select the first network card (probably eth0) and click: **Select**

   Then click **Next**

3. On the second DHCP Server Wizard screen enter/select the following:

   Domain Name: **example.com**
   Primary Name Server: **192.168.110.2**
   Secondary Name Server: **(leave empty)**
   Default Gateway (Router): **192.168.110.1**
   NTP Server: **192.168.110.2**

(Accept all other defaults)

Then click **Next**

4. On the third **DHCP Server Wizard** screen enter/select the following:

   IP Address Range: First IP Address: **192.168.110.100**
   IP Address Range: Last IP Address: **192.168.110.199**
   (Accept all other defaults)

   Then click **Next**

5. On the fourth **DHCP Server Wizard** screen, select **Service Start: When Booting**
   Then click **Finish**

Summary:

In this exercise, you configured a basic DHCP server for the CaaSP cluster.

(End of Exercise)