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DOE305 - Network, Service and Microservices Architecture Management

Curriculum

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LAB #1 - Network and Service Management

1.1 - Overview of Network Extensions

Kubernetes imposes certain conditions on the implementation of a network:

- PODs on one node can communicate with all PODs on all nodes without using NAT,
- Agents on a node (e.g. kubelet) can communicate with all PODs on the node.



Important: A detailed technical description of the Kubernetes networking approach can be found at :
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/networking/>.

When installing the cluster, we specified the use of a network extension called **Calico**, taken from the following list:

- [Calico](#),
- [Cilium](#),
- [Flannel](#),
- [Kube-router](#),
- [Romana](#),
- [WeaveNet](#),
- [Antrea](#),
- [kube-ovn](#),

- Channel (uses Flannel for network and Calico for firewall).



Important: A comparative study of network extensions for Kubernetes can be found at :
<https://itnext.io/benchmark-results-of-kubernetes-network-plugins-cni-over-10gbit-s-network-updated-august-2020-6e1b757b9e49>.

1.2 - DNS K8s

Overview

DNS services for the cluster using the **Calico** plugin are provided by **CoreDNS** :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get deployments -n kube-system
NAME           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
calico-kube-controllers   1/1     1           1           12d
coredns         2/2     2           2           12d
metrics-server   1/1     1           1           11d
```

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get service -n kube-system
NAME         TYPE      CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
kube-dns     ClusterIP  10.96.0.10  <none>        53/UDP,53/TCP,9153/TCP   12d
metrics-server ClusterIP  10.98.89.81 <none>        443/TCP   11d
```

All pods are assigned a host name in the following format:

```
pod_ip_address_formated_as_xxx-xxx-xxx-xxx.namespace.pod.cluster.local
```

Implementation

To test the DNS, create the file **dnstest.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi dnstest.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat dnstest.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: busybox-dnstest
spec:
  containers:
    - name: busybox
      image: radial/busyboxplus:curl
      command: ['sh', '-c', 'while true; do sleep 3600; done']
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-dnstest
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx
      image: nginx:1.19.2
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```





Important: Note that this file will create two pods - **busybox-dnstest** and **nginx-dnstest**.

Create the two pods using the file:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f dnstest.yaml
pod/busybox-dnstest created
pod/nginx-dnstest created
```

Copy the IP address of the **nginx-test** pod:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get pods nginx-dnstest -o wide
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE      IP                  NODE          NOMINATED NODE
READYNESS GATES
nginx-dnstest   1/1     Running   0          48s     192.168.150.33   kubenode2.ittraining.loc   <none>
<none>
```

Run the **curl <copied IP address>** command in the **busybox-dnstest** container:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec busybox-dnstest -- curl 192.168.150.33
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
```

```
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to  
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>  
Commercial support is available at  
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>
```

```
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
100 612 100 612 0 0 533k 0 ---:---:---:---:---:---:--- 597k
```



Important: Note that **busybox-dnstest** was able to contact **nginx-dnstest** using its IP address.

Now use K8s DNS to resolve the **nginx-dnstest** pod hostname:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec busybox-dnstest -- nslookup 192-168-150-33.default.pod.cluster.local  
Server: 10.96.0.10  
Address 1: 10.96.0.10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local  
  
Name: 192-168-150-33.default.pod.cluster.local  
Address 1: 192.168.150.33
```



Important: Note that the host name has been resolved using K8s DNS.

Now run the **curl <hostname_of_pod_nginx_dnstest>** command in the **busybox-dnstest** container:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec busybox-dnstest -- curl 192-168-150-33.default.pod.cluster.local  
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current
```

```

          Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
...
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
100  612  100  612    0      0  355k      0      0      0      0      0      0

```



Important: Note that **busybox-dnstable** was able to contact **nginx-dnstable** using its host name.

1.3 - Network Policies

Overview

A **NetworkPolicy** is a K8s object that controls communication to and from pods.

The components of a NetworkPolicy are :

- **from and to Selectors**,
 - the **from selector** operates on **Ingress** traffic,
 - the word Ingress indicates network traffic to a pod,
 - the **to selector** operates on **Egress** traffic,
 - Egress indicates traffic received from a pod.

From and to Selectors use **Types**:

- **podSelector**,
 - A podSelector can select pods using Labels,
 - by default, a pod is not isolated in the cluster. However, as soon as a podSelector selects a pod, it is considered isolated and can only communicate using **NetworkPolicies**,

- **namespaceSelector**,
 - a namespaceSelector can select namespaces using Labels,
- **ipBlock**,
 - an IPBlock can select pods using a range of IP addresses in CIDR format.

In addition to the above Types, it is also possible to specify :

- **Ports**,
 - ports specify the port number and protocol,
 - network traffic is only accepted if the rules specified by Type **and** the port/protocol are satisfied.

Implementation

To understand this better, create a Namespace called **nptest** :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create namespace nptest
namespace/nptest created
```

Label this Namespace :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl label namespace nptest lab=nptest
namespace/nptest labeled
```



Important: Note the label **lab=nptest**.

Now create the **npnginx.yaml** file:



To do: Copy the content from **here** and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi npnginx.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat npnginx.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: npnginx
  namespace: nptest
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx
```



Important: Note the **app: nginx** tag.

Create the npnginx pod:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f npnginx.yaml
pod/npnginx created
```

Now create the **npbusybox.yaml** file:



To do: Copy the content from **here** and **paste it into your file**.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi npbusybox.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat npbusybox.yaml
apiVersion: v1
```

```
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: npbusybox
  namespace: nptest
  labels:
    app: client
spec:
  containers:
    - name: busybox
      image: radial/busyboxplus:curl
      command: ['sh', '-c', 'while true; do sleep 5; done']
```



Important: Note the **app: client** label.

Create the **npbusybox** pod:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f npbusybox.yaml
pod/npbusybox created
```

View the information on the two pods created:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get pods -n nptest -o wide
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE      IP                  NODE          NOMINATED NODE
READYNESS GATES
npbusybox  1/1    Running   0          48s     192.168.150.35  kubenode2.ittraining.loc  <none>
<none>
npnginx   1/1    Running   0          4m13s   192.168.239.33  kubenode1.ittraining.loc  <none>
<none>
```

Copy the IP address of the **npnginx** node and create a variable called **NGINX_IP** :

```
root@kubemaster:~# NGINX_IP=192.168.239.33
```

```
root@kubemaster:~# echo $NGINX_IP
192.168.239.33
```

Test the communication between **npbusybox** and **npnginx** :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec -n nptest npbusybox -- curl $NGINX_IP
  % Total      % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time      Time  Current
     0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0
  100  615  100  615      0      0  78977      0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:-- 87857
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```



Important: Remember: by default, a pod is not isolated in the cluster. The communication



was therefore successful.

Now create the **mynetworkpolicy.yaml** file:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi mynetworkpolicy.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat mynetworkpolicy.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: mynetworkpolicy
  namespace: nptest
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  policyTypes:
    - Ingress
    - Egress
```



Important: Note the **app: nginx** tag. The policy therefore applies to the **nptest** pod.

Now create the NetworkPolicy :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f mynetworkpolicy.yaml
```

```
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/mynetworkpolicy created
```

Test the communication between **npbusybox** and **npnginx** again:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec -n nptest npbusybox -- curl $NGINX_IP
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time     Current
          Dload  Upload Total   Spent   Left  Speed
0          0     0    0     0     0      0  --:--:--  0:00:24  --:--:--  0^C
```



Important: Note that NetworkPolicy blocks communication. Also note the use of **^C** to terminate the process.

Now edit the NetworkPolicy:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl edit networkpolicy -n nptest mynetworkpolicy

# Please edit the object below. Lines beginning with a '#' will be ignored,
# and an empty file will abort the edit. If an error occurs while saving this file will be
# reopened with the relevant failures.
#
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2022-09-16T13:24:29Z"
  generation: 1
  name: mynetworkpolicy
  namespace: nptest
  resourceVersion: "1490105"
  uid: b130f09f-2ab1-4dc6-9059-95f900234be3
spec:
  podSelector:
```

```
matchLabels:
  app: nginx
policyTypes:
- Ingress
- Egress
ingress:
- from:
  - namespaceSelector:
    matchLabels:
      lab: nptest
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
status: {}
:wq
```

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl edit networkpolicy -n nptest mynetworkpolicy
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/mynetworkpolicy edited
```



Important: Note the creation of the **ingress** rule. This rule uses a namespaceSelector to allow traffic from pods in a NameSpace with a **lab: nptest** label. The ports rule allows traffic on port 80/tcp.

Test communication between **npbusybox** and **npnginx** again:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec -n nptest npbusybox -- curl $NGINX_IP
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total  Spent    Left  Speed
100  615  100  615    0     0  531k      0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:--  600k
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>

<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>

<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```



Important: Note that the communication was successful.

1.4 - Services

Overview

K8s services are:

- NodePort,
 - This service makes a POD accessible on a port of the node containing it,
- ClusterIP

- This service creates a virtual IP address to enable communication between different services in the cluster, e.g. front-end servers with back-end servers,
- LoadBalancer
 - This service provides load balancing for an application in certain public Cloud providers such as **Amazon Web Services** and **Google Cloud Platform**.
- ExternalName
 - Not part of CKA certification.

Implementation

Start by creating the **myapp-deployment** :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f deployment-definition.yaml
deployment.apps/myapp-deployment created
```

Check the status of the pods:

| NAME | NOMINATED NODE | READINESS GATES | READY | STATUS | RESTARTS | AGE | IP | NODE |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|---------|---------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| busybox-dnctest | | | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 4h9m | 192.168.150.34 | |
| kubenode2.ittraining.loc | | <none> | | <none> | | | | |
| myapp-deployment-7c4d4f7fc6-2km9n | | | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 83s | 192.168.239.34 | |
| kubenode1.ittraining.loc | | <none> | | <none> | | | | |
| myapp-deployment-7c4d4f7fc6-7pts7 | | | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 83s | 192.168.239.35 | |
| kubenode1.ittraining.loc | | <none> | | <none> | | | | |
| myapp-deployment-7c4d4f7fc6-9pw5x | | | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 83s | 192.168.150.36 | |
| kubenode2.ittraining.loc | | <none> | | <none> | | | | |
| mydaemonset-hmdhp | | | 1/1 | Running | 1 (7h29m ago) | 23h | 192.168.239.32 | |
| kubenode1.ittraining.loc | | <none> | | <none> | | | | |
| mydaemonset-kmf4z | | | 1/1 | Running | 1 | 23h | 192.168.150.31 | |
| kubenode2.ittraining.loc | | <none> | | <none> | | | | |
| nginx-dnctest | | | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 4h9m | 192.168.150.33 | |

kubenode2.ittraining.loc <none> <none>



Important: Note that the **192.168.239.x** addresses are associated with PODs on kubenode1, while the **192.168.150.x** addresses are associated with PODs on kubenode2. These addresses come from the **192.168.0.0/16** network stipulated by the **-pod-network-cidr** option during controller initialization.

Knowing that a Nginx container exists in each POD, test whether you can display the Nginx home page by connecting to kubenode1 and kubenode2 from your Gateway:

```
trainee@kubemaster:~$ exit
déconnexion
Connection to 10.0.2.65 closed.
trainee@gateway:~$ curl 192.168.56.3
curl: (7) Failed to connect to 192.168.56.3 port 80: Connection refused
trainee@gateway:~$ curl 192.168.56.4
curl: (7) Failed to connect to 192.168.56.4 port 80: Connection refused
```



Important: Note the connection failure.

Now test whether you can display the Nginx home page by connecting to one of the PODs **from your Gateway** :

```
trainee@gateway:~$ curl 192.168.239.34
^C
```

Connect to **kubemaster** :

```
trainee@gateway:~$ ssh -l trainee 192.168.56.2
```

```
trainee@192.168.56.2's password: trainee
Linux kubemaster.ittraining.loc 4.9.0-19-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.320-2 (2022-06-30) x86_64
```

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.

```
Last login: Wed Jul 13 15:45:46 2022 from 10.0.2.40
```

```
trainee@kubemaster:~$ su -
```

```
Password: fenestros
```

```
root@kubemaster:~#
```

Of course, it is possible to display the page by connecting to one of the PODs **inside** the cluster:

```
root@kubemaster:~# curl 192.168.239.34
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
```

```
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to  
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>  
Commercial support is available at  
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>  
  
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

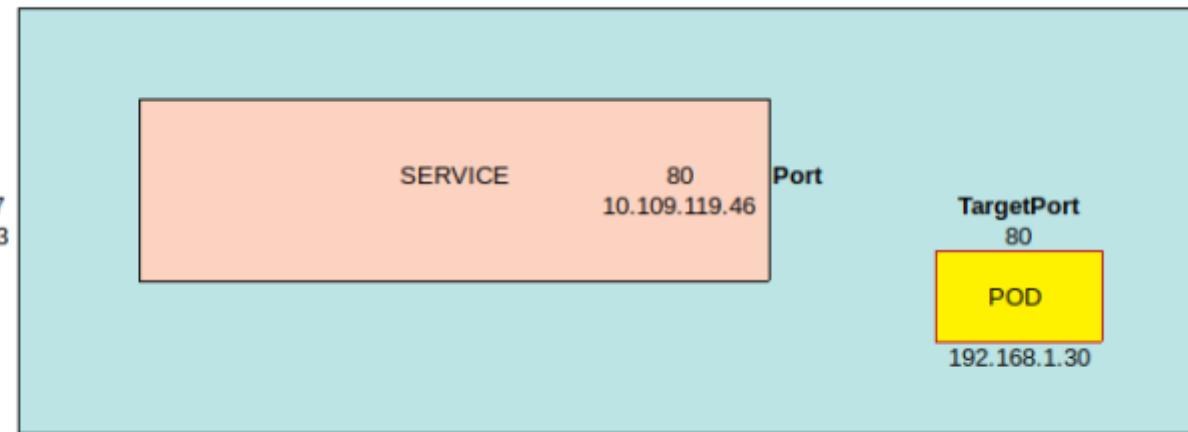


Important: Note that at this stage, it is not possible to display the Nginx home page when connecting from outside the cluster.

The NodePort Service

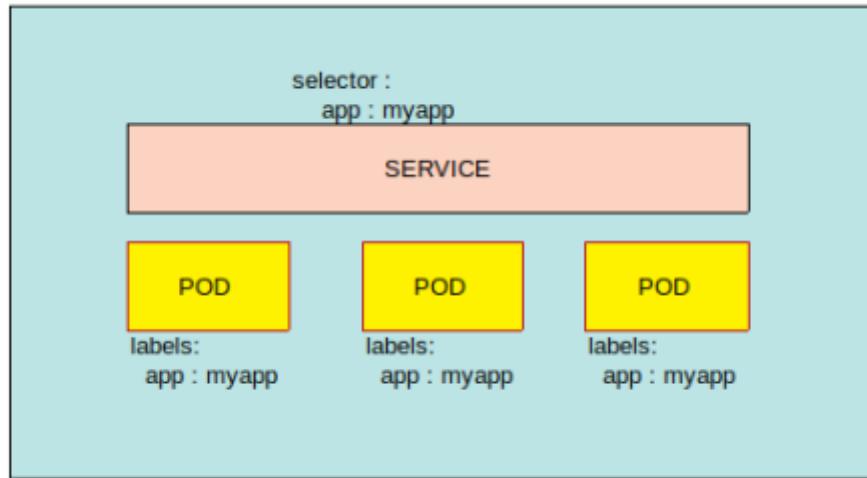
The NodePort Service defines three ports:

- **TargetPort**: the port on the POD,
- **Port**: the port on the Service linked to a Cluster IP,
- **NodePort** : the port on the Node from the range 30000-32767.



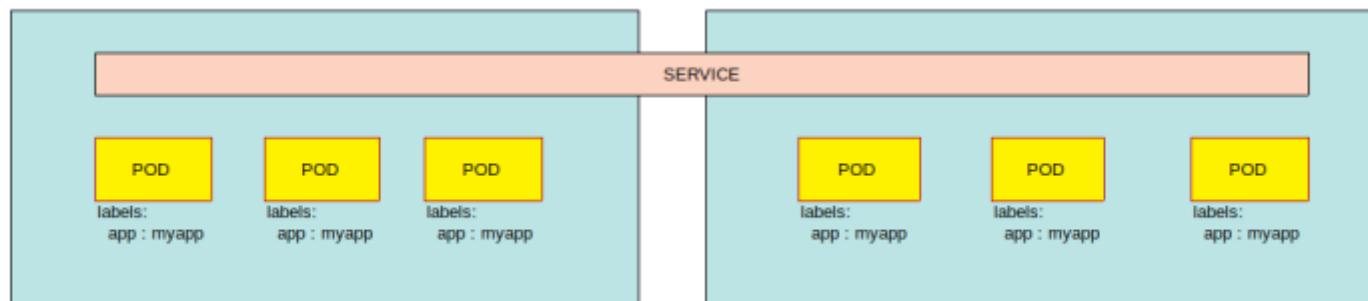
}

If several PODs in the same node have labels that match the Service's **selector**, the Service identifies the PODs and automatically expands to include all PODs. PODs are called **End-Points**:



Important: Note that in this case, load balancing is automatic and uses the **Random** algorithm with a session affinity...

Similarly, when PODs are distributed across several nodes, the Service extends to encompass all of them:



Create the YAML file **service-definition.yaml** :



To do: Copy the content from **here** and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi service-definition.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat service-definition.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myapp-service

spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - targetPort: 80
      port: 80
      nodePort: 30008
  selector:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
```



Important: Note that if the **type:** field is missing, its default value is **ClusterIP**. Also note that in **ports**, only the **port** field is mandatory. If the **targetPort** field is missing, its default value is that of the **port** field. If the **nodePort** field is missing, its default value is the first available port in the range **30,000** to **32,767**. Finally, it is possible to specify multiple port definitions in the service.

The **selector** field contains the labels of the PODs concerned by the Service setup:

```
root@kubemaster:~# cat pod-definition.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp-pod
  labels:
    app: myapp
    type: front-end
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-container
      image: nginx
```

Create the Service using the **service-definition.yaml** file:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f service-definition.yaml
service/myapp-service created
```

Note that the service has been created:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get services
NAME      TYPE      CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
kubernetes  ClusterIP  10.96.0.1      <none>        443/TCP      26h
myapp-service  NodePort  10.97.228.14  <none>        80:30008/TCP  13s
```



Important: Note that the Service has a cluster IP address and has exposed port **30,008**.

Now test whether you can display the Nginx home page by connecting to one of the PODs from your Gateway using the exposed port:

```
root@kubemaster:~# exit
déconnexion
```

```
trainee@kubemaster:~$ exit
déconnexion
Connection to 192.168.56.2 closed.
```

```
trainee@gateway:~$ curl 192.168.56.3:30008
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
```

```
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>
```

```
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
trainee@gateway:~$ curl 192.168.56.4:30008
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>

<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>

<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```

The ClusterIP Service

The **ClusterIP** service groups together PODs offering the same service to facilitate communication between pods within the cluster.

To create a ClusterIP Service, create the file **clusterip-example.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from **here** and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi clusterip-example.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat clusterip-example.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: deploymentclusterip
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: clusteripexample
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: clusteripexample
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.19.1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

Create a deployment using the **clusterip-example.yaml** file:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f clusterip-example.yaml
deployment.apps/deploymentclusterip created
```

Now create a ClusterIP service to expose the pods in the **deploymentclusterip** deployment:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi clusterip-service.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat clusterip-service.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: clusteripservice
spec:
  type: ClusterIP
  selector:
    app: clusteripexample
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
```

Create a service using the **clusterip-service.yaml** file:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f clusterip-service.yaml
service/clusteripservice created
```

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get services
NAME           TYPE      CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
clusteripservice  ClusterIP  10.109.80.217  <none>          80/TCP      5s
kubernetes      ClusterIP  10.96.0.1       <none>          443/TCP     12d
```

View the service's EndPoints using the following command:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get endpoints clusteripservice
NAME           ENDPOINTS      AGE
clusteripservice  192.168.150.39:80,192.168.150.40:80,192.168.239.38:80  114s
```

Now create a pod that will use the **clusteripservice** service:



To do: Copy the content from **here** and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi clusterippod.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat clusterippod.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: clusterippod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: busybox
    image: radial/busyboxplus:curl
    command: ['sh', '-c', 'while true; do sleep 10; done']
```

Create the pod using the **clusterippod.yaml** file:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f clusterippod.yaml
pod/clusterippod created
```

Check that the **clusterippod** pod is running:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get pod clusterippod
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
clusterippod   1/1     Running   0          2m28s
```

Check the **clusteripservice** inside the **clusterippod** pod:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec clusterippod -- curl clusteripservice
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time      Time      Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total    Spent    Left  Speed

```

```
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ---:---:---:---:---:---:---:--- 0<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
...
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
100 612 100 612 0 0 6224 0 ---:---:---:---:---:---:---:--- 6652
```

1.5 - Services and the k8s DNS

Before continuing, clean up the cluster:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete service myapp-service
service "myapp-service" deleted

root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete deployment myapp-deployment
deployment.extensions "myapp-deployment" deleted

root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete daemonset mydaemonset
daemonset.apps "mydaemonset" deleted
```

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete pods busybox-dnctest nginx-dnctest
pod "busybox-dnctest" deleted
pod "nginx-dnctest" deleted
```

Overview

Each K8s service is assigned a FQDN in the form :

```
service-name.namespace.svc.cluster-name-domain.example
```

Note that :

- The default **cluster-domain-name.example** is **cluster.local**.
- The FQDN can be used to reach a service from any NameSpace.
- Pods in the same NameSpace as the service can reach it using its short name, i.e. **service-name**.

Implementation

View the **clusteripservice** service created earlier:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get service clusteripservice
NAME           TYPE      CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
clusteripservice  ClusterIP  10.109.80.217  <none>           80/TCP      12m
```

as well as the pods present in the cluster:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get pods
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
clusterippod   1/1     Running   0          11m
deploymentclusterip-7776dc8d55-bmfjl  1/1     Running   0          15m
deploymentclusterip-7776dc8d55-pgmcg   1/1     Running   0          15m
```

| | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|-----|---------|---|-----|
| deployment | clusterip-7776dc8d55-qvphh | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 15m |
|------------|----------------------------|-----|---------|---|-----|

View the FQDN of the **clusteripservice** using the **clusterippod** pod:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec clusterippod -- nslookup 10.109.80.217
Server: 10.96.0.10
Address 1: 10.96.0.10 kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local

Name: 10.109.80.217
Address 1: 10.109.80.217 clusteripservice.default.svc.cluster.local
```



Important: Note that the FQDN of the service is **clusteripservice.default.svc.cluster.local**.

Check communication with the service using its IP address:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec clusterippod -- curl 10.109.80.217
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100  612  100  612     0      0  35322      0  --:--:--<!DOCTYPE html>:--      0
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>

<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>

<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
---:--- ---:--- 36000
```

Check the communication with the service using its short name:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec clusterippod -- curl clusteripservice
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Time  Current
               Dload  Upload   Total  Spent   Left  Speed
100  612  100  612    0      0  81404      0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:--  597k
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>

<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>

<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```



Important: Note that the communication was successful because the **clusterippod** pod and the **clusteripservice** service are in the same namespace.

Verify the communication with the service using its FQDN:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec clusterippod -- curl clusteripservice.default.svc.cluster.local
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time   Time  Current
               Dload  Upload   Total  Spent   Left  Speed
100  612  100  612    0      0  269k      0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:--  597k
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>

<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>

<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Now check the communication with the service using its short name from the **npbusybox** pod in the **nptest** namespace:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec -n nptest npbusybox -- curl clusteripservice
curl: (6) Couldn't resolve host 'clusteripservice'
command terminated with exit code 6
```



Important: Note that the communication was unsuccessful because the **npbusybox** pod and the **clusteripservice** service are not in the same namespace.

Now check the communication with the service using its FQDN from the **npbusybox** pod in the **nptest** namespace:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl exec -n nptest npbusybox -- curl clusteripservice.default.svc.cluster.local
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed

```

```
100 612 100 612 0 0 291k 0 ---:---:---:---:---:---:---:--- 597k
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
```



Important: Note that the communication was successful thanks to the use of the service's FQDN.

1.6 - K8s Ingress management

Overview

An Ingress is a K8s object that manages access to services from outside the cluster. An Ingress is capable of more functionality than a simple NodePort service, for example:

- SSL,
- load balancing,
- name-based virtual hosts.

Ingress doesn't do anything on its own. It needs an **Ingress Controller** to function. Setting up and configuring an Ingress Controller is not part of the CKA certification.

Implementation

Start by creating the **myingress.yaml** file:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi myingress.yaml
root@kubemaster:~# cat myingress.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-ingress
spec:
  rules:
  - http:
```

```
paths:
- path: /somepath
  pathType: Prefix
  backend:
    service:
      name: clusteripservice
      port:
        number: 80
```



Important: Note that in this Ingress file we have a rule that defines a **path**. Requests that reference the path, for example `http://<endpoint>/somepath`, will be routed to the **backend**. In this example, the backend is a service, **clusteripservice**, listening on port **80**.

Now create the Ingress :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl create -f myingress.yaml
ingress.networking.k8s.io/my-ingress created
```

Now consult Ingress:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl describe ingress my-ingress
Name:           my-ingress
Labels:         <none>
Namespace:      default
Address:
Ingress Class: <none>
Default backend: <default>
Rules:
  Host        Path  Backends
  ----        ---  -----

```

```
*  
Annotations: <none>  
Events: <none>  
/somepath  clusteripservice:80 (192.168.150.39:80,192.168.150.40:80,192.168.239.38:80)
```



Important: Note that the endpoints of the **clusteripservice** are displayed in the command output.

Now edit the **clusterip-service.yaml** file and add a **name** line in the **ports** section:

```
root@kubemaster:~# vi clusterip-service.yaml  
root@kubemaster:~# cat clusterip-service.yaml  
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Service  
metadata:  
  name: clusteripservice  
spec:  
  type: ClusterIP  
  selector:  
    app: clusteripexample  
  ports:  
    - name: myingress  
      protocol: TCP  
      port: 80  
      targetPort: 80
```



Important: Note that the name can be any string.

Apply the clusteripservice modification:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl apply -f clusterip-service.yaml
Warning: resource services/clusteripservice is missing the kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration
annotation which is required by kubectl apply. kubectl apply should only be used on resources created
declaratively by either kubectl create --save-config or kubectl apply. The missing annotation will be patched
automatically.
service/clusteripservice configured
```



Important: Note that the error is unimportant.

Now edit the **myingress.yaml** file and add a **name** line in the **ports** section, deleting the **number: 80** line:

```
root@kubemaster:~# cat myingress.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-ingress
spec:
  rules:
  - http:
    paths:
    - path: /somepath
      pathType: Prefix
      backend:
        service:
          name: clusteripservice
          port:
            name: myingress
```

Apply the Ingress modification:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl apply -f myingress.yaml
Warning: resource ingresses/my-ingress is missing the kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration annotation
which is required by kubectl apply. kubectl apply should only be used on resources created declaratively by
either kubectl create --save-config or kubectl apply. The missing annotation will be patched automatically.
ingress.networking.k8s.io/my-ingress configured
```



Important: Note that the error is unimportant.

Now check the Ingress :

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl describe ingress my-ingress
Name:           my-ingress
Labels:         <none>
Namespace:      default
Address:
Ingress Class: <none>
Default backend: <default>
Rules:
  Host        Path  Backends
  ----        ---   -----
  *           /somepath  clusteripservice:myingress (192.168.150.39:80,192.168.150.40:80,192.168.239.38:80)
Annotations:   <none>
Events:        <none>
```



Important: Note that Ingress can still find the backend by using the name **myingress**.

LAB #2 - Managing a Microservices Architecture

Before continuing, clean up the cluster:

```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete service clusteripservice
service "clusteripservice" deleted

root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete deployment deploymentclusterip
deployment.apps "deploymentclusterip" deleted

root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete ingress my-ingress
ingress.networking.k8s.io "my-ingress" deleted

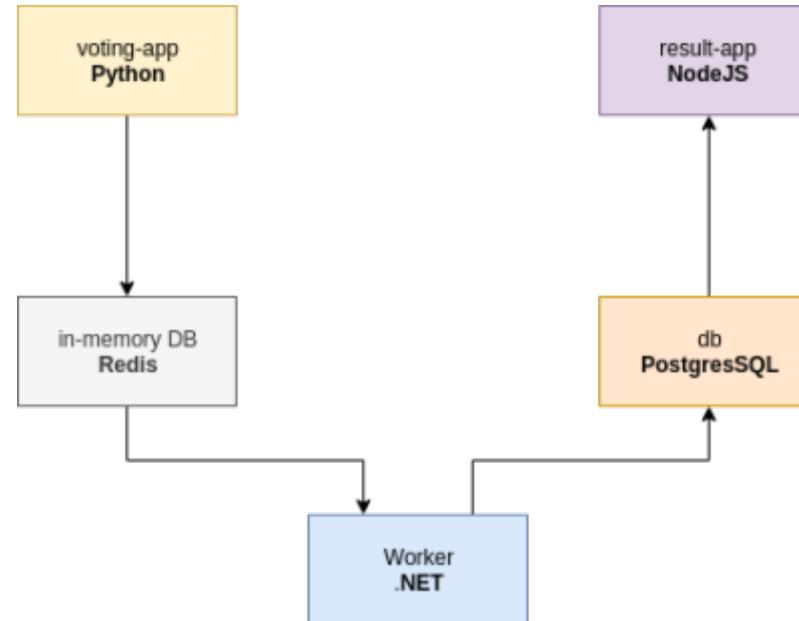
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl delete pod clusterippod
pod "clusterippod" deleted
```

Check that only the default **kubernetes** service remains:

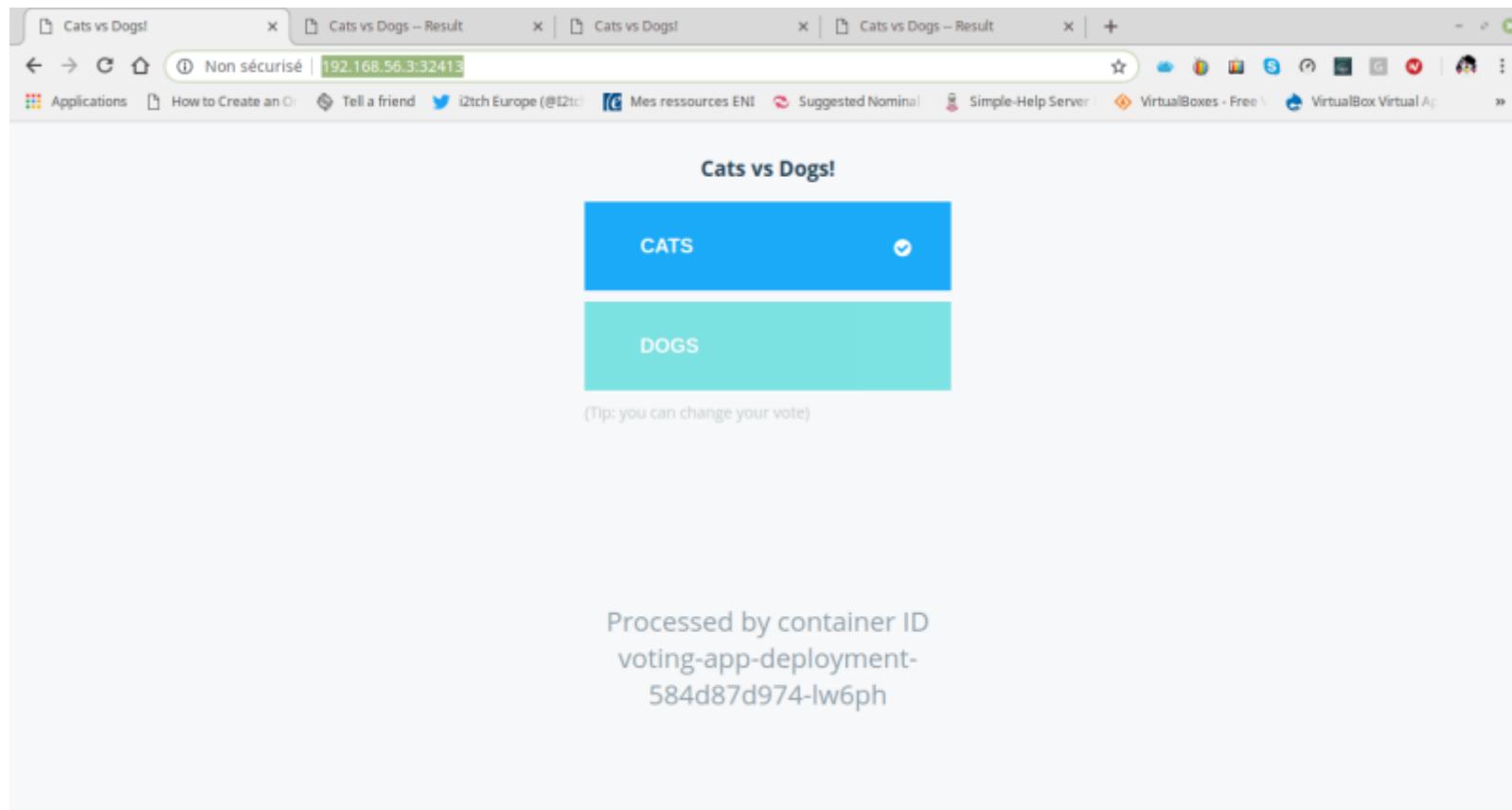
```
root@kubemaster:~# kubectl get all
NAME           TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
service/kubernetes   ClusterIP   10.96.0.1   <none>        443/TCP   13d
```

2.1 - Overview

You're going to set up a simple application in the form of microservices, developed by Docker, and called **demo-voting-app**:



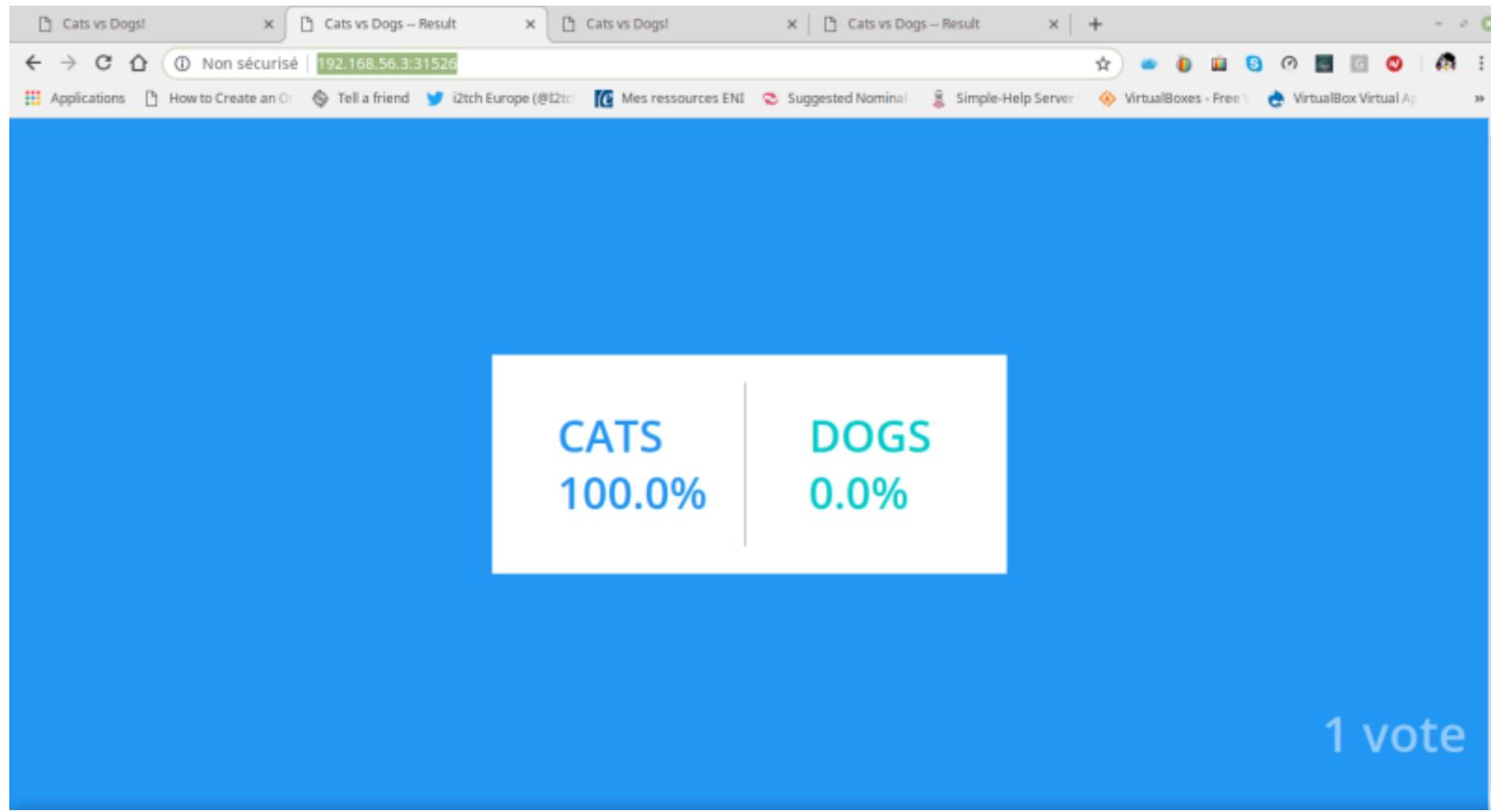
In this application, the **voting-app** container lets you vote for **cats** or **dogs**. This application runs under Python and provides an HTML interface:



}

When voting, the result is stored in **Redis** in an in-memory database. The result is then passed to the **Worker** container running under .NET, which updates the persistent database in the **db** container running under PostgreSQL.

The **result-app** application running under NodeJS then reads the table from the PostgreSQL database and displays the result in HTML form:



}

2.2 - Creating Deployments

Create the **myapp** directory. Go to this directory and create the file **voting-app-deployment.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~# mkdir myapp
root@kubemaster:~# cd myapp
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi voting-app-deployment.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat voting-app-deployment.yaml
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: voting-app-deployment
  labels:
    app: demo-voting-app
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: voting-app-pod
      app: demo-voting-app
  template:
    metadata:
      name: voting-app-pod
      labels:
        name: voting-app-pod
        app: demo-voting-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: voting-app
          image: dockersamples/examplevotingapp_vote
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```



Important : This file describes a Deployment. Note that the Deployment creates a replica of the POD specified by **template** containing a container named **voting-app** which uses port 80 and is created from the image **dockersamples/examplevotingapp_vote**.

Now create the **redis-deployment.yaml** file:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi redis-deployment.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat redis-deployment.yaml
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: redis-deployment
  labels:
    app: demo-voting-app
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: redis-pod
      app: demo-voting-app
  template:
    metadata:
      name: redis pod
      labels:
        name: redis-pod
```

```
app: demo-voting-app
```

```
spec:  
  containers:  
    - name: redis  
      image: redis  
      ports:  
        - containerPort: 6379
```



Important : This file describes a Deployment. Note that the Deployment creates a replica of the POD specified by **template** containing a container named **redis** which uses port 6379 and is created from the **redis** image.

Create the file **worker-deployment.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi worker-deployment.yaml  
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat worker-deployment.yaml  
---  
apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: Deployment  
metadata:  
  name: worker-app-deployment  
  labels:  
    app: demo-voting-app  
spec:  
  replicas: 1
```

```
selector:
  matchLabels:
    name: worker-app-pod
    app: demo-voting-app
template:
  metadata:
    name: worker-app-pod
    labels:
      name: worker-app-pod
      app: demo-voting-app
spec:
  containers:
    - name: worker-app
      image: dockersamples/examplevotingapp_worker
```



Important : This file describes a Deployment. Note that the Deployment creates a replica of the POD specified by **template** containing a container called **worker-app** which is created from the **dockersamples/examplevotingapp_worker** image.

Next, create the file **postgres-deployment.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from **here** and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi postgres-deployment.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat postgres-deployment.yaml
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
```

```
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: postgres-deployment
  labels:
    app: demo-voting-app
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: postgres-pod
      app: demo-voting-app
  template:
    metadata:
      name: postgres pod
      labels:
        name: postgres-pod
        app: demo-voting-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: postgres
          image: postgres:9.4
          env:
            - name: POSTGRES_USER
              value: postgres
            - name: POSTGRES_PASSWORD
              value: postgres
        ports:
          - containerPort: 5432
```



Important : This file describes a Deployment. Note that the Deployment creates a replica of the POD specified by **template** containing a container named **postgres** which uses port 5432 and is created from the **postgres:9.4** image.

Finally, create the file **result-app-deployment.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi result-app-deployment.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat result-app-deployment.yaml
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: result-app-deployment
  labels:
    app: demo-voting-app
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: result-app-pod
      app: demo-voting-app
  template:
    metadata:
      name: result-app-pod
      labels:
        name: result-app-pod
        app: demo-voting-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: result-app
          image: dockersamples/examplevotingapp_result
          ports:
```

```
- containerPort: 80
```



Important : This file describes a Deployment. Note that the Deployment creates a replica of the POD specified by **template** containing a container named **result-app** which uses port 80 and is created from the **dockersamples/examplevotingapp_result** image.

2.3 - Creating Services

Now create the **redis-service.yaml** file:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi redis-service.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat redis-service.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: redis
  labels:
    name: redis-service
    app: demo-voting-app

spec:
  ports:
  - port: 6379
    targetPort: 6379
```

```
selector:  
  name: redis-pod  
  app: demo-voting-app
```



Important : This file describes a **ClusterIP** Service. Note that the Service exposes port **6379** on any POD with the name **redis-pod**.

Next, create the file **postgres-service.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi postgres-service.yaml  
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat postgres-service.yaml  
---  
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Service  
metadata:  
  name: db  
  labels:  
    name: db-service  
    app: demo-voting-app  
  
spec:  
  ports:  
  - port: 5432  
    targetPort: 5432  
  selector:  
    name: postgres-pod
```

app: demo-voting-app



Important : This file describes a **ClusterIP** Service. Note that the Service exposes port **5432** on any POD with the name **postgres-pod**.

Create the file **voting-app-service.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from **here** and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi voting-app-service.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat voting-app-service.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: voting-service
  labels:
    name: voting-service
    app: demo-voting-app

spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 80
  selector:
    name: voting-app-pod
    app: demo-voting-app
```



Important : This file describes a **NodePort** Service. Note that the Service exposes port **80** on any POD with the name **voting-app-pod**.

Finally, create the file **result-app-service.yaml**:



To do: Copy the content from [here](#) and paste it into your file.

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi result-app-service.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat result-app-service.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: result-service
  labels:
    name: result-service
    app: demo-voting-app

spec:
  type: NodePort
  ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 80
  selector:
    name: result-app-pod
    app: demo-voting-app
```



Important : This file describes a **NodePort** Service. Note that the Service exposes port **80** on any POD with the name **result-app-pod**.

2.4 - Deploying the Application

Check that you have created all the necessary YAML files:

```
root@kubemaster:~/myapp# ls
postgres-deployment.yaml redis-deployment.yaml result-app-deployment.yaml voting-app-deployment.yaml worker-
deployment.yaml
postgres-service.yaml redis-service.yaml result-app-service.yaml voting-app-service.yaml
```

Then use the **kubectl create** command:

```
root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl create -f .
deployment.apps/postgres-deployment created
service/db created
deployment.apps/redis-deployment created
service/redis created
deployment.apps/result-app-deployment created
service/result-service created
deployment.apps/voting-app-deployment created
service/voting-service created
deployment.apps/worker-app-deployment created
```



Important: Note the use of the **.** character to indicate any file in the current directory.

Wait until all Deployments are **READY** (7 to 10 minutes):

```
root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl get deployments
NAME           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
postgres-deployment  1/1     1           1           51m
redis-deployment   1/1     1           1           51m
result-app-deployment  1/1     1           1           51m
voting-app-deployment  1/1     1           1           51m
worker-app-deployment  1/1     1           1           51m
```

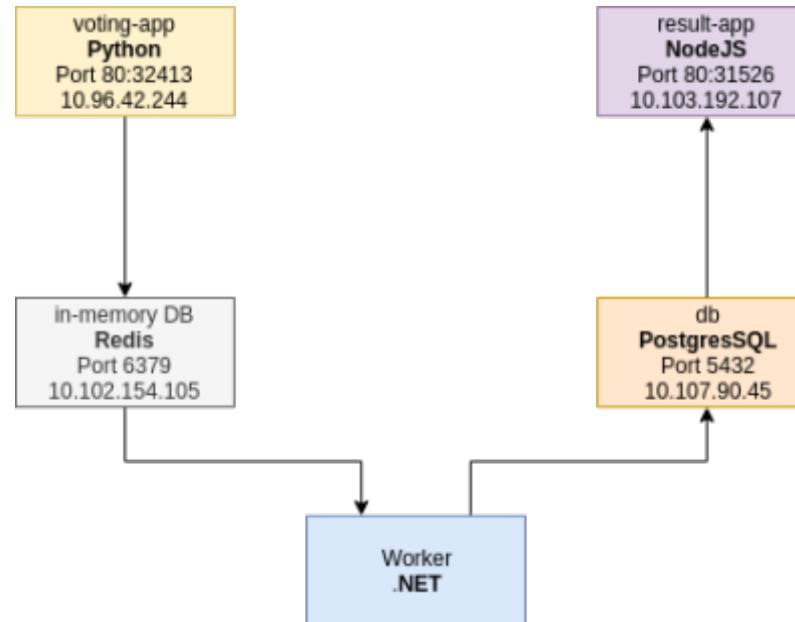
Next, check the status of the PODs:

```
root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl get pods
NAME                               READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
postgres-deployment-5b8bd66778-j99zz  1/1     Running   0          51m
redis-deployment-67d4c466c4-9wzfn    1/1     Running   0          51m
result-app-deployment-b8f9dc967-nzbgd  1/1     Running   0          51m
voting-app-deployment-669dccccfb-jpn6h 1/1     Running   0          51m
worker-app-deployment-559f7749b6-jh86r  1/1     Running   0          51m
```

and the list of Services :

```
root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl get services
NAME      TYPE      CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)      AGE
db        ClusterIP  10.107.90.45  <none>          5432/TCP    24h
kubernetes  ClusterIP  10.96.0.1    <none>          443/TCP     4d9h
redis     ClusterIP  10.102.154.105 <none>          6379/TCP    24h
result-service  NodePort   10.103.192.107 <none>        80:31526/TCP 24h
voting-service   NodePort   10.96.42.244  <none>        80:32413/TCP 24h
```

In the case of the example in this course, the application now looks like the following diagram:



2.5 - Scaling Up

Edit the **voting-app-deployment.yaml** file and change the value of the **replicas** field from 1 to 3 :

```

root@kubemaster:~/app# vi voting-app-deployment.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat voting-app-deployment.yaml
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: voting-app-deployment
  labels:
    app: demo-voting-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
  
```

```
  name: voting-app-pod
  app: demo-voting-app
template:
  metadata:
    name: voting-app-pod
  labels:
    name: voting-app-pod
    app: demo-voting-app

spec:
  containers:
    - name: voting-app
      image: dockersamples/examplevotingapp_vote
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

Edit the **result-app-deployment.yaml** file and change the value of the **replicas** field from 1 to 3 :

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi result-app-deployment.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat result-app-deployment.yaml
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: result-app-deployment
  labels:
    app: demo-voting-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: result-app-pod
      app: demo-voting-app
  template:
```

```

metadata:
  name: result-app-pod
  labels:
    name: result-app-pod
    app: demo-voting-app

spec:
  containers:
    - name: result-app
      image: dockersamples/examplevotingapp_result
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80

```

Apply the changes using the **kubectl apply** command:

```

root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl apply -f voting-app-deployment.yaml
Warning: kubectl apply should be used on resource created by either kubectl create --save-config or kubectl apply deployment.apps/voting-app-deployment configured

root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl apply -f result-app-deployment.yaml
Warning: kubectl apply should be used on resource created by either kubectl create --save-config or kubectl apply deployment.apps/result-app-deployment configured

```

Then check the Deployments :

```

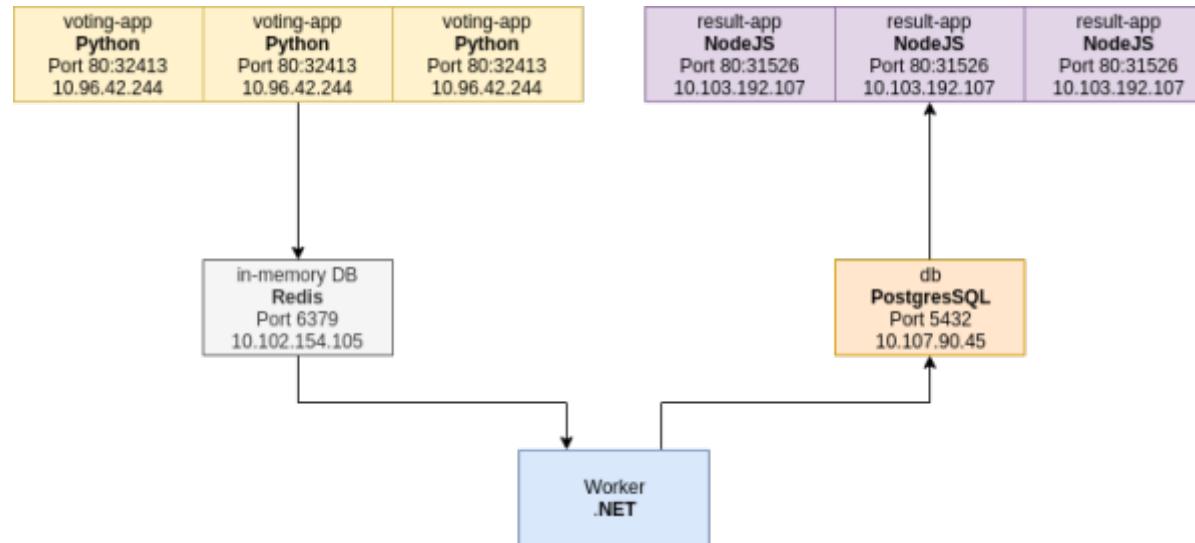
root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl get deployments
NAME           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
postgres-deployment  1/1     1           1           23h
redis-deployment   1/1     1           1           23h
result-app-deployment  3/3     3           3           23h
voting-app-deployment  3/3     3           3           23h
worker-app-deployment  1/1     1           1           23h

```

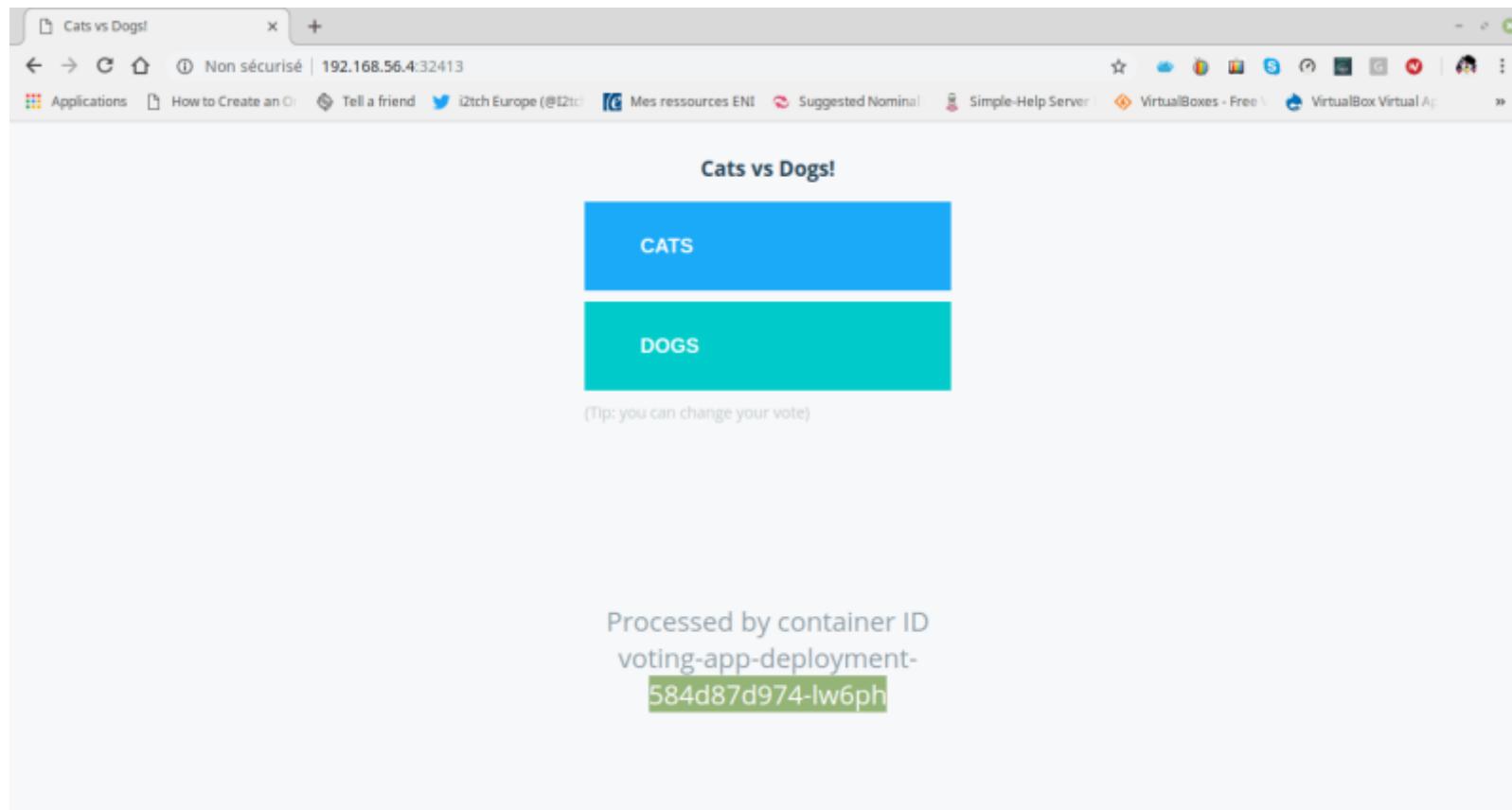
as well as the PODs :

| root@kubemaster:~/myapp# kubectl get pods -o wide | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| NAME | NOMINATED NODE | READY | STATUS | RESTARTS | AGE | IP | NODE |
| postgres-deployment-5b8bd66778-j99zz | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 1 | 169m | 192.168.35.83 | kubenode2 |
| redis-deployment-67d4c466c4-9wzfn | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 1 | 169m | 192.168.205.217 | kubenode1 |
| result-app-deployment-b8f9dc967-nzbgd | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 1 | 169m | 192.168.205.218 | kubenode1 |
| result-app-deployment-b8f9dc967-r84k6 | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 2m36s | 192.168.35.86 | kubenode2 |
| result-app-deployment-b8f9dc967-zbsk2 | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 2m36s | 192.168.35.85 | kubenode2 |
| voting-app-deployment-669dccccfb-jpn6h | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 1 | 169m | 192.168.35.82 | kubenode2 |
| voting-app-deployment-669dccccfb-ktd7d | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 2m50s | 192.168.35.84 | kubenode2 |
| voting-app-deployment-669dccccfb-x868p | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 0 | 2m50s | 192.168.205.219 | kubenode1 |
| worker-app-deployment-559f7749b6-jh86r | <none> | 1/1 | Running | 2 | 169m | 192.168.205.216 | kubenode1 |

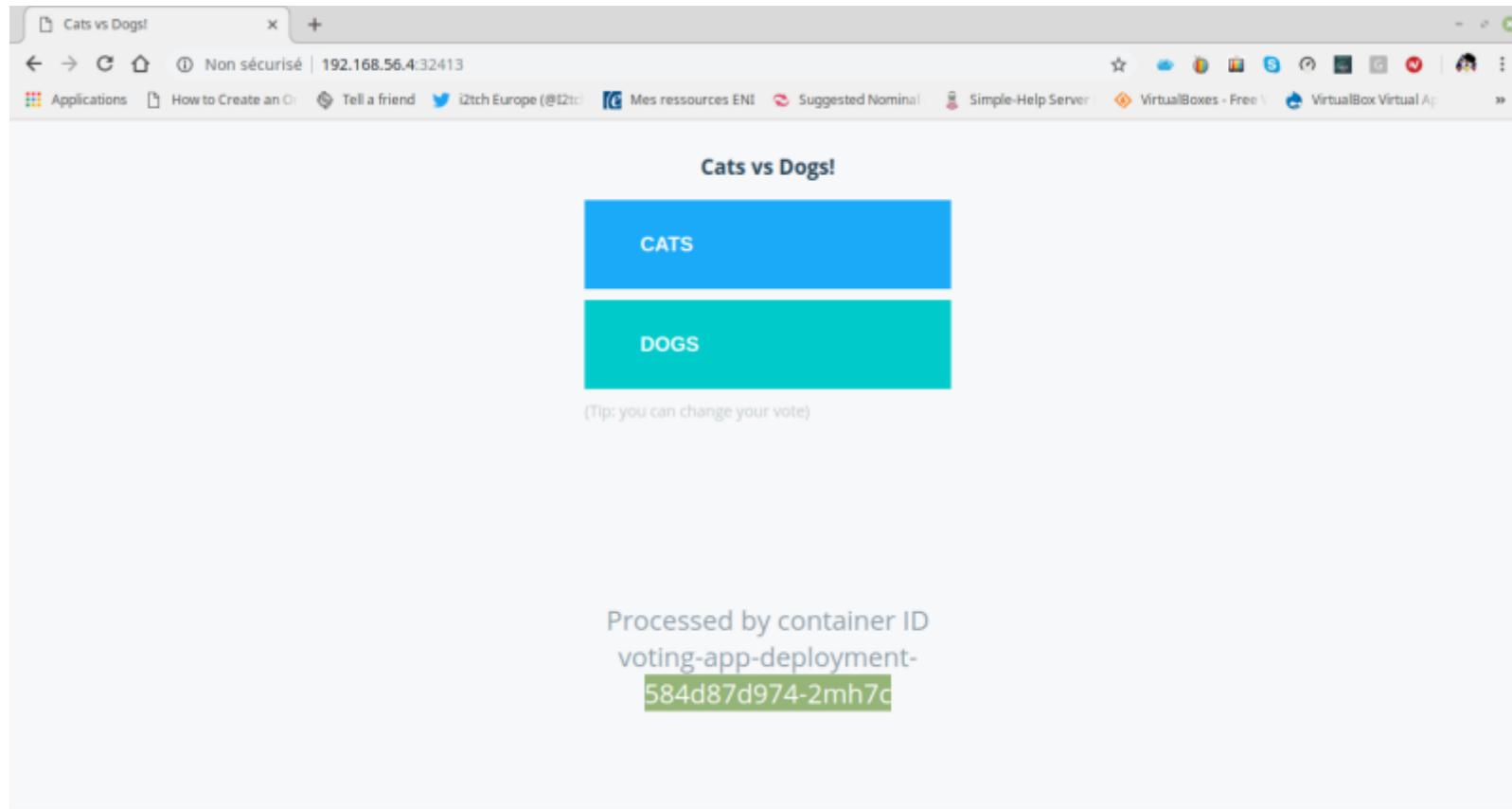
In the case of the example in this course, the application now looks like the following diagram:



Return to the browser on your host machine and refresh the voting-app page:



Refresh the page again:



Important: Note that the POD that served the page has changed.

Note that this POD change does not indicate load balancing. You'd have to set up another virtual machine under, say, HAProxy to achieve load balancing.

On the other hand, in the case of an application on GCP, for example, you need to modify the following two files by changing the **type** field value from NodePort to **LoadBalancer** and then configure an instance of GCP's native Load Balancer:

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi voting-app-service.yaml
```

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat voting-app-service.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: voting-service
  labels:
    name: voting-service
    app: demo-voting-app

spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 80
  selector:
    name: voting-app-pod
    app: demo-voting-app
```



Important: This file describes a **LoadBalancer** Service. Note that the Service exposes port **80** on any POD with the name **voting-app-pod**.

Finally, create the file **result-app-service.yaml** :

```
root@kubemaster:~/app# vi result-app-service.yaml
root@kubemaster:~/app# cat result-app-service.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: result-service
```

```
labels:
  name: result-service
  app: demo-voting-app

spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 80
  selector:
    name: result-app-pod
    app: demo-voting-app
```

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