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Commentary

Automated and Scalable Transformation of Kubernetes Cloud-Based Application Management

Nora Ellen*

Department of Computer Science, Copenhagen University, Kobenhavn, Denmark

DESCRIPTION

An open-source platform called Kubernetes, or K8s in simple terms, was created to automate the deployment, scaling, and administration of containerized applications. The current industry standard for managing containers in cloud-native systems is Kubernetes, which was first created by Google and is currently maintained by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF). Because of its strong features, which provide flexibility, scalability, and dependability, enterprises may effectively manage large-scale applications across dispersed infrastructures. Google's internal computer system, which handled containers on a huge scale, is where Kubernetes got its start. In 2014, Google made Kubernetes an open-source project after realizing the system's wider potential. Because of its robust community support and compatibility with contemporary DevOps and microservices methodologies, it has become widely used over time.

Containerized application management was a difficult and error-prone procedure prior to Kubernetes. It took a lot of configuration to overcome issues like resource optimization, load balancing, scale management, and high availability. By offering a single platform that automates a large portion of the operational complexity, Kubernetes makes these tasks easier. Application code and dependencies are packaged into lightweight, portable units that allow for consistency across development, testing, and production environments. One or more tightly connected containers can be found inside a pod, which is Kubernetes' smallest deployable unit. They are an ideal unit for scaling and managing application components since they share resources like networking and storage.

Every node offers resources like CPU, memory, and storage in addition to hosting modules. Group of nodes cooperating under the Kubernetes control plane's direction. Durability and high availability are guaranteed by a cluster. Workloads are intelligently scheduled between nodes by Kubernetes according to resource restrictions and requirements. To maximize resource usage, its scheduler takes into account variables like CPU, RAM, node affinity, and taints/tolerations. The containers are automatically replaced or rescheduled by Kubernetes, which keeps an eye on their health. Application dependability is ensured by features like ReplicaSets and health probes (readiness and liveness). Applications may be easily scaled horizontally with Kubernetes. Kubernetes makes it easier to update applications by implementing changes gradually and tracking their effects. It can automatically revert to the prior version if problems are found. Kubernetes provides integration with a range of storage options for stateful applications, such as distributed file systems like Hadoop and GlusterFS, cloud-based volumes (AWS EBS, GCP Persistent Disks), and local storage. Kubernetes uses ConfigMaps and Secrets to isolate application configurations from code. Distributed microservices, which allow for autonomous component deployment and scaling, are expertly executed by Kubernetes. Application delivery pipelines are automated by DevOps teams using Kubernetes, which integrates with tools like Jenkins, GitLab CI/CD (Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery/Deployment), and ArgoCD. Organizations may easily execute workloads across hybrid and multi-cloud systems because to Kubernetes' abstraction layer.

In order to install Kubernetes, it manages the workloads' computation, networking, and storage. This frees developers from worrying about the underlying environment so they can concentrate on applications. Kubernetes performs ongoing health checks on those services, such as restarting containers that malfunction or stall, and only enabling services for users to access once it has verified they are operational. One may automate daily tasks with Kubernetes' built-in commands, which take care of a lot of the laborious tasks involved in application management. It is possible to ensure that applications always operate as originally intended. In current IT environments, Kubernetes has completely changed how applications are created, implemented, and scaled. Its strong features and vibrant ecosystem enable businesses to develop more quickly without sacrificing operational effectiveness. Kubernetes continues to dominate the container management space because, in spite of its complexity, it is still a vital tool for implementing cloud-native practices.

Correspondence to: Nora Ellen, Department of Computer Science, Copenhagen University, Kobenhavn, Denmark, E-mail: matmia@MUCS.au

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The cluster's desired state, including which apps are executing and which container images they are using, is maintained by the control plane. The workloads and applications actually run by compute machines. An administrator or the DevOps team can give commands to the control plane, which then transmits those directives to the computing devices. The size of a cluster needed to run a service can be automatically adjusted by Kubernetes. This allows users to effectively run applications by dynamically scaling them up or down in response to demand. Because Kubernetes is designed to be utilized anywhere, businesses may operate the apps on public clouds, on-site, and in hybrid deployment options. Building cloud-native microservices-based applications is made easier with Kubernetes. Additionally, it facilitates the containerization of pre-existing applications, which serves as the foundation for application modernization and speeds up app development.