

# SIMPLIFYING CONTAINERS AT SCALE

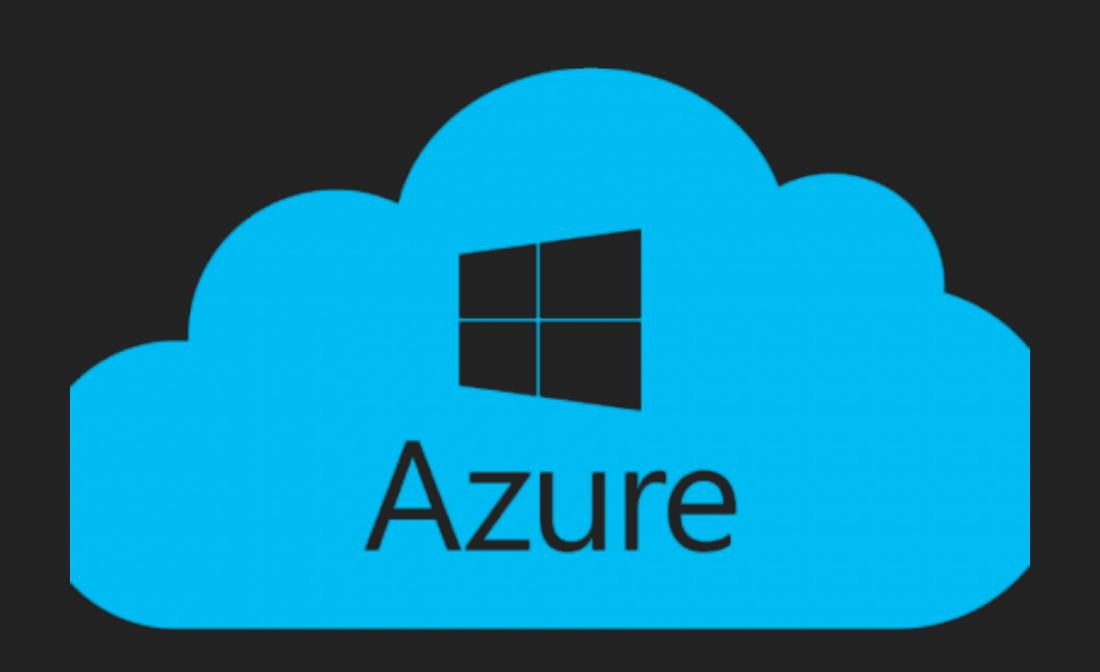
# THE CONCIERGE PARADIGM



### YOUR CONCIERGE FOR THE EVENING

- Gareth Brown
- Director and technologist at Mesoform
- Specialise in securely simplifying and streamlining
- DevOps back in early '00s
- Was running containers in production many years ago
- Built a self-service VM infrastructure...











# HISTORY OF CONTAINERS

- ▶ 1979: chroot
- Jails, Zones, LXC (2000, 2004, 2008)
- Along comes AWS
- Docked back in





# FLYING FISH

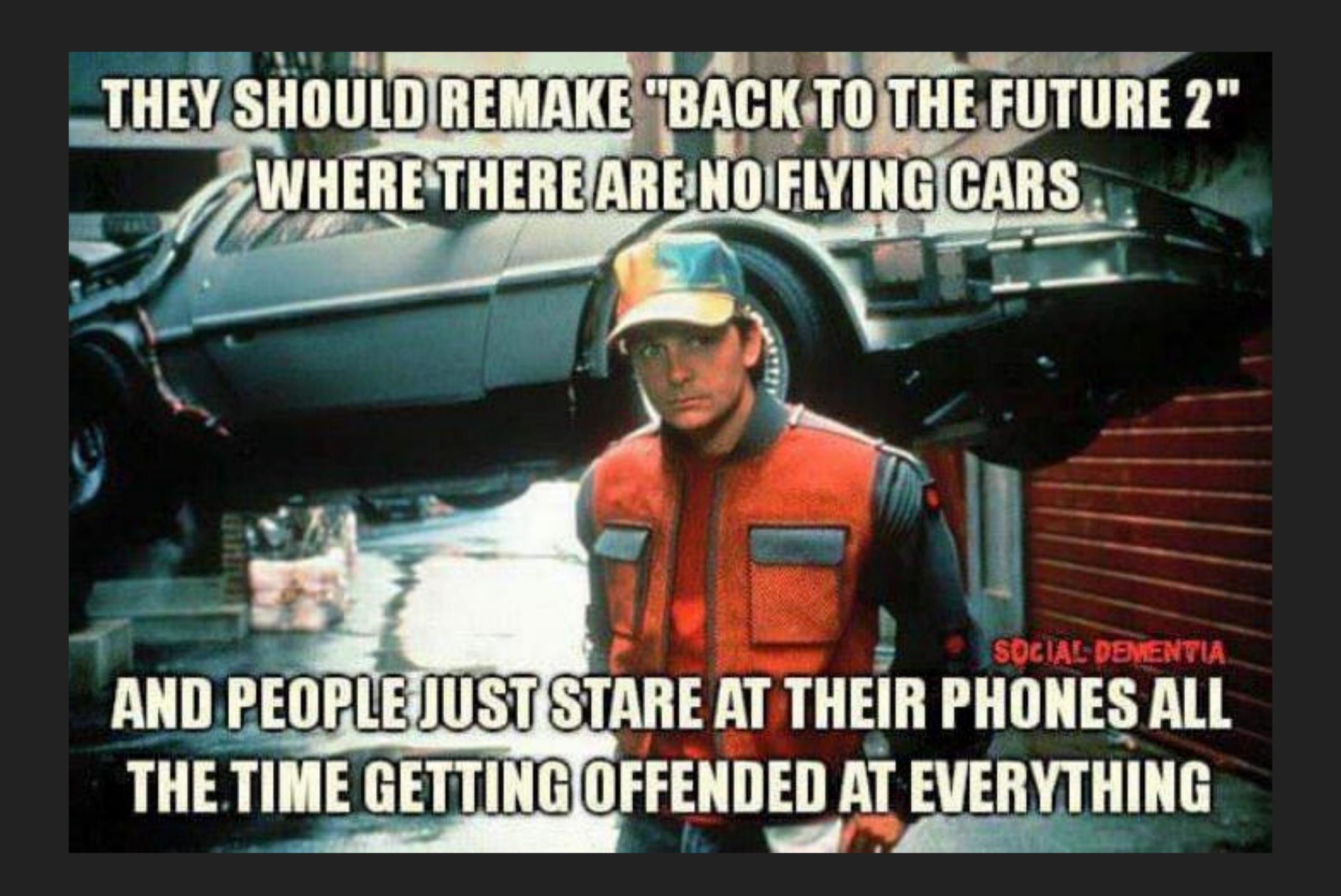
- Docker Engine in the Cloud
- Maintaining pets
- Monitoring
- Scheduling
- Auto-scaling
- Service discovery





### LAYER CAKE

- New technologies (Kubernetes, Mesos)
- Complex
- Integrating different workloads and laaS
- Up-skilling and support
- Tight coupling and dependency
- Keep It Stupidly Simple





# FUTURE OF CONTAINERS

- Standardisation
- Portability
- Performance
- Simplified management
- Resource Utilisation
- Cost!





# OPERATING PAINS

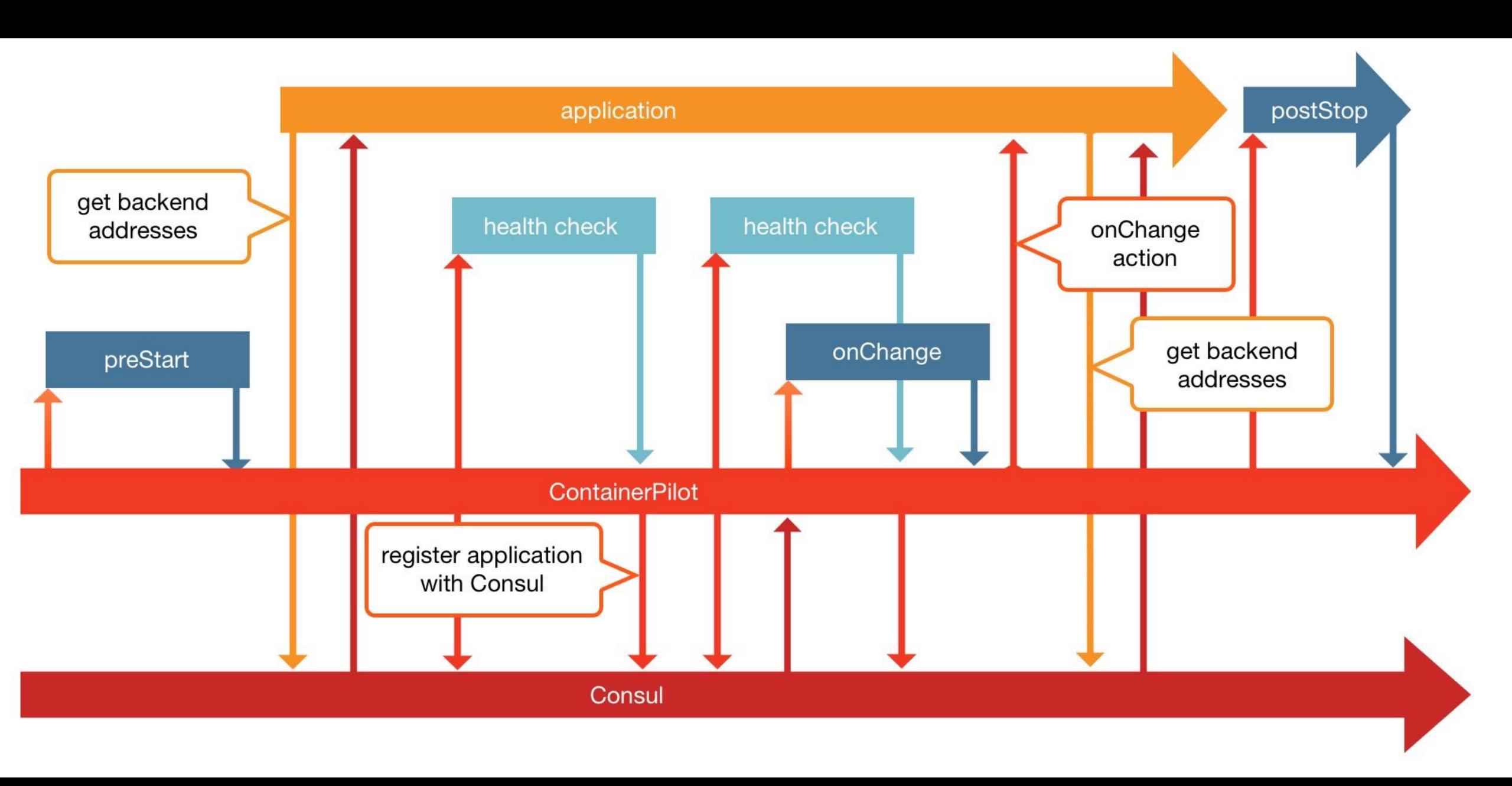
- On-Premise, EC2, ECS, CoreOS, Kubernetes, other AWS services, Java, Python...
- Papertrail and Elastic Stack
- Zabbix and Librato
- Dropwizard with agents pulling from applications
- bumped all of the common issues
- Windowing and performance





# **AUTOPILOT PATTERN**

- No complex framework
- Service discovery
- Application orchestration
- Small piece of code to automate common actions





# FLYING ON AUTOPILOT

- Scheduler agnostic
- Most things just work
- App-centric orchestration
- Drastically less management
- Production grade environment, test environment time
- Co-processes!





# BATTERIES INCLUDED

- Loose-couple to well defined systems
- Automatically register our containers
- Automatically discover resources
- Self-healing or corrective actions
- Interact with legacy applications
- Compliance scanning



### **CONTAINERPILOT.JSON**

```
jobs: [{
   name: 'scheduling-status-healthy',
   exec: ['zabbix_sender', '-c', '/etc/coprocesses/zabbix/zabbix_agentd.conf',
            '--key', 'container.state', '--value', '1'],
   when: { source: 'apache-fwdproxy', each: 'healthy' }
 } , {
   name: 'zabbix-agent',
   exec: ['/usr/sbin/zabbix agentd',
            '-fc', '/etc/coprocesses/zabbix/zabbix agentd.conf'],
   restarts: 'unlimited',
   health: { exec: 'zabbix_agentd -t agent.ping', interval: 30, ttl: 60, timeout: 5 },
   when: { source: 'platform-integration-setup', once: 'exitSuccess' }
 } , {
   name: 'post-stop',
   exec: ['zabbix_sender', '-c', '/etc/coprocesses/zabbix/zabbix_agentd.conf',
        '--key', 'container.state', '--value', '0'],
   when: { once: 'shutdown' }
```





# PUSH VS PULL

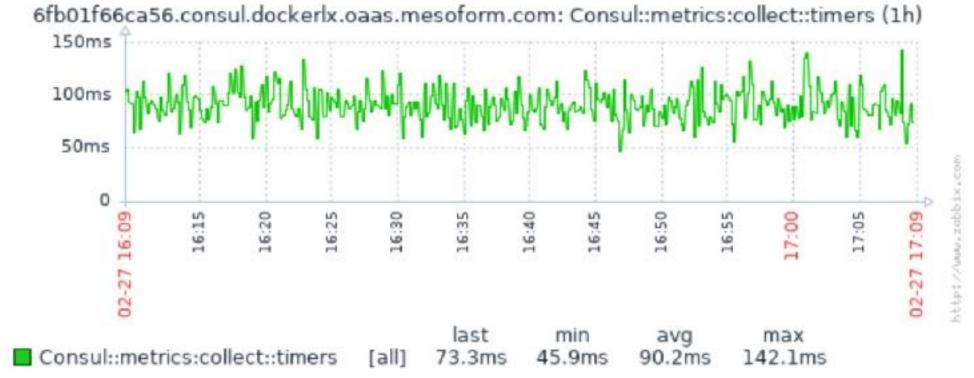
- Push method: auto-register but no confidence in instance state
- Pull method: centralised configuration but extra management
- Pull understands load and partitioning
- Processing poor performance
- Windowing
- Can we unify push and pull?



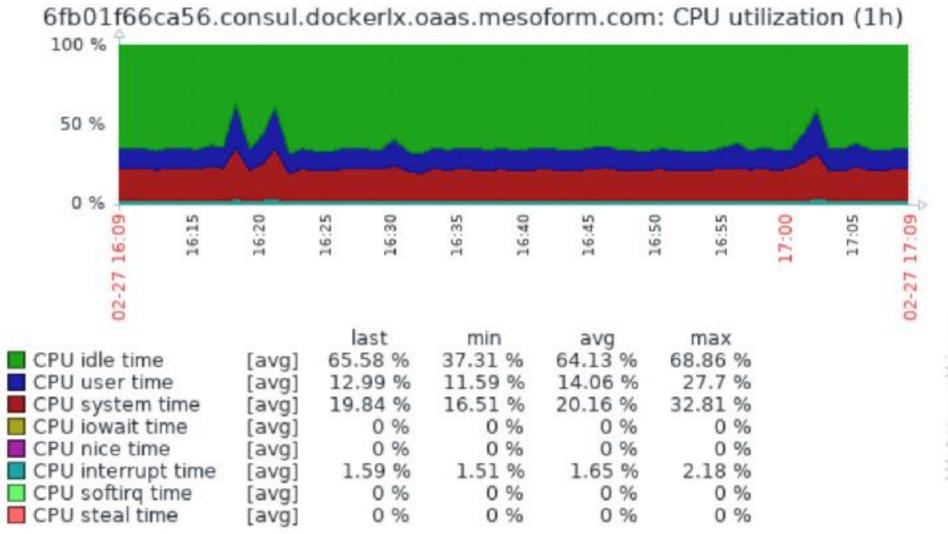


# THE CONCIERGE COURIER

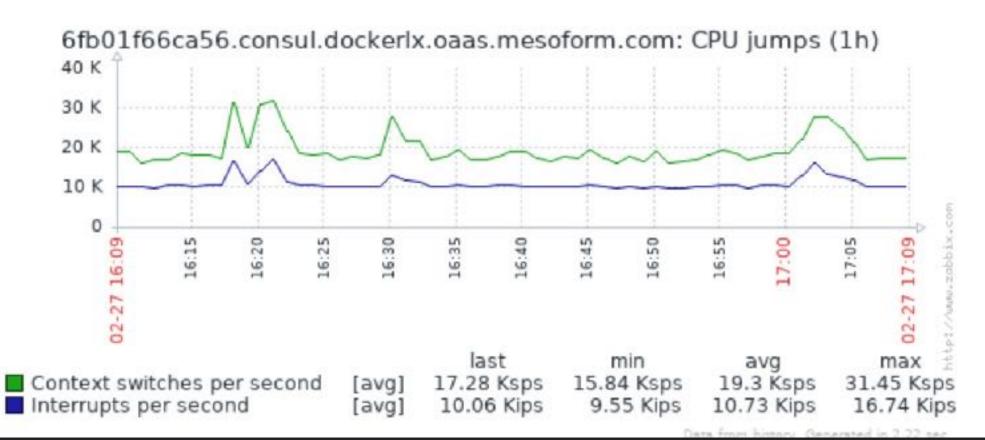
- Two purposes (discovery, delivery)
- Learns metrics
- Picks up metrics
- Delivers them
- Records delivery
- Performance?

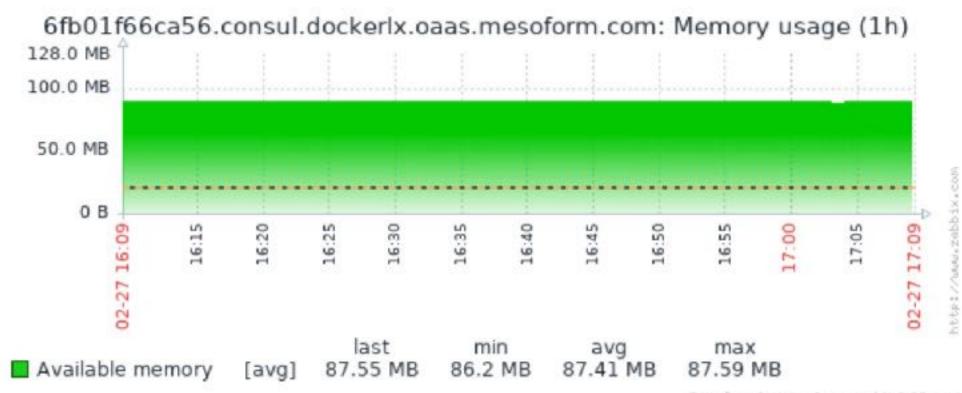


Data from history. Generated in 5.05 sec.

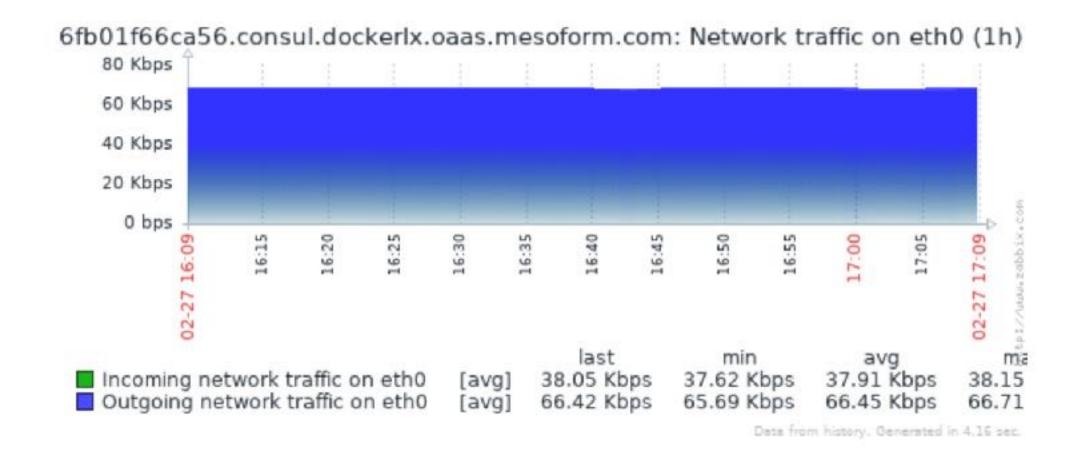


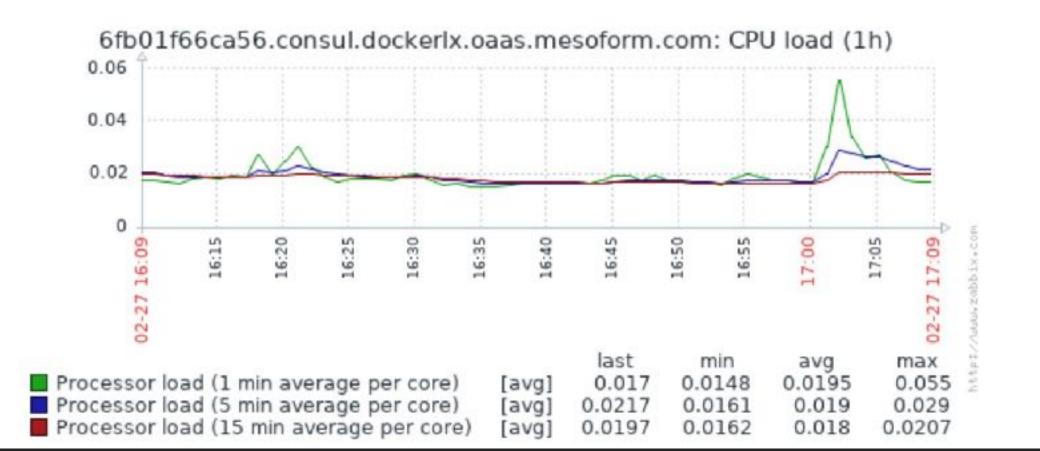
Data from history. Generated in 6.73 sec.



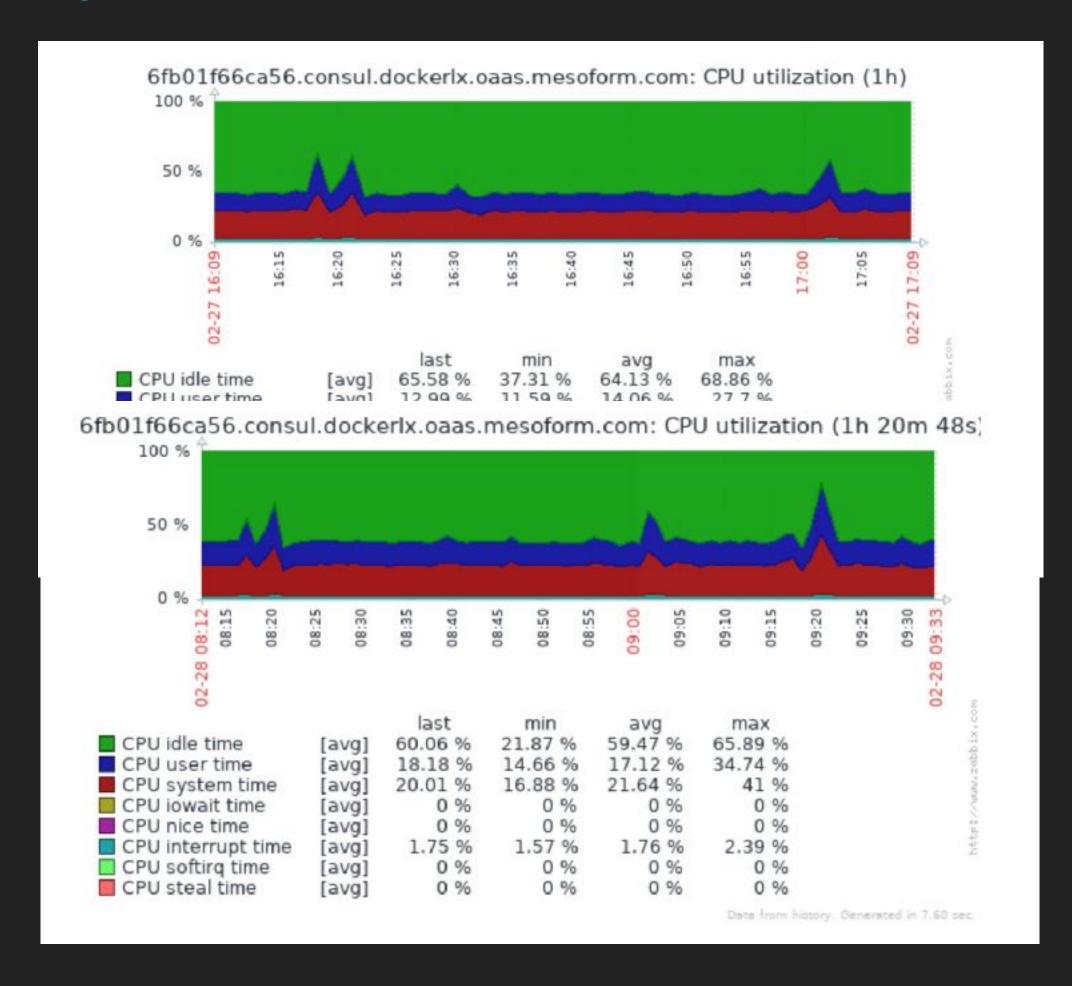


Data from history. Generated in 3.35 sec.





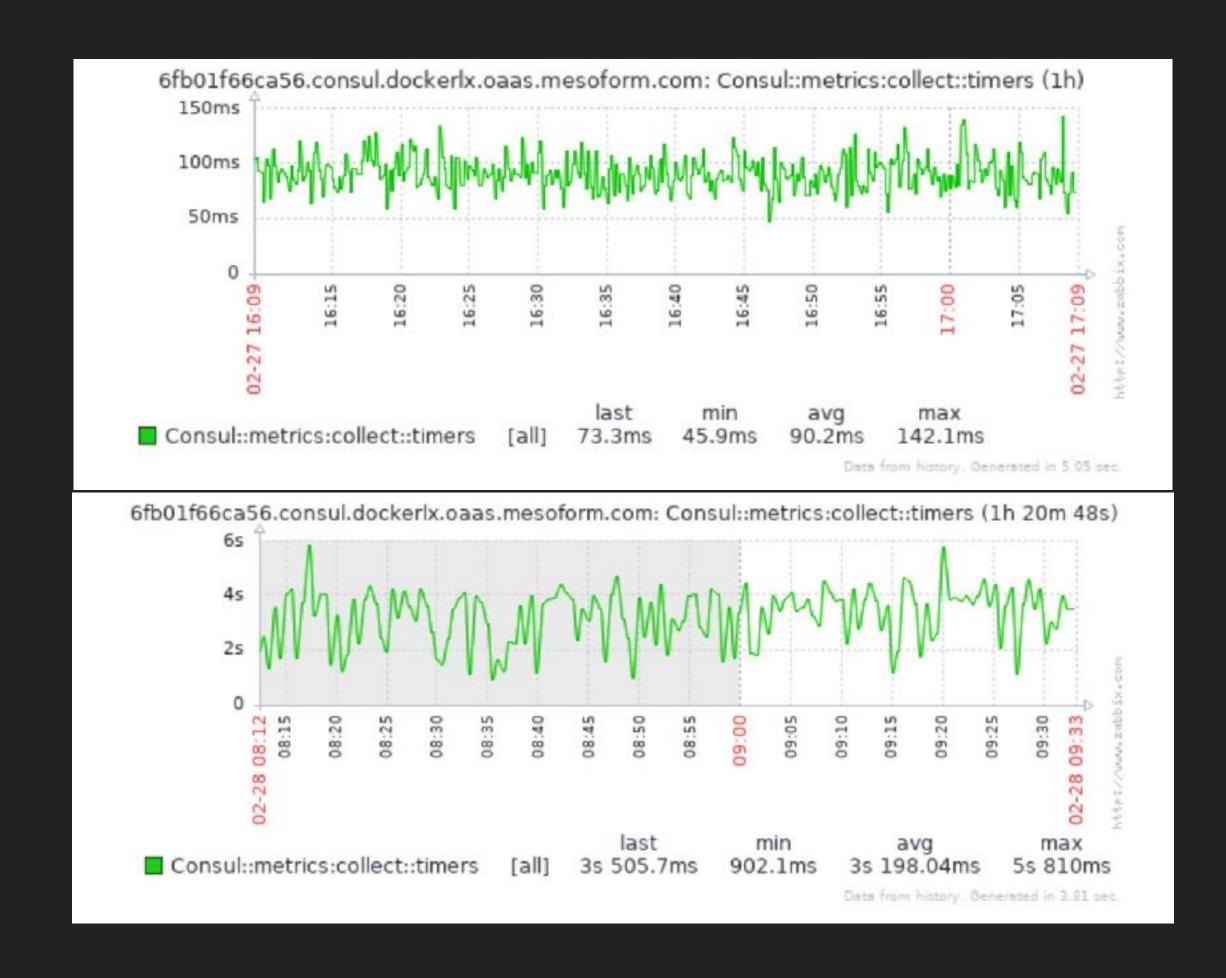
# CPU UTILISATION

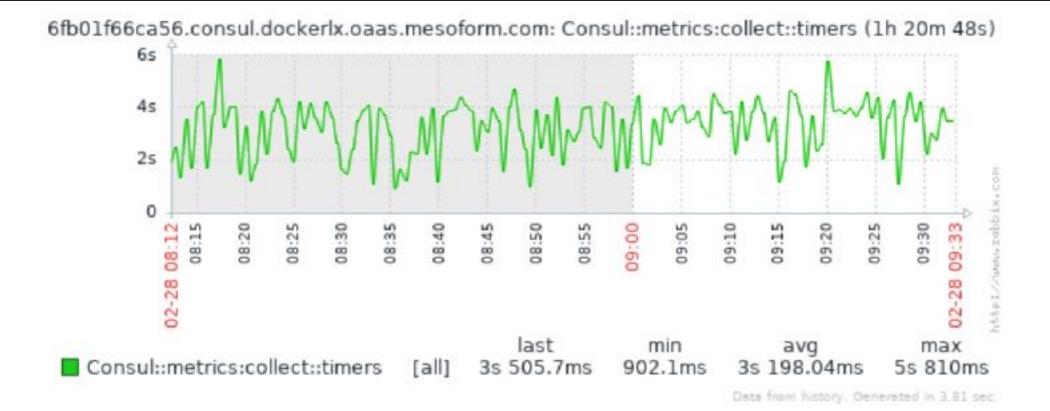


### LOAD

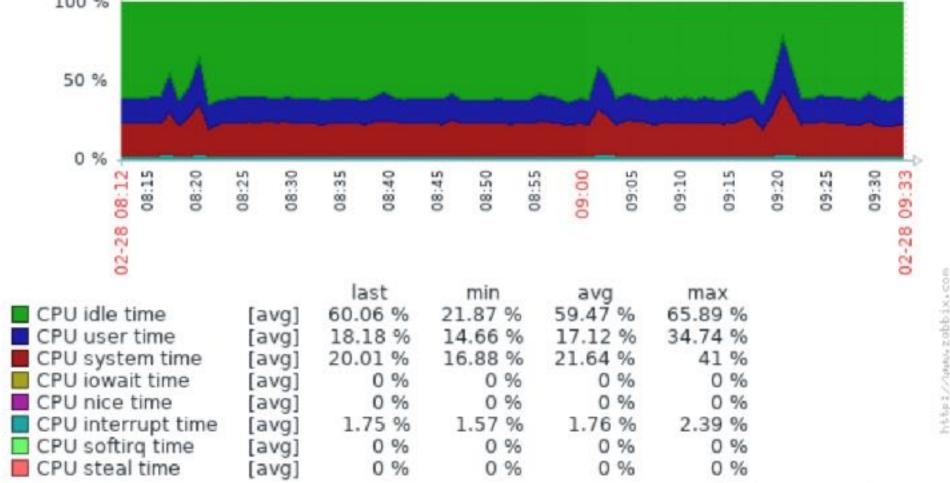


### TIMING



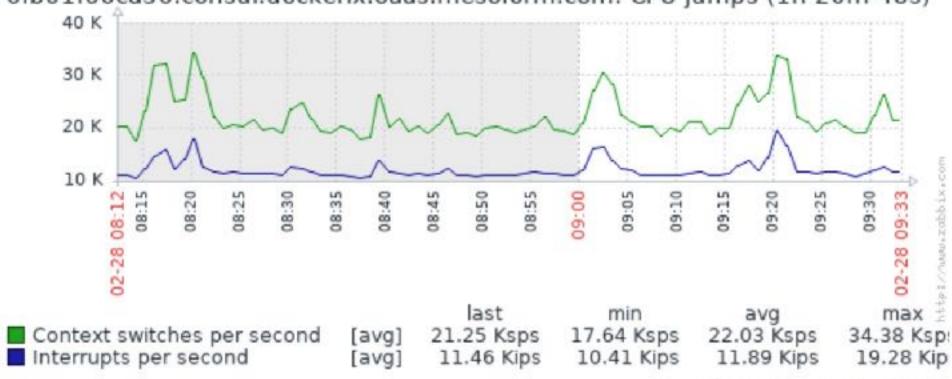




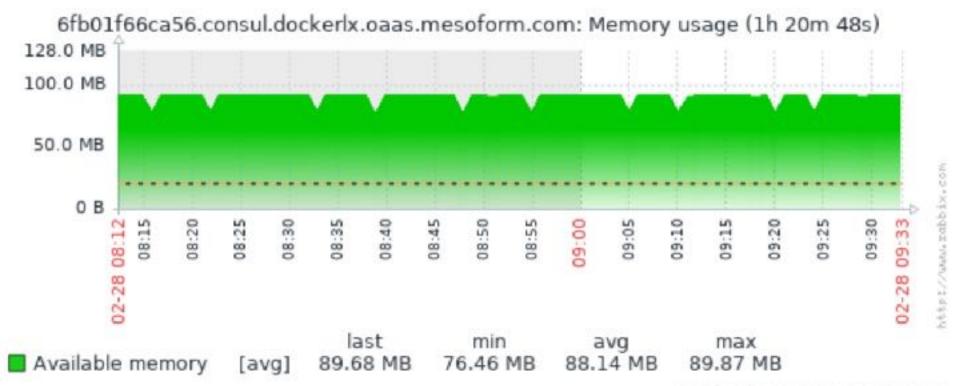


Date from history. Generated in 7.50 sec.

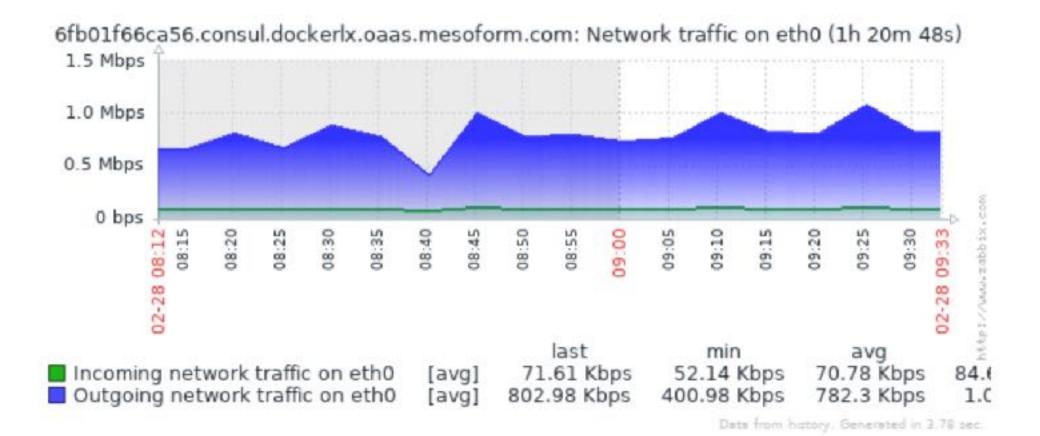
#### 6fb01f66ca56.consul.dockerlx.oaas.mesoform.com: CPU jumps (1h 20m 48s)



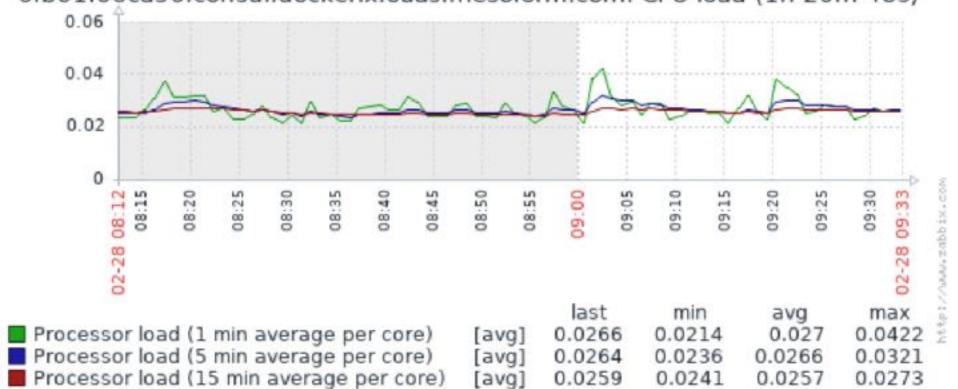
Data from history. Generated in 2.42 sec.



Data from history. Generated in 2.47 sec.







Data from history. Generated in 0.52 sec.



# THE CONCIERGE COURIER

- 3rd party features
- No windowing
- High Performance
- Send to anywhere
- Pull from anywhere
- Agnostic



# CONCIERGE COURIER.PY

```
def discover_timers():
    """
    Output Zabbix formatted JSON of keys
    """

# just for testing purposes, simply open a file with metrics
with open("/tmp/metrics.json", "r") as metrics_file:
    keys = metrics_file.read()
    keys_json = json.loads(keys)

    discovery_data_dict = \
        {'data': [{"{#TIMER}": key} for key in keys_json['timers']]}
    print(json.dumps(discovery_data_dict))
```



# CONCIERGE COURIER.PY

```
def get timers():
    with open("/tmp/metrics.json", "r") as metrics file:
        keys = metrics file.read()
        keys = json.loads(keys)
        with open("/tmp/timer metrics zabbix.sender", "w") as sender file:
            for timer name, metrics in keys['timers'].items():
                for metric name, metric value in metrics.items():
                   sender file.write("- timer[{0}.{1}] {2}\n"
                      .format(timer name, metric name, metric value))
    send metrics("timer")
def send metrics (metric type):
    filename = "/tmp/" + metric type + " metrics zabbix.sender"
    call("zabbix sender -c /etc/coprocesses/zabbix/zabbix agentd.conf -i "
       + filename + " >/dev/null", shell=True)
    print time.time() - startTime
```



### THE ENFIELD METHOD

- Accurate, single-shot, immediate feedback
- Like the rifle
- Backoff under network issues
- Greater confidence in container state
- Greater confidence in state of whole system
- More frequent updates



# STATE TO STATE

- State in service discovery
- State in event management
- End-to-end view of whole system
- State history
- Dev/Ops on the same page
- State manipulation!





# STATE CONTROL

- Consul keeps configuration state
- Monitoring performance and availability state
- Dynamic Asset database
- Automate scheduling, scaling, archiving





# THE CONCIERGE SCHEDULER

- Containers Auto-register
- Push & pull state
- Optimised over many years
- Grouping containers by service
- Data about whole system
- Basically just runs docker-compose scale



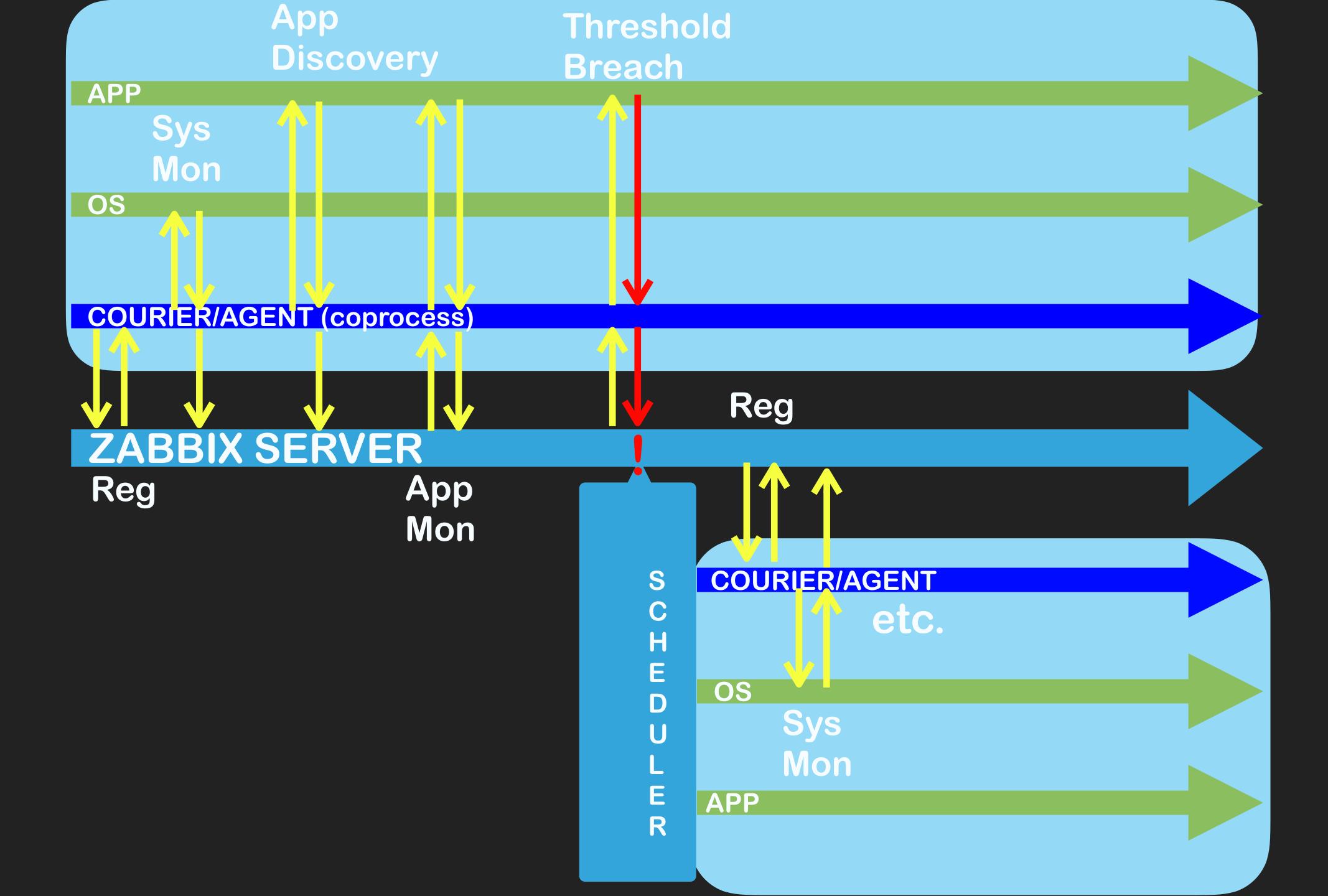
# SCALING

- Complex trigger profiles
- Pre-scaling using a predictive trigger
- Compare upstream service performance as well
- Vertical scaling
- Escalation steps
- Scaling events and problem events in one system



# CONCIERGE\_SCHEDULER.SH

```
# Variable assignment
action=$1; service name=$2; current scale=$3; increment=$4
scale service(){
    /usr/bin/docker-compose --tlsverify --tlscert=${DOCKER CERT PATH}cert.pem \
       --tlscacert=${DOCKER CERT PATH}ca.pem \
       --tlskey=${DOCKER CERT PATH}key.pem --project-name dockerlx \
       --host tcp://dockerapi-private-lab1.mesoform.com:2376 --file /tmp/docker-compose.yml \
       scale ${service name}=$1
    echo "$(date): Scaled ${service name} from ${current scale} to $1" \
       >> /tmp/app scheduler output
    exit 0
scale up(){
    desired scale=$((current scale + increment))
    scale service ${desired scale}
scale down(){
    desired_scale=$((current_scale - increment))
    scale service ${desired scale}
```







# **KEEPING ACTIVE**

- Works for bare metal, VMs and containers
- application-level guarantees
- Active versus passive
- Troubleshooting directly connected services
- Performance and Reliability



### CONCLUSION

- Autopilot Pattern and Enfield Method
- We're already: doing event management, auto-registering, aggregating metrics, performing actions on triggers, maintaining system state, highly optimised, self-healing,
- Controlling the state
- Accuracy and performance
- Short lead time



# WHATS NEXT

- Load testing
- Use Zabbix Python interpreter module
- Key management with vault
- Swarm/Nomad not docker compose
- DevOps everything!



# SO LONG AND THANKS FOR ALL THE FISH

- Read the full article at <a href="http://www.mesoform.com/blog-listing/info/the-concierge-paradigm">http://www.mesoform.com/blog-listing/info/the-concierge-paradigm</a>
- Search: "concierge paradigm"
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