



# Containers

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# Container Orchestration

At first there was



Amazon EC2

# Then Docker!

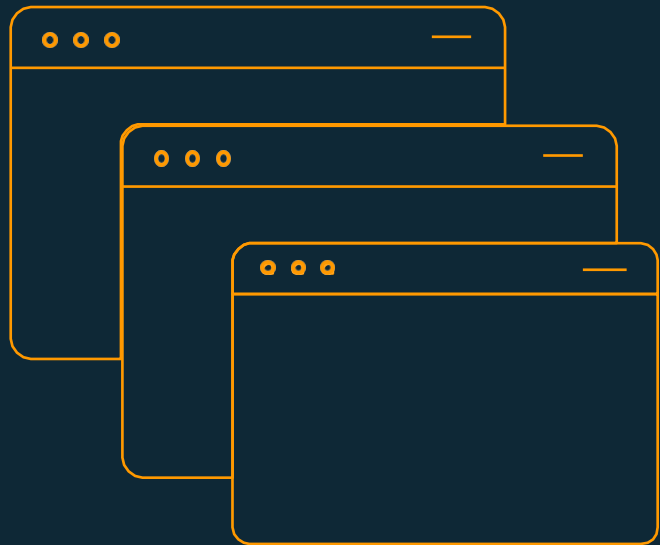


Customers started containerizing applications  
within EC2 instances

# Microservices



# Batch Jobs



# Migration to the Cloud

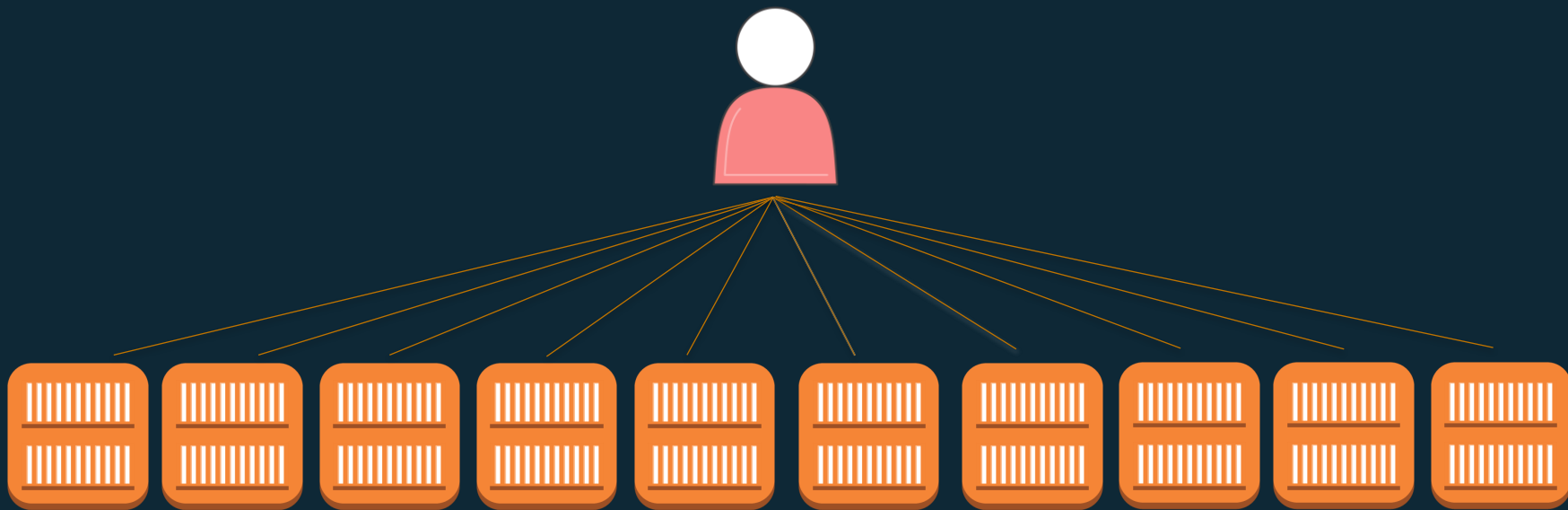


Containers made it easy to build and scale  
cloud-native applications





Customers needed an easier way to manage large clusters of instances and containers



# Container services on AWS

## Image Repository

Where the Docker images are stored



Amazon Elastic  
Container Registry  
(ECR)

# Container services on AWS



# Container services on AWS

## Administration

Implementation, scheduling,  
scale and administration of  
the containers



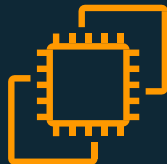
Amazon Elastic  
Container Service  
(ECS)



Amazon Elastic  
Container Service  
for Kubernetes  
(EKS)

## Host

Where the containers are  
executed



Amazon EC2



AWS Fargate

## Image Repository

Where the Docker images are  
stored



Amazon Elastic  
Container Registry  
(ECR)



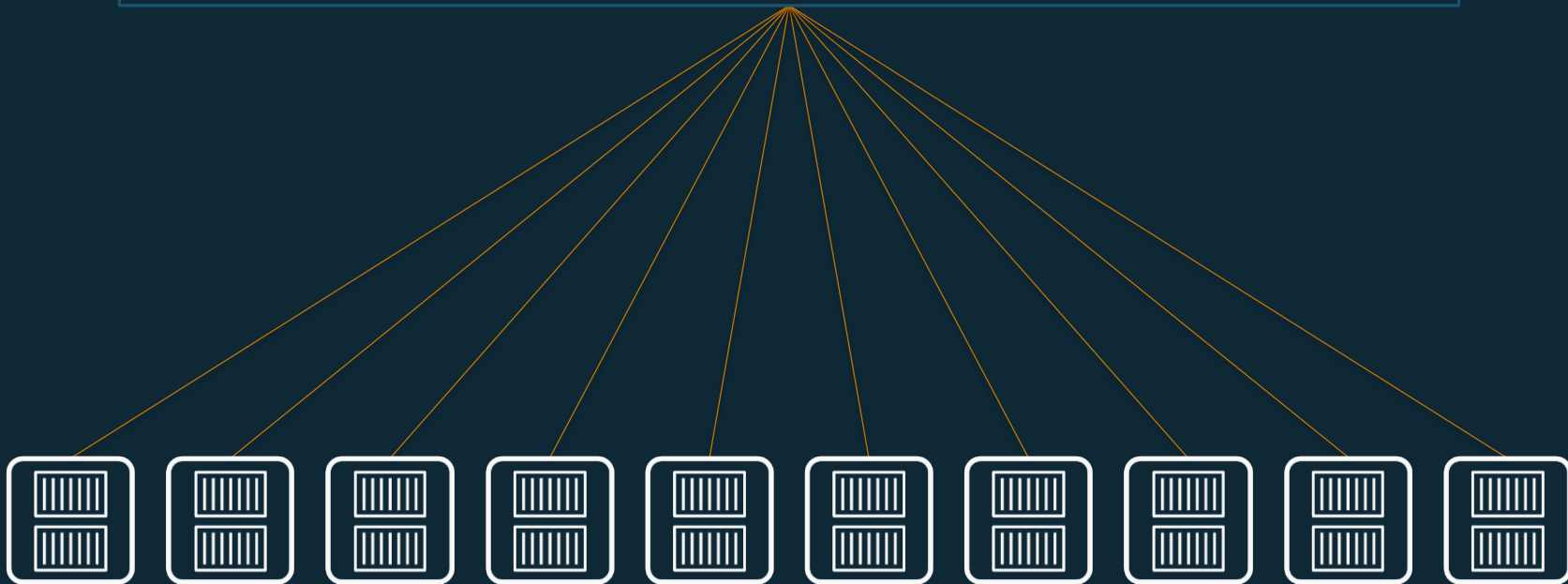
## Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS)



## Scheduling and Orchestration

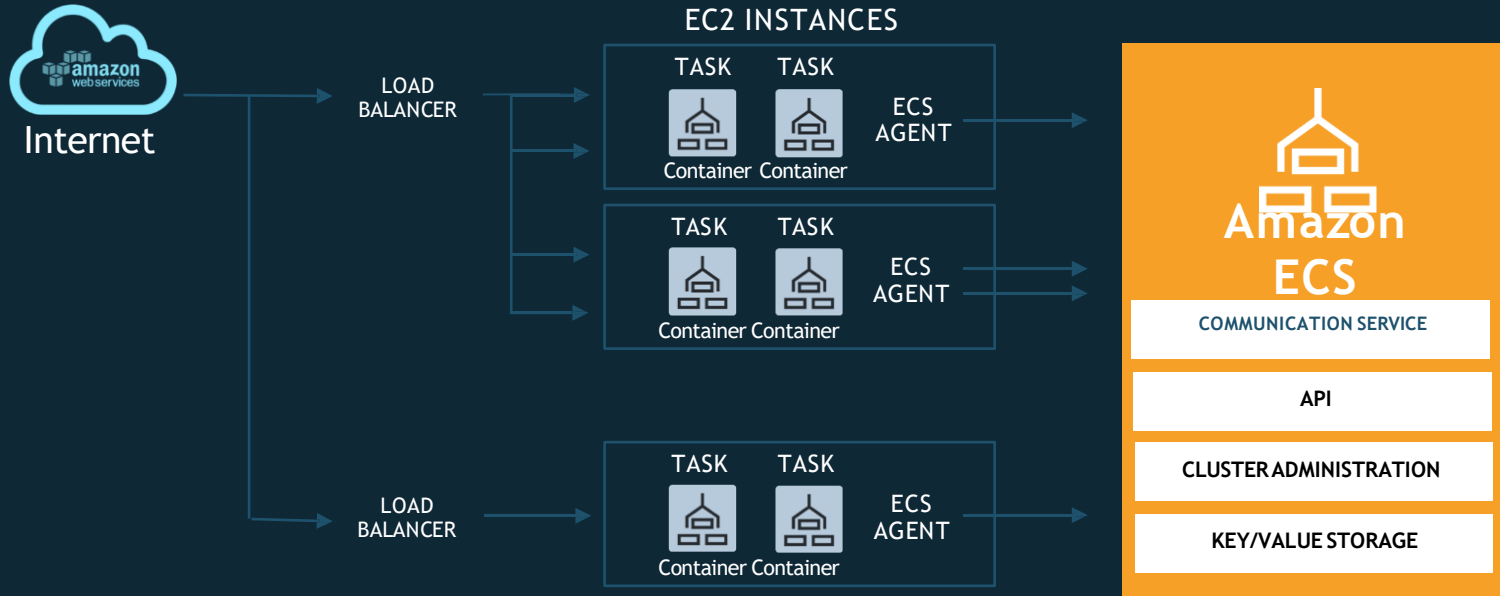
Cluster Manager

Placement Engine



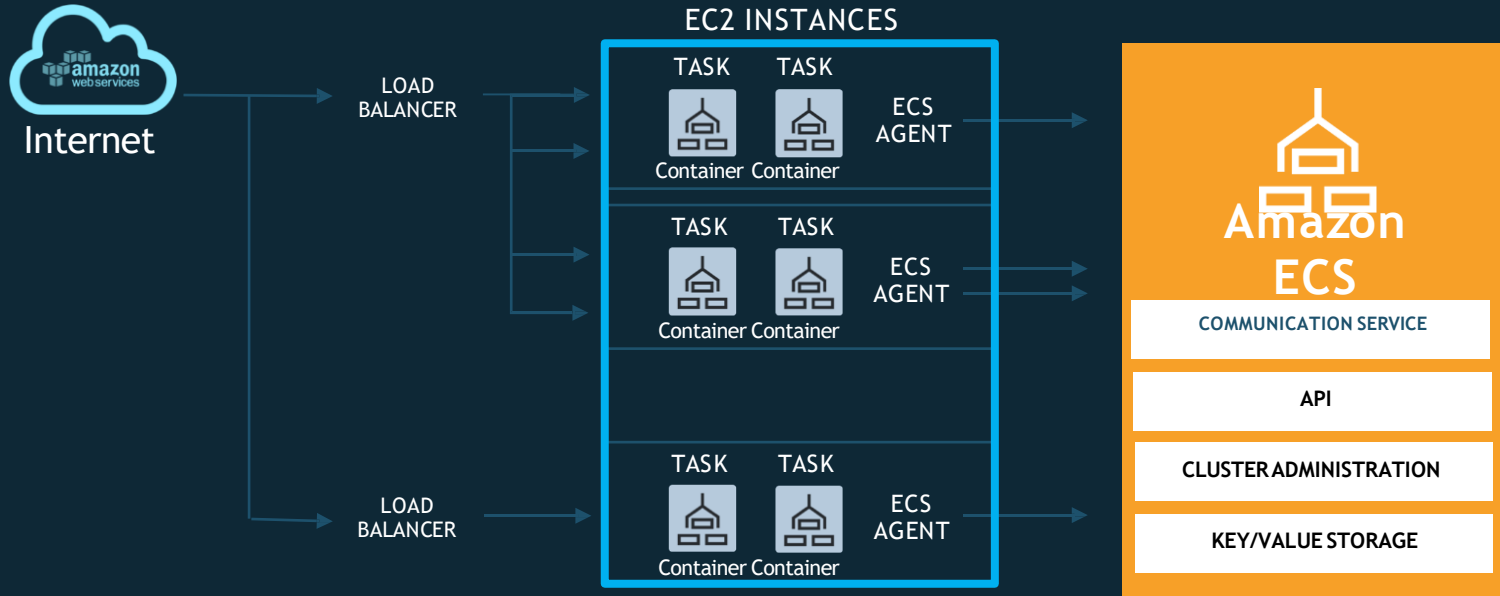
# ECS overview

# Amazon ECS

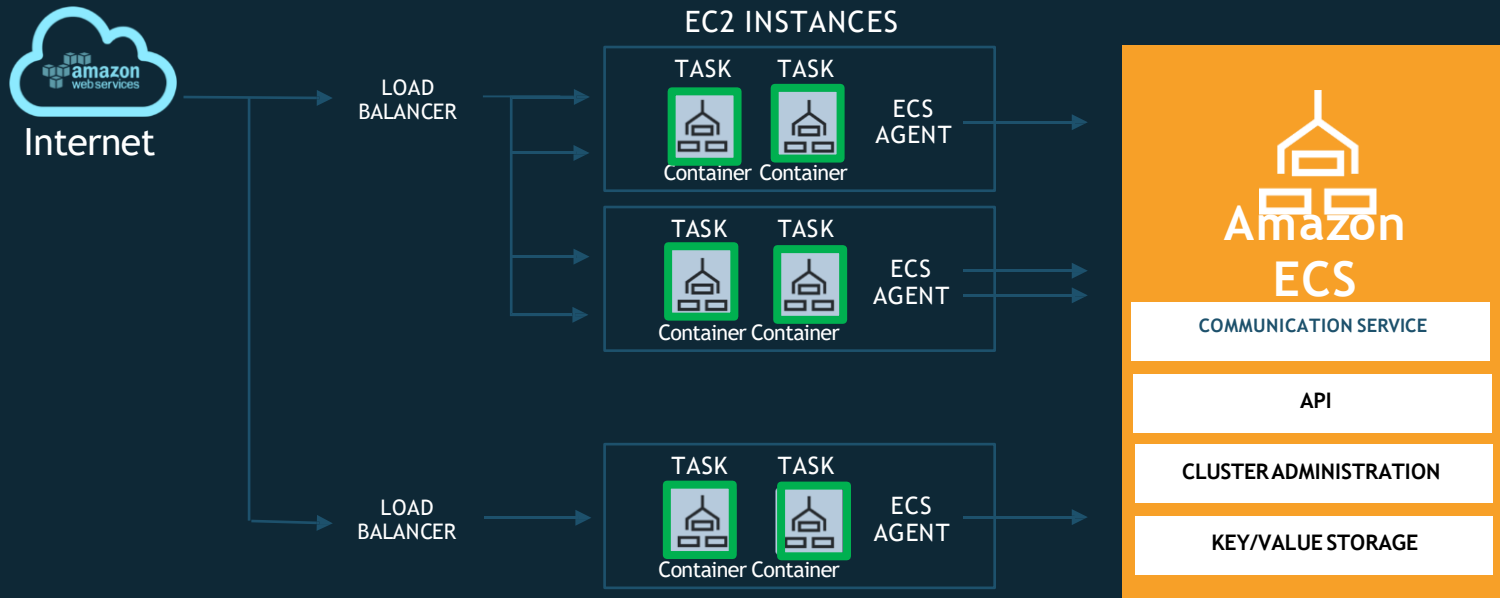




# Amazon ECS - Cluster



# Amazon ECS - Task



# Tasks

- Work Unit
- Group of containers
- Execute inside a container instance / EC2

# Task Definitions

ices ▾ Edit ▾

## Create a Task Definition

A task definition specifies which containers are used to run a task.

Container Definitions

[Add container](#)

Container Name	Image
----------------	-------

Volumes

Name
------

[Add volume](#)

[Configure via JSON](#)

### Add container

▾ Standard

Container name\*

Image\*   
Custom image format: [registry-url]/[namespace]/[image]:[tag]

Maximum memory (MB)\*   
The amount of allocated memory for your container. ECS recommends 300-500 MB as a starting point for web applications.

Host port	Container port	Protocol
<input type="text" value="80"/>	<input type="text" value="80"/>	<input type="text" value="tcp"/>

[Add port mapping](#)

▾ Advanced container configuration

**ENVIRONMENT**

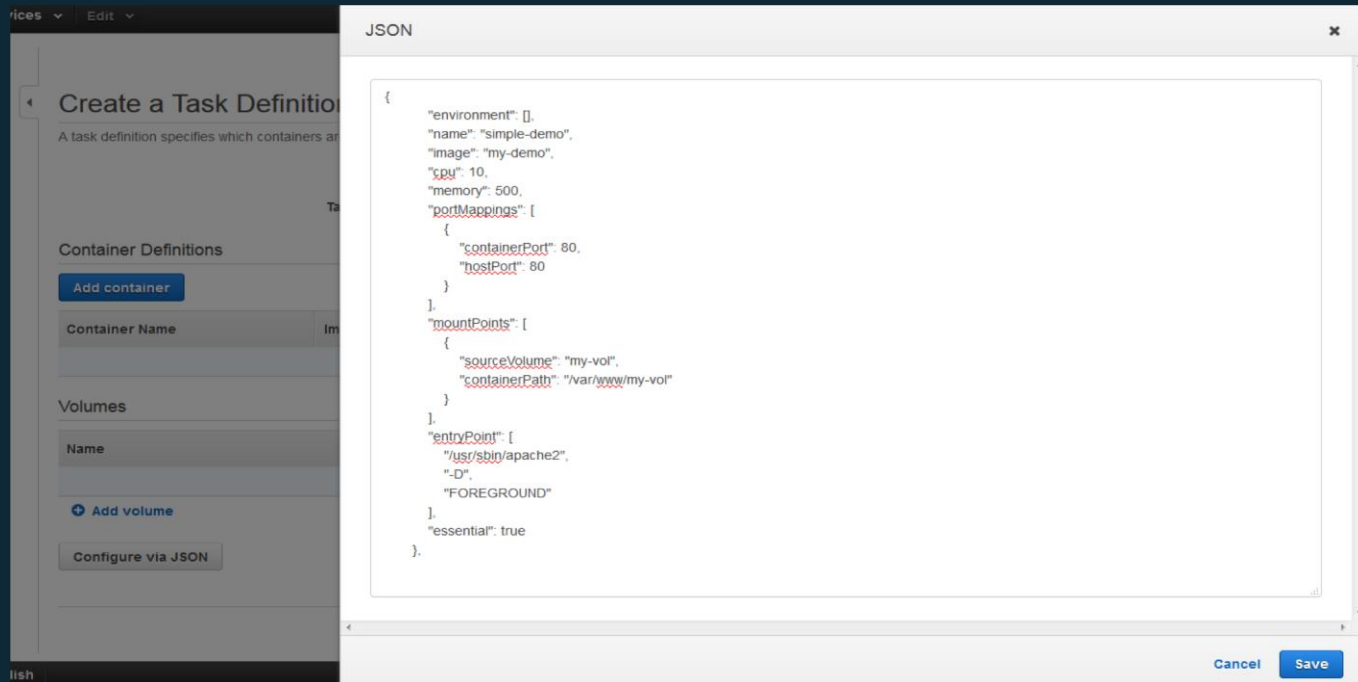
CPU units

Essential ☒

\* Required

[Cancel](#) [Add](#)

# Task Definitions

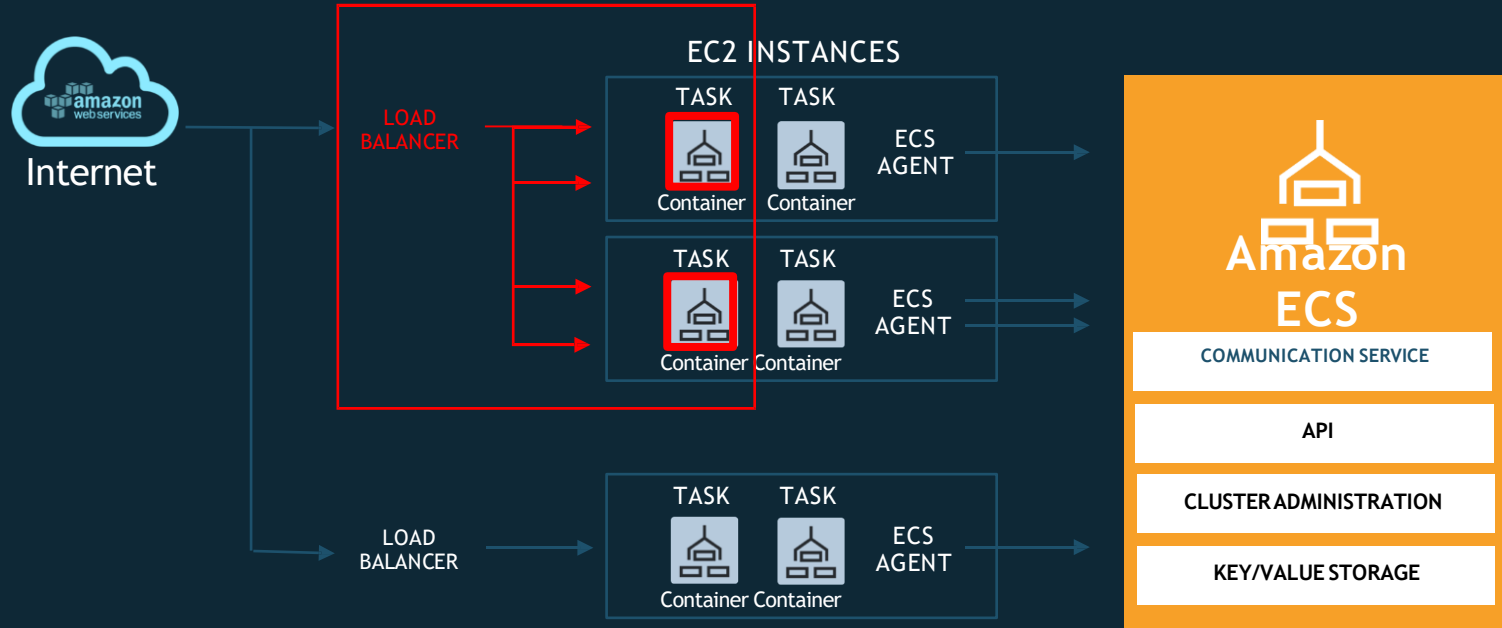


The screenshot displays the AWS ECS console's 'Create a Task Definition' interface. On the left, the 'Container Definitions' section includes an 'Add container' button and a table with columns for 'Container Name' and 'Image'. Below this, the 'Volumes' section has an 'Add volume' button and a 'Configure via JSON' button. A modal window titled 'JSON' is open on the right, showing a JSON configuration for a task definition. The JSON includes environment variables, container name, image, CPU, memory, port mappings, mount points, entry point, and essential status.

```
{
  "environment": [],
  "name": "simple-demo",
  "image": "my-demo",
  "cpu": 10,
  "memory": 500,
  "portMappings": [
    {
      "containerPort": 80,
      "hostPort": 80
    }
  ],
  "mountPoints": [
    {
      "sourceVolume": "my-vol",
      "containerPath": "/var/www/my-vol"
    }
  ],
  "entryPoint": [
    "/usr/sbin/apache2",
    "-D",
    "FOREGROUND"
  ],
  "essential": true
}
```

At the bottom right of the JSON modal, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

# Amazon ECS - Service



# Create a Service

For long duration  
applications

## Create Service

A service lets you specify how many copies of your task definition to run. You could also that number of tasks running and coordinates task scheduling with the load balancer.

Task Definition

Cluster

Service name

Number of tasks

## Elastic Load Balancing

You can optionally select Elastic Load Balancer to distribute incoming application traffic

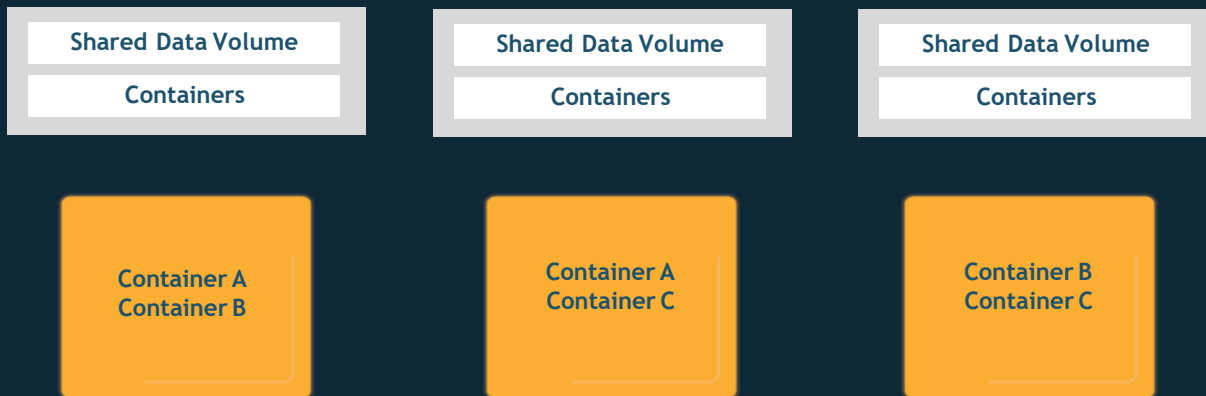
Add

# Create a Service

Load balancing between containers

Automatic failover in case of failure

## Elastic Load Balancing

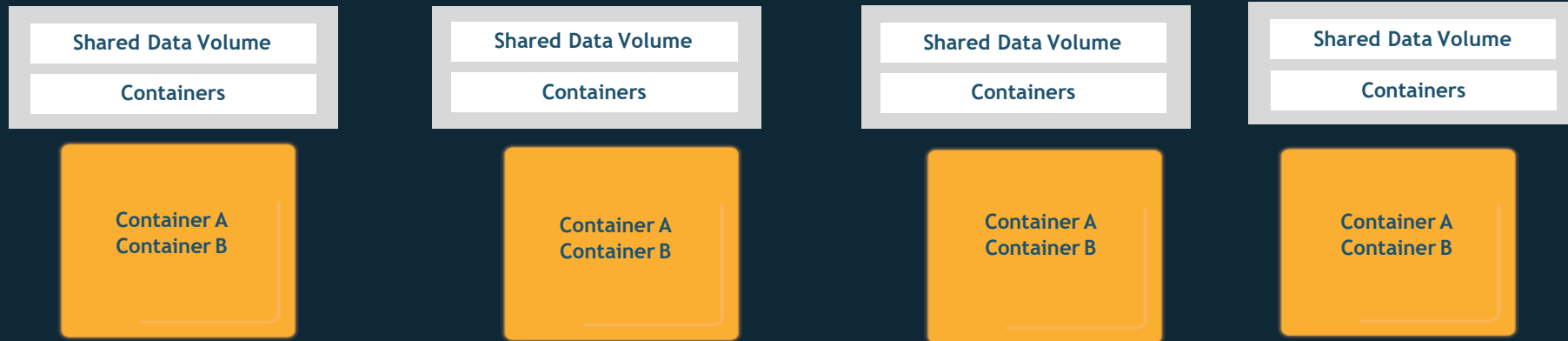




# Scale a Service

Scale out and Scale in

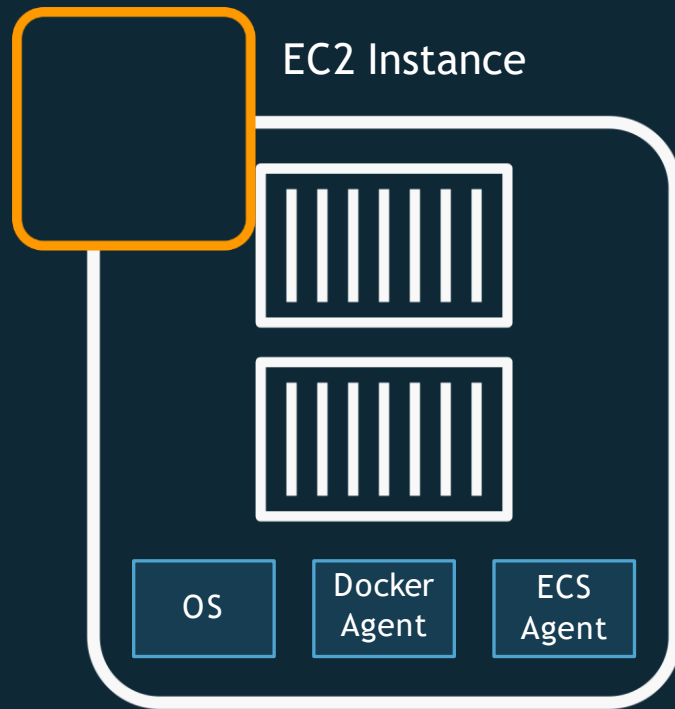
Elastic Load Balancing





**AWS Fargate**

# Without Fargate, you end up managing more than just containers



- Patching and Upgrading OS, agents, etc.
- Scaling the instance fleet for optimal utilization





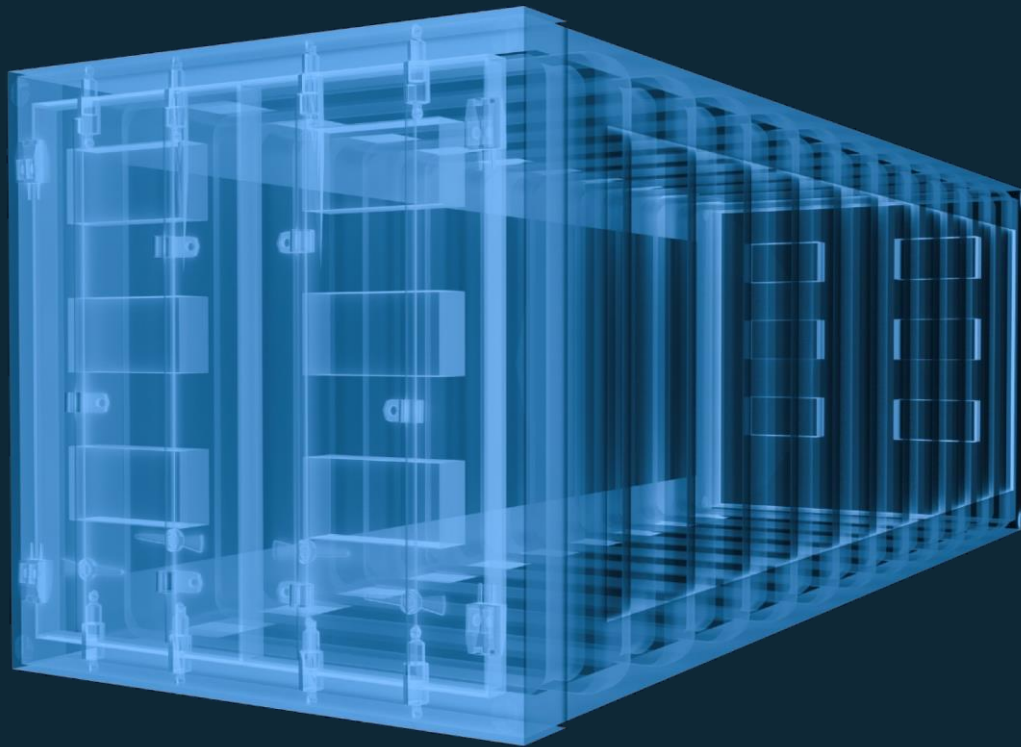
## Amazon Elastic Container Service



**AWS Fargate**  
run serverless containers



# Run Serverless Containers with Fargate



# AWS Fargate



Your  
containerized  
applications

## Managed by AWS

No EC2 Instances to provision, scale or manage

## Elastic

Scale up & down seamlessly. Pay only for what you use

## Integrated

with the AWS ecosystem: VPC Networking, Elastic Load Balancing, IAM Permissions, CloudWatch and more

# Fully managed container environment with AWS ECS + Fargate



## Bring existing code

No changes required of existing code, works with existing workflows and microservices built on Amazon ECS



## Production ready

ISO, PCI, HIPAA, SOC compliant. Launch ten or tens of thousands of containers in seconds in 9 global regions (+7 in 2018)



## Powerful integrations

Native AWS integrations for networking, security, CI/CD, monitoring, and tracing

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**Fargate runs tens of millions of containers for AWS customers every week**

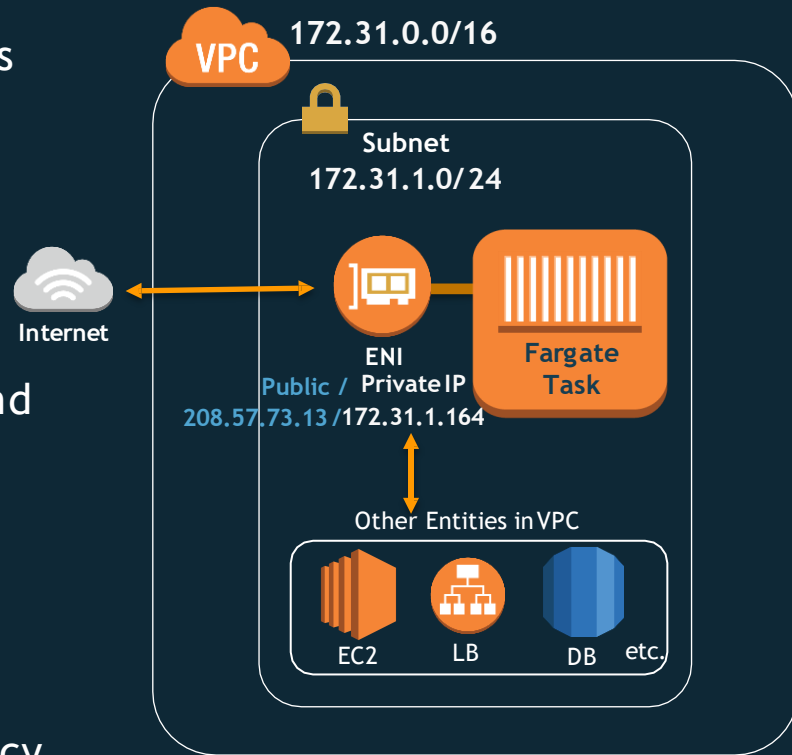


# Networking



# VPC INTEGRATION

- AWS VPC Networking Mode - each task gets its own interface
- All Fargate Tasks run in customer VPC and subnets
- Configure security groups to control inbound & outbound traffic
- Public IP support
- Spread your application across subnets in multiple Availability Zones (AZs) for resiliency



# Containers on AWS

Infomach

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