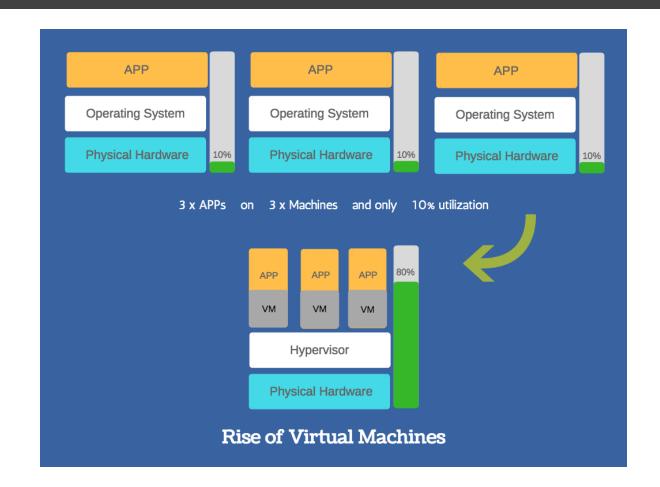


An Introduction to Container Orchestration and Kubernetes

Ankush Sharma Kunal Arora

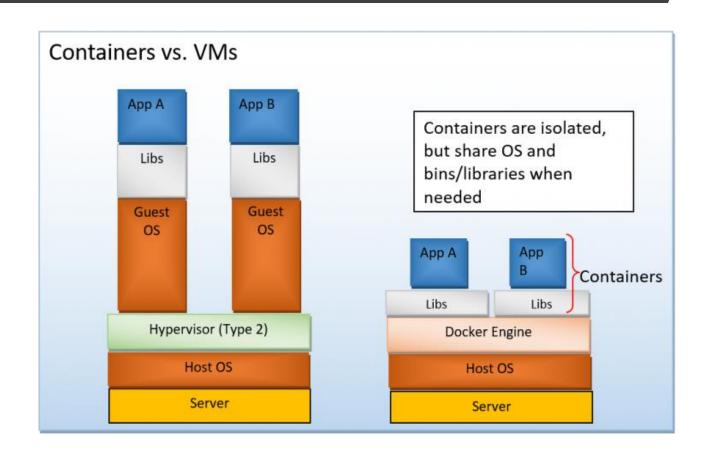
Why we need containers in the first place?

- **Very in-efficient and costly** to have three different machines.
- All OS resources available to apps through VM.
- VMs take a lot of time to boot and cannot be deployed easily to public cloud if there are 100s of them.

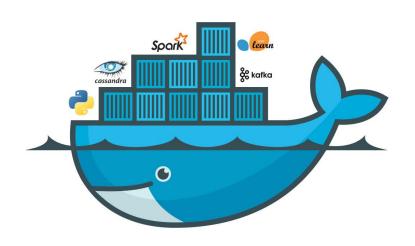


Virtual Machines vs Containers

- Containers are lightweight,
 scalable and isolated.
- Deploy once, use everywhere.
- Less code to transfer



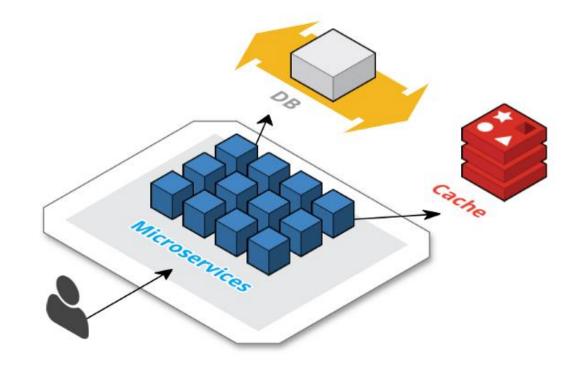
Docker – Container technology to the rescue



• **Docker** is a tool designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers.

Need of container orchestration

- Scalability and management of all the microservices deployed in containers is still a big problem.
- Container orchestration will help manage, load balance, scaling of these containers efficiently.



Which one?

Tools of Container Orchestration







Azure Container Services FROM MICROSOFT



Docker Swarm DOCKER OPENSOURCE TOOLS



Google Container Engine FROM GOOGLE CLOUD PLATFORM



Kubernetes DOCKER OPENSOURCE TOOLS







Mesosphere Marathon FROM MARATHON



Cloud Foundry's Diego FROM CLOUD FOUNDRY

要

Why Kubernetes?

- Automatic deployment, scaling and operations of containers .
- Created by Google after being researched and used for 15+ years for their own container management projects.
- Fully open source.
- Trending in the market.

What does Kubernetes do?



Provide a runtime environment for docker containers.



Scale and load balance docker containers.



Monitor/health check containers.

What does Kubernetes do?

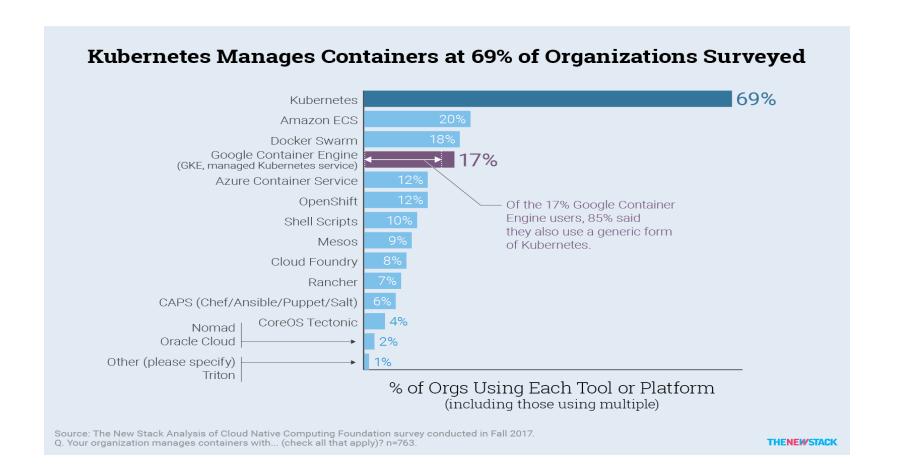


Provide declarative definition for running containers.

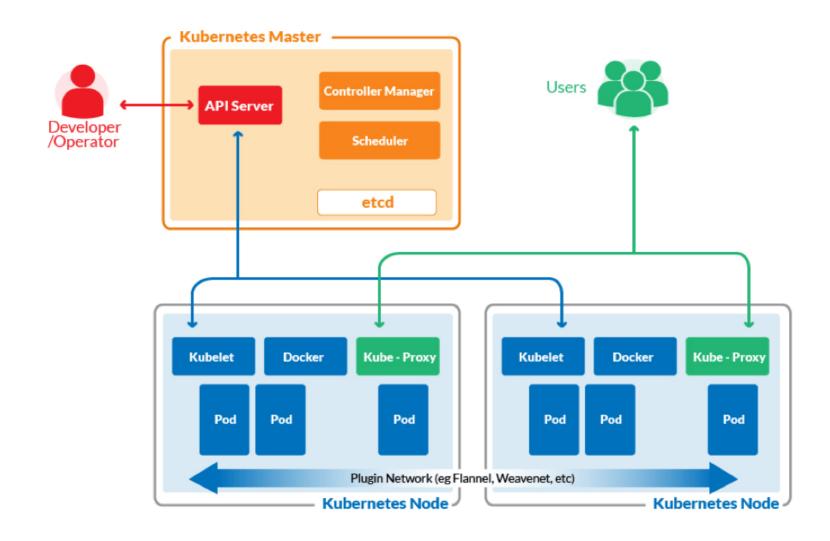


Control and automate application deployments and updates.

Is Kubernetes successful in Industry?

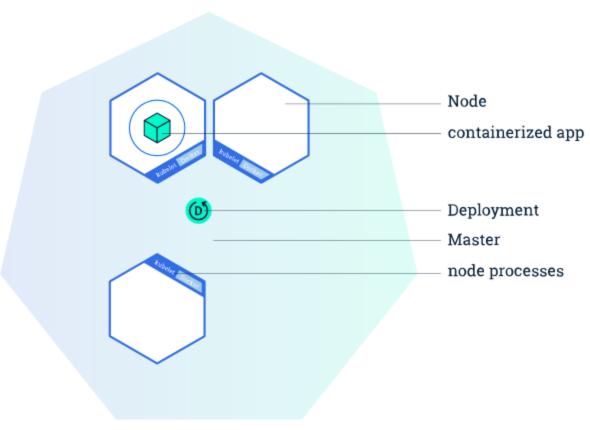


Architecture



Cluster:

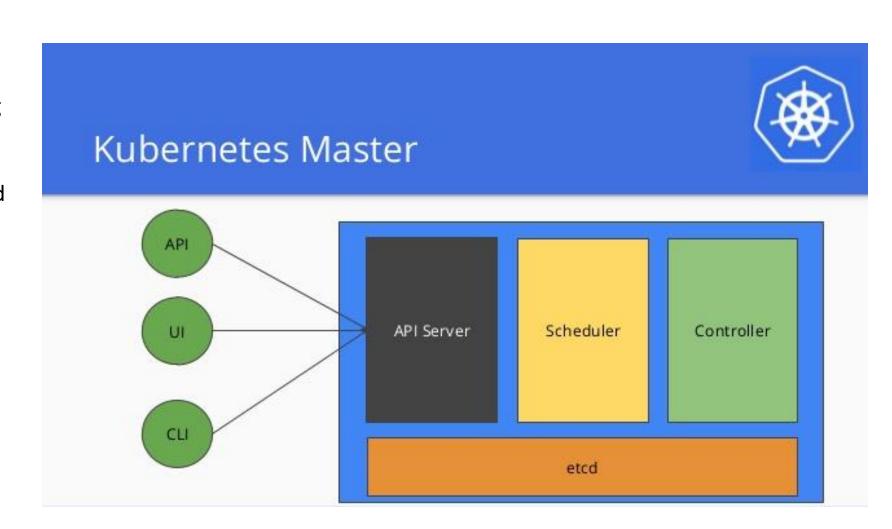
 A cluster consists of at least one cluster master and multiple worker machines called nodes.



Kubernetes Cluster

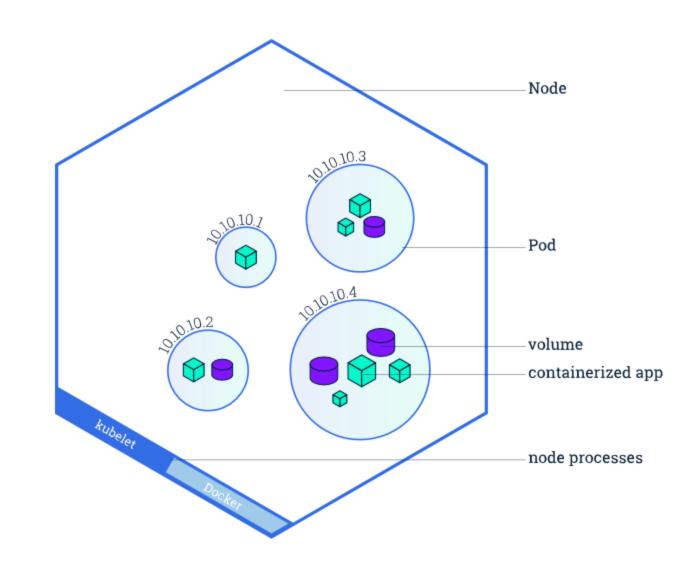
Master node:

- Responsible for maintaining the desired state for your cluster.
- Managing the resources and worker nodes.



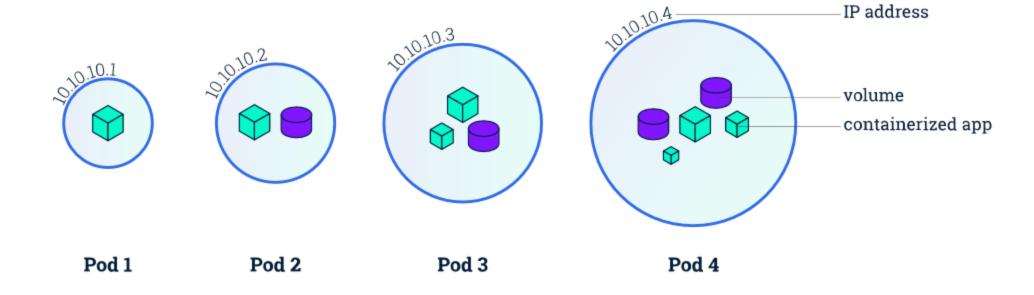
Node:

- A node is a worker machine in Kubernetes, also known as minion.
- Managed by master node.
- Services necessary to run pods.

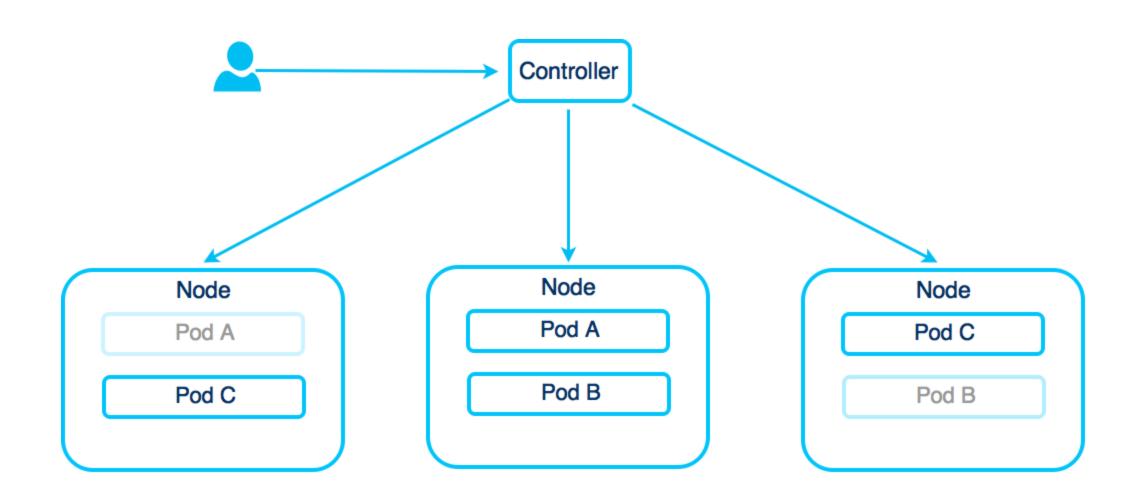


Pod: Basic building block of Kubernetes

• A **Pod** is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that you create or deploy.



Controller



YAML

```
kind: Pod
  metadata:
     labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.7.9
        ports:
        - containerPort:9376
```

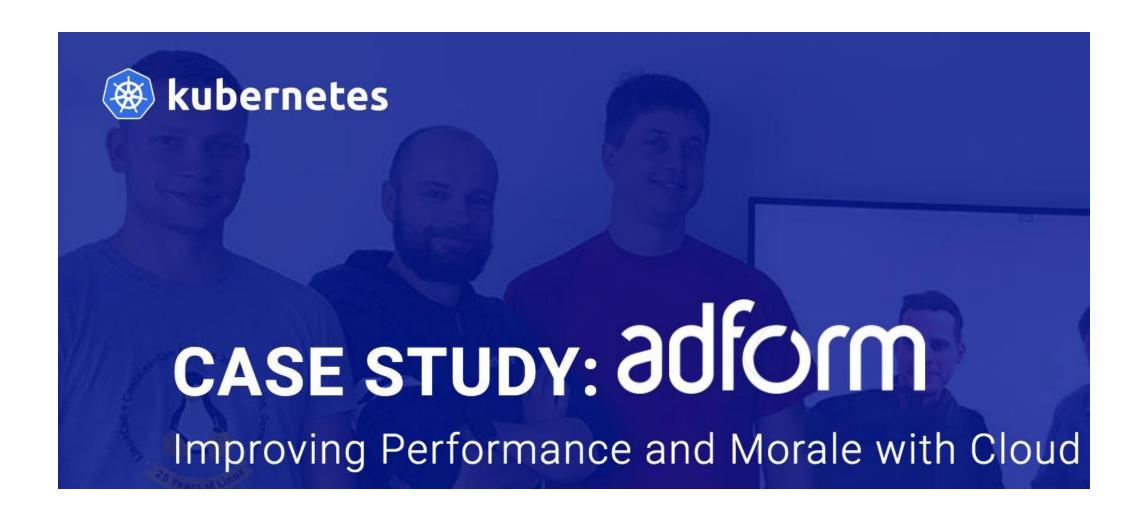
```
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
 labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
     [...]
```

```
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: web-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: MyWebApp
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
    targetPort: 9376
```

Use case: ING



Use case: adform



Conclusion

• Highly scalable

• Battle tested and proven

Easy configuration

• De facto standard

Huge developers' community

References:

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