



# **Tools & Concepts for Cloud Deployments**

Solution for Exercise 6

Christopher B. Hauser

Institute of Information Resource Management, Ulm  
University

Summer Semester 2019

## Answers to questions

### Lesson 1: Container Orchestration with Docker Swarm

#### Questions: Docker Swarm

*In the Swarm terminology, what are services, tasks, and containers?*

A service is a declarative description of a task, executed by a container. Several (replicated) tasks may serve as a service, while the task uses a container to run software to fulfil its purpose.

*Where in our Cloud Stack do you place Docker Swarm?*

The virtual machines have to be created externally. Docker engines have to be assigned to a Swarm cluster. Swarm automates from Containers on upwards.

| Cloud Stack                  | Example           | Deployment Tool |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Application Component</b> | Mediawiki         | Dockerfile/Bash |
| <b>Containers</b>            | Docker            | Docker Swarm    |
| <b>Virtual Resource</b>      | Instance m1.small | Terraform       |
| <b>Cloud Platform</b>        | OpenStack         | -               |

### Lesson 2: Container Orchestration with Rancher

#### Questions: Rancher

*Where in our Cloud Stack do you place Rancher?*

Rancher offers the full cloud stack: from allocating resources to container placement and triggers application deployment via Docker.

| Cloud Stack                  | Example           | Deployment Tool |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Application Component</b> | Mediawiki         | Dockerfile/Bash |
| <b>Containers</b>            | Docker            | Rancher         |
| <b>Virtual Resource</b>      | Instance m1.small | Rancher         |
| <b>Cloud Platform</b>        | OpenStack         | -               |

Yet, Rancher does not automate the resource allocation depending on demands (e.g. http requests per second, or cpu load). This feature has to be added separately.

## Solution for practical part

### Docker Swarm

Docker Swarm works without additional software, since it is integrated in Docker. Yet it does not automate the creation of nodes when all available nodes are fully packed with containers. Scaling and updating containers works within seconds. Loadbalancing is partially replaced by Swarm's networking: services are accessible from any of the joined nodes.

### Rancher

Rancher starts virtual machines in bwcloud, and adds them as hosts to Rancher.

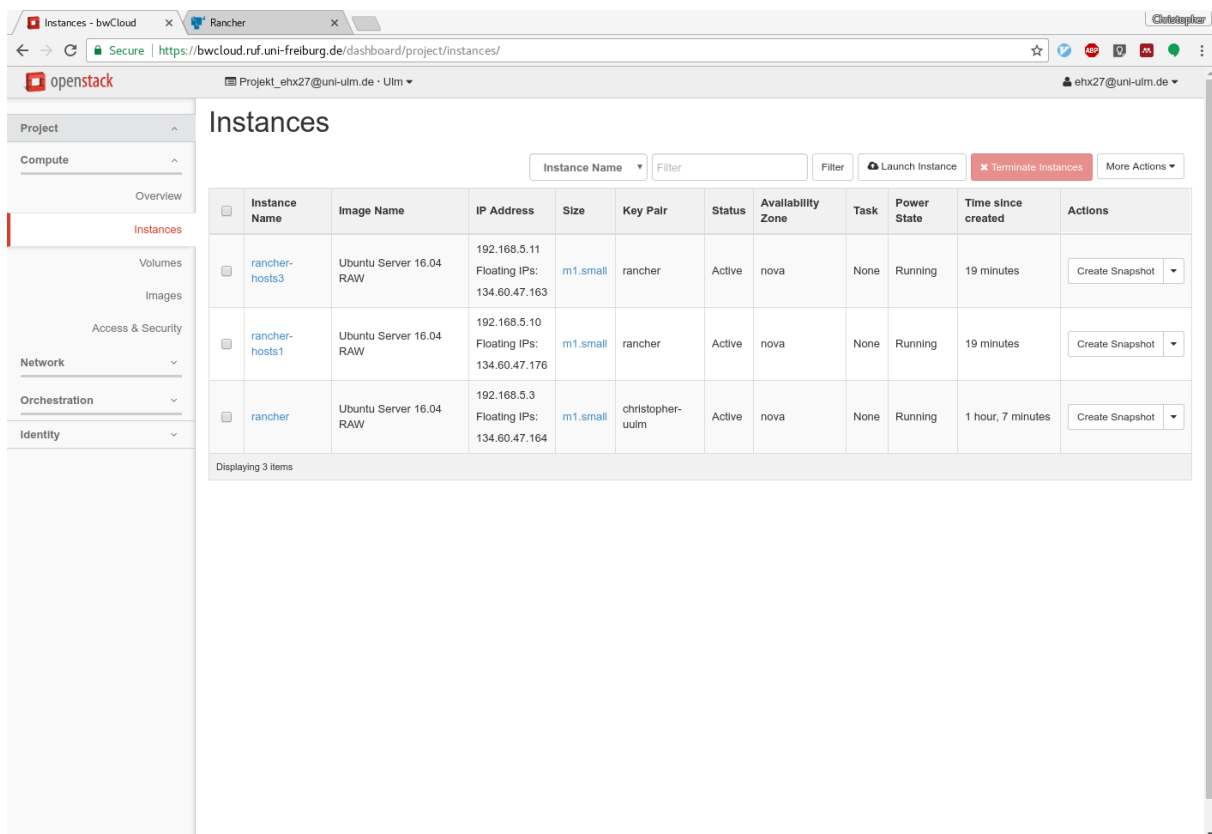


Figure 1: rancher-bwcloud

Rancher defines so called Stacks, which contain services. A service refers to a docker image, which is used to deploy a container to serve the service.

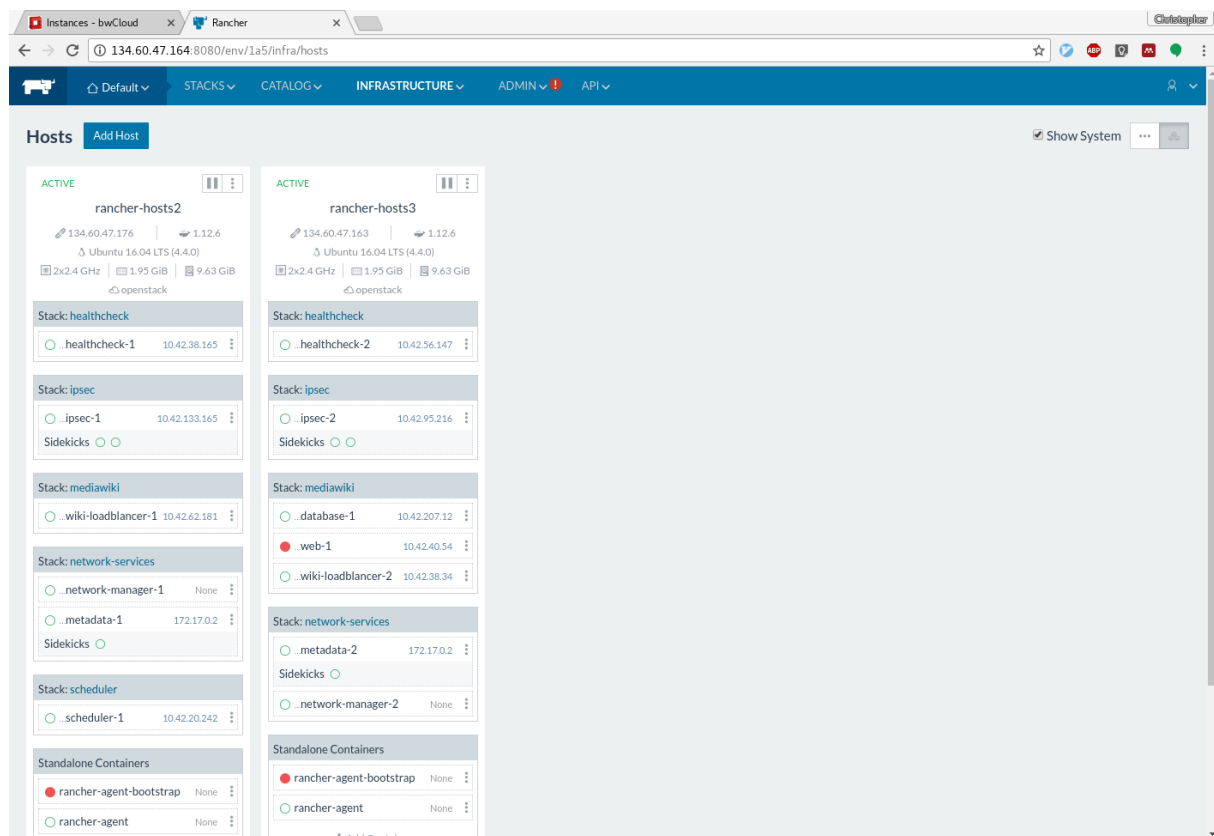


Figure 2: rancher-hosts

The screenshot shows the Rancher web interface in a browser. The top navigation bar includes links for Default, STACKS, CATALOG, INFRASTRUCTURE, ADMIN, and API. The main content area displays a stack named 'mediawiki'. Below the stack name, there is a table listing the services within the stack:

| Status | Service Name | Image  | Service Type | Containers  |
|--------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| Active | database     | Image: bwcloud-fip164.rz.uni-ulm.de:5000/database            | Service      | 1 Container |
| Active | web          | Image: bwcloud-fip164.rz.uni-ulm.de:5000/mediawiki Ports: 80 | Service      | 1 Container |

Below the table, there is a detailed view for the 'web' service. It includes the following information:

- Info (View Details):** Active, Image: bwcloud-fip164.rz.uni-ulm.de:5000/mediawiki, Entrypoint: None, Command: None.
- Containers (1):** Scale 1, with a minus and plus icon for scaling.
- Ports:** 134.60.47.163:80.
- Links:** No Links.

Figure 3: rancher-stackg

Rancher provides monitoring, control, and overview of hosts and containers.

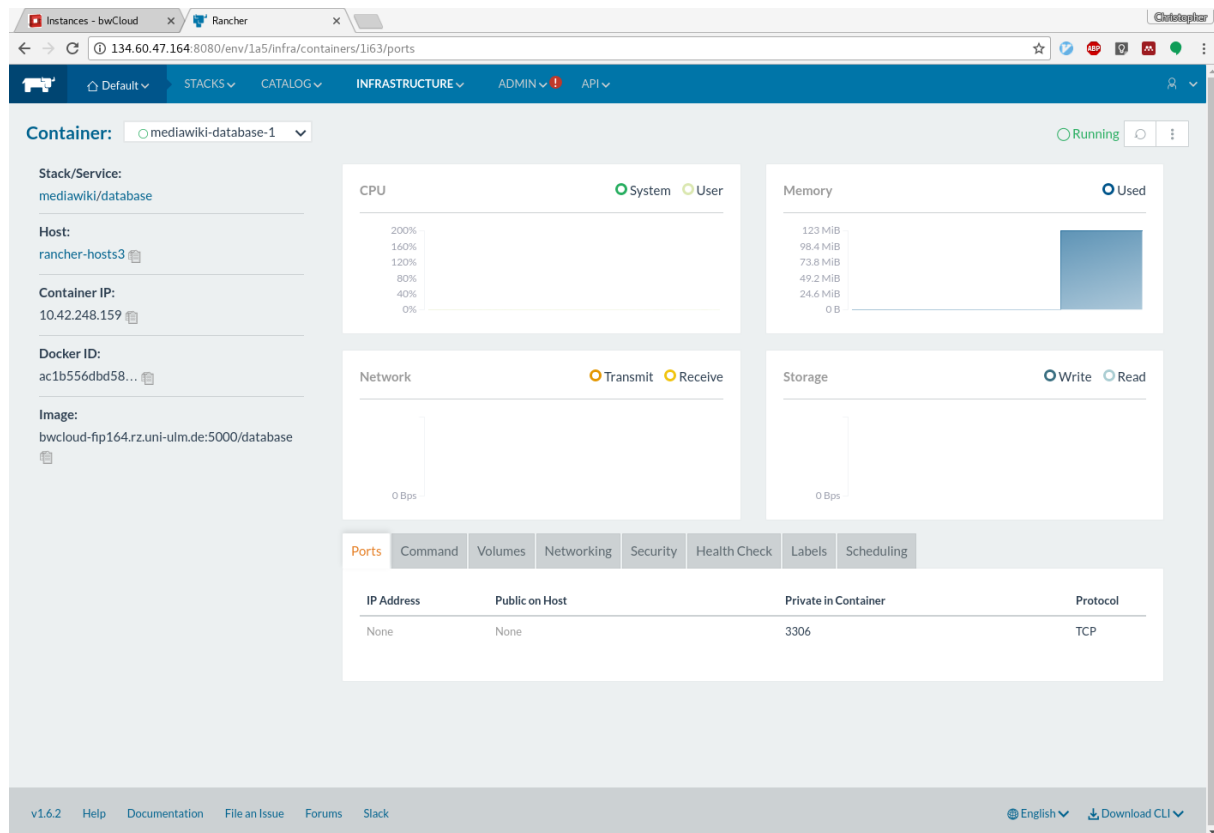


Figure 4: rancher-containerview