

AWS Solutions Architect

Container, Orchestration, DevOps



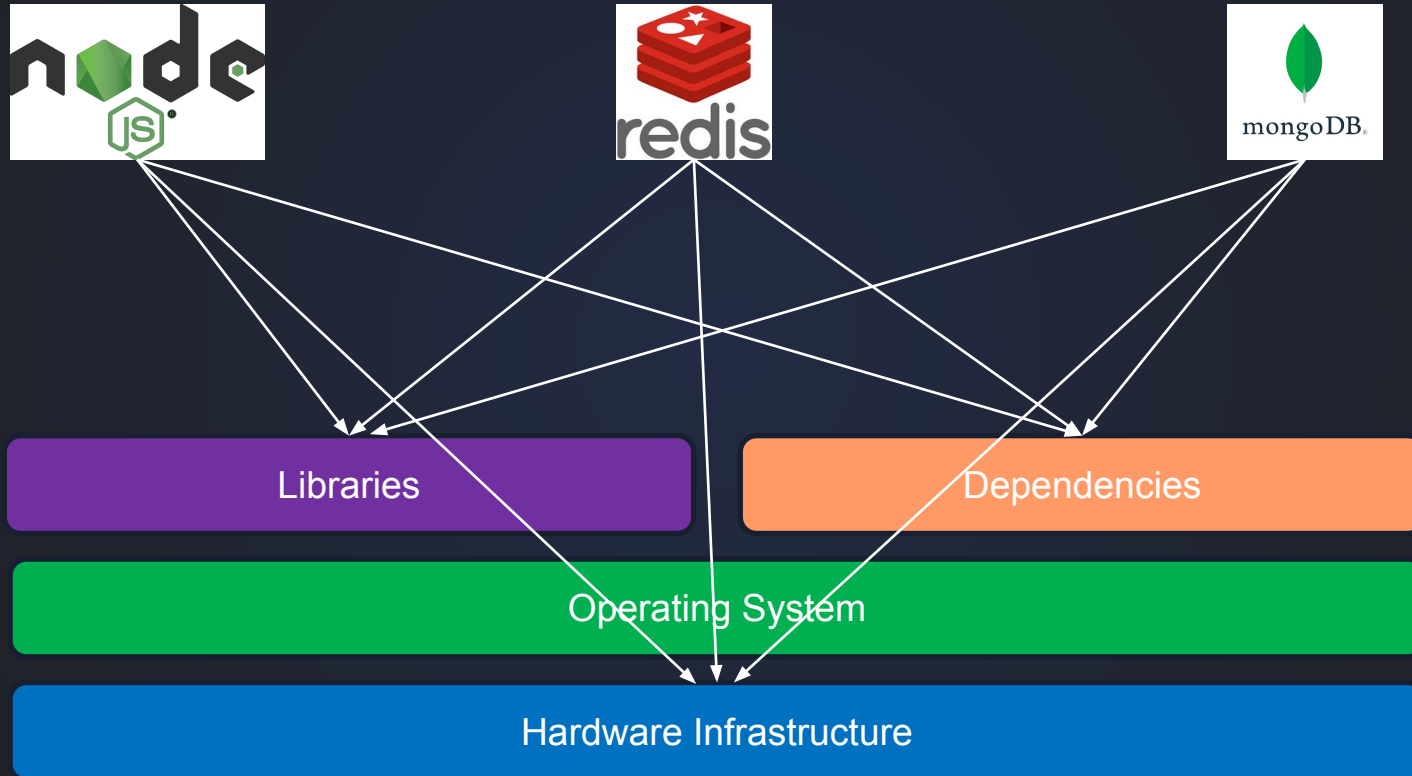
Н. Ганжигүүр
Fibo Cloud

Container technology

What is a container?



Why container? (Isolation)



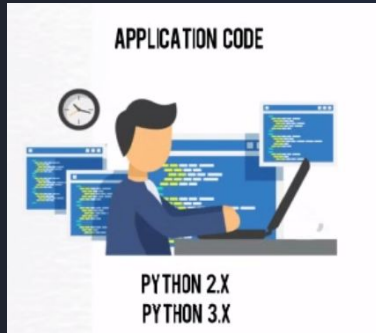
Matrix From Hell

Backend	?	?	?	?	?	?
Web Frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?
User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?
Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?
Cache	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Development VM	Production Server	Staging	Production on Cloud	Production on Bare Metal	Developer's Personal Laptop

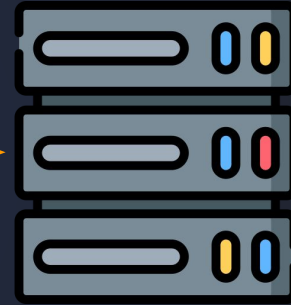
Problems

- Set up a new environment following many instructions and dependencies
- Setting up takes long time
- Different Dev/Prod/QA environment

Problems

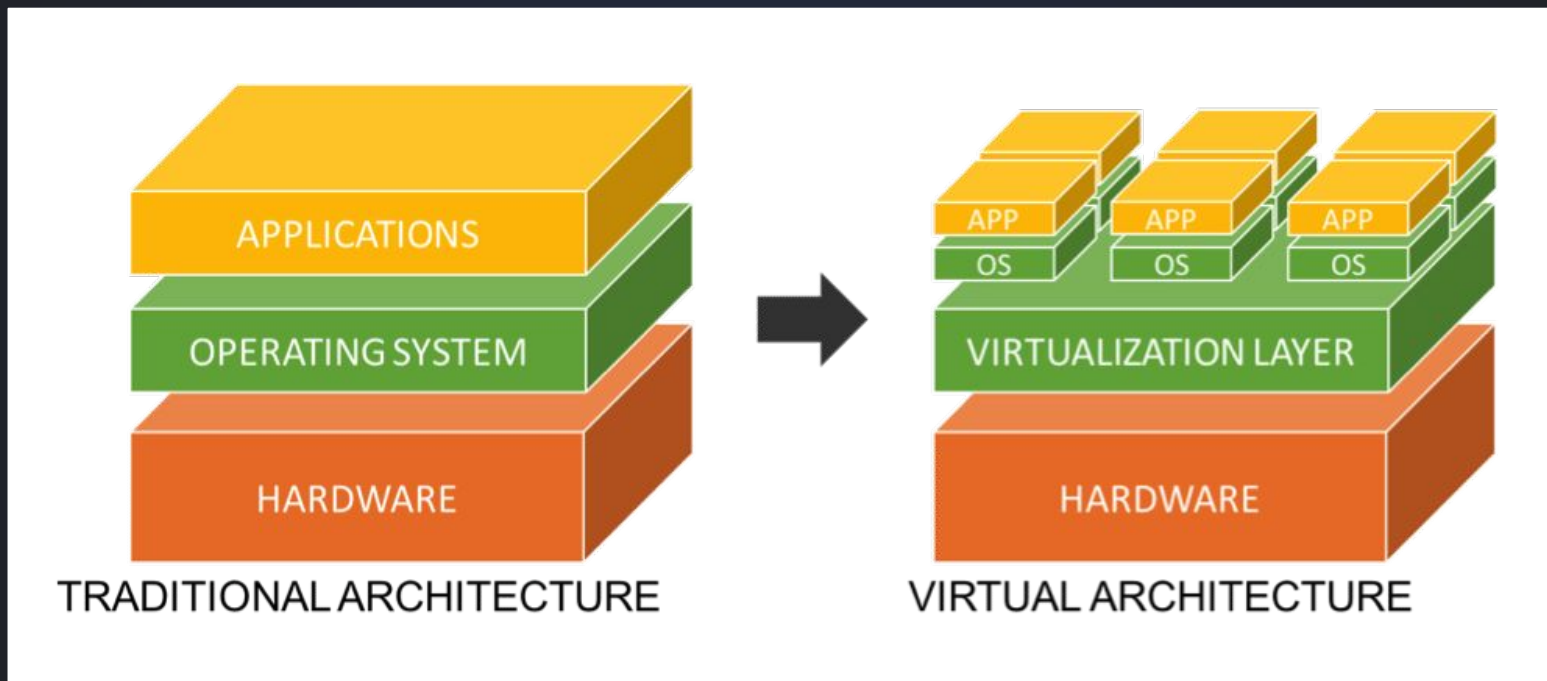


Works well



Not working !!!

Virtualization



Docker/Container



Container

Libs

Deps



Container

Libs

Deps



Container

Libs

Deps

Docker

Operating System

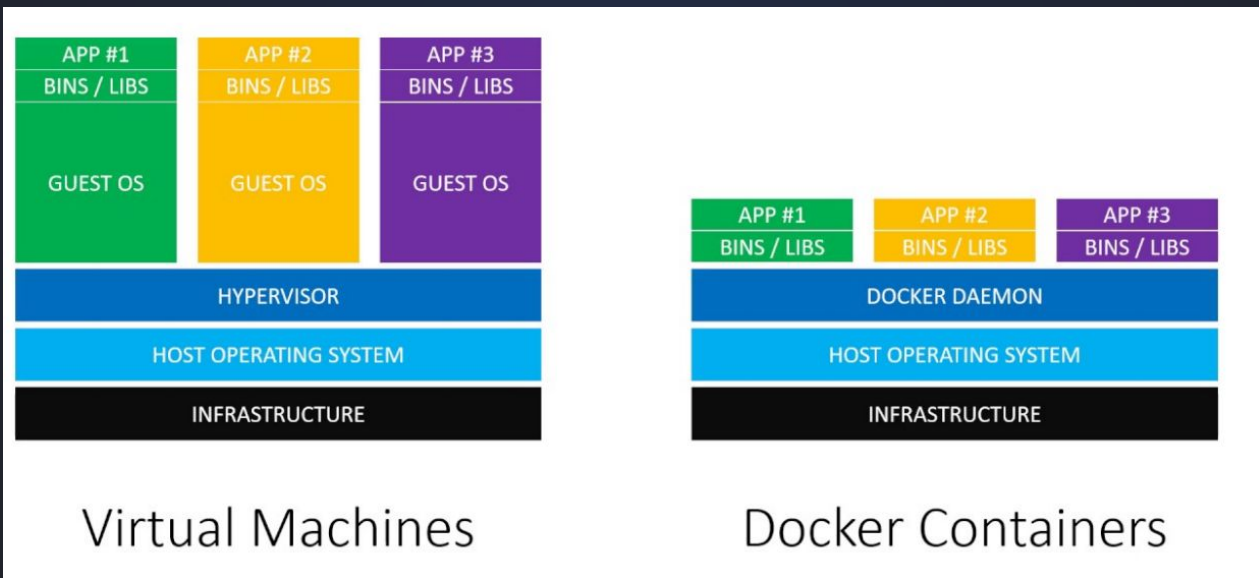
Hardware Infrastructure

Containers

Тодорхой бэлдсэн орчинд ажиллах процессийг linux container гэнэ.

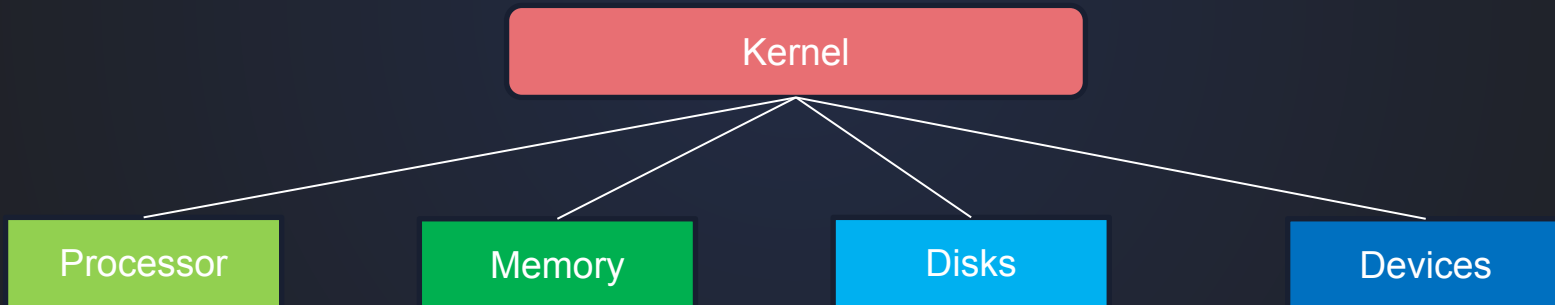
Container = Process, Network, File system isolation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Utf-A4rODH8>

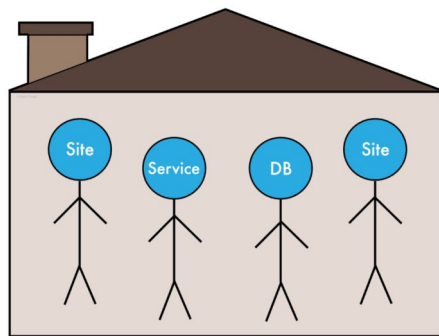


Containers

- Isolated environment that can have their own PROCESSES, NETWORK INTERFACES, THEIR OWN MOUNTS
- The difference between Virtual Machines and Container is that Containers share **the same OS Kernel** as their host operating System

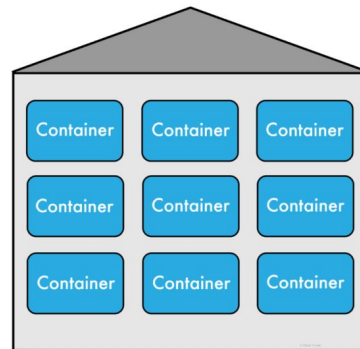


Analogy



House

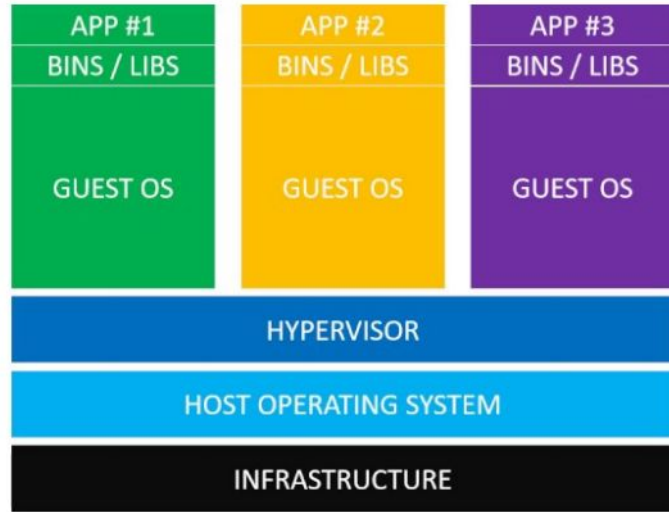
Тусдаа ус, шугам,
цахилгаан



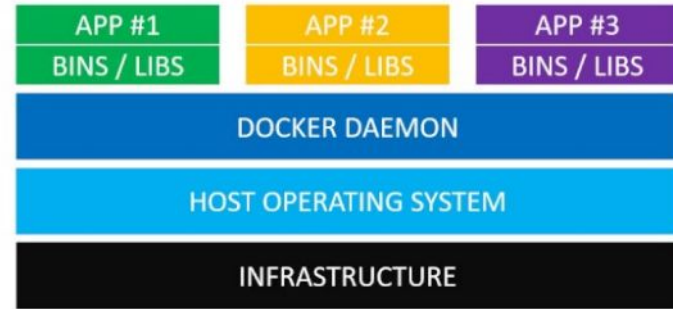
Apartment Building

Дундын цэвэр бохир усны
шугам, цахилгааны оролт

Architecture



Virtual Machines



Docker Containers

Container technologies

- FreeBSD Jails
- Rkt from CoreOS
- LXD
- Linux VServer
- Window Containers & Hyper-V Container
- Docker



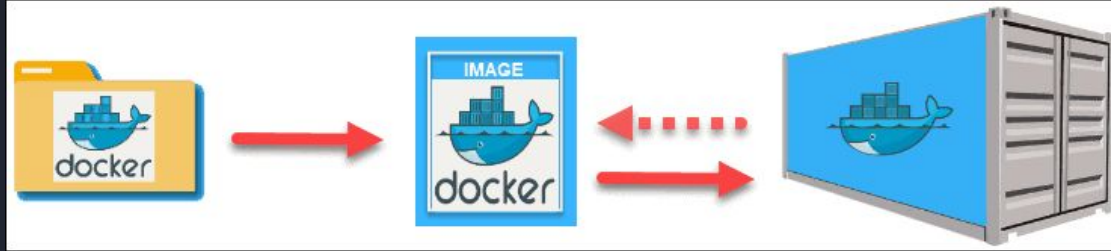
podman



- Developer friendly Linux Container Engine
- Image based container engine
- Rapid deployment
- CI/CD friendly



Container vs Image

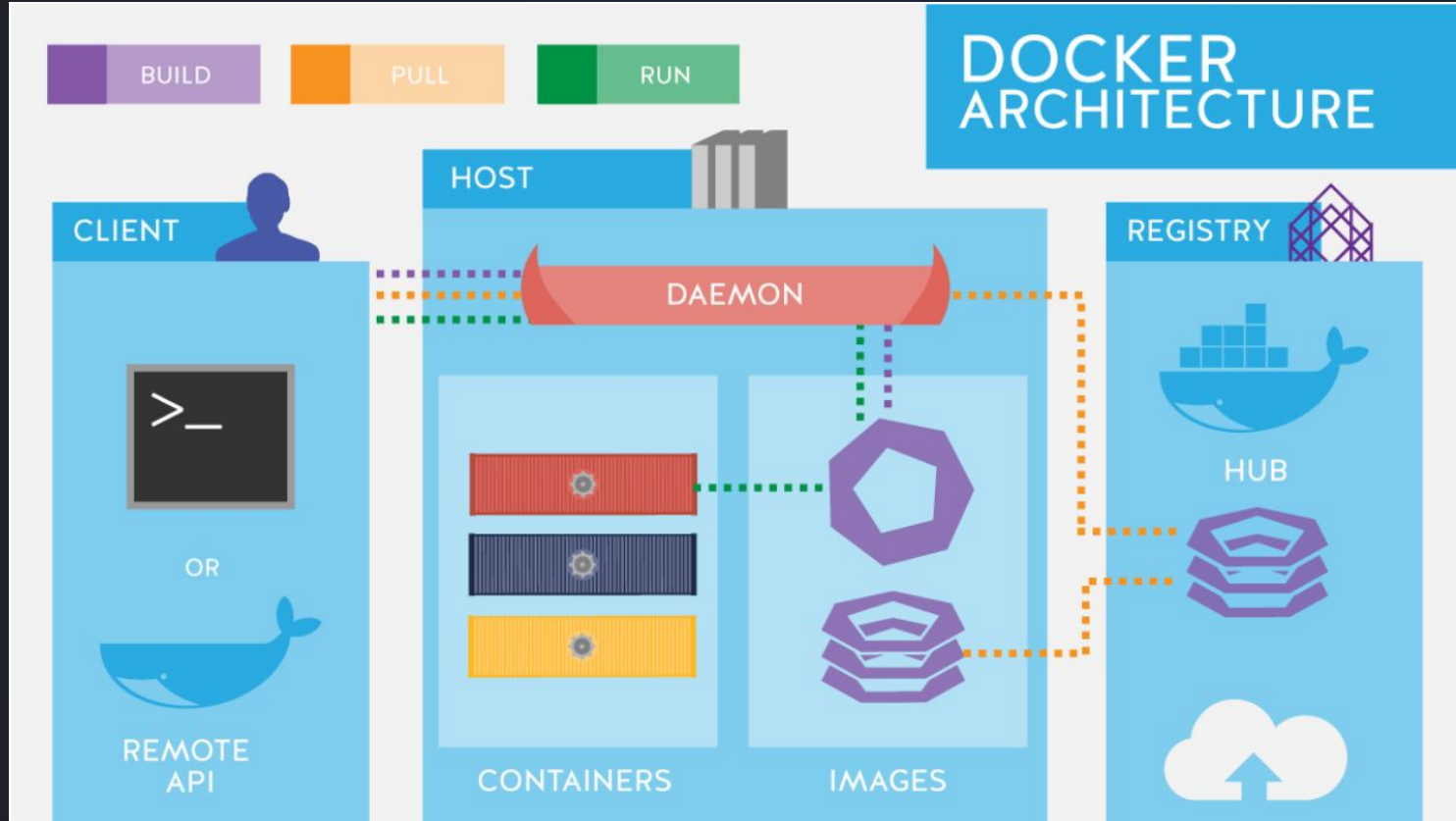


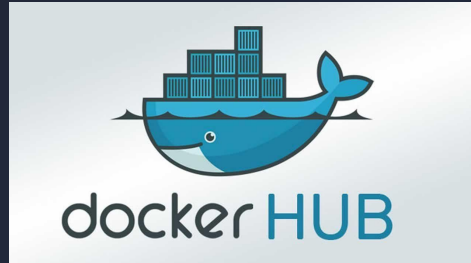
Dockerfile – Instructions to build a docker image

Docker Image – A package or a template of given application with its environment

Docker Container – Running instance of an docker image

Lifecycle





Public Docker Registry – a cloud repository in which Docker users create, store and distribute container images

Docker Containers Management on AWS

- Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

- Amazon's own container platform



Amazon ECS

- Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)

- Amazon's managed Kubernetes (open source)



Amazon EKS

- AWS Fargate

- Amazon's own Serverless container platform
- Works with ECS and with EKS



AWS Fargate

- Amazon ECR:

- Store container images



Amazon ECR

Layers

```
FROM Ubuntu
```

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get -y install python
```

```
RUN pip install flask flask-mysql
```

```
COPY . /opt/source-code
```

```
ENTRYPOINT FLASK_APP=/opt/source-code/app.py flask run
```



Layer 1. Base Ubuntu Layer

120 MB



Layer 2. Changes in apt packages

306 MB



Layer 3. Changes in pip packages

6.3 MB



Layer 4. Source code

229 B

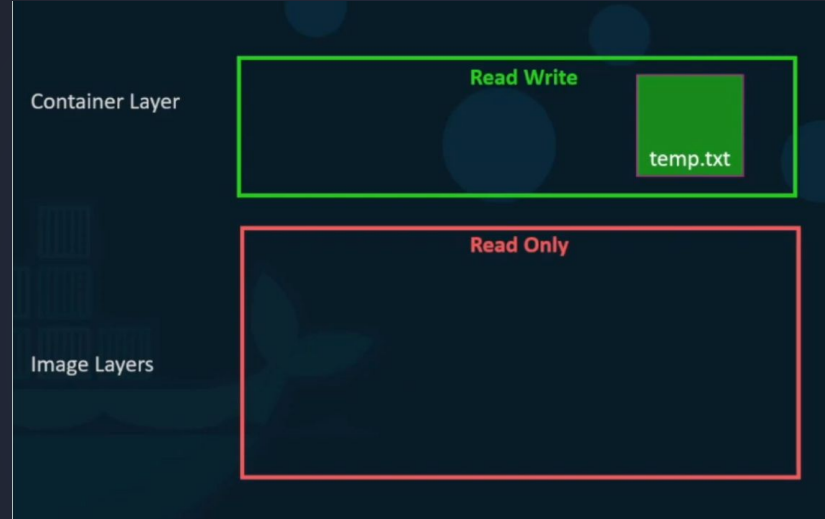


Layer 5. Update Entrypoint with "flask" command

0 B

- Each Layer only store the changes from the previous layer
- Docker history <image_name>

Storage in docker



When the container is stopped, the container layer is destroyed.

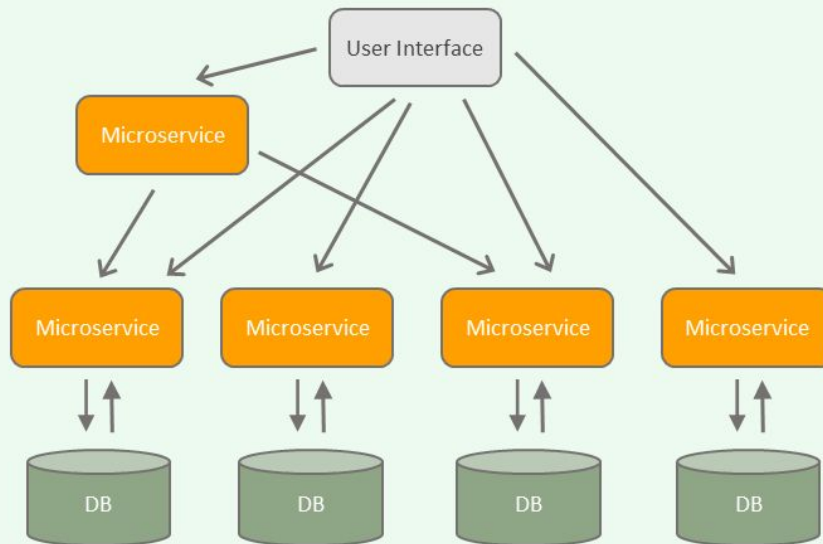
Orchestration

Microservices

MONOLITHIC ARCHITECTURE



MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURE



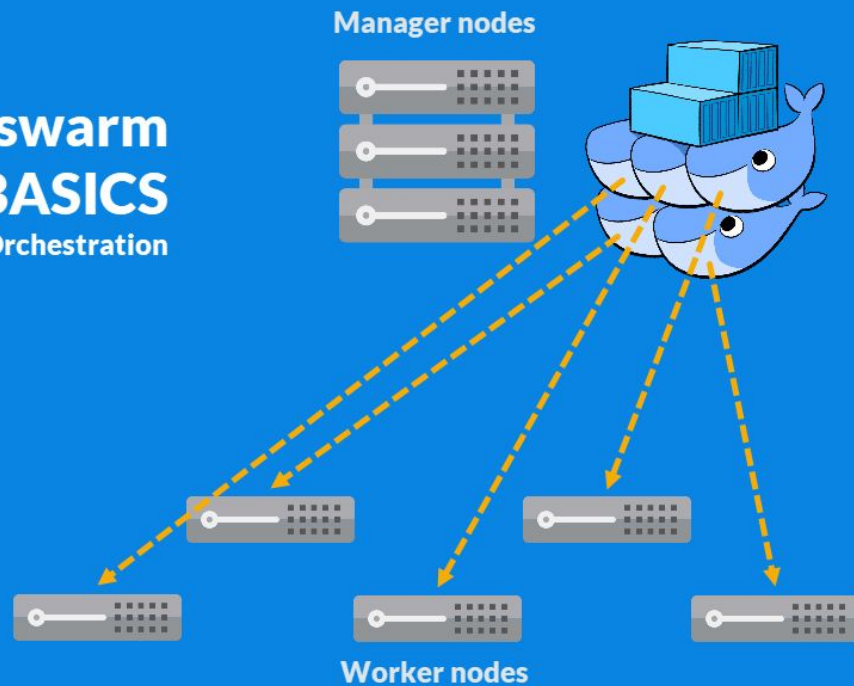


Challenges

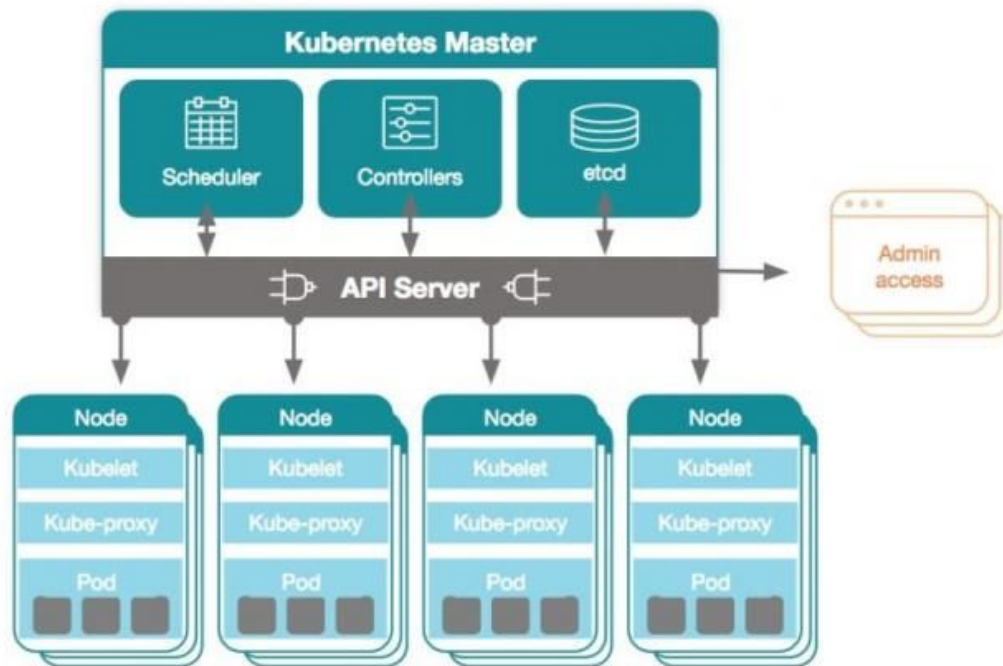
- Service Discovery
- Load Balancing
- Secrets/configuration/storage management
- Health checks
- Auto-[scaling/restart/healing] of containers and nodes
- Zero-downtime deploys
- Highly Availability

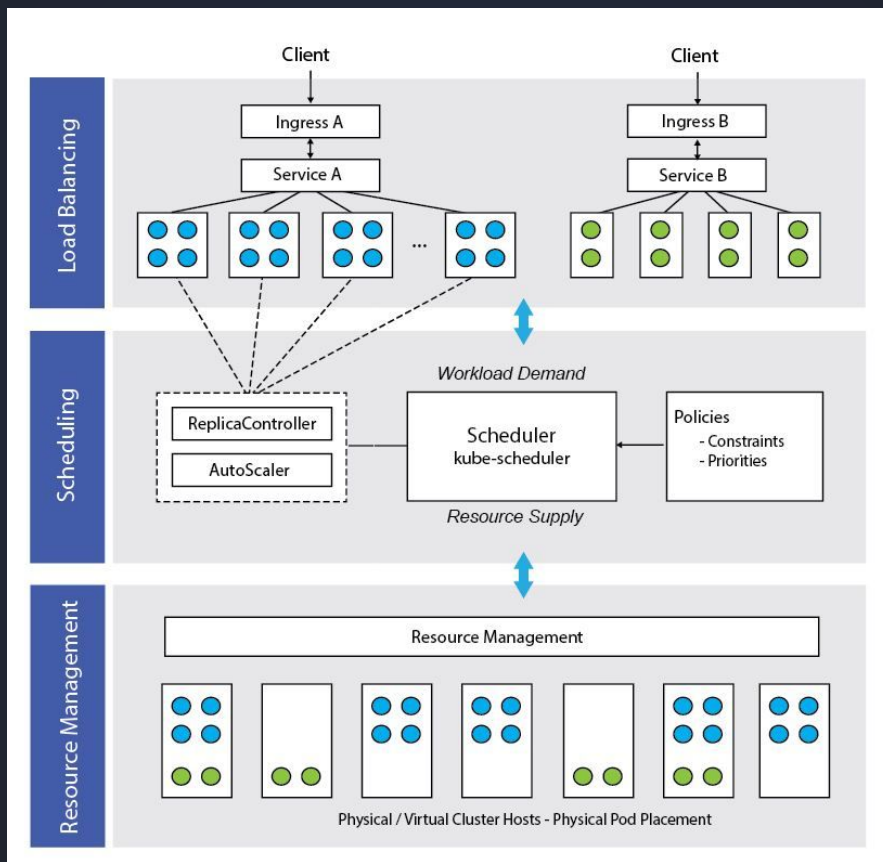
docker swarm BASICS

Container Orchestration



Kubernetes Architecture



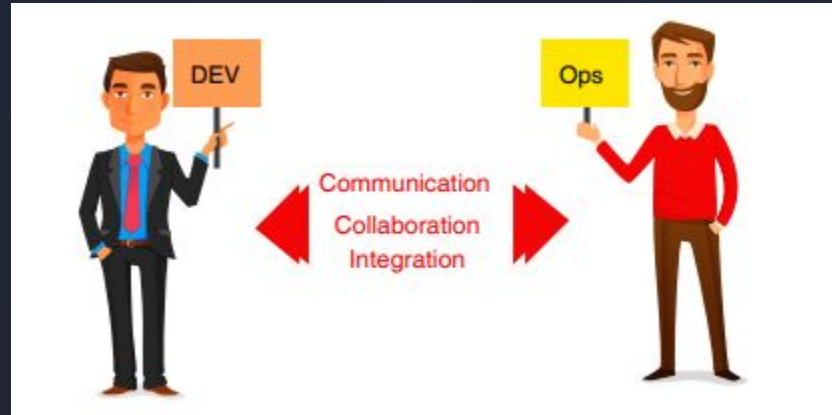


DevOps

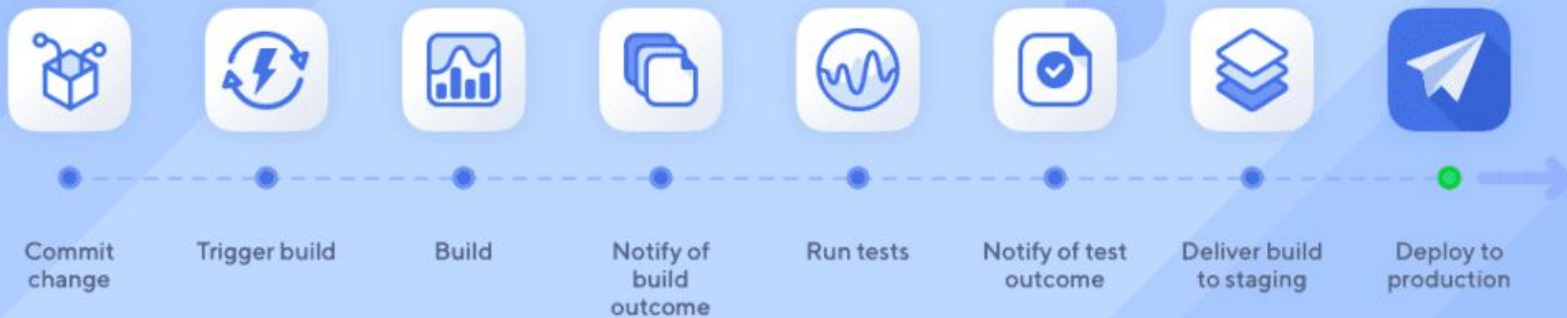
Example

Waterfall -> Agile

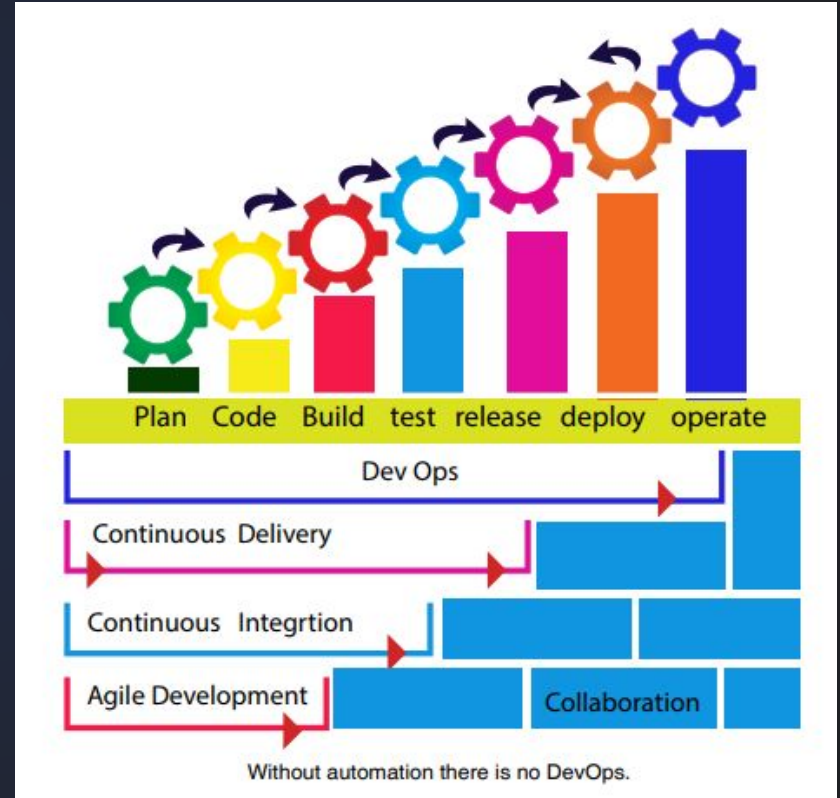
DevOps = Developer + Operation



CI/CD PIPELINE



- **Automate Provisioning** - Infrastructure as Code
- **Automate Builds** - Continuous Integration
- **Automate Deployments** - Defined Deployment Pipeline and Continuous Deployments with appropriate configurations for the environments
- **Automate Testing** - Continuous Testing, Automated tests after each deployment
- **Automate Monitoring** - Proper monitors in place sending alerts
- **Automate Metrics** - Performance Metrics, Logs



DevOps tools

CloudOps



Microsoft Azure

Google Cloud

openstack.



HEROKU

CLOUDFOUNDRY

DevOps

Plan

Clubhouse

Trello

JIRA

asana

Code

GitHub

git

Bitbucket

Build

npm

Gradle

RAKE

Maven

Test

pytest

mockito

cucumber



Robot Language

JUnit 5

Release

Travis CI

Bamboo

Jenkins

Deploy

Terraform



ANSIBLE

docker

Operate

aws

Microsoft Azure

Google Cloud

OPENSIFT by Red Hat

kubernetes

Monitor

CloudWatch



New Relic

Nagios

ContainerOps

docker

kubernetes

OPENSIFT by Red Hat

LXC AWS ECS

CoreOS

DC/OS

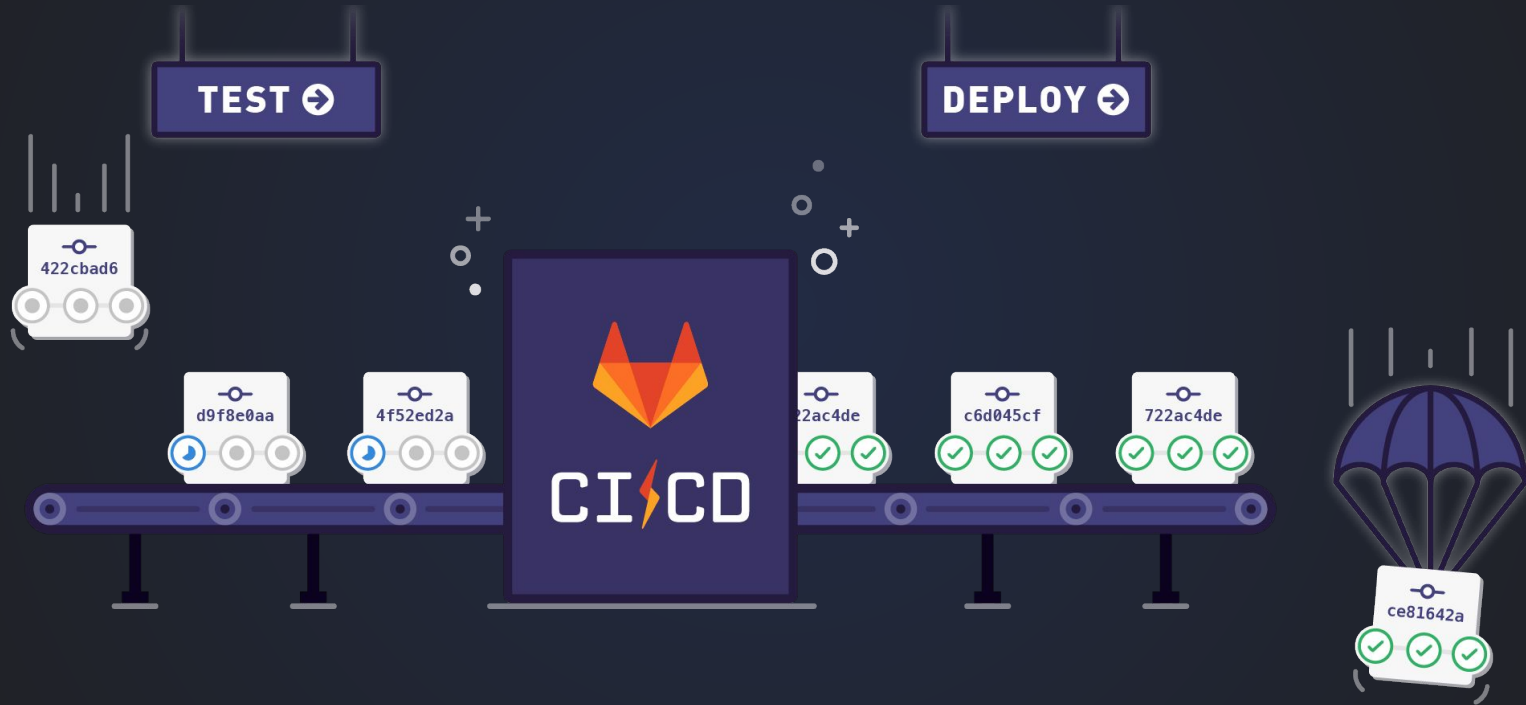
MESOS

Continuous Integration is the practice of integrating code into a shared repository and building/testing each change automatically, as early as possible - usually several times a day.

Continuous Delivery adds that the software can be released to production at any time, often by automatically pushing changes to a staging system.

Continuous Deployment goes further and pushes changes to production automatically.

Pipeline



SRE vs DevOps?

SRE

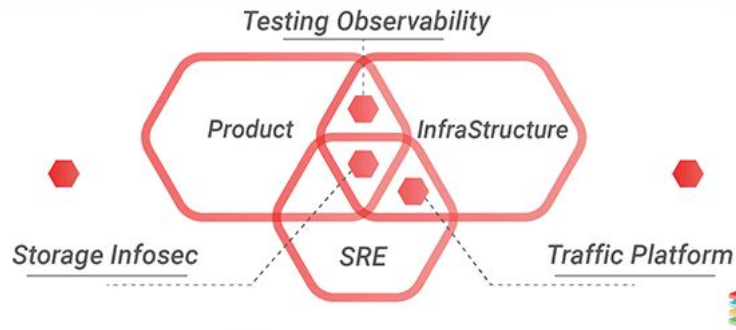
- Operations
- Incident response
- Post Mortems
- Monitoring, Events, Alertings
- Capacity planning
- Primary focus: Reliability

DevOps

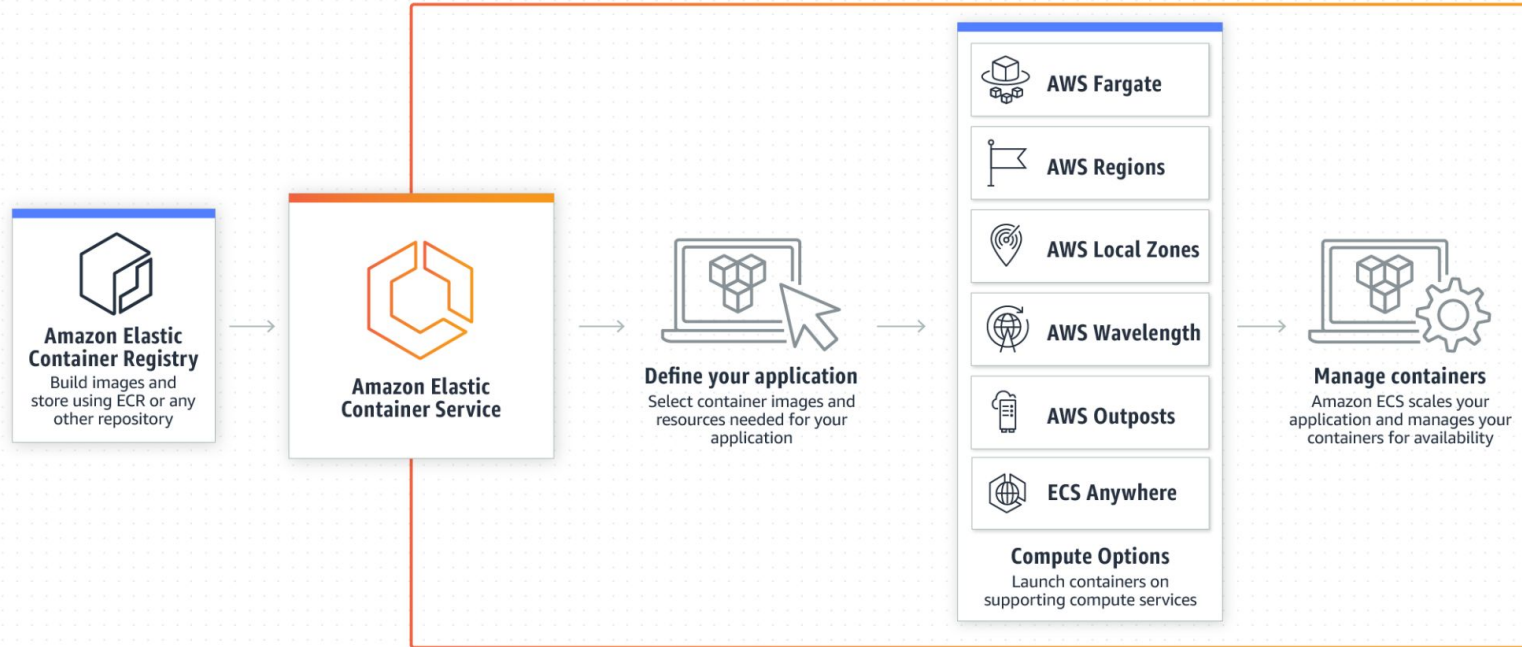
- Delivery
- Release automation
- Environment builds
- Config management
- Infrastructure as code
- Primary focus: Delivery Speed



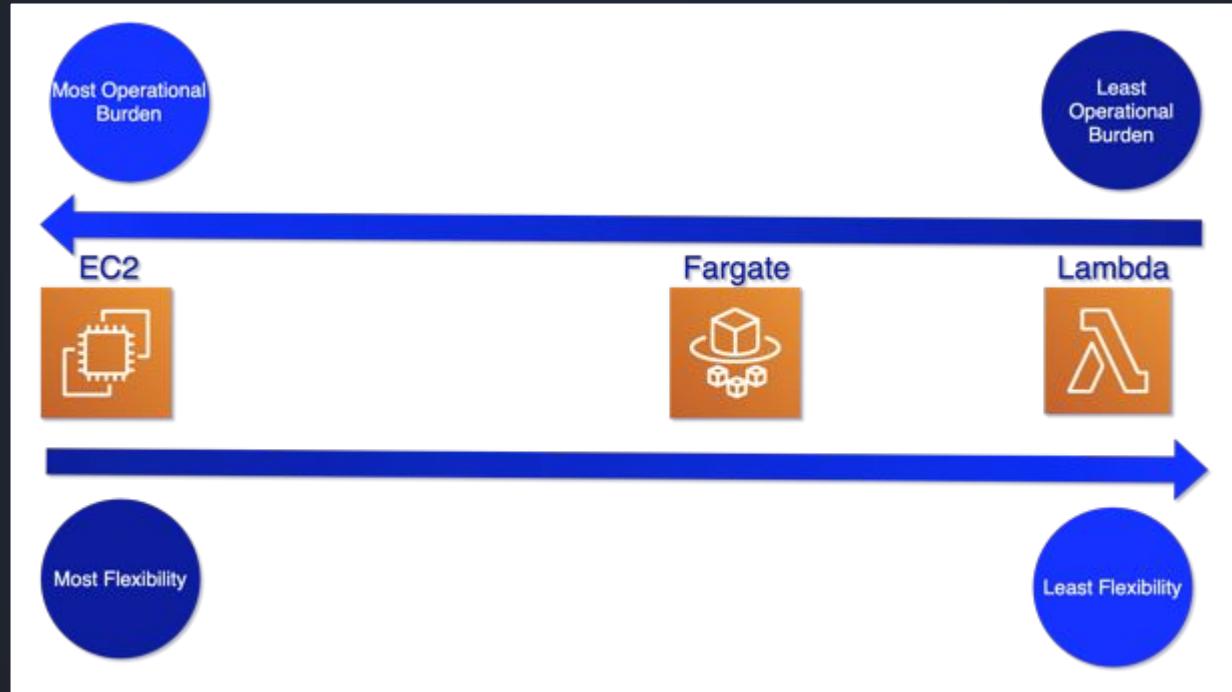
— Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) —



AWS Container services



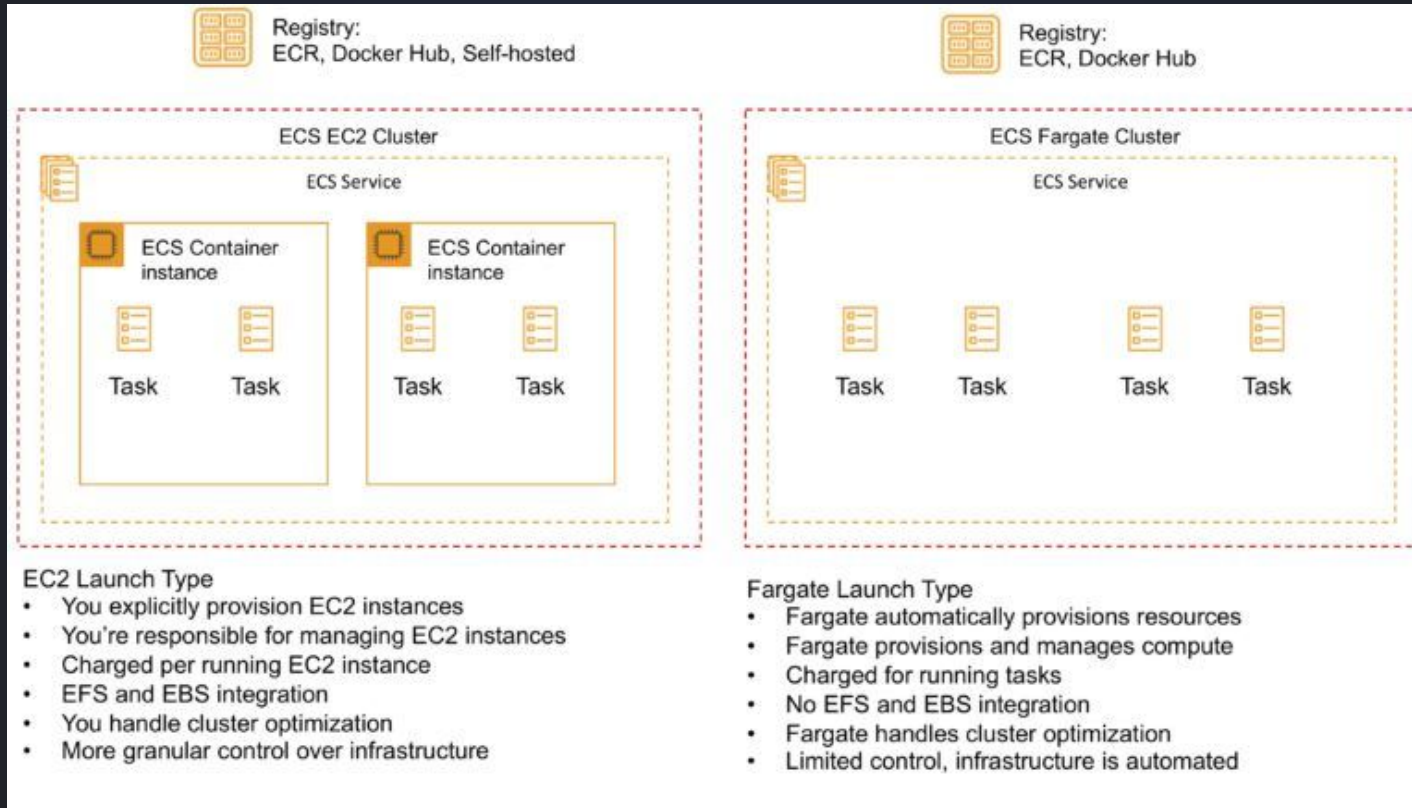
ECS Fargate - Serverless container



ECS Fargate - Serverless container

Amazon EC2	Amazon Fargate
You explicitly provision EC2 instances	The control plane asks for resources and Fargate automatically provisions
You're responsible for upgrading, patching, care of EC2 pool	Fargate provisions compute as needed
You must handle cluster optimization	Fargate handles cluster optimization
More granular control over infrastructure	Limited control, as infrastructure is automated

ECS Fargate - Serverless container



Elastic Container Service (ECS)	
Term	Description
Cluster	Logical grouping of EC2 instances
Container instance	EC2 instance running the ECS agent
Task Definition	Blueprint that describes how a docker container should launch
Task	A running container using settings in a Task Definition
Service	Defines long running tasks – can control task count with Auto Scaling and attach an ELB

Amazon ECS	Amazon EKS
Managed, highly available, highly scalable container platform	
AWS-specific platform that supports Docker containers	Compatible with upstream Kubernetes so it's easy to lift and shift from other Kubernetes deployments
Considered simpler to learn and use	Considered more feature-rich and complex with a steep learning curve
Leverages AWS services like Route 53, ALB, and CloudWatch	A hosted Kubernetes platform that handles many things internally
"Tasks" are instances of containers that are run on underlying compute but more or less isolated	"Pods" are containers collocated with one another and can have shared access to each other
Limited extensibility	Extensible via a wide variety of third-party and community add-ons

Deployment Types

1. Basic deployments

Basic deployments update everything at once, which can cause problems and make it hard to undo changes. They're fast and cheap but risky, so they're best for non-important stuff or when not many people are using the service.



2. Multi service deployment

In multi-service deployment, all parts of the system get updated together. It's good for apps with linked parts or when updating unused resources.

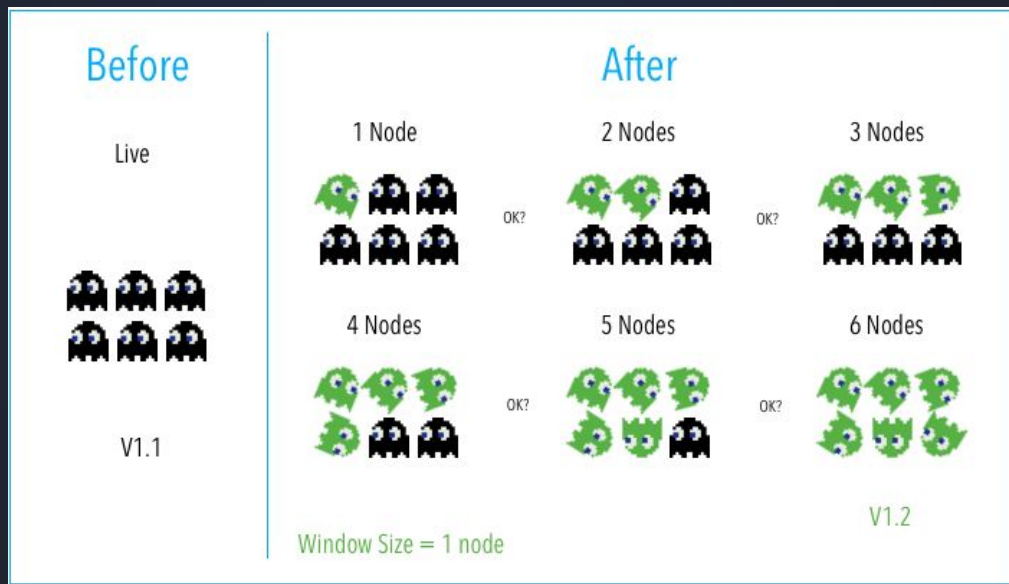
Pros: It's simple, quick, and less risky than basic deployment.

Cons: It's hard to undo changes and can cause problems if something goes wrong. It's also tough to manage and test all the connected parts.



3. Rolling update

A rolling deployment updates parts of the application one by one, in batches. It's easier to undo changes compared to basic deployment and less risky. But because it updates in batches, it needs support for both old and new versions, and it can be slow.



4. Blue/Green deployment

Blue-green deployment has two identical environments, blue (testing) and green (production), each with different app versions. Testing is done in blue, then traffic shifts from green to blue after testing. It's simple, fast, and easy to switch back if there are problems.

Pros: Simple, fast, easy to switch back.

Cons: Costly, some issues may be missed in testing, and switching all traffic at once can be risky.



5. Canary deployment

A canary deployment releases updates gradually to a small group of users, minimizing risk.

Pros: Real user testing, cheaper than blue-green deployment, fast rollback.

Cons: Testing in production, complex scripting, monitoring challenges.



6. A/B testing

Before

Live



V1.0

After

Live

V1.2 (B) = 71%



V1.3 (D) = 73%

V1.2 (C) = 63%

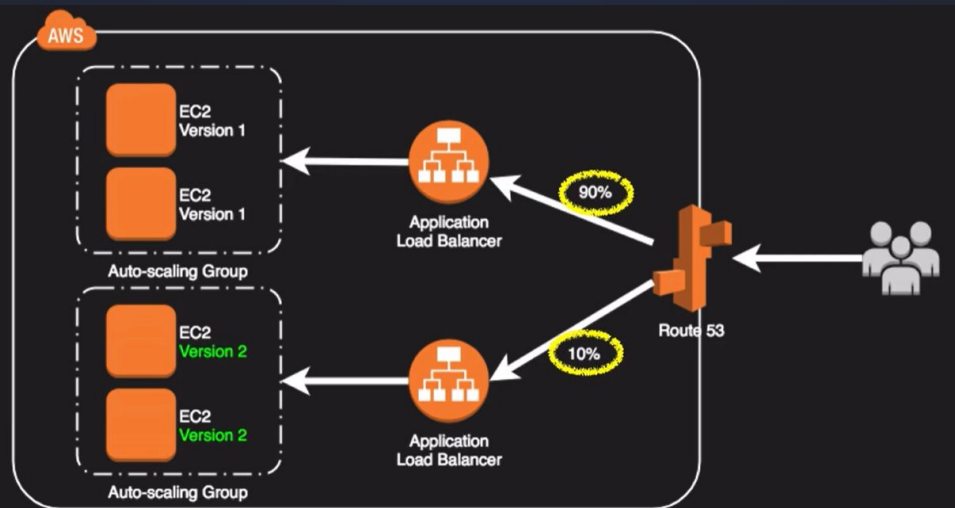
V1.0 (A) = 71%

6. A/B testing

A/B testing involves running different versions of a service simultaneously to test new features or changes. It's focused on experimentation and exploration rather than deploying specific versions. It's standard, easy, and cost-effective for testing in production, but it can sometimes break the application or be complex to script.

Pros: Standard, easy, and cheap for testing new features.

Cons: Experimental nature can break the application or be complex to automate.



Route53 !!!

Alias (Load balancer)
Weighted routing

AWS Developer tools



AWS CodeCommit



AWS CodeBuild



AWS CodeDeploy



AWS CodePipeline



AWS X-Ray



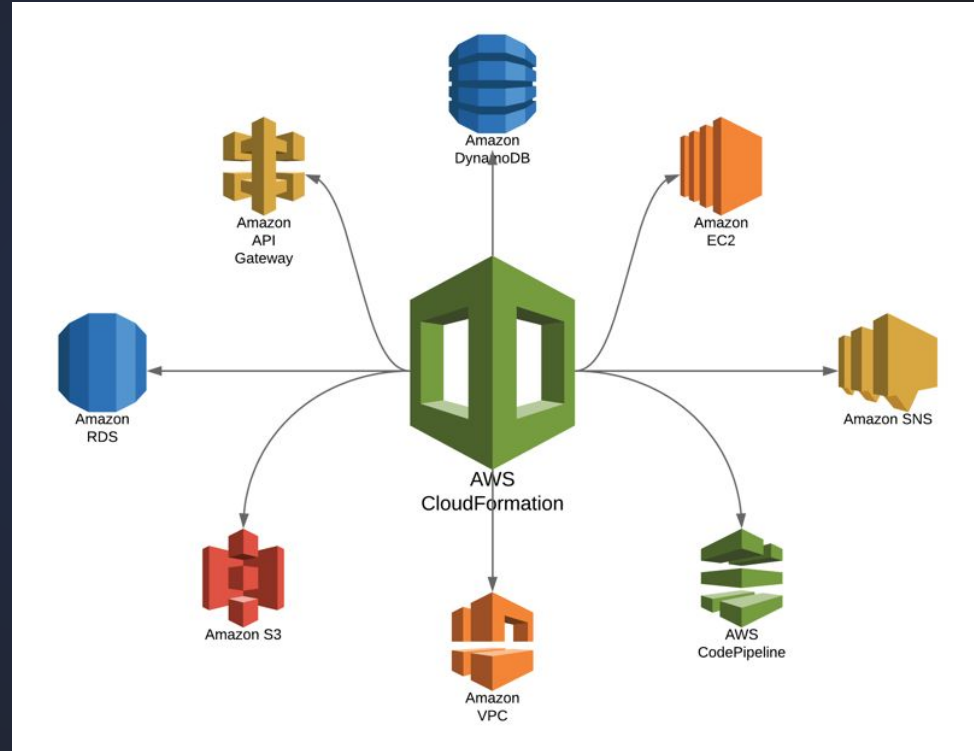
AWS CodeStar

CloudFormation

CloudFormation

Infrastructure as a Code

Provisions the infra



Cloud Formation Template

JSON
YAML

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: S3 bucket with default encryption
Resources:
  EncryptedS3Bucket:
    Type: AWS::S3::Bucket
    Properties:
      BucketName: !Sub 'encryptedbucket-${AWS::Region}-${AWS::AccountId}'
      BucketEncryption:
        ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration:
          - ServerSideEncryptionByDefault:
              SSEAlgorithm: AES256
      DeletionPolicy: Delete
```