Container Orchestration on Amazon Web Services

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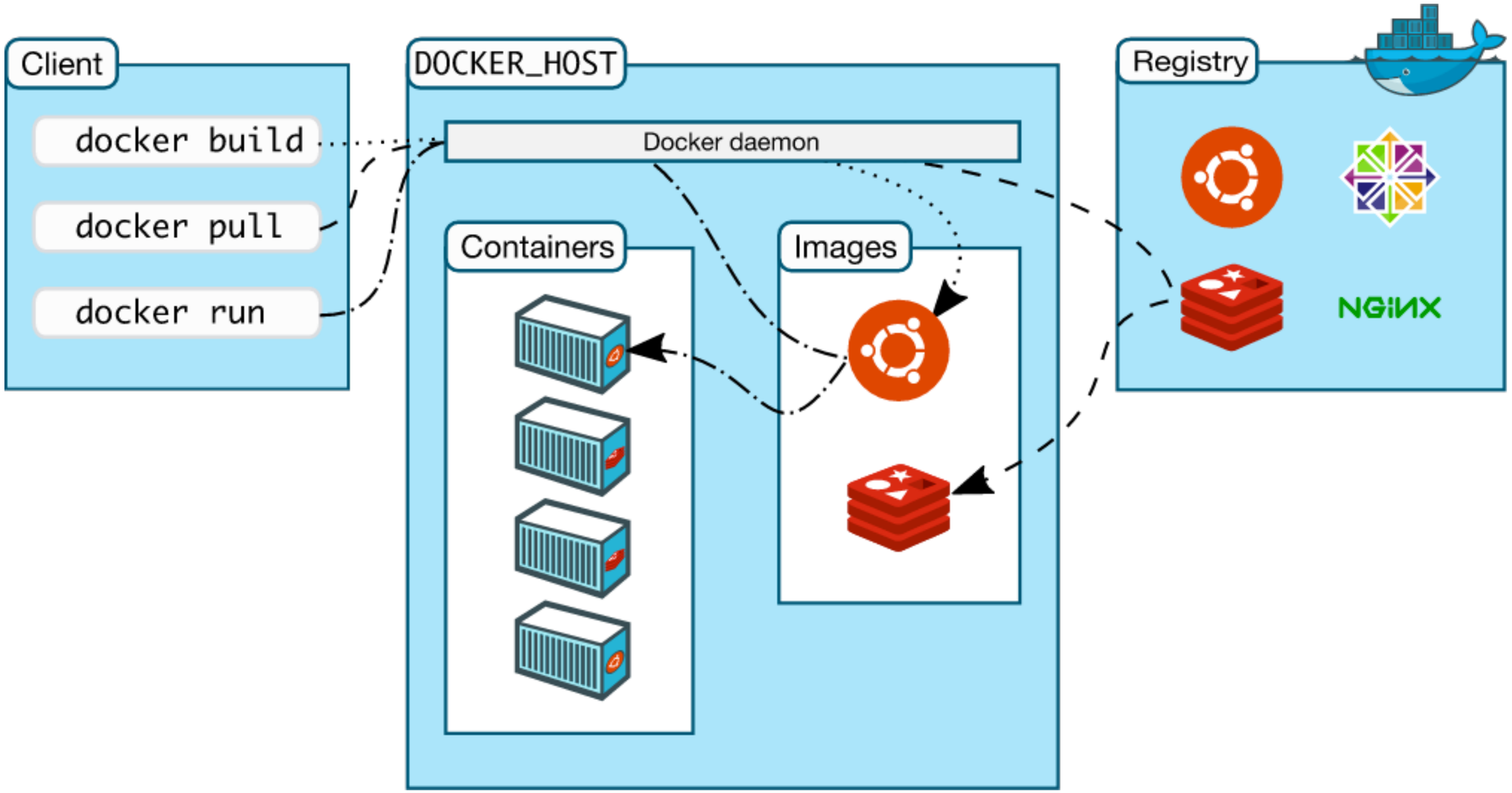
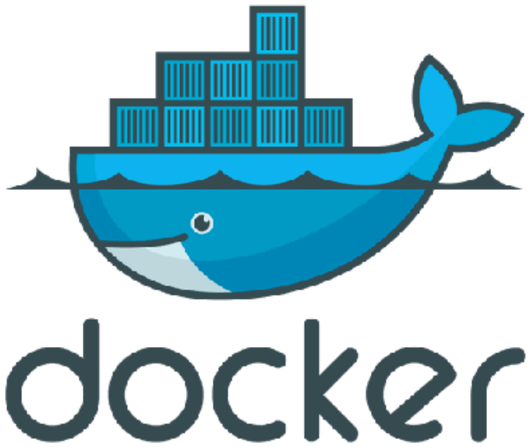
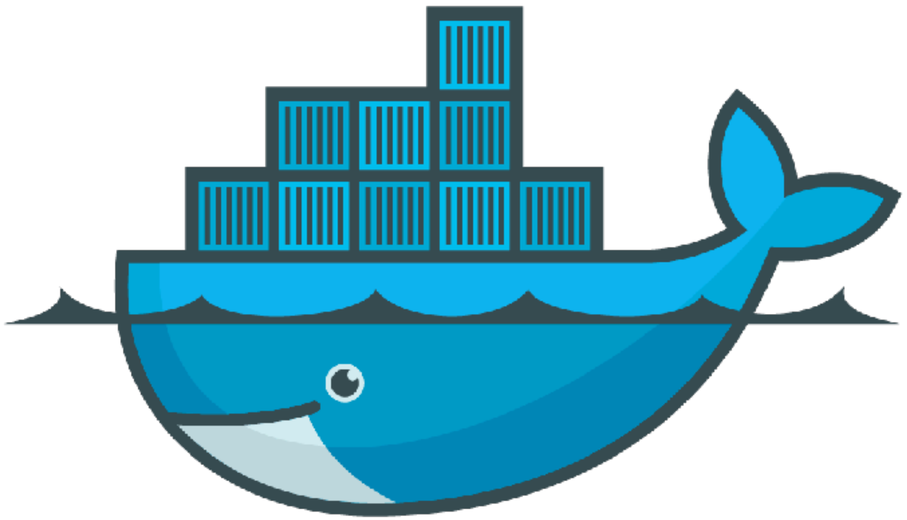
Docker Workflow





kubernetes

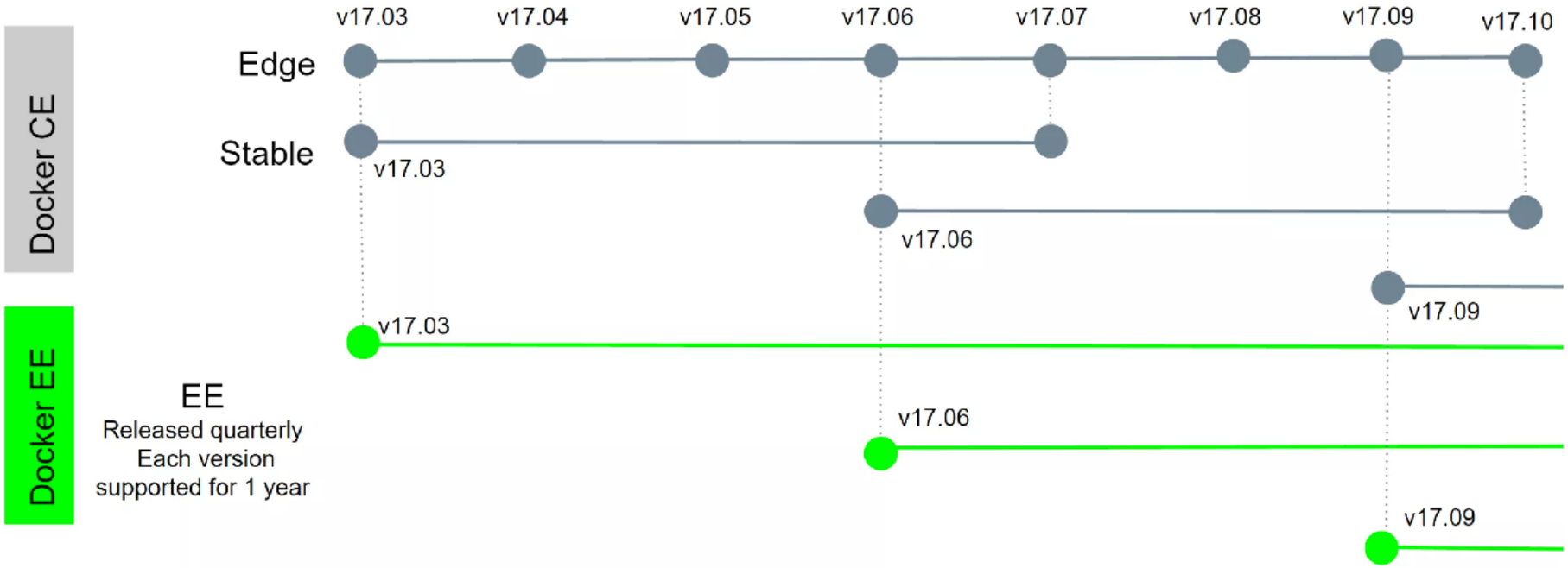
MESOSPHERE



docker

Development using Docker

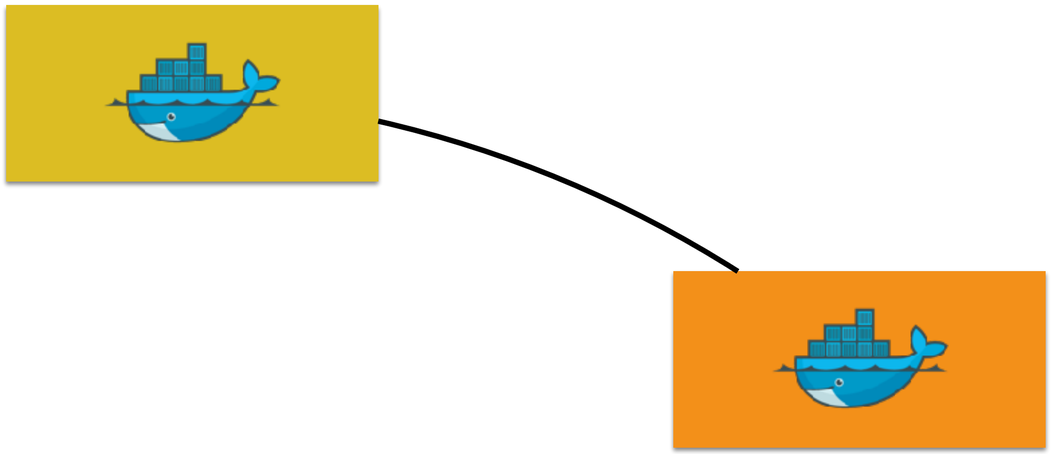
- Docker Community Edition
  - Docker for Mac/Windows/Linux
  - Monthly edge and quarterly stable releases
  - Native desktop or cloud provider experience



Swarm-mode: Initialize

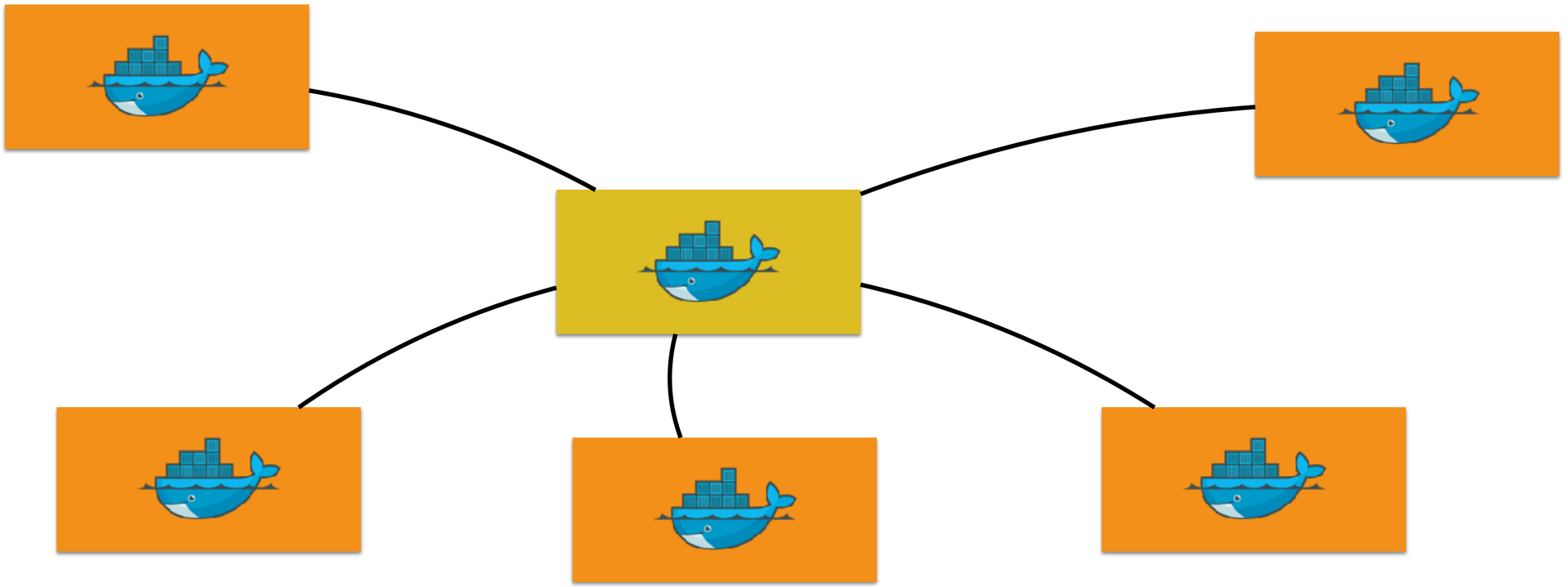
```
docker swarm init --listen-addr <ip>:2377 --secret <SECRET>
```

Swarm-mode: Add Worker



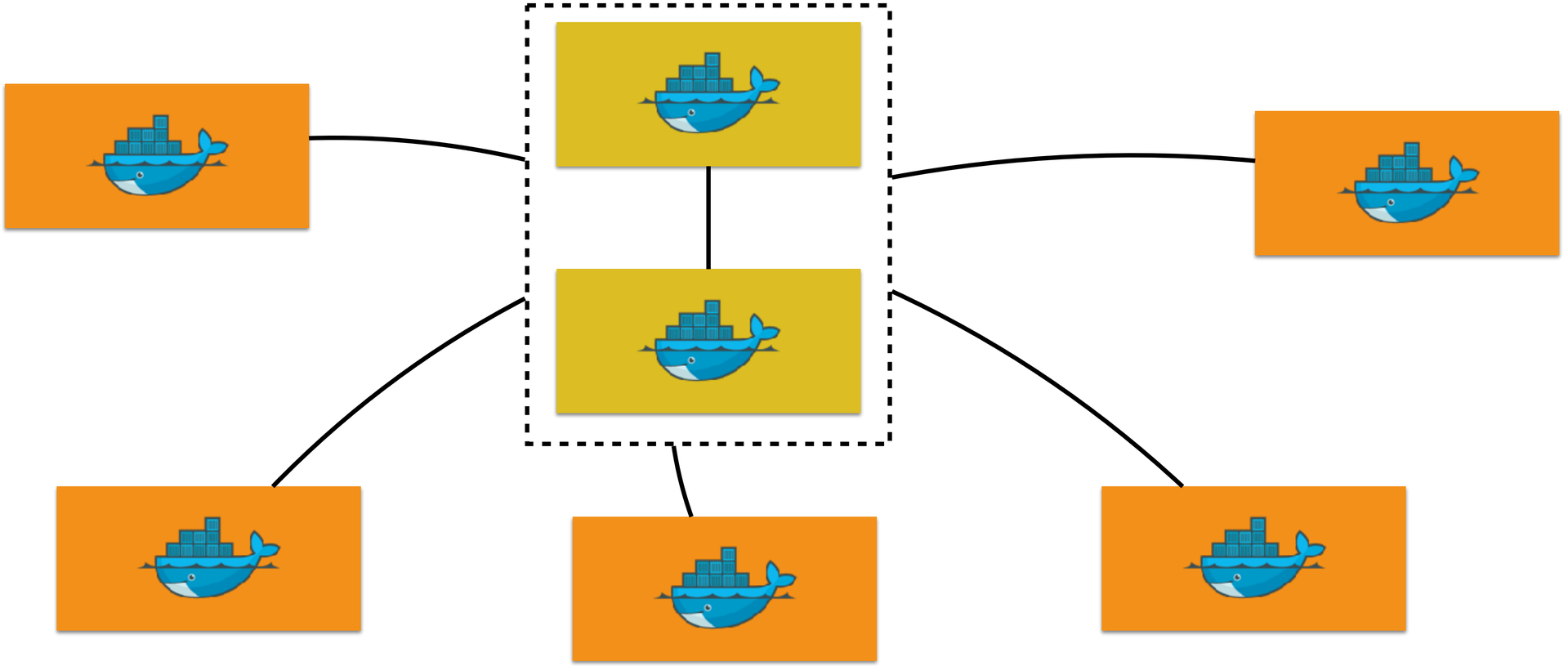
```
docker swarm join --secret <SECRET> <manager>:2377
```

Swarm-mode: Add More Workers



```
docker swarm join --secret <SECRET> <manager>:2377
```

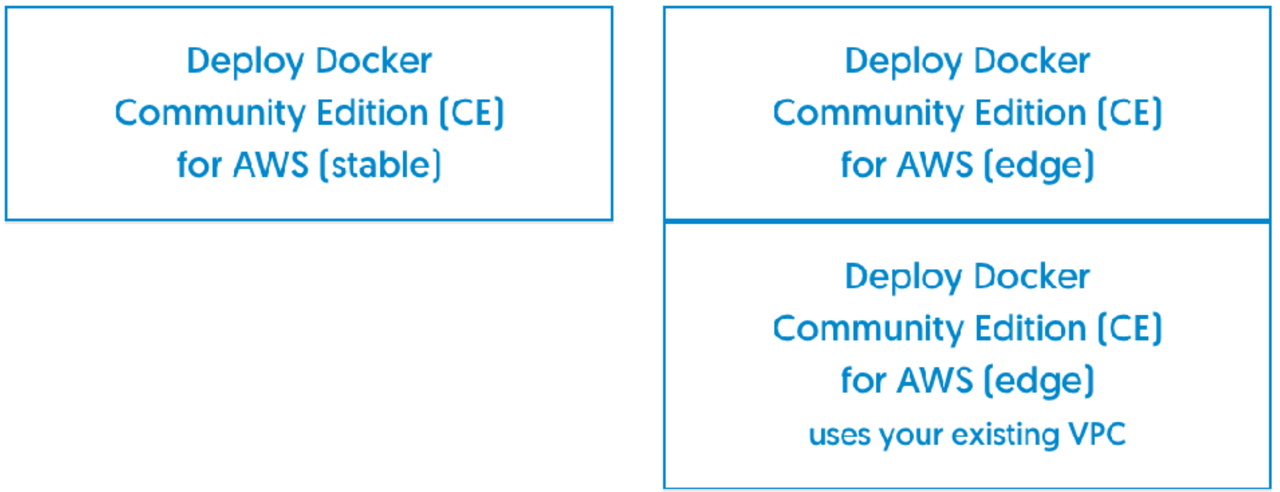
Swarm-mode: Primary/Secondary Master



```
docker swarm join --manager --secret <SECRET> --listen-addr
<master2>:2377 <master1>:2377
```

Docker for AWS

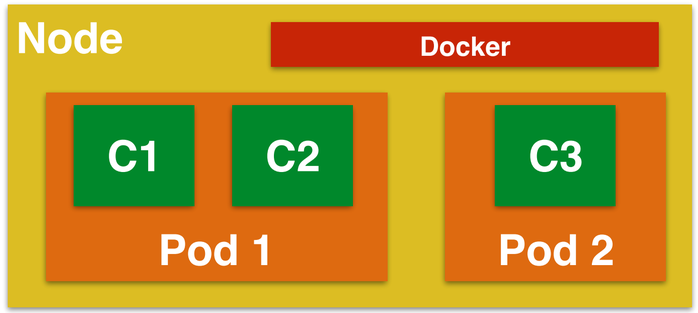
- CloudFormation template
- Integrated with AWS Infrastructure
  - Autoscaling Groups (ASG)
  - Elastic Load Balancer (ELB)
  - Elastic Block Store (EBS)

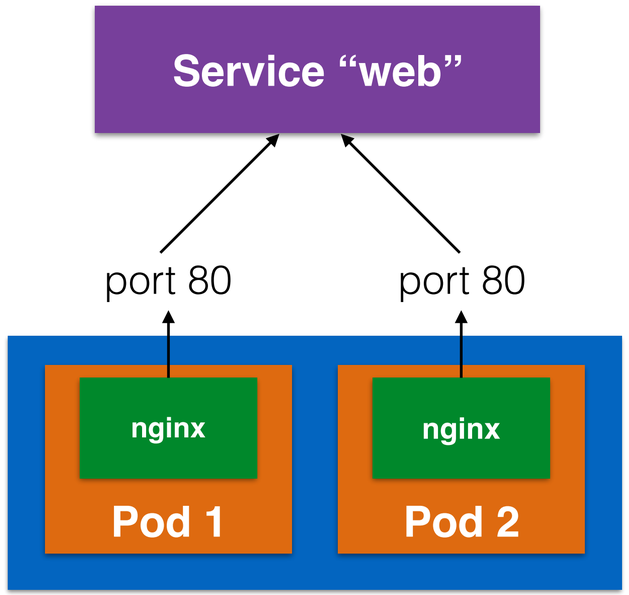


kubernetes

Kubernetes Concepts

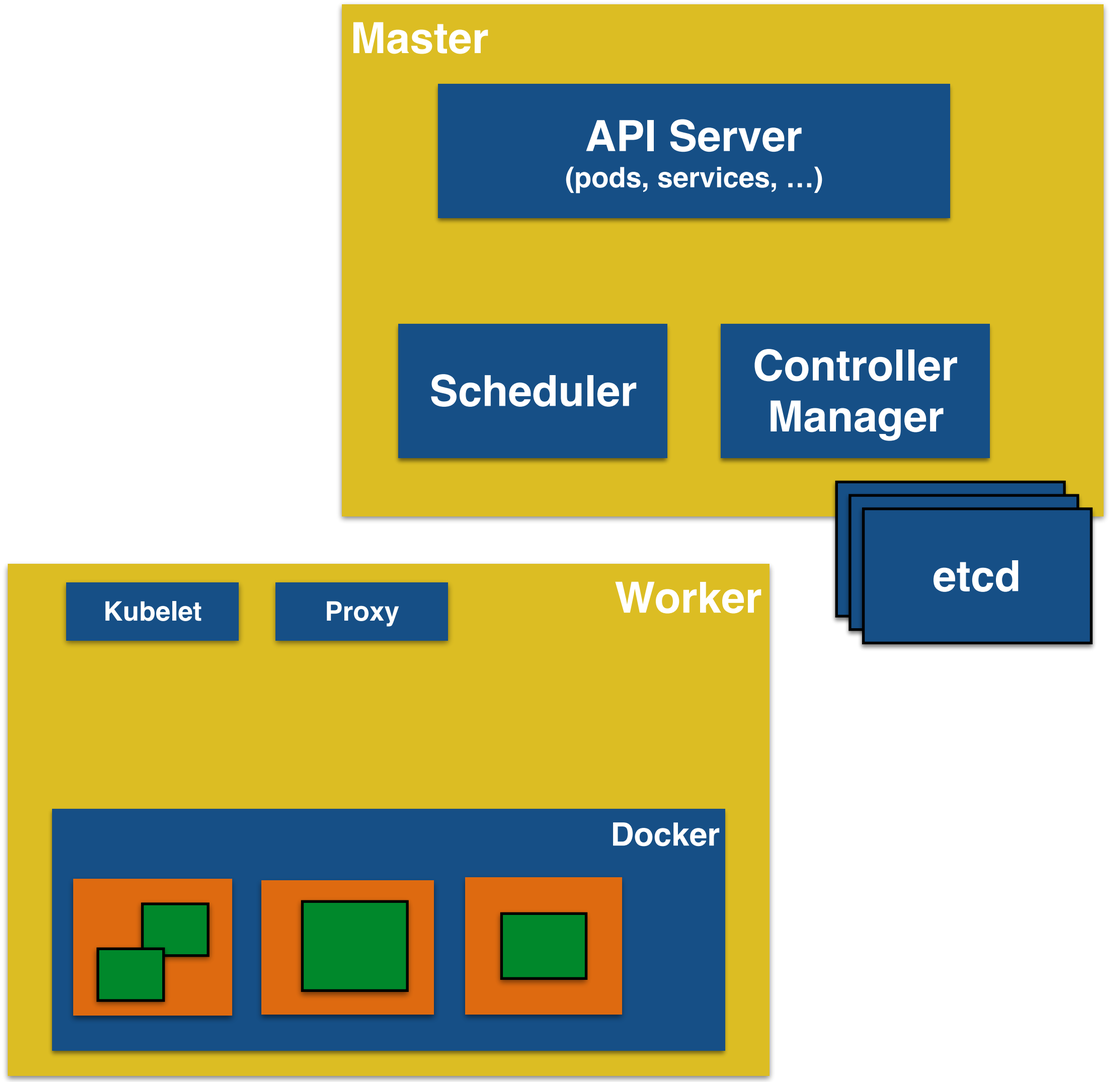
- **Pods**: collocated group of Docker containers that share an IP and storage volume
- **Service**: Single, stable name for a set of pods, also acts as LB
- **Label**: used to organize and select group of objects
- **Replica Set**: manages the lifecycle of pods and ensures specified number are running

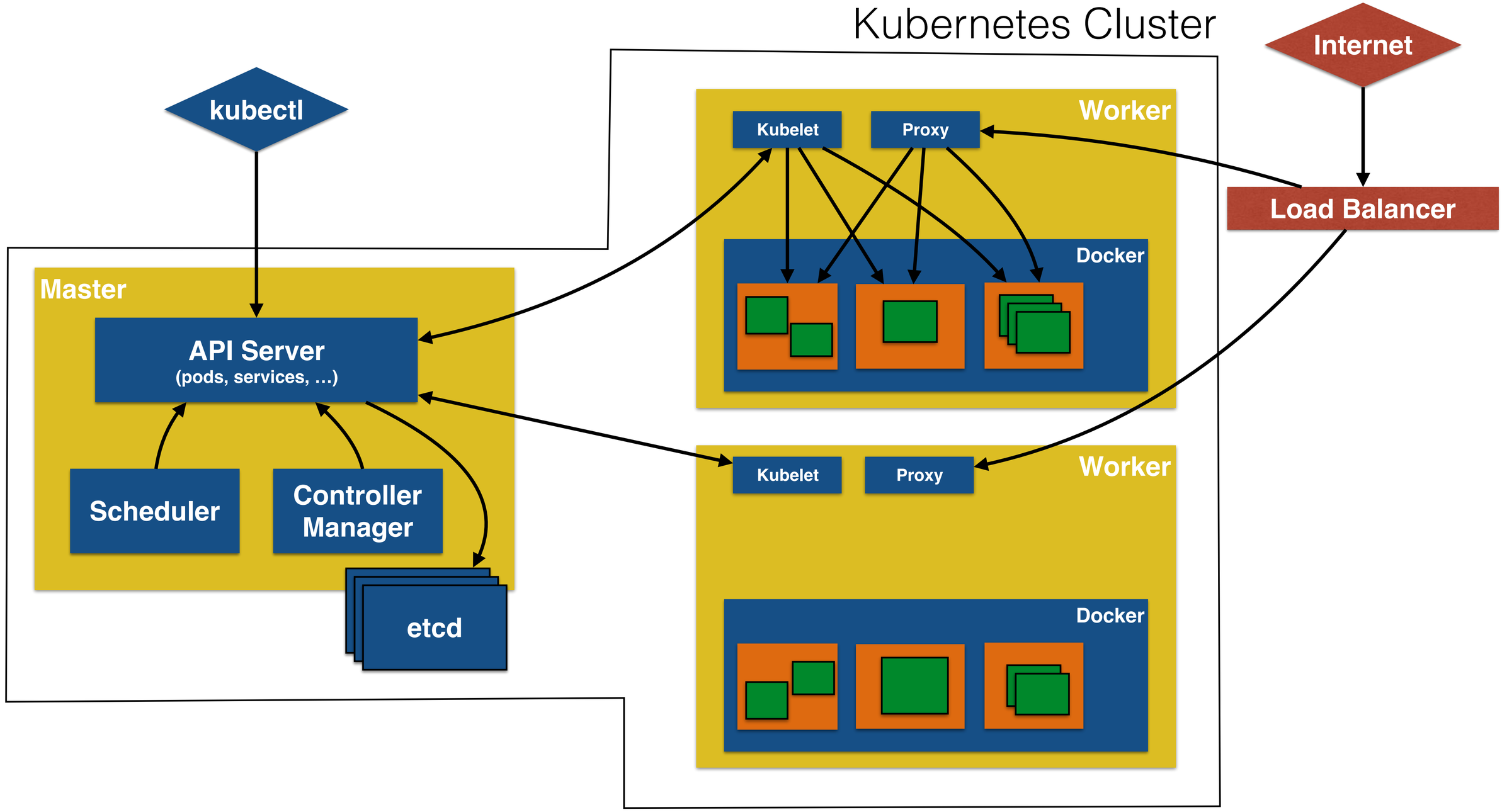




Core Concepts: Kubernetes

- **Node**: Machine or VM in the cluster
- **Master**: Central control plane, provides unified view of the cluster
  - **etcd**: distributed key-value store used to persist Kubernetes system state
- **Worker**: Docker host running *kubelet* (node agent) and *proxy* services
  - Runs pods and containers
  - Monitored by *systemd* (CentOS) or *monit* (Debian)



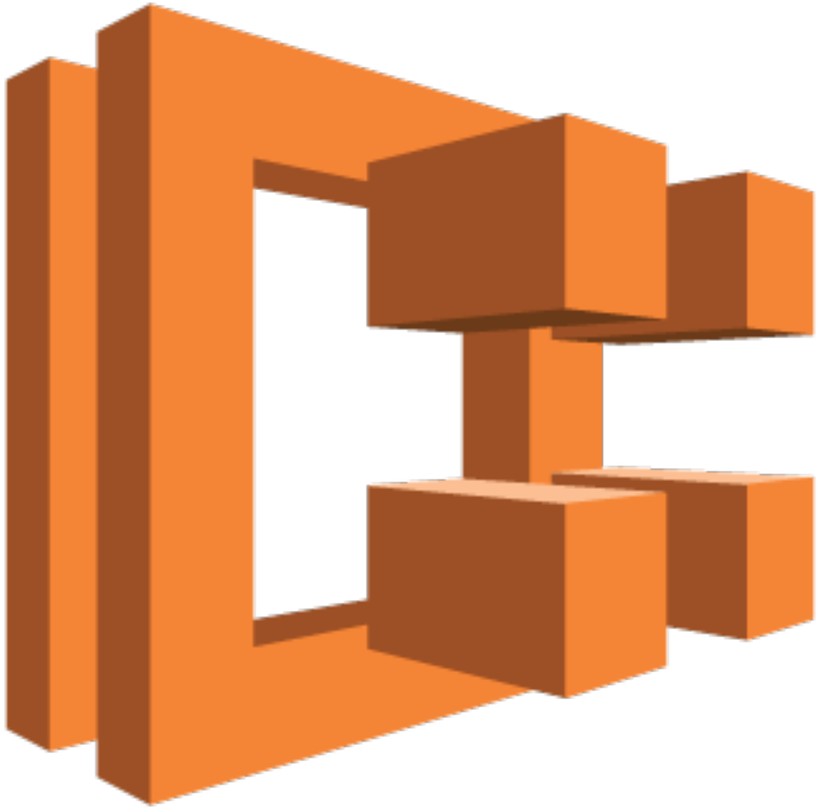

Kubernetes Cluster
kubectl
Internet
Load Balancer
Master
API Server
(pods, services, ...)
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Worker
Kubelet
Proxy
Docker
Worker
Kubelet
Proxy
Docker

kubectl

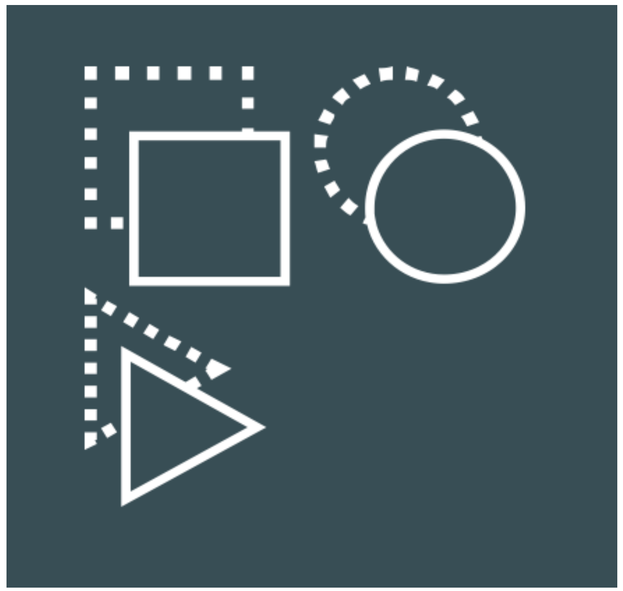
- Controls the Kubernetes cluster manager
- `kubectl get pods` or `minions`
- `kubectl create -f <filename>`
- `kubectl update` or `delete`
- `kubectl resize –replicas=3 replicaset <name>`

Kubernetes on AWS

- Single node cluster
  - **minikube**
- Multi-node cluster on AWS
  - **kops**: github.com/kubernetes/kops
  - **kube-aws**: github.com/kubernetes-incubator/kube-aws
  - **Heptio**: github.com/aws-quickstart/quickstart-heptio
- Google Cloud, Azure, Tectonic, OpenShift …



Amazon EC2 Container Service

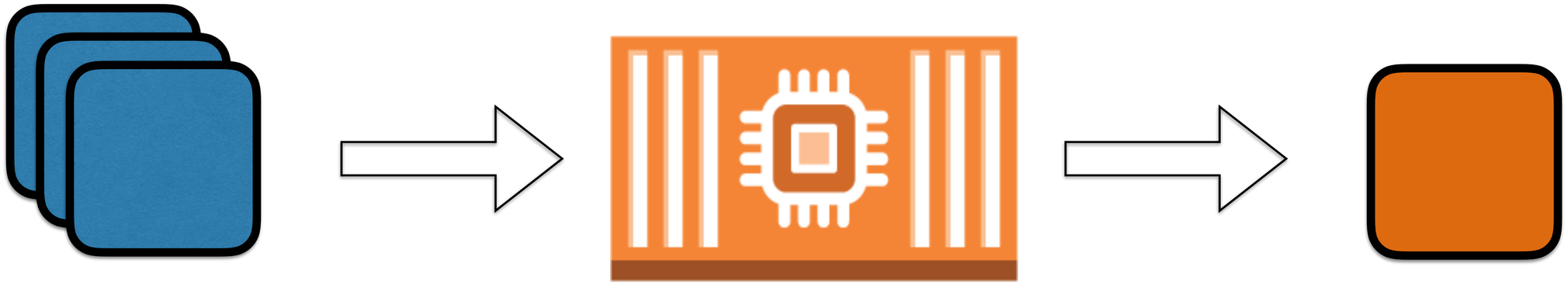


Cluster
Management

Container
Orchestration

Deep AWS
Integration

Mapping to EC2 Workloads



Instances

Services

Tasks

MESOSPHERE

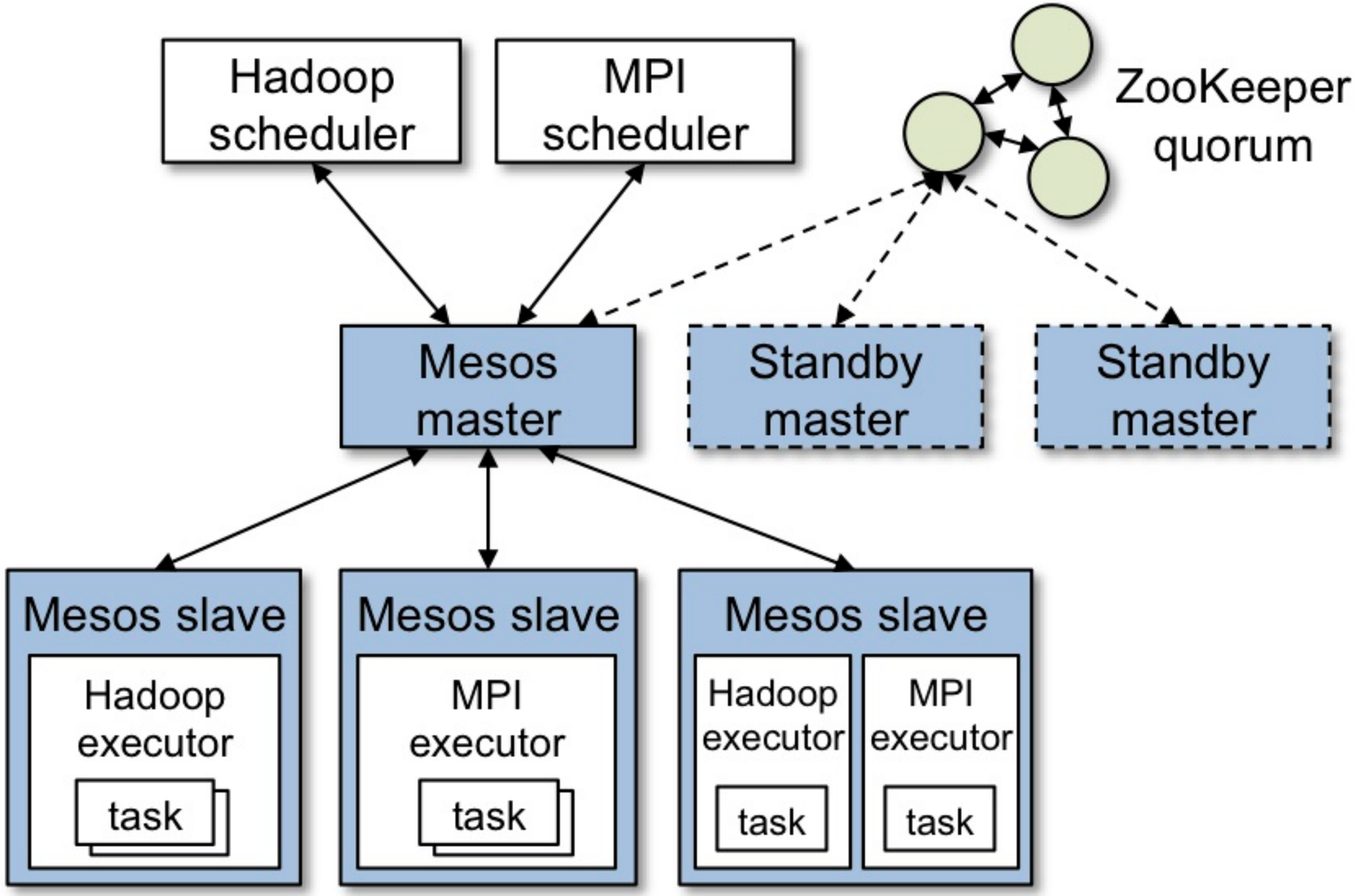
Mesos

- Open source cluster manager
- Developed at UC Berkeley
- Provides resource isolation and sharing across distributed applications
- Run distributed systems on the same pool of nodes
  - Hadoop, Spark, Jenkins, Couchbase, …
- Cluster monitoring
- Tasks isolated via Linux containers

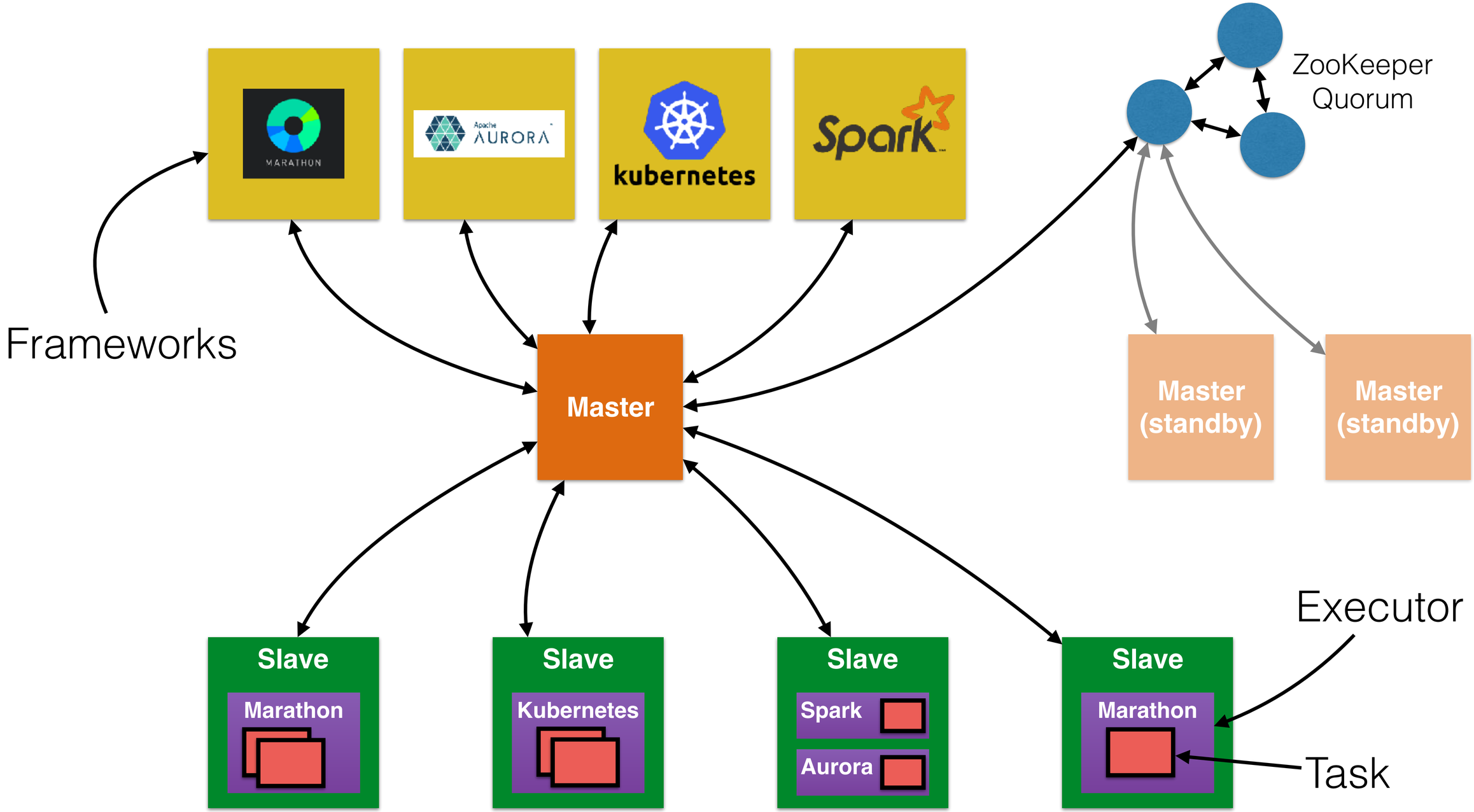
Mesos

- Master Slave architecture
- Fault tolerant
  - Leader election via ZooKeeper
- Multi platform
  - Ubuntu, Mac OS, CentOS

Mesos Architecture



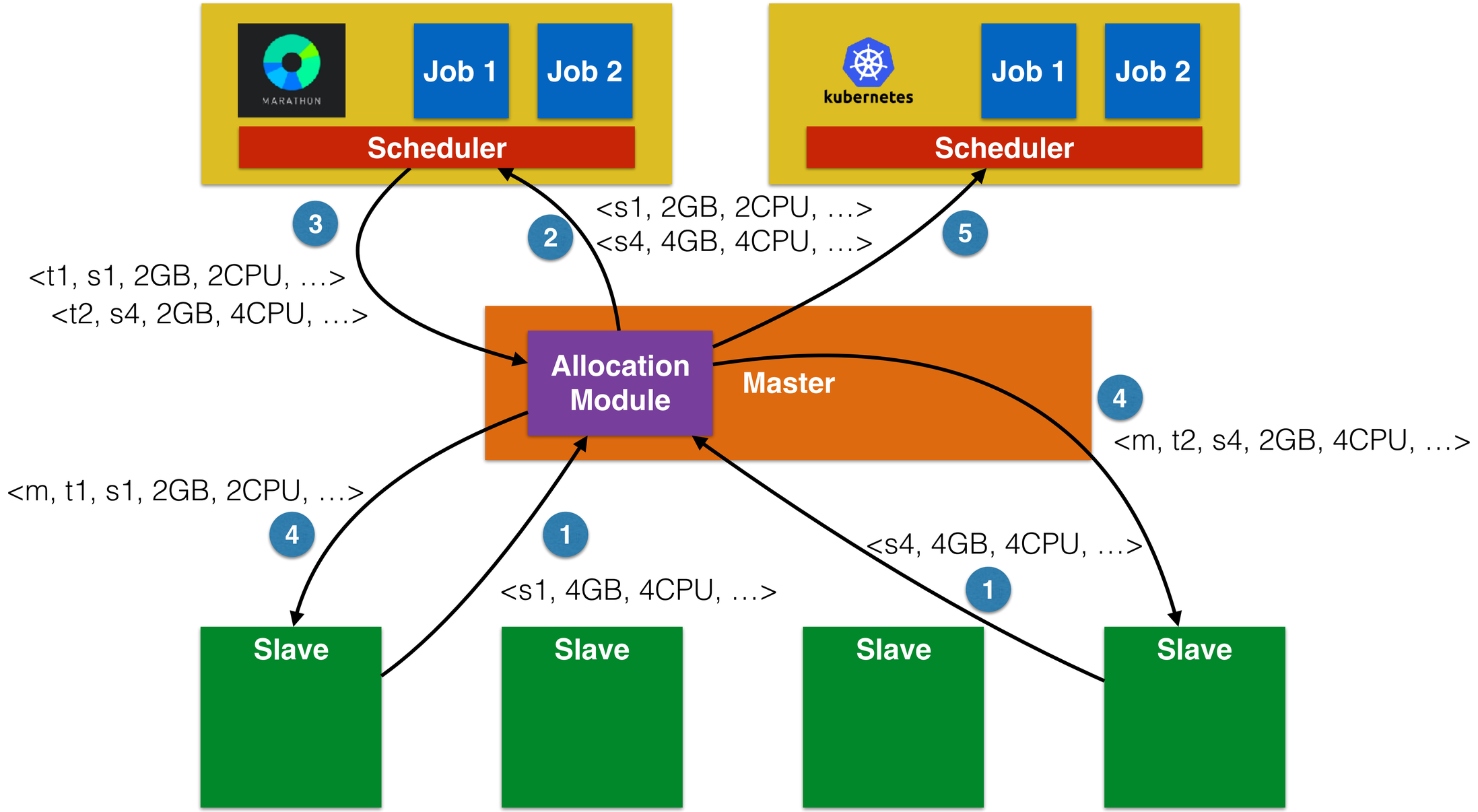
http://mesos.apache.org/documentation/latest/architecture/



http://mesos.apache.org/documentation/latest/architecture/

Frameworks

- Frameworks are targeted at a use case and domain-specific
  - Master node “offers” resources to each framework
  - Framework “accepts” the offer and execute applications
- Framework has “scheduler” and “executor”
  - Scheduler registers with the master for “offer”
  - Executor launched on slave nodes to run the task
    - Passes a description of the task to run



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Thanks!

Arun Gupta, @arungupta
github.com/javaee-samples/docker-java/tree/master/slides