

# Welcome to the Cloud Pak for Application program

Session 1

June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2020



Applications

# Agenda:

- 1) OpenShift – What?
- 2) Flavors of OpenShift
- 3) Architecture of Installing & working with OpenShift
- 4) Containers
- 5) Why do we need Containers
- 6) What containers can do
- 7) Difference between Containers & VM
- 8) Docker
- 9) Docker Components
- 10) OpenShift Components
- 11) Kubernetes & OpenShift : What is the difference
- 12) OpenShift Web Console walkthrough
- 13) OpenShift CI walkthrough
- 14) Projects
- 15) Routes- Services
- 16) Scale

# Move & Modernize apps - Docker,k8s,OpenShift

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**OPENShift**<sup>®</sup>

by Red Hat<sup>®</sup>

IaaS

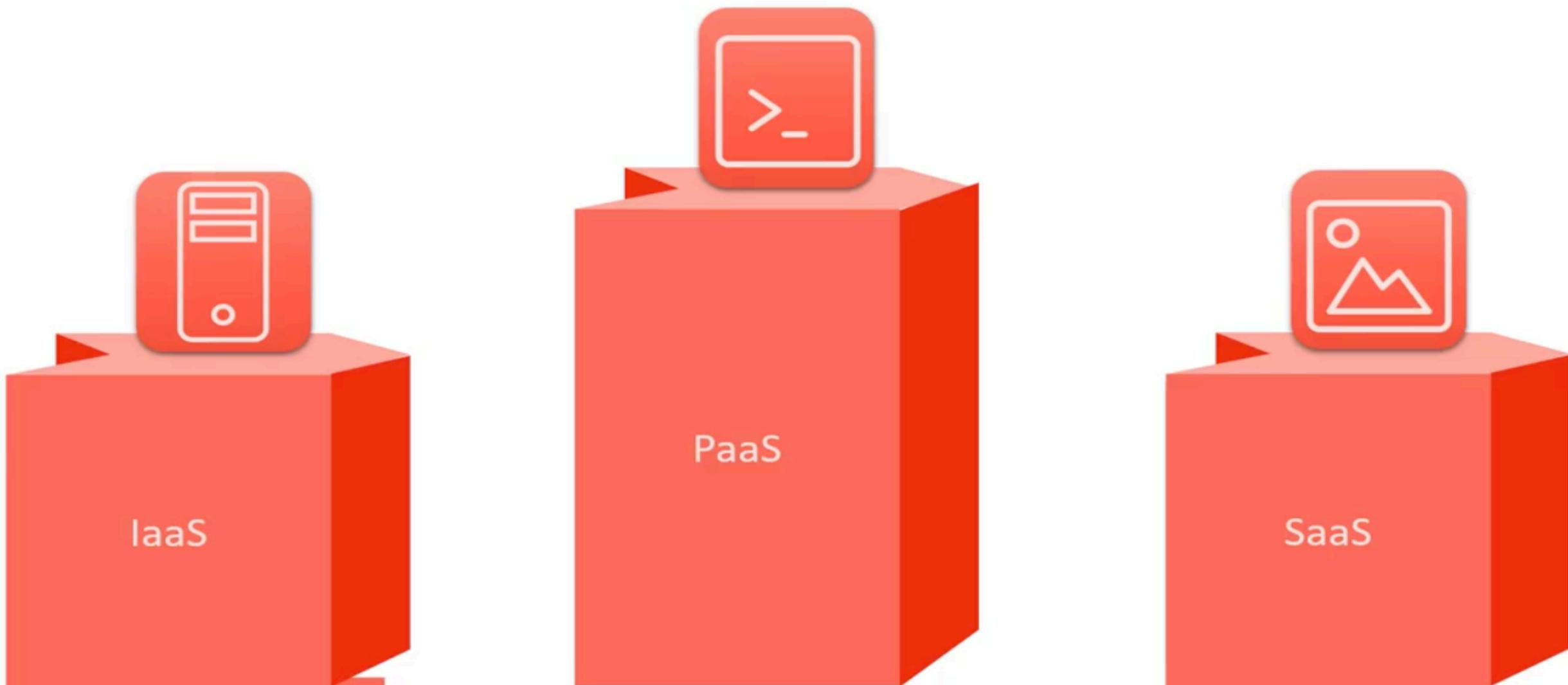


PaaS



SaaS





# OpenShift

## HOSTED SERVICES



### Red Hat OpenShift Dedicated

- Private, high-availability Red Hat OpenShift clusters hosted on Amazon Web Services
- Delivered as a hosted service and supported by Red Hat

✓ Supported by Red Hat

[Learn more](#)



### Red Hat



### Microsoft Azure

- Highly available Red Hat OpenShift clusters hosted on Microsoft Azure
- Delivered as a hosted service jointly engineered, operated, and supported by Red Hat and Microsoft

✓ Supported by Red Hat and Microsoft

[Learn more](#)



### Red Hat



### IBM.

- A flexible, fully-managed service of OpenShift on IBM's public cloud
- Delivered as a hosted service and supported by IBM

✓ Supported by Red Hat and IBM

[Learn more](#)

## SELF-MANAGED



### Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform

- A Kubernetes platform on your own infrastructure designed with security in mind
- Build, deploy and manage your container-based applications consistently across cloud and on-premises infrastructure

✓ Supported by Red Hat

[Learn more](#)

# What is OpenShift?

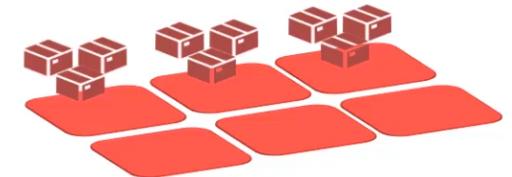
- OpenShift is based on top of **CRI-O/Docker Containers** and the **Kubernetes Cluster Manager**, with added developer and Operation Centric tools.
- These tools enable rapid application Development , Deployment And Life Cycle Management.



Tools



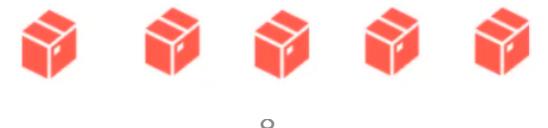
Kubernetes



Docker

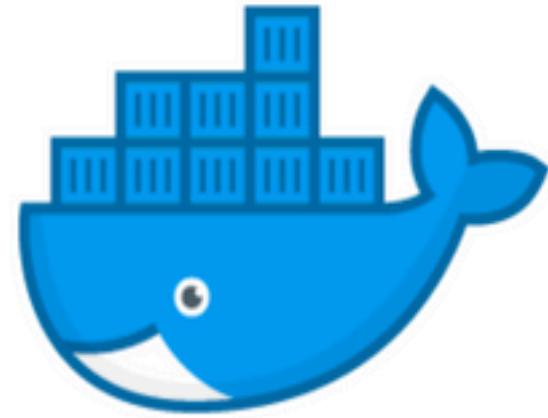


cri-o





**OPENSIFT**



**docker**



**kubernetes**

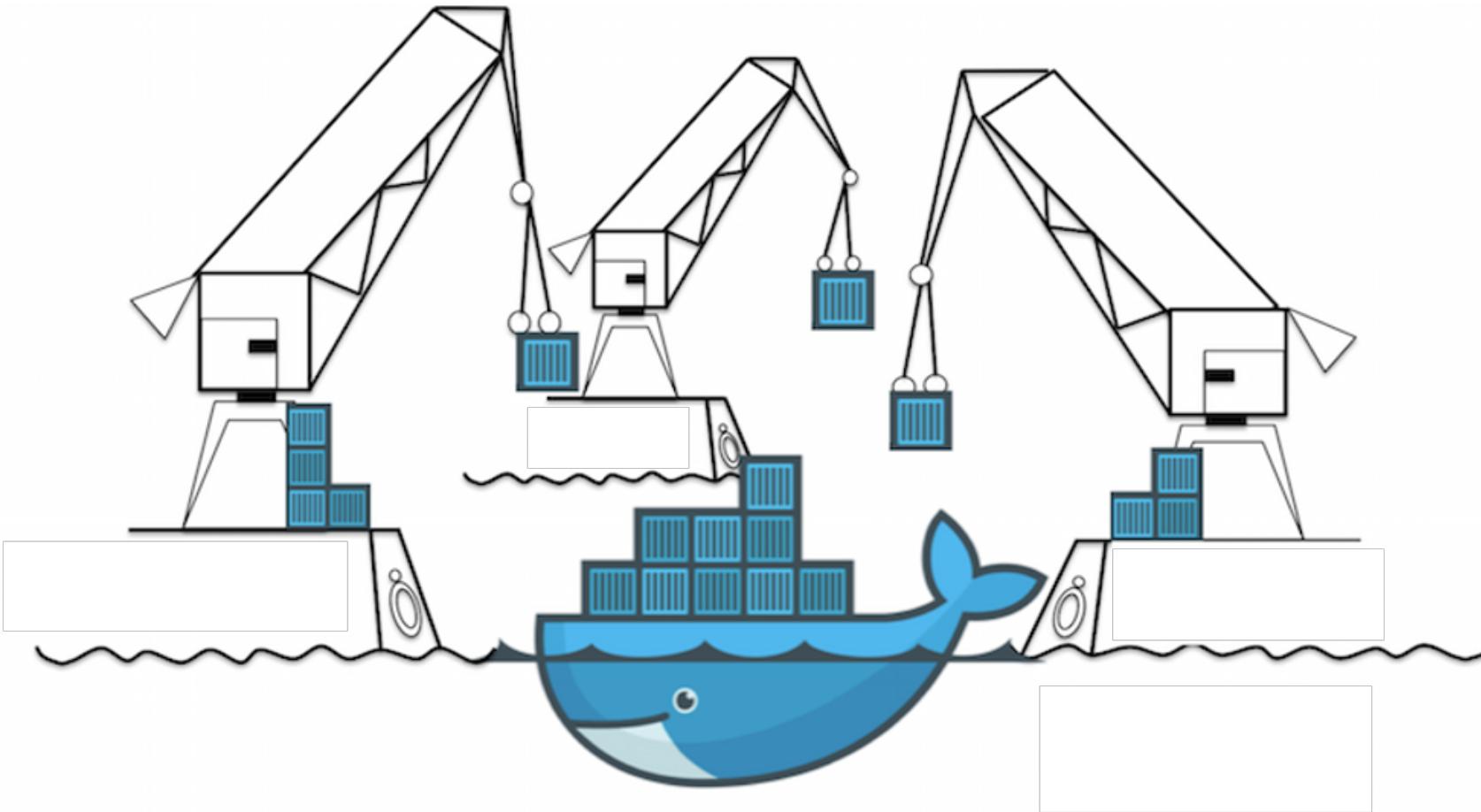
# Tools



# Kubernetes / k8s : Pre-requisite

- Container + Orchestration

# Containers



More than 5 yrs

- [Docker](#)
- [Containerd](#)
- [CRI-O](#)
- [Other CRI runtimes: frakt](#)

# Why do you need containers?



Libraries

Dependencies

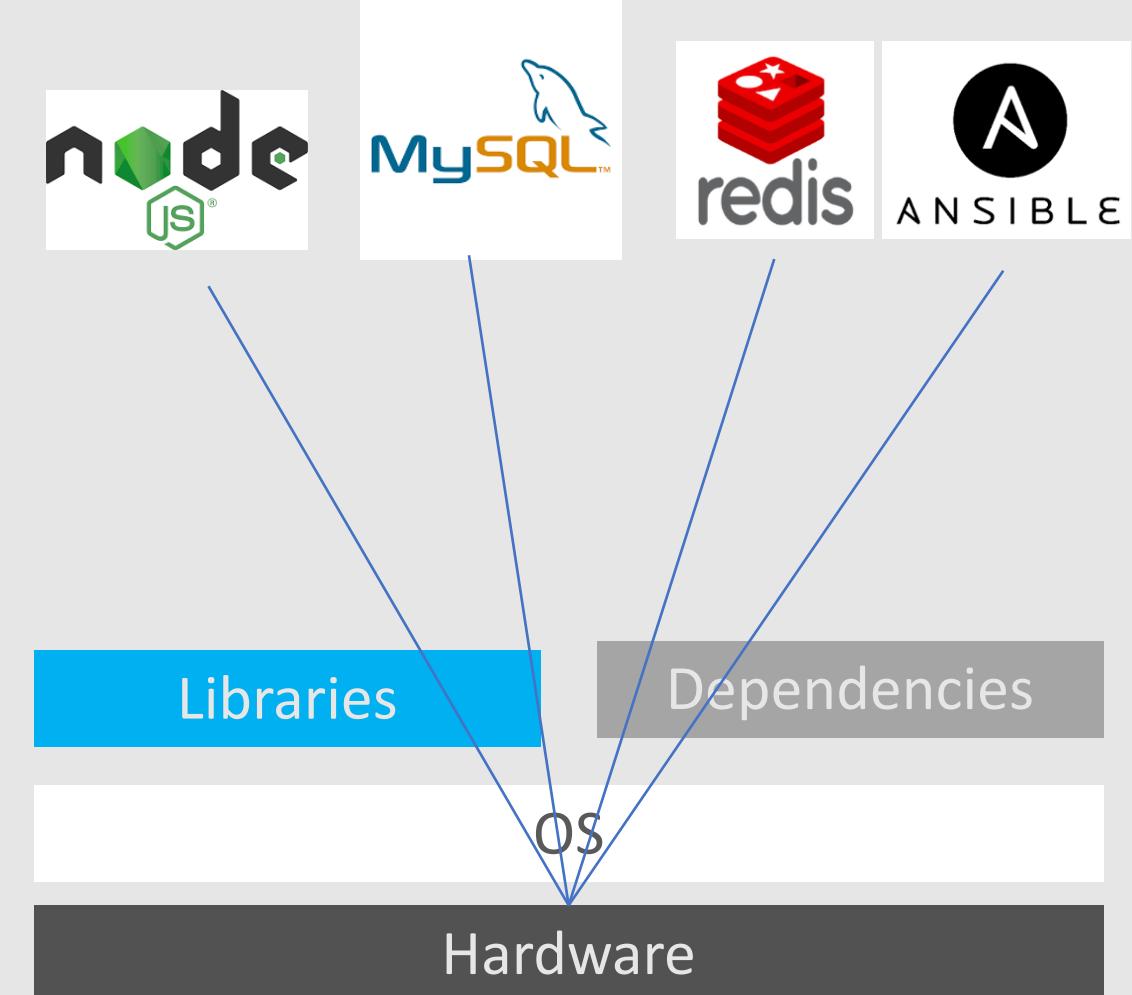
OS

Hardware

**Monolith env.**

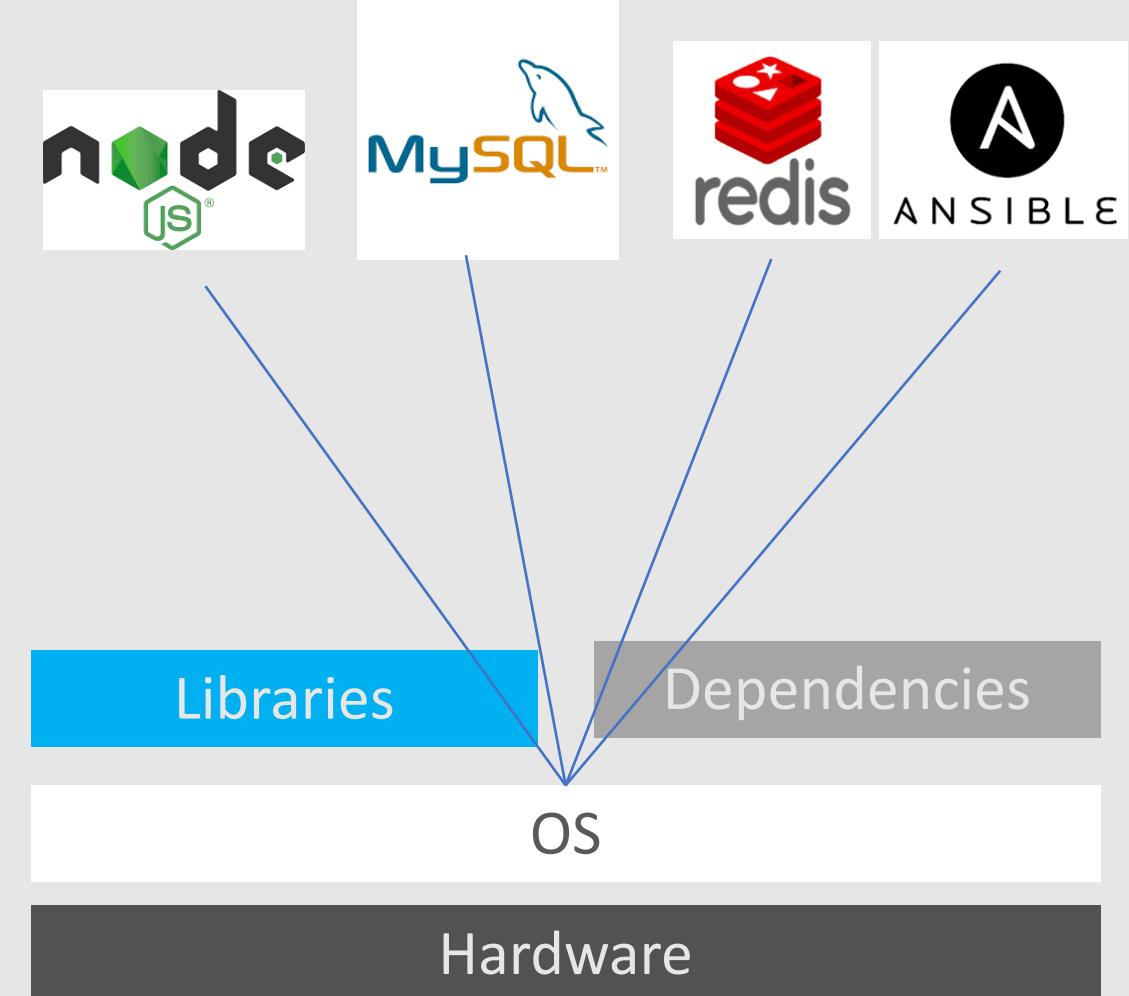
# Why do you need containers?

- Right – Required Hardware
- Compatibility/ Dependency
- Long setup time



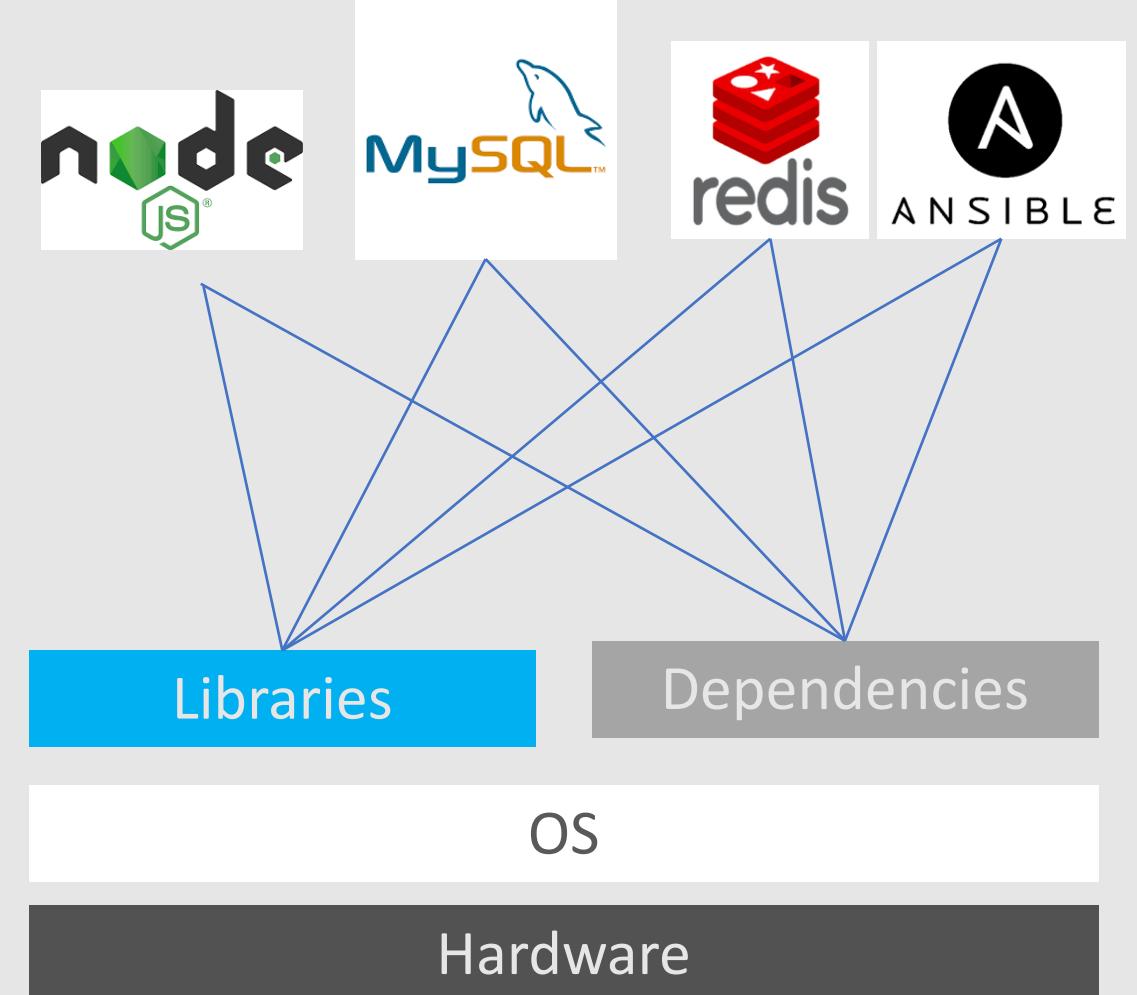
# Why do you need containers?

- Compatibility with OS



# Why do you need containers?

- Compatibility to work together
- Dependency on particular version supported etc
- Any Upgrade/Change



# Why do you need containers?

Disadvantages of the monolith environment:

- Compatibility/ Dependency
- Long setup time
- Any Upgrade/Change
- Different Dev/Test/Prod

Dev

Build

Ship

Multiplicity of hardware environments

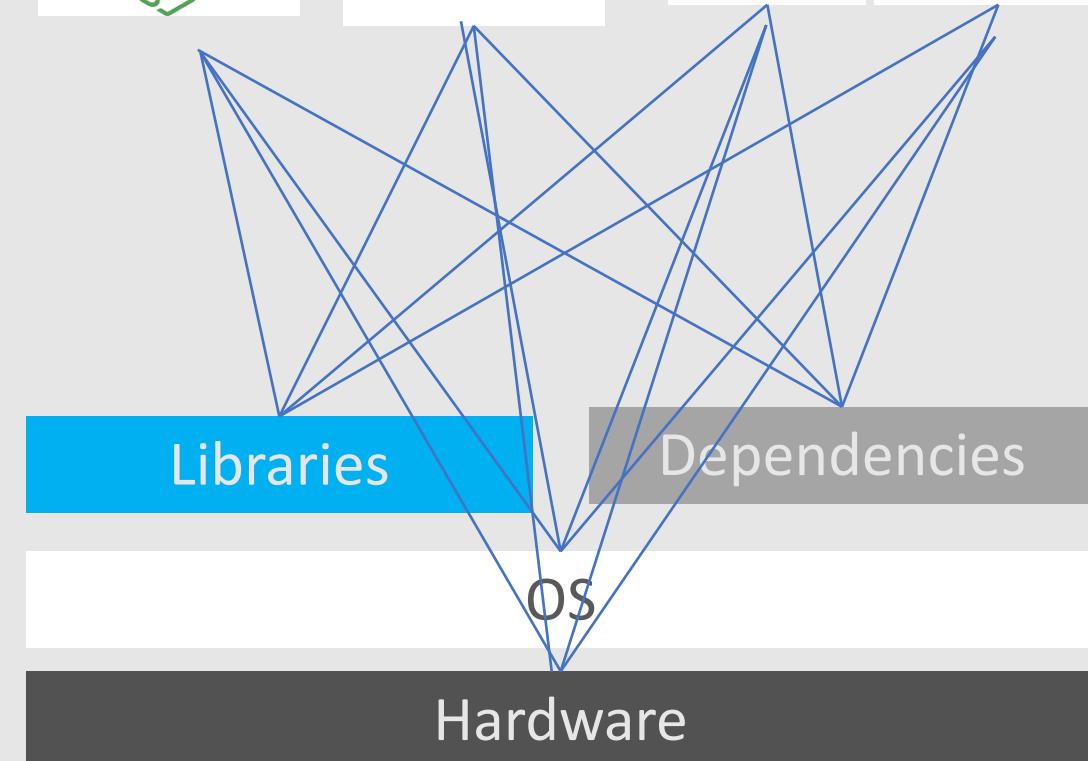


Multiplicity of Stacks



Do services and apps interact appropriately?

Can I migrate smoothly and quickly?



# Add layer



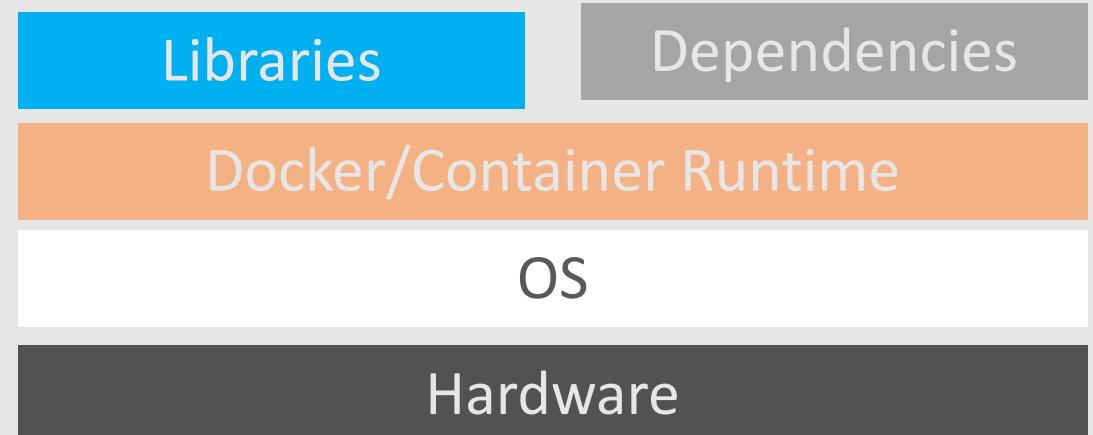
- Remove Compatibility/ Dependency
- Without modifying underline OS



# Container

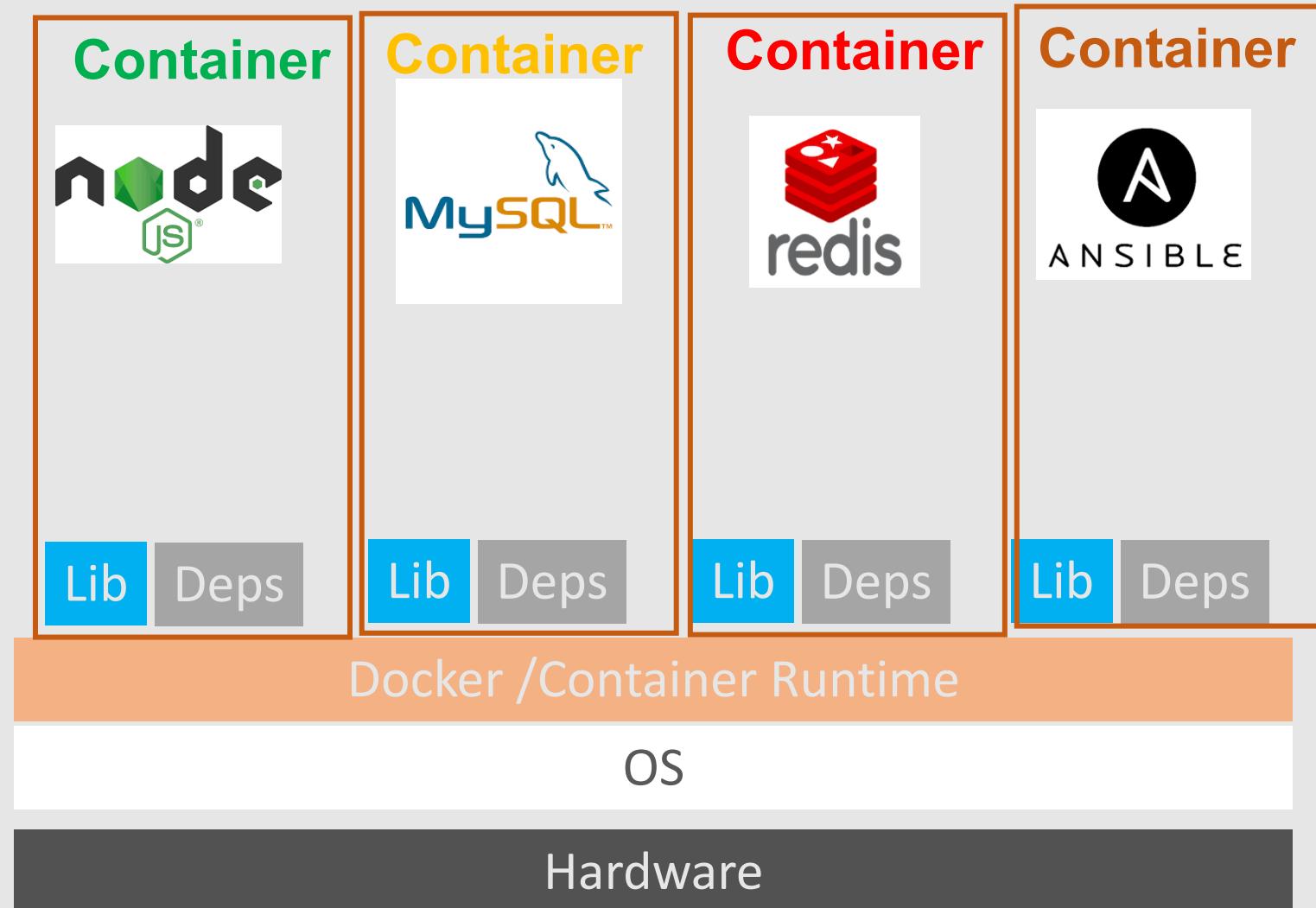


- Remove Compatibility/ Dependency

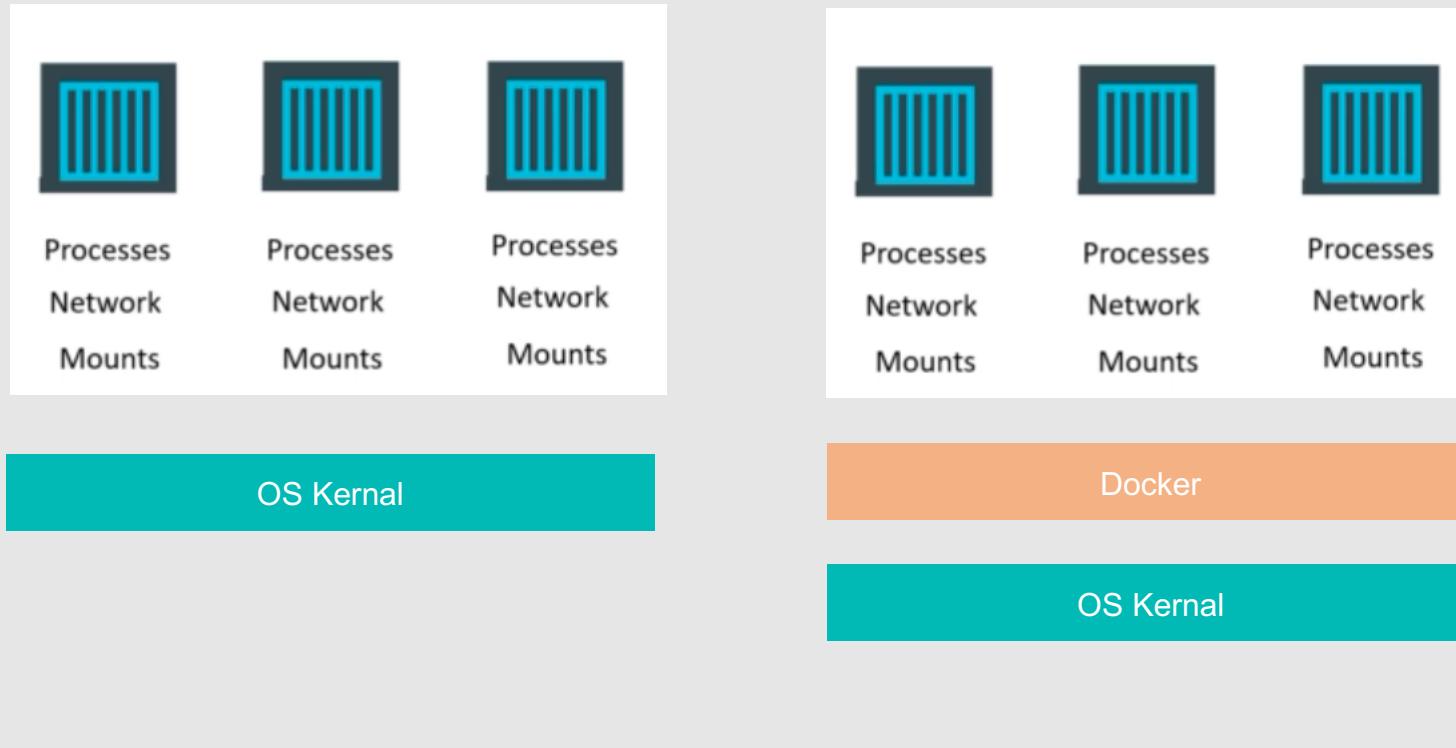


# What Container can do?

- Remove Compatibility/Dependency
- Different Dev/Test/Prod
- Scalability
- Polygot Programming



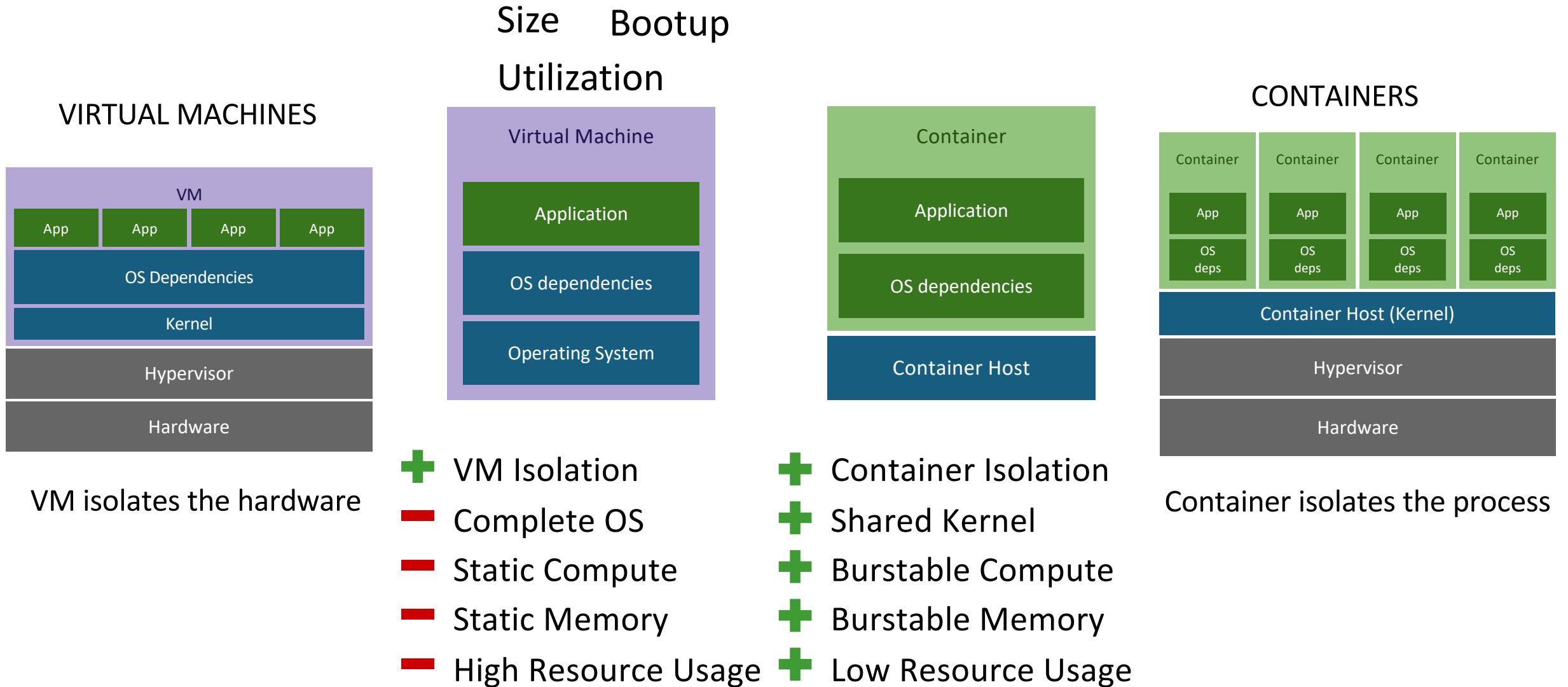
# What are containers?



**Lxc, lxd, lxcfs**

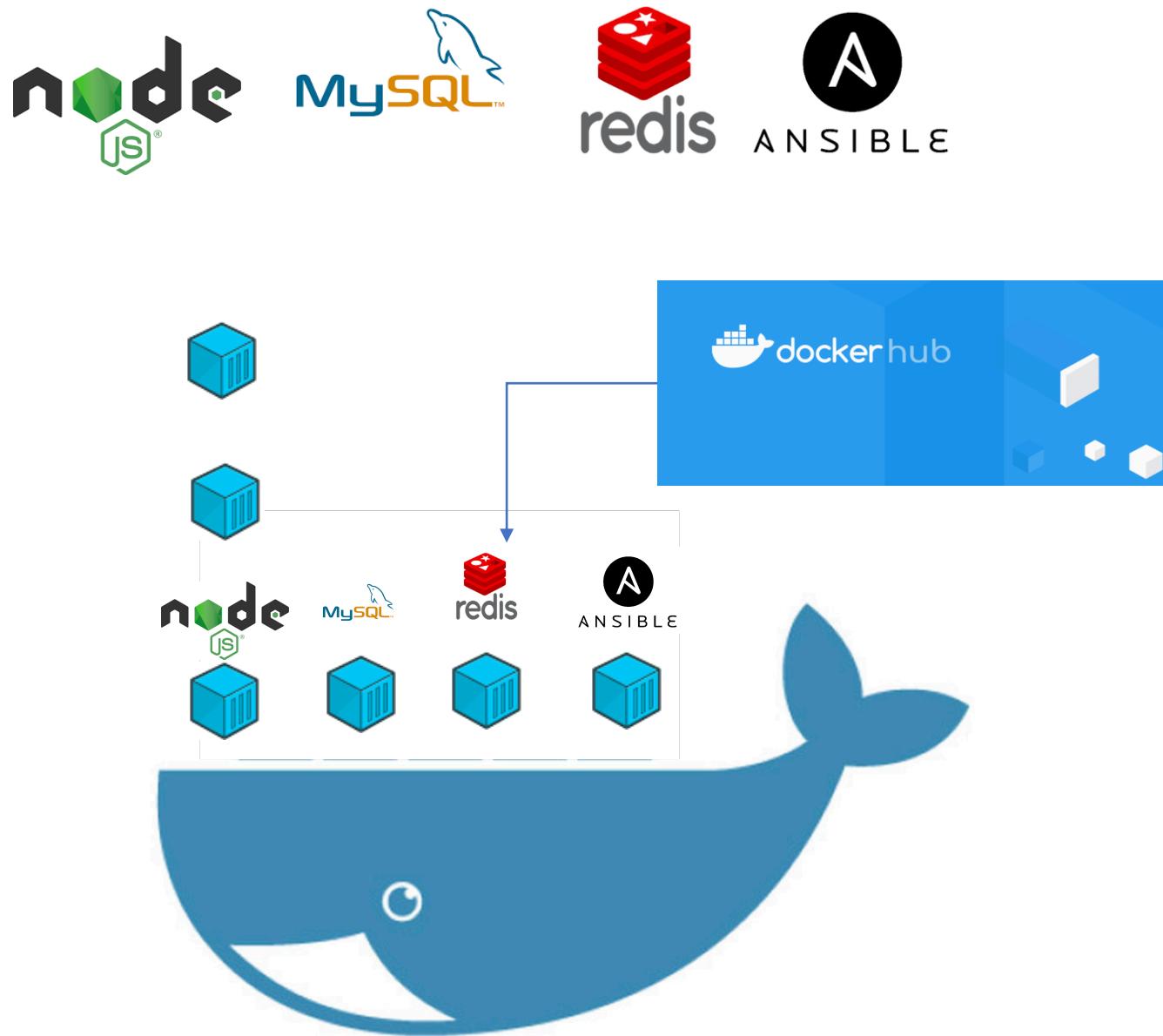
**PID** - process IDs  
**USER** - user and group IDs  
**UTS** - hostname and domain name  
**NS** - mount points  
**NET** - Network devices, stacks, ports  
**IPC** - inter-process communications, message queues  
**cgroups** - controls limits and monitoring of resources

# How Containers differ from VMs ?

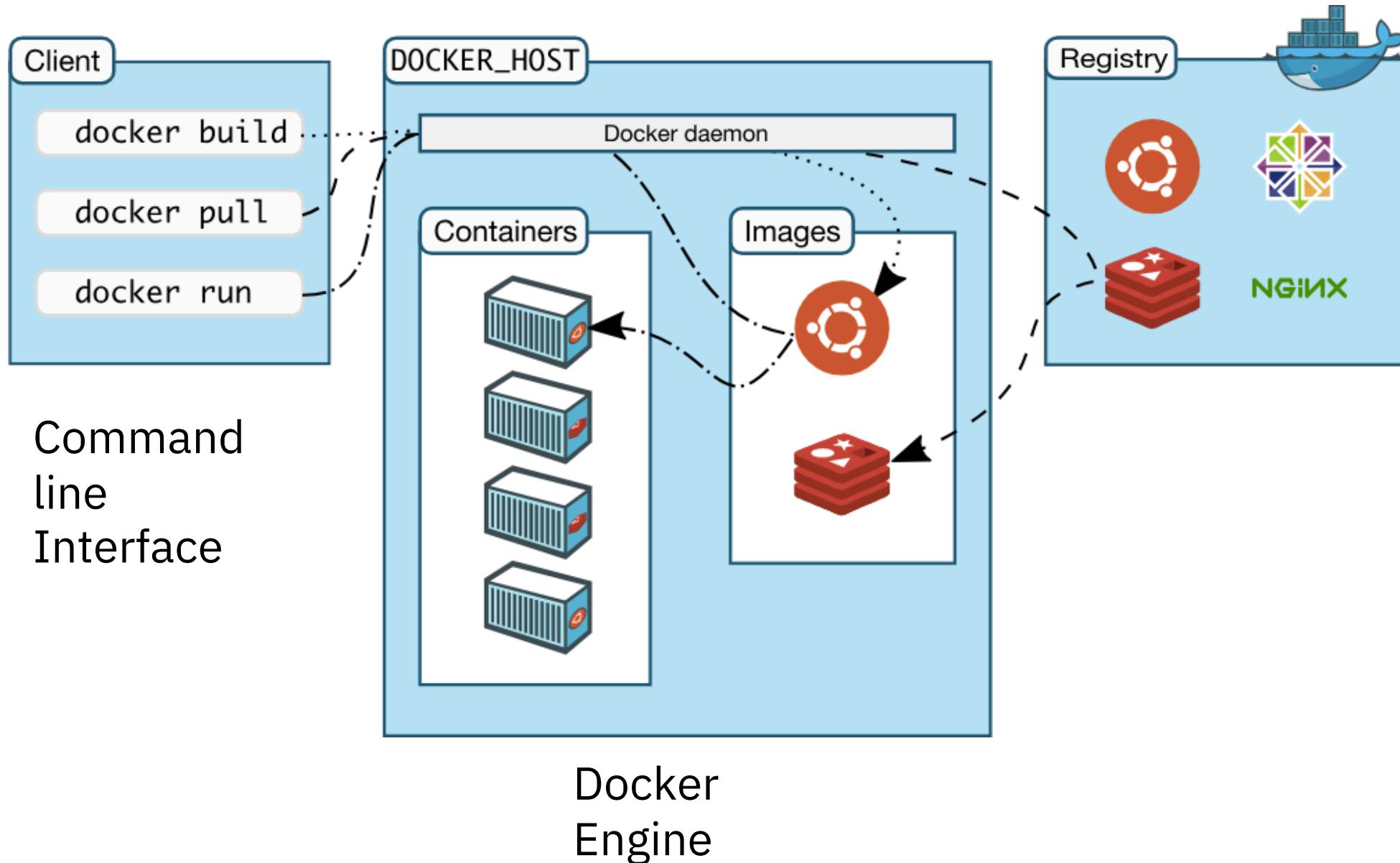


# Docker

- docker run ansible
- docker run nodejs
- docker run ansible
- docker run redis
- docker run nodejs
- docker run nodejs



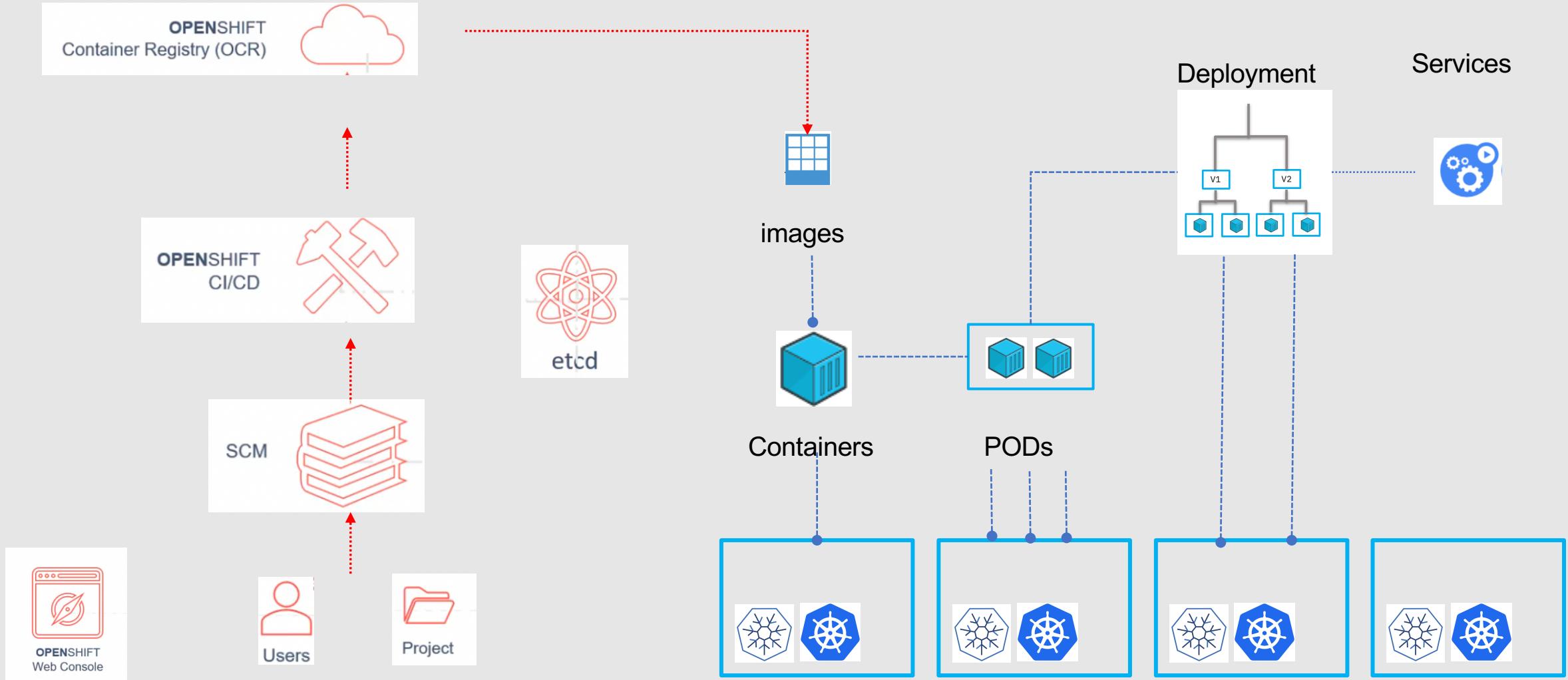
# Docker Components



# What is K8s?

- Based on Google's Borg & Omega - Open Source - Container Orchestrator
- Open Governance
  - Cloud Native Compute Foundation
- Adoption by Enterprise
  - RedHat, Microsoft, IBM and Amazon
- Help to automate DevOps – Deployment, scaling and management of containerized apps
- Helps organize container in logical units( pods, nodes)
- Helps in resource monitoring and logging

# OpenShift Components



**Kubernetes**



## DevOps Tools and User Experience

Web Console, CLI, REST API, SCM integration

## Containerized Services

Auth, Networking, Image Registry

## Runtimes and xPaaS

Java, Ruby, Node.js and more

## Kubernetes

Container orchestration  
and management

## Etcd

Cluster state and configs

## OpenShift Kubernetes Extensions

## Docker

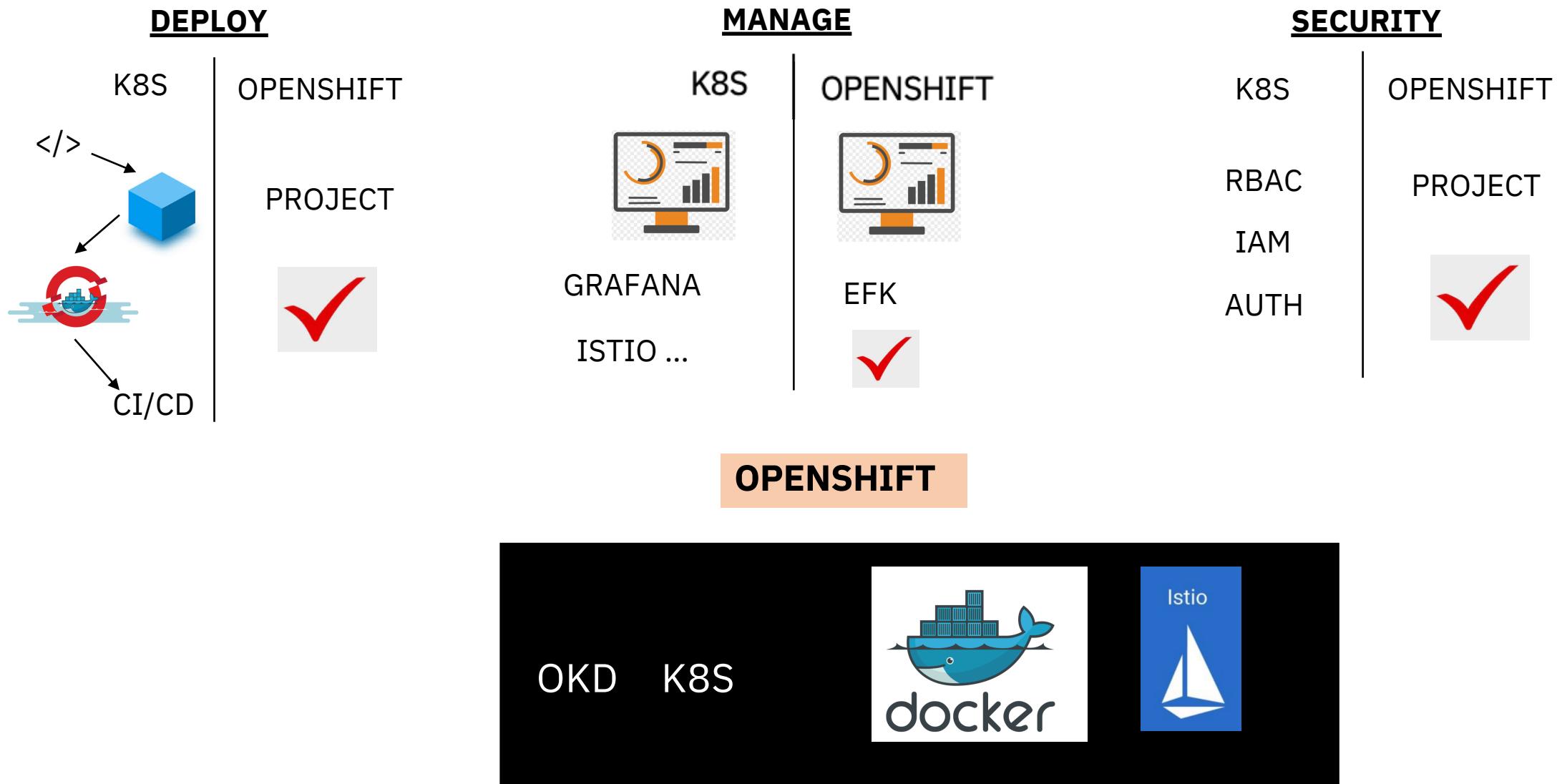
Container API and packaging format

## RHEL

Container optimized OS

# Kubernetes & Openshift : What's the difference

# KUBERNETES / OPENSHIFT



# Shared resource types:

- Kubernetes and Openshift share some resource types-
  - Pods
  - Namespaces
  - Deployment config
  - Services
  - Persistent Volumes and Volume claims
  - Secrets

# Openshift resource types:

- Some resource types are unique to OpenShift
  - Image
  - Image streams
  - templates

# OpenShift Explore

Web Console walkthrough

oc CLI walkthrough

What is a project?

What is a Route? Creating a Route

Scaling an app, self-healing

Logging applications

# Web Console Walkthrough

# CLI Walkthrough

oc CLI can be downloaded from the OpenShift website. However it comes pre-packaged with Minishift utility.

Login using a username and password. For this use oc login command . Or

## >\_ CLI

```
> oc
```

```
OpenShift Client
```

```
This client helps you develop, build, deploy, and run your applications on any  
OpenShift or Kubernetes compatible  
platform. It also includes the administrative commands for managing a cluster  
under the 'adm' subcommand.
```

```
To create a new application, login to your server and then run new-app:
```

```
oc login https://mycluster.mycompany.com  
oc new-app centos/ruby-22-centos7~https://github.com/openshift/ruby-ex.git  
oc logs -f bc/ruby-ex
```

# Login & Logout commands :



## CLI - Login

```
> oc login
```

```
OpenShift server [https://localhost:8443]: https://openshift.example.com  
Username: developer  
Authentication required for https://openshift.example.com (openshift)  
Password: *****  
Login successful.
```

```
> oc login -u developer -p developer
```

```
Login successful.
```

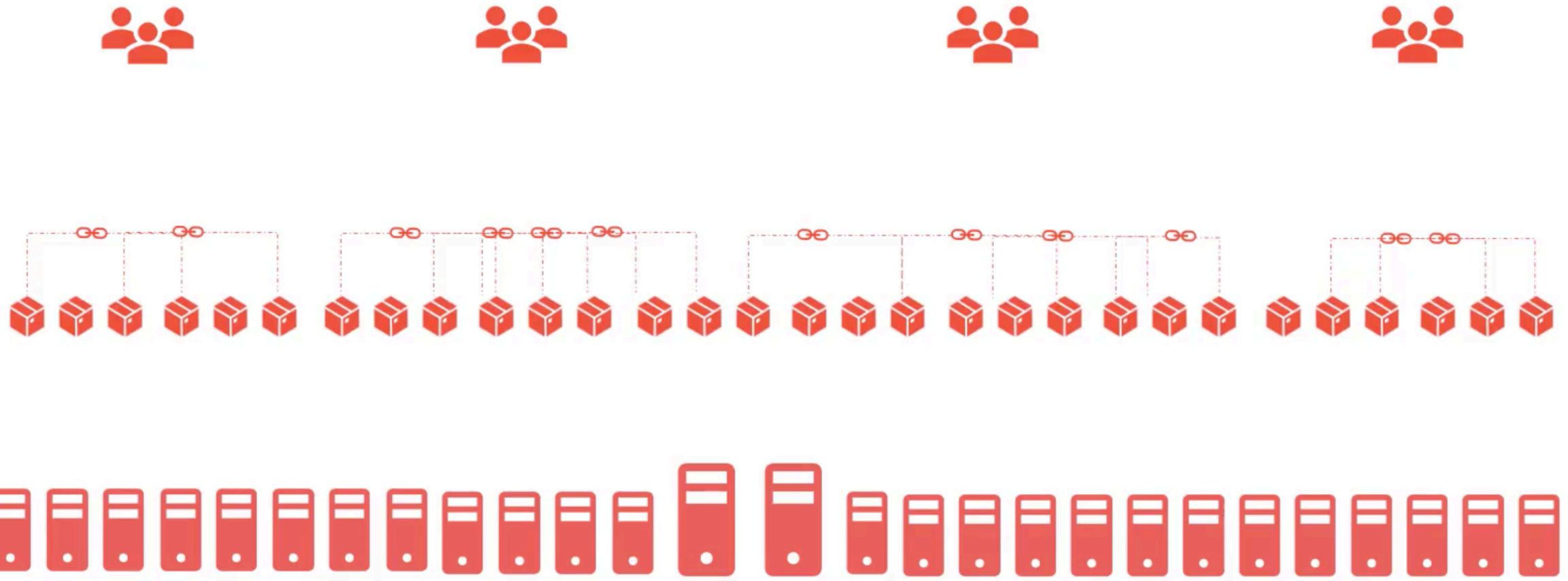
```
> oc logout
```

```
User, developer, logged out of https://openshift.example.com
```

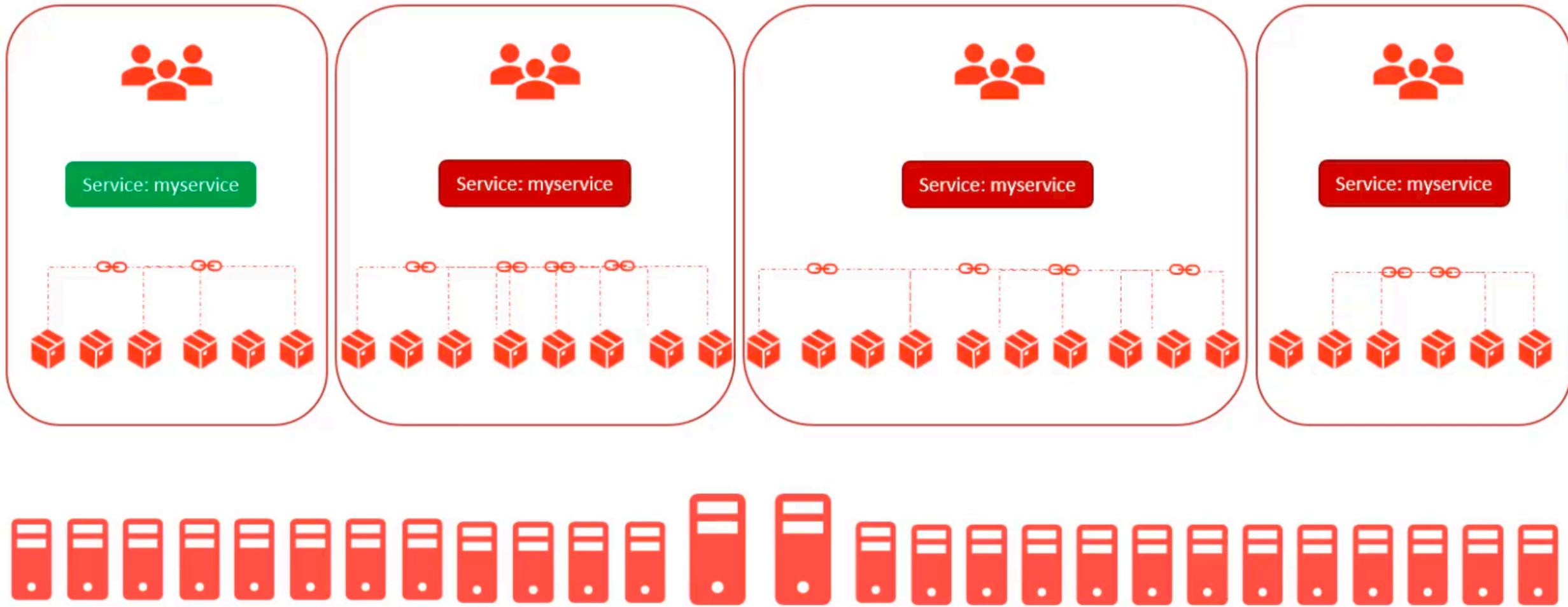
# More Details

```
Usage:  
oc [flags]  
  
Basic Commands:  
types      An introduction to concepts and types  
login      Log in to a server  
new-project Request a new project  
new-app    Create a new application  
status     Show an overview of the current project  
project    Switch to another project  
projects   Display existing projects  
explain    Documentation of resources  
cluster    Start and stop OpenShift cluster  
  
Build and Deploy Commands:  
rollout    Manage a Kubernetes deployment or OpenShift deployment config  
rollback   Revert part of an application back to a previous deployment  
new-build  Create a new build configuration  
start-build Start a new build  
cancel-build Cancel running, pending, or new builds  
import-image Imports images from a Docker registry  
tag        Tag existing images into image streams  
  
Application Management Commands:  
get        Display one or many resources  
describe   Show details of a specific resource or group of resources  
edit       Edit a resource on the server  
set        Commands that help set specific features on objects  
label      Update the labels on a resource  
annotate   Update the annotations on a resource  
expose     Expose a replicated application as a service or route  
delete     Delete one or more resources  
scale      Change the number of pods in a deployment  
autoscale  Autoscale a deployment config, deployment, replication controller, or replica set  
secrets    Manage secrets  
serviceaccounts Manage service accounts in your project  
  
Troubleshooting and Debugging Commands:  
logs      Print the logs for a resource  
rsh       Start a shell session in a pod  
rsync     Copy files between local filesystem and a pod  
port-forward Forward one or more local ports to a pod  
debug     Launch a new instance of a pod for debugging  
exec      Execute a command in a container  
proxy     Run a proxy to the Kubernetes API server  
attach    Attach to a running container  
run       Run a particular image on the cluster
```

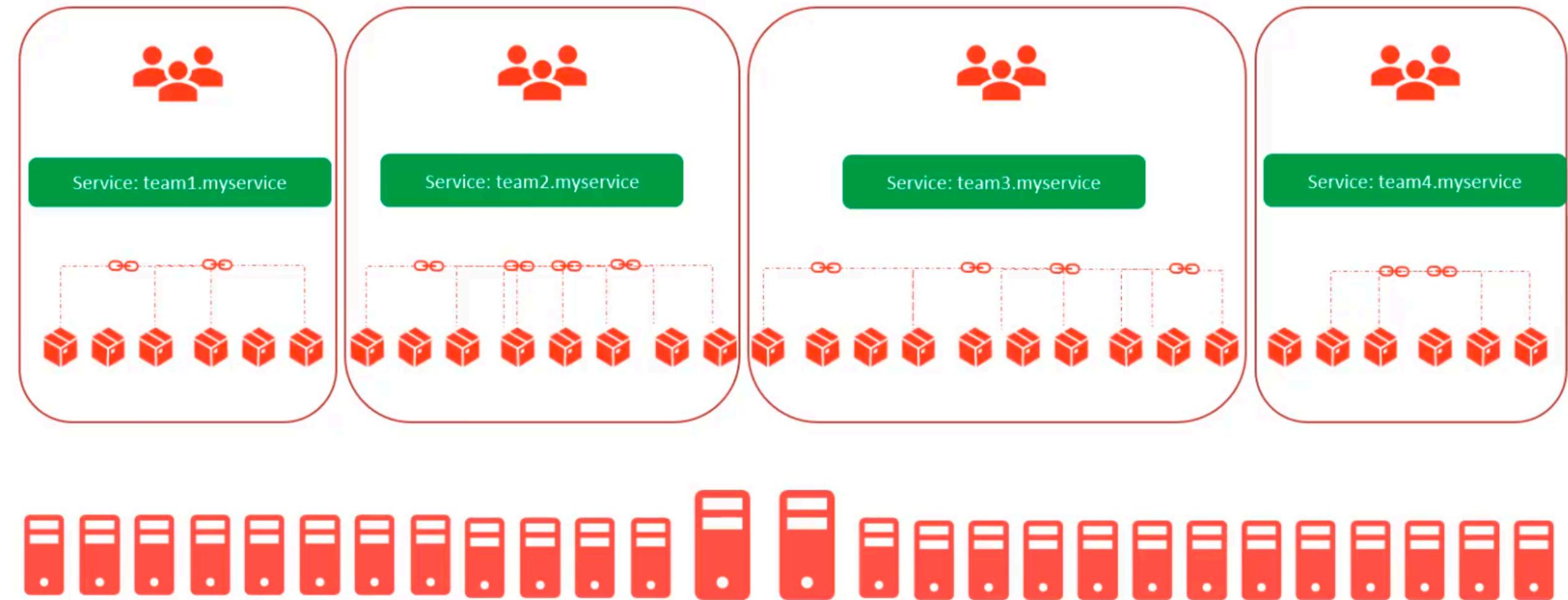
# Projects



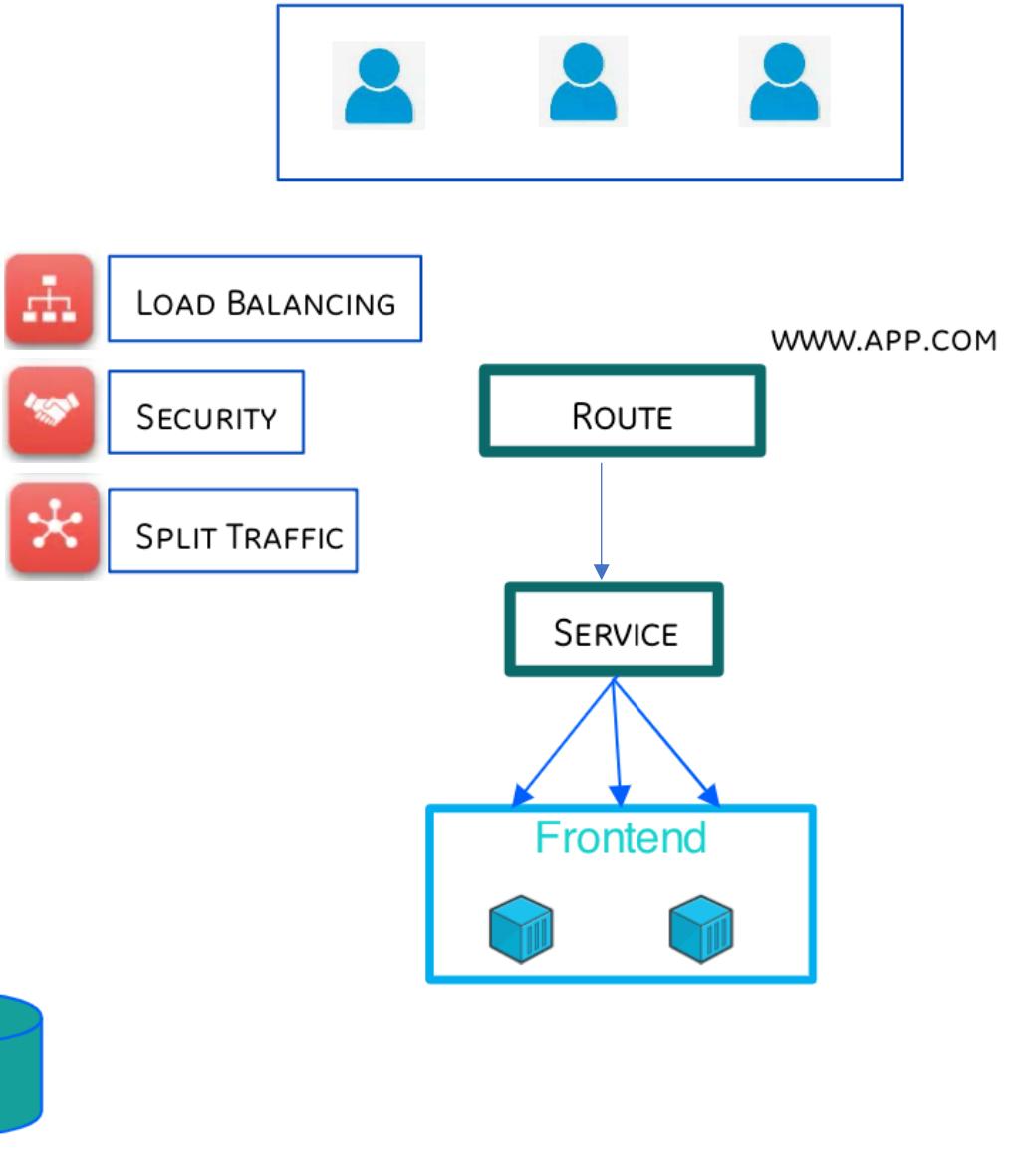
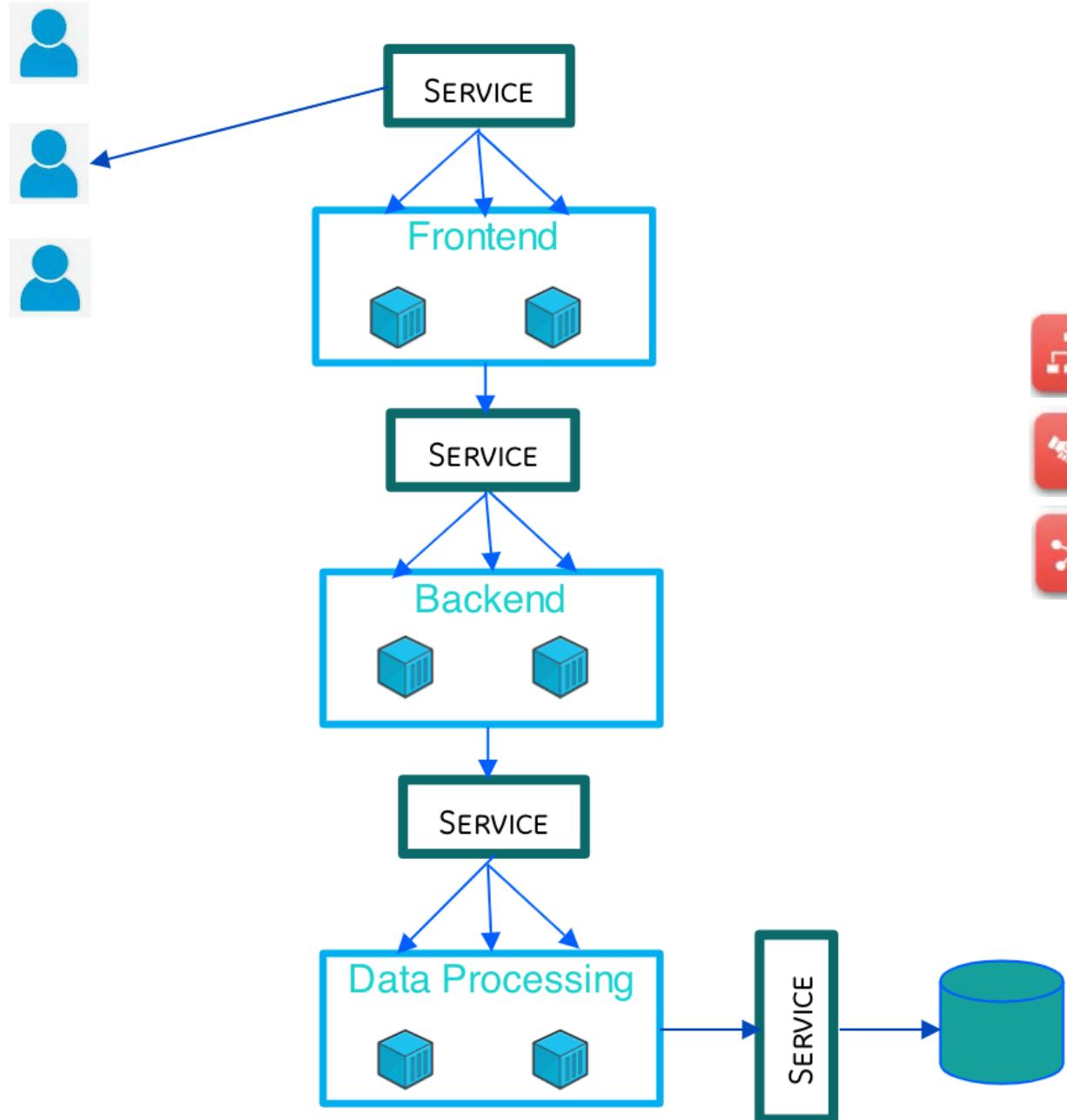
# Projects



# Projects



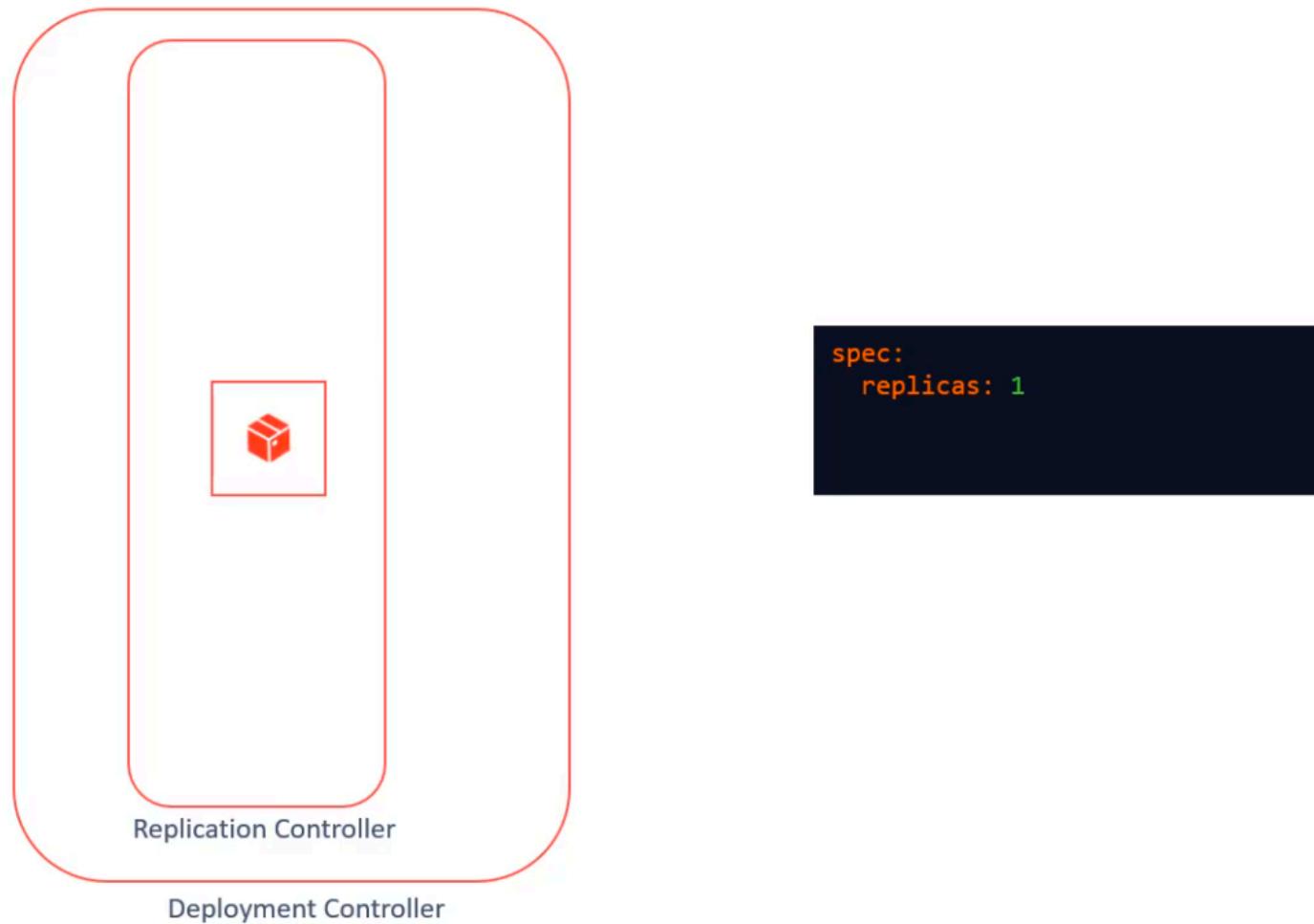
# Routes - Services



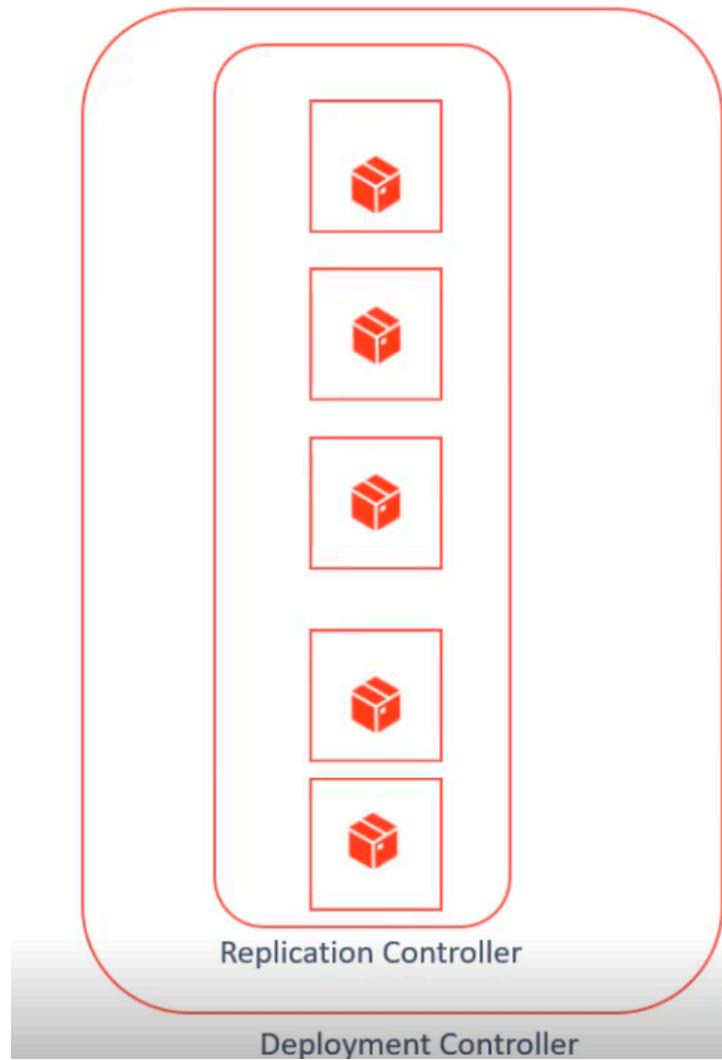
# Understanding Routes

- OpenShift routes allow network access to pods from outside the Openshift environment.
- A dedicated router pod is used to load-balance traffic between the target pods.
- The router pods uses HAProxy and can be scaled itself.
- The router exposes a public facing IP address and DNS hostname to the internal pod networking.
- Routers connect directly to the pods, the service is used for pod lookup only, but not involved in the actual traffic.

# Scale



# Scale ( Contd..)



APPLICATION

simple-webapp    <https://simple-webapp-docker-my-webapplication.192.168.99.100.nip.io>

DEPLOYMENT CONFIG

simple-webapp, #1

CONTAINERS

simple-webapp

- Image: my-webapplication/simple-webapp 64ad4d7 212.2 MiB
- Build: simple-webapp, #1
- Source: Add new file 1c42c7e
- Ports: 8080/TCP

NETWORKING

Service - Internal Traffic

simple-webapp

8080/TCP (8080-tcp) → 8080

Routes - External Traffic

<https://simple-webapp-docker-my-webapplication.192.168.99.100.nip.io>

Route simple-webapp-docker, target port 8080-tcp

Traffic Split

simple-webapp	90%
simple-webapp-docker	10%

A circular progress bar indicates a value of 5, labeled "pod".

# Agenda:

- 1) Cloud Pak
- 2) Types of Cloud Paks
- 3) Cloud Pak For Applications
- 4) Cloud Foundry Lab deployment

# **IBM Containerized Software's on OpenShift Container Platform**

# Cloud Paks – *Enterprise-ready Containerized Software*

*A faster, more secure way to move your core business applications to any cloud through enterprise-ready containerized software solutions*

## **IBM containerized software**

Packaged with Open Source components,  
pre-integrated with the common operational services,  
and secure by design



## **Container platform and operational services**

Logging, monitoring, security,  
identity access management



Azure



Google Cloud



Edge



Private



Systems

## **Complete yet simple**

*Application, data and AI services,  
fully modular and easy to consume*

## **IBM certified**

*Full software stack support, and ongoing  
security, compliance and version compatibility*

## **Run anywhere**

*On-premises, on private and public clouds,  
and in pre-integrated systems*

## Cloud Pak for Applications



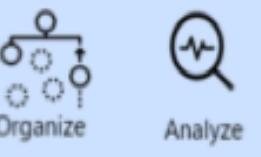
Developer &  
DevOps Tools      Modernization  
Toolkit



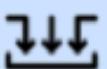
Frameworks and Runtimes

Container platform and  
operational services

## Cloud Pak for Data



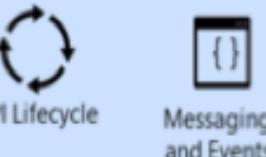
Organize      Analyze



Collect

Container platform and  
operational services

## Cloud Pak for Integration



API Lifecycle      Messaging  
and Events



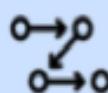
App and Data Integration

Container platform and  
operational services

## Cloud Pak for Automation



Content      Operational  
Intelligence



Workflow and Decisions

Container platform and  
operational services

## Cloud Pak for Multicloud Management



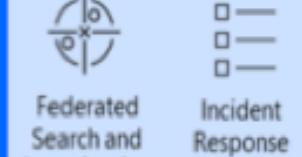
Multicloud      App and  
Infrastructure



Security and Compliance  
Management

Container platform and  
operational services

## Cloud Pak for Security



Federated Search and  
Investigation      Incident  
Response



Security Orchestration  
and Automation

Container platform and  
operational services



IBM Cloud

AWS

MS Azure

Google Cloud



Edge



Private



Systems

# Cloud Pak for Applications | 3 customer needs with 1 offering

*Flexibly rebalance entitlement over time: from what you need today, to what you need tomorrow*



## Run existing apps

| Continue to run your apps, where they are.



## Modernize existing apps

| When apps need to move, IBM has the most experience, tools, and experts to move them



## Building new apps

| New apps are automatically ready for hybrid-cloud deployment, using the best of open source, fully supported

# Cloud Pak for Applications

*Build, deploy and run applications in a modern, microservice-based framework*

## Key capabilities



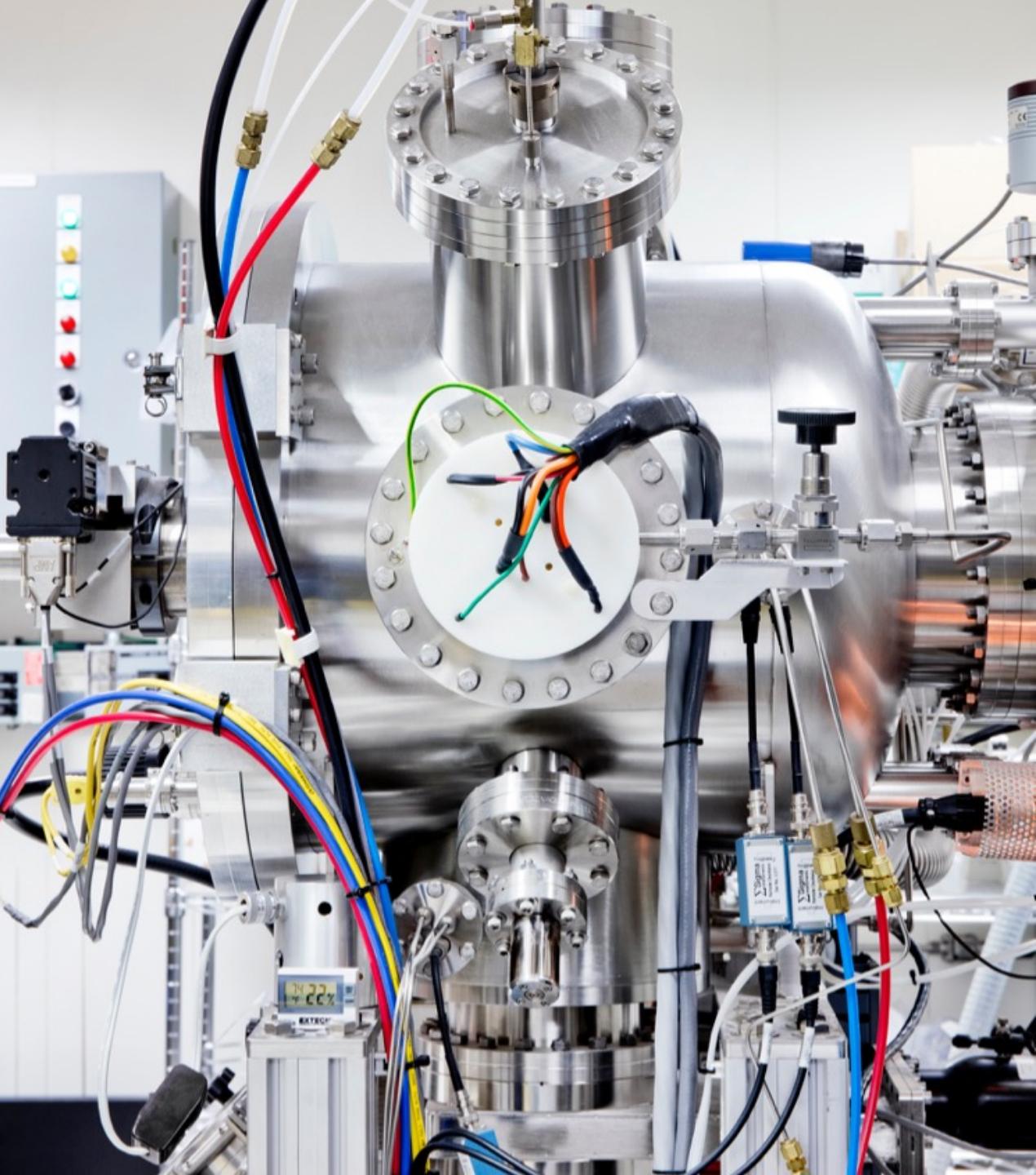
## Use cases

- Move and modernize applications - using insights about your current infrastructure to appropriately refactor, optimize resources and costs, reduce complexity and deliver apps on multiple clouds
- Develop cloud native apps with containers, starting with open source, common services, developer tools of choice, and integrated DevOps

## Competitive differentiation

- Optimized set of frameworks and runtimes for cloud native and traditional
- Accelerate development with governance, supported by IBM enterprise expertise
- Portability across multiple cloud environments, avoiding vendor lock-in
- Investment protection as you modernize at your pace

# Lab1 Time!





#IBMDeveloper