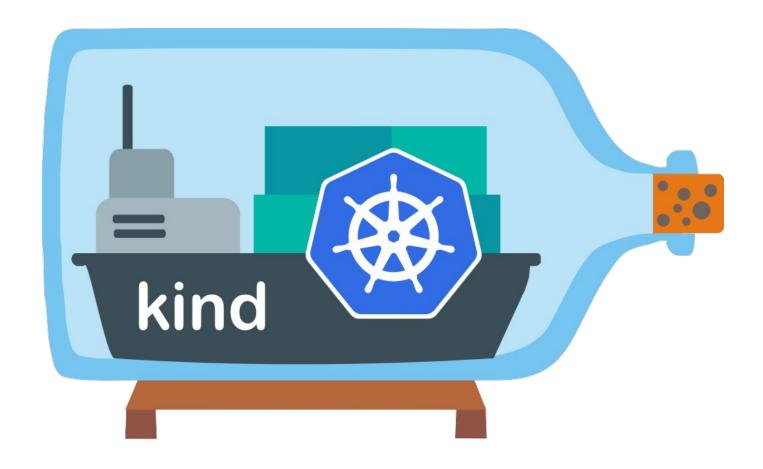
How we benefits from KIND (kubernetes in docker)



Dario Maiocchi

What is kind?

https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/kind

Kubernetes in docker

Why kind?

Kind is lightweight.

Run test locally and remotely (GitHub) fast and easy.

It is used upstream

Kind Part 01:

* Kind ecosystems and operators

- 1) The general idea about how kind fit in our existing context
- 2) Kind with kubernetes operators. (registry-operator and dex as example)

OUR DESIGN GOALS:

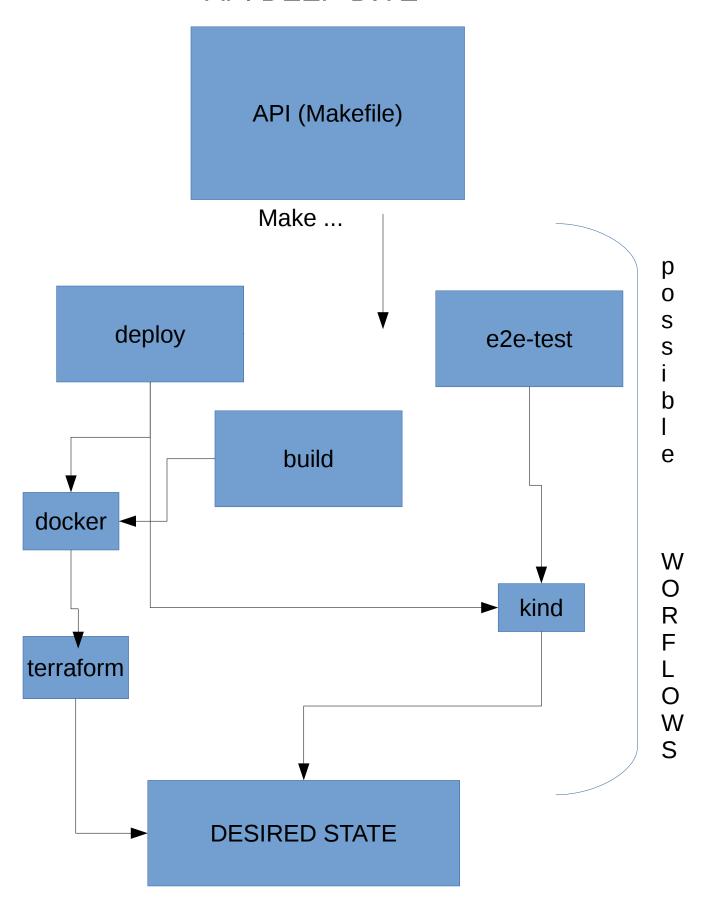
1) REMOTE = LOCAL execution

2) Frameworkless as possible

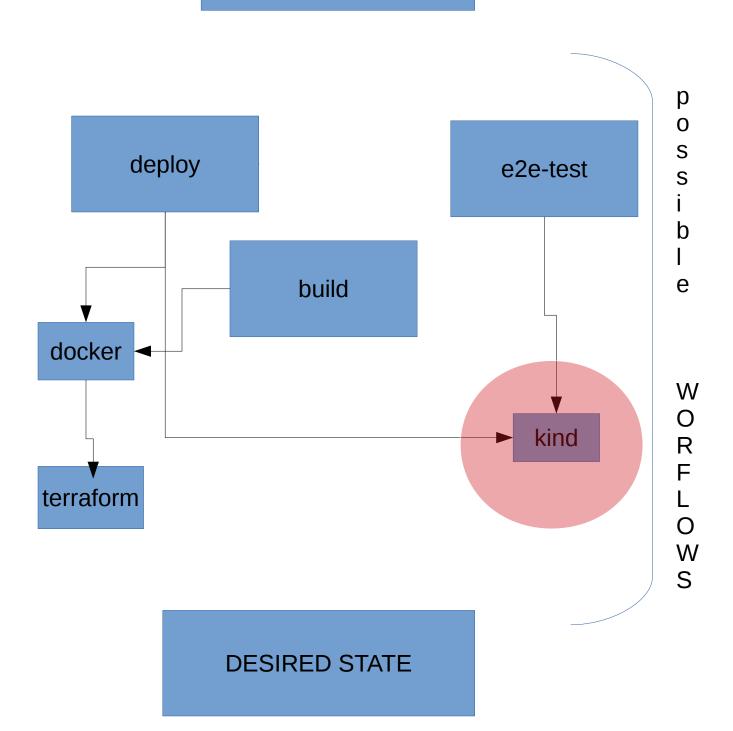
3) easy to execute, change and maintain. (API allow transparency)

4) Beeing composable of small units (UNIX principle)

API DEEP-DIVE

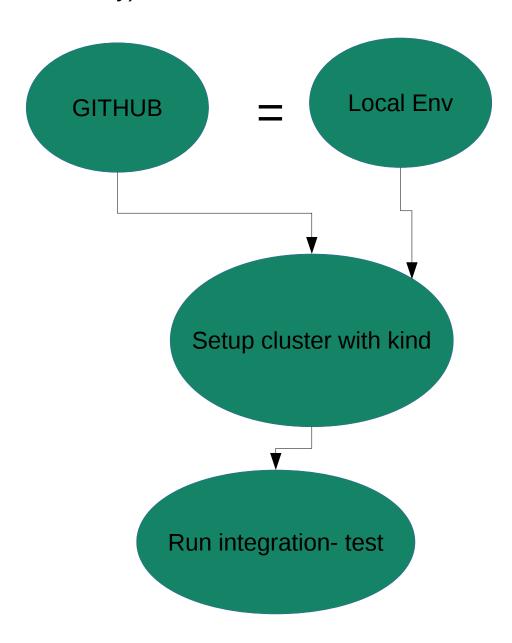


API (Makefile)



KIND with kubernetes operators.

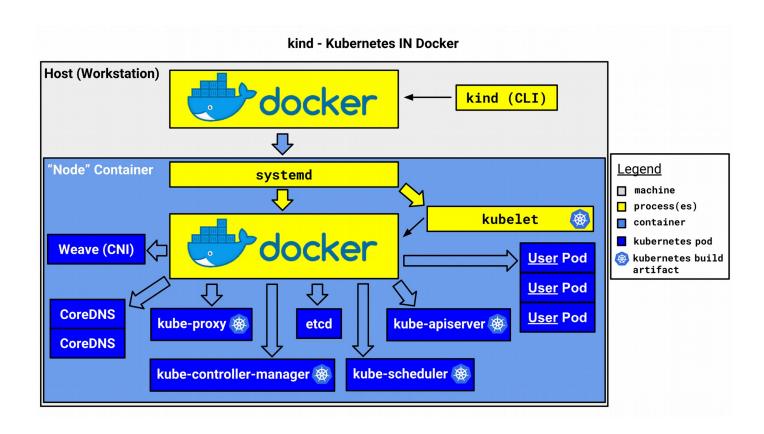
(Kubernetes operator pattern extend K8s cluster with custom functionality)



GOAL: validate operators against a cluster before merging Prs.

https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/kind/blob/master/docs/design/design.md

KIND CURRENT DESIGN



Real EXAMPLES from our GITHUB:

```
468 Using Go 1.5 Vendoring, not checking for Godeps
470 $ curl -Lo kubectl https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/v1.12.0/bin/linux/amd64
471 $ make kind-install KIND VERSION="0.0.1"
    $ make kind-create-cluster
    kind create cluster
   Creating cluster 'kind-1' ...

√ Ensuring node image (kindest/node:v1.12.2) 

■
481 ✓ [kind-1-control-plane] Creating node container 翰
482 🗸 [kind-1-control-plane] Fixing mounts 🔤
483 ✓ [kind-1-control-plane] Starting systemd 🖵
484 ✓ [kind-1-control-plane] Waiting for docker to be ready ◀
    ✓ [kind-1-control-plane] Starting Kubernetes (this may take a minute) *
   Cluster creation complete. You can now use the cluster with:
    export KUBECONFIG="$(kind get kubeconfig-path)"
489 kubectl cluster-info
490 $ make kind-e2e-tests
                                                                                                                               113.16s
491 make e2e-tests KUBECONFIG=/home/travis/.kube/kind-config-1
492 make[1]: Entering directory `/home/travis/gopath/src/github.com/kubic-project/registries-operator'
   sh ./tests/e2e-tests.sh
   KUBECONFIG variable point to :
    /home/travis/.kube/kind-config-1
    -- cluster info --
498 Kubernetes master is running at https://localhost:35184
499 KubeDNS is running at https://localhost:35184/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/kube-dns:dns/proxy
501 To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-info dump'.
    make[2]: Entering directory `/home/travis/gopath/src/github.com/kubic-project/registries-operator'
   >>> Building cmd/registries-operator/registries-operator...
505 GO111MODULE=on GO15VENDOREXPERIMENT=1 go build -ldflags "-X=main.Version=1.0.0 -X=main.Build=`git rev-parse HEAD 2>/dev/null`" -o
    cmd/registries-operator/registries-operator cmd/registries-operator/main.go
```

```
go: downloading golang.org/x/text v0.3.0
go: downloading golang.org/x/sys v0.0.0-20181005133103-4497e2df6f9e
go: downloading k8s.io/utils v0.0.0-20180918230422-cd34563cd63c
go: downloading github.com/ugorji/go v1.1.1
>>> Using /home/travis/.kube/kind-config-1...
>>> Loading stuff with kubectl apply
serviceaccount/regs-jobs created
serviceaccount/regs-controller created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/registries.kubic.opensuse.org created
>>> Running cmd/registries-operator/registries-operator
cmd/registries-operator/registries-operator manager \
                -v 5 \
                --kubeconfig /home/travis/.kube/kind-config-1 \
make[2]: Leaving directory `/home/travis/gopath/src/github.com/kubic-project/registries-operator'
make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/travis/gopath/src/github.com/kubic-project/registries-operator'
The command "make kind-e2e-tests" exited with 0.
Done. Your build exited with 0.
```

Makefile?

LINDY EFFECT

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lindy_effect

The Lindy effect is a concept that the future life expectancy of some non-perishable things like a technology or an idea is proportional to their current age, so that every additional period of survival implies a longer remaining life expectancy.

