Quality Attributes

Docker & Kubernetes

Related work

Since 2017-2018

The Present

- NSWI150 - Virtualizace a cloud computing
- NSWI177 - Úvod do Linuxu
- NSWI153 - Pokročilé programování webových aplikací
- …

Quality Attributes

Run-Time

- Availability (ANSI/TIA-942, …)
- Performance
- Security
- …

Non-Run-Time

- Modifiability
- Portability
- Testability
- Reusability
- Integrability
- …

Toolbox – what is missing?

Managing expectations

I want to learn Docker / Kubernetes ...

- print(“Hello, World!”)
- C++ in 21 days

Software architect

A software architect is a software developer expert who makes high-level design choices and tries to enforce technical standards, including software coding standards, tools, and platforms.

Source https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_architect

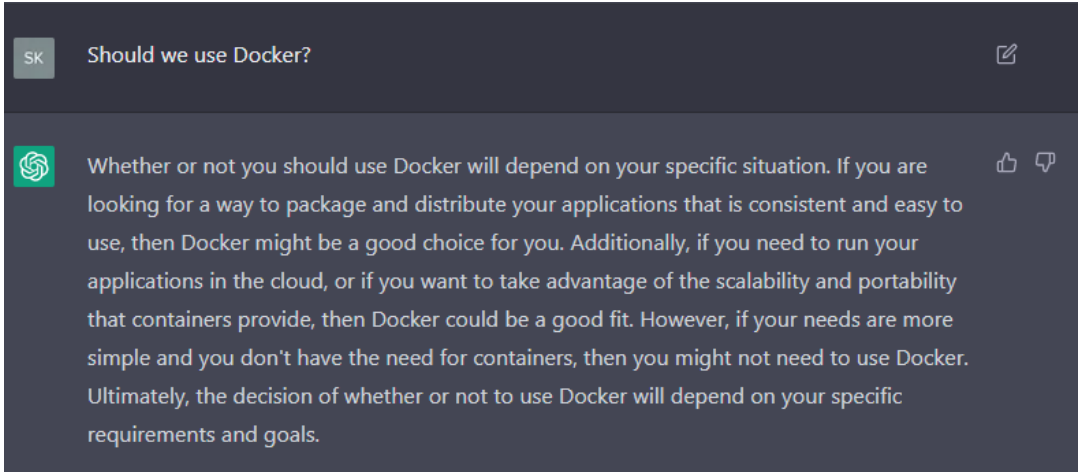
Docker

Learning Docker …

Why Docker ?

In **2013**, Docker introduced what would become the industry standard for containers. Containers are a standardized unit of software that allows developers to isolate their app from its environment, solving the “it works on my machine” headache.

For millions of developers today, Docker is the de facto standard to build and share containerized apps – from desktop, to the cloud.

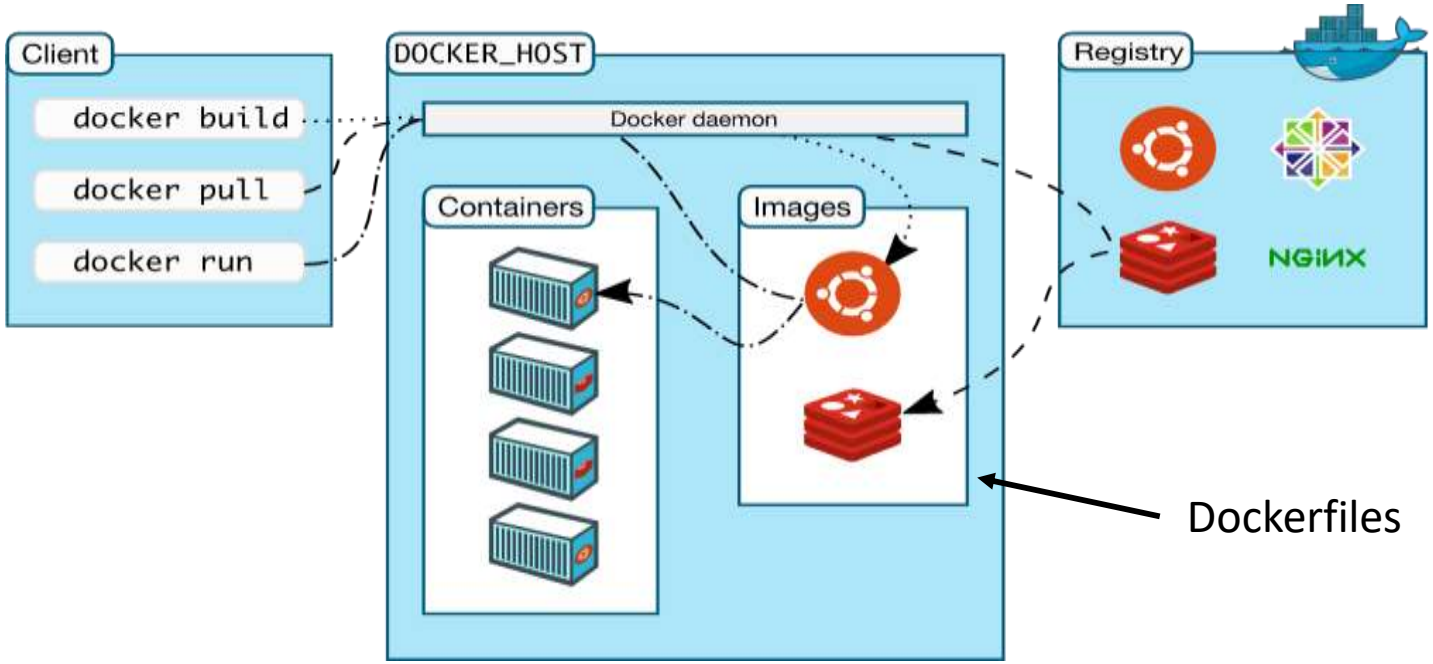


Choose a plan that is right for you …

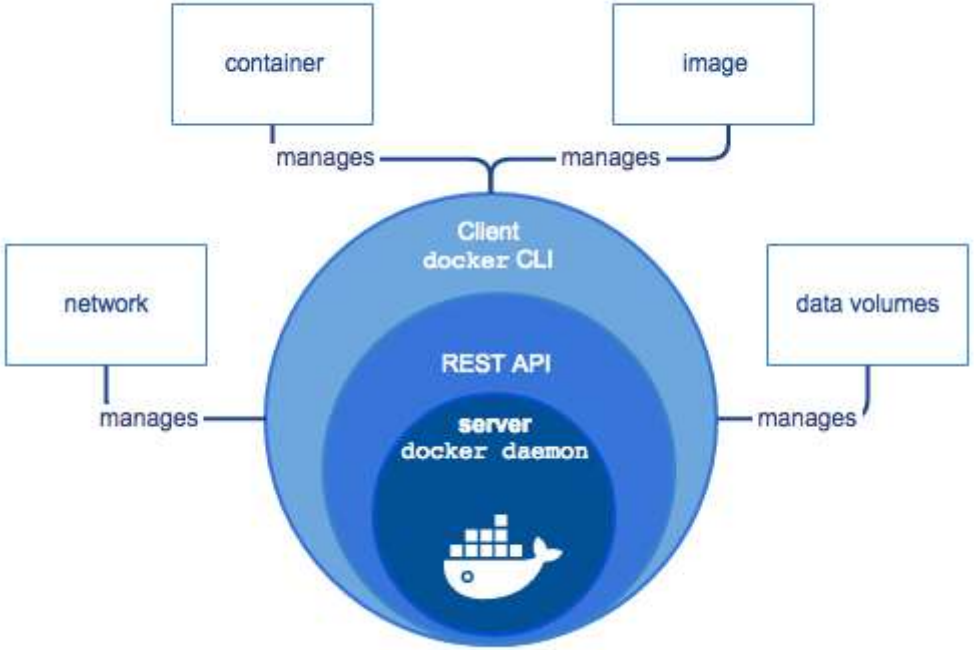
What is Docker?

Containerization is a lightweight virtualization technology

alternative to hypervisor virtualization.



What is Docker?



Docker implementation

Linux namespaces provide isolated environments:

- pid namespace - process isolation
- net namespace - network interface
- ip namespace - inter-process communication
- mnt namespace - filesystem mounting points
- uts namespace - isolation of kernel and version identifiers

Control groups (cgroups) to limit resources.

Union file system (UnionFS) variants to manage file system.

….

Demo : Docker

- Docker install
- Docker commands
- Hello world
- Dockerfile
- Node.js application

There is more ...

- Docker Captain Program
- Docker Volume
- ADD / COPY / ~~MAINTAINER~~ / ENTRYPOINT/…
- Multi-stage builds
- Docker Network
- API (REST, /var/run/docker.sock)
- cAdvisor
- Podman
- ….

Quality Attributes with Docker

Run-Time

- Availability
- Performance
- Security
- …

Non-Run-Time

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- …

What if …

```
FROM maven:3-jdk-10-slim
RUN apt-get update; apt-get upgrade –y
RUN apt-get install -y curl software-properties-common gnupg; \
  curl -sL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_10.x | bash -
RUN apt-get install -y nodejs
RUN node -v; npm –v

WORKDIR /etl
COPY . .
RUN mvn install –DskipTests
RUN chmod a+x start.sh

CMD ["/bin/bash", "/etl/start.sh"]
```

```
exec ./executor.sh & exec ./executor-monitor.sh & exec ./storage.sh & exec ./frontend.sh
```

https://github.com/linkedpipes/etl/pull/627

Docker Compose

Docker Compose

- Docker Compose vs. Docker-Compose
- Declarative
- Definition in *docker-compose.yml*
- Multiple isolated environments on a single host
- Service discovery

Demo : Docker Compose

- Two services Frontend / Backend
- Scale Frontend
- Reverse proxy
- Showcase Prankweb

Meme Time

Quality Attributes with Docker Compose

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There is more …

- Multiple networks
- Service dependencies
- Development vs Production docker files
- Docker Compose File
- ….

What is Container Orchestration?

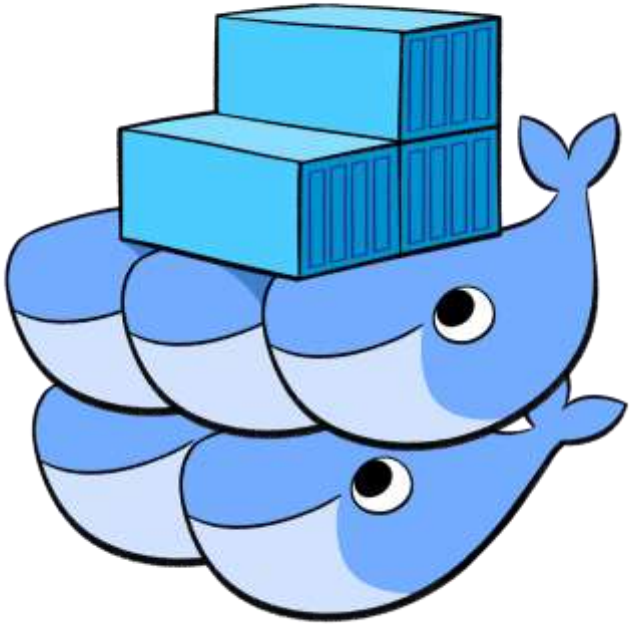
Container orchestration is the automation of much of the operational effort required to run containerized workloads and services.

This includes a wide range of things software teams need to manage a container's lifecycle, including provisioning, deployment, scaling (up and down), networking, load balancing and more.

… a containerized application might translate into operating hundreds or thousands of containers, especially when building and operating any large-scale system.

Source: https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/container-orchestration.html

Docker Swarm



Docker Swarm is Dead. Long Live Kubernetes!

11 October, 2017 | by Kendall Miller

https://www.fairwinds.com/blog/docker-swarm-is-dead-long-live-kubernetes

Mirantis is committed to providing an excellent experience to all Docker Enterprise platform customers and currently expects to support Swarm for at least two years, depending on customer input into the roadmap. 11.2019

https://www.mirantis.com/blog/mirantis-acquires-docker-enterprise-platform-business/

The firm wanted to "to simplify container usage at enterprise scale with freedom of choice for orchestrators…and our customers can rest assured that Mirantis will continue to support their Swarm investments." 02.2020

https://devclass.com/2020/02/25/mirantis-to-keep-docker-swarm-buzzing-around-pledges-new-features/

Classic Swarm has been archived and is no longer actively developed. You may want to use the Swarm mode built into the Docker Engine instead, or another orchestration system. 10.2022

https://github.com/docker-archive/classicswarmt

Docker Swarm

A swarm is a group of (physical/virtual) machines (nodes) that are running Docker and joined into a cluster.

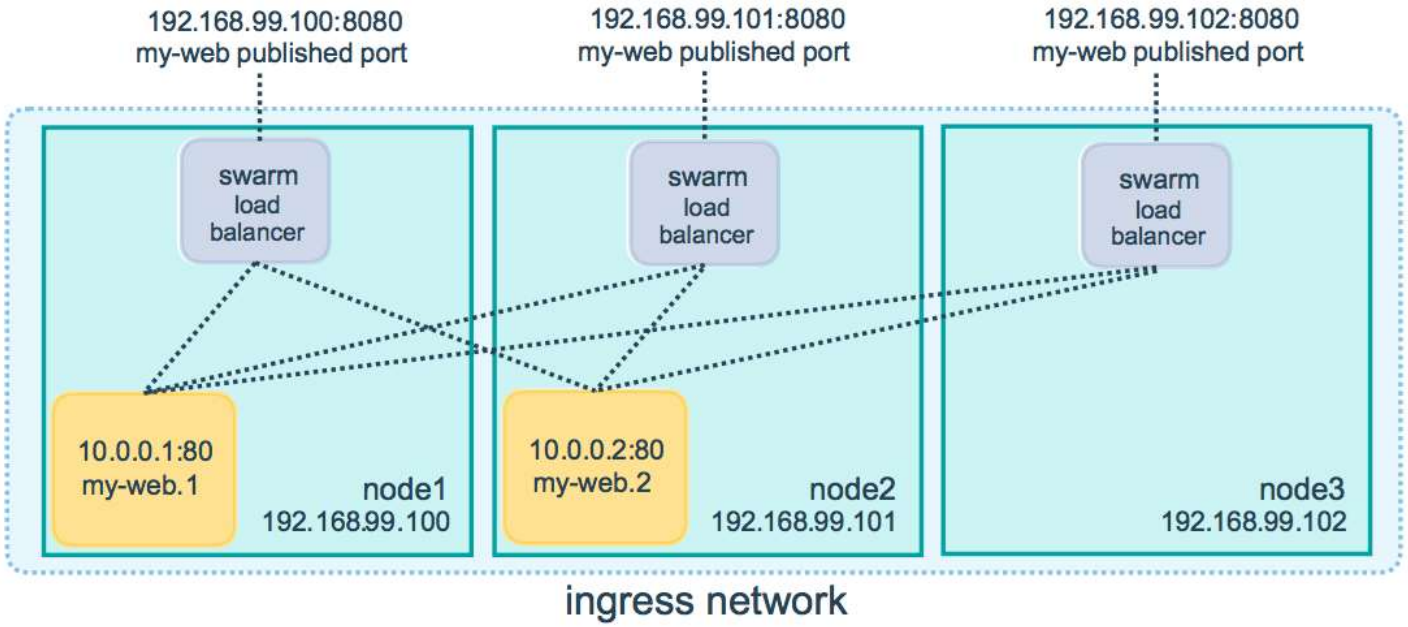
Orchestrate Docker containers which house stateless applications

- Easy to deploy
- Declarative service model / Desired state reconciliation
- Service discovery
- Secure by default
- Rolling updates
- Docker can be 'switched' into swarm mode
- …

Source: https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/

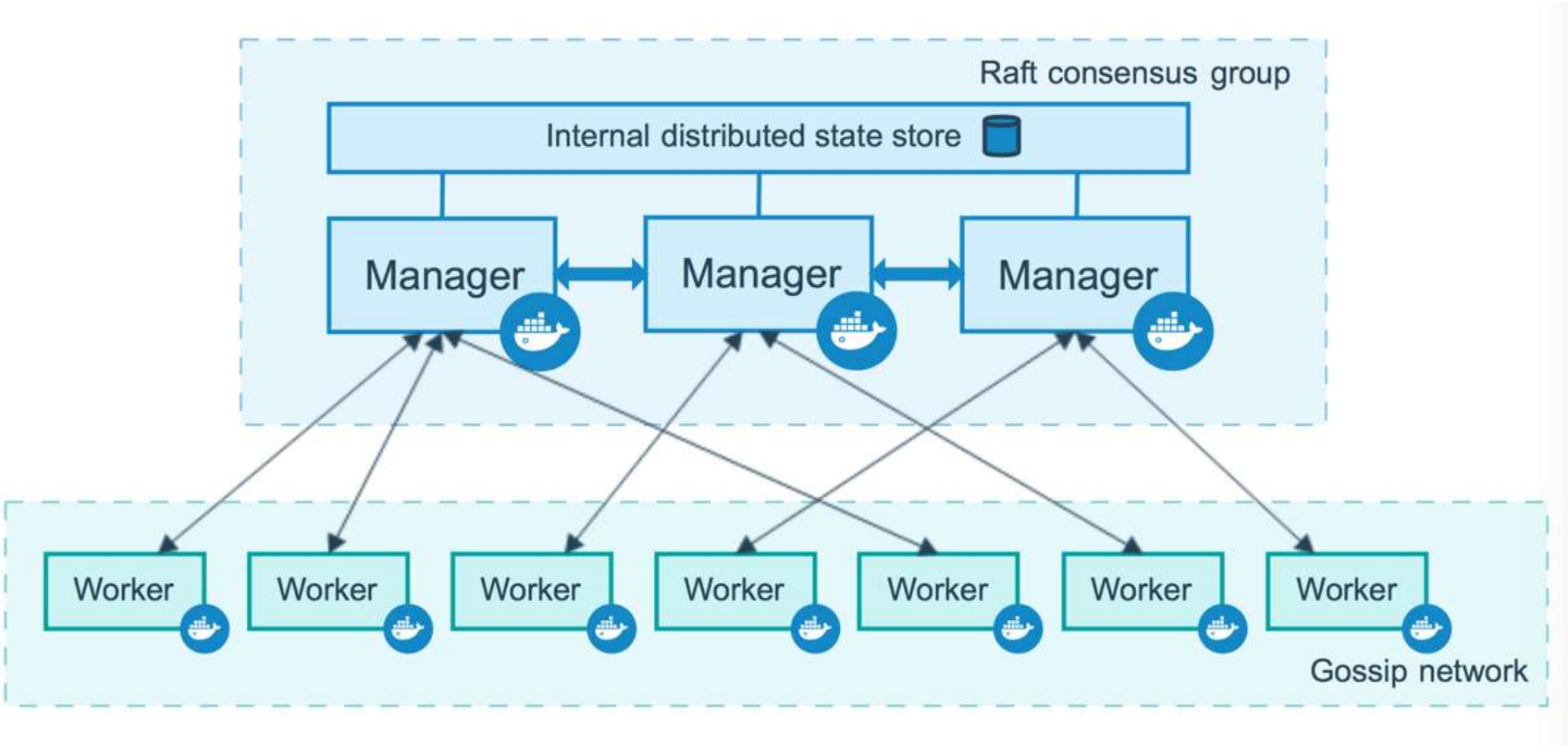
Docker Swarm

You can access the service by hitting any of the manager or worker nodes. It does not matter if the particular node does not have a container scheduled on it. That is the whole idea of the swarm.



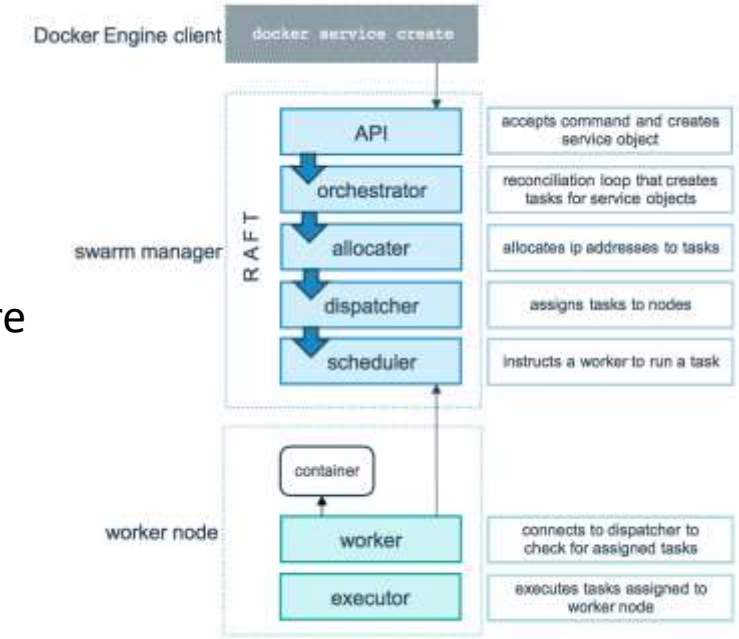
Source: https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/ingress/

Docker Swarm Infrasctructure

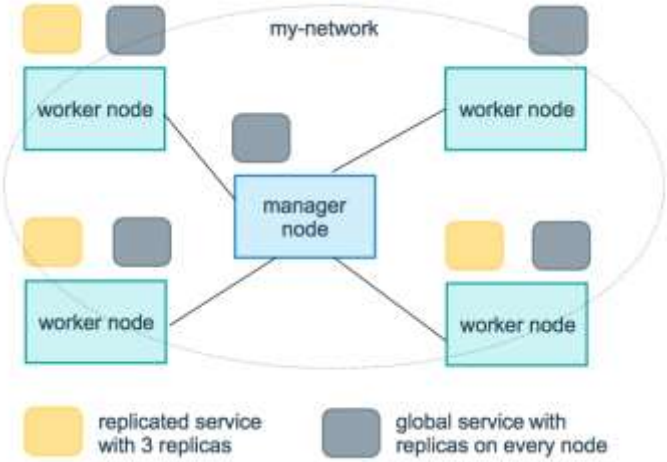


Source: https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/how-swarm-mode-works/nodes/

Docker Swarm Task



The underlying logic of Docker swarm mode is a general purpose scheduler and orchestrator. The service and task abstractions themselves are unaware of the containers they implement.



A task is a one-directional mechanism. It progresses monotonically through a series of states: assigned, prepared, running, etc. If the task fails the orchestrator removes the task and its container and then creates a new task to replace it according to the desired state specified by the service.

Source: https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/how-swarm-mode-works/services/

Demo : Docker Swarm

- Create two Docker virtual machines
- Create the Swarm
- List nodes
- Deploy Visualisation tool
- Deploy application from Docker compose example

Cancelled

VM launch fail on Windows 10 when WSL2 and Docker is enabled

Opened 19 months ago
Last modified 4 months ago

Docker Swarm

```
version: '3'
services:
   frontend:
      image: skodapetr/tutorial-frontend
      ports:
         - 9030:8080
      networks:
         - public
         - local
   backend:
      image: skodapetr/tutorial-backend
      networks:
         - local
networks:
  public:
  local:
```

docker stack deploy -c services.yaml demo

docker service ls

…:9030/

?????

There is more … or is it?

- Rolling updates
- drain node (docker node update --availability drain worker)
- Configuration data (echo "This is a config" | docker config create my-config -)
- Secrets (printf "This is a secret" | docker secret create my_secret_data -)
- Persistent Volume Service
- Docker Swarm is Dead
- ….

Quality Attributes with Docker Swarm

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- Performance +
- Security
- …

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What is Container Orchestration?

The million dollar question is, how do we build **reliable** and **highly available** systems from unreliable components?

The idea is to start with **redundancy**, **detect component failure**, and **replace** bad components quickly.

To achieve **high availability**, we must sacrifice consistency. But that doesn't mean that our system will have corrupt or arbitrary data. The keyword is **eventual consistency**.

Source: https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/kubernetes-basics/scale/scale-interactive/

Kubernetes

Kubernetes

Kubernetes is an open-source system which allows you to run containers, manage them, automate deploys, scale deployments, create and configure ingresses, deploy stateless or stateful applications, and many other things.

… design to create a highly available applications.

Kubernetes Services and Swarm Services are very different! In Swarm, a service provides both scheduling and networking facilities, creating containers and providing tools for routing traffic to them. In Kubernetes, scheduling and networking are handled separately: deployments (or other controllers) handle the scheduling of containers as pods, while services are responsible only for adding networking features to those pods.

Kubernetes

Hackers Enlisted Tesla's Public Cloud to Mine Cryptocurrency

The attackers had apparently discovered that this particular Kubernetes console - an administrative portal for cloud application management—wasn't password protected and could therefore be accessed by anyone.

From there they would have found … that one of the console's "pods," or storage containers, included login credentials for a broader Tesla Amazon Web Services cloud environment.

Source: https://www.wired.com/story/cryptojacking-tesla-amazon-cloud/

Kubernetes doesn't know what images are doing. It's difficult to protect the image preparation and delivery pipeline (including image repositories). Speed of development and deployment of new images conflict with careful review changes.

Source: https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2018/06/backdoored-images-downloaded-5-million-times-finally-removed-from-docker-hub/

Kubernetes

11

What is Kubernetes

A practical approach to adopting containers

Some random facts:

- Kubernetes or "k8s" is a Greek word which means "helmsman".
- Main purpose is to **schedule workloads** in containers **across your infrastructure**.

Some of the features are:

- Self-healing
- Autoscaling
- Naming and Service Discovery
- Resource monitoring and logging
- Load balancing
- Rolling update or rollback

Creates k8s clusters using voice.

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzEt5EYOguM

https://twitter.com/kelseyhightower

Kubernetes as a Service

- Abstract infrastructure
- Declare desired state and send to API (kubectl) ~ contract
- Easy to use difficult to master/manage/operate
- Kubernetes makes assumptions on how your application behaves
- Kubernetes operators (OperatorHub, Cassandra, …)

State primitives:

Pod

- Group of containers deployed to a single node (computer)
- Each have unique IP
- Data are lost without a persistent storage

Deployment

- Blueprint for pods
- Can scale up replicas of pods

Service

- An abstraction for pod identification

Volume

- Request for storage

Demo : Kubernetes

- LinkedPipes ETL
- K8s deployment
- kubectl apply –f ./k8s/

- Online playground
- Localhost minikube

Quality Attributes with Kubernetes

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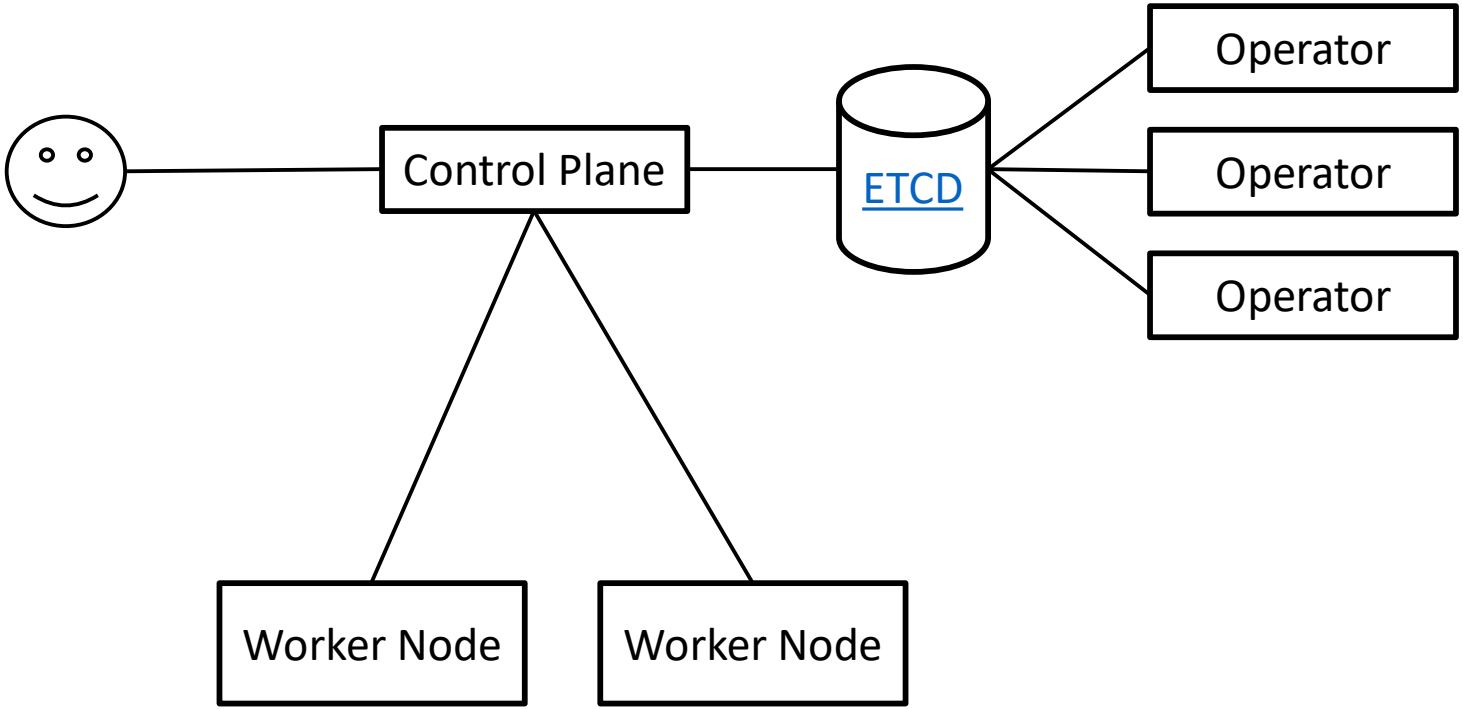
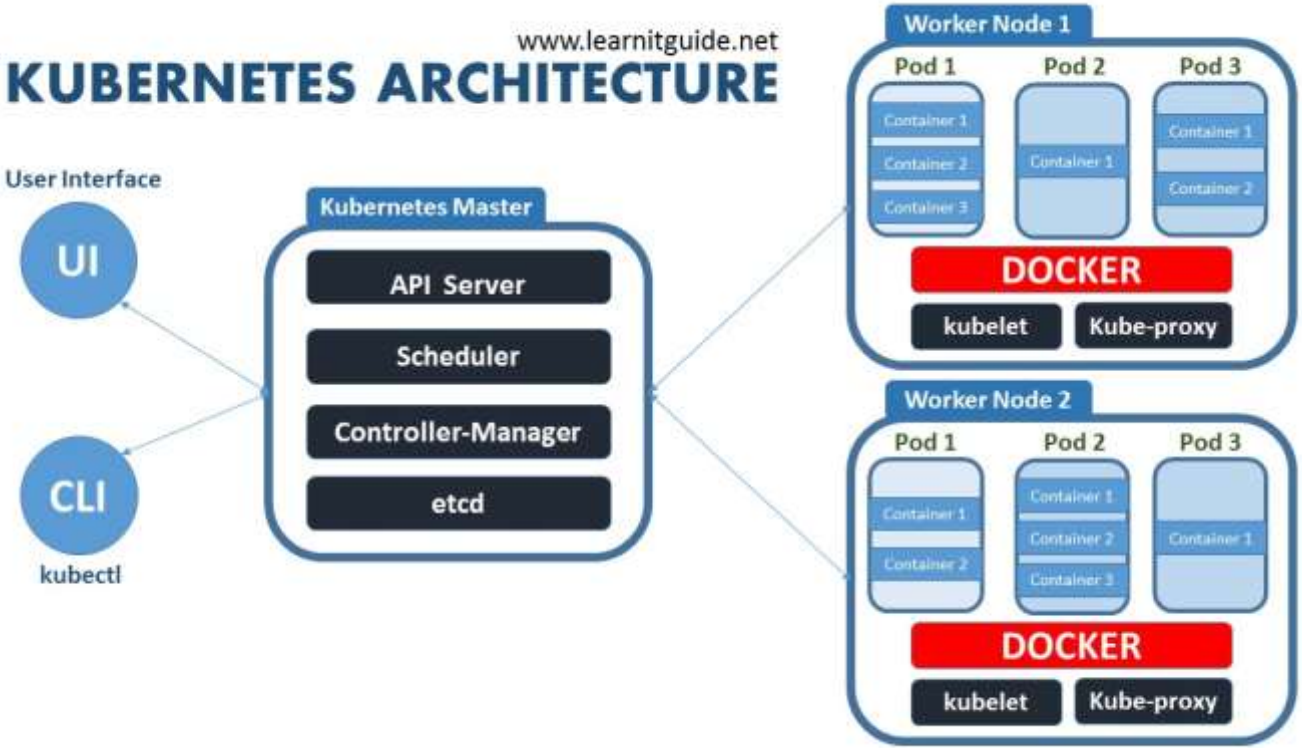
Kubernetes Super-Simplified



Kubernetes Simplified



Source: https://www.learnitguide.net/2018/08/what-is-kubernetes-learn-kubernetes.html

There is a lot more …

- Highly customizable
- It's like a Linux distribution ….
  OpenShift (Learn, Deploy a Spring application on OpenShift, MiniShift, K8sToOpenShift)
- Package management: OperatorHub / Rancher / Helm / …
- Rolling updates / Canary deployments / …
- Auto scaling
- Federates clusters
- Secrets / Jobs / ….
- OpenFaaS
- ….

I can only …