

Start Next session at 15:00

Feel free to break or play lab 1 - 4

Part 2



AWS Workshop Series

Day 3: Container for Beginner

Taking Enterprise Beyond the Cloud by TrueIDC

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Presented by



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Agenda

- Kubernetes
- Container Best Practice
- Lab: AWS Container Immersion Day Part EKS

What is Kubernetes ?

- Open-source Container **Orchestration tool**
- Developed by **Google**
- Help you **manage containerized application in different deployment environments.**

Need for a container orchestration tool

- Trend from Monolith to **Microservices**
- Increased usage of **containers**
- Demand for a **proper way of managing** hundreds of containers



Orchestration tools Feature

- **High Availability**
- **Scalability and High performance**
- **Disaster recovery**



Kubernetes High level



Worker node can have
Many Pod nodes

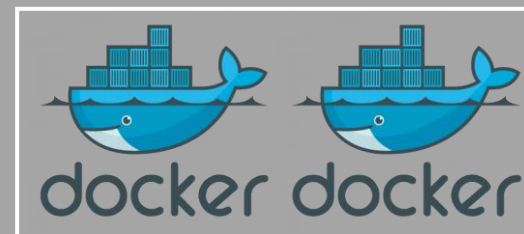


Pod is smallest unit in K8S



Worker Node

Pod Node

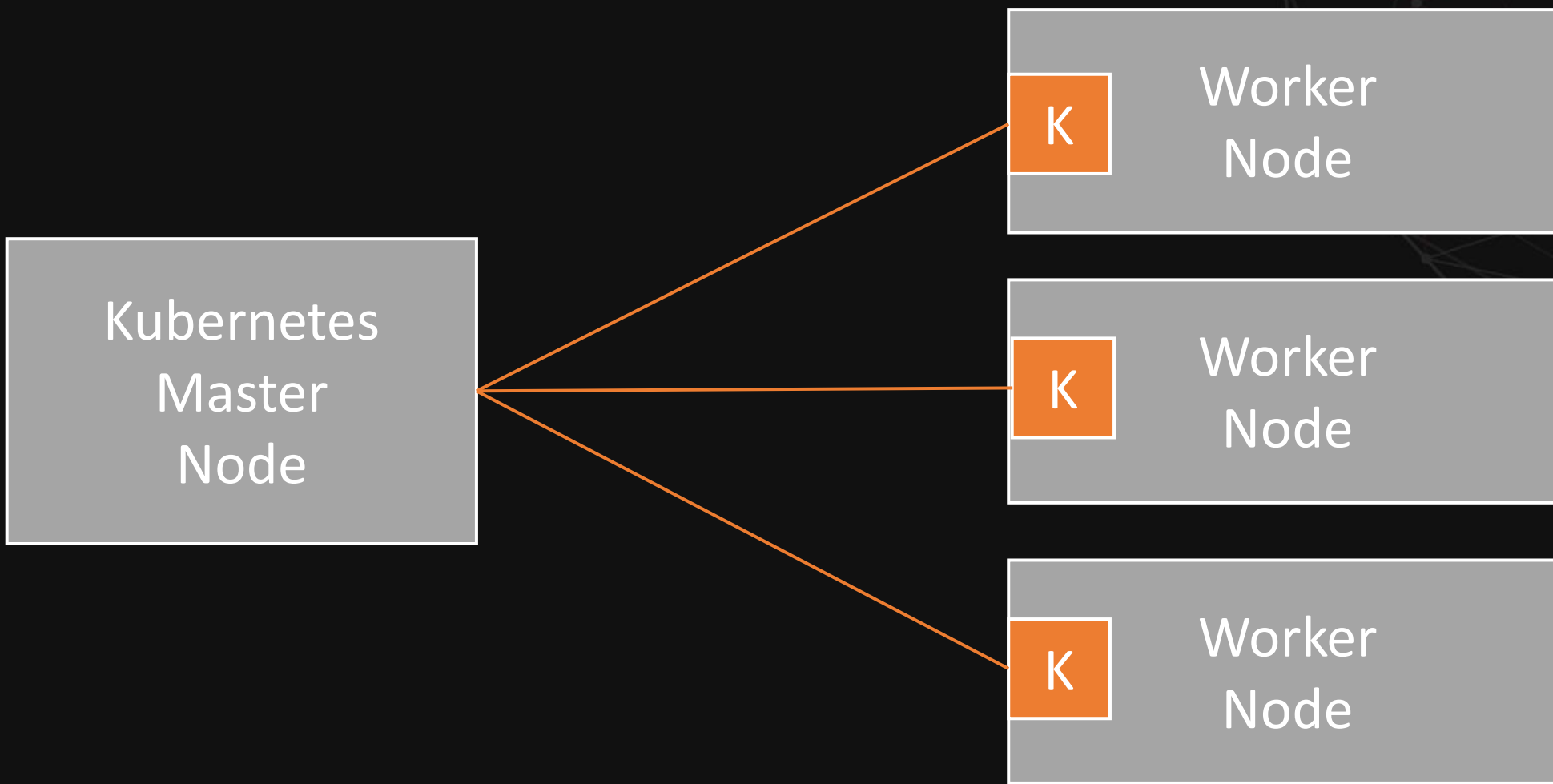


Master node give instruction
To Worker node



One Pod can store one
or more container

Kubelet



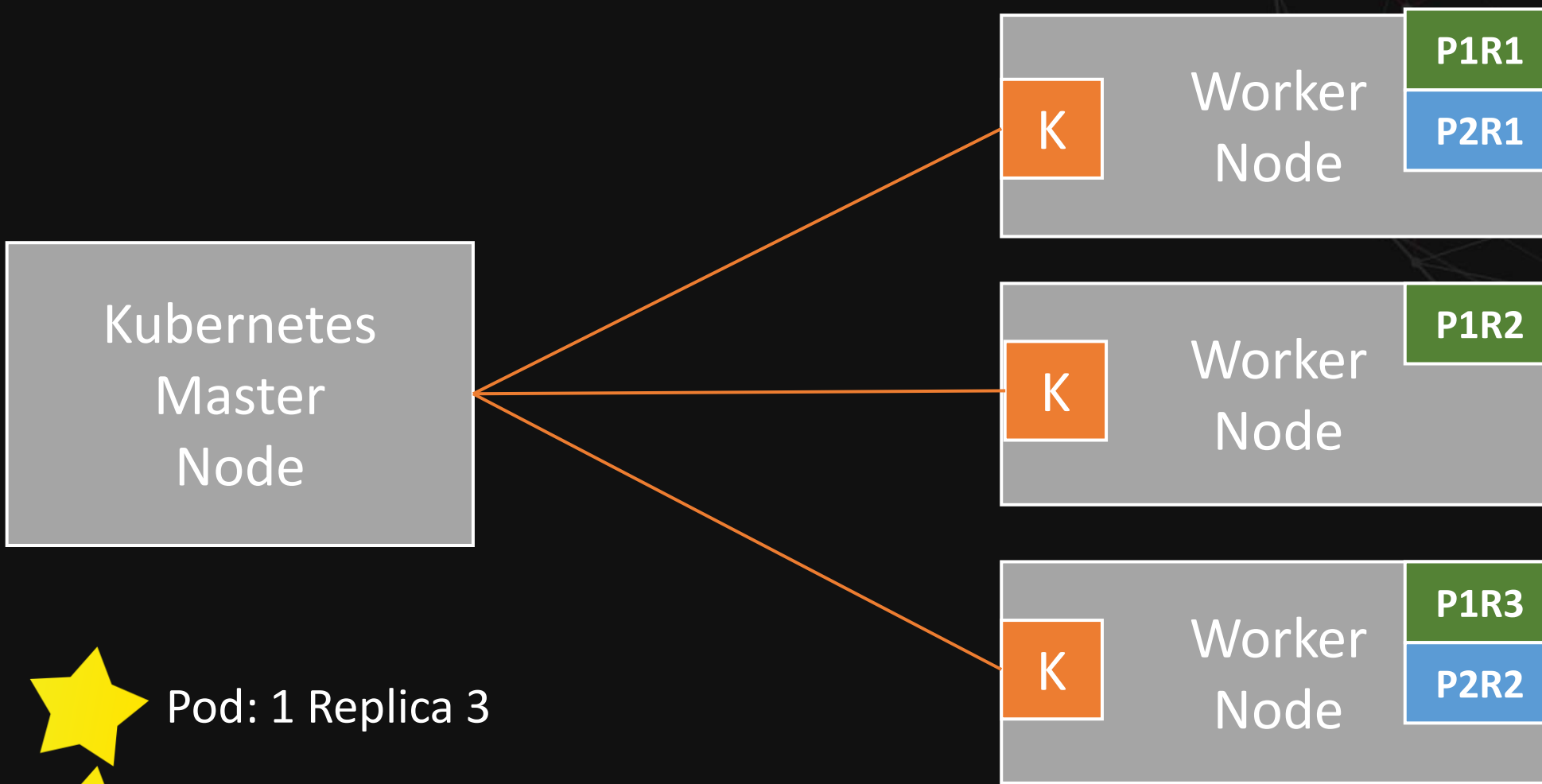
Manage K8S with YAML

Kubernetes
Master
Node



```
1 cat << EOF > monolith-app.yaml
2 apiVersion: apps/v1
3 kind: Deployment
4 metadata:
5   ★ name: mythical-mysfits-eks
6     namespace: default
7     labels:
8       app: mythical-mysfits-eks
9 spec:
10  ★ replicas: 2
11    selector:
12      matchLabels:
13        app: mythical-mysfits-eks
14  template:
15    metadata:
16      labels:
17        app: mythical-mysfits-eks
18    spec:
19      serviceAccount: mythical-misfit
20      containers:
21        - name: mythical-mysfits-eks
22          ★ image: $MONO_ECR_REPOSITORY_URI:latest
23            imagePullPolicy: Always
```

Example: Deployment

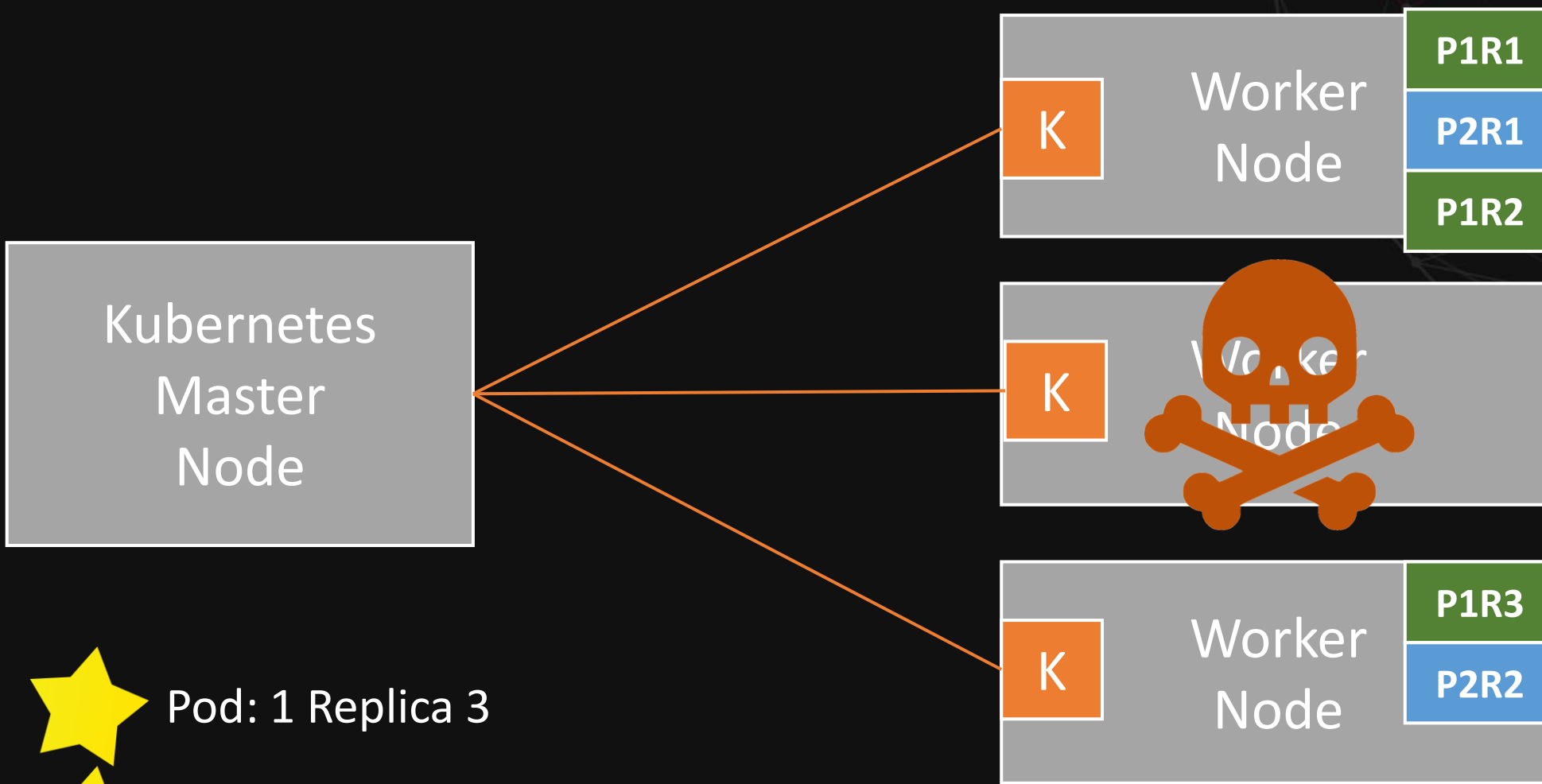


Pod: 1 Replica 3



Pod: 2 Replica 2

Example: Lose a Worker



Pod: 1 Replica 3



Pod: 2 Replica 2

Kubernetes on AWS

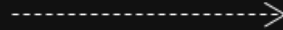
Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) is a fully **managed** Kubernetes service. EKS runs upstream Kubernetes and is **certified** Kubernetes conformant.



Amazon EKS Architecture

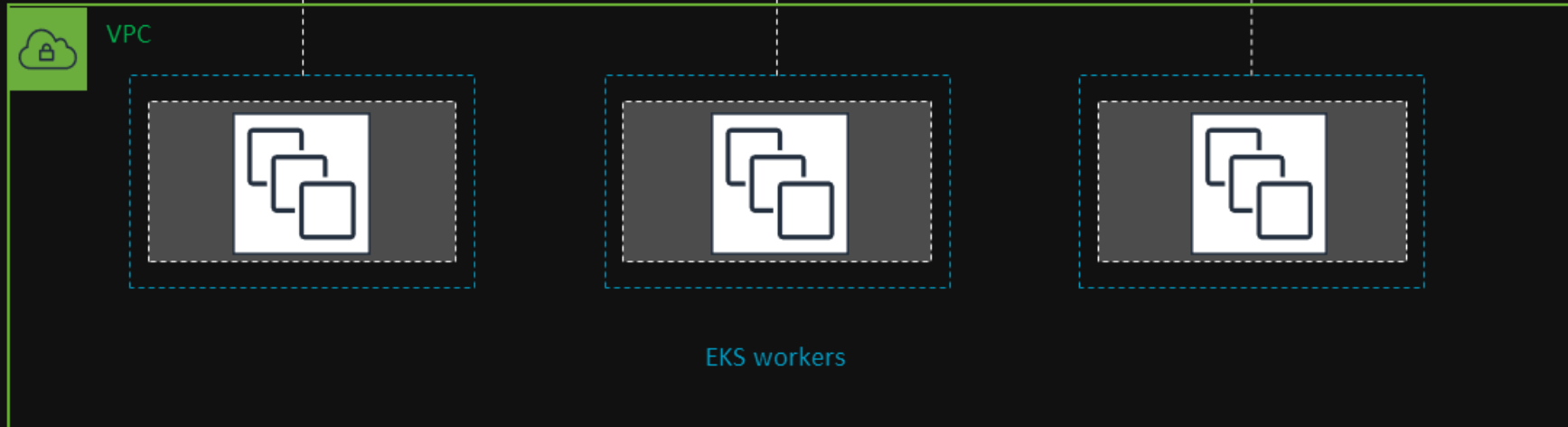


kubectl



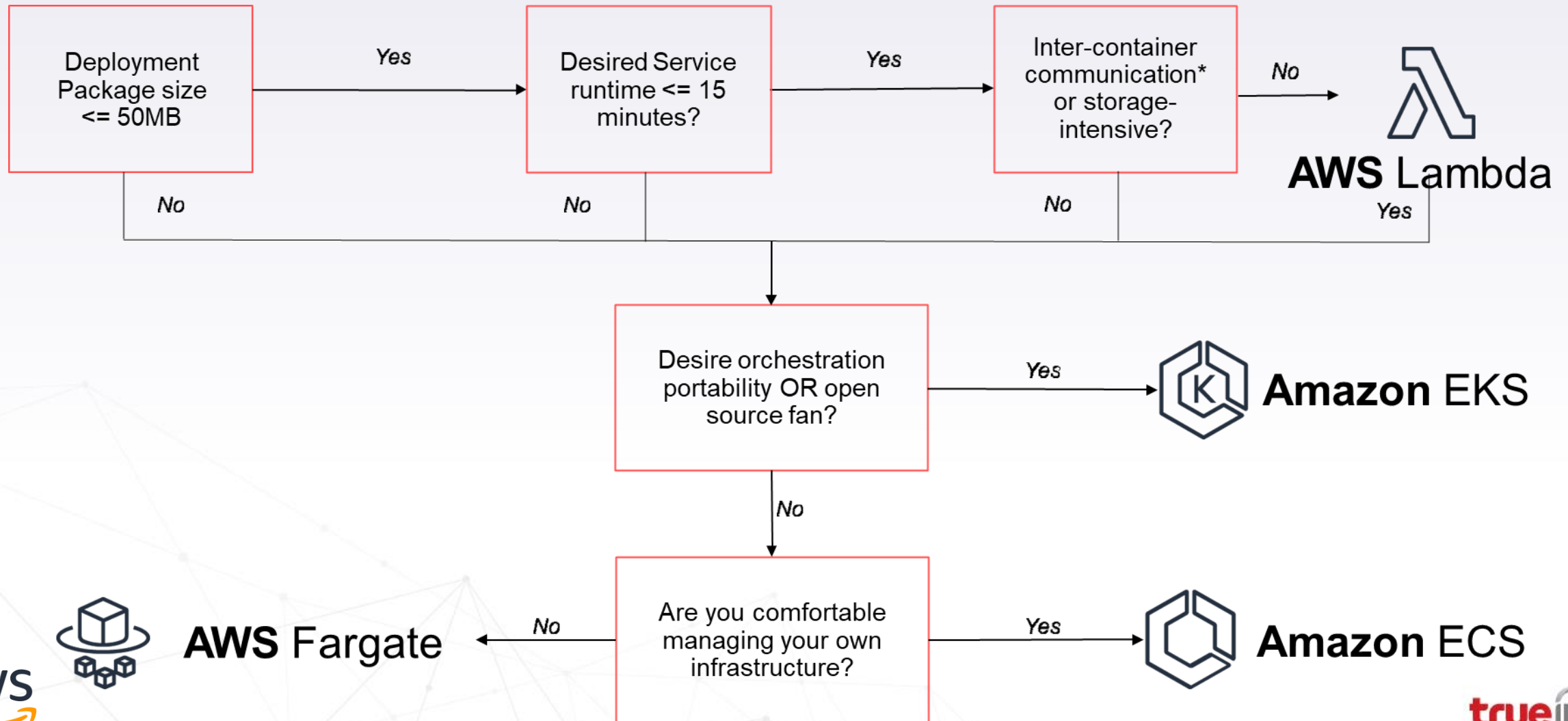
Amazon EKS

`prod-cluster-123.eks.amazonaws.com`



Container Best Practice

Decision Tree – Microservice



Think about your applications' needs



Optimizing your Container & K8S



- Use specific Image Versions
- Optimize pods replacement
- Small image
- Security is job Zero

Use specific Image Versions


Container - 1 [Info](#) Essential container Remove

Container details
Specify a name, container image, and whether the container should be marked as essential. Each task definition must have at least one essential container.

Name	Image URI	Essential container
<input type="text" value="sample-app"/>	<input type="text" value="httpd:2.4"/>	Yes ▼

 DO NOT use a latest tag

 Fixate the version

 The more specific, better

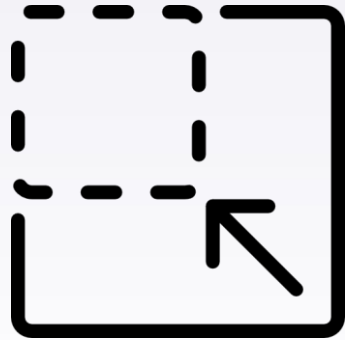
Optimize pod placement

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: app
spec:
  containers:
  - name: app
    image: nathanpeck/app
    resources:
      requests:
        memory: "256Mi"
        cpu: "250m"
      limits:
        memory: "512Mi"
        cpu: "500m"
```

Make sure you use resource constraints:

- Request the baseline average resource needs of the app
- Put a limit on the max resources of a pod

Small images

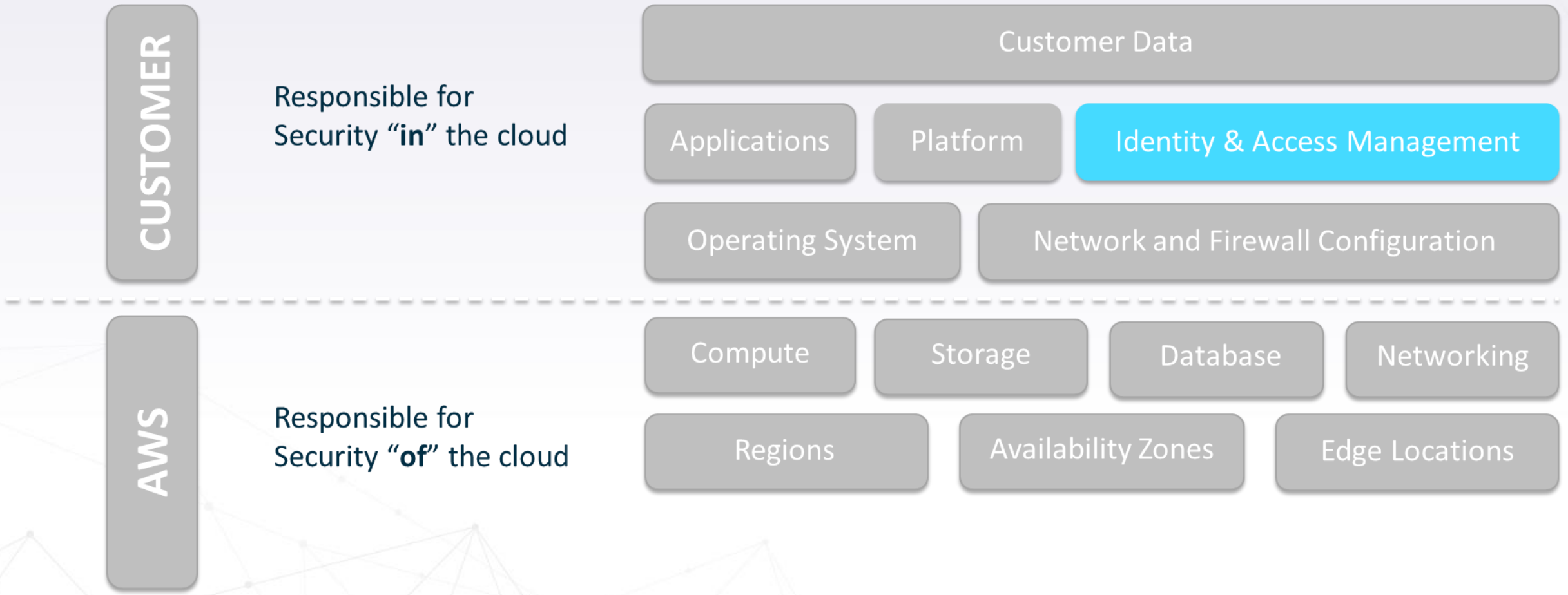


Less storage space



Provision faster

Shared Responsibility Model



IAM = Who can do what in the platform and/or cluster?

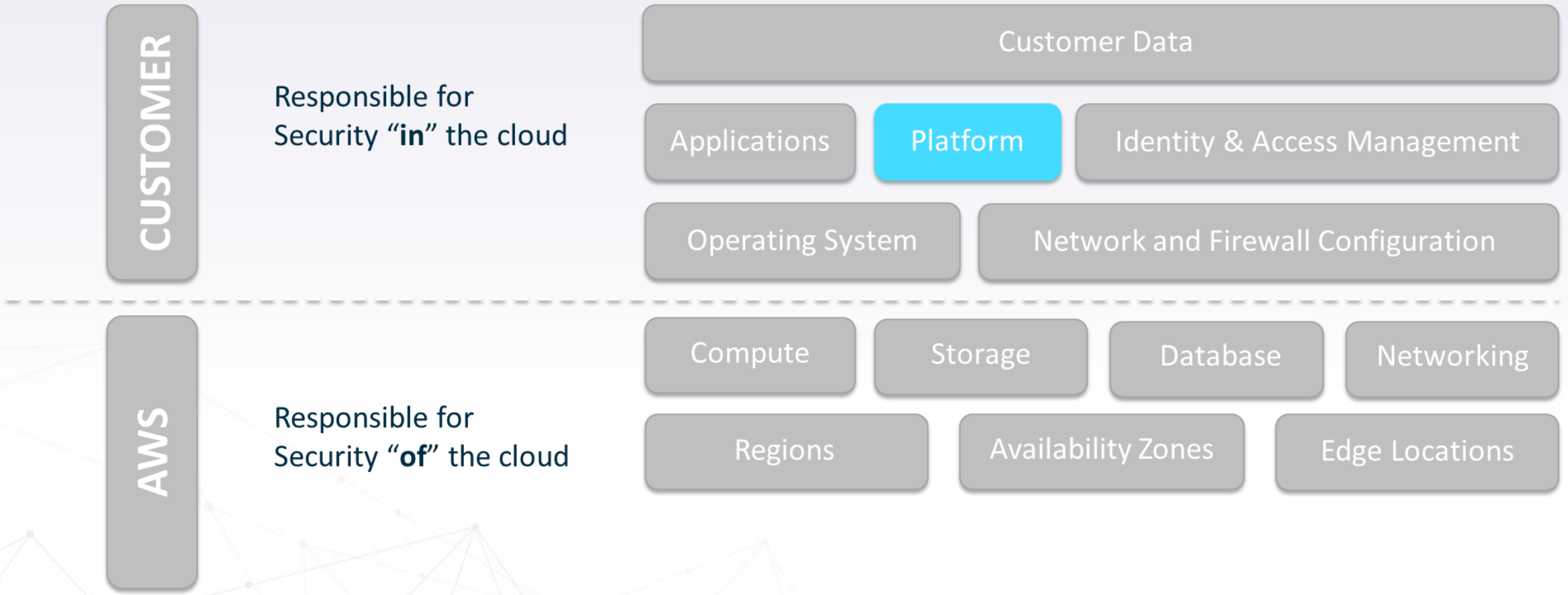
People



Code / Pipelines




Shared Responsibility Model



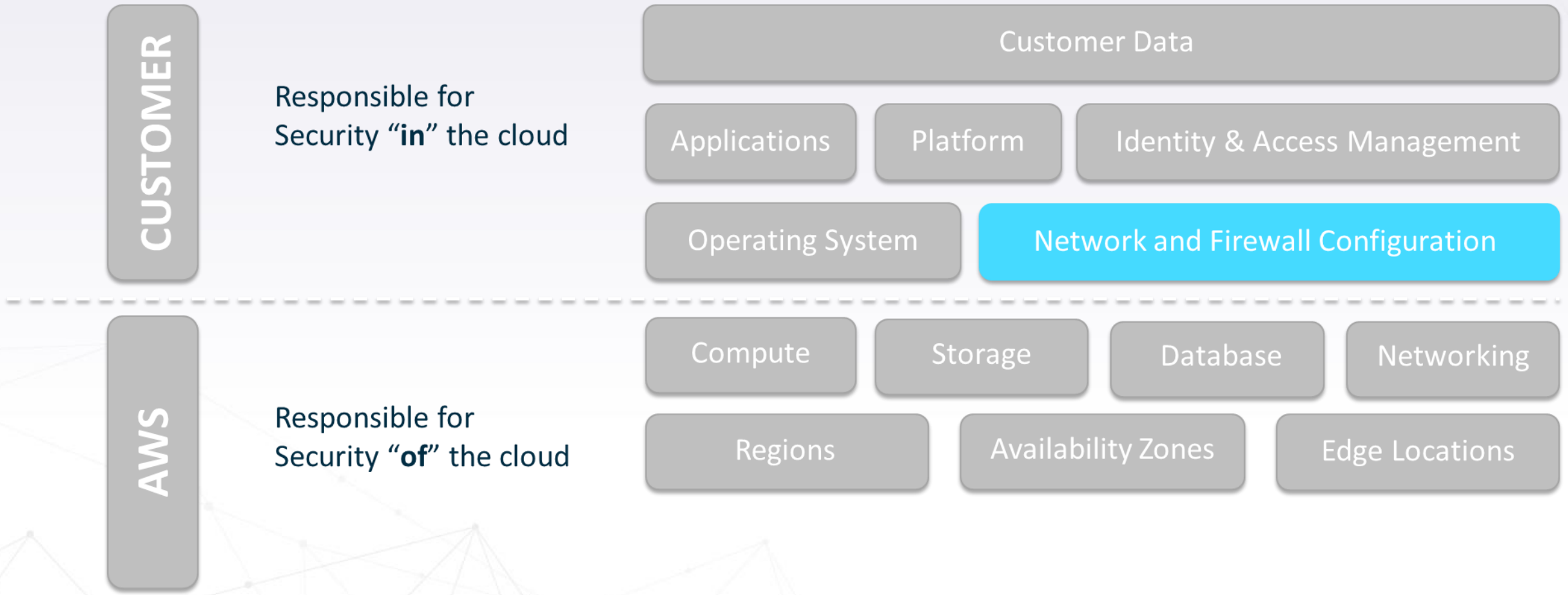
Logging and Auditing the Control Plane

Logging of the control plane, especially around an **audit trail** of API actions, is an important aspect of security and being able to work out who did what.

When using EKS you can (and should) enable such logging to CloudWatch Logs.

Logging			Update
CloudWatch /aws/eks/cluster/cluster 	API server Enabled	Audit Enabled	
Authenticator Enabled	Controller manager Enabled	Scheduler Enabled	

Shared Responsibility Model



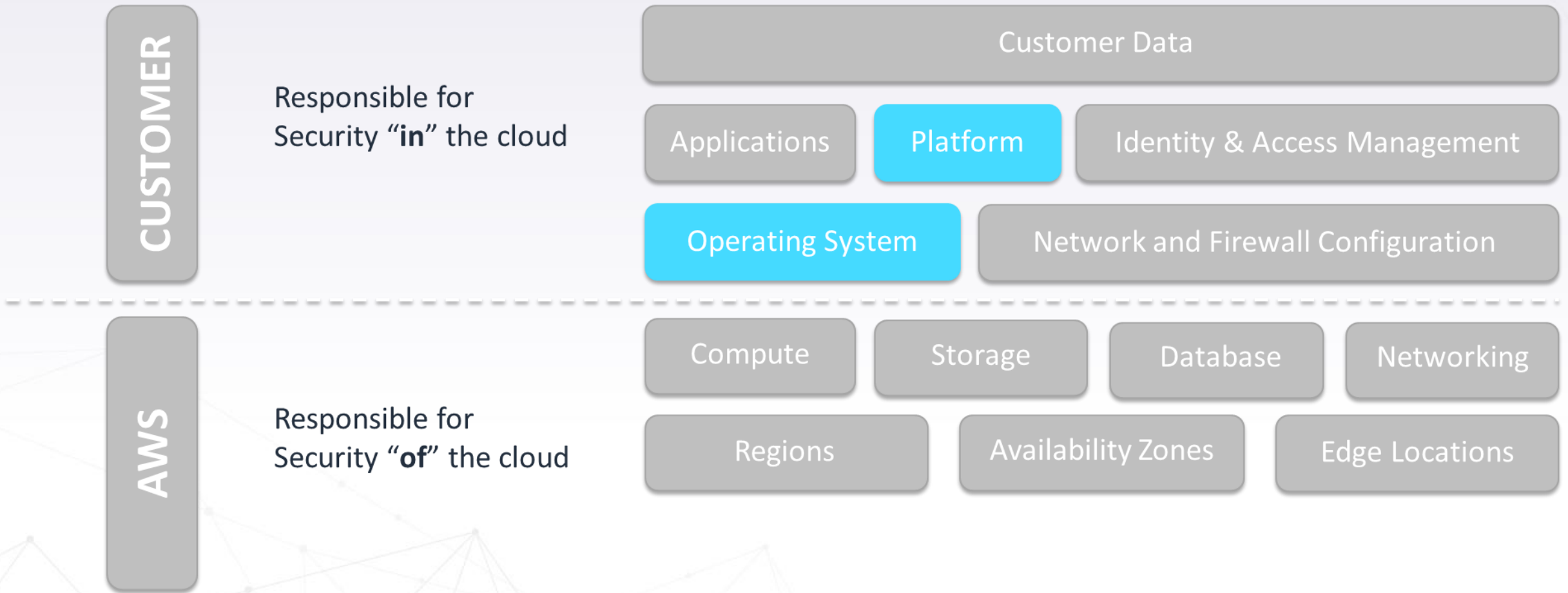
Installing a Network Policy Provider on Kubernetes

Firewalling within Kubernetes is controlled by **Network Policies**. You first need to add a Network Policy Provider to EKS / Kubernetes in order to use Network Policies. A popular one covered in our documentation is Calico.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/calico.html>



Shared Responsibility Model

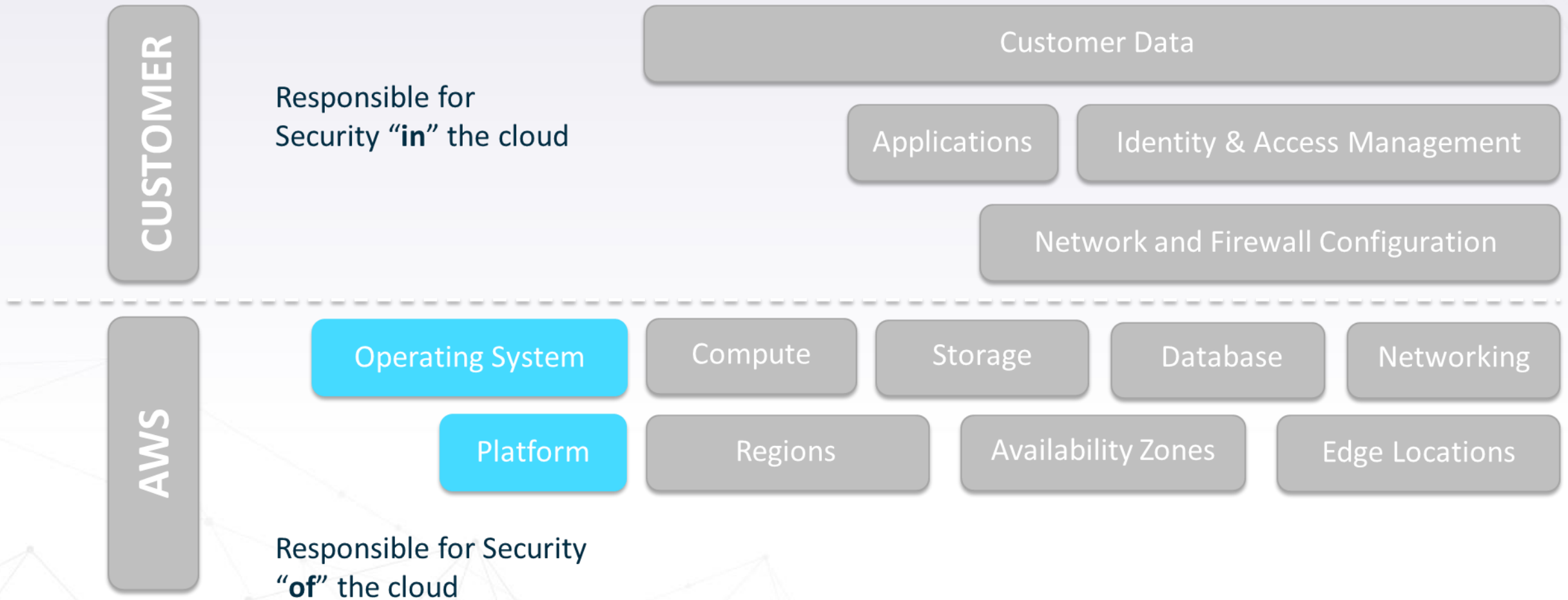


EC2 Mode – Customer Responsibilities

- **Instance type** and quantity to choose?
 - What is the CPU to RAM ratio?
 - Excess capacity for scaling and availability?
- Which **OS** to choose?
 - If Amazon Linux we provide AMIs
- **Hardening** the OS (e.g. against CIS benchmark)
- The **patching** of the OS, Docker, ECS Agent or kubelet etc.



Shared Responsibility Model - Fargate



Lab: AWS Container Immersion Day Part EKS



<https://github.com/TIDC-PS-Inter/AWS-Workshop>



Source: AWS Immersion day





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