



# Introducción ECS, EKS, Kubernetes Native y re:Invent Recap

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# ¿Qué es lo mejor de los contenedores?

# Todo alrededor de los contenedores es genial!!



Son ligeros



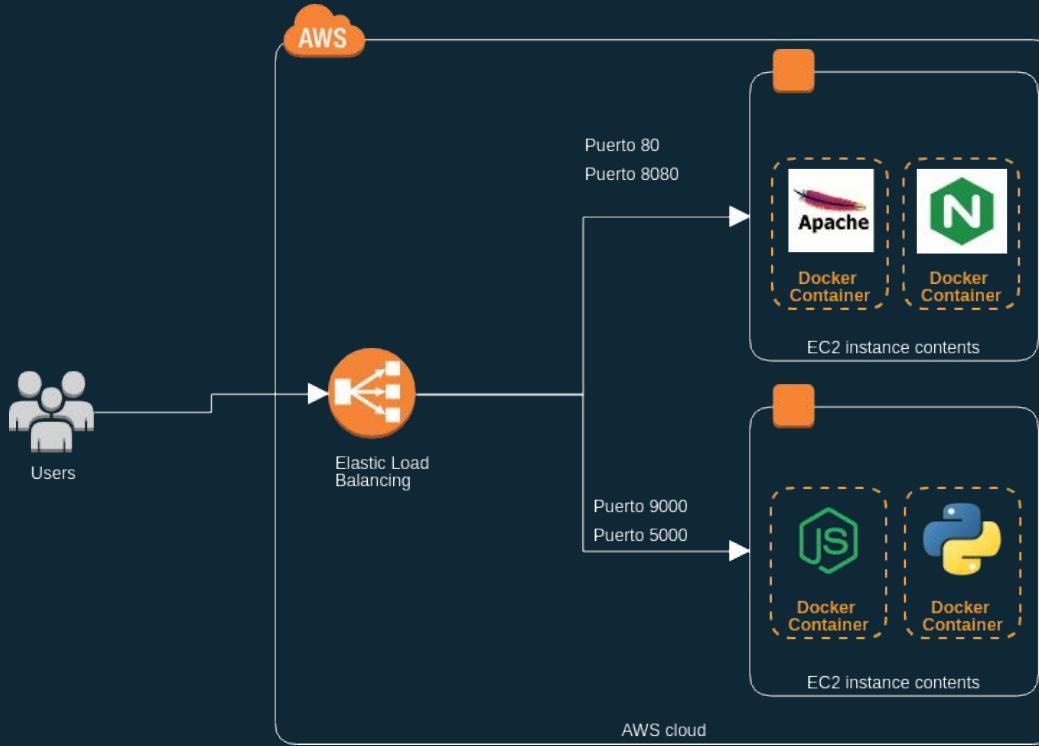
Adaptables



Portable

Contenedores y microservicios van de la mano

# Entonces, si tengo un contendor corriendo en mi instancia ¿Como podrá escalar?



# ... y ¿Qué alternativas tenemos para la administración de contenedores en AWS?

Cómo puedo deployar mis contenedores sin afectar al servicio?

- Sin downtime

Cómo puedo mantener mis contenedores siempre disponibles?

- Programados, Restablecimiento

Cómo los contenedores pueden comunicarse entre ellos?

- Servicio de enlazado, descubrimiento por red

Cómo puedo configurar mis contenedores en tiempo de ejecución?

- Acceso vía consola y terminal

Cómo puedo hacer para optimizar el uso y cantidad de mis contenedores?

- Ajuste de asociación de recursos mediante el monitoreo continuo, escalamiento de contenedores por demanda



kubernetes

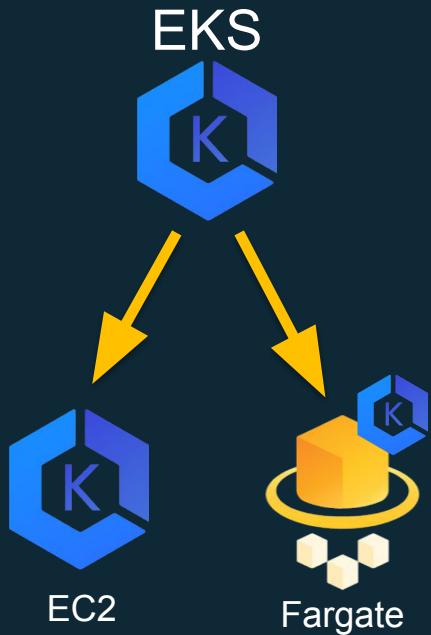
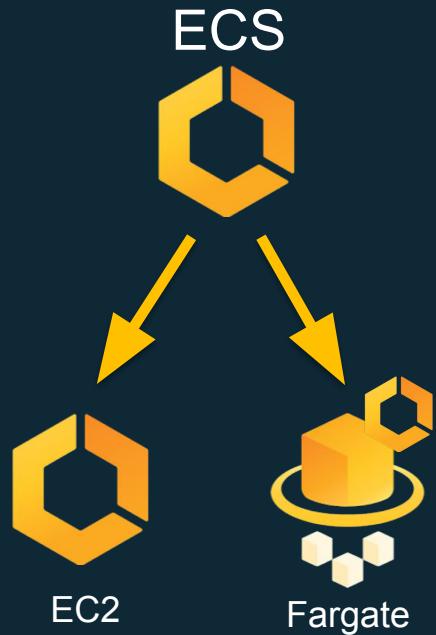


AWS ECS

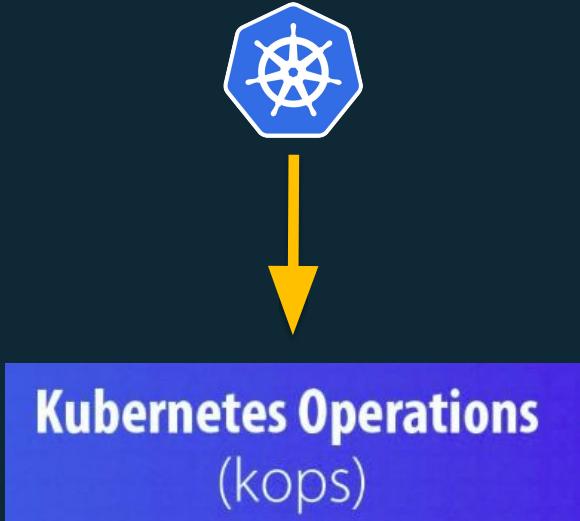


AWS EKS

# Nosotros podemos elegir:



Kubernetes Native



# Amazon EC2 Container Service (ECS)



# Amazon EC2 Container Service (ECS)

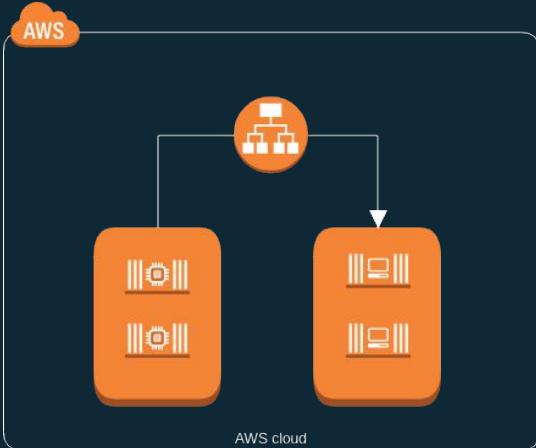


**Instancias:** cada una se registra al cluster y corre sus Task aquí.

**Servicios:** esta capa gestiona y asigna las tareas.

**Task:** contenedor envuelve y configura los procesos corriendo dentro de la instancia.

# ¿Cómo trabaja ECS?



**Load Balancer:** (ALB o ELB Classic) distribuyen el tráfico a los clusters.

**Cluster:** está hecho de una o más instancias EC2.

Cada **Instancia de Cluster** corre uno o más **Servicios**.

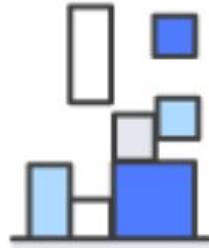
# ¿Qué ventajas tiene ALB sobre ELB?

**Puedes definir reglas básicas para el direccionamiento del tráfico:** Cuando dices enviar el tráfico a diferentes servicios basado en un endpoint, ¿no te parece genial?

**Bonus:** ALB permite asignar los puertos dinámicamente para la utilización de multi servicios.



# Algunas características...



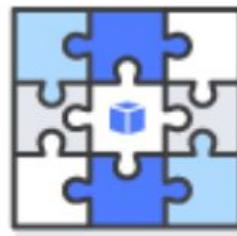
Amazon ECS Task Placement



IAM Roles for Tasks



Flexible scaling for performance



Amazon ECS Event Stream for Cloudwatch Logs

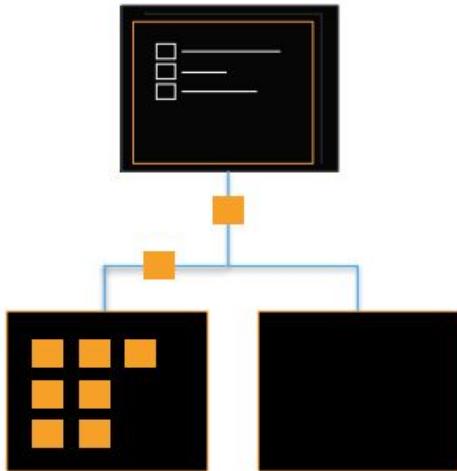


Fast, hassle-free deployments

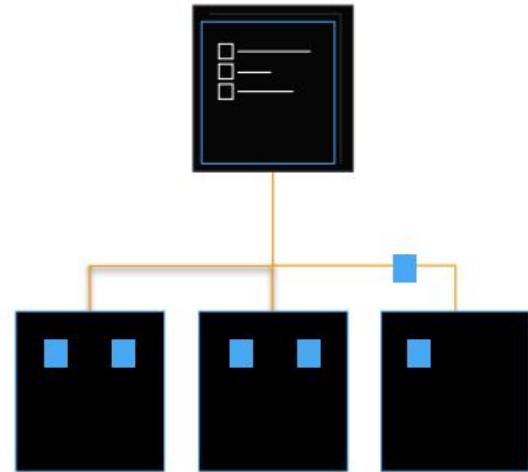
# Amazon ECS Task Placement

- Un task placement strategy es un algoritmo para seleccionar las instancias y la colocación de las tareas o para el término de ellas.
- un task placement constraint es una regla que se toma en consideración durante la colocación de la tarea.
- un task placement strategy y un task placement constraint puede utilizarse en conjunto.

# Multiple Strategies son soportadas

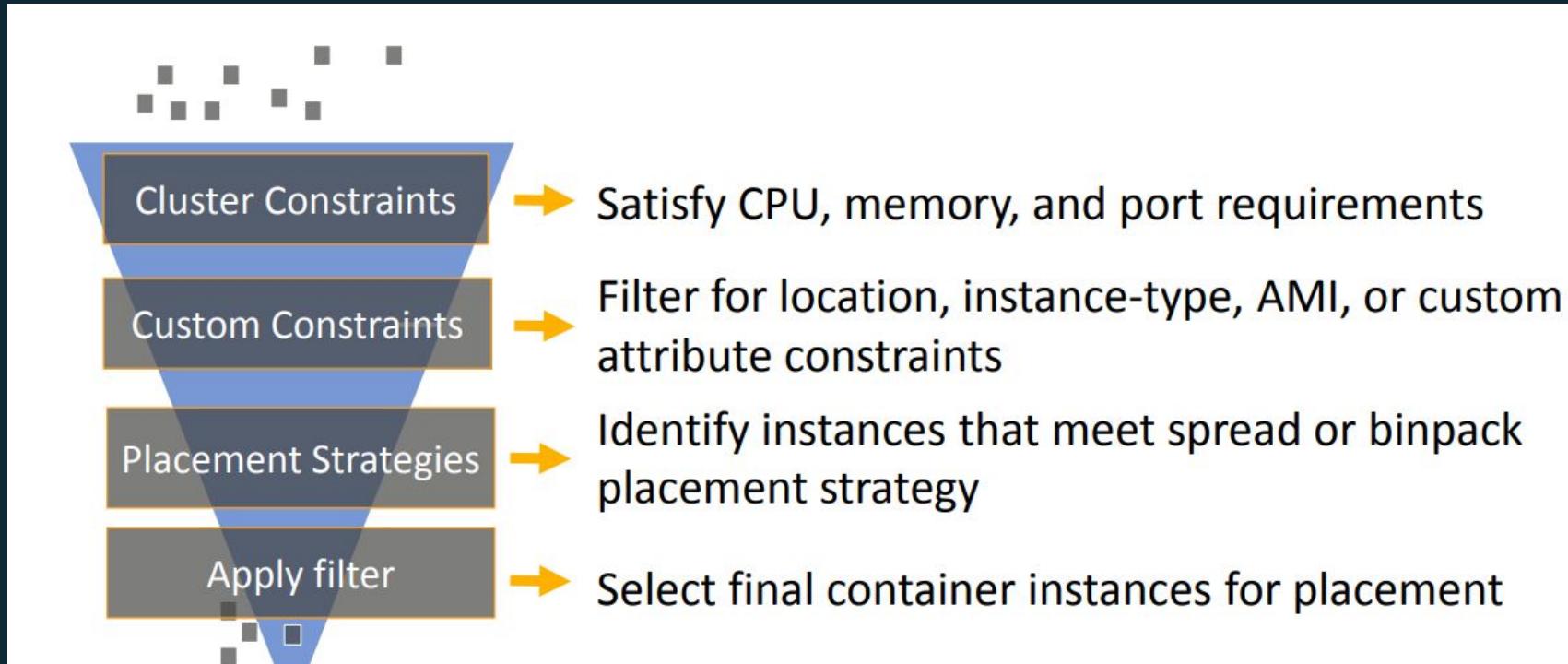


Binpacking



Spread

# Como trabaja..



# Amazon ECS Event Stream for Cloudwatch Logs

- Recibe en tiempo real las actualizaciones sobre el estado actual de los contenedores.
- Puedes programar acciones en base al estado del cluster generando eventos directamente en Lambda.



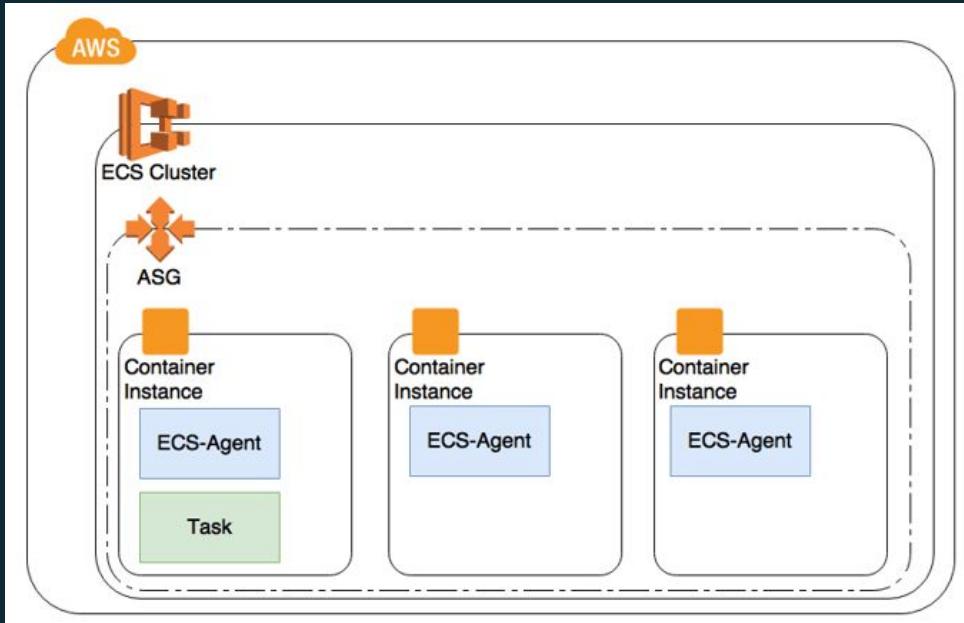
# IAM Roles for ECS Tasks

- Se especifica los roles por contenedores en las tareas.
- Los contenedores pueden únicamente acceder al role que la tarea tenga asignada.
- **Autorización:** los contenedores no pueden acceder a otras credenciales definidas para otras tareas.
- **Auditabilidad:** Cloudtrail hace el trabajo por nosotros.



# Flexibilidad de escalamiento

- El escalamiento de los servicios están basado en las alarmas detectadas por cloudwatch.
- EC2 Autoscaling Group nos ayuda a escalar nuestro cluster sin mayor inconveniente.



# Kubernetes on AWS



# Estadísticas...



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57%

de las cargas de trabajo  
en Kubernetes se Ejecutar  
en AWS.

— Cloud Native Computing Foundation

```
$ kubectl get tips –n meetup
```

GET api/v1/namespaces/meetup/tips/{1}

***Nunca construir un cluster de kubernetes de la manera más difícil!***

# Opciones para configurar un cluster de Kubernetes en AWS.

## Comunidad

- **Kops** – kubernetes-aws.io
- **Kubeadm** – Kit de Herramienta para arrancar los clusters
- **Kubespray** – set de herramientas para deployar K8s clusters.

## Enterprise

- Elastic Container Service for Kubernetes (**EKS**)

## Otras opciones

- CloudFormation, Terraform, Ansible, Puppet

# Kops

Puedes crearlo con Kops, pero la administración es tu responsabilidad.



Tus contenedores



Nodos  
Esclavos



Nodos  
Maestros

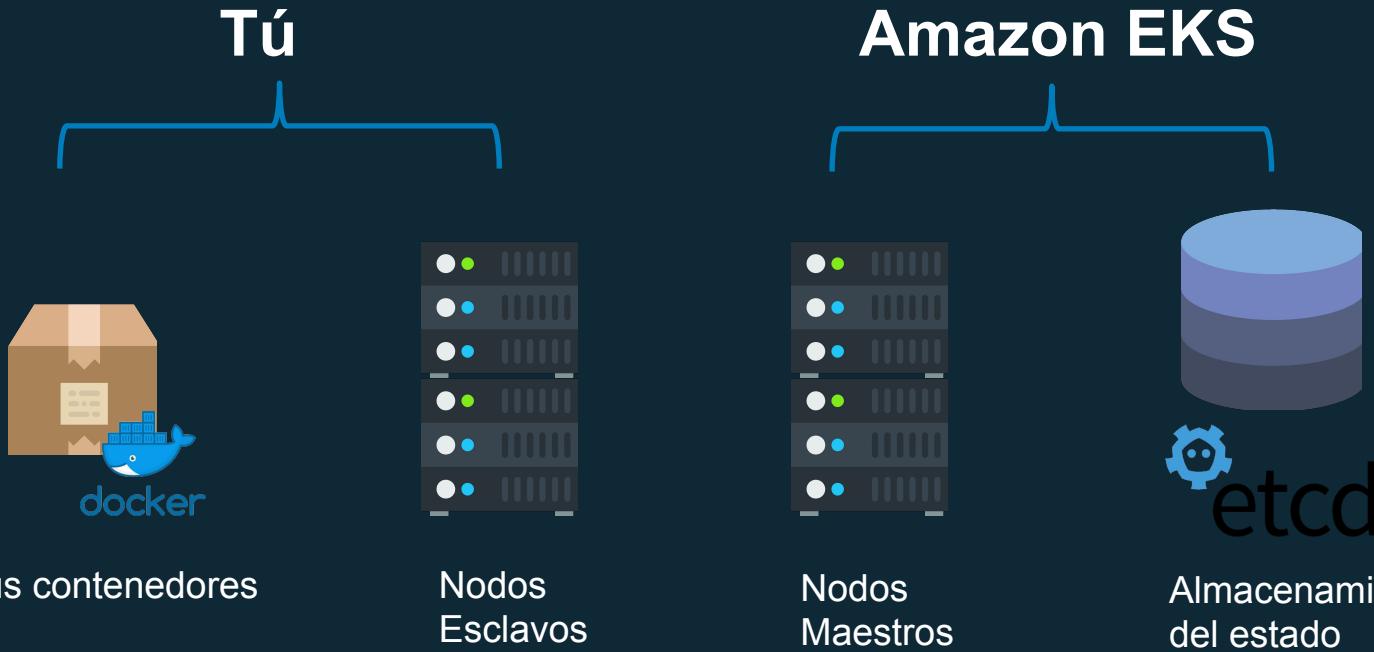


etcd

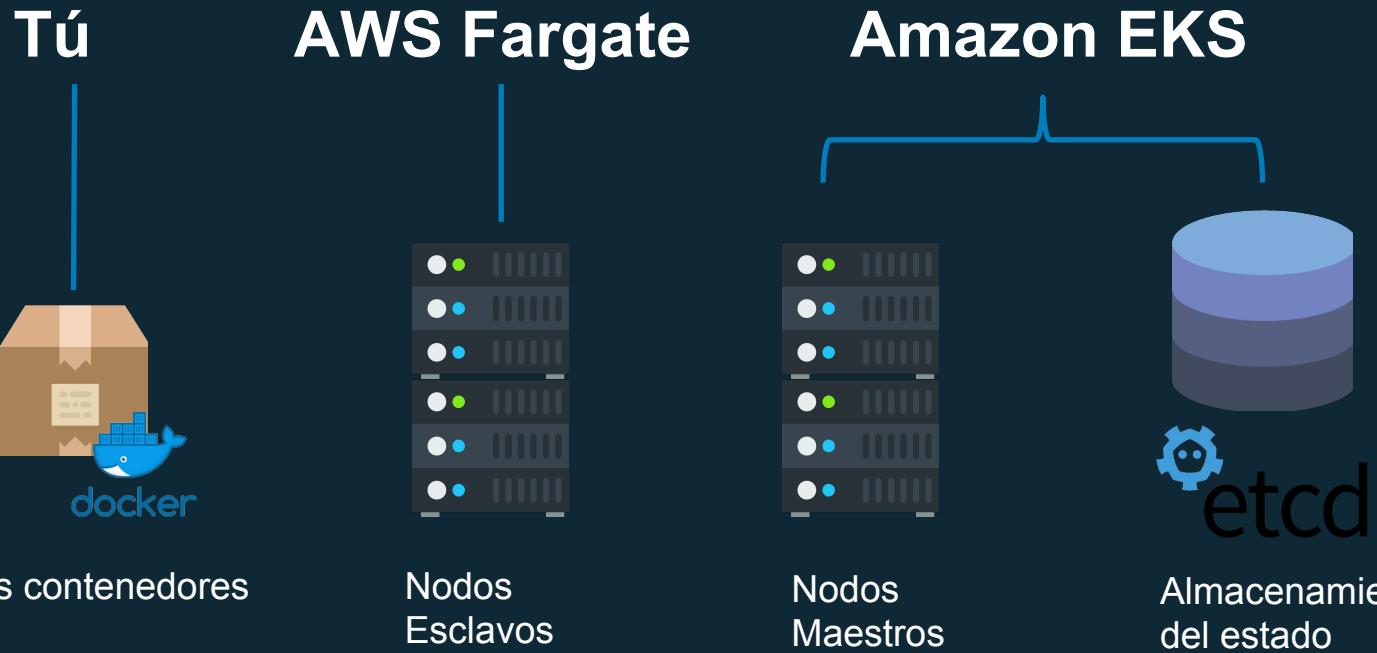
Almacenamiento  
del estado



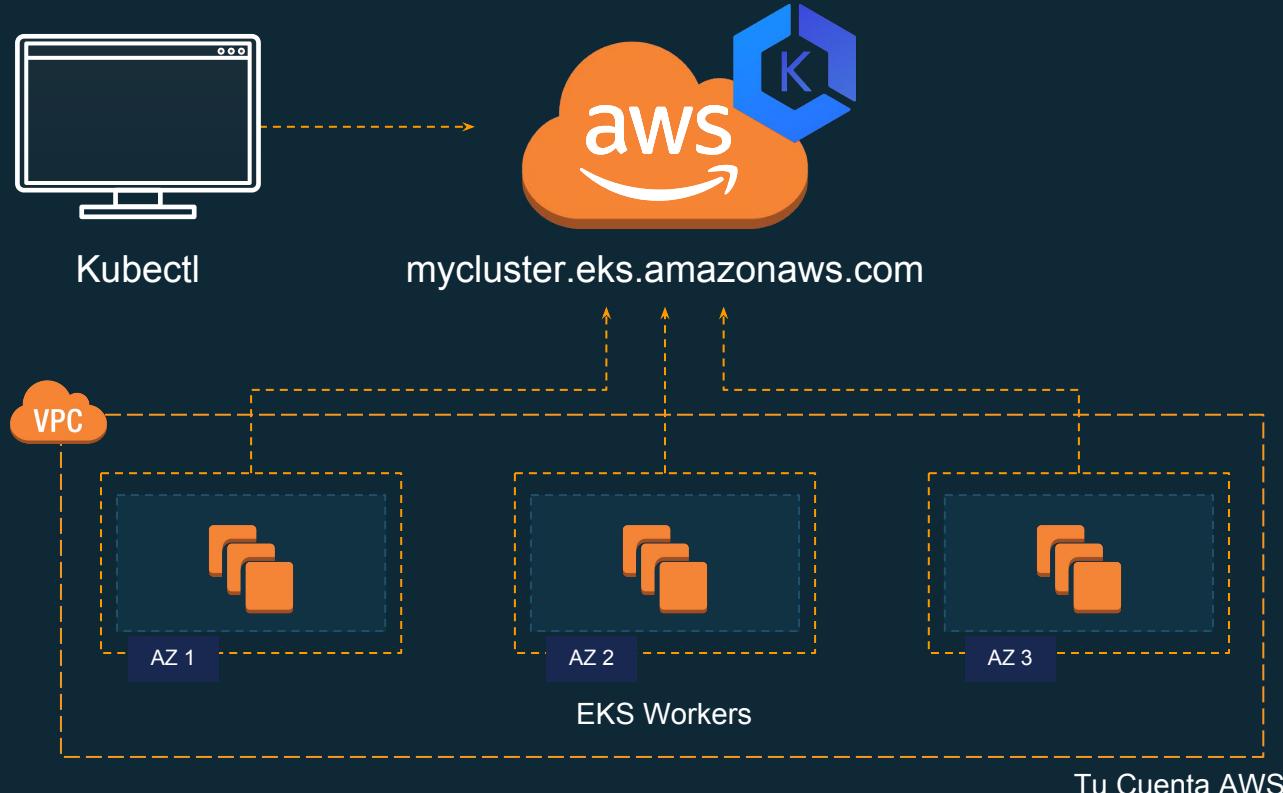
# Responsabilidad basado en EKS con EC2



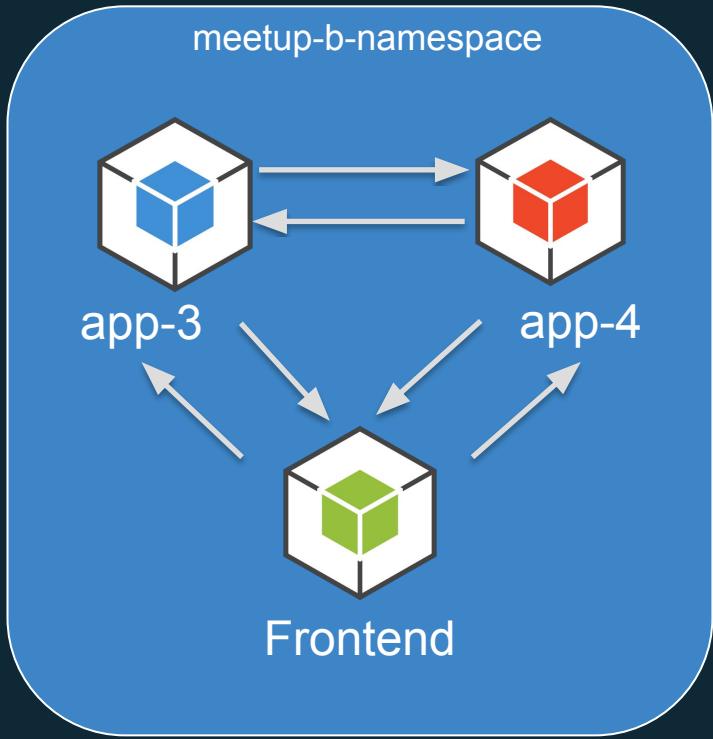
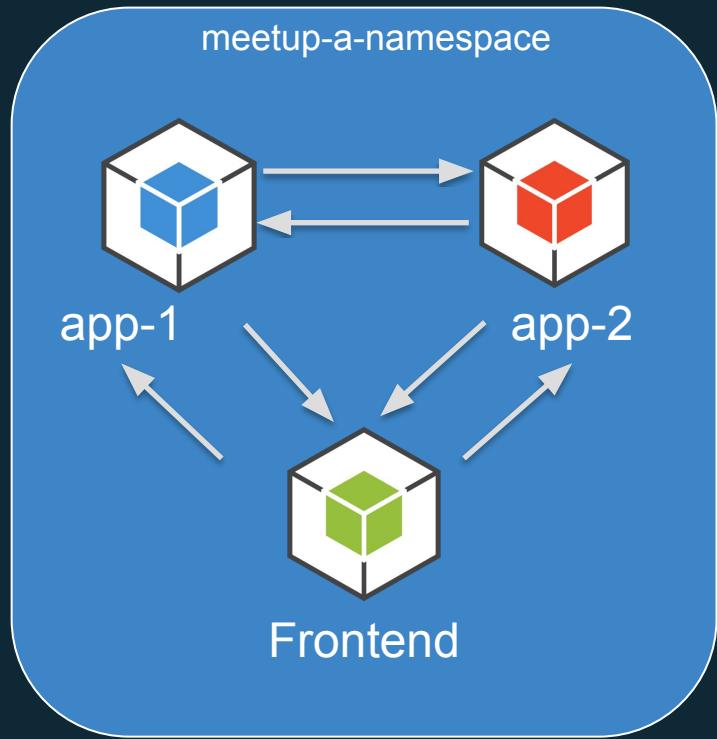
# Manejo total de EKS



# Amazon EKS



*kubectl create namespace meetup*



GET api/v1/namespaces/meetup/tips/{2}

*Asegurar RBAC esté habilitado en tu Cluster*

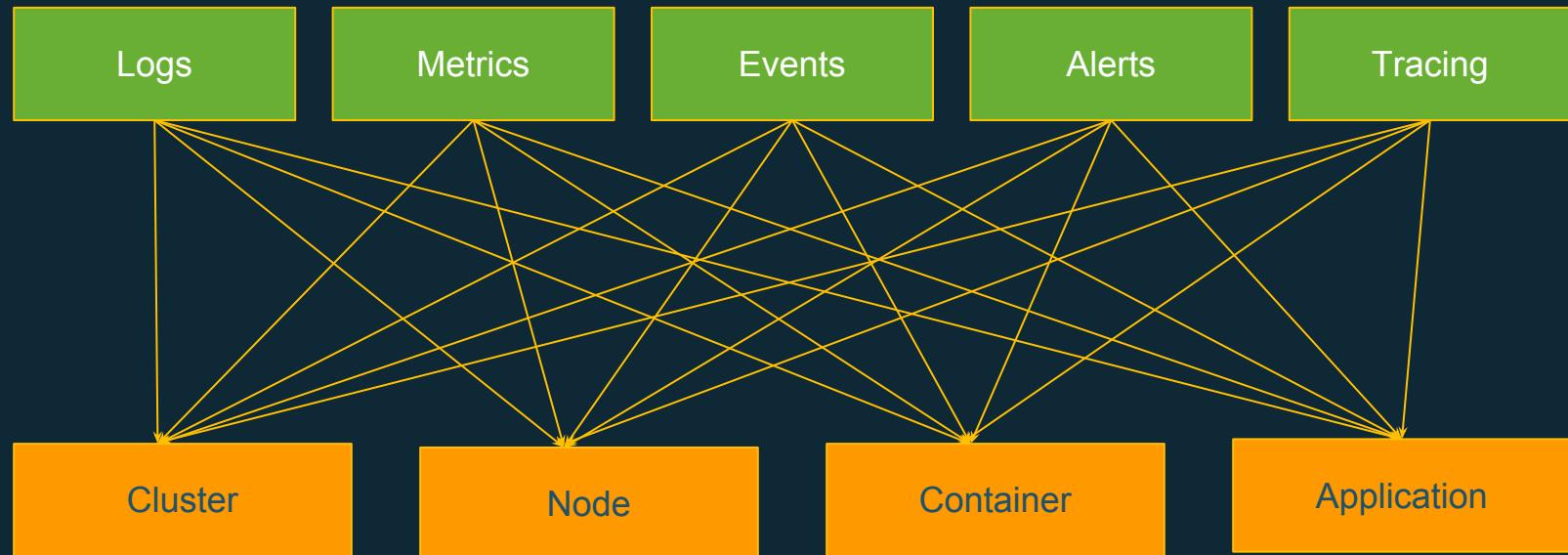
# EKS: IAM Autenticación + Kubectl



GET api/v1/namespaces/meetup/tips/{3}

*Log y Monitoreo de todos los recursos!*

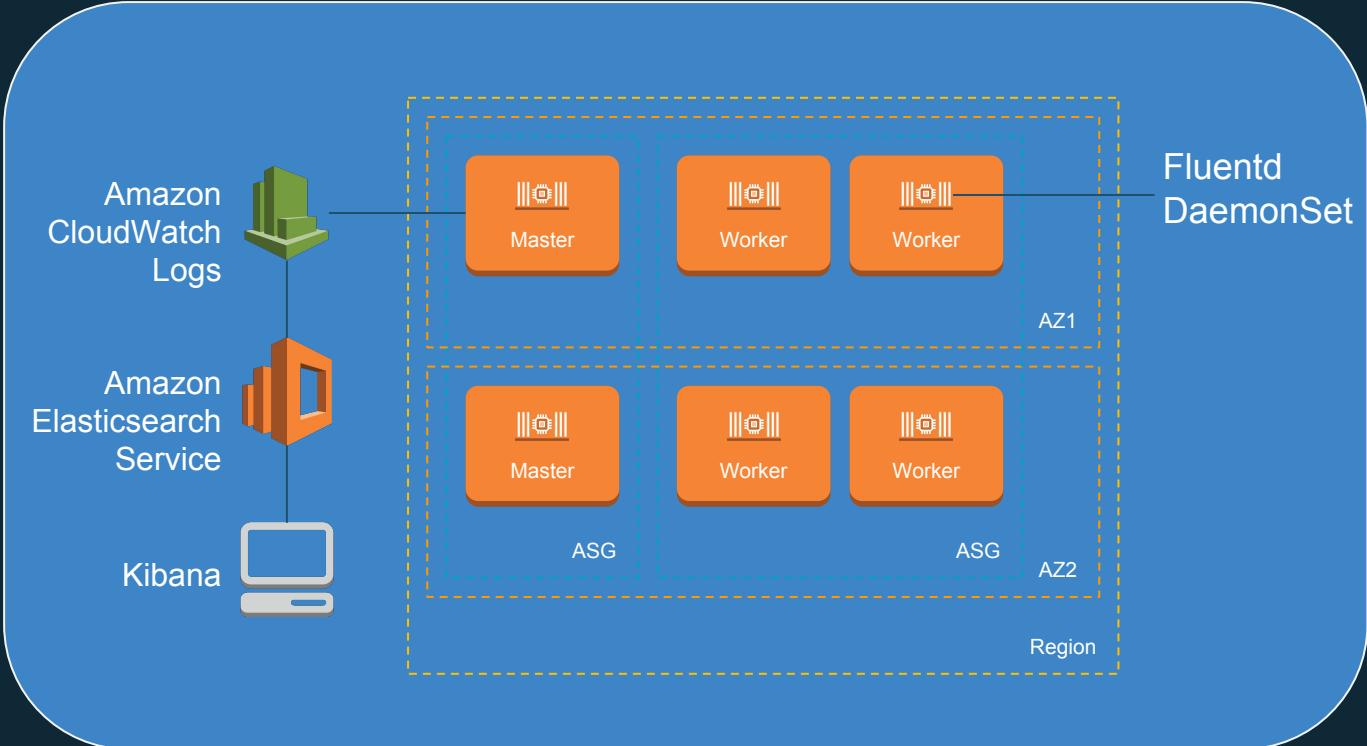
# Visibilidad de tu Cluster Kubernetes



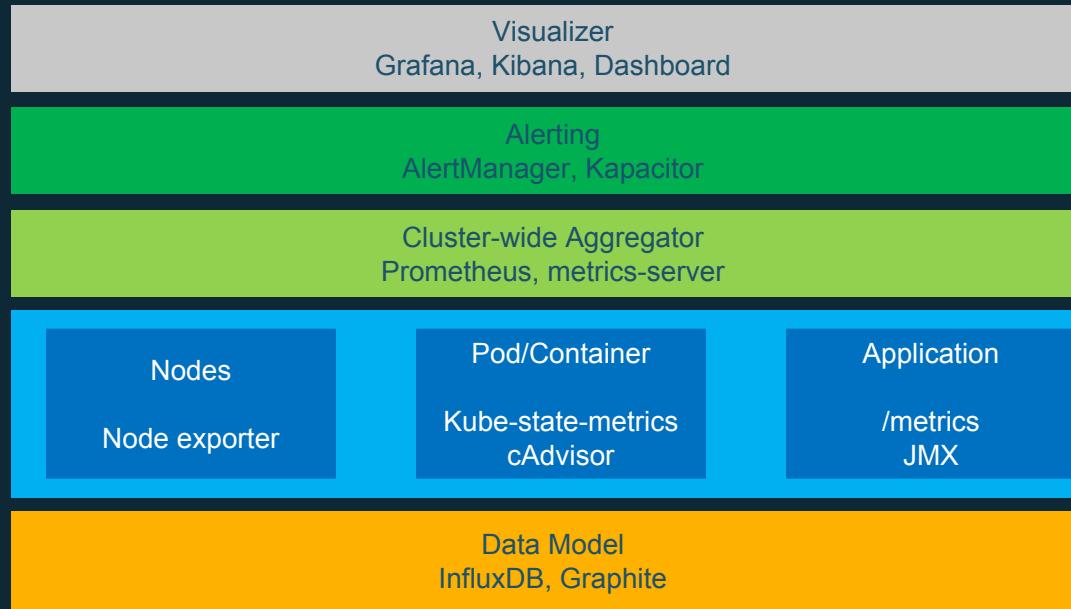
# Logs

Kubectl logs

Elasticsearch (index),  
Fluentd (store), and  
Kibana (visualize)



# Metricas

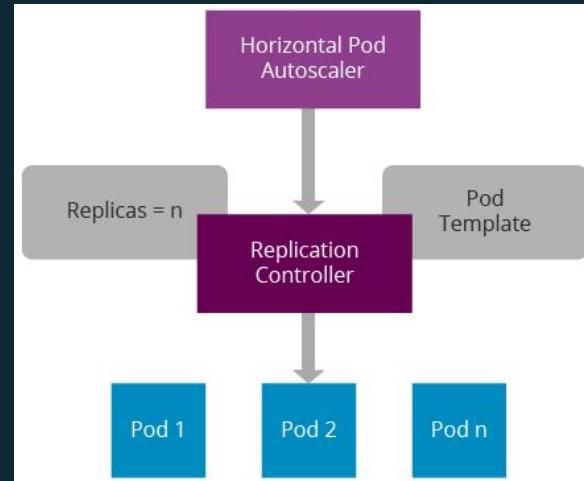
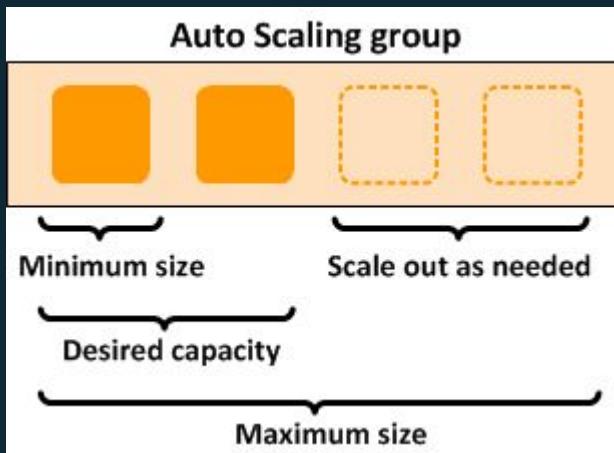


GET api/v1/namespaces/meetup/tips/{4}

*Opciones de escalamiento bajo demanda  
con Autoscaling*

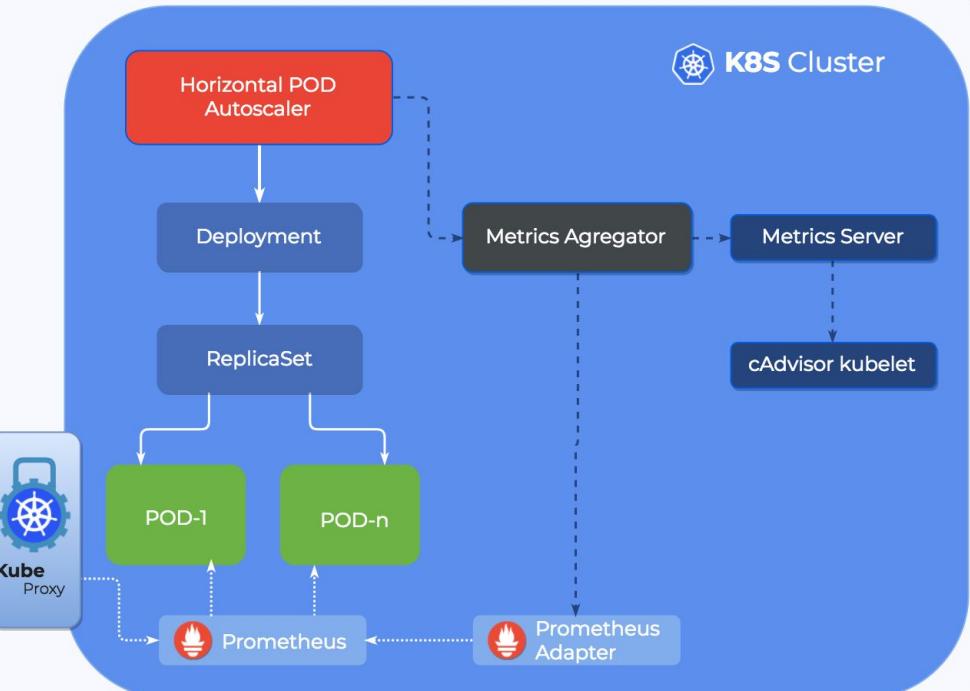
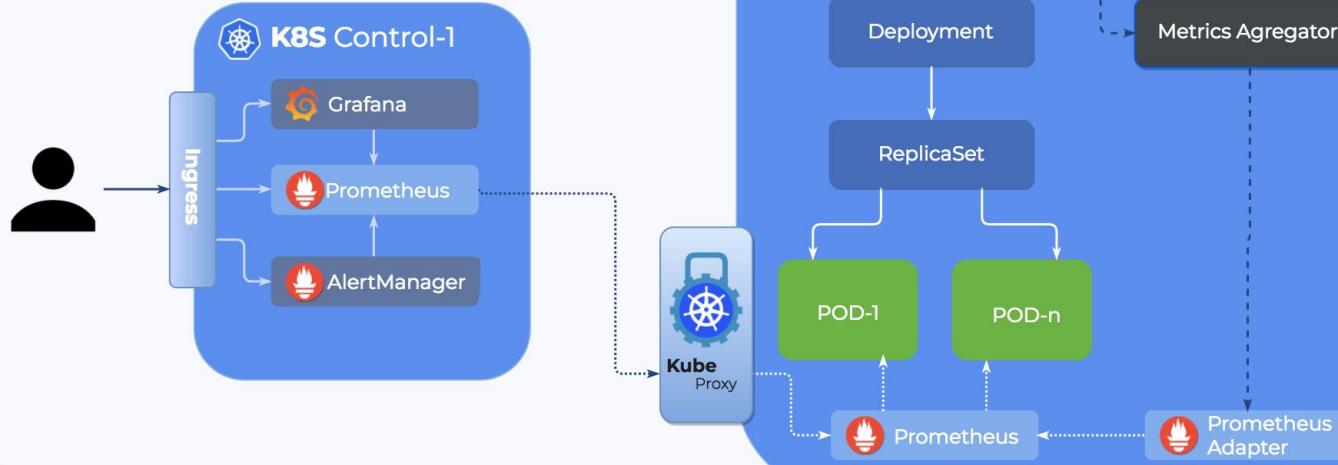
# Alternativas de Autoscaling

- Nativo Autoscaling de AWS
- Autoscaler de k8s Cluster



# HPA k8s Cluster

## Horizontal POD Autoscaling with **Pipeline**



GET api/v1/namespaces/meetup/tips/{5}

*Construir, Enviar, Desplegar ...*

# CI/CD de aplicaciones dentro de Kubernetes

Jenkins

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AWS CodePipeline, AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodeBuild

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OSS: Spinnaker, Skaffold

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AWS partners

- GitLab
- Shippable
- CircleCI
- Codeship

# Es momento de...

# Premiar a nuestros participantes!!



# Problema N°1 - ECS

1.- Si quiero especificar la instancia en donde se deberá desplegar mi contenedor, ¿Qué tipo de **Placement Strategy** debería utilizar para lograrlo?

¿?

# Problema N°2 - Kubernetes

2.- Quiero obtener los logs de mis aplicaciones corriendo en mi cluster y además los logs generados por el mismo cluster con el objetivo de visualizarlos posteriormente en Kibana, en base a la sección de logs presentada, como se llama el **Data Collector** que corre como un **DaemonSet** dentro de **Kubernetes** para la **recolección de los logs**?

¿?

# re:Invent Recap



# Calentando motores



# Midnight Madness



# Launches, Preview & Pre-Announcements

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/new/reinvent/>

- AWS Robomaker
- AWS DataSync
- AWS Transfer for SFTP
- S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- S3 Batch Operations
- Snowball Edge Compute Optimized
- AWS Amplify Console
- AWS Global Accelerator
- AWS Transit Gateway
- Amazon EC2 A1 Instances
- Amazon EC2 C5n Instances
- Amazon EC2 P3dn instances
- Elastic Fabric Adapter
- Dynamic Training with Apache MXNet on AWS
- Amazon Sagemaker Neo
- Firecracker
- KMS Custom Key Store
- AWS IoT SiteWise
- Amazon EBS Doubles Max

# Launches, Preview & Pre-Announcements

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/new/reinvent/>

- Performance of io1 Volumes
- AWS IoT Events
- AWS IoT Things Graph
- S3 Object Lock
- Private Marketplace
- AWS Marketplace for Containers
- Amazon Comprehend Medical
- AWS Ground Station
- ML Insights for QuickSight
- Dashboard embedding in Amazon QuickSight
- DynamoDB transactions
- AWS Elemental MediaConnect
- S3 PUT to Glacier
- CodeDeploy Blue/Green Deployment Support for ECS
- CodePipeline: ECR as a source action
- Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for Java applications

# Launches, Preview & Pre-Announcements

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/new/reinvent/>

- CloudWatch Logs Insights
- Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- Amazon FSx for Lustre
- AWS Control Tower
- AWS Security Hub
- Amazon Lake Formation
- DynamoDB On-Demand
- Amazon Timestream
- Amazon Quantum Ledger Database
- Amazon Managed Blockchain
- Amazon Elastic Inference
- AWS Inferentia
- Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth
- AWS Marketplace for ML
- Amazon SageMaker RL
- AWS DeepRacer
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Personalize

# Launches, Preview & Pre-Announcements

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/new/reinvent/>

- AWS Well-Architected Tool
- Amazon Forecast
- AWS Outposts
- EFS Multi-VPC Access
- Amazon RDS on VMware
- On-Demand Hibernated
- AWS Cloud Map
- AWS App Mesh
- Pre-built scikit-learn container
- AWS License Manager
- Custom Runtimes for Lambda
- Ruby support for Lambda
- Lambda Layers
- Nested Applications using Serverless Application Repository
- Step Functions service integrations
- WebSocket support for API Gateway
- ALB Support for Lambda
- Amazon Managed Streaming for Kafka

# AWS Transfer for SFTP

Fully managed SFTP service for Amazon S3



Seamless migration  
of existing workflows



Fully managed  
in AWS



Secure and Compliant



Native integration  
with AWS services



Cost-effective



Simple  
to use

# Amazon S3 Object Lock—What is It?

- New S3 feature that protects data from being overwritten or deleted in order to support regulatory compliance requirements (“WORM”)
- Two modes—Governance Mode & Compliance Mode
  - For Compliance Mode, objects cannot be modified or deleted by any user, including the root account. Once this is set, it cannot be modified
  - For Governance Mode, objects can only be deleted by the AWS accounts that have explicitly been granted permission through IAM policies
- Set at the bucket level—works with lifecycle (to S3-IA/Glacier)

# Amazon S3 Intelligent Tiering—What is It?

- New S3 Storage Class that automatically optimizes storage costs for data with changing access patterns
- Stores objects in two access tiers
  - One optimized for frequent access priced the same as S3-Standard
  - One optimized for infrequent access priced the same as S3-Infrequent Access
- Automatically determines which tier to use based on access patterns—no lifecycle policies needed
- Small monthly per object management fee / no per-GB access charges

# S3 Glacier Deep Archive

- A pre-announcement
- Offline storage class for preservation, compliance, and DR where likelihood of recall is low and not sensitive to SLA
- Full functionality: 11 9's (3-AZ), Compliance/WORM, lifecycle, direct PUT, etc
- 8-15 hour retrieval
- Pricing targeted to be less than half of Glacier
- Targeting offsite vaulting services
- Offline tape migrations supported today via partners

# S3 Glacier Direct PUT to Glacier Class

- Previously to upload to Glacier via S3...
- lifecycle policies including “0-day”
- Nondeterministic window where read method changes
- 2-layers of transaction fees

x-amz-storage-class

If you don't specify, Standard is the default storage class. Amazon S3 supports other storage classes. For more information, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

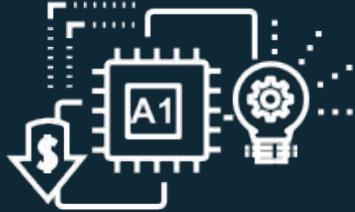
Type: Enum

Default: STANDARD

Valid Values: STANDARD | STANDARD\_IA | ONEZONE\_IA | REDUCED\_REDUNDANCY

Constraints: You cannot specify GLACIER as the storage class. To transition objects to the GLACIER storage class, use lifecycle configuration. For more information, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

# New EC2 Instances



- Lower cost for scale-out workloads
- ARM-based development platform
- AWS Graviton Processor



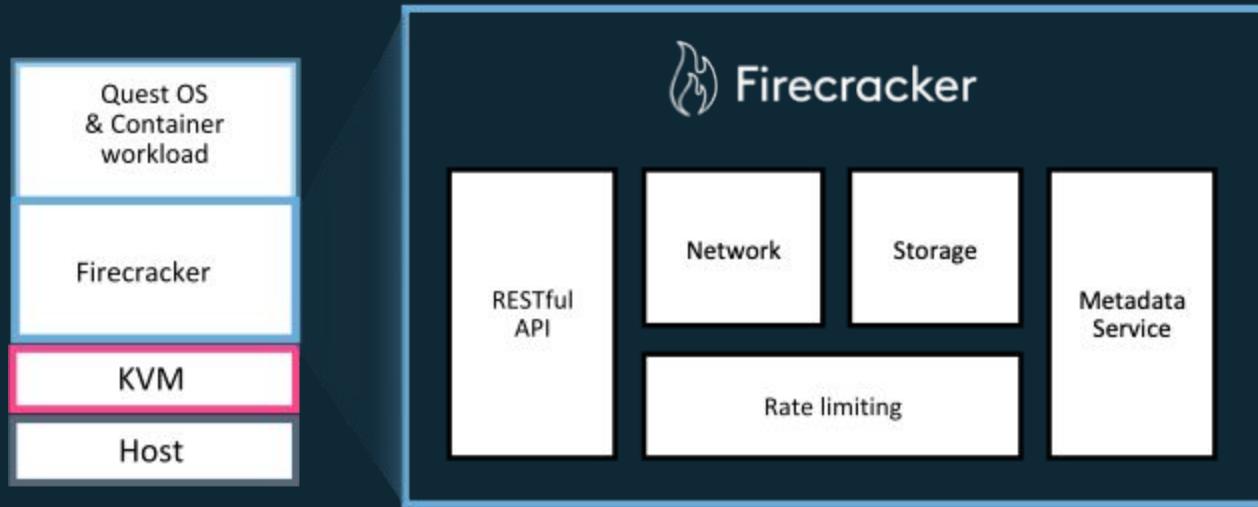
- Faster analytics and big data workloads
- Lower costs for network-bound workloads
- 100 Gbps network throughput



- 100 Gbps network throughput
- NVMe-based SSDs
- 96 vCPUs, 768 GB RAM, 8 x Tesla V100 GPU

# Firecracker

(What powers Lambda and Fargate)



Firecracker microVMs have the same security as KVM VMs

Designed for low overhead, high density, and fast start times

Built-in fair sharing



# AWS Global Accelerator

Improve availability and performance for internet applications used by a global audience

- **Static Anycast IP addresses**
  - Never change over the lifetime of an accelerator
  - Safe to put in DNS/firewall/whitelist etc.
- Client traffic ingresses via closest available Edge location
- Route client to closest healthy Endpoint (ELB or Elastic IP)
- Traffic uses AWS Global Network from Edge to Region

# AWS Control Tower

- The easiest way to set up and govern a secure, compliant, multi-account environment (Landing Zone)
  - Multi-account structure with AWS Organizations
  - Centrally-managed identities through AWS SSO or Microsoft AD
  - Centralized logging with AWS CloudTrail and AWS Config
  - Account factory through Service Catalog

Automated Landing Zone  
with best-practices  
blueprints

Guardrails for policy enforcement

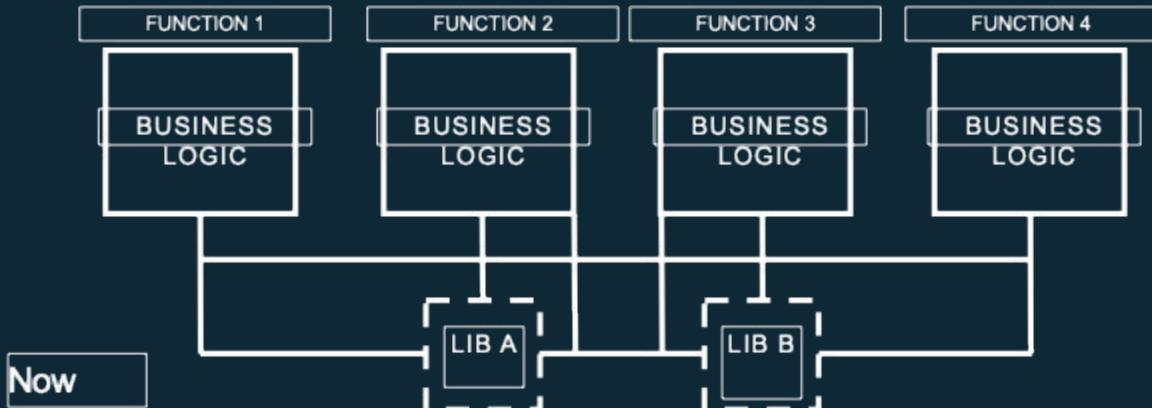
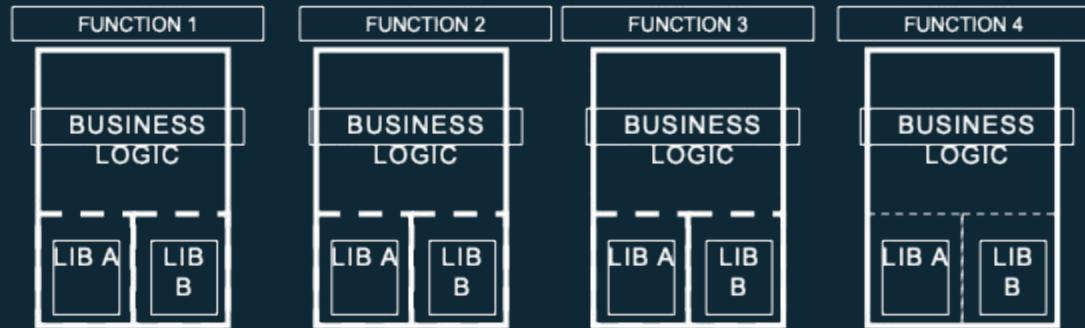
Dashboard for  
continuous visibility



# Lambda Layers

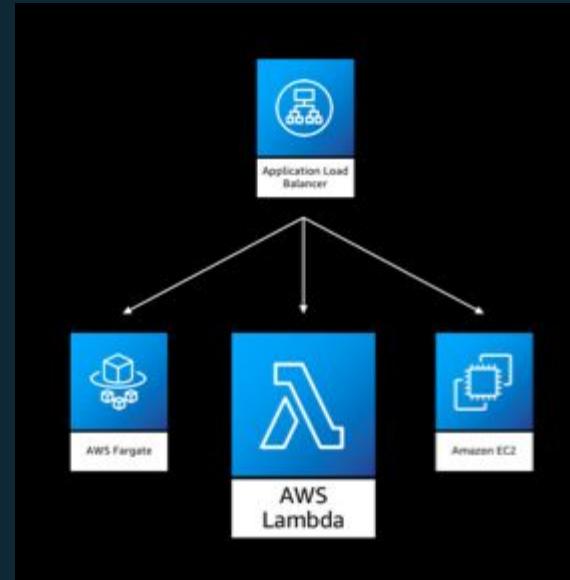
Extend the Lambda execution environment with any binaries, dependencies, or runtimes

Before



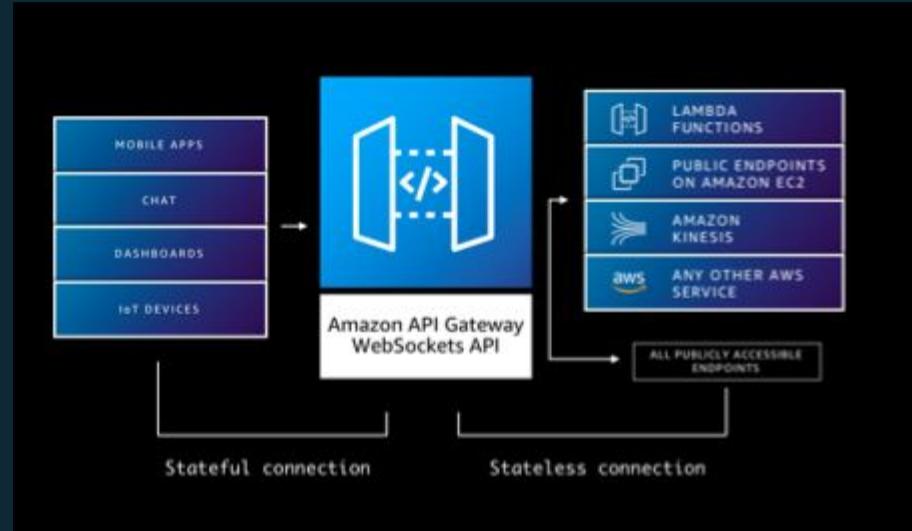
# ALB Support for Lambda

Integrate Lambda functions  
into existing web  
architectures



# WebSocket support for API Gateway

Build real-time two way communication applications

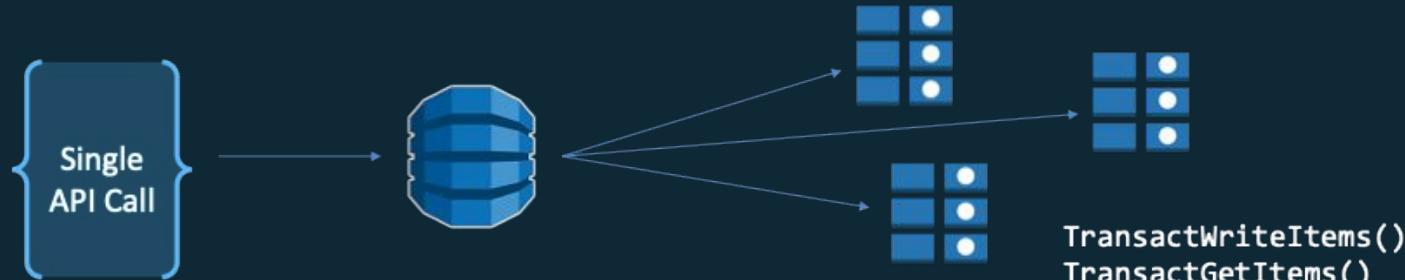


# Introducing AWS RoboMaker

<https://twitter.com/awsreinvent/status/1066966596546060289>

# DynamoDB transactions

Simplify your code by executing multiple, all-or-nothing actions within and across tables with a single API call.



- Provides atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) in DynamoDB.
- You can perform transactions both within and across multiple DynamoDB tables.
- Native, server-side solution that provides better performance and lower costs than client-side libraries.

# DynamoDB: Capacity managed for you

Provisioned

Govern Max Consumption

Auto Scaling

Set a Minimum

On-Demand

No Limit

Start at Zero



# Amazon Timestream (Preview)

- Fast, scalable, and fully managed time series database

Typical Use Cases: Application events, IoT Sensor Readings and DevOps data

**1,000x faster at 1/10<sup>th</sup> the cost of relational databases**



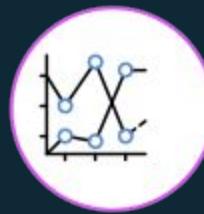
Collect fast moving time-series data from multiple sources at the rate of millions of inserts per second

**Trillions of daily events**



Capable of processing trillions of events daily; the adaptive query processing engine maintains steady, predictable performance

**Analytics optimized for time series data**



Built-in analytics for interpolation, smoothing, and approximation to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies

**Serverless**



No servers to manage; time-consuming tasks such as hardware provisioning, software patching, setup, & configuration done for you

# Amazon Managed Blockchain features

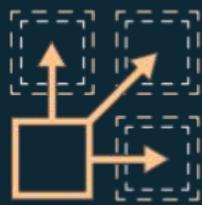


**Fully managed**  
Create a blockchain network in minutes

HYPERLEDGER  
**FABRIC**  
ethereum



**Decentralized**  
Democratically govern the network



**Reliable & scalable**  
Backed with Amazon QLDB technology



**Low cost**  
Only pay for resources used



**Integrated**  
Send data to Amazon QLDB  
for secure analytics

# QLDB (Preview)

- Fully managed ledger database
- Track and verify history of all changes made to your application's data

## Immutable and transparent



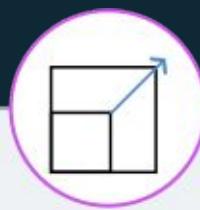
Append-only, immutable journal tracks history of all changes which cannot be deleted or modified. Get full visibility into entire data lineage

## Cryptographically verifiable



All changes are cryptographically chained and verifiable

## Highly scalable



Executes 2 – 3X as many transactions than ledgers in common blockchain frameworks

## Easy to use



Flexible document model, query with familiar SQL-like interface

# Purpose-built databases



Relational



Key-value



Document



In-memory



Graph



Time-series



Ledger



Amazon  
RDS

Aurora   Community   Commercial



DynamoDB



ElastiCache



Neptune



Timestream



Quantum

# Para conversar

- Amazon Lake Formation
- AWS DeepRacer
- AWS Well-Architected Tool

# Eventos múltiples



# Personajes



A Cloud Guru Founder  
@KroonenburgRyan



AWS Serverless Hero  
@theburningmonk

# Highlights



# Highlights



# Gracias!

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