CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE WITH KUBERNETES

WHO, HOW, WHY AND WHEN?

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COASTWARE TECHNOLOGIES

- Founded in 2016, business-class software applications and comprehensive IT services
- Adopted Kubenetes in early 2017, now managing all of Coastware's web services
- Limited time & resources to spend on infrastructure

WHAT IS KUBERNETES?

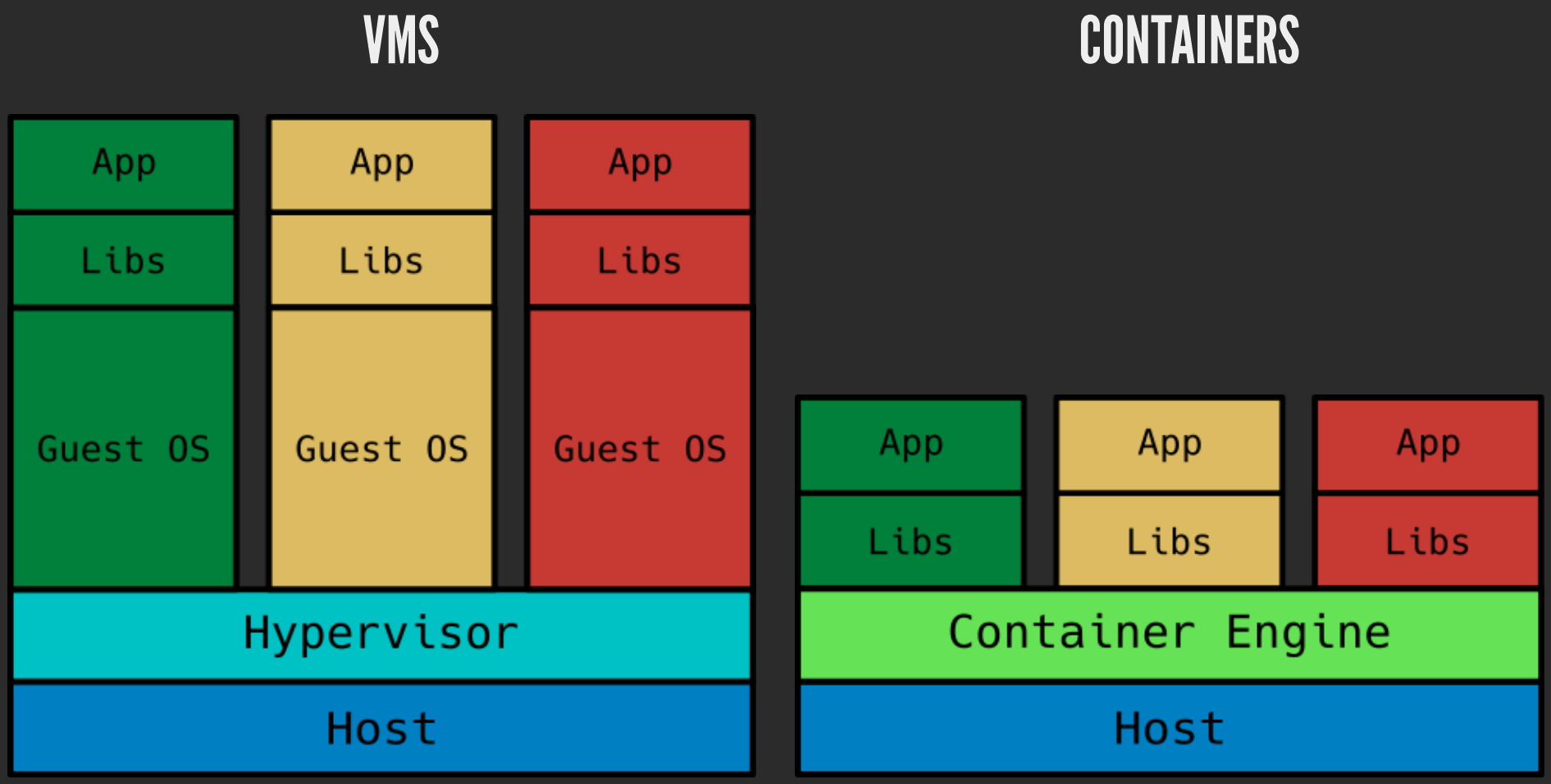
"Pilot/Helmsman" in Greek

Initially built inside Google based on **Borg and Omega** - Google's internal systems that power search, video and advertising services

Set of **tools, concepts and APIs** designed to deploy, scale and maintain containers running on a cluster of machines

BUILDING BLOCKS: CONTAINERS

- Contains all libraries and code needed by application
- Less overhead and lower start-up time than VMs
- Easy to compose and replace


VMS
App
Libs
Guest OS
App
Libs
Guest OS
App
Libs
Guest OS
Hypervisor
Host
CONTAINERS
App
Libs
App
Libs
App
Libs
Container Engine
Host

PROBLEMS WHERE KUBERNETES CAN HELP

Developer / Programmer

- Applications and machines crash; the more you have the more often it will happen
- Distributed systems are powerful and can solve many problems but are difficult to manage
- Existing infrastructure is limited in features or guarantees

PROBLEMS WHERE KUBERNETES CAN HELP

Ops / System Administrator

- Scaling infrastructure can be a slow, error-prone and manual process
- Staff need to be on-call 24/7 to respond to inevitable crisis at 3am
- Existing infrastructure is brittle and cumbersome

PROBLEMS WHERE KUBERNETES CAN HELP

Manager / Team Lead / Executive

- Hiring and training staff on homegrown infrastructure is difficult and expensive
- More engineers and technicians are needed to manage ever-growing infrastructure
- Brittle infrastructure increases risk of mistakes, errors and oversights

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Batteries included: Lots of functionality out-of-the-box

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- Automated - Orchestrator

CONTAINER MANAGMENT:
HUMANS

Pros: simple - minimal tooling, configuration and setup required

Cons: not automated, error-prone, doesn't scale, problems require manual troubleshooting

CONTAINER MANAGMENT: SCRIPTS

Pros: integrates with existing infrastructure, reproducible, auditable

Cons: manual placement of containers on machines, becomes unmanageable for larger systems

CONTAINER MANAGMENT:
ORCHESTRATION

Pros: automated, self-healing, scalable, portable

Cons: some overhead, learning curve, new tooling

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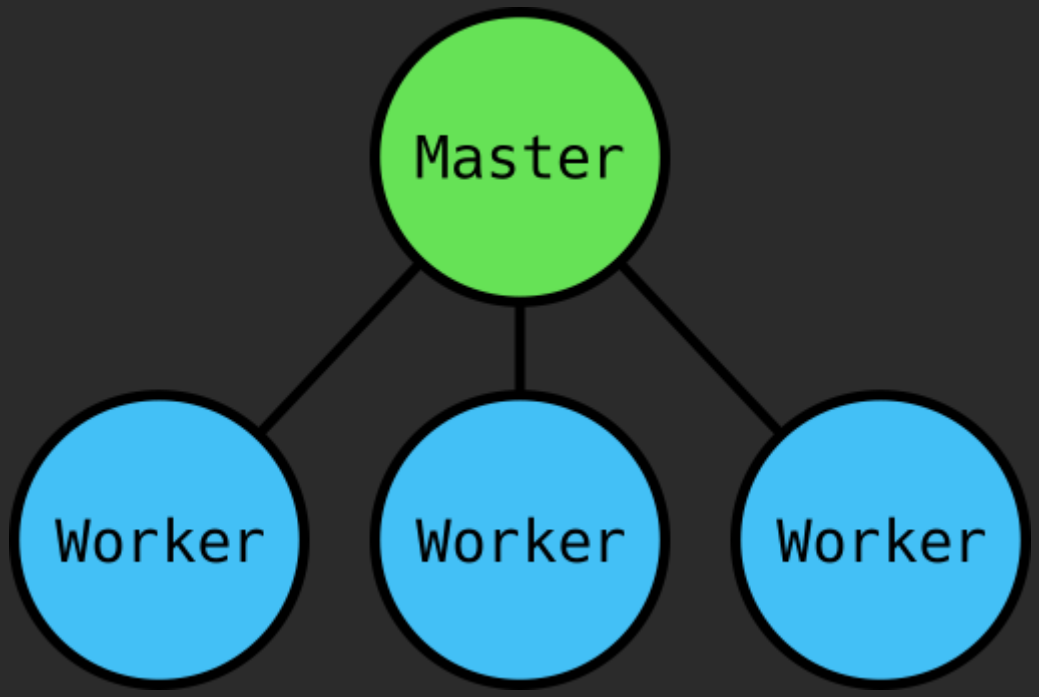
Recovery: handle machine failures

KUBERNETES ARCHITECTURE

NODES

Machine running Kubernetes



CLUSTER

Group of cooperating nodes

PODS

Group of cooperating containers

```yaml
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-website-1
  labels:
    app: my-website
spec:
  containers:
  - name: webserver
    image: my-website-v1.0
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```

DEPLOYMENT

Manages the lifecycle of a group of pods

```yaml
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-website
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-website
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-website
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: webserver
        image: my-website-v1.0
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

SERVICE

A service forwards traffic to a group of pods

```yaml
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-website
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-website
  ports:
  - name: http
    port: 8000
    targetPort: 80
```