



# Containerisierung at Swiss Post IT

# What are we doing today?

## Table of Content

- Introducing round
- Middleware Engineering
- What is a Container?
- Docker Container Introduction
- Docker installation
- Docker Examples
  - Hello World
  - Webserver
  - WikiJS
  - Filebrowser
  - Gitea
- Kubernetes Demo



# Introducing Round

Who are we? Who are you?

# Who we are



**Patrick Bühlmann**  
Middleware Engineering

Work area:

- Kubernetes / OpenShift Engineering
- Docker, Cloud, Automation
- DevOps CI / CD

Telefon +41 76 342 82 59  
Fax -  
E-Mail [patrick.buehlmann.1@post.ch](mailto:patrick.buehlmann.1@post.ch)



**Nathanael Liechti**  
Middleware Engineering - Lernender

Work area:

- Kubernetes Engineering
- Go Coding (Microservices and more)

Telefon +41 76 416 81 33  
Fax -  
E-Mail [nathanael.liechti@post.ch](mailto:nathanael.liechti@post.ch)



# Who are you?

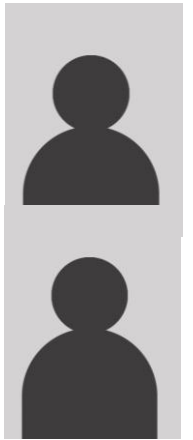
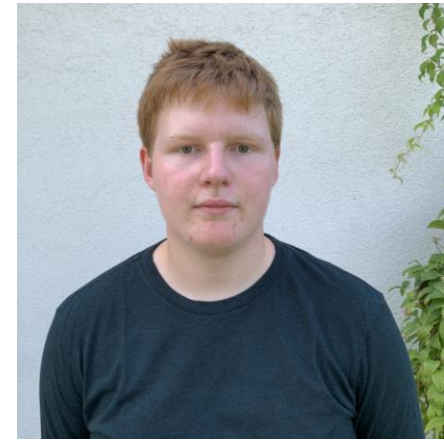
## A short introduction

- What is your name?
- Do you have experience with Docker, Kubernetes or Container in general?
- How motivated are you from a scale of 0 (terrible) to 10 (very good)?



# Middleware Engineering – I253

## Our team



# Middleware Engineering

## What is Engineering?

- Systematic design of computer science systems
- Create and implement concepts / products

## ICT-System-Ingenieur:

Planning, procurement, commissioning, testing and acceptance of platforms (hardware, software, networks, including cloud environments) for the operation of ICT systems; definition of operational requirements

<https://www.berufe-der-ict.ch/berufe/entwicklung/ict-system-ingenieur>

# Middleware Engineering

## Engineering Tools



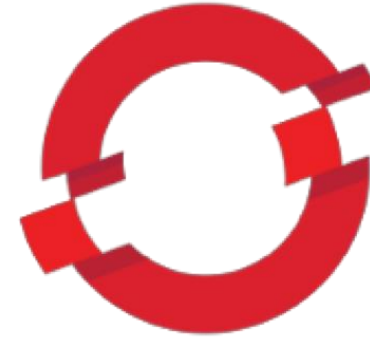
ANSIBLE



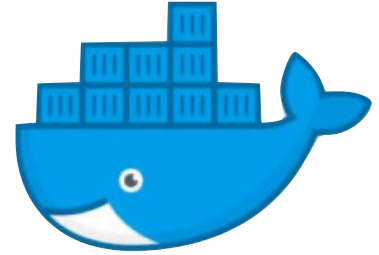
Bitbucket



kubernetes



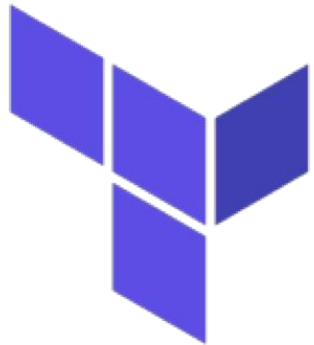
OPENSIFT



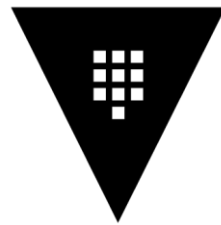
docker



aws



HashiCorp  
Terraform



HashiCorp  
Vault



python



Jenkins



Go



# Middleware Engineering

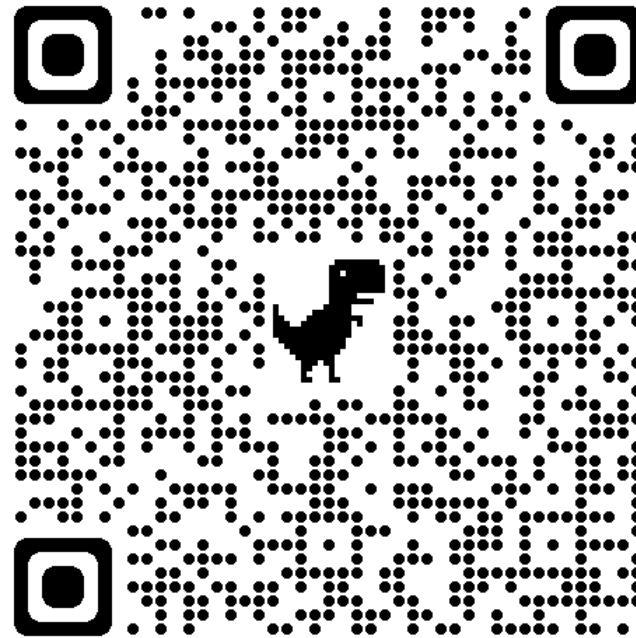
What does an Engineer do in his daily business?

- Scripts, Automate everything (seriously, **everything!**)
- Terminal, Shell
- Work with Linux all day long
- Searching and developing new solutions
- Try something new
- Questioning the existing
- Interest in system / network / cloud

# Docker Container

## Installation of Docker

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-and-use-docker-on-debian-10>



# Docker Container

## Installation of Docker – Smoke-Tests



[user@hostname /]# *docker ps*

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
--------------	-------	---------	---------	--------	-------	-------



[user@hostname /]# *docker version*

Client: Docker Engine - Community

Version: 20.10.12

API version: 1.41

Go version: go1.16.12

Git commit: e91ed57

Built: Mon Dec 13 11:45:48 2021

OS/Arch: linux/amd64

Context: default

Experimental: true

Server: Docker Engine - Community

Engine:

Version: 20.10.12

API version: 1.41 (minimum version 1.12)

Go version: go1.16.12

Git commit: 459d0df

Built: Mon Dec 13 11:43:56 2021

OS/Arch: linux/amd64

Experimental: false

containerd:

Version: 1.4.12

GitCommit: 7b11cfaabd73bb80907dd23182b9347b4245eb5d

runc:

Version: 1.0.2

GitCommit: v1.0.2-0-g52b36a2

docker-init:

Version: 0.19.0

GitCommit: de40ad0



# Container

## What is a container?



# Container

## What is a Container?

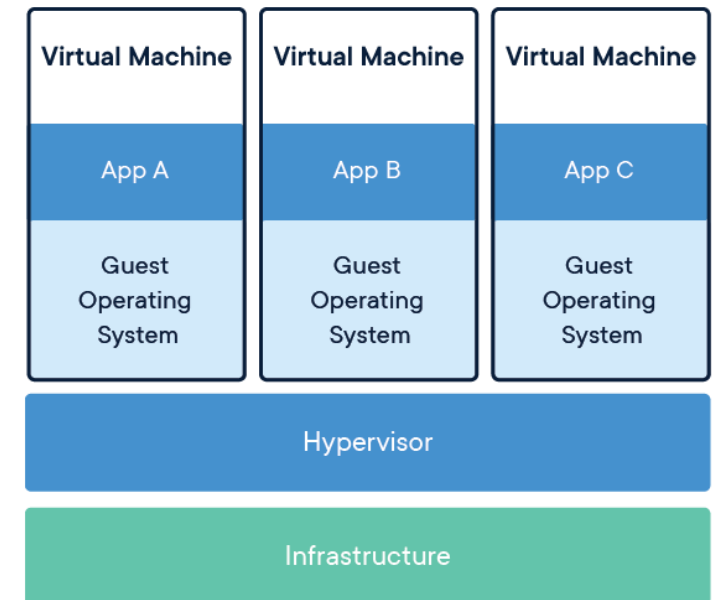
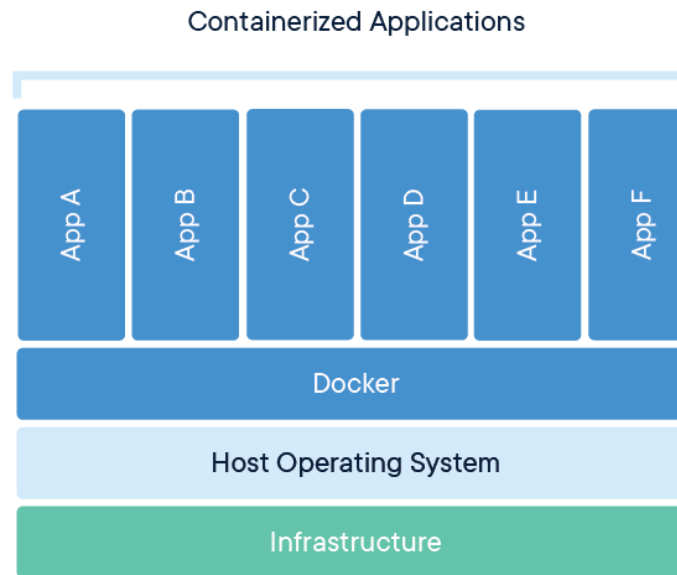
“Containers are a form of operating system virtualization. A single container might be used to run anything from a small microservice or software process to a larger application. Inside a container are all the necessary executables, binary code, libraries, and configuration files. Compared to server or machine virtualization approaches, however, containers do not contain operating system images. This makes them more lightweight and portable, with significantly less overhead. In larger application deployments, multiple containers may be deployed as one or more container clusters.

Such clusters might be managed by a container orchestrator such as Kubernetes.”

# Container

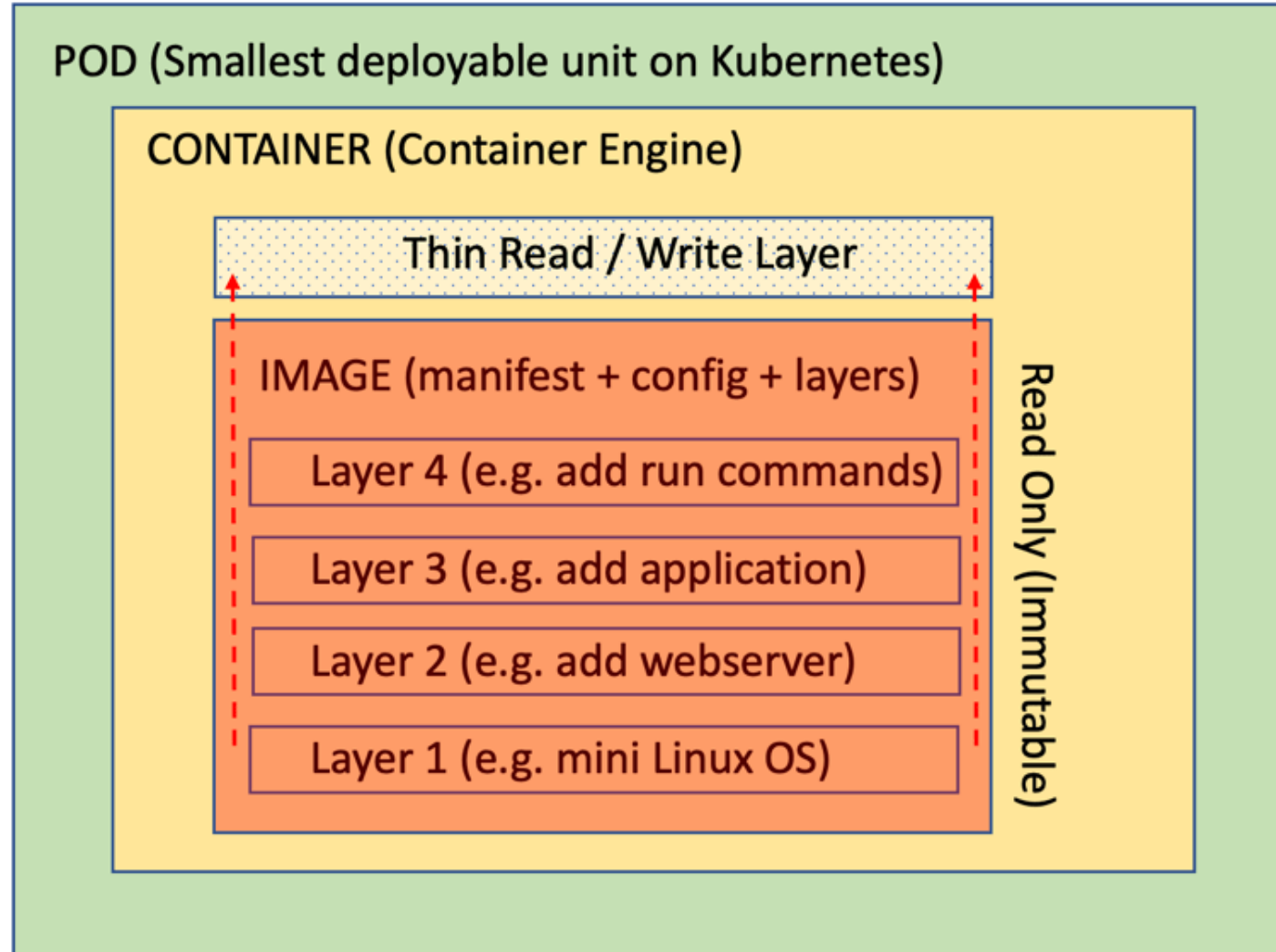
## Comparison between Container and Virtual Machines

- Share kernel and isolate the application process
- Extremely portable
- Very lightweight
- One process in a container
- No data in a container (use volumes)



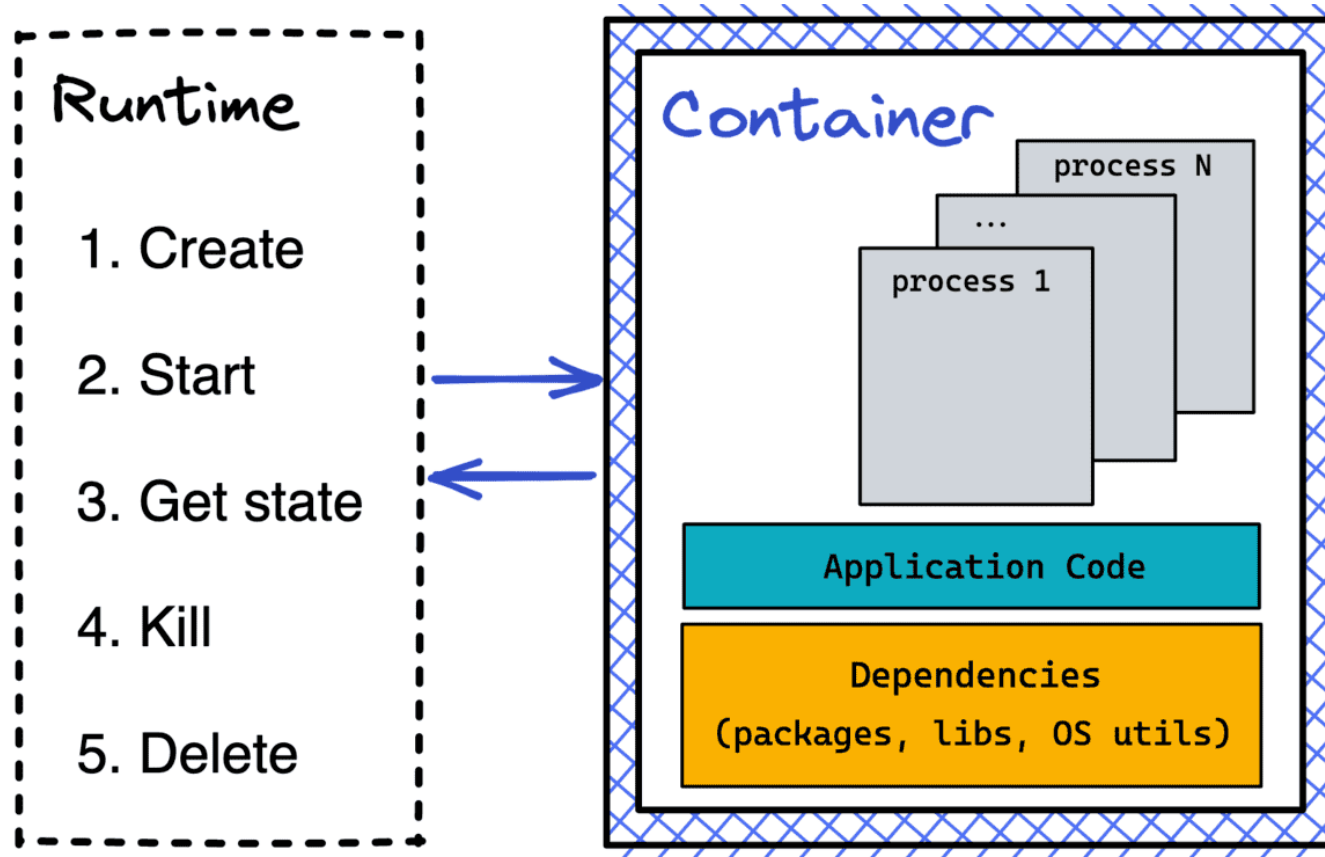
# Container

## Inside of a Container



# Container

## Interact with a Container



Containers  
work the same way on



with  
Docker/Kubernetes/Podman  
etc.



# Container

## Benefits of containers

- Less overhead
- Increased portability
- More consistent operation
- Greater efficiency
- Easier application development (less dependencies)
- Much faster deployment
- Save costs





# Docker

Create, deploy and run Containers

# Docker

## What is Docker?

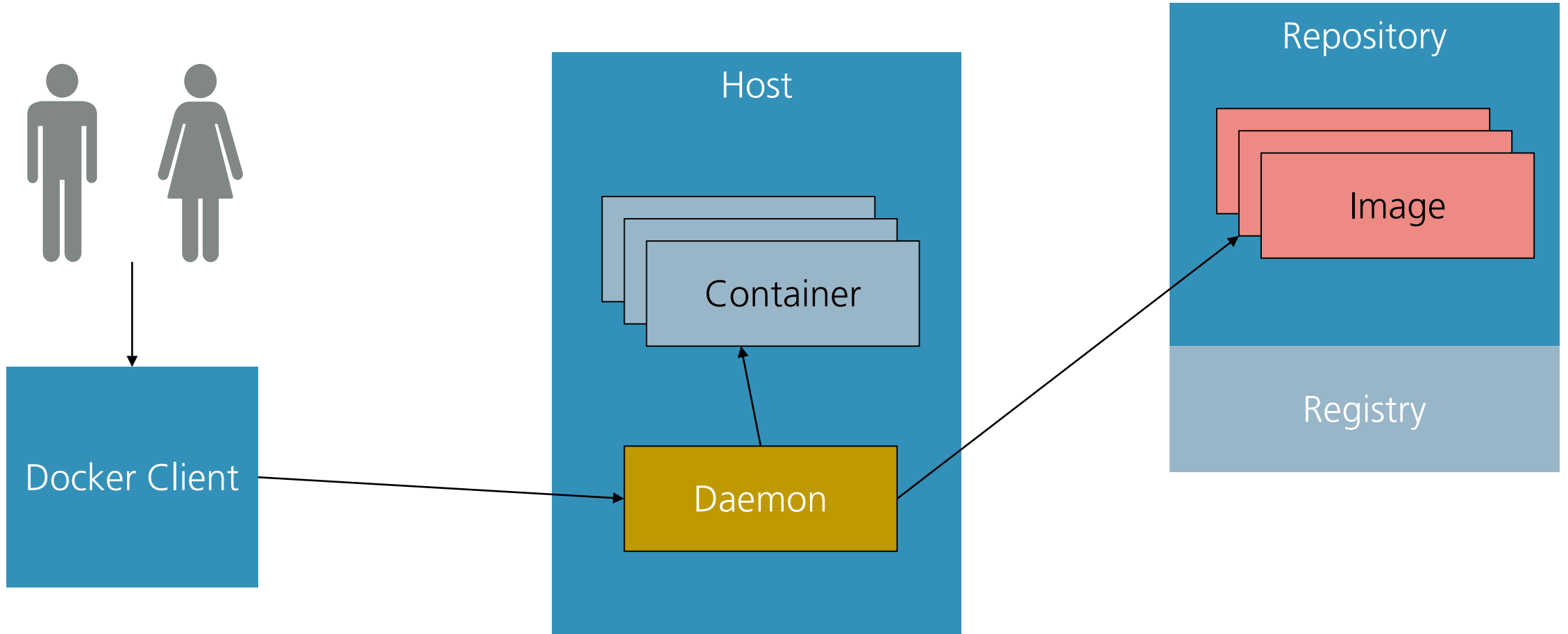
Docker is a software platform designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers.

It allows developers to package up an application with all the parts it needs in a container, and then ship it out as one package.

Build, share and run any application, anywhere

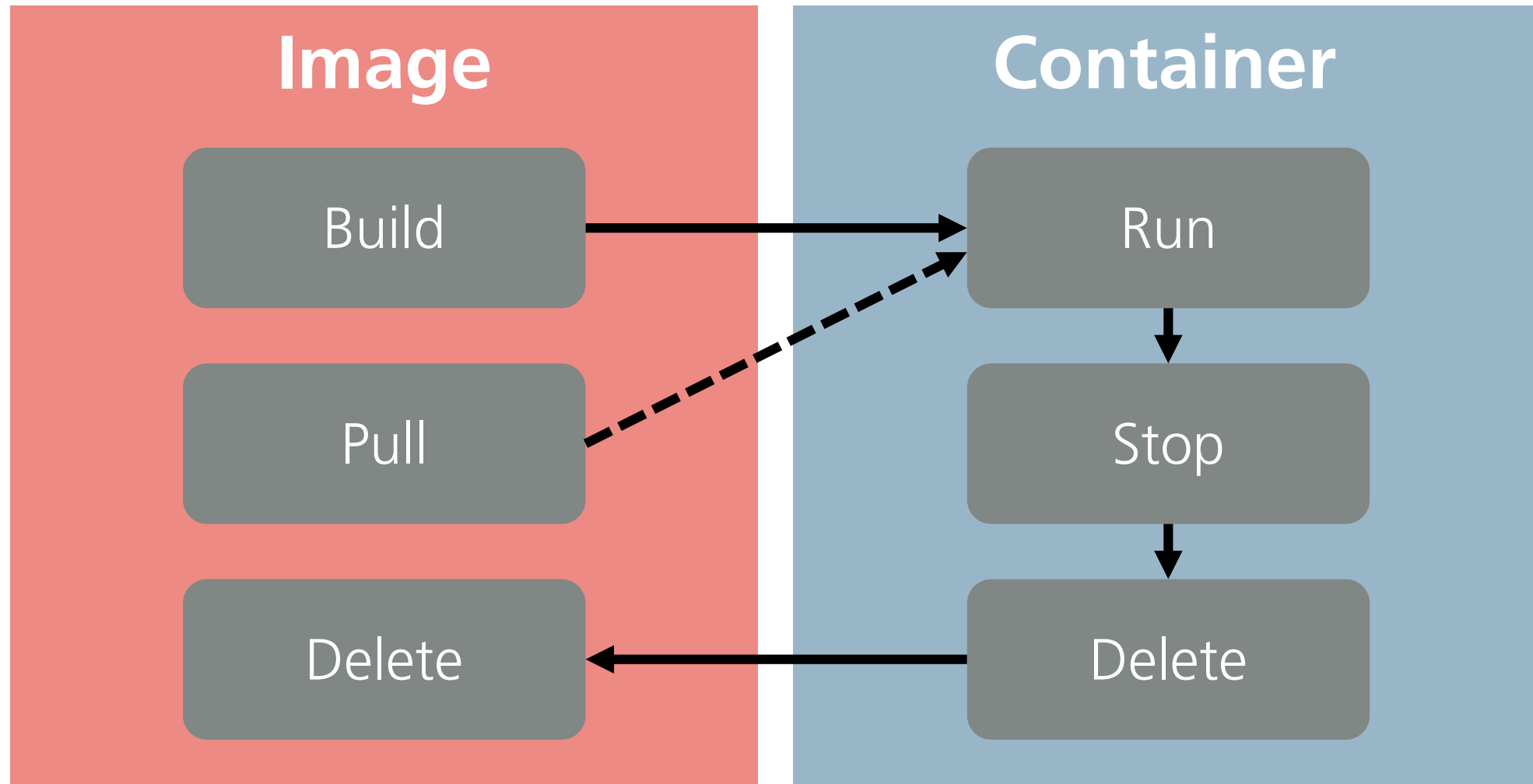
# Docker Container

## Docker Mechanism





# Docker Container Workflow



# Docker Container

## Docker Engine Commands

### Image

- build
- pull
- tag
- Rmi

- run
- start

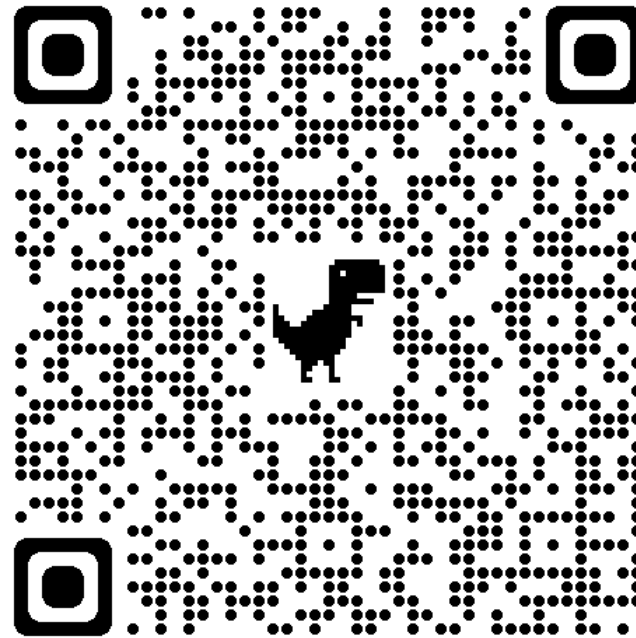
### Container

- logs
- inspect
- ps
- Stop
- kill
- rm

# Docker Container

## Installation of Docker

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-and-use-docker-on-debian-10>



# Docker Container

## Installation of Docker – Smoke-Tests



[user@hostname /]# *docker ps*

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
--------------	-------	---------	---------	--------	-------	-------



[user@hostname /]# *docker version*

Client: Docker Engine - Community

Version: 20.10.12

API version: 1.41

Go version: go1.16.12

Git commit: e91ed57

Built: Mon Dec 13 11:45:48 2021

OS/Arch: linux/amd64

Context: default

Experimental: true

Server: Docker Engine - Community

Engine:

Version: 20.10.12

API version: 1.41 (minimum version 1.12)

Go version: go1.16.12

Git commit: 459d0df

Built: Mon Dec 13 11:43:56 2021

OS/Arch: linux/amd64

Experimental: false

containerd:

Version: 1.4.12

GitCommit: 7b11cfaabd73bb80907dd23182b9347b4245eb5d

runc:

Version: 1.0.2

GitCommit: v1.0.2-0-g52b36a2

docker-init:

Version: 0.19.0

GitCommit: de40ad0

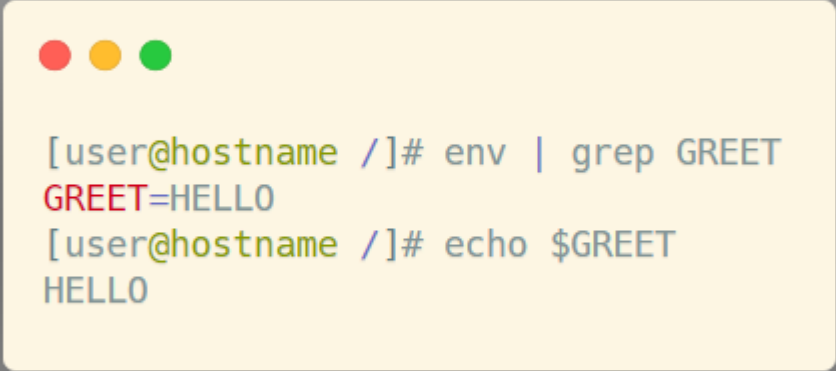


# Docker Container

## Docker Runtime environment variables

- **Environment Variables**

```
docker run -it \  
-e GREET=HELLO \  
--rm centos
```

A terminal window with a light yellow background and three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) at the top left. It displays the output of two commands: 'env | grep GREET' which shows 'GREET=HELLO' in red text, and 'echo \$GREET' which shows 'HELLO' in blue text.

```
[user@hostname /]# env | grep GREET  
GREET=HELLO  
[user@hostname /]# echo $GREET  
HELLO
```

# Docker Container

## Docker Runtime networking

- **Port translation**

docker run ... -p 10022:22 ...

```
"PortBinding": {  
  "22/tcp": [  
    {  
      "HostIp": "",  
      "HostPort": "10022"  
    }  
  ],  
  "3000/tcp": [  
    {  
      "HostIp": "",  
      "HostPort": "10080"  
    }  
  ]  
},
```

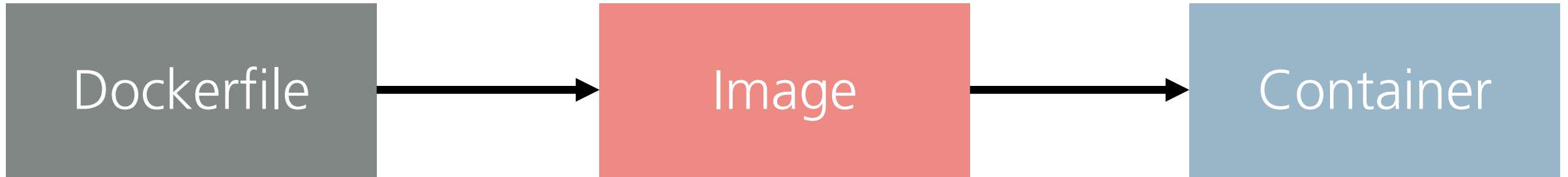
# Docker Container

## Docker Runtime volumes

- **Mount a directory from the host into the container**  
docker run ... -v /data/db:/var/lib/db ...

# Docker Container

The dockerfile is the truth



- Instruction-bases image build
  - FROM, ADD, RUN, COPY, CMD, USER
- Cached layers
- Dockerfile Cheat Sheet →



```
FROM alpine:latest

LABEL maintainer="patrick.buehlmann.1@post.ch"

WORKDIR /application/run

RUN apk add --no-cache bash

COPY run_my_application.sh .

RUN chmod 751 run_my_application.sh

CMD "/hello_world_bash_script.sh"
```

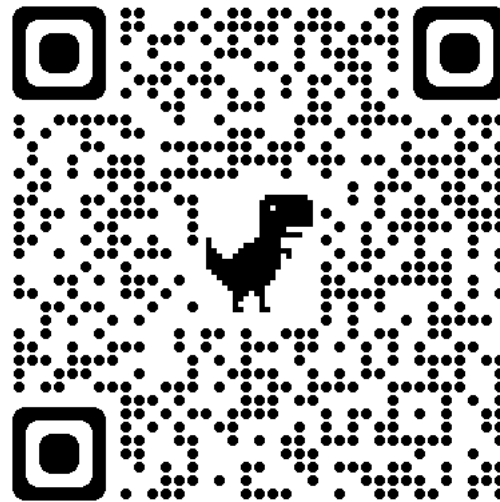
# DOCKER EXERCISE

## «Pre Hello World»

# Docker Exercise

## Pre Hello World

1. `docker run hello-world`
2. `docker ps -a`
3. `docker images`



Hello World!



# DOCKER EXERCISE

## «Hello World»

# Docker Exercise

## Hello World

1. Write a Dockerfile that echos «Hello World!» when the container starts
  1. Choose the right, small base image (alpine, centos)
  2. Create a bash script to echo «Hello World!»
2. Build and run the container
  - Is there a faster way?



Hello World!

# DOCKER EXERCISE

## «Webserver»

# Docker Exercise

## Webserver

1. Write a Dockerfile for a Webserver showing your custom little HTML Page
  1. Choose the right, small base image (alpine, centos)
  2. Install an apache http server
  3. Create an index.html file and paste it to the web folder of the apache server
2. Build and run the container in the detached mode (background)
3. Start the images «helloworld» and «webserver» with a docker-compose file

**This is a simple Webserver**

Yeah my Docker Image is working! Great work

# DOCKER EXERCISE

## «WikiJS»

# Docker Exercise

## WikiJS

1. Run a wikijs container

1. ENV=DB\_TYPE=sqlite

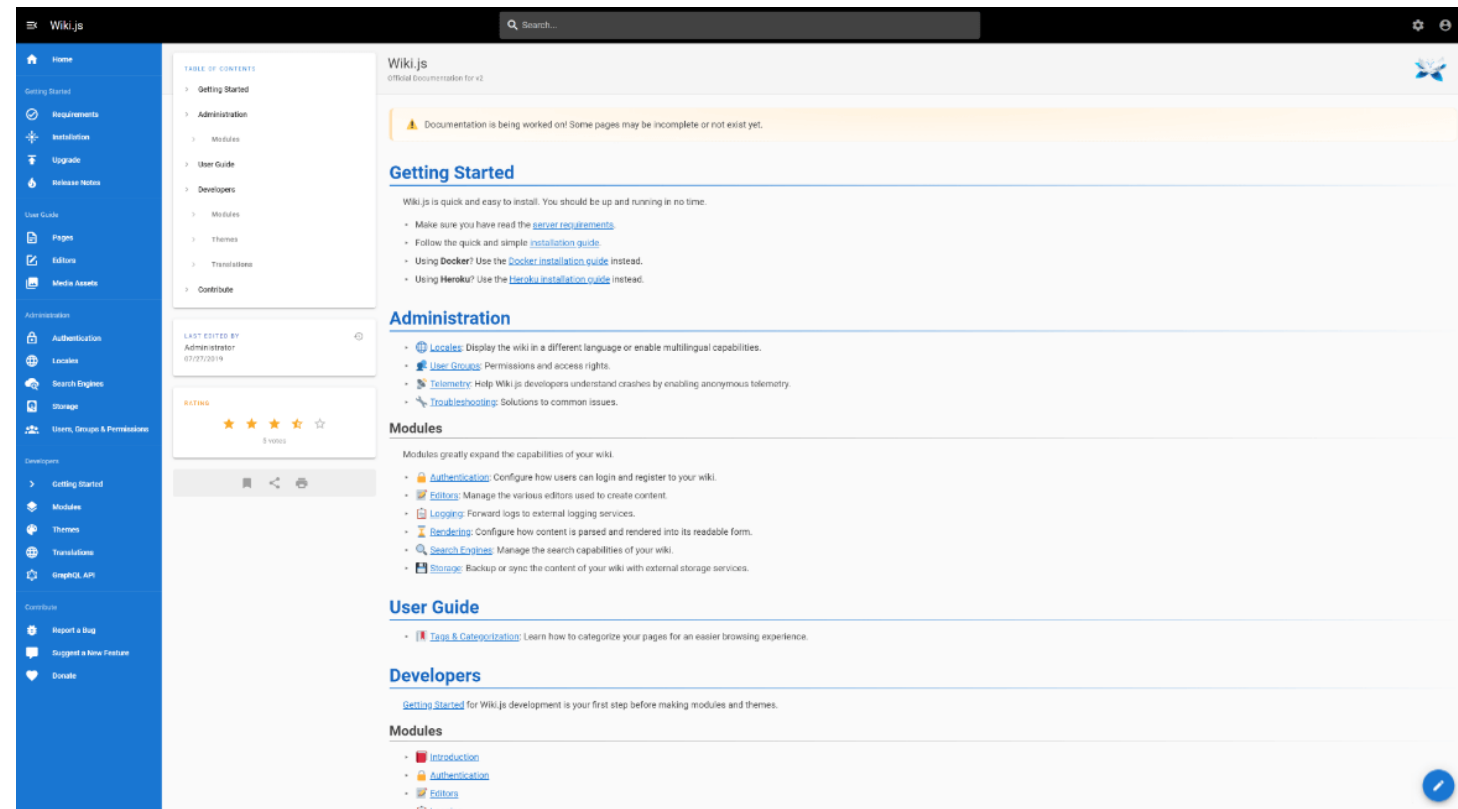
2. ENV=DB\_FILEPATH=/wiki  
/wiki.sqlite

3. Mount wiki.sqlite as File

4. Expose port 3000

2. Finish the setup of wikijs  
on http://localhost:3000

3. Write your first wiki-page!



<https://docs.requarks.io/install/docker>





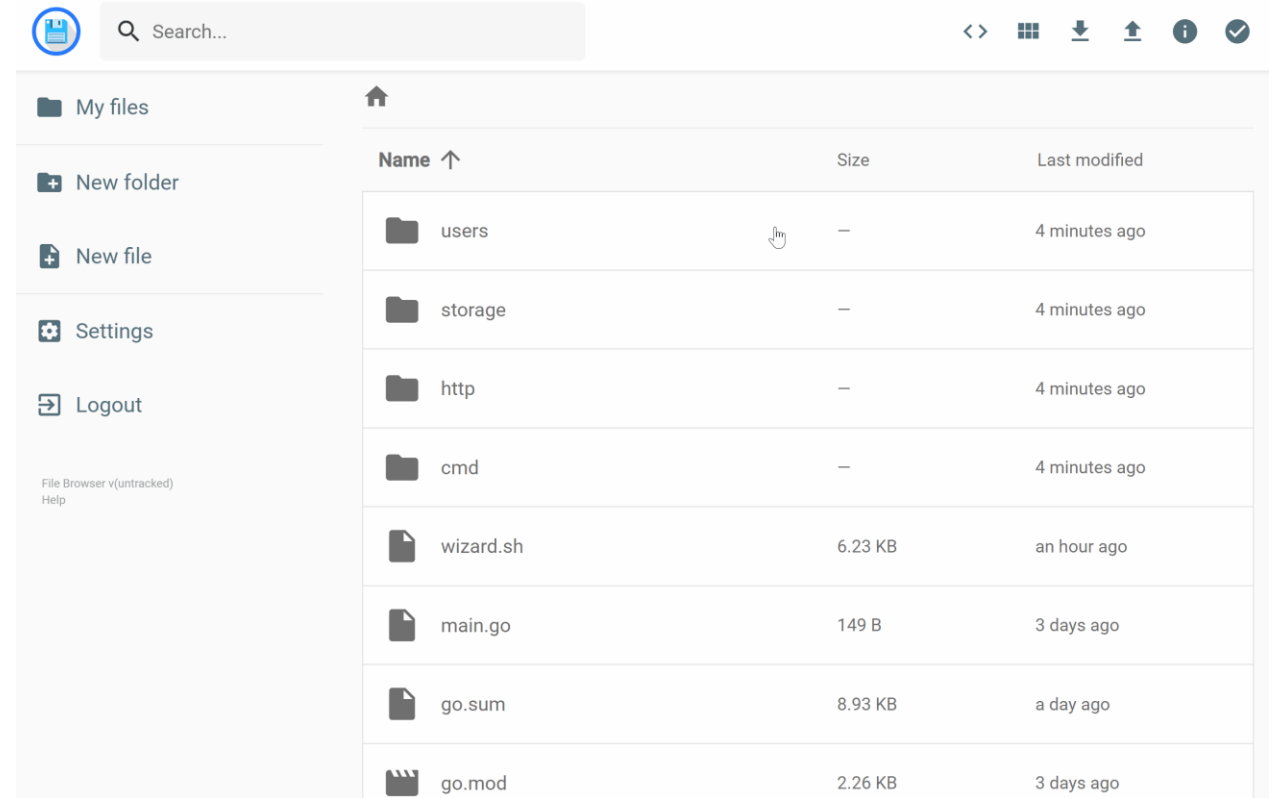
# DOCKER EXERCISE

## «Filebrowser»

# Docker Exercise

## Explanation of the exercise

1. Create a docker volume  
«filebrowser»
2. Run a filebrowser container:
  1. Expose port 80 as 8080
  2. Mount database.db in  
/database.db as File
  3. Mount docker volume in  
/src



<https://filebrowser.org/installation#docker>



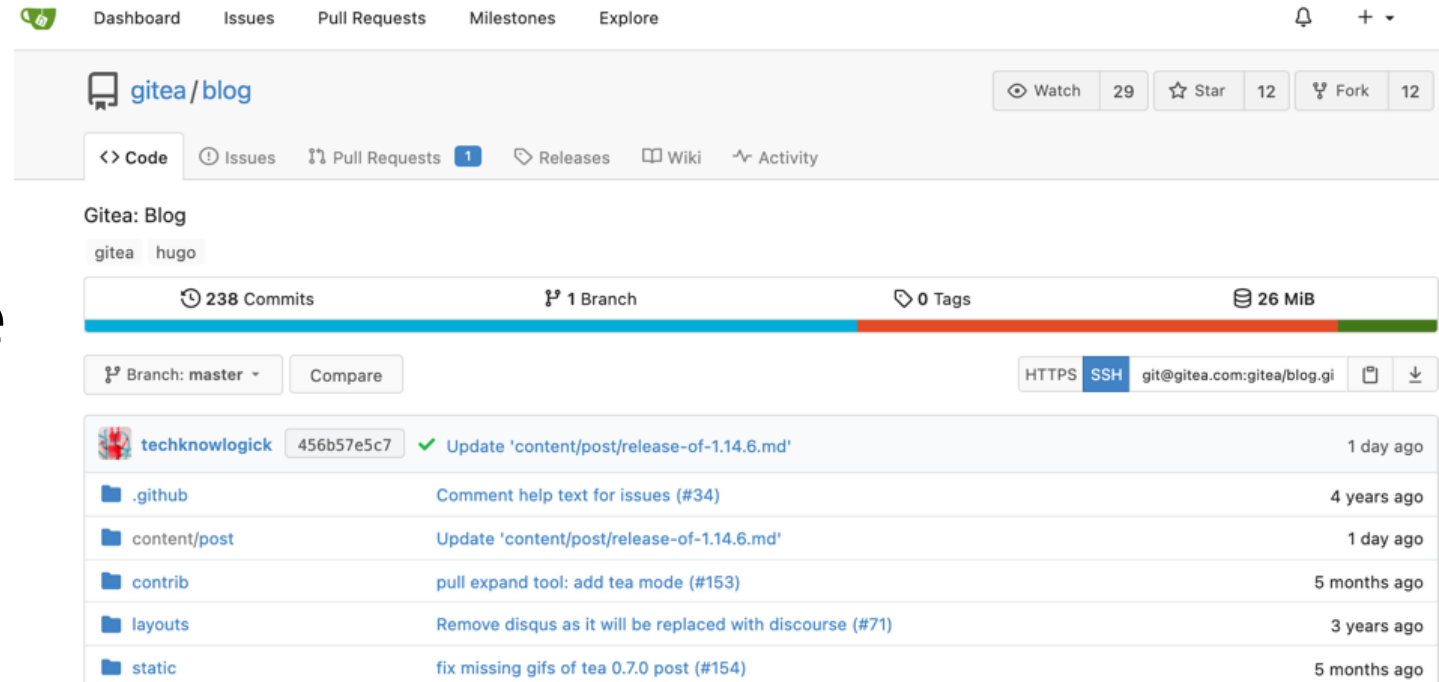
# DOCKER EXERCISE

## «Gitea»

# Docker Exercise

## Gitea – self hosted Git

1. Write a docker-compose file
2. `docker-compose up -d`
3. Finish the setup on `http://localhost:3000` (don't forget to create the admin user!)
4. Create and clone a repository
5. What happens when you stop the container?

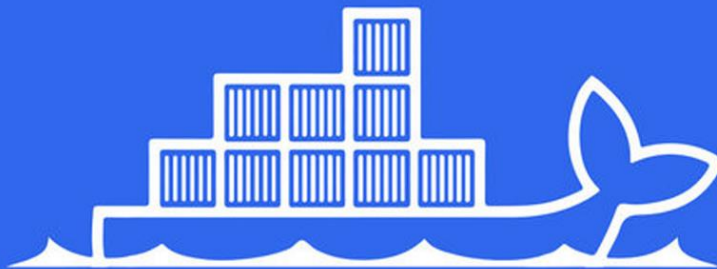


<https://docs.gitea.io/en-us/install-with-docker/>



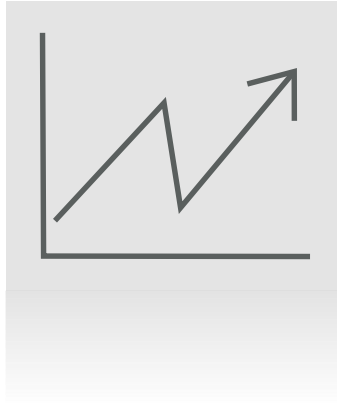
# Kubernetes @

***DIE POST*** 



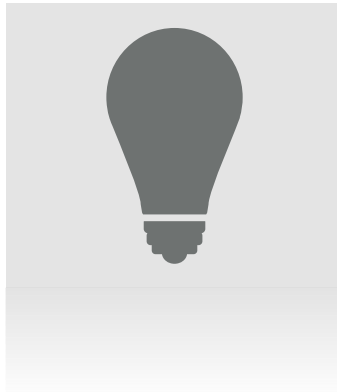
# Kubernetes@Post

## Key Figures



### Key figures

- Running Container: 3'800
- Used Container Nodes: 300



### Application purpose

- PostAuto Backend
- Chatbot and Livechat
- Postshop Backend
- Automation and Logging Tools

# Kubernetes

## Containerisation with K8S





# Kubernetes

What Docker looks like in production



# Kubernetes

What Kubernetes looks like in production





# Kubernetes

What is Kubernetes?

User Experience



kubectl



Orchestration

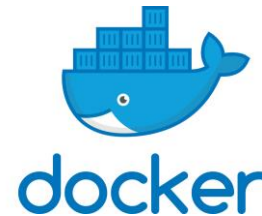


VMware Tanzu



OPENSIFT

Container Engine



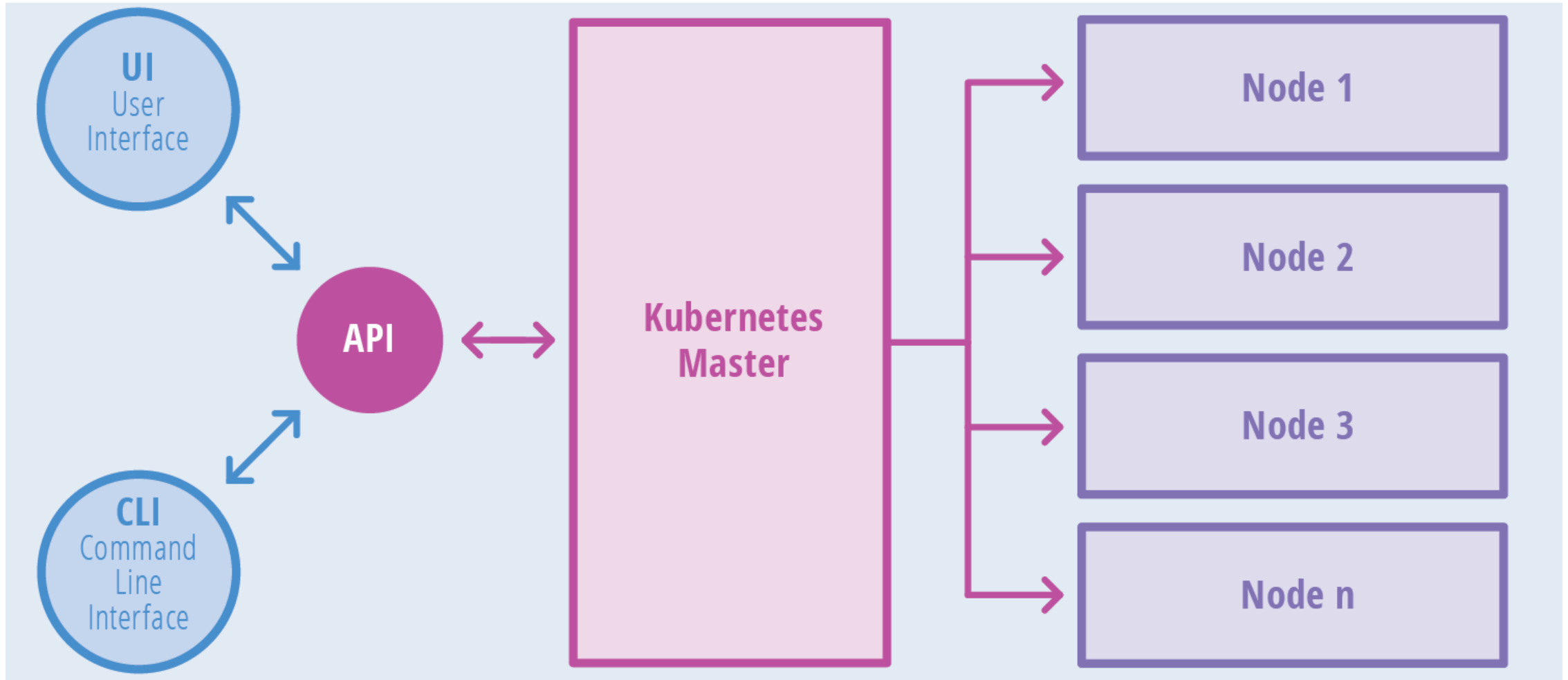
podman

Container Host



# Kubernetes

## What is Kubernetes?



# Kubernetes

## Live Demo



# Live Demo

# Kubernetes

## Live Demo – Load-Test



```
docker run --rm technat/load-test -h https://alleaffengaffen.ch -c 5 -r 5m
```

---

# Questions?

[mweng@post.ch](mailto:mweng@post.ch)

