



Openshift

Laurent  
Valeyre

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- Containers
- Understanding Pods
- Main Ways
- Patterns

The case

- Apache Status
- Dockerfile
- Secret Access
- The application
- Deployment and Service

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- Prometheus
- grafana
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- Deploy Jenkins and Our Pipeline Definition

- Deploy Our Sample Application

# Openshift

## Introduction to the Side Car

Laurent Valeyre

Orange

August 2018



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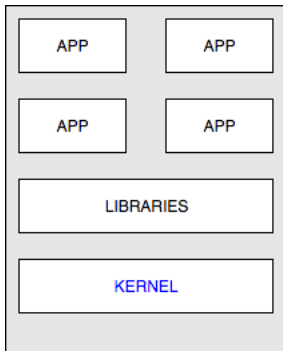


# Containers

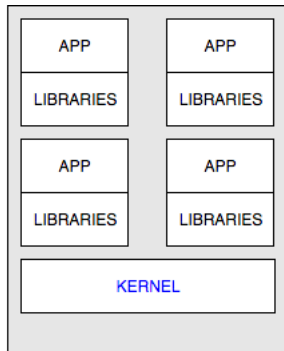
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Figure: Why Containers



Applications on host  
heavyweight, non-portable  
Relies on OS package manager



Deploy containers  
Small and fast, portable  
Uses OS-Level virtualization



# Understanding Pods

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- A *Pod* is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that we create or deploy.



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- A *Pod* is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that we create or deploy.
- A Pod represents a running process on our cluster.



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- A *Pod* is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that we create or deploy.
- A Pod represents a running process on our cluster.
  - A *Pod* encapsulates an application container (or, in some cases, multiple containers)



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- A Pod represents a running process on our cluster.
  - A *Pod* encapsulates an application container (or, in some cases, multiple containers)
  - A *Pod* storages resources



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- A *Pod* is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that we create or deploy.
- A *Pod* represents a running process on our cluster.
  - A *Pod* encapsulates an application container (or, in some cases, multiple containers)
  - A *Pod* storages resources
  - A *Pod* has a unique network IP





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- A *Pod* is the smallest and simplest unit in the Kubernetes object model that we create or deploy.
- A Pod represents a running process on our cluster.
  - A *Pod* encapsulates an application container (or, in some cases, multiple containers)
  - A *Pod* storages resources
  - A *Pod* has a unique network IP
- A *Pod* represents a unit of deployment:



# Main ways

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Pods in a Kubernetes cluster can be used in two main ways:



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Pods in a Kubernetes cluster can be used in two main ways:

- Pods that run a single container (most common Kubernetes use case)



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Pods in a Kubernetes cluster can be used in two main ways:

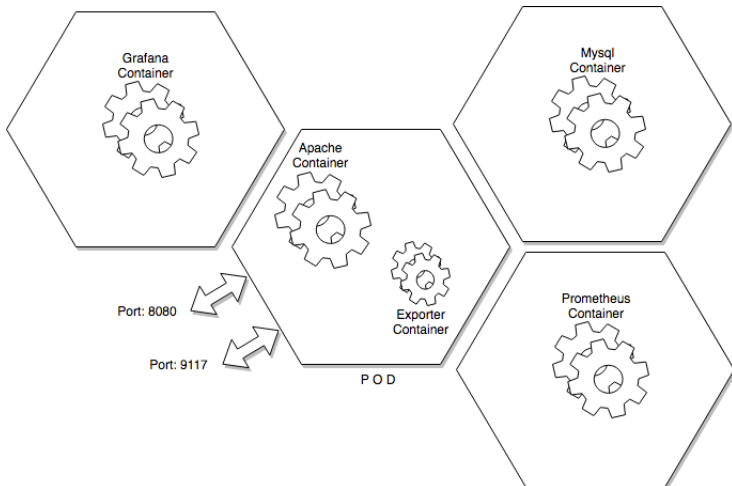
- Pods that run a single container (most common Kubernetes use case)
- Pods that run multiple containers that need to work together(encapsulate an application composed of multiple co-located containers that tightly coupled)

# Patterns for Composite Containers: Sidecar

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Figure: schema of our Sidecar





# Apache status

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Module to enable the output statistic of *Apache*.

```
<Location /server-status>
  SetHandler server-status
  Order deny,allow
  Allow from all
</Location> ExtendedStatus On
```

Figure: status.conf

This module has to be copied in the  
*/etc/apache2/mods-enabled/* directory.



# Dockerfile

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The *Dockerfile* includes the copy of the *Apache* module  
Important to add the switching between *root* and *1001* user

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
USER root
...
RUN a2enmod status
COPY status.conf /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/
EXPOSE 8080
USER 1001
CMD ["/usr/sbin/apache2ctl", "-DFOREGROUND"]
```

Figure: Dockerfile



# Secret Access

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And because the credential of *GITLAB*, we'll use the login/password based on the token initialized in our profile

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: gitlab-secret
  namespace: sidecar
type: kubernetes.io/basic-auth
data:
  username: c3Bpa2U=
  password: dmF'sZW50aW5l
```

Figure: gitlab-secret.yaml





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The *username* and *password* are encoded to Base64 format.  
Finally we load the new *secret*

```
$ echo -n 'spike' | base64
c3Bpa2U=
$ echo -n 'valentine' | base64
dmFsZW50aW5l
$ oc create -f gitlab-secret.yaml
```



# New Project

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It's time to create our new project *sidecar*, similar to a namespace

```
$ oc new-project sidecar \  
--display-name='Side Car Project' \  
--description='Side Car Project'
```



# New Application

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## It's time to create our application

```
$ oc new-app https://gitlab.forge.orange-labs.fr/\
laov6410/cdnselect.git --name sidecar
$ oc set build-secret --source bc/sidecar gitlab-se
$ oc expose service sidecar
$ oc get all name --selector app=sidecar
```



# Item To Modify

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2 parts will be modified to adapted to our application

- DeploymentConfig
- Service



# DeploymentConfig

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We edit *DeploymentConfig*

```
$ oc edit dc/sidecar
```

and we add

```
spec:
  containers:
    - name: apache-exporter
      image: previousnext/apache-exporter
      command: [ "apache_exporter", "-scrape_uri", \
        "http://127.0.0.1:8080/server-status/?auto" ]
      ports:
        - containerPort: 9117
```



# Service

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## We edit *service*

```
$ oc edit svc/sidecar
```

```
spec:
  ...
  - name: 9117-tcp
    port: 9117
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 9117
```

9117 is The port related to *exporter apache*



# Finally

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Finally we create our new application from this *yaml* file

```
$ oc get svc --selector "app=selector"
NAME          TYPE          CLUSTER-IP      PORT(S)
selector      ClusterIP      172.30.127.98    8080/TCP,9111
$ oc describe dc/sidecar
```

Et voila...



# Pull Image

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We pull the image for *Prometheus* from the public Docker Hub registry.

```
$ oc new-app prom/prometheus
$ oc new-app grafana/grafana
$ oc expose service prometheus
$ oc expose service grafana
```





# Image and configuration decoupled

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```
global:
  scrape_interval:      5s
  evaluation_interval: 5s

scrape_configs:
- job_name: 'apache-exporter'
  scheme: http
  static_configs:
  - targets: ['faye:9117']
    labels: {'host': 'c0merade'}
```



# Prometheus Configmap

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We create the *configmap* including the prometheus configuration  
and finally edit the *deploymentconfig* prometheus

```
$ oc create configmap prom-config \
--from-file=prometheus.yml
$ oc edit dc/prometheus
```



# DeploymentConfig and ConfigMap

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Add these 2 blocks of code

```
- name: prom-config-volume
  configMap:
    name: prom-config
    defaultMode: 420
```

```
- name: prom-config-volume
  mountPath: /etc/prometheus/
```



# Grafana Configmap

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We create the *configmap* including the grafana configuration

```
$ oc create configmap grafana-config \
--from-file=grafana.ini
$ oc edit dc/grafana
```



# DeploymentConfig and ConfigMap

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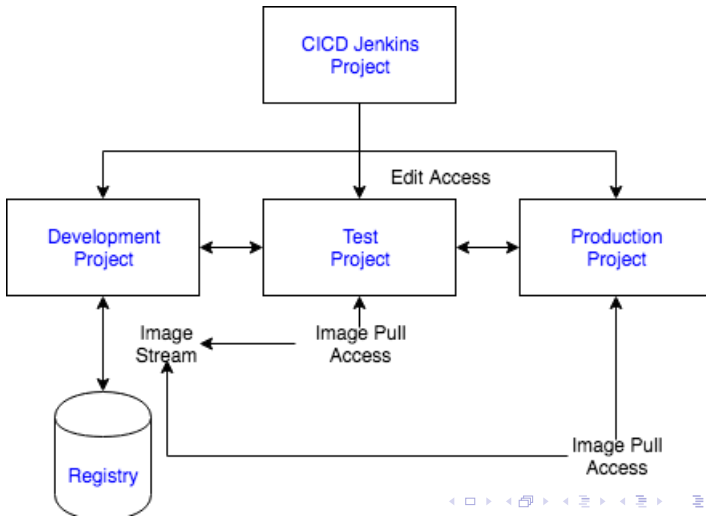
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## Modification in *spec-containers*

```
- image:
  ...
  volumeMounts:
    - name: grafana-config
      mountPath: /etc/grafana/
    ...
volumes:
- name: grafana-config
  configMap:
    name: grafana-config
    defaultMode: 420
```

Figure: diagram of different projects





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- Project CICD Containing our Jenkins instance
- Development For building and developing our application images
- Testing For testing our application
- Production Hosting our production application



# Create Projects

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```
$ oc login -u developer -p developer
$ oc new-project cicd --display-name='CICD Jenkins'
--description='CICD Jenkins'
$ oc new-project development \
--display-name='Development' --description='Development'
$ oc new-project testing --display-name='Testing' \
--description='Testing'
$ oc new-project production --display-name='Production'
--description='Production'
```





# RBAC

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```
$ oc policy add-role-to-user edit \
system:serviceaccount:cicd:jenkins -n development
$ oc policy add-role-to-user edit \
system:serviceaccount:cicd:jenkins -n testing
$ oc policy add-role-to-user edit \
system:serviceaccount:cicd:jenkins -n production
```



# RBAC

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```
$ oc policy add-role-to-group system:image-puller  
system:serviceaccounts:testing -n development  
$ oc policy add-role-to-group system:image-puller  
system:serviceaccounts:production -n development
```



## Deploy a Jenkins ephemeral instance in *cicd* project

```
$ oc project cicd
$ oc new-app --template=openshift/jenkins-persistent
$ oc status
```

Let's create the pipeline itself.

```
$ oc create -n cicd -f \
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/devops-with-openshift/pipeline-configs/master/pipeline.yaml
```



# Jenkins

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```
$ oc project development
$ oc create new-app --name=cdnapi \
https://github.com/gandalf-the-white/faye.git
$ oc expose svc/cdnapi
```



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```
$ oc project testing
$ oc create dc cdnapi \
--image=172.30.1.1:5000/development/cdnapi:promote0
$ oc rollout cancel dc/cdnapi
```



# Patch

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```
$ oc patch dc/cdnapi -p \
'{"spec":{"template":\
  {"spec":{"containers":\
    [{"name":"default-
      container","imagePullPolicy":"Always"\
    ]}}}}}'
$ oc rollout cancel dc/cdnapi
```



# Expose

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```
$ oc expose dc cdnapi --port=8080
$ oc expose svc/cdnapi
```



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```
$ oc project production
$ oc create dc cdnapi \
--image=172.30.1.1:5000/development/cdnapi:promote
$ oc rollout cancel dc/cdnapi
```





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```
$ oc patch dc/cdnapi -p \
'{"spec":{"template":\
  {"spec":{"containers":\
    [{"name":"default-
      container","imagePullPolicy":"Always"\
    ]}}}}}'
$ oc rollout cancel dc/cdnapi
```



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```
$ oc expose dc cdnapi --port=8080
$ oc expose svc/cdnapi
```



# links

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<https://kubernetes.io/blog/2015/06/the-distributed-system-toolkit-patterns/> <https://www.robustperception.io/openshift-and-prometheus>  
<http://widerin.net/blog/official-grafana-docker-image-on-openshift/>