



Node.js Containers

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docker

Using docker?

... in production?

65%

use Docker to deliver development agility.

48%

use Docker to control app environments.

41%

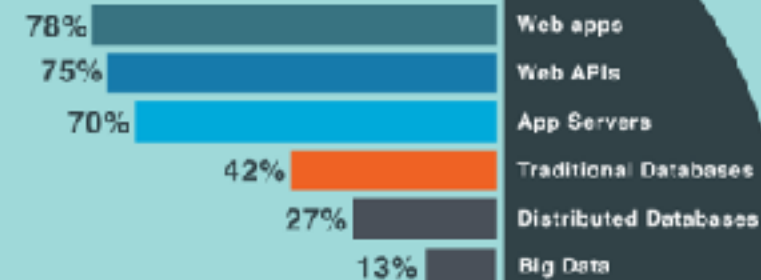
use Docker to achieve app portability.

90%

use Docker for apps in development.



Docker Workloads



58%

use Docker for apps in production.



90%

plan dev environments around Docker.



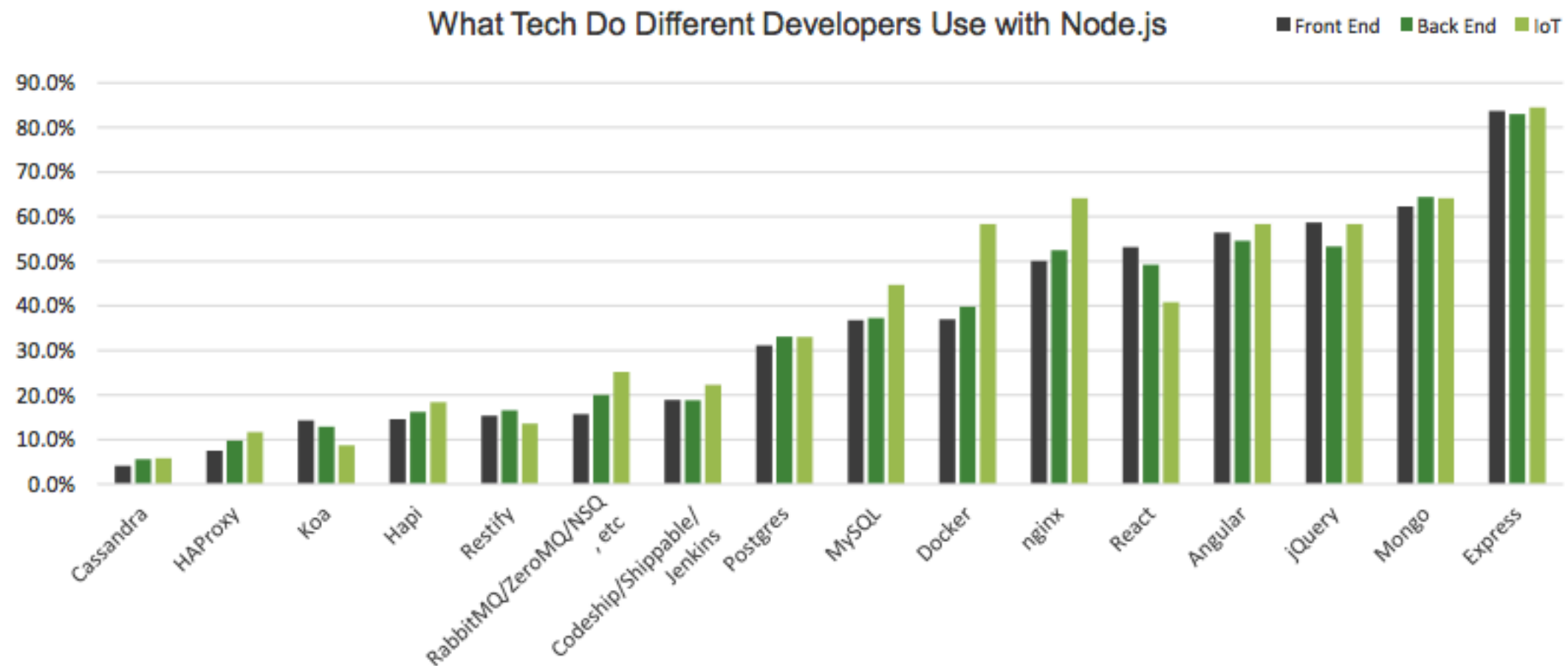
80%

plan DevOps around Docker.



Docker survey results: docker.com/survey-2016

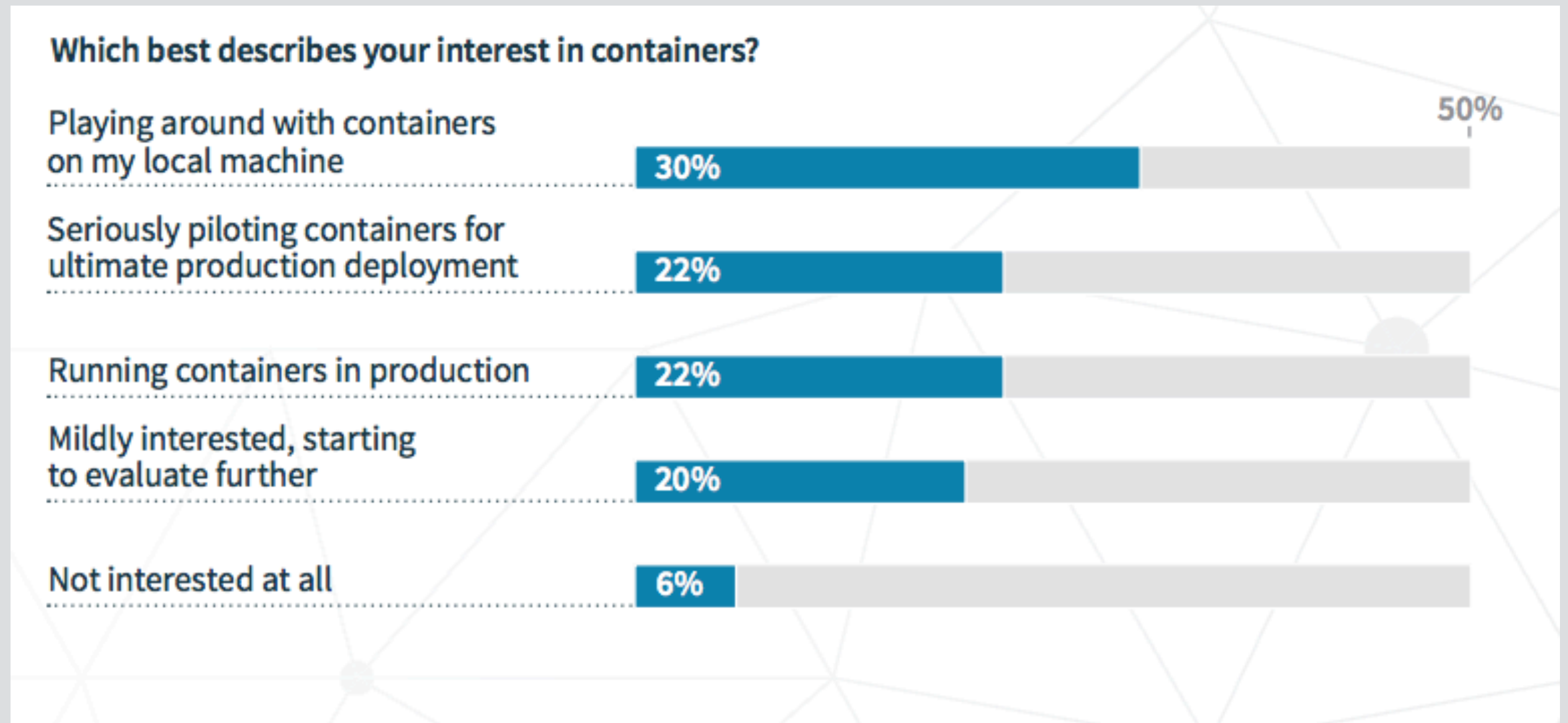
Tech Use with/in Node – Front End, Back End, IoT



~45% of Developer Respondents use Node.js with Containers

2016 Node.js Survey Report

Java developer interest in containers

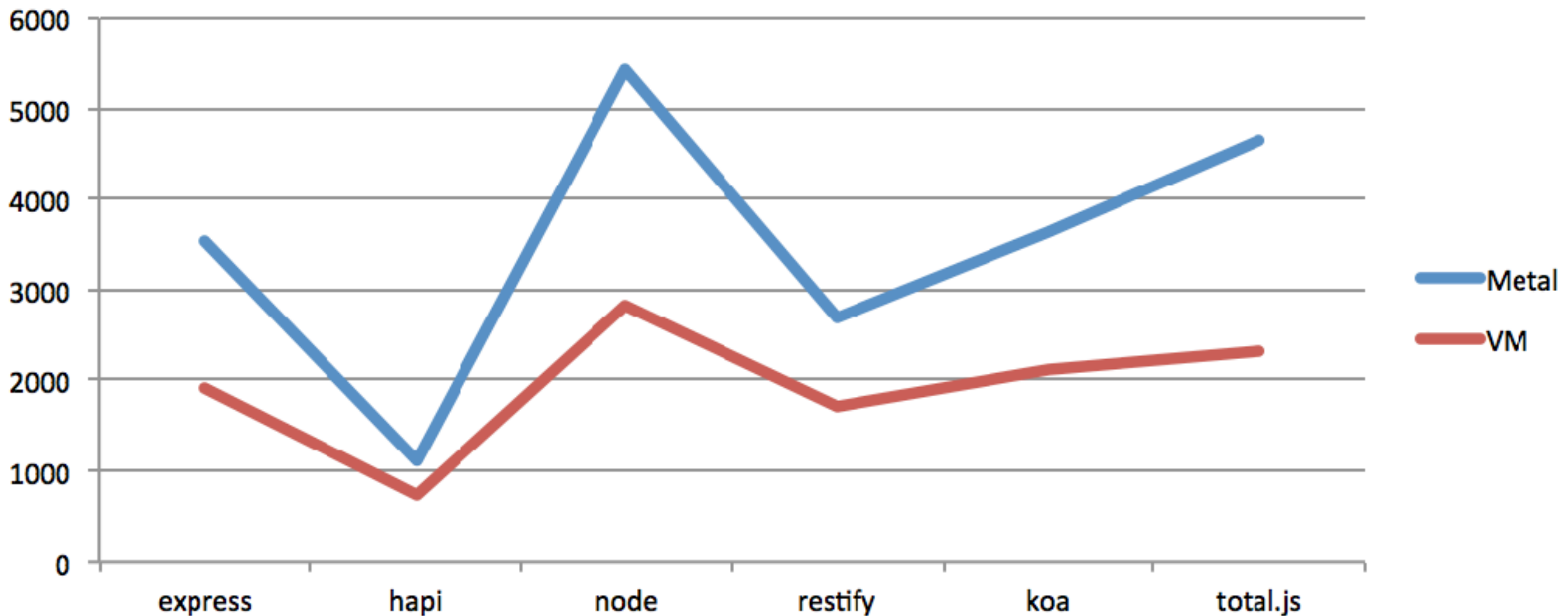


Lightbend 2016 Survey of JVM Devs

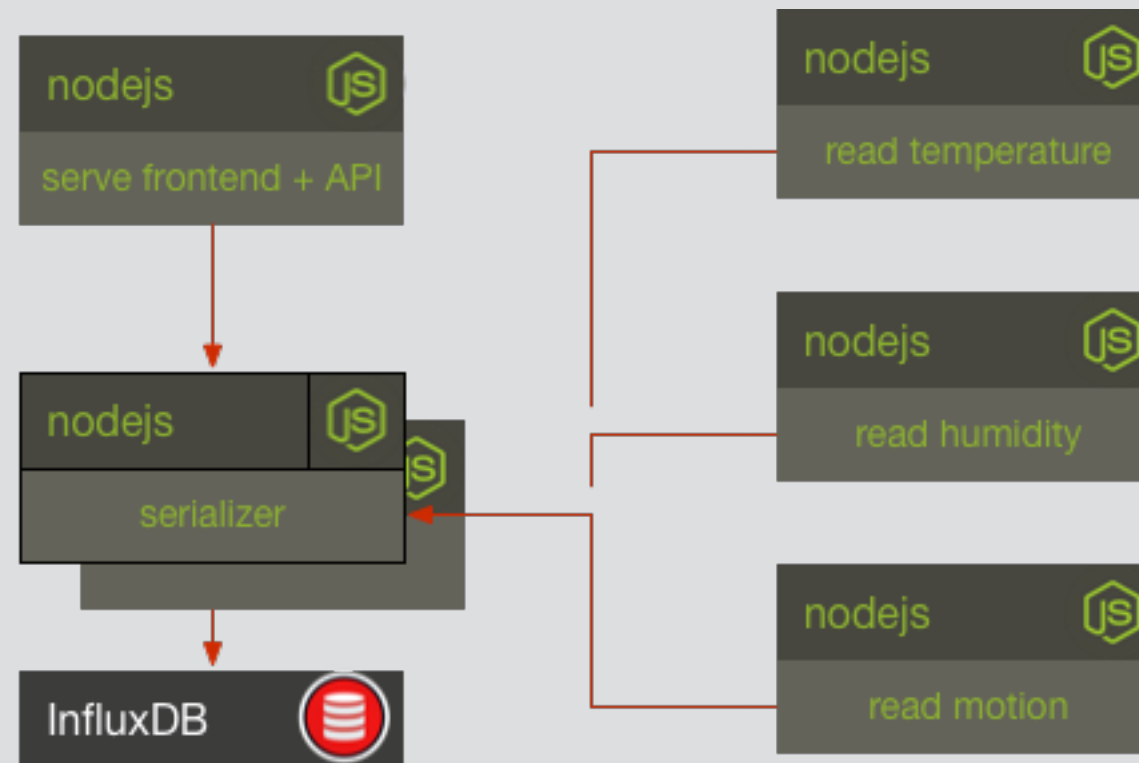
Benefits of Containers

- consistent environments, immutable
- operations that developers can do, speeding up delivery of software
- OS level virtualization, more performant than VM

Hardware vs OS Level Virtualization Perf



CentOS 7, same datacenter, 2gb RAM, node 6.9.2



Using microservices?

... in production?

Microservices Popularity

- 68% of orgs are using or investigating microservices - NGINX 2016 Survey
- Node.js survey findings indicate that Node.js + containers = perfect combo for microservices architecture

Benefits of Microservices

- align well with Unix Philosophy
- embrace failure, works in spite of external failures
- iterate quickly - disposable services

Microservices & Containers

- well suited for each other
- disposable, fast, developer friendly
- docker-compose is great for describing a set of microservices

Benefits of Node.js

- developer friendly - fun, easy to write
- largest library ecosystem (400k)
- perfect for writing non-blocking i/o code

Node.js Microservices & Containers

- tiny, fast, portable
- easily replaceable
- perfect partnership, async i/o services running on the metal in portable containers!

Docker pitfall - PID 1

- bring your own init (BYOI)
- container inits exist: tini, dumb-init, my_init

Docker pitfall - lifecycle

- need setup and teardown hooks in container
- perform initialization before starting
- perform cleanup (finish writes) before container is killed

Microservice pitfall - load balancer

- subdomains setup for environment (qa, stg, prod)... mistakes will happen, not uncommon for a prod service to point to a QA service, oops
- with lots of microservices and hosts, misconfiguration is likely more common
- increased latency between services

Microservice pitfall - health

- indicate issue with service, or at least an issue between the load balancer and the service - can be unreliable source of truth
- sometimes perform full checks, db connection, memory usage, exposed as public endpoint (/health) ... can DoS a service



TRITON
ContainerPilot

Addresses previous issues + FOSS

ContainerPilot

- tool to automate a container's service discovery, life cycle management, and configuration portable, works anywhere docker does
- capabilities:
 - health checks
 - handles startup and shutdown of services
 - runs as pid 1 in the container
 - watches a service catalog for changes in related services
 - consul, etcd, zookeeper, etc.
 - automatically reconfigures service upon state change
- open-source, free: github.com/joyent/containerpilot



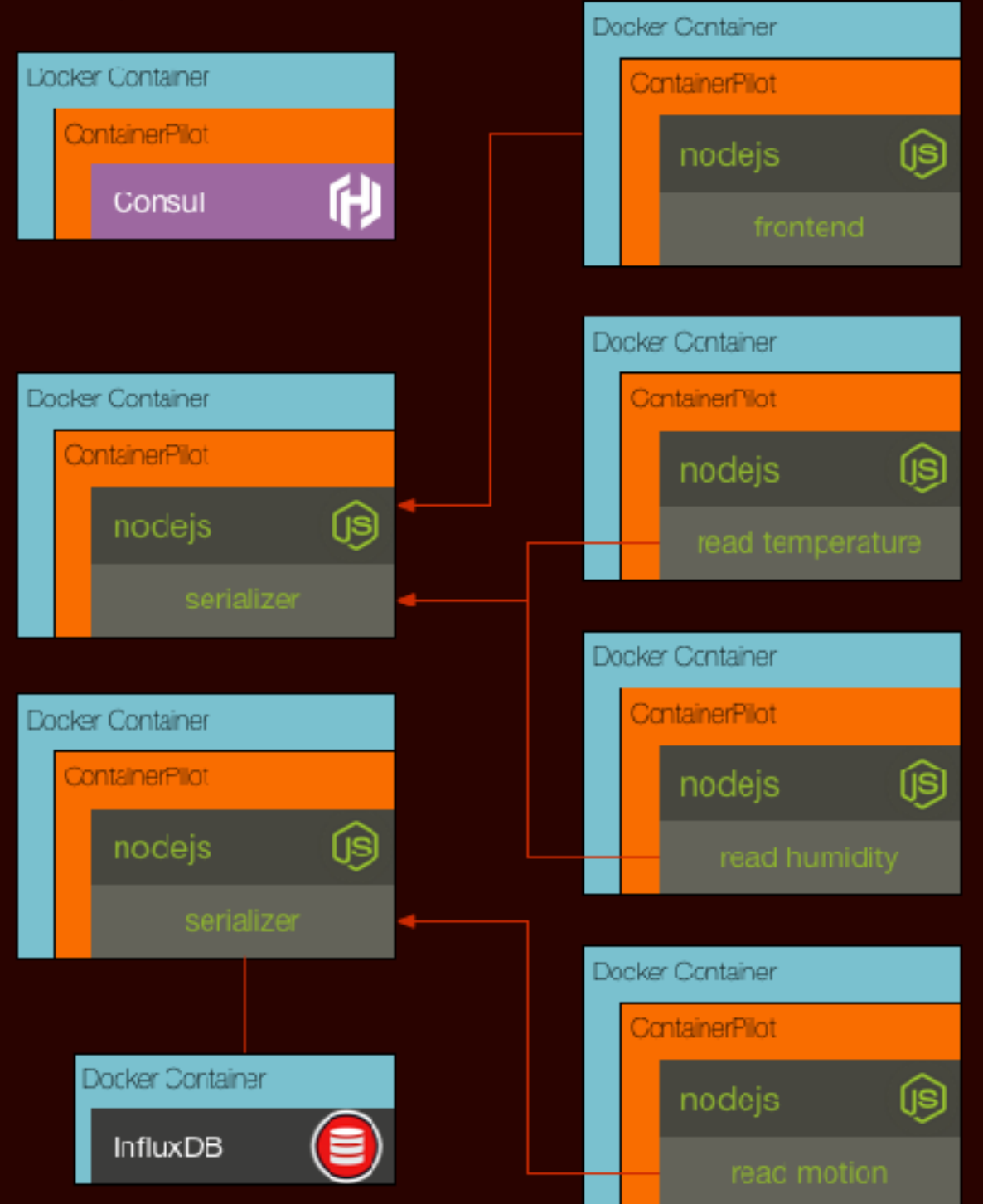
nodejs-example

github.com/autopilotpattern/nodejs-example

Joyent

TRITON™

Workshop Build





Node.js modules

- hapi - web API framework
- Seneca - microservices framework
- Piloted - ContainerPilot integration, relies on consul
- Wreck - simple module for making performant HTTP requests



Code & Demo

```
$ git clone https://github.com/autopilotpattern/nodejs-example.git
```

```
$ cd nodejs-example
```

```
$ EDITOR .
```

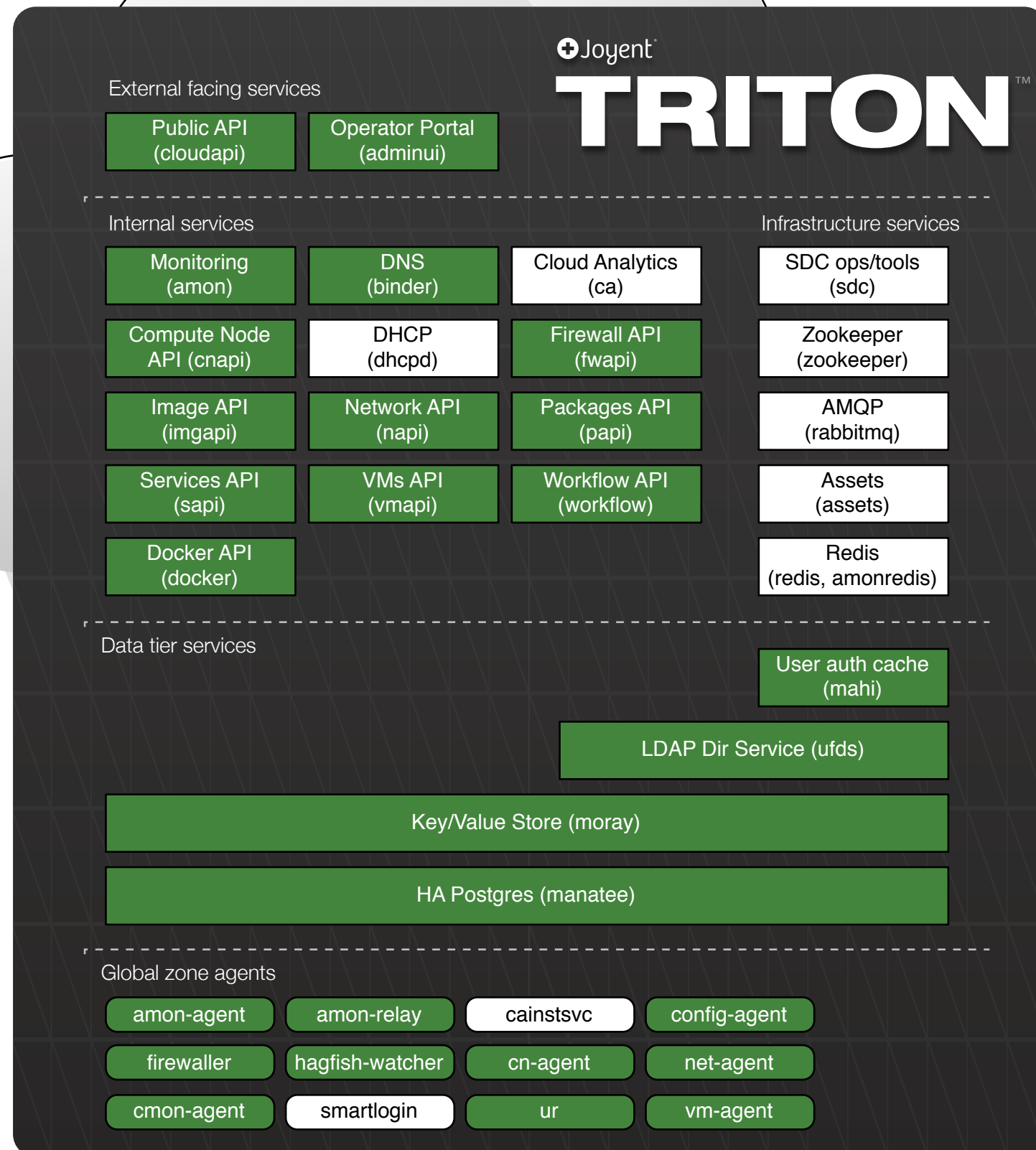

Recap

- Use ContainerPilot with Node.js docker containers (piloted module)
- Use consul for discovery (autopilotpattern/consul)
- Make microservices independently deployable and fault tolerant



Deploying to prod

- Infrastructure as a Service
 - Network, Instance, Container, User and Security Management
- Containers as a Service
 - Docker - The data center is the docker host
- Software for Public and Private deployment
- High Performance
- High Security
- Open Source!



Docker on Triton

- Docker Containers = Triton Instances
- No difference other than how they are managed
 - Docker - via Docker API (docker run etc)
 - Triton Instances - via CloudAPI (triton create)
- Based on LX instances
- Native networking
 - Each container gets its own IP address(es)
 - No port mapping as such. Firewall rules used to open “mapped” ports
 - Container name service, A Records for groups of services (e.g. users.srv.us-sw-1.cns.joyent.com)

Docker on Triton - Demo

```
$ eval $(triton env)
```

```
$ docker-compose up -d
```

```
$ open http://$(triton ip nodejsexample_frontend_1)
```

```
$ docker logs -f nodejsexample_frontend_1
```

Production vs. Development

- Development against local Docker
 - One host
 - Great for rapid development
- Production against Triton
 - Still one “host”
 - The datacenter is viewed as one docker host
 - Standard Docker toolset
 - Docker
 - Compose
 - Production infrastructure handled for you
 - Networking
 - Affinity
 - Security
 - No need to manage multiple hosts/routing

Debugging Docker - Demo

```
$ docker exec -it nodejsexample_frontend_1 sh
```

```
$ top
```

```
# Add p tools to path
```

```
$ `
```

```
$ pfiles $(pgrep node)
```

```
# Add dtrace to path
```

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:/native/usr/sbin/
```

```
# list probes available
```

```
$ dtrace -l -p $(pgrep node)
```

```
# example, display open files by process
```

```
$ dtrace -n 'syscall::open*:entry { printf("%s %s",execname,copyinstr(arg0)); }'
```




Questions?

Links @ jsgeek.com/dallas