

# Section 11 -

## 1 Introduction to Container Orchestration

# Computer cluster (1)

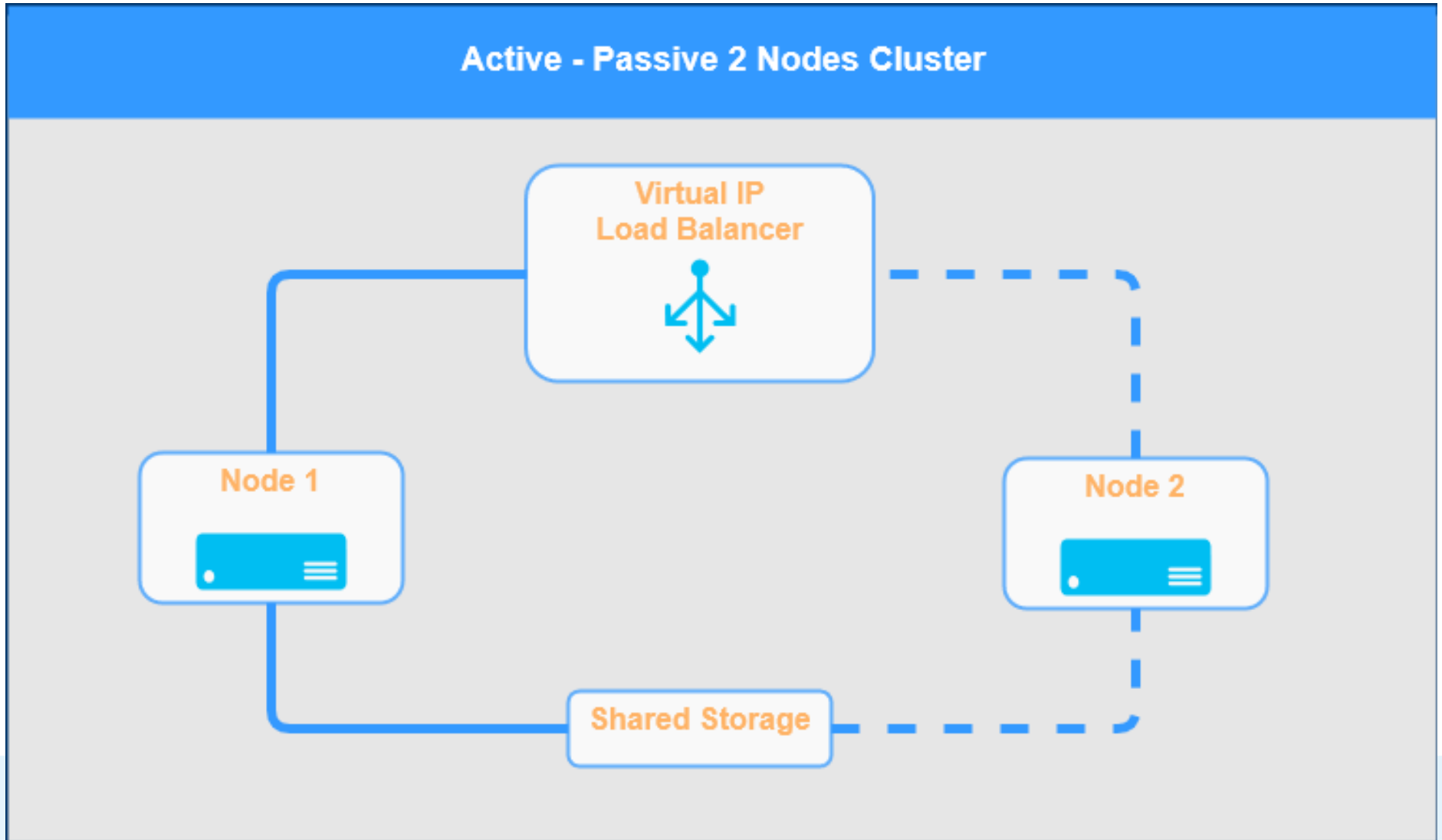
- A computer cluster is a set of connected computers (nodes) that work together so that, in many respects, they can be viewed as a single system
- The components of a cluster are usually connected to each other through fast local area networks
- In some circumstances, all the nodes of a cluster use the same hardware and the same OS

# Computer cluster (2)

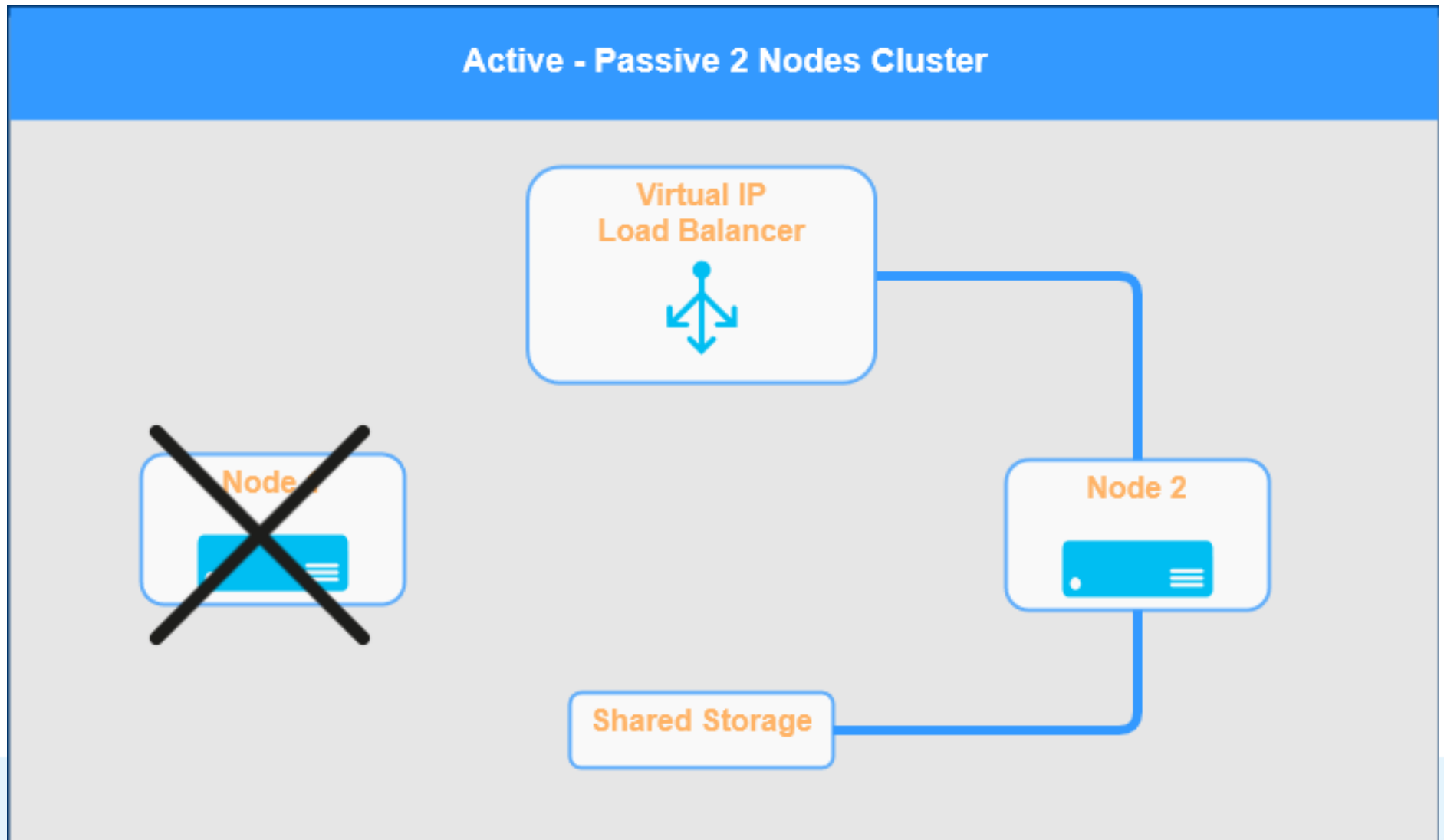
- Clusters are deployed to improve availability and performance over that of a single computer
  - High availability (HA) => Recover from failures (fault tolerance)
  - Horizontal Scaling => distribute the load across multiple replicated services

Ref: [wiki](#)

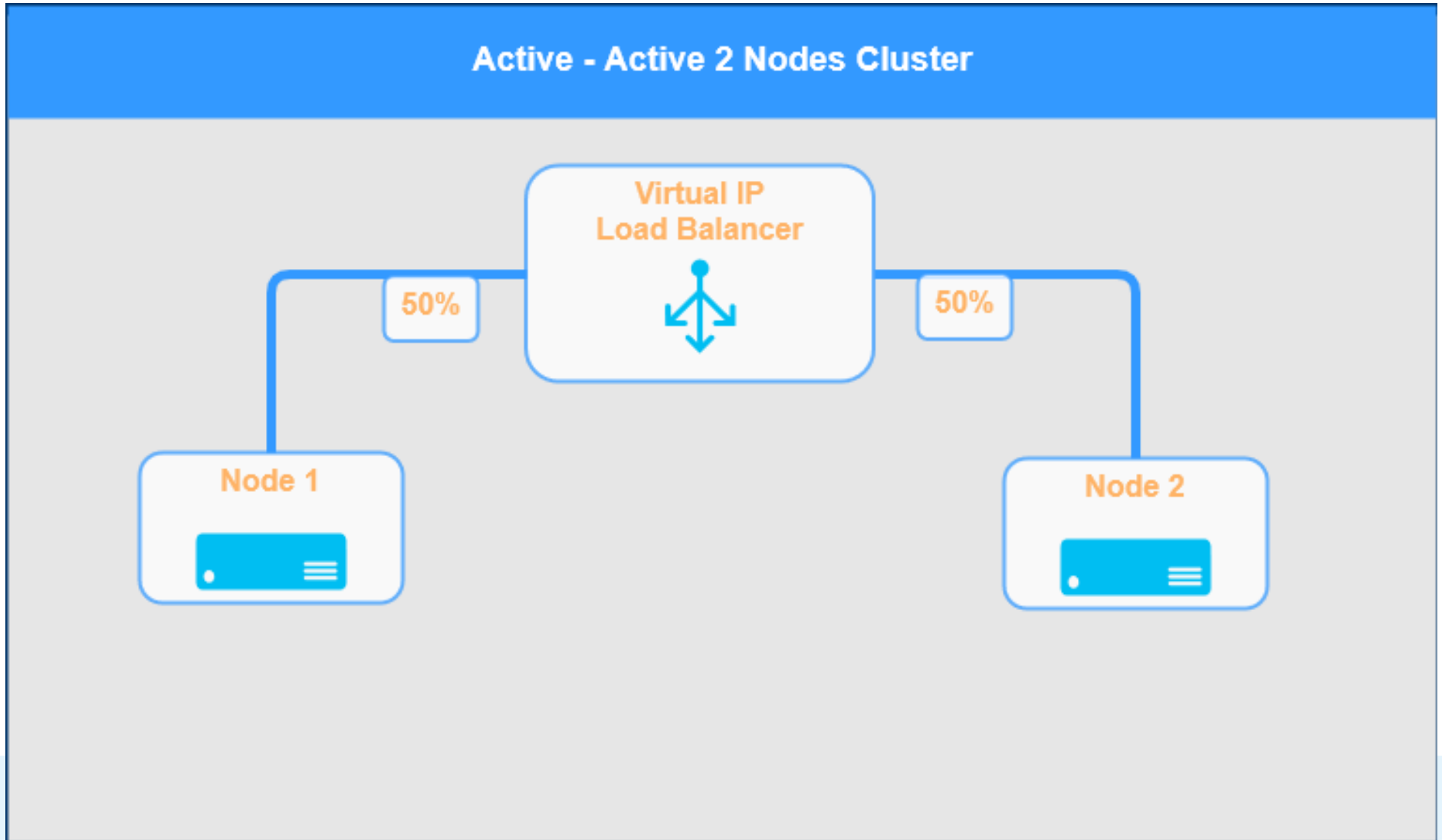
# Active/Passive Cluster (1)



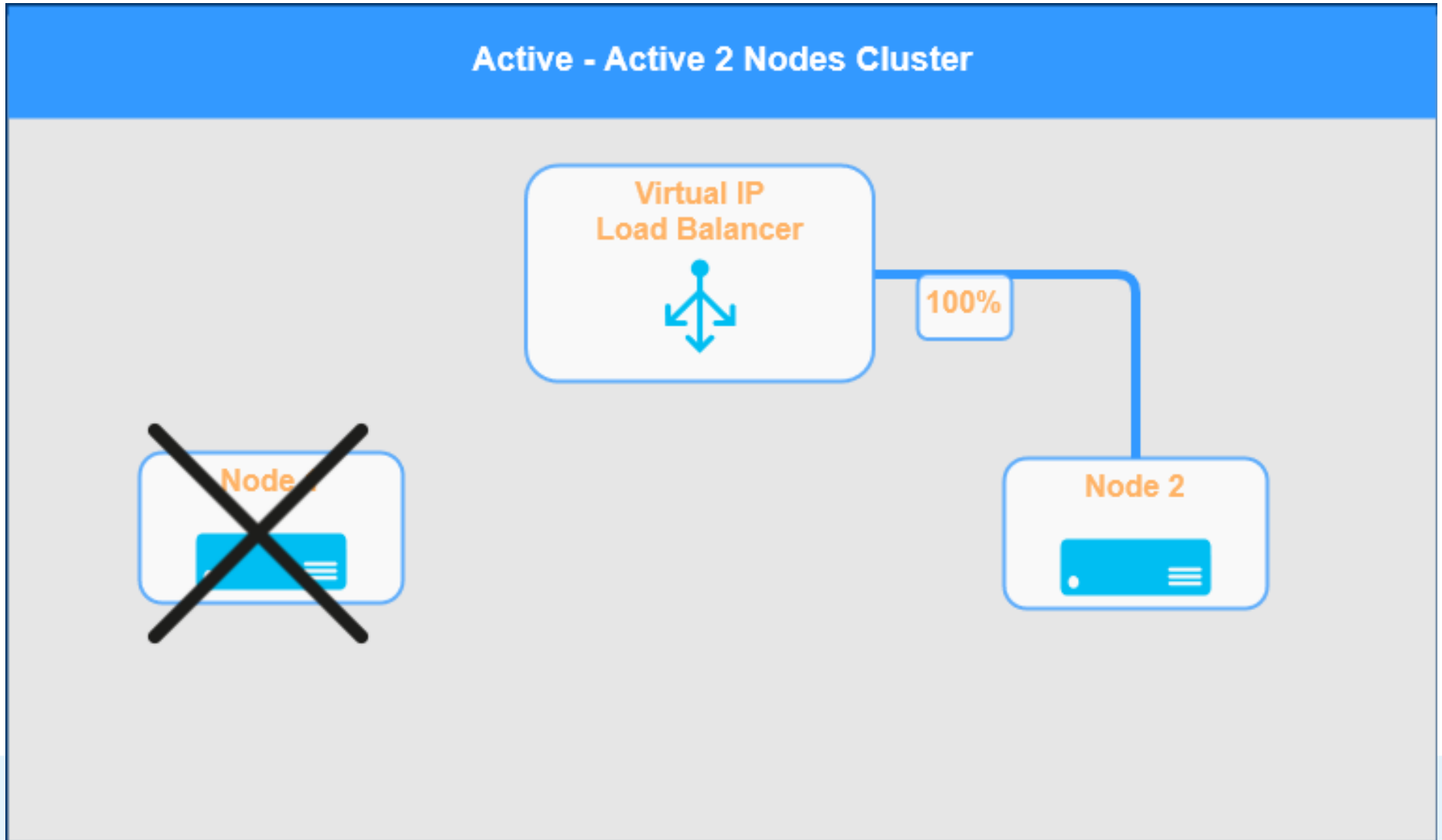
# Active/Passive Cluster (2)



# Active/Active Cluster (1)



# Active/Active Cluster (2)



# List of cluster management software

- Docker Swarm
- Kubernetes
- Apache Mesos
- Red Hat cluster suite
- Heartbeat, from Linux-HA
- Nomad, from HashiCorp
- Service Fabric, from Microsoft

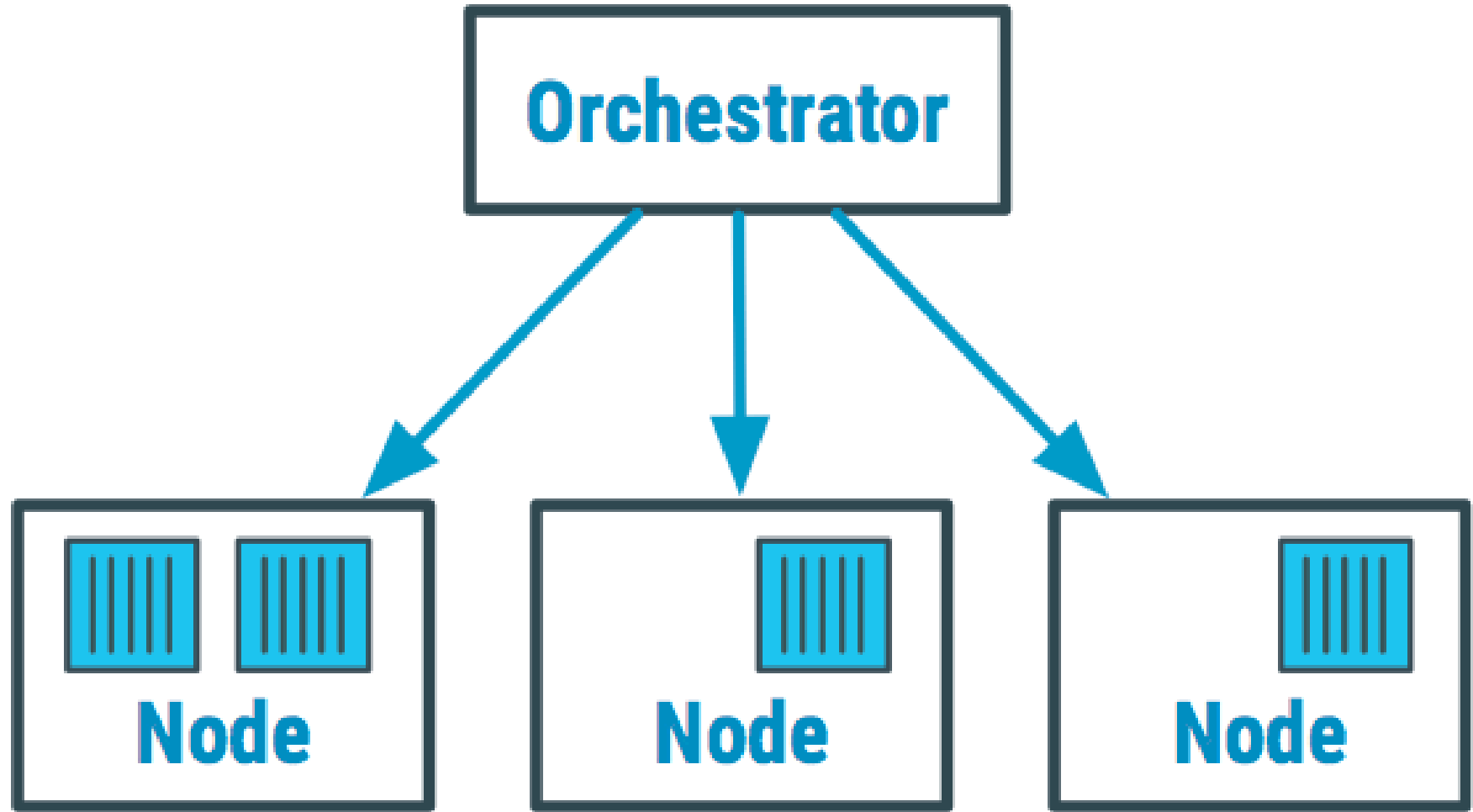
Ref: [wiki](#)



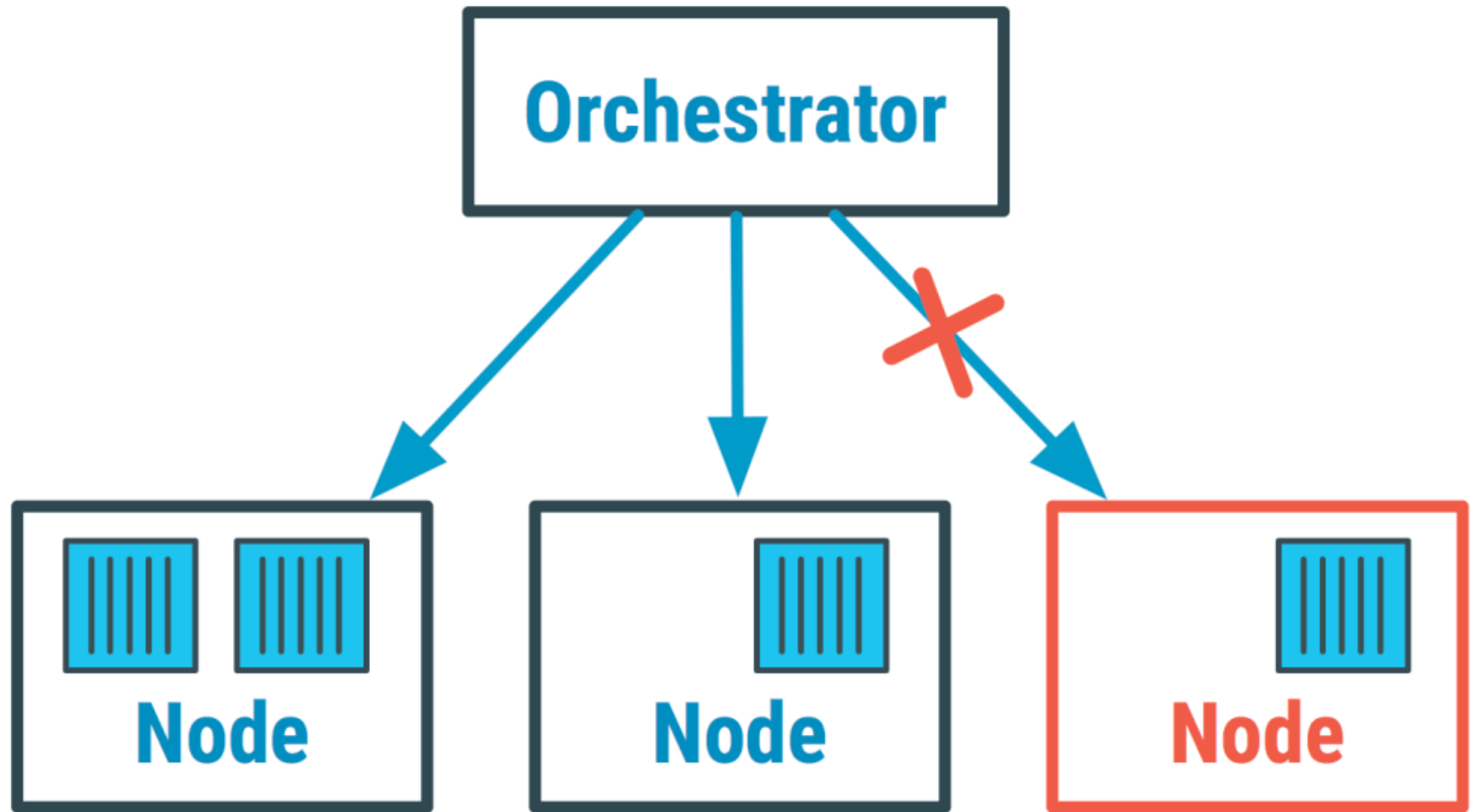
# Container Orchestrator (1)

- A Container Orchestrator is a clustering solution
- It has a set of tools that are designed to easily manage complex container deployments across multiple nodes from one central location.
- This includes:
  - The containers themselves
  - The hosts
  - The virtual networking
  - The storage
  - etc...

# Container Orchestrator (1a)



# Container Orchestrator (1b)



# Container Orchestrator (2)

- Well known container orchestrators that are on the market today are:
  - Kubernetes
  - Docker Swarm
  - Mesos/Marathon
  - ...
- The most popular Container Orchestration solutions are
  - Kubernetes
  - Docker Swarm