

Pivotal.[®]

Continuous Deployment With Spinnaker & Kubernetes

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SECRET RECIPE



GOOD
BUT
GREAT

HOT PLATES

GARLIC KING GOLD QUEEN
RED FRIED ORIGINAL FRIED
SAUCE FRIED HOT FRIED
GARLIC SOY SAUCE FRIED.
HOT WING RED WING
CRISPY BAKE CHICKEN
BARBECUE



DAIKON

GARLIC MAYO

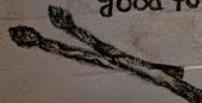
SALT

CHILLY

SO, WHAT'S YOUR BEER?
Tastes like
Chicken
Because well it's just
chicken!!

ONE SHOT RECIPE
SOUTHERN MILD MEDIUM
HOT DAMN SHUT THE
HOT CLUCK UP

good friends.
good food.
good fun.



NO. 1
MADFRY
CHICKEN

BON APPETIT

Good painting is
like good cooking
it can be tasted
but not explained

DEEP FRIE
CHICKEN

If you can't take the heat stay
out of the kitchen!

IDAHO EDGE POTATO
POTATO CHIP
FISH AND HOT POT
SALAD

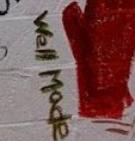
ALL PORK REGensburg SALAMAG
DRIED FISH

CHICKEN!
ONLY THE BEST!



EVERY FRYDAY
GRAFT!

COKE
SOJU
DRAFT
ASAHI
MOSMARDEN
HEINEKEN











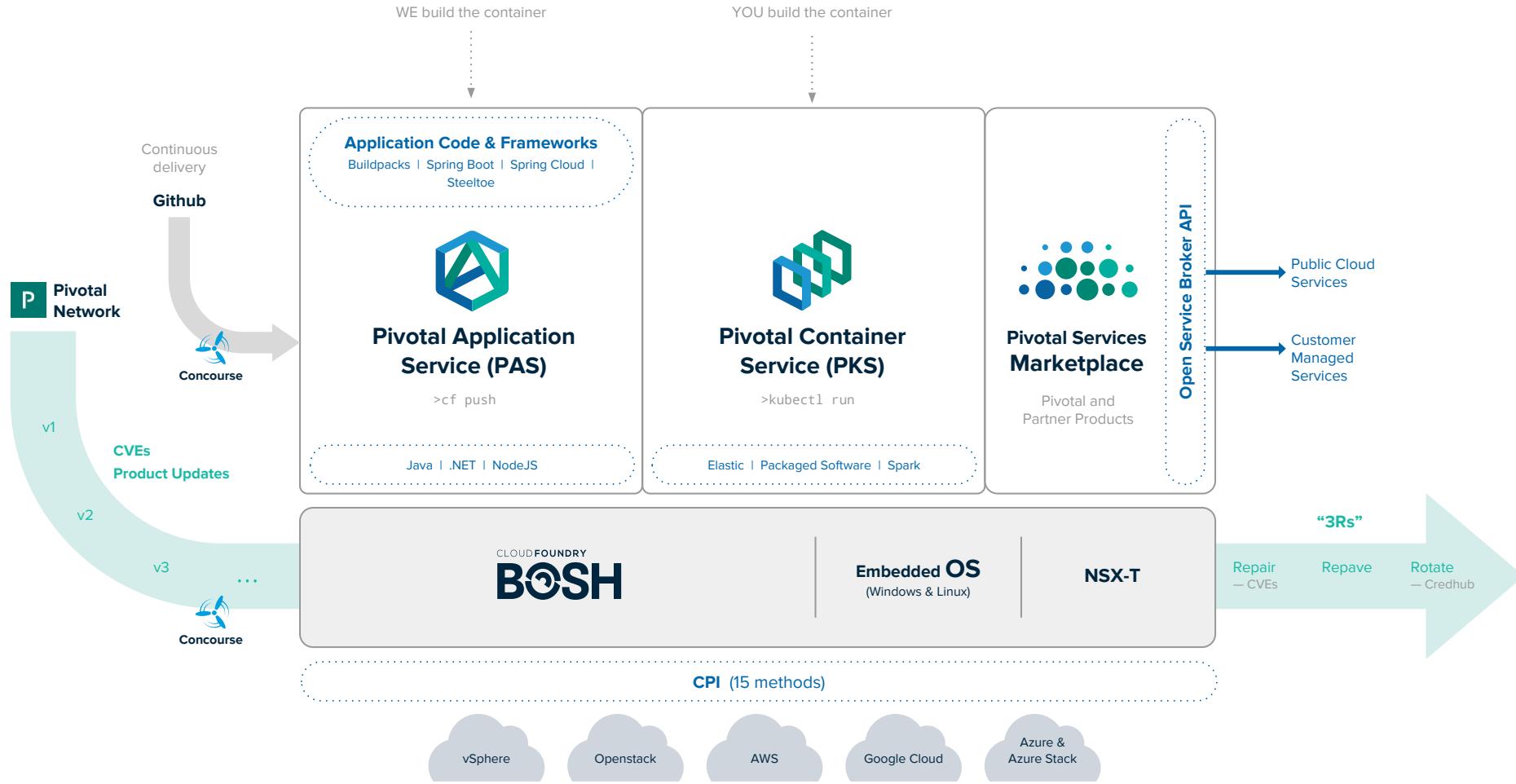
Agenda

- Who am I?
- Pivotal Container Service (PKS)
- Kubernetes 101
- Kubernetes Manifests
- Helm Charts
- Spinnaker
- Q+A





Pivotal Container Service





Enterprise-Grade Kubernetes

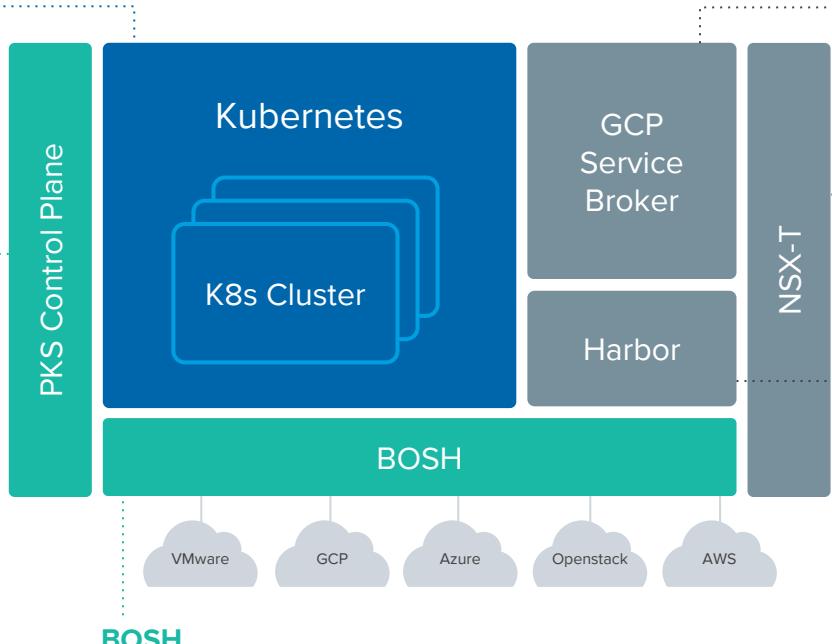
Built with open-source

Kubernetes

Constant compatibility with the latest stable release of Google Kubernetes Engine—no proprietary extensions.

PKS Control Plane

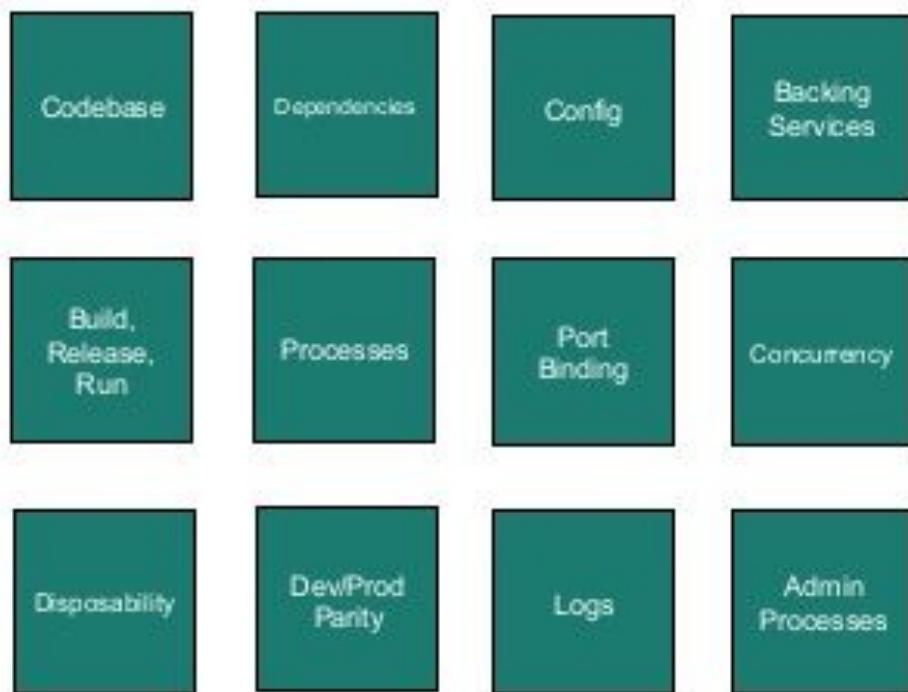
Use the PKS CLI and API to create, operate, and scale your clusters.



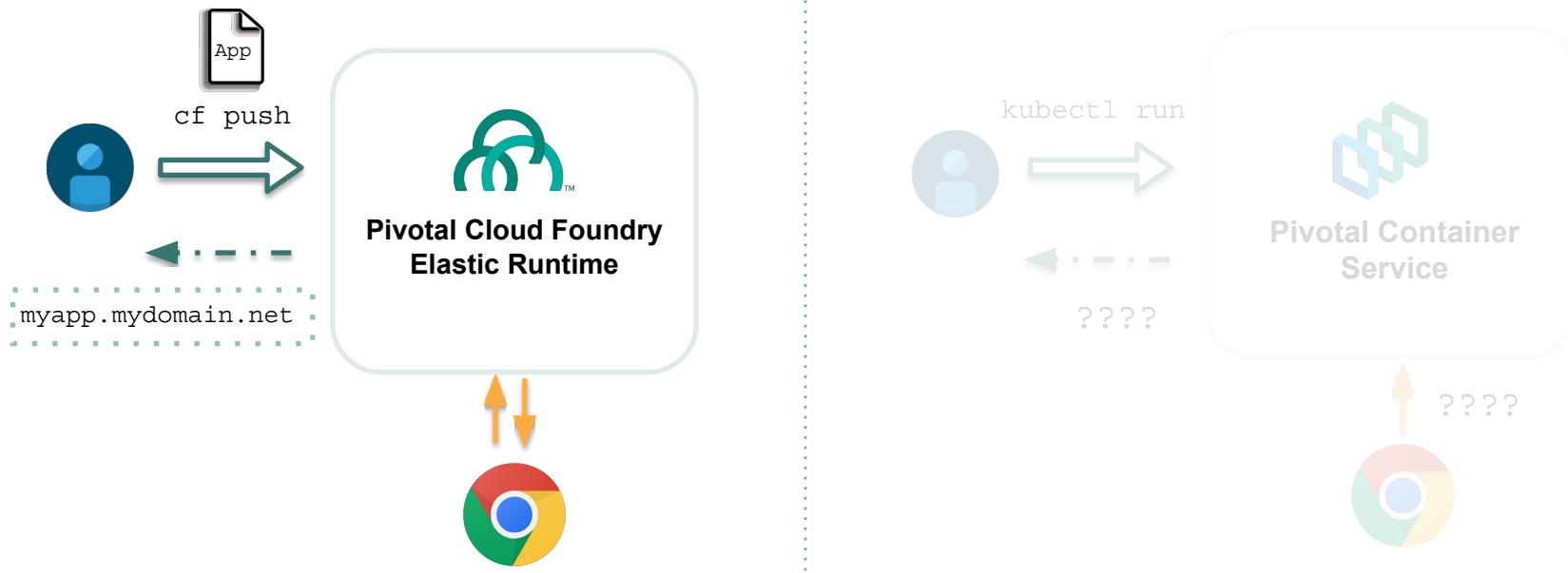
Reliable and consistent operational experience for any cloud.

Use 12 factor app principles to create cloud ready applications

- A set of best practices for developing and deploying cloud-native software.
- Practices translate into platform features and workflow requirements.



App / Container Deployment, Services & Routing

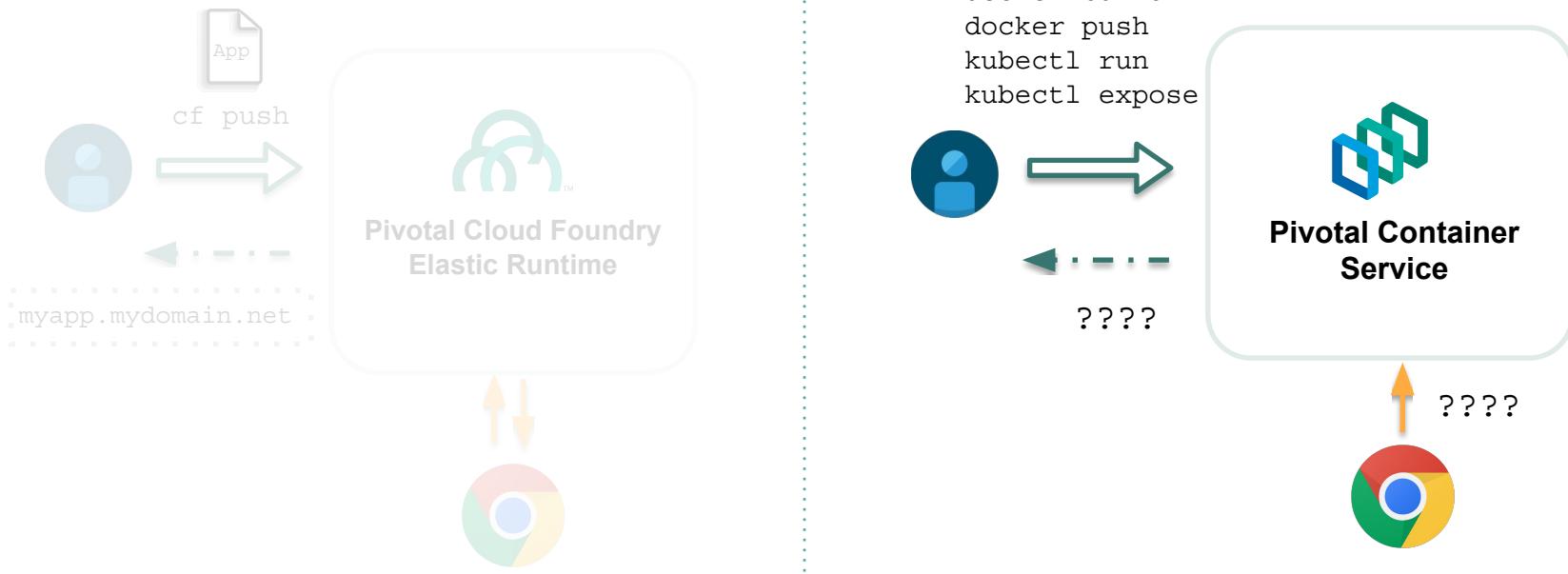


Use 12 factor app principles to create cloud ready applications

- A set of best practices for developing and deploying cloud-native software.
- Practices translate into platform features and workflow requirements.



App / Container Deployment, Services & Routing



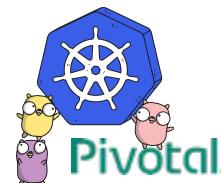
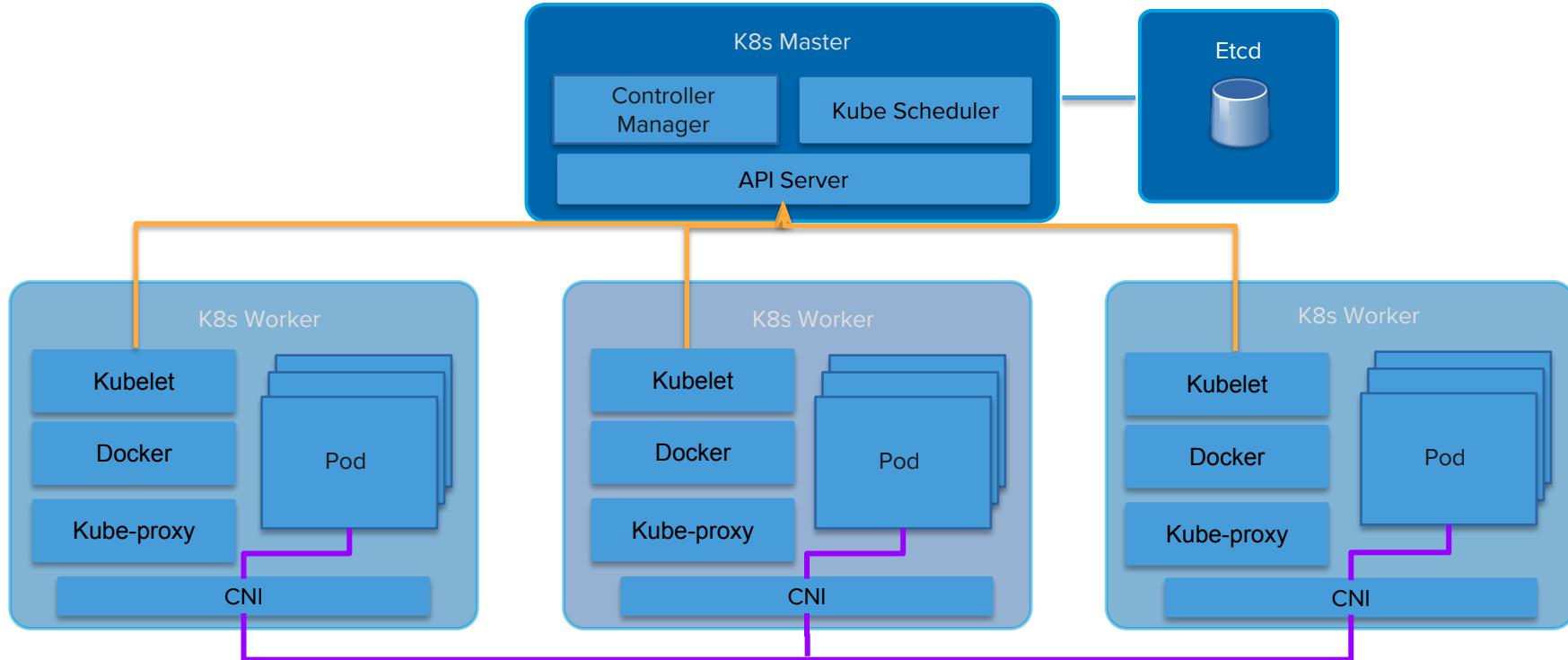


Pivotal



Kubernetes 101

Logical Kubernetes Architecture

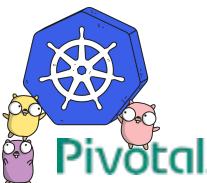


```
$ kubectl --help  
kubectl controls the Kubernetes cluster manager.
```

Find more information at: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/overview/>

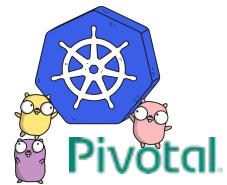
Basic Commands (Beginner):

create	Create a resource from a file or from stdin.
expose	Take a replication controller, service, deployment or pod and expose it as a new Kubernetes Service
run	Run a particular image on the cluster
set	Set specific features on objects



Kubernetes Manifest

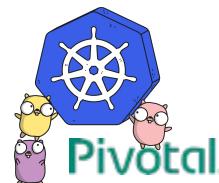
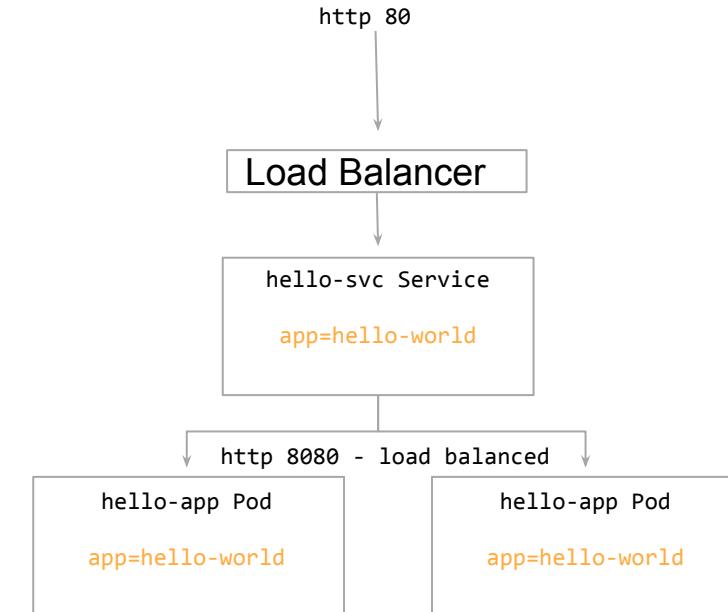
```
apiVersion:  
kind:  
metadata:  
spec:
```



Kubernetes Manifest

```
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    app: hello-world
  name: hello-app
spec:
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: hello-world
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: paulczar/hello-world
          name: hello-world
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: hello-svc
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 80
      protocol: TCP
      targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    app: hello-world
  type: LoadBalancer
```





RESOURCES





POD

```
$ kubectl run hello \
--image=paulczar/go-hello-world
```

- `kubectl run` created a *deployment* “`deployments.apps/hello`”

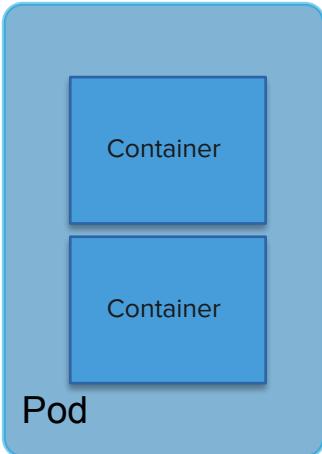
NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
deployment.apps/hello	1	1	1	1	1m

- The deployment created a *replicaset* “`replicaset.apps/hello-64f6bf9dd4`”

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
replicaset.apps/hello-64f6bf9dd4	1	1	1	1m

- Which created a *pod* “`pod/hello-64f6bf9dd4-tq5dq`”

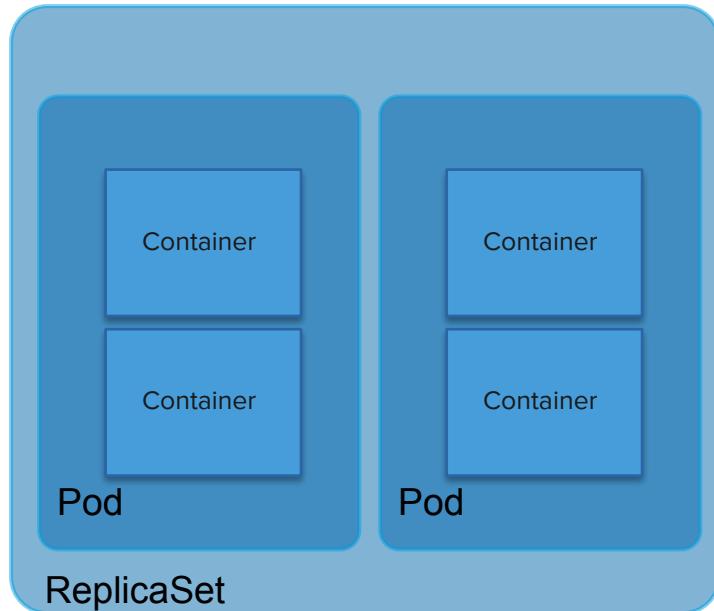
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
pod/hello-64f6bf9dd4-tq5dq	1/1	Running	0	2s



Pod

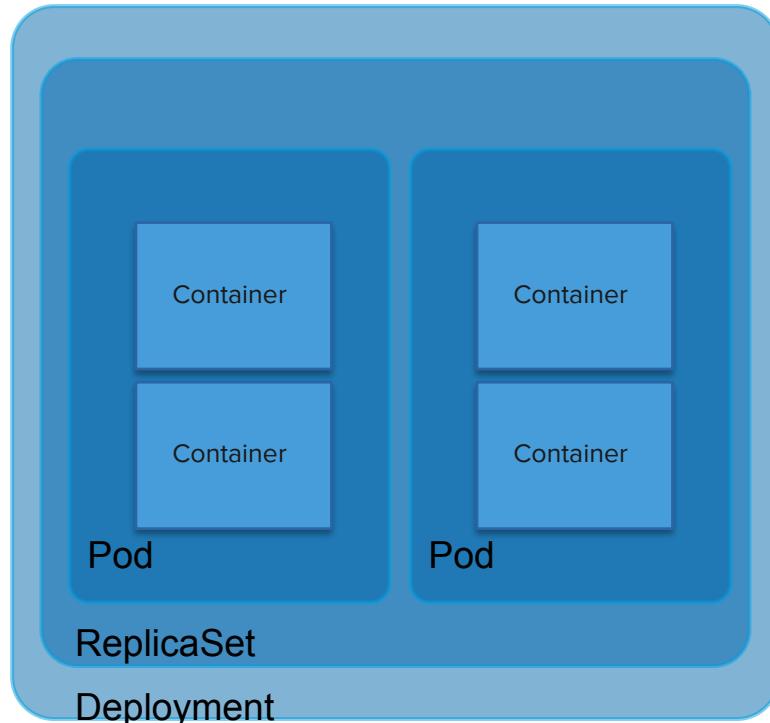
one or more application containers that are **tightly coupled**, sharing **network** and **storage**.

Example: a web front-end Pod that consists of an NGINX container and a PHP-FPM container with a shared unix socket and a “init” container to transform their config files based on environment variables.



ReplicaSet

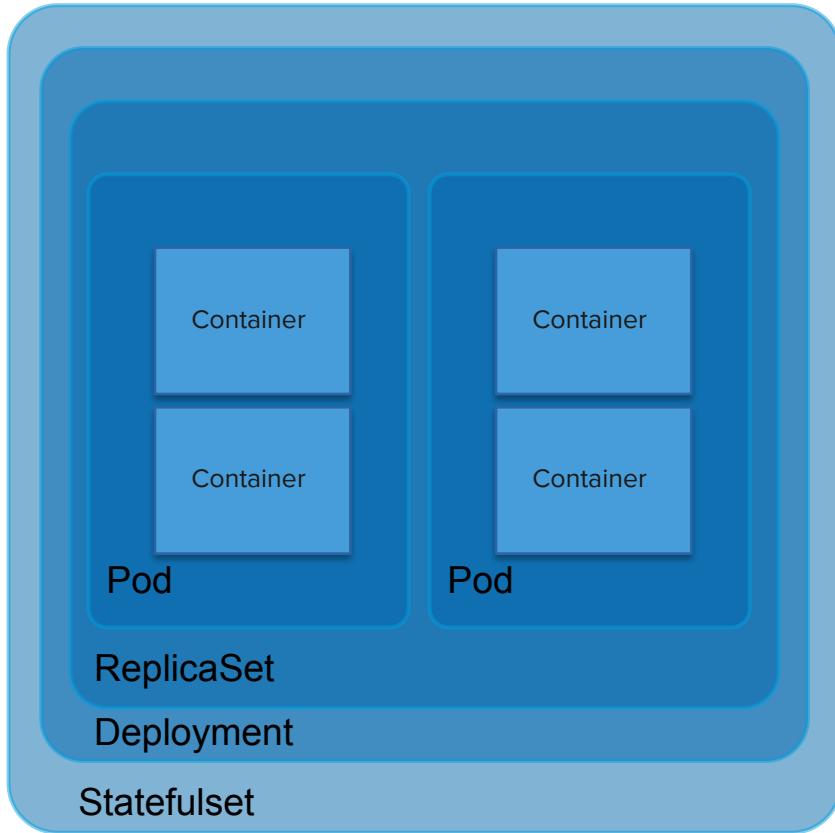
Extends Pod resource to run and maintain a specific number of copies of a pod.



Deployment

a controller that ensures a set number of **replicas** of a **Pod** is running and provides **update and upgrade workflows** for your **Pods**.

Example: cloud native Node app that scales horizontally and upgrades 2 pods at a time.



statefulset

a controller that manages **stateful application Deployments** by providing **sticky identity** for **pods** and **strict ordering** and **uniqueness**.

*Example: Cassandra database. First **pod** is ‘cassandra-0’ thus all other **pods** in the set can be told to cluster to ‘cassandra-0’ and it will form a ring, plus the storage will survive **pod** restarts.*

```
$ kubectl scale --replicas=3 \
deployment/hello
```

```
$ kubectl scale --replicas=3 deployment/hello  
deployment.extensions/hello scaled
```

```
$ kubectl get all
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
pod/hello-64f6bf9dd4-2bndq	1/1	Running	0	15m
pod/hello-64f6bf9dd4-4kq91	0/1	ContainerCreating	0	2s
pod/hello-64f6bf9dd4-8lkcs	1/1	Running	0	5s

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
deployment.apps/hello	3	3	2	3	16m

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
replicaset.apps/hello-64f6bf9dd4	3	3	2	16m

```
$ kubectl edit deployment hello
```

```
...
```

```
spec:  
  containers:  
    - env:  
        - name: MESSAGE  
          value: HELLO I LOVE YOU!!!!  
      image: paulczar/go-hello-world  
      imagePullPolicy: Always  
      name: hello
```

```
$ kubectl get all
```

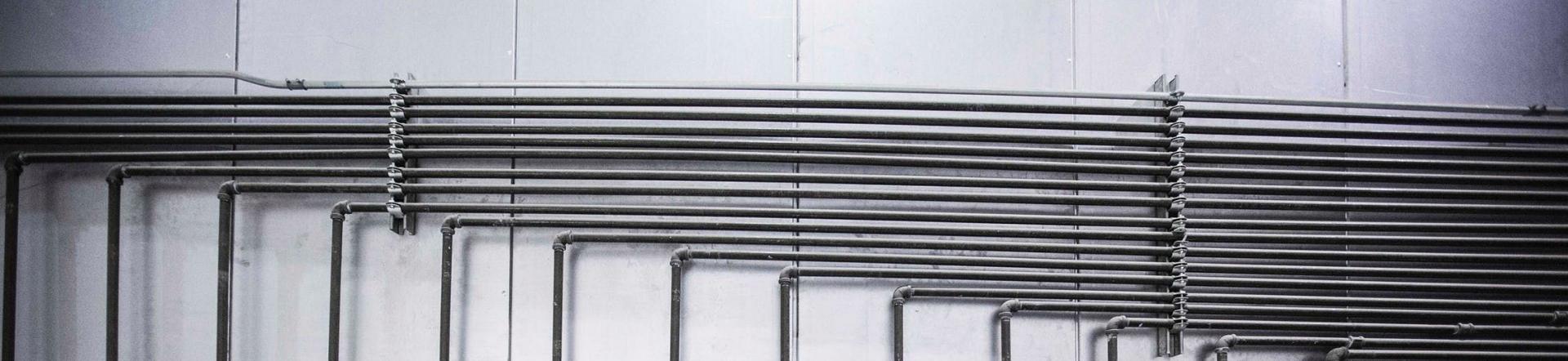
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
pod/hello-5c75b546c7-4lwnn	1/1	Running	0	1m
pod/hello-5c75b546c7-bwxxq	1/1	Running	0	1m
pod/hello-5c75b546c7-s12pg	1/1	Running	0	1m

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
deployment.apps/hello	3	3	3	3	23m

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
replicaset.apps/hello-5c75b546c7	3	3	3	1m
replicaset.apps/hello-64f6bf9dd4	0	0	0	23m

```
$ kubectl port-forward deployment/hello 8080
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:8080 -> 8080

$ curl localhost:8080
<html><head><title>HELLO I LOVE YOU!!!!</title></head><body>HELLO I LOVE
YOU!!!!</body></html>
```



Service



```
$ kubectl expose deployment \
  hello --type=LoadBalancer \
  --port 80 --target-port 8080
```

```
kubectl expose deployment hello
```

- creates a service with a *ClusterIP* that acts as an internal loadbalancer to all *pods* in the “hello” *deployment*

```
--type=LoadBalancer
```

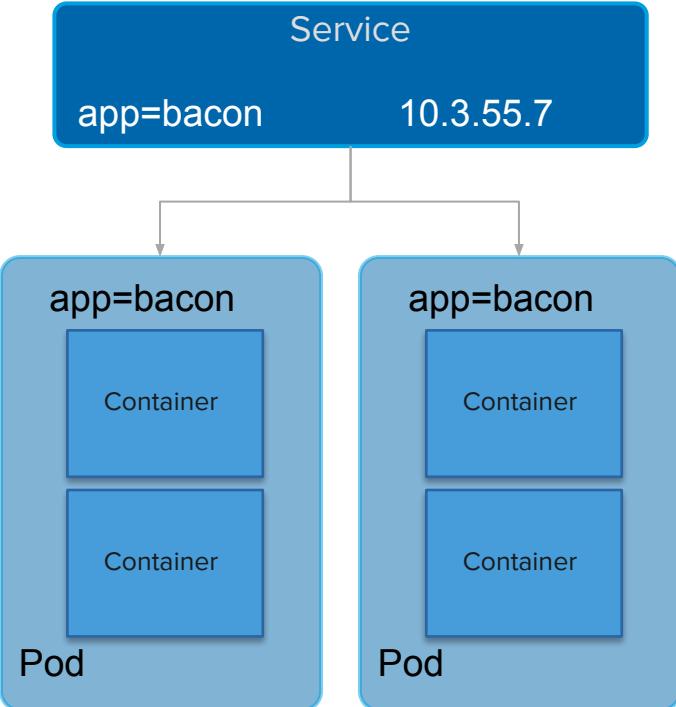
- Creates a *NodePort*
- Configures a *LoadBalancer* to access the *pods* via the *NodePort*

```
$ kubectl get services
```

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT(S)	AGE
hello	LoadBalancer	10.39.248.123	35.184.17.129	80:30468/TCP	5m

```
$ curl 35.184.17.129
```

```
<html><head><title>HELLO I LOVE YOU!!!!</title></head><body>HELLO I LOVE  
YOU!!!!</body></html>
```

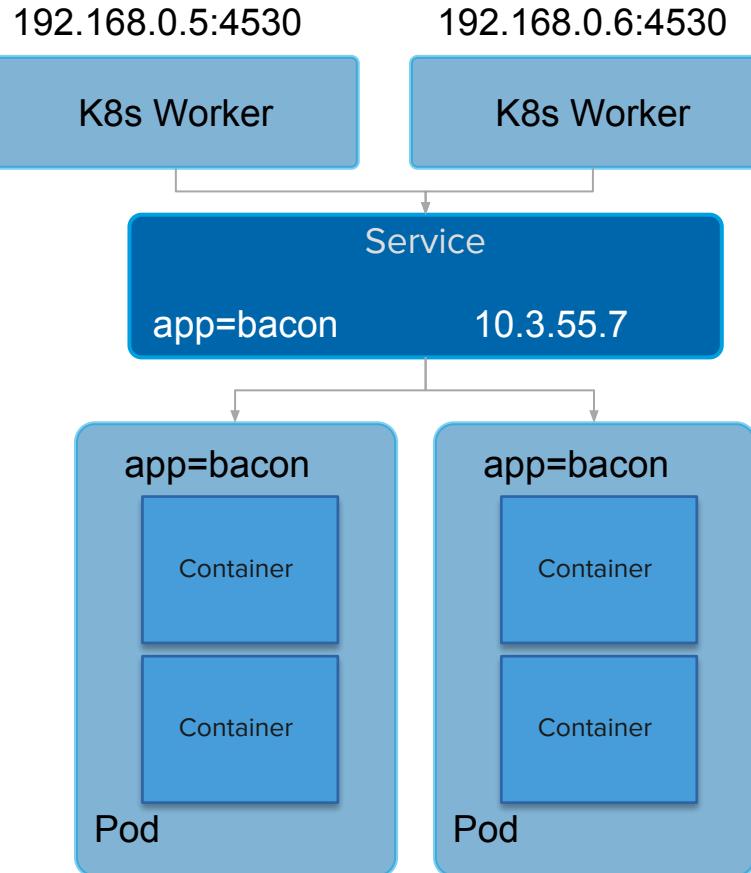


Service

track **Pods** based on metadata and provides connectivity and service discovery (DNS, Env variables) for them.

Type

ClusterIP (default) exposes service on a **cluster-internal IP**.



Service

track **Pods** based on metadata and provides connectivity and service discovery (DNS, Env variables) for them.

Type

NodePort extends **ClusterIP** to expose services on each node's IP via a **static port**.

33.6.5.22:80

Load Balancer

192.168.0.5:4530

192.168.0.6:4530

K8s Worker

K8s Worker

Service

app=bacon

10.3.55.7

app=bacon

Container

Container

Pod

app=bacon

Container

Container

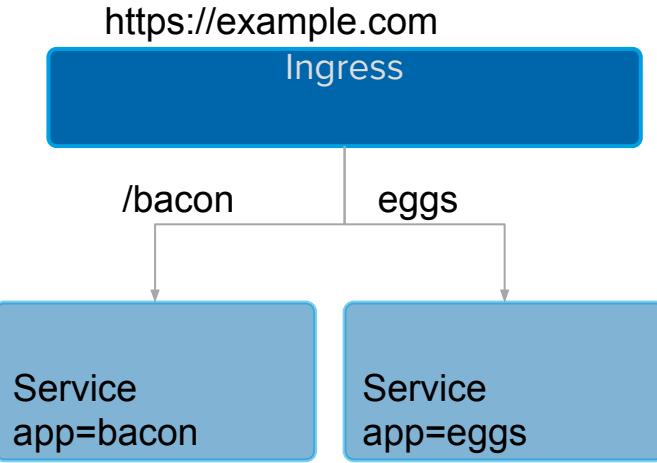
Pod

Service

track **Pods** based on metadata and provides connectivity and service discovery (DNS, Env variables) for them.

Type

LoadBalancer **extends** **NodePort** to configure a cloud provider's load balancer using the **cloud-controller-manager**.



Ingress

a controller that manages an external entity to provide load balancing, SSL termination and name-based virtual hosting to services based on a set of rules.

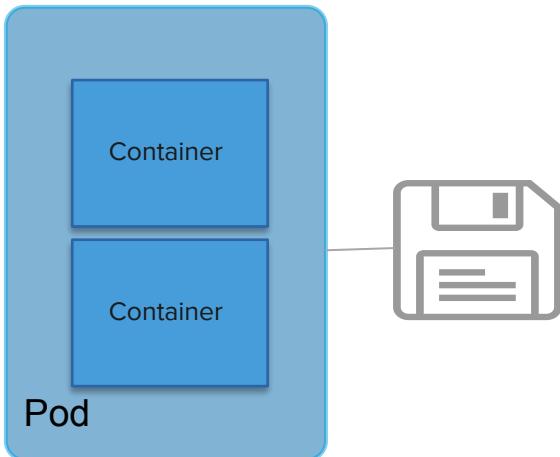


Volume



Volume

Is [effectively] a **Directory**, possibly with data in it, available to **all containers** in a **Pod**.



Usually **Shares lifecycle** of a **Pod** (Created when **Pod** is created, destroyed when **Pod** is destroyed).

Persistent Volumes outlive **Pods**.

Can be mounted from local disk, or from a network storage device such as a EBS volume, iscsi, NFS, etc.



Config Map / Secret



```
$ kubectl create configmap hello \  
--from-file=index.html
```

```
kubectl create configmap hello --from-file=index.html
```

- creates a *configmap* called “*hello*” containing the contents *index.html*

```
$ kubectl get configmap hello -o yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: hello
data:
  index.html: "<html>\n<head>\n<title>Hello to my
friends</title>\n</head>\n<body>\n<h1>Hello
to my friends</body>\n</html>\n\n"
```

```
kubectl create secret generic hello --from-file=index.html
```

- creates a *secret* called “*hello*” containing a *base64* hash of contents *index.html*

```
$ kubectl get secret hello -o yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: hello
data:
  index.html:
PGh0bWw+CjxoZWFKPgoJPHRpdGx1Pkh1bGxvIHRvIG15IGZyaWVuZHM8L3RpdGx1Pgo8L2h1YWQ+Cjxib2R5
PgoJSGVsbG8gdG8gbXkgZnJpZW5kcwo8L2JvZHk+CjwvaHRTbD4KCg==
```

ConfigMaps/Secrets (user-data)

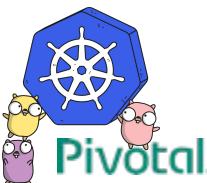
Provides **key-value pairs** to be injected into a **pod** much like user-data is injected into a Virtual Machine in the cloud.

Allows you to do **last minute configuration** of applications running on Kubernetes such as setting a database host, or a admin password.

ConfigMaps store values as **strings**, **Secrets** store them as **byte arrays** (serialized as base64 encoded strings).

Secrets are [currently] **not encrypted** by default. This is likely to **change**.

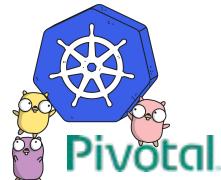
Can be injected as files in a Volume, or as Environment Variables.

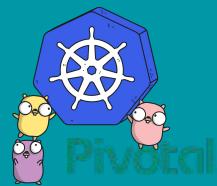
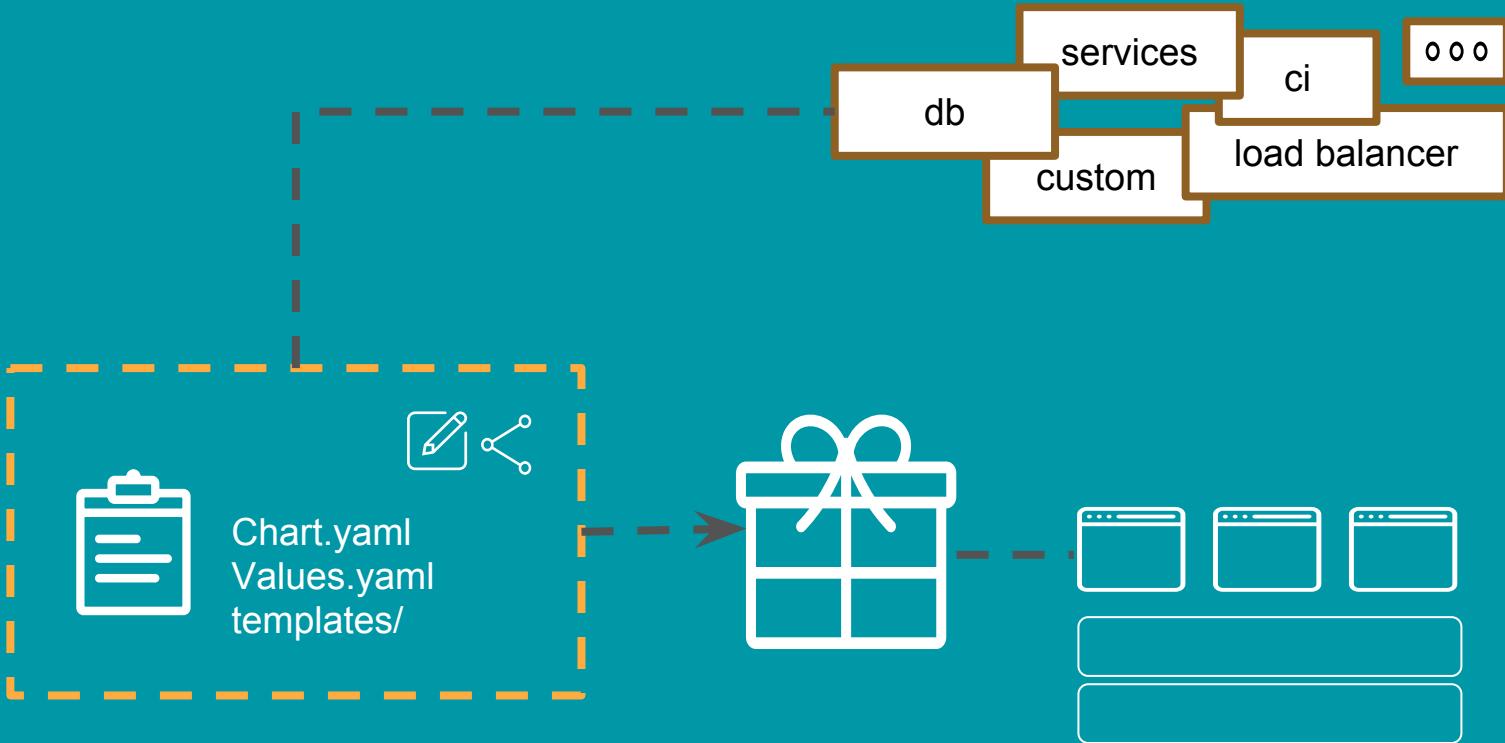




Helm

***Helm* is the best way to
find, share, and use
software built for *Kubernetes***







Secure | <https://hub.kubeapps.com>



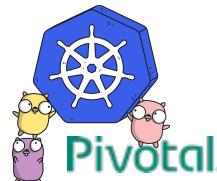
Kubeapps Hub

Discover & launch great
Kubernetes-ready apps

Search charts

Wordpress, Jenkins, Kubeless...

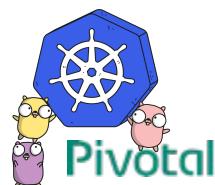
231 charts ready to deploy



```
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: {{ .Chart.name }}-app
labels:
  app: {{ .Chart.name }}
...
...
spec:
  containers:
    - image: paulczar/hello-world
      name: hello-world
      volumeMounts:
        - name: config
          mountPath: /etc/hello
  volumes:
    - name: config
  configMap:
    name: {{ .Chart.name }}-cm
```

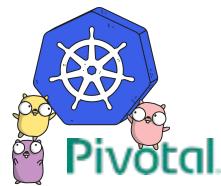
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: {{ .Chart.name }}-cm
data:
  db: {{ .Value.db }}
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: {{ .Chart.name }}-svc
  labels:
    app: {{ .Chart.name }}-world
spec:
  ports:
    - port: {{ .Value.port }}
      protocol: TCP
      targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    app: {{ .Chart.name }}-world
  type: NodePort
```



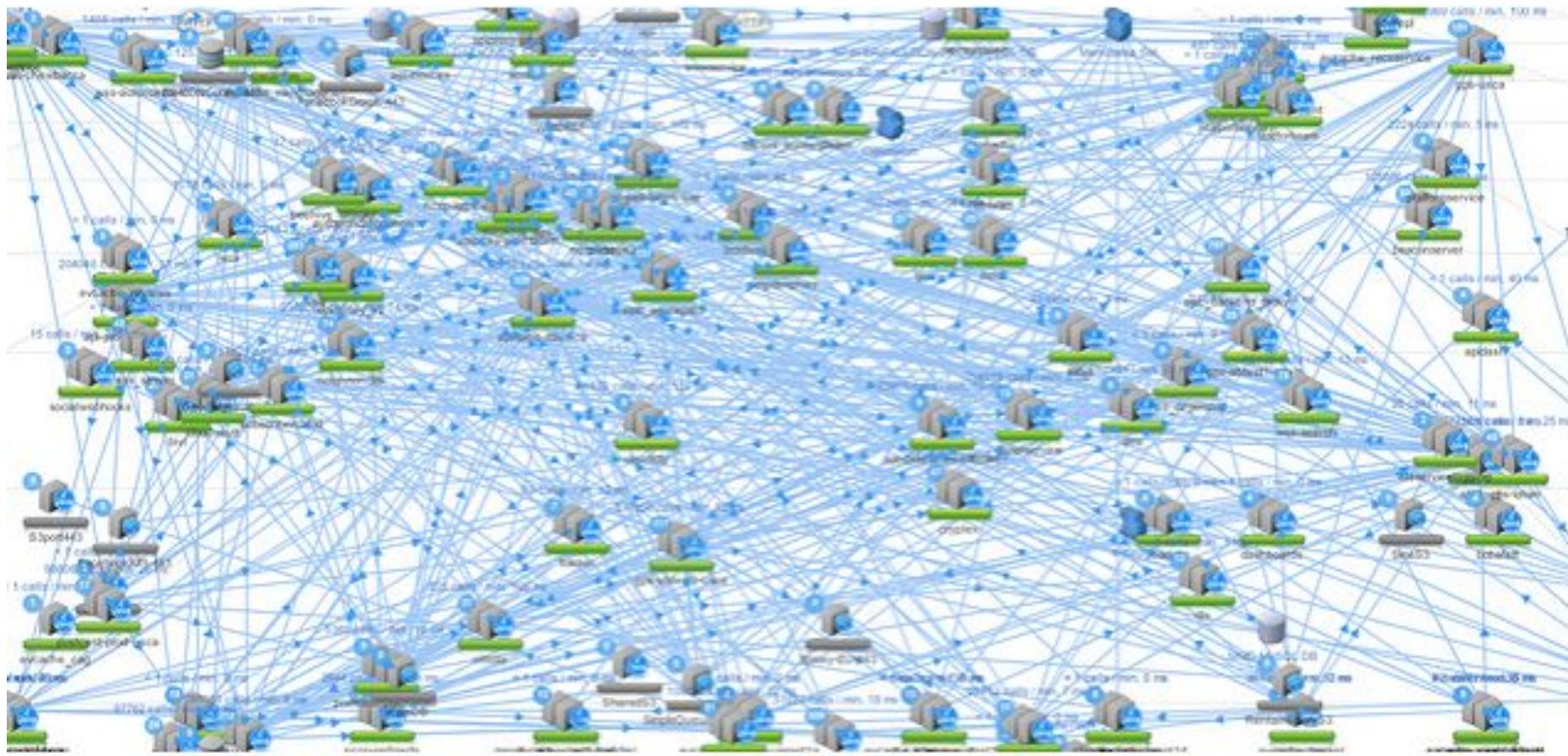
```
$ helm install --name staging . \  
--set db='user:pass@staging.mysql/dbname'
```

```
$ helm install --name production . \  
--set db='user:pass@production.mysql/dbname'
```

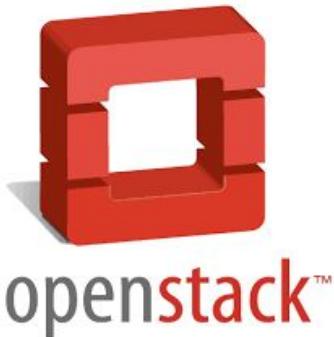
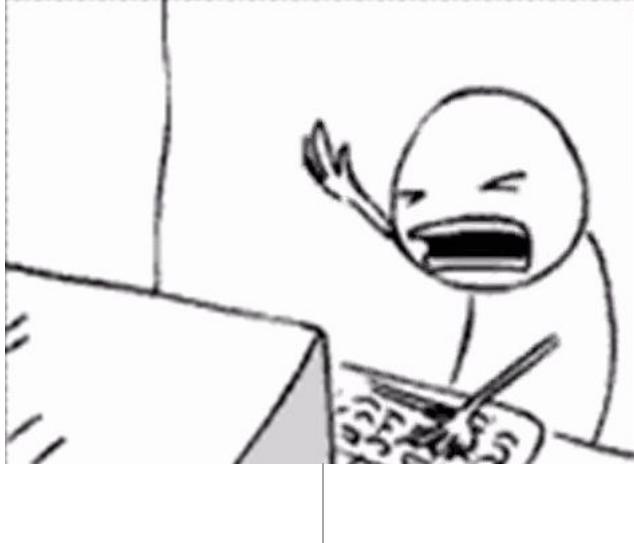




Spinnaker



<https://medium.com/netflix-techblog/announcing-ribbon-tying-the-netflix-mid-tier-services-together-a89346910a62>



<https://giphy.com/gifs/frustrated-keyboard-g8GfH3i5F0hby>

Amazon EC2

Pivotal

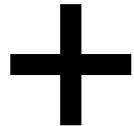


Amazon EC2



kubernetes

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Pivotal

Cluster Management

- Server Group
- Cluster
- Applications
- Load Balancer
- Firewall

Pipelines

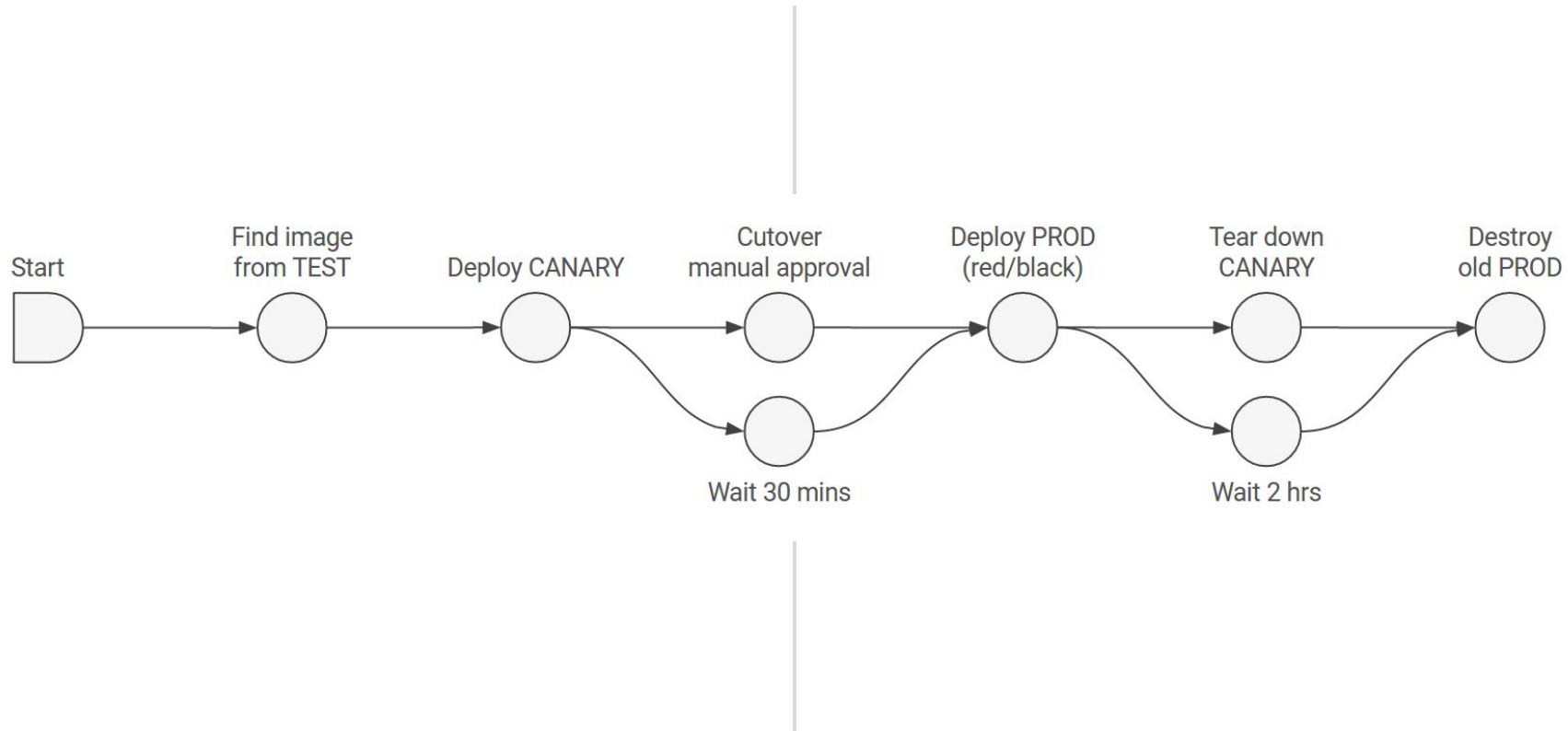
- Pipeline
- Stage
- Deployment Strategies

Multi-Cloud Inventory

- Server Group
- Cluster
- Applications
- Load Balancer
- Firewall

Actions and Reactions

- Pipeline
- Stage
- Deployment Strategies

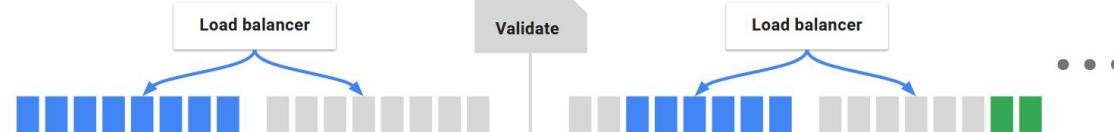


Deployment Strategies

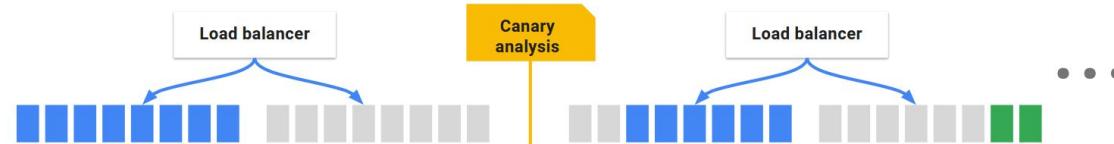
- Serve
- Cluster
- Application
- Load
- Firewall

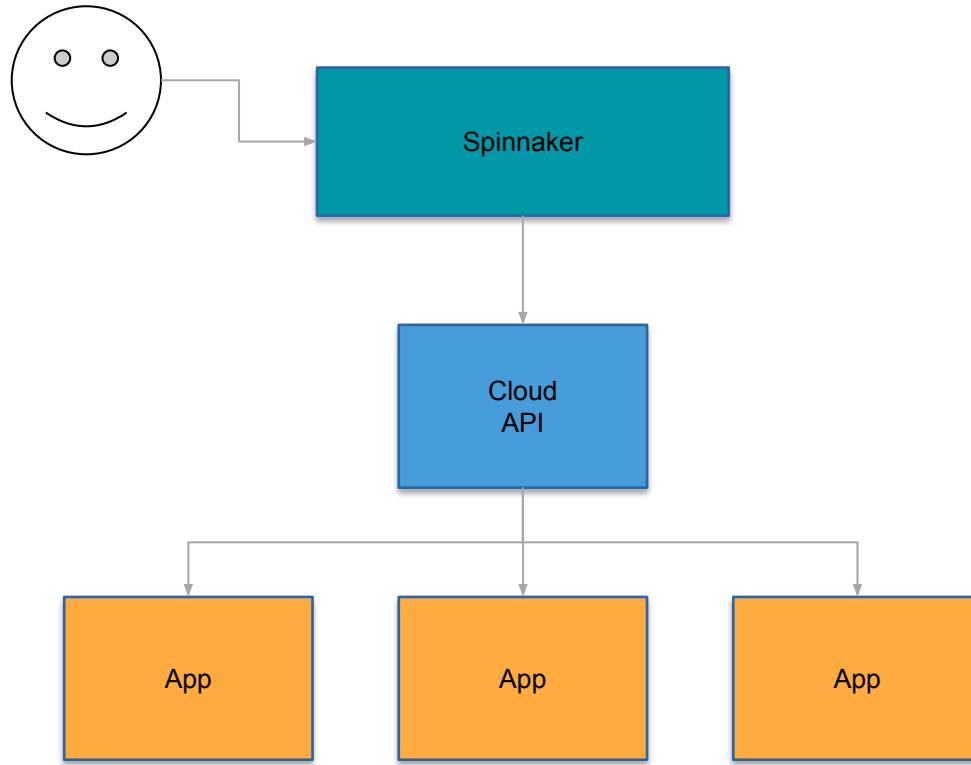
Red/black
(Blue/green)

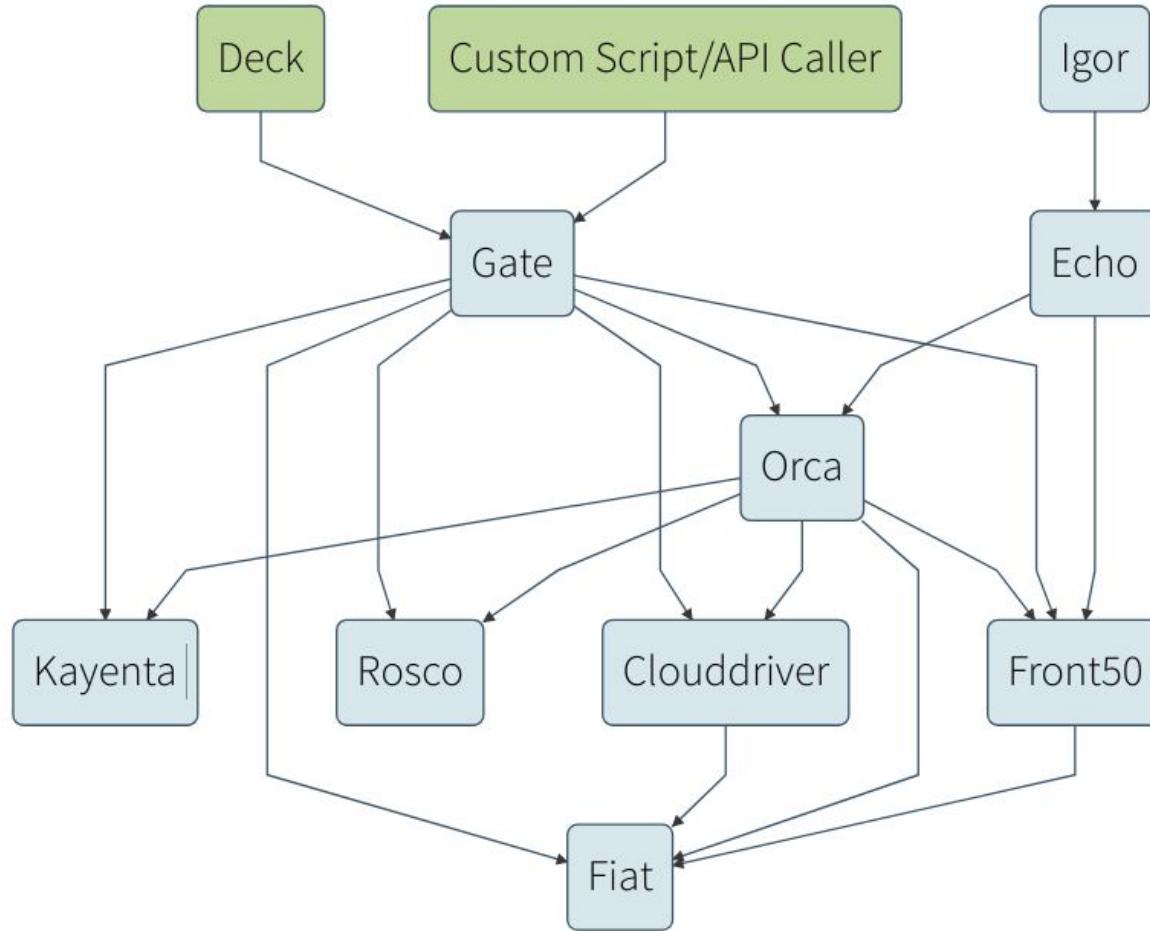
Rolling red/black



Canary



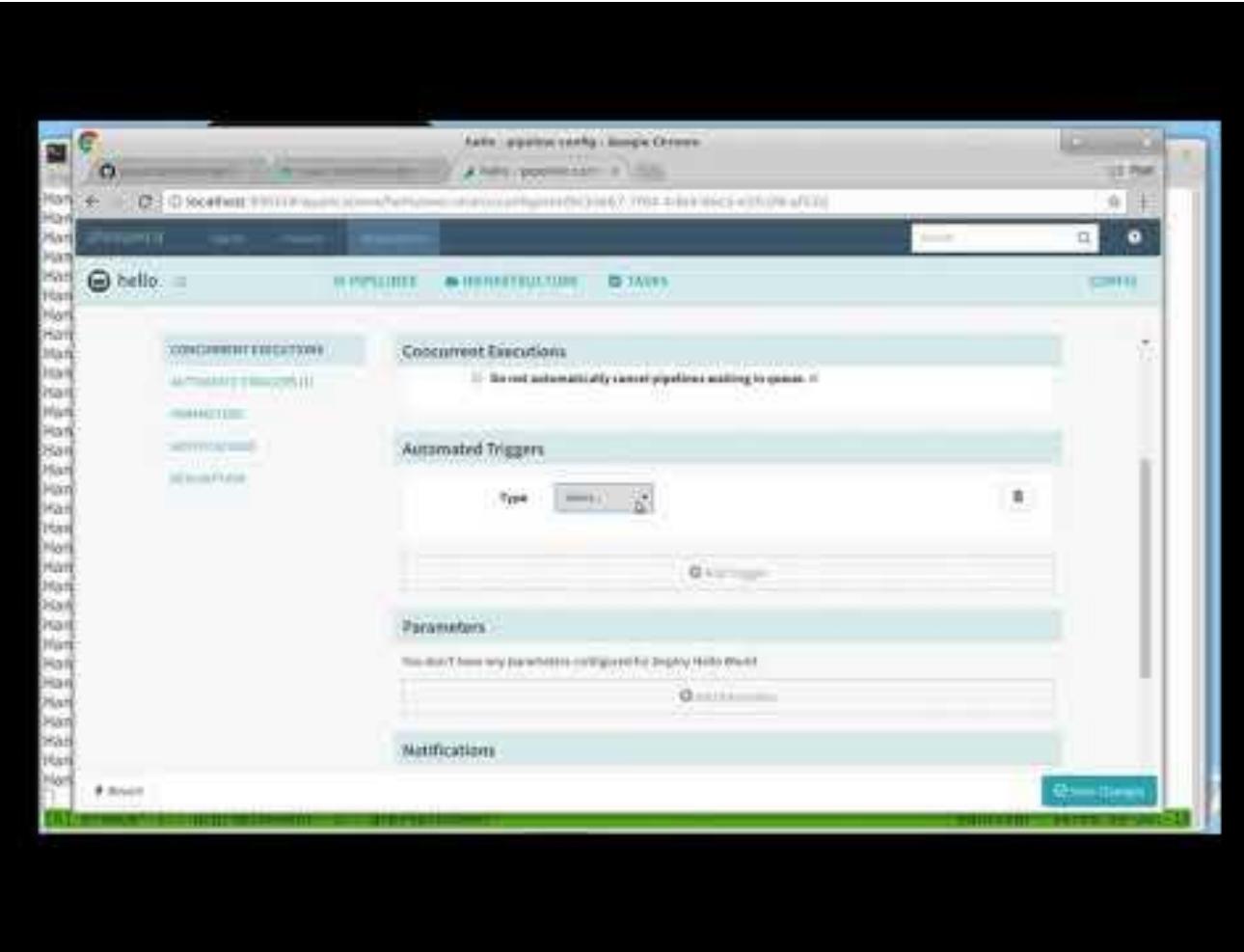




Halyard









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Transforming How The World Builds Software