



RED HAT DEVELOPERS

Kubernetes for Docker Developers

@bursutter

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<http://developers.redhat.com>

<http://bit.ly/kube4docker>

Change History

1.0 - Great Indian Developer Summit

1.1 - Added demo recording link

Getting Red Hat Enterprise Linux is easier than ever.

New \$0 RHEL Developer Subscription.

[GET STARTED](#)

GET STARTED

- New to Red Hat Enterprise Linux? Here's what you need to know.
- Download now
- Using the languages you know



Microservices, PaaS, IoT and more at GIDS.



Submit what you would do at DevNation for chance to win.



SAMAS/SamSam Ransomware. Be sure you're covered.



Get started with webinar, blogs, cheat sheet and more.



Easy shortcuts and tips for using Linux.

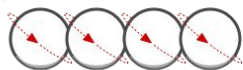
Kubernetes

for Docker Developers

Our IT World Morphs

Development Process

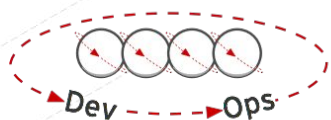
Waterfall



Agile

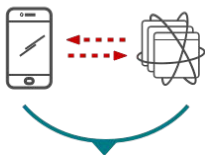


DevOps



Application Architecture

Monolithic



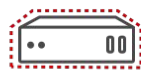
N-Tier

Microservices



Deployment & Packaging

Physical Servers



Virtual Servers

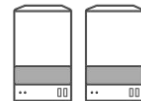


Containers



Application Infrastructure

Datacenter



Hosted



Cloud



Your Journey to Awesomeness :-)



Re-Org to
DevOps



Self-Service,
On-Demand,
Elastic
Infrastructure



Automation
Puppet, Chef,
Ansible,
Kubernetes



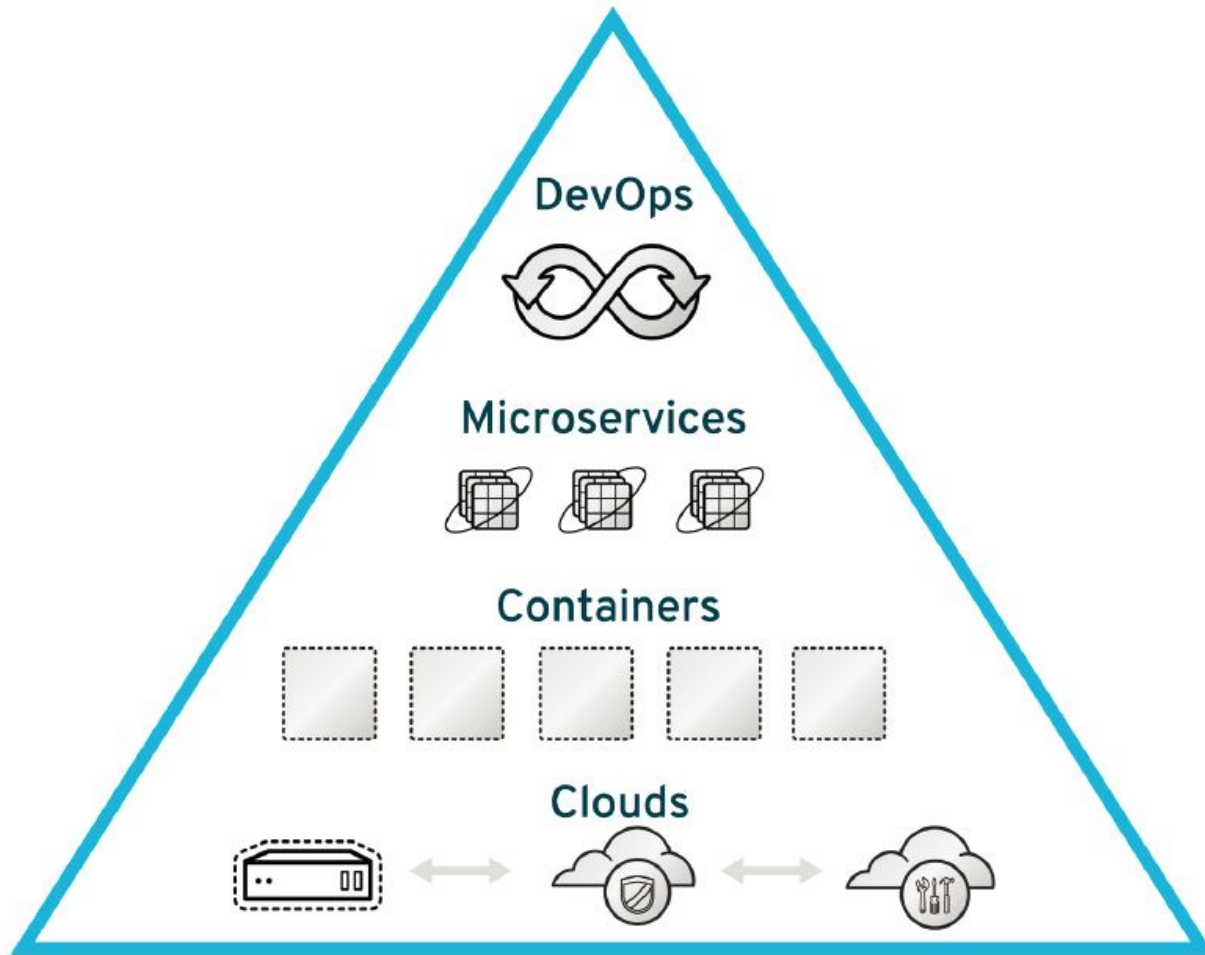
CI & CD
Deployment
Pipeline



Advanced
Deployment
Techniques

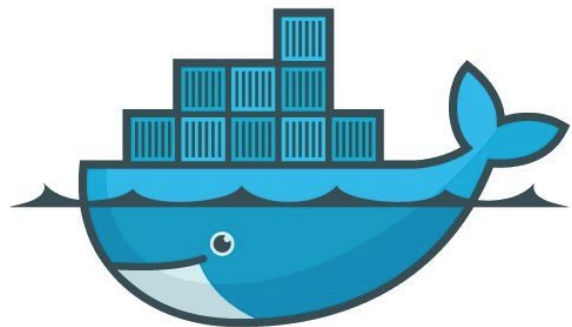


Microservices



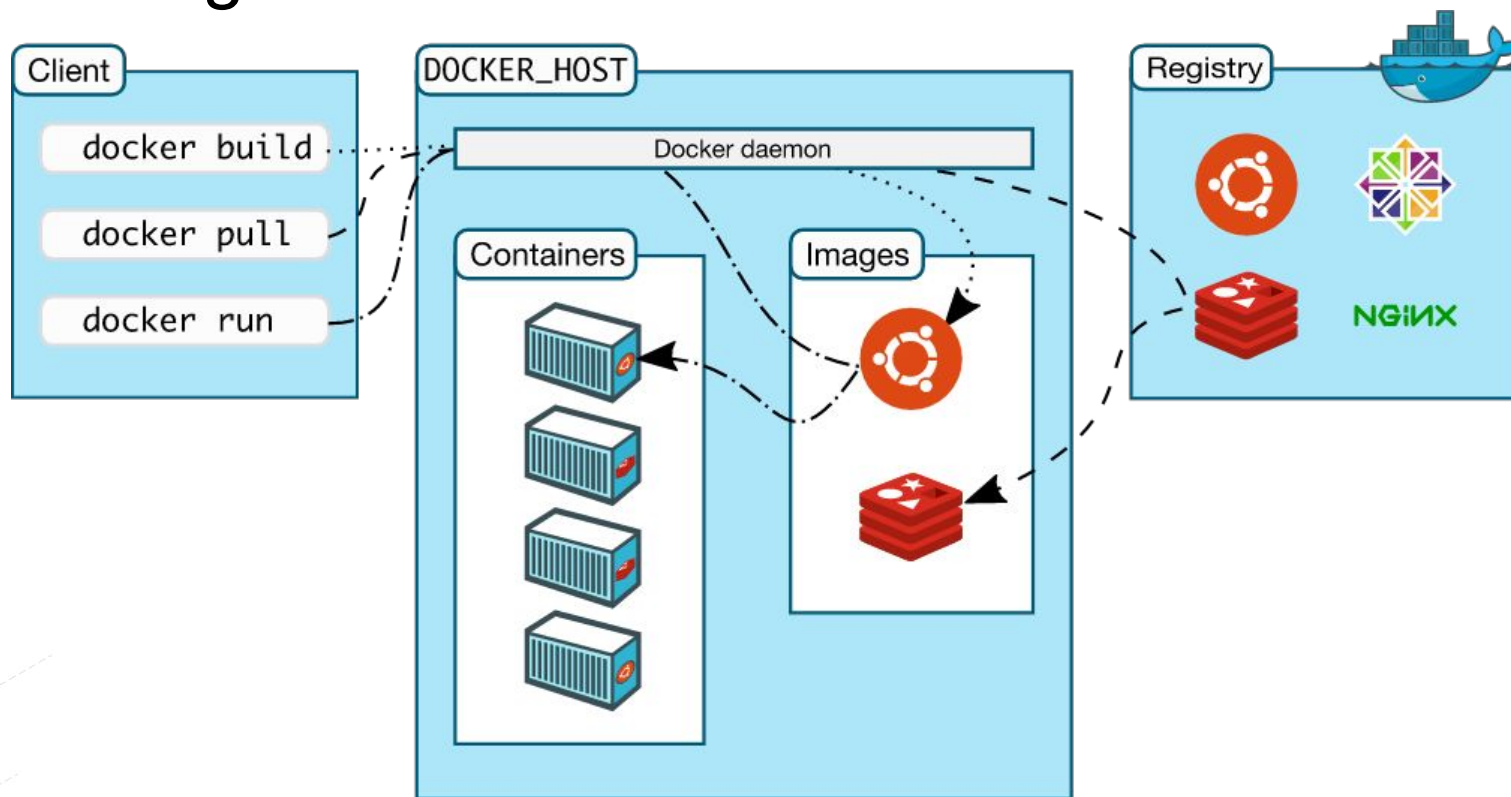
Containers bring Big Wins for developers

- Highly Portable Packaging solution - for microservices, web apps
- Lightweight, Encapsulated OS abstraction - carry your OS with you
- Getting Started (docker run -it centos/wildfly) Instantly
- Dev Environments that more closely match Prod Environments
- Dev Environments that match OTHER Dev Environments
(no more...but it works on my machine)
- No more waiting 3+ weeks for a VM to be provisioned by Ops just so you can run a series of tests



docker

Docker High-Level architecture



<https://docs.docker.com/v1.9/engine/introduction/understanding-docker/>

Computer - Processor, RAM, Disk

Operating System

JVM, CRuby, V8, CLR

Your Code

.java/.class

.py

.js

.rb

.cs

Computer - Processor, RAM, Disk

Host Operating System

Virtual Machine - Guest OS

JVM, CRuby, V8, CLR

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For a Java Developer

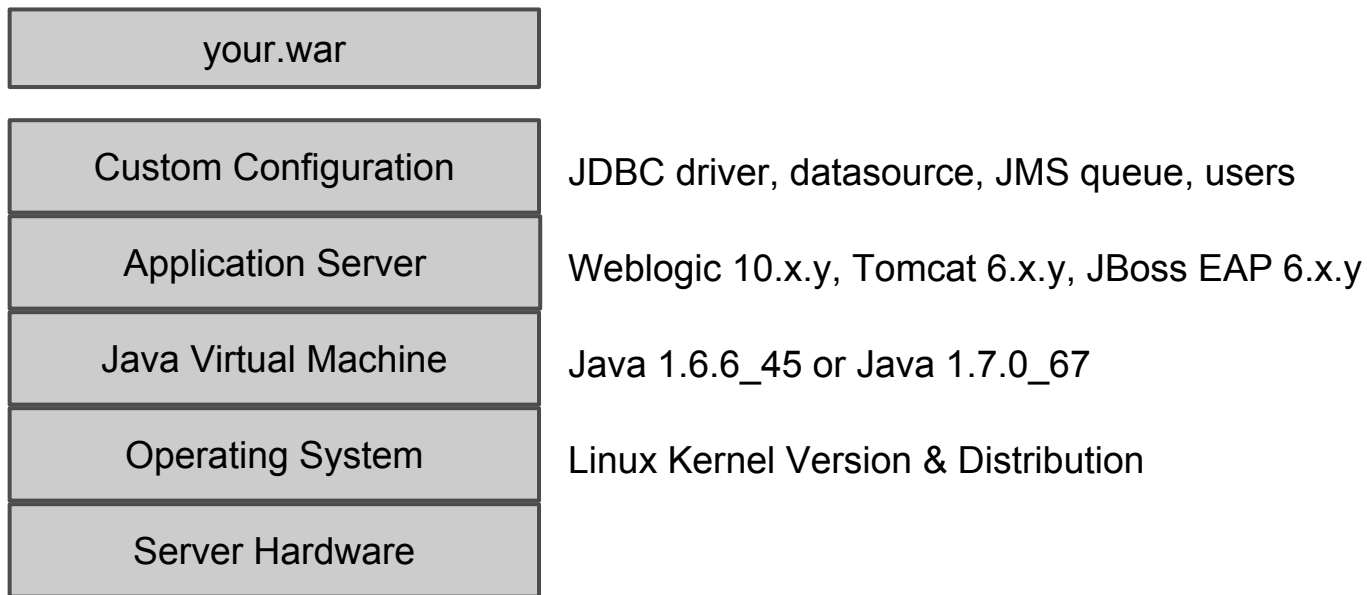
Have you ever had “/” vs “\” break your app? (Unix to Windows)

Or perhaps your app needed a unique version of a **JDBC driver**?

Or had a **datasource** with a slightly misspelled **JNDI name**?

Or received a **patch** for the **JVM** or **app server** that broke your code?

Your Stack Matters



Email Requirements

MyApp.war has been tested with the following

On my Windows 7 desktop

JDK 1.8.43

Tomcat 7.10

Configuration:

Datasource: MySQLDS

Tested with: mysql-connector-java-5.1.31-bin.jar

Email Requirements

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Datasource: MySQLDS

Tested with: mysql-connector-java-5.1.31-bin.jar

Production Environment

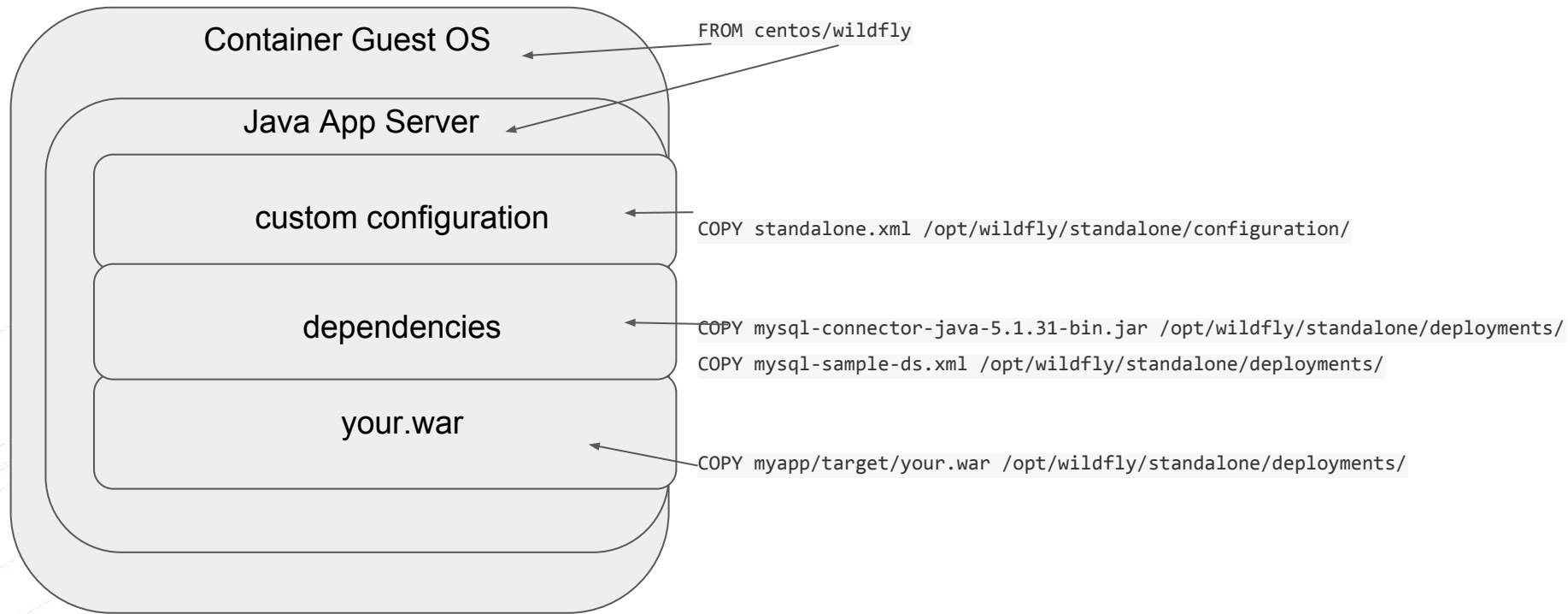
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.2

JRE 1.7.3

WebSphere 8.5.5

Oracle 9

Docker Magic



docker run is like magic

```
docker run -it centos /bin/bash
```

Or Via the CDK (<http://developers.redhat.com/products/cdk/overview/>)

```
docker run -it rhel7 /bin/bash
```

docker pull mysql

```
[vagrant@rhel-cdk node]$ docker pull mysql
Using default tag: latest
Trying to pull repository registry.access.redhat.com/mysql ... not found
Trying to pull repository docker.io/library/mysql ... latest: Pulling from library/mysql

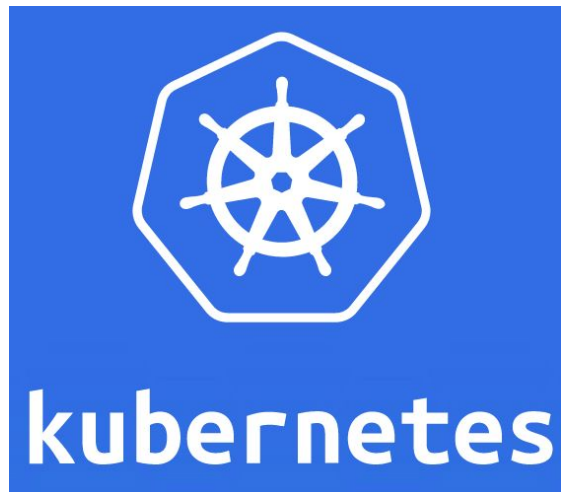
70e9a6907f10: Downloading  1.55 MB/51.34 MB
32f2a4cccab8: Download complete
941b42725941: Download complete
9d1d3901c20a: Download complete
7c88fa8d073b: Downloading 996.9 kB/8.242 MB
7148ec0a1b6a: Download complete
6d4e5d65fa7a: Download complete
5c38331b8ed5: Download complete
354d042e3175: Download complete
5c4d4e18341e: Pulling fs layer
d384b7b60269: Download complete
d8cf53addf9e: Download complete
bb932e31780f: Download complete
9ea1fef42552: Download complete
cc5bed84d505: Download complete
e2fd05a2f2e8: Download complete
c607d9b50dfa: Download complete
```

bit.ly/docker-devnexus2017

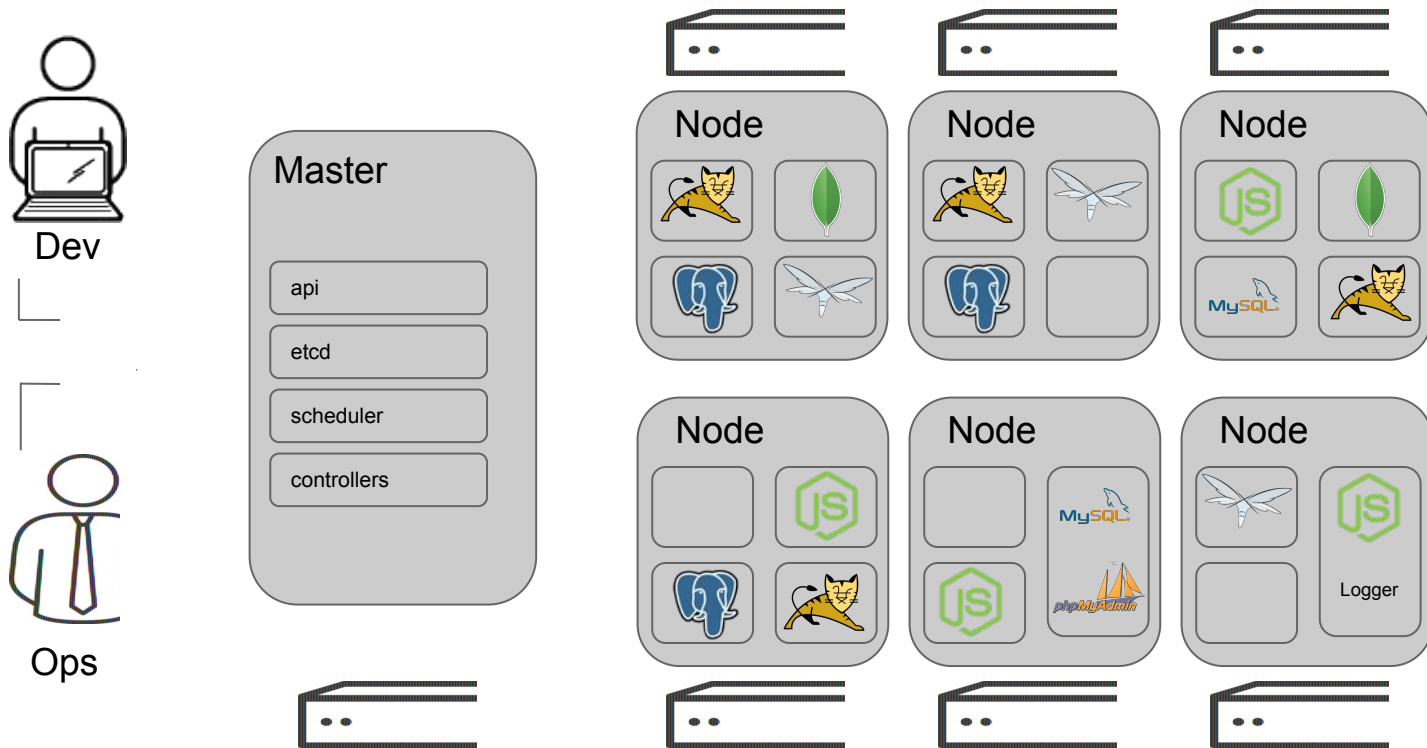
Making Docker Ready

- High Availability
- Load-balancing
- Scaling
- Staying Up
- Persistent Storage

Google

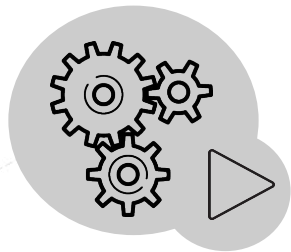


Kubernetes Cluster



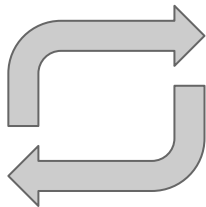
Kubernetes Concepts

Pod



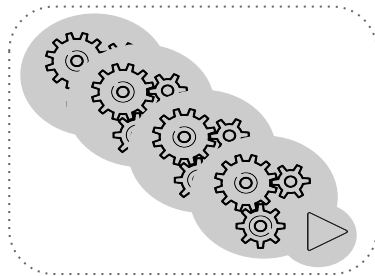
One or More Containers
Shared IP
Shared Storage Volume
Shared Resources
Shared Lifecycle

**Replication
Controller**



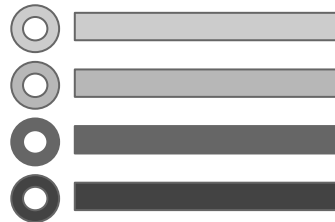
Ensures that a specified
number of pod replicas are
running at any one time

Service



Grouping of pods, act as
one, has stable virtual IP
and DNS name

Label



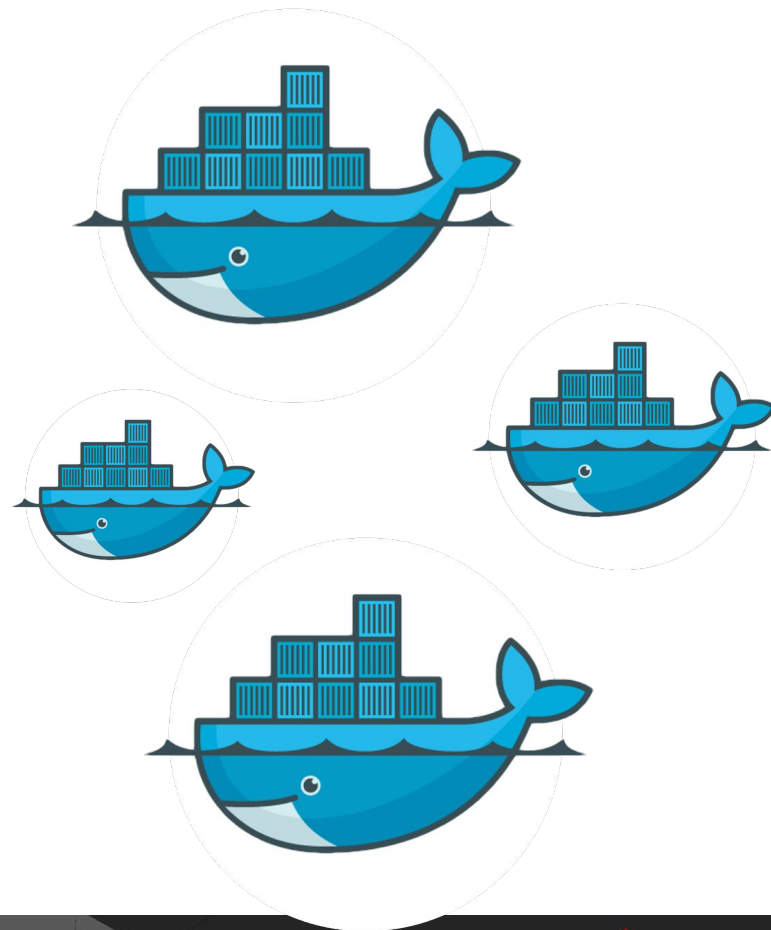
Key/Value pairs associated
with Kubernetes objects
(e.g. env=production)

Pods

A group of whales is commonly referred to as a **pod** and a pod usually consists a group of whales that have bonded together either because of biological reasons (i.e. a mother baring offspring and raising her child) or through friendships developed between two or more whales.

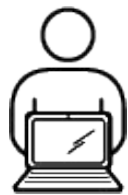
In many cases a typical whale pod consists of anywhere from 2 to 30 whales or more.

<http://www.whalefacts.org/what-is-a-group-of-whales-called/>



Key Kubernetes Capabilities

- Self-healing
- Horizontal Manual & Auto Scaling
- Automatic Restarting
- Scheduled across hosts
- Built-in load-balancer
- Rolling upgrades



Dev

SCM
(Git/Svn)

CI/CD

Automation



Ops

Registry

Master

API Server

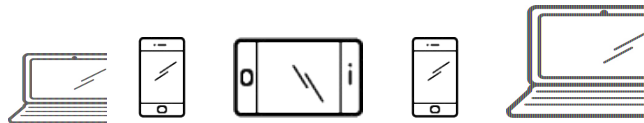
Kubernetes

OpenShift

- Deployments
- Builds
- ImageStreams

Controllers

- Scheduler
- Replication
- Services
- Builds
- Routes
- Deployment



Routing Layer

Node



Node



Node



SDN Overlay Network

Node



Node

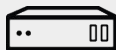


Node



Logger

Service Layer



Physical



Virtual



Private

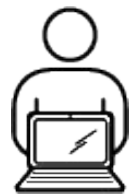


Public



Persistent
Storage





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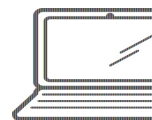
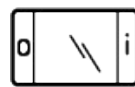
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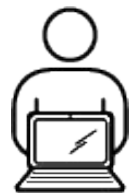


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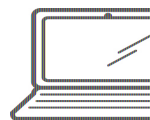
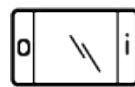
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Routing Layer

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Node



SDN Overlay Network

Node



Node



Node

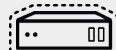


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Service Layer



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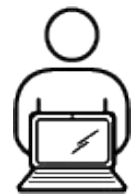


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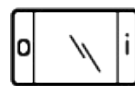
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SDN Overlay Network

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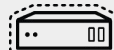
Node



Service Layer



Physical



Virtual



Private



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Persistent
Storage



Kubernetes Commands

```
kubectl get nodes
```

```
kubectl get pods
```

```
kubectl run mynode --image=burr/mynode:v1 --port=8000
```

```
kubectl logs mynode-kk605
```

```
kubectl expose rc mynode --type="LoadBalancer"
```

```
kubectl scale rc mynode --replicas=3
```

```
kubectl rolling-update mynode --image=mynode --update-period=2s
```

K8S or Kube Demo

<https://github.com/redhat-developer-demos/kube4docker>

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1AMRL2OWmxC2j8vja3xe2VTUvcRtK6UQ01QG0E3t34O8/edit?usp=sharing>

Recorded Demo

<https://youtu.be/AoDhQt8PtUQ>

More Information

<http://bit.ly/kube4docker>

<https://github.com/burrsutter/kube4docker>

<http://kubernetes.io/docs/user-guide/>

<http://developers.redhat.com/products/cdk/overview/>

<http://kubernetes.io/docs/user-guide/docker-cli-to-kubectl/>

