

Inversion of Cont...ainers

From VM to Containers and back to VM

Mircea-Tiberiu MATEI | September 13, 2021



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Cognizant Softvision

AGENDA

01 Introduction

02 KubeVirt

03 Vagrant

04 Demo

05 Q&A



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Introduction



- Virtualization options
- The context
- Two questions
- An extra constraint



Sounds familiar?

Developer: It works on my machine



Manager:

If it works on your machine then we will ship your machine

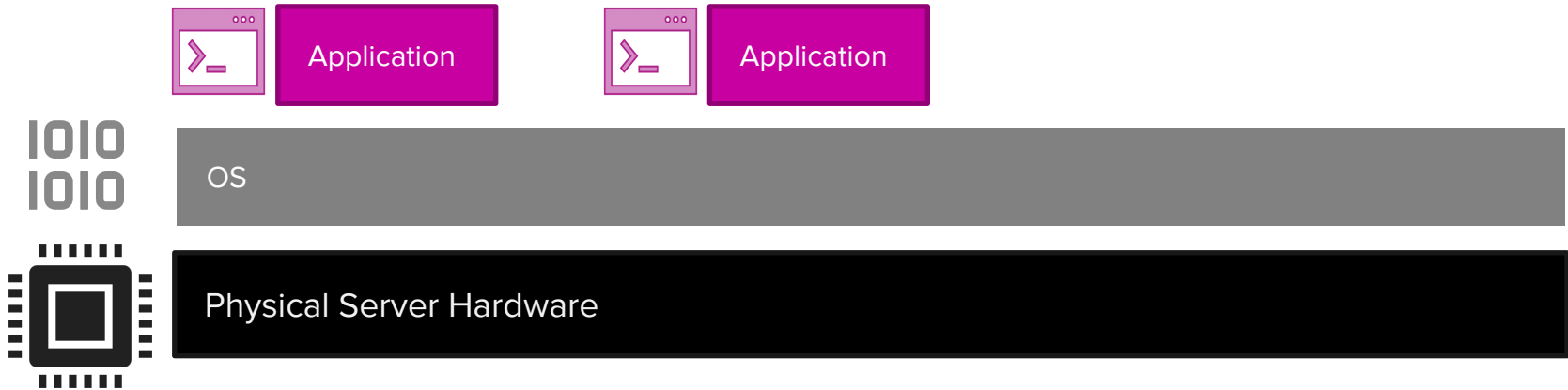


Overview of Virtualization options

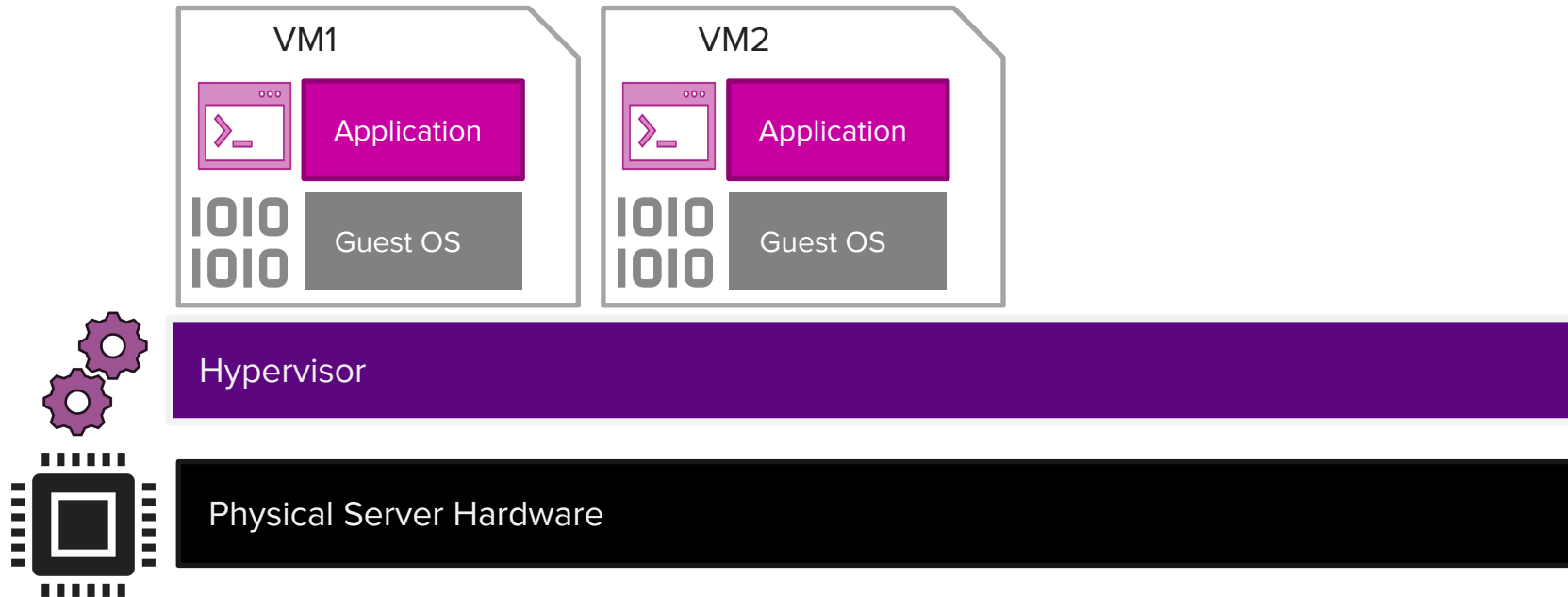
Run a process
vs
Run a virtual machine



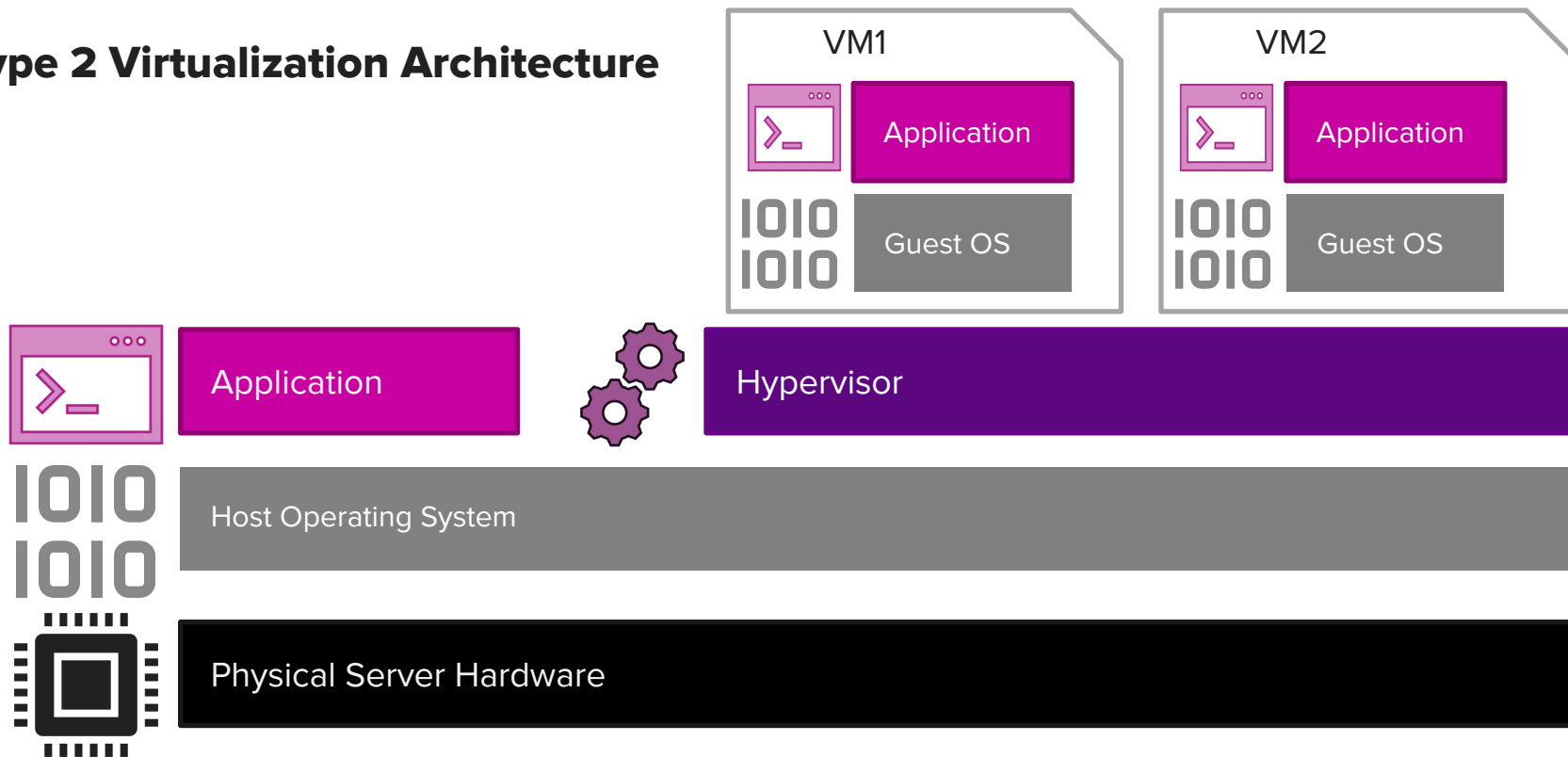
Traditional deployment



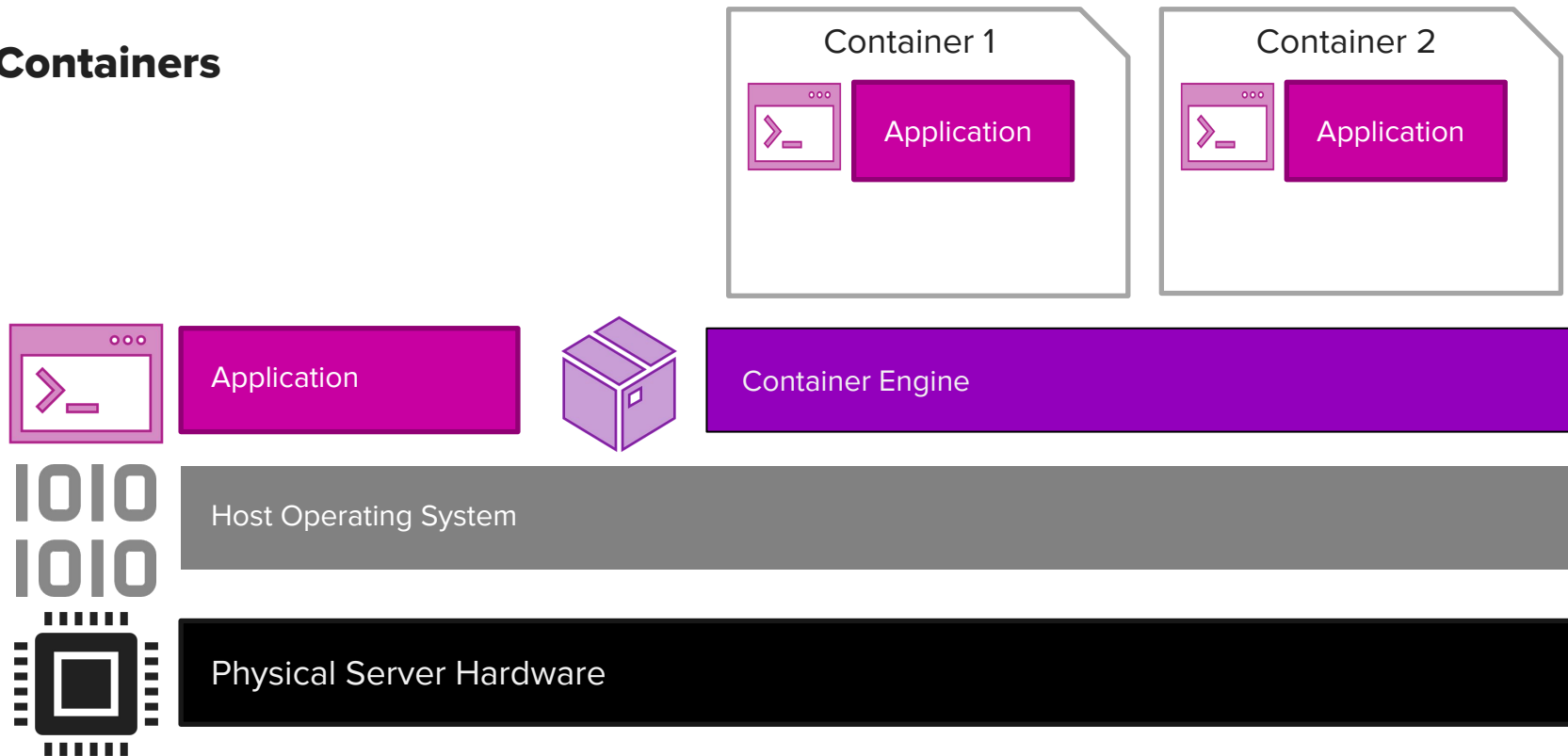
Type 1 Virtualization Architecture



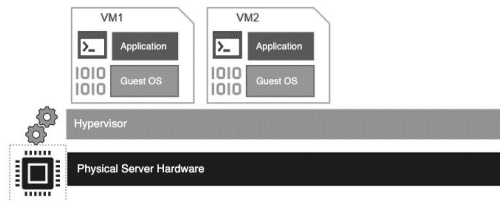
Type 2 Virtualization Architecture



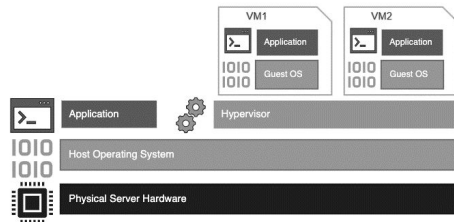
Containers



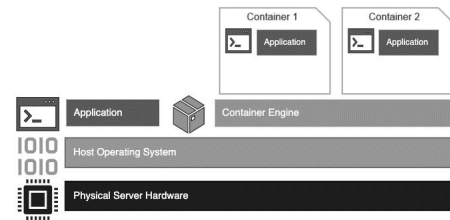
VM Type 1



VM Type 2



Containers

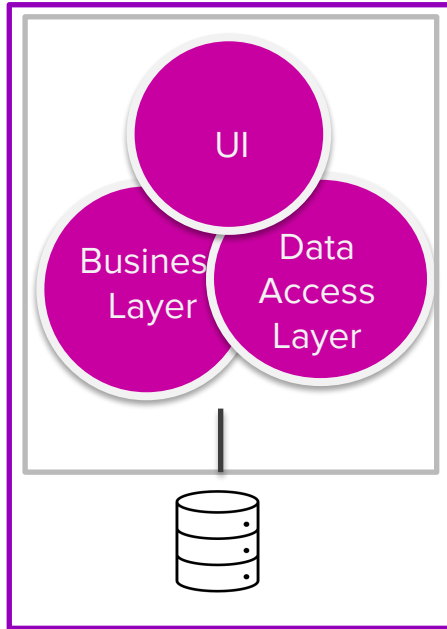


	VMs Type 1	VMs Type 2	Containers
Storage	Heavy +	Heavy ++	Light
Performance	Limited performance -	Limited performance --	Native performance
OS	own OS	own OS	All containers share the host OS
Virtualization level	Bare metal hypervisor	Hosted hypervisor	ContainerBased/OS virtualization
Startup time	Startup time in minutes	Startup time in minutes ++	Startup time in milliseconds
Memory	Allocates required memory	Allocates required memory	Requires less memory space
Isolation	Fully isolated	Isolated but vulnerable to the host OS	Process-level, possibly less secure
Scope	Datacenter	End-user	All
Horizontal Scalability	Low	Low --	High

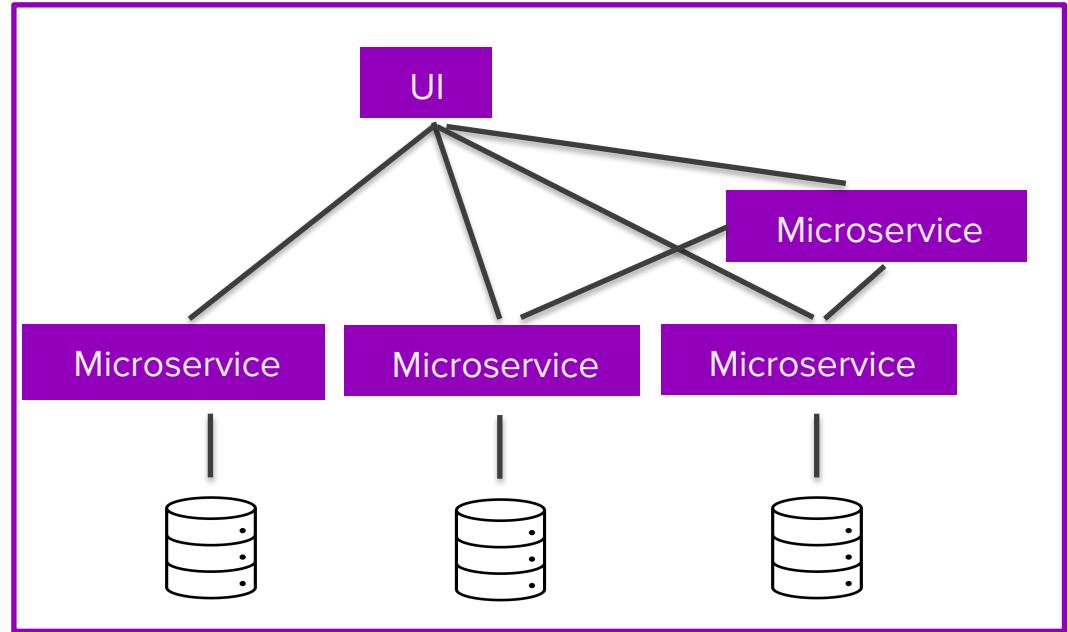


Migrating a Monolithic architecture to Microservices

MONOLITHIC



MICROSERVICES



An extra constraint

Input:

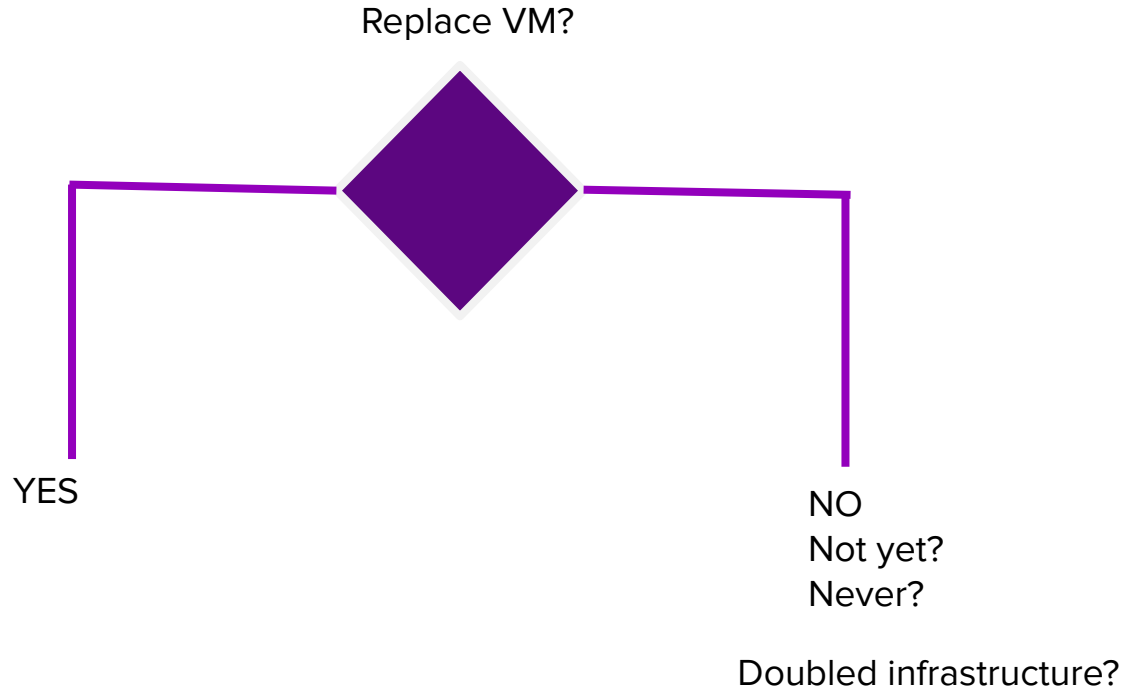
You have at least one VM image with an application workload that needs to be integrated.

Required output:

The virtualized application is needed in a unified workflow, side by side with other microservice applications



Migration vs Convergence?



Two questions added to the context

Question 1: I am a software engineer.

How would I replicate the production environment for an isolated development environment?



$Q1 \neq Q2$ $A1 == A2$
 $A1 \neq A2$

Question2: I am a devops engineer.

How would I setup/secure/provision/manage the production environment in order to be aligned with the development outcome?



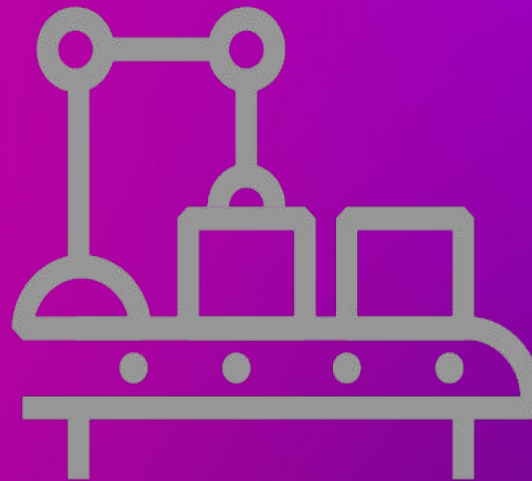
Possible answers

- Kubevirt
- Terraform Operator for Kubernetes
- Azure Service Operator

- Virtlet
- Kata Containers



KubeVirt



- From Docker to KubeVirt
- Kubernetes
- Kubernetes: Developers Use Cases
- Why KubeVirt?
- What can I do with KubeVirt?
- Examples



From Docker to KubeVirt

Why containers for Microservices?

- Unit of deployment
- Simplified testing
- Unit of versioning
- Simplified scaling

Container engine?

- Docker

Orchestration?

- Kubernetes

Non-containerizable workload?

- Kubernetes + KubeVirt





Kubernetes, also known as K8s, is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.

Key features (from dev perspective)

Service Discovery/Load Balancing

Storage Orchestration

Automate Rollouts/Rollbacks

Self-healing

Secret and Configuration Management

Horizontal Scaling



Kubernetes: Developers Use Cases

- Emulate production locally
- Move from Docker Compose to Kubernetes
- Create end-to-end testing environment
- Ensure application scales properly
- Ensure secrets/configuration are working properly
- Performance testing scenarios
- Workload scenarios (CI/CD and more)
- Learn how to leverage deployment options
- Help DevOps to create resources and solve problems





What can I do with KubeVirt?

- Leverage KubeVirt and Kubernetes to manage virtual machines for impractical-to-containerize apps.
- Combine existing virtualized workloads with new container workloads on the one platform.
- Support development of new microservice applications in containers that interact with existing virtualized applications.



How it solves the problem?

- With a CRD for VM

```
apiVersion: kubevirt.io/v1alpha3
kind: VirtualMachine
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: 2021-07-04T15:03:08Z
  generation: 1
  labels:
    kubevirt.io/os: freebsd
  special: key
  name: testvm2
spec:
  running: true
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        kubevirt.io/domain: testvm2
      special: key
    spec:
      domain:
        cpu:
          cores: 1
        devices:
          blockMultiQueue: true
          disks:
            - disk:
                bus: sata
                name: disk0
                cache: none
          machine:
            type: q35
          resources:
            requests:
              memory: 2048M
      volumes:
        - name: disk0
          persistentVolumeClaim:
            claimName: upload-datavolume
```





VM Disks?

- mapped to and stored on PersistentVolumes
- disk images can be imported using CDI

```
apiVersion: cdi.kubevirt.io/v1beta1
kind: DataVolume
metadata:
  name: upload-datavolume
spec:
  source:
    upload: {}
  pvc:
    accessModes:
      - ReadWriteOnce
    resources:
      requests:
        storage: 10Gi
```

```
  devices:
    blockMultiQueue: true
  disks:
    - disk:
        bus: sata
        name: disk0
        cache: none
  machine:
    type: q35
  resources:
    requests:
      memory: 2048M
  volumes:
    - name: disk0
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: upload-datavolume
```





Networking?

- VMs are connected to the regular pod network
- no difference between a VM and pod
- the VM ports are exposed using Services and Routes
selection using labels and selector

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: vm2http
spec:
  externalTrafficPolicy: Cluster
  ports:
  - port: 38883
    name: rdp
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 80
  selector:
    kubevirt.io/domain: testvm2
  type: LoadBalancer
```

- macvtap bind mechanism for more advanced needs (v0.35.0)



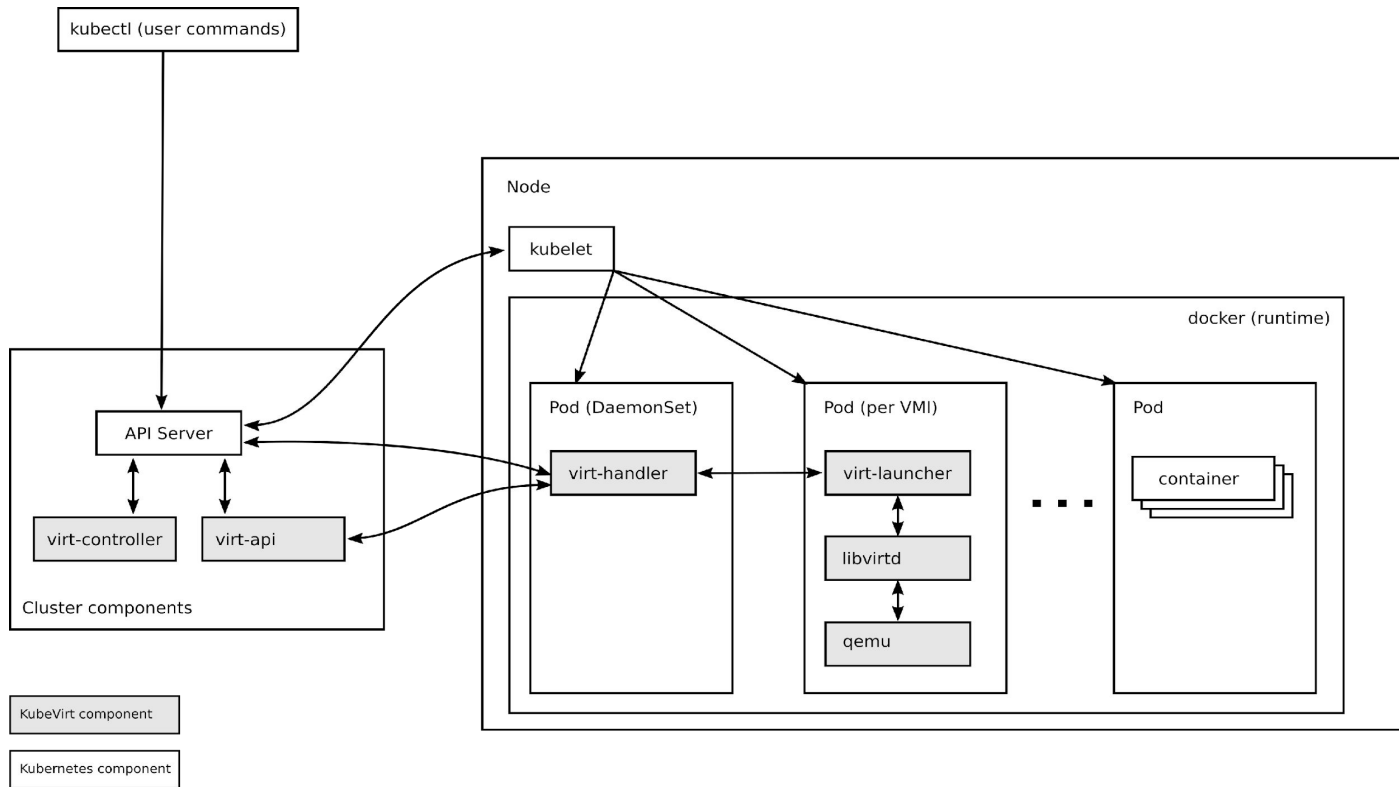


Tools?

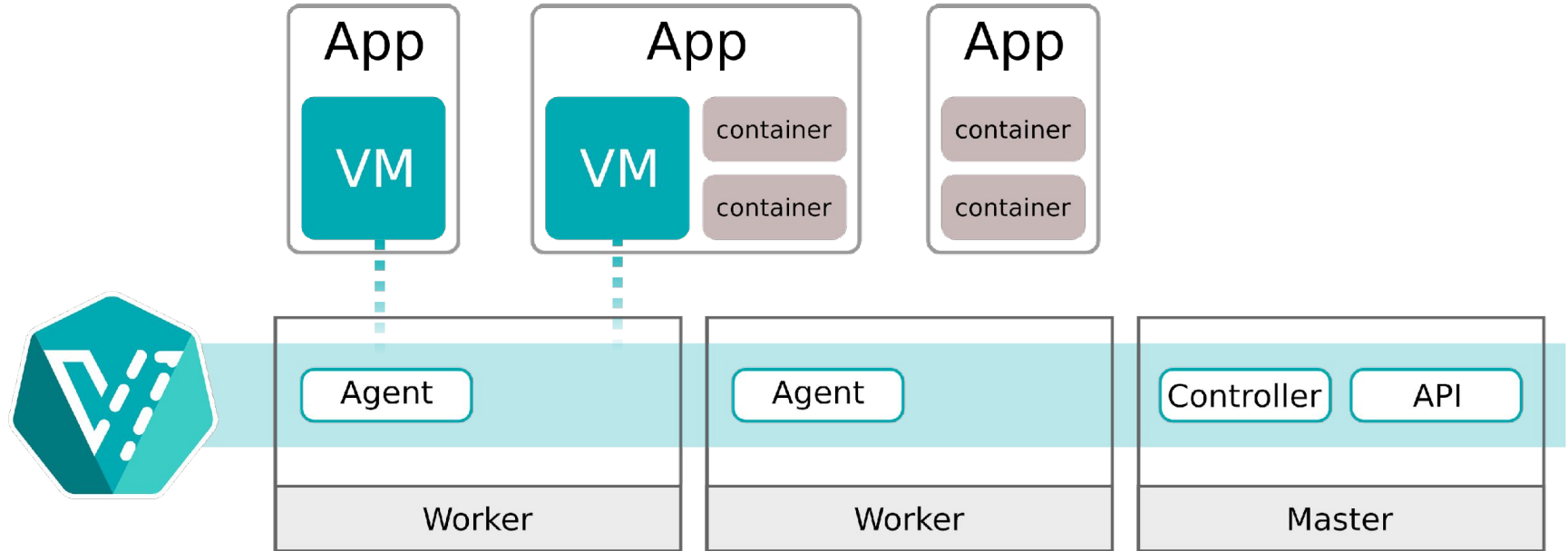
-
- client tool
 - start/stop
 - vnc
 - uploading virtual machine disk images
 - live migration
- can be used as
 - kubectl plugin (kubectl virt vnc testvm2)
 - standalone (virtctl vnc testvm2)



Kubevirt: Architecture



Kubevirt: Simplified architecture



Vagrant



- Bonus tool





Development Environments Made Easy

What it is?

Relation to KubeVirt:

- as KubeVirt VM controlling tool
- as KubeVirt image builder





HashiCorp

Vagrant

Development Environments Made Easy

UNIFIED WORKFLOW

Simple and Powerful

Provides the same, easy workflow regardless of your role as a developer, operator, or designer. It leverages a declarative configuration file which describes all your software requirements, packages, operating system configuration, users, and more.



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Development Environments Made Easy

ENFORCE CONSISTENCY

Production Parity

- It aims to mirror production environments by providing the same operating system, packages, users, and configurations, all while giving users the flexibility to use their favorite editor, IDE, and browser.
- integrates with your existing configuration management tooling like Ansible, Chef, Docker, Puppet or Salt, so you can use the same scripts to configure Vagrant as production.





HashiCorp

Vagrant

Development Environments Made Easy

CROSS-PLATFORM

Works where you work

- Mac
- Linux
- Windows



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Demo



- KubeVirt using AKS infrastructure



<https://github.com/matei-tm/inversion-of-containers>

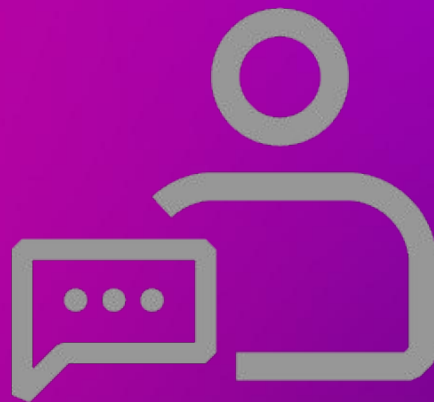


Conclusion?

The VM is dead, long live the VM!



Q&A



Documentation Sources

- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/kubernetes-basics/>
- <https://www.vagrantup.com/>
- <https://kubevirt.io/>
- <https://kubevirt.io/2019/Kubevirt-vagrant-provider.html>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microservices>
- <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/blog/soa-vs-microservices>
- <https://microservices.io/>
- Kubernetes for Developers: Core Concepts (Pluralsight course by Dan Wahlin)
- Deploying ASP.NET Core Microservices Using Kubernetes and AKS (Pluralsight course by Marcel de Vries)
- Alessandro

Vozza <https://medium.com/cooking-with-azure/using-kubevirt-in-azure-kubernetes-service-part-3-windows-vm-363d6b653d7>



Thank you!

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