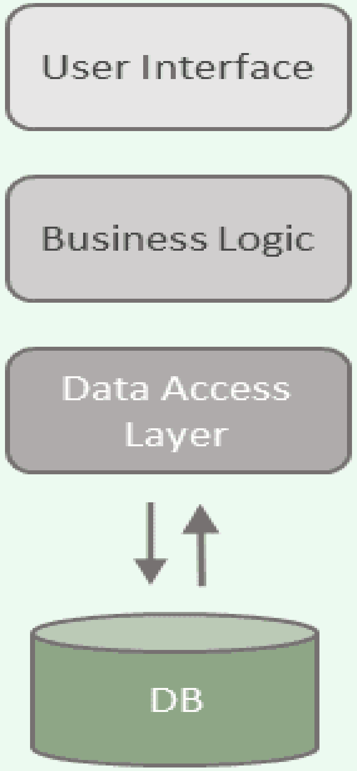
MONOLITHIC ARCHITECTURE



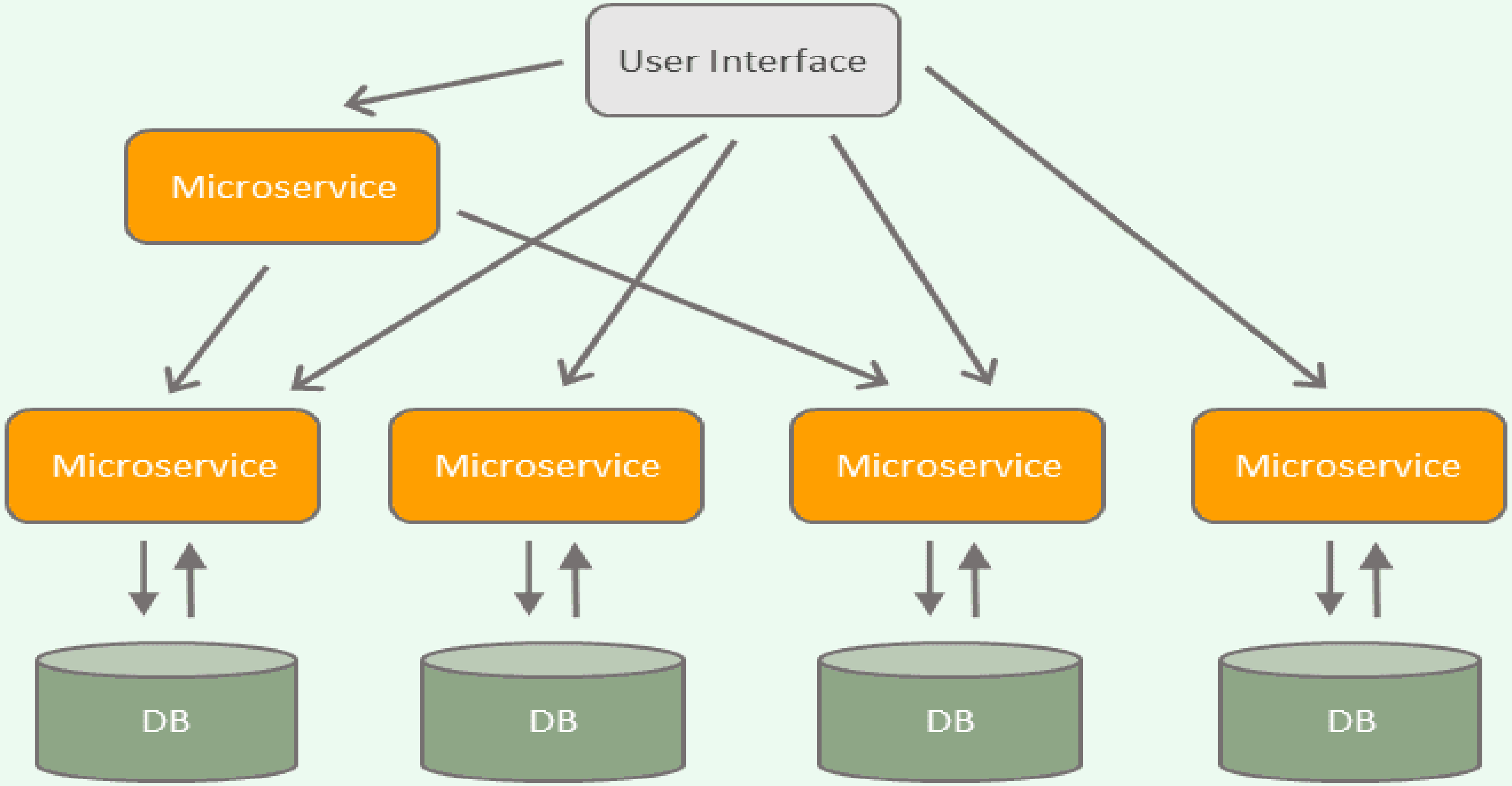
User Interface

Business Logic

Data Access Layer

DB

MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURE



User Interface

Microservice

Microservice

Microservice

Microservice

Microservice

DB

DB

DB

DB

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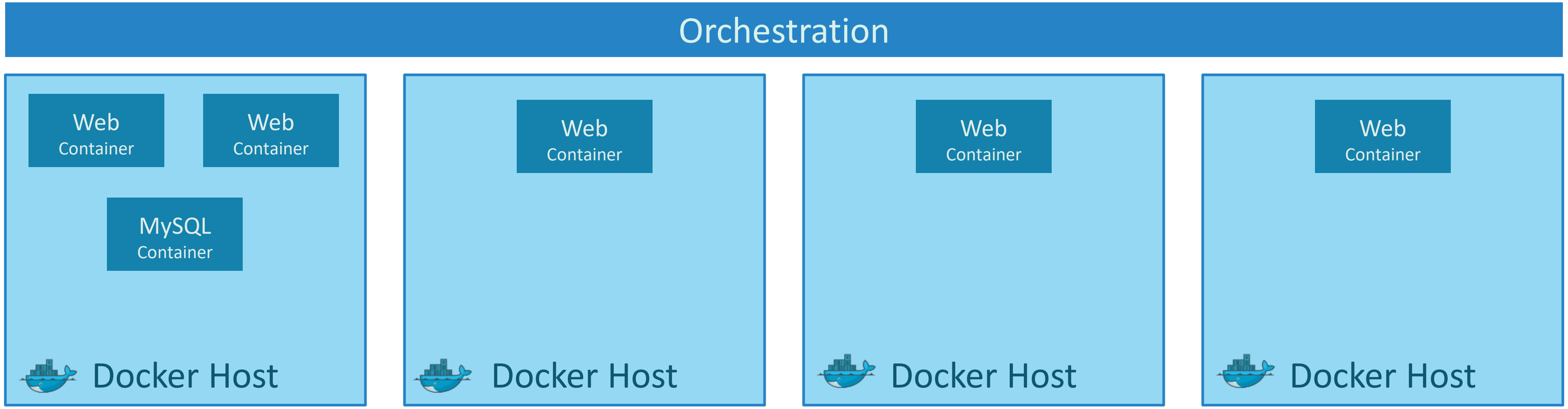
Container Orchestration

Raman Khanna

Containers Limitation?

High Availability?
Overlay Network?
Versioning of Application – Rollout, Rollback?
Scaling?
Autoscaling?
Monitoring?
Dependency between containers?

Container orchestration



Orchestration Technologies

Docker Swarm

kubernetes

MESOS

What is Kubernetes?

The Kubernetes project was started by Google in 2014.

Kubernetes builds upon a decade and a half of experience that Google has with running production workloads at scale.

Kubernetes can run on a range of platforms, from your laptop, to VMs on a cloud provider, to rack of bare metal servers.

Kubernetes is an open-source platform for automating deployment, scaling, and operations of application containers across clusters of hosts, providing container-centric infrastructure.

portable: with all public, private, hybrid, community cloud

self-healing: auto-placement, auto-restart, auto-replication, auto-scaling

Why Kubernetes

Kubernetes can schedule and run application containers on clusters of physical or virtual machines.

host-centric infrastructure to a **container-centric** infrastructure.

Orchestrator

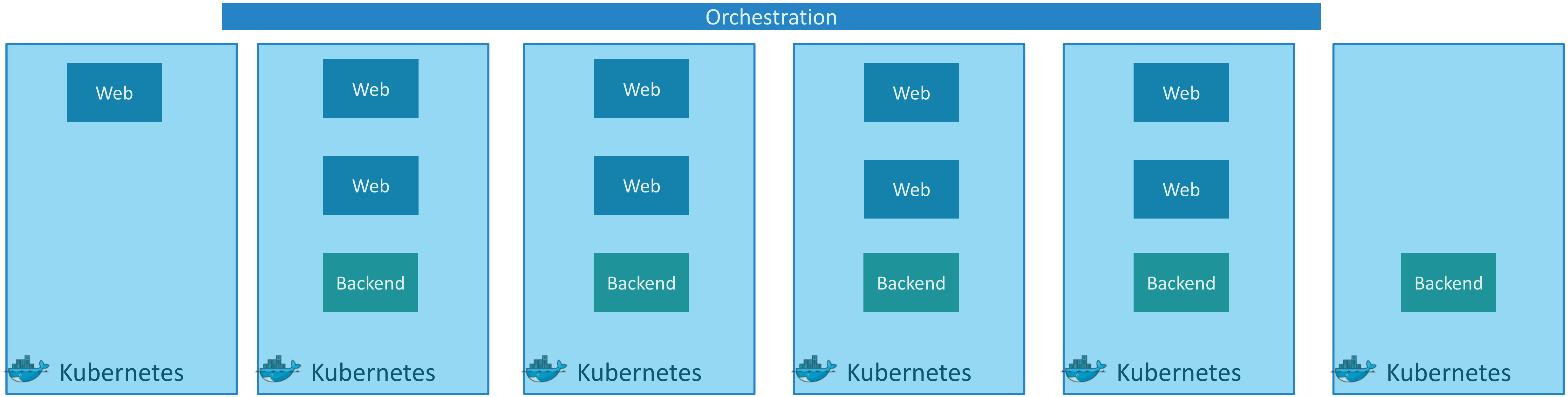
Load balancing

Auto Scaling

Application Health checks

Rolling updates

Kubernetes Advantage



Orchestration

Kubernetes	Kubernetes	Kubernetes	Kubernetes	Kubernetes	Kubernetes
Web	Web	Web	Web	Web	
	Web	Web	Web	Web	
	Backend	Backend	Backend	Backend	Backend

And that is kubernetes..

Setup

Minikube

Kubeadm

Google Cloud Platform

Amazon Web Services

play-with-k8s.com

Setup Kubernetes

Setup - kubeadm

Kubernetes Cluster

A Kubernetes cluster consists of two types of resources:

Master: Which coordinates with the cluster

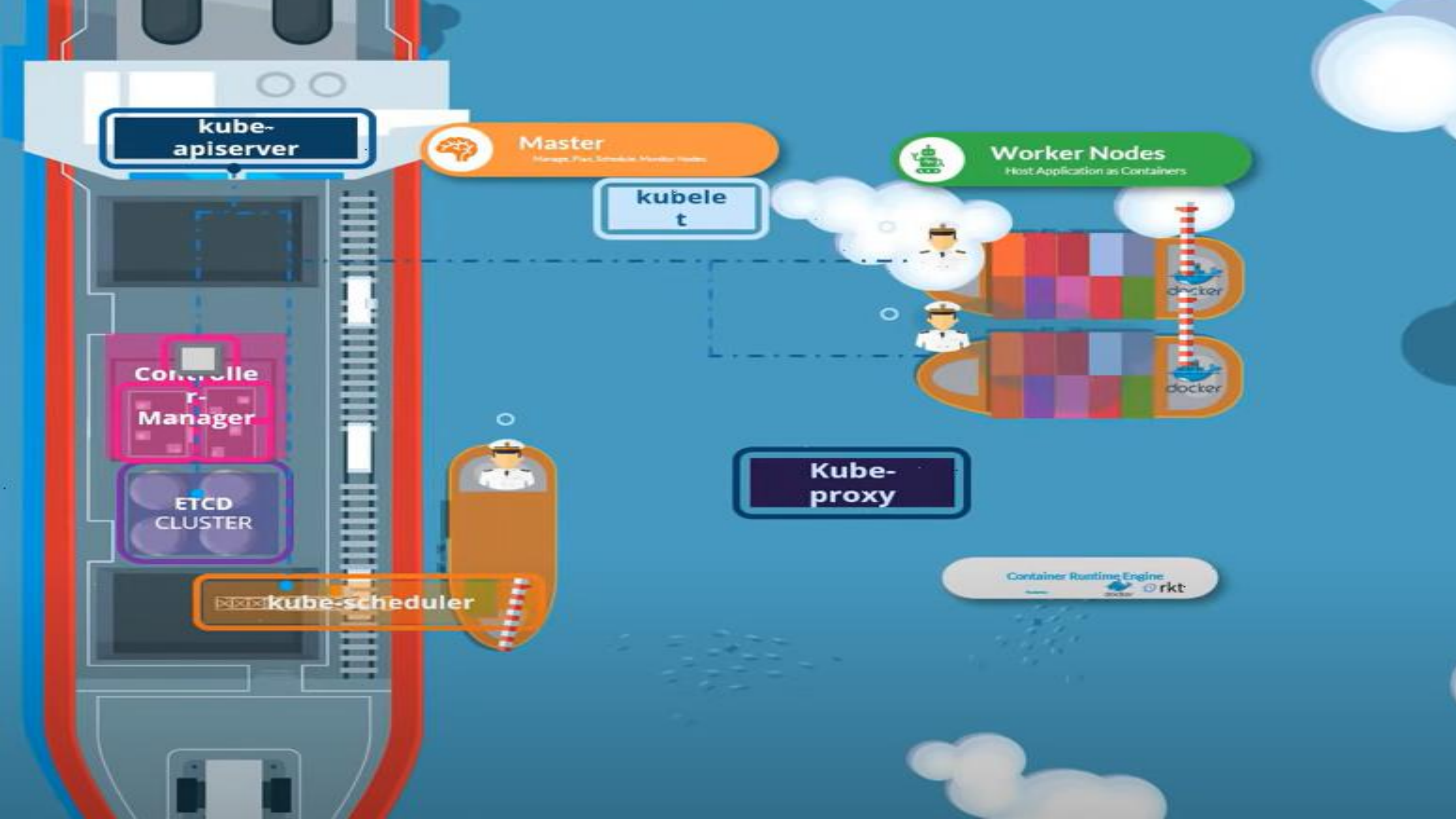
The Master is responsible for managing the cluster. The master coordinates all activities in your cluster, such as scheduling applications, maintaining applications' desired state, scaling applications, and rolling out new updates.

Nodes: Are the workers that run application

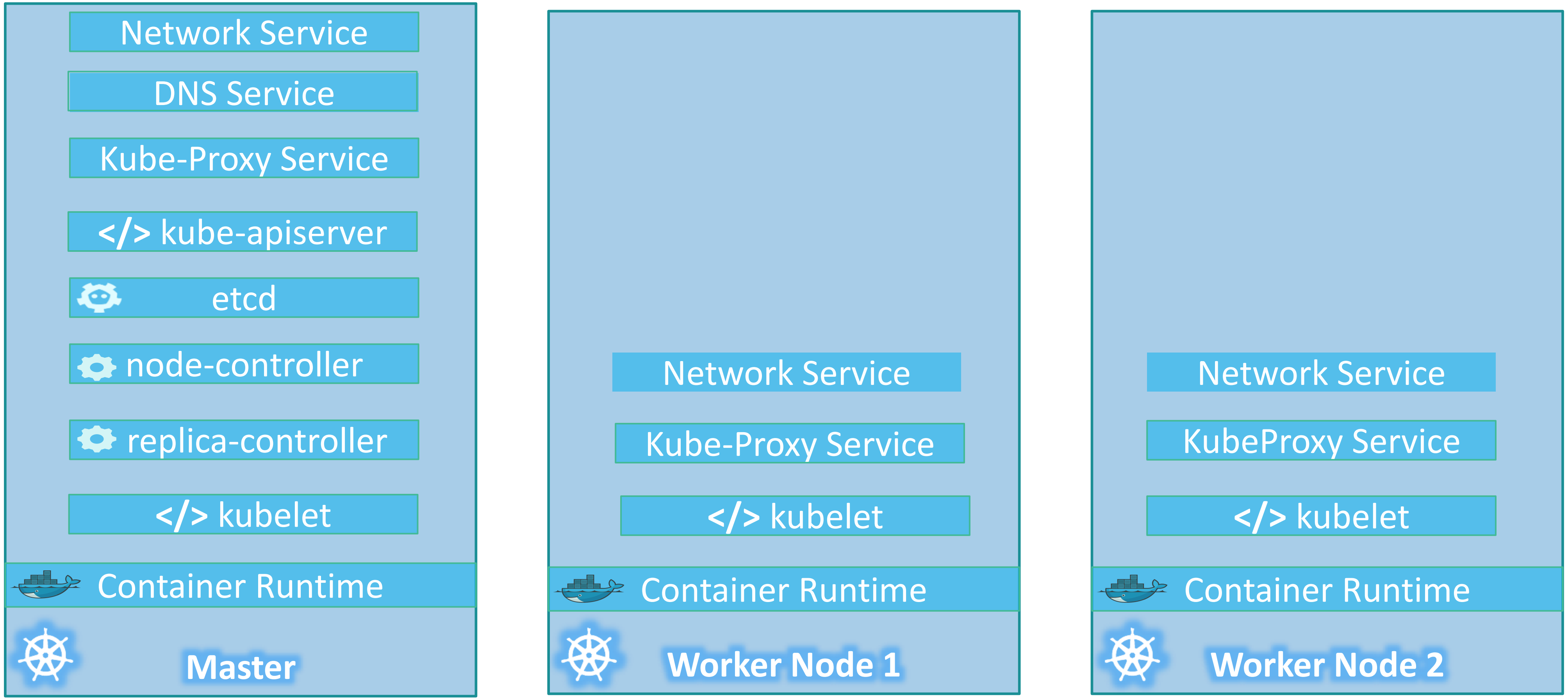
A node is a VM or a physical computer that serves as a worker machine in a Kubernetes cluster.

Masters manage the cluster and the nodes are used to host the running applications.

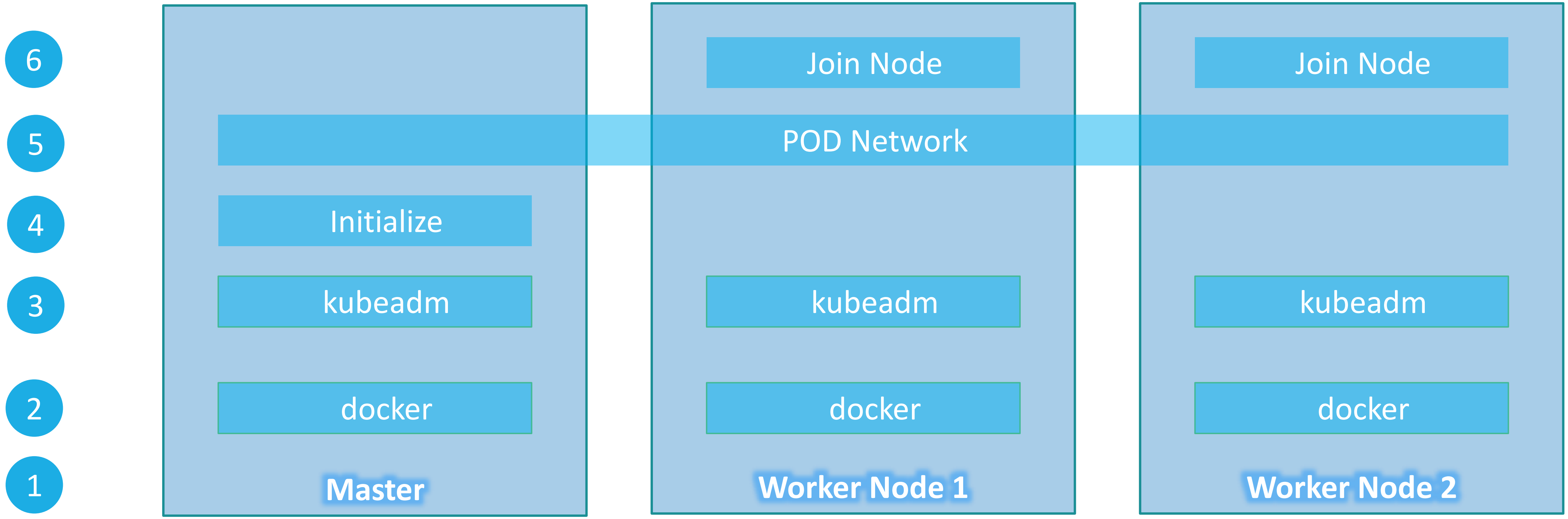
The nodes communicate with the master using the Kubernetes API, which the master exposes.


kube-apiserver
Master
Manage, Plan, Schedule, Monitor Nodes
Worker Nodes
Host Application as Containers
kubelet
docker
docker
Controller-Manager
ETCD CLUSTER
Kube-proxy
kube-scheduler
Container Runtime Engine
docker
rkt

kubeadm


Network Service
DNS Service
Kube-Proxy Service
</> kube-apiserver
etcd
node-controller
replica-controller
</> kubelet
Container Runtime
Master
Network Service
Kube-Proxy Service
</> kubelet
Container Runtime
Worker Node 1
Network Service
KubeProxy Service
</> kubelet
Container Runtime
Worker Node 2

Steps


6
5
4
3
2
1
Join Node
Join Node
POD Network
Initialize
kubeadm
kubeadm
kubeadm
docker
docker
docker
Master
Worker Node 1
Worker Node 2

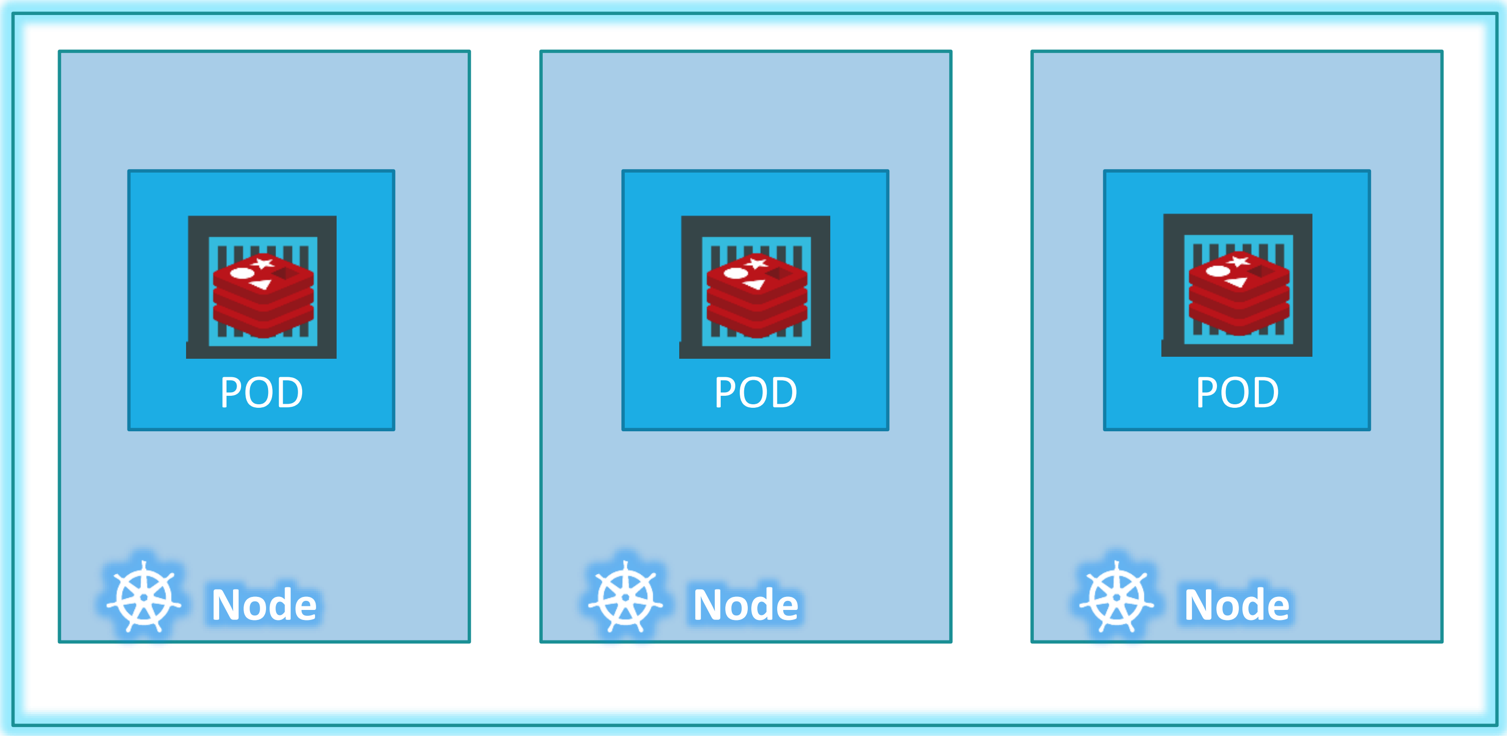
POD

Assumptions

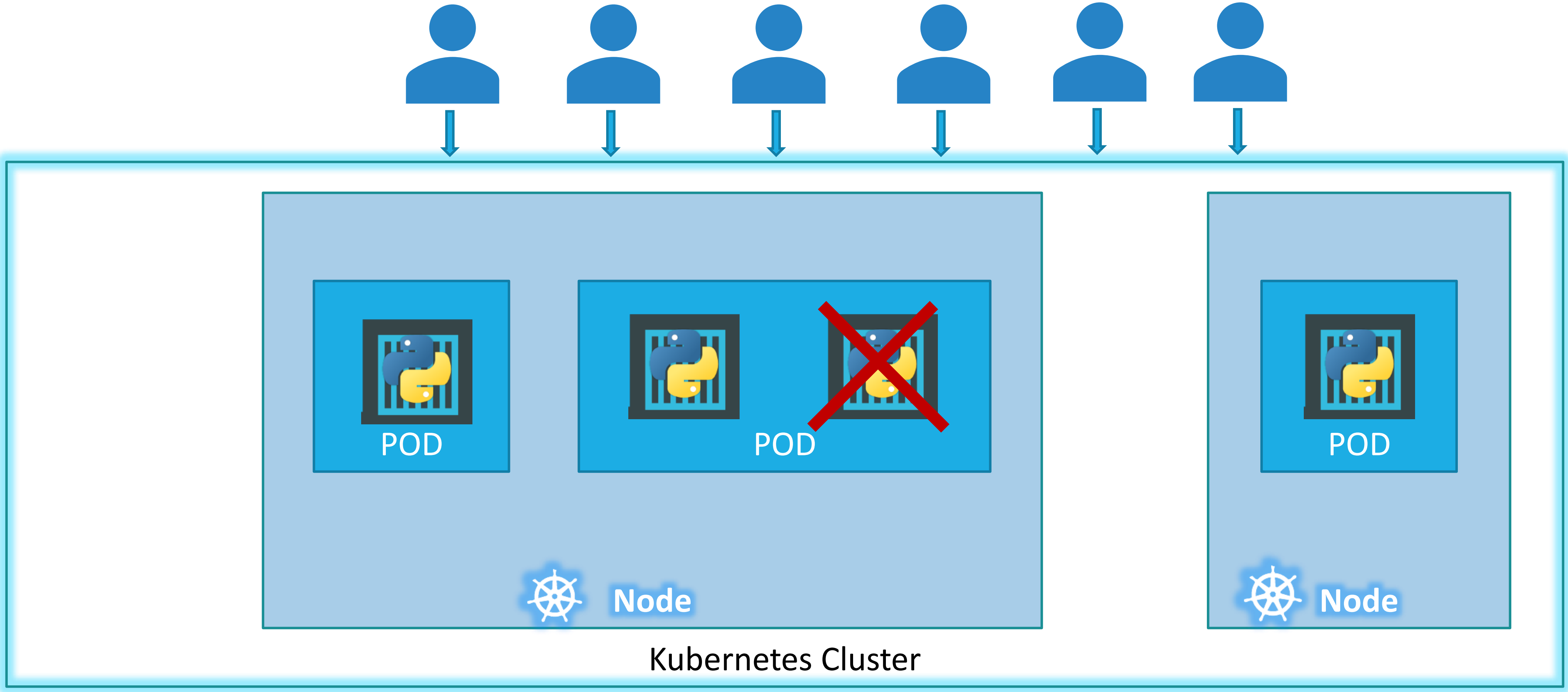
Docker Image

Kubernetes Cluster

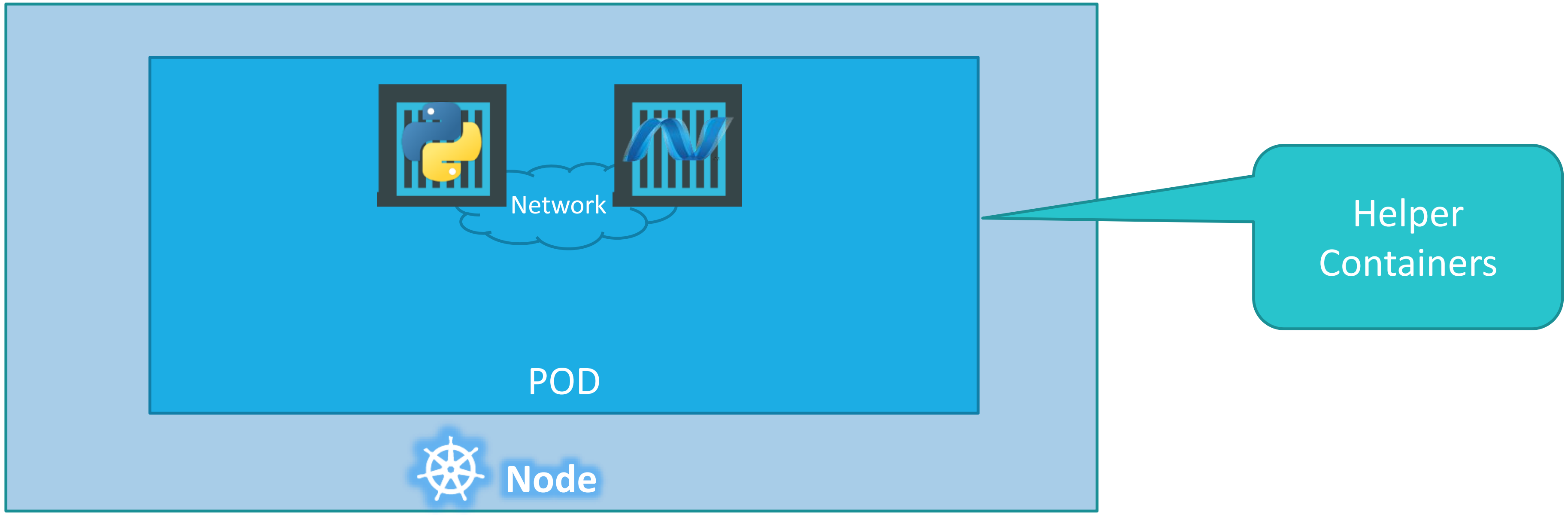
POD



POD

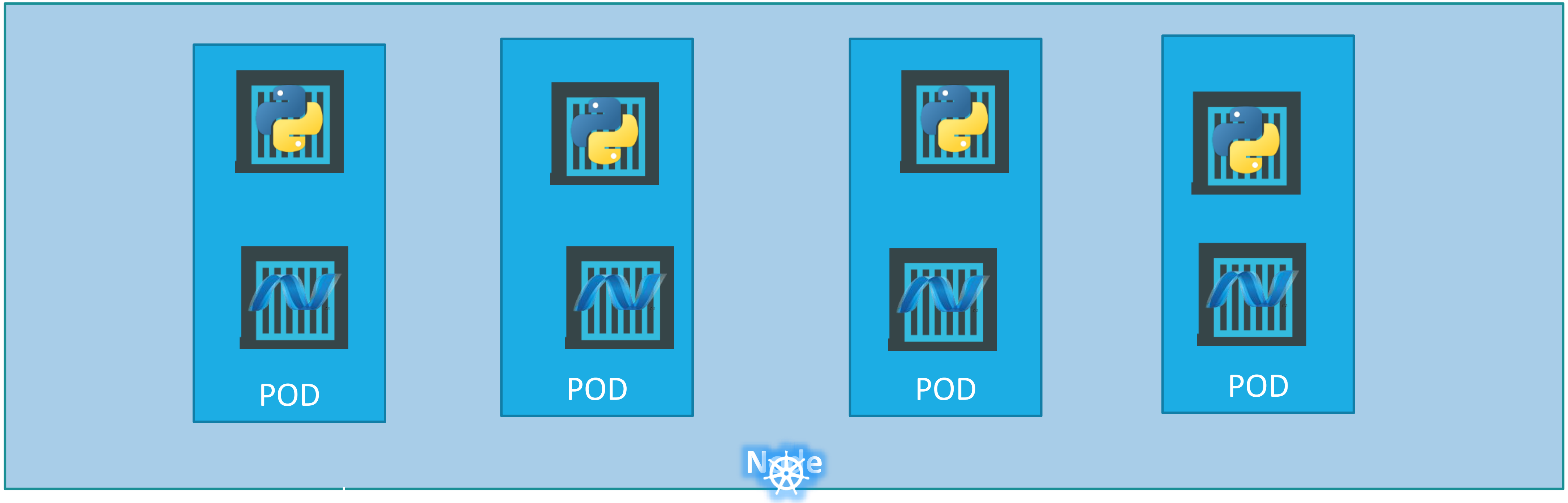


Multi-Container PODs



Helper Containers

PODs Again!

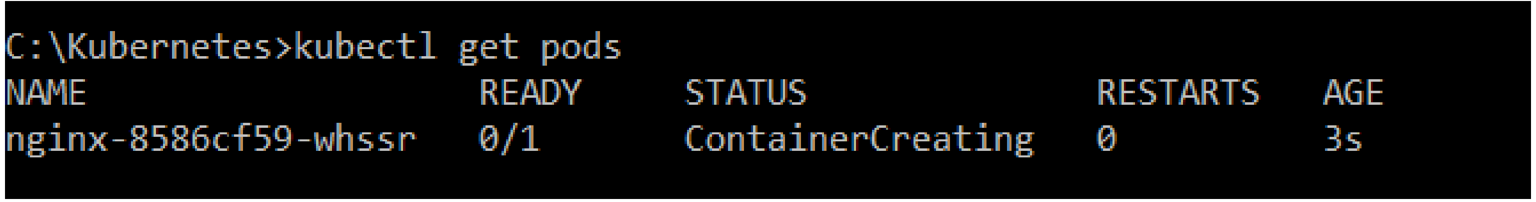


Note: I am avoiding networking and load balancing details to keep explanation simple.

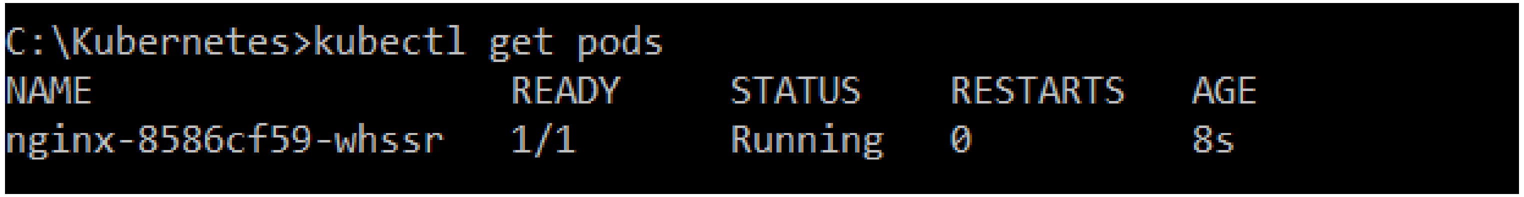
kubectl

```
kubectl run nginx --image nginx
```

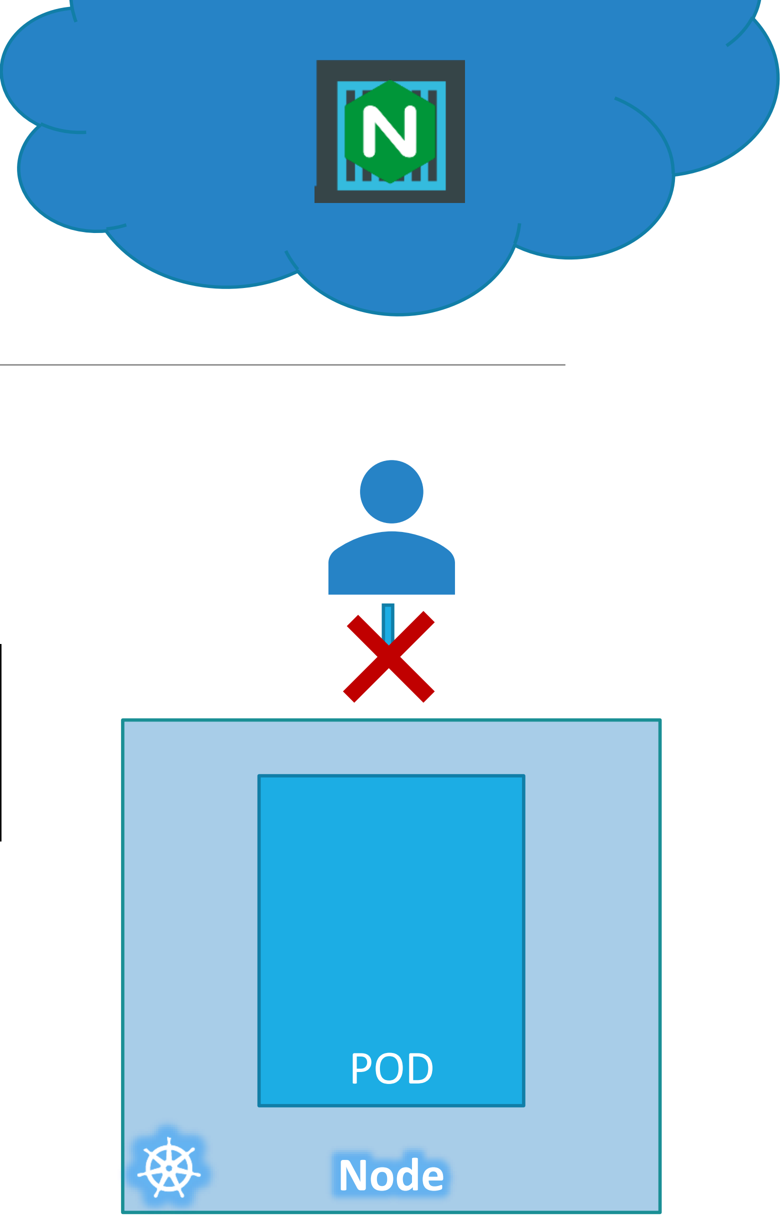
```
kubectl get pods
```



```
C:\Kubernetes>kubectl get pods
NAME                   READY    STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-8586cf59-whssr   0/1      ContainerCreating   0          3s
```



```
C:\Kubernetes>kubectl get pods
NAME                   READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-8586cf59-whssr   1/1      Running   0          8s
```



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YAML Introduction

Raman