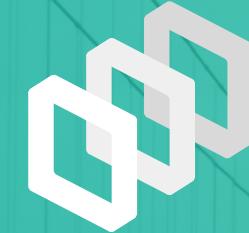


Pivotal®

# Pivotal Container Service Overview and Deep Dive



---

Jaime Aguilar

Platform Architect, Pivotal

jaguilar@pivotal.io

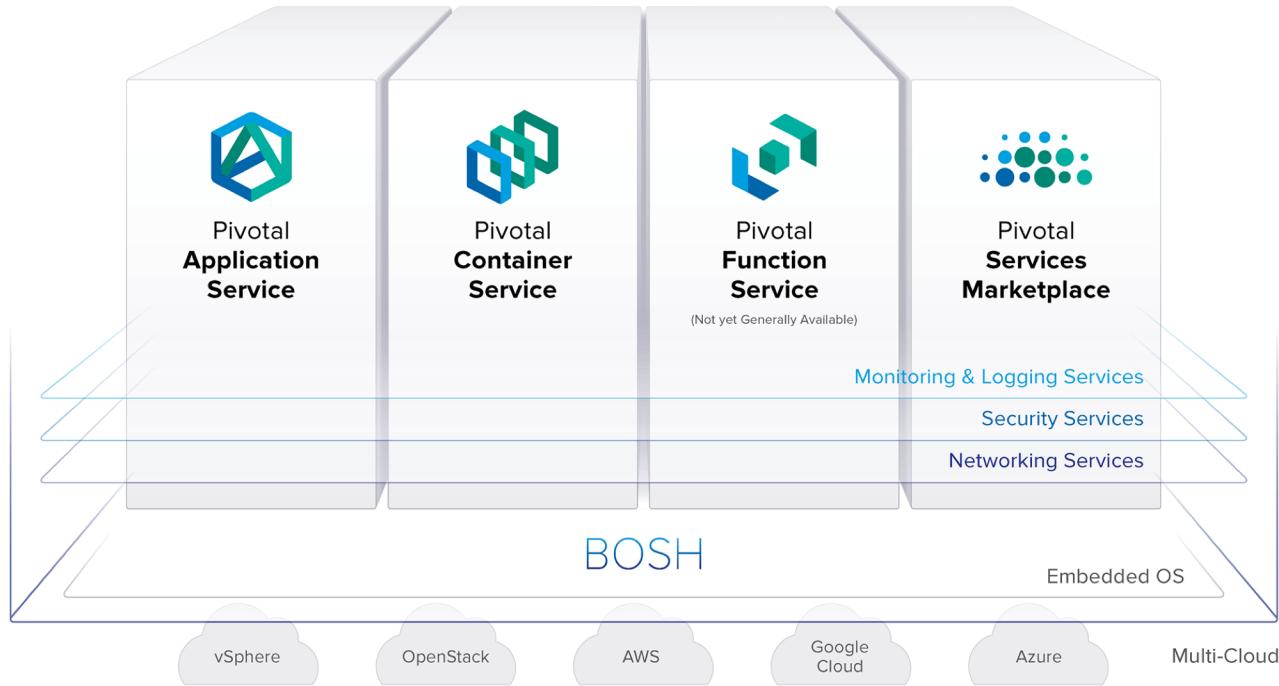
@jaimegag

May 2019

# Agenda

- Why PKS?
- What is PKS
- Deep Dive
- Reference Architectures
- Workloads





Main Capabilities

---

# Why PKS?

# Platform Team Delivering Real Value



## Developer Productivity

- Accelerate feedback loops by improving delivery velocity
- Focus on applications, not infrastructure
- Give developers the tools and frameworks to build resilient apps



## Operational Efficiency

- Employ 500:1 developer to operator ratio
- Perform zero-downtime upgrades
- Runs the same way on every public/private cloud



## Comprehensive Security

- Adopt a defense-in-depth approach
- Continuously update platforms to limit threat impact
- Apply the 3 R's → repair, repave, rotate



## High Availability

- Run platforms that stay online under all circumstances
- Scale up and down, in and out, through automation
- Deploy multi-cloud resilience patterns

# What Workloads are Realizing these Benefits?



MICROSERVICES



*Some* MONOLITHIC  
APPLICATIONS

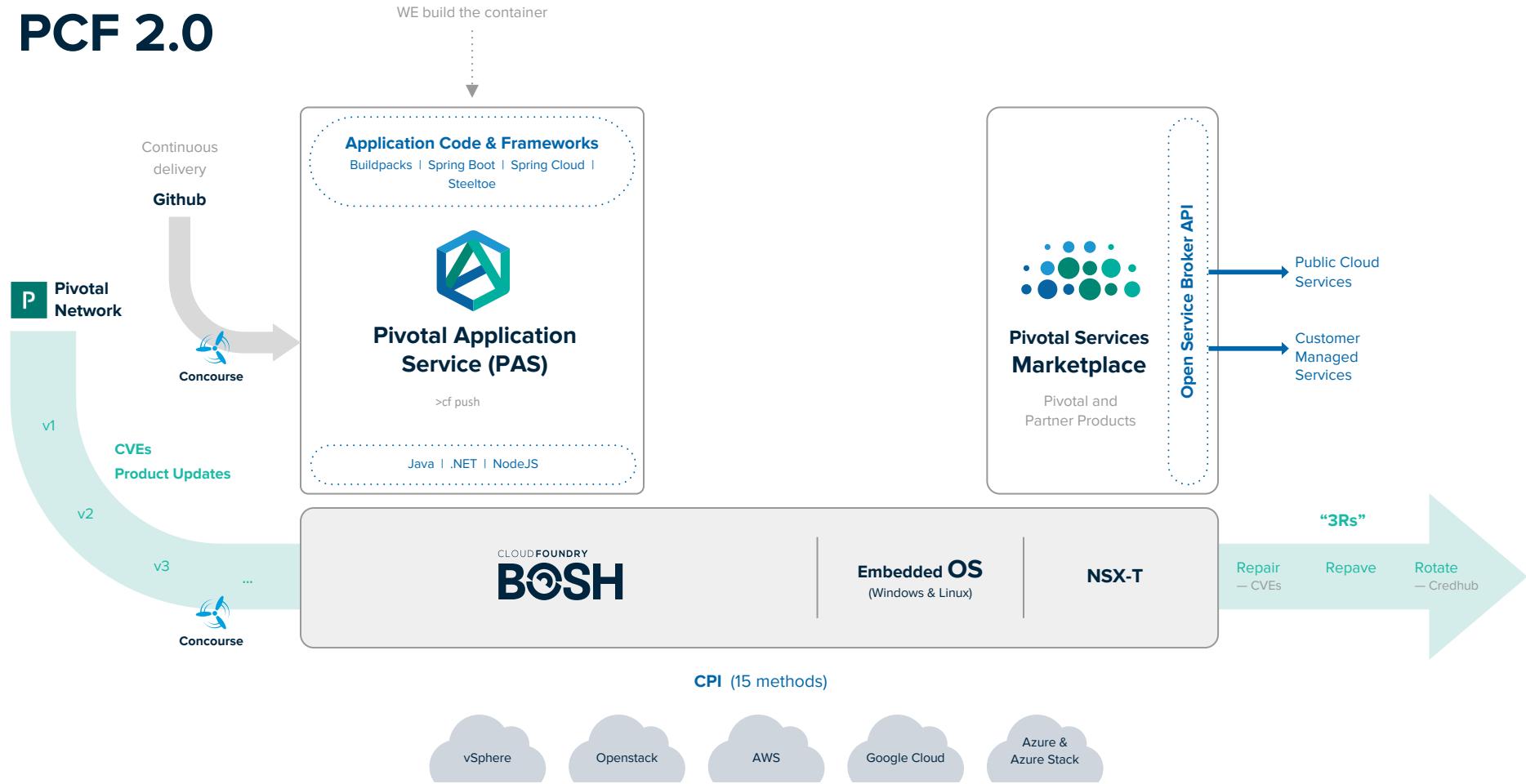


*Some* DATA SERVICES



.NET APPLICATIONS

# PCF 2.0



# Pivotal Application Service (PAS): A Runtime for Apps



Increase speed and deploy code to production thousands of times per month. Use PAS to run Java, .NET, and Node apps.

**Best runtime for Spring and Spring Boot** — Spring's microservice patterns—and Spring Boot's executable jars—are ready-made for PAS.

**Turnkey microservices operations and security** — Spring Cloud Services brings microservices best practices to PAS. It includes Config Server, Service Registry, and Circuit Breaker Dashboard.

**A native Windows and .NET experience** — Use PAS to run new apps built with .NET Core. Run your legacy .NET Framework apps on PAS too, using the .NET Hosted Web Core buildpack. Push applications to containers running on Windows Server 2016.

**Built for apps** — PAS has everything to need to run apps. Buildpacks manage runtime dependencies; metrics, logging, and scaling are done for you. Multitenancy, and blue/green deployment patterns are built-in. Extend apps with a rich service catalog.

**Container-ready** — PAS supports the OCI format for Docker images. Run platform-built and developer-built containers.

# Can we realize these benefits for other workloads too?



MICROSERVICES



*Some* MONOLITHIC APPLICATIONS



*Some* DATA SERVICES



.NET APPLICATIONS



CONTAINERS



COTS



*More* MONOLITHIC APPLICATIONS



*Stateful or MICROSERVICES Clusters*

# Can we realize these benefits for other workloads too?



MICROSERVICES



*Some* MONOLITHIC APPLICATIONS



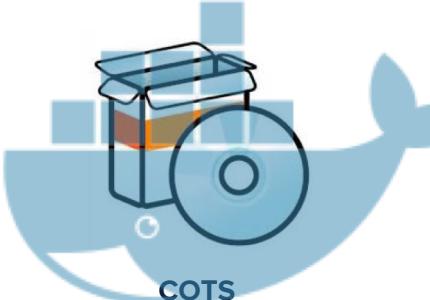
*Some* DATA SERVICES



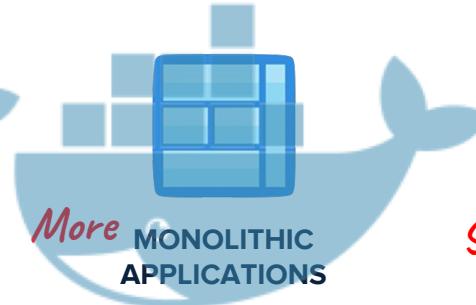
.NET APPLICATIONS



CONTAINERS



COTS

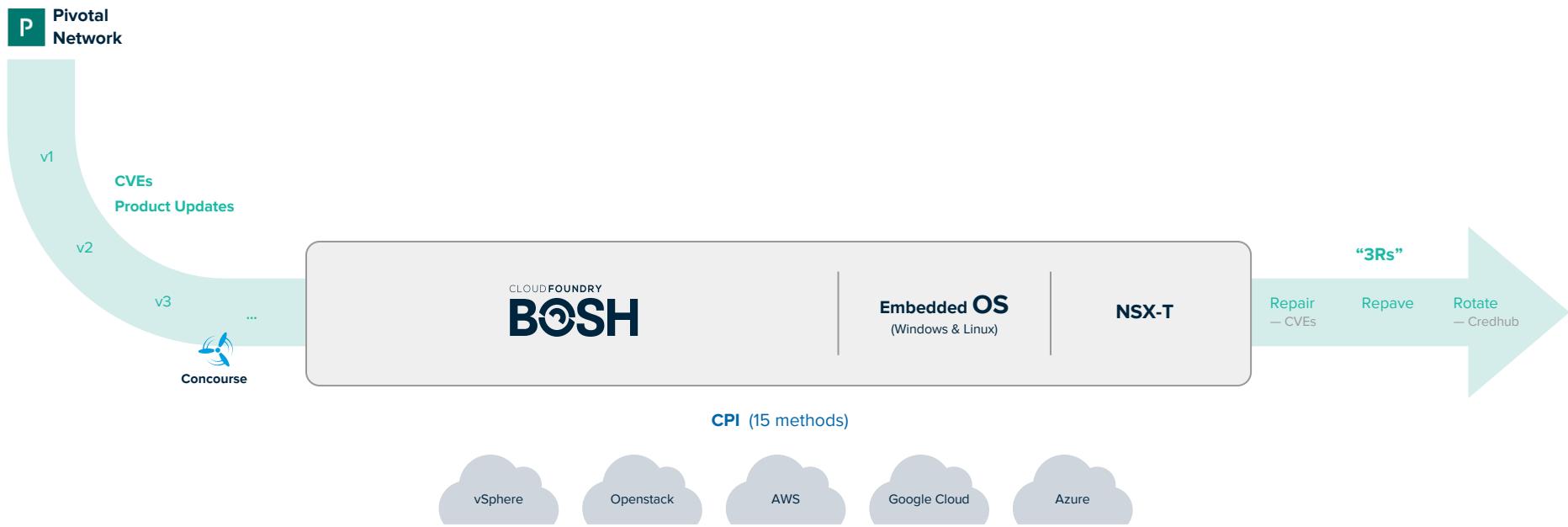


*More* MONOLITHIC APPLICATIONS

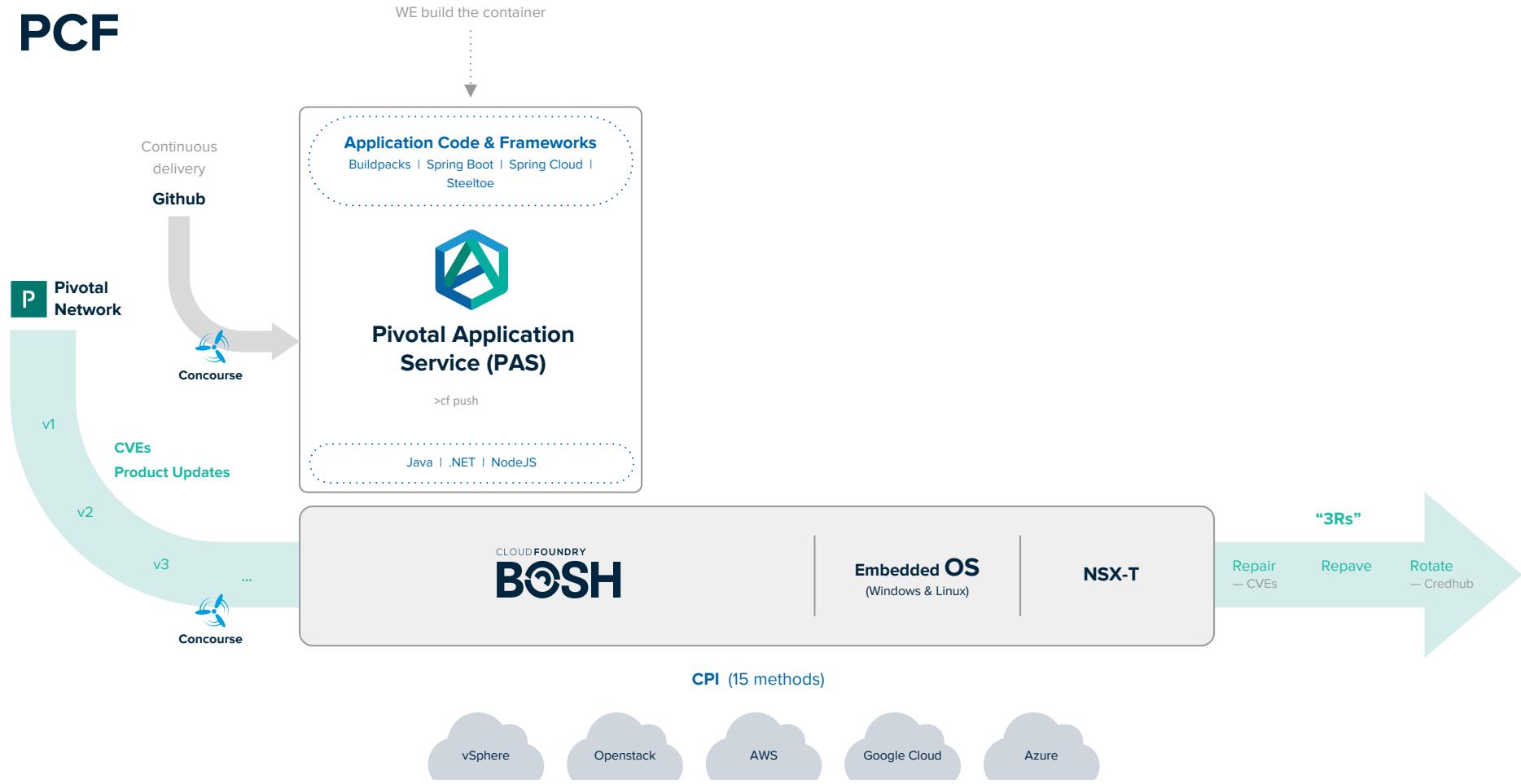


*Stateful*  
*or*  
MICROSERVICES  
Clusters

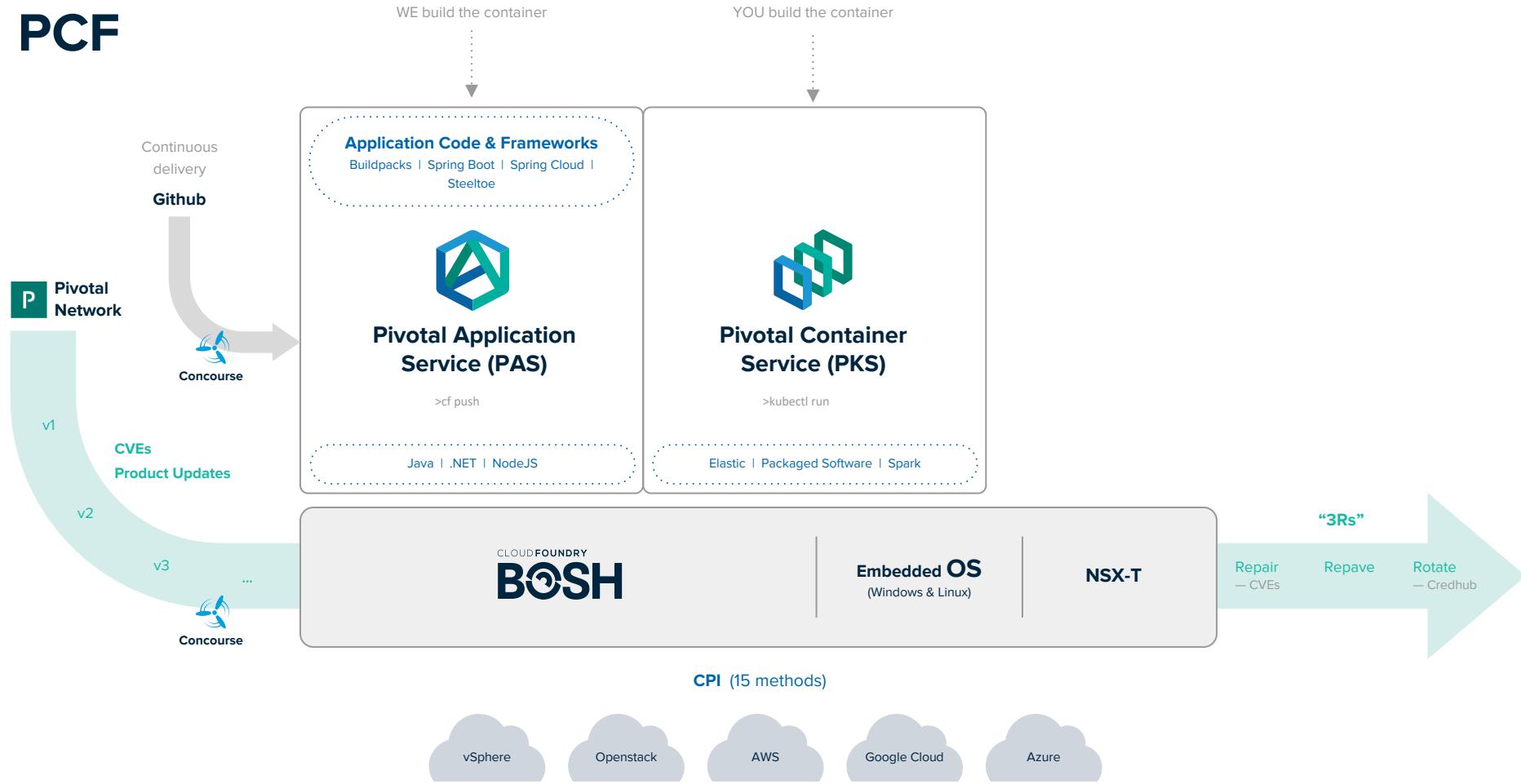
# PCF



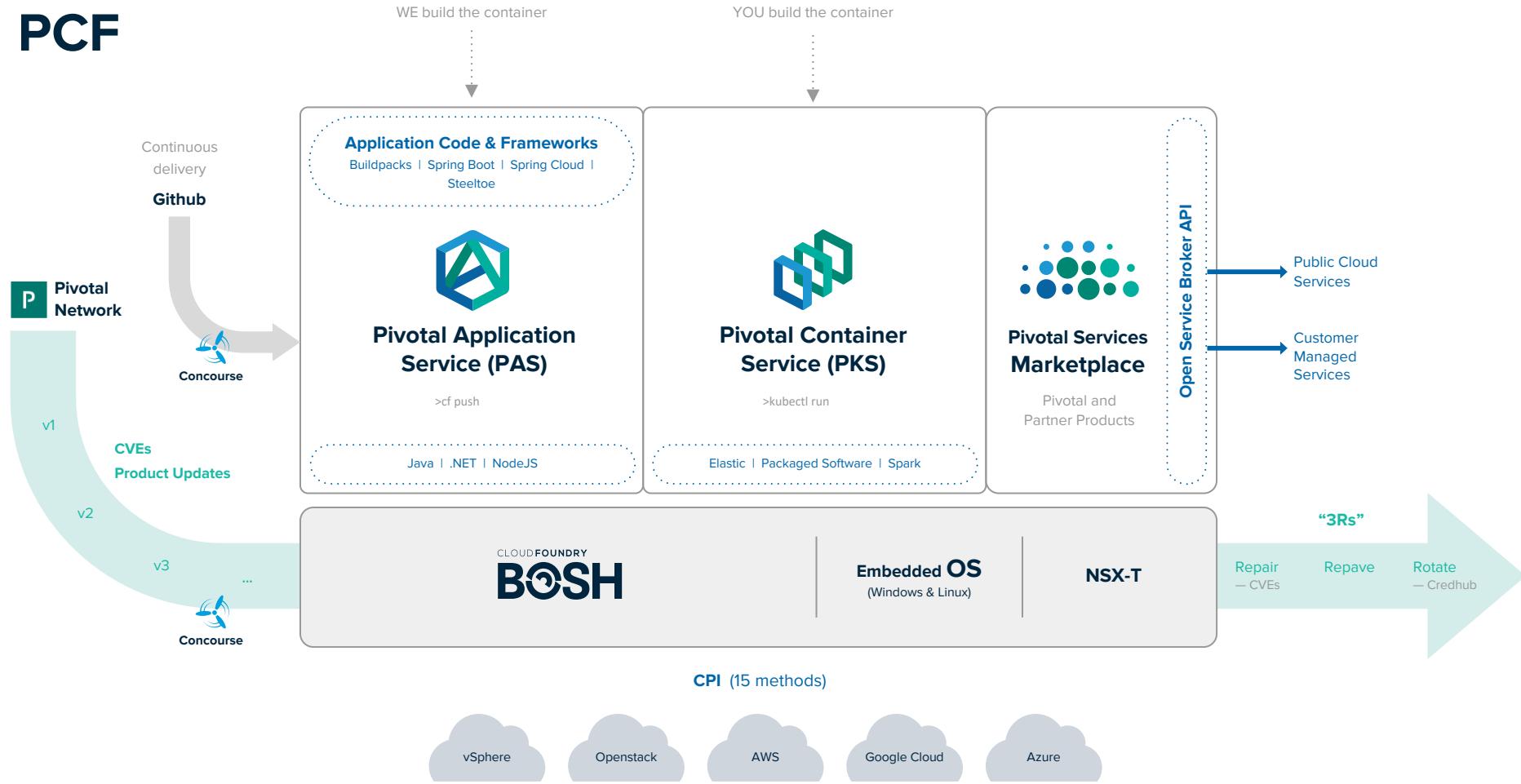
# PCF



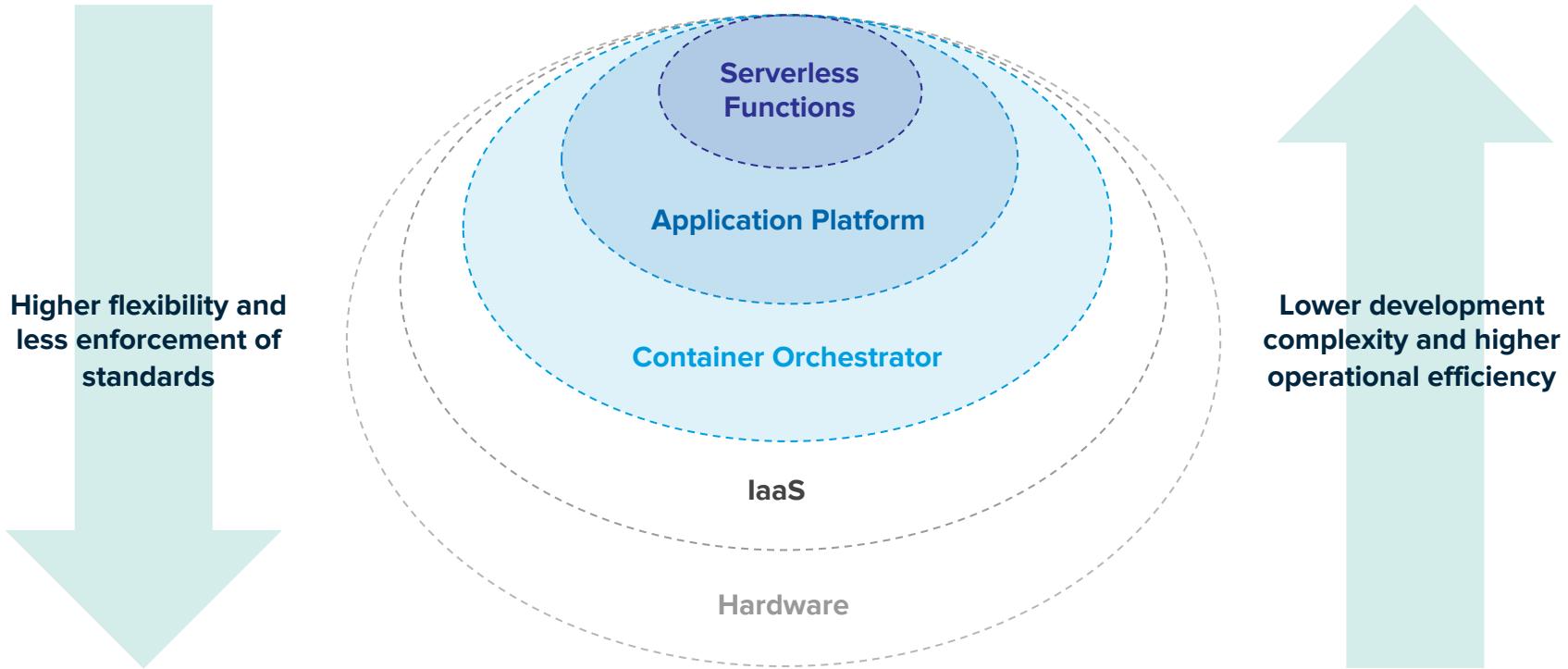
# PCF



# PCF



# Choose the right tool for the job



**Strategic goal (portfolio optimization):** Push as many workloads as technically feasible to the top of the platform hierarchy

# Kubernetes



Kubernetes is an open-source platform designed to automate deploying, scaling, and operating **application containers**.

With Kubernetes, you are able to quickly and efficiently respond to customer demand:

- Deploy your applications quickly and predictably.
- Scale your applications on the fly.
- Roll out new features seamlessly.
- Limit hardware usage to required resources only.
- Manage your applications like cattle instead of pets.

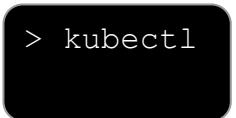
# Kubernetes is a Runtime for Containerized Workloads



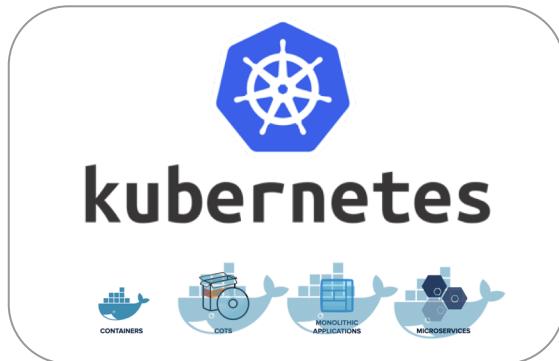
App User



Dev / Apps



Kubernetes Dashboard



IT / Ops

Compute

Storage

Networking

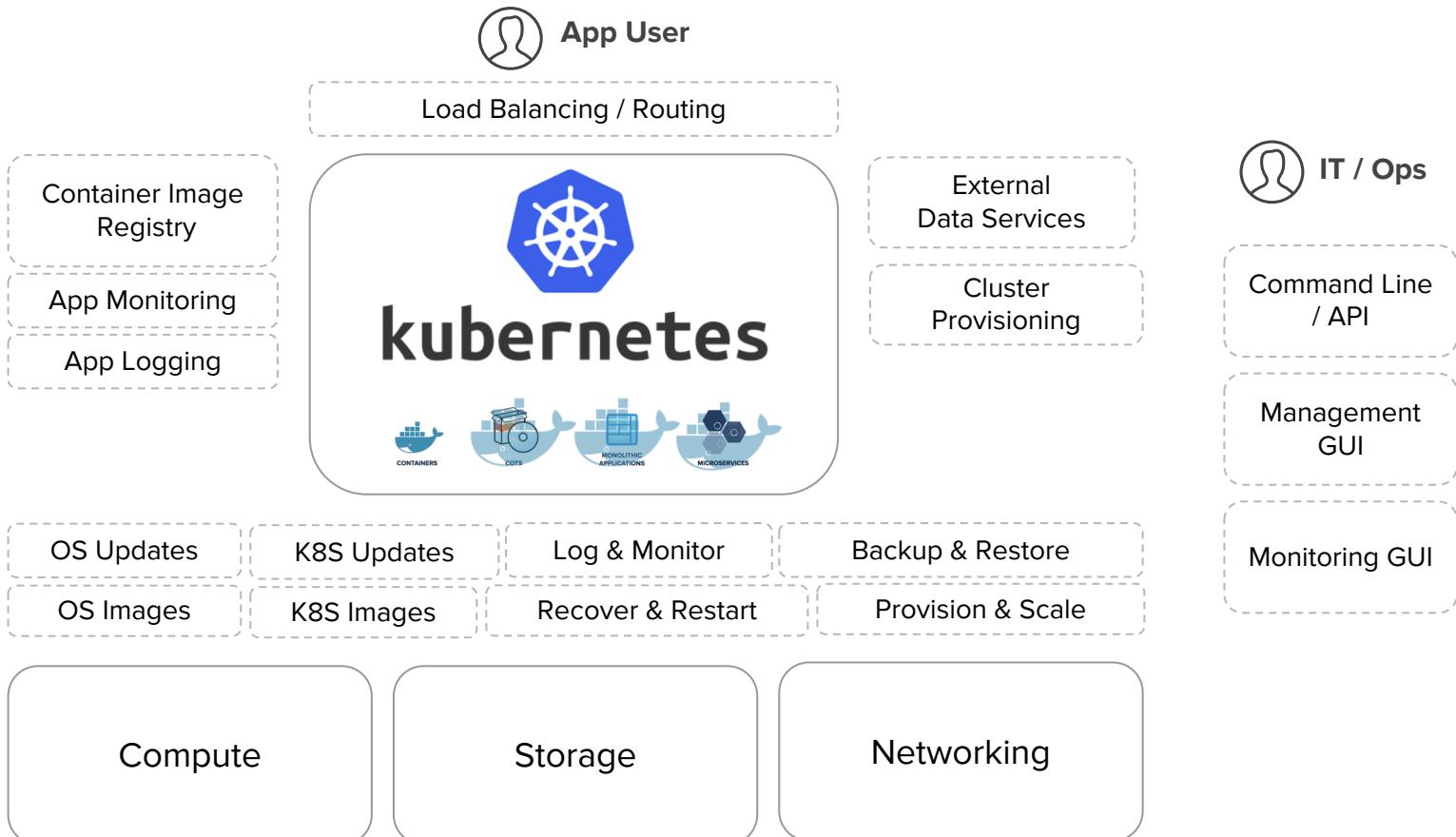
# ...but Kubernetes alone is not enough for enterprises



> kubectl



Kubernetes Dashboard



# ...but Kubernetes alone is not enough for enterprises

Kubernetes is a platform for building platforms. It's a better place to start; not the endgame.

7:04 PM - 27 Nov 2017

152 Retweets 462 Likes

9 152 462

Pivotal

# Pivotal Container Service (PKS) provides what's missing

Pivotal

vmware

Google



> kubectl



Kubernetes Dashboard



> pks



Operations Manager



# on any Cloud

Pivotal

vmware

Google

Dev / Apps

> kubectl



Kubernetes Dashboard

App User

vmware  
NSX



# kubernetes



WAVEFRONT

vRealize  
LogInsight



PKS Control Plane

IT / Ops

> pks



Operations Manager

CLOUD FOUNDRY  
**BOSH**

f flannel

vmware  
NSX

vmware  
vSphere

Azure

Google Cloud Platform

aws

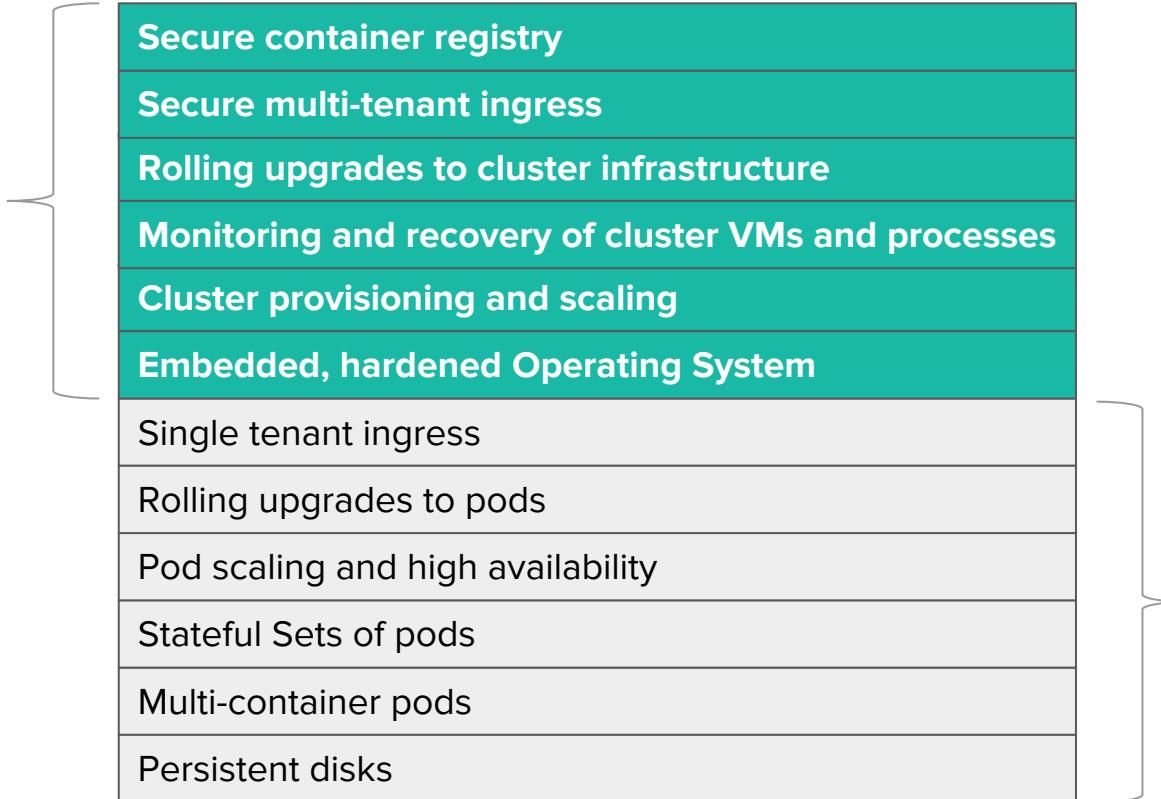
openstack.



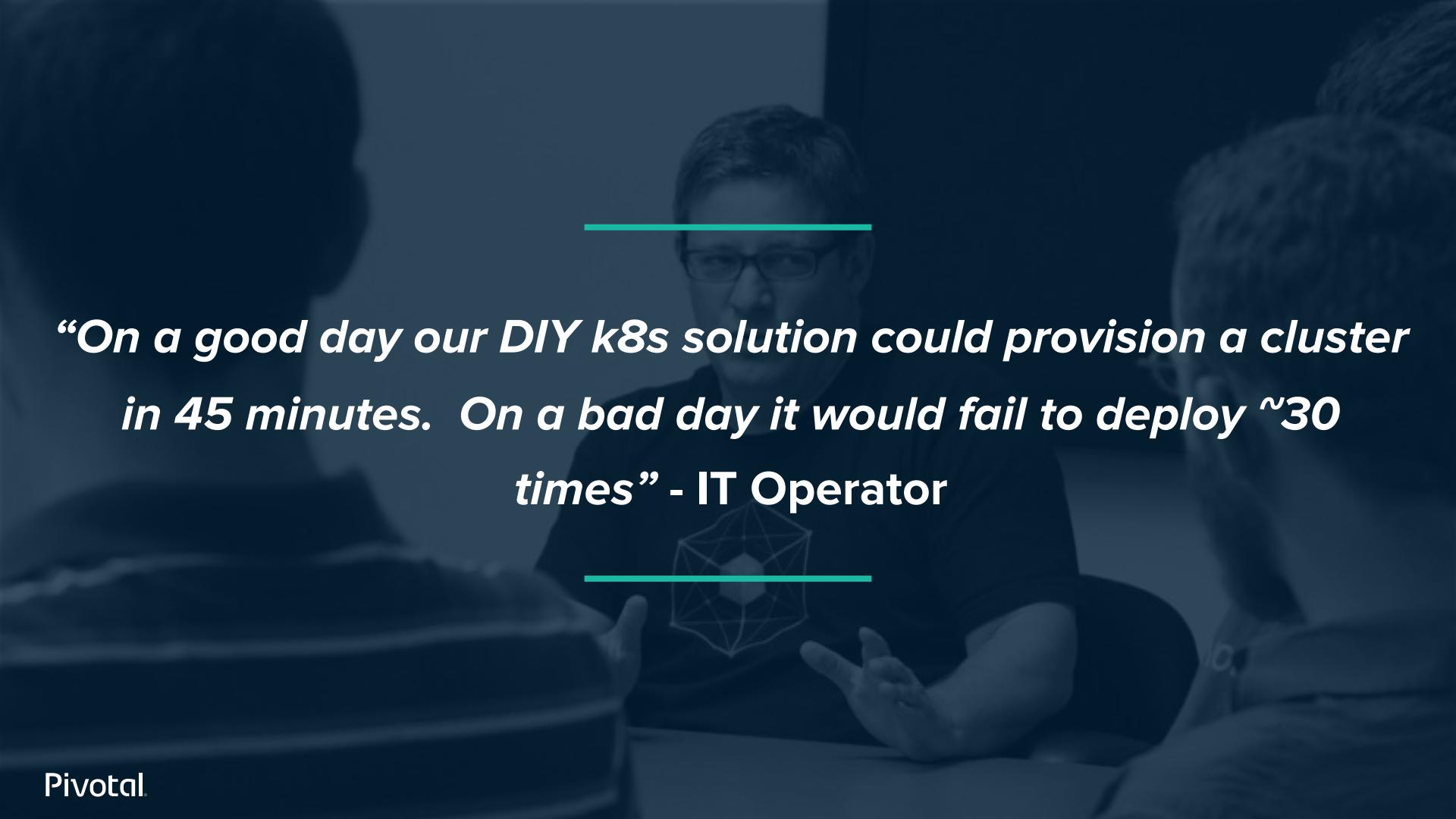
vRealize Operations\*

# What PKS adds to Kubernetes

PKS value-added features



Built into  
Kubernetes



*“On a good day our DIY k8s solution could provision a cluster in 45 minutes. On a bad day it would fail to deploy ~30 times” - IT Operator*

---

# Three Questions



Upgrades

## How many times does K8s release per year?

*Answer: Major releases quarterly; minor releases/patches frequently*

---

### PIVOTAL'S OPINION

---

- Automated upgrades on-demand with BOSH
- Automatic patching with Concourse pipelines
- Self-healing nodes on failure



Multi-tenancy

## How many clusters are you going to need?

*Answer: More than one required to provide true multi-tenancy*

---

### PIVOTAL'S OPINION

---

- Self-service, on-demand provisioning of clusters
- Pre-defined T-shirt size clusters
- Scale clusters up and down



Network

## Is your network ready? (How mature is your SDN?)

*Answer: Probably not; if you require tickets/manual process for network or firewall rules, you aren't ready*

---

### PIVOTAL'S OPINION

---

- Microsegmentation with NSX-T
- Automated IP allocation and load balancer provisioning
- Monitoring & troubleshooting with familiar VMware tooling

Main Capabilities

---

# What is PKS?



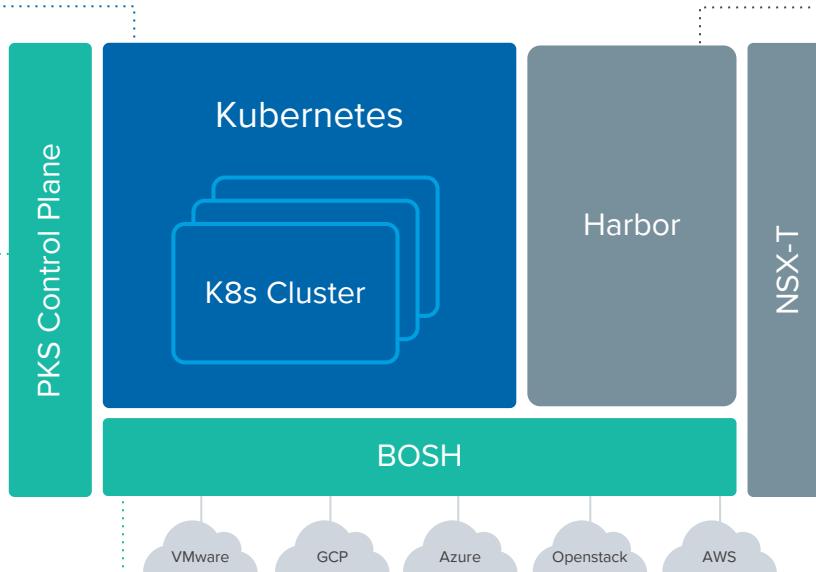
## Enterprise-Grade Kubernetes

### Built with open-source Kubernetes

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

### PKS Control Plane

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



### BOSH

Reliable and consistent operational experience for any cloud.

### Harbor

An enterprise-class container registry. Includes vulnerability scanning, identity management, and more.

### NSX-T

Network management, security, and load balancing out-of-the-box with VMware NSX-T. Multi-cloud, multi-hypervisor.

Main Capability #1

---

BOSH



**BOSH** is an open source tool for release engineering, deployment, lifecycle management, and monitoring of distributed systems.

A screenshot of a Twitter post from user **mark lucovsky** (@marklucovsky). The post contains the following text:

BOSH: Designed and built by [@vadimspivak](#) and [@skaar](#), influenced by Google's borg. BOSH == borg++ (r+1=s, g+1=h).

The post is attributed to **Cloud Foundry** (@cloudfoundry) and includes the URL [ow.ly/4ne4iU](http://ow.ly/4ne4iU).

Engagement metrics shown below the tweet are: RETWEETS 12, LIKES 20, and 12 replies. The reply section shows 12 replies from various users.



Package



Provision



Deploy



Monitor



Upgrade



- Packaging w/ embedded OS
- Server provisioning on any IaaS
- Software deployment across AZs



- Health monitoring (server & processes)
- Self-healing w/ Resurrector
- Storage management
- Rolling upgrades with canaries
- Easy scaling of clusters
- Repeatability and Consistency

A dark, semi-transparent background image of two people, a man and a woman, looking at a screen. The screen displays a complex network graph with many nodes and connections. A horizontal teal line is positioned above the text.

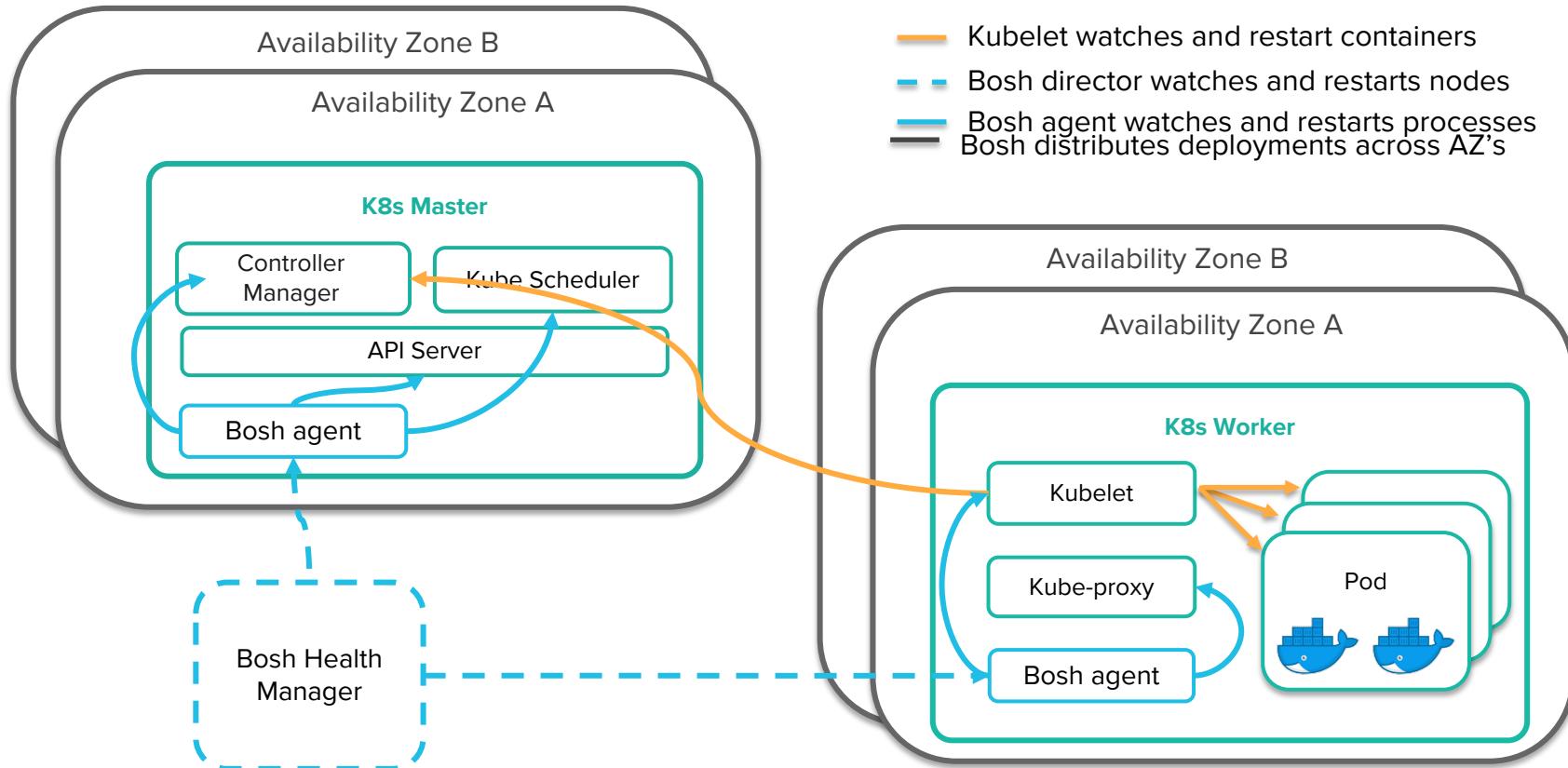
**PKS does for your Kubernetes**

**what**

**Kubernetes does for your apps**



# PKS Health Management

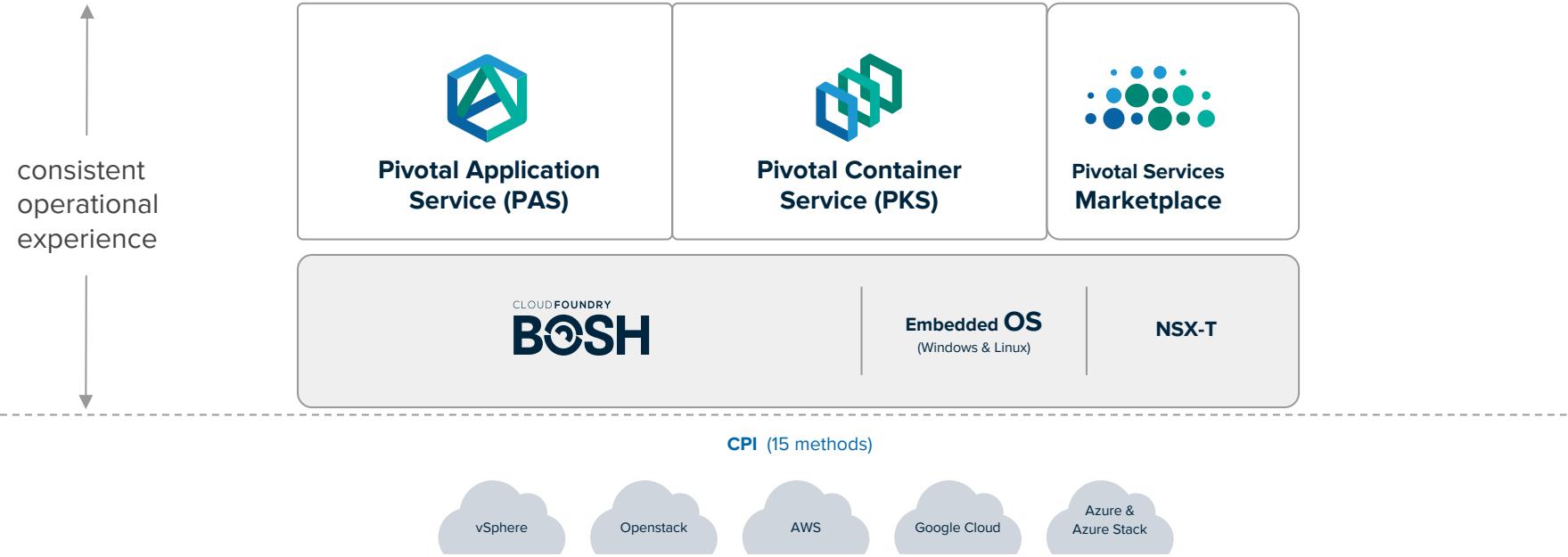


Main Capability #2

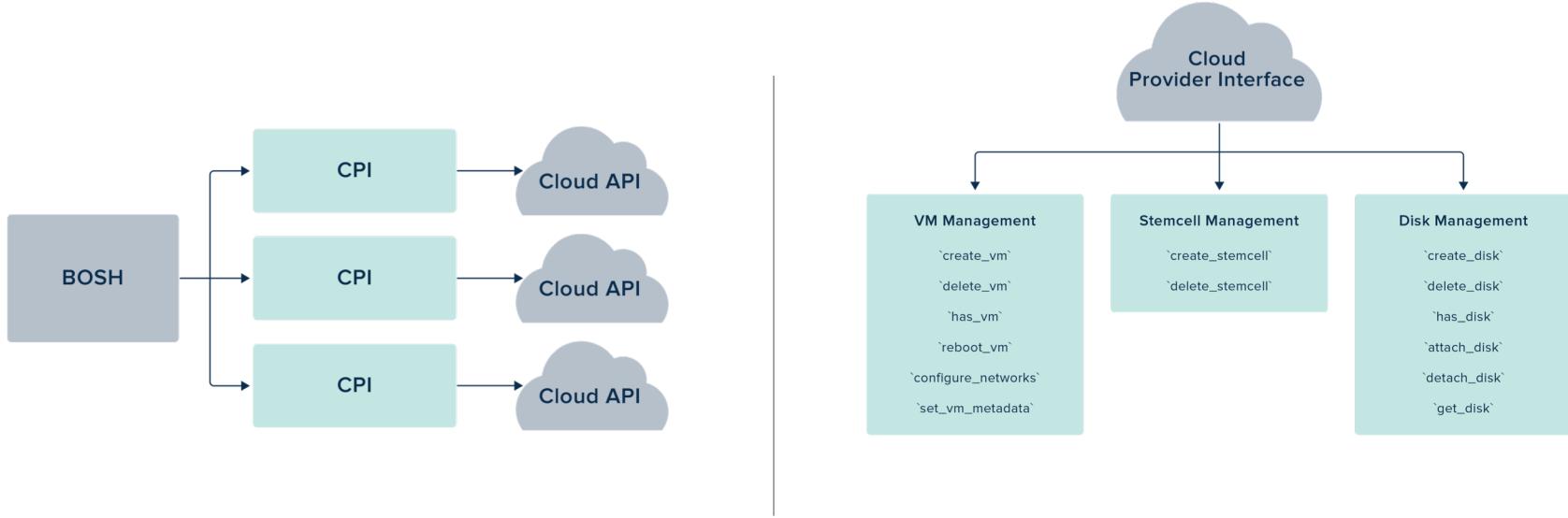
---

# Multi Cloud

# Multicloud



# Multi-Cloud with BOSH + CPI



vmware®

openstack.

Azure

aws

Google Cloud Platform

Main Capability #3

---

# Multi Cluster

# Tenancy

---



**Joe Beda**

@jbeda

Follow



Replying to @andreisavu @foolusion

what they are doing is what I would call "soft multitenant". Share network for fast cross team rpc.

2:29 AM - 8 Dec 2016 from Seattle, WA

Multi-tenancy models remain weak in  
Kubernetes alone

We provide solutions for this today

# Two models supported

## Multi-tenant clusters

- Leverage Kubernetes namespaces

### **Limitations** with Kubernetes alone

- Noisy neighbors (workloads can affect other tenants)
- Share the same network
- Share DNS
- Shared Configuration
- ...

### We add

- Network microsegmentation with NSX-T
  - Eliminating “Share the same network”

No other “on prem” solution has this!!!

## Multi (Single-tenant) clusters

*It is having an API for creation and management that enables this!!!*

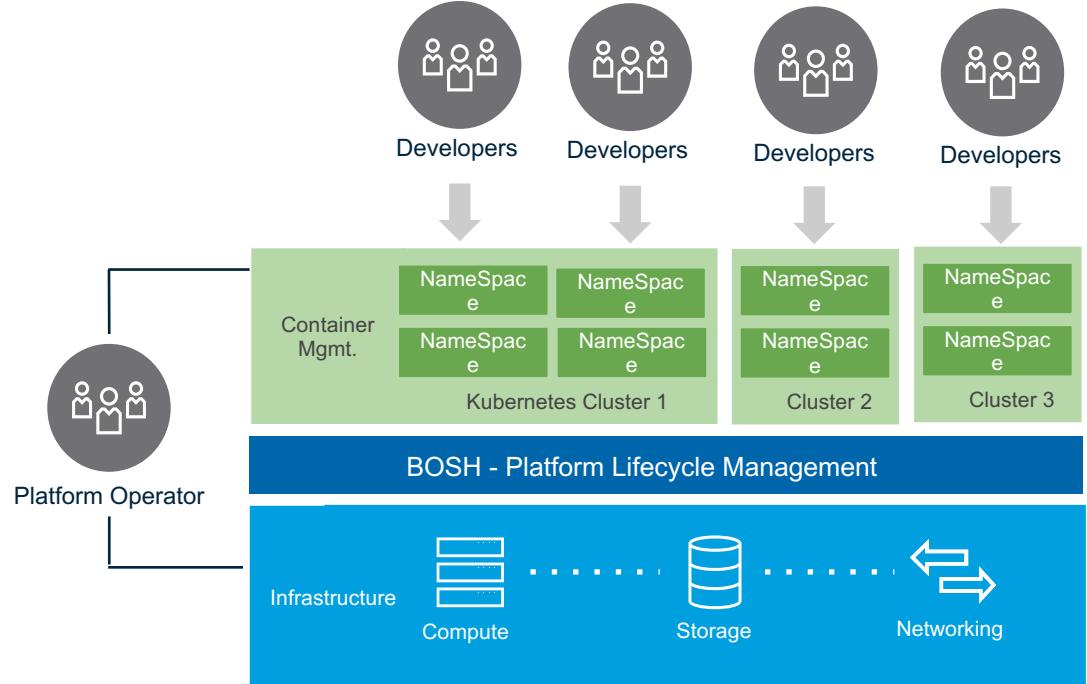
- Every tenant gets their own cluster

### **Addresses limitations**

- Single tenant worker VMs (depend on the hypervisor to ensure host is properly shared)
- Every cluster has own network segment
- Every cluster has own DNS
- Every cluster has own configuration
- ...

# Flexible Multi-Tenancy

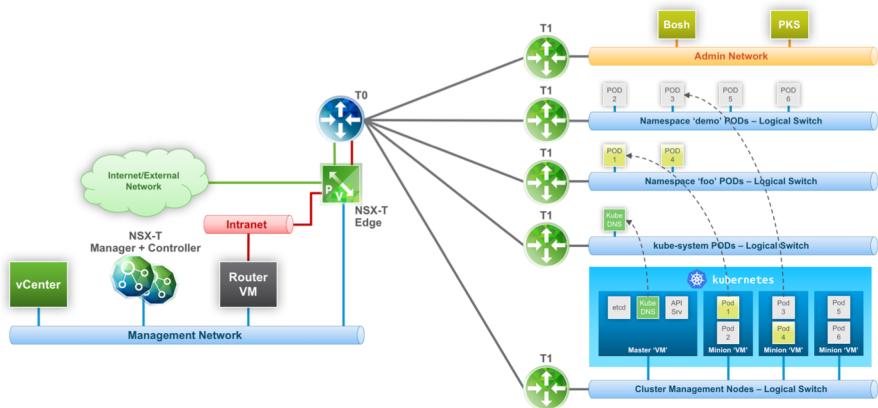
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**Main Capability #4**

---

**NSX-T**



Unified VM to Container Networking

On-demand network virtualization

Microsegmentation

Full Network Visibility

Enterprise Support

Pod-Level Container Networking

Load Balancing

Network Security policies

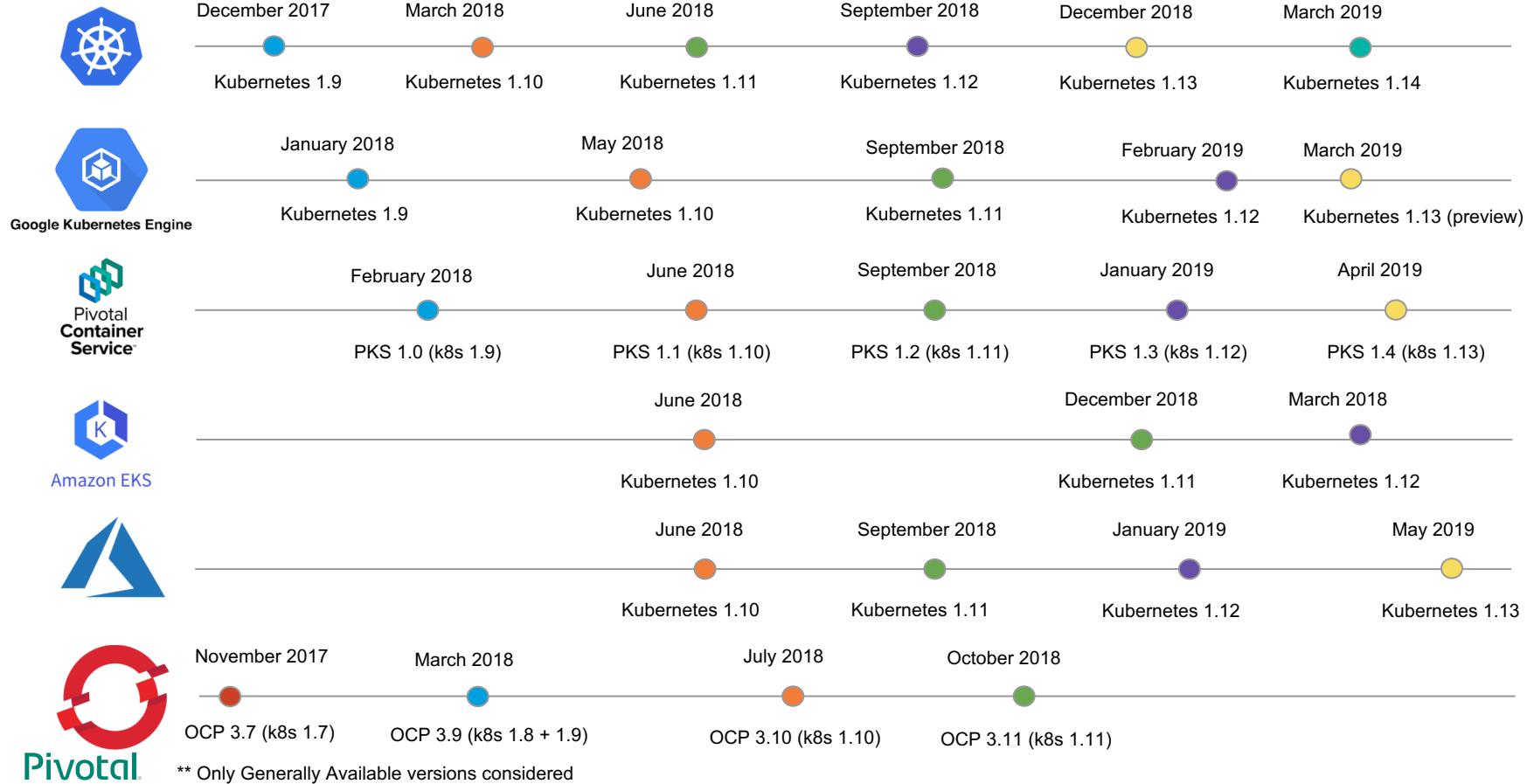
Tenant - level isolation

Unique logical switch per K8s namespace

---

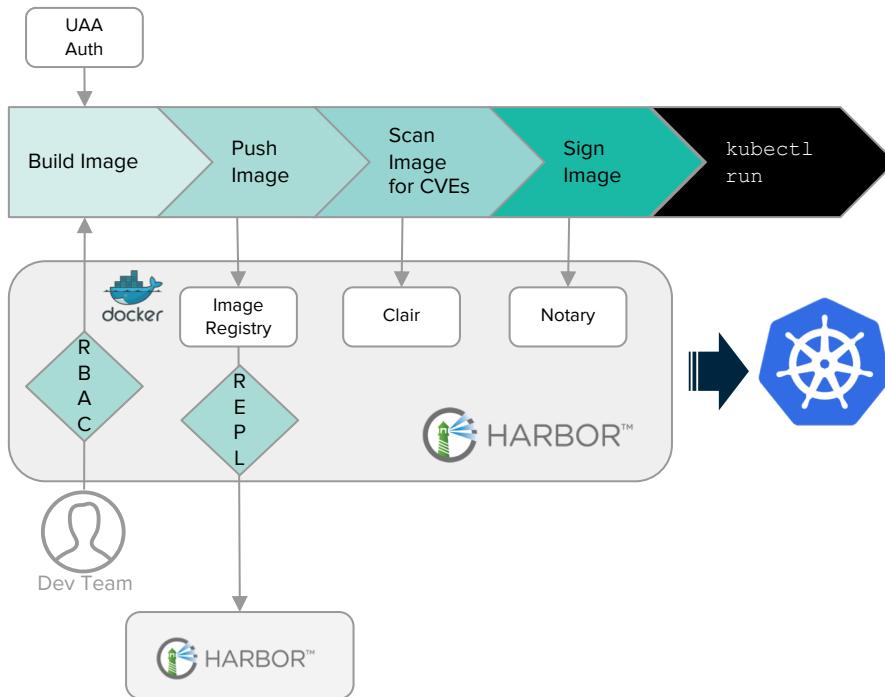
**And...**

# Keeping the pace with k8s / giving Devs the latest





## An enterprise-class registry server for Docker images



Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

LDAP/AD Integration

Image Vulnerability Scanning (Clair)

Notary Image Signing

Policy-Based Image Replication

Graphical User Portal & RESTful API

Image Deletion & Garbage Collection

Auditing

# Container Registry Vulnerability scanning

Vulnerability	Severity	Package	Current version	Fixed in version
> CVE-2016-1252	high	apt	1.0.1ubuntu2.6	1.0.1ubuntu2.17
> CVE-2016-5011	low	util-linux	2.20.1-5.1ubuntu20.3	
Description: The parse_dos_extended function in partitions/dos.c in the libblkid library in util-linux allows physically proximate attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via a crafted MSDOS partition table with an extended partition boot record at zero offset.				
> CVE-2014-9114	low	util-linux	2.20.1-5.1ubuntu20.3	
> CVE-2013-0157	low	util-linux	2.20.1-5.1ubuntu20.3	
> CVE-2017-6350	low	vim	2:7.4.052-1ubuntu3	
> CVE-2017-5953	low	vim	2:7.4.052-1ubuntu3	
> CVE-2017-6349	low	vim	2:7.4.052-1ubuntu3	
> CVE-2016-1248	medium	vim	2:7.4.052-1ubuntu3	2:7.4.052-1ubuntu3.1
> CVE-2017-9525	low	cron	3.0pl1-124ubuntu2	
> CVE-2017-10685	medium	ncurses	5.9+20140118-1ubuntu1	
> CVE-2016-7543	medium	bash	4.3-7ubuntu1.5	4.3-7ubuntu1.7

# Container Registry Image Signing

The screenshot shows the vSphere Integrated Containers interface. On the left, a sidebar for the 'default-project' contains 'Home', 'Library' (with 'Project repositories' selected), and 'Infrastructure'. The main area displays 'Project Repositories' with three items: 'default-project/redis', 'default-project/ubuntu', and 'default-project/demo-busybox'. The 'demo-busybox' item has a blue selection box around its row. A detailed table for 'demo-busybox' shows two tags: '1.0' (vulnerability: green, signed: red, creation time: 6/24/2016, 7:23 AM) and 'signed' (vulnerability: green, signed: green, creation time: 11/1/2015, 6:22 AM). A terminal window at the bottom shows a failed Docker pull attempt due to image signing.

Name	Tags	Pulls
default-project/redis	1	0
default-project/ubuntu	1	20
default-project/demo-busybox	2	0

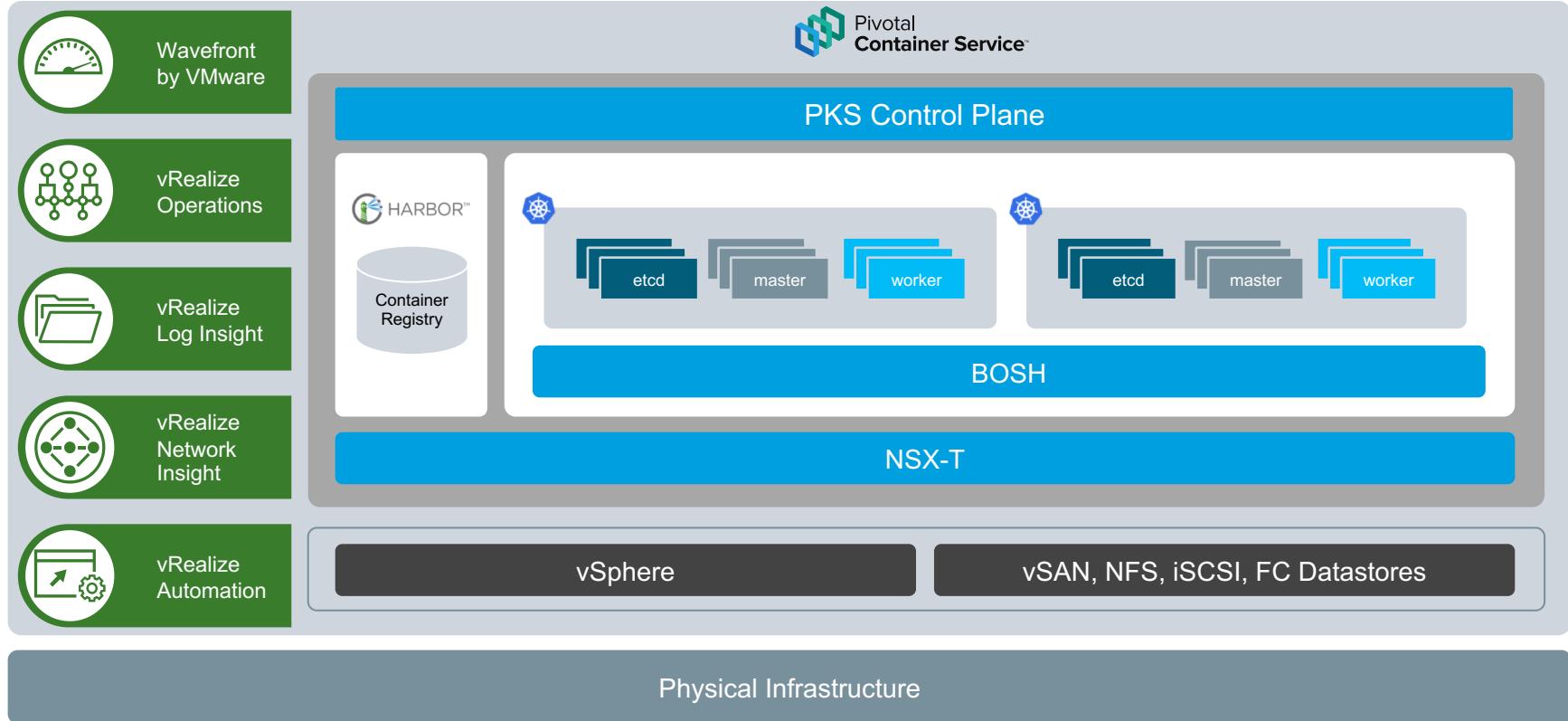
Tag	Pull Command	vulnerability	Signed	Author	Creation Time
1.0	docker pull 10.160.247.138/default-project/demo-busybox:1.0	green	✗		6/24/2016, 7:23 AM
signed	docker pull 10.160.247.138/default-project/demo-busybox:signed	green	✓		11/1/2015, 6:22 AM

```
root@jt-dev:/var/log/harbor/2017-08-09# export DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST=0
root@jt-dev:/var/log/harbor/2017-08-09# docker pull 10.160.247.138/default-project/demo-busybox:1.0
Error response from daemon: unknown: The image is not signed in Notary.
root@jt-dev:/var/log/harbor/2017-08-09#
```



Pivotal  
Container Service™

# Integrations w/ VMware



---

# Deep Dive

# A Day in Life with PKS



Platform Operator (Alana)

- Install/Manage PKS
- Configure cluster plans
- Apply a patch / update
- Onboard Cluster Owner via RBAC
- Operate Bosh

Cluster Owner (Cody)

- Create a cluster
- Scale a cluster
- Create Network Policy
- Onboard App Dev via RBAC
- ...

App Dev (Naomi)

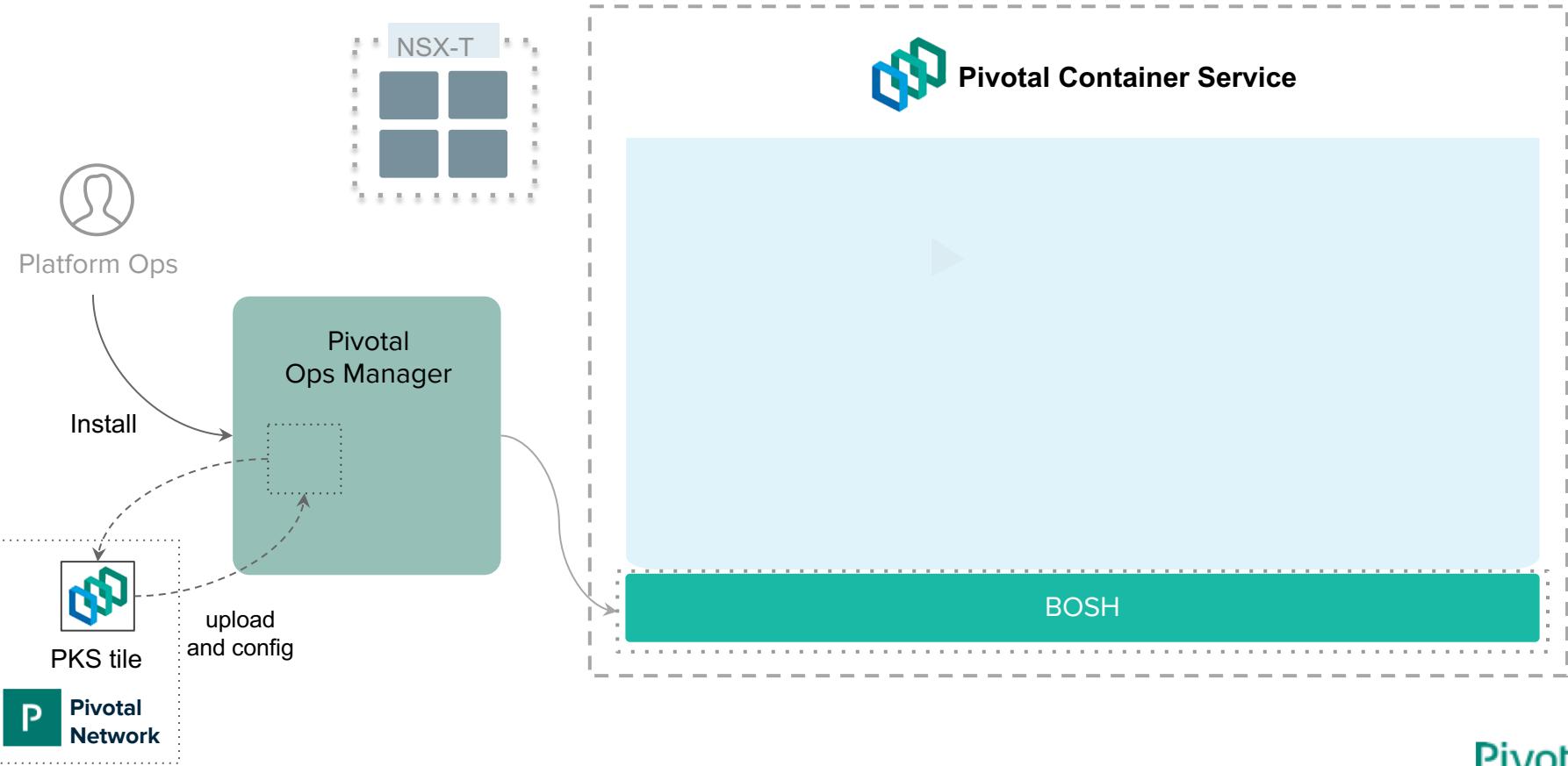
- Deploy an app
- Expose app with service type: LoadBalancer
- Expose app with Ingress
- ...



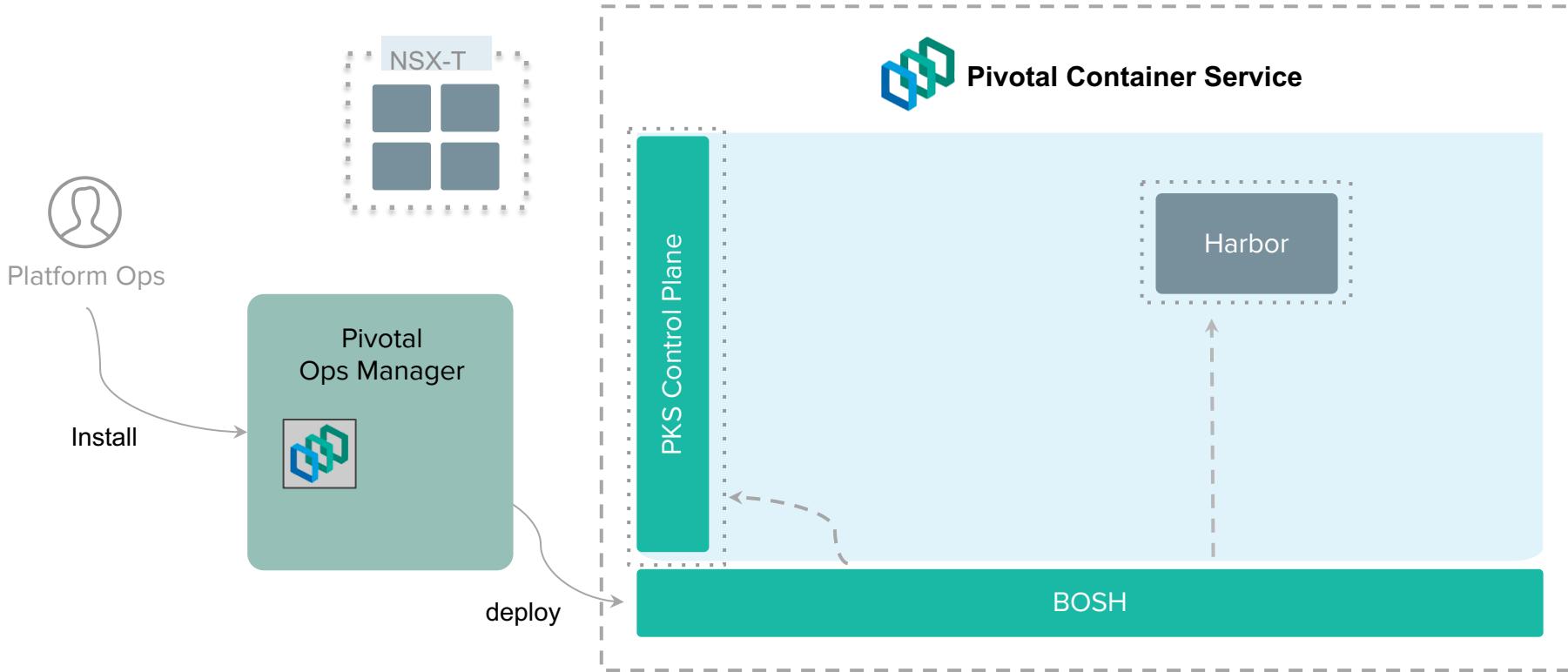
Automation

- Health Management (server & process)
- Network Automation

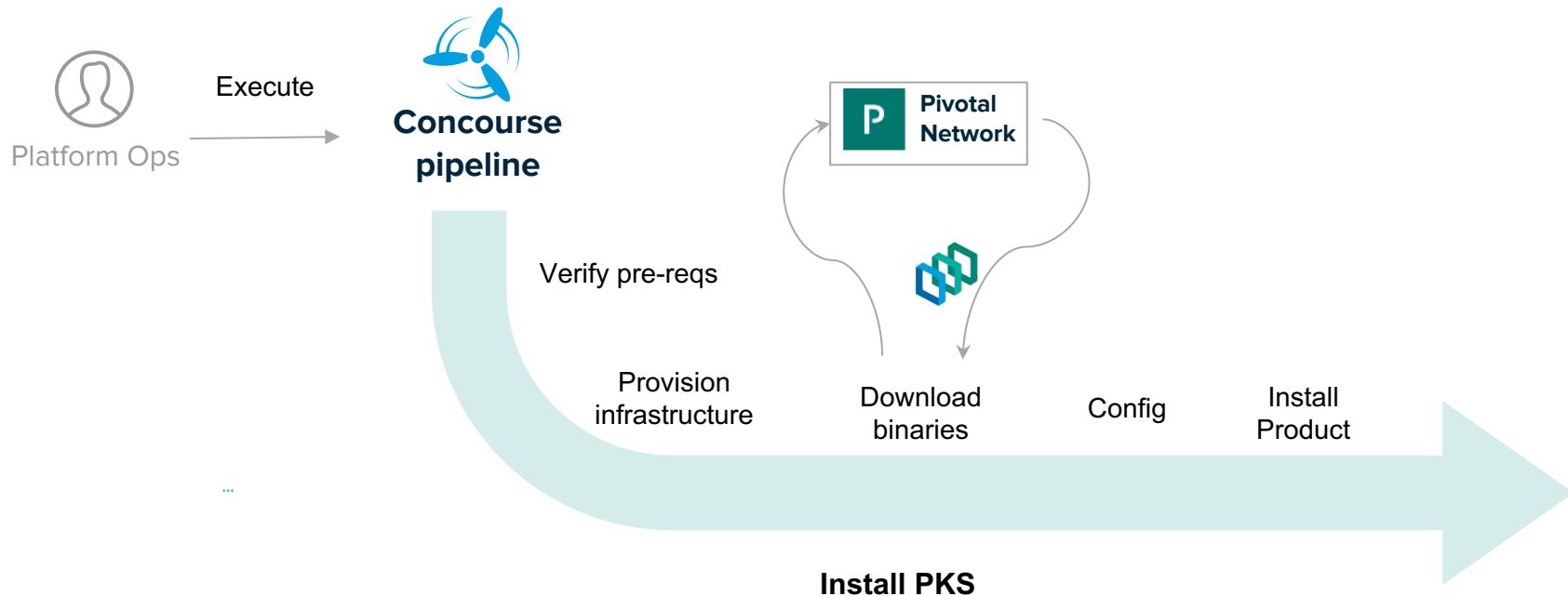
# Installing PKS

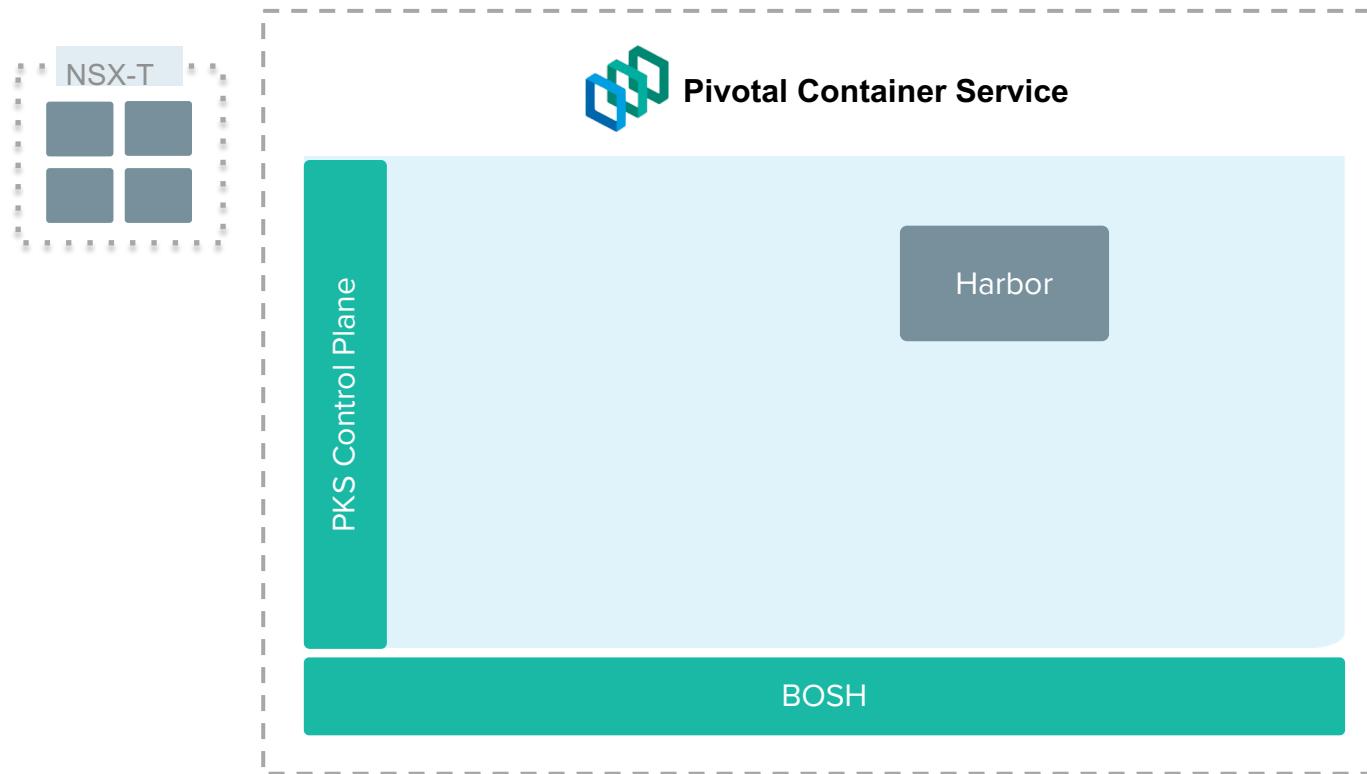


# Installing PKS



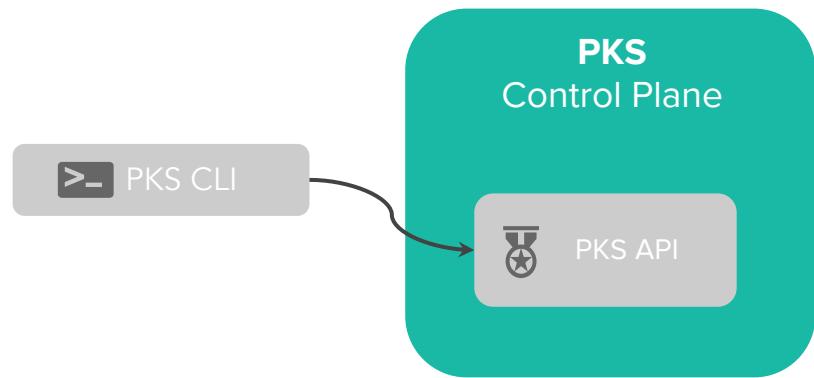
... Or



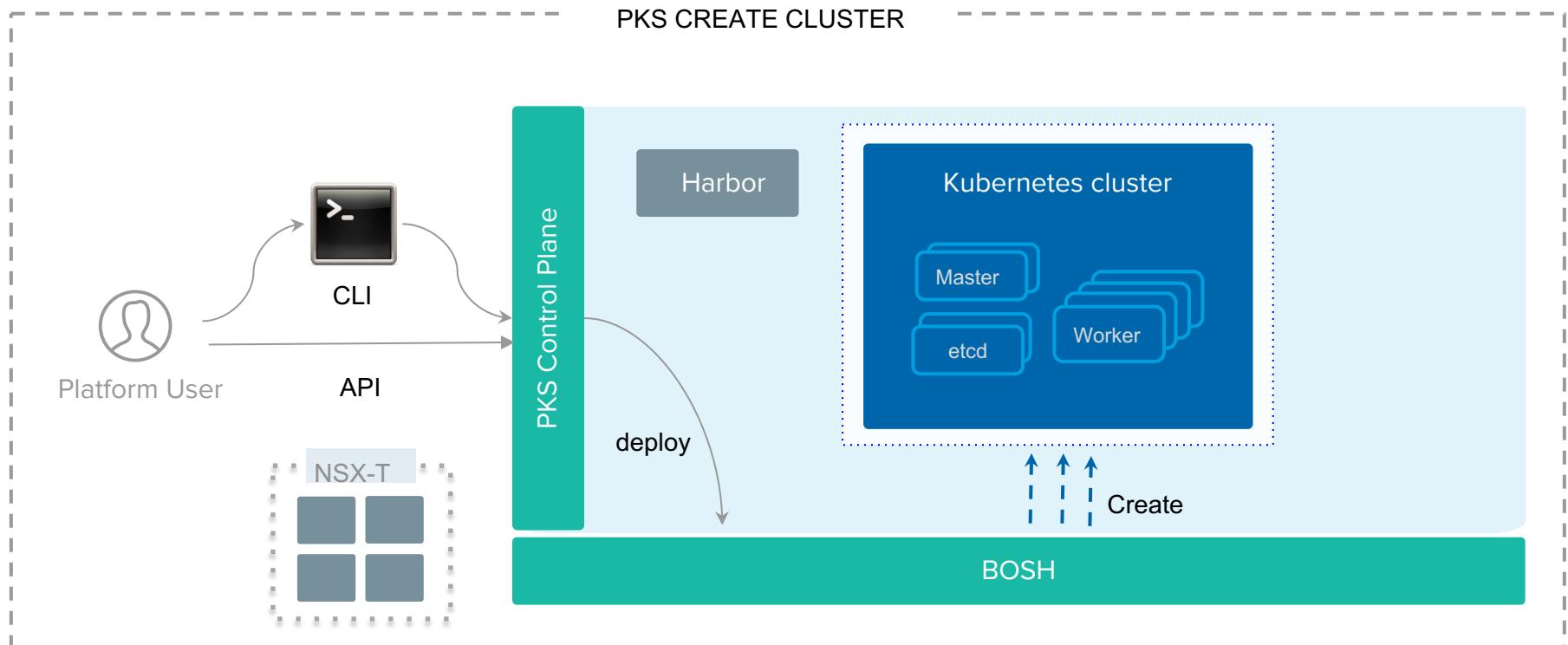


# PKS User Interaction

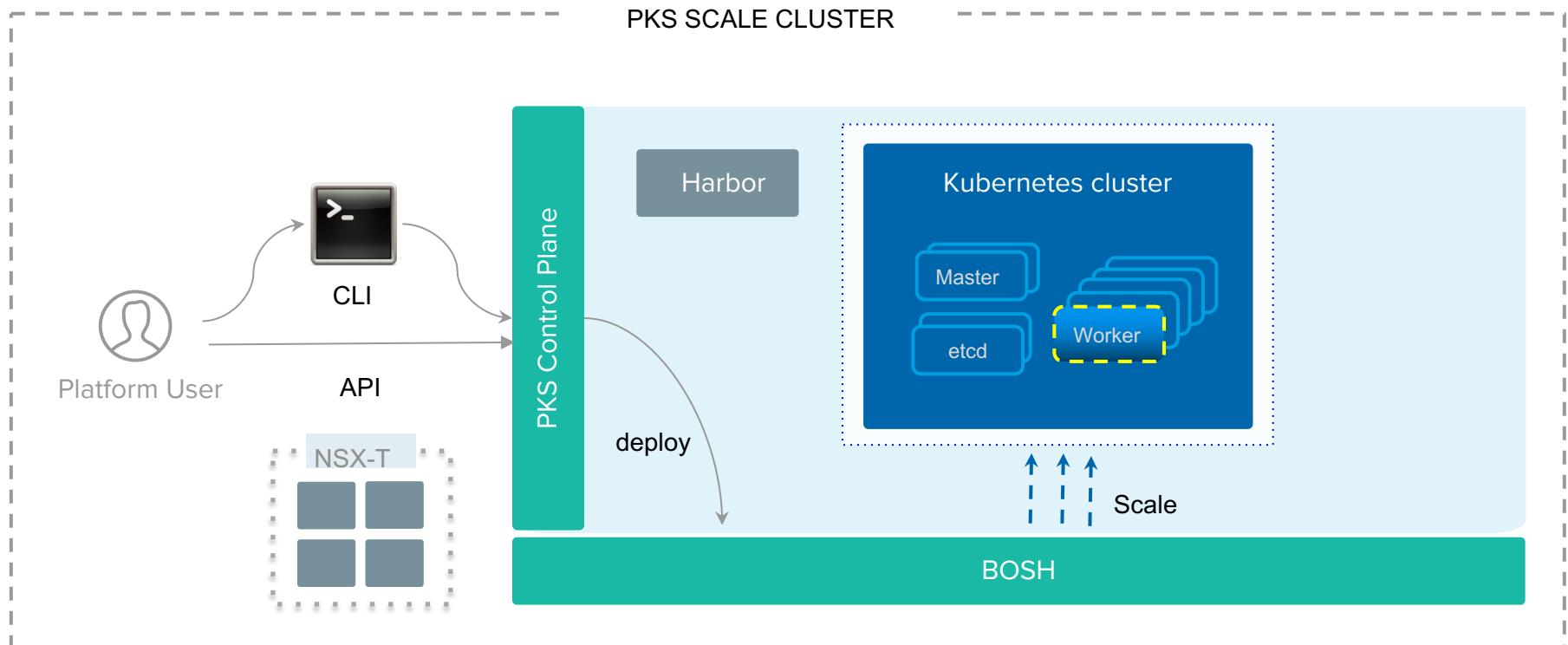
- The PKS Management VM runs the PKS API together with the Broker, UAA and a MySQL DB.
- The PKS API orchestrates the initial kubernetes cluster deployments and scaling of those clusters.
- A single PKS VM can manage hundreds of Kubernetes cluster.
- The PKS CLI is a single binary that can be installed on a Mac, Windows, or Linux to drive the PKS API.



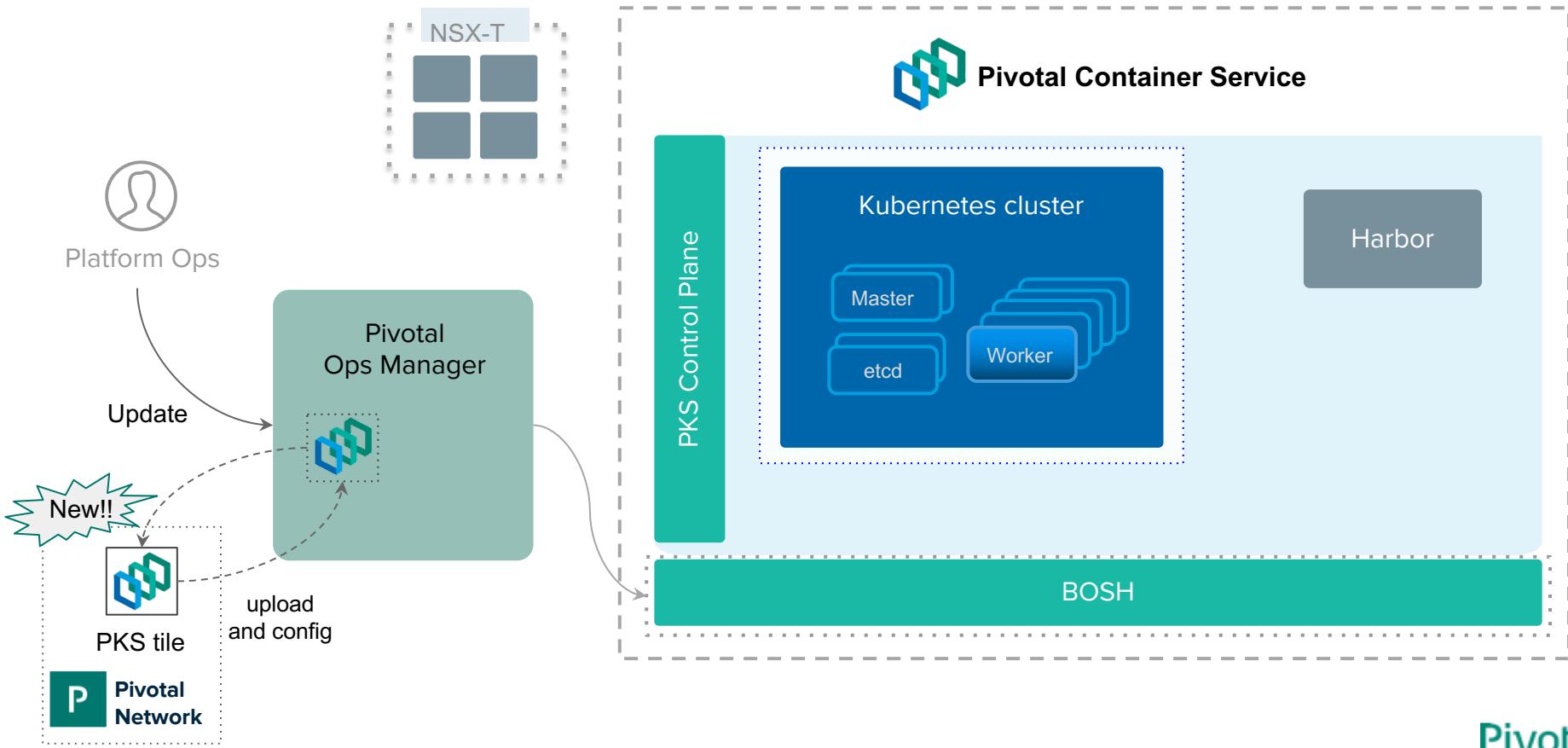
## Creating a new K8s Cluster



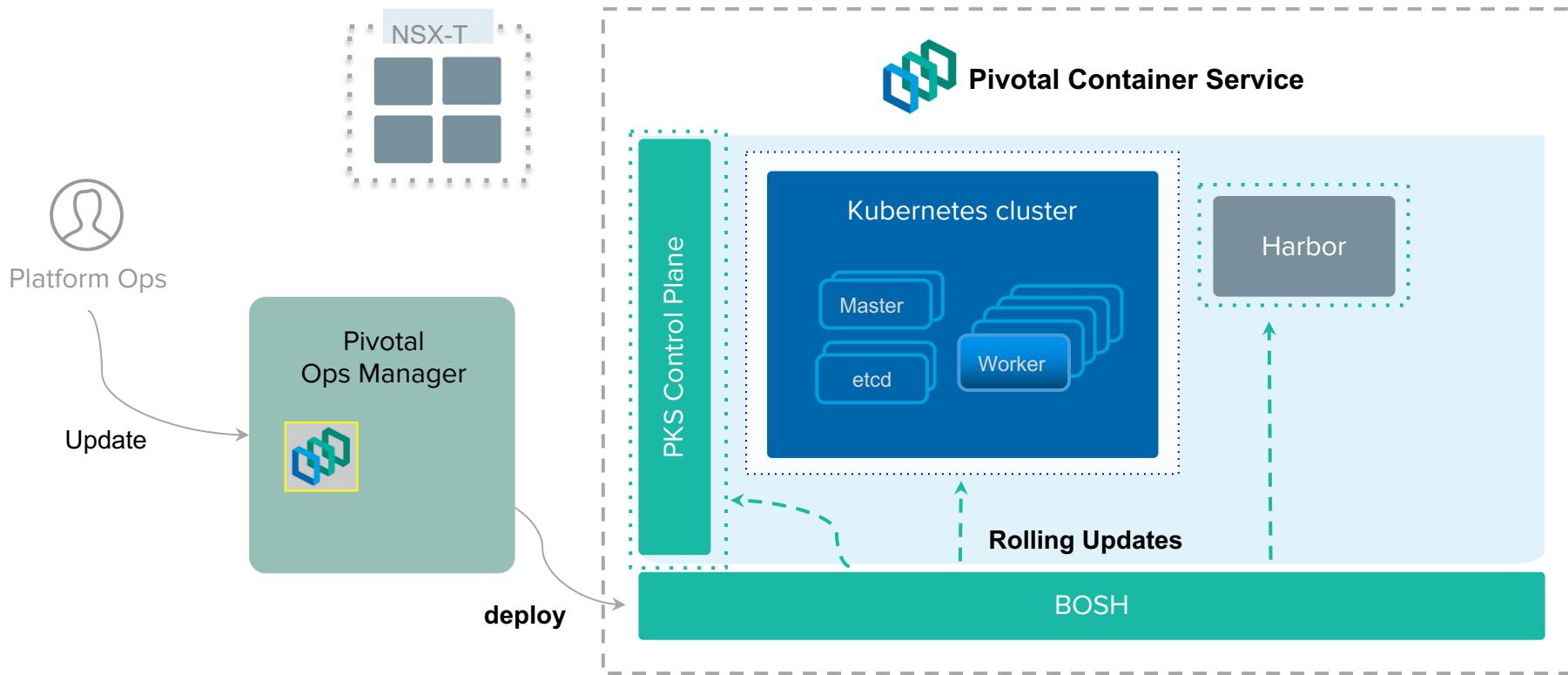
## Scaling a Kubernetes Cluster



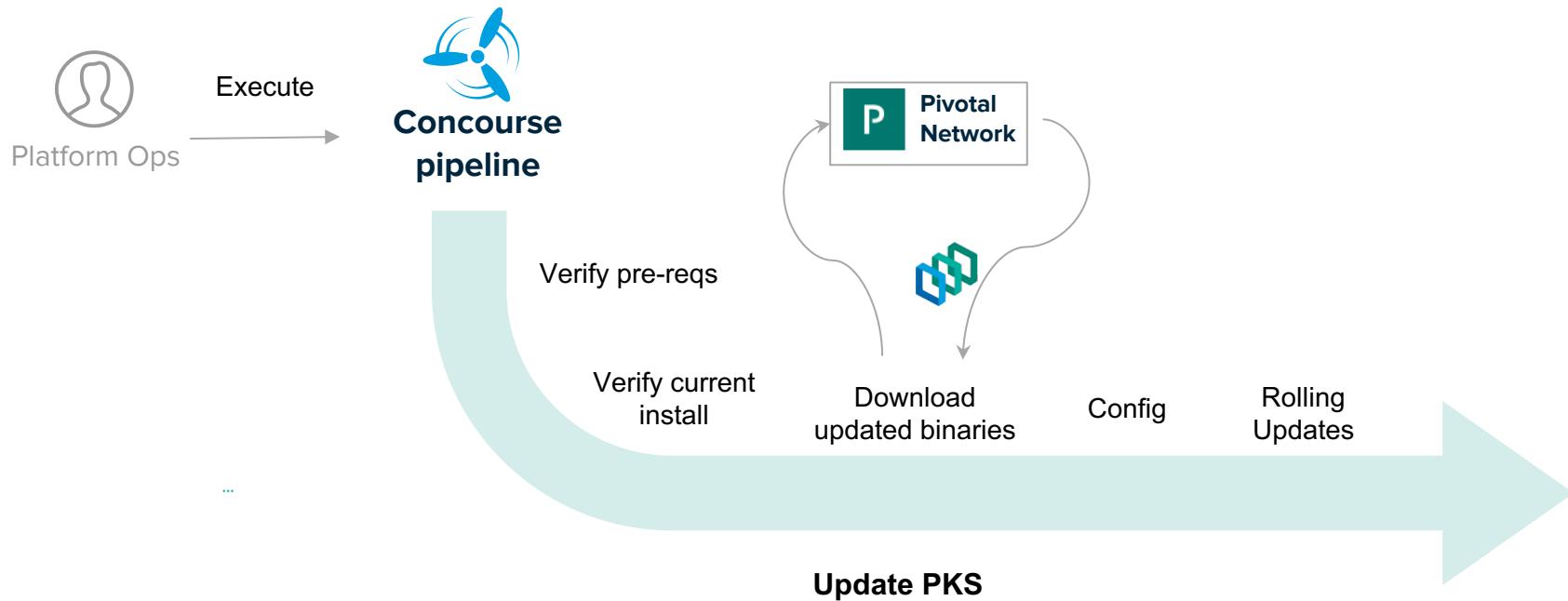
# Platform Ops updates PKS



# Platform Ops updates PKS

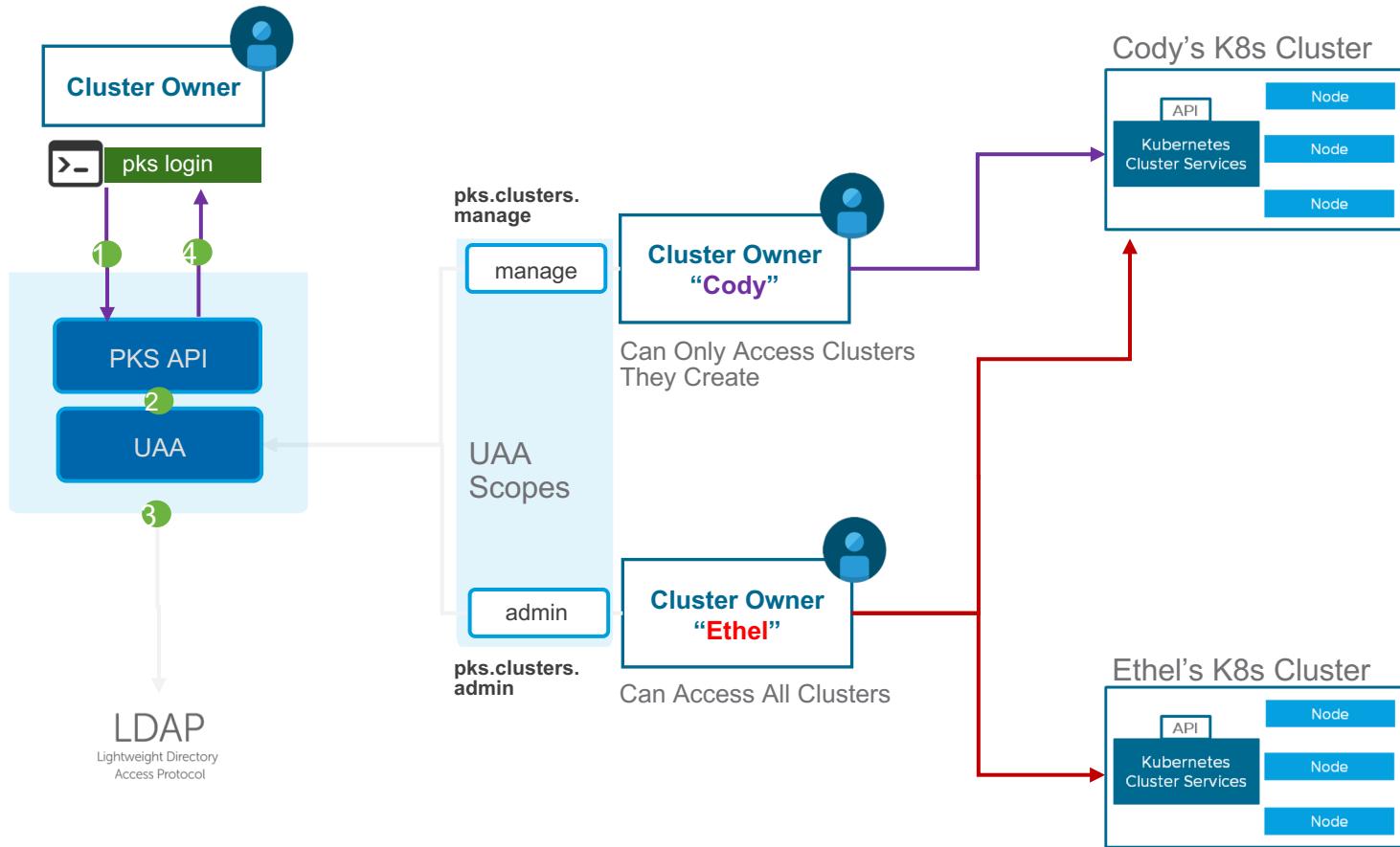


... Or

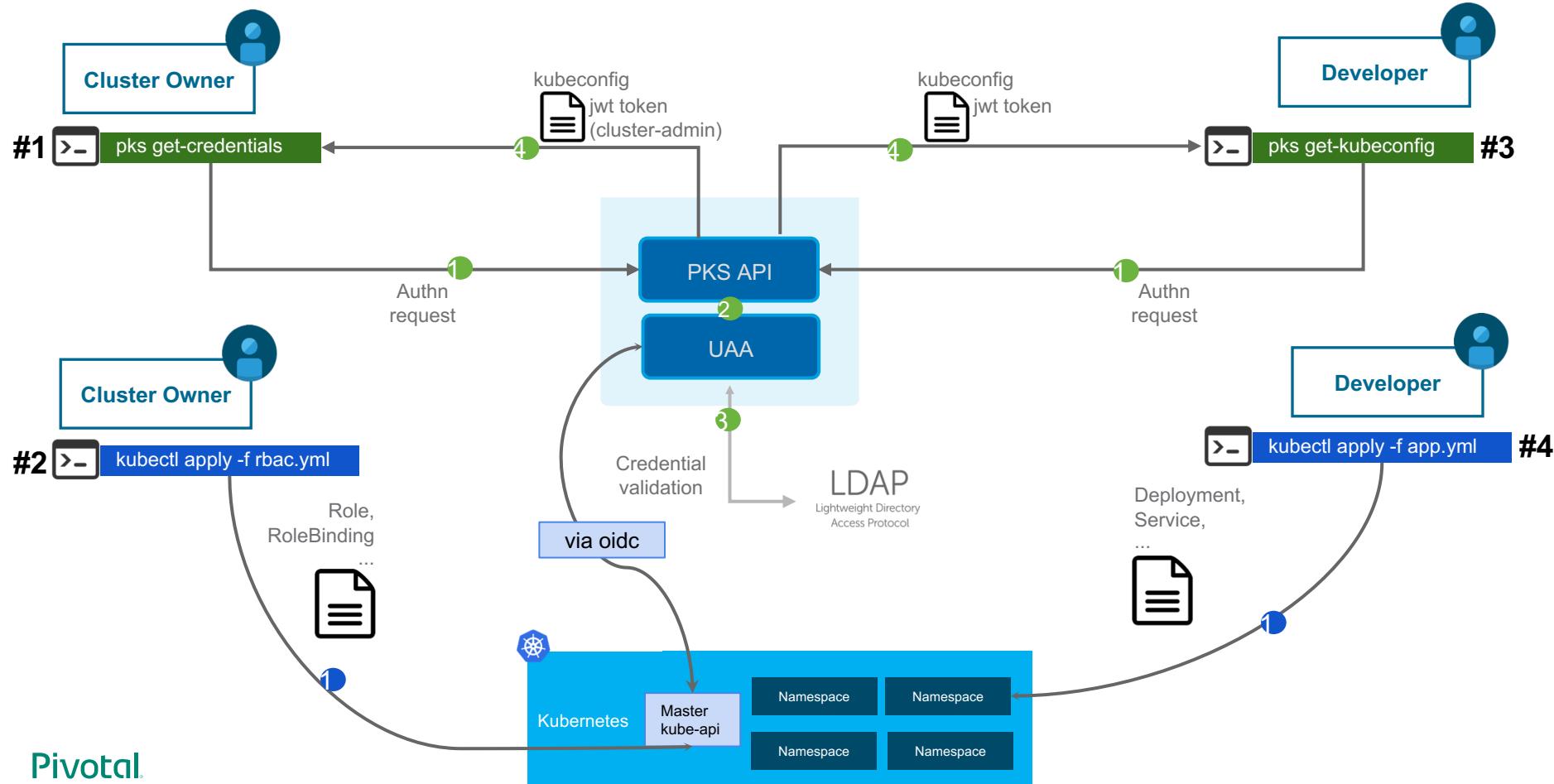


# PKS Control Plane - Centralized Access Management

- Identity Backed by Enterprise Standards (LDAP/AD)
- PKS RBAC Controls who can create, scale, and update K8s clusters on demand



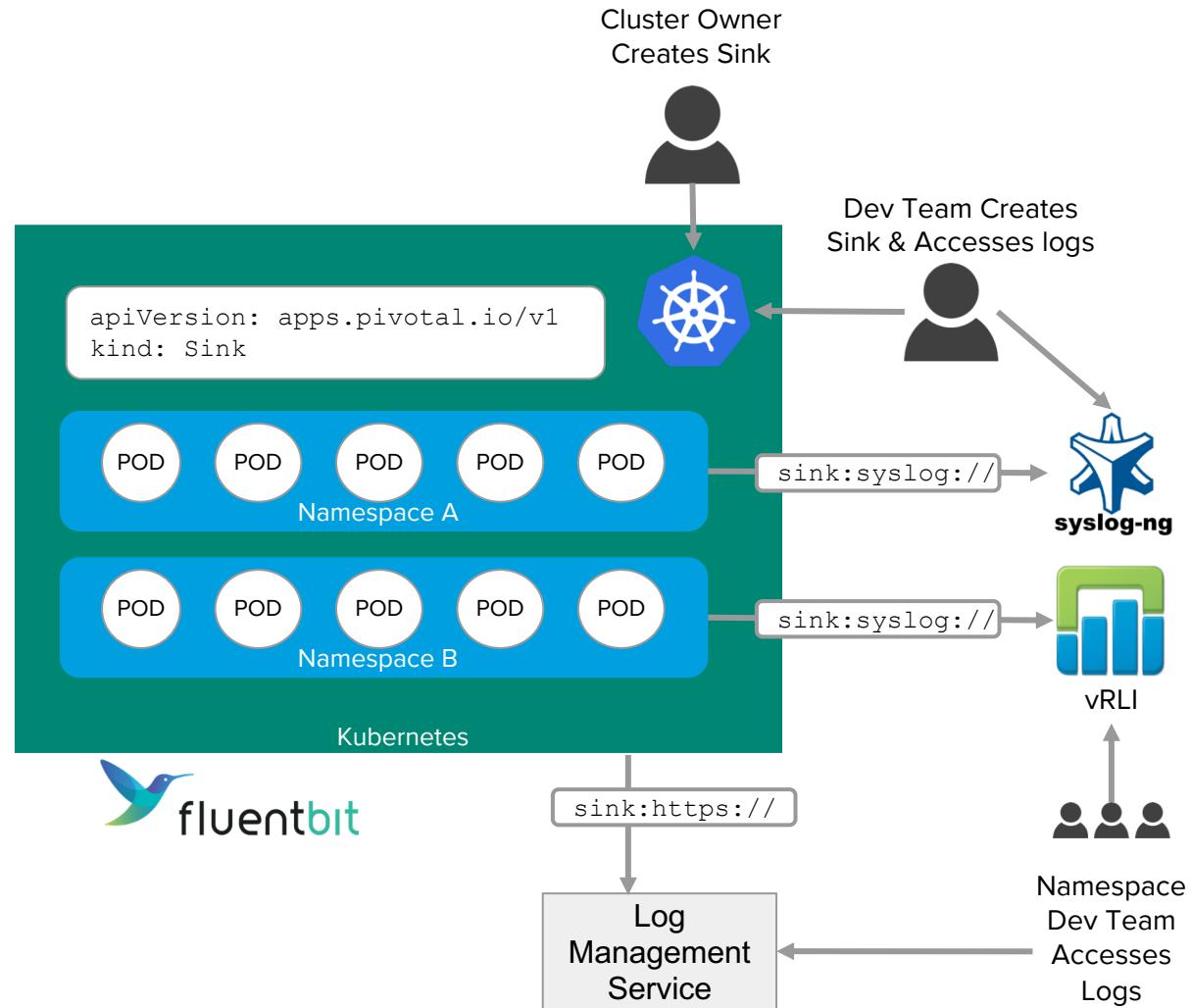
# K8s Cluster - Access Authentication/Authorization



# Dev Productivity: Log Sinks

Application Logging by Cluster or Namespace

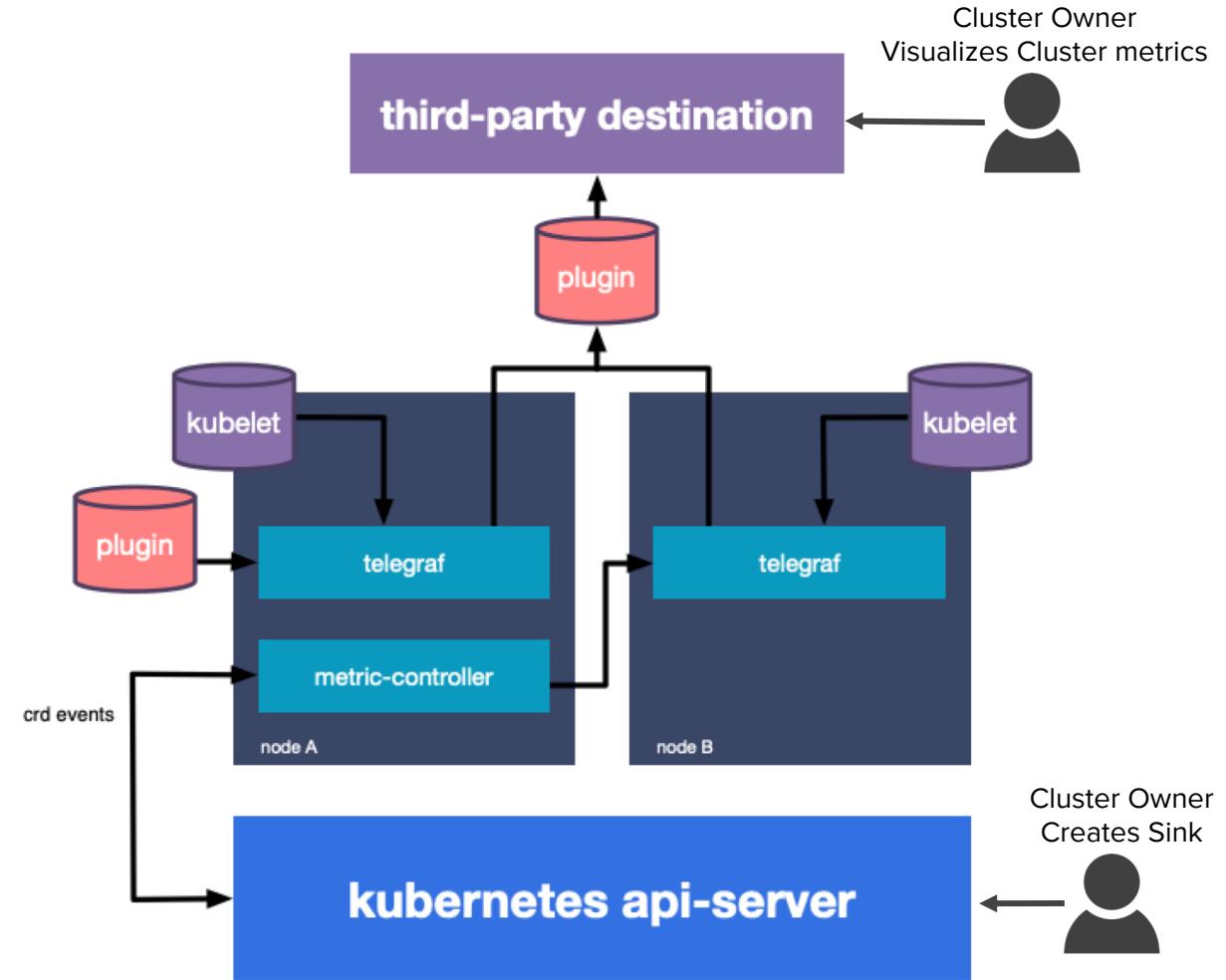
- Syslog endpoints
- Webhook endpoints



# Operations and Observability: Metrics Sinks

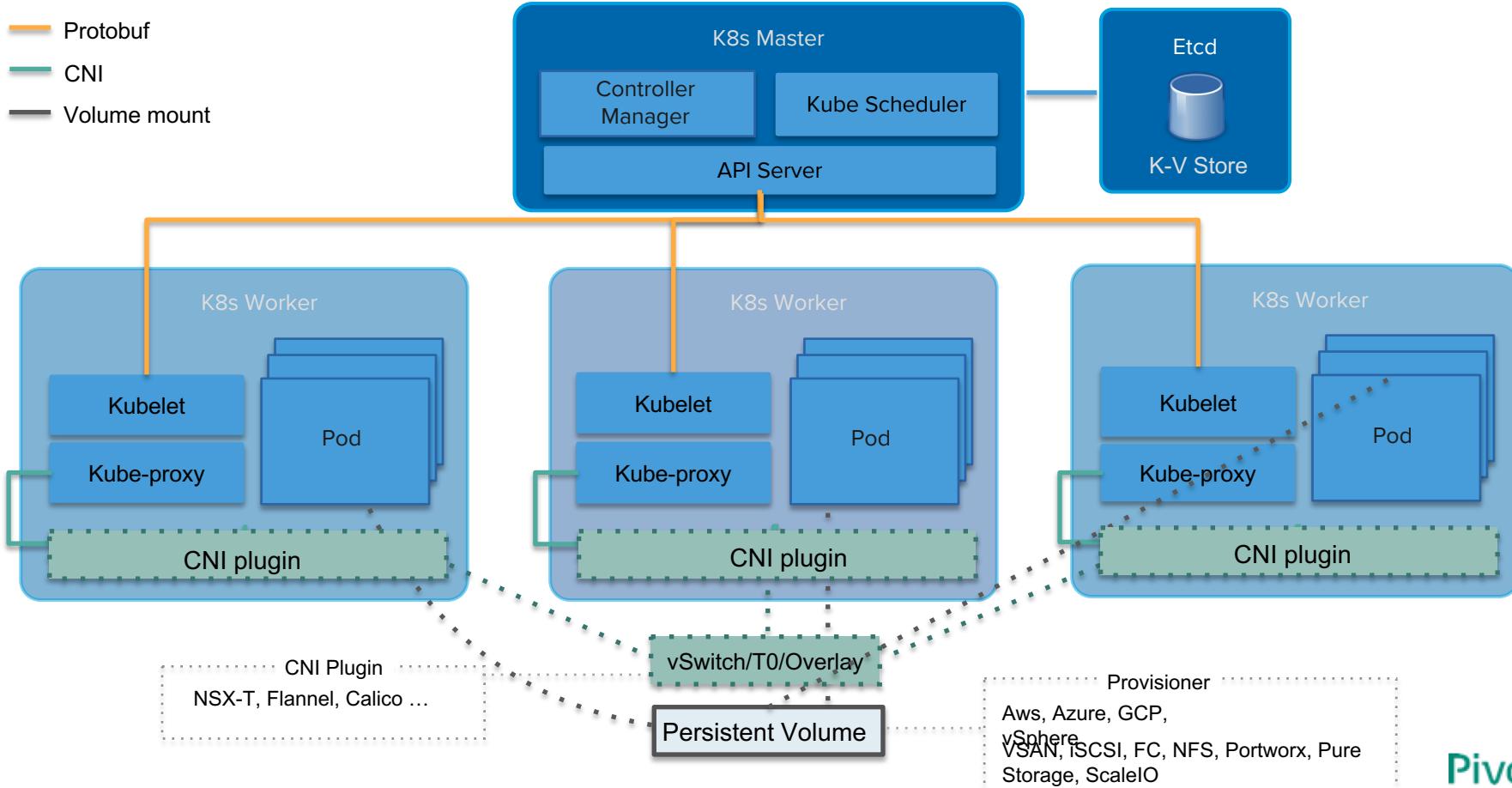
Metric Sink collects and writes metrics from a cluster to specified outputs

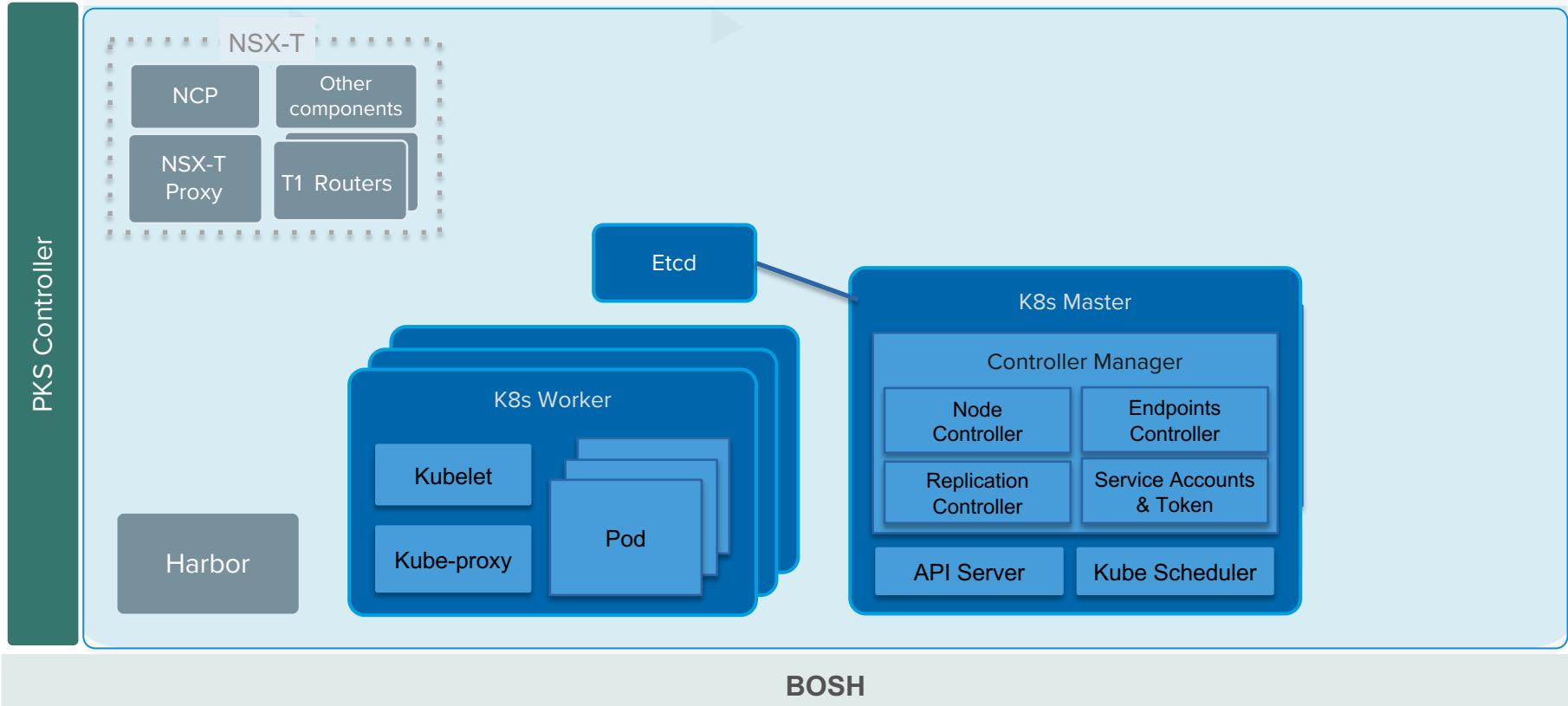
Supports Telegraf input/output plugins



# Kubernetes high-level components

- Protobuf
- CNI
- Volume mount

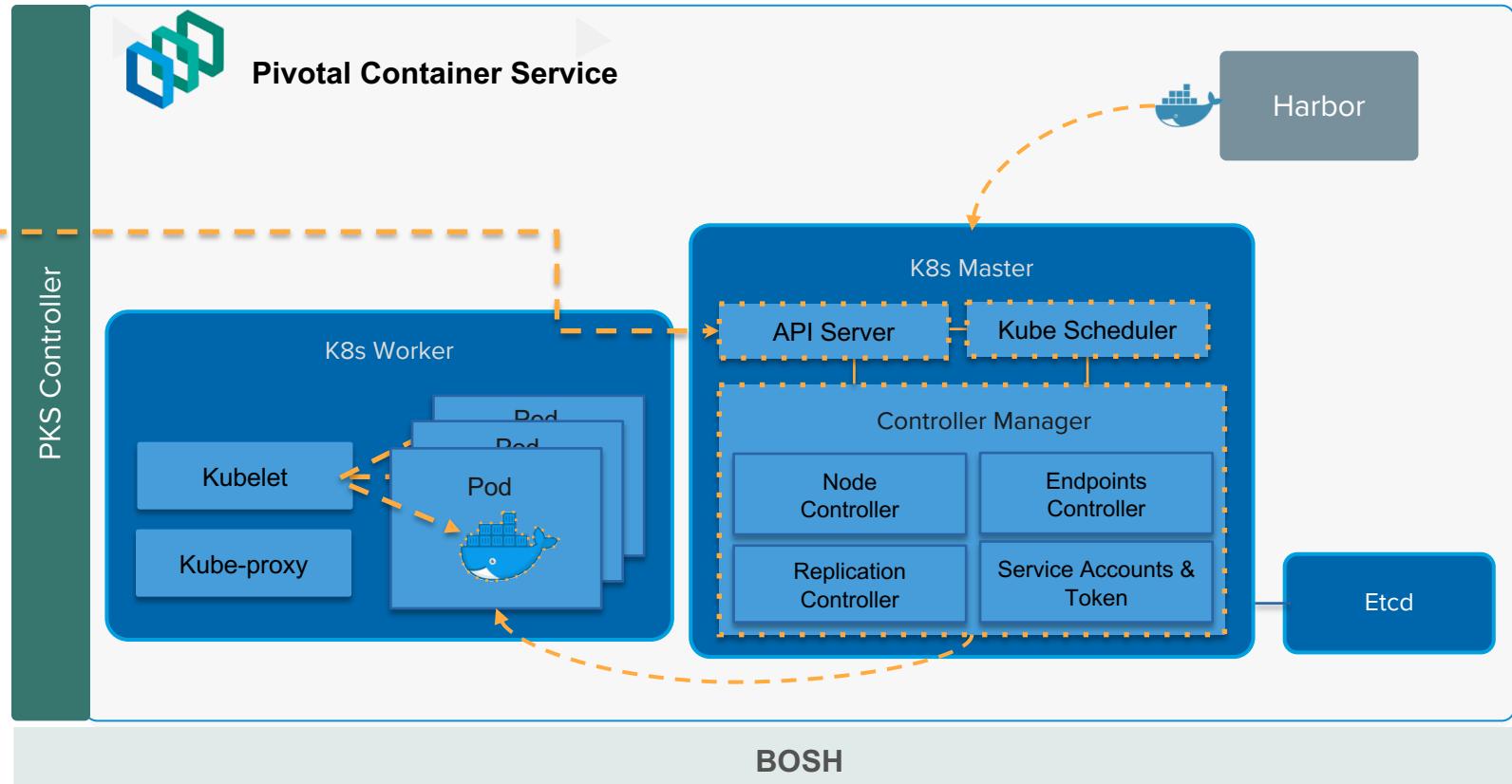




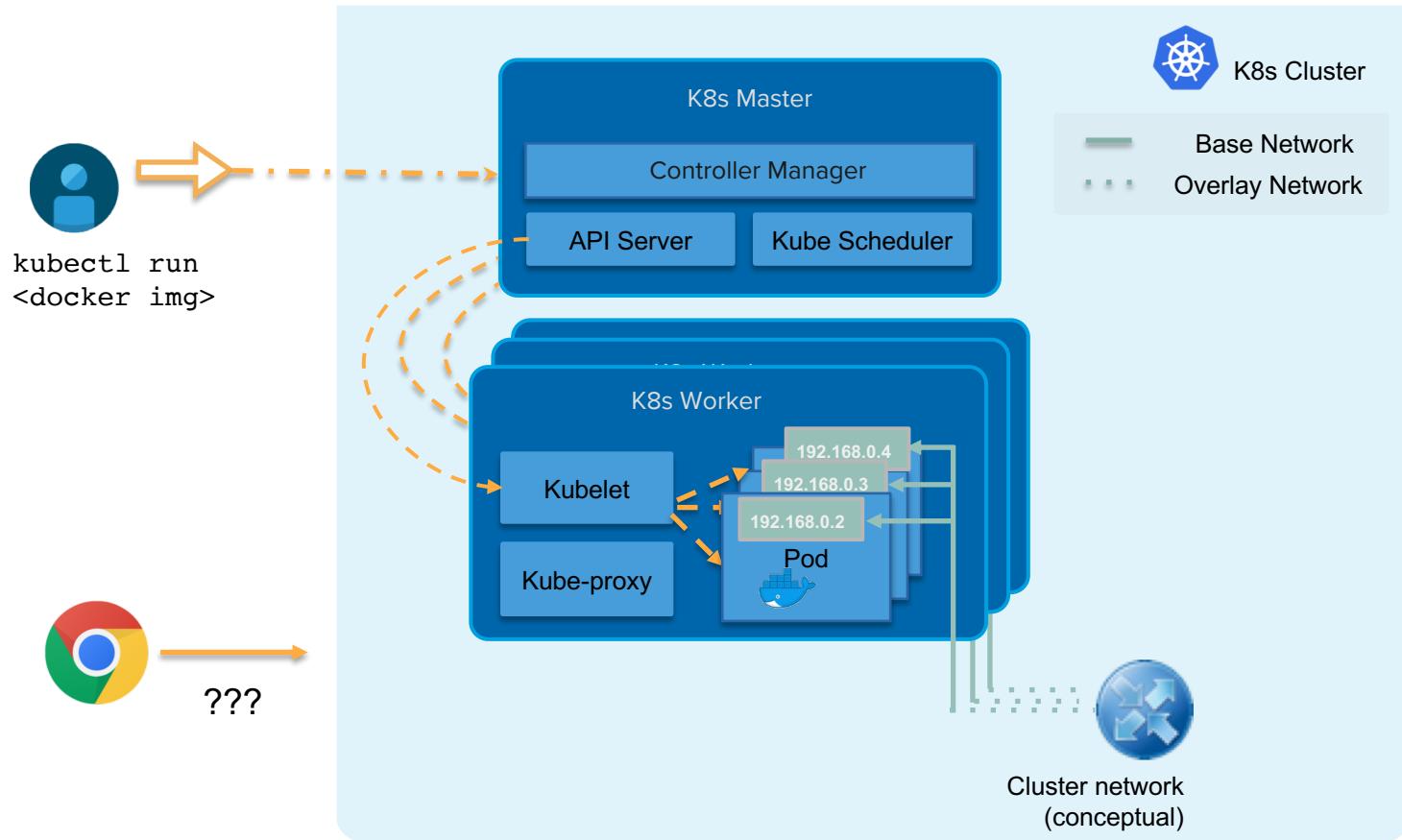
 Included component, but optional usage

  OSS Kubo

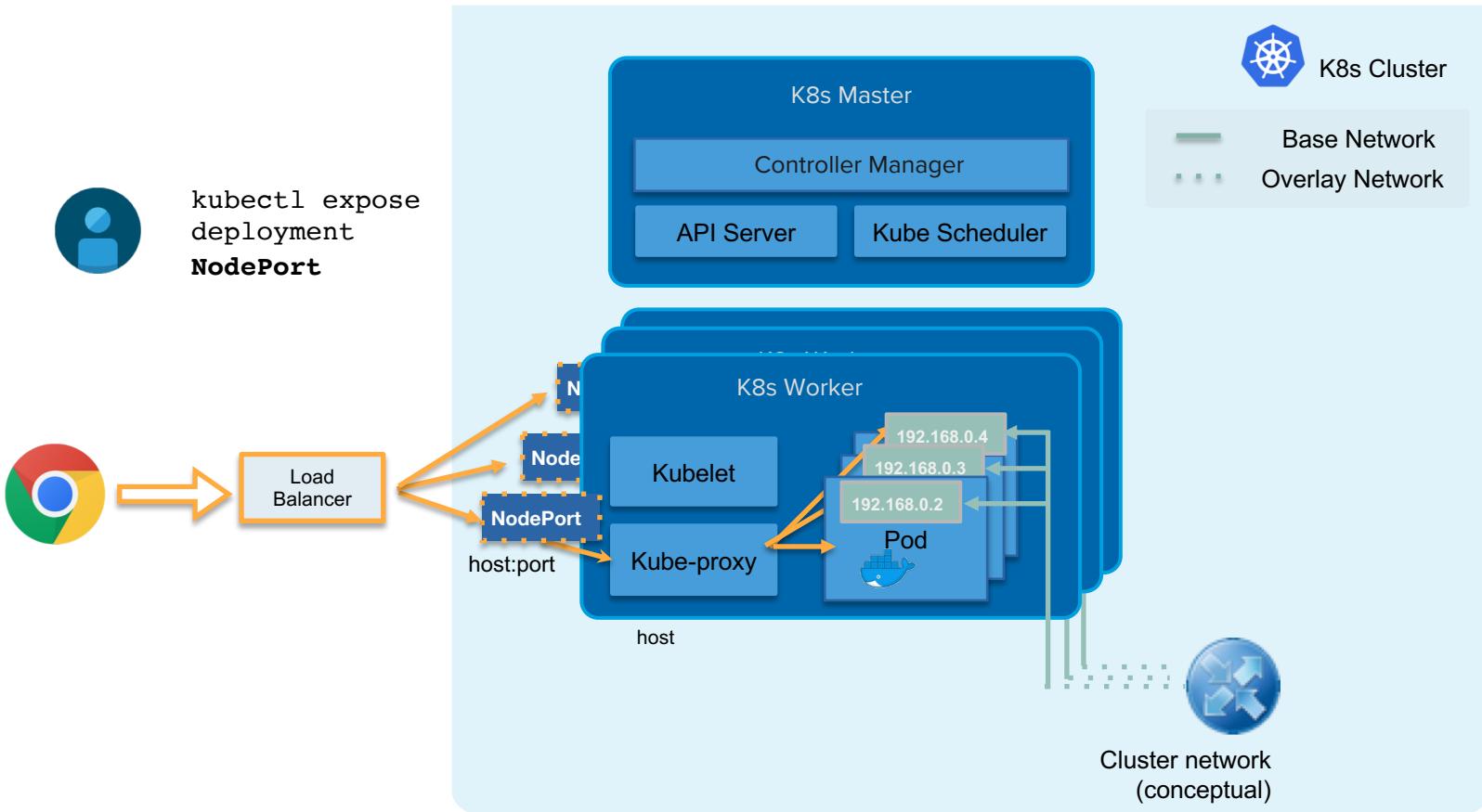
# Pushing a Container



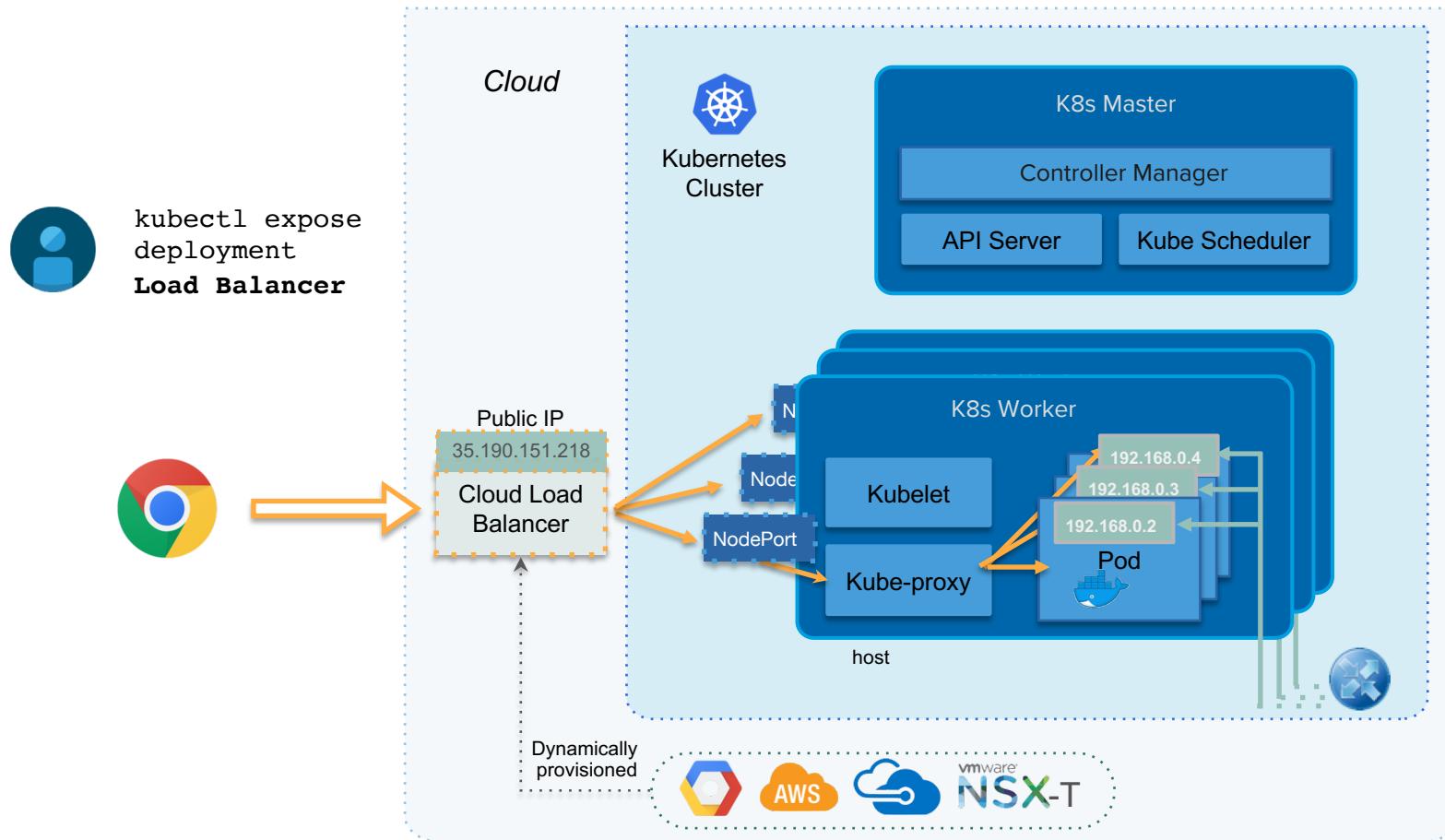
# Services and Routing



## Services: NodePort



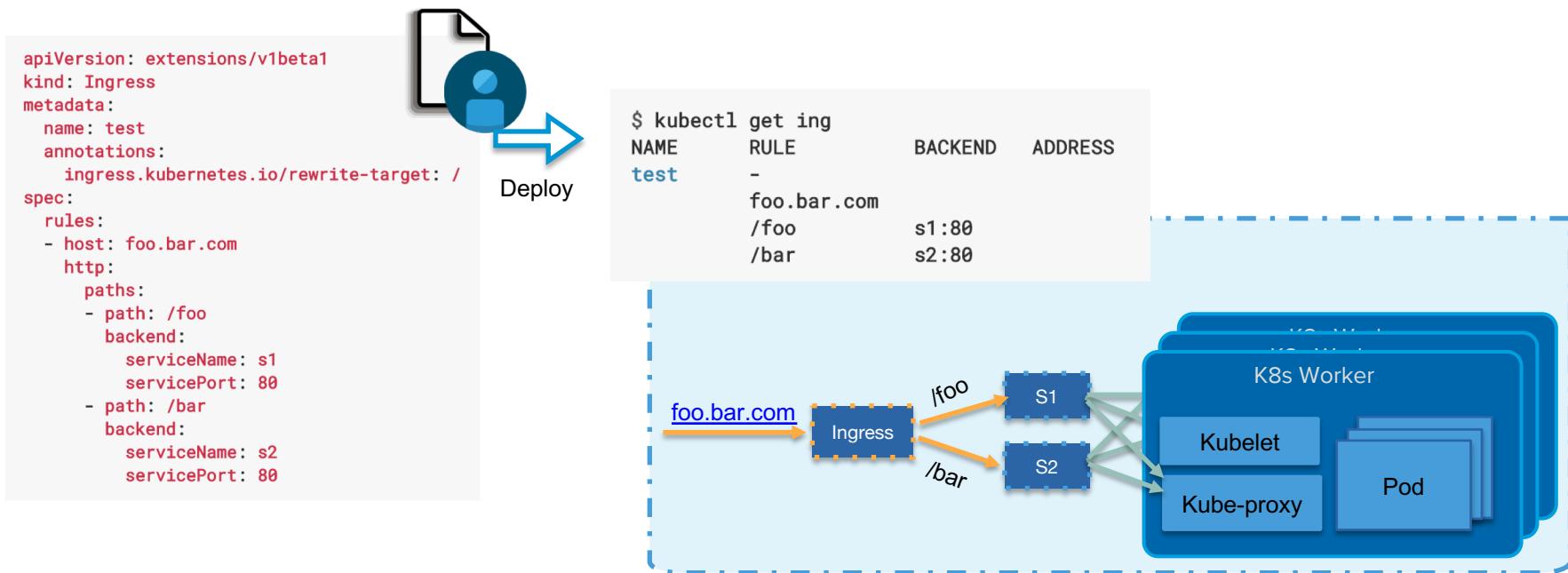
## Services: Load Balancer



## Services: Ingress

An API object that manages external access to the services in a cluster, typically HTTP.

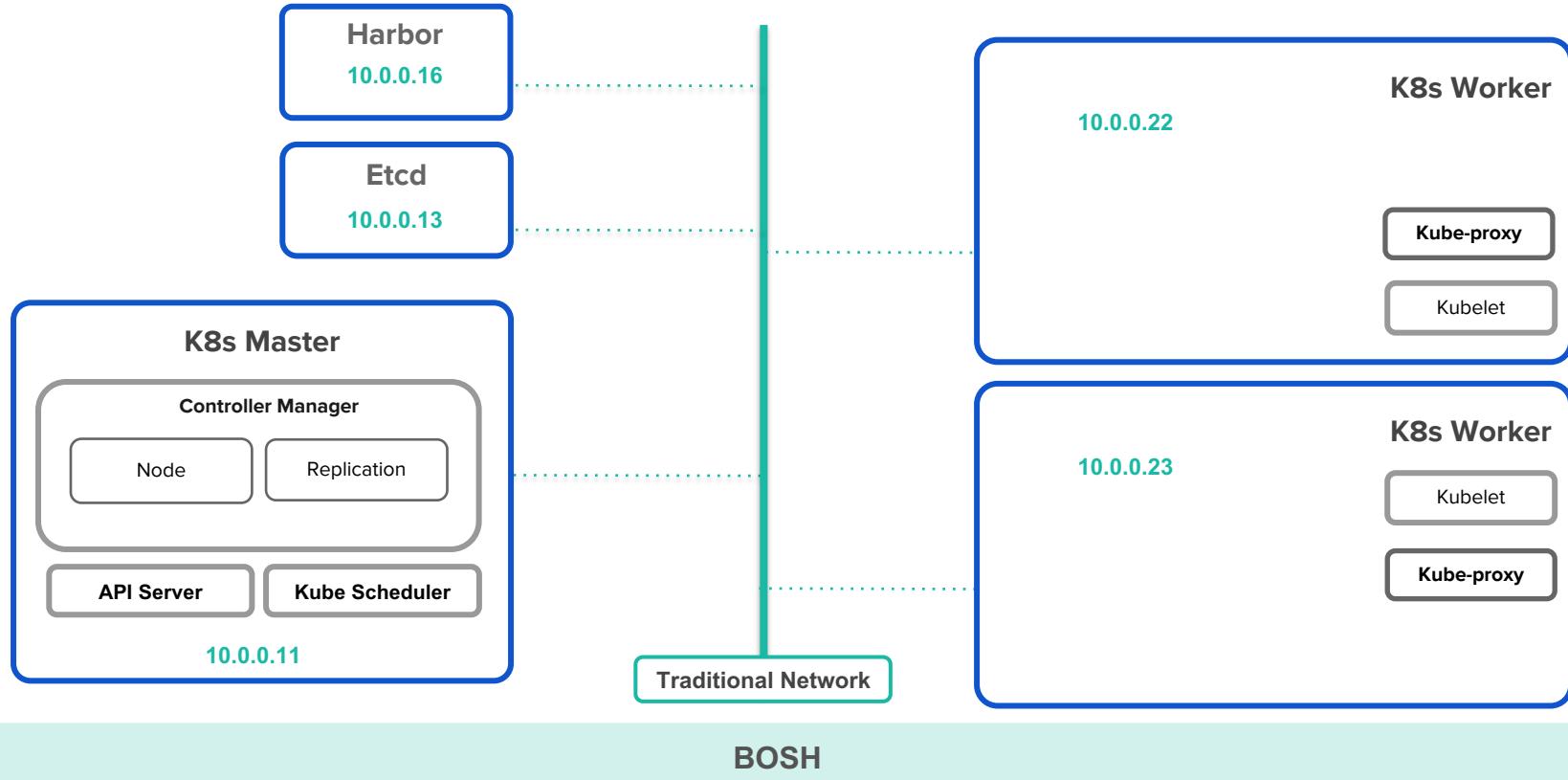
Ingress can provide **load balancing, SSL termination and name-based virtual hosting**.





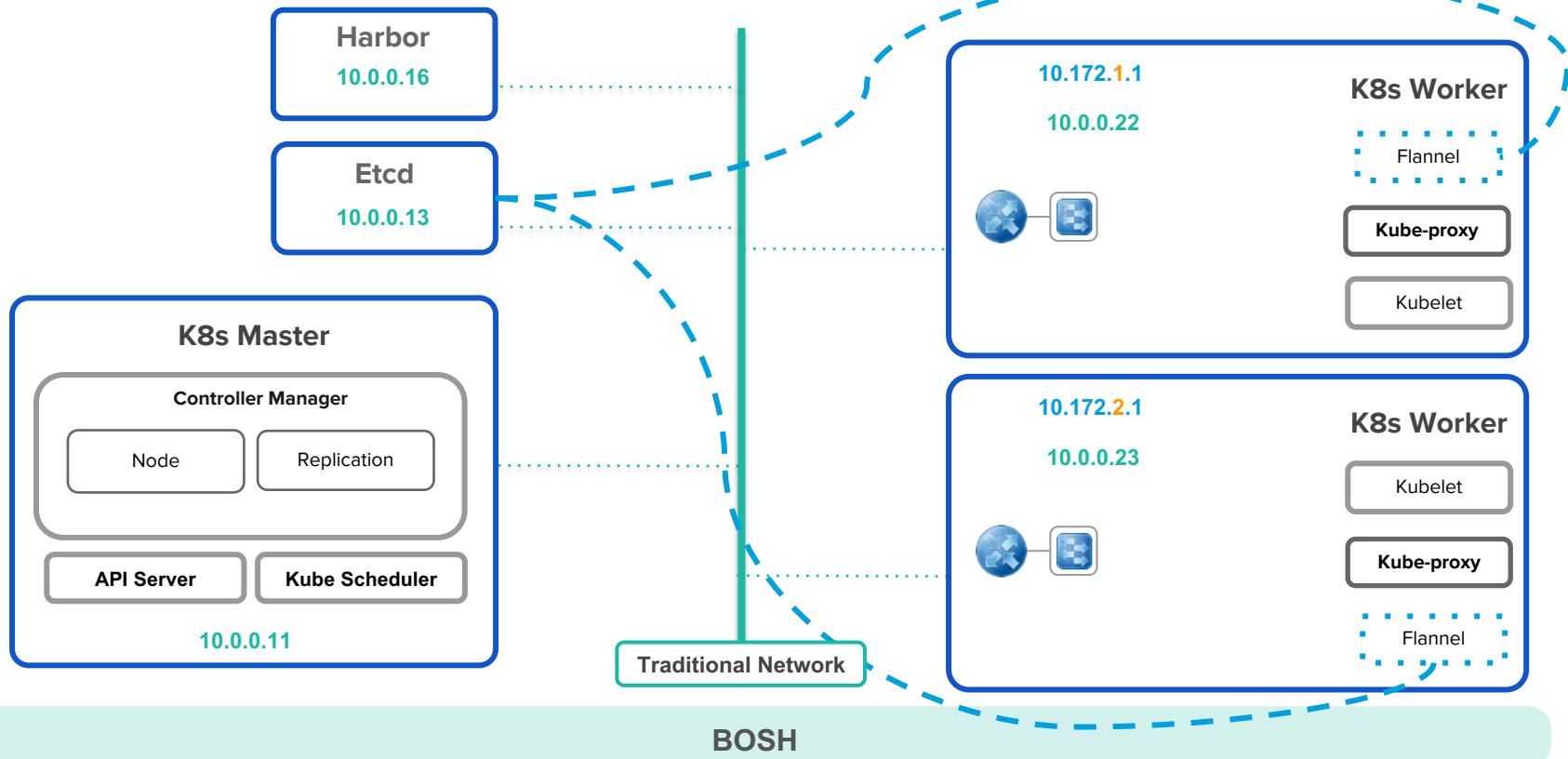
Pivotal Container Service  
Networking

f flannel





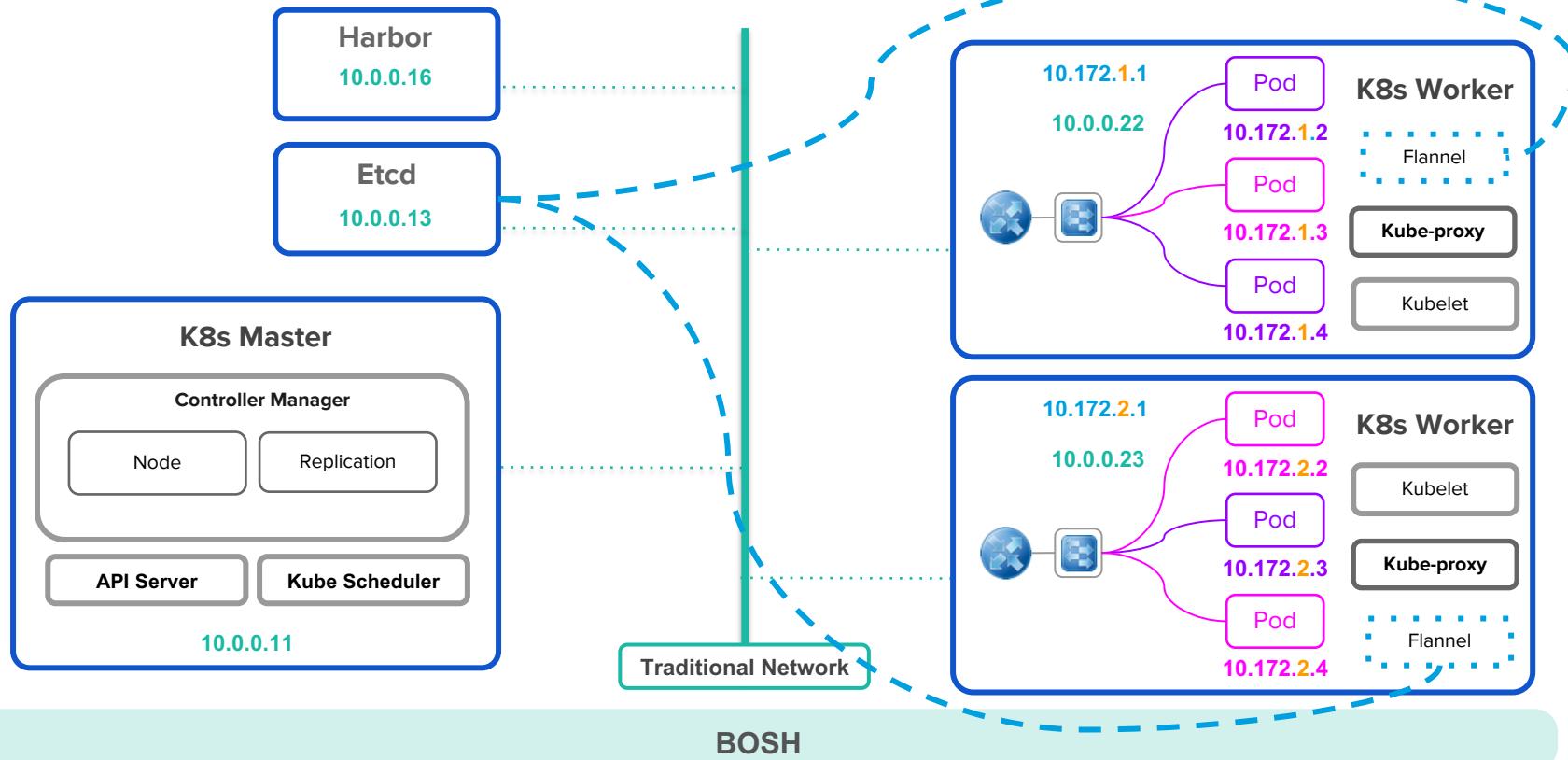
## Pivotal Container Service Networking





Pivotal Container Service  
Networking

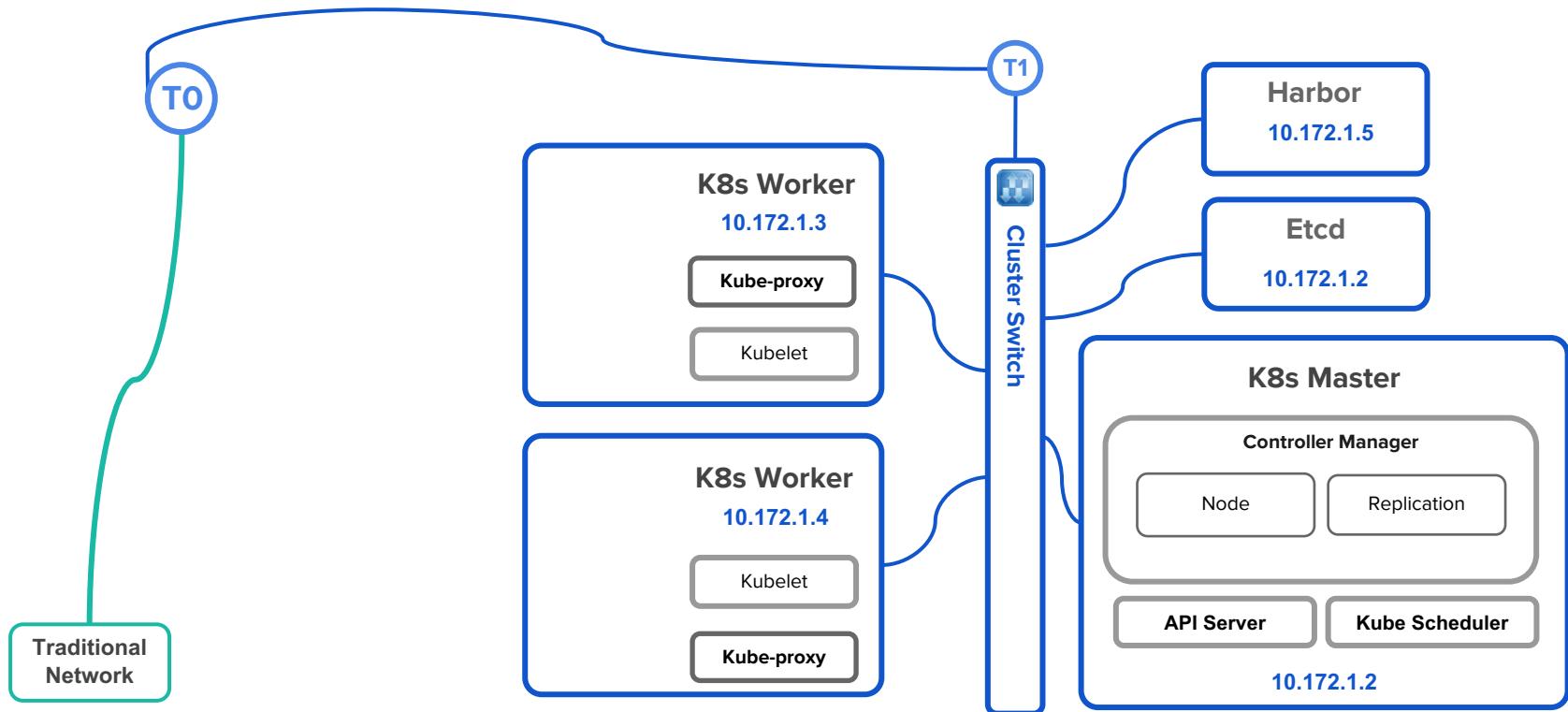
flannel

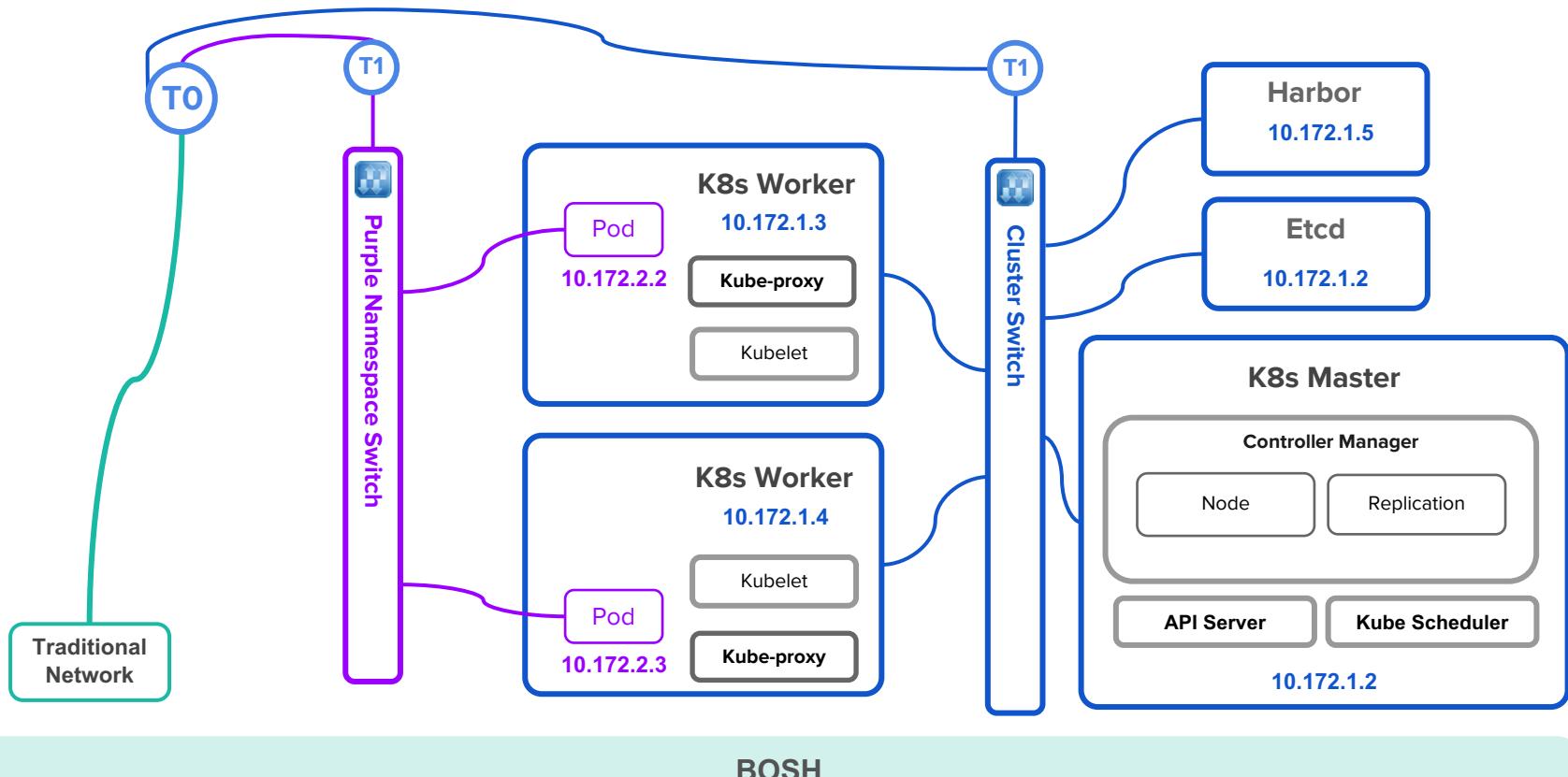


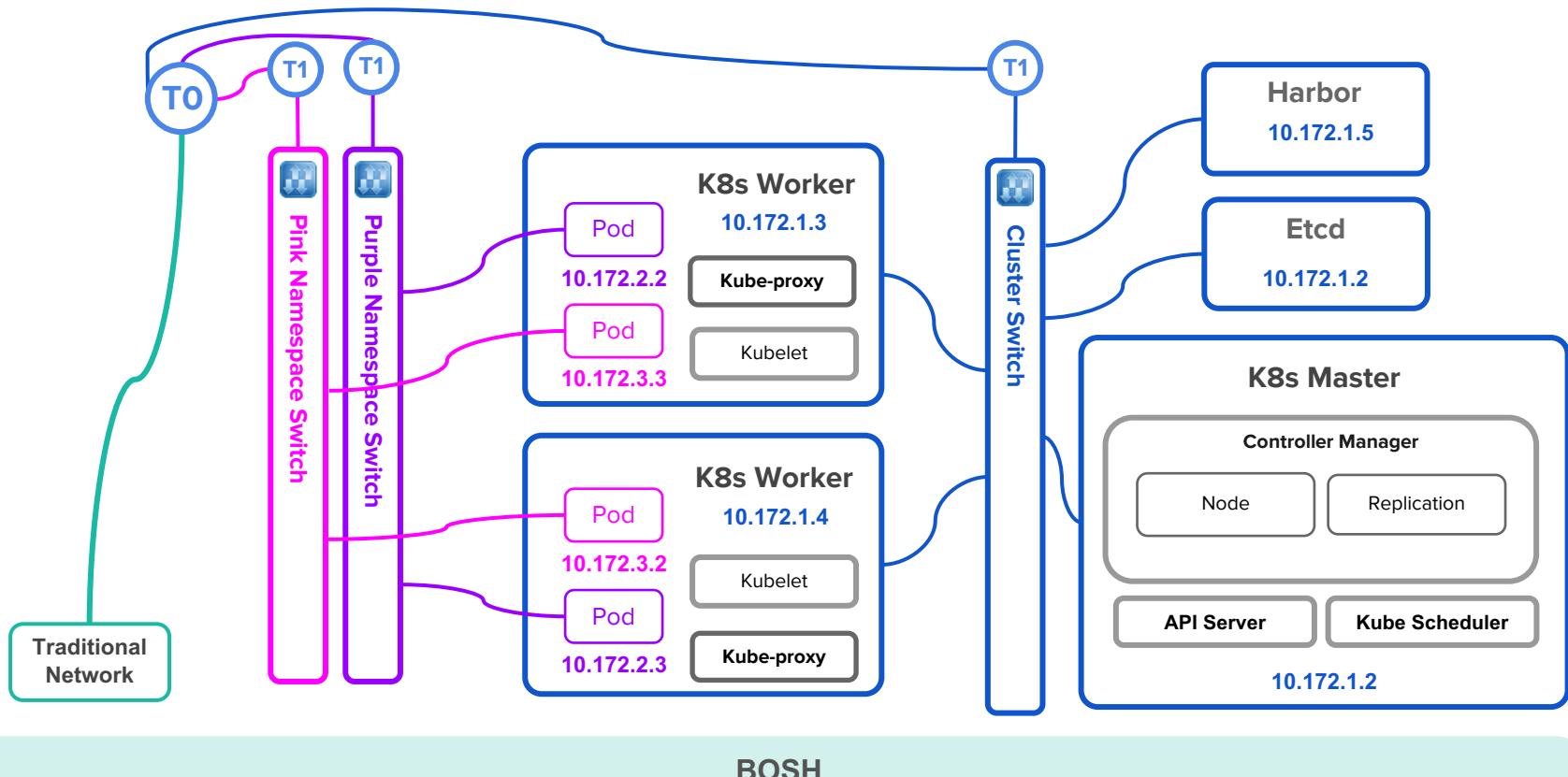


Pivotal Container Service  
Networking

vmware  
**NSX-T**



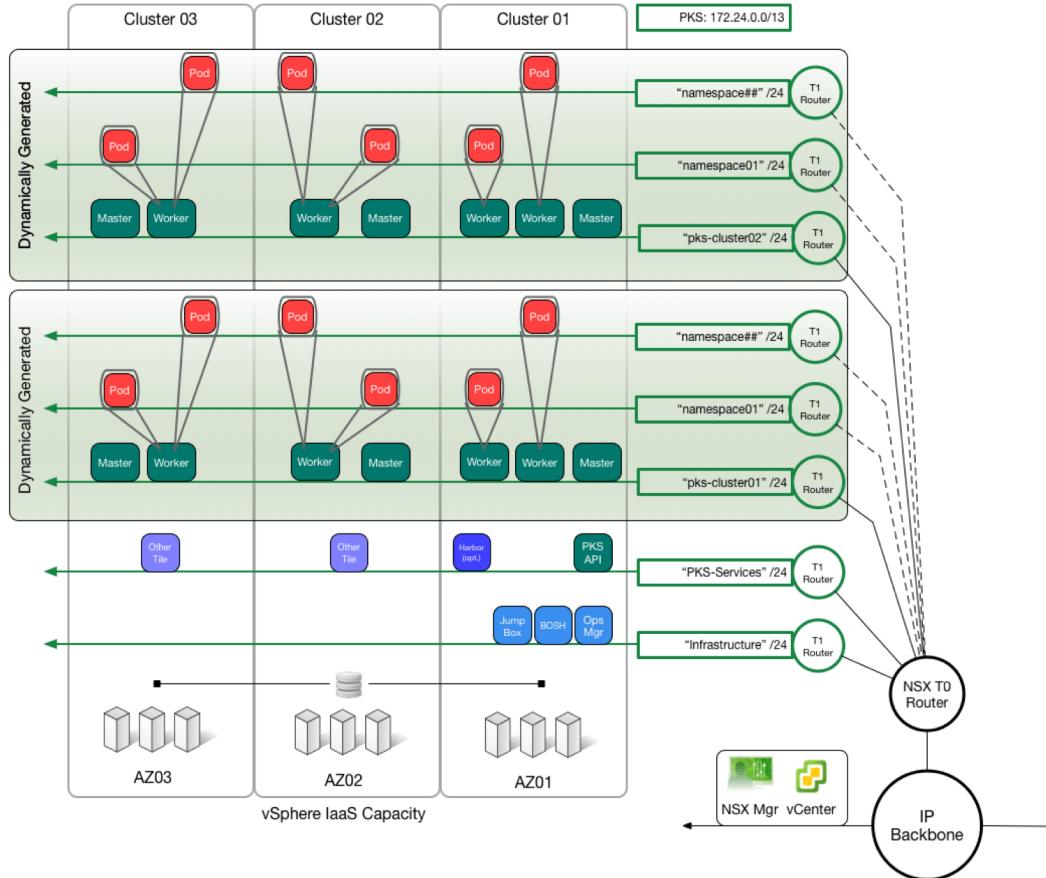




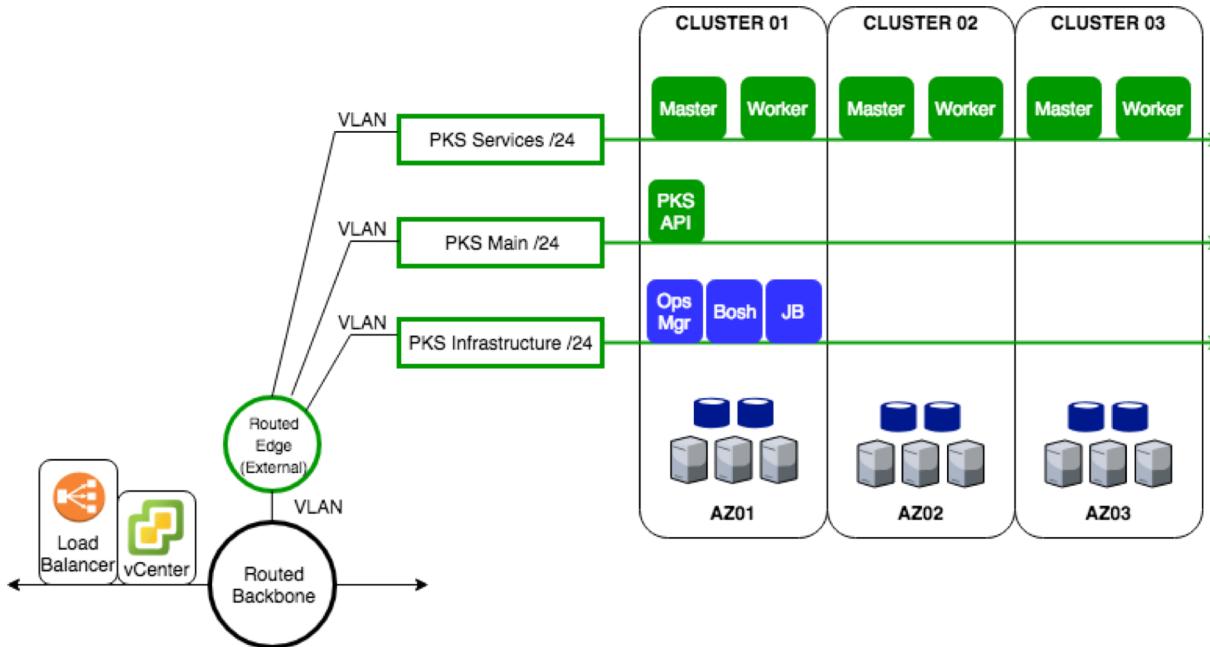
---

# Reference Architectures

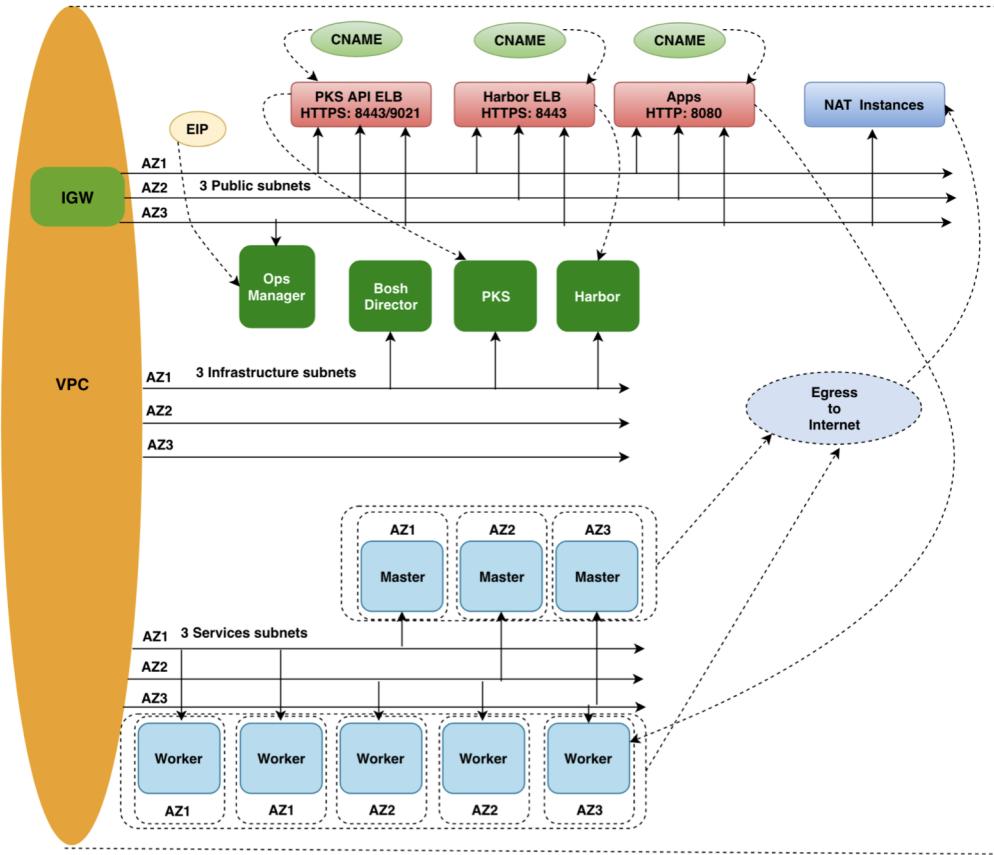
# Reference Architecture vSphere w/ NSX-T



# Reference Architecture vSphere w/o NSX-T

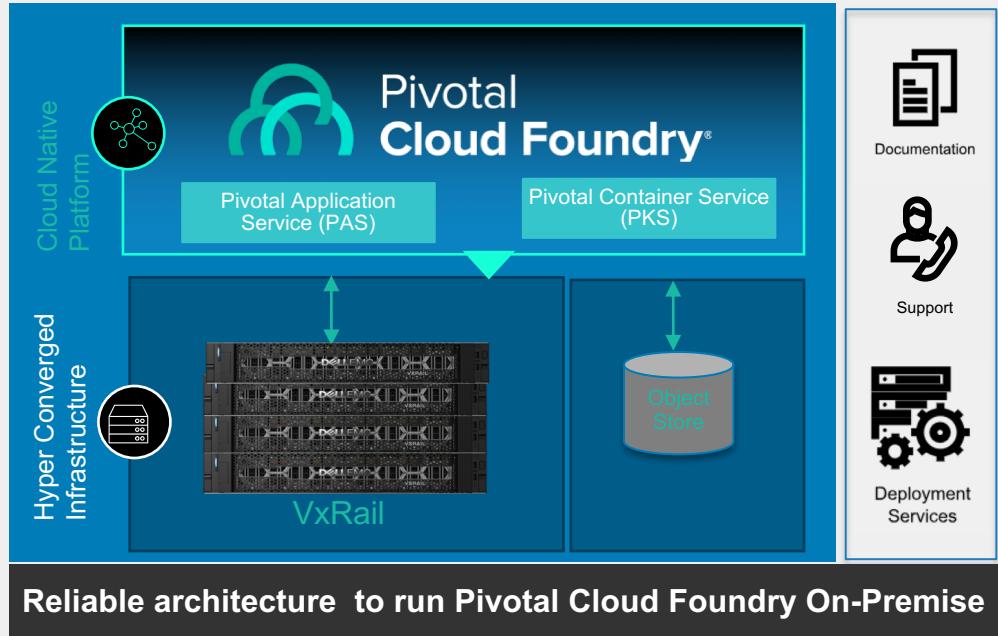


# Reference Architecture AWS



# Pivotal Ready Architecture

- Pivotal Cloud Foundry tested and **validated** on top of VxRail.
- Hyper-converged Infrastructure which provides robustness, ability to **scale** out and **ease of** lifecycle management
- Documentation and tools enables the **design** and **deploy** of the architecture **in a resilient and reliable way**.
- Product Support.
- Optional **service** can be leveraged by customers to deploy and manage the lifecycle of the Platform.



Deeper Dive

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# Workload Placement

# What workloads should run on PKS?

Stateful workloads

**MongoDB, PostgreSQL,  
Cassandra, Spark, Elastic Search**

Commercial (packaged) software

**Microsoft SQL Server**

Software distributed via Helm chart

**Apache Kafka**

Apps using non-standard port behavior

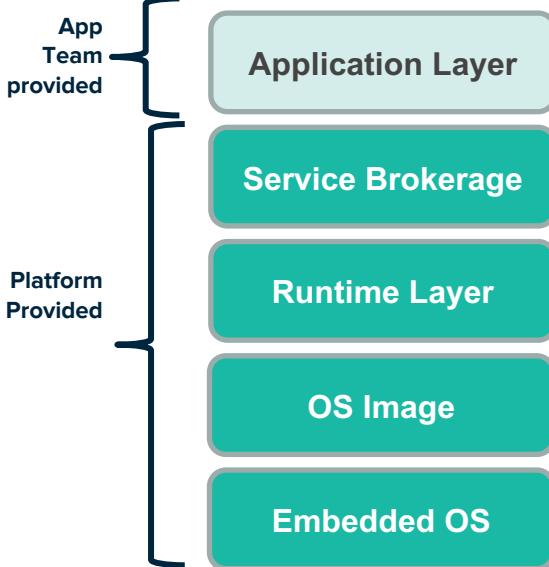
**Custom-built C++ app listening on  
3 ports**

Legacy, zero-factor, apps

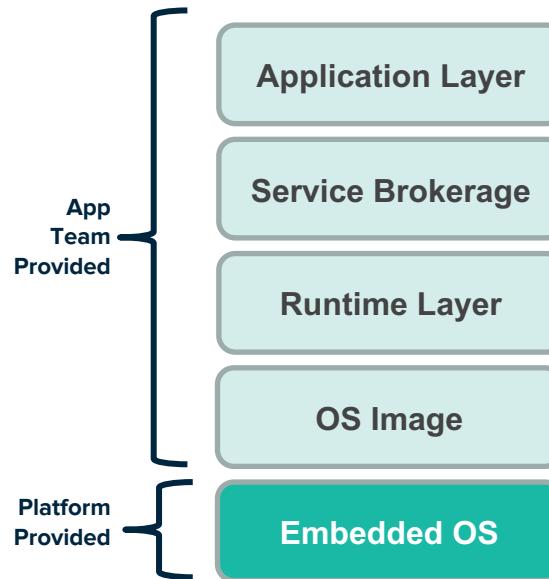
# Decide what you want to “own” from security perspective



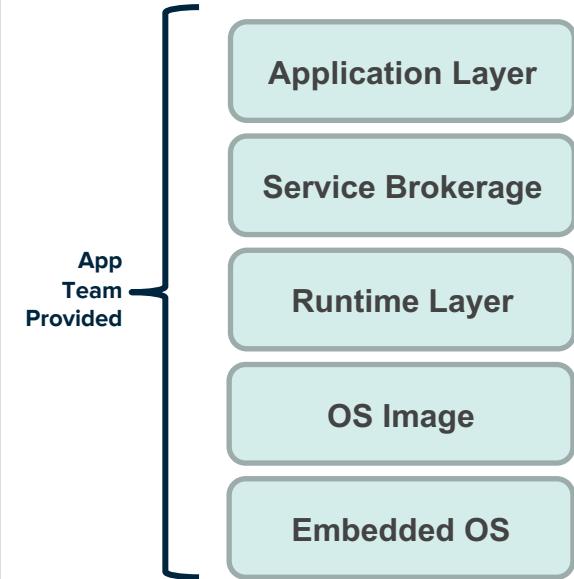
Pivotal  
Application Service™



Pivotal  
Container Service™



DIY k8s or container stack



# Comparing Spring Boot app deployment processes

## Spring Boot app deployed to **PKS**

- Compile Spring Boot app
- Choose base Docker image
- Author Dockerfile w/ app entrypoint
- Build Docker image
- Upload image to container registry
- Decide on JVM tuning parameters to use when starting pods
- Create kubernetes deployment config
- Use CI/CD tool or kubectl to apply kubernetes configuration and deploy pods
- Create service to expose pod for users
- Profit!

**Snowflake container images**  
**Governance enforced by corporate process**

## Spring Boot app deployed to **PAS**

- Compile Spring Boot app
- Create manifest.yml to describe the app
- Use CI/CD tool or cf push to deploy
- Profit!

**Standardized container images**  
**Governance enforced by the platform**

# Spring Boot k8s deployment

Step 1. Compile Spring Boot App



Step 2c. Update App entrypoint

```
FROM php:5.6-apache
Run alpine rebase
# Install the PHP extensions we need
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y libpng2-dev \
&& docker-php-ext-configure gd --with-png-dir=/usr/include/libpng2 \
&& docker-php-ext-install gd
RUN docker-php-ext-install mysqli
```

VOLUME /var/www/html

```
ENV WORDPRESS_VERSION 4.2.2
ENV WORDPRESS_UPGRADE_VERSION 4.2.2
ENV WORDPRESS_SHA1 2a7e07d7e0154e0a0a0f793a8a702211
```

A upstream version usually includes a wordpress\_nginx.gid file which grants permission to the user who runs the container. If you're using a different image, you may need to change the group id.

```
curl -o wordpress.tar.gz -S https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
tar -xzf wordpress.tar.gz
cd wordpress
cp .htaccess .htaccess.nginx
cp wp-content/themes/twentyseventeen/functions.php functions.nginx.php
chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html
```

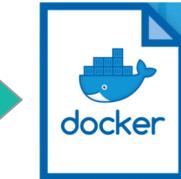
```
cp docker-entrypoint.sh /entrypoint.sh
```

Step 2. Author Dockerfile



ubuntu  
CentOS  
alpine

Step 2a. Choose Base Docker image  
Step 2b. Add required binaries

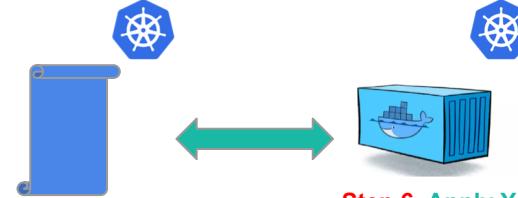


Step 3. Build Docker image

Step 8. User access app



Step 7. Create Service & expose POD to user



Step 6. Apply YAML and deploy POD in cluster



```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-nginx-webserver
spec:
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-nginx-webserver
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-nginx-webserver
          image: nginx:alpine
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          volumeMounts:
            - name: hostvol
              mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html
          volumes:
            - name: hostvol
              hostPath:
                path: /home/docker/my_yol
```

Step 5a. Provide JVM tuning parameters

Step 5b. Other config & env variables

Step 4a. docker push

Step 4b. Sign image

Step 4c. Scan image for vulnerabilities



Step 4. Upload image to Container Registry

Step 5c. Reference registry image to run

# Spring Boot PKS deployment

## Step 1. Compile Spring Boot App



## Step 2c. Update App entrypoint

```
FROM php:5.6-apache  
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y libpng2-dev  
&& docker-php-ext-configure gd --with-png-dir=/usr/include/libpng2  
&& docker-php-ext-install gdal  
RUN docker-php-ext-install mysqli
```

```
VOLUME /var/www/html  
ENV WORDPRESS_VERSION 4.2.2  
ENV WORDPRESS_UPSTREAM_VERSION 4.2.2  
ENV WORDPRESS_SHA1 2a7d7e1315ed4a0a0a094793a8a7a7221  
# A few extra variables included in .wp-config.php file to this plugin  
ENV curl -o wordpress.tar.gz SL https://wordpress.org  
ENV tar -xzf wordpress.tar.gz -C /var/www/html  
ENV rm wordpress.tar.gz  
ENV mv wordpress_4.2.2_slash_debian9_stretch_amd64 /var/www/html  
ENV chmod -R 777 www-data /var/www/html/wordpress
```

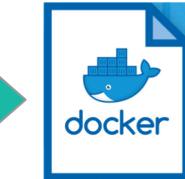
  

```
COPY docker-entrypoint.sh /entrypoint.sh
```

## Step 2. Author Dockerfile



- Step 2a. Choose Base Docker image  
Step 2b. Add required binaries



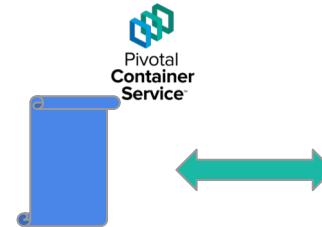
## Step 3. Build Docker image

## Step 8. User access app



CLI

## Step 4. Upload image to Harbor



## Step 7. Create Service & expose POD to user



## Step 6. Apply YAML and deploy POD in cluster

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1  
kind: Deployment  
metadata:  
  name: my-nginx-webserver  
spec:  
  replicas: 3  
  template:  
    metadata:  
      labels:  
        app: my-nginx-webserver  
    spec:  
      containers:  
      - name: my-nginx-webserver  
        image: nginx:alpine  
        ports:  
        - containerPort: 80  
        volumeMounts:  
        - name: hostvol  
          mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html  
          hostPath:  
            path: /home/docker/my-yol
```

## Step 5. Author K8s Deployment YAML

```
Step 5a. Provide JVM tuning parameters  
Step 5b. Other config & env variables
```

## Step 5c. Reference registry image to run

# Spring Boot PAS deployment

## Step 1. Compile App



## Step 2a. Update App details

```
FROM php:5.6-apache
RUN alpine curl
# install the PHP extensions we need
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y libpng2-dev \
    && docker-php-ext-configure gd --with-png-dir=/usr \
    && docker-php-ext-install gd
RUN docker-php-ext-install mysqli

VOLUME /var/www/html

# The WORDPRESS_VERSION 4.2.2
# The WORDPRESS_UPSTREAM_VERSION 4.2.2
# The WORDPRESS_SHA1 dfa7a7e07e15edea0a0f793a1a7a2111

# upstream partially includes /wordpress, so this gives
# curl -o wordpress.tar.gz -S https://wordpress.org/
# curl -o "WORDPRESS.tar.gz" "wordpress.tar.gz" -S https://wordpress.org/
# tar -xzf WORDPRESS.tar.gz -C /var/www/html/ \
#     && rm wordpress.tar.gz \
#     && chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress

COPY docker-entrypoint.sh /entrypoint.sh
```

## Step 2. Author Manifest file



## Step 3. User access app



# Comparing Spring Boot app deployment processes

**Deploying a Microservice onto Kubernetes (Minikube)**

```
kubectl create -f src/main/kubernetes/configmap.yaml
kubectl create secret generic mysecret --dry-run=client --from-literal=dbusername=sa --from-literal=dbpassword=totallynotsecure
[minikube] ~ % kubectl get secrets mysecret -o yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: mysecret
spec:
  type:Opaque
  data:
    activeprofiler: k8s
    myparameter: my parameter value
    youhostis: OnMinikube
    vcapapplication:
      application_name: "pcfspringboot-demo"
      ...
      [redacted]
```

**config manifest**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: myconfigmap
data:
  activeprofiler: k8s
  myparameter: my parameter value
  youhostis: OnMinikube
  vcapapplication:
    ...
    [redacted]
```

**service manifest**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: myservice
spec:
  ports:
    type: NodePort
    port: 8080 # expose this service on port 8080
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 8080
    selector:
      app: springboot-demo
```

missing a browser friendly route for the outside world to use...

**database manifest**

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: mysql
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 3306
      protocol: TCP
      selector:
        app: mysql
  ...
  [redacted]
  annotations:
    scheduler: false
  selector:
    app: mysql
  spec:
    replicas: 1
    selector:
      app: mysql
    template:
      metadata:
        labels:
          app: mysql
      spec:
        containers:
          - name: database
            image: mysql:5.6
            resources:
              requests:
                cpu: 1
                memory: 1Gi
              limits:
                cpu: 1
                memory: 1Gi
            ports:
              - containerPort: 3306
            env:
              - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
                valueFrom:
                  secretKeyRef:
                    name: mysecret
                    key: databasepassword
              - name: MYSQL_USER
                valueFrom:
                  secretKeyRef:
```

you need to create and maintain the database and other resources your application needs

in this case a MySQL database (singleton, not HA) is being added for testing purposes

**app manifest**

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: mydeployment
  labels:
    name: mydeployment
  spec:
    app: springboot-demo
    replicas: 1
    minReadySeconds: 60
    progressDeadlineSeconds: 300
    selector:
      matchLabels:
        app: springboot-demo
    strategy:
      rollingUpdates:
        maxSurge: 10%
        maxUnavailable: 0%
      type: RollingUpdate
    template:
      metadata:
        annotations:
          scheduler: false
        labels:
          app: springboot-demo
        spec:
          containers:
            - name: springboot-demo
              image: benwilcock/pcfspringboot-demo:0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
              ports:
                - containerPort: 8080
              protocol: TCP
              livenessProbe:
                httpGet:
                  path: /health
                  port: 8080
                initialDelaySeconds: 10
                timeoutSeconds: 10
                periodSeconds: 60
                failureThreshold: 3
              readinessProbe:
                httpGet:
                  path: /health
                  port: 8080
                initialDelaySeconds: 30
                periodSeconds: 10
```

includes a basic form of blue green deployment as a standard feature

Takes about an  
2hrs to  
configure and  
run an app

**Deploying a Microservice onto PCF**

```
cf create-service p-config-server standard config -c config-server-setup.json
cf create-service cleardb spark mysql
cf create-service cloudant lemur rabbit
cf create-service p-service-registry standard registry
cf create-service rediscloud gumb redis
cf create-service p-circuit-breaker-dashboard standard breaker
```

**app manifest**

```
applications:
  - name: pcf-springboot-demo
    timeout: 180
    memory: 1G
    disk_quota: 1G
    path: build/libs/pcf-springboot-demo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
  services:
    - mysql
    - rabbit
    - config
    - registry
    - redis
    - breaker
```

cf push  
cf scale -i 3

**Pivotal Cloud Foundry**

Takes about 5 mins to  
configure and run an  
app

databases and other services  
come from the built in  
marketplace, so no need to  
maintain these yourself

connection details and  
creds are generated  
automatically

no built in  
management of  
offer secrets  
as yet

no blue/green  
as standard

Deploying a Microservice onto PCF

```
cl create-service p-config-server standard config -c config-server-setup.json  
cl create-service p-datalake-spark mysql  
cl create-service p-dataflow-leader rabbit  
cl create-service p-dataflow-safety standard registry  
cl create-service p-elasticsearch standard redis  
cl create-service p-circuit-breaker-dashboard standard breaker
```

app manifest

 Pivotal  
Cloud Foundry

Takes about 5 mins to  
configure and run an  
app

databases and other services comes from the built in marketplace, so no need to maintain these yourself

connection details and credentials are generated automatically

Deploying a Microservice onto Kubernetes (Minikube)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: myconfigmap
data:
  activeservers: k8s
  myparametername: my parameter value
  yourhosts: Minikube
  vcapapplication:
    {
      "application_name": "pit-springgoos-demo"
    }

```

database manifest

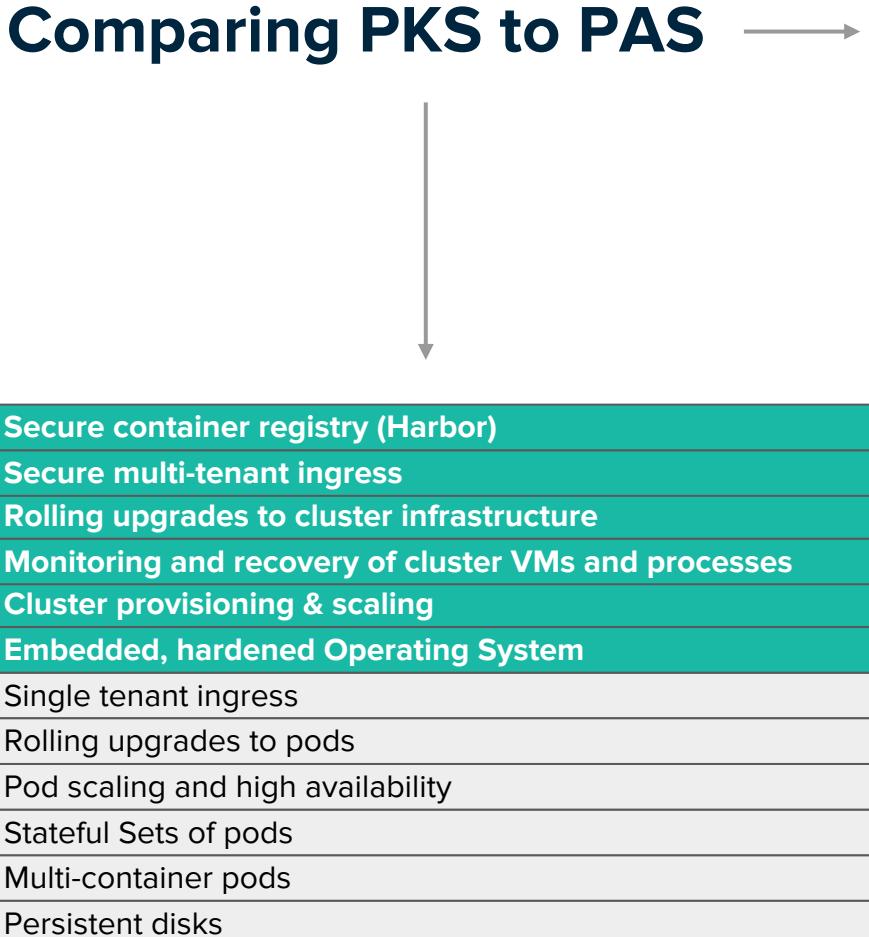
```
name: mysql
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 3306
      protocol: TCP
  selector:
    app: mysql
  ->
    service: mysql
    endpoints: <service>
```

in this case a MySQL database (singleton, not HA) is being added for testing purposes.

Subject 1 week 4 assignment (Individual work)

Takes about an  
2hrs to  
configure and  
run an app

# Comparing PKS to PAS



Secure container registry (Harbor)	Native .NET and Windows support
Secure multi-tenant ingress	Built-in managed services for RabbitMQ, MySQL, PCC
Rolling upgrades to cluster infrastructure	Spring Cloud Services
Monitoring and recovery of cluster VMs and processes	Multi-tenancy through Orgs, Spaces, and Quotas
Cluster provisioning & scaling	IdM components for OAuth, SAML, LDAP
Embedded, hardened Operating System	Marketplace and secure service bindings
Single tenant ingress	Built in load balancing with flexible route bindings
Rolling upgrades to pods	Metrics and aggregated logging
Pod scaling and high availability	Droplets automatically created by buildpacks
Stateful Sets of pods	Interceptable routes with Route Services
Multi-container pods	Secure container registry (Harbor or Blob Store)
Persistent disks	Secure multi-tenant ingress (Go Router)
	Rolling upgrades to cluster infrastructure
	Monitoring and recovery of cluster VMs and processes
	Cluster provisioning and scaling
	Embedded, hardened Operating System
	Single tenant ingress (Go Router + Isolation Segments)
	Rolling upgrades to containers (blue/green deploy)
	Container scaling and high availability
-	-
-	-
	Persistent disks (Volume Services)



# Pivotal®

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## Transforming How The World Builds Software