# Containers, Cloud Native Computing, DevOps

Oxford University
Software Engineering
Programme
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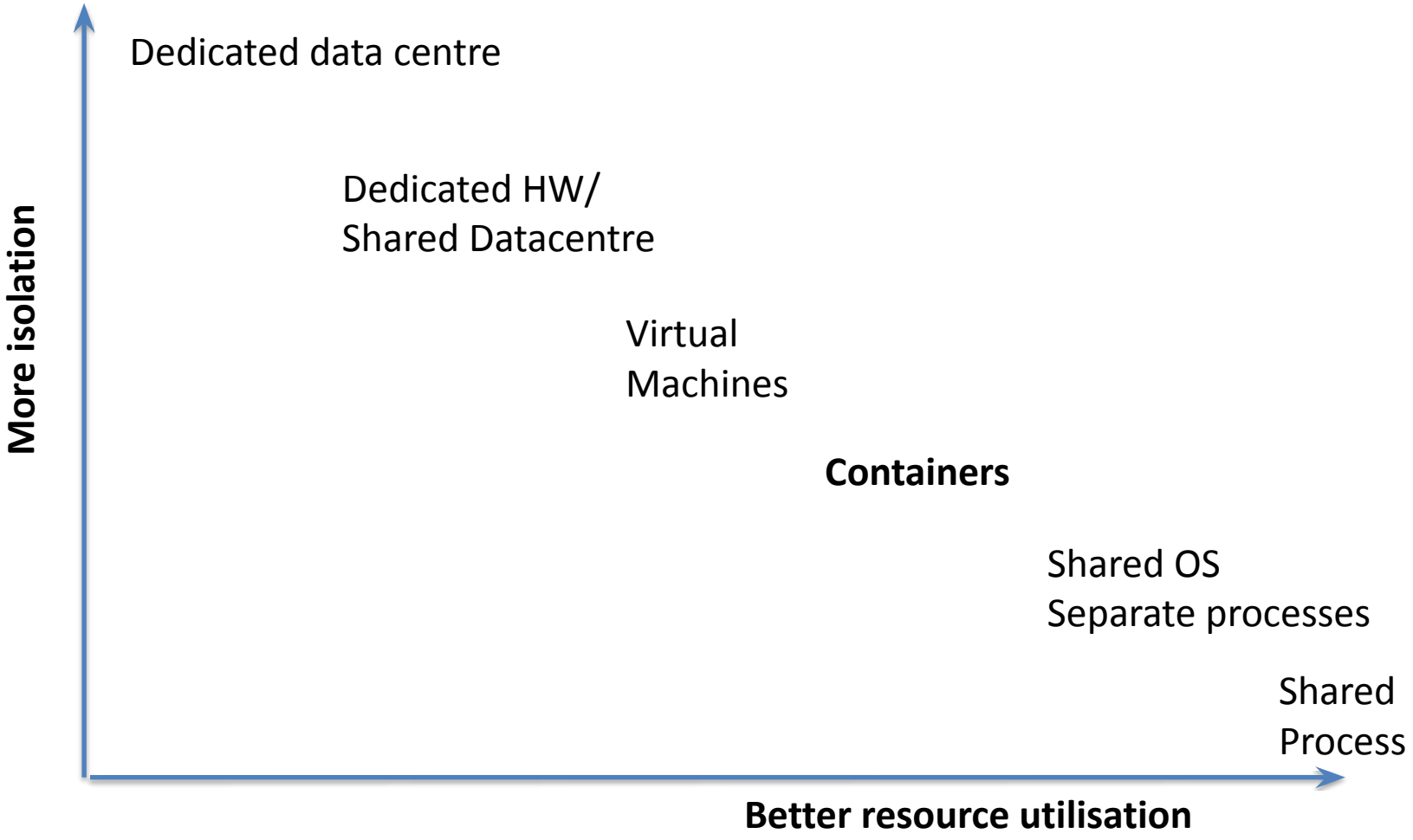
# Sharing of resources vs Isolation



# Lightweight Virtualization history

- zSystems Virtual Servers from late 1990s
  - (the mainframe really did do everything first)
- Solaris Zones
- AIX Workload Partitions
- FreeBSD Jail
- …

# What is a Container?

- A lightweight virtual server
  - Running within an Operating System
  - Providing various levels of isolation and control
  - E.g. Disk isolation and control
  - Network isolation
  - CPU and memory controls

# Containers at Google

- Every GMail session is a container
  - Try doing an export and then searching your email ☺️
- "Everything runs in a container"
- **2 billion** containers launched a week
- Borg
  - **Any** Google developer can instantiate their code in **10,000 instances** any time they want
  - Takes about 5 minutes to start that many
  - Never exactly 10,000 because of failures

# Cloud Native Computing Foundation

- A new definition of “Cloud Native”
  - Container Packaged
  - Dynamically Managed
  - Micro-Service oriented

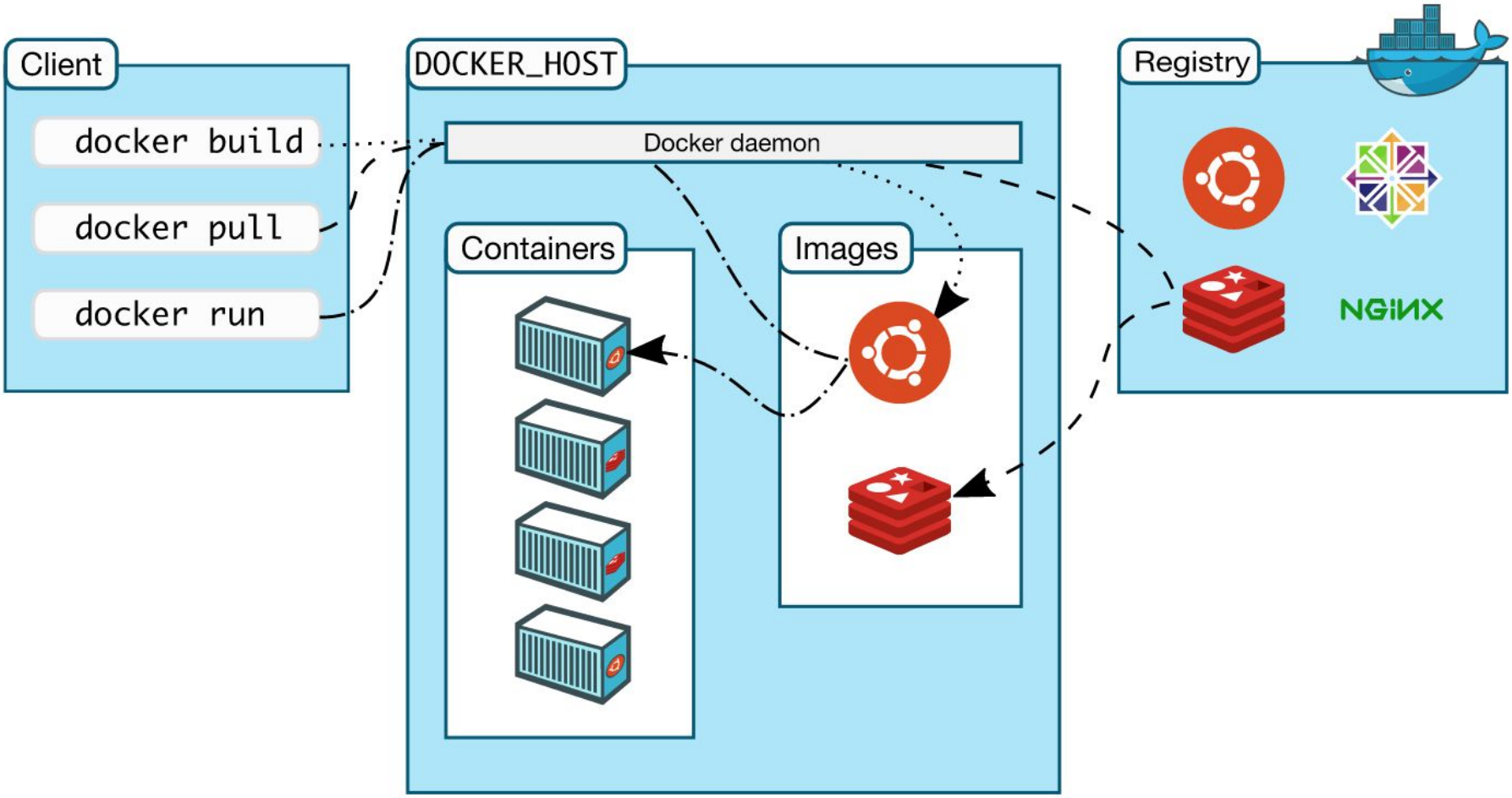
# Docker on top of Containers

- Docker adds several things to LXC and containerization:
  - Copy on write filesystem
    - Layered images and the ability to extend machines easily
  - Simple textual config file
  - Portable deployment across machines
    - Creating an ecosystem of images
  - Application centric
    - Each VM is a process (roughly speaking)
  - Plus others (auto-build, etc)

# Why Docker?

- The *ecosystem* has created a *network effect*
- Metcalfe's Law states
  - the value of a telecommunications network is proportional to the square of the number of connected users of the system
- There is surely a corollary for ecosystems

# How does Docker work?



# Dockerfile

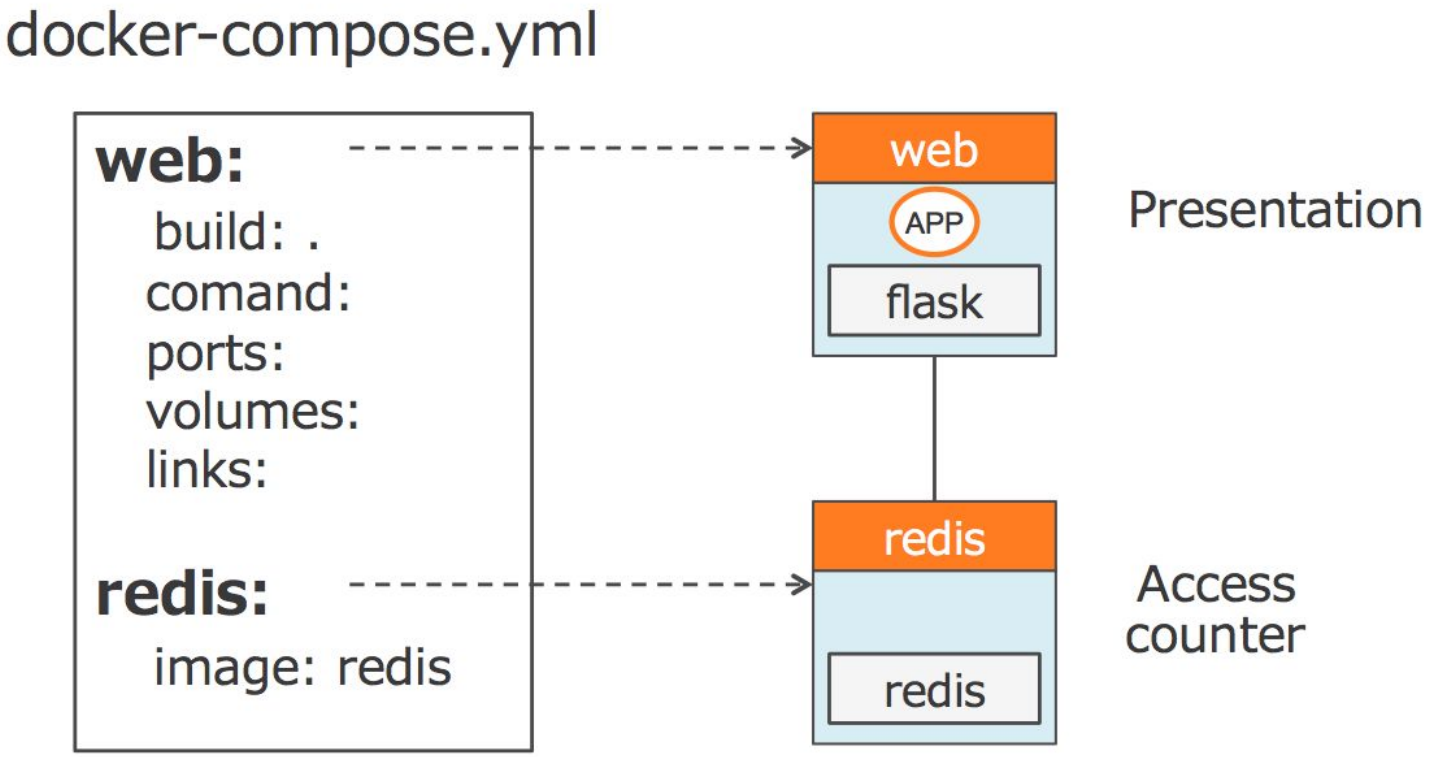
```
FROM alpine
RUN apk --update add python py-pip && \
    pip install --upgrade pip && \
    mkdir -p /home/root/python && \
    pip install kafka && \
    pip install httplib2

COPY tflrepub.py /home/root/python/

WORKDIR /home/root/python/

ENTRYPOINT python tflrepub.py
```

# Some simple Docker commands

- apt-get install docker.io
- docker pull ubuntu
- docker run –t –i ubuntu /bin/bash
- docker ps
- docker commit funky_freo image
- docker push image

# Docker Compose

- How to create a set of containers that work together



# docker-compose.yml

```
version: '2'

services:
  zookeeper:
      build:
        context: .
        dockerfile: Dockerfile-zookeeper
      ports:
          - "2181:2181"
  kafka:
      build:
          context: .
          dockerfile: Dockerfile-kafka
      ports:
          - "9092:9092"
      networks:
          default:
              aliases:
                  - kafka.freo.me
      depends_on:
          - zookeeper
```

# Cloud Orchestration

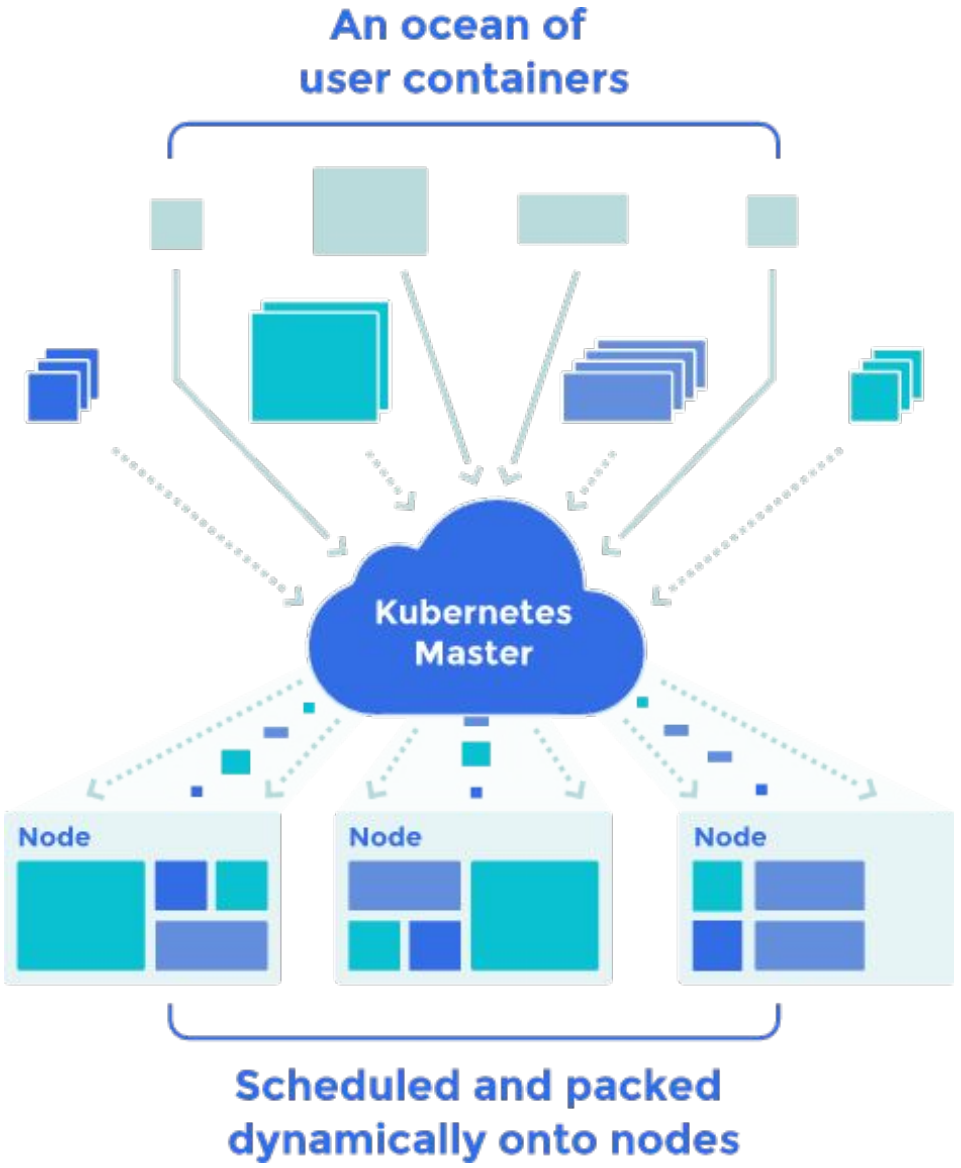
- What does an Operating System do?
  - Manages processes
  - Co-ordinates the processes access to resources
    - CPUs
    - Memory
    - Disk
    - Devices
  - Fairness and priority between processes

# Datacenter Operating System
## aka Container Orchestration

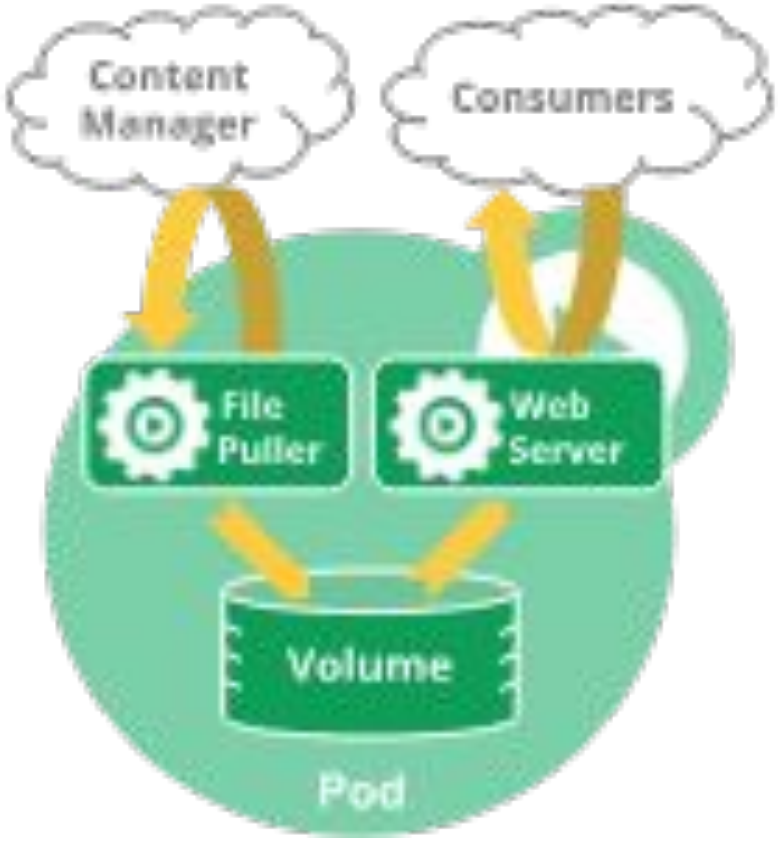
- Manages the placement of containers
  - Access to resources
  - Configuration and networking
  - Moves containers
  - Load balances across containers
- Effectively creating a single OS across a cloud
  - Containers vs Processes

# Kubernetes

- Open Source cluster management of containers
- From Google, but separate from the Borg project



# Pods




A Pod encapsulates an application container (or, in some cases, multiple containers), storage resources, a unique network IP, and options that govern how the container(s) should run.

A Pod represents a unit of deployment: a single instance of an application in Kubernetes, which might consist of either a single container or a small number of containers that are tightly coupled and that share resources.

# Services

- An abstract exposure of pods
- Pods die and are recreated, replicated

"A Kubernetes Service is an abstraction which defines a logical set of Pods and a policy by which to access them"

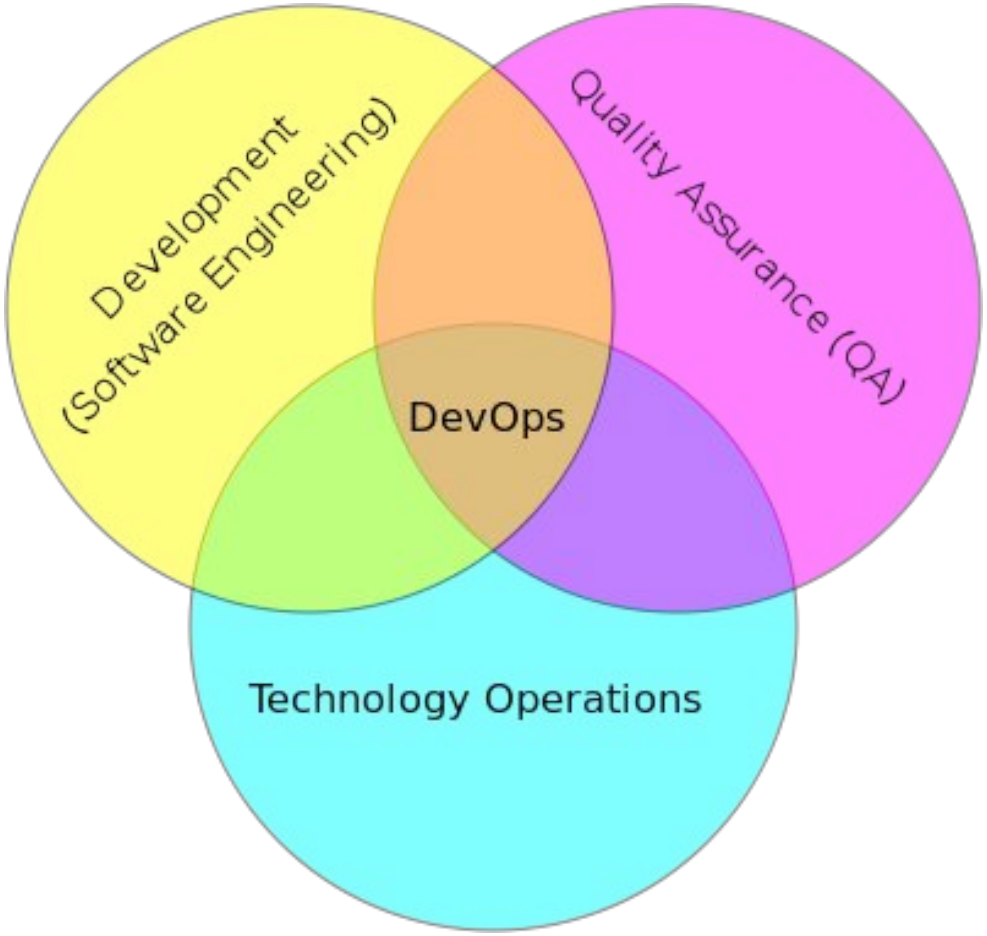
# Volumes

- A persistent virtual disk that belongs to a Pod
- Shares data between containers
- Lives longer than a container, but no longer than the pod

# Namespaces

- A virtual cluster
- Names must be unique inside namespaces, can be the same across different namespaces

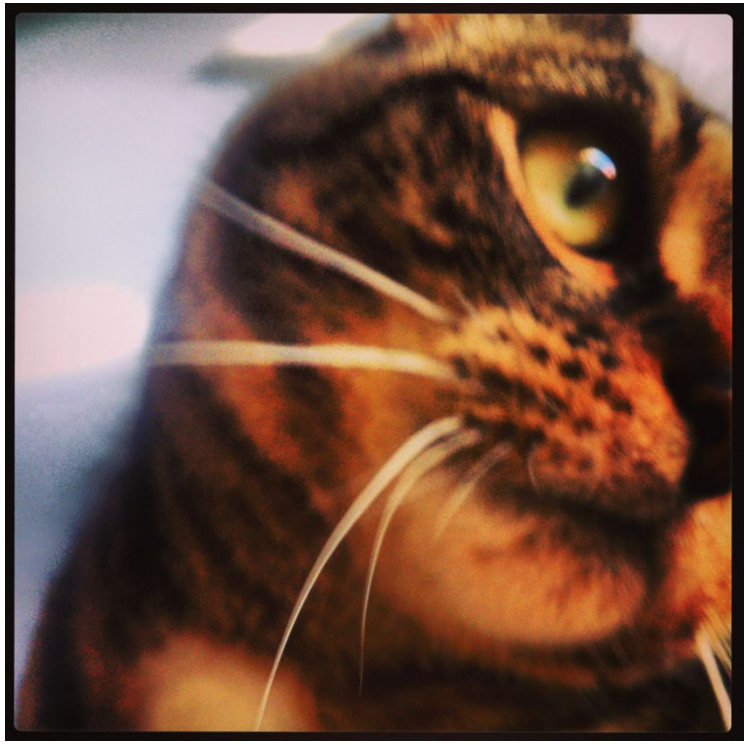
# DevOps

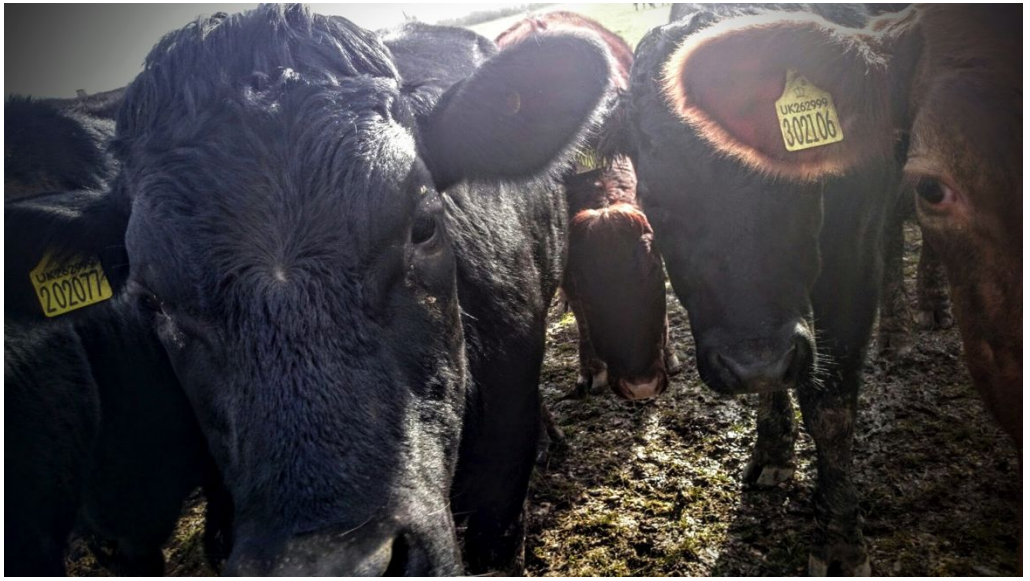


# DevOps

- DevOps is the codification of the interface between Development and Operations
  - Agile
  - Repeatable
  - Collaborative
  - Versioned
  - Automated

# Kittens vs Cattle
# (An unpleasant but effective analogy)

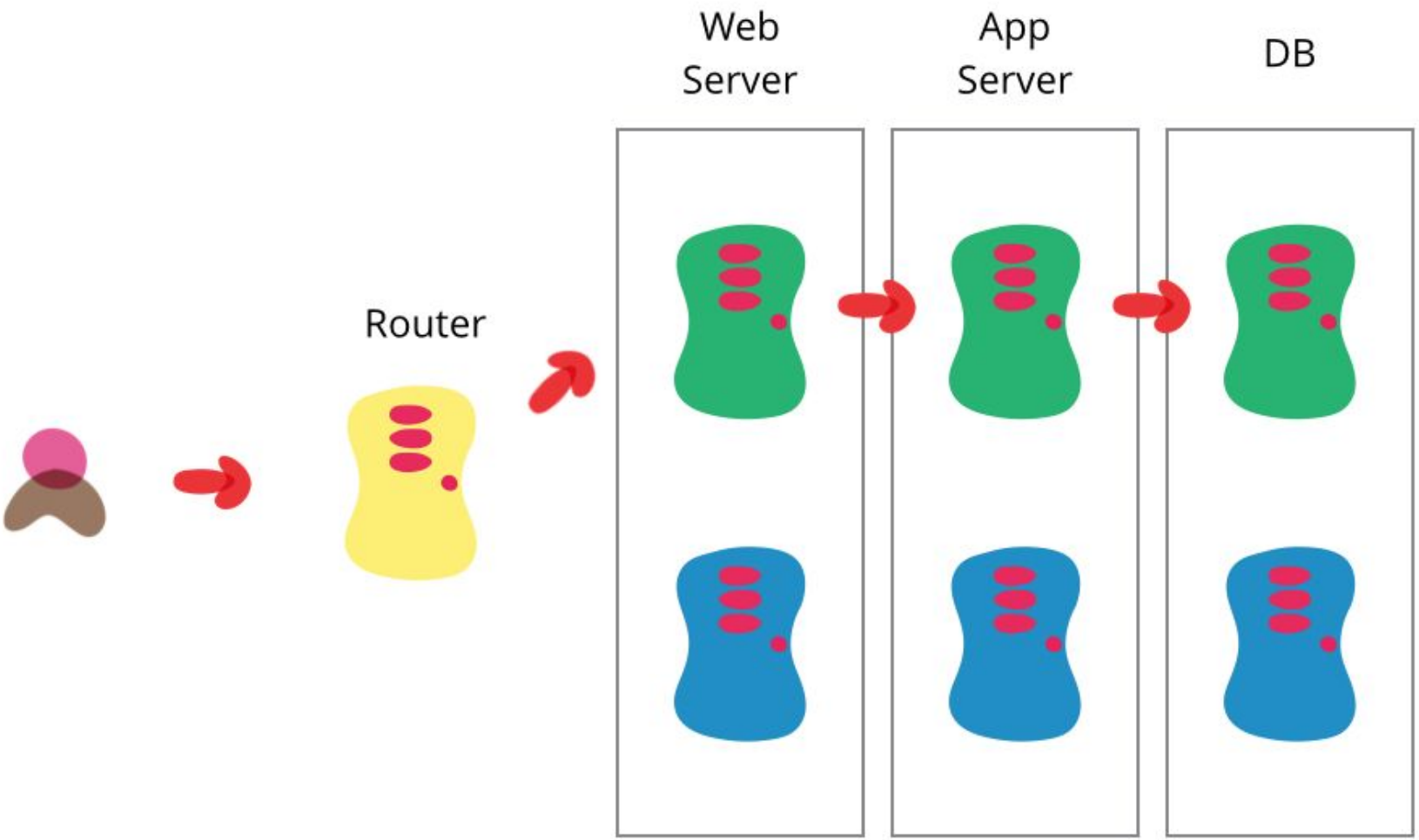




# Immutability

- Never change a running server
- Only create a new one that is better
- Track the changes in a version control model

# Blue Green Deployment




http://martinfowler.com/bliki/BlueGreenDeployment.html

# DevOps and Docker

- Docker is a key DevOps tool
- Speeds up the creation of repeatable deployments
- Consistency between development, test and production
- Versioned repository
- Works with Chef, Puppet, etc

What can be described and observed, can be automated and operated

https://www.weave.works/blog/gitops-git-push-all-the-things

# GitOps

- Infrastructure as Code
- Terraform + Deployment + Containers + Build
- Everything is in Git
  - Any change to the infrastructure is a Pull Request

# The Twelve-Factor App

## Introduction

In the modern era, software is commonly delivered as a service: called *web apps*, or *software-as-a-service*. The twelve-factor app is a methodology for building software-as-a-service apps that:

- Use **declarative** formats for setup automation, to minimize time and cost for new developers joining the project;
- Have a **clean contract** with the underlying operating system, offering **maximum portability** between execution environments;
- Are suitable for **deployment** on modern **cloud platforms**, obviating the need for servers and systems administration;
- **Minimize divergence** between development and production, enabling **continuous deployment** for maximum agility;
- And can **scale up** without significant changes to tooling, architecture, or development practices.

The twelve-factor methodology can be applied to apps written in any programming language, and which use any combination of backing services (database, queue, memory cache, etc).

http://12factor.net

# 12 Factor Apps

- Codebase
  - One codebase in revision control, many deploys
- Dependencies
  - Explicity define and declare
- Config
  - Store config in the environment
- Backing Services
  - Treat as attached resources
- Build, Release, Run
  - Strictly separate
- Processes
  - Execute the app as stateless processes
- Port Binding
  - Export services via port binding
- Concurrency
  - Scale out via processes
- Disposability
  - Fast startup and graceful shutdown
- Dev/Prod Parity
  - Keep dev/staging/prod as similar as possible
- Logs
  - Treat logs as event streams
- Admin Processes
  - Run admin/mgmt tasks as one-off processes

# Summary

- Docker and the Container model
  - Lightweight virtualization and repeatability
  - Blue Green deployment
  - “Warehouse Scale” computing