

Just enough Docker

Modernize your traditional applications and more



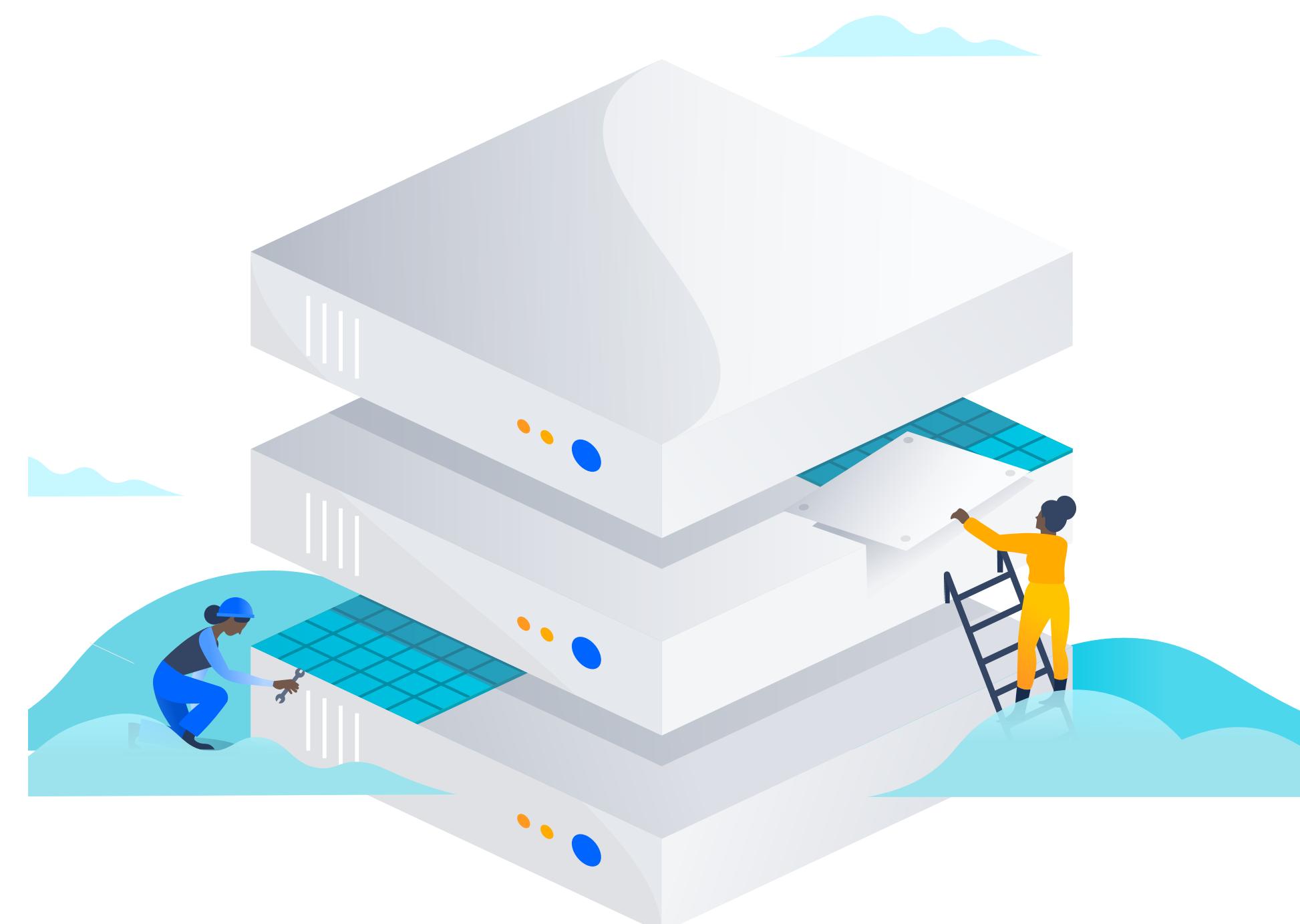
RAMIRO BERRELLEZA | ARCHITECT | @RBERRELLEZA

PABLO CHICO DE GUZMÁN | SENIOR SOFTWARE ENGINEER | @CHICO_DE_GUZMAN

**Opinions are our own, they
don't represent the views of
our employers**

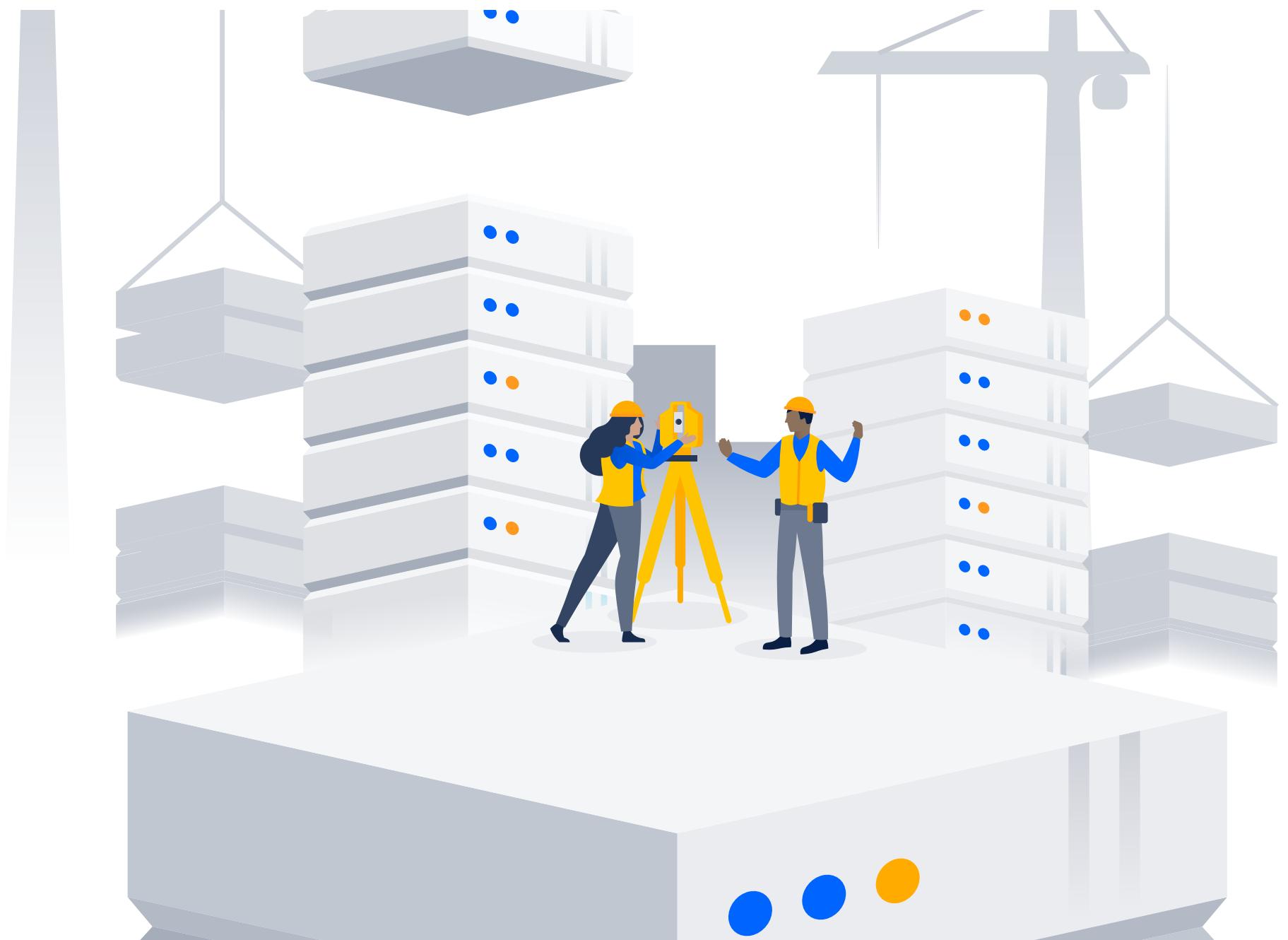


Legacy Application



Manual infrastructure

Physical server.



Manual operations

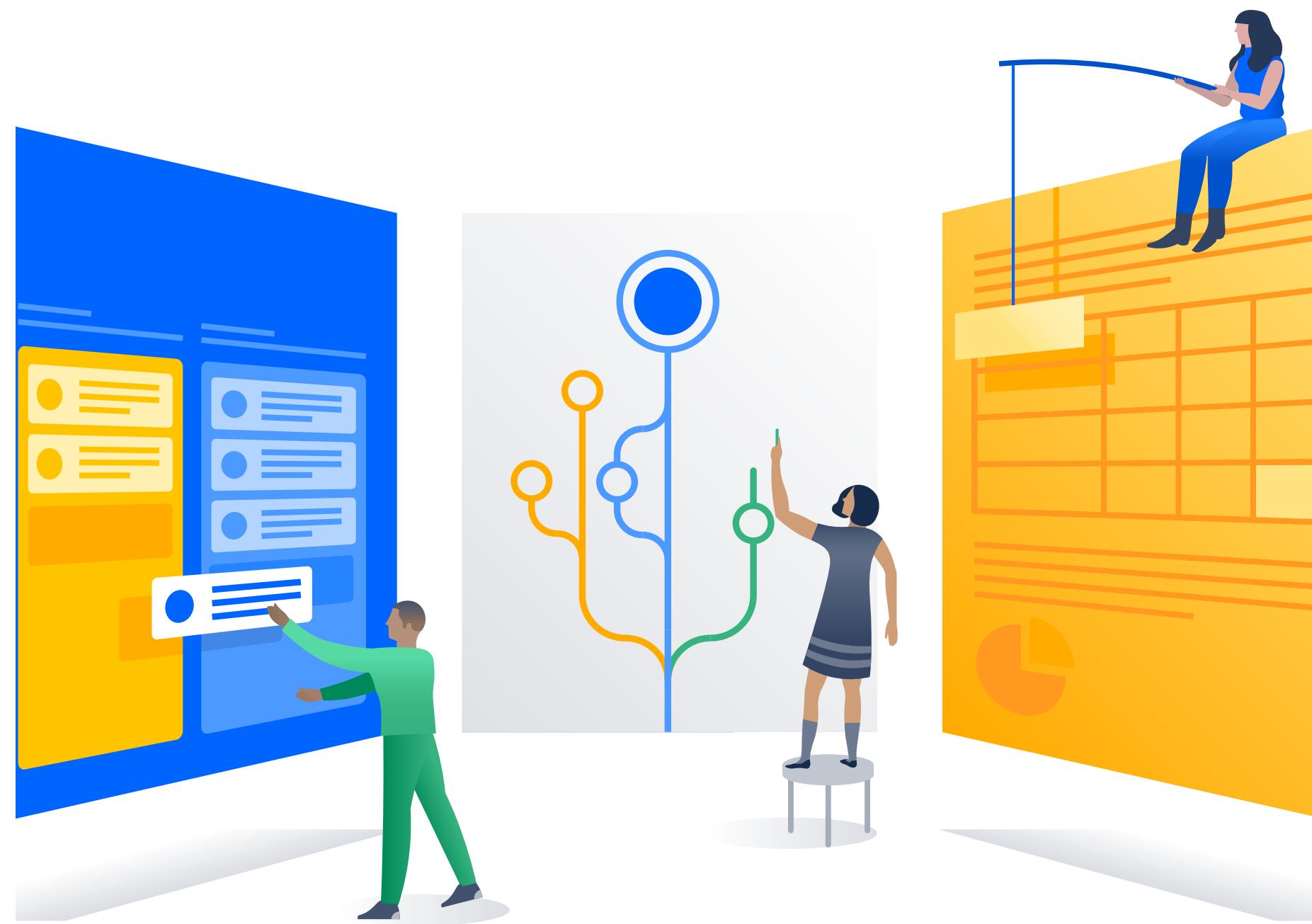
Deployment, upgrade and troubleshooting is all done manually by the application administrator.



Not Replicable

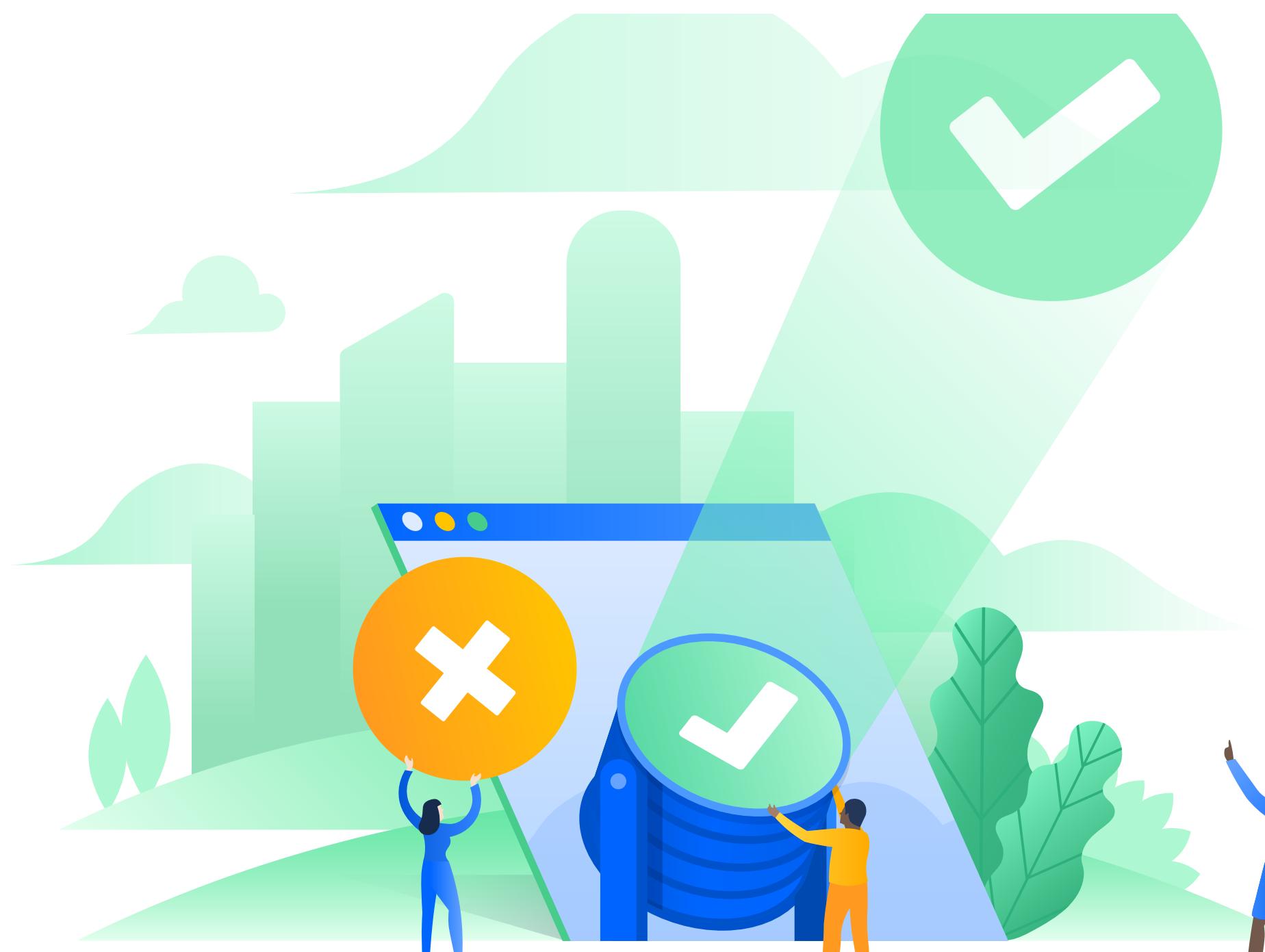
Can't create new environments automatically.

Cloud Application



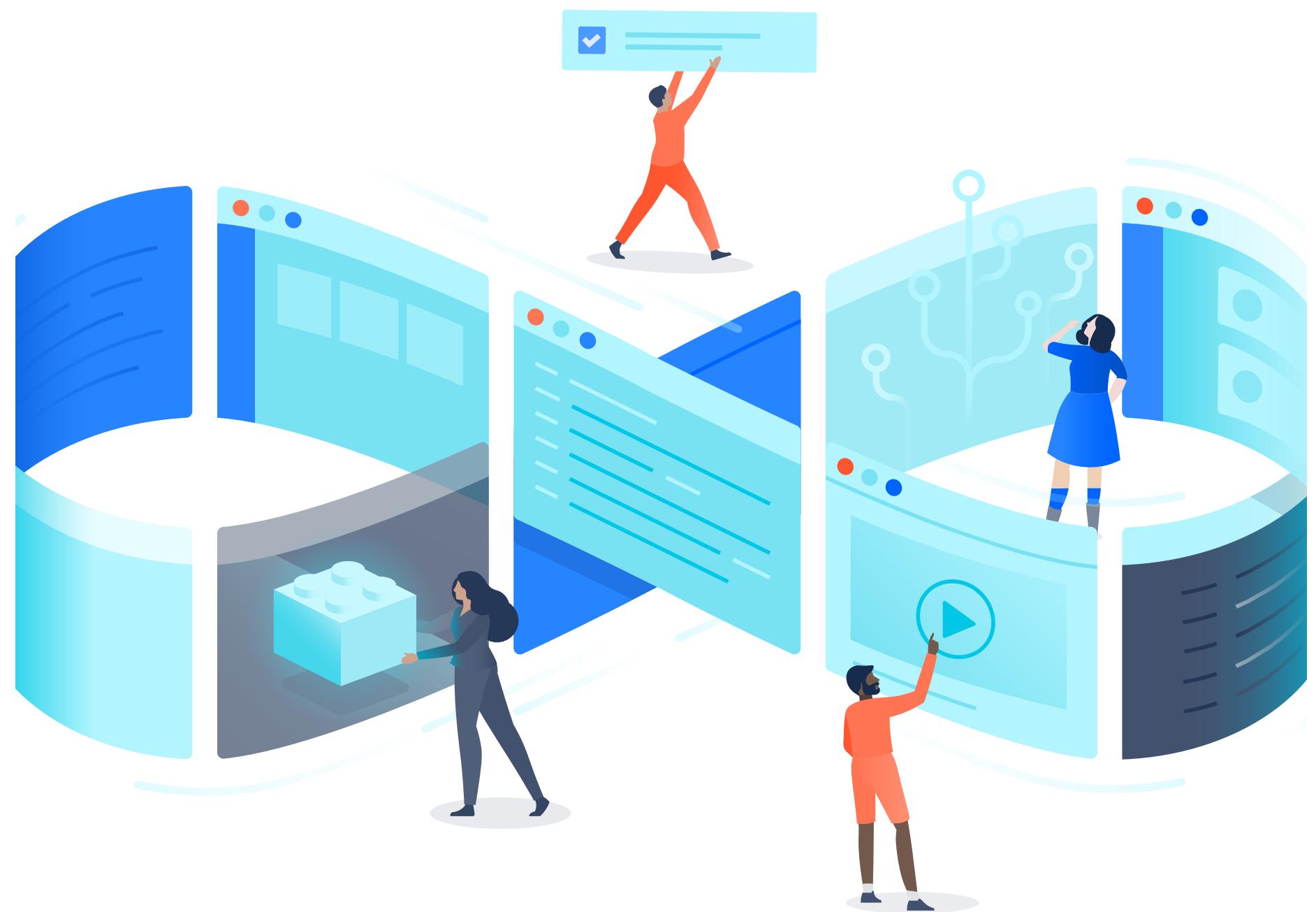
Automated infra

Infrastructure and application can be deployed automatically via scripts (e.g. cloud formation templates).



Replicable

Application can be deployed to different environments, automatically tested via Jenkins, Bamboo or similar CI/CD system.



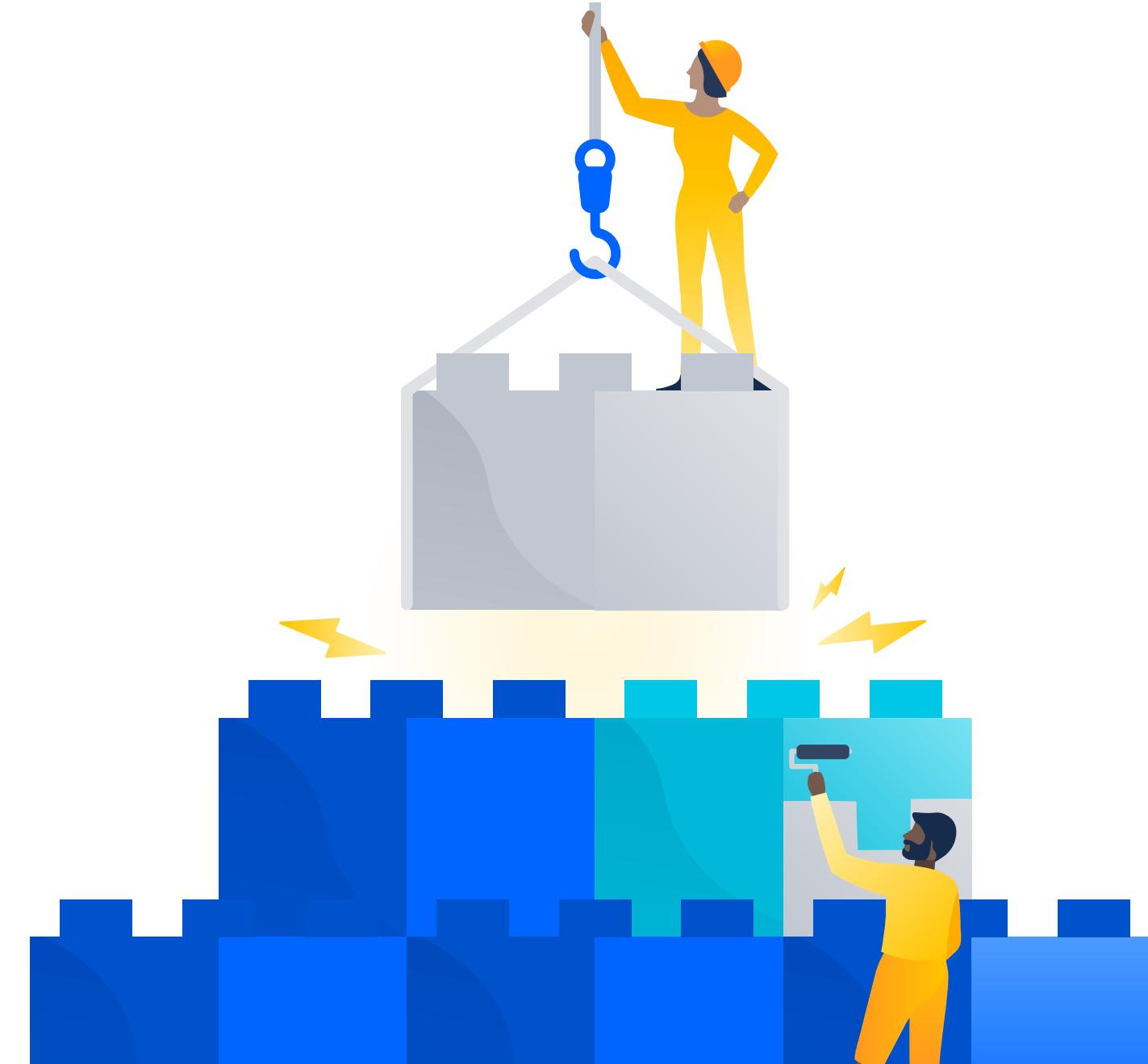
Highly available

Leverages different cloud services
(Load balancer, scaling groups,
dynamic DNS) to always be online.



Not Portable
Works in my machine!

Containerized Application



Container Runtime

Unifying dev, ci, stage and prod environments.



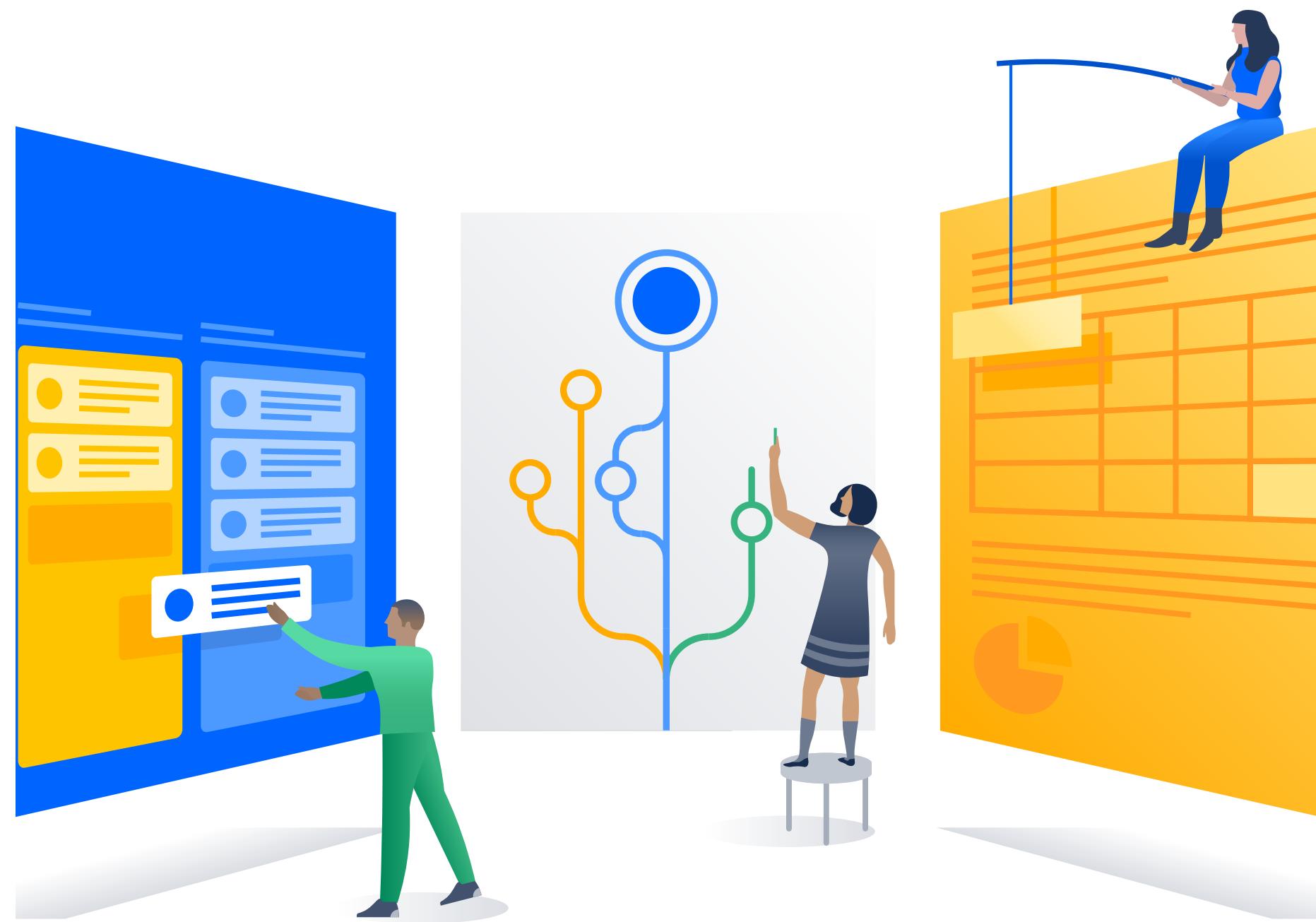
Container Images

Can be easily distributed across machines.



Lightweight

You can run a lot of containers on a single machine.



Automated deploys

How do we deploy our container-based application to the cloud?

Good practices



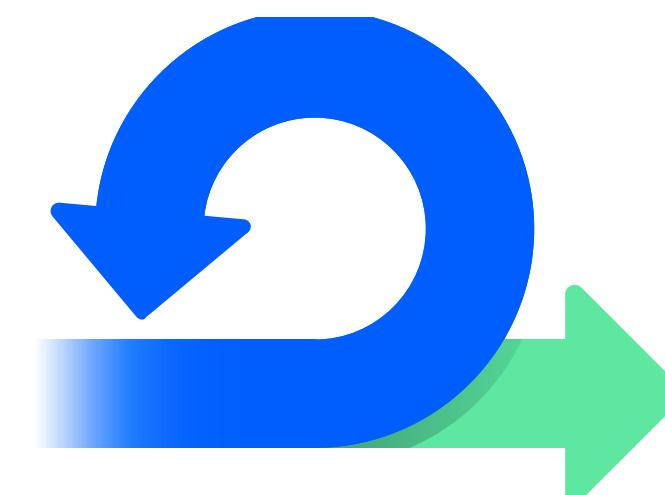
Replicable

Test, stage and prod
are the same



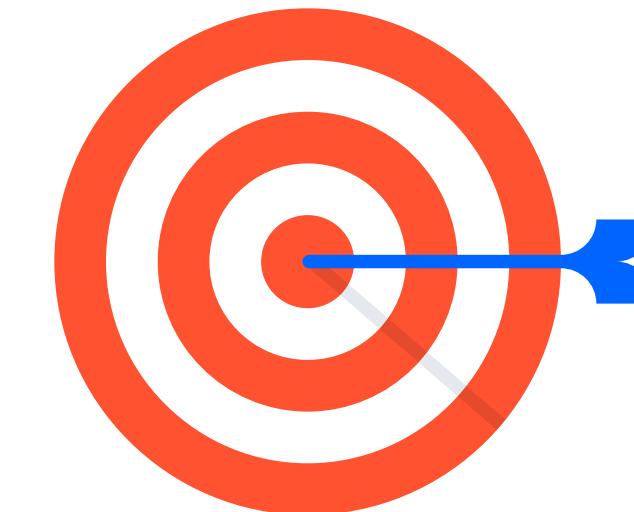
Immutable

Once deployed it
doesn't change



Available

Always online. Like
water.



Traceable

Health and status at
a glance

Supported by Google's
internal systems
environments
supports multiple cloud and bare-metal
00% **Open source**, written in Go
ge applications, not machines

Google Cloud

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:GoogleCloudKubernetes.jpg>



**Kubernetes is not a
deployment tool for
containers, it's a different
development paradigm**



**Kubernetes' main strength is
optimizing your
infrastructure utilization, but
at a cost**





But Kubernetes is not the only way. There are ways better suited for most use cases

For most use cases, we can
use cloud native features to
manage and deploy our
applications

**Cloud providers are very
robust orchestrators, well fit
for containerized applications**

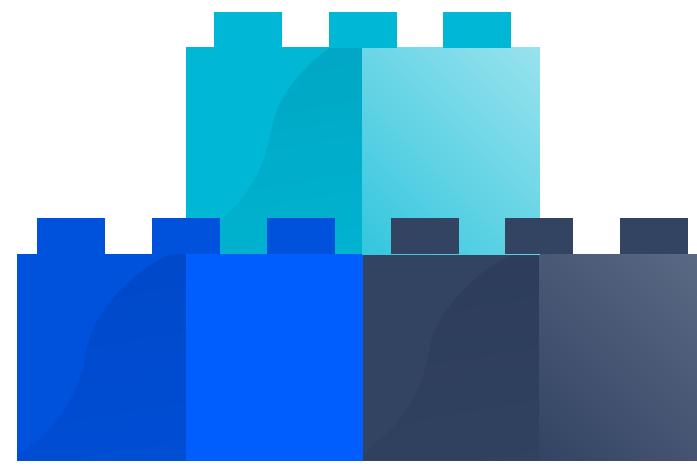


Cloud Containerized Application

VMs are the prime deployment unit for cloud, it integrates well and is secure

A container in a VM gives us
the best of all worlds:
replicable, immutable,
available and traceable

Good practices



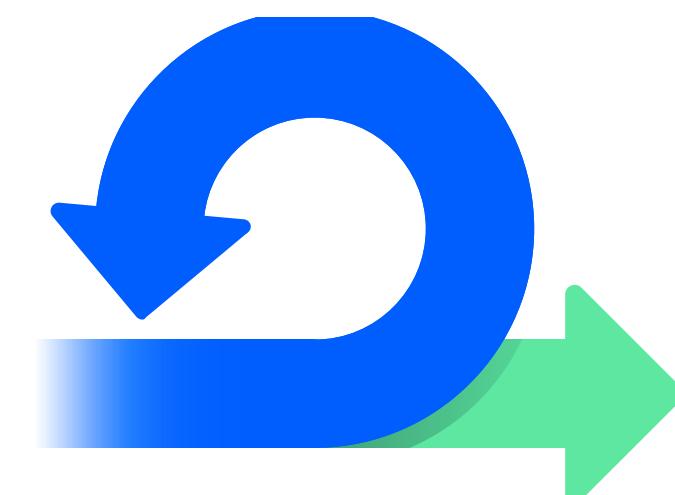
Replicable

Test, stage and prod
are the same.



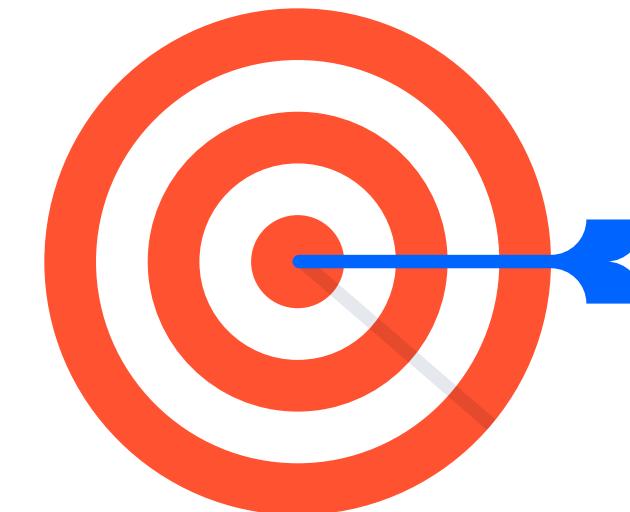
Immutable

Once deployed it
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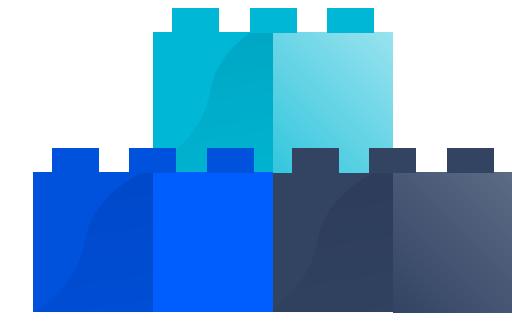
Available

Always online. Like
water.



Traceable

Health and status at
a glance.

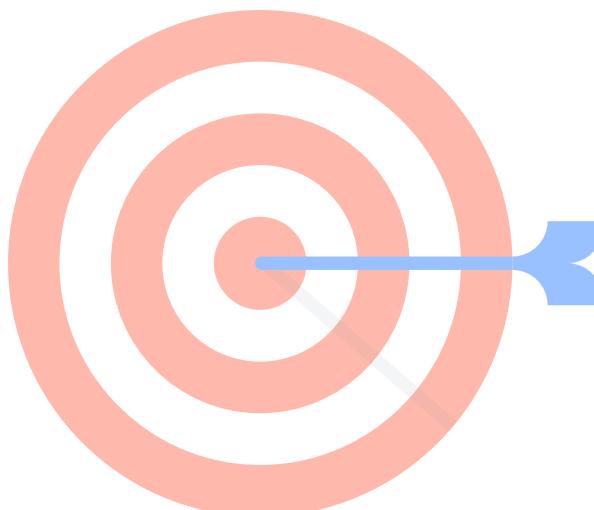
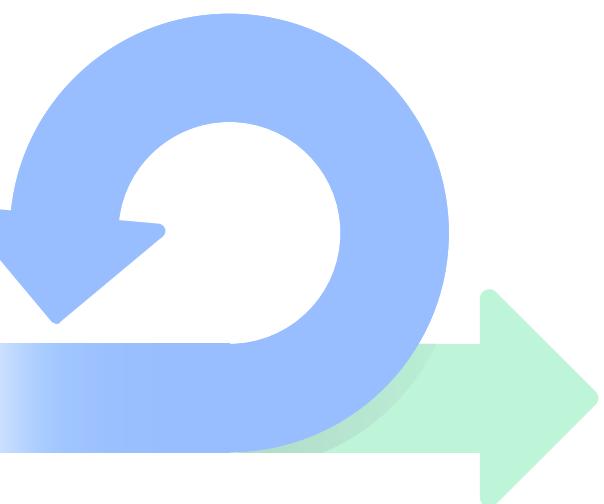


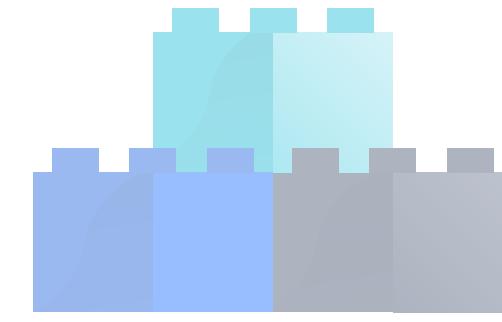
Replicable

Test, staging and production environments are the same, just different scale.

Containers are a great fit for this, they solve dependency and replicability for you.

Use tags and registries to make the same container available to different environments.



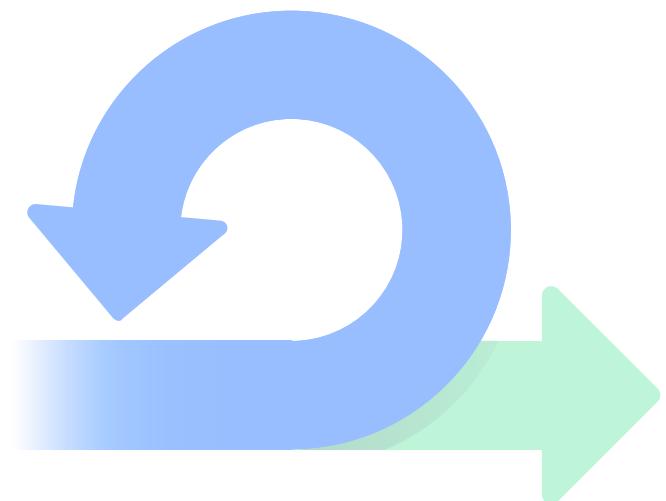


Immutable

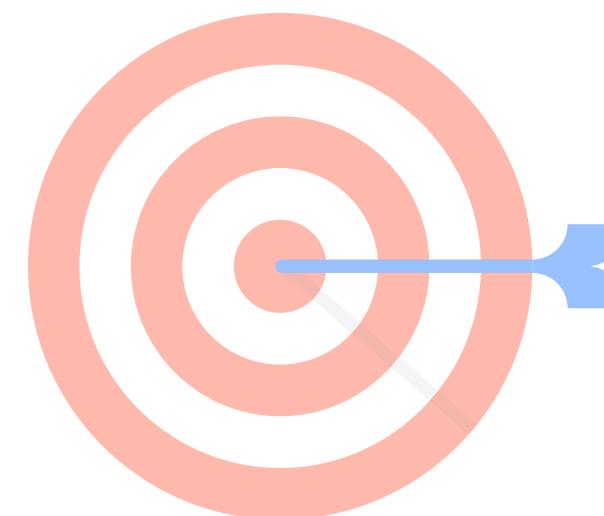
Once deployed, the application never changes.



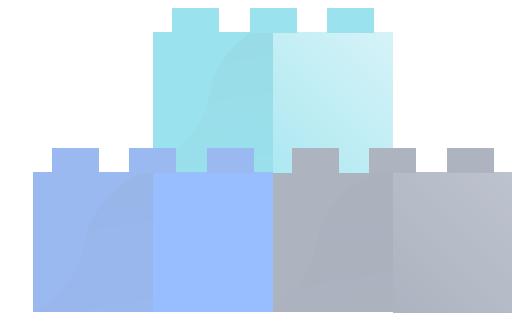
Virtual machines are great artifacts for this.



Linux kit allows us to create minimalistic VMs.
Faster to deploy, and smaller footprint.



Cloud formation (and similar technologies) to
automate deploy and upgrade.

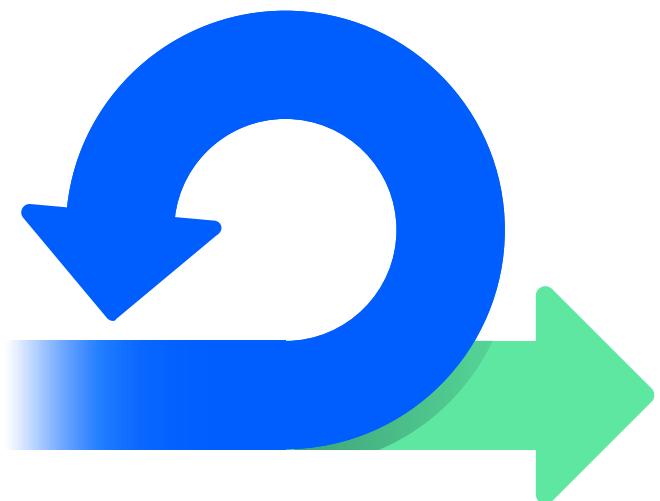


Available

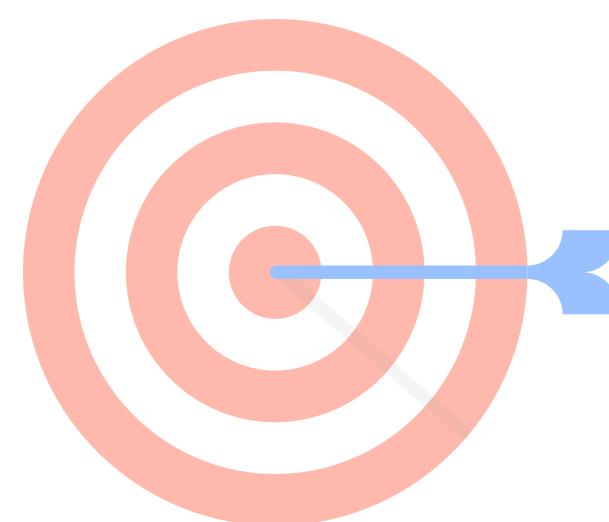
Application should always be available.



Even during upgrades or peak times.

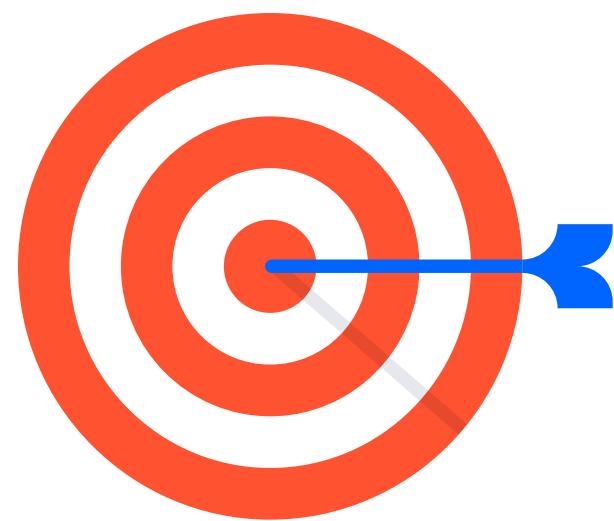
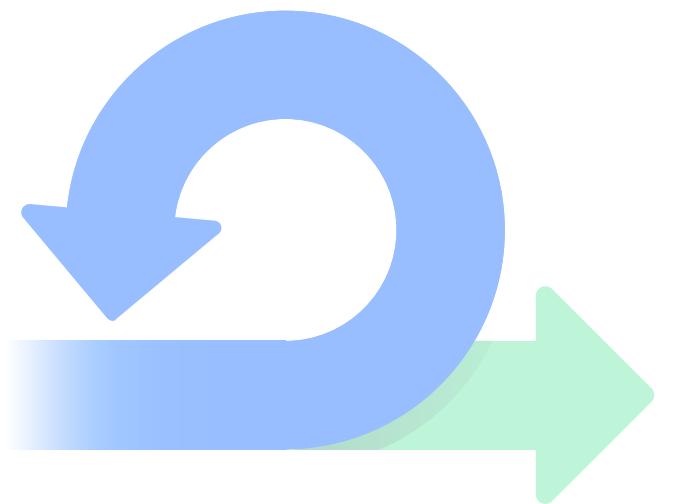
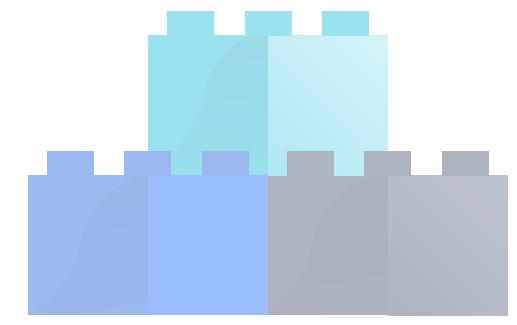


Elastic load balancers and auto scaling groups can help with peaks and with failover.



CloudFormation and autoscaling groups for rolling upgrades.

Route 53 for blue/green deployments.



Traceable

Know the state of your application at a glance.

Containers allows you to standardize log management. Just use Amazon CloudWatch Logs logging driver.

CloudWatch can be used to collect CPU, Memory and similar VM-level metrics.

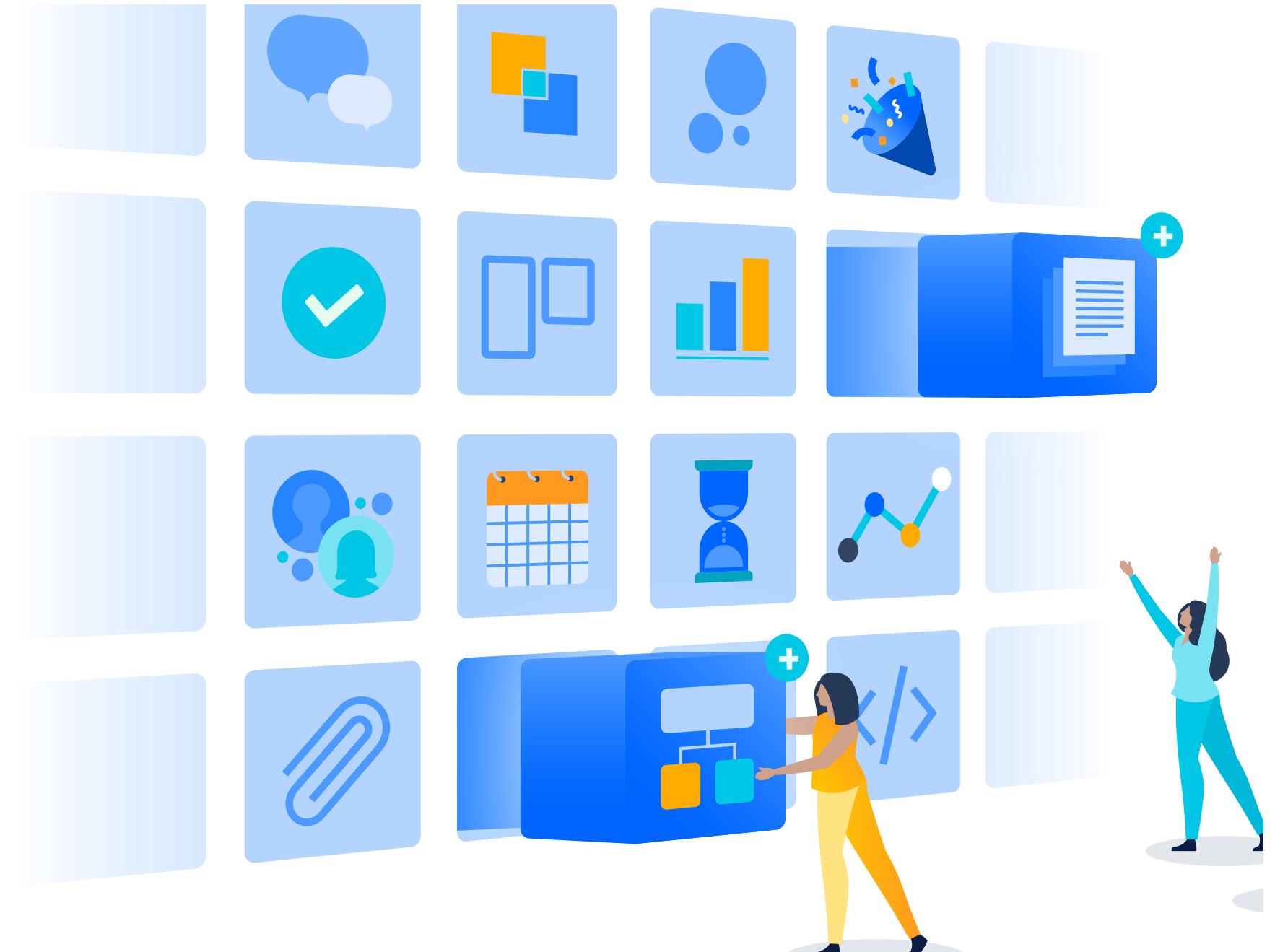
**VMs can be big and slow, but
there's a lot of research into
solving these problems**



**My VM is lighter (and safer) than your
container:**

<https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=3132763>





But how do we do it?

CloudFormation, Terraform, Ansible
and others can give you this.



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Every team spends
countless hours writing
and maintaining scripts
to deploy and upgrade
their own applications

Time spent on this is time not spent on
our core competencies.

i2kit

**WE WANT TO BENEFIT
FROM THE POWER OF THE
CLOUD**



**WE WANT A FORMAT
WE'RE ALREADY FAMILIAR
WITH**



**WE DON'T WANT TO
MANAGE A CLUSTER**

Our goal is to write a tool that will enable teams to describe application as manifests, and to generate deployment plans using all the available best practices

OPEN ITEMS +

- Project Settings
- **webserver** Deployed

SERVICES

- **Test** Deployed
- **webserver** Deployed

WEBSERVER

Deployed

► DEPLOY □ SAVE ⚡ DESTROY

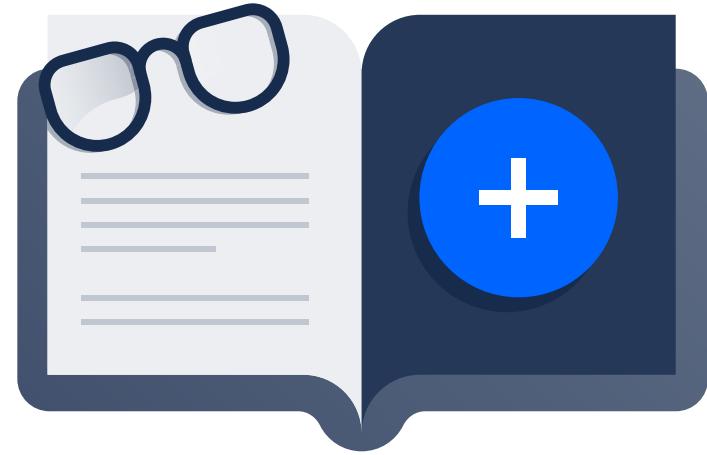
MANIFEST

```
1 name: webserver
2 replicas: 3
3 containers:
4   nginx:
5     image: nginx:1.12-alpine
6     ports:
7       - http:80:http:8000
8     environment:
9       - DOMAIN=http://riberaproject.com
```

HISTORY

- **Deployed**, launched by developer@i2kit.com 8 minutes ago
- **Created**, launched by developer@i2kit.com 8 minutes ago

i2kit provides...



Replicable

Same containers
application manifest
everywhere



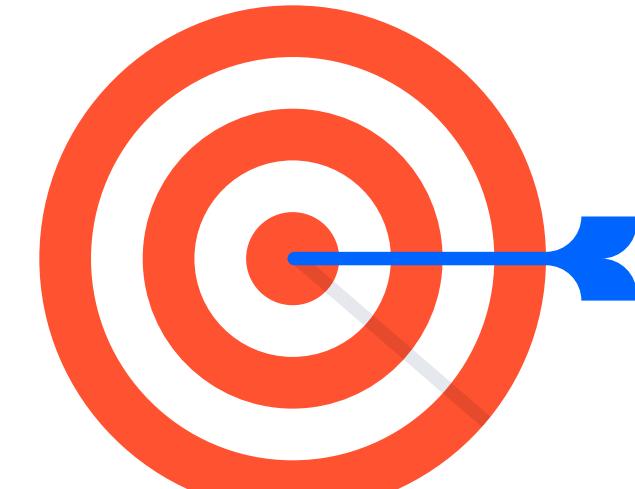
Immutable

One Linuxkit-based
VM for each
container



Available

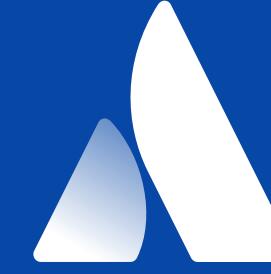
ELBs, ASGs and
Route53



Traceable

CloudWatch logs
and metrics

<https://github.com/pchico83/i2kit>



Thank you!



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