

Orchestration

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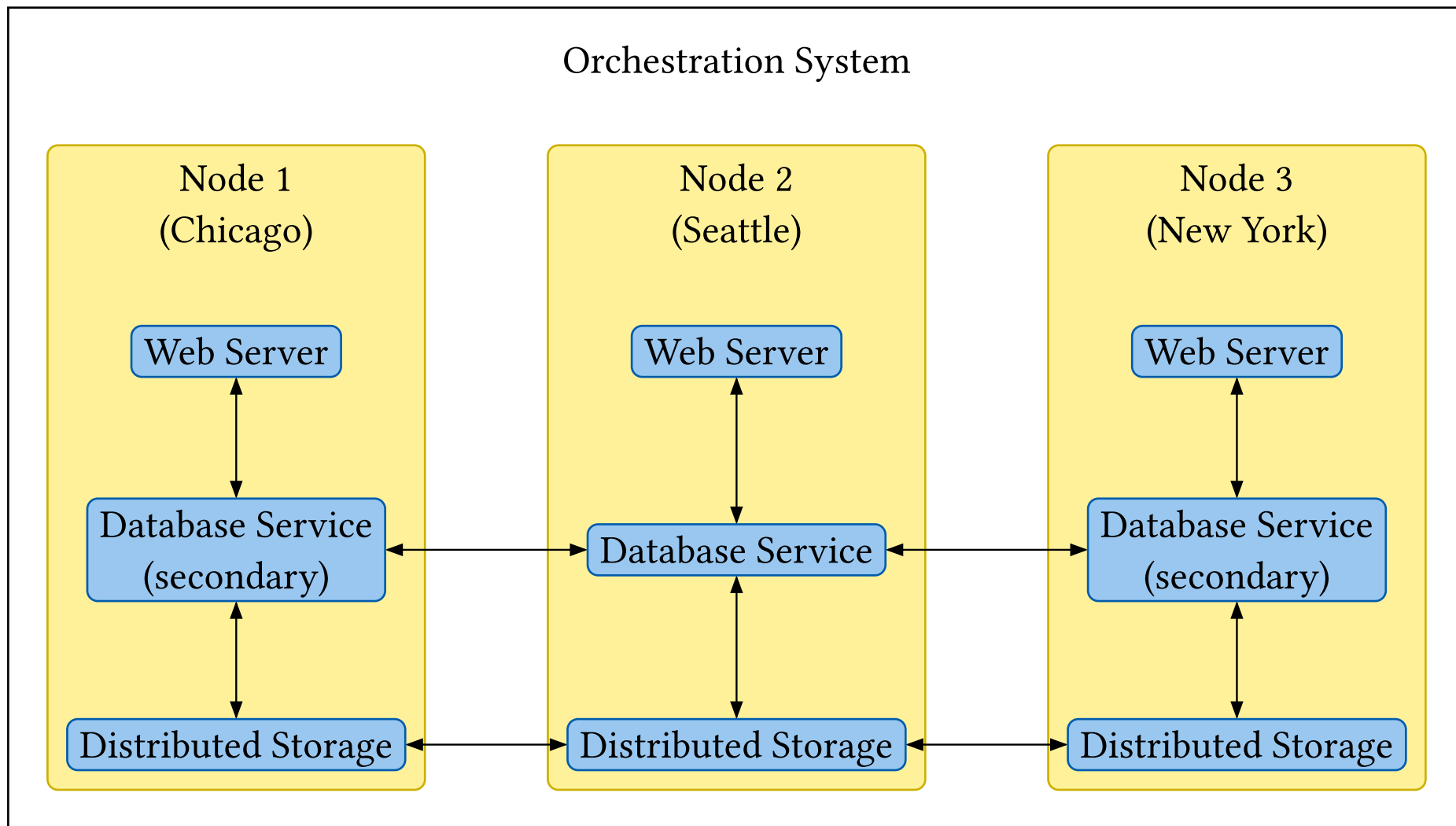
Purpose



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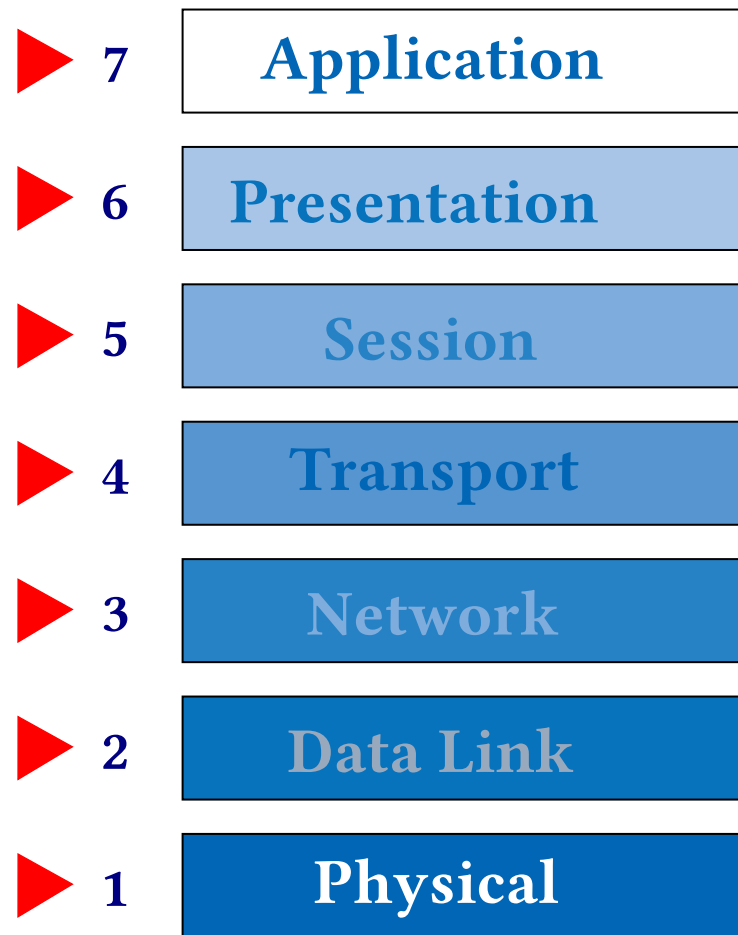
- It is relatively rare to run just one container
- Modern applications are made up of multiple containers working with each other
- Resilient applications are made up of multiple containers running on multiple nodes
- Scalable applications may require containers to be brought up or shut down in response to workload
- Handling monitoring, starting, stopping, and updating containers *is* orchestration.

It Gets Complicated



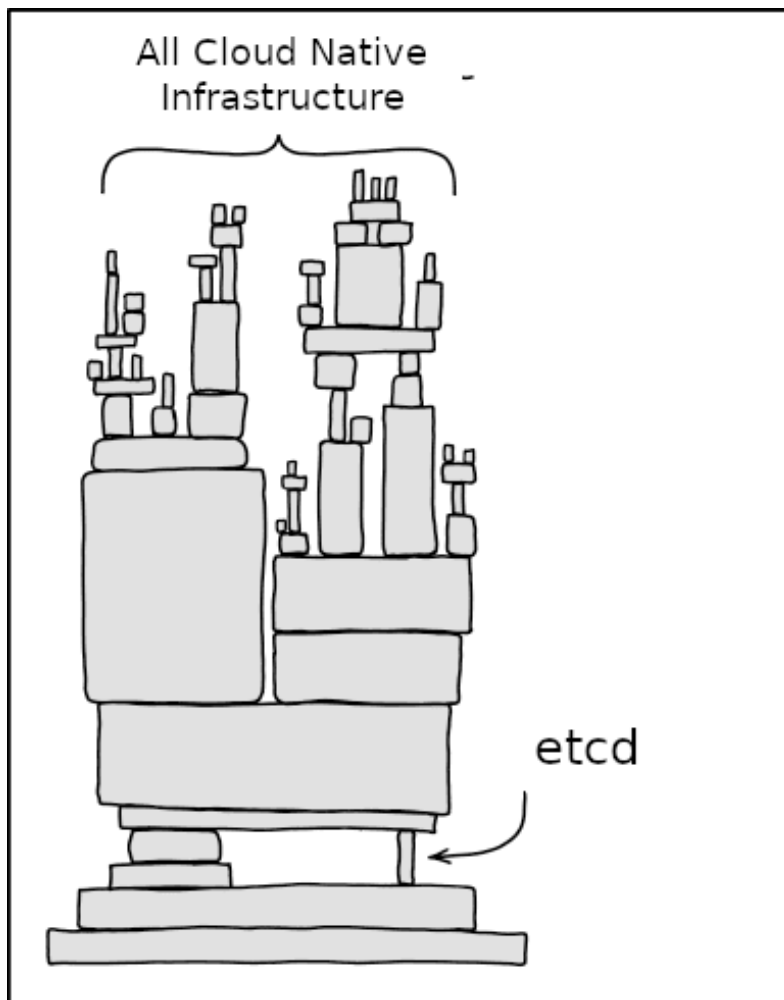
Networking

- Containers need to be able to talk to each other on a *virtual* network
- This network may or may not traverse *real* networks
- This network may or may not traverse nodes
- [Docker supports many network types](#) but it's still not typically used in production.
- Isolation is a security feature, but use common sense



[osi model](#) is in the public domain

Service Discovery

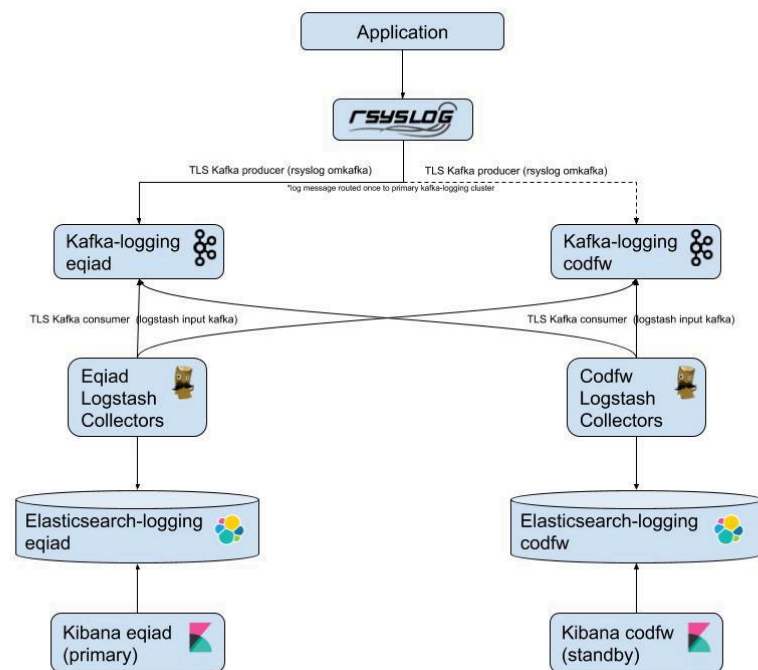


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- Containers need to be able to find each other
- This can be handled with services: [etcd](#) , [consul](#) , [k8s](#)
- This can be handled through DNS: [Docker Compose](#)

Logging

- Logs from all of the containers need to be aggregated
- This is trending towards being one of the jobs of the orchestration system: [k8s](#) , [Docker \(Compose / Swarm\)](#)
- You can (and maybe should) still do this externally! Things like rsyslog and logstash still work.



“Logging Pipeline Arch Diag” by [Keith Herron](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

What options are out there?

Docker Compose

- Uses a `docker-compose.yml` file to describe multiple services
- Allows for many of the Docker options you are familiar with

Docker Swarm

- Extends the Docker Compose syntax to allow replication and running on multiple nodes

Kubernetes (k8s)

- *Very popular*
- Uses its own syntax for container orchestration
- Can use multiple container runtimes (docker, containerd, etc.)

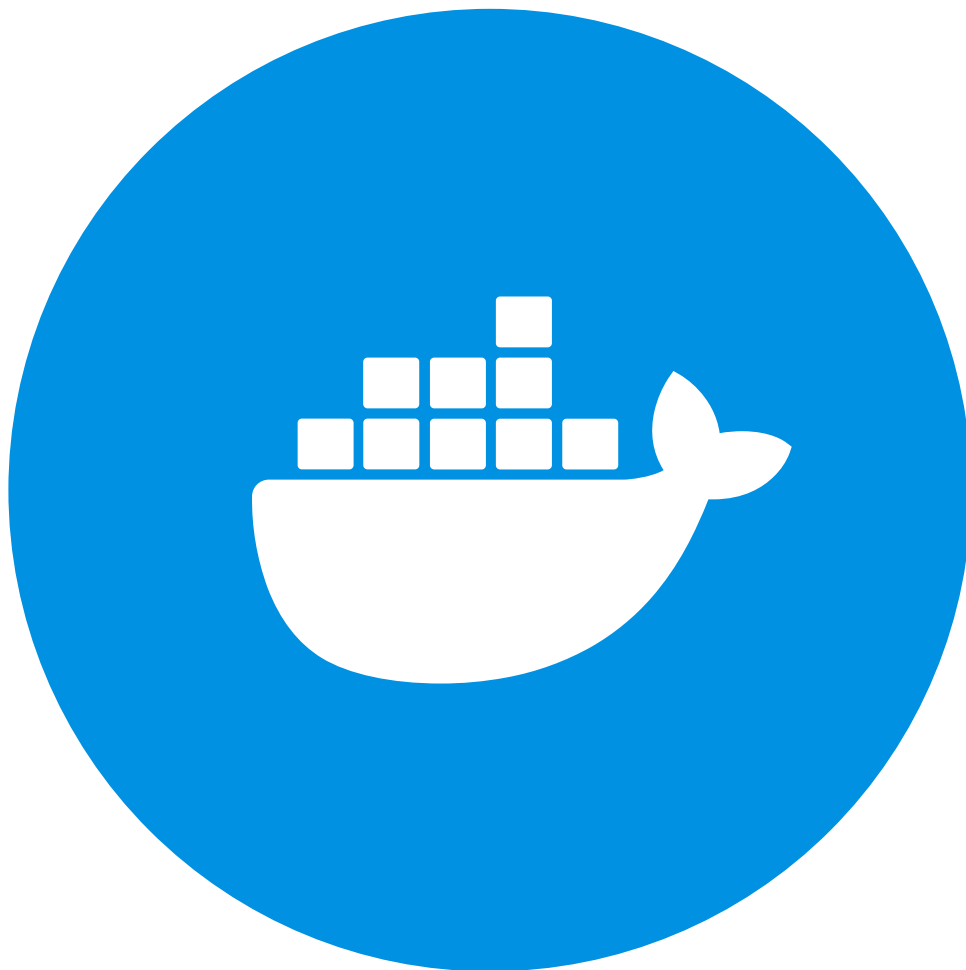
Nomad

- Simpler than k8s
- Works with both VMs and containers

Docker Compose Example

```
----  
version '3'  
  
volumes:  
  web_data: external: true  
  
services:  
  app:  
    image: nginx:alpine  
    ports:  
      - 80:80  
    volumes:  
      - web_data:/usr/share/nginx/html:ro  
  app2:  
    image: nginx:alpine  
    ports:  
      - 8080:80  
    volumes:  
      - web_data:/usr/share/nginx/html:ro  
  app3:  
    build: ./app3  
----
```

Docker Compose Tips / Resources



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- It's YAML, watch your whitespace
- [Get started with Docker Compose](#)
- [Compose file version 3 reference](#)
- Docker Compose expects a `docker-compose.yml` in the working directory
- Commands start with `docker-compose` and are similar to `docker`: `build`, `run`, `exec`, `up`, `down`
- If you change a Dockerfile, don't forget to rebuild!
- Use multiple consoles to make seeing what's going on easier

Nomad Example

```
job "pytechco-web" {  
  type = "service"  
  group "ptc-web" {  
    count = 1  
    network {  
      port "web" {  
        static = 5000  
      }  
    }  
    service {  
      name      = "ptc-web-svc"  
      port      = "web"  
      provider = "nomad"  
    }  
    task "ptc-web-task" {  
      driver = "docker"  
      config {  
        image = "ghcr.io/hashicorp-education/learn-nomad-getting-started/ptc-web:1.0"  
        ports = ["web"]  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Hashicorp Nomad

- Works with multiple container runtimes and VMs
- Uses Hashicorp Configuration Language (HCL) and domain specific language
- Simpler than k8s
- More configurable than Docker Swarm
- Free open source version with paid enterprise and managed service offerings



[Hashicorp Nomad Logo](#) is used under fair use