



Kubernetes

Getting Started from a Developer Perspective



Architecture



Community



First Apps



Objects



Learning Resources



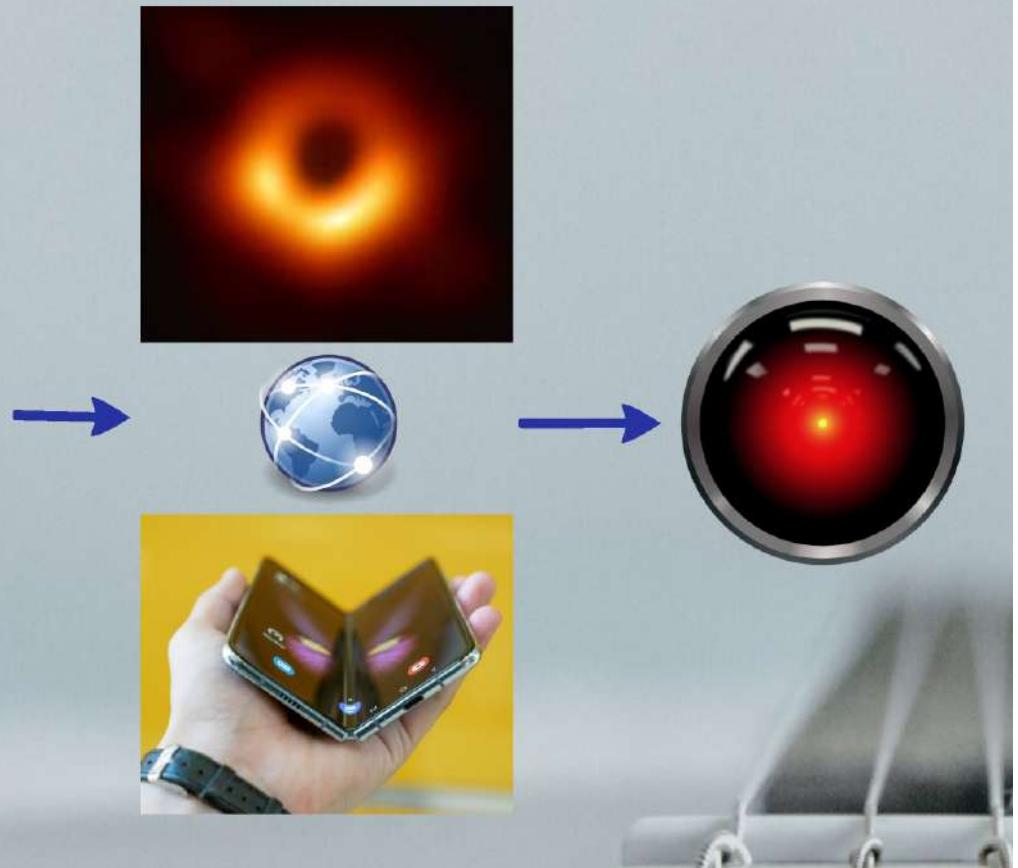
Distributed Computing



Next 40 Years?



Zenith, ZB9, 1979. Wikipedia



Garry Kasparov vs IBM Deep Blue

The day a computer beat a chess world champion, 1997



<https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/kasparov-deep-blue-1997/>

25 Years of Java

Continues to adapt

- Java in containers
- Java 15, Sept 2020

Some analysts believe that
[Java] has the potential to
transform the internet.

SunWorld preview

Sun will pour out HotJava Web tools, introduce Internet firewall

By Ellen Messmer
Mountain View, Calif.

Sun Microsystems, Inc. this week will unveil a Webful of Internet software that companies can use to support electronic commerce applications.

While World-Wide Web browser and server software have become almost commonplace, Sun hopes to attract a second look with Web software called Java that adds high-speed image motion to any Web site. Java-made simulations can be activated and controlled with the HotJava Web browser client software that Sun is also planning to spotlight next week.

Interactive language

Some analysts believe that the Java programming language has the potential to transform the Web.

"People doing advertising on the 'Net can use HotJava to create image motion, such as creating a view of their product running," said Katherine Webster, Sun's manager of Internet market development.

The shared Web site run by the Internet Shopping Network as a retail outlet will be making use of HotJava, according to Webster.

Using SunScreen for protection

Although Sun has faced criticism in the past for security holes in its Unix software, it hopes to change that image with the introduction of a network firewall built to control communications from a corporate TCP/IP network to the public Internet.

Java is a distributed real-time language with software "knobs" for activating distributed applications, such as to run a simulation and manipulate images.

"It could be used with payment systems. And it's possible it could enhance the entire 'Net," Michalski said.

Called SunScreen S-100, the firewall prevents unauthorized remote access to the Netra server. The firewall can also encrypt corporate traffic flowing across it.

SunScreen, which will ship in September, is currently being beta-tested within the network services division of Union Bank of Switzerland in Zurich.

So far, it has worked well to secure communication between multiple Union Bank of Switzerland sites, said Giorgio Scherla, network administrator for the bank.

The firewall, which uses RSA Data Security, Inc. public-key encryption, allows the bank to authenticate data traveling from site to site through what is known as a digital signature. The firewall can also encrypt the data for confidentiality.

Pricing for Sun's Internet suite of products has not been announced, but up-to-date information can be obtained at its Web site. ©Sun (415) 786-8199.

WilTel getting close to offering end-to-end frame relay service

By David Rohde
Plymouth, Pa.

An Internet access provider here has become the first customer to utilize a Network-to-Network Interface (NNI) between frame relay services offered by WilTel and a local exchange carrier (LEC).

WilTel is a hardware/software bundle that includes Sun's Solaris 2.4 operating system with Web server software from Network Communications, Inc.

The NNI connection costs \$220 per month for each 64K bit/sec of bandwidth traveling from the WilTel cloud into the Bell Atlantic net, plus \$50 to \$1.56 a month per 64K bit/sec going the other way.

NNI arrangements have been slow to roll out as IXCs and LECs have struggled to reconcile differences among their frame relay net designs.

For example, WilTel allows the assigned speed of each individual permanent virtual circuit (PVC) be set anywhere up to the speed of the port connection to the carrier's network.

But Bell Atlantic only allows individual PVC to be assigned up to half the port speed.

Likewise, WilTel allows the assigned speed of all the PVCs associated with a port to total 500% of

Where you can get it

WilTel interfaces to LEC frame relay services are available in LAs surrounded by the following cities:

- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Dallas
- Denver
- Hartford, Conn.
- Houston
- Kansas City, Mo.
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Minneapolis
- Newark, N.J.
- New York

Network World, May 22, 1995, Page 10



Drive

Industries profiting by scaling applications to larger demands

Amazon plans to deliver packages ... in just one day ... will up the ante for retail rivals such as Walmart.

- Reuters, April 25, 2019



Drive

Industries profiting by scaling applications to larger demands

Many other business

- Inventory management
- Custom relationships
- Global logistics
- Medicine
- Machine/Business intelligence
- Robotics
- Insurance & Financial

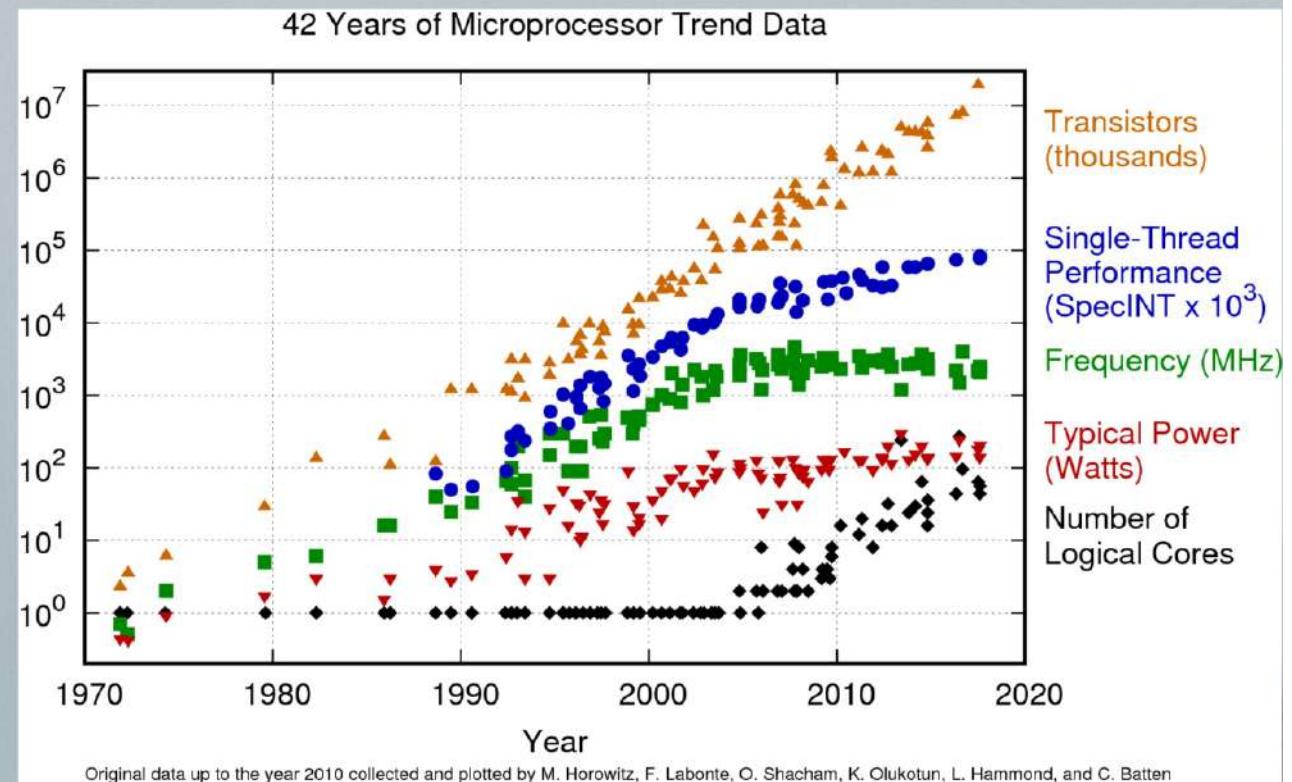
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It can't continue forever.

- Gordon Moore



<https://www.karlrupp.net/2018/02/42-years-of-microprocessor-trend-data/>

It can't continue forever.

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MOSFET scaling

10 μ m 1971

14 nm 2014

10 nm 2016

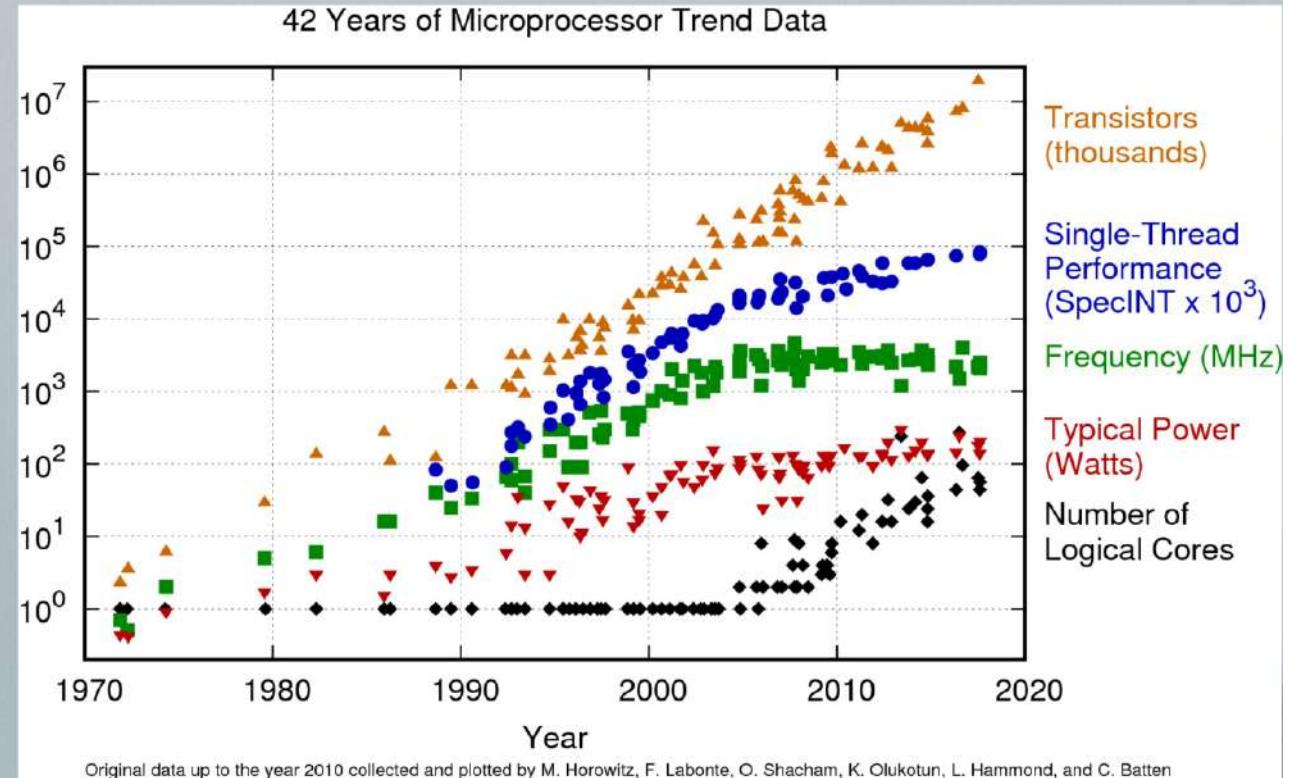
7 nm 2018

5 nm 2020

3 nm 2022

2 nm 2023

1.4 nm 2029



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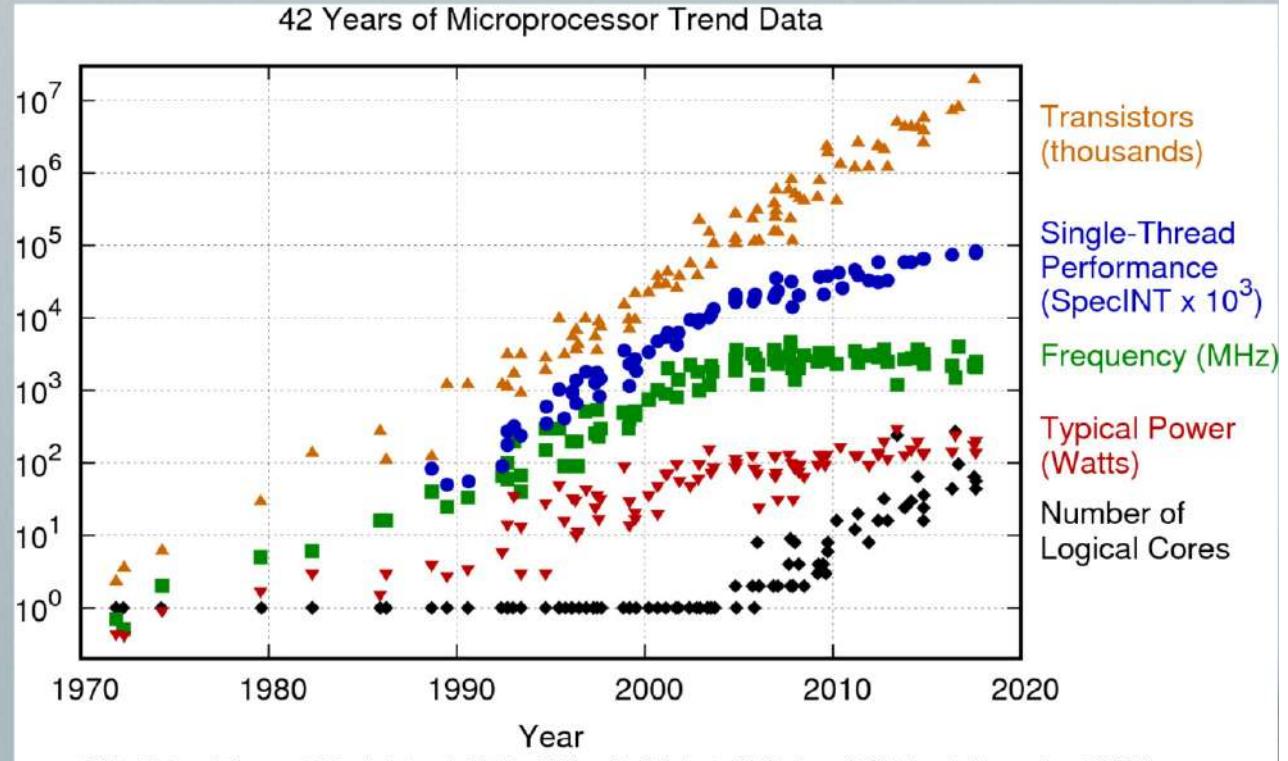
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MOSFET scaling
10 µm 1971
14 nm 2014
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...to benefit from future processors over what you have now, make sure to have **parallel** workloads.

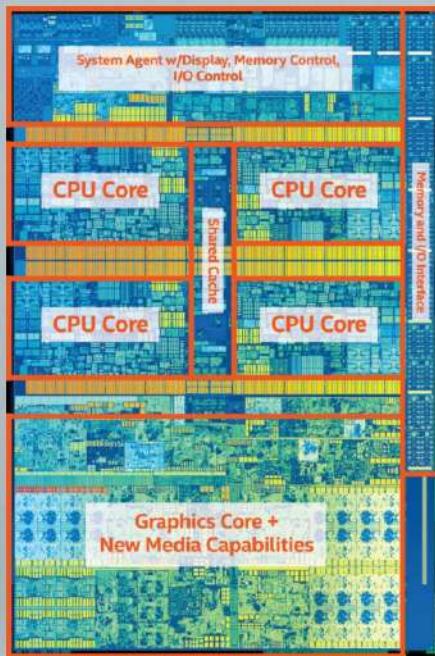
- Karl Rupp



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Multiple Cores

Scaling with one machine



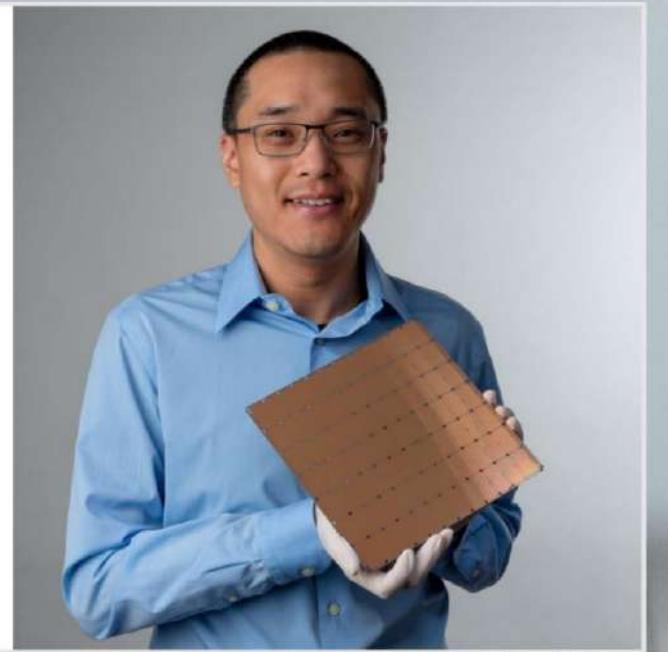
PCWorld: Official Intel 7th-gen Kaby Lake Review:
One big change makes up for smaller ones
By Gordon Mah Ung Executive Editor,
PCWorld JAN 3, 2017 9:00 AM PST

Largest Chip Ever Built

- 46,225 mm² silicon
- 1.2 trillion transistors
- 400,000 AI optimized cores
- 18 Gigabytes of On-chip Memory
- 9 PByte/s memory bandwidth
- 100 Pbit/s fabric bandwidth
- TSMC 16nm process

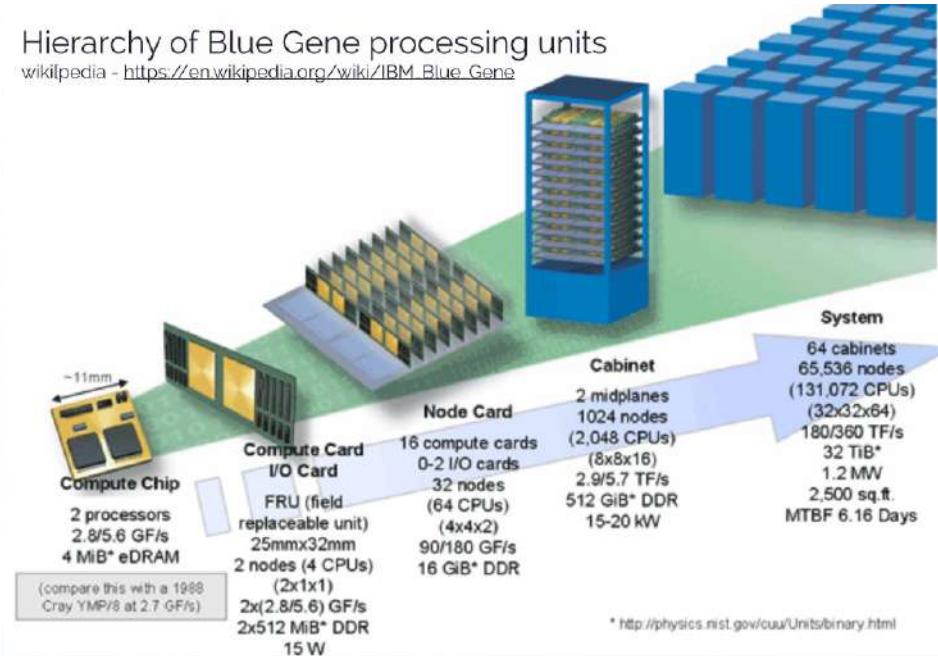


PCWorld: Cerebras Systems' new deep-learning chip
is as big as your keyboard, and the largest ever.
By Mark Hachman, Senior Editor,
PCWorld AUG 19, 2019 6:19 PM PDT



Scaling Hardware

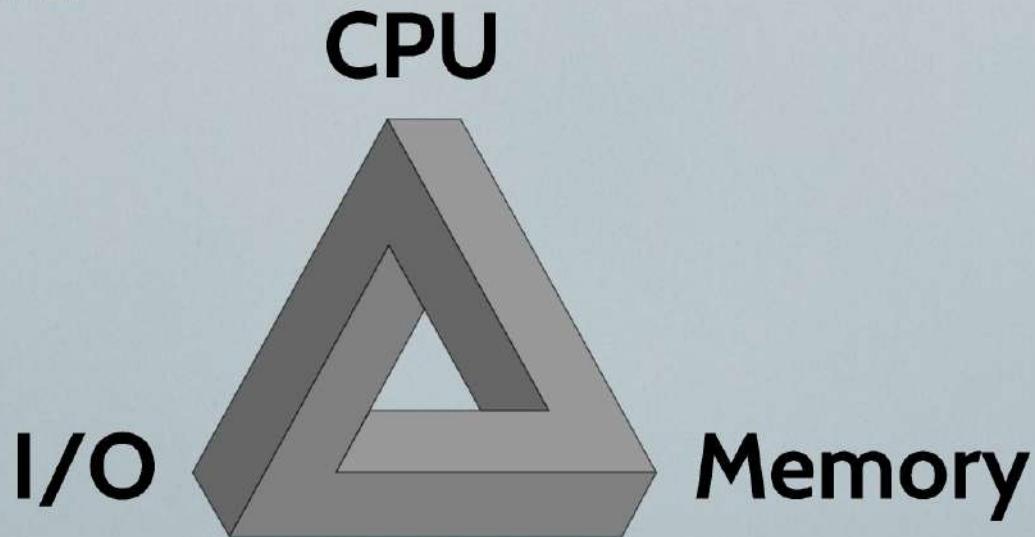
Computer clusters
High Performance Computing (HPC)
Distributed computing
Grid computing
Parallel computing
High-throughput computing
Job processing
Batch processing
Service Oriented Architectures



Scaling Software

Beowulf
Borg and Omega
Cloud providers
JXTA

Resource Commodities



Operating systems manage these resources
Virtual machines parallel access to these resources
Containers are lighter technique for resource access

High Cohesion and Low Coupling

CS-101

Modular business features
Replications for scaling
Sharding processing and data
Inverse Conway maneuver

**Google at 2 billion
containers a week**
- Joe Beda, 2014



Photo by
Rinson Chory
on Unsplash



Mel Brooks - "Oy!"
History of the World, ~10~15 commandments
<https://youtu.be/Zuvb3zi7eZc?t=43>

8 Fallacies of Distributed Computing

1. The network is reliable
2. Latency is zero
3. Bandwidth is infinite
4. The network is secure
5. Topology doesn't change
6. There is one administrator
7. Transport cost is zero
8. The network is homogeneous



- L. Peter Deutsch at Sun Microsystems



- James Gosling added 8th,
6 years later.

Why are you making your life more complicated?



Why are you making your life more complicated?

- Monoliths, are often easier.
- Cluster are expensive



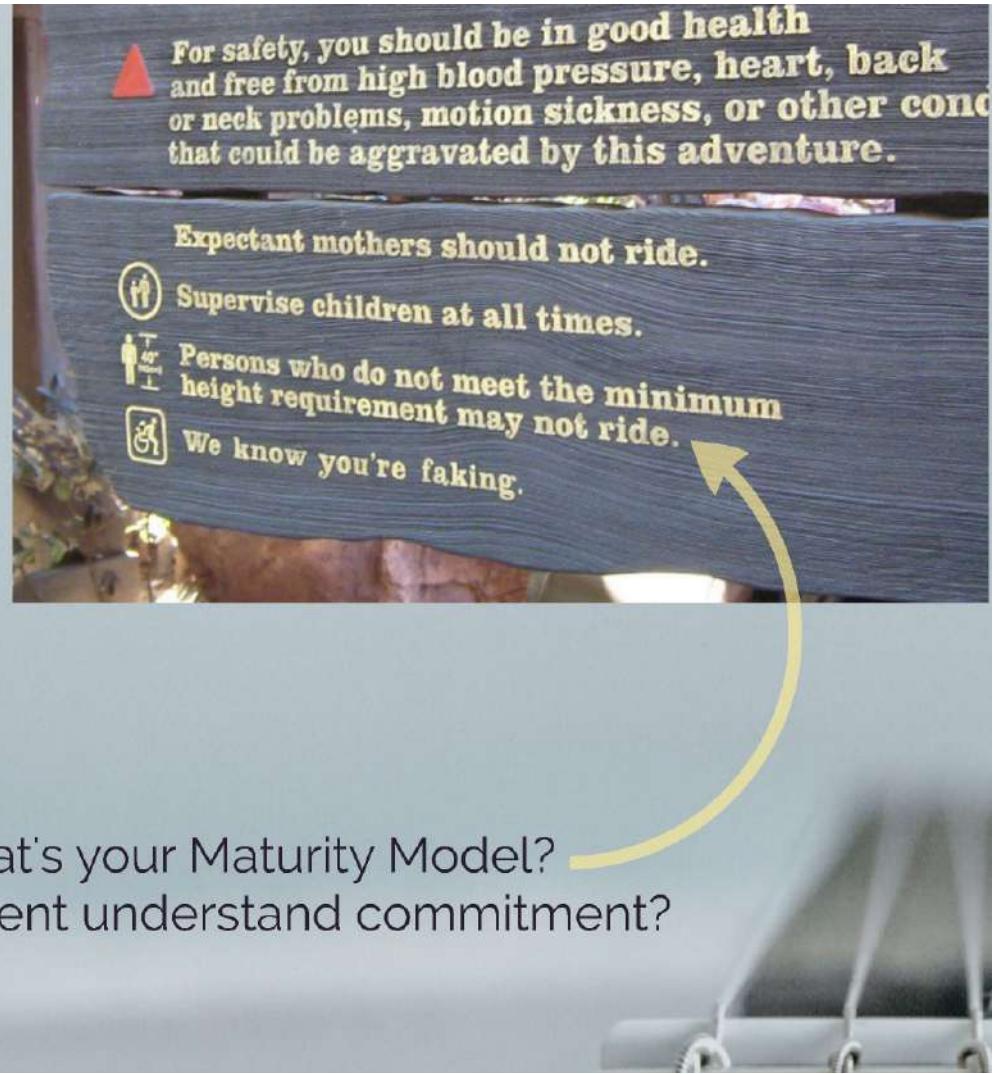
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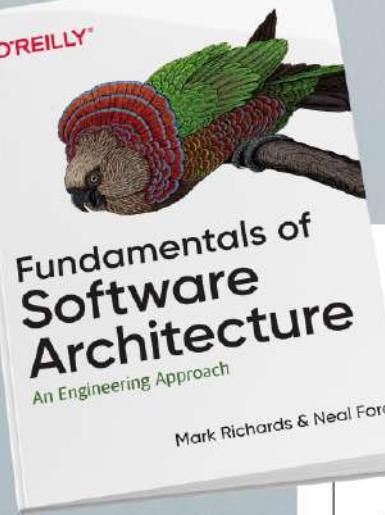
- Monoliths, are often easier.
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- Can your team handle this? What's your Maturity Model?
- Does leadership and management understand commitment?



space-based architecture

	layered monolith	microkernel	microservices	service-based	event-driven	space-based
agility	★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★
deployment	★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★★
testability	★★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★	★
performance	★★★★	★★★★	★	★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★
scalability	★	★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★
elasticity	★	★	★★★★★	★★	★★★	★★★★★
simplicity	★★★★★	★★★★★	★	★★★	★	★
fault-tolerance	★	★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★★★	★★★
evolvability	★	★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★★★	★★★
total cost	★★★★★	★★★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★★

O'REILLY®



Mark
Richards

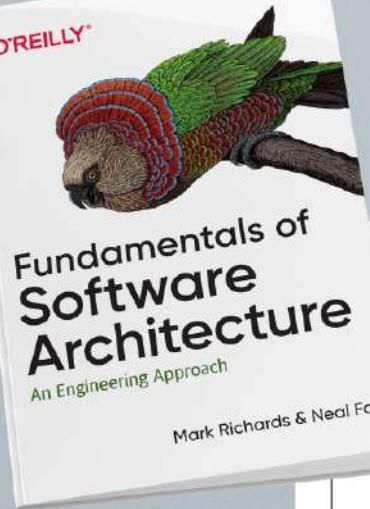


Neal
Ford

space-based architecture

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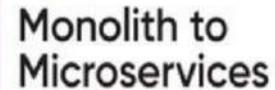


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O'REILLY®





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Distributed Computing



First Apps



Objects



Learning Resources

kubernétés: a steersman, pilot

Original Word: κυβερνήτης, ον, ὁ

Part of Speech: Noun, Masculine

Transliteration: kubernétés

Phonetic Spelling: (koo-ber-nay'-tace)

Short Definition: a steersman, pilot

Definition: a steersman, pilot; met: a guide, governor.



7 sided
heptagon



7 of 9

Project Seven
The nicer borg

 <https://tinyurl.com/ybpktsno>

Founders: Joe Beda, Brendan Burns, Craig McLuckie

Growing Ecosystem

Defacto container manager

- April 2015, Google published paper
- Borg 10-15 years of development, ~2003
- Omega 2013, an offspring of Borg
- Kubernetes released 2014
- Google donated V1 to Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) in 2015

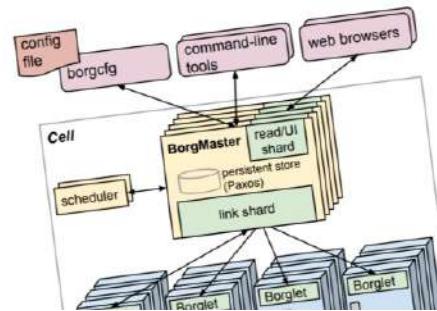
Large-scale cluster management at Google with Borg

Abhishek Verma[†] Luis Pedrosa[‡] Madhukar Korupolu
 David Oppenheimer Eric Tune John Wilkes
 Google Inc.

Abstract

Google's Borg system is a cluster manager that runs hundreds of thousands of jobs, from many thousands of different applications, across a number of clusters each with up to tens of thousands of machines.

It achieves high utilization by combining admission control, efficient task-packing, over-commitment, and machine sharing with process-level performance isolation. It supports migrations with runtime features that minimize disruptions that re-



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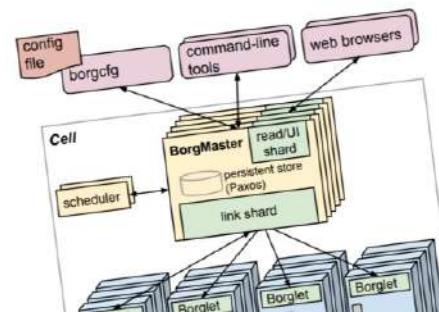
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It achieves high utilization by combining admission control, efficient task-packing, over-commitment, and machine sharing with process-level performance isolation. It supports high-availability applications with runtime features that minimize fault-recovery time, and scheduling policies that reduce the probability of correlated failures. Borg simplifies life for its users by offering a declarative job specification language, name service integration, real-time job monitoring, and tools to analyze and simulate system behavior.

We present a summary of the Borg system architecture and features, important design decisions, a quantitative analysis of some of its policy decisions, and a qualitative analysis of operational issues learned from a decade of operational

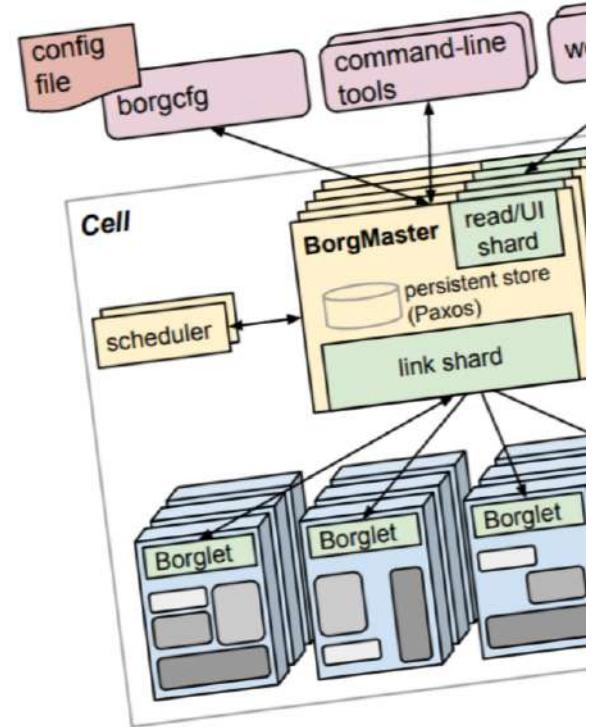
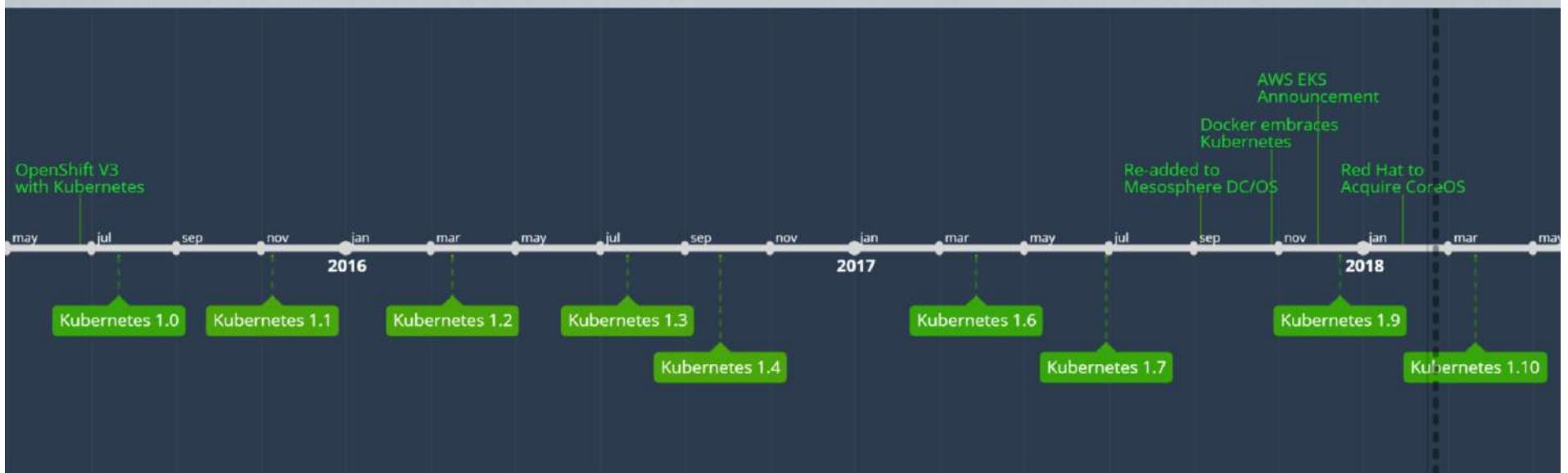
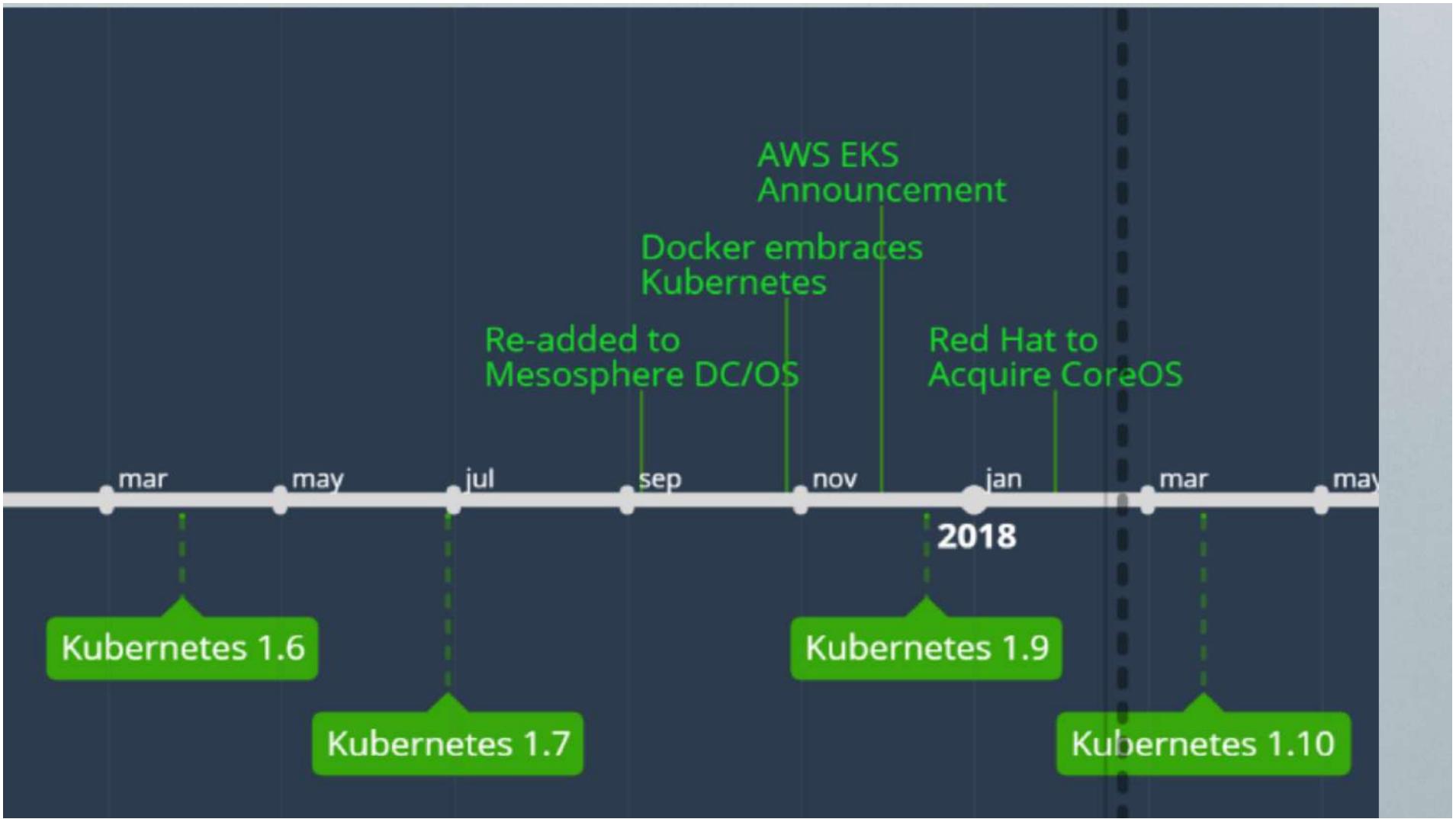


Figure 1: The high-level architecture of Google's Borg system. The diagram shows the interaction between the BorgMaster and Borglets, and the various components within the BorgMaster itself. The Borglets represent the thousands of worker nodes in the system.

1.19 in August 2020



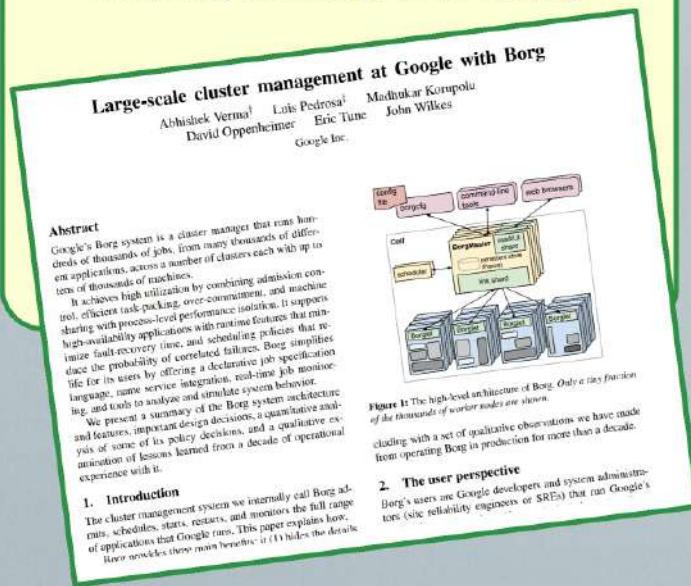
Detailed timeline: <https://blog.risingstack.com/the-history-of-kubernetes>



Growing Ecosystem

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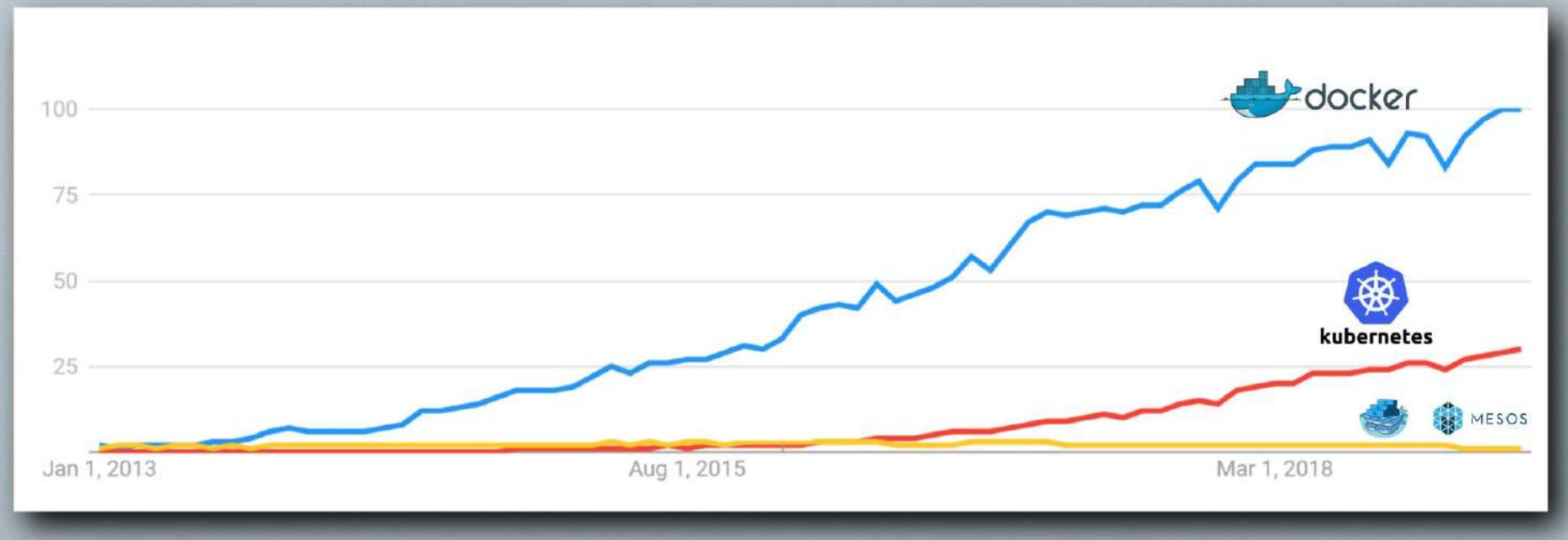
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Trends

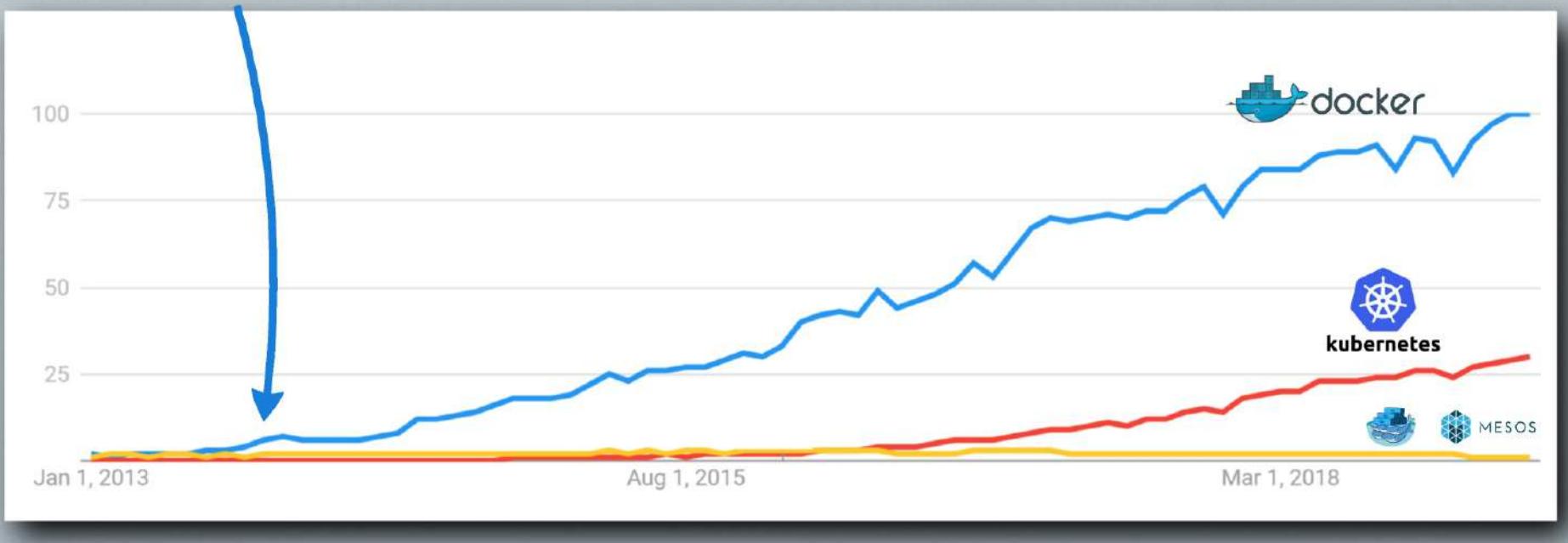
By Google



Trends

By Google

We realized
containers are
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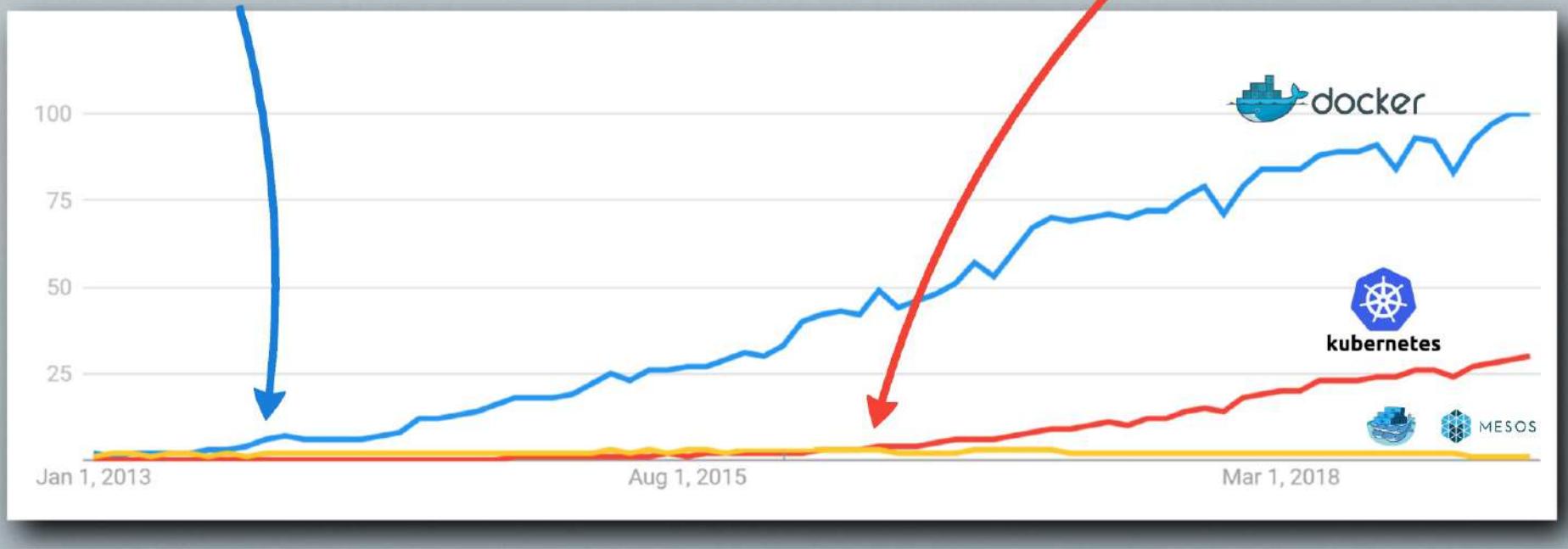
Trends

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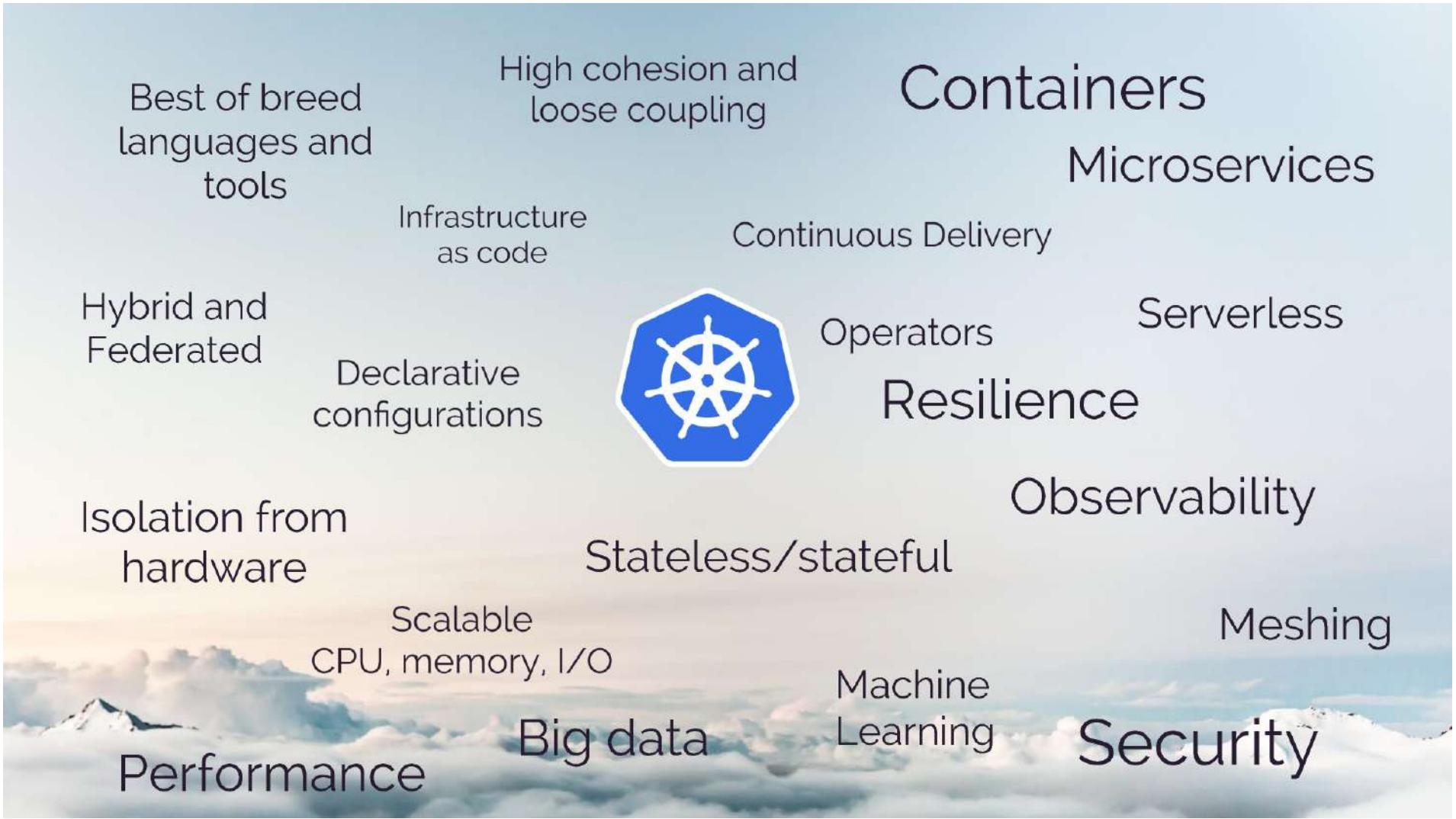
We realized something needs to manage all these containers in '16





“ **Cloud native** computing uses an open source software stack to deploy applications as microservices, packaging each part into its own container, and dynamically orchestrating those containers to optimize resource utilization. ”





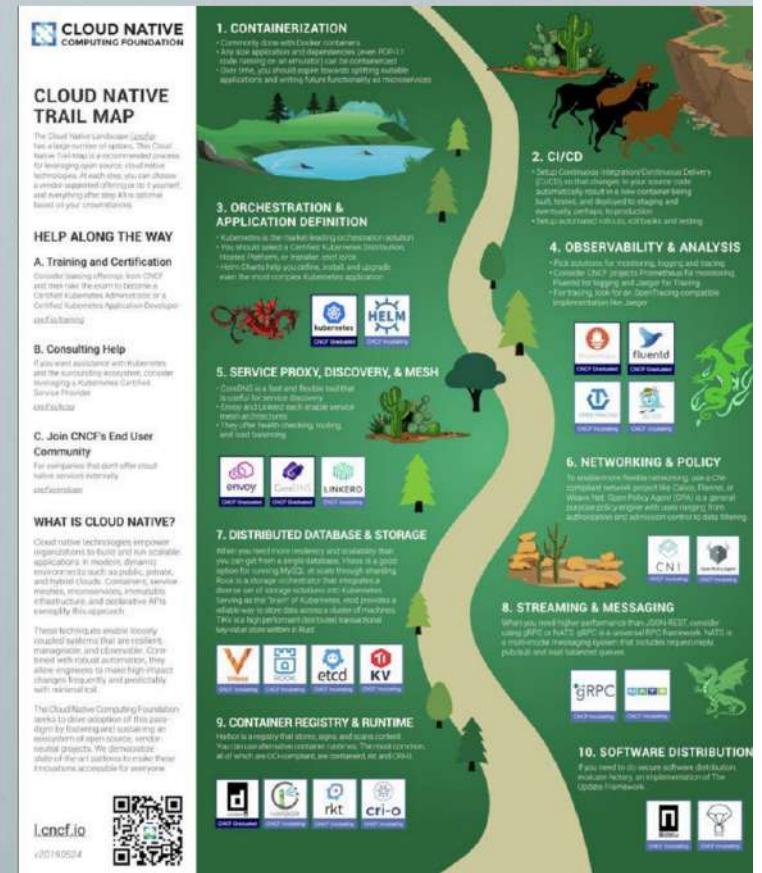
Healthy community



Healthy community



<https://landscape.cncf.io>



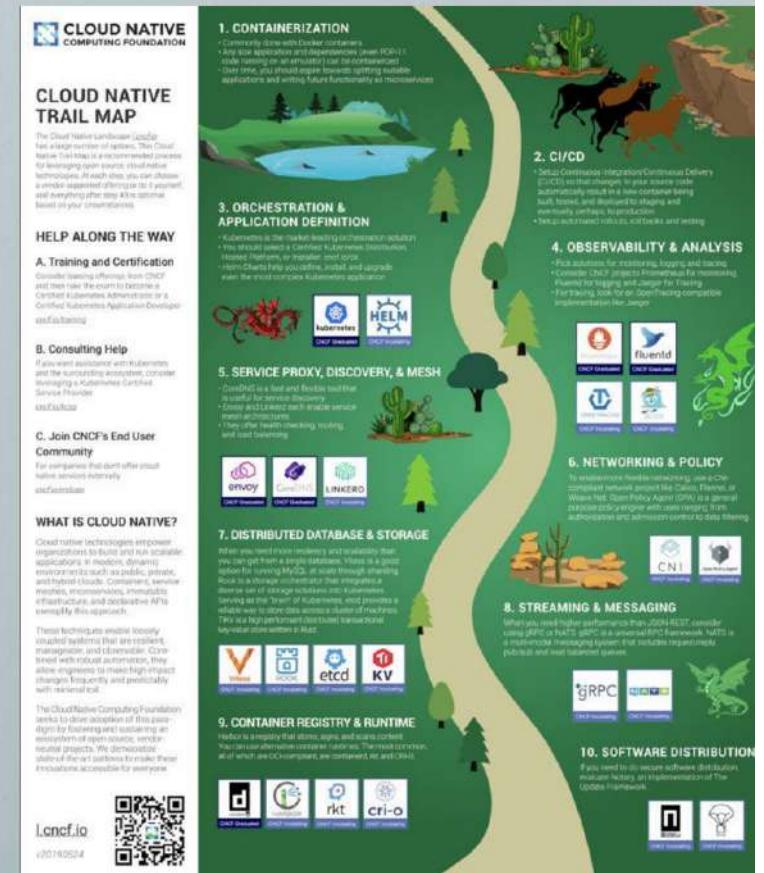
Healthy community



Google Kubernetes PodCast
Craig Box · Adam Glick



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Healthy community



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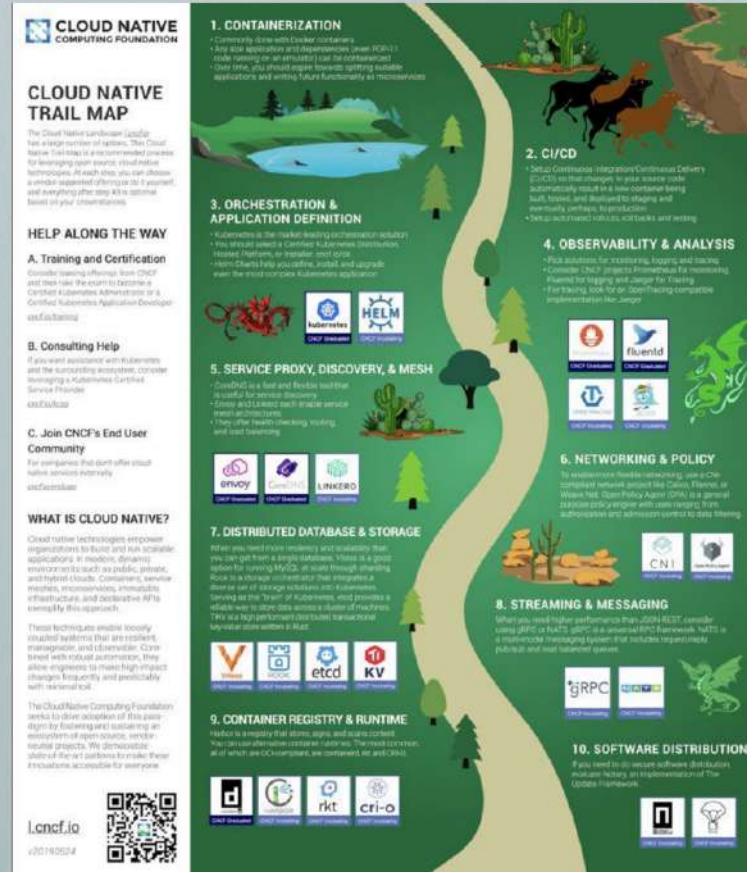
100+ Vendors

<https://www.cncf.io/certification/software-conformance/>

<https://tinyurl.com/jw7mqt8>



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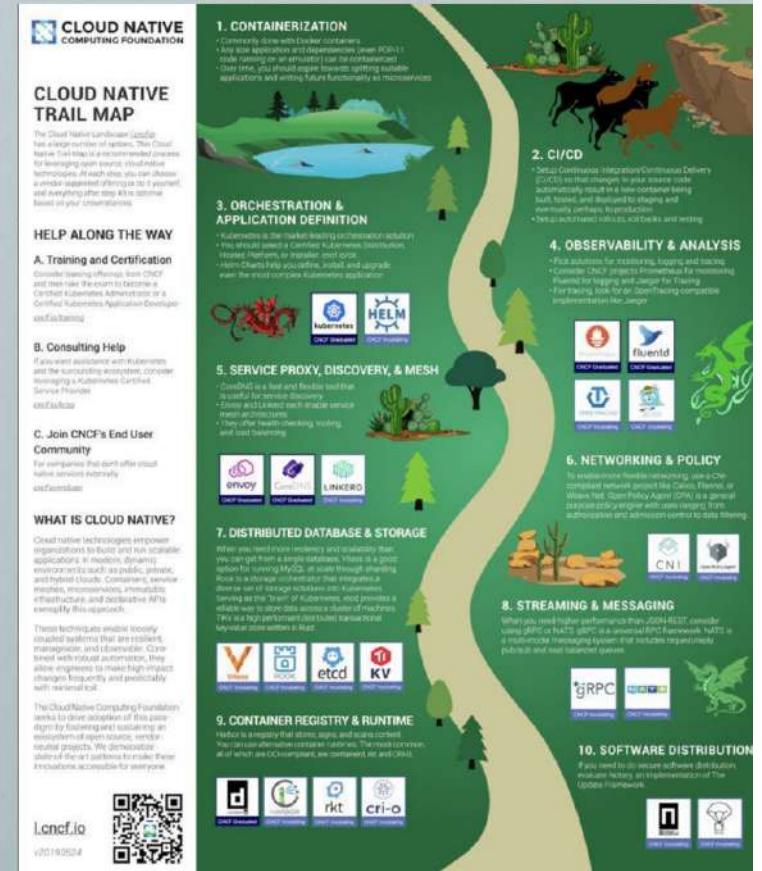
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1470, Evrard d'Espinques's painting
of King Arthur presiding at the
Round Table with his Knights



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Commercial Managed Solutions

5+ years of wide-scale adoption by 100+ Kubernetes providers (KaaS)



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EKS	Amazon, Elastic Container Service
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ACK Alibaba

DOKS DigitalOcean

OKE Oracle

PKE Banzai

MKE D2iQ, Day Two iQ

OKD Red Hat OpenShift, Origin Community Distribution

PKS VMWare Tanzu, Pivotal, Heptio (Joe Beda, Craig McLuckie)

RKE Rancher

Canonical

100+ vendors offering certified Kubernetes

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/#production-environment>

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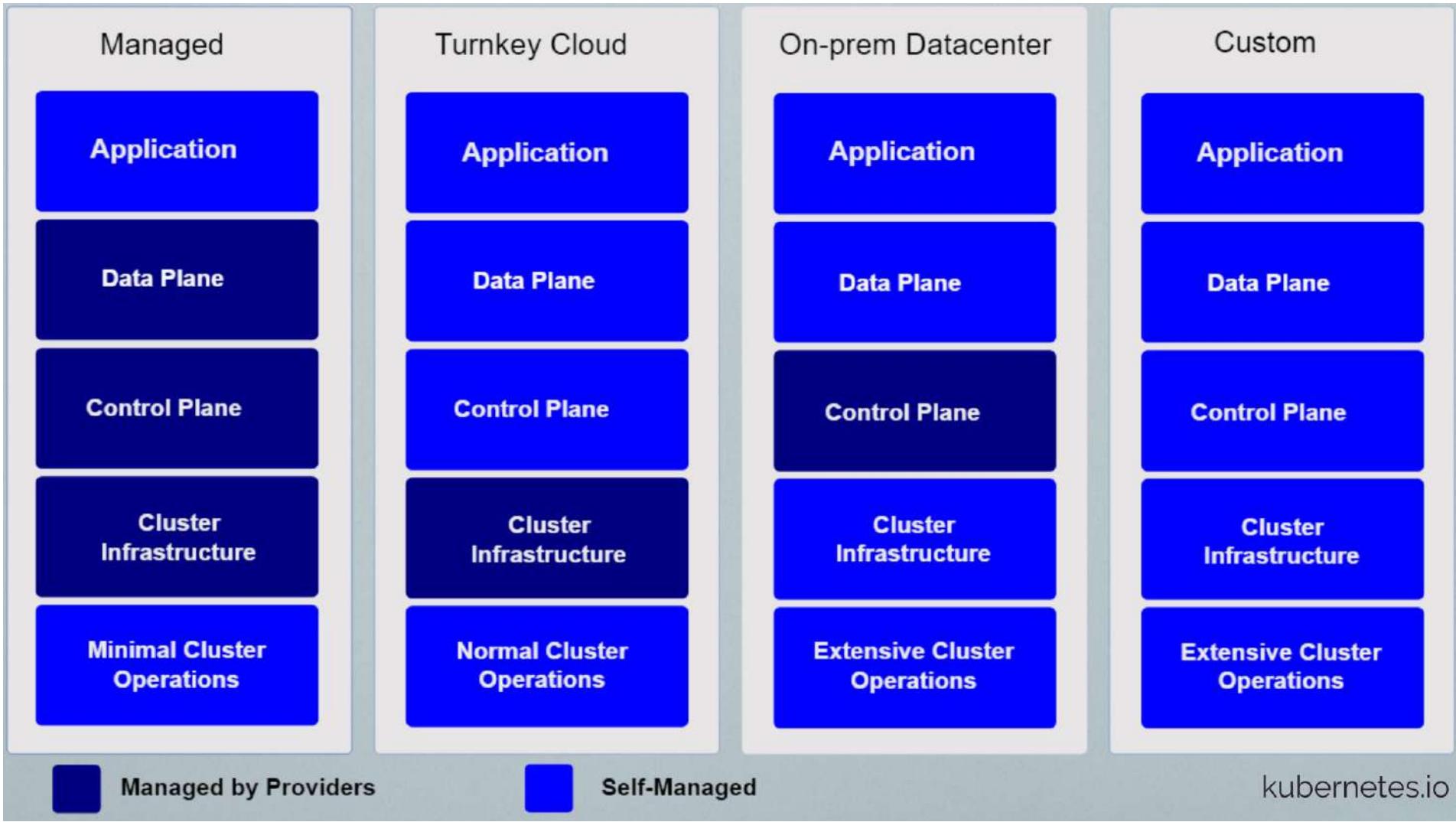
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IBM Cloud
Kubernetes Service



kubernetes.io



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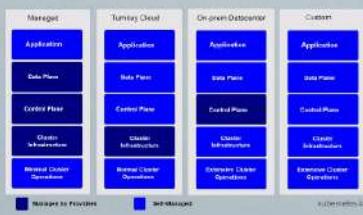
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Other Container Orchestrators



D2
IQ

- Mesos with Marathon, DC/OS
- Rebrand, focus on meta clusters

Other Container Orchestrators



- Mesos with Marathon, DC/OS
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-
- 
- 700 enterprise customer sold to Mirantis 2019
 - Only supported by Docker enterprise, RIP 2021

Other Container Orchestrators



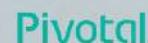
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Amazon ECS

- ECS, proprietary, less expensive.
- EKS increases openness, features, cost



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Amazon ECS

- ECS, proprietary, less expensive.
- EKS increases openness, features, cost



RANCHER

- Rancher 2.0, 2018, killed Cattle to Kubernetes
- Kubernetes solution provider



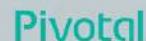
Other Container Orchestrators



- Mesos with Marathon, DC/OS
- Rebrand, focus on meta clusters



- 700 enterprise customer sold to Mirantis 2019
- Only supported by Docker enterprise, RIP 2021



- Pivotal subsidiary of VMWare 2020
- Heptio (Joe Beda, Craig McLuckie) VMWare 2018
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Nomad

- Lighter container orchestrator
- Not just containers
- Smaller community



Other Container Orchestrators



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- Kubernetes solution provider



Nomad

- Lighter container orchestrator
- Not just containers
- Smaller community



- Big Data with MapReduce
- 50% of fortune 500 in 2013
- Similar Spark, Presto, Kafka can do on Kubernetes



Kubernetes

Getting Started from a Developer Perspective



Architecture



Community



First Apps



Objects



Learning Resources



Distributed Computing



Kubernetes Architecture



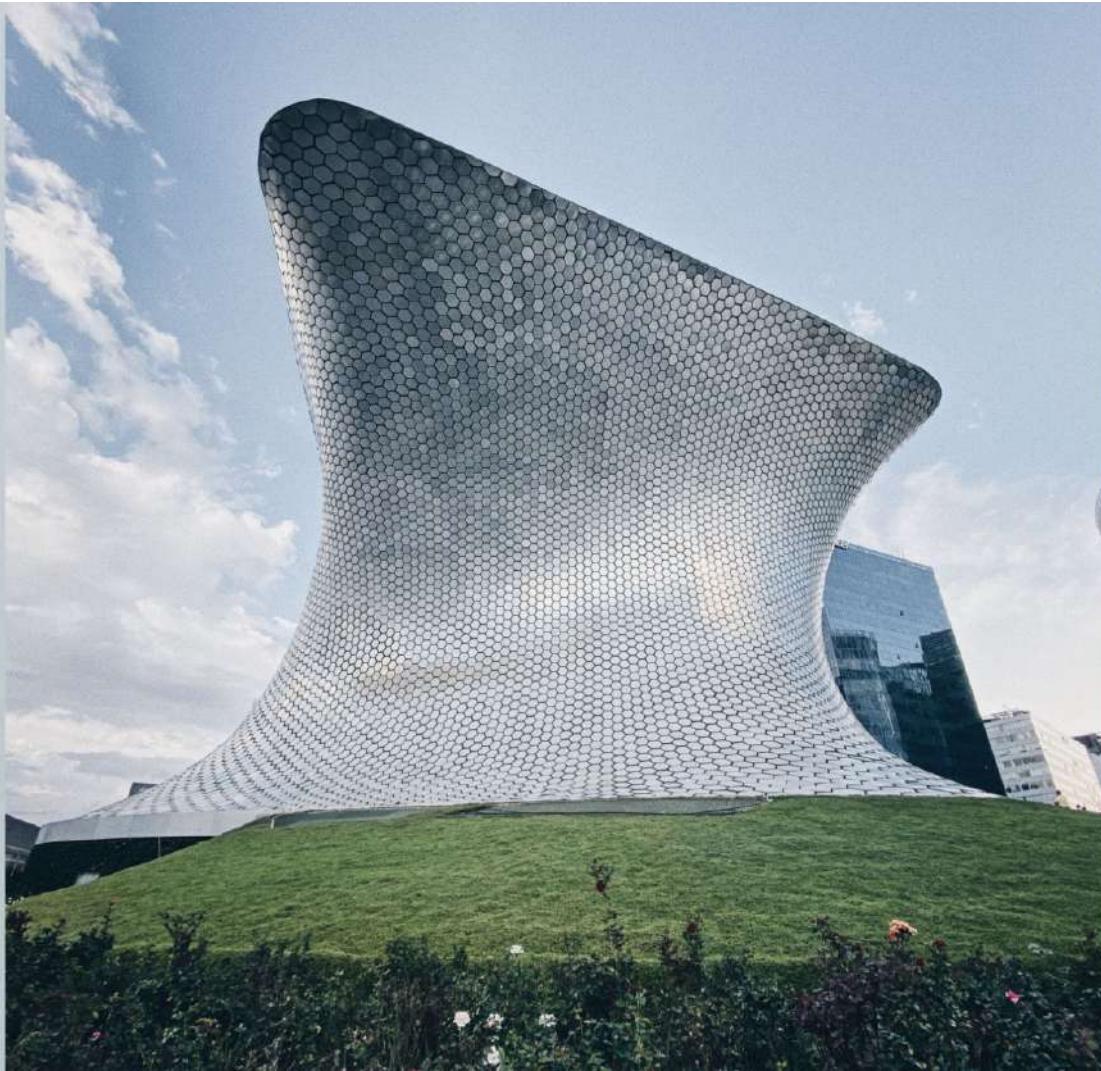
Key
Features



Components



Declarative

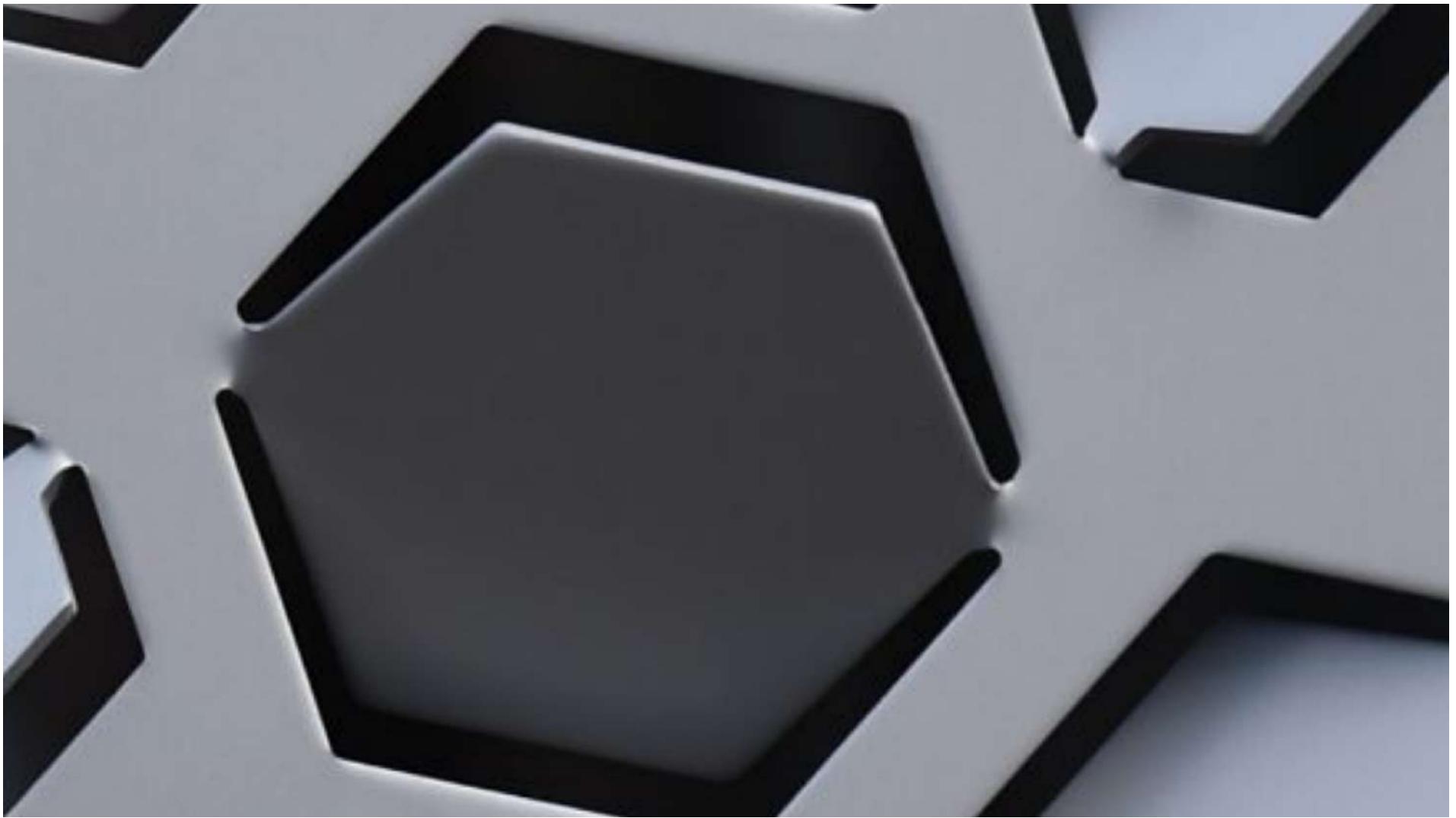






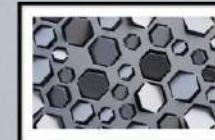
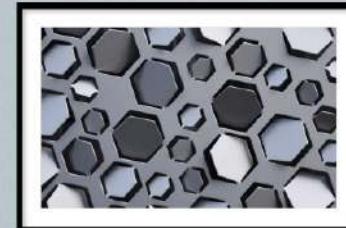
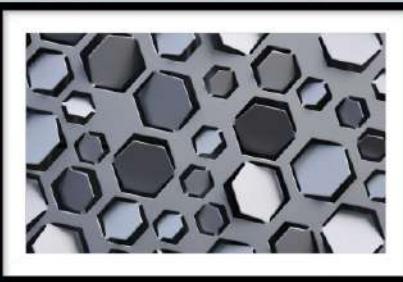
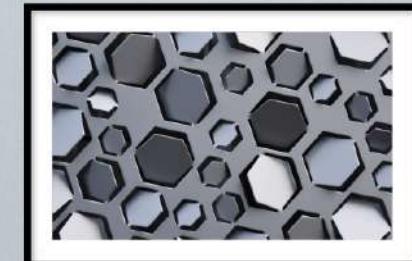
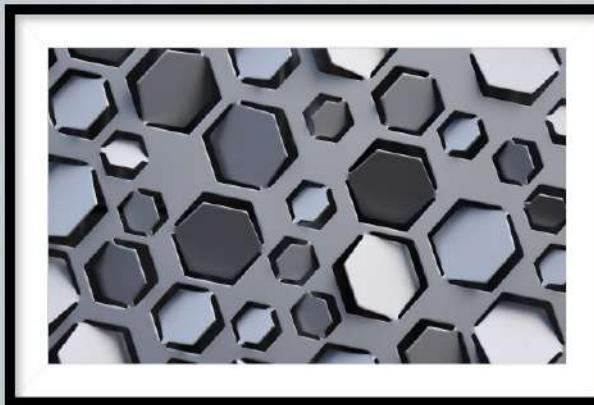
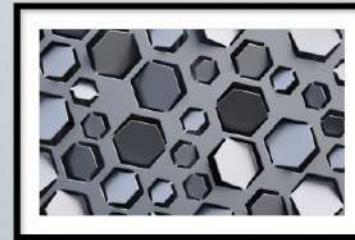
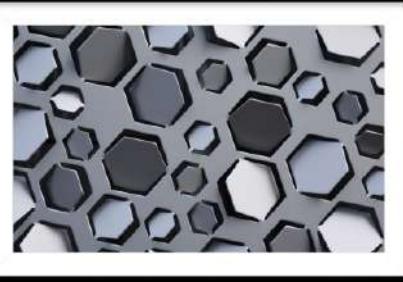


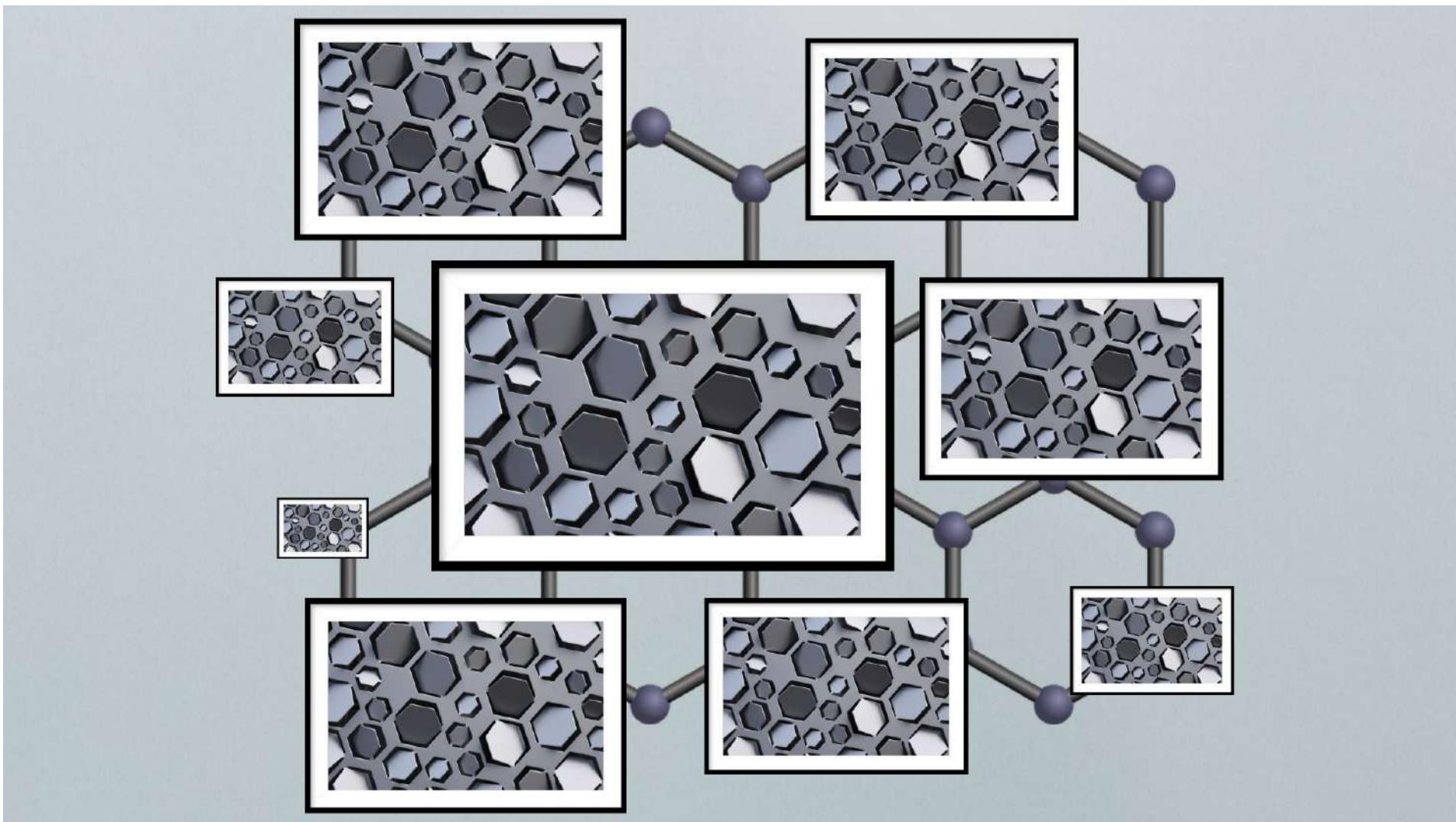












100+ agnostic targets



kubernetes

100+ agnostic targets



kubernetes

Managed



Google Cloud Platform



Amazon
EKS



AZURE KUBERNETES
SERVICE



DigitalOcean

ORACLE
CLOUD



IBM Cloud
Kubernetes Service

100+ agnostic targets



kubernetes

Managed



Google Cloud Platform



Amazon EKS



AZURE KUBERNETES SERVICE



DigitalOcean



IBM Cloud
Kubernetes Service



 Red Hat
OpenShift
Container Platform

 VMware Tanzu

 RANCHER

100+ agnostic targets



kubernetes

Managed



Google Cloud Platform



Amazon EKS



AZURE KUBERNETES SERVICE



DigitalOcean

ORACLE
CLOUD



IBM Cloud
Kubernetes Service



Red Hat
OpenShift
Container Platform

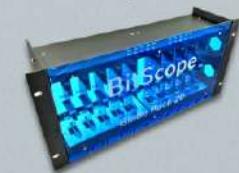
VMware Tanzu

RANCHER



Hybrid, on-prem

Custom,
Edge



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system



Kubernetes 16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes 16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

Security
Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

Volumes
Security
Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
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Cloud 2.0
Operating system

Balancing
Volumes
Security
Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

Portability
Balancing
Volumes
Security
Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

{

- Resource\$
- Portability
- Balancing
- Volumes
- Security
- Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

Scheduling
Resource\$
Portability
Balancing
Volumes
Security
Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes 16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

{ Declarative
Scheduling
Resource\$
Portability
Balancing
Volumes
Security
Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

{ Distributed
Declarative
Scheduling
Resource\$
Portability
Balancing
Volumes
Security
Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
- Resource\$
- Portability
- Balancing
- Volumes
- Security
- Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system



- Extensibility
- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
- Resource\$
- Portability
- Balancing
- Volumes
- Security
- Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

- {
- Abstraction
- Extensibility
- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
- Resource\$
- Portability
- Balancing
- Volumes
- Security
- Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

- {
- Self-healing
- Abstraction
- Extensibility
- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
- Resource\$
- Portability
- Balancing
- Volumes
- Security
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Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

- {
- Observability
- Self-healing
- Abstraction
- Extensibility
- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
- Resource\$
- Portability
- Balancing
- Volumes
- Security
- Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

- { Namespacing
- Observability
- Self-healing
- Abstraction
- Extensibility
- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
- Resource\$
- Portability
- Balancing
- Volumes
- Security
- Scalability & Elasticity



Kubernetes

16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

- High Availability
- Namespacing
- Observability
- Self-healing
- Abstraction
- Extensibility
- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
- Resource\$
- Portability
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Kubernetes 16 Essentials

Open source and
cloud agnostic

Cloud 2.0
Operating system

- High Availability
- Namespacing
- Observability
- Self-healing
- Abstraction
- Extensibility
- Networking
- Distributed
- Declarative
- Scheduling
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Cluster Operating System

Coordinates machines into cluster using shared network to communicate between each server

Each physical or virtual machine is called a **Node**

Cluster Operating System

Coordinates machines into cluster using shared network to communicate between each server

Each physical or virtual machine is called a **Node**

Master nodes run processes that manage cluster

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Worker nodes run your processes

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Pods are groupings of one or more containers

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Master nodes run processes that manage cluster

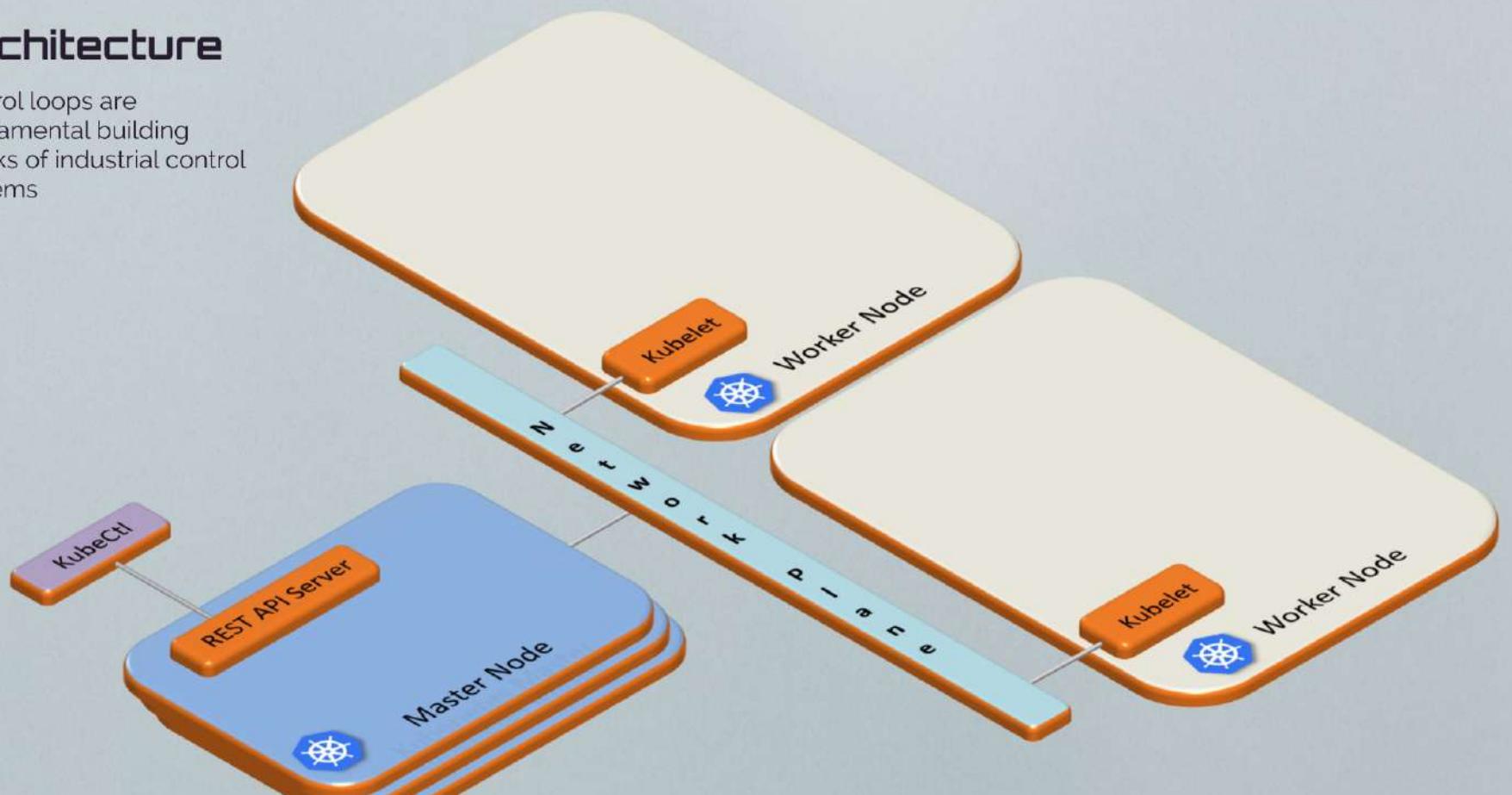
Worker nodes run your processes

(**Pods** are groupings of one or more containers

Services load balance between replicated pods

Architecture

control loops are fundamental building blocks of industrial control systems



Components written in Go

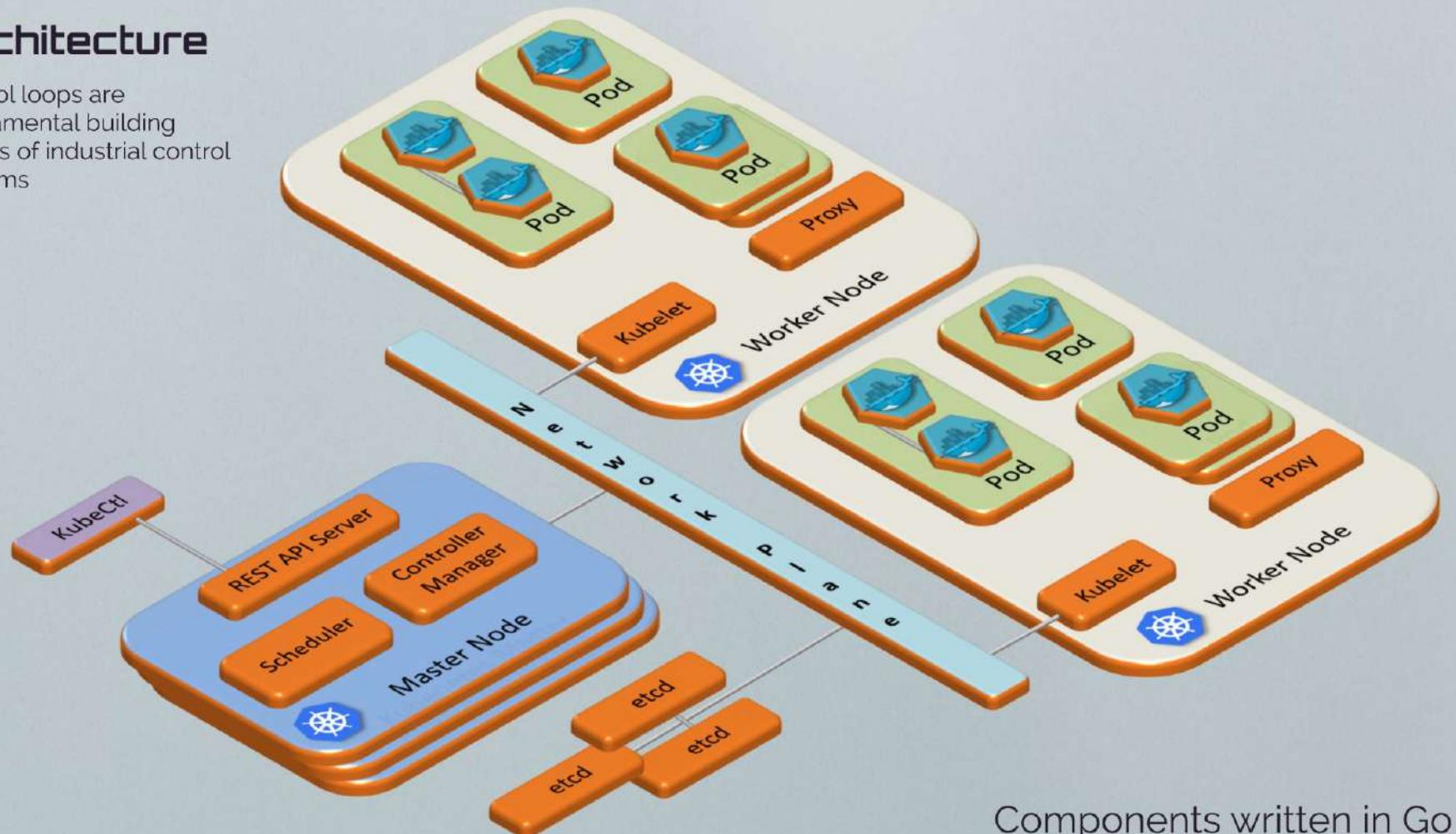
Architecture

control loops are
fundamental building
blocks of industrial control
systems

Components written in Go

Architecture

control loops are fundamental building blocks of industrial control systems



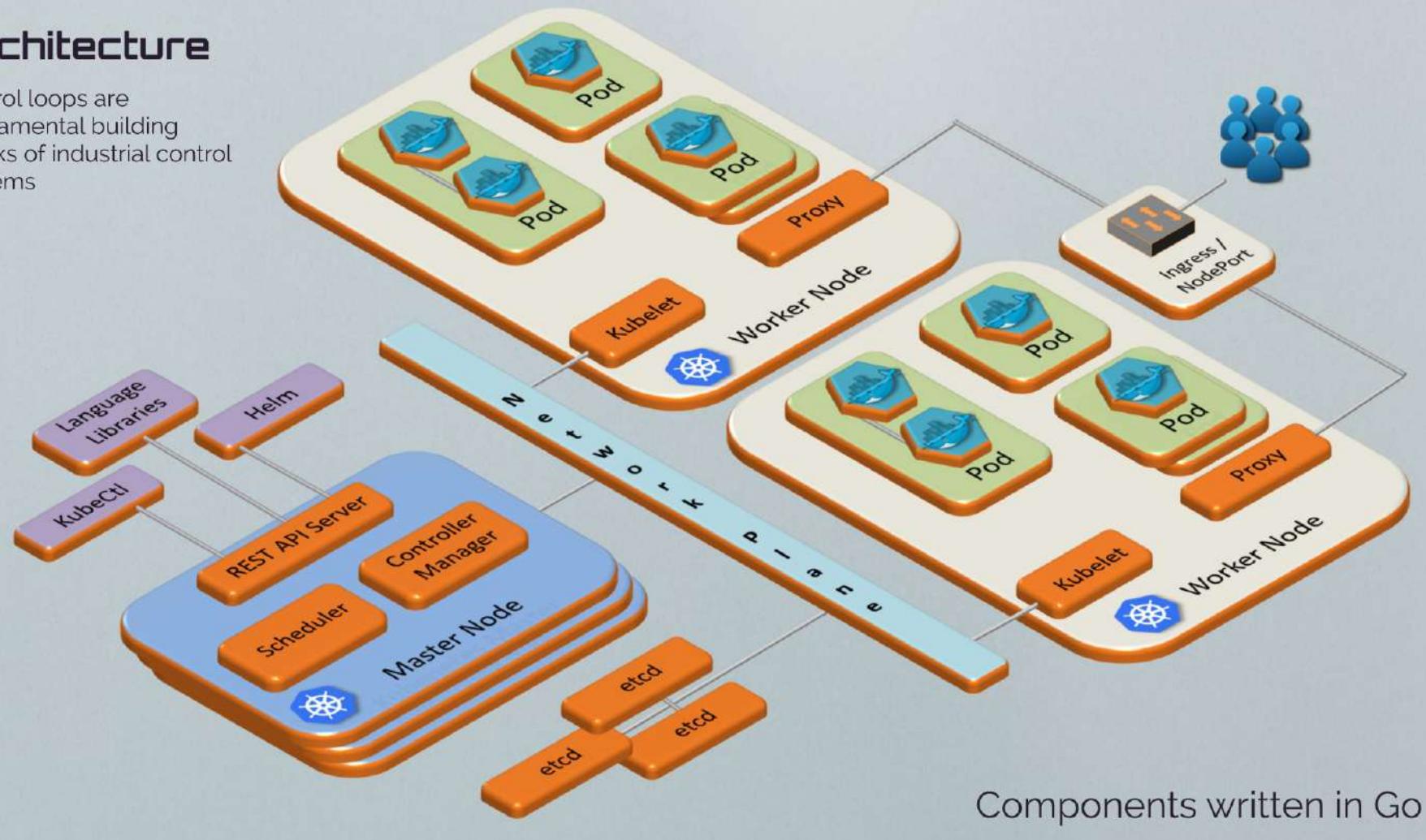
Architecture

control loops are
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Components written in Go

Architecture

control loops are fundamental building blocks of industrial control systems





Kubernetes truths stored here

Distributed key-value store

Partition tolerant consensus algorithm

Readable once consensus reached

High available solution at minimum 3 nodes

Fast reads, slower writes



Kubernetes truths stored here

Distributed key-value store

Partition tolerant consensus algorithm

Readable once consensus reached

High available solution at minimum 3 nodes

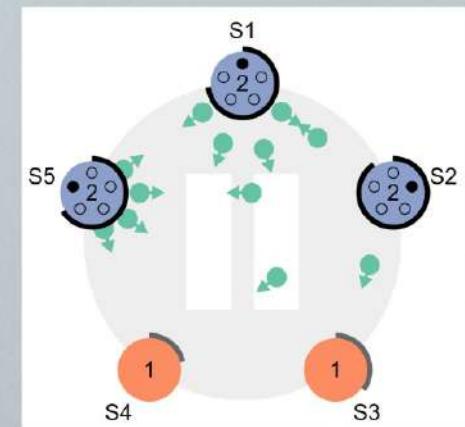
Fast reads, slower writes



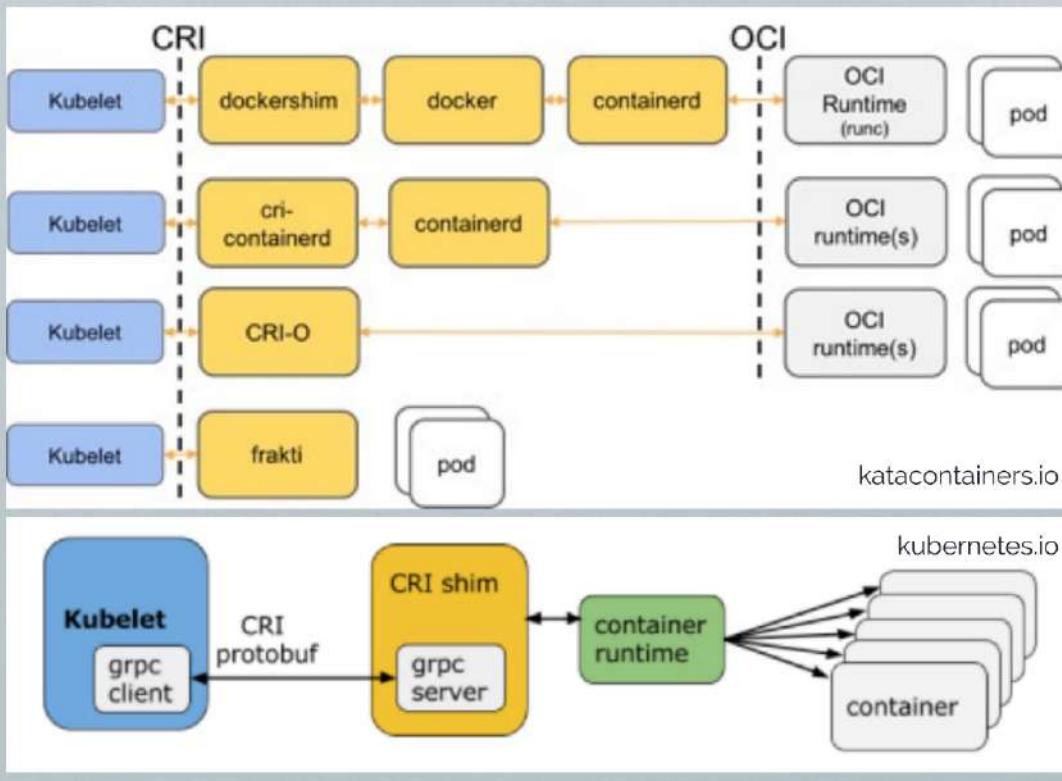
Raft Consensus Algorithm

Interactive tutorials:
<https://raft.github.io>

<http://thesecretlivesofdata.com/raft>



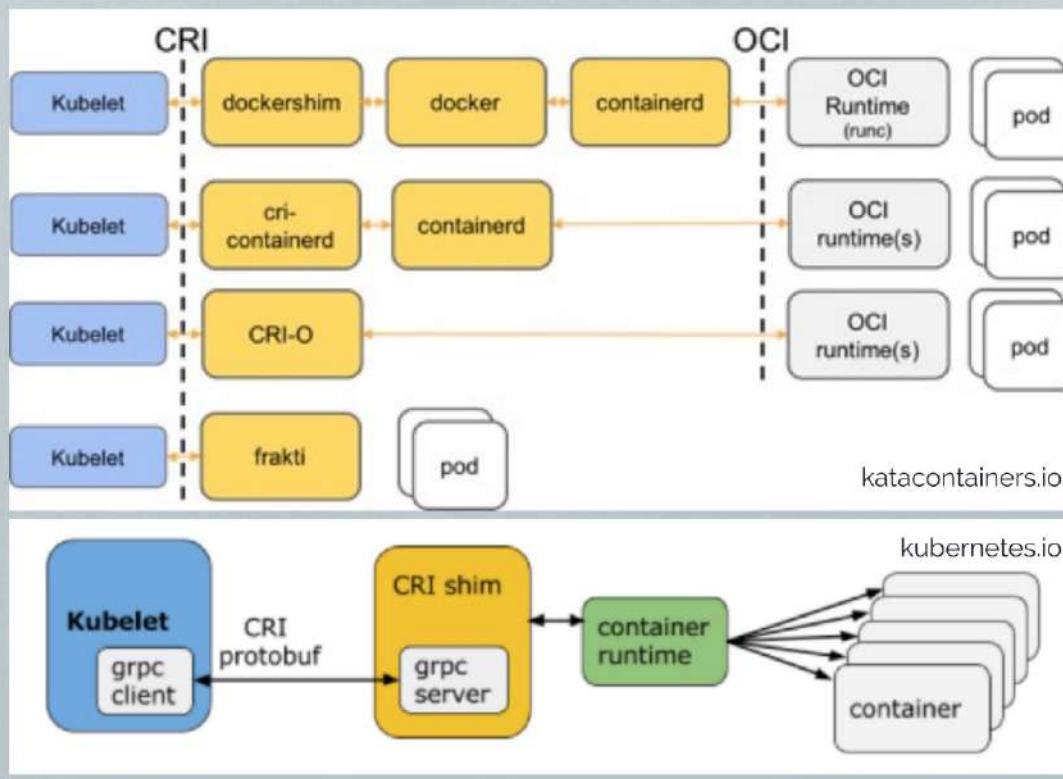
CRI and OCI



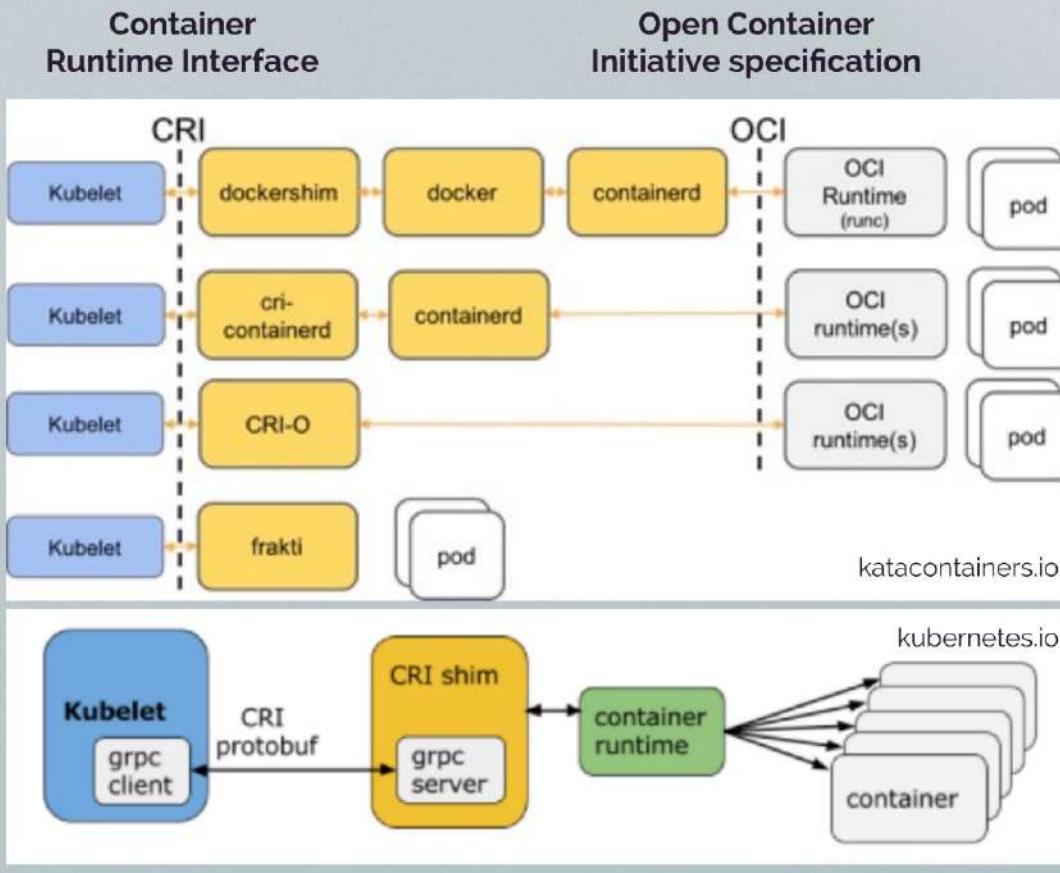
CRI and OCI



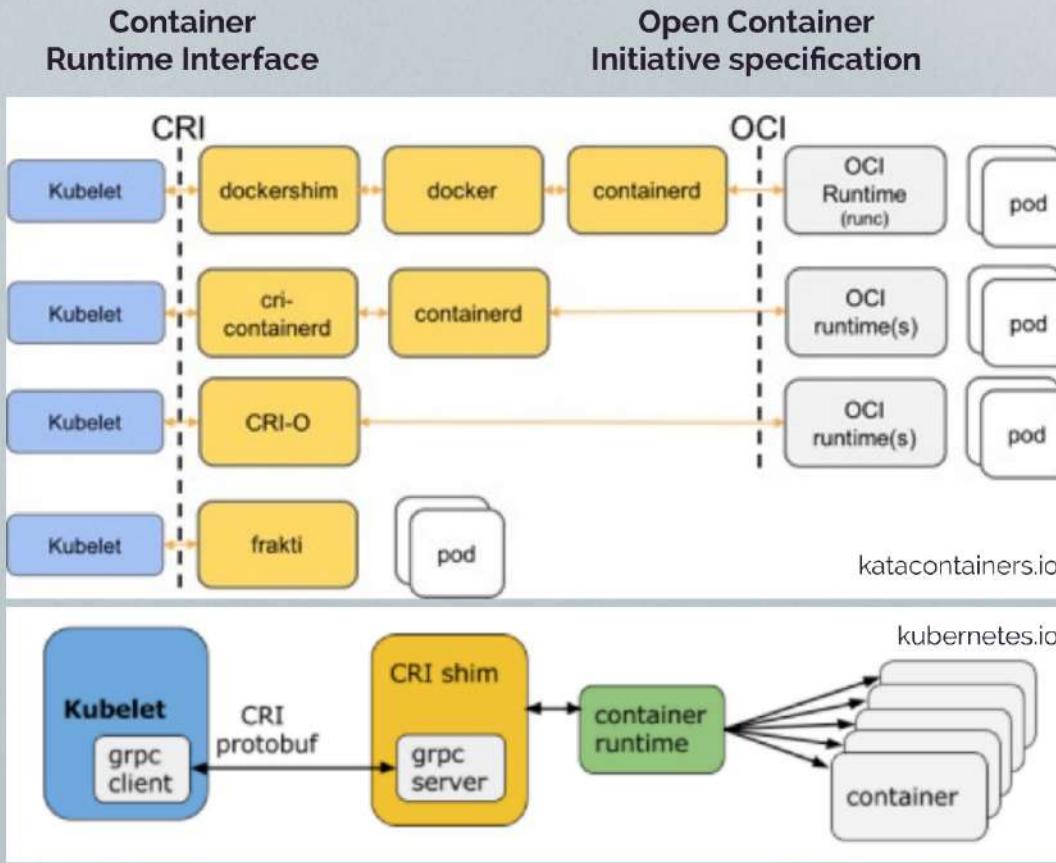
Container
Runtime Interface



CRI and OCI



CRI and OCI



OCI container runtimes with Kubelet CRI

- Docker
- cri-o (OpenShift)
- cri-containerd
 - **runc**
 - gVisor
 - Kata containers
 - Firecracker
 - Nabla containers
- crun (c based)
- Rktlet (CRI for Rkt)
- rktnetes
- Frakti
- Singularity
- * Virtual Kubelet

<https://landscape.cncf.io/category=container-runtime&format=card-mode&grouping=category>



Declarative

Instructions for a state machine

- You declare, not script
- Modeling Resources with YAMLs and Charts

```
$ kubectl create namespace ticketing  
$ kubectl label namespace ticketing venue=opera watch=cpu  
$ kubectl get namespaces  
$ kubectl get namespace apps-collection -o YAML
```



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$ kubectl get namespaces  
$ kubectl get namespace apps-collection -o YAML
```

```
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Namespace  
metadata:  
  labels:  
    venue: opera  
    watch: cpu  
spec:
```



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kind: Namespace  
metadata:  
  labels:  
    venue: opera  
    watch: cpu  
spec:
```

Object controller version



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$ kubectl get namespaces  
$ kubectl get namespace apps-collection -o YAML
```

```
apiVersion: v1 ————— Object controller version  
kind: Namespace ————— Object classification  
metadata:  
  labels:  
    venue: opera  
    watch: cpu  
spec:
```



Declarative

Instructions for a state machine

- You declare, not script
- Modeling Resources with YAMLs and Charts

```
$ kubectl create namespace ticketing  
$ kubectl label namespace ticketing venue=opera watch(cpu)  
$ kubectl get namespaces  
$ kubectl get namespace apps-collection -o YAML
```

```
apiVersion: v1 ————— Object controller version  
kind: Namespace ————— Object classification  
metadata: ————— Associated data  
  labels:  
    venue: opera  
    watch: cpu  
spec:
```



Declarative

Instructions for a state machine

- You declare, not script
- Modeling Resources with YAMLs and Charts

```
$ kubectl create namespace ticketing  
$ kubectl label namespace ticketing venue=opera watch=cpu  
$ kubectl get namespaces  
$ kubectl get namespace apps-collection -o YAML
```

```
apiVersion: v1 ————— Object controller version  
kind: Namespace ————— Object classification  
metadata: ————— Associated data  
labels:  
  venue: opera  
  watch: cpu  
spec: ————— Specific object details
```



Declarative

Instructions for a state machine

- You declare, not script
- Modeling Resources with YAMLs and Charts



Human friendly data serialization standard



Package manager for Kubernetes



VSCode and IntelliJ extensions for writing YAMLs

```
$ kubectl create namespace ticketing  
$ kubectl label namespace ticketing venue=opera watch=cpu  
$ kubectl get namespaces  
$ kubectl get namespace apps-collection -o YAML
```

```
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Namespace  
metadata:  
  labels:  
    venue: opera  
    watch: cpu  
spec:
```

Object controller version
Object classification
Associated data
Specific object details

Declaring Pods



Declaring Pods

```
$ docker run --name my-nginx -p 80 nginx:1.19.2
```



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```

```
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```

```
$ kubectl run my-nginx --image=nginx:1.19.2 --port 80
```

Declaring Pods

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```

```
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```



Declaring Pods

Pod
Container(s)

```
$ docker run --name my-nginx -p 80 nginx:1.19.2
```

```
$ kubectl run my-nginx --image=nginx:1.19.2 --port 80
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx:1.19.2
  ports:
  - containerPort: 80
```



Declaring Pods

Pod
Container(s)

```
$ docker run --name my-nginx -p 80 nginx:1.19.2
```

```
$ kubectl run my-nginx --image=nginx:1.19.2 --port 80
```



Declaring Pods

ReplicaSet
Pod
Container(s)

```
$ docker run --name my-nginx -p 80 nginx:1.19.2
```

```
$ kubectl run my-nginx --image=nginx:1.19.2 --port 80
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
  spec:
    containers:
    - name: nginx
      image: nginx:1.19.2
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```



Declaring Pods

ReplicaSet

Pod
Container(s)

```
$ docker run --name my-nginx -p 80 nginx:1.19.2
```

```
$ kubectl run my-nginx --image=nginx:1.19.2 --port 80
```



Declaring Pods

Deployment

ReplicaSet

Pod
Container(s)

```
$ docker run --name my-nginx -p 80 nginx:1.19.2
```

```
$ kubectl run my-nginx --image=nginx:1.19.2 --port 80
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.19.2
        ports:
          - containerPort: 80
```



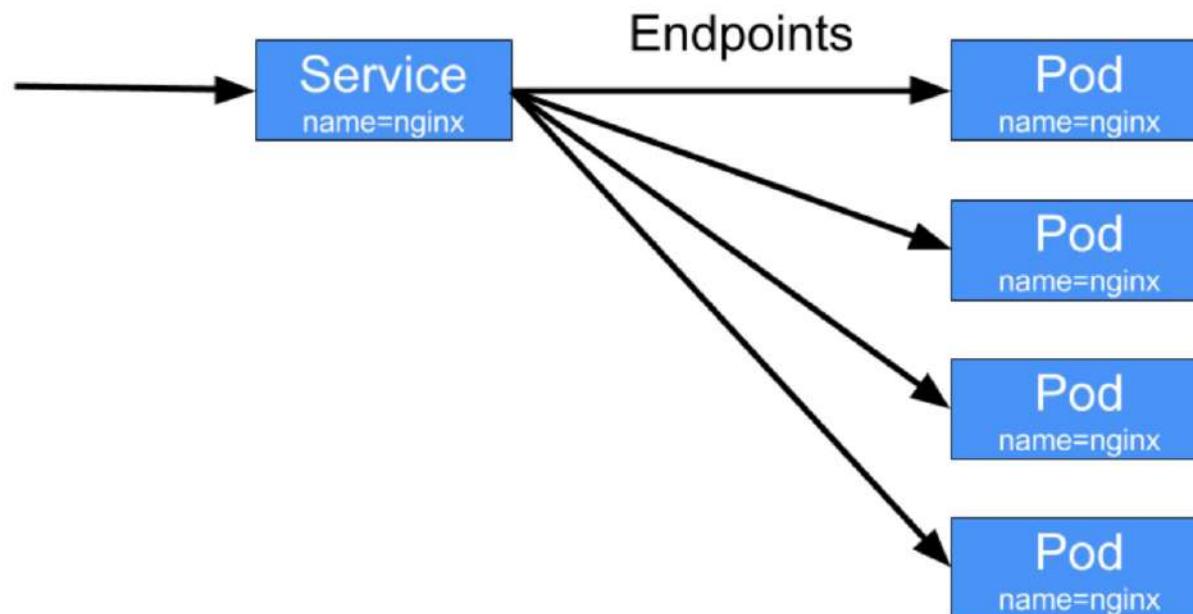
```
$ docker run --name my-nginx -p 80 nginx:1.19.2
```

```
$ kubectl run my-nginx --image=nginx:1.19.2 --port 80
```



Declaring Service Associated to Pods

Labels used to declare associations



Declaring Service Associated to Pods

Labels used to declare associations



Declaring Service Associated to Pods

Labels used to declare associations



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.15.1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
              name: nginx-pod-port
```

Declaring Service Associated to Pods

Labels used to declare associations



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: webserver
  labels:
    app: webserver
spec:
  type: NodePort
  selector:
    app: nginx
  ports:
  - port: 31000
    targetPort: nginx-pod-port
    protocol: TCP
    name: web
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.15.1
      ports:
      - containerPort: 80
        name: nginx-pod-port
```

Declaring Service Associated to Pods

Labels used to declare associations



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: webserver
  labels:
    app: webserver
spec:
  type: NodePort
  selector:
    app: nginx
  ports:
    - port: 31000
      targetPort: nginx-pod-port
      protocol: TCP
      name: web
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.15.1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
              name: nginx-pod-port
```

Declaring ConfigMaps and Secrets

Data can be linked to:

- Environment variables
- Command line parameters
- File mounts (read-only)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: passable
spec:
  containers:
    - name: question-app
      image: grail-seeker
      env:
        - name: swallow-bird-type
          value: "African"
        - name: Q1
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: questions
              key: q1
        - name: Q2
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: questions
              key: q2
```



Declaring ConfigMaps and Secrets

Data can be linked to:

- Environment variables
- Command line parameters
- File mounts (read-only)

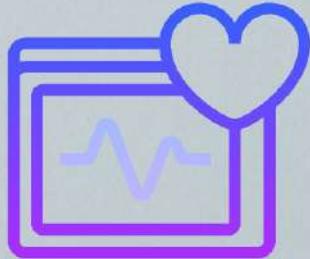
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: questions
data:
  q1: "What is your quest?"
  q2: "What is your name?"
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: passable
spec:
  containers:
    - name: question-app
      image: grail-seeker
      env:
        - name: swallow-bird-type
          value: "African"
        - name: Q1
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: questions
              key: q1
        - name: Q2
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: questions
              key: q2
```



Declarative

Probes



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    test: liveness
    name: liveness-http
spec:
  containers:
    - name: liveness
      image: k8s.gcr.io/liveness
      args:
        - /server
      livenessProbe:
        httpGet:
          path: /healthz
          port: 8080
          httpHeaders:
            - name: Custom-Header
              value: Awesome
        initialDelaySeconds: 3
        periodSeconds: 3
  readinessProbe:
    exec:
      command:
        - cat
        - /tmp/healthy
  initialDelaySeconds: 5
  periodSeconds: 5
```

```
http.HandleFunc("/healthz", func(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    duration := time.Now().Sub(started)
    if duration.Seconds() > 10 {
        X w.WriteHeader(500)
        w.Write([]byte(fmt.Sprintf("error: %v", duration.Seconds())))
    } else {
        ✓ w.WriteHeader(200)
        w.Write([]byte("ok"))
    }
})
```





Kubernetes

Getting Started from a Developer Perspective



Architecture



Community



First Apps



Objects



Learning Resources



Distributed Computing





First App

Goals

- Command line tool
- Dashboard
- Run app
- Scale app
- Load balance
- Test resilience
- Roll out new version of app

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface. At the top is a navigation bar with a back arrow and the text 'Kubernetes Fundamentals'. Below the navigation is a large blue header with the text 'First Kubernetes Application'. Underneath the header is a white card with a blue circular icon containing a ship's wheel. The card has the word 'SCENARIO' in green at the top, followed by the title 'Kubernetes Fundamentals: First Kubernetes Application' in bold black text. Below the title is the subtitle 'Deploy an application on Kubernetes' in smaller black text. In the bottom right corner of the card, there is a small red icon with three horizontal bars.

<https://bit.ly/33Cd4Uw>



A common Hello World
for Kubernetes

Goals

- kubectl CLI tool
- Install Nginx on Kubernetes
- See Deployments in Pods
- See Service provide access to replication of Pods



RabbitMQ™

AMQP messaging benefiting
from Kubernetes

Goals

- More Kubectl
- Helm charts
- Install RabbitMQ on Kubernetes
- StatefulSet application
- Play with a little chaos



SCENARIO

Kubernetes Applications: RabbitMQ

Discovering how RabbitMQ runs on Kubernetes



<https://bit.ly/3dcRg4Y>

R Language



Goals

- Basics of kubectl CLI tool
- Install Shiny R applications on Kubernetes
- Containers are deployed as Deployments in Pods
- Service can provide access to a Pod



Kubernetes

Getting Started from a Developer Perspective



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Community



First Apps



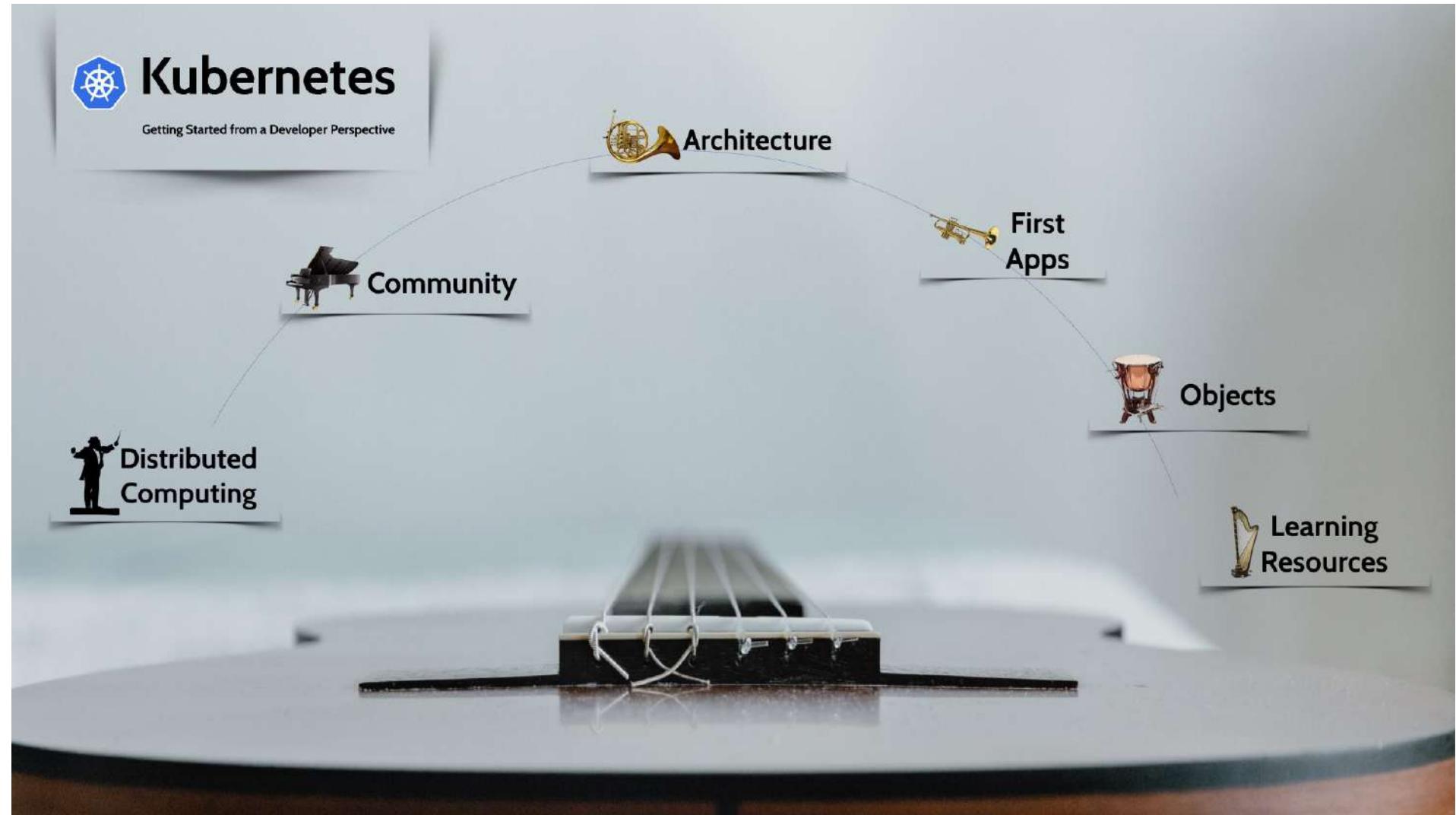
Objects



Learning Resources



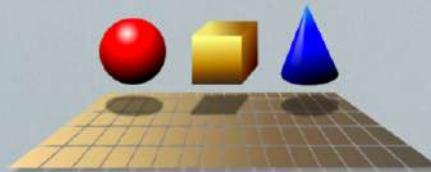
Distributed Computing



Kubernetes Resources and Objects

Declaring State

Kubernetes resources
represent state of cluster.

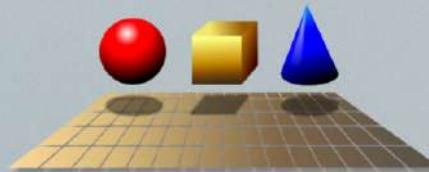


Kubernetes Resources and Objects

Declaring State

Kubernetes resources represent state of cluster.

Resources declared in Kubernetes manifests (YAMLs) as "Kinds".

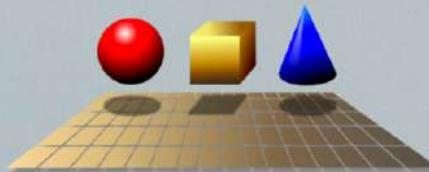


Kubernetes Resources and Objects

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Kubernetes resources represent state of cluster.

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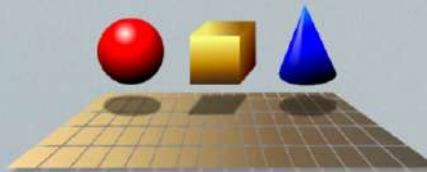
Instantiated resources are persisted objects across the cluster

Kubernetes Resources and Objects

Declaring State

Kubernetes resources represent state of cluster.

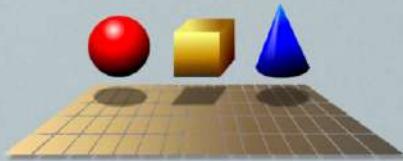
Resources declared in Kubernetes manifests (YAMLs) as "Kinds".



Instantiated resources are persisted objects across the cluster

Objects are managed via API and often through kubectl.

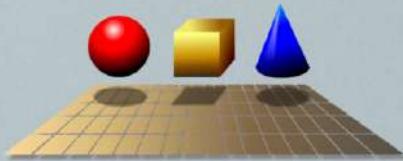
Kubernetes Objects



They will be
Kind to you



Kubernetes Objects



They will be
Kind to you

Pod Contracts

- Pod
- ReplicaSet
- Deployments
- StatefulSet
- DaemonSet
- Job (batch)
- CronJob (batch)

Context / Data

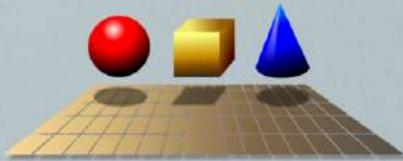
- ConfigMap
- Secrets

Networking

- Ingress
- Service
- NetworkPolicy
- Endpoints



Kubernetes Objects



They will be
Kind to you

Pod Contracts

Pod
ReplicaSet
Deployments
StatefulSet
DaemonSet
Job (batch)
CronJob (batch)

Context / Data

ConfigMap
Secrets

Networking

Ingress
Service
NetworkPolicy
Endpoints

Persistence

Volumes
Persistent Volumes
StorageClass
CSIDrivers
CSINodes

RBAC

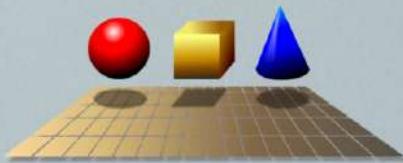
ServiceAccount
Role
RoleBinding

Cluster Scope

Node
Namespace
CustomResourceDefinition



Kubernetes Objects



They will be
Kind to you

Pod Contracts

Pod
ReplicaSet
Deployments
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Job (batch)
CronJob (batch)

Context / Data

ConfigMap
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Networking

Ingress
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Persistence

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Persistent Volumes
StorageClass
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ServiceAccount
Role
RoleBinding

Cluster Scope

Node
Namespace
CustomResourceDefinition

Other

Resource Quotas
Horizontal Pod Auto Scalar
Pod Disruption Budgets
Leases
Events
...and more





API and Objects

Goals

- Access API via kubectl
- Introspect objects in cluster via API
- Access cluster API locally through a Proxy
- Discover api-resources and api-versions
- Discover Explain and Describe commands

```
$ kubectl get --raw
```

SCENARIO

Kubernetes Fundamentals: Kubernetes API

Discover the API through which you can control all
Kubernetes objects.



<https://bit.ly/3nxcnUr>



Context



SCENARIO

Kubernetes Fundamentals:
ConfigMaps and Secrets

The fundamentals of ConfigMaps and Secrets



<https://bit.ly/2SxKcgt>

Goals

- Store environment configuration data
- Create configuration data
- 3 ways Pods access configuration data
- Keeping data outside of code

Service Discovery

SCENARIO

Kubernetes Fundamentals: Pods to
Services Communication

How Pods communicate with Services using a DNS



<https://bit.ly/3jGAoY5>

Goals

- How to call other services
- Inspect DNS provider
- Service discovery

Storage

	redis official	4.9K STARS	10M+ PULLS
	mongo official	4.2K STARS	10M+ PULLS
	memcached official	959 STARS	10M+ PULLS
	mysql official	5.9K STARS	10M+ PULLS
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Databases

Relational, NoSQL, Graph, Time series, +...

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Memory Centralized

Redis, H2, eXtremeDB, memcached...

[wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_in-memory_databases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_in-memory_databases)

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Key-value Datastores, distributed consensus

etcd, Consul, Zookeeper, Hazelcast

Storage



CSI Production Drivers for Kubernetes (82)
<https://kubernetes-csi.github.io/docs/drivers.html>

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Key-value Datastores, distributed consensus
etcd, Consul, Zookeeper, Hazelcast

Kind: PersistentVolume

Mounts: NFS, iSCSI, CephFS, RDB, FC, Flocker...
+ Minio, S3, Github

Volume Plugin
AWSElasticBlockStore
AzureFile
AzureDisk
CephFS
Cinder
FC
FlexVolume
Flocker
GCEPersistentDisk
Glusterfs
HostPath
iSCSI
PhotonPersistentDisk
Quobyte
NFS
RBD
VsphereVolume
PortworxVolume
ScaleIO
StorageOS



Volumes

Goals

- Setup a volume
- Declare volume access
- Connect Pod to volume



SCENARIO

Run Stateful Services on Kubernetes

Running stateful services on Kubernetes

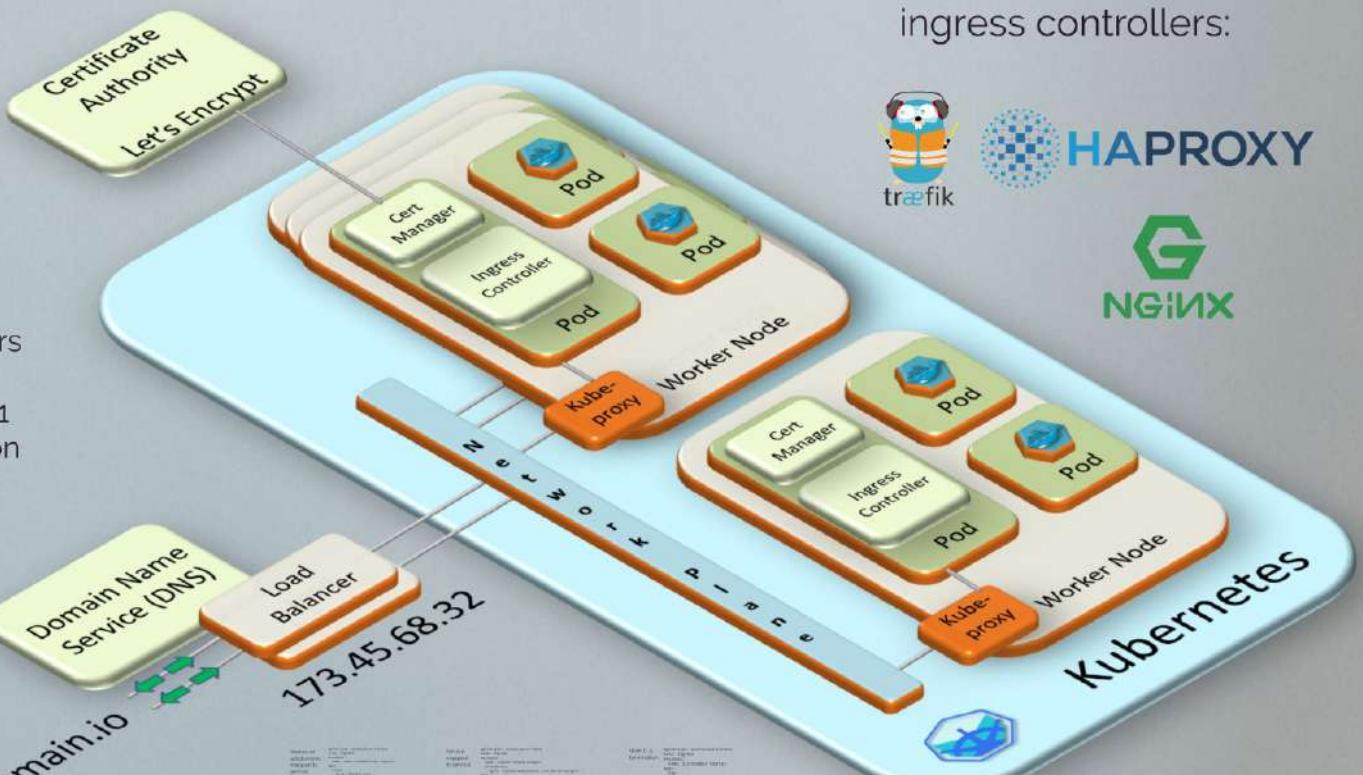


<https://bit.ly/3jCTTPK>

[https://www.katacoda.com/
courses/kubernetes](https://www.katacoda.com/courses/kubernetes)

Ingress

Incoming traffic



Reverse proxies /
ingress controllers:



HAPROXY



- Hooks to load balancers
- Routes to services
- *.dom.io or dom.io/svc1
- HTTPS/TLS termination

Names or
subdomains
mapped to
service

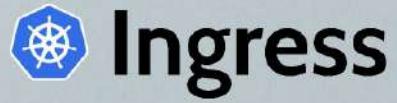
```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: name-virtual-host-ingress
spec:
  rules:
    - host: foo.bar.com
      http:
        paths:
          - backend:
              serviceName: service1
              servicePort: 80
    - host: bar.foo.com
      http:
        paths:
          - backend:
              serviceName: service2
              servicePort: 80
```

Fan out
mapped
to service

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: simple-fanout-example
  annotations:
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /
spec:
  rules:
  - host: foo.bar.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /foo
        backend:
          serviceName: service1
          servicePort: 4200
      - path: /bar
        backend:
          serviceName: service2
          servicePort: 8080
```

With TLS termination

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: tls-example-ingress
spec:
  tls:
  - hosts:
    - sslexample.foo.com
      secretName: testsecret-tls
  rules:
  - host: sslexample.foo.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        backend:
          serviceName: service1
          servicePort: 80
```



SCENARIO

Create Kubernetes Ingress Routing

An Ingress enables inbound connections to the cluster, allowing external traffic to reach the correct...

<https://bit.ly/3iBMtLl>

Goals

- Deploy an app with service
- Deploy an ingress controller
- Add rule to route traffic to service



Kubernetes

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Learning Resources

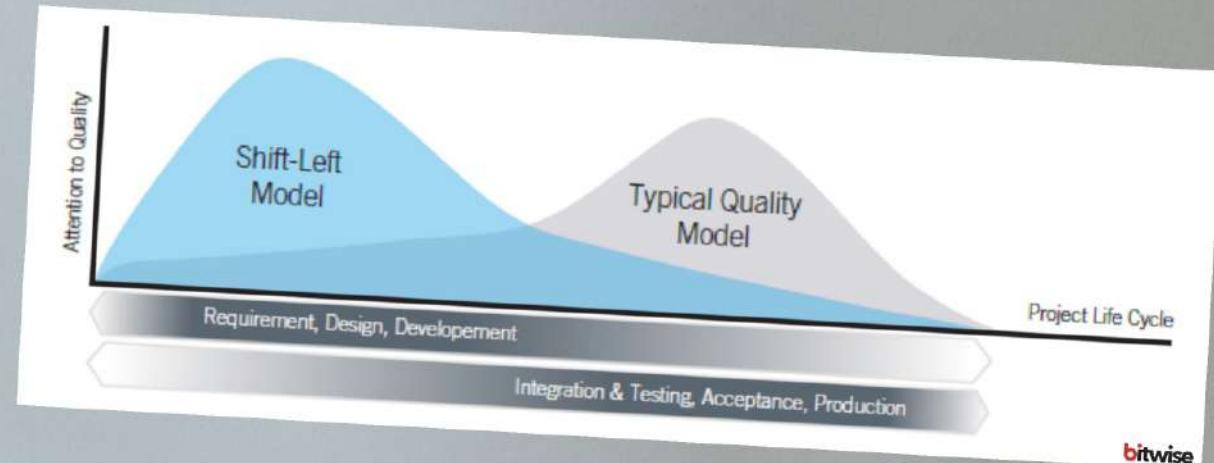


Distributed Computing



Infrastructure as Code

Drive for Shift-left

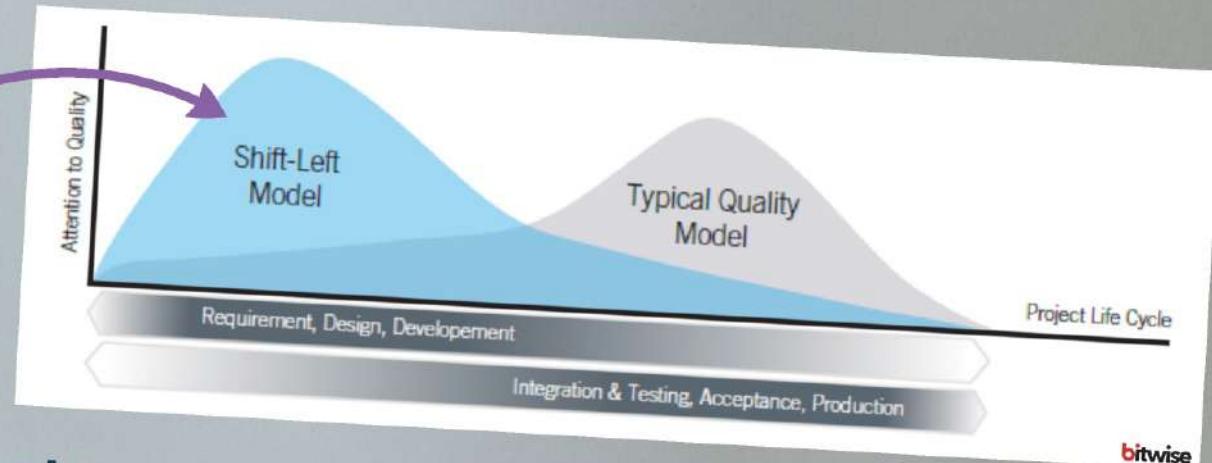


Infrastructure as Code

Drive for Shift-left

**Maven, Gradle
Jenkinsfile
Dockerfile
Kubernetes Manifests
Helm Charts**

**Terraform
Ansible, Chef, Puppet**

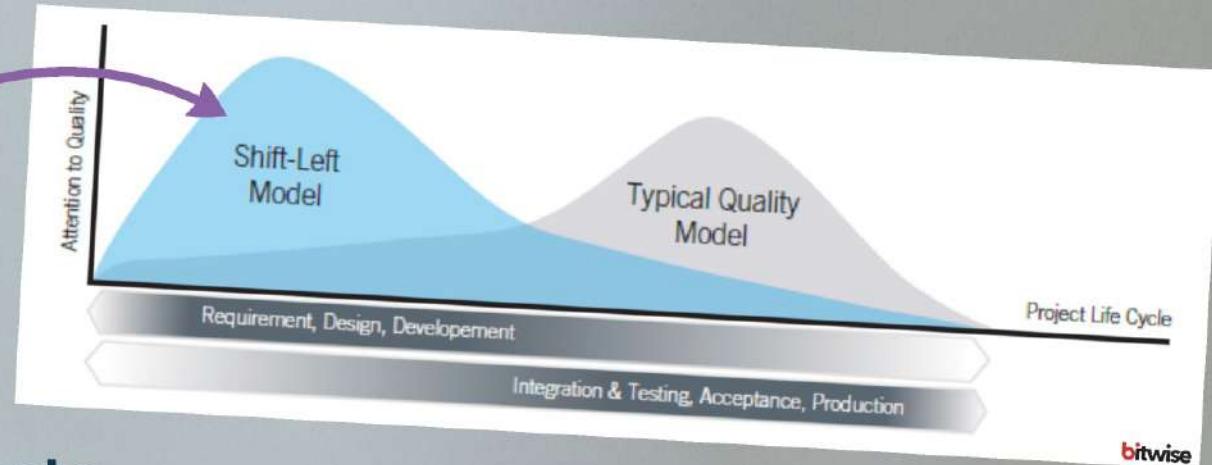


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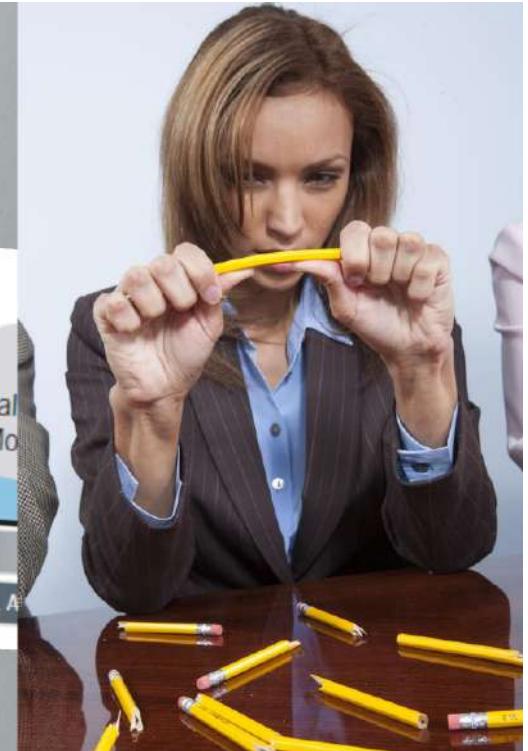
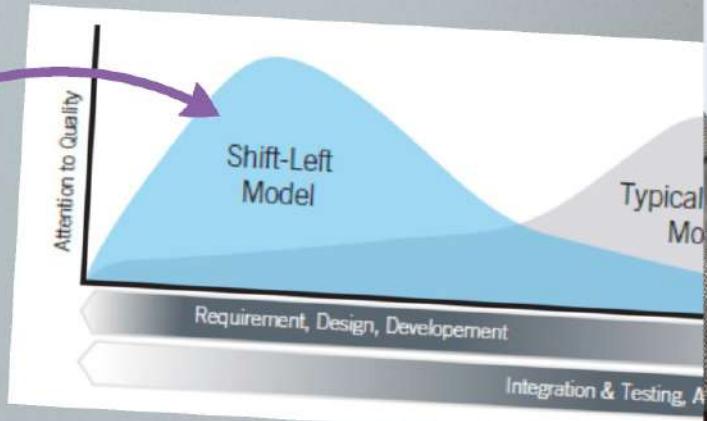
- 1) Declarative rather than imperative
- 2) What data center managers control slides toward developers hands

Infrastructure as Code

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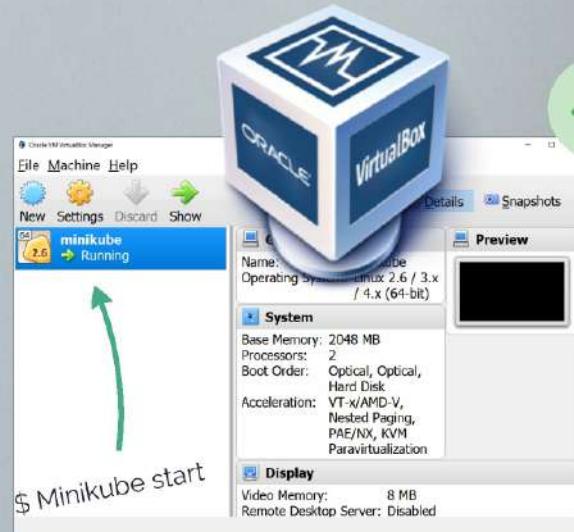
**Terraform
Ansible, Chef, Puppet**



- 1) Declarative rather than imperative
- 2) What data center managers control slides toward developers hands

Explore Kubernetes

Single-node *on your laptop*



Install Minikube

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/tools/install-minikube>

This page shows how to install Minikube.

- [Before you begin](#)
- [Install a Hypervisor](#)
- [Install kubectl](#)
- [Install Minikube](#)
- [What's next](#)



Docker Desktop For
Mac or Windows



Other laptop based clusters:
KinD, K3s, Microk8s, Minishift





minikube



<https://bit.ly/2GFGrvY>

Goals

- Experiment with a single node cluster
- Run on your laptop
- Learn minikube commands

Reading and Hands-on



<https://learning.oreilly.com/scenarios/>

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/kubernetes-basics/>

<https://katacoda.com/courses/docker>

<https://katacoda.com/courses/kubernetes>

<https://learn.openshift.com>

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/online-training/overview/>

Kubernetes Community

[https://
kubernetes.io/
community/](https://kubernetes.io/community/)



kubernetes.slack.com

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kubernetes.slack.com



KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

Europe 2020

Virtual

August 17 – 20
\$75

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WEEKLY

- 218+ weekly newsletters
 - Bob Killen
 - Chris Short
 - Craig Box
 - Kim McMahon
 - Michael Hausenblas

<https://kubeweekly.io>

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<https://kubeweekly.io>



Craig
Box



Adam
Glick



Kubernetes
Podcast

from Google

- 105+ weekly podcasts
- Experts interviewed

@KubernetesPod
<https://kubernetespodcast.com>

Many Interests

Talks and workshops

- Container patterns
- Java in containers
- Meshing and Istio
- Serverless
- Observability
- Pipelining and CI/CD
- Operator pattern
- Knative
- Extending Kubernetes

- Distributed computing
- Machine learning
- Cluster hardening
- Cloud KaaS offerings
- Scaling techniques
- Ingress and load balancing
- Delivery strategies
- GitOps, SecOps, SREs
- Federated and hybrid clusters
- Security, RBAC, Secrets and Vault
- Persistent volumes
- Certifications: CKAD, CKA
- Architecting: RabbitMQ, NGINX, Redis, KubeFlow, Tensorflow, Kafka, PostgreSQL, GraalVM, Spring...



Thank you

Veni, Vidi, Didici

I came, I saw, I learned



Containers now preferred packaging for cloud native
Kubernetes helps you navigate complexities of distributed computing

Scaling · Resilience · Multiple targets · Declarative · Extensible



digure.com



jonathan.johnson
@digure.com



twitter.com/
javajonjohn



github.com/
javajon



linkedin.com/in/
javajon



nofluffjuststuff.com/
conference/speaker/
jonathan_johnson



Kubernetes

Getting Started from a Developer Perspective



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