### **Thought**Works<sup>®</sup>

## CONTAINERS

**Rise of the Containers** Workshop







## What is cloud?

Cloud is on-demand provisioning of computing power (by means of sharing hardware or device) in remote data center (without any in-person involvement).

# Offerings of Cloud services

- Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)

### Cloud service model with Pizza analogy

Dining Table Electric / Gas Oven Fire Tomato Sauce Cheese

Dining Table Electric / Gas Oven Fire Pizza Dough Tomato Sauce Toppings Cheese

Electric / Gas Oven Fire Pizza Dough Tomato Sauce Toppings Cheese

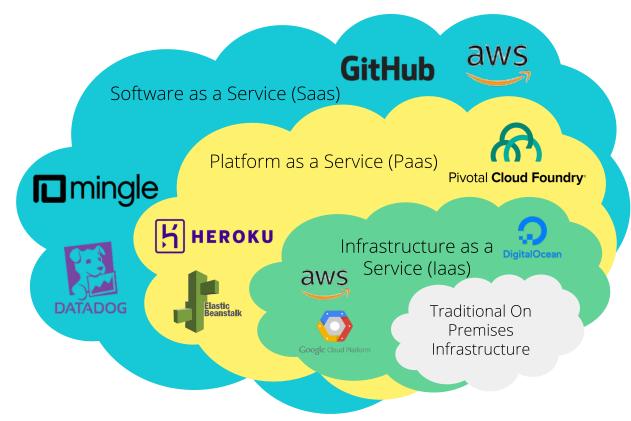
Dining Table Soda Electric / Gas Oven Fire Pizza Dough Tomato Sauce Toppings Cheese

diagram credit: by Albert Barron

Vendor Managed

### **Elastic Infrastructure**

SaaS Application PaaS Middleware/OS laaS Servers Traditional In-house



# New offering of Cloud service

- Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)
- Containers as a Service (CaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)



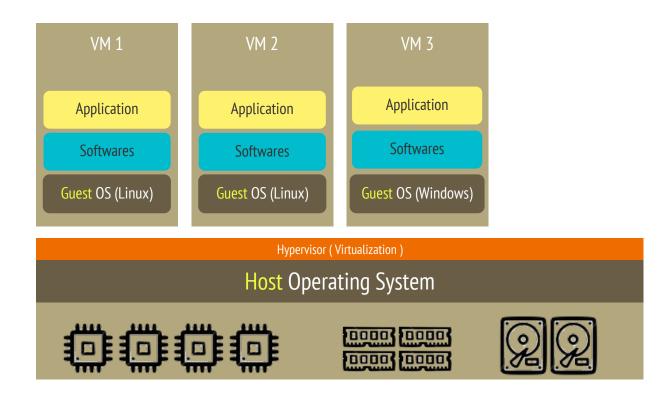




## Infrastructure as a Service

laaS is on-demand provisioning of building blocks such as computing power (CPU and RAM), storage, networking. This is lowest level (raw form) of service in cloud.

### VM based laaS model



## Steps to setup an Environment

### 1. Provision VM with Guest OS

O Create user, setup profile, set ulimit, ...

### 2. Install required Software

- o JDK, Tomcat, Nginx ...
- O Create required database users ...

### 3. Deploy Application

Configure application properties

### Challenges with Virtual Machine model?

#### **RESOURCE UTILIZATION**

CPU, RAM, Disk consumed by Guest OS

#### PERFORMANCE OVERHEAD

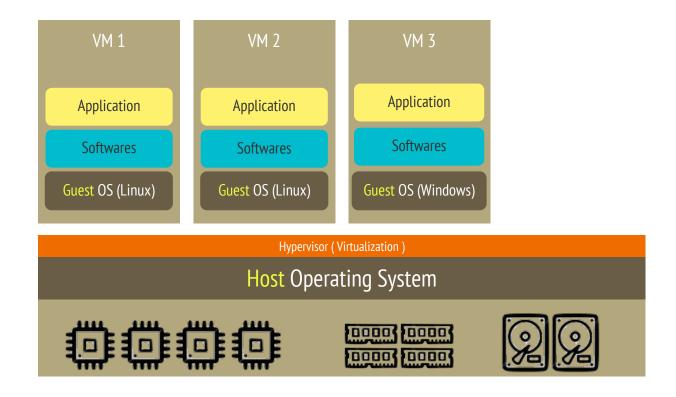
Multiple OS + hypervisor translation layer

### **COST OVERHEAD**

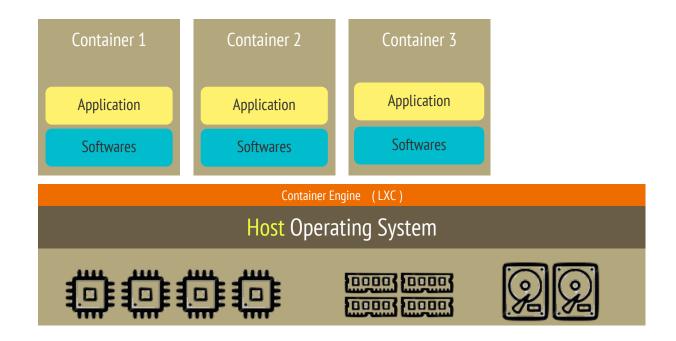
Software licenses (Guest OS) (capex)

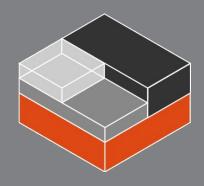
Each VM Maintenance & Upgrade/Patching cost (opex)

### VM to Container model



### **Container model**





## LXC (Linux containers)

LXC (Linux Containers) is an OS level virtualization method for running multiple isolated Linux systems (containers) on a control host using a single Linux kernel.

### LXC (Linux containers)

### **CGROUPS**

allows limitation and prioritization of resources (CPU, memory, block I/O, network, etc.)

#### NAMESPACE ISOLATION

allows complete isolation of an applications' view of the operating environment, including process trees, networking, user IDs and mounted file systems

## LXC Demo

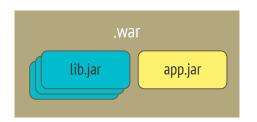
https://linuxcontainers.org/lxd/try-it/

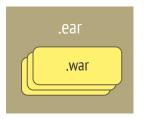
### LXC (Linux containers)

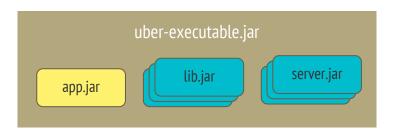
- Each container runs in an sandboxed env using namespace isolation
- Container lifecycle is defined by main process (tightly coupled)
- Boot time is main process start time (OS boot time is reduced)
- Container can have multiple process other than main process
- VM are more secure than Containers (with vulnerability in LXC, host shared kernel can be compromised)
- Resource allocation can be dynamically managed using cgroups.

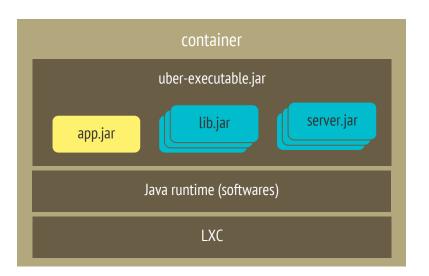
### **Container packaging**











## THANK YOU

For questions or suggestions:

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### Three column layout



#### **INSERT TITLE HERE**

Short caption, ensure it is legible when presenting



#### **INSERT TITLE HERE**

Short caption, ensure it is legible when presenting



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Short caption, ensure it is legible when presenting

### Color Palette



## Boxes and Shapes

When placing text boxes on the page, make sure you change the font to Open Sans.

When placing text in a shape, centre the text.

For dark coloured boxes, change your text to white.

Avoid drop shadows, border decorations or reflections.

Make sure elements are evenly distributed and centred on the page

## Create a beautiful table

HEADER 1	HEADER 2	HEADER 3	HEADER 4	HEADER 5

## Chart Suggestions

