

Middleware Architectures 2

Lecture 3: Cloud Native and Microservices

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Evropský sociální fond
Praha & EU: Investujeme do vaší budoucnosti

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Overview

- Cloud Native
- Microservices
- Containers
- Kubernetes

Overview

- The
 - *Motto: Building sustainable ecosystems for cloud native software*
 - *CNFS is part of the nonprofit Linux Foundation*
- Cloud Native = scalable apps running in modern cloud environments
 - *containers, service meshes, microservices*
 - *Apps must be usually re-built from scratch or refactored*
 - *Benefits:*
 - *loosely coupled systems that are resilient, manageable, and observable*
 - *automation allowing for predictable and frequent changes with minimal effort*
 - *Trail Map*
 - *provides an overview for enterprises starting their cloud native journey*
- Lift and Shift
 - *Cloud transition program in organizations*
 - *Move app from on-premise to the cloud*
 - *Benefits*
 - *Infrastructure cost cutting (OPEX vs. CAPEX)*
 - *Improved operations (scaling up/down if possible can be faster)*

CNFS Trail Map

Overview

- Cloud Native
- **Microservices**
- Containers
- Kubernetes

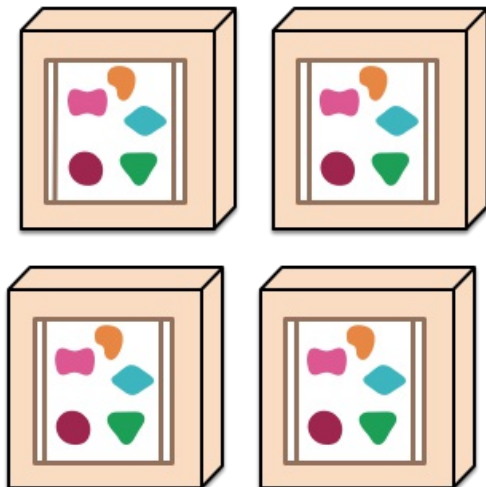
Overview

- Emerging software architecture
 - *monolithic vs. decoupled applications*
 - *applications as independently deployable services*

A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...



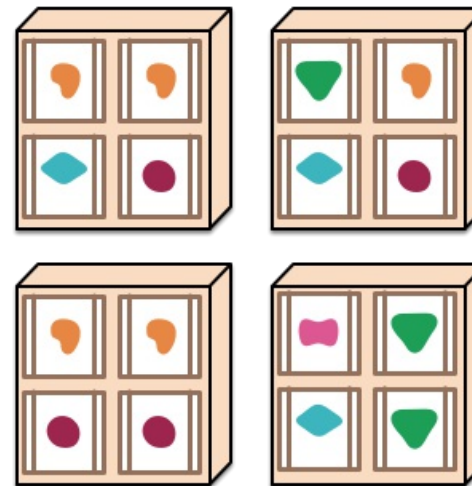
... and scales by replicating the monolith on multiple servers



A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...



... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.



Major Characteristics

- Loosely coupled
 - *Integrated using well-defined interfaces*
- Technology-agnostic protocols
 - *HTTP, they use REST architecture*
- Independently deployable and easy to replace
 - *A change in small part requires to redeploy only that part*
- Organized around capabilities
 - *such as accounting, billing, recommendation, etc.*
- Implemented using different technologies
 - *polyglot – programming languages, databases*

Overview

- Cloud Native
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 - *Overview*
 - *Linux Namespaces*
 - *Images*
 - *Working with Docker*
- Kubernetes

Virtual Machines vs. Containers



Overview

- Linux Containers
 - Introduced in 2008
 - Allow to run a process tree in a isolated system-level "virtualization"
 - Use much less resources and disk space than traditional virtualization
- Implementations
 - LXC – default implementation in Linux
 - Docker Containers
 - Builds on Linux namespaces and union file system (OverlayFS)
 - A way to build, commit and share images
 - Build images using a description file called Dockerfile
 - Large number of available base and re-usable images
- Monolithic design originally
 - Now several layers
 - container runtime
 - container engine

Docker version <1.11.0



Docker version 1.11.0+



Containerd



- Container engine
 - *Accepts user inputs (via CLI or API), pulling images from registry, preparing metadata to be passed to container runtime*
- Container runtime
 - *Abstraction from syscalls or OS specific functionality to run containers on linux, windows, solaris, etc.*
 - *Uses **runc** and **container-shim***
 - *Communicates with kernel to start containerized processes*

Terminology

- Image
 - *An image contains a union of layered filesystems stacked on top of each other*
 - *Immutable, it does not have state and it never changes*
- Container
 - *One or more processes running in one or more isolated namespaces in a filesystem provided by the image*
- Container Engine/Runtime
 - *The core processes providing container capabilities on a host*
- Client
 - *An app (e.g. CLI, custom app), communicates with a container engine by its API*
- Registry
 - *A hosted service containing repository of images*
 - *A registry provides a registry API to search, pull and push images*
 - *Docker Hub is the default Docker registry*
- Swarm
 - *A cluster of one or more docker engines*

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Linux Namespaces

- Isolation of Linux processes, there are **7 namespaces**
 - *Mount, UTS, IPC, PID, Network, User, Cgroup*
 - *By default, every process is a member of a default namespace of each type*
 - *In case no additional namespace configuration is in place, processes and all their direct children will reside in this exact namespace*
 - *Run **lsns** to check namespaces the process is in*

```
$ lsns
NS          TYPE  NPROCS  PID USER  COMMAND
4026531836  pid    2  30873 oracle -bash
4026531837  user   108   1636 oracle /bin/bash /u01/oracle/scripts/startWebLogicContainer.sh
4026531838  uts    2  30873 oracle -bash
4026531839  ipc    2  30873 oracle -bash
4026531840  mnt    2  30873 oracle -bash
4026531956  net   108   1636 oracle /bin/bash /u01/oracle/scripts/startWebLogicContainer.sh
4026532185  mnt    13  13542 oracle /bin/bash /u01/oracle/scripts/startNM_ohs.sh
4026532192  pid    13   2798 oracle /bin/bash /u01/oracle/scripts/startNM_ohs.sh
...
```

- Flexible configuration, for example:
 - *You can run two apps that only share the network namespace, e.g. **4026531956***
 - *The apps can talk to each other*
 - *Any other app (not in this namespace) won't be able to talk to the apps*

Types: mnt, uts, ipc and pid

- **mnt** namespace
 - *Isolates filesystem mount points*
 - *Restricts the view of the global file hierarchy*
 - *Each namespace has its own set of mount points*
- **uts** namespace
 - *The value of the hostname is isolated between different UTS namespaces*
- **ipc** namespace
 - *Isolates interprocess communication resources*
 - *message queues, semaphore, and shared memory*
- **pid** namespace
 - *Isolates PID number space*
 - *A process ID number space gets isolated*
 - *Processes can have PIDs starting from the value 1*
 - *Real PIDs outside of the namespace of the same process is a different number*
 - *Containers have their own init processes with a PID value of 1*

Types: net

- **net** namespace
 - Processes have their own private network stack (interfaces, routing tables, sockets)
 - Communication with external network stack is done by a virtual ethernet bridge



- On the host there is a **userland proxy** or **NAT**
 - NAT is a preferred solution over userland proxy (`/usr/bin/docker-proxy`)
 - Lack of NAT hairpinning may prevent to use NAT
- Use case
 - Multiple services binding to the same port on a single machine, e.g. **tcp/80**
 - A port in the host is mapped to the port exposed by a process in the NS

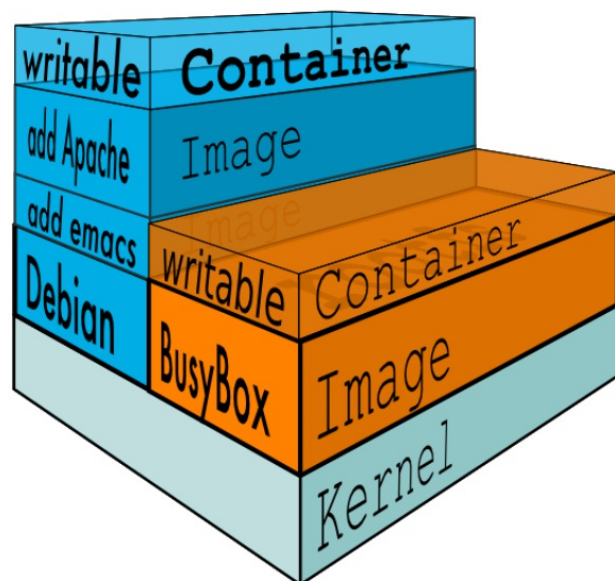
Types: user

- **user** namespace
 - *Isolates UID/GID number spaces*
- **cgroup** namespace
 - *Isolate cgroup root directory*

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Container Images



- Containers are made up of R/O layers via a storage driver (OverlayFS, AUFS, etc.)
- Containers are designed to support a single application
- Instances are ephemeral, persistent data is stored in bind mounts or data volume containers.

Image Layering with OverlayFS

- OverlayFS
 - A filesystem service implementing a **union mount** for other file systems.
 - Docker uses **overlay** and **overlay2** storage drivers to build and manage on-disk structures of images and containers.
- Image Layering
 - OverlayFS takes two directories on a single Linux host, layers one on top of the other, and provides a single unified view.
 - Only works for two layers, in multi-layered images hard links are used to reference data shared with lower layers.



Image Layers Example

- Pulling out the image from the registry

```
$ docker pull ubuntu
```

```
Using default tag: latest  
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
```

```
5ba4f30e5bea: Pull complete  
9d7d19c9dc56: Pull complete  
ac6ad7efd0f9: Pull complete  
e7491a747824: Pull complete  
a3ed95caeb02: Pull complete  
Digest: sha256:46fb5d001b88ad904c5c732b086b596b92cfb4a4840a3abd0e35dbb6870585e4  
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
```

- *Each image layer has its own directory under `/var/lib/docker/overlay/`.*
- *This is where the contents of each image layer are stored.*

- Directories on the file system

```
$ ls -l /var/lib/docker/overlay/
```

```
total 20  
drwx----- 3 root root 4096 Jun 20 16:11 38f3ed2eac129654acef11c32670b534670c3a06e483fce313d72e3e0a15baa  
drwx----- 3 root root 4096 Jun 20 16:11 55f1e14c361b90570df46371b20ce6d480c434981cbda5fd68c6ff61aa0a535  
drwx----- 3 root root 4096 Jun 20 16:11 824c8a961a4f5e8fe4f4243dab57c5be798e7fd195f6d88ab06aea92ba93165  
drwx----- 3 root root 4096 Jun 20 16:11 ad0fe55125ebf599da124da175174a4b8c1878afe6907bf7c78570341f30846  
drwx----- 3 root root 4096 Jun 20 16:11 edab9b5e5bf73f2997524eebeac1de4cf9c8b904fa8ad3ec43b3504196aa380
```

- *The organization of files allows for efficient use of disk space.*
- *There are **files unique to every layer** and **hard links to files shared with lower layers***

Dockerfile

- Dockerfile is a script that creates a new image

```
# This is a comment
FROM oraclelinux:7
MAINTAINER Tomas Vitvar <tomas@vitvar.com>
RUN yum install -q -y httpd
EXPOSE 80
CMD httpd -X
```

- A line in the Dockerfile will create an intermediary layer

```
$ docker build -t tomvit/httpd:v1 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048 kB
Step 1 : FROM oraclelinux:7
---> 4c357c6e421e
Step 2 : MAINTAINER Tomas Vitvar <tomas@vitvar.com>
---> Running in 35feebb2ffab
---> 95b35d5d793e
Removing intermediate container 35feebb2ffab
Step 3 : RUN yum install -q -y httpd
---> Running in 3b9aee3c3ef1
---> 888c49141af9
Removing intermediate container 3b9aee3c3ef1
Step 4 : EXPOSE 80
---> Running in 03e1ef9bf875
---> c28545e3580c
Removing intermediate container 03e1ef9bf875
Step 5 : CMD httpd -X
---> Running in 3c1c0273a1ef
```

If processing fails at some step, all preceeding steps will be loaded from the cache on the next run.

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Docker Container State Diagram



- 1: There is no image in the local store; you pull an image a remote registry.
- 2: You run a new container on top a specified image.
- 3: You modify the container by adding a library/content in it; you can also run a command in the container from the host.
- 4: You stop a running container.

- 5: You start a stopped container.
- 6: You commit the container and create a new image from it.
- 7: You remove the container.
- 8: You push the image to the remote registry.
- 9: You can remove the image from the local store.

Commands (1)

`docker version`

list current version of docker engine and client

`docker search <image>`

search for an image in the registry

`docker pull <image[:version]>`

download an image of a specific version from the registry

if the version is not provided, the latest version will be downloaded

`docker images`

list all local images

`docker run -it <image[:version]> <command>`

start the image and run the command inside the image

if the image is not found locally, it will be downloaded from the registry

option `-i` starts the container in interactive mode

option `-t` allocates a pseudo TTY

`docker ps [-as]`

list all running containers

option `-a` will list all containers including the stopped ones.

option `-s` will list the container's size.

Commands (2)

`docker rm <container>`

remove the container

`docker rmi <image>`

remove the image

`docker commit <container> <name[:version]>`

create an image from the container with the name and the version

`docker history <image>`

display the image history

Networking and Linking

- There are 3 docker networks by default
 - **bridge** – *container can access host's network (default)*
 - Docker creates subnet **172.17.0.0/16** and gateway to the network
 - When a container is started, it is automatically added to this network
 - All containers in this network can communicate with each other
 - **host** – *all host's network interfaces will be available in the container.*
 - **none** – *container will be placed on its own network and no network interfaces will be configured.*
- Custom Network configuration
 - *You can create a new network and add containers to it*
 - *Containers in the new network can communicate with each other but the network will be isolated from the host network*
- Linking containers (legacy)

```
$ docker run -d --name redmine-db postgres
$ docker run -it --link redmine-db:db postgres /bin/bash
root@c4b12143ebe8:/# psql -h db -U postgres
psql (9.6.1)
Type "help" for help.
postgres=# SELECT inet_server_addr();
postgres=# SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity \x\g\x
```

Networking Commands

`docker network ls`

lists all available networks

`docker network inspect <network-id>`

Returns the details of specific network

`docker network create --driver bridge isolated_nw`

creates a new isolated network

`docker run -it --network=isolated_nw ubuntu bin/bash`

starts the container ubuntu and attaches it to the isolated network

Data Volumes

- Data Volume
 - *A directory that bypass the union file system*
 - *Data volumes can be shared and reused among containers*
 - *Data volume persists even if the container is deleted*
 - *It is possible to mount a shared storage volume as a data volume by using a volume plugin to mount e.g. NFS*
- Adding a data volume
 - `docker run -d -v /webapp training/webapp python app.py`
*will create a new volume with name `webapp`,
the location of the volume can be determined by using `docker inspect`.*
- Mount a host directory as a data volume
 - `docker run -d -v /src/webapp:/webapp training/webapp python app.py`
*if the path exists in the container, it will be overlayed (not removed),
if the host directory does not exist, the docker engine creates it.*
- Data volume container
 - *Persistent data to be shared among two or more containers*
`docker create -v /dbdata --name dbstore training/postgres /bin/true`
`docker run -d --volumes-from dbstore --name db1 training/postgres`
`docker run -d --volumes-from dbstore --name db2 training/postgres`

Overview

- Cloud Native
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- **Kubernetes**

Overview

- In your architecture...
 - Containers are atomic pieces of application architecture
 - Containers can be linked (e.g. web server, DB)
 - Containers access shared resources (e.g. disk volumes)
- Kubernetes
 - Automation of deployments, scaling, management of containerized applications across number of nodes
 - Based on Borg, a parent project from Google



Features

- Automatic binpacking
 - *Automatically places containers onto nodes based on their resource requirements and other constraints.*
- Horizontal scaling
 - *Scales your application up and down with a simple command, with a UI, or automatically based on CPU usage.*
- Automated rollouts and rollbacks
 - *Progressive rollout out of changes to application/configuration, monitoring application health and rollback when something goes wrong.*
- Storage orchestration
 - *Automatically mounts the storage system (local or in the cloud)*
- Self-healing
 - *Restarts containers that fail, replaces and reschedules containers when nodes die, kills containers that don't respond to user-defined health checks.*
- Service discovery and load balancing
 - *Gives containers their own IP addresses and a single DNS name for a set of containers, and can load-balance across them.*

Architecture



Control Plane Components

- Global decisions about the cluster
 - *Schedulling*
 - *Detecting and responding to cluster events, starting up new pods*
- kube-apiserver
 - *exposes the Kubernetes API*
 - *The API server is the front end for the Kubernetes control plane.*
- etcd
 - *highly-available key value store used to store all cluster data*
- kube-scheduler
 - *watches for newly created Pods with no assigned node*
 - *selects a node for Pods to run on.*
 - *Decision factors: resource requirements, hardware/software/policy constraints, affinity and anti-affinity specifications*

Control Plane Components

- kube-controller-manager
 - *runs controller to ensure the desired state of cluster objects*
 - **Node controller**
 - *noticing and responding when nodes go down*
 - **Job controller**
 - *creates Pods to run one-off tasks to completion.*
 - **Endpoints controller**
 - *Populates the Endpoints object (that is, joins Services & Pods).*
- cloud-controller-manager
 - *Integration with cloud services (when the cluster is running in a cloud)*
 - **Node controller**
 - *checks if a node has been deleted in the cloud after it stops responding*
 - **Route controller**
 - *For setting up routes in the underlying cloud infrastructure*
 - **Service controller**

Node

- Kubernetes runtime environment
 - *Run on every node*
 - *Maintaining running pods*
- kubelet
 - *An agent that runs on each node in the cluster*
 - *It makes sure that containers are running in a Pod.*
- kube-proxy
 - *maintains network rules on nodes*
 - *network rules allow network communication to Pods from inside or outside of the cluster*
 - *uses the operating system packet filtering layer or forwards the traffic itself.*
- Container runtime
 - *Responsible for running containers*
 - *Kubernetes supports several container runtimes (containerd, CRI-O)*
 - *Any implementation of the Kubernetes CRI (Container Runtime*

Container Stack



Pod

- Pod
 - *A group of one or more tightly-coupled containers.*
 - *Containers share storage and network resources.*
 - *A Pod runs a single instance of a given application*
 - *Pod's containers are always co-located and co-scheduled*
 - *Pod's containers run in a shared context, i.e. in a set of Linux namespaces*
- Pods are created using workload resources
 - *You do not create them directly*
- Pods in a Kubernetes cluster are used in two main ways
 - *Run a single container, the most common Kubernetes use case*
 - *Run multiple containers that need to work together*

Workloads

- An application running on Kubernetes
- Workloads run in a set of Pods
- Pre-defined workload resources to manage lifecycle of Pods
 - **Deployment and ReplicaSet**
 - *managing a stateless application workload*
 - *any Pod in the Deployment is interchangeable and can be replaced if needed*
 - **StatefulSet**
 - *one or more related Pods that track state*
 - *For example, if a workload records data persistently, run a StatefulSet that matches each Pod with a persistent volume.*
 - **DaemonSet**
 - *Ensures that all (or some) Nodes run a copy of a Pod*
 - *Such as a cluster storage daemon, logs collection, node monitoring running on every node*
 - **Job and CronJob**
 - *Define tasks that run to completion and then stop.*
 - *Jobs represent one-off tasks, whereas CronJobs recur according to a schedule.*

Deployment Spec Example

- Deployment spec

```
1  apiVersion: apps/v1
2  kind: Deployment
3  metadata:
4    name: nginx-deployment
5  spec:
6    selector:
7      matchLabels:
8        app: nginx
9    replicas: 3 # tells deployment to run 3 pods matching the template
10   template:
11     metadata:
12       labels:
13         app: nginx
14     spec:
15       containers:
16         - name: nginx
17           image: nginx:1.14.2
18           ports:
19             - containerPort: 80
```

- *A desired state of an application running in the cluster*
- *Kubernetes reads the Deployment spec and starts three app instances*
- *If an instance fails, Kubernetes starts a replacement app instance*

Service

- Networking
 - Containers within a Pod use networking to communicate via loopback
 - Cluster networking provides communication between different Pods.
- Service resource
 - An abstract way to expose an application running on a set of Pods
 - Example: a set of Pods with a label **app=nginx**, each listens on **tcp/9376**

```
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Service
3  metadata:
4    name: my-service
5  spec:
6    selector:
7      app: nginx
8    ports:
9      - protocol: TCP
10      port: 80
11      targetPort: 9376
```

- This specification creates a new Service object named **my-service**
- The service targets **tcp/9376** on any Pod with the **app=nginx** label.
- Kubernetes assigns this Service a cluster IP address, which is used by the Service proxies.

Demo

- Environment Setup

`minikube` – a local virtual machine (running a master and a single node)

`kubectl` – CLI to access Kubernetes cluster

- Steps

1. create `hello-node` app in `node.js` and test it [see [server.js](#)]

`node server.js`

2. create docker image for the app [see [Dockerfile](#)]

`docker build -t hello-node:v1 .`

3. deploy the app to Kubernetes by using `kubectl`

`kubectl run hello-node --image=hello-node:v1 --port=8080`

4. Expose the app as a load balancer service.

`kubectl expose deployment hello-node --type=LoadBalancer`

5. Explore the app in minikube dashboard.

`minikube dashboard`

6. Fire requests at the service and count them [see [test.sh](#)]

`./test.sh.`

7. Change the number of replicas by using the dashboard or `kubectl`.