Demystifying Docker, Kubernetes, Rancher, Portainer, containerization, CI/CD pipeline, microservices, etc.











































**LINKERD** 

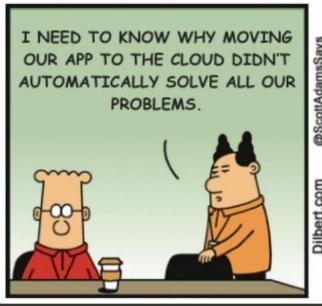


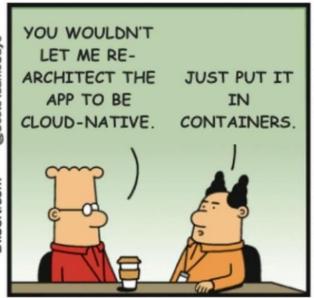
**Couchbase** 





STACK**HAWK** 







## Original Topic Request:

- Buzzwords: Docker, Kubernetes, Rancher, Portainer, containerization, CI/CD pipeline, microservices, etc.
  - Why should we care about these things?
  - How are they related to each other (if indeed they are related)?

### Douglas Adams 3 rules of technology:

- 1. Anything that is in the world when you're born is normal and ordinary and is just a natural part of the way the world works.
- 2. Anything that's invented between when you're fifteen and thirty-five is new and exciting and revolutionary and you can probably get a career in it.
- 3. Anything invented after you're thirty-five is against the natural order of things.

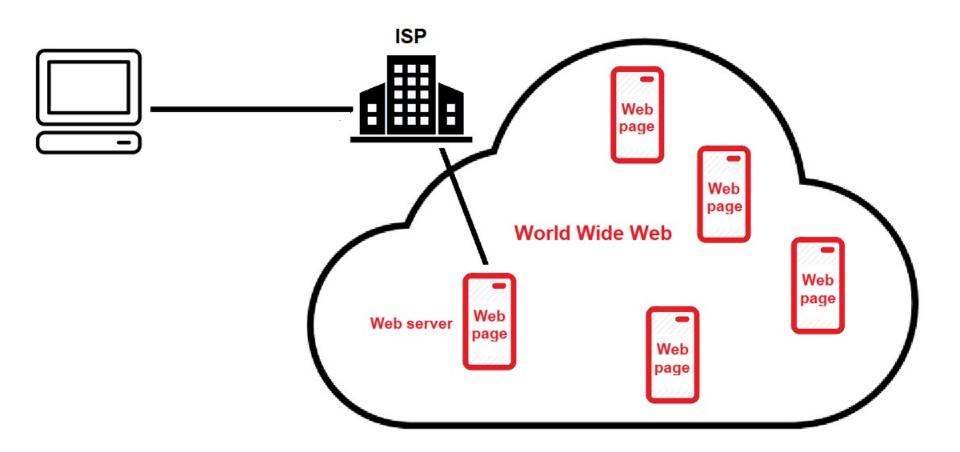
## Why I follow this stuff?

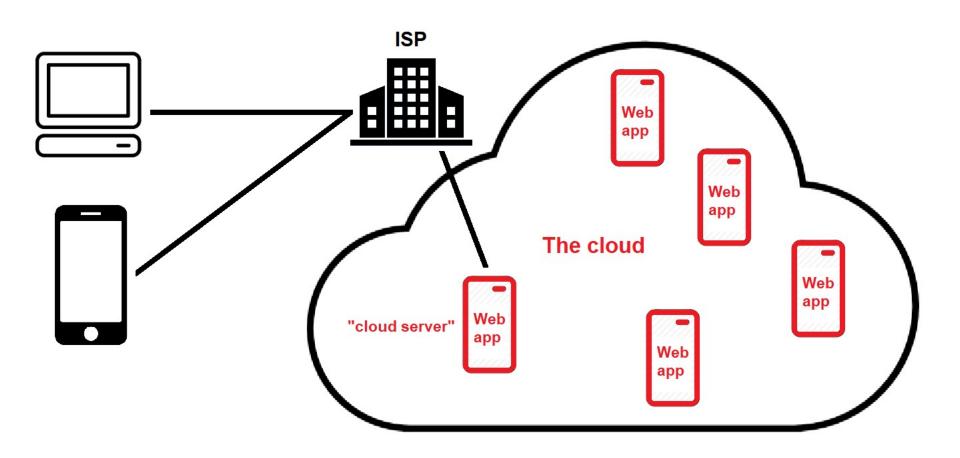
• I'm a UNIX sysadmin & developer

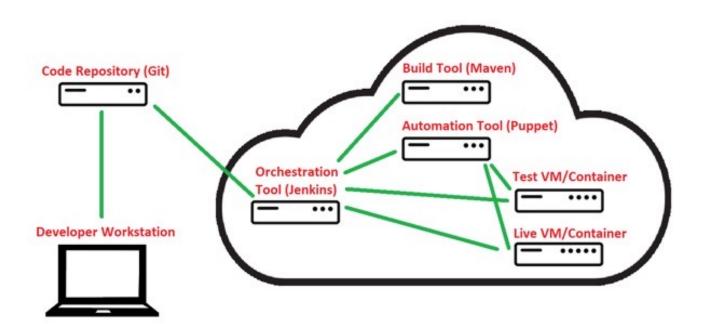


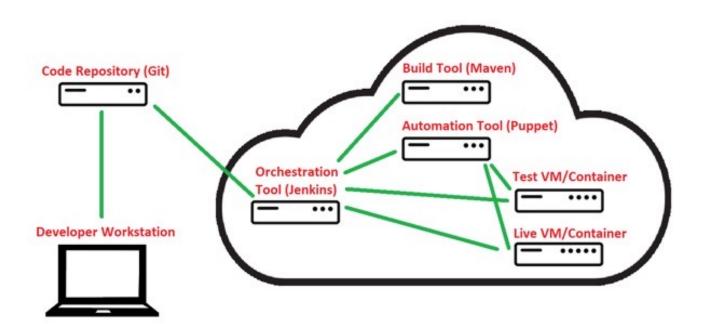
- The cloud native landscape feels natural & fun
  - UNIX philosophy → microservices
  - NIS & NFS → IaC & cloud
  - $-.cfg/.rc \rightarrow .json/.yaml$
  - Makefiles → Makefiles
  - UNIX  $\rightarrow$  Linux (& BSD)

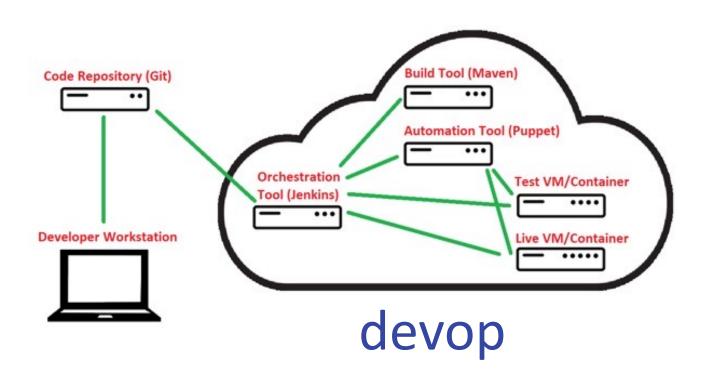


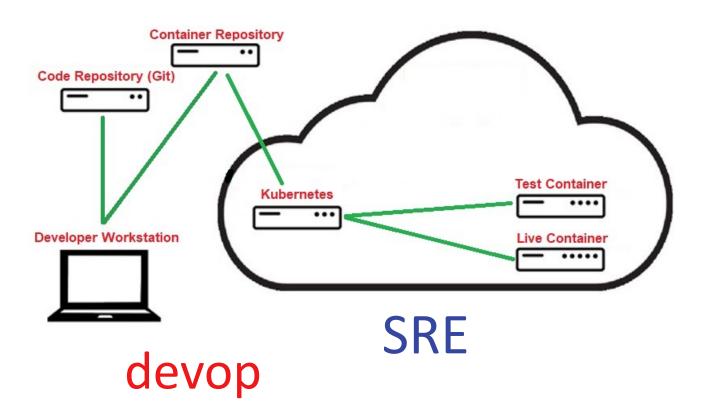


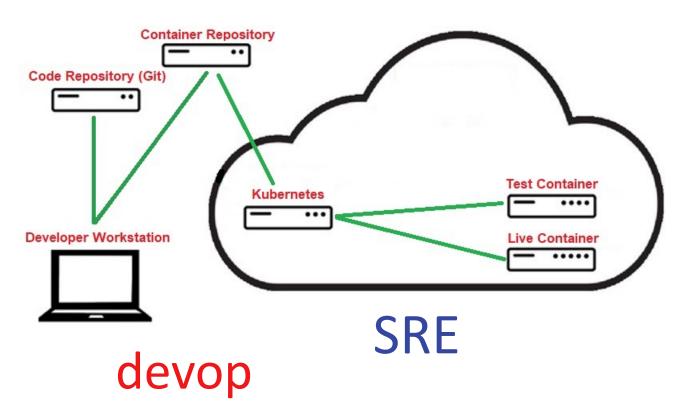








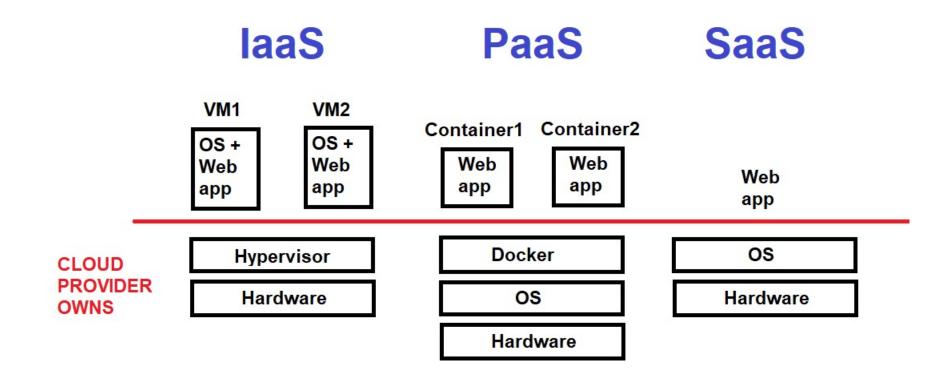




Gitops?

devsecops?







#### **Hyper-V Containers**

Container1 Web	Container2 Web app	Container: Web app	Web app	Container2 Web app	Container3 Web app
:80	:80	:80	:80	:80	:80
	Docker			Docker	
	kernel		kernel	kernel	kernel
	Hardware			Hyper-V	
:35001	:35002	:35003		Hardware	
			:35001	:35002	:35003

- OS virtualization (=BSD jails)
  - namespace (restrict what container sees using syscalls)
  - cgroups (limits resources container uses)
  - chroot (sets / to the container image) also /proc

- Liz Rice Containers from Scratch:
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8fi7uSYIOdc

- Use underlying Linux kernel + container runtime
  - Except Hyper-V containers & LCOW which provide a separate kernel for each container

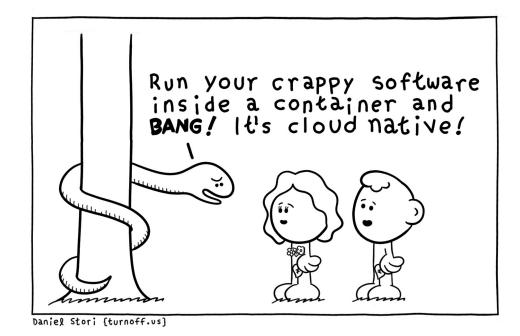
- Easier to develop/evolve microservices
  - UNIX philosophy at work
  - Containers can be combined to create larger services
  - Containers can be scaled (unevenly too)
  - Just makes sense (comp sci is all about containers nowadays)
  - Can be used to add virtualized apps to an existing on-prem system or cloud VM
- Want to learn Docker?
  - Docker Desktop comes with great tutorial (macOS run a Linux VM, Windows uses WSL2)
  - Can also try: https://labs.play-with-docker.com/

- Container runtimes:
  - LXC (LXD is just LXC's REST tool) sysadmins/proxmox
  - Docker = LXC + portable deployment (1 object with multiple containerized apps) + versioning + component/library reuse (index.docker.io)
  - Podman (daemonless Docker)
  - CRI-O (made for Kubernetes)
  - containerd (CRI-compliant)

Kubernetes natively supports CRI-O/containerd (Docker with a shim, but that is deprecated)

 Developers typically use Docker, Podman to create OCIcompliant container images that work on any container

runtime (cloud native)



### When it comes to orchestrators



## Kubernetes/K8S

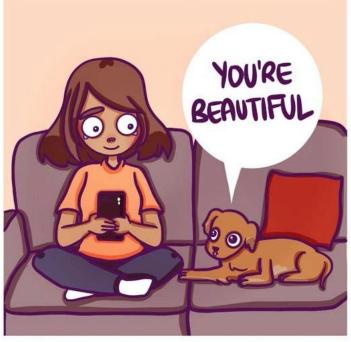
- Is <u>NOT</u> hard
- You must put on your dev mindset at first
  - Microservice scaling is a developer-first thing!
  - K8S provides a common API for implementing containers and managing resources (pods, deployments, services, etc.)
- Start small
  - Docker Desktop, minikube, kind, Rancher Desktop (k3s), microk8s
- Sweat equity
- Later, you must put on your sysadmin mindset
  - Networking, security, authentication, storage

- 2011: Jenkins was king
  - Nothing was simple, and devops meant devops
- 2012: ???
- 2013: Docker is the new kid on the block
- 2014: New orchestrators
  - Rancher was the hot new startup (managed Docker containers)
  - Jenkins bought by Cloudbees and put on maintenance?
  - Docker Swarm & K8S

- 2015: Things get formal
  - Docker starts Open Container Initiative (OCI) → containerd (OCI-compliant)
  - Cloud-native Computing Foundation (CNCF)
  - OpenShift gains traction after it adopts Docker & K8S
  - Microsoft announces Docker support in upcoming Server 2016/10 builds
- 2016: K8S ~ IBM PC of the cloud world









- 2017: K8S Gold rush
  - People start making management & reporting tools (e.g. Portainer)
  - The big PaaS providers got in on it (hyperscalers)
  - Docker gets much more attention
  - Big push towards promoting container/microservicefocused development (start of evangelism)

- 2018: Everyone and their mother pivots to support K8S (Jenkins X, Rancher)
  - Shift to the other areas of cloud native landscape (security, auth, storage, DBs, etc.)
  - Docker gets freakin' huge (and stable)
  - Dev evangelism supreme (Kelsey Hightower)
  - Role separation: SRE vs devops

- 2019: pick your area(s)
  - Make K8S easier? Manage K8S clusters?
  - Do K8S differently? Rancher K3S (edge)
  - Security must be worth \$\$ (saturated quickly)
  - GitHub ecosystem started to mature (including workflow)
  - Tooling is really really good (developer-driven)
  - Docker monetization? Docker-EE sold to Mirantis.

#### • 2020:

- Developers know what they're doing.
- SREs make \$150k US (we need to figure out a product that will reduce the # of them needed)
- Gold rush: Make K8S cheaper to maintain
- SuSE buys Rancher (to keep up with the Red Hats)

#### 2021:

- This infrastructure stuff is never gonna be easy. SREs are necessary. We've got to find our niche (pick something small that others aren't doing and run with it).
- Umm..... What's your workflow like? Tell us and we'll send you a free mug.
- Docker Desktop isn't free for big companies



## How do I keep up with this stuff?

- Attend as many online events/presentations as you can
  - SuSEcon
  - Red Hat Summit
  - CloudNativeCon
  - AllDayDevops
  - and many more...
- HackerNews