



BEIJING 2018

# Kubernetes – Software Platform for the Future

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VMware



**Developer**

- Hello World!
- Containerize Applications
- Micro Services Applications
- Scalable Kubernetes Applications
- Scalable Infrastructure for Applications

# Platform



# Containers as Enabler

**Fast**



Boot Environments  
Rapidly

**Lightweight**



Minimal Resources  
Needed

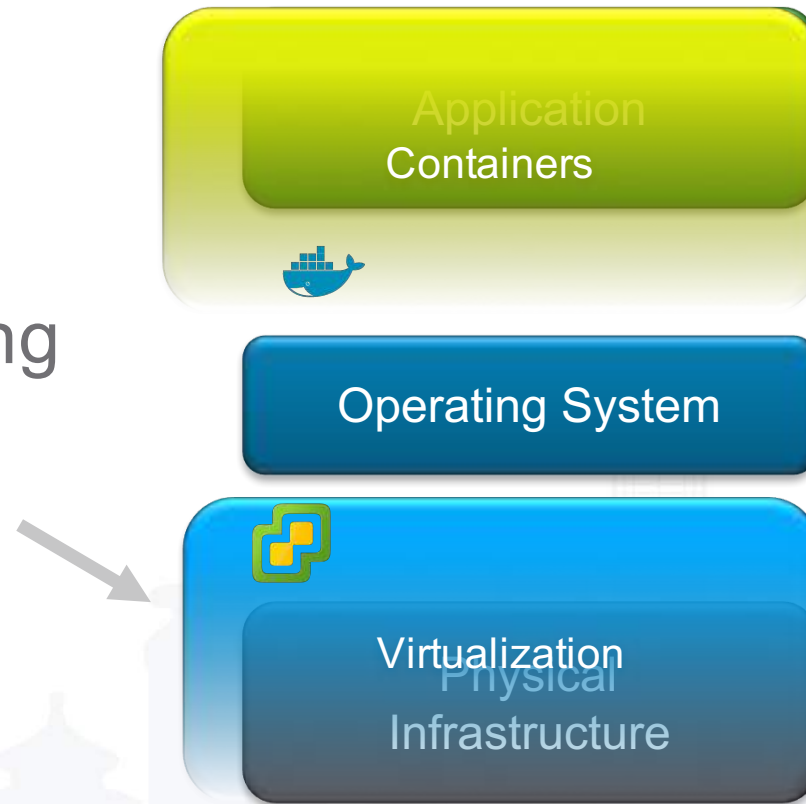
**Portable**



Ability to Move  
Containers Freely

# Containers and VMs - A Practical Comparison

The hypervisor virtualizes the hardware limiting the number of **hardware dependencies** that you need to install on the OS

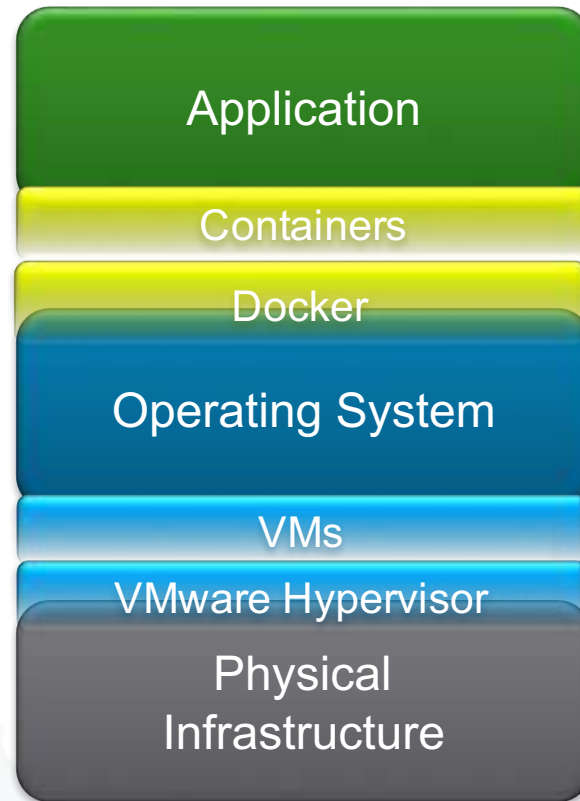


Containers virtualize the operating system limiting the the number of **application dependencies** that you need to install on the OS.

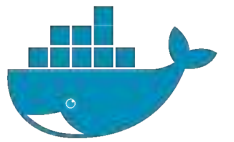
## 2 technologies with 2 different objectives

**Abstract the App  
From the OS**

**Abstract the  
OS from the  
hardware**



**Allows you to run multiple  
applications on the same OS**



**Allows you to run multiple OS  
on the same hardware**



# Containers User Cases

## Developer Sandbox



- Ready-to-go development
- Self-service portal



## Application Repackaging



- Simplify app maintenance
- Improve developer workflow



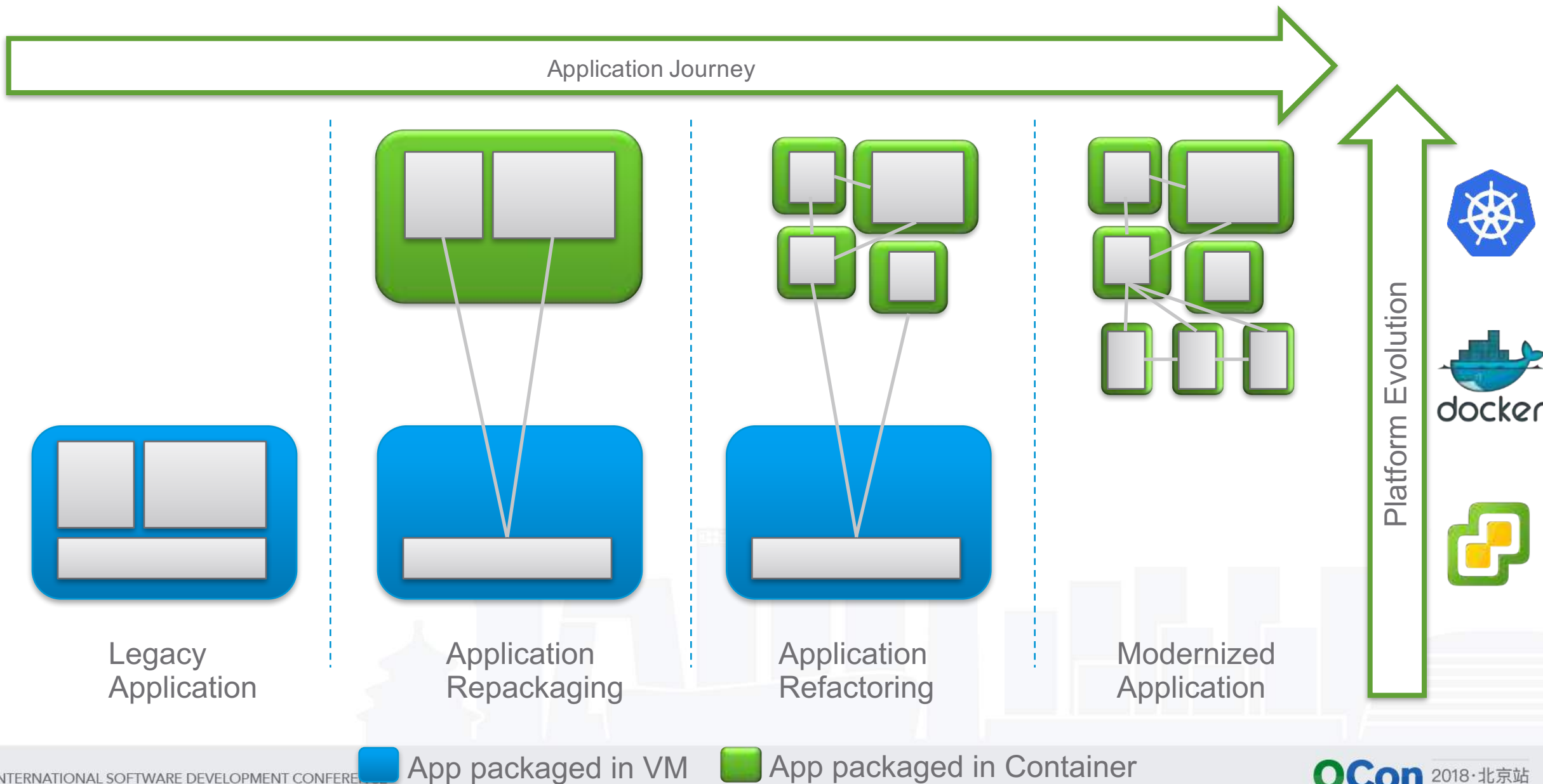
## Cloud Native



- New application development
- 12-factor apps, PCF



# The need for containers and containers orchestrators





# Docker and Kubernetes

## Docker

### Run One Container at a Time

- Core **docker** functionality provides the tooling to create and run single containers
  - Very manual, no fault tolerance, hard to scale, etc



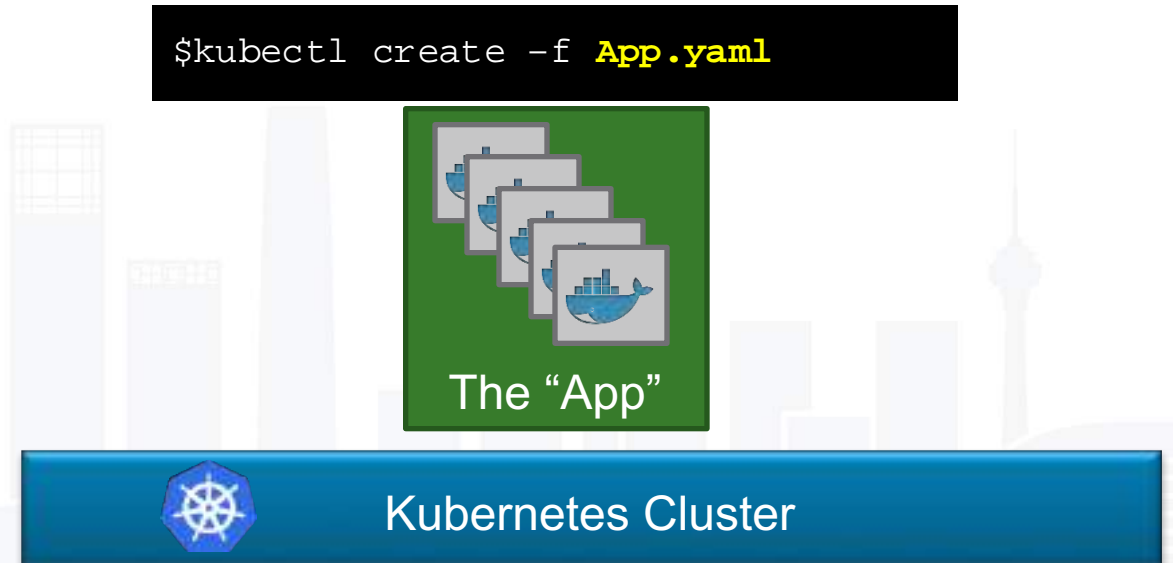
Kubernetes in 5 min

<https://youtu.be/PH-2FfFD2PU>

## Kubernetes

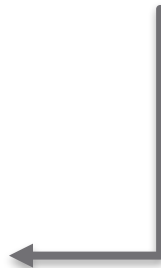
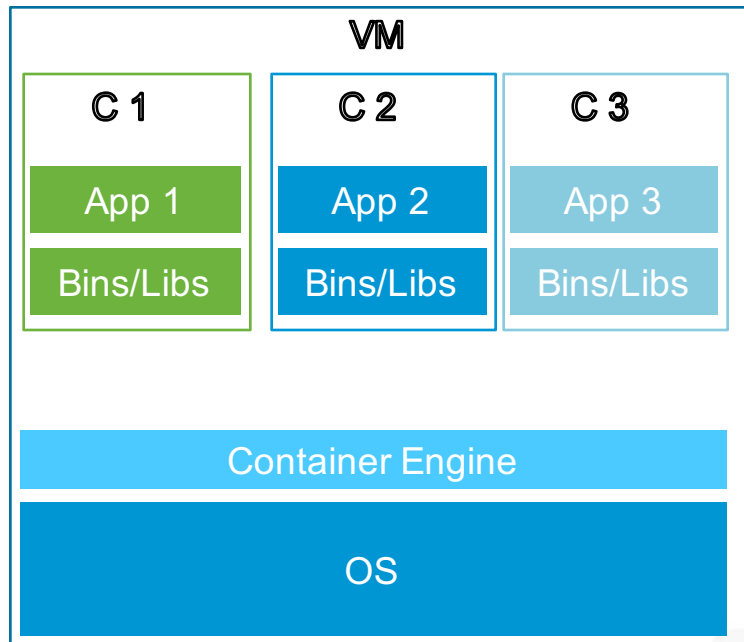
### Orchestrating Multiple Containers

- Scheduling, provisioning, and resource management of multiple containers
  - Docker, Mesos → Kubernetes Support
  - AWS, Azure, Google → Kubernetes Services

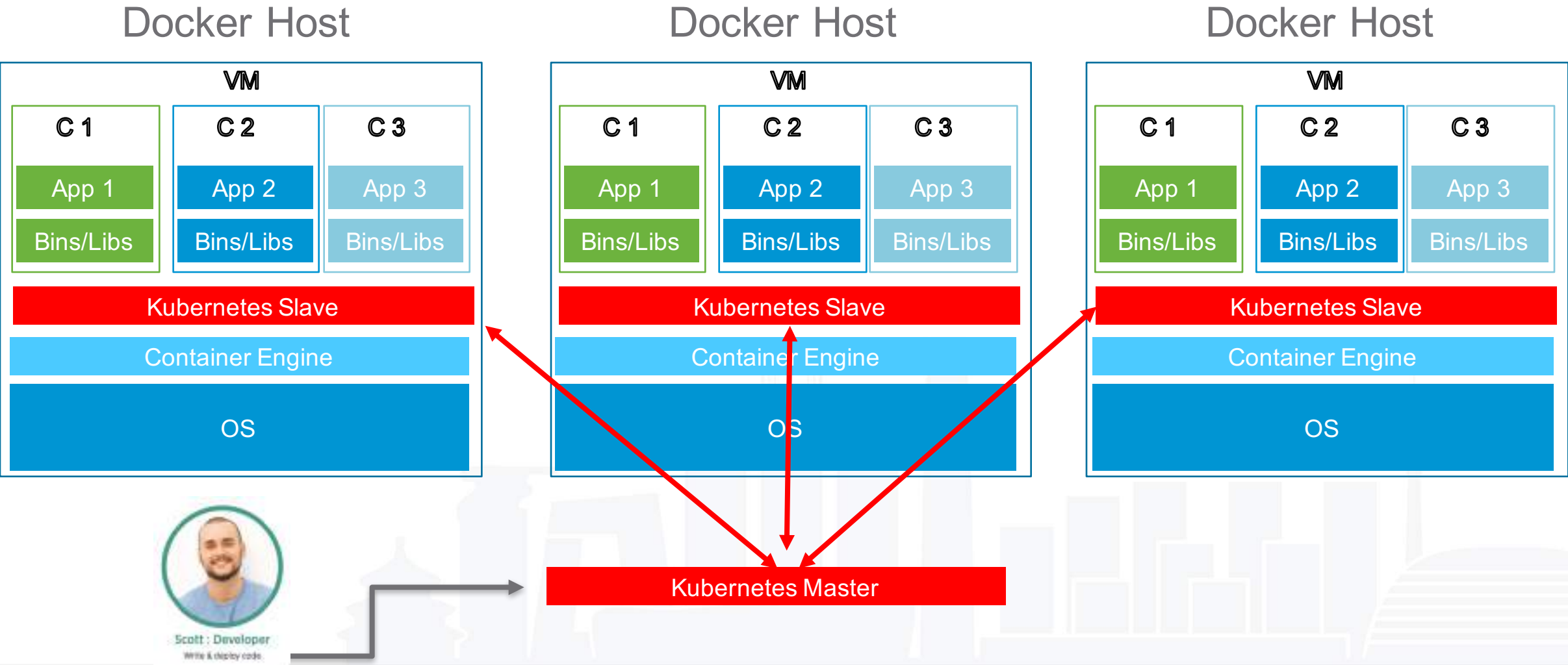


# What is Kubernetes?

Docker Host

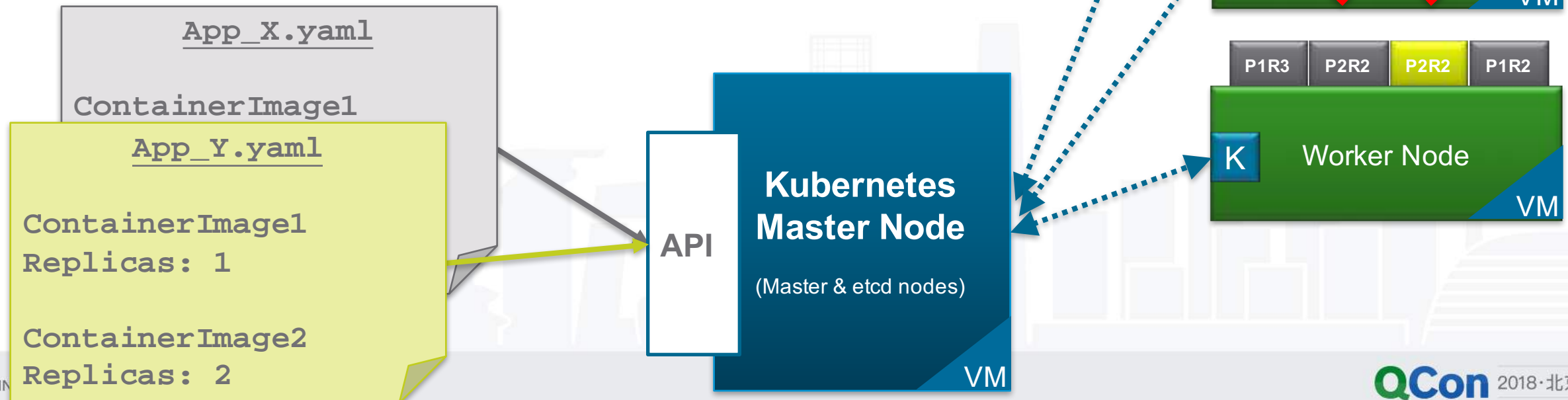


# What is Kubernetes?



# Kubernetes 101 at the Highest Level

- Container Cluster = “Desired State Management”
  - Kubernetes Cluster Services (w/API)
- **Node** = Container Host w/agent called “**Kubelet**”
- **Application Deployment File** = Configuration File of desired state
- **Container Image** = Runs in a **Pod (~1:1)**
- **Replicas** = QTY of **Pods** that must be running

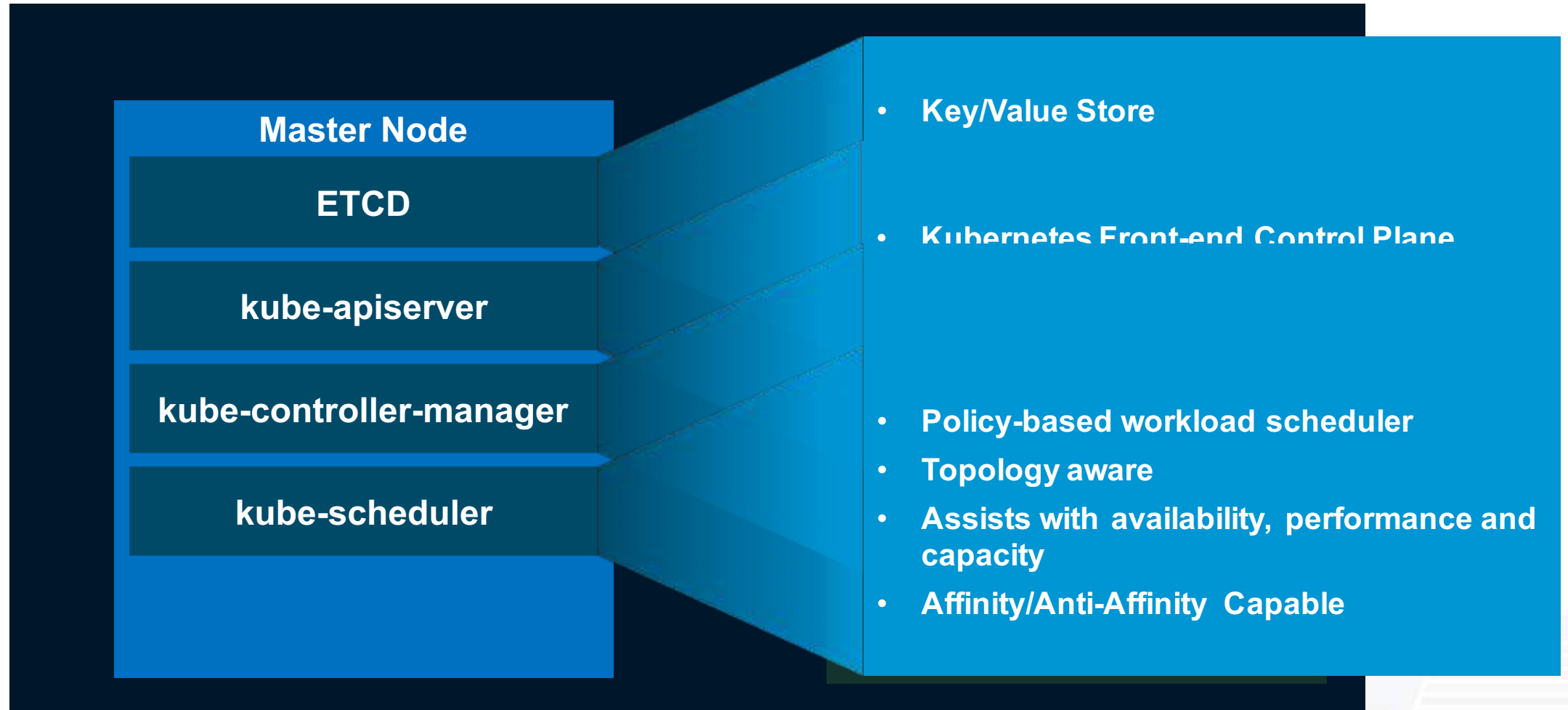


# Kubernetes Trend



# The Kubernetes Master Node

## Basic Components



# The Kubernetes Worker Node

## Basic Components

- Container Runtime Interface
- Load-balance interface for Pods
- Creates virtual IP for external access
- Interfaces with local iptables

Worker Node

CRI-containerd

Kubeproxy

Kubelet

# The Kubernetes Runtime Components

Component	Description
Pods	A grouping of one or more containers as an atomic unit
Namespaces	A way to organize items in a cluster
Labels, Annotations & Selectors	Tags for component grouping and methods to access them
Service Discovery	An object associated to a label selector to provide a LB and Service DNS
ReplicaSets	A cluster wide Pod manager providing Pod scaling
DaemonSets	A Pod manager to ensure a Pod is scheduled across a Cluster Node set
StatefulSets	Replicated Pods where each Pod gets an indexed hostname
Jobs	A Pod which runs until the process returns a successful termination
Deployments	Manages the release rollout of new versions of Pods
Singletons	A single instance of a Pod which is not replicated or scaled





**Developers**

**Admin**

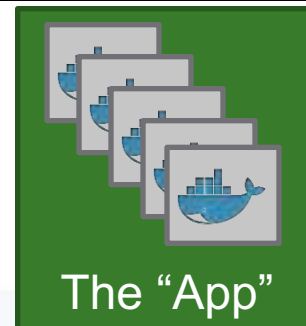
# Kubernetes & PKS



Pivotal  
**Container Service™**

Deploys and Operates  
the Kubernetes Clusters

```
$kubectl create -f App.yaml
```



Kubernetes Cluster

# The difference between PKS and Kubernetes

Open Source Project – Google/Pivotal/VMware



Pivotal  
**Container Service™**

Container scheduling, scale,  
resiliency, and Day 2

Desired state of **Application**

Kubernetes cluster scheduling,  
scale, resiliency, and Day 2

Desired state of **Kubernetes**

# VMware PKS Value Proposition

A turnkey solution for enterprises and service providers to provision, operate and manage production grade Kubernetes clusters



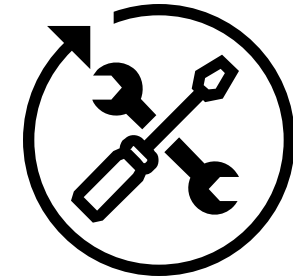
## Fully supported Kubernetes

PKS uses the latest stable distribution of Kubernetes—with no proprietary extensions and constant compatible with GKE



## On-Demand Provisioning

PKS deploys Kubernetes clusters on-demand on vSphere or GCP

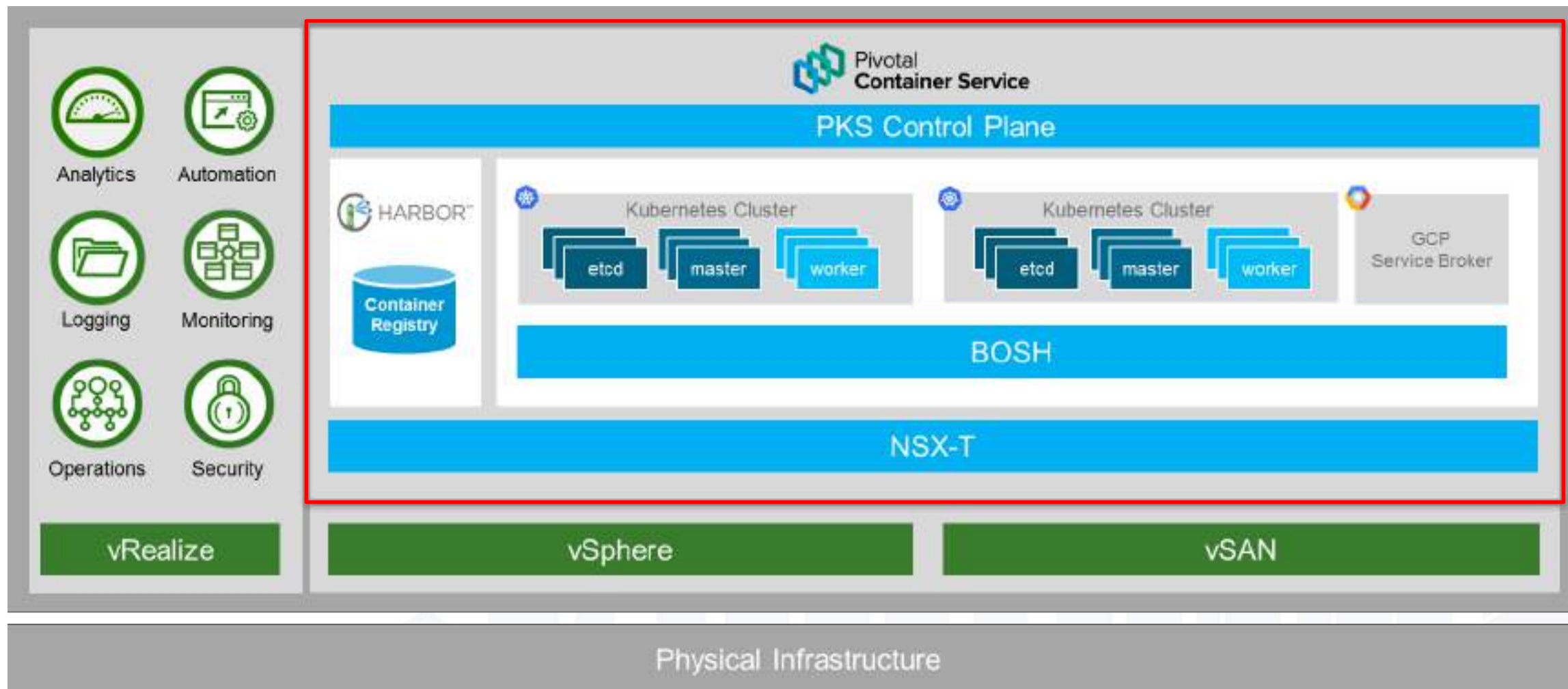


## Built for Day 2 Operations

PKS simplifies Day 2 operations with built-in network security—powered by NSX, high availability, logging, monitoring, analytics, and automated health checks.

# Container Service for Cloud-Native Apps

Rapidly deliver and operationalize next generation apps



# End User Experience



Installation and clusters creation

Operator

1 Deploy  
OpsMgr  
OVA

2 Deploy  
BOSH

3 Upload  
PKS tile

1

2

3

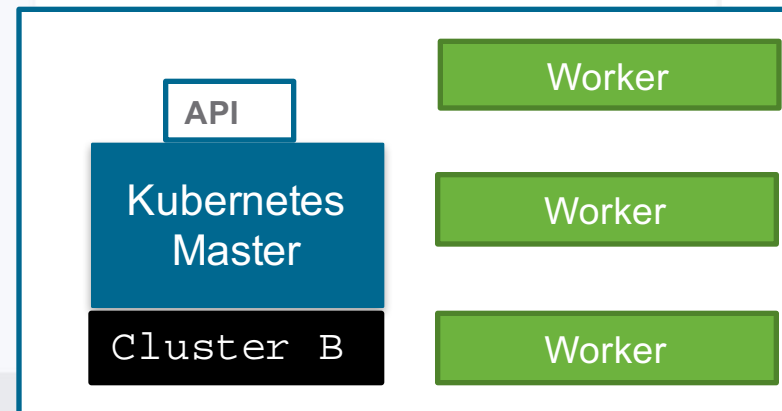
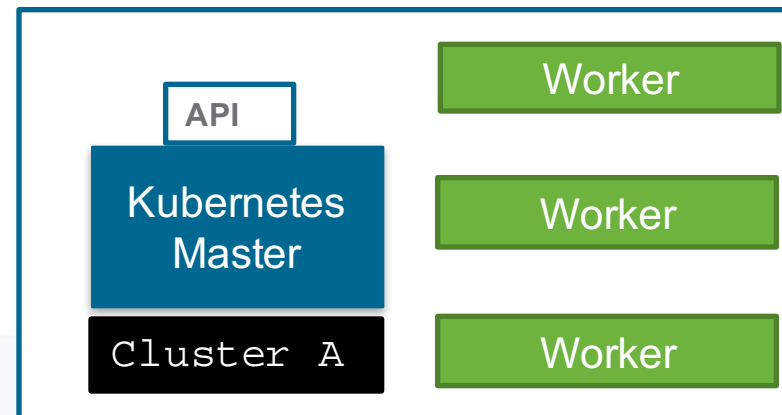


4

```
pks create cluster A  
pks create cluster B
```



Developer



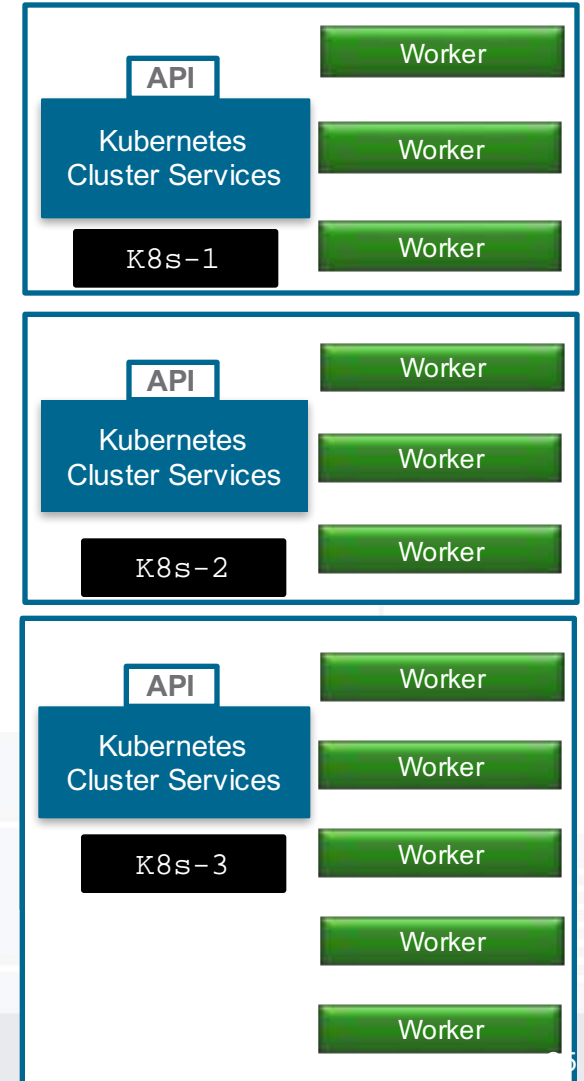
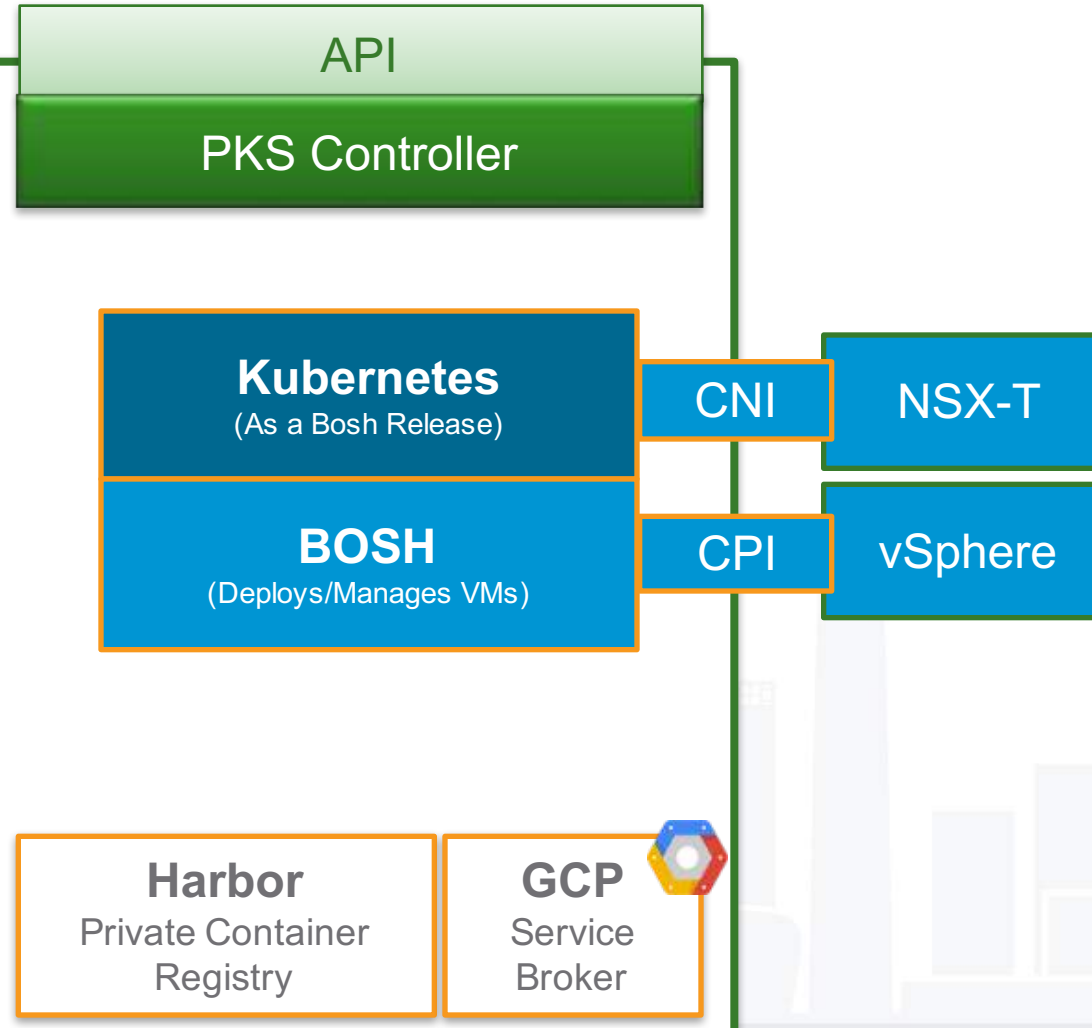
# Architecture

## PKS Controller

```
#pks resize K8s-3 n=5
```

### PKS

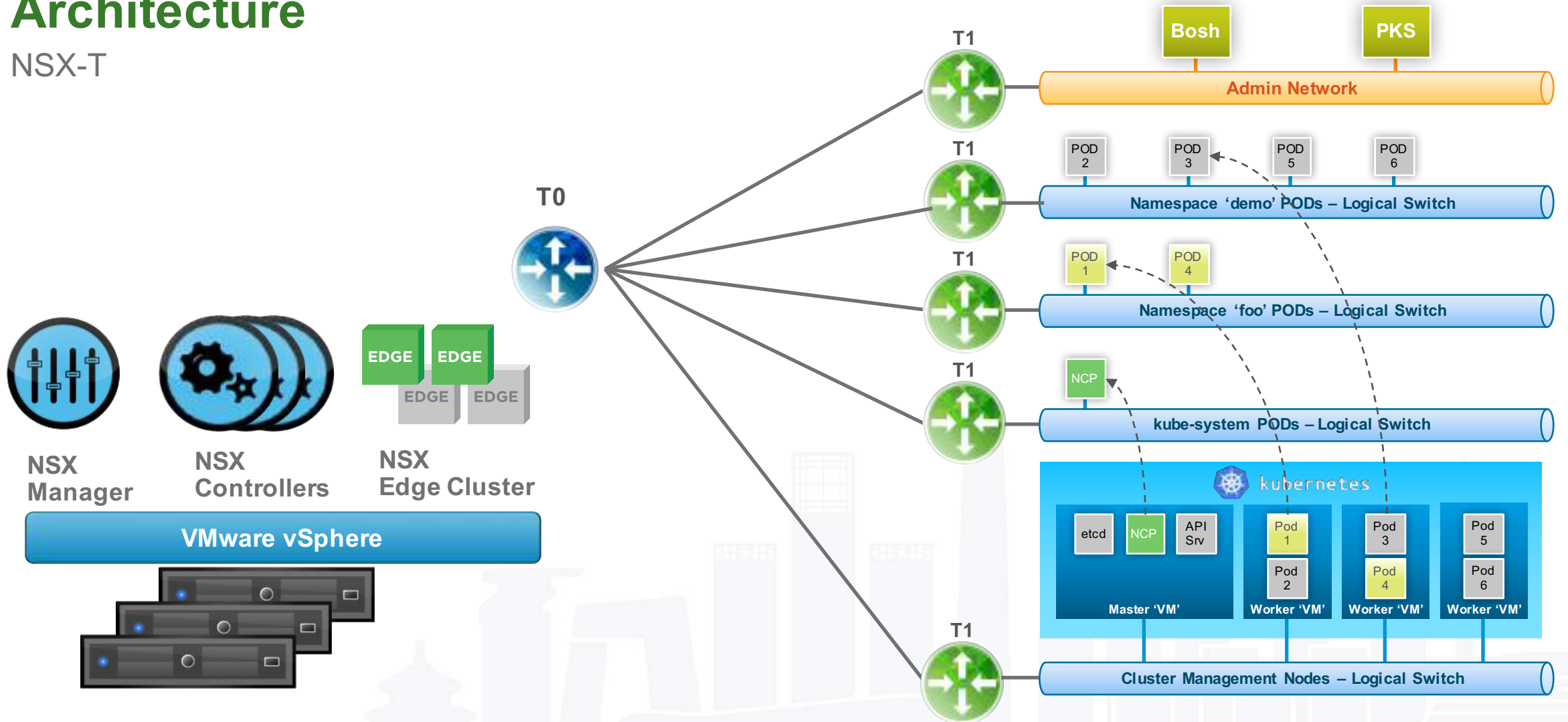
- Includes
  - PKS Controller, NSX-T
  - CFCR, Harbor, Broker
- Deploys & Configures
  - CFCR
  - vSphere
  - NSX-T Integration
  - Harbor
- Manages Cluster Day 2
  - Scaling
  - Patching
  - Upgrades
  - Failures





# Architecture

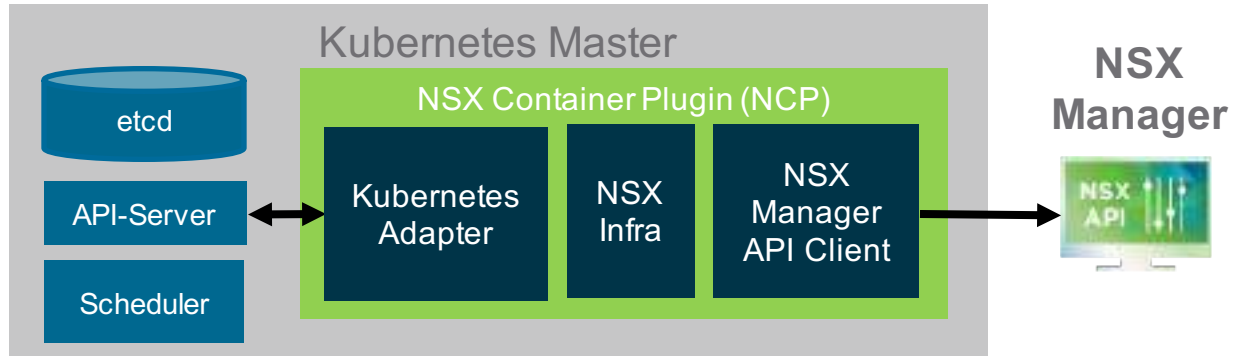
## NSX-T





# Architecture

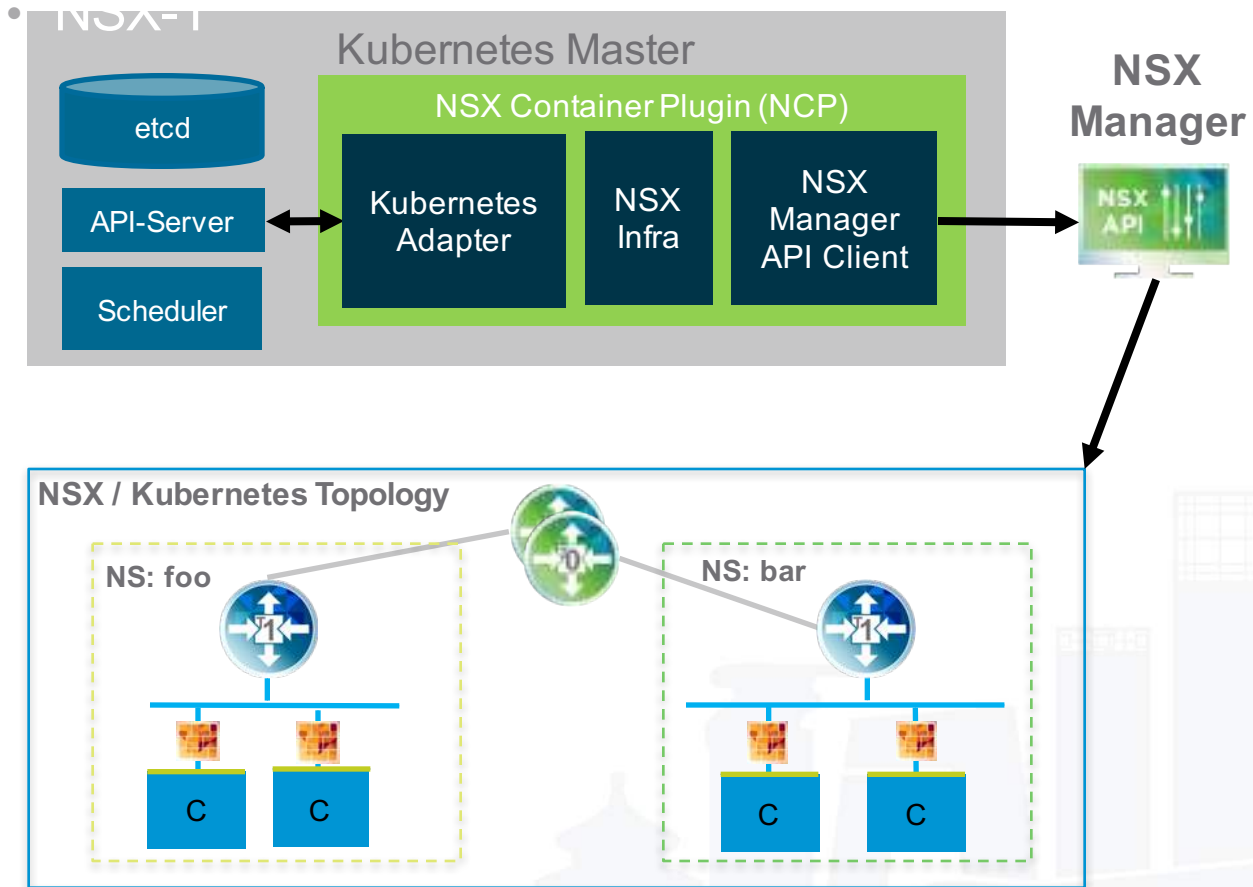
## NSX-T



## Network Container Plugin (NCP)

- **NSX Container Plugin:** NCP is a software component provided by VMware in form of a container image, runs in K8s as a Pod
- **Kubernetes Adapter:** NCP is built in a modular way, so that individual adapters can be added for different CaaS and PaaS systems
- **NSX Infra layer:** Implements the logic that creates topologies, attaches logical ports, etc. based on triggers from the Adapter layer
- **NSX API Client:** Implements a standardized interface to the NSX API

# Architecture

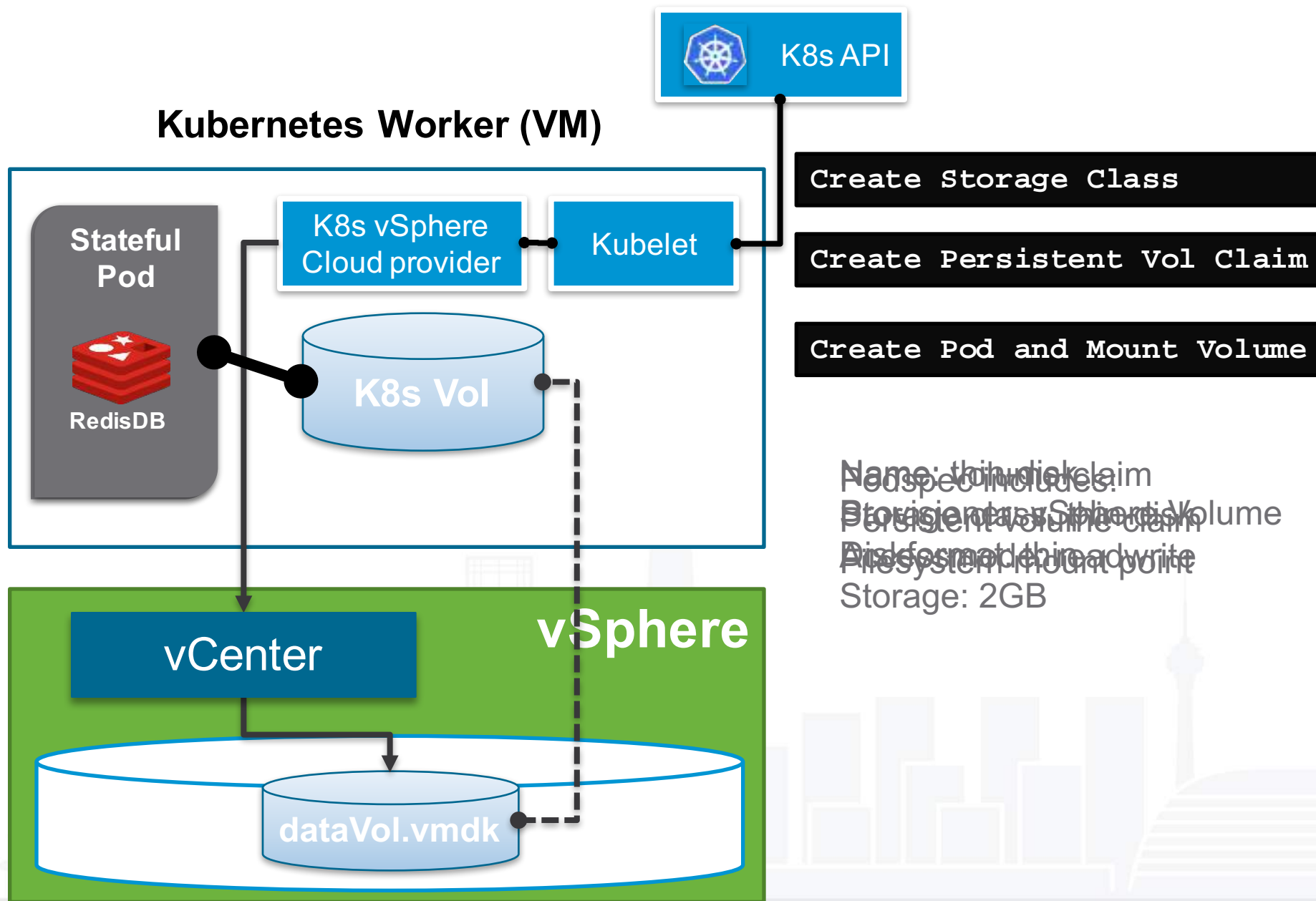


## Namespace Creation Workflow

1. NCP creates a 'watch' on K8s API for any Namespace events
2. A user creates a new K8s Namespace
3. The K8s API Server notifies NCP of the change (addition) of Namespaces
4. NCP creates the network topology for the Namespace :
  - a) Requests a new subnet from the pre-configured IP block in NSX
  - b) Creates a logical switch
  - c) Creates a T1 router and attaches it to the pre-configured global T0 router
  - d) Creates a router port on the T1 router, attaches it to the LS, and assigns an IP from the new subnet

# Architecture

## Storage

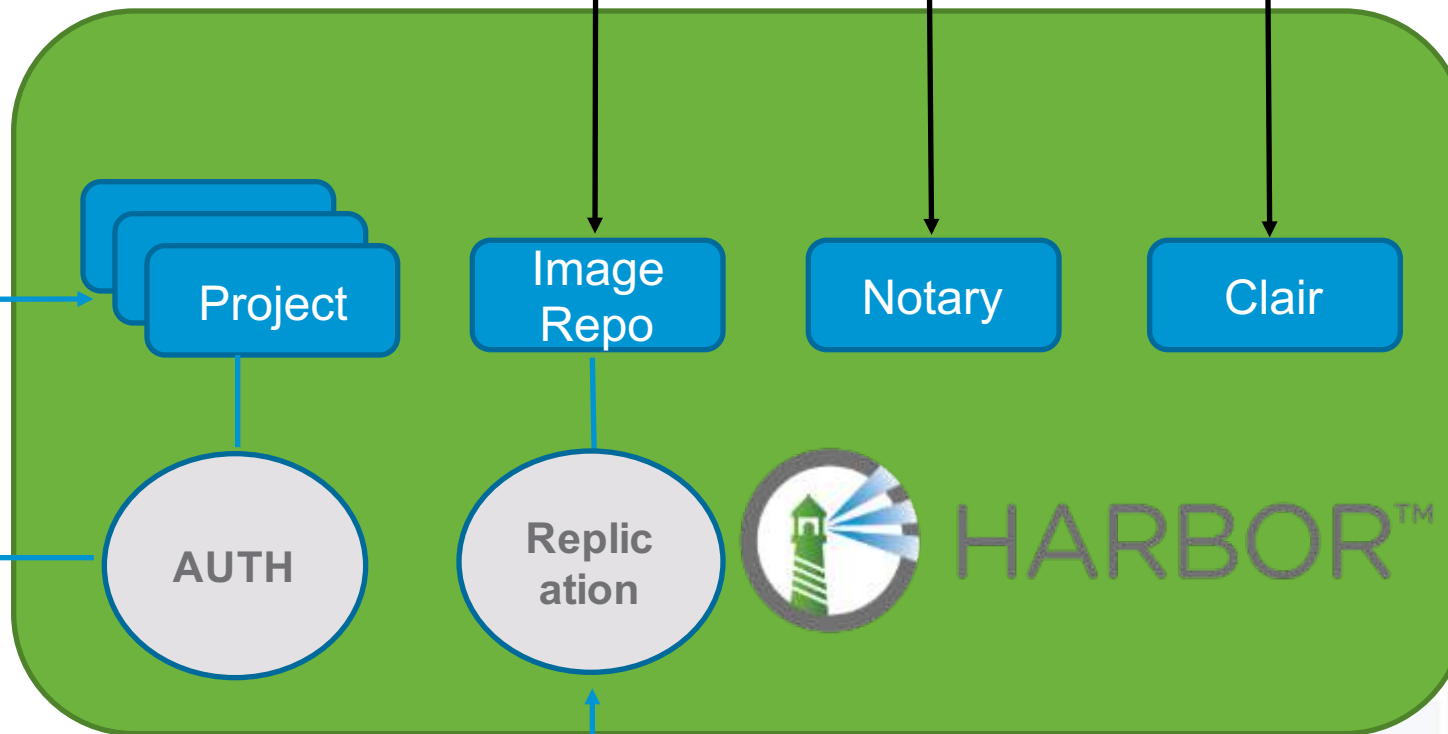
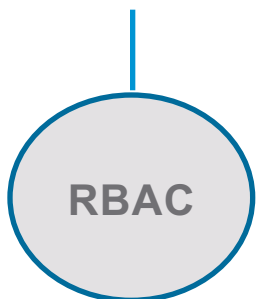


# Architecture

Harbor



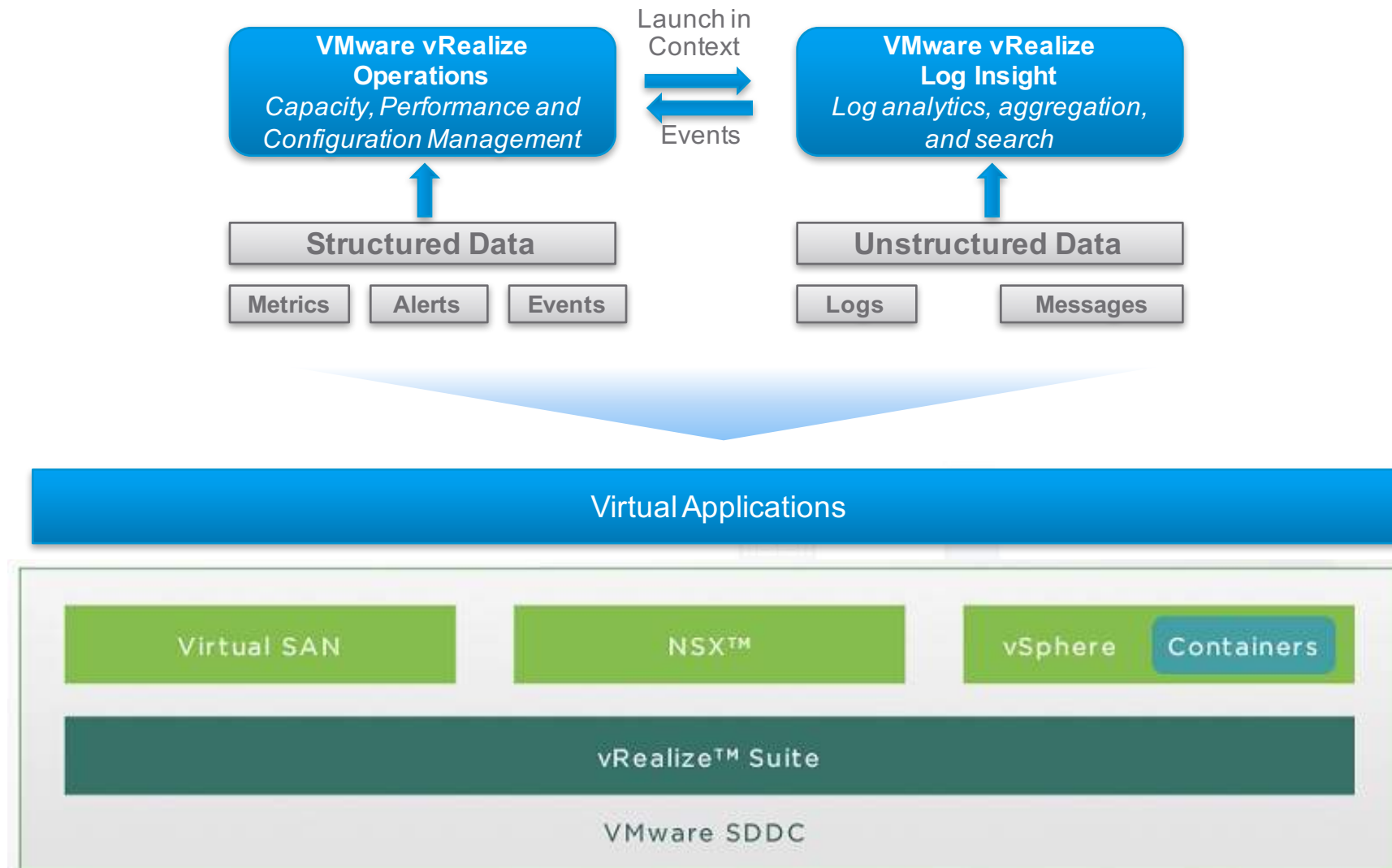
Developer



kubernetes



# vRealize Ops, Log Insight For Comprehensive Visibility



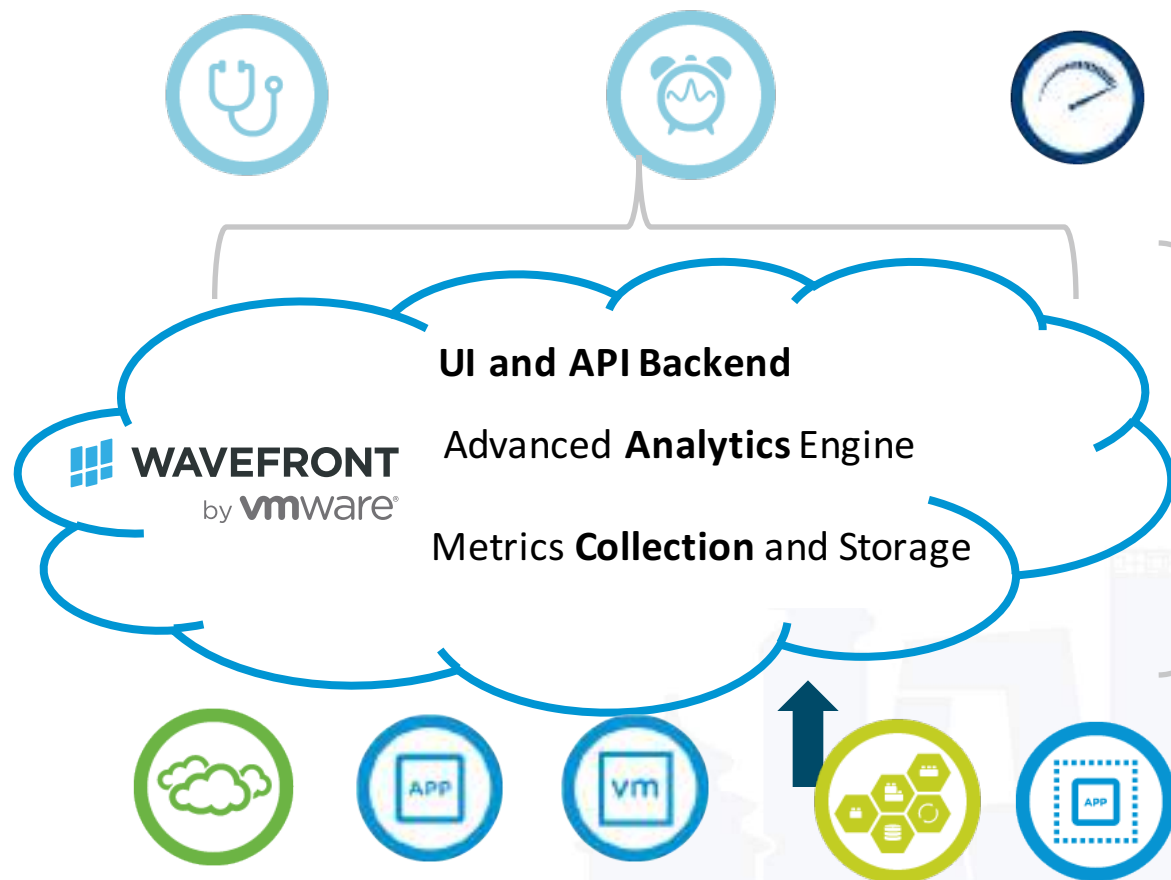
# Wavefront By VMware SaaS-Based Metrics Monitoring and Analytics Platform

Iterate & Troubleshoot  
Issues

Trend & Alert  
on Anomalies

Visualize  
Metrics at Scale

Self-Service Metrics  
Analytics for All



Engineering &  
Business

# Thank You!

 @cloudnativeapps

[vmware.github.io](https://vmware.github.io)

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