Infrastructure for Continuous Delivery & Microservices: PaaS or Docker?

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Eberhard Wolff

Continuous Delivery

Der pragmatische Einstieg

dpunkt.verlag



Eberhard Wolff

Microservices

Grundlagen flexibler Softwarearchitekturen

dpunkt.verlag

http://microservices-buch.de/

Microservices



Flexible Software Architectures

Eberhard Wolff

http://microservices-book.com/

Why This Talk?

- > 2008: Google App Engine
- > Google Infrastructure for the masses!

- > 2010: Selling PaaS into Enterprise
- > Future of application development!

> Didn't really take off

What is Cloud?

Cloud = Self Service

Infrastructure as a Service

Virtual Servers

Manage Everything Yourself

Platform as a Service

Virtual Application
Server

Handles Scale-Out

Mostly Managed by Provider

Software as a Service

Software or Service that you use

Components that you integrate into your app

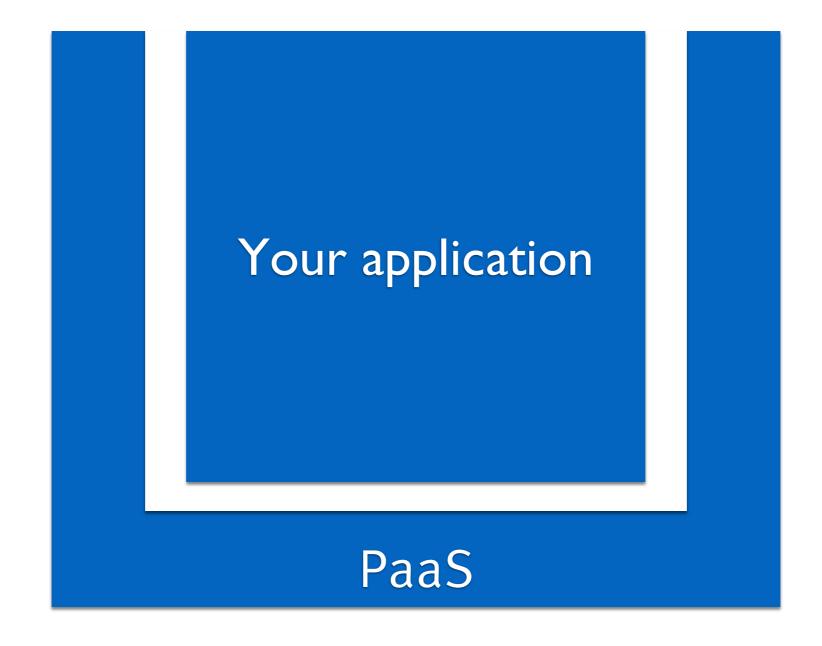












Including database, scaling, monitoring, HTTP handling...

Cloud might be...

> Private / internal "on premise"

> Public "off premise"



Why PaaS?

- Scaling?
- > Pay-as-you-go?

> Quickly and easily deploy applications

Continuous Delivery is the value propostion of PaaS

Issues With PaaS

- > Standardized infrastructure
- > Not flexible
- > Hard to migrate existing applications

- Installing PaaS on-premise hard
- > Enterprise=On-Premise

> Huge success for Internet apps

Your application PaaS

Continuous Delivery: Build Pipeline

Commit Stage

Automated Acceptance Testing

Deploy

Automated Capacity
Testing

Deploy

Manual Explorative Testing

Deploy

Release

Deploy

Automated

Reproducible

Fast

Continuous Delivery: State of the Art

- > Roll your own deployment automation
- > Chef, Puppet, Ansible

- > Use some kind of virtualization
- > ...or Docker

Docker

No true virtualization

- > Linux Containers (lxc)
- > Shared kernel
- > Separate file systems
- > Separated network interfaces

Docker File Systems

- > Storage backends
- > Devicemapper (block devices)

- > Read only base images
- > + Read/write image

Can be stacked

Read / Write

Application

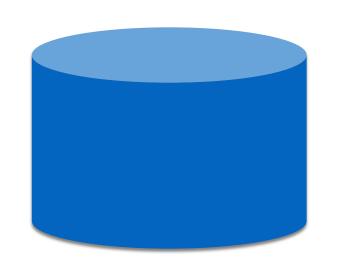
ava

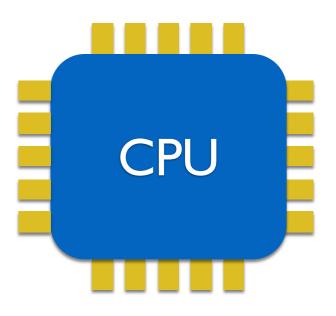
Ubuntu

Docker = Lightweight

- One base image
- > Other images are just a diff
- > Little storage

- > Kernel etc. shared
- > Almost no overhead over a process



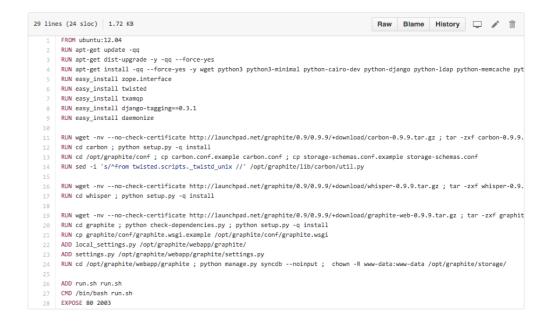


Docker = Simple Deployment

```
29 lines (24 sloc) | 1.72 KB
                                                                                                               History
                                                                                                      Blame
                                                                                               Raw
       FROM ubuntu:12.04
       RUN apt-get update -qq
       RUN apt-get dist-upgrade -y -qq --force-yes
       RUN apt-get install -qq --force-yes -y wget python3 python3-minimal python-cairo-dev python-django python-ldap python-memcache pyt
       RUN easy_install zope.interface
                                                     RUN
       RUN easy_install twisted
       RUN easy install txamqp
       RUN easy install django-tagging==0.3.1
       RUN easy_install daemonize
  10
       RUN wget -nv --no-check-certificate http://launchpad.net/graphite/0.9/0.9.9/+download/carbon-0.9.9.tar.gz ; tar -zxf carbon-0.9.9.
  11
       RUN cd carbon; python setup.py -q install
  12
       RUN cd /opt/graphite/conf; cp carbon.conf.example carbon.conf; cp storage-schemas.conf.example storage-schemas.conf
  13
       RUN sed -i 's/^from twisted.scripts._twistd_unix //' /opt/graphite/lib/carbon/util.py
  14
  15
       RUN wget -nv --no-check-certificate http://launchpad.net/graphite/0.9/0.9.9/+download/whisper-0.9.9.tar.gz ; tar -zxf whisper-0.9.
  16
       RUN cd whisper; python setup.py -q install
  17
  18
       RUN wget -nv --no-check-certificate http://launchpad.net/graphite/0.9/0.9.9/+download/graphite-web-0.9.9.tar.gz ; tar -zxf graphit
  19
       RUN cd graphite; python check-dependencies.py; python setup.py -q install
  20
       RUN cp graphite/conf/graphite.wsgi.example /opt/graphite/conf/graphite.wsgi
       ADD local_settings.py /opt/graphite/webapp/graphite/
       ADD settings.py /opt/graphite/webapp/graphite/settings.py
       RUN cd /opt/graphite/webapp/graphite; python manage.py syncdb --noinput; chown -R www-data:www-data /opt/graphite/storage/
  24
  25
       ADD run.sh run.sh
  26
       CMD /bin/bash run.sh
       EXPOSE 80 2003
```

Docker = Simple Deployment

- > Dockerfile
- > Just a shell script



- > Behind the scenes: Optimization
- > Every Dockerfile line = filesystem snapshot
- > Reuse snapshots for all other Dockerfiles

Docker's History

- > Public PaaS must separate tenants
- > Ideally multiple tenants per VM

- > Docker started as foundation for dotCloud PaaS
- > Docker and PaaS related

Why Docker Over PaaS?

- > Still simple deployment
- > Still simple installation

> Unlimited flexibility

Load Balancer

Log Parser

Your application

Monitoring

Database

Cache

Microservices

Definition Microservice

- > Independent deployment unit
- Separate data handling & storage
- > Should include UI

- > Process
- > VM
- > Docker container
- > Any technology



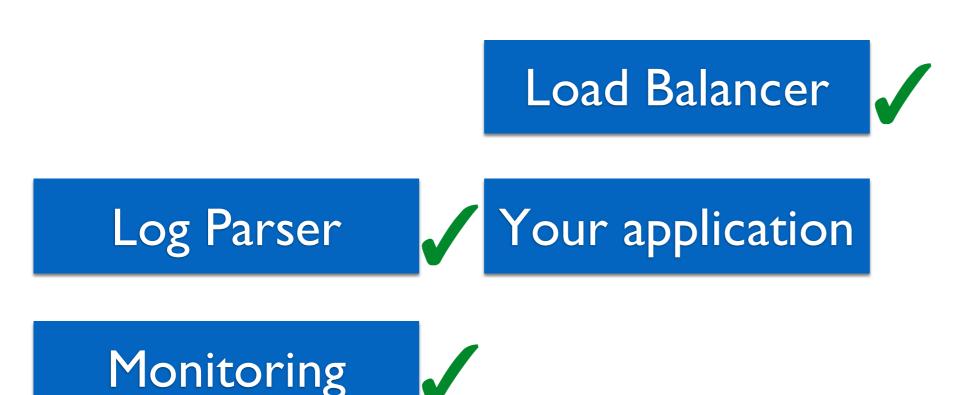
Operations

> Operating 50-100 Microservices?

> Huge challenge

> Only option: Standardize

Standardize



Patabase ?

Cache

Standardized Environment?

Congrats on Building Your Own PaaS!

Demo: Elastic Beanstalk

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk

- Application:Contains all versions & environments
- Version:Deployabel artifact
- > Environment:
 Runs a version of the application

Elastic Beanstalk Features

- > Supports multiple environments
- > Blue/green deployment support
- Scalable infrastructure
- > Log files stored in S3
- Monitoring through Cloud Watch
- > Also via CLI, API or Cloud Formation

But just a WAR is not enough

Elastic Beanstalk

Additional Services

You own EC2 Virtual Machine

Turn Key Components Databases (RDS)

ElastiCache

Paas Flexibility

Elastic Beanstalk Java, Go, Python...

Modify Beanstalk Image

Beanstalk +Docker

But I want to run in my datacenter!

Cloud Foundry



> Open Source PaaS

> Foundation for IBM Bluemix, Pivotal CF ...

Cloud Foundry

Additional Services

You own Service

Included Services e.g. MySQL...

Paas Flexibility

Cloud Foundry
Buildpacks
Java, Node, Ruby, Go

Your own Buildback

Demo: Cloud Foundry

Conclusion

Conclusion

- > Continuous Delivery = PaaS Value Proposition
- > PaaS lacked flexibility
- > Docker orignates from PaaS
- > Microservices = Standardization
- > Standardization = Your Own PaaS
- > Buy instead of build?
- Modern PaaS provide the needed flexibility

Thank You! @ewolff