



redhat.

# Linux Containers: Best Practice and Use Cases

30 minutes about Docker, Kubernetes and Atomic

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# AGENDA

A 30 minute look into Containers, RHEL Atomic and our Roadmap

## TOPIC 1:

WHAT ARE CONTAINERS?

## TOPIC 2:

WHAT IS ATOMIC?

## TOPIC 3:

WHAT DO ENTERPRISES NEED?

## TOPIC 4:

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

what are containers?  
containerization != virtualization



# Virtualization

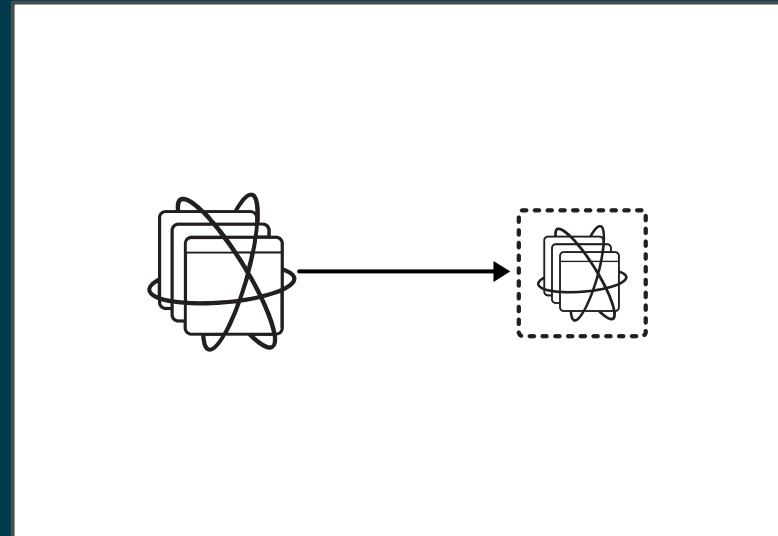
Evolved from a time when every workload had its own physical server.

Every virtual machine runs a full copy of the operating system along with the various libraries required to host an application. This duplication leads to a lot of memory, bandwidth and storage being used up unnecessarily.

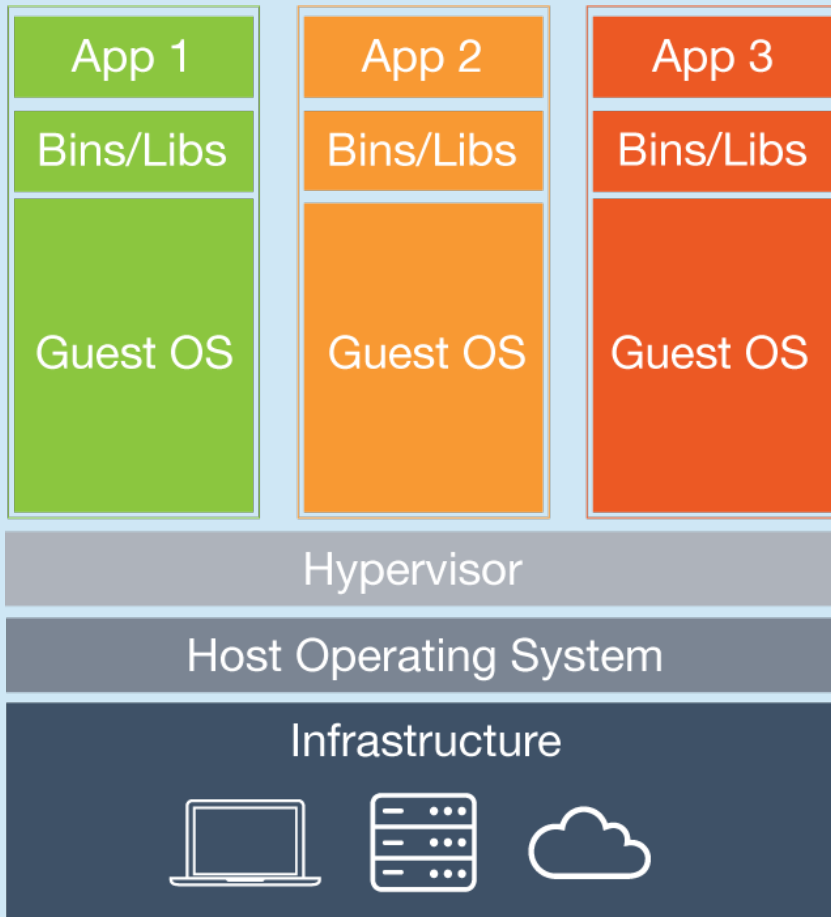
# Containerization

Containers made it easy to build, package, and distribute applications

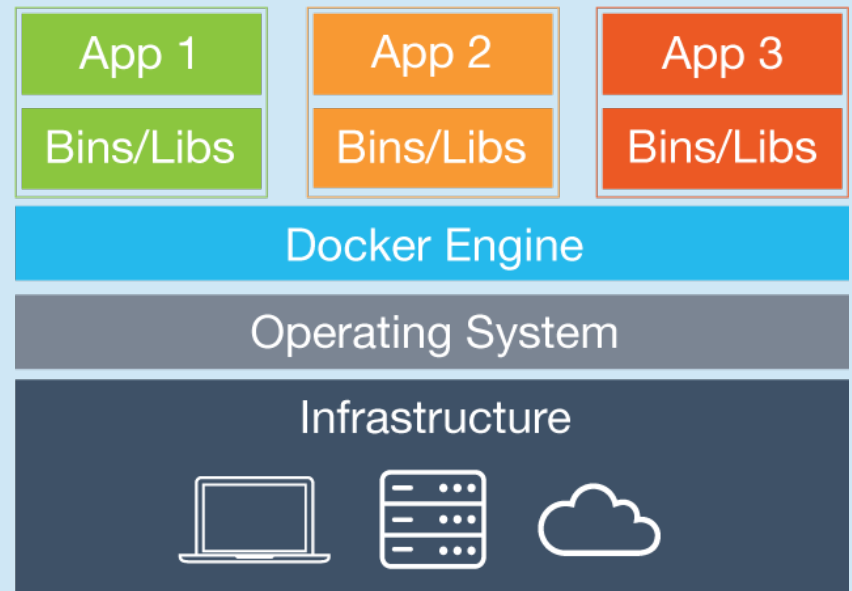
- Great for continuous integration
- Portability within an enterprise
- Increased application density
- Fast, fine grained scaling
- Spin up times in seconds
- 45,000+ images on Docker Hub



## Virtual Machines



## Linux Containers



# What is Docker?

- User Space Tools
- Linux Containers
- Branch and Commit File System

# How does Docker work?

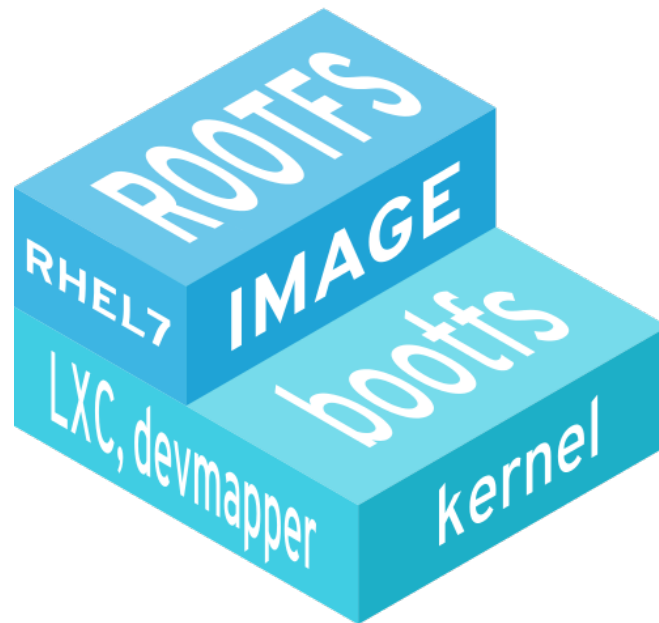
- Process Isolation
  - cgroups and namespaces
  - LXC instead of KVM
- Layered Filesystems
  - Device Mapper
  - Base Image
  - Development style commits
- Networking
  - Bridging
  - Network Address Translation (NAT)



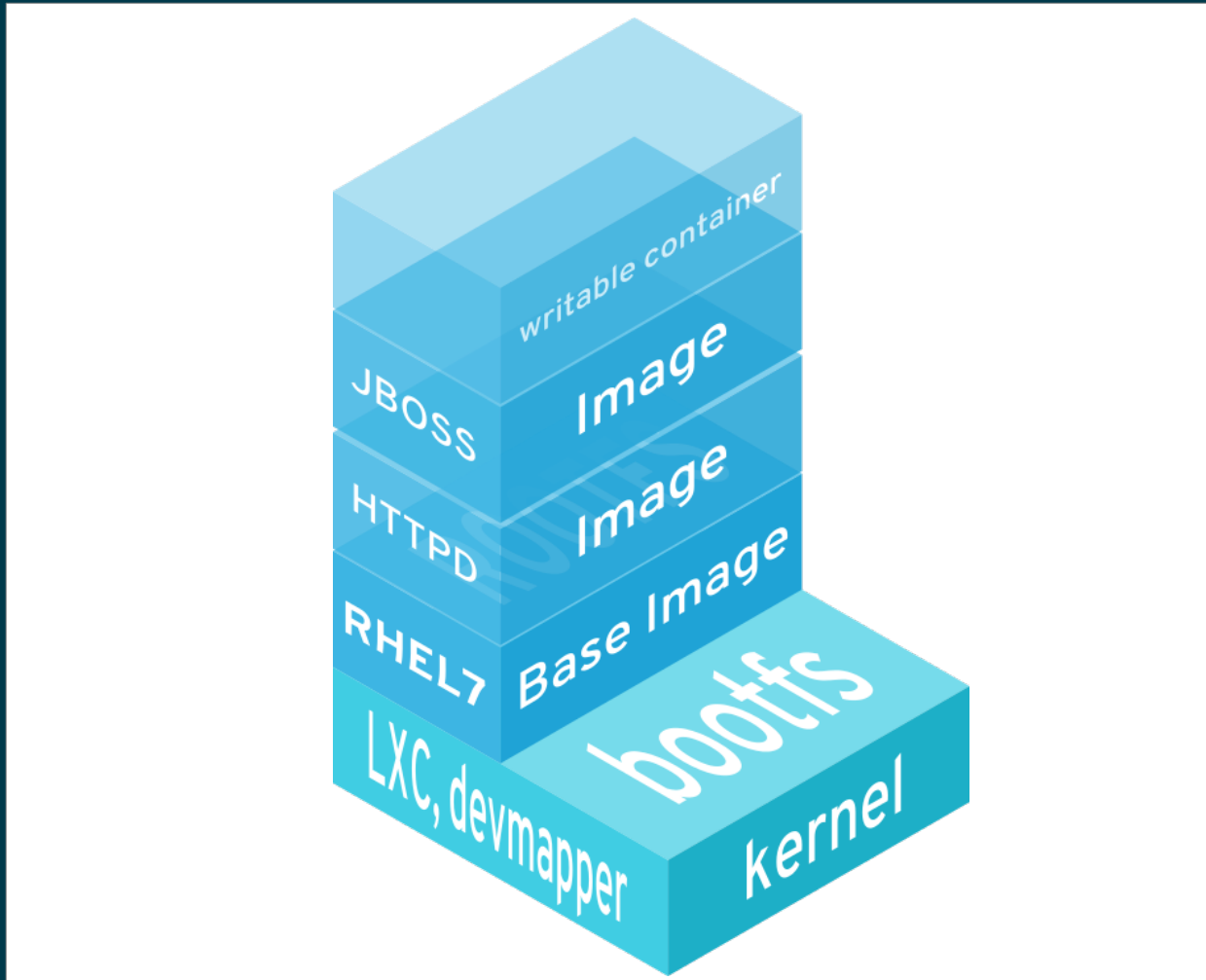
# How does Docker work?

- **Dockerfile Blueprints**
  - Quickly identify changes between base images and layers
  - Easily manage core builds
  - Excellent base for testing Puppet modules
- **Registry of Reusable Images**
  - Public via Docker Hub (mostly wild west)
  - Trusted and Certified via Red Hat
  - Privately hosted on OpenShift 3.0+ and/or Satellite 6.1+

# Layered Filesystems: Platform Image



# Layered Filesystems: Layered Image



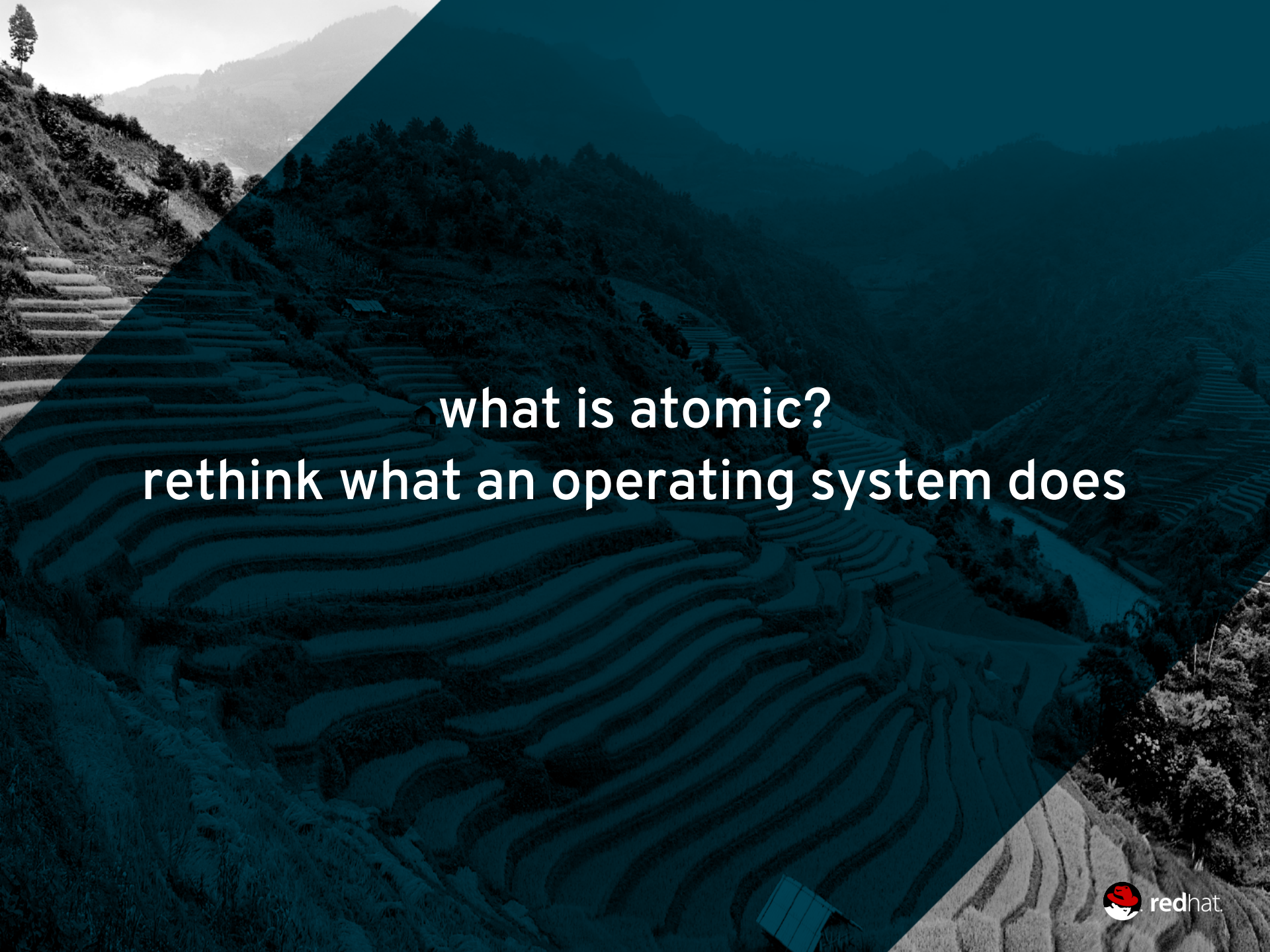
# What is Kubernetes?

- Container Orchestration
- Workload Management
- Open Sourced by Google

# Why Kubernetes?

Docker is an engine, container and image format with limited networking between hosts.\*

- Kubernetes builds on Docker to make management of many containers like managing containers on a single system
  - describe and launch
  - monitor state and maintain, increase or reduce copies of containers
  - Container oriented networking for non kubernetes native applications



**what is atomic?  
rethink what an operating system does**



# RED HAT® ENTERPRISE LINUX® ATOMIC HOST

Atomic brings the work flow of containers to the operating system

Shrink

Stabilize

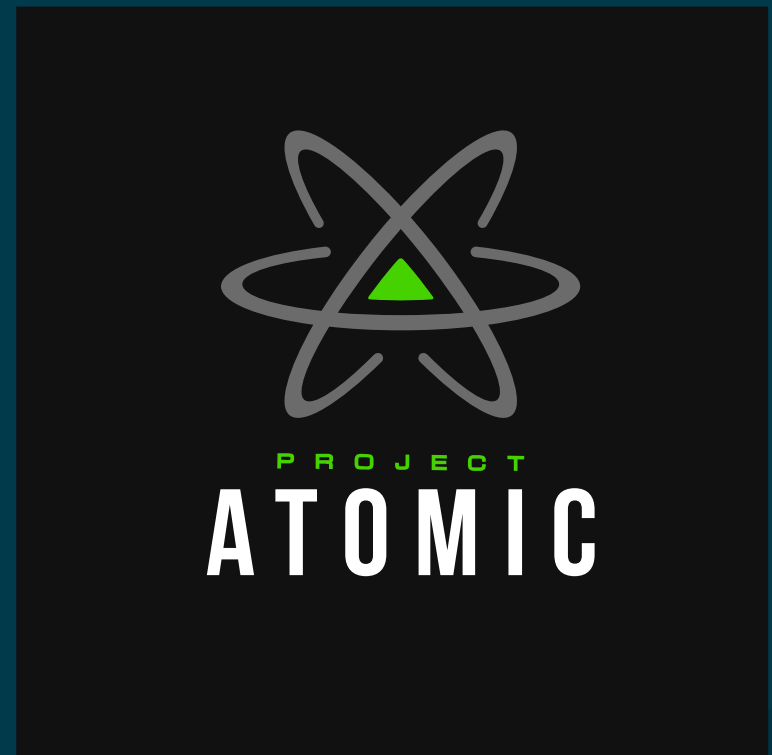
Stack

# Community Project

Project Atomic was created to make a better OS for containers

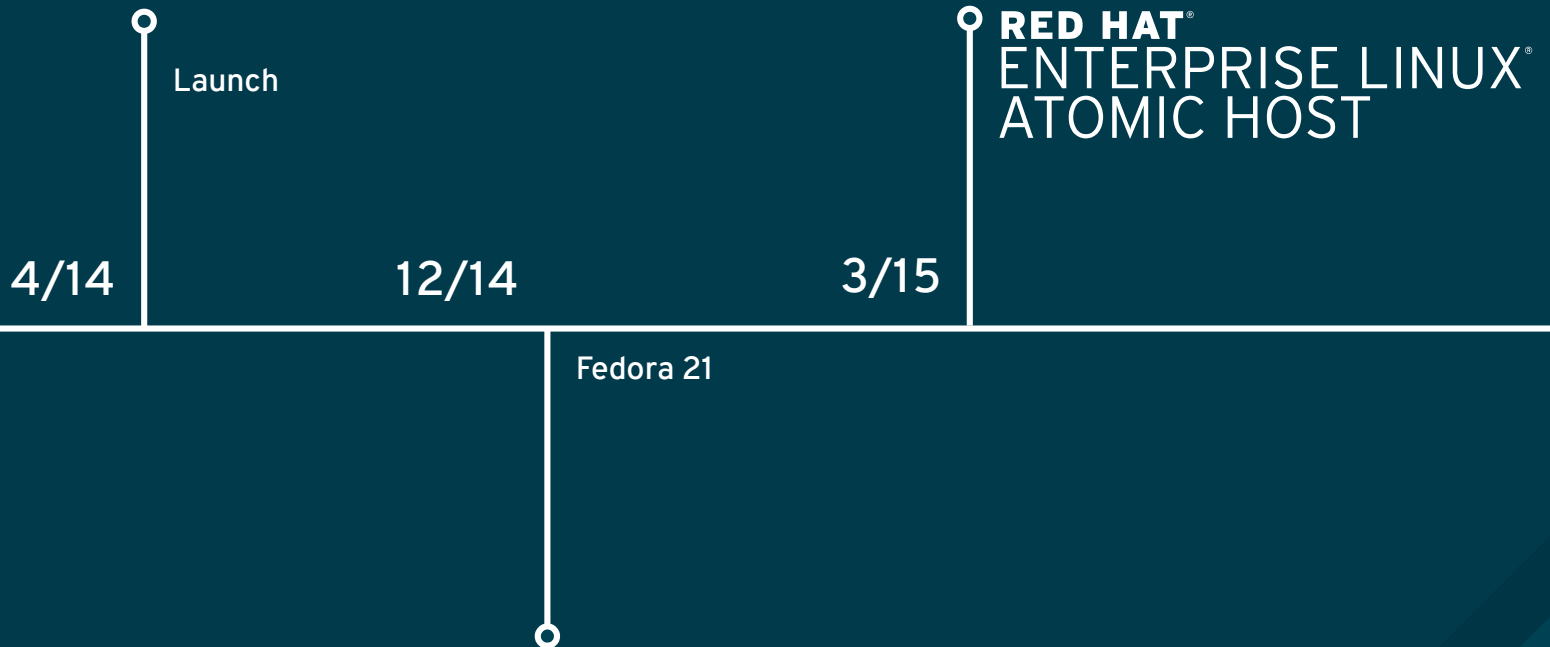
Learn more at:

- <http://projectatomic.io/>



# Timeline

Project Atomic first launched in April 2014 with a supported RHEL Atomic Host launching in March 2015



# OSTree



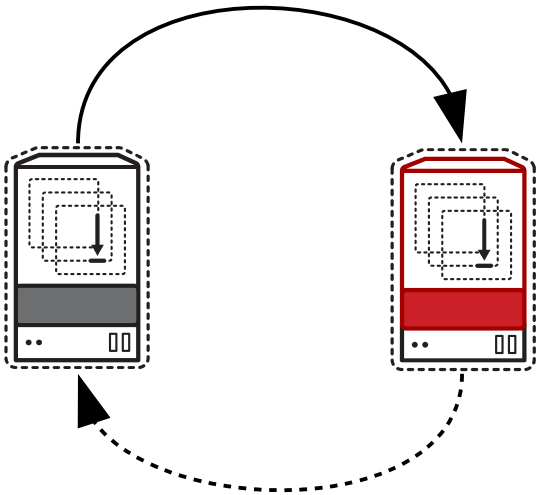
“OSTree was born to help implement a continuous delivery model for operating systems. One can be a lot more confident in updating systems if one knows that a reliable rollback system is always available.”

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COLIN WALTERS  
Senior Engineer, Inventor of OSTree  
Red Hat

# Updates and Rollbacks

We've taken the update methods of containers and applied them to operating systems, no more half way upgraded systems



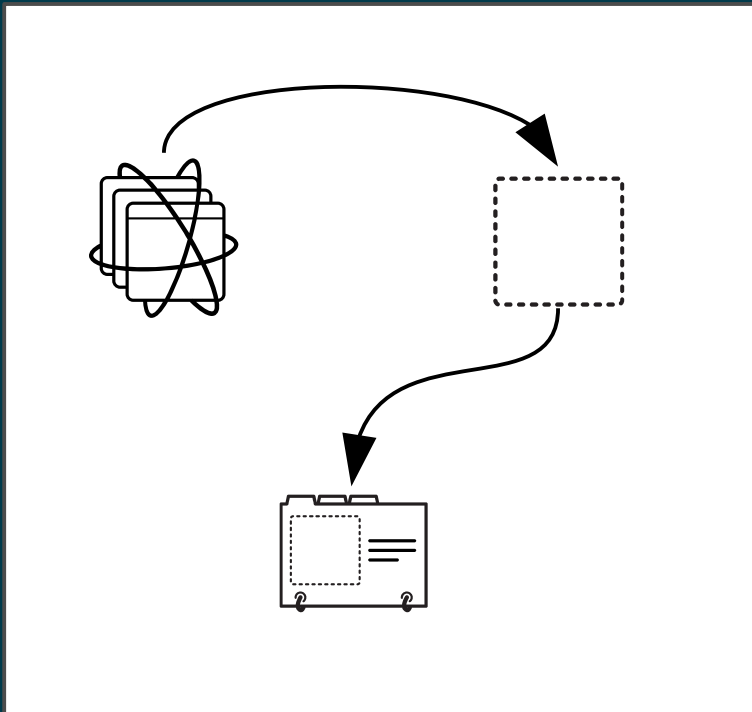
```
# yum update
bash: yum: command not found

# atomic host upgrade
Upgrade prepared for next boot

# atomic host rollback
Successfully reset deployment
```

# Containers

Application containers are built via container management tools like Docker



```
# cat Dockerfile
FROM fedora
RUN yum install -y httpd ruby
ADD ./my-ruby-app/ /var/lib/www/
EXPOSE 80

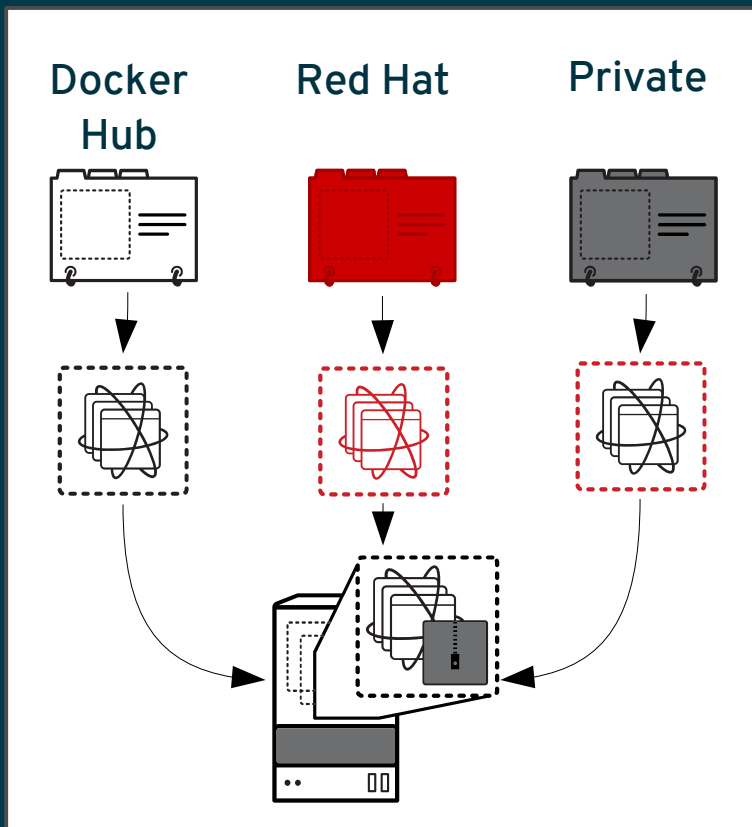
# docker build --rm -t myapp .
Step 0 : FROM fedora
511136ea3c5a: Pull complete
00a0c78eeb6d: Pull complete
834629358fe2: Pull complete

# docker tag bef54b8f8a2f \
  myreg.corp.com:5000/myapp
```



# Registry

Containers are distributed via a public, private, or licensed registry



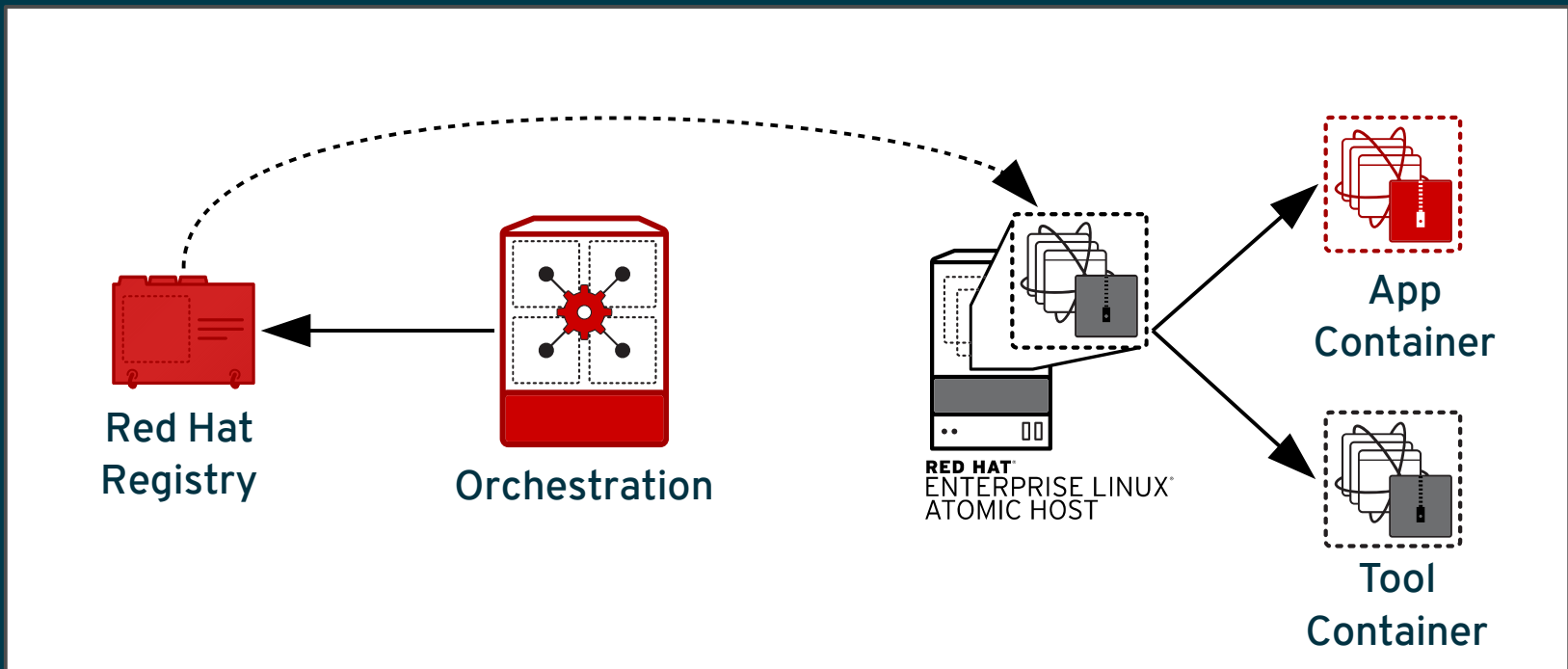
```
# docker run -P fedora/apache
2e11d8fd18b3: Download complete
511136ea3c5a: Download complete
ff75b0852d47: Download complete
0dae8c30a0b2: Download complete
84f33df93401: Download complete
24b116bb2956: Download complete
a7f290a6f21d: Download complete
```

```
# docker ps
```

what do enterprises need?

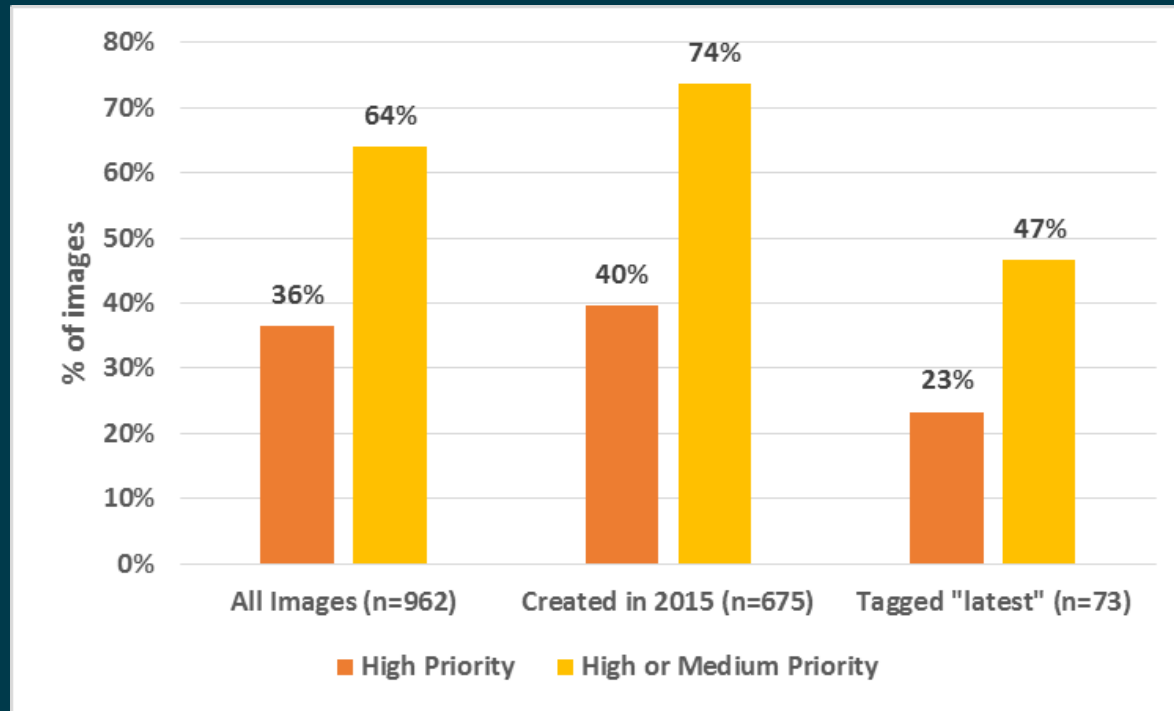
# Supported Containers

Red Hat provides support through the entire stack from orchestration, to the operating system, to the containers themselves



# Trusted Containers

Someone said that 30% of the images on the Docker Registry contain vulnerabilities



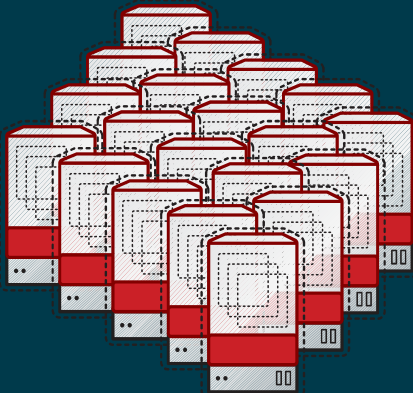
<https://jpetazzo.github.io/2015/05/27/docker-images-vulnerabilities/>

<http://www.infoq.com/news/2015/05/Docker-Image-Vulnerabilities>

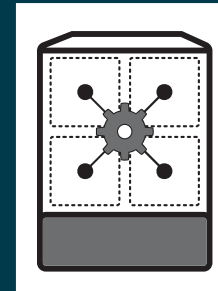
<http://www.banyanops.com/blog/analyzing-docker-hub/>

# Scale

Running hundreds or thousands of containers on RHEL Atomic Host requires an orchestration agent, for this we're using Kubernetes by Google



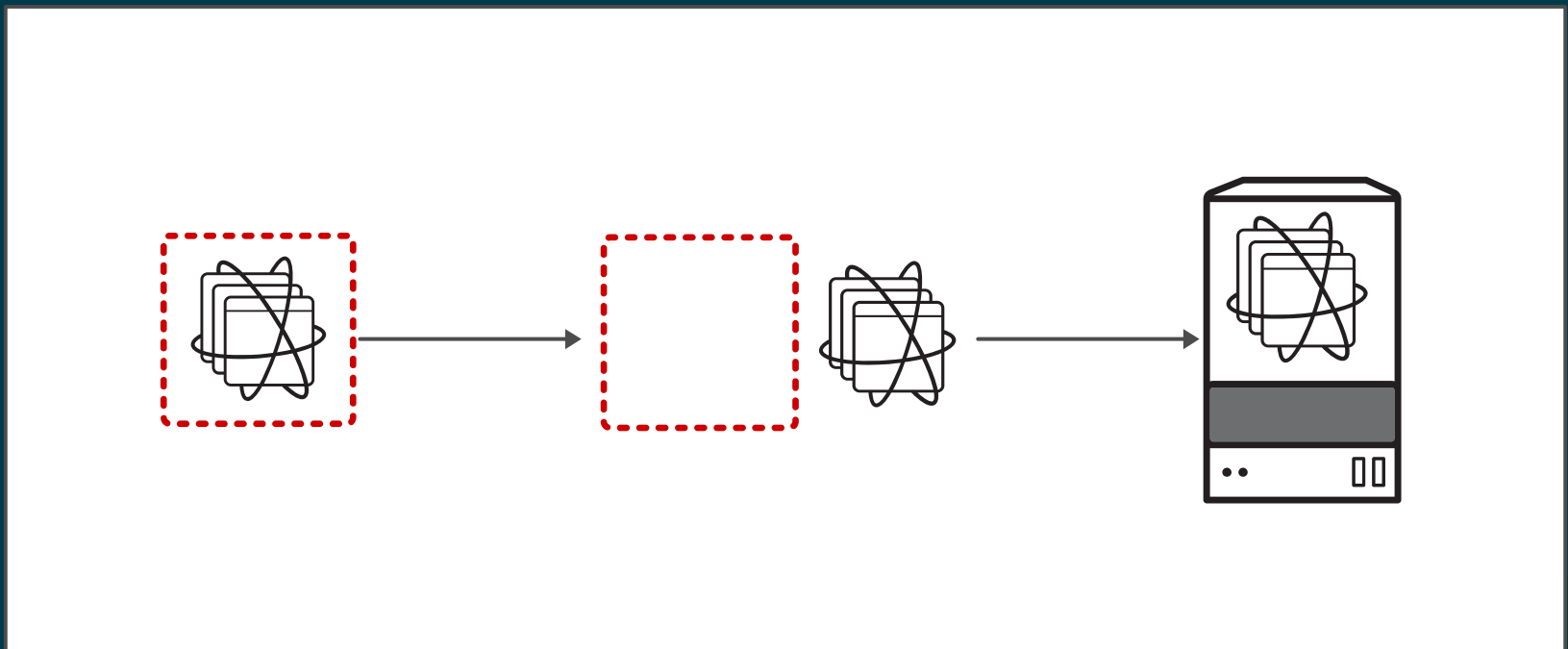
**RED HAT**<sup>®</sup>  
ENTERPRISE LINUX<sup>®</sup>  
ATOMIC HOST



Kubernetes

# SPC

Super Privileged Containers (SPC) allows applications inside of containers to interact with or control the host, very useful for system and monitoring tools



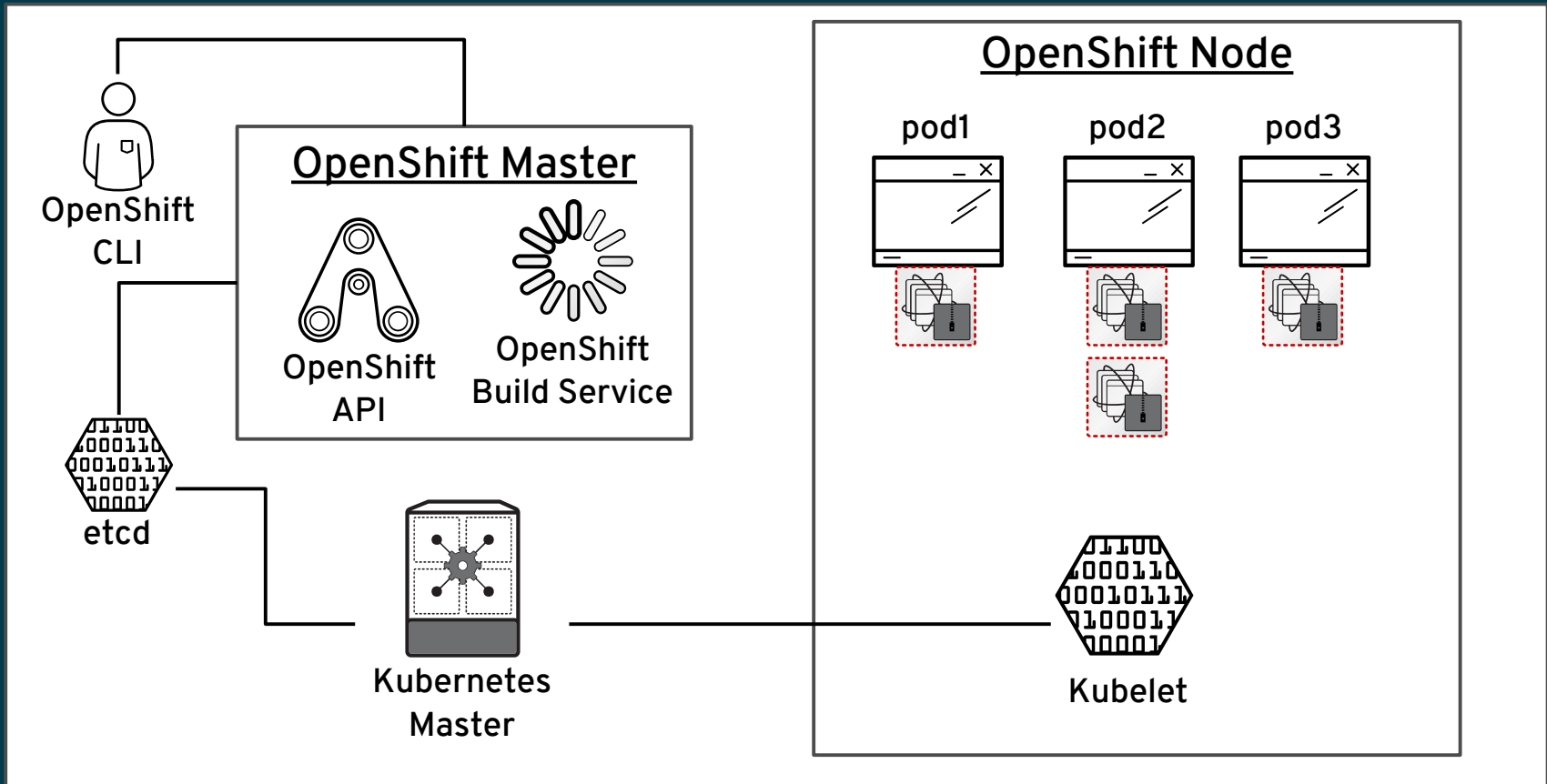




# OPENSHIFT<sup>®</sup>

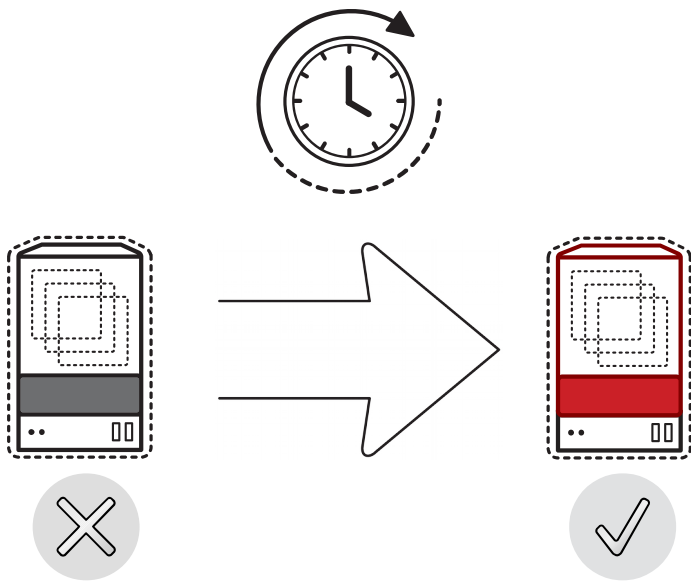
by Red Hat<sup>®</sup>

OpenShift is a fully implemented PaaS solution built with Atomic components but also includes build, user management, and enhanced developer experience



# UNIFIED RECOVERY + DEPLOYMENT

Atomic lets users treat their systems like cattle instead of pets, just like they do with containers



- Don't fix, rebuild
- Scale up and down
- Infinite Testing and CI



speaking of use cases

# Container Use Case 1

- Mode 2 Applications
  - aka “Cloud Ready”
  - aka “12 Factor”
- Software as a Service
- Short lived service calls
- Need to quickly scale out
  - Flash sales
  - Burst traffic
- Generally stateless
- Single service per container
- Containers are rebuilt and deployed for fixes and features

# Container Use Case 2

- Mode 1 Applications
  - aka “Enterprise”
  - aka “Traditional”
- Long lived service calls
- Typically only scale up
- Generally stateful
- Multiple services per container
- Containers are long lived and only rebuilt and deployed for fixes

# Container Use Case 3

- Test Risky Things in a Sandbox
  - Security Tests
  - Unverified Packages
  - Vendor Installations
- Scan and Audit Images
  - Export for analysis
  - Scan in centralized in registry





what are you doing?

# TELL US MORE

Containers and Atomic are very new and they're undergoing a lot of innovation, tell us what your plans are so you can be part of that creation





THANK YOU



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