

Setting the stage

Openshift

Orchestration of containers on top of k8s

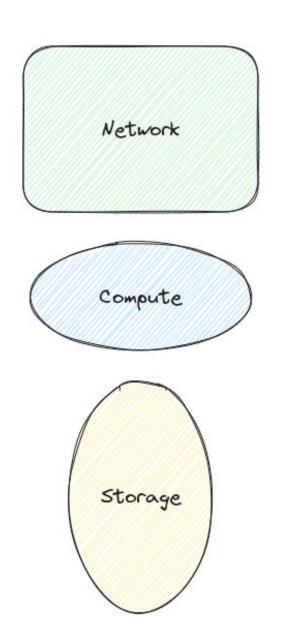
Yes...

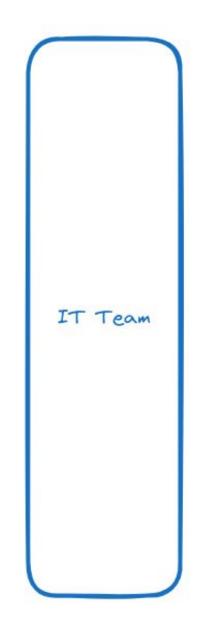
but how did we get there and why is that important?



How it began

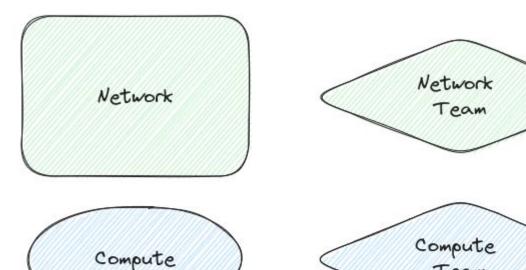
Basic enterprise setup



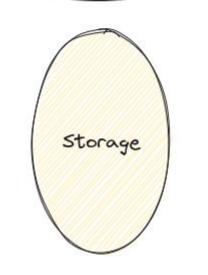


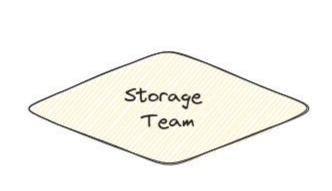


How it grew



Separated responsibilities New competence centers

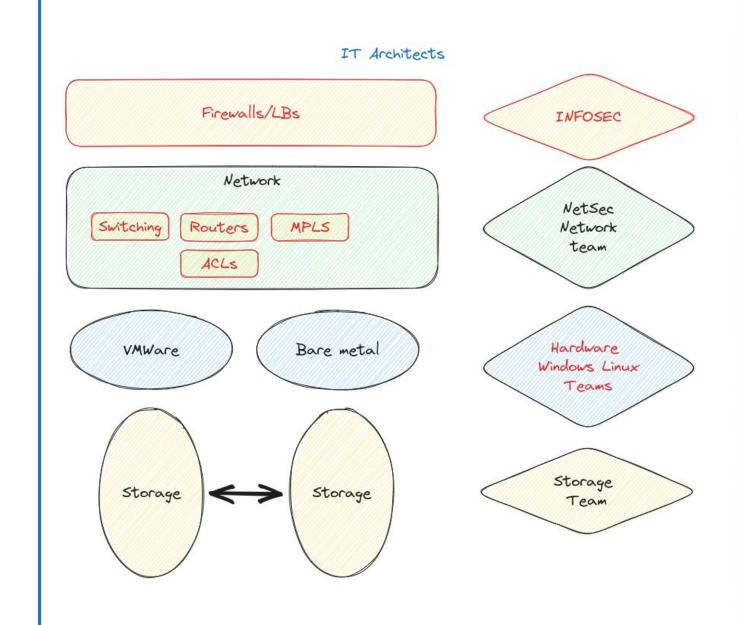




Team

Where we are

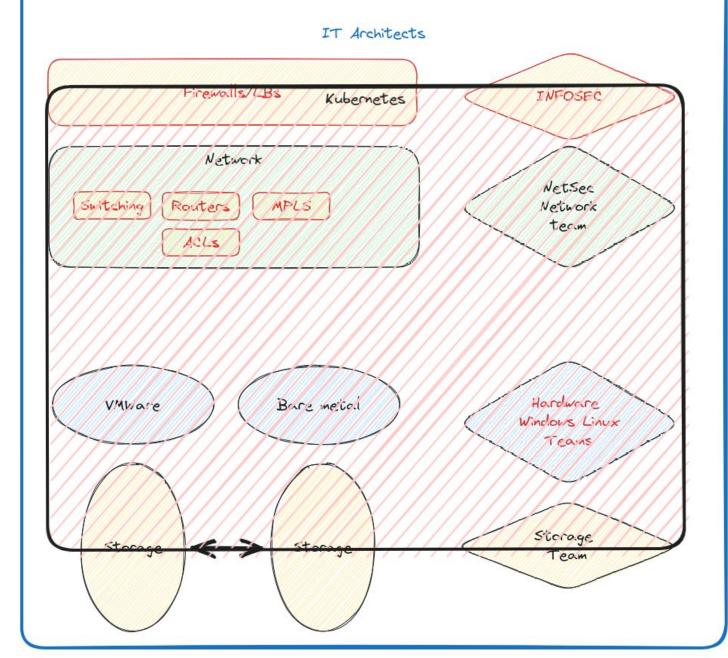
Looks familiar? 6-9 competences





Enter Kubernetes

Enter K8s team

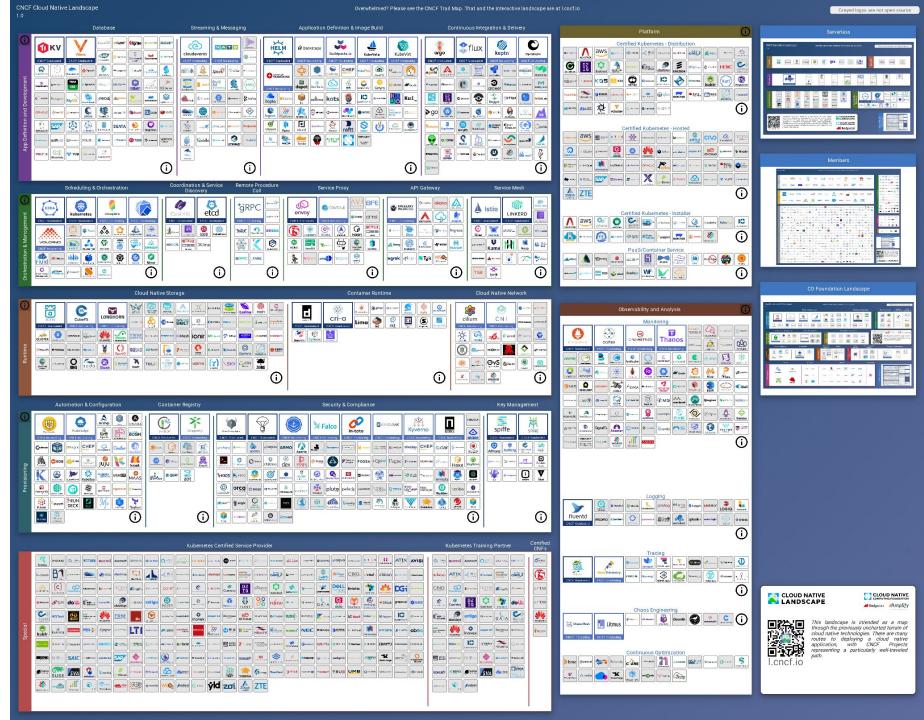




Good Luck

Kubernetes Landscape

1245 options...



Openshift, Kubernetes made easier

Chose wisely(!/?)

Red Hat chose and provides, it's up to you whether you safely diverge...

Choose your poison:

- Installer provisioned nodes
- User provisioned nodes

Upgrade with confidence

- Click (or press enter :)) and forget
- Sanity checking prior (and continuously) during operations

Give a person a container, and you keep him busy for a day.

Give a person Kubernetes and you keep him busy for a lifetime.

- Kelsey Hightower

Install components (Operators)

- Red Hat provided
- Vendor provided
- Make your own,...

The advantage of native k8s over Openshift is you get to troubleshoot more!

- Jochen Maes



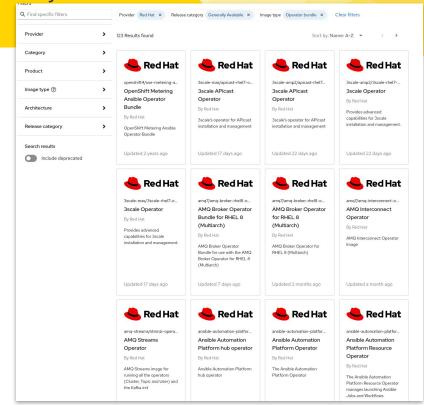
Opinionated but not limited...

Red Hat Operators

Chosen, implemented & certified by Red Hat

123 Red Hat provided operators

- ♦ Pick and choose, no exceptions
- ♦ Full landscape scope
- ♦ Trust the process and provider
- ♦ Simple to setup and maintain
- ♦ Choose from other providers if applicable.





Journey to k8s/cloud native

Good luck?

In depth knowledge is often not available at customers and vendors

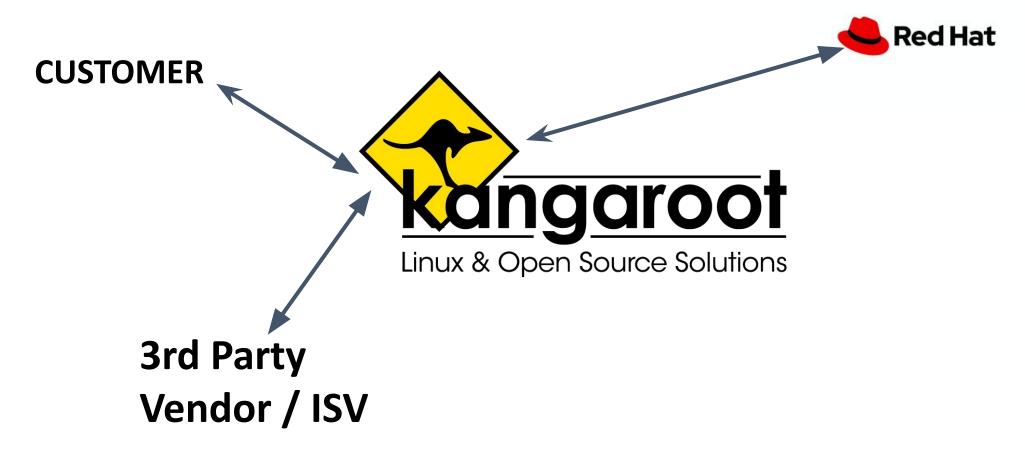
- ♦ Lift and shift pitfalls
- ♦ More low level knowledge of the stack is required
- ♦ Reshape the developers box

Why partners → experience, in-depth knowledge...

How we help customers

- ♦ Experience in different use cases and environments
- ♦ We know the partner landscape
- ♦ We can connect various Open Source projects
- ♦ And we work together with various 3rd party vendors/ISVs

Connect the stakeholders





How we help

- ♦ Design & Implement
- ♦ Instruct the 3rd party Vendor/ISV on best practices
- ♦ 24/7 Support available
- ♦ Managed environments : ramp up your own team
- ♦ Bring experience to the table

Common application pitfalls

Lift & shift

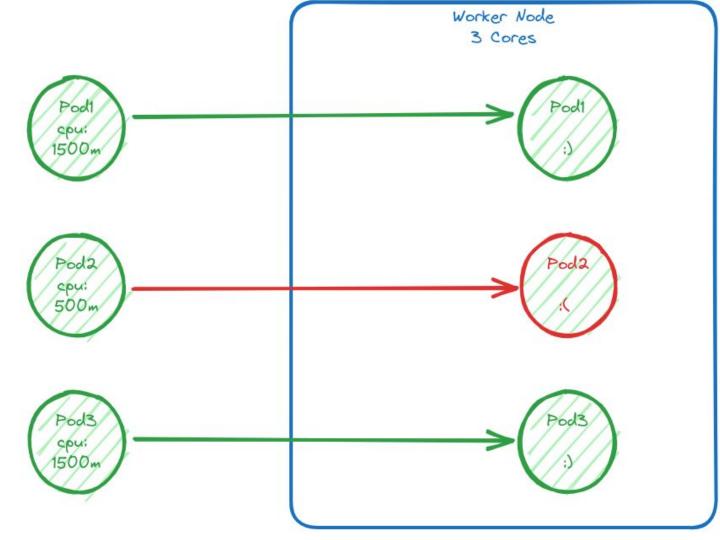
- ♦ STDOUT, stop using logfiles
- Don't implement your own Loadbalancer/Reverse proxy, if possible.
- Understand the usage of your application (maxHeapSize != mem requirements, use UseCGroupMemoryLimitForHeap)
- ♦ Don't persists state!
- ♦ Think of disconnected installs!



Example: CPU Requests

Don't overcommit!

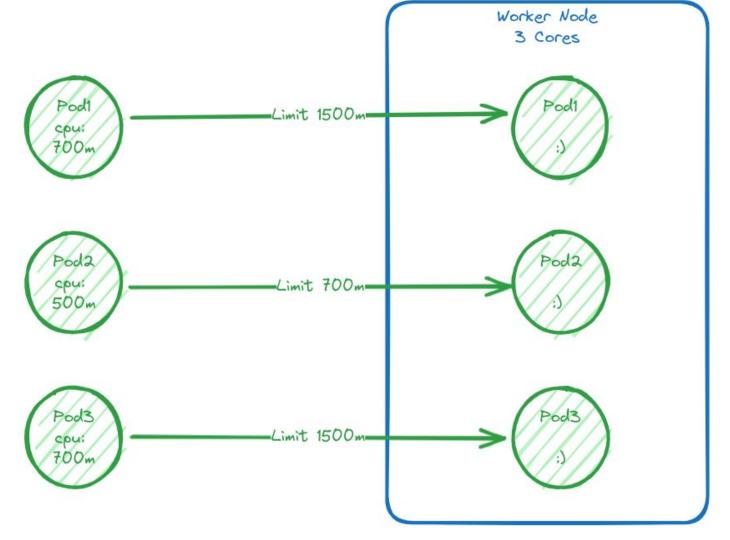
Your service start burst is not your MEAN!





Example: CPU Requests

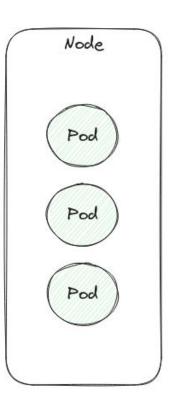
Use limits but: don't set limits without request!

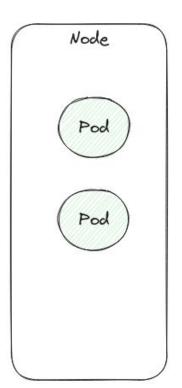


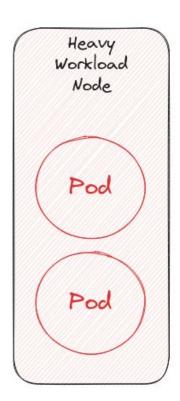
Example: CPU Requests

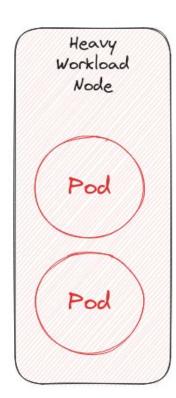
Some services shouldn't have limits!

Setup dedicated nodes.
Use node labels to assign.







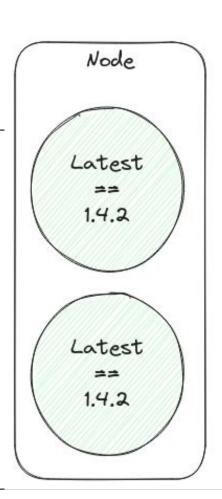


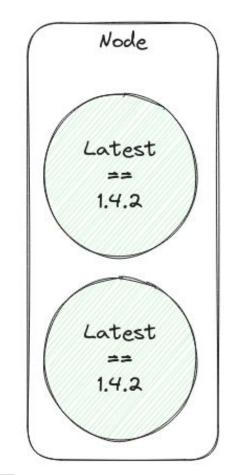
But they still have requests.

Example: image:latest

Never use latest tags for containers

Never use latest tags for containers







Experience as teacher

- StatefulSets vs Deployments.
- \diamondsuit Startup, Ready, Live \rightarrow 3 probes, use them (wisely)!
- ♦ Node Eviction policies → use them, configure them!
- Watch etcd metrics like it's your baby!
- \Diamond Don't rely on node backups \rightarrow full gitops/automation
 - Really don't, you won't test them anyway :D
- ♦ If you have multiple regions/zone...
 - Scale so 1 region/zone can handle 80% of the full workload, lest you fail DR.
- Security is important, but there are cloud-native tools, your VM/bare-metal tool is NOT designed for Openshift.









Questions?

kangaroot.net/events