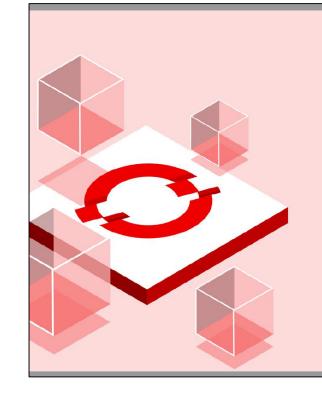


Getting Started with Containers, Kubernetes and Red Hat OpenShift

Technical Training for Academic Institutions



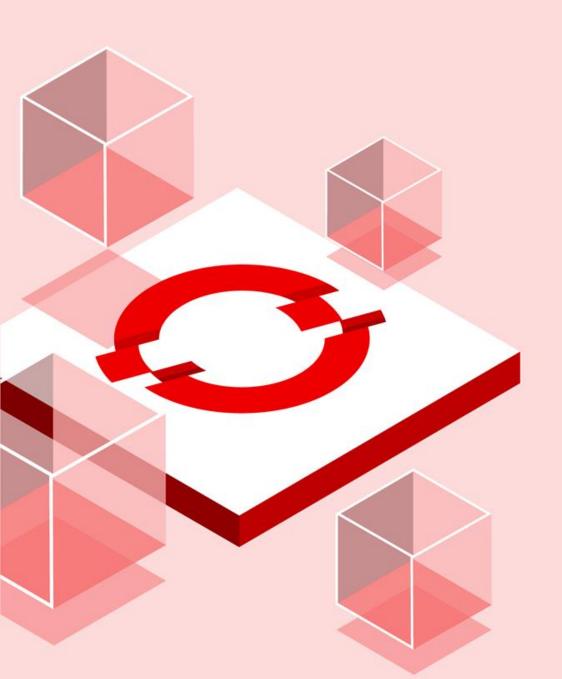


Technical Training:

Getting Started with Containers, Kubernetes & Red Hat OpenShift

Tuesday, August 24, 2021 12:00pm ET; 9:00am PT



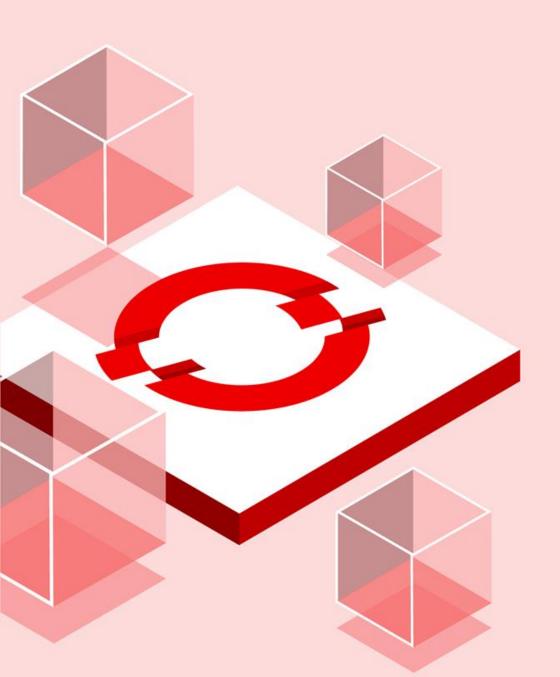




Technical Training:

Getting Started with Containers, Kubernetes & Red Hat OpenShift

Tuesday, August 24, 2021 12:00pm ET; 9:00am PT

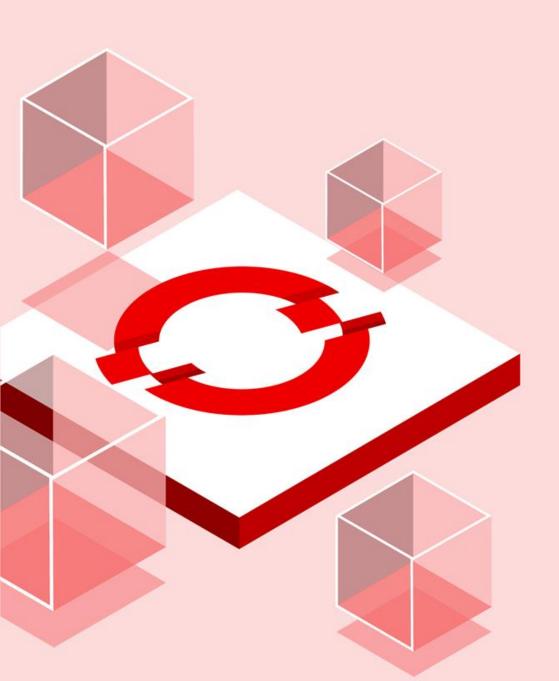






Connor Murray Red Hat Account Manager

703-230-7583 Connor.Murray@carahsoft.com

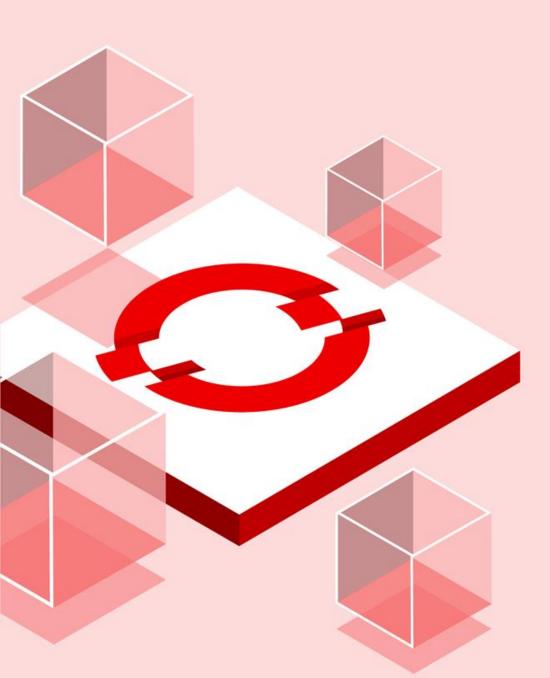




About Carahsoft

Carahsoft is a leading IT distributor and top-performing E&I, Internet2, NJSBA and The Quilt contract holder, enhancing student learning and enabling faculty to meet the needs of Higher Education institutions and K-12 schools.

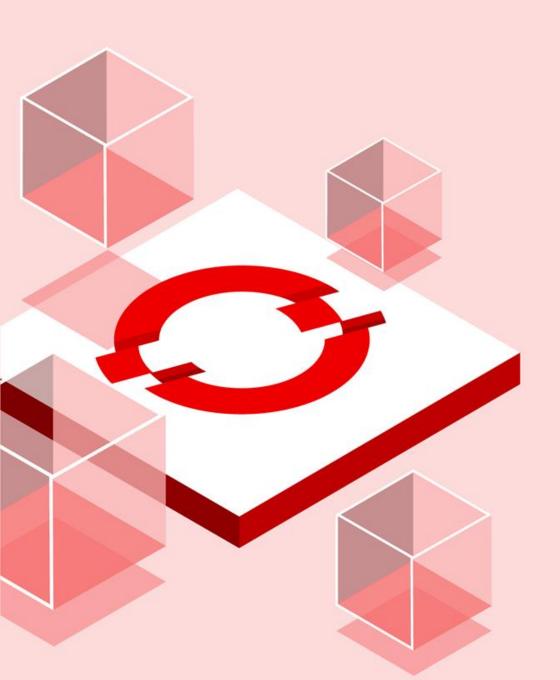




Red Hat OpenShift

The leading hybrid cloud, enterprise Kubernetes platform

Red Hat OpenShift is an enterprise-ready Kubernetes container platform with full-stack automated operations to manage hybrid cloud, multicloud, and edge deployments. Red Hat OpenShift is optimized to improve developer productivity and promote innovation.





Featured Expert:



John Walter
Specialist Solutions Architect,
Training and Certification,
Red Hat



Kubernetes 101

An introduction to containers, Kubernetes, and OpenShift

John Walter, Solutions Architect



AGENDA

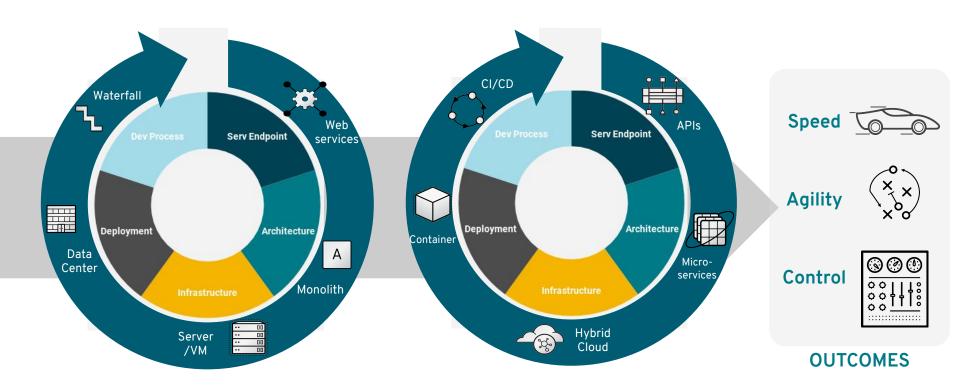
- Why containers?
- What is Kubernetes?
- What is OpenShift?
- BREAK
- Why Kubernetes?
- What is Kubernetes? Part 2
- BREAK
- Guided demonstrations (with BREAKS)
- Red Hat OpenShift Training
- Q&A



Why containers?

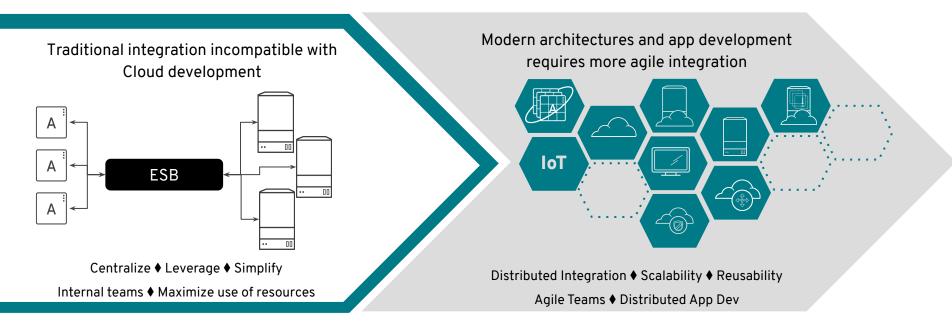


NEW PATTERNS FOR DEVELOPMENT





AGILE INTEGRATION



USE INTEGRATION WHERE NEEDED, RATHER THAN CENTRALIZING



WHAT ARE CONTAINERS?

It Depends Who You Ask

INFRASTRUCTURE



APPLICATIONS

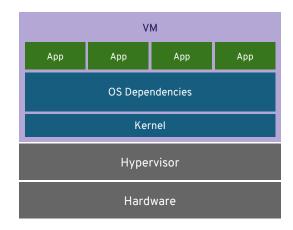
- Application processes on a shared kernel
- Simpler, lighter, and denser than VMs
- Portable across different environments

- Package apps with all dependencies
- Deploy to any environment in seconds
- Easily accessed and shared



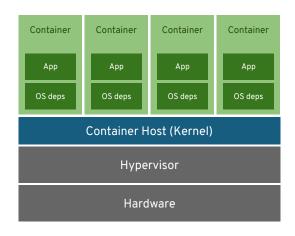
VIRTUAL MACHINES AND CONTAINERS

VIRTUAL MACHINES



VM isolates the hardware

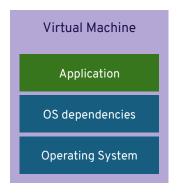
CONTAINERS



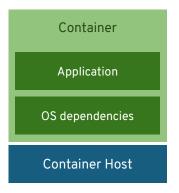
Container isolates the process



VIRTUAL MACHINES AND CONTAINERS



- ➡ VM Isolation
- Complete OS
- Static Compute
- Static Memory
- High Resource Usage



- Container Isolation
- Shared Kernel
- Burstable Compute
- Burstable Memory
- Low Resource Usage



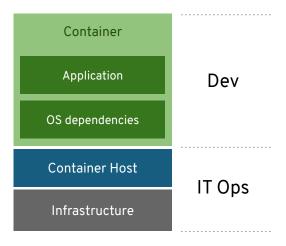
VIRTUAL MACHINES AND CONTAINERS

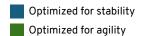
IT Ops
(and Dev, sort of)

Os dependencies
Operating System

Infrastructure

Clear ownership boundary between Dev and IT Ops drives DevOps adoption and fosters agility





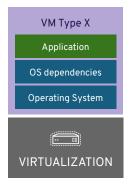


APPLICATION PORTABILITY WITH VM

Virtual machines are NOT portable across hypervisor and do NOT provide portable packaging for applications







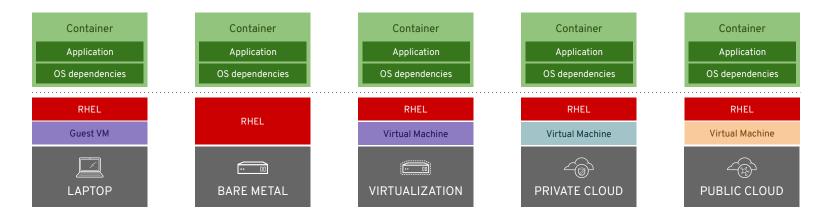






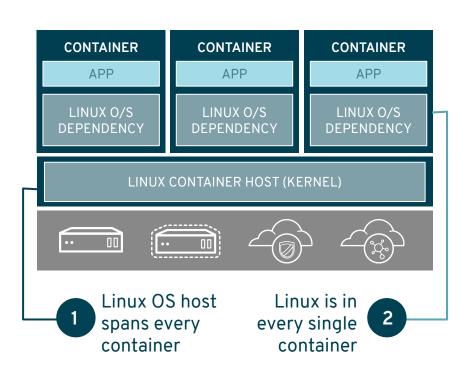
APPLICATION PORTABILITY WITH CONTAINERS

RHEL Containers + RHEL Host = Guaranteed Portability Across Any Infrastructure





LINUX AND CONTAINER INFRASTRUCTURE



CONTAINERS ARE LINUX

Red Hat
Enterprise Linux
is a leader in paid
Linux

70%
CY2016 paid
Linux share



CONTAINERS IN A NUTSHELL

- Application portability across hybrid cloud environments
- Allow developers to focus on their application vs. underlying infrastructure
- Deployed for shorter periods of time than VMs
- Removing complexity through minimalism
- Presents new challenges for Operations teams

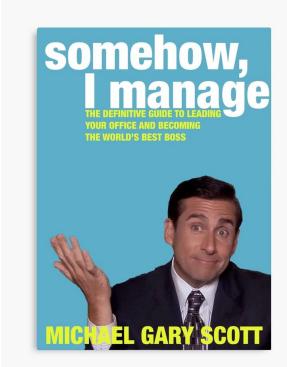


What is Kubernetes?



HOW DO I MANAGE THESE CONTAINERS?

- How do I manage configuration, service discovery, and resource scaling?
- Where do I configure my cluster?
- How do I update my applications?
- How do I update the underlying cluster?
- How can I simplify my complex applications?





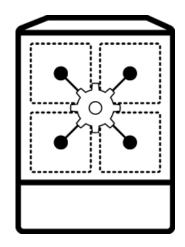
KUBERNETES IN A NUTSHELL

- Application portability across hybrid cloud environments
- Allow developers to focus on their application vs. underlying infrastructure
- Deployed for shorter periods of time than VMs
- Removing complexity through minimalism
- Presents new challenges for Operations teams



KUBERNETES AS CONTAINER ORCHESTRATION

- Schedulers and scheduling
- Service discovery and load balancing
- Resource management





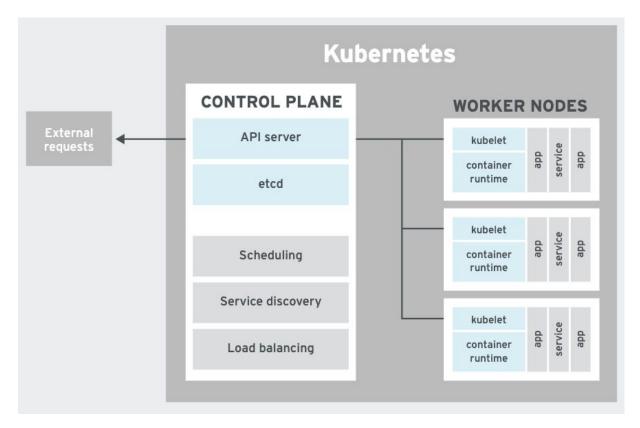
THE BENEFITS OF KUBERNETES

- Scalability
- Portability
- Consistent deployments
- Separated and automated operations and development



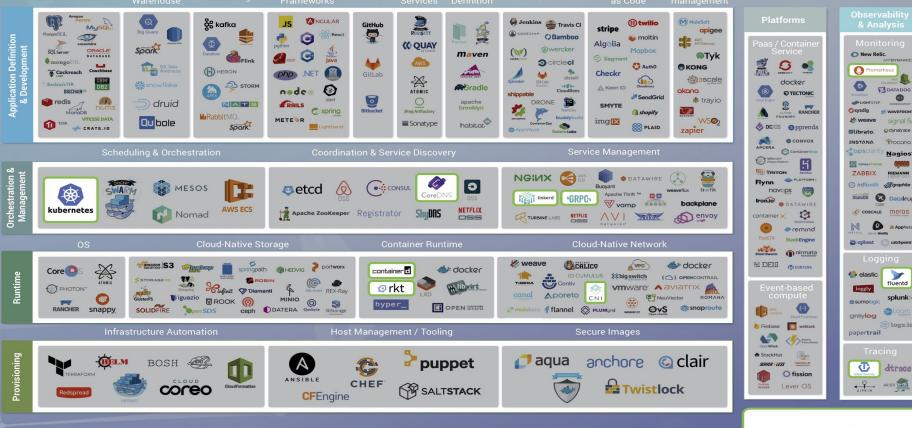


BASIC KUBERNETES ARCHITECTURE



































CNCF Projects

DATADOG

dvnatrace

Frocana

Nagios

RIEMANN

Datalcop

AppNeta

fluentd

splunk

dtrace

github.com/cncf/landscape

Kubernetes done right is hard

INSTALL

- Templating
- Validation
- OS setup

275%

of enterprise users identify complexity of implementation and operations as the top blocker to adoption

Source: The New Stack. The State of the Kubernetes Ecosystem, August 2017.

DEPLOY

- Identity & security access
- App monitoring & alerts
- Storage & persistence
- Egress, ingress, & integration
- Host container images
- Build/Deploy methodology

HARDEN

- Platform monitoring & alerts
- Metering & chargeback
- Platform security hardening
- Image hardening
- Security certifications
- Network policy
- Disaster recovery
- Resource segmentation

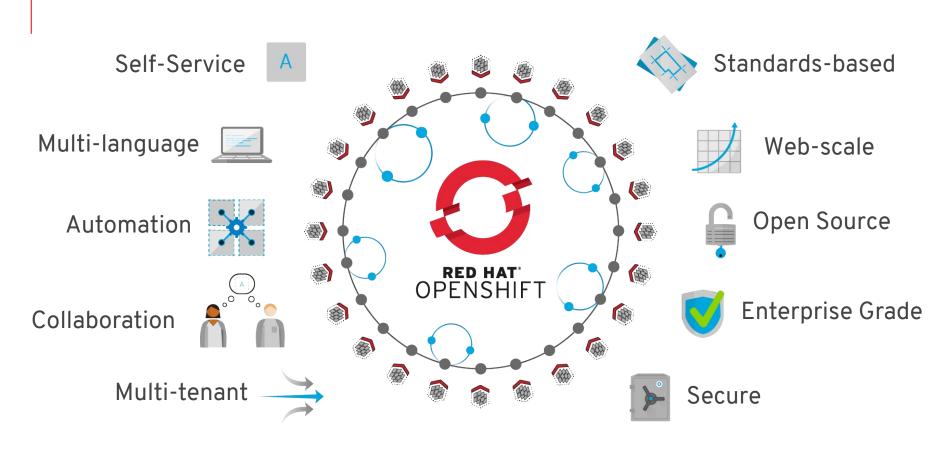
OPERATE

- OS upgrade & patch
- Platform upgrade & patch
- Image upgrade & patch
- App upgrade & patch
- Security patches
- Continuous security scanning
- Multi-environment rollout
- Enterprise container registry
- Cluster & app elasticity
- Monitor, alert, remediate
- Log aggregation



What is OpenShift?

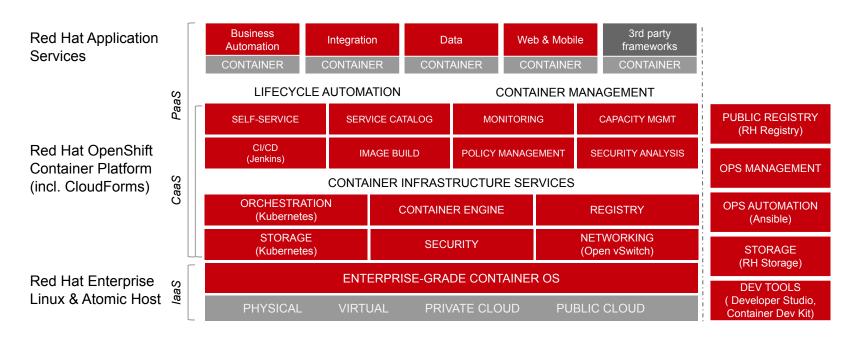






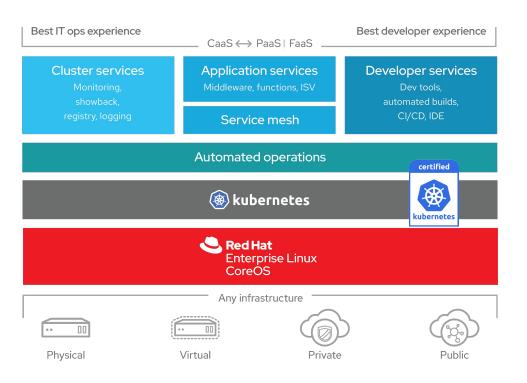
OPENSHIFT IS ENTERPRISE KUBERNETES

Red Hat makes building application with containers easy





OpenShift 4 - A smarter Kubernetes platform



Automated, full-stack installation from the container host to application services

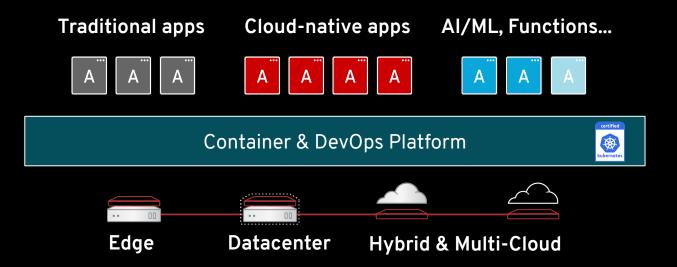
Seamless Kubernetes deployment to any cloud or on-premises environment

Autoscaling of cloud resources

One-click updates for platform, services, and applications



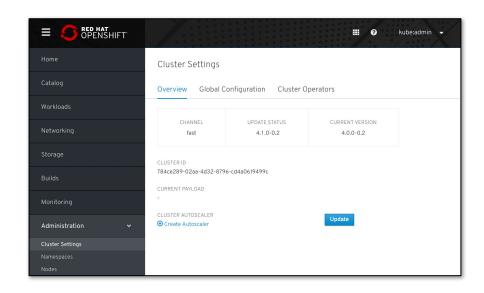
With OpenShift you can deliver all your applications in a whole new way





Over the Air (OTA) Updates

- OpenShift retrieves the list of available updates
- Admin selects the target version
- OpenShift is updated over the air
- Auto-update support





Comprehensive container security



CONTROL

Application security

_		
(Co	ntainer	content
	iiiaiiici	COTICCITE

CI/CD pipeline

Container registry

Deployment policies



DEFEND

Infrastructure



Container host multi-tenancy

Network isolation

Storage

Audit & logging

API management



EXTEND

Security ecosystem



A consistent container application platform

FROM YOUR DATACENTER TO THE CLOUD



Automated operations



Multi-tenant



Secure by default



Network traffic control



Over-the-air updates



Monitoring & chargeback



Pluggable architecture



Bare metal, VMware vSphere, Red Hat Virtualization, Red Hat OpenStack Platform, Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, Google



Kubernetes adoption phases

1. Stateless apps

ReplicaSets

Deployments

2. Stateful apps

StatefulSets

Storage/CSI

3. Distributed systems

Data rebalancing

Autoscaling

Seamless upgrades



Full-stack automated install

OPENSHIFT 3 & 4 OPENSHIFT PLATFORM OPERATING SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE

OPENSHIFT 4 (only)





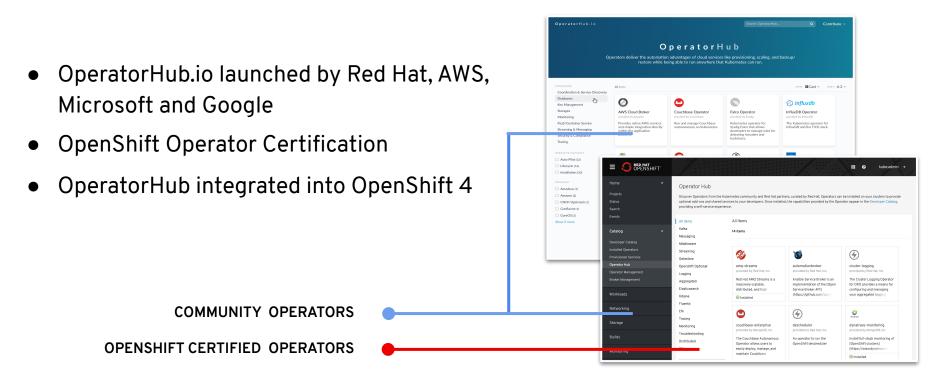
Automated container operations

FULLY AUTOMATED DAY-1 AND DAY-2 OPERATIONS

INSTALL	DEPLOY	HARDEN	OPERATE
AUTOMATED OPERATIONS			
Infra provisioning	Full-stack deployment	Secure defaults	Multicluster aware
Embedded OS	On-premises and cloud	Network isolation	Monitoring and alerts
	Unified experience	Audit and logs	Full-stack patch & upgrade
		Signing and policies	Zero-downtime upgrades
			Vulnerability scanning

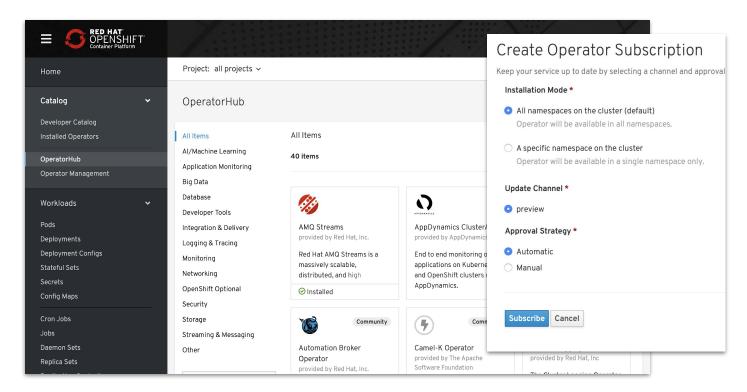


OperatorHub and certified Operators



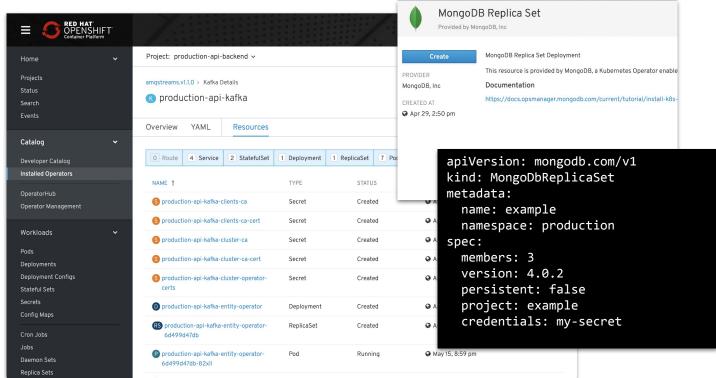


Full control for administrators





Self-service for developers





Getting Started with OpenShift for Developers

Hands-on Workshop

Presenter's Name

Title

Presenter's Name

Title



AGENDA

 $09:00 \rightarrow 11:00 < TMZ >$

- Why Kubernetes?
- Container Technology
- What is Kubernetes
- Kubernetes Cluster
- Workshop Modules



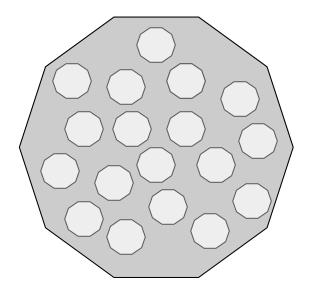




Why Kubernetes?

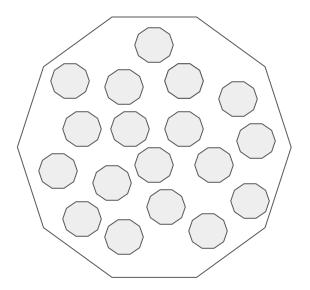


The Application



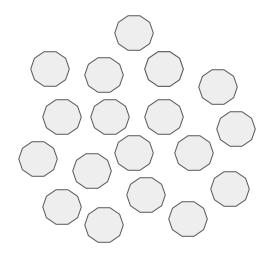


Modules



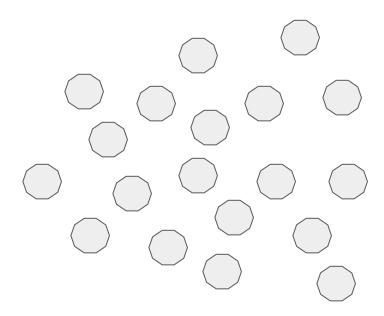


Microservices



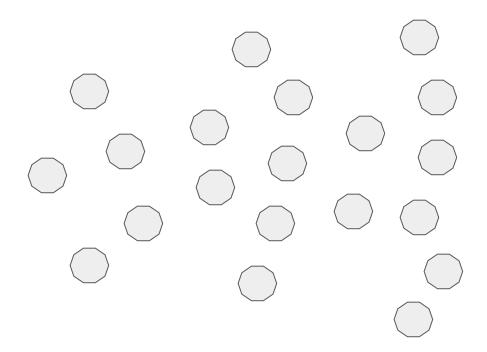


Microservices



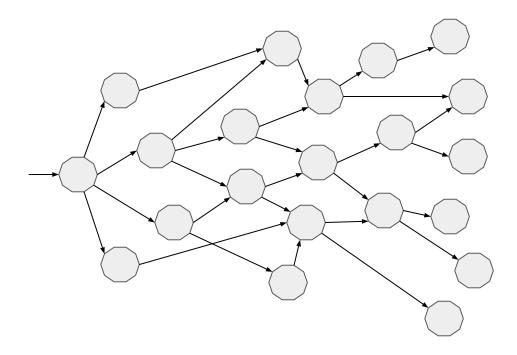


Microservices



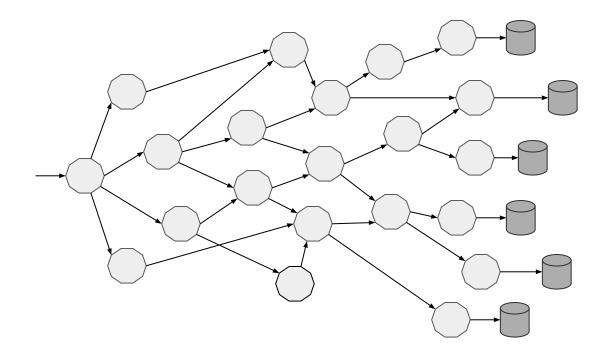


Network of Services



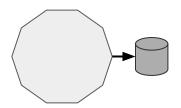


Microservices own their Data



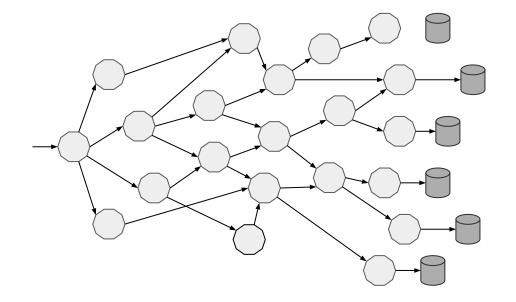


Old School



Love Thy Mono

New School









Container Technology

Easy to scale up

Mature technology

Supporting Modern Apps workloads and Cloud Native



a container is the smallest compute unit



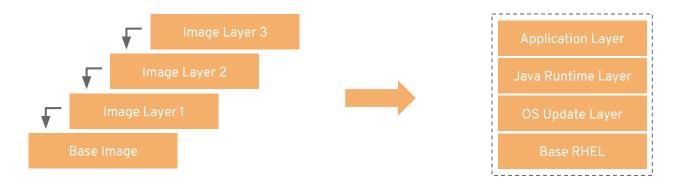


containers are created from container images





container images are structured in layers



Container Image Layers

Example Container Image



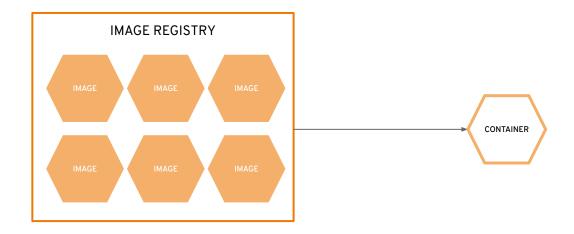
anatomy of a Dockerfile

Inherit from a base image FROM registry.access.redhat.com/ubi8/ubi Parameters as environment **ENV foo=text** variables **RUN dnf install -y java-11-openjdk** Install dependencies (tooling from base image) ADD my-app.jar /home/my-app.jar Add your app as a new Layer **EXPOSE 8080** Expose the port your app will use CMD java -jar /home/my-app.jar Run the app

Example for Java app

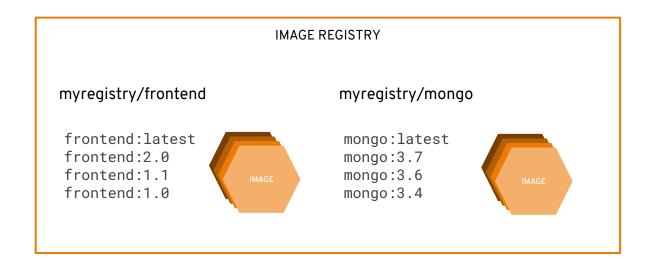


container images are stored in an image registry





an image repository contains all versions of an image in the image registry







What is Kubernetes?

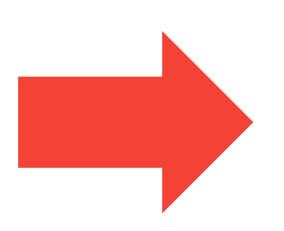
What is Kubernetes?

An open source orchestration system for managing containerized workloads across a cluster of nodes.





Understanding Kubernetes Objects



Kubernetes objects are persistent entities that represent the desired state of your cluster that you can manage with the K8s API



Understanding Kubernetes Objects ReplicaSet

Deployment

Secret

Namespace

ConfigMap

Service

PersistentVolume



Kubernetes provides an API

API object primitives include these:

```
kind
apiVersion
metadata
spec
status
```





Node

- Node: a host machine where containerized workloads run
- Node activity is managed by one or more Master instances



Pod

- A group of one or more co-located containers
- Minimum unit of scale

```
kind: Pod
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  creationTimestamp:
                                   pod
  name: hello-k8s
  labels:
    run: hello-k8s
spec:
  containers:
  - name: hello-k8s
    image: jkleinert/nodejsint-workshop
    ports:
    - containerPort: 8080
    resources: {}
```

Pod

kubectl create -f

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jankleinert/hello-workshop/master/pod.json

kubectl get pods

kubectl describe pod/hello-k8s



Service

- Acts as a single endpoint for a collection of replicated pods
- Like a load balancer

```
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: hello-k8s
  creationTimestamp:
  labels:
    run: hello-k8s
spec:
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 8080
    targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    run: hello-k8s
  type: NodePort
status:
  loadBalancer: {}
```



Service

kubectl expose pod/hello-k8s --port 8080 --type=NodePort

kubectl get svc/hello-k8s -o yaml

curl hello-k8s.<userX>:8080



Clean up

kubectl get pods -1 run=hello-k8s

kubectl delete pods -l run=hello-k8s

kubectl delete service hello-k8s

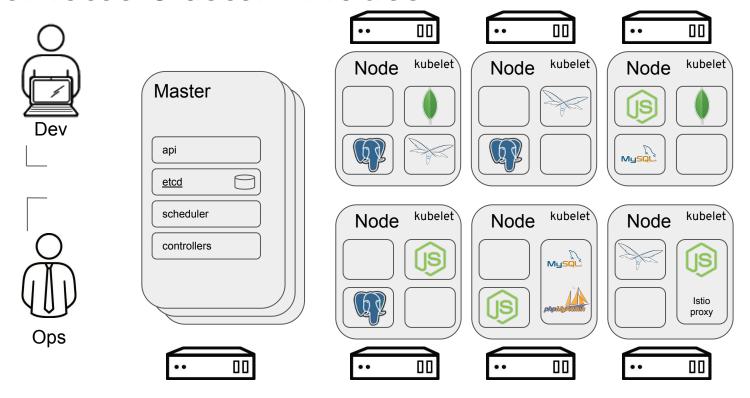


Deployment

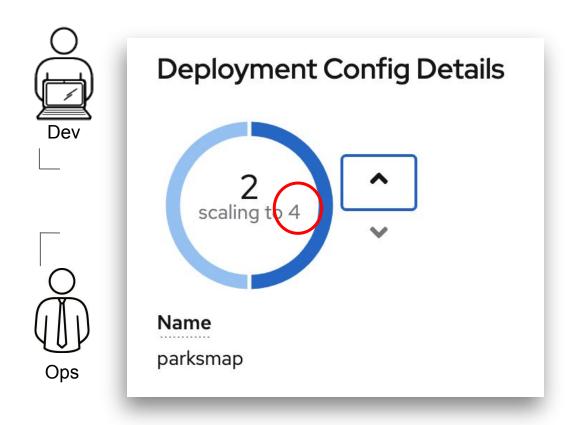
 Helps you specify container runtime, in terms of pods

```
kind: Deployment
apiVersion: apps/v1
metadata:
  name: hello-k8s
  creationTimestamp:
                                       deploy
  labels:
    run: hello-k8s
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      run: hello-k8s
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp:
      labels:
        run: hello-k8s
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: hello-k8s
        image: jkleinert/nodejsint-workshop
        resources: {}
  strategy: {}
status: {}
```

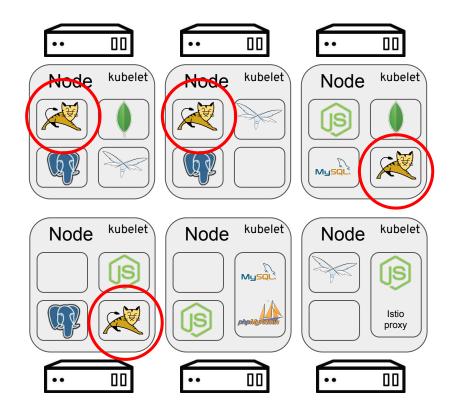
Kubernetes Cluster - Nodes



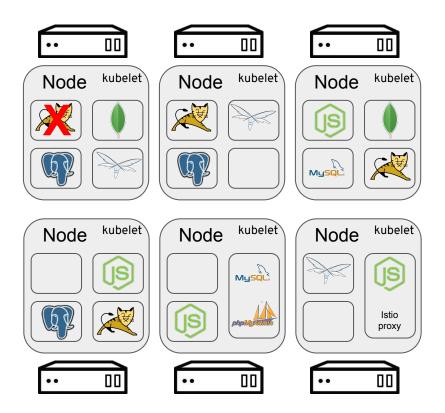
Kubernetes Cluster - Declarative



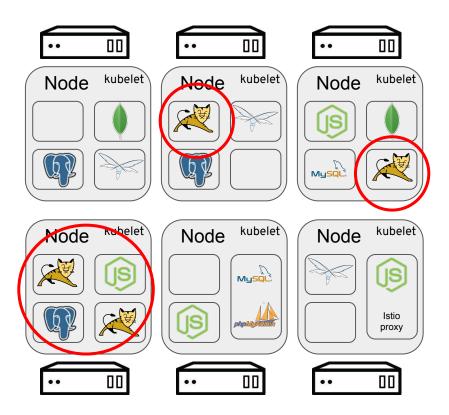
Kubernetes Cluster - 4 Tomcats



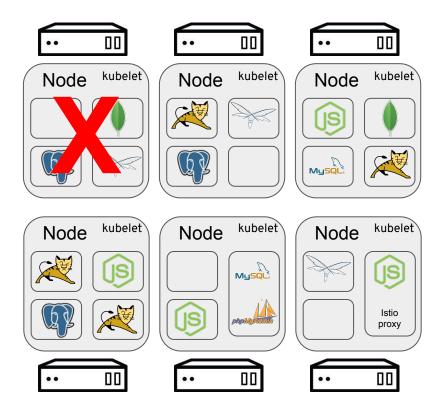
Kubernetes Cluster - Pod Fail



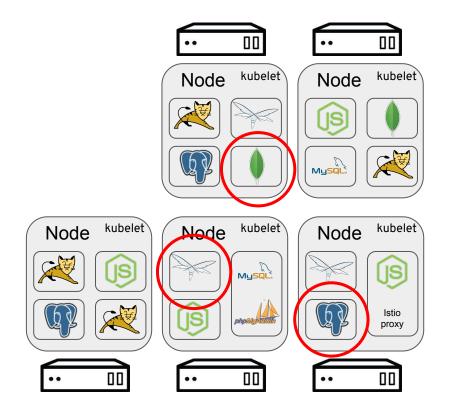
Kubernetes Cluster - Correcting



Kubernetes Cluster - Node Fail



Kubernetes Cluster - Pods Replaced

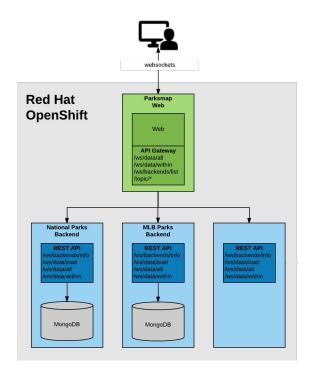




OpenShift Demonstrations



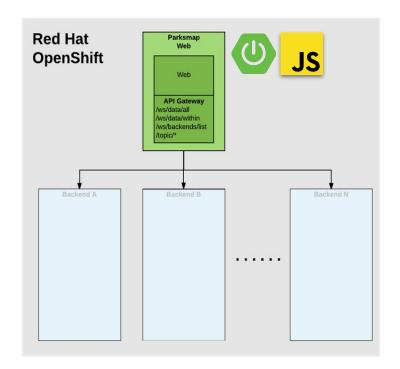
Parksmap Architecture





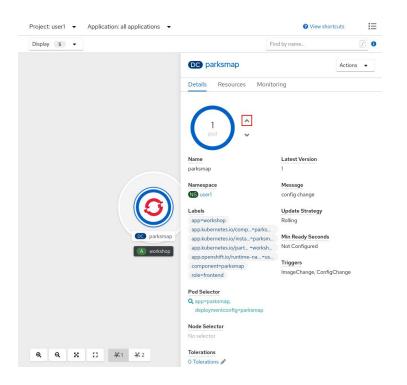
Parksmap Web

- Spring boot frontend using Mapbox Javascript API to display a World map with data points
- Provided as Container Image available publicly from Quay.io
- Interacts with different backends exposing same REST endpoints (can integrate an API Gateway)
- Your First App deployment from OpenShift Developer Console





Parksmap: Exploring OpenShift



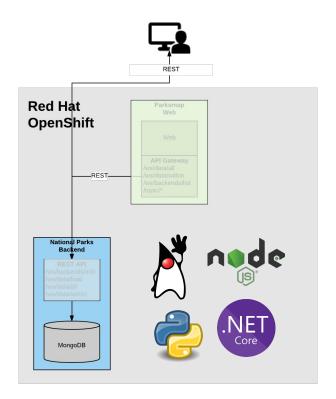
- Scaling Apps
- Logging
- Labels
- Permissions
- Accessing and debugging Containers





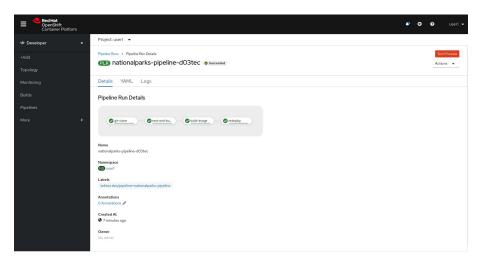
NationalParks Backend

- Backend to show worldwide National Parks
- Using MongoDB Database to save and retrieve data as geo locations
- Exposes REST APIs for Parksmap frontend
- Create Container Image automatically from source code using S2I (Source-to-Image)
- Available for Java, NodeJS, Python and .NET Core

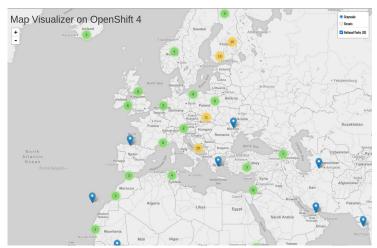




NationalParks: Exploring OpenShift



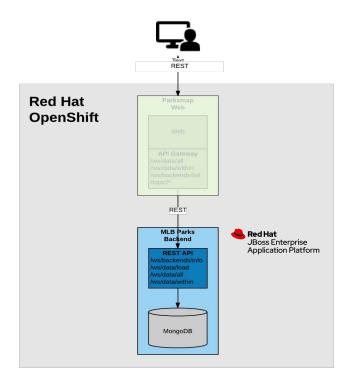
- Health Checks
- Automation with Pipelines
- Web Hooks to build and deploy automatically from code changes





MLB Parks Backend (Java)

- OpenShift runs nicely also "legacy" apps
- Java EE backend to show Major League Baseball Stadiums in North America
- Build artifacts (.war) locally with your IDE or workstation
- Create and deploy Container Image to OpenShift with S2I Binary Builds





Red Hat OpenShift Training



Start here - Introduction to OpenShift

DO180	Red Hat OpenShift I: Containers & Kubernetes
EX180	Red Hat Certified Specialist in Containers and Kubernetes

Administrator Track

DO280	Red Hat OpenShift Administration II: Operating a Production Kubernetes Cluster
EX280	Red Hat Certified Specialist in OpenShift Administration
DO322	Red Hat OpenShift Installation Lab
DO380	Red Hat OpenShift Administration III: Scaling Kubernetes Deployments in the Enterprise

DevSecOps Track

DO425	Red Hat Security: Securing Containers and OpenShift
EX425	Red Hat Certified Specialist in Security: Containers and OpenShift Container Platform

Developer Track

DO288	Red Hat OpenShift Development II: Containerizing Applications
EX288	Red Hat Certified Specialist in OpenShift Application Development
DO378	Red Hat Cloud-native Microservices Development with Quarkus
DO328	Building Resilient Microservices with Istio and Red Hat Service Mesh
AD421	Camel Integration and Development with Red Hat Fuse on OpenShift

Prerequisite

Overview

Required Course

Suggested Exam

Complementary



Introduction to containers, Kubernetes, and OpenShift (DO180)

Learn to build and manage containers for deployment on a Kubernetes and Red Hat OpenShift cluster Introduction to Containers, Kubernetes, and Red Hat OpenShift (DO180) helps you build core knowledge in managing containers through hands-on experience with containers, Kubernetes, and the Red Hat® OpenShift® Container Platform. These skills are needed for multiple roles, including developers, administrators, and site reliability engineers.

Topics covered include understanding container and OpenShift architecture, creating containerized services, and deploying applications on Kubernetes and Red Hat OpenShift.

Audience:

- Developers who wish to containerize software applications
- Administrators who are new to container technology and container orchestration
- Architects who are considering using container technologies in software architectures
- Site reliability engineers who are considering using Kubernetes and Red Hat OpenShift

Prerequisites: Be able to use a Linux terminal session, issue operating system commands, and be familiar with shell scripting. Experience with web application architectures and their corresponding technologies is recommended, but not required.



WAYS TO TRAIN



Onsite Training

Private On-site training and exams delivered at your location or at one of our training centers



Classroom Training

Training and test in a professional classroom environment led by Red Hat Certified Instructors



Virtual Training

Live instructor-led online training with the same high-quality, hands-on labs you'd find in our classrooms



Online Learning

90 days of access to course content and up to 80 hours of hands on labs – all available online, at your pace, and your schedule.



Red Hat Learning Subscription Evolution

Introducing a Premium subscription tier







MODULARIZED VIRTUAL TRAINING

Virtual Training

Red Hat





PREMIUM







Red Hat classroom exams

Classroom exams are scheduled exams that are publicly available and delivered in an IT classroom, typically to multiple examinees and monitored by an in-person proctor.



Red Hat onsite exams

Onsite exams are classroom exams delivered privately to an organization at its location or a location of its choosing.



Red Hat individual exams

Individual exams are exams for which examinees choose the date, time and place. Two different options exist, though not necessarily for all exams:



Red Hat testing center exams

Testing center exams are delivered in locations with a specially-configured exam system and for which candidates are observed by a remote proctor.



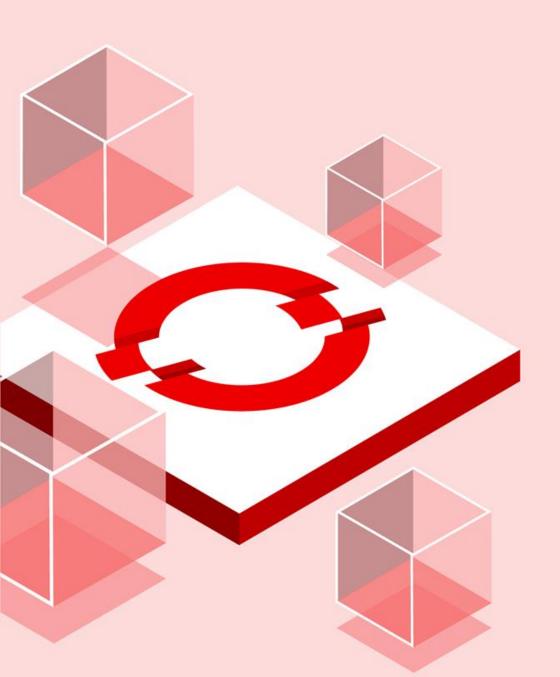
NEW: Red Hat remote exams

Remote exams are delivered online at your home, office or other location of your choice and observed by a remote proctor.



Q&A







Thank you for attending!

Please contact us with questions.

Connor Murray 703-230-7583

877-RHAT-GOV (Team)

Connor.Murray@carahsoft.com

https://carah.io/redhatsled



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For upcoming events:

For additional Red Hat solutions: carah.io/RedHatPortfolio

To purchase, check out the contract vehicles available for procurement: carah.io/RedHatContracts

For additional Open Source solutions:

To set up a meeting:

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