

ANDREAS KNAPP

TECHNOLOGY DEEP DIVE

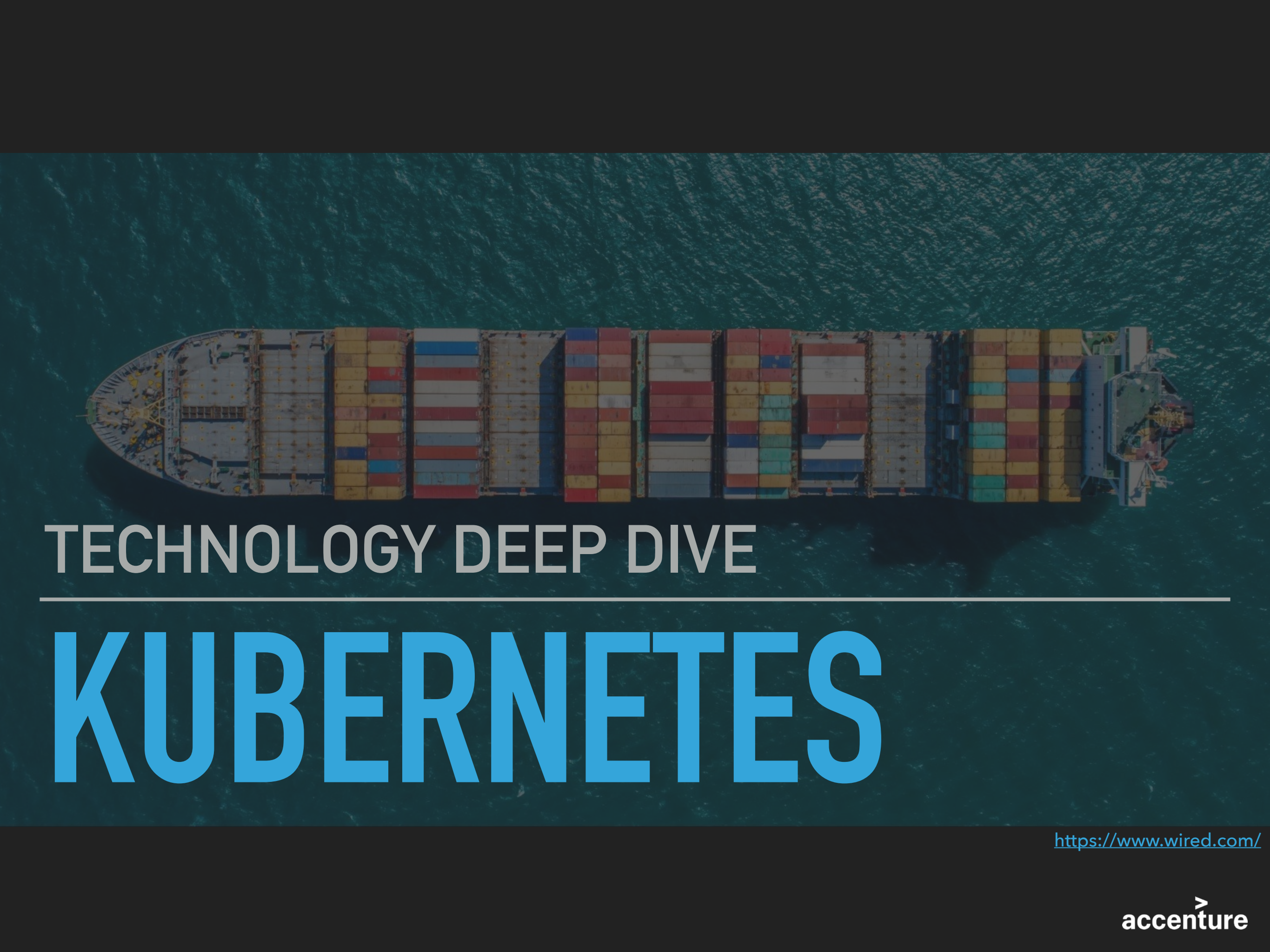
KUBERNETES

ANDREAS KNAPP

@_Knappek

- ▶ Technology Architect at Accenture Emerging Technology
- ▶ Work in Container Platform Team with a focus on Kubernetes
- ▶ Part of ASGR Cloud Native
- ▶ soccer, diving, festivals, travelling



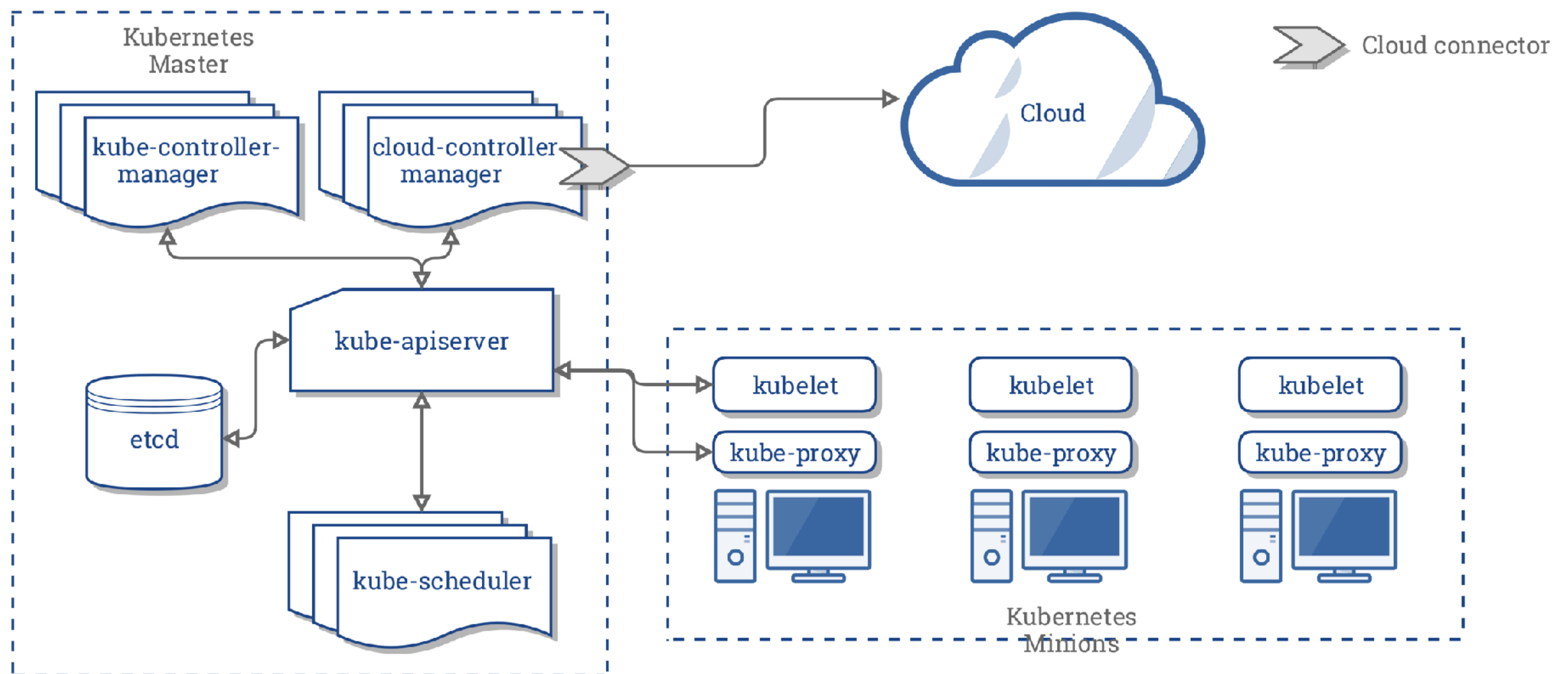


TECHNOLOGY DEEP DIVE

KUBERNETES

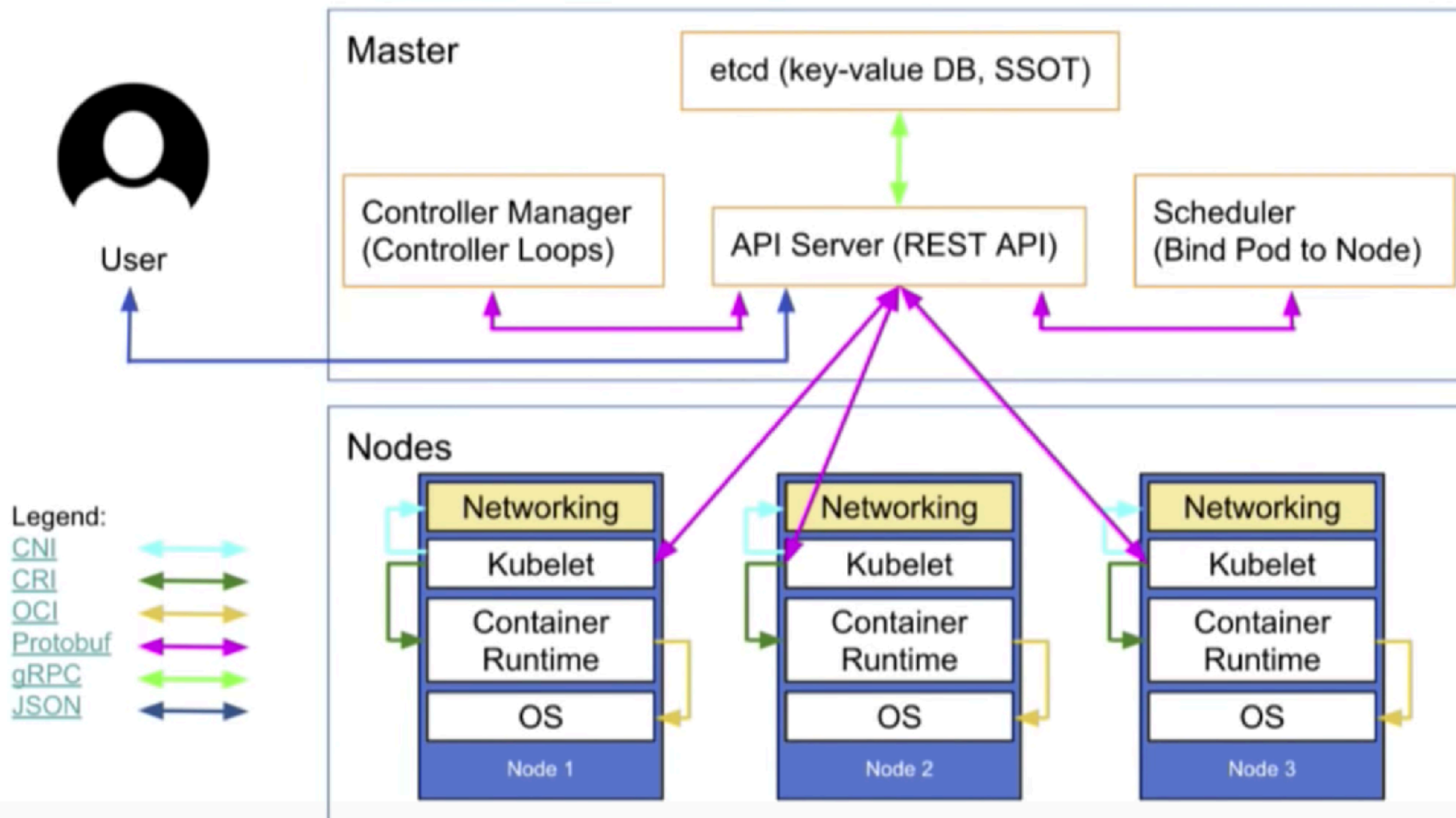
<https://www.wired.com/>

ARCHITECTURE



<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/architecture/cloud-controller/>

Kubernetes' high-level component architecture



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EjSiZgGdRqk&feature=youtu.be>

Lucas Käldestrom, What does "Production Ready" Really Mean for a Kubernetes Cluster?, Kubecon/CloudNativeCon 2018

SERVERLESS

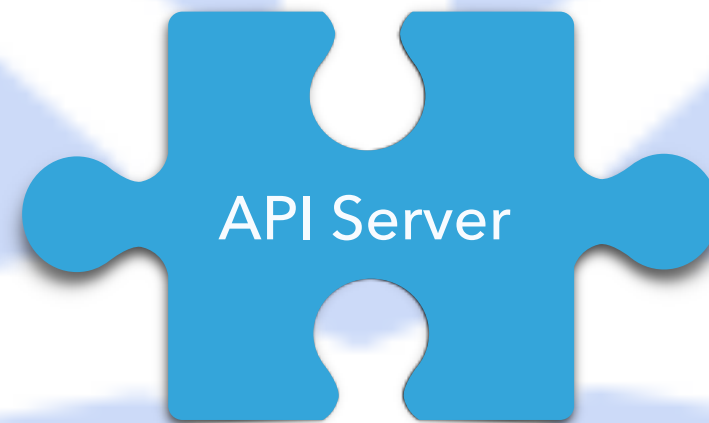
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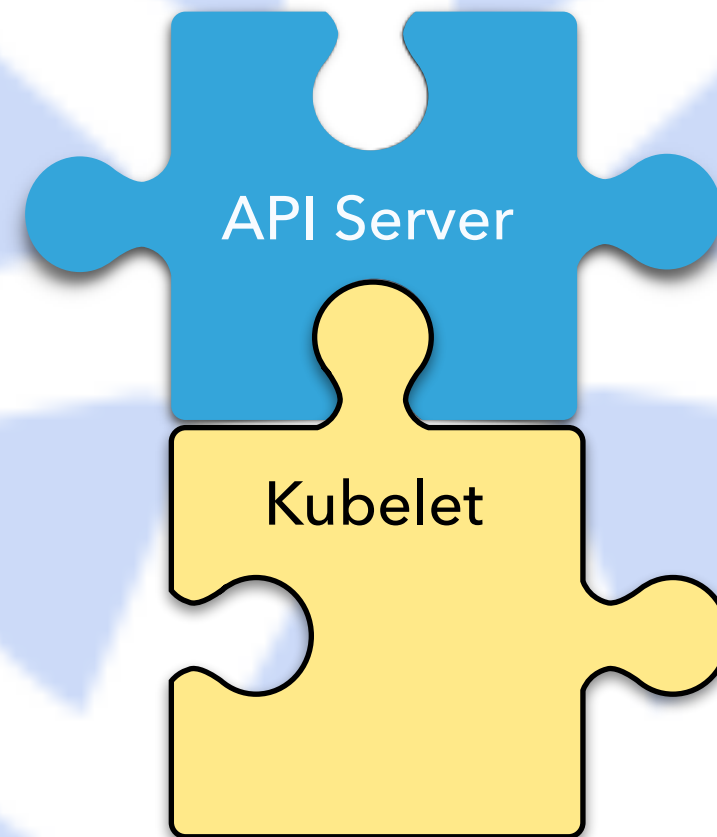
[...]for the foreseeable future, I anticipate that most people's Kubernetes clusters will be a hybrid between dedicated machines and serverless container infrastructure. The dedicated machines will be used for steady-state services with relatively static usage, or specialized dedicated hardware like FPGAs or GPUs, while serverless containers will be used for bursty or transient workloads[...]

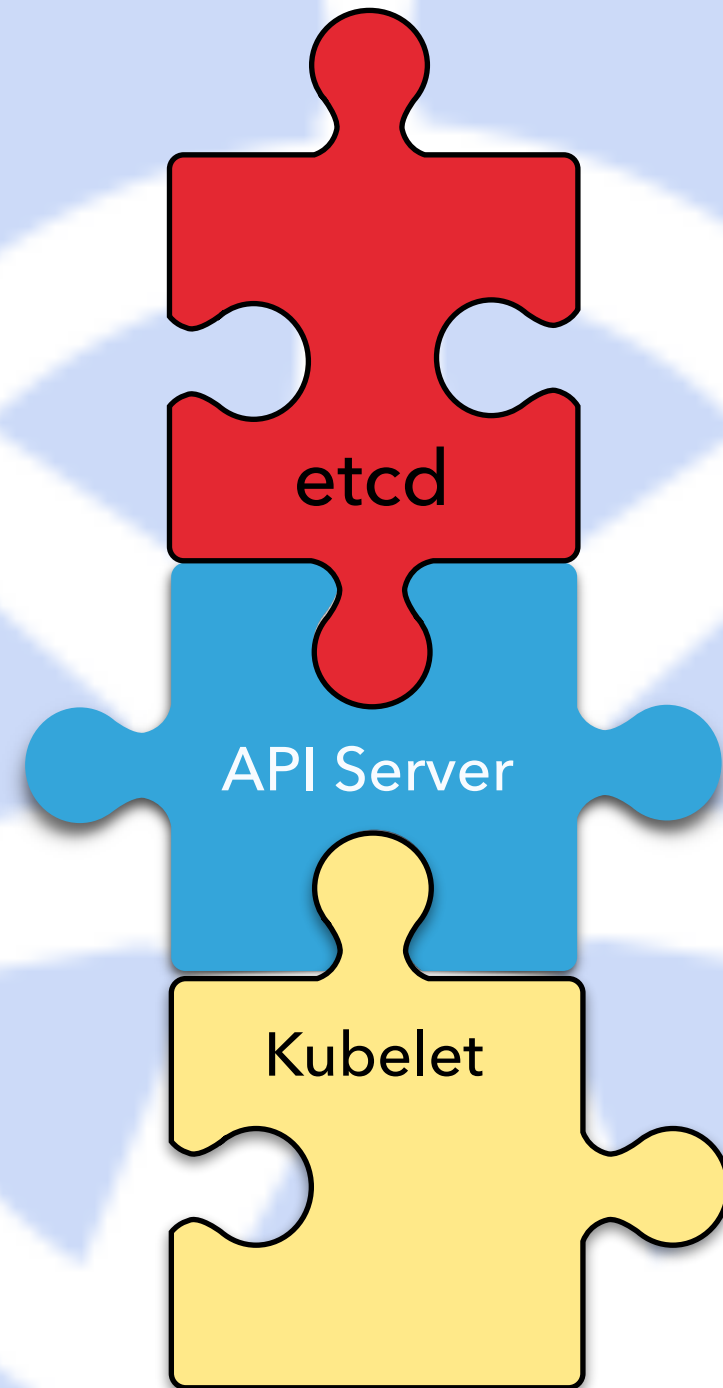
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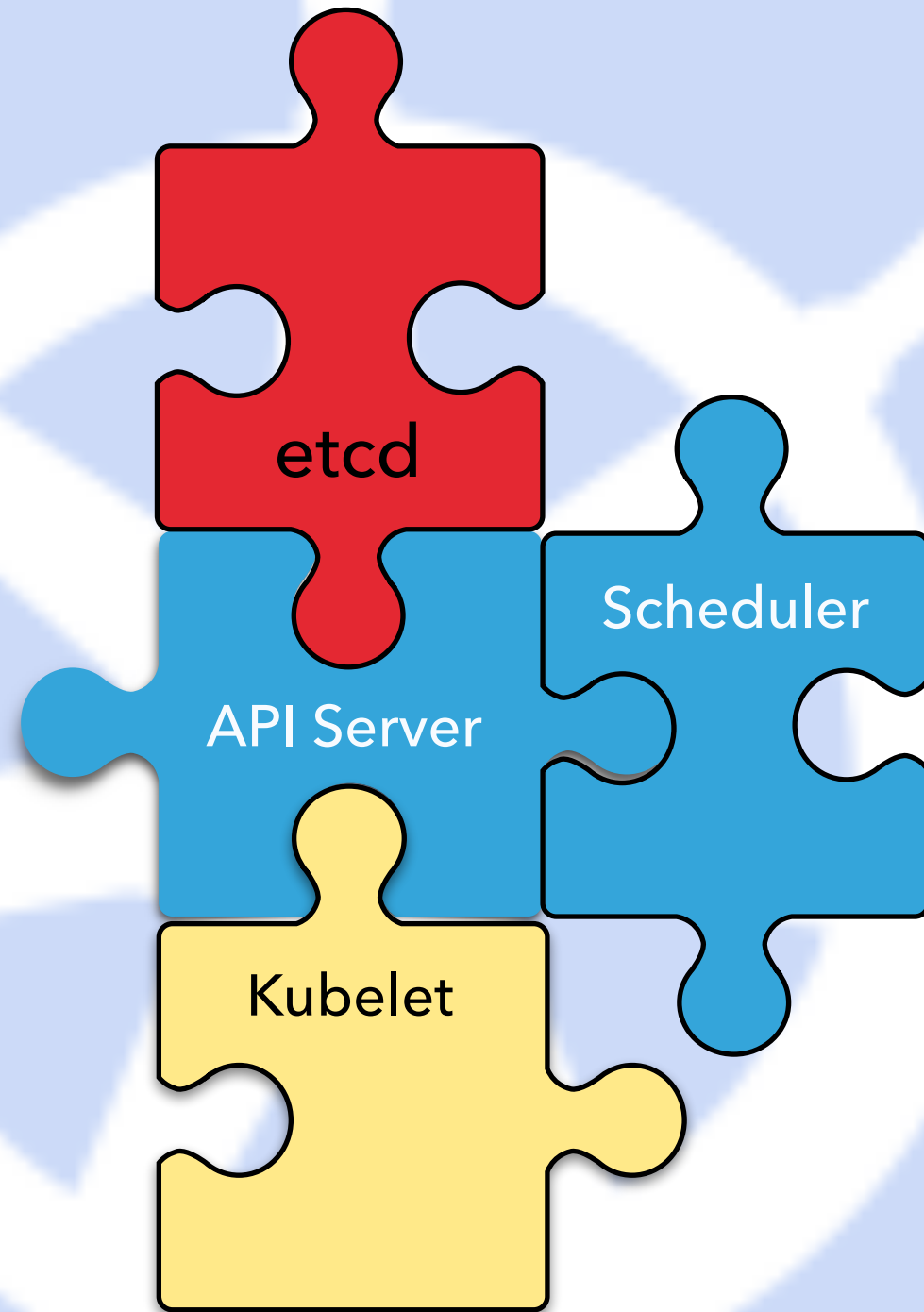
Brendan Burns

BACK TO THE ROOTS...





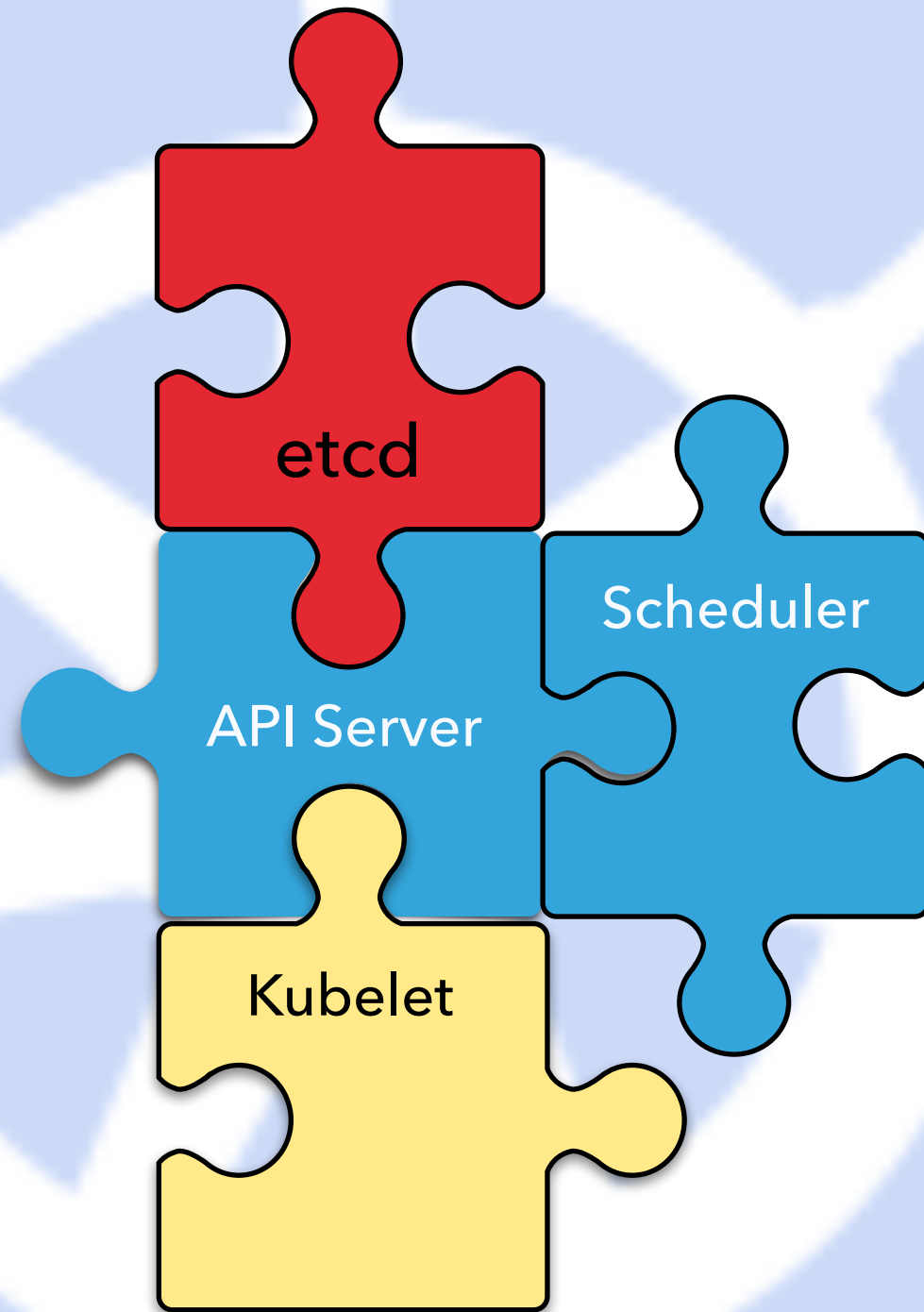


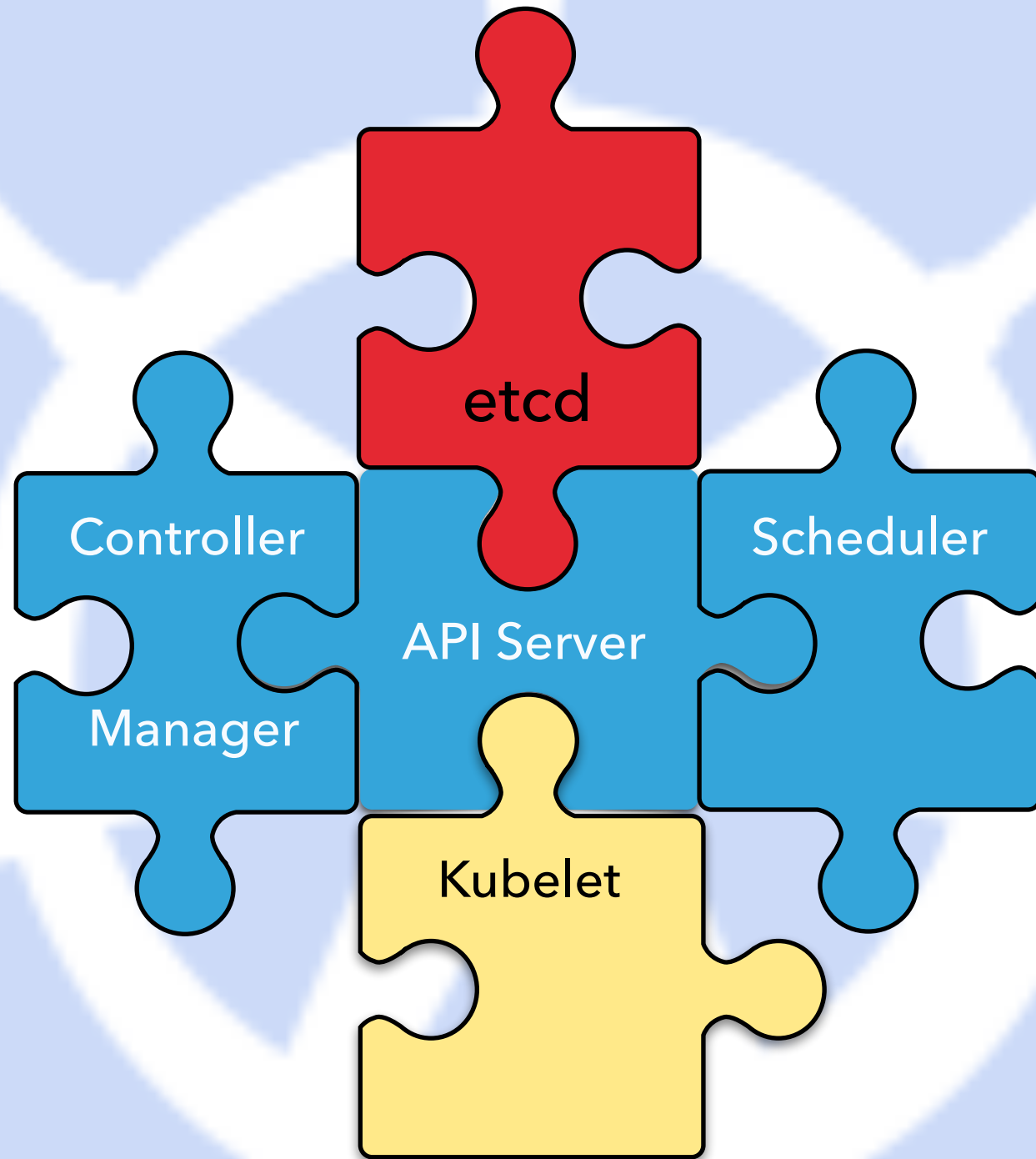


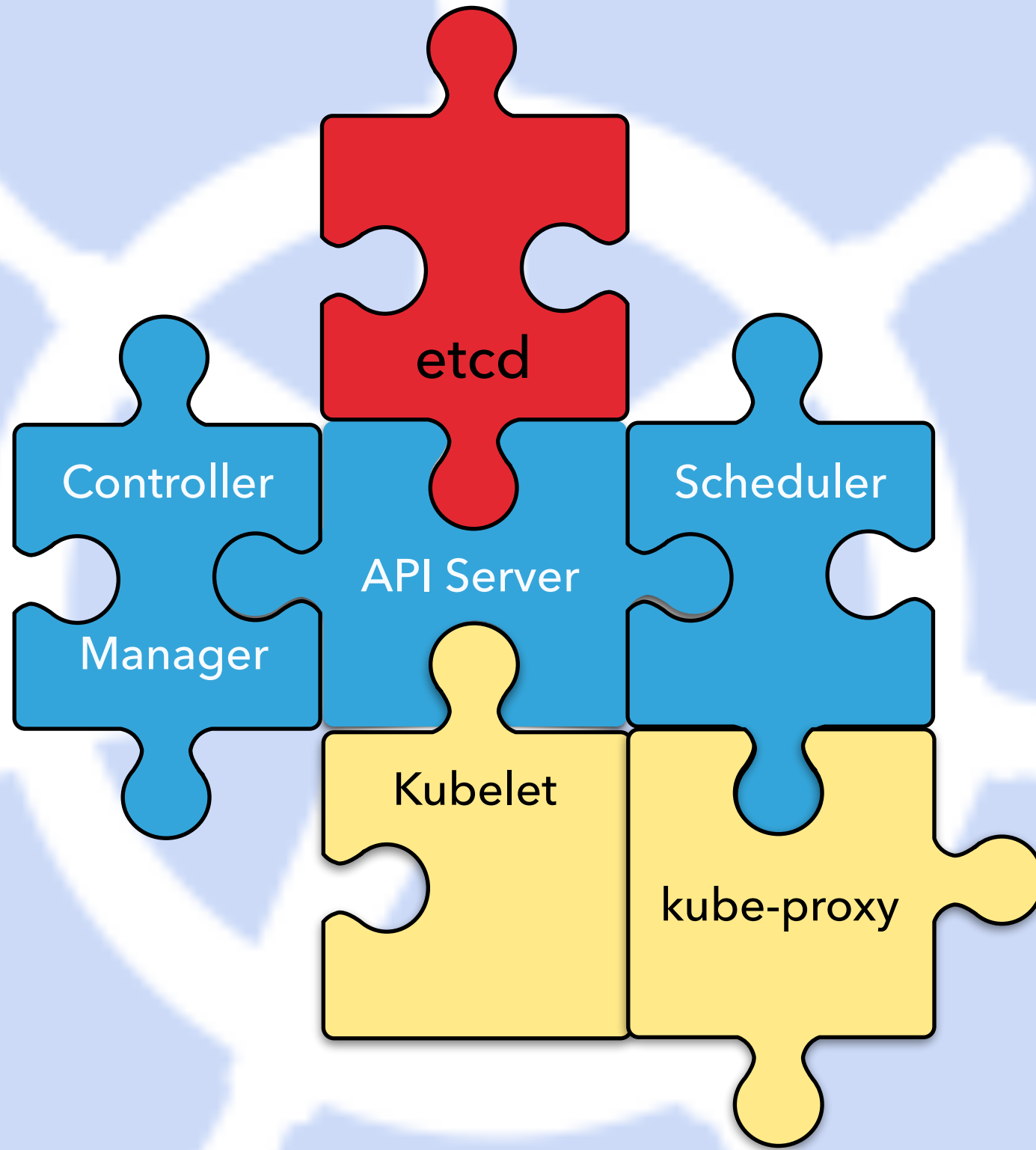
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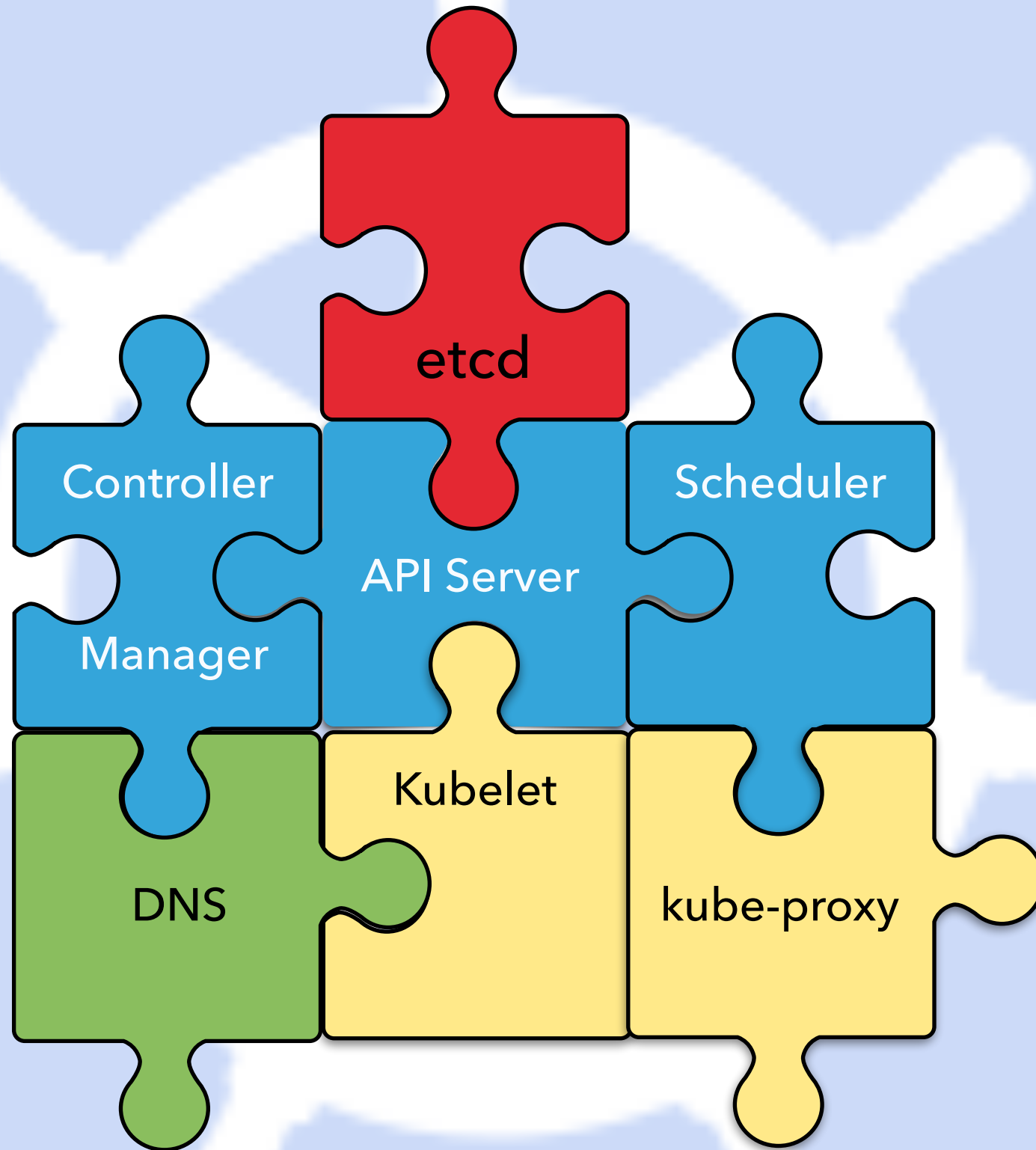
Wikipedia: The scheduler is the **PLUGGABLE** component that selects which node an unscheduled pod (the basic entity managed by the scheduler) runs on, based on resource availability.

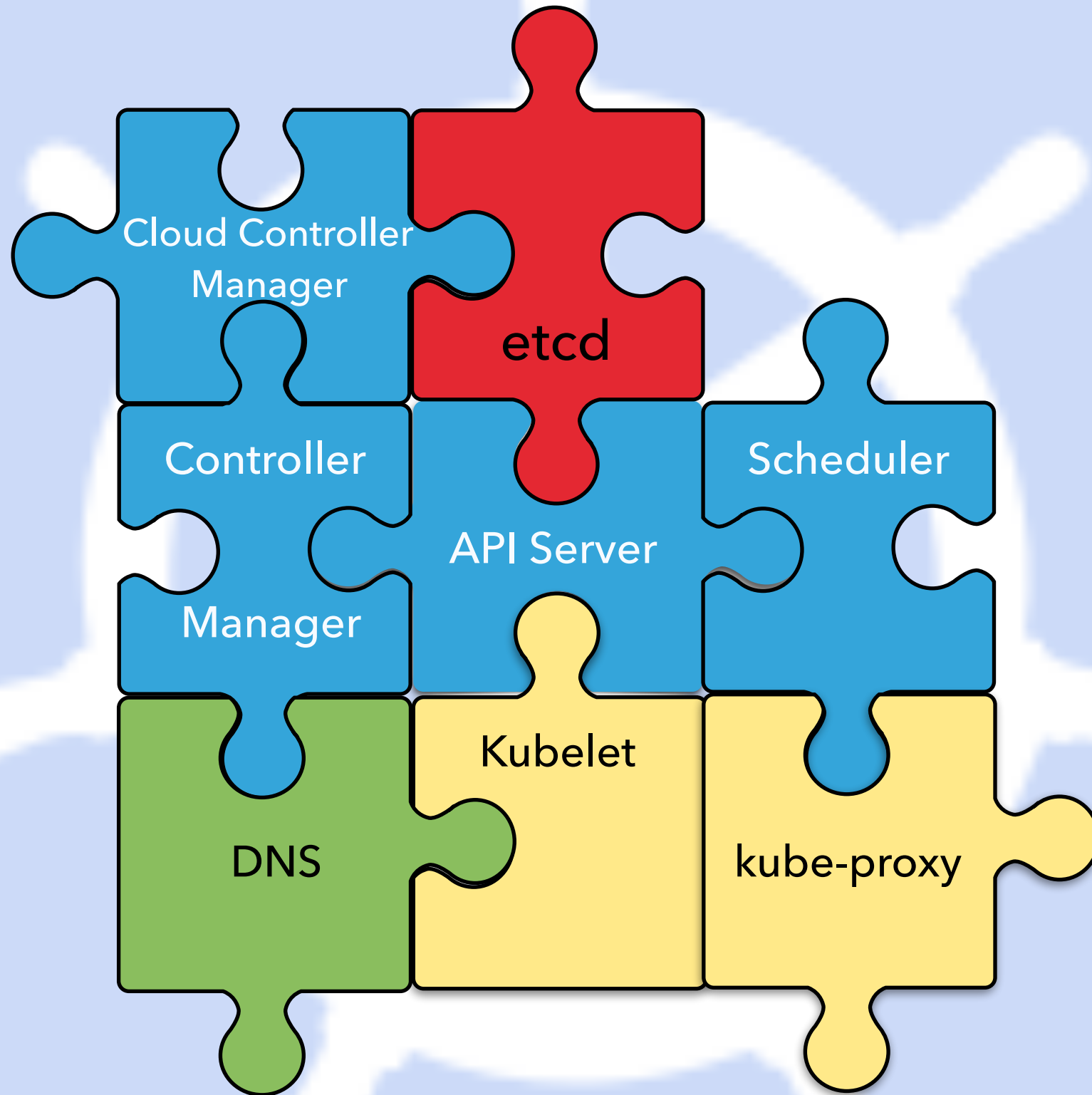
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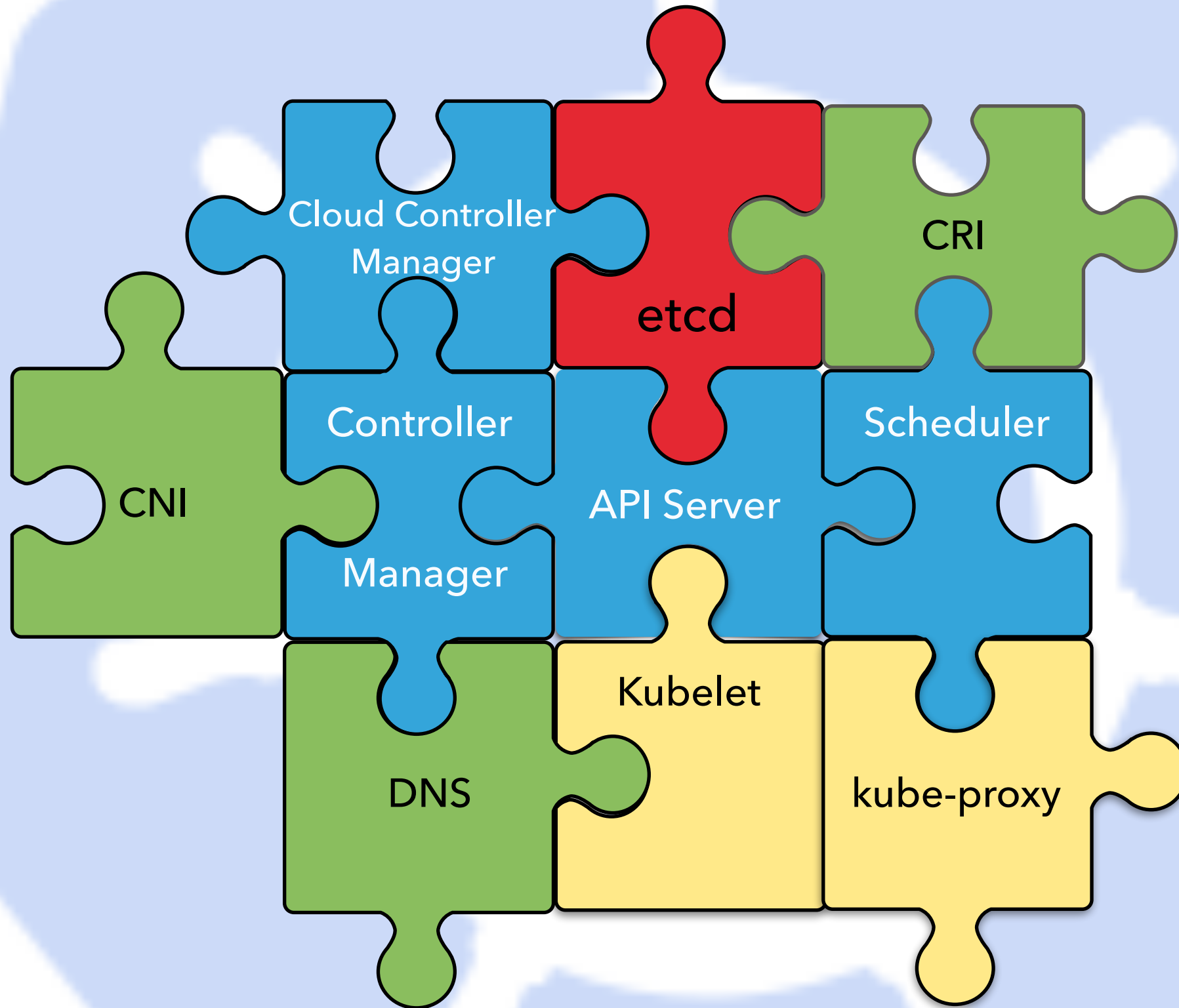


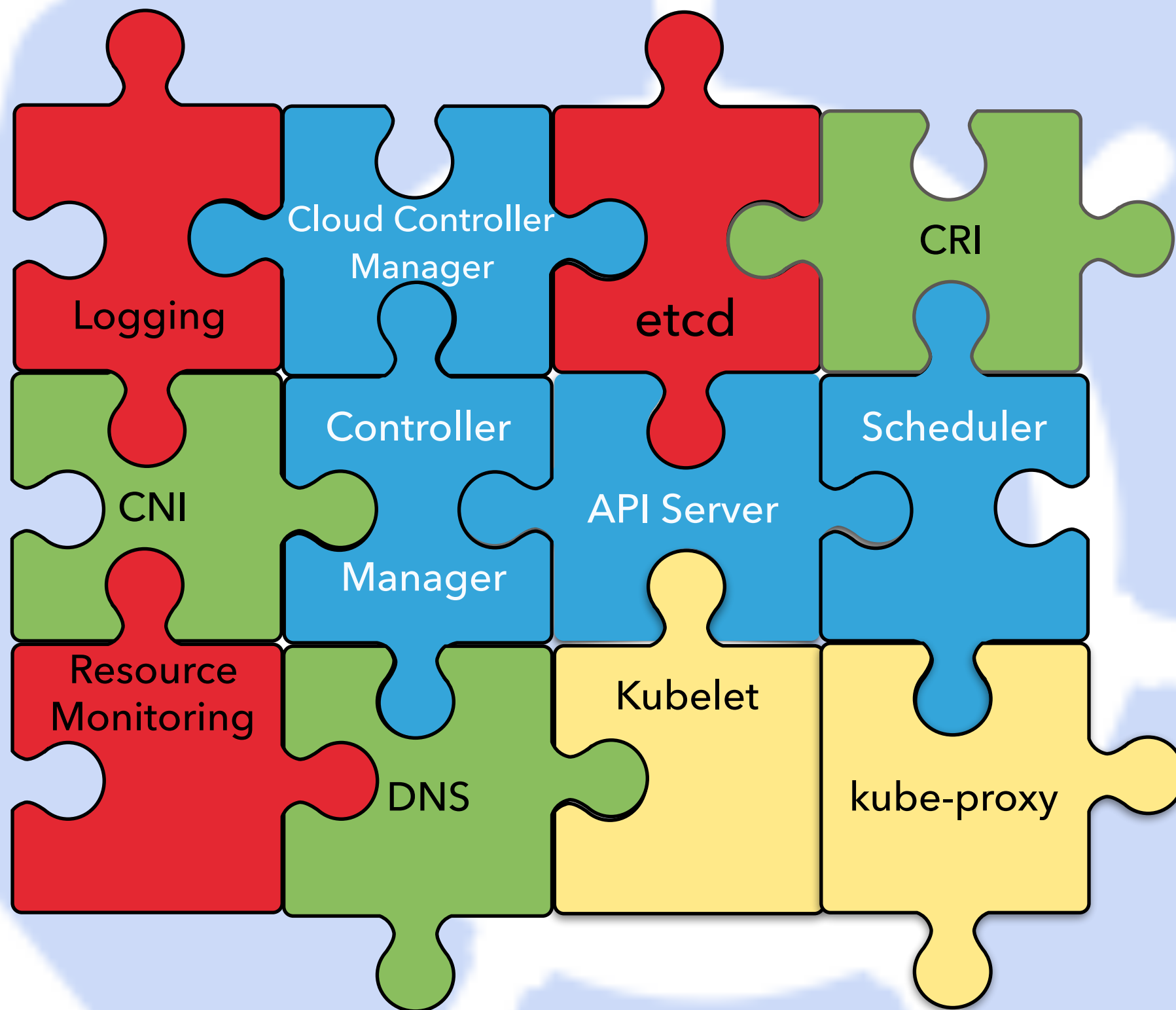


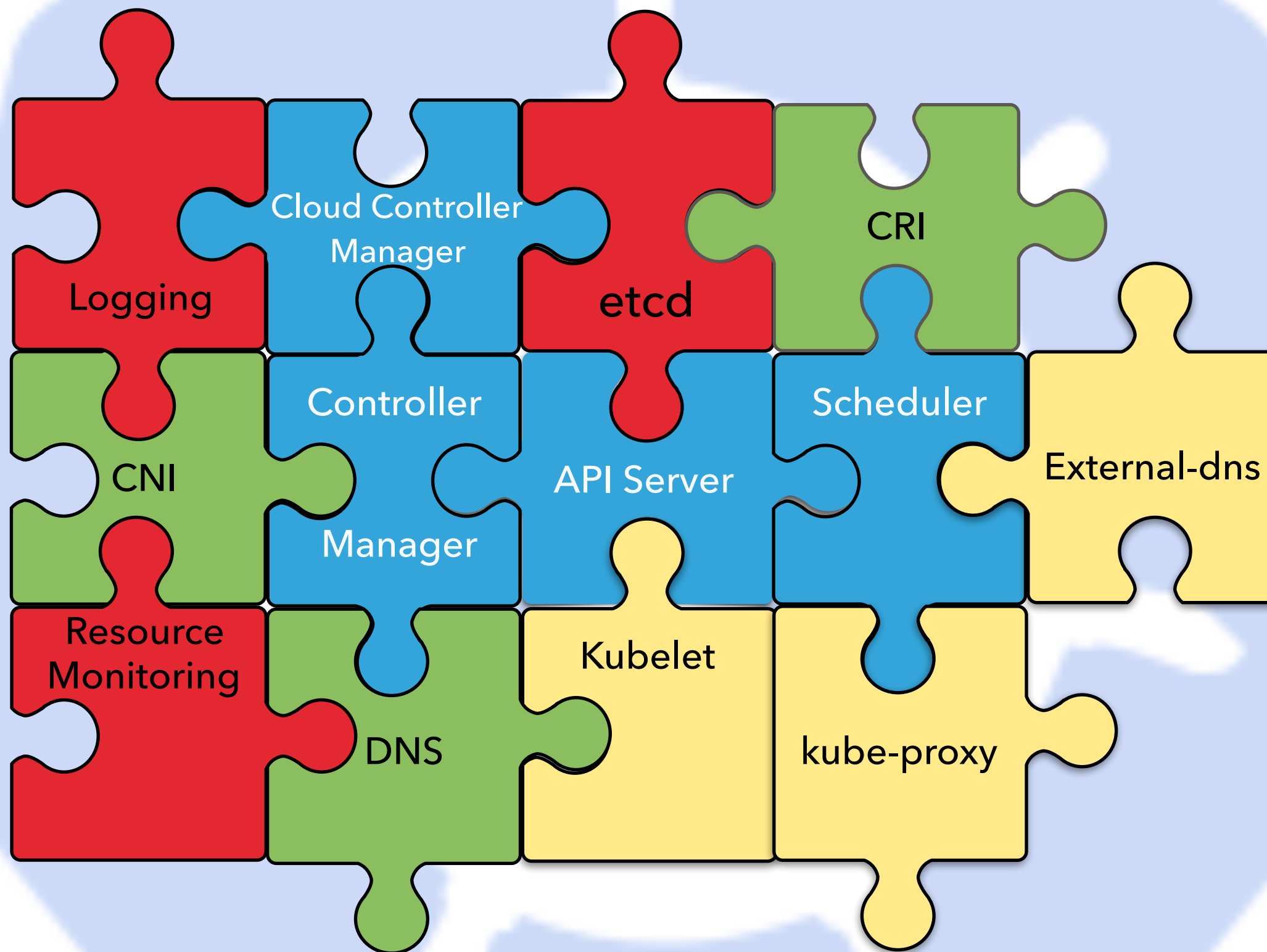










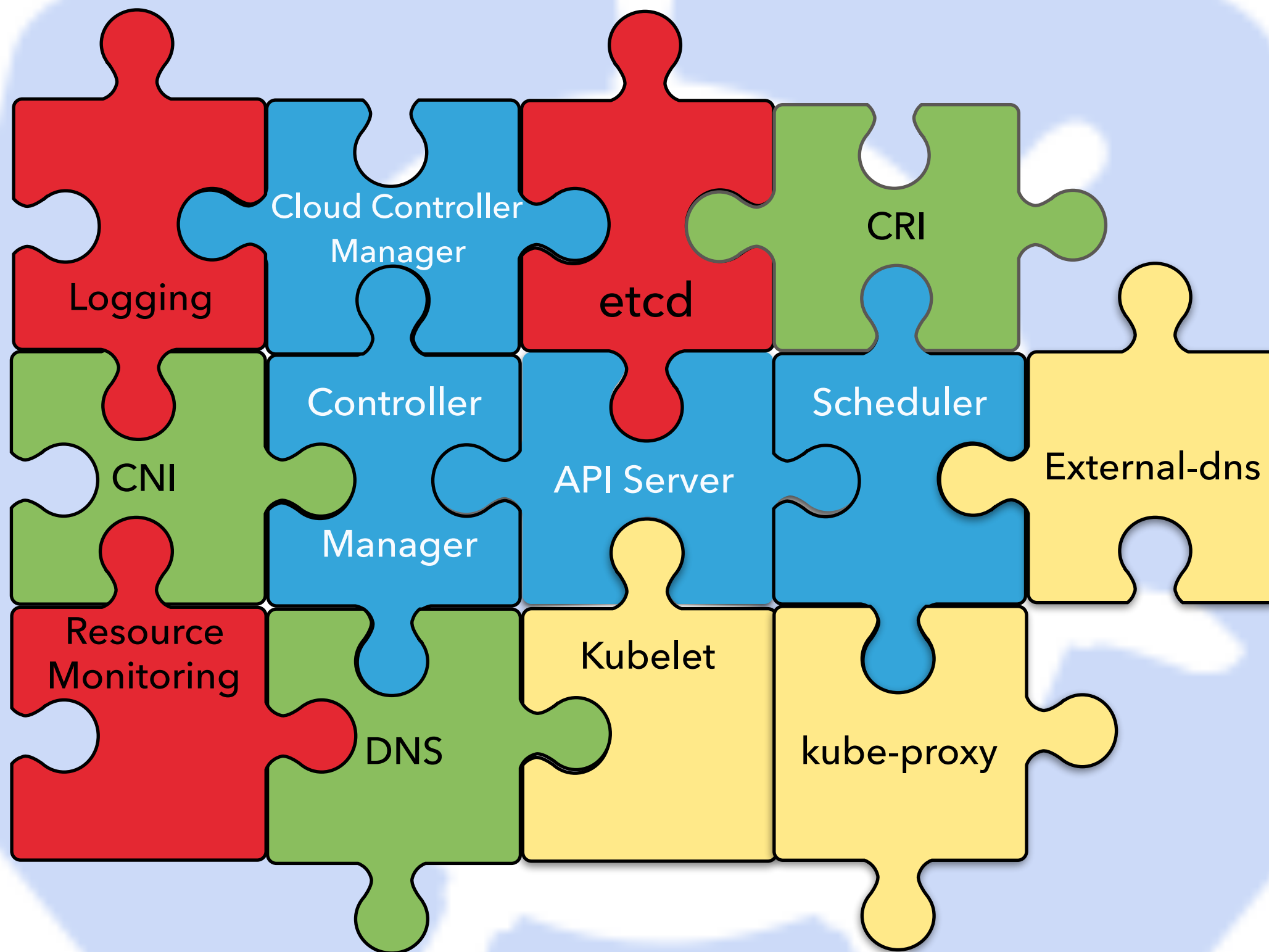


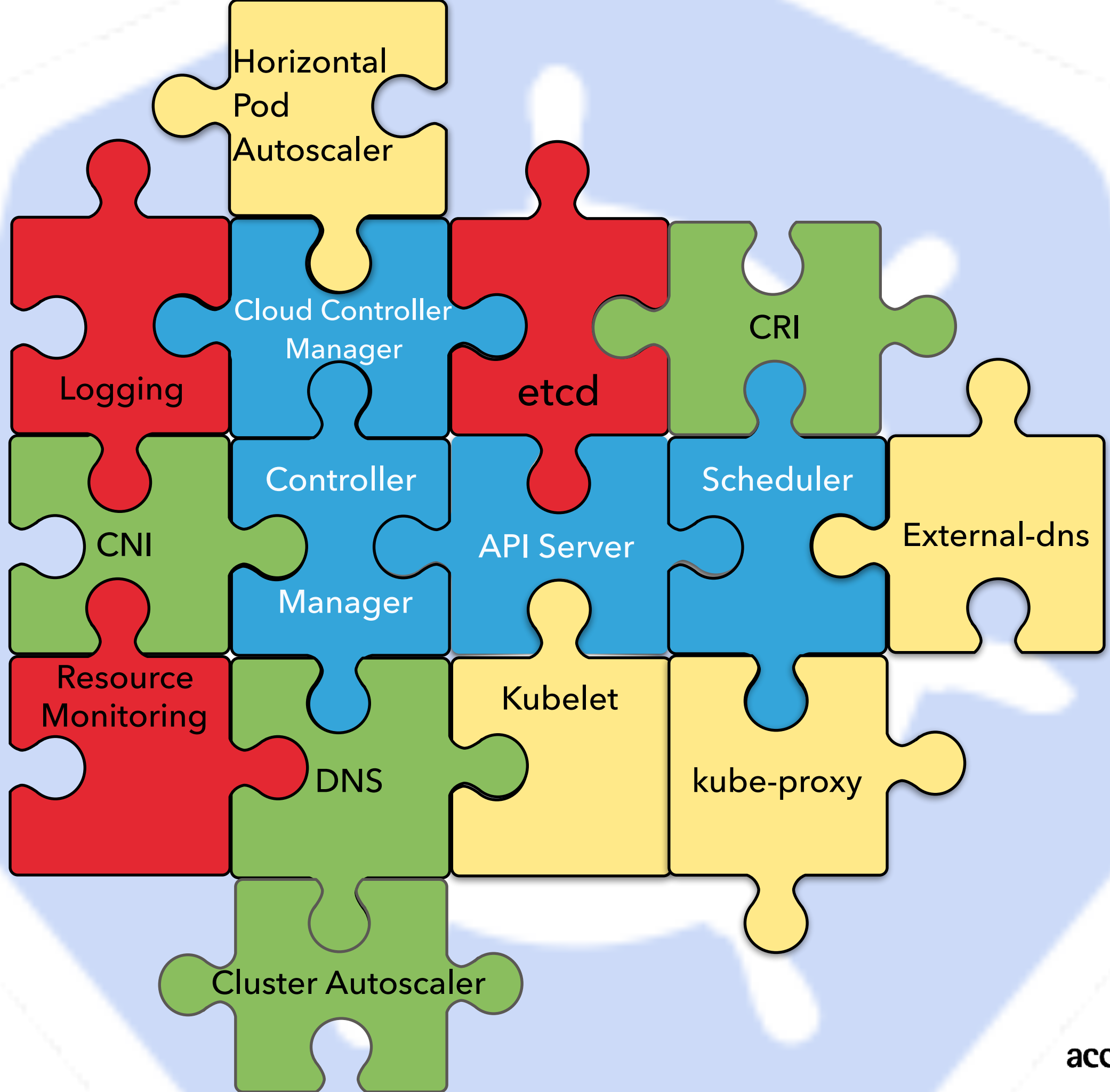
```
~/Documents/workspace/openshift-anwendertreffen 16s
↪ cat external-dns-svc.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  annotations:
    external-dns.alpha.kubernetes.io/hostname: nginx.example.com
  name: nginx
spec:
  externalTrafficPolicy: Cluster
  ports:
    - name: http
      port: 80
      protocol: TCP
  selector:
    app: nginx
  sessionAffinity: None
  type: LoadBalancer
```

The Latest Release: v0.5

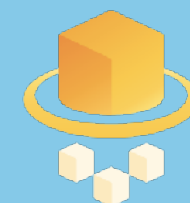
ExternalDNS' current release is `v0.5` . This version allows you to keep selected zones (via `--domain-filter`) synchronized with Ingresses and Services of `type=LoadBalancer` in various cloud providers:

- [Google CloudDNS](#)
- [AWS Route 53](#)
- [AWS Service Discovery](#)
- [AzureDNS](#)
- [CloudFlare](#)
- [DigitalOcean](#)
- [DNSimple](#)
- [Infoblox](#)
- [Dyn](#)
- [OpenStack Designate](#)
- [PowerDNS](#)
- [CoreDNS](#)
- [Exoscale](#)
- [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DNS](#)
- [Linode DNS](#)



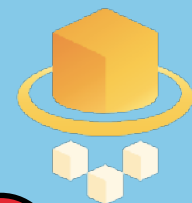
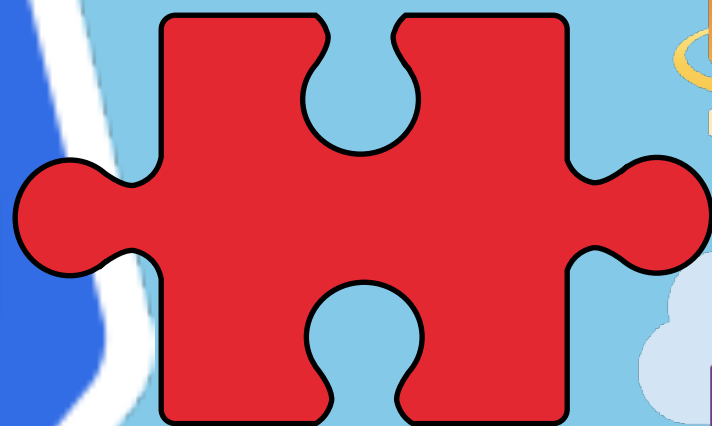
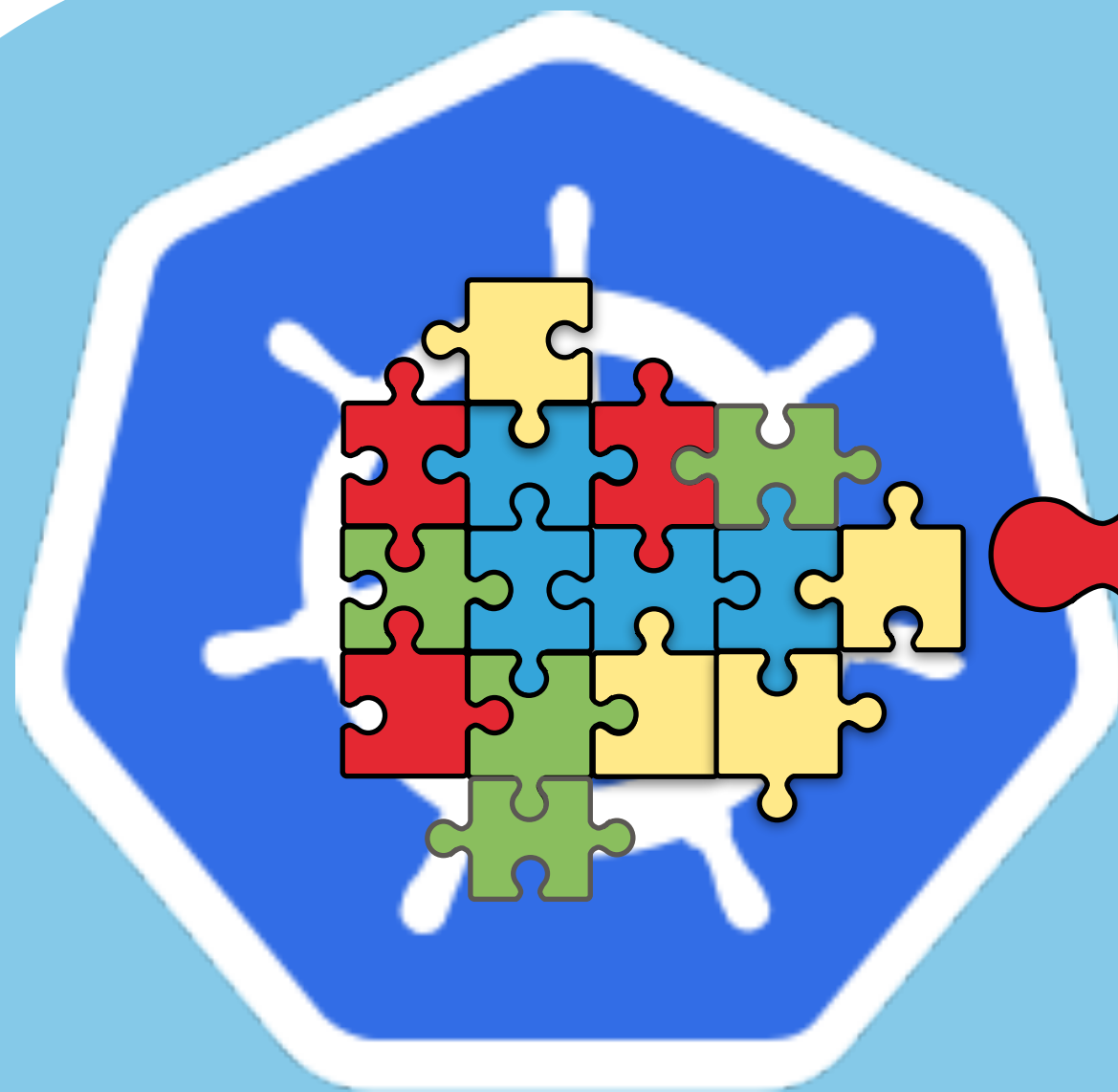


SERVERLESS

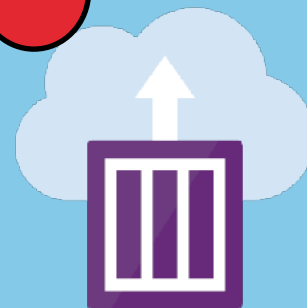


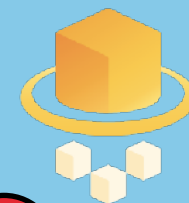
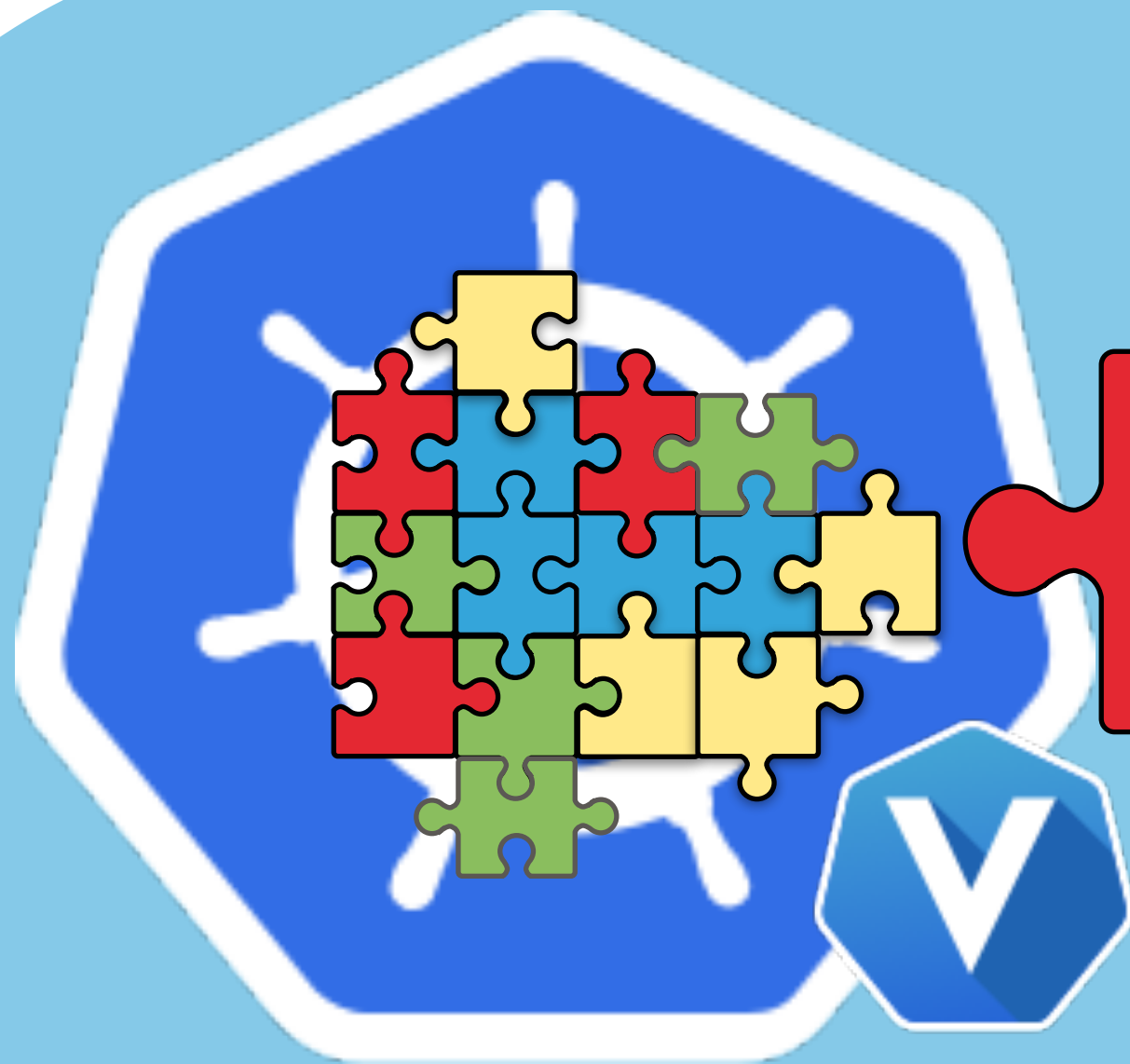
AWS Fargate





AWS Fargate





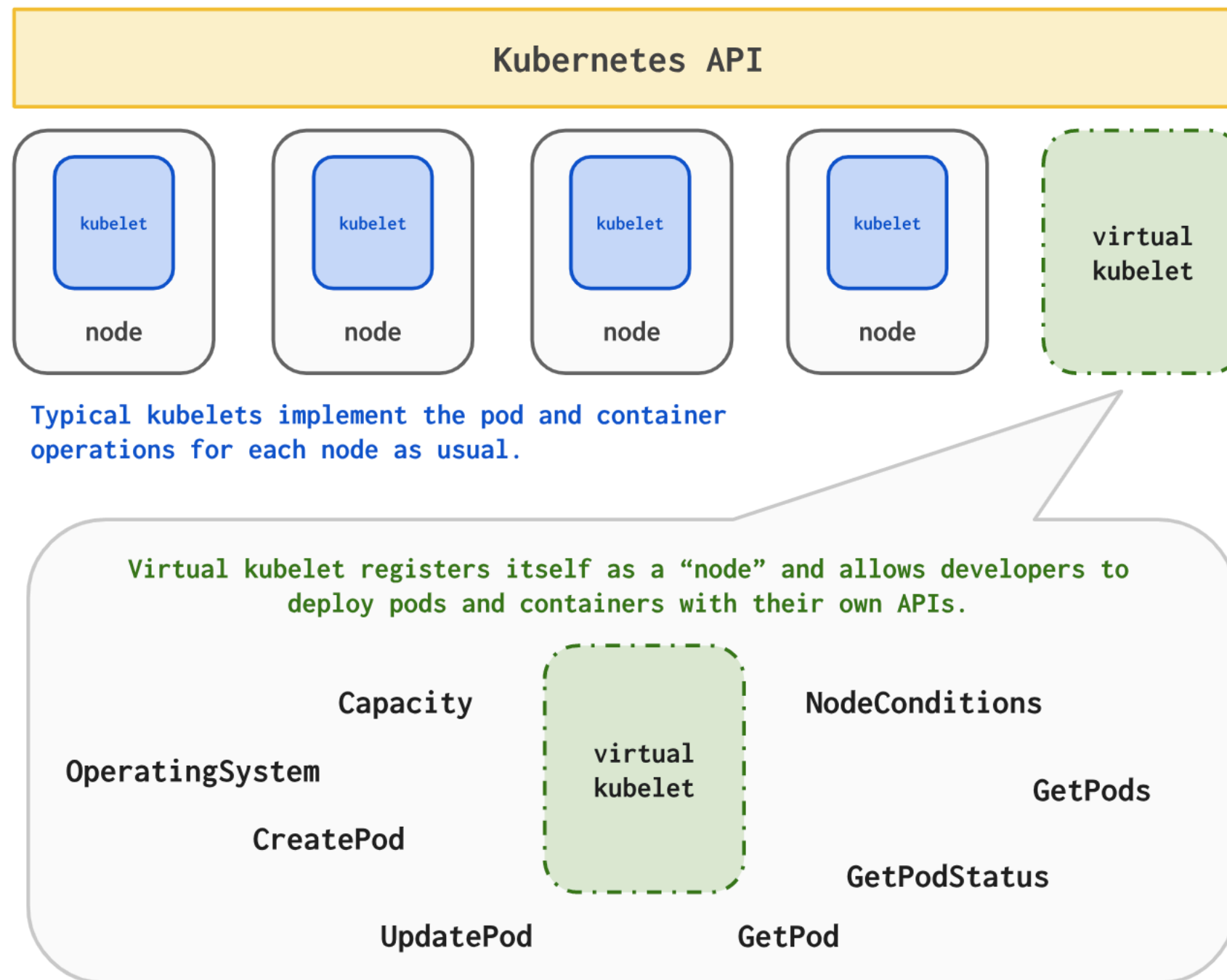
AWS Fargate



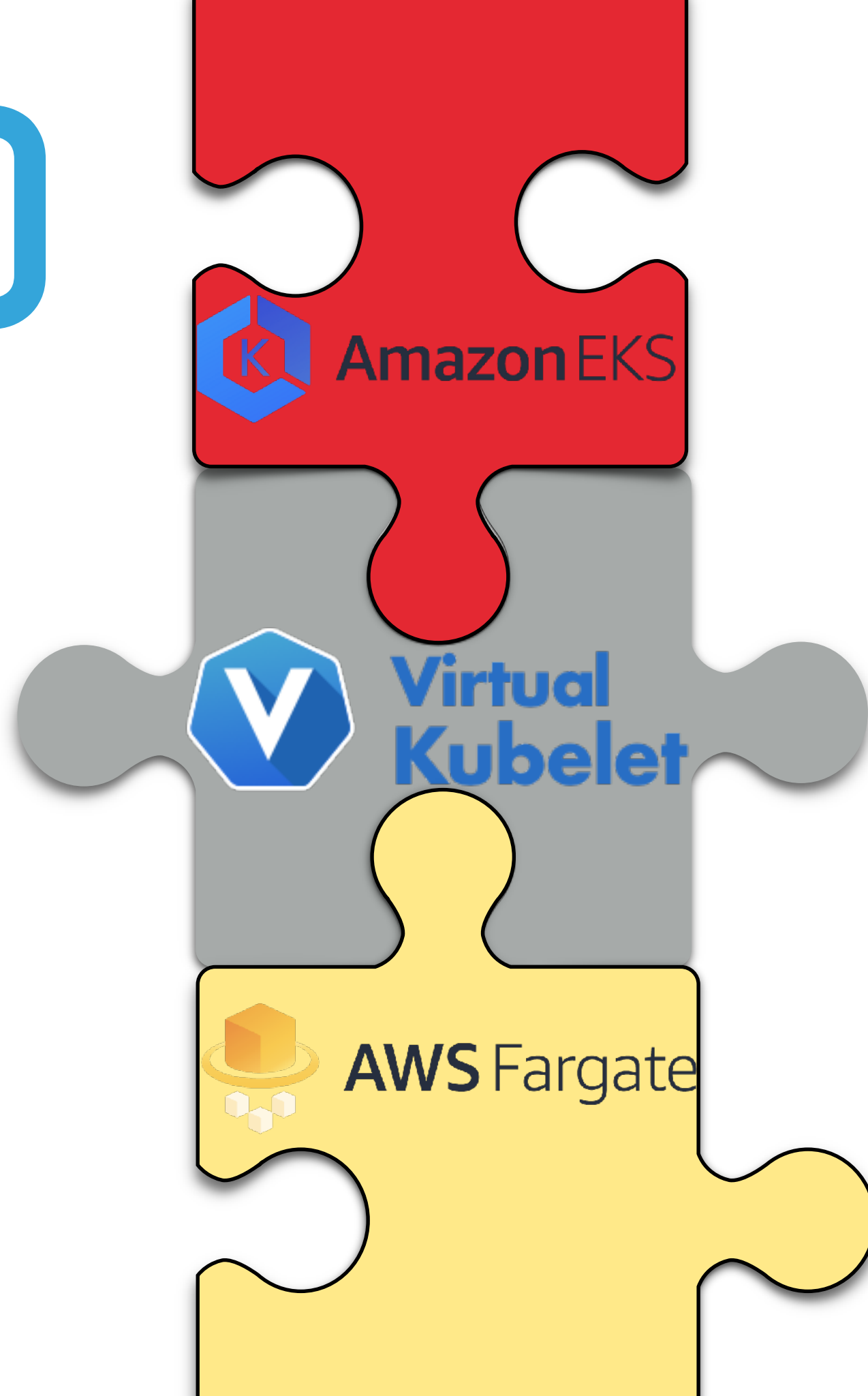
**Virtual
Kubelet**



HOW DOES THE VIRTUAL KUBELET WORK?



DEMO TIME





brendandburns

@brendandburns

Orchestrate IoT edge deployments with @azure and the virtual kubelet!

08:55 am - 2 Oct 2018

<https://twitter.com/brendandburns/status/1047153216809357312>