

In Search of the Kubernetes *Rails* Moment



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I like:

Celebrating the Hip Hop Culture
Cars
Computers
Creating a better world

The screenshot shows the Octant interface for a Kubernetes cluster named '20190924-demo'. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Applications, Overview, Workloads, Discovery and Load Balancing, Config and Storage, Custom Resources, RBAC, and Cluster Overview. The main area displays the 'httpbin@demo v1' application details, with the 'Resource Viewer' tab active. A tree diagram shows the following resources:

- httpbin-1302292022 certmanager.k8s.io/v1alpha1 Order
 - httpbin certmanager.k8s.io/v1alpha1 Certificate
- httpbin extensions/v1beta1 Ingress
 - httpbin-6db9f9cf5b extensions/v1beta1 ReplicaSet
 - httpbin apps/v1 Deployment
- httpbin-6db9f9cf5b pods v1 Pod
 - default v1 ServiceAccount
 - httpbin v1 Service
 - default-token-17rkf v1 Secret

On the right, a status box for 'httpbin' indicates 'Deployment is OK'.

Octant

understanding what's going on in your Kubernetes clusters shouldn't be hard

<https://github.com/vmware-tanzu/octant>



**How to build a blog engine
in 15 minutes with Ruby on Rails**

<http://www.rubyonrails.org>

By David Heinemeier Hansson,
originally prepared for the FISL 6.0 conference in Brazil 2005

Remember 2005?

Rails didn't create the idea of web frameworks, but it did popularize the notion of *convention over configuration*

What lessons could the Kubernetes
community *learn* from Rails?

Vanity Metrics?

 [kubernetes](#) / [kubernetes](#) 

 Watch  3.1k  Star 59.8k  Fork 21k

 [rails](#) / [rails](#) 

 Used by  1.2m  Watch  2.6k  Star 44.5k  Fork 18k

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.7.9
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```



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apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.7.9
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

By default replicas are set to 1, so setting it might be superfluous

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.7.9
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

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apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
selector:
matchLabels:
  app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.7.9
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

Selectors and pod
template labels usually
match, so combine them

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
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Selectors and pod
template labels usually
match, so combine them

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apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.7.9
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

Assume everything is at
port 80?

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.7.9
```

Assume everything is at
port 80?

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.7.9
```

Introducing conventions
into object manifests is
easy?

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.7.9
        livenessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            httpHeaders:
            - name: You-Cool
              Value: Yup
```

I want a liveness check


```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.7.9
        livenessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            httpHeaders:
            - name: You-Cool
              Value: Yup
        readinessProbe:
          exec:
            command:
            - cat
            - /swag
```

I want a readiness check

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.7.9
        volumeMounts:
        - name: config
          mountPath: /config
        livenessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            httpHeaders:
            - name: You-Cool
              Value: Yup
        readinessProbe:
          exec:
            command:
            - cat
            - /swag
        volumes:
        name: config
        hostPath:
          path: /config
```

I want to access a volume

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.7.9
          env:
            - name: APP_USERNAME
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: snitches
                  key: username
          volumeMounts:
            - name: config
              mountPath: /config
          livenessProbe:
            httpGet:
              path: /healthz
              httpHeaders:
                - name: You-Cool
                  value: Yup
          readinessProbe:
            exec:
              command:
                - cat
                - /swag
      volumes:
        name: config
        hostPath:
          path: /config
```

I want to access secrets

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      podAffinity:
        requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
          - labelSelector:
              matchExpressions:
                - key: hood
                  operator: In
                  values:
                    - park-hills
            topologyKey: failure-domain.beta.kubernetes.io/zone
      podAntiAffinity:
        preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
          - weight: 100
            podAffinityTerm:
              labelSelector:
                matchExpressions:
                  - key: security
                    operator: In
                    values:
                      - stapleton
              topologyKey: failure-domain.beta.kubernetes.io/zone
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.7.9
          env:
            - name: APP_USERNAME
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: snitches
                  key: username
          volumeMounts:
            - name: config
              mountPath: /config
          livenessProbe:
            httpGet:
              path: /healthz
              httpHeaders:
                - name: You-Cool
                  value: Yup
          readinessProbe:
            exec:
              command:
                - cat
                - /swag
      volumes:
        name: config
        hostPath:
          path: /config
```

I want to set up affinities

Convention over configuration is not
simply eliding functionality

Kubernetes complexity is
necessary complexity

How can we capture the essence of Rails
without diluting the power of the
Kubernetes platform?

Before we continue, let's agree on one thing...

YAML is for computers...

Before we continue, let's agree on one thing...

YAML is for computers, therefore
we can consider YAML as
assembler for Kubernetes.

```
mov ax, 13h
```

```
mov ax, 13h  
int 10h
```

```
mov ax, 13h  
int 10h  
mov ax, 0A000h
```

```
mov ax, 13h  
int 10h  
mov ax, 0A000h  
mov es, ax
```

```
mov ax, 13h  
int 10h  
mov ax, 0A000h  
mov es, ax  
mov ax, 0
```

```
mov ax, 13h  
int 10h  
mov ax, 0A000h  
mov es, ax  
mov ax, 0  
mov di, ax
```

```
mov ax, 13h  
int 10h  
mov ax, 0A000h  
mov es, ax  
mov ax, 0  
mov di, ax  
mov dl, 7
```



```
mov ax, 13h  
int 10h  
mov ax, 0A000h  
mov es, ax  
mov ax, 0  
mov di, ax  
mov dl, 7  
mov [es:di], dl
```

Personally, I love operating at this level,
but not when I need to get stuff done

```
import win32gui  
import win32api  
  
dc = win32gui.GetDC(0)  
c = win32api.RGB(127,127, 127)  
win32gui.SetPixel(dc, 0, c)
```

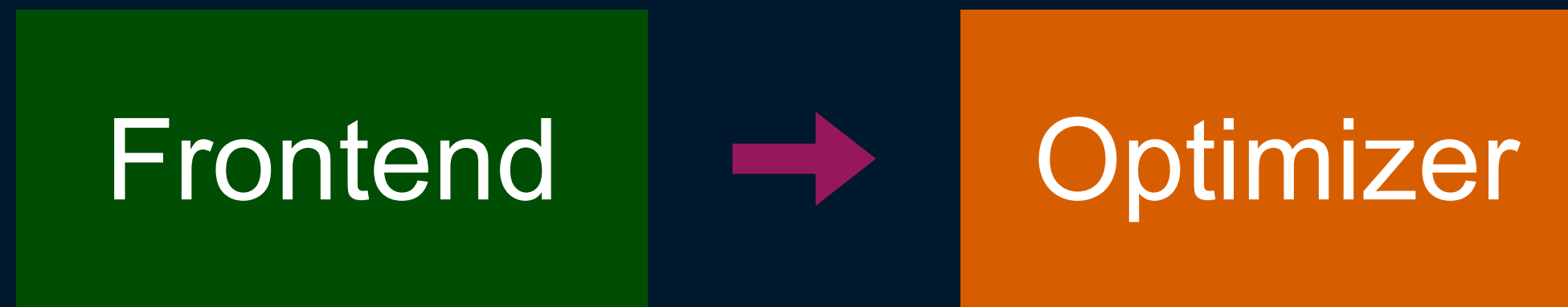
"I don't want to write YAML. I want my app to tell something to deploy it"

Back in 2000, LLVM was created to
support dynamic complication
techniques

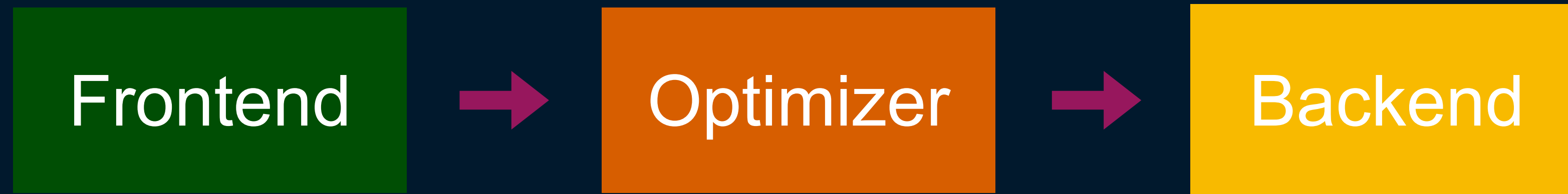
LLVM

Frontend

LLVM



LLVM

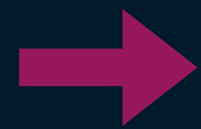


LLVM

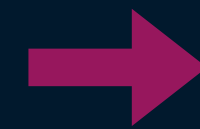
C / C++ / Julia / Haskell



Frontend

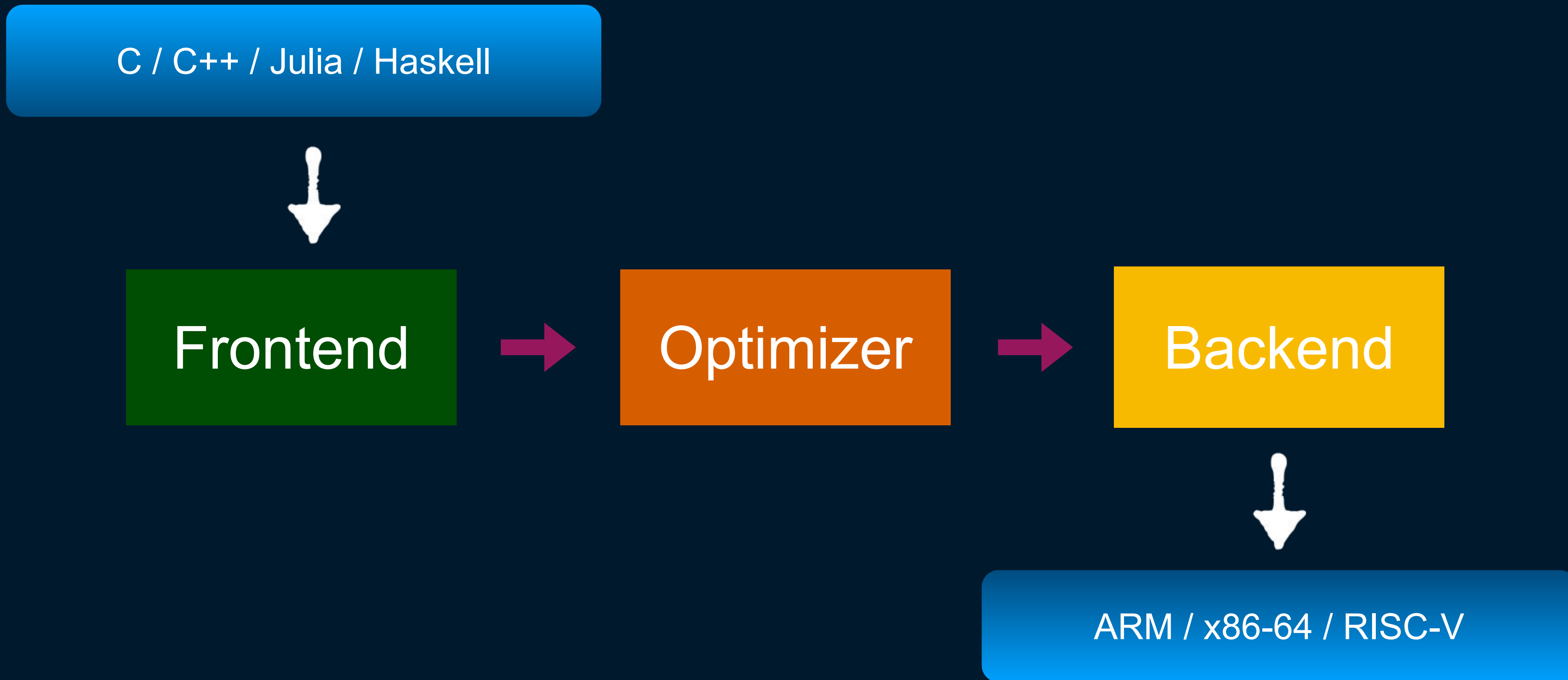


Optimizer



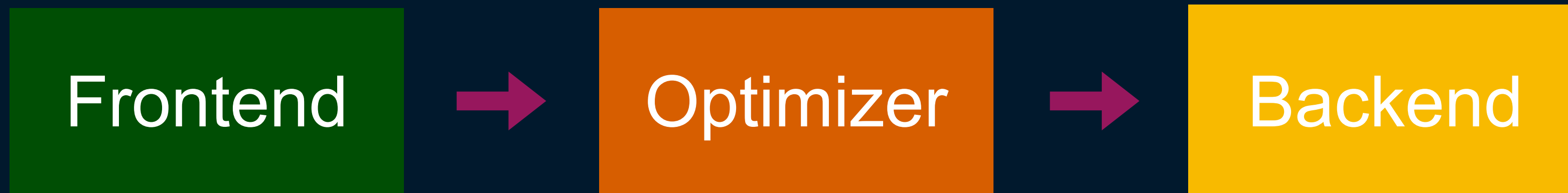
Backend

LLVM



LLVM Why?

- Optimization
- JIT
- Target multiple architectures
- Target multiple paradigms





Kubernetes is a vehicle taking us to our destination and not the destination itself...

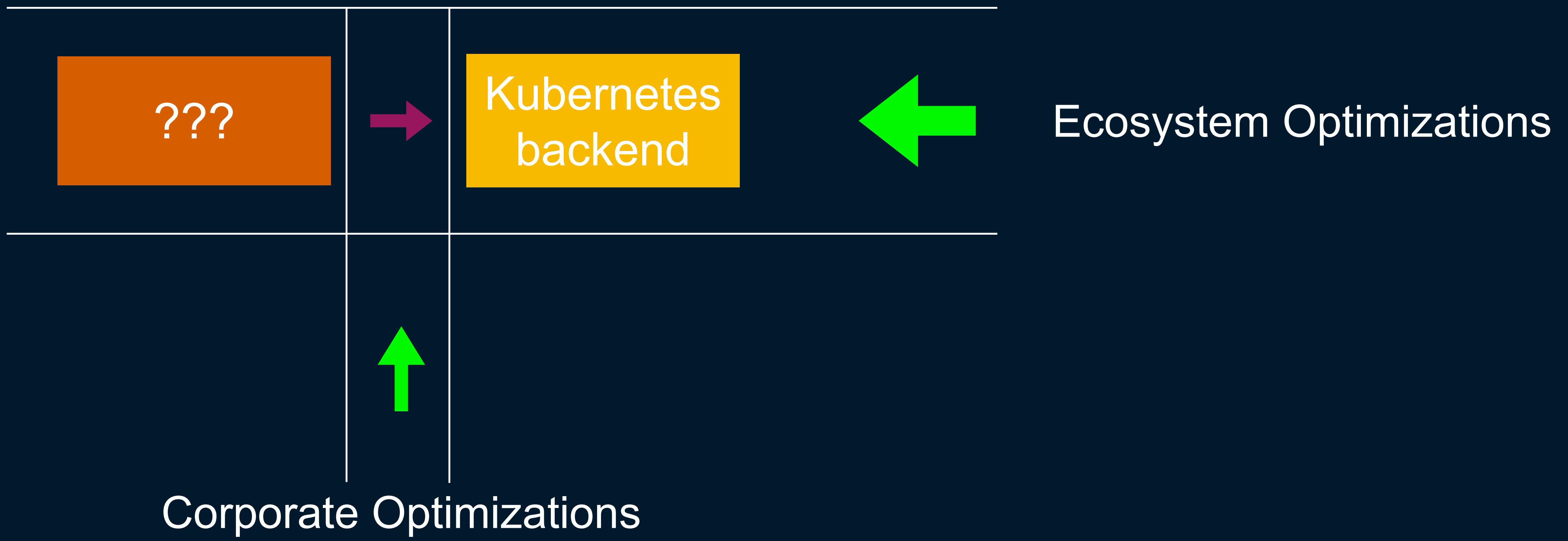


???

- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Deployment
- Do security stuff
- Gates
- Auditing

Kubernetes Backend

- Generate YAML
- Apply security policies
- Apply labels / annotations
- Taints and tolerations
- Identify proper workload type
- Wire up observability



What Rails convention over
configuration means

I can accept the defaults until I outgrow them or they no longer satisfy my needs

The things we build should
provide good defaults...

Our defaults should be easy to
override...

OUR PRIMARY JOB IS FIND
THOSE GOOD DEFAULTS!

Other things Kubernetes can learn from Rails

Rails freed people from thinking
about serving web requests ...

... which led to rethinking how we serve web requests in the Sinatra project ...

... which allowed Heroku to think
about PaaS ...

... which gave us the concept of **git**
push heroku:master ...

... which inspired Deis Labs to
imitate that concept ...

... something, something,
something ...

... Helm

DHH developed Rails in
TextMate...

... which moved developers to
the Mac to use TextMate ...

... which led to the resurgence of
the text editor ...

... which ultimately gave us the vibrant
text editing community led by Microsoft's
VS Code

Rails freed Mac users to think
about other problems ...

... which led to creation of
Homebrew

Rails has inspired a whole generation of developers to think outside of the box

Kubernetes' *Rails* moment is simply
making a better Kubernetes

Kubernetes' *Rails* moment is
making the ecosystem better...

... because Kubernetes allows us to think
about more important things

We've been here before...

Linux went through the same
journey

Linux wasn't the destination.
Linux enabled journey.

Let's work to make Kubernetes enable
our journeys. Let's find Kubernetes'
Rails moment

