



Lightweight PaaS for Jenkins CI Environments with Docker

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#jenkinsconf

About me



- Job:
 - Senior Software Architect (JEE)
 - Manager of software development tools
- Company: QAware GmbH, Munich
 - Custom software company
 - Customers:
 - Telecommunication industry
 - Automotive industry

Agenda

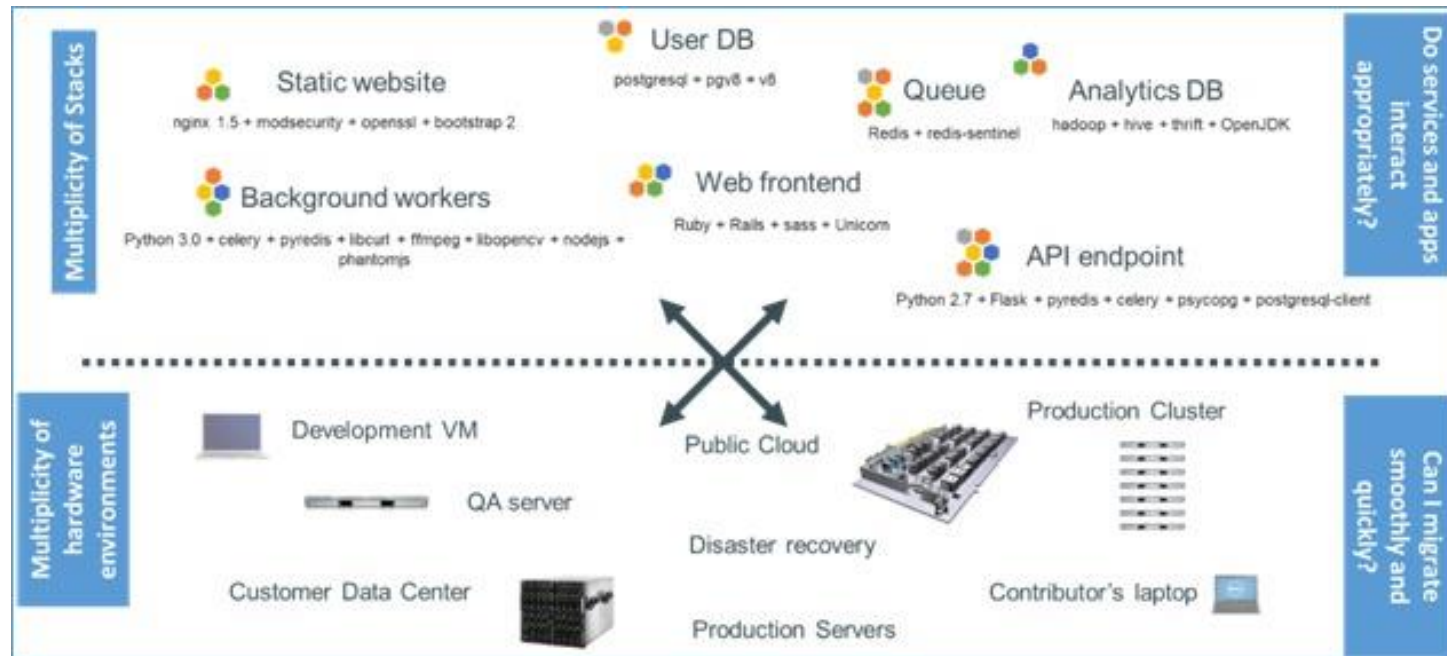
- Introduction to Docker
- Dynamic Build Slaves with Docker
- Lightweight Paas: Continuous Deployment with Jenkins and Docker





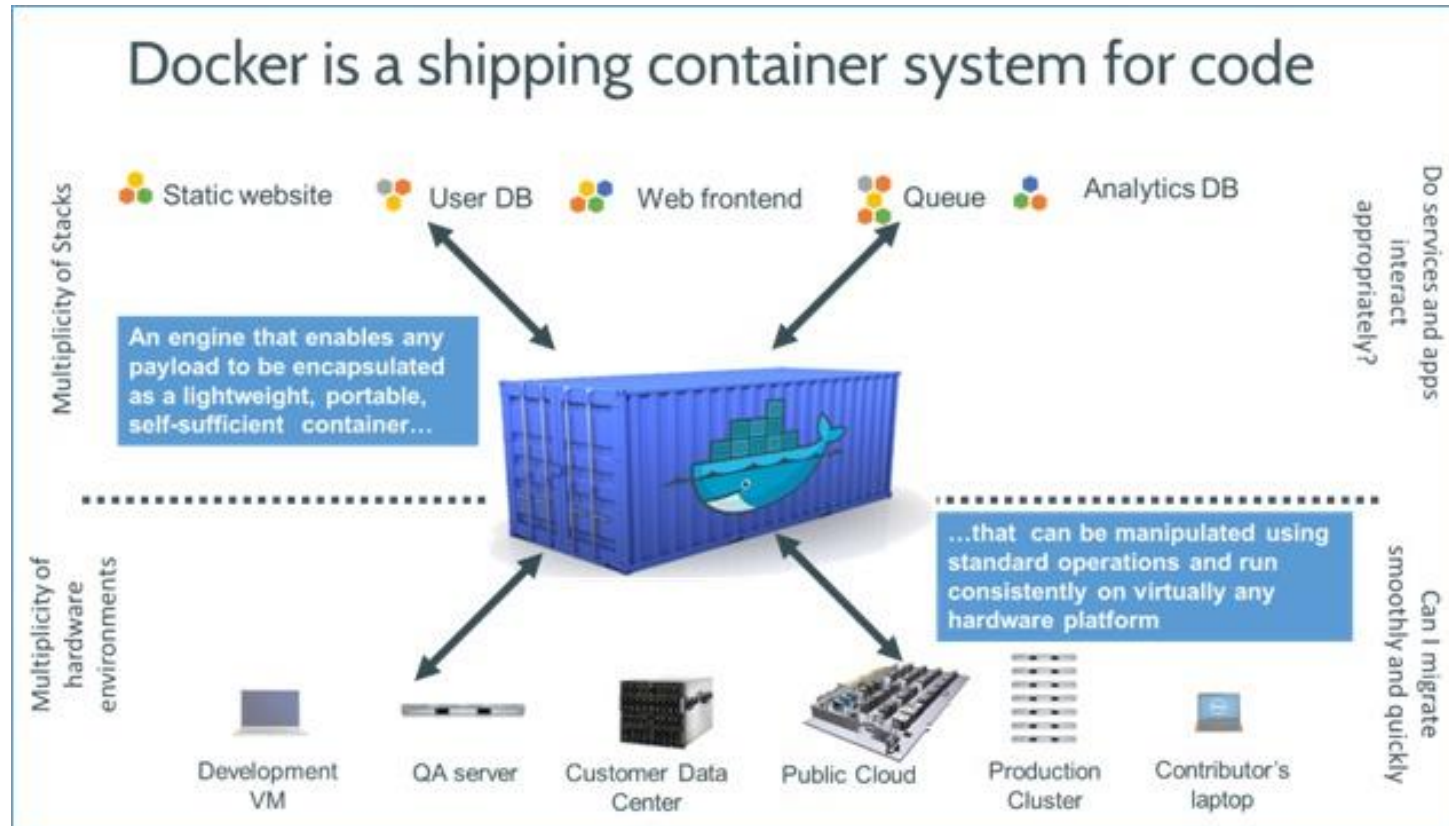
“Containerization is the new virtualization”

The Challenge



source: https://www.docker.io/the_whole_story

The Docker solution

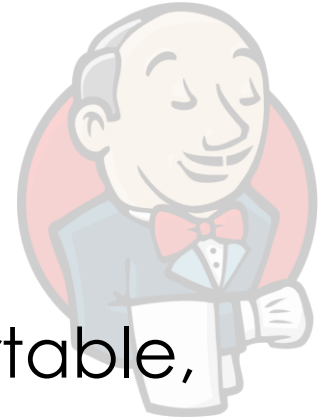


Quick Facts: docker



- Docker Inc. (formerly dotCloud Inc.)
- Introduced in March 2013
- Current version 0.11 is the release candidate for 1.0
- Huge Github community (12,000 stars and counting)
- Open source: Apache v2 licence

Why should we use Docker?



- It makes it easy to create lightweight, portable, and self-sufficient containers.
- Configure once, run anywhere
- Solving dependency hell
- Huge win for automation and deployments
- Containers are perfect for:
 - Continuous integration & test applications
 - Build services
 - Run services
 - Build your own Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)

Docker is a client-server application



- Docker client and daemon can run on the same system.
 - You can connect a Docker client with a remote Docker daemon.
 - They communicate via sockets or through a RESTful API.
- Users interact with the client to command the daemon, e.g. to create, run, and stop containers.
- The daemon, receiving those commands, does the job, e.g. run a container, stop a container.

Some Docker vocabulary

- Container
- Image
- Layer
- Dockerfile
- Registry
- Repository
- Tag



Insights: Under the hood



Union file systems (UnionFS)

- Union file systems operate by creating layers.
- They combine layers into a single image
- Supports: AUFS, btrfs, vfs and DeviceMapper

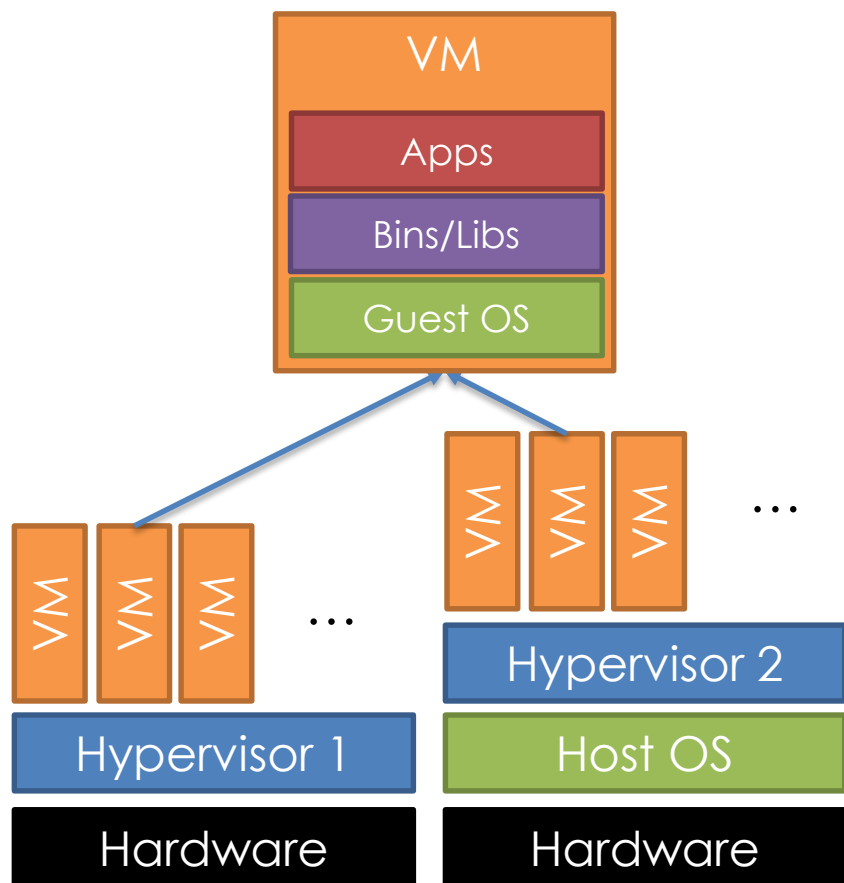
Namespaces & control groups

- Provide isolated workspace for containers
- Controlling resource (CPU, memory, block I/O, network, etc.)

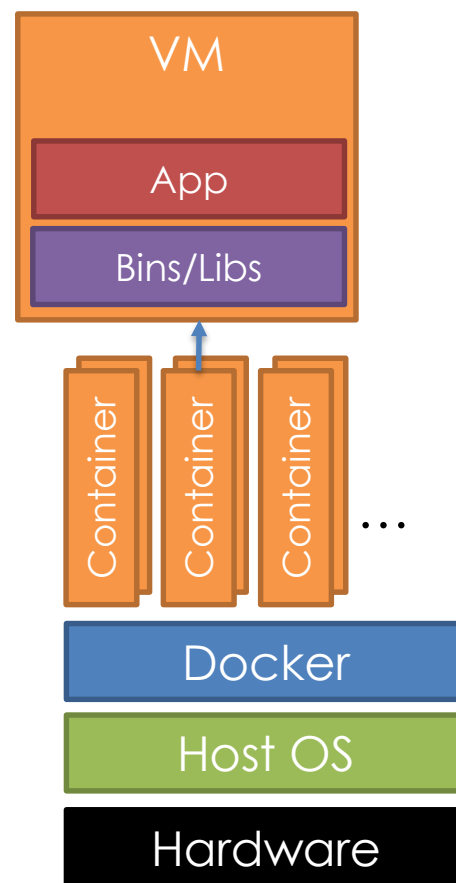
Container formats

- Wraps these all together:
 - Libcontainer
 - LXC
 - ...

VMs vs. Containers

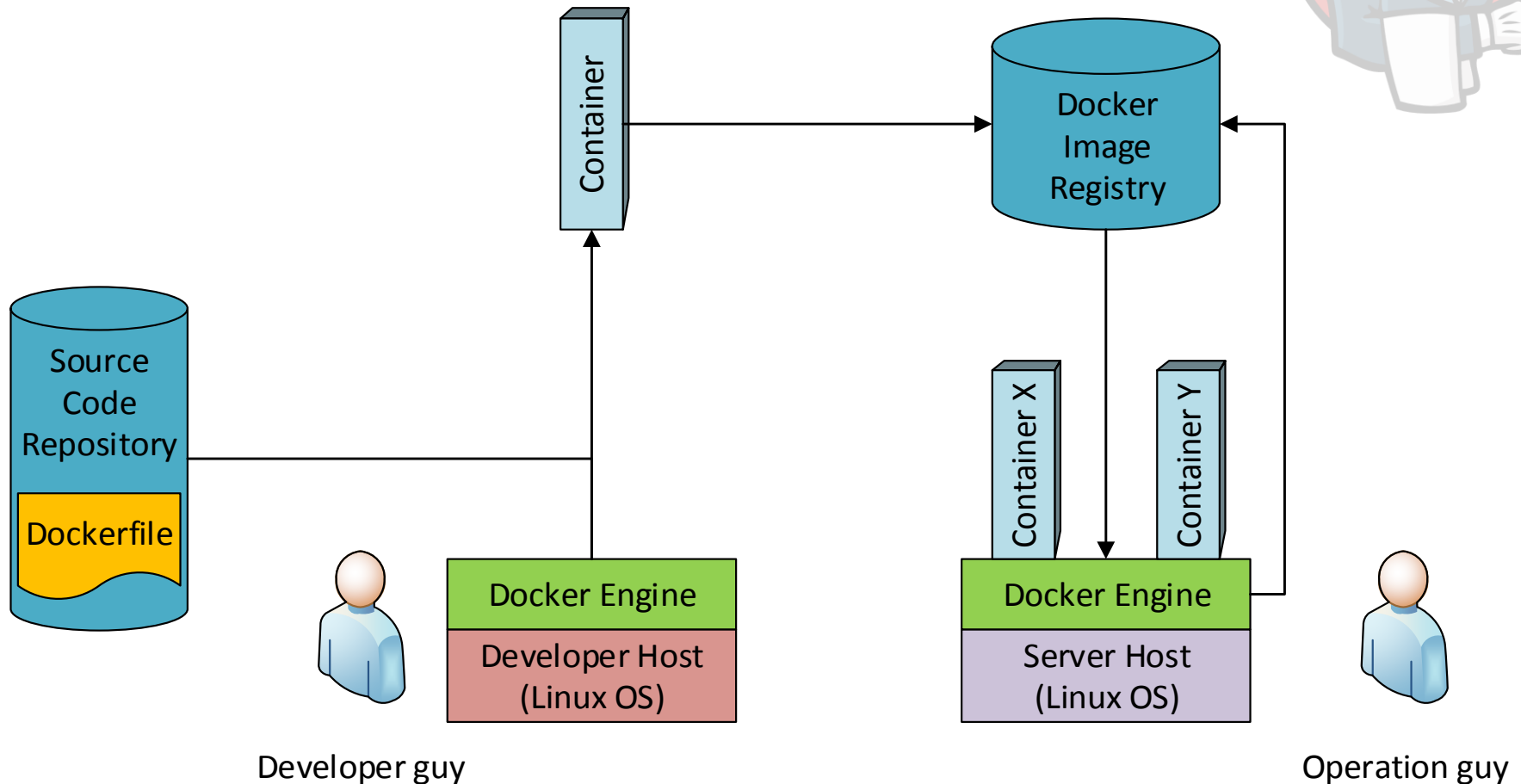


Type 1 / Type 2 Virtualization



Containerization

The Docker workflow



DEMO

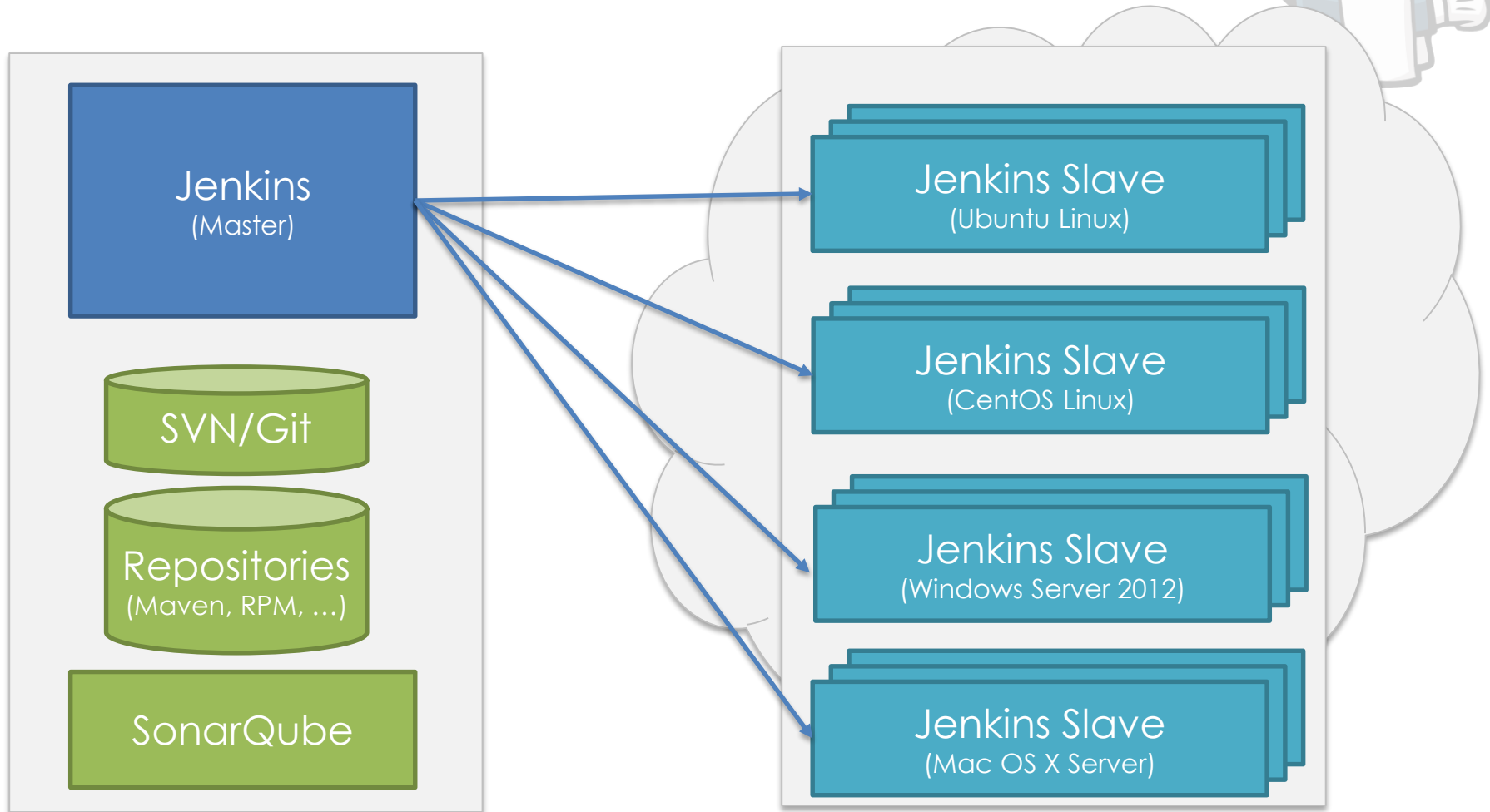


Agenda

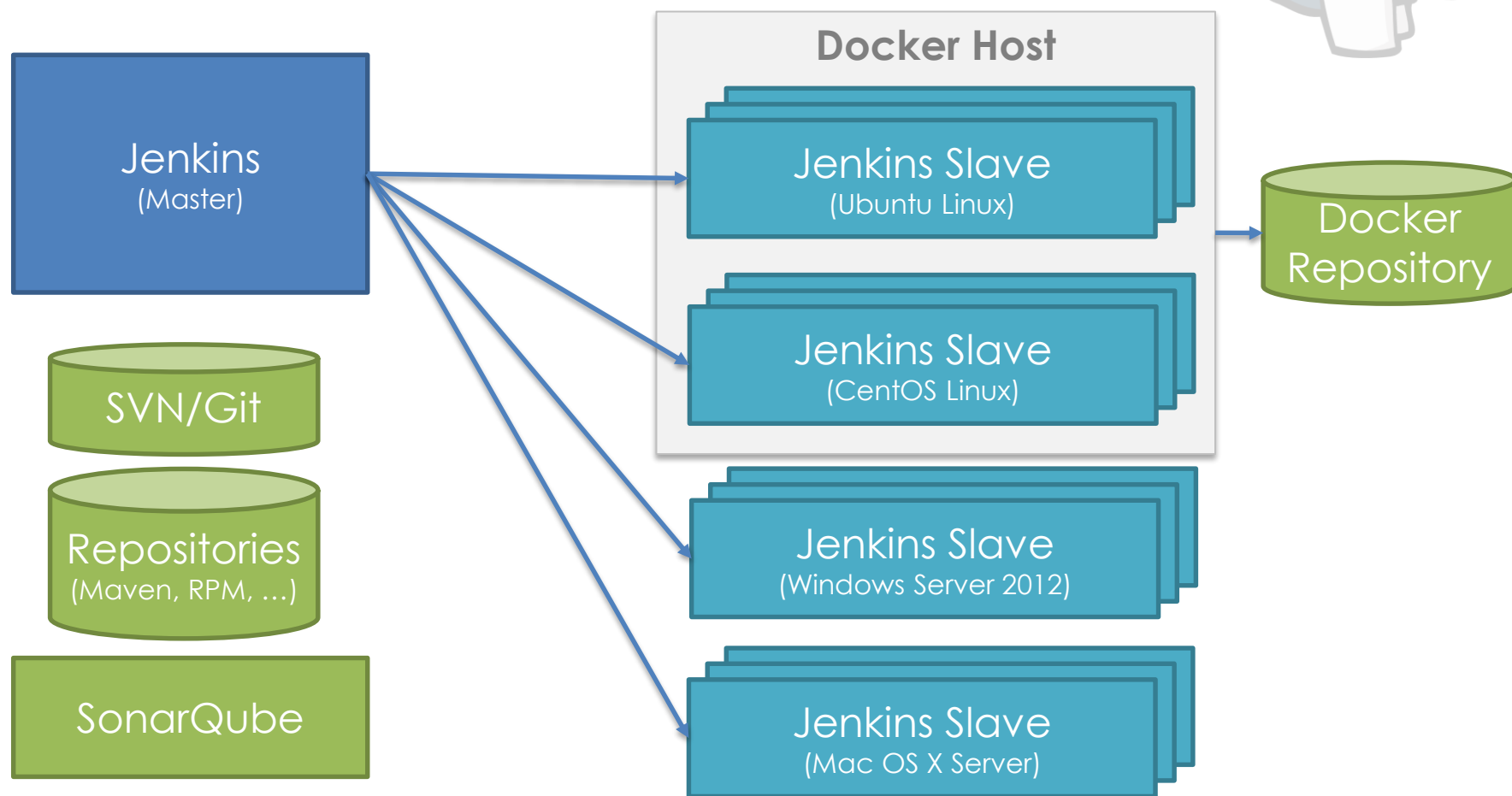
- Introduction to Docker
- **Dynamic Build Slaves with Docker**
- Lightweight Paas: Continuous Deployment with Jenkins and Docker



Example of a Jenkins infrastructure



What Docker can change



The idea: The Docker build workflow



1. Developers look for base images in public/private Docker repositories
2. Optional: Customize it and push it back to the Docker repository
3. Jenkins administrator defines images as Jenkins slave
4. Define Jenkins job(s) for this Docker slave.
5. Run Jenkins job:
 1. Jenkins starts defined image as Docker container
 2. Jenkins runs the job inside the container
 3. Jenkins stops the container (tag it)

Quick Facts: Docker Plugin



- Links:
 - <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Docker+Plugin>
 - <https://github.com/jenkinsci/docker-plugin>
- Features:
 - Dynamic provisioning of a Jenkins slave on a Docker host
 - Run a single build job
 - Tear-down the slave
 - Commit the container

Requirements for the container



- Connectable: SSH server
 - Accessible: User (e.g. „jenkins“)
 - Runnable: Java JDK
- Documentation: <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Docker+Plugin>
 - Ready-made jenkins slave: „evarga/jenkins-slave“

Why use dynamic slaves with Docker



- Fast startup
- Every job runs in its own clear container
- Job-parallelization is no problem
- Lazy resource binding and no long-running processes
- Devops: Separation of concerns
 - Developer: Worries about the container's inside
 - Ops: Worries about the container's outside

DEMO



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Definition of QAware's „TI architecture“



- JAR/WAR/EAR
- (Cron) jobs
- ...

Application packages

- OS
- VM (Java, .NET, ...)
- Server (db, web, ...)
- Libraries
- ...

System software

- Server
- Memory
- Network equipment
- ...

Hardware

Protocols

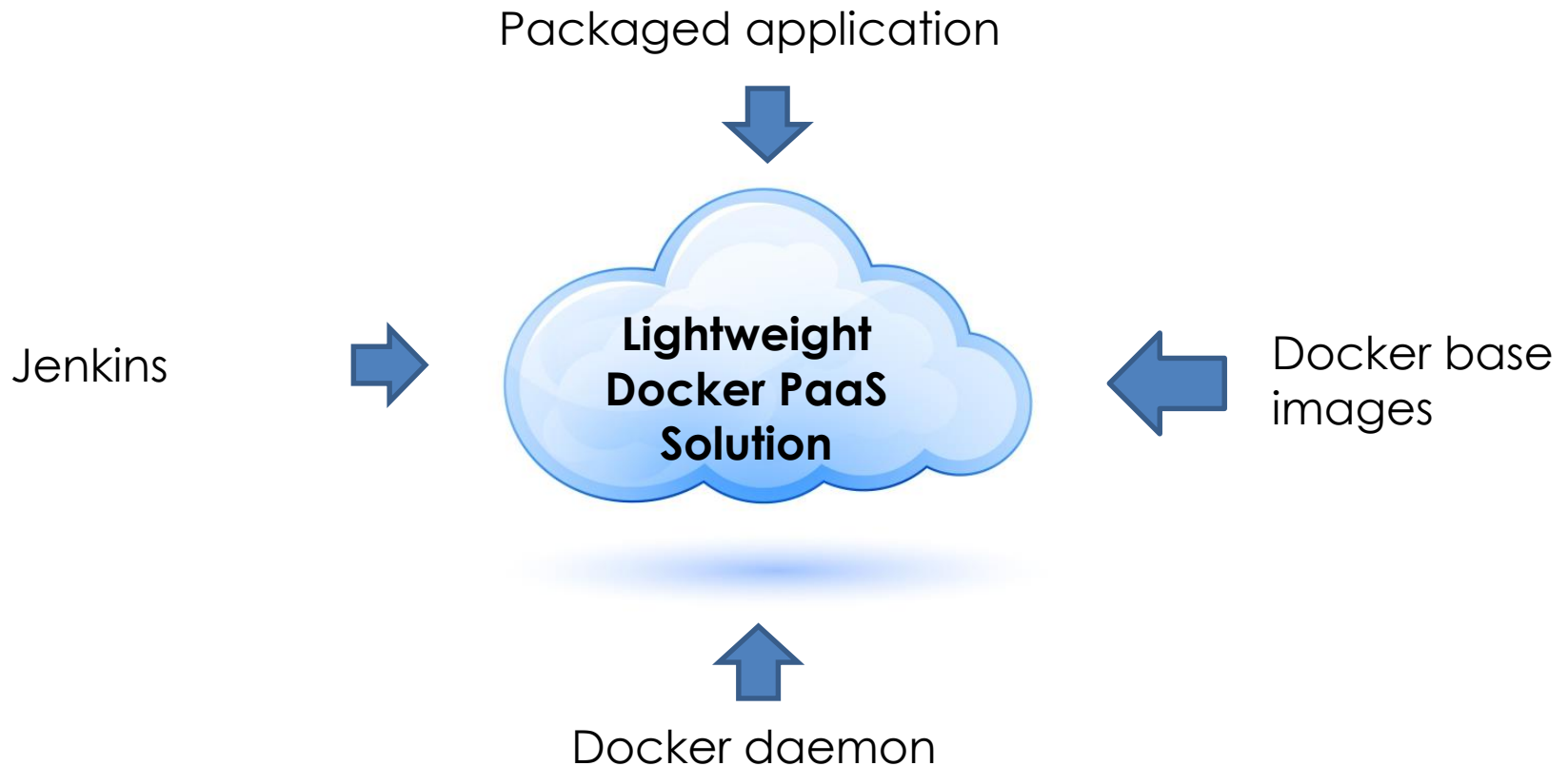
Remote protocols

Why to use an own lightweight PaaS solution in your CI/CD process?

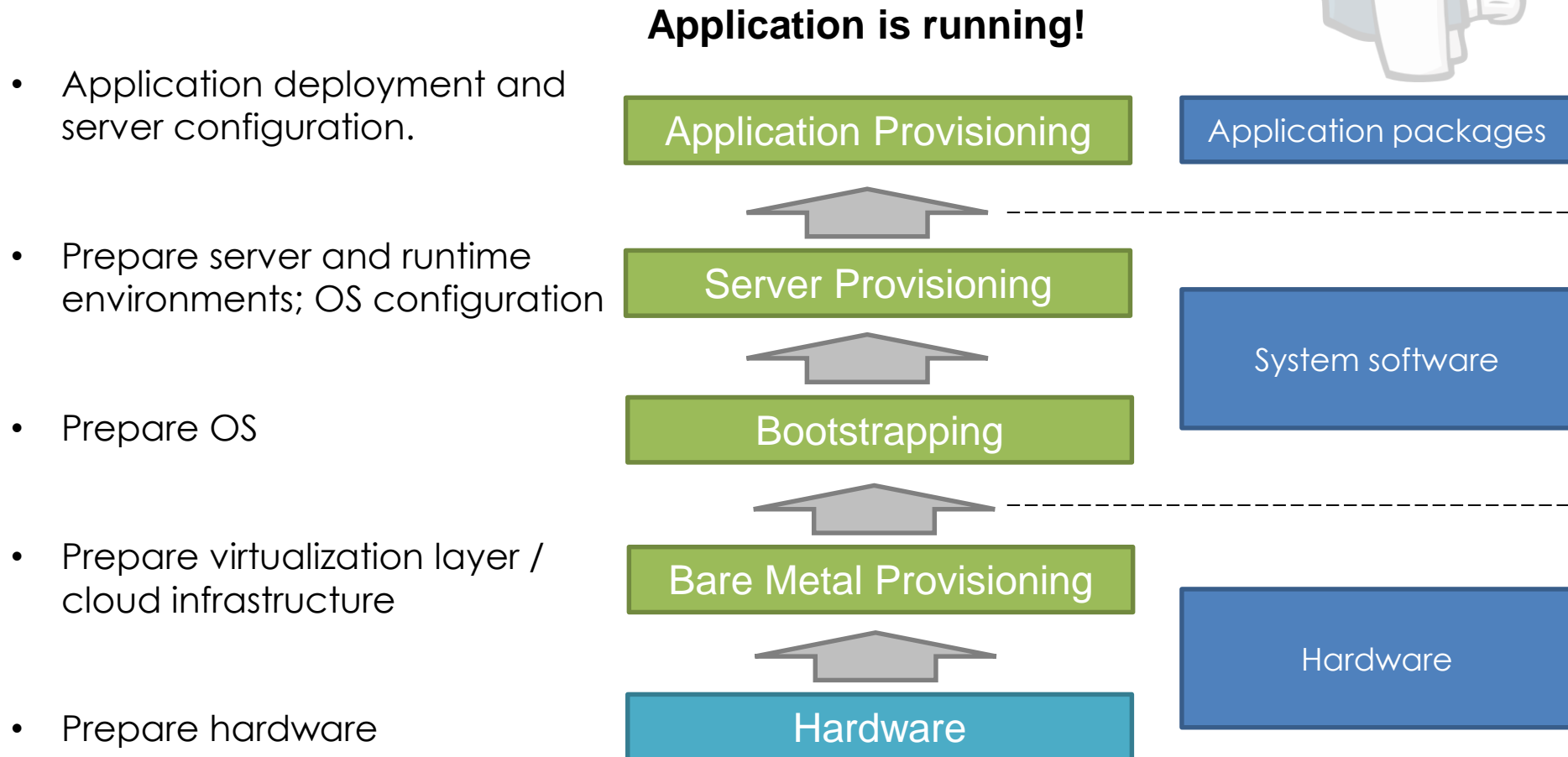


- You can't use a commercial PaaS.
- You have a complex TI architecture.
- Integrate early and often! We need an scalable automated build and deployment process.

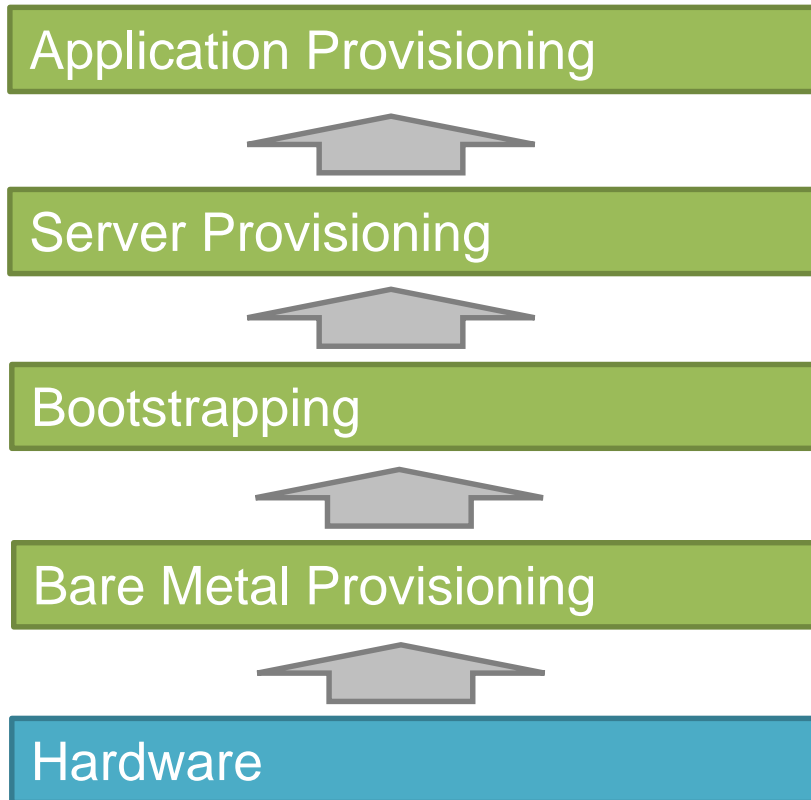
Lightweight PaaS components



What is Provisioning?

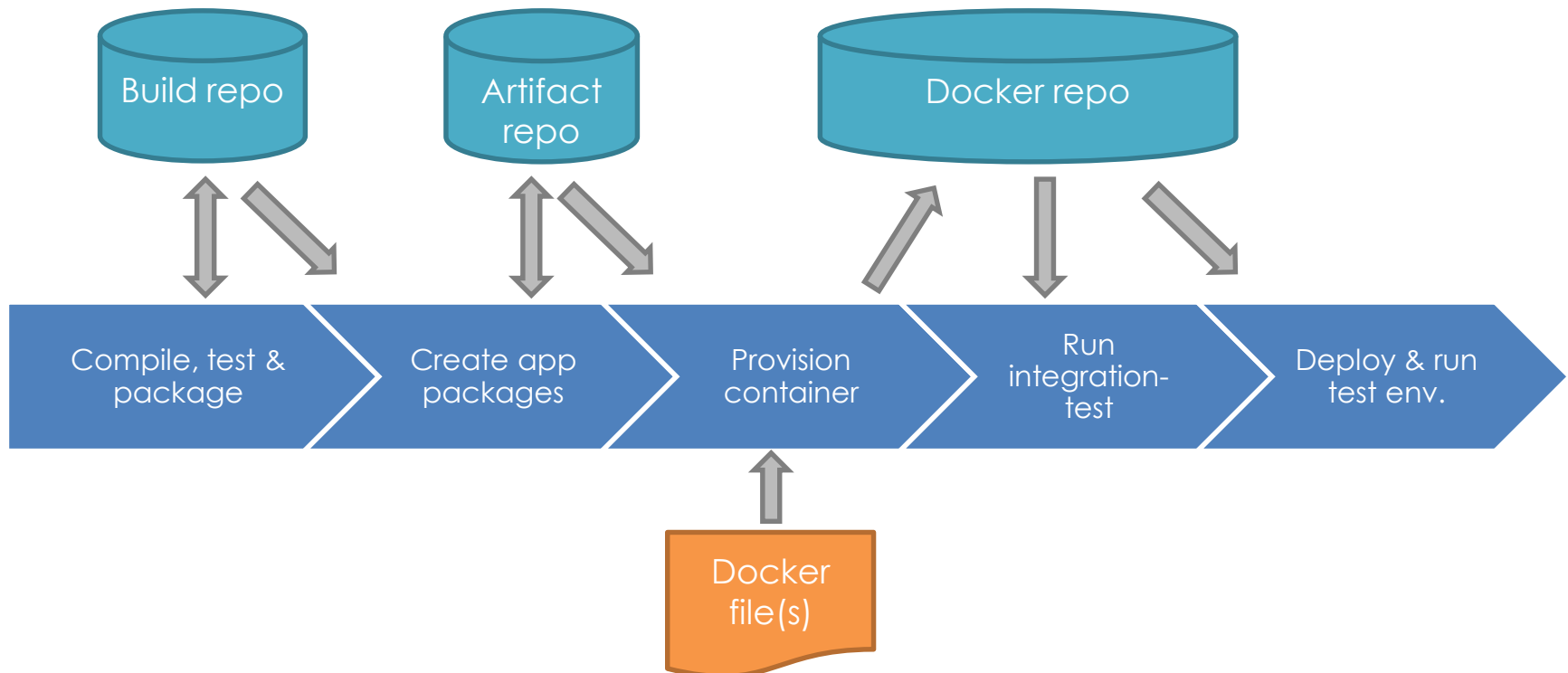


Docker makes „Infrastructure as Code“ easy



- Load and start images
 - Prepare images with Dockerfiles
-
- Base images
 - Docker runtime

The Jenkins build-pipeline for Docker deployments



Quick Facts: Docker build publish Plugin



- Links:
 - <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Docker+build+publish+Plugin>
 - <https://github.com/jenkinsci/docker-build-publish-plugin>
- Features:
 - Only a Dockerfile needed to build your project
 - Tag the image build
 - Publish to private or public Docker repository

Quick Facts: Docker build step plugin



- Links:
 - <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Docker+build+step+plugin>
 - <https://github.com/jenkinsci/docker-build-step-plugin>
- Features:
 - Execute Docker commands into you job as a build step
 - Export build variables
 - `DOCKER_CONTAINER_IDS` – The IDs of created/started containers
 - `DOCKER_IP_${HOSTNAME}` – The IP of running container with hostname `${HOSTNAME}`

DEMO



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