



GUADALAJARA

# Wordpress en la era de Kubernetes

Fernando Perales

---

<me>



Ingeniero de Software Senior @ michelada.io

Promotor @ FLOSS

I ❤️ 🍺 & 🤘

Anfitrión @ RubyGDL

Co-organizador @ RailsBridge México

Estudiante de bajo eléctrico @ TEM UdeG

Aprendiz Krav Maga @ Alianza de Krav Maga México

`</me>`

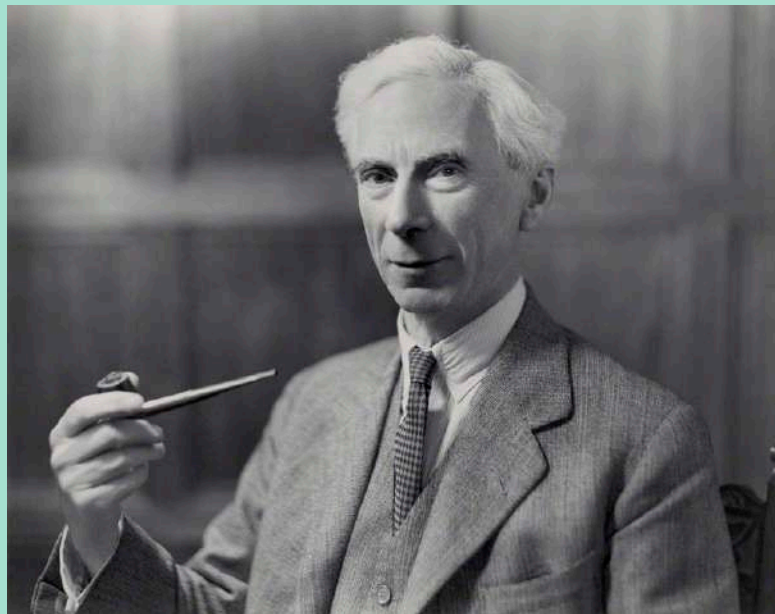
## Bertrand Russell

---

Filósofo, matemático, lógico y escritor británico ganador del Premio Nobel de Literatura y conocido por su influencia en la filosofía analítica, sus trabajos matemáticos y su activismo social.

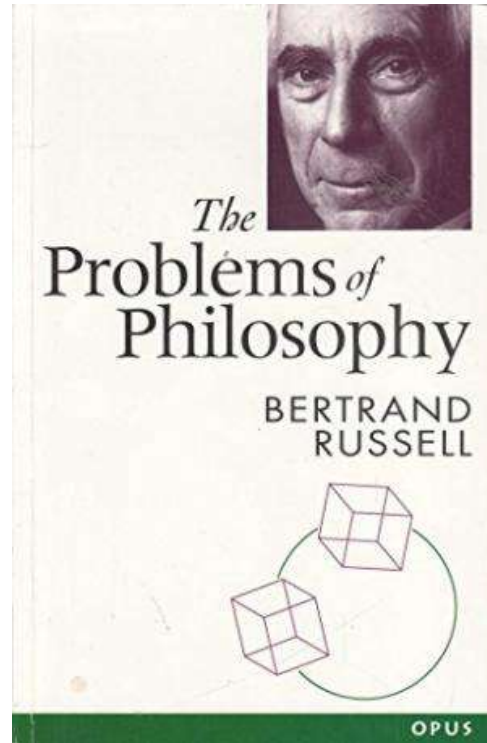


GUADAJALAJARA



#

#WCGDL



## Los problemas de la filosofía

# Los problemas del software\*

# Los problemas del software\*

\* Spoiler: todo





## Recolección de requerimientos



## Estimación y planeación



## Colaboración

```
4 # Prevent database truncation if the environment is production
5 abort("The Rails environment is running in production mode!")
6 require 'spec_helper'
7 require 'rspec/rails'
8
9 require 'capybara/rspec'
10 require 'capybara/rails'
11
12 Capybara.javascript_driver = :selenium
13 Category.delete_all; Category.create
14 Shoulda::Matchers.configure do |config|
15   config.integrate do |with|
16     with.test_framework :rspec
17     with.library :rails
18   end
19 end
20
21 # Add additional requires below this line. You can use
22 # Requires supporting ruby files with static require for the
23 # spec/support/ and its subdirectories. Files matching
24 # run as spec files by default. This can be overridden
25 # in _spec.rb. It is recommended that you use
26 # run twice. It is recommended that you use
27 # end with _spec.rb. You can configure this by setting
28 # $rspec_options = %w[ -r ./spec/support/**/*.rb ]
29
30 # Results found for 'rspec'
```

## Desarrollo



## Pruebas



## Lanzamiento



## Seguridad



## Escalabilidad



**¿Por qué la  
escalabilidad es un  
problema especial?**



**Nunca se está listo**



## Sobreingeniería

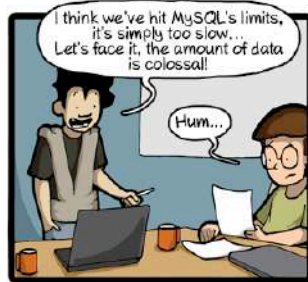
# 4 soluciones generales



**Hacer menos**



**Mejorar lo que ya tenemos**



CommitStrip.com



**Mejorar el hardware**





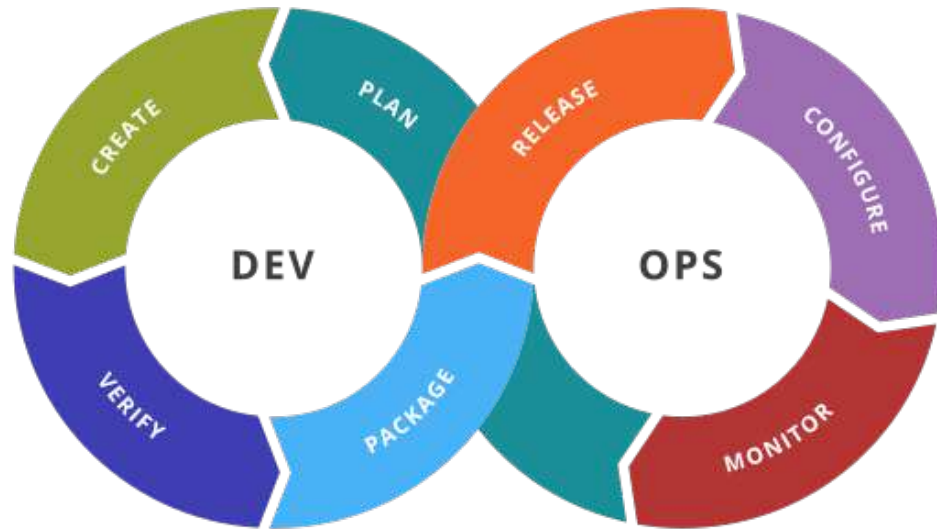


## Cambiar la arquitectura

**Hacer software es  
complejo**

**2008**

# DevOps



**“DevOps is a set of practices intended to reduce the time between committing a change to a system and the change being placed into normal production, while ensuring high quality.”**

# Pets and cattle



## Mascotas





Panela

Mascotas



**Panela**

**Pascal**

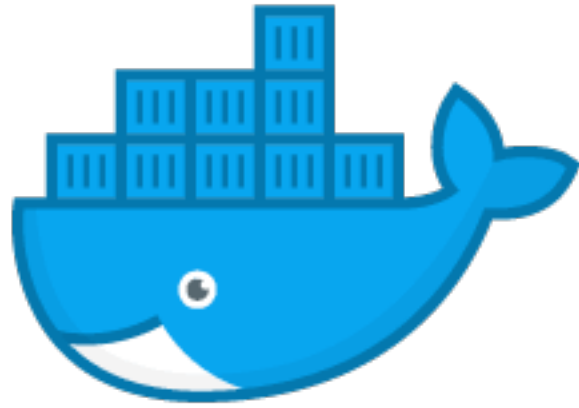
## **Mascotas**



## Ganado

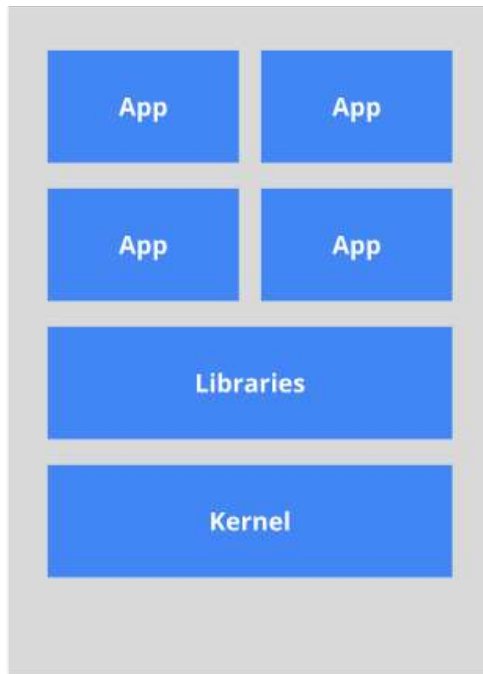
# Infrastructure as Code





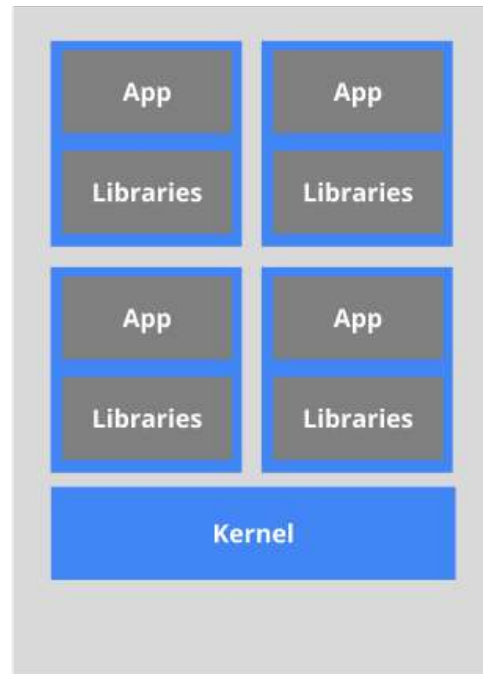
docker

**The old way: Applications on host**

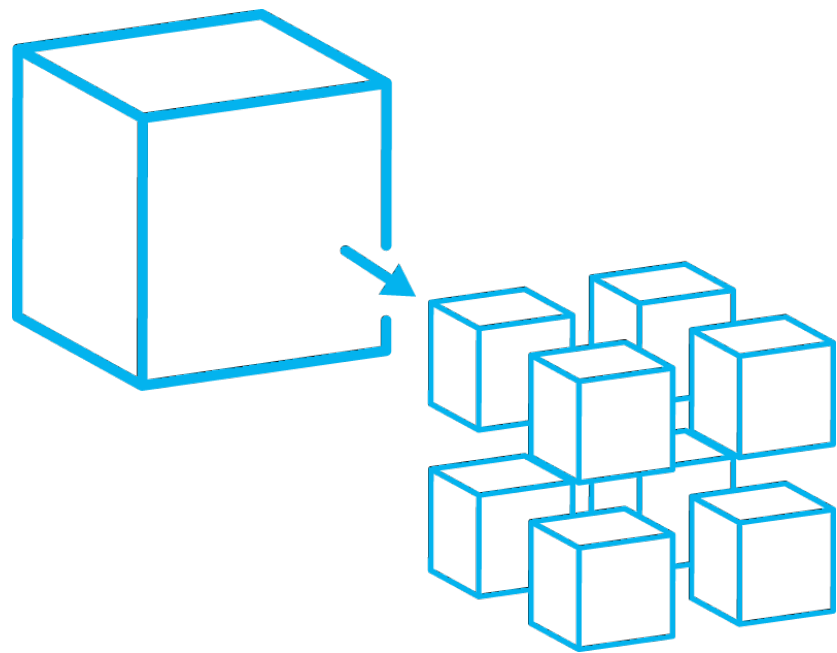


*Heavyweight, non-portable  
Relies on OS package manager*

**The new way: Deploy containers**



*Small and fast, portable  
Uses OS-level virtualization*

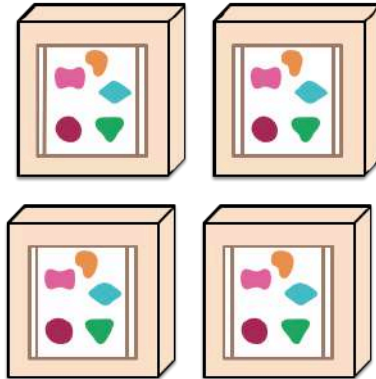




*A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...*



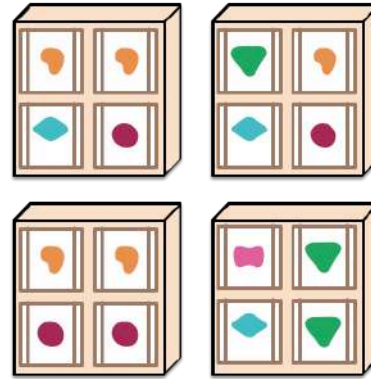
*... and scales by replicating the monolith on multiple servers*



*A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...*



*... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.*



Google

# Large-scale cluster management at Google with Borg

Abhishek Verma<sup>†</sup> Luis Pedrosa<sup>‡</sup> Madhukar Korupolu  
David Oppenheimer Eric Tune John Wilkes

Google Inc.

## Abstract

Google's Borg system is a cluster manager that runs hundreds of thousands of jobs, from many thousands of different applications, across a number of clusters each with up to tens of thousands of machines.

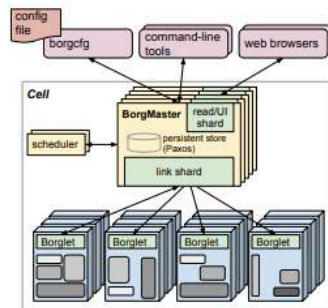
It achieves high utilization by combining admission control, efficient task-packing, over-commitment, and machine sharing with process-level performance isolation. It supports high-availability applications with runtime features that minimize fault-recovery time, and scheduling policies that reduce the probability of correlated failures. Borg simplifies life for its users by offering a declarative job specification language, name service integration, real-time job monitoring, and tools to analyze and simulate system behavior.

We present a summary of the Borg system architecture and features, important design decisions, a quantitative analysis of some of its policy decisions, and a qualitative examination of lessons learned from a decade of operational experience with it.

## 1. Introduction

The cluster management system we internally call Borg admits, schedules, starts, restarts, and monitors the full range of applications that Google runs. This paper explains how.

Borg provides three main benefits: it (1) hides the details



**Figure 1:** The high-level architecture of Borg. *Only a tiny fraction of the thousands of worker nodes are shown.*

cluding with a set of qualitative observations we have made from operating Borg in production for more than a decade.

## 2. The user perspective

Borg's users are Google developers and system administrators (site reliability engineers or SREs) that run Google's applications and services. Users submit their work to Borg

**2014**



**kubernetes**



## Manejo automático de recursos



## Crecimiento horizontal



## Despliegues y retrocesos automatizados





## Orquestación de almacenamiento



## Auto curación



## Auto descubrimiento y balanceamiento de carga



## Manejo de secretos y configuraciones

# Demo



**¡Gracias!**

**¿Tienes preguntas?**

@FerPeralesM

[hola@ferperales.net](mailto:hola@ferperales.net)

[ferperales.net](http://ferperales.net)