

# SNIA on Kubernetes: An Overview of Educational Opportunities

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# What We Do



**Educate** vendors and users on cloud storage, data services and orchestration



**Support & promote** business models and architectures: OpenStack, Software Defined Storage, Kubernetes, Object Storage



**Understand** Hyperscaler requirements  
Incorporate them into standards and programs



**Collaborate** with other industry associations

# What CSTI Members Do

Speak at highly-rated  
industry **webcasts**



Over **8,000+**  
**views** of cloud  
storage webcasts



Author and publish  
**white papers** and  
**articles**

**Blog** on hot cloud  
storage topics



**Represent** CSTI at  
industry **conferences**  
**worldwide**

# Kubernetes

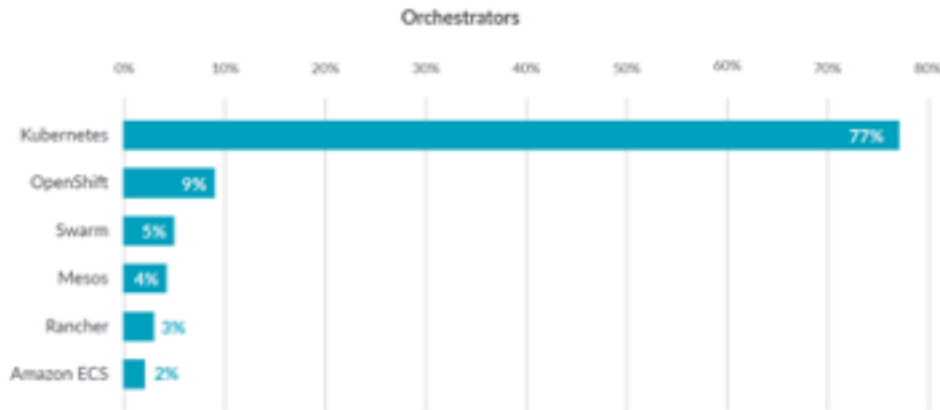
In Four Parts



# What's So Important About Kubernetes?

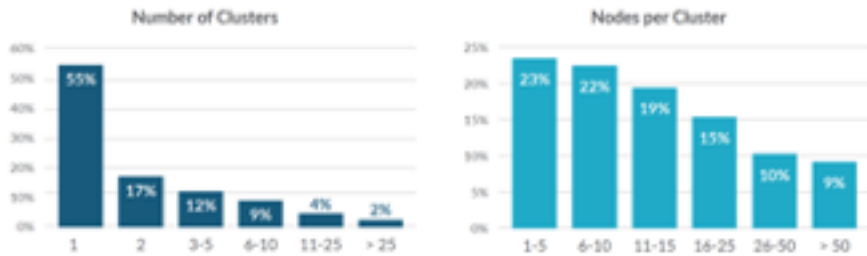
*Kubernetes is one of the most significant players in the container momentum, and is driving significant improvement in IT infrastructure for those that use it.*

## Container Orchestrators In Use



Source: Sysdig 2019 Container Report

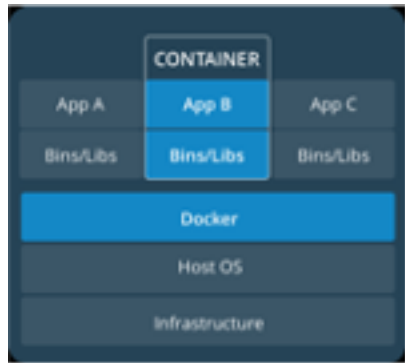
## Kubernetes Usage Patterns



Source: Sysdig 2019 Container Report

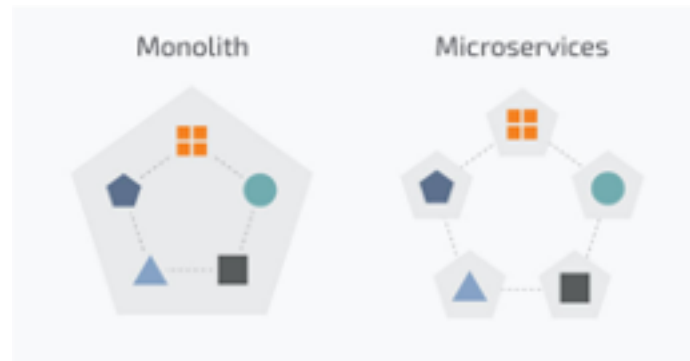


# Kubernetes In the Cloud (Part One): What, Why, How

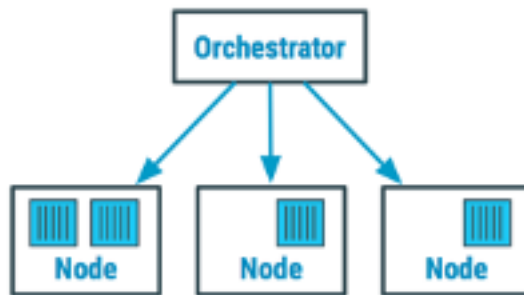


What is a container?

Link: [Kubernetes in the Cloud \(Part 1\)](#)



Why use containers?



How do you manage containers?

# Kubernetes In the Cloud (Part Two): Storage

## Solution for Stateful applications – Storage Enabler for Containers

1. When I run a Stateful (Persistent Storage) application in a container, I expect my data to be stored for future usage.

### Stateful Environment



**Note:** Persistent Volume is created on attached storage.

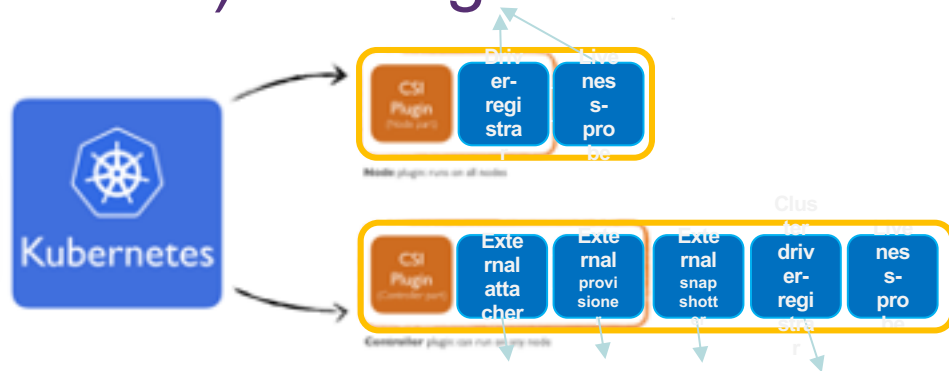
2. If container should reconstitute, data remains intact on the attached volume.



**Note:** Volume can be attached to a new container on different host



Link: [Kubernetes in the Cloud \(Part 2\)](#)



# Kubernetes In the Cloud (Part Three): Stateful Workloads

- Why *stateful* work is challenging
  - The lifecycle is more complicated
  - Container's learning curve + tools
  - Security is paramount
- Five ways to run *Stateful* workloads on Kubernetes
  1. on VM (*easier*)
  2. on k8s via StatefulSet (*harder*)
  3. on k8s via Operator (*harder*)
  4. via Cloud Managed Service (*easier*)
  5. via Service Broker (*harder*)

Link: [Kubernetes in the Cloud \(Part 3\) Stateful Workloads](#)



# Kubernetes In the Cloud (Part Four): Managing Scale

## We've been doing it all wrong

Security, multi-tenancy, and most of Kubernetes is approached incorrectly by the vast majority of us



## What should we do?

Follow early solutions, recognize we don't need multi-cluster multi-tenant architectures (yet), and **frame the problem in terms of queryability.**

Link: [The Coming Kubernetes Datapocalypse](#)





# Great! What can I do to learn more or to participate?

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Share my stories



Thank you!

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