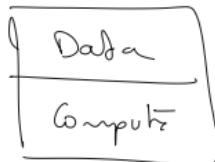
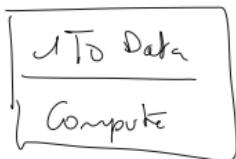
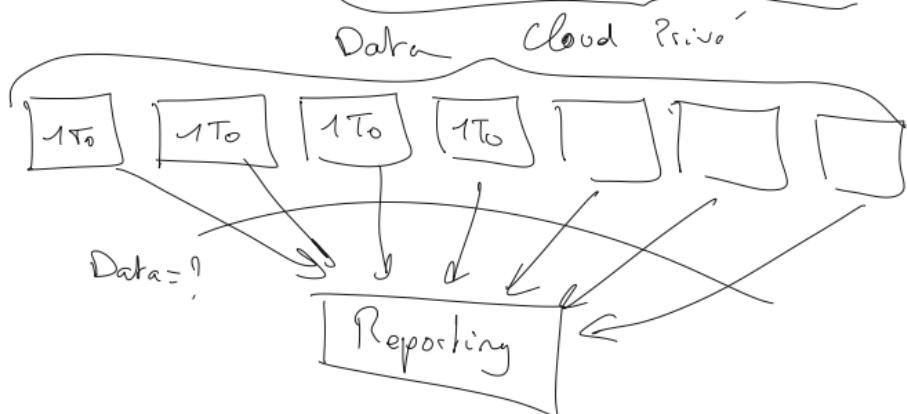
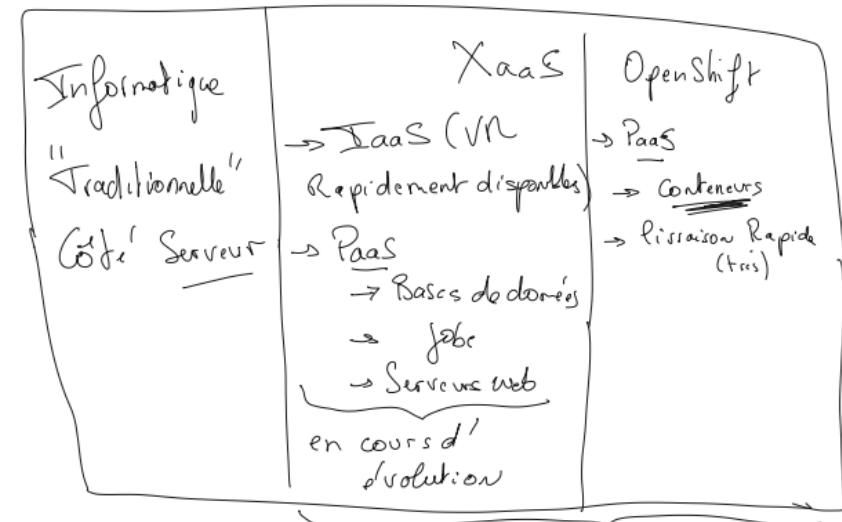
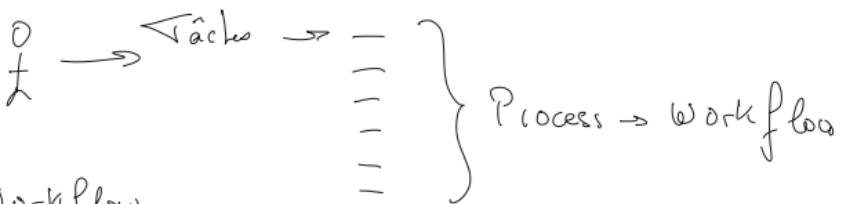


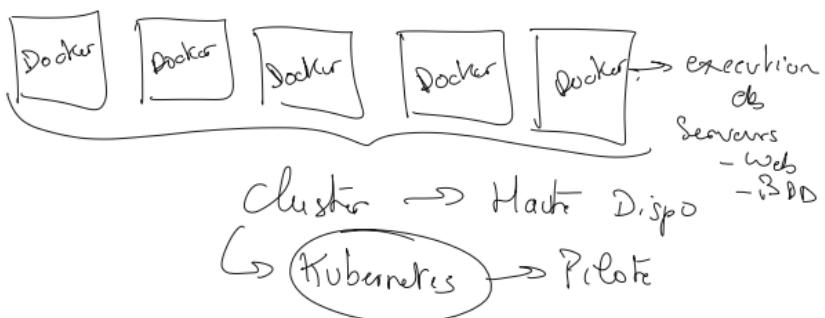
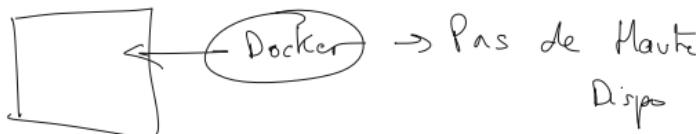
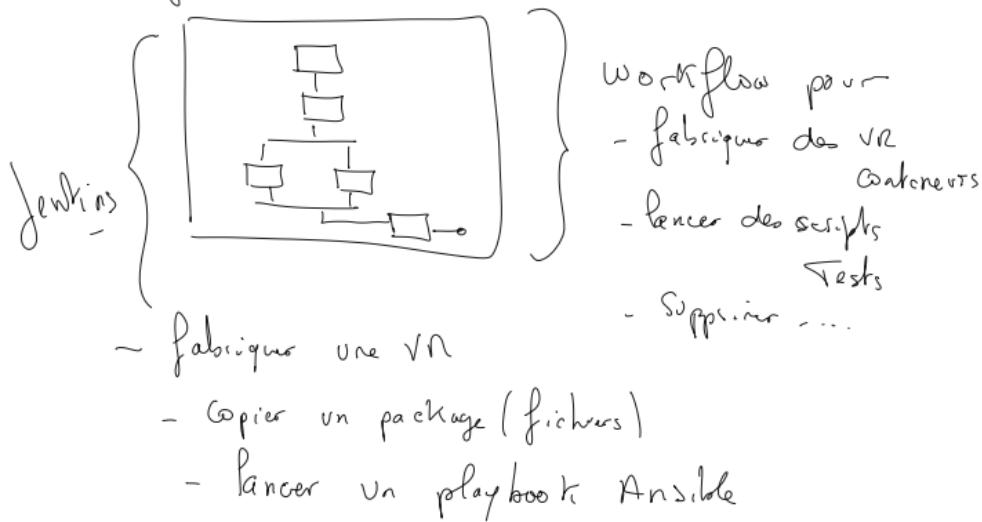
Bonjour tout le monde

Data Center





Workflow



"Containeriser une application"

1 Conteneur = 1 seul process

- ex:
- Serveur web
 - " mail
 - " temps (Intp) - " BDD
 - ordonnanceur (ron)
 - Serveur RQ

BDD Oracle → n Process → Conforme aux conteneurs ? Pas toujours

Containeriser = Modifier

l'architecture de l'application

→ de "simple" à "impossible" en passant par "complexe"

ex: App Web → Saas ⇒ PaaS OpenShift

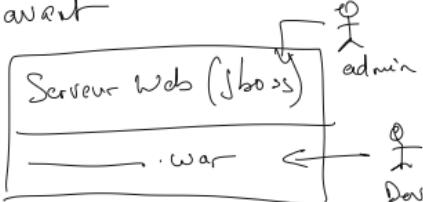
- Serveurs de BDD → moins évident ⇒ Rashi en IaaS

1 Conteneur = 1 application console -

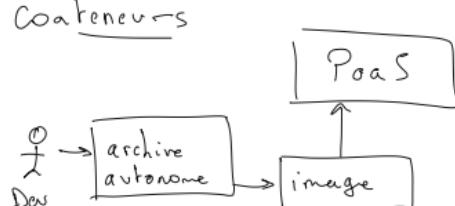
en IaaS ex Java = WebSphere ou JBoss + .war

en PaaS conteneurs " " = migration sous Springboot → Serveur web embarqué en appli console.

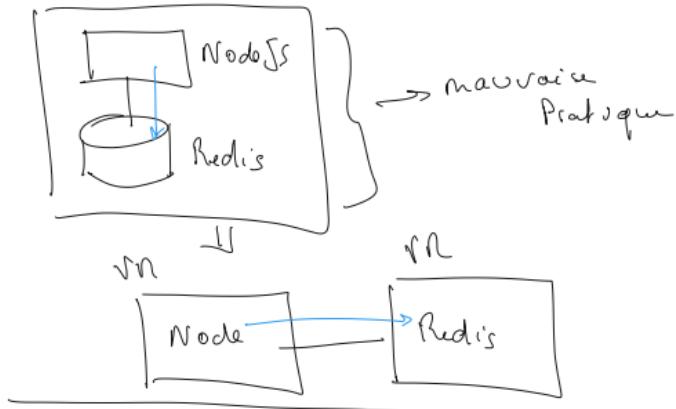
avant



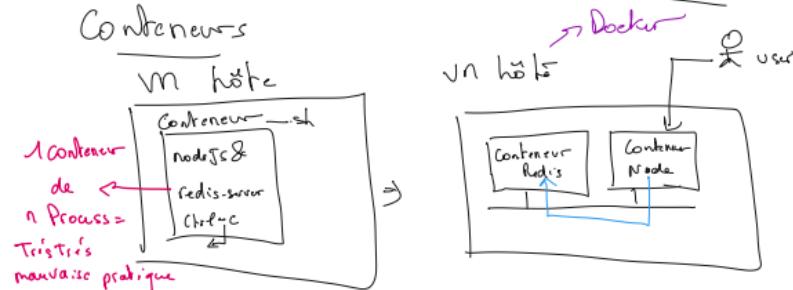
Containeriser



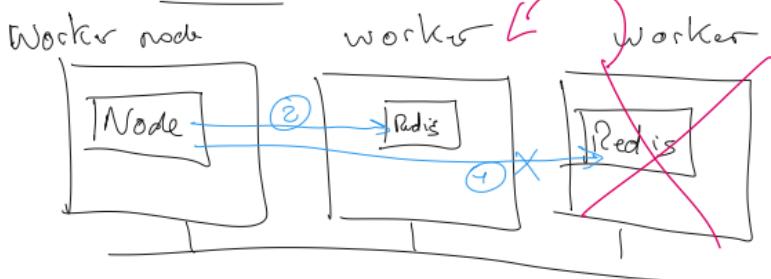
VM



Containneurs



Kubernetes

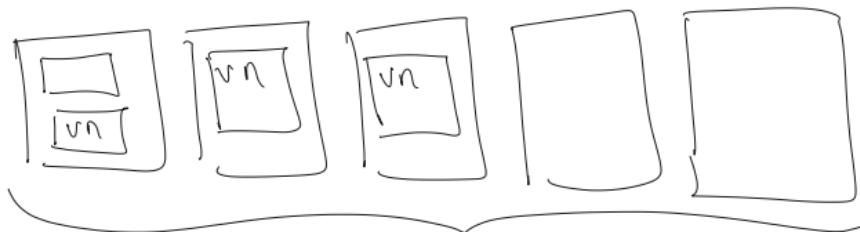


Node = machine (virtuelle)

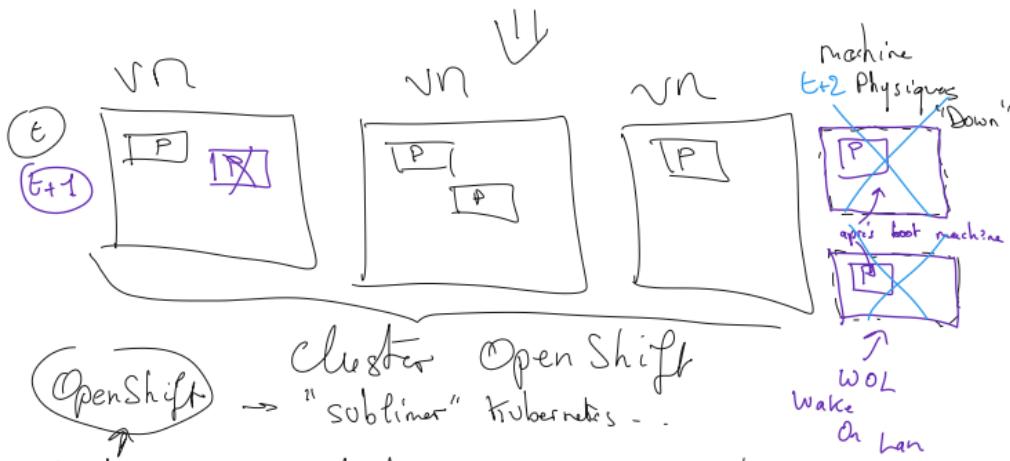
Conteneur = 1 process isolé

Pod = 1 conteneur sous Kubernetes

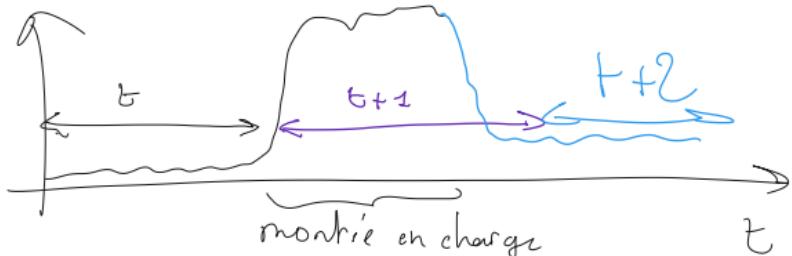
Data Center



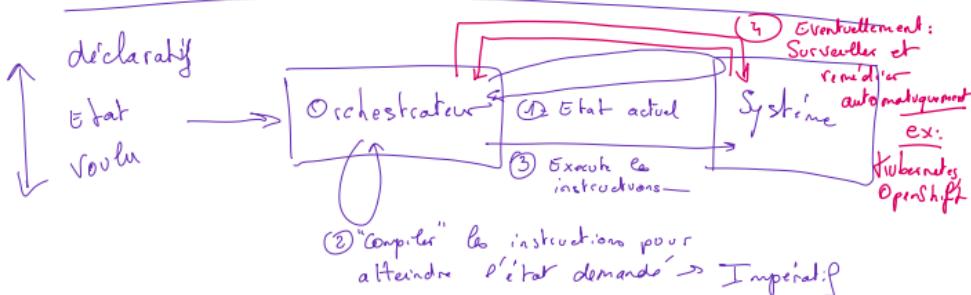
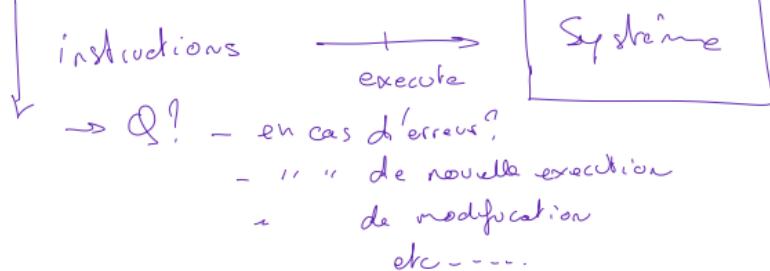
vN Ware ESK



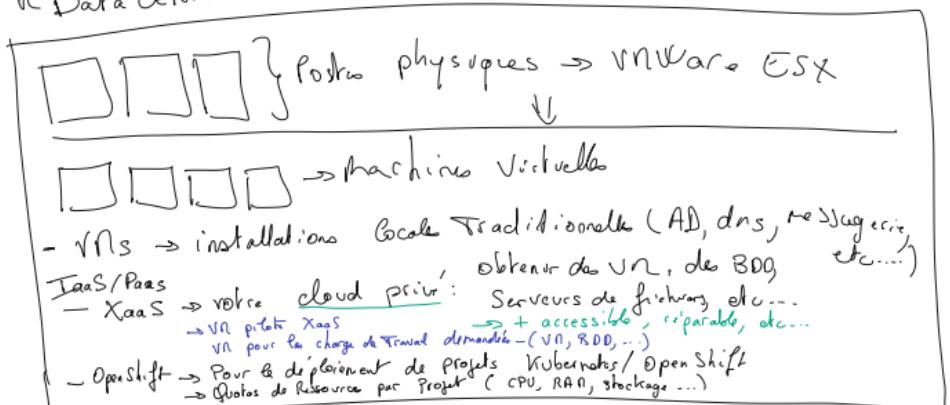
USER
FINAL



impératif



Partie de l'architecture actuelle La Poste
n Data Center

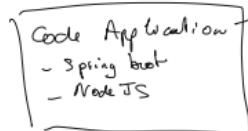


Application moderne chez vous =

- front web Containerisé ("assez facile")

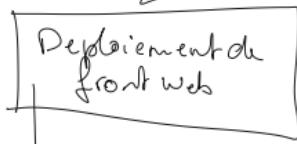
- BDD Restent en IaaS

machine physique

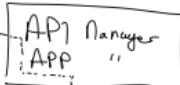


Construction via un pipeline CI/CD

image (NEKOS)



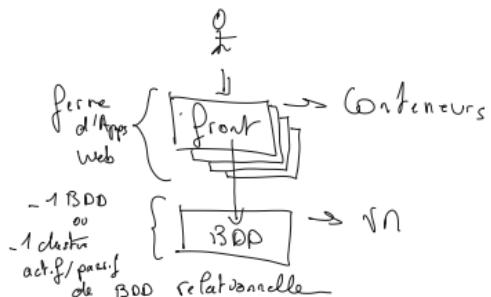
Logique



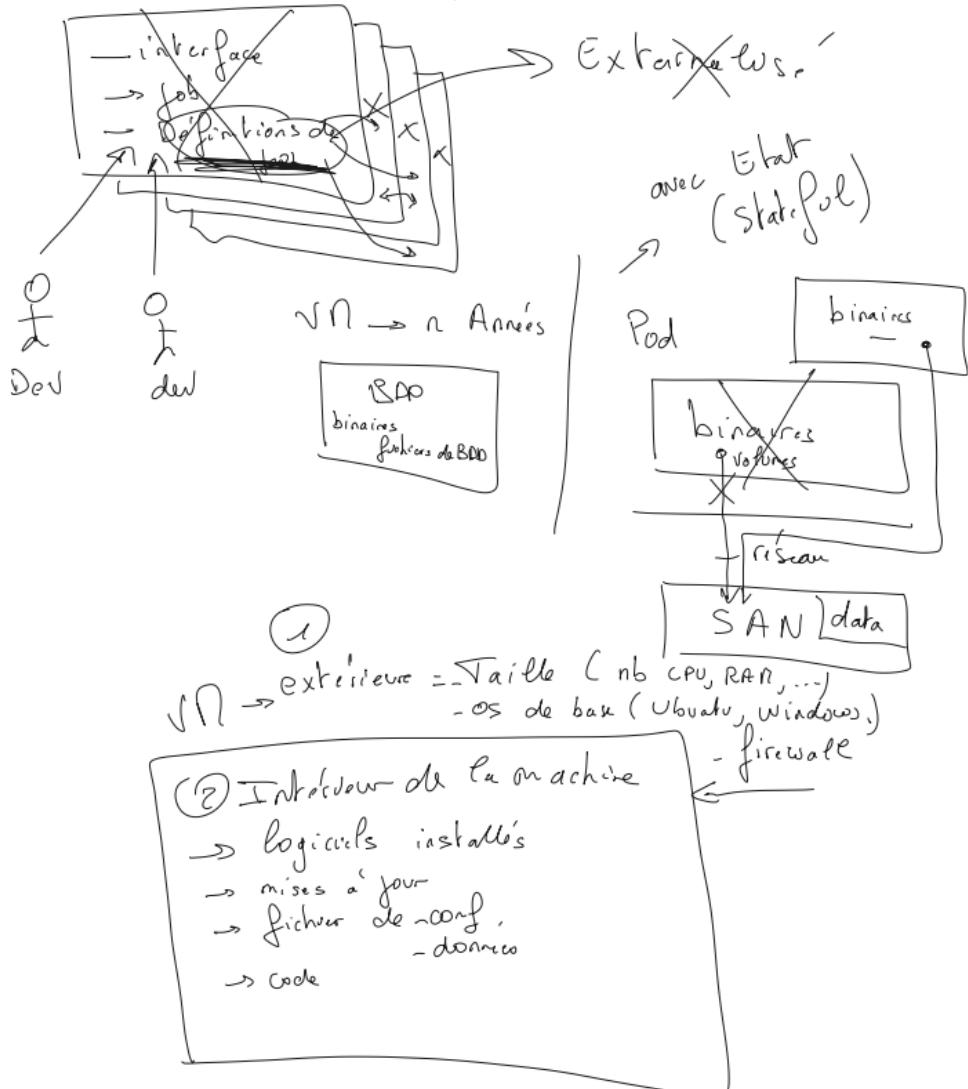
utilisateur final

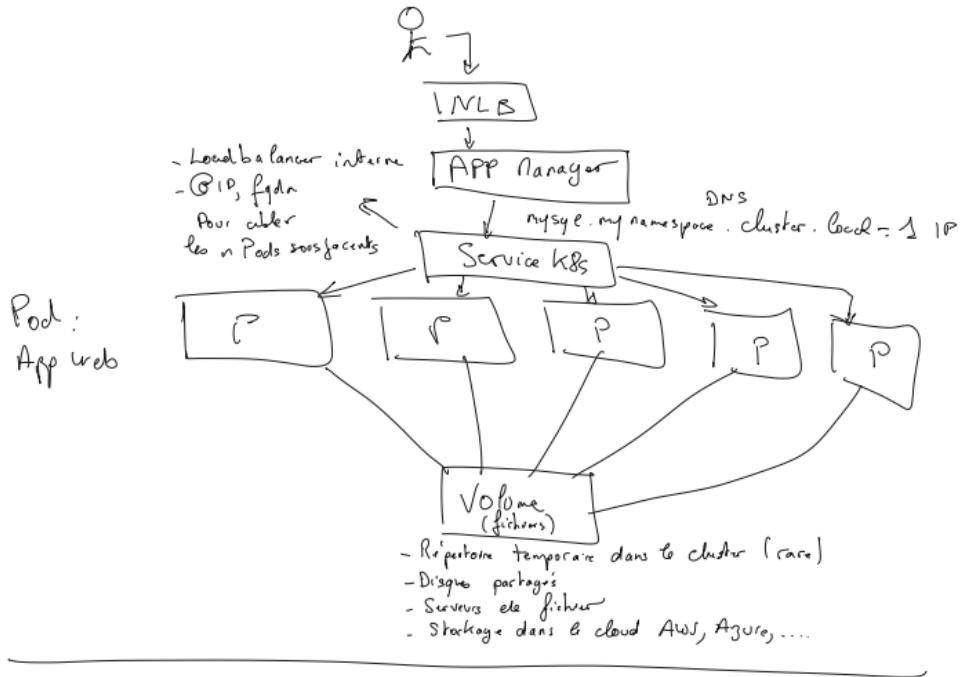
Requêtes

♀

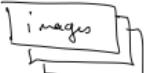


Pod NIFI (ELT)





HELM

App : 

Déploiement k8s



→ kubectl apply -f → "releasable"

"
"
"
"
"releasable"

→ description
stockée dans
un repository helm

outil en ligne de

Commande

"helm"

helm
helm

install wordpress
remove wordpress

Lien vers la démonstration d'implémentation d'arch en micro services
OpenShift Service Mesh : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uo8LEcUMVxg>