SpinUp for New Users

https://www.nersc.gov/systems/spin/
Welcome

This workshop will prepare you to design, build, and manage your own apps using the Spin platform. Those might be:

- database-backed web apps that access project data
- workflow orchestration tools running outside of HPC
- API servers for real-time or distributed projects
- or something else!

Remember, though: Spin is for apps, not computation.
Spin is a Powerful System…

...and with great power comes great responsibility!

- **Keep software updated; fix vulnerabilities promptly.**
  - *NERSC scans regularly to find problems quickly.*

- **Encrypt anything accessible over the network.**
  - *These are strict DOE and DHS requirements!*

- **Produce logs to stdout/stderr.**
  - *This is Docker convention anyway.*

Don’t worry. Spin helps make these best practices easy!
Workshop Structure and Content

Seminar (today)

Learn concepts and terms. Build an example application. Store and access credentials. Configure storage and networking. Discuss the design and development process.

Hack-a-thon (choose A or B)

Try what you learned, in small groups, with hands-on help. Review. Q&A.

Ask questions here and on NERSC Users Slack (in #spin).

We welcome your feedback. Please complete our survey afterward.

Have a great workshop!
Concepts and Terminology
Why Do We Need Spin?

Your project is more than batch jobs and data files; it’s science gateways, databases, and other services.

Spin is a supported platform designed to help:

- **Cloud-style flexibility**
- **Create new apps yourself on demand**
- **Redundancy / uptime (99% in 2020)**
- **Direct access to HPC file systems and networks**
Docker, Kubernetes, and Rancher

Spin is based on the Rancher orchestration system, which is built on Docker and Kubernetes.

*How do they all fit together?*

- Docker is great for just you on a laptop.
- For lots of applications, you need a whole Kubernetes *cluster*.
- For lots of projects, each with lots of applications, we need *orchestration*.
- With Rancher orchestration, you get *virtual private* access to the *multiple* Kubernetes clusters running in Spin.

Without orchestration, a pool of servers and no coordination for users

Managed and assigned to Docker nodes, enabling holistic management, failover, service ownership.
(Some of the) Terminology

**Container image**: blueprint for a container; like a tarball

**Container**: running instance of an image; like a process

**Image Registry**: versioned repository for container images

**Pod**: one or more very-closely-coupled containers

**Workload**: set of parameters and rules that define how to create a particular pod

**Deploy**: create a workload

**Ingress**: proxy that allows a workload to be accessible on the network using a DNS name

**Namespace**: group of workloads (often for interoperation)

**Project**: group of workloads, namespaces, ingresses, etc for access control; corresponds to a NERSC project

**Kubernetes**: container scheduling system to run it all

**Rancher**: orchestration system for Kubernetes clusters
Canonical Development Workflow

**Build**
images on your laptop with your custom software, and when they run reliably, ...

**Ship**
them to a registry for version control and safekeeping
- DockerHub: share with the public
- NERSC: keep private to your project

**Run**
your workloads
High-Level Spin Architecture

Yours to manage

NERSC handles the rest!
Interactive Exercises: Let’s Create an App!

Our example app:
- Python-based
- Uses static files in CFS
- Database backend

*We will build the app from the bottom up, database first.*

Along the way, we will
- Use variables and config maps to customize behavior
- Attach storage
- Store passwords securely
- Make it available on the network
Exercise 1: Create a Database
Exercise 1: Create a Database

• Databases often underlie web apps, so let’s start there.
• In Spin, you can access an external database or create your own, as we’ll do now.
• We recommend using stock images from DockerHub for MongoDB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, Redis, and others.
  o Frequently updated, easy to customize...less work!
• Look at the README: https://hub.docker.com/_/mysql
  o Customize by setting variables; no custom image needed
Watch an Example

2. Under Global, select the development cluster, then select a project. (If attending the SpinUp Workshop, use the spinup project.)

3. At the top right, click Deploy and enter
   
   Name: db
   Image: mysql:5

4. Click Add to a new namespace and enter something unique. Note: underscores (_) are not allowed in namespace names!

5. Expand Environment Variables and enter
   
   MYSQL_DATABASE = science
   MYSQL_USER = user
   MYSQL_PASSWORD = pw
   MYSQL_RANDOM_ROOT_PASSWORD = yes
   TZ = US/Pacific or other timezone

6. At the bottom right, click Show advanced options, expand Security & Host Config, and under Add Capabilities, select
   
   CHOWN, DAC_OVERRIDE, FOWNER, SETGID, SETUID

7. Under Drop Capabilities, select
   
   ALL

8. Click Launch and watch the pod start up.

9. Open the (⋮) menu and select Execute Shell to create a table:
   
   # mysql -u user -D science -p
   mysql> create table t(n integer);
Discussion

- Terminology: You deployed a new workload in a new namespace in a project on the development cluster. It has one pod running one container based on the stock MySQL image.

- Good stock images make life easy, but be prepared to
  - Read the READMEs for how to set variables
  - Look inside with `docker exec -it image /bin/bash`

- Shell access is easy; no ssh daemon required.
Discussion

Capabilities are root powers; Spin allows them selectively.
Later, we’ll discuss how capabilities are limited even further when using global file systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHOWN</td>
<td>Change the owner of files and directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC_OVERRIDE</td>
<td>Override file permissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOWNER</td>
<td>Override owner permissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET_BIND_SERVICE</td>
<td>Open network ports numbered &lt; 1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETGID</td>
<td>Change the group of a running process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETUID</td>
<td>Change the user of a running process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2: Add a Secret
Exercise 2: Add a Secret

• The password seems a little too exposed. Is there a better way to handle things I want to keep secret?
• How can I see what’s happening with my service? How can I see logs?
• What happens when I change a workload? Are there any gotchas I should watch out for?
Watch an Example

- Create a secret
- Use a secret
- Look at the logs
- See what happened to the previously created table
Create and use a secret
Look at the logs; data is ephemeral
Try It Yourself!

1. Select Resources > Secrets and click Add Secrets.
   Select: Available to a single namespace
   Select the namespace in the drop down

2. Set Values
   Name: db-password
   Key: password
   Value: <make-something-up>

3. Click Save

   Create the secret

1. Click on Resources > Workloads, open the (⋮) menu to the right of your workload, and select Edit.

2. Expand Volumes; click Add Volumes; select Use a Secret.

3. From the Secret drop-down, choose db-password.

4. Check Select Specific Keys; from the Key drop-down, choose password. Under Path, enter password.

5. Set Mount Point to /secrets.

6. Click Save.

   Attach the secret

5. Use Exec Shell to look at the results

   # cat /secrets/password

6. Click Edit, expand Environment Variables, and replace MYSQL_PASSWORD: pw with MYSQL_PASSWORD_FILE: /secrets/password

7. Click Save

   Use the secret

8. Click on the database Pod, open the (⋮) menu, and select View Logs for the running Pod.

9. Use Exec Shell again and use the new password to connect to MySQL

   # mysql -u user -D science -p

Test the secret

10. Notice: starting a new pod re-initied the database!

   mysql> show tables;

   App Workload
Discussion

- Secrets are a good way to manage and protect passwords, tokens, etc.
- Secrets can be scoped to a project or a namespace
- View Logs can help you understand and monitor your deployments
- Containers are ephemeral unless you use other storage methods (next)
Exercise 3: Add NFS Storage
Exercise 3: Add NFS Storage

Remember, Docker containers are ephemeral. Your changes go away when a new container is started. Persistent storage can allow you to make changes stick.

NFS Storage in Spin is

- High performance
- High availability (same as Spin itself)
- Mountable into >1 workload (even across namespaces)
- Mounted only on Spin (not other NERSC systems)

Another option: NERSC Global Filesystems (coming up)
Watch an Example: Add NFS Storage

In this video example, you will learn how to set up a Volume Claim so that updates to your database are saved.
**Try It Yourself!**

### Set up the NFS Volume

1. In your project, open the workload for which you want to add storage.
2. Open the (⋮) menu and click Edit.
3. Open the Volumes accordion.
4. Click Add Volume and select “Add a new persistent volume (claim)”.
5. Fill in a name for the volume. Under Storage Class, select “nfs-client”. Set the Capacity to 1 GiB. Click Define.
6. Fill in the mount point where it should appear in the container, /var/lib/mysql.
7. Leave Sub Path in Volume blank.
8. Click Save at the bottom of the page.

### Test changes to the database

1. Open the (⋮) menu, select **Execute Shell**, and create a table like you did before:

   ```
   # mysql -u user -D science -p
   mysql> create table t(n integer);
   ```

2. “Edit” the container: open the (⋮) menu and select Redeploy (or select Edit, then Save, which has the same effect).

3. Run **Execute Shell** again and do a “show tables;” to see that your changes persist:

   ```
   # mysql -u user -D science -p
   mysql> show tables;
   ```
Discussion

• NFS Storage enables data to persist across container instances.
• They allow persistent, performant, read-write storage.
• They are not mounted elsewhere, so you may need to set up a utility container for backups, permission changes.
• They are best used when the data are not needed across NERSC systems.
Exercise 4: Add a Web Front-end and CFS
Exercise 4: Add a Web Front-end and CFS

• Most use cases for Spin are apps that expose data on CFS or functionality at NERSC over the web.

• We’ve created one in a Docker image that uses:
  o Flask to handle HTTP requests, routing, responses
    • Pretty simple galaxy cluster gallery app
  o Config map for setting some environment variable
  o Database for content and metadata
    • Stored on NFS
  o Image files for web front-end to serve up
    • Stored on CFS
Watch an Example
1. **Resources > Config** then **click** “Add Config Map” to see the “Add Config Map” console, then **set**:
   - Name: <your config map>
   - Namespace: <your namespace>

2. **Set** “Config Map Values” key/value pair:
   - `banner_message = <something hilarious>`

3. **Click** “Save” button

   **Config Map**

---

1. **Resources > Workloads** then **click** “Deploy” to see “Deploy Workload” console, at top **set**:
   - Name: <your namespace>
   - Docker Image: registry.nersc.gov/spinup/galaxies

2. **Expand** “Environment Variables” panel to configure 2 variables:
   - **Click** “Add Variable” and **set**:
     - `MYSQL_PASSWORD_FILE = /secrets/password`
   - **Click** “Add From Source,” and **set**:
     - Type: Config Map
     - Source: <your config map>
     - Key: `banner_message`
     - Prefix or Alias: BANNER_MESSAGE

3. **Expand** “Volumes” panel to configure 2 volumes:
   - **Open** “Add Volume” dropdown
   - **Select** “Bind-mount a directory from the node” and **set**:
     - Path on the Node: `/global/cfs/cdirs/mpccc/rthomas/spin-demo/static`
     - The Path on the Node must be: An existing directory
     - Mount Point: `/srv/static`
     - Read-Only: [✔]
   - **Open** “Add Volume” dropdown to add a new volume
   - **Select** “Use a secret,” **set**:
     - Secret: `db-password`
     - Key: `password`
     - Path: `password`
     - Mount Point: `/secrets`
     - Read-Only: [✔]

4. **Click** “Show advanced options” to see more panels,
   - **expand** “Command” panel, **set**
     - User ID: <user ID>
     - Filesystem Group: <group ID>

5. **Expand** “Security & Host Config” panel and **set**:
   - Drop Capabilities: ALL

6. **Click** “Launch” button

---

Use **id** on Cori to find these values.
Discussion: App

• Where did the image come from?
  o Built image locally
  o [https://github.com/NERSC/spin-docker-compose-example](https://github.com/NERSC/spin-docker-compose-example)
    • Contains the app.py code, Dockerfile, entrypoint, etc.
    • Image data included too though this is for demonstration only
  o Push to registry.nersc.gov/<project>/<image-name>:<tag>

• How was the database initialized?
  o “Before first request” Flask decorator:
    • Connect to the database
    • Try to create the data table and fill with data
    • Not a robust error check here, it’s a demo
    • Do this because the app container might restart
Discussion: Global File Systems

• Using global file systems such as CFS triggers stricter security!
  • Set User ID to yourself or a collab user;
  • Set Filesystem Group to one you belong to
    Otherwise, projects’ files could be exposed
  • Only one capability allowed: NET_BIND_SERVICE
    Otherwise, file system permissions could be bypassed

• Set $o+x$ permissions from file system root to mount point

• Best practices
  • use read-only access unless you specifically need read/write
  • mount as deep into the path as possible
  • use collab users
  • use setgid (chmod g+s) and a group-friendly umask (eg, 007)
## Discussion: Storage Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storage Type</th>
<th>Persistent</th>
<th>On HPC</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Best Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global File Systems (Homes, CFS)</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>O(quota)</td>
<td>sequential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NFS</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>O(10GB)+</td>
<td>random</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CVMFS (read-only)</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>CERN software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always mount at root!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>in-container</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O(1GB)</td>
<td>temporary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Discussion: Storage Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storage Need</th>
<th>Best Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data produced by compute jobs and used by science gateway</td>
<td>Global file system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static web content or config files that require occasional updates</td>
<td>Global file system*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web service access logs to analyze and save for record-keeping</td>
<td>Global file system*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database tablespace or key-value backing store files</td>
<td>NFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static application code and web style sheets</td>
<td>in-container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, ephemeral application cache files</td>
<td>in-container</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*What other examples? What are some exceptions?*
Exercise 5: Networking & Ingress
Exercise 5: Networking (Internal Overlay)

Containers **inside cluster** communicate over an **overlay network**

- Internal IP range: 10.42.0.0-10.42.255.255
  - Addresses are assigned randomly to your application
- Internal DNS & service discovery handled by CoreDNS
  - The **app** container already knows about the **db**:
    
    \[
    \text{db.<namespace>.svc.cluster.local}
    \]
    
    - Network policies ensures network access only within your project
- Performance between containers: 1-5 Gbps
- Takeaway: Once you get used to it, it just works
Exercise 5: Networking (External & DNS)

Great! My web app is running. But how do I access it?

- **Ingress**: Enables external access to a web app
  - Maps a Spin IP address (public) to your application
  - HTTP/HTTPS-only (Ports 80 & 443)

- **DNS**: Maps a hostname to the public IP
  - Hostname will stay the same and will always point to a working IP address
    - Spin has multiple public IPs. IP of your ingress will sometimes change—don't rely on it!
  - Must have one host which follows hostname convention:
    - `<name>\.development.svc.spin.nersc.org`
      - Notice: nersc.org, NOT nersc.gov!
  - Friendly hostnames like www.cosmosgallery.org covered in an upcoming slide

- Access for Non-HTTP/HTTPS services is coming in the future
Exercise 5: How an Ingress Works

- Terminology: An *ingress* exposes the application to a public network, & works with **DNS** to direct traffic to your application
  - Ingress is built on Nginx

- External DNS record is requested when the ingress created, Removed when ingress is deleted

- Behind the scenes (For those familiar with Kubernetes already)
  - Rancher automatically creates a Kubernetes **service** to connect the ingress & workload, but this is not shown within the UI
Watch an Example: Add an Ingress
Try It Yourself!

1. Start in **Resources > Workload**
2. Click **Load Balancing**, then **Add Ingress**
3. **Set these values**
   - **Name**: `lb`
   - **Namespace**: `<Namespace from previous exercise>`
4. Click **Specify Hostname to use** and add `lb.<namespace>.development.svc.spin.nersc.org`
5. Scroll down to **Target Backend** (The **Workload** type is selected by default) & add these values
   - **Path**: Leave blank
   - **Target**: `app`
   - **Port**: `5000`
6. Click **Save**

You are back at the **Load Balancing** screen

1. Wait for **State** to change from **Initializing** to **Ready**
2. Wait for DNS to propagate to the LBL/NERSC and other DNS servers (**Usually 1-5 minutes**)  
3. Access your app at: [http://lb.<namespace>.development.svc.spin.nersc.org](http://lb.<namespace>.development.svc.spin.nersc.org)
Exercise 5: Add a Friendly Hostname

- Example: **www.cosmosgallery.org**

1. Request a DNS CNAME record in this format from your DNS provider:
   ```
   <friendly name> CNAME
   <ingress name>.<namespace>.<development or production>.svc.spin.nersc.org.
   ```
   For example,
   ```
   ```
   This will typically take a day or more.

2. Configure Ingress to accept traffic destined for that hostname:
   a. In your Ingress -> Add Rule
   b. Add the friendly hostname as a second "rule"
      - For HTTPS, the hostname **must** match name in certificate
Watch an Example: Add a Friendly Hostname
Watch an Example: Add a TLS Certificate
Try It Yourself!

1. Get a CNAME entry from your DNS provider that points at your ingress. For instance:
   
   `<friendly name> CNAME
   lb.<namespace>.<cluster>.svc.spin.nersc.org`

2. When it is ready (hours or days later), navigate to **Resources > Workload** in Rancher.

3. Click **Load Balancing**, then the ⋱ icon next to your ingress, and select **Edit** from the dropdown.

4. Click **Add Rule**.

5. Select **Specify a Hostname to Use** and enter the CNAME. Do not alter the existing rule.

6. Select the same **Target** workload and **Port** as in the existing ingress rule, then click **Save**.

---

1. Get a TLS/SSL certificate from your provider. There are many tutorials on how to do this.

2. Navigate to **Resources > Secrets**, click the **Certificates** tab, then click **Add Certificate**.

3. Enter a meaningful **Name** and select a **Scope**. We don’t recommend selecting all namespaces.

4. Upload your **Private Key** and **CA Certificate** using “Read from File” buttons and click **Save**.

5. Navigate to **Resources > Workloads** and then the **Load Balancing** tab.

6. **Edit** the ingress, open the **SSL/TLS Certificates** accordion, select the certificate from the list, and **Save**.
Discussion: DNS Gotchas

● Wait 2-3 minutes for DNS name to get pushed to the NERSC+LBL DNS servers and propagated to the internet
● Reusing a hostname? Watch out for DNS caching on your Mac and in Chrome (and in your workplace network)!
Discussion: HTTPS and Certificate Gotchas

Many certificates contain a certificate chain:

• A certificate for your hostname
• Certificates for the Certificate Authority used to sign your certificate (InCommon, Go Daddy, etc)

The certificate for your hostname must be listed first in the file. The key will be checked against the first certificate only.

• This type of failure is not obvious
  o Kubernetes will serve a "Kubernetes Default" certificate if the hostname does not match.
• If your certificate doesn't need a chain, you're good!
Discussion: Non-HTTP Services (DBs, etc)

- Non-HTTP services not supported on Spin yet
  - Kubernetes community still trying determine best solution
  - Many half-solutions, alpha-, beta- software
  - This will improve as Kubernetes matures

- Solutions coming soon to Spin:
  - **Load Balancer (Not Ingress):** direct traffic from NERSC hosts to your application in the Spin cluster. For example:
    
    `db.<namespace>.development.svc.spin.nersc.org:32767 -> namespace/db:3306`
  - Security is important here!
Viewing Logs and Performance Data
## Viewing Logs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Type</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Best Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Container</strong></td>
<td>All stdout and stderr from container processes</td>
<td><strong>Workload page</strong>: expand <strong>Pods</strong>, select <strong>View Logs</strong> under (⋮) menu next to pod.</td>
<td>Application problem, but container runs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pod page #1</strong>: select <strong>View Logs</strong> under (⋮) menu in top right</td>
<td>Container produces error at startup, exits, and restarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pod page #2</strong>: expand <strong>Containers</strong>, select <strong>View Logs</strong> under (⋮) menu next to container</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pod Events, Pod Status</strong></td>
<td>Scheduler activity (start, stop, scale)</td>
<td><strong>Workload page</strong>: expand <strong>Events</strong></td>
<td>Workload will not start or scale at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pod page</strong>: expand <strong>Events</strong> and/or <strong>Status</strong></td>
<td>Container restarts continuously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Performance Analytics

Rancher provides live Grafana plots of Kubernetes Resource Metrics:

- CPU Utilization
- Memory Utilization
- Network packets and throughput
- Disk throughput

Where:

- **Workload page:** expand **Workload Metrics**
- **Pod page:** expand **Pod Metrics**
Building Your Own Microservices App
Microservices

Services (Workloads/Pods)
• Valuable actions that fulfill a demand
• One or more containers

Microservice Architecture
• How services are combined

Service Principles
• Modular and loosely coupled
• Composable
• Platform and language independent
• Self-describing
Starting Your Microservice Design

Why should you think about your app in terms of microservices?

What are some examples of microservice components?

What does Spin take care of or make easy for you?

*Draw a microservices picture of your use case!*

How does your app get on the web?

What conventions do we recommend?
Categories of Microservices

Web Front-end
  Web App • Authentication • Access Control

Application Logic
  REST API • Workflow Engine

Metadata, Application State, or Science Data
  SQL • NoSQL • XML

File Storage for Science Data
  Ephemeral or Persistent • Open or Closed

What are some others?
Real-World Example: jupyter-test

PostgreSQL database

NFS (database tables)

JupyterHub web front-end

NFS (certs)

Notebook Node API server

Global File System

Reverse Proxy

Ingress

SSH Service API server

Persistent, not exposed to users or other systems.

(Not the sqlite default for app state.)

Persistent and exposed to users and other systems.
Recall: Container Development Workflow

**Build**
images on your laptop with your custom software, and when they run reliably, ...

**Ship**
them to a registry for version control and safekeeping
- DockerHub: share with the public
- NERSC: keep private to your project

**Run**
your workloads
“Classic” Development Model

1. Build your app on your laptop like in the big picture.
2. Run and test containers locally.
3. Use mock APIs or mock volume mounts with a subset of data on your laptop.
4. For the brave: mount larger data sets over sshfs, but…
“Classic” Development Model

Pros:

● Testing on your laptop is a tight loop.
● No deployment to Spin until things are working reliably.

Cons:

● Pushing big images with small bandwidth is slow.
● Complex apps can be difficult to build in a simple local setup.
“On Ramp” Development Model

(This applies mostly to web front-ends.)

1. Docker image houses your application dependencies and runs with your UID and GID.
2. Deploy “app.py” code to some path on CFS with appropriate permissions.
3. Mount app.py’s directory and run it with “reload on source change” turned on.
4. Now you can hack in traditional fashion. (Eventually move “app.py” into container.)
“On Ramp” Development Model

Pros:
● Less pushing images from your laptop.
● No setting up of mocks APIs or mounts/sshfs.

Cons:
● You depend on a “data” filesystem for hosting code.
● Tendency to build up technical debt especially as new deps arise.
“DevOps” Model is Ideal

1. Starts out like classic model.
2. Leverage continuous integration to automate image build, test, and push to registry.
3. Trigger re-deployment on successful image push and test.
4. Not all features available yet.
“DevOps” Model is Ideal

**Pros:**
- Most efficient and reliable.
- Promotes inner peace.
- Keep computers busy; delay the singularity. (ahem)

**Cons:**
- Requires setup and commitment from team.
- Not all the tools available (yet) in Spin.
Encouragements and Admonishments

We most extremely strongly admonish you not to use docker commit. It enables changes that go untracked and are not easily reproduced. Changes to your Dockerfile should be under source control. It should feel wrong to you.

Iterating a lot on an image build?
To force rebuilds from a point just insert \texttt{RUN env} or \texttt{RUN pwd} to force the build from that point (c.f. multi-stage builds).

Want to start all over with a clean slate?
Use the --no-cache option in your docker build.

Need to clean out containers and images?
\texttt{docker rm -f $(docker ps -aq)}
\texttt{docker rmi -f $(docker images -q)}
docker container prune
docker image prune
docker system prune
Wrap-Up
High-Level Spin Architecture

Yours to manage

NERSC handles the rest!
Roles and Responsibilities

You bring...

- Your own microservice design
- Your own services based in Docker images
- Lifecycle management
  - maintain at least one owner for every application
  - track Docker build files with git
  - minimize image customizations
- Security management
  - produce logs to stdout / stderr
  - use trustworthy public images; keep custom images updated
    - NERSC will scan images and network ports
Roles and Responsibilities

NERSC brings...

- **Stable infrastructure**
  - redundancy: 2x power, 2x network
  - dedicated storage
  - access to global file systems

- **Management practices for high uptime**
  - rolling upgrades
  - pre-scheduled quarterly maintenance

- **Support via the usual channels**
  - Spin team spans NERSC groups
  - NERSC staff are also Spin users!
Questions and Hack-a-thon Prep