CoreOS

Self driving infrastructure

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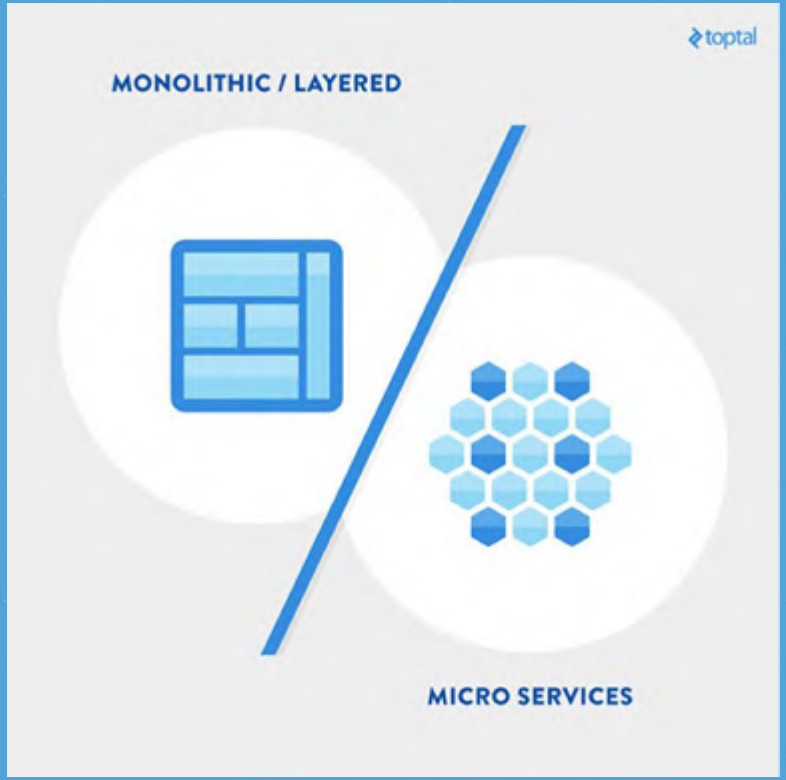
CoreOS

Topics

- Cluster management systems
- Today’s problems with operating cluster management systems
- A self-driving approach

Motivation: microservices

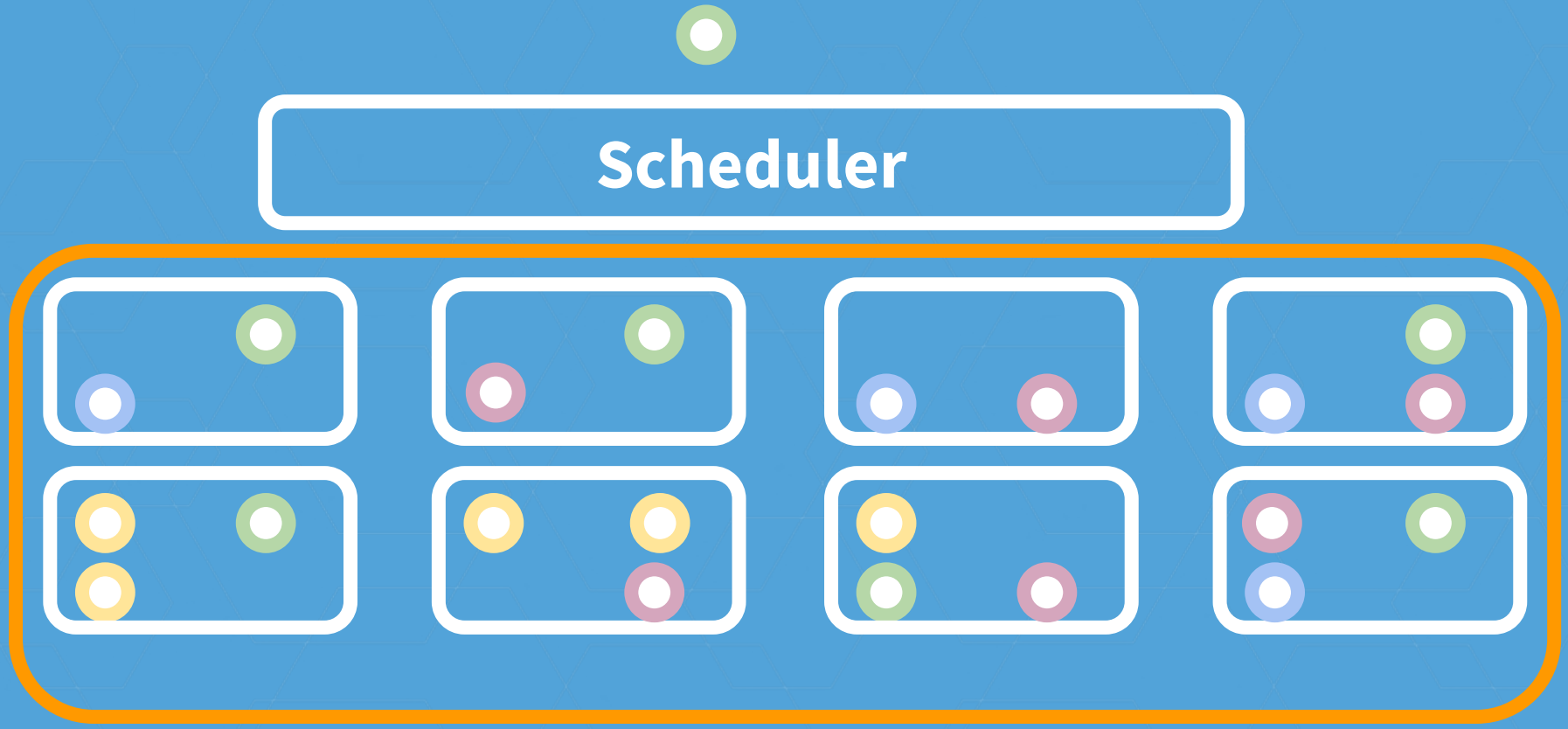
- Increased operational cost
  - a lot of components
  - dynamic dependencies
  - fast deployment iteration
- Solution: automation



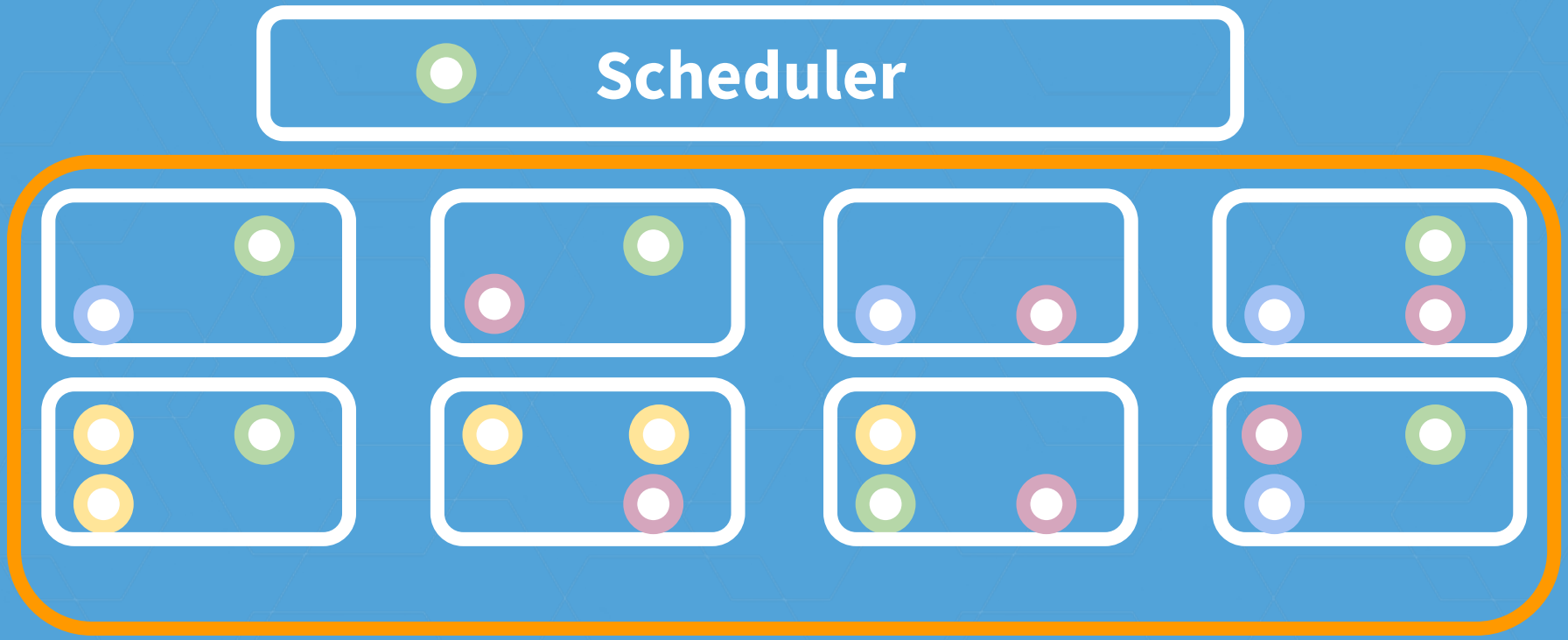
Cluster management system

- Automation
  - Scheduling
  - Deployment
  - Healing
  - Discovery/load balancing
  - Scaling

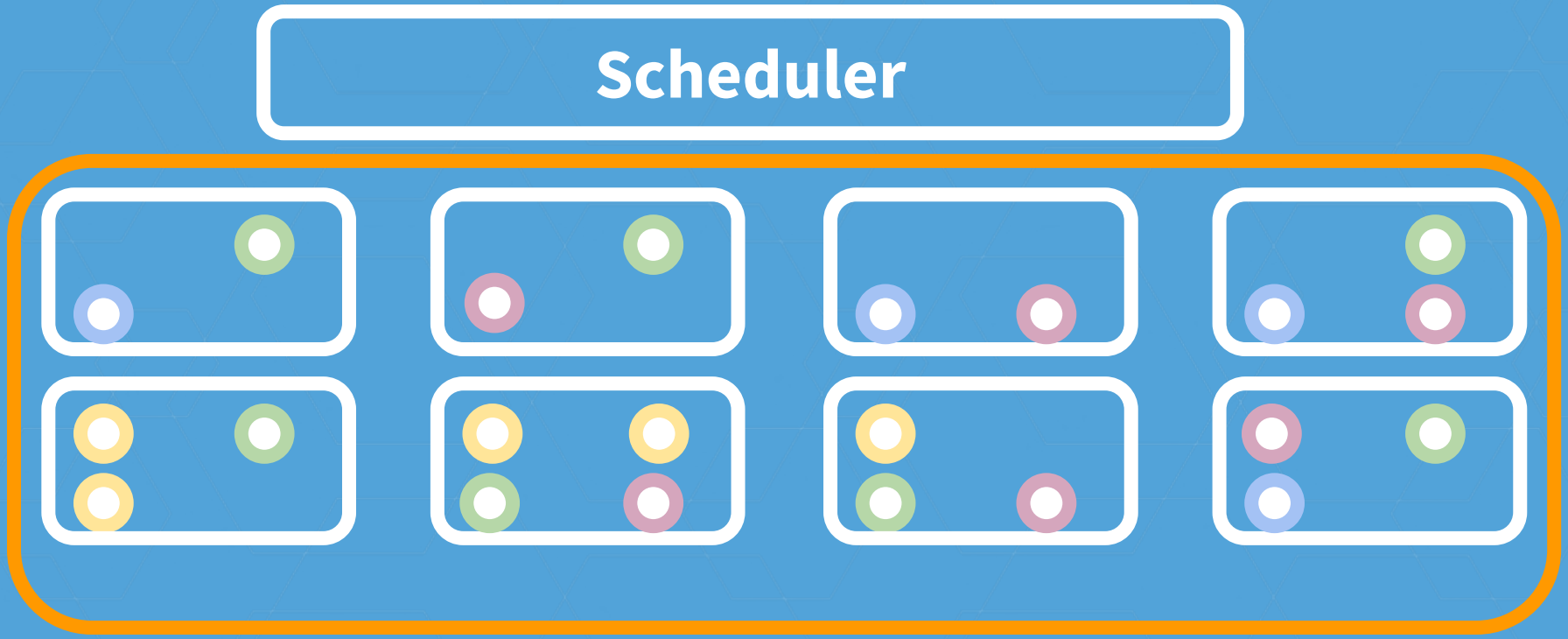
Scheduling



Scheduling

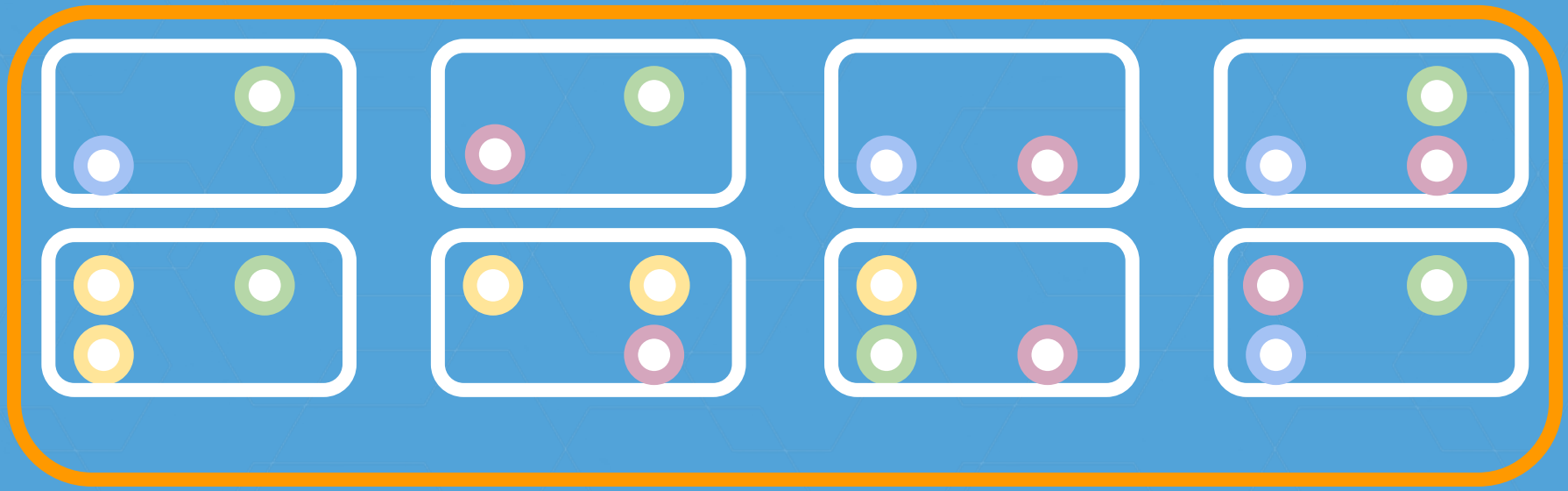


Scheduling



Discovery

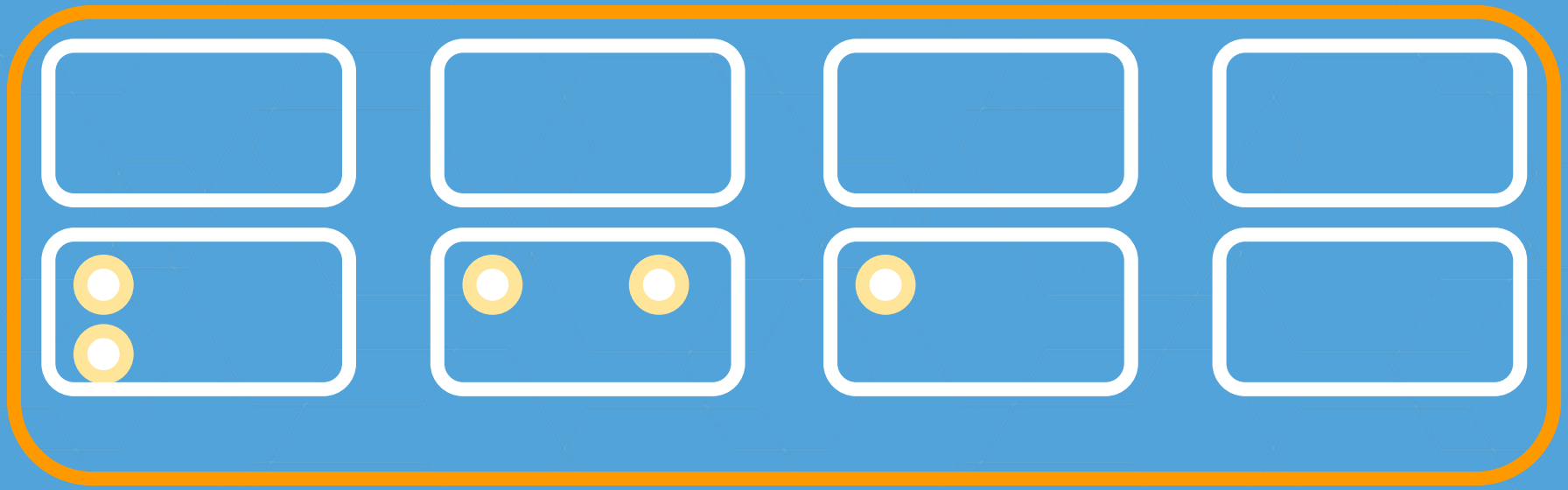
color=yellow



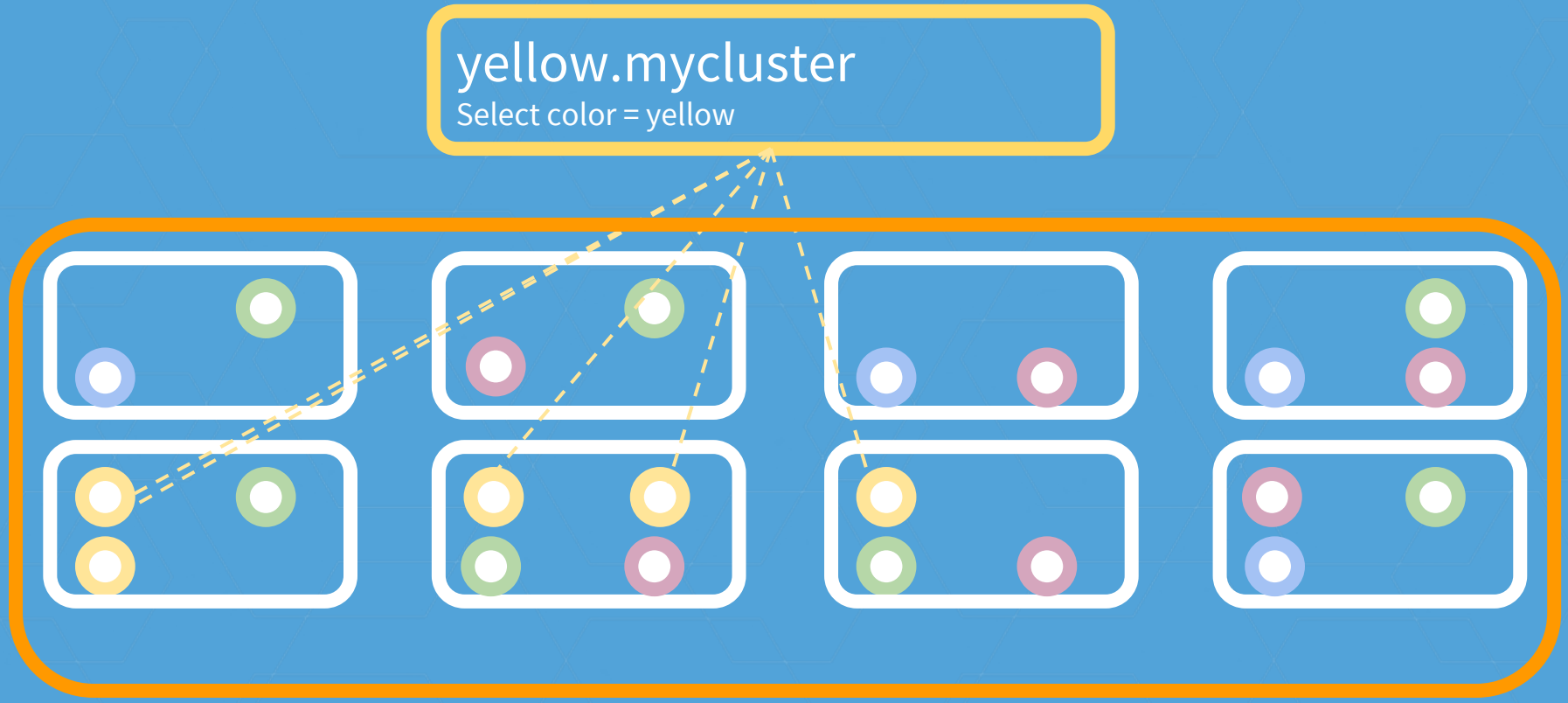
Discovery

color=yellow

Select color = yellow



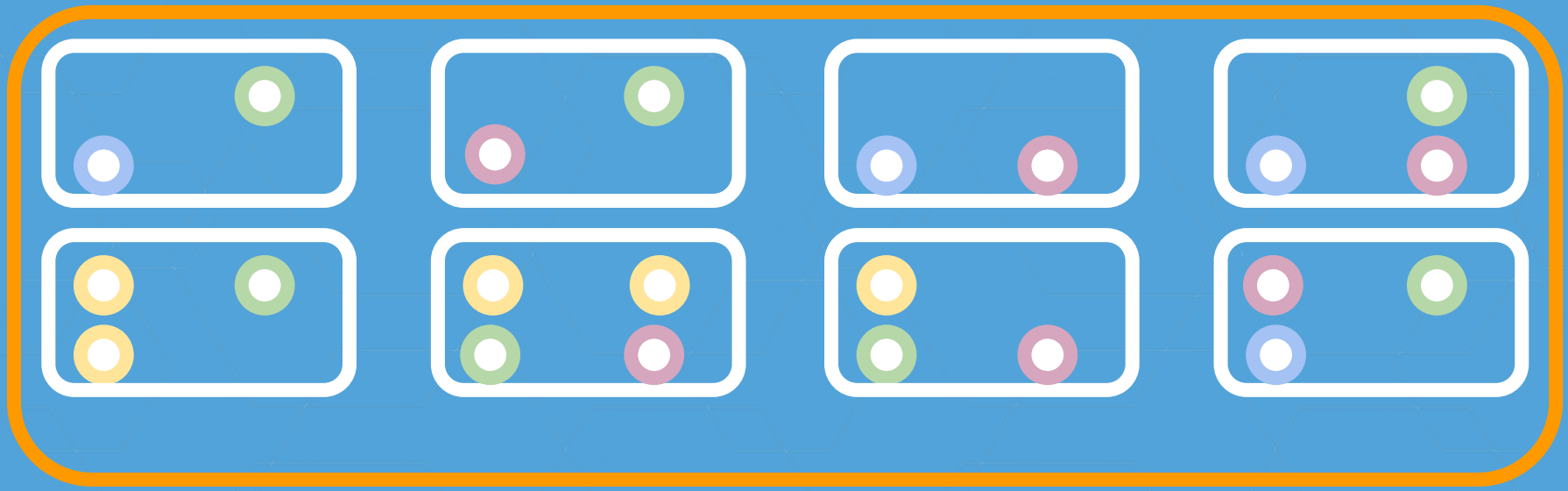
Load balancing



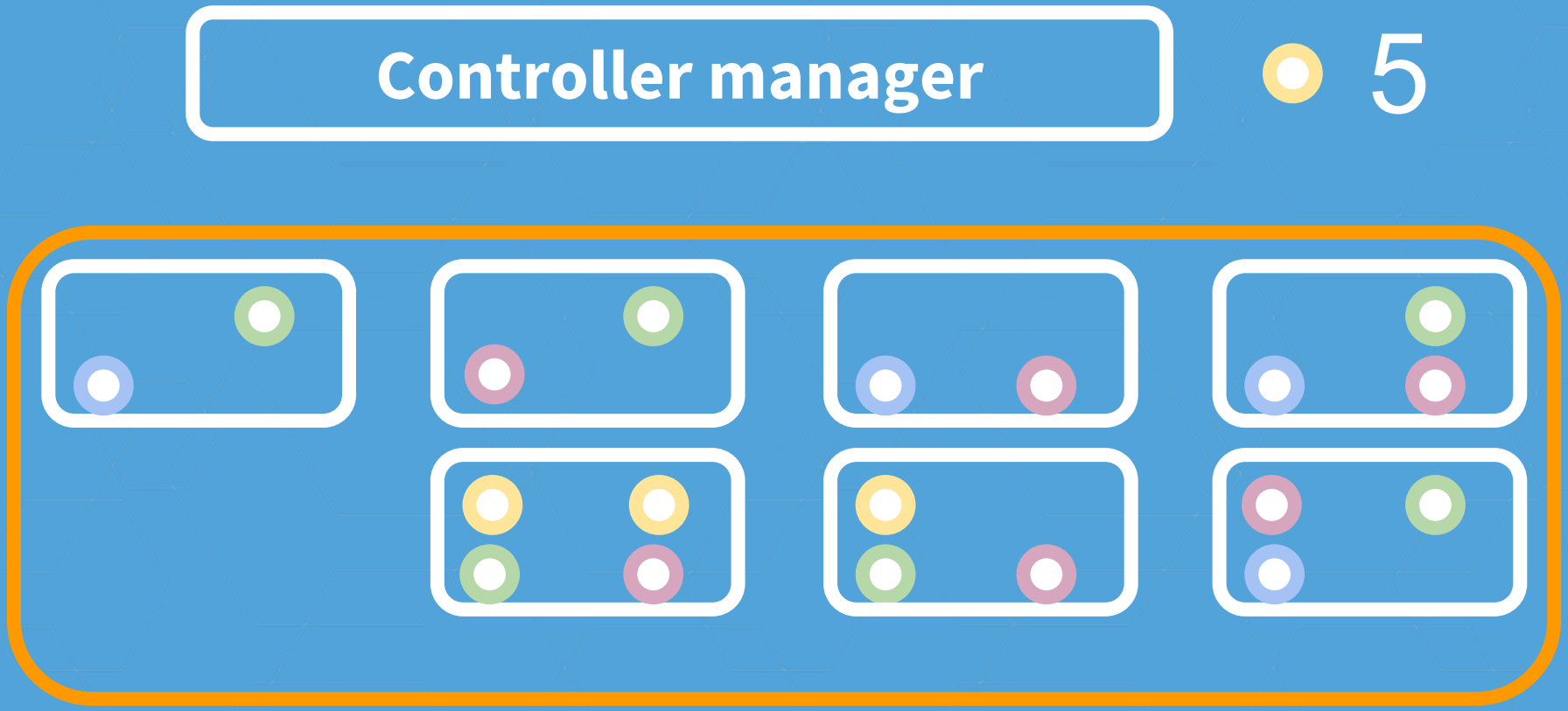
Healing

Controller manager

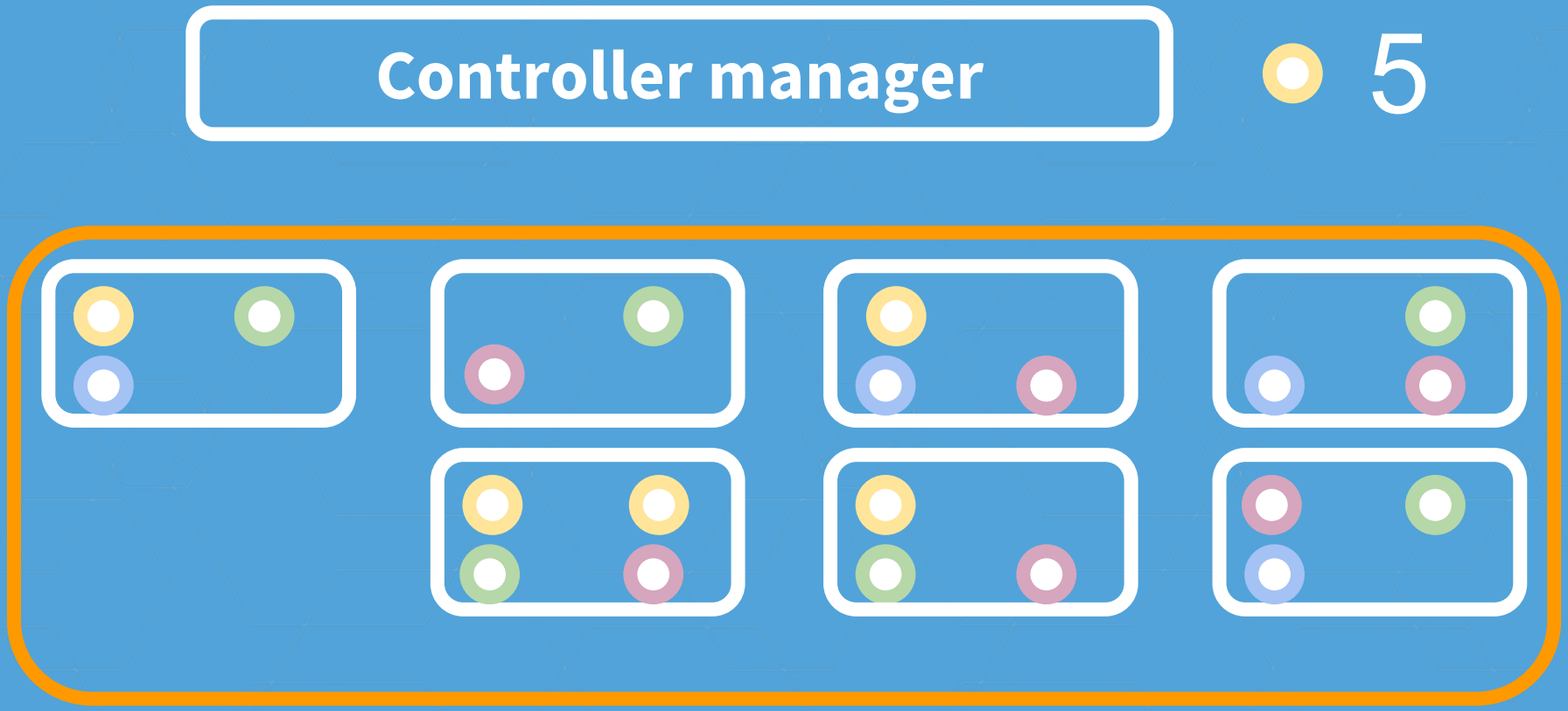
5



Healing



Healing



CoreOS

People love automation!

kubernetes


CoreOS
kubernetes
ebay
box
redhat.
LINUX
Baidu 百度
HUAWEI
Tencent 腾讯
網易 NETEASE
www.163.com

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I hate Kubernetes!

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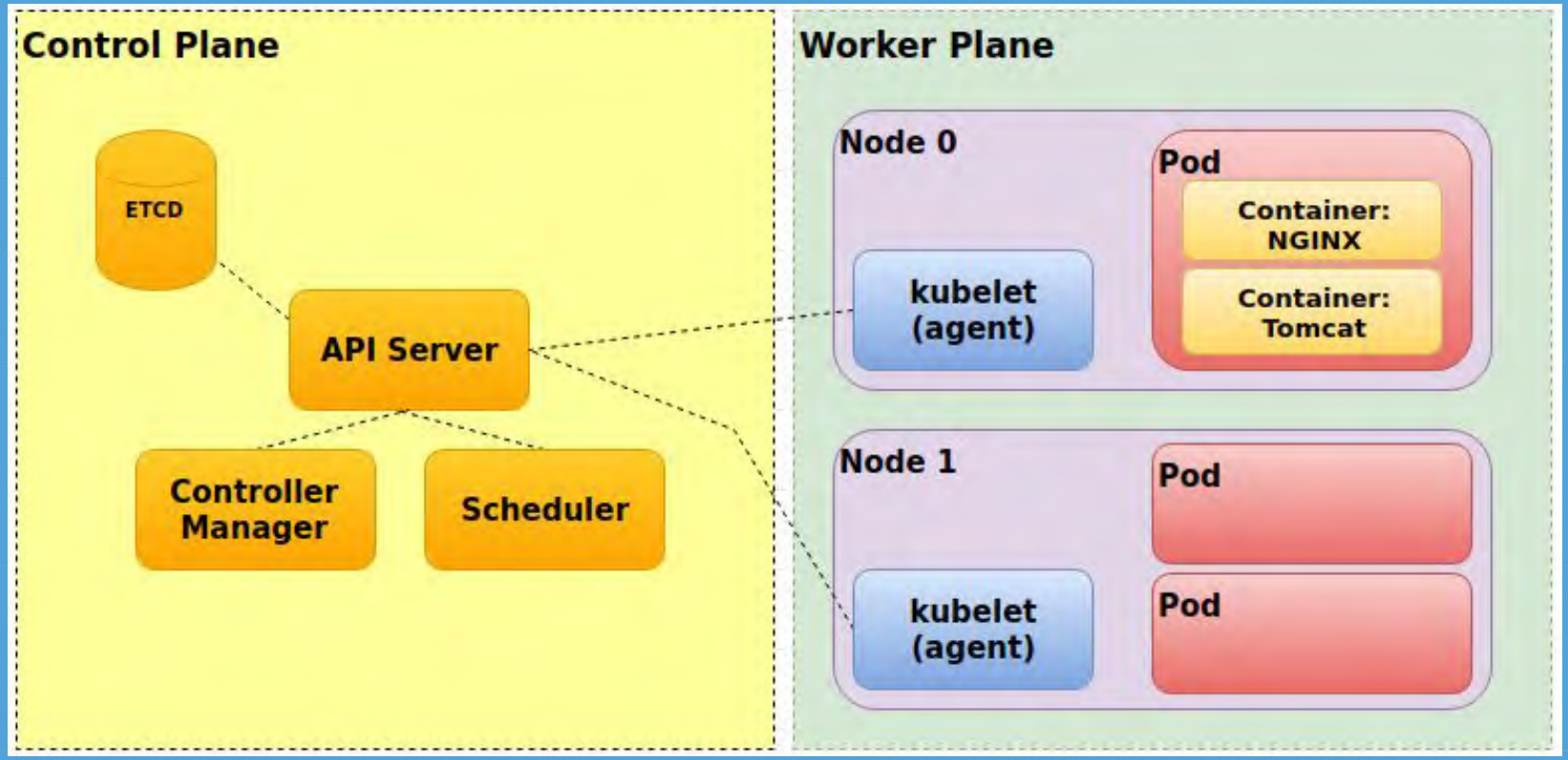
I hate to OPERATE Kubernetes!

Kubernetes Architecture



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Operating Kubernetes

- Installation
- Upgrade
- Healing
- Scaling
- Security
- Monitoring
- ...

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Installation

- SSH
- Install kubelet
  - $pkgmanager install kubelet
- Install container runtime
  - $pkgmanager install [docker|rkt]
- Start kubelet
  - Systemctl start kubelet

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Installation - master

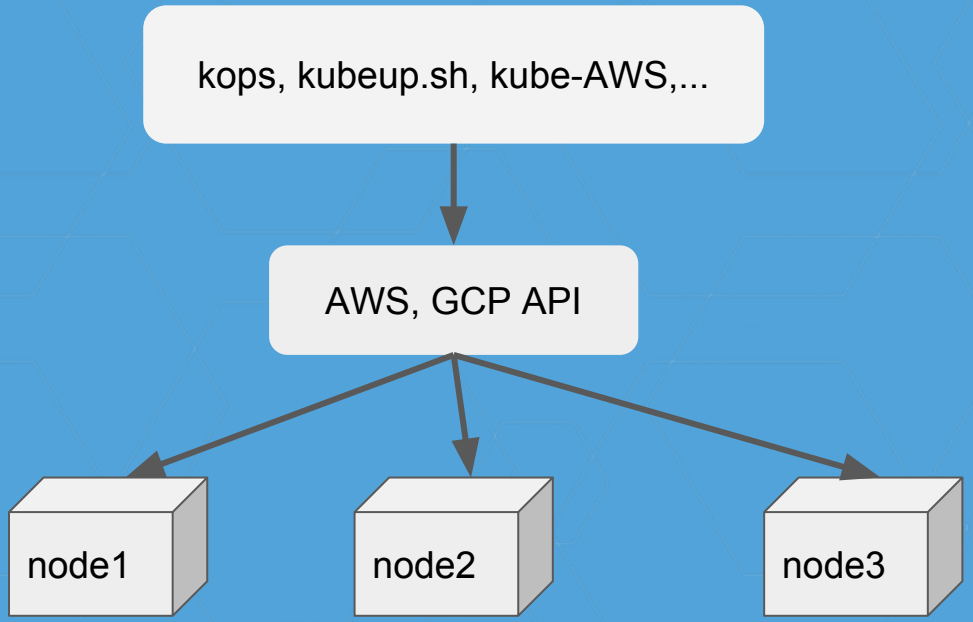
- SSH
- Install scheduler
- Install controller manager
- Install API server
- Config them correctly
- Start them

CoreOS

Installation - etcd

- SSH
- Install etcd
- Config them correctly
- Start them

Installation



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Upgrade

- SSH
- Upgrade container runtime
- Upgrade Kubelet

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Upgrade - master

- SSH
- Upgrade master components

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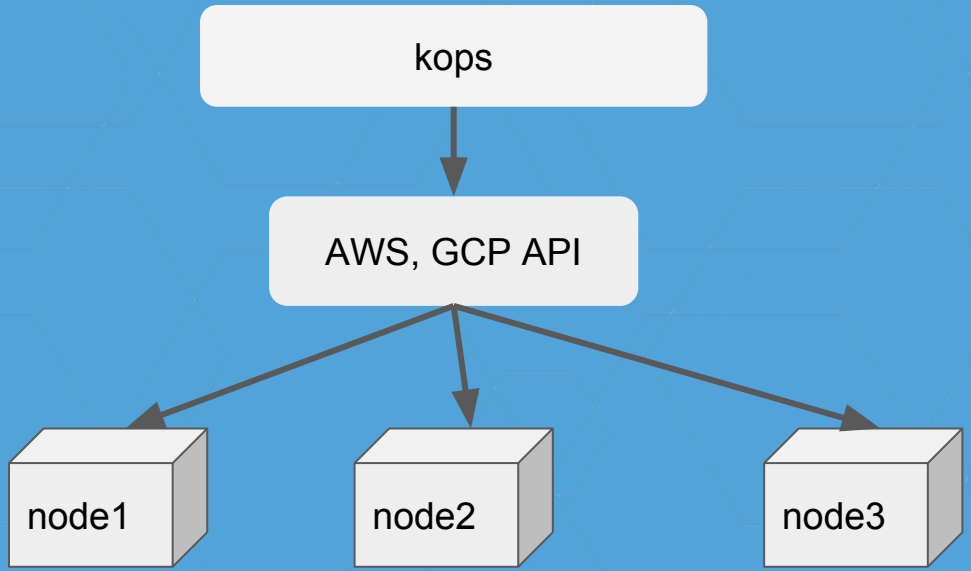
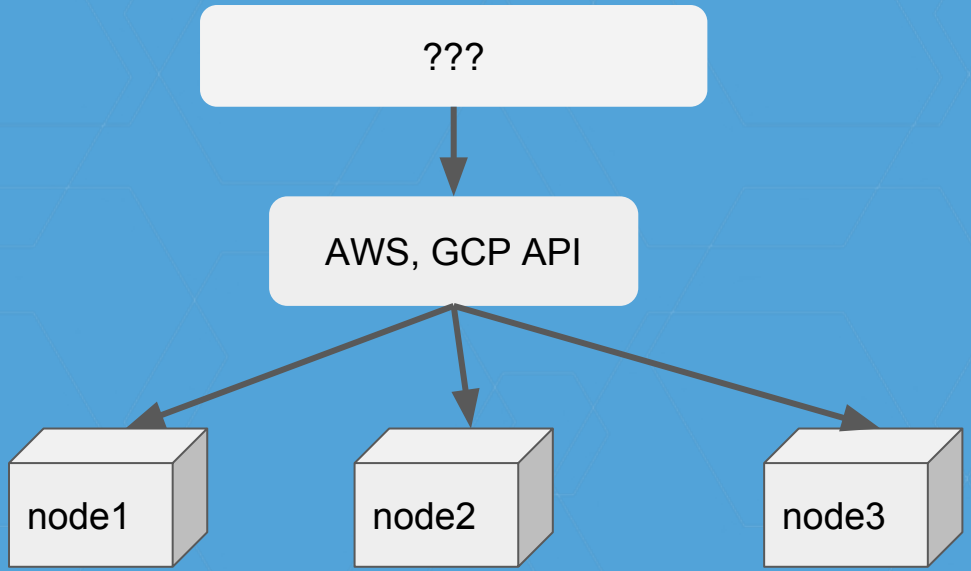
Upgrade - etcd

- SSH
- Upgrade etcd

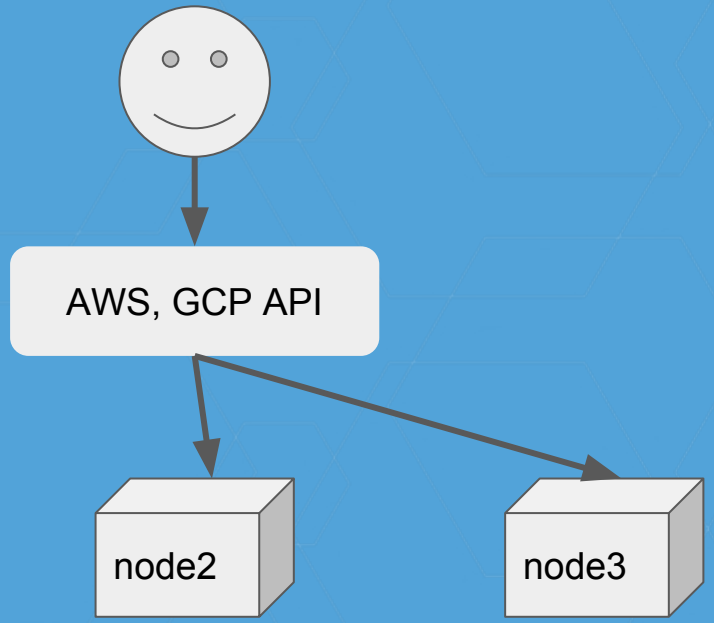
Upgrade



Rollback

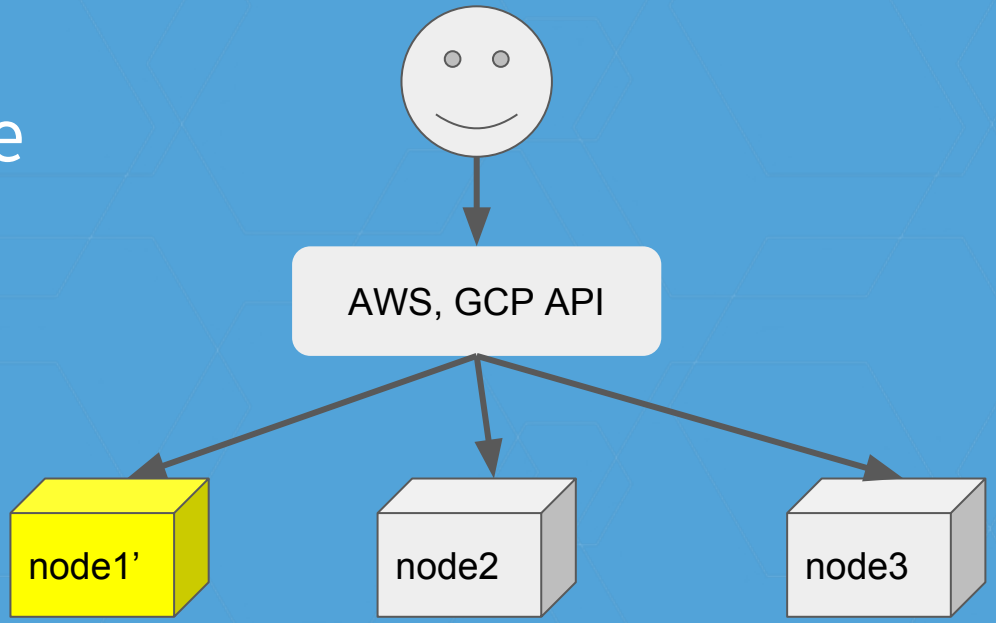


Healing



Healing

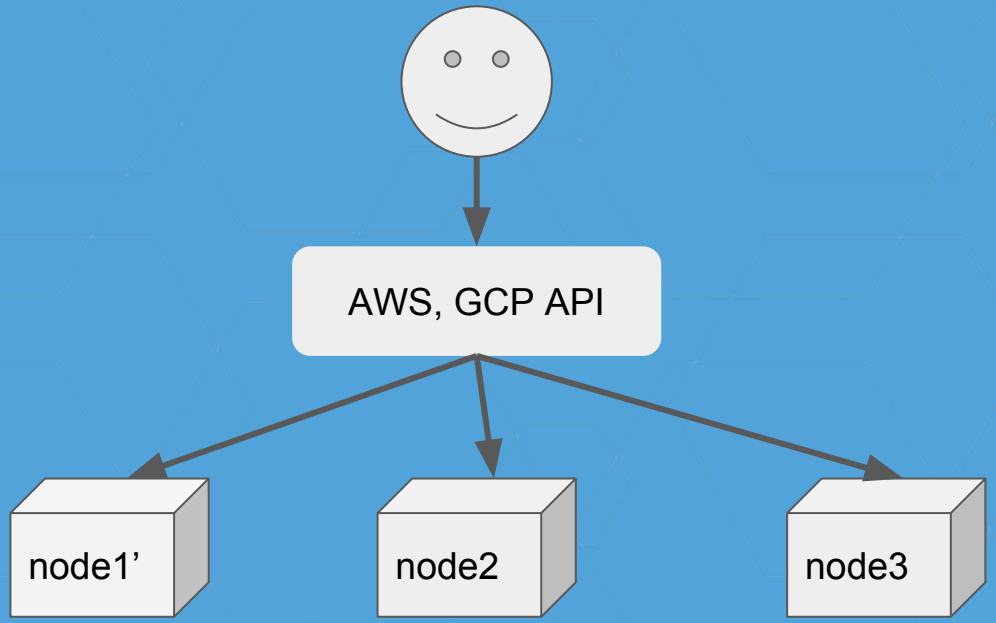
Create node



Healing

Install

Config



Problems

A lot of manual/semi-manual work
No standard way to approach all the problems

do it wrong, lose the cluster!

Self hosting

```
// gcc source code
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    compile_c(argv[1]);
}
```

gcc  gcc

Self hosting

```
// golang source code
package main
import "os"

func main() {
  compile_go(os.Args[1:])
}
```

go  go

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Self hosting

Self hosting

```
$ uname -s
minix
$ gcc linux.c
```

Self hosting

```
$ uname -s
minix
$ gcc linux.c
```

Self hosting

Self hosting

```
$ uname -s
linux
$ gcc linux.c
```

Self hosting

```
$ uname -s
linux
$ gcc linux.c
```

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Self-hosted Kubernetes?

CoreOS

What is self-hosted Kubernetes?

- Kubernetes manages own core components
- Core components deployed as native API objects

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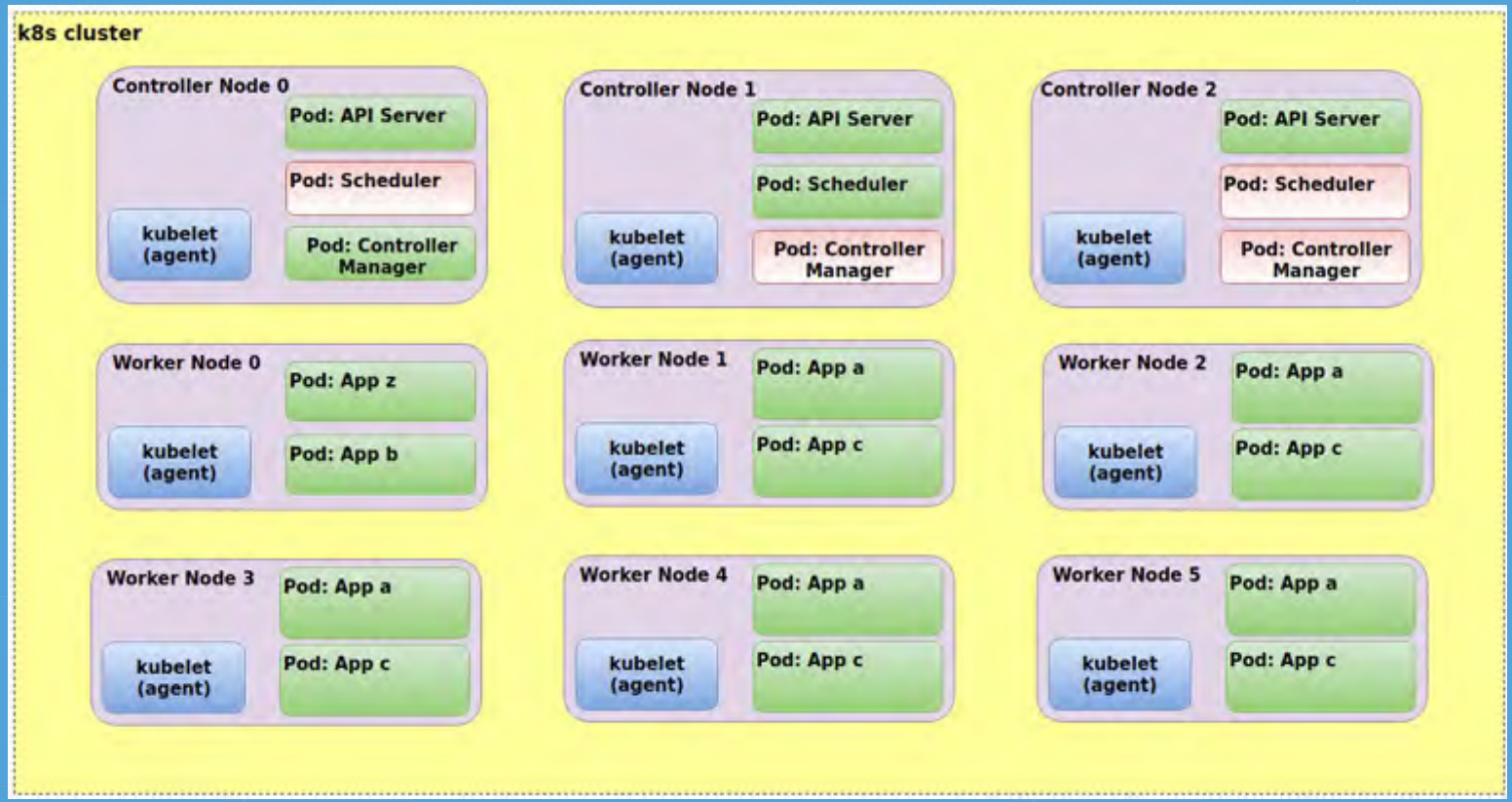
Self-hosted k8s Architecture



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Why Self-host Kubernetes?

- Operational expertise around app management in k8s extends to k8s itself
  - E.g. scaling
- Bootstrapping simplified
- Simply cluster life cycle management
  - E.g. updates
- Upstream improvements in Kubernetes directly translate to improvements in managing Kubernetes

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Simplify Node Bootstrap

On-host requirements become:

- Kubelet
- Container Runtime (docker, rkt, …)

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Any Distro Node Bootstrap

- Install kubelet
  - $pkgmanager install kubelet
- Install container runtime
  - $pkgmanager install [docker|rkt]
- Write kubeconfig
  - scp kubeconfig user@host:/etc/kubernetes/kubeconfig
- Start kubelet
  - Systemctl start kubelet

Simplify k8s lifecycle management

Manage your cluster with only kubectl

Upgrading a self-hosted Kubernetes cluster:

```
$ kubectl apply -f kube-apiserver.yaml
$ kubectl apply -f kube-scheduler.yaml
$ kubectl apply -f kube-controller-manager.yaml
$ kubectl apply -f kube-proxy.yaml
```

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Launching a self-hosted cluster

Need an initial control plane to bootstrap a self-hosted cluster

Bootkube:

- Acts as a temporary control plane long enough to be replaced by a self-hosted control plane.
- Run only on very first node, then not needed again.

github.com/kubernetes-incubator/bootkube

How Bootkube Works

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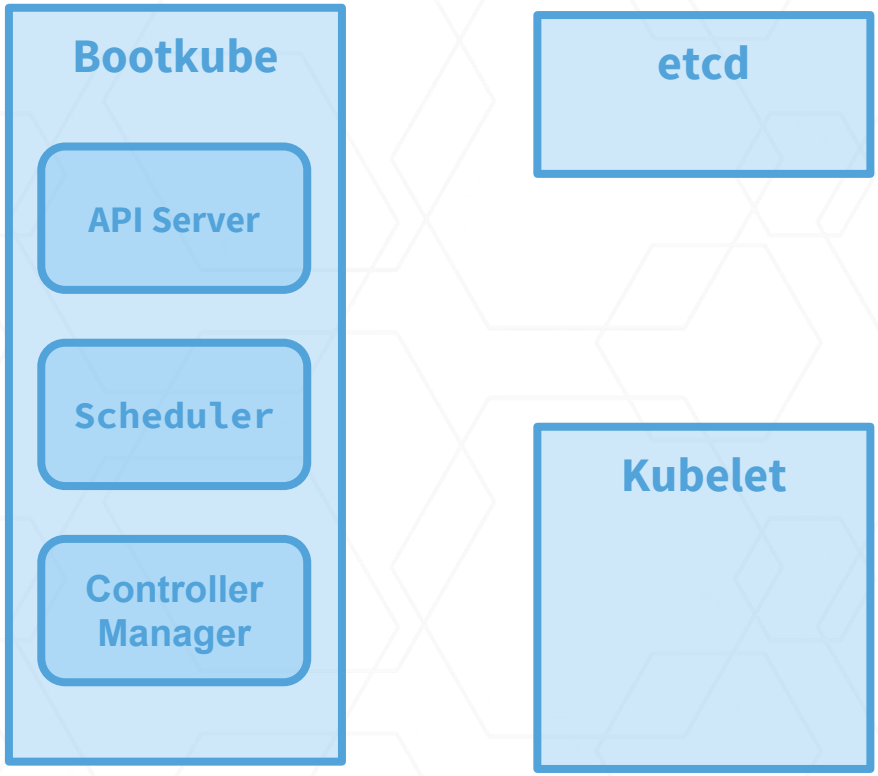
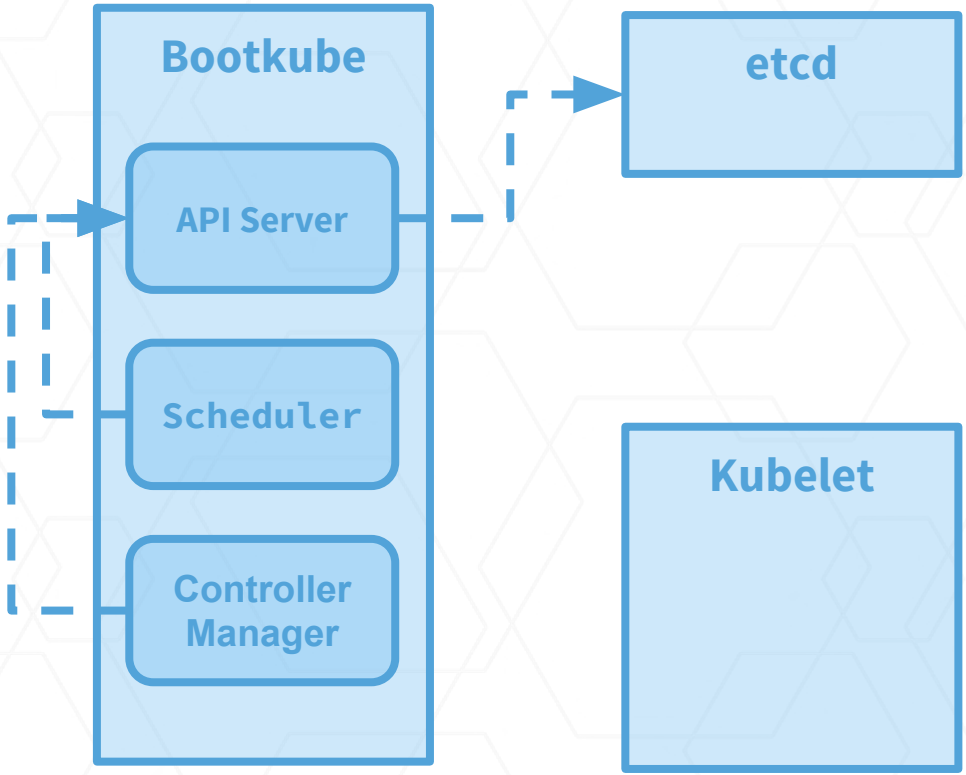

Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet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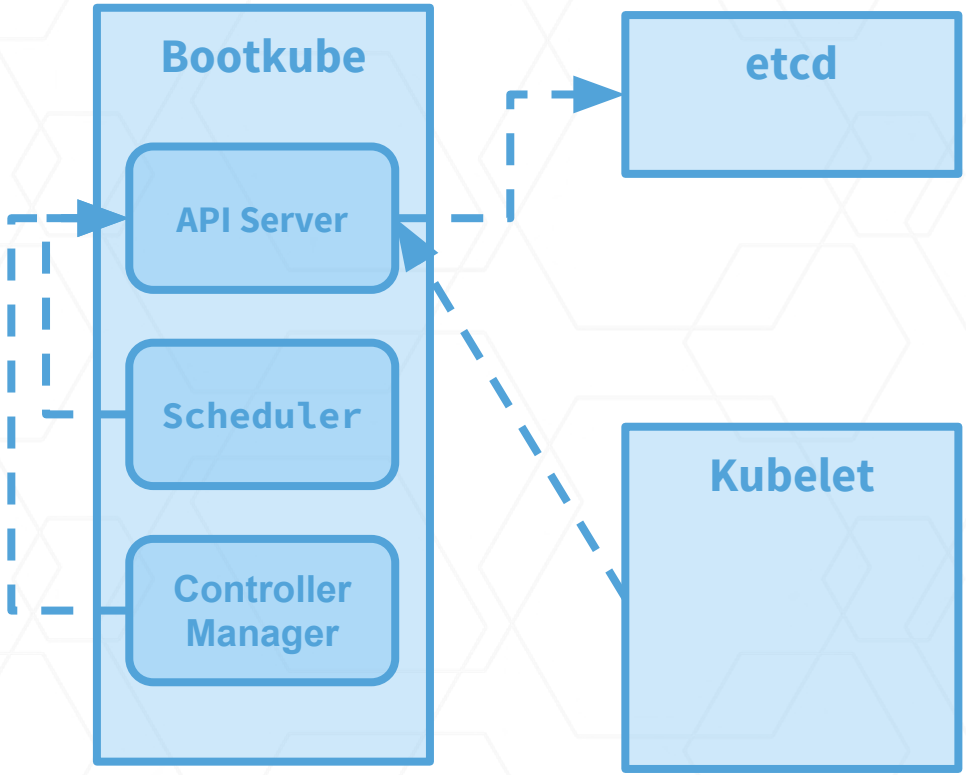
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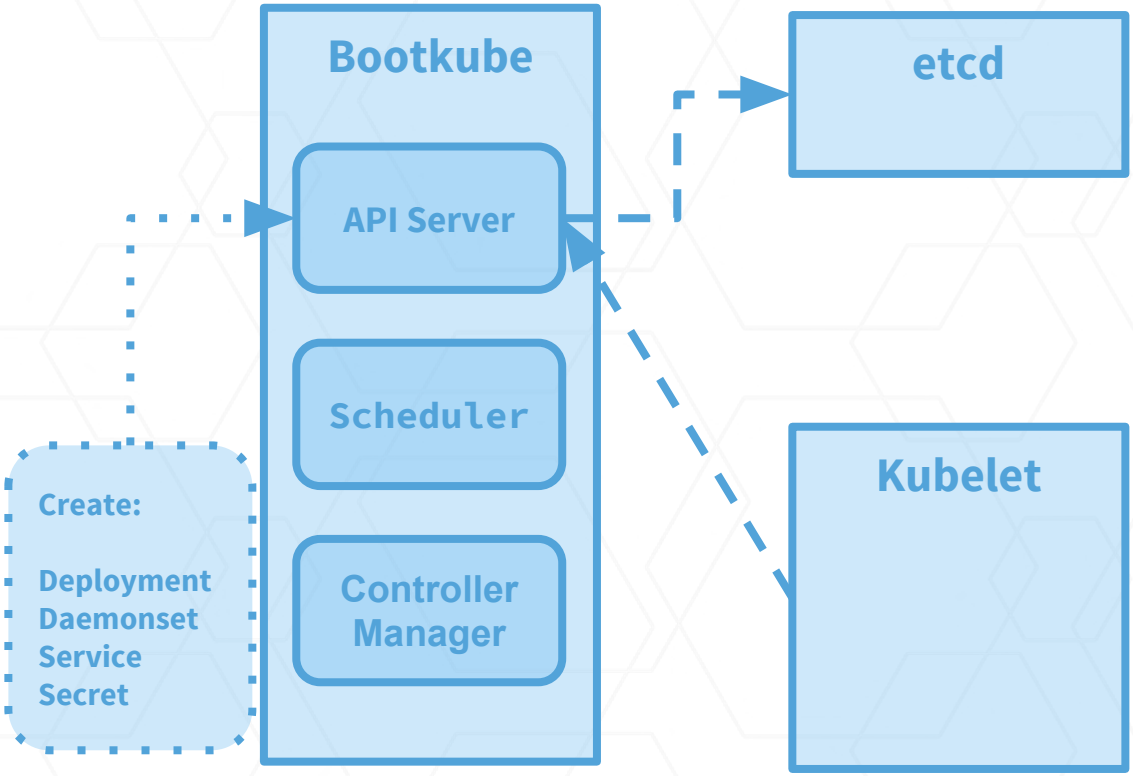
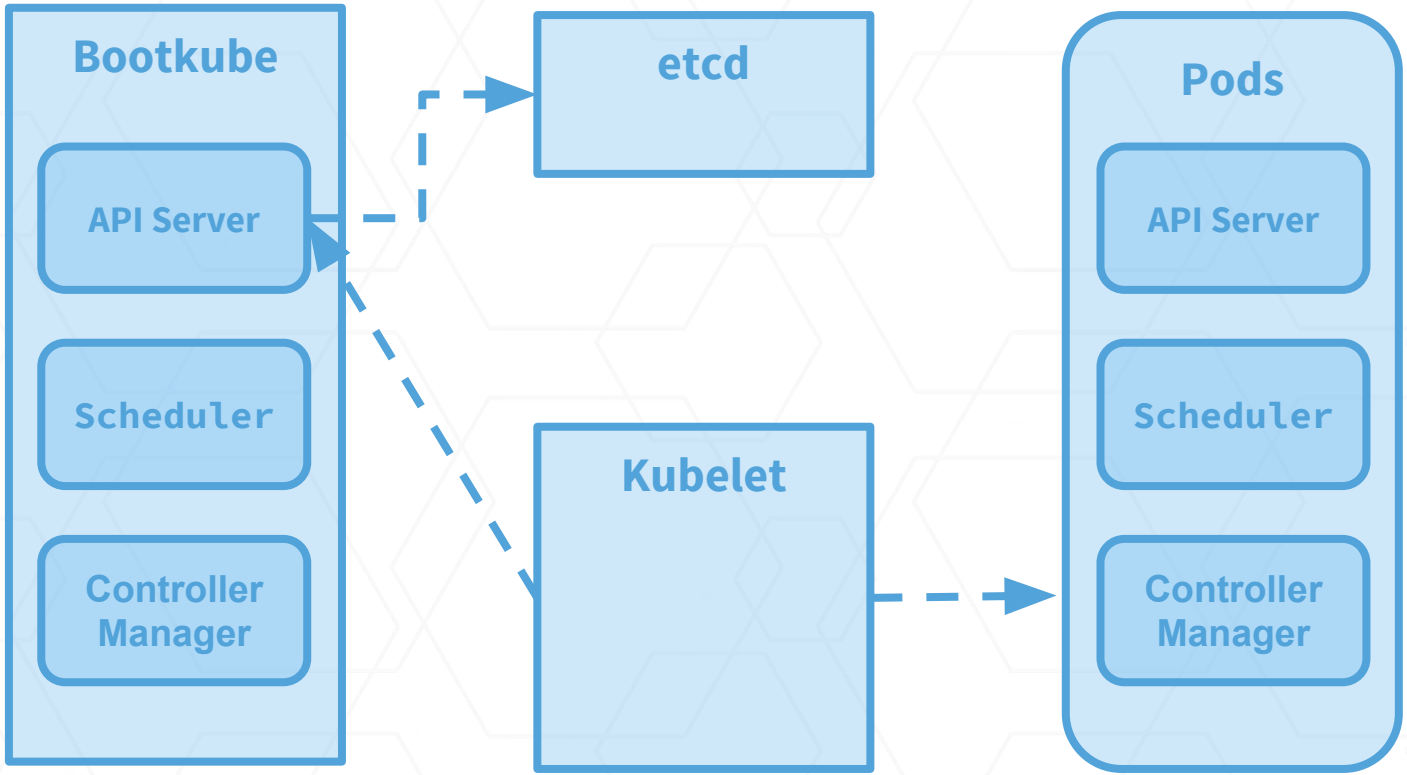
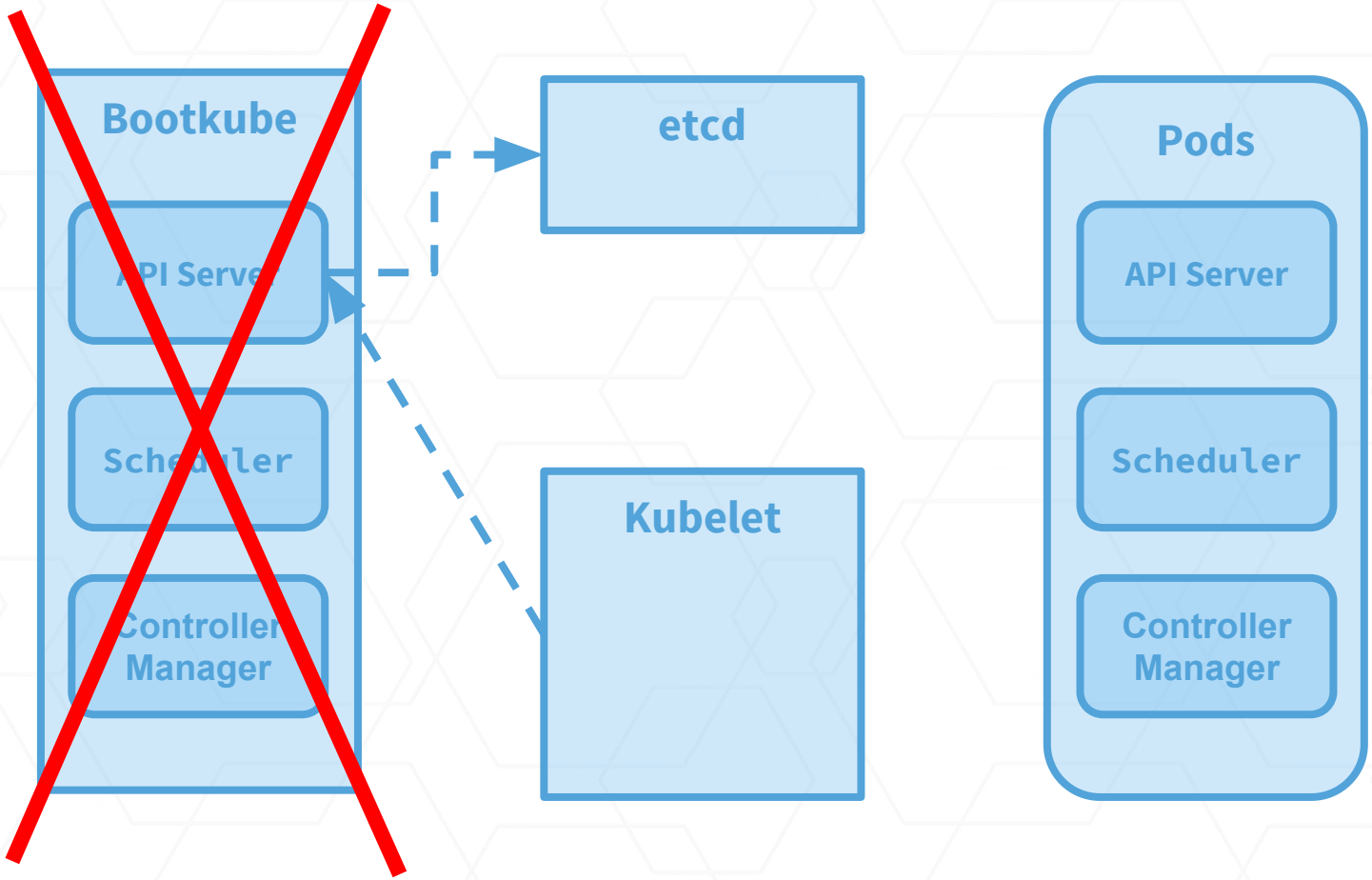

Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet
Create:
Deployment
Daemonset
Service
Secret


Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet
Pods
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager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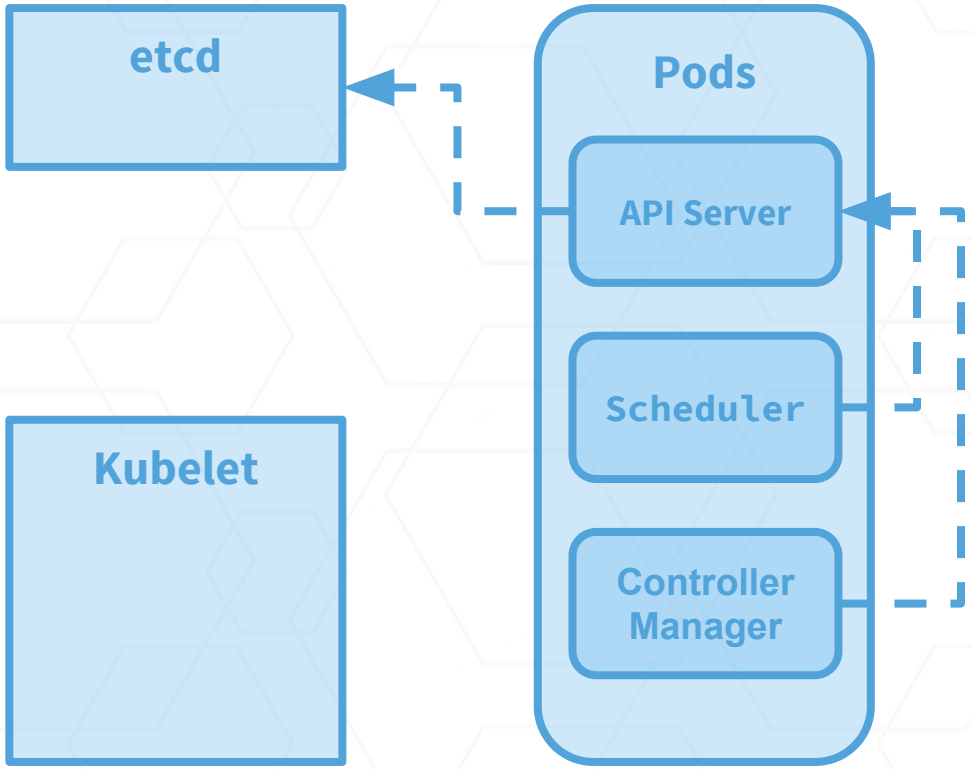
Controller Manager

CoreOS


etcd
Pods
API Server
Scheduler
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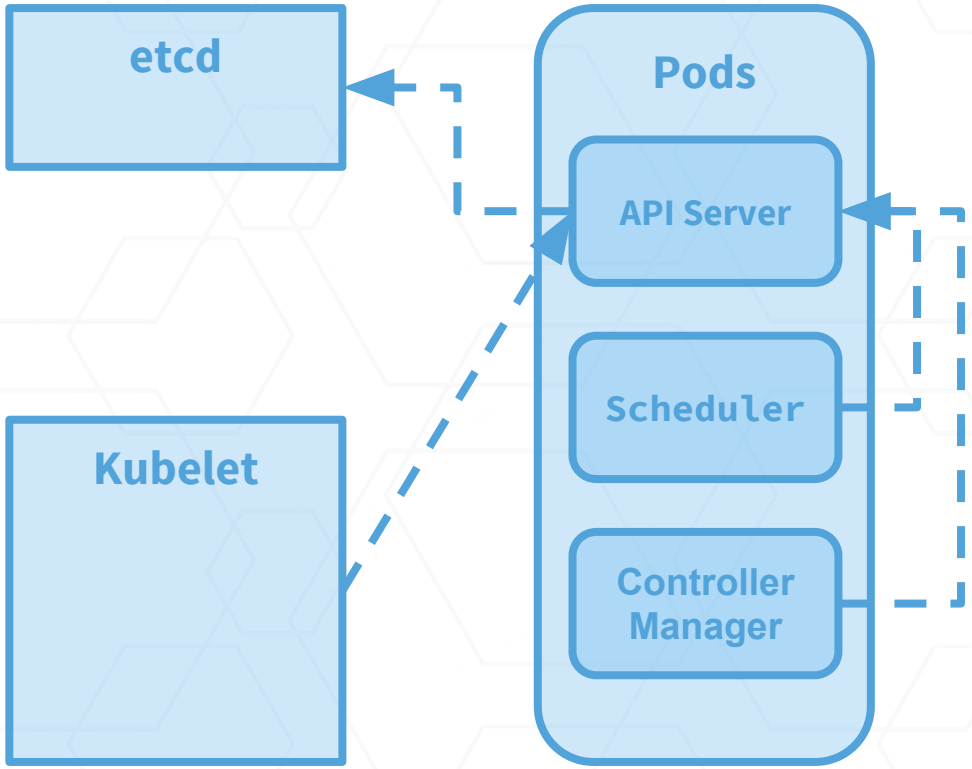
Kubelet

CoreOS


etcd
Pods
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
Kubelet

But wait! There's more!

You can even self-host etcd!

https://coreos.com/blog/introducing-the-etcd-operator.html
https://github.com/coreos/etcd-operator

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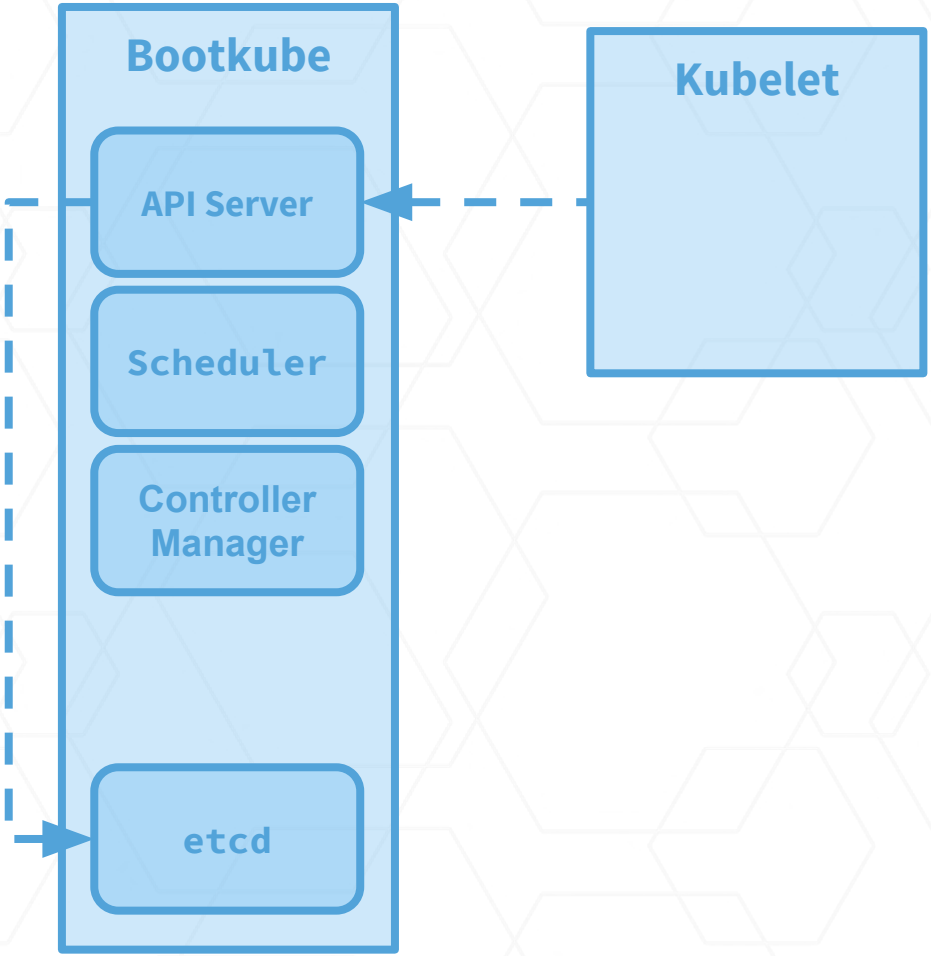
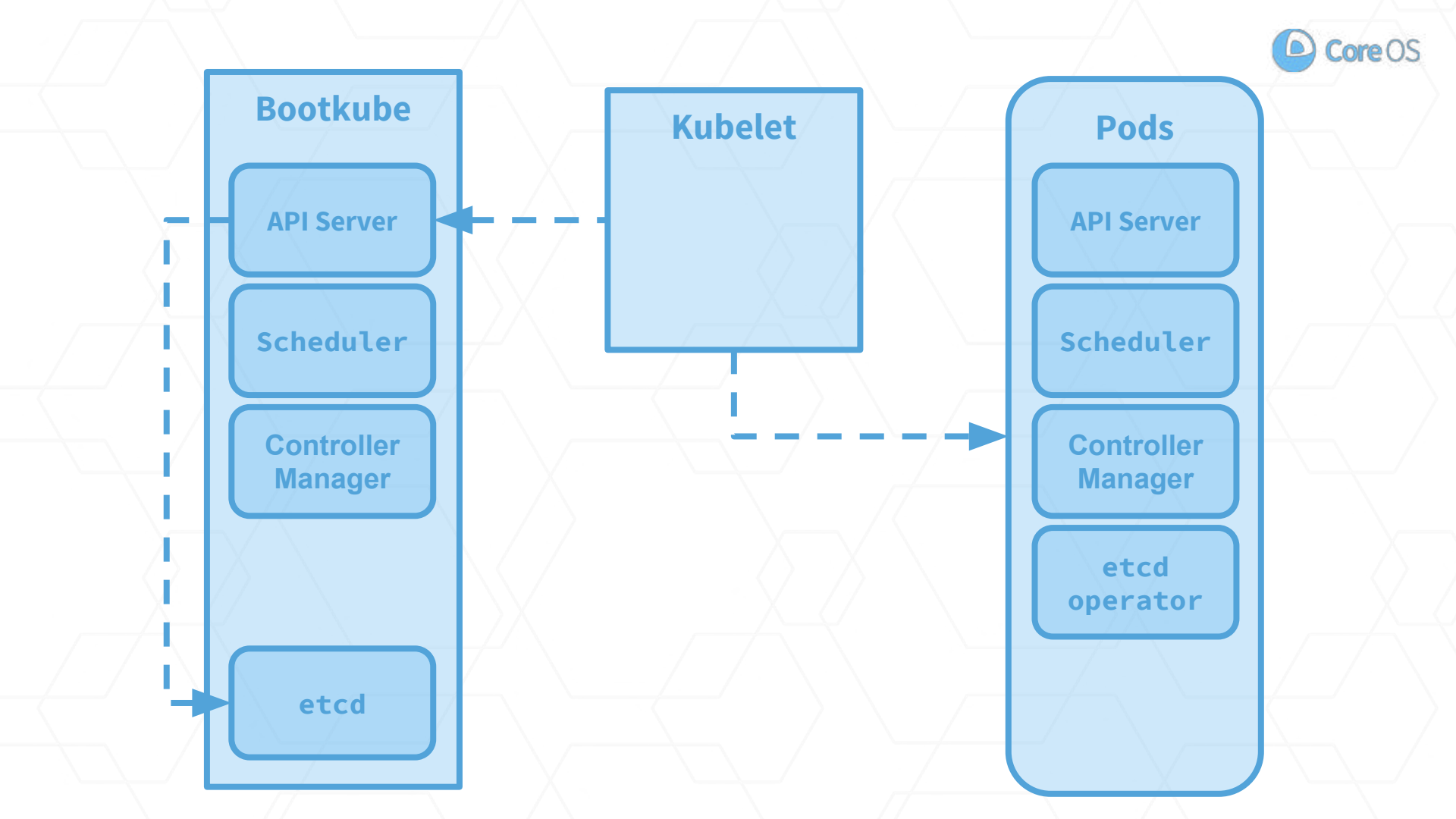
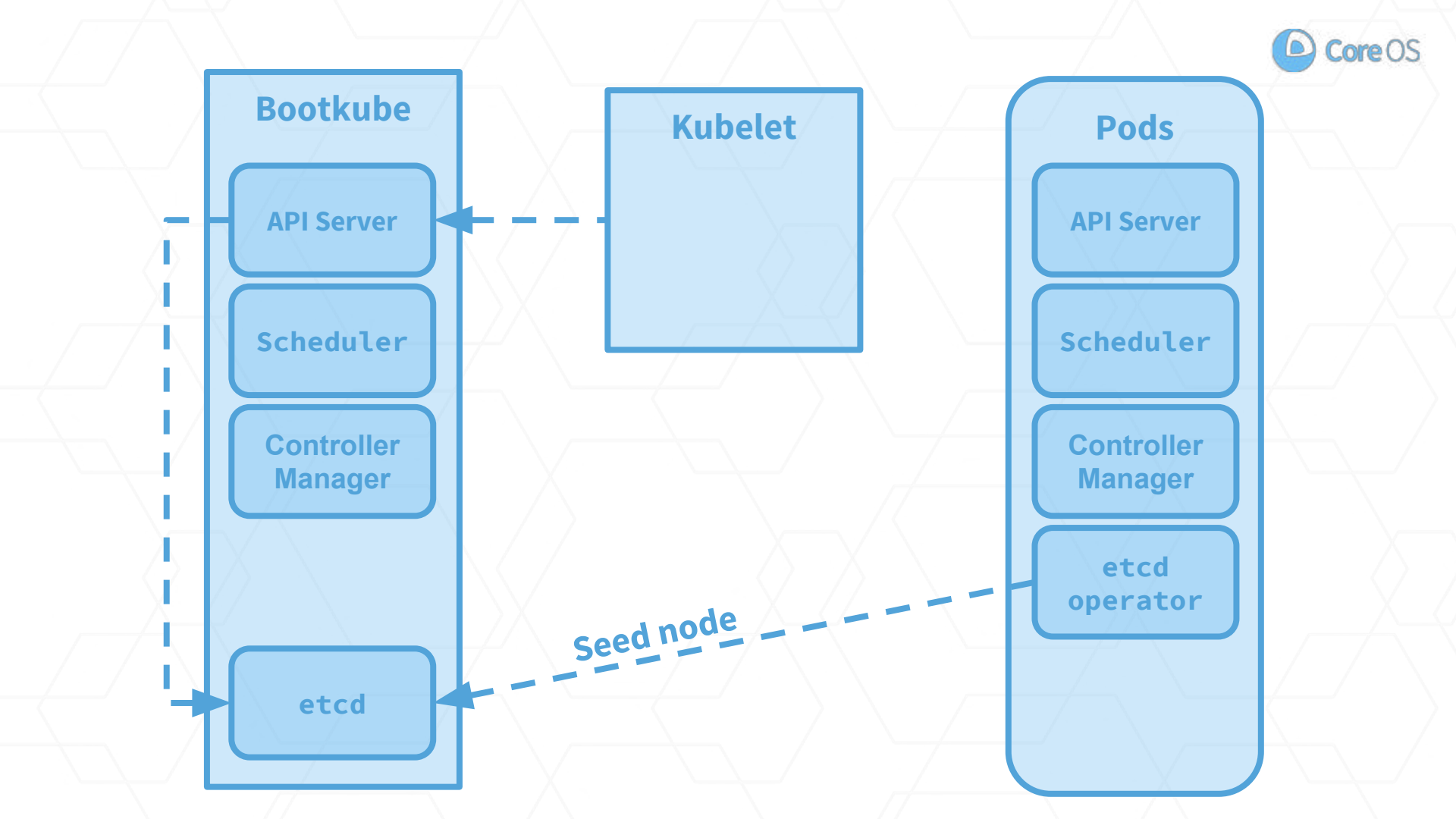
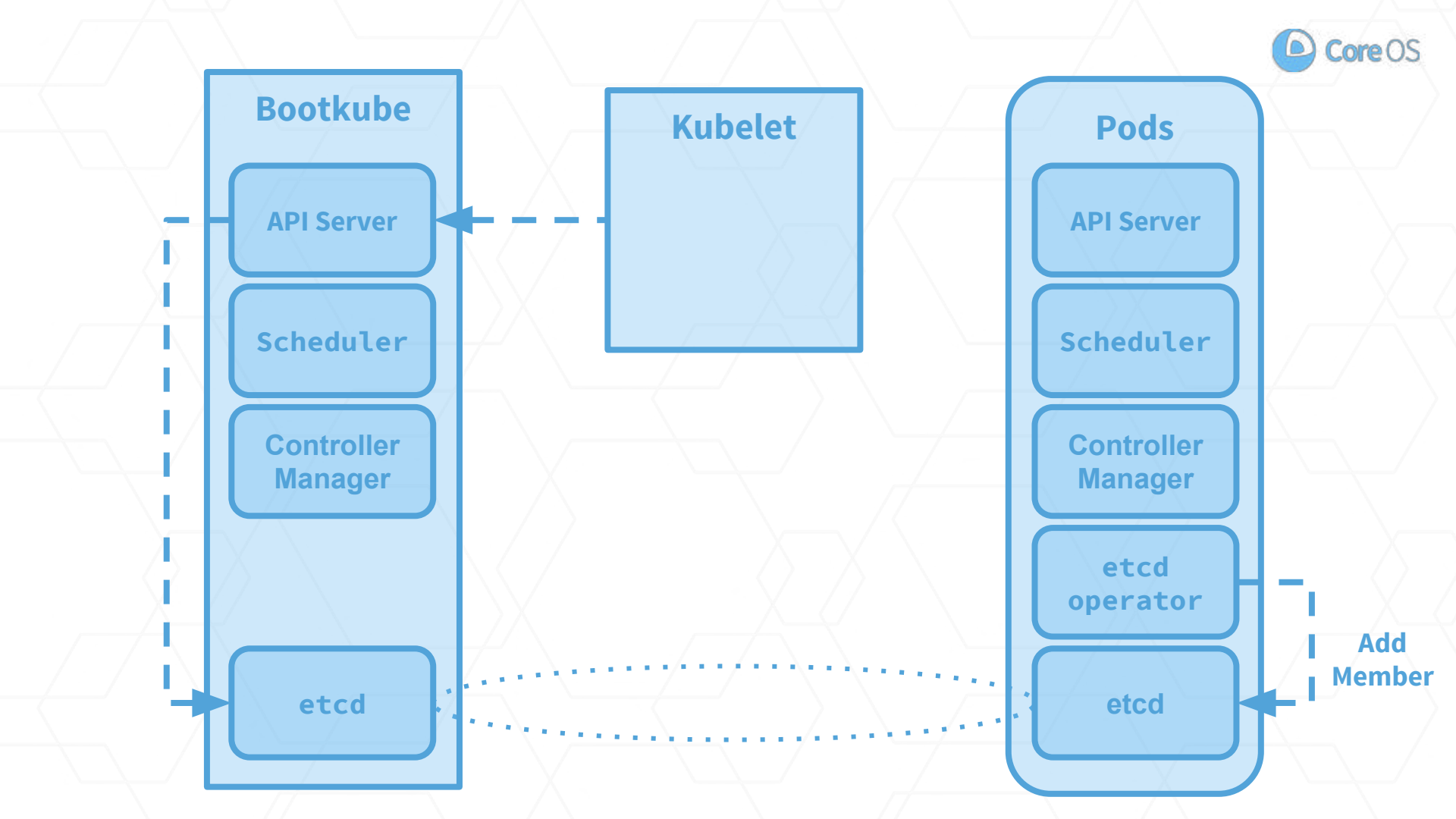
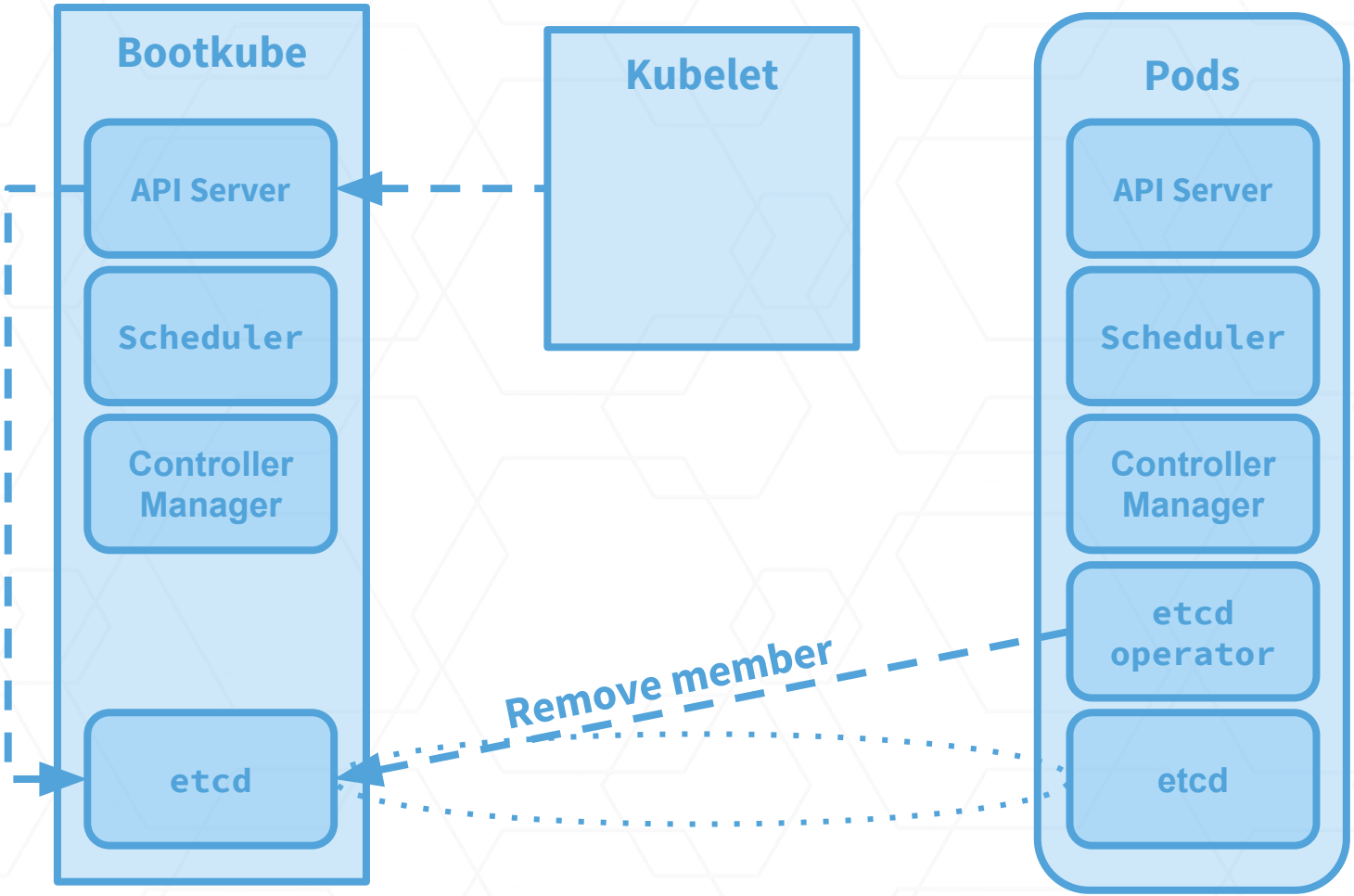
How to bootstrap self-hosted etcd

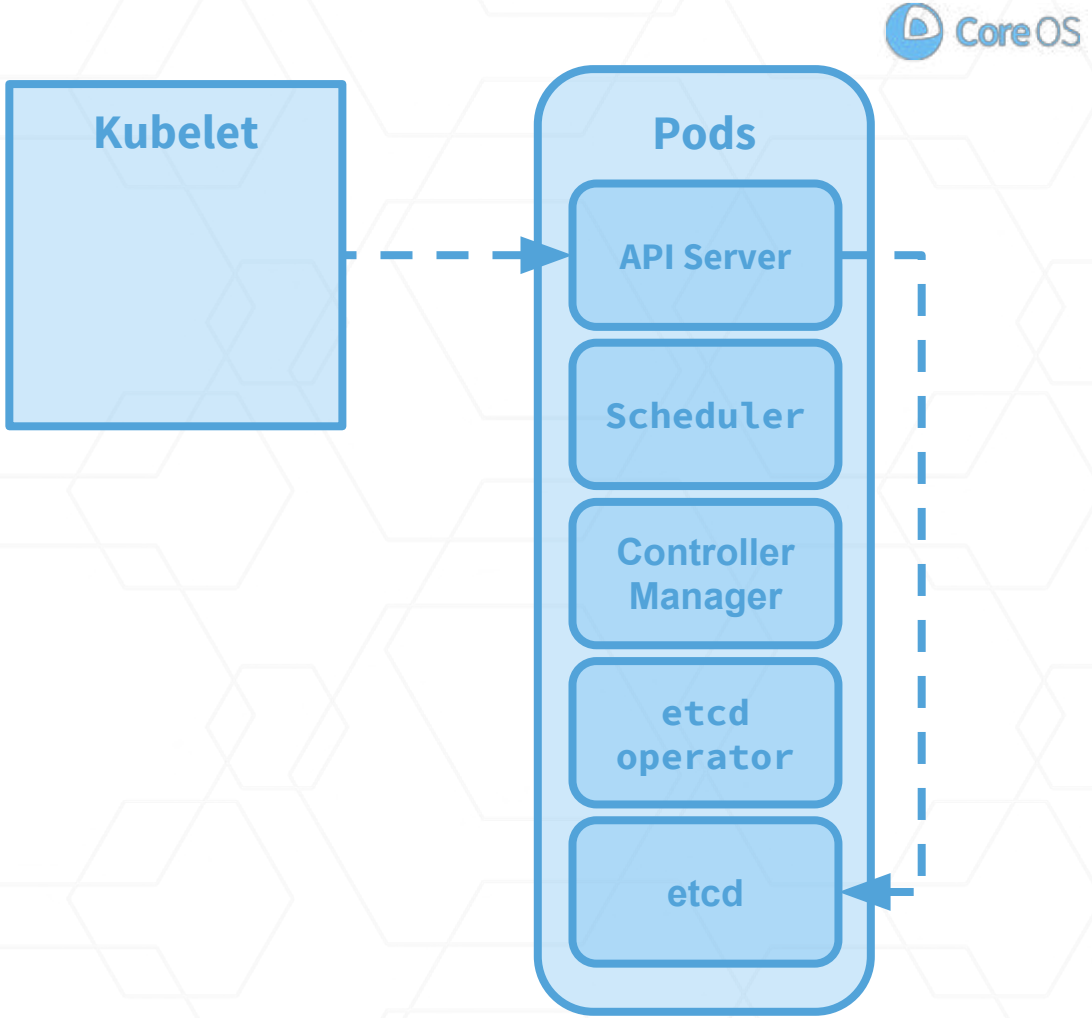

Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet


CoreOS
Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet
Pods
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd operator


CoreOS
Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet
Pods
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd operator
Seed node


CoreOS
Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet
Pods
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd operator
etcd
Add Member


Bootkube
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd
Kubelet
Pods
API Server
Scheduler
Controller Manager
etcd operator
etcd
Remove member


CoreOS
Kubelet
Pods
API Server
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etcd operator
etcd

Disaster Recovery

Node failure in HA deployments (Kubernetes)

Partial loss of control plane components (Kubernetes)

Power cycling the entire control plane (Kubernetes)

Permanent loss of control plane (External tool)

Disaster Recovery

Permanent loss of control plane

- Similar situation to initial node bootstrap, but utilizing existing etcd state or etcd backup.
- Need to start a temporary replacement api-server
  - Could be binary, static pod, new tool, bootkube, etc.
- Recovery once etcd+api is available can be done via kubectl (as seen previously)

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Self-Driving Kubernetes

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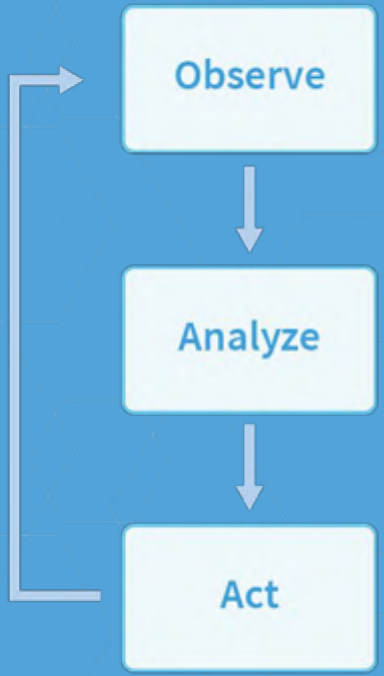
Self driving

- A self-hosted cluster launched via Bootkube
- Upgraded via Kubernetes APIs and an Operator
- Automated by single-button or fully automatic

Kubernetes Version Operator



Cluster is running v1.4.3 and configured to run v1.4.5

- API Server is v1.4.3
- Scheduler is v1.4.3

Differences from desired config

- API Server should be v1.4.5
- Scheduler should be v1.4.5

How to get there

- Upgrade all API servers Daemons to v1.4.5 safely one-by-one
- Upgrade all Scheduler Deployments to v1.4.5
- Update status to v1.4.5

CoreOS

The infrastructure

Workload driven

Automation driven

Easy to manage: self driving approach (Today's topic)

Security focused

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Thank you!