Kubernetes Operators An introduction

Horacio Gonzalez - @LostInBrittany

{cobemotion}

Online Tech Conference
- Spanish edition -

October 27th, 2020



Who are we?

Introducing myself and introducing OVH OVHcloud







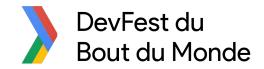
Horacio Gonzalez

@LostInBrittany

Spaniard lost in Brittany, developer, dreamer and all-around geek













OVHcloud: A Global Leader

200k Private cloud VMs running

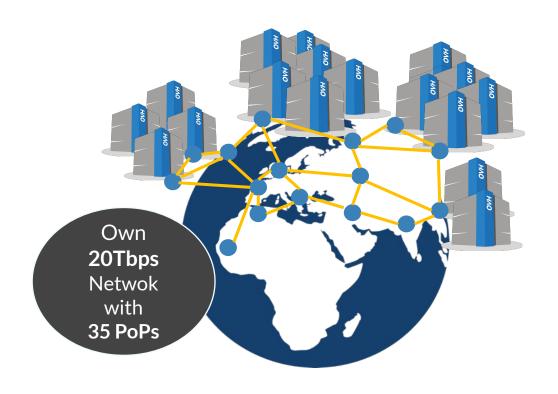


Dedicated IaaS Europe

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Hosting capacity: **1.3M** Physical
Servers

360kServers already
deployed



30 Datacenters

> 1.3M Customers in 138 Countries





OVHcloud: 4 Universes of Products

WebCloud



Baremetal Cloud



Public Cloud



Hosted Private Cloud



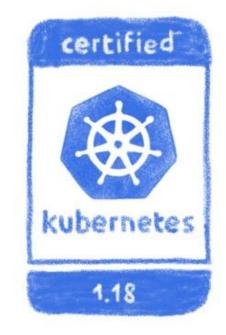






OVHcloud Managed Kubernetes

You use it, we operate it

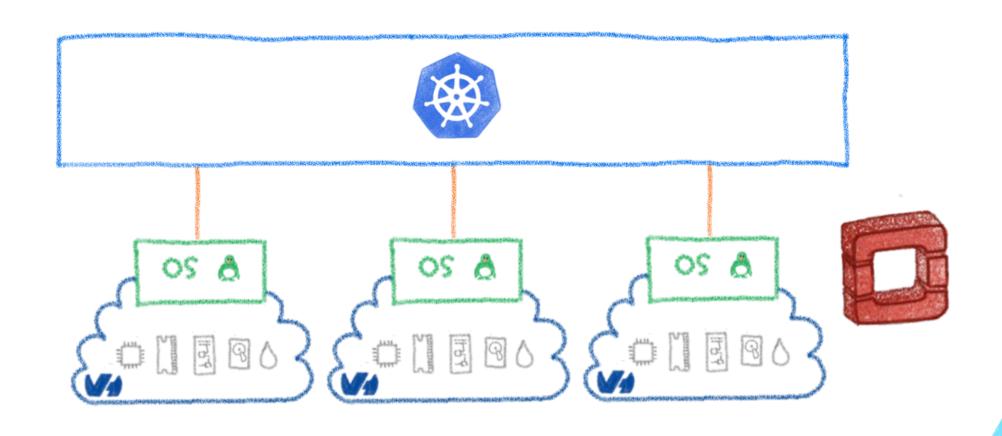








Built over our Openstack based Public Cloud







Some interesting features



Fully managed, including version updates

Price / performance ratio, free masters

Large instance range ... and more to come

Predictible pricing





Operating Kubernetes

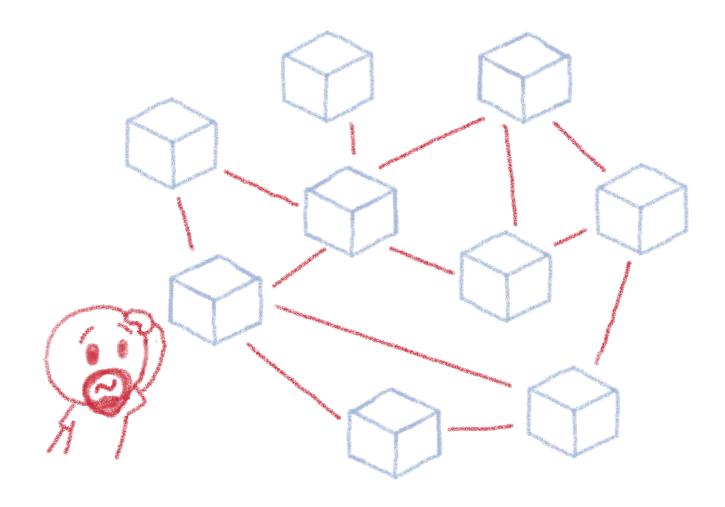
Easier said than done







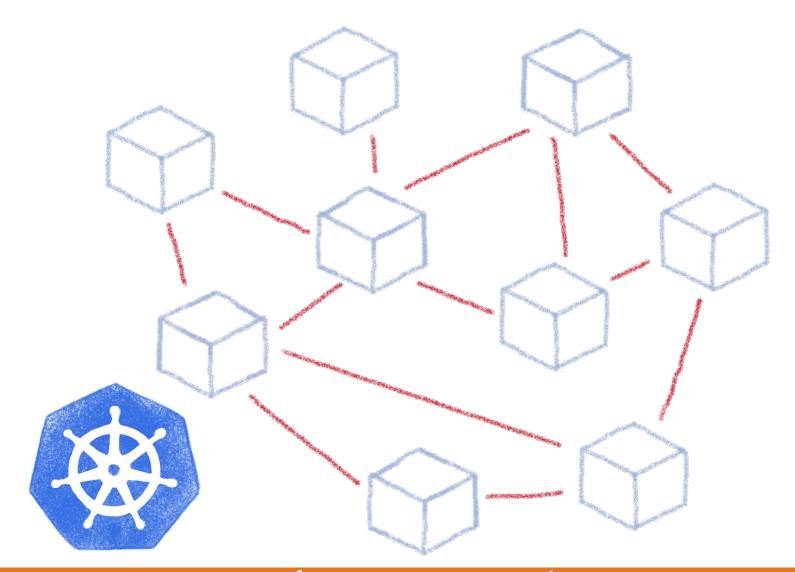
Operating microservices?



Are you sure you want to operate them by hand?



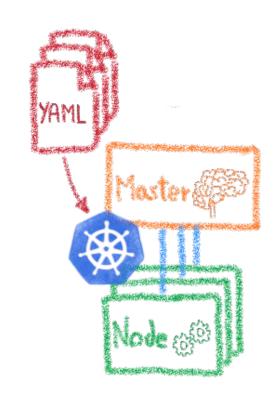
Taming microservices with Kubernetes







Declarative infrastructure

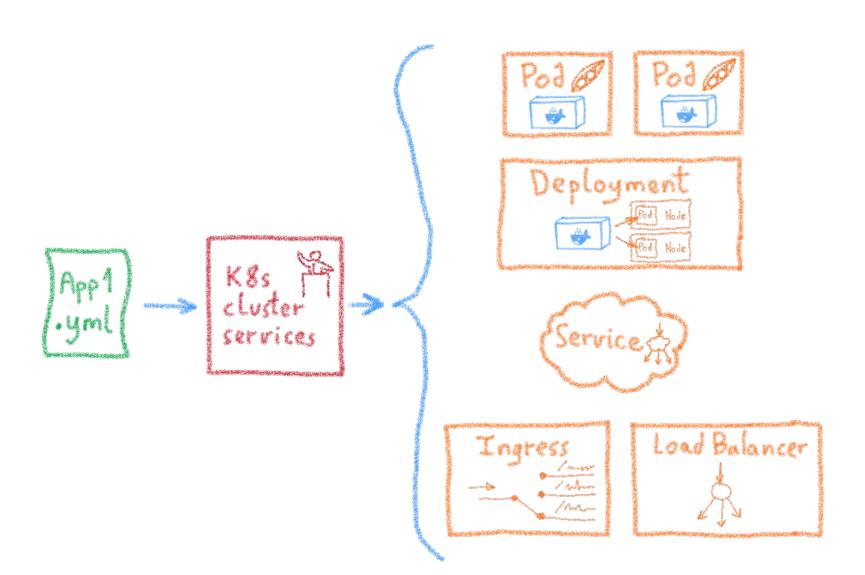








Desired State Management



Ingress

Services

Deployments

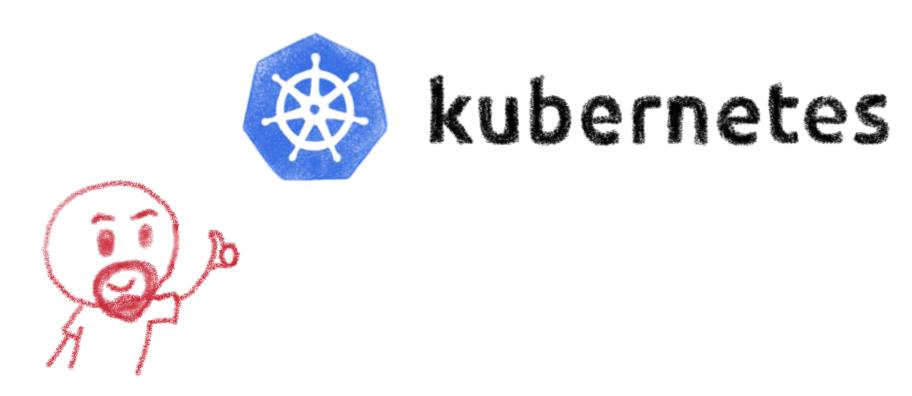
Pods

Sidecars

Replica Sets



Beyond a simple deployment

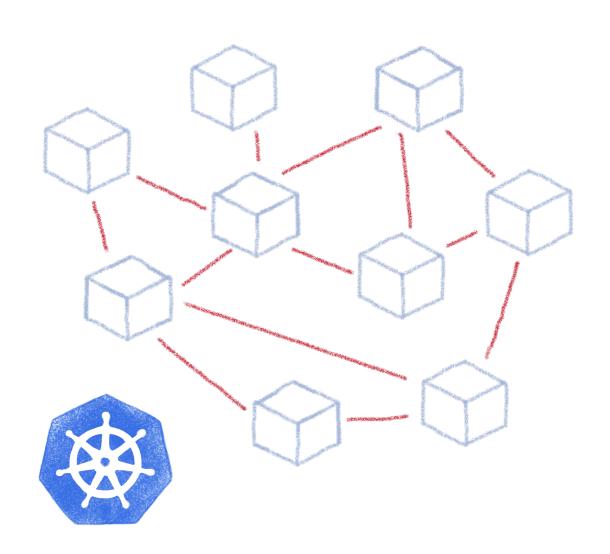


Everything is good now, isn't it?





Complex deployments



Ingress

Services

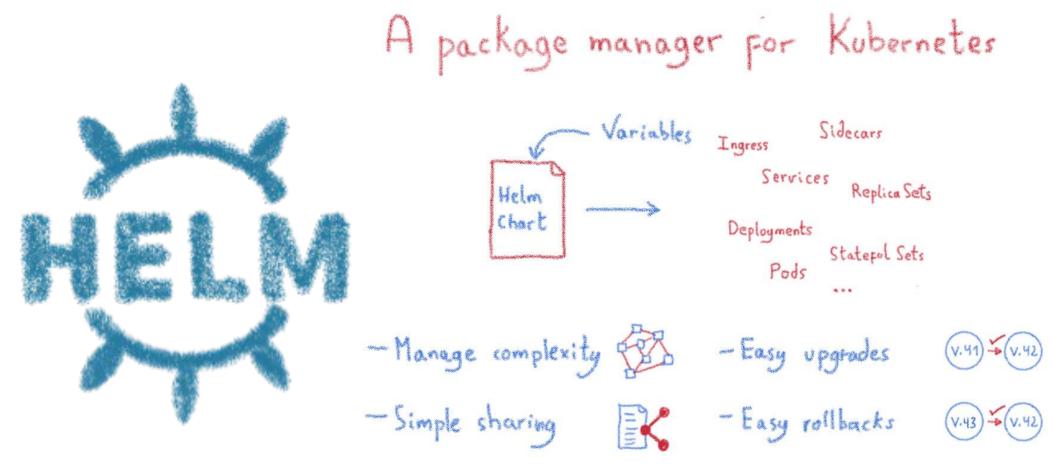
Deployments

Pods

Sidecars

Replica Sets Stateral Sets

Complex deployments



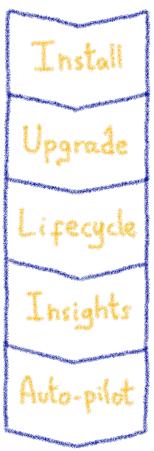




Helm Charts are configuration





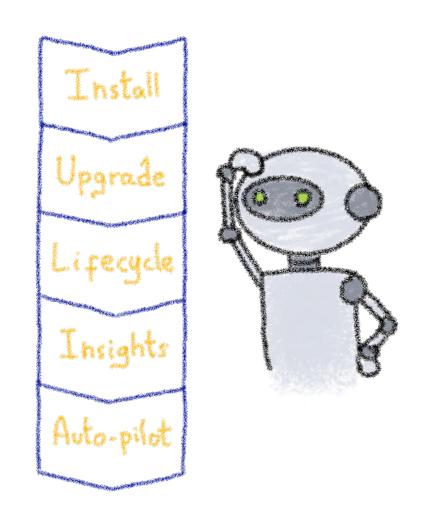


Operating is more than installs & upgrades





Kubernetes is about automation



How about automating human operators?



Kubernetes Controllers

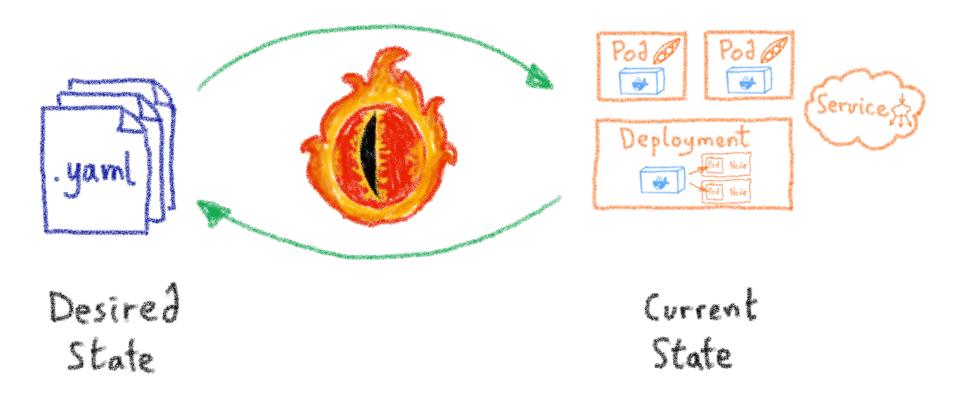
Keeping an eye on the resources







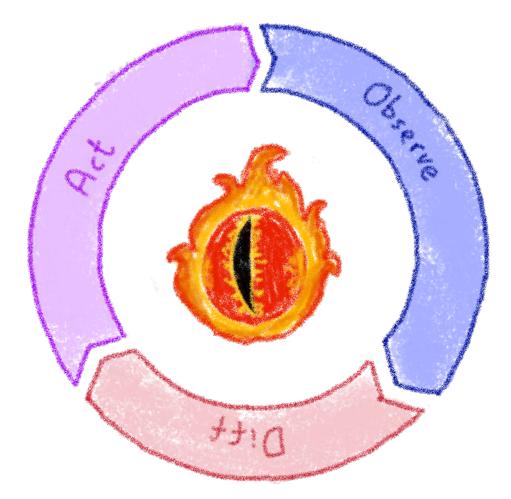
A control loop



They watch the state of the cluster, and make or request changes where needed



A reconcile loop

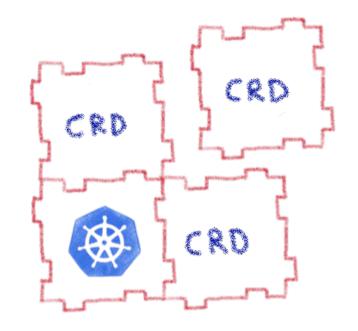


Strives to reconcile current state and desired state



Custom Resource Definitions

Extending Kubernetes API



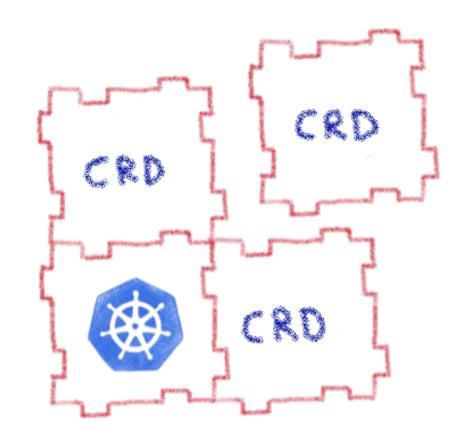






Extending Kubernetes API





By defining new types of resources





Kubernetes Operator

Automating operations







What's a Kubernetes Operator?

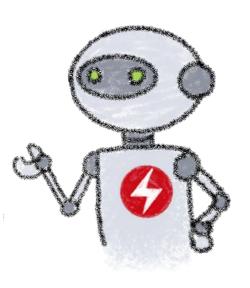


Human Operator Lisecycle

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A L

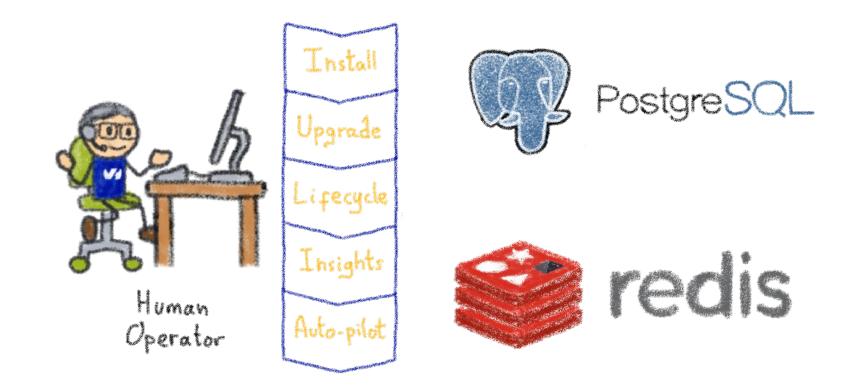
Auto-pilot



Kubernetes Operator An Operator represents
human operational knowledge
in software to reliably manage
an application



Example: databases



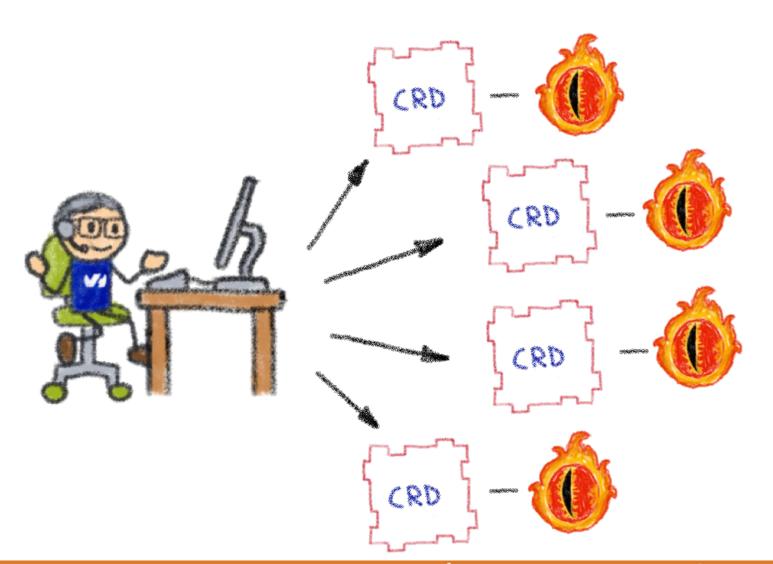
Things like adding an instance to a pool, doing a backup, sharding...







Knowledge encoded in CRDs and Controllers



Encapsulating business logic in CRDs & Controllers



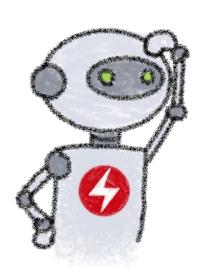
Custom Controllers for Custom Resources



Operators implement and manage Custom Resources using custom reconciliation logic

Operator Capability Model





Phase 1

Basic

Install

Phase 2 Seamless Upgrades Phase 3 Full Lifecycle Phase L Deep Insights

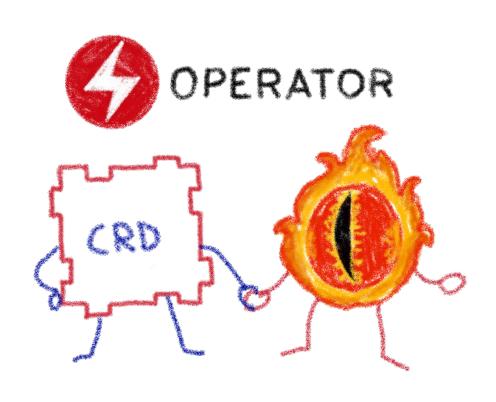
Phase 5 Auto-pilot

Gauging the operator maturity





How to write an Operator

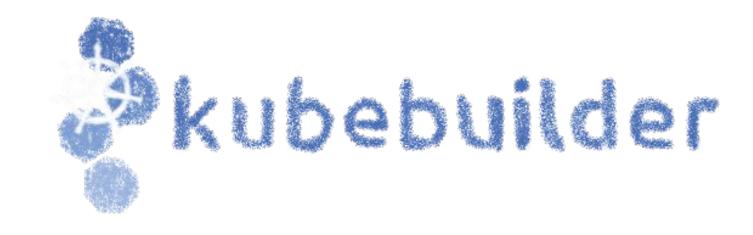


- 1 Create a new project
- 2- Write the CRDs to define
 - new resource APIs
- 3 Specify resources to watch
- 4- Define the reconciliation logic in the Controllers
- 5 Build the Operator





Kubebuilder

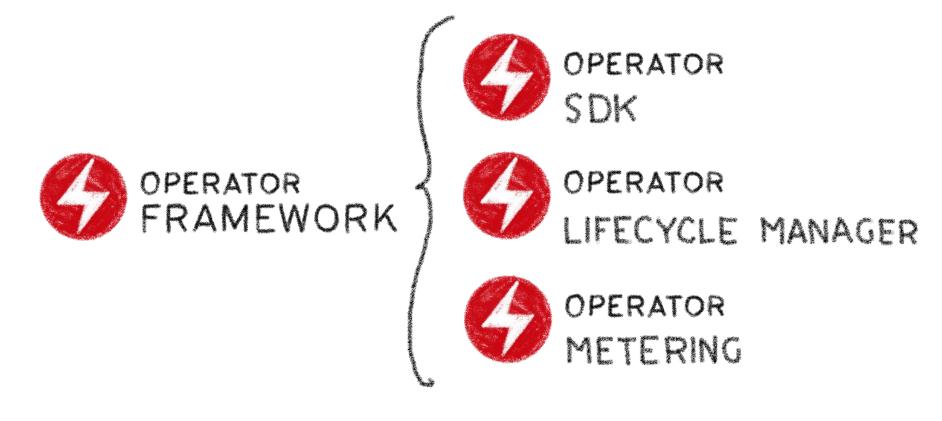


SDK for building Kubernetes APIs using CRDs — The state of the control of the con





The Operator Framework



Open source framework to accelerate the development of an Operator



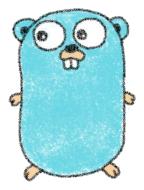


Operator SDK







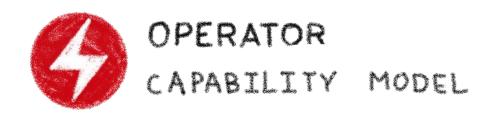


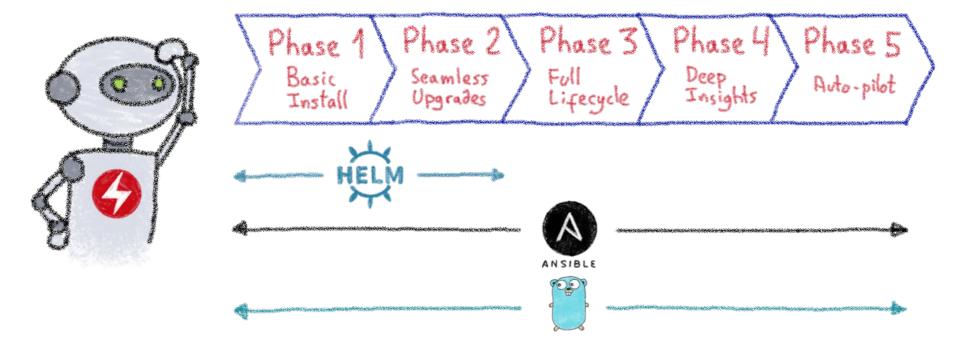
Three different ways to build an Operator





Operator SDK and Capability Model







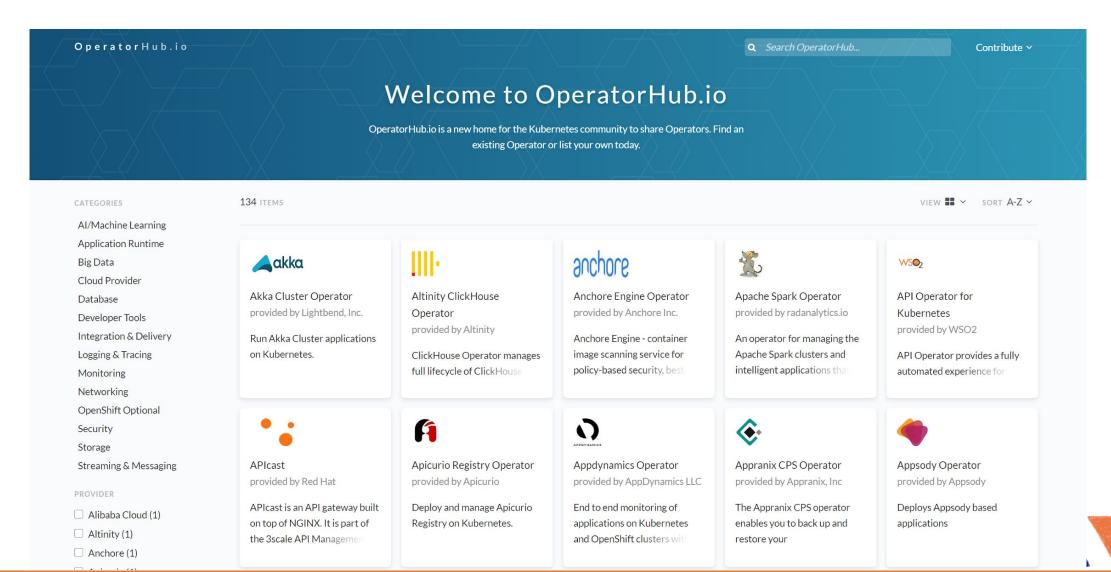
Operator Lifecycle Manager







OperatorHub.io







Harbor Operator

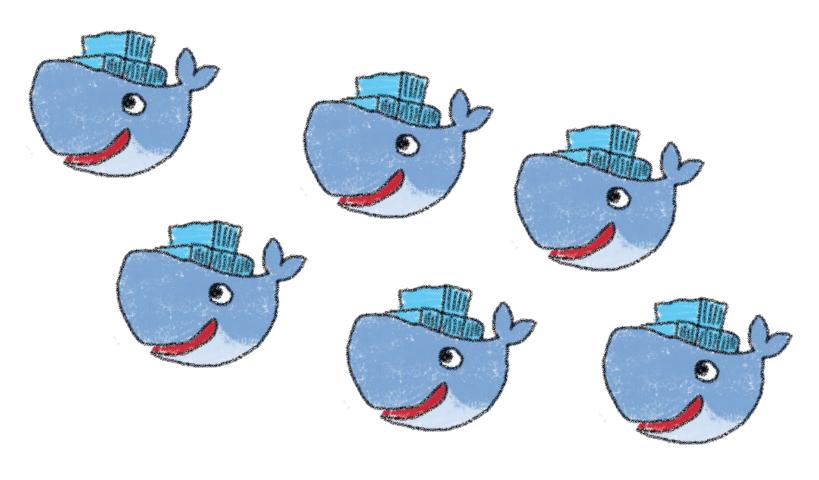
Managing private registries at scale







We wanted to build a new product





OVHcloud Managed Private Registry





Looking at the Open Source world







Two main alternatives around Docker Registry





Harbor has more community traction





Two main alternatives





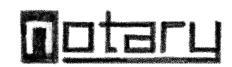
Harbor has lots of components













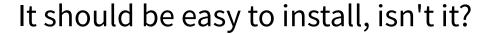




But it has a Helm Chart







\$ helm install harbor

What about configuration?

Installing a 200 GB K8s volume?

Nginx pods for routing requests?

One DB instance per customer?

Managing pods all around the cluster?

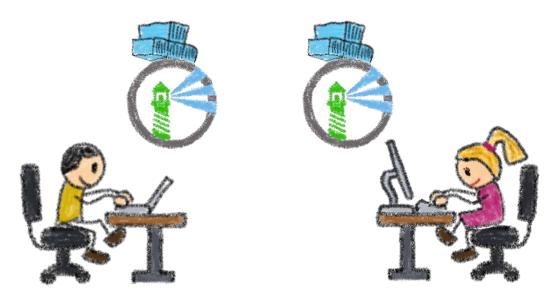




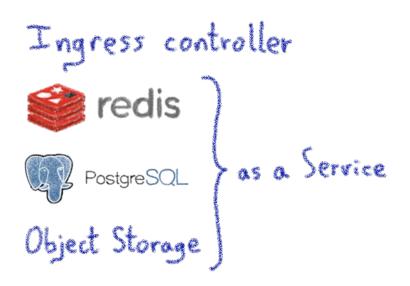




We wanted a Managed Private Registry



One Harbor instance per customer
One-click deployment, API
Shared Looling, isolated data

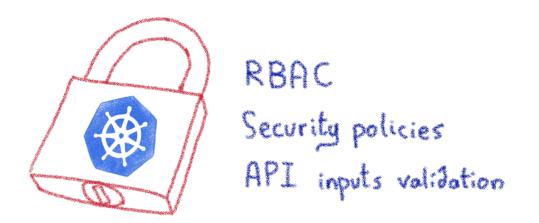


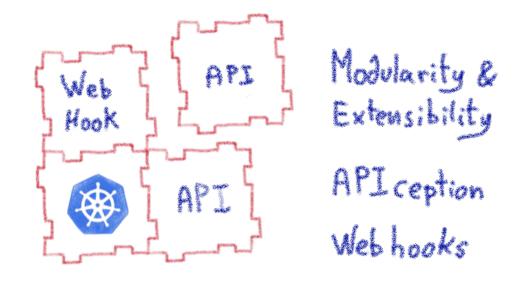
Reusing existing services





Using the platform





Kubernetes tooling to the rescue



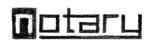


Let's automate it



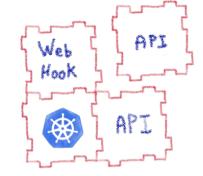


















We needed an operator... and there wasn't any





Working with the community

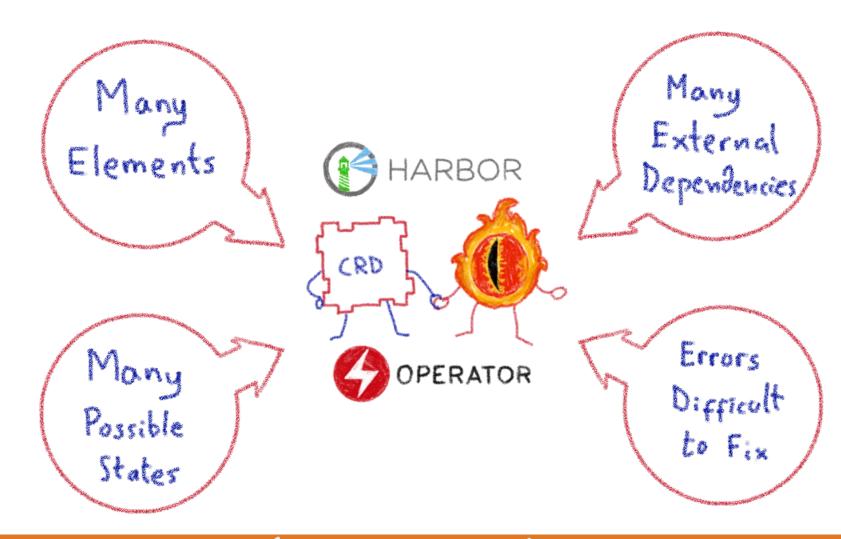


Harbor community also needed the operator —

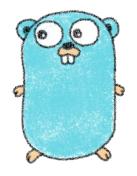




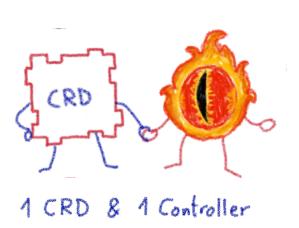
The challenge: reconciliation loop



The Harbor Operator



Written in Go











Config Map Secrets Ingress 7 Components. Certificates Deployments Services





It's Open Source









https://github.com/goharbor/harbor-operator





LoadBalancer Operator

A managed LoadBalancer at scale

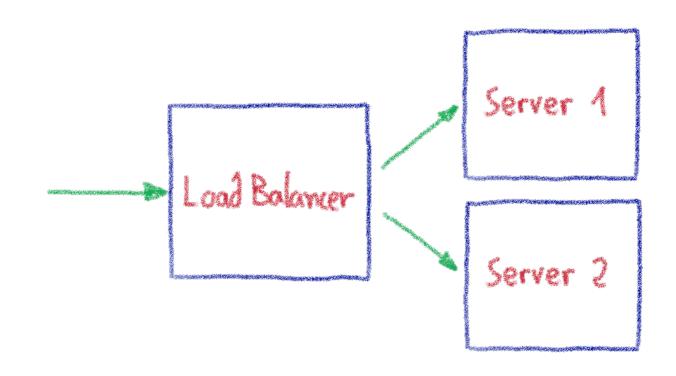








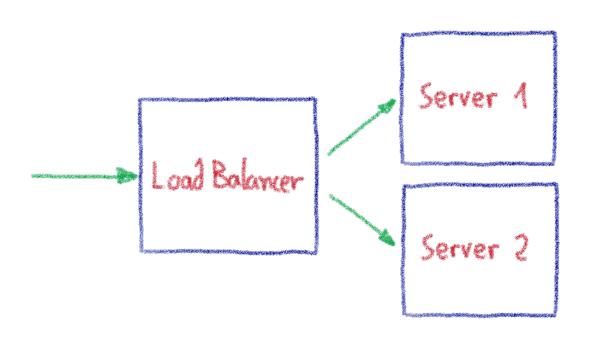
Load Balancer: a critical cog



Cornerstone of any Cloud Provider's infrastructure



Our legacy Load Balancer stack



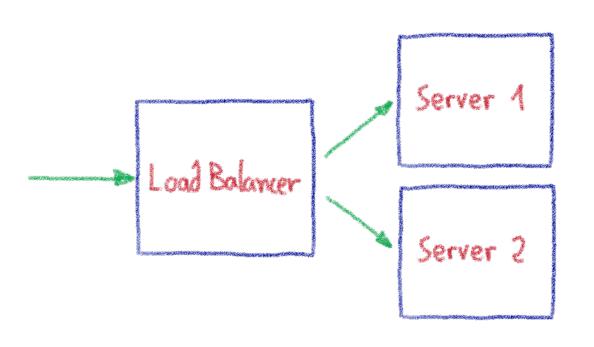
- Excellent performances
 - Built on bare metal servers + BGP
 - Custom made servers tuned for network traffic
- Carry the TLS termination
 - SSL / LetsEncrypt
- Not cloud ready
 - Piloted by configuration files
 - Long configuration loading time
- Custom made hardware
 - Slower to build
 - Needs to be deployed on 30 datacenters







Our needs for a new Load Balancer

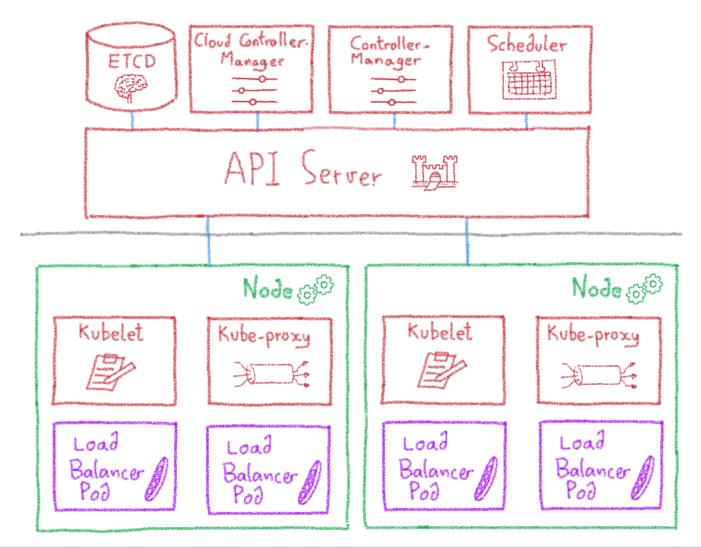


- Supporting mass update
- Quickly reconfigurable
- Available anywhere quickly
- Easily operable
- Integrated into our Public Cloud





Building it on Kubernetes

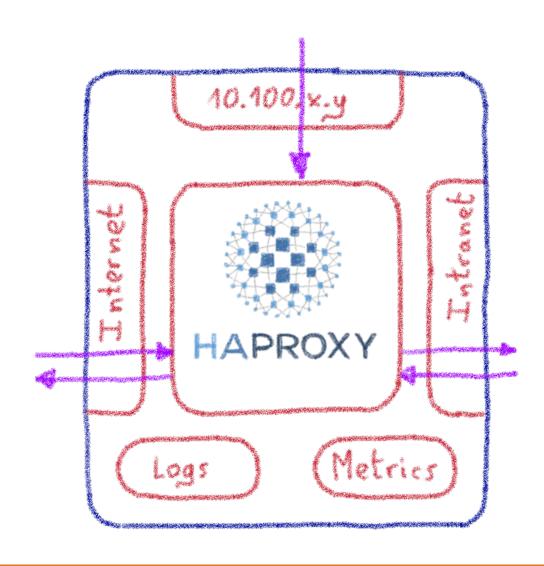








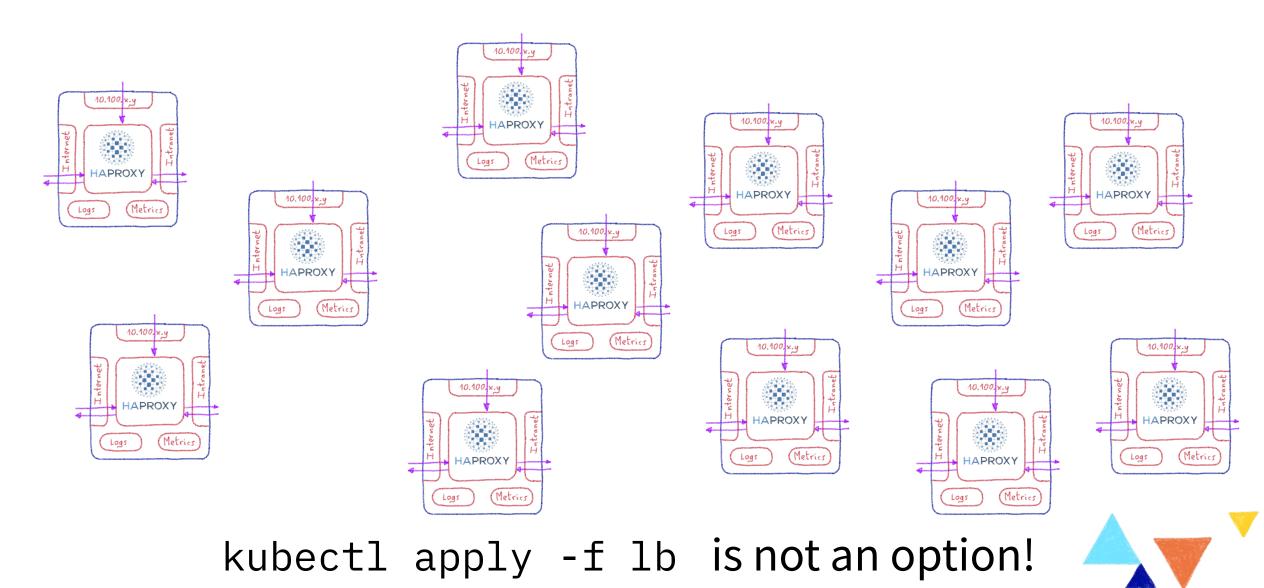
A Load Balancer in a pod





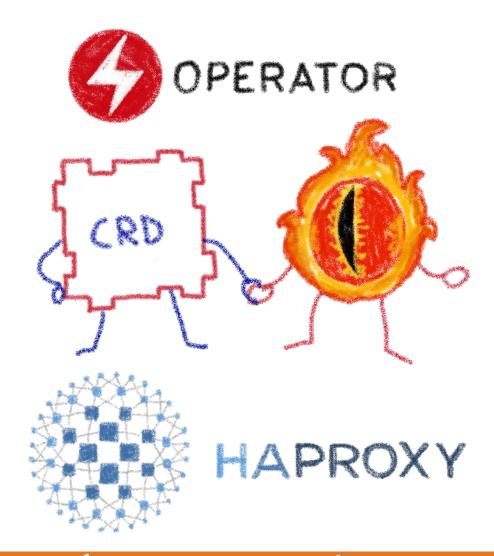


Orchestrating one million LBs...





We needed an Operator







Network: multus-cni



Attaching multiple network interfaces to pods:

Bridge + Host-local



Adding network interfaces on the fly

```
k8s.v1.cni.cncf.io/networks: 2d9df3f4-9ea4-4494-b16e-eb35ed360d83, 8bee303f-f38f-4a91-b133-1da73fe5bf9c
Annotations:
                k8s.v1.cni.cncf.io/networks-status:
                      "name": "default",
                      "interface": "eth0",
                      "ips": [
                          "10.100.1.133"
                      "mac": "ee:2c:f7:66:c0:4d",
                      "dns": {}.
                      "default-route": [
                          "10.100.1.1"
                      "name": "2d9df3f4-9ea4-4494-b16e-eb35ed360d83".
                      "interface": "net1",
                      "ips": [
                          "51.89.216.16"
                      "mac": "fa:16:3e:05:87:b6",
                      "dns": {}
                      "name": "8bee303f-f38f-4a91-b133-1da73fe5bf9c",
                      "interface": "net2",
                      "ips": [
                          "51.89.227.253"
                      "mac": "fa:16:3e:fe:f4:12",
                      "dns": {}
```

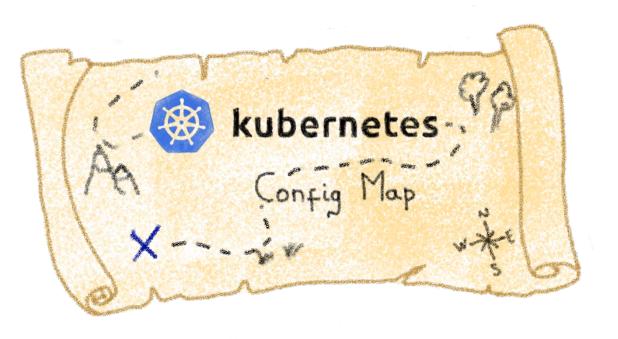


Using annotations to add interfaces to pod





Config management



Using Config Map

How to detect a change on Config Map files? Watch + Trigger?

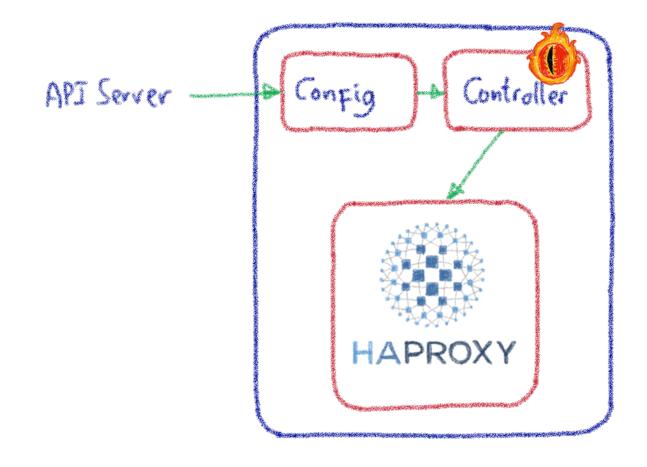
More information on Config Map working

martensson.io/go-fsnotify-and-kubernetes-configmaps





A Controller to watch and trigger





Observability







Tried Prometheus Operator, limited to one container per pod Switched to Warp 10 with Beamium Operator



That's all, folks!

Thank you all!







