

Improving Availability for Stateful Applications

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Persistent storage options

Building highly available stateful applications

- Failure domain spreading
- Demo
- Pod downtime and recovery



Persistent Storage Options

Supported Storage Systems



In-tree Drivers

- https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/#types-of-volumes
- Over 15!

CSI Drivers

- https://kubernetes-csi.github.io/docs/drivers.html
- Over 35!

Wide range of characteristics

- Local vs remote, cloud vs appliance vs software-defined, distributed vs hyper-converged, etc.



Accessibility

- At what granularity does your app have to be co-located with storage?

Availability

- At what granularity is storage still available during an outage?

Durability

- Under what conditions could my data be lost?

Access Mode

- How many nodes can access the volume concurrently?



Performance

- Read/write/mixed IOPS and throughput

Cost

- Including operation, maintenance





Example	Accessibility	Availability	Durability	Access Mode	Performance	Cost
Local disk	Single node	Single node	Single disk*	Single node	Best	\$





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Scaleout/HA Filer	Global	Global	Varies	Multi node	Varies	\$\$\$\$



Building Highly-Available Stateful Applications

Pod Anti-Affinity



Spread replicas across failure domains

affinity:

podAntiAffinity:

requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:

- topologyKey: failure-domain.beta.kubernetes.io/zone
 - labelSelector:
 - matchExpressions:
 - key: app
 - operator: In
 - values:
 - my-app

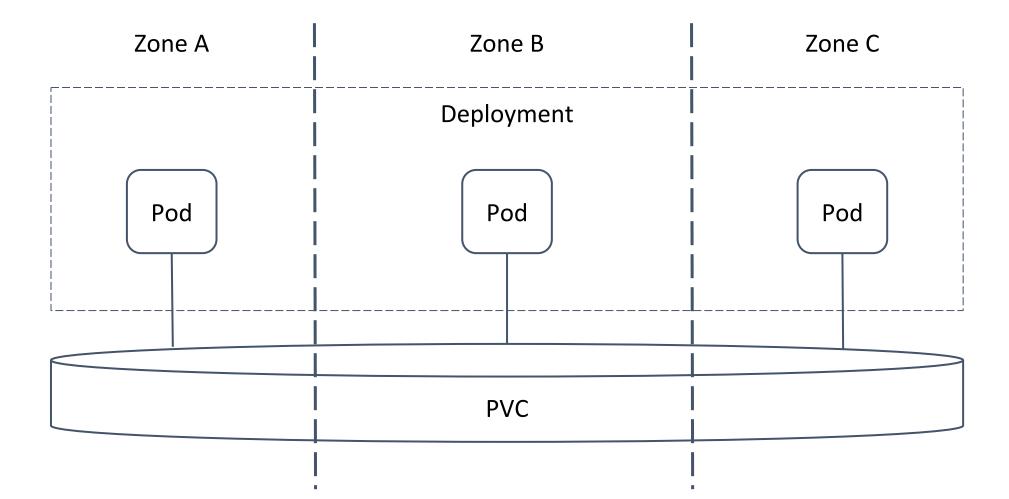


Need high availability at storage layer

- Multi-writer
- Globally accessible and available
- Example: Scaleout/HA filer

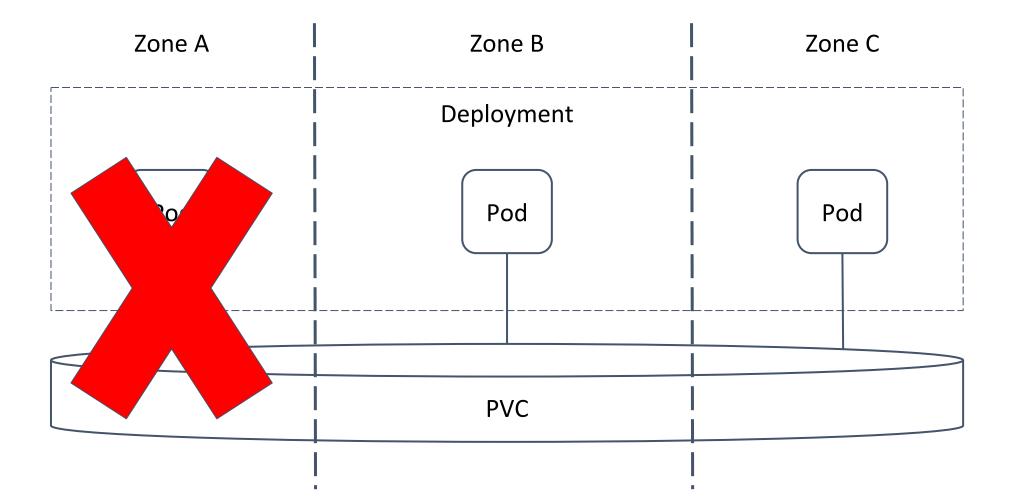
Model 1: Deployment





Model 1: Deployment





Model 2: App has redundancy

 KubeCon
 CloudNativeCon

 Europe 2019

Distributed apps: shard and replicate data between pods

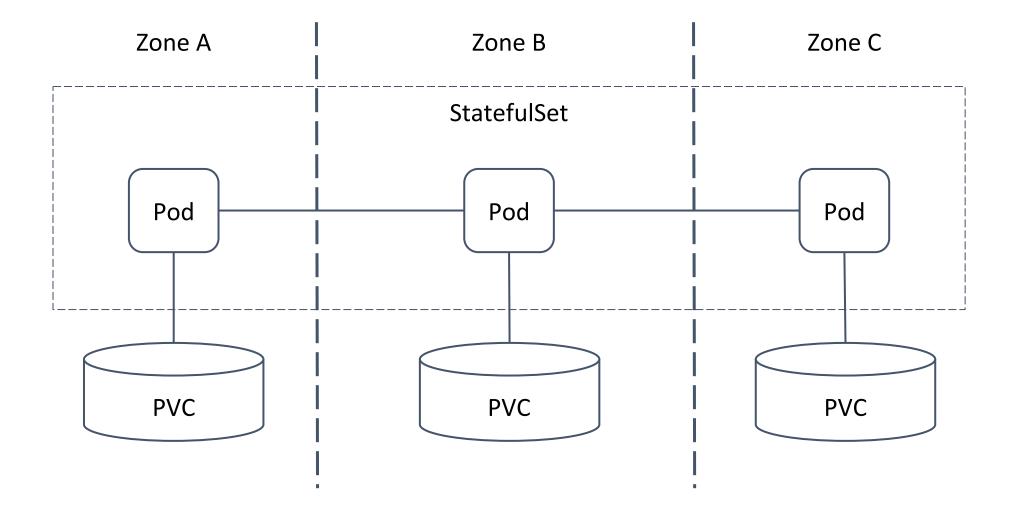
- Example: Cassandra, MongoDB

Do not need high-availability at storage layer

- Single writer
- Non-global accessibility and availability
- Example: Local disks, cloud disks

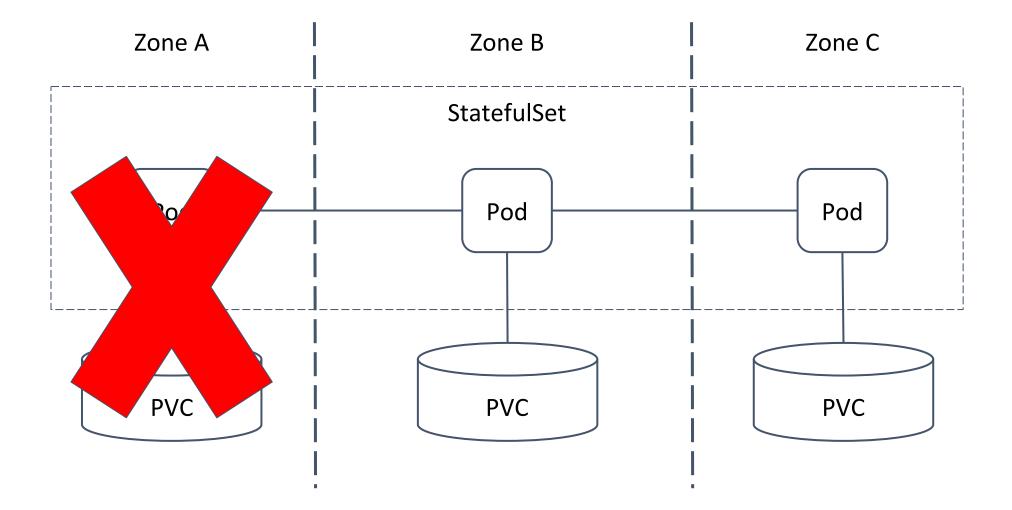
Model 2: StatefulSet





Model 2: StatefulSet





Volume Topology



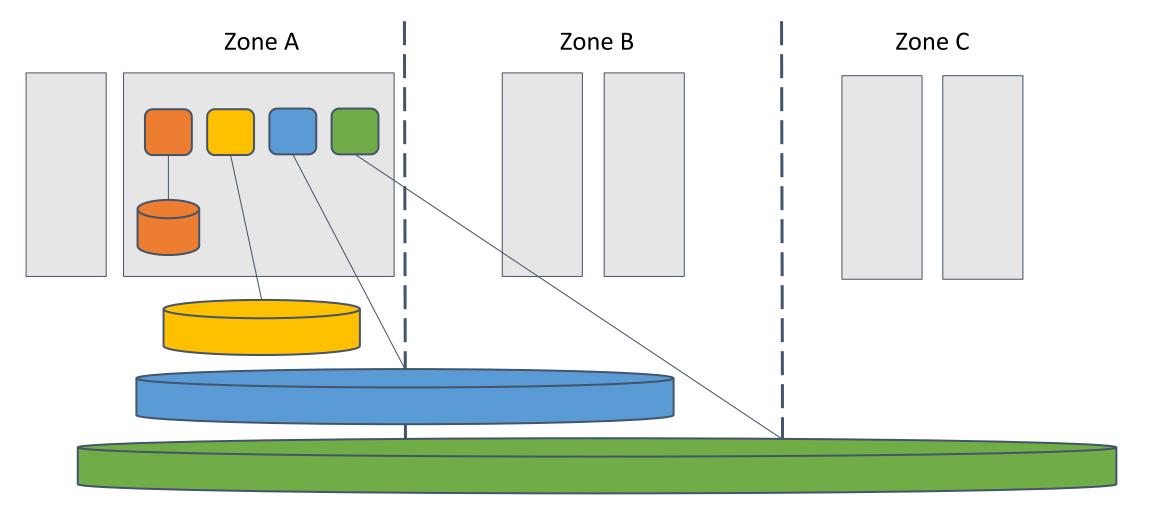
Scheduler understands volume accessibility constraints

- No user configuration needed
- Storage driver provides topology

Auto-scale replicas and dynamically provision volumes across zones (except local)

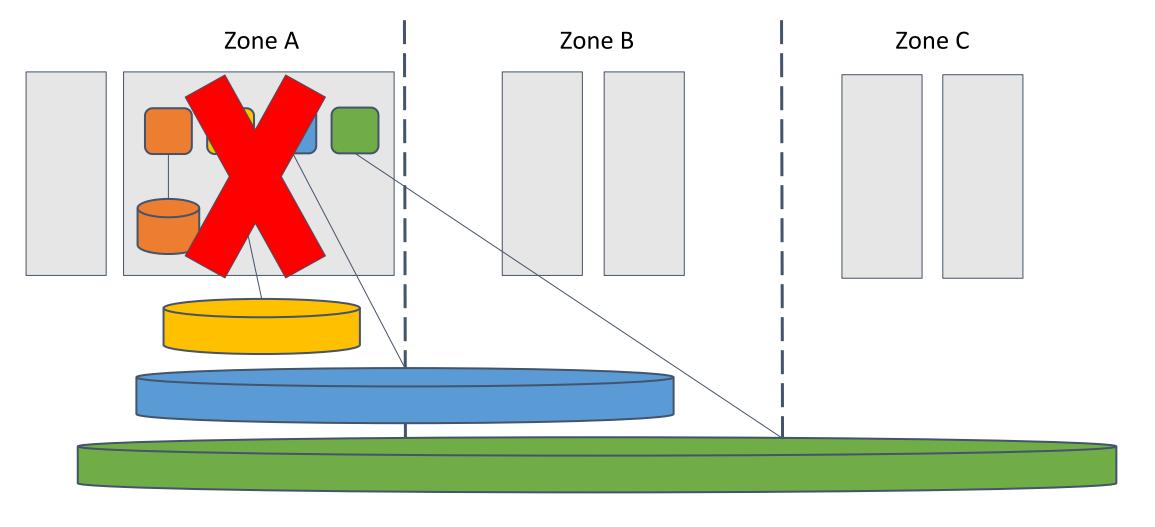
Demo





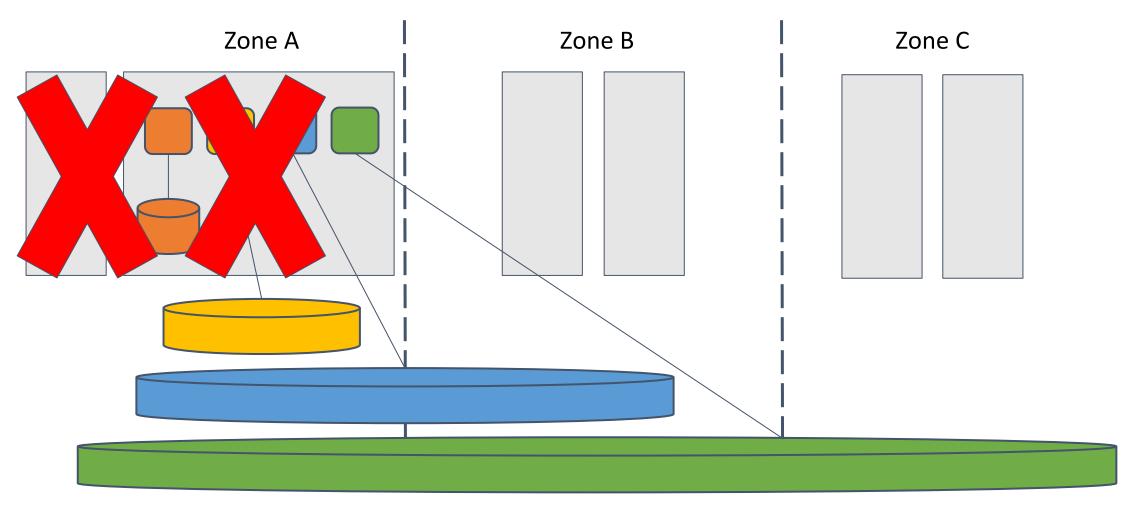
Demo





Demo









Time to detect failure + Time to replace pod

StatefulSet Caveat



Stateful applications may require exactly-once semantics

- Two containers cannot write to the same volume

During split brain, replacement Pod cannot be started

- Node fencing can help

StatefulSet pod recovery can be long

- Minutes: automated
- Hours: manual





Kubernetes features for high-availability

- Volume topology, pod anti-affinity, node taints

Stateful application models

- Deployment vs Statefulset
- Storage redundancy vs application redundancy

Design for redundancy and account for downtime

Additional Resources



Deployments and StatefulSets

Pod anti-affinity

Volume topology blog post

Node taints and tolerations

Node fencing discussions

Get Involved



Kubernetes Special Interest Groups (SIGs)

- <u>sig-storage</u>, <u>sig-apps</u>, <u>sig-node</u>, <u>sig-scheduling</u>
- Community meetings, slack

Me

- Github/Slack: msau42
- Twitter: _msau42_

Questions?







KubeCon CloudNativeCon

Europe 2019