NULTICLUSTER DEEP DIVE

ZAHARI DICHEV



AGENDA

Service Mesh Overview Multicluster Concepts Architecture Demo The Life Of a Request Across Clusters A&Q



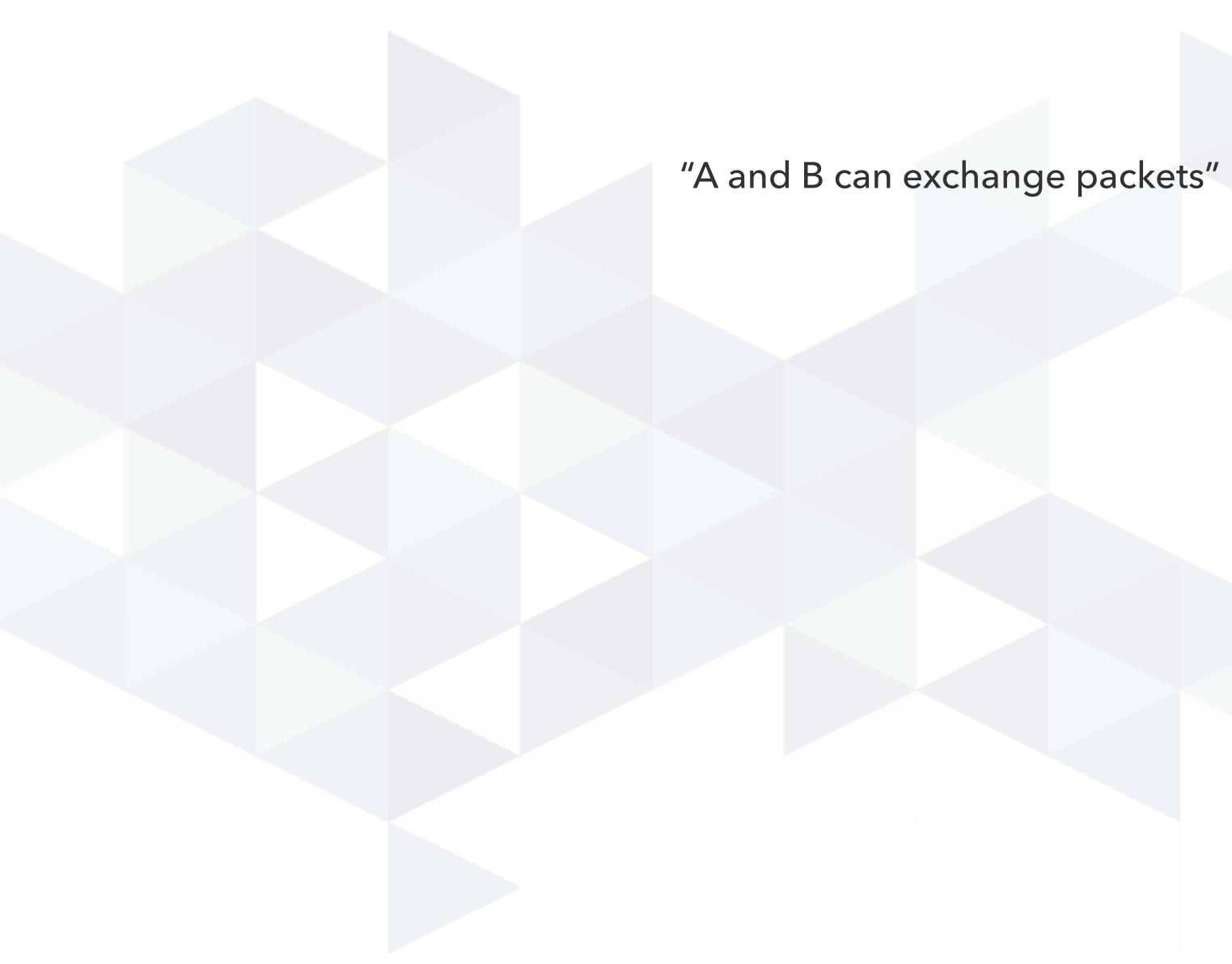
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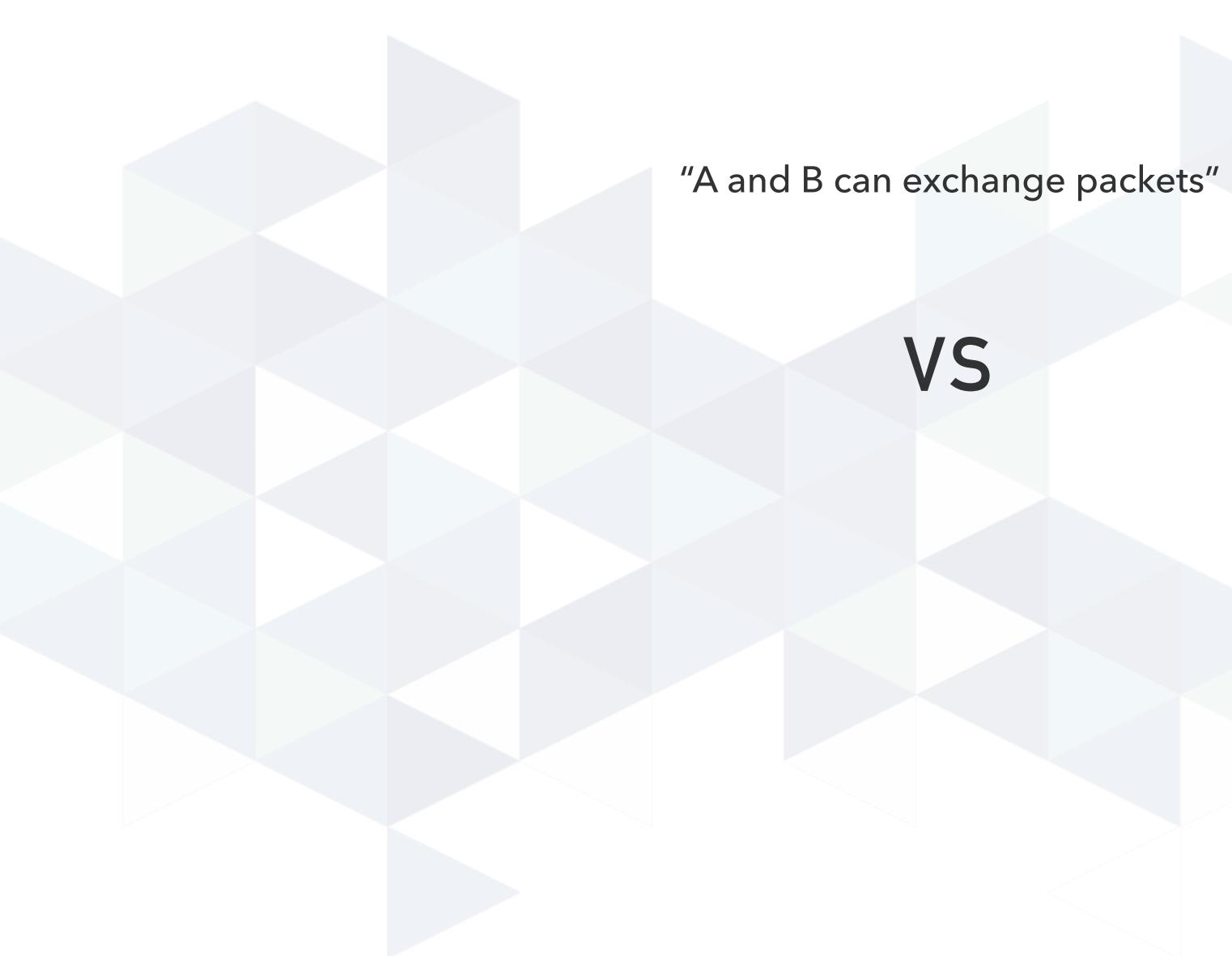


SERVICE MESH OVERVIEW









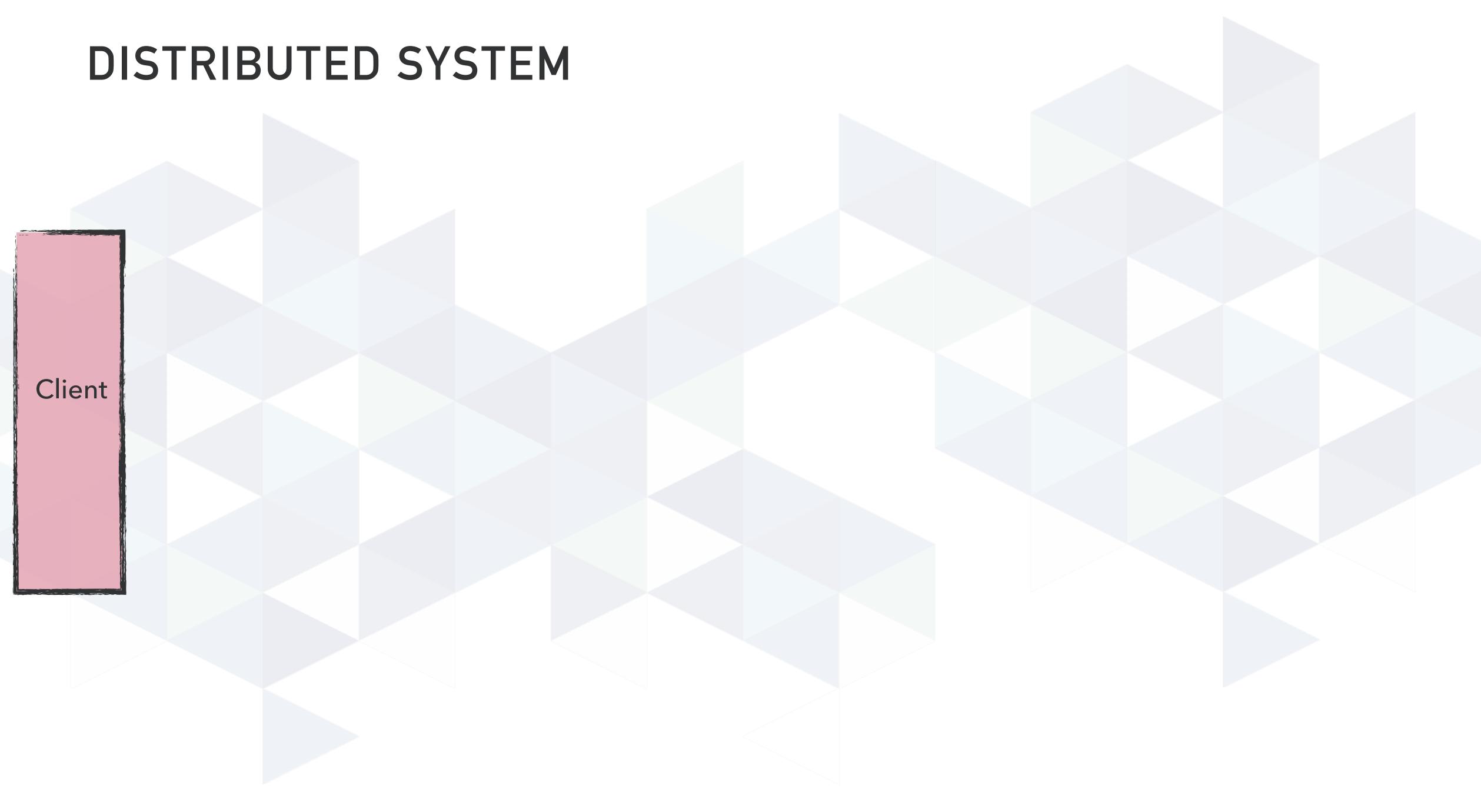


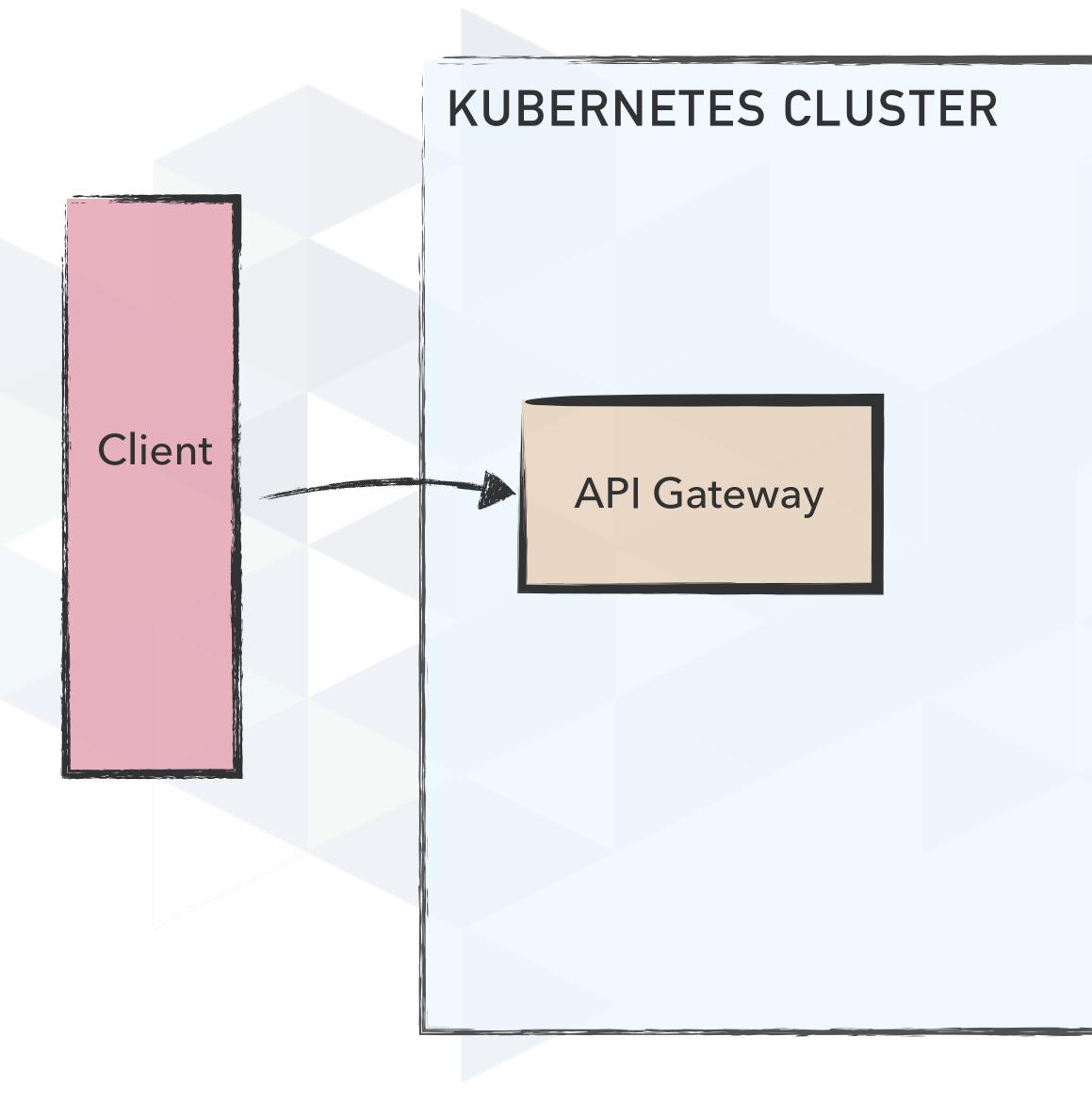
VS

"A and B can exchange packets in a way that validates the identity on both sides; has clear authorization semantics; is confidential to third parties; and is measurable and inspectable"

"A and B can exchange packets"

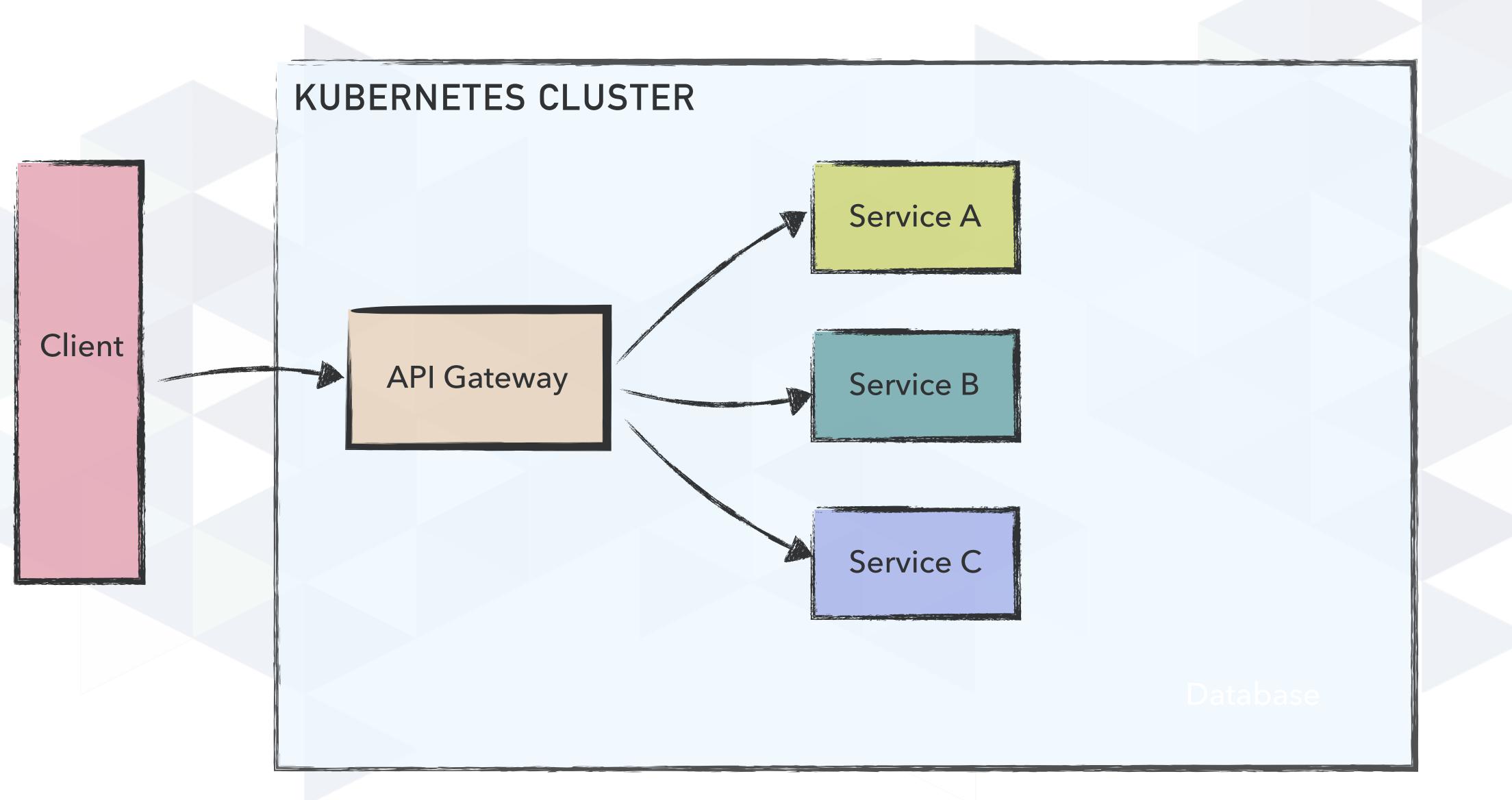




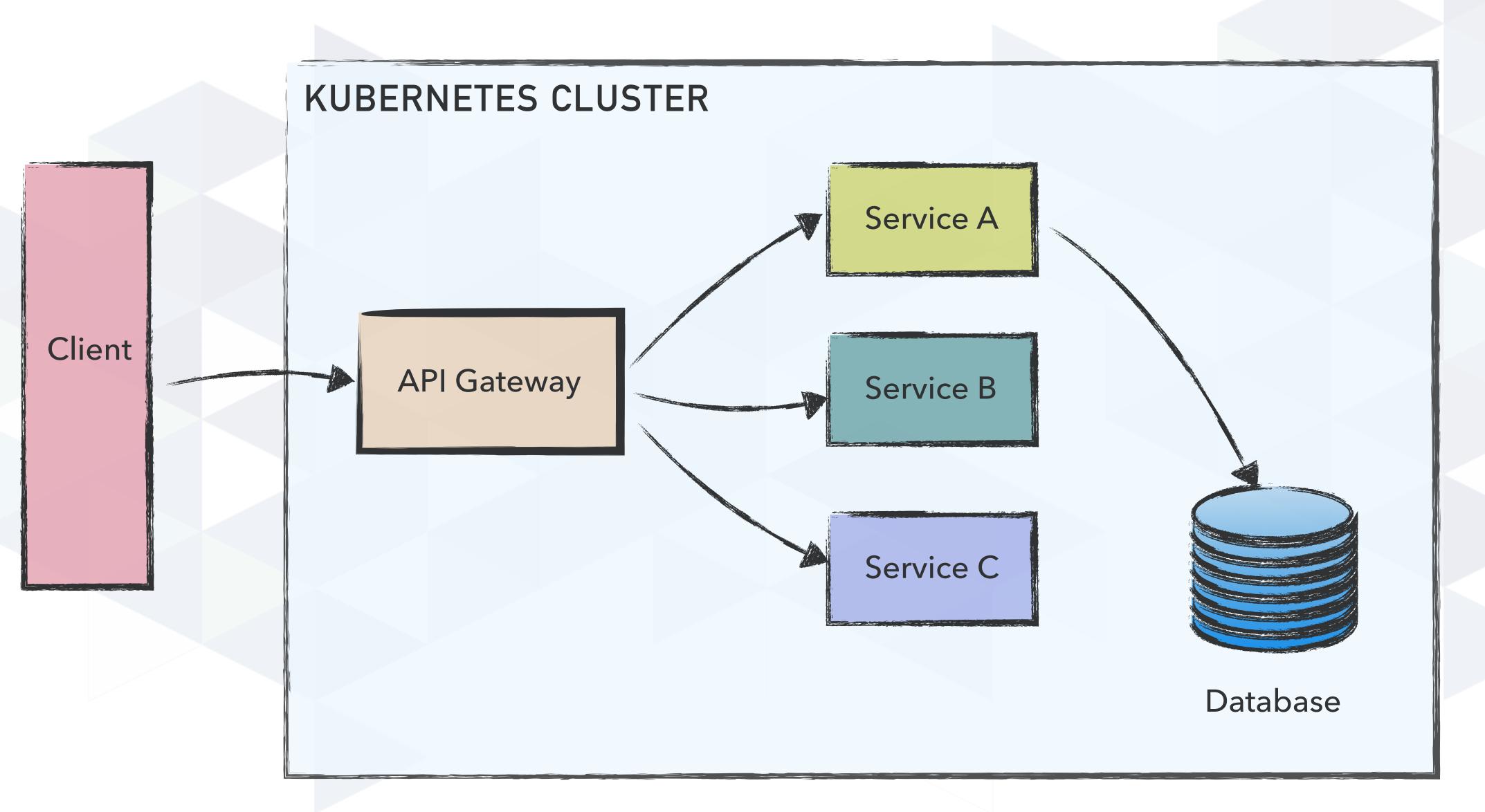




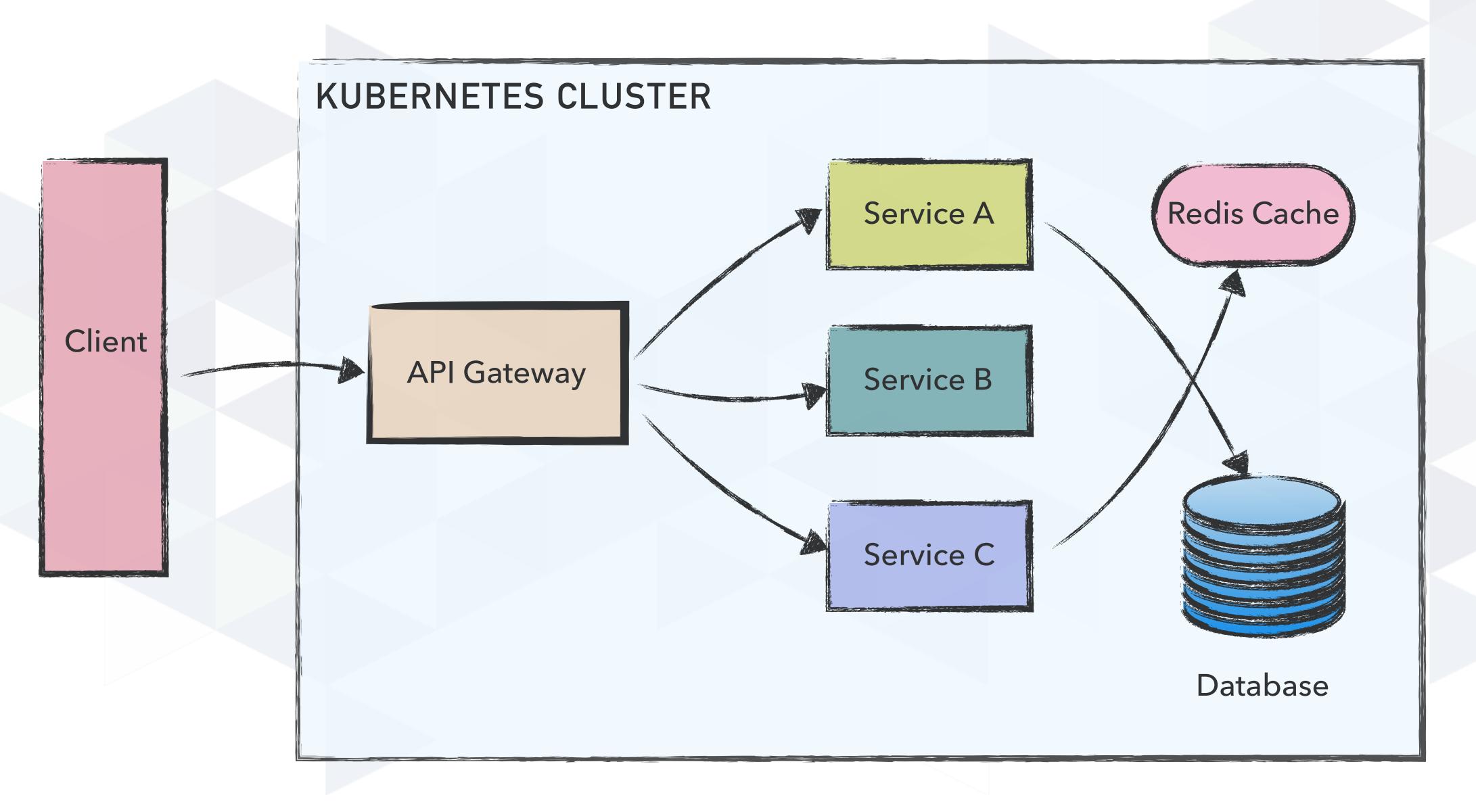




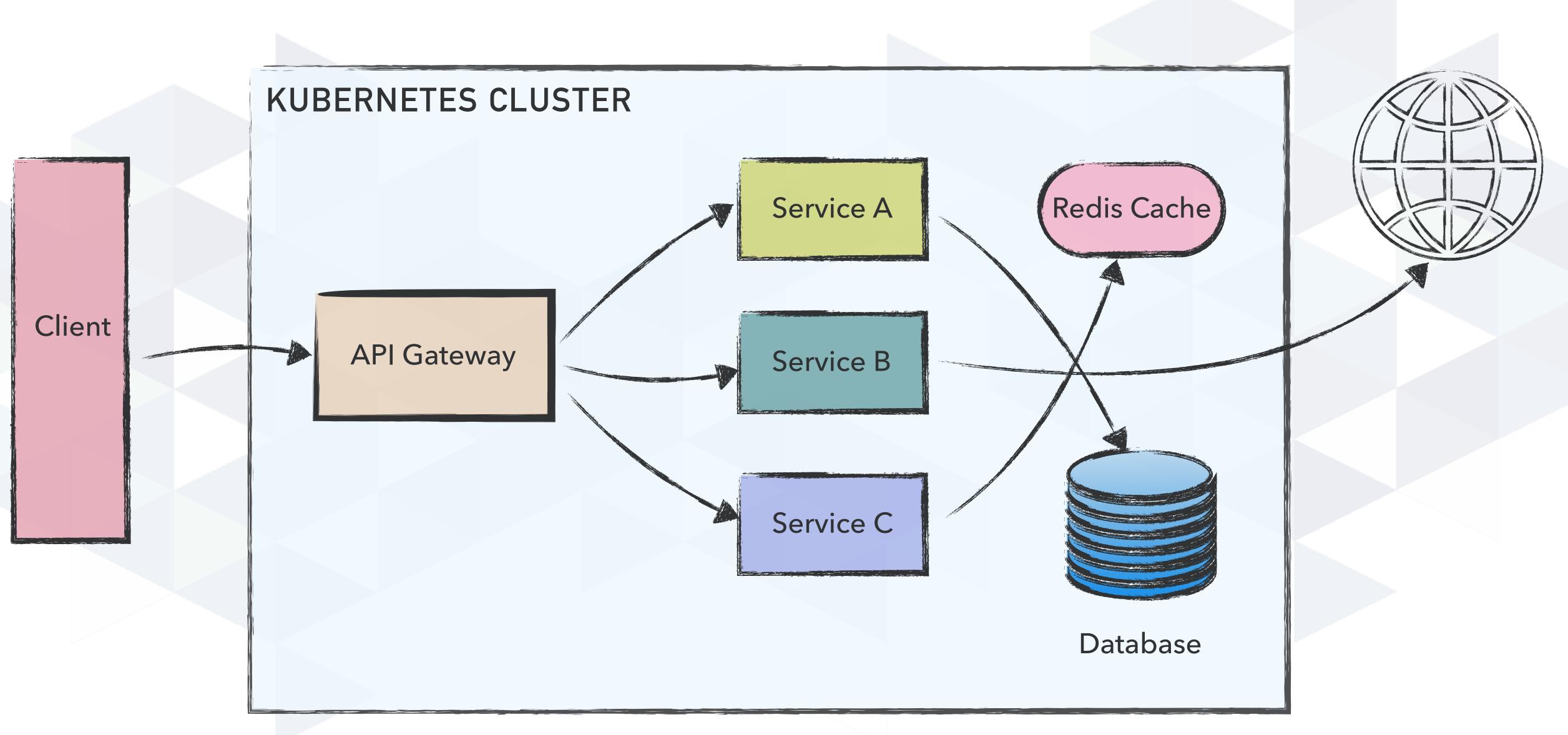


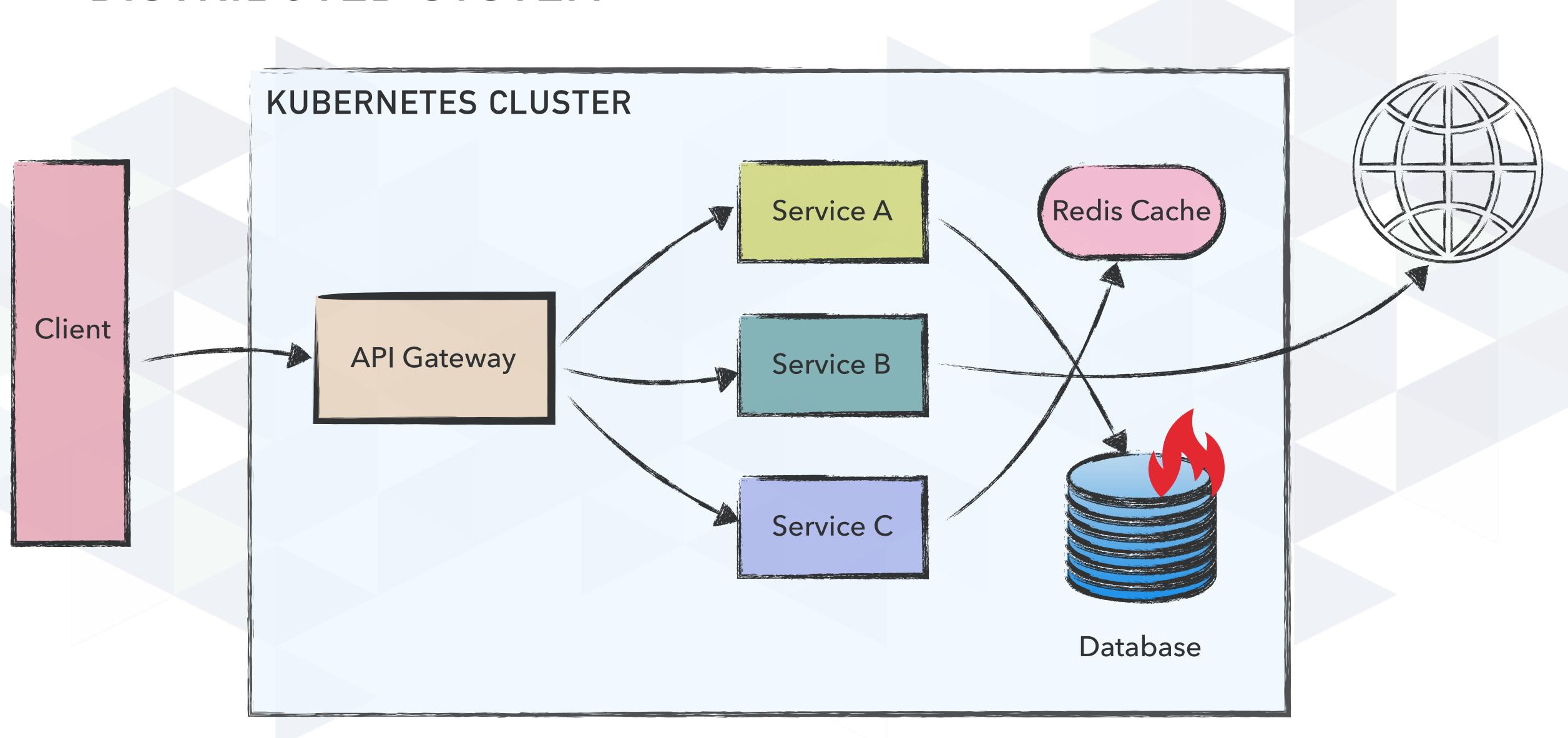


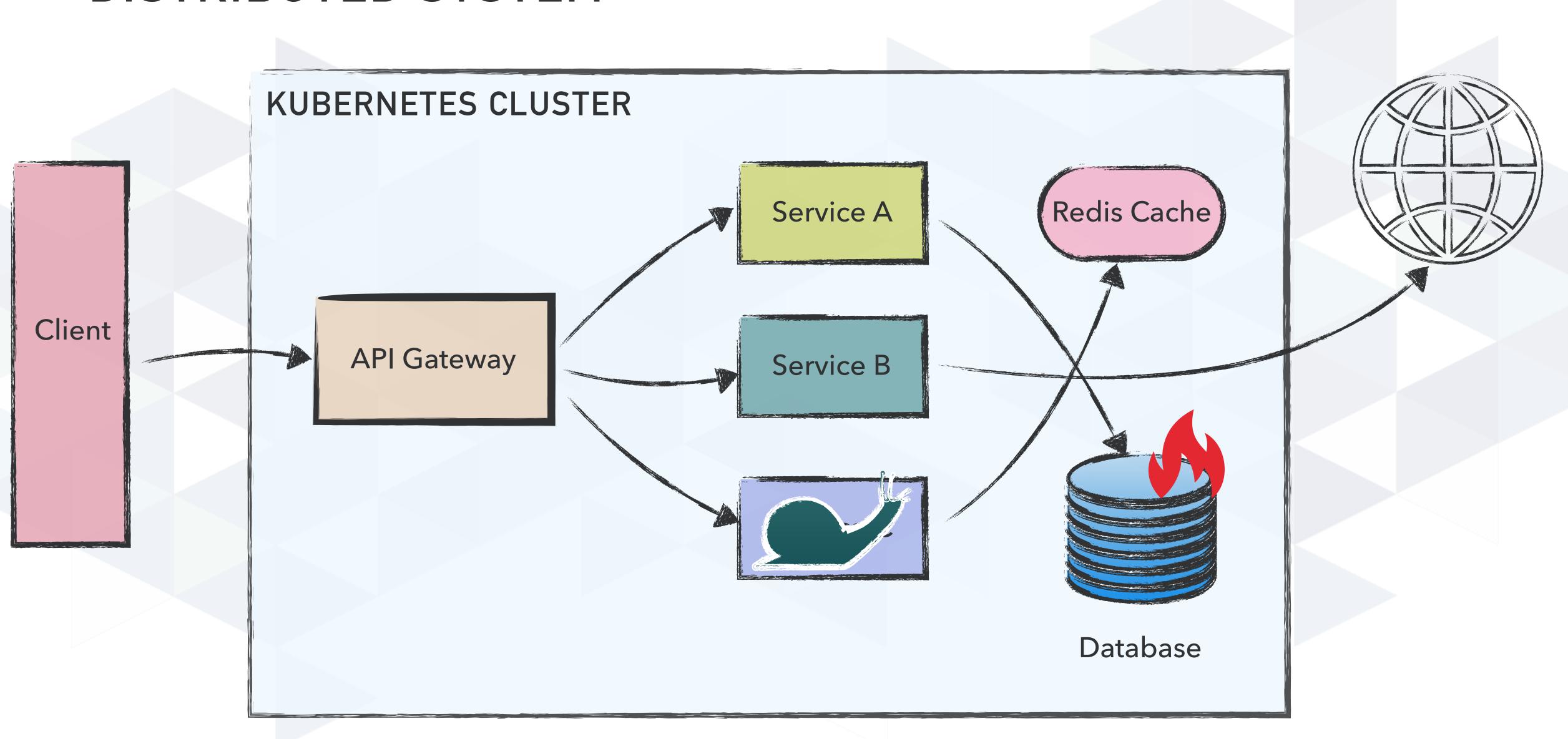


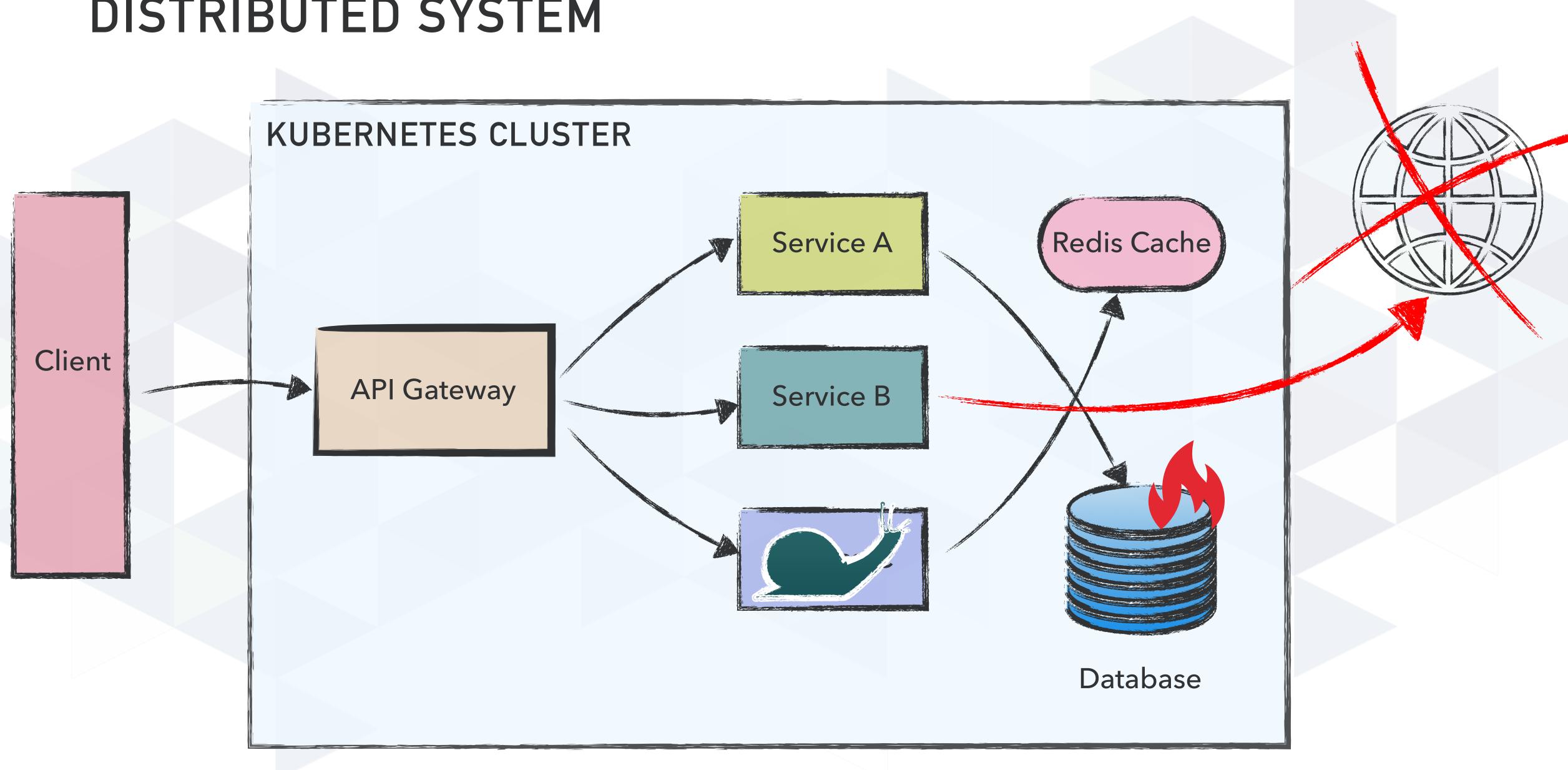


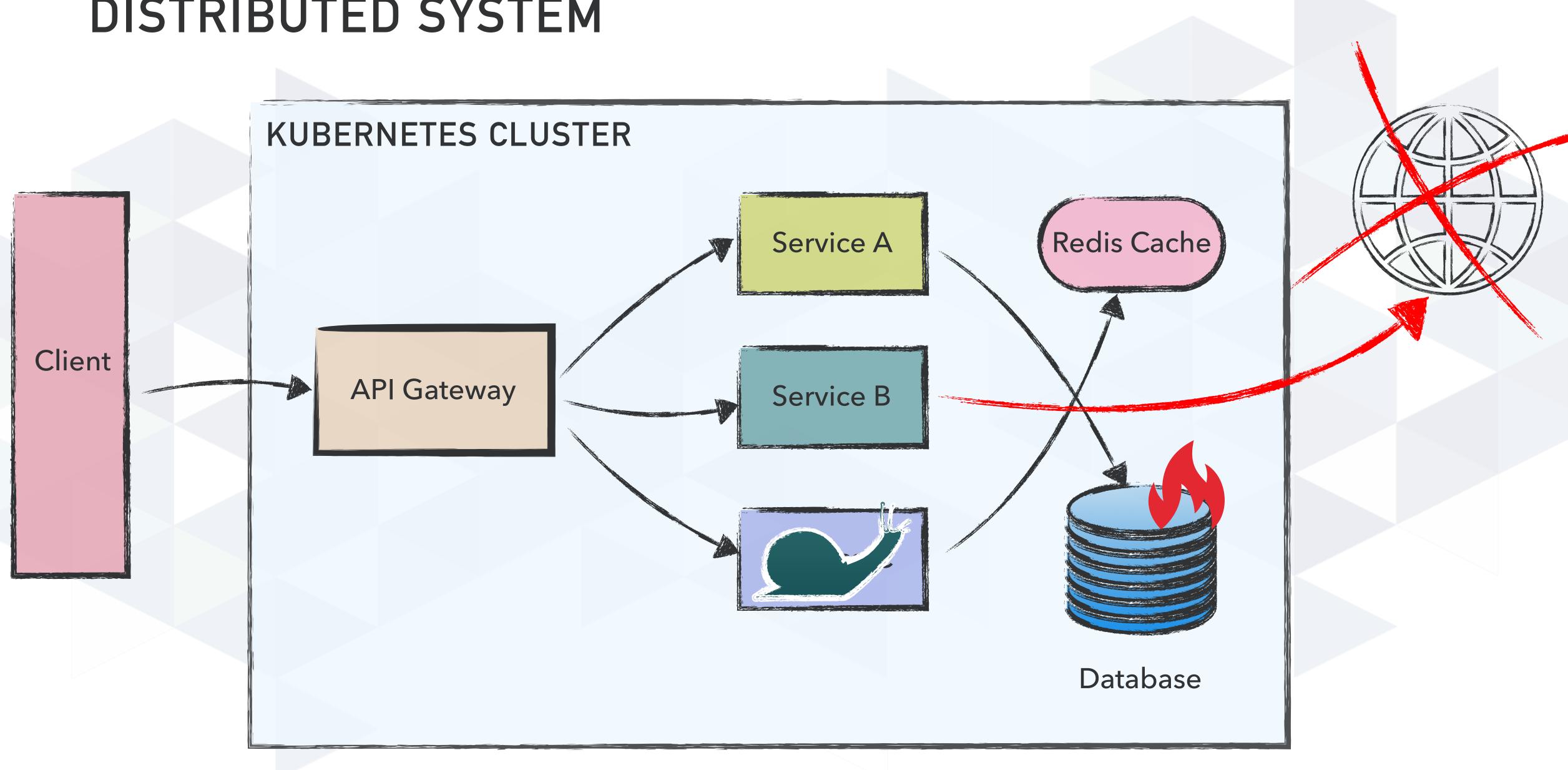


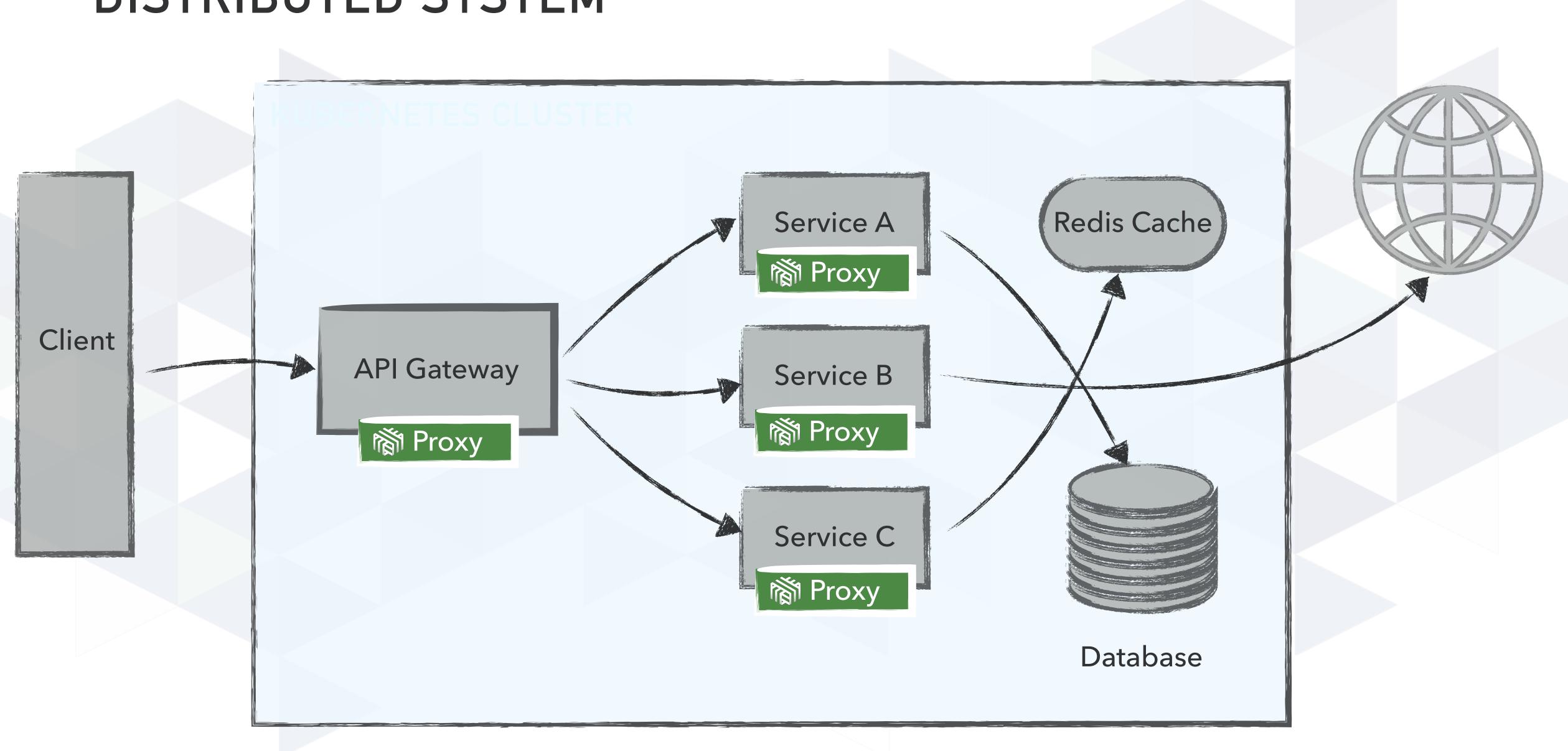


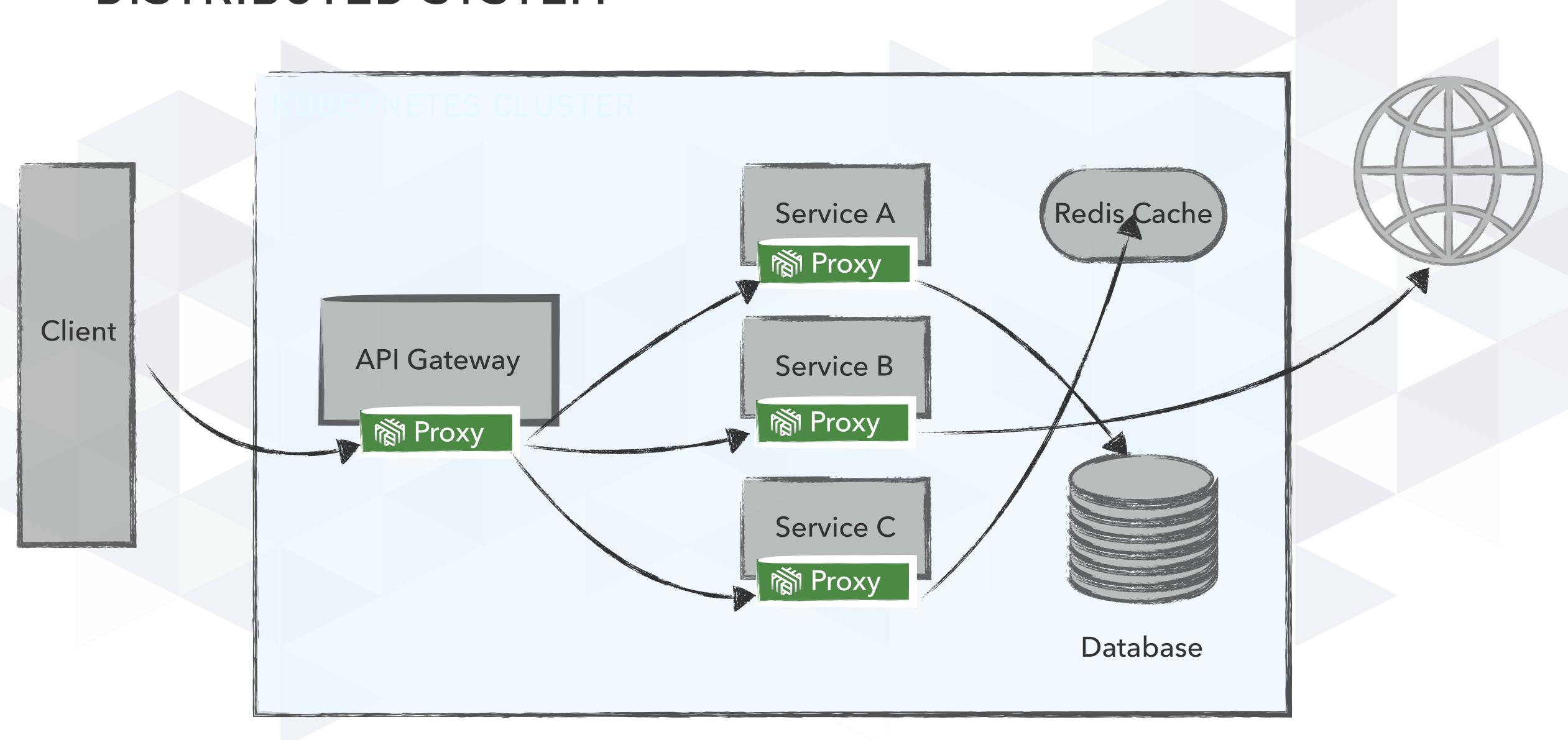


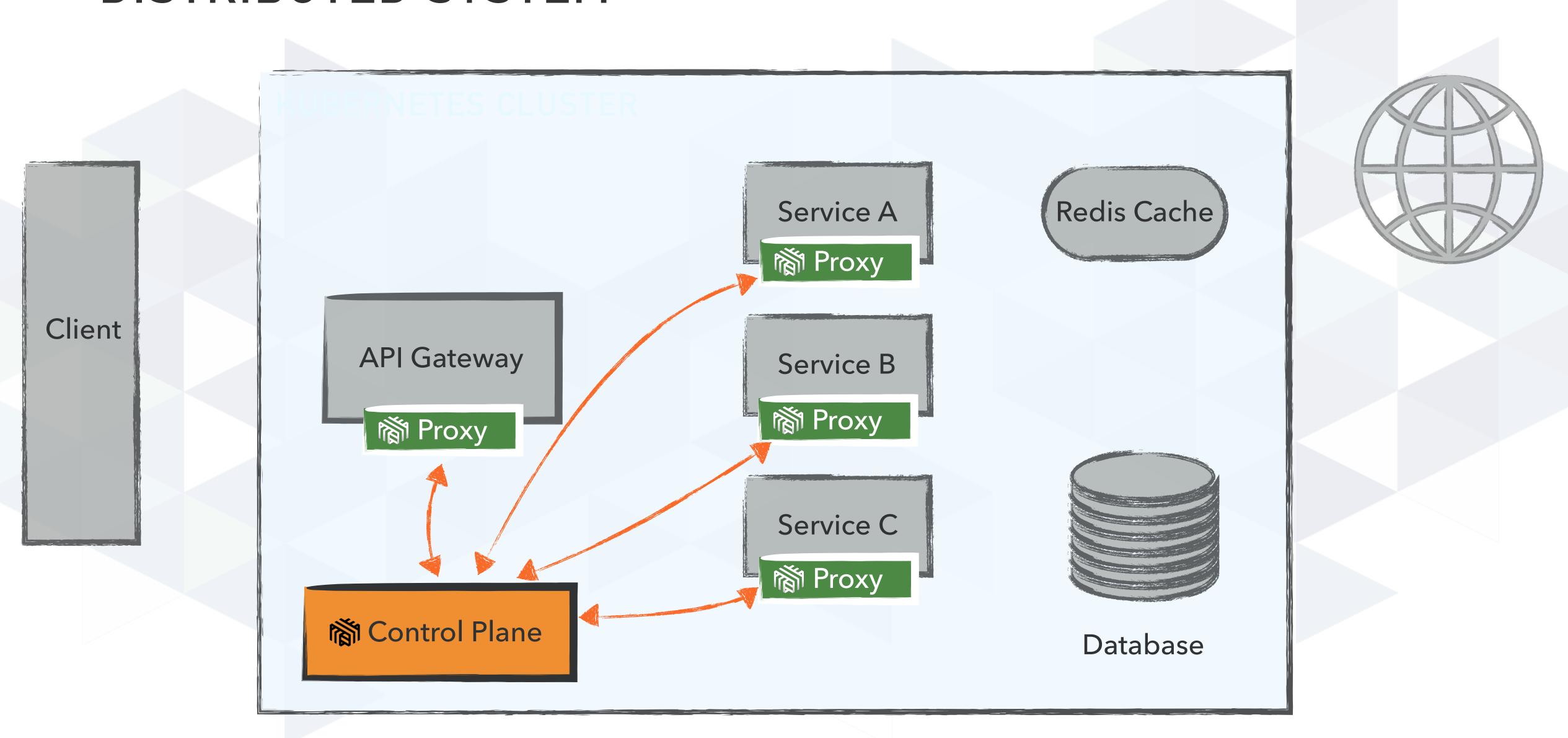












CONTROL PLANE

TLS certificates for the proxy Service Discovery Service Profiles Automatic Proxy Injection Dashboard + Metrics API interface for CLI commands (tap, stat, etc...)



PROXY (DATA PLANE)

Ultralight transparent proxy written in Rust traffic.

Latency-aware, layer-7 load balancing

Automatic TLS

An on-demand diagnostic tap API

Automatic Prometheus metrics export for HTTP and TCP

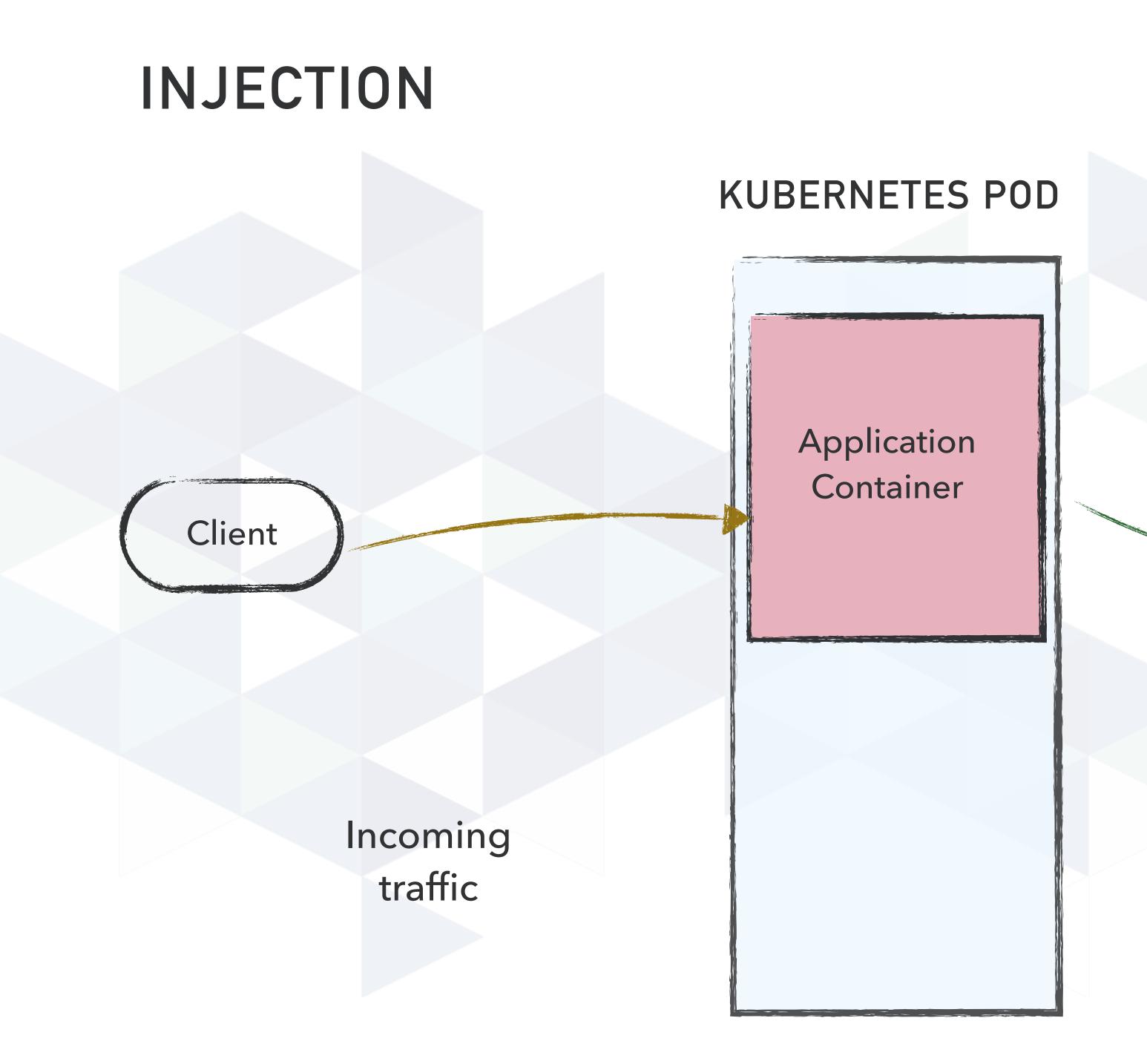


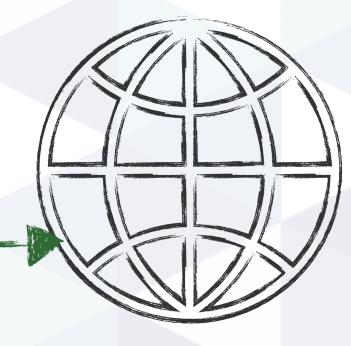
INJECTION

Usually accomplished by the proxy-injector component Can be automatic or manual An init container added, which setups iptables rules for the pod

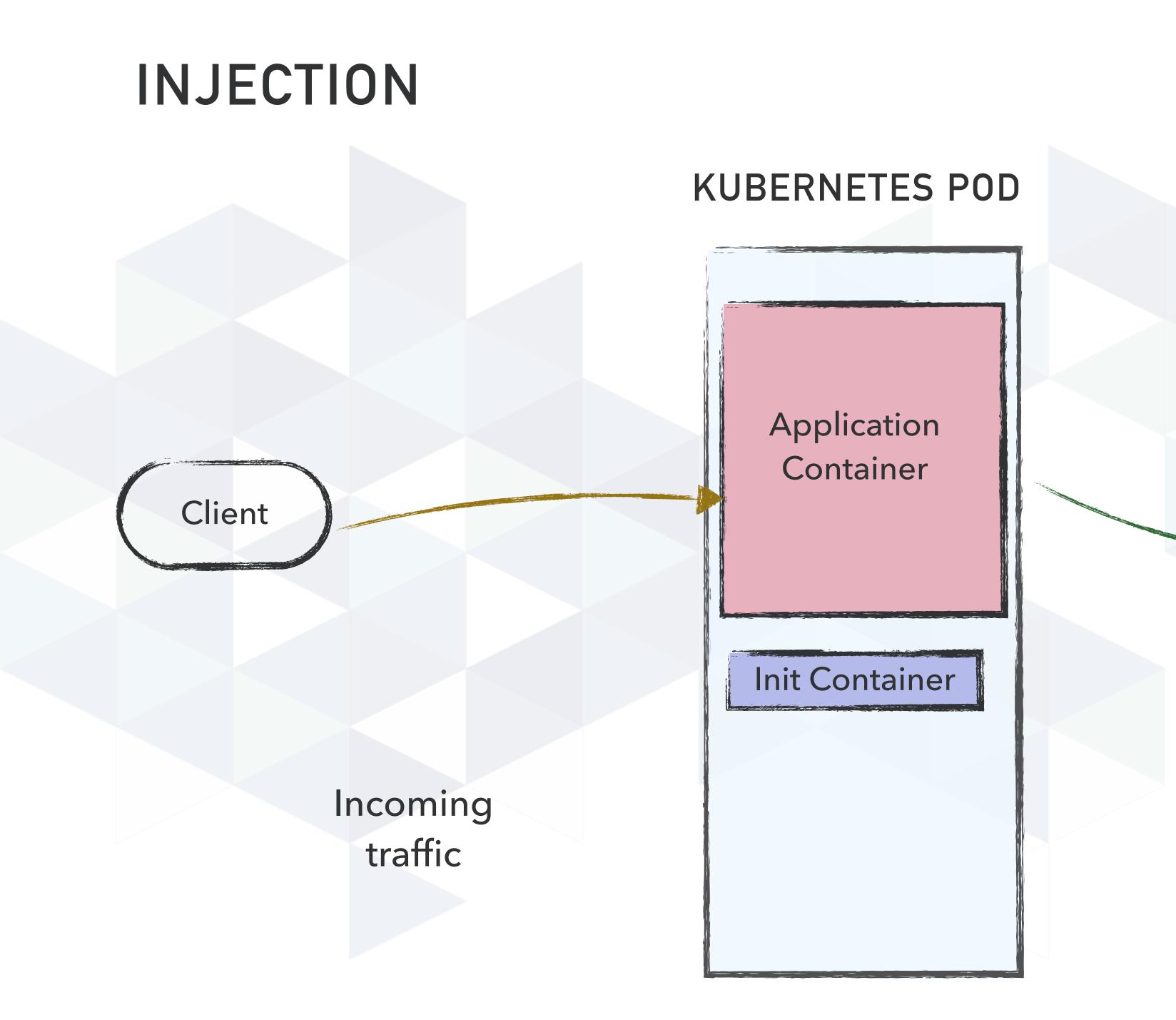
A container that runs the proxy, intercepting traffic

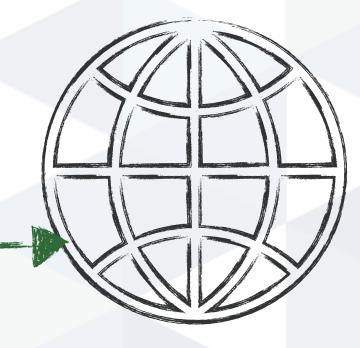




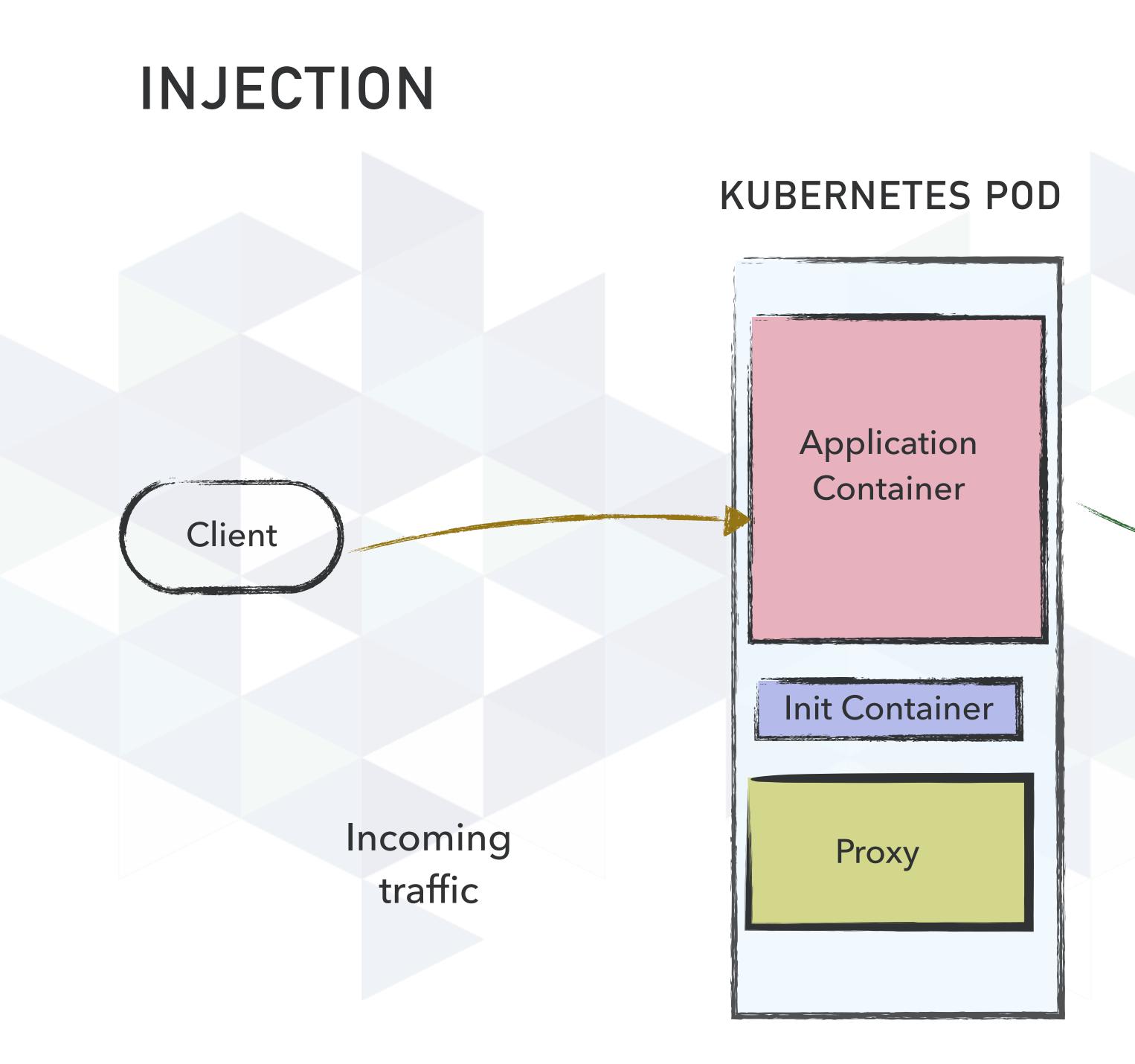


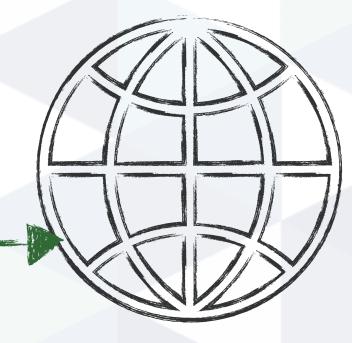




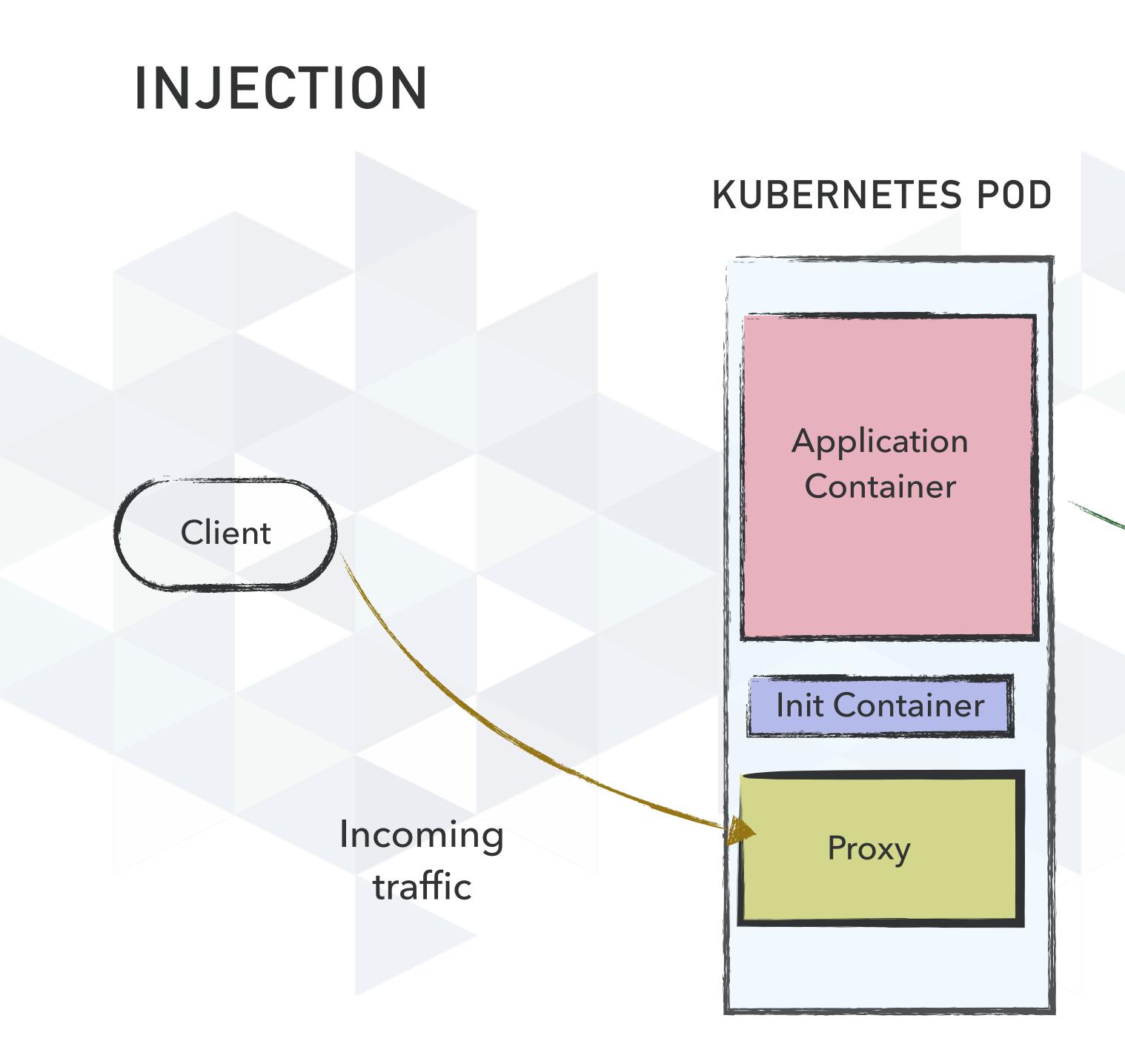


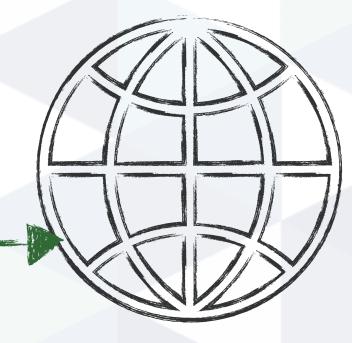




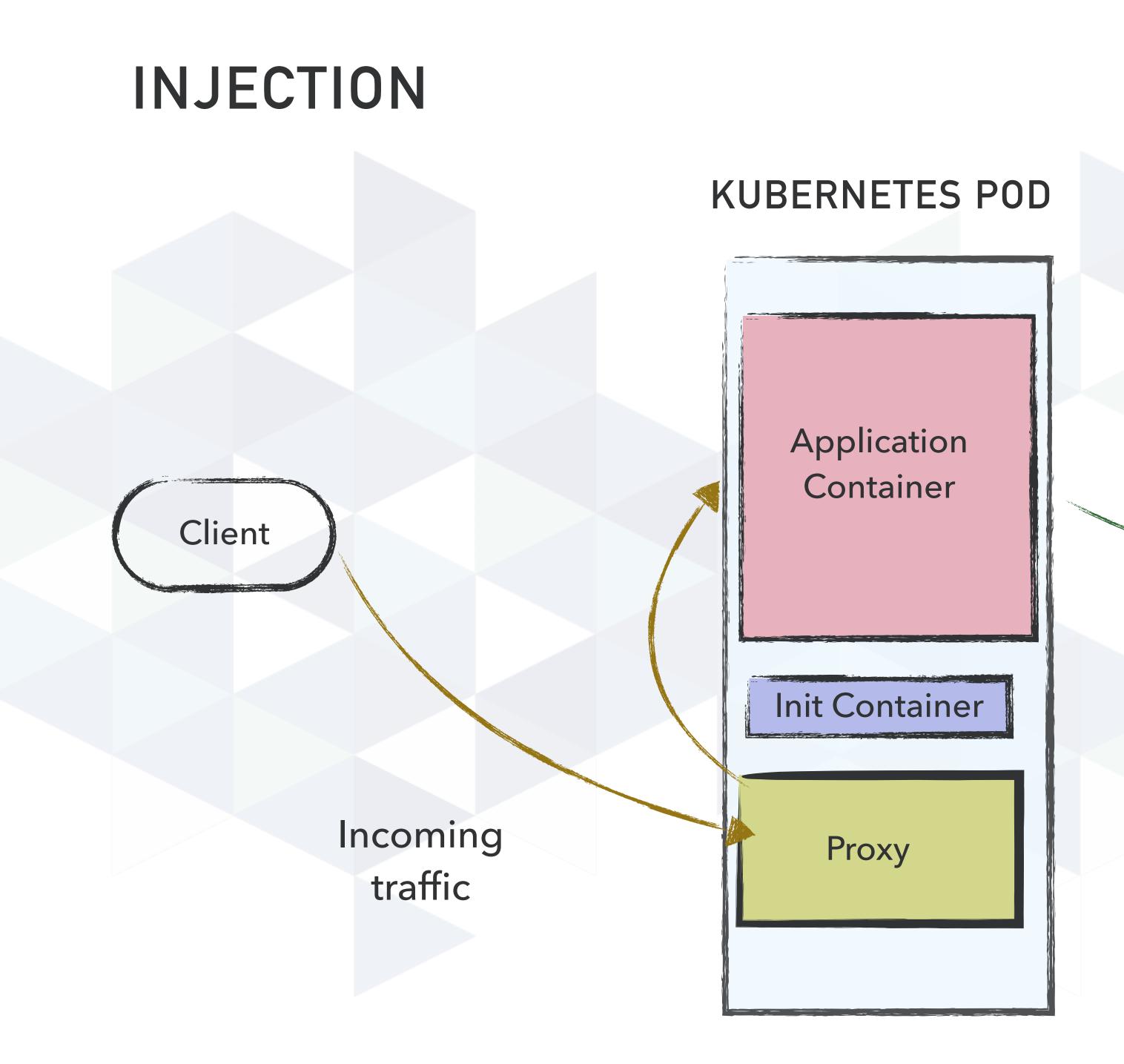


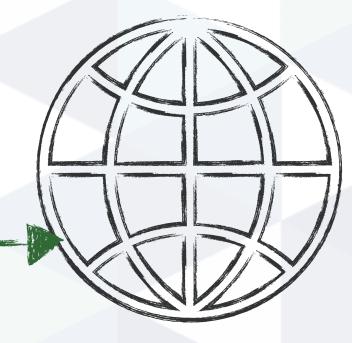




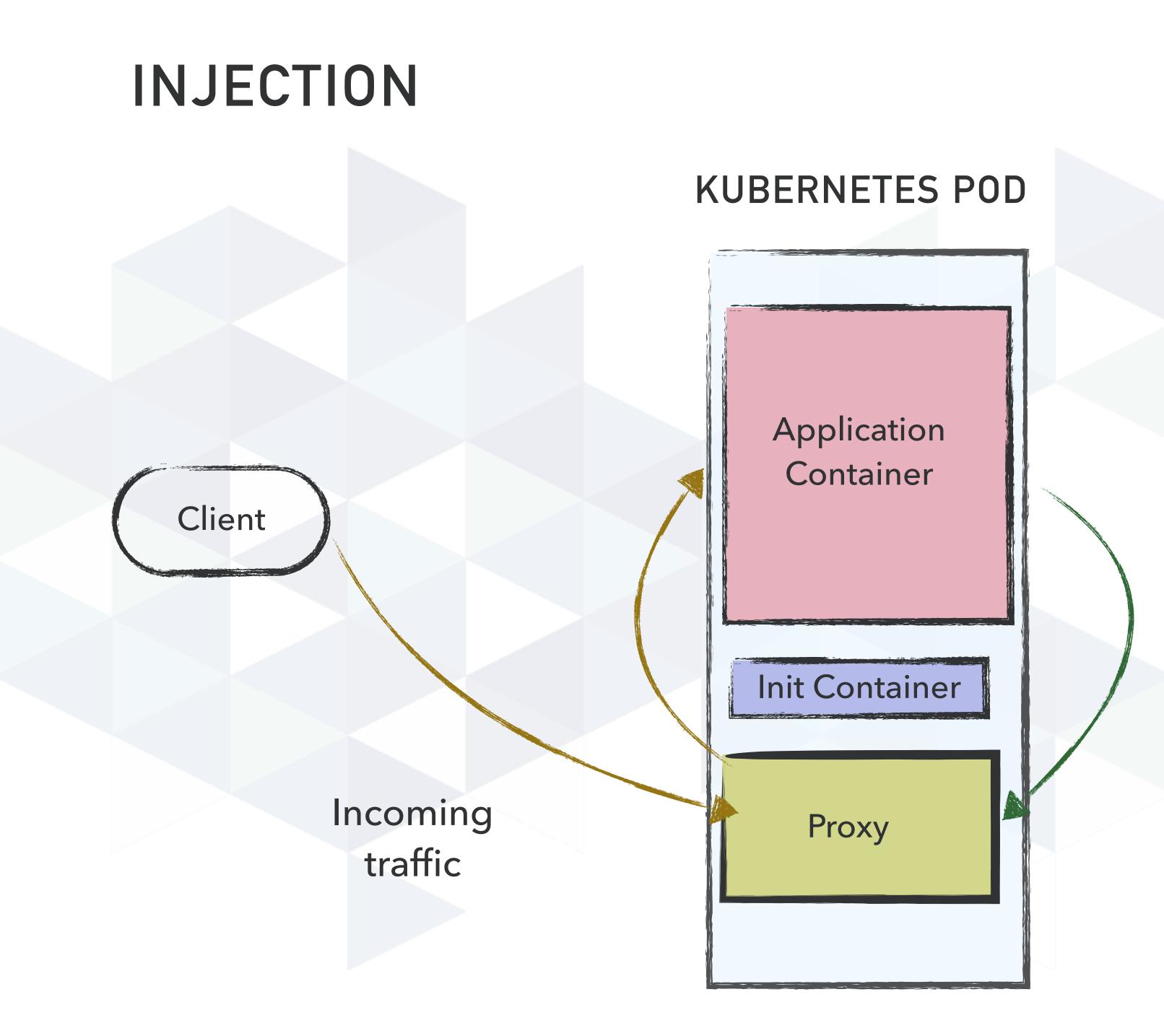






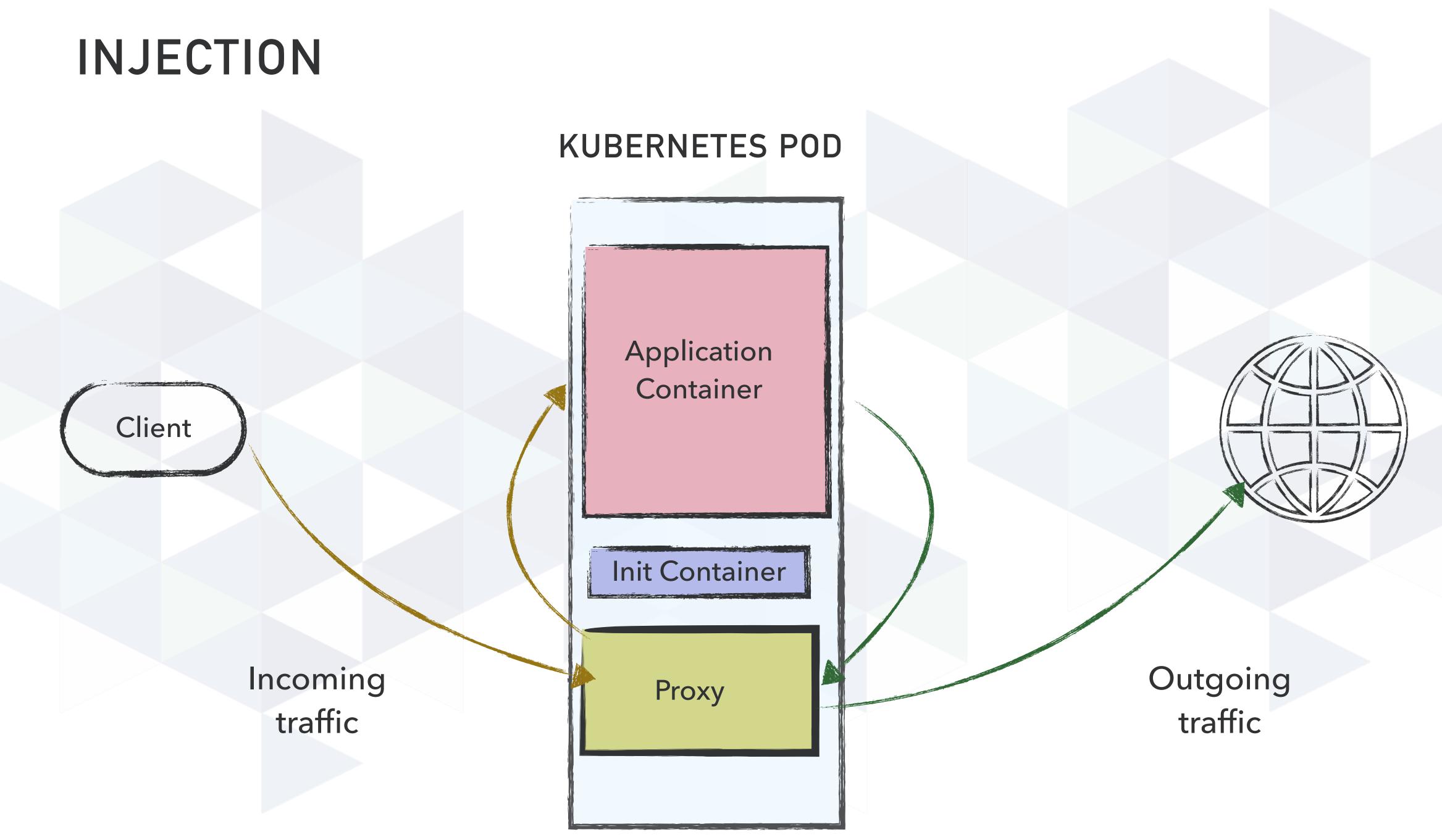














CORE CONCEPTS

Observability: Collecting actionable traffic metrics
Security: Encrypting traffic between services
Reliability: Ensuring services are available
Traffic Management: Routing traffic to services

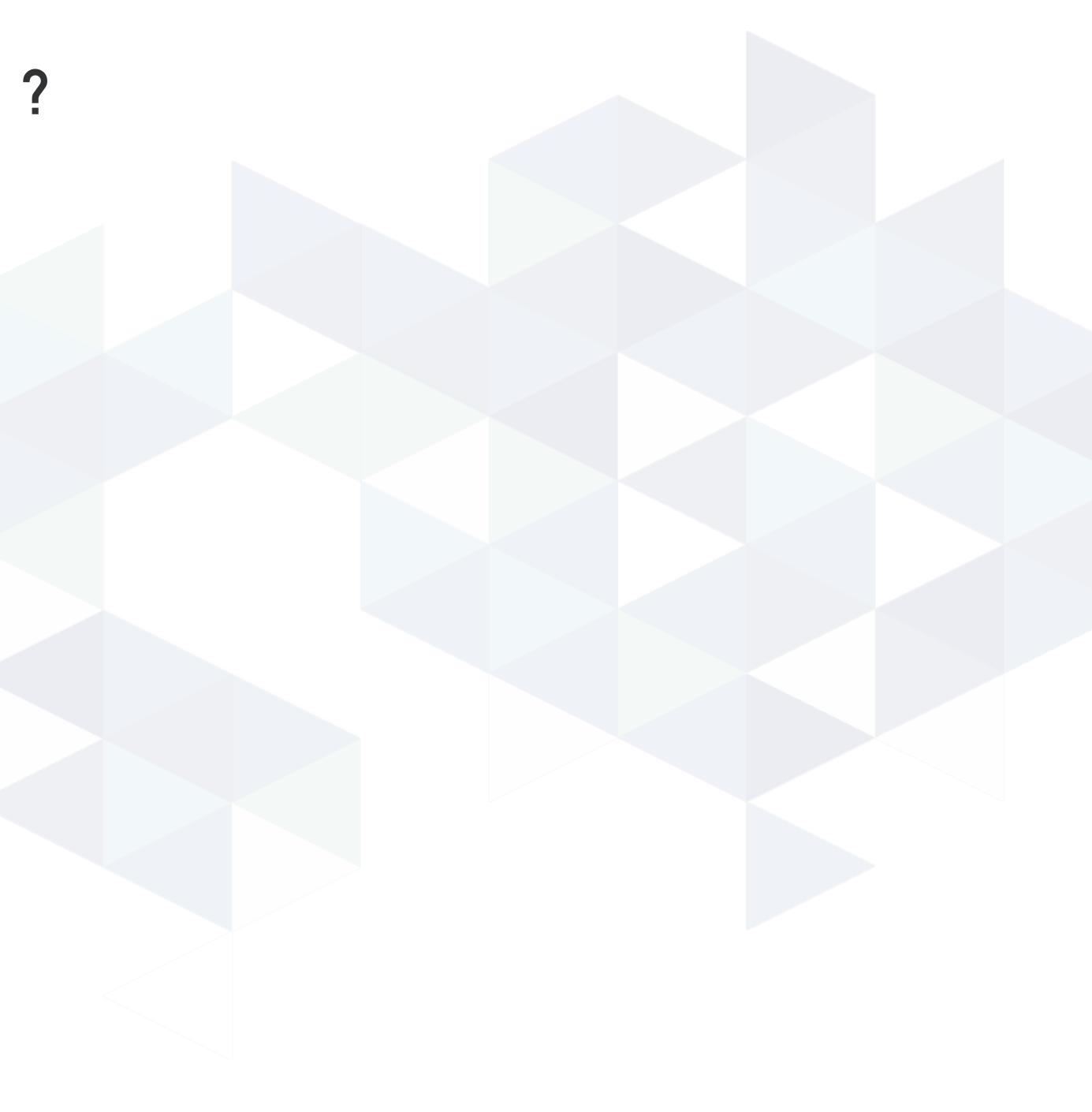


MULTICLUSTER DEEPDIVE



WHY MULTIPLE CLUSTERS ?

Traffic Migration
Canary Deployments
Different Environments
Failover



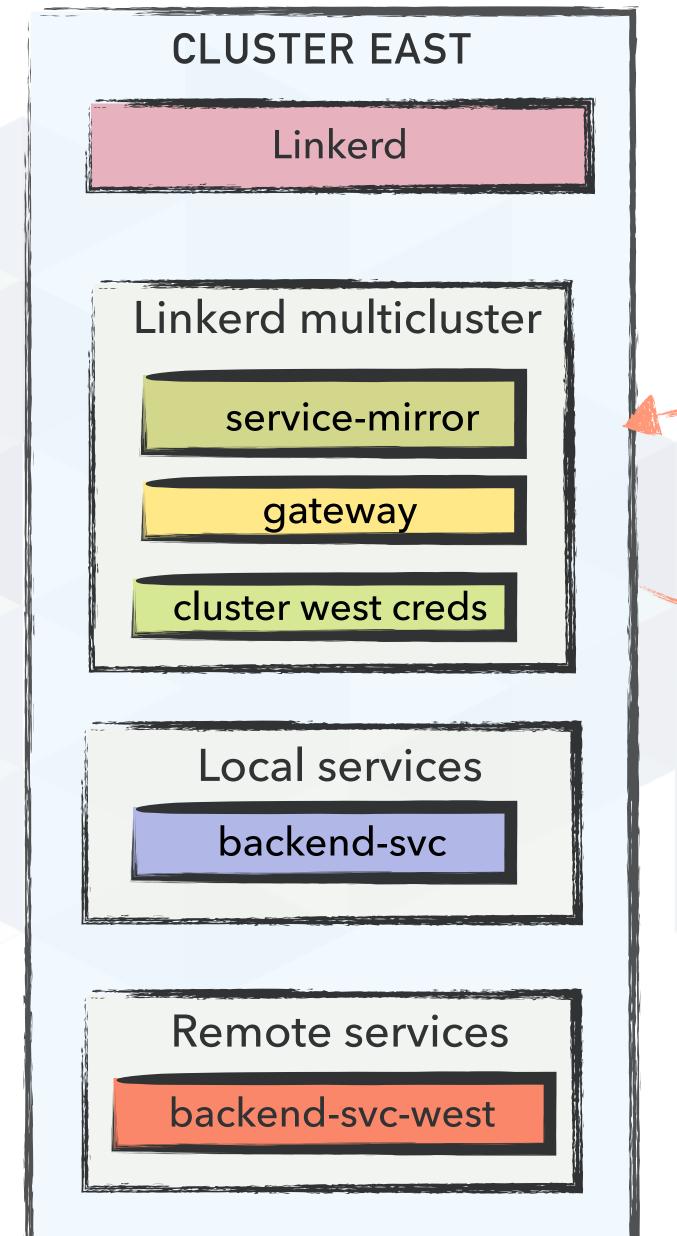
CORE CONCEPTS

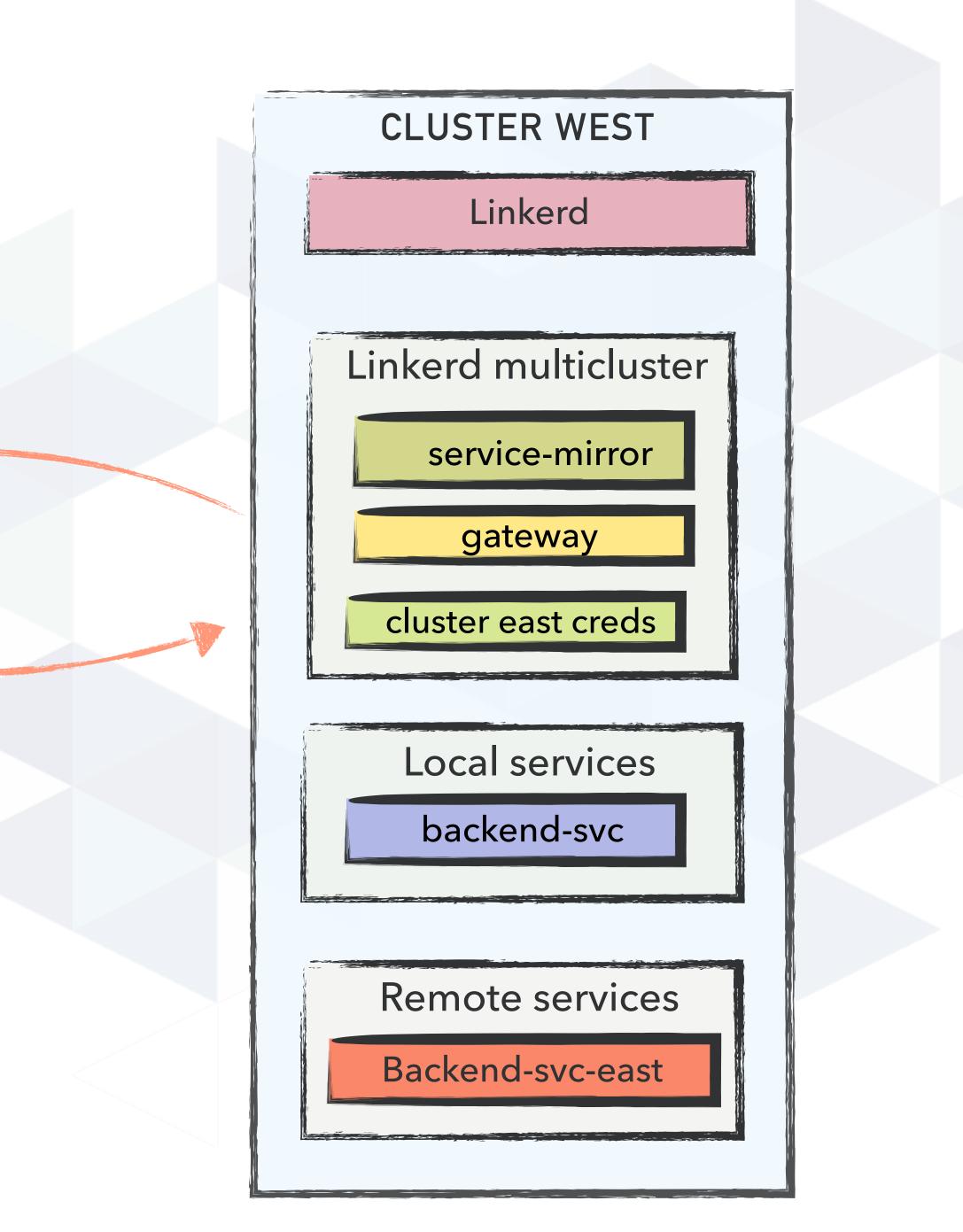
Secure: everything happens over mTLS No SPOF: no single cluster is blessed or magical Transparent: applications do not need to know whether a service is remote or local Network independent: only requirement is gateway connectivity

- Kubernetes-first: remote services should appear as K8s services



ARCHITECTURE







ARCHITECTURE

cluster and replicating it appropriate target services containing k8s api config (source cluster)

Service mirror - monitors the exported state of the target

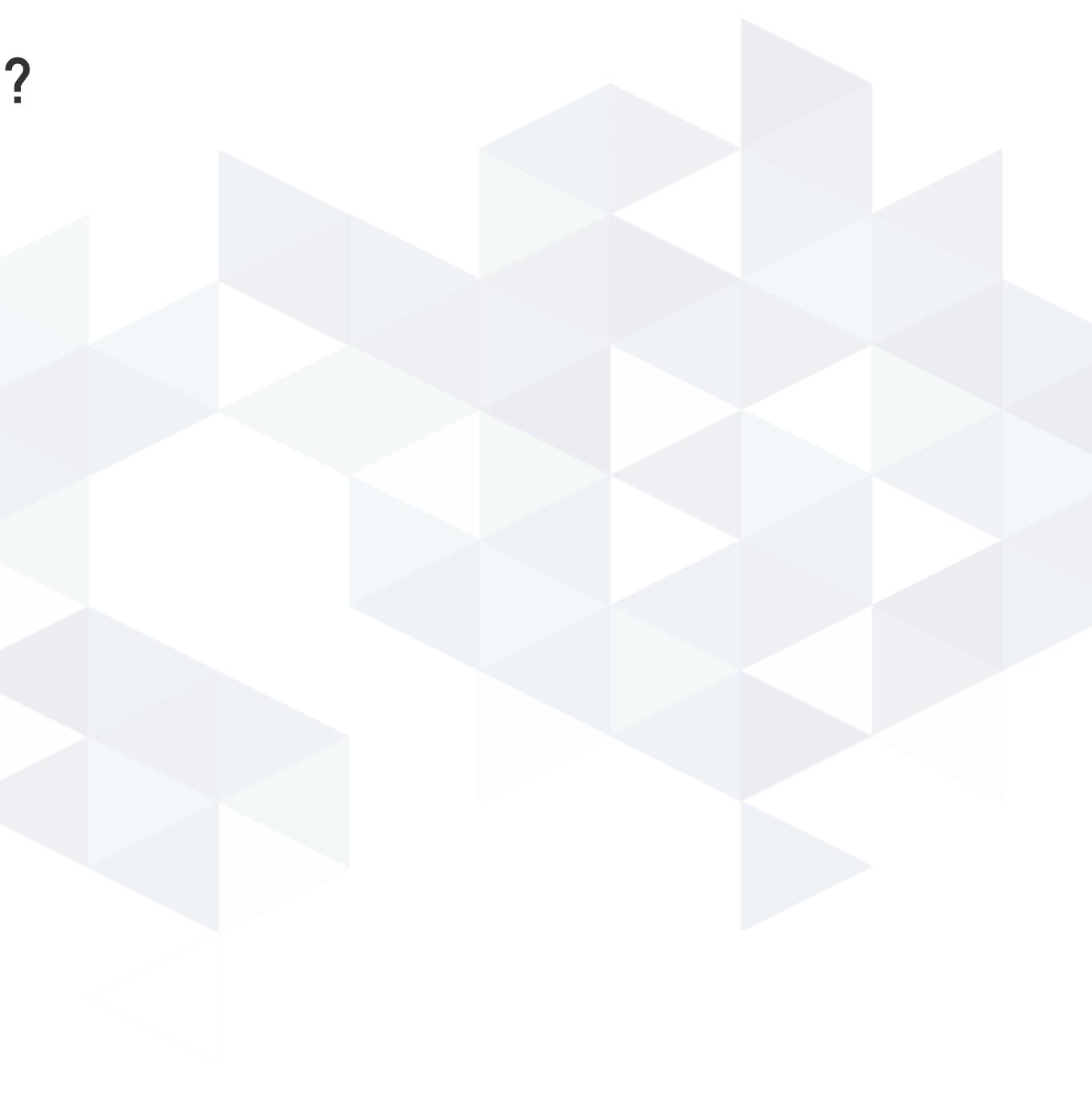
- Gateway responsible for routing incoming traffic to the
- Credentials service account (target cluster) and a secret



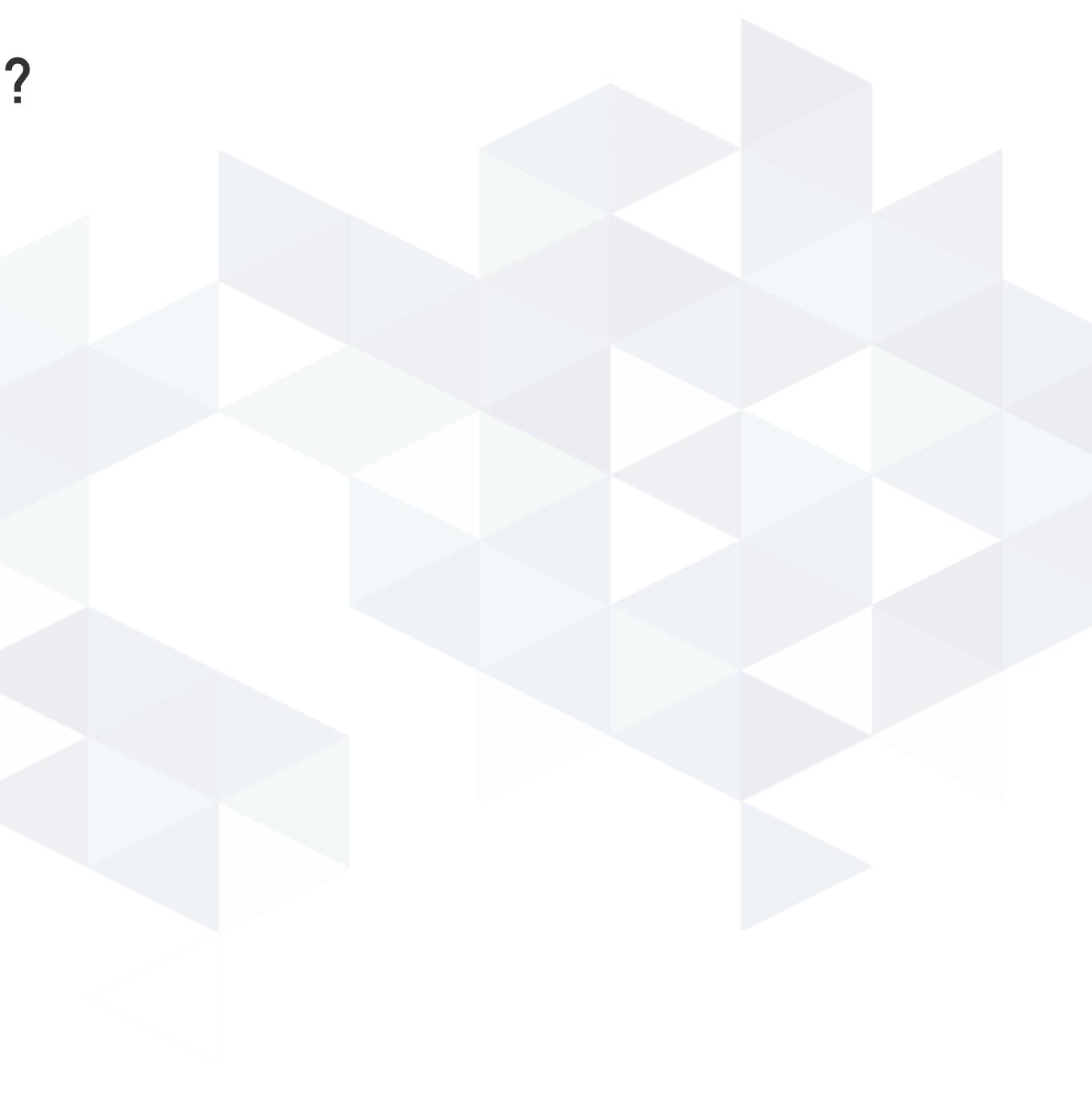
DEMO TIME

Two clusters - east and west Each have a backend-svc installed A test client deployed on cluster east We want to split the traffic to backend-svc between east and west



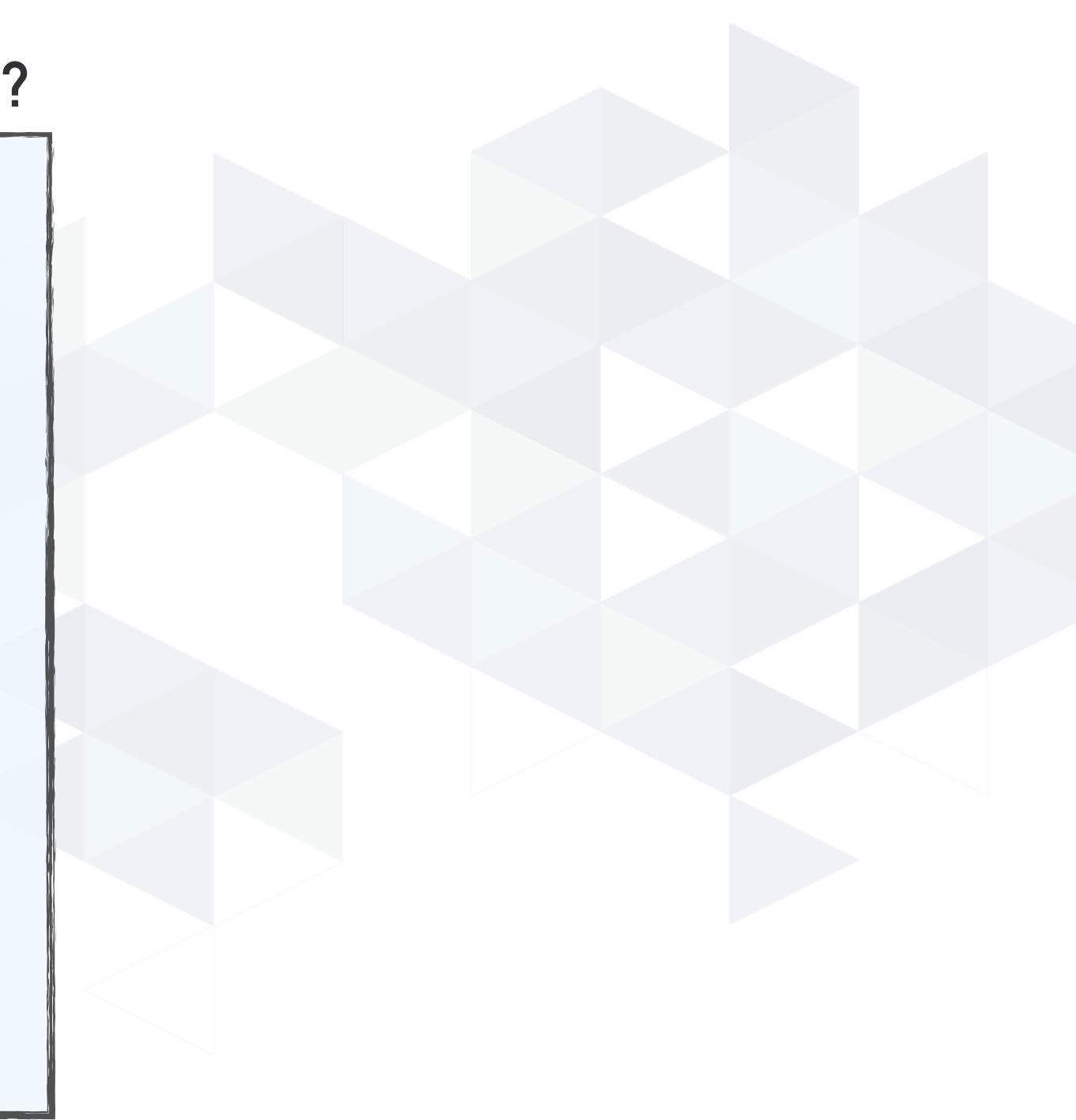


Client pod



CLUSTER EAST

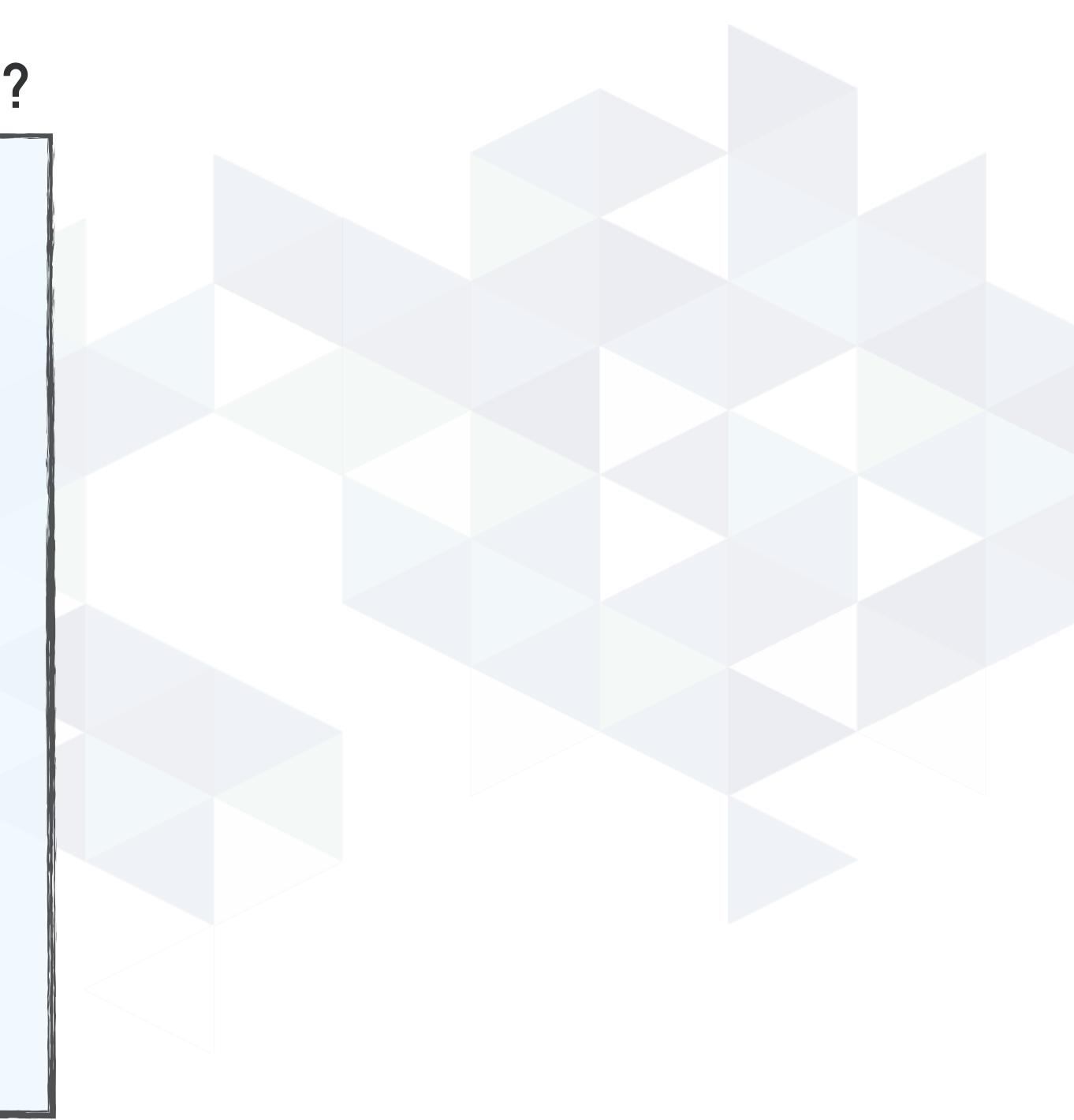
Client pod



GET <u>http://backend-svc:8888</u>

Client pod

CLUSTER EAST



GET http://backend-svc:8888

Client pod

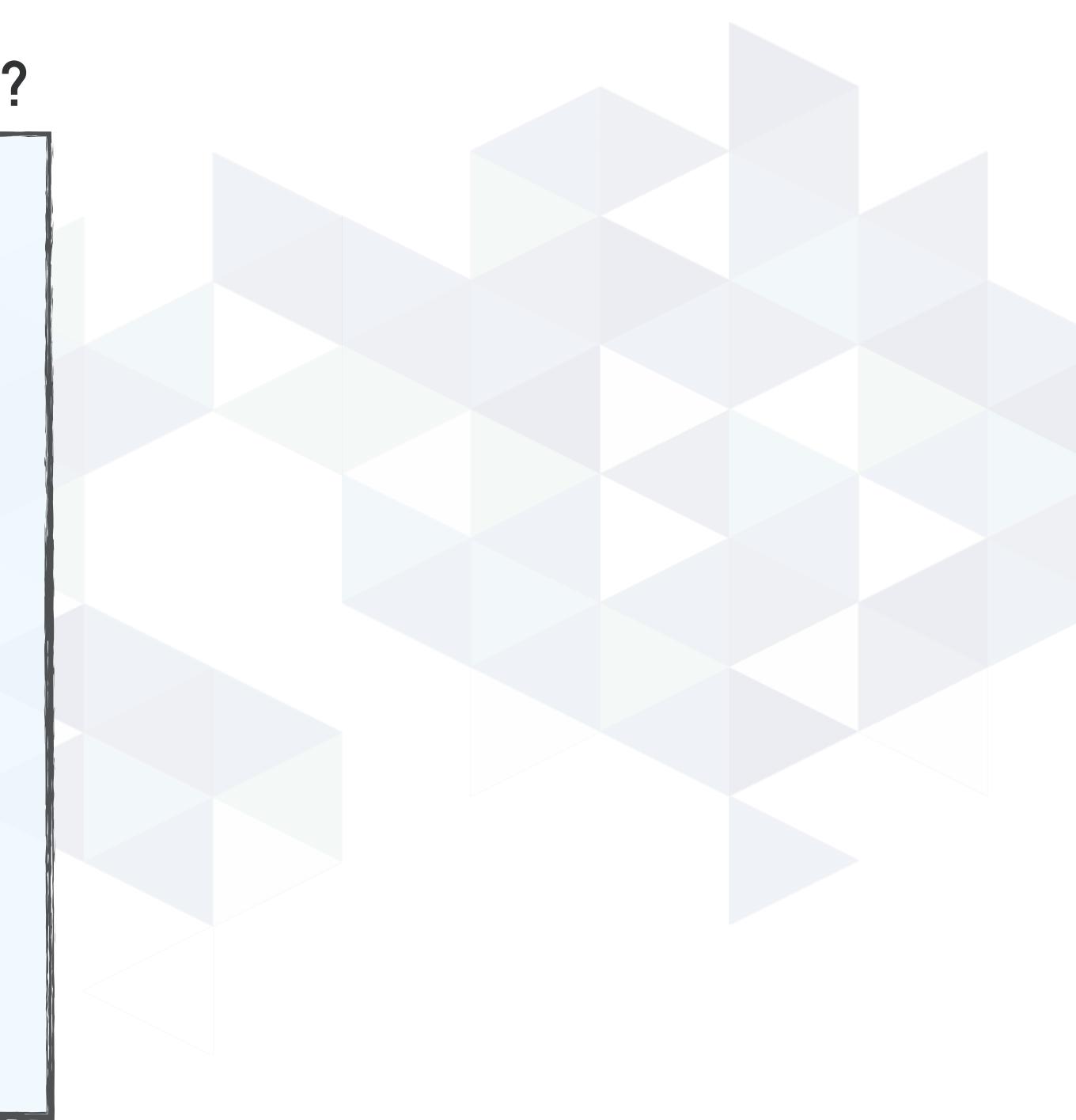


GET http://backend-svc:8888

Client pod



CLUSTER EAST



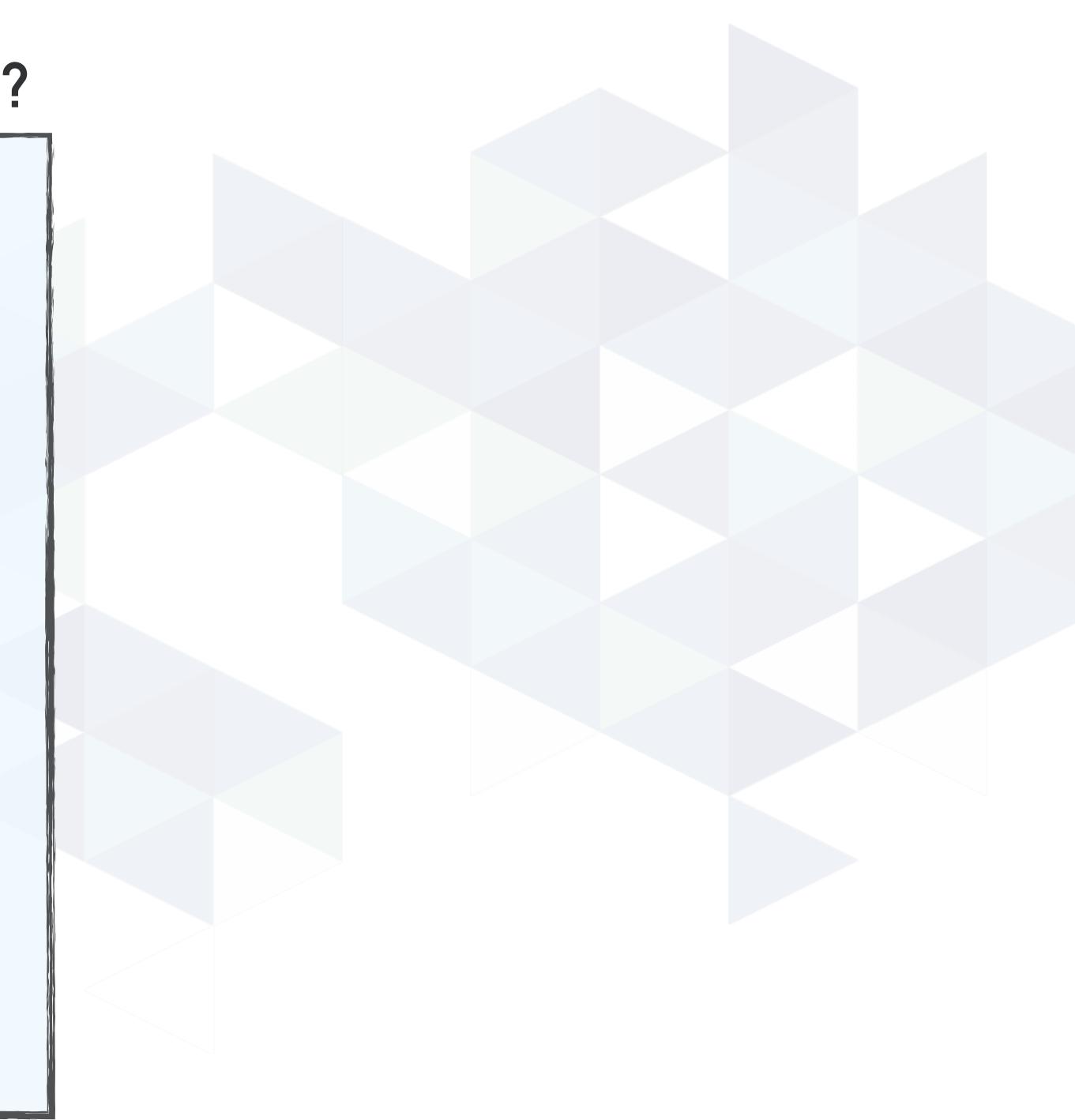
GET http://backend-svc:8888

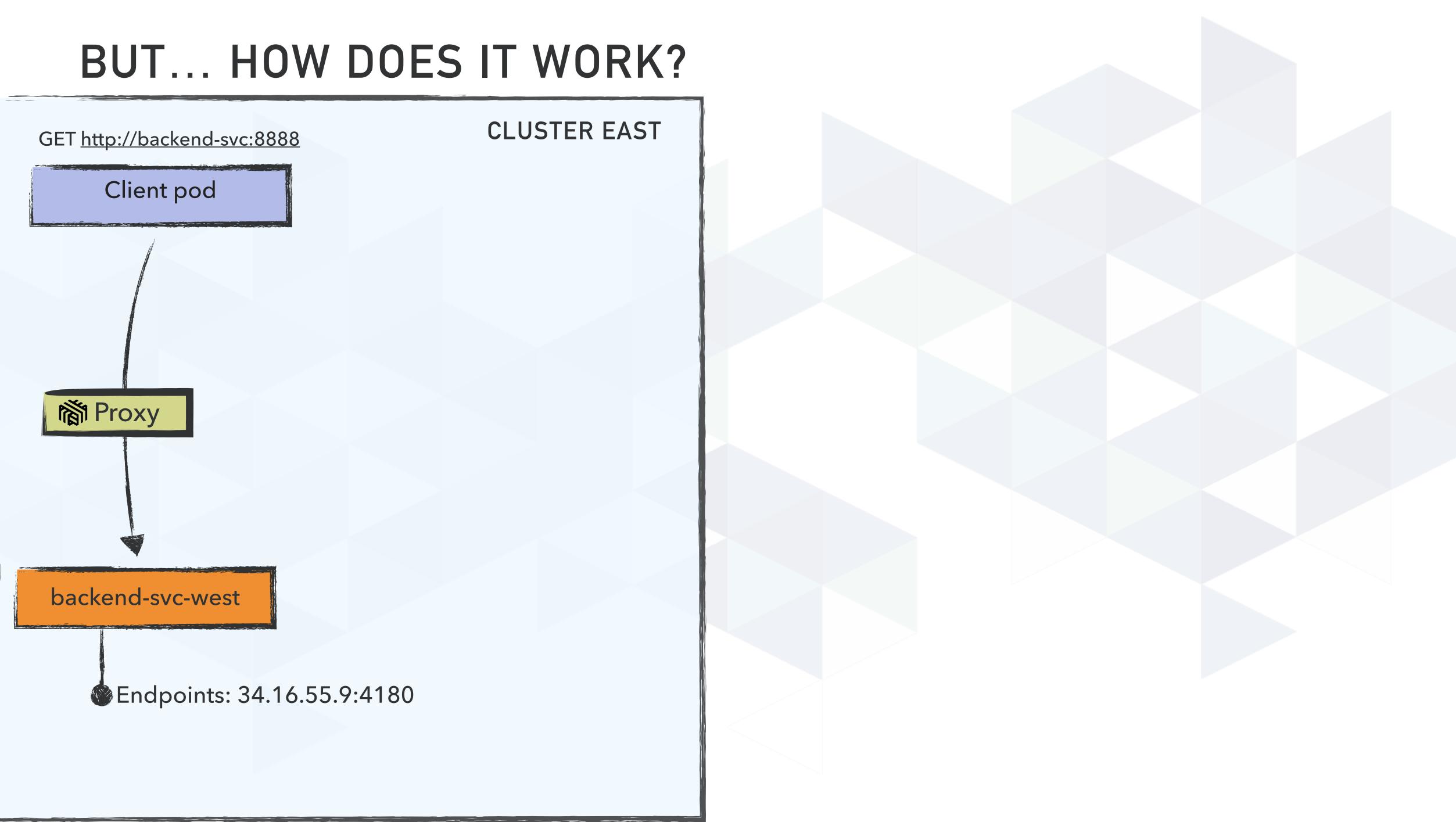
Client pod

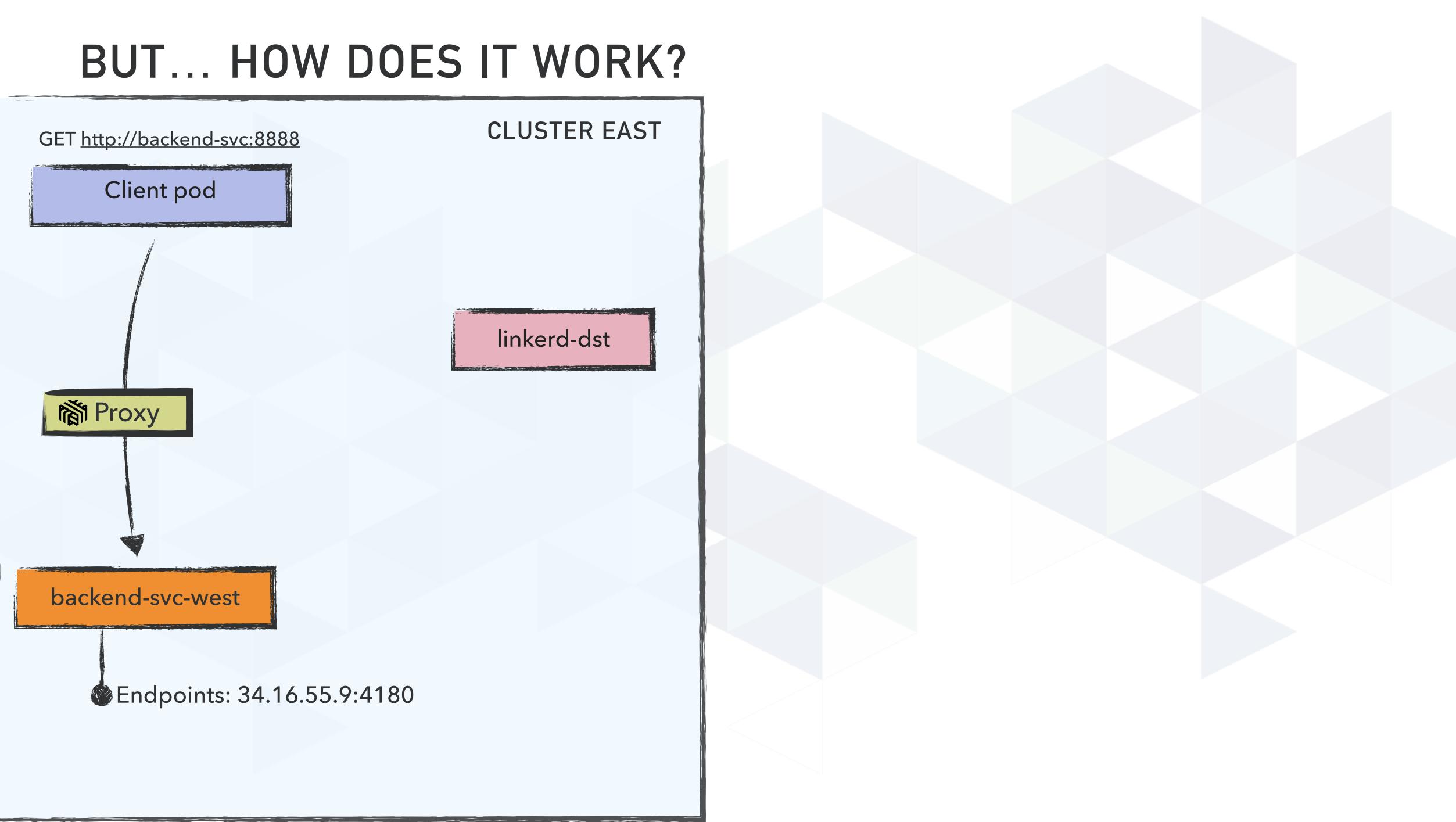


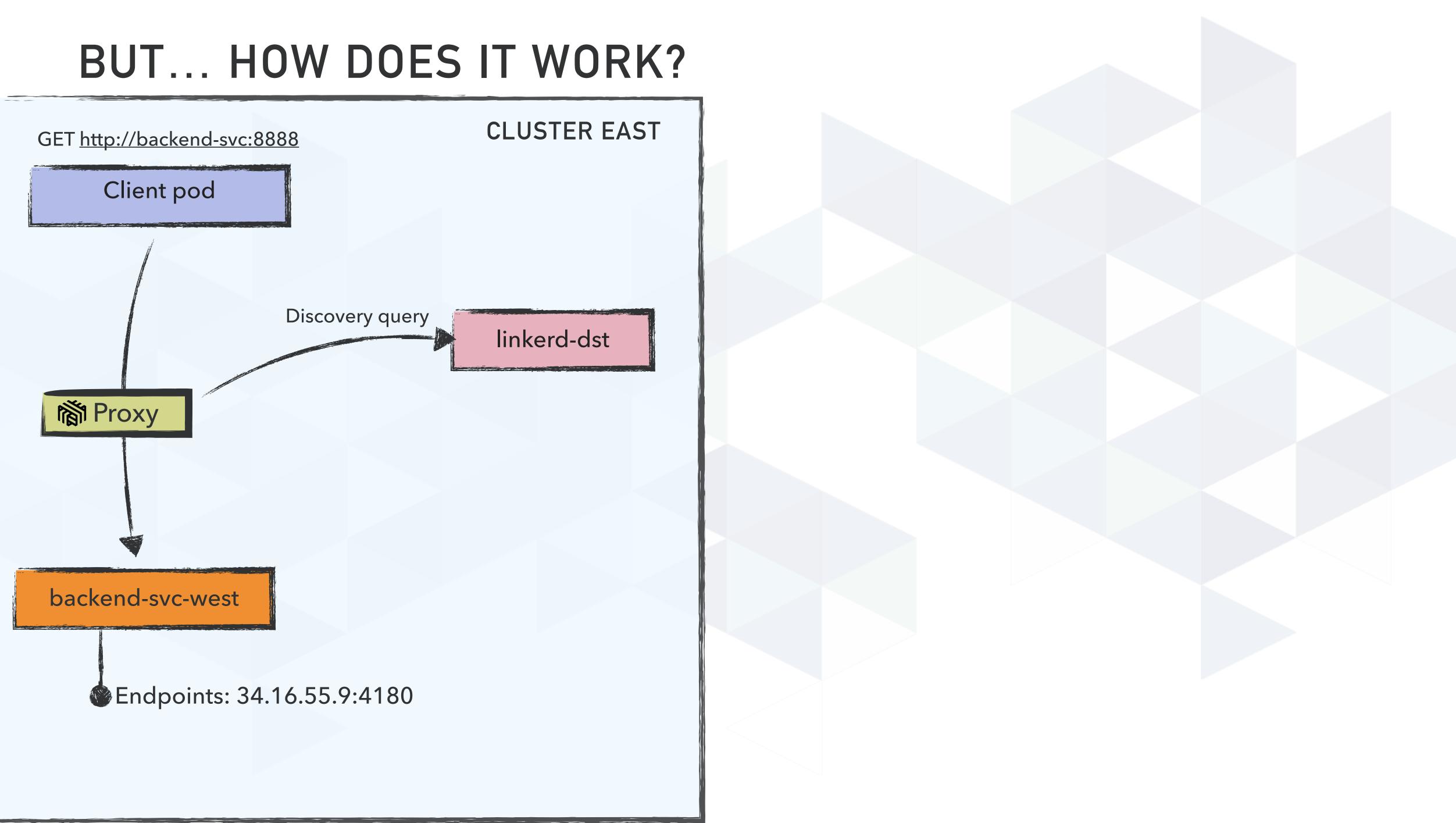
Endpoints: 34.16.55.9:4180

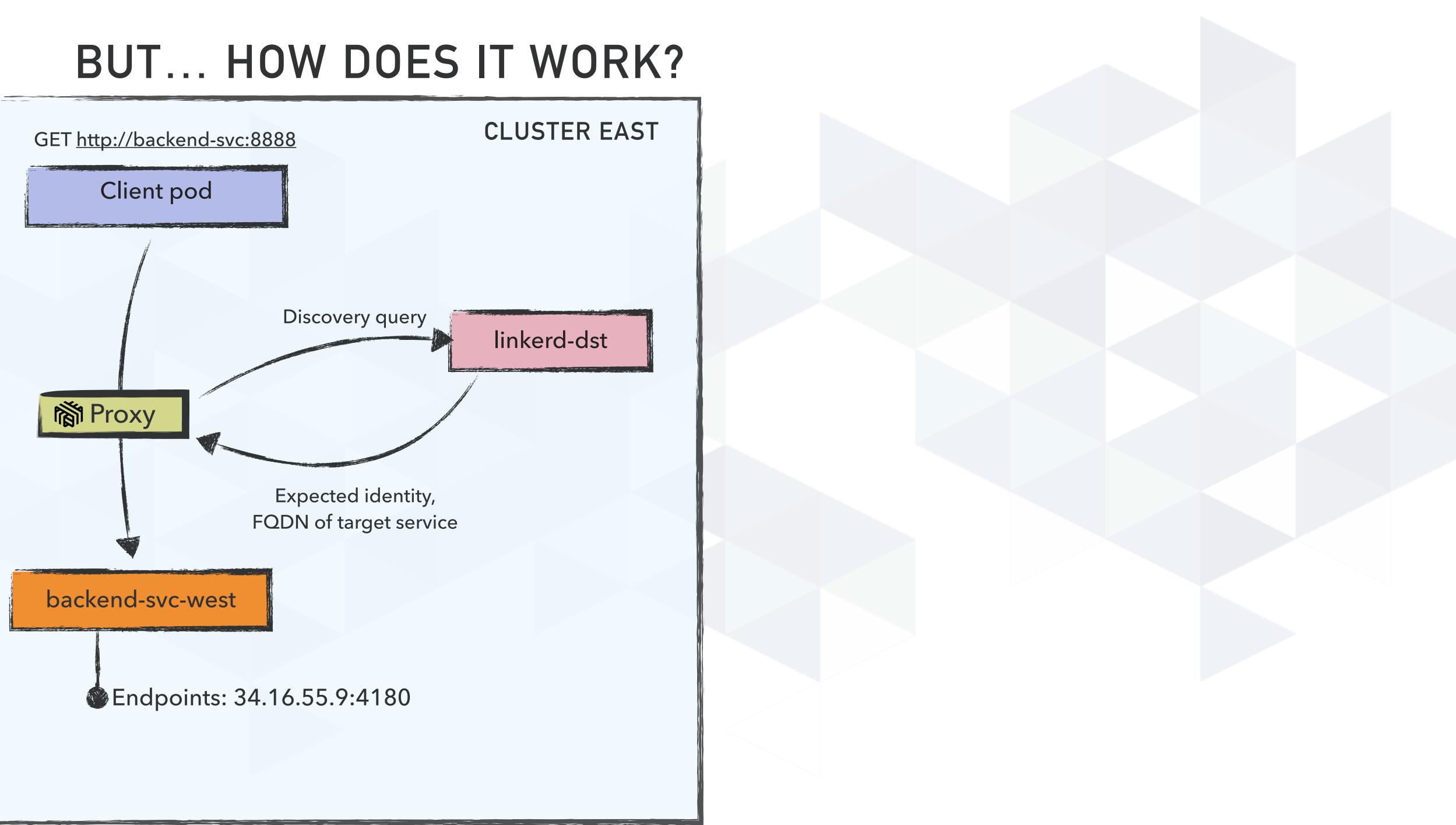
CLUSTER EAST

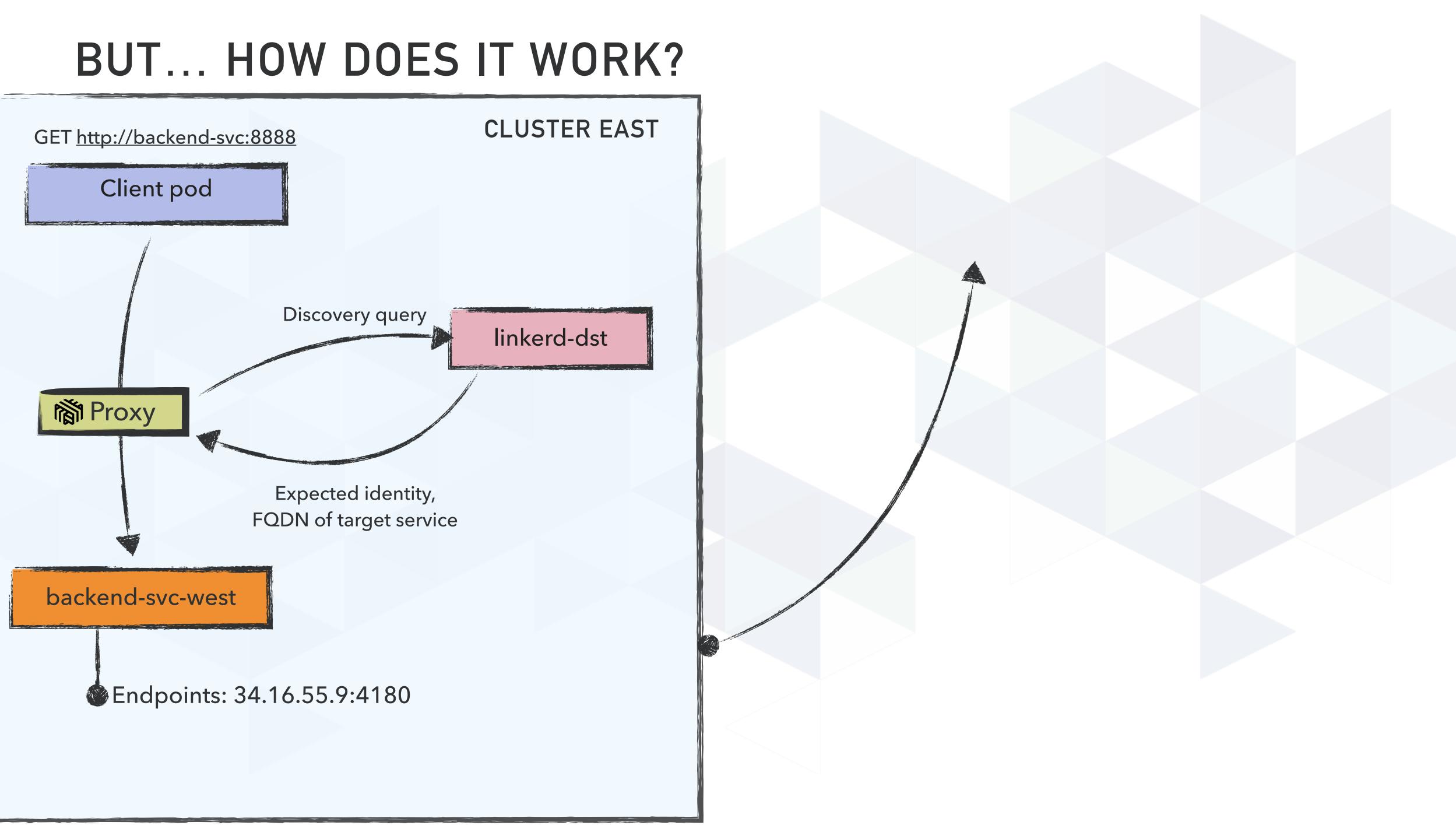


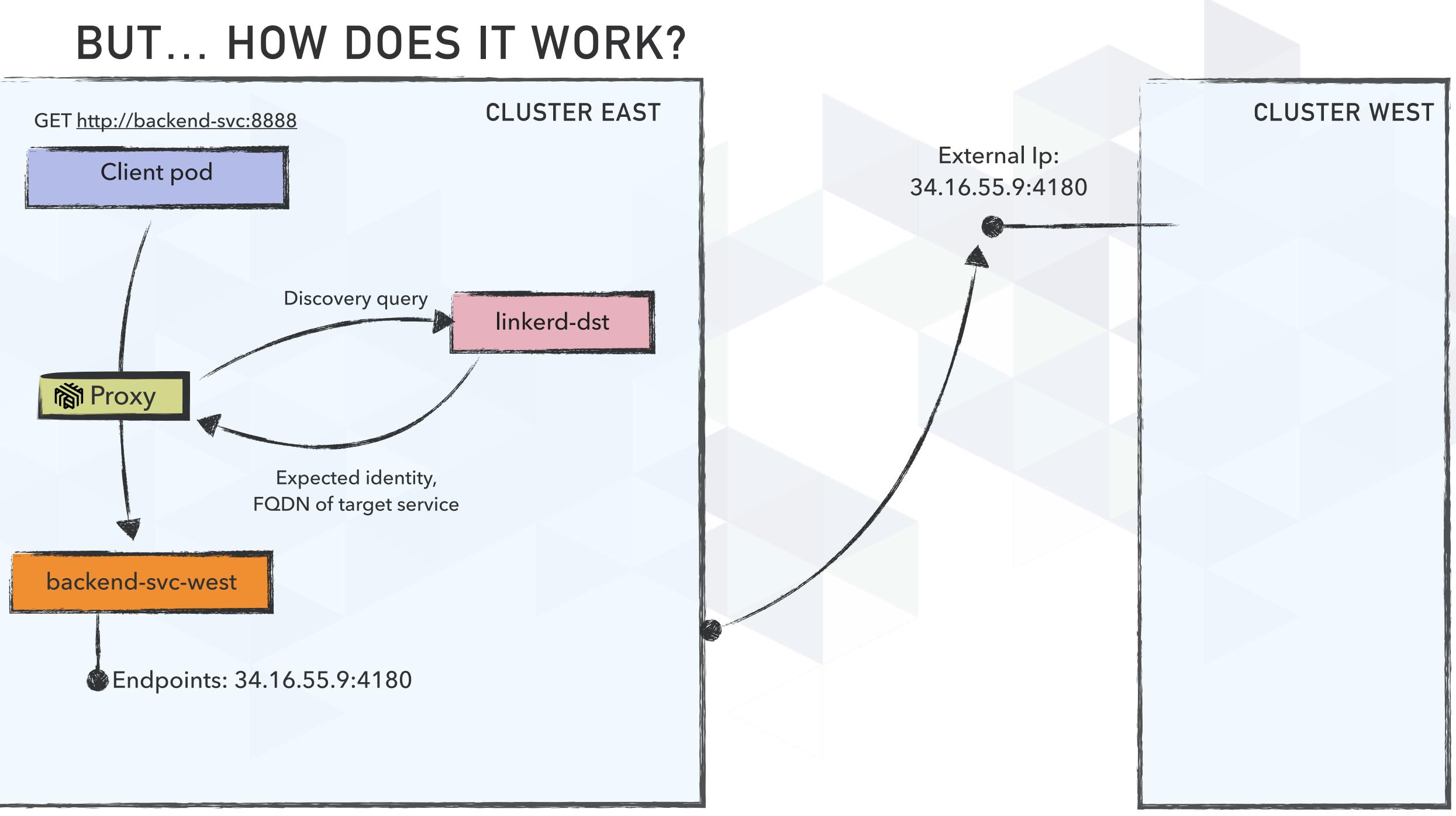


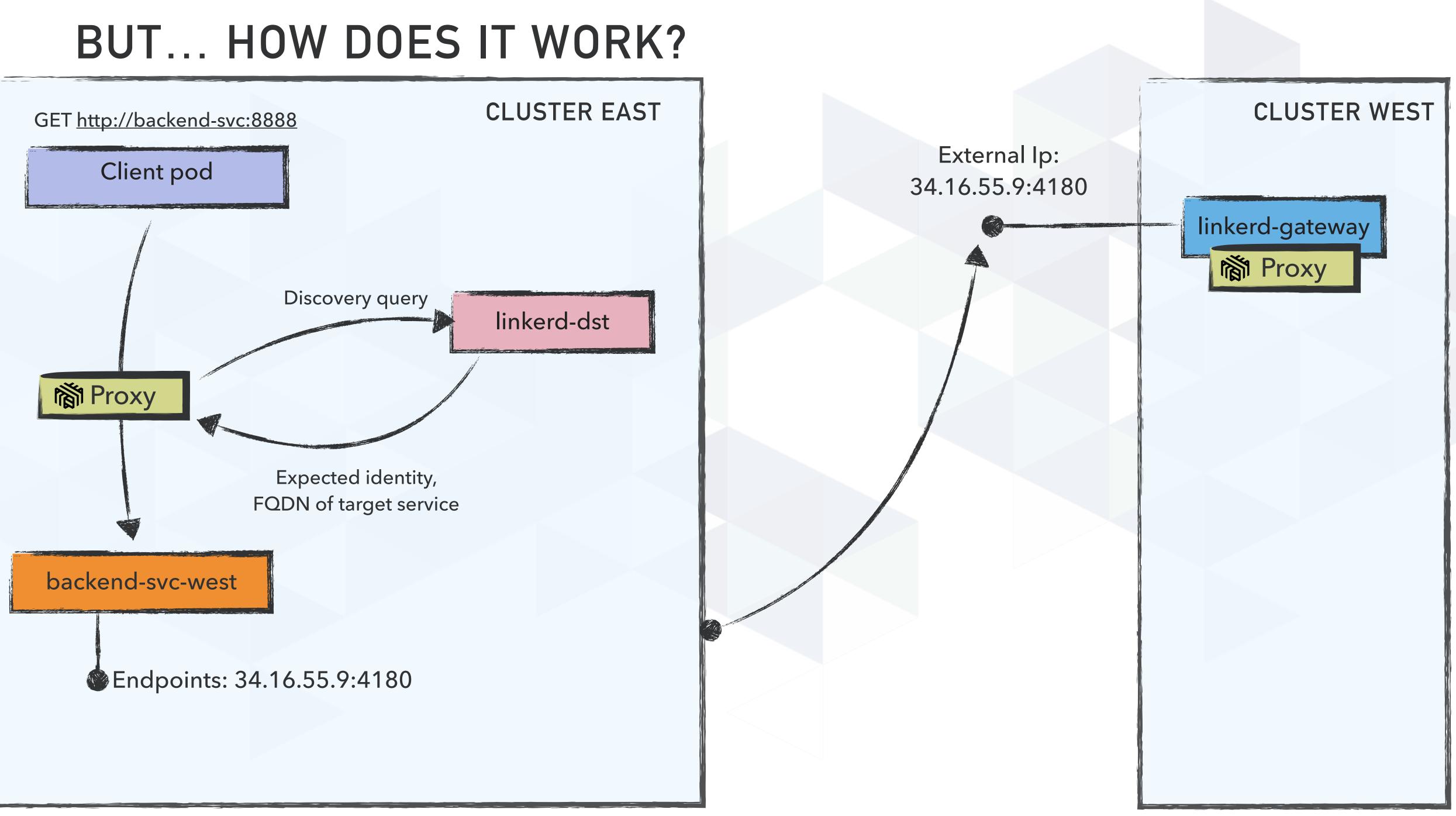


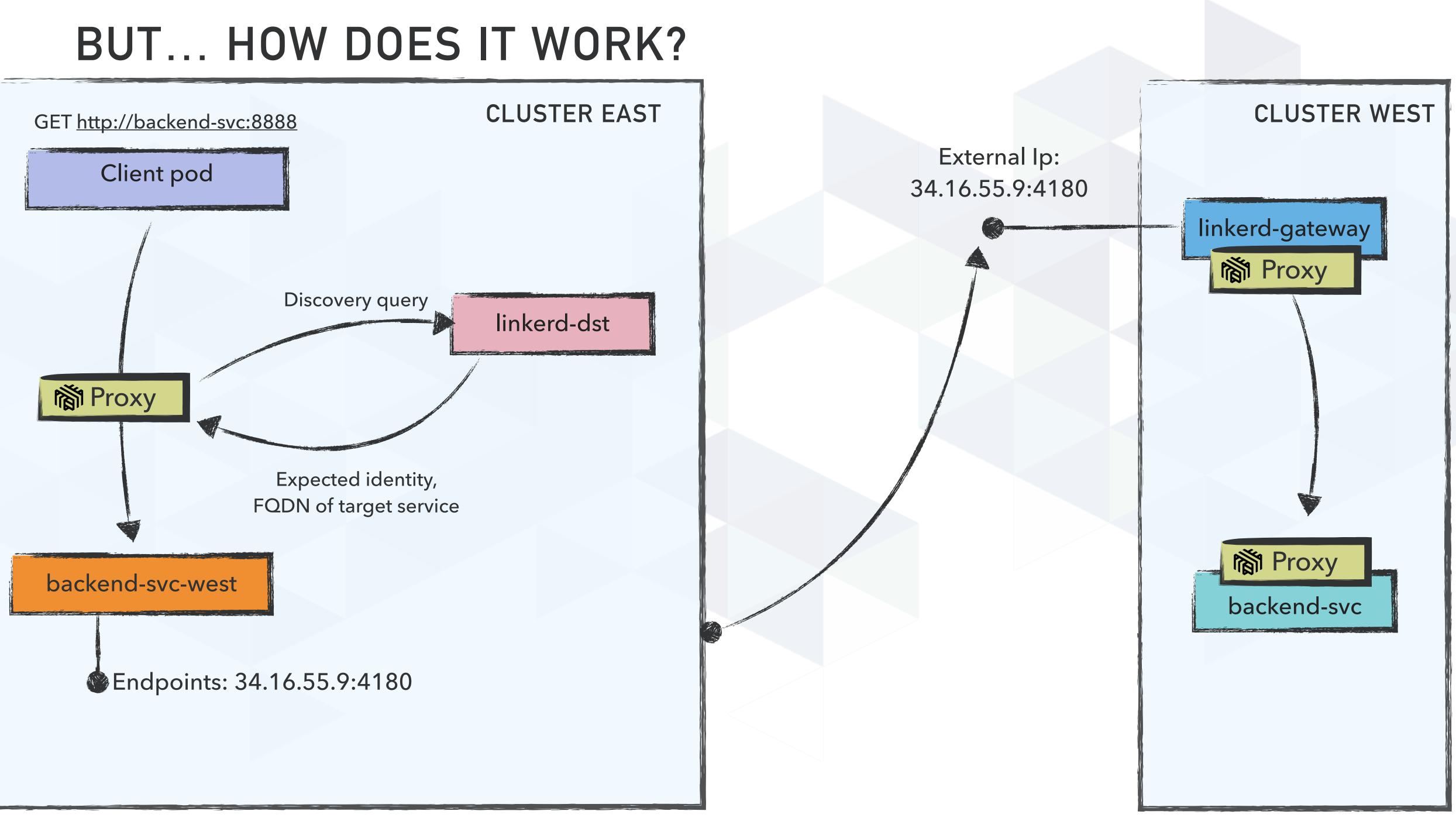












FUTURE WORK

Service mirror controller per target cluster Introduce a CRD to better represent target cluster information

Support traffic policy, finer grained permissions control Support for TCP traffic



Q&A

https://github.com/zaharidichev/talks

