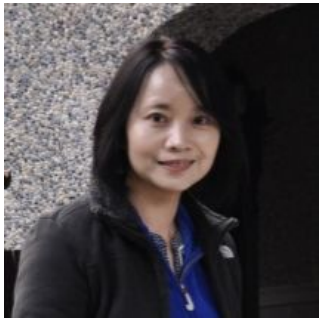
Managing and Protecting Persistent Volumes for Kubernetes

Xing Yang, Huawei and Jay Bryant, Lenovo

Bio

Xing Yang



- Principal Architect at Huawei
- Project and Architecture Lead of OpenSDS
- Core Reviewer in Cinder and Manila since Juno
- Contributor in Kubernetes and Container Storage Interface (CSI)
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Bio

Jay Bryant

- Cloud Storage Lead at Lenovo
- Core Reviewer in Cinder since Icehouse and current PTL of Cinder
- Stable Maintainer and OSLO and Doc Liaison
- OpenSDS TSC Member
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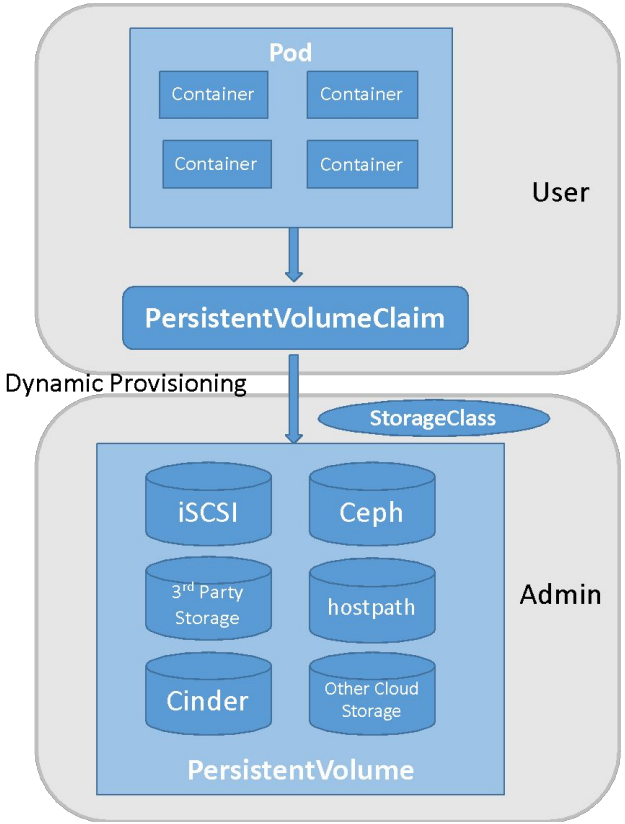
- Twitter: @jungleboyj

Agenda

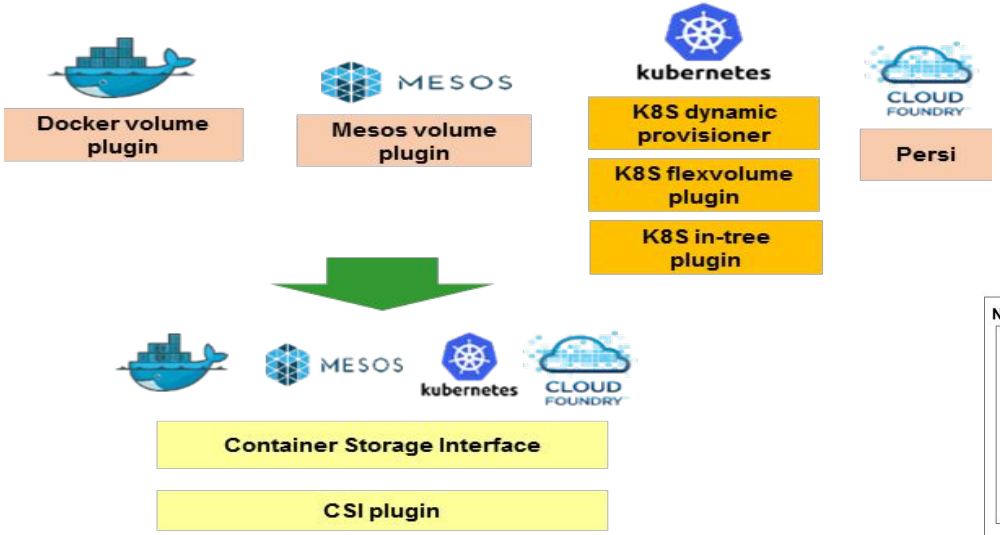
- Kubernetes Persistent Volumes and CSI
- Why Cinder and OpenSDS for Kubernetes?
- Cinder Overview and Cinder stand-alone
- OpenSDS Overview
- Integrate OpenSDS with Cinder
- Provision and Manage Persistent Volumes using OpenSDS and Cinder
- Data Protection for Persistent Volumes
- Disaster Recovery for Persistent Volumes
- Future Integration
- OpenSDS Roadmap for Aruba and Bali Release
- OpenSDS Community
- Demo

Kubernetes Persistent Volumes

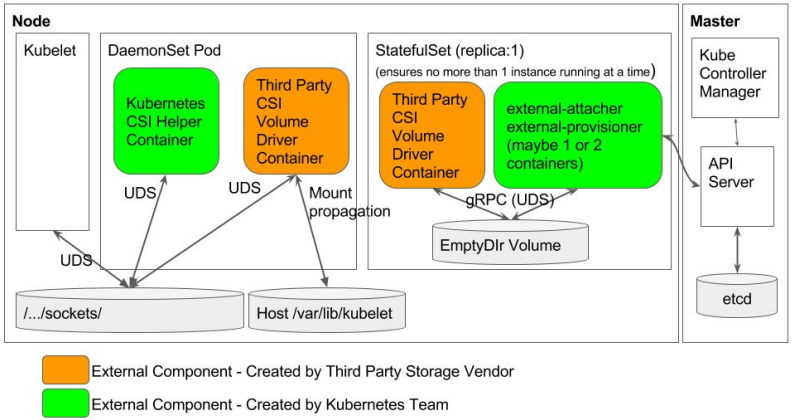
- A PersistentVolume (PV) is a piece of storage in the cluster that has been provisioned by an administrator.
- A PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) is a request for storage by a user through a StorageClass.
- A StorageClass provides a way for administrators to describe the “classes” of storage they offer. Different classes might map to different quality-of-service levels (or ”profiles”) in other storage systems.
- A StorageClass needs to specify a provisioner for dynamic provisioning.



Container Storage Interface (CSI)



CSI is an industry standard defined to enable storage vendors to develop a plugin once and have it work across a number of container orchestration systems.



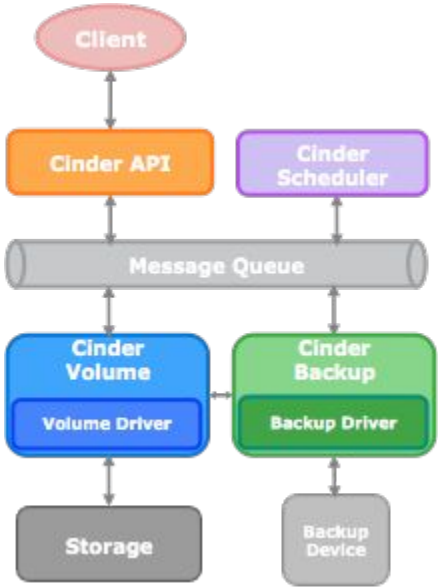
Source: https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/contributors/design-proposals/storage/container-storage-interface.md

Why Cinder and OpenSDS for Kubernetes

- Storage functionalities in Kubernetes are still evolving.
- Cinder and OpenSDS can provide additional storage functionalities for Kubernetes.
- Provide unified control for traditional cloud and cloud native environment.

Cinder Overview

- Mission statement: To implement services and libraries to provide on demand, self-service access to Block Storage resources. Provide Software Defined Block Storage via abstraction and automation on top of various traditional backend block storage devices.
- 70+ drivers in Cinder currently.



Cinder Stand-alone

- Containerized Cinder services
- Deploys using docker-compose
- Uses noauth option
- Allows Cinder to provide block storage service outside of OpenStack

Cinder Lib

- Cinder Library is a Python library that allows storage drivers to be used outside of Cinder
- Removed DBMS, message broker, Cinder API, scheduler, and volume manager layers
- Currently in Alpha status
- https://github.com/Akrog/cinderlib

OpenSDS Overview - Core Projects

SUSHI

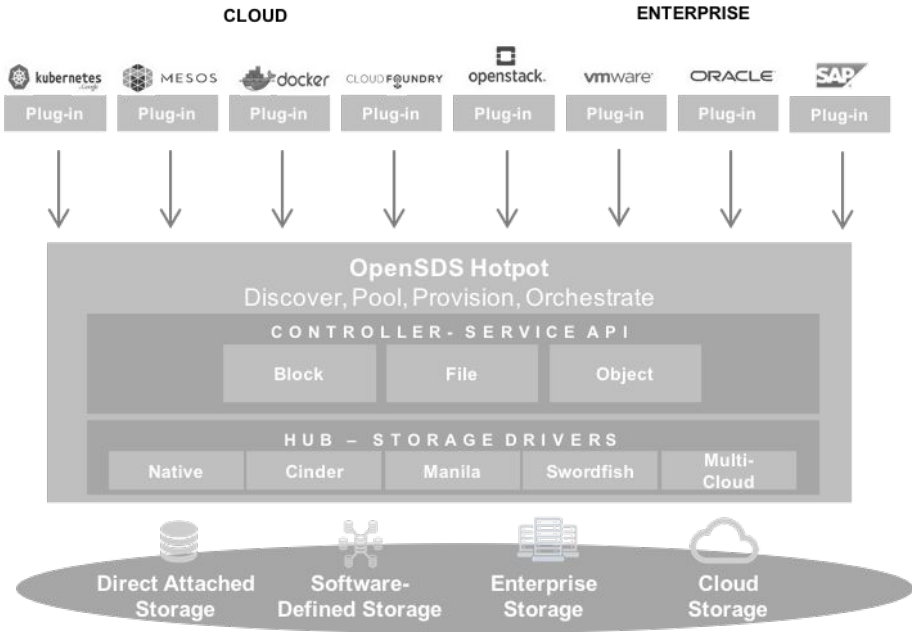
The Northbound Plug-ins Project

Common plug-ins to enable OpenSDS storage services for cloud and application frameworks

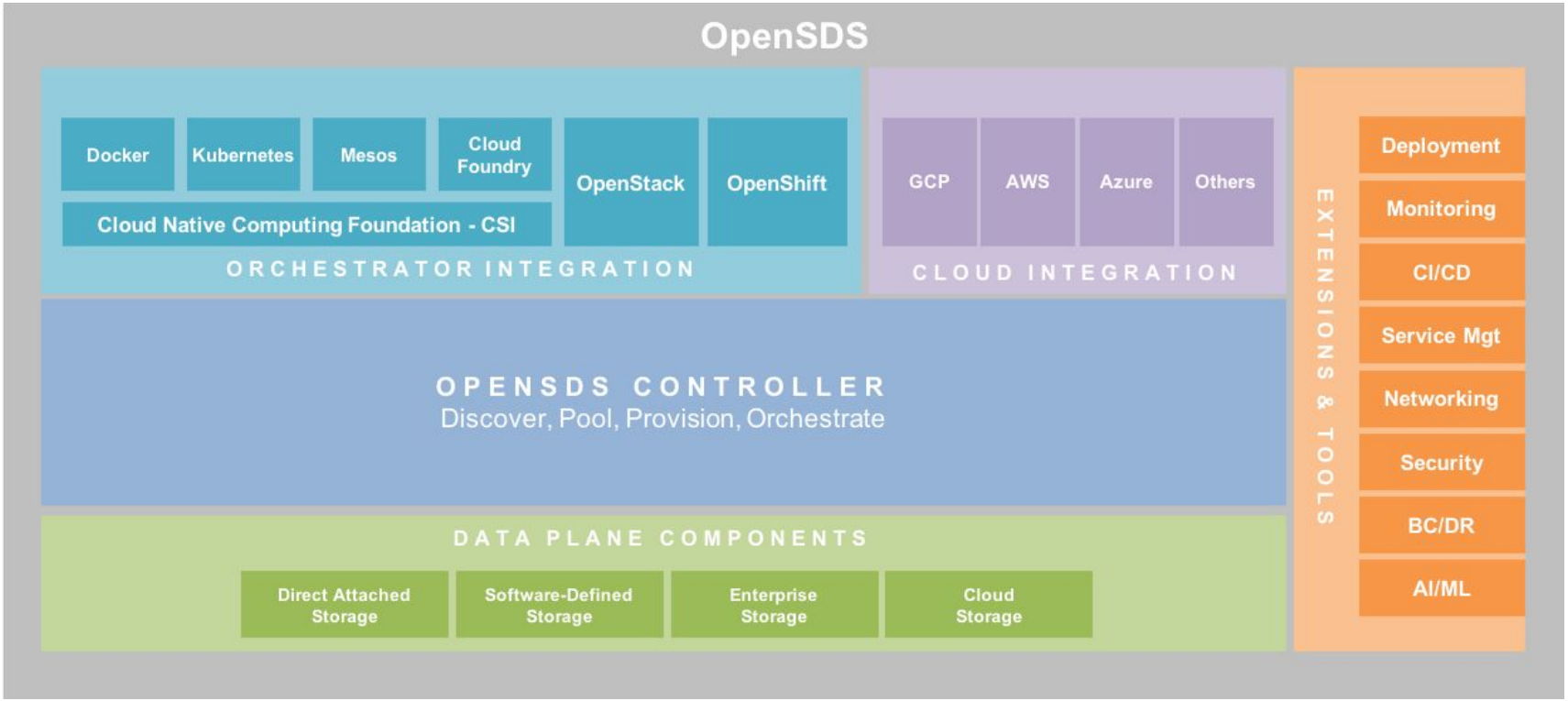
HOTPOT

The Storage Controller Project

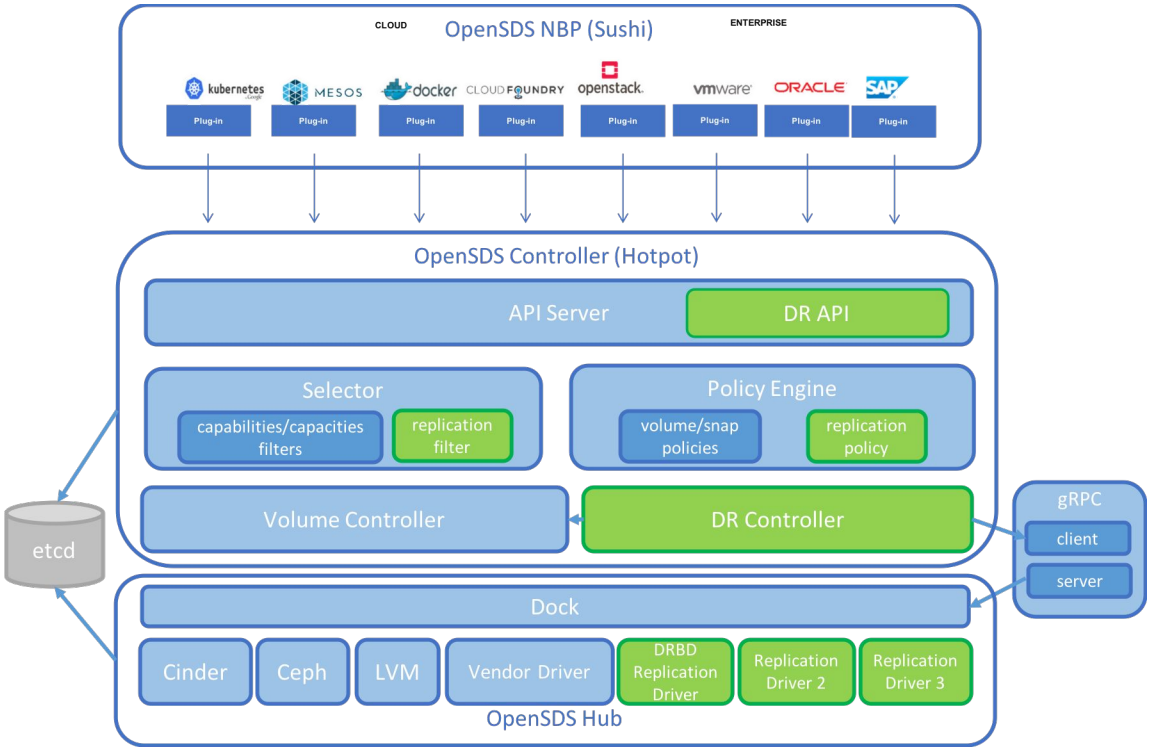
Single control for block, file, and object services across storage on premise and in clouds



OpenSDS Overview - Project Framework



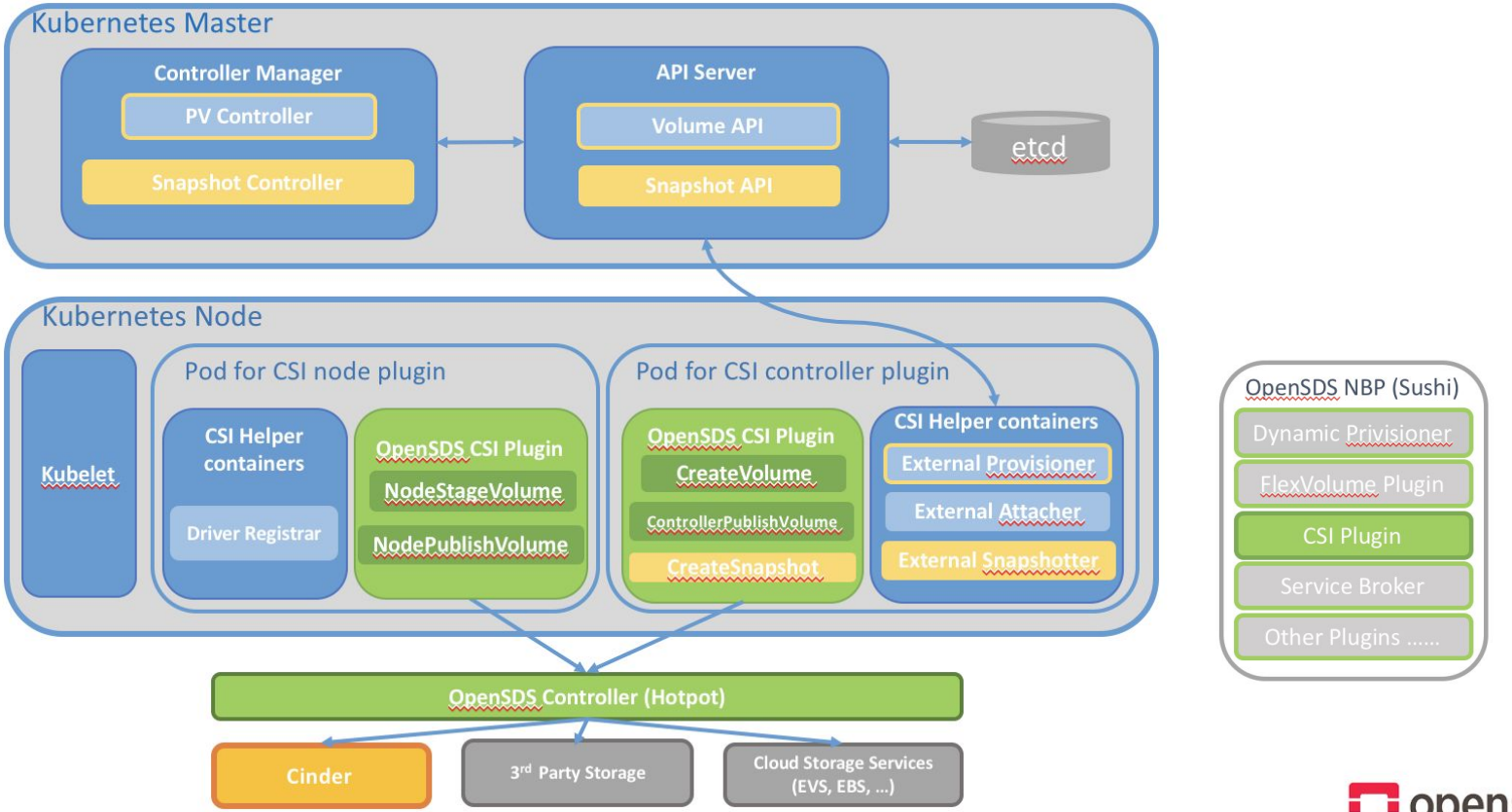
OpenSDS Overview - Architecture



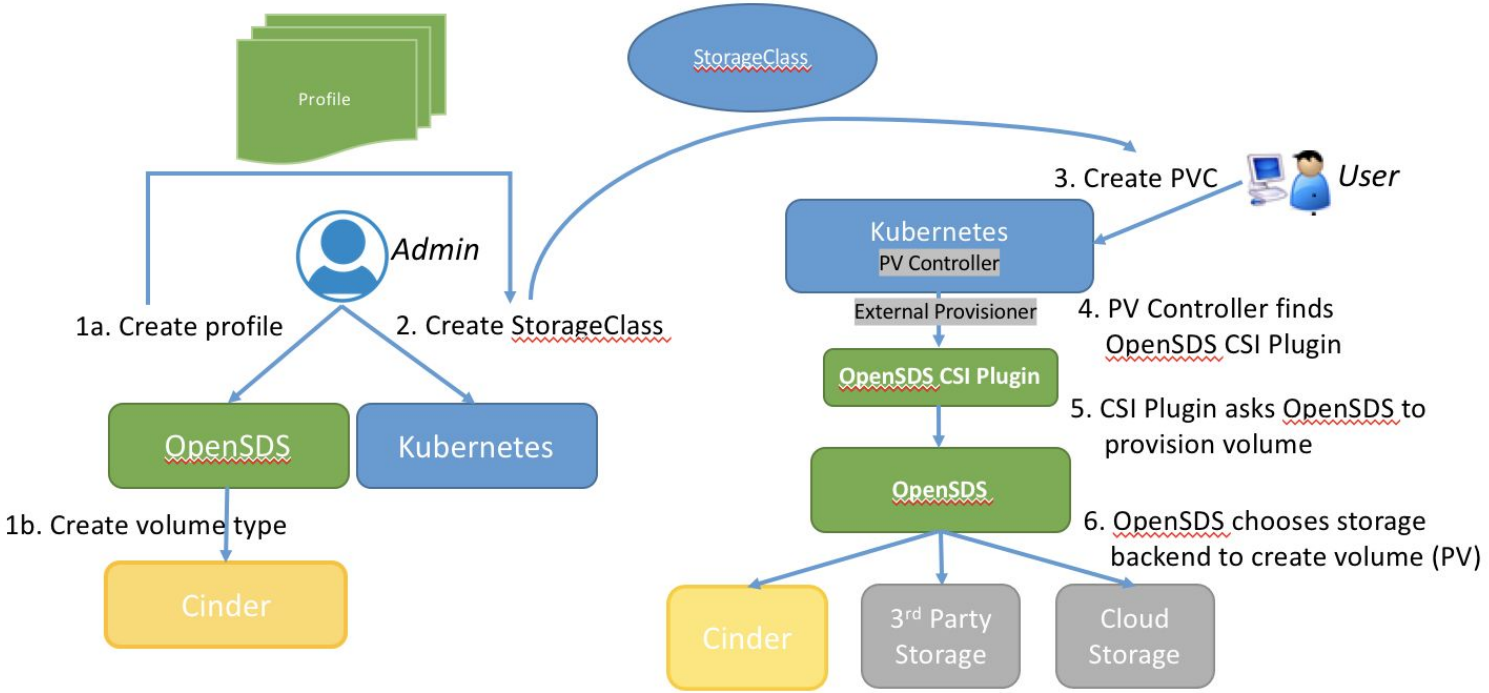
Integrate OpenSDS with Cinder

- OpenSDS uses Cinder to provision storage
  - OpenSDS southbound volume driver for Cinder
  - Cinder in OpenStack deployment, Cinder standalone, or Cinder lib

Provision and Manage Persistent Volumes using OpenSDS and Cinder

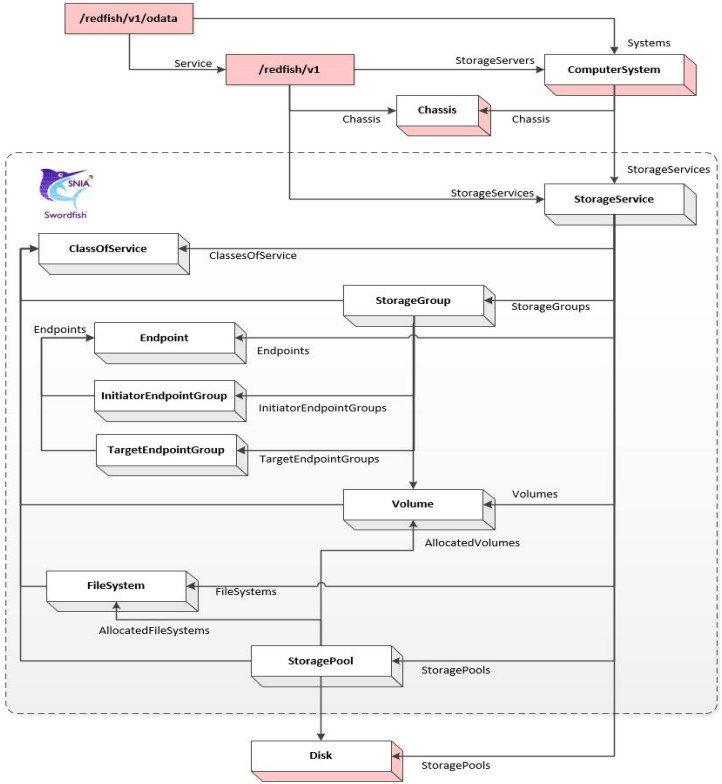


Mapping OpenSDS Profile and Cinder Volume Type to K8S StorageClass



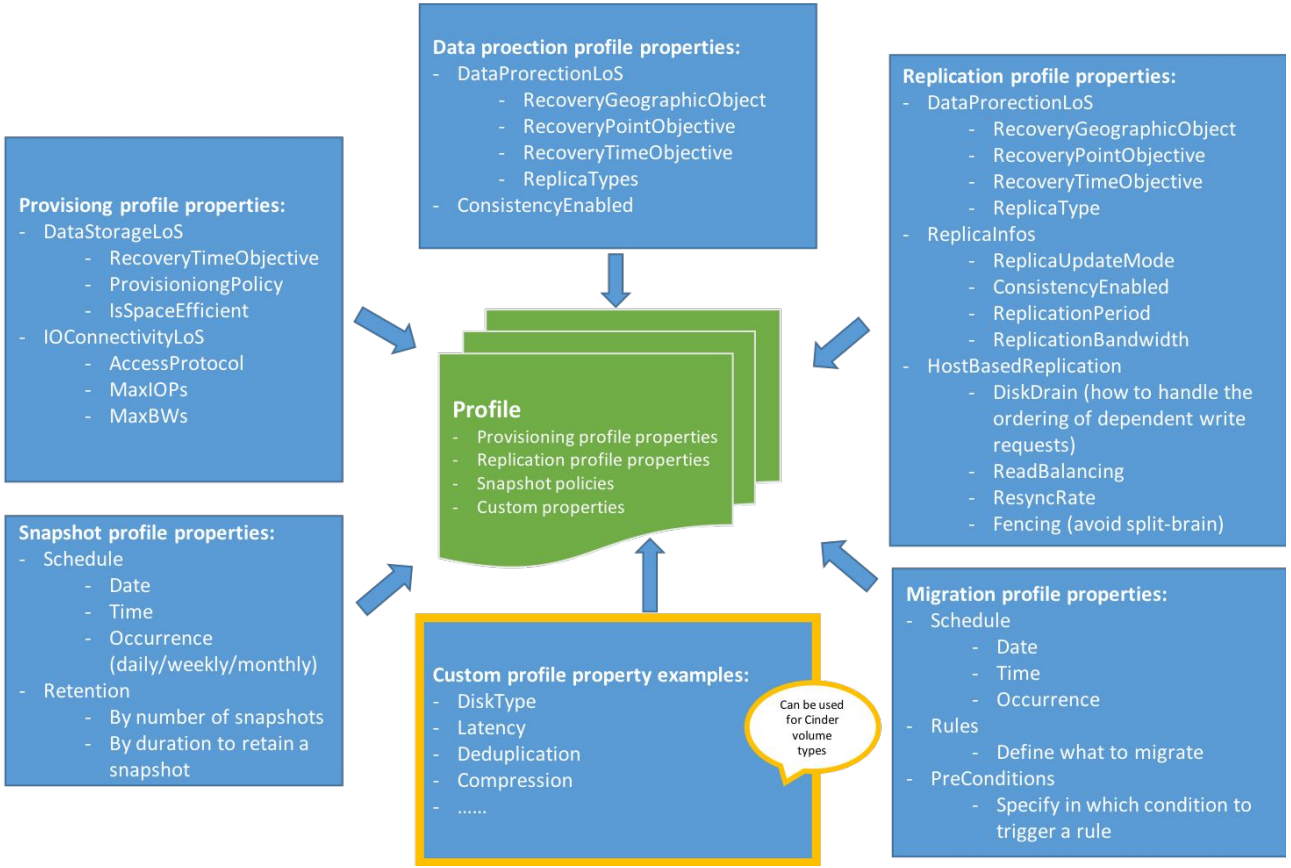
Policy Driven SPDM

- OpenSDS profile is based on Swordfish specification.
- The SNIA Swordfish™ specification helps to provide a unified approach for the management of storage and servers in hyperscale and cloud infrastructure environments, supported by multiple storage vendors.
- An extension of the DMTF (Distributed Management Task Force) Redfish specification.
  - Redfish is designed by the DMTF's Scalable Platforms Management Forum (SPMF) to create and publish an open industry standard specification and schema for management of scalable platform hardware. It is a RESTful interface over HTTPS in JSON format based on OData v4.

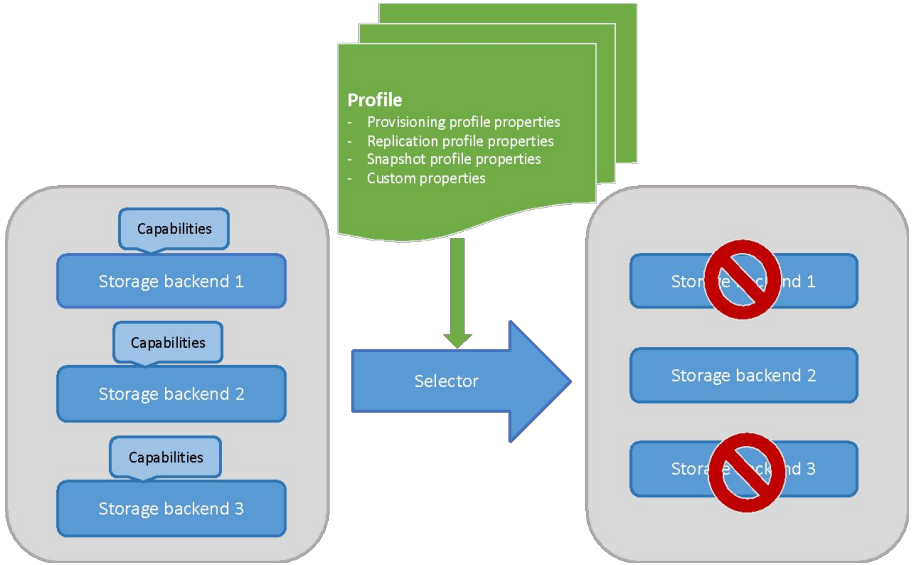


Source: Swordfish_v1.0.5_Specification

Profile Definitions



Mapping Profiles to Capabilities



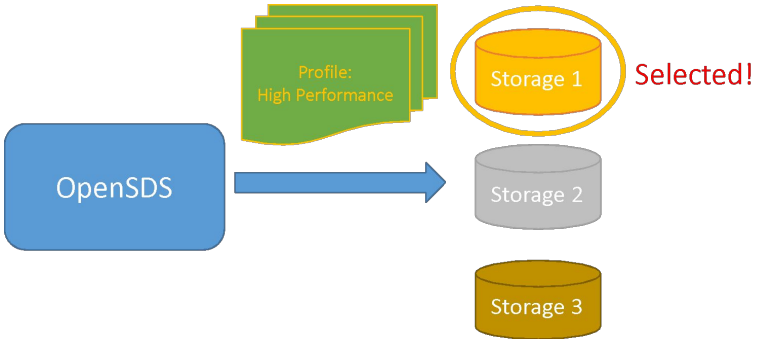
Profile Example

DATA STORAGE

- **DataStorageLoS**
  - RecoveryTimeObjective (Immediate, Nearline, Offline, Online)
  - ProvisioningPolicy (thin, thick)
  - IsSpaceEfficient (true, false)

DATA PERFORMANCE

- **IOConnectivitLoS**
  - AccessProtocol (iSCSI, FC, RBD …)
  - MaxIOPS
  - MaxBWS

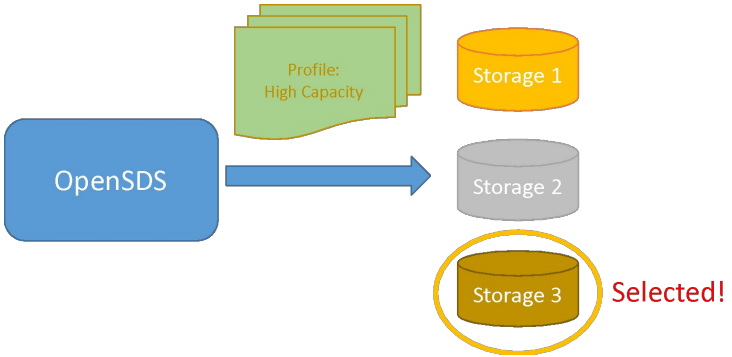


REPLICATION

- **DataProtectionLoS**
  - RecoveryGeographicObjective
  - RecoveryTimeObjective
  - RecoveryPointObjective
  - ReplicaType
- **ReplicaInfos**
  - ReplicationUpdateMode
  - ConsistencyEnabled
  - ReplicationPeriod
  - ReplicationBandwidth

SNAPSHOT

- **Schedule**
  - Date
  - Time
  - Occurrence (daily/weekly/monthly)
- **Retention**
  - By number of snapshots
  - By duration to retain a snapshot



StorageClass with Profile Parameter

HighPerformanceSC.yaml

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: opensds-csi-high-performance-sc
provisioner: csi-opensdsplugin
parameters:
  profile: High-Performance
```

HighPerformancePVC.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: opensds-csi-high-performance-pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 10Gi
  storageClassName: opensds-csi-high-performance-sc
```

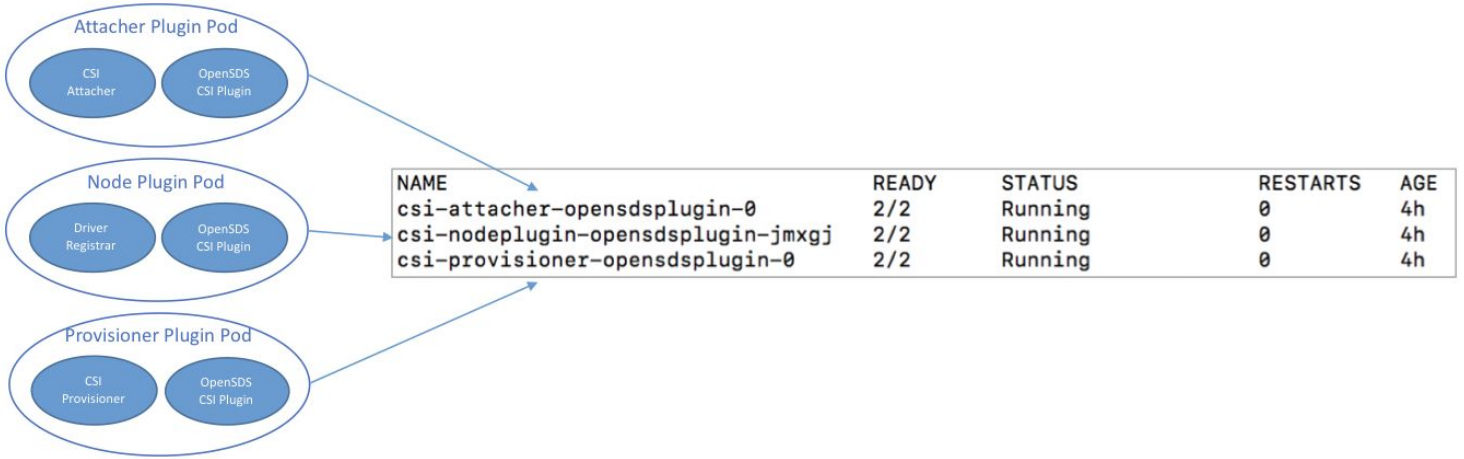
Note: profile parameter can be profile id or name

Running OpenSDS CSI Plugin

- Create OpenSDS CSI plugin pods:

  `kubectl create -f csi/server/deploy/kubernetes`

- Three pods can be found by `kubectl get pod`:



Using OpenSDS Volume

- Create nginx application

  `kubectl create -f csi/server/examples/kubernetes/nginx.yaml`

- An OpenSDS volume is mounted at */var/lib/www/html*.

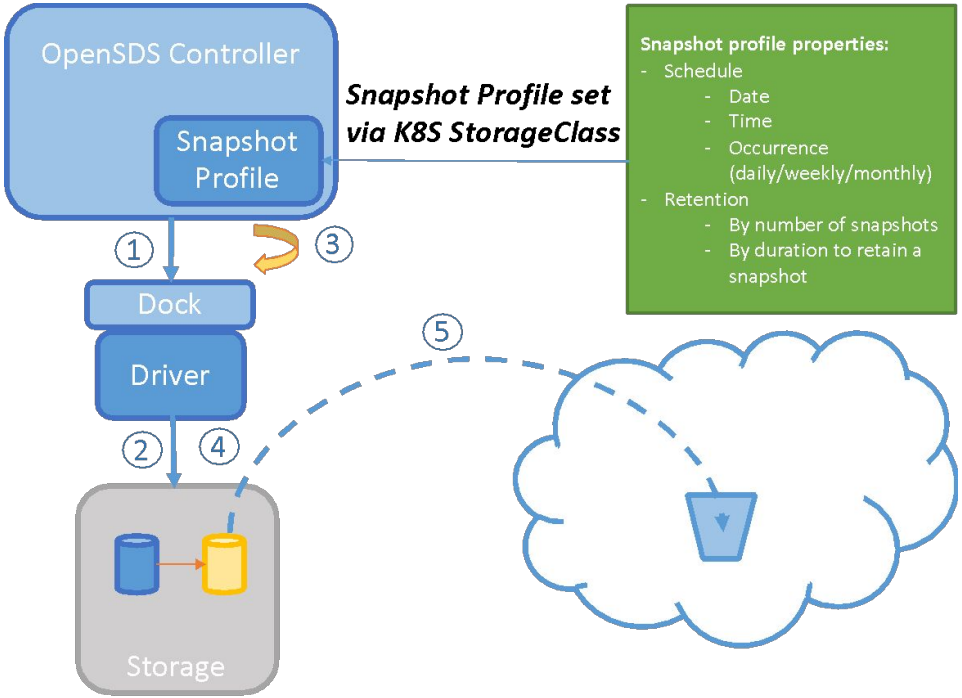
  `docker exec -it <nginx container id> /bin/bash`

```
root@nginx:/# mount | grep html
/dev/sda on /var/lib/www/html type ext4 (rw,relatime,data=ordered)
```

nginx.yaml

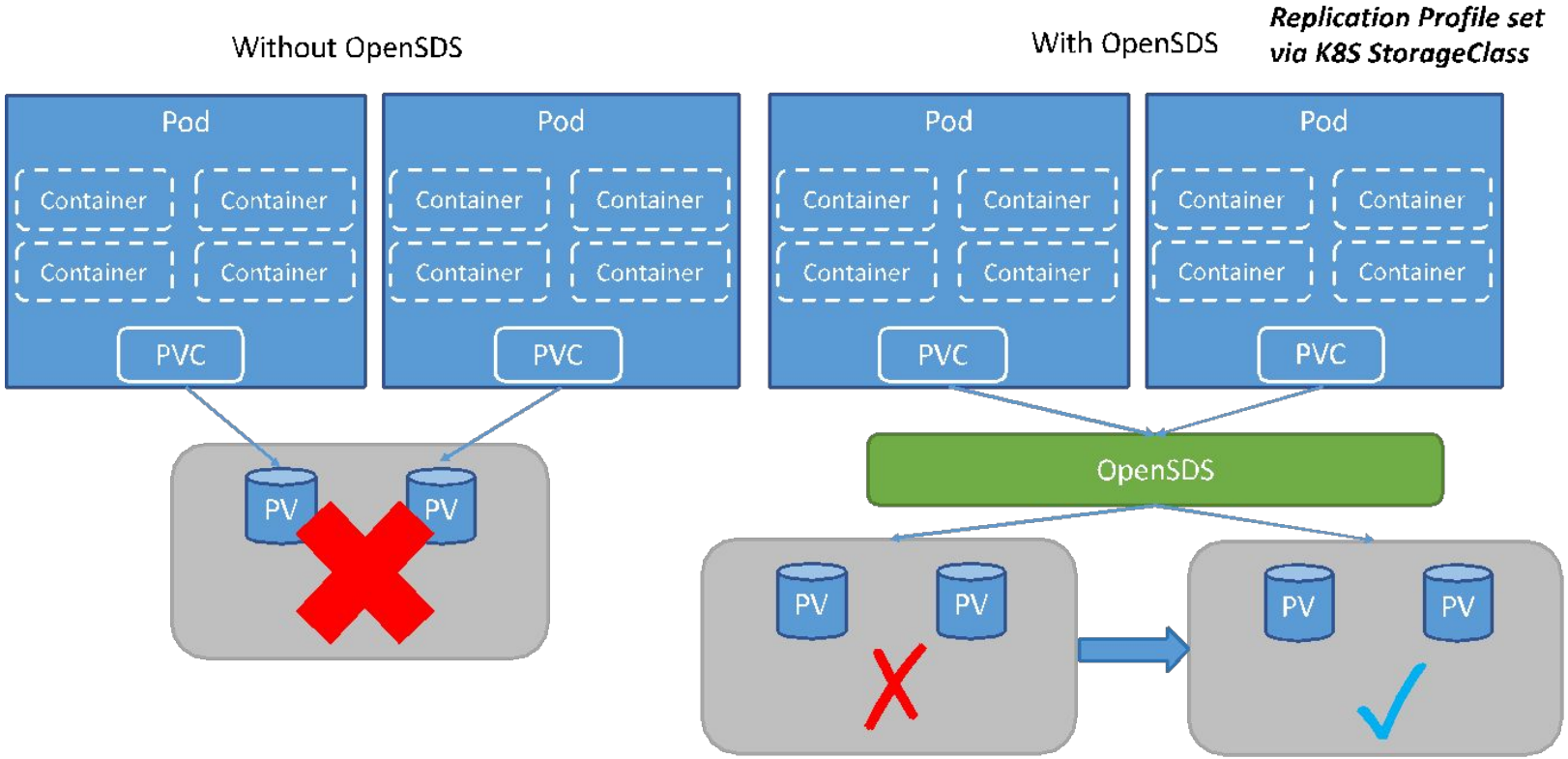
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    name: nginx
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
    volumeMounts:
      - mountPath: /var/lib/www/html
        name: csi-data-opensdsplugin
  volumes:
  - name: csi-data-opensdsplugin
    persistentVolumeClaim:
      claimName: opensds-csi-high-performance-pvc
      readOnly: false
```

Data Protection for Persistent Volumes

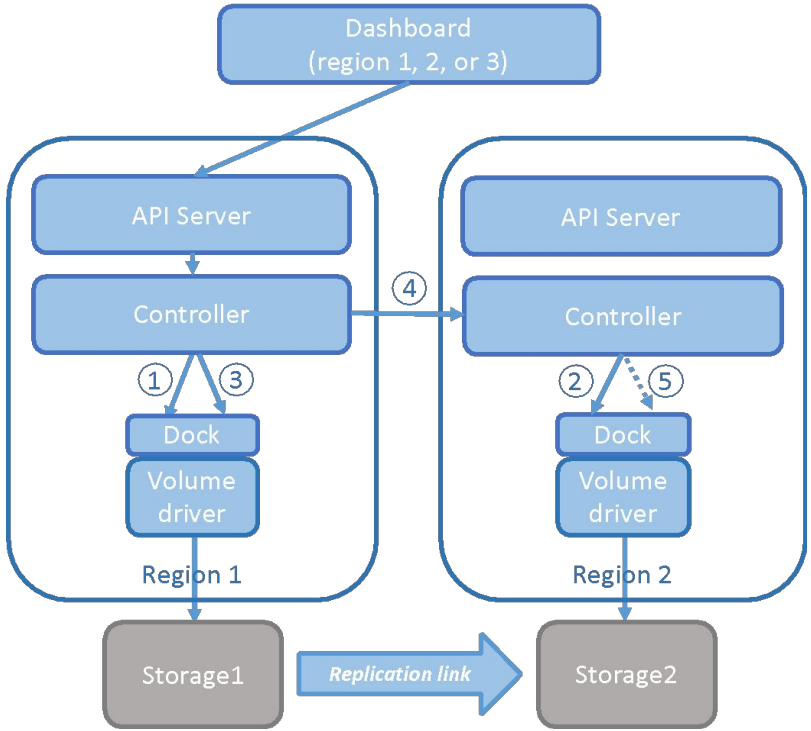


1. Controller asks driver to create a volume.
2. Driver creates a volume on the storage backend.
3. Controller periodically asks driver to create a snapshot based on policies defined in the Snapshot Profile.
4. Driver creates a snapshot on the storage backend.
5. Driver uploads the snapshot to an object store on premise or in the cloud based on the snapshot profile.

Disaster Recovery for Persistent Volumes

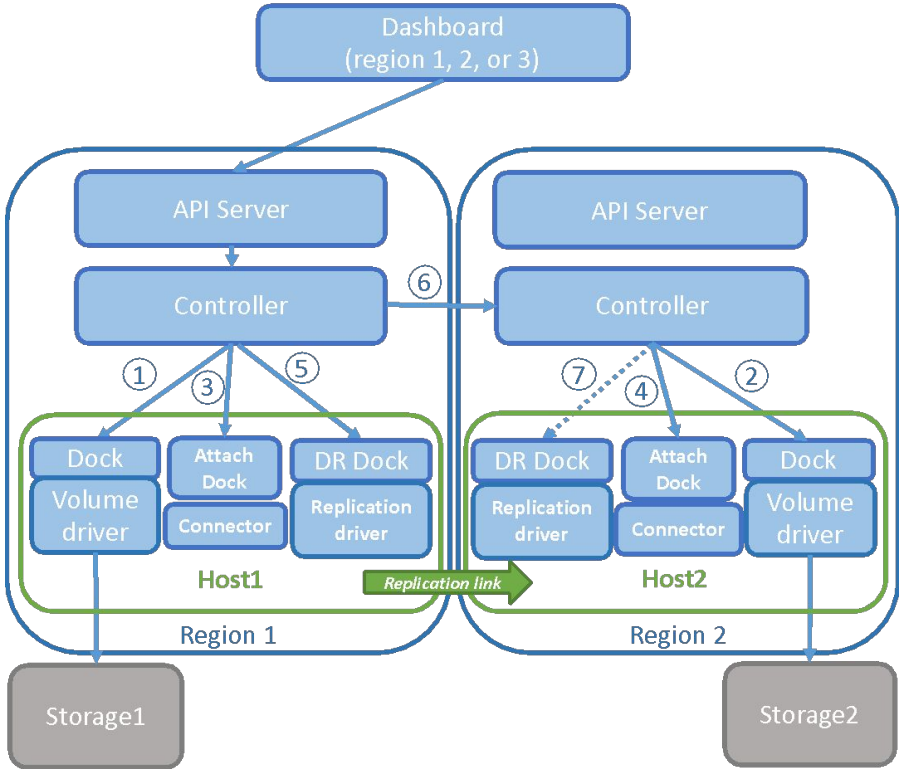


Array-based Replication



1. Creates source volume
   - Creates entry in db
   - Creates volume on Storage1.
2. Creates target volume
   - Creates entry in db
   - Creates volume on Storage2
3. Creates source replication
   - Creates entry in db
   - Creates replication relationship on Storage1 and Storage2
4. Controller 1 communicates with controller 2 to create target replication
5. Controller 2 creates entry in db

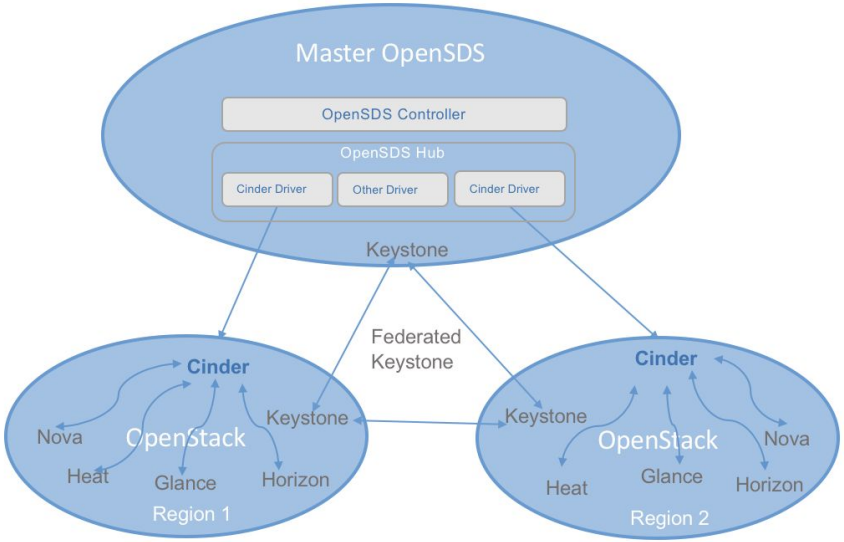
Host-based Replication



1. Creates source volume
   - Creates entry in db
   - Creates volume on Storage1
2. Creates target volume
   - Creates entry in db
   - Creates volume on Storage2
3. Attach source volume to Host1
   - Update volume entry in db with host info
4. Attach target volume to Host2
   - Update volume entry in db with host info
5. Controller 1 Creates source replication
   - Creates entry in db
   - Creates replication relationship on Host1 and Host2 (Host1 is primary)
6. Controller 1 communicates with controller 2 to create target replication
7. Controller 2 creates entry for target replication in db

Future Integration

- Multi-OpenStack
  - Use Federated Keystone or Multi-region Keystone
- Multi-Cloud Control



OpenSDS Roadmap v0.14

2017H2
ZEALAND
Storage For Kubernetes
- Kubernetes FlexVolume
- Vol CRUD
- Standalone Cinder Integration
- CSI Support
- Ceph, LVM

2018H1
ARUBA
Storage Orchestration
- OpenStack
- Replication
  Array-Based, Host-Based
- Dashboard
- Virtual Pools
- Storage Profiles
- NVMeoF preview
- Enumeration
- Block Storage
  - Ceph
  - LVM
  - IBM: XIV, Storwize, SVC
  - Huawei: Dorado

2018H2
BALI
Storage Multi-Cloud
- Data Migration
  Offline, Online*
- Monitoring
- Multi-OpenStack
- S3 Object
- Multi-Cloud Control
- NVMeoF
- Storage Groups
  Snapshots, Replication
- CSI
  Mesos*, Docker*
- Swordfish
  Dell-EMC, NetApp

2019H1
CAPRI
Storage Intelligence
- Analytics
- Lifecycle
- Data Protection
- File Share

2019H2++
- Performance
- Optimization
- Tiering
- Security
- Sharing
- Networking
- SCM

https://github.com/opensds

Governance

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Huawei, VP & CTO Cloud Solution

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Allen Samuels
Western Digital, R&D Engineering Fellow

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NTT Communications, Storage Architect

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Supporting Organizations

An industry-wide open source project for software-defined storage management

OUR NEWEST MEMBER

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openstack

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- Slack: https://opensds.slack.com
- Mailing list: https://lists.opensds.io
- Weekly meetings:

  https://github.com/opensds/design-specs/blob/master/README.md#opensds-technical-meetings

Demo

- Provision storage using OpenSDS CSI plugin with stand-alone Cinder

Thank You

@opensds_io