








OpenStack Provider for Virtual Kubelet: A Nodeless Approach for Kubernetes

Kevin Zhao

Hongbin Lu

Agenda

-  **Introduction**
-  OpenStack Zun
-  Virtual Kubelet
-  OpenStack Provider for Virtual Kubelet
-  Demo

VMs or Containers?

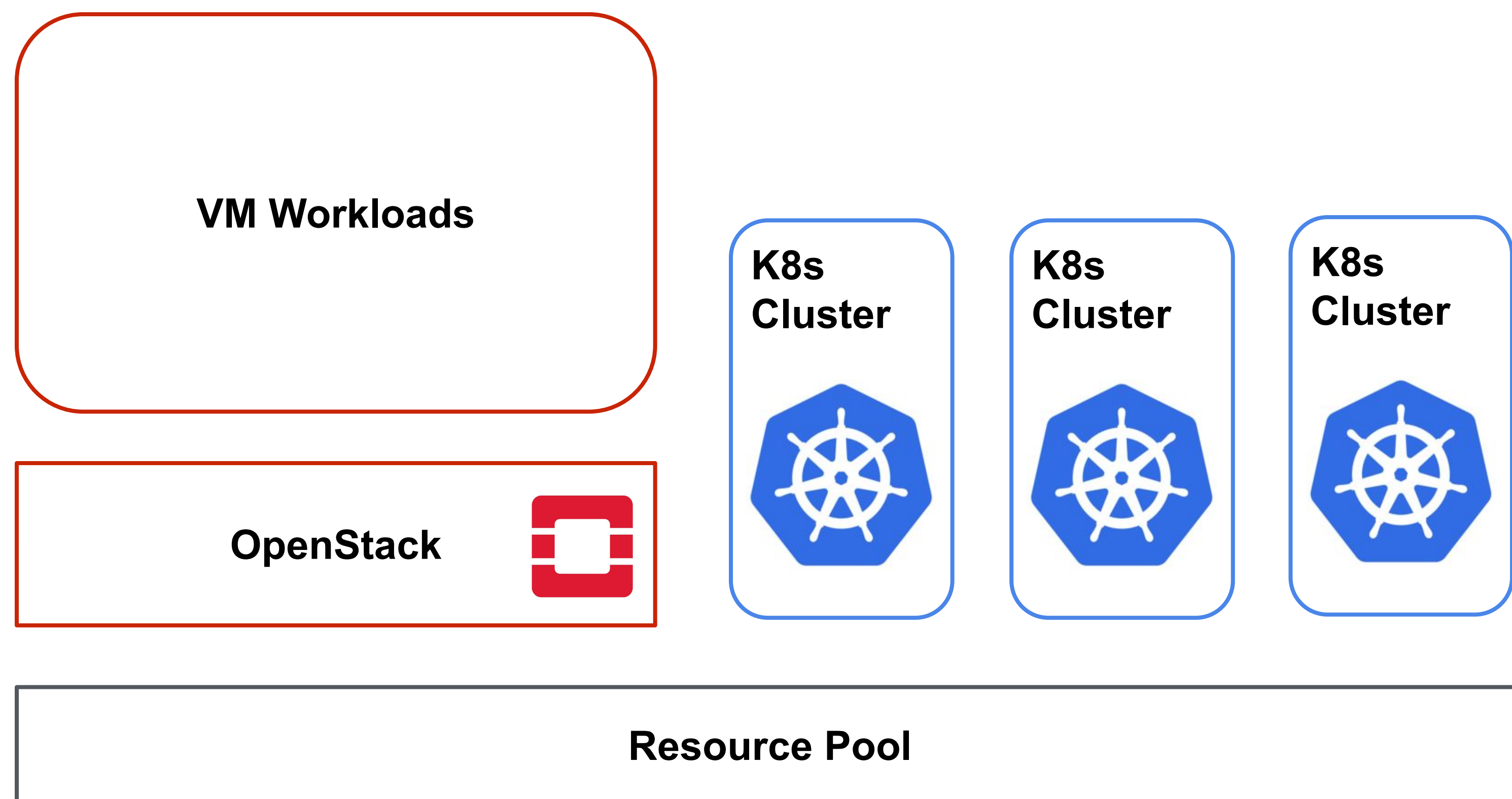
“The future of Kubernetes is Virtual Machines, not Containers”?

“Kubernetes Will Start to Replace The Hypervisor”?

[1] <https://tech.paulcz.net/blog/future-of-kubernetes-is-virtual-machines/>

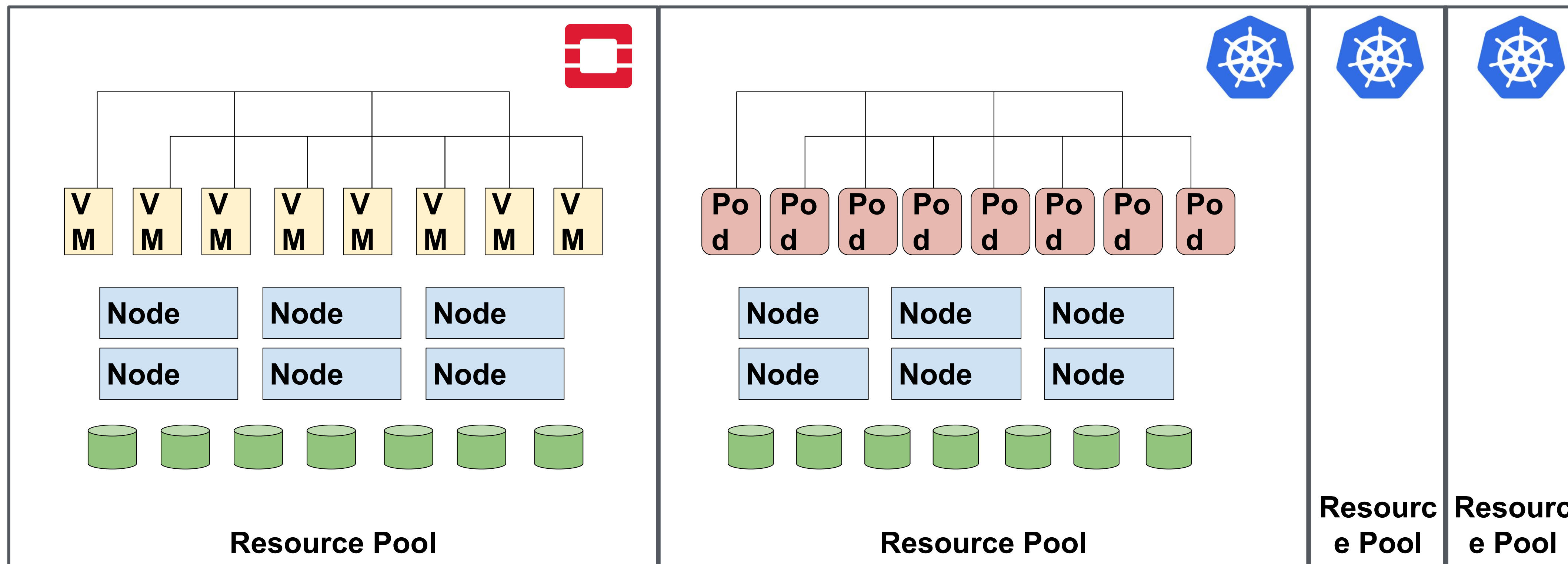
[2] <https://chrisshort.net/2018-learnings-2019-expectations/>

Kubernetes and OpenStack

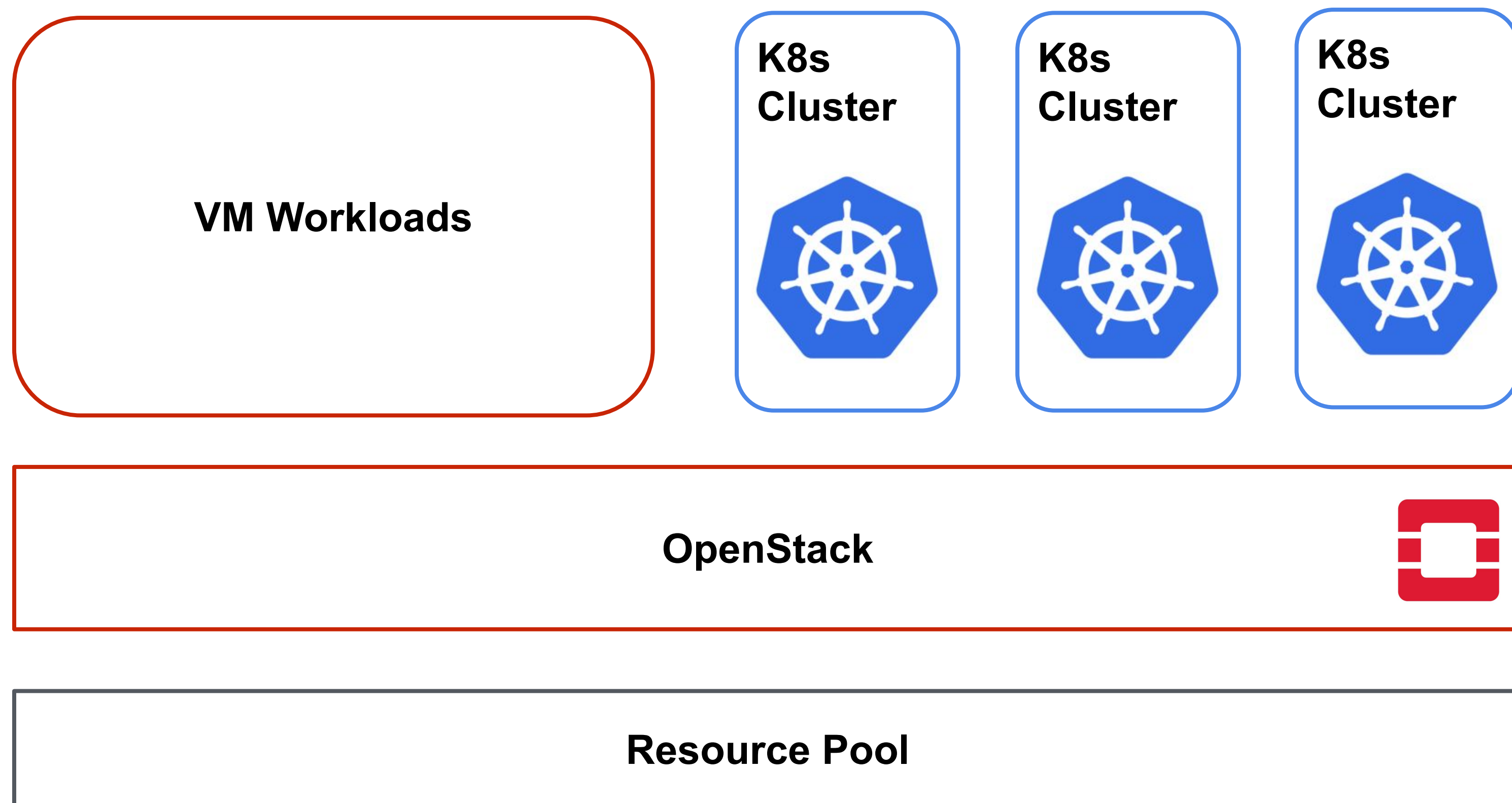


- ➔ Kubernetes OpenStack side-by-side
 - Statical partitioning of resource pool
- ➔ Kubernetes on OpenStack
 - Virtualization Overhead (or use Ironic)
 - Network
 - Kubesprawl

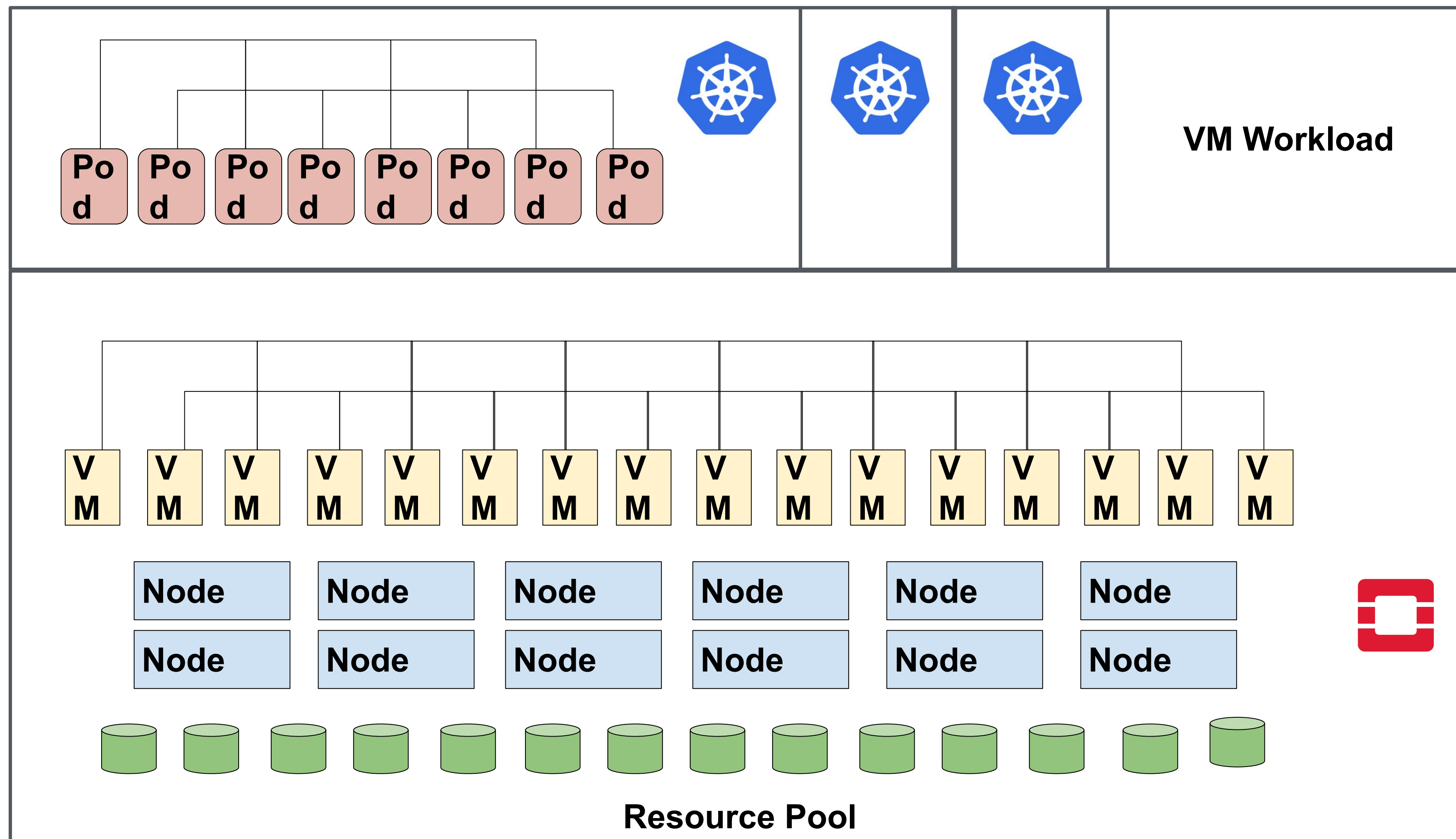
Static Partitioning of Resource Pool



Kubernetes on OpenStack

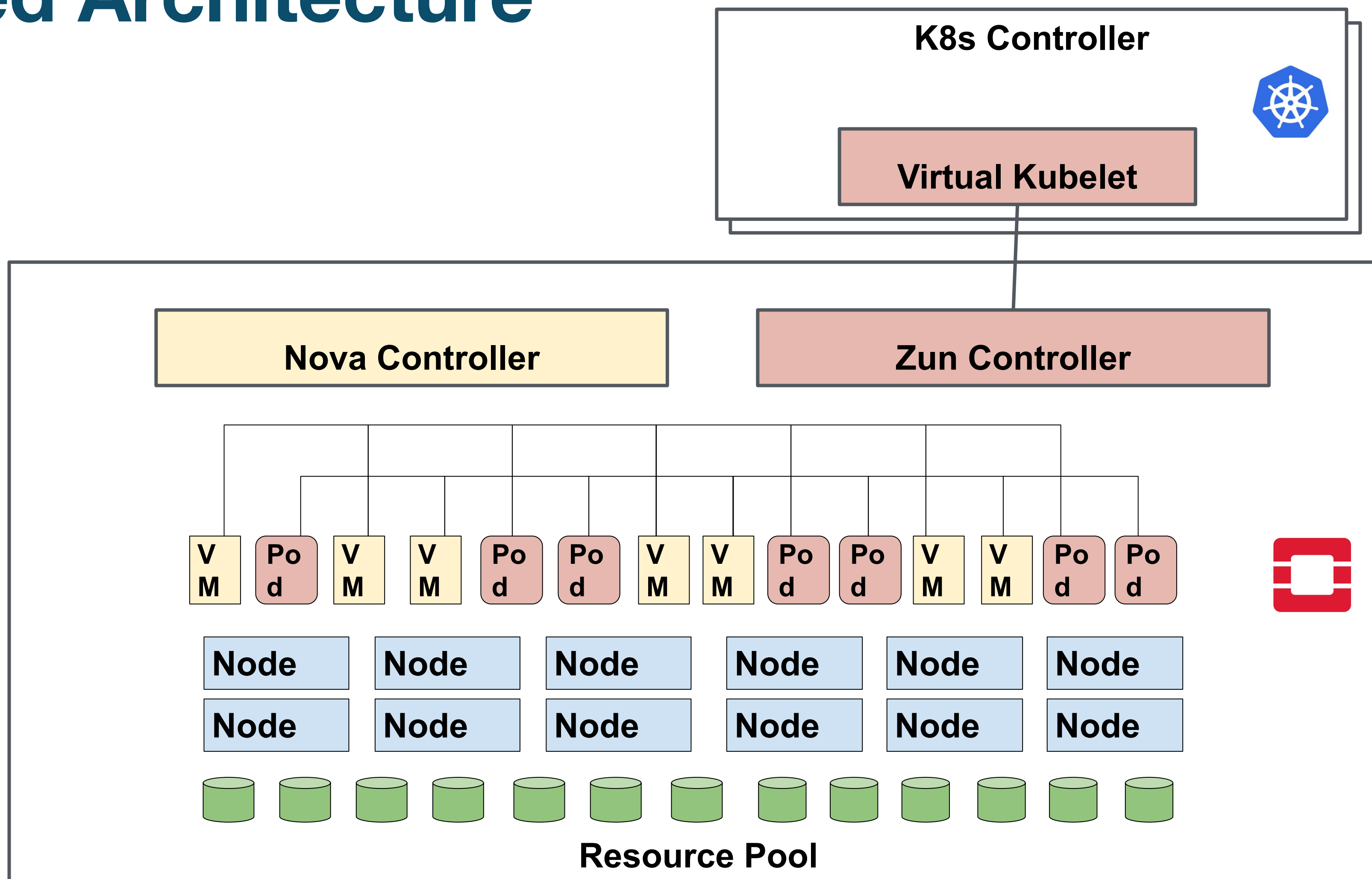


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“Your Cloud Utilization Sucks!”

Proposed Architecture

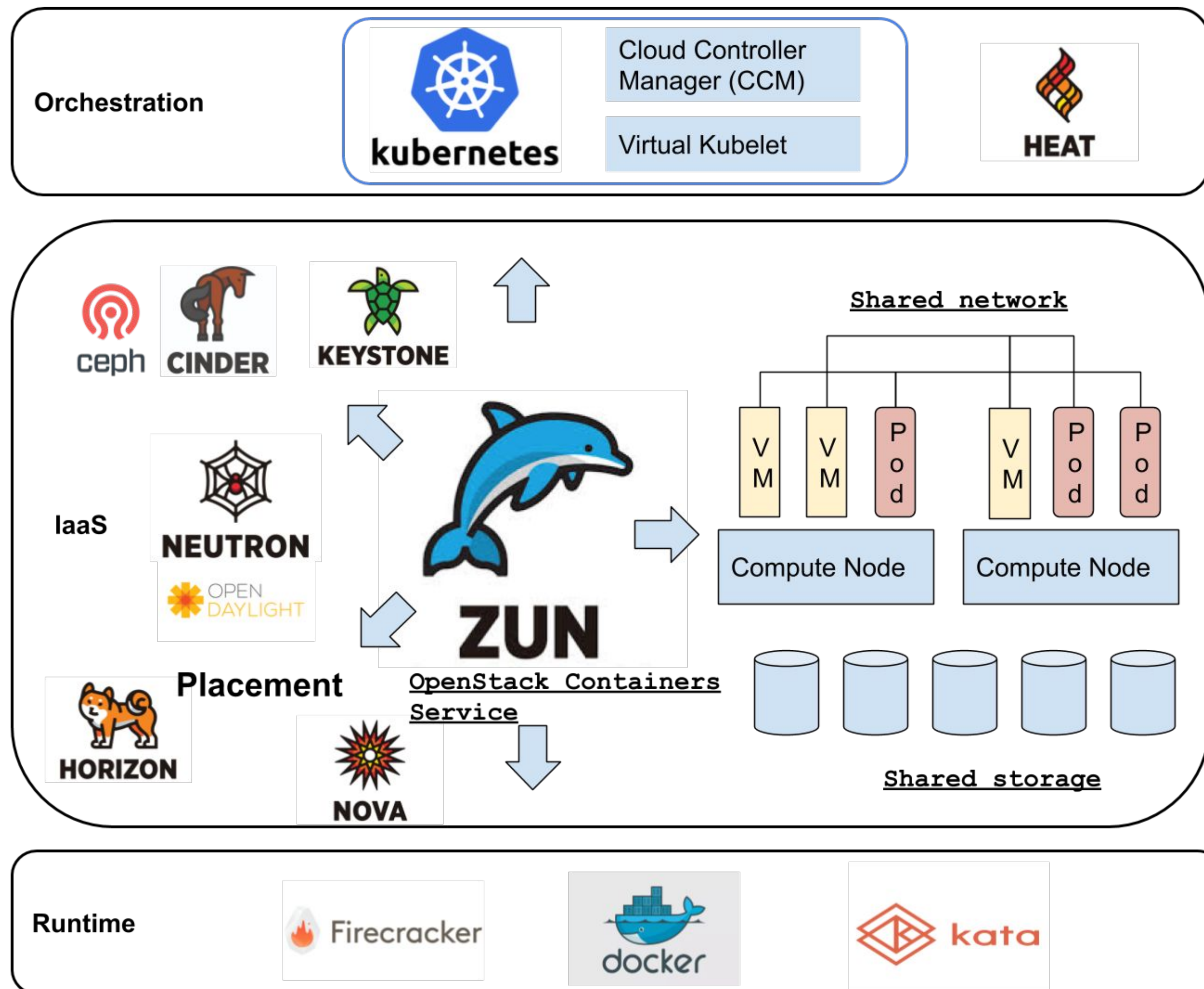


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Introduce Zun

- OpenStack Container service
- Provide API for provisioning and managing containers without VMs
- Reuse the infrastructure for containers
 - Shared compute nodes
 - Shared Neutron L2 network
 - Shared Cinder block storage pool



Abstraction

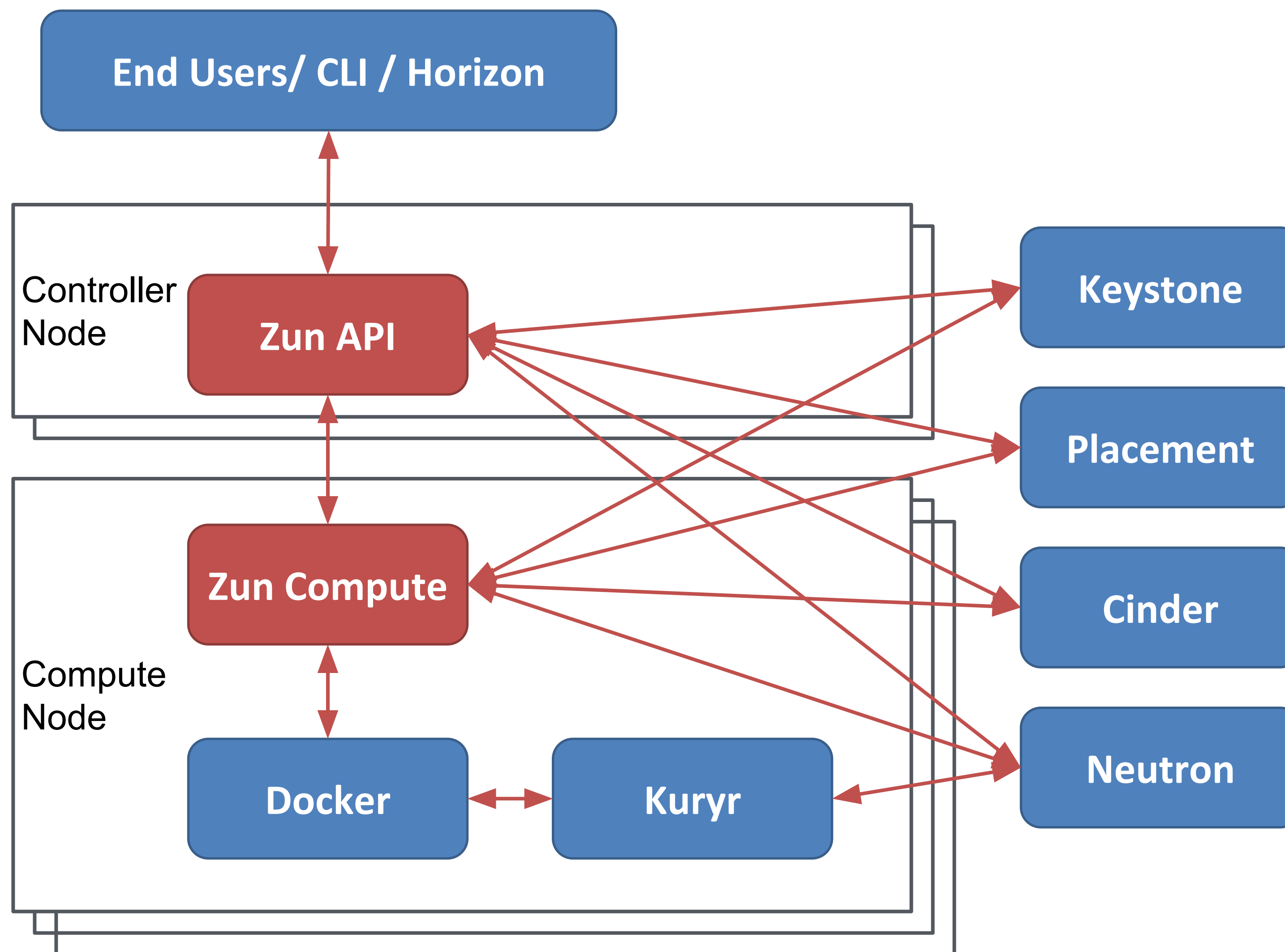
- ➔ **Container:** A single container
 - Properties: image, cpu, memory, disk, command, environment, addresses, security_groups, ...
 - Actions: create, update, delete, start, stop, kill, network-attach, exec, attach, log, ...
- ➔ **Capsule:** A group of containers that are co-located, have shared network and volumes.
 - Properties: containers, cpu, memory, ...
 - Actions: create, delete, ...

Zun Container

- ➔ Zun container/pod has a (or more) Neutron port
 - Private IP address
 - Floating IP address
 - Security groups
- ➔ Multi-tenancy
 - Isolated by Keystone Project
 - Kata Container
- ➔ Image
 - Public Registry (i.e. Docker Hub)
 - Private Registry
 - Glance (tar archive formate)

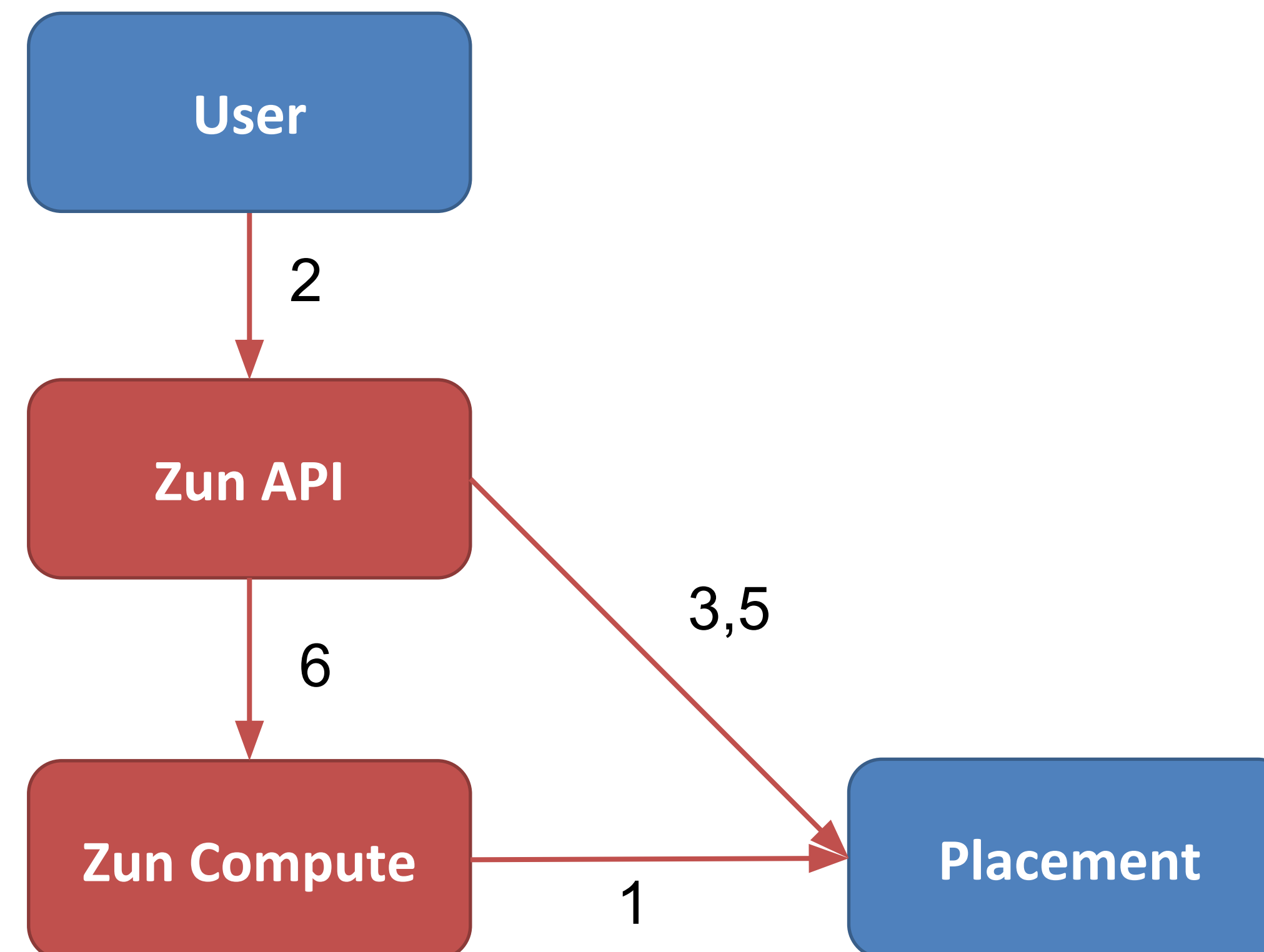
Zun Architecture

- ➔ Zun API
 - Provide REST APIs
 - Manage all compute nodes
 - Scheduling containers
- ➔ Zun Compute
 - Compute node agent
 - Manage local containers
 - Track compute resources



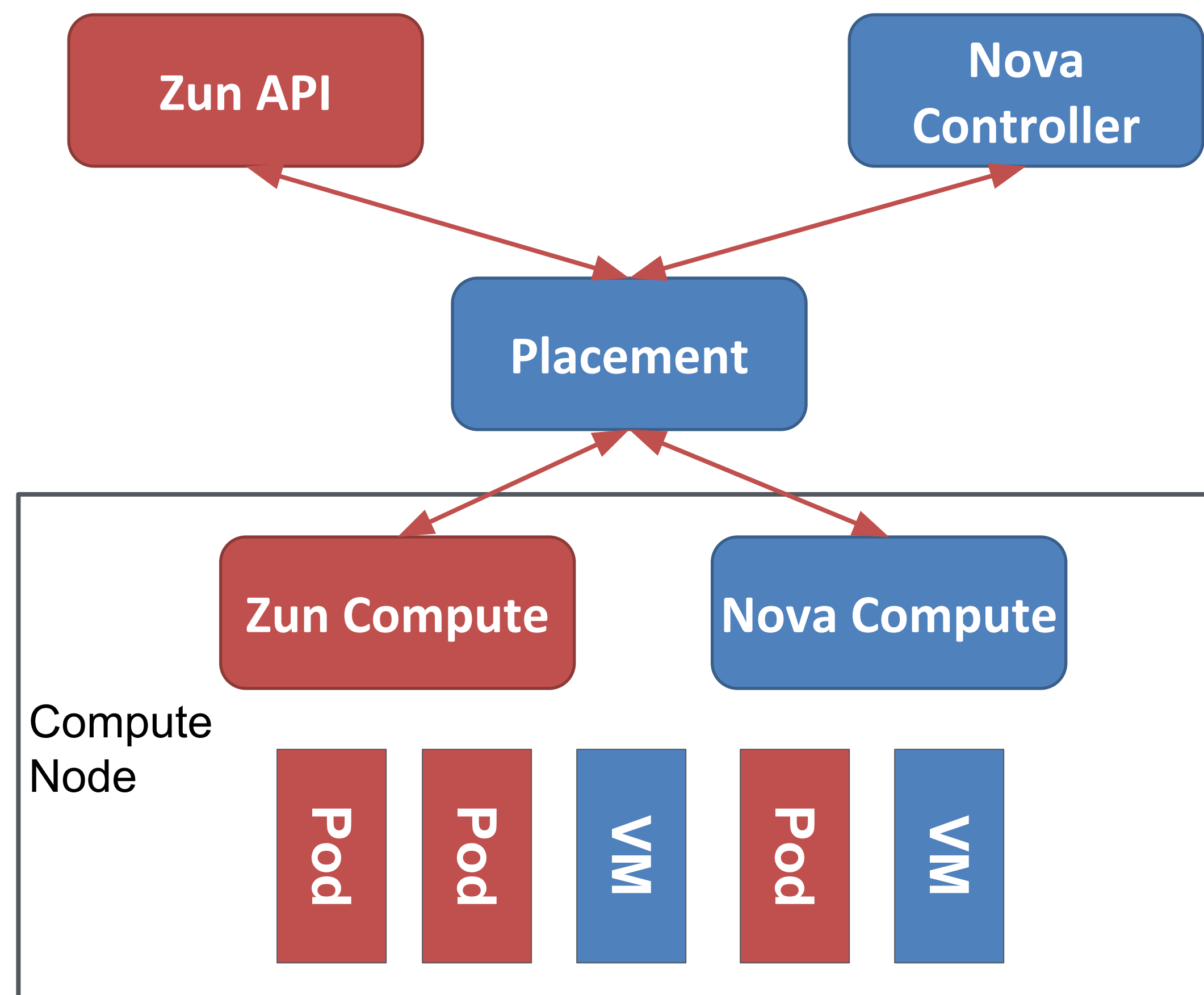
Scheduling

1. Report local resources (i.e. how much CPUs, memory, etc.)
2. Create a container
3. Get allocation candidates
4. Select a compute host (filters and weighters)
5. Claim resource allocation for the container.
6. Run the container in the compute host



Shared Compute Node with Nova

- Zun and Nova works on the same resource provider
 - Nova Compute creates the resource provider
 - Nova Compute reports inventories
 - Zun Compute reports traits
- Zun and Nova claim allocations on the same resource provider
 - Nova claims allocations for VMs
 - Zun claims allocations for containers/pods



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Virtual Kubelet

- Kubelet implementation, masquerades container service as Kubelet node.
- **Kubernetes on top, programmed back.**
- Intermediary to map Kubernetes requests and resource to container service



Virtual Kubelet

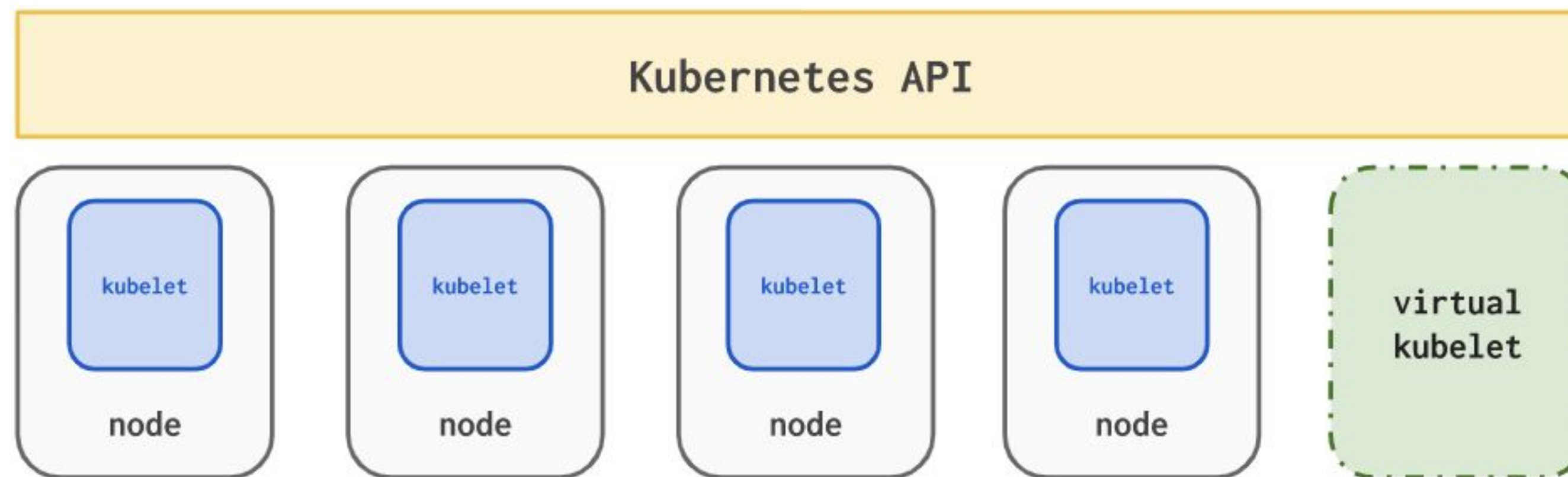
Virtual Kubelet Framework

- PodLifeCycle Controller
- NodeLifeCycle Controller

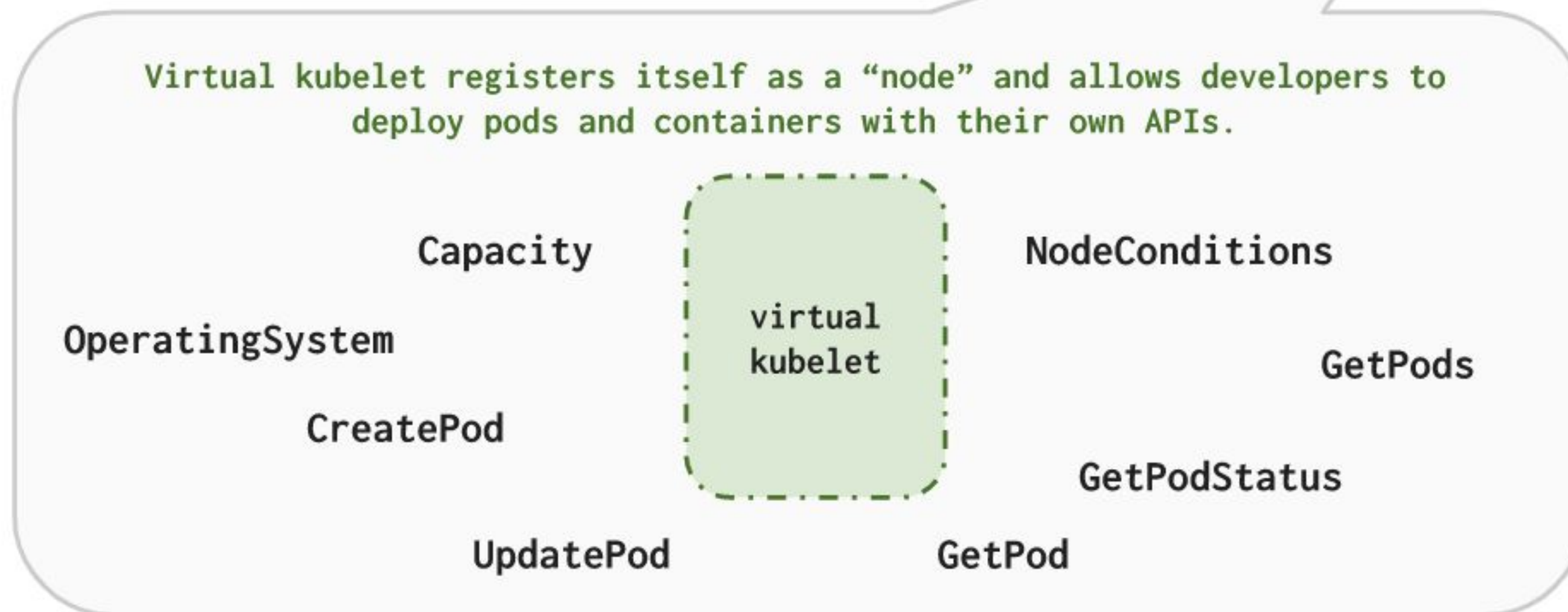
Provider Implementation:

- Virtual Node Registration
- Pod/Node method implementation

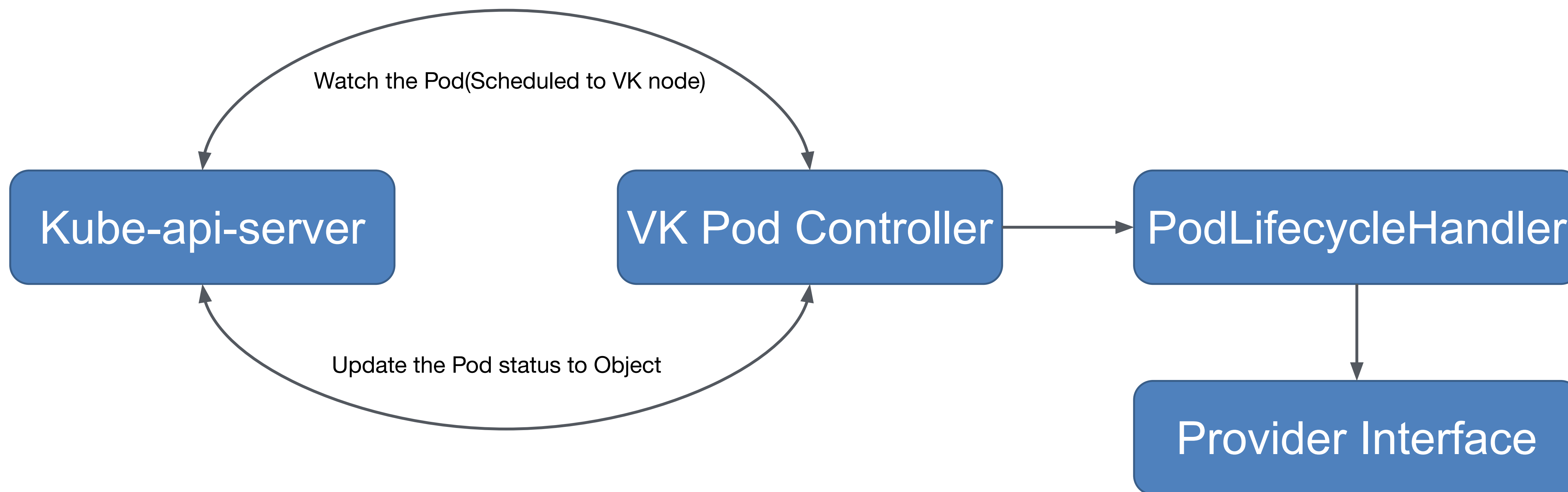
Virtual Kubelet



Typical kubelets implement the pod and container operations for each node as usual.



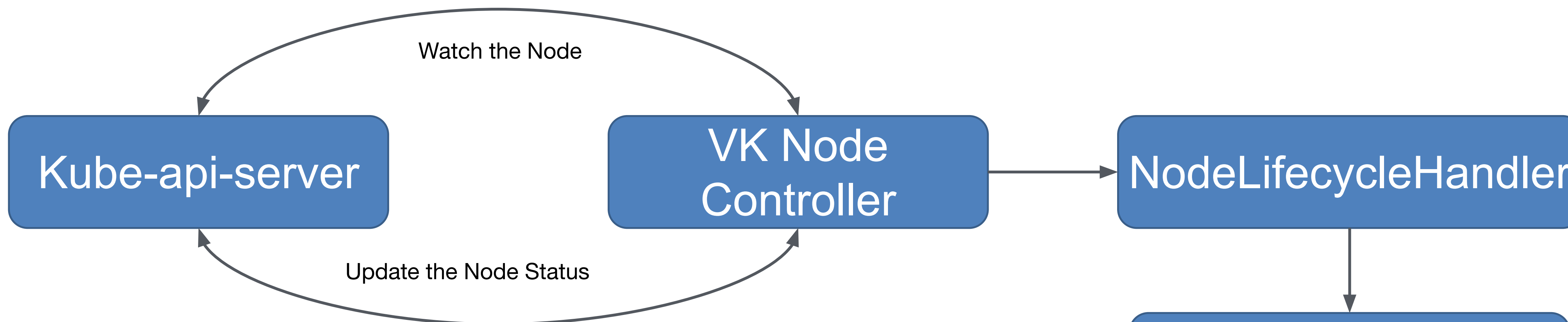
Virtual Kubelet Pod Lifecycle



PodLifecycleHandler

```
type PodLifecycleHandler interface {  
    // CreatePod takes a Kubernetes Pod and deploys it within the provider.  
    CreatePod(ctx context.Context, pod *corev1.Pod) error  
  
    // UpdatePod takes a Kubernetes Pod and updates it within the provider.  
    UpdatePod(ctx context.Context, pod *corev1.Pod) error  
  
    // DeletePod takes a Kubernetes Pod and deletes it from the provider.  
    DeletePod(ctx context.Context, pod *corev1.Pod) error  
  
    // GetPod retrieves a pod by name from the provider (can be cached).  
    GetPod(ctx context.Context, namespace, name string) (*corev1.Pod, error)  
  
    // GetPodStatus retrieves the status of a pod by name from the provider.  
    GetPodStatus(ctx context.Context, namespace, name string) (*corev1.PodStatus, error)  
  
    // GetPods retrieves a list of all pods running on the provider (can be cached).  
    GetPods(context.Context) ([]*corev1.Pod, error)  
}
```

Virtual Kubelet Node Lifecycle

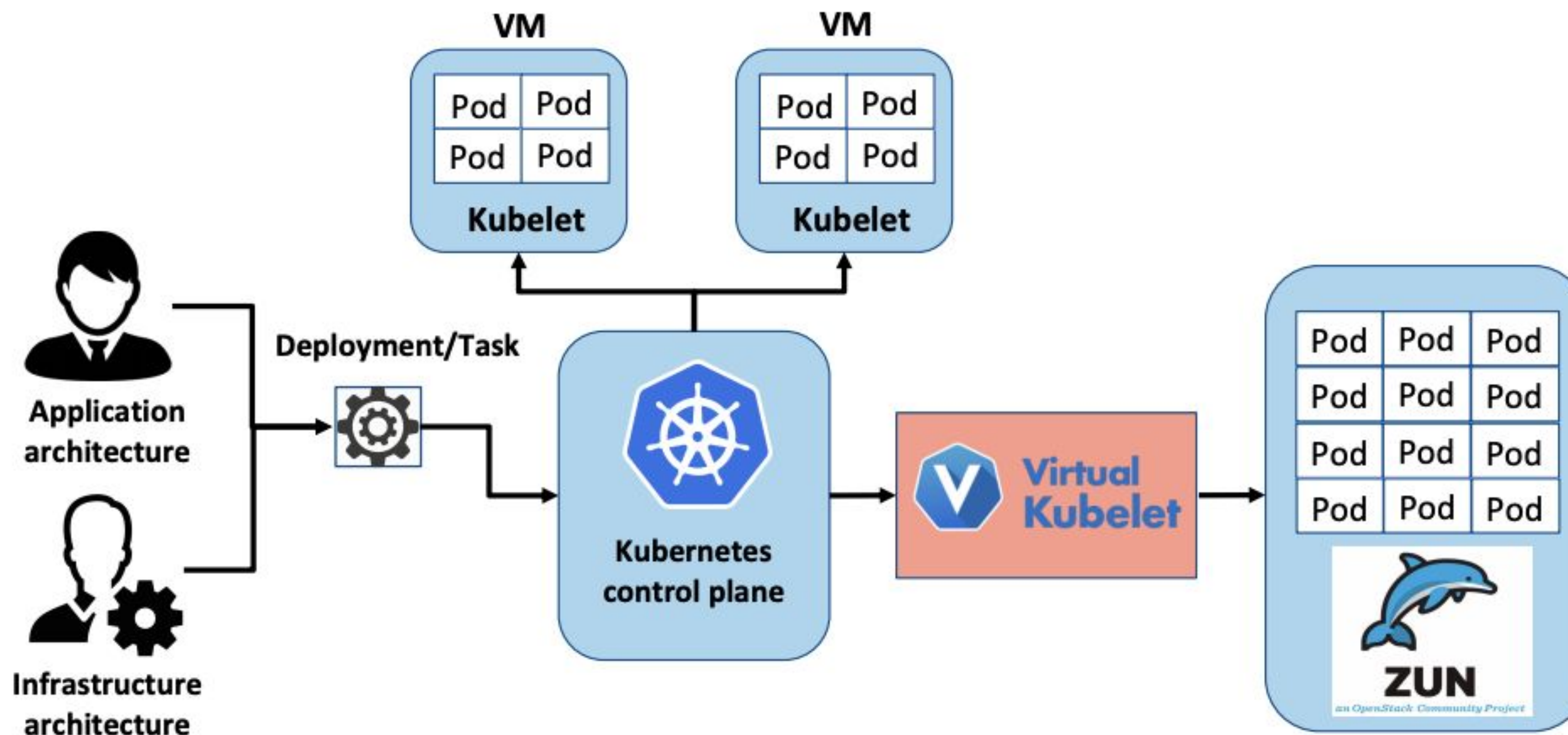


```
type NodeProvider interface {  
    // Ping checks if the node is still active.  
    // This is intended to be lightweight as it will be called periodically as a  
    // heartbeat to keep the node marked as ready in Kubernetes.  
    Ping(context.Context) error  
  
    // NotifyNodeStatus is used to asynchronously monitor the node.  
    // The passed in callback should be called any time there is a change to the  
    // node's status.  
    // This will generally trigger a call to the Kubernetes API server to update  
    // the status.  
    //  
    // NotifyNodeStatus should not block callers.  
    NotifyNodeStatus(ctx context.Context, cb func(*corev1.Node))  
}
```

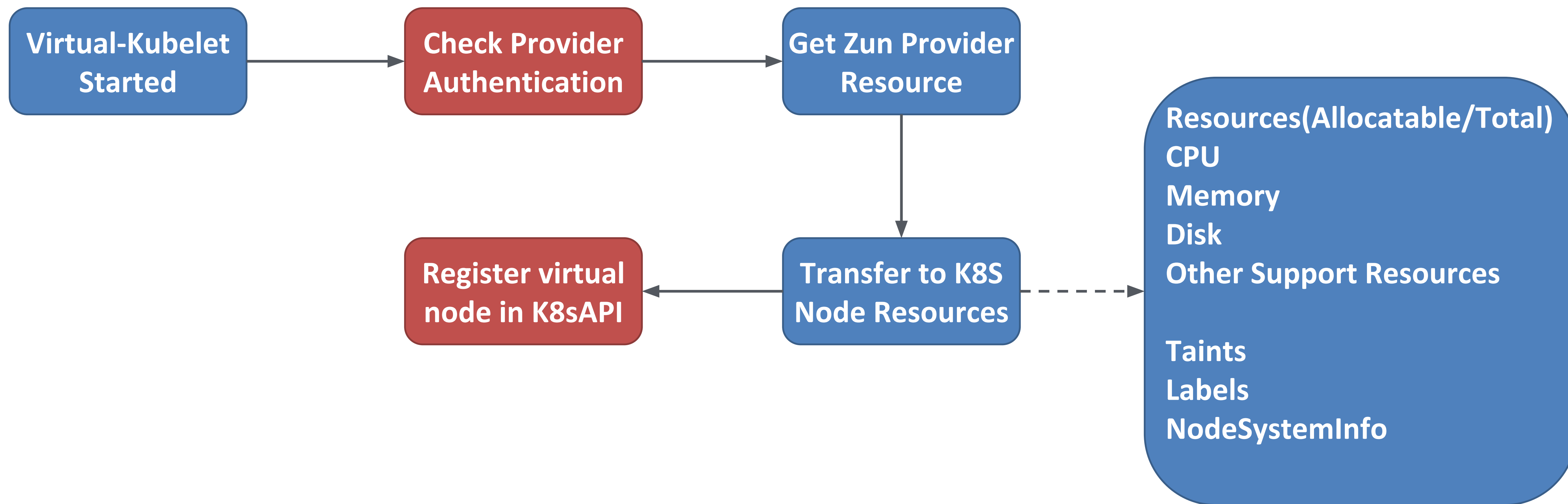
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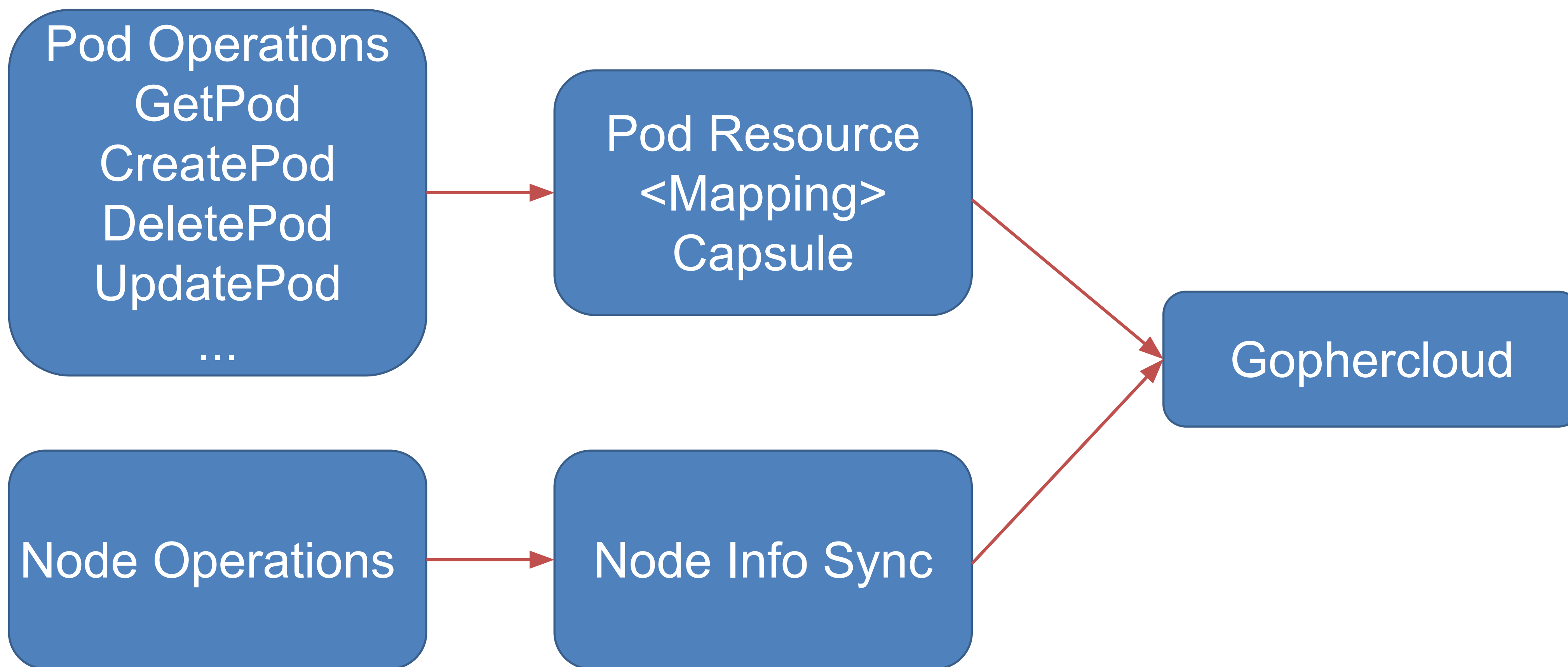
OpenStack Provider with Zun



OpenStack Provider - Registration



OpenStack Provider



OpenStack Provider - Capsule

Container Capsule - Pod implementation in Zun

- One Sandbox container
- Multiple containers
- Multiple volumes Component

Features:

- Basic unit in Zun
- Co-Scheduled/Co-located
- Share the network namespace
- Share the resource limits



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Demo

https://youtu.be/tC_f31Lse5k

Q&A

Thank you!



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