

When TiDB meets Kubernetes

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About me

- Dongxu Huang, Co-founder & CTO, PingCAP
- Infrastructure engineer / Hacker / Open source enthusiast
- Go / Rust / Python
- Codis / TiDB / TiKV









Agenda

- The problem we meet
- Brief introduction of Kubernetes / TiDB
- Operator saves the day
- Live without PersistentVolume
- The future









Cloud is the future.
But database maintenance still sucks.









Instance Specifications

DB Engine postgres postgresgl-license License Model **DB Engine Version** PostgreSQL 9.3.14-R1 db.r3.xlarge — 4 vCPU, 30.5 GiB R/ \$ **DB Instance Class Multi-AZ Deployment** Yes General Purpose (SSD) **\$**] **Storage Type Allocated Storage*** 50 🖽 GB



Provisioning less than 100 GB of General Purpose (SSD) storage for high throughput workloads could result in higher latencies upon exhaustion of the initial General Purpose (SSD) IO credit balance. Click here for more details.

Settings

DB Instance Identifier* production Master Username* root Master Password* (..... Confirm Password* (4) Select the DB instance class that allocates the computational, network, and memory capacity required by planned workload of this DB instance. Learn More.

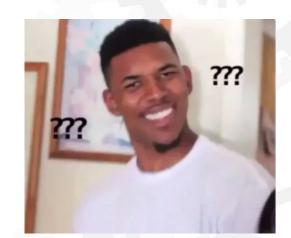
Details:db.r3.xlarge

Optimized - Current Generation vCPU 4 vCPU Memory 30.5 GiB

Type Memory

EBS Optimized 500 Mbps **Network Performance** Moderate

Free Tier Eligible No



* Required

Cancel

Previous

Next Step







SequeMedia







We were told everything would be scalable, easily. But operating it makes it even harder.











Operating a single-node system

...A P2P distributed system







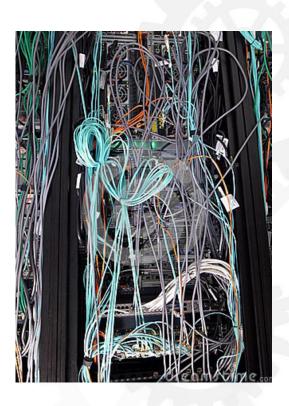






Services & Components

Unstable network infrastructure

















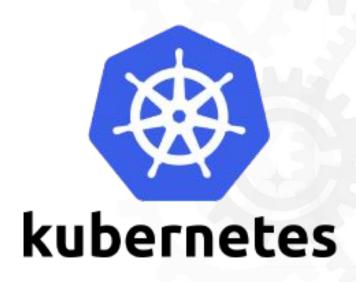






A brief introduction of Kubernetes

- Container-centric cluster management
- Service orchestrator
- Optimize use of hardware by using only the resources you need
- Auto deployment / Auto scaling / Auto healing











A brief introduction of TiDB

- SQL is necessary
- Transparent sharding and data movement
- 100% OLTP + 80% OLAP
 - Transaction + Complex query
- Compatible with MySQL, at most cases
- 24/7 availability, even in case of datacenter outages
 - o Thanks to Raft consensus algorithm
- Open source, of course.



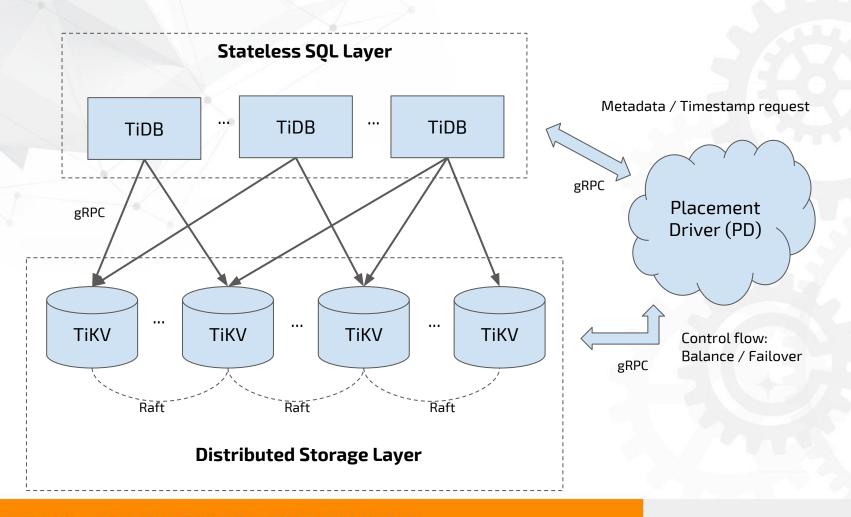








A brief introduction of TiDB











The problem

- It's easy for stateless applications, but how about stateful?
 - Databases: MySQL / PG / TiDB
 - Coordination: Etcd / ZooKeeper
 - Streaming: Kafka
 - Big data: Hadoop / Ceph / GlusterFS
 - Search: ElasticSearch
 - 0 ...
- Or even kubernetes itself.











What is the hard part?

Domain knowledge of the distributed system.











For example, if you want to operate a redis cluster well, you must be a redis expert.









Operator saves the day

An **Operator** is software that encodes domain knowledge and **extends** the Kubernetes API through the **third party resources** mechanism, enabling users to create, configure, and manage applications.

--- CoreOS





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



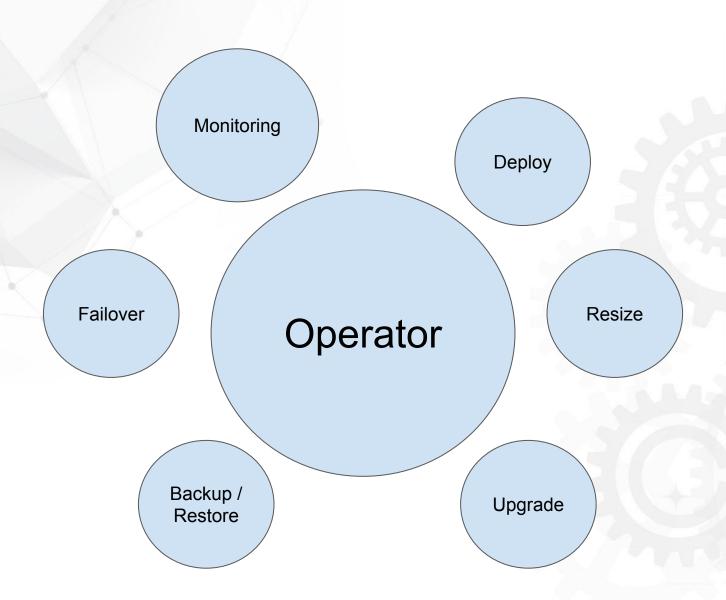














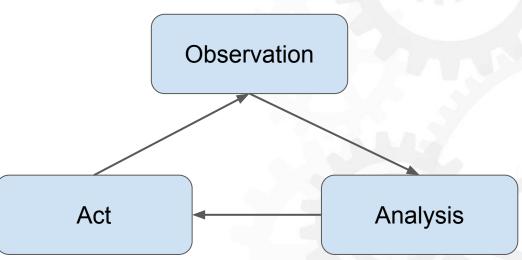






'Self-driving' mode





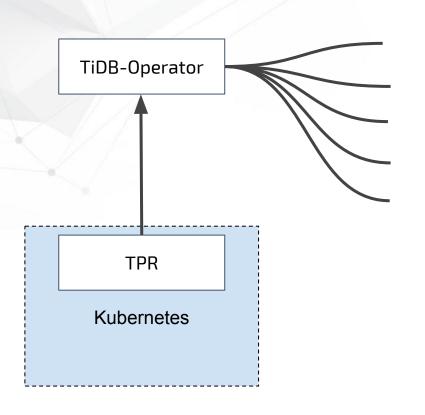








TiDB-Operator



- Create
- Rolling update
- Scale out
- Failover
- Backup/Restore

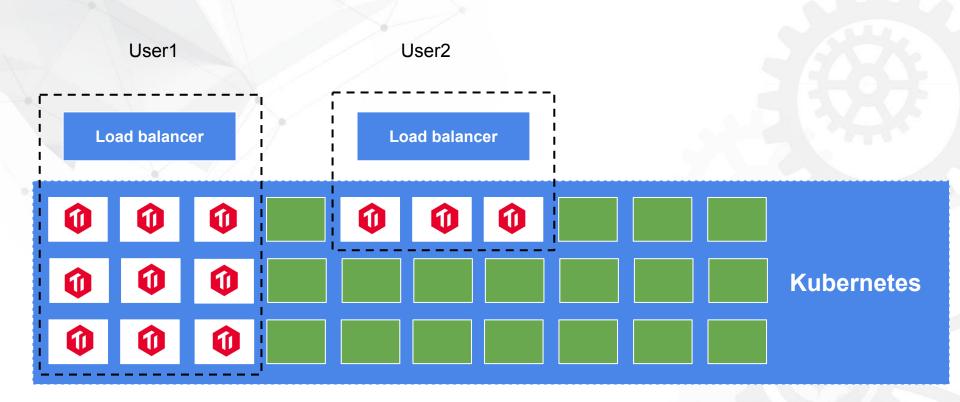








TiDB-Operator



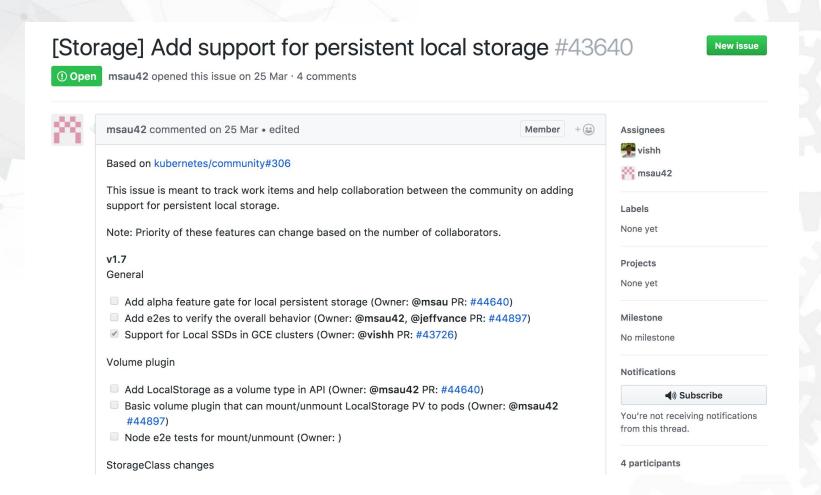








The hardest part: Local storage resource













v1.9

- Dynamic provisioning for node local PVs
- Support for block level storage



5











Chill out, bro...

Try to create a TPR to manage local storage resources









Under the hood

Create a ConfigMap: tidb-storage

nodes:

- name: "172.17.4.101"

directories:

- "/tikv-storage-dir-1"
- "/tikv-storage-dir-2"
- name: "172.17.4.102" directories:
 - "/tikv-storage-dir-3"
 - "/tikv-storage-dir-4"









Under the hood

2. Create a TPR: tidb-volume.pingcap.com/v1, Like:

name: "172-14-4-101-tikv-dir1"

state: "binded"

podName: "tikv-1"

3. Create a controller: volume-controller, notify configuration change of tidb-storage, generate tidb-volume resources









Under the hood

4. Add storage attribute to tidb-operator, so that tidb-operator would assign local storage resource to specific tikv instance

. . .

storage:

- "172.17.4.101:/tikv-storage-dir-1"
- "172.17.4.102:/tikv-storage-dir-2"
- "172.17.4.103:/tikv-storage-dir-4"

. . .

5. Add a DaemonSet: tidb-storage-ds, maintain the lifetime of hostPath, when a tikv instance is offline, tidb-storage-ds would reclaim the storage resource.









Open source....coming soon



pingcap / tidb-operator Private

TiDB-Operator

Tutorial

Create TiDB-Operator

```
$ kubectl create -f example/tidb-operator.yaml
```

\$ kubectl get po

READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE tidb-operator-1774570901-9vp2n 1/1 Running 3s tidb-operator-139385347-k8lcp 1/1 Running

\$ kubectl get thirdpartyresource

VERSION(S) DESCRIPTION

tidb-cluster.pingcap.com Managed tidb clusters

Create a test cluster

\$ kubectl create -f example/test-cluster.yaml

\$ kubectl get po

READY **STATUS** RESTARTS AGE test-cluster-pd-0000 2/2 2mRunning











The future

- 'Self-driving mode' for everything
 - Circuit breaker and MT is still important, as lifesaver.
- DB as a Service / Serverless
- Local storage isn't necessary, maybe
 - Or another way, in-storage computing
 - Or maybe, both











Wrap it up

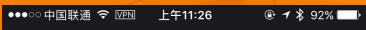
- Distributed system operation matters
- Kubernetes is the OS for the datacenter, but on the storage side, things become complicated
- Operator builds the bridge between domain knowledge and kubernetes, it's kindof batch script for DCOS.
- TiDB-operator provides the ability to set up/manage large cluster
 - We solve the local storage problem, little hacky, but it works











〈聊天信息(3) 群二维码名片





2017 DTCC TiDB 交流



该二维码7天内(5月18日前)有效,重新进入将更新

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