# Introduction to service mesh





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[ K8S & CNCF Bulgaria] 25/10/2018

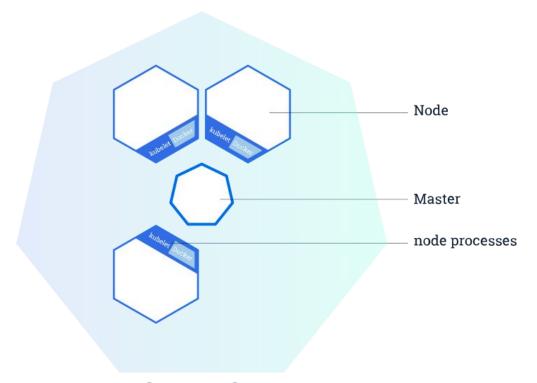
# What is kubernetes good for

- Control and automate application deployments and updates.
- Make better use of hardware to maximize resources needed to run your apps.
- Scale containerized applications and their resources on the fly.
- Mount and add storage to run stateful apps.
- Declaratively manage services, which guarantees the deployed applications are always running how you deployed them.
- Health-check and self-heal your apps with autoplacement, autorestart, autoreplication, and autoscaling.

# k8s cluster

#### Kubernetes cluster consist of

- Master
- Worker nodes



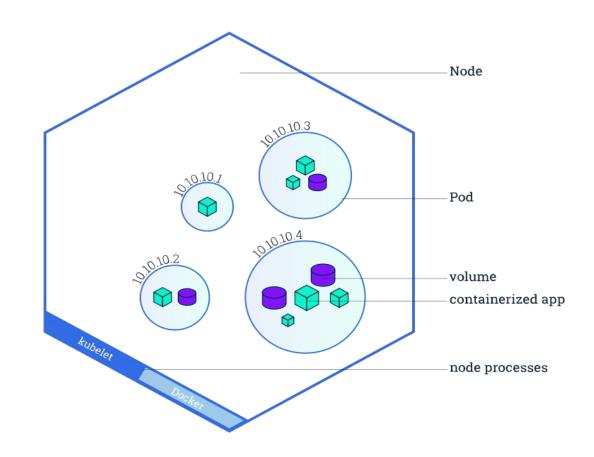
**Kuberneters cluster** 

# k8s node

A node is a worker machine in Kubernetes May be a VM or physical machine Multiple Pods can run on one Node

Every Kubernetes Node runs at least:

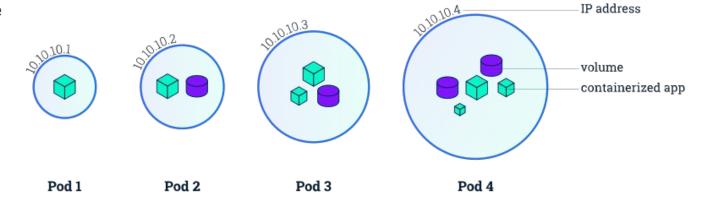
- Kubelet
- A container runtime



# k8s pod

A Pod is a group of one or more application containers

- Shared context
- Shared storage
- Unique cluster IP
- Tightly coupled
- Always run on the same node

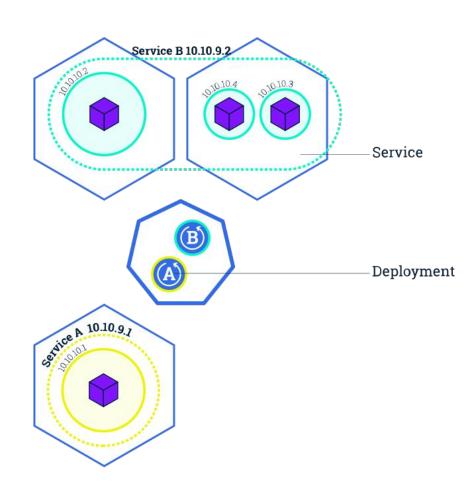


## **k8s Service**

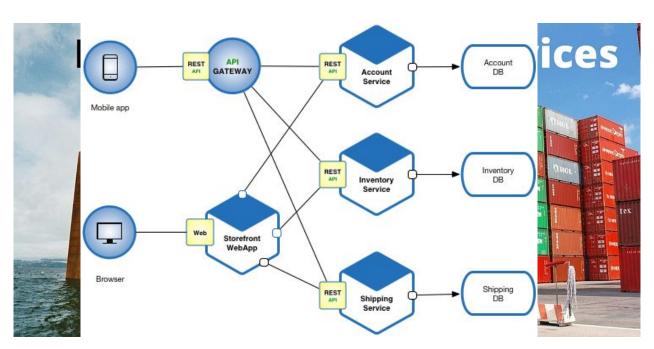
A Kubernetes **Service** is an abstraction layer which defines a logical set of Pods and enables external traffic exposure, load balancing and service discovery for those Pods.

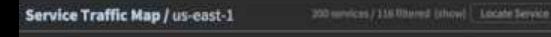
#### Service:

- Exposes Pods to external traffic
- Load balancing traffic across multiple Pods
- Using labels



# **Monolith to microservices**







# Microservices challenges

Observability
 Traceability
 Security
 monitoring
 performance
 logging

authentication

encryption

auditing

What is a service mesh?

Network for services, not for bytes

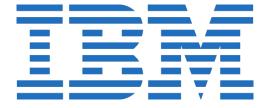


- Connect resiliency, discovery, load balancing
- Manage traffic control, policy enforcement
- Monitor metrics, logging, tracing
- Secure end-to-end authentication and authorization
- Deploy canary, rolling upgrades, separation
- Test manage chaos

# Main Istio contributors

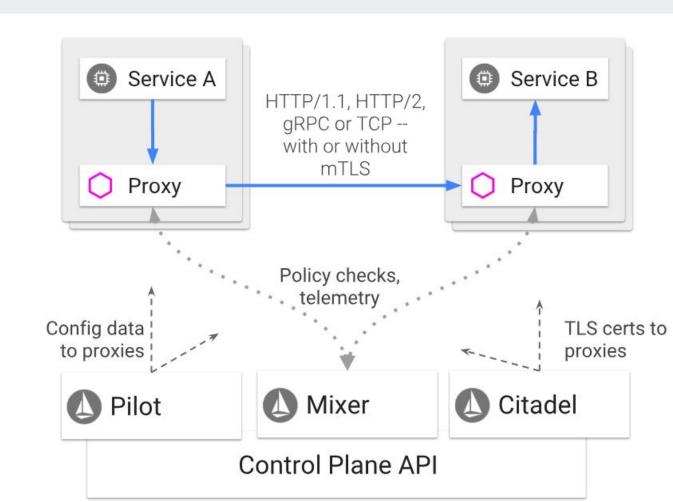








- Data plane composed of a set of intelligent proxies (Envoy) deployed as sidecars
- Control plane manages and
   configures the proxies
   to route traffic



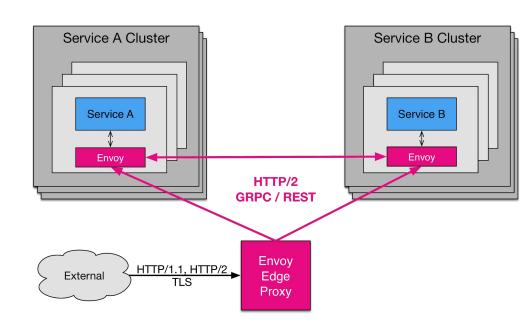
# Envoy

Isto uses extended version of the **Envoy** proxy.

#### Features:

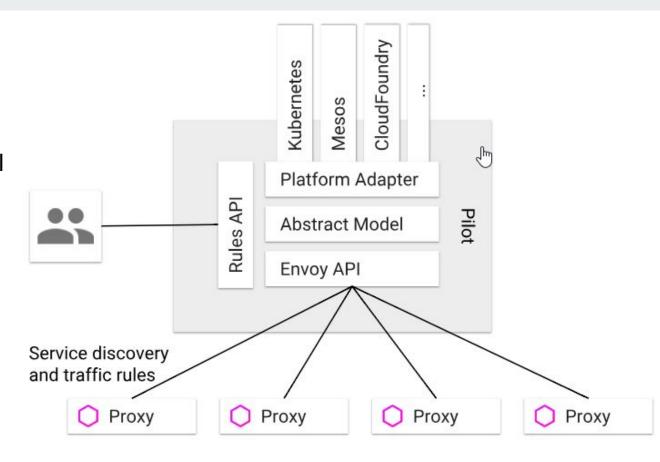
- Dynamic service discovery
- Load balancing
- TLS termination
- HTTP/2 and gRPC proxies
- Circuit breakers
- Health checks
- Staged rollouts with %-based traffic split
- Fault injection
- Rich metrics

Envoy is deployed as a **sidecar** to the relevant service in the same Kubernetes pod



# **Pilot**

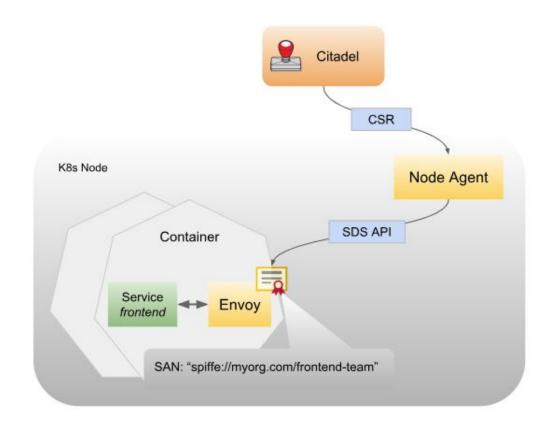
Pilot converts high level routing rules that control traffic behavior into Envoy-specific configurations, and propagates them to the sidecars at runtime



## Citadel

<u>Citadel</u> provides strong service-to-service and end-user authentication with built-in identity and credential management.

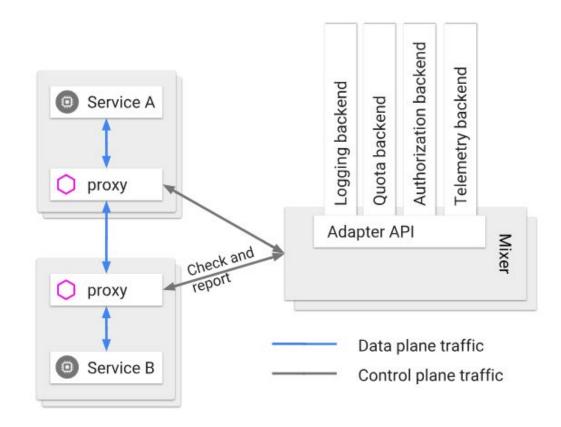
- SPIFFE
- PKI



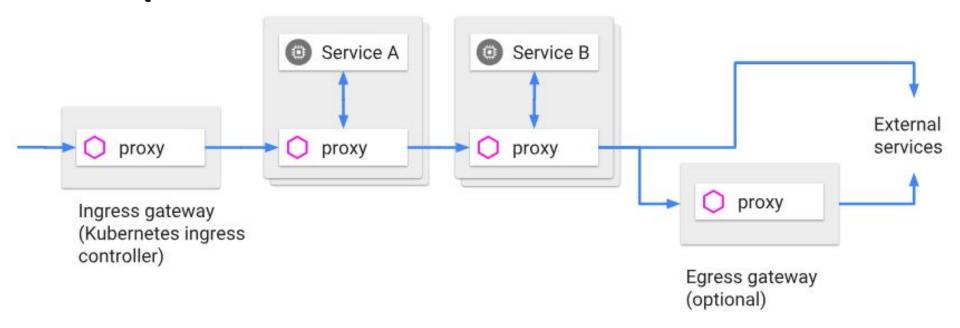
### Mixer

Mixer is a platform-independent component. Mixer enforces access control and usage policies across the service mesh, and collects telemetry data from the Envoy proxy and other services

Mixer includes a flexible plugin model.

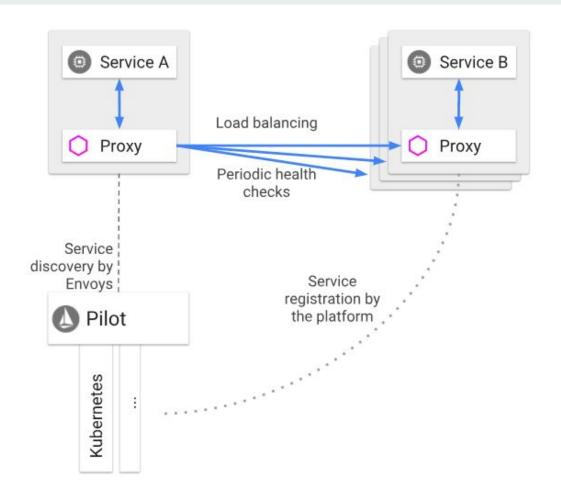


# **Request flow**



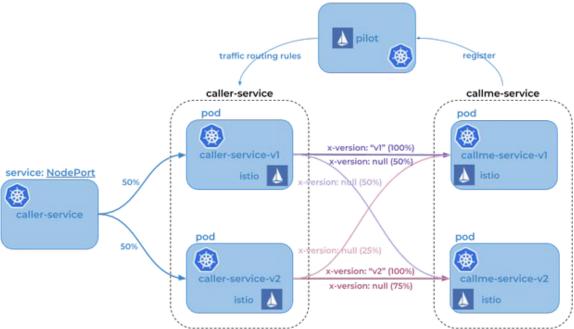
# Discovery and load balancing

- K8s DNS
- Istio virtual services

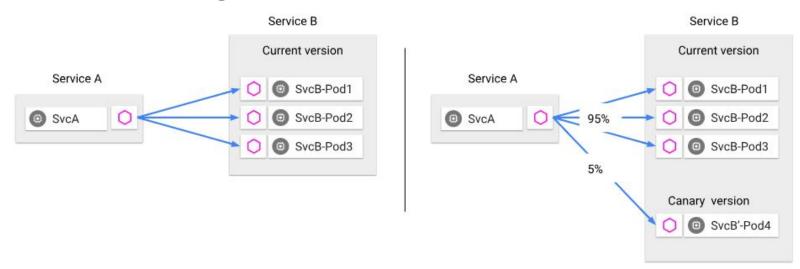


# **Traffic management**

- Routing rules
- Traffic shifting
- Traffic mirroring
- Conditional rules
- Fault ingestion

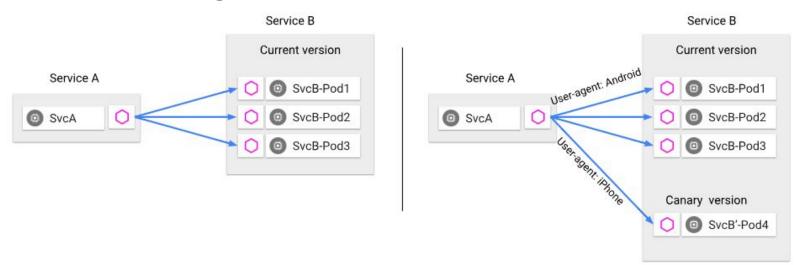


# **Traffic management**



**Traffic splitting decoupled from infrastructure scaling** - proportion of traffic routed to a version is independent of number of instances supporting the version

# **Traffic management**



Content-based traffic steering - The content of a request can be used to determine the destination of a request

# Handling failures

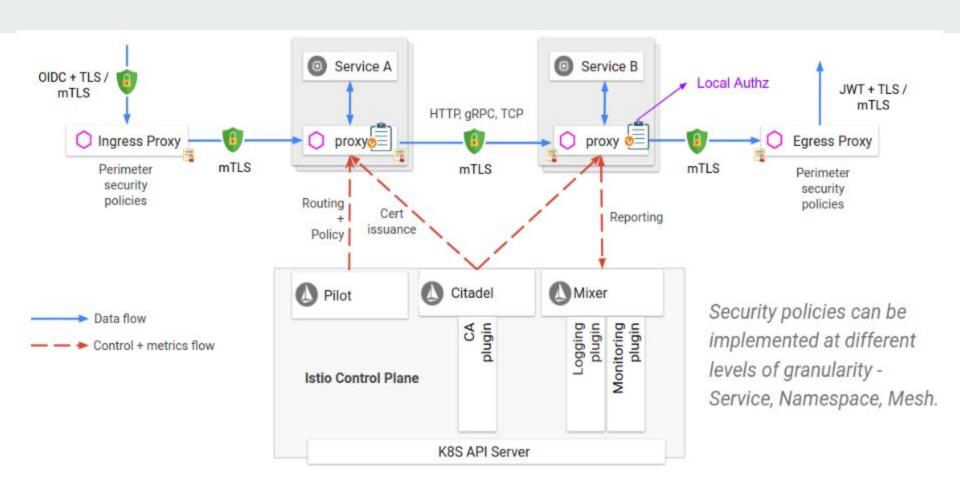
Envoy provides a set of out-of-the-box opt-in failure recovery features that can be taken advantage of by the services in an application.

#### Features include:

- Timeouts
- Bounded retries with timeout budgets and variable jitter between retries
- Limits on number of concurrent connections and requests to upstream services
- Active (periodic) health checks on each member of the load balancing pool
- Fine-grained circuit breakers (passive health checks) applied per instance in the load balancing pool

# **Istio Security**

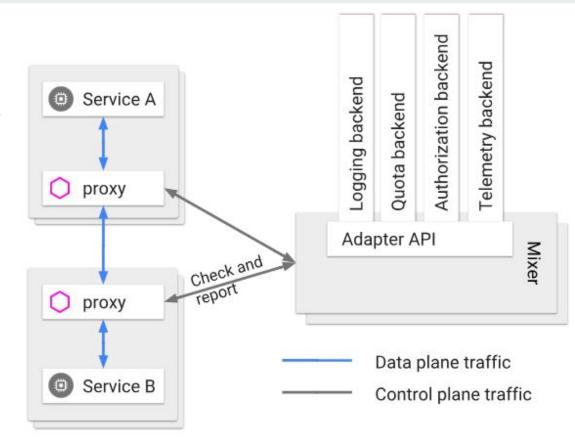
- Secure by default
- Zero-trust network
- Defense in depth
- Identity
- Policy
- Encryption
- Communication
- Endpoints
- Data
- Platform



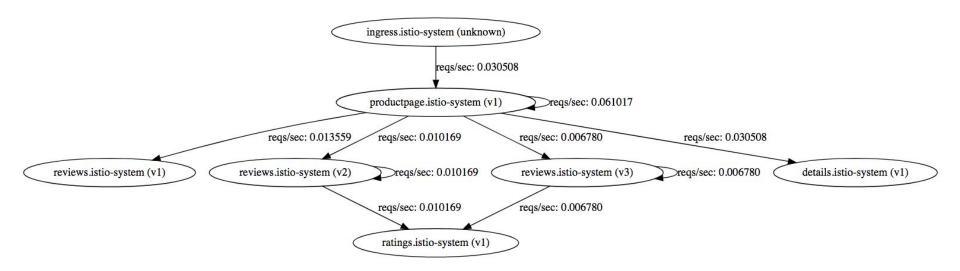
Istio Security Architecture

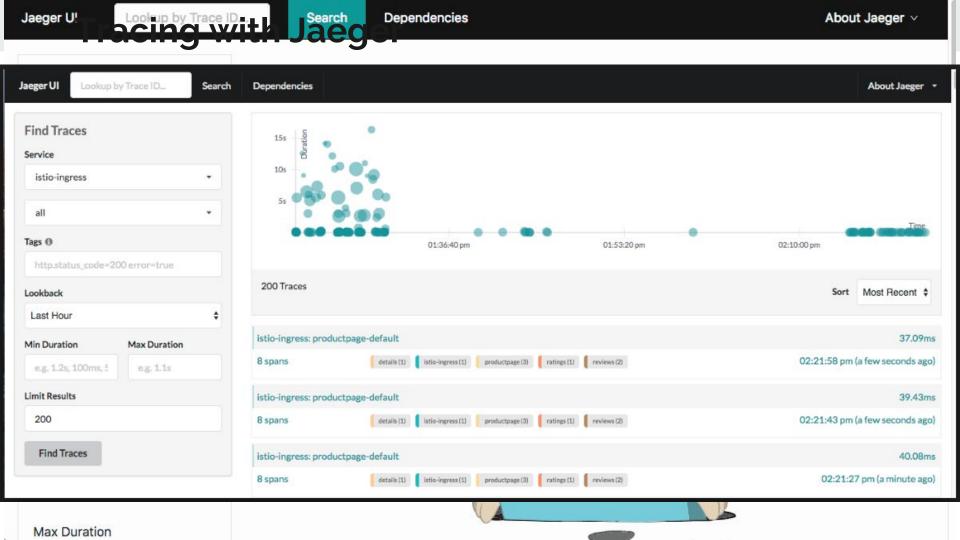
# Istio Observability

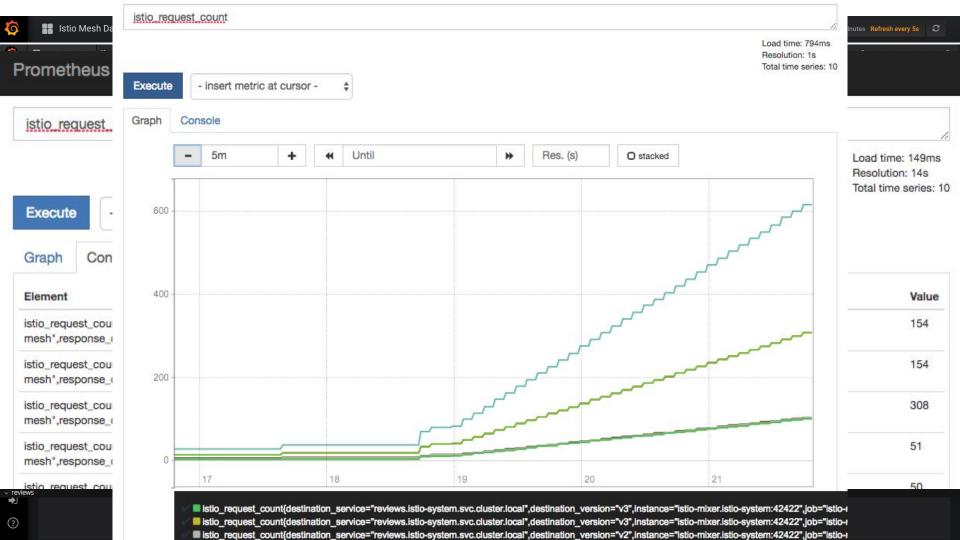
- Telemetry
- Logging
- Auditing



# Istio service graph

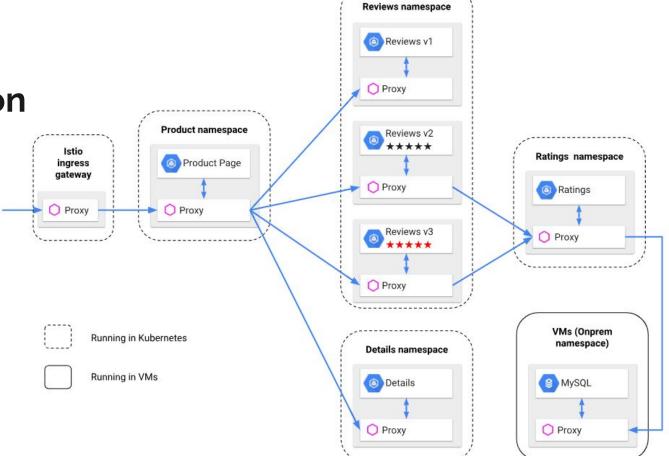








- Exposing Pilot, Mixer and Citadel outside of k8s cluster
- Envoy on VM
- Iptables rules



# Recap

- Open Source
- Production-Grade Service mesh
- Scales your control, not your ops team
- Runs anywhere (on-prem, any public cloud)
- Istio Features
  - Service discovery and load balancing
  - Black belt routing capabilities
  - Failure handling
  - Failure ingestion



- Service and user Identities + RBAC
- o mTLS
- Tracing
- Telemetry
- Central logging

# Links

<u>Istio.io</u> (official site)
<u>Microservices in the Cloud with Kubernetes and Istio (Google I/O '18)</u> (presentation)
<u>Lightning-Talk Style Demo of Istio and OpenCensus</u> (demo project on github)

# That's all folks! **Q&A** time

Feel free to reach out at linkedin.com/in/plstoyanov