

KCL: A Declarative Language for Large-scale Configuration and Policy Management

KCL 配置策略语言

徐鹏飞 (Peefy)

Ant Group

Mar. 2023

Agenda

01 Background

02 Design

03 Scenarios

04 Evaluation

Background

01

Give us a star ★ – If you are using KCL or think it is an interesting project, we would love a star on [Github](#) X

KCL Get Started Reference Tools Playground ▾ Examples ▾ Community Blog Events 0.4.5 ▾ ⚙ English ▾ 🔍 ⚡ Search ⌂ K

Abstract, Validation Production-Ready

KCL is an open-source constraint-based record & functional language mainly used in configuration and policy scenarios.

- 徐鹏飞 (Peefy)
- KCL Maintainer
- <https://github.com/Peefy>
- **Repo:** <https://github.com/KusionStack/KCLVM>
- **Website:** <https://kcl-lang.io/>

Why KCL

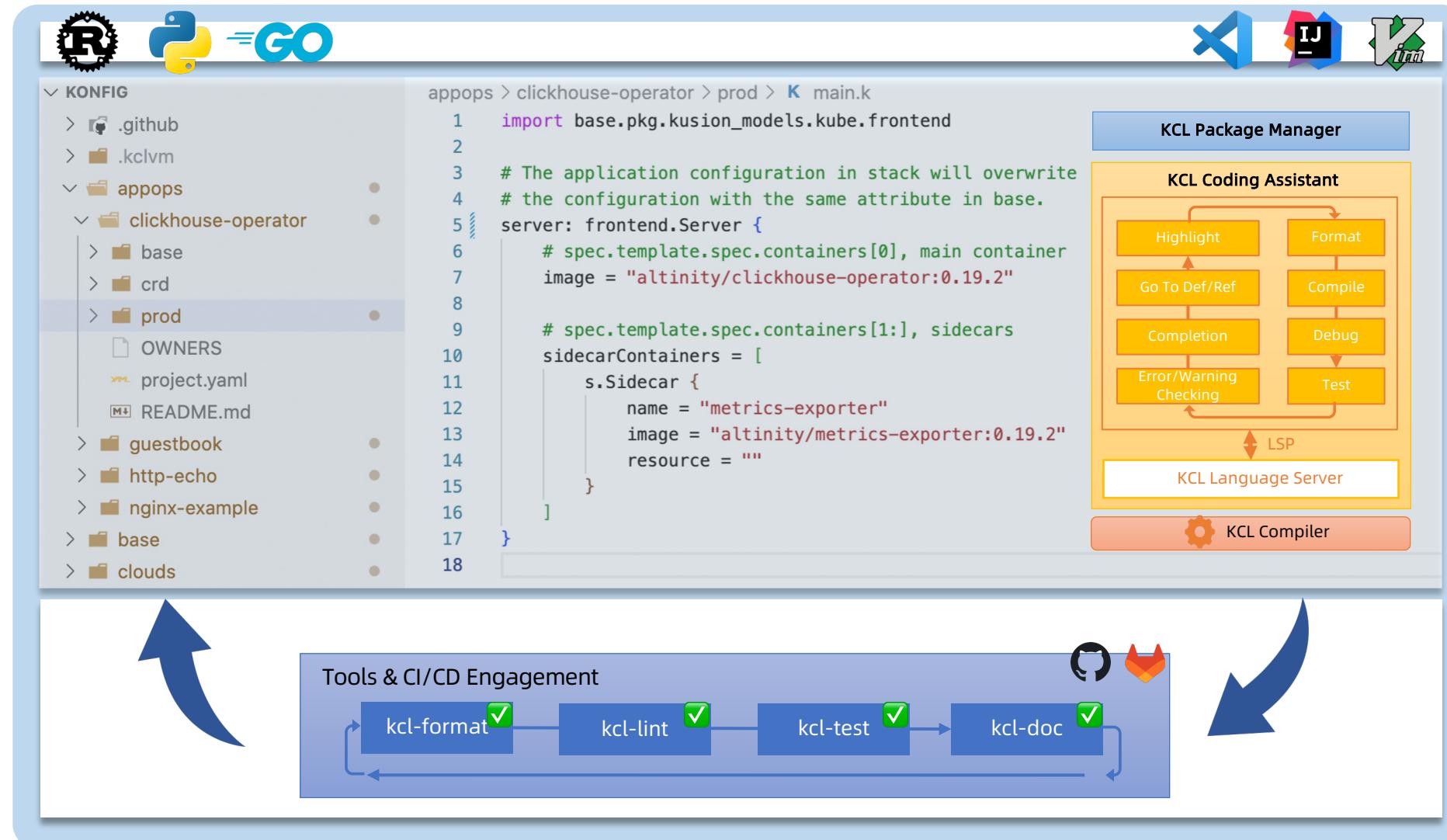
- **Hide infrastructure and platform details to reduce the burden of developers.**
 - Abstraction
 - Solve issues on YAML/Template bloat
 - Language enhancement: logic, type, function and package.
- **Large-scale configuration management without side effects cross teams.**
 - Stability
 - Scalability
 - Automation
 - High performance
 - Package distribute and sharing
- **Enhancement for configuration tools e.g., Helm, Kustomize.**
 - Validating
 - Editing

Design

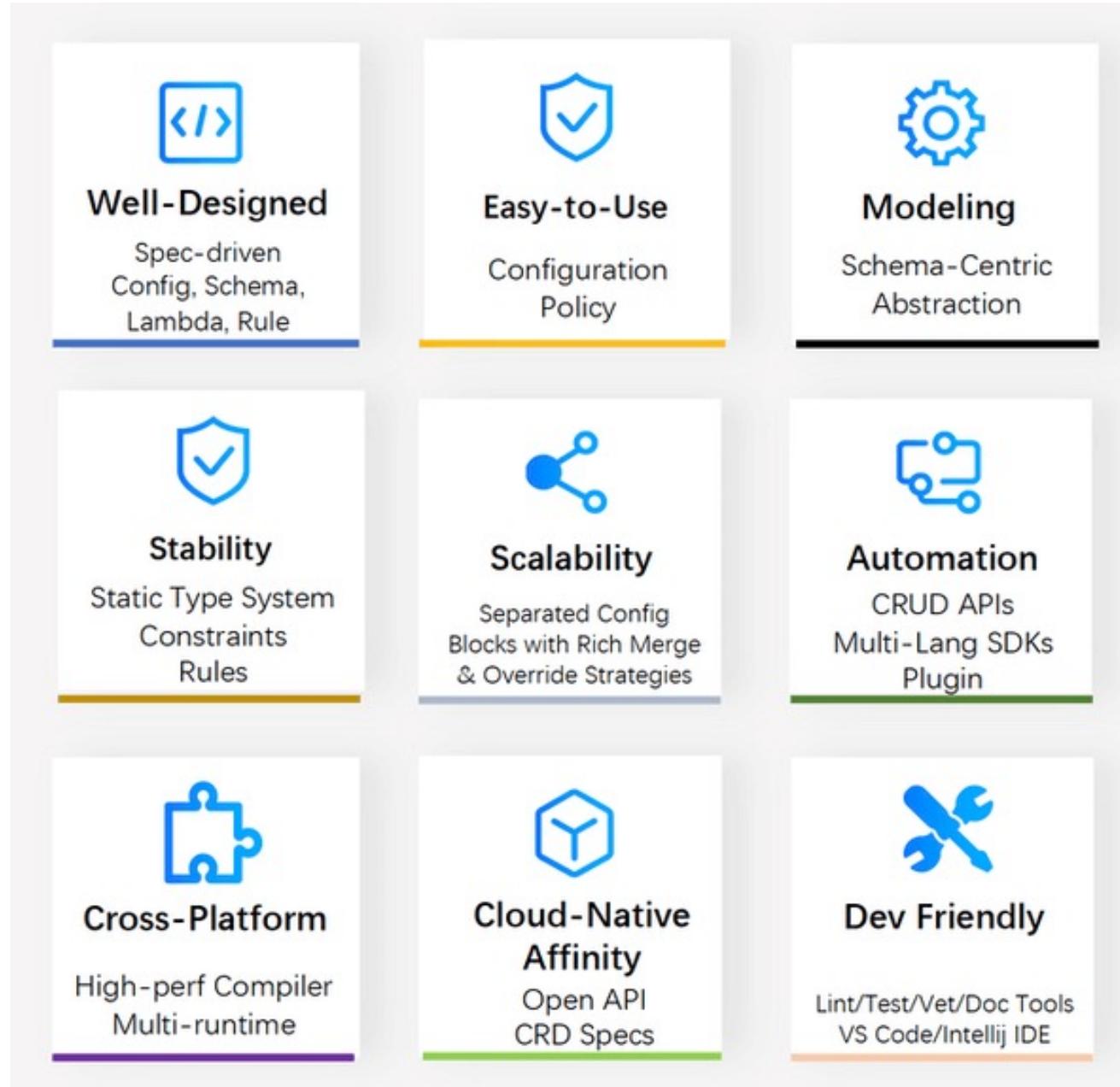
02

Overview

Language + Tools + IDEs + SDKs + Plugins

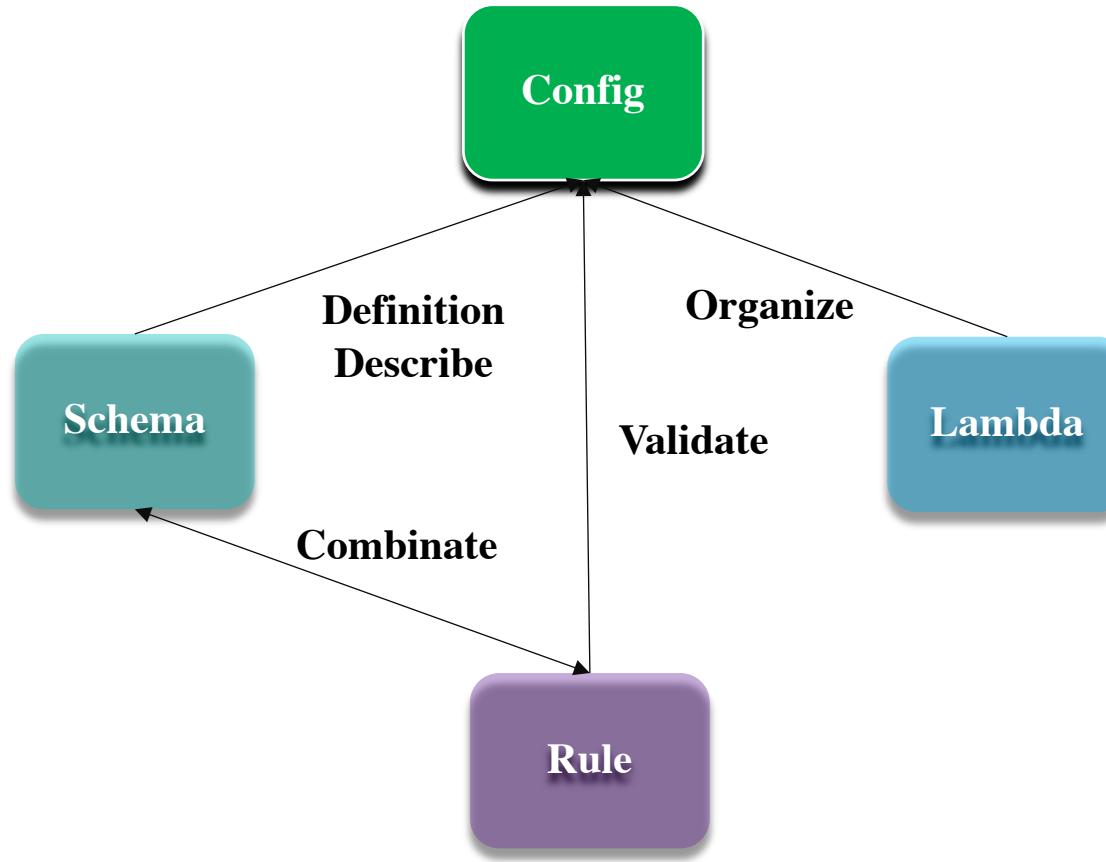


Features



Concepts

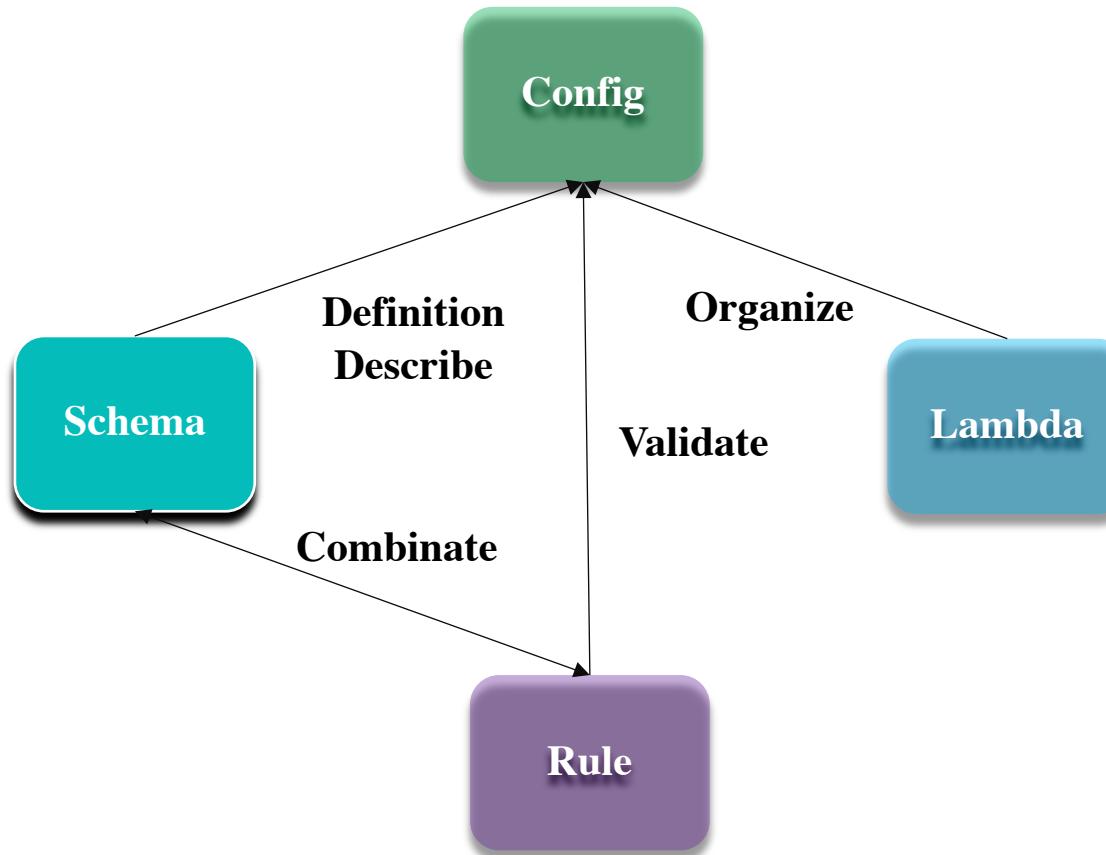
KCL = Config + Schema + Rule + Lambda



```
import kubernetes.core.v1
# Create a kubernetes deployment resource.
deployment = v1.Deployment {
    metadata.name = "nginx"
    metadata.labels.app = metadata.name
    spec = {
        replicas = 3
        selector.matchLabels.app = metadata.name
        template = {
            metadata.labels.app = metadata.name
            spec.containers = [
                {
                    name = metadata.name
                    image = "nginx:1.14.2"
                    ports = [{ containerPort = 80 }]
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

Concepts

KCL = Config + Schema + Rule + Lambda



import units

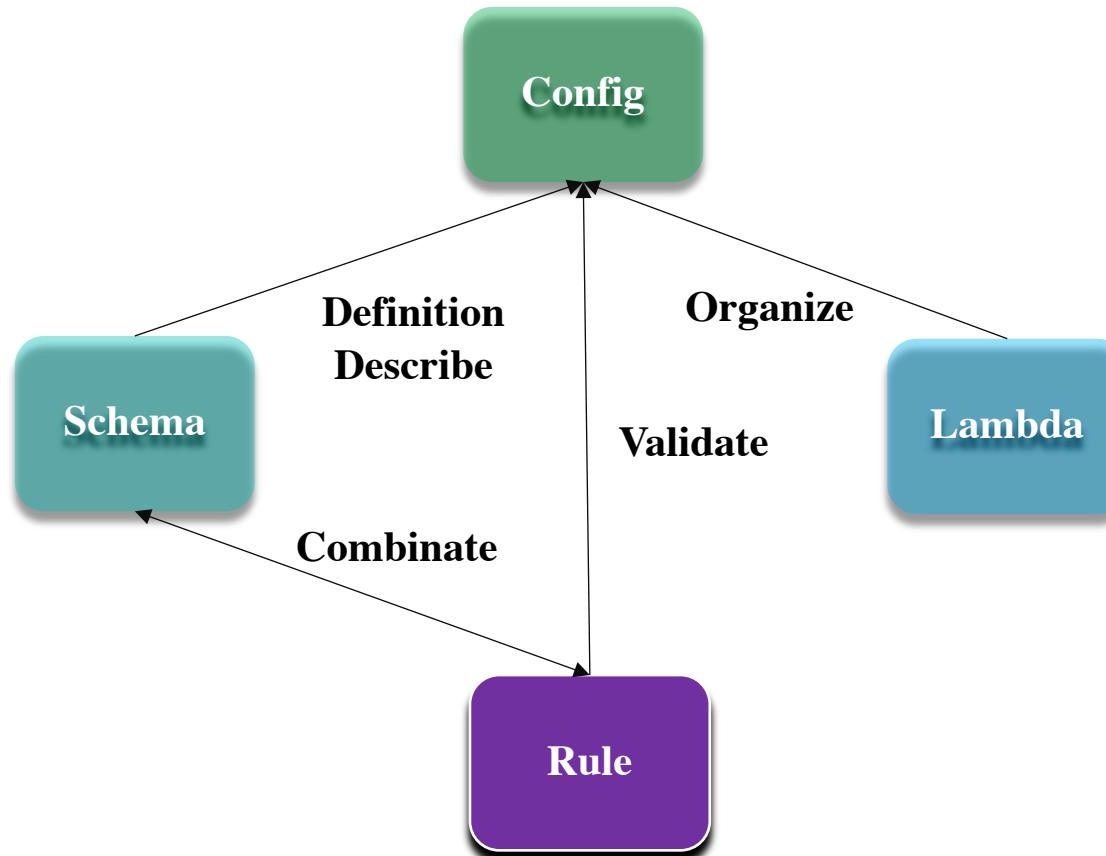
```
type UnitType = units.NumberMultiplier  
# Define a schema named Resource with  
# three attributes and constraints.  
schema Resource:  
    cpu: int | UnitType = 1  
    memory: UnitType = 1024Mi  
    disk: UnitType = 10Gi
```

check:

```
0 < cpu <= 64  
0 < memory <= 64Gi  
0 < disk <= 1Ti
```

Concepts

KCL = Config + Schema + Rule + Lambda

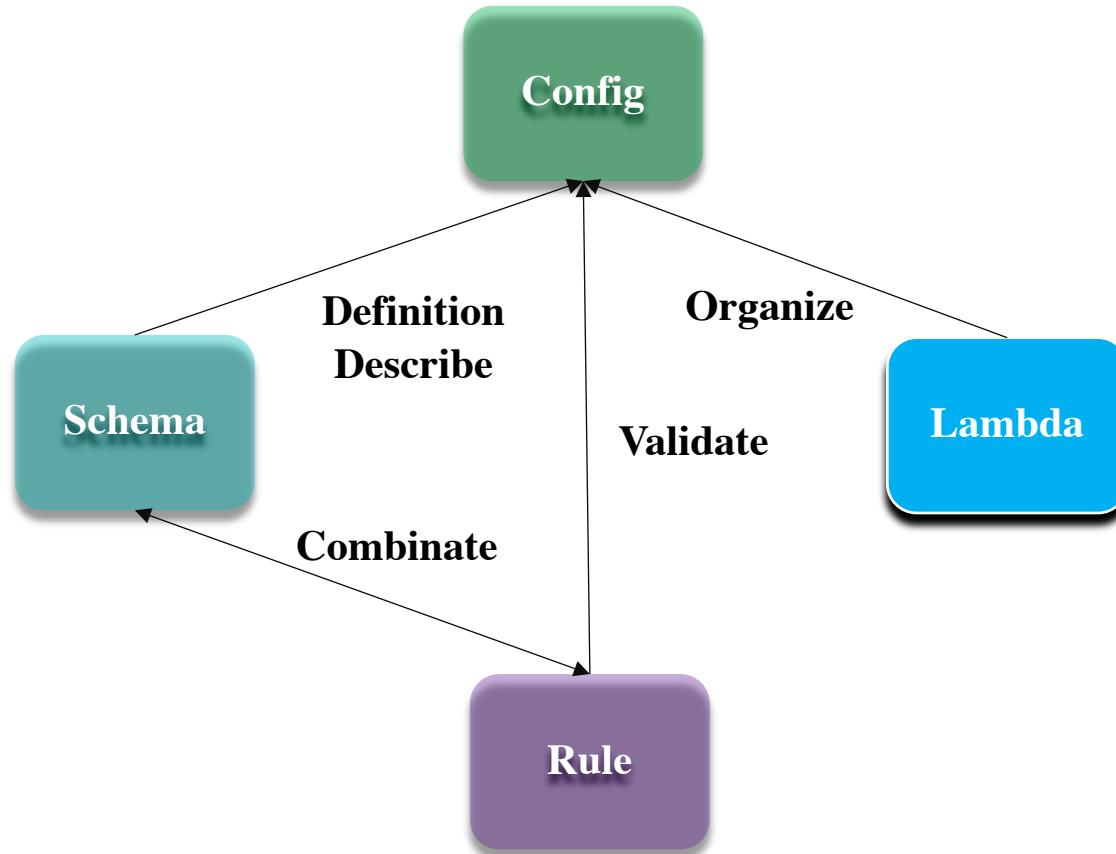


```
data: Data = option("data")
input: Input = option("input")
# Define a RBAC rule
rule Allow:
    any grant in UserIsGranted() {
        input.action == grant.action and input.type == grant.type
    }
    any user in data.user_roles[input.user] { user == "admin" }

rule UserIsGranted:
    [
        grant
        for role in data.user_roles[input.user]
        for grant in data.role_grants[role]
    ]
allow = Allow() or False
```

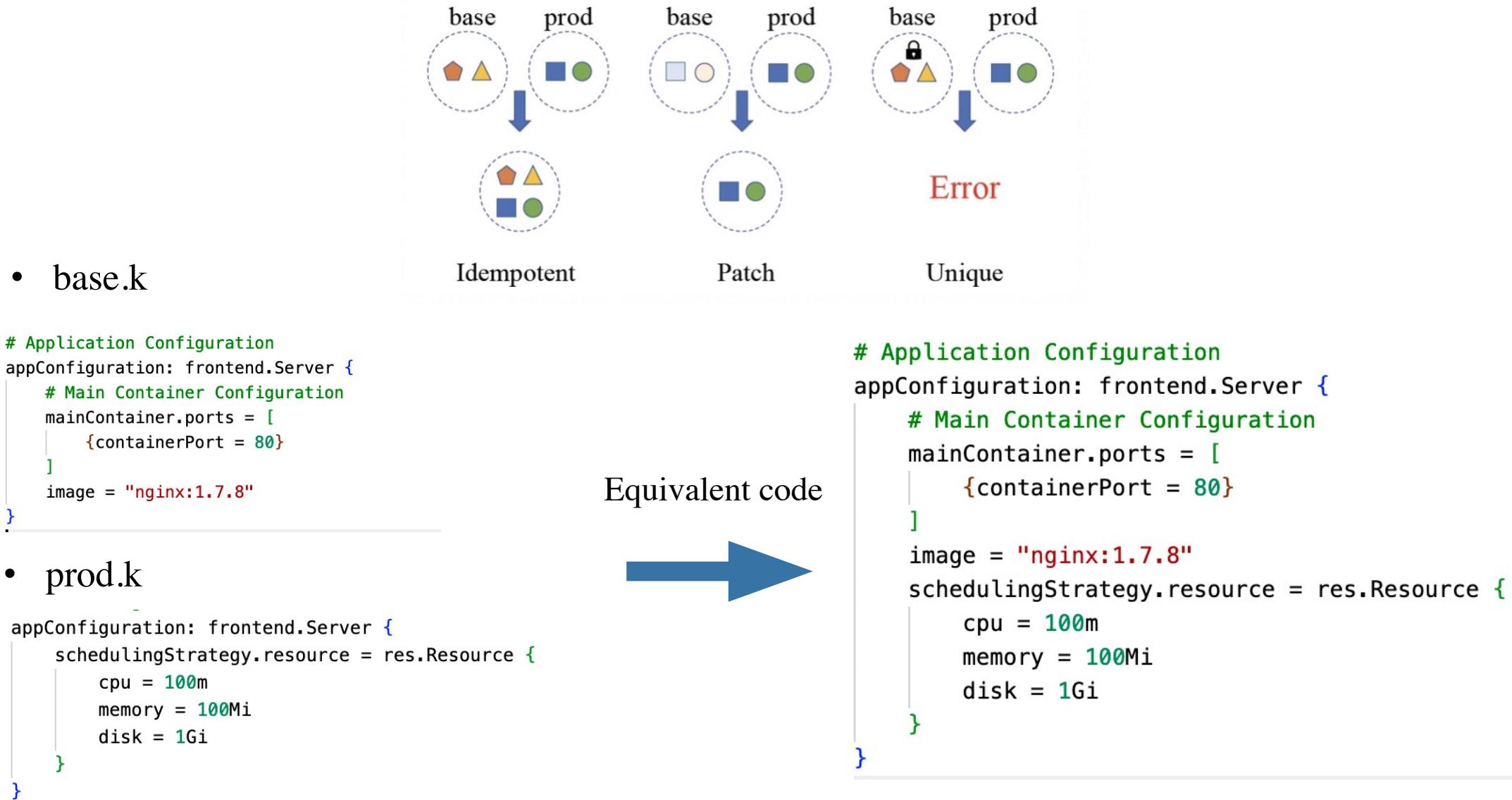
Concepts

KCL = Config + Schema + Rule + Lambda



```
# Transform input resource and change annotations.  
transformer = lambda res {  
    res | {  
        metadata.annotations: {  
            "managed-by" = "kcl"  
        }  
    } if res.kind == "Deployment" else res  
}  
  
output = [transformer(res) for res in option("input")]
```

Configuration Merge



Validation

1 填写基本属性元数据 ————— 2 填写 Schema 和校验规则（选填）

校验模式 ②

基础 KCL 

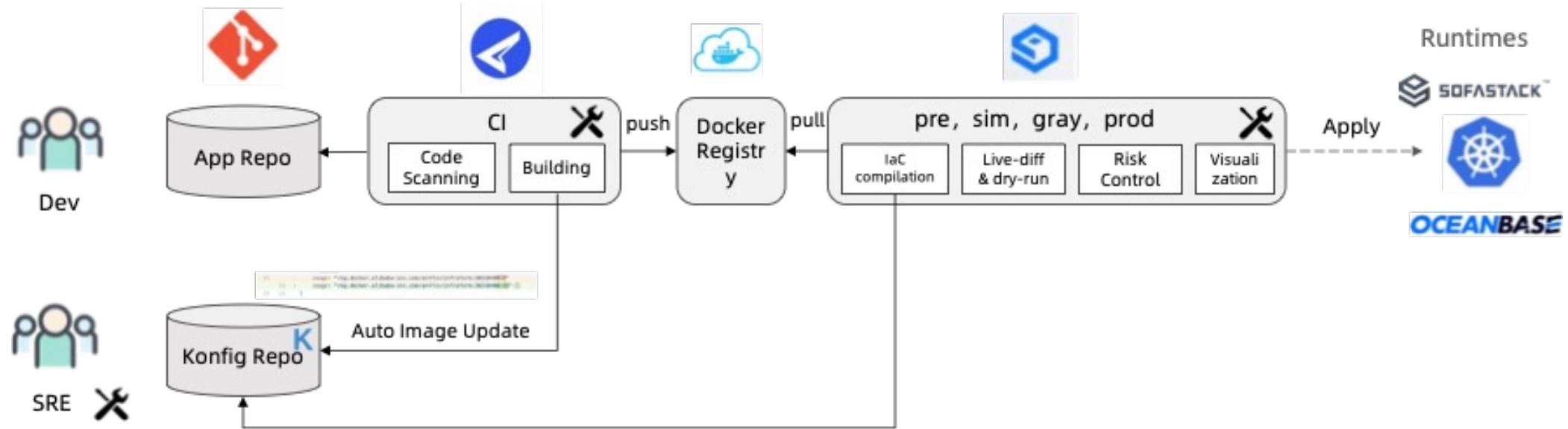
是否生效 ②

是 否

Schema或校验规则代码编写 ②

```
1 schema Product:
2   productCode: str # 产品码
3   productType: str # 产品类型
4   description: str # 产品描述
5   providers: [Provider] # 厂商
6   check:
7     | len(productCode) <= 50
8     | productType == "TYPE1" or productType == "TYPE2"
9
10 schema Provider:
11   providerCode: str # 供应商标识码
12   address: str # 供应商地址
13   legalPerson: str
14   description: str
15   check:
16     | len(legalPerson)<=50
```

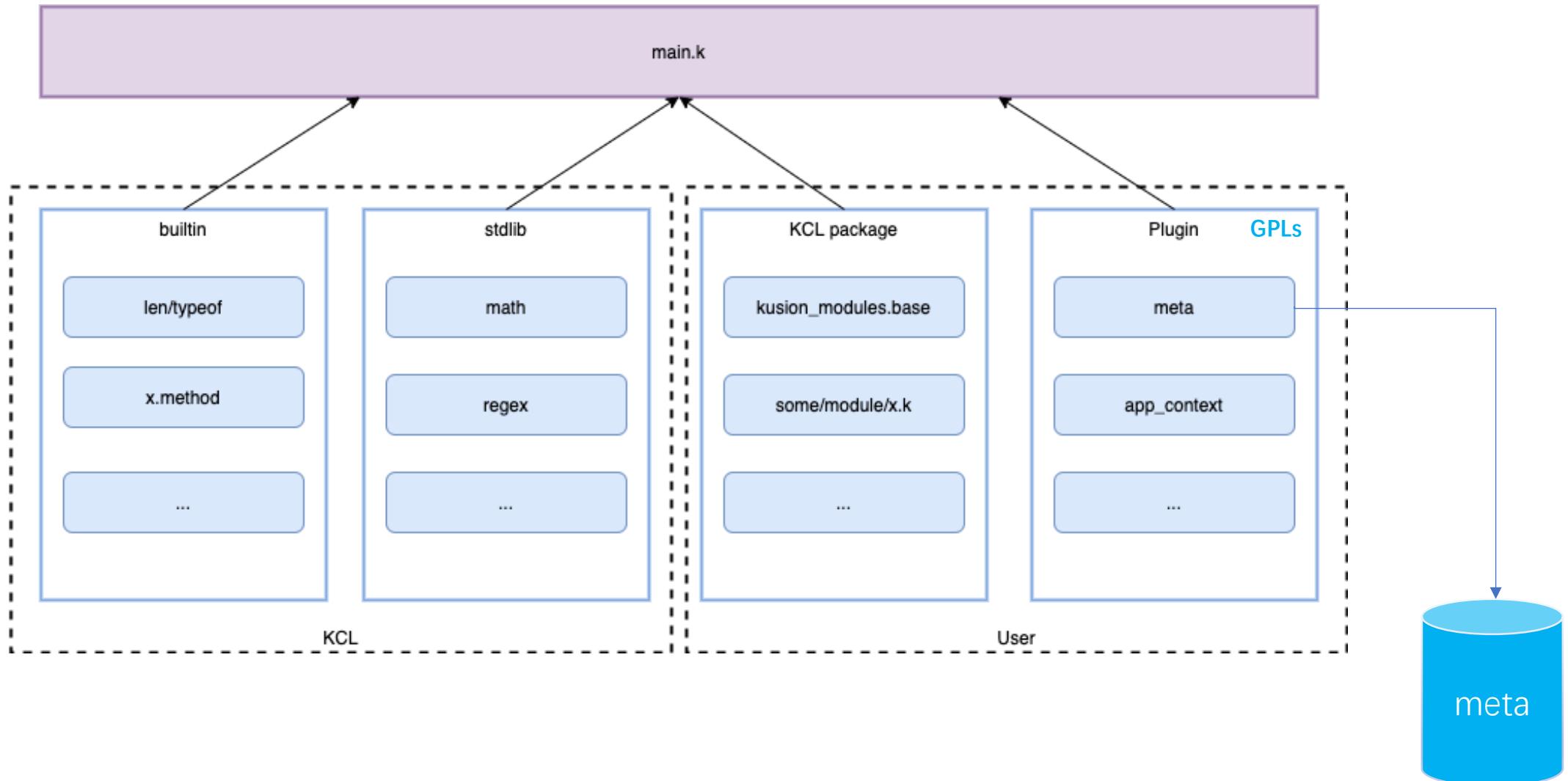
Automation



```
1 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend
2 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend.service
3 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend.container
4 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.templates.resource as res_tpl
5
6 # Application Configuration
7 appConfiguration: frontend.Server {
8     # Main Container Configuration
9     mainContainer = container.Main {
10         ports = [
11             {containerPort = 80}
12         ]
13     }
14     image = "nginx:1.7.8"
15 }
16
```

```
1 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend
2 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend.service
3 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend.container
4 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.templates.resource as res_tpl
5
6 # Application Configuration
7 appConfiguration: frontend.Server {
8     # Main Container Configuration
9     mainContainer = container.Main {
10         ports = [
11             {containerPort = 80}
12         ]
13     }
14+    image = "nginx:1.7.9"
15 }
16
```

Modules

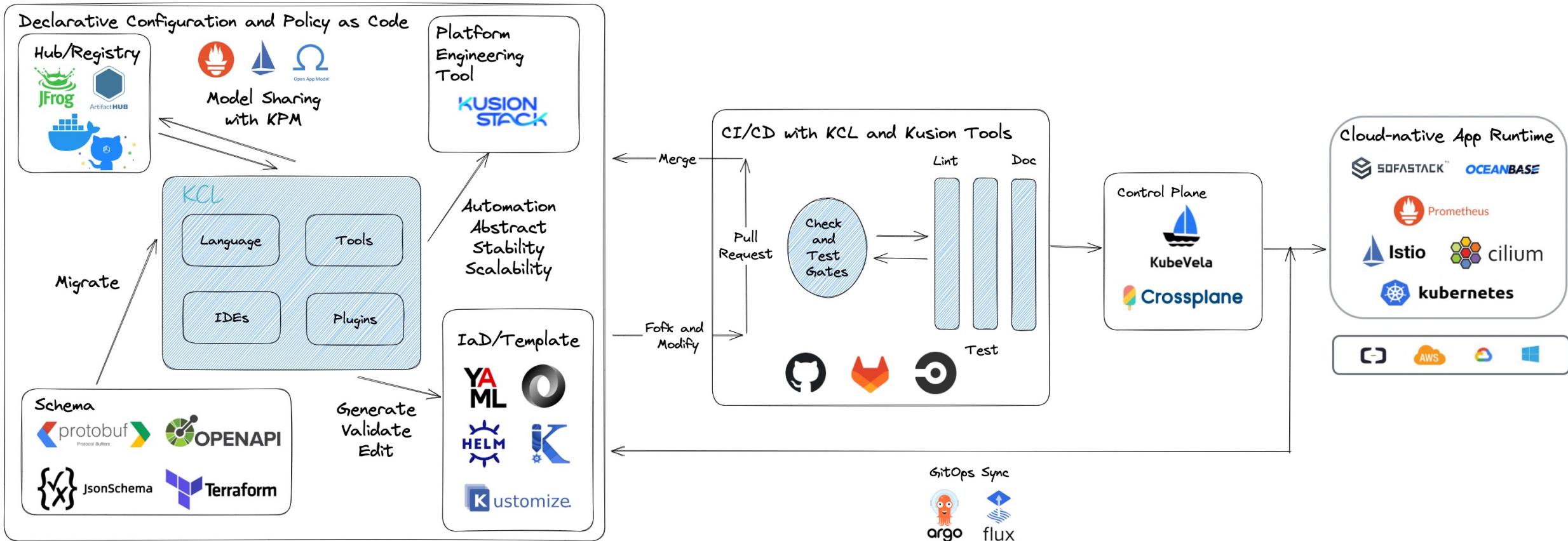


100+ built-in functions, modules with additional KPM package manager tools and plugins

Scenarios

03

Integrations



- **Enhancement for configuration tools:** Abstract, Generate, Validate, Edit
- **Easy schema migration, integration, distribution and usage**
- **Glue of IaC/IaD** through declarative configuration and policy language
- **Automation and GitOps Friendly**

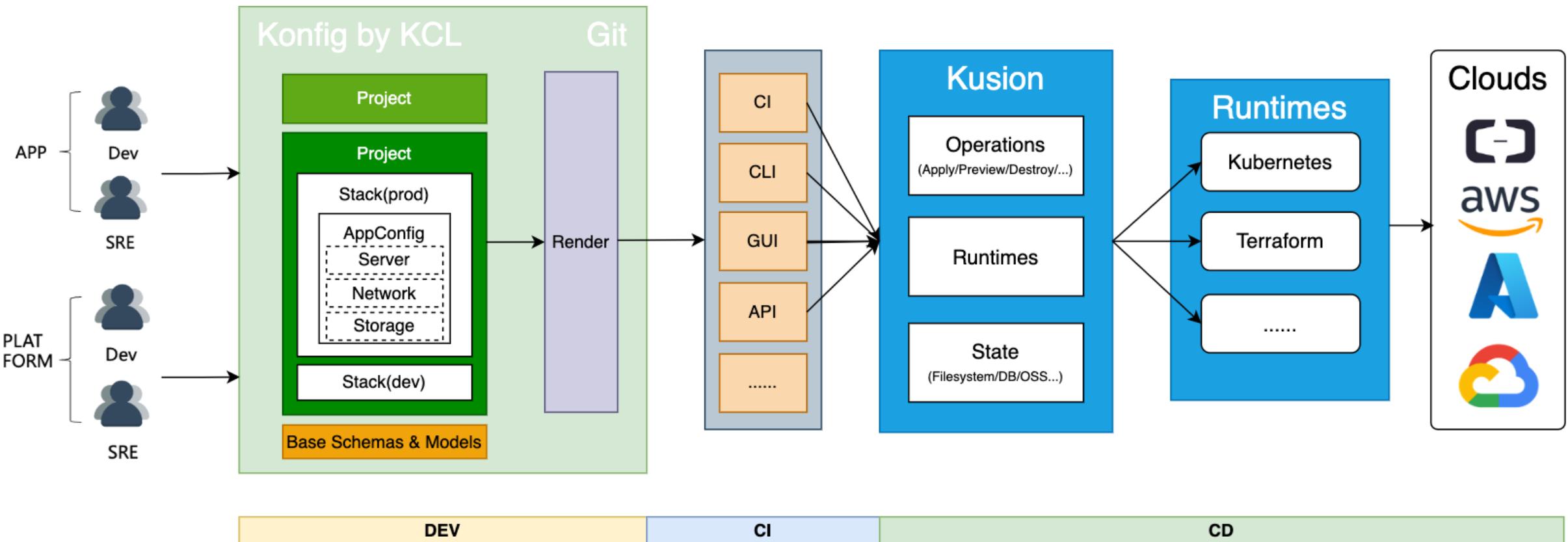
Working with KusionStack

Self-service application deployment tools and workflow for Kubernetes and Clouds

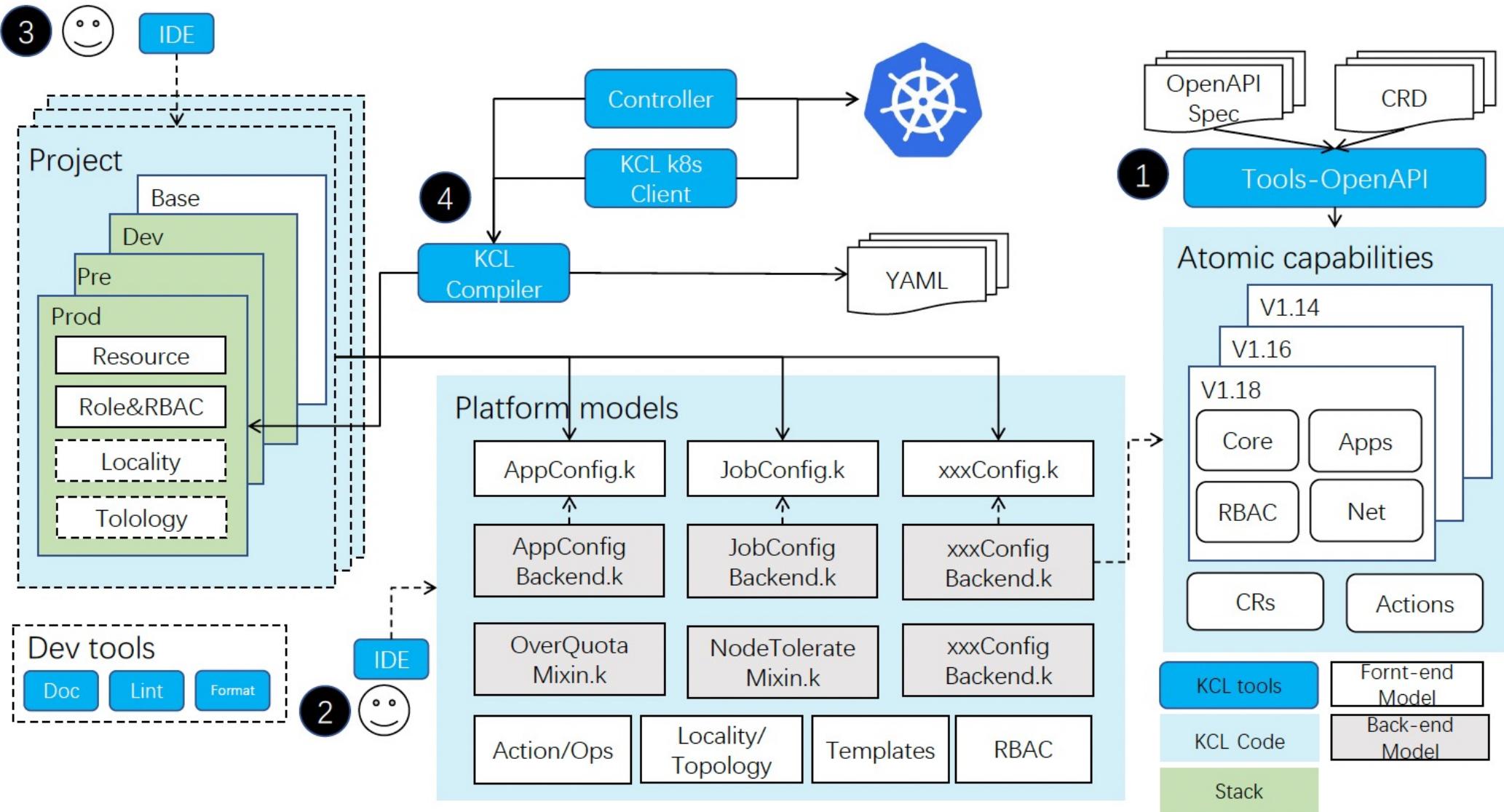
Manage App **from the first code to production-ready** with KCL, Kusion and Konfig

Orchestrate hybrid runtime resources such as Kubernetes, clouds and customized infrastructures in a unified way

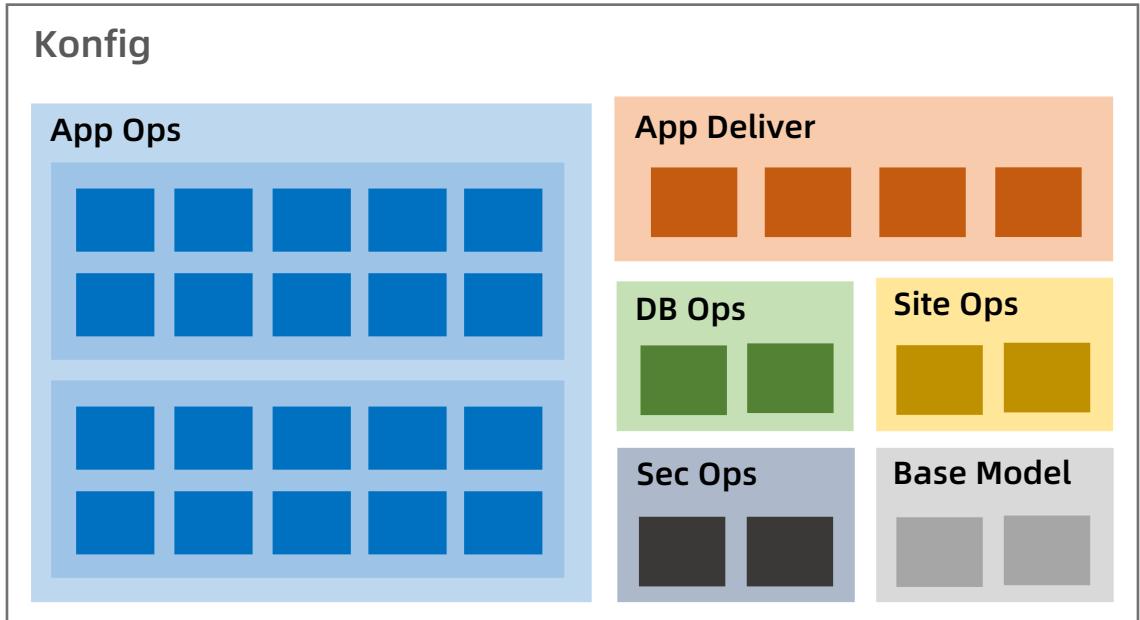
Write once, render dynamically, deliver to any cloud



Workflow



Workspace



The screenshot shows a GitHub Codespace environment for the 'konfig' repository. The file tree on the left includes .github, .kclvm, appops, clickhouse-operator, guestbook, base, dev, ci-test, kcl.yaml, kusion_state.json, main.k, stack.yaml, prod, test, OWNERS, project.yaml, README.md, http-echo, nginx-example, base, clouds, hack, hooks, .devcontainer.json, .gitignore, and kcl.yaml.

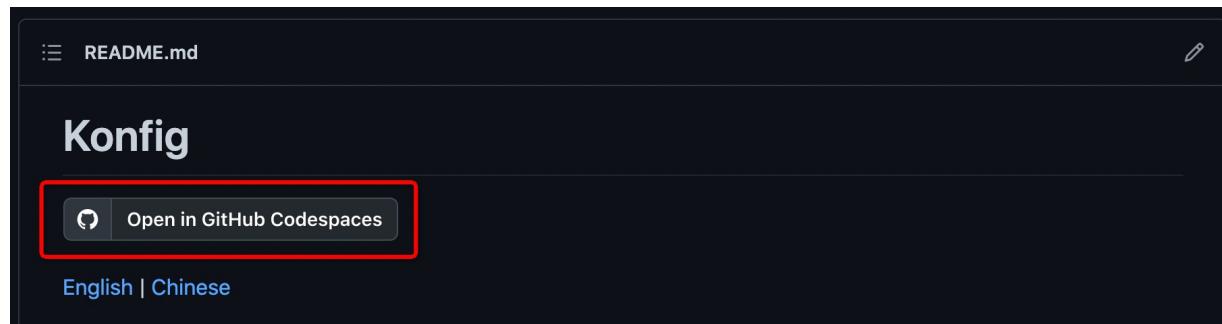
The code editor displays a file named 'main.k' with the following content:

```

1 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend
2 import
3 # import as
4 # the configuration with the same attribute in base.
5 guestbookFrontend: frontend.Server {
6   image = "gcr.io/google-samples/gb-frontend:v5"
7 }
8
9

```

The terminal window shows a diff between 'main.k' and 'main.k' in the 'dev' branch. The diff highlights changes in the 'id' field of a 'Service' resource. The right side of the terminal shows the resulting Kubernetes manifest after applying the diff.



<https://github.com/KusionStack/konfig>

Examples

The screenshot shows a VS Code interface with a dark theme. On the left is a sidebar with various icons and a tree view of project files. The main area has a code editor with the file `main.k` open. A context menu is displayed over the code at line 17, listing options like '转到定义' (Go to Definition), 'Find All References', and '共享' (Share). Below the editor, there's a status bar with tabs for '问题' (Issues), '输出' (Output), and '调试控制台' (Debug Console), along with other status indicators.

```
1 import base.pkg.kusion_models.kube.frontend
2
3 # The application configuration
4 # the configuration
5 appConfiguration: {
6   # spec.template
7   image = "alpine:latest"
8
9   # spec.template
10  sidecarContainer: {
11    name = "sidecar"
12    image = "alpine:latest"
13  }
14}
15}
16}
17}
18}
```

阿里语雀

Evaluation

04

Related Works



Pros.

- Easy to write and read
- Rich multi-language API
- Various Path Tools

Cons.

- Redundant information
- Insufficient functionality e.g. it difficult to maintain abstraction, constraint, ...

Tech.

- JSON
- YAML

Product

- Kustomize
- ...

Pros.

- Simple config logic support
- Dynamic argument input

Cons.

- Increase of argument makes insufficient functionality e.g. abstraction, constraint, ...
- Insufficient functionality e.g. ...

Tech.

- Velocity
- Go Template

Product

- Helm
- ...

Pros.

- Required programming features
- Code modularity
- Templates & Data abstraction

Cons.

- Insufficient type constraints
- Insufficient restraint ability
- Runtime error

Tech.

- GCL
- HCL
- JSONNET
- ...

Product

- Terraform
- ...

Pros.

- Rich config constraint syntax
- Unified type & value constraint
- Configuration conflict checking

Cons.

- Difficult to configuration override for multi-environment scenarios

- Runtime checks and limited performance

Tech.

- CUE
- ...

Product

- KubeVela
- ...

Pros.

- Model-centric & constraint-centric
- Scalability on separated block writing with rich merge strategies

Cons.

- Static type system & analysis
- High Performance

Cons.

- Expansion of different models requires investment in R&D

Tech.

- KCL
- ...

Product

- KusionStack
- ...

Adopters and Partners

KUSION
STACK



ANT
GROUP



Key Results at Ant Group

15	32	1500+	100+	500+
BG	BU	Projects	Clusters	Committees
1K/day	30K+	100K+	~1M	10K+/day
Pipelines	PRs	Commits	KCL Codes	KCL Compilations

Roadmap



2023.4

2023.6

2023.9

2023.12

Resources

- **Website**

- <https://kcl-lang.io/>
- <https://kusionstack.io/>

- **Repo**

- <https://github.com/KusionStack/KCLVM>
- <https://github.com/KusionStack/kusion>
- <https://github.com/KusionStack/konfig>

- **Community**

- <https://github.com/KusionStack/community#contact>
- <https://github.com/KusionStack/community>

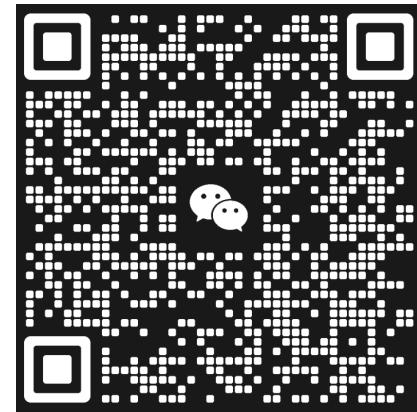
- **Twitter**

- [@KusionStack](#)



扫一扫群二维码，立刻加入该群。

欢迎大家用钉钉扫码
或钉钉搜索：42753001
加入 KusionStack 官方交流群



欢迎大家用微信扫码
加入 KusionStack 官方微信群

THANKS