扫码加群技术交流



扫码报名成都meetup





Cloud\lativeLives

Kubernetes网络模型原理剖析与实践

华为云容器团队核心架构师 & CNCF社区主要贡献者倾心打造



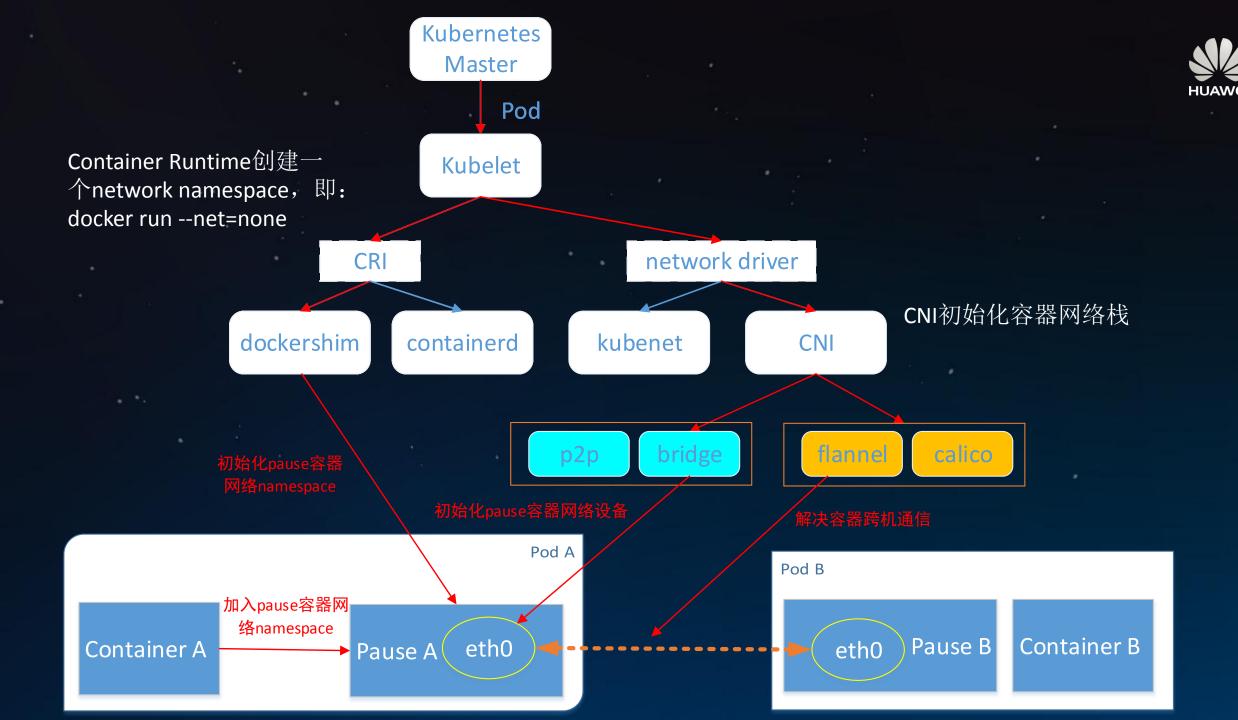
大纲

- · 网络模型与CNI
- Service
- Ingress
- DNS
- Network Policy



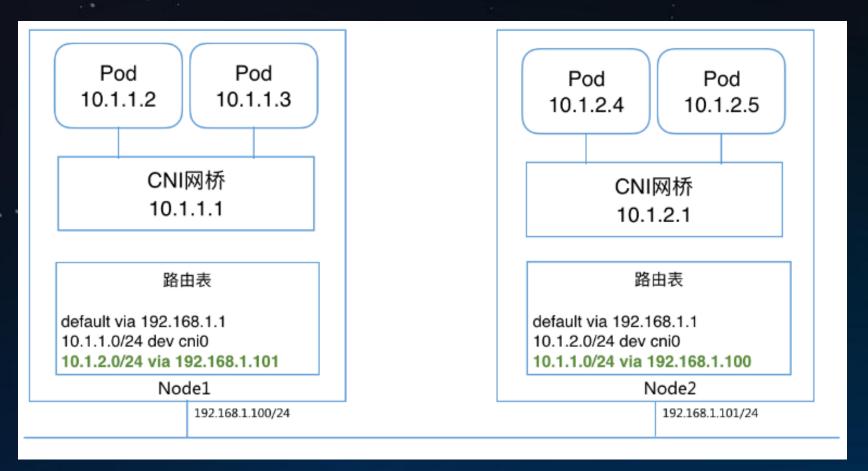
Kubernetes网络模型与CNI

- 一个Pod一个IP
 - 每个Pod独立IP, Pod内所有容器共享网络namespace(同一个IP)
 - 容器之间直接通信,不需要NAT
 - Node和容器直接通信,不需要NAT 扁半网络:性能、可追溯、排错
 - 其他容器和容器自身看到的IP是一样的
- 集群内访问走Service,集群外访问走Ingress
- CNI (container network interface)用于配置Pod网络
 - 不支持docker网络





Bridge网络

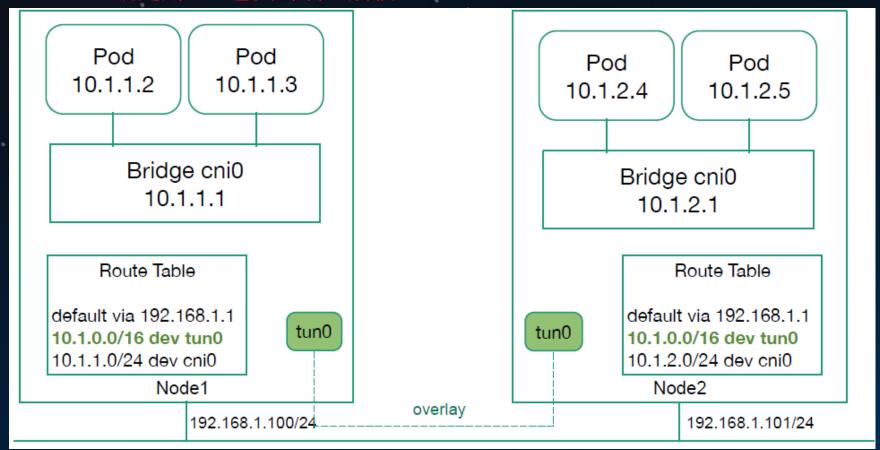


注意: Bridge模式下,多主机网络通信需要额外配置主机路由,或使用overlay网络。



Overlay网络

Overlay是在物理网络之上的虚拟网络,VXLAN是当前最主流的Overlay标准 - VXLAN就是用UDP包头封装二层帧(MAC in UDP)





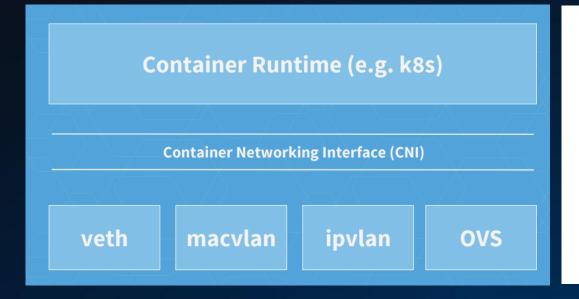
CNI: Container Network Interface

- 容器网络的标准化
- 使用JSON来描述网络配置
- 两类接口:
 - 配置网络 -- 创建容器时调用

AddNetwork(net *NetworkConfig, rt* RuntimeConf) (types.Result, error)

- 清理网络 -- 删除容器时调用

DelNetwork(net *NetworkConfig, rt* RuntimeConf)









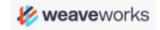


- VLAN
- PORTMAP























nuagenetworks



() OPENCONTRAIL





CNI插件: host-local + bridge

```
$ cat /etc/cni/net.d/10-mynet.conf
{
    "name": "mynet",
    "type": "bridge",
    "ipam": {
        "type": "host-local",
        "subnet": "10.10.0.0/16"
    }
}
```

CNI plugin二进制文件: /opt/cni/bin/{host-local, bridge...}



CNI插件:带宽控制

```
{
    "kind": "Pod",
    "metadata": {
        "name": "iperf-slow",
        "annotations": {
            "kubernetes.io/ingress-bandwidth": "10M",
            "kubernetes.io/egress-bandwidth": "10M"
        }
    }
}
```

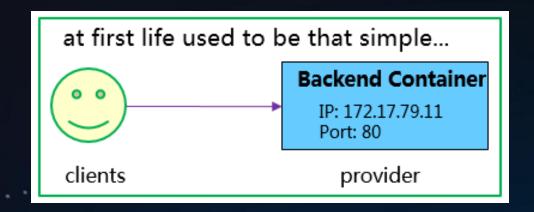
```
{
  "type": "bandwidth",
  "runtimeConfig": {
    "trafficShaping": {
        "ingressRate": "10000"
        "egressRate": "10000"
     }
}
```



大纲

- 网络模型与CNI
- Service
- Ingress
- DNS
- Network Policy



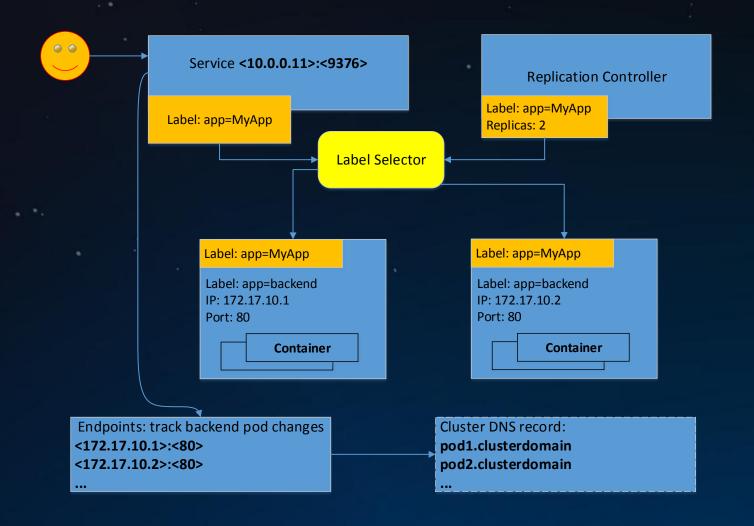


但,简单的生活总是暂时的:

- 多个后端实例,如何做到负载均衡?
- 如何保持会话亲和性?
- 容器迁移, IP发生变化如何访问?
- 健康检查怎么做?
- 怎么通过域名访问?



Kubernetes Service





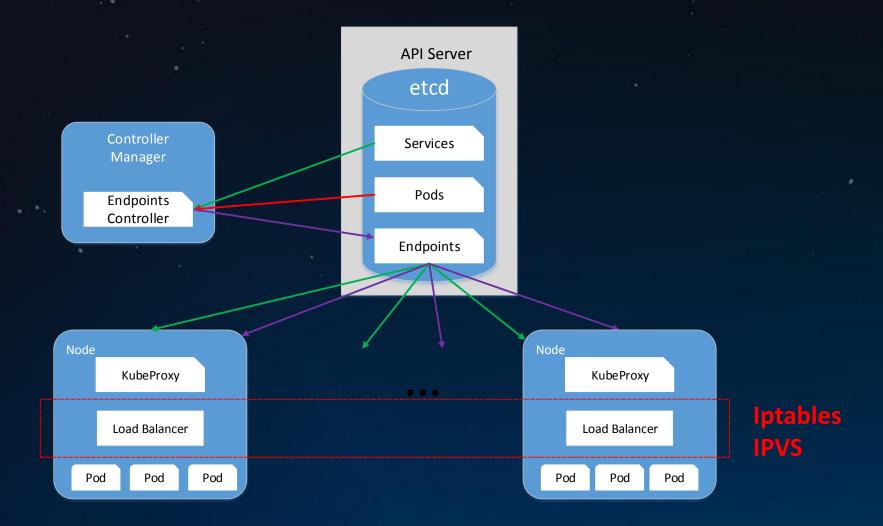
Service和Endpoints定义

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: nginx-service
  namespace: default
spec:
  clusterTP: 10.101.28.148
  ports:
  - name: http
    port: 80
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    app: nginx
```

```
apiVersion: v1
    kind: Endpoints
    metadata:
      name: nginx-service
      namespace: default
    subsets:
    addresses:
      - ip: 172.17.0.2
        nodeName: 100-106-179-237.node
10
        targetRef:
          kind: Pod
          name: nginx-rc-c8tw2
13
          namespace: default
14
      - ip: 172.17.0.3
        nodeName: 100-106-179-238.node
        targetRef:
          kind: Pod
          name: nginx-rc-x14tv
19
          namespace: default
20
      ports:
      - name: http
        port: 8080
        protocol: TCP
```



Service工作原理





Kubernetes Service类型

ClusterIP

- 默认类型, 自动分配集群内部可以访问的虚IP——Cluster IP。

NodePort

- 为Service在Kubernetes集群的每个Node上分配一个端口,即NodePort,集群内/外部可基于任何一个NodeIP:NodePort的形式来访问Service。

LoadBalancer

- 需要跑在特定的cloud provider上
- Service Controller自动创建一个外部LB并配置安全组
- 对集群内访问, kube-proxy用iptables或ipvs实现了云服务提供商LB的部分功能: L4转发,安全组规则等。



Kubernetes服务发现

• 环境变量

- Kubelet为每个Pod注入所有Service的环境变量信息,形如:

```
REDIS_MASTER_SERVICE_HOST=10.0.0.11
REDIS_MASTER_SERVICE_PORT=6379
REDIS_MASTER_PORT=tcp://10.0.0.11:6379
REDIS_MASTER_PORT_6379_TCP=tcp://10.0.0.11:6379
REDIS_MASTER_PORT_6379_TCP_PROT0=tcp
REDIS_MASTER_PORT_6379_TCP_PORT=6379
REDIS_MASTER_PORT_6379_TCP_ADDR=10.0.0.11
```

缺点:环境变量洪泛,docker启动参数过 长直接导致启动容器失败

域名

假设Service (my-svc)在namespace (my-ns)中,暴露名为http的TCP端口:

- A记录: my-svc.my-ns → Cluster IP
- SRV记录: _http._tcp.my-svc.my-ns → http端口号



Service实现之iptables

Iptables是用户空间应用程序,通过配置Netfilter规则表(Xtables)来构建linux内核防火墙。

```
Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
                                     destination
target
          prot opt source
KUBE-SERVICES all -- 0.0.0.0/0
                                         0.0.0.0/0
Chain KUBE-SERVICES (2 references)
target
          prot opt source
                              destination
KUBE-SVC-6IM33IEVEEV7U3GP tcp -- 0.0.0.0/0 10.20.30.40 tcp dpt:80
Chain KUBE-SVC-6IM33IEVEEV7U3GP (1 references)
target prot opt source
                                     destination
KUBE-SEP-Q3UCPZ54E6Q2R4UT all -- 0.0.0.0/0
                                          0.0.0.0/0
Chain KUBE-SEP-Q3UCPZ54E6Q2R4UT (1 references)
target prot opt source
                                    destination
DNAT
         tcp -- 0.0.0.0/0
                                     0.0.0.0/0
                                               tcp to:172.17.0.2:8080
```

Service IP:Port -> PREROUTING(OUTPUT) -> KUBE-SERVICES -> KUBE-SVC-XXX -> KUBE-SEP-XXX -> Pod IP:Port



Service实现之IPVS

IPVS是LVS的负载均衡模块,亦基于netfilter,但比iptables性能更高。

```
Name:
                nginx-service
Type:
               ClusterIP
IP:
               10.102.128.4
Port:
               http
                        80/TCP
              10.244.0.235:8080,10.244.1.237:8080
Endpoints:
Session Affinity: 10800
# ip addr
73: kube-ipvs0: <BROADCAST, NOARP> mtu 1500 gdisc noop state DOWN glen 1000
   link/ether la:ce:f5:5f:c1:4d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.102.128.4/32 scope global kube-ipvs0
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
# ipvsadm -ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress: Port Scheduler Flags
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                 Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP 10.102.128.4:80 rr persistent 10800
 -> 10.244.0.235:8080
                                 Masq
 -> 10.244.1.237:8080
                                 Masq
```



iptables VS. IPVS

Service数数量	1	5000	20000
iptables规则数量	8	40000	160000
增加1条iptables规则时延	50 us	11 min	5 hours
增加1条IPVS规则	30 us	50 us	70 us

+							
	集群转发模式。		内网访问₽		外网访问ℯ		÷
			吞吐量₽	平均时延₽	吞吐量₽	平均时延₽	÷
	500 并发₽	<u>Iptables</u> ₽	23353/s &	30.11ms₽	22030/s₽	30.14ms₽	₽J
		<u>Ipvs</u> ₽	31094/s₽	30.06ms₽	27472/s₽	30.07ms₽	P
	1000 并发₽	<u>Iptables</u> ₽	28492/s₽	125.22ms₽	22029/s₽	350.29ms₽	ų
		<u>Ipvs</u> ₽	31361/s₽	30.16ms₽	26880/s₽	350.29ms₽	4

Metrics	Service数量	IPVS	iptables
	1000	386 MB	1.1 G
	5000	N/A	1.9 G
内存消耗	10000	542 MB	2.3 G
	15000	N/A	ООМ
	50000	1272 MB	ООМ
	1000		N/A
	5000		50% - 85%
CPU使用率	10000	0%	50%-100%
	15000		N/A
	50000		N/A



如何从集群外访问Kubernetes Service?

- 使用NodePort类型的Service
 - 要求Node有对外可访问IP
- 使用LoadBalancer类型的Service
 - 要求在特定的云服务上跑K8S

Service只提供L4负载均衡功能,而没有L7功能。



大纲

- 网络模型与CNI
- Service
- Ingress
- DNS
- Network Policy

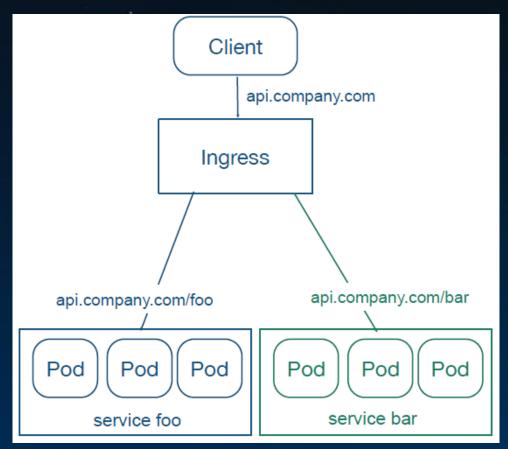


Ingress

Ingress是授权入站连接到达集群服务的规则集合

- 支持通过URL方式将Service暴露到K8S集群外,Service之上的L7访问入口
- 支持自定义Service的访问策略
- 提供按域名访问的虚拟主机功能
- 支持TLS

```
internet
    |
[ Ingress ]
--|----|--
[ Services ]
```





Ingress

apiVersion:

extensions/v1beta1

kind: Ingress metadata:

name: test-ingress

spec:

tls

- secretName: testsecret

backend:

serviceName: testsvc

servicePort: 80

\$ kubectl get ing
NAME

NAME RULE test-ingress - BACKEND

ADDRESS

testsvc:80 107.178.254.228

ADDRESS: Ingress的访问入口地址,由Ingress Controller分配

BACKEND: K8S Service + Port RULE: 自定义的访问策略。

若规则为空,则访问ADDRESS的所有流量都转发给BACKEND

apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1

kind: Ingress metadata: name: test

spec:

rules:

- host: foo.bar.com

http: paths:

- path: /foo

backend:

serviceName: s1 servicePort: 80

∙path: /bar ≝l

当LB准备就绪时,Ingress

backend: Controller把填充ADDRESS字段

serviceName: s2 servicePort: 80



Ingress DIY

- 需要自己实现Ingress Controller
 - List/Watch K8S的Service, Endpoints, Ingress对象, 刷新外部LB的规则和配置
 - 官方提供Nginx和GCE的Ingress Controller示例
- 想通过域名访问Ingress?
 - 需要自己配置域名和Ingress IP的映射: host文件,自己的DNS(不是Kube-dns)
- 嫌麻烦,懒得开发/配置?
 - Huawei CCE了解一下? Ingress + 高性能ELB



大纲

- 网络模型与CNI
- Service
- Ingress
- DNS
- Network Policy



Kubernetes DNS

- 解析Pod和Service的域名的, K8S集群内Pod使用
- Kube-dns和CoreDNS
- 对Service
 - A记录

kubelet配置--cluster-dns把DNS的静态IP传递给每个容器

Kubelet传入--cluster-domain配置伪域名

- 普通Service: my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local → Cluster IP
- headless Service: my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local → 后端Pod IP列表
- SRV记录:
 - _my-port-name._my-port-protocol.my-svc.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local →

Service Port

- 对Pod
 - A记录 1-2-3-4
 - pod-ip. my-namespace.pod.cluster.local → Pod IP
 - 在Pod Spec指定hostname和subdomain
 - hostname.subdomain.my-namespace.pod.cluster.local → Pod IP

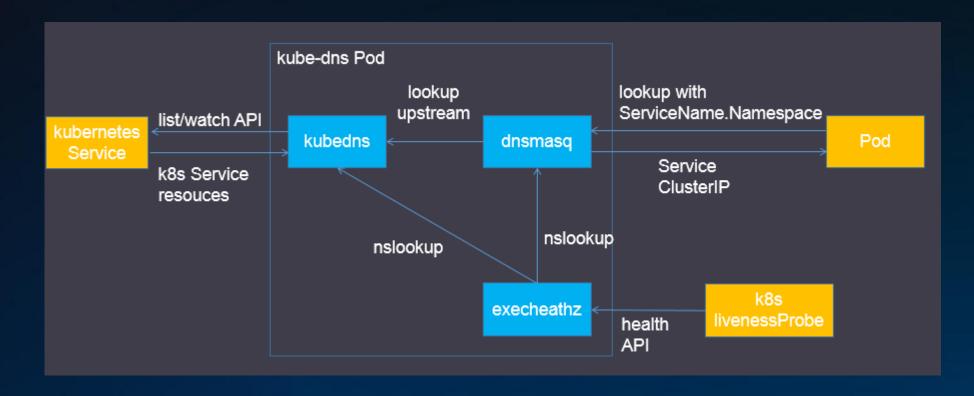


Kube-dns

kubedns:List/Watch K8S Service和Endpoints变化。接入SkyDNS,在内存中维护DNS记录,是dnsmasq的上游。

dnsmasq: DNS配置工具,监听53端口,为集群提供DNS查询服务。提供DNS缓存,降低kubedns压力。

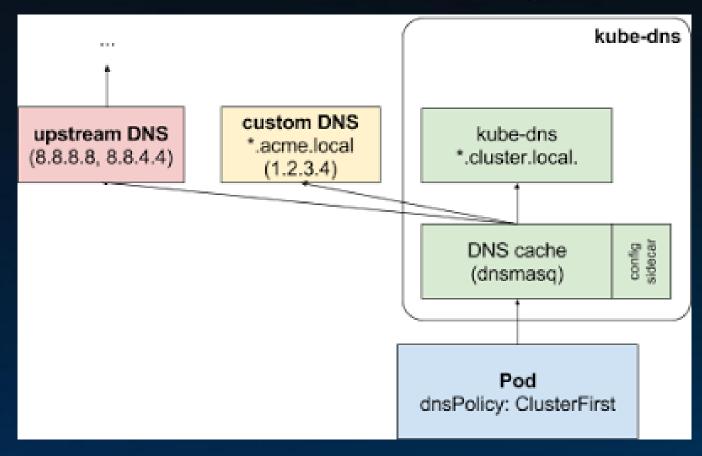
sidecar: 健康检查,检查kube-dns和dnsmasq的健康





Kube-dns级联查询

默认Pod会从Node继承DNS服务器配置, 也可以通过kubelet的--resolv-conf配置



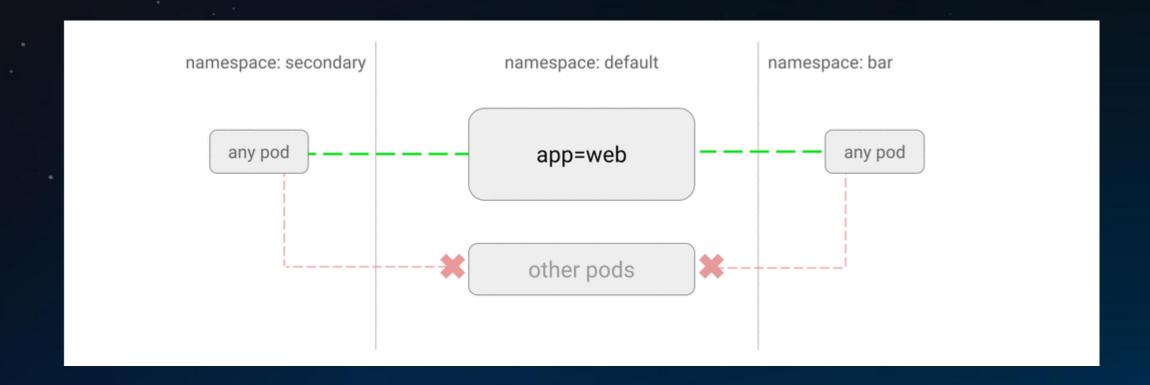


大纲

- 网络模型与CNI
- Service
- Ingress
- DNS
- Network Policy



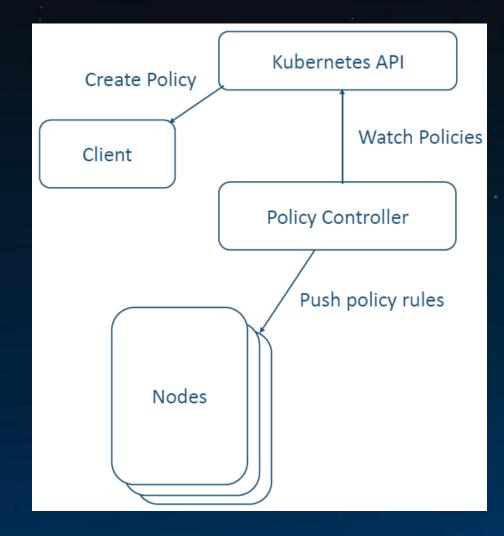
Kubernetes的网络隔离





Network Policy是什么

- 基于源IP的访问控制列表
 - 限制Pod的进/出流量
 - 白名单
- Pod网络隔离的一层抽象
 - label selector
 - namespace selector
 - port
 - CIDR
- 没有Network Policy: "全网通"
- 网络插件实现Policy Controller





默认Network Policy

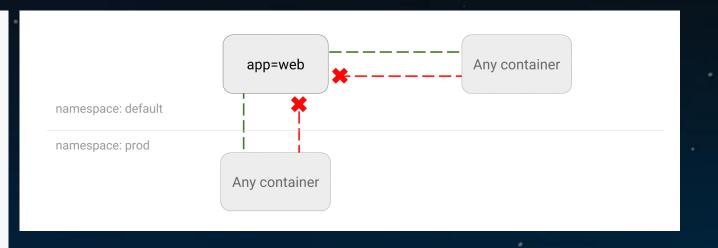
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
                                     apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
                                                                            apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
                                     kind: NetworkPolicy
                                                                            kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
                                     metadata:
                                                                            metadata:
  name: default-deny
                                        name: allow-all
                                                                              name: allow-all
spec:
                                     spec:
                                                                            spec:
  podSelector: {}
                                        podSelector: {}
                                                                              podSelector: {}
  policyTypes:
                                        ingress:
                                                                              egress:
  - Ingress
                                        - {}
                                                                              - {}
  - Egress
       Deny all ingress and egress
                                                  Allow all ingress
                                                                                       Allow all egress
```

注: {}代表允许所有, []代表拒绝所有



拒绝所有流量进入

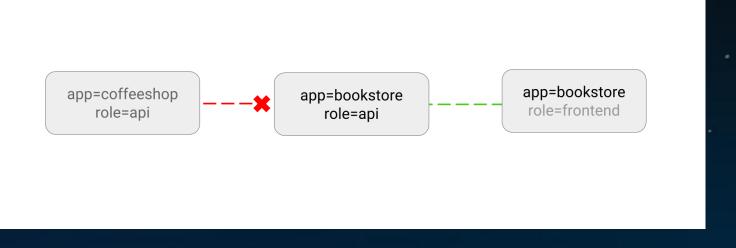
```
kind: NetworkPolicy
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
   name: web-deny-all
spec:
   podSelector:
     matchLabels:
     app: web
ingress: []
```





限制部分流量进入

```
kind: NetworkPolicy
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  name: api-allow
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: bookstore
      role: api
  ingress:
  - from:
      podSelector:
          matchLabels:
            app: bookstore
```

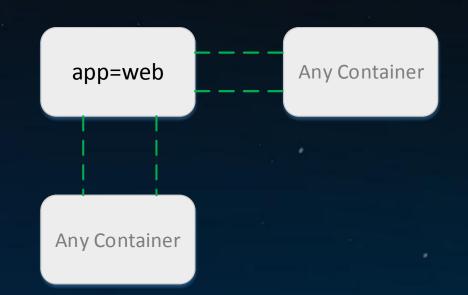




允许所有流量进入

```
kind: NetworkPolicy
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
   name: web-allow-all
   namespace: default
spec:
   podSelector:
     matchLabels:
     app: web
ingress:
   - {}
```

```
等价于:
ingress
- from
   podSelector: {}
   namespaceSelector: {}
```



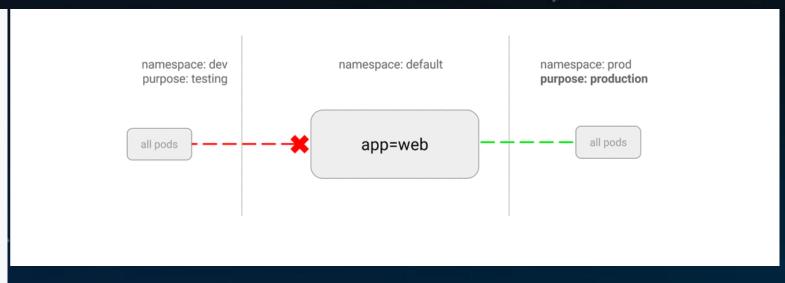


允许特定namespace的Pod流量进入

```
kind: NetworkPolicy
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  name: web-allow-prod
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: web
  ingress:
  - from:

    namespaceSelector:

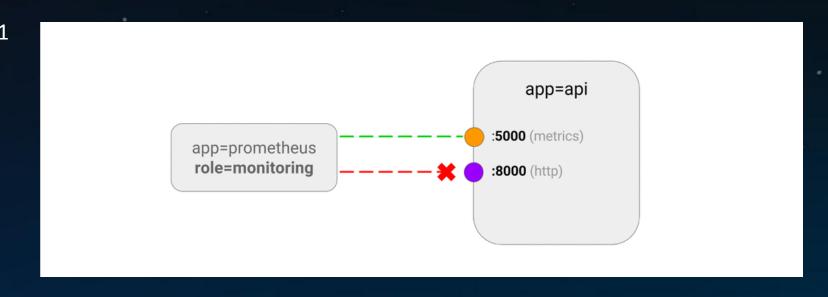
        matchLabels:
          purpose: production
```





限制流量从指定端口进入

```
kind: NetworkPolicy
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
 name: api-allow-5000
spec:
 podSelector:
  matchLabels:
   app: api
 ingress:
 - ports:
  - port: 5000
  from:
  - podSelector:
    matchLabels:
     role: monitoring
```





支持Network Policy的网络插件

- Calico
- Cilium
- Weave Net
- Kube-router
- Romana

注意: flannel和kubenet不支持network policy



Thank You

http://zhibo.huaweicloud.com/watch/2174406

直播 每周四 晚20:00





扫码加群技术交流



扫码报名成都meetup

