Kubernetes In Rancher Network

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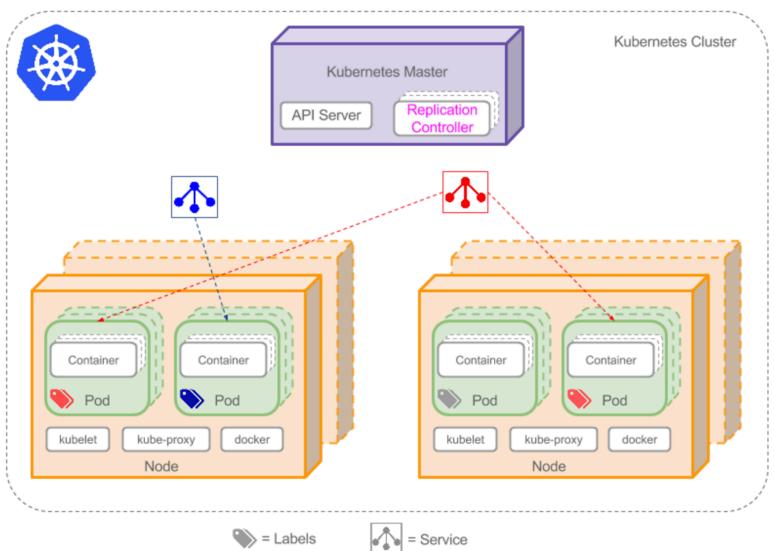


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基本概念





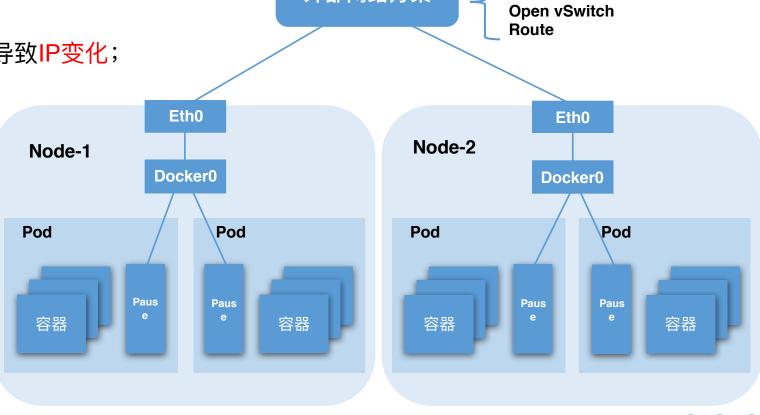
Pod通信

• Pod内部: 端口互访;

同一Node上: 通过网桥通信;

不同Node上: 通过Overlay网络或路由来通信;

● RC管理的Pod的版本更新或重启导致IP变化;



外部网络方案

Flannel

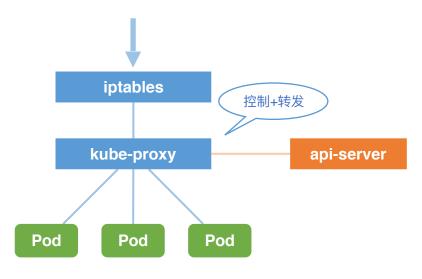
Calico

Service与Pod通信

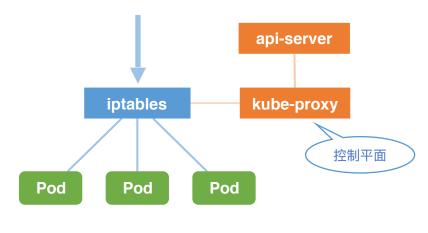
Service作为Pod的服务代理。

必须满足:

- 对外访问点(IP地址)固定,不轻易更新;
- 转发外部的访问请求到endpoints;
- 监控endpoints的变化, 实时更新规则;
- 提供负载均衡。



Userspace模式



lptables模式



Userspace模式

Cluster-IP类型:

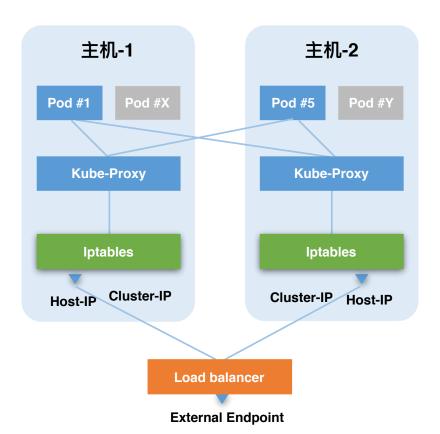
- Cluster-IP-range可配置;
- Cluster-IP不需要配置到网卡上;
- 报文被转到kube-proxy自动分配的端口上;
- 适用于Pod与Host访问Service;

Node-Port类型:

- 监听Node上所有IP的相应端口;
- 报文被转到kube-proxy自动分配的端口上;
- 适用于外部主机通过Node物理网络访问Service;

LoadBalancer类型:

- 外部LB的对应port监听请求,将流量转发到Node;
- 各Node上基于Node-Port的配置来接力转发;
- · 。
 遠周示外限访问内部Service;



NAT 表	自定义链	备注
OUTPUT	KUBE-PORTALS-HOST	处理来自主机的流量
PREROUTING	KUBE-PORTALS- CONTAINER	处理来自容器的流量



lptables模式

- 无论何类型均会分配到Cluster-IP;
- Cluster-IP的监听端口可指定;
- 对Iptables的使用,像openflow的流表逐级过滤;
- 需要对endpoint上发送来的流量做 SNAT;
- 重点是如何做负载均衡。

NAT表标准链	自定义链		
PREROUTING		<1> KUBE-SVC- <service #1=""> (match DIP/port = Cluster IP & port)</service>	KUBE-SEP-#1
			KUBE-SEP-#2
	KUBE-SERVICES	<2> KUBE-SVC- <service #2=""> (match DIP/port = Cluster IP & port)</service>	KUBE-SEP-#3
OUTPUT	(All Traffic)		KUBE-SEP-#4
OUIPUI			J
		<3> KUBE-NODEPORTS (match other traffic)	KUBE-SVC- <service #3=""> (match port = port)</service>
POSTROUTING	KUBE- POSTROUTING	MASQUERADE (match 0x4000/0x4000)	

-A KUBE-SVC-GKN7Y2BSGW4NJTYL -m comment --comment "default/nginx-service:" -m statistic --mode random --probability 0.50000000000 -j KUBE-SEP-JS3AWPQDQ7R3OVVU

statistic

This module matches packets based on some statistic condition.

Supported options:

--mode mode

Set the matching mode of the matching rule, supported modes are random and nth.

--probability p

Set the probability for a packet to be randomly matched. It only works with the **random** mode. p must be within 0.0 and 1.0. The supported granularity is in 1/2147483648th increments.



服务发现

Service环境变量:

```
{SVCNAME}_SERVICE_HOST
{SVCNAME}_SERVICE_PORT
{SVCNAME}_SERVICE_PORT_{PORTNAME}
```

Link环境变量:

```
<alias>_NAME
<name>_PORT_<port>_<protocol>
<name>_PORT_<port>_<protocol>_ADDR
<name>_PORT_<port>_<protocol>_PORT
<name>_PORT_<port>_<protocol>_PROTO
```

root@nginx-xxx-2741081029-62msx:/# env | grep KUBE KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PORT=443
KUBERNETES_PORT=tcp://10.43.0.1:443
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT=443
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_HOST=10.43.0.1
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PROT0=tcp
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT_HTTPS=443
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_ADDR=10.43.0.1
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP=tcp://10.43.0.1:443

缺陷:

- Pod获取环境变量无法跨Namespace;
- 时序, Pod必须晚于Service创建;

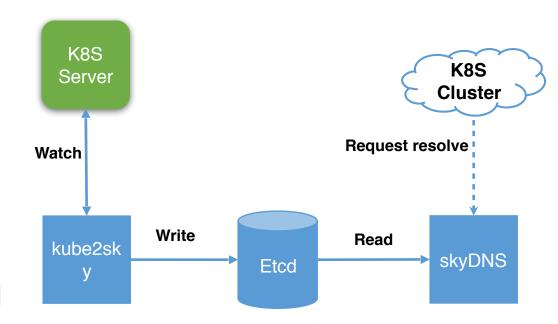


Cluster DNS

- Kube2sky监听K8S Api-server;
- Service更新, kube2sky将记录保存到etcd;
- Skydns支持以etcd backend;
- Pod访问skyDNS解析域名。

```
<service_name>.<namespace_name>.<domain>
<service_name>.<namespace_name>.svc.<domain>
```

wise2c.com = wise2c.com.



search default.svc.wise2c.com svc.wise2c.com wise2c.com nameserver 192.168.99.1 options ndots:5

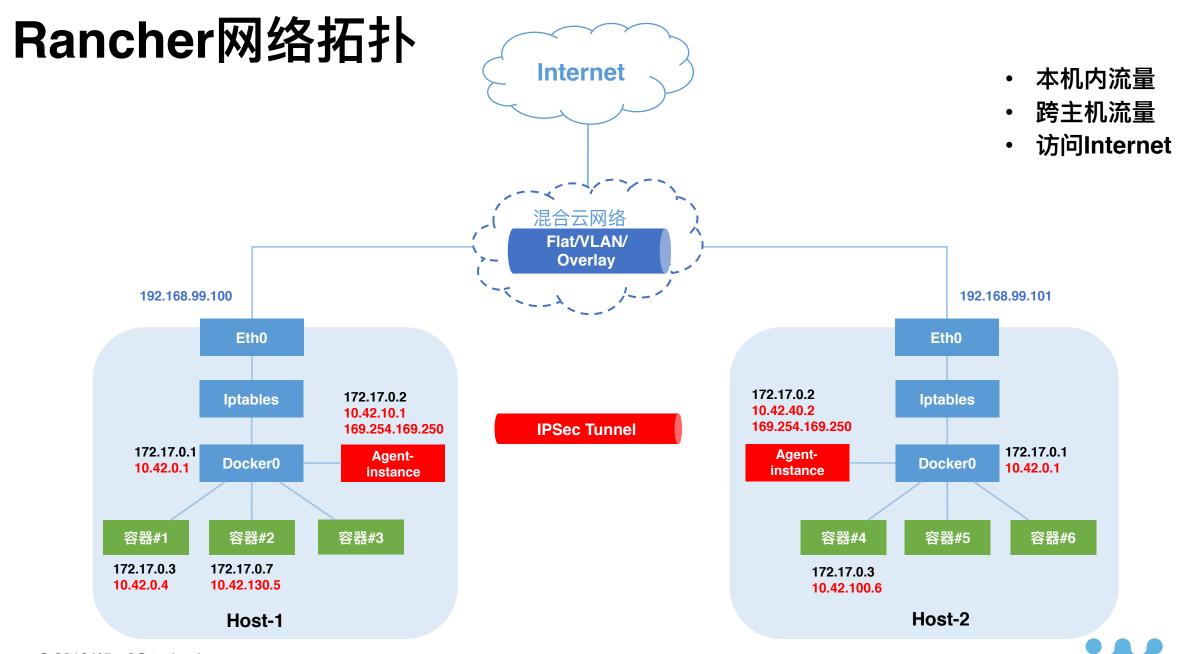
- 1. 绝对域名, 即域名以``结尾, 仅查询该域名;
- !<mark>2. 相对域名</mark>,且域名包含的`.`的数目<mark>大于或等于</mark>option ndots命令指定的数,仅查询该域名;
- 3. 相对域名,且域名包含的`.`的数目<mark>少于</mark>option ndots命令指定的数,依次往传入的域名后追加search列表中的后缀;



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IPSec Tunnel

隧道维护(基于config.json)

- 如果有新加主机,添加IPSec隧道;
- 如果有新加容器,但是已经存在IPSec隧道,更新xfrm policy;
- 如果有删除执行相反操作。

隧道路由:

- 容器内部协议栈判断到目的地址10.42.x.x 存在一条直连路由,发送ARP请求;
- 同一Host上的agent-instance容器监听ARP请求,接收报 文后,判断该目的IP是否在本Host上;
- 对于目的IP不在该Host上的,使用自己的MAC响应ARP 请求;
- 容器接收到ARP响应,发送业务报文到agent-instance;
- agent-instance容器内的IPSec policy将报文送入IPSec 隧道,发到目的Host的agent-instance做解包转发。

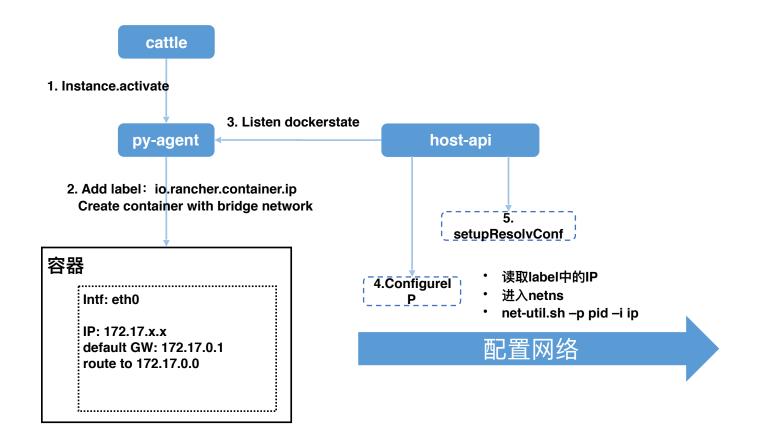
```
root@fa7f0b3c4057:/# ps -ef | grep rancher-net
root 816 1 0 Sep14 ? 00:01:51 /var/lib/cattle/bin/rancher-net
--log /var/log/rancher-net.log -f /var/lib/cattle/etc/cattle/ipsec/config.json
-c /var/lib/cattle/etc/cattle/ipsec -i 172.17.0.2/16 --pid-file /var/run/ranch
er-net.pid --gcm=true
```

```
root@fa7f0b3c4057:/# cat /var/lib/cattle/etc/cattle/ipsec/config.json
{
   "entries": [

   "peer": true,
        "ip": "10.42.220.166/16",
        "hostIp": "192.168.99.102"
},
{
    "ip": "10.42.127.203/16",
        "hostIp": "192.168.99.101"
},
{
    "peer": true,
    "self": true,
    "ip": "10.42.77.164/16",
    "hostIp": "192.168.99.101"
},
```



配置网络



容器

Intf: eth0

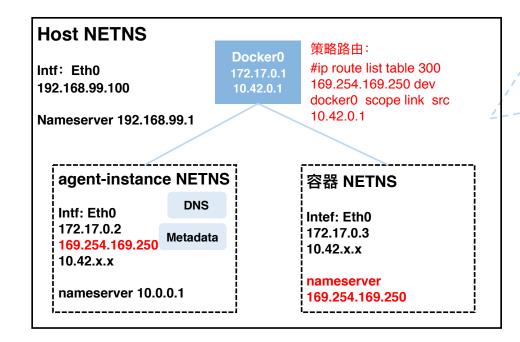
IP: 172.17.x.x / 10.42.x.x default GW: 172.17.0.1 route to 169.254.169.250 route to 10.42.x.x

search rancher.internal nameserver 169.254.169.250



关于地址<169.254.169.250>

- 被rancher-metadata和rancher-dns使用;
- 对外固定地址,访问不受网络因素影响;
- Rancher-DNS需要client IP。



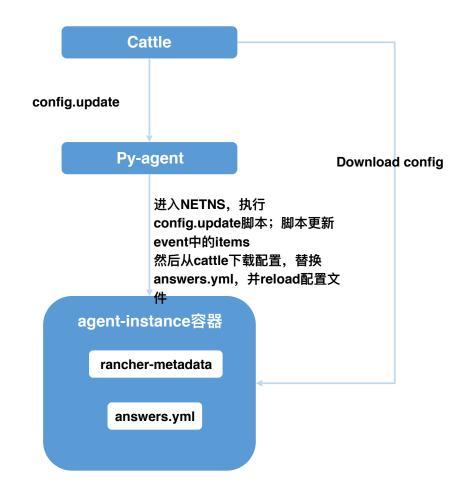
1			_ `
	NAT表标准链	自定义链	
	PREROUTING	CATTLE_PREROUTING -A CATTLE_PREROUTING ! -s 10.42.0.0/16 -d 169.254.169.250/32 -m macmac-source 02:B9:48:71:98:75 -j MARKset-xmark 0x1c5bc/0xfffffff	
	POSTROUTING	CATTLE_POSTROUTING -A CATTLE_POSTROUTING! -s 10.42.0.0/16 -d 169.254.169.250/32 -m markmark 0x1c5bc -j SNATto-source 10.42.95.43	



Rancher-Metadata

- 固定IP地址: 169.254.169.250;
- Metadata Server: webserver, 配置文件answers.yml;
- 支持reload: 提供服务reload接口;
- 分布式: 各host均存有metadata server;

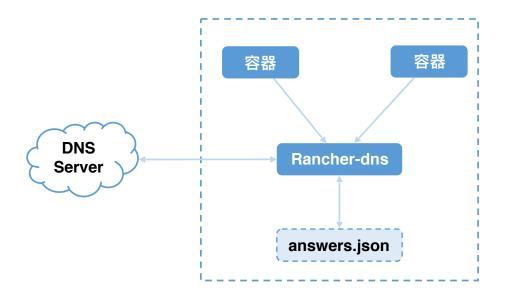
```
root@f8e40d98bed5:/# ps -ef | grep rancher-metadata
root 767 1 0 Sep05 ? 00:30:26 /var/lib/cattle/bin/rancher-metadata
-log /var/log/rancher-metadata.log -answers /var/lib/cattle/etc/cattle/metadata/answe
rs.yml -pid-file /var/run/rancher-metadata.pid
```





Rancher-DNS

- 分布式:每个Rancher-DNS只服务本Host上的容器;
- 源IP: 记录按client_ip为key来存储;
- 两种<mark>特殊情况</mark>也会生成记录:
 - 1. 添加External-service: <external_service>.<stack>.rancher.local
 - 2. 为service添加别名: <service_alias>.<stack>.rancher.local



```
10.42.229.51": {
"search":
  "wise2c-ci.rancher.internal",
  "wise2build-worker.wise2c-ci.rancher.internal",
  "rancher.internal"
"recurse": [],
"authoritative": [],
"a": {
  "rabbitmq.wise2c-ci.rancher.internal.": {
    "answer":
      "10.42.233.155"
  "eureka-server.rancher.internal.": [
    "answer":
      "10.42.36.223"
  "rabbitmq.rancher.internal.": {
    "answer":
      "10.42.233.155"
  "eureka-server.wise2c-ci.rancher.internal.": {
    "answer":
      "10.42.36.223"
 "cname": 🔝
```

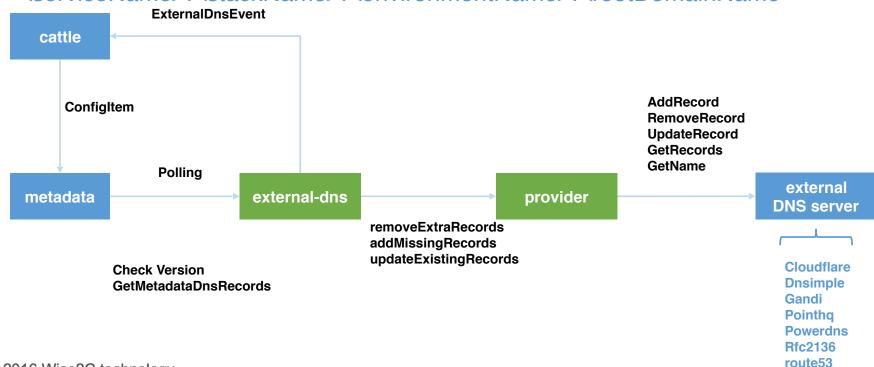
```
root@f8e40d98bed5:/# ps -ef | grep rancher-dns
root 854 1 0 Sep05 ? 00:07:21 /var/lib/cattle/bin/rancher-dns -
log /var/log/rancher-dns.log -answers /var/lib/cattle/etc/cattle/dns/answers.json
-pid-file /var/run/rancher-dns.pid -ttl 1
```



External-DNS

- 相当于DNS服务器的一个代理程序;
- Service必须Expose port到主机,否则无法生成域名记录;
- 需要为Host设置标签
 io.rancher.host.external_dns_ip=
 >
- 域名规则:

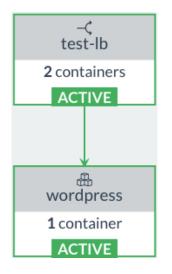
<serviceName>.<stackName>.<environmentName>.<rootDomainName</pre>

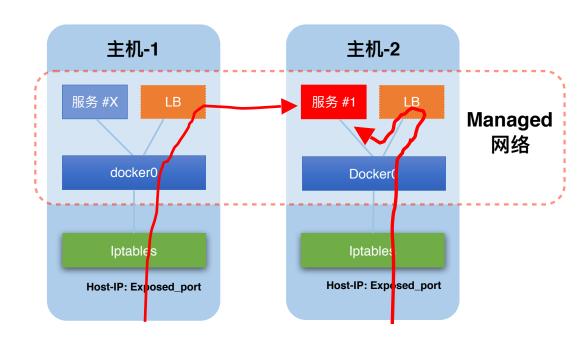




Load Balance

- 使用Haproxy做负载均衡;
- Lb通过managed网络转发流量到endpoints;
- LB端口expose到主机;
- 需要指定是否在<mark>每台主机上</mark>启动一个LB实例;



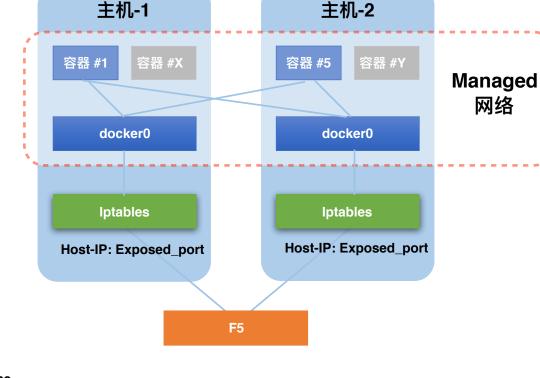


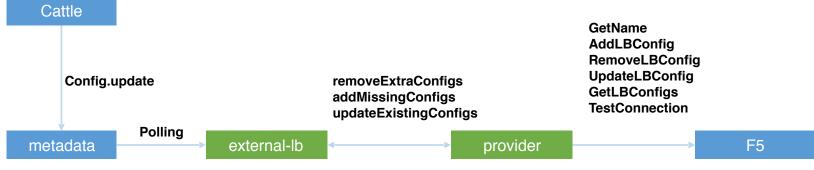


External-LB

- Service需expose port;
- io.rancher.service.external_lb_endpoint;
- ▸ External-LB自动创建Pool以及member信息,

包含: <host_ip>:<exposed_port>







Check Version

GetMetadataLBConfigs
[endpoint, TargetPoolName]

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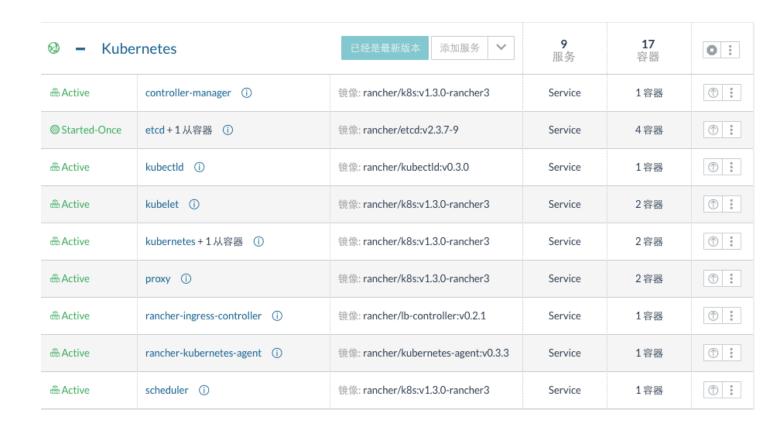
K8S In Rancher

Rancher作为K8S的Cloud Provider:

- 一键部署K8S;
- 监控K8S各模块,提供自动恢复;
- 提供Pod互联支持;
- 提供**DNS**服务;
- 为K8S提供LB和ingress支持;

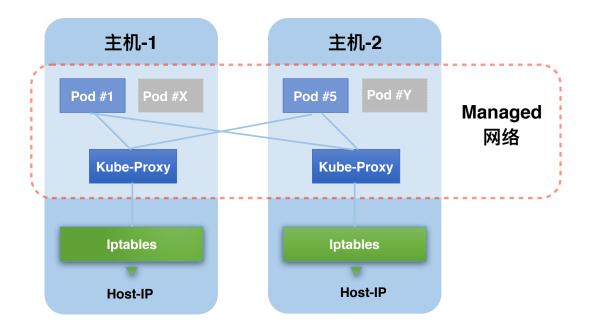
Rancher作为K8S的发行版本:

- 提供K8S部署catalog方式;
- 提供GUI;





Pod通信





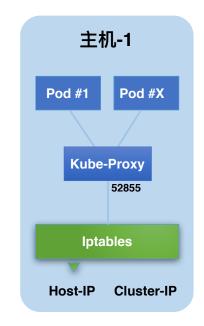
Service

NAT 表	自定义链	备注
OUTPUT	KUBE-PORTALS-HOST	来自主机流量
PREROUTING	KUBE-PORTALS- CONTAINER	来自容器流量

Cluster-IP类型:

• Cluster-IP-range固定: 10.43.x.x/16;

```
Chain KUBE-PORTALS-CONTAINER (1 references)
pkts bytes target
                      prot opt in
                                              source
                                                                  destination
                                                                  10.43.0.1
                                                                                      /* default/kubernetes:https */ tcp dpt:443 redir ports 34497
         0 REDIRECT tcp -- *
                                             0.0.0.0/0
                                             0.0.0.0/0
                                                                                      /* default/my-nginx: */ tcp dpt:8090 redir ports 52855
         0 REDIRECT tcp -- *
                                                                  10.43.226.42
Chain KUBE-PORTALS-HOST (1 references)
pkts bytes target
                      prot opt in
                                                                  destination
                                              source
                      tcp -- *
                                                                  10.43.0.1
                                                                                      /* default/kubernetes:https */ tcp dpt:443 to:10.0.2.15:34497
         0 DNAT
                                             0.0.0.0/0
         Ø DNAT
                      tcp -- *
                                             0.0.0.0/0
                                                                  10.43.226.42
                                                                                      /* default/my-nginx: */ tcp dpt:8090 to:10.0.2.15:52855
```



Node-Port类型:

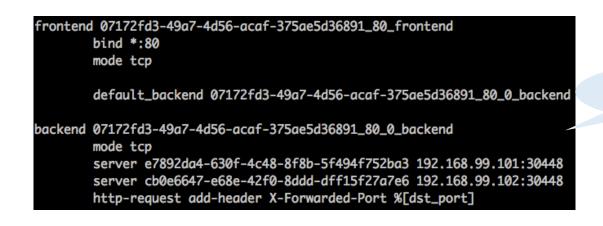
```
Chain KUBE-NODEPORT-CONTAINER (1 references)
                                                                   destination
pkts bytes target
                      prot opt in
                                              source
         0 REDIRECT tcp -- *
                                              0.0.0.0/0
                                                                   0.0.0.0/0
                                                                                        /* default/my-nginx: */ tcp dpt:30612 redir ports 52855
Chain KUBE-NODEPORT-HOST (1 references)
pkts bytes target
                      prot opt in
                                              source
                                                                   destination
                                                                                        /* default/my-nginx: */ tcp dpt:30612 to:10.0.2.15:52855
         0 DNAT
                      tcp -- *
                                              0.0.0.0/0
                                                                   0.0.0.0/0
```

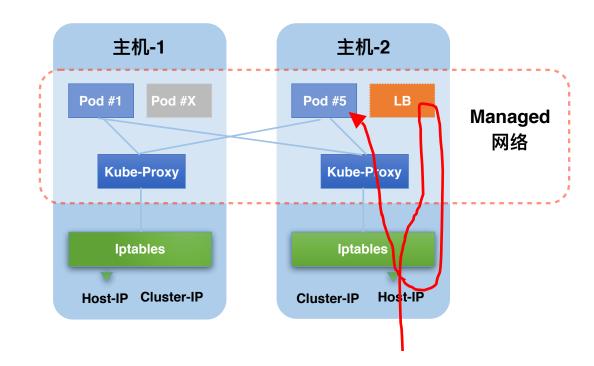


Service

LoadBalancer类型:

- 在Nodepot类型的基础上增加LB;
- 使用Rancher-LB, 即haproxy作LB的instance;
- 流量可能两次经过主机协议栈。





第一次经过port: **80** 第二次经过port: **30448**

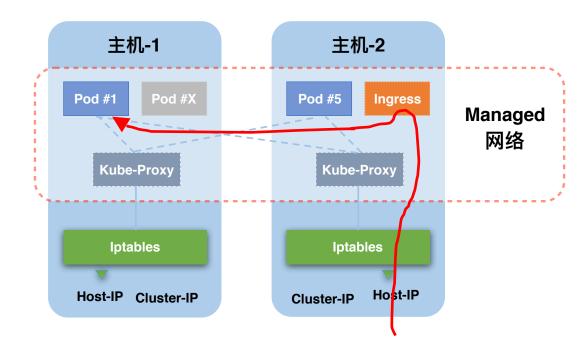


Ingress

转发路径:

- 流量不经kube-proxy,直到endpoints;
- 只能处理HTTP和HTTPS;
- 支持认证;
- 支持基于HTTP的Host以及URL路径来转发。

```
frontend f2f4347e-e533-411c-8186-e2060ba6f543_80_frontend
        bind *:80
        mode http
                acl 0 host hdr(host) -i foo.com
                acl 0 host hdr(host) -i foo.com:80
        use backend f2f4347e-e533-411c-8186-e2060ba6f543 80 0 backend if 0 host
                acl 1_host hdr(host) −i bar com
                acl 1_host hdr(host) -i bar.com:80
        use_backend f2f4347e-e533-411c-8186-e2060ba6f543_80_1_backend if 1_host
backend f2f4347e-e533-411c-8186-e2060ba6f543_80_0_backend
        mode http
        server bbf565f7-8ce4-4401-a0fa-196725150441 10.42.247.160:9090
        server aad0754a-b75a-44d4-b5b3-f70988b64389 10.42.9.234:9090
        http-request add-header X-Forwarded-Port %[dst_port]
backend f2f4347e-e533-411c-8186-e2060ba6f543_80_1_backend
        mode http
        server c74b3259-e0c9-418c-a5a4-fc1ee65eb631 10.42.236.84:80
        server 176eed1c-cbd8-4486-b5a4-2a24515403f8 10.42.31.178:80
        server 78eac8f8-b532-4f20-ae56-452dc14de26c 10.42.83.240:80
        http-request add-header X-Forwarded-Port %[dst port]
```





Ingress-controller

SyncQueue

遍历LB controller中的所有LB的配置,然后将其应用到LBProvider中,最终实现从k8s中将LB配置应用到rancher的loadbalancer实例。

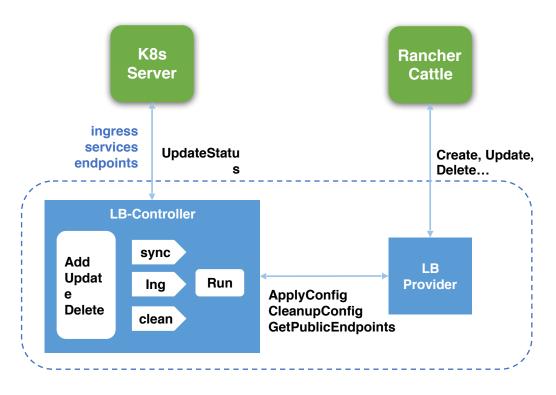
IngressQueue

更新LB上的publicEndpoints地址,首先从rancher LB以及K8S中读取LB信息,然后以rancher LB的信息为准,一旦rancher LB的状态变化,就会调用K8S中的UpdaeStatus更新K8S中的LB状态。

CleanupQueue

按照参数传入的key来调用rancher的API,<mark>清理LB配</mark>置。

	Ingress	Services	Endpoints
Sync Queue	AddFuncUpdateFunc	None	AddFuncUpdateFuncDeleteFunc
Ingress Queue		None	None
Cleanup Queue	• DeleteFunc	None	None



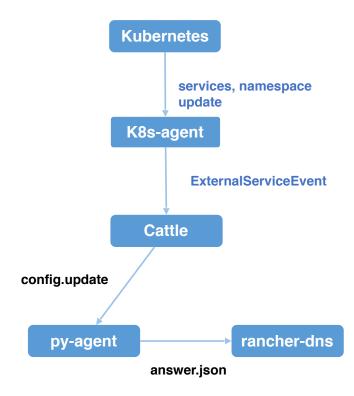


服务发现

- 使用rancher-dns作为K8S服务发现DNS;
- 按照K8S的DNS规则,生成的DNS记录格式如下:
 <serviceName>.<namespaceName>.svc.cluster.local
- 同K8S一致,对于headless的service,service域名会对应到所有endpoints的多条A记录;

answer.json更新:

- 1. 由k8s-agent<mark>监听</mark>K8S的services和namespace事件;
- 2. K8s-agent检测到更新时,向cattle发送ExternalServiceEvent;
- 3. Cattle修改数据库并生成DNS记录,向所有的agent发送config.update事件;
- 4. 之后的流程同Rancher-DNS;





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Pod网卡挂载 – CNI

```
"name": "mynet",
                       cniVersion
                                       "type": "bridge",
                                       "bridge": "mynet0",
                       name
                                       "isDefaultGateway": true,
                       type
   /etc/cni/net.d/*
                                       "forceAddress": false,
                       args
                                       "ipMasq": true,
                       ipMasq
                                       "hairpinMode": true,
                       ipam
                                       "ipam": {
                       dns
                                           "type": "host-local",
                                           "subnet": "10.10.0.0/16"
                       2. netconf
                                                    Pause容器
Pause
 容器
                                                     网络配置
                     1. 环境变量
```

CNI VERSION CNI COMMAND

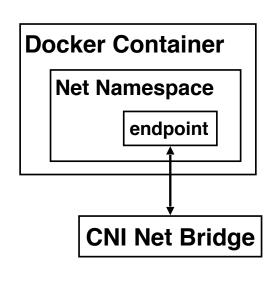
CNI NETNS

CNI IFNAME CNI ARGS CNI PATH

CNI CONTAINERID



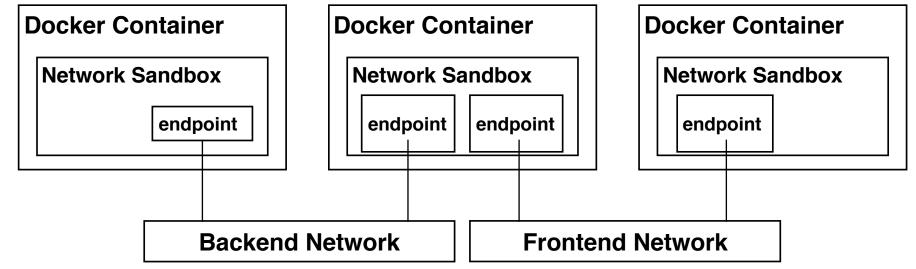
- 2. 设置好环境变量,然后执行`plugin < netconf`;
- plugin基于CNI参数获取命令、接口名和容器NETNS;
- 4. 基于netconf的配置创建CNI network bridge;
- 进入容器NETNS,基于接口名创建endpoint;
- 连接endpoint与CNI network bridge;
- 7. 基于ipam配置调用ipam插件获得IP地址,更新网络配置。



Docker网卡挂载 – CNM

- 使用方便,只需创建network的命令中指定driver;
- 需要在模块内实现libnetwork定义的接口;
- Docker-Engine通过REST-API或者Unix-socket方式访问接口;
- 由Docker-Engine触发对各接口的调用,能够自动 释放资源;
- 通过IPAM分离出IP地址管理模块;

操作	接口
Create Network	/NetworkDriver.CreateNetwork
Connect container to network	/NetworkDriver.CreateEndpoint/NetworkDriver.Join
Disconnect container from network	/NetworkDriver.Leave/NetworkDriver.DeleteEndpoint
Delete Network	/NetworkDriver.DeleteNetwork





CNI 总结

优点:

- 将容器网卡向外的网络剥离出来,方便由专业人员来设计和开发网络;
- 接口更开放, netconf的args允许自定义, 环境变量参数中, CNI_ARGS也提供了可扩展性;
- 只有ADD和DEL接口,相对于CNM来说,实现更单一,不用考虑多个操作之间时序问题;
- 调用的触发动作和时机均由第三方来控制,这为用户提供了更多的自主性;
- 还可以在plugin中实现更多的操作,几乎所有在容器network namespace中的操作均能在plugin中实现;

缺点:

- 对网络的操作,无法写入到docker daemon的配置中,对于故障排查会比较麻烦;
- 触发点不在docker daemon内,必须在外部集成<mark>第三方容器管理工具</mark>调用plugin来实现对网络的控制;
- 各主机上均需要netconf,同一个network的配置在各个host上均要求一致;如果有多个网络,那么同样要求配置内有多个网络的信息,且多主机之间的一致性;



CNI支持

cniglue (https://github.com/rancher/cniglue)

- 从环境变量读取"DOCKER_HOST_CONFIG"和"DOCKER_CONFIG",从标准输入读入容器信息;
- 自动从读取的数据中提取出需要操作的container ID, NETNS, Intef_name等信息;
- 基于容器的host_config中network模式来读取/etc/docker/cni/<network>.d目录下的netconf配置文件;
- 可以将第三方CNI放到"/var/lib/cni/bin", "/usr/local/sbin","/usr/sbin","/sbin","/usr/local/bin","/usr/bin","/bin"下;
- 遍历所有netconf配置文件,并按照netconf中配置的CNI type来调用CNI执行添加或者删除接口。

rancher-cni-ipam (https://github.com/rancher/rancher-cni-ipam)

- 使用标准的CNI IPAM,对CMD_ADD的处理是通过基于container-id去rancher-metadata查询由cattle分配的IP地址来实现;
- 对CMD_DEL的不再做任何处理,因为删除容器后cattle会自动释放IP地址。

如何与当前的Rancher集成??

• 监听docker event, 由start event触发对cniglue的调用?



VXLAN隧道支持

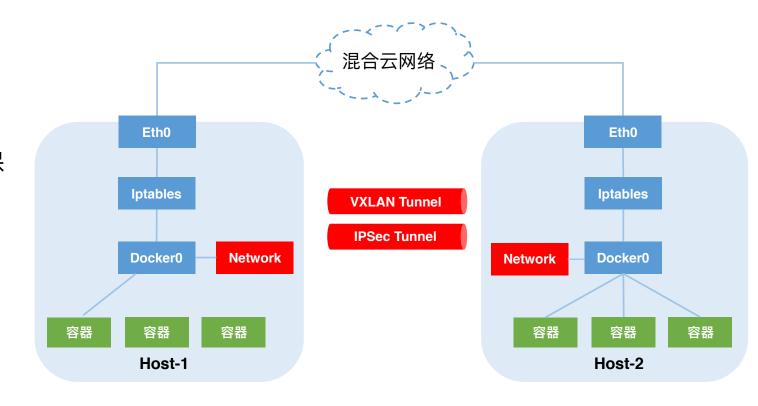
VXLAN tunnel (https://github.com/rancher/rancher-net/pull/16)

优势:

- 使用Linux kernel自带的vxlan模块,不用 安装别的插件;
- 提供一种<mark>隧道</mark>,用于在混合云中通信,保 留overlay的优势;
- 不使用Ipsec加密,提高传输效率;

缺点:

- 未使用VXLAN提供的L2 VPN特征;
- 未使用VXLAN支持2的24次方个VNI的特征,只使用了一个默认VNI(1024);





Thanks!

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