

DETROIT 2022

SIG API Machinery advanced topics

David Eads, Red Hat (deads2k@) Jeffrey Ying, Google (jefftree@)

Host: Federico Bongiovanni, Google (fedebongio@)



DETROIT 2022

The power and the Danger of Aggregated API Servers (David Eads)
we plan to explain the architecture around the Aggregated API servers
in the Kubernetes API Machinery domain, and how they work chained
together. What can you do with them and what you can't. More
importantly we will go into concrete examples and recommendations on
when to use it in concrete.

OpenAPIv3 (Jeffrey Ying)

 a powerlfull feature in Beta right now, and graduating to GA very soon.
 What is it good for? How can I use it? Advanced use cases, and GA Plan.



BUILDING FOR THE ROAD AHEAD

DETROIT 2022

OpenAPI V3

Jeffrey Ying, Google (@jefftree)

What is OpenAPI



The OpenAPI Specification defines a standard, language-agnostic interface to HTTP APIs allowing both human and computers to discover and understand the capabilities of the service

In Kubernetes:

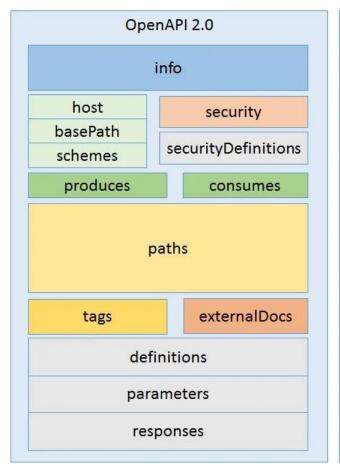
- kubectl (explain)
- Autocompletion for UIs
- Generating documentation
- Generating clients

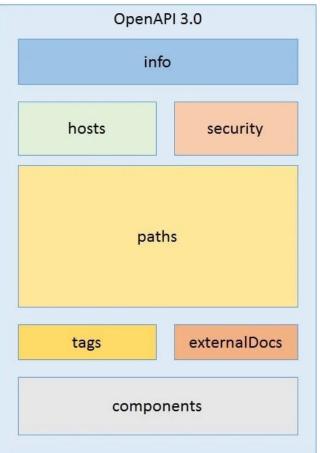
```
consumes" : [
"description" : "create a DaemonSet",
"operationId" : "createAppsV1NamespacedDaemonSet",
"parameters" : [
      "in" : "body",
      "name" : "body",
      "required" : true,
         "$ref" : "#/definitions/io.k8s.api.apps.v1.DaemonSet"
      "description" : "When present, indicates that modifications should not be persisted
     "in" : "query",
      "name" : "dryRun",
      "type": "string",
      "uniqueItems" : true
      "description" : "fieldManager is a name associated with the actor or entity that is
      "in" : "query",
      "name" : "fieldManager",
      "type" : "string",
      "uniqueItems" : true
      "description" : "fieldValidation instructs the server on how to handle objects in th
     "in" : "query",
      "name" : "fieldValidation",
      "type" : "string",
      "uniqueItems" : true
"produces" : [
   "application/json",
   "application/yaml",
   "application/vnd.kubernetes.protobuf"
"responses" : {
      "description" : "OK",
      "schema" : {
         "$ref" : "#/definitions/io.k8s.api.apps.v1.DaemonSet"
```

OpenAPI 2.0 vs 3.0



- Restructured document so that API definitions are easier to reuse
- Extended JSON Schema support
 - oneOf
 - anyOf
 - default
 - nullable





CRD OpenAPI V3 Structural Schema



Structural Schema (OpenAPI V3)

type: object
properties:
 foo: string
 default: "bar"

type: object
properties:
 intstringfield:
 anyOf:
 - type: integer
 - type: string
 x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true

Published Schema (OpenAPI V2)

type: object properties: foo: string

type: object properties: intstringfield: x-kubernetes-int-or-string: true

CRD OpenAPI V3 Structural Schema



Structural Schema (OpenAPI V3)

```
type: object
properties:
      fieldwithvalidation:
            type: integer
            anyOf:
            - minimum: 5
             maximum: 10
            - minimum: 15
             maximum: 20
type: object
properties:
      foo:
            type: object
            nullable: true
            properties:
                  a:
                         type: string
                  b:
                         type: integer
```

Published Schema (OpenAPI V2)

```
type: object properties:
fieldwithvalidation:
type: integer
```

type: object properties: foo:

type: object

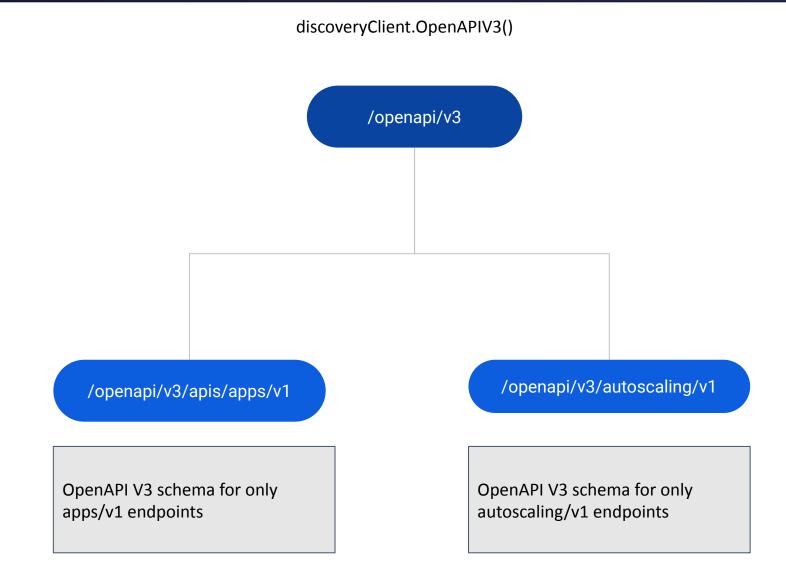
OpenAPI Endpoint



discoveryClient.OpenAPISchema()

/openapi/v2

OpenAPI V2 schema for all paths



OpenAPI Endpoint



Size	 An aggregated OpenAPI V2 is on the magnitude of megabytes, increasing based on complexity and number of CRDs and aggregated apiservers OpenAPI V3 publishes separate specifications for each group version
Incremental Update	 With OpenAPI V2, an update to a single resource will cascade into a recomputation of the entire schema. Leads to CPU and memory spikes OpenAPI V3 only updates the OpenAPI for the corresponding group version
Complexity of Aggregation	 OpenAPI V2's aggregator will send a request to all aggregated apiservers periodically, download and merge the OpenAPI OpenAPI V3's aggregator acts as a proxy

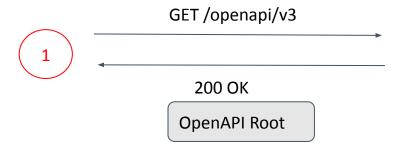
Cache Busting



```
/openapi/v3
 "paths" : {
  "api/v1" : {
    "serverRelativeURL": "/openapi/v3/api/v1?hash=90F7D..."
  "apis/admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1": {
    "serverRelativeURL": "/openapi/v3/apis/admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1?hash=00C7F..."
   "apis/apiextensions.k8s.io/v1": {
    "serverRelativeURL": "/openapi/v3/apis/apiextensions.k8s.io/v1?hash=7B58B..."
  "apis/apps/v1": {
    "serverRelativeURL": "/openapi/v3/apis/apps/v1?hash=06F46..."
  "apis/authentication.k8s.io/v1": {
    "serverRelativeURL": "/openapi/v3/apis/authentication.k8s.io/v1?hash=AF778..."
```

OpenAPI with only ETags





Client GET /openapi/v3/apis/apps/v1, ETag: "12345..." 304 Not Modified OpenAPI Document

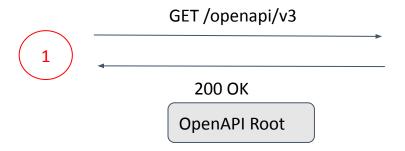
Server

GET /openapi/v3/apis/apps/v1, ETag: "12345..."

Cache

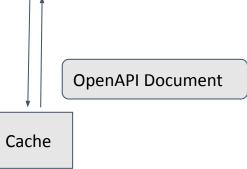
OpenAPI with Cache Busting





Client





Server

Headers

Cache Control: immutable

Expires: 1 year

Future Work



- KEP 2896: OpenAPI V3 to GA

- KEP 3515: kubectl explain templating and OpenAPI V3 upgrade



BUILDING FOR THE ROAD AHEAD

DETROIT 2022

The Power and Danger of Aggregated APIServers

David Eads

Agenda



- What is API Aggregation?
 - Older, less known cousin of CRDs
 - O How does it work?
 - O How is access secured?
 - Where does authorization happen?
- What cool things does API Aggregation allow?
 - Binary storage format
 - No storage: Metrics server
 - Multiple implementations/Alternative storage: Prometheus-adapter
- What bad things can happen?
 - Inconsistent availability from HA masters
 - RESTMapping failures
 - impact on admission
 - Impact on garbage collection
 - Impact on namespace cleanup
 - Namespace cleanup cycles
- Limitations
 - Cannot stack behind CRDs

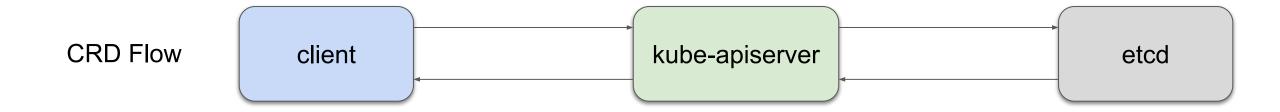
Agenda



- What is API Aggregation?
 - Older, less known cousin of CRDs
 - O How does it work?
 - O How is access secured?
 - Where does authorization happen?
- What cool things does API Aggregation allow?
 - Binary storage format
 - No storage: Metrics server
 - Multiple implementations/Alternative storage: Prometheus-adapter
- What bad things can happen?
 - Inconsistent availability from HA masters
 - RESTMapping failures
 - impact on admission
 - Impact on garbage collection
 - Impact on namespace cleanup
 - Namespace cleanup cycles
- Limitations
 - Cannot stack behind CRDs

Overview



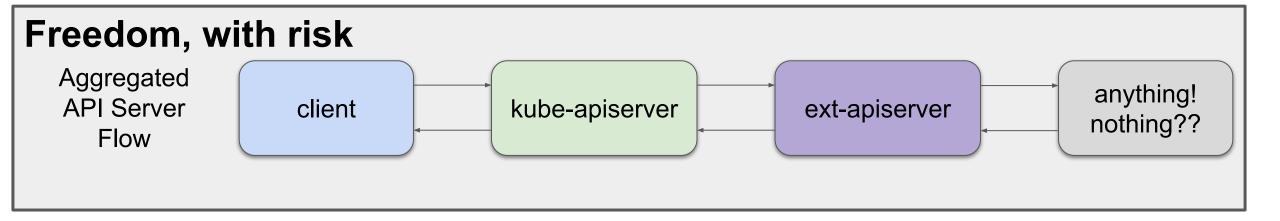




Overview

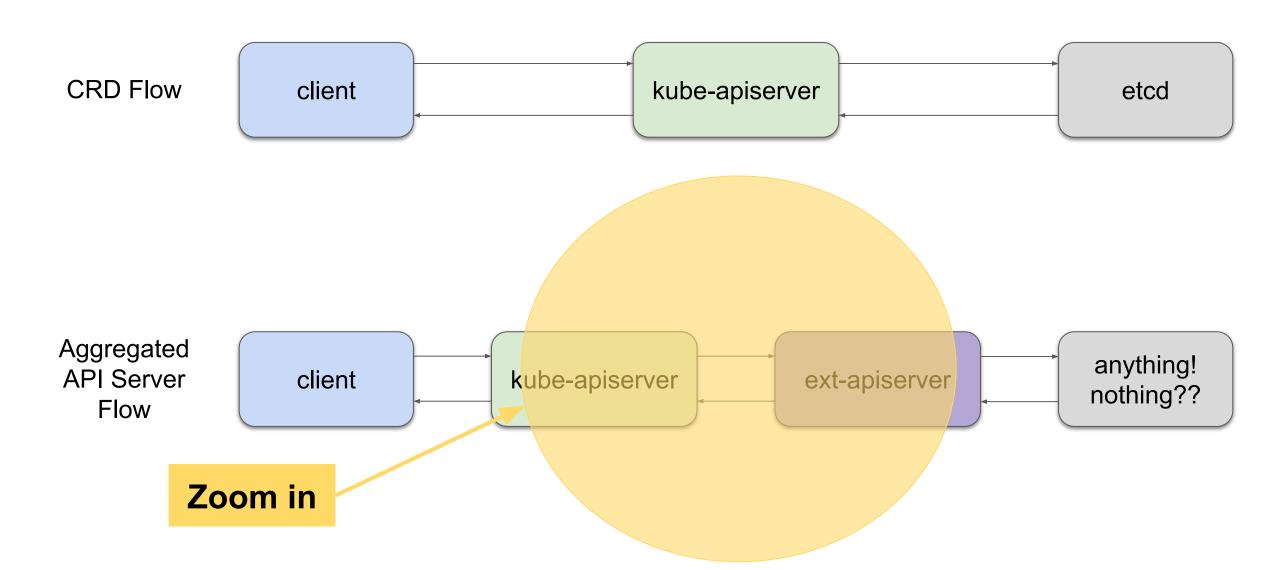






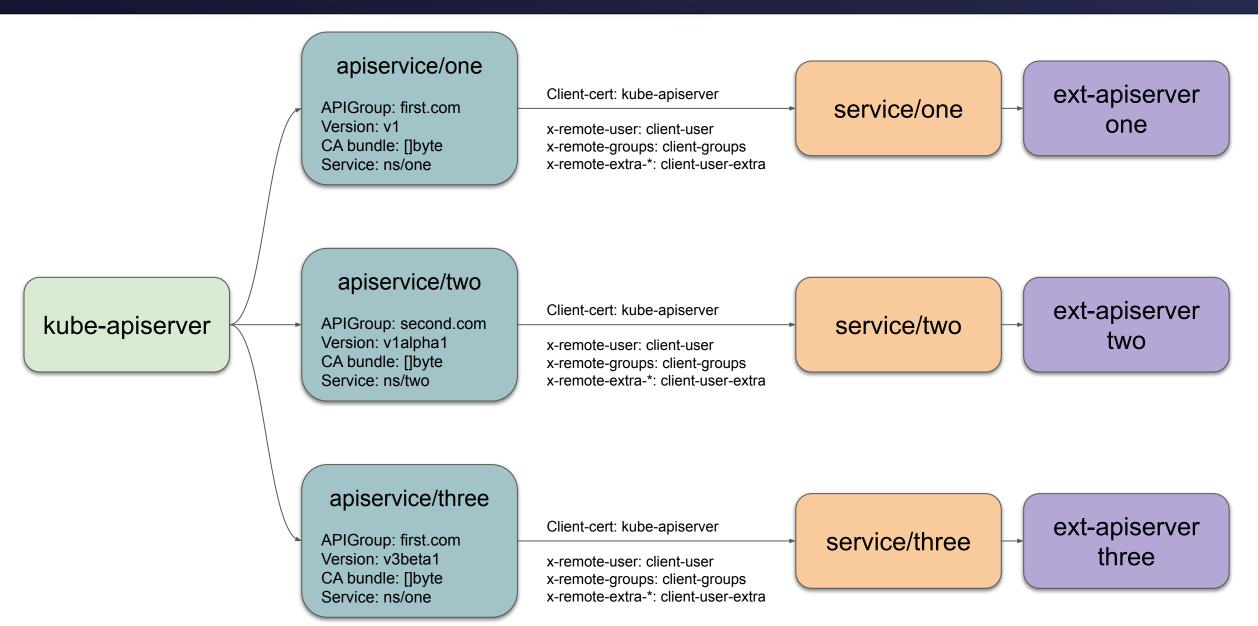
Overview





kube-apiserver routing





kube-apiserver routing example 1



client

kubectl get foo.v1.first.com

User: **bob**

Groups: awesome

apiservice/one

APIGroup: first.com

Version: v1

CA bundle: []byte

Service: ns/one

Client-cert: kube-apiserver

x-remote-user: bob

x-remote-groups: awesome

x-remote-extra-*:

service/one

ext-apiserver one

kube-apiserver

apiservice/two

APIGroup: second.com

Version: v1alpha1 CA bundle: []byte Service: ns/two Client-cert: kube-apiserver

x-remote-user: client-user
x-remote-groups: client-groups
x-remote-extra-*: client-user-extra

service/two

ext-apiserver two

apiservice/three

APIGroup: first.com Version: v3beta1 CA bundle: []byte Client-cert: kube-apiserver

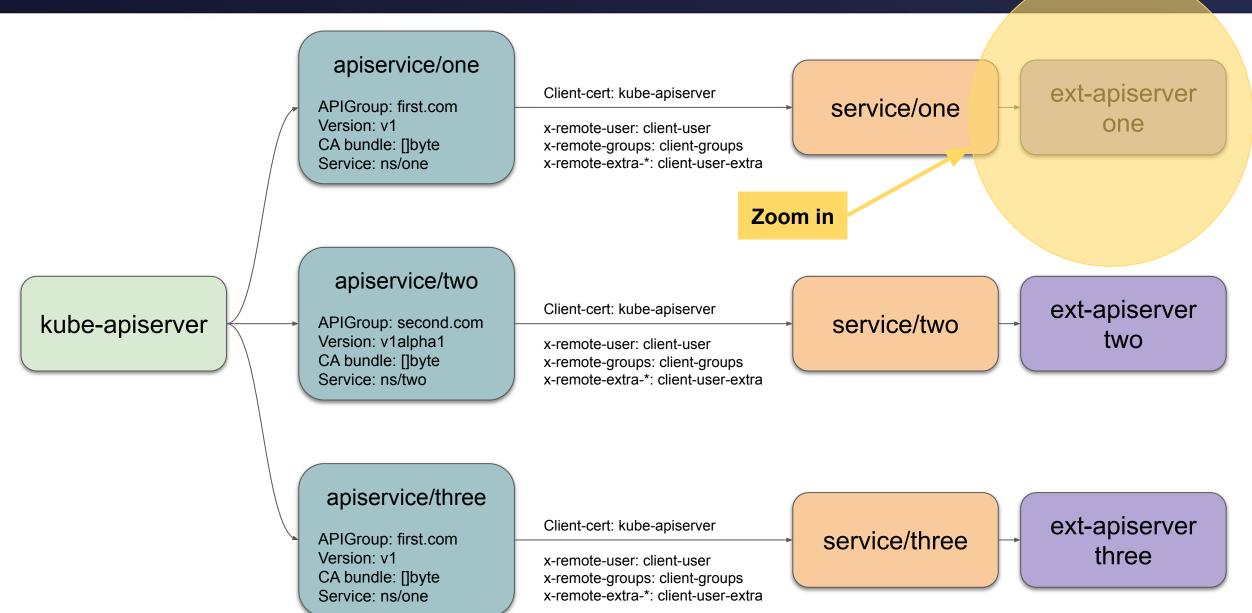
x-remote-user: client-user
x-remote-groups: client-groups
x-remote-extra-*: client-user-extra

service/three

ext-apiserver three

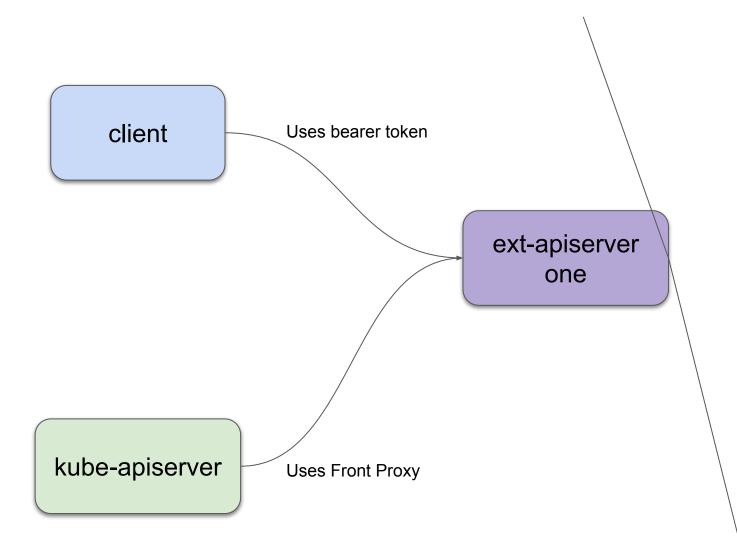
kube-apiserver routing





ext-apiserver authentication





Delegated Authenticator in-cluster auto-config

Front Proxy

mtls (proxy-client-ca) required x-remote-user, x-remote-group, x-remote-extra-*

Client Certificate

mtls (client-ca) required CommonName, Organizations

Token Review

Authorization: Bearer <token> kubernetes.default.svc verifies the token

kube-apiserver routing example 2



client

kubectl get bar.v1.first.com

User: **bob**

Groups: awesome

apiservice/one

APIGroup: first.com

Version: v1

CA bundle: []byte

Service: ns/one

Client-cert: kube-apiserver

x-remote-user: bob

x-remote-groups: awesome

x-remote-extra-*:

service/one

ext-apiserver one

kube-apiserver

apiservice/two

APIGroup: second.com

Version: v1alpha1 CA bundle: []byte Service: ns/two Client-cert: kube-apiserver

x-remote-user: client-user x-remote-groups: client-groups

x-remote-groups: client-groups
x-remote-extra-*: client-user-extra

service/two

ext-apiserver two

apiservice/three

APIGroup: first.com Version: v3beta1

CA bundie: []byte Service: ns/one Client-cert: kube-apiserver

x-remote-user: client-user x-remote-groups: client-groups x-remote-extra-*: client-user-extra service/three

ext-apiserver three

kube-apiserver routing example 3





kubectl get bar.v3beta1.first.com

User: **bob**

Groups: awesome

kube-apiserver

apiservice/one

APIGroup: first.com

Version: v

CA bundle: []byte

Client-cert: kube-apiserver

x-remote-user: client-user
x-remote-groups: client-groups
x-remote-extra-*: client-user-extra

service/one

ext-apiserver

apiservice/two

APIGroup: second.com

Version: v1alpha1
CA bundle: []byte
Service: ns/two

Client-cert: kube-apiserver

x-remote-user: client-user
x-remote-groups: client-groups
x-remote-extra-*: client-user-extra

service/two

ext-apiserver two

apiservice/three

APIGroup: first.com Version: v3beta1 CA bundle: []byte Service: ns/one

Client-cert: kube-apiserver

 $x\text{-remote-user: } \boldsymbol{bob}$

x-remote-groups: **awesome**

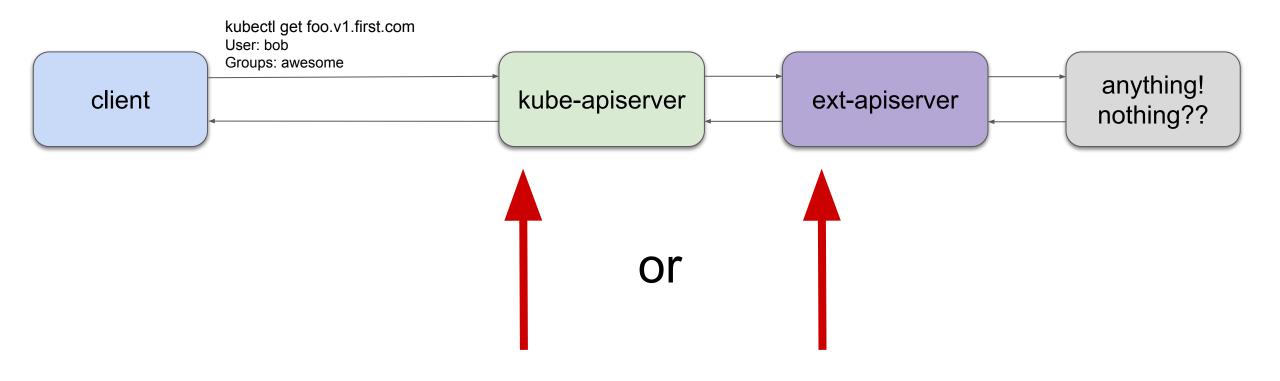
x-remote-extra-*:

service/three

ext-apiserver three

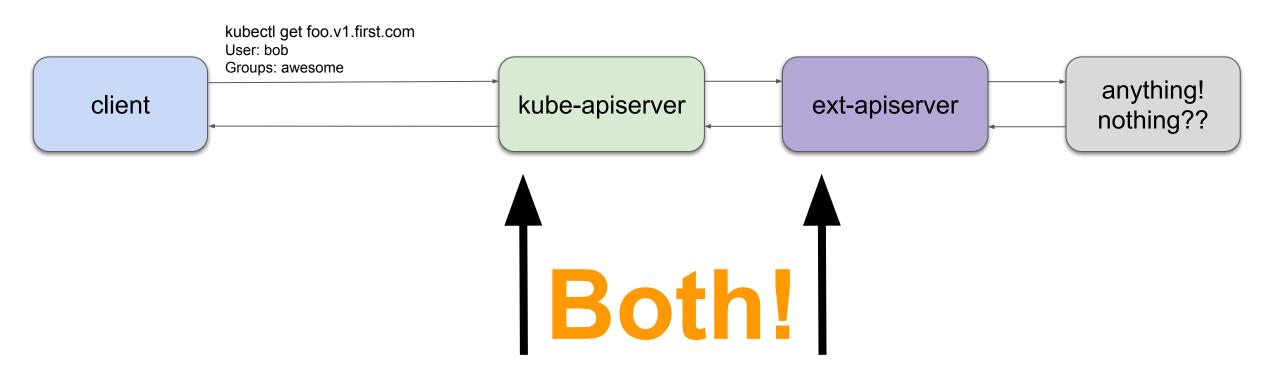
Authorization?





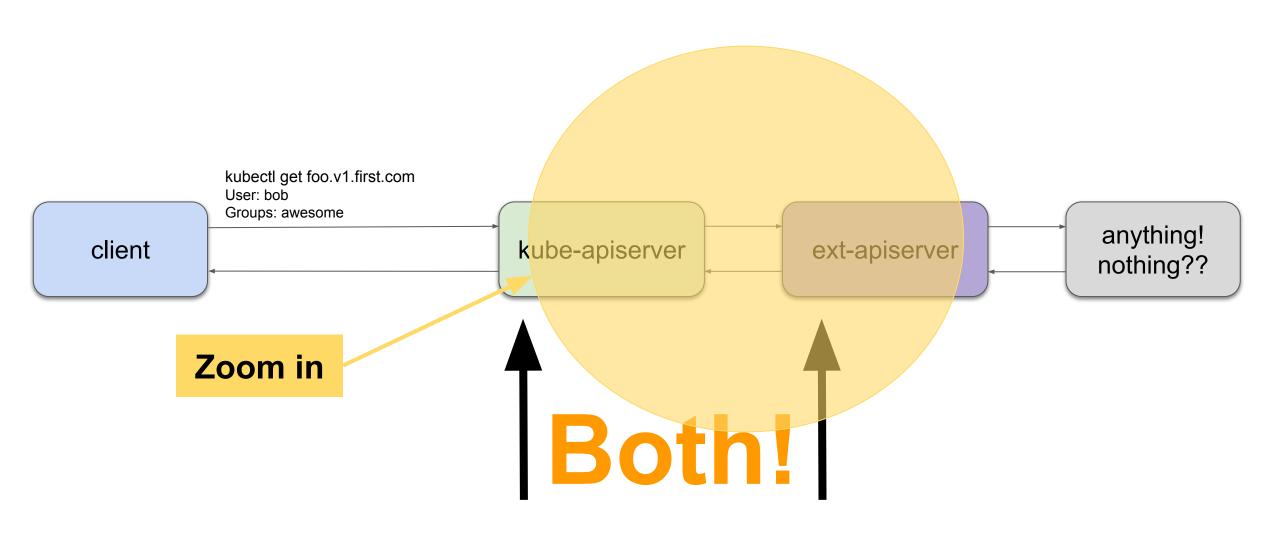
Authorization?





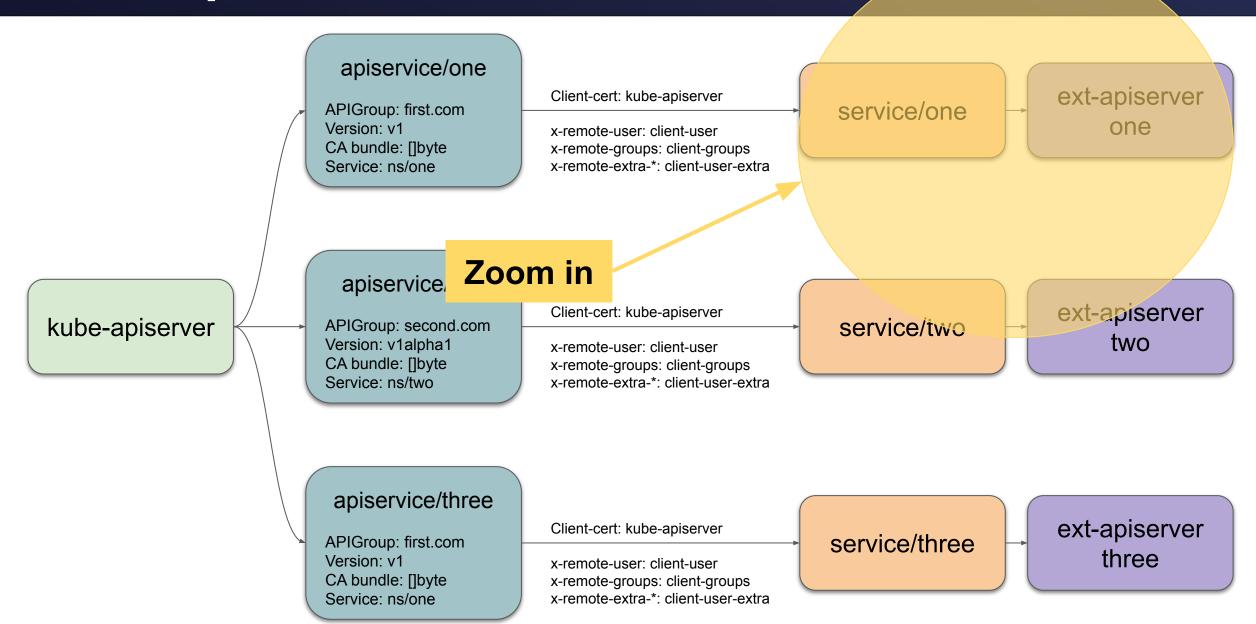
Authorization?





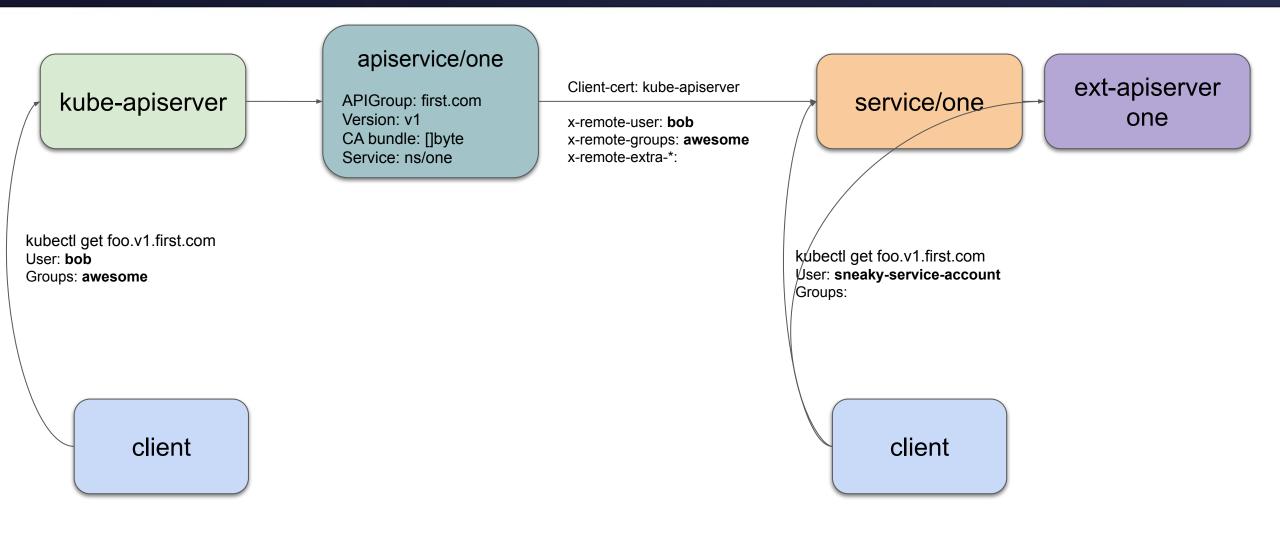
kube-apiserver authorization





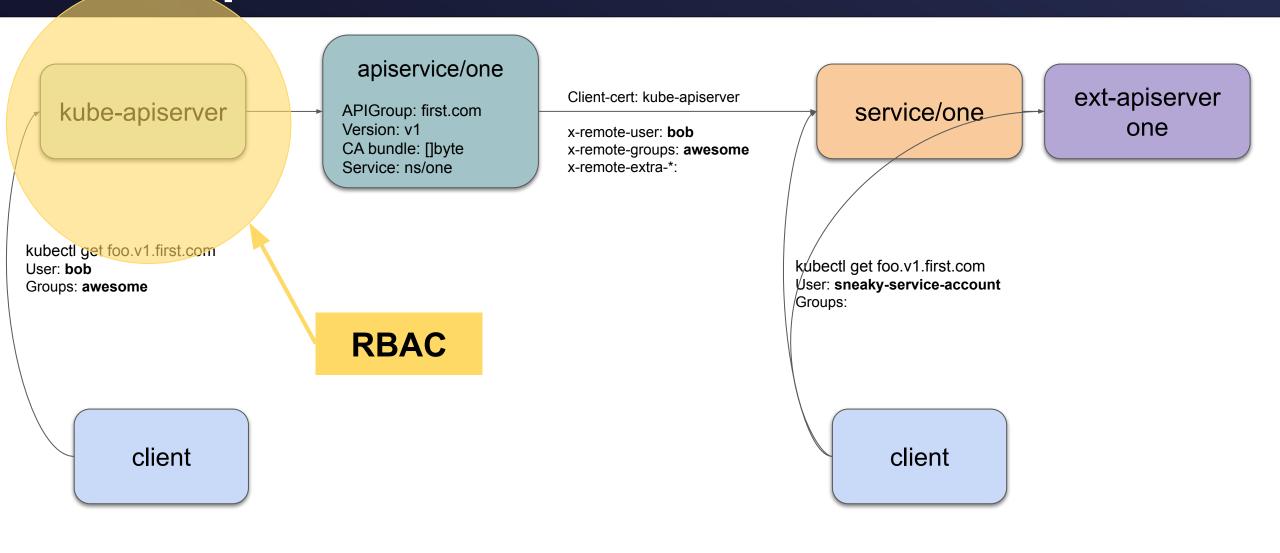
kube-apiserver authorization





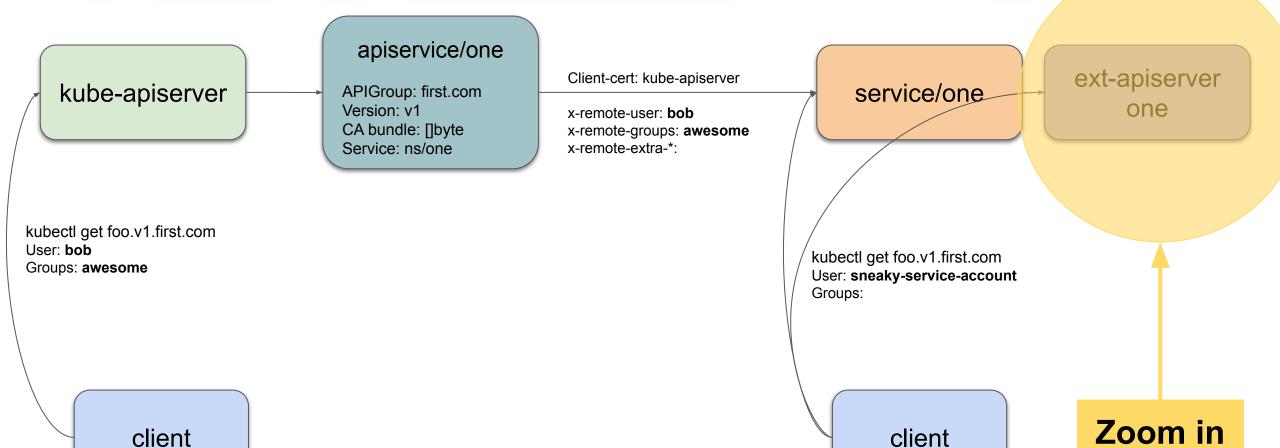
kube-apiserver authorization





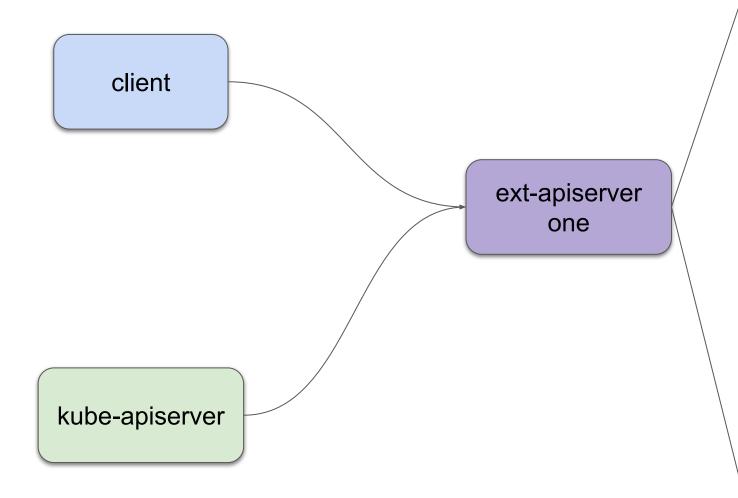
ext-apiserver authorization





kube-apiserver routing





Delegated Authorizer

Sometimes Hardcoded

This is custom, not automatic.

system:anonymous may do health checks metrics-scraper may read /metrics

Always Allowed Group

group: system:masters

Subject Access Review

kubernetes.default.svc verifies the user.Info

Agenda

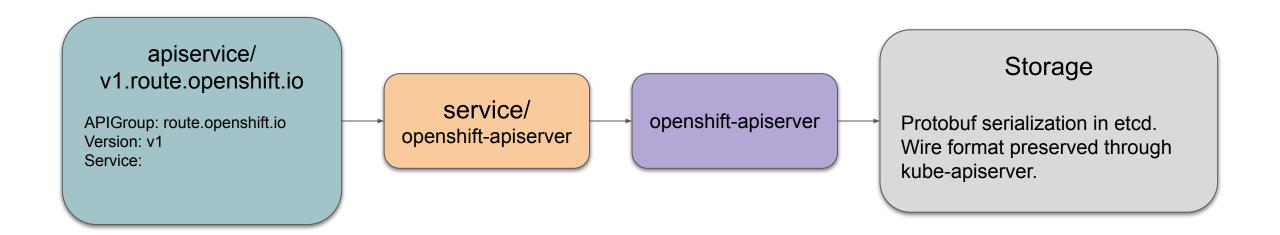


- What is API Aggregation?
 - Older, less known cousin of CRDs
 - O How does it work?
 - O How is access secured?
 - Where does authorization happen?
- What cool things does API Aggregation allow?
 - Binary storage format
 - No storage: Metrics server
 - Multiple implementations/Alternative storage: Prometheus-adapter
- What bad things can happen?
 - Inconsistent availability from HA masters
 - RESTMapping failures
 - impact on admission
 - Impact on garbage collection
 - Impact on namespace cleanup
 - Namespace cleanup cycles
- Limitations
 - Cannot stack behind CRDs

Binary storage: openshift-apiserver



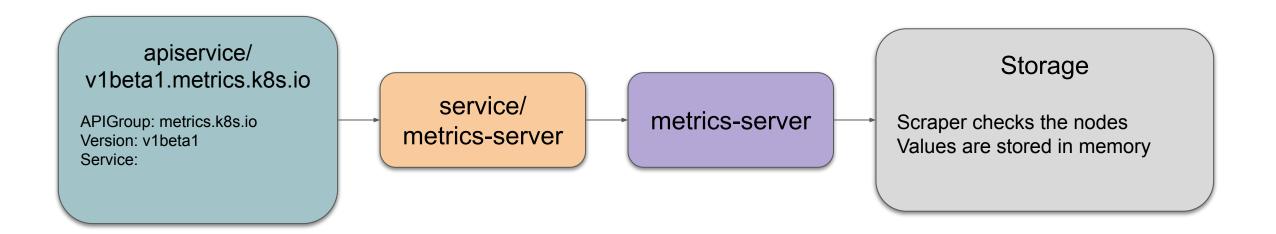
github.com/openshift/openshift-apiserver



No storage: metrics server



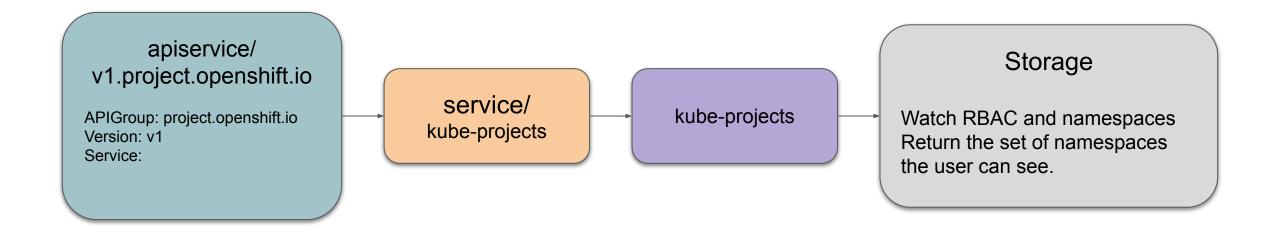
github.com/kubernetes-sigs/metrics-server



No storage: kube-projects



github.com/openshift/kube-projects (created as a POC)



Multiple implementations: metrics



github.com/kubernetes-sigs/prometheus-adapter

github.com/kubernetes-sigs/metrics-server

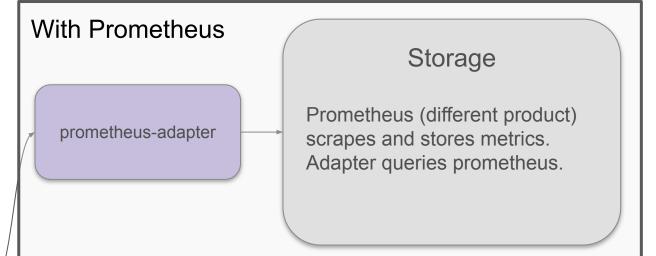
apiservice/ v1beta1.metrics.k8s.io

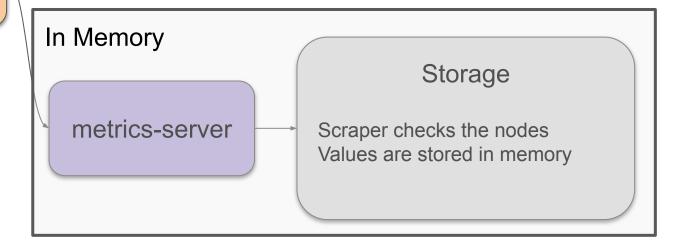
APIGroup: metrics.k8s.io

Version: v1beta1

Service:

service/ metrics-server





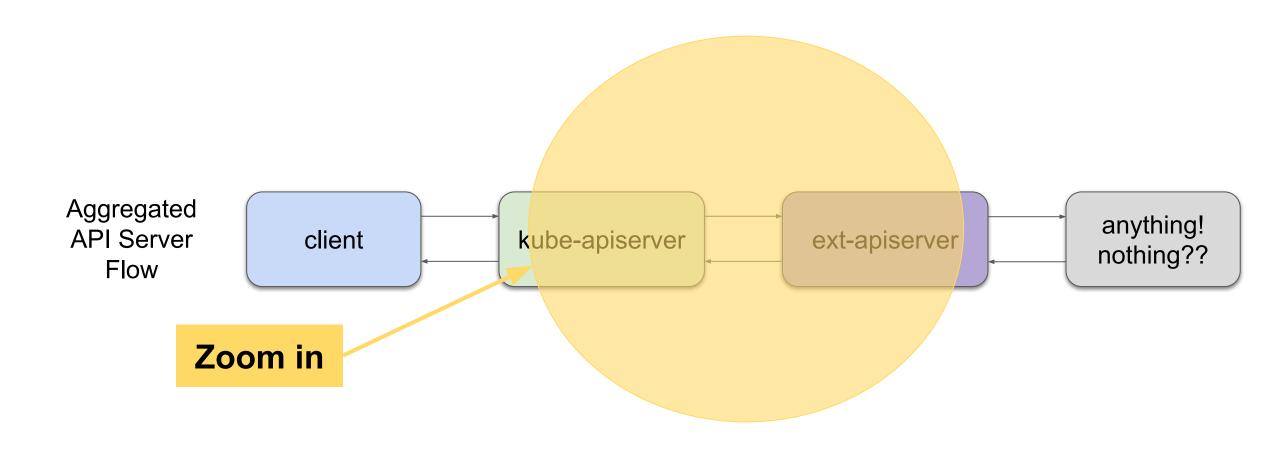
Agenda



- What is API Aggregation?
 - Older, less known cousin of CRDs
 - O How does it work?
 - O How is access secured?
 - Where does authorization happen?
- What cool things does API Aggregation allow?
 - Binary storage format
 - No storage: Metrics server
 - Multiple implementations/Alternative storage: Prometheus-adapter
- What bad things can happen?
 - Inconsistent availability from HA masters
 - RESTMapping failures
 - impact on admission
 - Impact on garbage collection
 - **■** Impact on namespace cleanup
 - Namespace cleanup cycles
- Limitations
 - Cannot stack behind CRDs

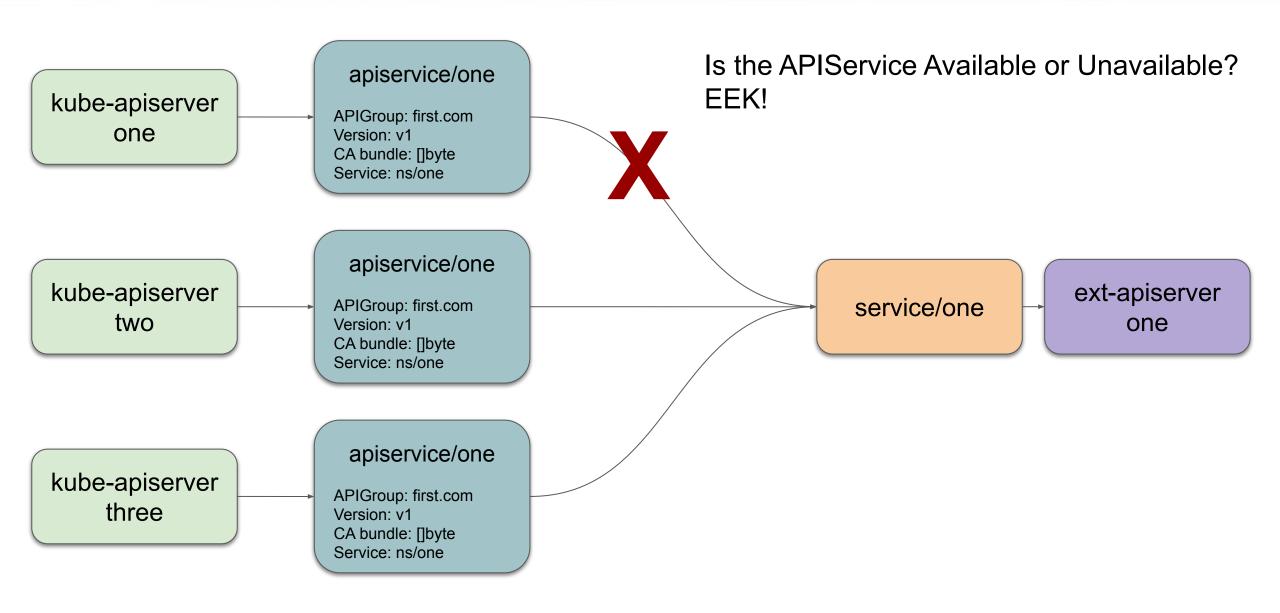
HA kube-apiservers





HA kube-apiservers, with disruption

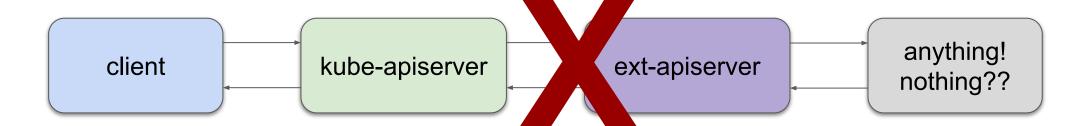




RESTMapping Failure



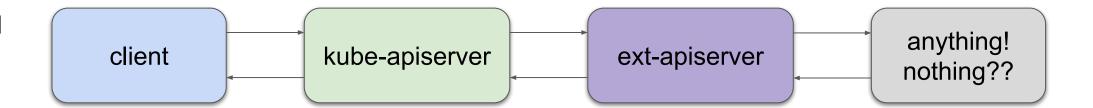
Aggregated API Server Flow



- This causes API discovery (which APIs are available) to fail!
- Discovery is used to know what resource a Kind matches.
 - Kinds are the serializations like Pod, resources are the URLs like api/v1/pods.
 - Same Kind can match multiple resources, see Scale.autoscaling
- kubectl get/create/apply foo.aggregated-group will fail
- OwnerReferences are Kinds
 - No discovery means GC does not know how to build the graph
 - Admission protection from blocking owner deletion will fail
- Namespace cleanup cannot get the full list of API resources to remove
 - Namespaces are stuck finalizing and won't delete



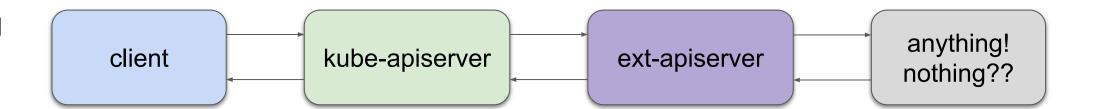
Aggregated API Server Flow

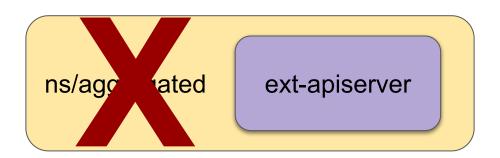


ns/aggregated ext-apiserver



Aggregated API Server Flow







ns/aggregated
Finalizing
No creates

ext-apiserver



ns/aggregated
Finalizing
No creates

ext-rerver



ns/aggregated
Finalizing
No creates

- Namespace lifecycle controller gets stuck because it cannot determine the list of resources to delete in namespace/aggregated
- The controller cannot progress without the ext-apiserver, the ext-apiserver cannot start until the controller is finished.
- If all other resources have been cleaned (see namespace/status) and your know for sure that it should be recreated, the finalizer can be manually cleared to allow progress
 - OpenShift operators do this when certain managed namespaces are deleted

Agenda

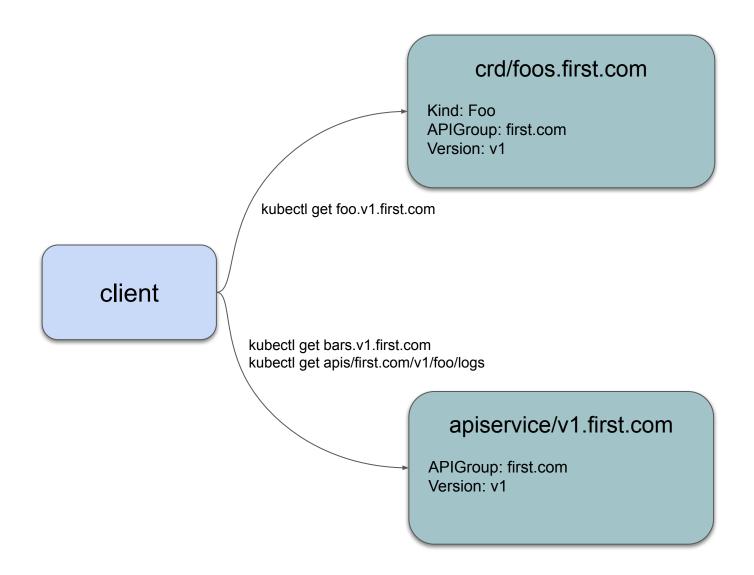


- What is API Aggregation?
 - Older, less known cousin of CRDs
 - O How does it work?
 - O How is access secured?
 - Where does authorization happen?
- What cool things does API Aggregation allow?
 - Binary storage format
 - No storage: Metrics server
 - Multiple implementations/Alternative storage: Prometheus-adapter
- What bad things can happen?
 - Inconsistent availability from HA masters
 - RESTMapping failures
 - impact on admission
 - Impact on garbage collection
 - Impact on namespace cleanup
 - Namespace cleanup cycles
- Limitations
 - Cannot stack behind CRDs

CRD + APIService? No.



- This does NOT work
- Attempted for subresources
- Attempted for some special and some not-special types in the same group.
- Maybe someday?



Back to Fede







DETROIT 2022

SIG API Machinery advanced topics

David Eads, Red Hat (deads2k@) Jeffrey Ying, Google (jefftree@)

Host: Federico Bongiovanni, Google (fedebongio@)

SIG API Machinery



Meetings and Working Groups

Regular SIG meetings:

- SIG Meeting: 60 min / every 2 weeks (11 am PST, Wednesday)
- PR and Bug triage: 30 min / twice every week 1pm PST Tuesday/9:30am PST Thursday (join the mailing list to get the invites!)

Regular Working Group meetings:

- Working Group API Expression: 60 min / every 2 weeks
- Working Group Kubebuilder and SDK: 60 min / monthly meeting

Where to find us?

- Mail Group: https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/kubernetes-sig-api-machinery
- Slack channel: https://kubernetes.slack.com/messages/sig-api-machinery

Presenters today

- <u>@deads2k</u> (Co-Chair and Tech Lead, Red Hat)
- <u>@jefftree</u> (Kubernetes Contributor, Google)
- <u>@fedebongio</u> (Co-Chair, Google)

Useful links

- Home page: https://github.com/kubernetes/community/tree/master/sig-api-machinery
- SIG Charter:
 - https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/sig-api-machinery/charter.md
- Youtube Playlist:
 - https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL69nYSiGNLP21oW3hbLyjjj4XhrwKxH2R



BUILDING FOR THE ROAD AHEAD

DETROIT 2022

SIG API Machinery advanced topics

Thank you!