



# Ambient Mesh: The new sidecar-less and faster Istio for zero-trust





#### **About Us**





Formed- 2023



HQ- Dover, US Office- Bangalore, India



Offerings-

- 1. Enterprise Istio Support
- 2. IMESH Istio Dashboard

Mission-

Simplify and Secure the Network of Microservices in Cloud



# Agenda



- Understanding Istio service mesh
- Limitations of sidecar based service mesh
- Understanding Istio Ambient mesh
- Security in the new Ambient mesh
- Benefits of using Istio Ambient mesh
- Demo
  - Enable Istio Ambient mesh with mTLS
  - Apply L4 and L7 authorization policies
  - Traffic management
  - Observability with open source tools





### BUCKLEUPIWEREGONA







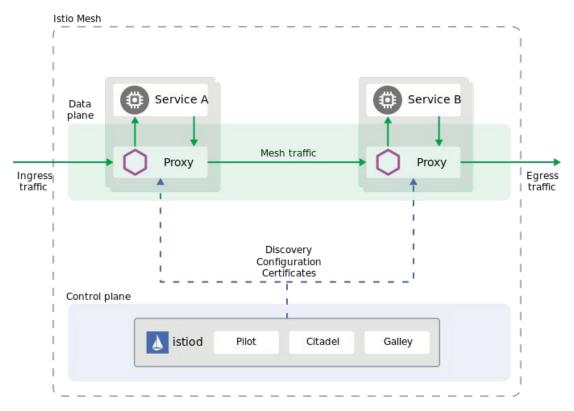


A service mesh is a dedicated infrastructure layer that you can add to your applications. It allows you to transparently add capabilities like observability, traffic management, and security, without adding them to your own code



#### Istio service mesh architecture



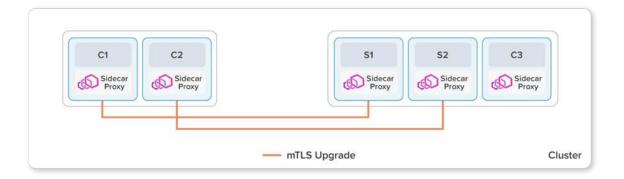




#### Limitations of sidecar



- Requires sidecar injection
- Sidecar modify pod specs and redirect traffic within the pod
- Sidecar updates require restarting the application
- Massive resource utilization, extra work to provision for worst case usage
- Traffic capture and HTTP processing is computationally expensive
- May result in breaking applications with non-conformant HTTP implementations
- Server first protocol may have impact on permissive mTLS





#### Let's break it down!



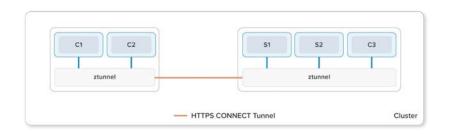
	Security	Observability	Traffic Management
L4	mTLS tunneling, Simple authorization policies	TCP metrics, logging	TCP routing
L7	Rich authorization policies, HTTP restrictions and policies	HTTP metrics, access logging, tracing	HTTP routing and load balancing, circuit breaking, rate limiting, retry, timeouts and more

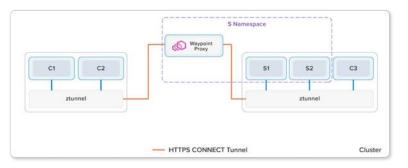


#### The Ambient Mesh 🦋







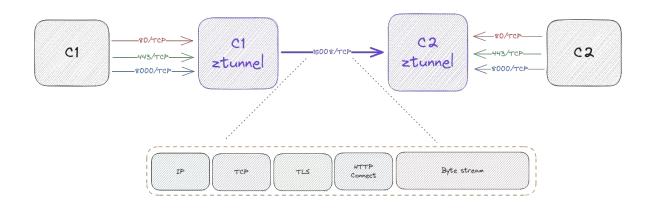


- ztunnel (zero-trust tunnel) securely connects and authenticates workloads in mesh
- Extremely lightweight as it does not do L7 processing
- Provides mTLS and L4 authorization without terminating or parsing HTTP

- Namespaces use waypoint proxy to implement istio capabilities and L7 processing
- ztunnel passes all L7 traffic through waypoint proxy
- Waypoint proxies are k8s pods that can be scaled as required

#### HTTPS CONNECT tunnel



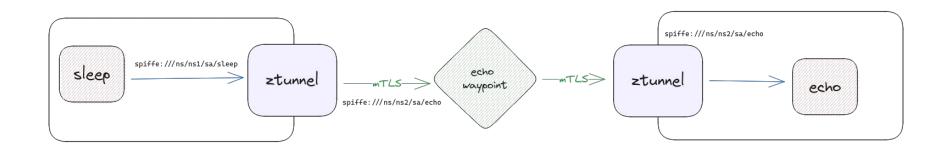


- HBONE (HTTP-Based Overlay Network Environment)
- Cleaner encapsulation of traffic than TLS and interoperability with common load-balancer infrastructure
- Interoperability with sidecars does not limit security capabilities



## Is ztunnel truly secure?



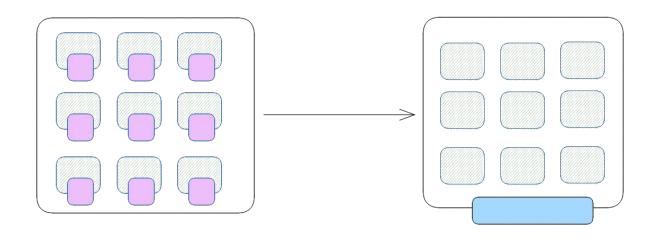


- CA (istiod) ensures certificates provided to ztunnel have associated workloads
- ztunnel assumes identity of workloads on the same node and acts as node agent
- Each SA has its own identity, CSR sent from ztunnel to istio control plane to get x.509 certificates
- Istio control plane acts as spiffe server to sign the certificates for workloads

#### Benefits of ambient mesh

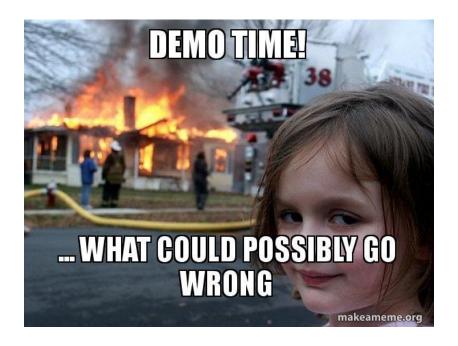


- Can be added without modifying existing workloads
- Zero downtime
- Minimal overhead cost
- Optimal resource utilization
- Interoperability with sidecar based istio and non-istio workloads









https://github.com/MD-AZMAL/ambient-mesh-deep-dive



## Cluster setup

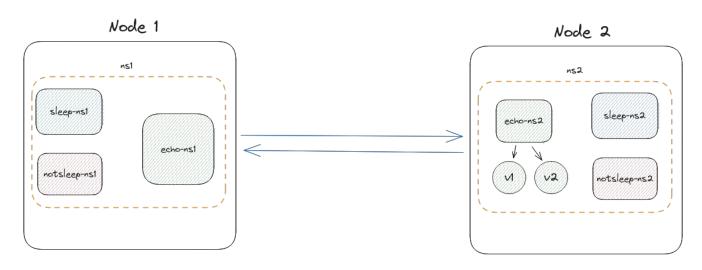


- Azure CNI
- AKS cluster
- 2 x Standard B2ms (2 vCPUs, 8 GiB memory) nodes
- Istio version 1.18.3



## Setup the workloads





- kubectl label nodes <your-node> name=node1
- kubectl label nodes <your-node> name=node2
- kubectl apply -f resources-ns1.yaml
- kubectl apply -f resources-ns1.yaml
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns1 -n ns1 -- curl -s http://echoserver-service-ns2.ns2.svc.cluster.local



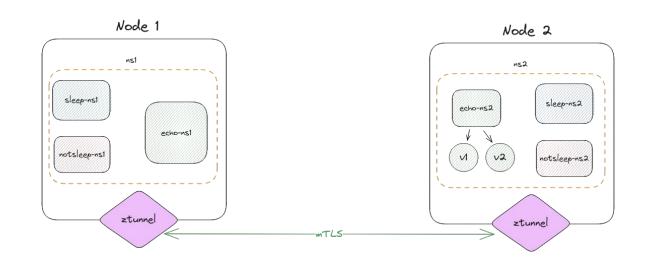
#### Install Istio with ambient mesh





#### **Enable Ambient mesh**



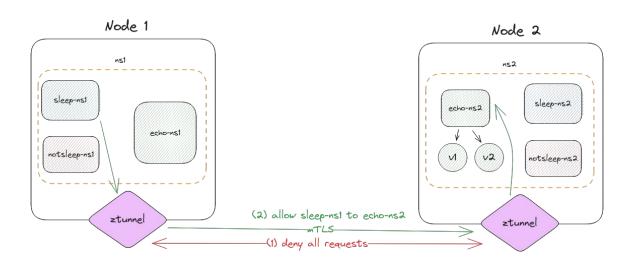


- kubectl label namespace ns1 istio.io/dataplane-mode=ambient
- kubectl label namespace ns2 istio.io/dataplane-mode=ambient
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns1 -n ns1 -- curl -s http://echoserver-service-ns2.ns2.svc.cluster.local
- kubectl logs -f <your-ztunnel-pod> -n istio-system



## Apply L4 authorization policies



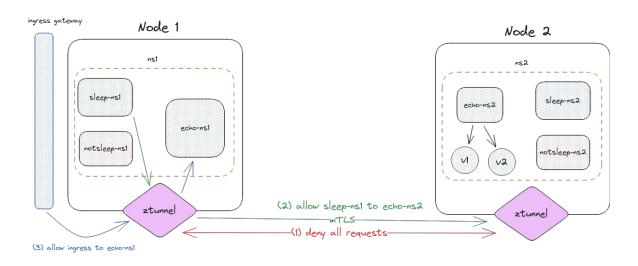


- kubectl apply -f deny-all-14.yaml
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns1 -n ns1 -- curl -s http://echoserver-service-ns2.ns2.svc.cluster.local
- kubectl apply -f allow-comms-echo-ns2.yaml
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns2 -n ns2 -- curl -s http://echoserver-service-ns1.ns1.svc.cluster.local



# Allow traffic through ingress gateway



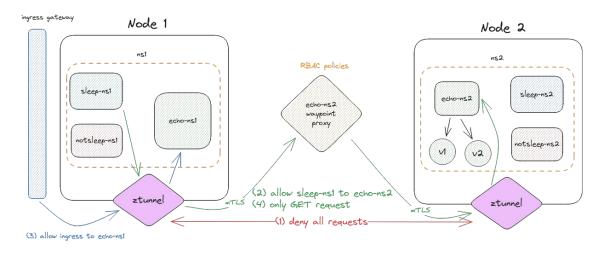


- kubectl apply -f istio-gateway.yaml
- kubectl get svc -n istio-system
- curl -v http://<your-gateway-external-ip>
- kubectl apply -f allow-comms-echo-ns1.yaml



# Apply L7 authorization policy



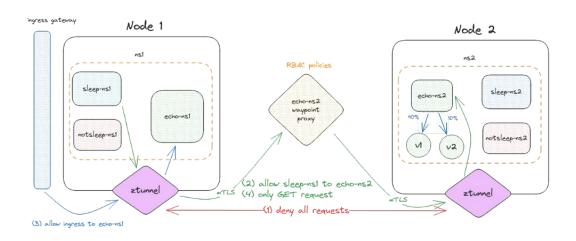


- istioctl x waypoint generate -n ns2 -s echo-service-account-ns2
- kubectl apply -f waypoint-proxy.yaml
- kubectl apply -f allow-get-to-echo-ns2.yaml
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns1 -n ns1 -- curl -s http://echoserver-service-ns2.ns2.svc.cluster.local
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns1 -n ns1 -- curl -s http://echoserver-service-ns2.ns2.svc.cluster.local -X POST



## Traffic management: Canary release

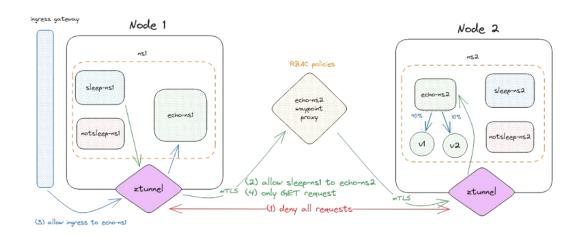




- kubectl apply -f canary.yaml
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns1 -n ns1 -- sh -c 'for i in \$(seq 1 100); do curl -s http://echoserver-service-ns2.ns2.svc.cluster.local; done| grep -c echoserver-depl-ns2-v1'
- kubectl exec deploy/sleep-depl-ns1 -n ns1 -- sh -c 'for i in \$(seq 1 100); do curl
  -s http://echoserver-service-ns2.ns2.svc.cluster.local; done| grep -c
  echoserver-depl-ns2-v2'

# **Observability and Debugging**











- istioctl dashboard grafana
- istioctl dashboard prometheus
- istioctl dashboard kiali
- istioctl ps
- istioctl pc all <your-pod>.<namespace>













#### Thank You



