

What is a Kubernetes?

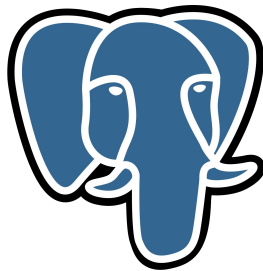
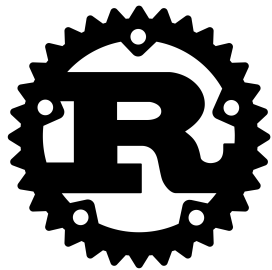
Nikhil Jha | Spring 2024
The Open Computing Facility at UC Berkeley



Why is Kubernetes?

A Fundamental Problem in Computer Science:
How do we *write* software?

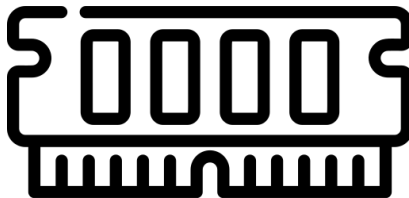
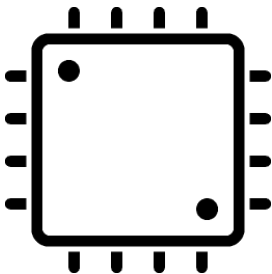
A Fundamental Problem in Computer Infrastructure:
How do we *run* software?



Applications



Resources



Problem:

What is the best* way to organize or spend our resources to run this software?

Kubernetes Subproblem:

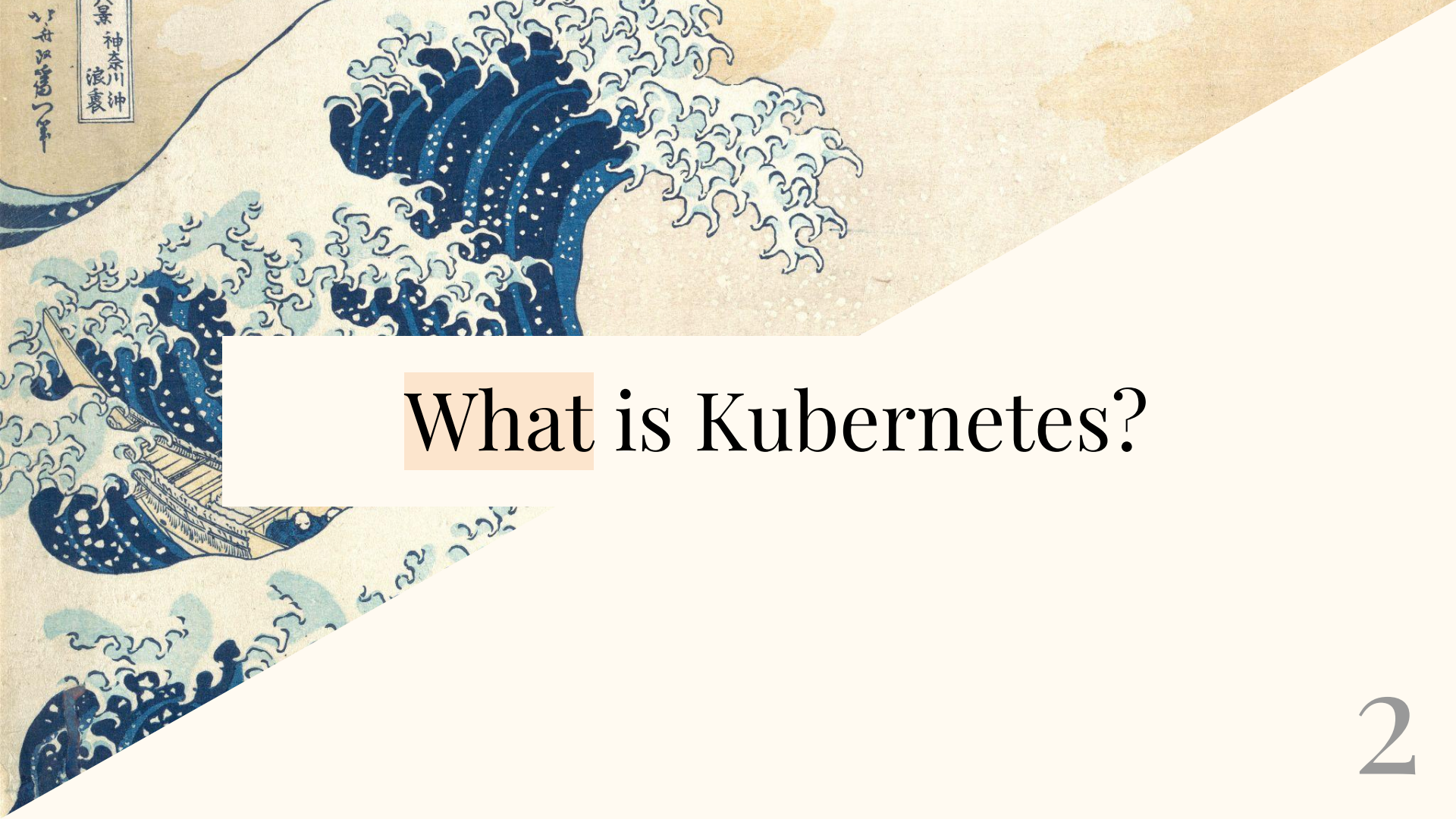
Given we have a bunch of computers that are already running, how do we best* organize them to run our software?

“best” = ?

“Efficiently”, “at scale”, minimal
downtime, in a way that adapts to your
org structure (layer 8), etcetc...

“best” = ?

Means different things to different
people!



What is Kubernetes?



1. A Database



1. A Database

- Distributed
- Key / Value
- Typed



Examples of Objects

- “Run 5 replicas of X software on unique machines.”
- “Make X software available at web address `hello.example.com`.”
- “Make sure each copy of X has 16 GiB storage.”



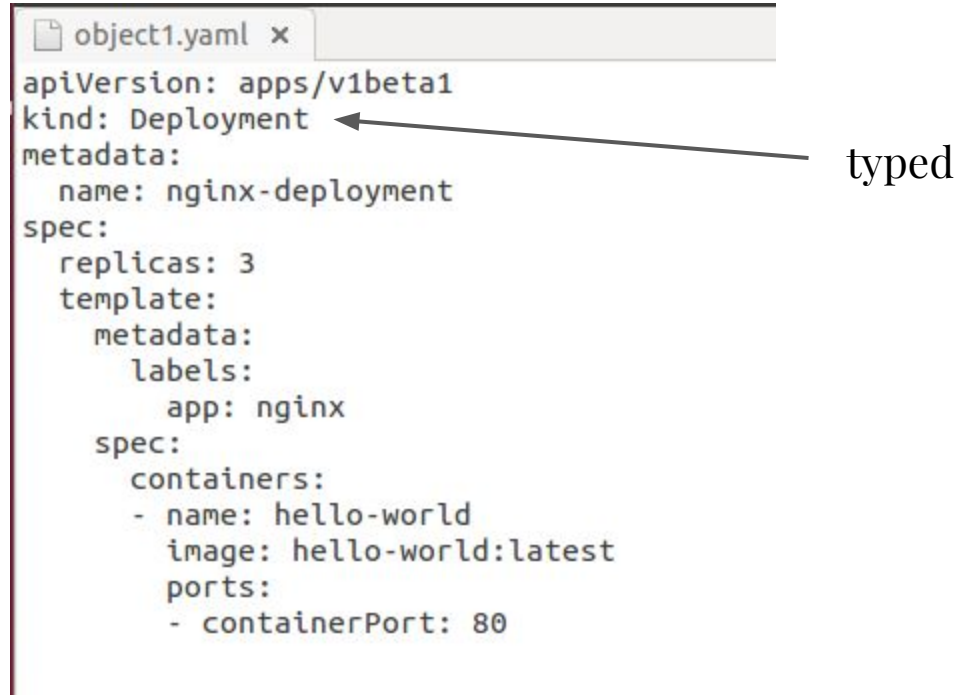
Crazier Objects

- “Create a Postgres database + account for X.”
- “Run a Minecraft server.”
- “Make me a coffee at 8:45 AM every morning.”

An example of something in the database...

```
object1.yaml x
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: hello-world
        image: hello-world:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

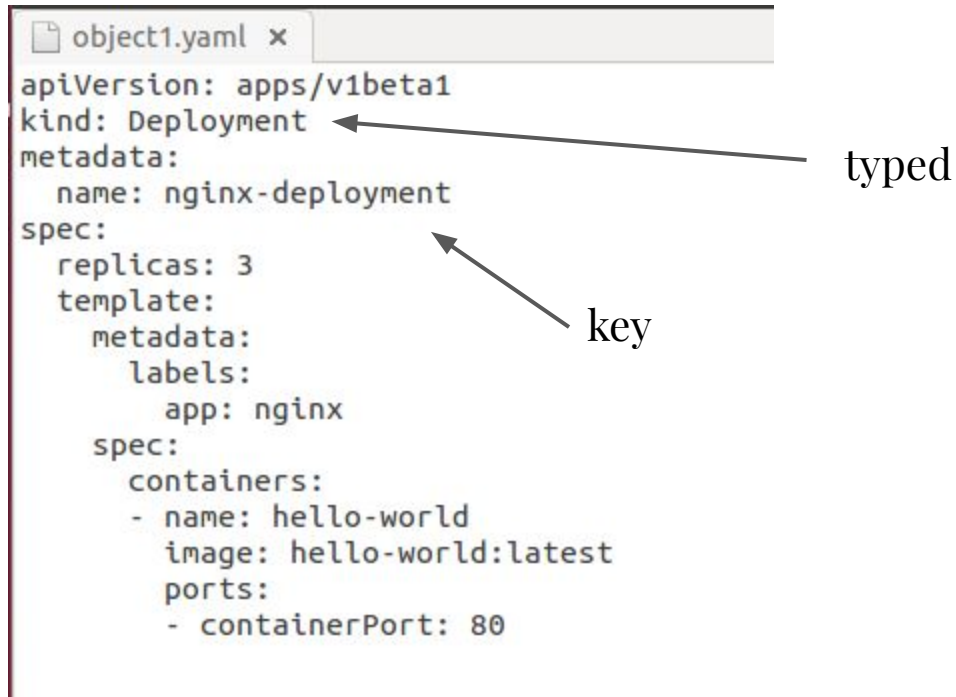

An example of something in the database...



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object1.yaml x
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
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    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: hello-world
        image: hello-world:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

typed

An example of something in the database...



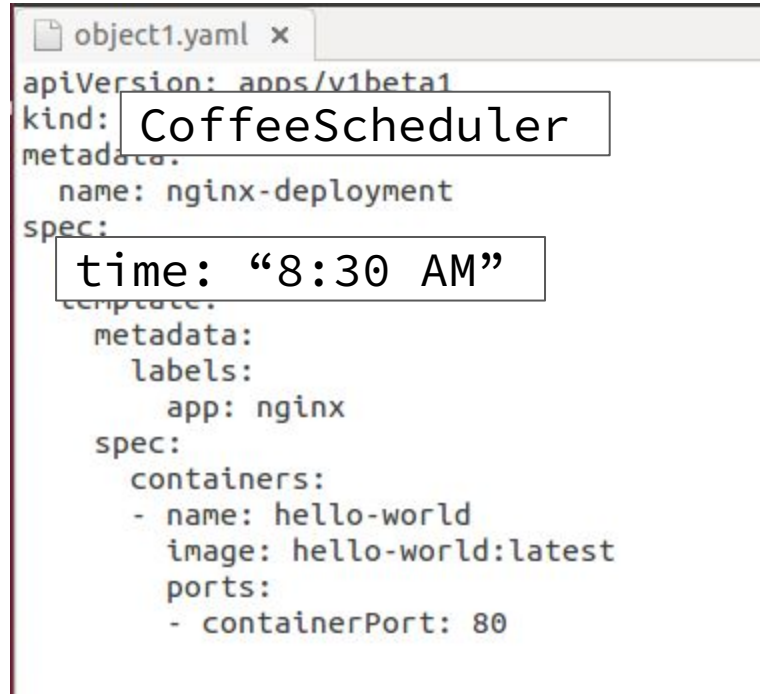
The image shows a code editor window with a tab labeled 'object1.yaml'. The editor contains a YAML configuration for a Kubernetes Deployment. Two arrows point to specific parts of the configuration: one labeled 'typed' points to the 'kind: Deployment' line, and another labeled 'key' points to the 'spec:' line under the 'template:' section.

```
object1.yaml x
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: hello-world
        image: hello-world:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

typed

key

Not in Kubernetes by default, but you can make this!



```
object1.yaml x
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: CoffeeScheduler
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  time: "8:30 AM"
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: hello-world
        image: hello-world:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

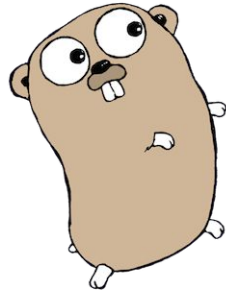
The image shows a code editor window with a tab labeled 'object1.yaml x'. The content is a YAML manifest for a 'CoffeeScheduler' resource. The 'kind' field is 'CoffeeScheduler'. The 'spec' field includes a 'time' field with the value '8:30 AM', a 'template' field, and a 'spec' field under the template. The 'template' field has a 'metadata' section with 'labels' including 'app: nginx'. The 'spec' field under the template has a 'containers' list with one container named 'hello-world' using the image 'hello-world:latest' and having a 'containerPort' of 80.

Not in Kubernetes by default, but you can make this!

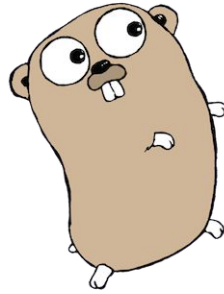
```
object1.yaml x
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: CoffeeScheduler
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  time: "8:30 AM"
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: hello-world
        image: hello-world:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```



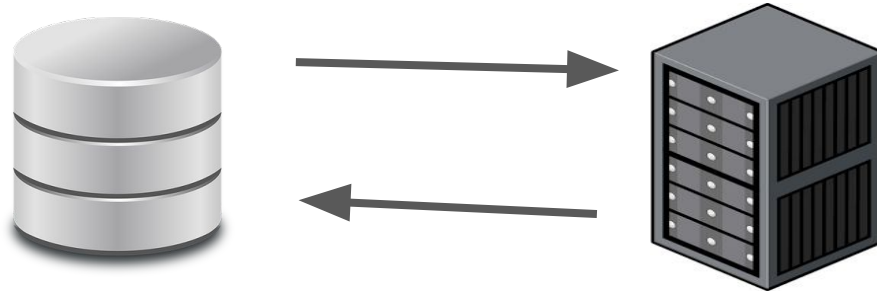
Java logo lol



2. Controller Software



2. Controller Software





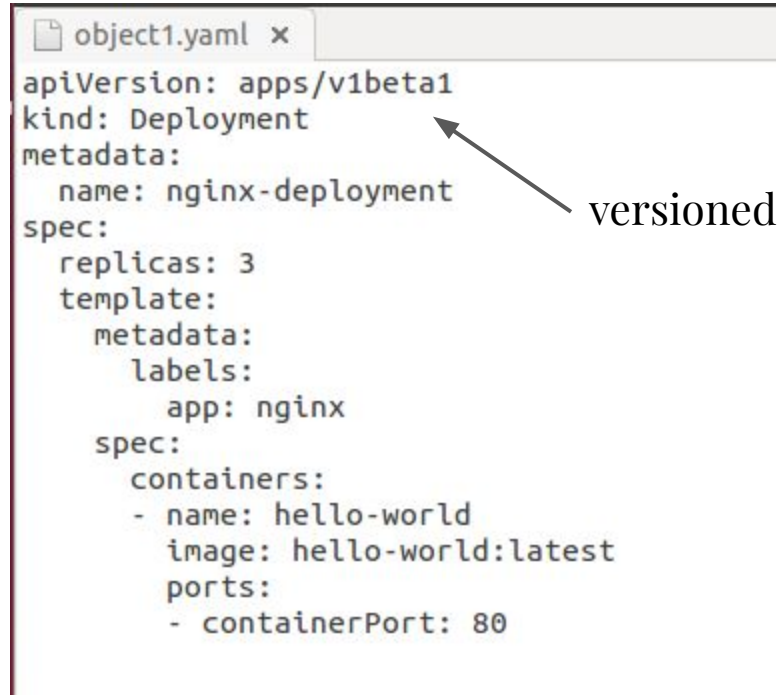
3. Standardized APIs



3. Standardized APIs

- Versioned
- Stable
- Universal

An example of something in the database...



```
object1.yaml x
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: hello-world
        image: hello-world:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

versioned



3. Standardized APIs

- Versioned
- Stable
- Universal





The other details...



“a container orchestration system”



“a container orchestration system”

yet I haven't even talked about
containers lol... but they're important!

containers =

“Why now and not 30 years ago?”

container

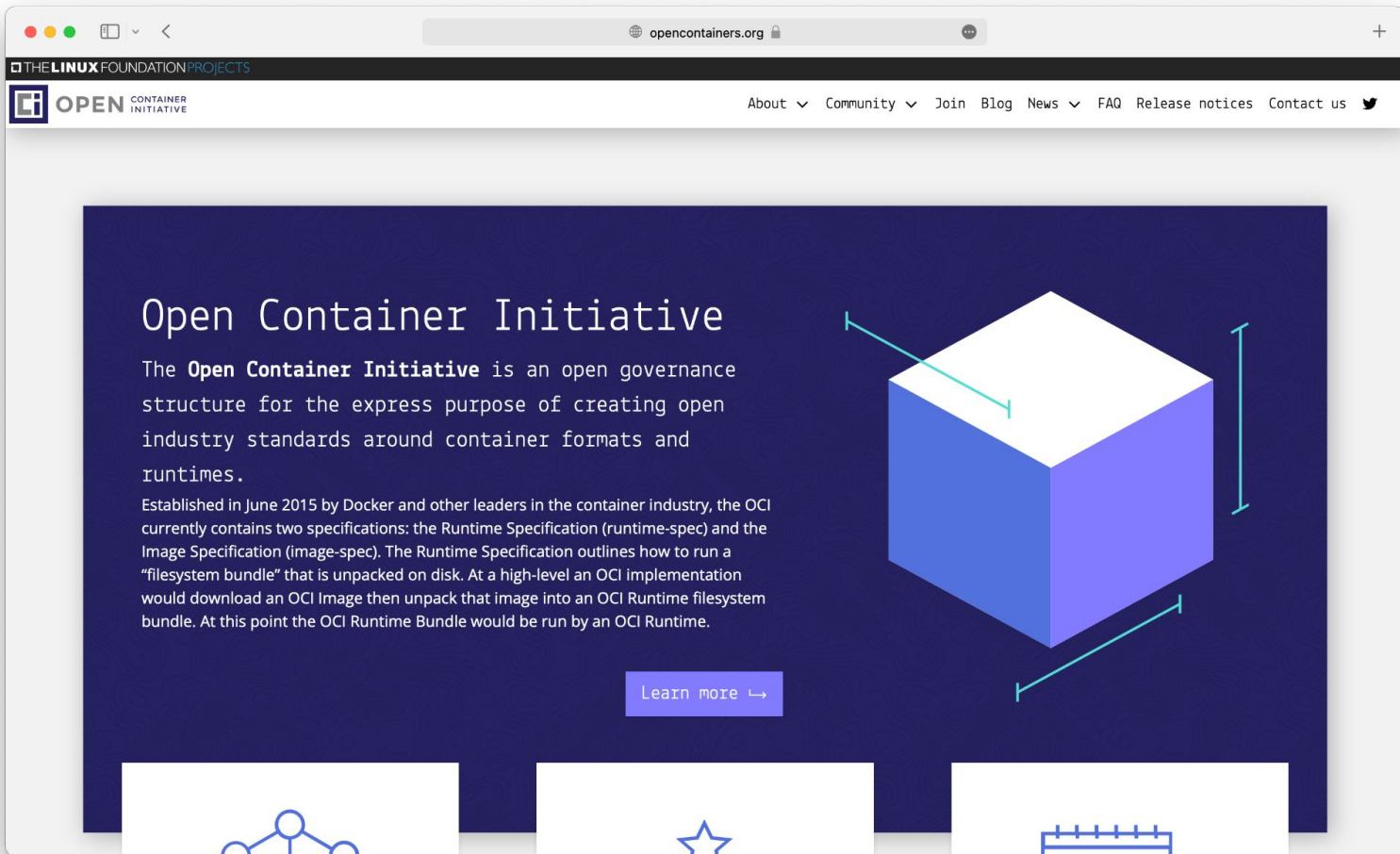


a packaged app

container



standard (OCI) sandboxed process



container



standard (OCI) sandboxed process



typically implemented as set of isolated processes

container



standard (OCI) sandboxed process



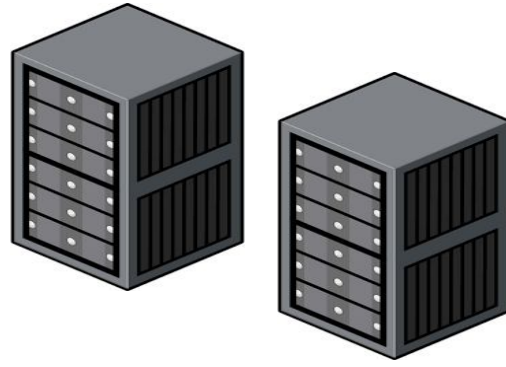
typically implemented as set of isolated processes



namespaces (e.x. netns), cgroup, fs



Why is this “better”?



1. works on multiple machines





2. declarative infrastructure

SQL : C
Kubernetes : Your OS



Appendix: An Example



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx:1.14.2
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```

“Pod” represents the
existence of a container

It contains information
about the image to run,
and the container port

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.14.2
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

“Deployment” represents a set of fungible containers

notice that it contains a “template” for what Pod it should create

* Note: ReplicaSet is a thing that exists, so I may slightly lie when presenting this slide.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
  labels:
    app: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.14.2
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

Label, so the controller software for the Deployment can tell which Pod objects it owns

* Note: ReplicaSet is a thing that exists, so I may slightly lie when presenting this slide.



argo.ocf.berkeley.edu (v4)



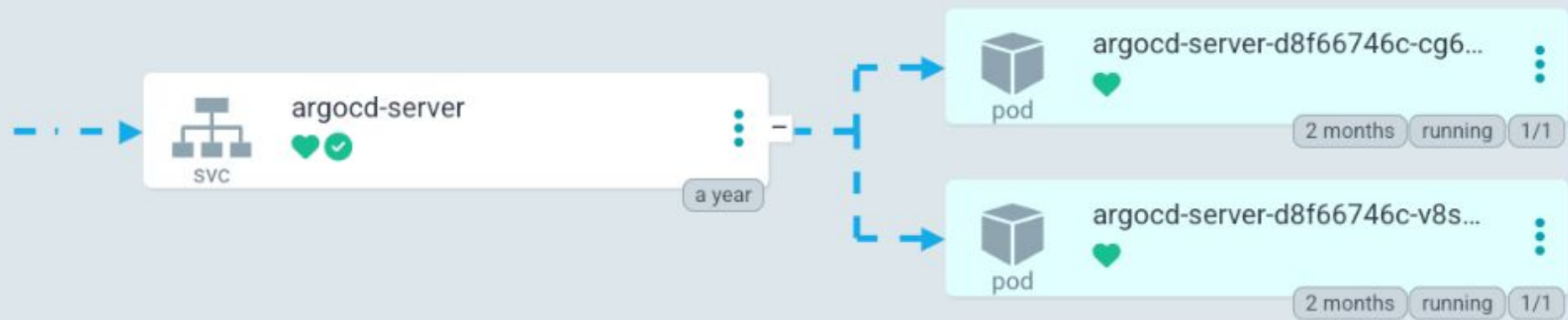
argo.ocf.berkeley.edu (v6)

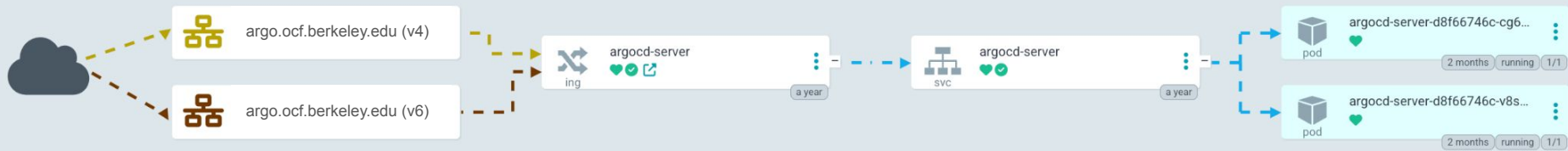


argocd-server



a year





```
kind: MinecraftSet
apiVersion: mycelium.njha.dev/v1beta1
metadata:
  name: testing
  labels:
    mycelium.njha.dev/proxy: cluster
spec:
  replicas: 3
  runner:
    jar:
      type: paper
      version: 1.18.1
      build: "114"
      jvm: "-Xmx2G -Xms2G"
  container:
    volumeClaimTemplate:
      metadata:
        name: root
      spec:
        accessModes: ["ReadWriteOnce"]
        resources:
          requests:
            storage: 64Gi
```

“MinecraftSet” represents the existence of a group of Minecraft servers

It’s managed by controller software I wrote, hence njha.dev

The configuration options are specific to a Minecraft server (!!)




```
kind: MinecraftSet
apiVersion: mycelium.njha.dev/v1beta1
metadata:
  name: testing
  labels:
    mycelium.njha.dev/proxy: cluster
spec:
  replicas: 3
  runner:
    jar:
      type: paper
      version: 1.18.1
      build: "114"
      jvm: "-Xmx2G -Xms2G"
    container:
      volumeClaimTemplate:
        metadata:
          name: root
        spec:
          accessModes: ["ReadWriteOnce"]
          resources:
            requests:
              storage: 64Gi
```

Labels are used to organize resources

You can still override the template options for the Pod

mycelium

 Deploy planet-scale Minecraft server networks on Kubernetes

Mycelium is a Kubernetes controller that enables you to orchestrate and bridge together a large number of Minecraft servers--all with minimal required configuration.

Installation

 By default, any software with access to your internal cluster network has full control over your Minecraft servers. Work to stop this [is ongoing](#), so you should not use mycelium unless you understand the consequences of this.

```
helm repo add mycelium https://harbor.ocf.berkeley.edu/chartrepo/mycelium
kubectl create ns mycelium
helm install mycelium/mycelium -n mycelium
```



Usage

Create MinecraftProxy CRDs representing proxies, and MinecraftSet CRDs representing servers. Below is a minimal example, but the full spec is available [in the docs](#).



```
process::exit(o); // ty
```