



______ Europe 2020

Capacity-Aware Dynamic Volume Provisioning for LVM Local Storage

Kazuhito Matsuda, Satoru Takeuchi

About Us



- Kazuhito Matsuda / Satoru Takeuchi
 - Software engineer @Cybozu (JP) / Kintone (US)
 - A groupware cloud service provider from Japan
 - We are constructing Kubernetes-based on-premise datacenter (Project: Neco)

Agenda



- Existing local storage solutions
- Dynamic provisioning: Motivation & Challenges
- Capacity-aware volume scheduling
- Introducing TopoLVM
- Demo
- Wrap up

Why we use "local" storage



- Pros
 - I/O performance
 - Cost

- Cons
 - Topology limitation
 - Redundancy



Local storage is a reasonable choice for I/O-bound applications

Situations















Local Storages on Kubernetes





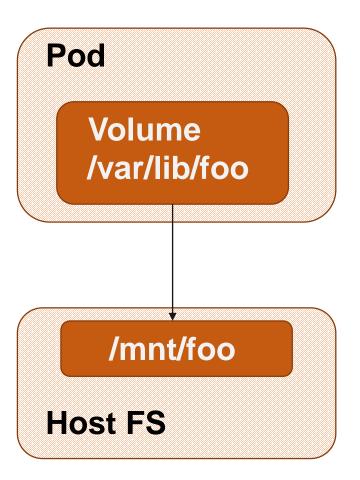


- hostPath
- Local persistent volume

hostPath



- No portability
- Difficult to manage lifecycle
- Not dynamic



Local persistent volume

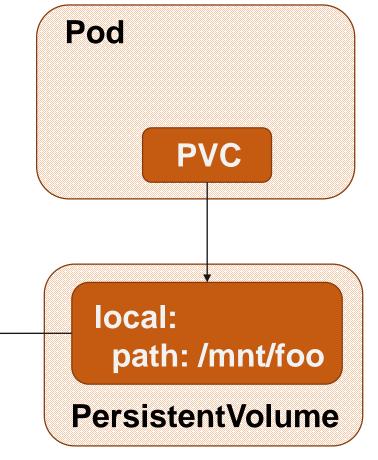


- Local persistent volume
 - Topology-aware
 - Need to prepare & clean up

/mnt/foo

Host FS

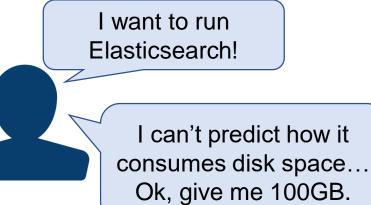
■ Not dynamic

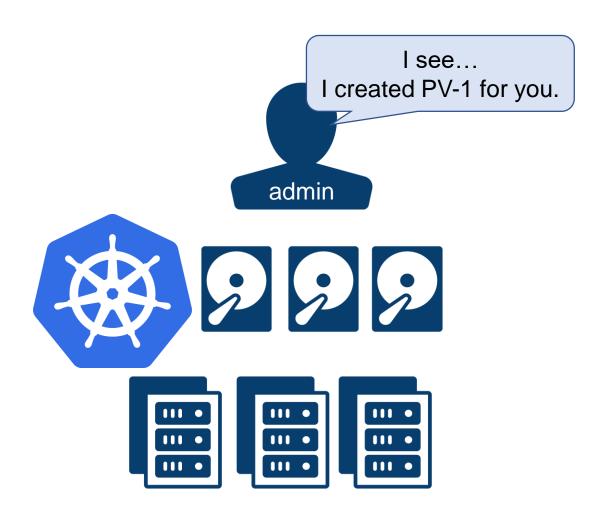
















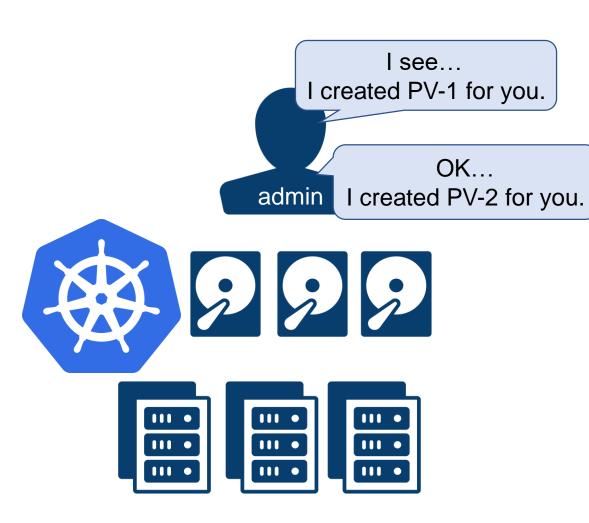


I want to run an Elasticsearch!

I can't predict how it consumes disk space...
Ok, give me 100GB.

I need a MySQL for my web service!

Service growth is not predictable!
But roughly 500GB!



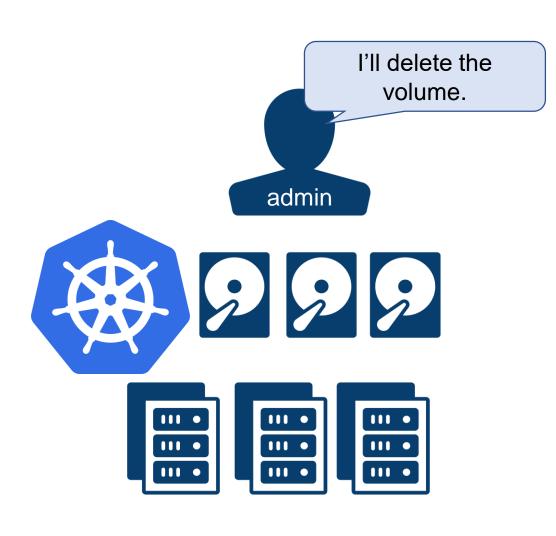








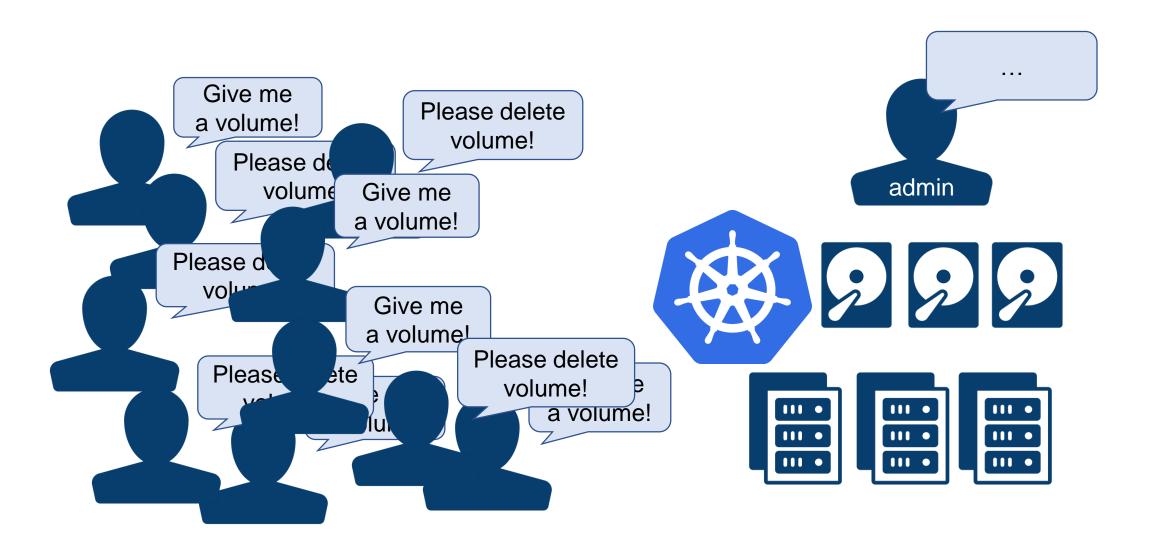




















Dynamic provisioning



The dynamic provisioning feature eliminates the need for cluster administrators to pre-provision storage. Instead, it automatically provisions storage when it is requested by users.

quoted from: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/dynamic-provisioning/

- It provides:
 - Agility, Scalability, Accuracy

Key to dynamic provisioning



- Capacity-based filtering
 - We must filter out nodes with insufficient storage space
- Room for resizing
 - A node having larger free storage is more preferable



Capacity-awareness is the key!

How to realize capacity-awareness



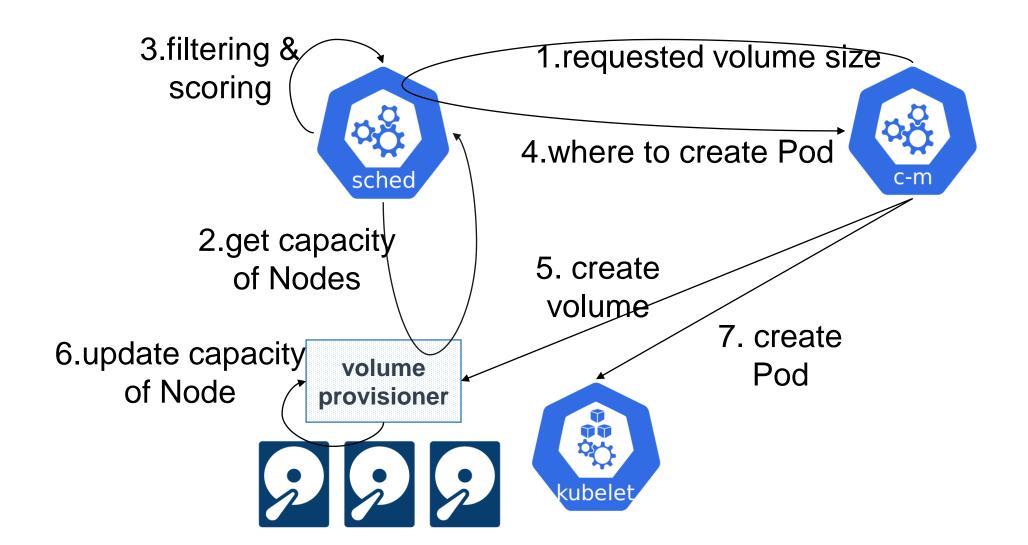
- 1. Gathering capacity metrics from Nodes
- Filtering and scoring Nodes with the metrics by scheduler

Capacity-aware volume scheduling









Capacity-awareness on Kubernetes



- KEP: Storage Capacity Constraints for Pod Scheduling
 - The discussion ongoing
 - https://github.com/kubernetes/enhancements/pull/ 1353

TopoLVM (already available!)



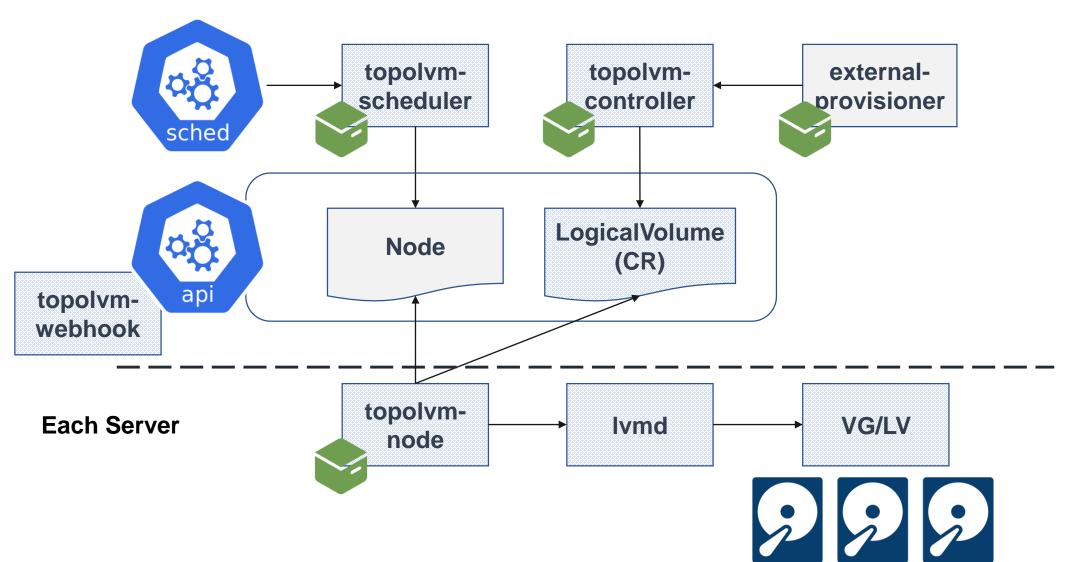
- LVM-based local storage driver conforming CSI
 - https://github.com/kubernetes-csi/docs/blob/master/book/src/drivers.md
- Features
 - Capacity-aware dynamic provisioning
 - Raw block volume
 - Online volume resizing

Diagram





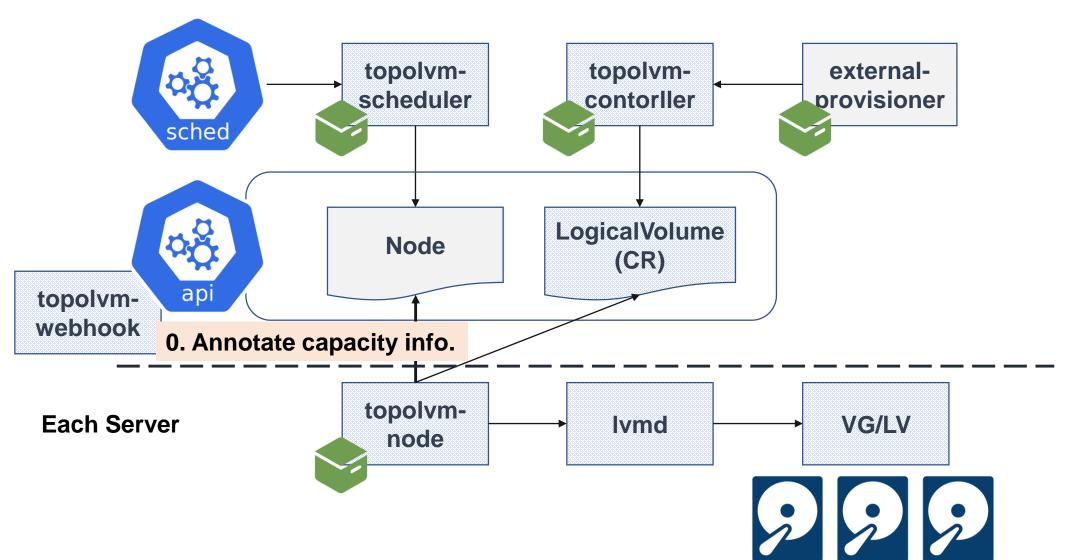








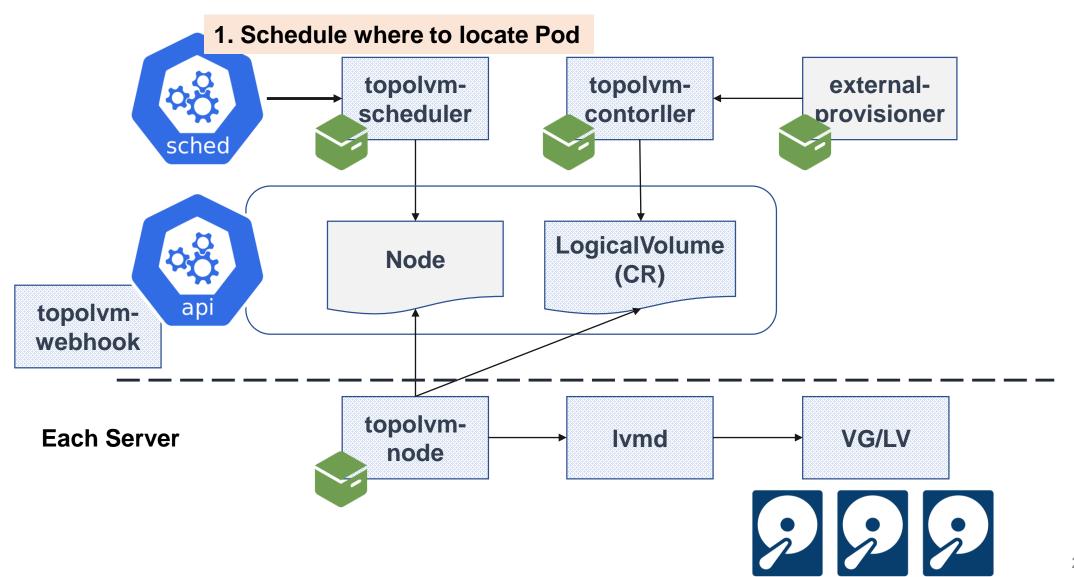








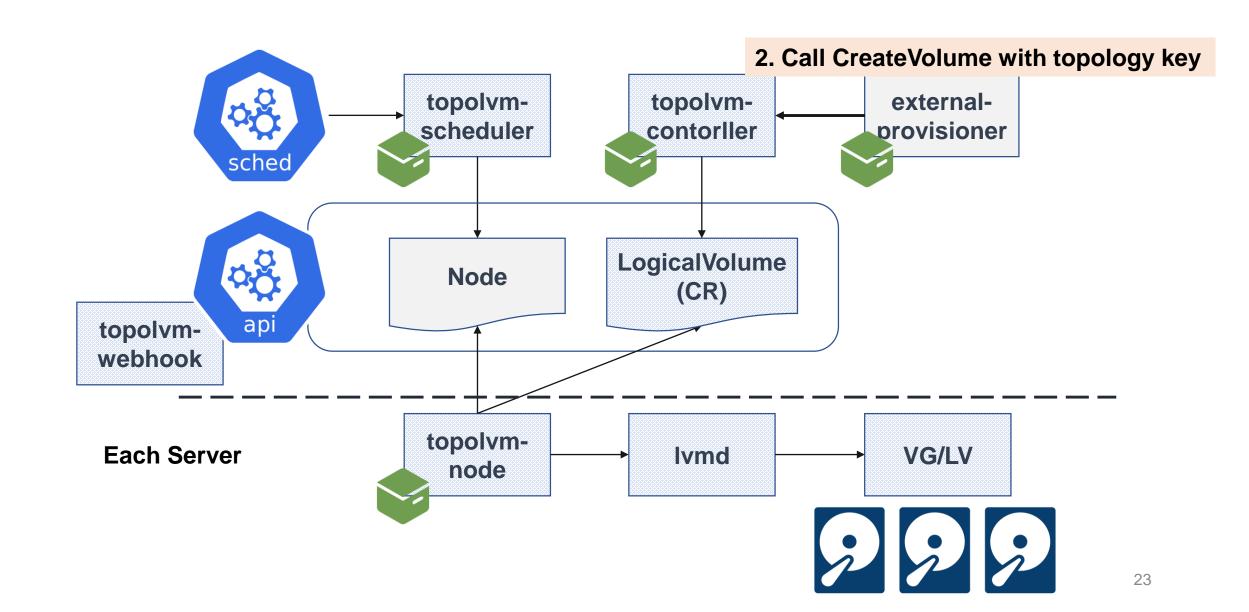








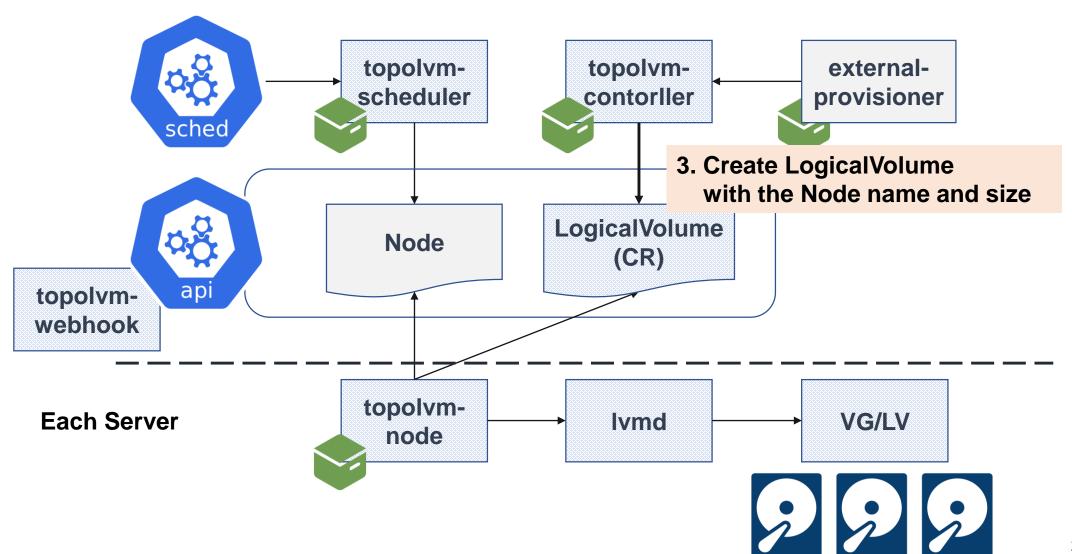








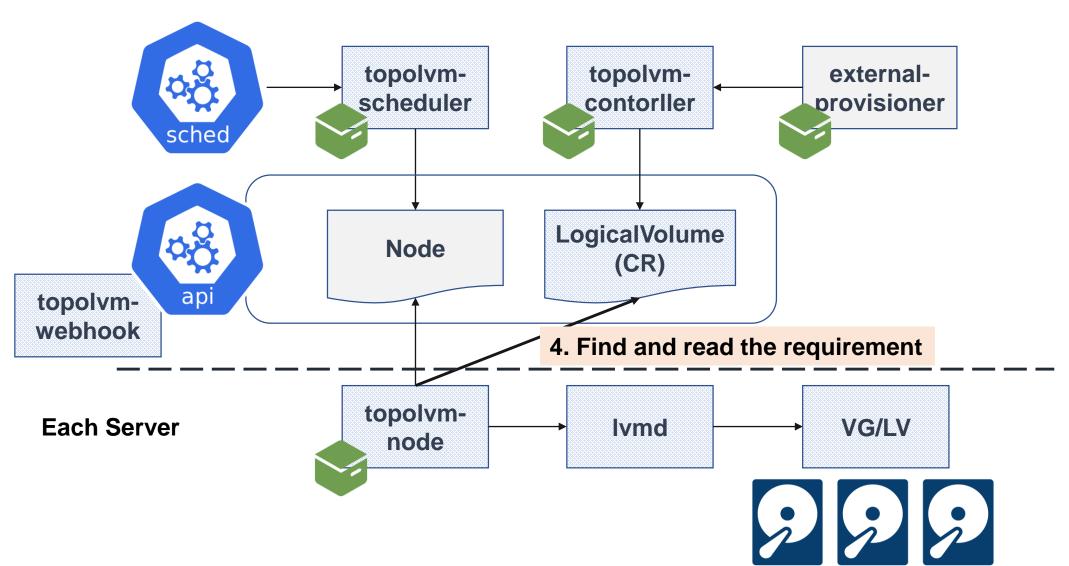








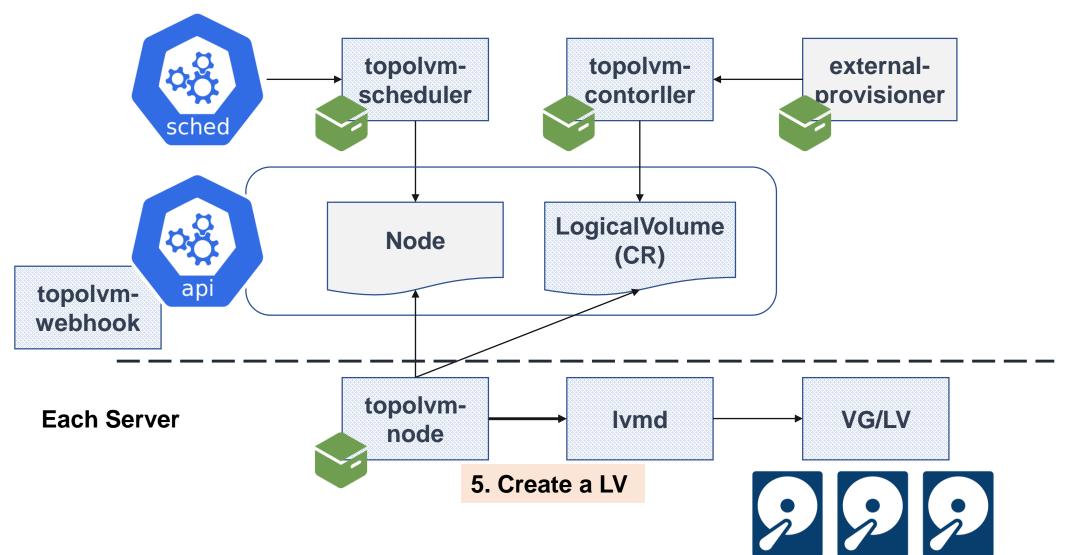








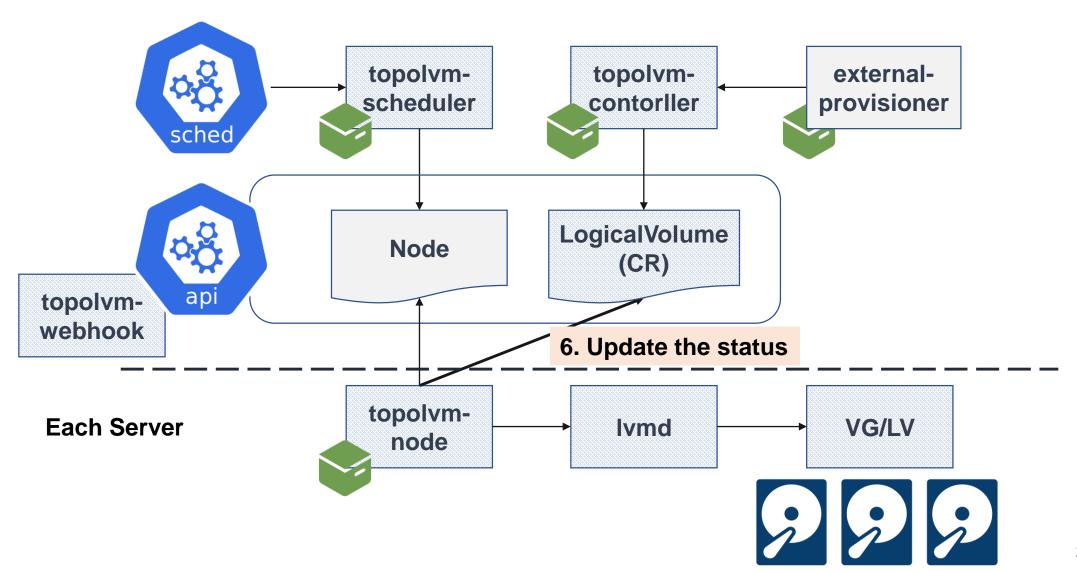








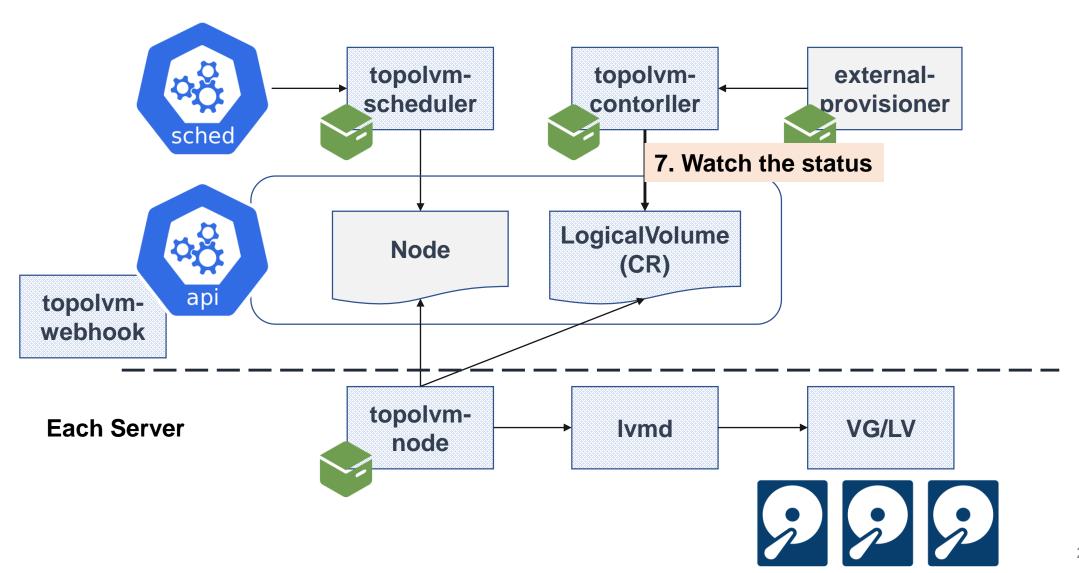








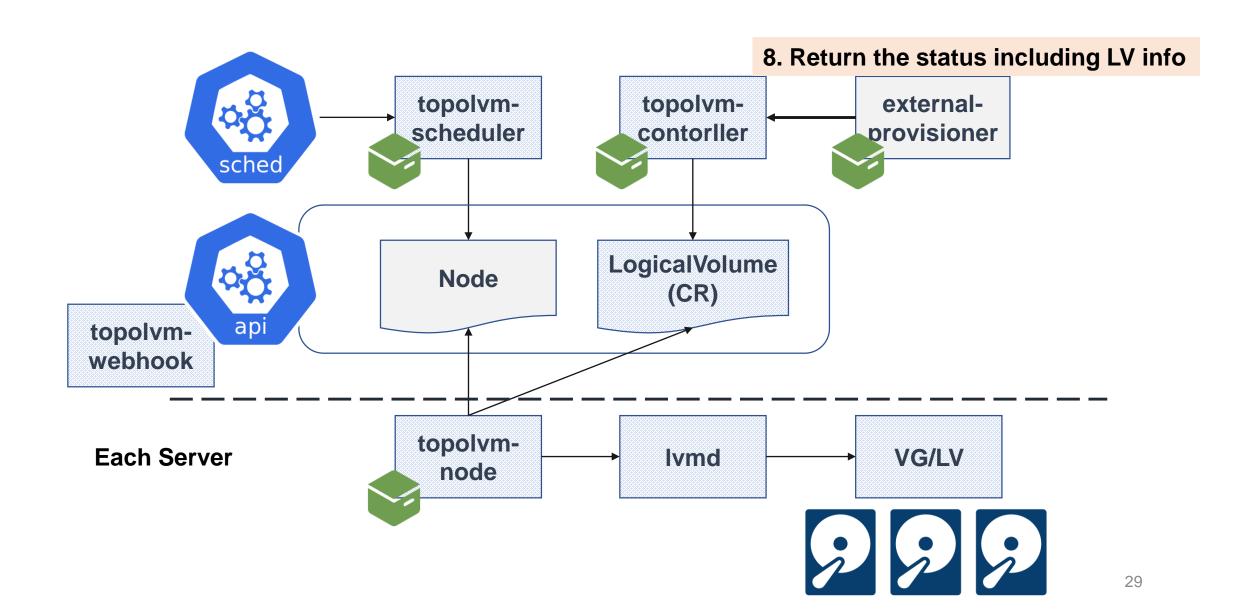








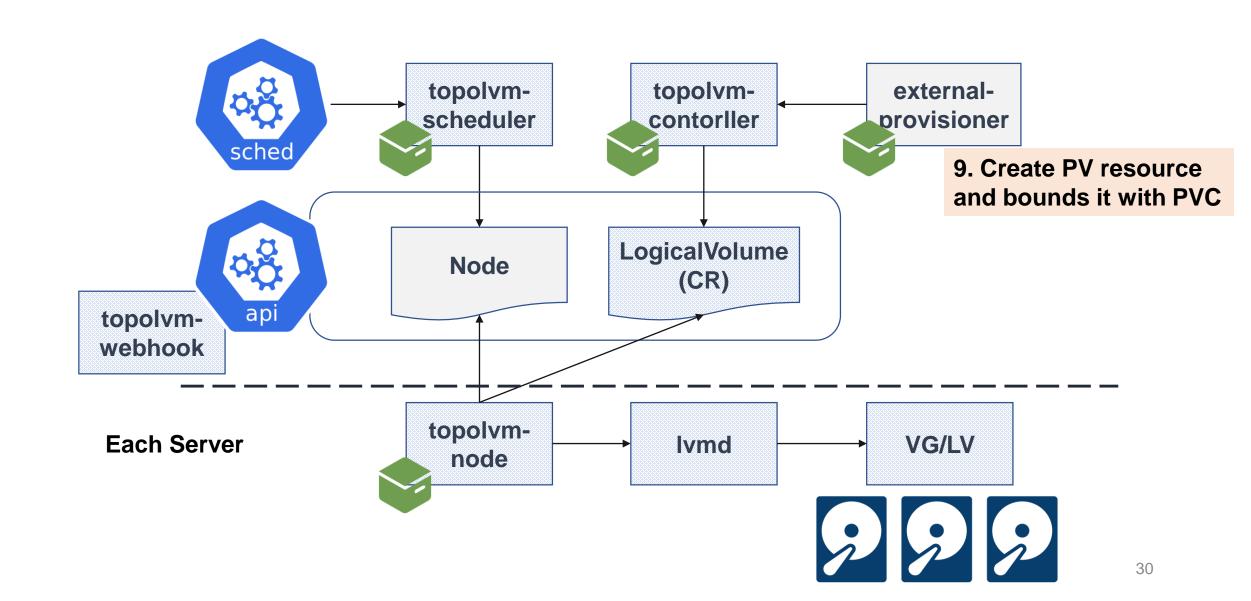








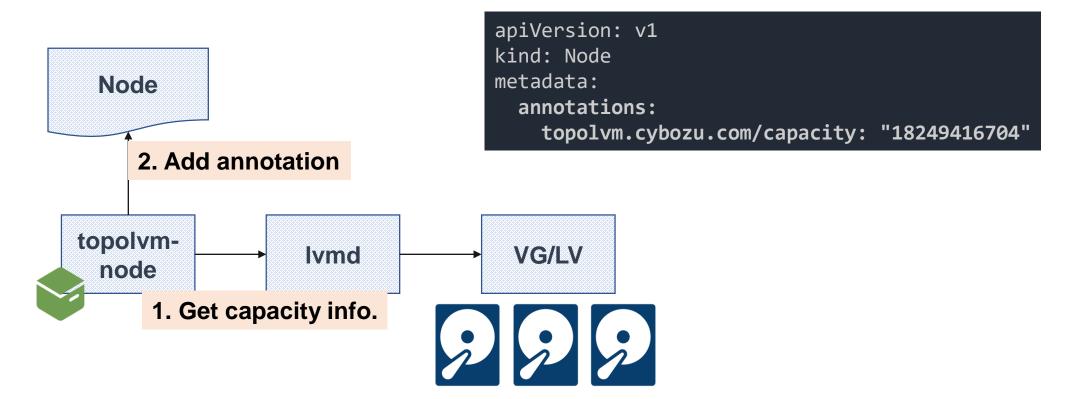




Key of Capacity-aware Scheduling



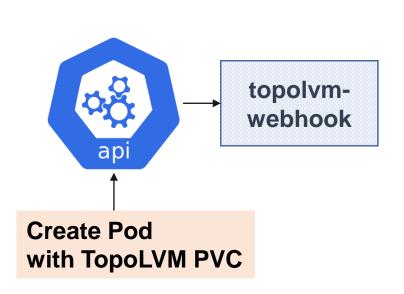
Node Annotation by topolvm-node



Key of Capacity-aware Scheduling



Mutating Pod by admission webhook



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
name: my-pod
namespace: default
spec:
    containers:
        - name: ubuntu
        resources:
        limits:
            topolvm.cybozu.com/capacity: "1073741824"
        requests:
            topolvm.cybozu.com/capacity: "1073741824"
```

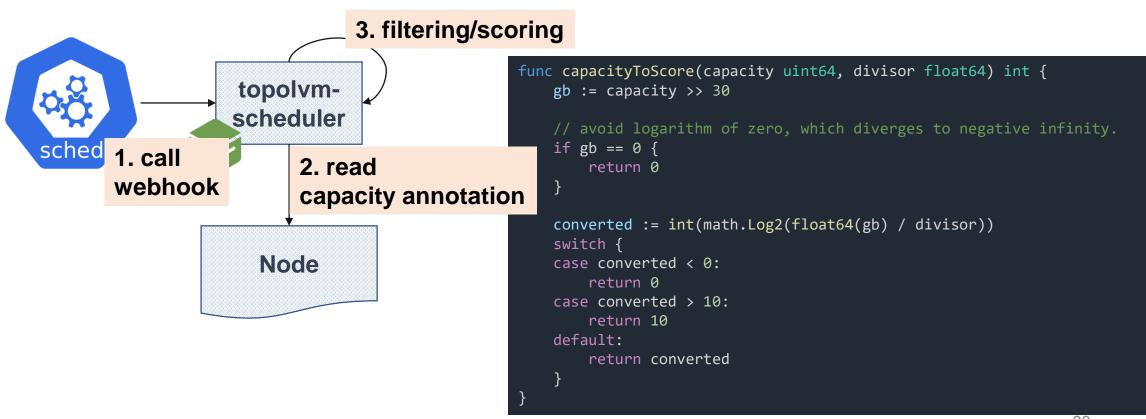
Key of Capacity-aware Scheduling







Scheduler Extension



Limitations

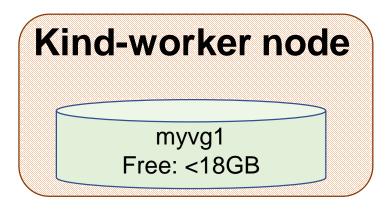


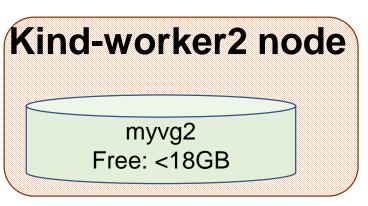
- DOES NOT provide specific redundancy
 - Because volumes are just located on the local disks
 - Each application must be redundant itself

Demo



- Features to be introduced
 - 1. Dynamic volume provisioning
 - 2. Capacity-aware Scheduling
 - 3. Online volume resizing
- Software and hardware configuration





Dynamic Volume Provisioning(1/3)





- Schedule a pod (nginx-1)
 - Use a 1GiB volume



Kind-worker node

myvg1
Free: <18GB

Kind-worker2 node

myvg2
Free: <18GB

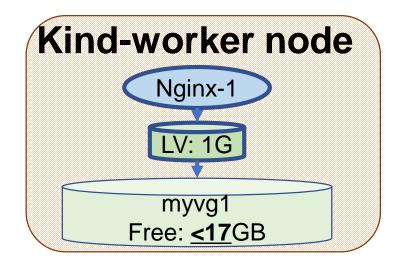
Dynamic Volume Provisioning(2/3)

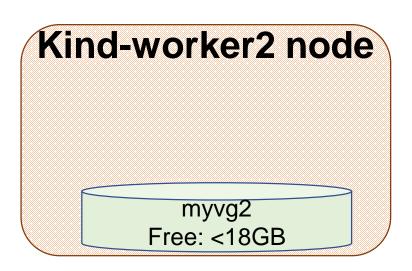






- **Expected result**
 - □ PV is created dynamically





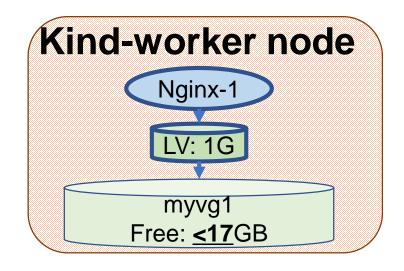
Dynamic Volume Provisioning(3/3)

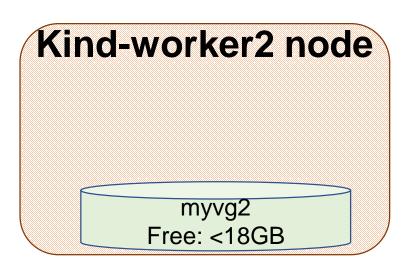






- Actual result
 - **✓** PV is created dynamically





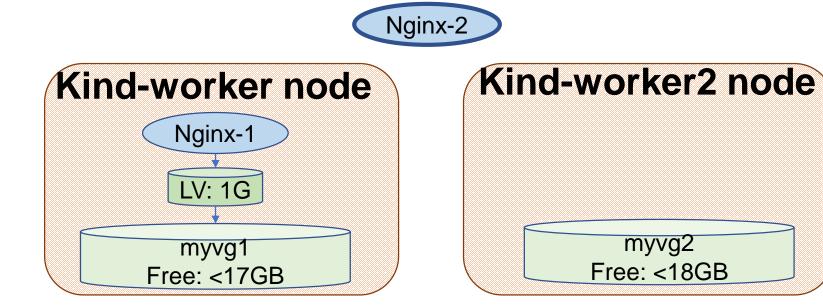
Capacity-aware scheduling(1/5)







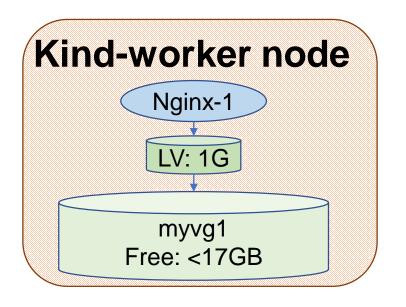
- Preparation: Exhaust kind-worker2's VG
 - Schedule a pod (nginx-2) to kind-worker2
 - Use a 17 GB volume

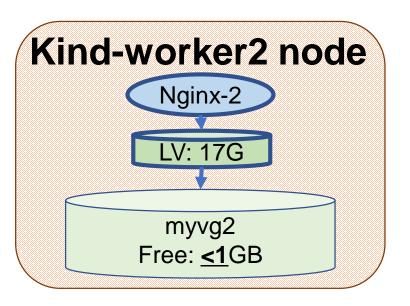


Capacity-aware scheduling(2/5)



Kind-worker2's capacity is under 1GiB





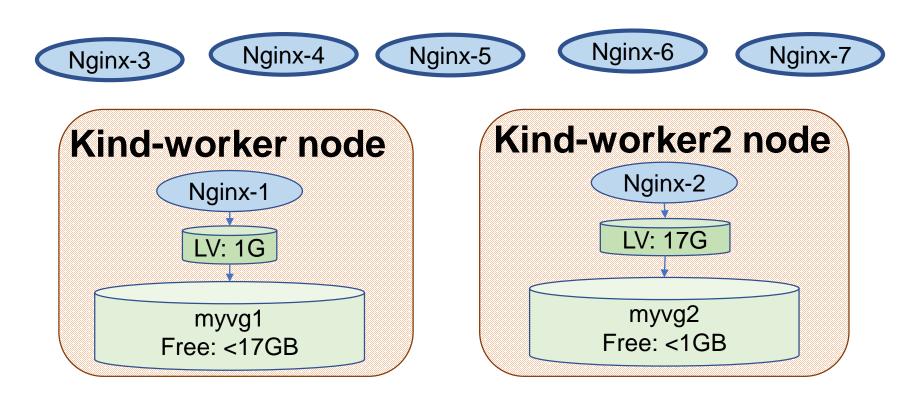
Capacity-aware scheduling(3/5)







- Schedule many pods (nginx-[3-7])
 - Use a 1GB volume



Capacity-aware scheduling(4/5)

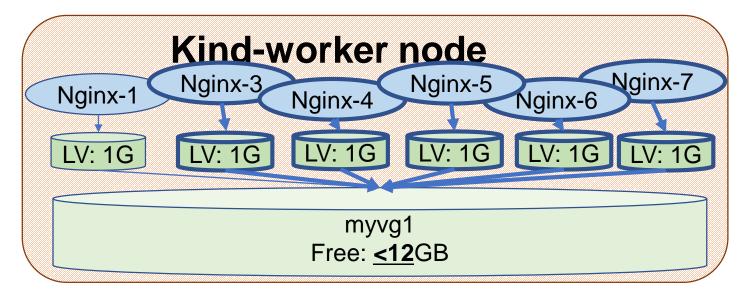


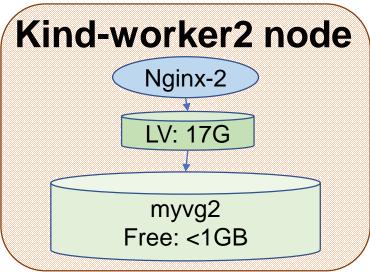




Expected result

☐ All pods are scheduled to kind-worker





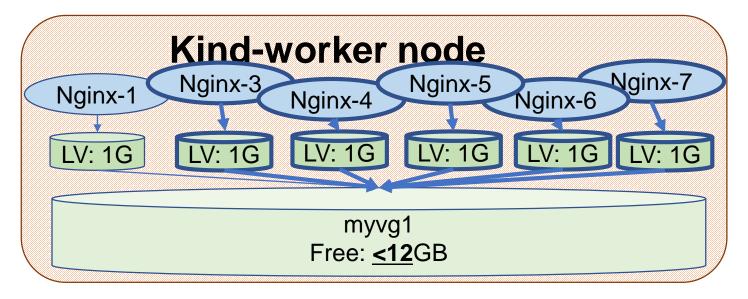
Capacity-aware scheduling(5/5)

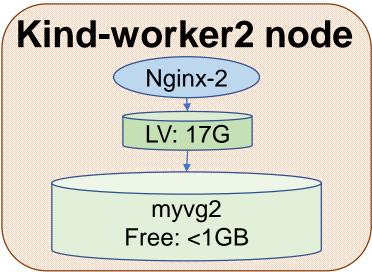






- Actual result
 - ☑ All pods are scheduled to kind-worker

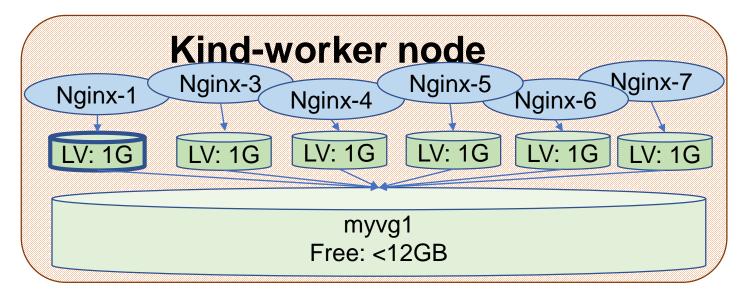


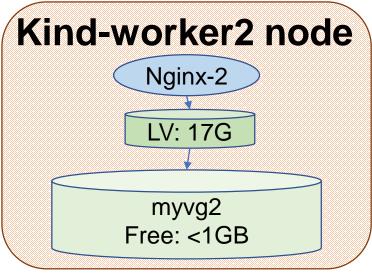


Online volume resizing(1/3)



Expand nginx-1's volume to 2GiB





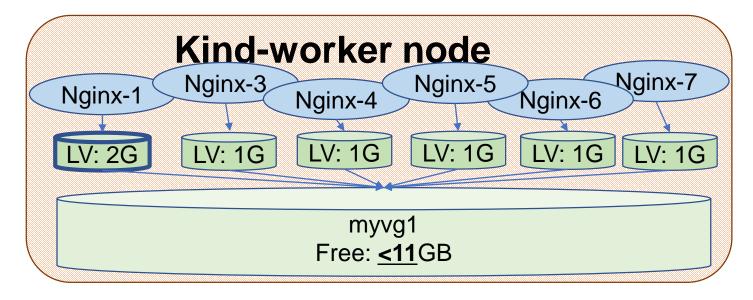
Online volume resizing(2/3)

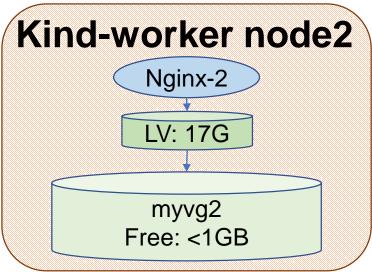






- Expected result
 - ☐ Topo-pvc1 is resized
 - □ The corresponding filesystem is resized





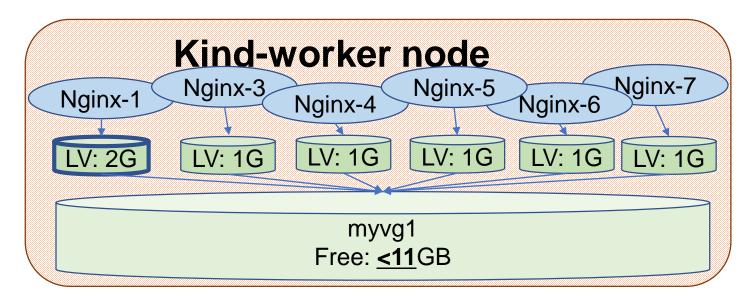
Online volume resizing(3/3)

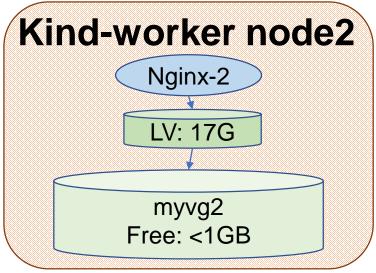






- Actual result
 - ☑ Topo-pvc1 is resized
 - ☑ The corresponding filesystem is resized





Takeaways



TopoLVM is a local storage dynamic provisioner based on LVM

Enable capacity-aware Pod scheduling based on local storage

Continue to develop targeting production use!

Community & Links



- GitHub
 - https://github.com/topolvm/topolvm
 - Including the manifests for practical deployment
- Slack
 - Please join from the invitation at README.md
- Blog
 - https://blog.kintone.io/entry/topolvm





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Thank You! and Any Questions?

