



gRPC xDS Load Balancing

Dev Mountain Tech Festival
2022-03-19



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- Envoy & Universal data plane API
- xDS
- What's coming next

Who is this talk for

- What is gRPC « Dev
- Envoy & Universal data plane API « Ops
- xDS « Ops
- What's coming next « Ops

About Me

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- Senior Architect @ LINE MAN Wongnai
- **We're hiring!**
 - <https://careers.lmwn.com>

gRPC



What is gRPC

- It's API definition language - think **Swagger**
- But the ecosystem is heavily defined by Google
 - So you get usable **client & server codegen** in many languages - PHP, Python, Ruby, JavaScript, C#, Java, Go

What is gRPC

```
1 syntax = "proto3";
2
3 package sms.v2;
4
5 service SMSService {
6     rpc SendSMS(SendSMSRequest) returns (SendSMSResponse);
7 }
8
9 message SendSMSRequest {
10     string phone_no = 1;
11     string message = 2;
12 }
```

What is gRPC

```
func main() {  
    conn, _ := grpc.Dial("sms:3000", ...)  
  
    client := smsv2.NewSMSServiceClient(conn)  
  
    resp, err := client.SendSMS(context.TODO(), &smsv2.SendSMSRequest{  
        PhoneNo: "+66200000000",  
        Message: "hello world",  
    })  
}
```


Why gRPC

1. You get models generated in many languages
2. Errors are handled as exceptions (no need for `raise_for_error()`)

```
export interface SendSMSRequest {  
    /**  
     * Phone number in E164 format  
     */  
    phoneNo: string;  
    message: string;  
}
```

Why gRPC

1. You get models generated in many languages
2. Errors are handled as exceptions (no need for `raise_for_error()`)

```
class SendSMSRequest(Message):  
    phone_no: typing.Text = ...  
    "Phone number in E164 format"  
    message: typing.Text = ...  
    def __init__(  
        self,  
        *,  
        phone_no: typing.Text = ... ,  
        message: typing.Text = ... ,  
    ) → None: ...
```

Why gRPC

3. It simplify team communication

Why gRPC

4. It allow schema first development

Envoy

and the Universal Data Plane API



What is Envoy

- It's **reverse proxy** originally created by Lyft (now hosted by CNCF)
- Now used by Istio, Consul Connect, Ambassador, Gloo, Contour

Why Envoy

The `ngx_http_api_module` module (1.13.3) provides REST API for accessing various status information, configuring upstream server groups on-the-fly, and managing [key-value pairs](#) without the need of reconfiguring nginx.

This module is available as part of our [commercial subscription](#).

How do you config Envoy?

- Load config from YAML file

How do you config Envoy?

- Load config from YAML file
- Load config from gRPC server
 - Config changes can be sent via gRPC stream

How do you config Envoy?

- So yes, you can codegen Envoy schema

```
routeConfig := &routev3.RouteConfiguration{
    Name: targetHostPortNumber,
    VirtualHosts: []*routev3.VirtualHost{
        {
            Name:    targetHostPort,
            Domains: []string{fullName, targetHostPort, targetHostPortNumber, svc.Name},
            Routes: []*routev3.Route{{
                Name: "default",
                Match: &routev3.RouteMatch{
                    PathSpecifier: &routev3.RouteMatch_Prefix{},
                },
            }},
        }
    }
}
```

xDS

- Envoy config protocol is called xDS
- xDS will be the base of Universal Dataplane Platform - one config format for L4/L7 data plane

xDS

- ?DS stands for
 - **Cluster Discovery Service (CDS)** - nginx upstream object
 - **Endpoint Discovery Service (EDS)** - nginx upstream items
 - **Listener Discovery Service (LDS)** - nginx server blocks
 - **Route Discovery Service (RDS)** - nginx location blocks
 - **Aggregated Discovery Service (ADS)**
 - etc.

Recap

- Envoy is reverse proxy like nginx
- Envoy have configuration API (xDS)
 - Load balancing pool, listeners, routes
- xDS is going to be universal dataplane API

gRPC xDS

where I no longer care about
service mesh



Problem with gRPC

A Date with gRPC

YWC Programmer Meetup 2019

Cool event, but not public



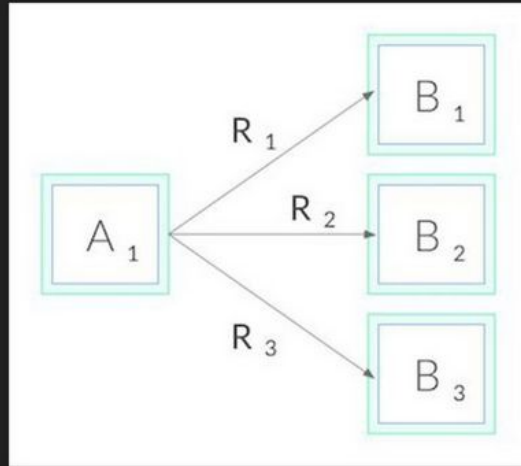
Problem with gRPC

Kubernetes service balance
connections, not calls



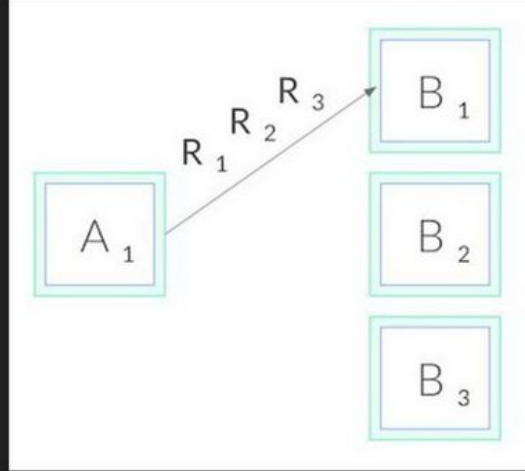
Problem with gRPC

What we think



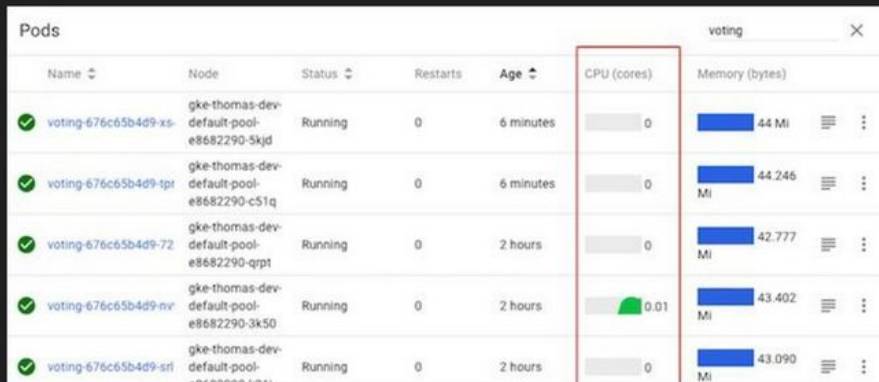
Problem with gRPC

What we actually get with gRPC



Problem with gRPC

What we actually get with gRPC



| Pods | | | | | voting | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Name | Node | Status | Restarts | Age | CPU (cores) | Memory (bytes) |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-xs | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-5kjd | Running | 0 | 6 minutes | 0 | 44 Mi |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-tp | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-c51q | Running | 0 | 6 minutes | 0 | 44.246 Mi |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-72 | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-qrpt | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0 | 42.777 Mi |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-nv | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-3k50 | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0.01 | 43.402 Mi |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-srl | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-3k50 | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0 | 43.090 Mi |



Problem with gRPC

Solution



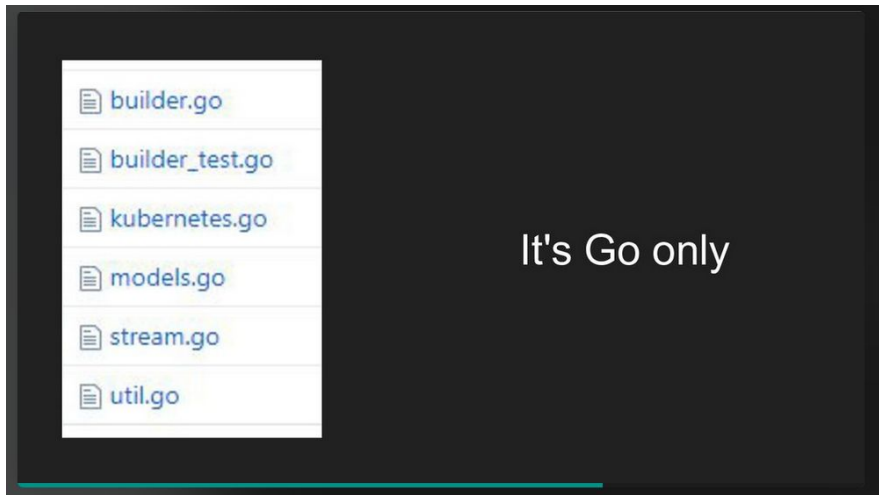
Problem with gRPC

1. gRPC client side load balance



2022 Update

- You still could do it...
 - My team did try it
- But it's deprecated
- And you have to do it per-language



Problem with gRPC

2. Read Kubernetes Blog



Problem with gRPC

gRPC Load Balancing on Kubernetes without Tears

Wednesday, November 07, 2018

Author: William Morgan (Buoyant)

Many new gRPC users are surprised to find that Kubernetes's default load balancing often doesn't work out of the box with gRPC. For example, here's what happens when you take a [simple gRPC Node.js microservices app](#) and deploy it on Kubernetes:

| Pods | | | | | | | voting | | X |
|---------------------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------|--|---|
| Name | Node | Status | Restarts | Age | CPU (cores) | Memory (bytes) | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-x5... | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-5kjd | Running | 0 | 6 minutes | 0 | 44 Mi | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-tp... | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-c51q | Running | 0 | 6 minutes | 0 | 44.246 Mi | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-72 | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-grpt | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0 | 42.777 Mi | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-nv... | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-3k50 | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0.01 | 43.402 Mi | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-srl | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-k21j | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0 | 43.090 Mi | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-ij6 | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-3k50 | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0 | 43.535 Mi | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-tpj | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-5kjd | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0 | 43.398 Mi | | | |
| ✓ voting-676c65b4d9-8fl | gke-thomas-dev-default-pool-e8682290-65g4 | Running | 0 | 2 hours | 0 | 44.074 Mi | | | |

While the `voting` service displayed here has several pods, it's clear from Kubernetes's CPU graphs that only one of the pods is actually doing any work—because only one of the pods is receiving any traffic. Why?

In this blog post, we describe why this happens, and how you can easily fix it by adding gRPC load balancing to any Kubernetes app with [Linkerd](#), a [CNCF](#) service mesh and service sidecar.



Problem with gRPC

2. Use service mesh

(Maybe it'll be ready in 2020....)



2022 Update

- Istio didn't work out well for us
 - Both Wongnai & LINE MAN team tried, too much tuning works for unclear losses & gains
- Linkerd didn't work out well for us
 - More operational overhead
 - Insufficient load testing

2022 Update

- But, option 3 is coming in 2022

xDS is coming to gRPC !!

- gRPC is going to support xDS **without sidecar**
- Client side load balancing for all languages, fault injection, routing, circuit breaking, mTLS



How to add gRPC xDS to your application

- Python
 1. Upgrade to grpcio v1.36.0
 2. There is no 2

How to add gRPC xDS to your application

- Go
 1. `import _ "google.golang.org/grpc/xds"`
 2. There is no 2

How to add gRPC xDS to your application

- Node (@grpc/js only)
 1. `import * as grpcJsXds from '@grpc/grpc-js-xds'`
 2. `grpcJsXds.register()`

Config

- Where does the config comes from?

xDS server

LMWN's xDS server for Kubernetes

- <https://github.com/wongnai/xds>
- We're running it in production since Feb 2022
 - www.wongnai.com/cooking is mostly powered by xDS

xDS server

- Use 5% CPU & 100MB to support 100 pods
- ~2% application CPU overhead to handle config changes
- Handle only config, not data - not a point of failure

xDS server

- Cons: gRPC xDS support is buggy currently
 - C-based (Python), Go is stable
 - Node.js has a race condition
 - Java has another race condition

xDS server

- What you still need service mesh: **observability**
 - But you can already integrate OpenTelemetry for that

Future

where the mastermind show
themselves



The mastermind

- Why is Google building xDS v2 & gRPC xDS?

The mastermind

Traffic Director

Enterprise-ready traffic management for open service mesh.

Try it free

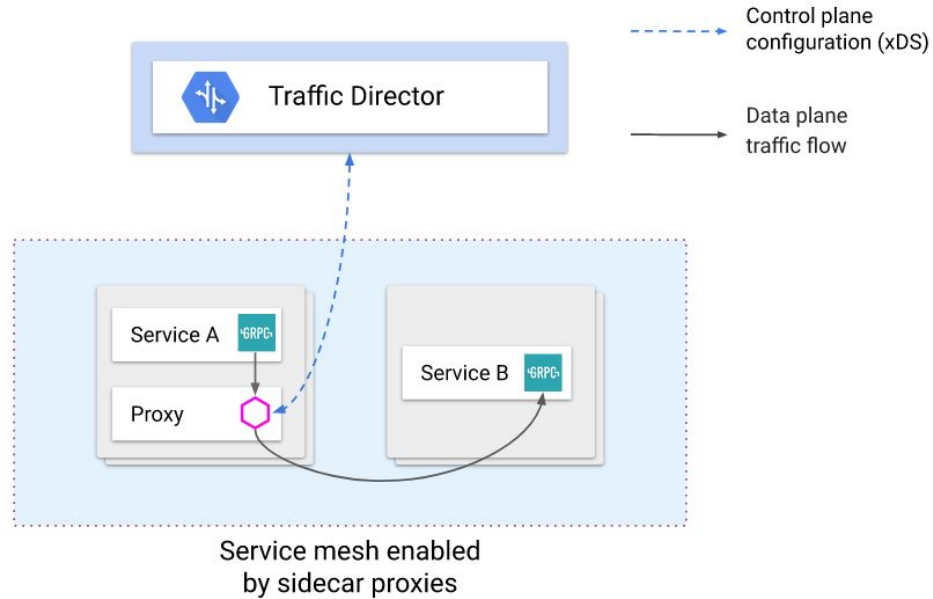
[View documentation](#) for this product.

Toil-free traffic management for your service mesh

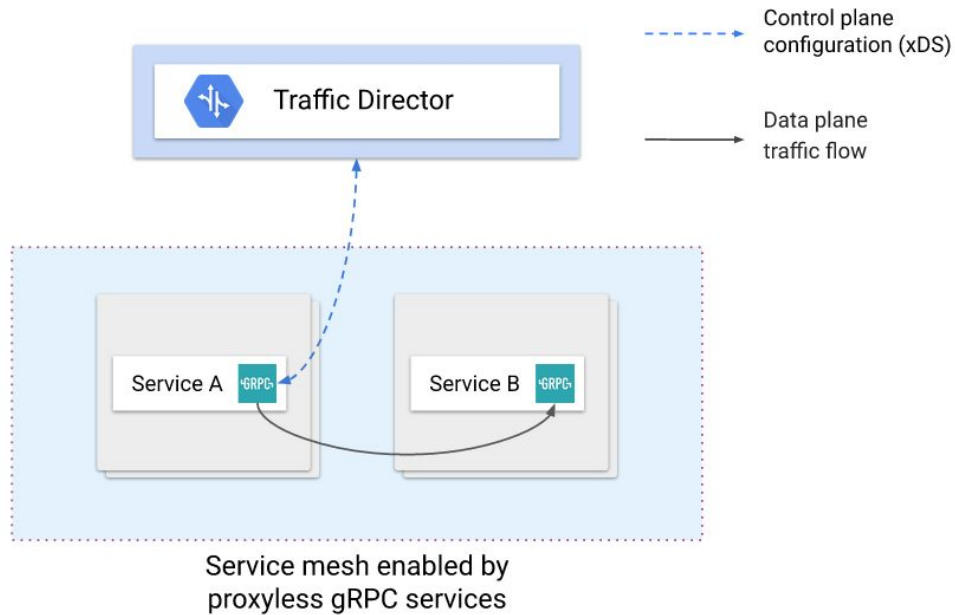
Service mesh is a powerful abstraction that's become increasingly popular to deliver microservices and modern applications. In a service mesh, the service mesh data plane, with service proxies like Envoy, moves the traffic around and the service mesh control plane provides policy, configuration, and intelligence to these service proxies. Traffic Director is GCP's fully managed traffic control plane for service mesh. With Traffic Director, you can easily deploy global load balancing across clusters and VM instances in multiple regions, offload health checking from service proxies, and configure sophisticated traffic control policies. Traffic Director uses open xDS APIs to communicate with the service proxies in the data plane, which ensures that you are not locked into a proprietary interface.



Traffic director





Traffic director



Google Cloud Load Balancer (Preview)

Modes of operation

You can configure External HTTP(S) Load Balancing in the following modes:

- **Global external HTTP(S) load balancer.** This is a global load balancer that is implemented as a managed service on [Google Front Ends \(GFEs\)](#). It uses the [open-source Envoy proxy](#)  to support advanced traffic management capabilities such as traffic mirroring, weight-based traffic splitting, request/response-based header transformations, and more. This load balancer is currently in [Preview](#).
- **Global external HTTP(S) load balancer (classic).** This is the classic external HTTP(S) load balancer that is global in Premium Tier but can be configured to be regional in Standard Tier. This load balancer is implemented on [Google Front Ends \(GFEs\)](#). GFEs are distributed globally and operate together using Google's global network and control plane.
- **Regional external HTTP(S) load balancer.** This is a regional load balancer that is implemented as a managed service on the [open-source Envoy proxy](#) . It includes advanced traffic management capabilities such as traffic mirroring, weight-based traffic splitting, request/response-based header transformations, and more. This load balancer is currently in [Preview](#).

Google Cloud Load Balancer (Preview)

| Product | Load balancing scheme | IP Protocol options |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Global external HTTP(S) load balancer | EXTERNAL_MANAGED | TCP |
| Global external HTTP(S) load balancer (classic) | EXTERNAL | TCP |
| Regional external HTTP(S) load balancer | EXTERNAL_MANAGED | TCP |
| SSL proxy load balancer | EXTERNAL | TCP |
| TCP proxy load balancer | EXTERNAL | TCP |
| Network load balancer | EXTERNAL | TCP, UDP, or L3_DEFAULT |
| Internal TCP/UDP load balancer | INTERNAL | TCP or UDP |
| Internal HTTP(S) load balancer | INTERNAL_MANAGED | TCP |
| Traffic Director | INTERNAL_SELF_MANAGED | TCP |

My questions to the future

- Once Istio control plane become SaaS, what is the next step for Istio
- What's the grand scheme for Envoy & xDS on Google Cloud?

Q & A

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Slides

