

# CrashLoopBackoff, Pending, FailedMount and Friends

## Debugging Common Kubernetes Cluster and Application Issues

# About Me

- In IT since my first job helping out with computers in my high school in 1994
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# First thoughts

# None of this is rocket science, it's just a new rocket engine

- Most of it isn't even really new -- we're just probing the state and outputs of the system
- The only new things are:
  - *Some* of the tools
  - *Some* of the parts you probe

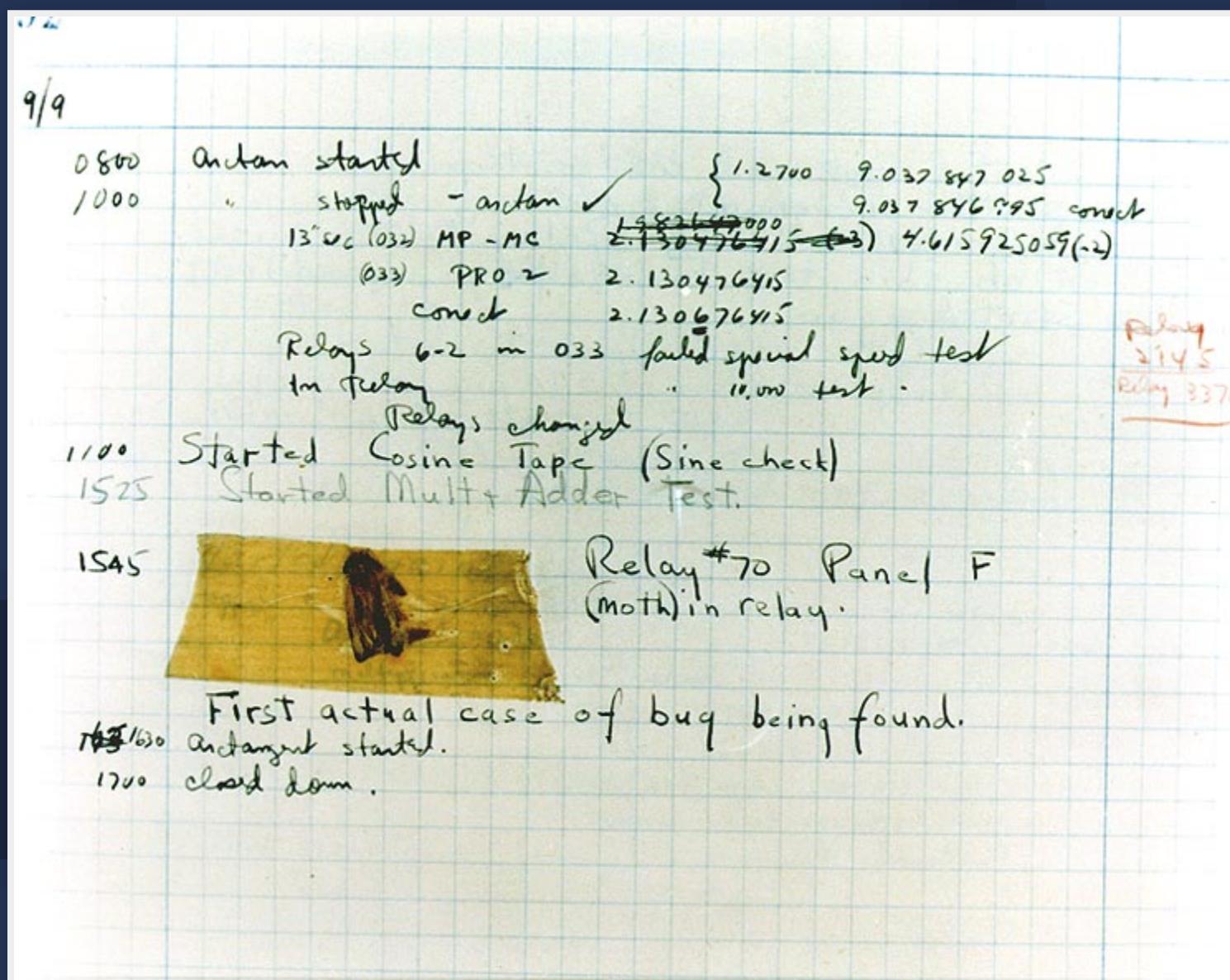


Image: the "first bug" log page written by Grace Hopper in 1945

Credit: Wikimedia Commons

**Your application  
deployment just failed**

# Take a deep breath...

- Don't panic
- Find the Little Book of Calm
- Assorted other advice from classic works of fiction

# Now let's fix it

- *Gather info*
- Form a plan
- Test and execute

# Gathering info: tools and techniques

# Some first steps

- Get the lay of the land...

```
kubectl get [-o wide] <nodes, pods, svc...>  
kubectl describe [-o yaml] <node, pod, svc...>
```

- Often you will spot the issue right here

# Let's talk about...



Image credit: Pexels

# kubectl get events

- Provides a summarized view of recently-seen events
  - e.g:

NAMESPACE	LASTSEEN	FIRSTSEEN	COUNT	KIND
NAME				SOURCE
SUBOBJECT	TYPE	REASON		
MESSAGE				
default	6s	6d	39910	
data-romping-buffoon-elasticsearch-data-0				PersistentVolumeClaim
	Normal	FailedBinding		persistentvolume-controller
no persistent volumes available for this claim and no storage class is set				

# kubectl logs

- Note: no get
- Gets logs from a container in a pod
  - e.g.:

```
INFO: 2017/11/14 21:55:43.738702 Control connection to  
weave-scope-app.default.svc starting  
INFO: 2017/11/14 21:55:45.789142 Publish loop for weave-scope-app.default.svc  
starting  
WARN: 2017/11/14 21:55:52.794265 Error collecting weave status, backing off  
20s: Get http://127.0.0.1:6784/report: dial tcp 127.0.0.1:6784: getsockopt:  
connection refused
```

- If the pod has multiple containers, container must be specified too with -c

# Container logs

- Good old-fashioned SSH followed by interacting with the system logs or container runtime
- Didn't we just do that with kubectl?
  - If you have really bad cluster issues or you're debugging an issue with a control-plane component, you might not be able to use kubectl

# Debugging containers

- SSH to host
- Run a container in an existing container's namespace
- Why?!
  - If the application doesn't provide good logs, or doesn't know what issues it's encountering, at least you can interrogate its environment
  - If the host itself has issues and lacks the usual tools, this is often safer and quicker than trying to install them permanently on the host

# What to look for

# Cluster networking issues

- Did you deploy a cluster network?
  - If you did, are the pods for it starting correctly?
  - Are the expected interfaces showing up on the host?
- Are firewalls preventing packets from flowing between hosts?
- (Note: no deep dive here, because this is standard networking *and* because the topic is vast...)

# Pod startup issues

- Are your pods getting scheduled?
- Are your pods starting? If not, why not?
- Are your pods starting but crashing?
  - Container pull/startup issues?
  - Init container failing?
  - Readiness/liveness probes failing?
  - Running out of resources (not only actual usage, but requests)?

# Service discovery issues

- Cluster DNS issues?
  - Typos in service names?
  - Deployed in wrong namespace?
  - kube-dns not healthy?
- Do your services have endpoints? If not, why not?

# Access control issues

- NetworkPolicy preventing traffic?
- RBAC preventing reading resources?
  - Need to create a role/service account/binding?
  - Often an issue with things that manage Kubernetes itself or use it for discovery
- TLS issues?

# Preventive and remedial measures

# Application design

- Does your application log diagnostic info?
  - Yes, I'm harping on logs again
  - Does it log *enough*? Are you *sure*?
  - Write more detailed logs anyway
- Does your application have diagnostic tools? Do you document them?
- How safe is data and state in case of app failure? Can your application roll back? Have you tested that?

# Pre-deployment

- Automate, automate, automate
  - Preaching to the choir, I know
- Factor out redundancy -- repeating yourself is error-prone
- Your environment should not only support both of the above, they should be the obvious path of least resistance -- look at Helm, Draft, etc. for automating/templateing app deployments
- Consider the Cluster Autoscaler
- Test environments are not optional

# Post-deployment

- Application validation tests
- Ongoing monitoring -- but avoid "alert fatigue" by choosing your alert conditions well
  - Make sure *your* conditions make sense for *your* environment
- Adopt the chaos monkey -- you show me a server with high uptime and I'll show you a server with unpersisted state

# Hey, so how do I fix it?

- Usually that's the easy part
  - Kubernetes is declarative, so just redeclare things correctly:

```
kubectl apply -f ...
```

- Don't forget to fix things *before* you clean up old pods/etc.
  - Kubernetes does a lot of cleaning up for you -- don't make work for yourself

# Where you can get more help

# Kubernetes Docs

- API docs: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/api-reference/v1.8/> -- great for resource syntax
- Other good info on the main Tasks page: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks> -- see sidebar under "Monitor, Log and Debug" (especially Troubleshoot Clusters and Troubleshoot Applications)

# Kubernetes Slack

kubernetes.slack.com, channels:

- #kubernetes-novice: beginner/"how do I get started?" issues
- #kubernetes-users: General questions

# Look within

- A lot of your traditional knowledge is still relevant
  - RFC 1925 is almost 22 years old but will still give you pertinent advice
- Take the time to fully describe problems you encounter (rubber-duck debugging)

# Demos



# Final thoughts

# We've just scratched the surface here

- By no means is this more than a very cursory overview -- it's a thumbnail, not a full render
- There are a lot more tools out there with advanced capabilities that will help you prevent, debug and fix problems -- find some awesome ones you love and tell us all about them!

# Don't Fall for Impostor Syndrome

- You know more than you think you do
- If you feel like you're drinking from a firehose then it just means you've got a good handle on the state of things

# Questions?



# Grateful Appreciation To:

- Oteemo management (hi Sam!) for getting me here
- Justin Garrison and Michelle Noorali for abstract help
- Many CoreOS engineers past and present for teaching *me* how to do this stuff

and

# Thank you!

for listening!

Slides:



<http://bit.ly/2B81csY+>