





CloudNativeCon







North America 2019

Alkaid Compute

Cloud Lab, Futurewei Technologies



Agenda

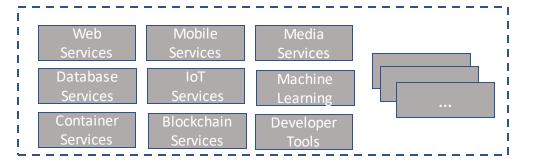


- Alkaid Overview
- Key Features
 - Multi Tenancy
 - Large Scalability
 - Unified VM/Container Stack

Alkaid Overview









Resource Requests & Application Deployments



Alkaid



Physical Resources





Hard Multi-tenancy

Built-in hard multi-tenancy model, providing a strong isolation among tenant resources.



Cloud Scale

Designed to support 100K nodes per cluster. Partitioned and replicated storage, scheduler and controllers.



Unified Stack

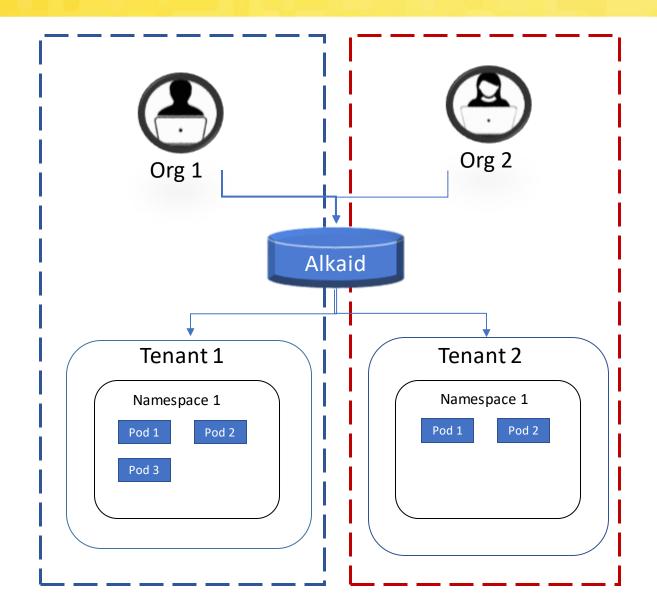
One single unified stack for containers, VMs and bare metals, including API models, scheduling, runtime, etc.

Multi-Tenancy





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Hard Multi-Tenancy

- Enable organizations/departments to safely share one infrastructure, without deploying/operating multiple clusters.
- Support per-tenant resource view, access control, quota, etc.
- Assume no trust among tenants; ready for strict scenarios like public cloud.

Key Changes:

- A new API object: tenant
- All API objects have a new field *Tenant* in its *ObjectMeta* section
- A new resource URL scheme: tenants/{tenant}/namespaces/{namespaces/{objectTypes}/{objectName}}
- Tenant-aware Client-Go library, scheduler, controllers, agent and CLI tools.

Demo: Multi-Tenancy





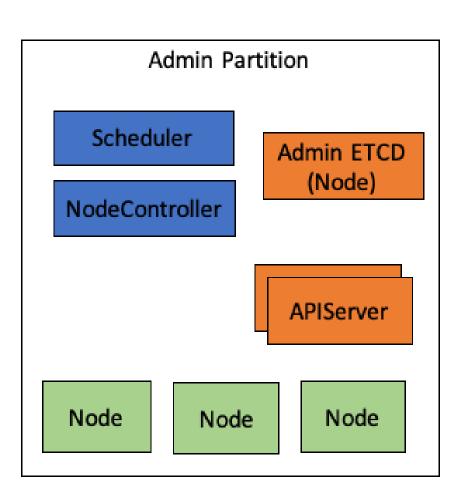
```
Futurewei@KubeCon2019$# Here we are showing how multi-tenancy works.
Futurewei@KubeCon2019$# First, we create two tenants.
Futurewei@KubeCon2019$# A new type of resource, tenant, is defined, as shown in the follow yaml files.
Futurewei@KubeCon2019$
```

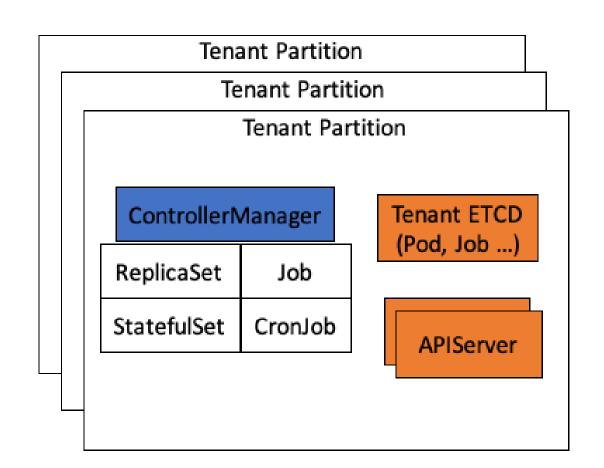
Scalability Architecture Option 1

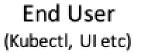




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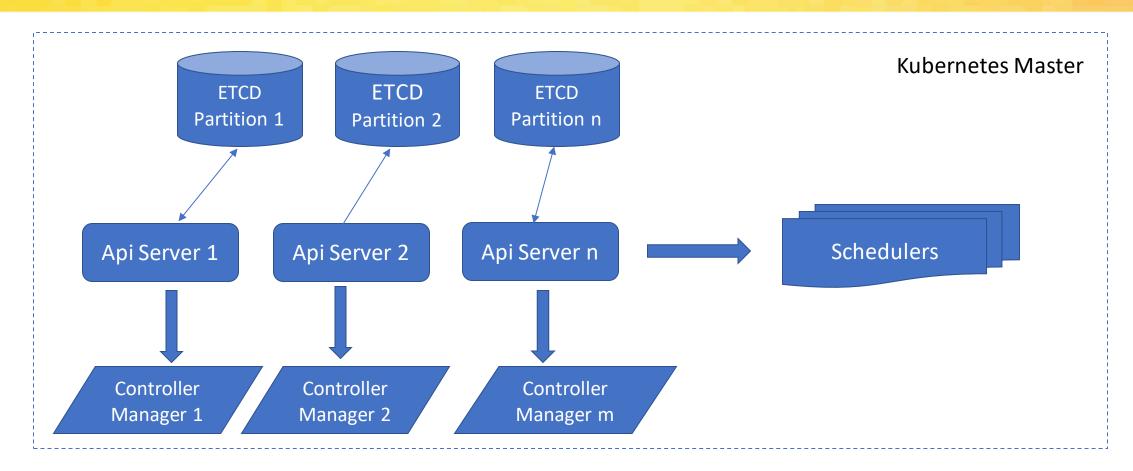
Tenant Gateway

- Shard tenant data
- Scheduler has global view of all nodes in cluster

Scalability Architecture Option 2







- Allow list/watch by range of field value (demo?)
- Support multiple controller instances with the same type (demo?)
 - Add hash key to metadata
 - Split workloads by hash key and assign to a single controller instance based on hash key range

Scalability Performance Test Output



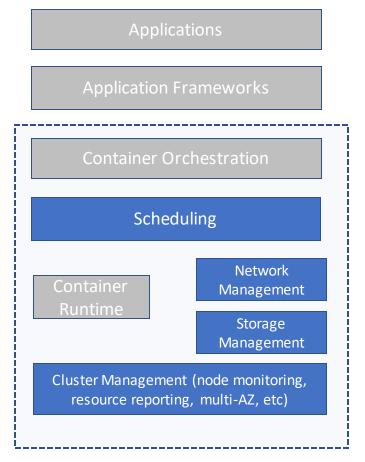


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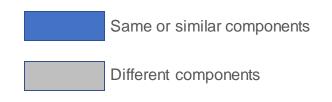
- ReplicaSet controller (POC)
 - Latency
 - Throughput

Two Stacks in Today's Data Center





Scheduling Network VM Management Storage Management Cluster Management (node monitoring, resource reporting, Region-AZ HA, etc)



- Having two separate stacks brings difficulty to development, operation and resource planning.
- It also hurts resource utilization by having separate resource pools.

Container stack such as Kubernetes

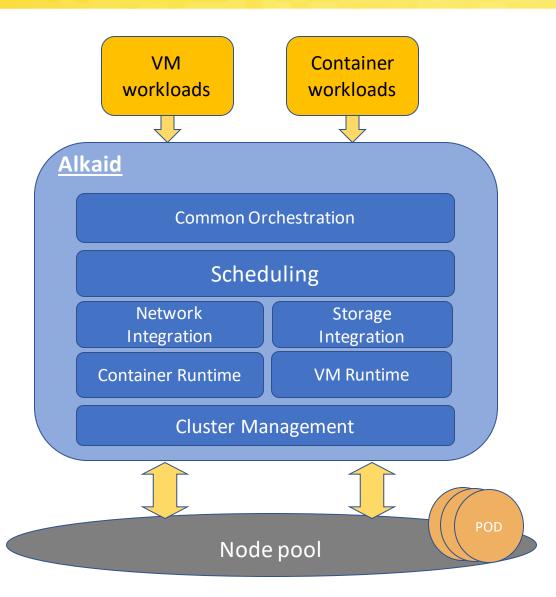
VM stack such as OpenStack Nova

One Converged Stack with Alkaid





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Different Options to Support VM in K8S

Addon-based Approach	Native Approach
VM defined as CRD	Single API object hierarchy
Additional controllers and agents	No additional components
Additional tools	Single tool chain
No changes to Kubernetes	Fundamental changes inside K8s
Other offerings	Alkaid

Native VM Support in Alkaid





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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
    name: container1
spec:
    containers:
        - name: container1
        image: ubuntu
        command: ["/bin/bash", "-ec", "while :; do echo '.'; sleep 5 ; done"]
        resources:
        requests:
        cpu: "1"
        memory: "1Gi"
```

APIs

- A pod contains one VM, or one or more containers
- Action object to support VM lifecycle

Scheduler

 Unified scheduling by a common representation of VM and container resources

Controllers

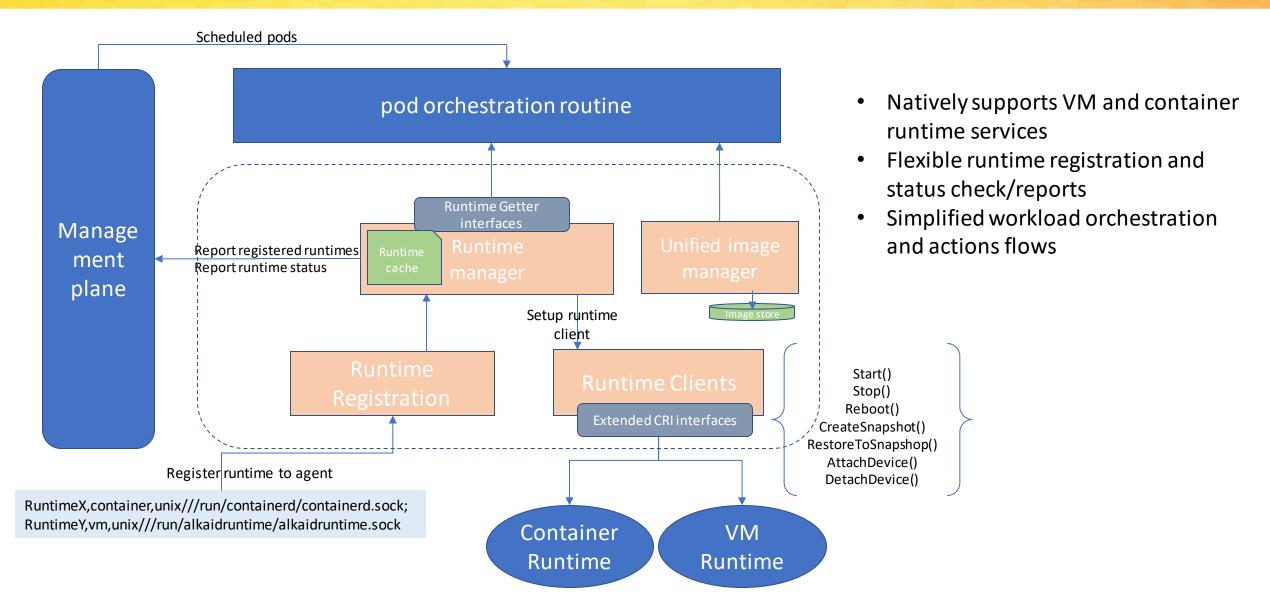
 Reuse existing controllers like job controllers, RS controllers, etc

<u>Agent</u>

- Handle the VM object in sync loop
- Support multiple CRI endpoints for containers and VMs
- Extend CRI to add methods for VM
- A VM CRI runtime server

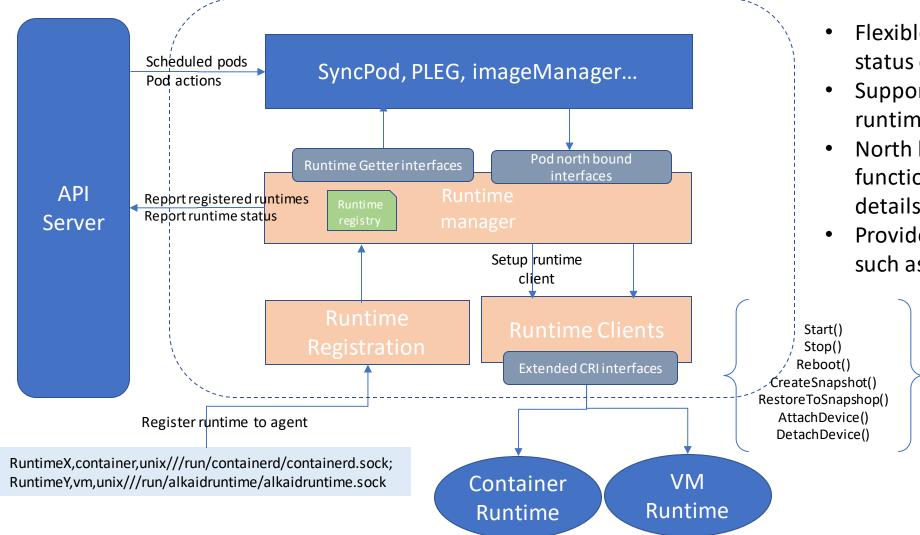
VM Pod: Built-in Multi Runtime





VM Pod: Multi Runtime





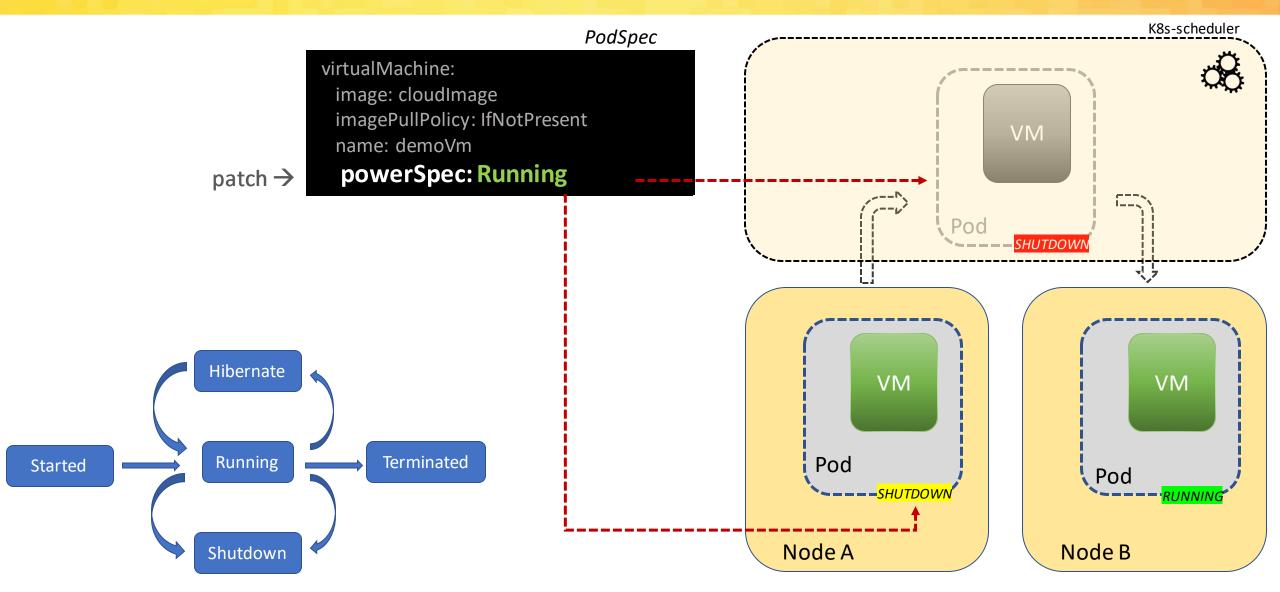
 Flexible runtime registration and status check/reports

- Supports both VM and Container runtime services
- North bound API abstracts runtime functionalities and implementation details
- Provides foundation for future works such as unified image manager

VM Pod: State Management



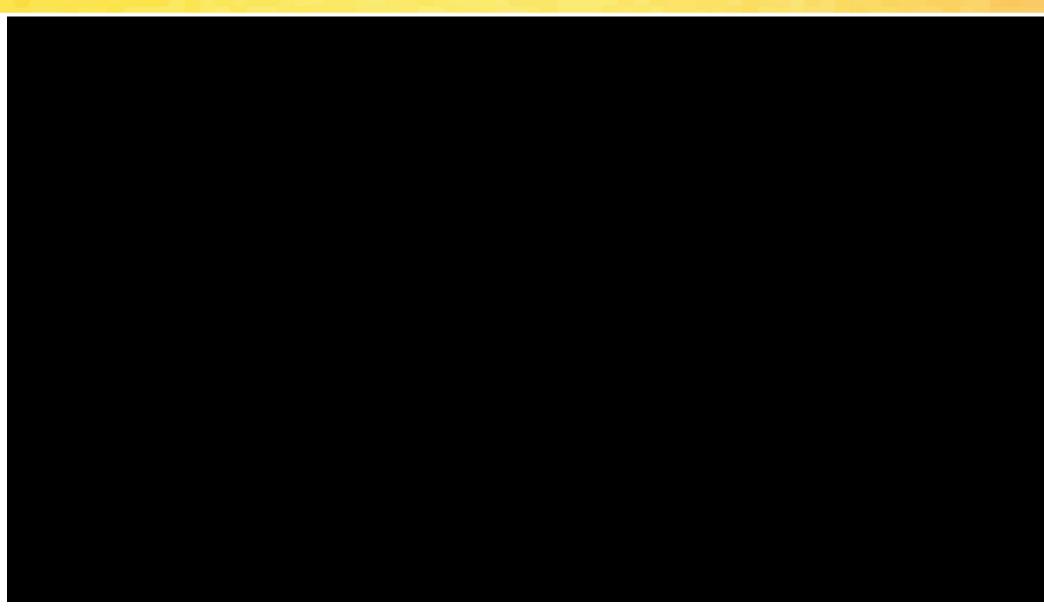




Demo: Start and Stop VM







VM Pod: Configuration Management

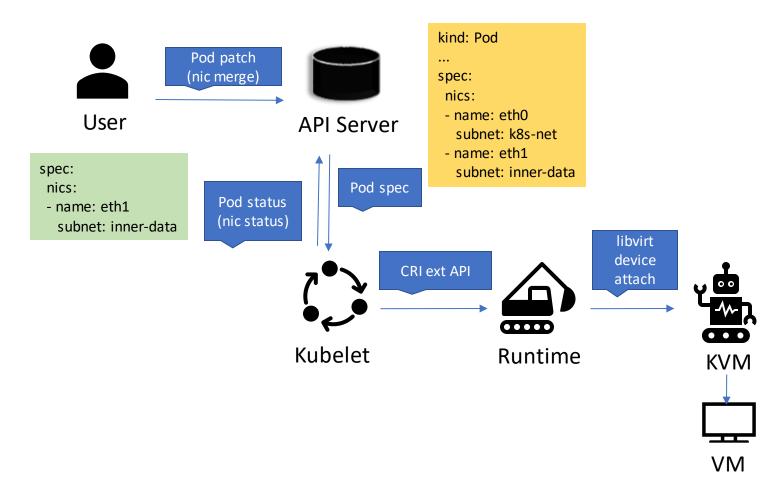


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- user changes the desired VM resources in pod spec;
- system reconciles to ensure actual resources eventually in line with the desired;
- system reports the actual resources as part of pod status.

VM resources	Op to support
CPU number	Update
memory	Update
network interface	Hot plug
disk storage	Hot plug

Example: NIC Hot Plug Message Flow



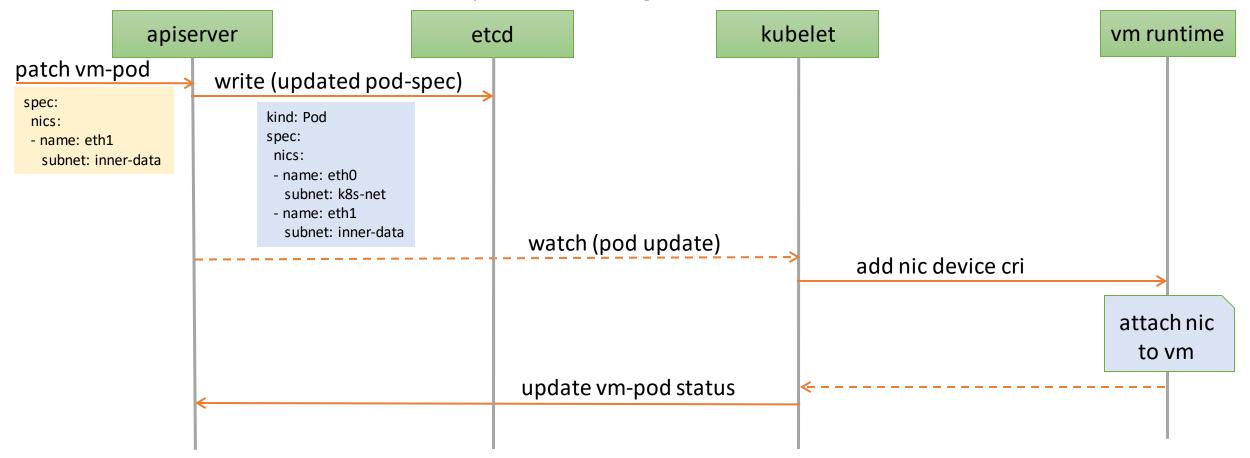
VM Pod Configuration Management



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- K8s user changes the desired VM resources by PATCHing Pod Spec of a running VM Pod
- System reconciles to ensure actual resources eventually match desired resources
- Supports updating VM CPU/memory resources, and NIC/storage hot-plug

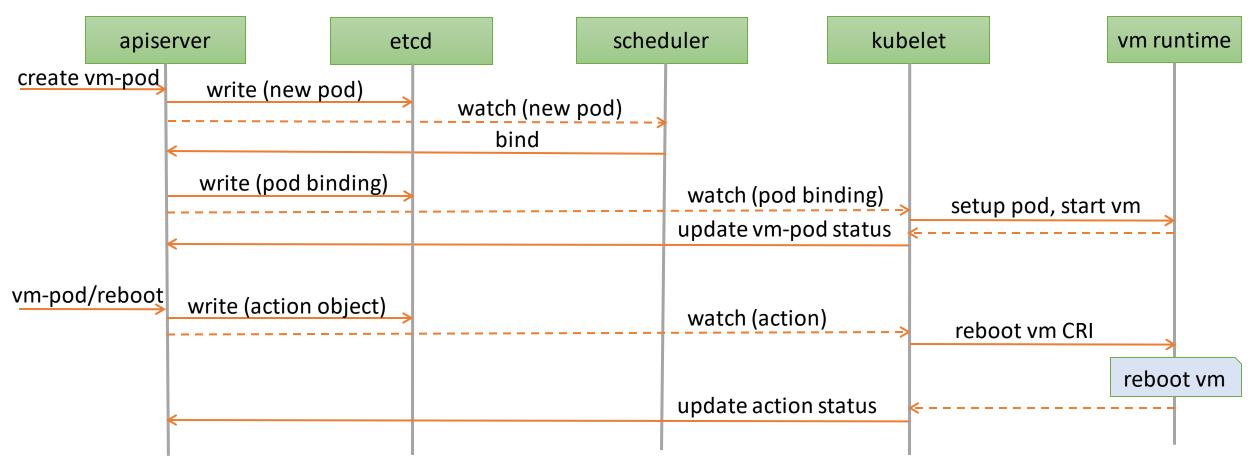
Example: NIC Hot Plug Workflow



VM Pod: Action Framework



- Allows user to perform operations on VM Pod
 - Examples: Reboot a VM, Take a VM snapshot, ...
- User specifies desired Action by POSTing to pods/action subresource
- Agent responsible for Action watches for actions, implements it, and updates status



Demo: Snapshot and Restore a VM





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root@fw0000360:~/KCNA_Demo#





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The End