



Extensible Kubernetes CRDs via Inheritance For Modularity

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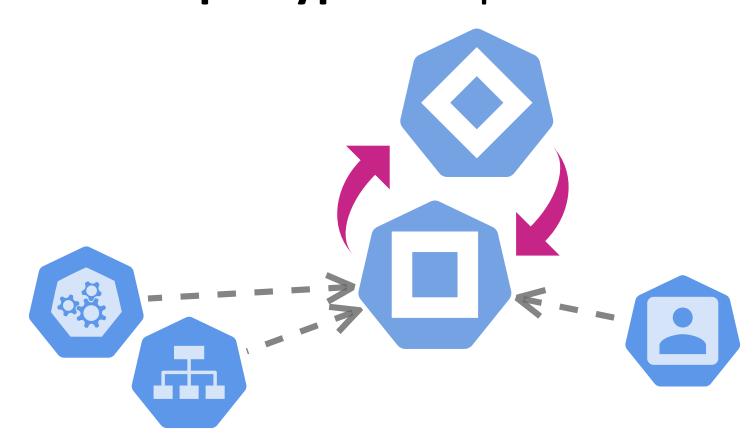


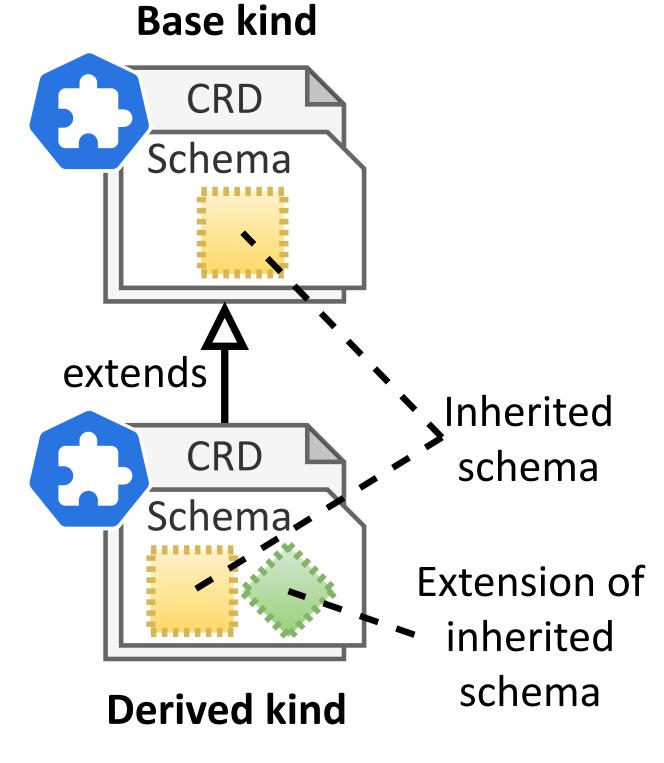
Modularity is Crucial For Adaptable Cloud Native Platforms and Applications

Enabled by Platform Inheritance Adaptability

Interface Inheritance: Custom Resource Polymorphism By Reusing API Schemas

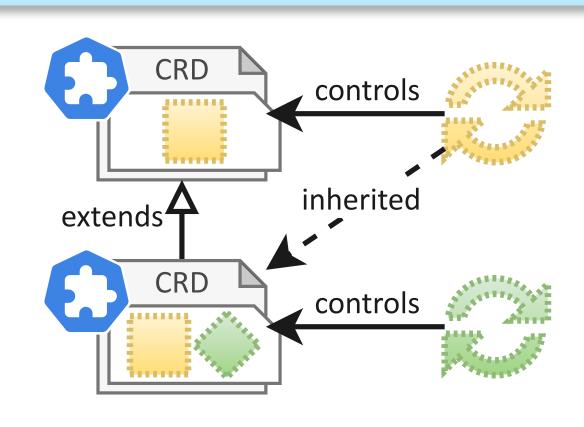
- Interface inheritance provides a mechanism for type-safe substitution of resource types.
- Subtype polymorphism allows safely using a **subtype** where the **supertype** is expected.



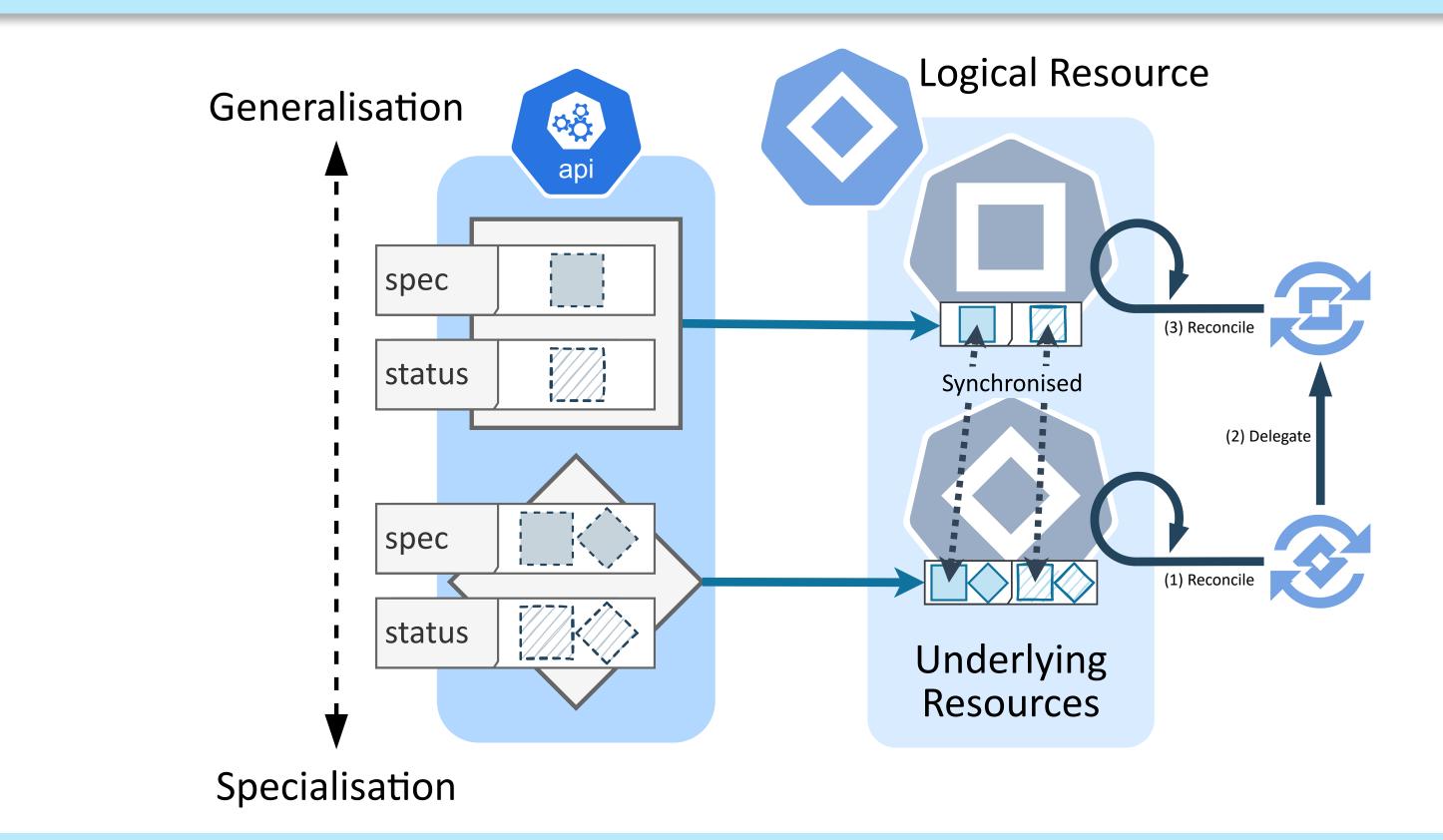


Implementation inheritance: Build Upon **Existing Work By Reusing Controller Logic**

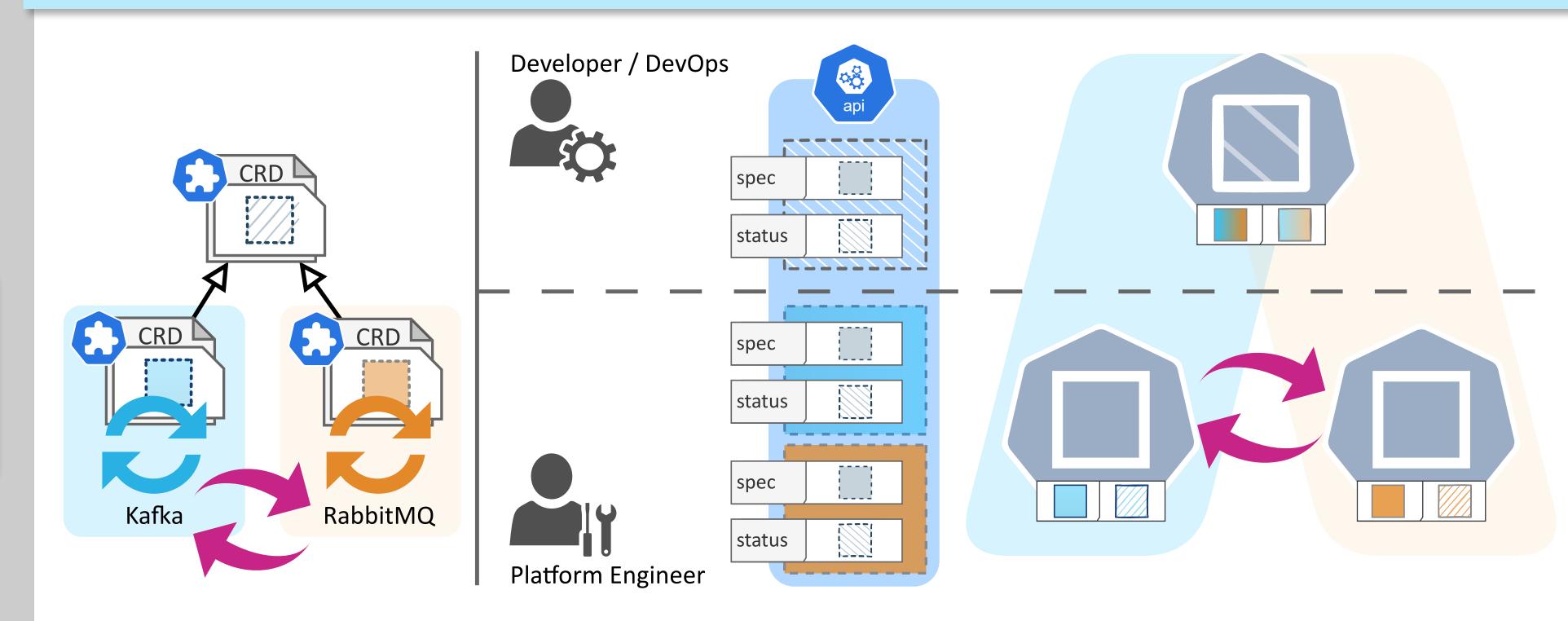
- Any controller(s) of the base kind are inherited implicitly.
- Turn-based coordination of controllers can be achieved via a **delegation** mechanism.



Custom Resource Interface and Implementation Inheritance



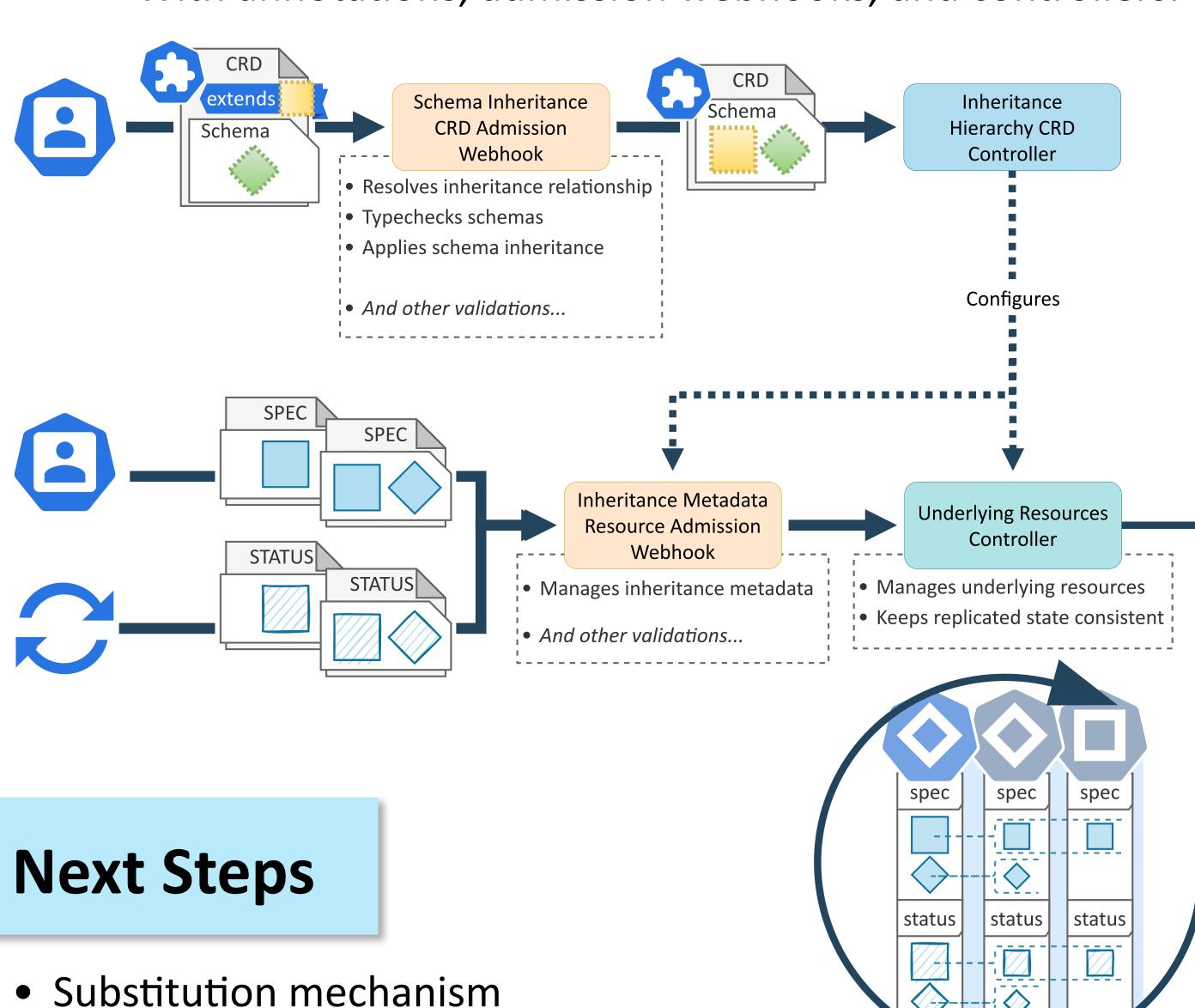
Adapt Underlying Platform Components By Reusing API Schemas To Decouple Controllers From Resource Types



- Substitution is transparent to clients, controllers, and other components that depend on the base API resource.
- Reduce vendor lock-in by generalizing over cloud and/or technology vendors.

Implementation on Core Kubernetes

- Implementing CRD inheritance without modifying Kubernetes is feasible.
 - With annotations, admission webhooks, and controllers.



Controller-level integration

Check it out on GitLab!



