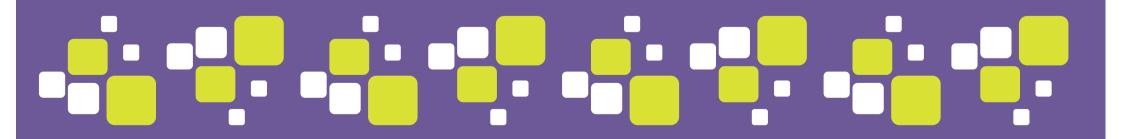


FLUIDOS-MESH

Webinar #1 - June 12th 2025 - CNIT, Univ. Rome Tor Vergata, Andrea Detti





FLUIDOS extensions

- Introduction of service mesh functionality
- Microservice offload and request routing for edge cloud multi-cluster scenarios

Why a Service Mesh

Built-in Observability:

Automatic collection of metrics, logs, and traces across services—without code changes.

Advanced Load Balancing:

Beyond random load balancing—enable L7 locality-aware and advanced load-balancing policies such as Least Outstanding Request.

Connection Persistence:

Enable long-lived connections and sticky sessions across microservices.

Zero-Trust Security with TLS:

Transparent mutual TLS (mTLS) between workloads ensures encryption, identity verification, and access control at the service level.



Why Istio Over Liqo for Multi-Cluster Mesh

- Liqo.io is the multi-cluster glue of FLUIDOS
- Istio Multi-Cluster Native Support
- Liqo Protocol Agnostic Connectivity: Liqo operates at L3, supporting any protocol (TCP, UDP, etc.), unlike Istio's L7 focus limited to HTTP/gRPC.
- Liqo Full Support for Federated Applications:
 Liqo provides Kubernetes resource sharing among clusters, not just service-to-service communication.
- Liqo Tenant Resource Isolation: Liqo ensures resource reservation per tenant—missing in traditional Istio setups.



Inside Istio Service Mesh

Sidecar Injection:

Envoy proxies are automatically injected into Pods to intercept traffic.

Transparent Traffic Interception:

All inbound and outbound requests are captured for fine-grained control.

Control Plane Management:

Istiod configures sidecars with policies for load balancing, security, and observability.

Built-in Telemetry:

Metrics (Prometheus) and traces (Jaeger) are collected seamlessly from sidecar proxies.

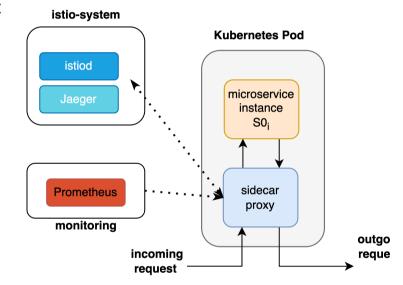
L7 Load Balancing:

Smart traffic routing based on service-level information.

Ingress Gateways:

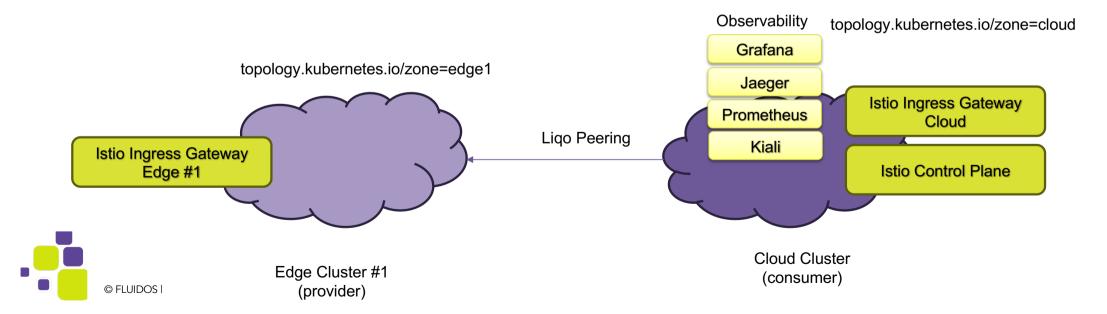
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Manage external access to the mesh in a secure, observable way.

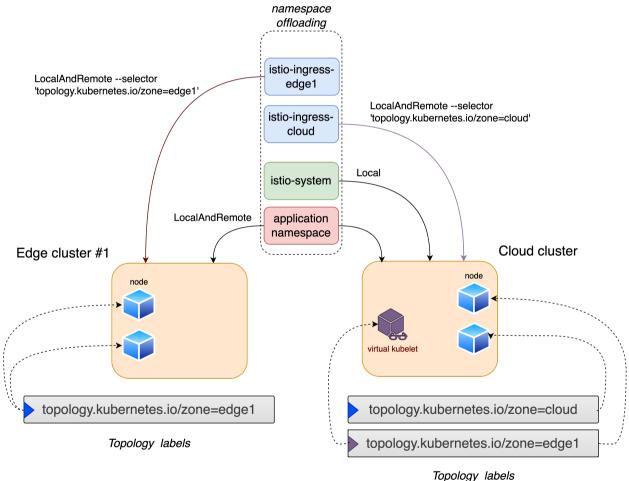


Istio for FLUIDOS edge-computing applications

- Centralized Control Plane: Istiod and observability tools (Prometheus, Grafana, Jaeger) run in the consumer (main) cluster.
- Distributed Ingress Gateways:
 Separate Istio-ingress gateways at edge and cloud clusters to manage local access points.
- Locality-Aware Load Balancing:
 Prioritize traffic to local Pods, reducing latency and inter-cluster traffic.



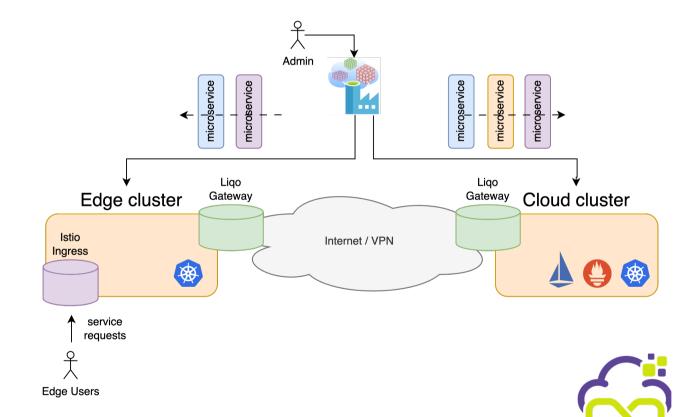
Namespace offloading





Cloud-Edge Microservice Distribution

- Cloud as the Anchor:
 The full microservice set runs in the cloud, ensuring central reliability and availability.
- Edge-Specific Offloading:
 Each edge hosts only the latency-critical subset of microservices.
- Adaptive Deployment:
 The microservice subset varies per edge site based on user proximity and application requirements.

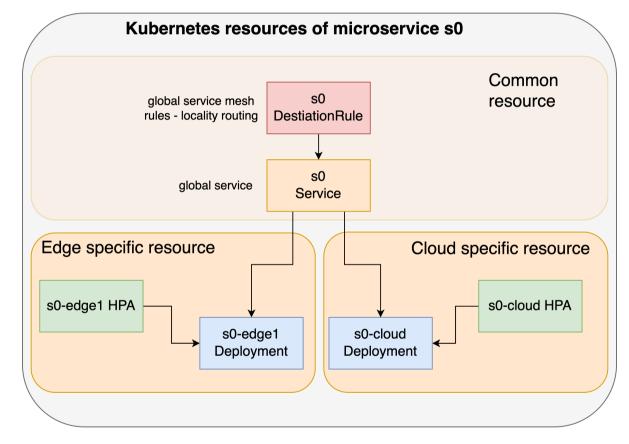




k8s/Istio packaging

- Two Deployments: Same containerized microservice, placed in distinct locations (s0-local, s0-remote1) via node topology affinity.
- Independent Autoscaling:

 One HPA per Deployment to adapt to local traffic independently.
- Unified Service Access:
 A single Kubernetes Service enables transparent access using a shared DNS name across locations.
- Locality-Aware Traffic Control:
 A single Istio DestinationRule ensures traffic is routed to the nearest available instance.
 - No Back-and-Forth Traffic Loops avoiding inefficient and fragile random paths across clusters.







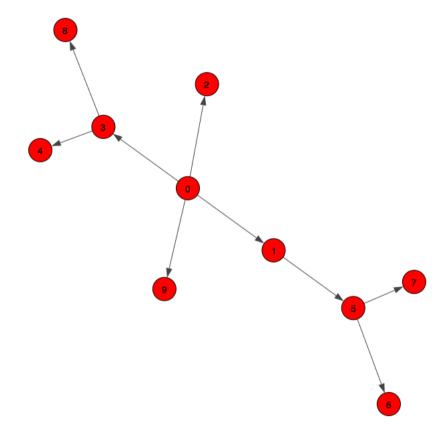
Edge computing results





Testbed: benchmark microservice app

- µBench app
 - https://github.com/mSvcBench/ muBench
- Call probability 0.3
- CPU stress only



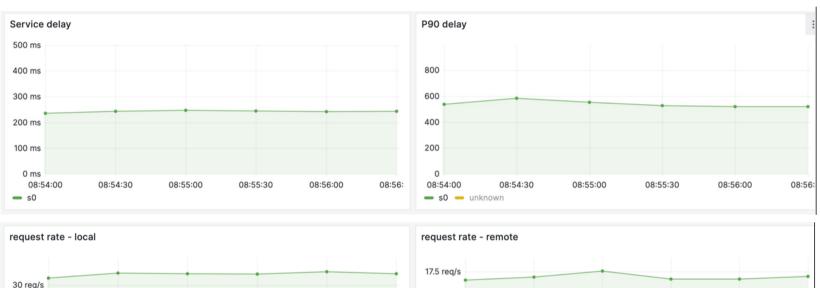


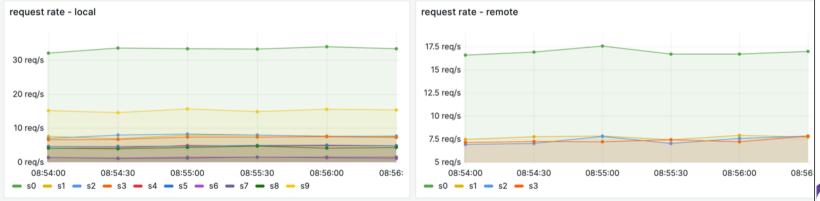
Testbed: result with offloading of 0,1,2,3





Testbed: result with offloading of 0,1,2,3







FLUIDOS

Reference

https://github.com/mSvcBench/Istio-for-Liqo

