

GripDev

Code, Apps and Thoughts @lawrencegripper

CODING, HOW TO

K8s Operator with dynamic CRDs using controller runtime (no structs)

JULY 20, 2020 | LAWRENCEGRIPPER | CONTROLLER-RUNTIME, DYNAMIC, KUBEBUILDER, KUBERNETES | LEAVE A COMMENT Warning: This is a bit of a brain dump.

I'm working on a project at the moment which dynamically creates a set of CRDs in Kubernetes and an operator to manage them based off a schema which is provided by the user **at runtime**.

When the code is being built it doesn't know the schema/shape of the CRDs. This means the standard approach used in <u>Kubebuilder with controller-gen isn't going to work.</u> (https://book.kubebuilder.io/reference/generating-crd.html)

Now, for those that haven't played with Kubebuilder it's gives you a few super useful things to build a K8s operator in Go:

- 1. Controller-gen creates all the structs, templated controllers and keeps all those type files in sync for you. So you change a CRDs Struct and the CRD Yaml spec is updated etc. These are all **build time** tools so we can't use em.
- 2. A nice abstraction around how to interact with K8s as a controller <u>The controller-runtime</u>. (https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/controller-runtime) As the name suggests we can use this one at runtime.

So while we can't use the build time controller-gen we can still use all the goodness of the controller-runtime. In theory.

This is where the fun came in, there aren't any docs on interacting with a dynamic/unstructured object type using the controller runtime so I did a bit of playing around.

(Code samples for illustration – if you want end2end running example skip to the bottom).

To get started on this journey we need a helping hand. Kuberentes has an API for working which objects which don't have a Golang struct defined. This is how we can start: Lets check out the go docs for unstructured..

```
"k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1/unstructured"
(https://godoc.org/k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1/unstructured)
```

Ok so this gives us some nice ways to work with a CRD which doesn't have a struct defined.

To use this meaningfully we're going to have to tell it the type it represents — In K8s this means telling it it's Group, Version and Kind. These are all wrapped up nicely in the schema. GroupVersionKind struct. Lets look at the docs:

```
"k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/runtime/schema"
(https://godoc.org/k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/runtime/schema#GroupVersionKind
)
```

Great so hooking these two up together we can create an Unstructured instance that represents a CRD, like so!

```
groupVersionKind := schema.GroupVersionKind{
    Group:    "azurerm.tfb.local",
    Version:    "valpha1",
    Kind: "resource-group",
}

crdForKind := unstructured.Unstructured{}
crdForKind.SetGroupVersionKind(groupVersionKind)
```

Cool, so what can we do from here? Well the controller runtime uses the runtime.object interface for all it's interactions and guess what we have now? Yup a runtime.Object.. wrapper method to make things obvious

```
func runtimeObjFromGVK(r schema.GroupVersionKind) runtime.Object {
   obj := &unstructured.Unstructured{}
   obj.SetGroupVersionKind(r)
    return obj
}
```

Well now we can create an instance of the controller for our unstructured CRD.

Notice that I'm passing the GroupVersionKind into the controller struct – this will be useful when we come to make changes to a CRD we're handling.

In the same way that you can use the r.Client on the controller in Kubebuilder you can now use it with the unstructured resource. We use the gvk again here to set the type so that the client knows how to work with it.

```
func (r *controller) Reconcile(req ctrl.Request) (ctrl.Result, error) {
   log := recLog.WithValues("generic reconciler", req.NamespacedName)
   log.V(1).Info("reconciling runtimeobj")
   ctx := context.Background()
     = ctx
   // so that it can GET/UPDATE/DELETE etc
   resource := &unstructured.Unstructured{}
   resource.SetGroupVersionKind(*r.gvk)
   // Get the CRD content and update `resource` var with it
   err := r.Client.Get(ctx, req.NamespacedName, resource)
   if err != nil {
       log.Error(err, "Failed getting resource", "req", req.NamespacedName)
   resource.SetAnnotations(map[string]string{
       "anotation": "Change",
   err = r.Client.Update(ctx, resource)
   if err != nil {
       log.Error(err, "Failed saving resource")
       panic("Error updating CRD instance (Add)") // TODO handle retries
    return ctrl.Result{}, nil
```

Now you might be thinking – wow isn't it going to be painful working without the strongly typed CRD structs?

Yes it's harder **but there are some helper methods in the** unstructured **api** which make things much easier. For example, the following let you easily retrieve or set a string which is nested inside it.

```
unstructured.NestedString(resource.Object, "status", "_tfoperator",
"tfState")
```

```
unstructured.SetNestedField(resource.Object, string(serializedState),
"status", "_tfoperator", "tfState")
```

Here is the end result hooking up the <u>controller runtime to a set of dynamically created and managed CRDS.</u>

(https://github.com/lawrencegripper/tfoperatorbridge/blob/4d0d3c9bb944d49575c80afd09d936aa6 feafba8/controller.go)It's very much a work in progress and I'd love feedback if there are easier ways to tackle this or things that I've got wrong.

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