



DBaaS on Kubernetes



KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

STEVE CROCE

PRODUCT MANAGER, ELASTICSEARCH

&

WESLEY ASHKINAZY

LEAD DEVELOPER, ELASTICSEARCH



Follow @OBJECTROCKET for slides and announcements.



KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

About ObjectRocket

We help clients build better apps faster so they can focus on their mission, not their database.



Technology

DBaaS platform
Hassle-free hosting for
MongoDB®,
Elasticsearch® + Kibana®,
and **Redis®**



Support

It's **the best hands-on support**, hands-down.
24x7x365 support from database experts with financially-backed SLAs.



Expertise

We're experts in scaling and supporting complex **production environments**.

What You'll See Today



**Why we're
adopting
Kubernetes**



**The design
choices that
we faced**



**The choices
that we
made**



**What we're
going to be
doing next**

The Road to Kubernetes

ObjectRocket



KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

Our Original Hosting Platform

Built Circa 2012

Built on OpenVZ

Custom orchestration,
hardware, management
systems

Assumes bare-metal
environment

What's Changed?

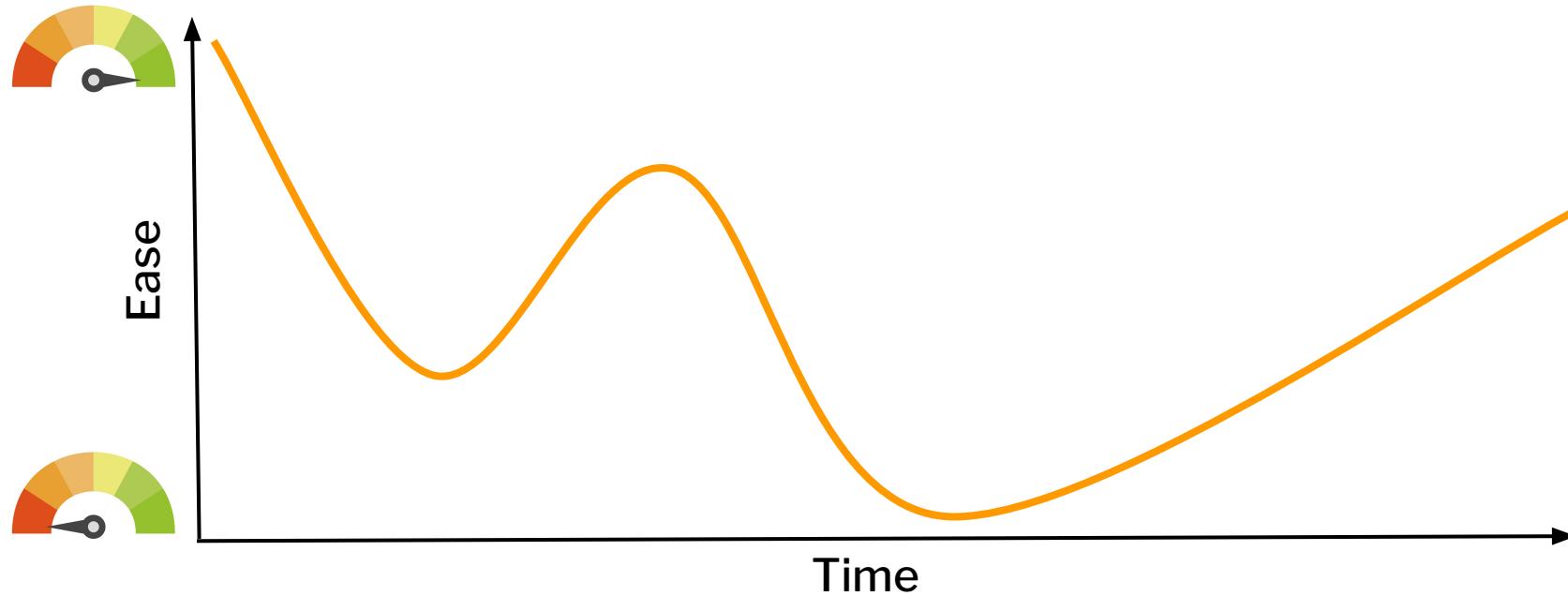
6 years is a long time in tech

Docker has become the de-facto container format

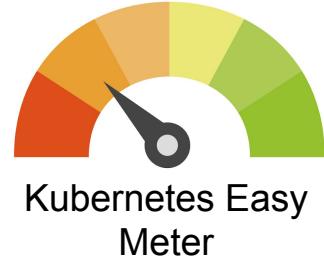
Custom orchestration
is not a differentiator
and awesome
standard tools exist

Cloud usage has grown and
not all need bare metal
performance

Can Kubernetes Solve Our Problem?



Kubernetes + ObjectRocket:



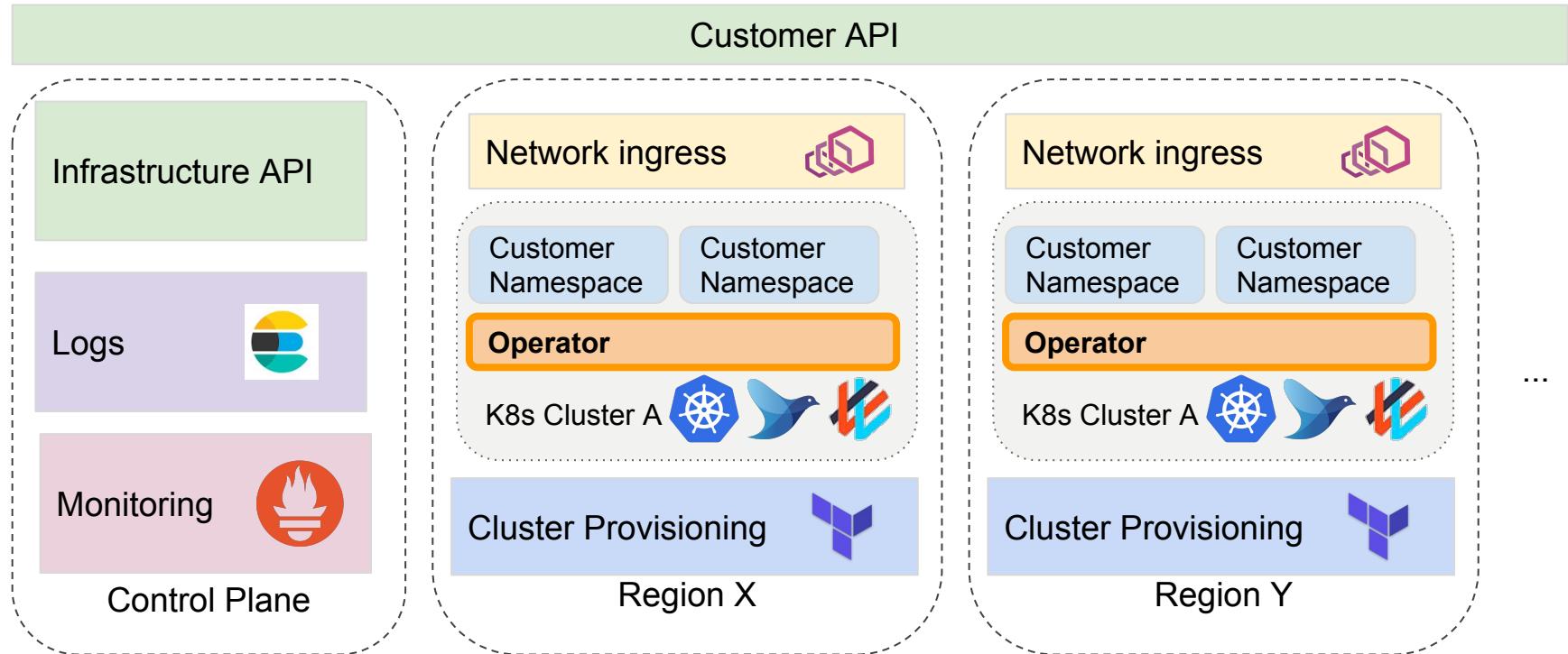
Pros

- Well-built, open source, modern orchestration
- First-class citizen in the clouds we want support
- People want to develop for it
- Operators make it easy... There are open source options everywhere
- It's 🔥🔥🔥🔥

Cons

- Not built for stateful apps... databases are pretty damn stateful
- Most databases don't tolerate disappearing resources
- All operators aren't easy... we'll need a whole lot more functionality

High-level Platform Architecture



What Our Service Must Do

01

The Basics

- Safely create a full cluster
- Make sure the cluster is healthy
- Delete all resources when asked

02

Security

- Handle multiple tenants
- Cluster Certificates
- Database User/Roles CRUD

03

Database Administration

- Cluster configuration and plugins
- Perform regular backups
- Running database utilities

04

Service Features

- Safely scale up/out/in/down
- Apply minor and patch updates
- Add-on dashboards and tooling

Database-as-a-Service: The Basics

ObjectRocket



KubeCon

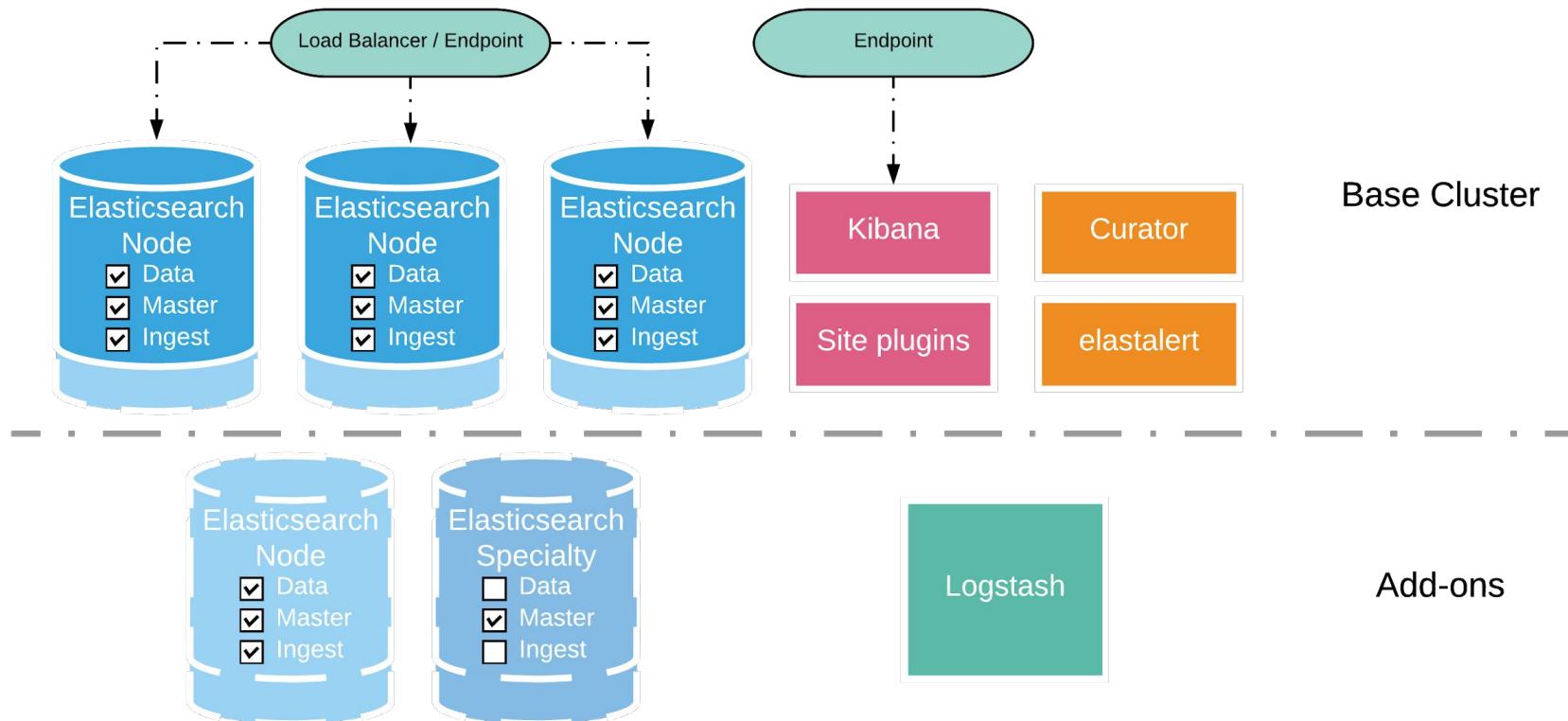


CloudNativeCon

What Our Service Must Do

01	<h2>The Basics</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safely create a full cluster• Make sure the cluster is healthy• Delete all resources when asked
02	<h2>Security</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handle multiple tenants• Cluster Certificates• Database User/Roles CRUD
03	<h2>Database Administration</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cluster configuration and plugins• Perform regular backups• Running database utilities
04	<h2>Service Features</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safely scale up/out/in/down• Apply minor and patch updates• Add-on dashboards and tooling

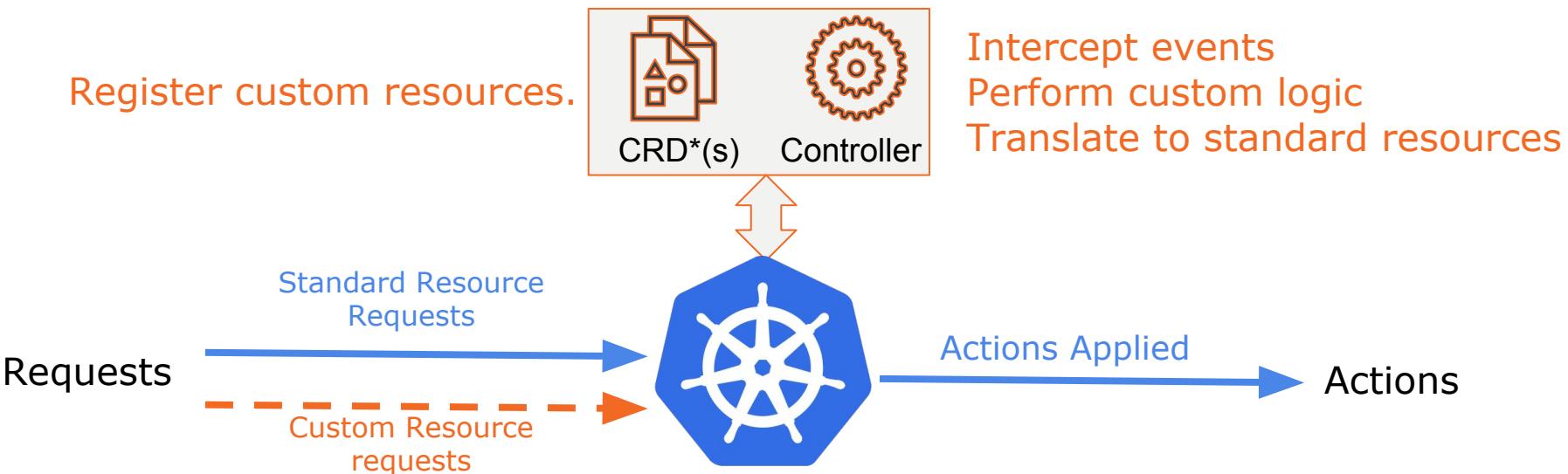
Elasticsearch Deployment Architecture



Operators: TLDR

Kubernetes Operators

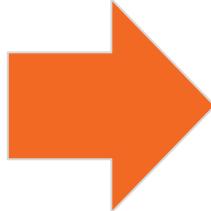
Operators are a way to wrap business logic and manual operations around kubernetes features and components.



Operator Custom Resource Example

Custom Resource

```
apiVersion: elasticsearch.objectrocket.com/v1
kind: ElasticsearchMultiRole
metadata:
  name: multirole-deployment
  labels:
    instance-id: "exampleInstanceID"
spec:
  acls:
    - "0.0.0.0/0"
  userlist: |-
    {
      "exampleuser": {"hash": "...", "role": ["admin"]}
    }
  networkHost: 0.0.0.0
  elasticsearchImage: objectrocket/elasticsearch:oss-6.4.0-v4
  multiRole:
    replicas: 3
    curator:
      curatorImage: "objectrocket/curator:0.0.1"
      javaOpts: "-Xms2048m -Xmx2048m"
    storageConfig:
      storageClass: "standard"
      size: 16
    resourceRestrictions:
      ...
```



Standard Resources

Stateful Set

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: es-data
```

```
  labels:
```

```
  ...
```

```
  spec:
```

```
    selector:
```

```
    ...
```

```
    serviceName: elas
```

```
    replicas: 1
```

```
    template:
```

```
      apiVersion: batch/v1beta1
```

```
      kind: CronJob
```

```
      metadata:
```

```
        name: [instance-id]-backups
```

```
      spec:
```

```
        schedule: "30 2 * * *
```

```
        jobTemplate:
```

```
          spec:
```

```
            template:
```

```
              spec:
```

```
                containers:
```

```
                  - name: es-snapshots
```

```
                    image: curator:v2
```

```
                    args:
```

```
                    ...
```

```
                    restartPolicy: ...
```

Services

Secrets

```
  apiVersion: v1
  kind: Secret
```

```
  metadata:
```

```
    name: elasticsearch-cert
```

```
    type: Opaque
```

```
  data:
```

```
    ca.crt: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
    client.crt: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
    client.key: -----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
    -----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
    server.crt: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
    server.key: -----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
    -----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
  
```

```
  
```

```
  
```



Operator Development Options

		Quick Ramp	Control	Latest and Greatest	Verdict
1	Off-the-Shelf Operator				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Best way to ramp• Not easily expandable to our end goal ; built 3-4 k8s versions ago
2	Operator Utility Library				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great for standardizing across operators• Helps bootstrap new operators• Available options didn't have sufficient community buy-in
3	Build from Scratch				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most up front work• Allowed us to target our specific needs from the start

Note: The CoreOS Operator Framework did not yet exist.
We probably would have used that if it did.

Operator Development Options



		Quick Ramp	Control	Latest and Greatest	Verdict
1	Off-the-Shelf Operator				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Best way to learn• Immediately expandable to our needs (Built 3-4 k8s versions ago) <p>POC</p>
2	Operator Utility Library				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great for standardizing across operators• Helps bootstrap new operators• Available options didn't have sufficient community buy-in
3	Build from Scratch				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most up front cost• Allows us to target our specific needs to the project <p>Production</p>

Note: The CoreOS Operator Framework did not yet exist.
We probably would have used that if it did.

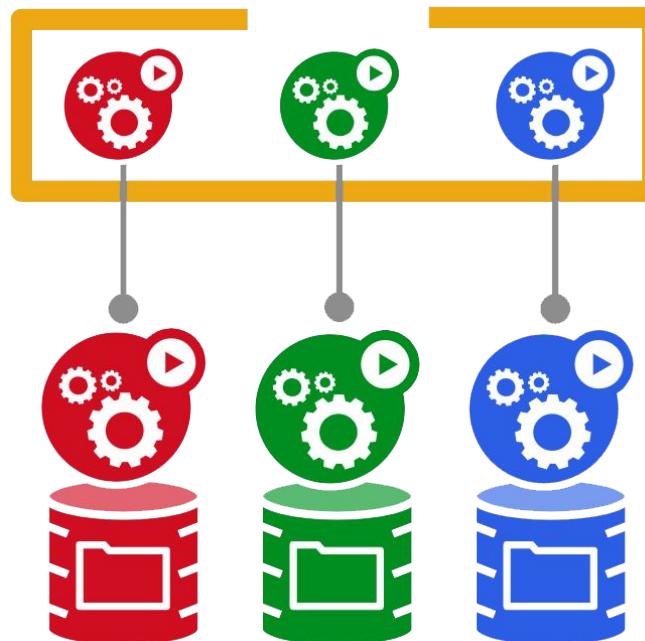
Deployments with Persistence: Stateful Sets



Stateful Sets

You can't have Databases in Kubernetes without them

- Unique network identifiers
- Persistent storage
- Ordered, graceful deployment and scaling.
- Ordered, automated rolling updates.



Database-as-a-Service: Database Security

What Our Service Must Do

01

The Basics

- Safely create a full cluster
- Make sure the cluster is healthy
- Delete all resources when asked

02

Security

- Handle multiple tenants
- Cluster Certificates
- Database User/Roles CRUD

03

Database Administration

- Cluster configuration and plugins
- Perform regular backups
- Running database utilities

04

Service Features

- Safely scale up/out/in/down
- Apply minor and patch updates
- Add-on dashboards and tooling

Multi-Tenancy



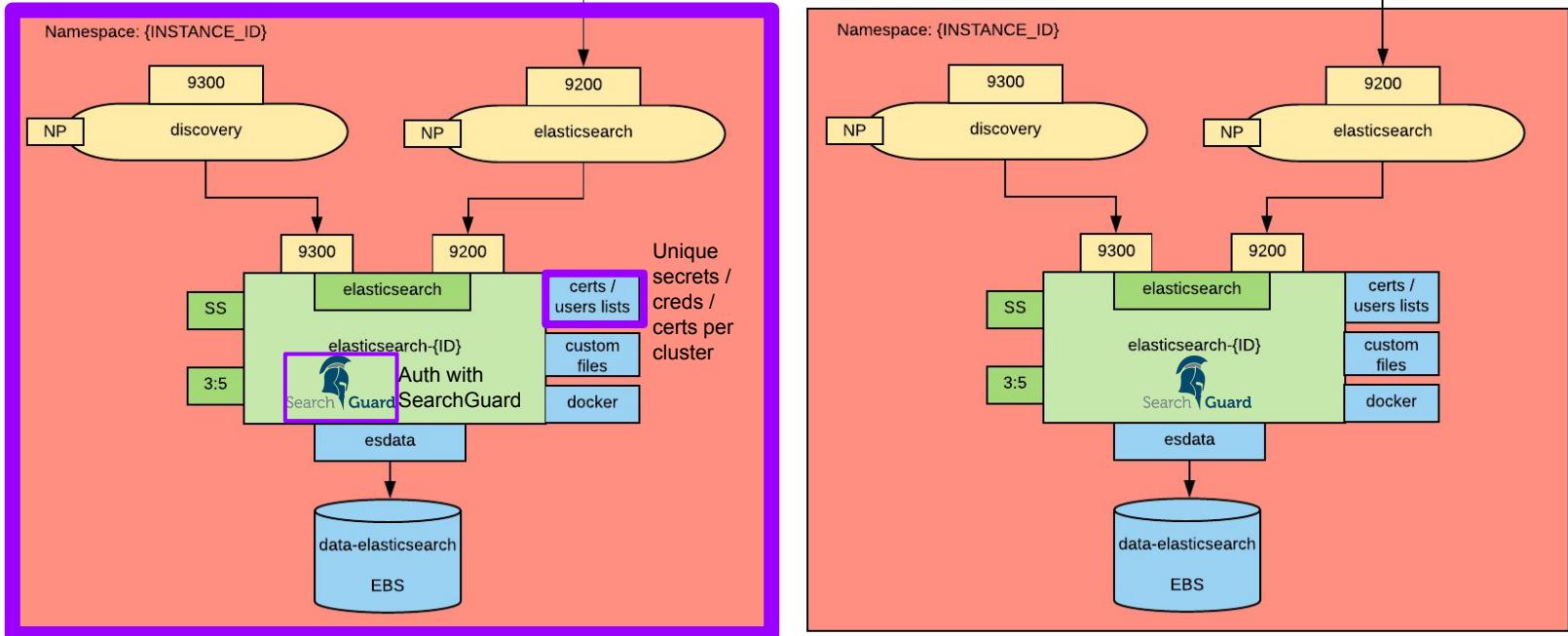
Multi-Tenancy: Namespaces



Tenant Security by Namespace

Ingress ACLs  via Envoy proxy

<https://ingress.{ENV}.objectrocket.cloud:{PORT}>



User Management: Remote Command

User Management

Controlling the auth plugin that runs on the Elasticsearch containers

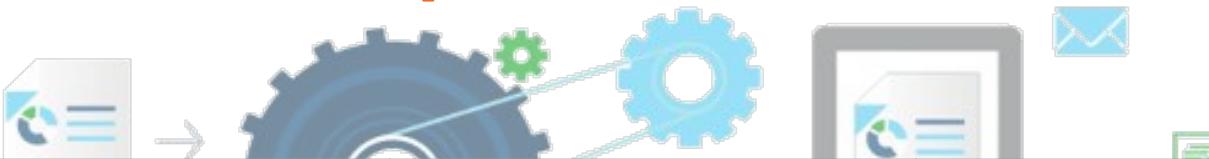
- User and role management will need to be executed by the operator
- Apache licensed Elasticsearch does not include an auth implementation

Apache 2.0 licensed Elasticsearch plugin that secures Elasticsearch by providing authentication and authorization.



- **Managed with pre-built command-line utility (sgadmin)**
- Community Edition
 - Internal user database for authentication
 - Role based permissions for authorization
 - Cluster and Index level permissions
 - Live reloads of user database

How to Execute Updates?



Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Centralized Service	k8s Job	Remote Command
Standalone service, listening on a queue and executing its own copy of sgadmin	The operator starts up a k8s job which executes its own copy of sgadmin in instance namespace	The operator remotely executes a copy of sgadmin that exists on each member of the cluster



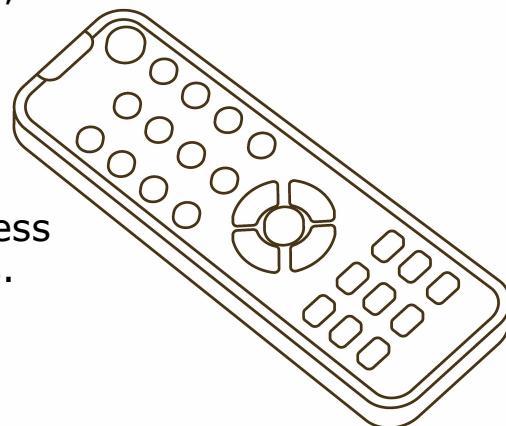
Remote Command

Pros

- **Security:** Uses the k8s API server port; minimizes open ports on the cluster
- **Security:** Leverages unique local admin certs we generate for each cluster
- **Simplicity:** Uses the version of sgadmin installed on each cluster, simplifying the support of multiple versions of the plugin
- **Efficiency:** No extra pods/run on demand means less wasted resources

Cons

- **Temporary multi-process container:** Introduces another process running in the Elasticsearch container breaking docker paradigms.
- **Risk:** client-go's *remotecontrol* library isn't widely used



Database-as-a-Service: DB Administration

What Our Service Must Do

01

The Basics

- Safely create a full cluster
- Make sure the cluster is healthy
- Delete all resources when asked

02

Security

- Handle multiple tenants
- Cluster Certificates
- Database User/Roles CRUD

03

Database Administration

- Cluster configuration and plugins
- Perform regular backups
- Running database utilities

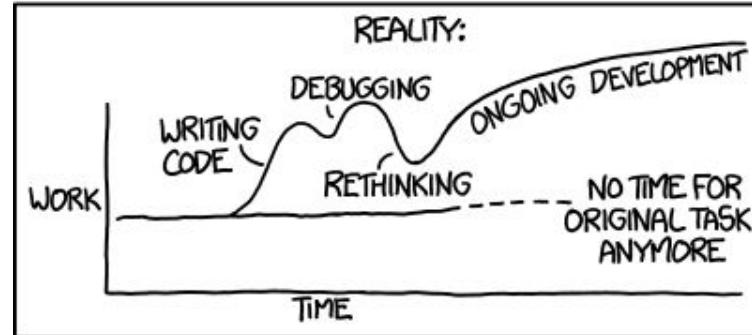
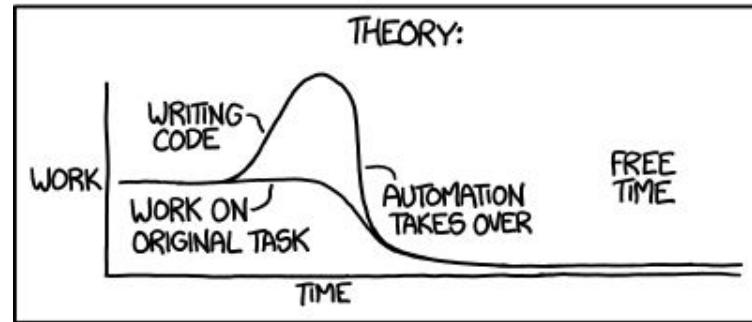
04

Service Features

- Safely scale up/out/in/down
- Apply minor and patch updates
- Add-on dashboards and tooling

Automating Administration Tasks

"I SPEND A LOT OF TIME ON THIS TASK.
I SHOULD WRITE A PROGRAM AUTOMATING IT!"



<https://xkcd.com/1319/>

Customization: Config Maps

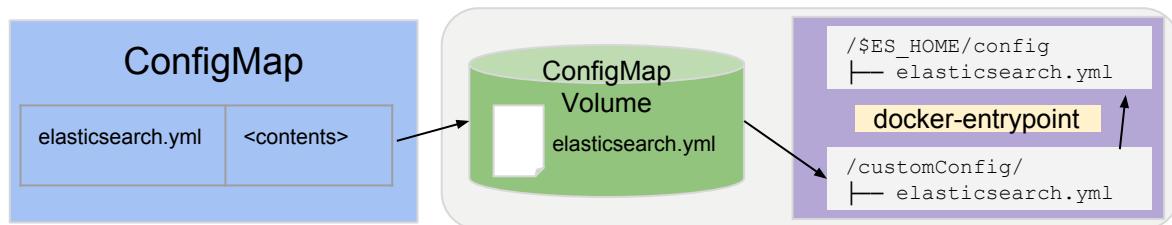


Config maps for custom configurations

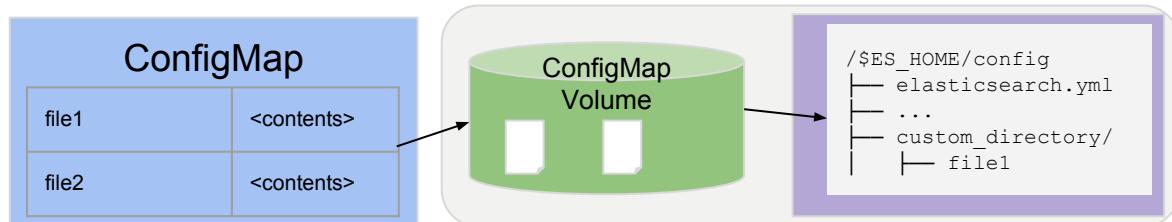
Image defaults

```
$ES_HOME/config
  └── elasticsearch.yml
  └── log4j2.properties
  └── jvm.options
  └── certs
    └── ...
  └── sgconfig
    └── ...
```

Something special in a specific file (e.g. elasticsearch.yml)



New directory for stopwords, synonyms, etc.



Recurring Tasks: Cron management



Managing Recurring Tasks

Backups:

- Take a daily backup and retain the last 2 weeks
- **Implementation:** CronJob created with cluster that runs a daily backup

Elasticsearch Curator:

- Take regular actions against indexes (delete, create, aliases, etc.)
- **Implementation:** A CR is passed at any time that:
 - Creates a CronJob with the specified schedule
 - Provides the Curator configuration and action files via ConfigMaps

```
apiVersion: batch/v1beta1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
  name: [instance-id]-backups
spec:
  schedule: "30 2 * * *"
  jobTemplate:
    spec:
      template:
        spec:
          containers:
            - name: es-snapshots
              image: curator:v2
              args:
                ...
  restartPolicy: ...
```

Database-as-a-Service: Service Features

What Our Service Must Do

01

The Basics

- Safely create a full cluster
- Make sure the cluster is healthy
- Delete all resources when asked

02

Security

- Handle multiple tenants
- Cluster Certificates
- Database User/Roles CRUD

03

Database Administration

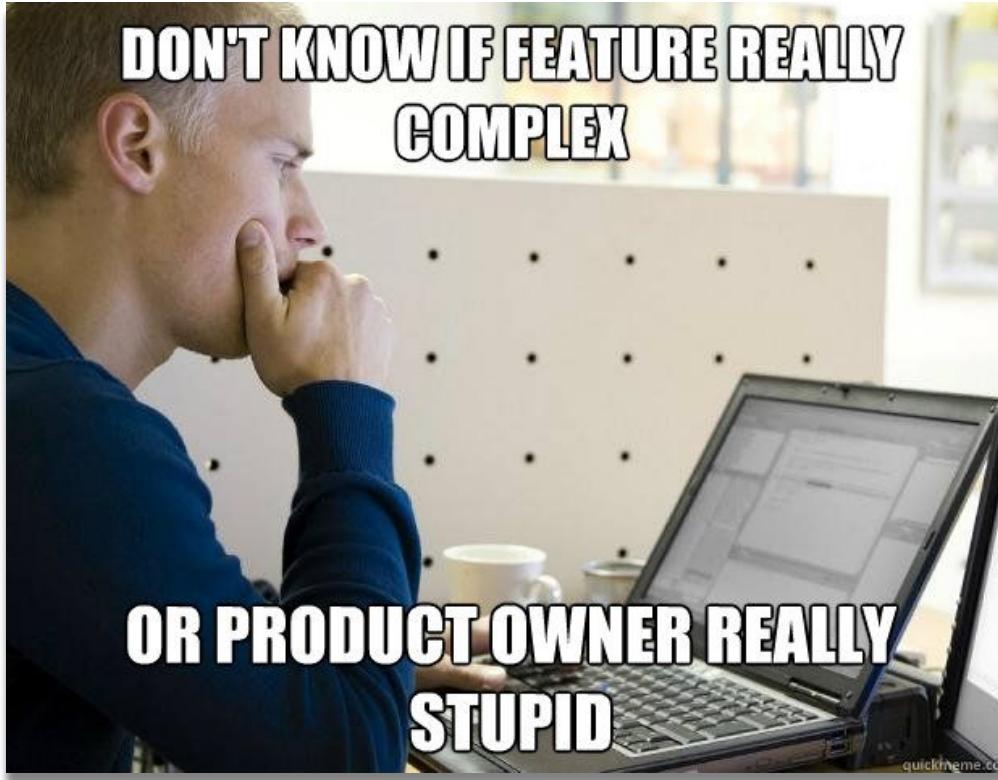
- Cluster configuration and plugins
- Perform regular backups
- Running database utilities

04

Service Features

- Safely scale up/out/in/down
- Apply minor and patch updates
- Add-on dashboards and tooling

Services Features



Safe Updates: StatefulSets

ObjectRocket



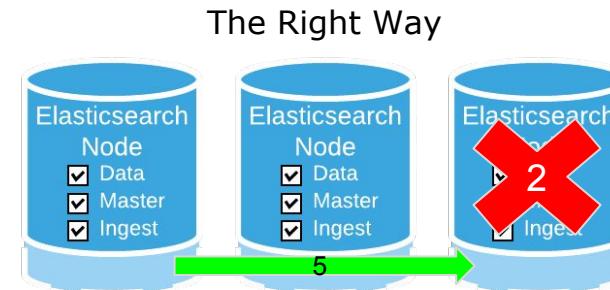
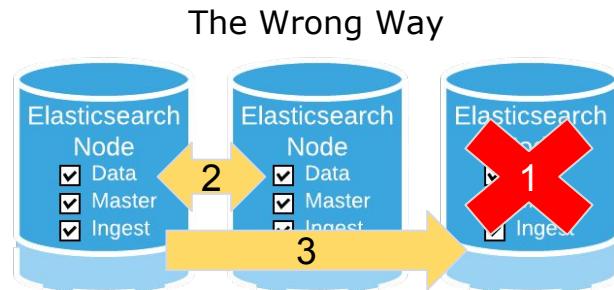
KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

Elasticsearch Rolling Updates

How to ensure that Elasticsearch cluster updates are performed safely and without customer impact?



StatefulSet Rolling Update Strategies

RollingUpdate

```
.spec.updateStrategy.type = RollingUpdate
```

- Automated, rolling update of pods
- Controller **will delete and recreate** each pod
- in the same order as pod termination
- Waits until an updated pod is running and ready prior to moving on

OnDelete Strategy

```
.spec.updateStrategy.type = OnDelete
```

- Legacy (1.6 and prior) behavior.
- Controller will **not automatically update** each pod
- User manually deletes pods / controller creates new pods
- User manage workflow



Partitioned RollingUpdate

Partitioned RollingUpdates apply changes to pods in reverse order, from {N-1..0}.

Kubernetes offers a couple of ways to safely tear down each pod:

- A grace period (time) is given before the pod is violently shutdown.
- `preHooks`: command/script to execute before the pod is violently shutdown.

Partitioned RollingUpdate enables control over when changes are applied to a member of the StatefulSet.

- Only pods with an ordinal \geq the partition value will be updated when the StatefulSet's `.spec.template` is updated.
- Pods with an ordinal $<$ the partition will not be updated, even if they are deleted

Complex Updates: State Management

What do we mean by ‘State Management’?

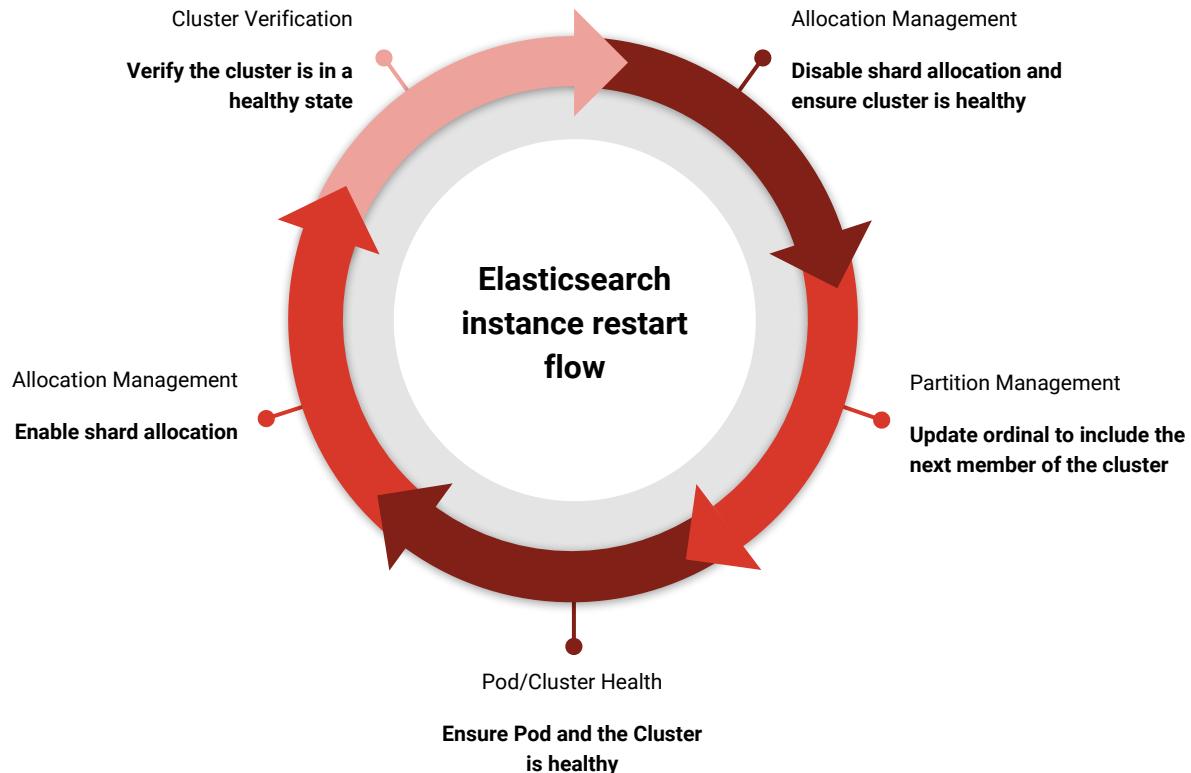
For most Elasticsearch workflows

Kubernetes manages:

- Pod Operations
- Pod Health
- Volume state

StatefulSets allow us to keep track of which members of the cluster have the new configuration

By leveraging labels we are able to manage what part of our process has been applied to an instance



StateMachine



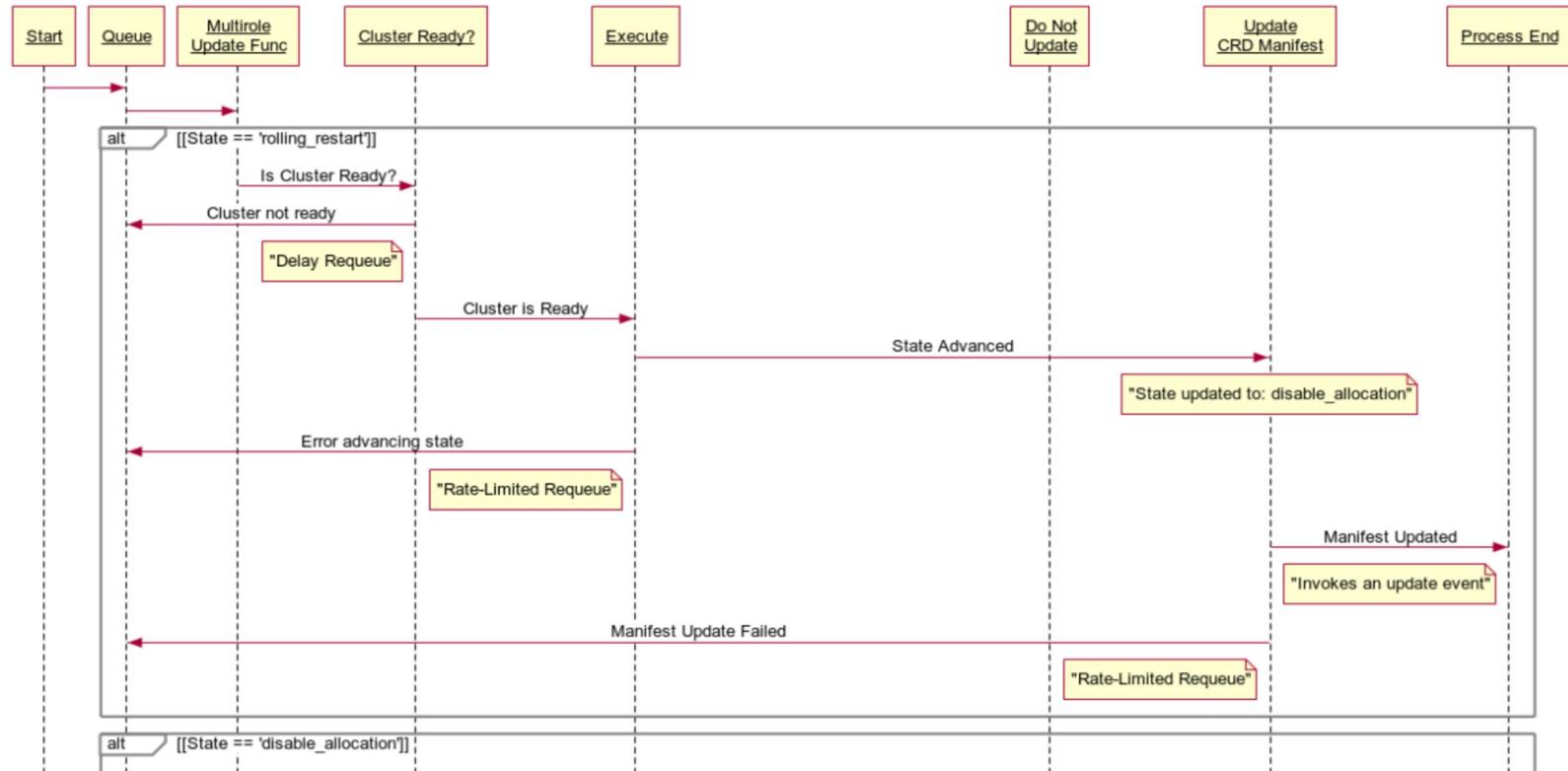
State Labels

```
RollingUpdateState      = "rolling_update"
BeginState              = "begin_state"
PodsReadyState          = "pods_ready"
SGInitState             = "sg_init"
FinalAddState           = "final_add_state"
StateCompleted          = "completed"
RollingRestartState     = "rolling_restart"
UpdateUserlistState     = "update_userlist"
UserlistRollback         = "userlist_rollback"
ForceRollingRestart     = "force_rolling_restart"
RollbackResourceStep    = "rollback_resource"
UpdateConfigFilesStep   = "update_config_files"
buildingState            = "building"
updatingState            = "updating"
disableAllocationState  = "disable_allocation"
```

StateMap Generator

```
func generateRollingRestartStateMap(numberNodes int) map[string]string {
    logrus.Info("Creating Safe Update State Map, number of nodes: ", numberNodes)
    stateMachine := make(map[string]string)
    state := RollingRestartState
    for i := numberNodes - 1; i > -1; i-- {
        newApplyPartitionState := fmt.Sprintf("%s%s%d", applyPartitionState, stateDelimiter, i)
        newVerifyPartitionApplied := fmt.Sprintf("%s%s%d", verifyPartitionState, stateDelimiter, i)
        newDisableAllocation := fmt.Sprintf("%s%s%d", disableAllocationState, stateDelimiter, i)
        newEnableAllocationState := fmt.Sprintf("%s%s%d", enableAllocationState, stateDelimiter, i)
        stateMachine[state] = newDisableAllocation
        stateMachine[newDisableAllocation] = newApplyPartitionState
        stateMachine[newApplyPartitionState] = newVerifyPartitionApplied
        stateMachine[newVerifyPartitionApplied] = newEnableAllocationState
        state = newEnableAllocationState
    }
    stateMachine[state] = finalState
    return stateMachine
}
```

Example State Flow



What We Learned

ObjectRocket

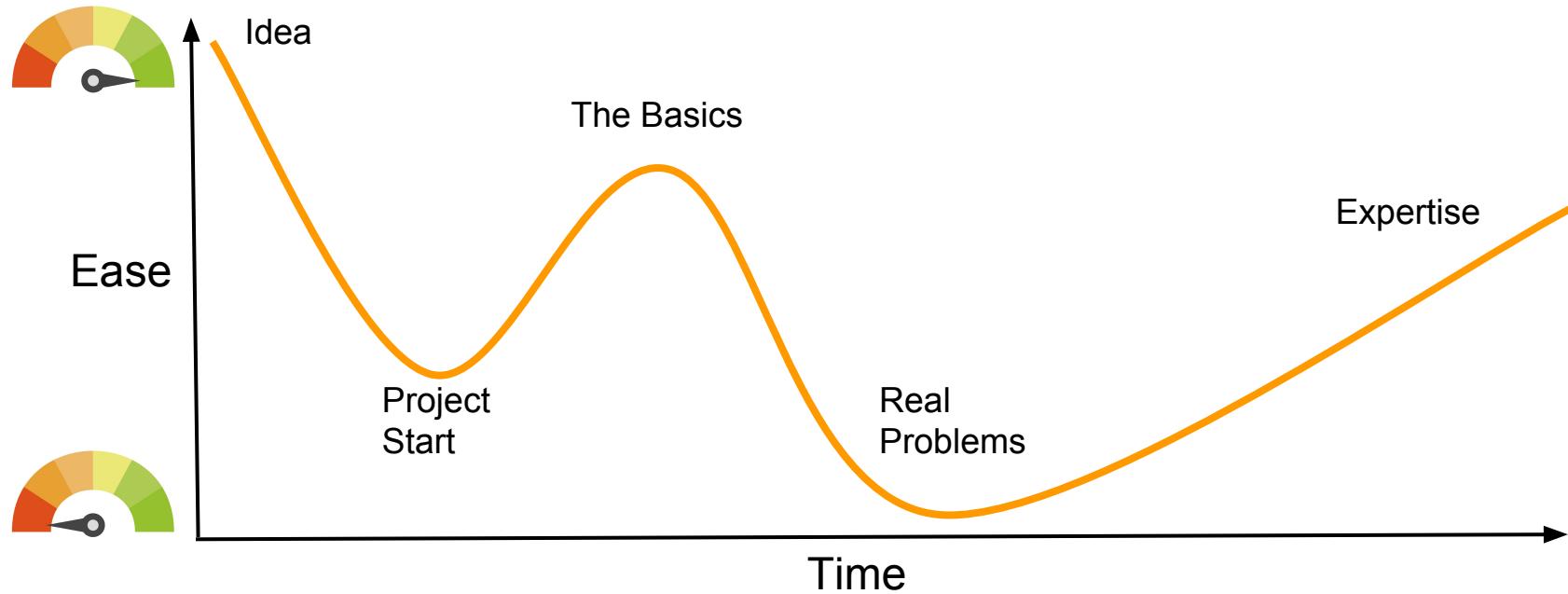


KubeCon

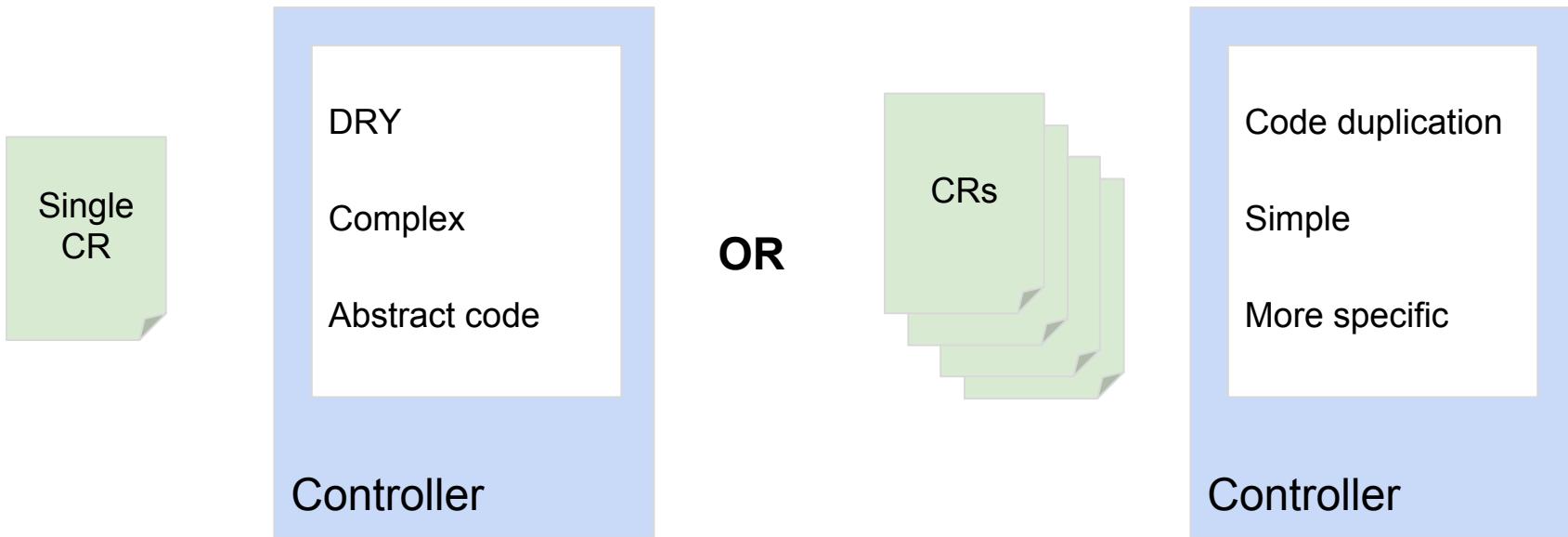


CloudNativeCon

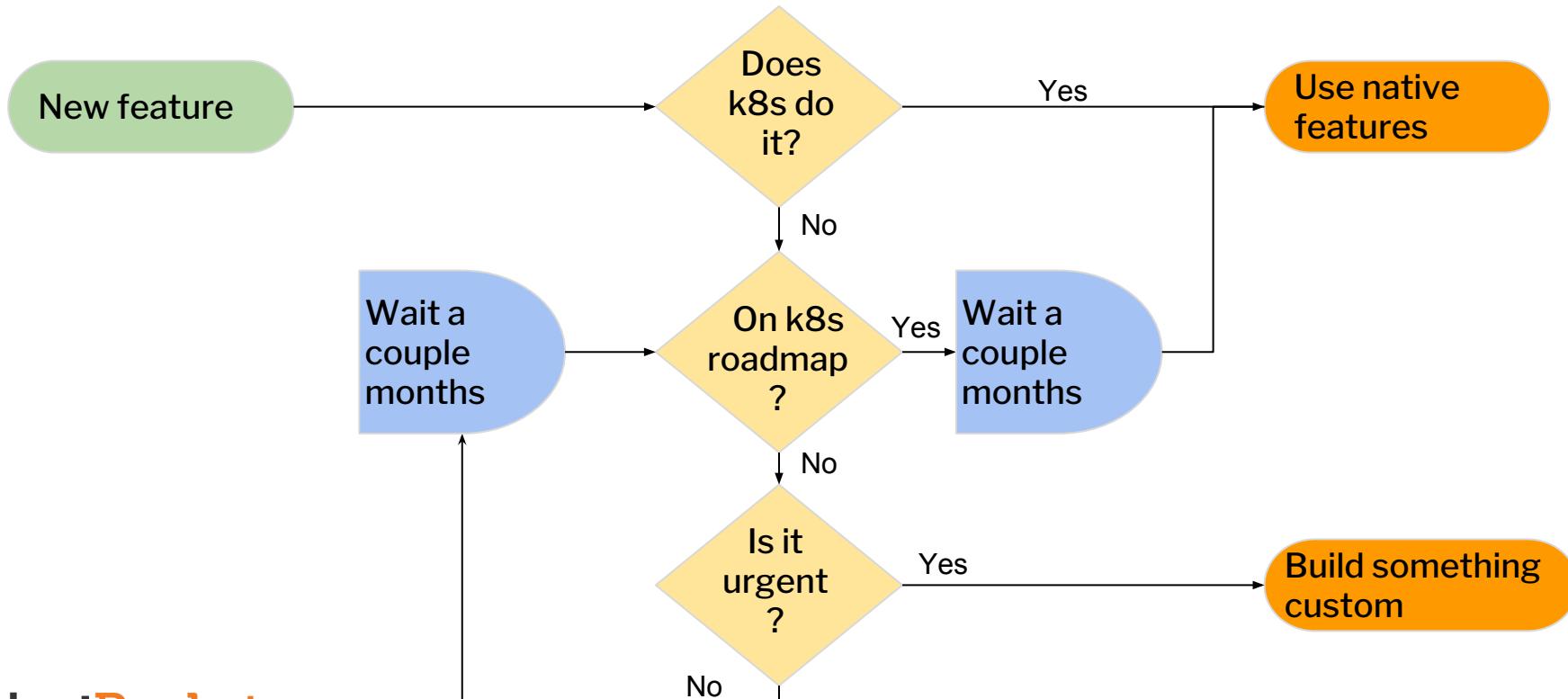
Our Kubernetes Learning Curve



DRY vs. Complexity



Velocity of Kubernetes





Try Our Evaluation Program

Get **free database resources** on our new Kubernetes-based platform on AWS in the region of your choice.

MongoDB | Elasticsearch | Redis

Your experience and feedback during the program will play a critical role in helping us build the database platform you need.

<https://www.objectrocket.com/or-on-k8s/>



KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

Check Out the Code

We're going to open source our Elasticsearch operator

- It will be Apache 2.0 licensed
- It will arrive in Q1 of 2019

<https://github.com/objectrocket>

Coming Soon

We're Hiring!

Engineering & Sales

Apply at ObjectRocket.com/Careers

