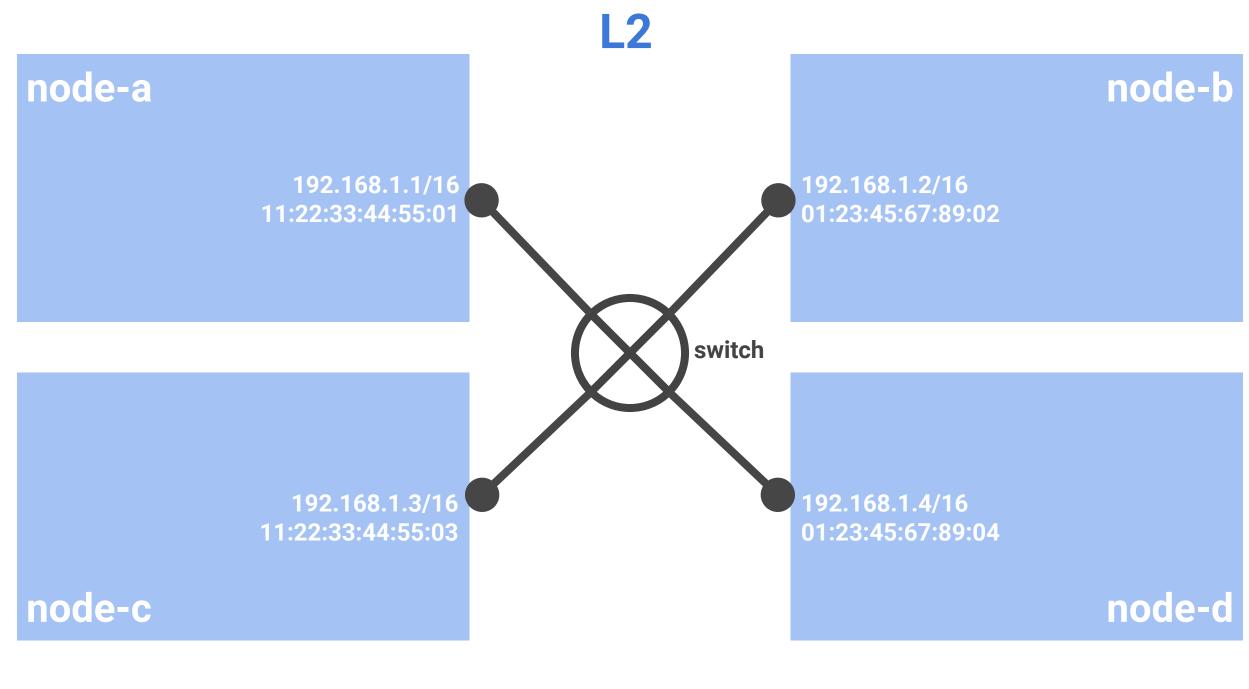
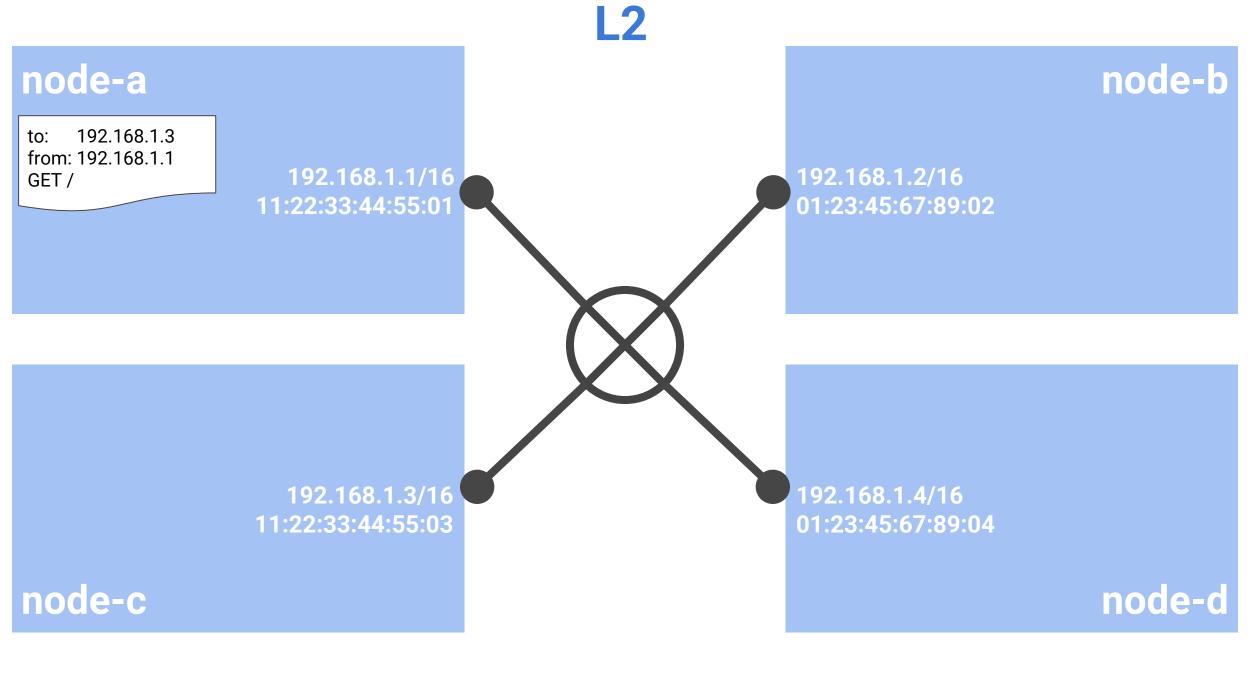


## An Illustrated Guide to Kubernetes Networking

Tim Hockin <thockin@google.com>
Senior Staff Software Engineer
@thockin

### Layer 2: ethernet







"ARP request"



to: 192.168.1.3 from: 192.168.1.1

GET /

192.168.1.1/16 11:22:33:44:55:01 node-b

192.168.1.2/16 01:23:45:67:89:02

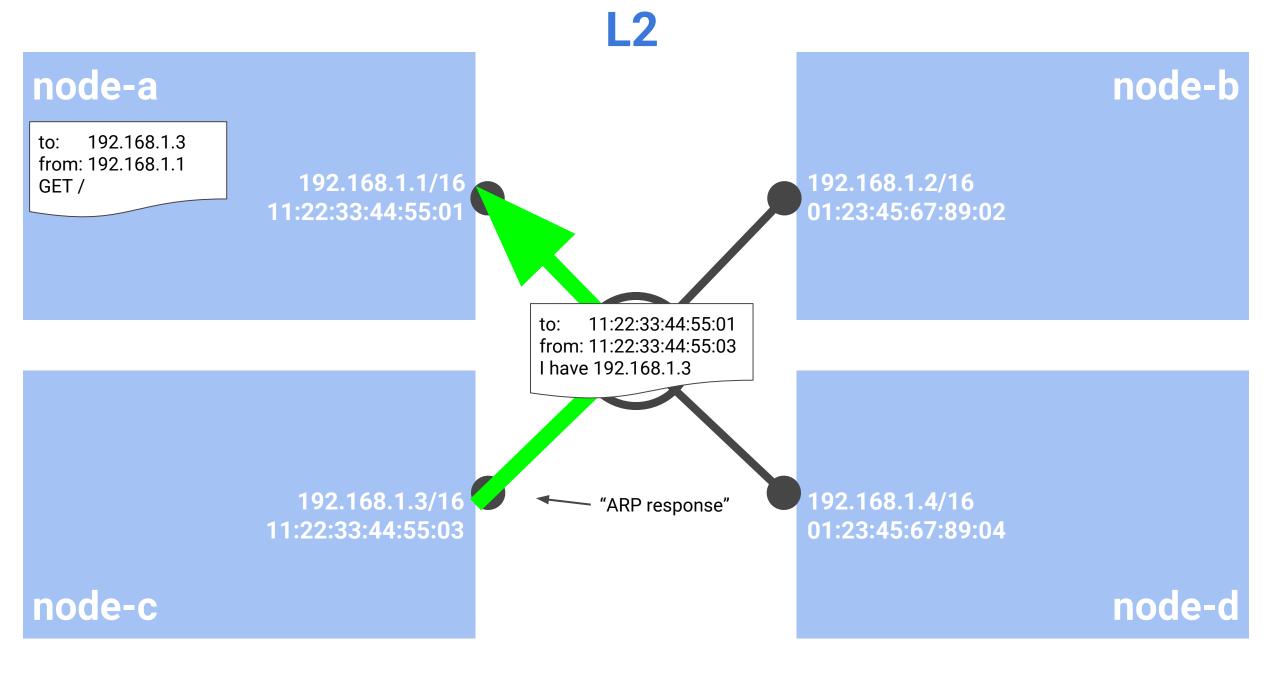
to: <br/>from: 11:22:33:44:55:01<br/>who has 192.168.1.3?

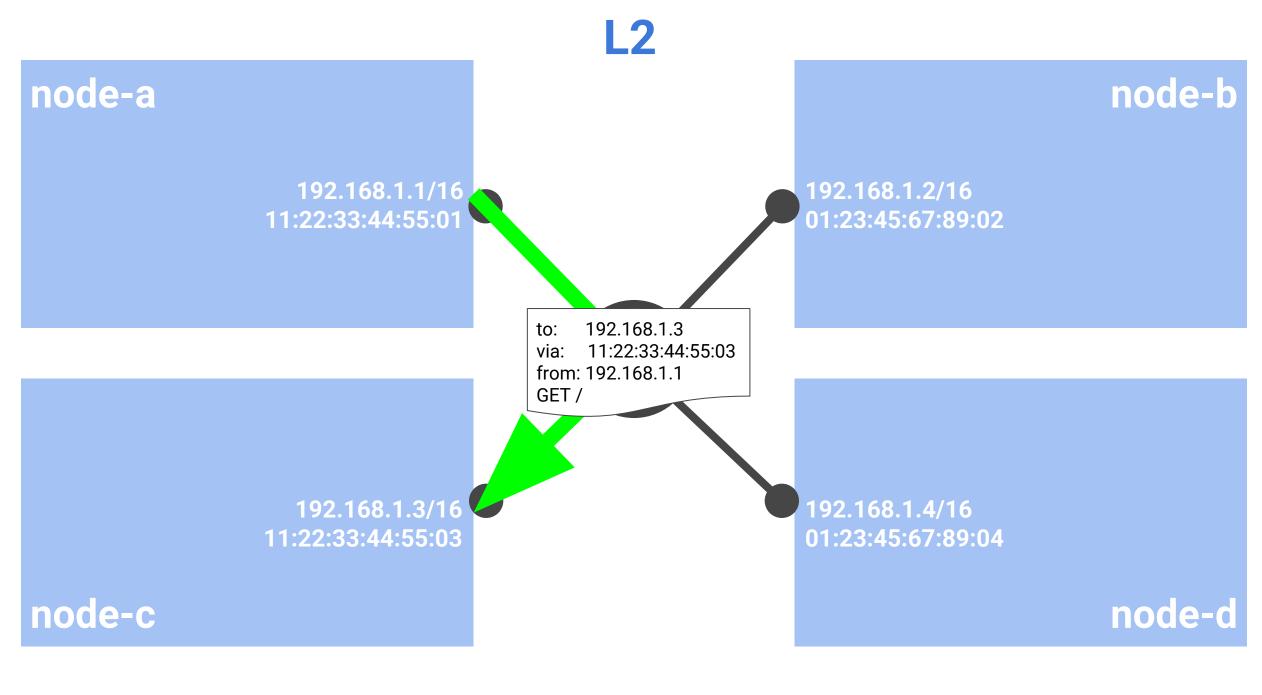
192.168.1.3/16 11:22:33:44:55:03

node-c

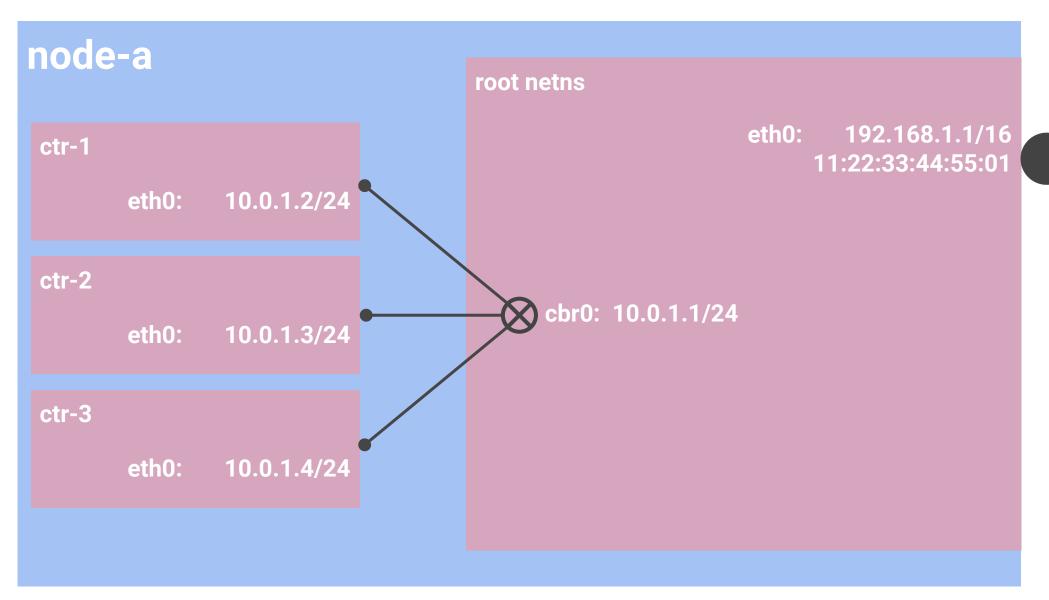
192.168.1.4/16 01:23:45:67:89:04

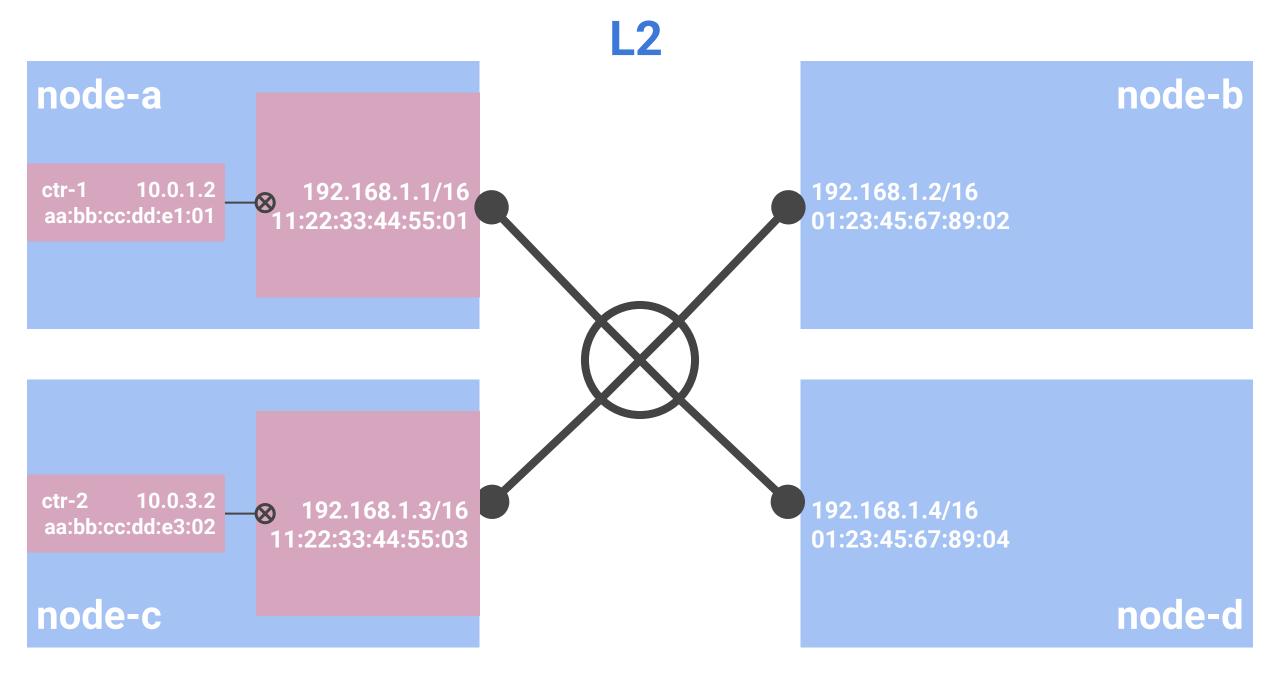
node-d

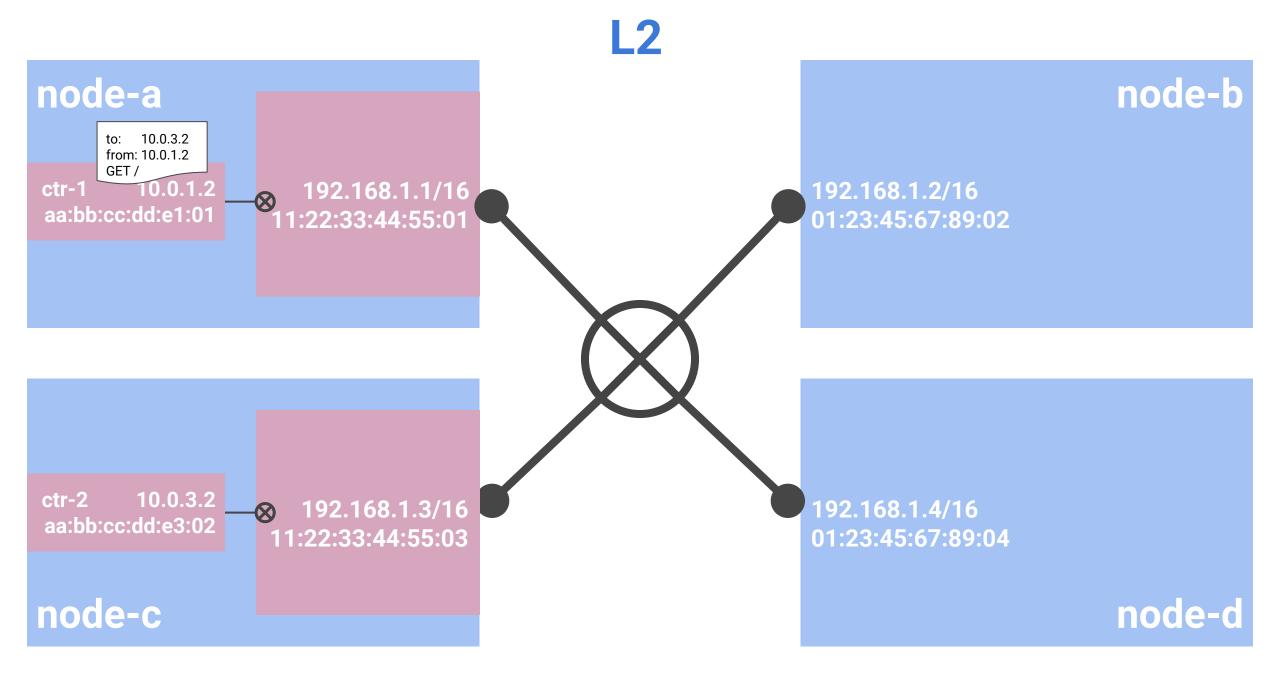


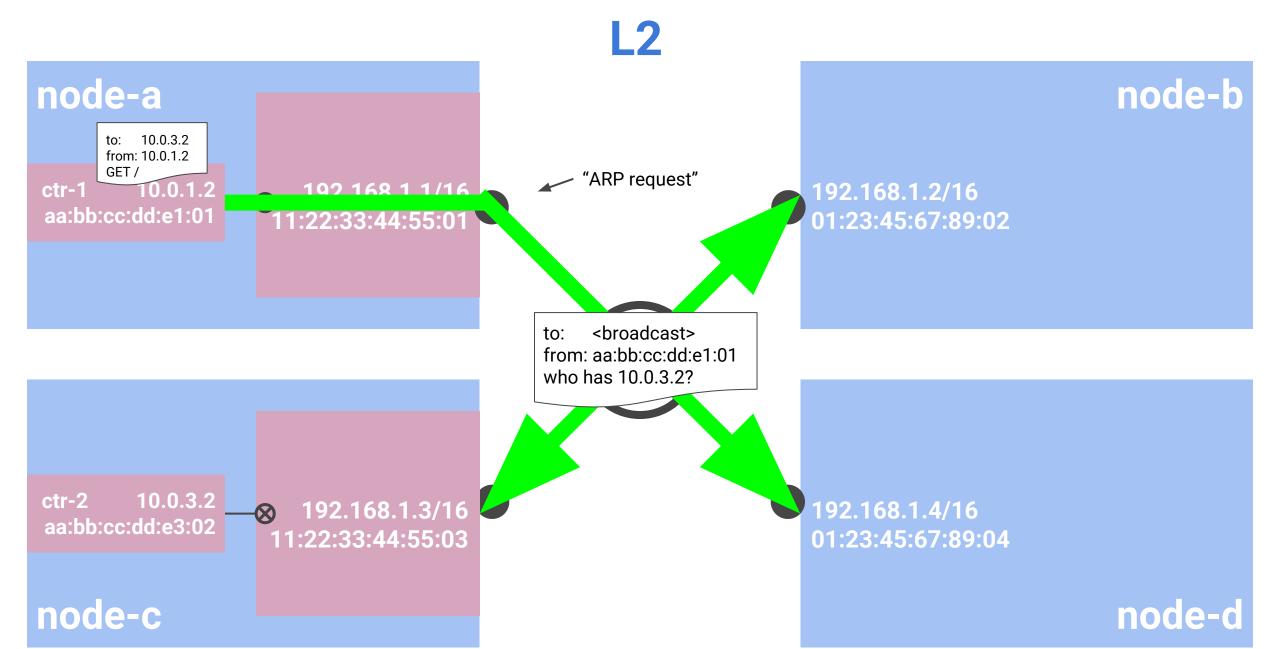


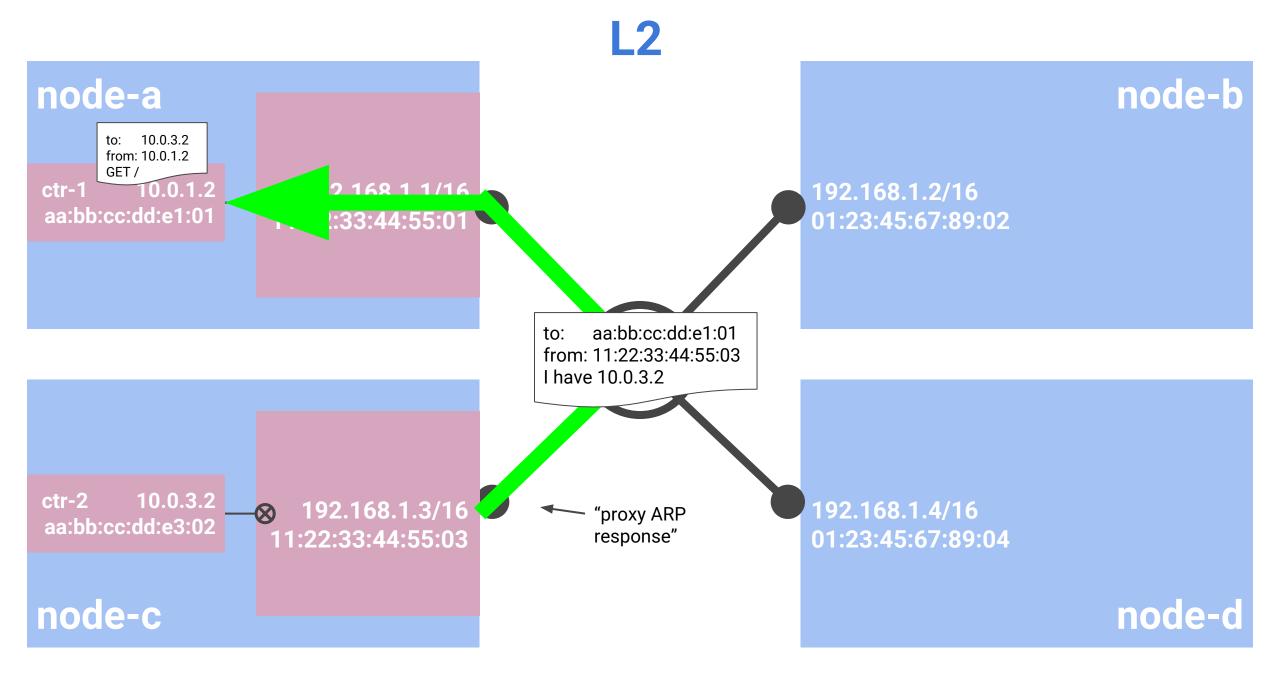
#### **L2** with containers

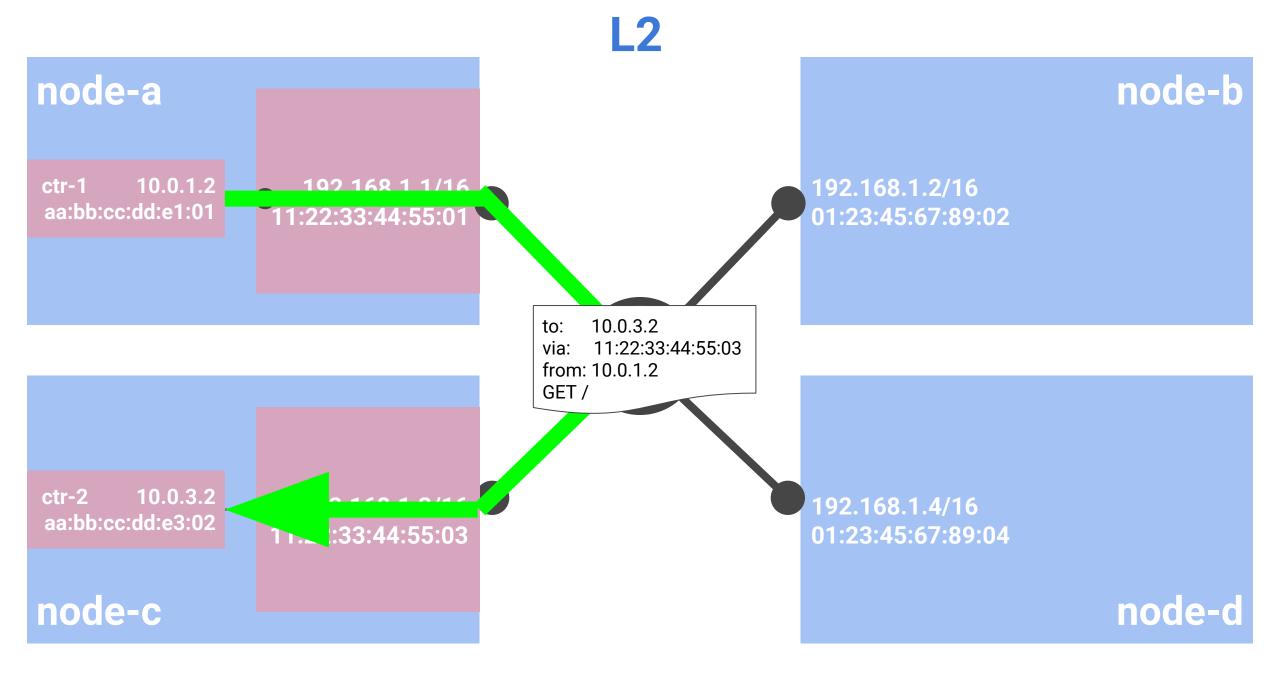




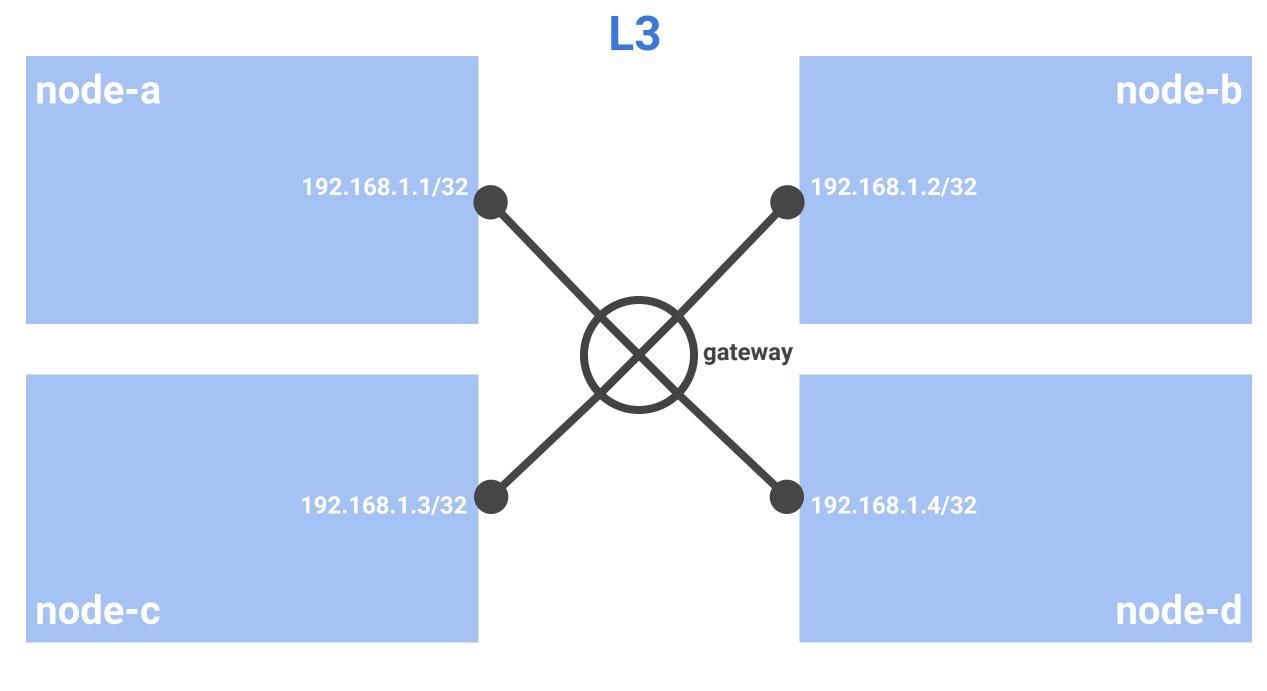


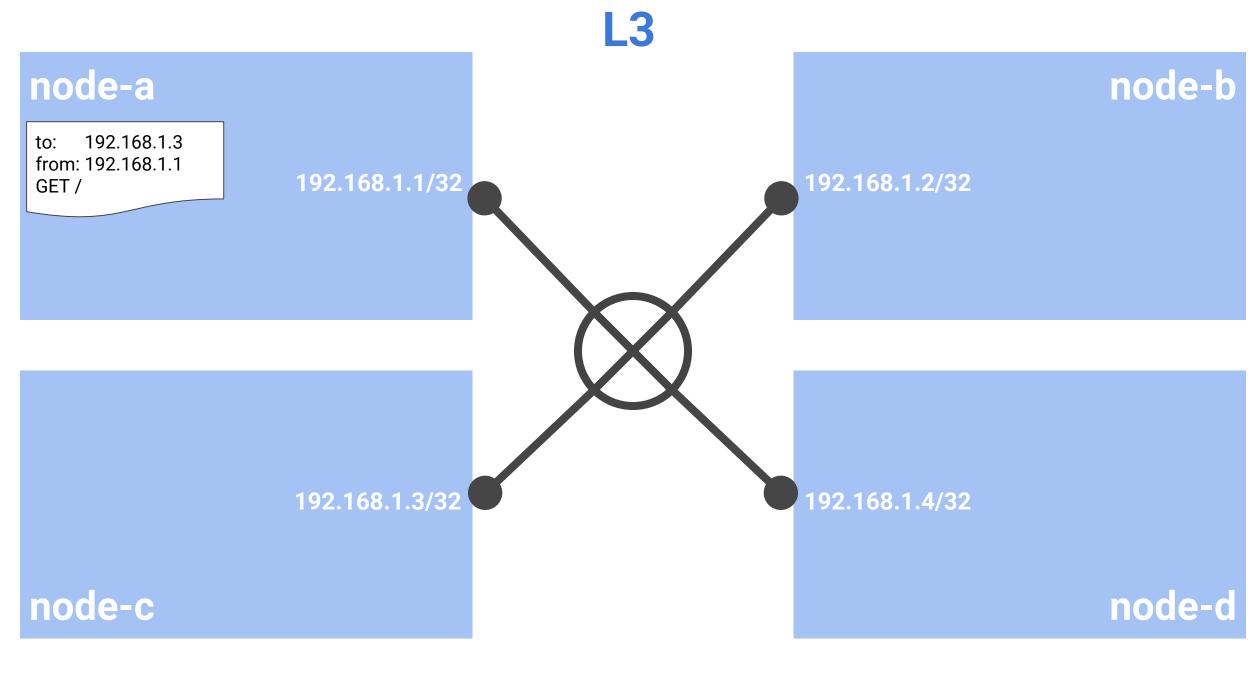


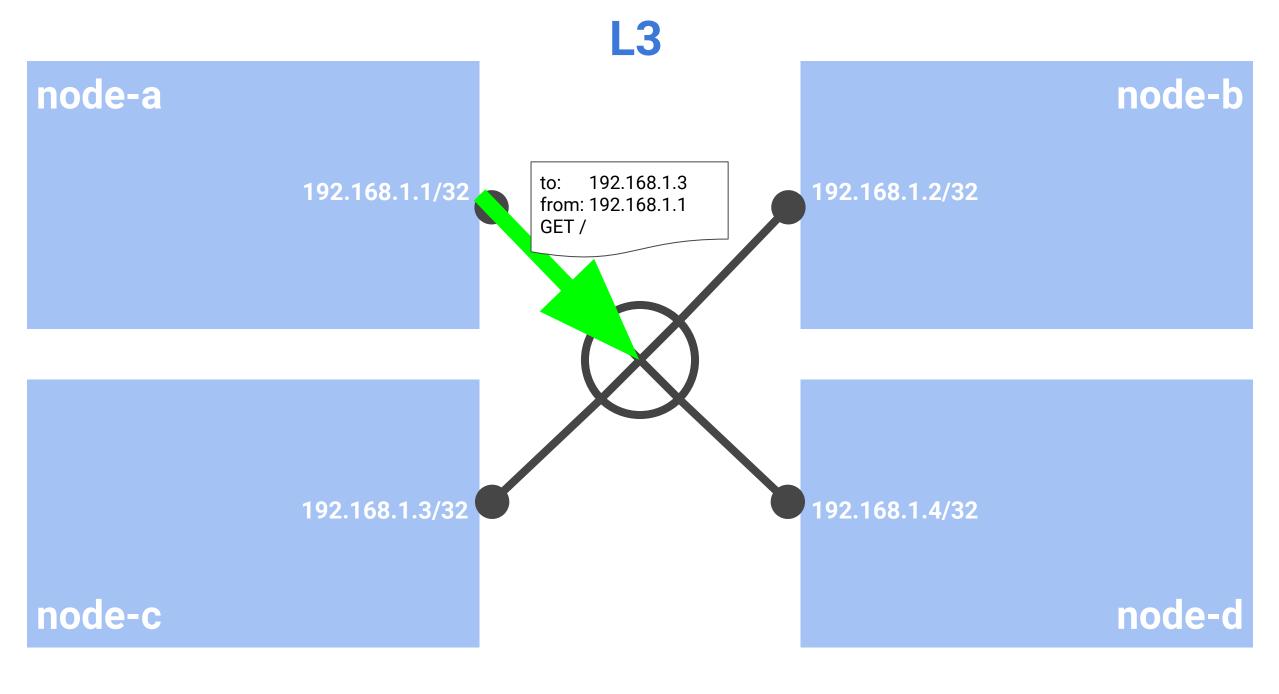


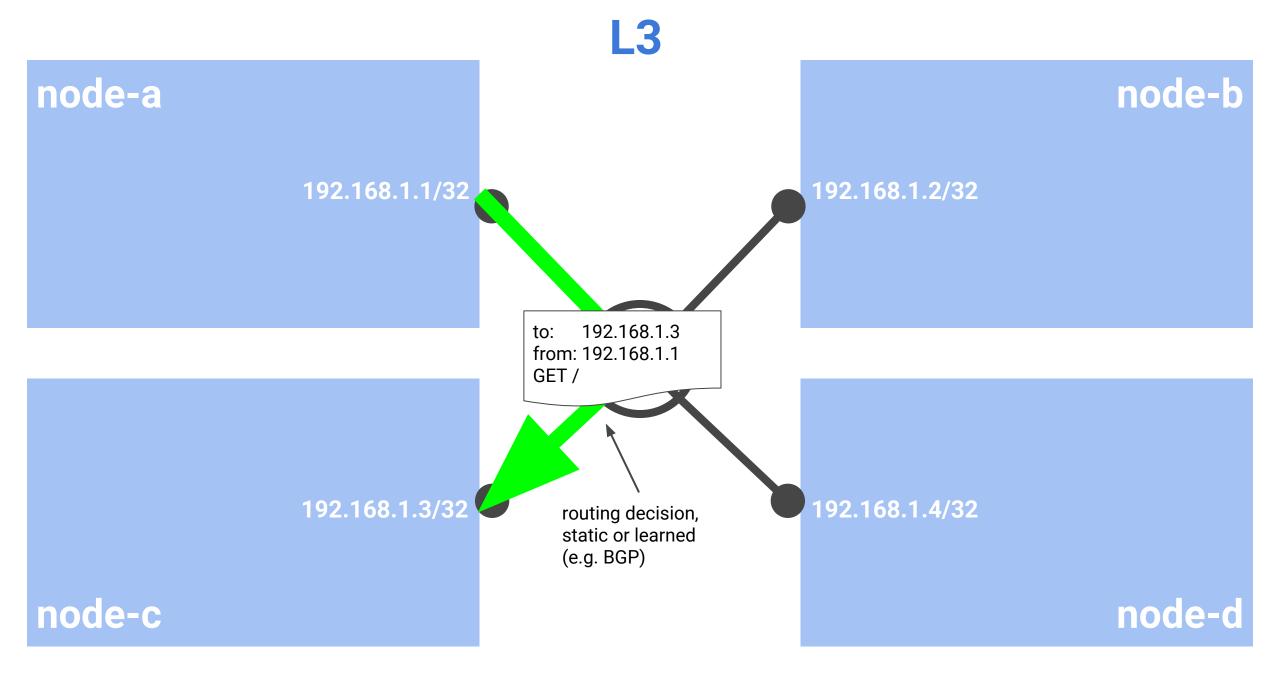


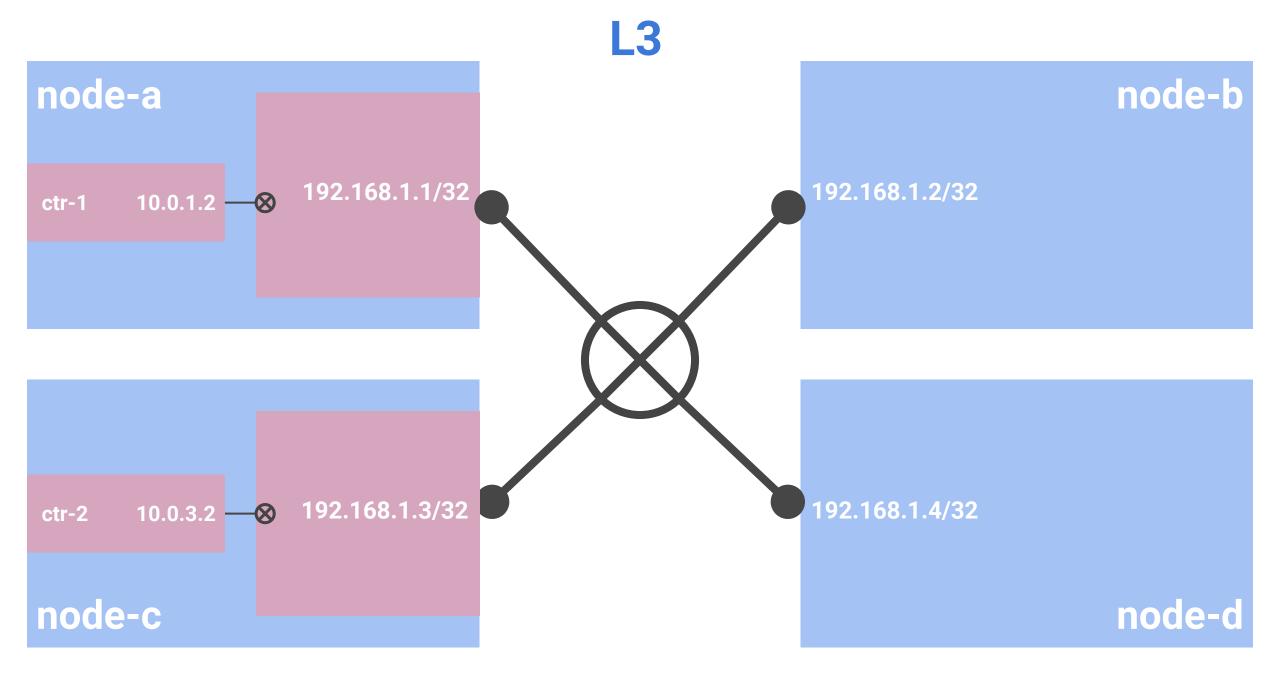
## Layer 3 - IP

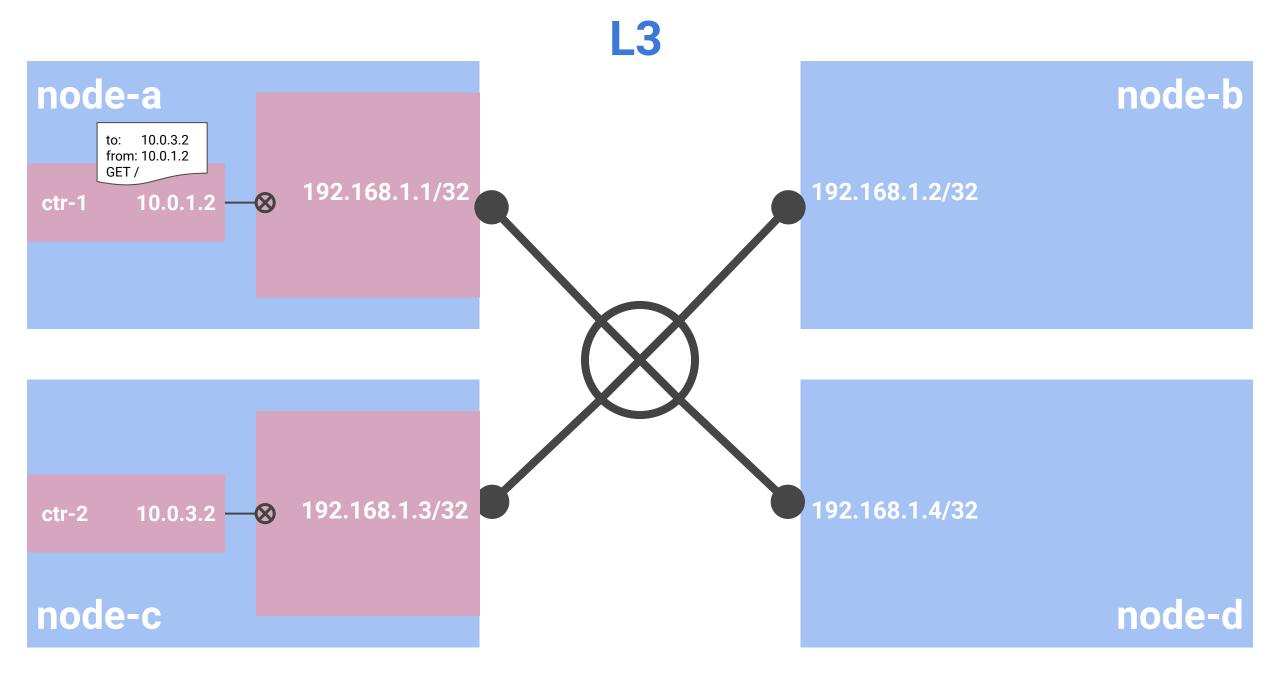


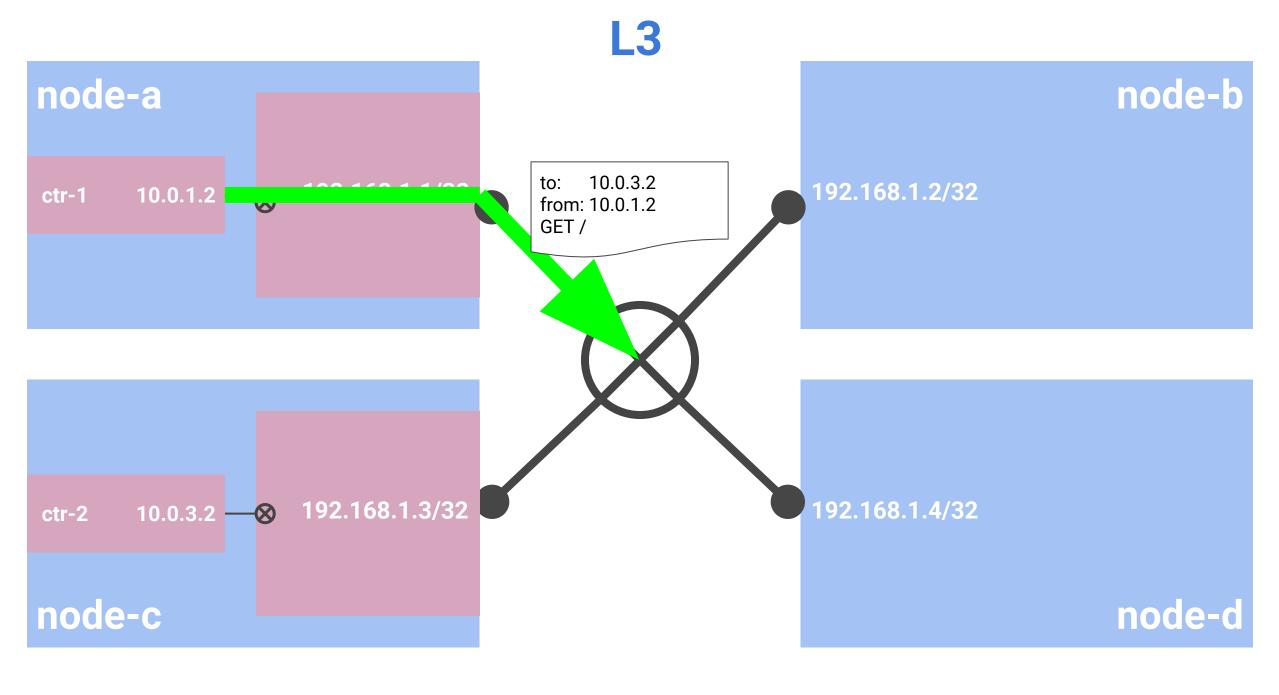


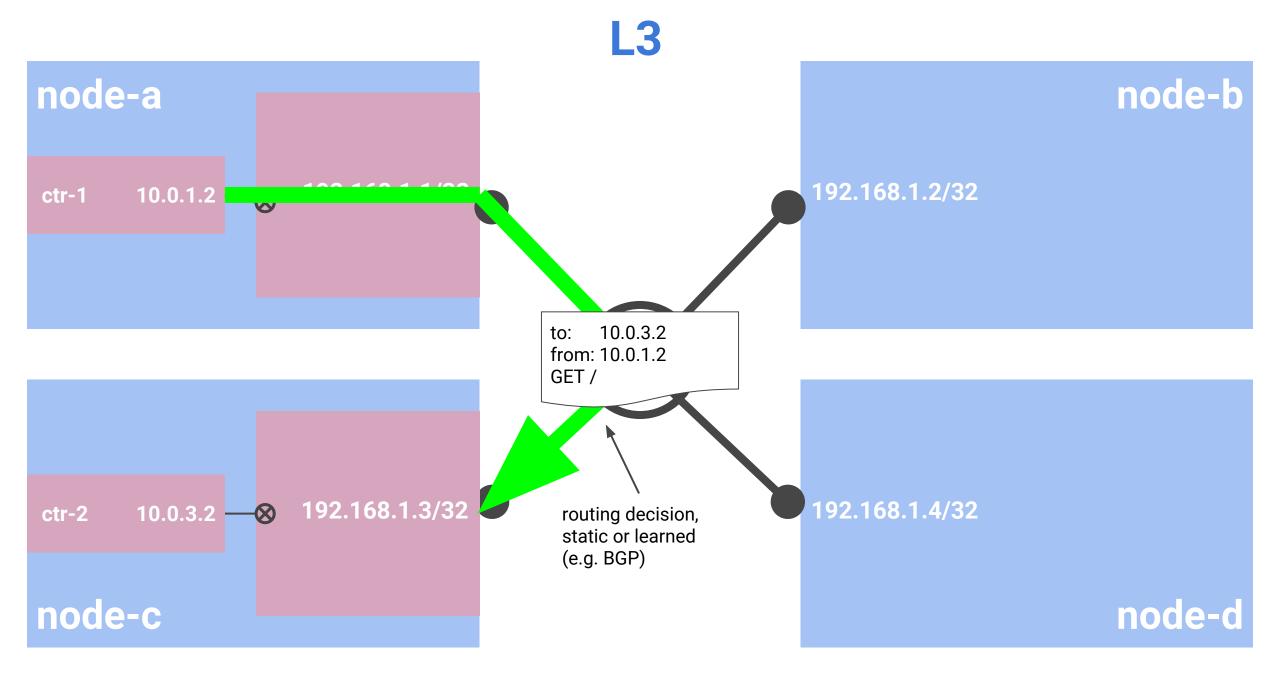


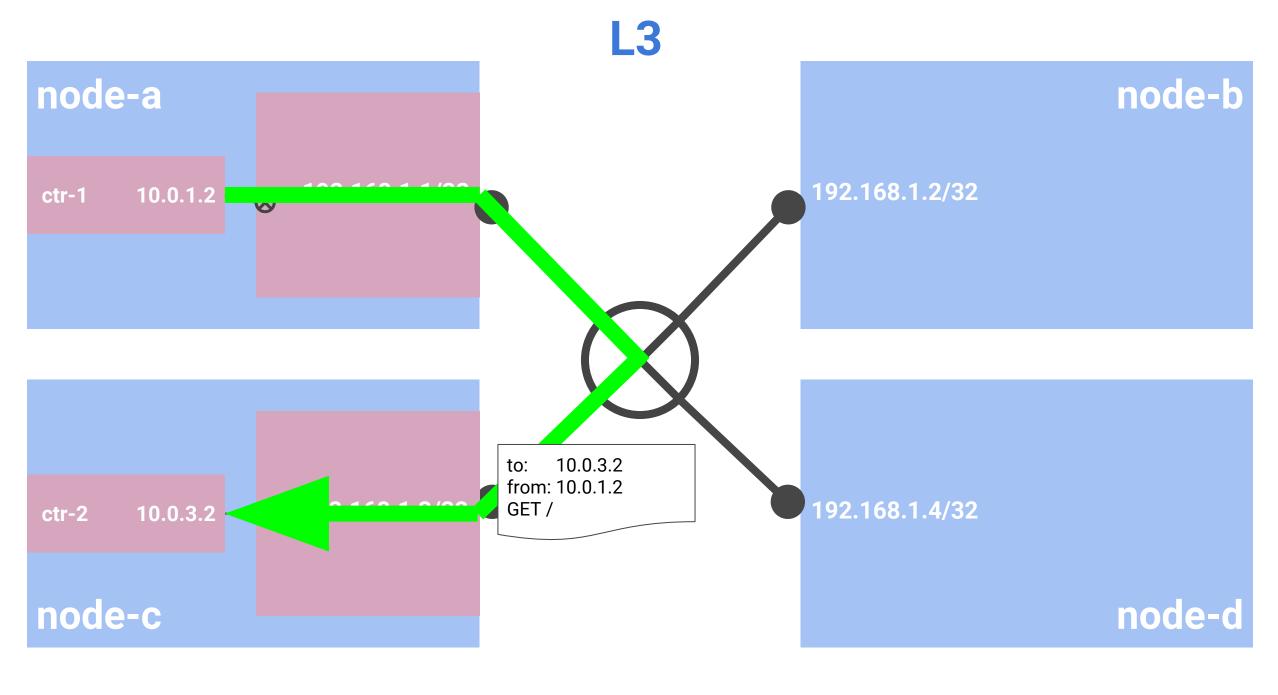








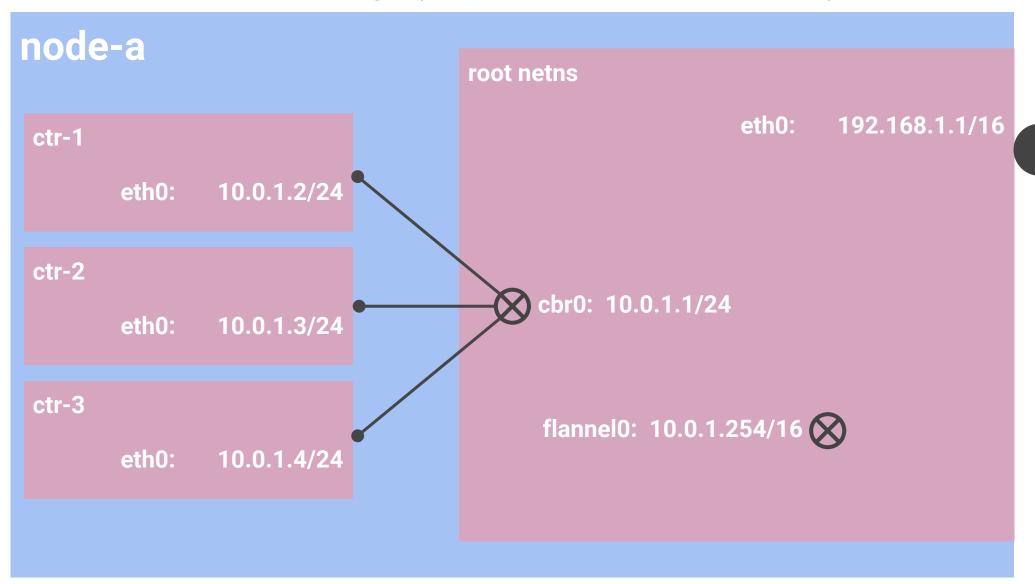




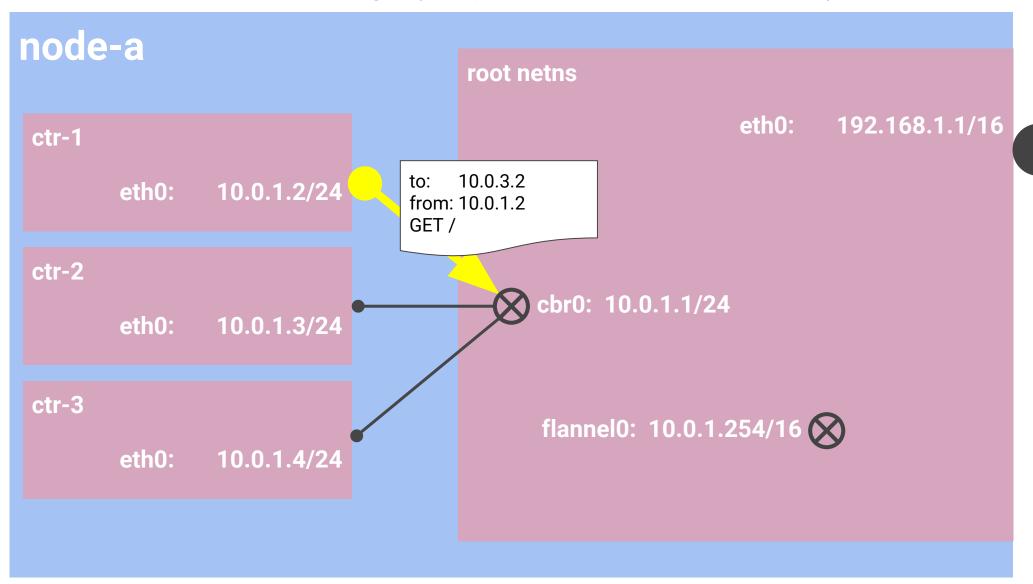
### Overlays

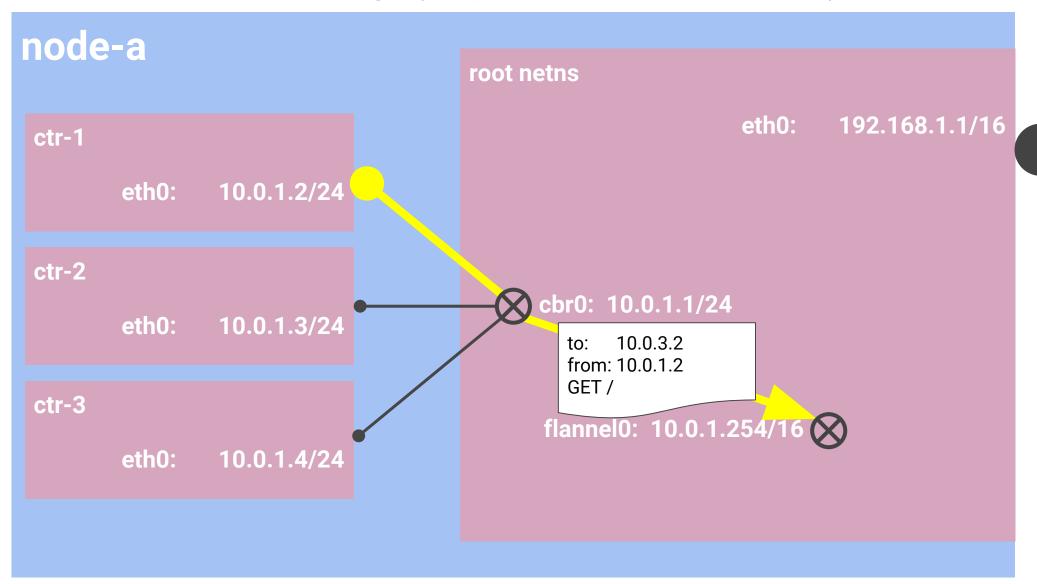
Q: When should I use an overlay?

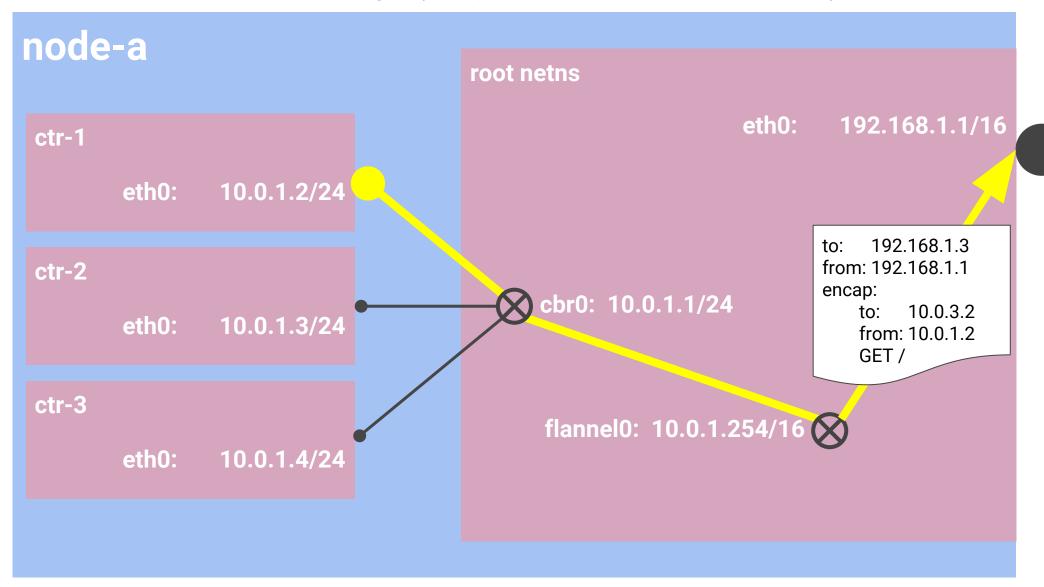
A: When nothing else works, *or* when you have <u>specific</u> reasons to want it (e.g. the added value of management)

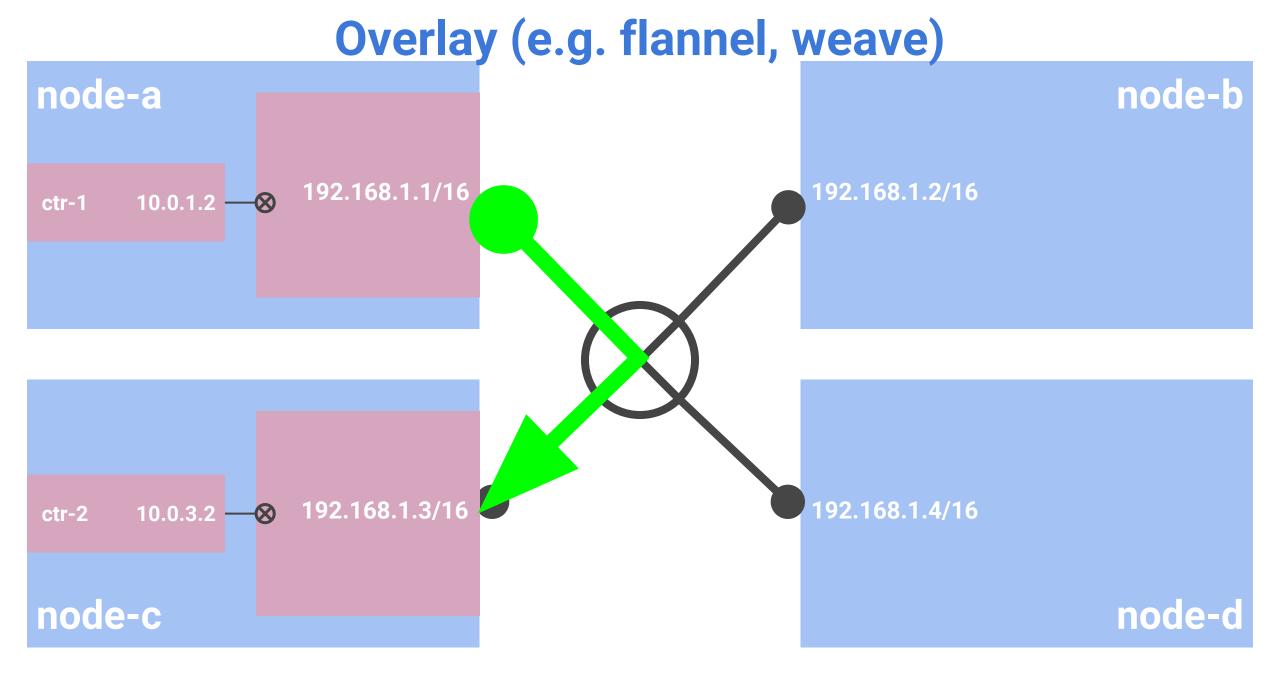


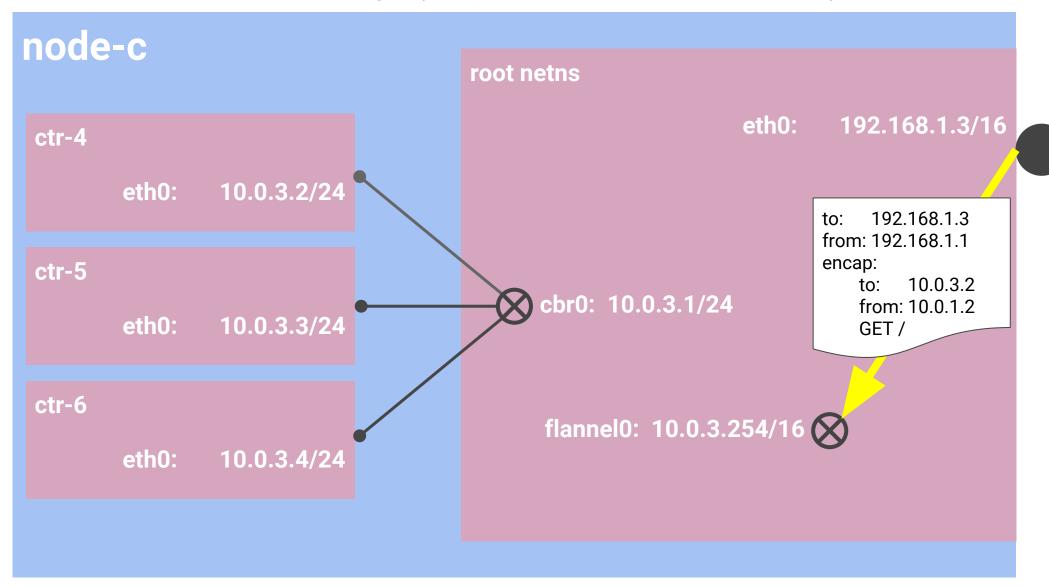


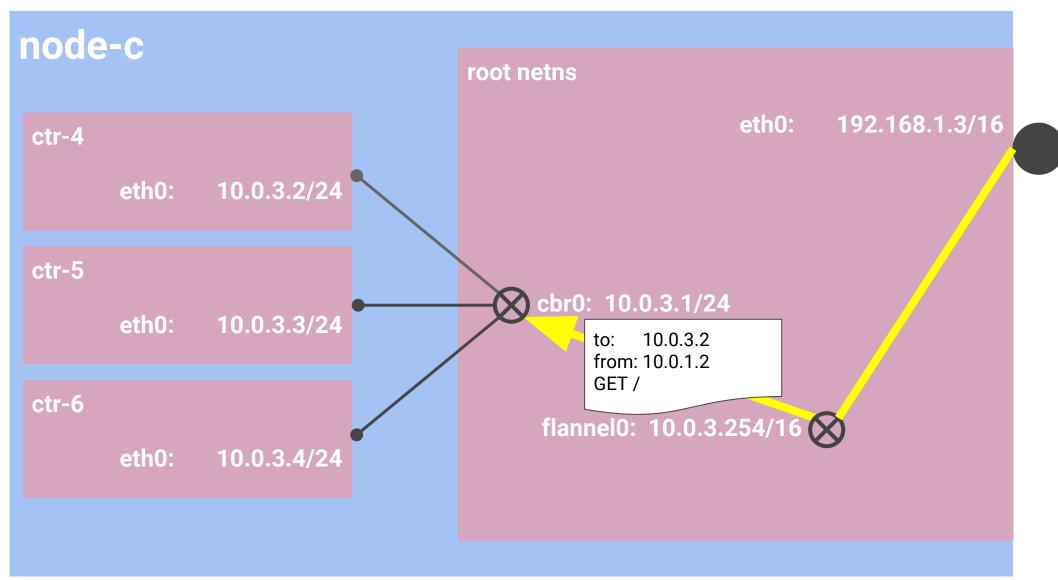


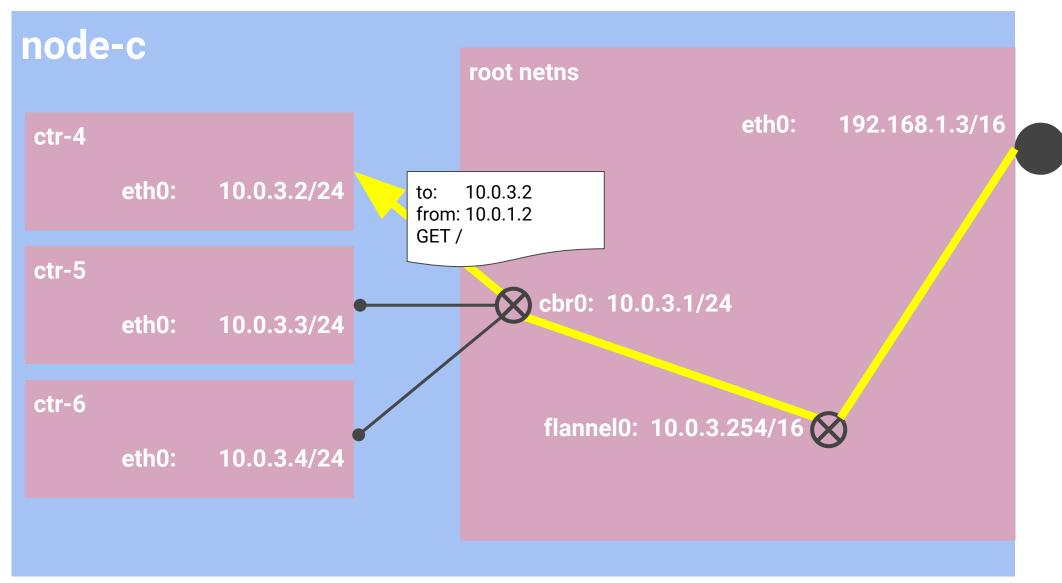






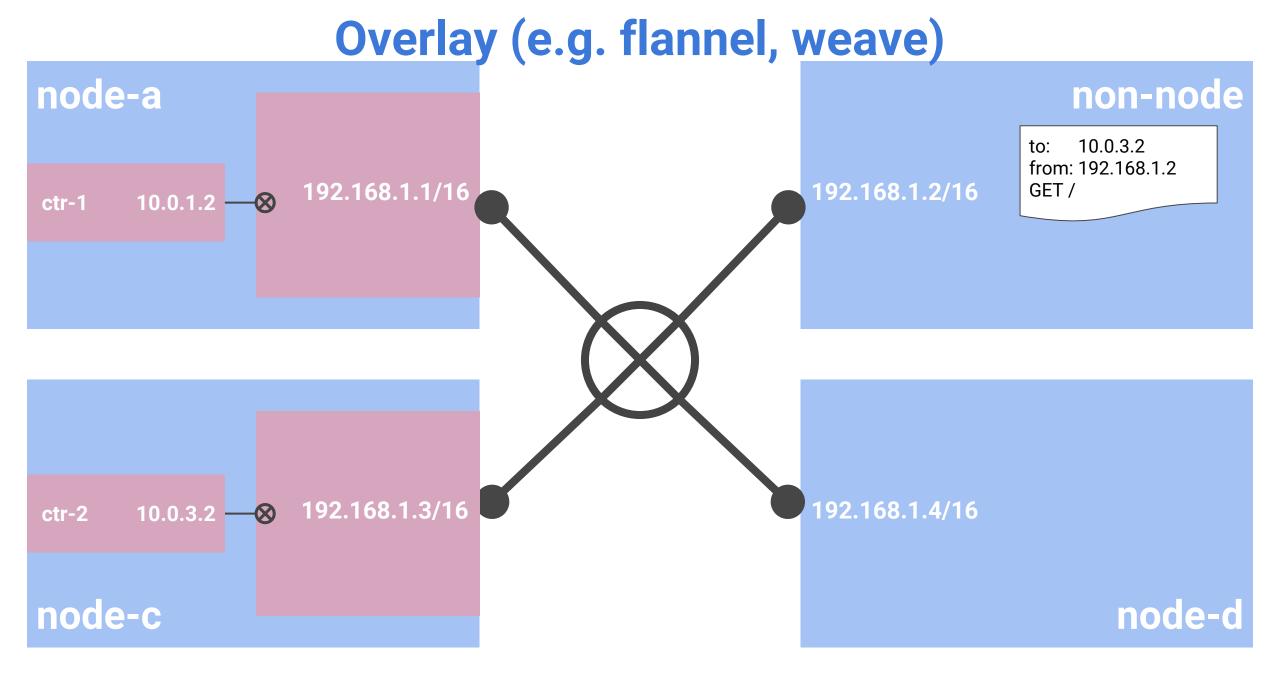


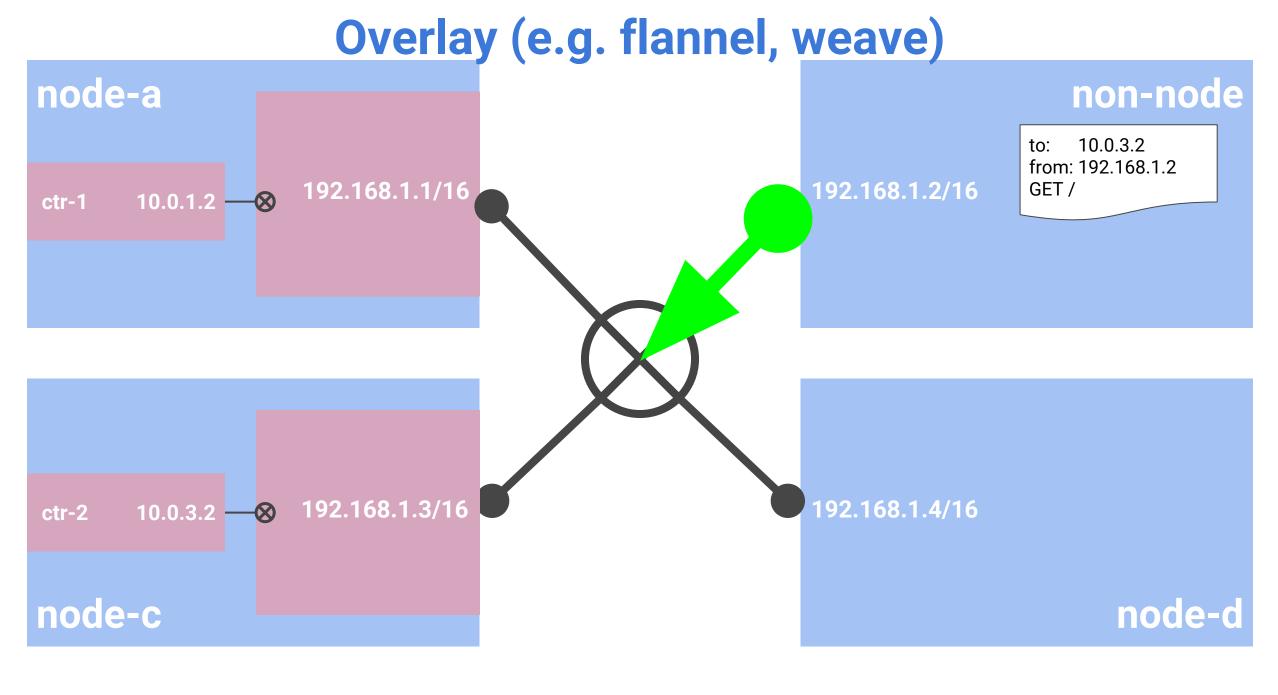


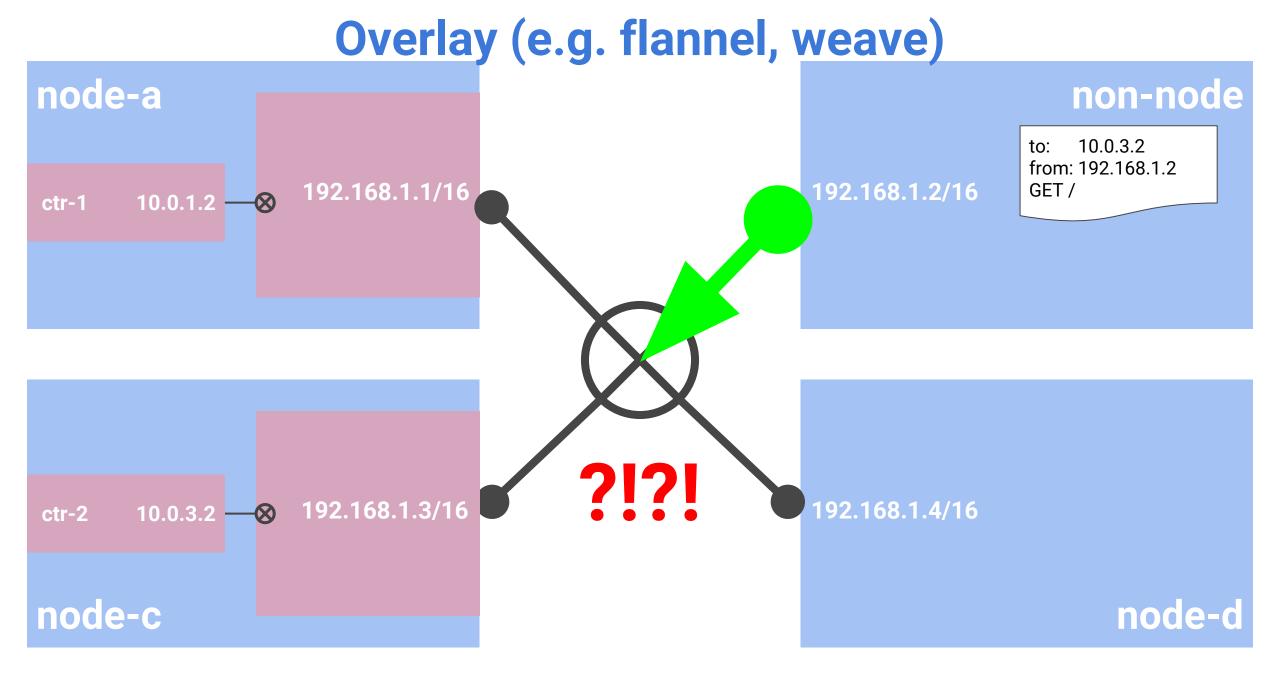


### Overlays - the hard part

Overlay (e.g. flannel, weave) non-node node-a 192.168.1.1/16 192.168.1.2/16 10.0.1.2 ctr-1 192.168.1.3/16 192.168.1.4/16 10.0.3.2 ctr-2 node-c node-d







## We need a bridge between the physical and overlay networks...

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- could: route to nodes
- could: route to 1 or more bridge machines
- could: run flannel on client machines

# We need a bridge between the physical and overlay networks...

- could: route to nodes
- could: route to 1 or more bridge machines
- could: run flannel on client machines
- see "When should I use an overlay?"