Kubernetes Architecture

Module Outline



Big picture view

Masters

Nodes

Pods

Services

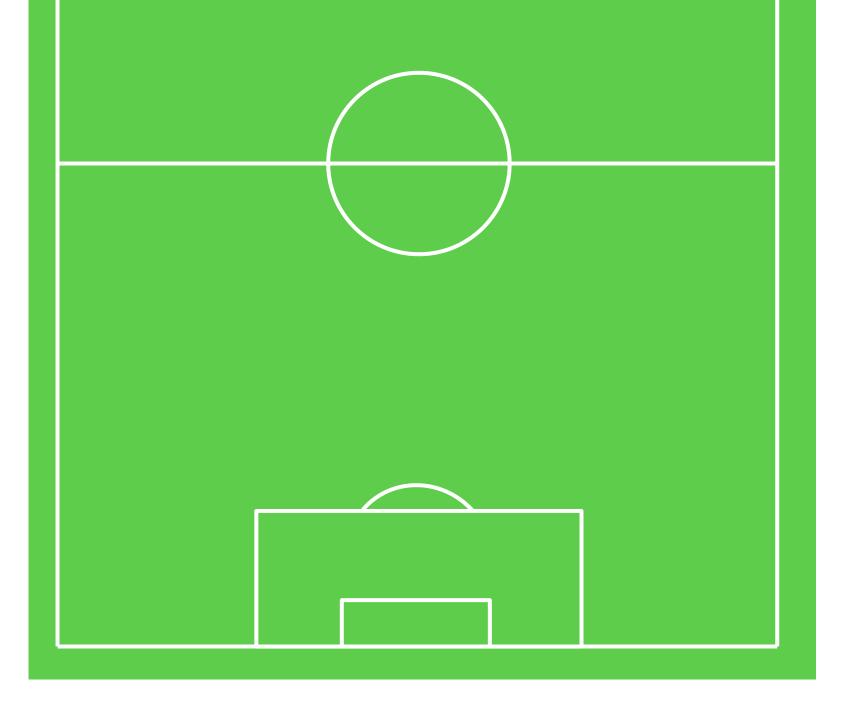
Deployments

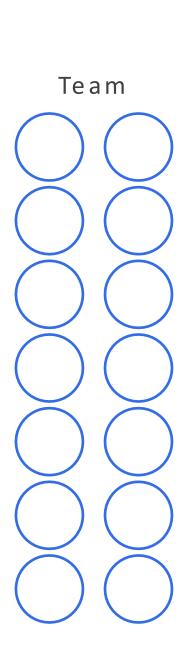
Recap

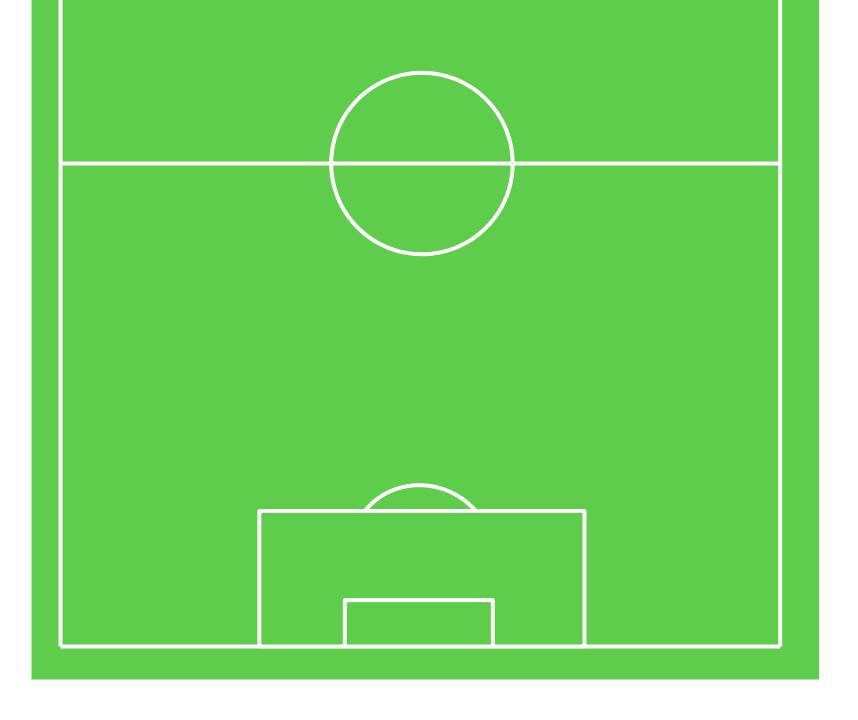
Kubernetes Big Picture View

Team



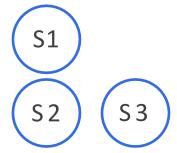






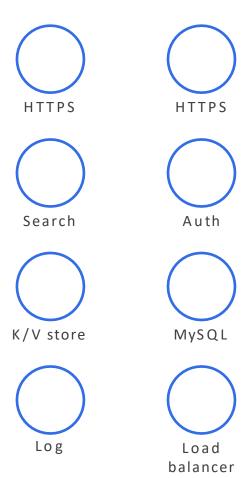
Team









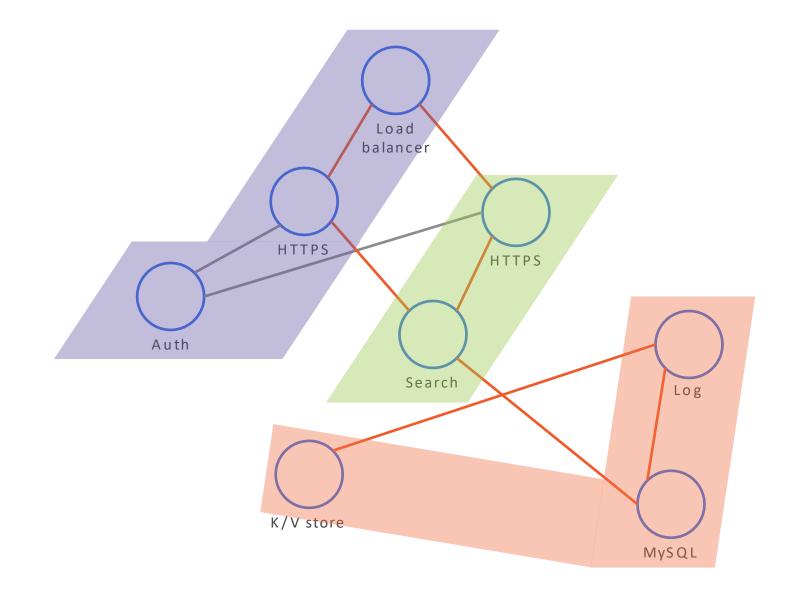


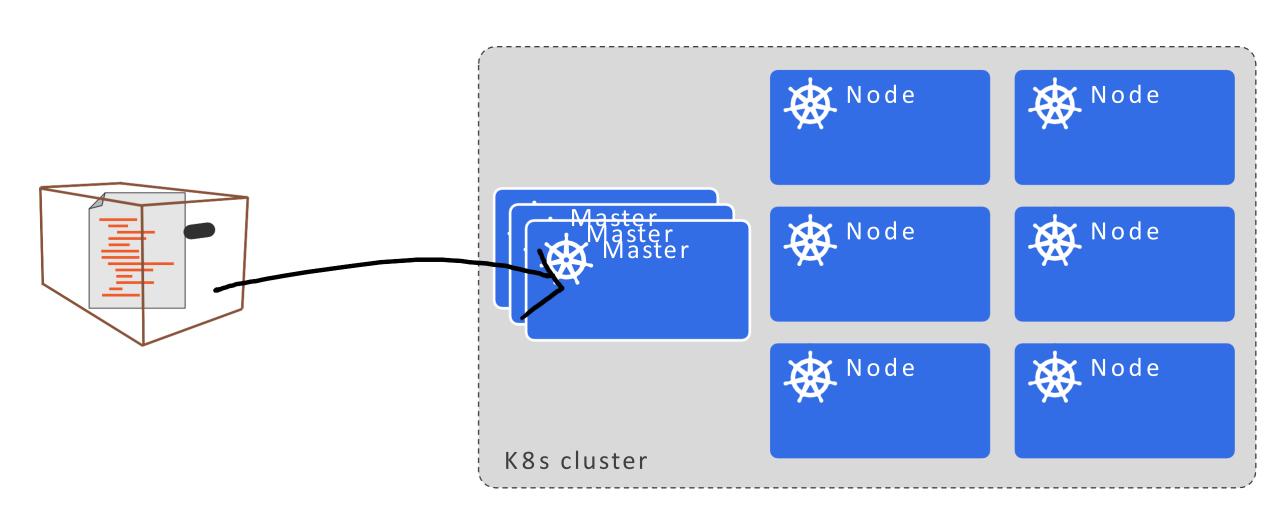


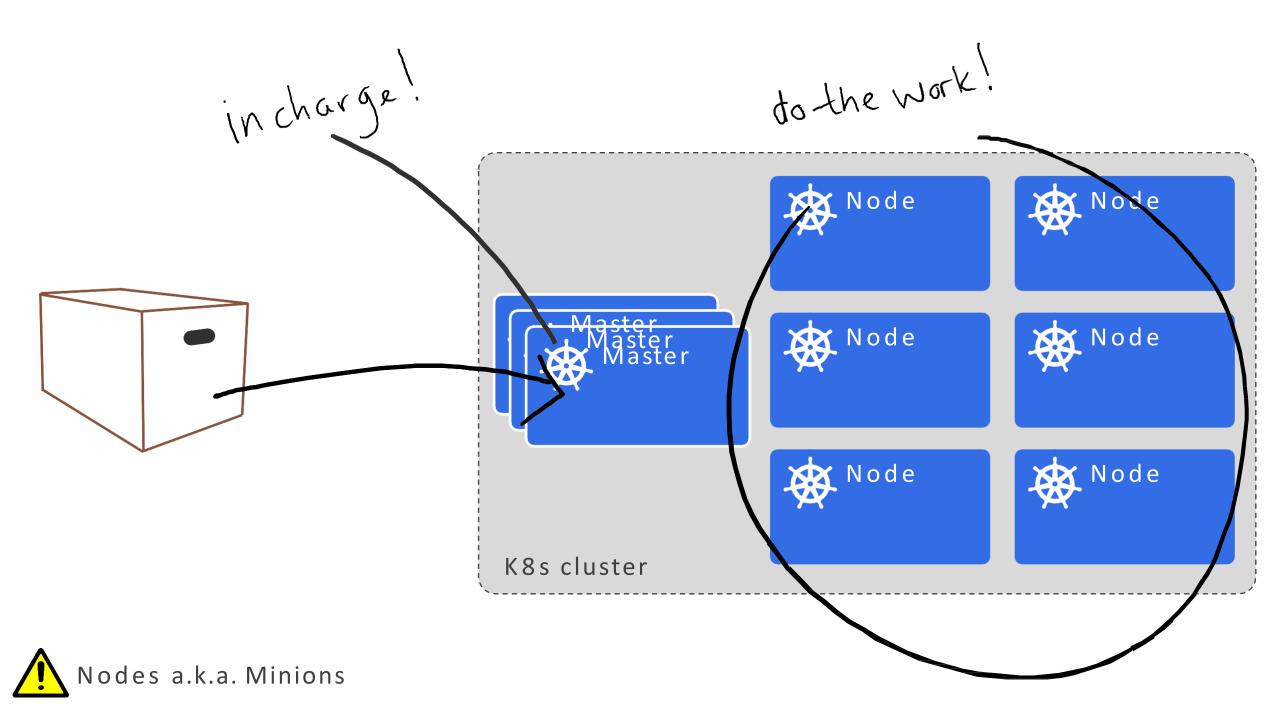


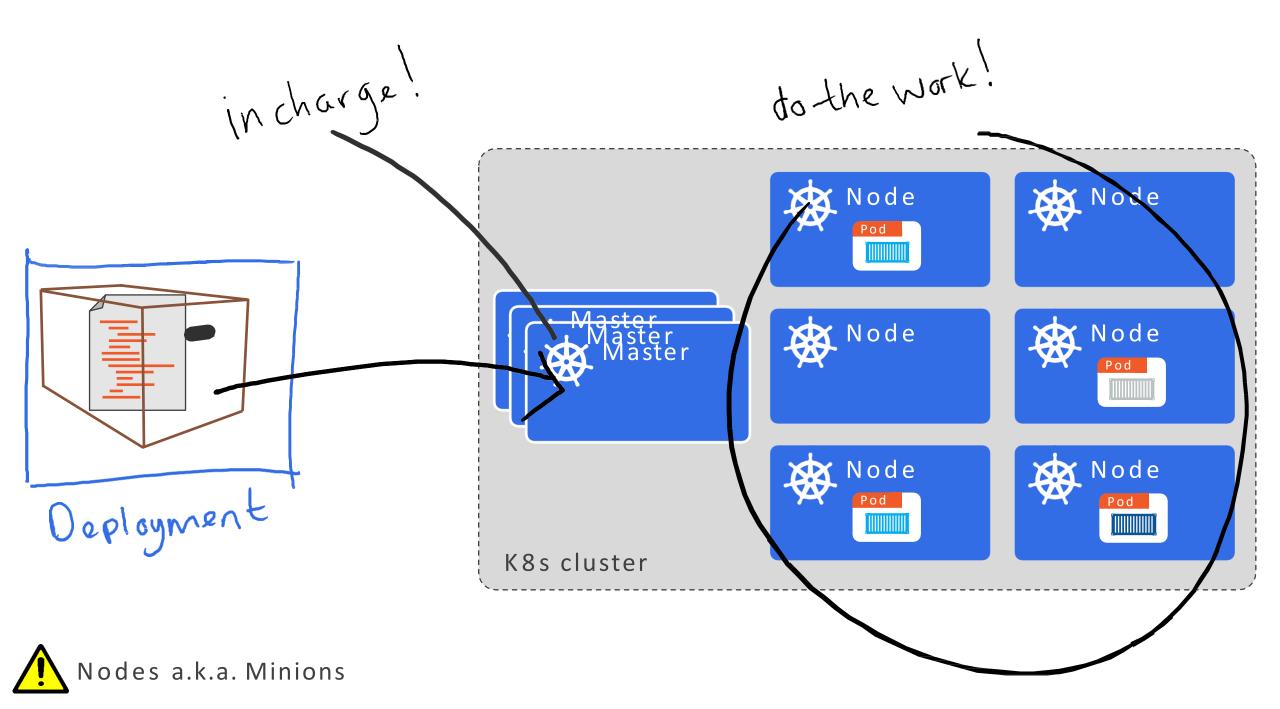
Node 2

Node 3



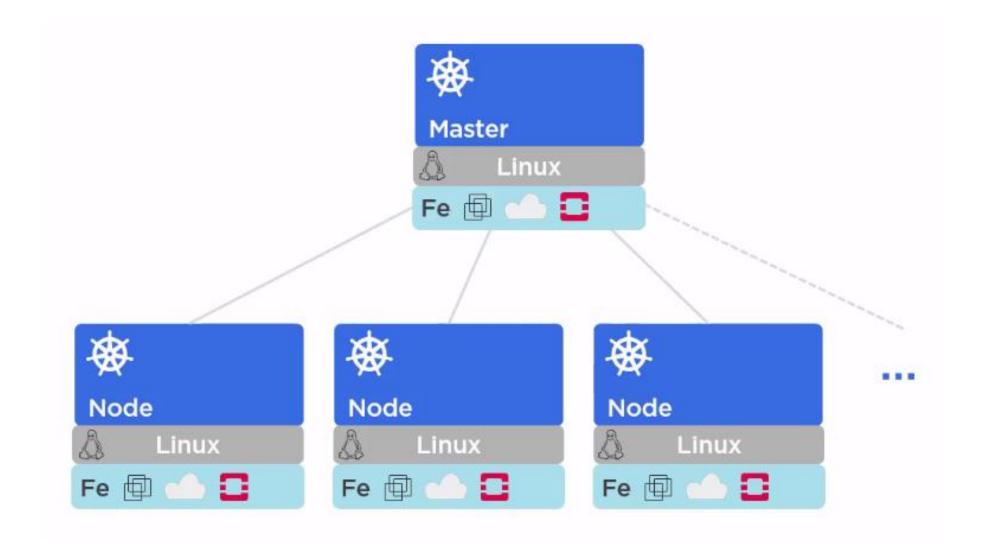


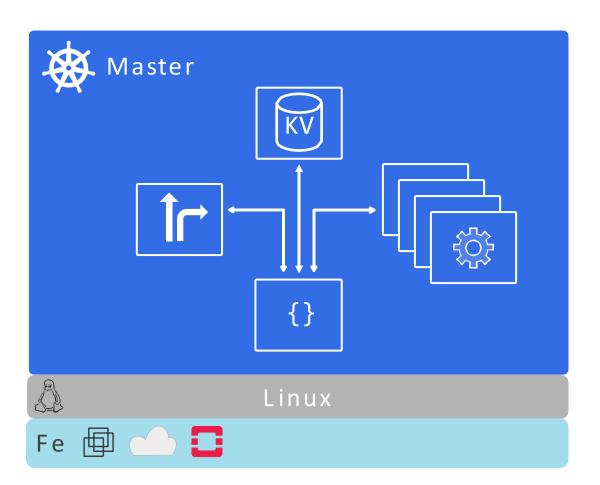




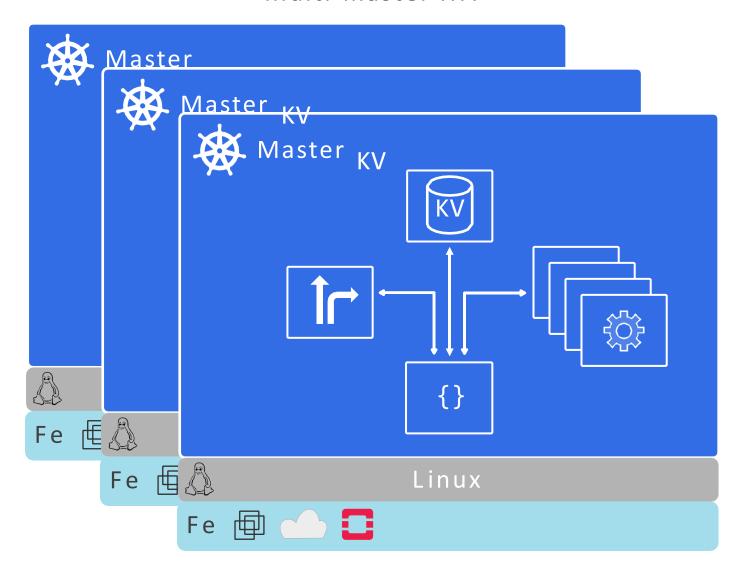
Masters

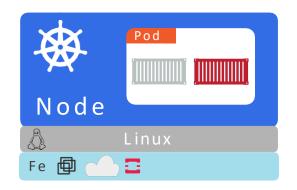
The Kubernetes Control Plane

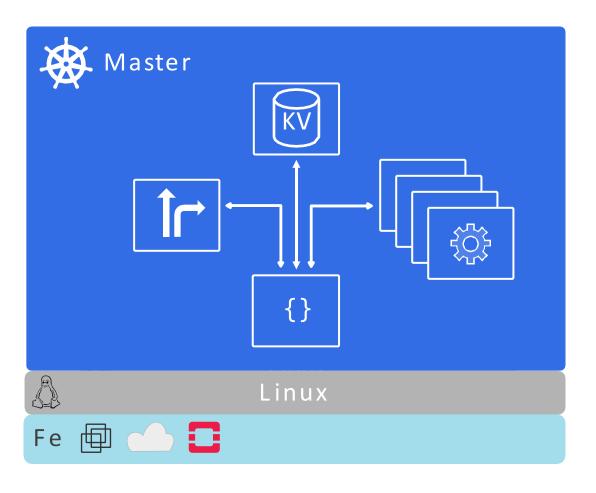


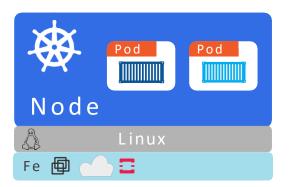


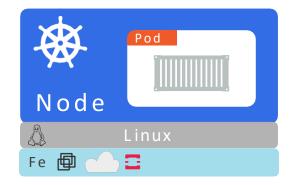
Multi-master HA



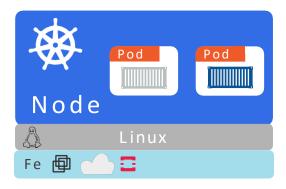


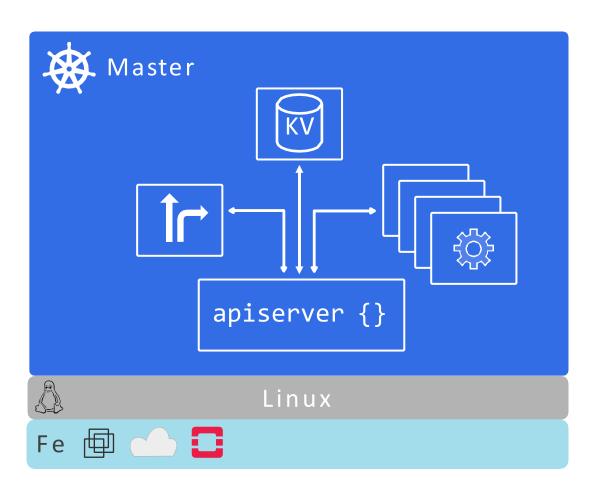












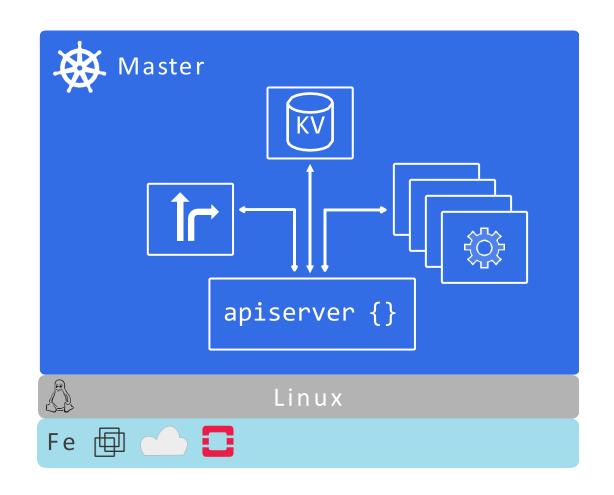
kube-apiserver

Front-end to the control plane

Exposes the API(REST)

Consumes JSON

(via manifest files)



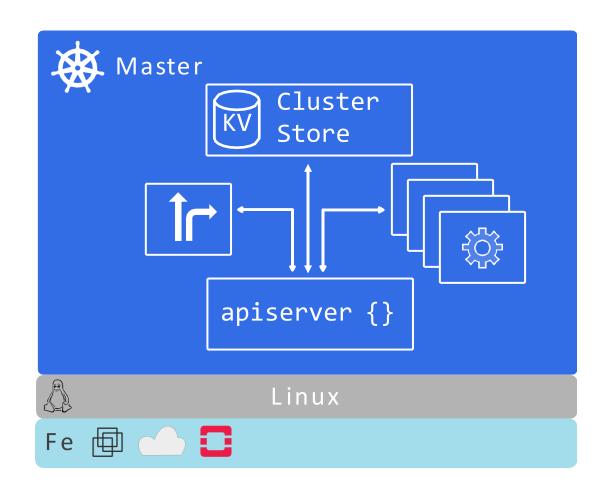
Cluster store

Persistent storage
Cluster state and config
Uses etcd

Distributed, consistent, watchable...

The "source of truth" for the cluster

Have a backup plan for it!

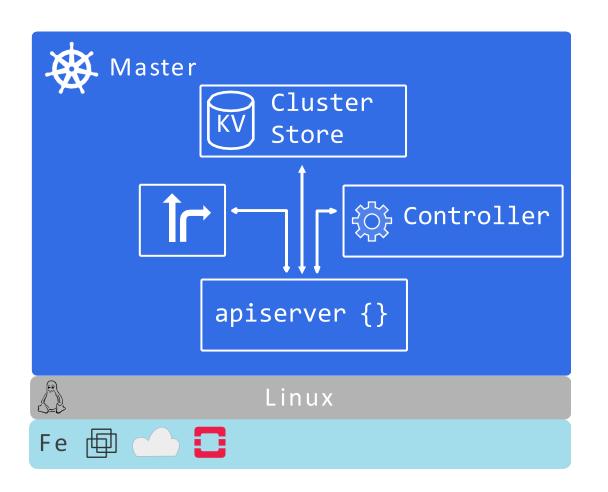


kube-controller-manager

Controller of controllers

- Node controller
- Endpoints controller
- Namespace controller
- •

Watches for changes
Helps maintain *desired*state

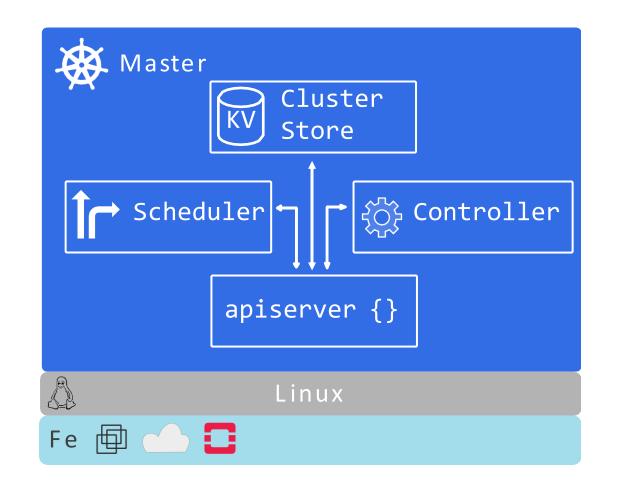


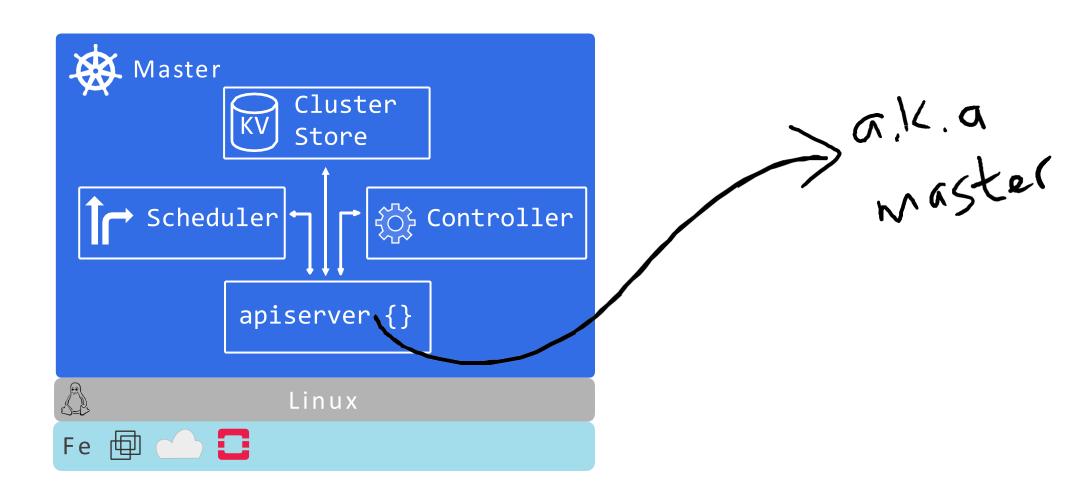
kube-scheduler

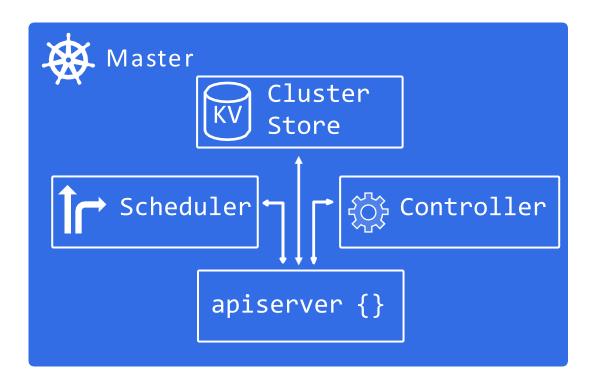
Watches apiserver for new pods

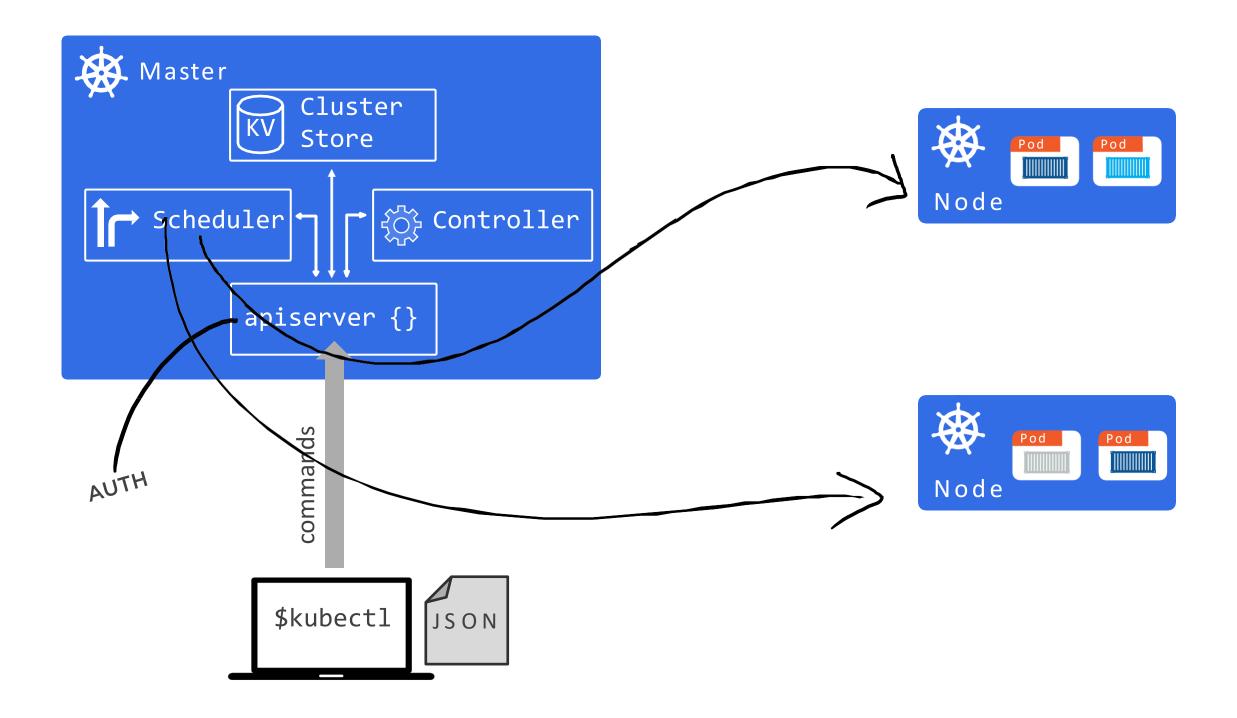
Assigns work tonodes

- affinity/anti-affinity
- constraints
- resources
- •



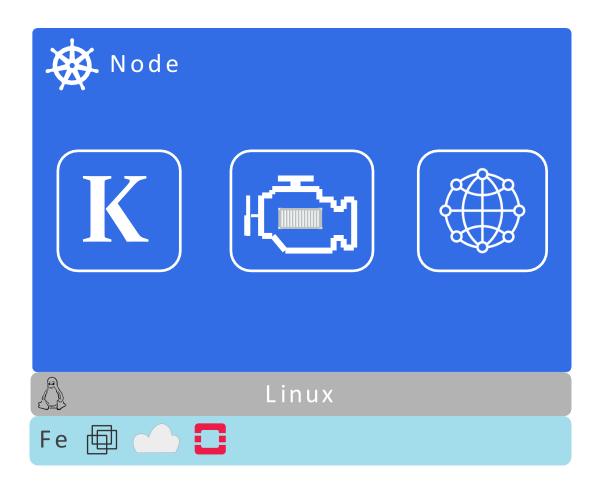






Nodes a.k.a "Minions"

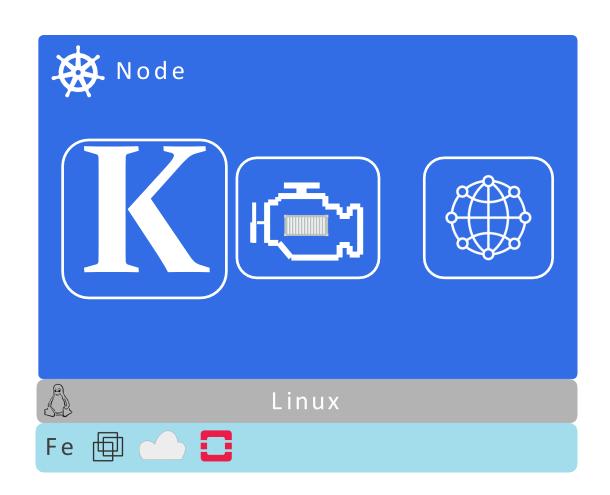
The Kubernetes Worker





Kubelet

- The main Kubernetes agent
- Registers node with cluster
- Watches apiserver
- Instantiates pods
- Reports backto master
- Exposes endpoint on :10255





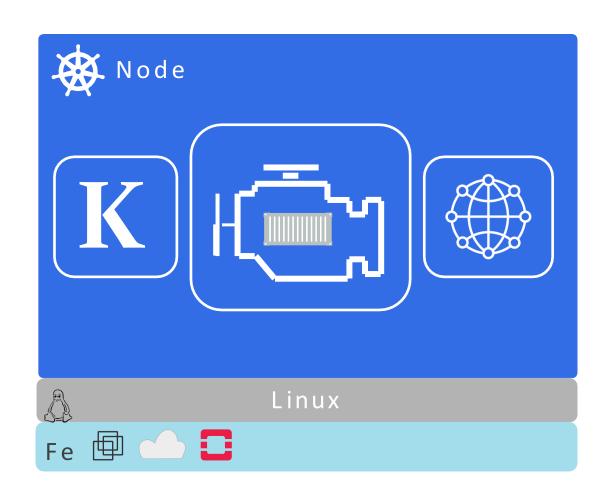
Container Engine

Does container management:

- Pulling images
- Starting/stopping containers
- •

Pluggable:

- Usually Docker
- Can be rkt

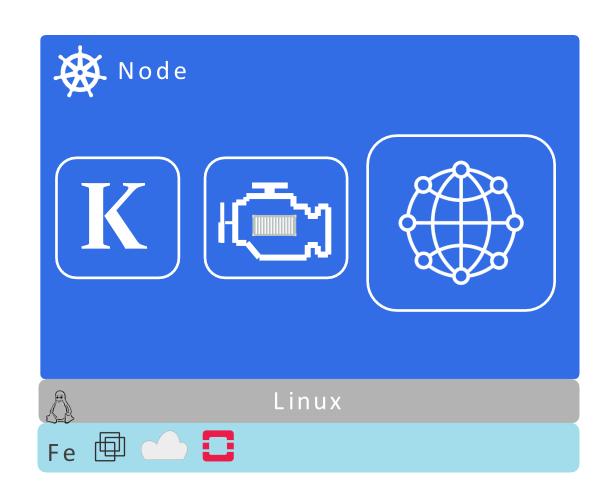


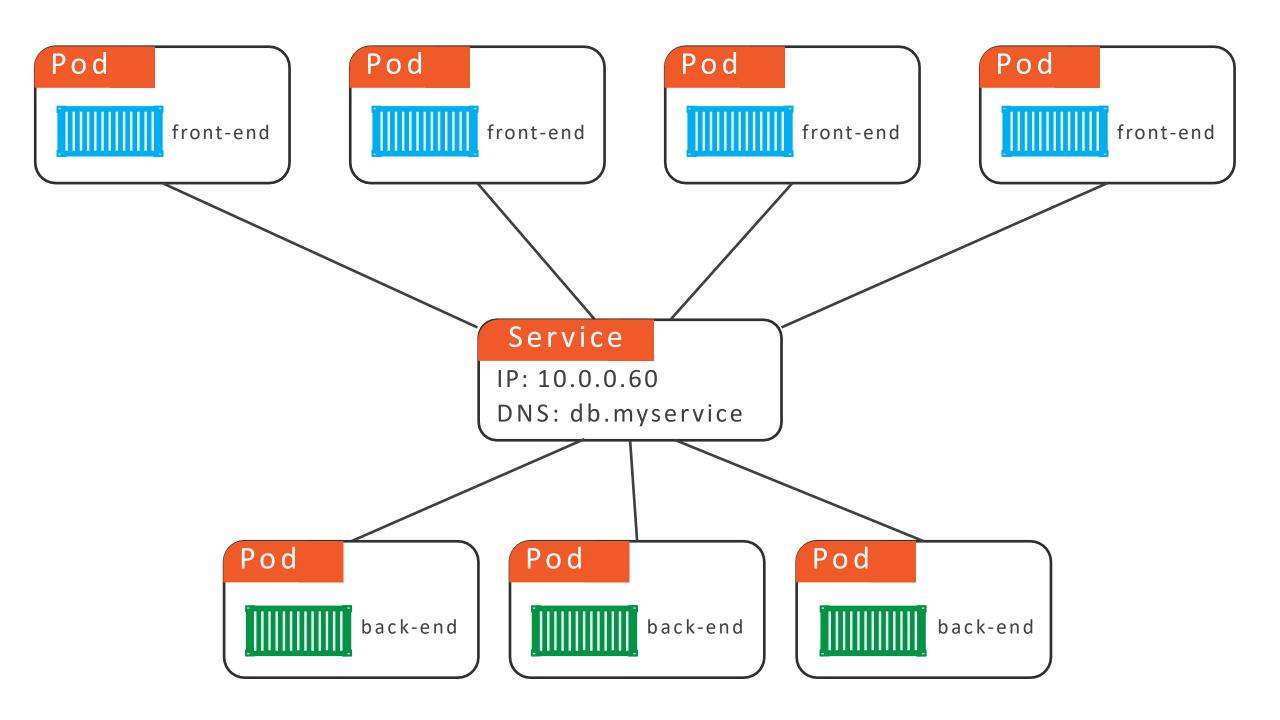


kube-proxy

Kubernetes networking:

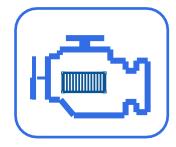
- Pod IPaddresses
 - All containers in a pod share a single IP
- Load balances acrossall pods in a service







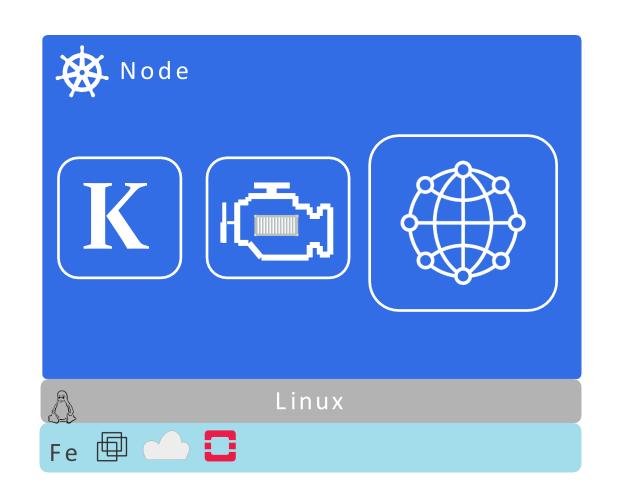
Kubelet Main Kubernetes agent



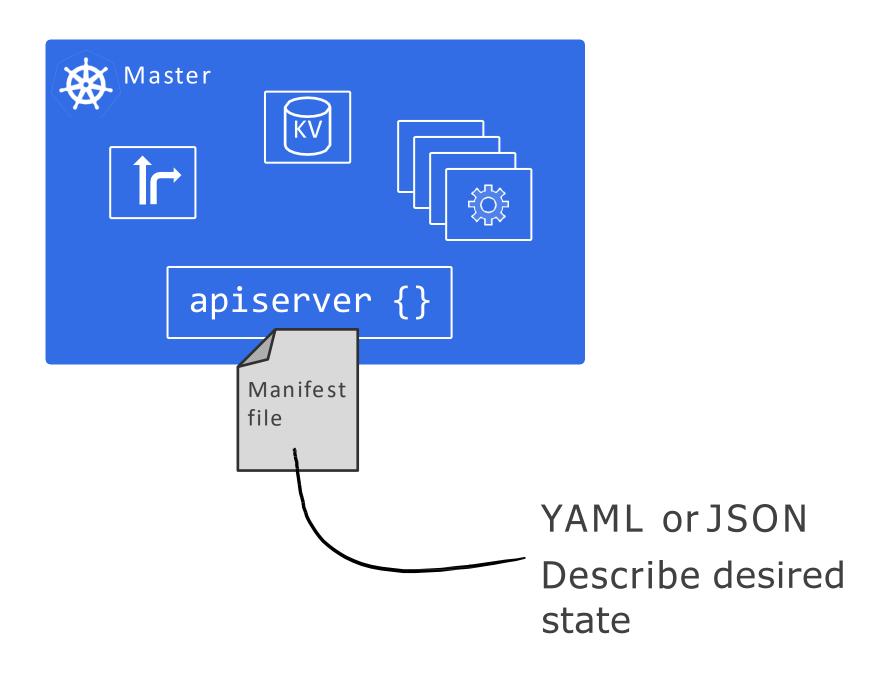
Container engine Docker orrkt

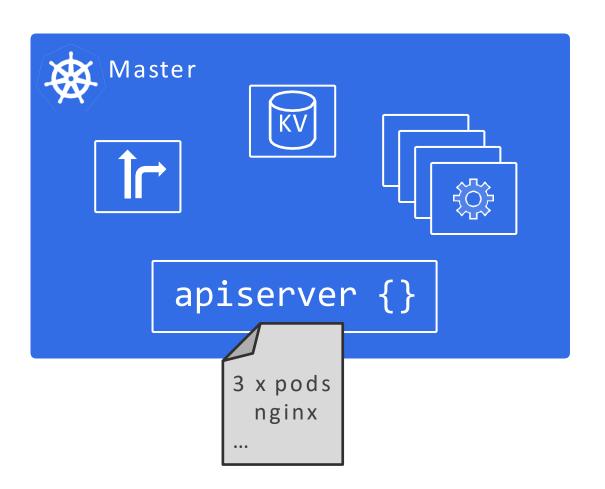


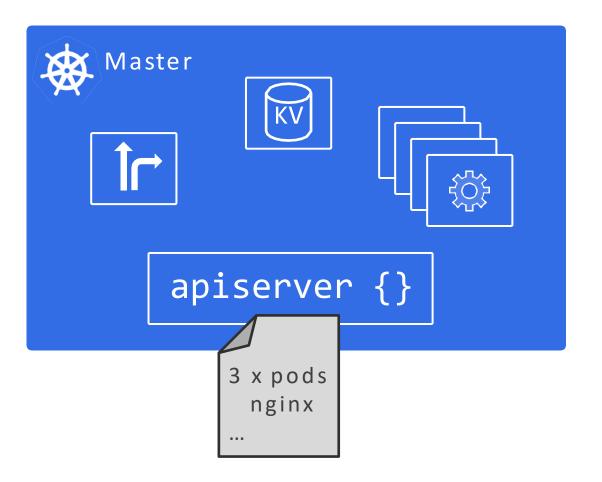
kube-proxy Kubernetes networking

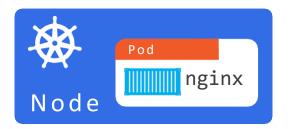


Declarative Model & Desired State



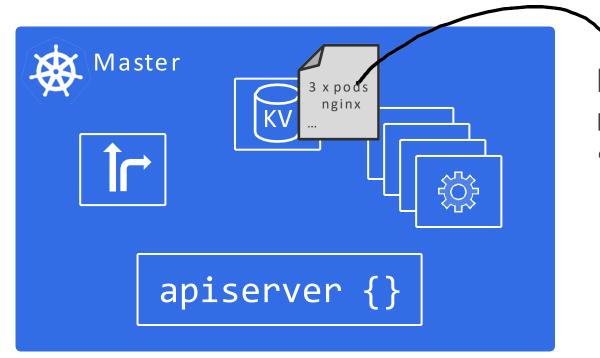












Desired state/ record of intent

3 x nginx pods



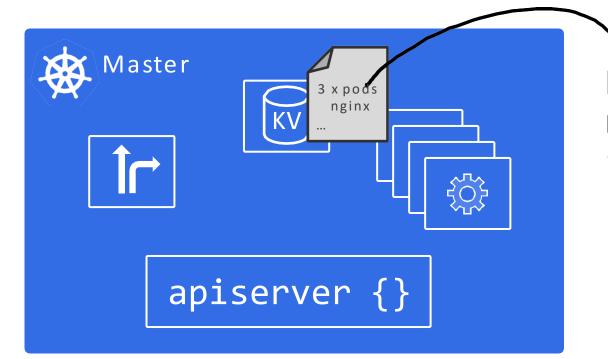
Actual state

• 3 x nginx pods



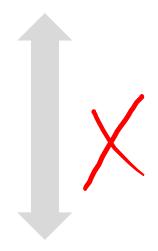






Desired state/ record of intent

3 x nginx pods



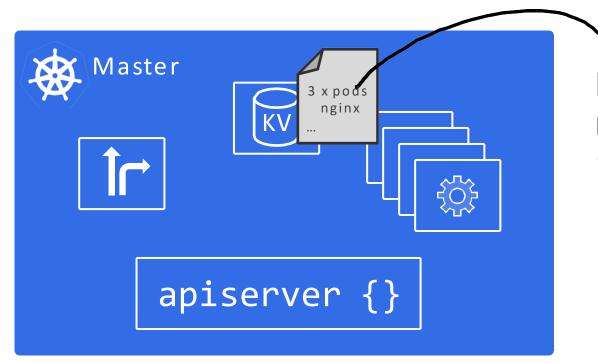
Actual state

2 x nginx pods



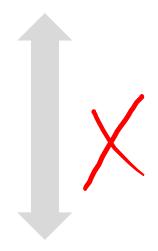






Desired state/ record of intent

3 x nginx pods



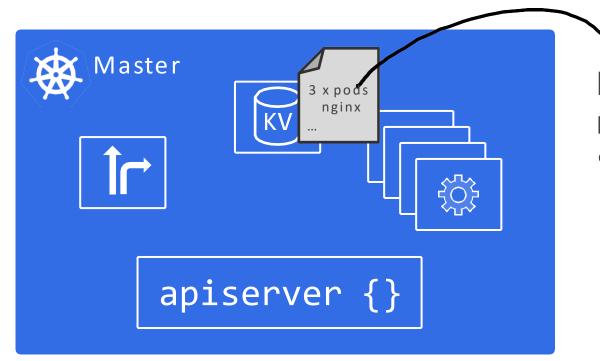
Actual state

2 x nginx pods









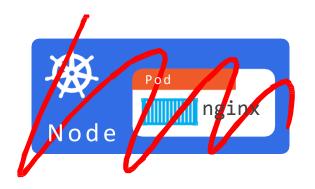
Desired state/ record of intent

3 x nginx pods



Actual state

3 x nginx pods







Pods







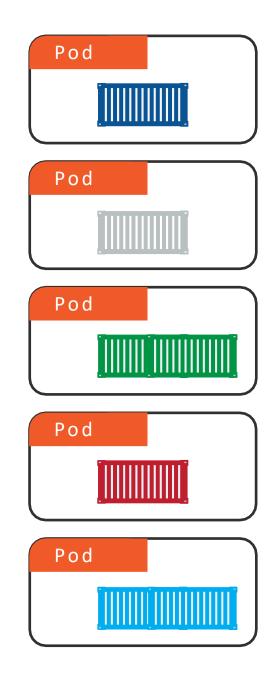
Atomic units of scheduling



Containers always run inside of pods

Pods can have multiple containers

(advanced use-case)

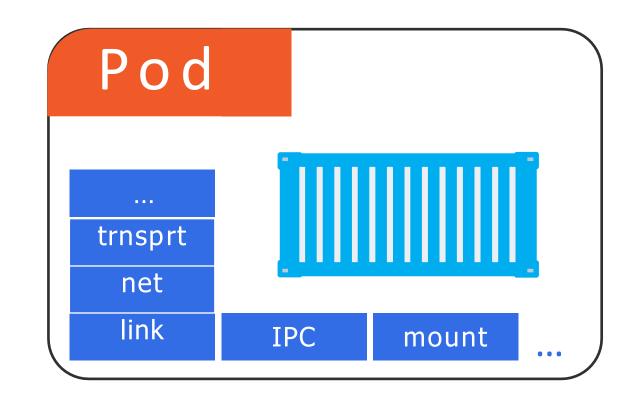


Ring-fenced environment

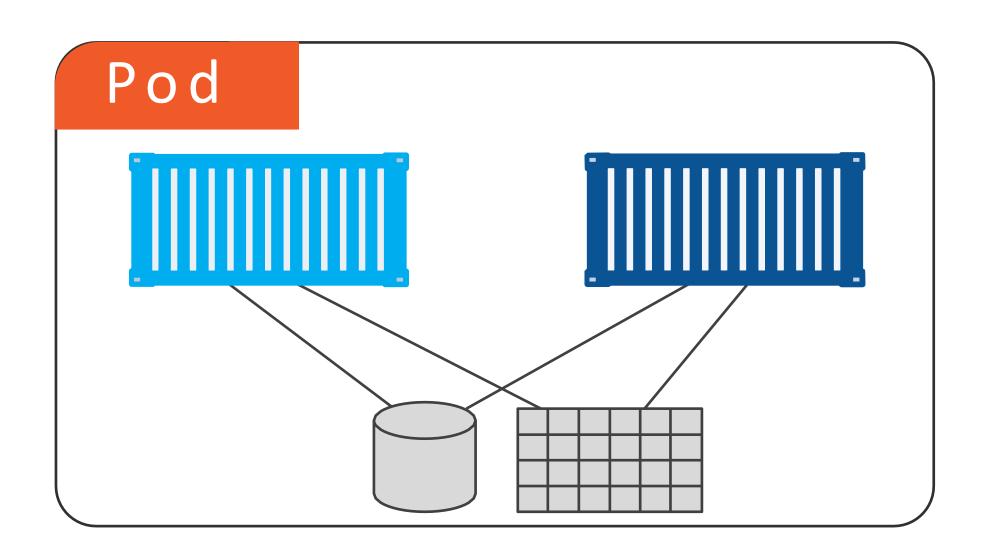
- Network stack
- Kernel namespaces
- •

n containers

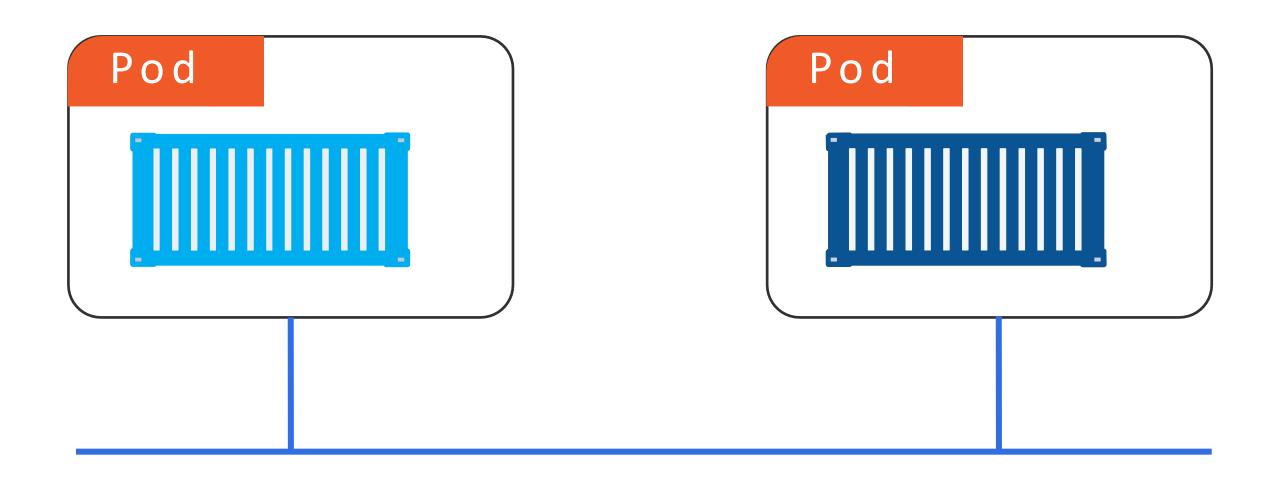
All containers in pod share the pod environment



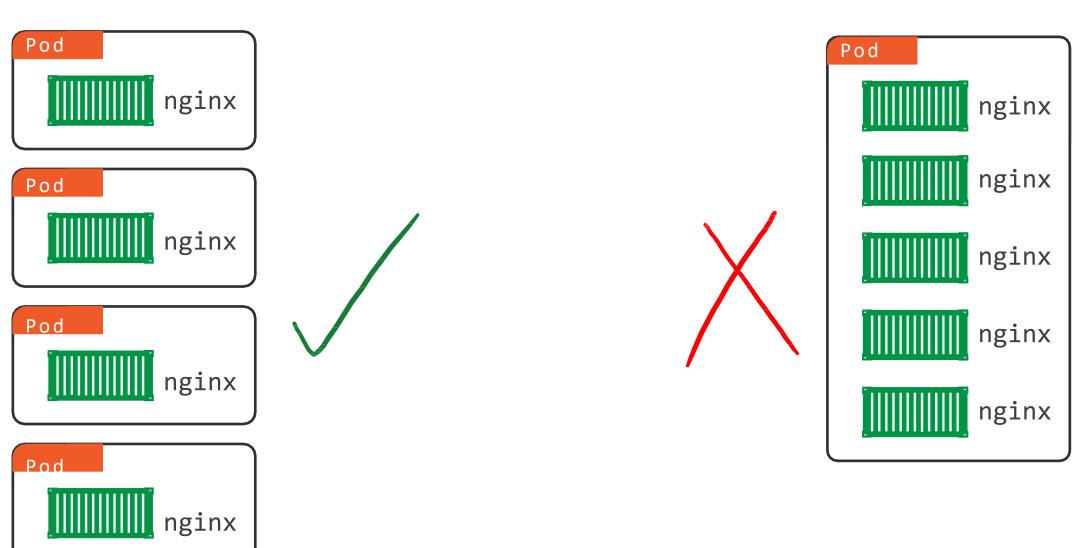
Tight Coupling



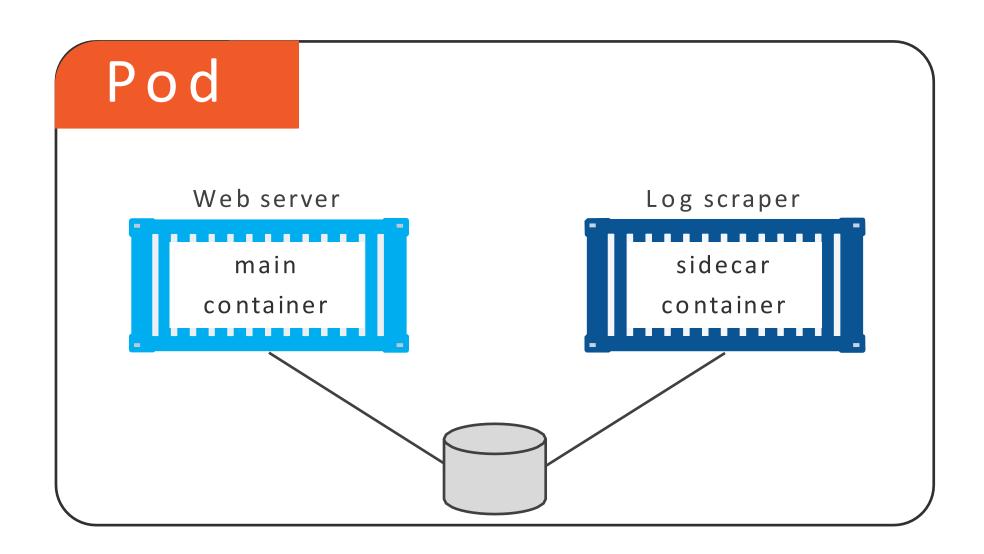
Loose Coupling



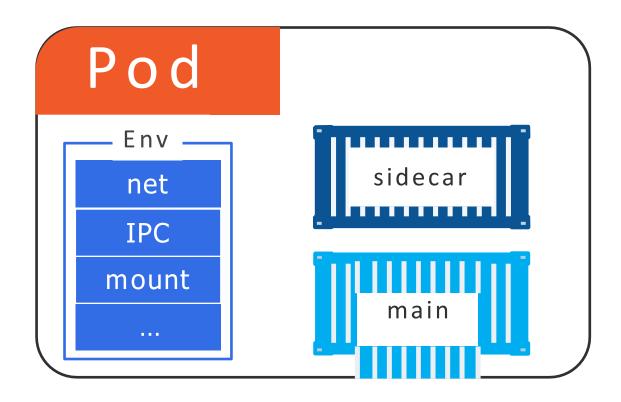
Pods and Scaling



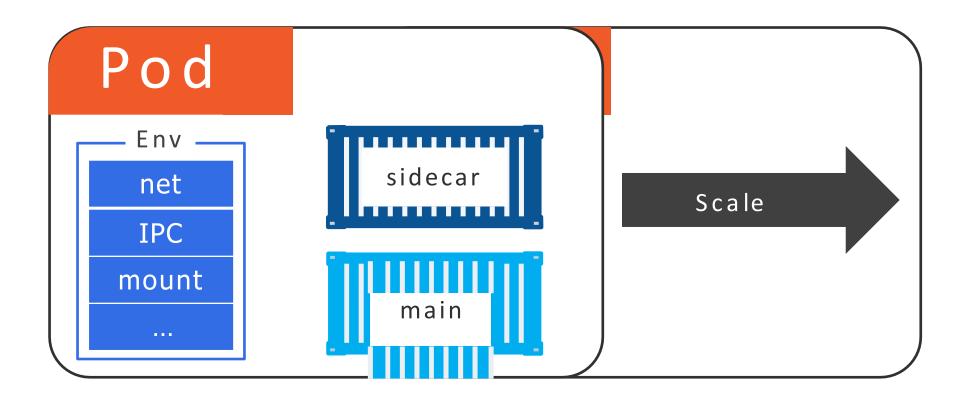
Multi-container Pods



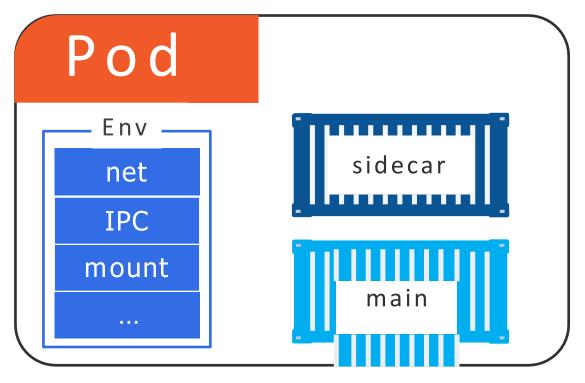
Pods are Atomic



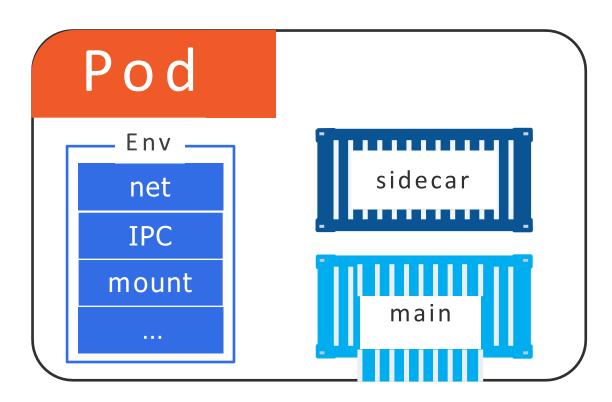
Pods are Atomic



Pods are Atomic

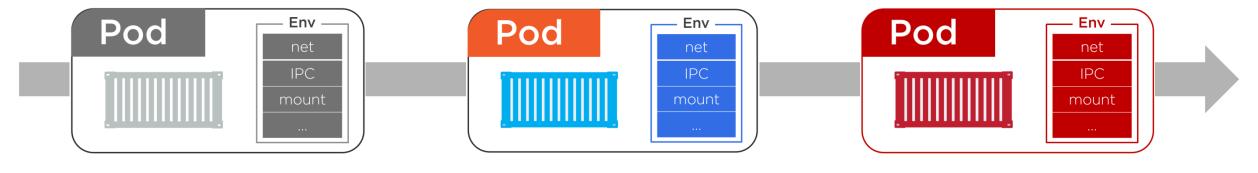






#2 Status:pending

Pod Lifecycle



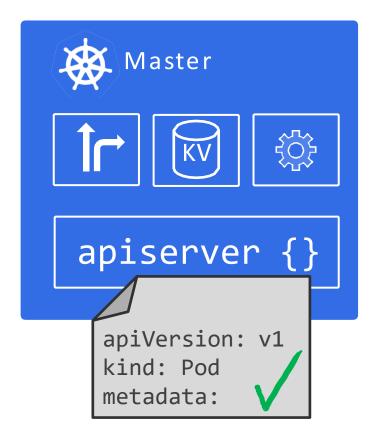
Phase: pending

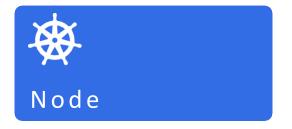
Phase: running

Phase: succeeded/failed

Deploying Pods

Usually via higher level objects



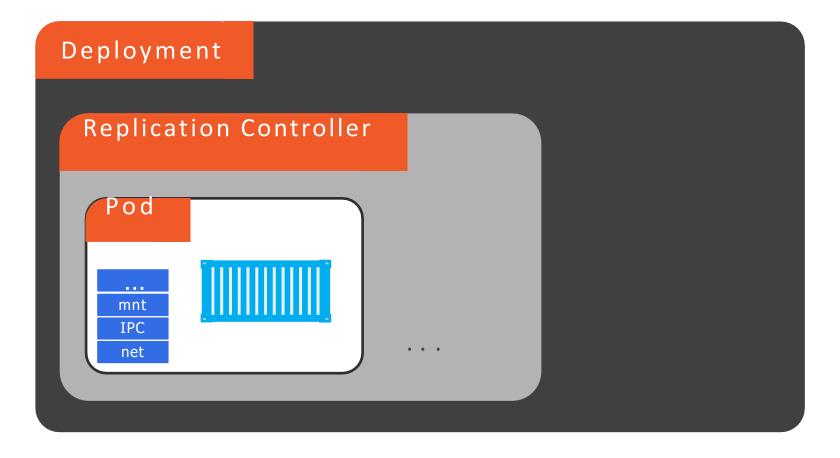






Deploying Pods

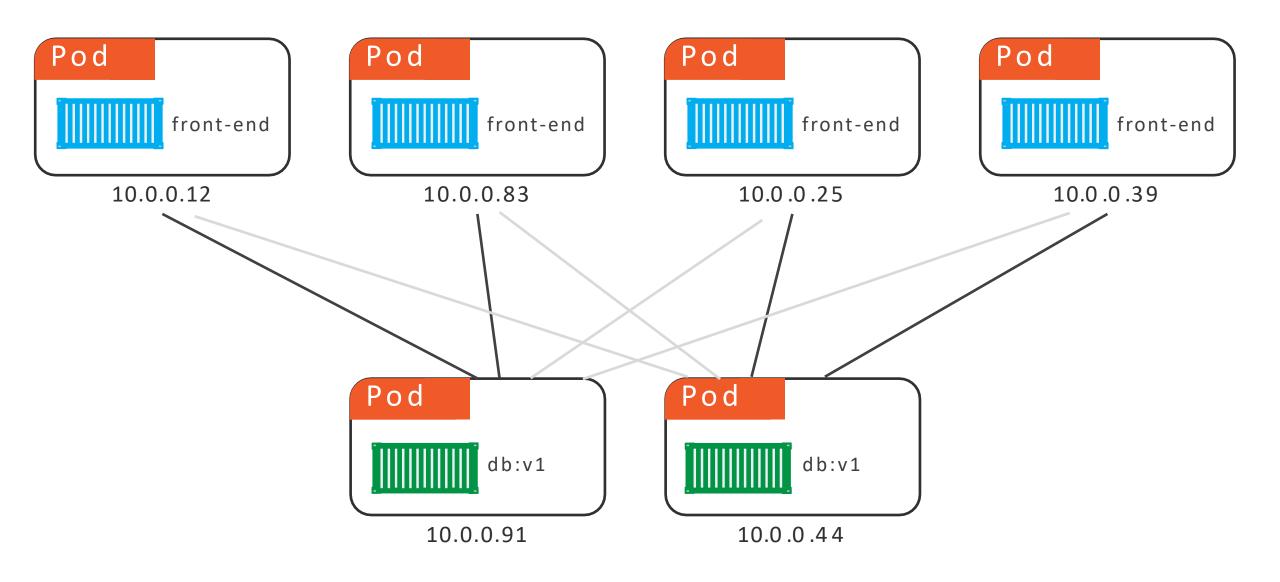
Usually via higher level objects

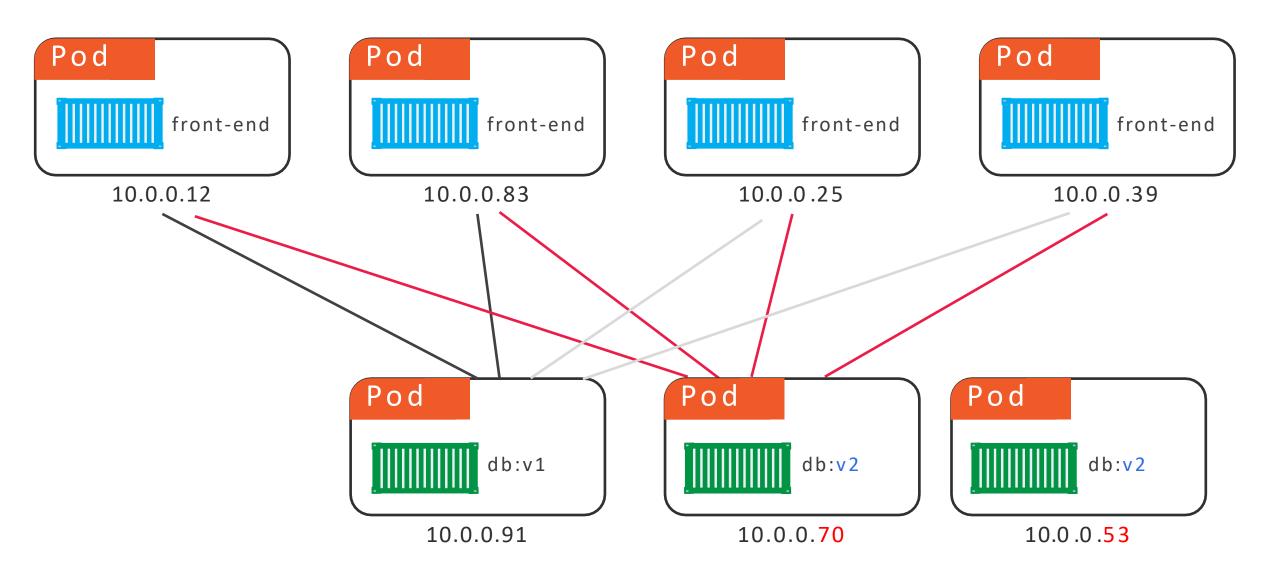


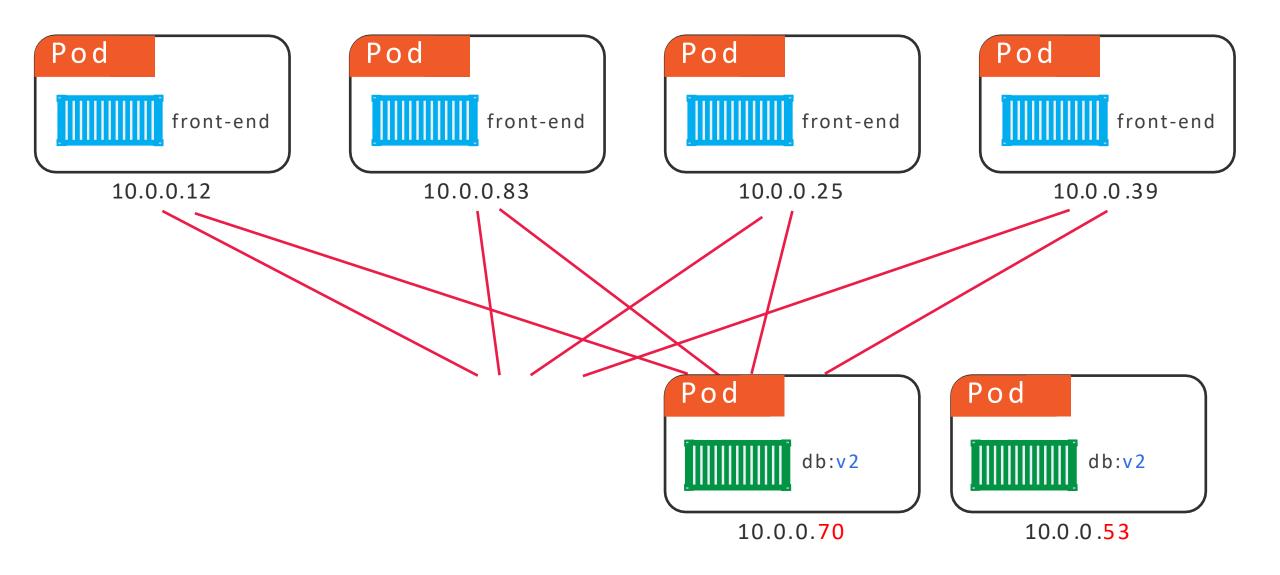
Services

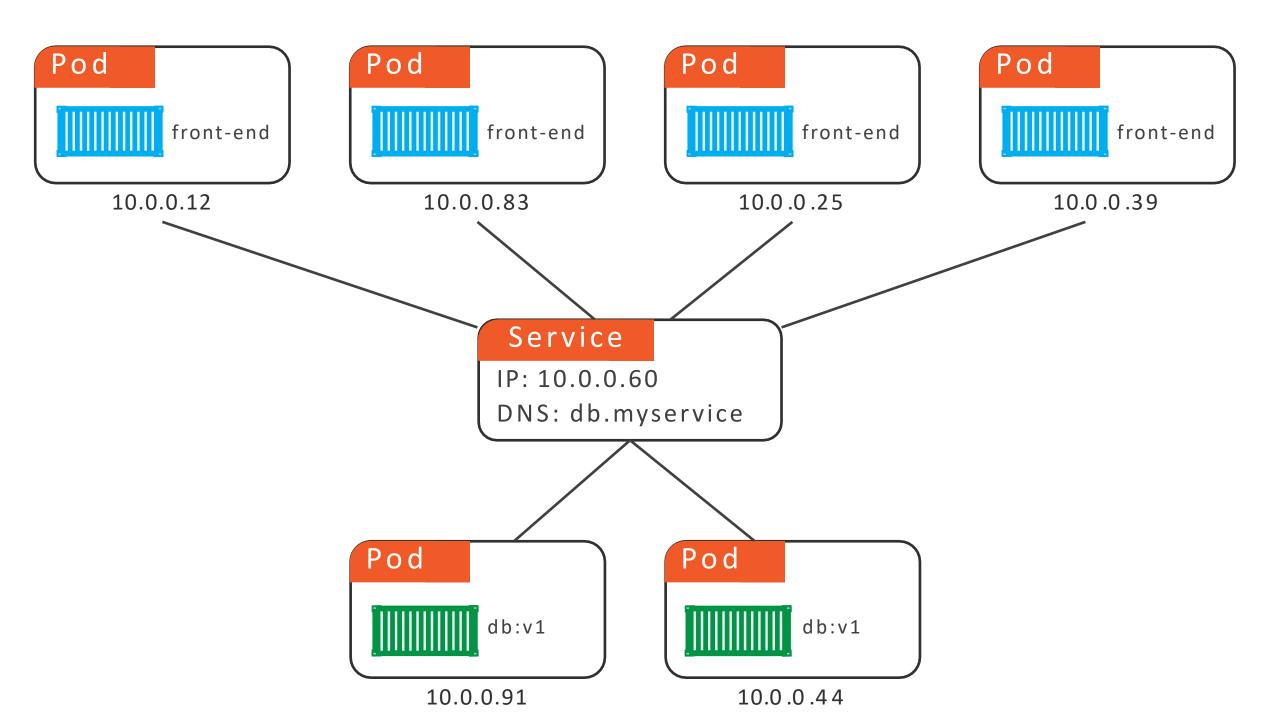


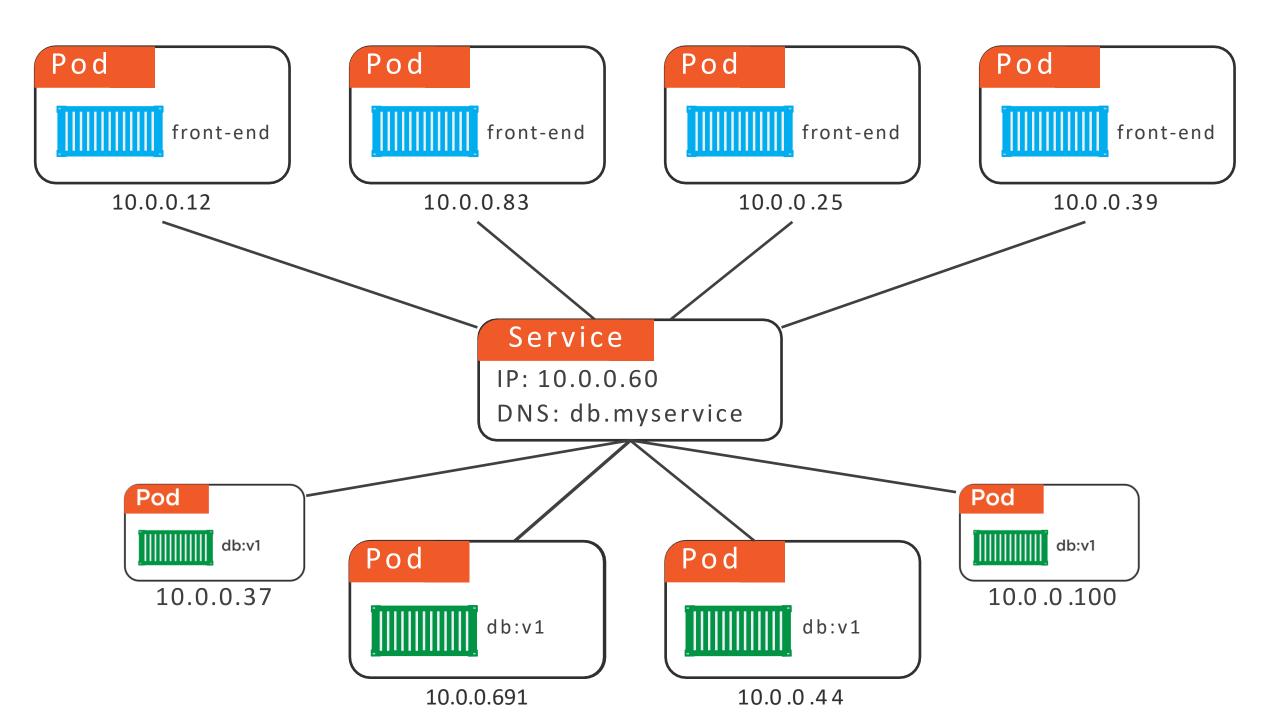
Every new pod gets a new IP = IP churn!

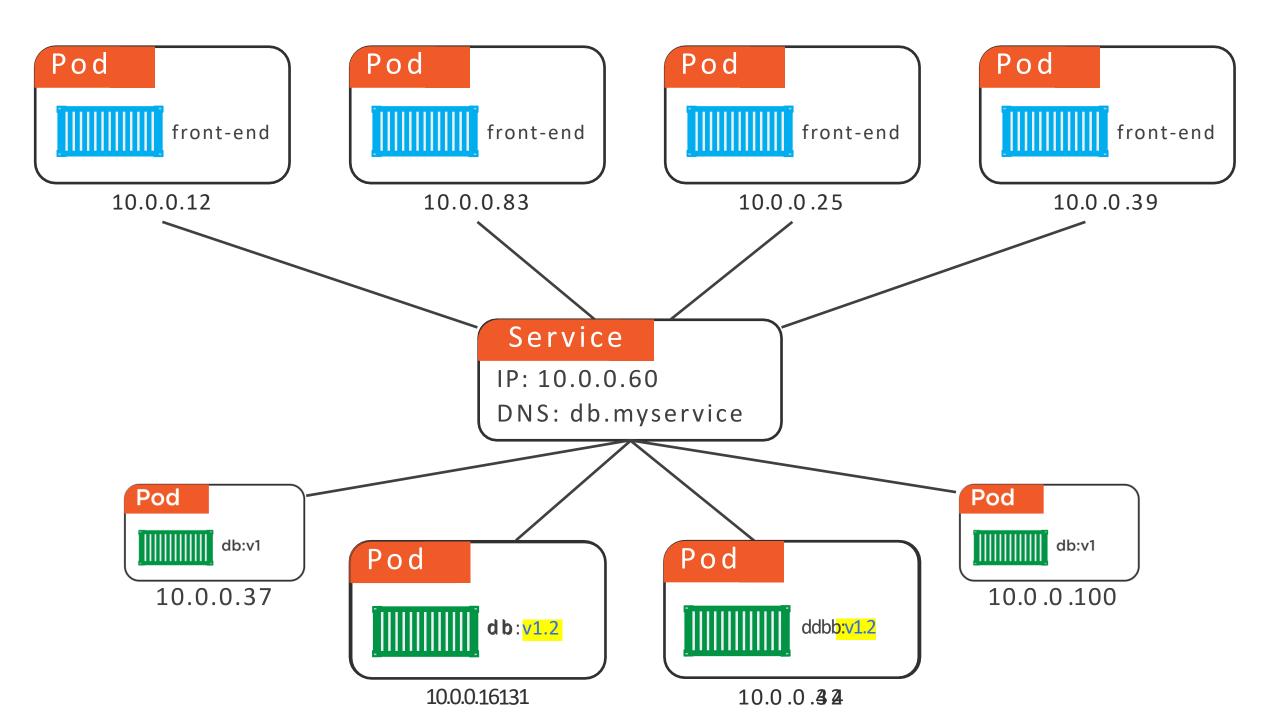




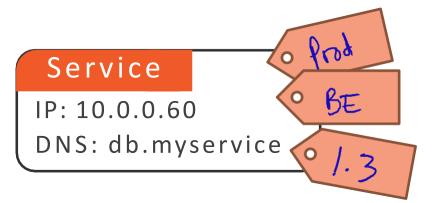


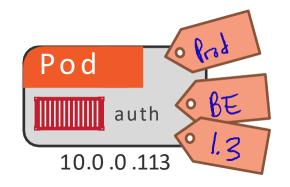


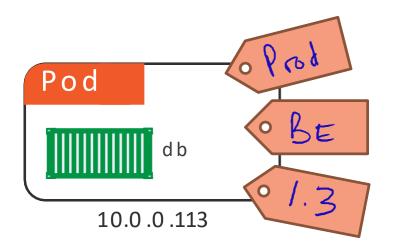


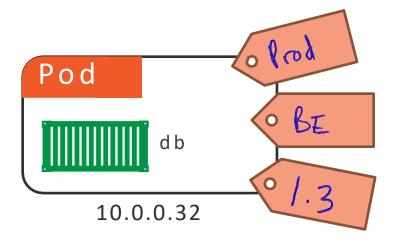


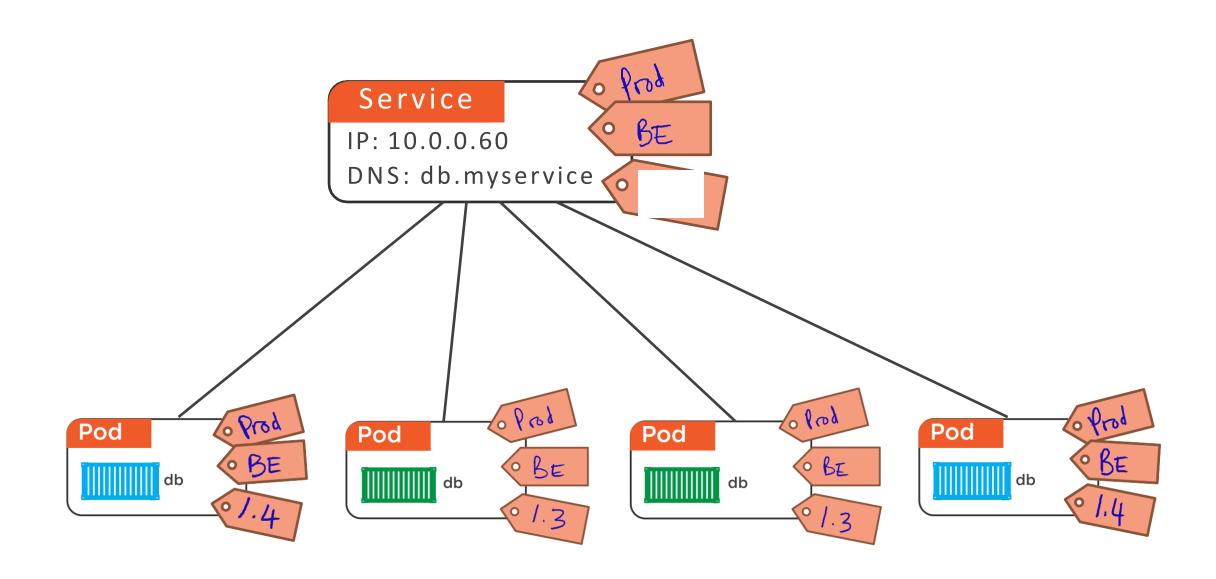


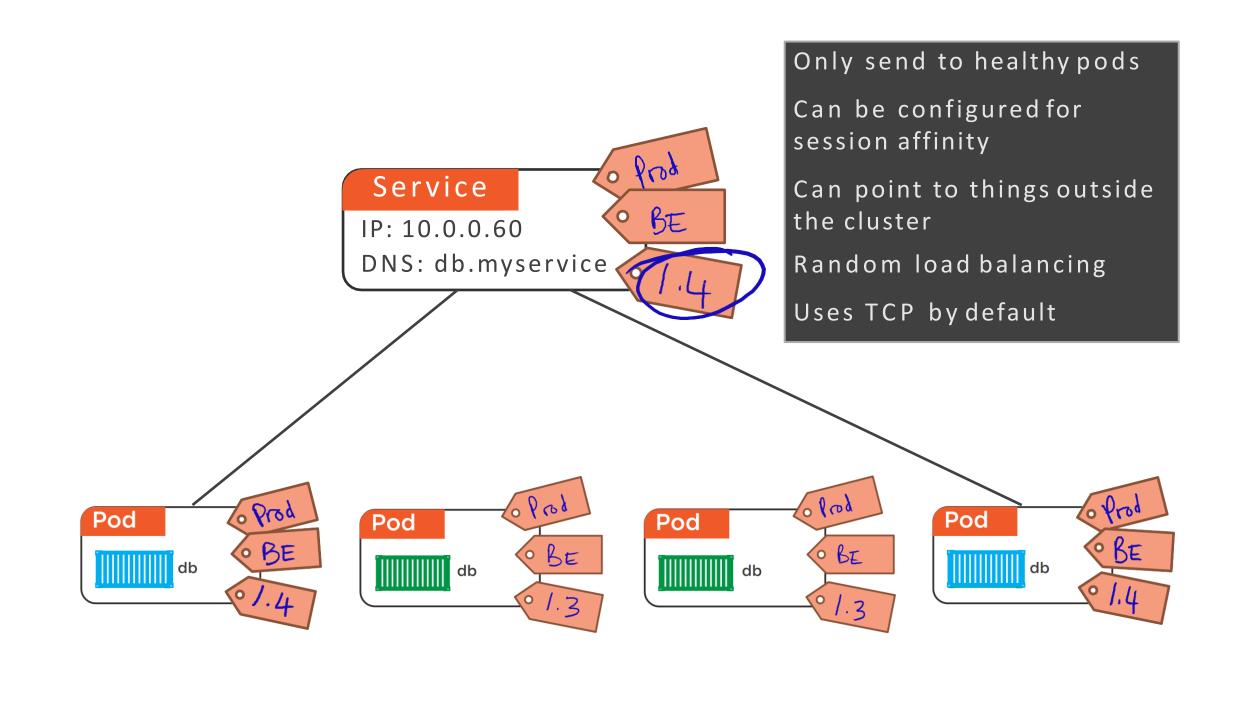




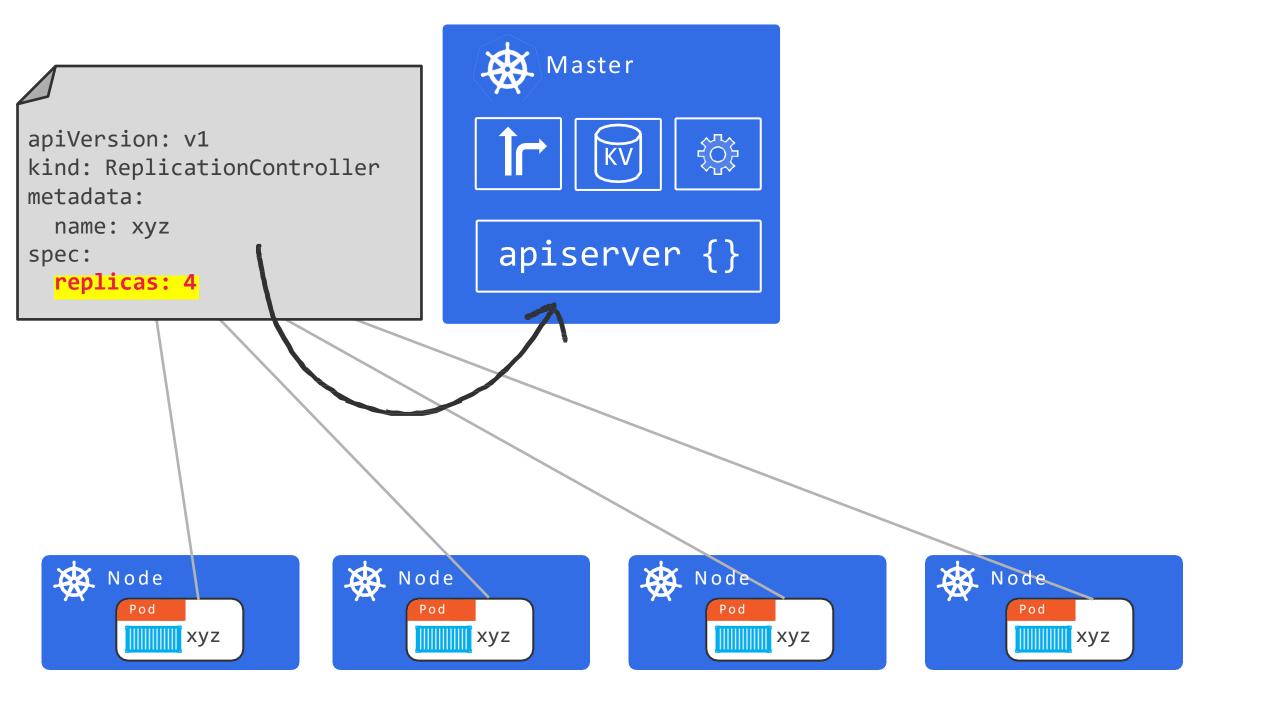


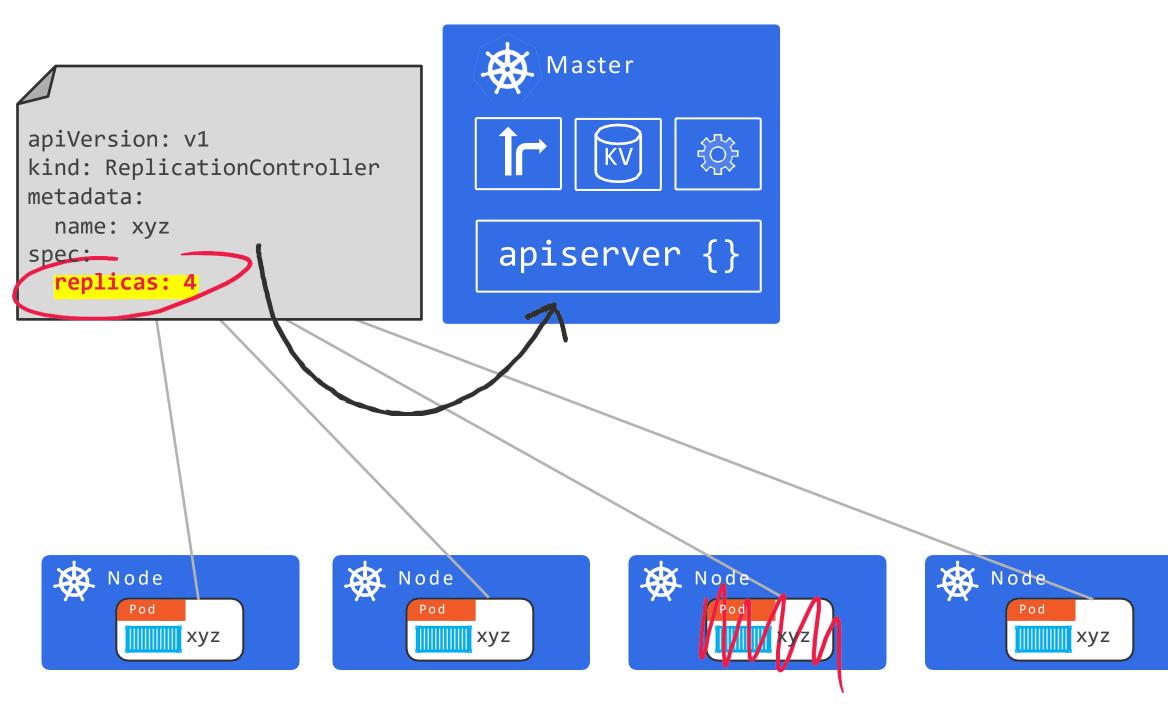


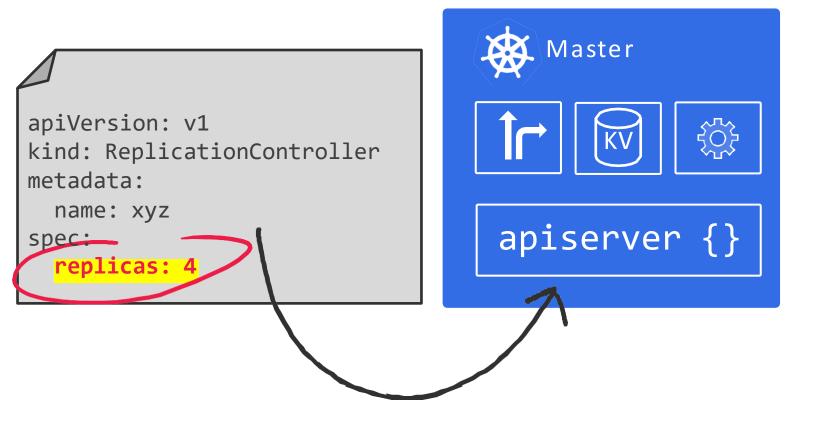


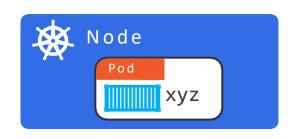


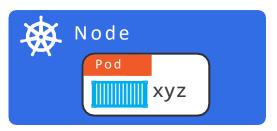
Deployments

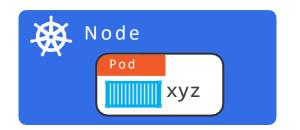


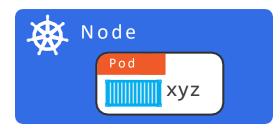












REST objects

Self documenting

Deployed via YAML or JSON manifests

Spec-once deploy-many

apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

name: xyz

spec:

replicas: 4

Simple rolling updates and rollbacks

Add features to Replication Controllers
(Replica Sets) 2C12

Versioned

Deployed via the apiserver

Multiple concurrent versions

- Blue-green deployments
- Canary releases

apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

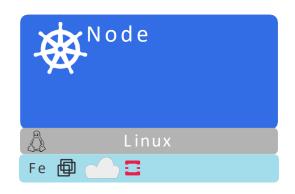
name: xyz

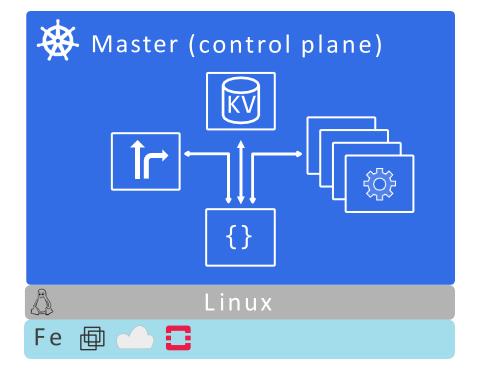
spec:

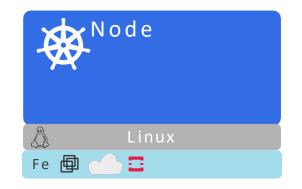
replicas: 4

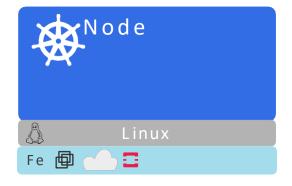
Simple rolling updates and rollbacks

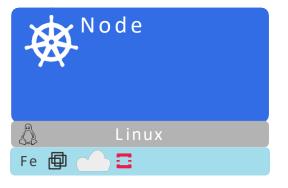
Simple versioned rollbacks

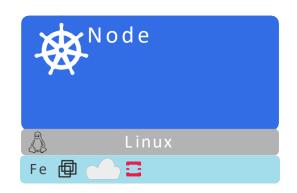


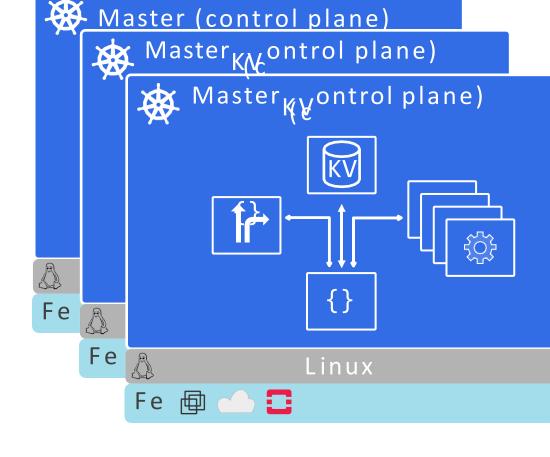


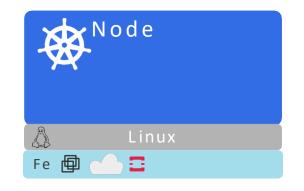


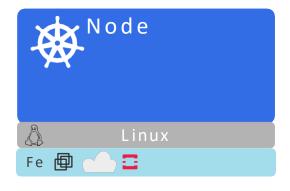


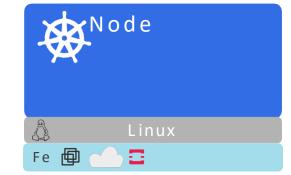


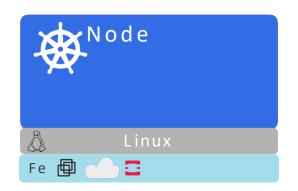


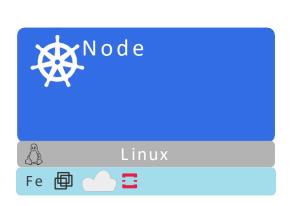


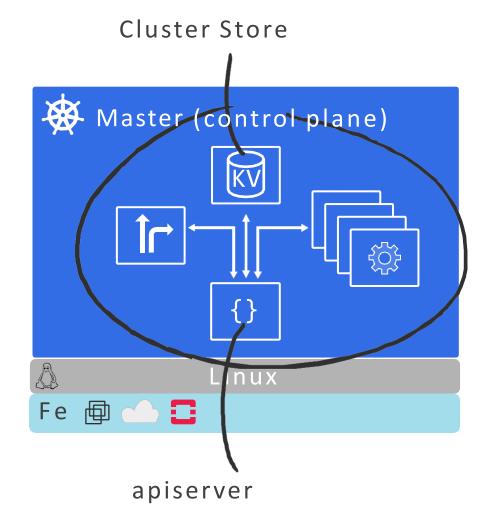


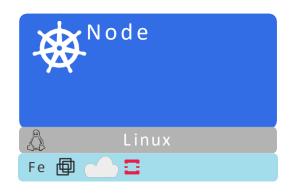


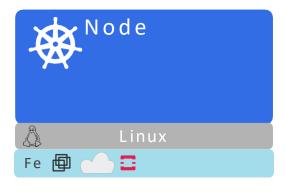


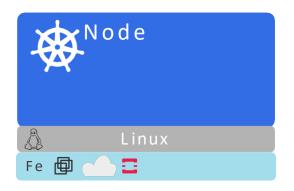


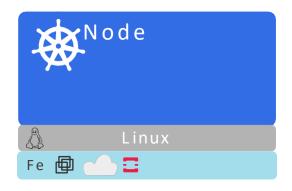






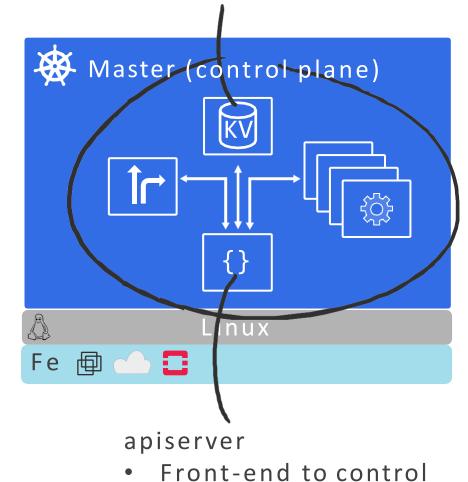




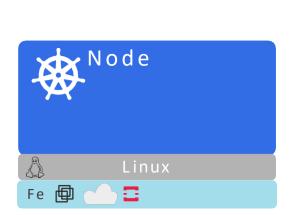


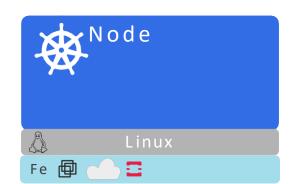
Cluster Store

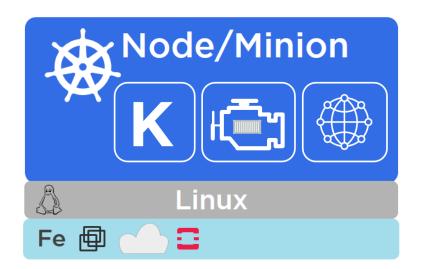
- Cluster state and config
- Stateful



plane









Kubelet Main Kubernetes agent



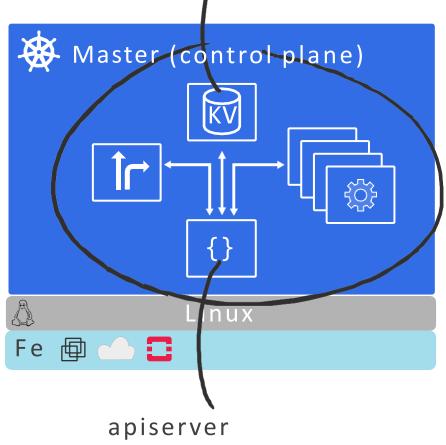
Container engine Docker orrkt



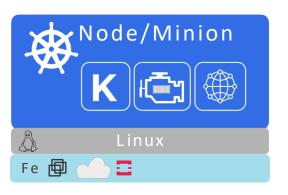
kube-proxy
Kubernetes networking

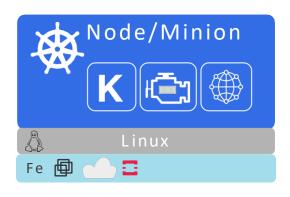
Cluster Store

- Cluster state and config
- Stateful



 Front-end to control plane





Pods: Atomic unit of scheduling...

Objects in the K8s API

Replication

Controllers: Scale pods, desired state etc...

Deployments: RC +rolling updates, rollbacks...

Services: Stable networking...

Coming up next...

Installing Kubernetes