

Kubernetes allows you to run containerized workloads and services using declarative configuration and automation. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) is a managed service that makes it easy to run Kubernetes on AWS without needing to stand up or maintain your own Kubernetes clusters. Amazon EKS takes care of the undifferentiated heavy lifting around securing, patching, qualifying, and upgrading Kubernetes clusters. Join us for a look under the hood at how Amazon EKS manages Kubernetes at scale. We also discuss some of the key design decisions in building out the infrastructure to manage one of the industry's fastest-growing open-source projects.

Agenda

Amazon EKS architectural overview

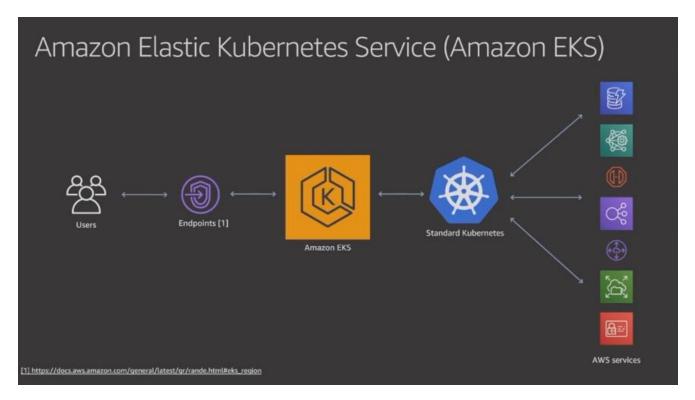
Amazon EKS under the hood

Amazon EKS operations

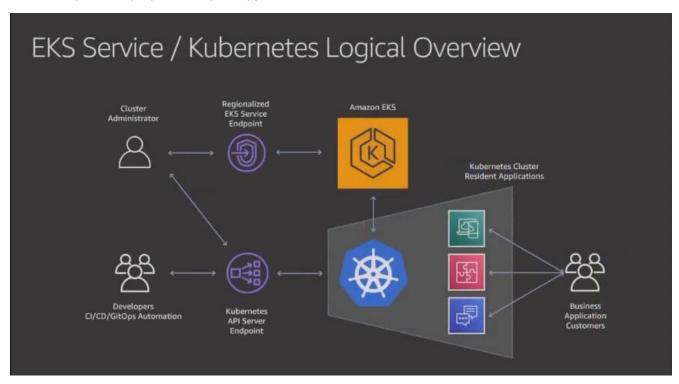
Amazon EKS enhancements

Snap Service Mesh

Amazon EKS architectural overview



EKS is a regional service with regional endpoints that customers can connect to as their control plane. AWS will create a cluster for you to deploy and run your apps in.



The cluster admins tend to use *kubectl* while the developers tend to deploy their apps via CI/CD pipelines, the business end users tend to use the application endpoint URLs to access and use the apps.



Customers can pick the nodes to deploy into the Customer Managed VPC that connects with the EKS Managed Control Plane created for the cluster. Instances are spread over a minimum of 3 AZs.



EKS Under the Hood

EKS Cellular Architecture

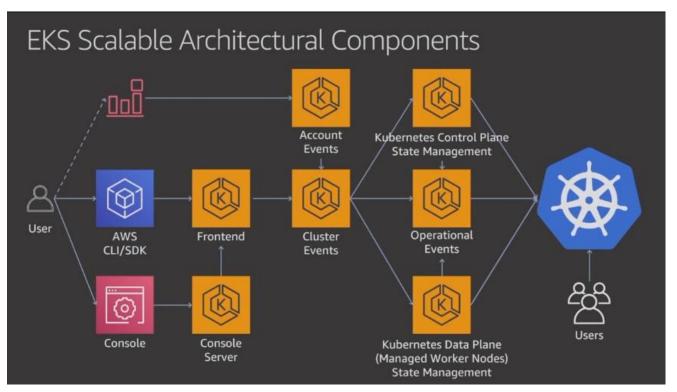
EKS Service Failure Domains – isolated failure domains designed to limit the blast radius of events

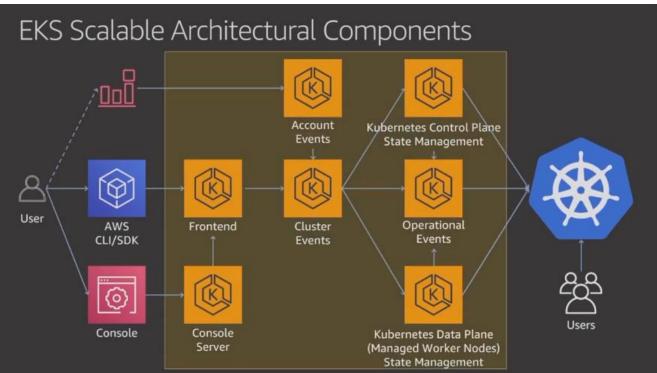
- Region top level of isolation
 - Force majeure, hurricane, asteroid (space junk), earthquake, other significant event
- Availability Zone subdivides region geographically
 - Localized event, natural disasters, lightning, tornado, power grid failure, civil unrest
- AWS Account subdivides region by resource ownership
 - Security isolation, limit management, load partitioning (shard)

1 cell = 1 AWS account

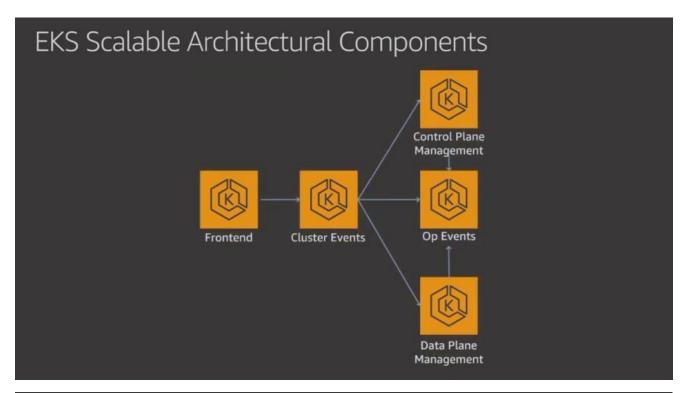


You can access your EKS interface in one of 2 ways



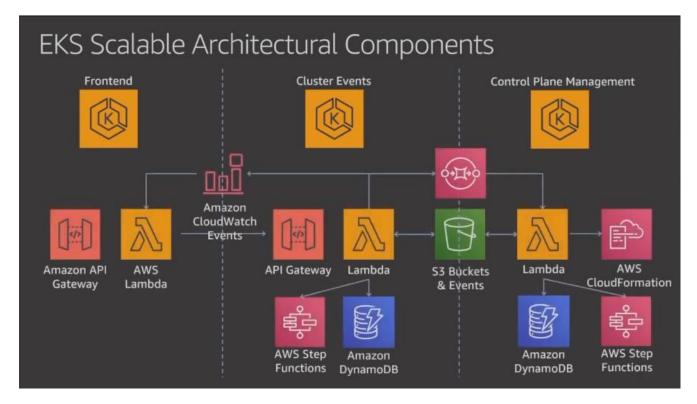


We added the event stream interface too. We are also depicting the microservice pattern used in the implementation of the EKS service for your K8s cluster and worker nodes

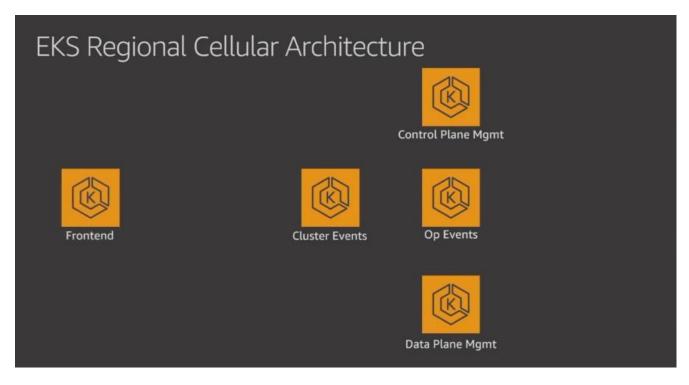


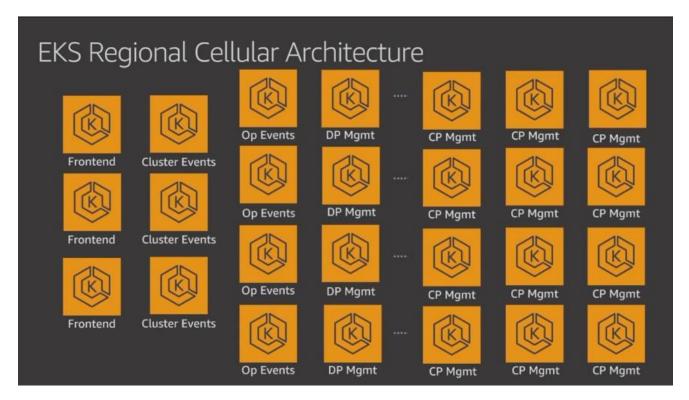


These are some of the 3 major components that manage state for your EKS cluster



We use other AWS services within EKS. Note that EKS is based on Lambda and not on K8s.

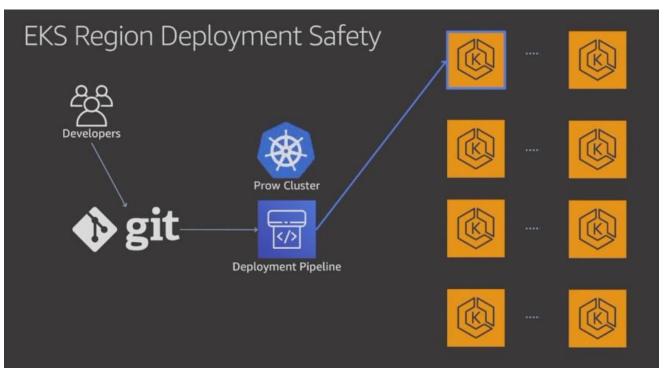


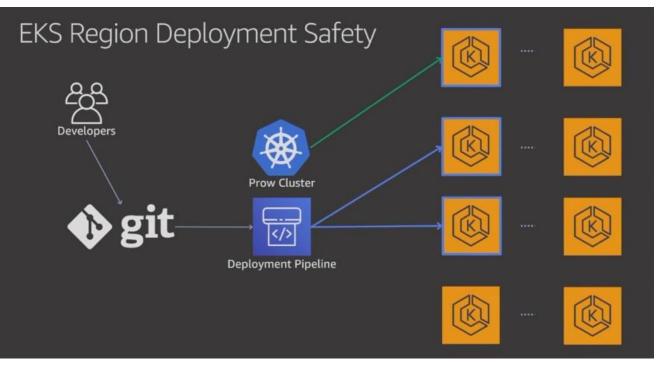


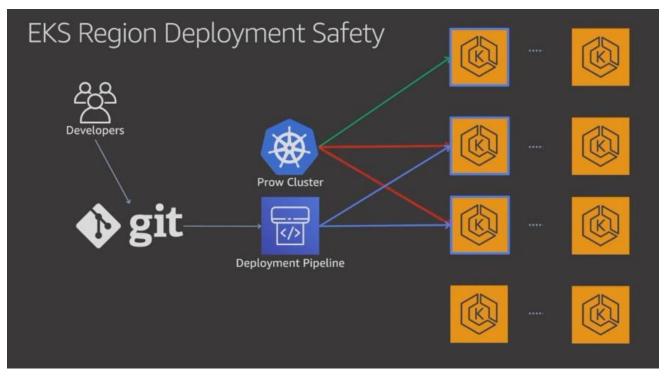
We then scale the components to meet the demand of the EKS global service in every region

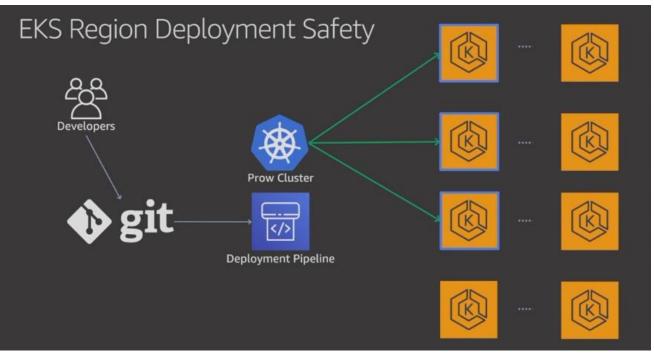
EKS Operations

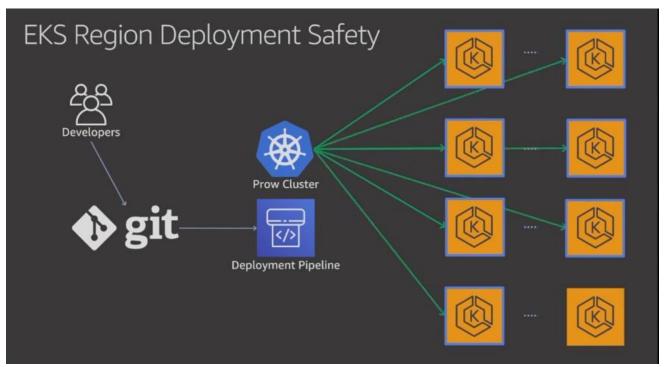


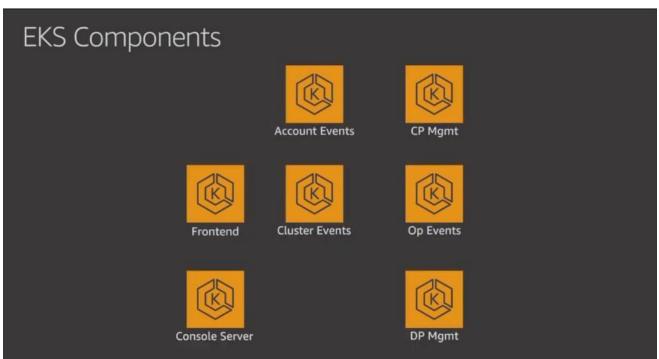


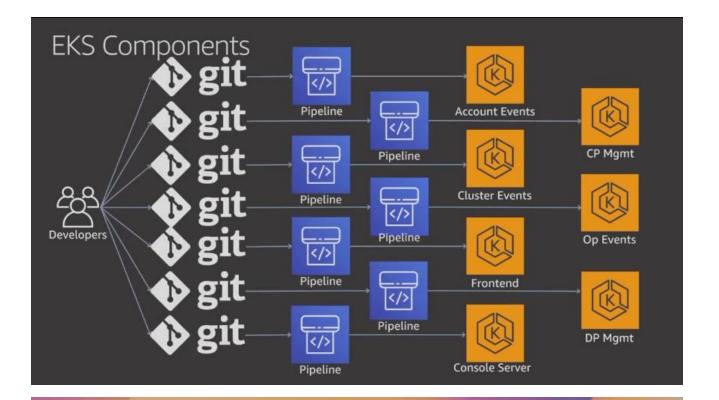












EKS Enhancements: What we've been up to

The year in review

Security & Reliability
ISO, SOC 123, and PCI compliance 99.9% Service Level Agreement Cluster creation limit raised to 50 per region API Server Endpoint Access Control Control Plane Logs in Amazon CloudWatch AWS IAM authenticator integration EKS v1.10 and 1.11 end of life Amazon ECR PrivateLink support Kubernetes pod security policies AWS IAM for Service Accounts Cluster tagging

Seoul, Mumbai, London, Parls, Ohio, Frankfurt, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Hong Kong, São Paulo, Bahrain Support for Kubernetes versions 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, and 1.14

Windows Node Support (GA)
Managed Node Groups
A1 (ARM) instance support (preview)
EKS-Optimized AMI AWS Systems Manager parameters

Alpha CSI Driver for Amazon FSx for Lustre Beta CSI Drivers for Amazon EBS and Amazon EFS Support for Public IP Addresses Within Cluster VPCs Amazon VPC CNI plugin v1.3, 1.4, 1.5

AWS App Mesh controller Managed Cluster Version Updates CloudWatch Container Insights eksctl as the official EKS CLI **AWS Node Termination Handler** Mixed instance policy support and GPU-provider for Cluster Autoscaler

Deep Learning Benchmark Utility AWS in official Kubeflow documentation Support for P3dn and G4dn instances Escalator autoscaler one-click capacity

AWS IAM Roles for Service Accounts

Secure

IAM policy restrictions can restrict roles to Service Accounts or Namespaces

Enables isolated AWS permissions per Service Account

Credentials are automatically rotated

The cluster's signing key is automatically rotated

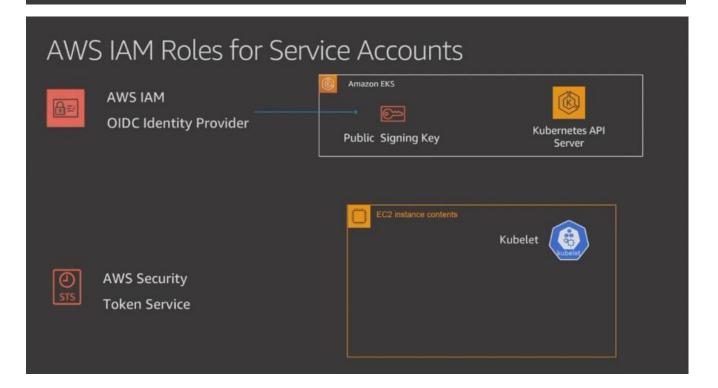
Easy Integration

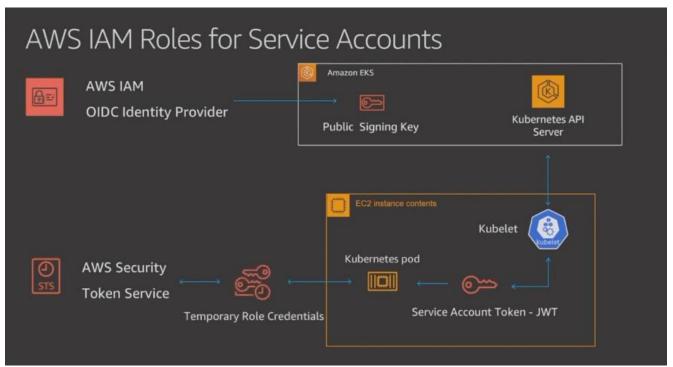
Annotate the Service Account

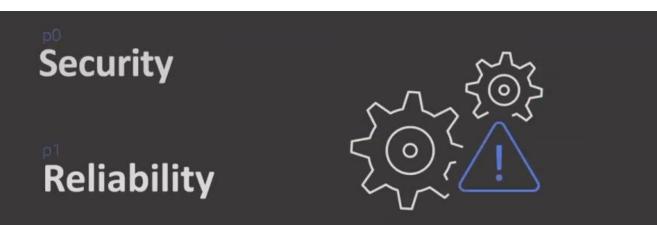
Built into the default credential chains in the AWS SDKs and CLI

Auditable

Service Account names are logged in AWS CloudTrail







Investments in security and reliability

- Cellular Architecture
- · Version qualification and release
- Security Patching
- Operations tooling

EKS Enhancements: Things you're gonna love

AWS Fargate for Amazon EKS



Fargate is a serverless compute platform for containers on AWS



The differences between using EKS and ECS with Fargate are driven by the orchestration system.

AWS Fargate for Amazon EKS



Bring existing pods

You don't need to change your existing pods.

Fargate works with existing workflows and services that run on Kubernetes.



Production Ready

Launch pods quickly. Easily run pods across multiple AZs for high availability.

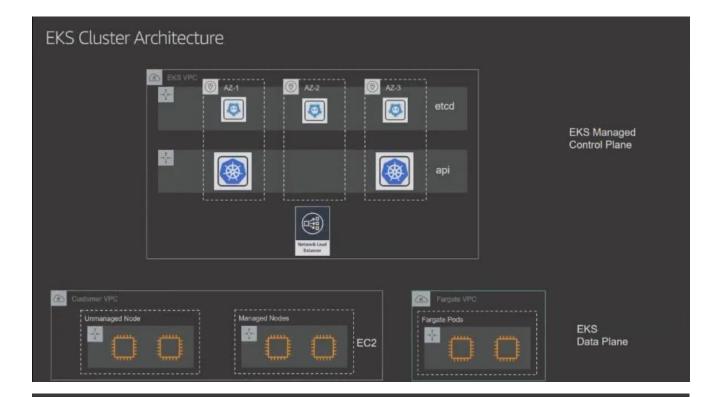
Each pod runs in an isolated VM compute environment.



Right-Sized and Integrated

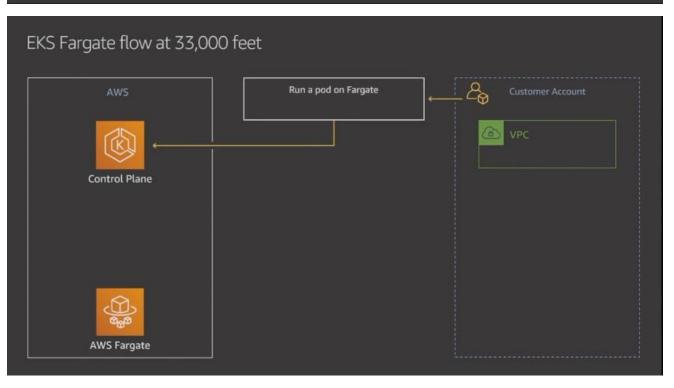
Only pay for the resources you need to run your pods.

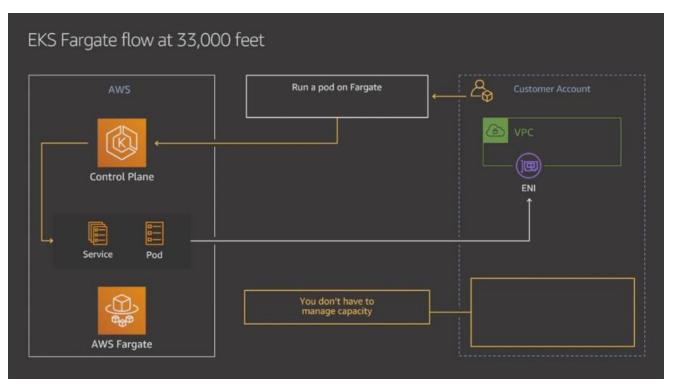
Includes native AWS integrations for networking and security.

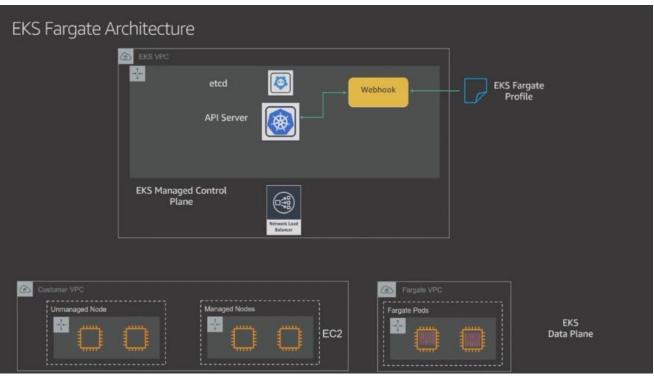


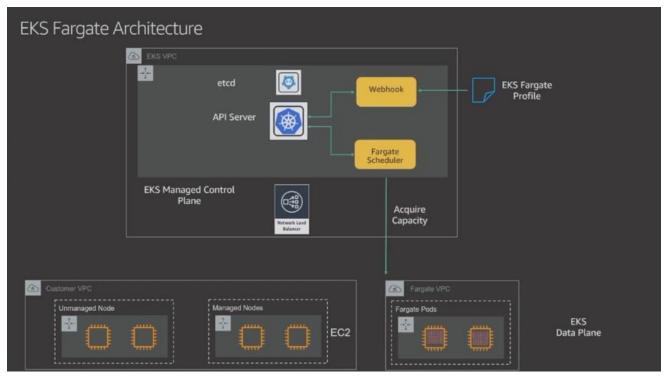
EKS Fargate profile template

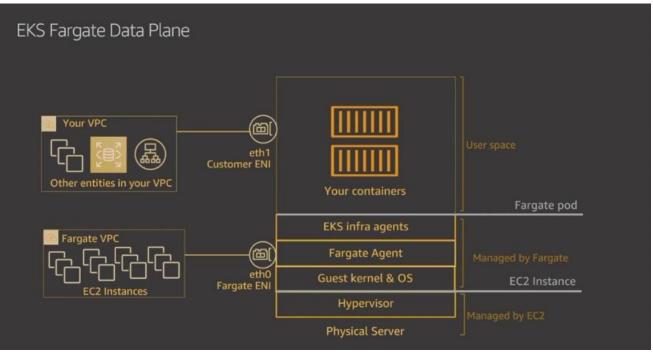
Status": "ACTIVE", ## Subnet does359bc/do449497", ## Subnet to launch the pods in 1 ## Subnet does404989. ## Subnet does404989. ## Subnet do launch the pods in 1 ## Subnet does404989. ## Subnet does404989. ## Subnet does404989. ## Subnet do launch the pods in 1 ## Subnet does404989. ## Subnet does40499. ## Subnet does4049. ## Subnet does40499. ## Subnet does4049. ## Subnet does4049. ## Subnet does4049.











Recap: EKS Fargate UX changes

Things you no longer need to do

- Manage Kubernetes worker nodes
- Pay for unused capacity

Things you get out of the box

- Pod level billing
- Easy chargeback in multi tenant scenarios

Things you can't do

- Deploy
 Daemonsets
- Suse service type LoadBalancer (CLB/NLB)
- Running privileged containers
- Run stateful workloads

EKS Fargate Availability

Available today for all new 1.14 clusters

- Create a new cluster
- Update a 1.13 cluster to 1.14

Use EKS with Fargate in

- Virginia (us-east-1)
- Ohio (us-east-2)
- Dublin (eu-west-1)
- Tokyo (ap-northeast-1)

EKS Enhancements: What's Next?

Our vision for EKS







Easy to use



Production ready



Cost-effective



Highperformance



Snap Service Mesh on EKS

Snap service mesh ...

Infrastructure layer providing foundation for SOA enables core capabilities by default at the platform level

- · Security by default
- · Standardized traffic management and routing policies:
 - Service discovery—Just call <service>.snap
 - · Zonal affinity and regional proximity to favor closest endpoints
 - · Traffic splitting, mirroring, and failover
 - Automatic resilience and circuit breakers
- Observability by default

Standardizing service infrastructure across clouds



Amazon EKS: Compute, application, and sidecar management



Envoy Data plane operations:

Load-balancing, traffic routing, observability, and security controls

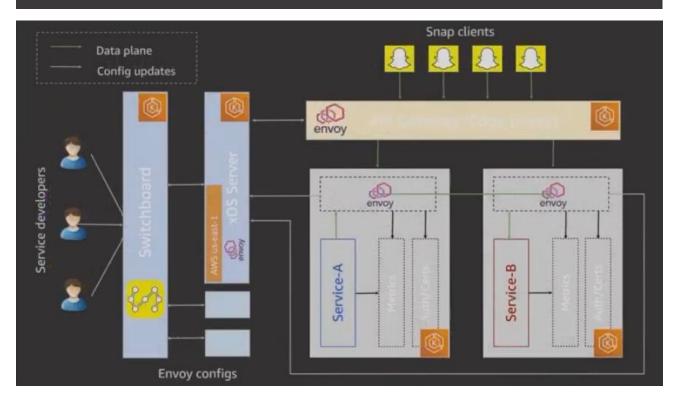


Switchboard:

In-house control plane for managing services, routes, and security policies



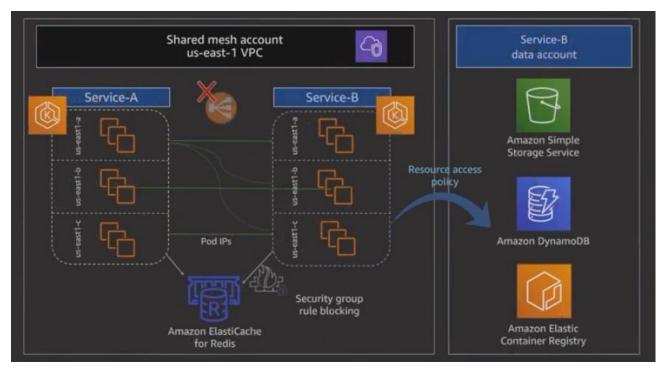
Spinnaker: Deployment orchestration and safe rollouts



This is a high-level design of our service mesh architecture

Architectural design choices for AWS

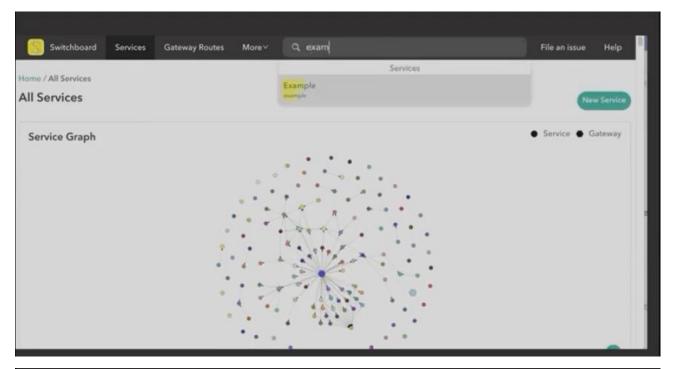
- Accounts
 - One shared account for compute and network
 - Service data is isolated into separate accounts
- Compute: Amazon EKS
 - One EKS cluster per group of correlated services
 - ~300 EKS clusters in 4 mesh regions (as large as ~3K nodes)
- Network: > 4M QPS in AWS Regions
 - One VPC/Region, with subnets in 3 AZs
 - Security perimeter at the edge
 - · Network-level protection: Security groups, network ACLs, resource access policy

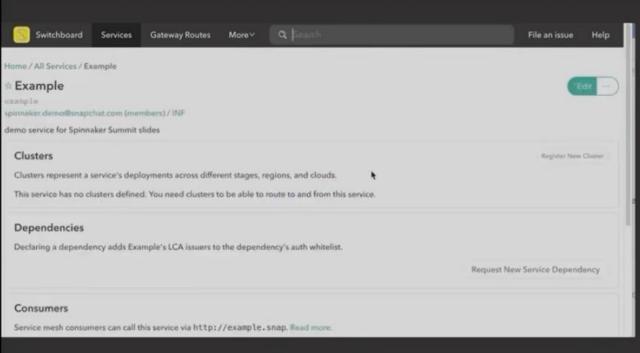


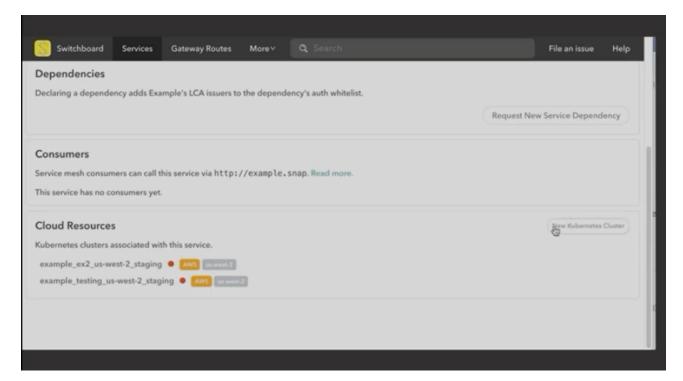
This illustrates our AWS Service Mesh architecture.

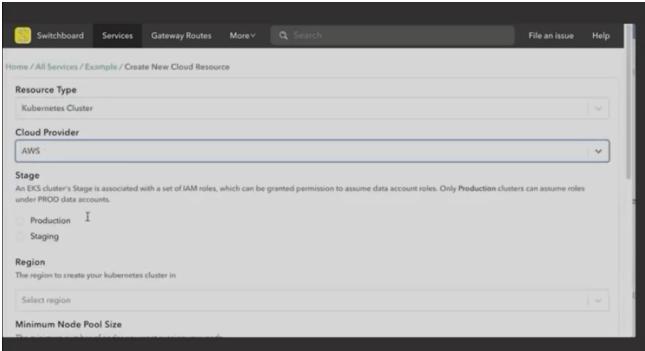
Tooling for common service requirements

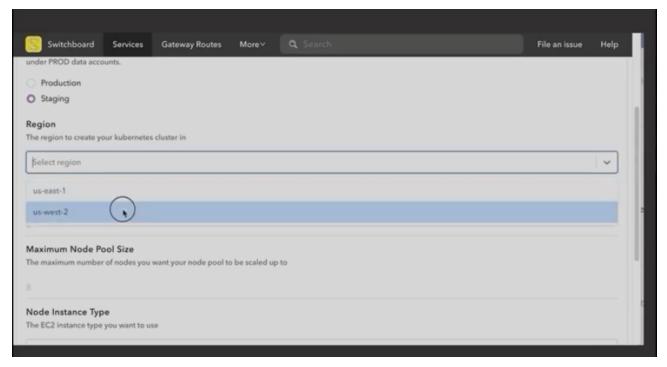
- Resource management:
 - Automate Amazon EKS cluster provisioning, and version upgrades
 - Standardize cluster add-ons: Cluster Auto Scaler, CoreDNS, and CNI
 - Per-service AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and granular access controls

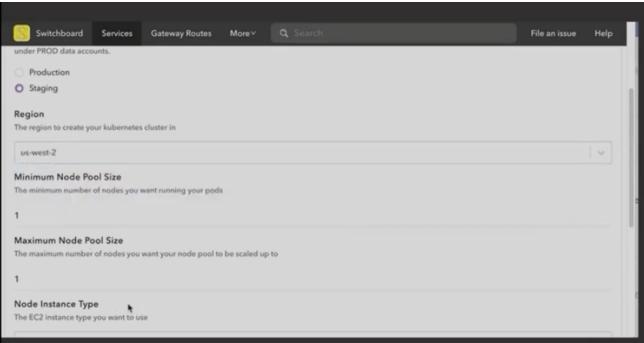


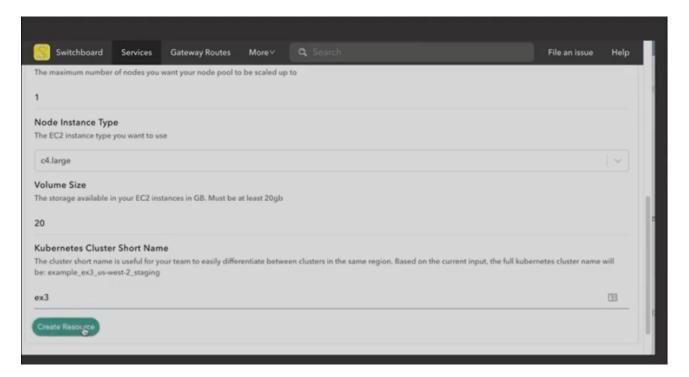


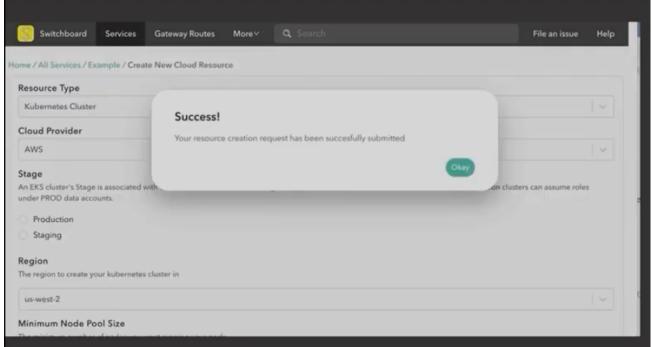






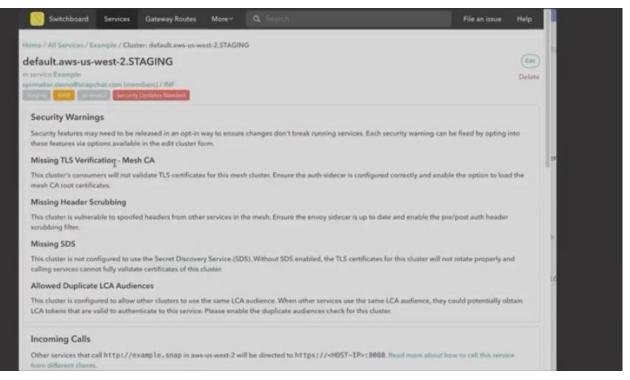


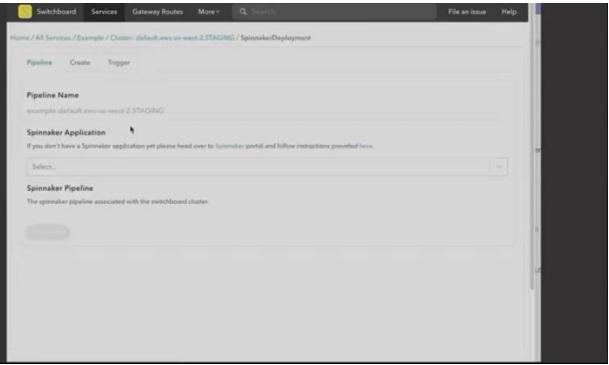


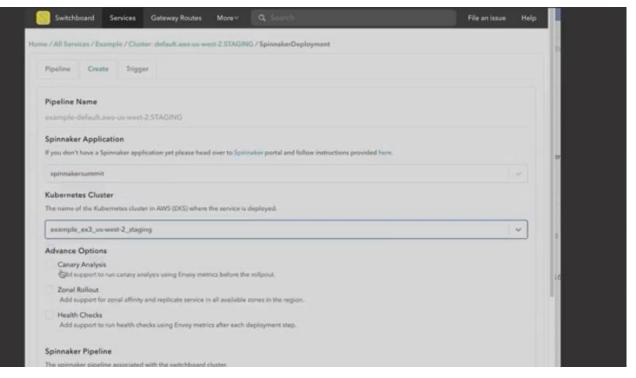


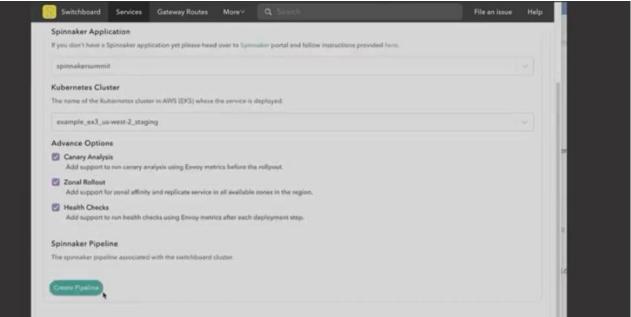
Tooling for common service requirements

- Standardize service deployments
 - · Injection and upgrades of common sidecar containers
 - Default best practices through Spinnaker pipelines:
 - · Uniform pod distribution per zone
 - Safe rollouts with integrated health checks









Looking ahead—Amazon EKS features to consume

- IAM roles for service accounts:
 - · Least privilege: Scope permissions at the pod level instead of worker nodes
 - Access isolation between pods
- Managed worker node groups:
 - · Node draining and graceful node shutdown
 - Integrated cluster Auto-Scaling (with multi-AZ node group)
 - Simplified cluster upgrade experience
- Managed cluster add-ons
 - Metrics server
 - CoreDNS auto-scaling

More Information at re:Invent

Related breakouts

CON203 - Getting started with Kubernetes on AWS

CON205 - Deploying applications using Amazon EKS

CON206 - Management and operations for Amazon EKS

CON212 - Running Kubernetes at Amazon scale using Amazon EKS

CON306 - Building ML infrastructure on Amazon EKS with Kubeflow

CON310 - Achieving zero-downtime deployments with Amazon EKS

CON316 - Adopting CSI for stateful workloads on Amazon EKS

CON317 - Securing your Amazon EKS cluster

CON327 - Oversubscription at scale: Running tons of containers with Kubernetes

CON334 - Running high-security workloads on Amazon EKS

CON411 - Advanced network resource management on Amazon EKS

CON413 - Move your machine learning workloads to Amazon EKS

Thank you!

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