

Simplifying Stateful Apps On Kubernetes: A Git Like Workflow

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- Stateful Application
- Background on Containers and Kubernetes
- Data Management of Stateful App
- Challenges and Solutions
- Q & A

Spectrum Of Applications Santa Clara, CA







Web Apps

Stateful Applications





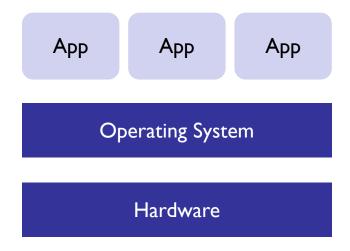


SQL Databases NoSQL Databases

Big Data

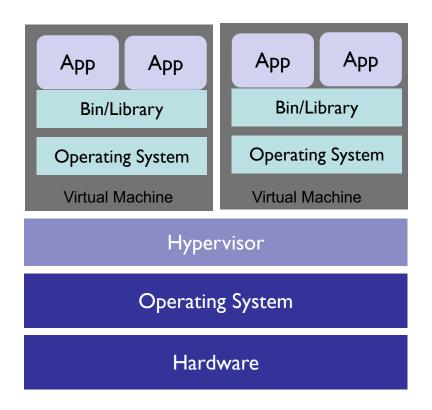
Traditional Deployment





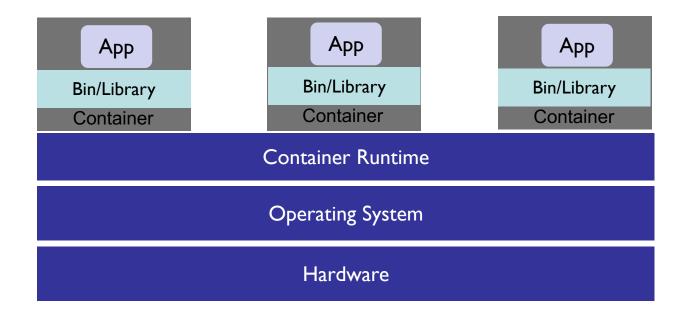
Virtualized Deployment Santa Clara, CA





Containerized Deployment







Kubernetes Overview



- Portable, Extensible, Open-Source platform for managing containerized workloads and services
- Agile
 - Modularity and Scalability
- Life Cycle Management
 - Health Checks, Automated Rollouts, Canary Deployment, Load Balancing
- Reduces Costs
 - Containerize apps and consolidate resources

Simple Stateful App (mysql)

SD©

Traditional



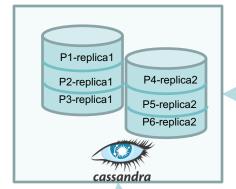
Cloud Native



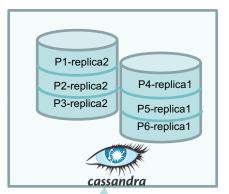
Distributed Stateful App (Cassandra)



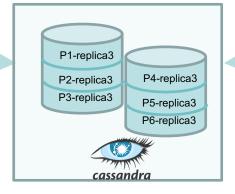




Santa Clara, CA Node 2



Node 3

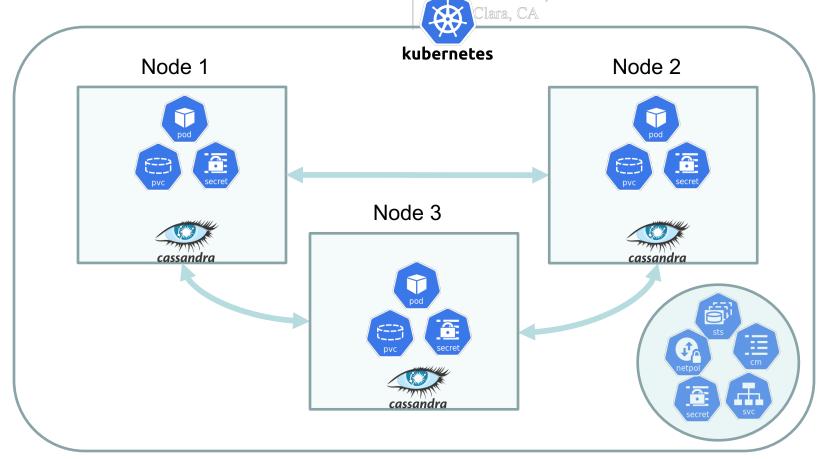


What makes it complex?

- Multiple volumes
- Multiple nodes
- Large data

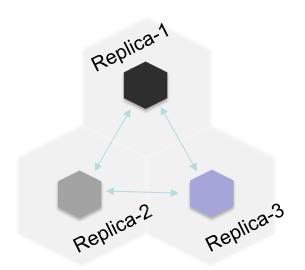
Distributed Stateful App (Cassandra)



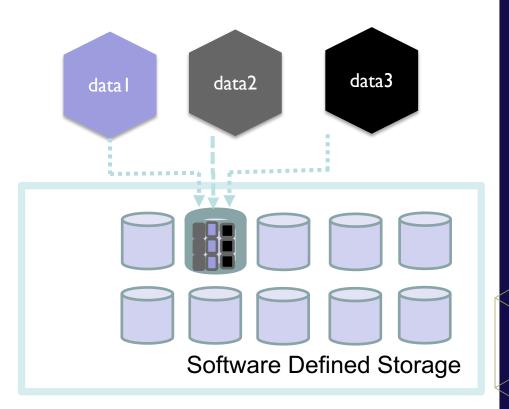


Storage Allocation Challenges



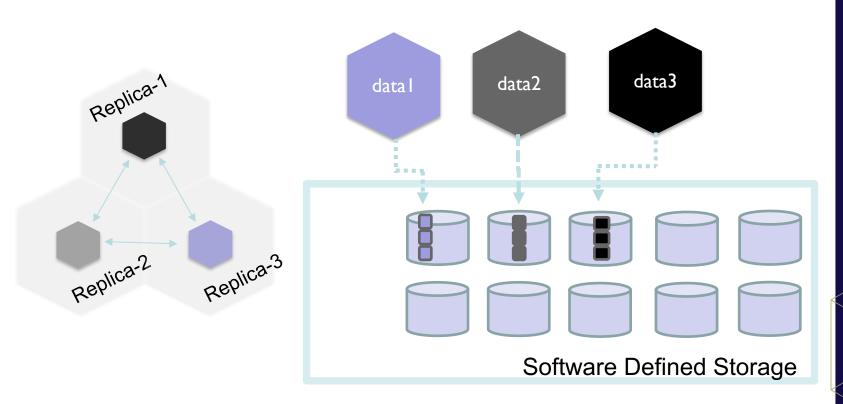


Still resilient to disk failure ???



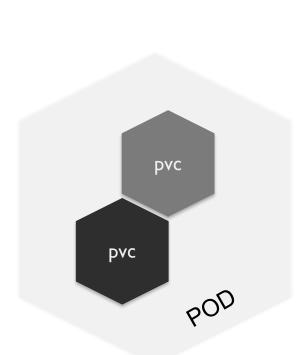


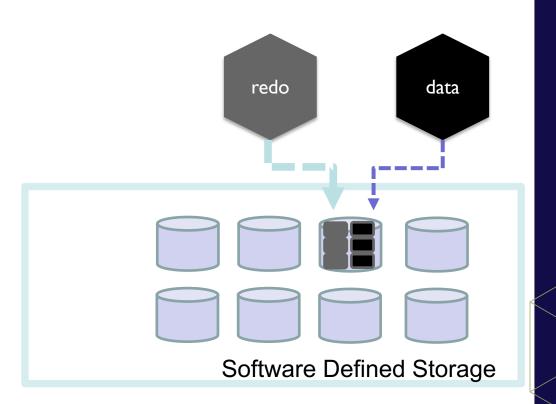




Storage Allocation Challenges

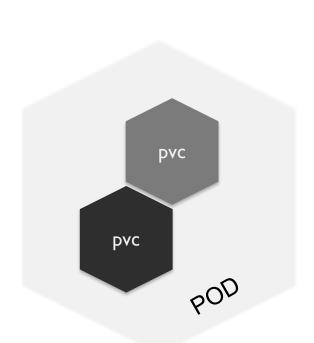


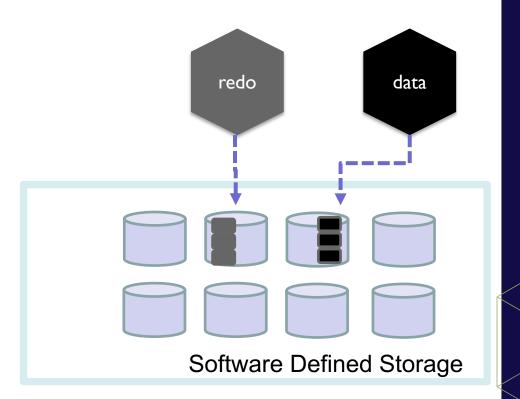












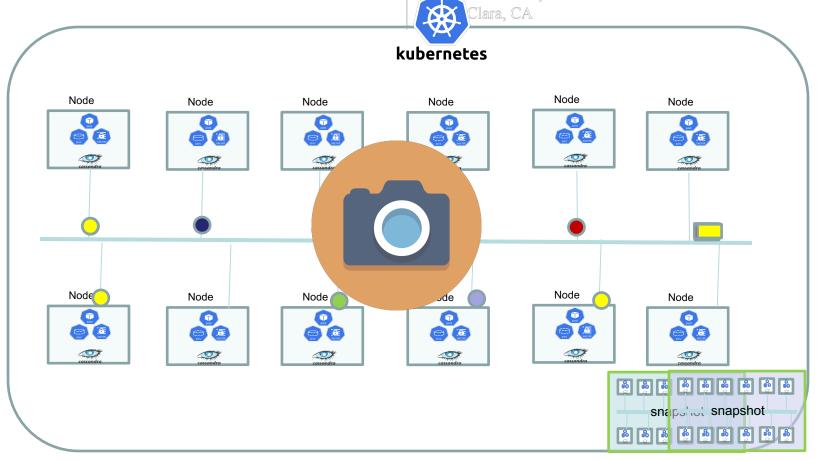
Challenges of running Stateful Apps on Kubernetes

- Servers/Disks fail and humans make errors → Apps become unavailable, Data is lost
- Data must be protected and secured → Expects users to become storage experts
- Unpredictable performance from sharing resources → Application SLAs not met, unhappy users
- Unable to share data between prod and dev/test → Low productivity and slower innovation
- Data gravity prevents app mobility across environments → Cloud or Infrastructure Lock-in



Distributed Stateful App (Cassandra)





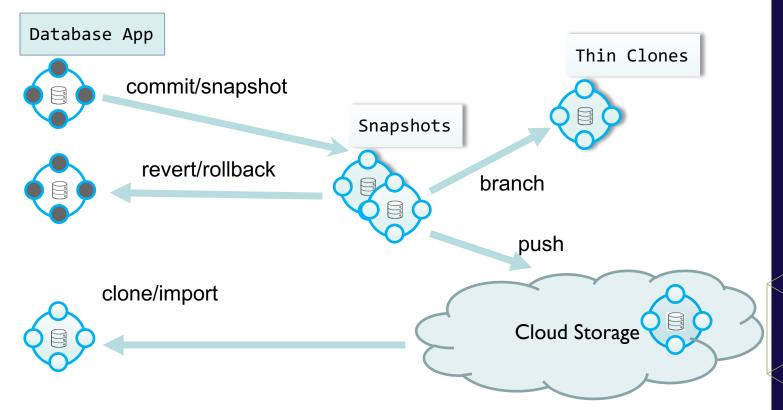
Git Operations Santa Clara, CA

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- \$ git commit -m "[descriptive message]"
- \$ git reset [commit]
- \$ git branch [branch-name]
- \$ git push [branch]
- \$ git clone [url]

Manage App Astelfer Itsoln Git...

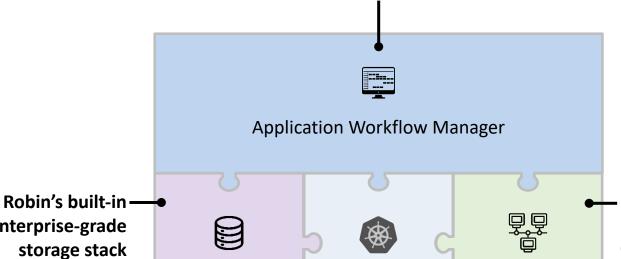




Robin Architecture Overview

1-click application Deploy, Snapshot, Clone, Scale, Upgrade, Backup

Application workflows configure Kubernetes, Storage & Networking



enterprise-grade storage stack Snapshots, Clones, QoS, Replication, Backup, Data rebalancing, Tiering, Thin-provisioning, Encryption, Compression





Kubernetes

Virtual **Networking** - Built-in flexible networking

OVS, Calico, VLAN, Overlay networking, Persistent IPs







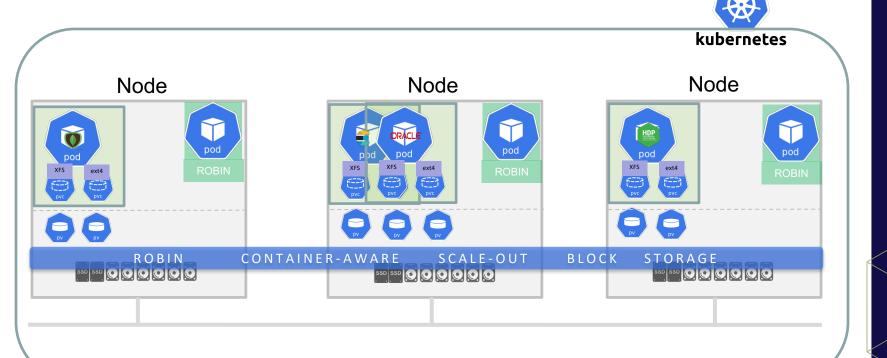




Works any where

Robin Architecture Overview

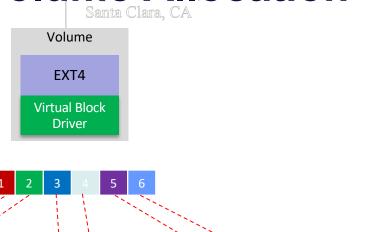
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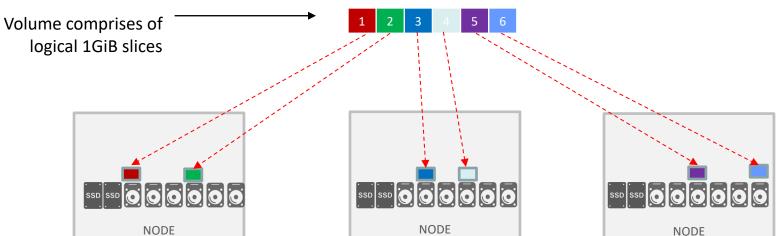




Logical Volume Allocation Santa Clara, CA





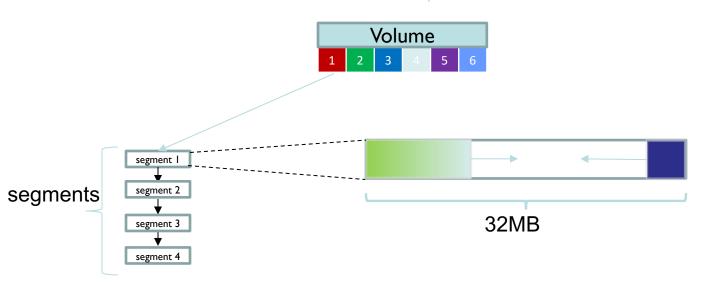


Physical Space provisioning

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- Multiple volumes of app
- Affinity requirements
- Anti-affinity requirements
- Latency sensitive, Bandwidth intensive
- Node, Rack, Datacenter awareness

Log Structured Data Layout



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volume: collection of slices

slice: collection of segments

segment: log structured data blocks



Robin IO path

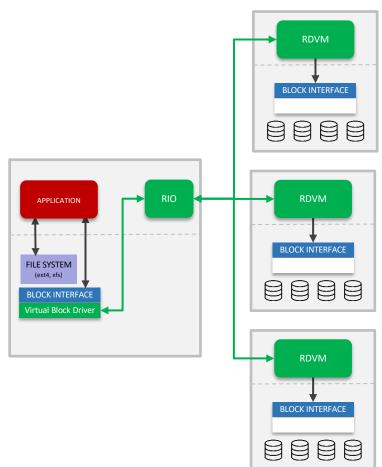
September 23-26, 2019 Santa Clara, CA

COMPONENTS

- > RIO Robin IO Manager
- > RDVM Robin Distributed Volume Manager

FEATURES

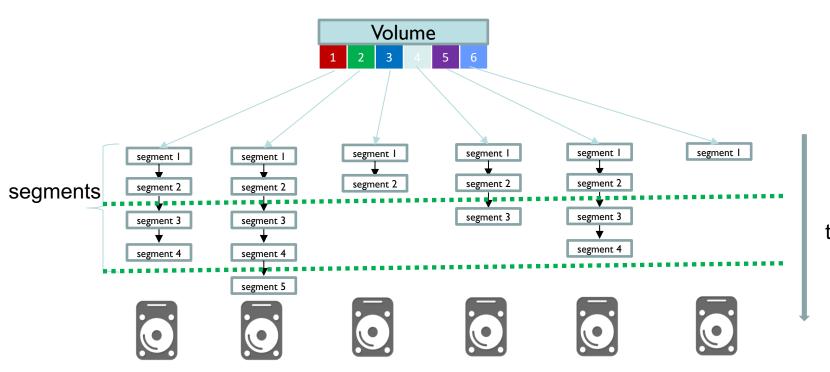
- > High performance IO stack
- > IO tagging helps with end-to-end QoS enforcement
- › Application-aware data placement
- Supports multi-node volume access (clustered volume manager)
- Block-level data management (Snapshots, Clones, Compression, Encryption, Tiering etc) enables a common workflow for any and all applications





Volume Time 2 Travel Santa Clara, CA

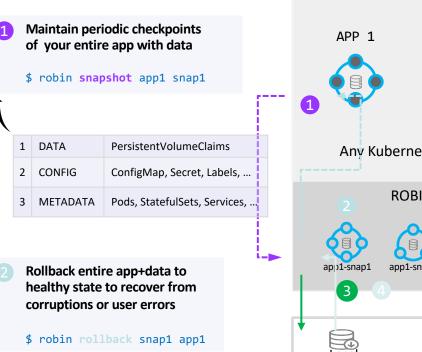


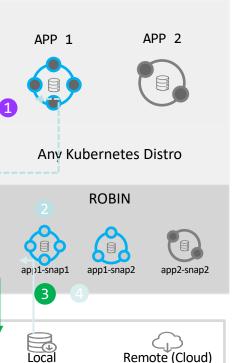


time

Protect An entire Application, Not Just Storage Volumes







Backup Target

Backup entire app+data as into external backup targets

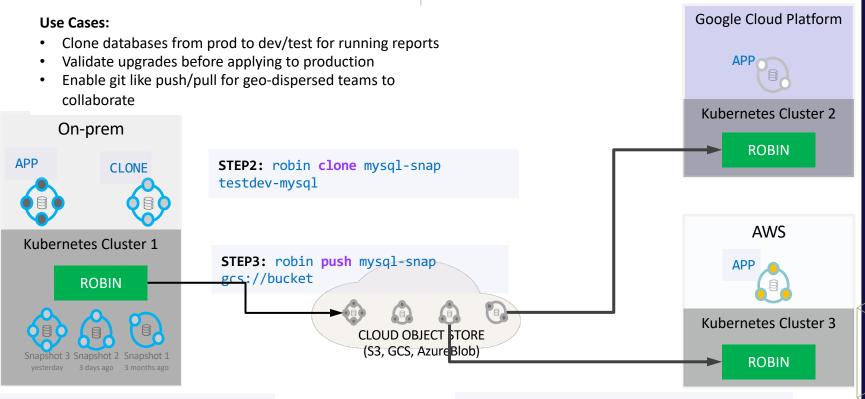
\$ robin push snap1 target

- Restore entire app+data to healthy state from catastrophic hardware and datacenter failures
 - \$ robin pull target snap1

- ROBIN Backups are fully self-contained
- Entire app resources can be restored in the same or different data center or cloud even if the source is completely destroyed

Backup Target

Make DevOps Productive With Stateful Apps



STEP1: robin **snapshot** mysql mysql-snap

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STEP4: robin pull gcs://bucket/mysql-snap
mysql

App Snapshot

\$ git commit -m "[descriptive message]"

\$ robin snapshot <snapname>
<appname> -m "[descriptive message]"

- Application Consistent
- Quiesce/Unquiesce volumes
- Complete app state snapshotted
 - Kubernetes Objects (Metadata)
 - Volumes (Data)



App Rollback/Reset

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\$ \$ git reset [commit]

\$ robin app rollback <snapname> <appname>

- App config and data restored
- Handle scale-in/scale-out scenarios
- Revert on corruption, user errors, upgrade failures



\$ git branch [branch-name]

\$ robin app create <appname> <snapname>

- Instant app deployment from snapshot
- No data copied
- Customize cloned app config
- Blue/Green deployment
- Test upgrades
- Run analytics





\$ git push [branch]

\$ robin app push <snapname> <reponame>

- Uses app snapshot
- Self sufficient copy of app
- Incremental transfer to repos
 - AWS S3, Google GCS, Azure Block blob, NFS share
- Encrypted and Compressed







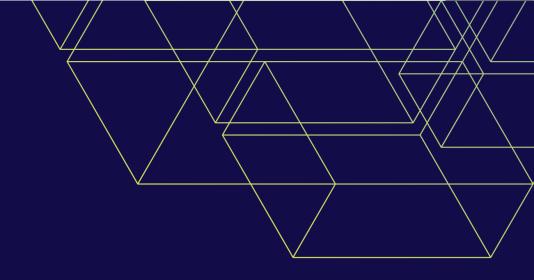
\$ git clone <url>

\$ robin app pull/create <snapname> <reponame>

- Repair app from repo copy
- Create new app from repo copy
- App mobility
 - Run app in the cloud
- Protect from site failures
 - Use cloud copy as backup







Thank You

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