nirmata

Kubernetes: Persistent Storage with Rook

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Revision

Version	Date	Author	Changes
0.1.0	08/24/2018	Anubhav Sharma	Initial Draft

Rook Introduction

Rook is a CNCF open-source project built to deliver storage solution for Kubernetes leveraging battle-tested open-source storage technologies including Ceph, which has years of production deployments and runs some of the worlds largest clusters. Rook is available under Apache 2.0 license.

As containers are ephemeral by nature, without a persistent storage solution, you can lose your data as container dies. This problem is solved through persistent storage solutions that can be accessed by Kubernetes applications and deliver scale, performance and availability required for large data stores for cloud native environment.

Rook is a great fit to solve the persistent storage problem for containers and this paper, we demonstrate an easy integration of rook with Nirmata platform and provisioning of highly available replicated storage.

With Rook you can either build dedicated storage clusters or hyper-converged clusters where your apps run alongside storage. Rook integrates Ceph with multiple storage presentations including object storage (compatible with S3 and swift), block storage, and POSIX-compliant shared file system.

Rook efficiently distributes and replicates your data across your cluster to minimize the risk of data loss. With snapshots, cloning and versioning, no more losing sleep over your data.

Prerequisites

1. Nirmata Cluster with Kubernetes 1.7+, minimum 3 nodes in a cluster (We are using Kubernetes version 1.9.4 with 4 nodes).
2. Flex Volume Configuration: Enabled by default with Nirmata (Directory: "/opt/nirmata/volume-plugins")
3. kubectl: 1.9+ (for setting rook cluster)
4. dataDirHostPath Storage: Path on VM node(host) to store config and data for rook services (enough to meet container persistent storage requirements); default is /var/lib/rook
5. Linux packages: rbd-fuse, ceph-fs-common

Install Linux packages

On Ubuntu, run these 2 commands as root (or sudo) on each node VM

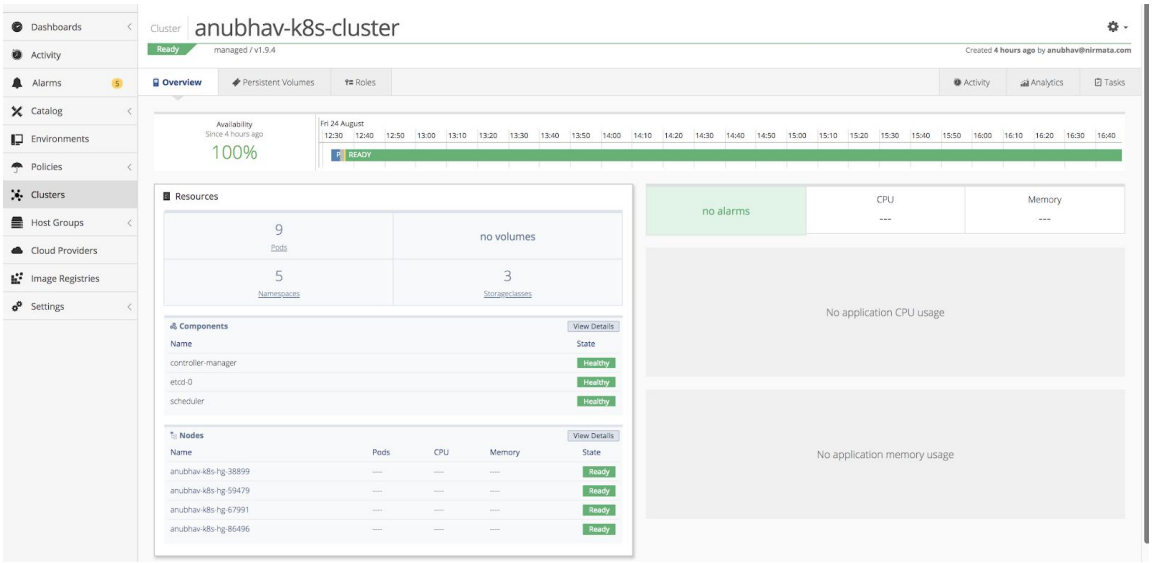
- `apt-get install rbd-fuse`
- `apt-get install ceph-fs-common`

```
anubhav@anubhav-k8s-hg-86496:~$ sudo apt-get install rbd-fuse
anubhav@anubhav-k8s-hg-86496:~$ sudo apt-get install ceph-fs-common
```

Setup your Kubernetes Cluster through Nirmata

1. Setup your Cloud-provider.
2. Setup your container Hostgroup.
3. Setup your Kubernetes Cluster.

Your Kubernetes cluster will look as below -



Configure and deploy operator.yaml

To work with Nirmata version 2.1.0, you need make couple of configuration changes to operator.yaml file.

Full yaml file is available here - operator.yaml

Modify following parameters in operator.yaml -

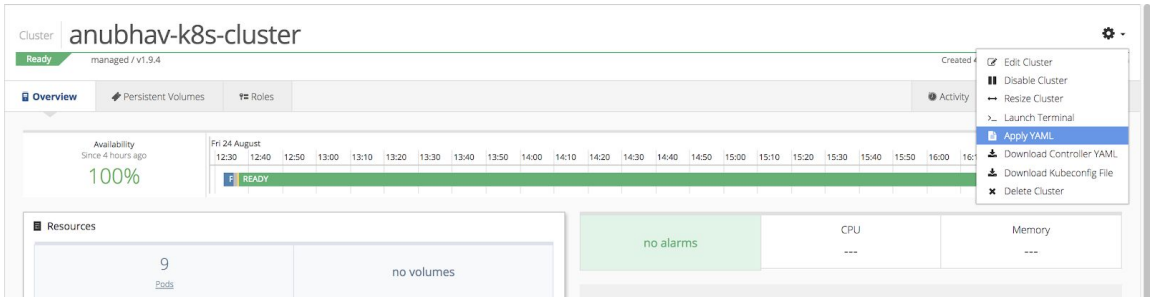
Using extensions instead of apps -

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
```

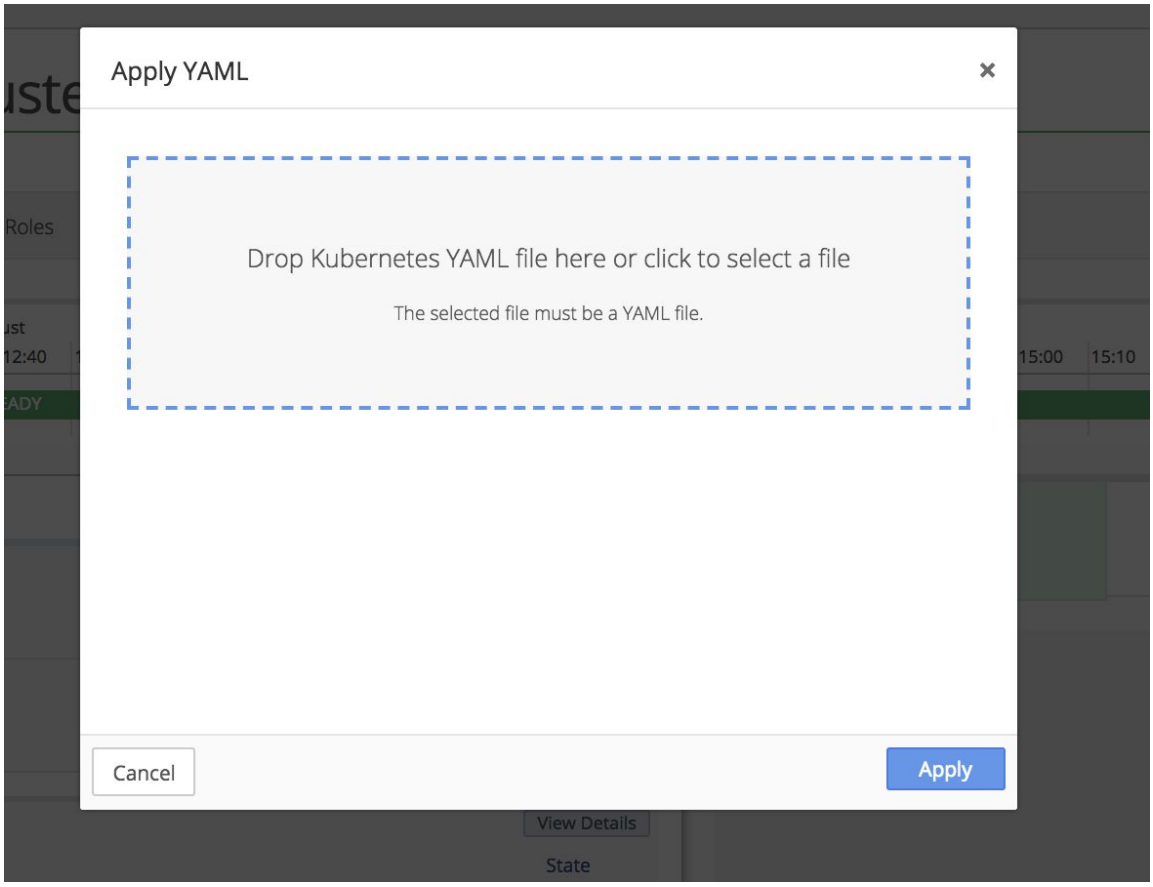
Configure flex-volume path for ceph volume-plugins.

```
        - name: FLEXVOLUME_DIR_PATH
          value: "/opt/nirmata/volume-plugins/"
```

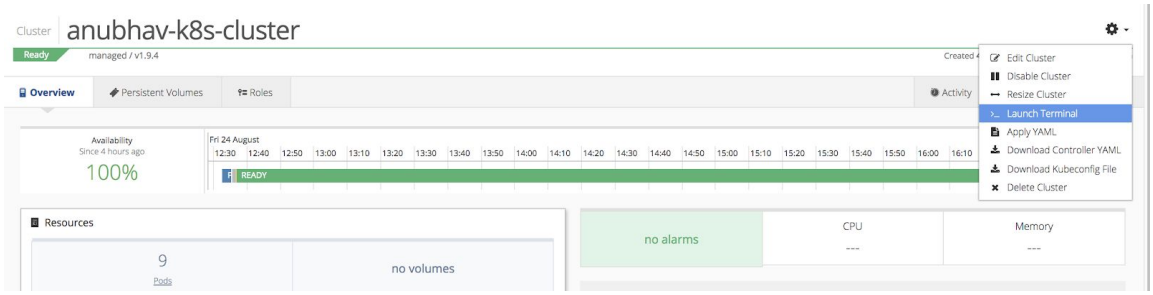
Apply operator.yaml to your cluster through “Apply YAML” option in cluster pulldown menu on top right -



Drop your operator.yaml file here or select the file from directory -



Use Nirmata shell and run Kubectl command to verify that operator, discover and agent pods are up and running.



/anubhav-k8s-cluster.kubectl.39092

Command: sh

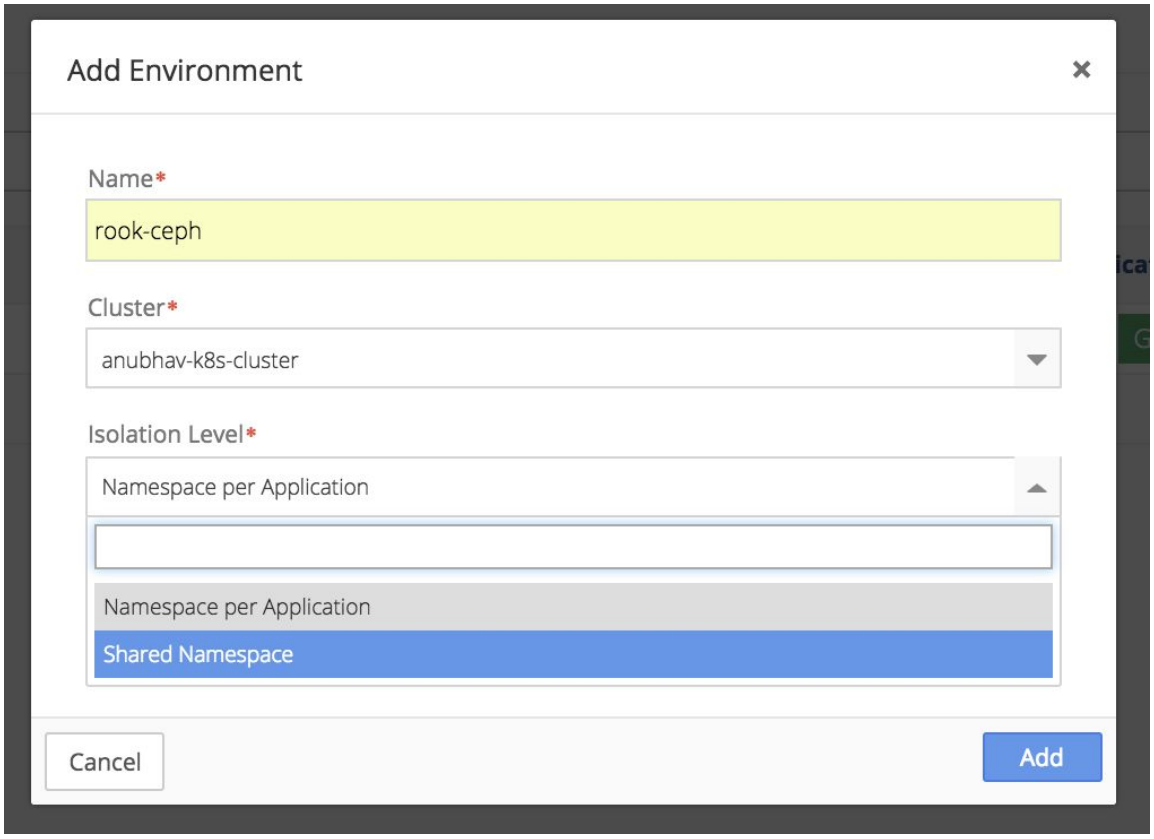
```
/ #
/ #
/ # kubectl get pods --all-namespaces
NAMESPACE          NAME                                       READY     STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ingress-nginx      default-http-backend-55c6c69b88-rstfx      1/1       Running   0          4h
ingress-nginx      nginx-ingress-controller-8b995b966-j9dzg   1/1       Running   0          4h
kube-system        kube-dns-5b8b94cdcc-8q5x9                  3/3       Running   0          4h
kube-system        metrics-server-59bf98bf47-jm8dd            1/1       Running   0          4h
nirmata            nirmata-cni-installer-6vggw                1/1       Running   0          4h
nirmata            nirmata-cni-installer-nflsc                1/1       Running   0          4h
nirmata            nirmata-cni-installer-nh7rl                1/1       Running   0          4h
nirmata            nirmata-cni-installer-whx5q                1/1       Running   0          4h
nirmata            nirmata-kube-controller-8cb95c7f6-dwpth    1/1       Running   0          4h
rook-ceph-system   rook-ceph-agent-514ps                      1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-ceph-agent-7dtfv                      1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-ceph-agent-p7s8p                      1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-ceph-agent-tsxft                      1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-ceph-operator-6cbb486c46-vtt9m        1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-discover-g8wff                        1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-discover-nl57j                        1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-discover-pdm4z                        1/1       Running   0          2m
rook-ceph-system   rook-discover-xlvxk                        1/1       Running   0          2m
/ #
```

Configure and deploy cluster.yaml

We modify cluster.yaml for deployment in Nirmata. Cluster.yaml will install in roo-ceph namespace. Nirmata has construct of environments for applications. All applications are deployed in an environment. For application level isolation application namespace is “applicationname-environmentname” and for shared namespace within an environment, it “environmentname”.

For our purpose, we will deploy cluster.yaml as an application in rook-ceph environment. You can do that with following steps -

1. Create rook-ceph environment with shared namespace isolation level.



Once setup, your environment will look as below -

2. Create application “rook-cluster” in application catalog using cluster.yaml as shown below -

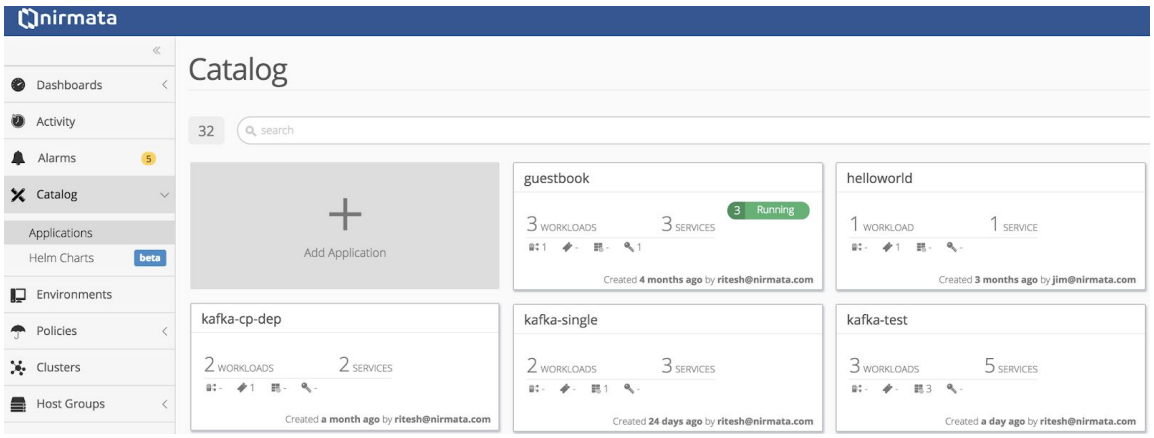
Cluster.yaml file spec -

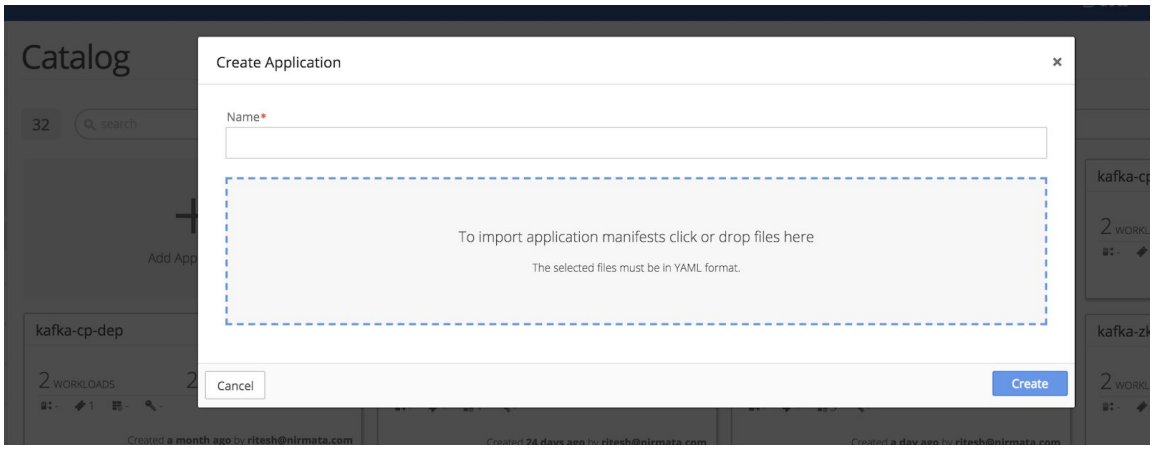
```
apiVersion: ceph.rook.io/v1beta1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: rook-ceph
spec:
  dataDirHostPath: /var/lib/rook
```

```
  # The service account under which to run the daemon pods in this cluster if
the default account is not sufficient (OSDs)
  serviceAccount: rook-ceph-cluster
  # set the amount of mons to be started
  mon:
    count: 3
    allowMultiplePerNode: true
  # enable the ceph dashboard for viewing cluster status
  dashboard:
    enabled: true
  network:
    # toggle to use hostNetwork
    hostNetwork: false
# The requests and limits set here, allow the mgr pod to use half of one CPU
core and 1 gigabyte of memory
#    mgr:
#      limits:
#        cpu: "500m"
#        memory: "1024Mi"
#      requests:
#        cpu: "500m"
#        memory: "1024Mi"
# The above example requests/limits can also be added to the mon and osd
components
#    mon:
#    osd:
  storage: # cluster level storage configuration and selection
    useAllNodes: true
    useAllDevices: false
    deviceFilter:
    location:
    config:
      # The default and recommended storeType is dynamically set to bluestore
for devices and filestore for directories.
      # Set the storeType explicitly only if it is required not to use the
default.
      # storeType: bluestore
      databaseSizeMB: "1024" # this value can be removed for environments with
normal sized disks (100 GB or larger)
      journalSizeMB: "1024"  # this value can be removed for environments with
normal sized disks (20 GB or larger)
# Cluster level list of directories to use for storage. These values will be
set for all nodes that have no `directories` set.
#    directories:
#    - path: /rook/storage-dir
# Individual nodes and their config can be specified as well, but 'useAllNodes'
above must be set to false. Then, only the named
# nodes below will be used as storage resources.  Each node's 'name' field
should match their 'kubernetes.io/hostname' label.
#    nodes:
#    - name: "172.17.4.101"
#      directories: # specific directories to use for storage can be specified
for each node
#      - path: "/rook/storage-dir"
#      resources:
#        limits:
#          cpu: "500m"
#          memory: "1024Mi"
#        requests:
#          cpu: "500m"
#          memory: "1024Mi"
```

```
#     - name: "172.17.4.201"
#       devices: # specific devices to use for storage can be specified for each
node
#       - name: "sdb"
#       - name: "sdc"
#       config: # configuration can be specified at the node level which
overrides the cluster level config
#         storeType: filestore
#     - name: "172.17.4.301"
#       deviceFilter: "^sd."
```

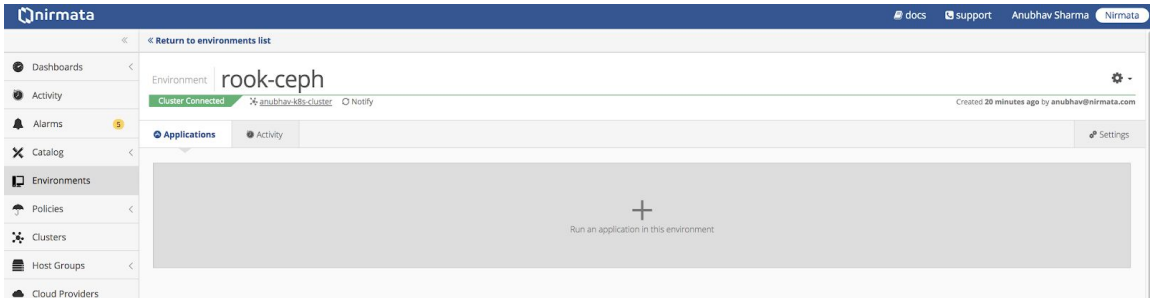
Create a cluster application in the catalog using above cluster.yaml file -



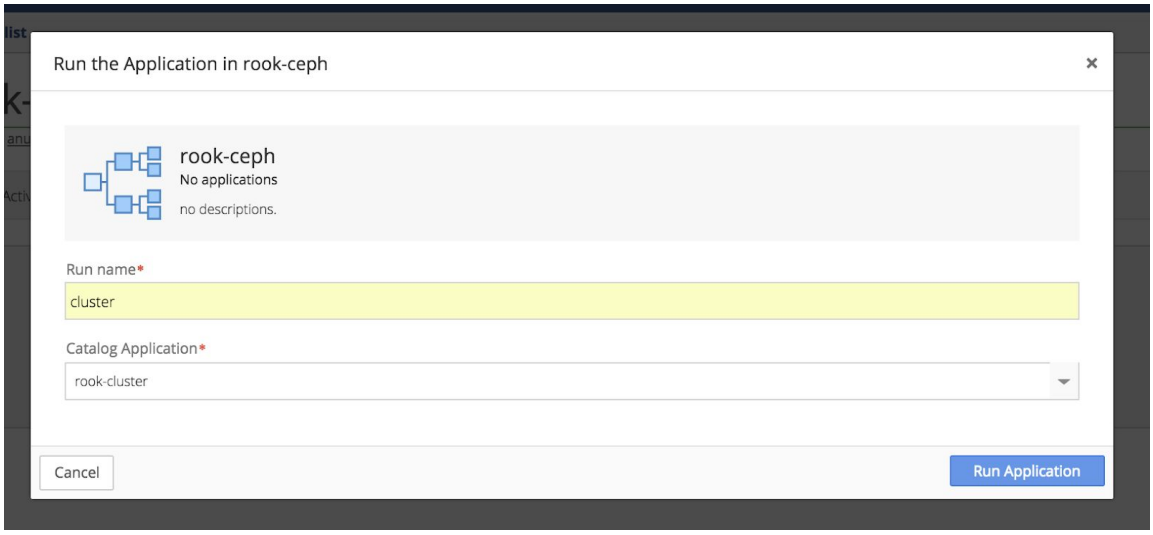


3. Run cluster application in rook-ceph environment and apply role-binding -

Go to environment rook-ceph and click on run an application tab -



Choose the rook-cluster application



And click “Run Application”.

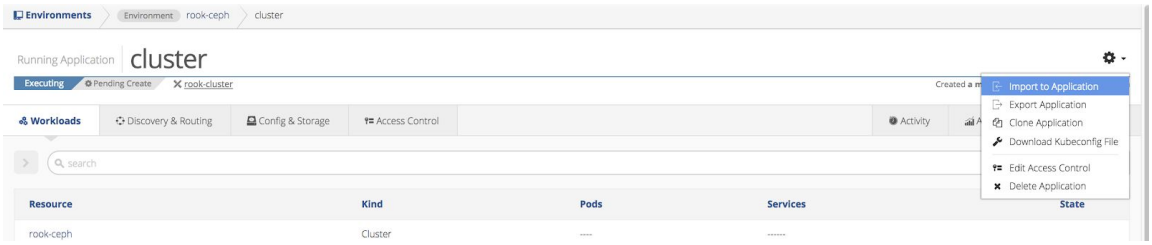
Import role-bindings into the application -

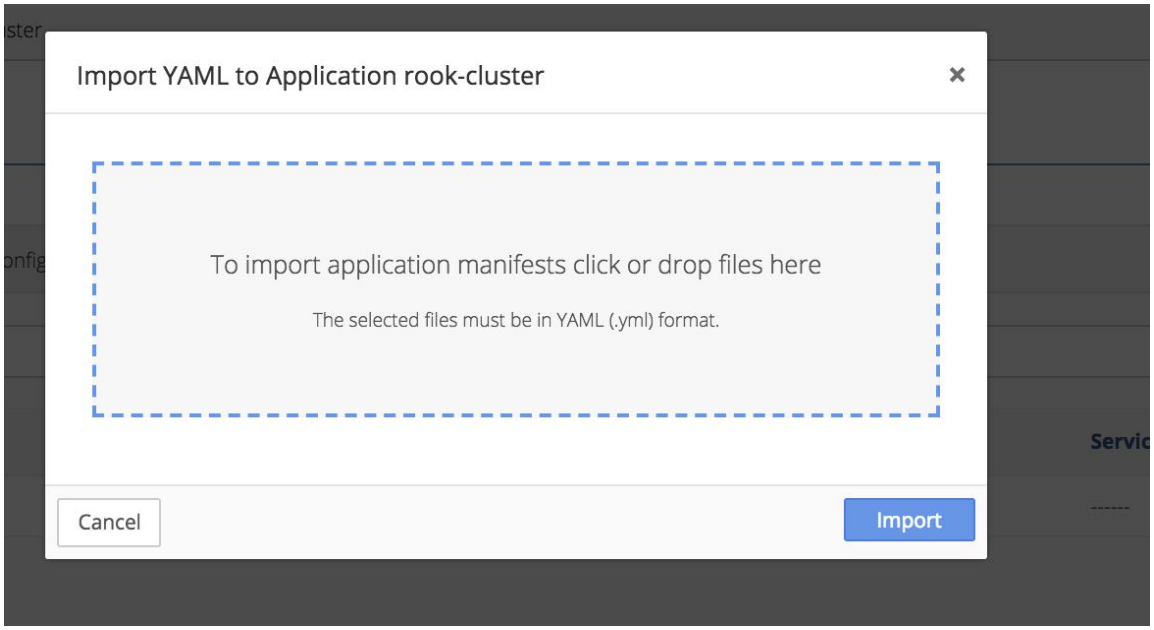
Here is sample yaml for role-binding and Service Account definitions -

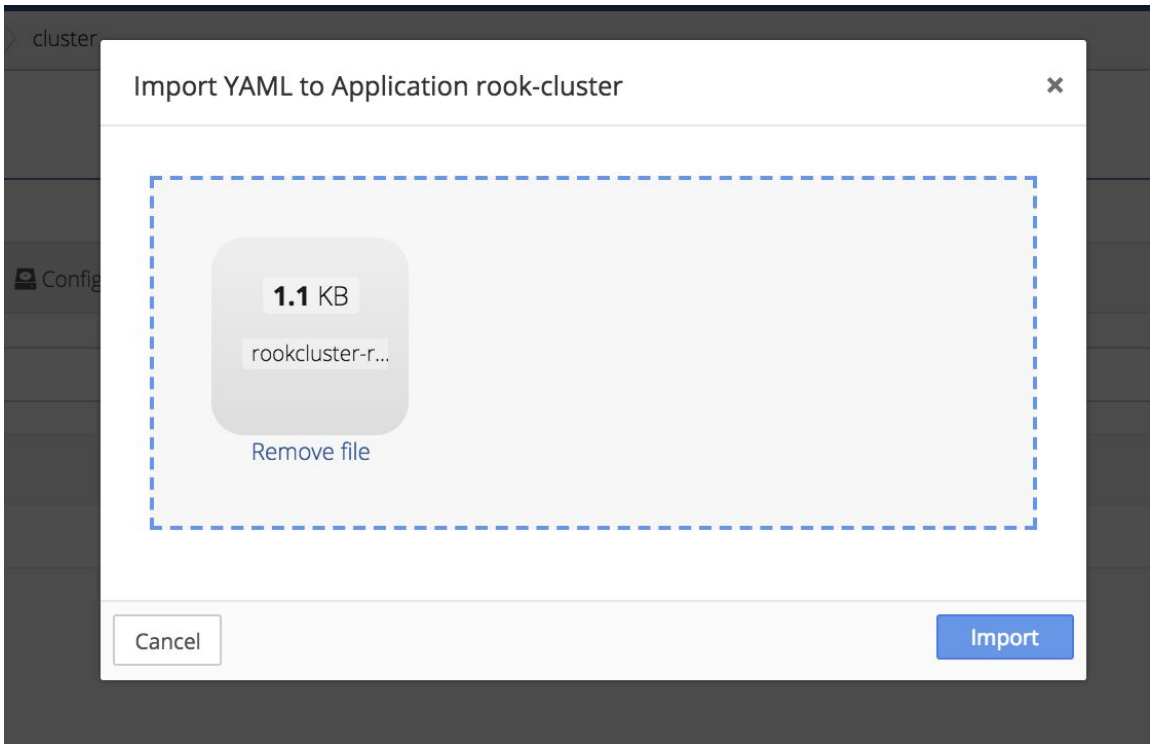
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: rook-ceph-cluster
  namespace: rook-ceph
---
kind: Role
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
metadata:
  name: rook-ceph-cluster
  namespace: rook-ceph
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["configmaps"]
  verbs: [ "get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete" ]
---
# Allow the operator to create resources in this cluster's namespace
```

```
kind: RoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
metadata:
  name: rook-ceph-cluster-mgmt
  namespace: rook-ceph
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: rook-ceph-cluster-mgmt
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: rook-ceph-system
  namespace: rook-ceph-system
---
# Allow the pods in this namespace to work with configmaps
kind: RoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
metadata:
  name: rook-ceph-cluster
  namespace: rook-ceph
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: rook-ceph-cluster
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: rook-ceph-cluster
```

Import the above yaml into the application using menu below -

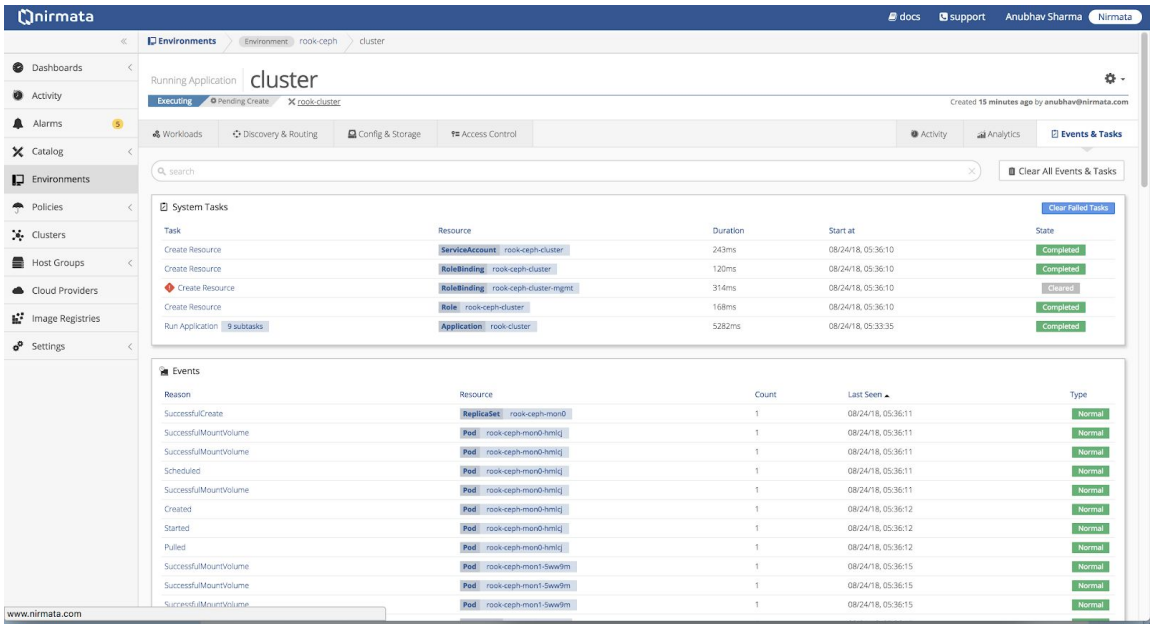




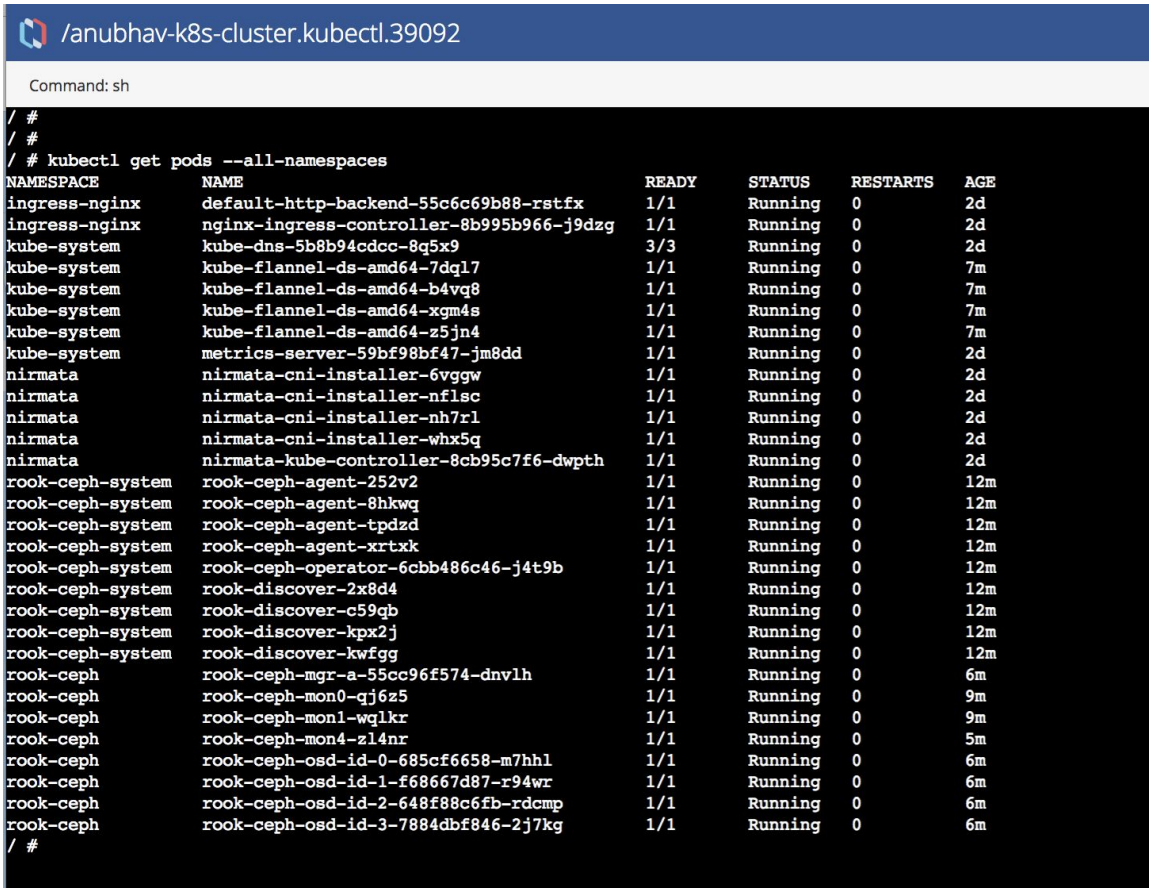


Verify that mon and mgr pods are getting deployed. You can verify by checking events and tasks and by going to cluster shell and running kubectl commands -

Output from Application events and tasks tab -



Output through Nirmata shell into cluster

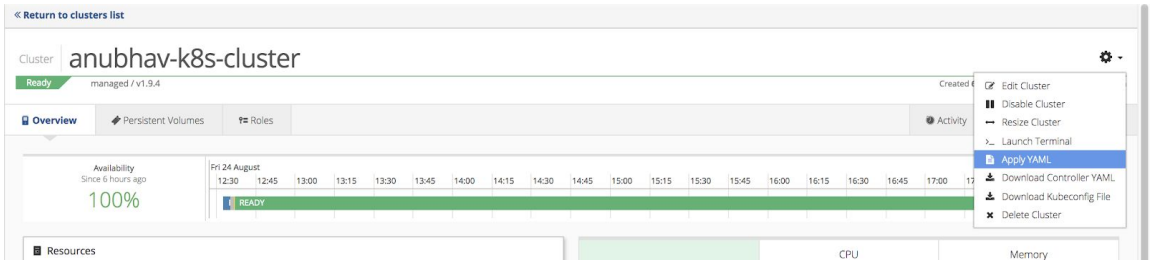


Setup storage-class and replica pool -

Use the storage-class yaml for block storage -

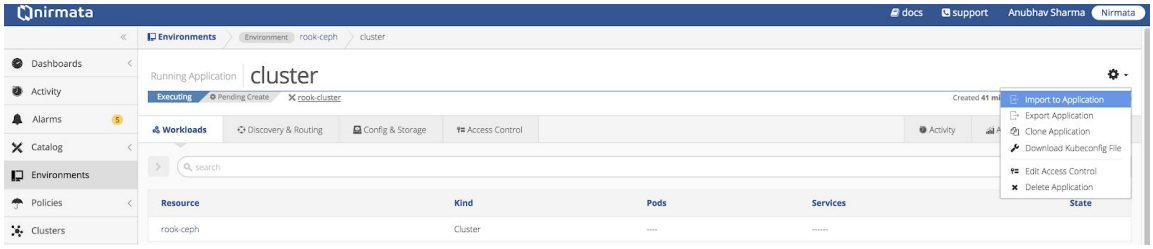
```
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
   name: rook-ceph-block
provisioner: ceph.rook.io/block
parameters:
  pool: replicapool
  # Specify the namespace of the rook cluster from which to create volumes.
  # If not specified, it will use `rook` as the default namespace of the
cluster.
  # This is also the namespace where the cluster will be
  clusterNamespace: rook-ceph
  # Specify the filesystem type of the volume. If not specified, it will use
`ext4`.
#  fstype: xfs
```

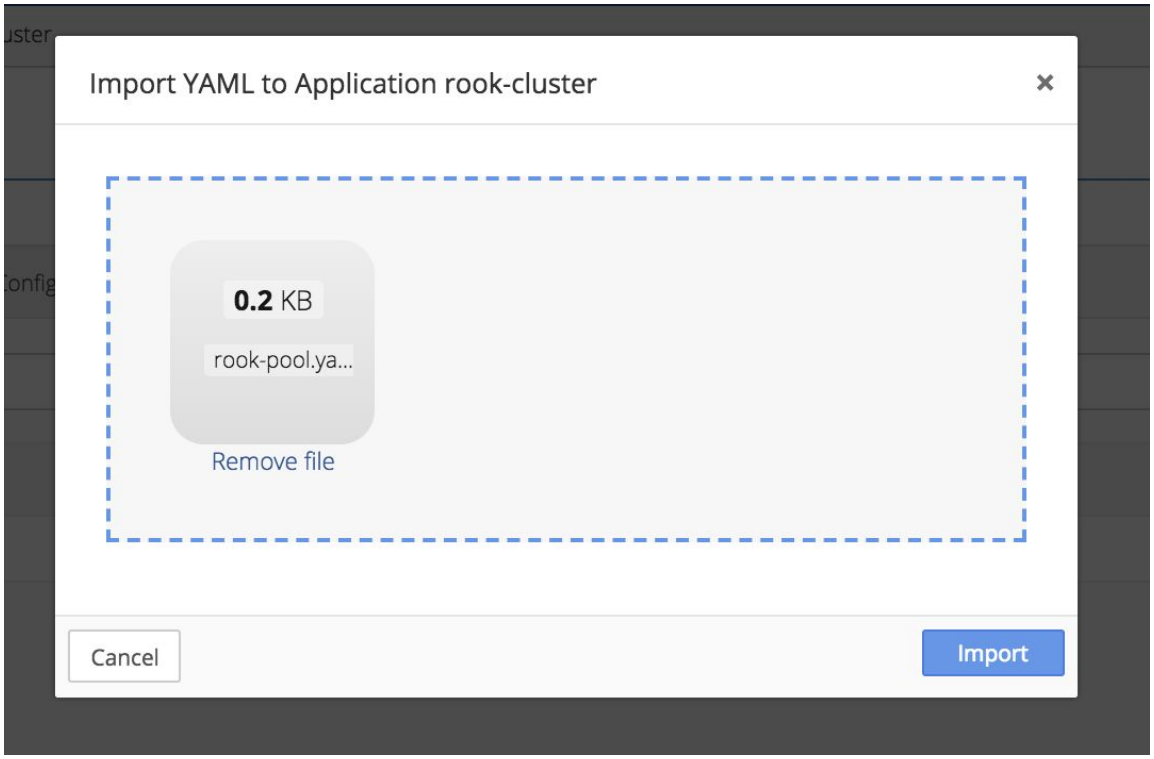
Apply the storageclass.yaml to your Kubernetes cluster -



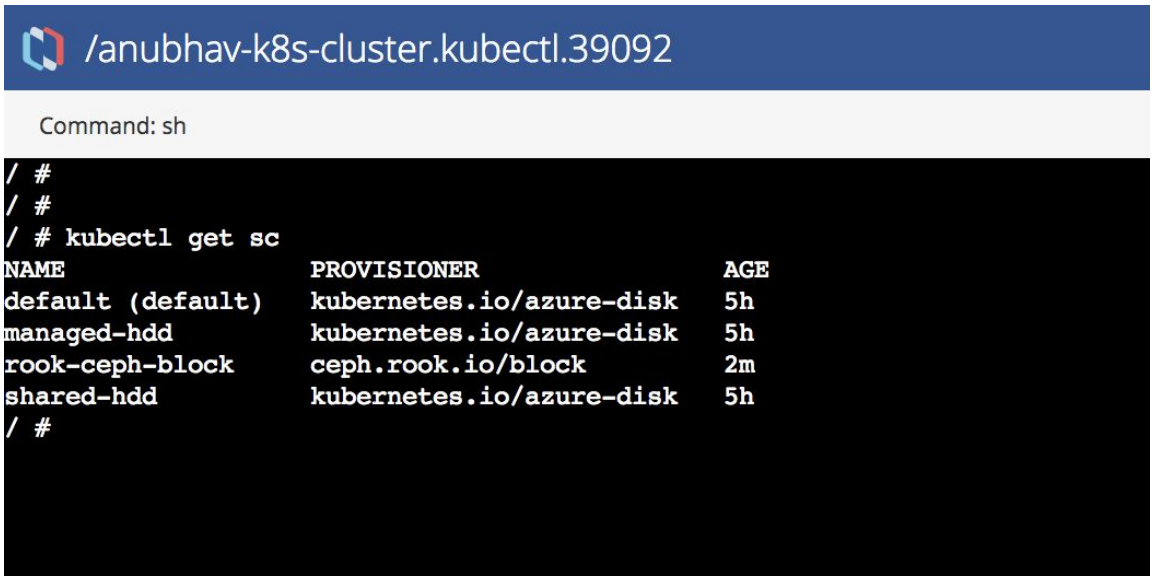
Import replica-pool setting into your cluster application in rook-ceph environment using YAML manifest below -

```
apiVersion: ceph.rook.io/v1beta1
kind: Pool
metadata:
  name: replicapool
  namespace: rook-ceph
spec:
  failureDomain: host
  replicated:
    size: 2
```





Verify that storage-class is configured on the cluster through NIrmata shell -



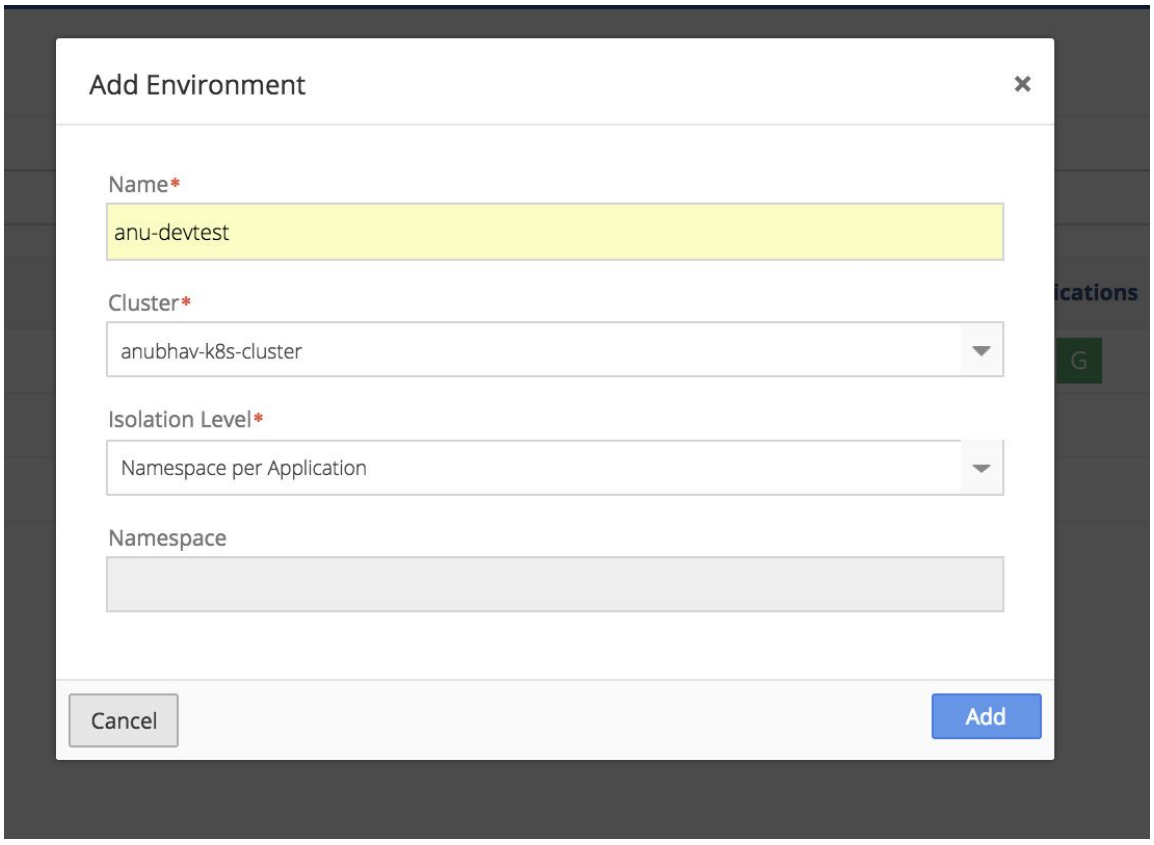
Verify the pool is setup with replication size of 2 -

Command: sh

```
/ # kubectl describe pool replicapool -n rook-ceph
Name:         replicapool
Namespace:    rook-ceph
Labels:       <none>
Annotations:  <none>
API Version:  ceph.rook.io/v1beta1
Kind:         Pool
Metadata:
  Cluster Name:
  Creation Timestamp:  2018-08-25T01:14:49Z
  Resource Version:    13250
  Self Link:           /apis/ceph.rook.io/v1beta1/namespaces/rook-ceph/pools/replicapool
  UID:                 43636340-a804-11e8-9dfc-000d3a3ecda7
Spec:
  Failure Domain:  host
  Replicated:
    Size:  2
Events:    <none>
/ #
```

Create a new environment and run your application

Choose Environment menu and create a new environment to run your application -

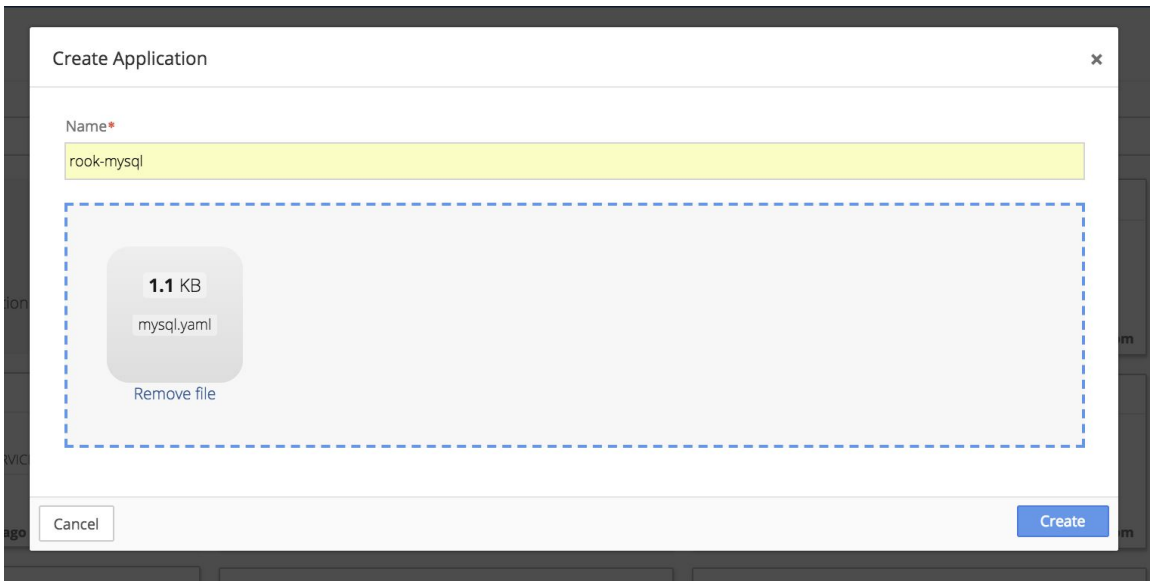


In this example, we will use mysql application with following yaml -

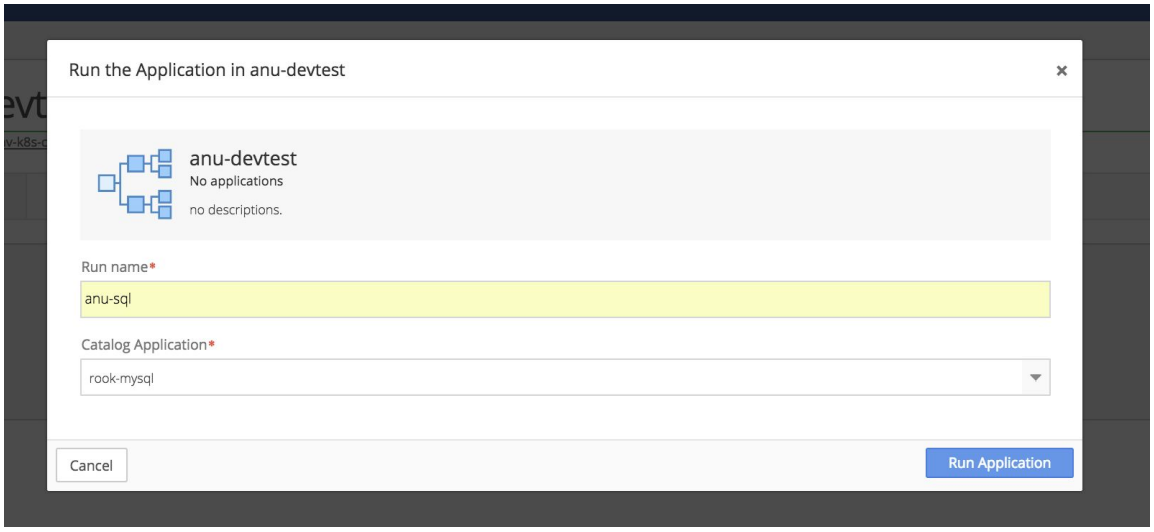
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: wordpress-mysql
  labels:
    app: wordpress
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 3306
  selector:
    app: wordpress
    tier: mysql
  clusterIP: None
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: mysql-pv-claim
  labels:
    app: wordpress
spec:
  storageClassName: rook-ceph-block
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 20Gi
---
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: wordpress-mysql
  labels:
    app: wordpress
spec:
  strategy:
    type: Recreate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: wordpress
        tier: mysql
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: mysql:5.6
        name: mysql
        env:
        - name: MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD
          value: changeme
        ports:
        - containerPort: 3306
          name: mysql
        volumeMounts:
        - name: mysql-persistent-storage
          mountPath: /var/lib/rook
      volumes:
```

```
  - name: mysql-persistent-storage
    persistentVolumeClaim:
      claimName: mysql-pv-claim
```

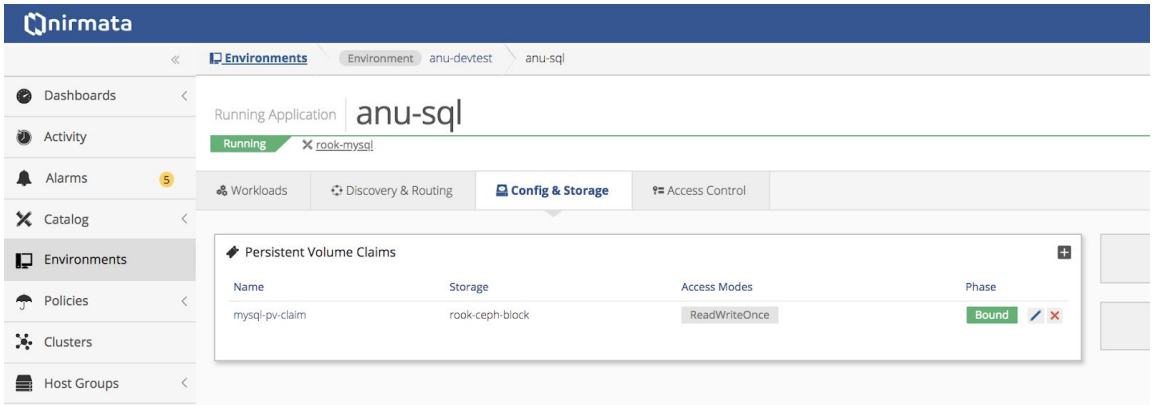
Create an application in the catalog using the above yaml -



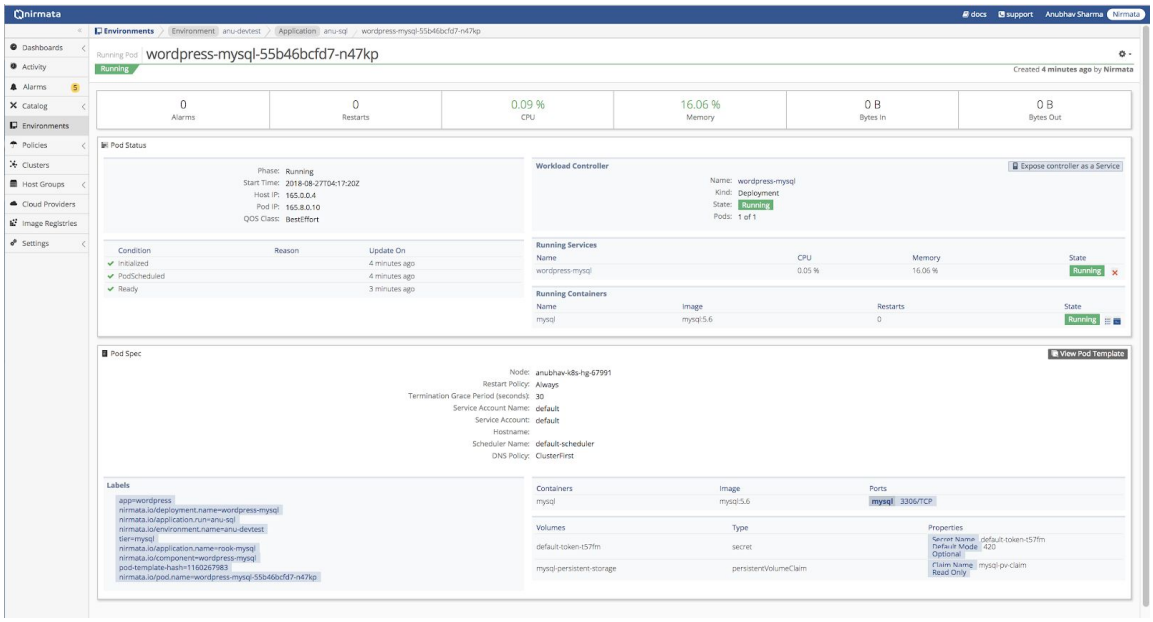
Run it in your environment -



Verify that application is running using persistent volumes -

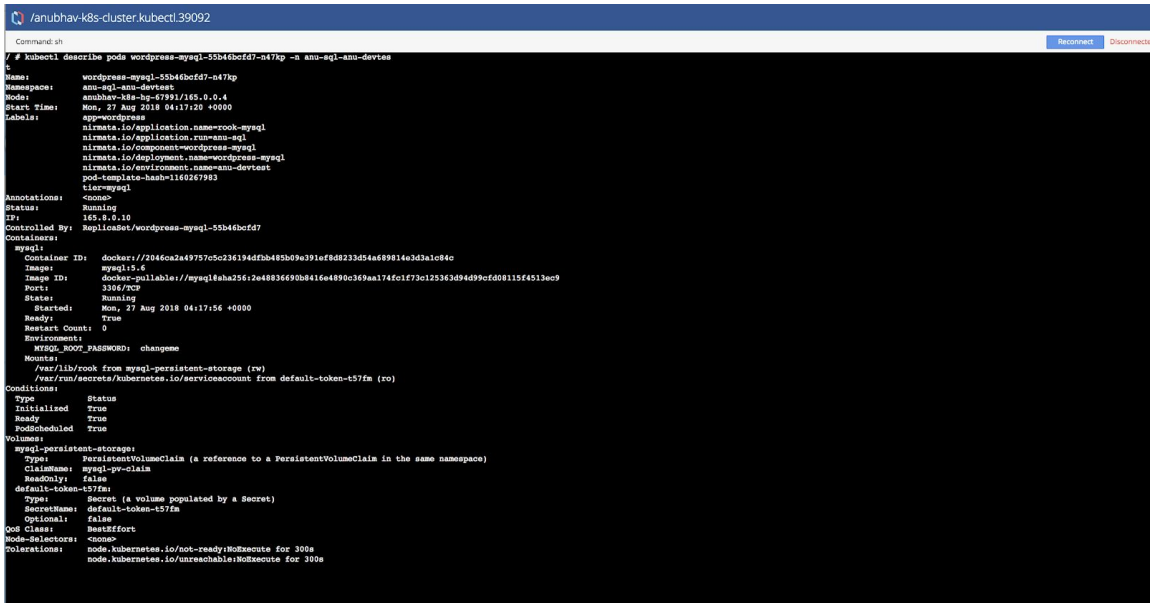


Verify workload status -



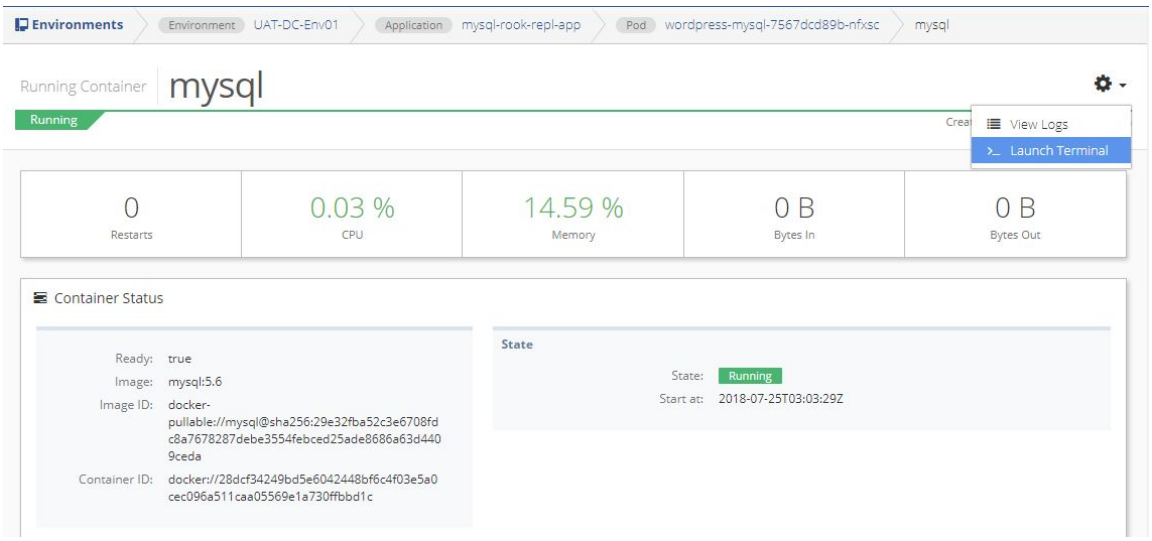
Verify persistent volume info

Verify pod status from Nirmata shell -



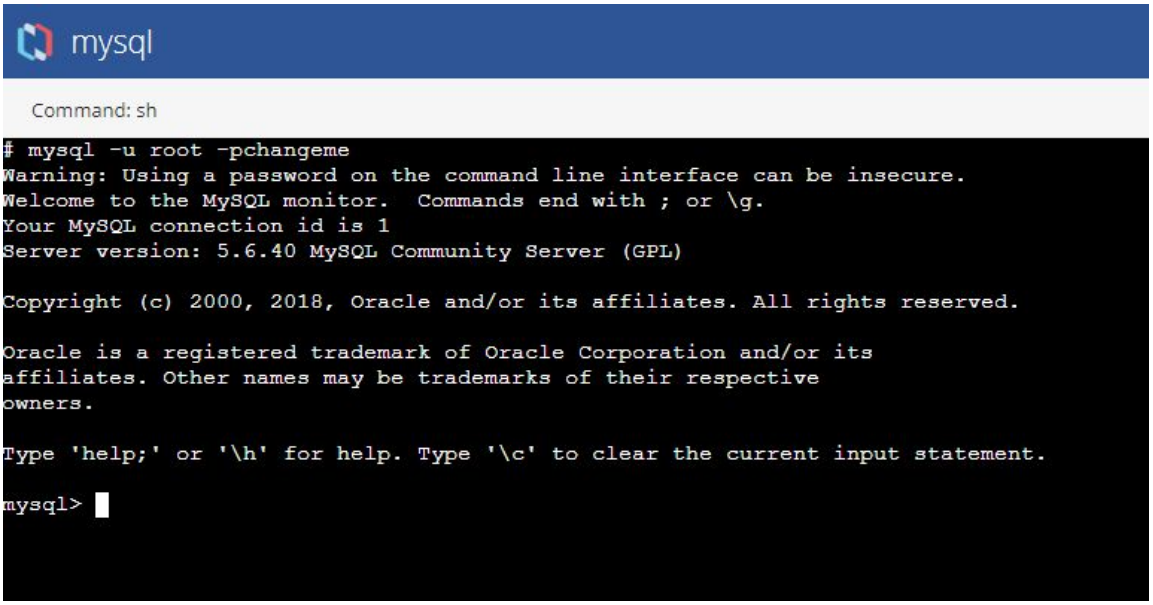
Verify data persistence across replication with host failure scenario -

1. Navigate to Environments→*Environment Name*→*Application*→*Pod Name*
2. Click the container name (mysql) under Running Containers
3. Click the Gear Icon on top right→Launch Terminal



4. Leave sh as Command, click Connect Terminal

5. In the terminal window, enter mysql command to connect to mysql database as root user
mysql -u root -pchangeme



6. Create new database

mysql> *create database testrook;*

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

7. Verify

mysql> *show databases;*

```
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
```

```
| information_schema  |
| #mysql50#lost+found |
| mysql               |
| performance_schema  |
| testrook            |
+---------------------+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

8. Connect to new database

mysql> *use testrook;*

```
Database changed
```

9. Create new table

mysql> *create table employee (*
id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
name varchar(20),
dept varchar(10),
salary int(10));

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
```

10. Insert few records in the new table

mysql> *insert into employee values(100,'Thomas','Sales',5000);*

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
```

mysql> *insert into employee values(200,'Jason','Technology',5500);*

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)
```

mysql> *insert into employee values(300,'Mayla','Technology',7000);*

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
```

mysql> *insert into employee values(400,'Nisha','Marketing',9500);*

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
```

mysql> *;*

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
```

11. Verify

mysql> *select * from employee;*

```
+-----+--------+------------+--------+
| id  | name   | dept       | salary |
+-----+--------+------------+--------+
| 100 | Thomas | Sales      |   5000 |
| 200 | Jason  | Technology |   5500 |
| 300 | Mayla  | Technology |   7000 |
| 400 | Nisha  | Marketing  |   9500 |
| 500 | Randy  | Technology |   6000 |
```

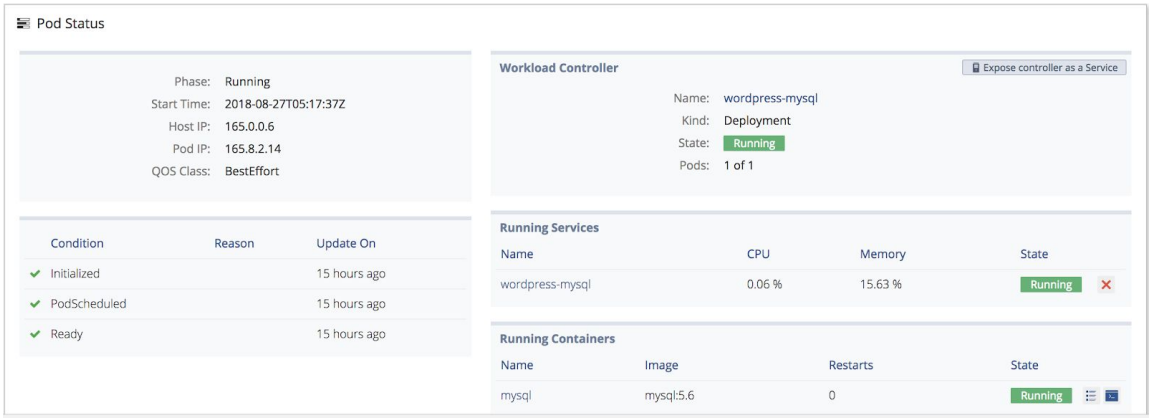
```
+-----+--------+-----------+---------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

12. Exit from mysql and terminal

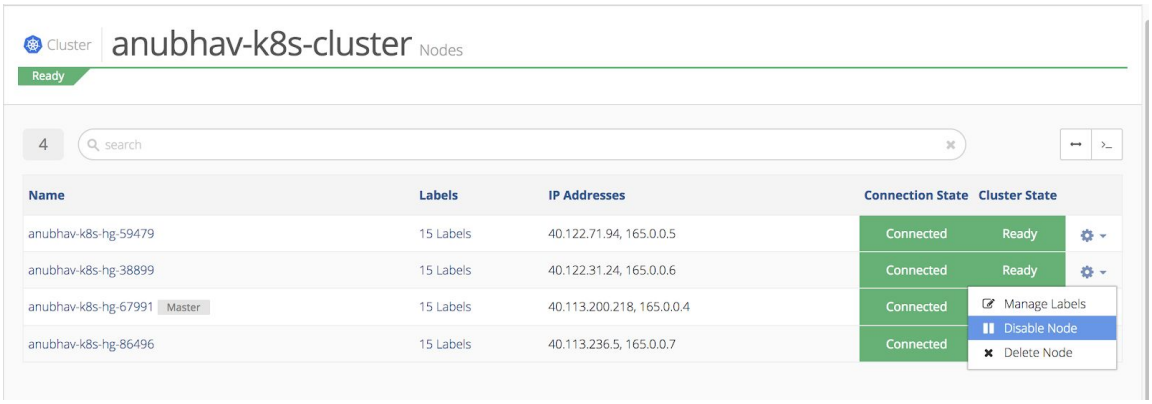
mysql> exit

Disable host running the current pod

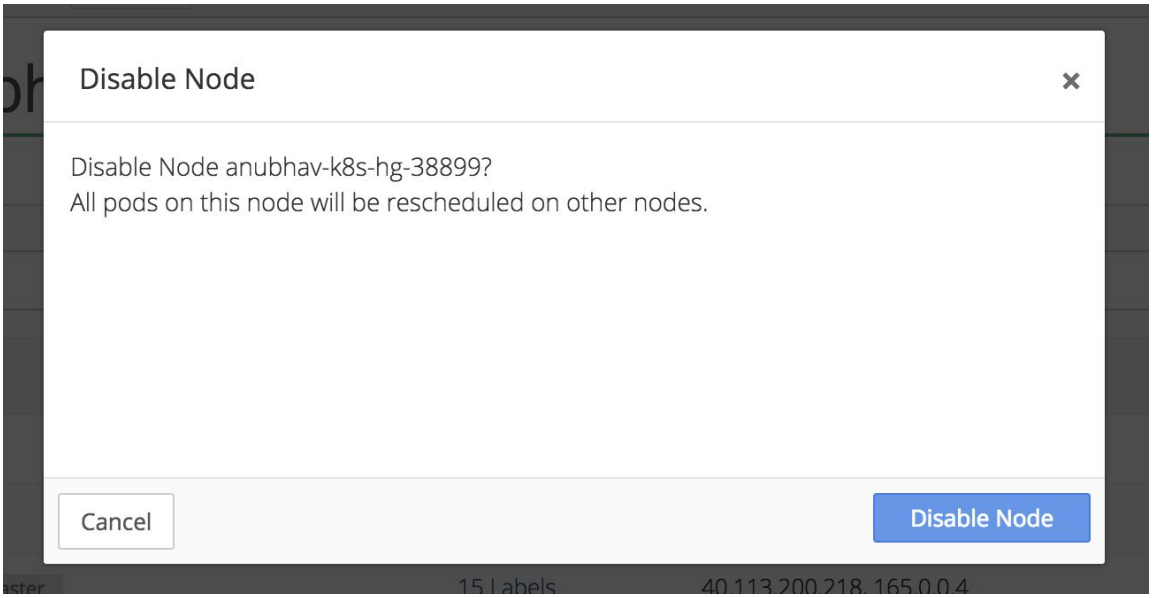
1. Find the Host where the Pod is running by navigating to Environments→*Environment Name*→*Application*→*Pod Name* (Host IP shown under Pod Status)

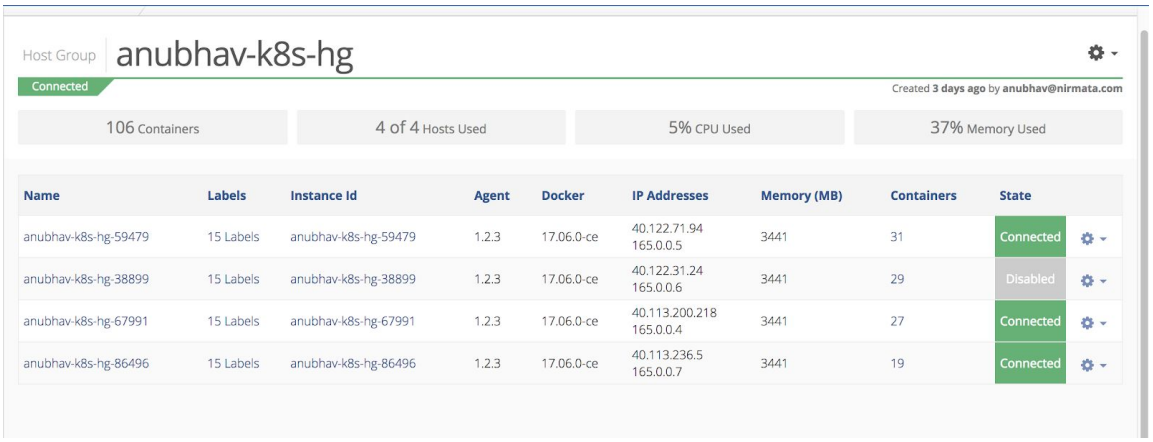


2. As an admin user, go to Clusters→*Cluster Name (running this environment)*. Click View details in Node box, click the gear icon next to the Host running the Pod, click Disable Node



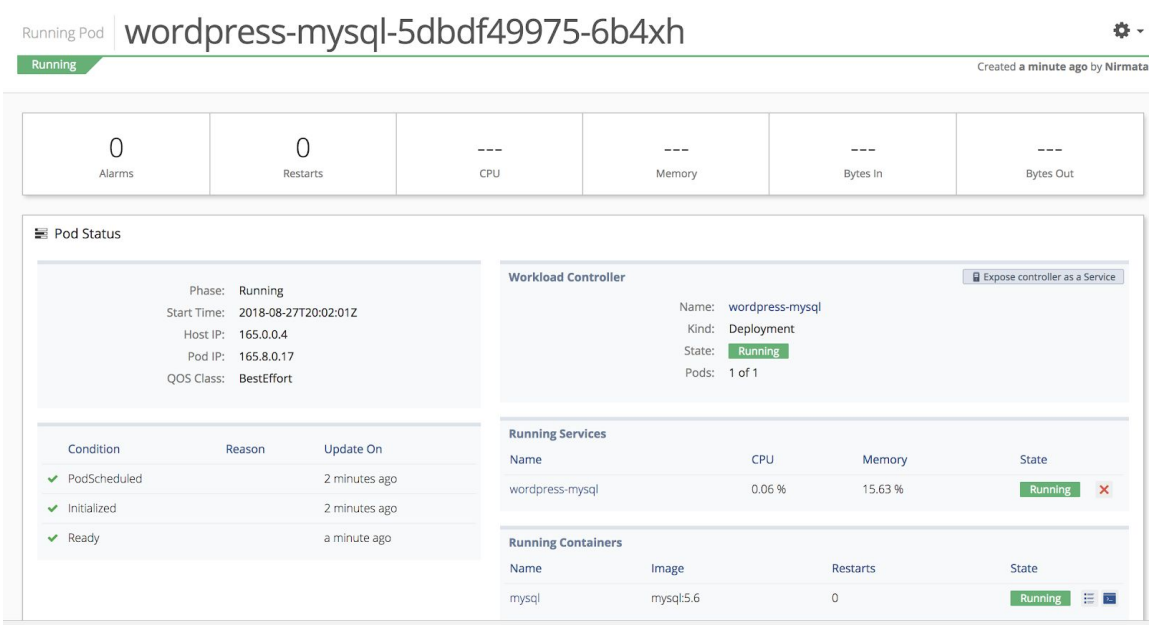
4.Click Disable Node to confirm





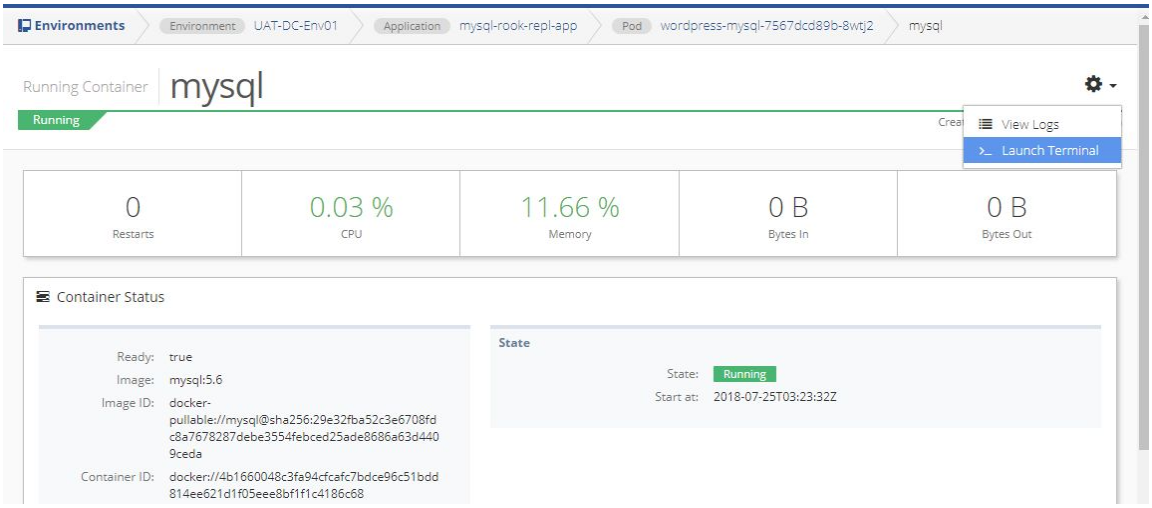
Verify data in the new Pod

On disabling the node where the original Pod was running, Kubernetes will reschedule the Pod on another available host in the cluster. Pod name will be different from the original one. Verify by navigating to Environments→*Environment Name*→*Application*→*Pod Name*



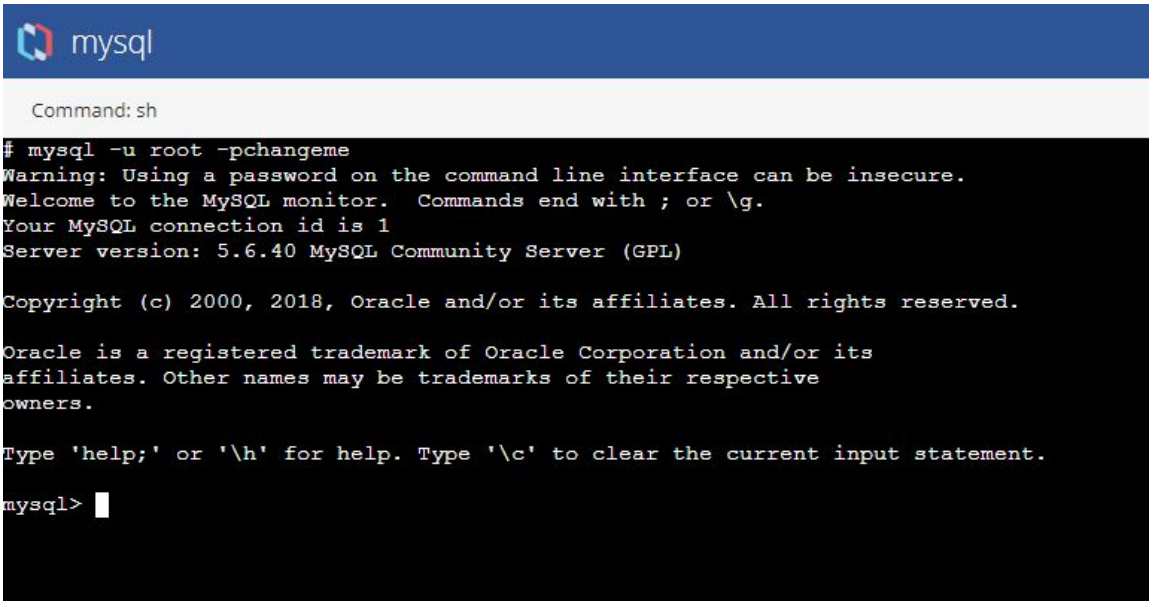
Login to mysql database

1. Navigate to Environments→*Environment Name*→*Application*→*Pod Name*→mysql (under Running containers). Click the gear icon on top right→Launch Terminal



1. Leave sh as Command, click Connect Terminal

2. In the terminal window, enter mysql command to connect to mysql database as root user
   mysql -u root -pchangeme



3. Verify “testrook” database

mysql> *show databases;*

```
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| #mysql50#lost+found |
| mysql              |
```

```
| performance_schema  |
| testrook            |
+---------------------+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

4. Connect to testrook database

mysql> *use testrook;*

```
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
```

5. Verify records in employee table

mysql> *select * from employee;*

```
+-----+--------+------------+--------+
| id  | name   | dept       | salary |
+-----+--------+------------+--------+
| 100 | Thomas | Sales      |   5000 |
| 200 | Jason  | Technology |   5500 |
| 300 | Mayla  | Technology |   7000 |
| 400 | Nisha  | Marketing  |   9500 |
| 500 | Randy  | Technology |   6000 |
+-----+--------+------------+--------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Exit from mysql and terminal

mysql>*exit;*