

Borys Neselovskyi, Senior Sales Engineer

#1 - Keep your data in Kubernetes: Best practices





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Kelsey Hightower 🤣 @kelseyhightower

You can run databases on Kubernetes because it's fundamentally the same as running a database on a VM. The biggest challenge is understanding that rubbing Kubernetes on Postgres won't turn it into Cloud SQL.

Traduci il Tweet

Soham Dasgupta @thesobercoder · 10 feb

@kelseyhightower Bust a myth for us please - running any sort of database on a Kubernetes instance is bad idea. I've heard this enough times to actually start believing it. #kubernetes #mythbuster

Mostra questa discussione

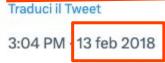
5:21 PM 10 feb 2023 318.944 visualizzazioni



...



Kubernetes has made huge improvements in the ability to run stateful workloads including databases and message queues, but I still prefer not to run them on Kubernetes.





Kubernetes supports stateful workloads; I don't.





...

A majority (83%) attribute over 10% of their revenue to running data on Kubernetes

> One-third of organizations saw their productivity increase twofold.



RESEARCH REPORT

Data on Kubernetes 2022

Insights from over 500 executives and technology leaders on how data on Kubernetes has a transformative impact on organizations, regardless of size or tech maturity





Timeline and team involvement

- **2014**, June: Google open sources Kubernetes
- 2015, July: Version 1.0 is released
- 2015, July: Google and Linux Foundation start the CNCF
- 2016, November: The operator pattern is introduced in a blog post
- 2018, August: The Community takes the lead
- 2019, April: Version 1.14 introduces Local Persistent Volumes
- 2019, August: Gabriele's team starts the Kubernetes initiative
- 2020, June: we publish this blog about benchmarking local PVs on bare metal
- 2020, June: Data on Kubernetes Community founded
- 2021, February: EDB Cloud Native Postgres (CNP) 1.0 released
- 2022, May: EDB donates CNP and open sources it under CloudNativePG



("The same as running a database on a VM"

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I would add: "... provided **you ...**"

- Know PostgreSQL
- Know Kubernetes
- Have a good **operator** like CloudNativePG

You = You organization, made up of one or more multidisciplinary teams



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#1 - The right architecture for Kubernetes



Kubernetes architectural concepts

- A Kubernetes Cluster (k-cluster)
- Availability zones (AZ)- also known as failure zones or data centers
 - Connected by redundant, low-latency, private network connectivity
 - At least 3 per k-cluster
- Kubernetes control plane to be distributed across the AZ
- Kubernetes worker nodes in each AZ running applications (workloads)
- Normally:
 - 1 k-cluster = 1 region with 3+ AZ



1 k-cluster = 1 region with 3+ AZ

- Taken for granted if you know Kubernetes
- All major public cloud providers offering managed K8s services have 3+ AZ
- What about on-premise deployments?
 - You need to plan in advance
 - Stay away from the "2 data center in a region" setup typical of "Lift-and-Shift" exercises
 - Often results in 2 separate Kubernetes clusters
 - Severely impacts the benefits of Kubernetes, particularly self-healing
 - Shifts maintenance and procedural complexity up to the application level





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Yes! Yes! Yes!



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#2 - Synchronizing the state



Synchronizing the state of a Postgres database

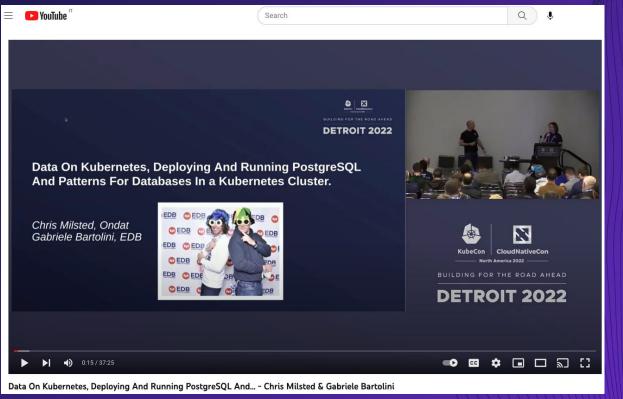
- Being a DBMS, PostgreSQL is a stateful workload in Kubernetes
- Stateless workloads achieve HA and DR mainly through traffic redirection
- Stateful workloads require the state to be replicated in multiple locations:
 - Storage-level replication
 - **Application-level** replication (in our case, application = Postgres)
- Postgres has a very robust and powerful native replication system
 - We've built it
 - Founded on the Write Ahead Log
 - Read-only standby servers
 - Supports also synchronous replication controlled at the transaction level
- We recommend application-level over storage-level replication for Postgres



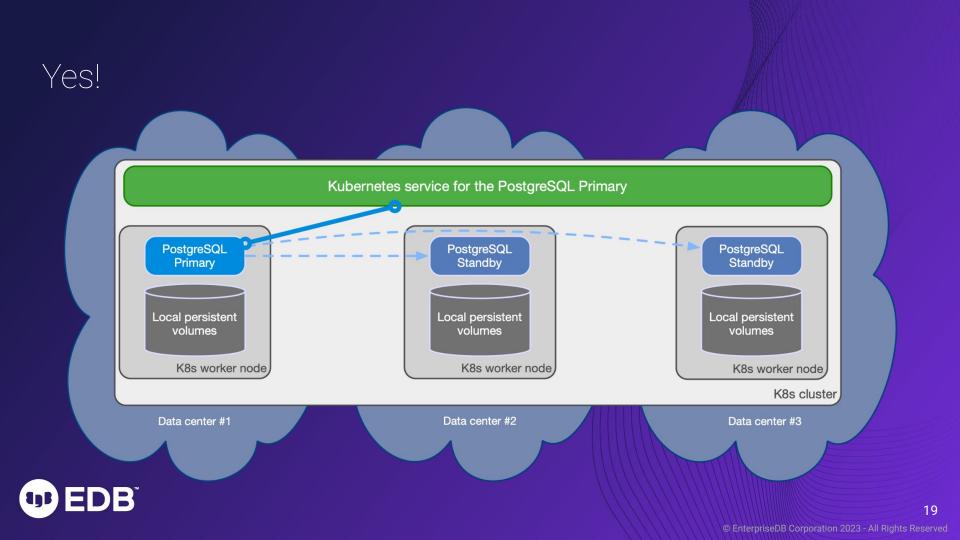
KubeCon NA 2022 - talk with Chris Milsted (Ondat)

EDB

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#3 - The right storage for you



Storage management

- Storage is the most critical component for a database
- Direct support for Persistent Volume Claims (PVC)
 - We deliberately do not use Statefulsets
- The PVC storing the PGDATA is central to CloudNativePG
 - Our motto is: "PGDATA is worth a 1000 pods"
- Storage agnostic
- Freedom of choice
 - Local storage
 - Network storage
- Automated generation of PVC
 - Support for PVC templates
 - Storage classes



Main components

- Kubernetes cluster
- Availability zone
- Application pod
- Postgres pod
- Kubernetes worker node
- Network storage
- Local storage
 - \circ i.e. dedicated and local to the worker node



Scheduling Postgres instances with CloudNativePG

- Entirely declarative!
- Affinity section in the `Cluster` specification
 - pod affinity/anti-affinity
 - node selectors
 - tolerations against taints placed on nodes



Shared workloads, shared storage #1

: K8s cluster

/orker node	Worker node				
· · · ·					
Application	Application	Application	Application	Application	Application
Database	Database	Database	Database	Database	Database
	••••••••••	••••••		······	



Shared workloads, shared storage #2

: K8s cluster

Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node
						: J
Application	Application	Application	Database	Database	Database	Database
Application	Application	Application	Database	Database	Database	Database
Shared storage						



Shared workloads, shared storage #3

K8s cluster

Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	. Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node
Application	Application	Application	Database	Database	Database	Database
Application	Application	Application	Database	Database	Database	Database
		÷	·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	·	
Shared storage			Shared storage			



Shared workloads, local storage



K8s cluster

			Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node		
Application	Application	Application	Database	Database	Database	Database		
Application	Application	Application	Database	I Database	Database	Database		
Shared storage			Local storage	Local storage	Local storage	Local storage		
			Node taints for Postgres					







Best Postgres results!

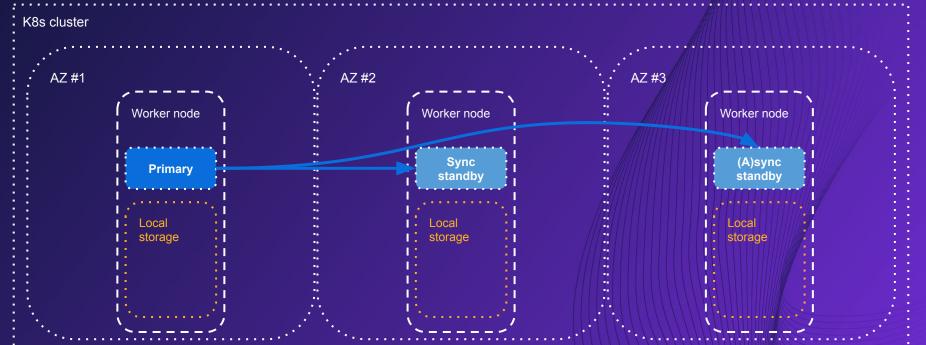
K8s cluster

. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node	Worker node
Application	Application	Application	Database	Database	Database	Database
Application	Application	Application				
Shared storage	······	······································	Local storage	Local storage	Local storage	Local storage
			Node taints for Postgres			
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Shared nothing architecture



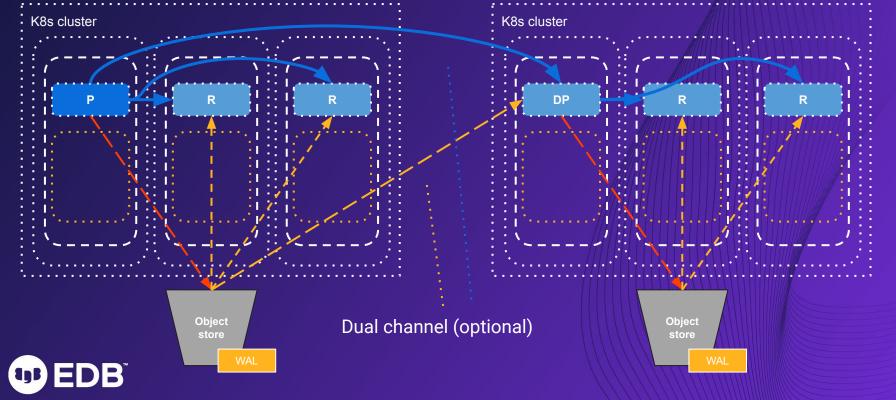






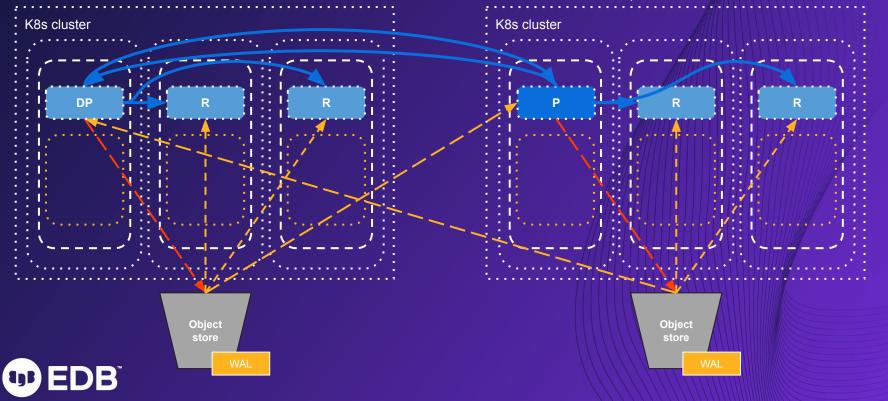
Shared nothing architecture (hybrid/multi)

"Replica cluster" feature in CloudNativePG



Shared nothing architecture (hybrid/multi)

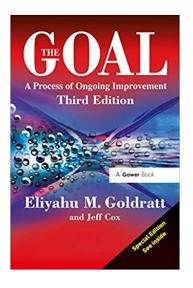
"Replica cluster" feature in CloudNativePG



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#4 - The "Goal"

("Your goal")





Identify your business continuity goals

- Recovery Point Objective (RPO)
 - Time it takes for you to safely store each WAL file in separate locations
- Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
 - Time it takes for you to promote a standby as primary after a failure
 - Single k-cluster (region)
 - To a different k-cluster (region)
 - Time it takes for you to issue a PITR operation from a backup
- Identify your SPOFs!
- Practice! Measure! Improve!



RPO with CloudNativePG

• Recovery Point Objective (RPO)

- WAL files are archived to object stores at least every 5 minutes, depending on the workload
- RPO <= 5 minutes
- HA replicas:
 - Asynchronous replicas: RPO ~ 0
 - Synchronous replicas RPO = 0
- Local object store:
 - WAL files are archived to object stores at least every 5 minutes
 - Depending on the workload
 - RPO <= 5 minutes
- Global object store:
 - (Stored in another region)
 - Local object store RPO + relay of WAL file to another region
 - RPO <= 10 minutes



RTO with CloudNativePG

- Same k-cluster:
 - Automated failover
 - Recommended setup: 3 instances with 1 sync standby
 - Instantaneous detection by Kubernetes
 - (we had to introduce delayed failover configuration)
 - RTO = time taken by a standby to exit recovery and become primary
 - Normally between 5 seconds and a minute
 - Depends on the workload and lag of a standby
- Different k-cluster:
 - Use replica clusters with WAL shipping and/or streaming
 - Current: manual detection and triggering of the promotion
- PITR varies on the database size and the amount of WAL to replay



Postgres Operator: Introduction



Databases like PostgreSQL are complex stateful applications.

To run in Kubernetes, they need a good operator



CloudNativePG in a nutshell

- Kubernetes operator for Postgres
- "Level 5", Production ready
- Open source
 - Apache License 2.0
 - Vendor neutral openly governed
 - Originally created by EDB
 - Applied for CNCF sandbox
- Extends the K8s controller
 - Status of the `Cluster`
 - "no Patroni, No statefulsets"
- Fully declarative
 - Convention over configuration

- Automated failover
- Services for RW and RO workloads
- mTLS
- Affinity control
- Backup and recovery
- Rolling updates
- Scale up/down of read replicas
- Fencing and hibernation
- Native Prometheus exporters
- Log in JSON format to stdout
- Kubectl plug-in
- ... and much more

URL: github.com/cloudnative-pg



EDB Postgres Operator in a nutshell

- Kubernetes operator for Postgres
- "Level 5", Production ready
- Extends the K8s controller
 - Status of the `Cluster`
 - "no Patroni, No statefulsets"
- Fully declarative
 - Convention over configuration
- Certified on OpenShift
- Generic Adapter for third-party Backup Tools
- Long Term Support
- Oracle Compatibility
- TDE



- Services for RW and RO workloads
- mTLS
- Affinity control
- Backup and recovery
- Rolling updates
- Scale up/down of read replicas
- Fencing and hibernation
- Native Prometheus exporters
- Log in JSON format to stdout
- Kubectl plug-in

... and much more



	CloudN	ativePG	EDB Postgres for Kubernetes				
	0	Profession	al support service plans by EDB				
	Community support	Community 360 plan	Standard plan	Enterprise plan			
Community Kubernetes			~				
PGDG PostgreSQL versions 11 through 15							
Break/fix support			~				
Amazon EKS							
Microsoft AKS			~				
Google GKE			~				
Long Term Support version			_				
OpenShift Container Platform (including ppc64le and s390x)							
Rancher							
Velero/OADP cold backup support							
Generic adapter for third-party Kubernetes backup tools							
EDB Postgres Extended (*)							
Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)							
Access to EDB Postgres Distributed (*)							
Oracle compatibility through EPAS							





How CloudNativePG changes the Postgres DBA role

- Most infrastructure related problems are automated
- You as a DBA are crucial in the organization
 - Leverage skills and experience from traditional environments
 - Subject Matter Expert of PostgreSQL in a multidisciplinary DevOps team
 - Stream-aligned team or Platform team (according to the "Team Topologies" book)
- Unlearn to learn
- Protect Postgres, from Day 0:
 - Infrastructure: help choose the right architecture and storage for Postgres!
 - **Application:** model the database with developers!
- Examples of day 2 operations:
 - Infrastructure: monitoring, alerting, backup verification
 - Application: query optimization, index optimization, data modeling



CloudNativePG Websitecloudnative-pg.ioGitHub projectgithub.com/cloudnative-pg/cloudnative-pgPostgreSQLpostgresql.orgEnterpriseDBenterprisedb.comEDB Postgres for Kubernetes[scan the QR code below]

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Thank you!

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