

Practical CNI

Introduction to the project and how to get hands dirty with it

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 **LINUXCON**

containercon

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CHINA 2017

A brief introduction

- A runtime independent platform for container networking
- Part of CNCF (well, since May 2017) ¹
- An effort held by multiple entities: CoreOS, Red Hat OpenShift, Apache Mesos, Cloud Foundry, Kubernetes, Kurma and rkt.
- Designed around a minimal specification



The SPEC¹ - and its purpose

- Defines the interactions between “runtimes” and “plugins”
- The interactions are regulated by known fields or by custom fields by following conventions ²
- The **interactions** are drove by two important definitions:
 - **Container:** in this context, can be considered a synonymous of a linux network namespace, the real unit of definition depends on the **particular runtime implementation**
 - **Network:** refers to a group of entities that are uniquely addressable and can communicate amongst each other, like: network devices, a container, etc..

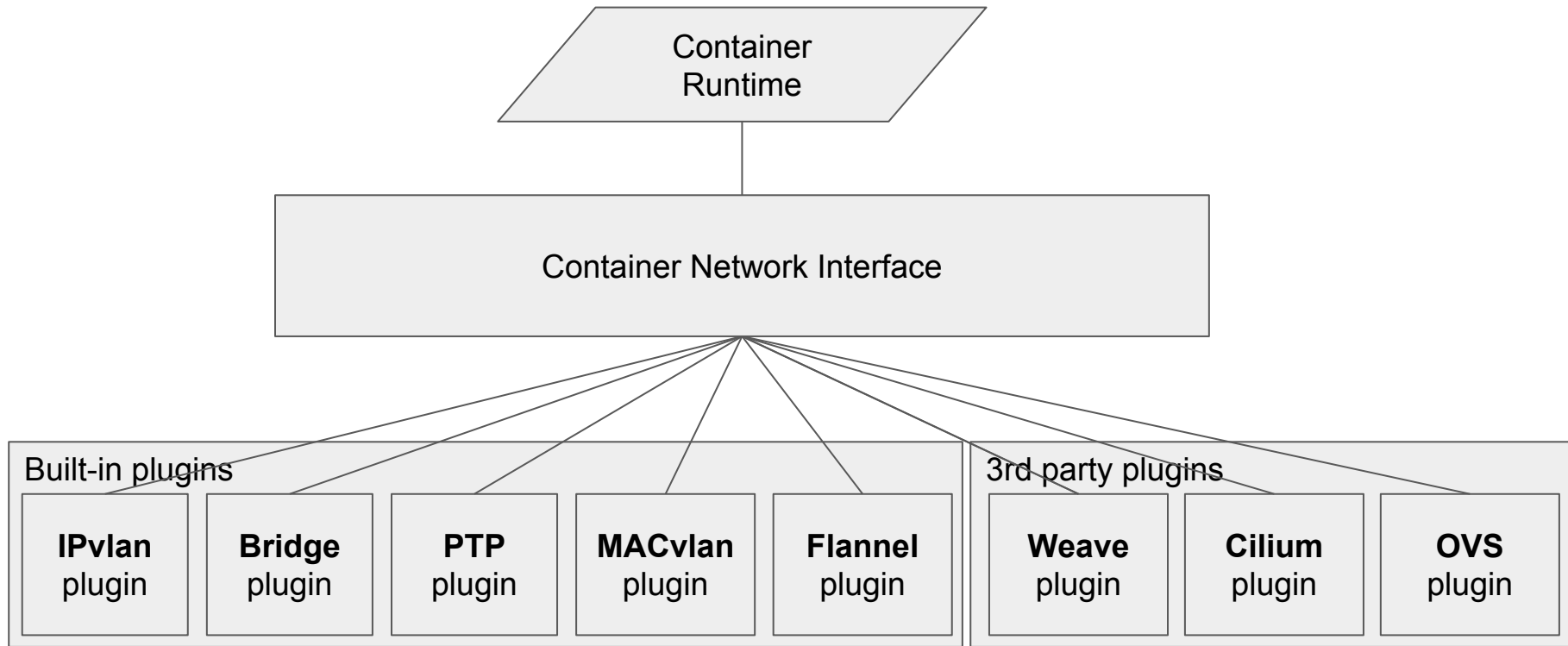
¹ <https://github.com/containernetworking/cni/blob/master/SPEC.md>

² <https://github.com/containernetworking/cni/blob/master/CONVENTIONS.md>

Wait, Plugins ?

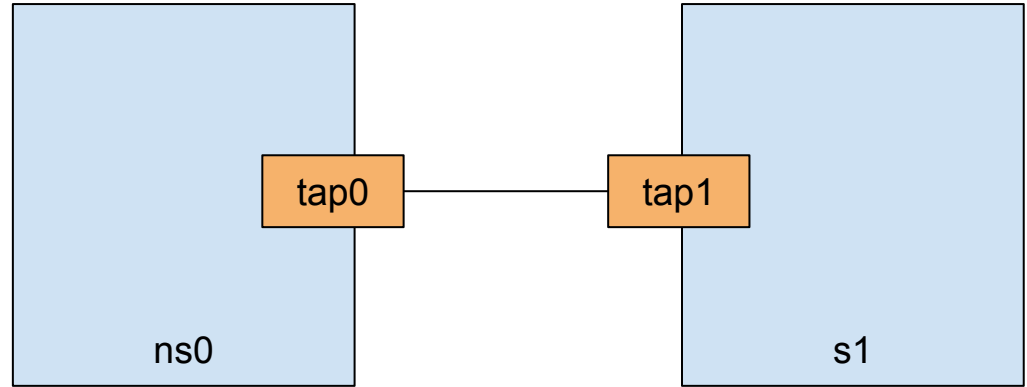
- Plugins are executables **invoked** by the *container runtime*
- Plugins are **responsible** for:
 - IPAM
 - Connecting **VETH Pairs**
 - Adding necessary network components, like **bridges**

CNI Overview



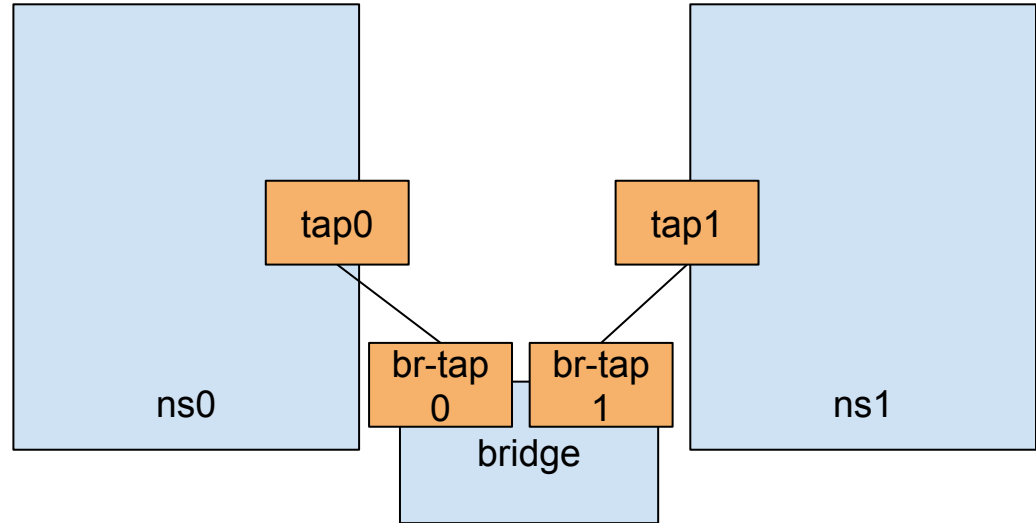
The “ptp” Plugin

```
{  
  "name": "mynet",  
  "type": "ptp",  
  "ipam": {  
    "type": "host-local",  
    "subnet": "10.1.1.0/24"  
  },  
  "dns": {  
    "nameservers": [ "10.1.1.1", "8.8.8.8" ]  
  }  
}
```



The “bridge” Plugin

```
{  
  "name": "imthebestnetever",  
  "type": "bridge",  
  "bridge": "myawesomebr",  
  "isDefaultGateway": true,  
  "ipMasq": true,  
  "hairpinMode": true,  
  "ipam": {  
    "type": "host-local",  
    "subnet": "10.22.0.0/16"  
  }  
}
```



Lifecycle of a CNI Bridge

host ns

1: lo0 127.0.0.1

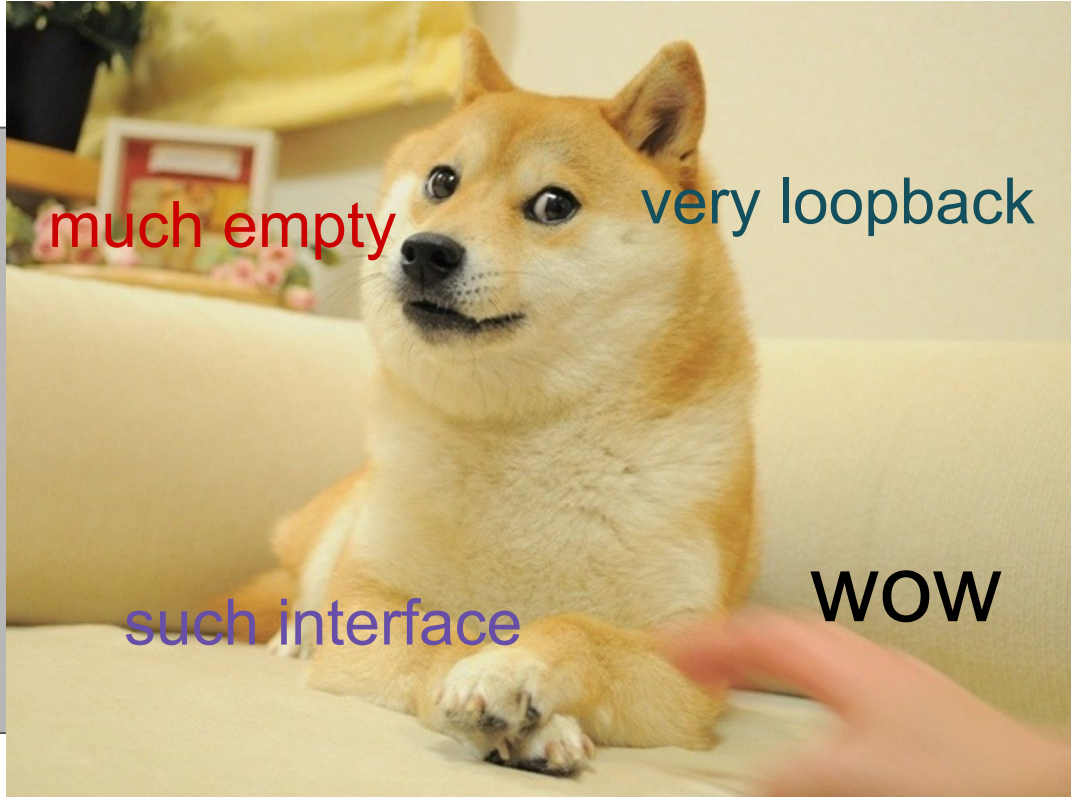
2: eth0 192.168.1.102

Lifecycle of a CNI Bridge

host ns

1: lo0 127.0.0.1

2: eth0 192.168.1.102



Lifecycle of a CNI Bridge

Container Runtime

host ns

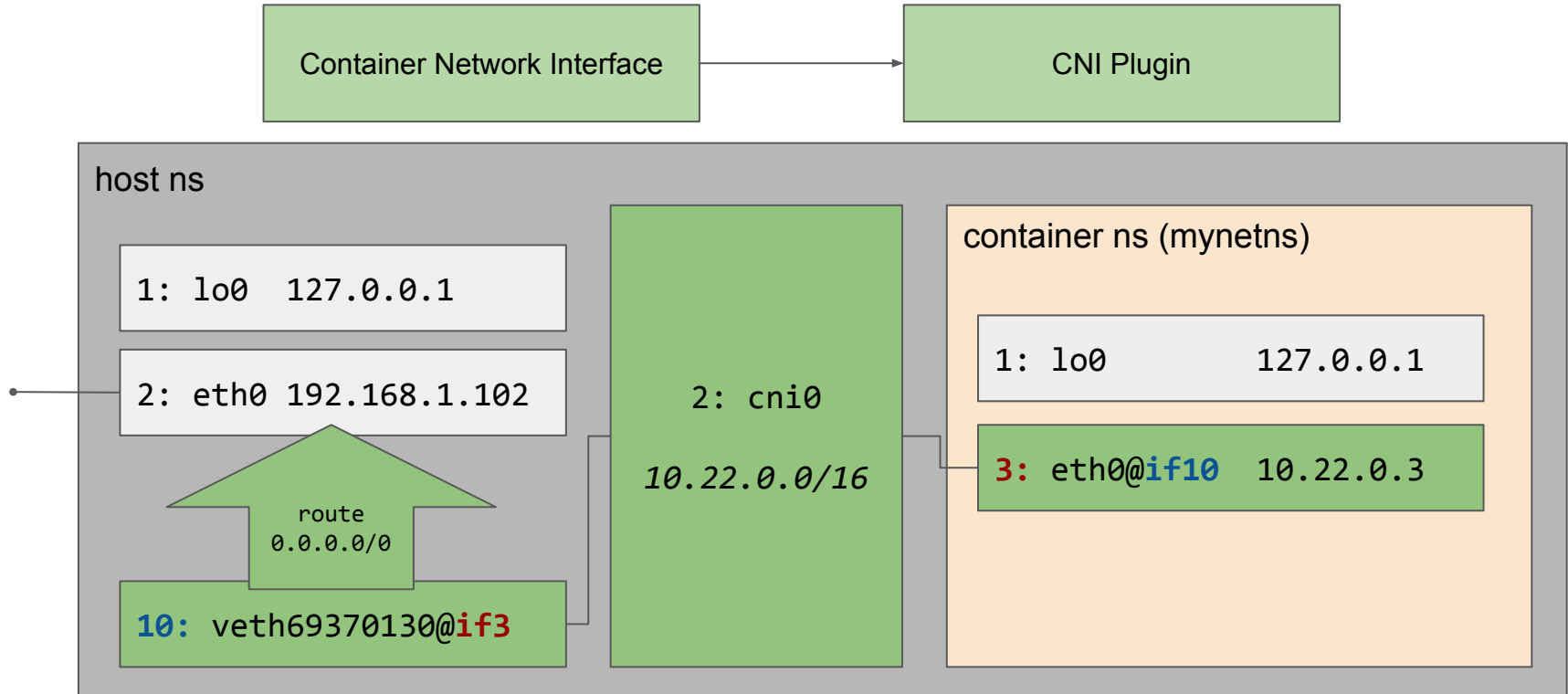
1: lo0 127.0.0.1

2: eth0 192.168.1.102

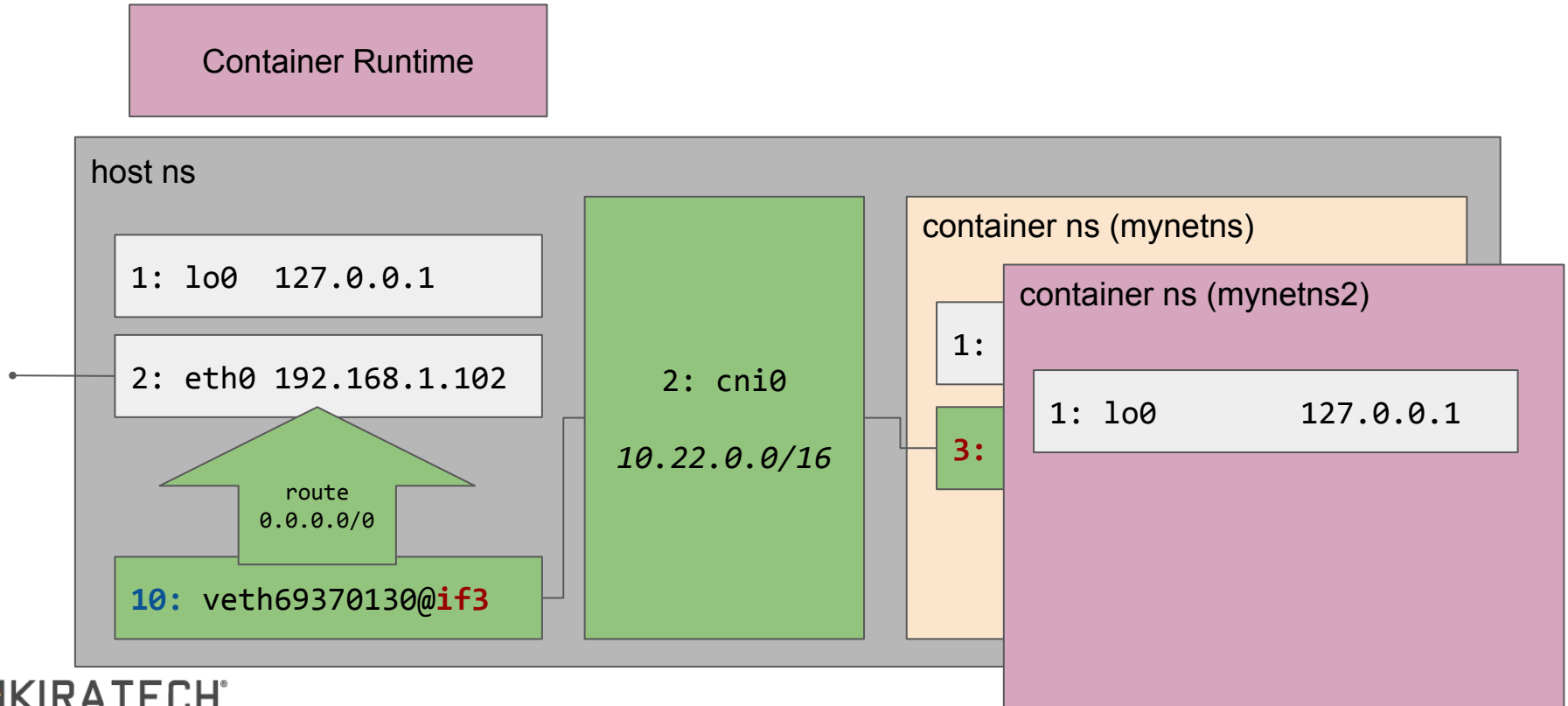
container ns (mynetns)

1: lo0 127.0.0.1

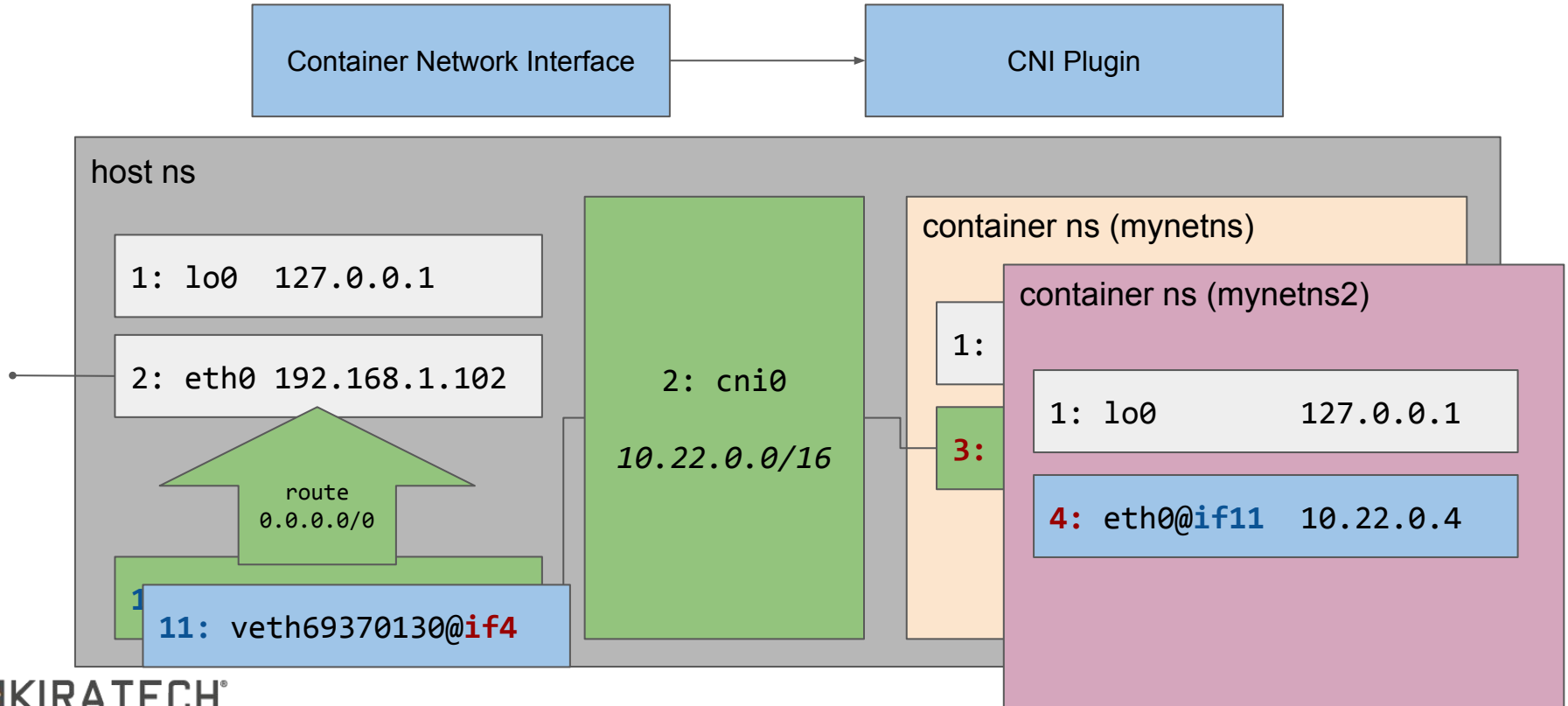
Lifecycle of a CNI Bridge



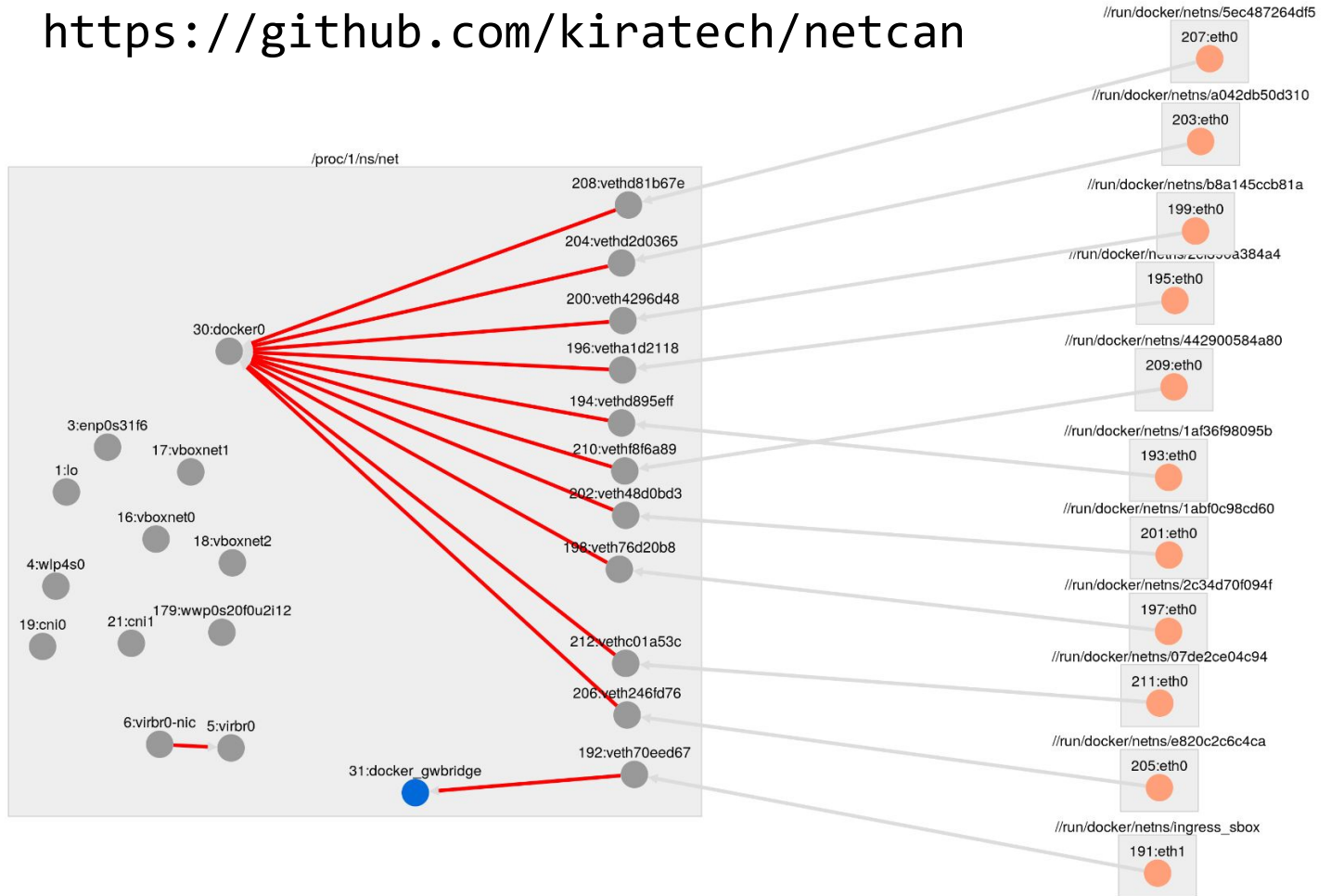
Lifecycle of a CNI Bridge



Lifecycle of a CNI Bridge

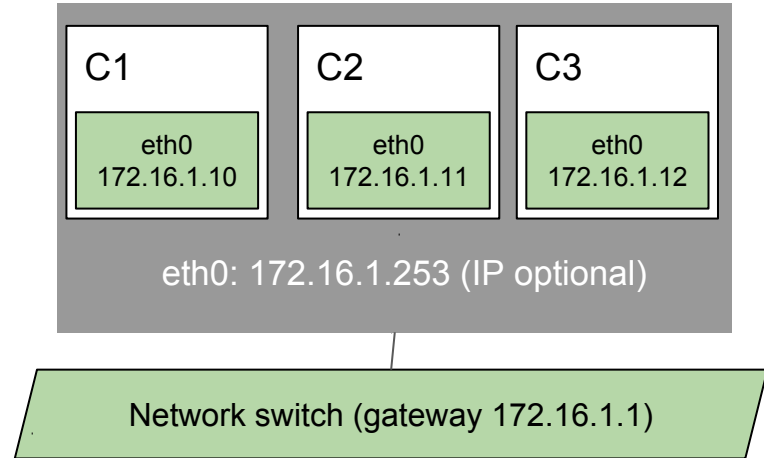


<https://github.com/kiratech/netcan>



The “IPvlan” Plugin

```
{  
  "name": "mynet",  
  "type": "ipvlan",  
  "master": "eth0",  
  "ipam": {  
    "type": "host-local",  
    "subnet": "10.1.2.0/24",  
  }  
}
```



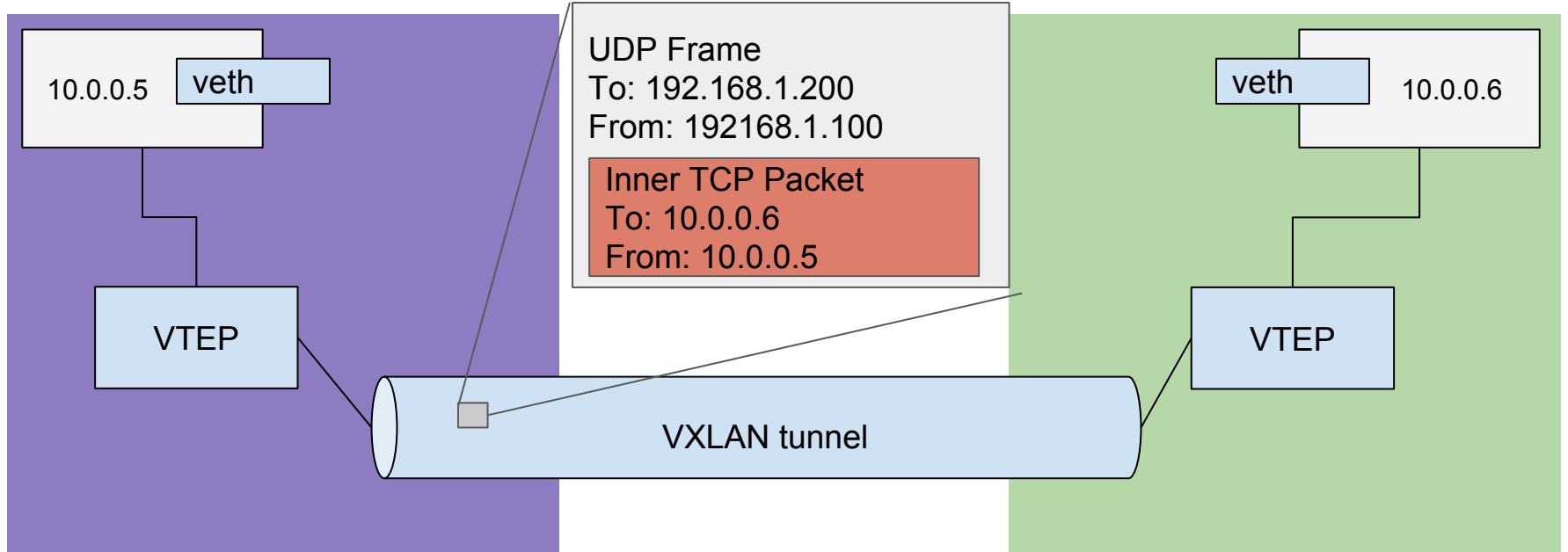
And you will need at least a PTP too, since IPvlan does not allow you to connect to the host otherwise

<https://github.com/torvalds/linux/tree/master/drivers/net/ipvlan>

<https://github.com/containernetworking/cni/blob/master/Documentation/ipvlan.md>

<https://lwn.net/Articles/620087/>

Overlay networking



192.168.1.100

192.168.1.200

OVN

- L2/L3 network virtualization for Open vSwitch
- Integrated with Container Orchestrators ¹
- Integrated with hypervisors (KVM, XEN, Hyper-V)
- Integrated with OpenStack
- Integrated DHCP
- Integrated QoS
- Trunking
- Scalable
- Multiple overlay technologies (Geneve, STT and VXLAN)
- Means hybrid networks between infrastructures (hybrid / cloud) and different virtualization technologies (OS Level: containers and Full: Virtual machines)

Thank you!



Find me on

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