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Welcome

Agenda

- 1 Overview of IRIS IAM
- 2 Geo-Distributed/Multi-cluster HA-IAM technical overview
- 3 Performance testing findings for Multi-cluster IAM
- 4 Multi-cluster Setup beyond IAM





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Overview of IAM

What is IRIS IAM?

- IAM (Identity and Access Manager) provides an Authentication and Authorization Infrastructure (AAI) solution to IRIS.
- The IAM acts as a proxy service, allowing IRIS collaborators access to other IRIS services.
 - SCD Cloud
 - IRIS indico
 - SAFE for Dirac
 - FTS & Rucio
 - Many more...



Welcome to **IRIS IAM**

Sign in with your IRIS IAM credentials

Sign in

[Forgot your password?](#)

Or sign in with

SAFE for DIRAC services

EGI Check-in (Demo Env)



Your Organisation via  eduGAIN

Not a member?

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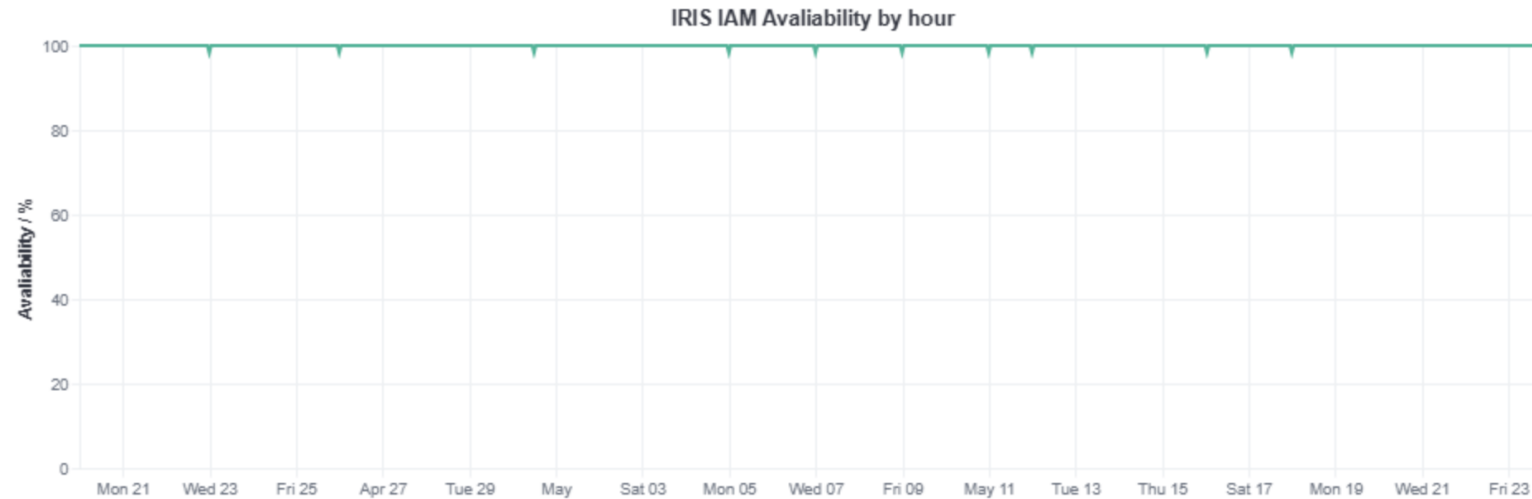
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IRIS IAM – Why HA

- Provide IAM for entire UK
- Good availability
- Reduce risk of
 - Loss of service
 - Provide better grantee for downstream services
- Geographically distributed IAM service

IRIS IAM: Availability by hour





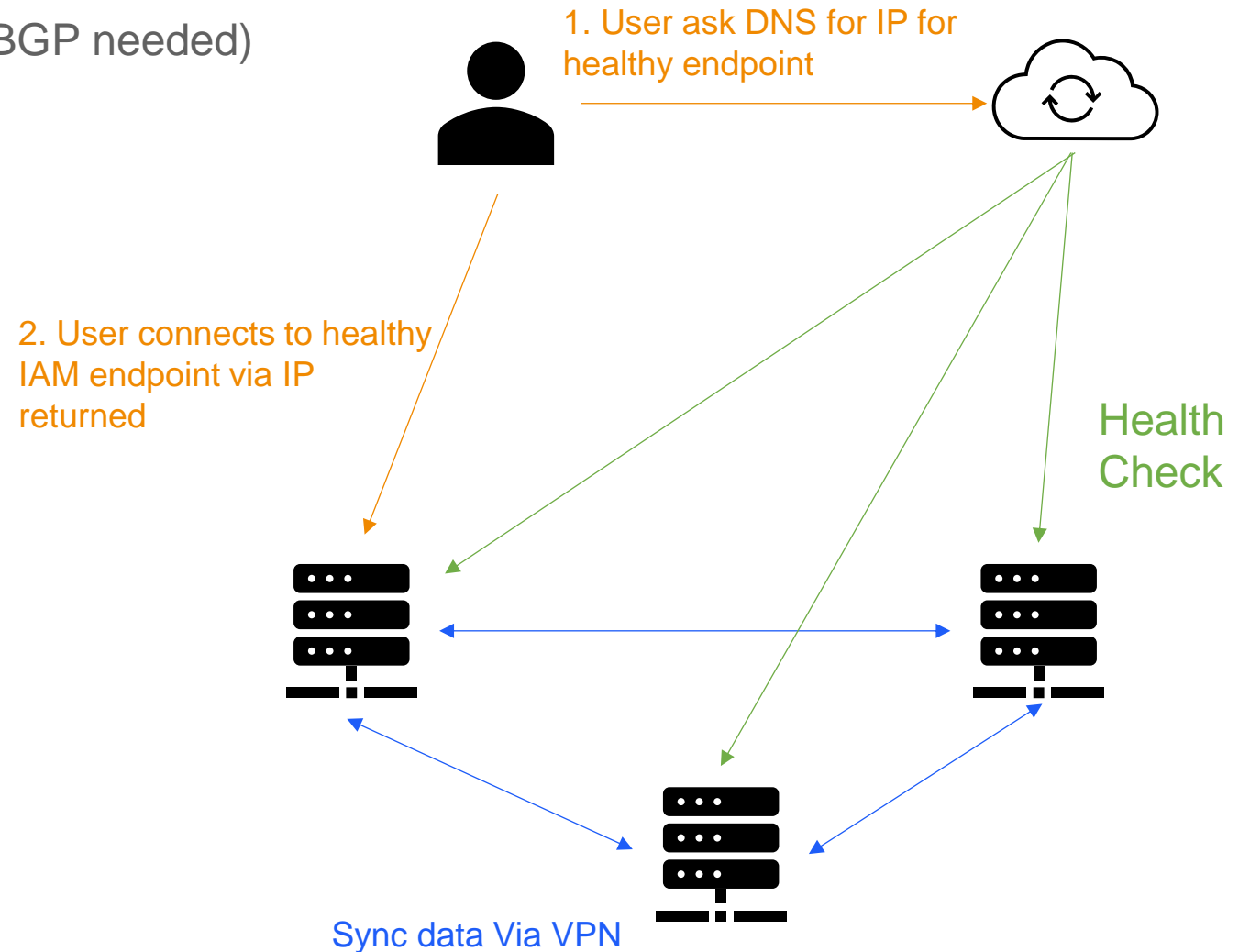
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Geo-Distributed HA- IAM technical overview

Architecture

- DNS load balancer
 - Low infrastructure requirement (No BGP needed)
- Kubernetes
 - Running
 - IAM
 - Database
 - Session Storage
 - Performance advantage
- VPN services
 - Allow synchronization of data
- Needed
 - Data synchronization
 - Orchestration



Liqo

- [liqotech/liqo](https://liqotech.com/liqo): Enable dynamic and seamless Kubernetes multi-cluster topologies
- Self-negotiated resource and service consumption relationships between cluster
 - VPN configurations
 - Certification authorities
- Workload offloading to remote clusters
 - No modification to K8s
 - Status transparent
- Network Fabric: Native Pod-to-Pod and Pod-to-Service
 - VPN tunnel for secure communication
 - Synchronisation of State
- Storage Fabric:
 - Auto configuration of storage class
 - Storing that data closer to workload



Liqo

- Setup
 - Helm
 - Build-in CLI application
- Peering between cluster
 - Mad aware of each other's configuration
 - E.g. pods and service CIDR
 - Propagation of pod affinity/anti-affinity
 - Reflecting resource
 - Automatic offloading namespace
 - CA
 - Setting up control plane
 - Communication with kubeapi can be done within VPN or outside of VPN

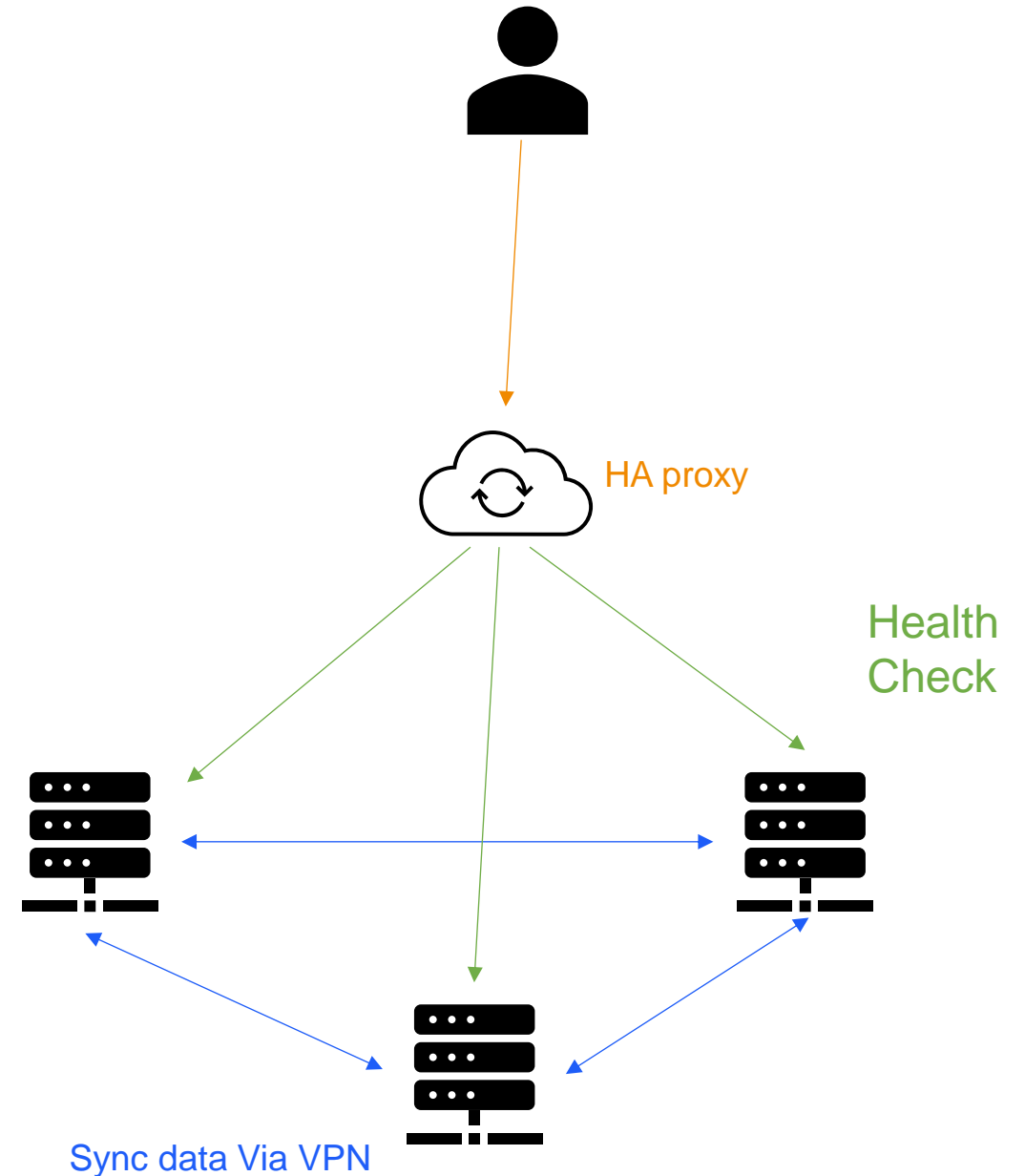


Testing Scopes

- Mainly testing service reachability and performance in the IAM Context
 - With combination of
 - Container Engine
 - Network Environment
 - Backend DB
- Kubernetes Engine performance on a independent bases it out of scope
 - [Benchmarking Ligo: Kubernetes Multi-Cluster Performance | by Marco Iorio | The Ligo Blog | Medium](#)
 - Minimal at lost at 10k pods and 100ms latency between cluster

Testing Architecture

- HA Proxy load balancer
 - 4x Core 16GB RAM
 - Round Robin
- Kubernetes
 - RKE2
 - Testing Local Cluster
 - 3x 8 Core + 30GB RAM (HA masters)
 - Testing Remote Cluster
 - 2x 8 Core + 30GB RAM (1x Master, 1x Worker)
 - 30ms latency introduced with Linux traffic command, queuing discipline applied on all remote cluster nodes IP
- IAM Setup
 - One container per node
 - Nginx
 - INDIGO IAM
 - Redis Sentinel
 - Persistence Database
 - SCD Galera
 - MariaDB Replication
 - Galera



Testing

- [Locust - A modern load testing framework](#)
 - Python based
- Tests
 - Access Token
 - Issue Access Token
 - Refresh Token
 - Issue Access Token → Issue Refresh Token
 - Workflow
 - Issue Access Token → Issue Refresh Token → Token Exchange
- Hardware Setup
 - 10 min x 3 Trial / Setup
 - 8 Worker
 - 500 simulated User
 - 10 users/s ramp up



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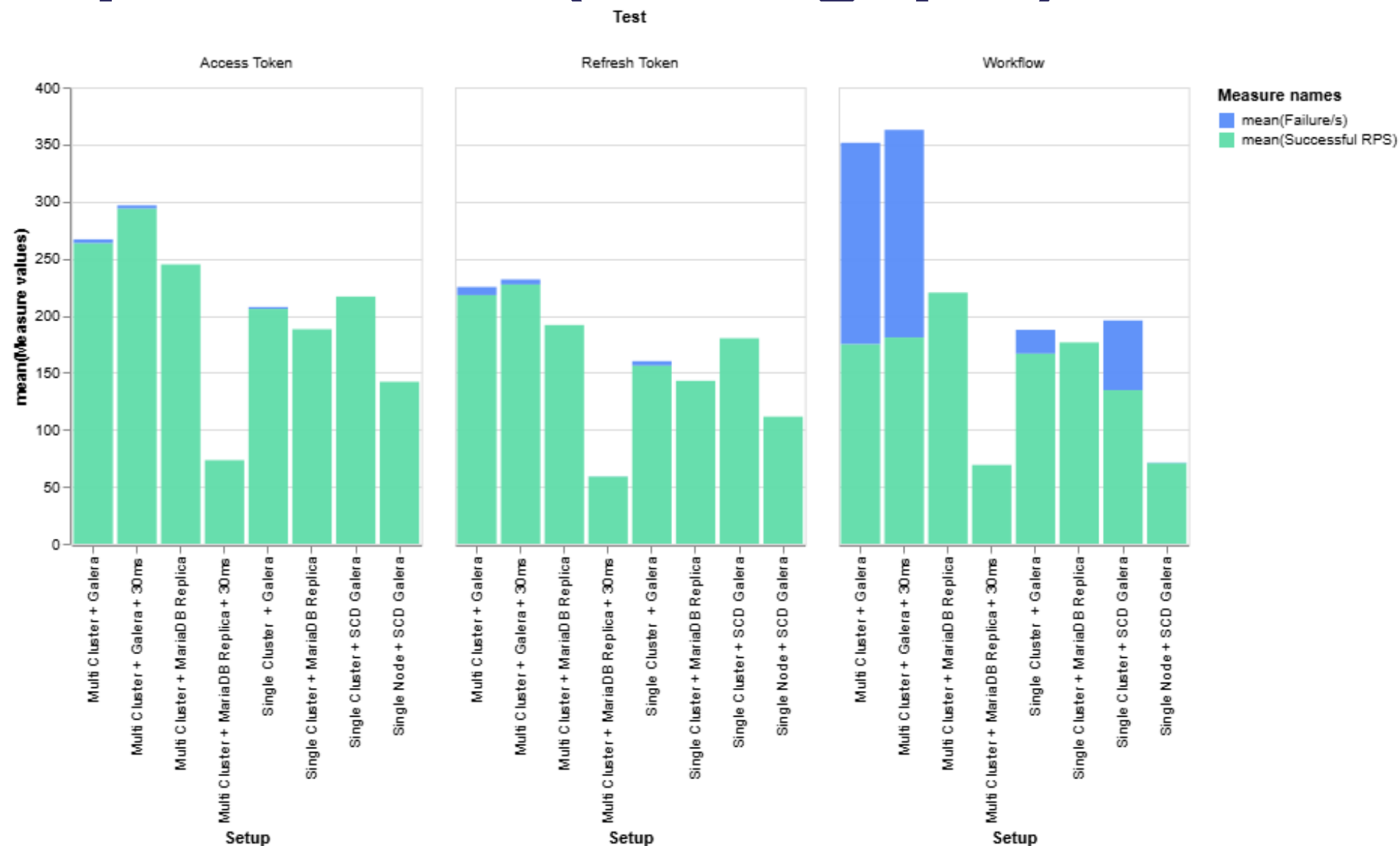
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Findings

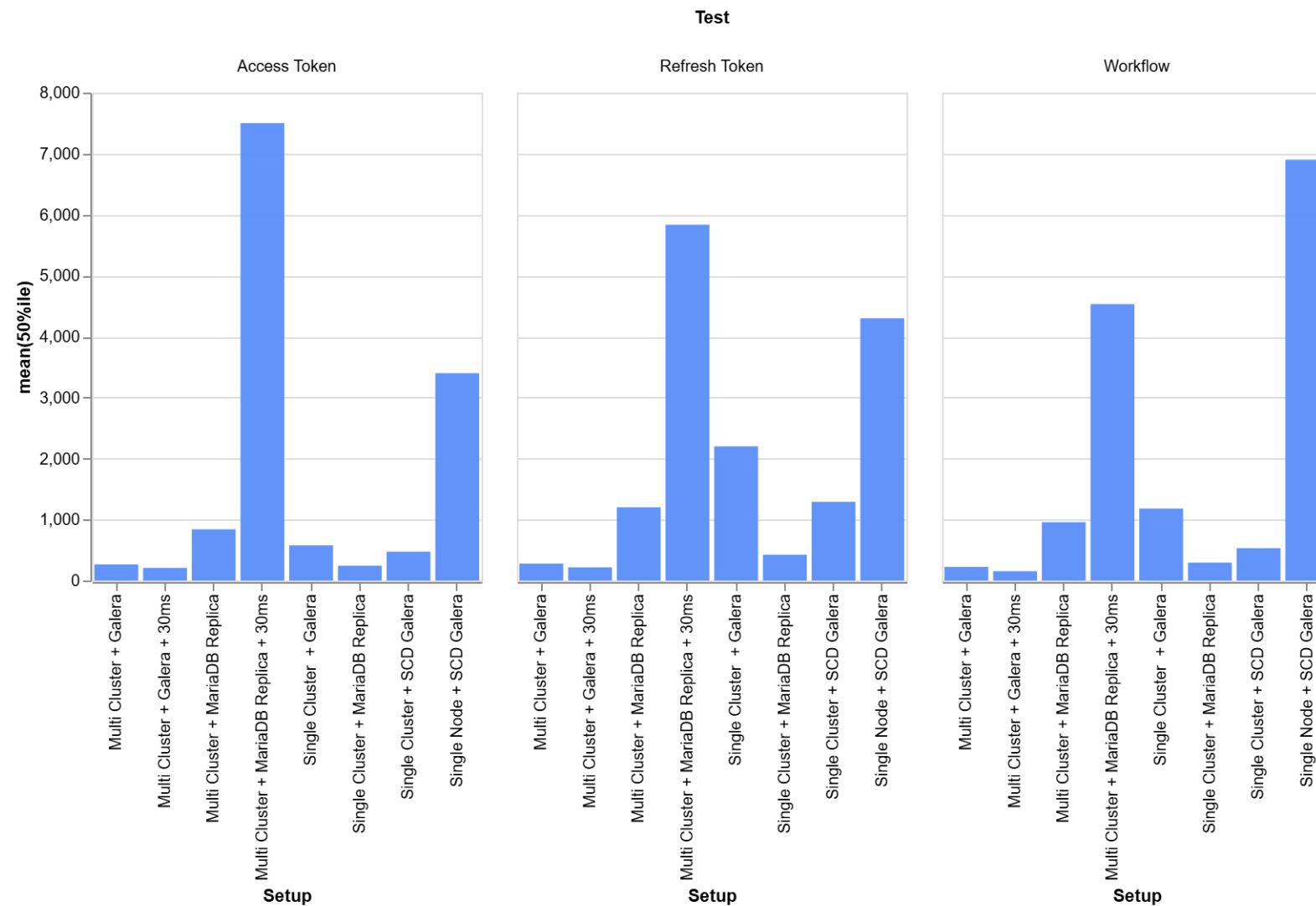
Current IAM

- Usage Level
 - IRIS IAM
 - 10-20 tokens / hr
 - 20-30 logins / hr
 - ~850 users in total
 - ~330 clients in total
 - SKA IAM
 - 1000 – 2000 tokens/ hr
 - 1000 – 2000 logins/ hr
 - ~200 users in total
 - ~ 620 clients in total

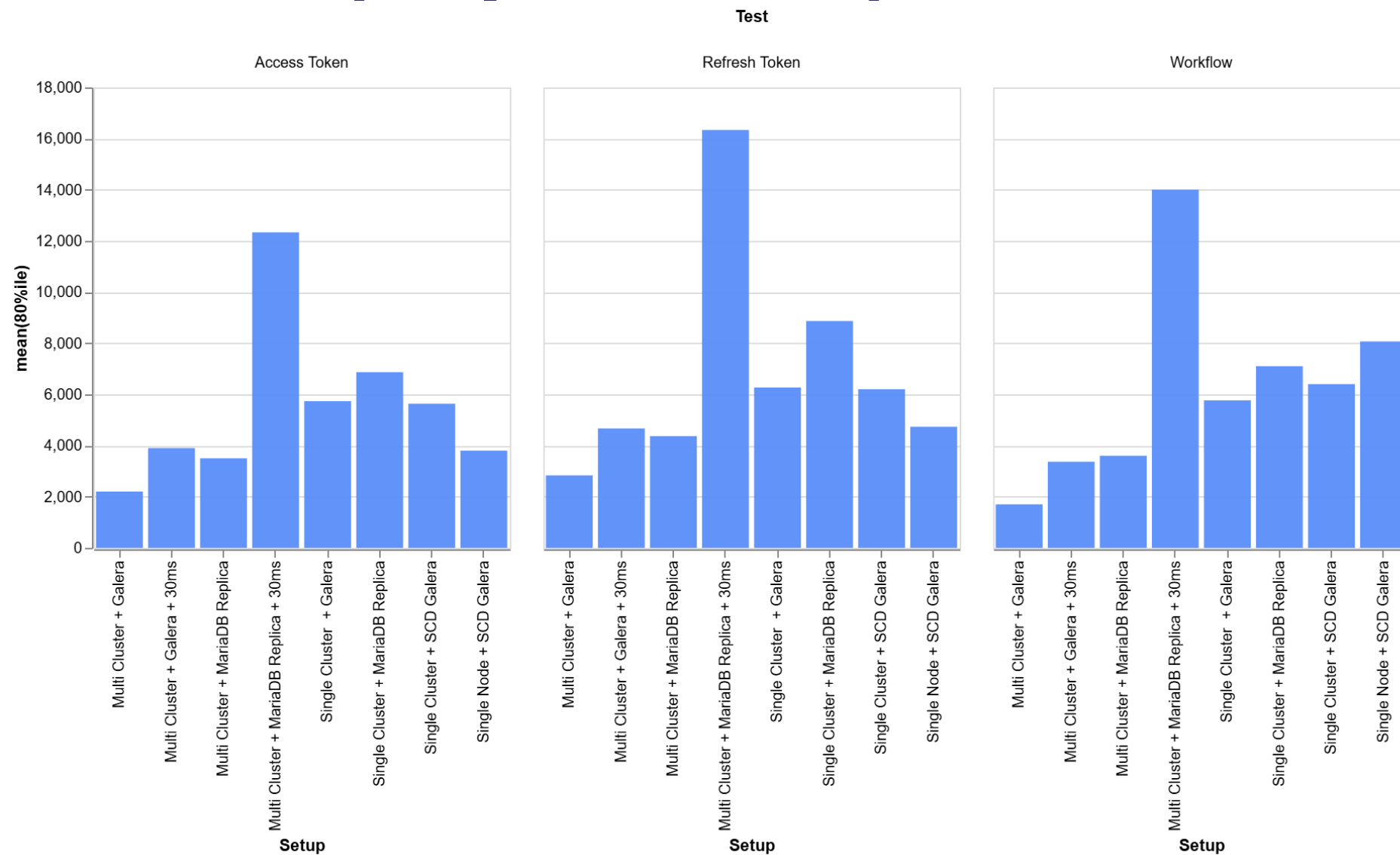
Request per Second (Throughput)



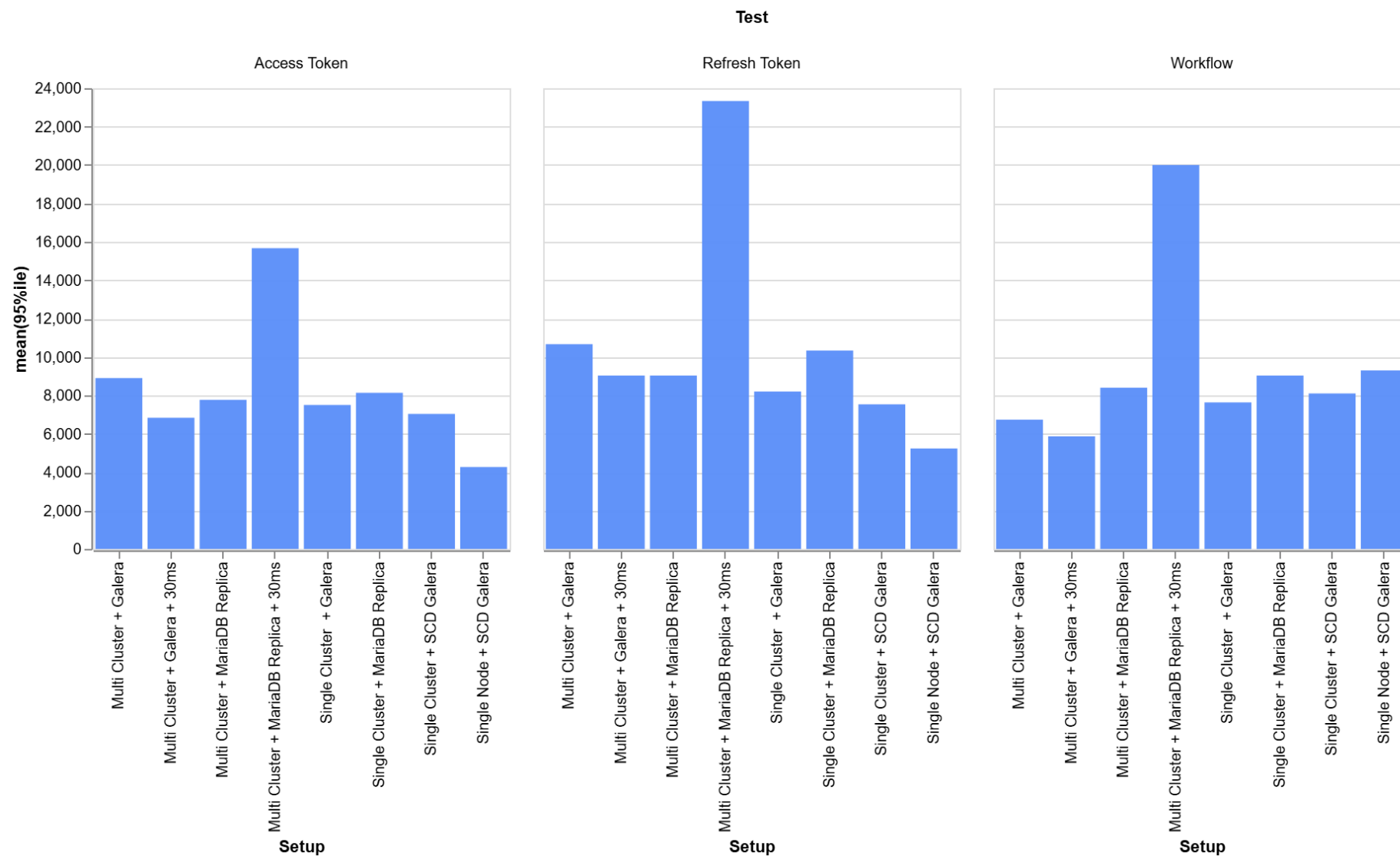
Response Time (50 percentile)



Response Time (80 percentile)

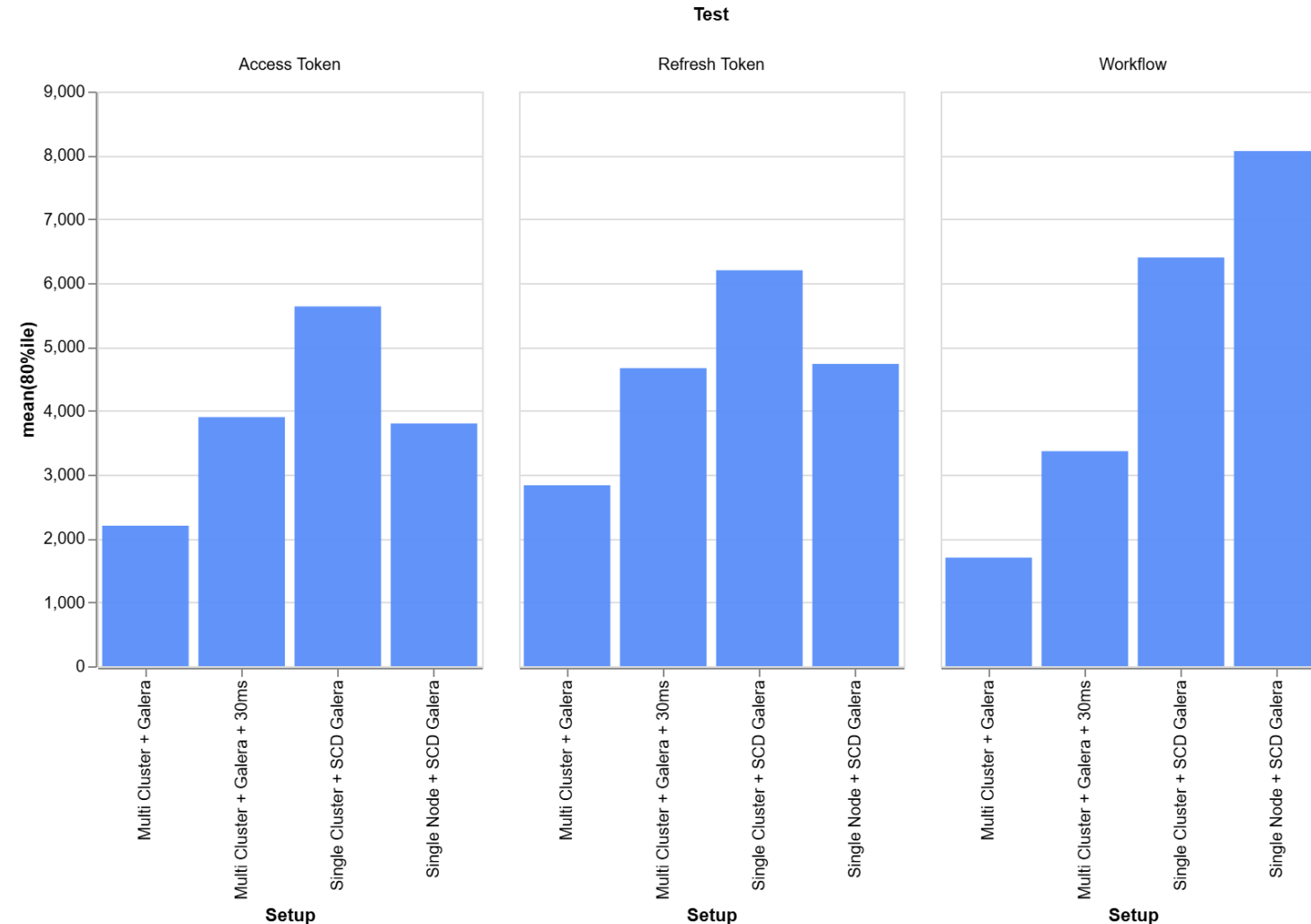


Response Time (95 percentile)



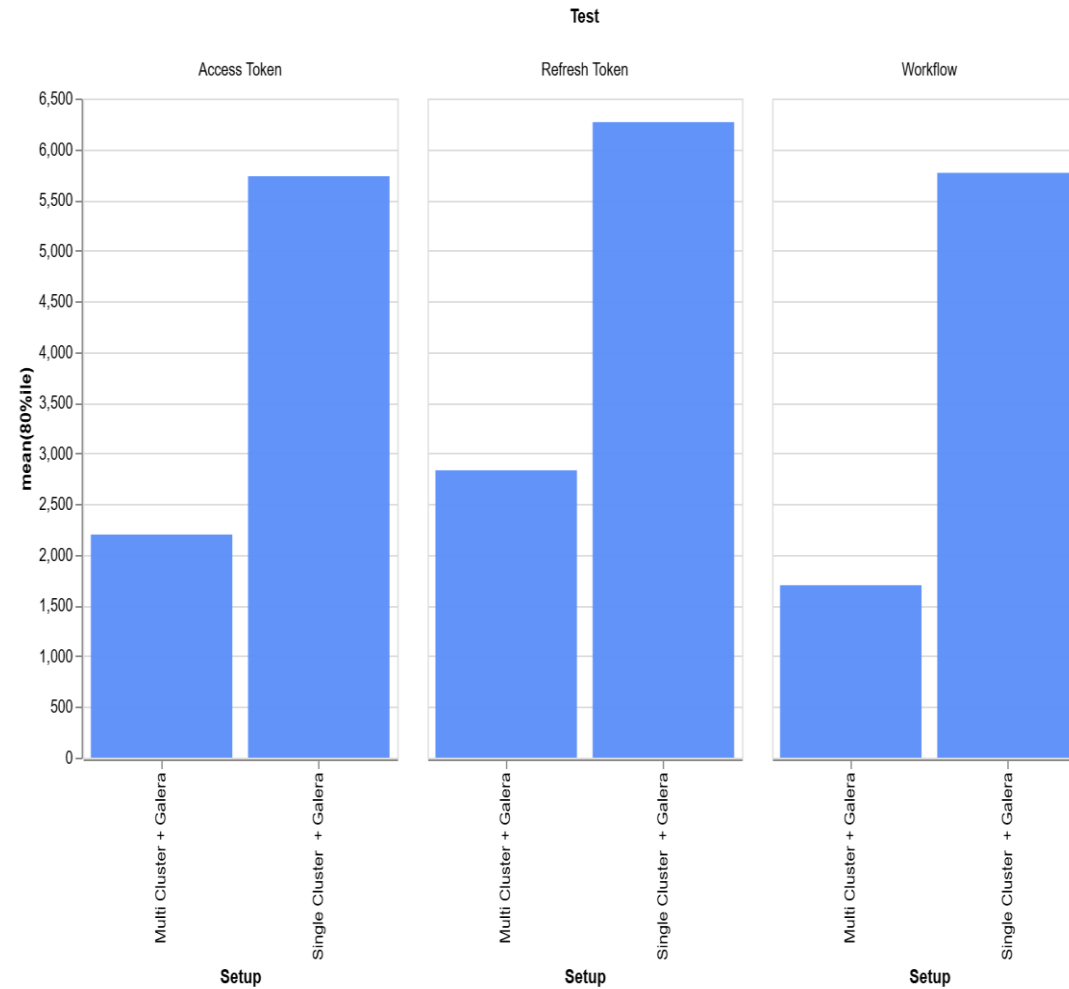
Findings

- More container = Better performance
 - Single node Docker < Single cluster (3x Frontend) < Multi cluster (5x Frontend)



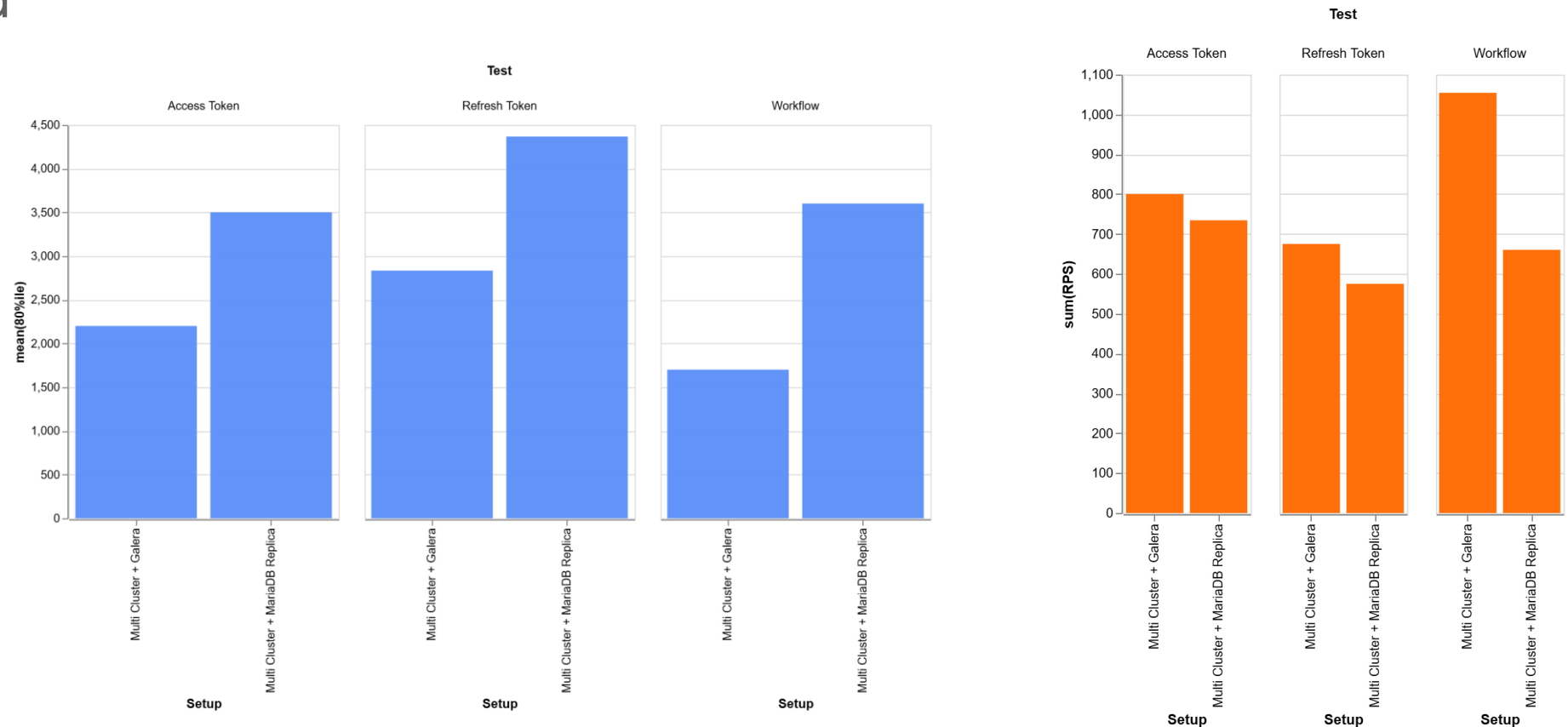
Findings

Minimal overhead with the network fabric
VPN wireguard, additional overhead
for remote monitoring



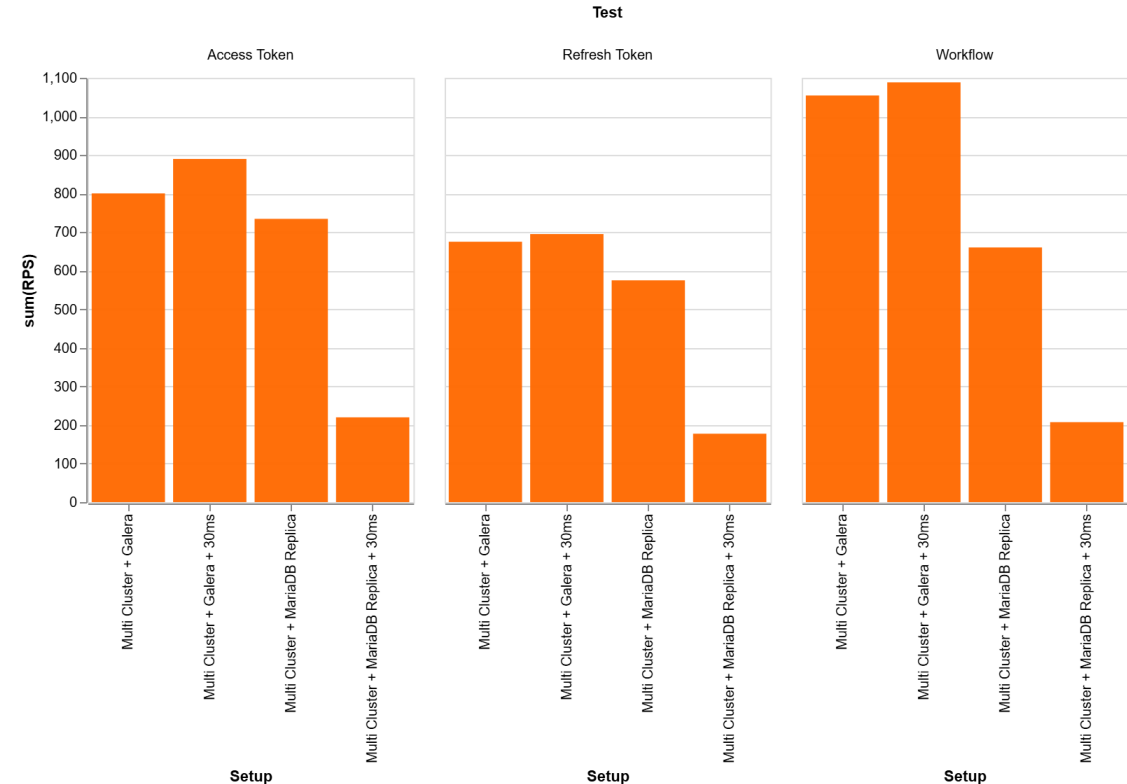
Findings

- Galera yields better Throughput and response time
 - Especially for workloads involves higher proportion of DB read



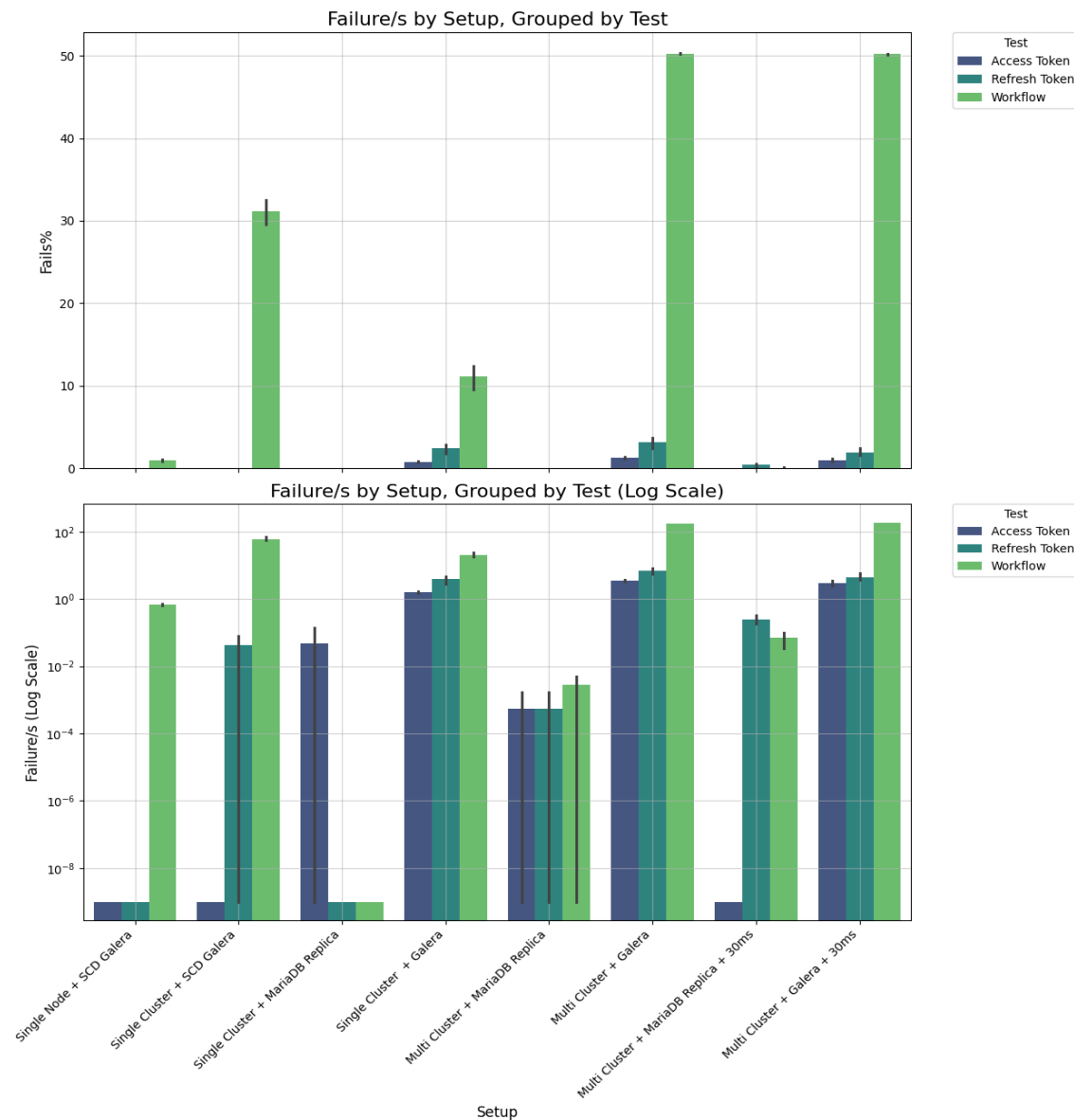
Findings

- Performance drop significantly when
 - Higher latency between DB and INDIGO IAM
 - Replica maria DB ensure worse case scenario most of the time at latency
 - Minimum difference when no latency between cluster, performance degraded significantly when latency is introduced



Findings

- Failure rate Galera backend
 - Proportional to
 - number of member galera
 - Number of frontend
 - Potential causes
 - Lack of Global lock for cluster (Error 500)
 - Forcing rollback when conflicting write happens
 - INDIGO IAM no critical read support (Error 400, Error 401)
 - IAM read from a node that is not synced up with the latest write
 - Inconsistency with DB cluster
 - Depends on workload
 - Issuing access token only involve static read + insert
 - Workflow involves additional referencing of data written immediately after



Findings

- Delay in web response when 30ms latency introduced
 - Sentinel is a master replica structure
 - Highly likely that any query is subjected to cross data centre

Conclusion

- Using K8s
 - Improve performance
 - Ease of management
 - Recovery
 - Upgrading
- Multi-cluster geo distributed setup
 - Done securely
 - No performance degradation compared to existing baseline
 - Improve availability



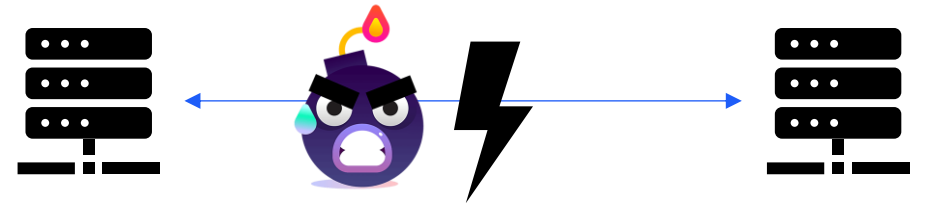
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Multi-cluster Setup beyond IAM

Managing edge cluster

- K8s cluster on edge, placed near field equipment (detector)
- Normal Kubernetes extension
 - Network resources (high latency, low bandwidth)
 - Not plentiful
 - Security
 - Not strictly on site
 - Field equipment may be listened or tampered if communication not encrypted
 - Non uniform cluster setup
 - Different routing and CIDR for pods and services
 - Different storage implementation

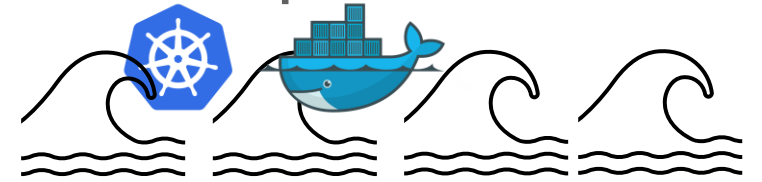


Managing edge cluster

- Mult cluster setup mitigates these issue
 - Communication are subject to environmental Hazzard
 - Allows ad-hoc joining of edge cluster
 - Up to 200ms latency between clusters
 - Re-establish communication amongst each other
 - Member cluster are made aware of each others configuration
 - Auto routing or NAT for pods and services between cluster CIDR (*)
 - Some applications don't work with NAT
 - Mirrored storage class that follows the pods on a cluster
 - Casted to local cluster preferred storage class
 - No need to be aware of all storage engine downstream

Focus on resource-efficiency

- Leverage resources across research partners and public cloud providers
- Focus on higher value-added activity
 - GPU compute which has a high mark-up on GPU but lower mark up for CPU
 - Bursting of CPU workload into public cloud maybe cost efficient
- Not tied to specific vendors
 - Ligo is installed via helm and compatible with K8s compliant cluster
 - In the event of vendor switch, service can be migrated with lower disruption





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Questions?





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Thank you

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