

Kubernetes operators for web hosting at CERN

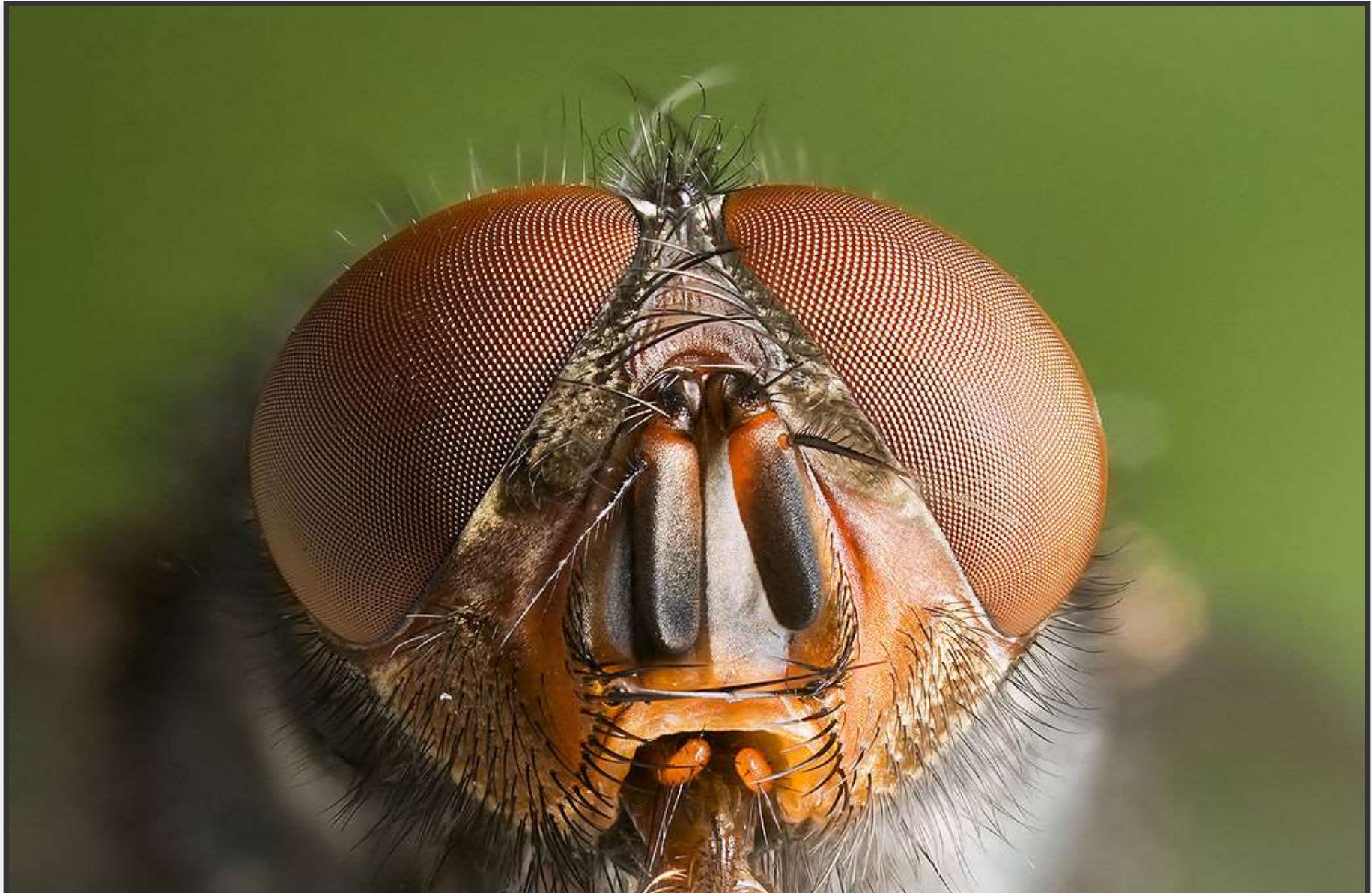
Hepix fall 2022

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Outline

- Web hosting infrastructure:
 - Vision
 - Backbone
 - Skin
 - Heart
- Timeline & future plans

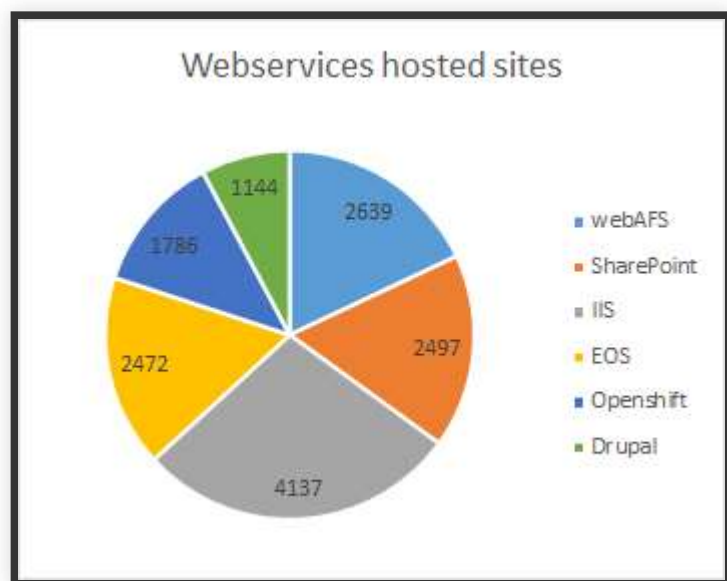
The Vision





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Legacy webservices portal (since 2004!)



Strategy (2018)

“strategy for web hosting at CERN is to provide a range of solutions fulfilling the diverse needs of the community, from simple/static sites to content management systems (Drupal) to complex web applications (Platform-as-a-Service) using a shared infrastructure (Kubernetes/OpenShift)”

Why discontinue the old portal?

- MALT considerations:
 - webservices portal & site management logic (ASP.NET)
 - web site lifecycle (FIM)
 - Windows IIS web hosting (DFS)
 - replace SharePoint with Application Templates:
Discourse, Wordpress...
- Move 10k+ sites/apps to new SSO
- 20-year old design choices and hardcoded behaviors (DNS domains...)

Plan new architecture (end 2019)

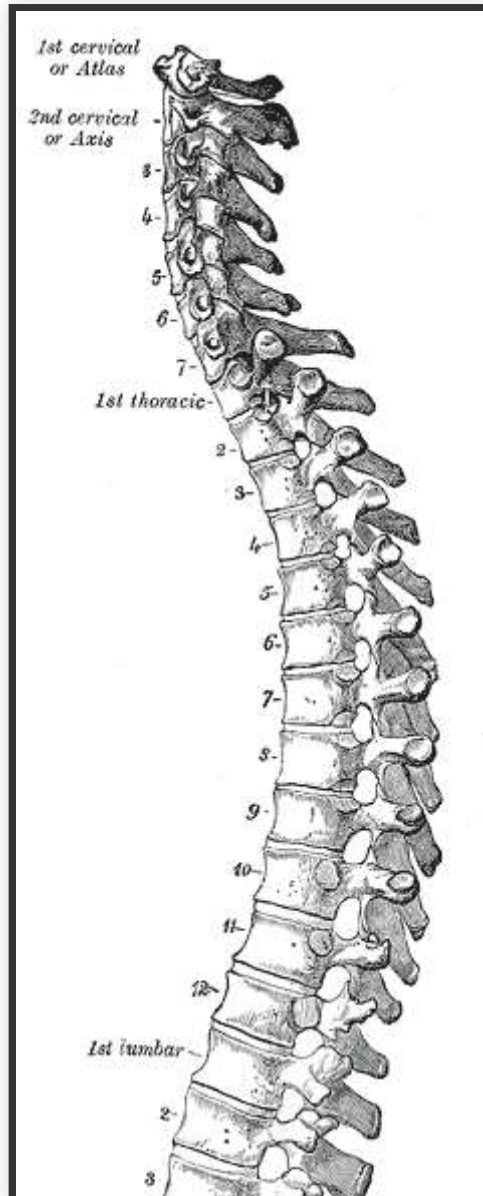
- Common container-based infrastructure for all types of site
- Kubernetes Operators to implement site management logic
- Integrate with new [Application Portal](#) for new SSO and lifecycle of user applications
- New web user portal front-end
 - design goal: provide more guidance to users

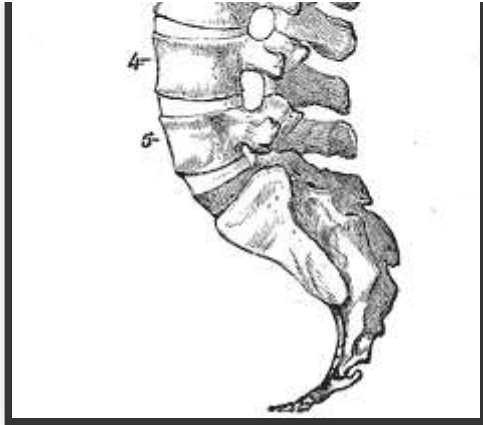
Scope

Use this new infra for:

- static/CGI web site hosting (webeos, gitlab pages)
- Drupal sites
- replacement of Openshift 3 PaaS
 - custom applications
 - application templates

The Backbone





Public Domain

OKD4 infrastructure

- OKD4 Openshift Kubernetes Distribution
 - Adds multi-tenancy features to Kubernetes
 - PaaS: nice automation for custom apps, stronger security/isolation
- 4 production OKD4 clusters for the different use cases
 - Sharing a common design and infrastructure

Webeos (3700 projects)

Serve static/CGI web sites

- from user-provided EOS folders (e.g. `/eos/user/a/a1ossent/www`)
- documentation sites based on GitLab Pages

Drupal (850 projects)

Content Management System

- Official content: CERN homepage...
- Help site owners with Drupal version updates
- Support the large ecosystem of modules

PaaS (1250 projects)

Host users' custom web applications

- deploy from upstream or custom Docker images
- S2I: build applications from code (PHP, Python, NodeJS...)
- high level of integration with CERN computing environment: SSO, storage (EOS, CVMFS, CephFS), DNS, firewall, TN integration...
- very large applications out of scope: use a dedicated Kubernetes cluster (Openstack Magnum)

App-Catalogue (260 projects)

Provide a catalogue of self-service application templates

- Grafana, Sentry, Nexus...
- MALT: Wordpress, Discourse...

Common infrastructure

- One infra, multiple clusters
 - use cases: webeos, drupal, paas, app-catalogue
 - environments: prod, staging, dev, CI
 - decentralized: each cluster is 100% self-sufficient
- Clusters managed with gitops
 - ArgoCD, Helm charts
 - end-to-end tests for every change

CERN computing environment

Made OKD4 work at CERN using:

- OKD4 customization (Openstack support...)
- Extra upstream components: OPA, ExternalDNS, velero, restic...
- Shared components with Kubernetes team: EOS, CVMFS, CephFS...
- New development to integrate with LanDB, SSO...

The Skin



New webservices portal

The screenshot shows the CERN Web Services Portal. At the top, it says "CERN Accelerating science" and "Signed in as: alossent (CERN) Sign out Directory". Below this is a blue navigation bar with "Web Services Portal", "Create", "My Sites", and "Help". The main content area is a dark blue background with various icons representing different services. The central text reads "Web Tools and Services" and "Find applications and services suitable for your use case." Below this, there are three white boxes with icons and text:

- Web Content Management**: Create fully-fledged projects and organizational sites with content management and WSIWG editor.
- Documentation**: Create structured documentation for a service, build your project's knowledge base, work on publications.
- Communication**: Allow your community to discuss specific topics and get their answers quickly. Prepare surveys, send newsletters and alerts.

 <h3>Web Application & Site Hosting</h3> <p>Expose your self-made website and share content with others.</p>	 <h3>Software development</h3> <p>Get support for the whole software lifecycle: issue tracking, version control, continuous integration and deployment, repository management, and others.</p>	 <h3>Monitoring Solutions</h3> <p>Add analytics to your website, get insight into your application performance and identify operational problems with no hassle.</p>
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My sites

My sites

All sites

Sites I own

Sites I manage

Filter...

docker-config-generator	GitLab Pages	⚙️
gitlabdocs	WebEOS	⚙️
jenkins-docs	GitLab Pages	⚙️
okd-internal-docs	GitLab Pages	⚙️
openshiftdocs	WebEOS	⚙️
originbuilds	WebEOS	⚙️
paas-user-docs	GitLab Pages	⚙️

Site management

Site Access

Guest Access

Site is accessible to unauthenticated users; you may restrict access to some parts of the site by adding rules in corresponding .htaccess files

[Learn More](#)

Use .htaccess files

Allowed web crawlers

Advanced

Directory Browsing [See how to configure](#)

CGI Execution [See how to configure](#)

Advanced Access Control [See how to configure](#)

Troubleshooting [View Site Logs](#)

Archive Site

[All about WebEOS site configuration](#)

[Save](#)

Behind the scenes

- Each web site/application is an OKD4 project (= Kubernetes namespace) in one OKD4 cluster
 - 4 production clusters: webeos, paas, drupal, app-catalogue
- The portal is essentially a stateless front-end for the Kubernetes API
 - Aggregated view of owned projects in all clusters
 - Kubernetes operators implement all the logic for site provisioning, configuration changes

Application Portal integration

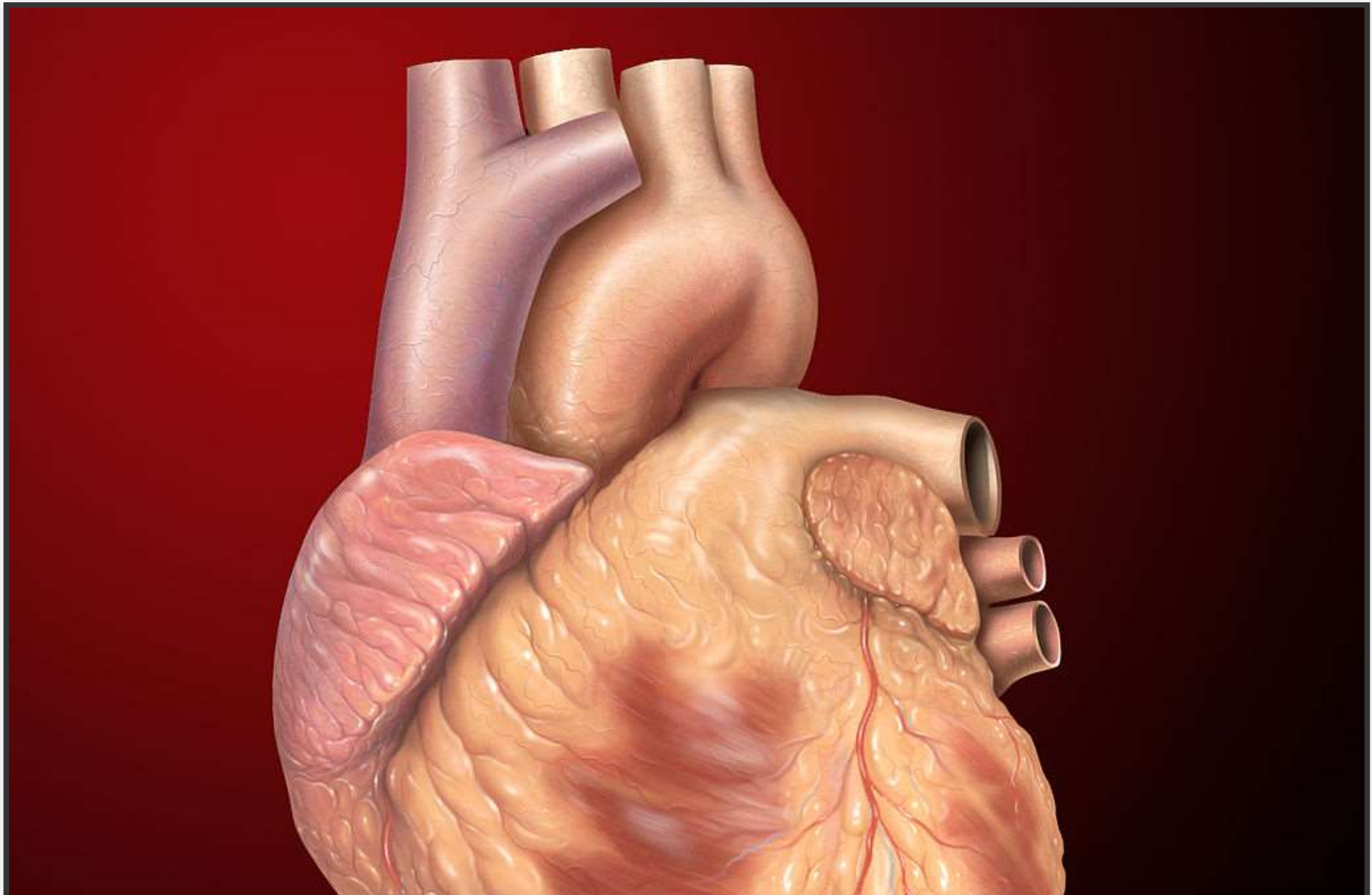
Each OKD4 project registers itself into the Application Portal.

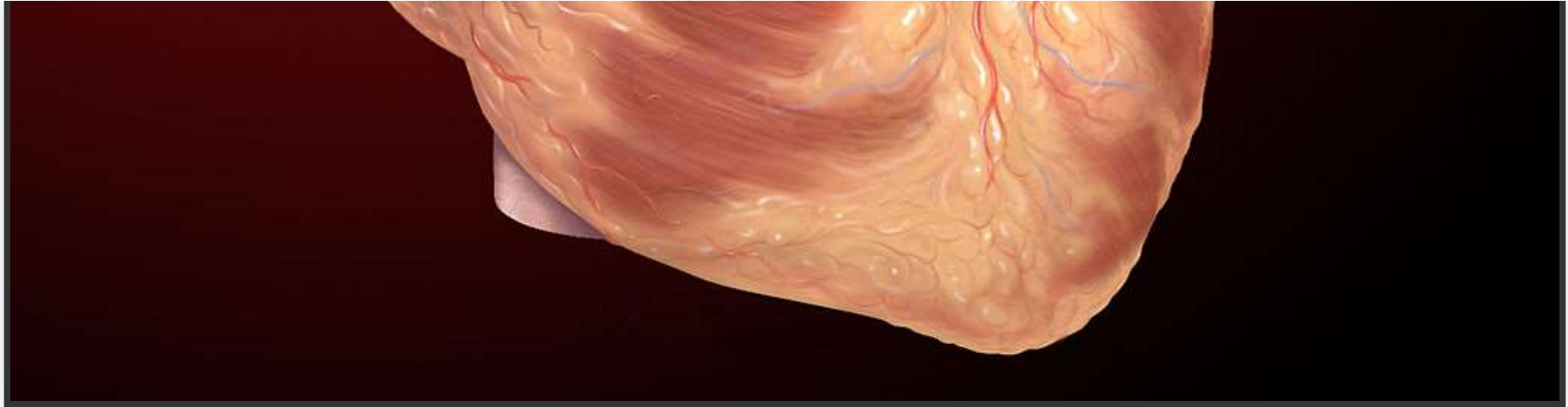
The Application Portal provides:

- SSO registration for each web site/application
- Management of application roles
- Lifecycle, e.g. what happens when the owner leaves CERN

The application in the Application Portal is the actual computing resource you own.

The Heart





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Kubernetes operators

Software extensions to Kubernetes, following the same design principle as Kubernetes itself

- Declarative API: operators extend the Kubernetes API with custom resource types (e.g. "Drupa1Site") that describe *what we want*
- A *control loop* implements reconciliation logic to enforce the desired state

DrupalSite example

```
apiVersion: drupal.webservices.cern.ch/v1alpha1
kind: DrupalSite
  name: home
spec:
  configuration:
    databaseClass: critical
    diskSize: 10Gi
    qosClass: critical
    scheduledBackups: enabled
  siteUrl:
    - home.web.cern.ch
    - home.cern
    - press.cern
    - ...
  version:
    name: v9.4-1
    releaseSpec: RELEASE-2022.09.29T12-31-15Z
status:
  availableBackups:
```

Drupal operator control loop

- Create container deployments, database, DNS records, SSO...
- Manage site configuration
- Automate tasks: clone sites, upgrades, backup/restore...
- Leverage Kubernetes ecosystem, e.g.
 - Tekton to perform async tasks
 - Velero for resource backup

Operators for site types

Every hosted site/application is described by a Kubernetes resource inside an OKD4 project, e.g.:

- `UserProvidedDirectory` describes a webeos site
- `GitlabPagesSite`, `DrupalSite`, `WordPress`, `Grafana`...

Each resource type has an associated operator.

The operator's control loop brings the site/application to the desired state.

Web portal

The new web portal provides the UI to edit these resources

The screenshot displays the 'Environments' management interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a blue '+ Add Environment' button and a list of environment names: 'home.web.cern.ch' (marked with a star), 'home-9-4-5-test.web.cern.ch', 'home-ceph-backup.web.cern.ch', 'home-cleanup-extreme.web.cern.ch', 'home-cleanup-lenient.web.cern.ch', and 'home-php8-generated-preview.webtest.cern.ch'. The main area shows the configuration for 'home.web.cern.ch' under the 'Info' tab. It includes a 'View site' link, a 'URL*' field with 'home' and '.web.cern.ch' components, and a 'CERN Drupal version*' dropdown menu set to 'v9.4-1'. 'Save' and 'Delete' buttons are located at the bottom right.

Infrastructure operators (examples)

- LanDB operator
 - Custom Resources: LandbSet, DelegatedDomain...
- App Portal operator
 - Manages SSO registration and lifecycle for user applications
 - Custom Resources: ApplicationRegistration, ProjectLifecyclePolicy...

Operator - languages

Operator SDK

- Application templates: "Helm operators"
- Go for the rest

Policies

Policy enforcement by CNCF Open Policy Agent, e.g.

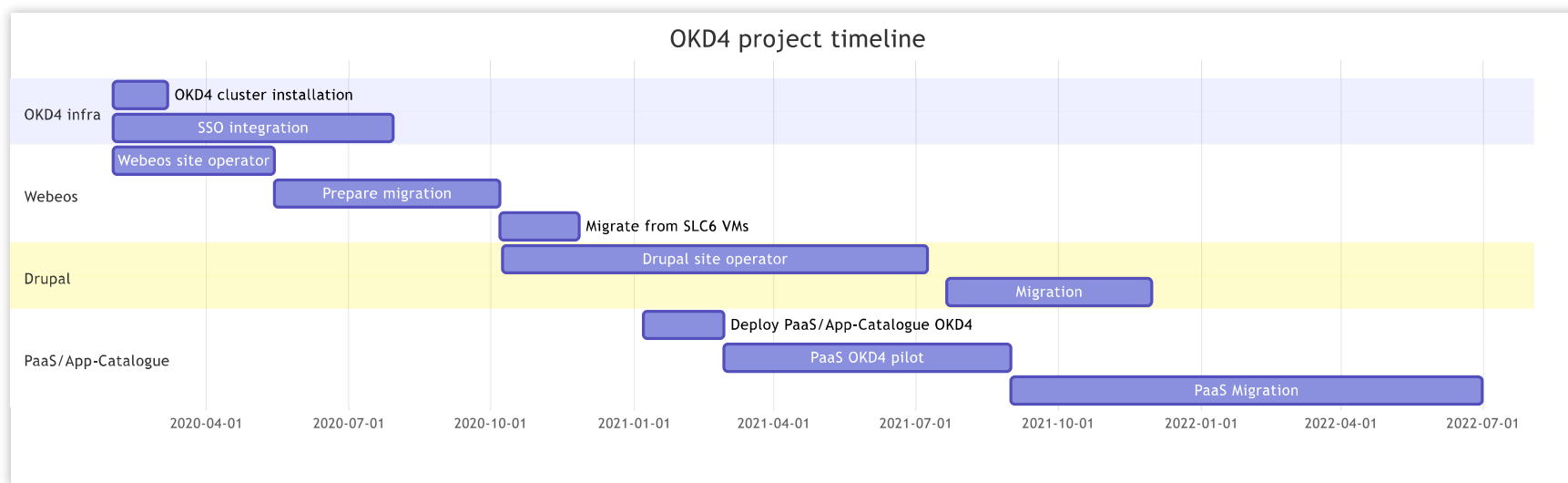
- unique hostname across all clusters
- security team approvals (TN visibility...)
- automation of EOS mounts, publication of hostnames in DNS...

Timeline & future plans





Public domain



PaaS - plans

Usability improvements

- gitops for user applications
- logging, monitoring services for user apps

WebEOS - plans

Managed EOS folders

- Provision & manage workspaces under `/eos/web`
- UI to manage folder properties (access control, CGI...)

Goal: facilitate migration of web sites hosted on DFS, AFS

Consolidate remaining site types

- Migrate web sites still managed by legacy web services:
 - WebAFS => WebEOS
 - WebDFS (Windows IIS) => WebEOS (static, PHP), PaaS (dotnet)
 - SharePoint => SharePoint Online

Conclusion

- New architecture for web hosting services
 - Built around OKD4 and Kubernetes Operators
 - Supports the range of hosting services: simple/static sites to content management to complex containerized web apps
- Kubernetes operator model: fit for use
 - Collection of small software development projects interacting through K8s API
 - Composition, reusability



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