



BUOYANT

Creators of  LINKERD



Federated Services

Flynn, Technical Evangelist for Linkerd



@BuoyantIO



buoyant.io



What's on the agenda?

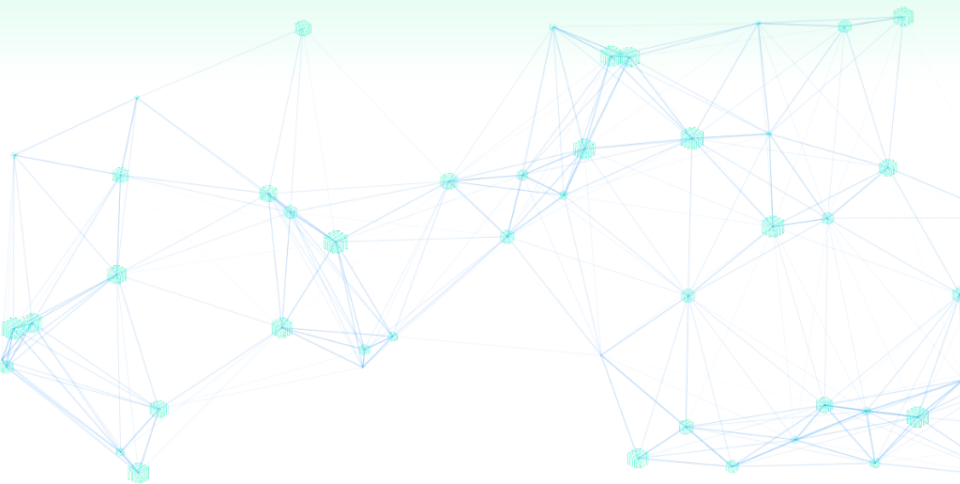
→ **Kubernetes Services**

→ **Federated Services**

◆ and why should you care 😊

→ **DEMO!**

→ **Gotchas**



How do you follow along?



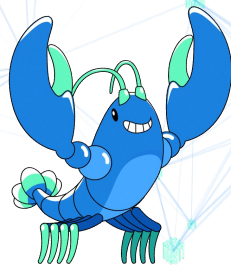
- <https://github.com/BuoyantIO/service-mesh-academy/tree/main/federated-services>
- **For this demo, I'll be using need Buoyant Enterprise for Linkerd 2.18.2!**
 - ◆ Linkerd edge-25.4.4 or later will work too
- I'll be using a pair of kind clusters, but the main requirement here is direct pod-to-pod networking between your clusters.

How do you follow along?



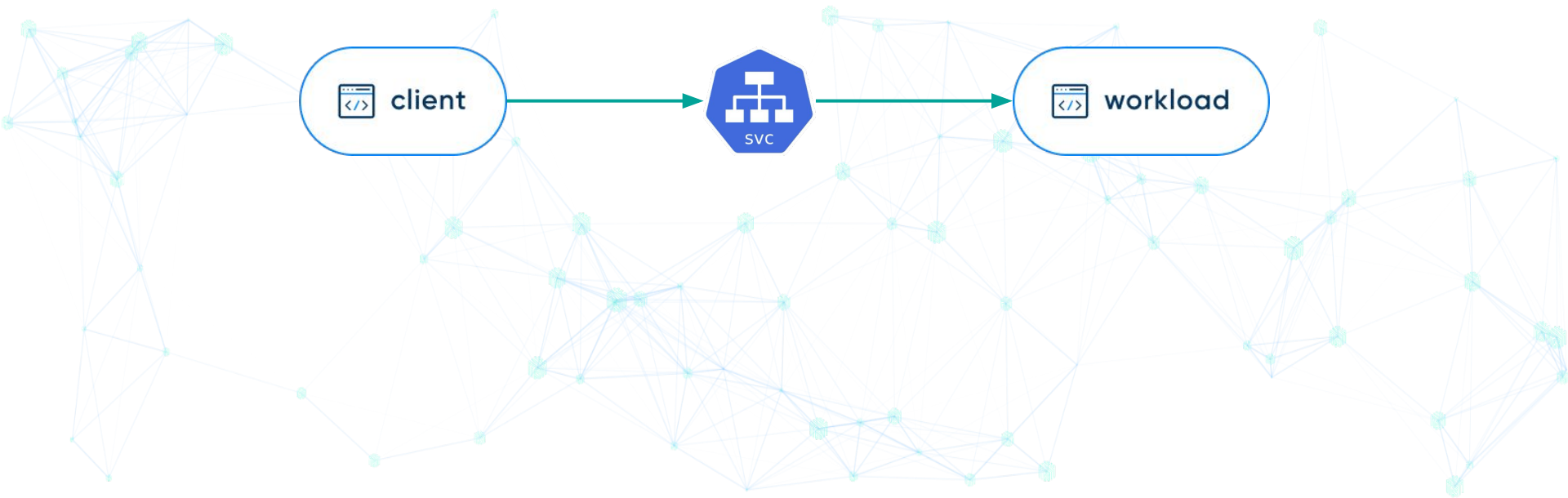
- **kind**
<https://kind.sigs.k8s.io/>
- **kubectI**
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/tools/>
- **linkerd CLI**
<https://linkerd.io/2/getting-started>
- **bat**
<https://github.com/sharkdp/bat>
- **jq**
<https://github.com/jqlang/jq>
- **yq**
<https://github.com/mikefarah/yq>

Kubernetes Services



What is a Service?

A Kubernetes Service is a rendezvous point between a workload that offers functionality and clients that want to use that functionality.



What is a Service?

A Kubernetes Service is a **rendezvous point** between a workload that offers functionality and clients that want to use that functionality.

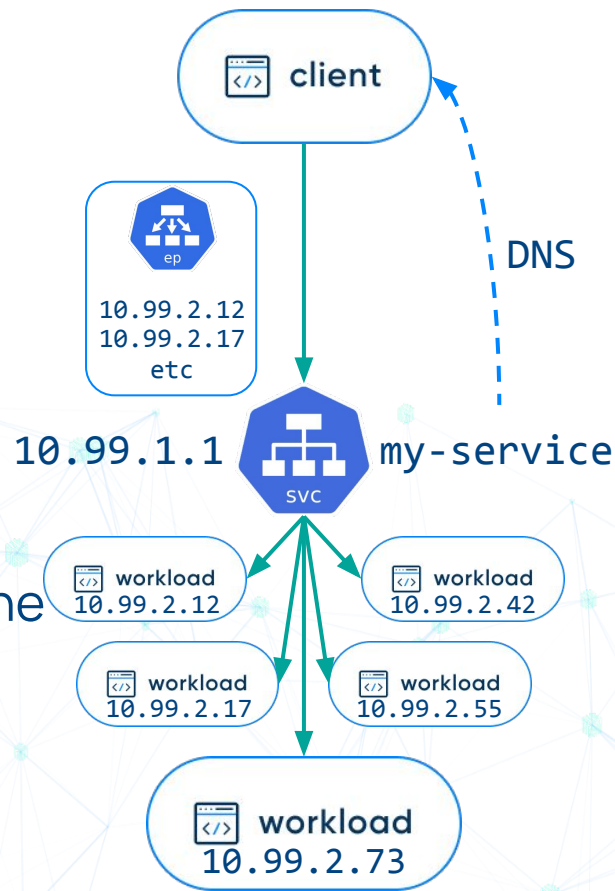
Service is also arguably the **worst**, most **overloaded**, most **confusing** API in Kubernetes. 😞



What's so bad about Service?

Services have at least *five* different functions.

- They give us a name to refer to our rendezvous point.
- The name of the Service appears in the cluster's DNS.
- The Service itself gets an IP address.
- The Service collects all the IP addresses of the workload replicas (*endpoints*).
- The Service IP and its endpoints are used to configure kube-proxy.



What's so bad about Service?

These functions span many different areas.

- They give us a name to refer to our rendezvous point. ⇐ Normal resource stuff
- The name of the Service appears in the cluster's DNS. ⇐ DNS
- The Service itself gets an IP address. ⇐ IPAM
- The Service collects all the IP addresses of the workload replicas (*endpoints*). ⇐ IPAM / resource stuff
- The Service IP and its endpoints are used to configure kube-proxy. ⇐ CNI

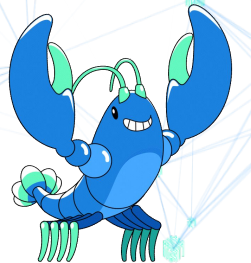
What is a Service?

In other words, our “simple” rendezvous concept is anything but simple to implement!

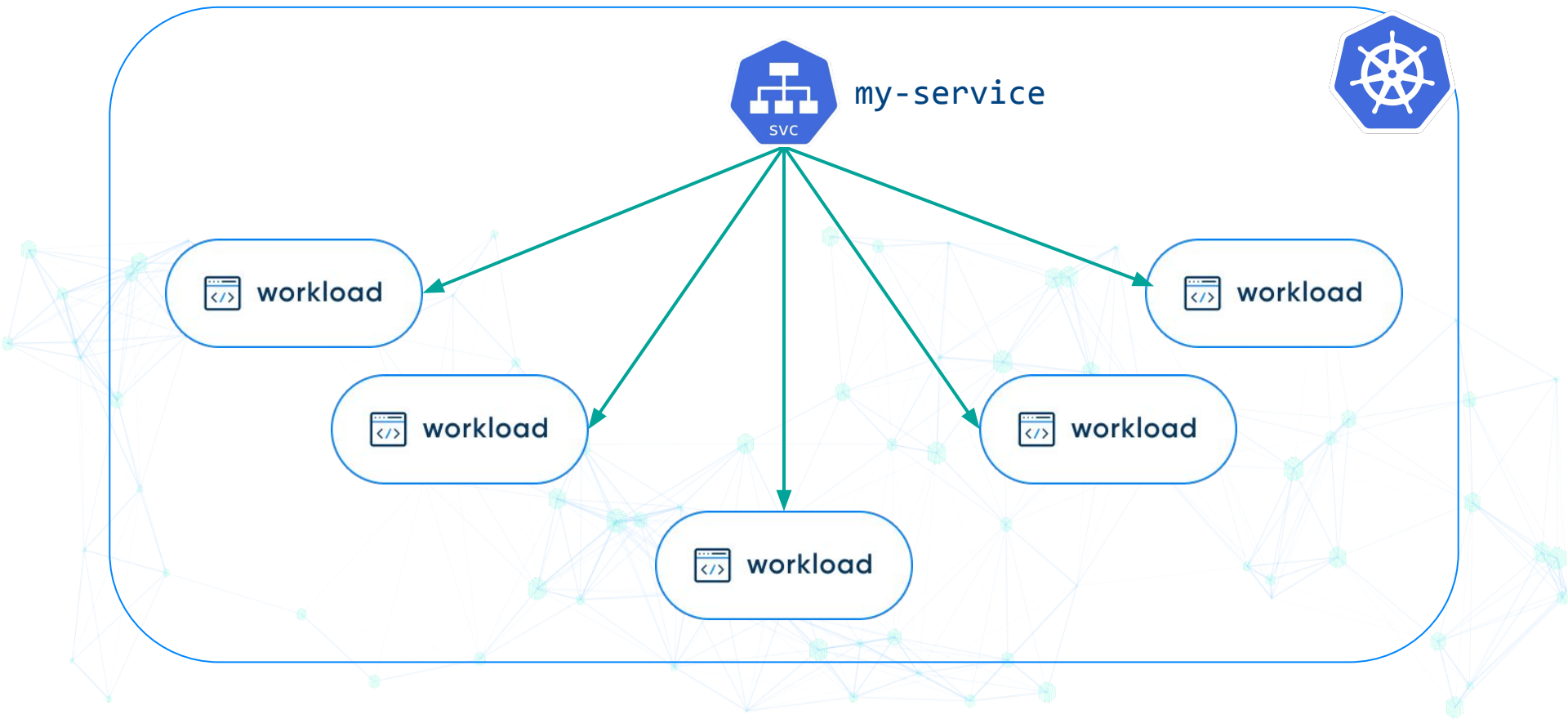
Fortunately, application developers *usually* don't have to worry about all of this.

- Basically everyone implementing Kubernetes networking stuff does, though.
 - Meshes
 - Gateway API
 - Ingress controllers
 - etc.

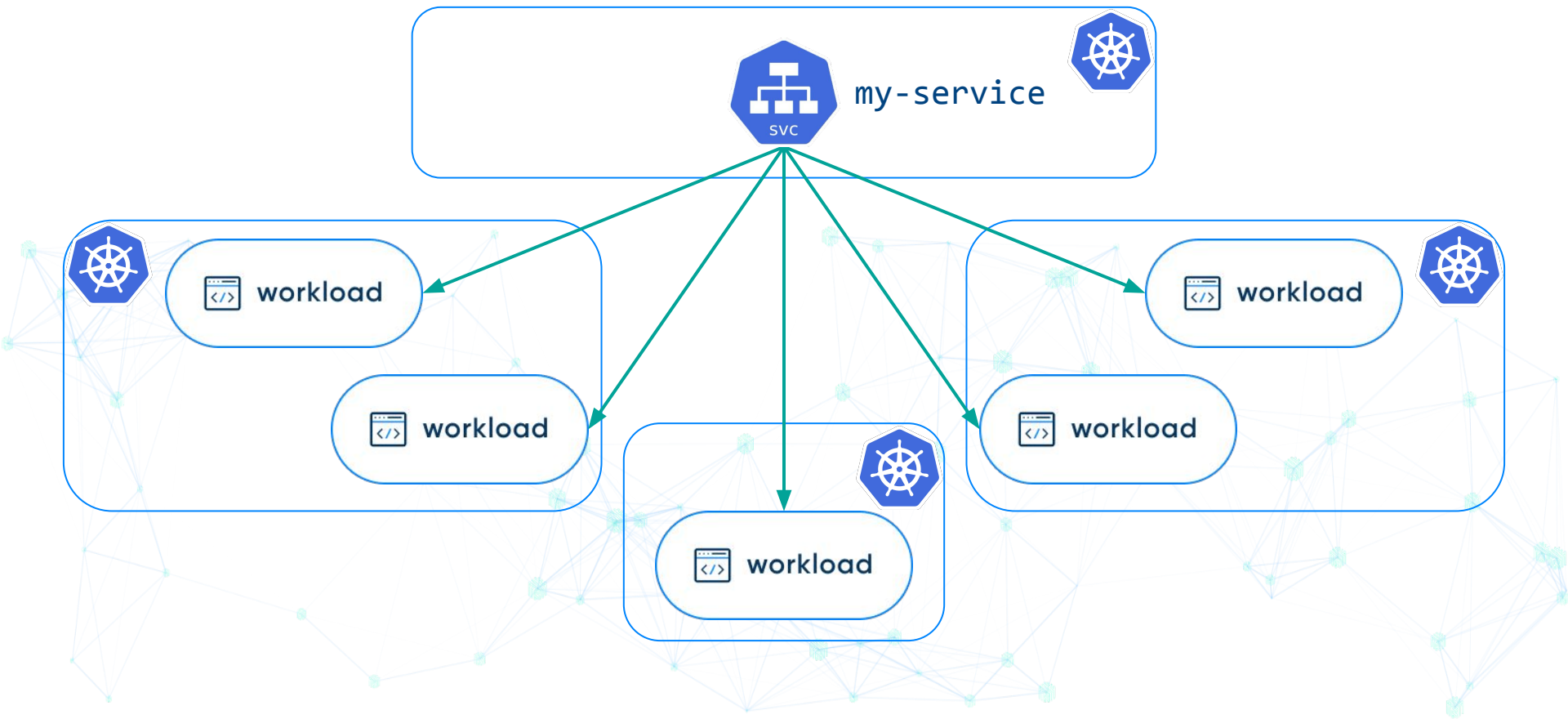
Federated Services



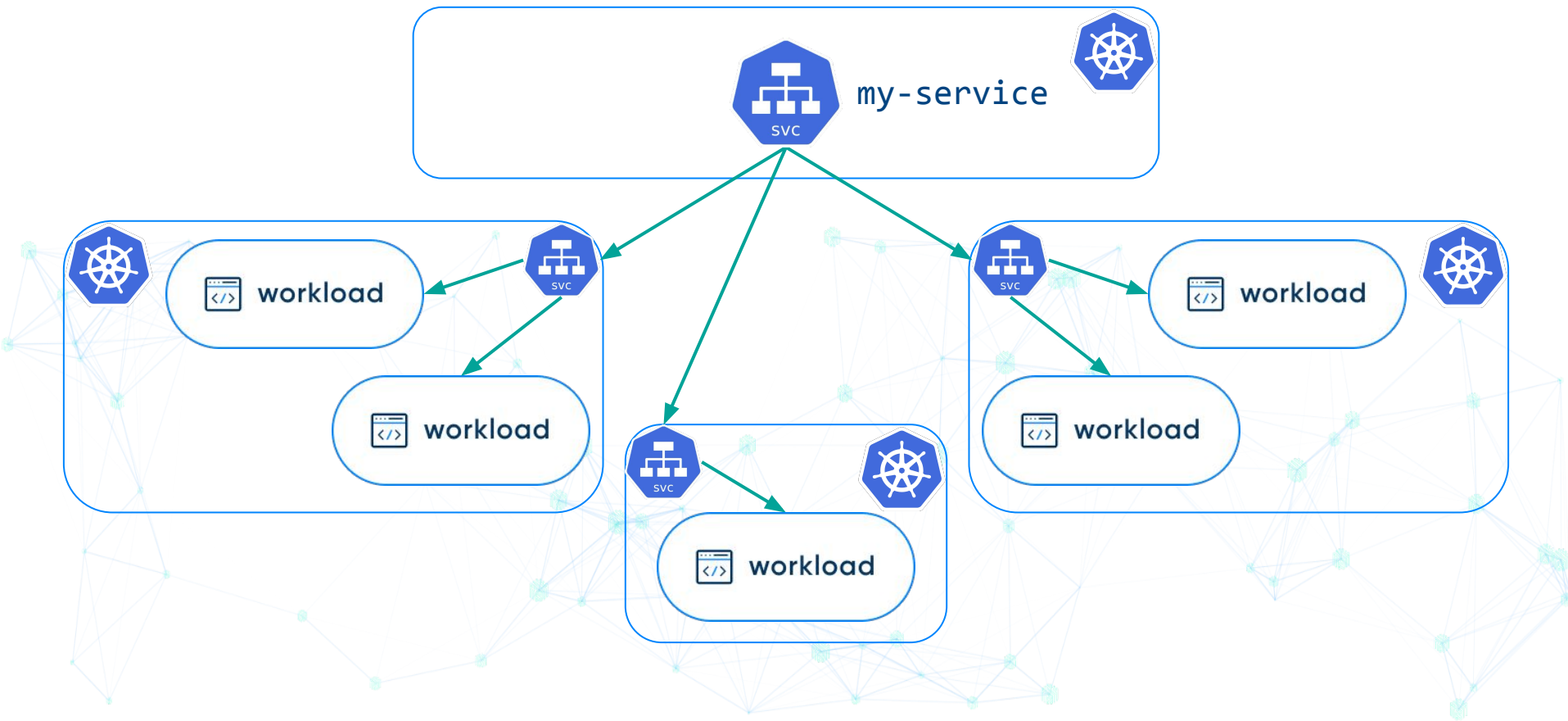
Federated Services



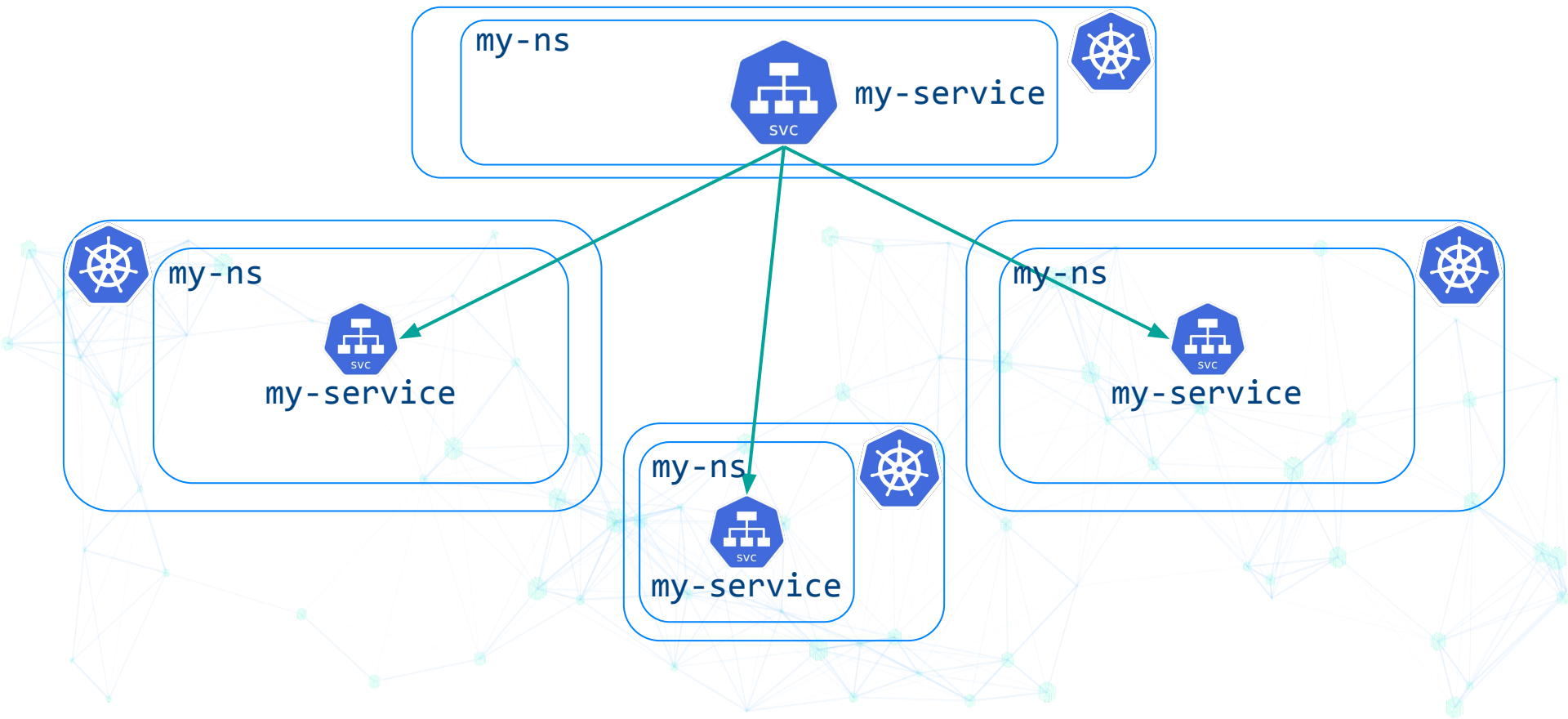
Federated Services



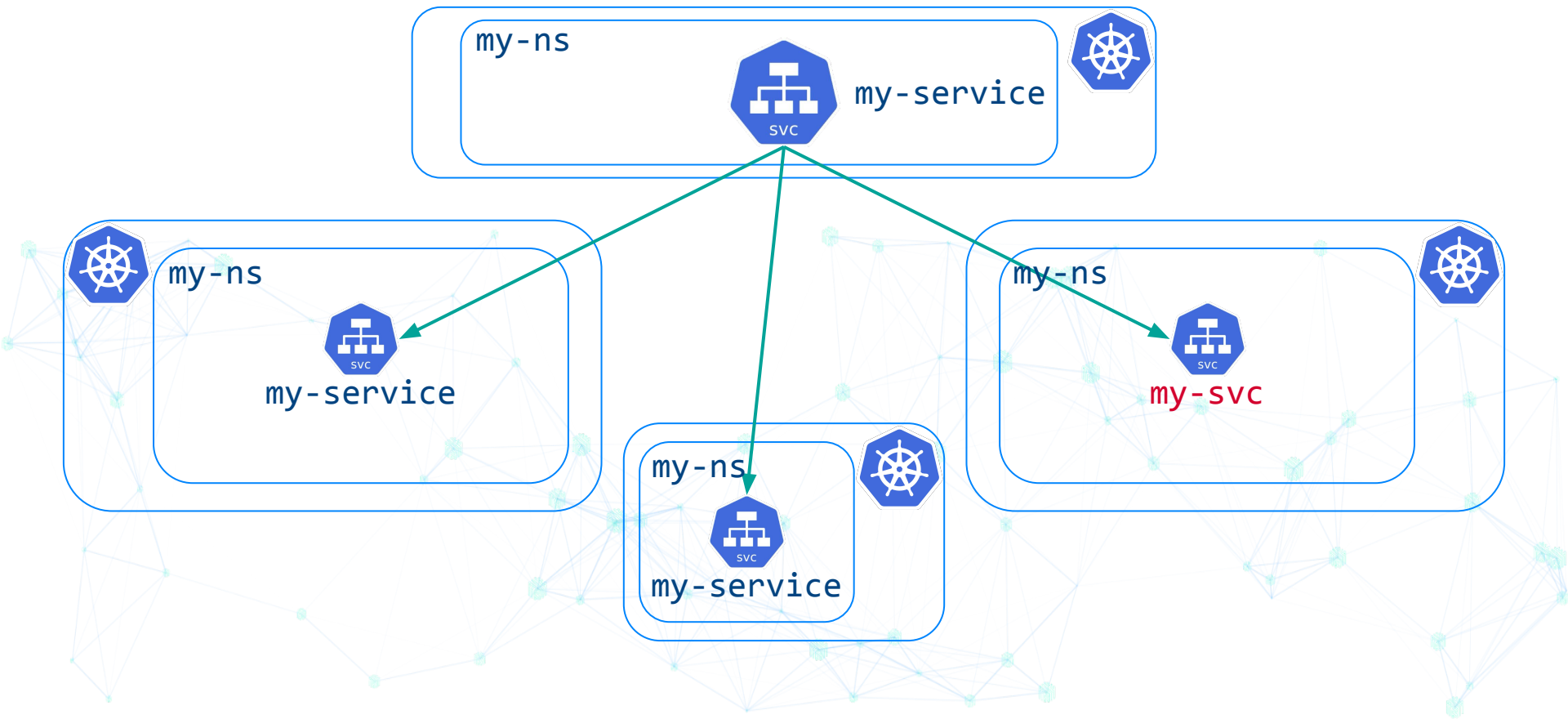
Federated Services: Discovery



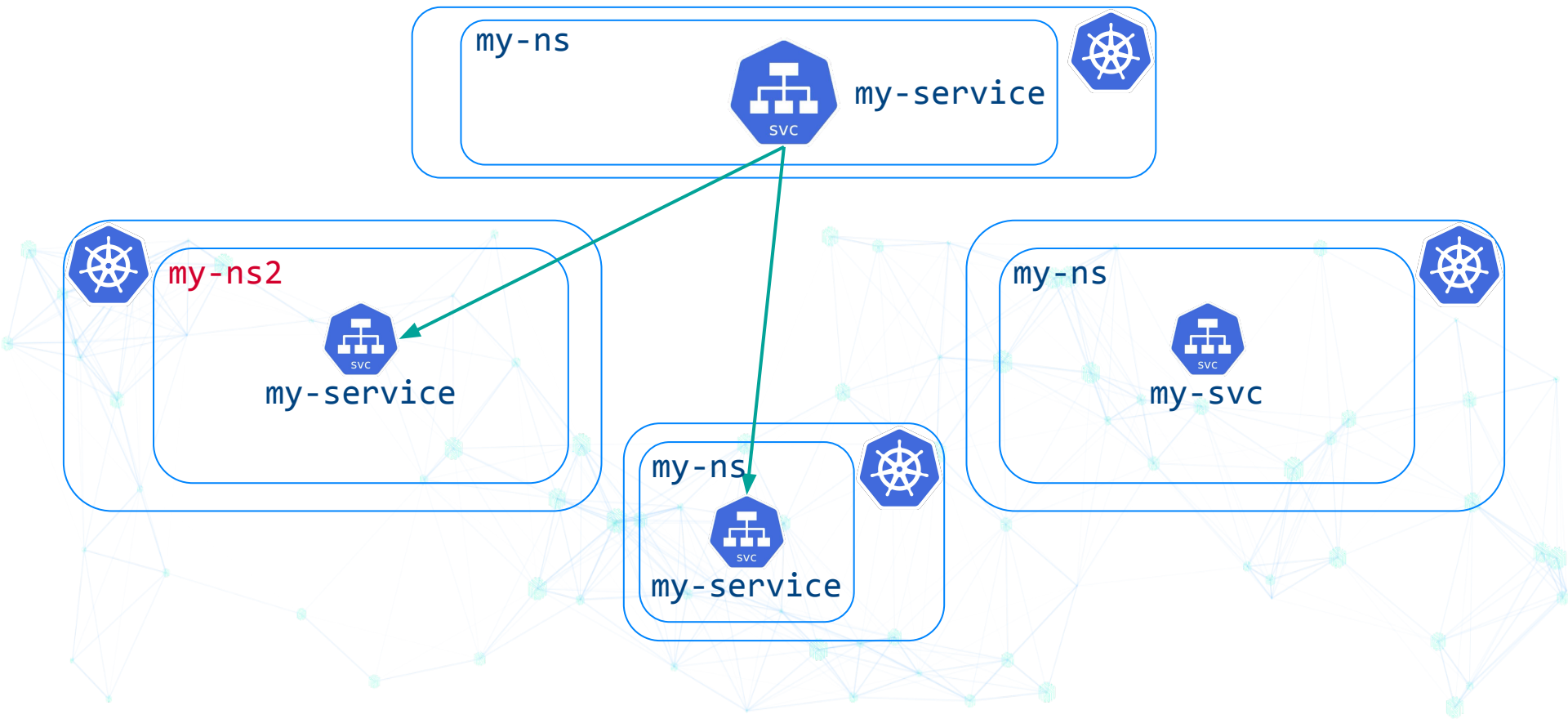
Federated Services: Namespace Sameness



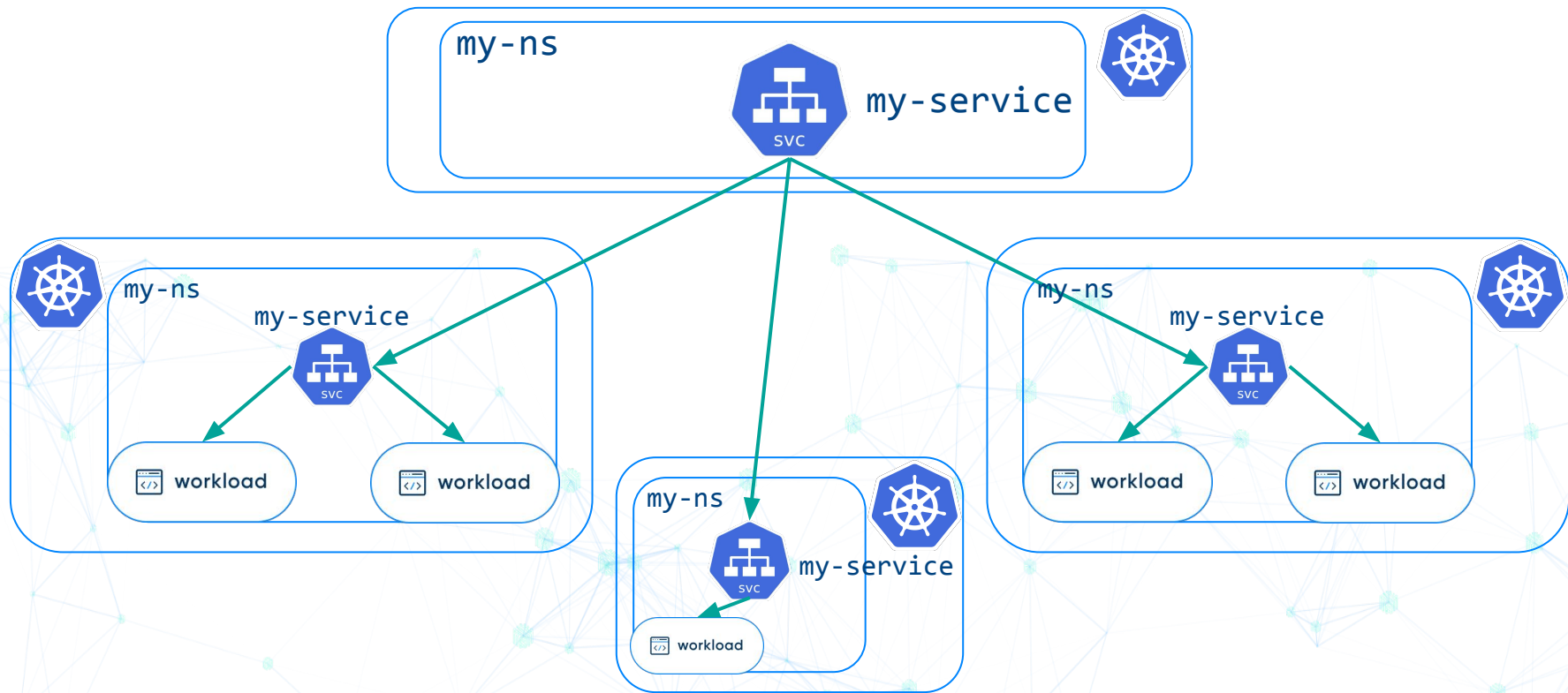
Federated Services: Namespace Sameness



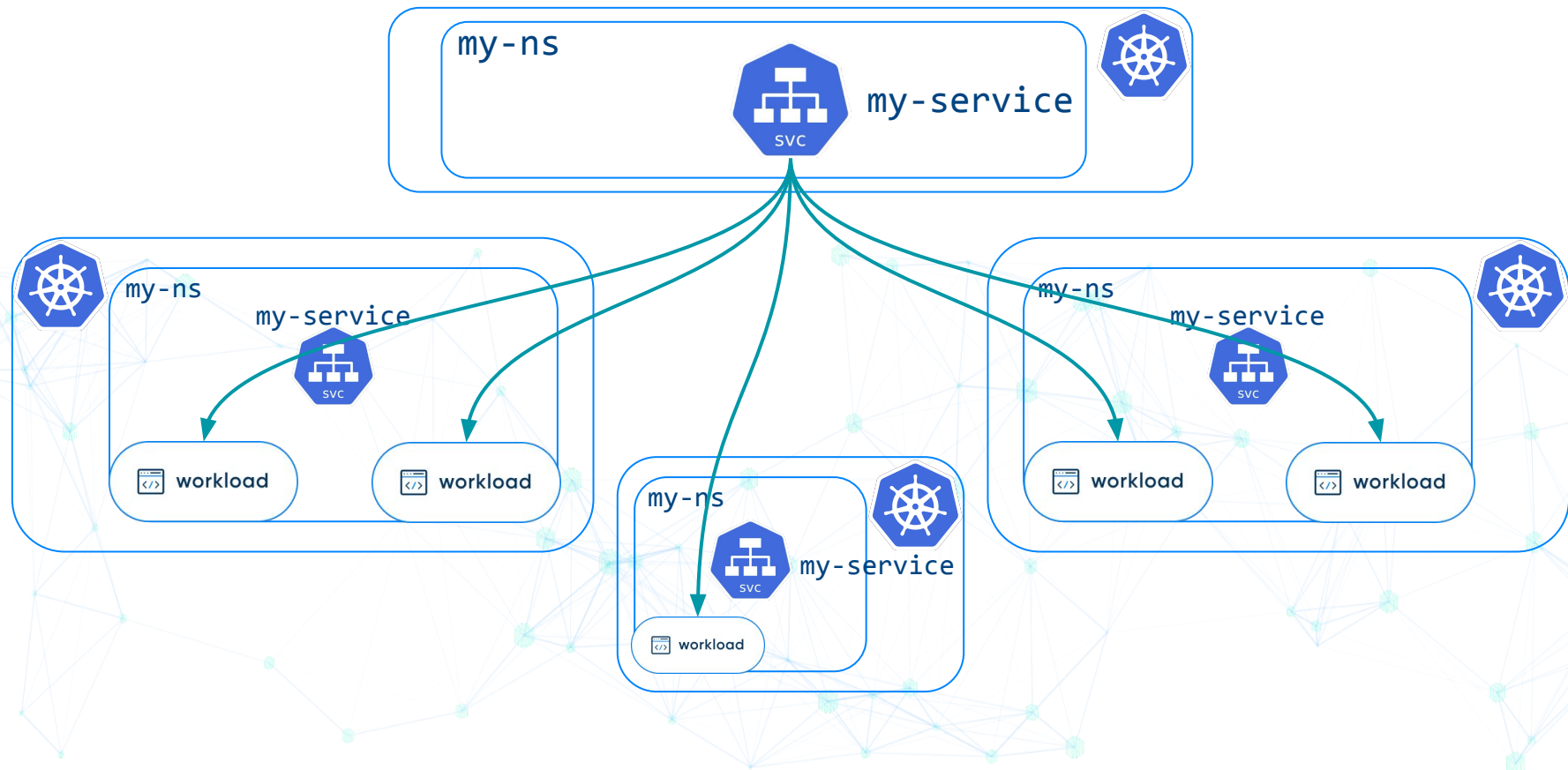
Federated Services: Namespace Sameness



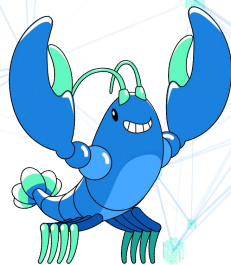
Federated Services: **Discovery** vs Routing



Federated Services: Discovery vs Routing



Demo Architecture



Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)

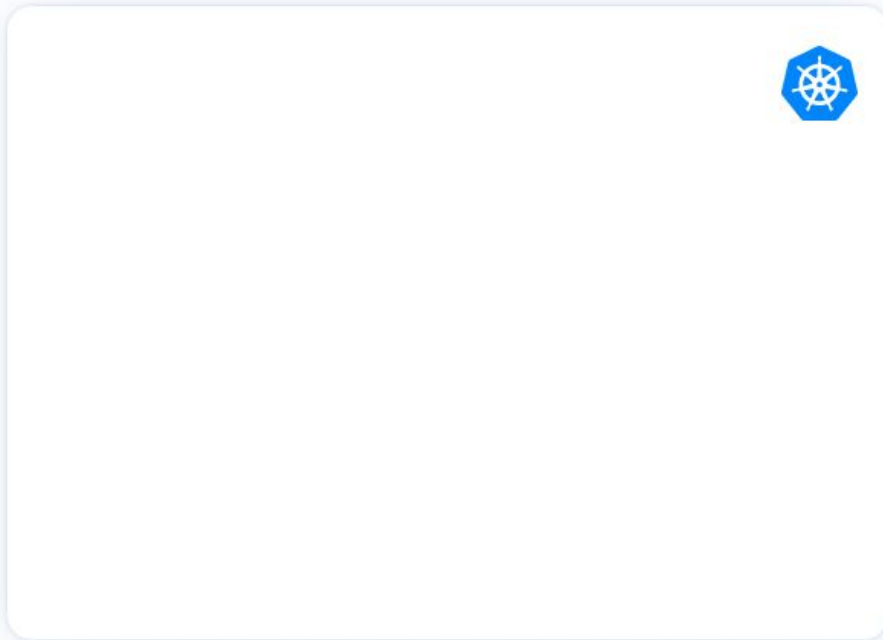
Stop Hide Show Pods User: unknown

😞	😞	😞	😞
😄	😡&\$!#%	😄	😄
😞	😞	😡&\$!#%	😄
😄	😄	😄	😞

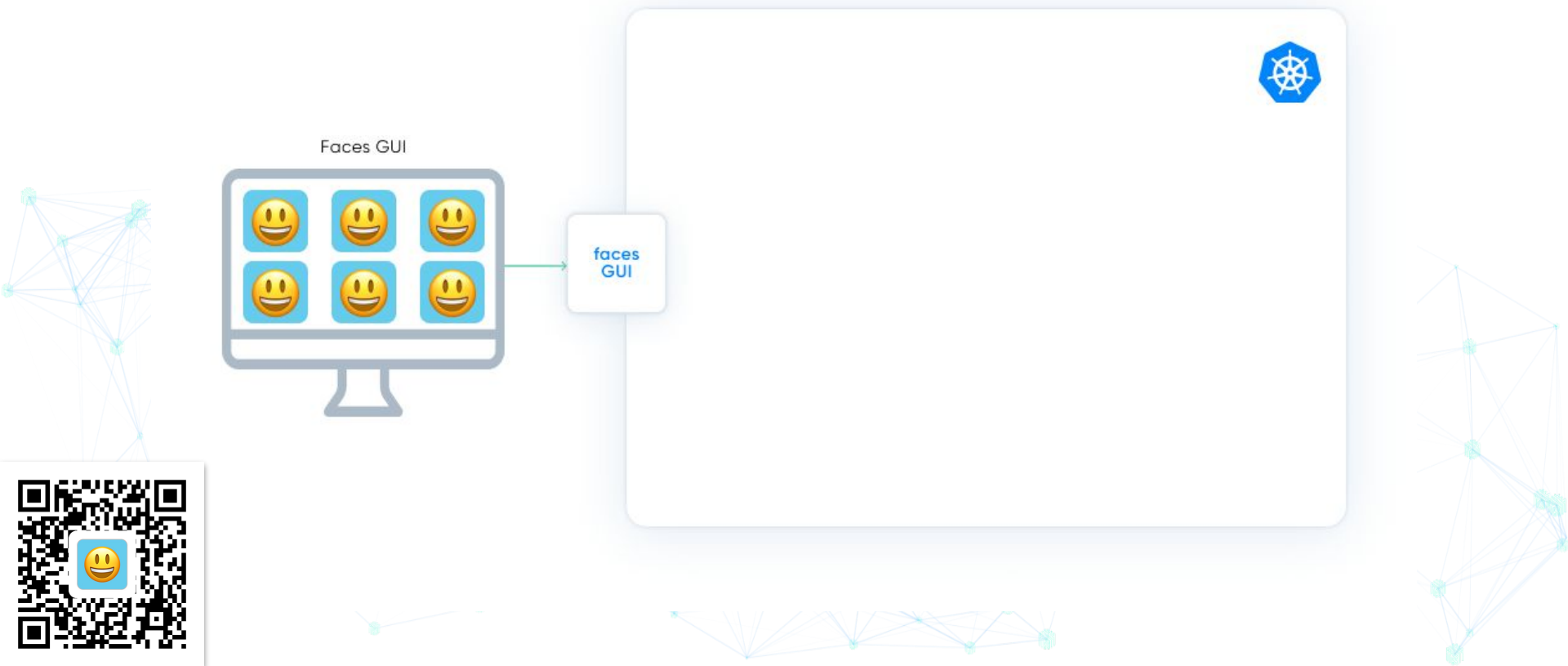
- 😄 Success!
- 😞 Face service error
- 😴 Timeout
- 🤯 Service overwhelm
- 😄 Color service error
- 🔵 Smiley service error
- ⬜ Slow service



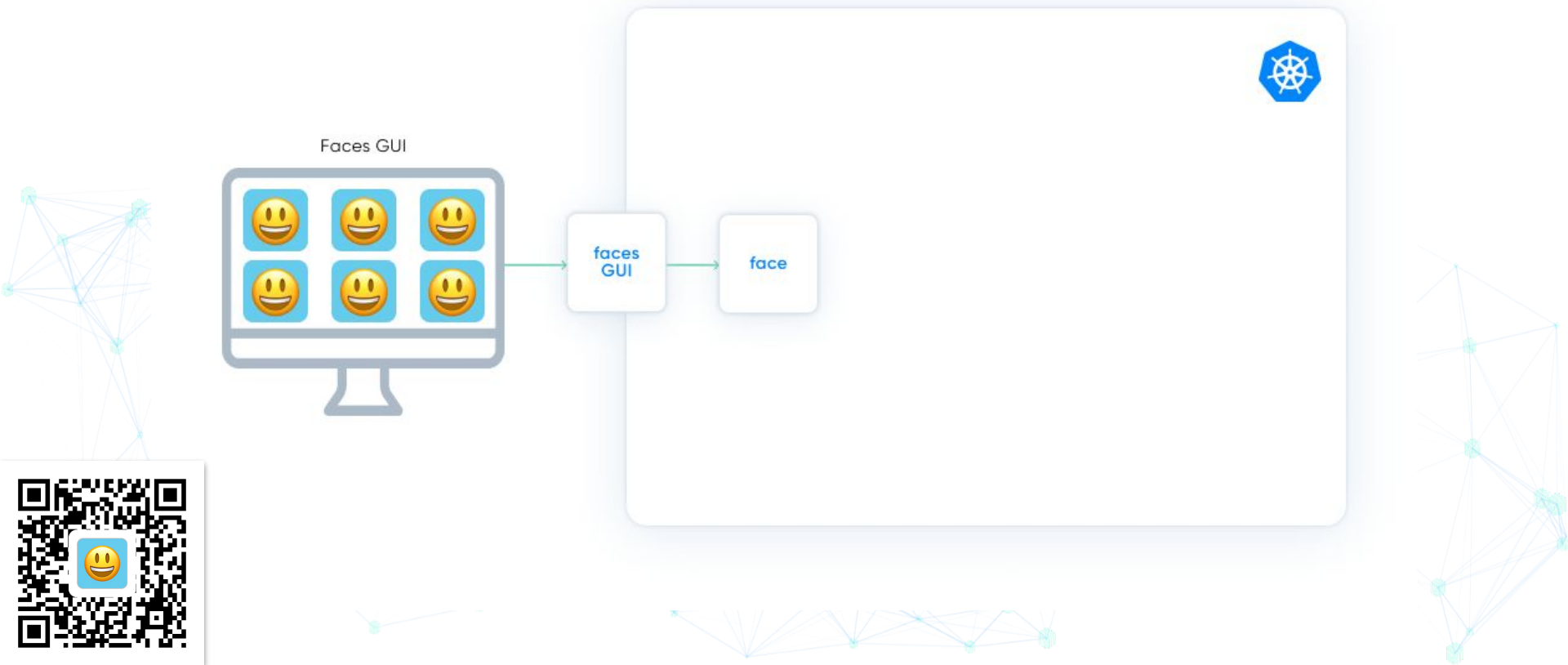
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



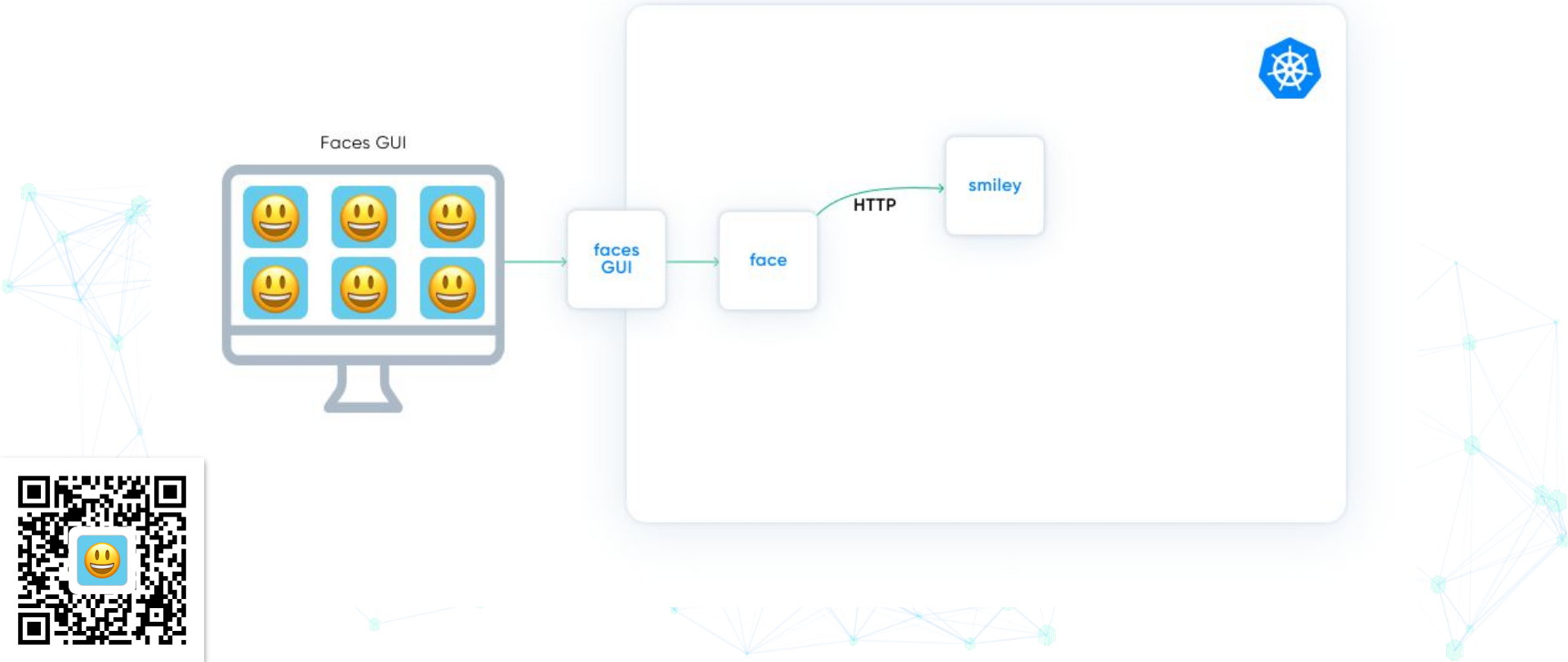
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



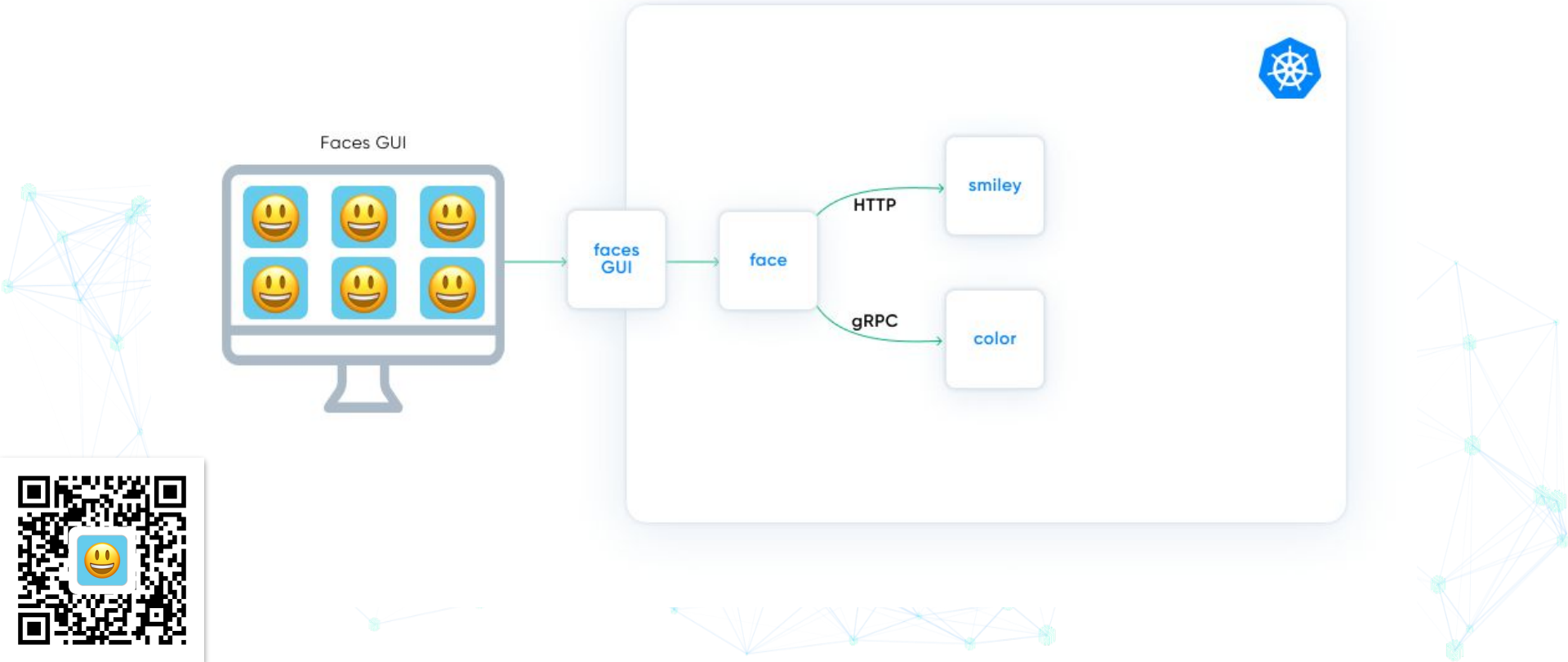
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



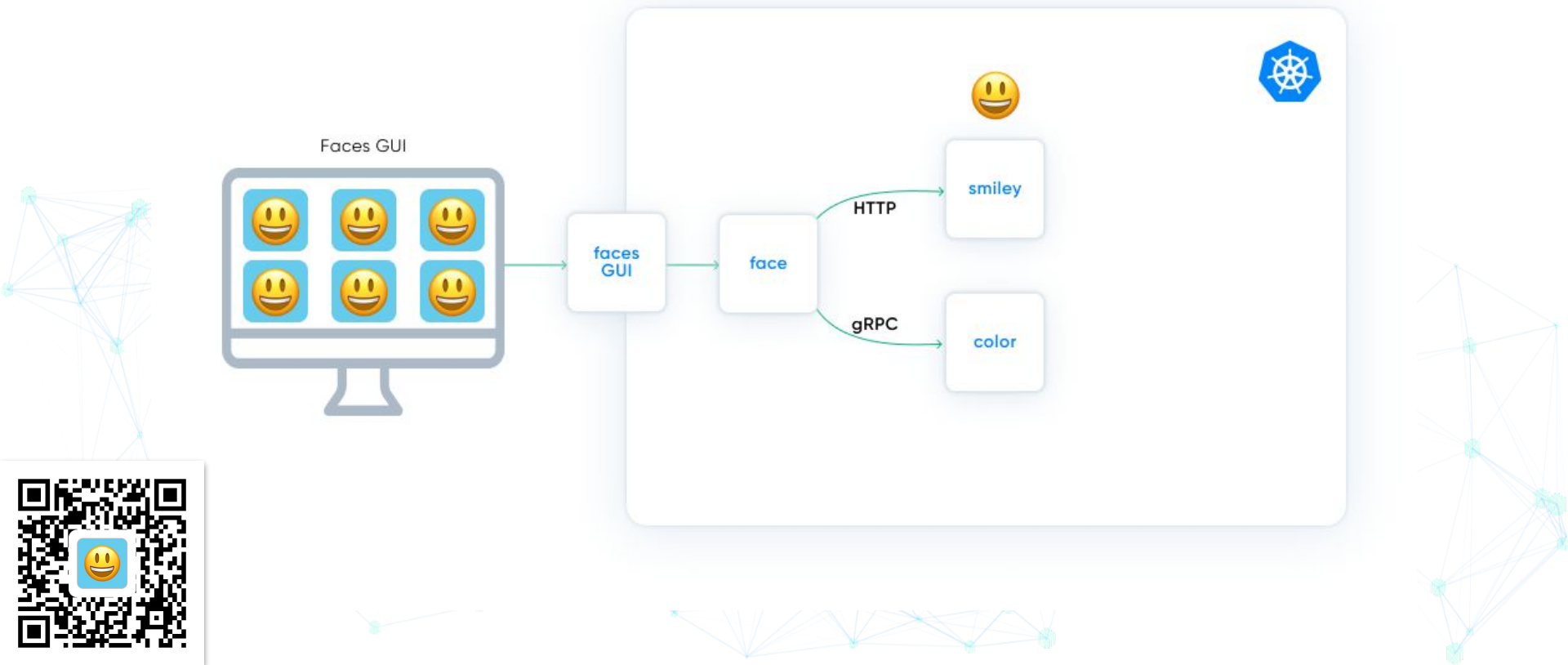
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



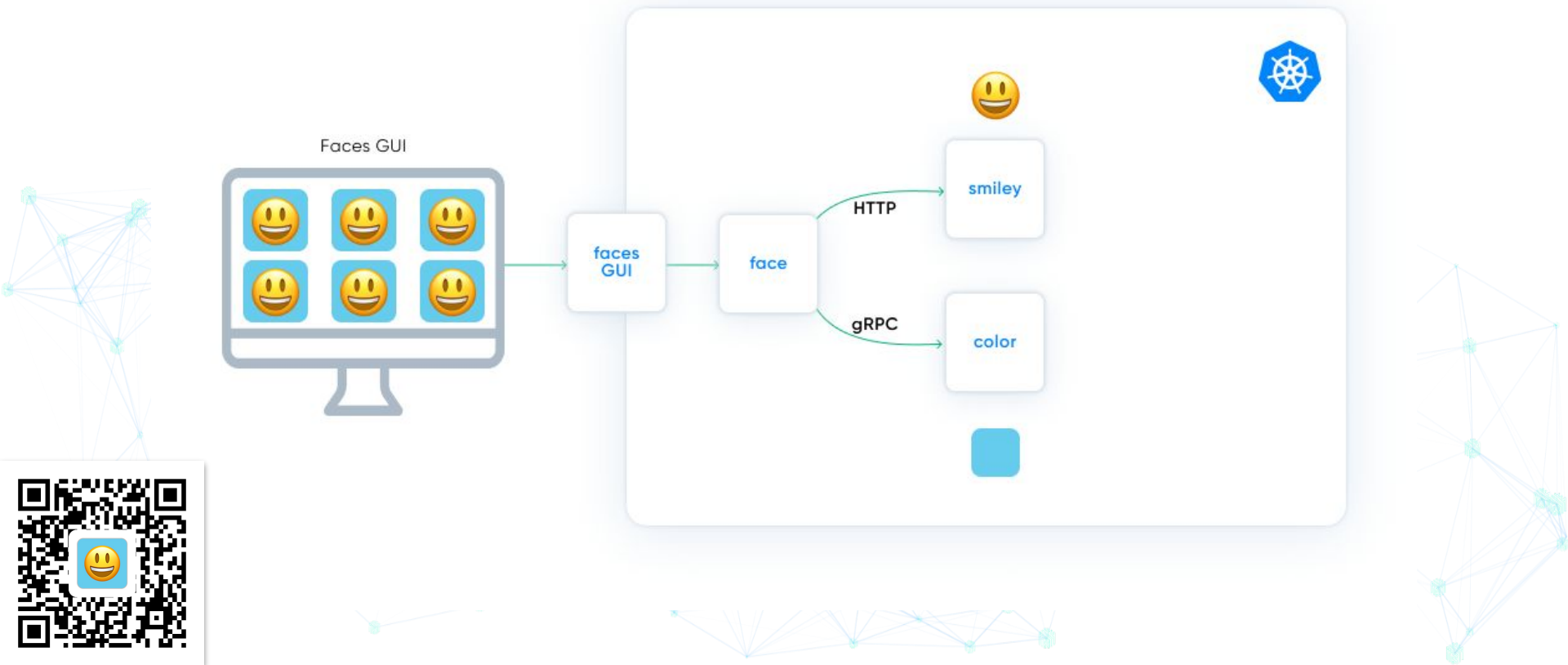
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



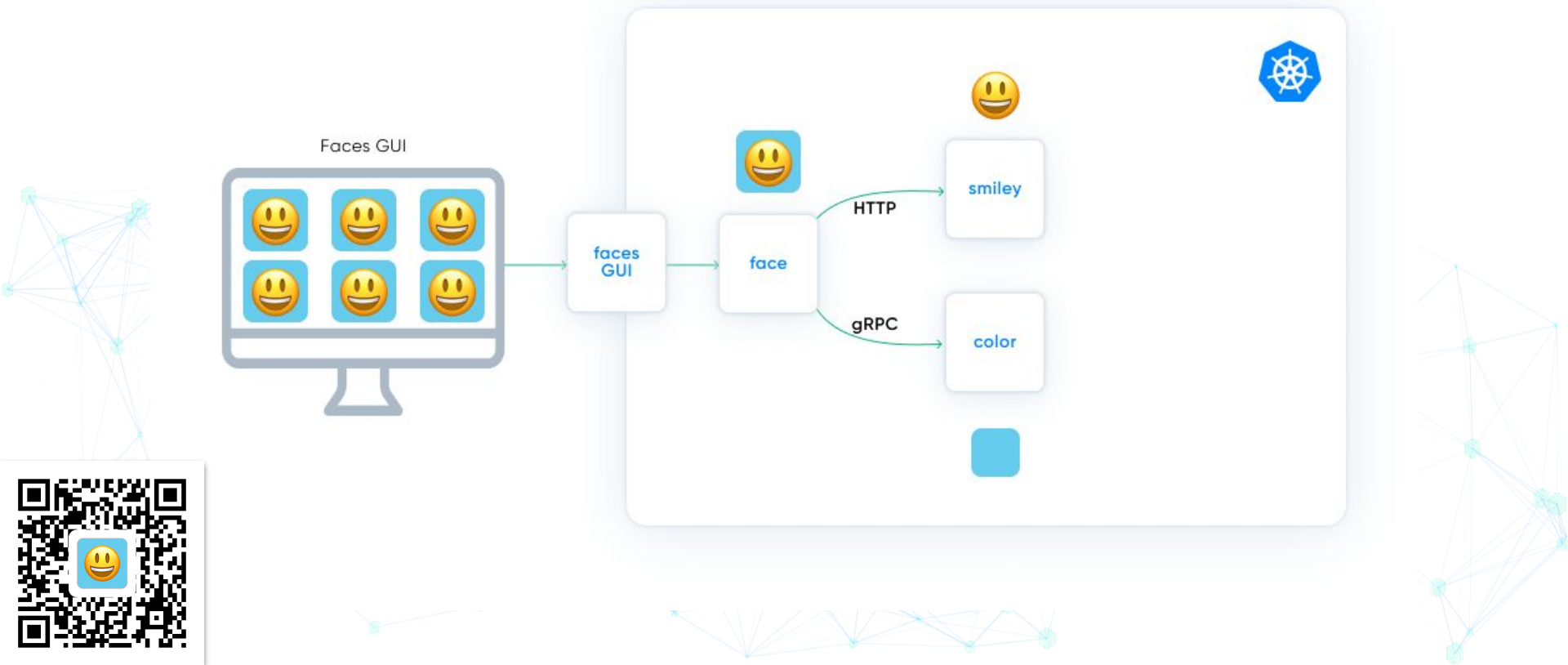
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



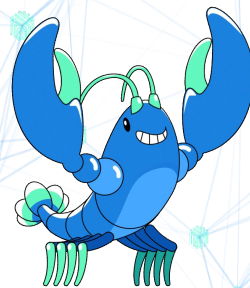
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



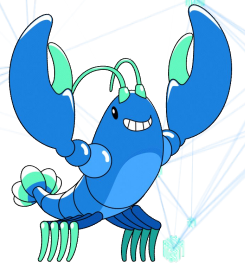
Faces (<http://github.com/BuoyantIO/faces-demo>)



DEMO



Gotchas



Gotchas

- Routing happens **where the request is made**
 - Exactly one routing decision happens for the whole request
 - Example of *outbound policy* being made by the *outbound proxy*
- Authorization happens **where the request is received**
 - Example of *inbound policy* being made by the *inbound proxy*



Tell us how we can improve!

Your feedback matters!

(We promise it won't take more than a few minutes, and it will help us tremendously – thank you! 😊)



Buoyant Enterprise for LINKERD

Rust-based network security and reliability for modern applications. Built on open source and designed for the enterprise.

- Zero-trust security and compliance across your entire network
- Global traffic management and control
- Full L7 application observability
- Built for the enterprise

Learn more & try it for free at buoyant.io/enterprise-linkerd



BUOYANT

Creators of  LINKERD



Updated Courses!



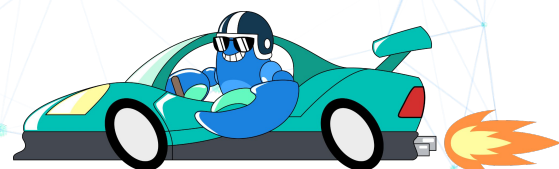
BUOYANT

Creators of  LINKERD



Get Certified!

With hands-on  LINKERD self-paced courses



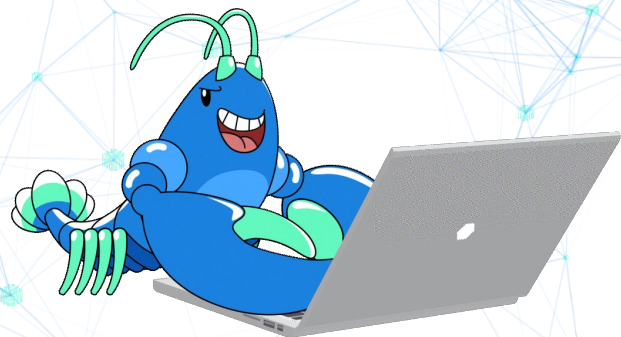


Up Next on August 14

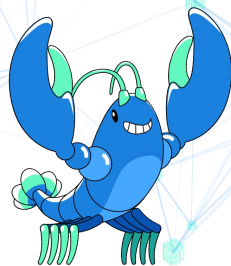
How to Keep Your Cloud Spend at Bay with HAZL



SIGN UP TODAY!
buoyant.io/sma



Q&A



Thanks much!



flynn@buoyant.io
[@flynn](#) on slack.[linkerd.io](#)