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全球开源技术峰会

THE GLOBAL OPENSOURCE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

OPEN SOURCE , OPEN WORLD

「CNCF 云原生专场」

本期议题：云原生混沌工程平台 Chaos Mesh 原理与实践

周志强 2021年07月10日

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Chaos Mesh 的核心开发成员, 拥有多年在云原生领域的开发经验. 开源爱好者, Chaos Mesh Committer.
目前专注于 Chaos Engineering, 致力于构建一站式的 Chaos Engineering Platform.

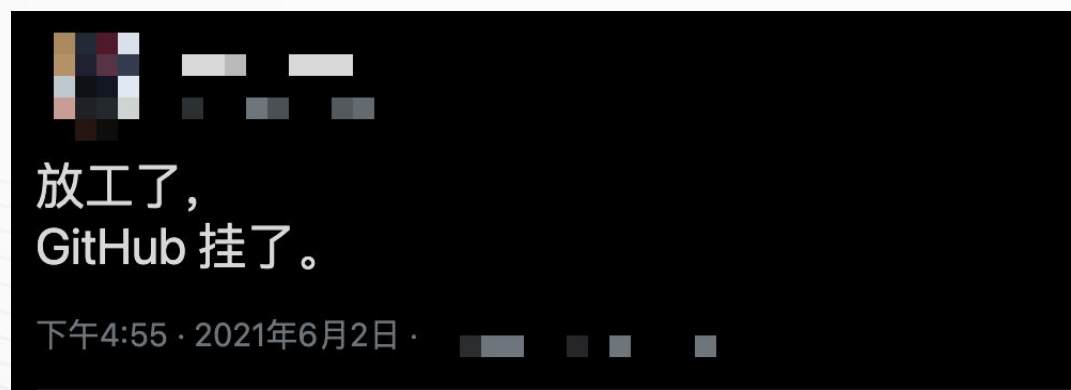


1. 混沌工程与云原生应用
2. Chaos Mesh 设计与实现
3. 使用案例

混沌工程与云原生应用

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故障随时随地都可能发生!



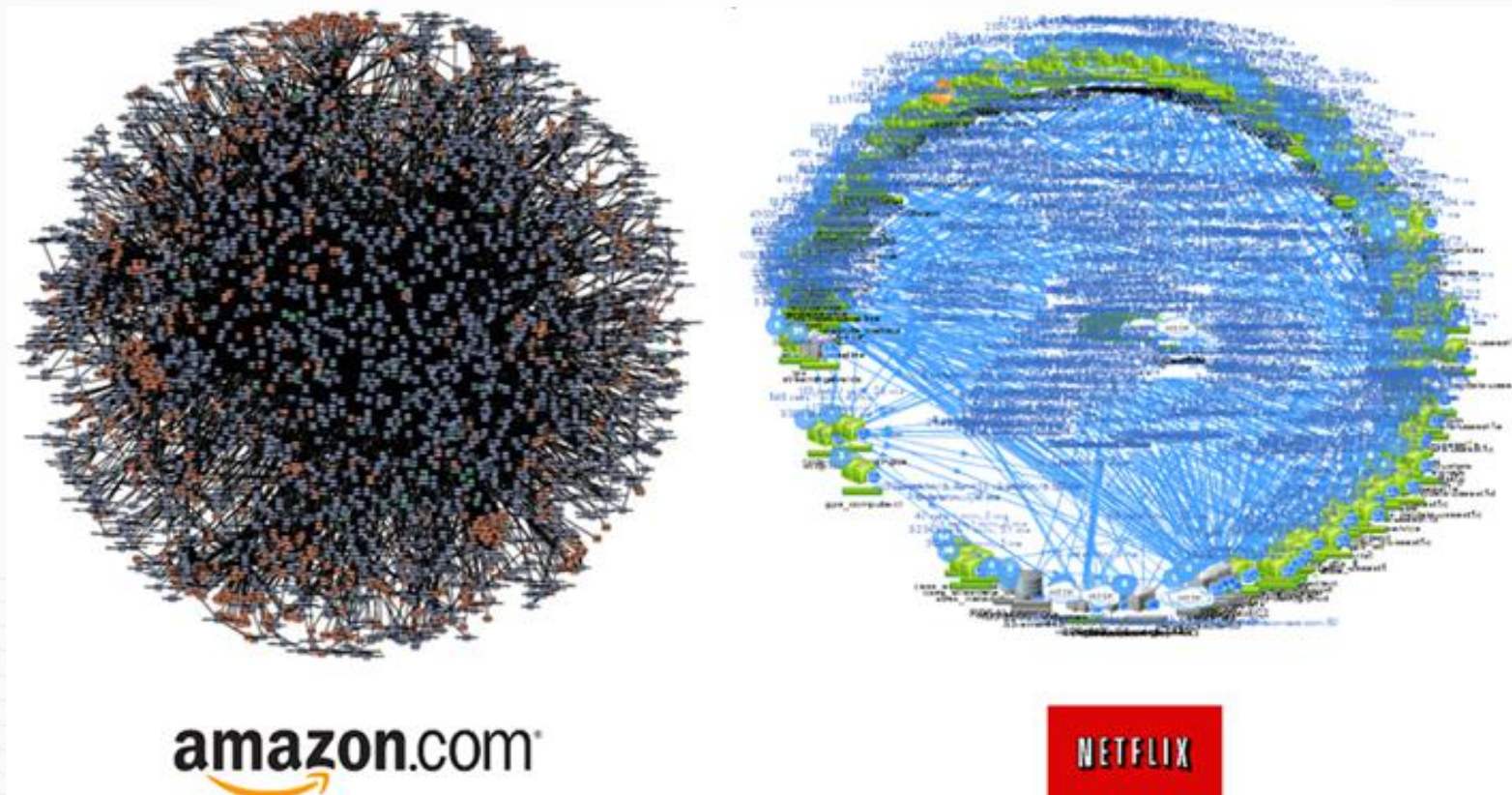
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混沌工程与云原生应用

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分布式系统 - 越来越复杂



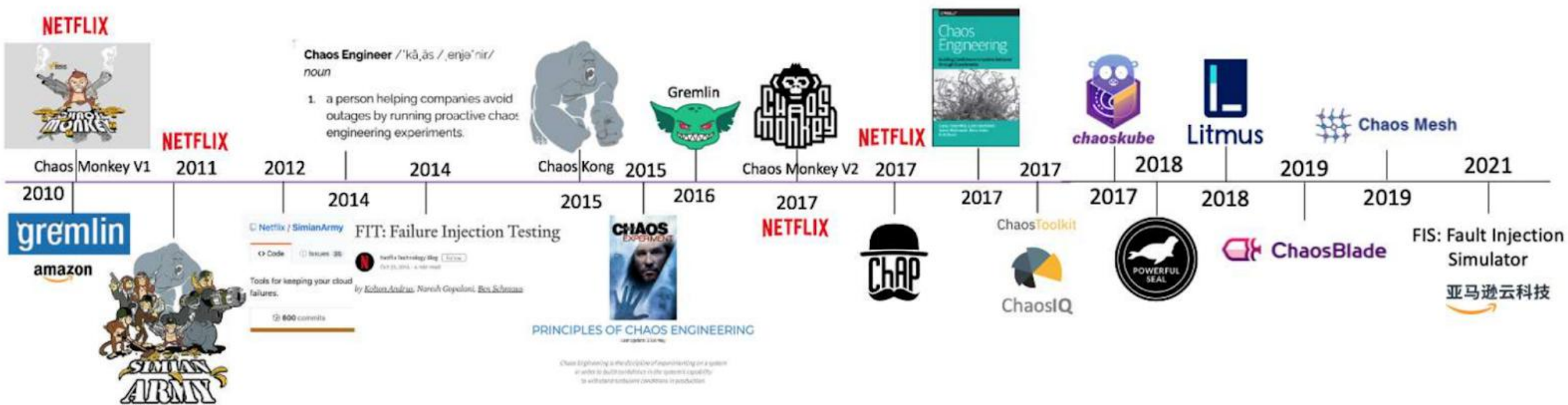
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混沌工程与云原生应用

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混沌工程的演进史

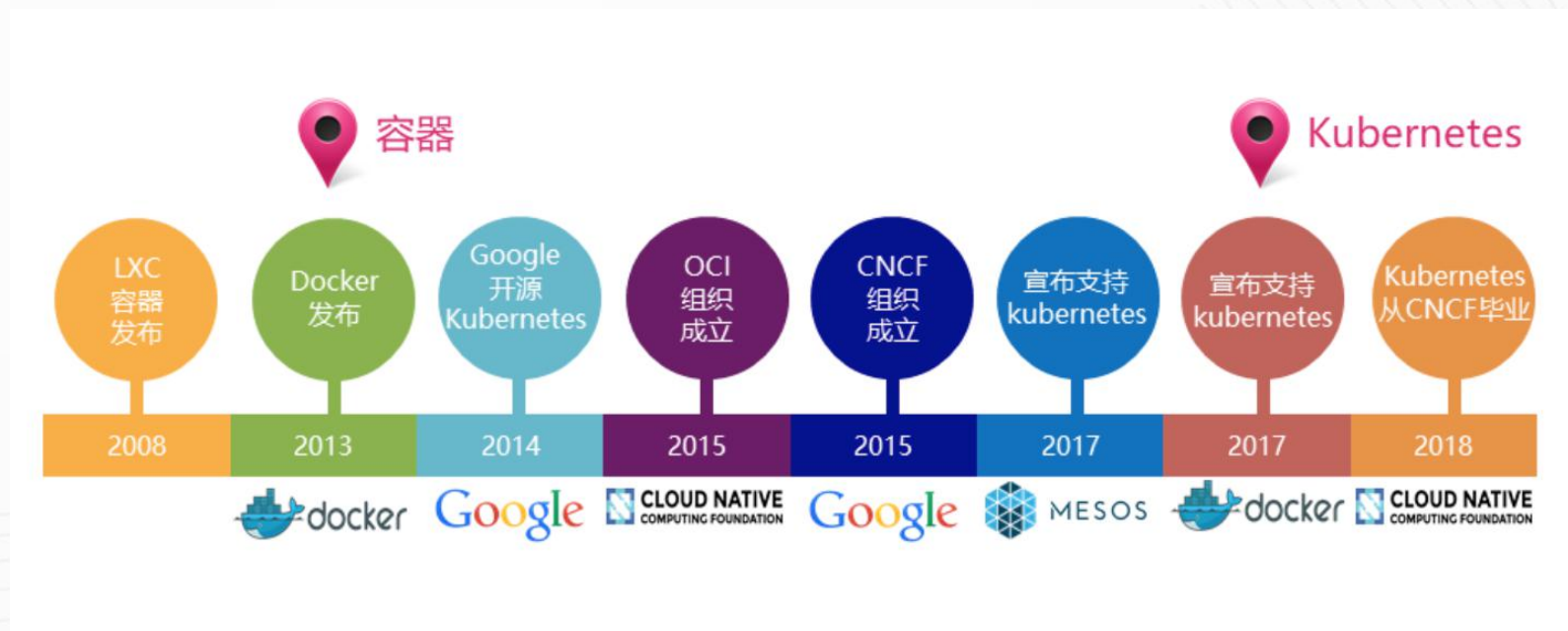


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云原生应用

- 容器化
- Kubernetes
- 弹性
 - 快速伸缩
 - 为失败设计
 - 优雅降级



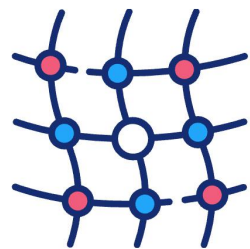
混沌工程的目的

混沌工程是在分布式系统上进行实验的学科，目的是建立对系统抵御生产环境中失控条件的能力以及信心。

韧性 自愈

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

Chaos Mesh 是什么



Chaos Mesh®

A Powerful Chaos Engineering Platform for Kubernetes

<https://chaos-mesh.org/>

<https://github.com/chaos-mesh/chaos-mesh>

- 开源云原生混沌工程平台
- 混沌实验的注入与编排
- 易用，支持可视化操作

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

什么是云原生

- 云原生技术有利于各组织在公有云、私有云和混合云等新型动态环境中，构建和运行可弹性扩展的应用。云原生的代表技术包括**容器**、服务网格、微服务、**不可变基础设施**和**声明式 API**。
- 这些技术能够构建容错性好、易于管理和便于观察的松耦合系统。结合可靠的自动化手段，云原生技术使工程师能够轻松地对系统作出频繁和可预测的重大变更。

1. CNCF Charter <https://github.com/cncf/foundation/blob/master/charter.md>

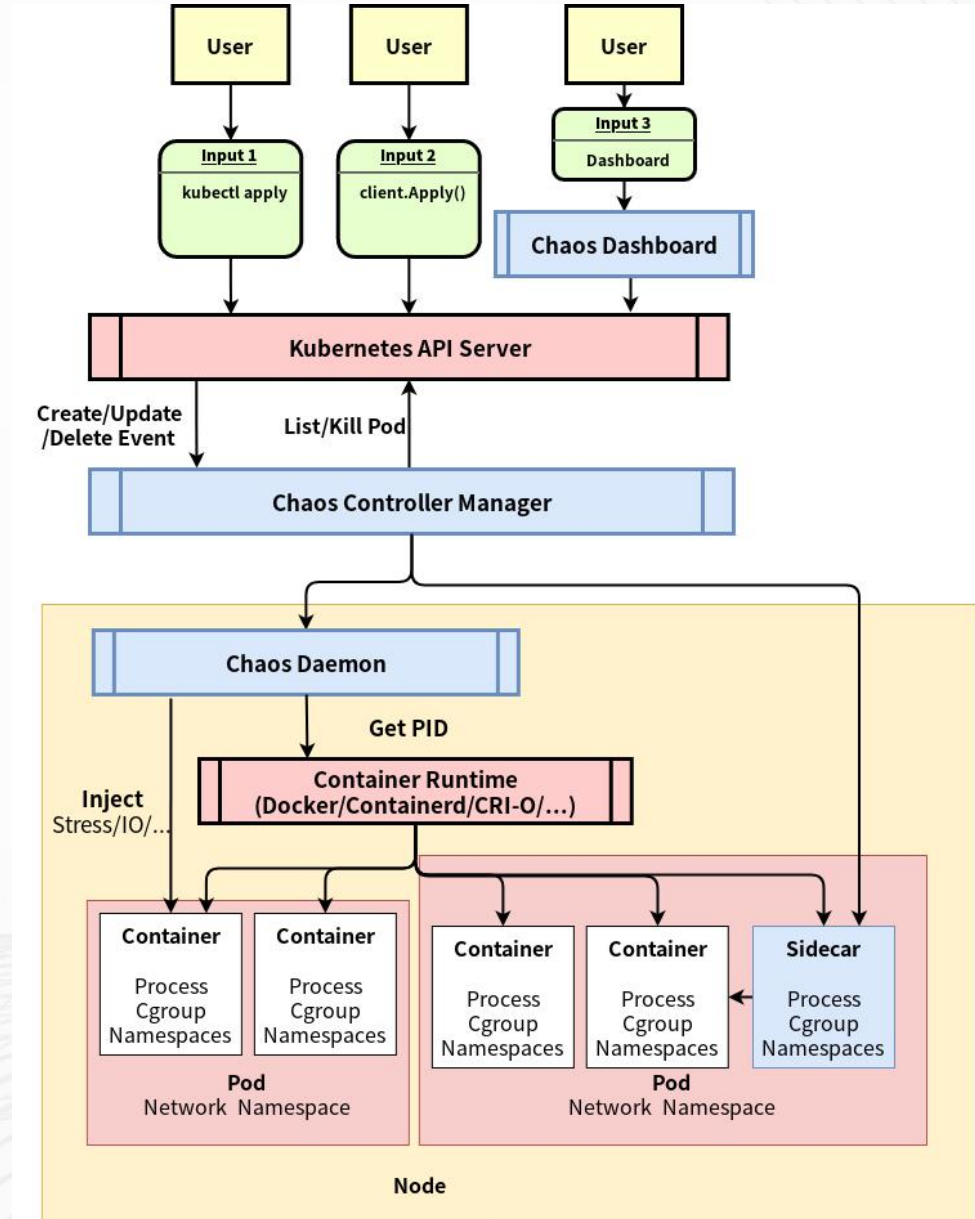
云原生技术的优点

- 声明式 API
 - 明确地表示预期状态
 - 控制器可靠地实施预期状态
 - 方便地控制与观测
- 容器
 - 资源隔离, 限制爆炸半径
 - 通过特权容器注入故障
- 不可变基础设施
 - 稳定地分发 Release
 - 便于试用, 安装, 部署

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

Chaos Mesh 整体架构

- 用户输入、观测
- 监听资源变化，进行注入/恢复
- 在具体节点上进行故障注入



Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

声明故障

```
apiVersion: chaos-mesh.org/v1alpha1
kind: Schedule
metadata:
  name: network-partition
spec:
  schedule: '@every 60s'
  type: NetworkChaos
  historyLimit: 5
  concurrencyPolicy: Forbid
  networkChaos:
    action: delay
    mode: one
    selector:
      namespaces:
      - default
      labelSelectors:
        app: backend
  target:
    mode: one
    selector:
      namespaces:
      - default
      labelSelectors:
        app: redis
  duration: 30s
  direction: to
  delay:
    latency: 10ms
    correlation: "100"
    jitter: 0ms
```

- 从 backend 和 redis 的副本中各随机挑选出一个 pod;

声明故障

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    mode: one
    selector:
      namespaces:
      - default
      labelSelectors:
        app: redis
  duration: 30s
  direction: to
  delay:
    latency: 10ms
    correlation: "100"
    jitter: 0ms
```

- 从 backend 和 redis 的副本中各随机挑选出一个 pod;
- 在 backend 到 redis 方向的网络流量上注入网络延迟;

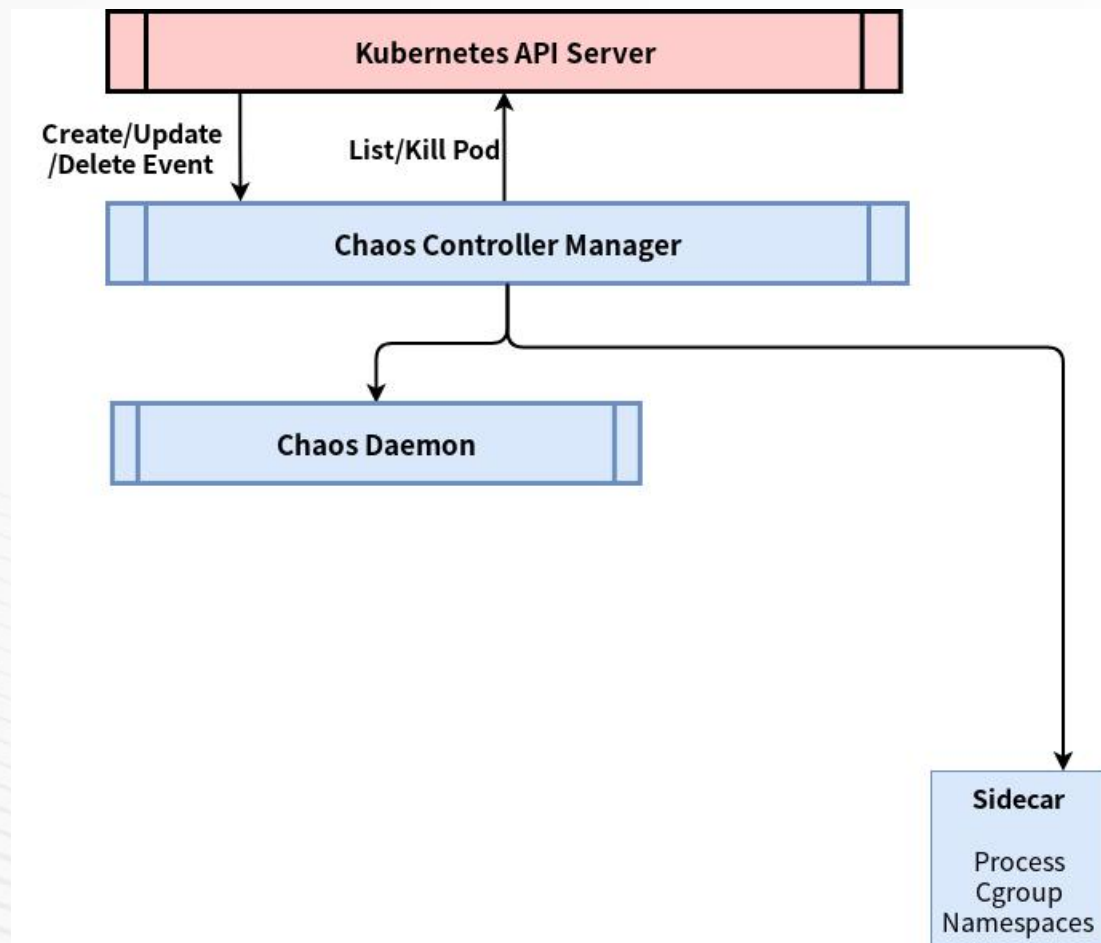
声明故障

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    mode: one
    selector:
      namespaces:
        - default
      labelSelectors:
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  duration: 30s
  direction: to
  delay:
    latency: 10ms
    correlation: "100"
    jitter: 0ms
```

- 从 backend 和 redis 的副本中各随机挑选出一个 pod;
- 在 backend 到 redis 方向的网络流量上注入网络延迟;
- 持续 30 秒，每 60 秒执行一次。

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

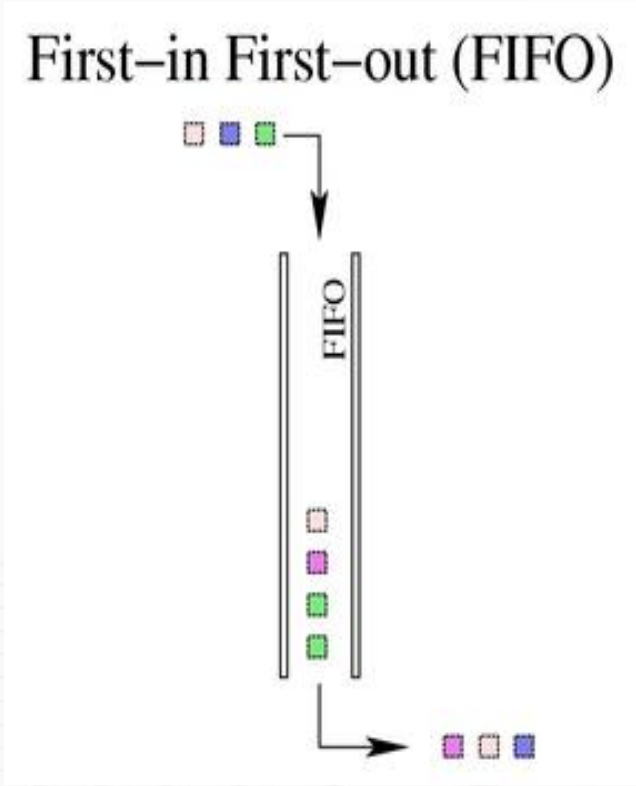
监听资源的变化



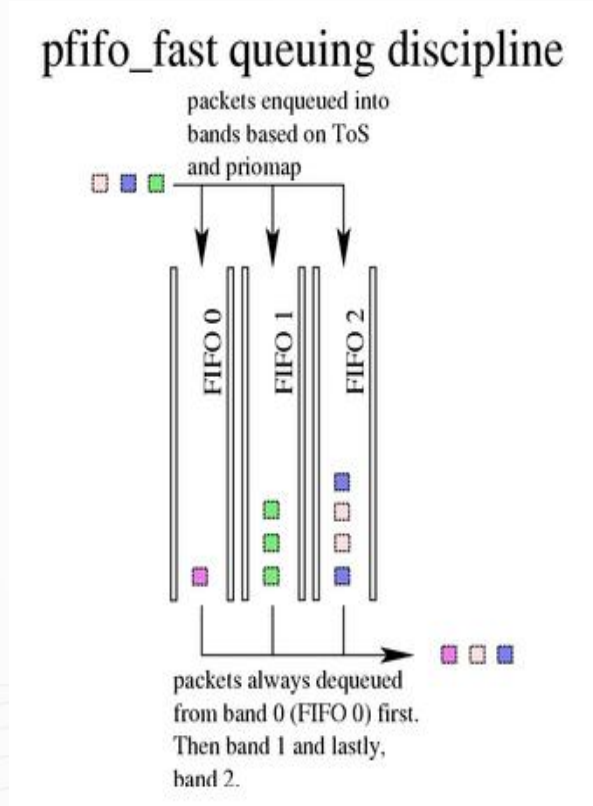
- 监听 PodChaos, NetworkChaos... 等资源的 创建/更新/删除
- 决定当前该 注入 / 恢复 / 等待
- (进行简单的注入, 比如 PodKill)
- 向 Chaos Daemon / Sidecar 发送请求

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

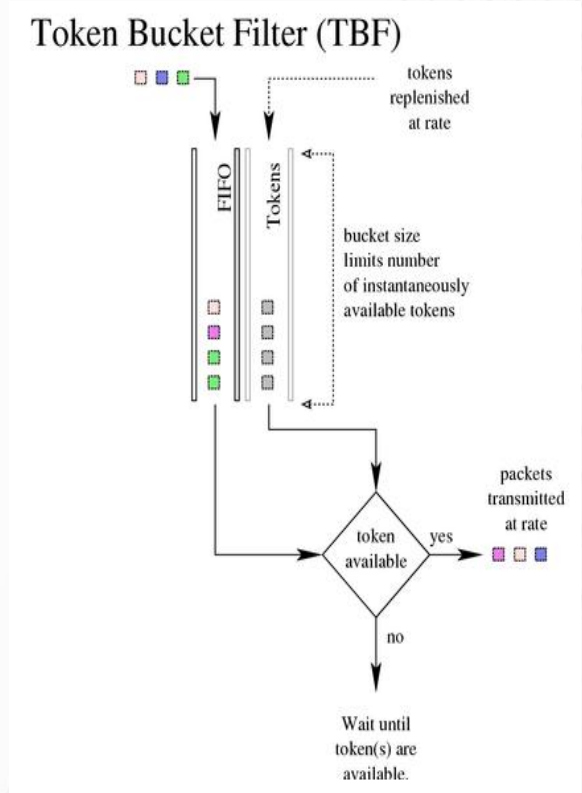
如何注入延迟?



FIFO



pfifo_fast / prio



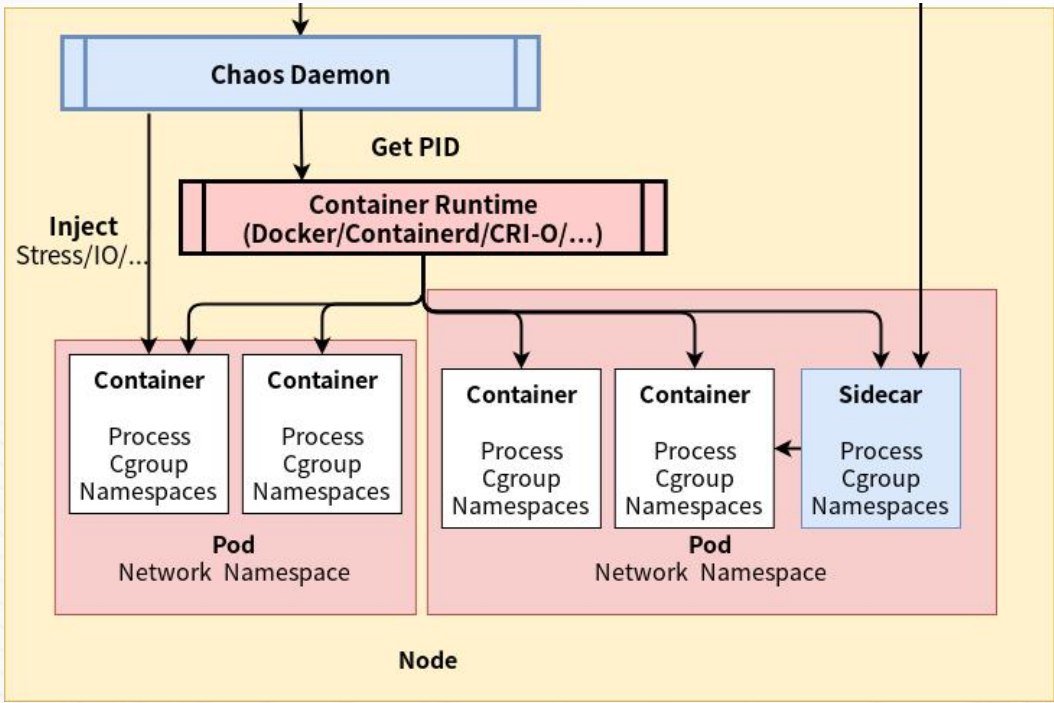
tbf

Reconcile

Resource	Physical Implementation
ReplicaSet	Pod
Pod	Container
ConfigMap	key/value in etcd
...	...
NetworkChaos	ipset / iptables / tc qdisc / ...

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

Chaos Daemon 注入



- Container 的实体:
 - 进程
 - Namespace 控制 } 隔离
 - 可见性
 - Cgroup 限制
 - 资源

- 注入的实质
 - 侵入 Namespace / Cgroup
 - 进行干扰、注入

侵入 namespace

- `nsexec --net=/proc/xxx/ns/net iptables -A`
- `nsexec --net=/proc/xxx/ns/net tc qdisc add`
- `nsexec --pid=/proc/xxx/ns/pid stress-ng ...`
- `nsexec --mnt=/proc/xxx/ns/mnt inject ...`

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

方便的安装, 部署

通过 helm 安装:

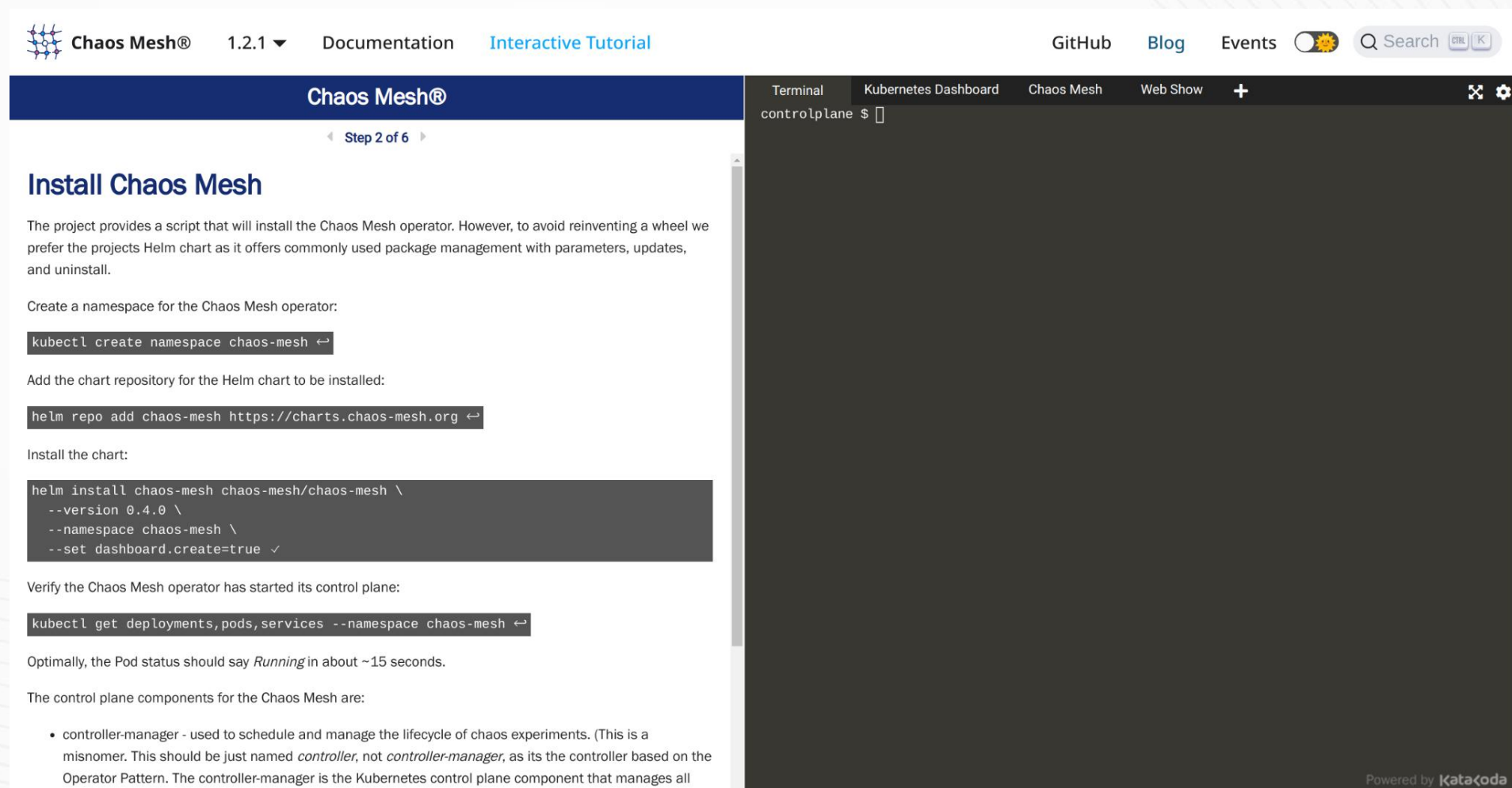
```
helm repo add chaos-mesh https://charts.chaos-mesh.org && \  
helm install chaos-mesh chaos-mesh/chaos-mesh --namespace=chaos-testing
```

Chaos Mesh 设计与实现

方便的安装, 部署

在浏览器中试用:

<https://chaos-mesh.org/interactive-tutorial>



The screenshot displays the Chaos Mesh interactive tutorial interface. The page title is "Chaos Mesh®" and it is labeled as "Step 2 of 6". The main heading is "Install Chaos Mesh". The text explains that the project provides a script to install the Chaos Mesh operator, but prefers Helm charts for better package management. The steps are as follows:

- Create a namespace for the Chaos Mesh operator:

```
kubectl create namespace chaos-mesh
```
- Add the chart repository for the Helm chart to be installed:

```
helm repo add chaos-mesh https://charts.chaos-mesh.org
```
- Install the chart:

```
helm install chaos-mesh chaos-mesh/chaos-mesh \
  --version 0.4.0 \
  --namespace chaos-mesh \
  --set dashboard.create=true
```
- Verify the Chaos Mesh operator has started its control plane:

```
kubectl get deployments,pods,services --namespace chaos-mesh
```

Optimally, the Pod status should say *Running* in about ~15 seconds.

The control plane components for the Chaos Mesh are:

- controller-manager - used to schedule and manage the lifecycle of chaos experiments. (This is a misnomer. This should be just named *controller*, not *controller-manager*, as its the controller based on the Operator Pattern. The controller-manager is the Kubernetes control plane component that manages all

The interface also shows a terminal window on the right with the prompt `controlplane $` and a search bar at the top right.

使用案例

小鹏汽车

- 使用 **Chaos Mesh**
 - 测试监控告警系统
 - 模拟低网络延迟情况
- 覆盖监控测试系统 **100%**
- 通过使用 **Chaos Mesh** 减少路试成本 **90%**



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THANKS

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