

Kubernetes & IPv6 in 2023



Background

- **ungleich.ch unmanaged hosting**
 - Data Center Light - unmanaged cloud / virtual machine hosting
 - IPv6OnlyHosting - same without legacy IP
- **ungleich.ch managed hosting**
 - Mainly Open Source Products
- **100% IPv6**
 - Every service is IPv6 reachable
 - Same requirement for the kubernetes workload

ungleich Managed Hosting - apps

- Various applications such as

- Matrix
- Nextcloud (+ Collabora)
- Django-Hosting
- Matrix-Chat
- Monitoring (Prometheus)
- Netbox
- Mastodon
- Redmine

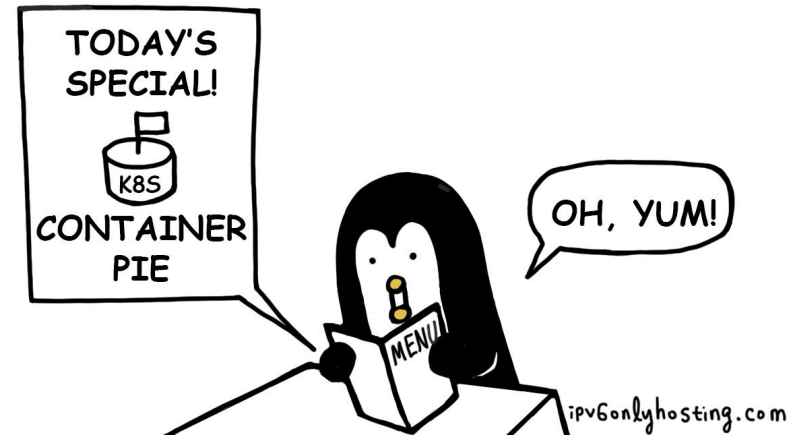
- And other things like...

- routing
- VPNs

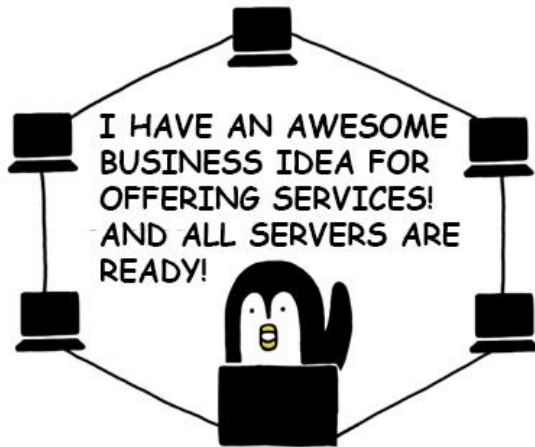


ungleich Managed Hosting - stack

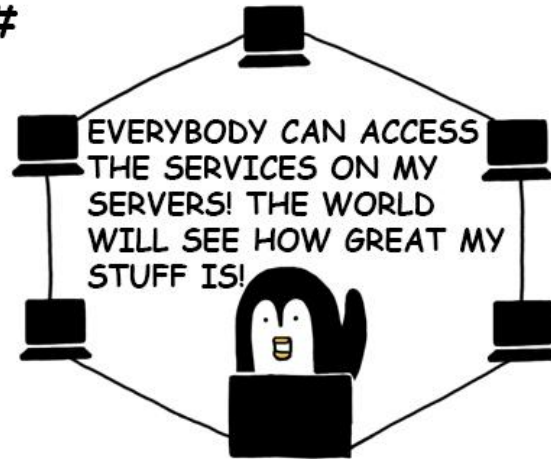
- Hosting on our own cloud infrastructure
- Using cdist for automation
- Why not stay on it? Various reasons ...
 - Developers (we hire) like containers
 - Developers (who build applications) like containers
 - Notable: ceph “requires” containers
 - Containers like containers
 - GitOps is an efficient workflow
- In a nutshell:
 - Using containers + k8s seems more reasonable



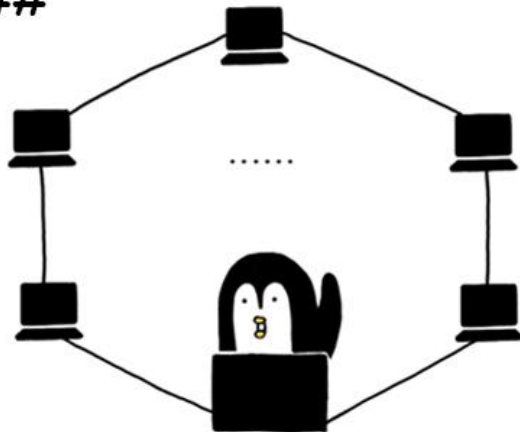
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####

SHIT NO THEY CAN'T.
I'M BEHIND NAT...



THIS PENGUIN NEEDS IPV6.

ipv6onlyhosting.com

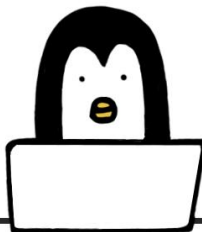


Kubernetes and not IPv6

- **Initially there was no ~~light~~ IPv6 - 2015**
 - Kubernetes 1.0 was released 2015
- **Bootstrapping with IPv6 did not work for many years**
 - Some daemons would accept options, some won't
 - The bootstrap process did not pass the options to the daemons
 - Documentation was not existing

BACK IN 2015

DO WE NEED
IPV6?



...WHAT IS
IPV6?

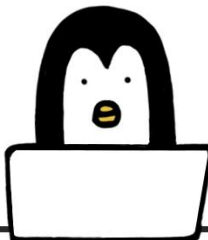


Kubernetes and IPv6

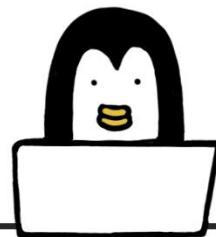
- IPv6 only clusters officially supported since v1.18 - 2020
- IPv6 only clusters officially supported since v1.23 – 2021
 - <https://kubernetes.io/blog/2021/12/08/dual-stack-networking-ga/>
 - <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/dual-stack/>

2020

DO WE NEED
IPV6?



SURE WE DO.



IPv6 support in Kubernetes

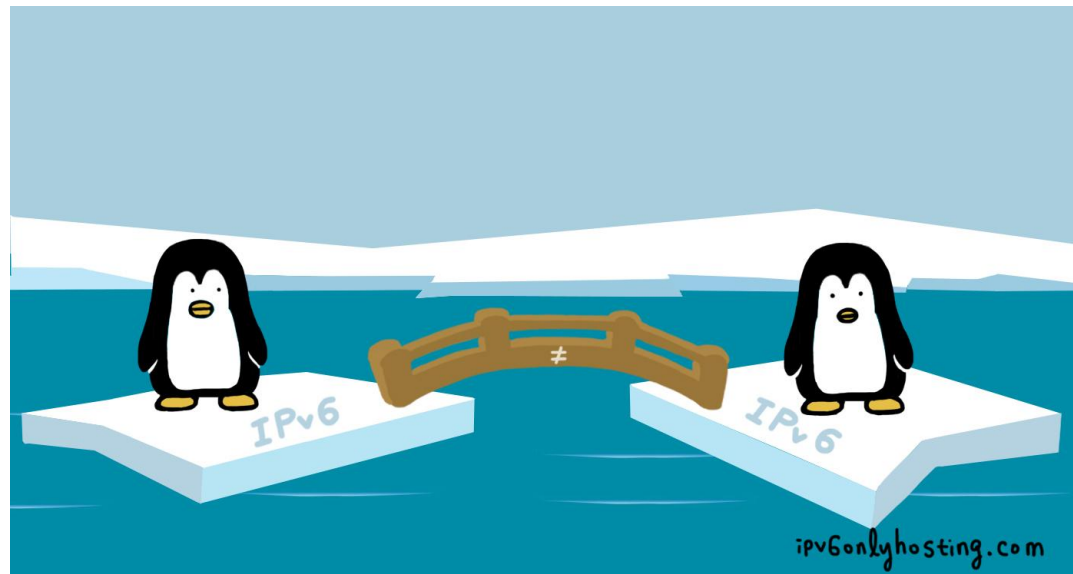
- IPv6 as provided by the k8s stack
 - The good news: Kubernetes fully supports IPv6 nowadays
- IPv6 as supported by the k8s applications
 - Most applications work IPv6 only out of the box
 - Some applications need configurations
 - nginx - listen directive
 - Ceph - bind options



Kubernetes Networking

- Kubernetes uses **CNI**
 - Container network interface
 - <https://github.com/containernetworking/cni>
- Anything can provide IPAM and connectivity
- If your CNI supports IPv6,

kubernetes supports IPv6
- Some examples?



Example CNI: calico

- Works in all three modes:
 - IPv6 only
 - Dual stack
 - Legacy IP only
- Has a lot of features
 - VLAN
 - IP-IP
 - VXLAN
 - Wireguard
 - BGP
- Can feel a bit overwhelming

Example CNI: cilium

- In theory supports IPv6
- Somewhat more lightweight
- Intense use of eBPF
 - “fast dataplane”
- **Does not work on IPv6 only nodes**
- But has a lot of potential in the future

Example CNI: reference plugins

- bridge, hostdev, ...
 - Very simple configurations
 - Often not designed to be used “cluster wide”
- <https://www.cni.dev/plugins/current/>
- static, host-local
 - Work with IPv6
- Worth checking out when starting with k8s

Kubernetes non-IPv6 Concepts

- Kubernetes is designed with running **pods in a private network**
 - However if you use GUA, pods are fully public
- Services often **communication unencrypted** using http or similar
 - Services are also reachable unencrypted from the world
- Ingress is deeply embedded into k8s
 - Strictly speaking not necessary with IPv6
 - Conceptually an abstracted webserver / proxy

Kubernetes pods

- Running pods with IPv6 (only) works fine
- To isolate pods from the Internet, one can use the NetworkPolicy
 - A glorified in-k8s firewall
- You can use a /64 for the pod network
 - Wait for it ...

Kubernetes services

- Kubernetes services are very practical
 - Abstraction of pods that come and go
- Services are **intended** to be **internal**
 - Nothing stops us from using them in the Internet though
- Service IPs are taken from a separate pool
 - Limited to a maximum of /108
 - /64 is not supported due to resource management bugs
 - Basically reserving space for every entry...
- More details on <https://ungleich.ch/u/blog/kubernetes-without-ingress/>

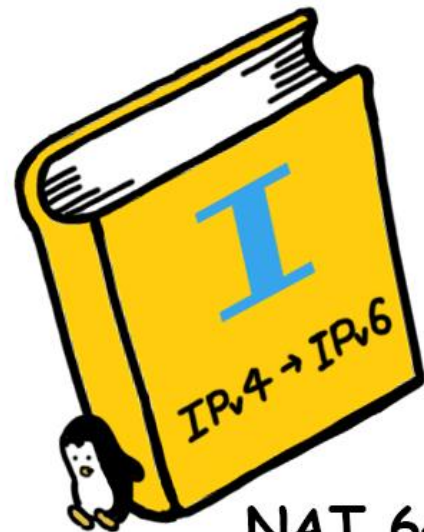
Kubernetes services hack with IPv6

- Cluster domain is used by service
- Allows automatic name usage in the Internet:
 - At ungleich we use the domain “k8s.ooo”
 - Every cluster has a name, such as “c2.k8s.ooo”
 - Services are added below “svc.c2.k8s.ooo”
 - Sample service is named: “sample-service.default.svc.c2.k8s.ooo”
- **Fully automatic global DNS with Coredns**

Kubernetes DNS

- Kubernetes has an internal DNS server
 - As a resolver
 - But also for internal service names
- Using coredns
- Supports **DNS64**
 - Needs manual change to the ConfigMap
 - Upgrade warn of features not set by default
 - But work flawlessly
- More k8s DNS info on

<https://ungleich.ch/u/blog/kubernetes-dns-entries-nat64/>



**NAT 64
GATEWAY**

Kubernetes Load Balancer with IPv6

- Load Balancer is a construct for cloud providers
- Allowing to steer inbound traffic
- In a nutshell, a load balancer ...
 - has a public IP address
 - Dispatches traffic to inside the cluster
- The Service pattern with IPv6 can do the same thing

Kubernetes kube-proxy

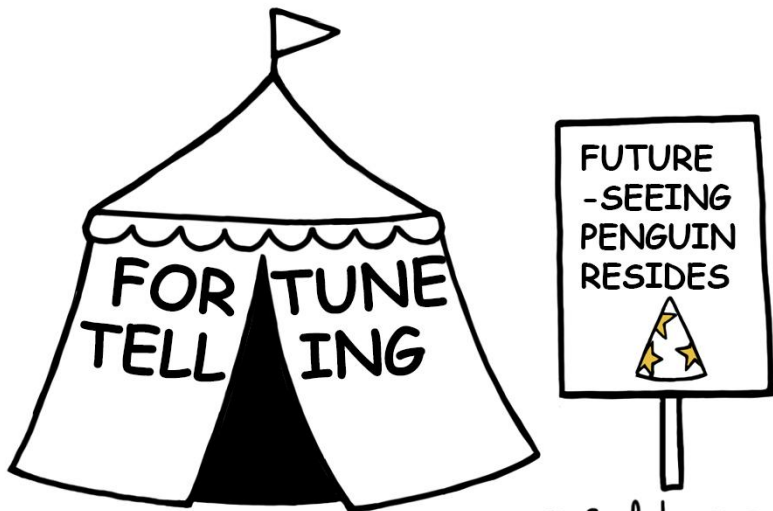
- All nodes (“hosts”) can receive traffic for any service
- kube-proxy
 - Instead of using routing, k8s uses proxying by default
 - Leads to loss of the original requestor IP address
- One can build kube-proxy less clusters with routing, but...
 - this is only supported for legacy IP clusters in calico

**Kubernetes works fine with IPv6.
But the concepts are from a
legacy IP time.**



Future IPv6 support

- In theory cilium supports NAT64
 - Not tested due to the IPv6 only host bug
 - Tools such as Jool (kernel space) might not be feasible
 - eBPF certainly an interesting way to go
- Services, Load Balancer and Ingress
 - Concepts need to be questioned and revised



More of this?

- Get in touch ...
 - via email: ipv6@ungleich.ch
 - via matrix chat: <https://IPv6.chat> (#ipv6:ungleich.ch)
- Exchange ideas on mastodon: <https://IPv6.social>
- Share your IPv6 experiences on <https://IPv6.blog>

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