





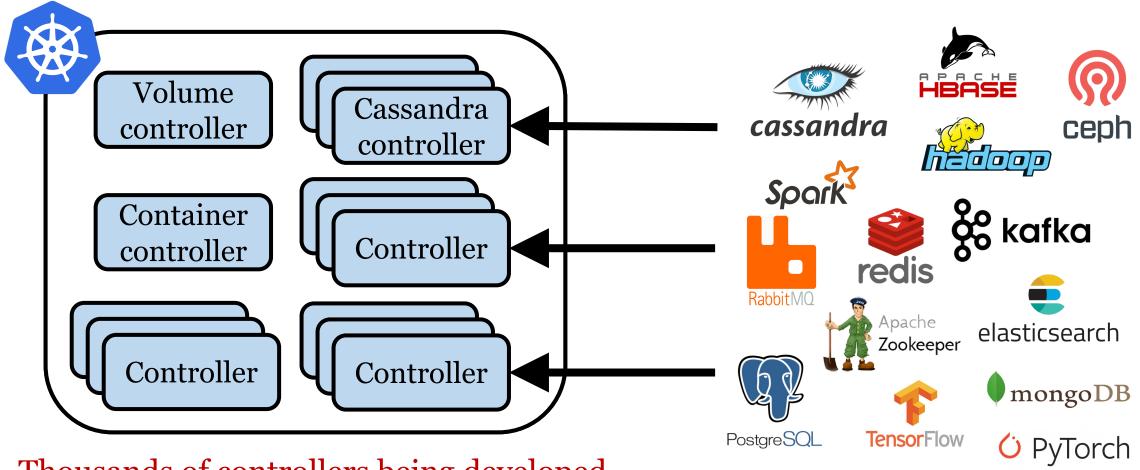
Automatic Reliability Testing for Cluster Management Controllers

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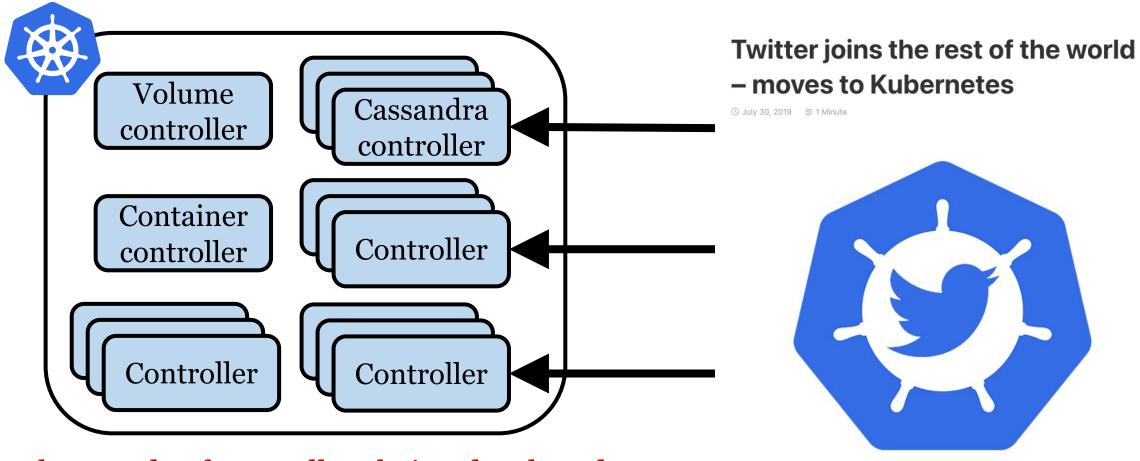


Cluster management is realized by controllers



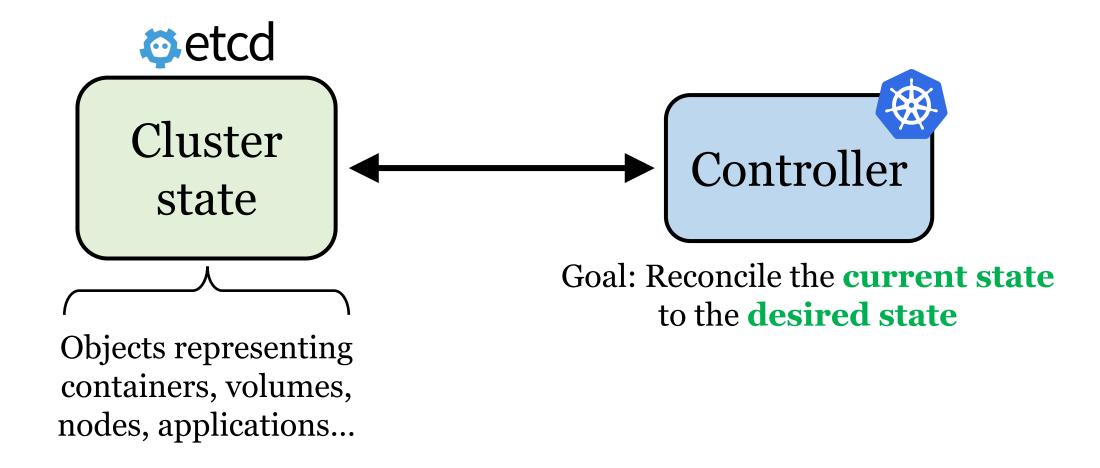
Thousands of controllers being developed by the Kubernetes community

Cluster management is realized by controllers

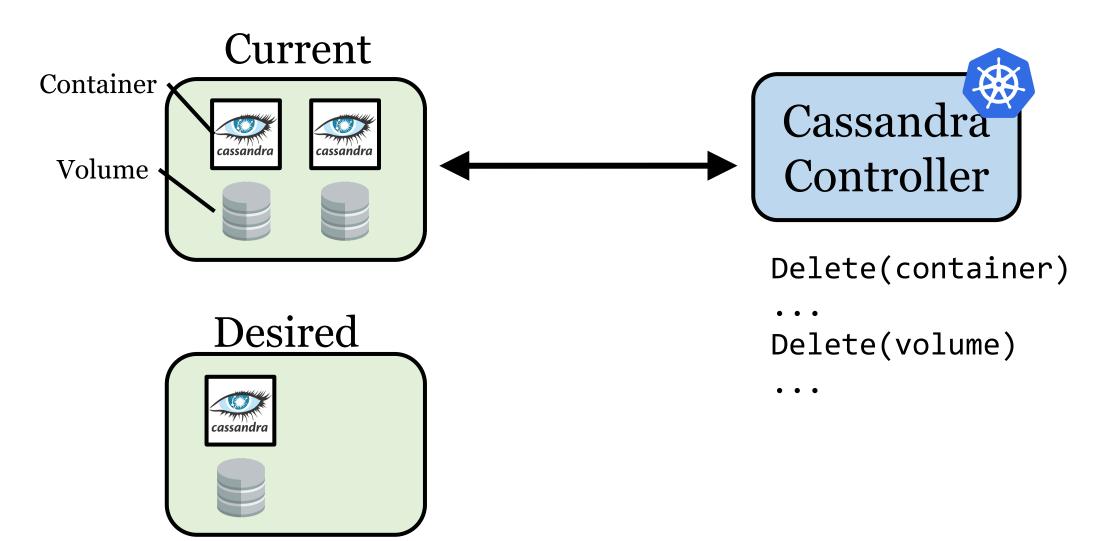


Thousands of controllers being developed by the Kubernetes community

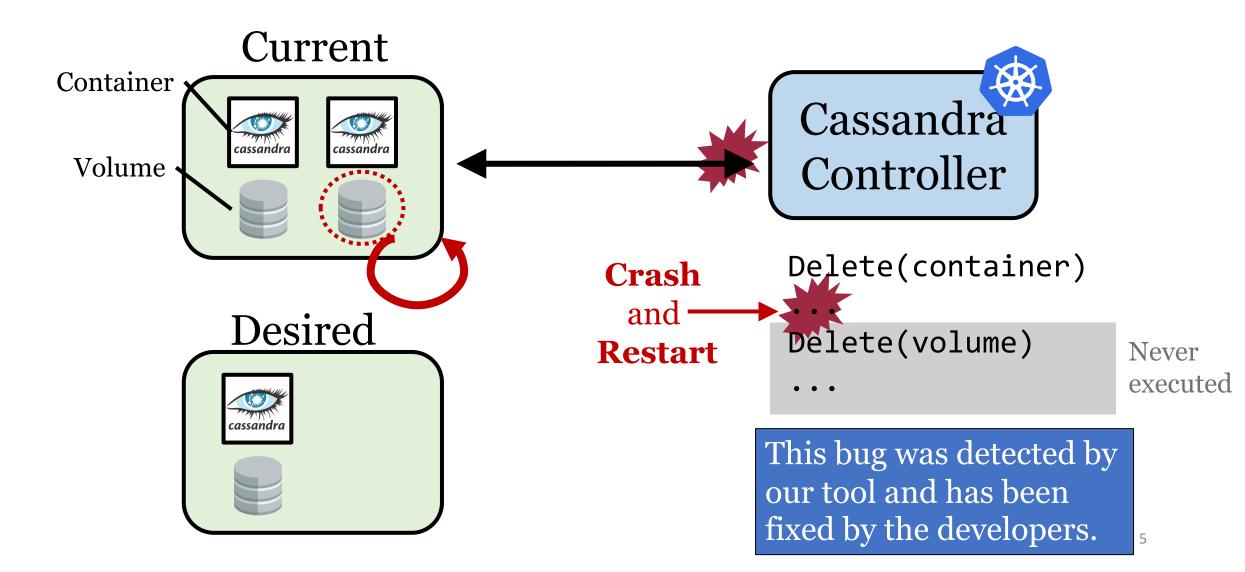
Controllers implement state reconciliation



Controllers implement state reconciliation



Controller reliability is critical, but challenging!



Contributions



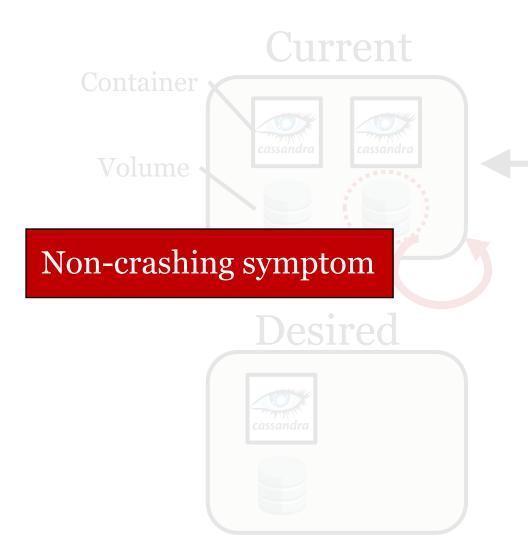




- Sieve: automatic reliability testing for Kubernetes controllers
 - Key idea: Perturbing the controller's view of cluster state
 - Usability: Testing unmodified controllers
 - Reproducibility: Reproducing detected bugs reliably
 - Open sourced at https://github.com/sieve-project/sieve
- Detected 46 serious bugs in 10 popular Kubernetes controllers
 - Severe consequences: System outage, data loss, security issues, etc.
 - 35 confirmed and 22 fixed



Challenges of testing controllers



Different implementations and diverse functionality

Cassandra Controller

Sophisticated triggering condition

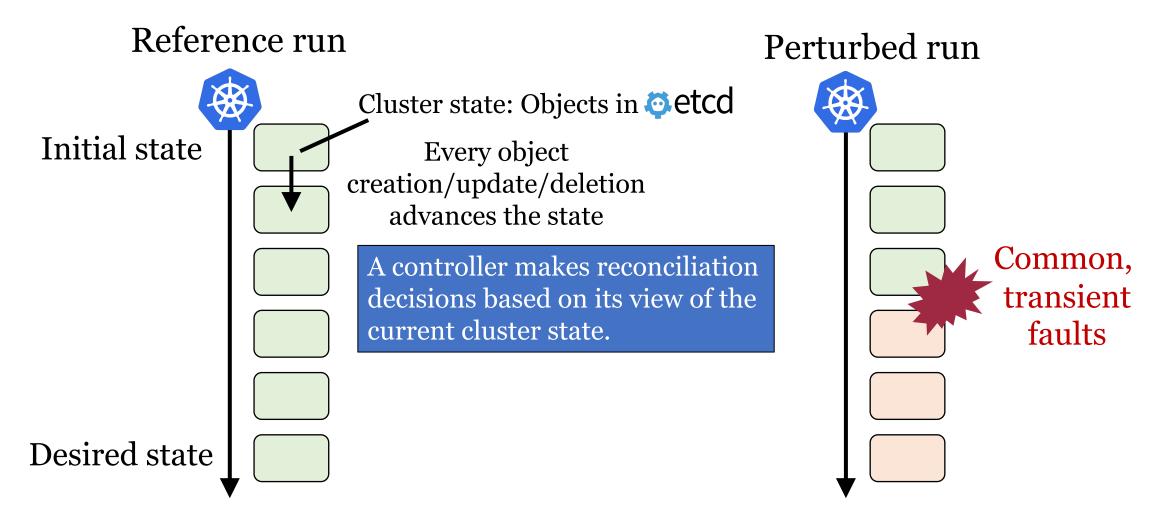
Delete(container)

Delete(volume)

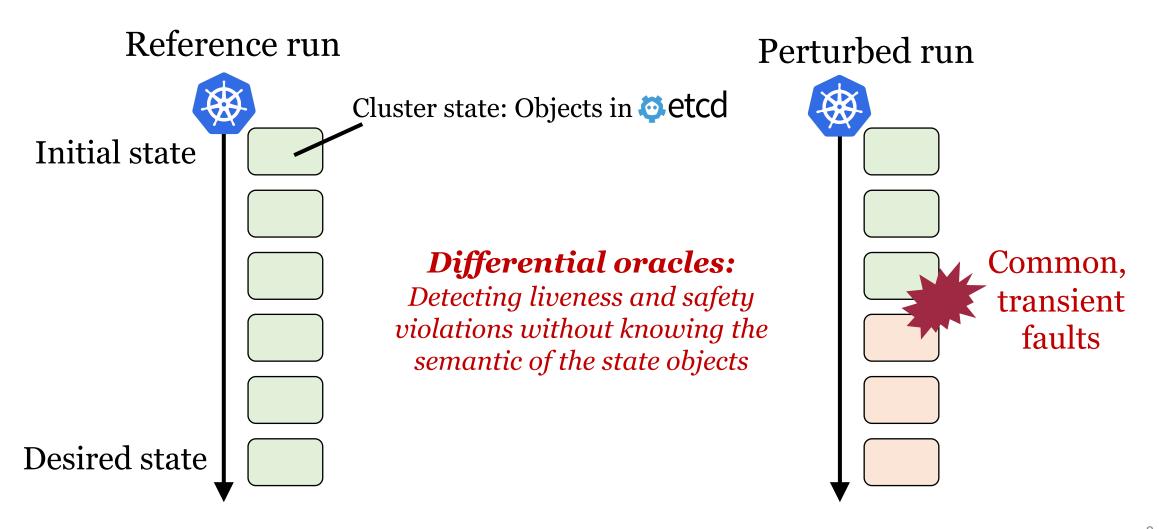
Never

- Controller malfunction
- Resource leak
- Security issue

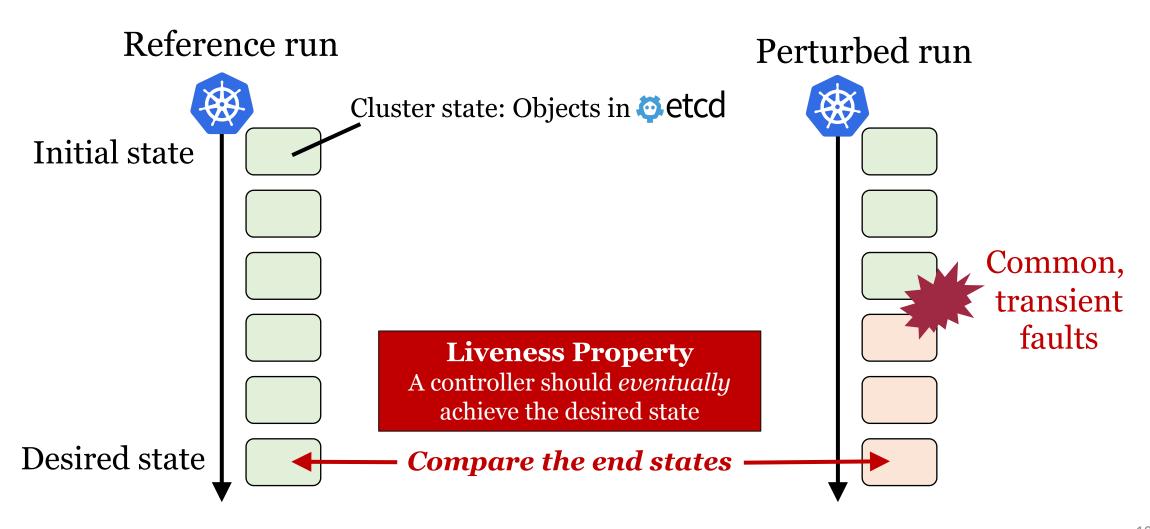
Perturb the controller's view of cluster state



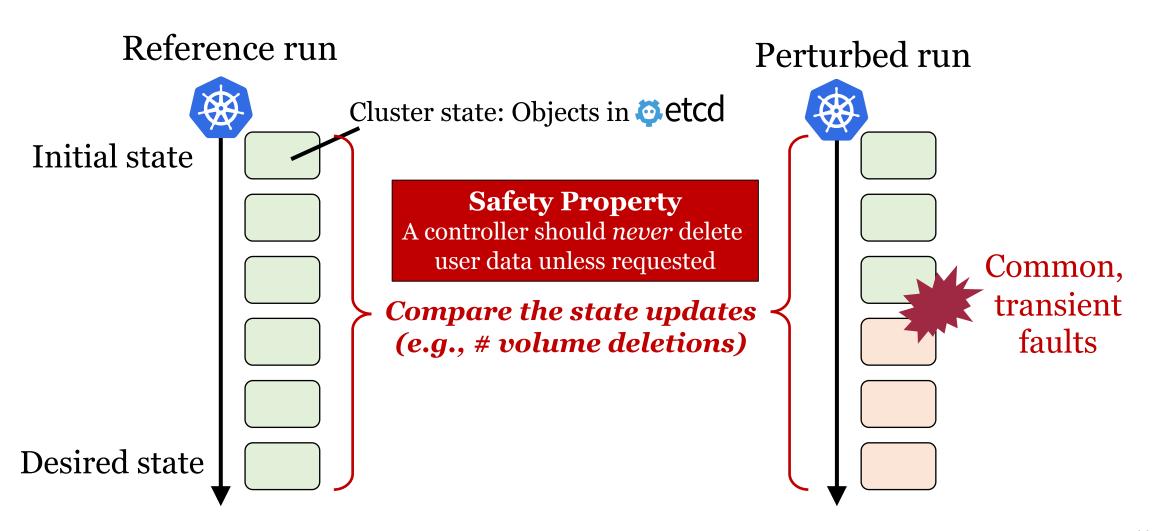
Flag buggy behavior with differential oracles



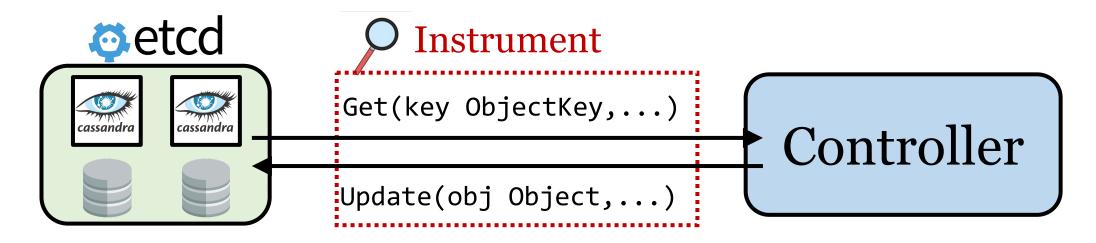
Flag buggy behavior with differential oracles



Flag buggy behavior with differential oracles



Interposition around state-centric interface



- State-centric interface is used to read/write state objects
- Automatic interposition around cluster state transitions
- Allow Sieve to test unmodified controllers

Detect diverse controller bugs

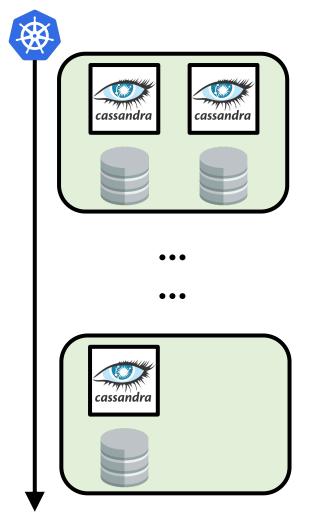
- Employ three perturbation patterns
- Exhaustively test all bug-triggering perturbations
 - Systematically find all the targeted bugs
 - Inject faults with different timings
- Prune out ineffective perturbations to be **efficient**
 - Not every perturbation leads to bugs

The intermediate-state pattern

Reference run Perturbed run No atomicity guarantee! S₁ S₁ Create(...) //S1->S2 Reconcile Intermediate state cycle Update(...) //S2->S3 **S**3 Start a new reconcile cycle from S2 A controller should Intermediate state correctly handle any intermediate state.

An intermediate-state bug detected by Sieve

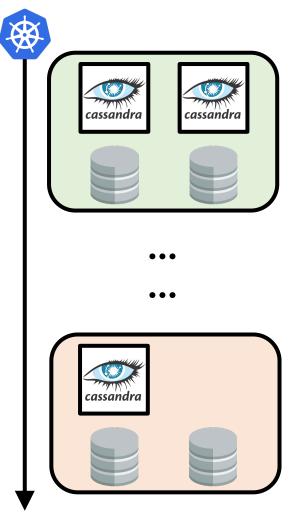
Reference run



```
switch phase Uses phase to drive the reconciliation
case "Ongoing":
    if ContainerNotFound(container) {
        return Error("Container not found")
    Delete(container)
    UpdatePhase("Finalizing") // phase <- "Finalizing"</pre>
case "Finalizing":
    Delete(volume)
    UpdatePhase("Done") // phase <- "Done"</pre>
  https://github.com/Orange-OpenSource/casskop
                                                        15
```

An intermediate-state bug detected by Sieve

Perturbed run



```
switch phase {
                           Always returns here...
case "Ongoing":
    if ContainerNotFound(container) {
        return Error("Container not found")
    Delete(container)
                     Crash
    UpdatePhase("Finalizing") // phase <- "Finalizing"</pre>
case "Finalizing":
                          Never executes this...
    Delete(volume)
    UpdatePhase("Done") // phase <- "Done"</pre>
  https://github.com/Orange-OpenSource/casskop
                                                        16
```

The stale-state pattern

Reference run Perturbed run S₁ S₁ A controller should correctly handle staleness caused by **S**2 **S**2 asynchrony and caching. S3 S3 1. Inject delay to make a S1 replayed in the S₁ **S**4 backup cache stale controller's view 2. Reconnect the controller **S**5 to the stale cache

The unobserved-state pattern

Reference run

S1
A controller should function correctly without observing every state.

S2
Inject delay to make the controller miss a state

S3
S4
S4
S4

Exhaustive perturbation for each pattern

- **Key principle:** Inject faults at each execution point
- Run many different tests, each performing a different perturbation
 - Intermediate-state: Crash after *every* state update
 - Stale-state: Replay *every* stale state
 - Unobserved-state: Make the controller miss *every* state

Prune ineffective perturbations for efficiency

Key principle: Prune out perturbations that cannot affect a controller's behavior

- Intermediate-state: Prune out crashes that do not result in new intermediate states
- Stale- and unobserved-state: Avoid perturbing the state if observing the state does not causally lead to any controller effect
 - Reason about **causality** from state to effect

```
// Reconcile cycle
...
Create(...)
...
Update(...)
Delete a
Delete(...) — non-existing
... object
Update(...)
...
```

Sieve end-to-end workflow

Input Output 3. Produce a perturbed 1. Produce a reference run run for each test plan Controller 2. Generate test plans Test results for Build & each perturbation deploy scripts A test plan describes a concrete perturbation Test workloads 4. Flag bugs with differential oracles

Evaluation

- Applied Sieve to 10 popular Kubernetes controllers
- Can Sieve **effectively** find new bugs in real-world controllers?
 - Sieve found **46** bugs in **10** controllers
- Does Sieve do so **efficiently**?
 - Sieve pruned out **46% 99%** of perturbations
 - Sieve tested each controller with a **nightly** run
- Are Sieve's testing results trustworthy?
 - Sieve had a low false positive rate of **3.5**%

Finding new bugs 🤴 🍎







35 confirmed; 22 fixed

Controller		Intermediate state bugs	Stale state bugs	Unobserved state bugs	Indirect bugs	Total
cass-operator		2	1	0	О	3
cassandra-operator		О	2	1	2	5
casskop		1	2	1	О	4
elastic-operator		0	2	0	О	2
mongodb-operator		2	3	1	3	9
nifikop		2	0	0	1	3
rabbitmq-operator		1	2	1	О	4
xtradb-operator		3	3	1	О	7
yugabyte-operator		0	2	1	2	5
zookeeper-operator		0	2	1	1	4
Total		11	19	7	9	46

Conclusion







- Controller reliability is critical but challenging!
- Sieve: automatic reliability testing for Kubernetes controllers
 - **Key idea:** Perturbing the controller's view of the cluster state
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- Open sourced at https://github.com/sieve-project/sieve
 - Test your controller with Sieve!

