



Deadly Sins when running CloudNativePG

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Socrates



Heavy Metal

**as religion
(UK census 2011)**

Heavy Metal

**as religion
(UK census 2011)**

Saints and Sinners

Heavy Metal

**as religion
(UK census 2011)**

True Metalheads and Posers

Heavy Metal

 6,242

as religion
(UK census 2011)

Heavy Metal

🤘 6,242

as religion
(UK census 2011)

Druids
Scientology
Satanism

IS YOUR CHILD DOING KUBERNETES?

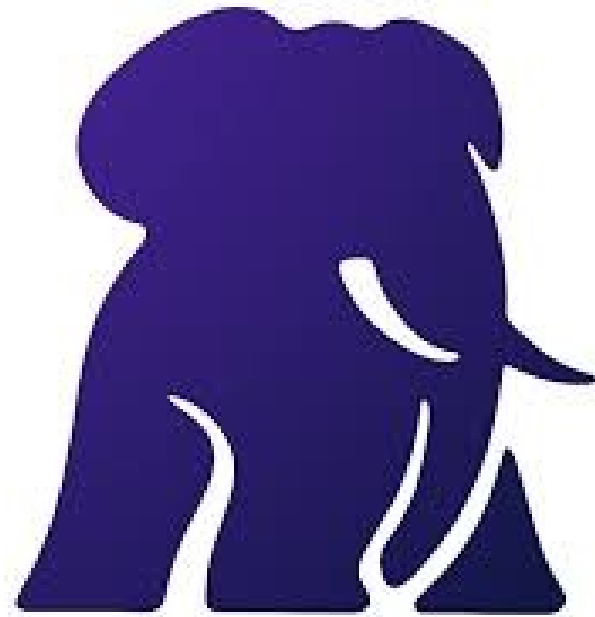


Keep them safe, know the signs

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CloudNativePG





CloudNativePG

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PostgreSQL Database management

Tablespaces

Before you start

Version: 1.29

Before you start

Before we get started, it is essential to go over some terminology that is specific to Kubernetes and PostgreSQL.

Kubernetes terminology

Node : A *node* is a worker machine in Kubernetes, either virtual or physical, where all services necessary to run pods are managed by the control plane node(s).

Postgres Node : A *Postgres node* is a Kubernetes worker node dedicated to running PostgreSQL workloads. This is achieved by applying the `node-role.kubernetes.io` label and taint, as proposed by CloudNativePG. It is also referred to as a `postgres` node.

Pod : A *pod* is the smallest computing unit that can be deployed in a Kubernetes cluster and is composed of one or more containers that share network and storage.

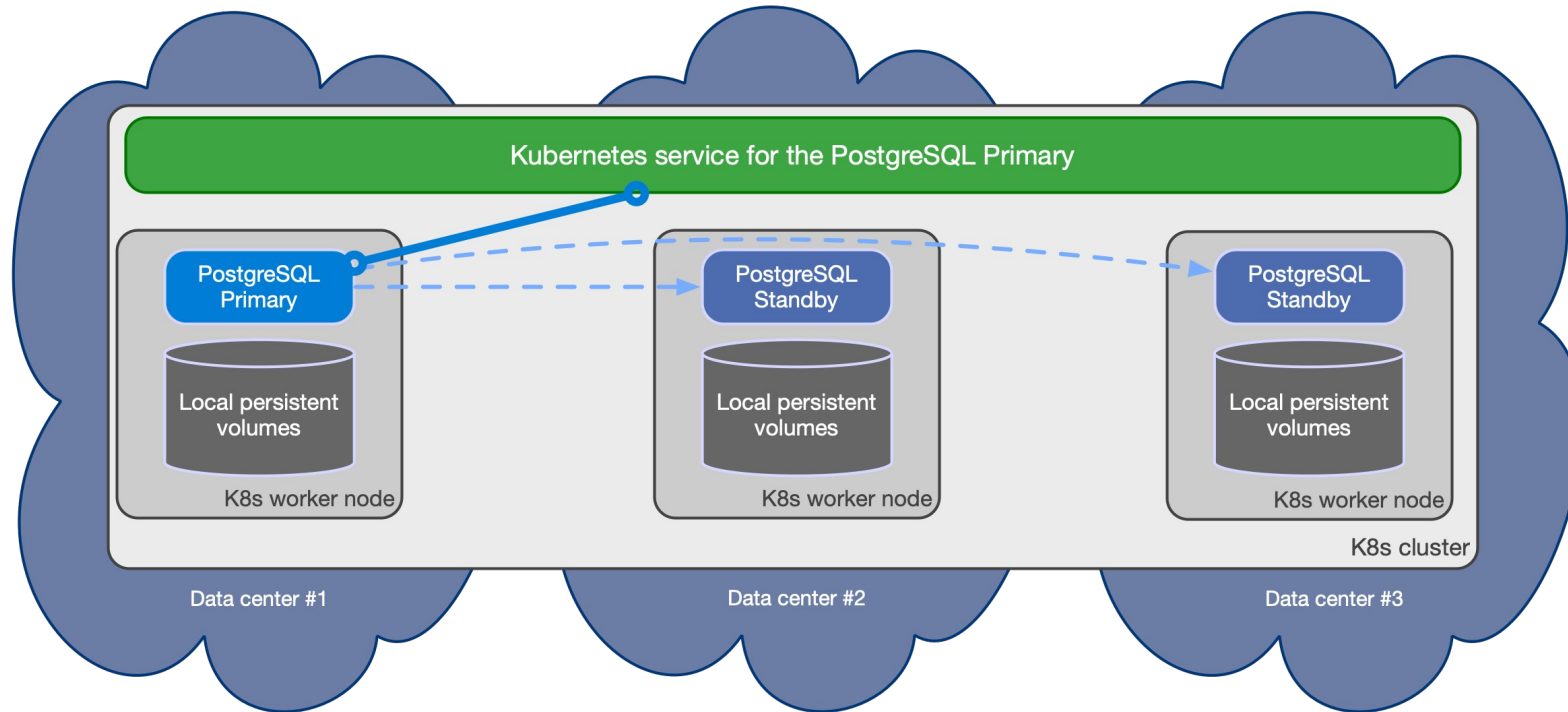
Service : A *service* is an abstraction that exposes as a network service an application that runs on a group of pods and standardizes important features such as service discovery across applications, load balancing, failover, and so on.

Secret : A *secret* is an object that is designed to store small amounts of sensitive data such as passwords, access keys, or tokens, and use them in pods.

Storage Class : A *storage class* allows an administrator to define the classes of storage in a cluster, including provisioner (such as AWS EBS), reclaim policies, mount options, volume expansion, and so on.

Persistent Volume : A *persistent volume* (PV) is a resource in a Kubernetes cluster that represents storage that has been either manually provisioned by an administrator or dynamically





```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: sinner
spec:
  instances: 3

  storage:
    size: 1Gi
```



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```

Declarative Mindset



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: sinner
spec:
  instances: 3

  storage:
    size: 1Gi
  walStorage:
    size: 1Gi
```



psql?



kubectl cnpg psql sinner



Deadly Sins



ALTER SYSTEM SET



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: sinner
spec:
  instances: 3

  storage:
    size: 1Gi

  postgresql:
    parameters:
      max_connections: "42"
```



CREATE TABLESPACE



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: sinner
spec:
  instances: 3
  storage:
    size: 1Gi

  tablespaces:
  - name: data
    storage:
      size: 1Gi
  - name: idx
    storage:
      size: 1Gi
```



CREATE USER



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: sinner
spec:
  instances: 3
  storage:
    size: 1Gi

  managed:
    roles:
      - name: sinner
        ensure: present
        login: true
        superuser: false
        passwordSecret:
          name: sinner-credentials
```



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: sinner
spec:
  instances: 3
  storage:
    size: 1Gi

managed:
  roles:
  - name: sinner
    ensure: present
    login: true
    superuser: false
    passwordSecret:
      name: sinner-credentials
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: sinner-credentials
  namespace: default
  labels:
    cnpg.io/reload: "true"
type: kubernetes.io/basic-auth
data:
  username: c2lubmVy
  password: cGVjYWRv
```



CREATE DATABASE



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Database
metadata:
  name: sinner-db
spec:
  name: sinner
  owner: sinner
  cluster:
    name: sinner
```



CREATE EXTENSION



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Database
metadata:
  name: sinner-db
spec:
  name: sinner
  owner: sinner
  cluster:
    name: sinner
```



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Database
metadata:
  name: sinner-db
spec:
  name: sinner
  owner: sinner
  cluster:
    name: sinner
  extensions:
    - name: vector
```



Use md5 or scram-sha-256 for replication



```
$ kubectl get secrets
```

NAME	TYPE	DATA	AGE
sinner-app	kubernetes.io/basic-auth	11	152m
sinner-ca	Opaque	2	152m
sinner-credentials	kubernetes.io/basic-auth	2	15h
sinner-replication	kubernetes.io/tls	2	152m
sinner-server	kubernetes.io/tls	2	152m



```
$ kubectl get secrets
```

NAME	TYPE	DATA	AGE
sinner-app	kubernetes.io/basic-auth	11	152m
sinner-ca	Opaque	2	152m
sinner-credentials	kubernetes.io/basic-auth	2	15h
sinner-replication	kubernetes.io/tls	2	152m
sinner-server	kubernetes.io/tls	2	152m



```
$ kubectl view-secret sinner-credentials
| Secret Data
| Found 2 keys in secret "sinner-credentials". Choose
one or select 'all' to view.
| > all
|   password
|   username
```

```
$ kubectl view-secret sinner-replication
| Secret Data
| Found 2 keys in secret "sinner-replication". Choose
one or select 'all' to view.
| > all
|   tls.crt
|   tls.key
```



```
sinner=# select * from pg_hba_file_rules;
```

```
sinner=# select username, passwd from pg_shadow;
```



pg_ctl promote



```
$ kubectl cnpg status sinner
```

```
$ kubectl describe pod sinner-3 | grep instanceRole
```

```
$ kubectl cnpg promote sinner sinner-3
```

```
$ kubectl describe pod sinner-3 | grep instanceRole
```



Closing Words




Think declarative
Use the cnpg plugin
Get a k8s expert in your team
Delegate security to k8s declaratively



Thank You

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