

KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

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Staying in Tune: Optimize Kubernetes for Stability and Utilization

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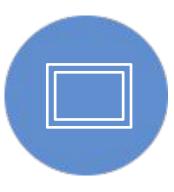
Why Kubernetes? Kubernetes has potential



Declarative API
Software Interfacing with software

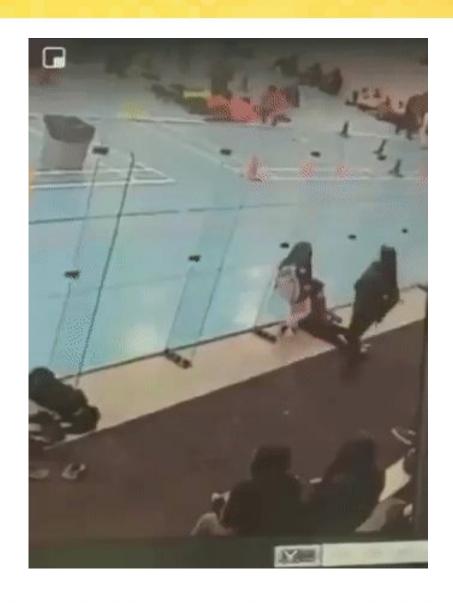


Self Healing Autonomously converging on building blocks



Bin Packing Approximation with performance guarantee

How it actually feels...



Stability

Utilization





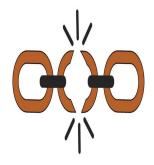
Challenges



Kubernetes isn't configured for our app



Configuration is especially important as utilization increases



Disruptions occur, how can we maintain stability?



The "right" solution is a moving target

Now what?

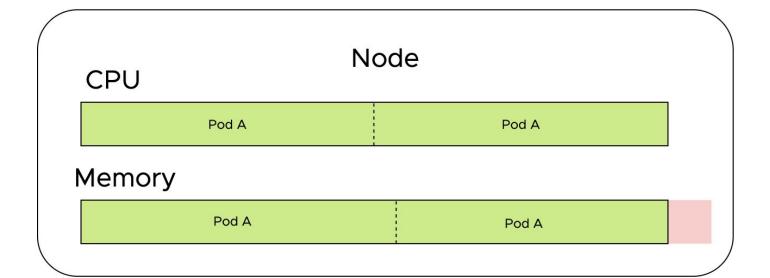
Limits and Requests

- Scheduling Overcommit
- Eviction

Eviction Policies

- Defaults
- Allocatable
- Fault Tolerance

Unbounded Resource Consumption



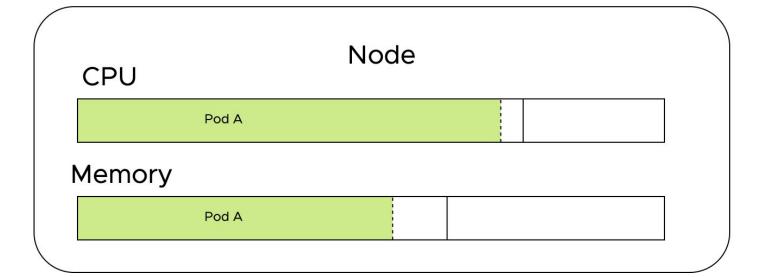
```
resources:
limits:
cpu:
memory:
requests:
cpu:
memory:
```

```
resources:
limits:
cpu:
memory:
requests:
cpu:
memory:
```

Incompressible, like water

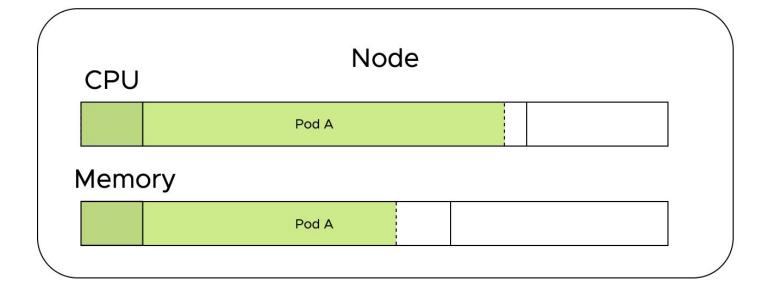


Limits



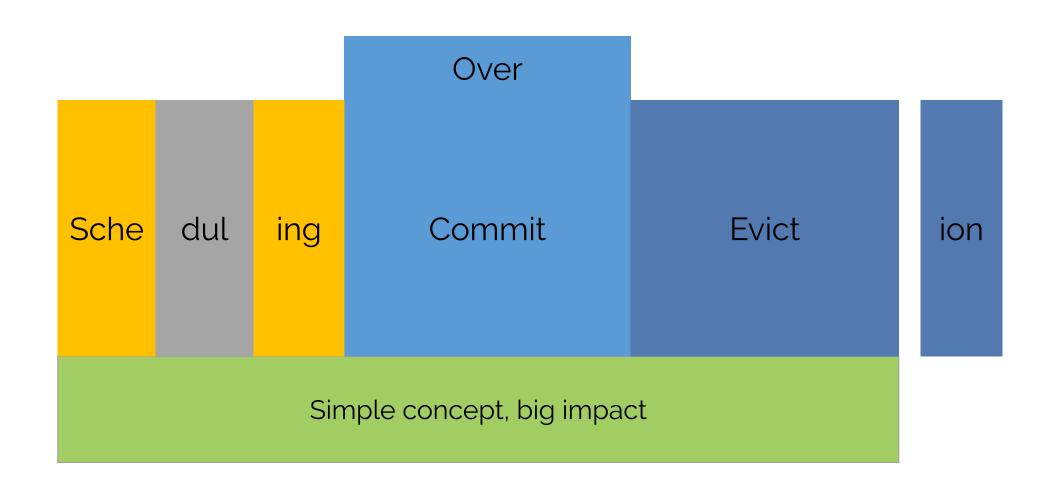
resources:
limits:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"
requests:
cpu:
memory:

Requests

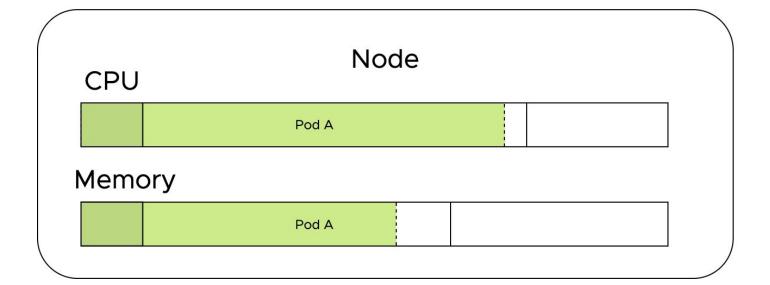


resources:
limits:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"
requests:
cpu: "100m"
memory: "100Mi"

Limits and Requests



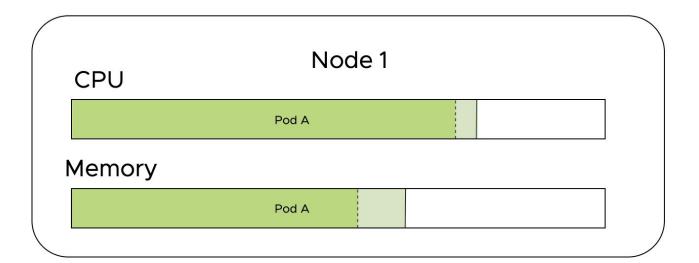
Scheduling



resources:
limits:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"
requests:
cpu: "100m"
memory: "100Mi"

Pod A

Scheduling



resources:
limits:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"
requests:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"

Node 2
CPU

Pod A

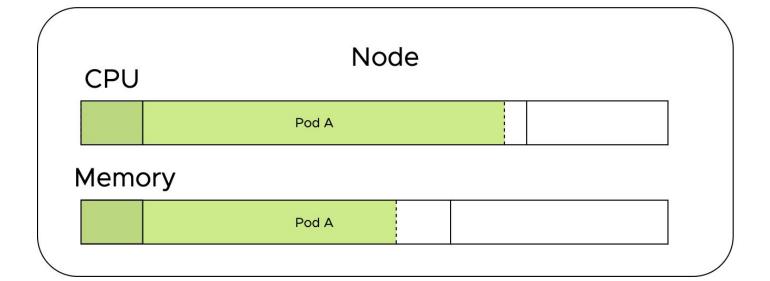
Memory

Pod A

resources:
limits:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"
requests:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"

Pod A

Overcommit



resources:
limits:
cpu: "700m"
memory: "600Mi"
requests:
cpu: "100m"
memory: "100Mi"

Pod A

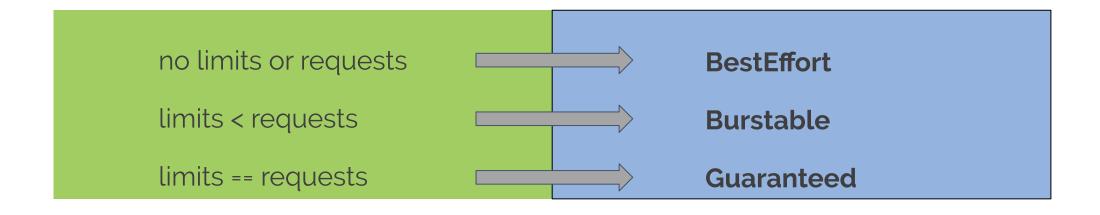


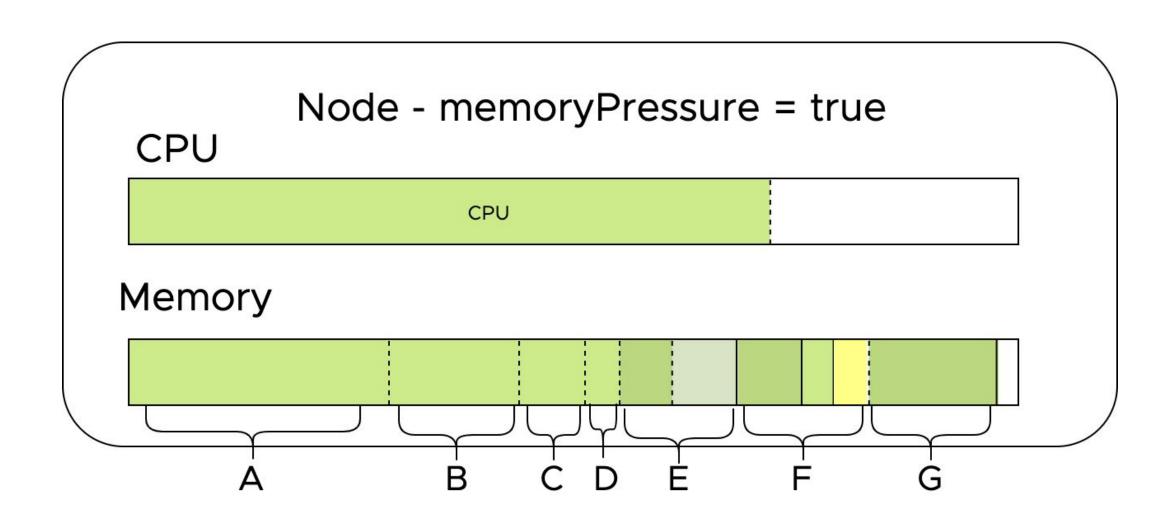


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QOS, Eviction Thresholds and Resource Quotas

Quality of Service Examples so far





Eviction

Pod	QoS	Priority	Utilization	Usage/ Request	Eviction Order
А	BestEffort	3	20%	N/A	3
В	BestEffort	3	10%	N/A	4
С	BestEffort	2	5%	N/A	2
D	BestEffort	1	2.5%	N/A	1
E	Burstable	2	N/A	0.5	6
F	Burstable	2	N/A	2	5
G	Guaranteed	1	N/A	1	7

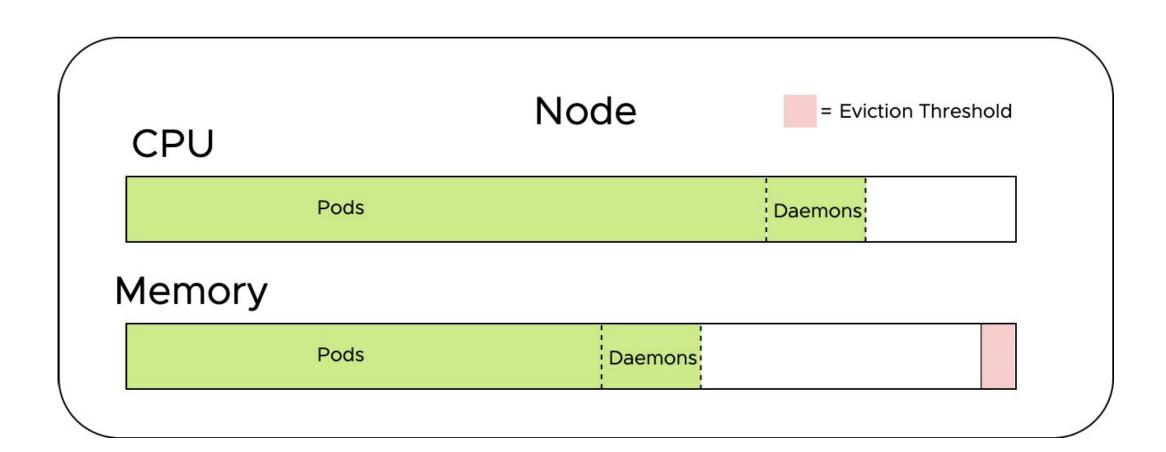
LimitRanges

- A *LimitRange* object enforces:
 - o minimum
 - maximum
 - o ratio
 - default

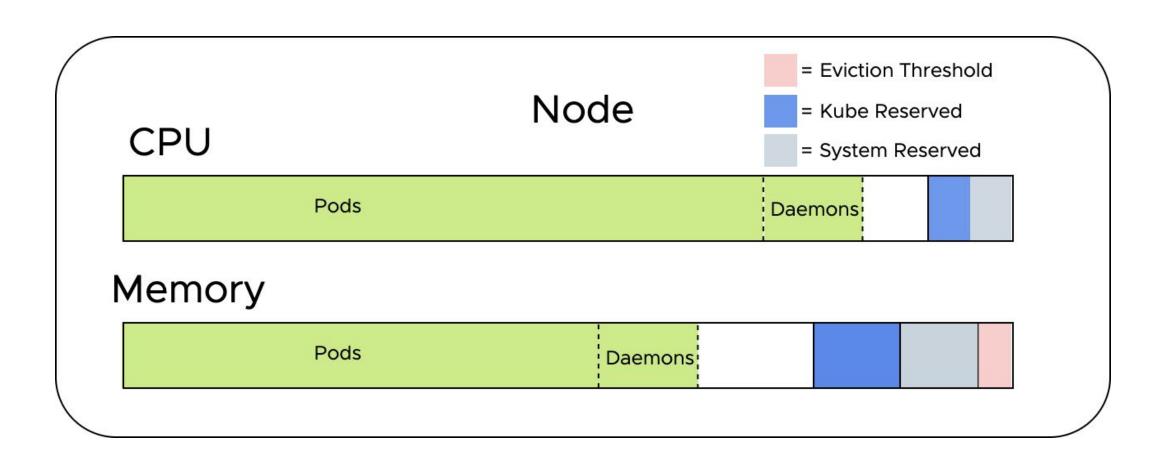
Resource Quotas

• A ResourceQuota enforces aggregate limits at the namespace level

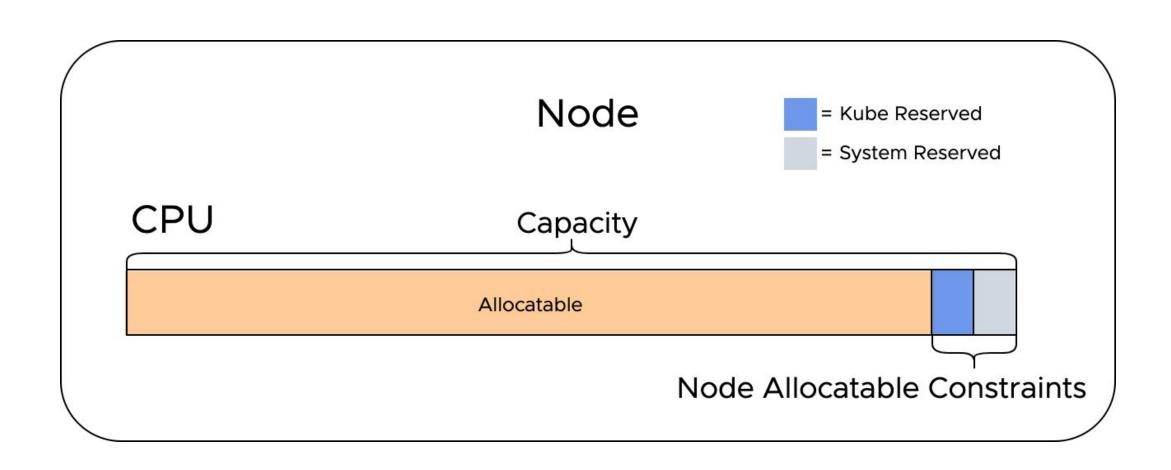
Eviction Thresholds



Kube & System Reserved



Allocatable CPU



Allocatable Memory & Ephemeral Storage

Node

\$resource

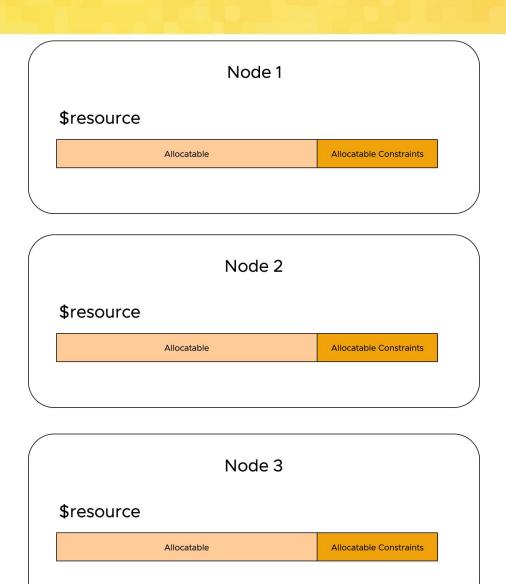
Allocatable

Allocatable Constraints

Kubelet Defaults

- Default flags to be aware of
 - o --eviction-hard=memory.available<100Mi</pre>
 - o --eviction-pressure-transition-period=5m
 - o --housekeeping-interval=10s
 - o --enforce-node-allocatable=pods
- Flags to consider
 - o --eviction-soft
 - o --eviction-soft-grace-period
 - o --system-reserved
 - o --kube-reserved

Node Allocatable



Key Metrics

- How well am I assigning requests?
 - utilization / request
- How well am I assigning memory limits?
 - container_restarts
- How close am I to triggering pod eviction?
 - allocatable pod_utilization > 0
 - capacity eviction_threshold pod_utilization daemon_utilization > 0
- What if I frequently encounter eviction caused by
 - utilizing allocatable?
 - Tune limits & requests to adjust overcommit
 - crossing an eviction threshold?
 - Tune kube-reserved & system-reserved

Max Node Utilization

$$maxUtilization(n, f, c) = \frac{n - f - c}{n}$$
 for $n \ge 2$, $\underline{f} \ge 0$, $c \ge 0$

Staying in Tune: Optimize Kubernetes for Stability and Utilization Tell us your experience





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