Multi-cloud application autoscaling with Thanos

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Part 1: Autoscaling

The bible!



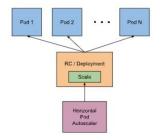
Kubernetes Documentation / Tasks / Run Applications / Horizontal Pod Autoscaling

Horizontal Pod Autoscaling

In Kubernetes, a *HorizontalPodAutoscaler* automatically updates a workload resource (such as to match demand.

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How it works



--horizontal-pod-autoscaler-sync-period

Goals:

- → No overprovisioning
- → No under-provisioning
- → No flapping state

How?

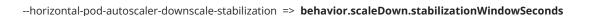
- → change the scaling behavior
- → change the metrics/threshold
- → do not touch the algorithm!

Deep dive:

SIG Autoscaling in k8s v1.18

autoscaling/v2beta2 HorizontalPodAutoscaler added a spec.behavior

```
behavior:
    scaleUp:
    policies:
        - type: Percent
        value: 900
        periodSeconds: 60
scaleDown:
    policies:
        - type: Pods
        value: 1
        periodSeconds: 600 # (i.e., scale down one pod every 10 min)
```





Quick URL

HorizontalPodAutoscaler spec:



Disclaimer:

Do the calculation!

Smaller metrics resolution than scale up/down window.

The Algorithm!

Bonus:

Cluster autoscaling



Pod Priority and Preemption

```
apiVersion: scheduling.k8s.io/v1
kind: PriorityClass
metadata:
   name: spare-capacity-priority
value: -1
globalDefault: false
```

spec:
 priorityClassName: spare-capacity-priority
 terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 1

How about the docker cache?



No silver bullet



Part 2: Metrics

Prometheus adapter



```
--prometheus-url=<url>
...
--metrics-max-age=<duration>
...
--config=<file>
...
```

metrics.k8s.io

A per-pod resources metrics...

An utilization metric...

A percentage of the equivalent **resource request**...

```
resourceRules:
    cpu:
    containerQuery: sum(rate(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total{<<.LabelMatchers>>, image!=""}[1m])) by (<<.GroupBy>>)
    nodeQuery: sum(rate(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total{<<.LabelMatchers>>, id='/'}[1m])) by (<<.GroupBy>>)
    resources:
        overrides:
            instance:
            resource: node
            namespace:
            resource: namespace
            pod:
            resource: pod
            containerLabel: container
```

 \checkmark) kubectl get --raw '/apis/metrics.k8s.io/v1beta1/namespaces/system/pod/monitoring-prometheus-0'| jq .



custom.metrics.k8s.io

A per-pod metrics...

Not an utilization metric...

but raw metric values

external.metrics.k8s.io

A non-pod metrics...

Single metric that describes the object...

It can be anything...

```
externalRules:
    - seriesQuery: '{__name__="jobs:worker_group:all:utilization"}'
    resources:
        template: <<.Resource>>
        overrides:
        app_namespace:
            resource: namespace
name:
    matches: "^(.*)"
    as: "${1}_max"
metricsQuery: max(<<.Series>>{<<.LabelMatchers>>}) by (<<.GroupBy>>)
```

Disclaimer:

Choose your metrics wisely!

Ready state = counted by the HPA

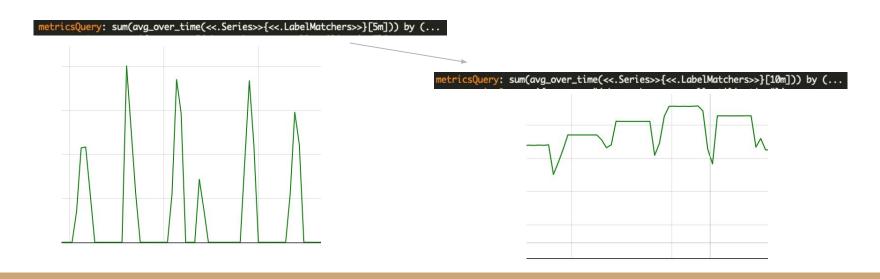
Disclaimer 2:

HPA scaling rules can be combined!

Define a safety net

Disclaimer 3:

Tweak the metrics not the HPA behaviour!

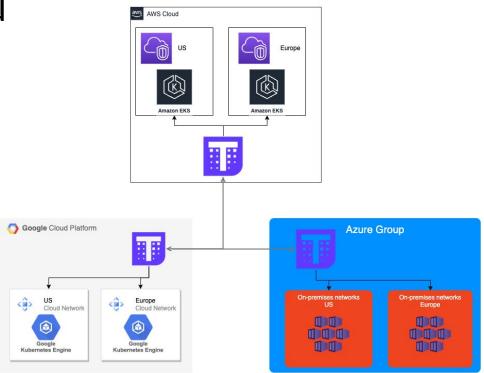


(The cool stuff)

Part 3: Multi-cluster Thanos

HPA is as reliable as it's metrics are

Multi-cloud



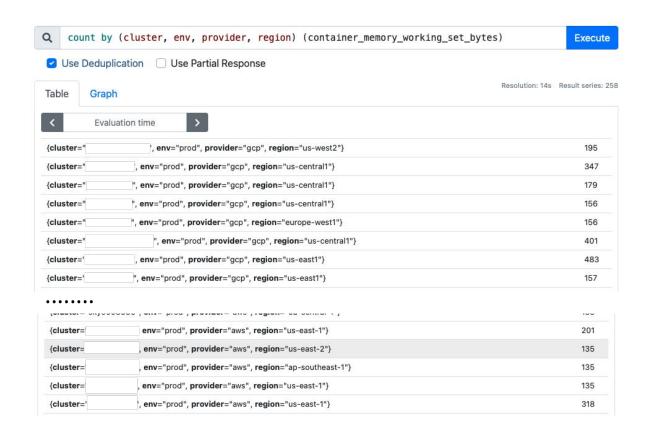
Example:

Cloud aware...

Zone aware...

Region aware...

Cluster aware...



first: The metric

```
sum by (env) (
   rate(http_requests_total{application="my-app"}[5m])
)

sum by (env) (
   http_requests_capacity{application="my-app"}
)
* 100
```

second: The step

```
scaleUp:
    stabilizationWindowSeconds: 0
policies:
    - type: Percent
    value: 100
    periodSeconds: 15
    - type: Pods
    value: 4
    periodSeconds: 15
selectPolicy: Max
```

third: The traffic

It depends...

Service mesh...

Smart CDN...

maybe you don't need an LB?

Do you need it?

... maybe not

QUestions?

The End.