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Cloud Computing Architecture

Scaling Policies



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Scaling Policies

This presentation:

- Auto Scaling Revisited
- How Does Auto Scaling Work?
- Auto Scaling Steps
- Auto Scaling Considerations



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Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling (revisited)





 Launches or terminates instances based on specified conditions

 Automatically registers new instances with load balancers when specified

Can launch across Availability Zones

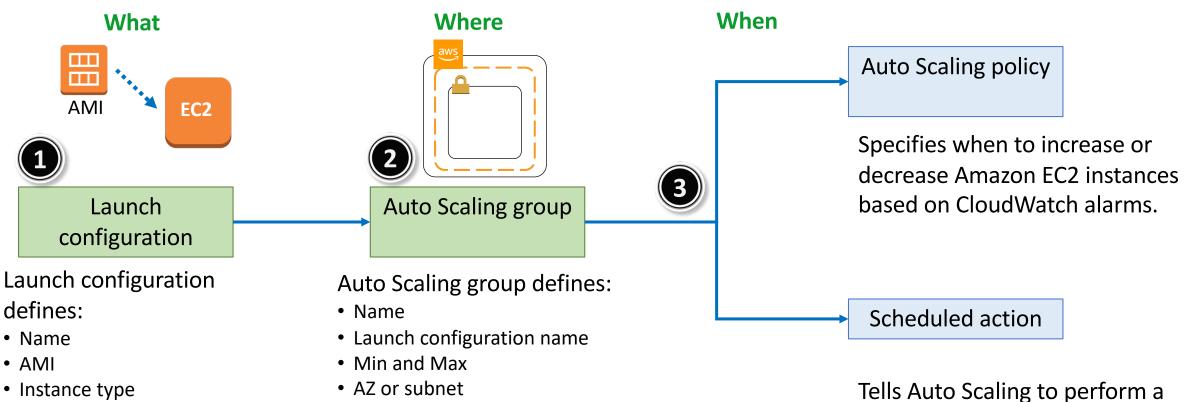
How Does Auto Scaling Work? (revisited)

Load balancer

• Etc.

Desired capacity





scaling action at a certain time in the future (minimum, maximum, and desired size for the ASG).

User data

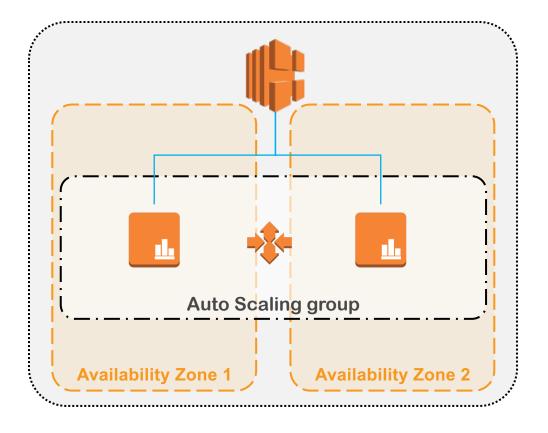
• IAM role

• Etc.

Security groups

Auto Scaling (revisited)

- Auto Scaling group defines:
 - Desired capacity
 - Minimum capacity
 - Maximum capacity
- What would be a good minimum capacity to set it to?
- What would be a good maximum capacity to set it to?



Minimum = two instances (# of AZs)

Desired capacity = two instances (Min.)

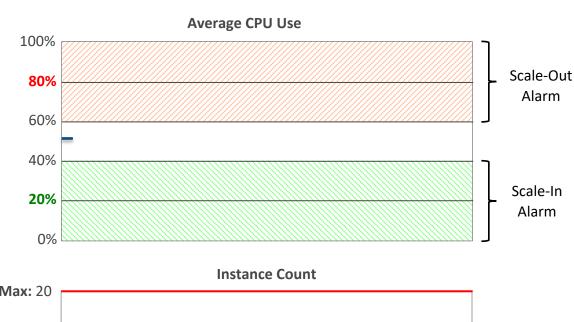


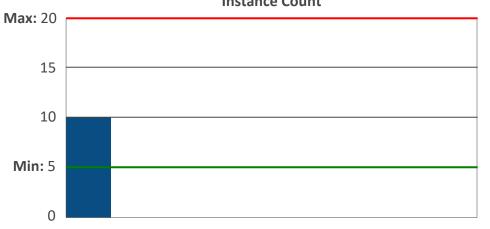
Step Adjustments:

- Add 2 instances when average CPU is 80-100%
- Add 1 instance when average CPU is 60-80%
- Remove 1 instance when average CPU is 20-40%
- Remove 2 instances when average CPU is 0-20%

Limits:

- Minimum: 5 instances
- Maximum: 20 instances





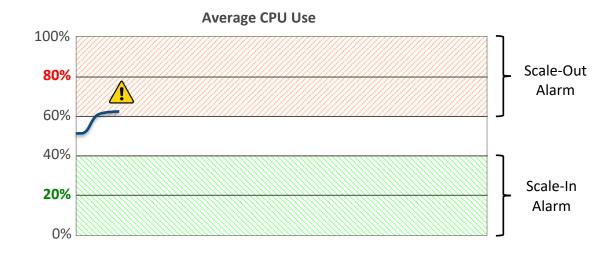


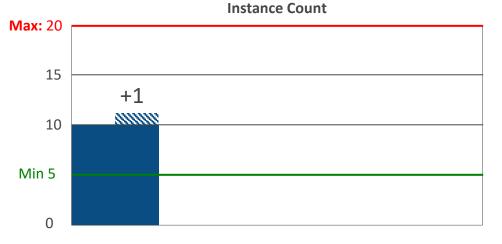
As usage increases:

CPU use goes up.

When CPU use is 60-80%:

- Scale-out alarm is triggered.
- Add 1 step policy is applied.
- New instance is launched but not added to the aggregated group metrics until after warm up period expires.





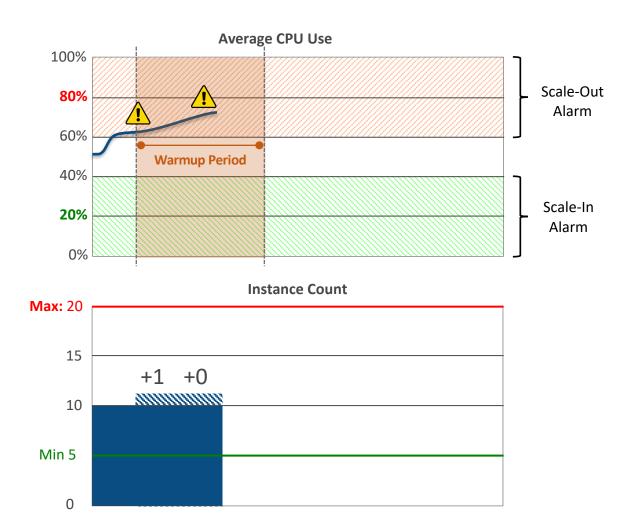


As usage increases:

CPU use goes up.

While waiting for new instance:

- CPU use remains high.
- Another alarm period is triggered.
- Since current capacity is still 10 during the warmup period, and desired capacity is already 11, no additional instances are launched.



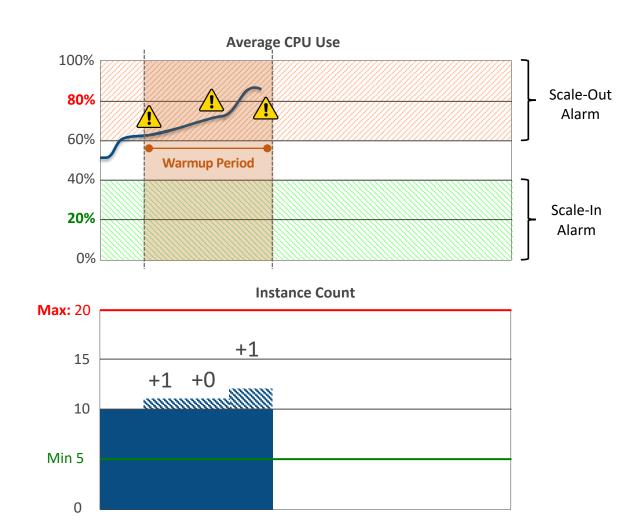


As usage increases further:

CPU use goes up.

When CPU use is 80-100%:

- Scale-out alarm is triggered.
- Add 2 step policy is applied.
- Since the alarm occurred during a warm up period, two instances are launched less the one instance added during the first alarm.
- Again new instances are not added to aggregated group metrics.



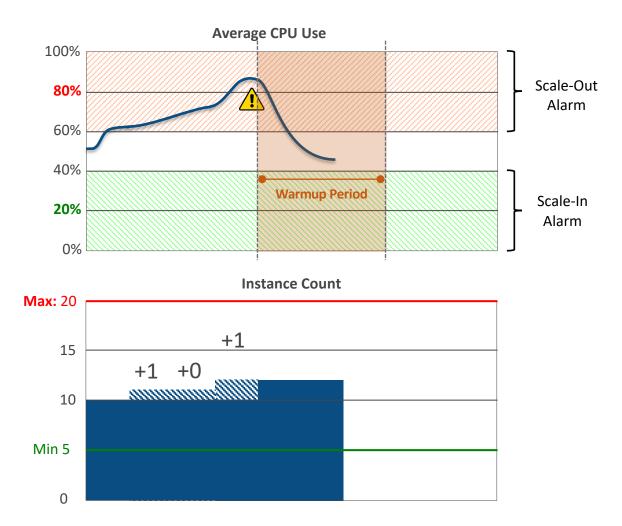


As capacity matches usage:

CPU use stabilizes.

When CPU use is 40-60%:

- No alarms are triggered.
- After warmup period expires, new instances are added to the aggregated group metrics.



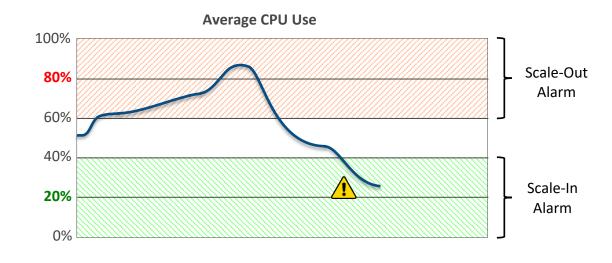


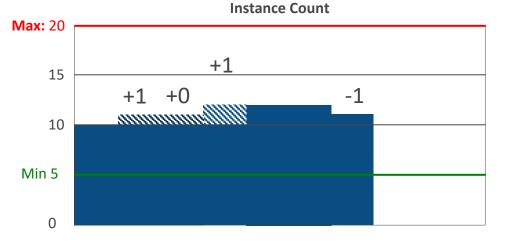
As usage decreases:

CPU use goes down.

When CPU use is 20-40%:

- Scale-in alarm is triggered.
- Remove 1 step policy is applied.
- An instance is removed from the Auto Scaling group and from the aggregated group metrics.





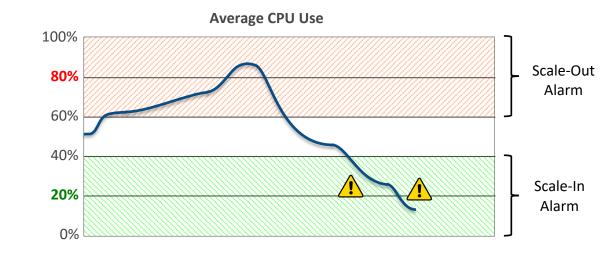


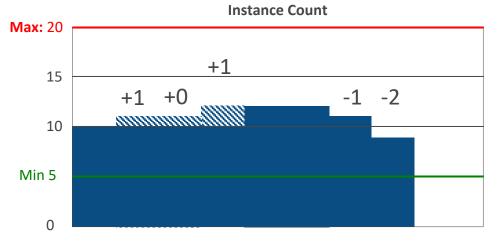
As usage decreases:

CPU use goes down further.

When CPU use is 0-20%:

- Scale in alarm is triggered.
- Remove 2 step policy is applied.
- Two instances are removed from the Auto Scaling group and from the aggregated group metrics.





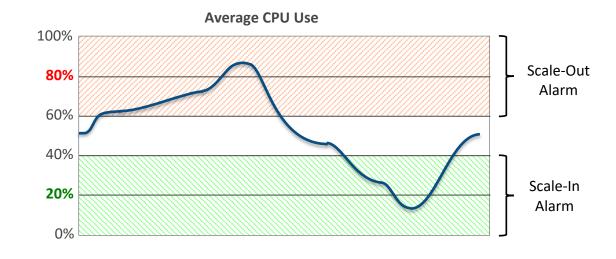


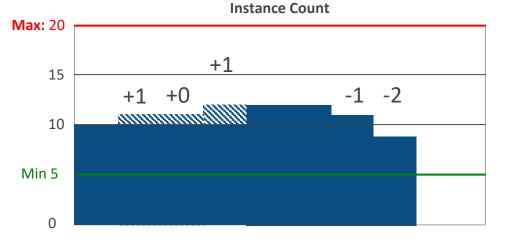
As capacity matches usage:

CPU use stabilizes.

When 40% < CPU Use < 60%

- No step adjustment is triggered.
- No step policies are applied.
- No instances are added or removed from service.





Auto Scaling Considerations



- Avoid Auto Scaling thrashing.
 - Be more cautious about scaling in; avoid aggressive instance termination.
 - Scale out early, scale in slowly.
- Set the min and max capacity parameter values carefully.
- Use lifecycle hooks.
 - Perform custom actions as Auto Scaling launches or terminates instances.
- Stateful applications will require additional automatic configuration of instances launched into Auto Scaling groups.

Remember: Instances can take several minutes after launch to be fully usable.



Lecture References



References

Recommend Viewing

Swinburne Lecture – High Level Overview

AWS Academy – Deeper dive

ACA Module 9