AUTO SCALING

Date: 27.06.2019

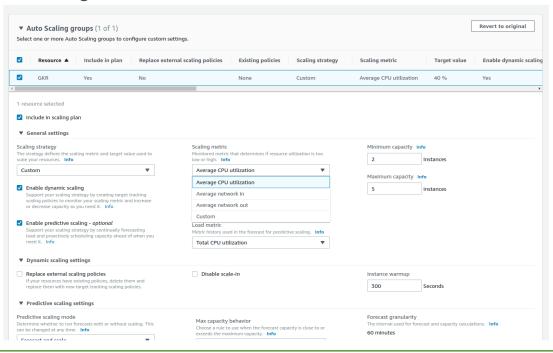
AGENDA

- Intro
- Available Solutions
- Alert Based Scaling
- Auto Scaler Sokar
- Roadmap

INTRO

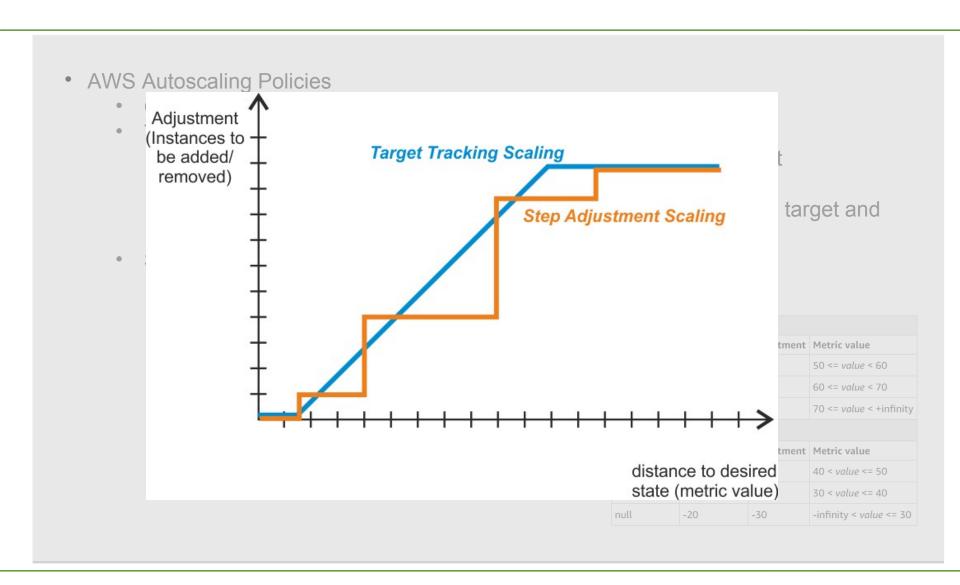
- Goal
 - Automatically adjust the number of instances to fulfill a defined SLA in a cost efficient way.
 - Dynamically scale in/out based on current load.
- Preconditions
 - Scalable Architecture + Implementation
 - Scalable resources (Platform)
 - Information about current System State
- What to be scaled
 - Storage/ Transport (DB's, Message Queues)
 - Networking Infrastructure (Loadbalancer, Router, Gateways, ..)
 - Compute (EC2 Instances)
 - Mircoservices/ Components (Nomad Jobs)

- AWS Dynamic Scaling (EC2 Instances/ Nomad Cluster)
 - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-scale-based-on-demand.html
 - AWS Autoscaling Policies
 - Predefined (availability, cost, performance) or custom Strategies
 - CPU, MEM and Custom metrics
 - Dynamic and Predictive Scaling



- AWS Autoscaling Policies
 - Custom metrics
 - Target Tracking Scaling Policiy
 - Scales to ensure that a defined target value for a metric is kept
 - Alarm is fired if the metric violates the defined target value
 - Calculates the needed instances based on difference between target and current metric value
 - Simple and Step Scaling Policy
 - Metric + Threshold
 - Alarm when thresholds are violated
 - Non-Linear, stepwise scaling adjustment

Scale out policy			
Lower bound	Upper bound	Adjustment	Metric value
0	10	0	50 <= <i>value</i> < 60
10	20	10	60 <= <i>value</i> < 70
20	null	30	70 <= value < +infinity
Scale in policy			
Lower bound	Upper bound	Adjustment	Metric value
-10	0	0	40 < value <= 50
-20	-10	-10	30 < value <= 40
null	-20	-30	-infinity < value <= 30

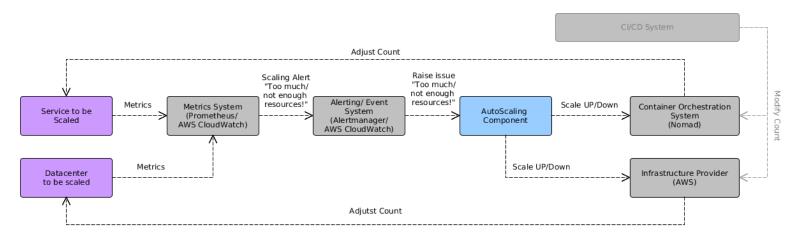


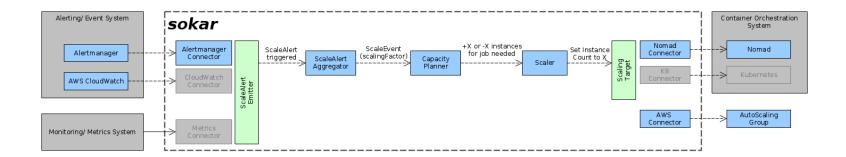
- Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (Kubernetes: job/pod)
 - https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/run-application/horizontal-pod-autoscale/
 - Target Tracking Scaling
 - Based on CPU or a custom metric
 - desiredReplicas = ceil[currentReplicas * (currentMetricValue / desiredMetricValue)]
 - regards pod state (initial-readiness-delay, cpu-initialization-period)
 - conservative downscaling (downscale-stabilization-window = 5m)

- Replicator (Nomad: cluster and job)
 - https://github.com/elsevier-core-engineering/replicator
 - Cluster:
 - Calculates the needed nodes in "worker pool" to handle the currently running jobs
 - Considers available (capacity) and used resources (CPU, MEM and disk)
 - Reserves space for jobs running by guessing they would scale by 1
 - Supports draining and selection of least used node (while scaling down)
 - Job:
 - Step Scaling
 - Based on CPU and MEM
 - Separate thresholds for CPU/MEM scale out/ in
 - Scale Up/ Down by 1 if threshold is violated
 - Max/ Min job count can be specified
 - Fixed cooldown between scale actions (replicator_cooldown = 60)

ALERT BASED SCALING

- Use Metrics for scaling (information about system state)
- Use Alerts to define the situation where scaling is needed
- Sequence
 - Service to be scaled exposes its state through metrics
 - Metrics are evaluated against scaling alert rules
 - · Multiple scaling alerts per service
 - · Can be defined based on different metrics
 - Separate alerts for scaling up and scaling down
 - On rule match, a scale alert is created and routed to the auto scaling component
 - Auto scaling component aggregates the available alerts and decides what to do
 - If a scale up/ down was decided, the container orchestration system (nomad, K8, ...) or the Compute Instance Scaler (i.e. AWS ASG) is triggered accordingly





- Constant-, Linear- and Step Scaling
- Weighted Scaling Alerts
- One Auto Scaler per service



