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cgroup v2 Is Coming Soon To a Cluster Near You -

David Porter (@bobbypage), Google & Mrunal Patel (@mrunalp), RedHat

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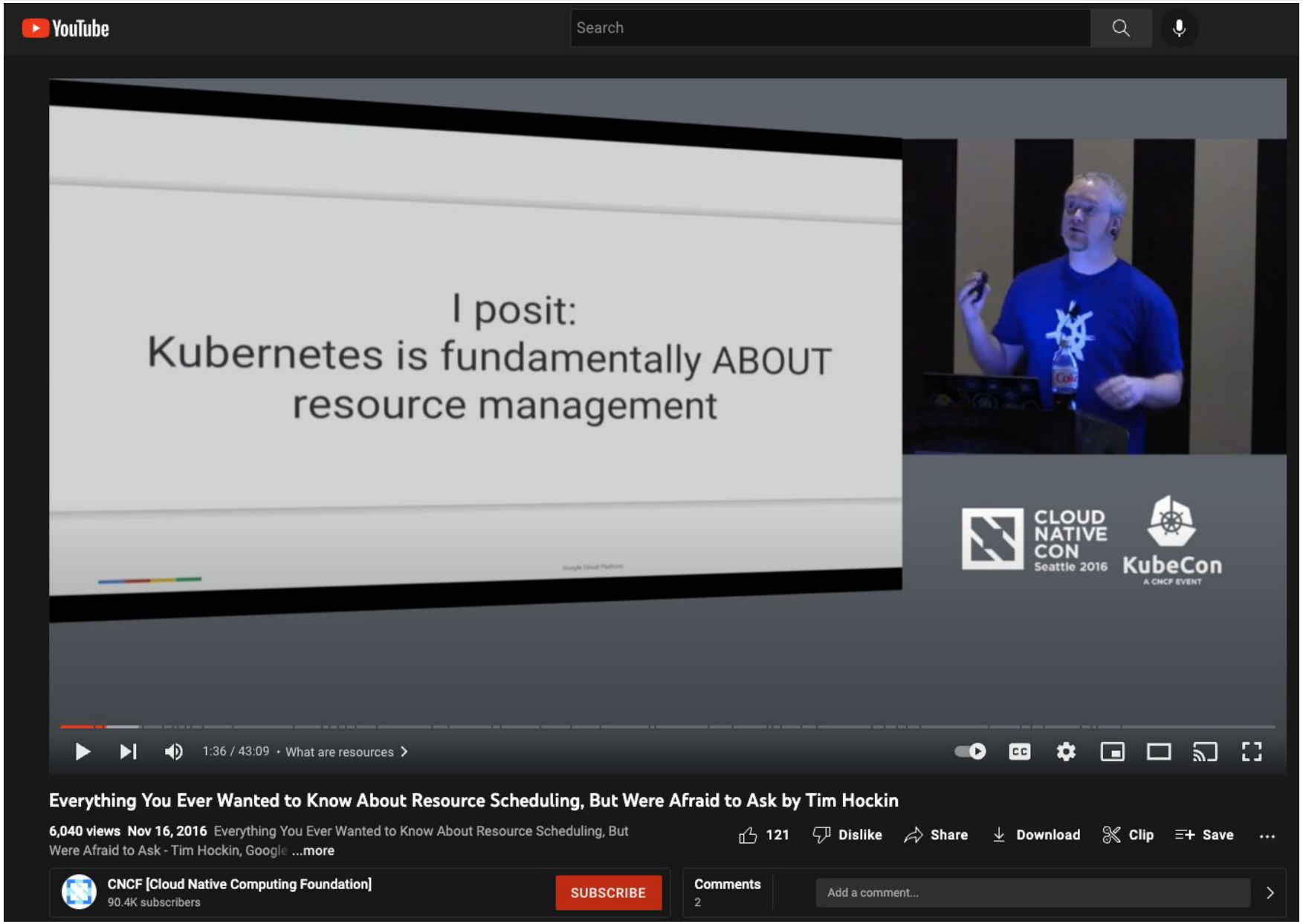
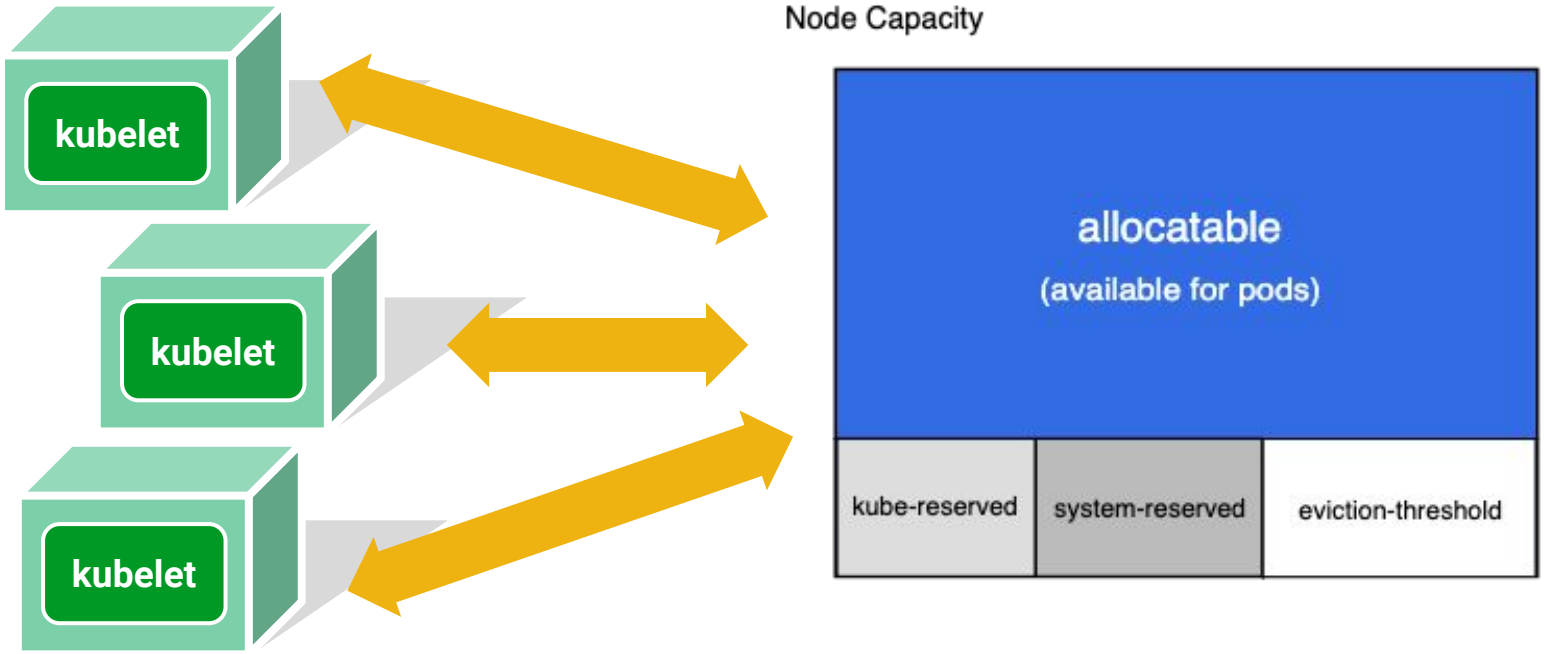
Resource Management



The 10k view - Resources

- Clusters consistent of nodes
  - Nodes contain resources such as
    - CPUs, Memory, Disk, GPUs, etc...
- Nodes advertise resource availability to the kubernetes scheduler
  - Node Capacity
  - Node Allocatable = Capacity - Reserved



The 10k view - Pods use resources

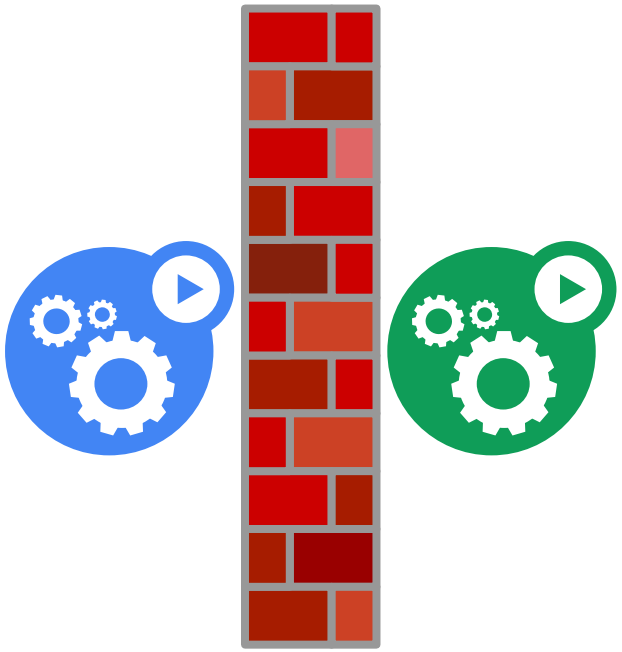

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: frontend
spec:
  containers:
  - name: app
    image: myapp
    resources:
      requests:
        cpu: "250m"
        memory: "64Mi"
      limits:
        cpu: "500m"
        memory: "128Mi
```

The minimum amount of resources this container needs

The maximum amount of resources this container can use

Resource Management Requirements

- Resource Isolation
  - Pods should not be able to hurt each other (or the system)
  - Pods should be able to receive consistent performance behavior based on their requests
  - Prevent:
    - Infinite Loops, Fork Bombs, Memory Leaks, Node lockups
- Sizing
  - Allocate proper resources for pods
- Utilization
  - Ensure resources are managed efficiently



Quality of Service - QoS

Defined in terms of Request and Limit

Guaranteed: highest protection

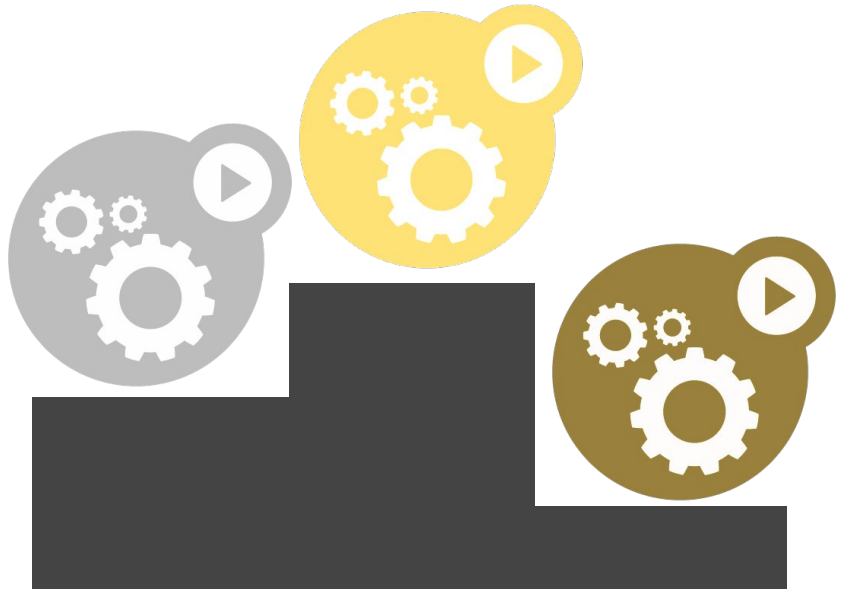
- request > 0 && limit == request [for all containers]
- Lowest OOM score

Burstable: medium protection

- request > 0 && limit > request [for at least one container]
- OOM score function of memory request

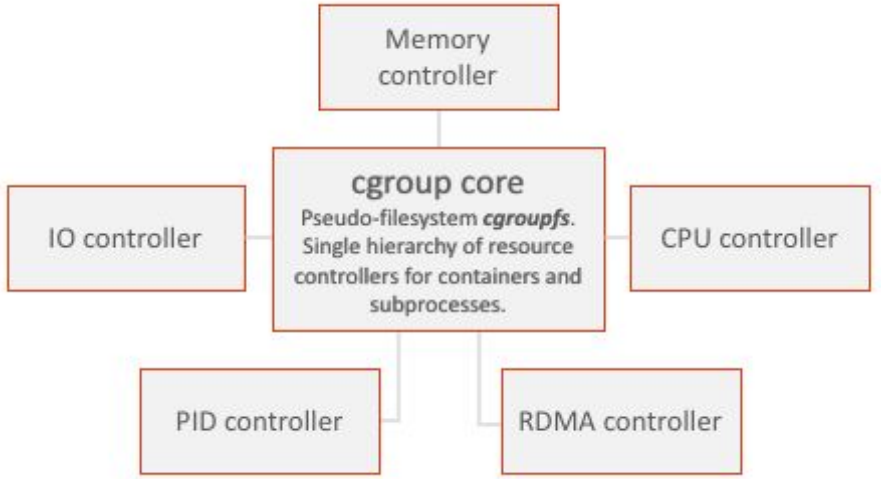
Best Effort: lowest protection

- request == 0 (unspecified)
- lowest CPU shares
- First to get OOM killed during low memory



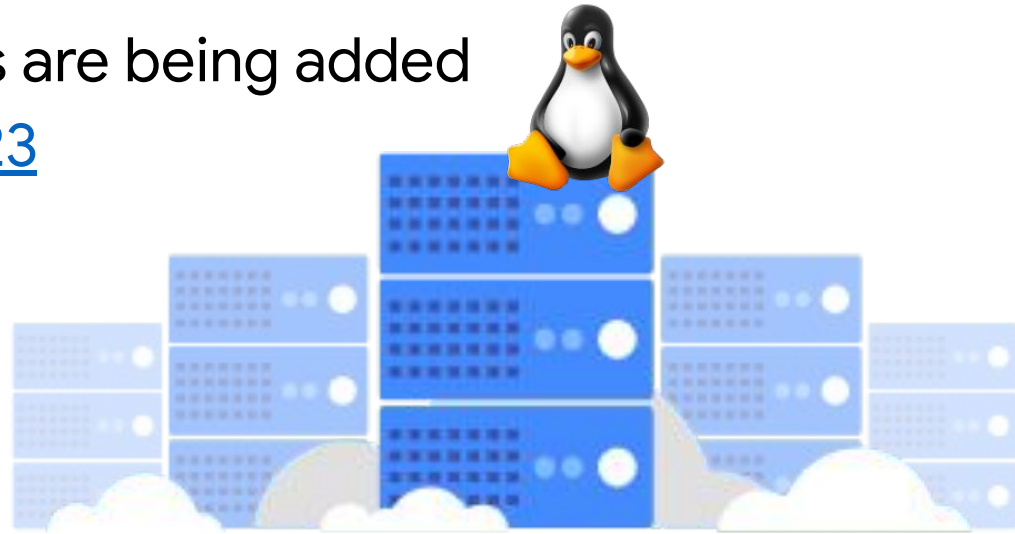
cgroups

- Linux Kernel feature that provides ability to:
  - Group a set of process hierarchically
  - Set of **controllers** (cpu, memory, io, etc...) to manage resources in groups and provide monitoring
- Controlled via pseudo-filesystem cgroupfs
- Allow us to:
  - Limit usage of group of process (amount of CPU or memory or pids).
  - Measure resource usage for a group of processes



cgroups v1 & v2

- cgroup v1 - Introduced by Google in linux kernel in 2006, various controllers added one after the other.
- cgroup v2 - latest version of the Linux cgroup API
  - In development in the Linux Kernel since 2016:
  - Has matured across the container ecosystem
    - 2019 - Fedora moves to v2 by default
    - 2020 - Docker / runc cgroupv2 support
    - 2021 - Other distros enable cgroup v2 by default
- cgroups v1 is considered legacy - no new features are being added
  - Planned to be removed from systemd EoY 2023



cgroups v2 support

- Most new Linux distros today have adopted cgroup v2 by default:
  - Container Optimized OS (since M97)
  - Ubuntu (since 21.10)
  - Debian GNU/Linux (since Debian 11 Bullseye)
  - Fedora (since 31)
  - Arch Linux (since April 2021)
  - RHEL and RHEL-like distributions (since 9)
- Runtimes
  - containerd 1.4 and later
  - cri-o v1.20 and later
  - docker/moby > 20.10
  - runc > 1.0.0
  - crun > 0.7
- Kubernetes
  - alpha: v1.18
  - beta: v1.22
  - stable: v1.25

What's new in cgroups v2?

- Single unified hierarchy design in API
- Enhanced resource allocation and isolation across multiple resources
  - Accounting improvements for:
    - non-immediate resource changes such as page cache writebacks
    - different types of memory allocations (user, network and kernel memory)
- Hard & Soft Memory Limits
- OOM killer is cgroup aware (`memory.oom.group`)
- PSI (Pressure Stall Information) metrics
  - Detect resource pressure for CPU, Memory, IO
- Improved rootless via delegation support

cgroups v1 vs v2 hierarchy


```
/sys/fs/cgroup/
├── cpu/
│   └── kubepods/
│       └── burstable/
│           └── pod1/
│               ├── container_main/
│               │   ├── cpu.shares
│               │   └── cpu.cfs_quota_us
│               └── sidecar/
│                   ├── cpu.shares
│                   └── cpu.cfs_quota_us
└── memory/
    └── kubepods/
        └── burstable/
            └── pod1/
                ├── container_main/
                │   └── memory.max_limit_in_bytes
                └── sidecar/
                    └── memory.max_limit_in_bytes
```

cgroup v1

```
/sys/fs/cgroup/
└── kubepods.slice/
    └── kubepods-burstable.slice/
        └── kubepods-burstable-pod1.slice/
            ├── cri-containerd-container_main.scope/
            │   ├── cpu.weight
            │   ├── cpu.max
            │   └── memory.max
            └── cri-containerd-container_sidecar.scope/
                ├── cpu.weight
                ├── cpu.max
                └── memory.max
```

cgroup v2

Mapping pod/container to cgroup

- Kubelet creates a cgroup for each pod
- Container runtime creates a cgroup for each container
- Depending on QoS class, pod cgroup may have cgroup resources enforced

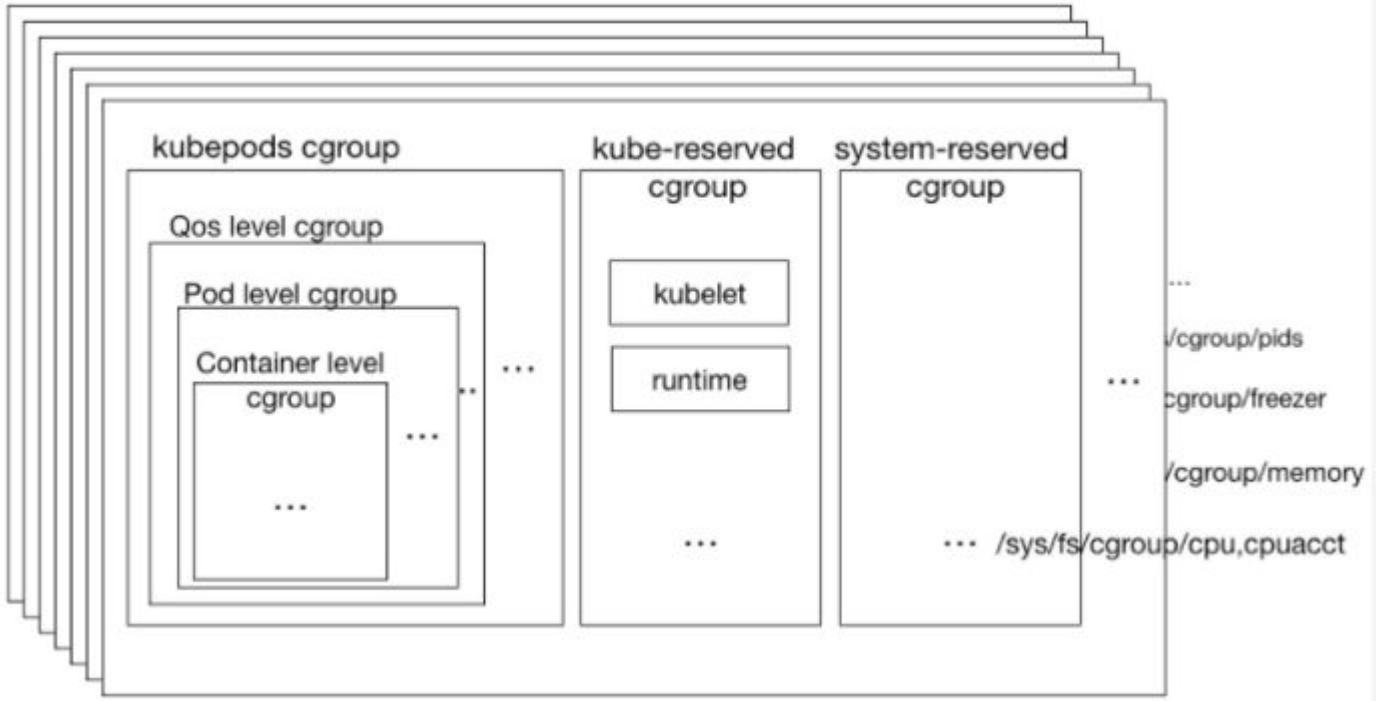


image: https://medium.com/geekculture/layer-by-layer-cgroup-in-kubernetes-c4e26bda676c

Journey of Pod Spec

Pod -> CRI (containerd/cri-o) -> OCI spec -> OCI runtime (runc) -> systemd (driver) -> cgroupfs kernel

Pod Spec

```
resources:
  requests:
    cpu: 800m
    memory: 1000Mi
  limits:
    cpu:  1000m
    memory: 1500Mi
```

kubelet

(CRI) LinuxContainerResources

```
cpu_period: 100000
cpu_quota: 100000
cpu_shares: 819
memory_limit_in_bytes:
1572864000
oom_score_adj: 985
unified: { … }
```

CRI (containerd/CRI-O)

OCI JSON spec

```
"resources": {
  "memory": {
     "limit": 1572864000
  }
  "cpu": {
      "shares": 819
      "quota": 100000
      "period": 100000
  }
}
```

Container Runtime (containerd/CRI-O)

OCI Container Runtime (runc)

Systemd Scope Unit

```
CPUWeight: 32
CPUQuotaPerSecUSec=1s
CPUQuotaPeriodUSec=100ms
MemoryMax=1572864000
```

Systemd/Dbus

cgroupfs value

```
/sys/fs/cgroup/../cpu.weight
/sys/fs/cgroup/../cpu.max
/sys/fs/cgroup/../memory.max
```

Linux Kernel

CPU Requests - CPU Shares

- CPU Request
  - Used for scheduling
  - Minimum Floor for CPU - you will *always* get CPU request
  - Converted to CPU shares (cpu.shares / cpu.weight)
  - Proportional to other containers

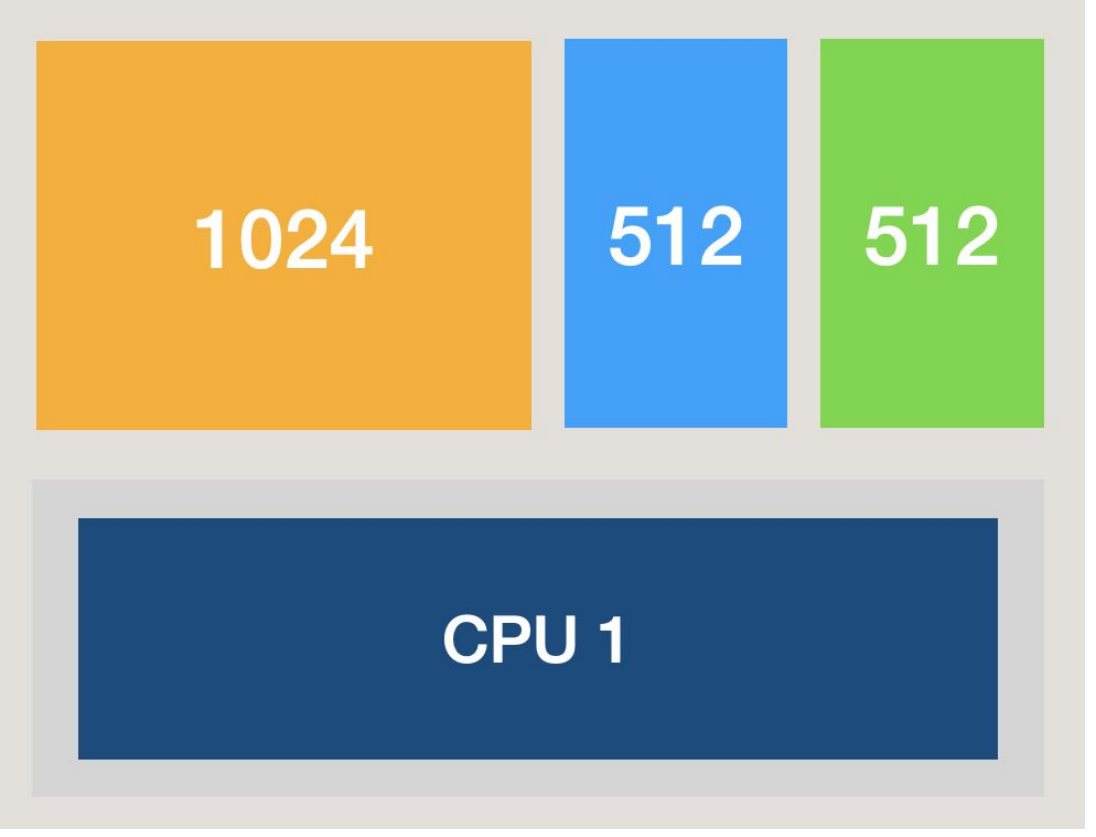
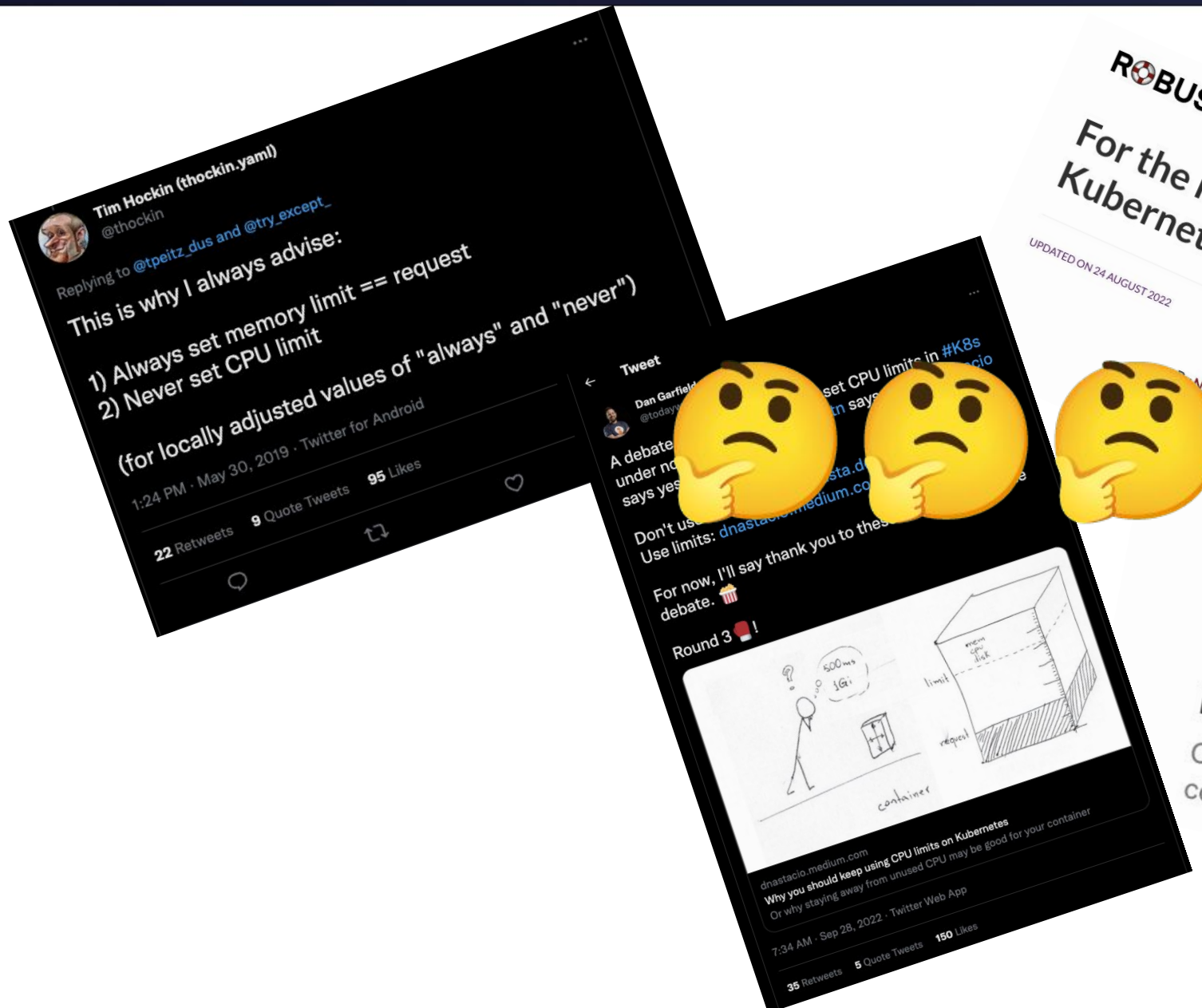


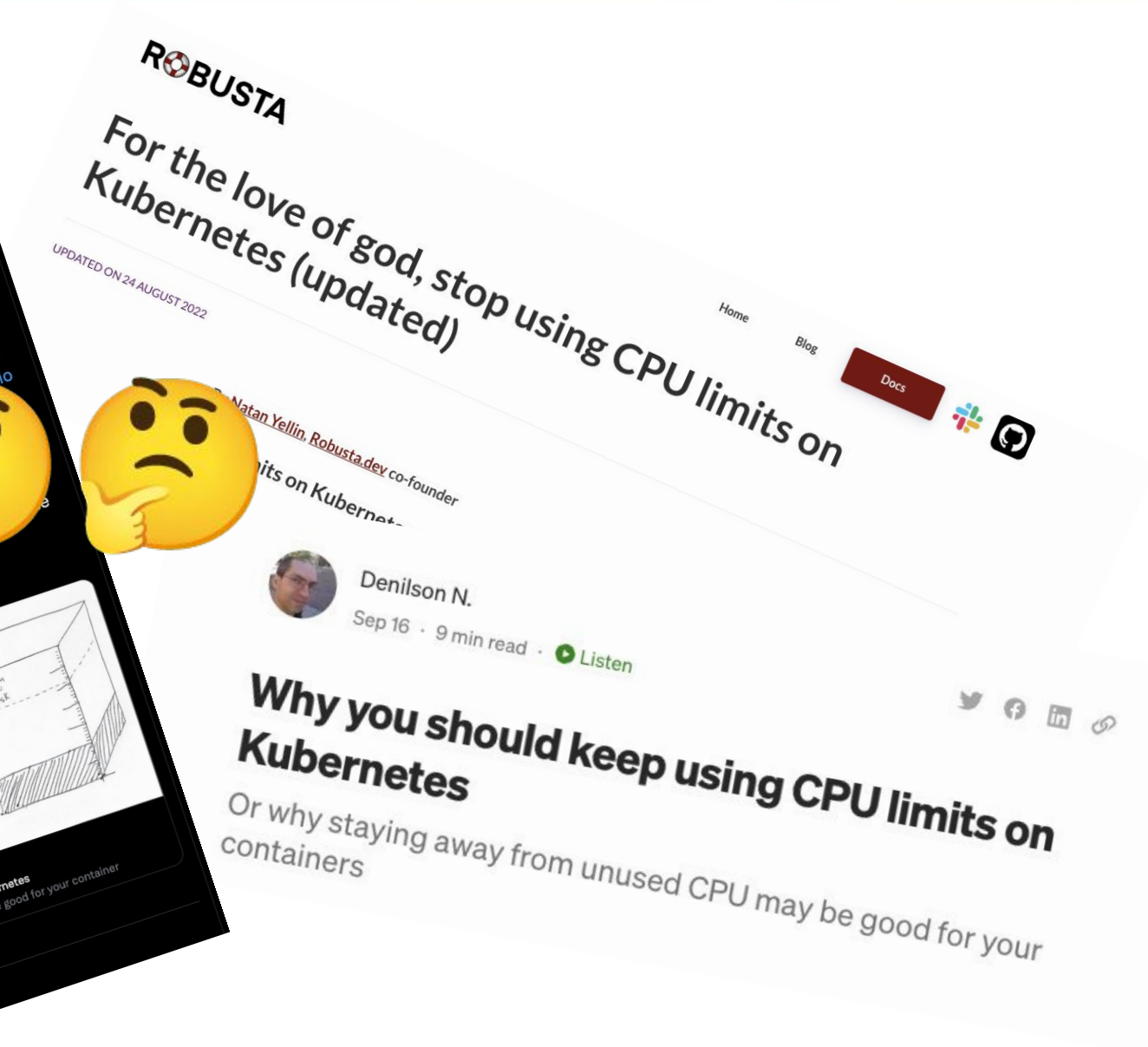
image: https://www.batey.info/cgroup-cpu-shares-for-kubernetes.html

CPU Limits - Cfs Bandwidth Control

- CPU Limit
  - Ignored in scheduling
  - Ceiling for CPU - you will *be* throttled going above limit
    - *even if there are spare CPU cycles available*
  - Uses cpu quota / cpu period (v1) and cpu.max (v2)
- Quota = Limit from Pod spec
- CPU period = 100ms
- “You can use quota amount of CPU in each wall clock period”

The CPU Limits Debate





CPU Debate

- Always set a CPU request - used for scheduling
  - otherwhile it will be best effort (lowest priority QoS)
  - You will always get CPU request (enforced by CPU shares)
- Cons of CPU Limits
  - 👎 Can’t use spare CPU cycles
  - 👎 “Throwing away unused CPU cycles”
  - 👎 You may introduce “artificial” throttling to your application
- Pros of CPU Limits
  - 👍 Avoid reliance on unpredictable spare CPU cycles due to low CPU requests
  - 👍 More predictable - Guaranteed QoS
  - 👍 Multi-tenant environment (e.g. chargeback)

Memory

- Memory Request is only used for scheduling (v1)
- Memory Limit = `memory.max` (v2) / `memory.max_limit_in_bytes` (v1)
  - Going over the limit results in OOM
- Recommendation - Set `Memory Requests = Limit`

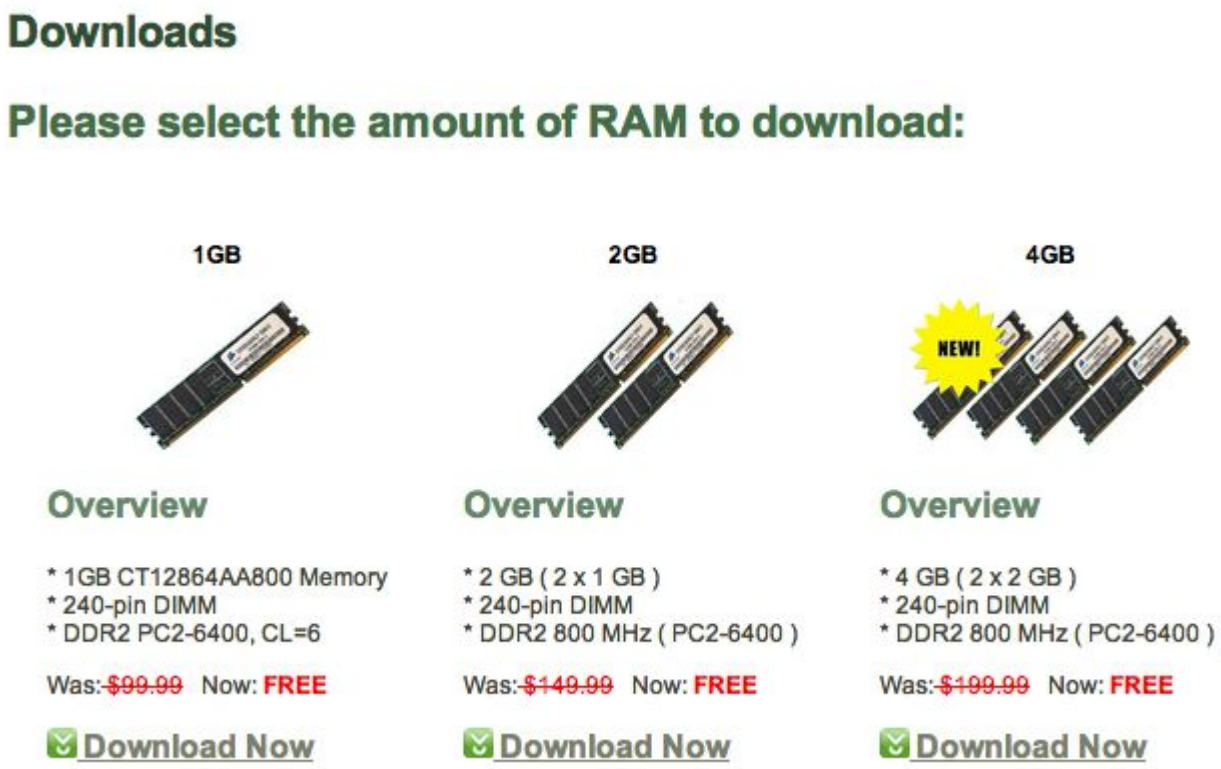
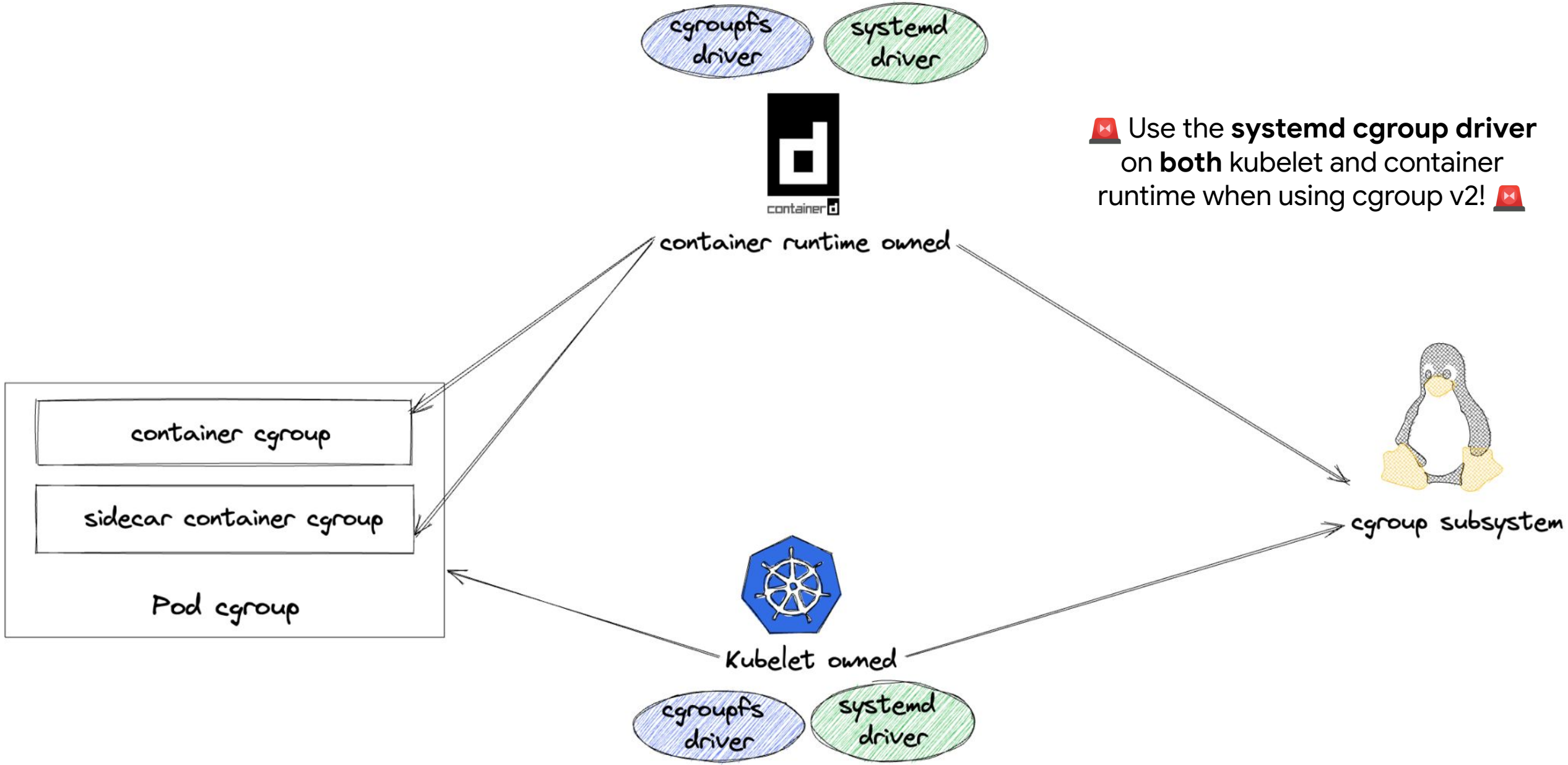


image: https://knowyourmeme.com/photos/367171

Kubelet and Container Runtime Cgroup Drivers



🚨 Use the **systemd cgroup driver** on **both** kubelet and container runtime when using cgroup v2! 🚨

Monitoring

- cgroups provide monitoring of container / pod resource usage
- cAdvisor and container runtime monitors cgroups and reports the information to kubelet
  - kubelet depends on cAdvisor as a library
  - cAdvisor updated to support cgroup v2 in v0.43
- KEP 2371 - CRI Pod & Container Stats in progress to move all metrics to runtime and remove cAdvisor dependency

image: http://github.com/google/cadvisor

cgroups v2 testing

- Large testing effort in SIG-Node to get cgroupv2 jobs CI jobs
  - Conformance, Serial Node E2E, Cluster E2E, Node E2E Features
- Gathering feedback
- Support in the broader community

Migrating to cgroup v2 with k8s

- Use one of the many Linux distros that enables cgroup v2 out of the box
  - Kernel 5.8+
- Use an up-to-date of CRI runtime (containerd/cri-o)
- Use the systemd cgroup driver on **both** kubelet and container runtime
  - ⚠️ SIG-Node does not support nor test the cgroupfs driver. ⚠️
  - 🚨 Do not use cgroupfs driver on cgroup v2 🚨
- For hosted kubernetes offerings, understand how your vendor is adopting cgroup v2

Test your apps on cgroup v2

- Most applications do not have cgroup dependencies, but some applications may
- Third party monitoring and security agents
  - Contact vendor and ensure agents support cgroup v2
  - cAdvisor standalone (upgrade to v0.43.0+)
  - github.com/uber-go/automaxprocs v1.5.0+
  - Java apps uses JDK to read cgroup settings for auto-tuning, upgrade to JDK 11.0.16 and later or JDK 15+ which fully support cgroup v2

Future work in this space

We have many opportunities to improve resource management and build upon cgroup v2!

Memory QoS

- *KEP-2570* - Quality-of-Service for Memory Resources (alpha in 1.22)
  - cgroupv1 - only provided max memory limit, (i.e. pod memory requests ignored; only used for scheduling)
  - cgroupv2 provides `memory.{min,low,high,max}`
  - Idea
    - Map container `spec.containers[].resources.requests[memory]` to `memory.low`
    - Map `spec.containers[].resources.limits[memory] * throttling factor` to `memory.high`
  - Results - Less frequent OOMs, ensure memory is throttled as memory approaches the limit

memory.max	Hard limit - Going over is OOM
memory.high	Going over results in throttling and heavy reclaim pressure
memory.low	Best effort to not be reclaimed
memory.min	Never reclaimed

Future work

- PSI Pressure Metrics
  - Integrate Kubelet with PSI pressure metrics
  - Improve out of pressure eviction to evict pods if pressure
  - Will help to preserve node stability
- Disk throttling
  - cgroupv2 has a new IO controller
  - Can be used to limit I/O of pods (currently not possible)
- OOMd
  - systemd offers new userspace OOM killer based on PSI metrics
  - Investigate integrating with kubernetes to provide more predictable OOM killing behavior taking into account Pod QoS, Usage, etc

image: https://www.usenix.org/conference/lisa21/presentation/down

Demo

Thank you

- SIG Node Community
- Container runtime community
  - Shout out to Giuseppe Scrivano (@gscrivano)
  - Containerd, CRI-O, Moby/Docker maintainers
- Systemd Maintainers
- Linux Kernel Maintainers

More resources

- cgroupv2 GA k8s blog - https://kubernetes.io/blog/2022/08/31/cgroupv2-ga-1-25/
- cgroupv2 k8s docs - https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/architecture/cgroups/
- cgroupv2 kernel docs - https://docs.kernel.org/admin-guide/cgroup-v2.html
- Kubecon talks
  - 2020 - Kubernetes on cgroup v2
  - https://kccnceu20.sched.com/event/ZeoS/kubernetes-on-cgroup-v2-giuseppe-scrivano-red-hat
  - 2022 - cgroups v2 before you jump in https://kccncna2022.sched.com/event/182J2/cgroups-v2-before-you-jump-in-tony-gosselin-mike-tougeron-adobe-systems

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