



BUILDING FOR THE ROAD AHEAD

DETROIT 2022

SIG Autoscaling

Updates and Feature Highlights

Marcin Wielgus Diego Bonfigli



Owned Components

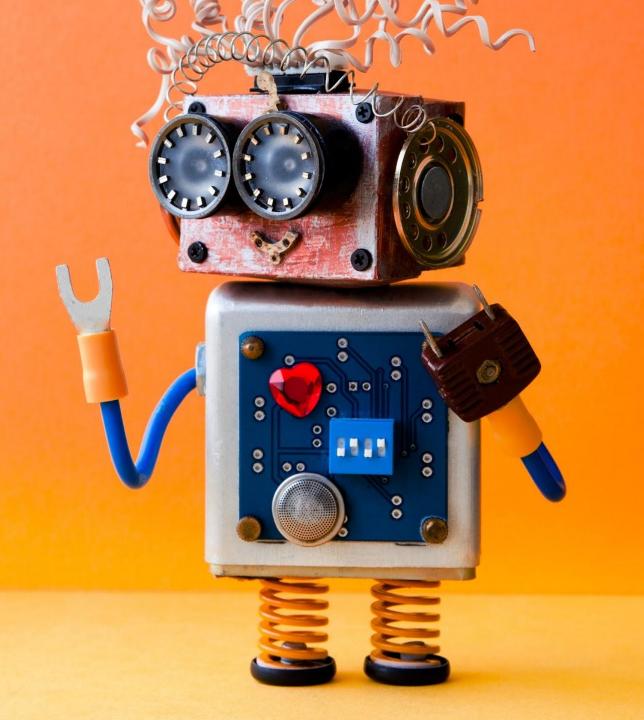






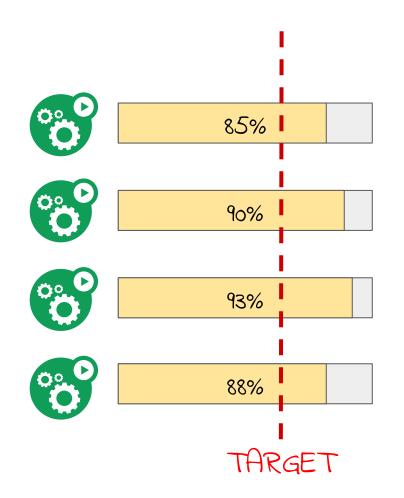




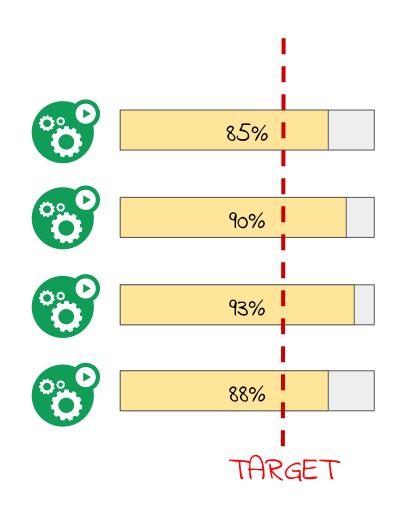




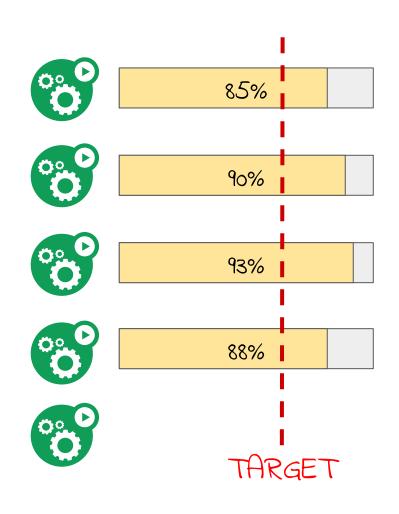
- Based on load-like metrics
 - CPU usage
 - Custom metrics like:
 - Query per second
 - Queue length
- Adds and removes pod replicas to keep per pod load close to the desired target value.



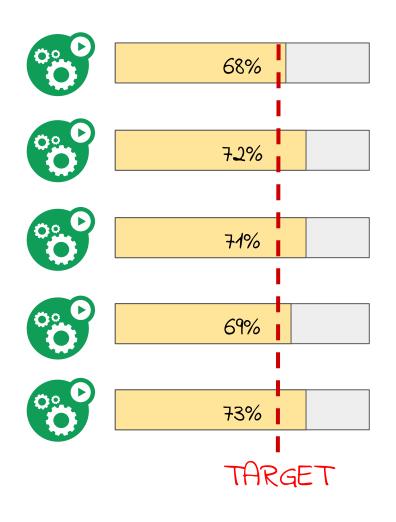




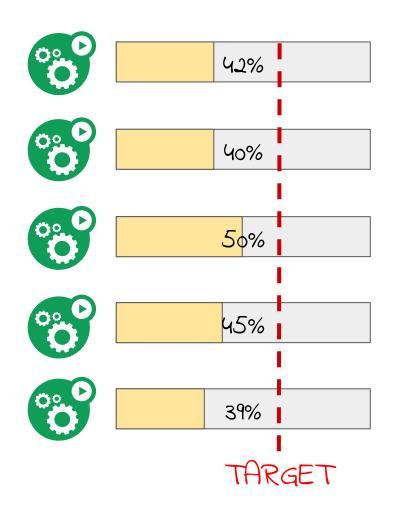




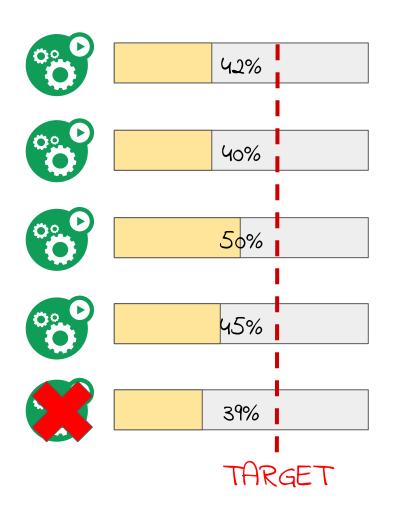




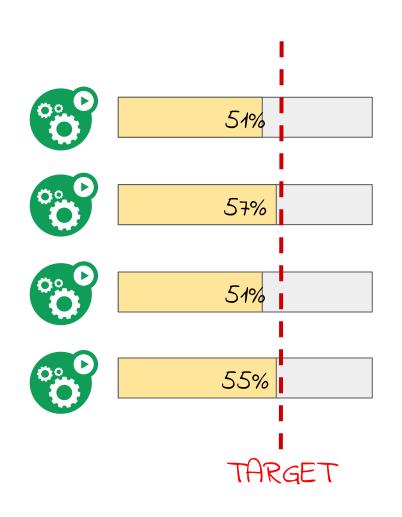








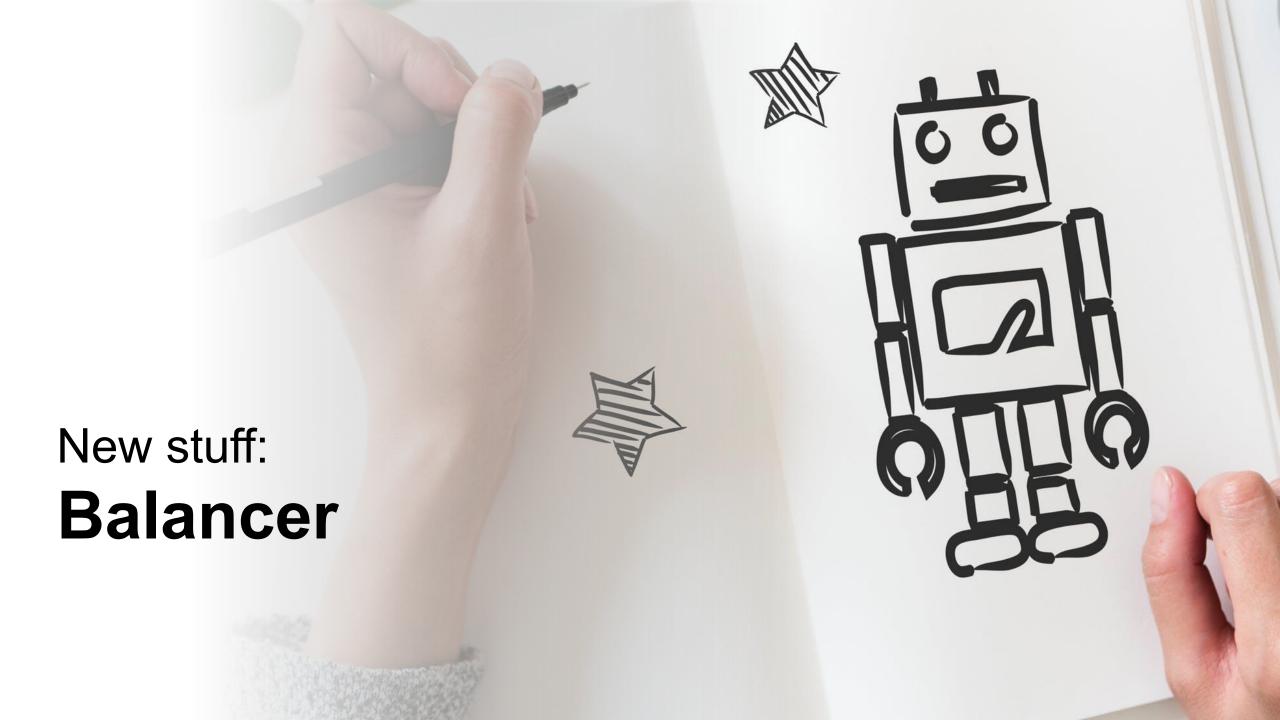




HPA - recent and upcoming changes



- API Graduation to V2
 - v2beta1 went away in 1.25
 - v2beta2 goes away in 1.26
- HPA Controller gained multithreading support (1.26)
 - --concurrent-horizontal-pod-autoscaler-syncs
- Improved behavior for targets > 100% (1.26)
- Scale to 0 support for custom metrics (hopefully in 1.26)
- Explicit dry run mode (probably post 1.26)

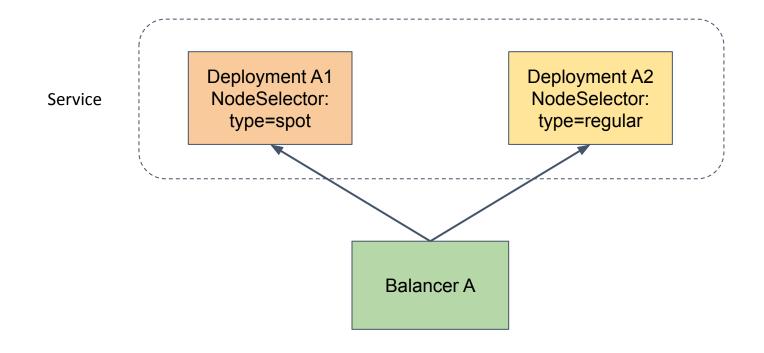




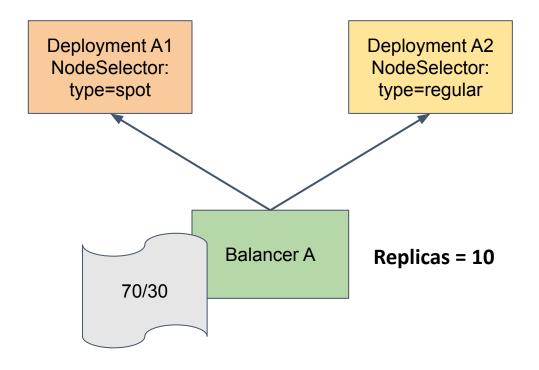
Problem:

- How to ensure equal spreading of pods in 3 zones of a region. With fallback and rebalance?
- How to split pods 70%-30% between spot/preemptible and regular vms?
 And temporarily use only regulars if spots are not available.
- How to consume nodes with negotiated rates first?
- How to horizontally and vertically autoscale such deployments and make CA work well with them?

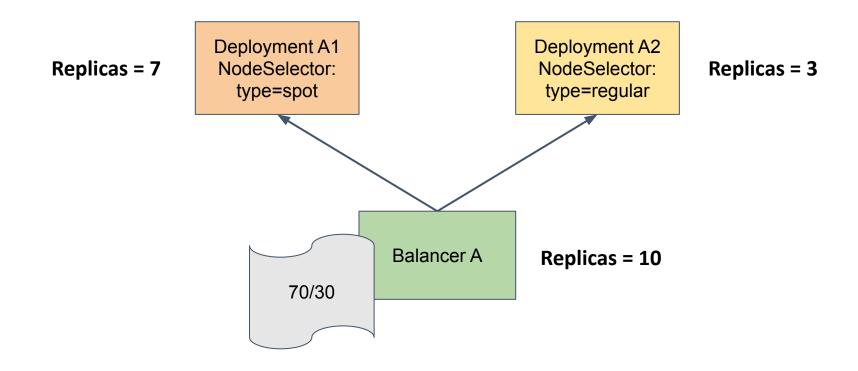




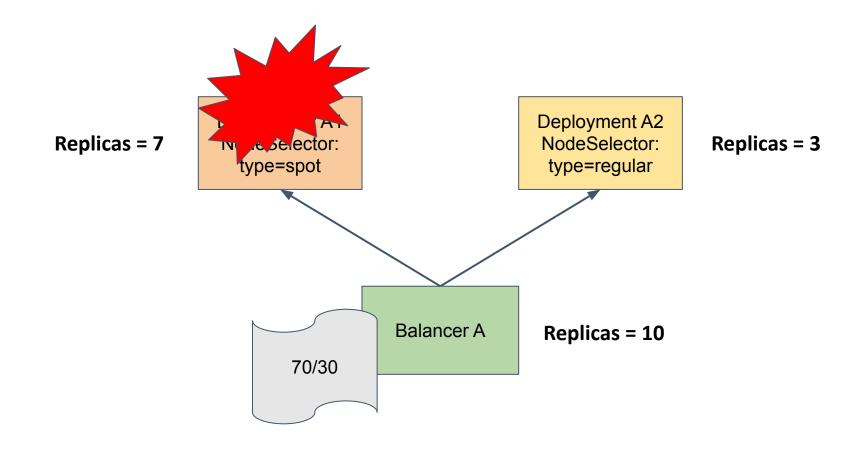




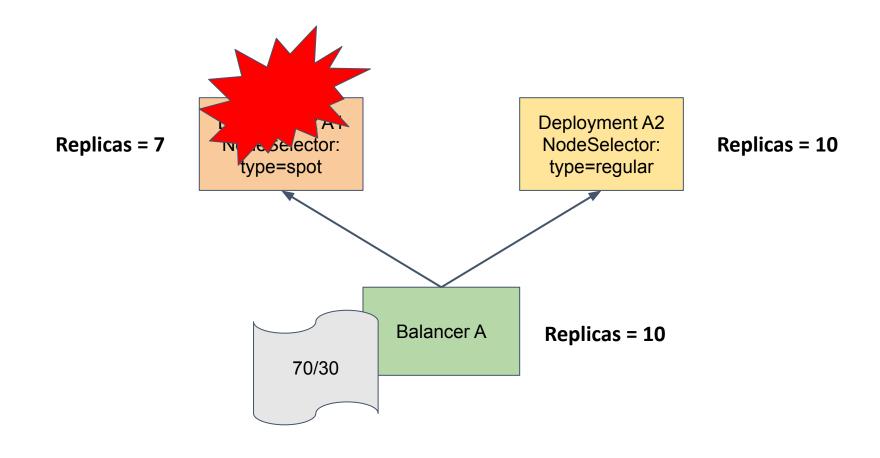




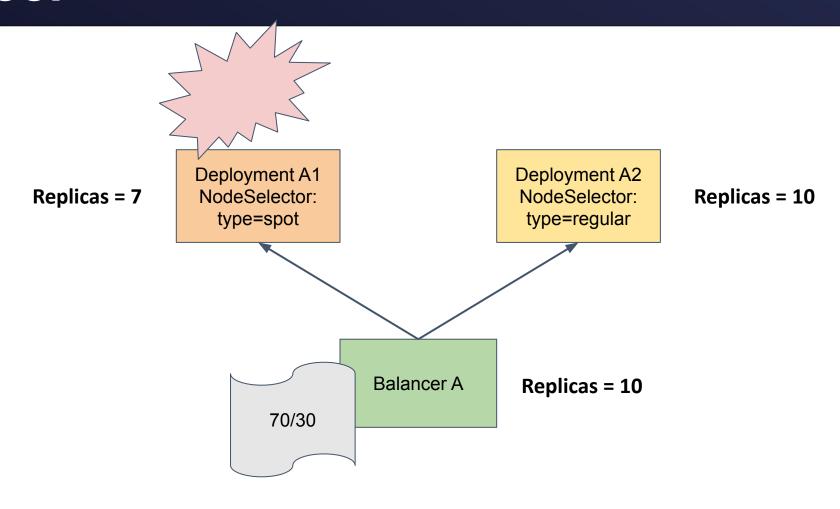




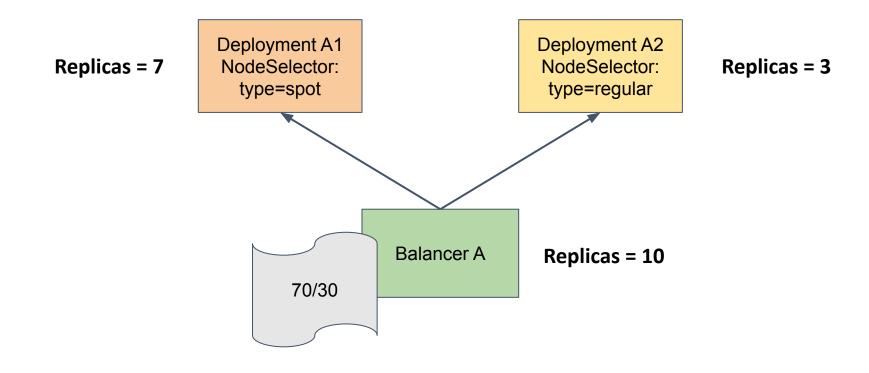




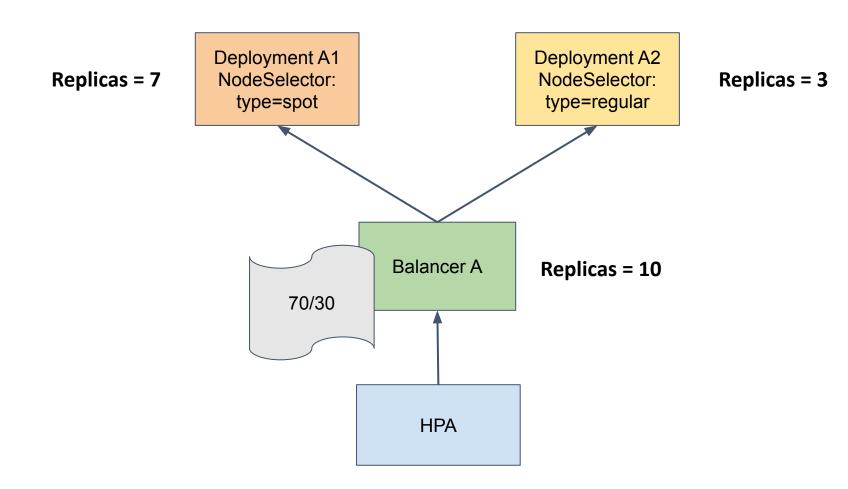




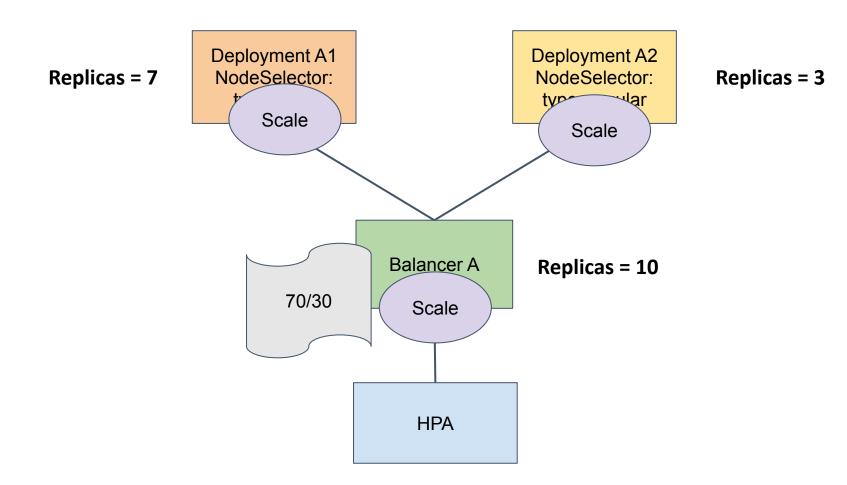










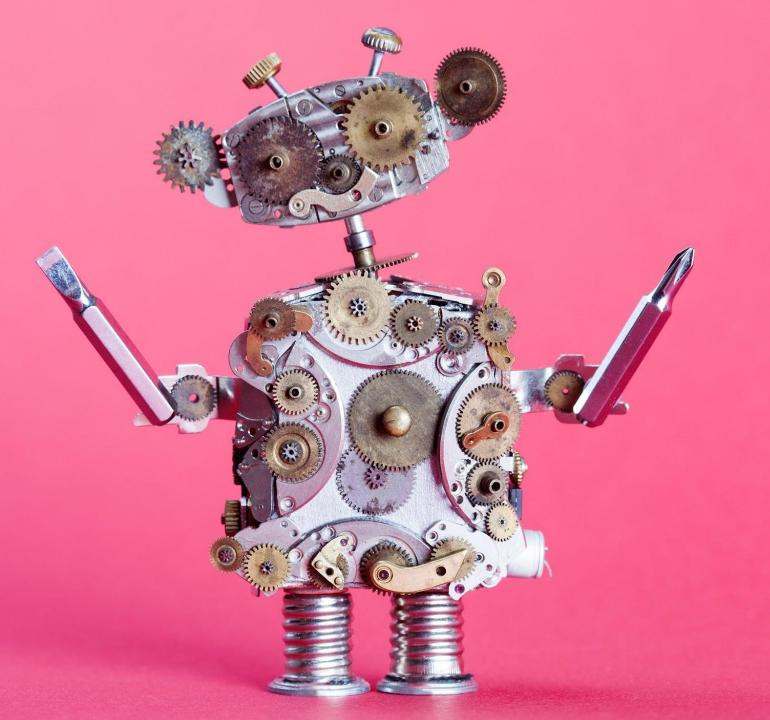




Status:

- SIG-internal KEP merged
- Largely already coded in a private Google-internal repository
- To be open sourced in November
- Alpha release this year

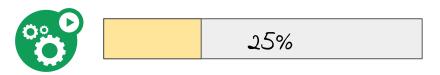
Vertical
Pod
Autoscaler



Vertical Pod Autoscaler



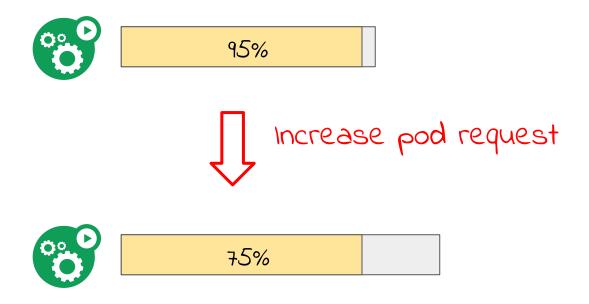
- Pod size should not be to big or too small.
- Based on resource data
 - CPU usage
 - Memory usage
 - OOM events
- Recommends pod sizes to keep real usage well within the requested pod capacity.





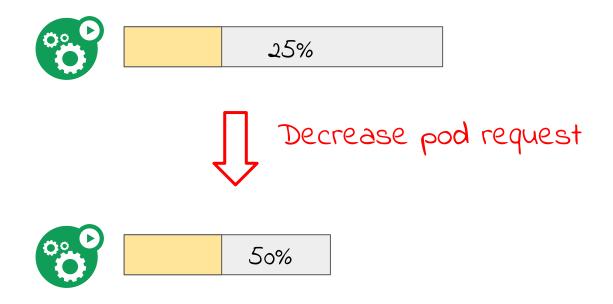
Vertical Pod Autoscaler





Vertical Pod Autoscaler





VPA - recent and upcoming changes

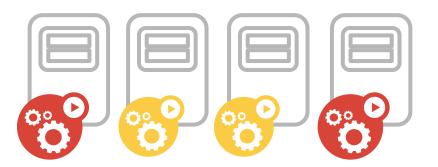


- Pluggable/multiple recommender support
- Configurable:
 - limit for minimum number replicas to start actuation
 - percentile used by recommendations
- Coming (hopefully) soon:
 - Fixed ratio between CPU/Mem
 - Limit for the direction of updates
 - In place updates for VPA (once k/k/#102884 is merged)



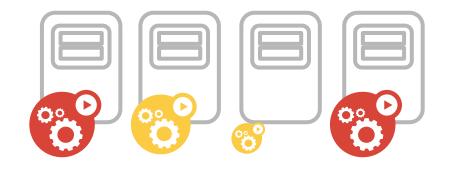


- Provides nodes for pods that don't have a place to run.
- Removes underutilised nodes.
- Uses scheduling simulations and declared pod requests.

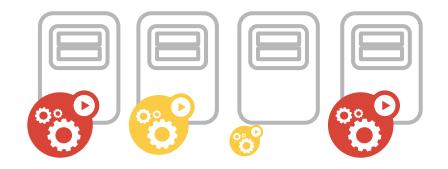






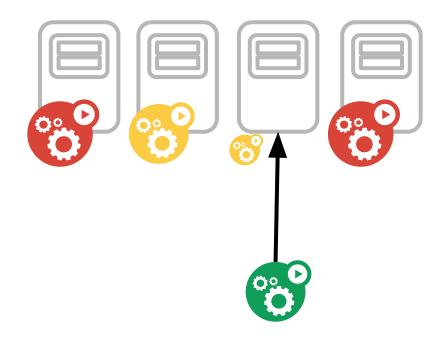




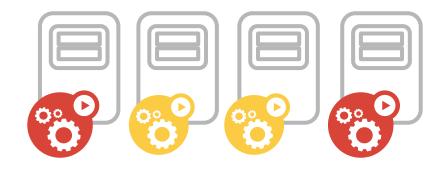






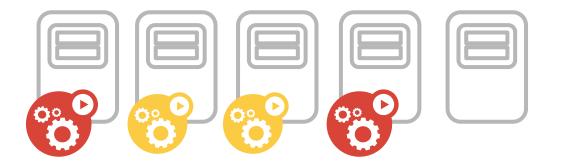






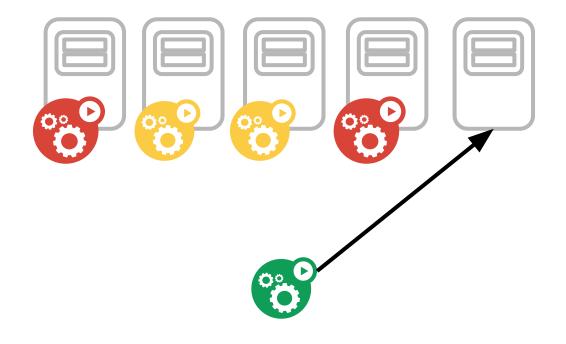




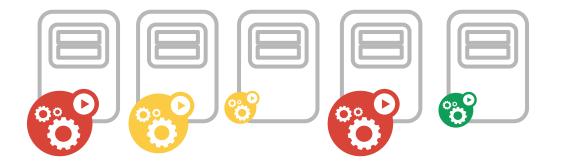




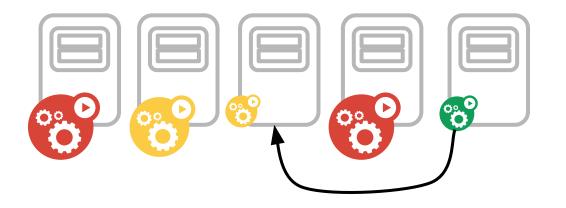
















CA - recent and upcoming changes

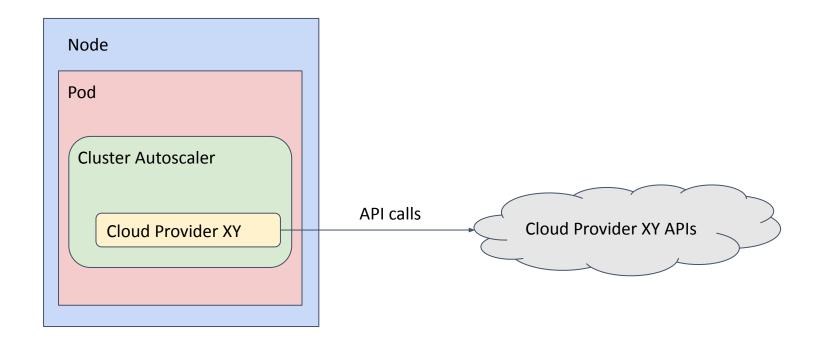


- Parallel scale down (hopefully 1.26)
- Scale down not blocking on pending pods (1.24)
- gRPC:
 - cloud provider (1.25)
 - expander (1.24)
- Better batch use cases support Kqueue integration (1.27+)



What is a cloud provider in the Cluster Autoscaler (CA)?

Cloud specific logic hardcoded inside CA used to interact with specific cloud providers

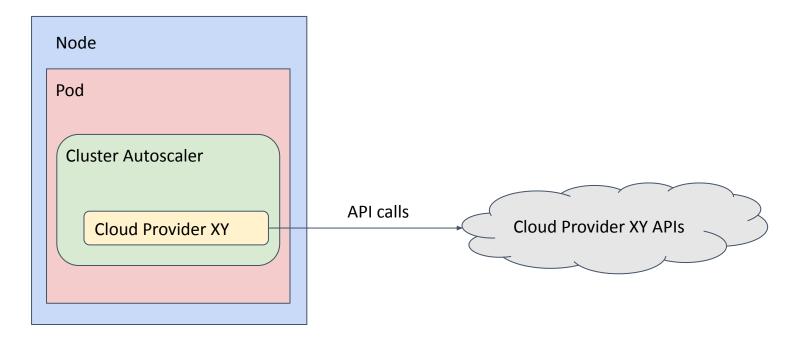




How to implement a cloud provider in CA?

- Fork CA code
- Implement cloud provider logic as CloudProvider and NodeGroup go interfaces
- Add it to the cloud provider builder

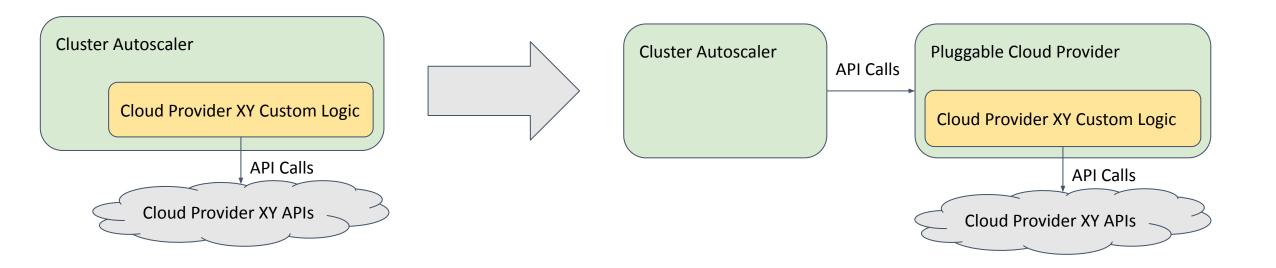
contributing rules: no new dependencies





Pluggable Cloud Provider - why?

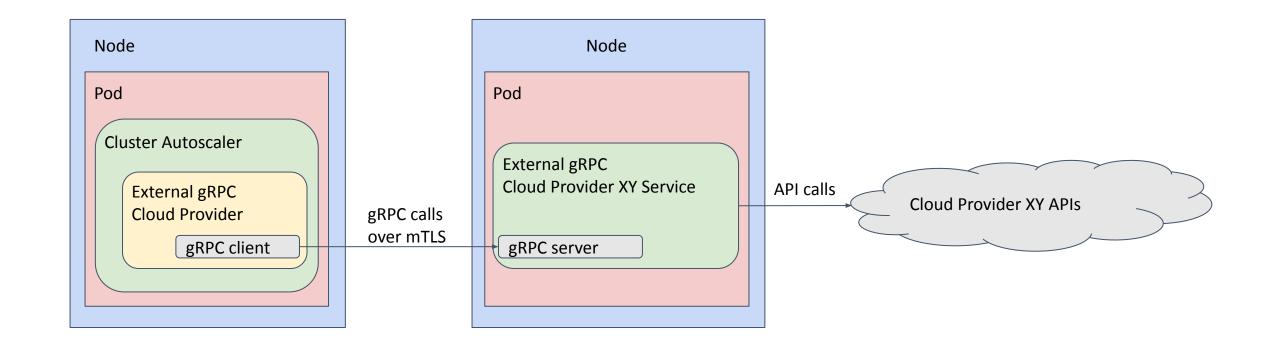
- No need to fork CA
- Decouple CA core and cloud provider dependencies
- No need to follow CA development lifecycle





Pluggable Cloud Provider over gRPC

- Out-of-tree cloud provider support
- Custom cloud provider logic in an external service, exposed as gRPC APIs
- CA acts as gRPC client, implemented as a classic in-tree cloud provider





How to create an external gRPC cloud provider service? - general requirements

- CA assumes nodes belong to node groups, all nodes within a group:
 - Must be of the same machine type
 - Have the same set of labels and taints
 - Are located in the same availability zone
- There must be a way to delete a specific node
- There must be a way to match a Kubernetes node to the instance it is running on, e.g. ProviderId field



How to create an external gRPC cloud provider service? - implementation

- Create a standalone service with your language of choice
- Implement the server side of the CloudProvider gRPC service defined in <u>externalgrpc.proto</u>
- Fill it with your cloud provider logic
- Expose the gRPC endpoint with mTLS

```
service CloudProvider {
 // CloudProvider specific RPC functions
 rpc NodeGroups
 rpc NodeGroupForNode
 rpc PricingNodePrice //optional
 rpc PricingPodPrice //optional
 rpc GPULabel
 rpc GetAvailableGPUTypes
 rpc Cleanup
 rpc Refresh
 // NodeGroup specific RPC functions
 rpc NodeGroupTargetSize
 rpc NodeGroupIncreaseSize
 rpc NodeGroupDeleteNodes
 rpc NodeGroupDecreaseTargetSize
 rpc NodeGroupNodes
 rpc NodeGroupTemplateNodeInfo //optional
 rpc NodeGroupGetOptions
                               //optional
```



Caveats

- gRPC calls are cached on the CA side, but performances for very large clusters have not been tested yet
- The CloudProvider gRPC service mimics the CloudProvider and NodeGroup go interfaces with some differences:
 - NodeInfo does not return information about initial pods for a node (e.g. static pods),
 calculations when scaling from 0 nodes could be wrong if such pods exist
 - GetResourceLimiter function (unpopular) has not been implemented
 - Deprecated functions have not been implemented



Learn more

- Design Proposal (PR)
- Implementation (PR)
- README
- Protobuf definition file
- Example Code











