

# A Customer-Focused SLA for a Kubernetes-Based PaaS

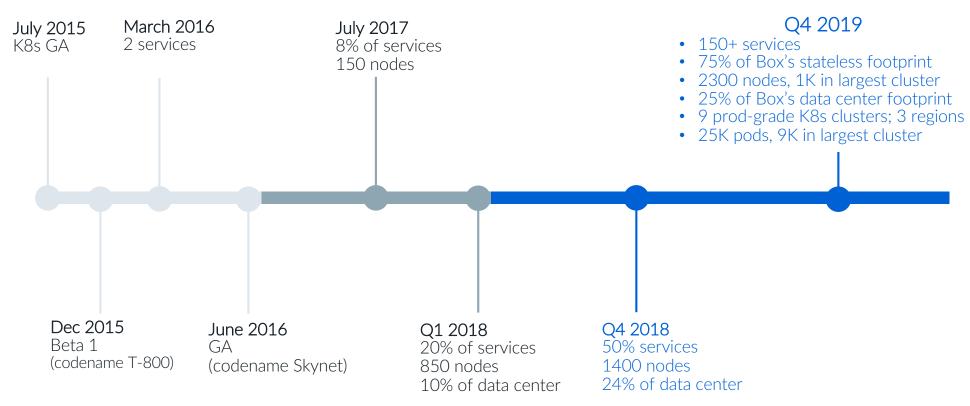
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# Agenda

- 1. Kubernetes @ Box
- 2. The Problem
- 3. Exploration
- 4. Principles
- 5. Path Taken

# **Kubernetes @ Box**

### Under The Hood



# **Kubernetes @ Box**

### Over The Hood

#### Platform As A Service @ Box

- Mission: Run Box apps securely, reliably, efficiently, in any region (of the world)
- Built on K8s w/ few abstractions
- Declarative config monorepo in Git
- Jsonnet templating
- Kube-applier to apply configuration
  - <a href="https://github.com/box/kube-applier">https://github.com/box/kube-applier</a> (Box donated to open source)

# **Kubernetes @ Box**

### Over The Hood

#### Platform As A Service @ Box

- Cross-cutting control plane integrations:
  - PKI Box Internal CA
  - Secrets Hashicorp Vault
  - Network policies/IPAM Calico
  - Service discovery SmartStack
  - Image management Artifactory
  - Pipelines Jenkins
- Multi-tenancy using K8s namespaces and RBAC policies

# The Problem

### Conundrum

### How do we measure <u>platform health</u>?

- What is our service level agreement (SLA)?
- Which key performance indicators (KPI's)?
  - o e.g. LATEST Latency, Availability, Throughput, Error Rate, Saturation, Traffic
- What service level objective (SLO)?
- How do we measure the service level indicator (SLI)?

## The Problem

### Conundrum

### How do we measure <u>platform health</u>?

- Breadth: control plane / data plane / other?
- Depth: cluster / availability zone / region?
- What does the industry think? "Liberal" examples:
  - "Unavailable" and "Unavailability" mean that all connection requests to an endpoint for the applicable EKS Cluster fail during a 5-minute interval (source)
  - Loss of external connectivity and/or Kubernetes API access to **all** running clusters with the inability to launch replacement clusters in any zone (source)

# **Exploration**

### Start Simple

#### **Initial solutions explored**

- Minutes of Box.com degradations caused by PaaS
  - Simple but very coarse
  - Not all PaaS degradations count
- % of 5xx's from K8s API server
  - i.e. control plane availability and uptime
  - Doesn't account for the data plane
- Synthetic test app exercising CI/CD
  - i.e. data plane availability (schedule/create/start/evict pods)
  - Not "real"; not representative of customers

# **Platform Health**

What do customers care about?

How do we leverage Kubernetes?

# **Principles**

### Customer-focused

#### What do customers care about?

- Care about
  - Ease of use of the platform
  - Availability/uptime of their own services
  - Consistently serve 100% of peak traffic
- Don't care about (for most part)
  - Control plane availability
  - Kubernetes API nitty gritty
  - Protections against h/w and s/w faults, bin-packing inefficiency, maintenance, etc.

# **Principles**

## Leverage Kubernetes

#### What pod availability protections does Kubernetes offer?

- Liveness/readiness probes
  - Accounts for downstream dependency degradations
- Rolling updates
  - Blocks propagation of bad changes
- PodDisruptionBudget (PDB)
  - o Protects service from the cluster administrator disruptions
- QoS for pods (guaranteed, burstable, best effort)
  - o Enables scheduler make decisions for scheduling/evicting pods
  - o Prefer "guaranteed" to scale horizontally (more pods) vs vertically (more cpu/mem per pod)

Note: There may be others which we haven't explored.

### Critical Replica Availability "CRA"

#### How does it work?

- Principle
  - Build platform to provide HA for services
  - o If platform doesn't meet HA needs → must impact platform's KPI
  - o If service owner can't get HA → perhaps fix the service
  - o i.e. data-driven accountability and effective prioritization
- Concept
  - o Customer defines critical replicas threshold, i.e. minimum healthy replicas for availability
  - Auto-configure K8s protections to serve critical replicas
  - Calculate replica overhead for protections

# Critical Replica Availability "CRA"

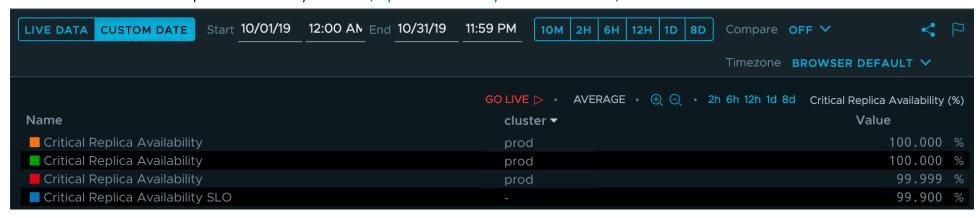
#### **Example** (values are suggestive only)

- Customer
  - Define critical replica threshold (CRT) = 100 replicas
  - Configure liveness/readiness probes
  - Use "guaranteed" QoS
- Tooling auto-adds
  - 5% h/w fault buffer = ceil(100 \* 105%) = 105 pods
  - 5% PDB buffer = 111 pods
  - o 5% rolling update (surge) = 117 pods ← replicas given to the service
  - o 5% maintenance buffer = 123 pods ← worth of physical capacity allocated

### Critical Replica Availability "CRA"

### Measuring the SLI

- Critical Replica Threshold = minimum # replicas required for HA
- Available replicas = min(total available pods, CRT)
- Replica availability = (available replicas / CRT) \* 100
- Critical Replica Availability = mean(replica availability of each service)



### Critical Replica Availability "CRA"

### **Next Steps**

- Gaps
  - Massive system failures will impact SLI regardless of method
  - Treats all services equally; no tiering
  - o Subject to service owner induced errors, e.g. lots of crash-looping pods, or incorrectly configured liveness/readiness probes, etc.
- Future Work (For GA)
  - Leverage newer Kubernetes features, e.g. Pod Priority and Preemption
  - o Additional tooling for improving HA for services, e.g. canaries, chaos, etc.
  - Stronger service owner accountability and policies, e.g. alerts targeting service owners, exclusion from SLI for misbehaving services, etc.



Questions?

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