

Application resource management

300-level live demo script

Application resource management:
300-level live demo

Demo preparation

Automation Platinum Demos

Introduction

In this growing digital economy, the application is the business. Application performance, therefore, is one of the highest CIO priorities.

Home Robots Inc. is a fully digital company selling innovative “household chores” robots globally via its RobotShop online marketplace. Clients browse and purchase through RobotShop’s microservices-based cloud native app. Promotions and other marketing events, however, generate unpredictable load patterns. This often results in poor application performance and bad customer experiences. IT Ops teams tend to either over- or under-provision resources based on best guesses - which is highly inefficient, costly, and risky.

In this demo, I’ll show you how IBM Turbonomic uses the principles of Application Resource Management (ARM) to provide full-stack visibility. This lets SREs and IT Ops teams proactively assure application performance and operational efficiency across their mission critical deployments. We will:

- See how Turbonomic stitches together a full-stack view of your multi-cloud software deployments
- Examine the resource optimization recommendations generated by Turbonomic
- Demonstrate how to automate the execution of recommended actions

Note: This demo will be focused on application resource management in private clouds.

1 - Getting a global view of the applications and their infrastructure dependencies

1.1 - Examine the global supply chain

Narration

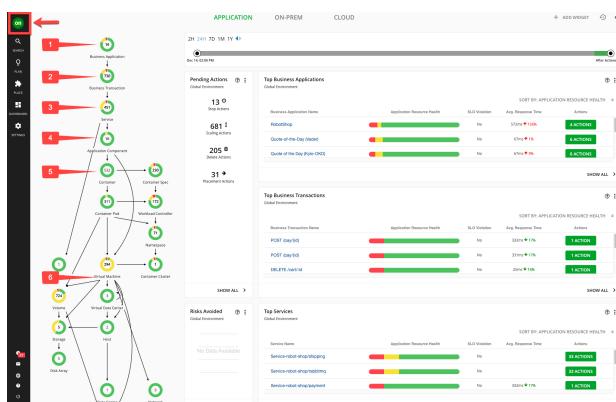
Turbonomic requires configuration and operational performance data to make resource optimization recommendations. The more data the better.

The RobotShop application is being observed by Instana. Turbonomic ingests data from Instana and builds a common data model to stitch together a graphical view of the application and its resource dependencies. In the Turbonomic nomenclature, this is called the “supply chain.”

The global supply chain models the dynamic relationship of the managed application and its dependent infrastructure layers.

Action 1.1.0

- Log in to the Turbonomic instance and click the **On** button in the upper left corner.
- Note:** The next six steps will refer to the graphic below.



Action 1.1.1

- Hover the cursor over the **Business Application** entity (1).

Narration

The Business Applications entity shows the business applications of which Turbonomic is aware.

Action 1.1.2

- Hover the cursor over the **Business Transaction** entity (2).

Narration

The Business Transaction entity shows the logical business functions that an end-user would execute (such as a purchase or add-to-cart). Business applications are composed of these business transactions.

Action 1.1.3

- Hover the cursor over the **Service** entity (3).

Narration

A service is basically a REST endpoint, and transactions use the services.

Action 1.1.4

- Hover the cursor over the **Application Component** entity (4).

Narration

Services are hosted and executed in an application component, such as a Java virtual machine (JVM).

Action 1.1.5

- Hover the cursor over the **Container** entity (5).

Narration

Application components run on a container platform like Kubernetes.

Action 1.1.6

- Hover the cursor over the **Virtual Machine** entity (6).

Narration

Application platforms are hosted in virtualized environments like vSphere.

1.2 - Explore the top business applications view

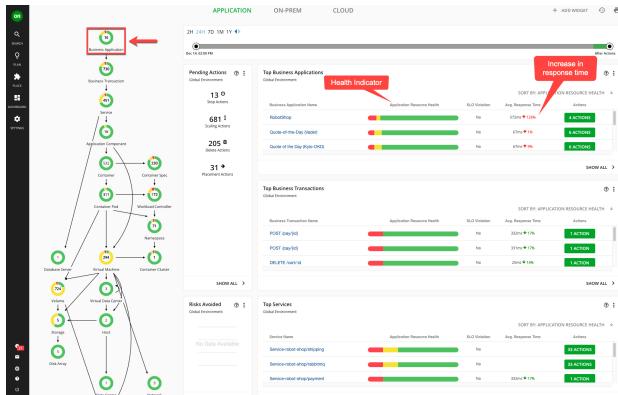
Narration

Turbonomic displays the applications in order of risk.

In each of the entities, such as the Business Application entity, the colors that make up the circle reflect the current health of the entities. “Green” is healthy, “yellow” represents efficiency recommendations, and “red” represents performance recommendations.

Action 1.2.1

- Click the **Business Application** entity.



Narration

We see that there's an increase in the average response time.

The current status indicates that there are some critical performance issues as well as some areas to improve efficiency.

The Actions button enables you to take the recommended actions directly from Turbonomic.

Note: We won't click the Actions button at this time.

Action 1.2.2

- Click the X in the upper right corner to close the **Application: Business Applications** page.



2 - Drilling into the RobotShop application

2.1 - Examine RobotShop resource dependencies

Narration

Now that we have a broad understanding of the global view, let's examine the health of the RobotShop application. This is called "scoping."

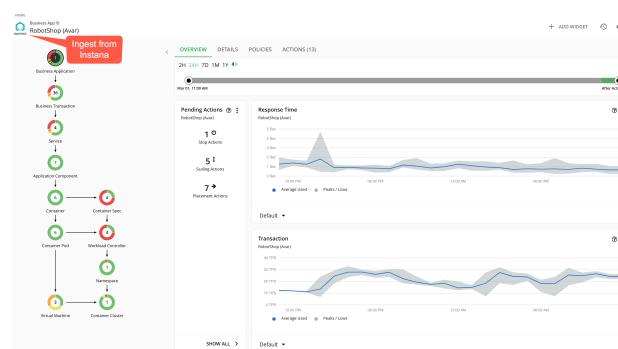
Action 2.1.1

- Click the **RobotShop** link to scope to RobotShop.



Action 2.1.2

- Point out that we are scoped to RobotShop, with data coming from Instana.



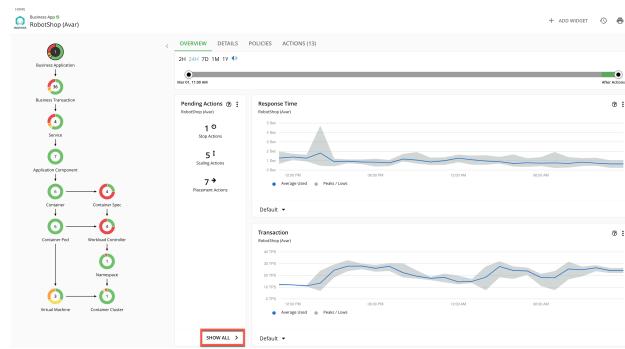
Narration

The supply chain can ingest data from a number of APM tools. In this case, the supply chain is scoped to RobotShop, and the charts provide a quick view of RobotShop's overall operating health.

Since RobotShop is a Kubernetes-based cloud native application, all the entities in the supply chain are specific to a container infrastructure.

Action 2.1.3

- On the Pending Actions chart, click **SHOW ALL**.



Narration

The Turbonomic engine performs an ongoing (real-time) holistic analysis of the environment, generating resource optimization recommendations (and associated actions) that you can follow to resolve and avoid emerging problems.

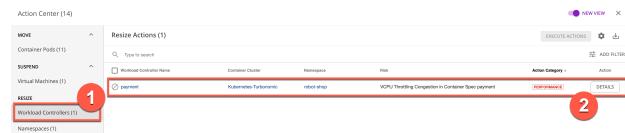
Here we see container resize actions, categorized as ‘performance’ and ‘efficiency’ actions. These are displayed for you to either investigate further or execute manually.

Container resize *UP* actions are typically performance-centric actions that are driven to resolve an underlying resource congestion issue.

Container resize *DOWN* actions are typically efficiency-centric actions that are pointing to a resource optimization opportunity, likely a consequence of resource over-provisioning.

Action 2.1.4

- On the **Action Center** panel, under **RESIZE**, select **Workload Controllers** (1). Then, click **DETAILS** (2) in the **payment** row.
- Note:** If the view does not match the screenshot below, click **NEW VIEW** at the upper right corner to enable the new view.



3 - Understanding the resource optimization recommendations

3.1 - Analyze a container right-sizing performance recommendation

Narration

Let's explore one of the performance recommendations in more detail.

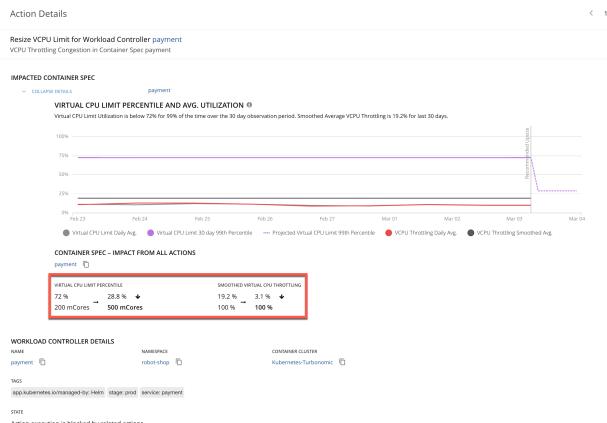
Action 3.1.1

- On the **Action Details** page, if the details are not already expanded, click **Expand Details**.

The screenshot shows the 'Action Center (14)' sidebar with several categories: MOVE, SUSPEND, RESIZE, and WORKLOAD CONTROLLERS (1). Under 'RESIZE', there is a single item: 'Resize VCPU Limit for Workload Controller payment'. This item is expanded, revealing the 'IMPACTED CONTAINER SPEC' section. Within this section, a red box highlights the 'EXPAND DETAILS' button next to the 'payment' container spec name. Below this, the 'WORKLOAD CONTROLLER DETAILS' section shows the container is named 'payment', located in namespace 'robot-shop' under 'Kubernetes-Turbonomic', and has tags 'app.kubernetes.io/managed-by: Helm', 'stage: prod', and 'service: payment'. A note states 'Action execution is blocked by related actions.' The 'RELATED ACTIONS' section shows a blocked action: 'Resize up VCPU Limit Quota for Namespace robot-shop from 4,000 mCores to 6,000 mCores'.

Action 3.1.2

- Review the performance action details. Point out the recommendation to upsize the virtual CPU limit from 200 mCores to 500 mCores.
- Note:** Since this is a dynamic system, the metrics displayed on your screen may not necessarily reflect the exact numbers in the screenshot.



Narration

CPU throttling directly impacts the response time of a service and therefore user experience. Turbonomic observes and tracks CPU throttling. In the case of RobotShop, the response time latency of the payment service can adversely impact the ecommerce checkout experience. Given the rate of throttling being observed, Turbonomic recommends increasing the CPU limit from 200 mCores to 500 mCores, thereby reducing the CPU throttling from 19.2% to 3.1%. Proactively alleviating CPU congestion pressures by providing these analytics-driven recommendations helps keep the application in the desired state where it meets its defined service-level objectives (SLOs).

Action 3.1.3

- Click the **X** in the upper right corner to close the **Action Details** page.



3.2 - Analyze a proactive workload redistribution recommendation

Narration

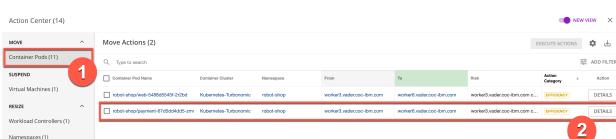
The underlying cloud native environment to which the RobotShop microservices are deployed is highly dynamic.

The initial node to which a pod was placed may not always remain the most optimal place to continue executing this workload. An unhealthy application can cause cascading issues, potentially impacting healthy neighboring pods. Additional node capacity may present alternative optimal placement options that were not available at the time when this pod was initially placed.

Continuously and proactively redistributing workloads, in line with shifting load patterns and available capacity, helps assure application performance and infrastructure operational efficiency.

Action 3.2.1

- On the **Action Center** panel, under **MOVE**, select **Container Pods** (1). Then, click **DETAILS** (2) in the **robot-shop/payment** row.



Action 3.2.2

- Review the efficiency action details. Point out the recommendation to relocate the payment pod from where it is currently running on worker node 3 to worker node 6.
- Note:** Since this is a dynamic system, the metrics displayed on your screen may not necessarily reflect the exact numbers in the screenshot.

The screenshot shows the 'Action Details' page for a 'Move Container Pod' action. The pod being moved is 'payment-67d5dd405-mmmp' from 'worker3.vader.coc.ibm.com' to 'worker6.vader.coc.ibm.com'. A red box highlights the top section of the page. Below, under 'CONTAINER POD DETAILS', the pod name is 'payment-67d5dd405-mmmp', namespace is 'robot-shop', and the target cluster is 'Kubernetes-Turbonomic'. The 'CURRENT VIRTUAL MACHINE - IMPACT FROM ALL ACTIONS' section shows resource usage for both nodes. For worker3, CPU is 7.1% and memory is 15.5%. For worker6, CPU is 10% and memory is 20.8%. A red box highlights these impact sections. At the bottom, a note says 'Action can be accepted and executed immediately.'

Narration

If the underlying node is getting congested, it will attempt to identify an alternate node with more capacity. If, on the other hand, as is the case here, the underlying node is underutilized, it makes sense to proactively redistribute the workload to other appropriate nodes to improve operational efficiency.

The Turbonomic analysis engine computes the current and possible future state of the cluster if the Move action is accepted for execution. As we can observe here, the migration of workloads from worker node 3 to worker node 6 will result in a marginal increase of virtual CPU utilization from 7.1% to 10% and an increase of virtual memory consumption from 15.5% to 20.8% of worker node 6.

Continuous redistribution of workloads helps better optimize overall cluster resources in terms of performance and cost of ownership.

Action 3.2.3

- Click the X in the upper right corner to close the **Action Details** page.

This screenshot shows the same 'Action Details' page for the 'Move Container Pod' action. A red box highlights the 'X' button in the top right corner, indicating how to close the window. The rest of the page content is identical to the previous screenshot, showing pod details, current virtual machine impacts, and a note about immediate execution.

3.3 - Analyze an intelligent cluster scaling recommendation

Narration

The Turbonomic analysis engine is continuously exploring opportunities to optimize overall cluster efficiency, essentially balancing cluster capacity with workload demand.

Pods consume resources from the underlying nodes on which they are placed. Nodes are represented as virtual machines (VMs) in the supply chain. When pods begin experiencing performance issues due to diminishing resources at the underlying node level, Turbonomic will provide early recommendations to provision additional cluster capacity.

On the other hand, it can also seek out opportunities to consolidate workloads on a fewer number of nodes, thereby driving down operational costs.

Action 3.3.1

- On the **Action Center** panel, under **SUSPEND**, select **Virtual Machines** (1). Then, click **DETAILS** (2) in the **worker3.vader.coc-ibm.com** row.



Action 3.3.2

- Review the action details.

A screenshot of the Action Details page for the suspended VM. At the top, it says 'Action Details' and 'Suspend Virtual Machine worker3.vader.coc-ibm.com'. Below that, it says 'Improved infrastructure efficiency'. The main section is 'VIRTUAL MACHINE DETAILS' with fields: VCore 62.8 GHz, VDPX 60.96 GHz, VStorage 199.47 GB, and Number of Consumers 250. Under 'RELATED ACTIONS', there's a list of actions such as 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-cluster-node-running-operator-huawei-fxr2', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-image-registry-node-cx-sj7fb', 'Suspend Container Pod instana-agent-instana-agent-4597x', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-storage-disk-0000000000000000', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-metrics-metrics-02w2', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-machine-config-operator-machine-config-daemon-pdw6', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-metrics-network-metrics-daemon-h5g9', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-odbdns-png9', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-drives-default-dlpnf', 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-metrics-metrics-02w2', and 'Suspend Container Pod openlith-addressing-pgr9'.

Narration

Executing the Suspend action will result in reclaiming and possibly repurposing the compute resources of worker node 3.

These actions enhance overall cluster operational efficiency and naturally yield significant costs savings, while not compromising application performance and availability.

Action 3.3.3

- Click the X in the upper right corner to close the **Action Details** page.



Action Details

Suspend Virtual Machine worker3.vader.coc-ibm.com

Improve Infrastructure Efficiency

VIRTUAL MACHINE DETAILS

CONTAINING CLUSTER
Kubernetes-Turbinefire

NAME
[Job Label] kubernetes.io/hostname: worker3.vader.c... [Job Label] node.openshift.io/os_id: rhcos-1.16.0-2021-05-11-14-11-15 [Job Label] kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 [Job Label] beta.kubernetes.io/os: linux

VIRTUAL CPU
59.9 GHz

VIRTUAL MEMORY
62.9 GB

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS
250

OVERVIEW METRICS LOGS

4 - Automating actions

NOTE: If you want to demonstrate how to create and configure an automation policy, you will need additional credentials. To do so, log out and log back in using the **cocadmin** username. The password remains the same: **CoC#Rulz!**.

4.1 - Automate the execution of actions and eliminate manual intervention

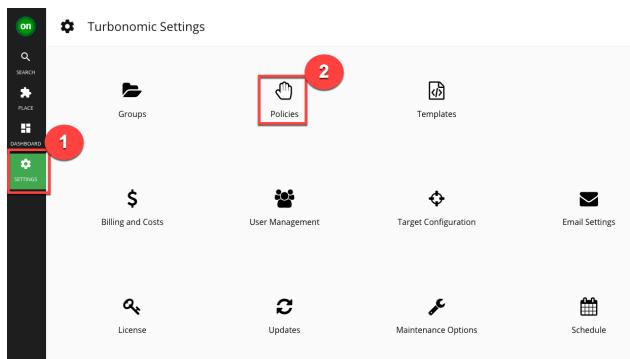
Narration

Though Turbonomic allows you to initiate an action natively from the platform with the click of a button, it is a best practice to automate the execution of these actions.

We will now define a policy that enables you to automate the platform-derived actions without having to jump into multiple tools. This significantly enhances operator productivity.

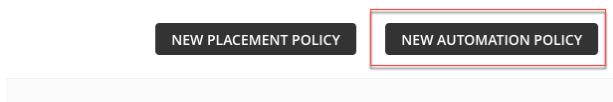
Action 4.1.1

- Click **SETTINGS** (1) and select **Policies** (2).



Action 4.1.2

- Click **NEW AUTOMATION POLICY**.



Action 4.1.3

- Select **Container Pod**.

Select policy type

Application Component

Business Application

Business Transaction

Container

Container Pod

Container Spec

Database Server

Disk Array

Host

Service

Storage

Virtual Machine

Volume

Workload Controller

Action 4.1.4

- Give the policy a custom **NAME**. Then, expand **AUTOMATION AND ORCHESTRATION** (2) and click **ADD ACTION** (3) to define how an action is accepted.

< Configure Container Pod Policy

The screenshot shows the 'Configure Container Pod Policy' interface. Step 1 is the 'NAME' field, which contains 'RobotShop Container Pod Automation Policy'. Step 2 is the 'AUTOMATION AND ORCHESTRATION' section, which is expanded and described as 'Defines how actions are accepted.'. Step 3 is the '+ ADD ACTION' button, which is highlighted with a red circle.

NAME
RobotShop Container Pod Automation Policy

- SCOPE

+ ADD CONTAINER POD GROUPS

+ POLICY SCHEDULE

- AUTOMATION AND ORCHESTRATION

Defines how actions are accepted.

+ ADD ACTION

Action 4.1.5

- Fill out the **Automation and Orchestration** panel:
 - Set the **ACTION TYPE** to **Move** (1).
 - Set **ACTION GENERATION** to **Generate Actions** (2).
 - Set **ACTION ACCEPTANCE** to **Automatic** (3).
- IMPORTANT NOTE:** Do **NOT** click **Submit**, as this is a read-only environment.

Automation and Orchestration

X

ACTION TYPE

Move > Add a tag

1

ACTION GENERATION

Generate Actions

2

ACTION ACCEPTANCE

Automatic

3

BEFORE EXECUTION

Do Nothing

ACTION EXECUTION

Native

AFTER EXECUTION

Do Nothing

Execution Schedule

Set a schedule for when this action will be executed.

+ ADD SCHEDULE

The screenshot shows the 'Automation and Orchestration' configuration page. It has sections for ACTION TYPE, ACTION GENERATION, ACTION ACCEPTANCE, BEFORE EXECUTION, ACTION EXECUTION, and AFTER EXECUTION. Step 1 highlights the 'Move' selection in the ACTION TYPE dropdown. Step 2 highlights the 'Generate Actions' selection in the ACTION GENERATION dropdown. Step 3 highlights the 'Automatic' selection in the ACTION ACCEPTANCE dropdown. Below these sections is an Execution Schedule section with a '+ ADD SCHEDULE' button.

Narration

Once the automation policy is saved, it will go into effect. All configured actions will now be executed automatically.

The main benefit and best practice of Turbonomic is to execute the platform-derived actions automatically. The underlying goal is to reduce or remove human intervention and leverage automation to maintain application performance and improve operational efficiency.

Although we have demonstrated how actions can be initiated automatically from Turbonomic, typically IT organizations manually execute actions until they are confident that the actions are trustworthy. As the organization's level of comfort matures over time, actions are executed in an increasingly automated fashion.

Summary

In this demo, we showed how Home Robots Inc. leveraged Turbonomic to assure application performance and improve the operational efficiency of the supporting infrastructure.

We demonstrated how Turbonomic can augment a container platform and provide additional high-value capabilities, such as full-stack visibility, analytics-driven resource optimization recommendations, and automation of executing the recommended actions.