

# tetrate

THE ENTERPRISE SERVICE MESH COMPANY



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## Scaling To 1M RPS With Multi Cluster Istio









2 SETUP & TOPOLOGY

TOOLS USED

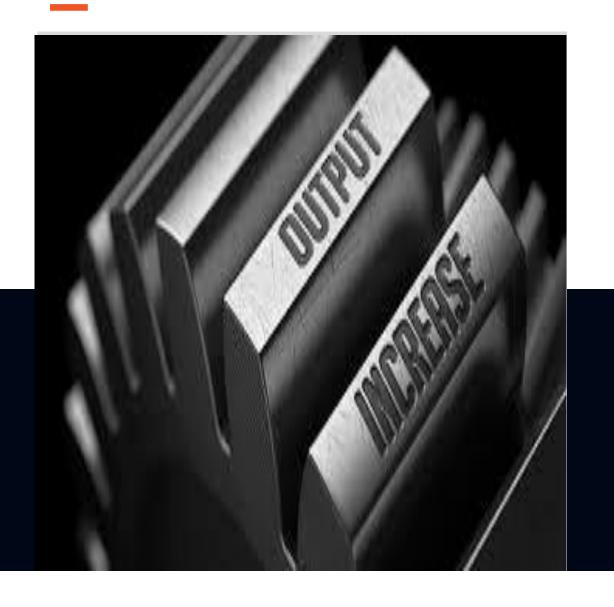
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Requirements

## HIGH THROUGHPUT AT SCALE

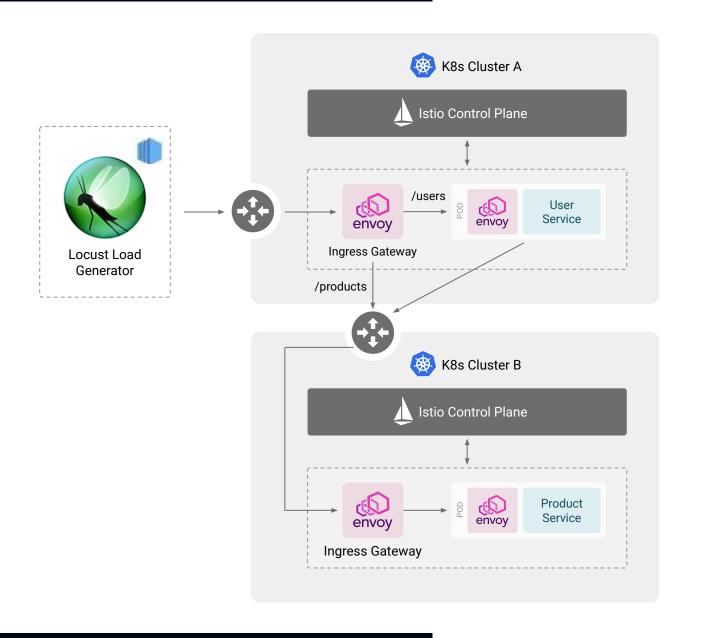
- Users send http/1 requests and connections are left open.
- Traffic increase is effected through increasing number of users connected.
- System should auto scale as throughput goes up

### Expectation

- System should be capable of handling 500k RPS
- Latency should remain within a small band with the tail (p99) less than 500% of median response time for the worst case
- System should show ability to handle traffic up to 1m RPS (this maps to ~2.5m users)

## SETUP & TOPOLOGY

- Two kubernetes clusters with Istio 1.9.8 installed and application services deployed as part of mesh.
- Locust server on VMs (master/slave mode) that generates connection oriented http traffic load.





### **TOOLS USED**

**APPLICATION** 



#### A Go based application

The Application consisting of 'user' and 'product' microservices have APIs to simulate the typical create, get and getAll methods.

#### LOCUST

An open source load testing tool, define user behaviour with Python code, and swarm your system with millions of simultaneous users.



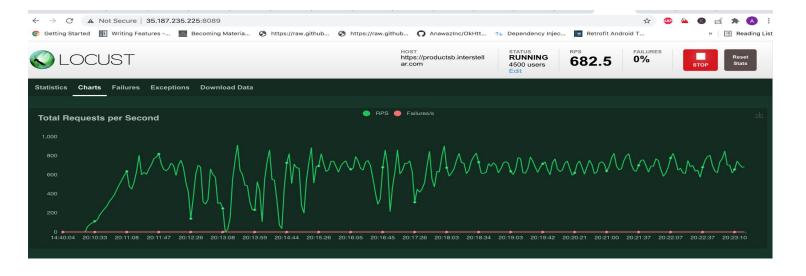
**LOAD GENERATOR** 

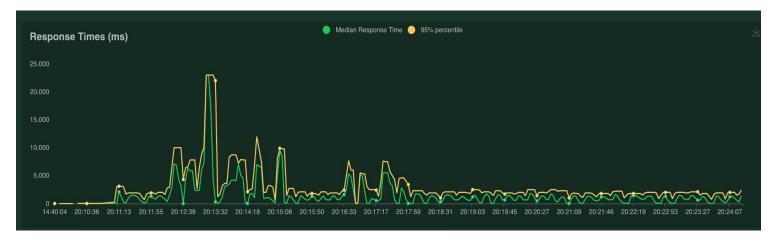
## EXERCISE: MINIMALISTIC CASE ~1000 RPS

Idea here is to have a single pod for all the services and test the limits of the system in terms of throughput and latency. As we increased the users to around 4000 (~700 RPS), we noticed the latency started to increase and had significant variations over time









### † tetrate

## EXERCISE: MINIMALISTIC CASE ~1000 RPS

A few things we could do quickly to steady the graph and increase the throughput



### Tune Sidecar Concurrency

Applications containers were thin. Increasing sidecar concurrency improved the throughput. After experimenting a little, we settled with a concurrency of '4'



### Reduce Trace Sampling Rate

The installation default 1% sampling rate was an overkill. Considering the high traffic rate requirement of the exercise, we reduced it to 0.01%



### Upgrade to HTTP2

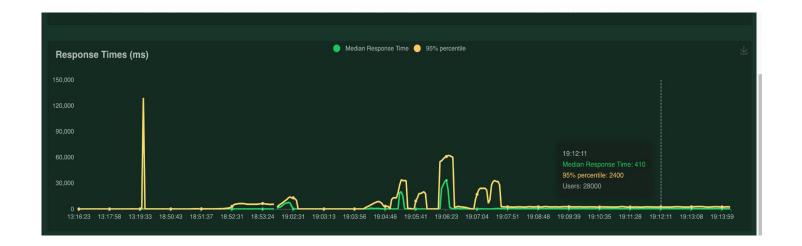
Upgrading the traffic from HTTP/1 to HTTP/2 helped us multiplexing several requests over the same connection and avoided the connection creation overheads.

### EXERCISE: STAGE 2 LOAD 5000 RPS

As we increased the throughput, pods were getting auto scaled serving the increased traffic. However, as we progressed, we started seeing the response time graph becoming jagged with wild variations.









### EXERCISE: STAGE 2 LOAD 5000 RPS

A quick analysis revealed the following:

- Pods autoscaling was not in synchrony among different deployments in the traffic path
- 2. Pod clustering on nodes
- 3. ControlPlane pods on dataplane nodes



### Resource Optimization

Optimize resource requests, limits and HPA settings



#### Even Pods distribution

Set preferred pod anti affinity to uniformly distribute pods across all the nodes



### Segregate NodePools

Separate out node-pools for Control Plane and Data Plane traffic





#### ROUND\_ROBIN

# Destination Rule

spec:

host: example.svc

trafficPolicy:

loadBalancer:

simple: ROUND\_ROBIN

### **Load Balancing Options**

With high degree of heterogeneous requests, round\_robin does not yield the desired results. Rather least\_request that has knowledge of pending requests on a connection serves better

#### LEAST\_REQUEST

# Destination Rule

spec:

host: user.svc

trafficPolicy:

loadBalancer:

simple: LEAST\_CONN

# Envoy filter

patch:

operation: MERGE

value:

least\_request\_lb\_config:

choice\_count: 10

### **Downstream Connection Pile Up**

As new connections from Locust client were constantly being added round robin among the ingress pods, the older the pod, the more the connections and the traffic it served. This caused a huge tail from overloaded ingress pods



```
loadtest-main-ingress-app-6c64cb59f4-922nt
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 5301
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 5301
loadtest-main-ingress-app-6c64cb59f4-c8f6b
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 777
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 777
loadtest-main-ingress-app-6c64cb59f4-rqgkb
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 13922
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 23930
loadtest-main-ingress-app-6c64cb59f4-sxbwc
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 0
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 0
```

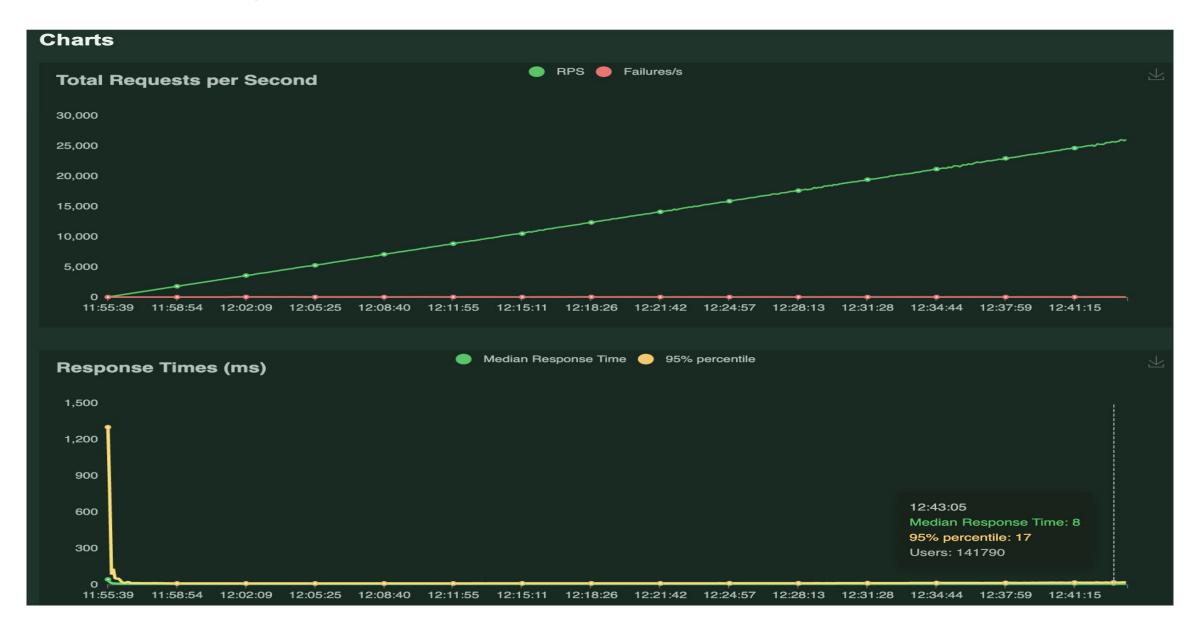
### **Limit Downstream Connections**

```
custom bootstrap.json:
    "layered_runtime": {
     "layers": [
        { "name": "static_layer_0",
          "static_layer": {
            "envoy":{
              "resource limits": {
                "listener": {
                  "0.0.0.0 8443": {
                    "connection_limit": 13000
```

```
loadtest-main-ingress-app-7b5494986c-4pg2l
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 8646
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 8646
loadtest-main-ingress-app-7b5494986c-7j6w4
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 4746
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 4746
loadtest-main-ingress-app-7b5494986c-fksrp
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 992
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 992
loadtest-main-ingress-app-7b5494986c-fl4bp
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 13000
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 13000
loadtest-main-ingress-app-7b5494986c-lqwqr
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 0
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 0
loadtest-main-ingress-app-7b5494986c-xsx2r
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 2609
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 2609
```

### Result with 1-25,000 RPS





### EXERCISE: STAGE 3 LOAD > 25000 RPS

- 1. More app and ingress gateway pods getting scheduled on the same node at higher traffic rates as HPA kicks in
- 2. Default concurrency of gateway pods (number of cores) made little sense





### Limiting Ingress gateways concurrency

As the number of cores is limited, the net increase in the number of ingress gateway pods' threads had the potential to add to the tail. In our case, we set the gateway concurrency to 6 threads. This concurrency number would vary on a case by case basis

### Connection Balance across Worker Threads

Uneven downstream connection distribution not only makes some threads to bear more load, but also resulted in skewed distribution of requests over the upgraded HTTP2 connections.



```
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 13472
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx total: 13941
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 0.downstream cx active: 426
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 0.downstream cx total: 437
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 1.downstream cx active: 329
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 1.downstream cx total: 341
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 10.downstream cx active: 803
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 10.downstream cx total: 827
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 11.downstream cx active: 948
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 11.downstream cx total: 968
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 12.downstream cx active: 2757
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 12.downstream cx total: 2930
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 13.downstream cx active: 1280
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 13.downstream cx total: 1317
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 14.downstream cx active: 566
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 14.downstream cx total: 574
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 15.downstream cx active: 465
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 15.downstream cx total: 474
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 2.downstream cx active: 359
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 2.downstream cx total: 369
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 3.downstream cx active: 514
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 3.downstream cx total: 525
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 4.downstream cx active: 1865
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 4.downstream cx total: 1967
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 5.downstream cx active: 1381
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 5.downstream cx total: 1404
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 6.downstream cx active: 650
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 6.downstream cx total: 658
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 7.downstream cx active: 402
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 7.downstream cx total: 407
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 8.downstream cx active: 313
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 8.downstream cx total: 323
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 9.downstream cx active: 414
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 9.downstream cx total: 420
```

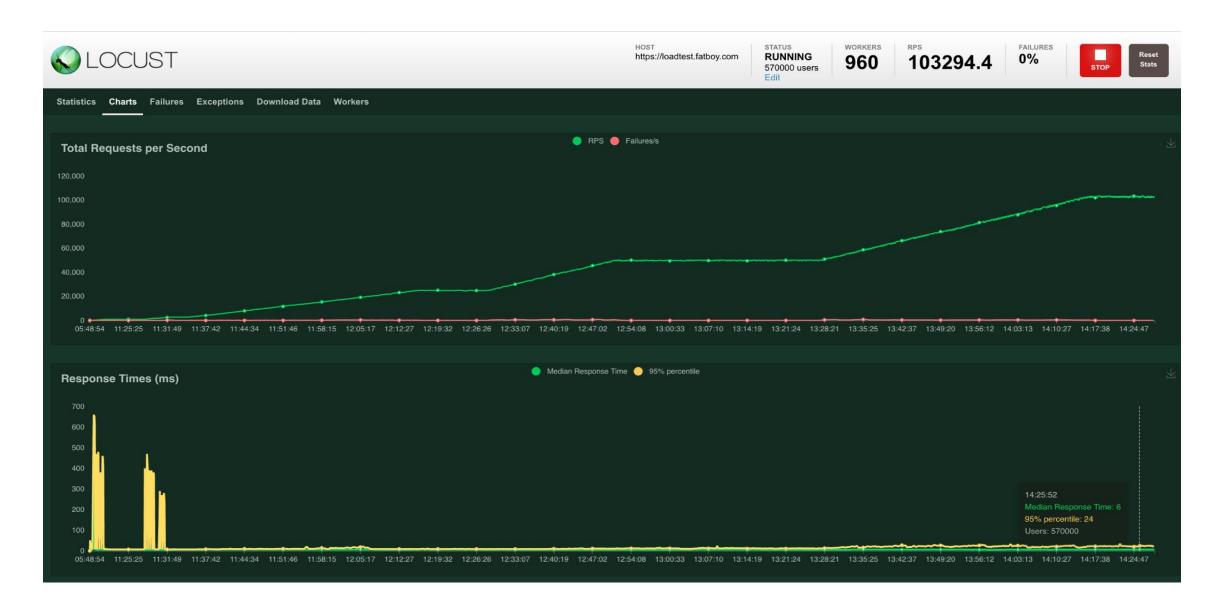
### Connection Balance across Worker Threads

```
apiVersion: networking.istio.io/v1alpha3
kind: EnvoyFilter
metadata:
  name: listener-balance
 namespace: loadtest
spec:
  configPatches:
 - applyTo: LISTENER
    match:
      context: GATEWAY
      listener:
        portNumber: 8443
    patch:
      operation: MERGE
      value:
        connection_balance_config:
          exact balance: {}
  workloadSelector:
    labels:
      app: main-ingress-app
```

```
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.downstream cx active: 5301
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 0.downstream cx active: 332
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 1.downstream cx active: 332
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 10.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 11.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 12.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 13.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 14.downstream cx active: 332
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 15.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 2.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 3.downstream cx active: 332
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 4.downstream cx active: 332
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 5.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 6.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 7.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 8.downstream cx active: 331
listener.0.0.0.0 8443.worker 9.downstream cx active: 331
```

### Result with >100,000 RPS





## EXERCISE: FULL SCALE LOAD 500,000 RPS

### Improvise Cross Cluster Endpoints Discovery

- Too many hops in cross cluster communication
- Client side envoys would see only one endpoint that of the NLB and hence a single h2 connection per client thread. In such scenarios, NLB + kubeproxy combination is likely to result in uneven connection distribution at the remote pods
- From the client envoy perspective new remote server pods would not be visible and hence wouldn't become part of connection LB pool.

```
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-5dzzp 31m 44Mi
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-85khk 515m 53Mi
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-ft89f 1969m 88Mi
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-thglm 273m 51Mi
```

```
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-5dzzp
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 3
listener.0.0.0.0_15443.downstream_cx_total: 3
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-85khk
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 18
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx total: 18
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-ft89f
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 41
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx total: 41
product-frontend-gateway-58697c8fb6-thglm
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 12
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx total: 12
```

## EXERCISE: FULL SCALE LOAD 500,000 RPS

Improvise Cross Cluster Endpoints Discovery...



### **NodePort Approach**

- Expose remote gateway as NodePort type service. Client envoy sees node IPs instead of single NLB IP
- Change externalTrafficPolicy to local of the remote gateway Service.

  Better load balancing if pods are evenly distributed across nodes
- Works best if nodes are prescaled for remote gateway pod scheduling
- Needs mechanism to discover node IPs of remote cluster
- Remote node IPs have to be reachable

## EXERCISE: FULL SCALE LOAD 500,000 RPS

Improvise Cross Cluster Endpoints Discovery...



#### Stick to NLB

- Only way to distribute client h2 connections near evenly across the remote gateway pods is to frequently close and reconnect
- Need to figure out the optimal logic to determine when to close the connections for the remote host
- Closing of connections from server end would result in uptick of errors
- Would still have to go through NLB and extra hop across nodes between kubeproxy and gateway pod
- There would be a marginal increase in overall latency due to frequent closing and reopening of connections

#### Tune:- MaxRequestsPerConnection

```
apiVersion: networking.istio.io/v1beta1
kind: DestinationRule
metadata:
   name: dr-productapp
   namespace: loadtest
spec:
   host: productapp.loadtest.svc
   trafficPolicy:
        connectionPool:
        http:
        maxRequestsPerConnection: 150
```

### Improvise Cross Cluster Endpoints Discovery...

- Results of NodePort approach on the right
- NLB with MaxRequestsPerConnection set would result in a slightly poorer distribution of connections at steady state, but overall negative impact on latency would be only marginal

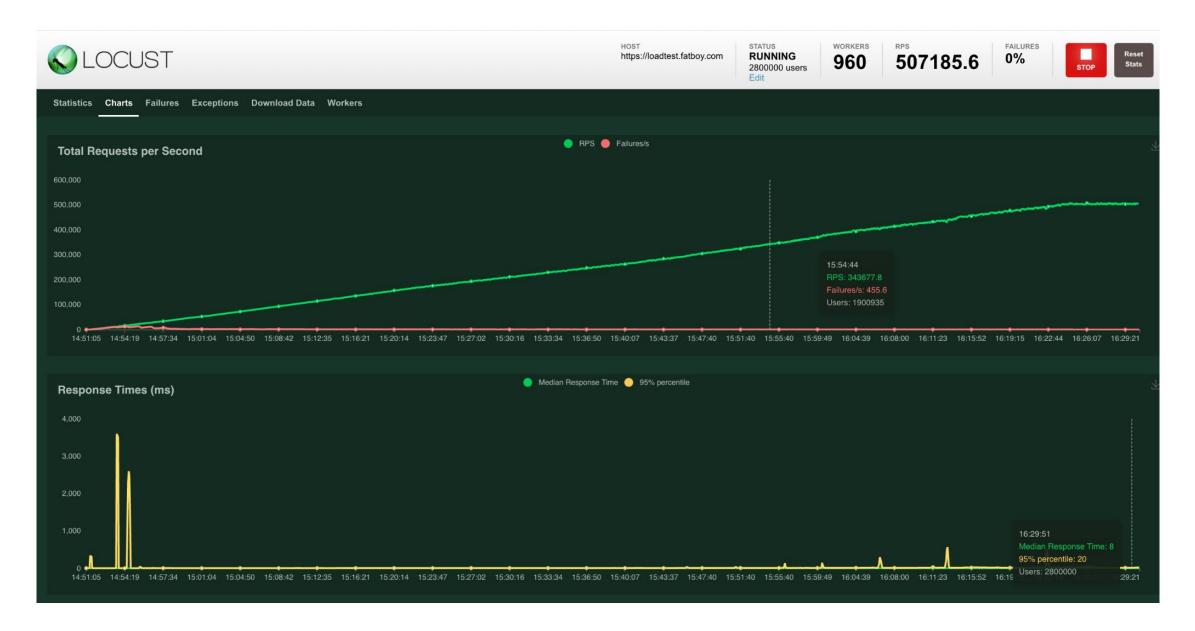


```
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-9vxld 678m 53Mi
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-q5zhs 663m 67Mi
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-v6h9j 659m 49Mi
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-xf24h 665m 204Mi
```

```
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-9vxld
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 38
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx total: 38
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-q5zhs
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 38
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx total: 38
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-v6h9j
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 38
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx total: 38
product-frontend-gateway-7768cff7c7-xf24h
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream cx active: 38
listener.0.0.0.0 15443.downstream_cx_total: 38
```

### Result with 500,000 RPS







## Thank You

### Contact





