

# HP云的模型服务自动化实践

惠普DevOps架构师 郑风

HP云介绍 02 模型推理平台的需求与设计 03 模型部署 模型访问权限控制 HPA 动态扩展



# Content

目录

基于 KServe/Istio/Envoy 的架构实现

- 可观测性
- LLM Token 限流和统计
- 金丝雀发布

04 问答环节



Part 01 HP云介绍



# HP云介绍



- 惠普云主要架在Amazon上,提供惠普内部项目**所有服务**的部署、监控、运维及管理。
  - Kubernetes
  - Istio
  - Harbor
  - Azure Pipeline





### ・全方位自动化

- 基础设施全面实现即代码化 (Infrastructure as Code)
  - Terraform
- 服务自动化部署,项目组可自助完成部署。
  - Helm, Flux2



# 模型推理平台的需求



• 模型推理需求日益增长,云端部署与管理:

- 生成式 AI: Llama3、QWen ...

- 传统机器学习: Scikit-learn、XGBoost

- 深度学习: TensorFlow Serving、PyTorch ONNX 模型

- 其他: Hugging Face Transformers

• 模型存储需支持: Hugging Face、S3、PVC、EFS ... ...

• 任何项目都能**方便**发布自己的模型推理

• 所有模型推理不用任何额外实现,就自动拥有权限管理,限流,动态扩展,可观测性等功能

# 模型推理平台的设计

- KServe 为基础 (不用 Knative)
- 不依赖于 KServe, 自己实现
  - 模型访问权限控制 (Istio)
  - HPA 动态扩展 (Prometheus Adapter)
  - 可观测性
  - LLM Token 限流和统计 (enovyfilter)
  - 金丝雀发布 (Istio)
  - API 限流 (Envoy ratelimit)
  - ... ...











# Part 03 基于 KServe/Istio/Envoy 的架构实现

- 模型部署
- 模型访问权限控制
- HPA 动态扩展
- 可观察性
- API Rate Limit
- LLM Token 限流和统计
- 金丝雀发布



BEIJING

Part 03 - 01

实现 – 模型部署

# 模型部署



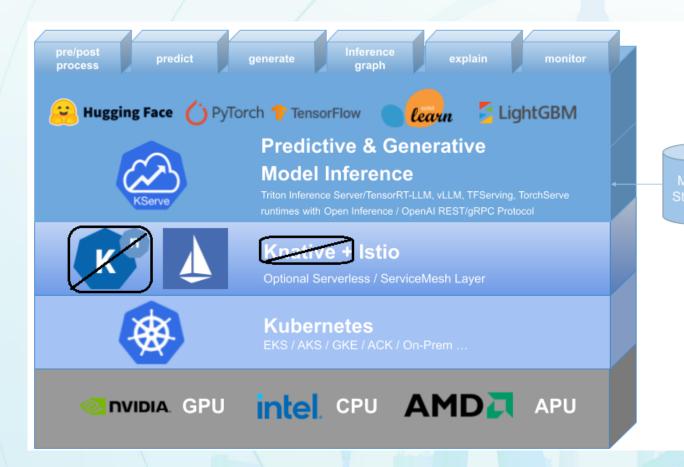
KServe: 标准化模型推理平台

• 支持多种模型

• 自动化部署

运行环境: Amazon EKS

无服务架构 Knative 不适合我们,所以不用



# 模型部署

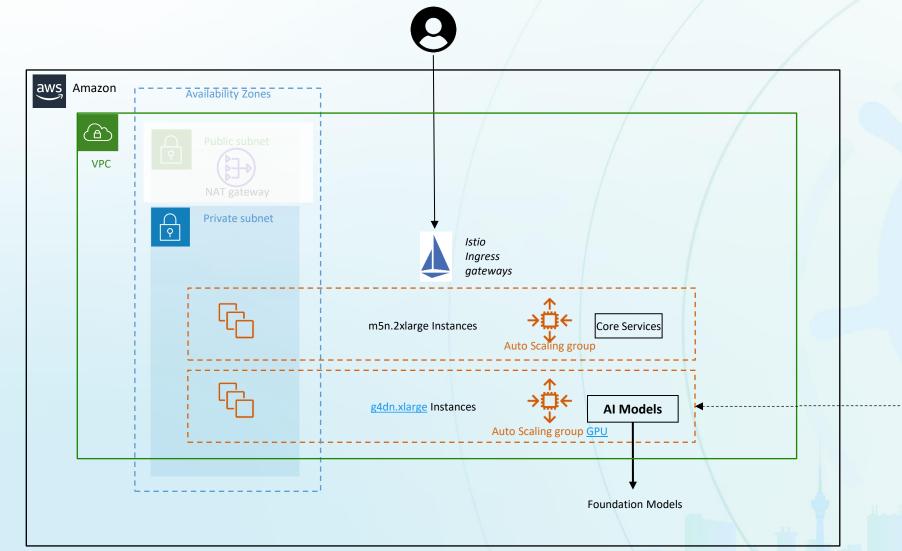


- KServe 核心功能:
  - 支持各种推理模型,如: Hugging Face, PyTorch, Scikit-learn ... ... (支持**自定义**推理模型,这样可发布我们自己的模型,也可以原生使用 vllm 等框架)
  - 支持各种模型存储,如: Hugging Face、S3、PVC、EFS ... ...
  - 支持 Model Explainability (模型可解释性)
  - 支持 Multi Model Serving(多模型) 和 Inference Graph(推理工作流)

• 集成Helm 和 Flux2, 实现自动化部署 [Sample Code]

# 支持 GPU Node







### Add "nodegroup gpu" in terragrunt file:

# 支持 GPU Node



### 模型如何申请 GPU资源?



Model owner 在配置文件定义:

resources:

requestGPU: 1

limitGPU: 1



```
{{- if or .Values.resources.requestGPU .Values.resources.limitGPU }}
tolerations:
  - key: nvidia.com/gpu
    operator: Exists
{{- end }}
affinity:
 nodeAffinity:
   requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
     nodeSelectorTerms:
     - matchExpressions:
        key: eks.amazonaws.com/nodegroup
         {{- if or .Values.resources.requestGPU .Values.resources.limitGPU }}
         operator: In
         {{- else }}
         operator: NotIn
         {{- end }}
        - {{ .Values.clusterName }}-gpu
 {{- end }}
```

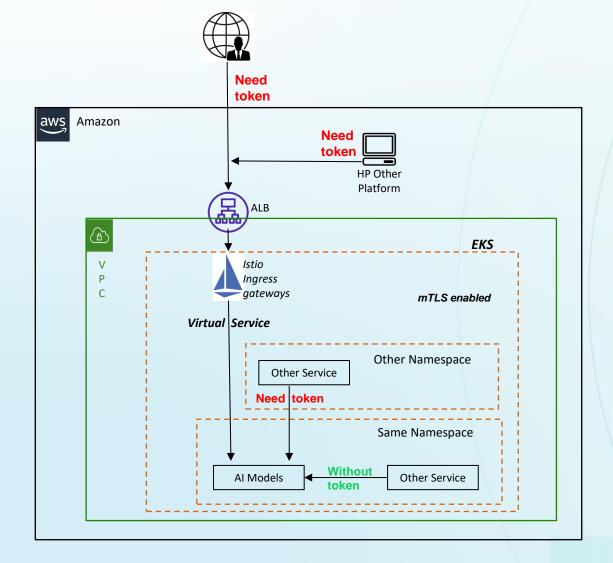


HelmRelease Value

Helm Charts



# 模型服务访问控制





\$ curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d payload.json \
https://sample-svc.dev.int.example.com/v2/models/test\_model/infer
< HTTP/2 403

**RBAC:** access denied

\$ curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d payload.json \
https://sample-svc.dev.int.example.com/v2/models/test\_model/infer \
-H "Authorization: Bearer \$token"
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK</pre>

# 模型服务访问控制



1. 启用 Istio mTLS

详情链接

2. 通过 Istio Virtual Service 发布模型服务

详情链接

- 3. Authentication And Authorization by Istio
  - 外部访问需Token
  - 同Namespace不需Token
  - CUSTOM Authorization 增强保护

详情链接





# HPA 动态扩展



需求: 支持模型配置 Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (动态扩展), 基于:

- CPU utilization
- Memory utilization
- Requests per second
- GPU utilization

### 设计:

- 基于 CPU utilization, Memory utilization 是 HPA 默认支持的
- 使用 Prometheus adapter, 支持 HPA 基于 Custom metrics



# HPA 动态扩展

KCD
GROWING CLOUD NATIVE TOGETHER
BEIJING

• Prometheus adapter 的架构和安装 详细

如何实现 HPA based on "Requests per second"
 基于 Istio metrics istio\_requests\_total
 具体例子

如何实现 HPA based on " HPA - GPU utilization " 安装 NVIDIA gpu-operator 基于 Nvidia metrics DCGM\_FI\_DEV\_GPU\_UTIL
 具体例子





# HPA 动态扩展

### Flux: Install Prometheus adaptor [Code]

```
apiVersion: helm.toolkit.fluxcd.io/v2beta2
kind: HelmRelease
metadata:
  name: prometheus-adapter
 namespace: infra
spec:
  releaseName: prometheus-adapter
  chart:
      chart: prometheus-adapter
      version: 4.10.0
      sourceRef:
        kind: HelmRepository
        name: prometheus
  values:
    prometheus:
      url: http://prometheus-server.infra.svc.cluster.local
    rules:
      default: false
      custom:
      - seriesQuery: istio requests total(pod!="", namespace!="")
        resources:
          overrides:
            namespace:
              resource: namespace
              resource: pod
          matches: "istio requests total"
          as: "requests per second"
        metricsQuery: sum(rate(<<.Series>>{<<.LabelMatchers>>}[2m])) by (<<.GroupBy>>)
      - seriesQuery: '{ name =~"^DCGM FI DEV GPU UTIL$", app="nvidia-dcgm-exporter", container
        resources:
          overrides:
            exported namespace:
              resource: namespace
            pod:
              resource: pod
          matches: DCGM FI DEV GPU UTIL
          as: "gpu utilization"
        metricsQuery: avg(avg over time(<<.Series>>{<<.LabelMatchers>>}[1m])) by (<<.GroupBy>>)
```



### **Helm Chart**: HPA template [Code]

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: {{ .Release.Name }}-predictor
  namespace: {{ .Release.Namespace }}
  labels:
    app: {{ .Release.Name }}
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: {{ .Release.Name }}-predictor
  {{- with .Values.autoscaling.targetGPUUtilizationPercentage }}
  - type: Pods
    pods:
      metric:
        name: gpu utilization
        averageValue: [[ . ]]
        type: Value
  [[- end ]]
  [ { - with .Values.autoscaling.targetRequestRate } }
  - type: Pods
    pods:
      metric:
        name: requests per second
      target:
        averageValue: [[ . ]]
        type: Value
  {{- end }}
```

### **Helm Release Values** [Example]

```
replicaCount: 1
]autoscaling:
   maxReplicaCount: 10
   targetCPUUtilizationPercentage: 80
   targetMemoryUtilizationPercentage: 70
   targetGPUUtilizationPercentage: 75
   targetRequestRate: 100
```



# KCD GROWING CLOUD NATIVE TOGETHER BEIJING

### 如何实现 AI 模型的可观测性?

- 日志
  - KServe 日志组件
  - Istio Access log
- Metrics
  - Enable KServe metrics for Prometheus
  - Model metrics (vLLM)
  - GPU Metrics
  - Istio Metrics



### 日志

• KServe 日志组件 [<u>详细</u>]

With **KServe Inference Logger**, all predict header/ body of requests/ response can be sent to your "message handle" service, for save to S3, database, or just print out.

```
apiVersion: serving.kserve.io/v1beta1
kind: InferenceService
                                                                                                            [6.8, 2.8, 4.8, 1.4],
                                                                                        { "instances": [
                                                                                                                                        [6.0,
metadata:
                                                                                        Received Request:
  name: sklearn-iris
                                                                                        x-request-id: e4123d01-5d29-9ab8-8f4a-76761d62d18b
spec:
                                                                                        x-b3-traceid: 4933d0bdf218ca0c3b514339c0f9fd9f
  predictor:
                                                                                        x-b3-spanid: 2d576fcb7dd00f52
    logger:
                                              Configure
                                                                                       x-b3-flags: Not provided
      mode: all
      url: http://message-dumper.default/
                                                                                                                Logs in message service
                                                                                        Payload:
    model:
                                                                                        {"predictions":[1,1]}
      modelFormat:
        name: sklearn
      storageUri: gs://kfserving-examples/models/sklearn/1.0/model
```

- Istio Access log [<u>详细</u>]
  - Include API host, method, path, response code, duration ... ...



### Metrics – Enable KServe metrics for Prometheus [文档]

所有推理服务都有相应的 metrics, 如:

• KServe 默认支持的模型定义在 kserve/config/runtimes

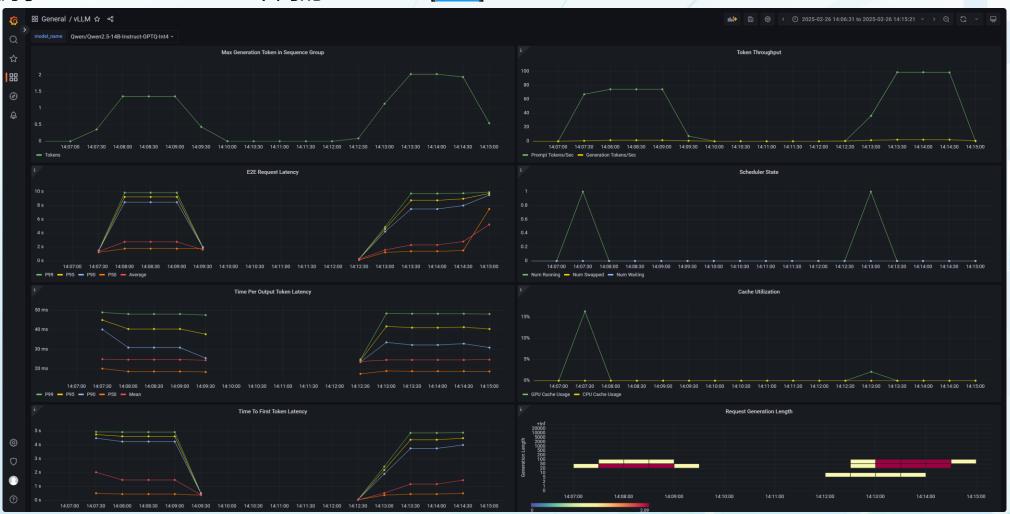
```
metadata:
  name: kserve-torchserve
spec:
  annotations:
    prometheus.kserve.io/port: '8082'
    prometheus.kserve.io/path: "/metrics"
```

• 自定义模型 (Custom Model) 可以自己定义在 Helm Chart

```
apiVersion: serving.kserve.io/v1beta1
kind: InferenceService
metadata:
    annotations:
        {{- if and .Values.metrics .Values.metrics.enabled }}
        prometheus.io/scrape: 'true'
        prometheus.io/port: {{ .Values.metrics.port | default 8082 | quote }}
        prometheus.io/path: {{ .Values.metrics.path | default "/metrics" }}
        {{- end }}
        name: {{ .Release.Name }}
```

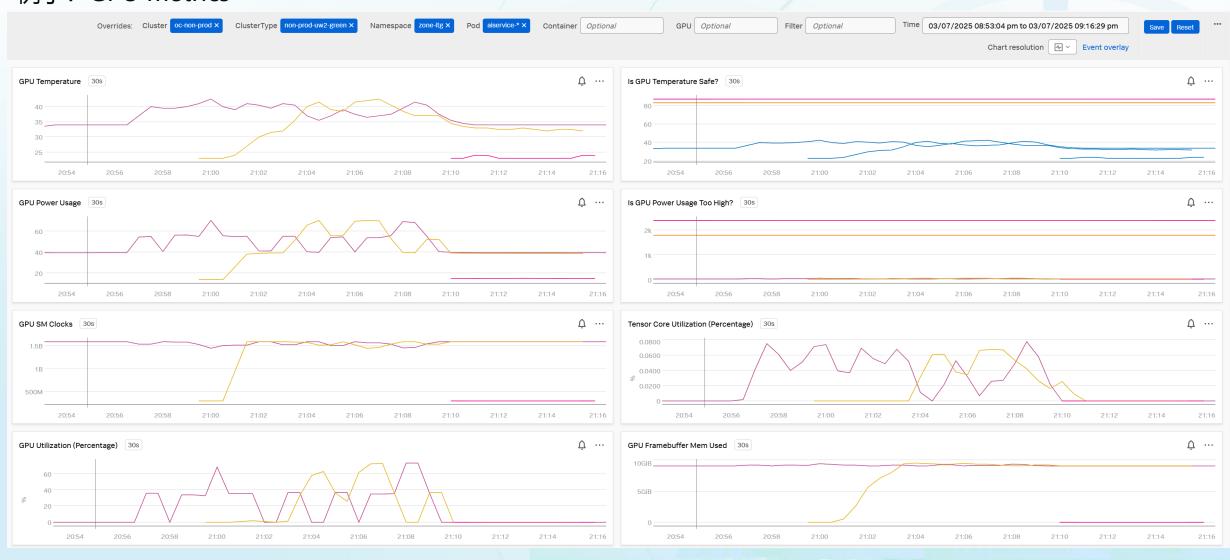


例子: Custom Model 千问的 metrics [配置]





### 例子: GPU metrics





### **API Rate Limit**

envoy



**目的**: API 级别的限流

• 每一个 IP 限制每分钟的 API 访问量

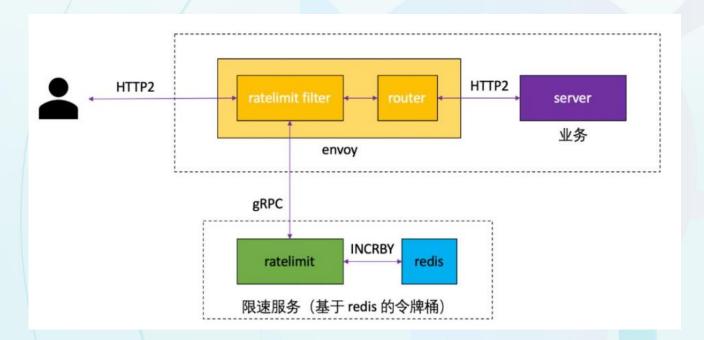
• 每一个 tenant 限制每分钟的 API 访问量

### 配置:

ratelimitIPPerMinute: 10

ratelimitEachSAPerMinute: 100

如何实现: [ 详细 ]





### LLM Token 限流和统计



### **Invoke API:** (under token limitation)

curl https://qwen-predictor-default.api.sandbox-uw2.sample.io/v1/chat/completions -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H 'Authorization: Bearer **\$token'** -d '{ "model": "Qwen/Qwen2.5-14B-Instruct-GPTQ-Int4", "messages": [ {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."}, {"role": "user", "content": "1 + 1 =?"}] }'

{"id":"chatcmpl-3634b846-bf56-9c98-ae57-8252df864ff7","object":"chat.completion","created":1740653385,"model":"Qwen/Qwen2.5-14B-Instruct-GPTQ-Int4","choices":[{"index":0,"message":{"role":"assistant","reasoning\_content":null,"content":"1 + 1 = 2",
"tool\_calls":[]},"logprobs":null,"finish\_reason":"stop","stop\_reason":null}],"usage":{"prompt\_tokens":25,"total\_tokens":33,"completion\_tokens":8,"prompt\_tokens
details":null},"prompt\_logprobs":null}

### **Invoke API:** (Over token limitation)

curl https://qwen-predictor-default.api.sandbox-uw2.sample.io/v1/chat/completions -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H 'Authorization: Bearer **\$token'** -d '{ "model": "Qwen/Qwen2.5-14B-Instruct-GPTQ-Int4", "messages": [ {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."}, {"role": "user", "content": "1 + 1 =?"}] }'

< HTTP/2 400 Usage over limit -- serviceAccount + IP.

Envoyfilter 代码

#### modelToken.tenantLimitation

\_id: ObjectId('67b9e35ea2876d5f86c7c29b')

sa\_limit: 12000
ip\_limit: 400

tenant\_id: "tenant01"

### modelToken.sa\_ip\_usage\_daily

\_id: ObjectId('67c042e4317d13162b21de16')

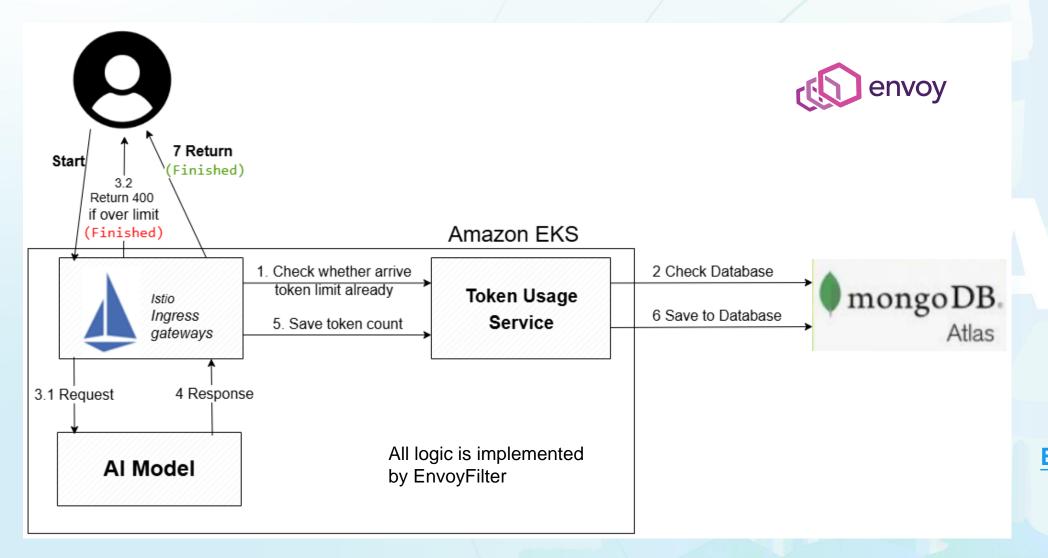
serviceAccount: "console@zone-prod.hpoc-sa.com"

clientIP: "15.65.196.24"
date: "2025-02-27"

usage: 421

# LLM Token 限流和统计





Envoyfilter 代码



# 金丝雀发布 (Canary)

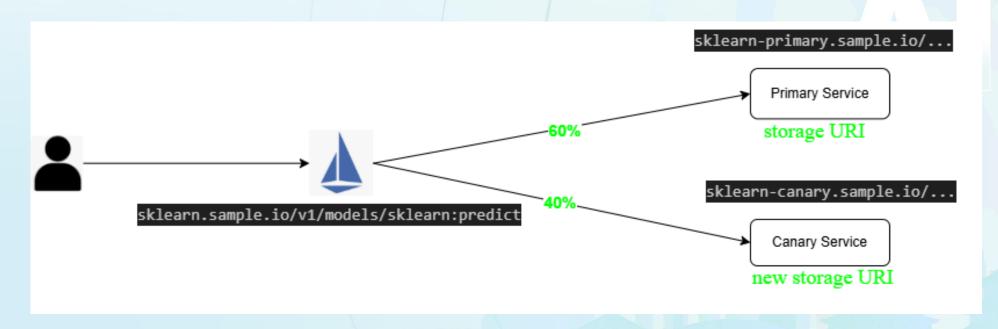


需求: 与传统的金丝雀发布只注重 container image 不同,模型的金丝雀发布更要注重模型的版本。

设计: 创建两个 inference service。

他们所有值,对象都一样,除了storage Uri 和 container image tag.

两个 inference service 的流量分配 用 Istio virtual service 来实现。



# 金丝雀发布 (Canary)

KCD
GROWING CLOUD NATIVE TOGETHER
BEIJING

Helm Chart 设计: 建立新的 kserve-general Chart

[详细]

分流的实现: Istio Virtual Service

详细

原 Chart 改动: 兼容直接调用

详细

Flux调用

[详细]

测试

详细1

```
apiVersion: networking.istio.io/v1
kind: VirtualService
metadata:
 name: sklearn-predictor
 namespace: project
spec:
 gateways:
 - istio-system/apigee-gateway
 hosts:
 - sklearn-predictor-project.int.dev-us.sample.io
 http:
 - match:
   - uri:
       regex: ^/.+$
   name: sklearn-predictor
   route:
    - destination:
        host: sklearn-primary-predictor
       port:
         number: 80
     weight: 60 #{{ .Values.primaryLoad }}
    - destination:
       host: sklearn-canary-predictor
        port:
         number: 80
     weight: 40 # {{ sub 100 .Values.primaryLoad }}
```



# 总结



- 实现统一的模型推理平台,除了选择 KServe 这样的工具发布模型,更要让各个模型自动获得模型访问权限控制, HPA 动态扩展, 可观测性,LLM Token 限流和统计, 金丝雀发布, API 限流。 我们集成 Istio, Envoy, Prometheus Adaptor, GPU Operate, 很好地实现了这些功能。
- 由于是自己实现, 非常灵活, 可以根据自己的需求方便地定制。
- 利用 Helm, Flux, 实现全方位自动化。用户通过配置, 方便地发布各种模型。

实现简单,架构清晰。欢迎大家参考,同样地实现[代码]





Email: john.zheng@hp.com

微信: johnzhengaz

GitHub: johnzheng1975

