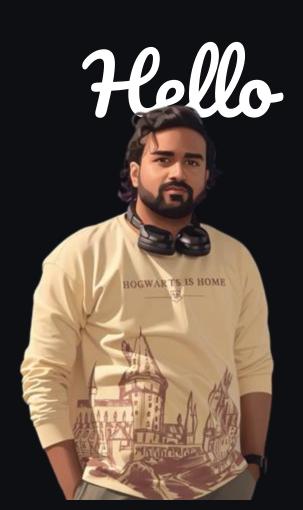


September 13th, 2025

Container Live Migration

The Missing Piece of the Kubernetes Ecosystem





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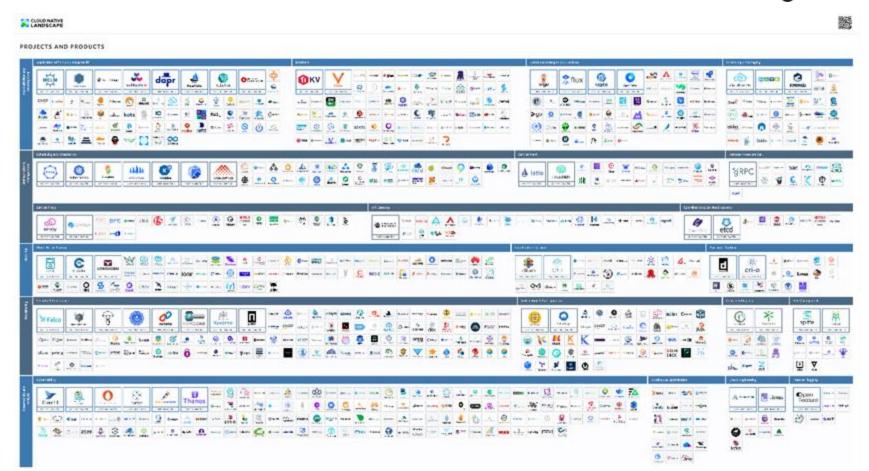
Organizer of
CNCF Kolkata,
Cloud Computing Circle,
Hashicorp User Group Bangalore

7x Azure,1x Hashicorp Certified, FinOps Certified Engineer

Kubernetes is easy

Isn't it?









Cli ninja skills

Automation



Automation kills my job



NO WAY..!





These culprits exist because managing cloud-native infrastructure manually is nearly impossible.

Automation tools:

- Select the type, size, and number of compute instances your K8s workloads actually need
- Bin-pack pods into nodes to maximize resource utilization
- Manage the entire Spot instance lifecycle,
- Set the right requests to fight cloud waste while maintaining performance (rightsize workloads)



Kubernetes is efficient per default, no?





Key findings

CPU and memory utilization

10%

CPU utilization across clusters is worse this year

AVERAGE CPU UTILIZATION

23%

AVERAGE MEMORY UTILIZATION

Surprisingly, the average CPU utilization across clusters is **worse** this year than last year by a lot more than we expected: now at 10% (23% worse than in 2024), while average memory utilization was marginally better at 23%, indicating no significant year-over-year improvement in resource efficiency across cloud platforms compared to our previous report from 2024.

Link

Let's talk about infrastructure



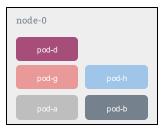
Autoscaling with efficient compaction

Kubernetes distribute Workloads on nodes

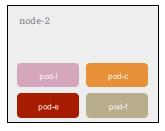
Distribution is adjusted based on need, configuration, workload

Only nodes cost money! (ok also traffic and control plane)

Cost saving is not so complicated!







m5.large

m5.large

m5.large



Autoscaling with efficient compaction

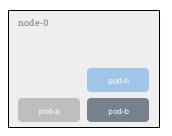
Internal Scheduling and scaling is cost neutral

Resource sharing makes Kubernetes efficient

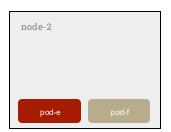
Underutilized nodes are expensive

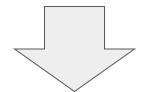
Make use of the elasticity of the cloud

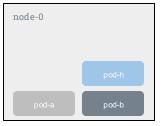
Make sure you have a bin-packing solution

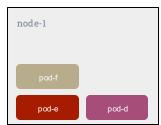












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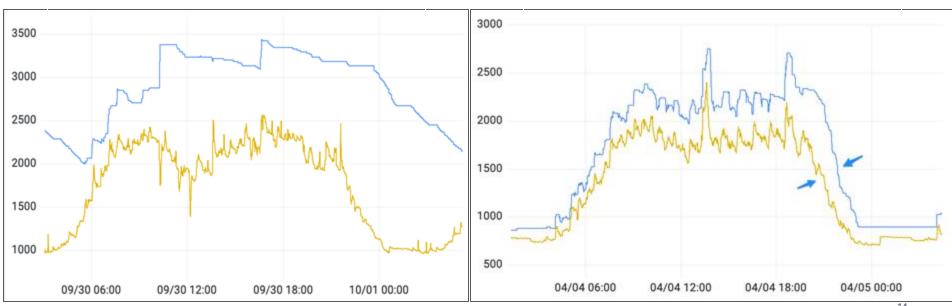




Reducing the gap between provisioned and used resources



After optimization





What about workload?





Horizontal Pod Autoscaler

Adjust number of pods for load (CPU,

requests)

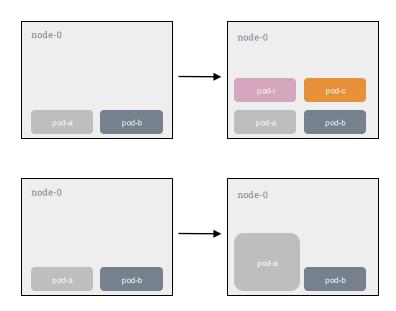
Requirement for efficient nodes scaling

Vertical Pod Autoscaler

Adjust pod resource request

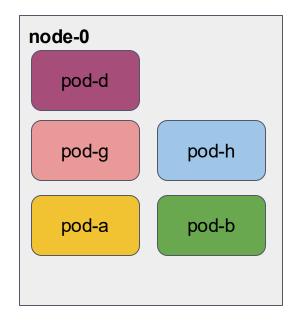
Dangerous side effects (pod too big to

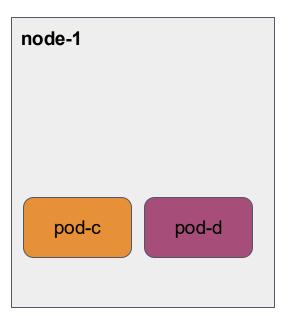
schedule)

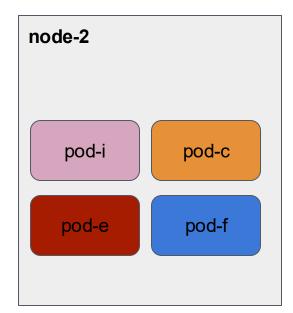




Combining all of it - Before

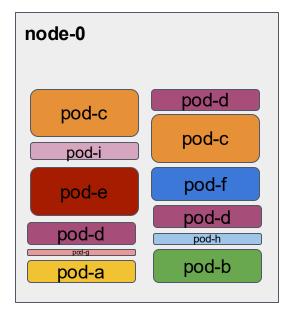




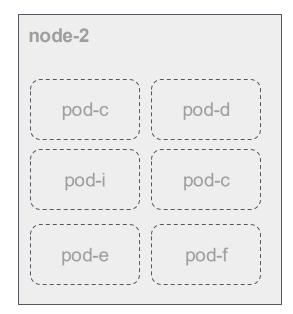




Combining all of it - After



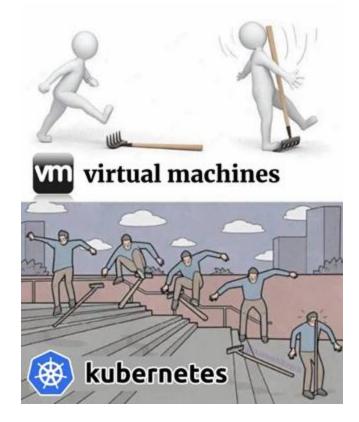




So.... everything is awesome?



It's always the same....





What does "Container Live Migration" means?



The ability to move containers (pods) in the **SAME** cluster between nodes without interruption and restarts.

How does it work?



Node A

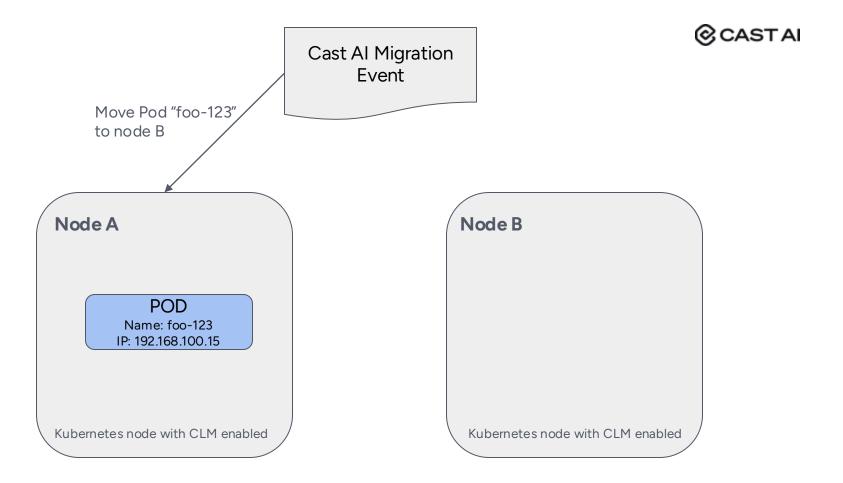
POD

Name: foo-123 IP: 192.168.100.15

Kubernetes node with CLM enabled

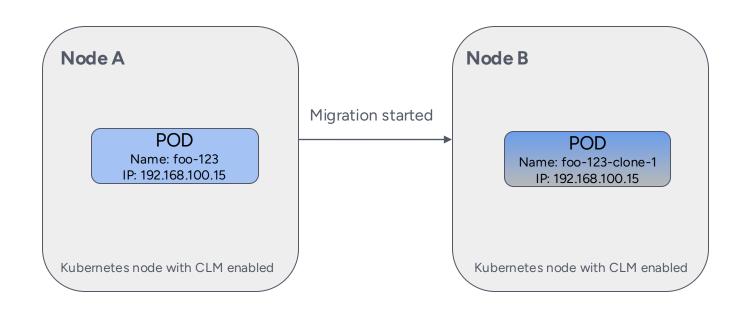
Node B

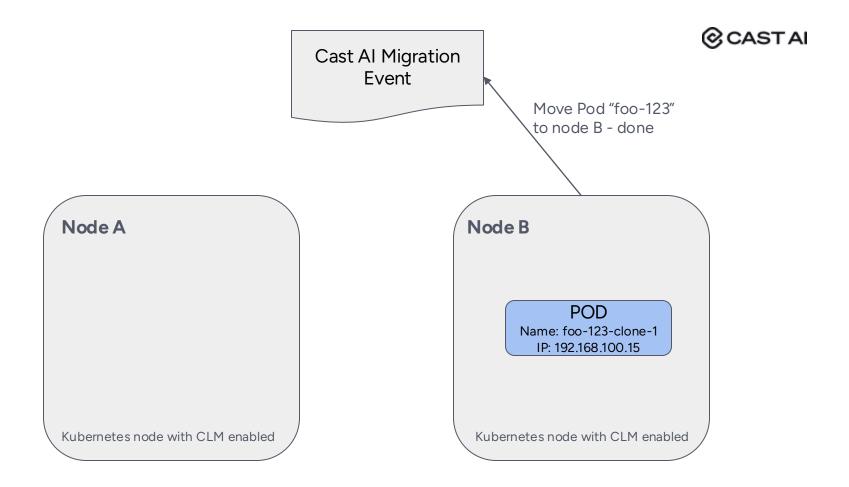
Kubernetes node with CLM enabled





Cast Al Migration Event





No interruption, no downtime, no restart





But wait..... Why do i need this in Kubernetes environments?





Some of the use cases

Stateful workloads	Extend Spot footprint	Legacy workloads	Operation headache
0	0	0	0
 Migrate the state instead of restart the pod Keep (TCP) sessions Ease of operation 	 Running non-spot ready workloads on Spot Running (long- running) jobs on Spot 	 JVM monoliths Lift and shift workloads, which are not designed for K8s and cannot benefit for K8s (single replicas, no vertical scaling, long startup times, etc) 	 Bin-packing of Single replicas InPlaceVertivalPodRig htsizing for Kubernetes version < 1.33



When is it GA?

AWS EKS





GCP GKE

Q4 / 2025 😀



Azure AKS

2026 😔



Let's live migrate a Minecraft server during we're playing

Feeling lucky?

Enter our raffle











THANK YOU



