

Accepting Mortality

Strategies for Ultra-Long Running Stateful Workloads in K8s

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What is Ultra-Long Running?

- Duration varies by context (hours to months)
- Rule of thumb: Exceeds runtime of normal workloads by 10x or more
- Factors beyond time: Available resources & the impact of failures
- Our use-case (metagenomic analyses)
 take up to 4 months

Choosing the Right Tool

- Pick tools based on state management,
 resource use, and K8s fit not just
 performance
- Prefer robust checkpointing with automatic recovery
- Steady resource consumption without major spikes matters more than pure speed
- A well integration into K8s lifecycle, probes, and monitoring should be preferred

Reasons for Pod Failures

Preemption

API-Initiated Eviction

Resource Limits

Node Pressure

Hardware Failure

Avoidable Failures: The Human Factor

Unavoidable Failures: The Forces of Nature

Configuring K8s

Pod Priority

High priority class for important pods

Pod Disruption Budget

maxUnavailable: 0

Node Affinity

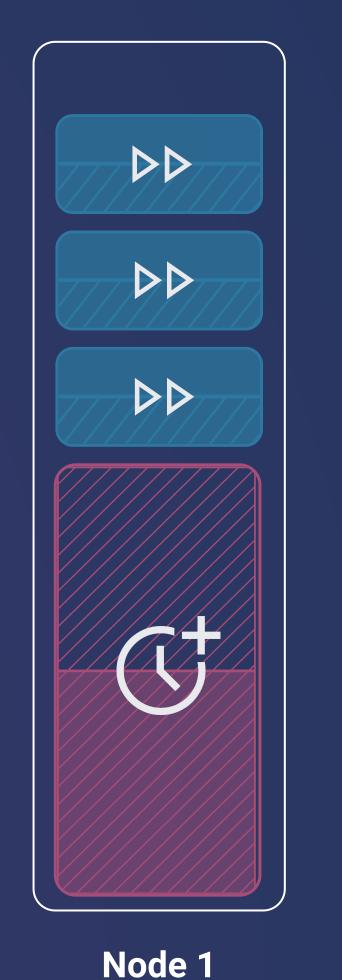
Dedicated high-mem nodes after eviction

Pod Anti-Affinity

Only one long-running pod per node

Resources				
	CPU		RAM	
	Limits	Requests	Limits	Requests
,	-	1.5x	-	1.5x
>	-	1.0x	1.2x	0.8x

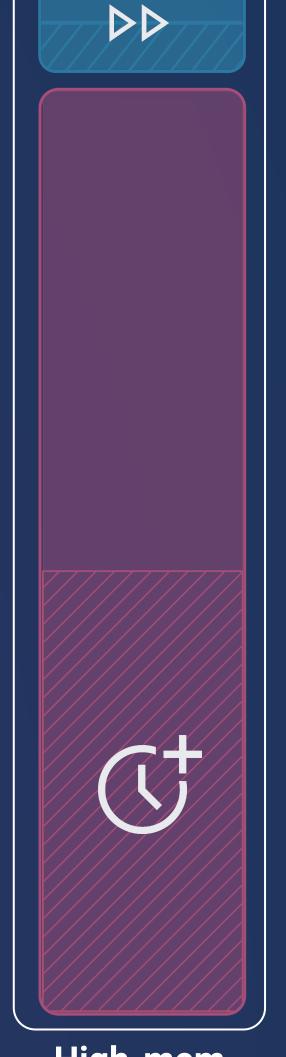
Node placement by memory (requests): Long-running pods gradually preempt shorter-running pods and automatically migrate to high-memory nodes when regular nodes are exhausted.



Node 2

C

DD



High-mem Node

Container Necromancy: CRIU to the rescue!

- Create custom container with CRIU support wrapping your workload (crik)
- Checkpoint: Capture process state (memory, FDs) to persistent storage
- Restore: Rebuild FDs and process state via CRIU
- Manual process with limited runtime support in CRI-O / containerd 2.0
- No standard restore API
- Key challenges: PID / TTY restore, running process side-effects
- Use only as a last resort when native checkpointing is not possible













Feedback?

