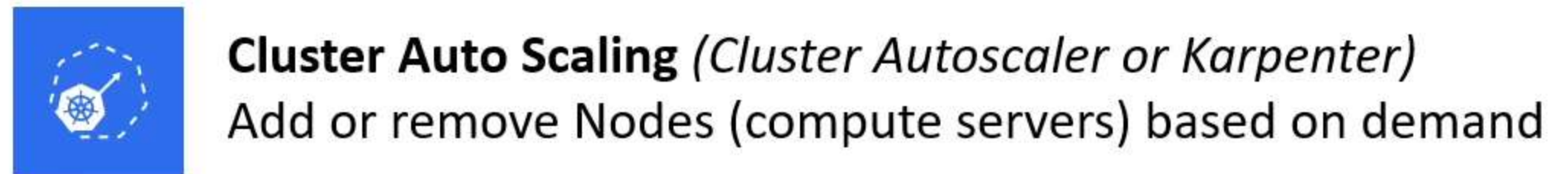
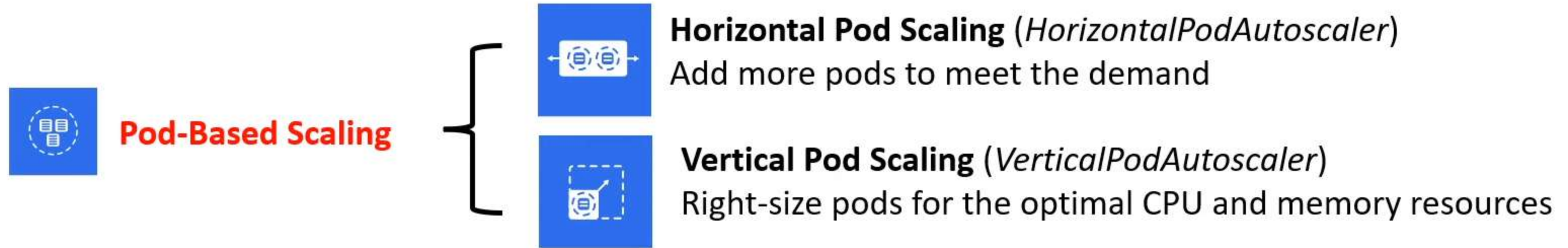


Autoscaling

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What is Autoscaling?

In computing; autoscaling is when systems without manual intervention adjust capacity (eg. amount of CPU, Ram) to meet the demand (traffic from users) by adding or removing resources commonly triggered by events.



Cluster API


Declarative APIs and tooling to simplify provisioning, upgrading, and operating multiple Kubernetes clusters. Cluster API can be extended to support any infrastructure (AWS, Azure, vSphere, etc.), bootstrap or control plane (kubeadm is built-in) provider.

KubeCTL Scale vs Autoscale

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The **scale** command is used to:

- update the amount of replicas in the state of deployment object
- perform a deploy



```
kubectl scale --replicas=3 deploy/my-app
```



The **autoscale** command is used to create a **HorizontalPodAutoscaler**



```
kubectl autoscale rc foo --min=1 --max=5 --cpu-percent=80
```


KEDA

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Kubernetes Event-driven Autoscaling (KEDA) allows you scale based on event data.

KEDA has a wide range of scalers

- ActiveMQ
- Apache Kafka
- AWS CloudWatch
- AWS Kinesis Stream
- AWS SQS Queue
- Azure Application Insights
- Azure Blob Storage
- Azure Event Hubs
- Azure Log Analytics
- Azure Monitor
- Azure Pipelines
- Azure Service Bus
- Azure Storage Queue
- Cassandra
- CPU
- Cron
- Datadog
- Elasticsearch
- External
- External Push
- GCP Pub/Sub
- Graphite
- Huawei CloudEye
- IBM MQ
- InfluxDB
- Kubernetes Workload
- Likus Topic
- Memory
- Metrics API
- MongoDB
- MSSQL
- MySQL
- NATS Streaming
- New Relic
- OpenStack Metric
- OpenStack Swift
- PostgreSQL
- Predictkub
- Prometheus
- RabbitMQ Queue
- Redis Lists
- Redis Streams
- Selenium Grid Scalars
- Solace PubSub + Event Broker