

# A System Analysis to Dkron Scheduler

Miguel Albuquerque, 1105828<sup>1</sup>[1105828]

Instituto Superior Técnico, Av. Rovisco Pais 1, 1049-001 Lisboa, Portugal  
`miguel.albuquerque@tecnico.ulisboa.pt`

**Abstract.** Dkron is a go-lang written distributed cron job scheduler that is fault-tolerant (Reliable), and allows for concurrent job execution. In this project... Summary Method? Summary Results?

Repository: [github.com/miguel-msa/dkron-study](https://github.com/miguel-msa/dkron-study)

Commit hash: **PUT COMMIT HASH HERE**

Video link (youtube): <https://youtu.be/SxbSg0Dx16s>

**Keywords:** Dkron · Distributed · Benchmark · Scalability · Consensus · Dkron Server and Dkron Agent · Raft.

## 1 Introduction

Distributed systems, in simple terms, are a group of systems or processes that work together for a common goal. Being distributed, some particularities need to be considered, for instance how do they interact, and how do they agree on a decision. Agreeableness in distributed systems is a concept of grand study, where we have examples like Paxos and Raft, being both consensus algorithms.

A job scheduling system purpose is to automate execution of jobs, do repetitive tasks, and when well-defined and organized, automate entire workflows. It is expected that these jobs run within defined conditions, for instance time-based conditions. Other use cases are resource management (e.g., scheduled to execute for off-peak hours) and avoid manual intervention.

Dkron is a distributed job scheduling system that on the surface:

1. Has flexible tag-based job definition
2. Allows for Distributed execution, where these jobs can be ran in a distributed mode.
3. Has no Single Point of Failure.
4. Easy to deploy with built-in replicated storage (BuntDB) relying on the Raft protocol.
5. Provides a Web-GUI for administration.

The above characteristics, and more, are also explored in 2

When selecting the system to analyse, some of the factors driving the choice were:

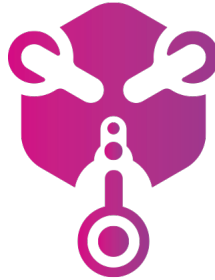
1. Interest in exploring Go source code.
2. Explore a system that is not a database

From the options, Dkron raised a question: *What is the performance of a scheduler, seemingly, focused on availability and reliability*

As this is not thoroughly explored by Dkron, I got interested in this system and how it would scale for reliability.

Ultimately, Dkron is a golang written scheduler with specific particularities for some key use-cases. Its claims are not bold, neither on its performance, nor on how it actually does scheduling. This opens an opportunity to not only explore something unclaimed, but also on how Dkron found the optimal point, if exists, between performance and reliability.

The analysis will consider these use-cases and apply a ...benchmark... to analyse the performance and infer Dkron's performance on workloads similar, as in trying to represent, to such use-cases.



## 2 System Description

Further exploring Dkron's characteristics from the summary in the introduction, some of Dkron's particularities are:

1. **Concurrency:** A job can be either ran concurrently, by default, allowing for overlapping jobs, or forbid concurrency.
2. **Cron spec support:** A job can be defined either by using Dkron's pre-defined schedules, which are more declarative, e.g., *@hourly*, or using cron expression format.
3. **Executors:** Plugins to execute the jobs, e.g., Shell to run the job in the current node, or HTTP to send a request.

4. **Metrics:** Dkron can send metrics to Statsd and provide prometheus format metrics.
5. **Job Retries:** A job can be declared to retry in case of failure.
6. **Embedded Storage:** Dkron uses an embedded KV store based on BuntDB.
7. **State Storage:** The scheduler state is replicated between all server nodes using Serf.
8. **Target nodes spec:** By default every node will run a job, however there is the ability to set tags for jobs to be ran only by target nodes identified with those same tags.
9. **Clustering:** Clustering in Dkron provides fault tolerance when the quorum is equal or higher than 3.
10. **Leader Recovery:** Detects if the leader is missing in the work pool, and (usually) elects a new leader.

Dkron has 2 kinds of nodes: Server and Agent. Both are cluster members available to run scheduled jobs

An agent can handle job executions, run scripts and return the resulting output to the server.

A server does everything an Agent does, plus:

- Schedules jobs
- Handles data storage
- Participate on leader (Raft) election
- Dispatches the execution of jobs either to Agents, or other Servers.

A Dkron cluster has a leader, for Raft based distribution, which is responsible to start job execution queries in the cluster.

By default, all nodes execute each job. This can be controlled through the use of tags and a count of target nodes having this tag. This allows to run jobs across a cluster of any size and with any combination of machines needed.

All execution responses are gathered by the scheduler and stored in the BuntDB storage.

```
{
  "name": "job_name",
  "command": "/bin/true",
  "schedule": "@every 2m",
  "tags": {
    "my_role": "web:1"
  }
}
```

Above is an example of a job that should run only on one node, in any that has the value *web* for the tag *my\_role*

– Dkron can either run on a single node (by default) or on a cluster with multiple nodes.

CHECK: Create a Job @ <https://dkron.io/docs/basics/getting-started> more details there might be interesting

## 2.1 No Single Point of Failure

By leveraging Raft consensus algorithm, this no Single Point of Failure characteristic is very relevant for systems that, e.g., depend on other running jobs or trigger to function - the scheduler. The System using these schedulers might be fault-tolerant, but the scheduler itself might not, making these "fault-tolerant" systems, indirectly, not as so - Dkron fixes this problem by, as they claim, being the only existing scheduler with no SPOF.

Therefore, with acceptable performance, whilst providing Reliability, Dkron is an interesting solution for use-cases that must guarantee fault-tolerance.

## 3 Benchmarking

Due to the project time constraints, an extensive literature review was not performed, however a great portion of this project's approach, execution and reporting is done based on the acquired knowledge in the course.

During the limited research, I could not find a convincing standard benchmark to use or be based on. Instead, I focused on researching the particularities of Dkron and exploiting those to gather conclusions and, admittedly, confirm some deductions I was forming throughout Dkron's design analysis.

One of the clearest characteristic for performance analysis in Dkron is its use of Raft to guarantee reliability. This, along the fact that all the dkron cluster members of kind Server persist, between themselves, all the job responses' logs.

Thus, the intuitive conclusion for Dkron is:

- Increase Dkron Servers to improve fault-tolerance, but increases overhead.
- Increase Dkron Agents to improve performance.

Nevertheless, solely increasing Agents, even with unlimited costs, is not an infinite answer. Even more so considering that, unless the <https://dkron.io/docs/usage/target-nodes-spec>, every member in the cluster will run the job.

With very limited, information on Dkron's scaling capabilities either on their documentation or elsewhere, one can assume, contention and crosstalk will increase as most systems do. Without a formal baseline to which to compare with, I took the liberty to thinker with a synthetic workload to push the limits of Dkron whilst considering the University Scalability Law and its properties.

$$X(N) = \frac{N}{1 + \alpha(N - 1) + \beta N(N - 1)}$$

where:

- $X(N)$  is the throughput of the system with  $N$  resources.
- $N$  is the number of resources (e.g., processors, nodes).
- $\alpha$  is the contention coefficient, representing the contention delay due to resource sharing.

- $\beta$  is the coherency coefficient, representing the delay due to the need to maintain coherence across resources.

Having this, considering the Universal Scalability Law, the system characteristics that would most affect Dkron scalability could be:

- Increase in Dkron Servers may increase:
  - Contention: since there are serial parts of the dkron process like, receiving, dispatching, and storing a job. The serial part of the job itself, will depend on the process to execute associated to the job, this can be anything.
  - Crosstalk: this can be assumed to be a big part of these kinds of members since a server needs frequent communication between its consensus peers, e.g., for leader election, and state coherence.
- Increase in Dkron Agents may increase:
  - Contention: having more members in the cluster increases the cluster provisioning, maintenance, and load balancing overhead.
  - Crosstalk: although not as much as Dkron Servers, but Agents need to join the cluster and become known by the Servers for job dispatch, as well every new agent is a new running job that needs (by default) to be stored by servers, requiring state coherence.

**Built Heuristic Benchmark** Dkron does not make any claims on its performance and scalability capacities. Joined to the fact that I could not find any relevant ready-made or standard benchmarks, heuristics were used.

The benchmark was built with K6 in JavaScript. I did experiment with the following:

- CPU-focused job: doing a high bound loop with arithmetic computations
- Memory-focused job: read data and pipe it

However, these jobs proved to be very heavy for the Dkron pods, as it would cause crashes and even no fault recovery unless manually fixed.

The final resulting benchmark used to extrapolate the metrics, does 2 simple jobs that execute the same, an echo, but in different manners:

- Schedule echo: this job will run indefinitely every time, associated to the frequency defined, e.g., (echo) every 2 seconds.
- Immediately request echo: this job is a basically a post request that expects an "immediate" response.

These jobs are either ran by the pod that received the job, or dispatched, by a Server, to another pod.

Regarding immediately requesting echo, k6 provides an interface to simulate multiple virtual users making requests.

```
export const options = {
  stages: [
    { duration: "60s", target: 20 },
    { duration: "60s", target: 60 },
    { duration: "60s", target: 0 },
  ]
};
```

As observed in the code in FIGX, this benchmark runs for 3 minutes ramping up virtual users to 20 during the first sixty seconds, then ramping up from 20 to 60 in the next sixty seconds, and then ramping down.

This benchmark has the goal of extremely stressing the cluster with an increasing amount of workload, i.e., scheduled jobs. A scheduled job once created, will run indefinitely for its frequency unless deleted, meaning that as time passes, the stress increases.

The script can be analysed in */benchmark/benchmark.js*. The purpose of this was to be able to benchmark the response time over an environment where Dkron is under a big stress. With this, we could extrapolate from k6 the response time and error rate, which was the main goal. The reasoning behind this is that a scheduler is a system that, under well-organized definitions, is set in such a way where it should have always the opportunity to run the jobs it is instructed to. Having this, my way of thought for this benchmark was to see how well Dkron handles a peak amount of stress (3 minutes benchmark) and can handle state coherency, state persistence, and job dispatch and execution.

Other performance metrics like throughput and utilization could also be explored. However, response time, which includes latency seemed more suitable for a job scheduler. More discussion on this topic of metrics can be found in 4

### 3.1 Dkron Bottlenecks

1. Decompose a request into a pipeline of stages.

A default request (recurrent + concurrent) can be sectioned into the following:

1. Request done to AKS Load Balancer
2. Load Balancer forwards to one of the pods (servers or agents)
3. If the receiving pod is not the leader, sends an event to the leader warning about the request
4. The leader starts a Raft Consensus to reach a common value with the quorum and schedule the job
5. If all goes well, the job is scheduled
6. A scheduled job is queried by a Server and either executed or dispatched to an Agent
7. The pod executing the job, executes it and responds with the execution result
8. The execution result is stored in the Server's BuntDB instance

Not considering the Raft consensus algorithm as I consider tanalysing it out of scope of the project, the stage which does a lot of processing

2. Study which portions of the pipeline are the bottleneck (or can become one) and reason about which of the techniques studied in the classes could be applied to remove or mitigate the bottleneck.

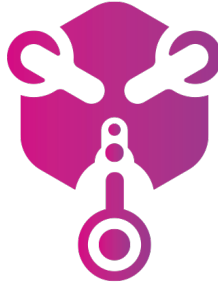
### 3.2 Experimental Design

#### DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

After analysing Dkron's design and particularities, the Experimental Design was initiated with the goal to extrapolate the most possible information out of the decisions that will be discussed below.

A Fractional Factorial Design was used in order to use more factors (minimum of 6), whilst reducing the amount of experiments required to be done.

A  $2^{k-p}$  was used with  $k=6$  and  $p=3$  combined factors, resulting in a total of 8 experiments. Below is the signed table FIGX and respective resulting effects FIXG.



**Factors** As can be observed, the factors are the following:

- HasOnDemandJobs
- CPU Limit (m)
- Memory Limit (GiB)
- Dkron Servers
- Dkron Agents
- Concurrent

Regarding the rationale for the choice of each factor. When deciding for factors, after analysing the particularities of Dkron, some questions were raised:

1. question1
2. question2

The conclusions from the analysis and consequently, the attempt to answer the above questions can be found in subsection 4

**HasOnDemandJobs:** Dkron is mainly built to schedule recurring jobs, and [this github](<https://github.com/distribworks/dkron/issues/578>) issue confirms that it was not initially planned to support immediately, one time, executed jobs. The main exploratory idea was to analyse how immediate jobs are reacted to i.e. if they have some threshold to be accepted in case all the pods are busy, or if in the case all the pods are busy, the request is simply rejected.

**CPU Limit(m):** Dkron uses Raft to achieve consensus between the Dkron Agents. Distributed consensus protocols usually are expected to be CPU and Memory bound therefore, this factor is relevant to observe the impact of the Dkron Servers realizing consensus and providing reliability.

**Memory Limit(GiB):** Likewise, due to the actions of state management and replication being heavily required and frequent in these kinds of protocols, Memory also seemed a relevant factor to take into account.

**Dkron Agents:** A Dkron Agent has a very simple goal, to execute jobs dispatched by Dkron Servers. Having this simple pod that does not participate on consensus and only executes jobs seemed to be the clear factor to increase for performance gains.

**Dkron Servers:** Dkron Servers do what Dkron Agents do plus scheduling of jobs, handling data storage and participating on leader election. Since these 2 present very distinguishable characteristics, it seemed relevant to analyse their interaction.

**Concurrent:** Dkron states that if no Dkron Agent/Server is available

Dkron Agents in particular was a factor that unfortunately could not be configured in the desired way to extrapolate clear conclusions and answer the initial questions.

MEMORY LIMIT NOTES: although no memory heavy jobs are done, memory usage was very high (raft?)

**Factor Levels** Acknowledging there is the method of  $2^k$  Factorial Design, it would be interesting to try with some minimum and maximum values to look for *unidirectional effects* and in case the factor is has a unidirectional effect decide



on the values from there. However, from deploying an Azure Kubernetes Service to Dkron becoming ready was taking approximately 10 minutes and doing a Rolling Update was proving to be challenging, from the non-clear dkron's helm chart to the particular mechanism of Dkron's clustering (??).

Considering those challenges and the limited time, the approach to find the levels was heuristics:

- For computational resources, i.e., CPU Limit and Memory Limit, an optimal point between these resources and prices was the consideration.
- For the ratio between Dkron Agents and Dkron Servers, an initial goal was set, until challenges were found, making it unable to use the desired levels, servers (3 to 5) and agents (0 to 3). Below an oversimplification of the challenge will be shared.
- For the benchmark workload parameters, these are simply binary values.

As for the challenge with setting the desired Dkron Agents replicas, it seems dkron helm chart is still neither stable, nor prioritized by Dkron's team, an unfortunate late discovery as it was unfeasible to leave the already too invested kubernetes and helm deployment leaving, the only option to analyse with Dkron Agent as more of a binary value, 0 or 1. Particularly, the issues seems to be with one of the templates *agent-deployment.yaml* or *agent-hpa* which is ignoring the agent's set replica count and only creates 1, independently of the set value, 0 or 100.

**Confounded Factors** Confounding is used to reduce the number of ran experiments while being able to use a broader range of factors. It is relevant to note that reducing the number of experiments in favor of time and cost savings and sole increase in factors is not the best approach. Instead, it should be given preference to confound factors while maintaining a higher level of experiments where their experiment error can be considered in the effect results.

When confounding factors we should confound 1) factors where the interaction is probable to be negligible, 2) factors where combined effects are not so relevant to the analysis.

- **HasOnDemandJobs + CPU Limit for Dkron Servers:** these 2 confounded factors are unlikely to interact since the expected jobs done by a scheduler are not heavy, and sometimes of workflow continuation or triggering. Both of these confounded factors would interact more if confounded with, e.g., Dkron Servers, for reasons of consensus overhead already explored.
- **HasOnDemandJobs and Memory confounded for Dkron Agents:** same rationale as HasOnDemandJobs + CPU Limit.
- **CPU Limit and Memory Limit for Concurrency:** same rationale as HasOnDemandJobs + CPU Limit.

## 4 Results

However, a small note on utilization, although not formally registered in the report, I was observing the pods CPU and Memory utilization.

## 5 Conclusion

### 5.1 Limitations

Dkron's helm chart is still not stable for an easy deployment. Documentation is lacking, and it seems there is no stable helm chart for dkron. Additionally, during bug fixing and deployment problem resolving, I was left with the idea that [a lot more other developers face their own unexpected issues with dkron's helm chart](<https://github.com/distribworks/dkron/issues?q=helm>).

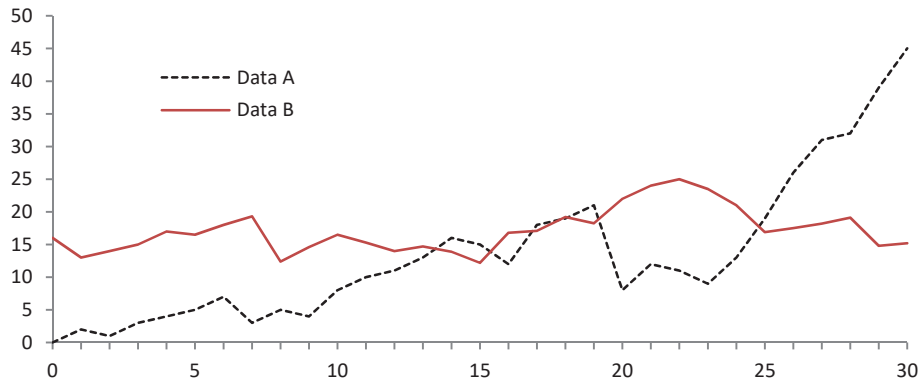
**Table 1.** Table captions should be placed above the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	<b>Lecture Notes</b>	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	<b>1 Introduction</b>	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	<b>2.1 Printing Area</b>	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	<b>Run-in Heading in Bold.</b> Text follows	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	<i>Lowest Level Heading.</i> Text follows	10 point, italic

Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line.

$$x + y = z \tag{1}$$

Please try to avoid rasterized images for line-art diagrams and schemas. Whenever possible, use vector graphics instead (see



**Fig. 1.** A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Please note that short captions are centered, while long ones are justified by the macro package automatically.

**Theorem 1.** *This is a sample theorem. The run-in heading is set in bold, while the following text appears in italics. Definitions, lemmas, propositions, and corollaries are styled the same way.*

*Proof.* Proofs, examples, and remarks have the initial word in italics, while the following text appears in normal font.

For citations of references, we prefer the use of square brackets and consecutive numbers. Citations using labels or the author/year convention are also acceptable. The following bibliography provides a sample reference list with entries for journal articles [1], an LNCS chapter [2], a book [3], proceedings without editors [4], and a homepage [5]. Multiple citations are grouped [1,2,3], [1,3,4,5].

**Acknowledgments.** A bold run-in heading in small font size at the end of the paper is used for general acknowledgments, for example: This study was funded by X (grant number Y).

**Disclosure of Interests.** It is now necessary to declare any competing interests or to specifically state that the authors have no competing interests. Please place the statement with a bold run-in heading in small font size beneath the (optional) acknowledgments<sup>1</sup>, for example: The authors have no competing interests to declare that are relevant to the content of this article. Or: Author A has received research grants from Company W. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of committee Z.

## References

1. Author, F.: Article title. Journal **2**(5), 99–110 (2016)
2. Author, F., Author, S.: Title of a proceedings paper. In: Editor, F., Editor, S. (eds.) CONFERENCE 2016, LNCS, vol. 9999, pp. 1–13. Springer, Heidelberg (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1007/1234567890>
3. Author, F., Author, S., Author, T.: Book title. 2nd edn. Publisher, Location (1999)
4. Author, A.-B.: Contribution title. In: 9th International Proceedings on Proceedings, pp. 1–2. Publisher, Location (2010)
5. LNCS Homepage, <http://www.springer.com/lncs>, last accessed 2023/10/25

---

<sup>1</sup> If EquinOCS, our proceedings submission system, is used, then the disclaimer can be provided directly in the system.