DEVCONF.cz

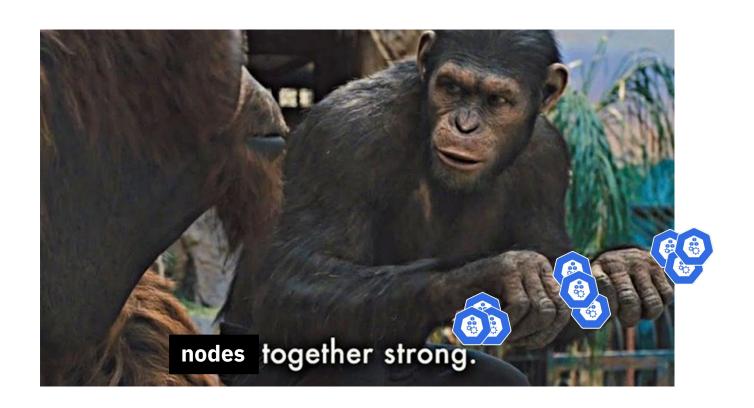
beyond CAS

why the world needs another k8s cluster autoscaler

josephine pfeiffer

what is autoscaling?





why does it matter?



















RIGHT-SIZE:)



what types of autoscaling are there?*















































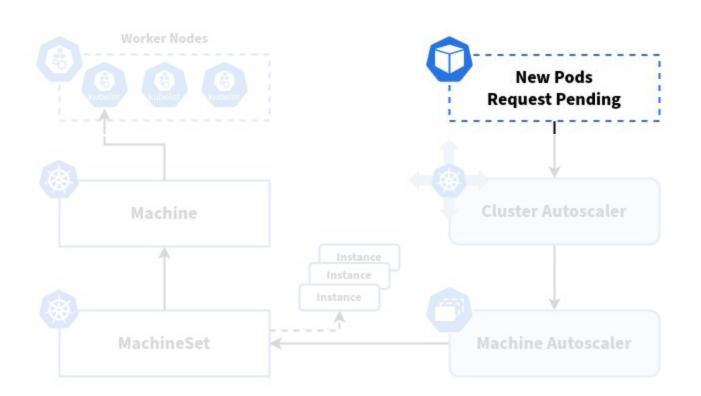


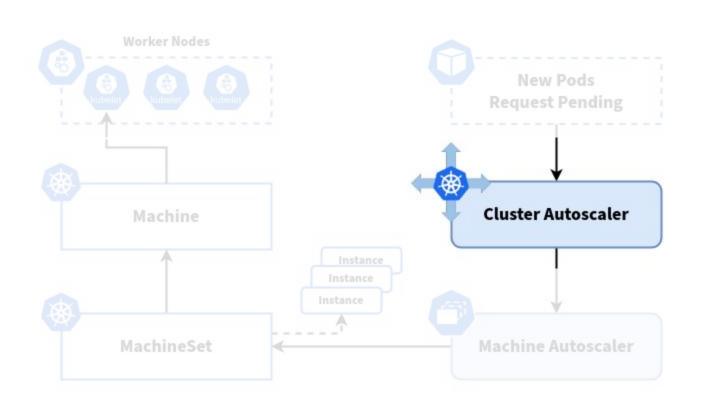


about CAS (A)



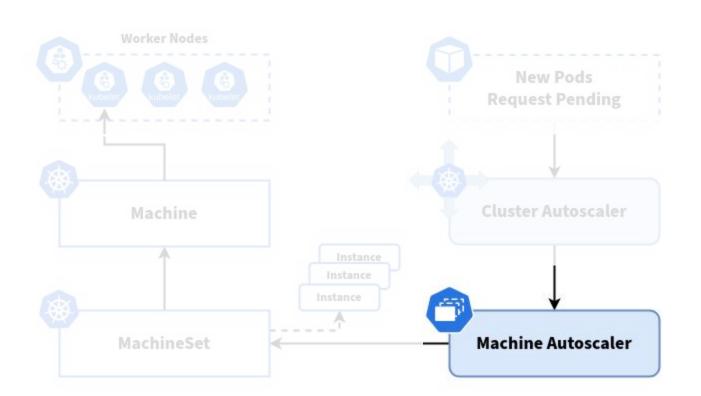


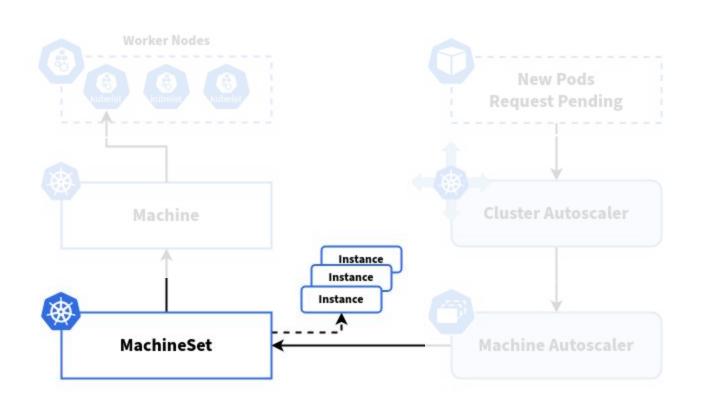


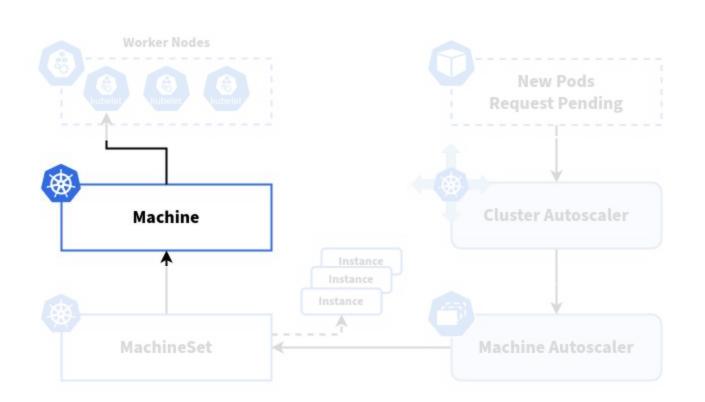


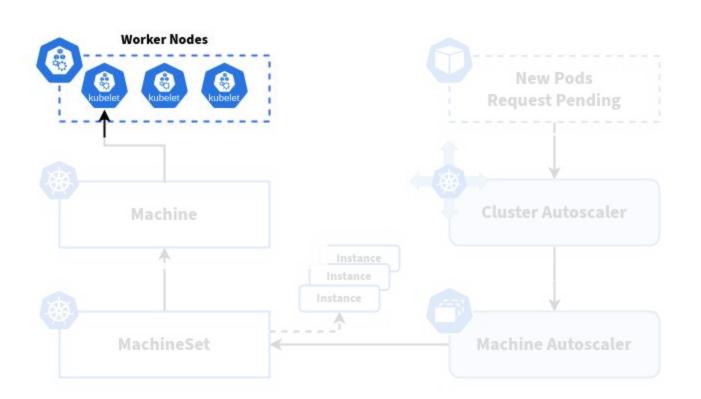
```
1  // CAS polls every 10 seconds
2  for {
3     time.Sleep(10 * time.Second)
4     pods := listPendingPods() // API call every time
5     processUnschedulable(pods)
```

6









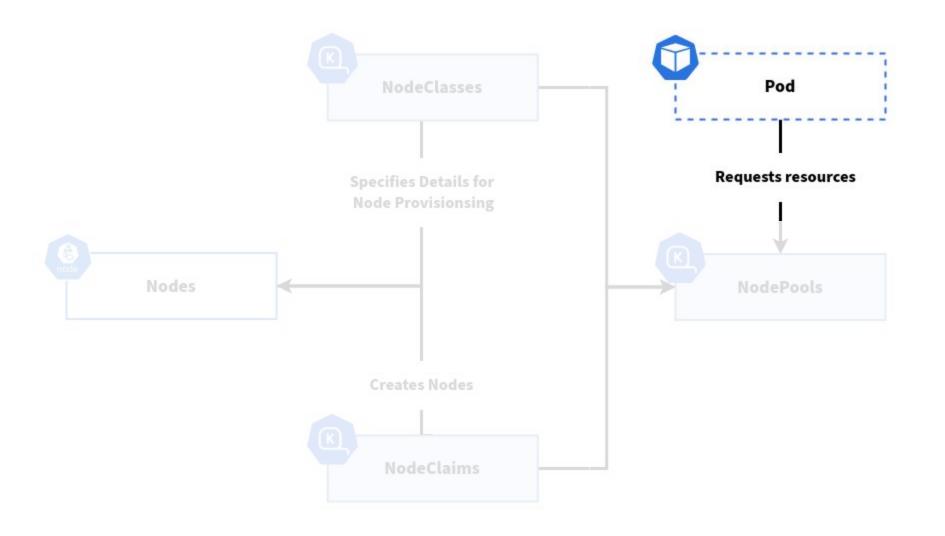
CAS pain points



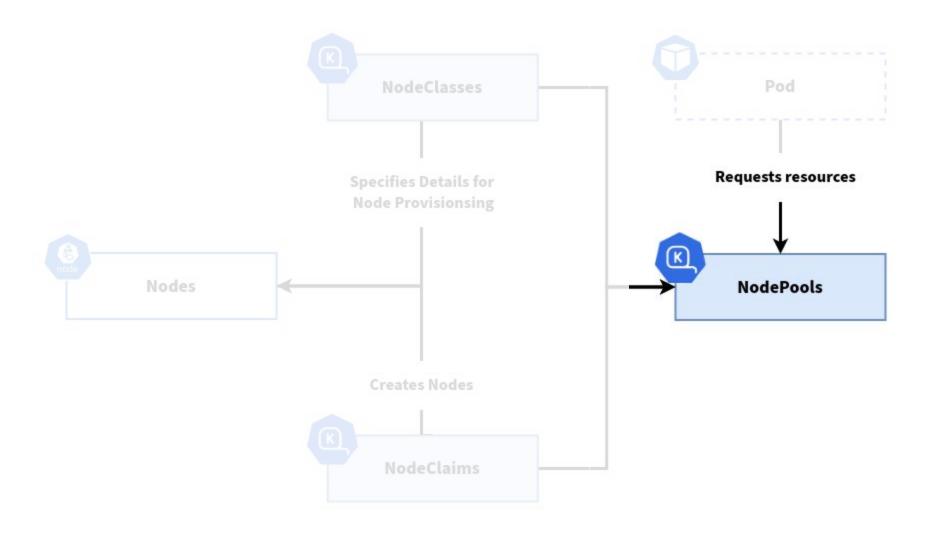
karpenter (K)

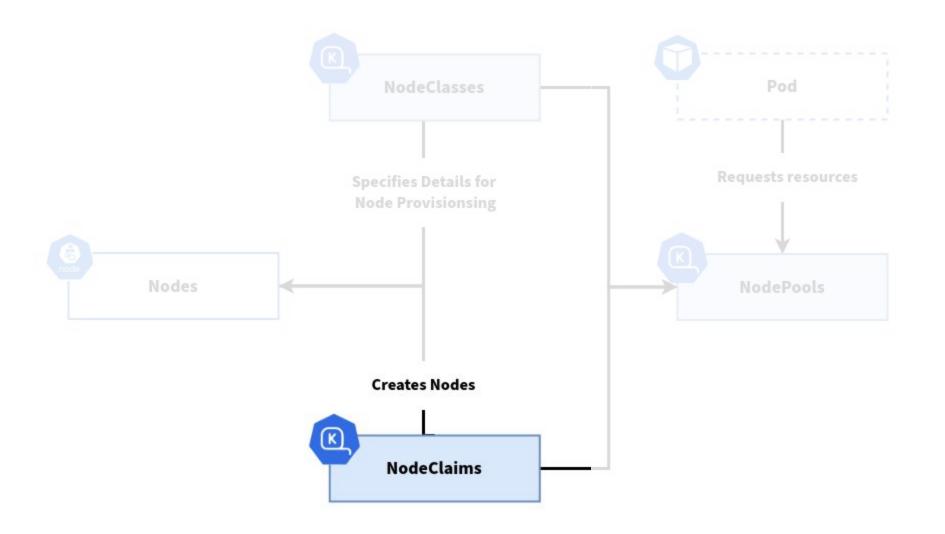


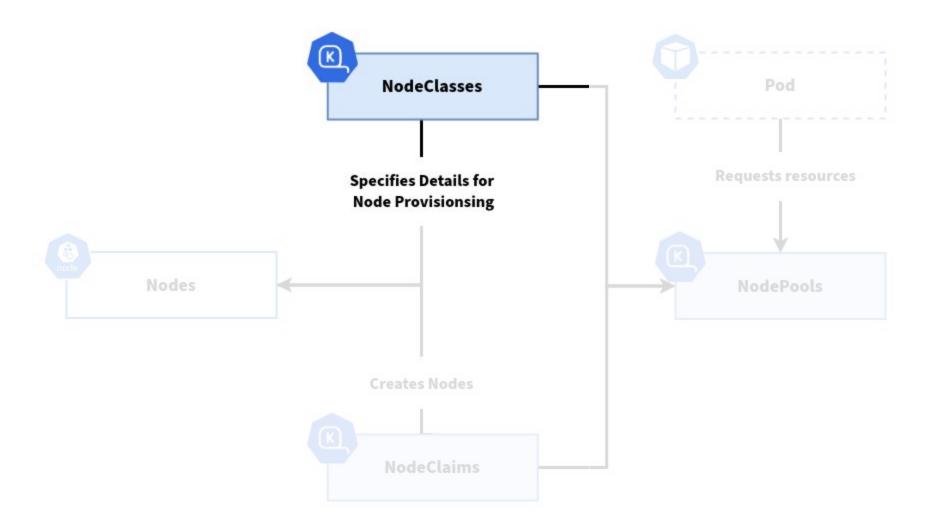


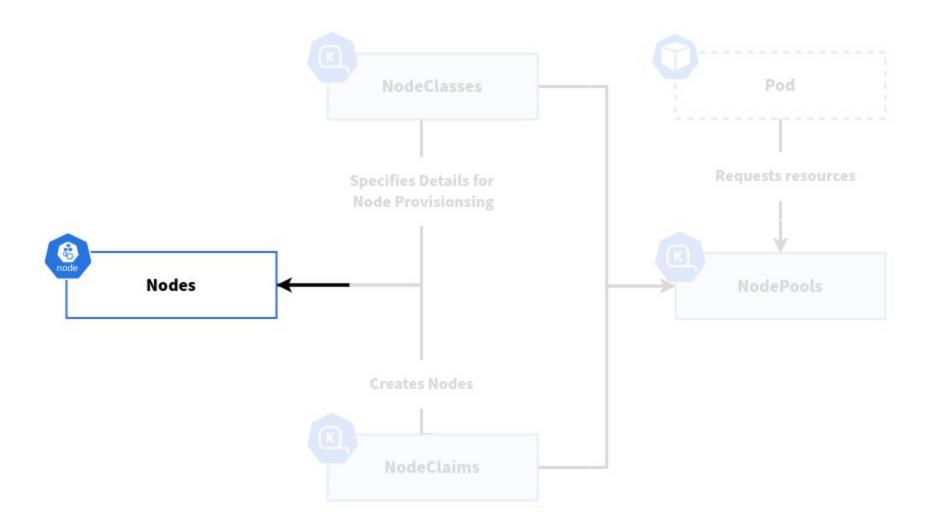


```
// Karpenter watches pod events
podInformer.Watch(func(event) {
    if event.Type == "PodUnschedulable" {
        triggerReconcile() // Instant reaction!
}
}
```



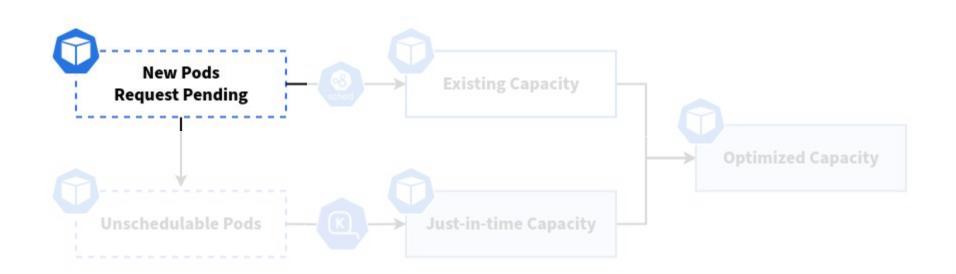


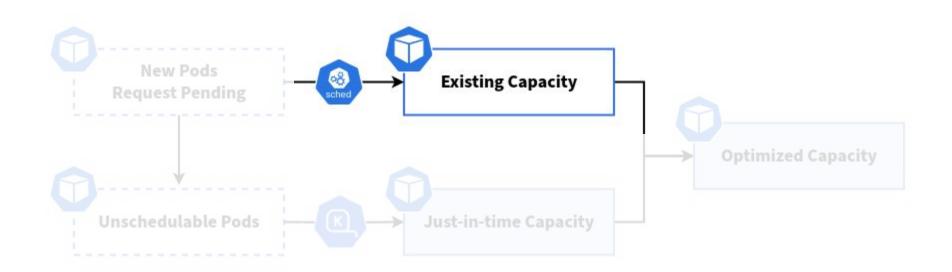


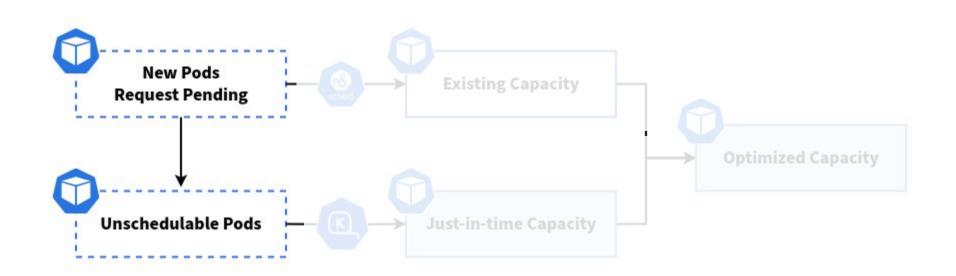


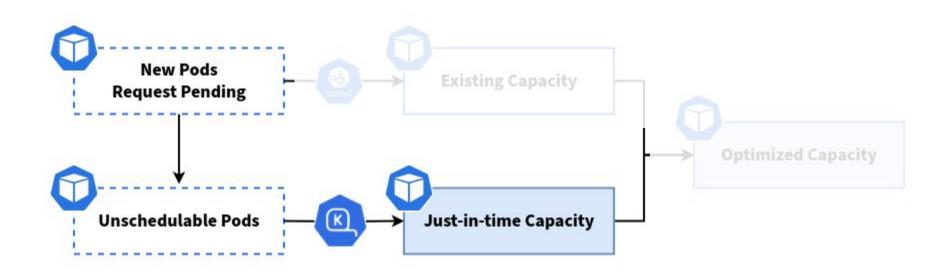
faster.. smarter?

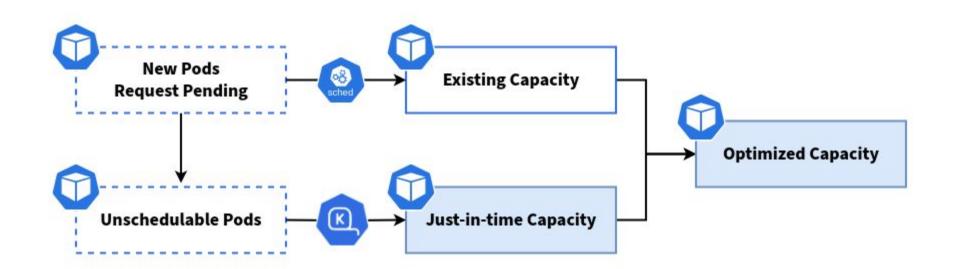






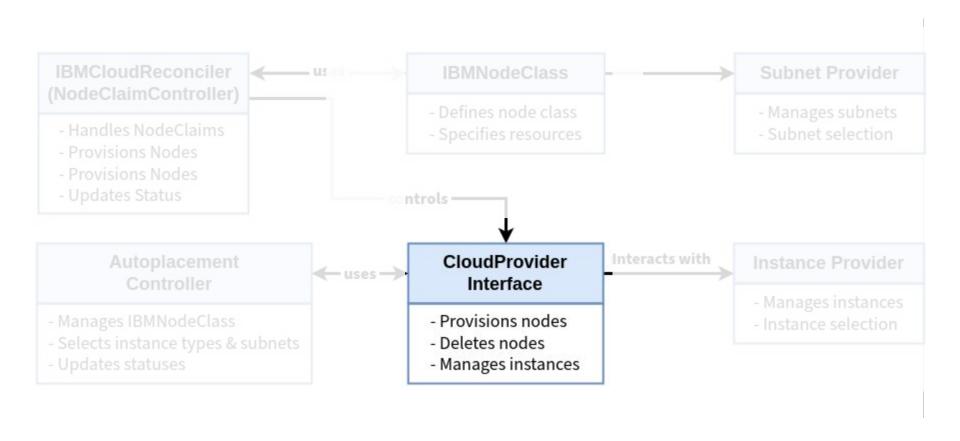


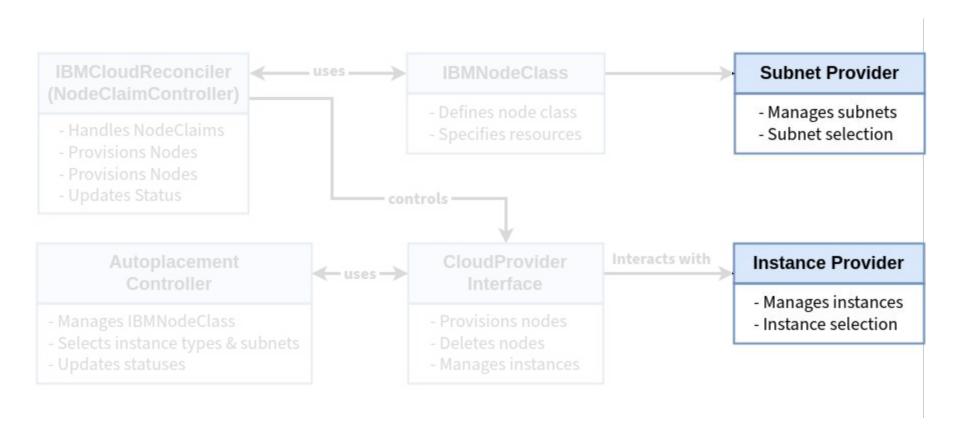


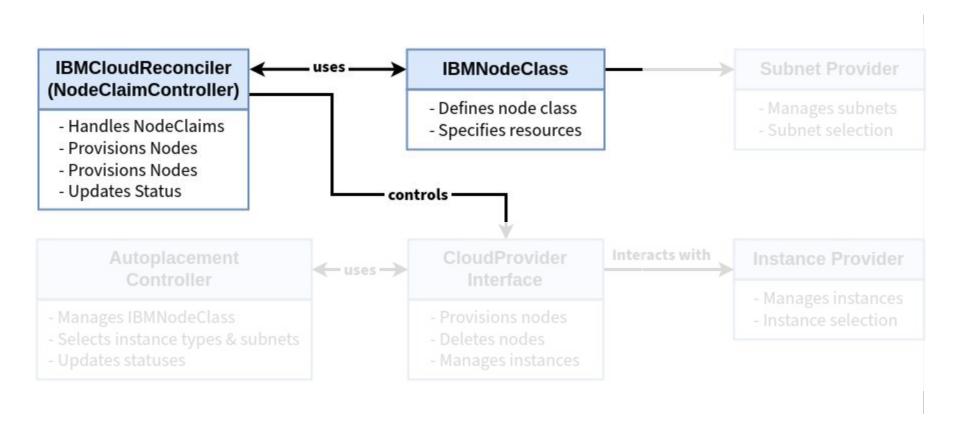


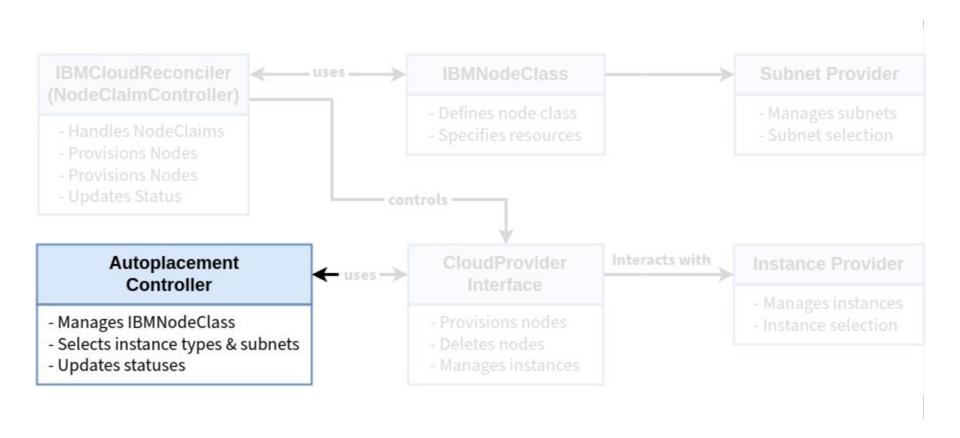
developing a karpenter provider

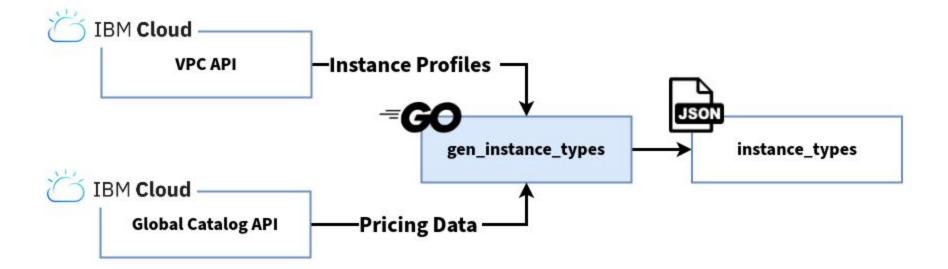


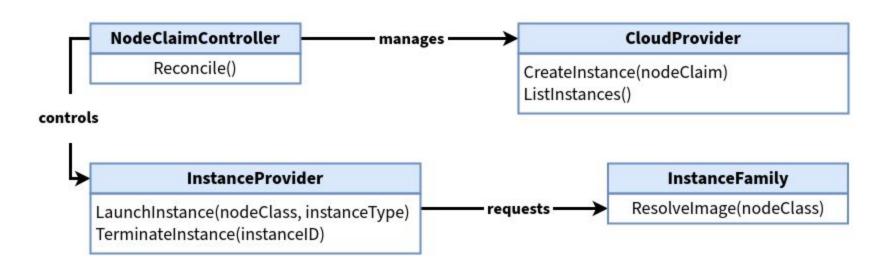


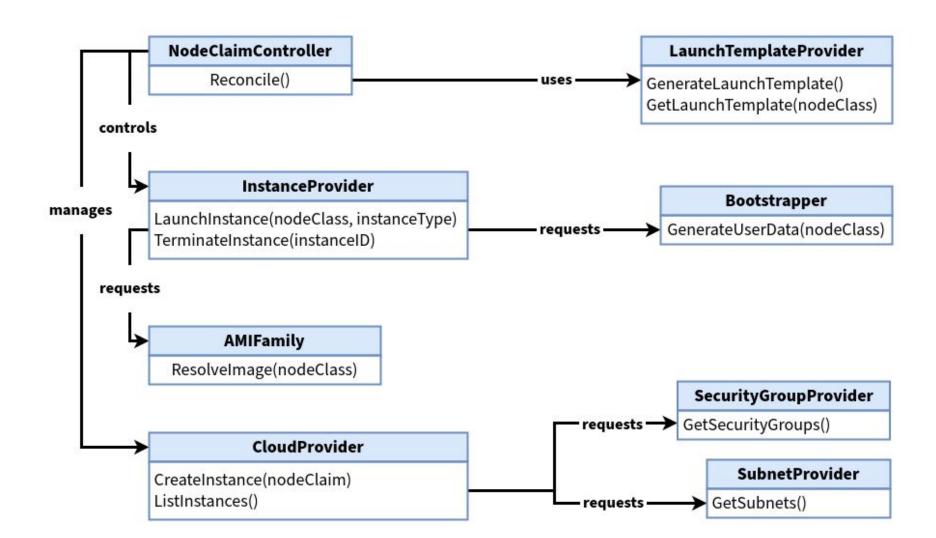






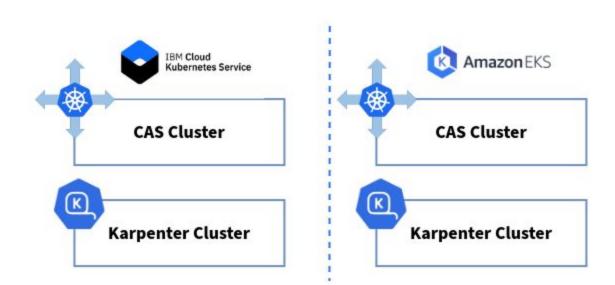


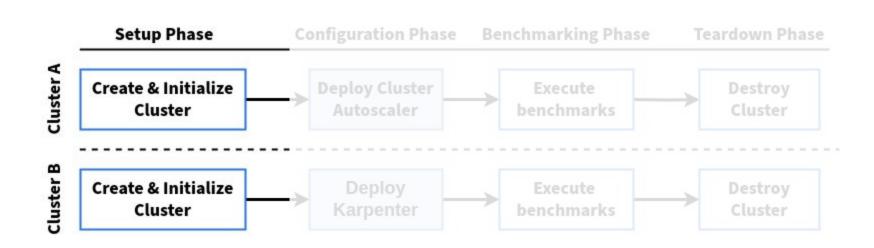


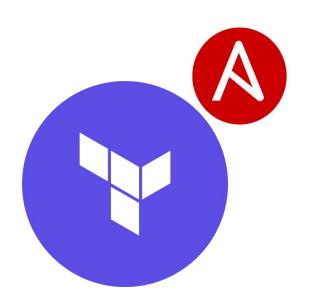


benchmarking CAS vs karpenter







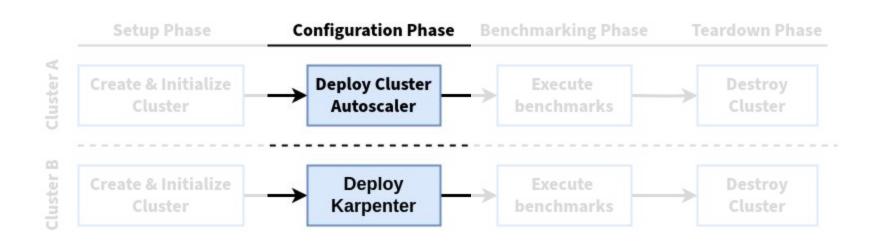


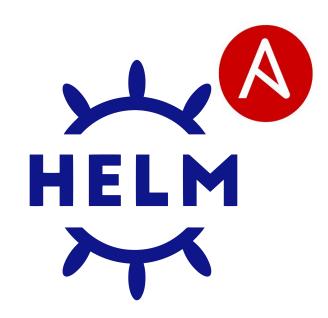
```
1 # AWS EKS cluster
2 resource "aws_eks_cluster" "cas_cluster" {
    name
            = "cas-eks"
    tags = {
      tag = "cas-${var.tag_uuid}" # Unique experiment ID
6
7 }
8
9 # IBM IKS cluster
10 resource "ibm_container_vpc_cluster" "cas_cluster" {
11
             = "cas-iks"
    name
12
    vpc_id = var.vpc_id
    tags = ["cas-${var.tag_uuid}"] # Same experiment ID
13
14
   timeouts {
```

15

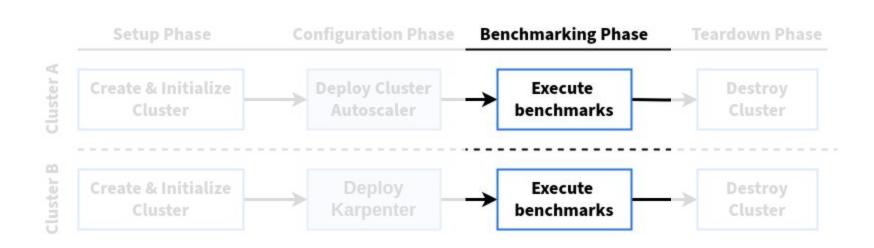
16 } 17 }

create = "150m"





```
# Deploy to both autoscalers simultaneously
loop:
    - karpenter
    - cas
environment:
    KUBECONFIG: "{{ lookup('vars', 'KUBECONFIG_EKS_' ~ (item | upper)) }}"
```





```
# Kube-burner heterogeneous workload configuration
jobs:
    - name: cpu-intensive
    jobIterations: 50
    qps: 40
    burst: 50
    objects:
```

objectTemplate: deployment-cpu-l

replicas: 20 # Large CPU pods

replicas: 30 # Large memory pods

waitWhenFinished: false # Concurrent stress

objectTemplate: deployment-memory-l

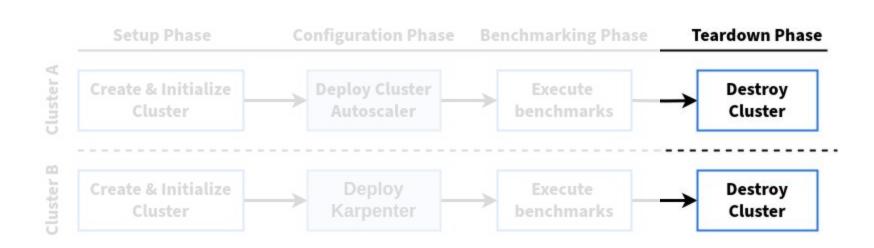
8

10

11

13

12



```
# Collect core performance metrics
     - name: Query node provisioning latency
 3
      uri:
         url: "{{ PROM_ENDPOINT }}/api/v1/query_range"
 5
         headers:
 6
           Authorization: "Bearer {{ PROM_TOKEN }}"
         body format: form-urlencoded
 8
         body:
           query: "cluster_autoscaler nodes count"
 9
10
           start: "{{ experiment_start_time }}"
           end: "{{ experiment_end_time }}"
11
12
           step: 30s
13
       register: node_latency_metrics
```

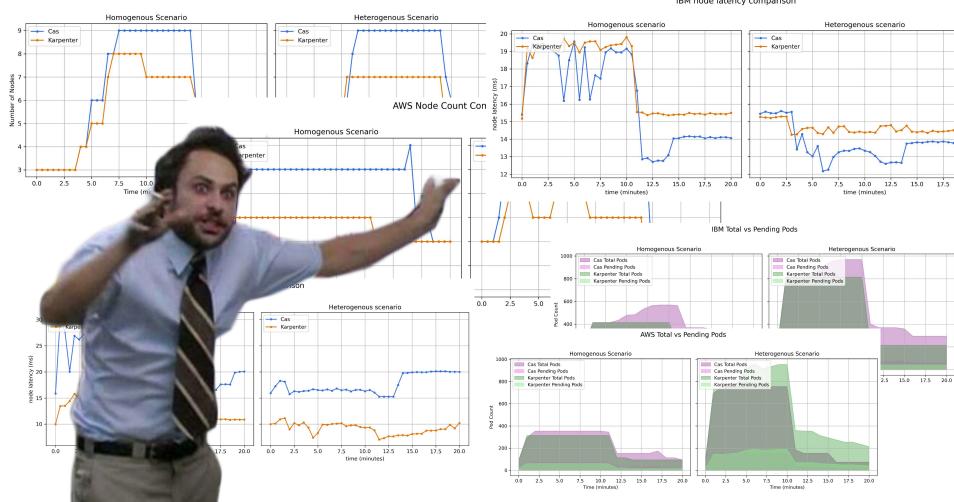
quiz time!



what did we find out?



IBM node latency comparison



33%

fewer nodes required vs. CAS

47%

faster than CAS in Node Provisioning Latency

platform	autoscaler	\$/hr	\$/mo
homogenous			
AWS	CAS	0.87	626.40
AWS	karpenter	0.58	417.60
IBM	CAS	0.71	511.20
IBM	karpenter	0.57	410.40
heterogenous			
AWS	CAS	0.75	540.00
AWS	karpenter	0.71	511.20
IBM	CAS	0.73	525.60
IBM	karpenter	0.56	403.20

33%

monthly cost reduction vs. CAS

does the world really need another k8s cluster autoscaler?



it depends..



further reading

kube-burner go.josie.lol/kb

experiment infra git repo go.josie.lol/dcgit

IBM cloud karpenter provider git go.josie.lol/ibmgit

https://josie.lol josie@redhat.com

