



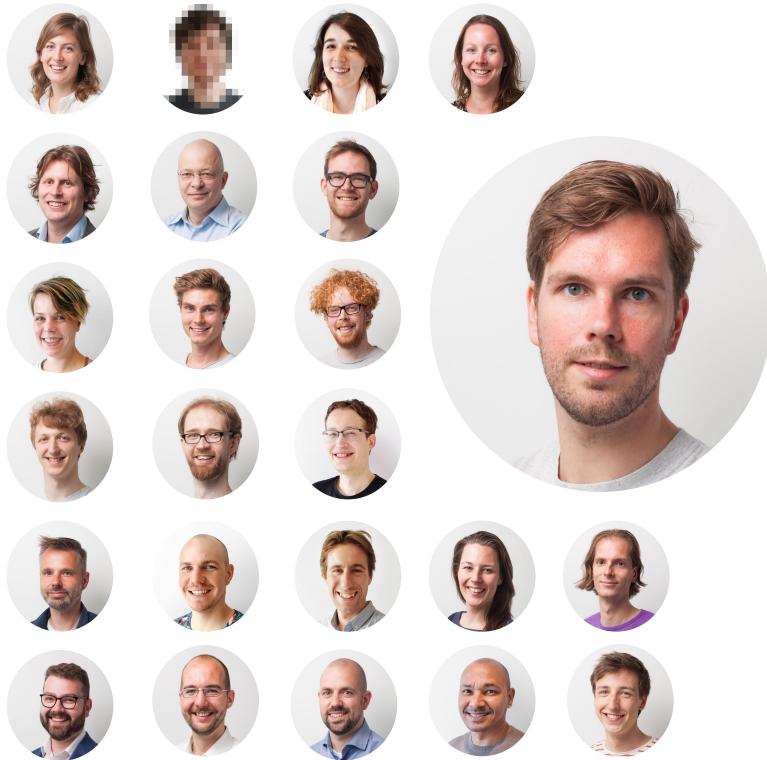
## Advanced Scheduling for heating showers

 Eric Schmidt   
@ericschmidt

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Clever way to use excess heat from servers - heat homes with it. And what a name for this startup: "Nerdalize"





**Ad van der Veer**  
Digital Product Engineer at Nerdalize



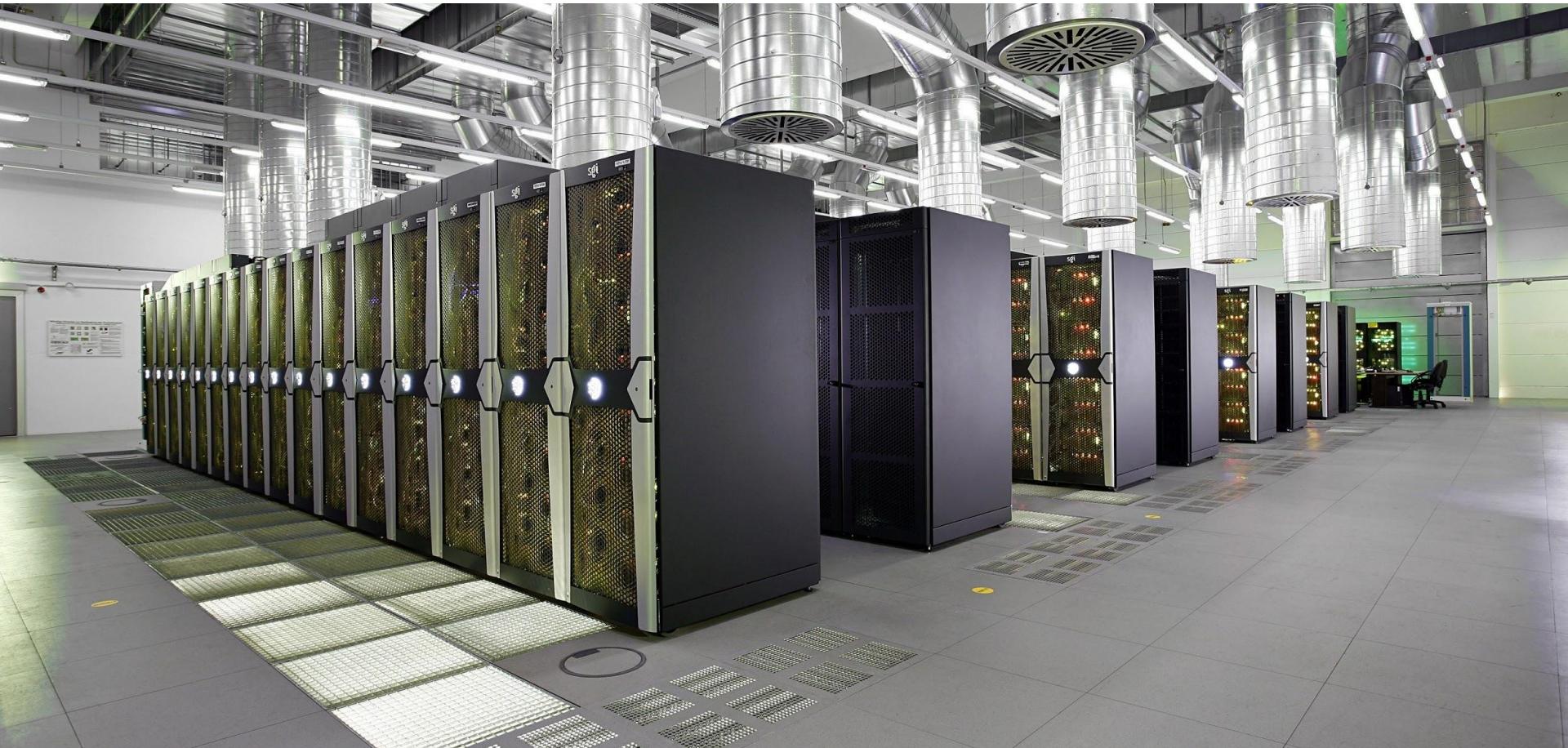
# Talk Overview

- **Part 0:** Introducing Nerdalize
- **Part 1:** Our use case: scheduling heat
- **Part 2:** Creating a basic scheduler
- **Part 3:** Creating an advanced scheduler
- **Part 4:** Future Possibilities and Wrap-up

## How computing was done...



How computing is done today...



## The problem

**Datacenters are incredibly cost, capital and energy inefficient**



Our solution:

**We place our cloud servers  
in homes instead of a  
datacenter**



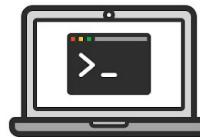


## Going **datacenterless** creates a unique value proposition with only winners



**€200** / year  
**heat savings**

for the home owner



**40%**  
**cloud savings**

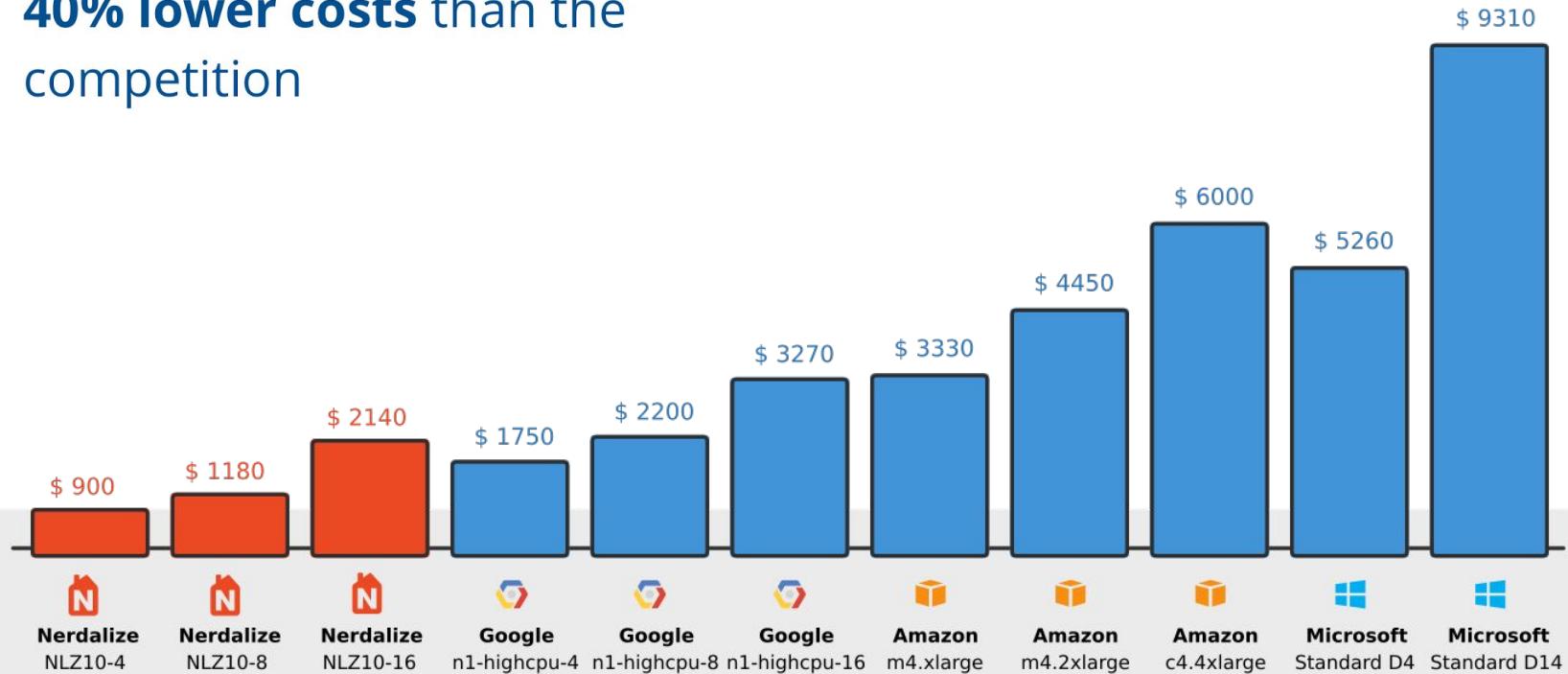
for the cloud user



**2 tons** / year / home  
**CO2 savings**

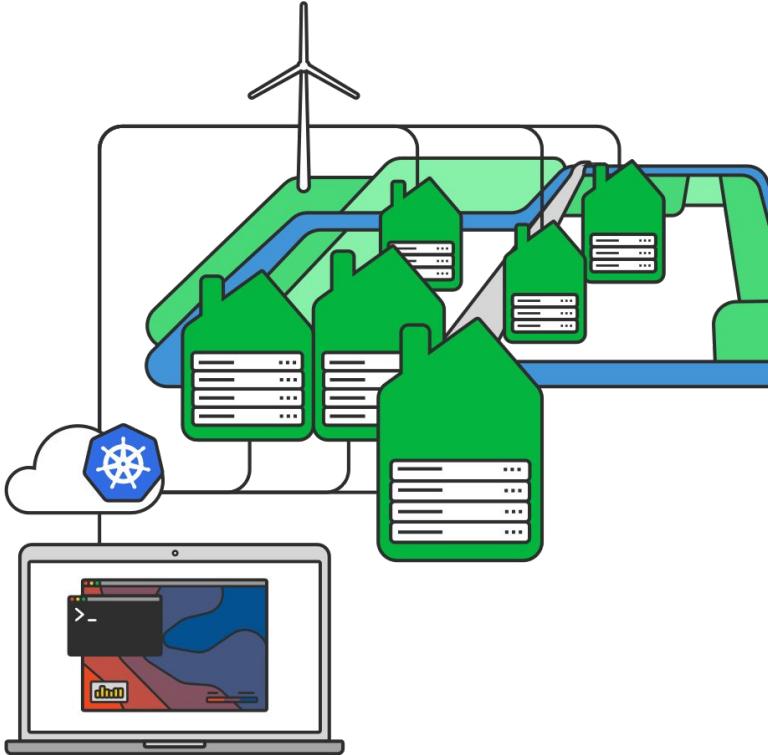
for the world

# Nerdalize sells Kubernetes at 40% lower costs than the competition



## Scheduling across homes

We use **Kubernetes** to schedule across homes based on CPU/RAM, but...





Jos

€ 200



Chantal

55 °C water

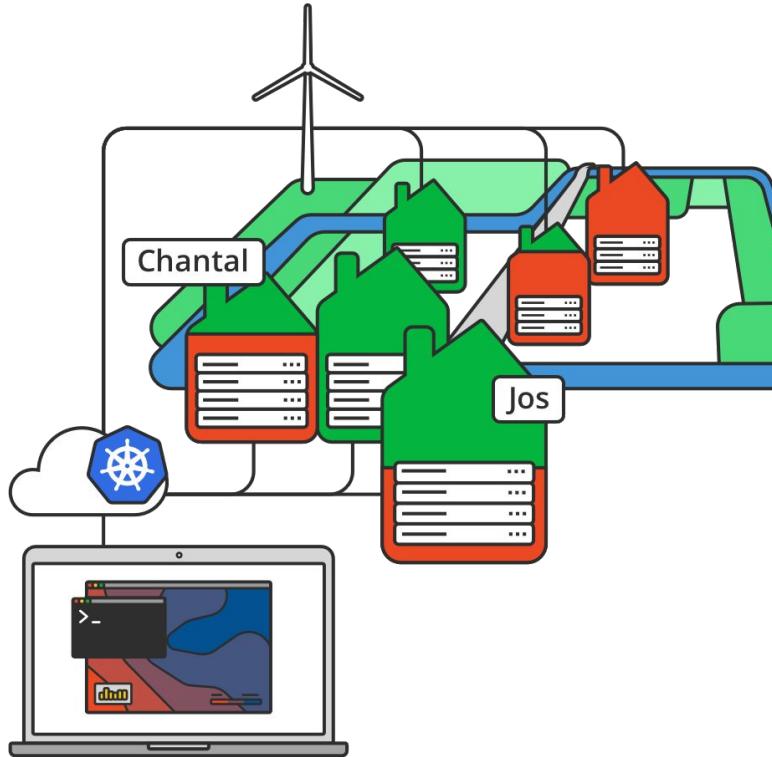
A close-up photograph of a white industrial robotic arm, likely made of aluminum, mounted on a dark grey metal frame. The word "Nerdalize" is printed vertically in red and blue on the side of the arm. Two black lines extend from the bottom of the image towards callout boxes. The top line points to a white rectangular box containing the text "160vCPU" and "4 servers". The bottom line points to another white rectangular box containing "10Gb/s" and "0.15 ms latency".

160vCPU  
4 servers

10Gb/s  
0.15 ms latency

## Our challenge: Scheduling for Heat

**Chantal** needs heat, **Jos** doesn't.  
How do we instruct *Kubernetes* to  
first schedule pods at Chantal and  
not at Jos?



# A Kubernetes Scheduler

*"The **Kubernetes scheduler** is a policy-rich, topology-aware, workload-specific function that significantly impacts availability, performance, and capacity. The scheduler needs to take into account **individual and collective resource requirements**, quality of service requirements, hardware/software/policy constraints, affinity and anti-affinity specifications, data locality, inter-workload interference, deadlines, and so on. Workload-specific requirements will be **exposed through the API** as necessary."*

## Kubernetes Scheduling: In steps

### A scheduler assigns a pod to a node

1. Query the API server for unscheduled *pods*
2. Find a *node* to place each *pod* on
3. For each unscheduled *pod*:
  - a. Create a *binding* between the *pod* and the *node*

# Basic Scheduling: In ~10 lines of bash

```
FIXED_NODE="kubecon-demo"
for PODNAME in $(kubectl --server $SERVER get pods -o json
    | jq '.items[]'
    | select(.spec.schedulerName == "nerdalize-scheduler")
    | select(.spec.nodeName == null) | .metadata.name' | tr -d '''); do
curl --header "Content-Type:application/json" --request POST --data
'{"apiVersion": "v1",
  "kind": "Binding",
  "metadata": {"name": "'$PODNAME'" },
  "target": {"apiVersion": "v1", "kind": "Node", "name": "'$FIXED_NODE'" } }'
  http://$APISERVER_URL/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/$PODNAME/binding/
  echo "Assigned $PODNAME to $FIXED_NODE"
done
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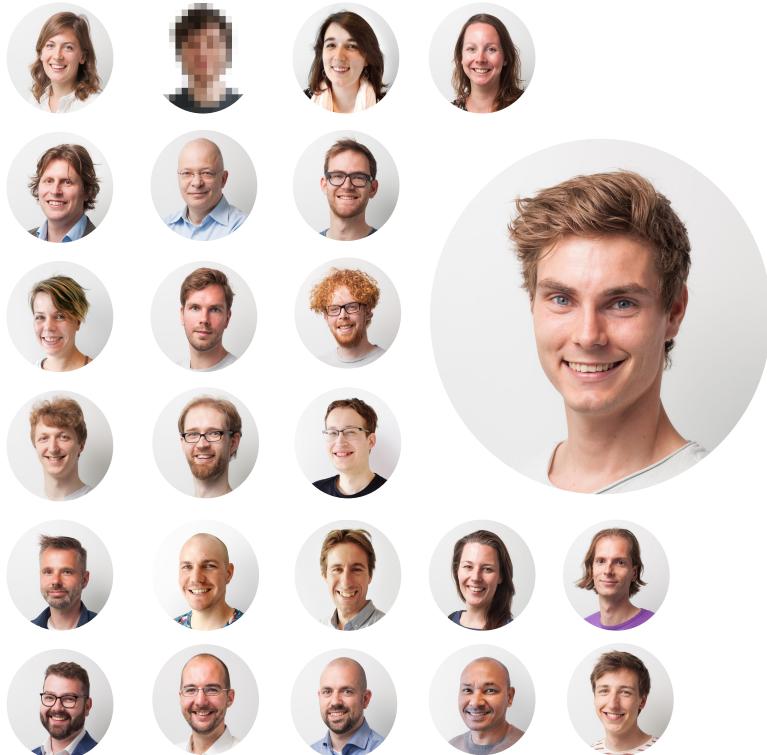
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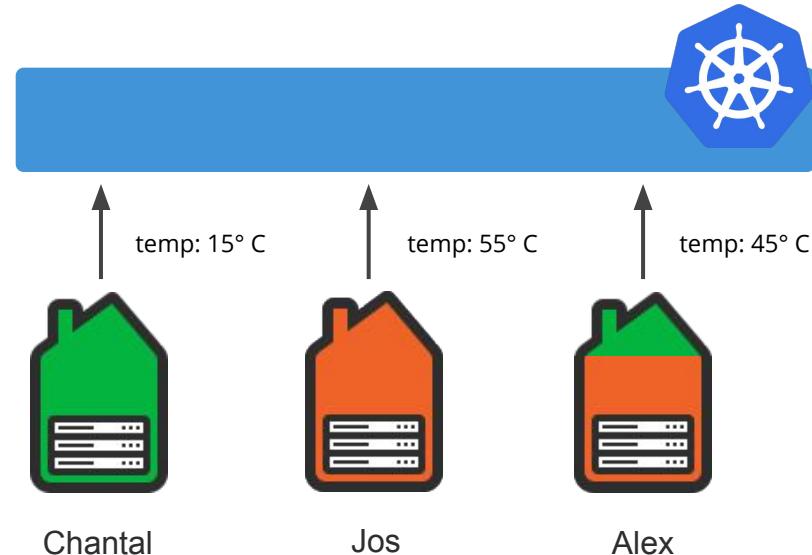


**Boris Mattijssen**  
Software Engineer at Nerdalize



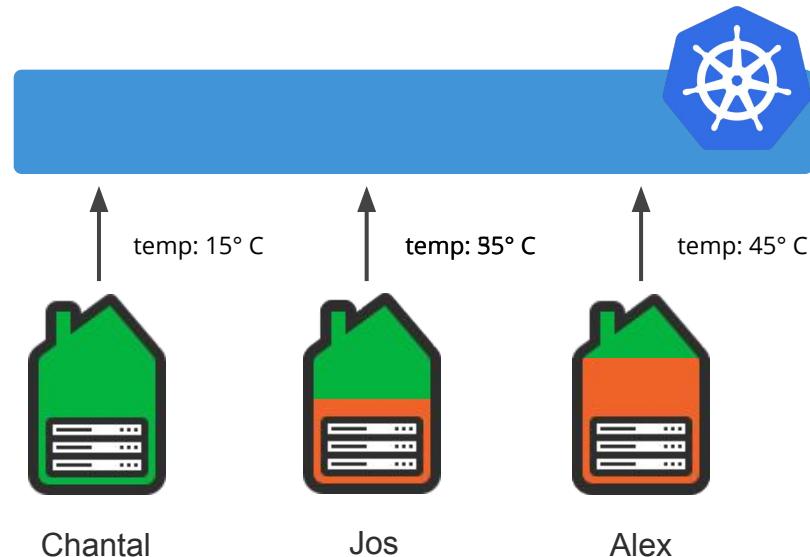
# Advanced Scheduling: Considering heat

1. Every home has a **boiler (reservoir)** filled with water
2. The **temperature** of this water is measured...
3. and reported to Kubernetes as a **node annotation**



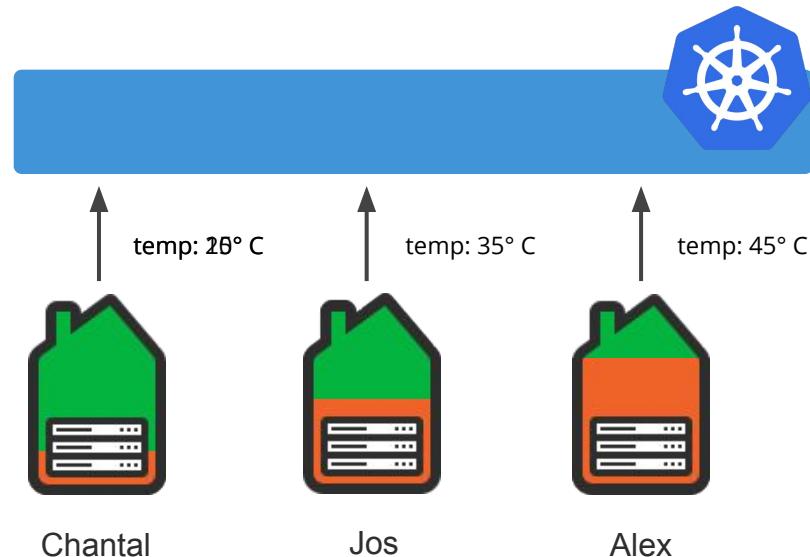
## Advanced Scheduling: Considering heat

- When homes use warm water, this value ***decreases***



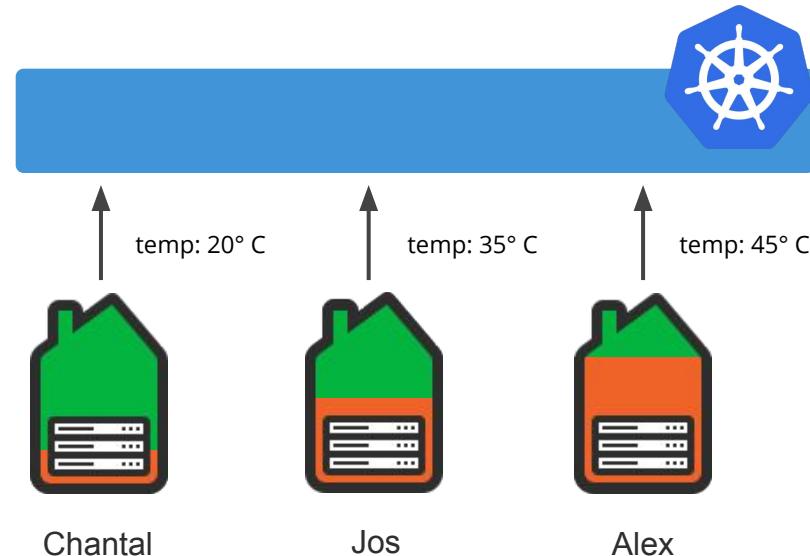
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- When homes use warm water, this value ***decreases***
- When pods run on a node, the boiler temperature will ***increase***

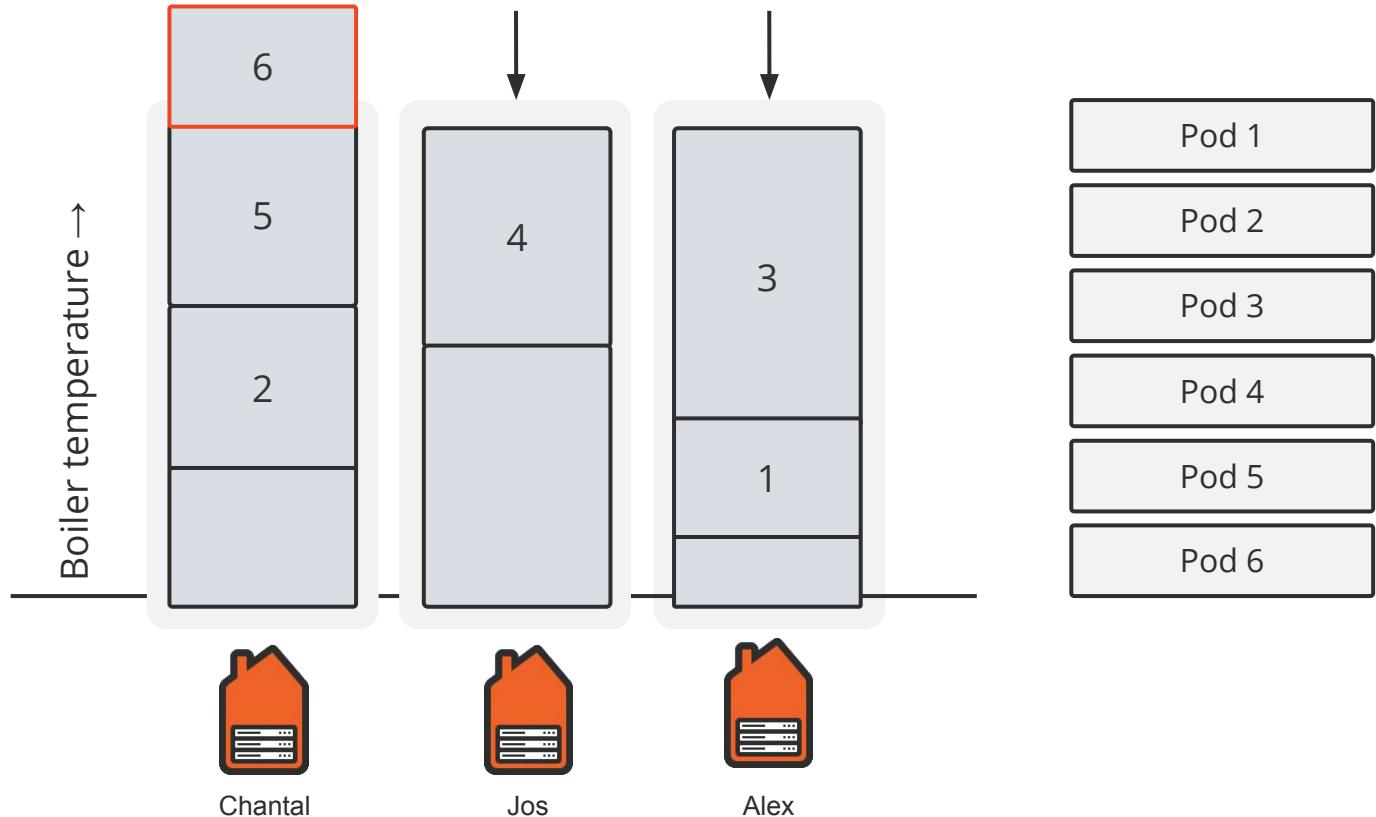


## Advanced Scheduling: Considering heat

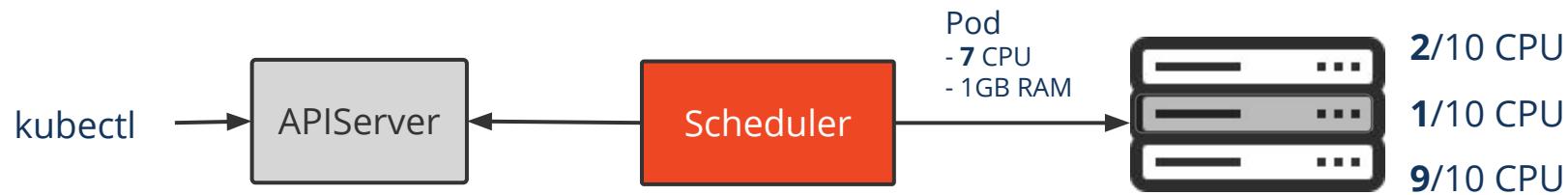
- When homes use warm water, this value ***decreases***
- When pods run on a node, the boiler temperature will ***increase***
- The ***node annotation*** is updated with the new temperature



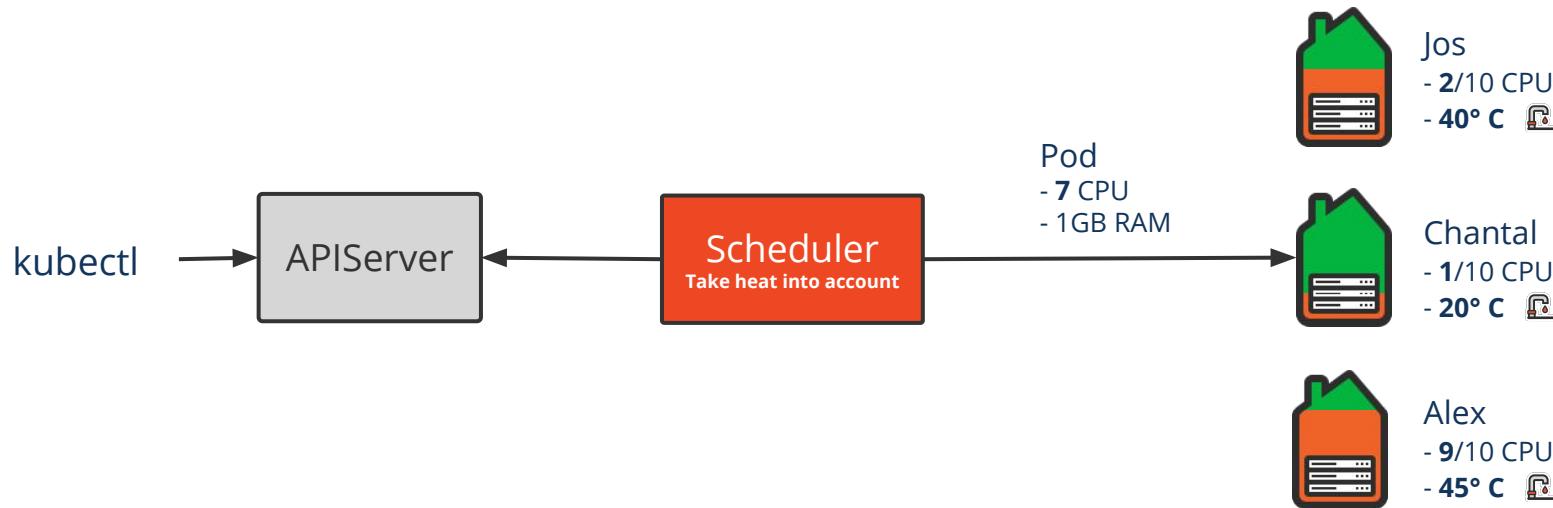
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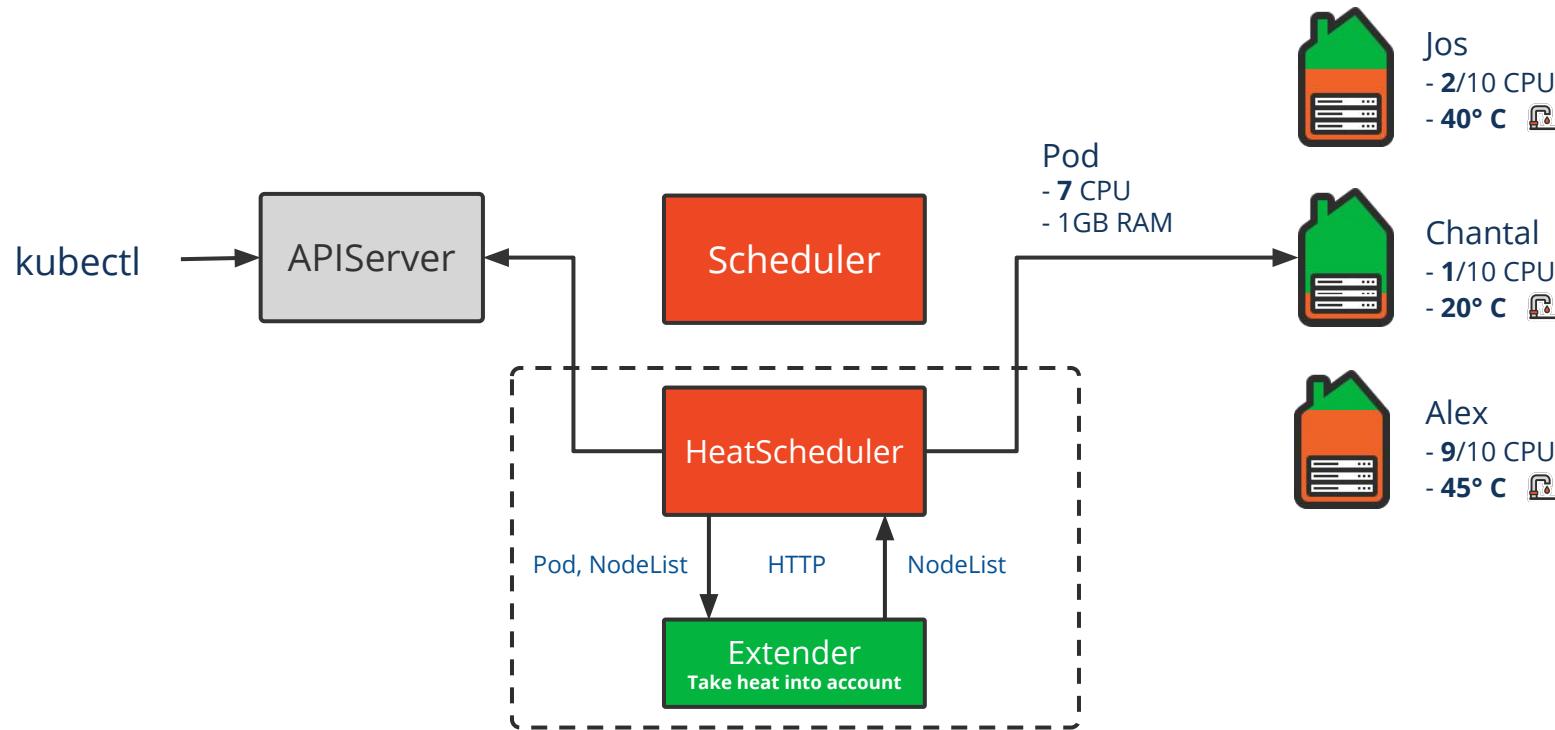
# Advanced Scheduling: Extending Kubernetes



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# Advanced Scheduling: Extending Kubernetes



# Extending Kubernetes: HeatScheduler Configuration

heat-scheduler.yaml

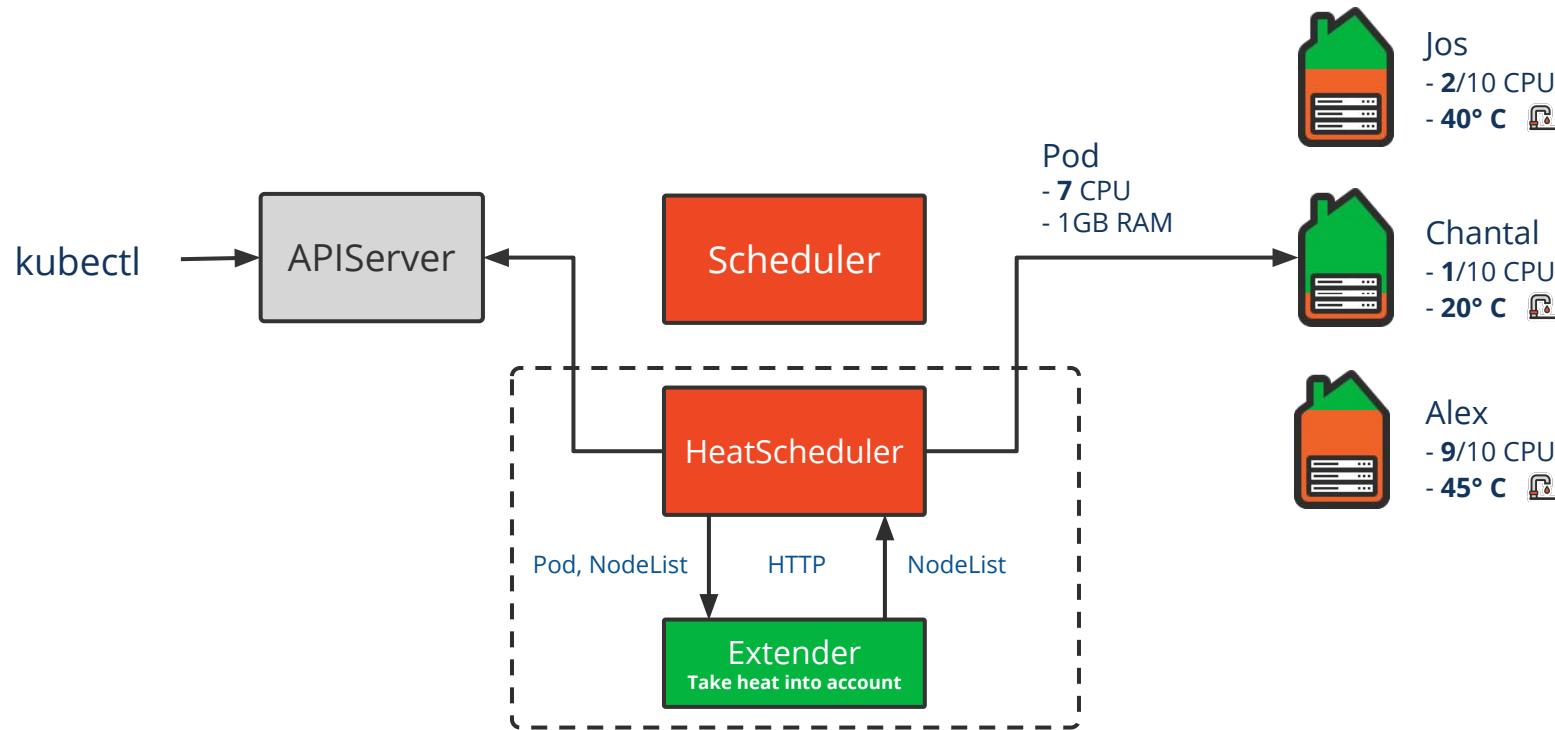
```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
...
spec:
  ...
    spec:
      containers:
        - command:
            - /usr/local/bin/kube-scheduler
            - --address=0.0.0.0
            - --scheduler-name=heat-scheduler
            - --policy-config-file=policy-config-file.json
          image: nerdalize/heat-scheduler
  ...

```

policy-config-file.json

```
{
  "kind" : "Policy",
  "apiVersion" : "v1",
  "predicates" : [
    {
      "name": "PodFitsResources"
    }],
  "extenders": [
    {
      "urlPrefix":
        "http://heat-scheduler-extdr.scheduler",
      "apiVersion": "v1",
      "filterVerb": "filter",
      "enableHttps": false
    }
  ]
}
```

# Advanced Scheduling: Extending Kubernetes



# Extending Kubernetes: Extender in Code

```
func handler(resp http.ResponseWriter, req *http.Request) {
    // decode request body.
    dec := json.NewDecoder(req.Body)
    received := &api.ExtenderArgs{}
    dec.Decode(received)
```

1

2

3

# Extending Kubernetes: Architecture Overview

namespace: scheduler

## pod: heat-scheduler

- Core kube-scheduler binary
- Config file that points to  
<http://heat-scheduler-extdr.scheduler>

service: heat-scheduler-extdr

## pod: heat-scheduler-extender

- HTTP endpoint
- Scheduling logic

## Experiment: Scenario

We **heat 50 homes**  
on average **4 people per home**

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Compare default **Scheduler vs HeatScheduler**

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**Children shower**  
15 minutes

## Experiment: Scenario

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on average **4 people per home**

Compare default **Scheduler vs HeatScheduler**



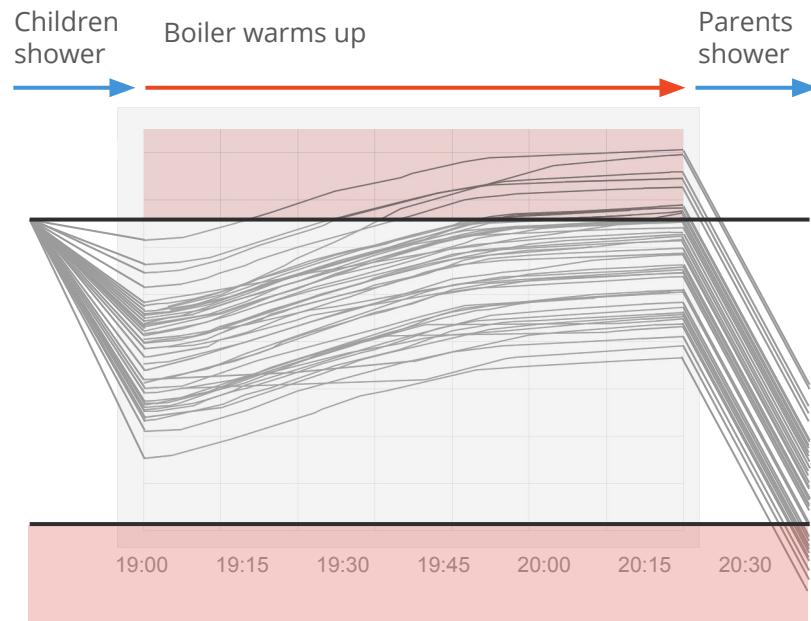
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We **heat 50 homes**  
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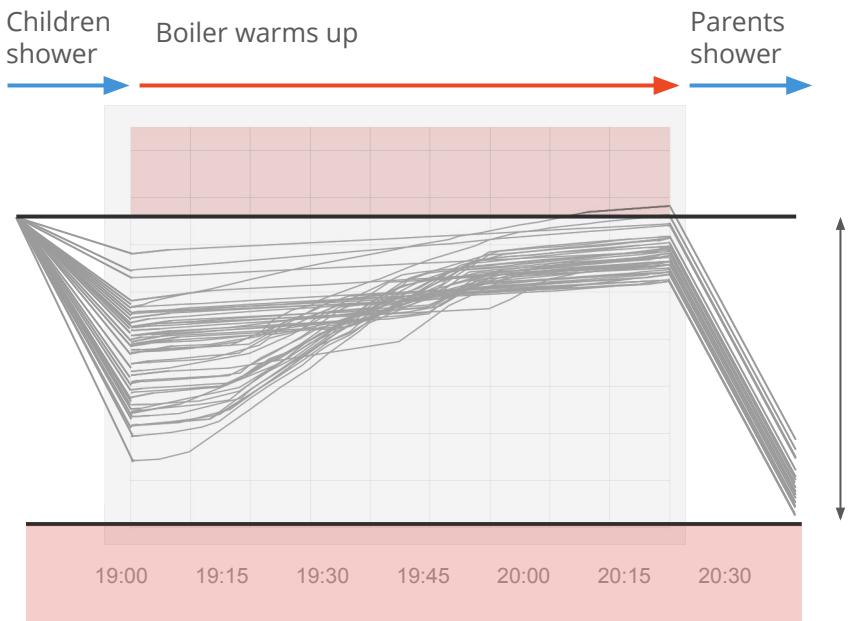
Compare default **Scheduler vs HeatScheduler**



# Experiment: Results



Default Scheduler



Heat Scheduler

# 10%

Additional CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduced



**Robert Carosi**  
Graduate at Spotify



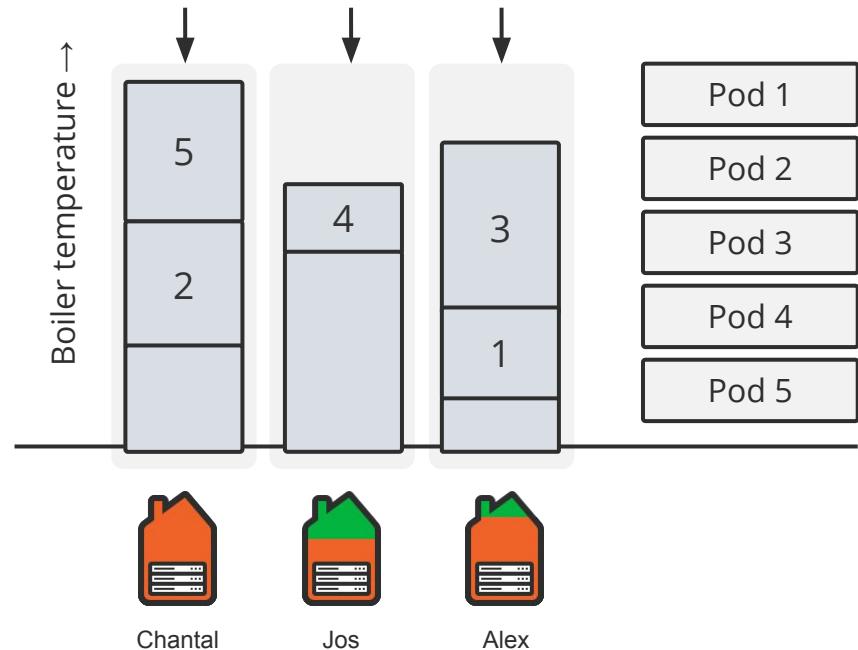
# Advanced Scheduling: Demo



# Advanced Scheduling: Future Possibilities

Current scheduling strategy:

1. Minimum boiler temperature



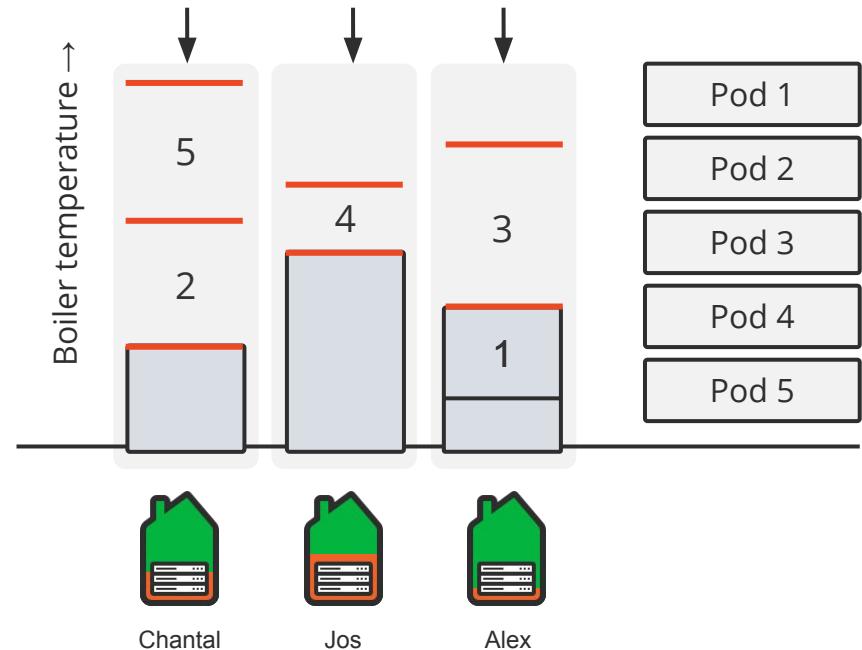
# Advanced Scheduling: Future Possibilities

Current scheduling strategy:

1. Minimum boiler temperature

Possible strategies:

2. Forecast boiler heat up



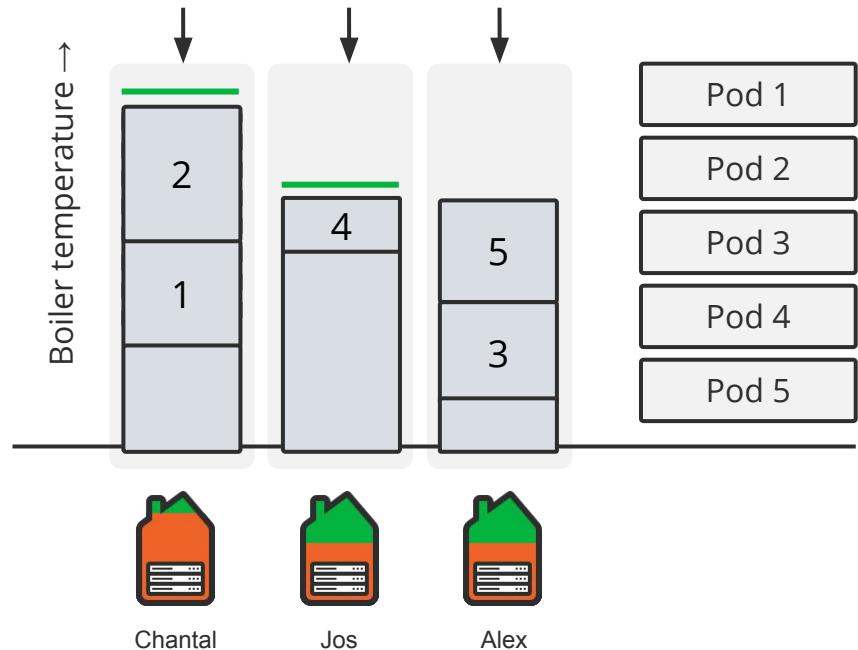
# Advanced Scheduling: Future Possibilities

Current scheduling strategy:

1. Minimum boiler temperature

Possible strategies:

2. Forecast boiler heat up
3. Forecast heat need



# Future possibilities: You can use this too

```
func handler(resp http.ResponseWriter, req *http.Request) {  
    // decode request body.  
    dec := json.NewDecoder(req.Body)  
    received := &api.ExtenderArgs{}  
    dec.Decode(received)  
  
    // find minimum  
    min := math.MaxFloat64  
    for _, node := range received.Nodes.Items {  
        min = math.Min(min, node.Annotations["nerdalize/temp"])  
    }  
  
    // find node belonging to minimum heat value  
    var output []api.Node  
    for _, node := range received.Nodes.Items {  
        if min == node.Annotations["nerdalize/temp"] {  
            output = []api.Node{node}  
        }  
    }  
  
    // write response  
    enc := json.NewEncoder(resp)  
    enc.Encode(&api.ExtenderFilterResult{  
        Nodes: api.NodeList{  
            Items: output,  
        },  
    })  
}
```

1

2

3

# Future possibilities: You can use this too

```
// 1. schedule by hardware type
output := findSSDNodes(received.Nodes.Items)

// 2. schedule on free instances first
output := findFreeInstances(received.Nodes.Items)

// 3. schedule where the data is
output := findNodeWithData(received.Nodes.Items, pod.datasetId)

// 4. the world is yours
output := yourBusinessLogicHere()
```

2

# Wrap up: What we discussed

## Nerdalize builds a datacenterless cloud which:

- Saves homeowners €200 / year
- Reduces 2 Tons CO<sub>2</sub> emissions / year / home
- Allows offering Kubernetes at 40% lower costs

## With the Nerdalize use case we talked about:

- A basic scheduler in bash
- How to implement a heat-aware extender
- The ease of adapting this to your own business-logic
- An experiment that showed an additional 10% CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction



**Take a look at our code**

And feel free to commit: [github.com/nerdalize](https://github.com/nerdalize)

# Join the Nerdalize mission



## Help grow our team of Nerds

Check out and share our job openings: [careers.nerdalize.com](https://careers.nerdalize.com)



## Heat the Netherlands with your Kubernetes pods

Free credits, every core counts: <https://www.nerdalize.com/kubecon>



## Ask the Nerdalize KubeCon 2018 crew

Or send your questions to [cloud@nerdalize.com](mailto:cloud@nerdalize.com)

