



Europe 2022

WELCOME TO VALENCIA





How Lombard Odier Deployed VPA to Increase Resource Usage Efficiency

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Efficiency /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nsi/ noun

the ratio of the <u>useful work</u> performed by a machine or in a process to the total energy expended or heat taken in.

"the boiler has an efficiency of 45 per cent"

Credit: Oxford Languages



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Lombard Odier Group

- Private Bank in Switzerland since 1796
- Main businesses
 - Private Clients
 - Asset Management
 - Technology for Banking
- Technology
 - Financial Software Solution Developer
 - BPO activity «Bank as a service»







Banking Platform

- 4 functional development streams
 - Market, Front, Tax & Operations, Finance
- Modular Service oriented solution
 - ≈ 800 application components
- GX: Large Modernization Initiative started in 2020
 - Functional &Technical











0/27 nodes are available: 19 Insufficient cpu



Goal

Your Worker Node



- Optimize placement of pods in a Kubernetes cluster
- Tune resources on worker nodes
- Size optimally the underlying hardware
- Avoid waste
- Save money
 - ... without sacrificing behavior



legacy static deployments vs K8s dynamic workloads







Cluster	Applicative Pods	Worker Nodes
Development	600	19
Test/UAT	680	20
Prod	300	10

- Worker
 - 64 Gb
 - 20 cores
- ESX
 - 1 to 1.5 Tb of RAM
 - 72 to 96 physical cores
 - CPU overcommit ratio: 5

Eventually 20 to 30K pods Can't deal with resources by hand







- Request
 - Minimum required for placement
 - Maps to cpu-shares in docker
 - «schedule time»
- Limits
 - Maximum resource for a container
 - «run time»

CPU

- Compressible
- Usage > limit || node = 100% => Throttling
- Memory
 - Not compressible
 - Usage > limit => Pod OOM
 - Node = 100% => Node OOM => Evictions (QoS)







- Oversizing requests
 - High behavior predictability
 - Low density
 - Low efficiency
 - May be compensated by virtualization overcommit
 - «Performance optimized»
 - Will steal extra capacity

- Undersizing requests
 - Low behavior predictability
 - CPU throttling
 - Pod eviction
 - High density
 - High efficiency
 - «Cost optimized»
 - May be starved from extra capacity

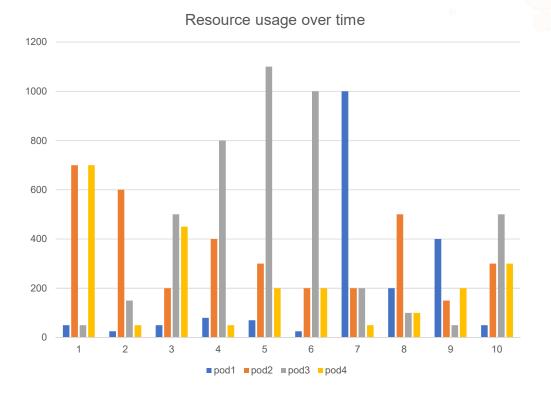
Assessing the requests? Look at Past Behavior ...







- Case study
 - 4 pods
 - 10 points in time
 - Resources from 25 to 1100
- What is the optimal worker node?
- What do pods need to reserve?
 - Avg? Max? Other?





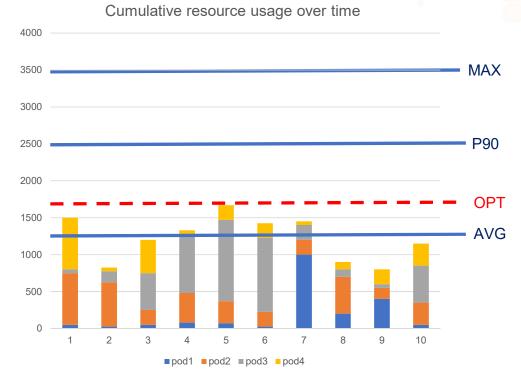




- Optimal host = 1700
- If the requests were based on:
 - Sum(**Avg** Pods) = 1200
 - Sum(**P90** Pods) = 2500
 - Sum(**Max** Pods) = 3500

High density Low predictability

Low density
High predictability



Pod1 Request_P90=460 Max=1000







- K8s subproject
- Recommend up-to-date resource limits and requests
- CRD based
- Watch & Store metrics
- Down-scale or Up-scale
- Memory & CPU
- Apply the recommendation (Opt)
- React to OOM

- Available in public clouds and onpremise
 - E.g. GKE autopilot, EKS, OpenShift Operator







Example

Initial

Recreate

Auto

```
apiVersion: autoscaling.k8s.io/v1
kind: VerticalPodAutoscaler
spec:
  resourcePolicy:
    containerPolicies:
      - containerName: container-advisory-facade-jvm
        controlledResources:
          - cpu
          - memory
        controlledValues: RequestsOnly
        mode: Auto
  targetRef:
                                      RequestsOnly
    apiVersion: apps/v1
                                      RequestsAndLimits
   kind: Deployment
   name: advisory-facade-jvm
  updatePolicy:
   updateMode: Initial
     0ff
```

```
conditions:
  - lastTransitionTime: '2022-05-05T09:25:34Z
    status: 'True'
    type: RecommendationProvided
recommendation:
  containerRecommendations:
    - containerName: container-advisory-facade-jvm
      lowerBound:
        cpu: 25m
        memory: '323371193'
      target:
        cpu: 25m
        memory: '351198544'
      uncappedTarget:
        cpu: 25m
        memory: '351198544'
      upperBound:
        cpu: 28m
        memory: '433310234'
```

335Mb

kind: Deployment
requests:
 cpu: 50m
 kind: Pod
requests:
 cpu: 25m

memory: 384Mi

memory: '351198544'

status:



Use Cases



- Stateless workloads
- (Cron)Jobs
- Stateful workloads

Limitations

- JVM-based workloads (memory)
- VPA vs HPA
- Auto/Recreate with 1 pod
- Excessive recommendations
- Only 1 VPA object per workload
- Number of VPA objects







- Deployed on all clusters
- RequestsOnly
- CPU: Initial
 - Default request = 100m
 - Default Limit = 2 cores
 - Dev avg requ. 164m vs recomm. 42m
 - Dev: 70 cores saved (600 pods)
 - Test: 48 cores saved (680 pods)

- Memory: Off (except Dev: Initial)
 - Limit set by product team
- Capacity planning governance
 - Track usage vs requested
 - Target 50% CPU density on Workers

	Memory Request	Memory Usage	CPU Request	CPU Usage
Dev	66%	43%	28%	8%
Test	80%	60%	25%	6%
Prod	73%	61%	36%	5%







- NS/Object deletion + recreation
- 1 VPA object per Deployment
- Surprised by the low CPU recomm.
- ESX overcommit vs Pod request

- JVM workload, beware of
 - w/o VPA: Oversizing to cope with startup
 - Thundering herd problem: Startup on small clusters







- Assess Memory/Initial
- Densify
- ... Bare Metal
- Mix VPA with HPA/serverless
- Expand VPA to Third Party packages

- move targetCPUPercentile into a flag (K8s/autoscaler #4799) by @matthyx
- In-Place Update of Pod Resources (K8s #1287) by @vinaykul
- Containers startup throttling (K8s #3312) – Closed
- Only one container policy used for recommendation (k8s/autoscaler #4861)







- kubectl vpa-recommendation plugin
- Goldilocks: An Open Source Tool for Recommending Resource Requests
- Harness: Optimize Kubernetes Costs with Resource Recommendations
 - Cost vs performance
- Must read: https://povilasv.me/vertical-pod-autoscaling-the-definitive-guide/







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