# 《Kubernetes 原理剖析与实战应用》

正范

拉勾教育出品 —

# 19 | 资源限制:如何保障你的 Kubernetes 集群 资源不会被打爆

# 前言



如果集群资源本身就是受限的情况下,或者一时无法短时间内扩容

那么我们该如何控制集群的整体资源水位,保障集群资源不会被"打爆"?



## **CGroup** 是Linux内核的一个功能

用来限制、控制与分离一个进程组的资源(如 CPU、内存、磁盘输入输出等)

每一种资源比如 CPU、内存等,都有对应的 CGroup







## **Requests**

表示容器可以得到的资源 或者可以理解为 Pod 运行的最低资源要求

### **Limits**

表示着容器最多可以得到的资源





```
apiVersion: v1
kind Pod
metadata:
name: pod-resource-demo
namespace demo
spec:
containers
 - name: demo-container-1
 image nginx 1.19
 resources:
 requests:
  memory: "64Mi"
  cpu: "250m"
  limits:
  memory "128Mi"
  cpu "500m"
  mame: demo-container-2
 image: nginx:1.19
  resources:/
```



```
containers:
- name: demo-container-1
 image: nginx:1.19
 resources
 requests:
 memory "64Mi"
 cpu: "250m"
limits
 memory: "128Mi'
 cpu "500m"
- name: demo-container-2
image: nginx 1.19
 resources:
 requests:
 memory: "64Mi"
 cpu "250m"
 memory: "128Mi"
  cpu: "500m"
```



```
containers
- name: demo-container 1
image: nginx:1.19/
 resources:
 requests:
 memory: "64Mi"
 cpu: "250m"
 limits:
 memory "128Mi"
 cpu: "500m"
 name: demo-container-2
 image: nginx:1.19
résources:
requests:/
 memory "64Mi"
 cpu: "250m"
limits:
 memory: "128Mi
 cpu: "500m"
```

https://kubernetes.io/zh/docs/concepts/configuration/manage-resources-containers/#pod-%E5%92%8C-%E5%AE%B9%E5%99%A8%E7%9A%84%E8%B5%84%E6%BA%90%E8%AF%B7%E6%B1%82%E5%92%8C%E7%BA%A6%E6%9D%9F





BestEffort

#### 优先级最低

表示 Pod 中没有一个容器设置了 Requests 或 Limits



#### Burstable

#### 优先级中等

表示 Pod 中每个容器至少定义了 CPU 或 Memory 的 Requests,或者 Requests 和 Limits 不相等



#### Guranteed

#### 优先级最高

表示 Pod 中每个容器 Requests 和 Limits 都相等

简单来说就是cpu.limits = cpu.requests, memory.limits = memory.requests



```
apiVersion v1
kind Pod
metadata:
name: memory burstable-demo
namespace demo
spec:
containers:
 name: memory-demo
 image: polinux/stress
  resources:
  requests: /
   memory "50Mi"
  limits
   memory: "100Mi"/
 command: ["stress"]
 args ["--vm", "1", "--vm-bytes", "250M", "--vm-hang", "1"
```



```
$ kubectl -n demo get po

NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE

memory-burstable-demo 0/1 OOMKilled 1 11s
```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind Pod
metadata:
name: cpu-burstable-demo
namespace demo
spec:
containers:
- name cpu-demo
 image vish/stress
 resources:
  limits:
   cpu: "1"
  requests:
   cpu: "0.5"
```



kubectl -n demo top cpuburstable demo cpu-demo NAME CPU(cores) MEMORY(bytes) cpu-demo 1000m 0Mi

# QoS 的主要作用



集群运行一段时间以后,Node 上会有很多 Running 的 Pod

Kubernetes 就会根据 QoS 的优先级来选择 Kill 掉一部分 Pod,哪些会先被 Kill 掉呢?



QoS	oom_score_adj
Guaranteed	-998
Burstable	min(max(2, 1000 - (1000 * memoryRequestBytes) / machineMemoryCapacityBytes), 999)
BestEffort	1000



```
apiVersion v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
name mem-limit-rang
namespace: example
spec:
limits:
 - default: # 默认 limit
  memory: 512Mi
  cpu: 2
 defaultRequest: #默认 request
  memory: 256Mi
   cpu 0.5
  max: #最大 limit
  memory 800Mi
  cpu: 3
 min: #最小 request
  memory 100Mi
  cpu: 0.3
 maxLimitRequestRatio #limit/request 的最大比率
  memory: 2
  cpu 2
 type: Container # 支持 Container / Pod / PersistentVolumeClaim 三种类型
```



```
apiVersion v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
name mem-limit-rang
namespace: example
spec:
limits:
- default: # 默认 limit
  memory: 512Mi
  cpu: 2
 defaultRequest: #默认 request
  memory: 256Mi
  cpu 0.5
 max: #最大 limit
  memory 800Mi
  cpu: 3
 min: #最小 request
  memory 100Mi
  cpu: 0.3
 maxLimitRequestRatio #limit/request 的最大比率
  memory: 2
  cpu 2
 type: Container # 支持 Container / Pod / PersistentVolumeClaim 三种类型
```



```
apiVersion v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
name mem-limit-rang
namespace: example
spec:
limits:
 - default: # 默认 limit
  memory: 512Mi
  cpu: 2
 defaultRequest:#默认request
  memory: 256Mi
  cpu: 0.5
  max: #最大 limit
  memory 800Mi
  cpu: 3
 min: #最小 request
  memory 100Mi
  cpu: 0.3
 maxLimitRequestRatio #limit/request 的最大比率
  memory: 2
  cpu 2
 type: Container # 支持 Container / Pod / PersistentVolumeClaim 三种类型
```



```
apiVersion v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
name mem-limit-rang
namespace: example
spec:
limits:
 - default: # 默认 limit
  memory: 512Mi
  cpu: 2
 defaultRequest: #默认 request
  memory: 256Mi
  cpu 0.5
 max: #最大 limit
  memory: 800Mi
  cpu: 3
 min: #最小 request
  memory 100Mi
  cpu: 0.3
 maxLimitRequestRatio #limit/request 的最大比率
  memory: 2
  cpu 2
 type: Container # 支持 Container / Pod / PersistentVolumeClaim 三种类型
```



```
apiVersion v1
kind: LimitRange
metadata:
name mem-limit-rang
namespace: example
spec:
limits:
 - default: # 默认 limit
  memory: 512Mi
  cpu: 2
 defaultRequest: #默认 request
  memory: 256Mi
   cpu 0.5
  max: #最大 limit
  memory 800Mi
  cpu: 3
 min: #最小 request
  memory 100Mi
  cpu: 0.3
 maxLimitRequestRatio #limit/request 的最大比率
  memory: 2
  cpu 2
 type: Container # 支持 Container / Pod / PersistentVolumeClaim 三种类型
```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind ResourceQuota
metadata
 name: compute-resources
                       #在demo空间下
 namespace: demo
 hard:
                         #cpu预配置10
 requests cpu "10"
                         #内存预配置100Gi
 requests memory: 100Gi
                         #cpu最大不超过40
 limits cpu: "40"
 limits memory 200Gi
                         #内存最大不超过200Gi
```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata
 name: compute-resources
                       #在demo空间下
 namespace: demo
 hard:
 requests cpu: "10"
                         #cpu预配置10
                         #内存预配置100Gi
 requests memory: 100Gi
                         #cpu最大不超过40
 limits cpu: "40"
 limits memory 200Gi
                         #内存最大不超过200Gi
```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata
 name: compute-resources
                       #在demo空间下
 namespace: demo
 hard:
 requests cpu: "10"
                         #cpu预配置10
                         #内存预配置100Gi
 requests memory: 100Gi
 limits.cpu: "40"
                         #cpu最大不超过40
 limits memory 200Gi
                         #内存最大不超过200Gi
```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata
 name: compute-resources
                       #在demo空间下
 namespace: demo
 hard:
                         #cpu预配置10
 requests cpu: "10"
                         #内存预配置100Gi
 requests memory: 100Gi
                         #cpu最大不超过40
 limits cpu: "40"
 limits memory 200Gi
                         #内存最大不超过200Gi
```

# ResourceQuota 设置资源总量限制



```
apiVersion: v1
kind ResourceQuota
metadata
 name: compute-resources
                       #在demo空间下
 namespace: demo
 hard:
                         #cpu预配置10
 requests cpu "10"
                         #内存预配置100Gi
 requests memory: 100Gi
                         #cpu最大不超过40
 limits cpu: "40"
 limits memory 200Gi
                         #内存最大不超过200Gi
```

# ResourceQuota 设置资源总量限制



```
apiVersion: v1
kind ResourceQuota
metadata
 name: compute-resources
                        #在demo空间下
 namespace: demo
spec:
 hard
                         #cpu预配置10
 requests cpu "10"
 requests memory: 100Gi
                         #内存预配置100Gi
 limits.cpu "40"
                         #cpu最大不超过40
 limits memory: 200Gi
                          #内存最大不超过200Gi
```

https://kubernetes.io/zh/docs/concepts/policy/resourcequotas/#%E6%89%A9%E5%B1% 95%E8%B5%84%E6%BA%90%E 7%9A%84%E8%B5%84%E6%BA %90%E9%85%8D%E9%A2%9D

# ResourceQuota 设置资源总量限制



```
apiVersion: v1
kind ResourceQuota
metadata:
name: object counts
                            #在demo命名空间下
namespace: demo
spec:
hard:
 configmaps: "10"
                            #最多10个configmap
 pods: "20"
                            #最多20个pod/
                            #最多10个pvc
  persistentvolumeclaims: "4"
 replicationcontrollers: "20"
                            #最多20个rc
 secrets: "10"
                            #最多10个secrets
 services "10"
                            #最多10个service
                            #最多10个lb类型的service
 services loadbalancers: "2"
 requests nvidia com/gpu 4
                            #最多10个GPU
```

# 写在最后





对于一些重要的线上应用,要合理地设置 Requests 和 Limits

且最好使两者的设置相等,当节点资源不足时

Kubernetes 会优先保证这些 Pod 的正常运行



Next: 《20 |资源优化: Kubernetes 中有 GC(垃圾回收)吗?》

L / A / G / O / U

# 



「教育公众号」 关注拉勾 获取更多课程信息