

Cluster Frameworks and Kubernetes

February 15th 2022

Suresh Marru

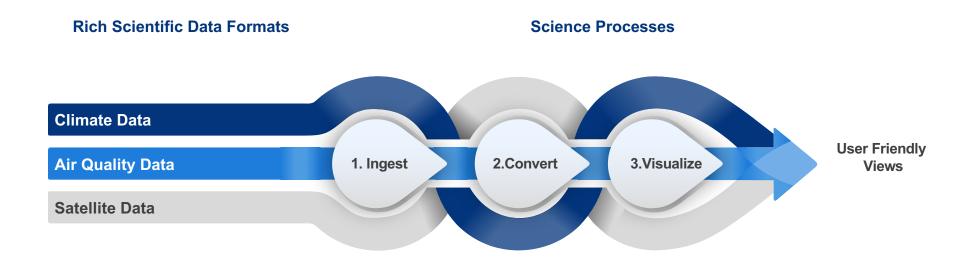
Upcoming Lectures (tentative)

- 02/17 Consul, Kafka
- 02/22 Service Mesh
- 02/24 Ansible & Rancher
- 03/01 Raft #1
- 03/03 Jetstream
- 03/08 Raft #2

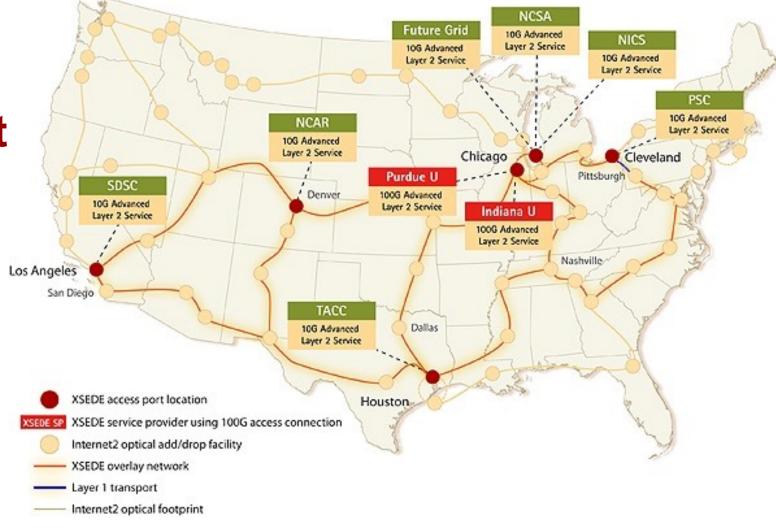
Project 2 Due March 4th

- Using a tool such as JMeter, evaluate the scaling of your system
- Using JMeter or a similar tool, measure and analyze the performance of your system's throughput under incrementally increasing loads
- Test with 1, 3, and 5 replicas (fixed) of each of your services.
- At what point does your system fail?
- What about your system failed?
- Test your system with elastic resource management (that is, system grows under load, contracts when resources are not needed).
- Inject failures and demonstrate that your system continues to function with JMeter-created or similar loads.

Project 3 onwards: NASA Earth Data - https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov/



XSEDE Account



Reference Papers

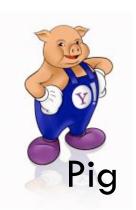
- Verma, Abhishek, Luis Pedrosa, Madhukar Korupolu, David Oppenheimer, Eric Tune, and John Wilkes. "Large-scale cluster management at Google with Borg." In *Proceedings of the Tenth European Conference on Computer Systems*, pp. 1-17. 2015.
 - https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/2741948.2741964
- Burns, Brendan, Brian Grant, David Oppenheimer, Eric Brewer, and John Wilkes. "Borg, omega, and kubernetes." *Queue* 14, no. 1 (2016): 70-93.
 - https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/2898442.2898444
 - The lecture borrows concepts and content from this paper.

Cluster Computing Frameworks

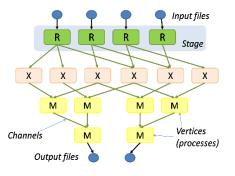






















Container recap

- "Containers encapsulate the application environment, abstracting away many details of machines and operating systems from the application developer and the deployment infrastructure."
- "Because well-designed containers and container images are scoped to a single application, managing containers means managing applications rather than machines. This shift of management APIs from machine-oriented to application oriented dramatically improves application deployment and introspection."

User DB

postgresql + pgv8 + v8



Redis + redis-sentinel

Analytics DB

hadoop + hive + thrift + OpenJDK

interact appropriately? Do services and apps

and quickly?



Static website

nginx 1.5 + modsecurity + openssl + bootstrap 2



Python 3.0 + celery + pyredis + libcurl + ffmpeg + libopencv + nodejs + phantomis



Web frontend

Ruby + Rails + sass + Unicorn



API endpoint

Python 2.7 + Flask + pyredis + celery + psycopg + postgresql-client



Public Cloud



Development VM

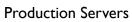


Customer Data Center

OA server



Disaster recovery











Contributor's laptop

The Matrix From Hell

••	Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
***	Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
•••	User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Developme nt VM	QA Server	Single Prod Server	Onsite Cluster	Public Cloud	Contributo r's laptop	Customer Servers







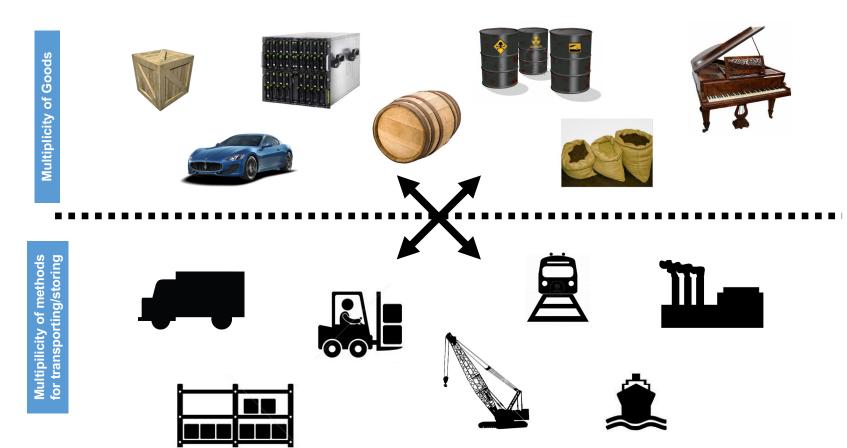








Cargo Transport Pre-1960



goods interact (e.g. coffee beans next to spices)

an I transport quickly and smoothly .g. from boat to train to truck)

A matrix from hell

Ä	=======================================					
?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?	?

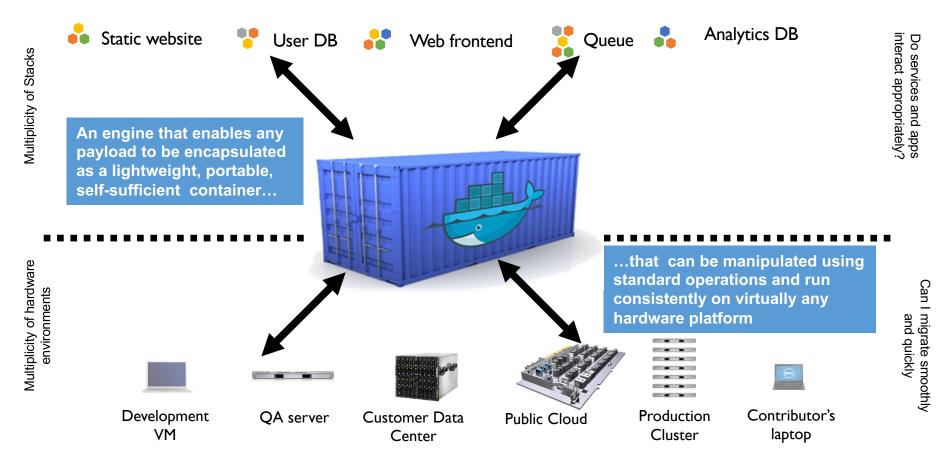
Solution: Intermodal Shipping Container



goods interact (e.g. coffee beans next to spices)

Can I transport quickly and smoothly e.g. from boat to train to truck)

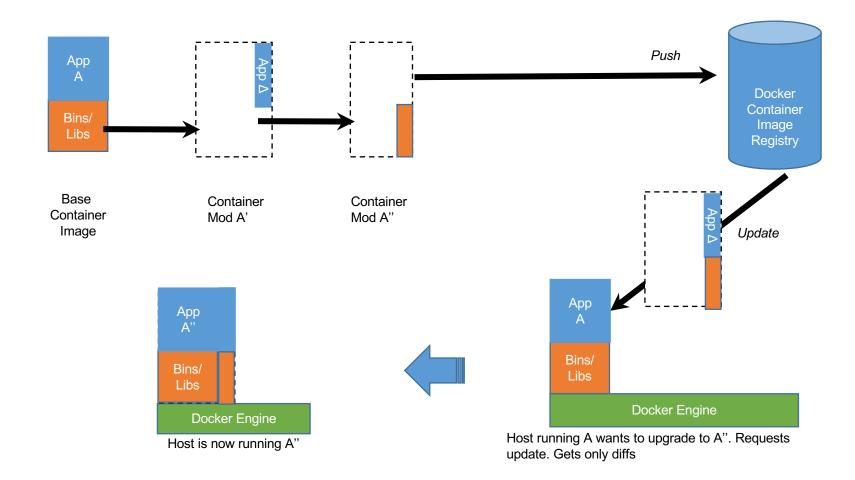
Docker is a shipping container system for code



Docker: Infrastructure as Code

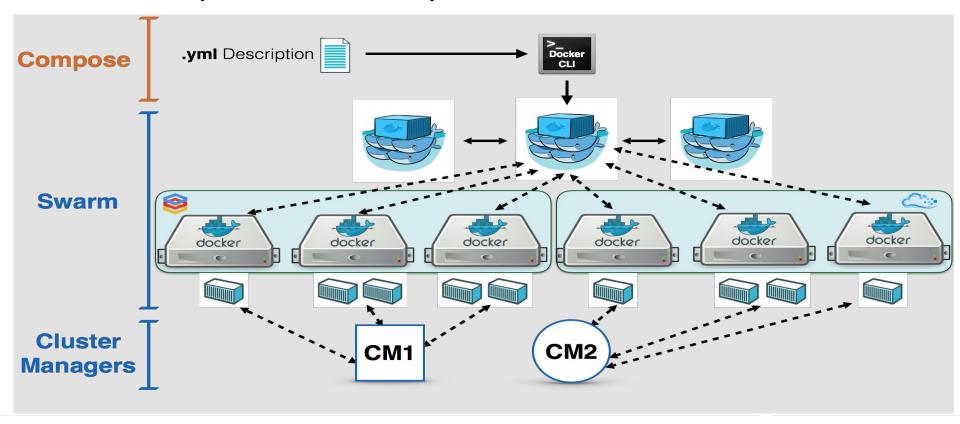
- In short, Docker lets you define in script files everything about each of your microservices.
- Combine this with CI/CD systems to deploy EACH microservice.
 - Your development to test to production environments should be identical and reproducible.
 - Testing and production deployments for each service should be infinitely clone-able.
- This is not elasticity, but it is a prerequisite.
- Docker and other containers have much less overhead

Changes and Update https://docs.docker.com/storage/storagedriver/



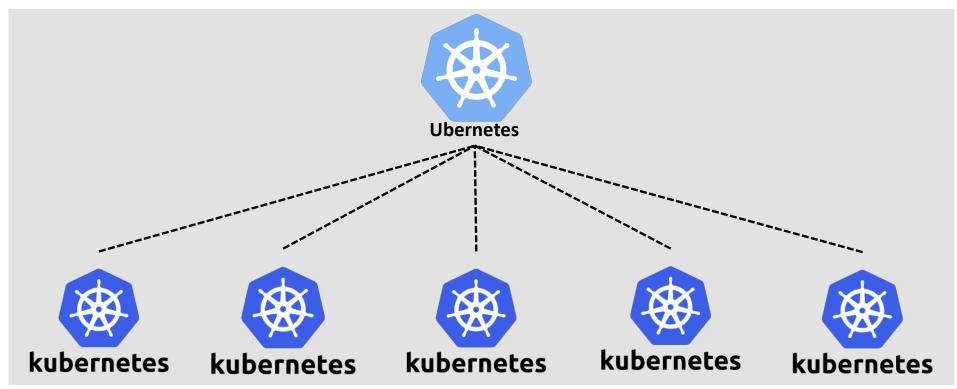
Cloud Federation

Docker Swarm (Cluster Federation)



Cloud Federation

Ubernetes (Google)



Google Borg

- Borg: An OS of Cluster (Datacenter)
- Motivation
 - Hide the details (programmer focus on App)
 - Provide resource sharing
 - Provide high reliability and availability for Cluster

The User Perspective

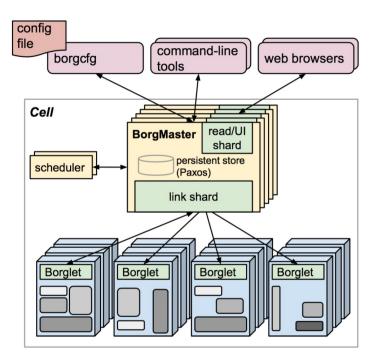
```
job hello world = {
runtime = { cell = 'ic' } // What cluster should we run in?
binary = '.../hello_world_webserver' // What program are we to run?
args = { port = '%port%' } // Command line parameters
requirements = { // Resource requirements
  ram = 100M
  disk = 100M
  cpu = 0.1
replicas = 10000 // Number of tasks
                                         > borgcfg .../hello world webserver.borg up
```

The User Perspective

- Allocs
 - Reserved set of resources
- Priority, Quota, and Admission Control
 - Job has a priority (preempting)
 - Quota is used to decide which jobs to admit for scheduling
- Naming and Monitoring
 - 50.jfoo.ubar.cc.borg.google.com
 - Monitoring health of the task and thousands of performance metrics

Borg Architecture

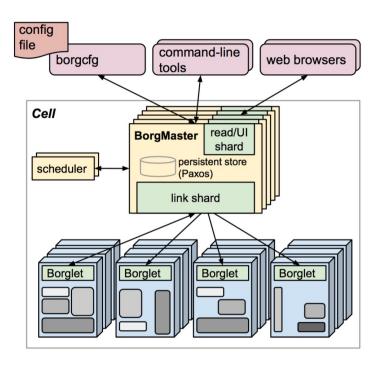
- Borgmaster
 - Main Borgmaster process & Scheduler
 - Five replicas
- Borglet
 - Manage and monitor tasks and resource
 - Borgmaster polls Borglet every few seconds



The high-level architecture of Borg(A Cell)

Borg Architecture

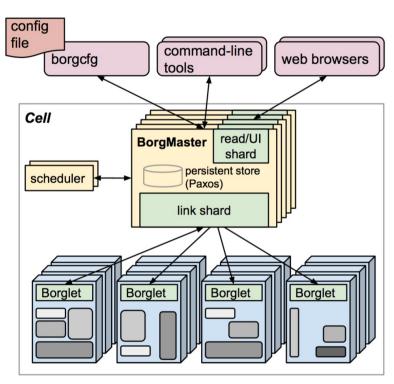
- Scheduling
 - feasibility checking: find machines
 - Scoring: pick one machines
 - User preferences & build-in criteria
 - E-PVM VS best-fit
 - Tradeoff



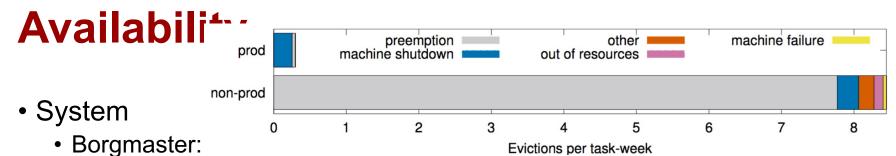
The high-level architecture of Borg(A Cell)

Scalability

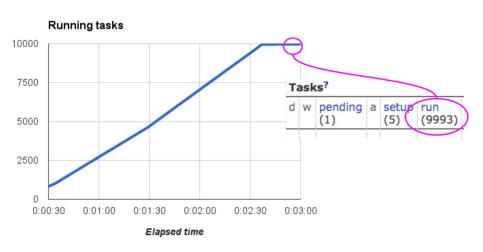
- Separate scheduler
- Separate threads to poll the Borglets
- Partition functions across the five replicas
- Score caching
- Equivalence classes
- Relaxed randomization



The high-level architecture of Borg(A Cell)

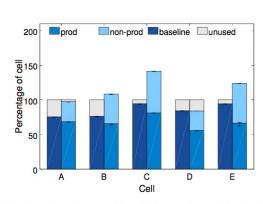


- Borglet: Borgmaster
- Take checkpoint
- Job
 - Reschedules evicted tasks
 - · Spreading tasks across failure domia
 - ...

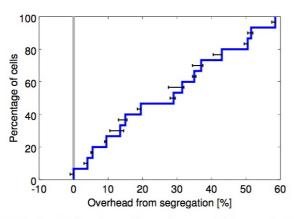


Cell Sharing

 Segregating prod and non-prod work into different cells would need more machines

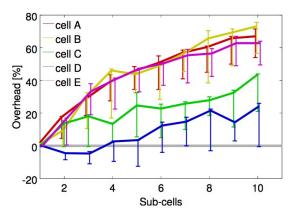


(a) The left column for each cell shows the original size and the combined workload; the right one shows the segregated case.

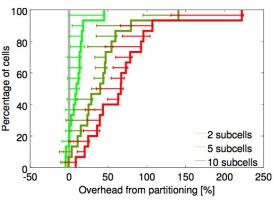


(b) CDF of additional machines that would be needed if we segregated the workload of 15 representative cells.

- Cell Size
 - Subdividing cells into smaller ones would require more machines



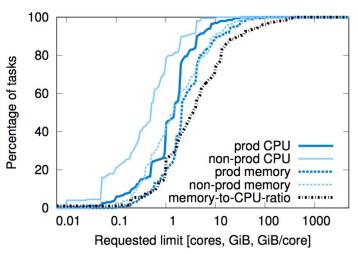
(a) Additional machines that would be needed as a function of the number of smaller cells for five different original cells.

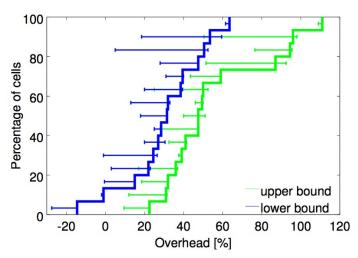


(b) A CDF of additional machines that would be needed to divide each of 15 different cells into 2, 5 or 10 cells.

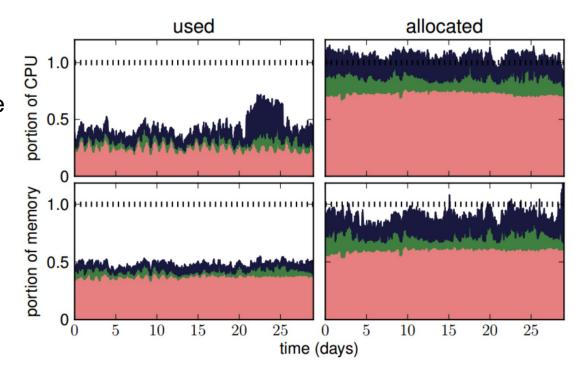
Fine-grained resource requests

No bucket sizes fit most of the tasks well-ucketing resource would need more mach

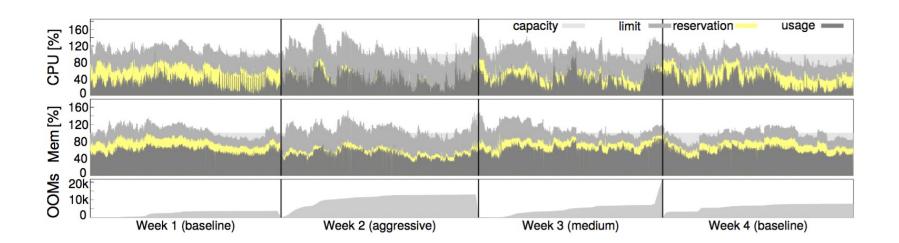




- Resource reclamation
 - estimate how many resources a task will use and reclaim the rest for work
 - Kill non-prod if not available



- Resource reclamation
 - Choose medium



Isolation

- Security isolation
 - chroot jail as the primary security isolation mechanism
- Performance isolation
 - High-priority LV task(prod) get best treatment
 - compressible resources: reclaimed
 - non-compressible resources: kill or remove task

Kubernetes

- Evolved from Borg
- An open-source system for automating deployment, operations, and scaling of containerized applications
- Pods: groups of containers
- Labels
- Replica controller
- Services

