Dynamic Big Data in the Cloud with Kubernetes

Frank Conrad Architect

apomaya.com, voicea.ai

scalable efficient low latency processing



frank@fc-tb.de, frank@apomaya.com, frankc@voicea.ai

issues that we will be talking about today

- Process the data faster!
 - Deliver those reports earlier!
- lots of different job profiles (cpu bound or memory bound)
 - cluster not fully utilized
- job runtime is not deterministic
 - interfering with other pods
- my job doesn't run well, because some pods get delayed

agenda

- why kubernetes?
- getting started
- cluster autoscaler / node pools
- tips and tricks for autoscaling
- batch jobs on kubernetes
- final words

kubernetes (k8s)

- just another cluster?
- container, deployment, orchestration
- supports good CI/CD
- built-in real dynamic cluster (cluster autoscaler)
- good cloud support
- provider, vendor agnostic API / usage
- leverages the cloud better by resource/utilization based billing
- simpler version handling / migration for apps
- help leverage scale of map-reduce pattern in cloud

Cloud

- allow dynamic resource changes (instances,...)
- makes operations easier by providing same management for us
- provider for managed kubernetes (backplane)
 - google / gke
 - aws / eks
 - azure / aks
 - digitalocean,....

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Tools for deployment my recommendation

- to set up a cluster / infrastructure
 - cloud provider tools (gcloud, eksctl,...)
 - terraform
- to manage and update k8s cluster/apps
 - helm / helmfile
 - kubectl
 - operators
- starting point to search for tools https://github.com/ramitsurana/awesome-kubernetes

helm / helmfile

- helm
 - the package manger for k8s (https://hub.helm.sh/, https://github.com/helm/charts)
 - chart
 - templating
 - values
 - chart repository is only optional (but very helpful in larger orgs)
- helmfile
 - templating on values
- helm-tiller

operator

- k8s operator is a pattern to put app / SRE knowledge into code, to automate
- can handle special operational jobs, which are not handled by standard k8s functions
 - can run cassandra, postgres, prometheus-grafana, airflow, spark,...
 - backups, updates, scaling
- runs on top of k8s API

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cluster autoscaler

- scales cluster based on the demand
 - up
 - if scheduler fails to find free slot for pod
 - find the best fitting node pool and add nodes
 - down
 - nodes not utilised
 - under-utilised nodes, pods get evicted, if possible
 - normal k8s don't reschedule pods

node pools

- group of nodes with same spec and behavior
- can be static or dynamic (cluster autoscaler)
- how to target pods to nodes (node pools):
 node affinity / node selector
- how to limit pods going to nodes: taints
- based on ASG, instance groups,... depend on provider

dedicated node pool

- by default k8s tries to use any node for any pod that fits
- node spec must fit your job requirements
- job components can run on different node pools
- can have many node pools
- each node pool can scale to zero

target dedicated node pool

- done at pod schedule time
- only allow specific pod via taints
 - dedicated=special01:NoSchedule preemptive=true:NoSchedule

tolerations:

effect: NoSchedule key: "dedicated" operator: Equal value: "special01"
 effect: NoSchedule key: "preemptive" operator: Equal

value: "true"

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target dedicated node pool

- target pods to a pool via affinity / nodeselector
 - dedicated=special01 (more intuitive, better grafana selection)
 - special01=dedicated (add for better use in node selector)

hint for managing node pools

- don't use default labels / direct pool name
 - use schema above, to make node pool changes without change pod settings
 - pool name: special01-b or special01-g
 - allow simpler changes
 - node pools are typical for many settings (labels, taints) immutable
 - create new pools with update specs
 - fallback pools
 - smooth migration (cordon old pool, make pool static)

node pool fallback

- when limiting pods to specific pools
 - what to do if the pool hits limits or fails? e.g.
 - no available spot / preemptive instances
 - max'ed out available nodes in pool
 - provider run out of capacity (rare, but it happens!)
 - behavior of cluster autoscaler
 - via affinity

node pool fallback via affinity

```
affinity:
 nodeAffinity:
   requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
   preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
   - preference:
     - matchExpressions:
       - key: "dedicated"
         operator: In
         values:
         - "special01"
     weight: 100
   - preference:
     - matchExpressions:
       - key: "dedicated"
         operator: In
         values:
         - "fallback01"
     weight: 10
```

node pool network optimization

- lower network latency inside zone
- you pay for cross-zone network traffic
- any zone failure will end up causing recomputation of affected jobs
- constrain node pool definition to a single zone
- define via affinity weights similar fallback

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cluster autoscaler aware pod

- if you use local store (emtpyDir,...), to allow eviction
 - add label: "cluster-autoscaler.kubernetes.io/safe-to-evict": "true"
- use PodDisruptionBudget (PDB) to tell the autoscaler about eviction rules
- if no eviction allowed: "cluster-autoscaler.kubernetes.io/safe-to-evict": "false"
 - for spark use this
- see FAQ: https://github.com/kubernetes/autoscaler/blob/master/clusterautoscaler/FAQ.md

over provision

- drive cluster autoscaler via:
 - dummy pods requesting resource with lower scheduling priority (PriorityClass). Get evicted if real load starts
 - via deployment, get const amount of pods requesting resources to do over provision
 - via separate pod started, one time should have max lifetime (sleep X)
 - dummy pods which force scale via pod anti affinity

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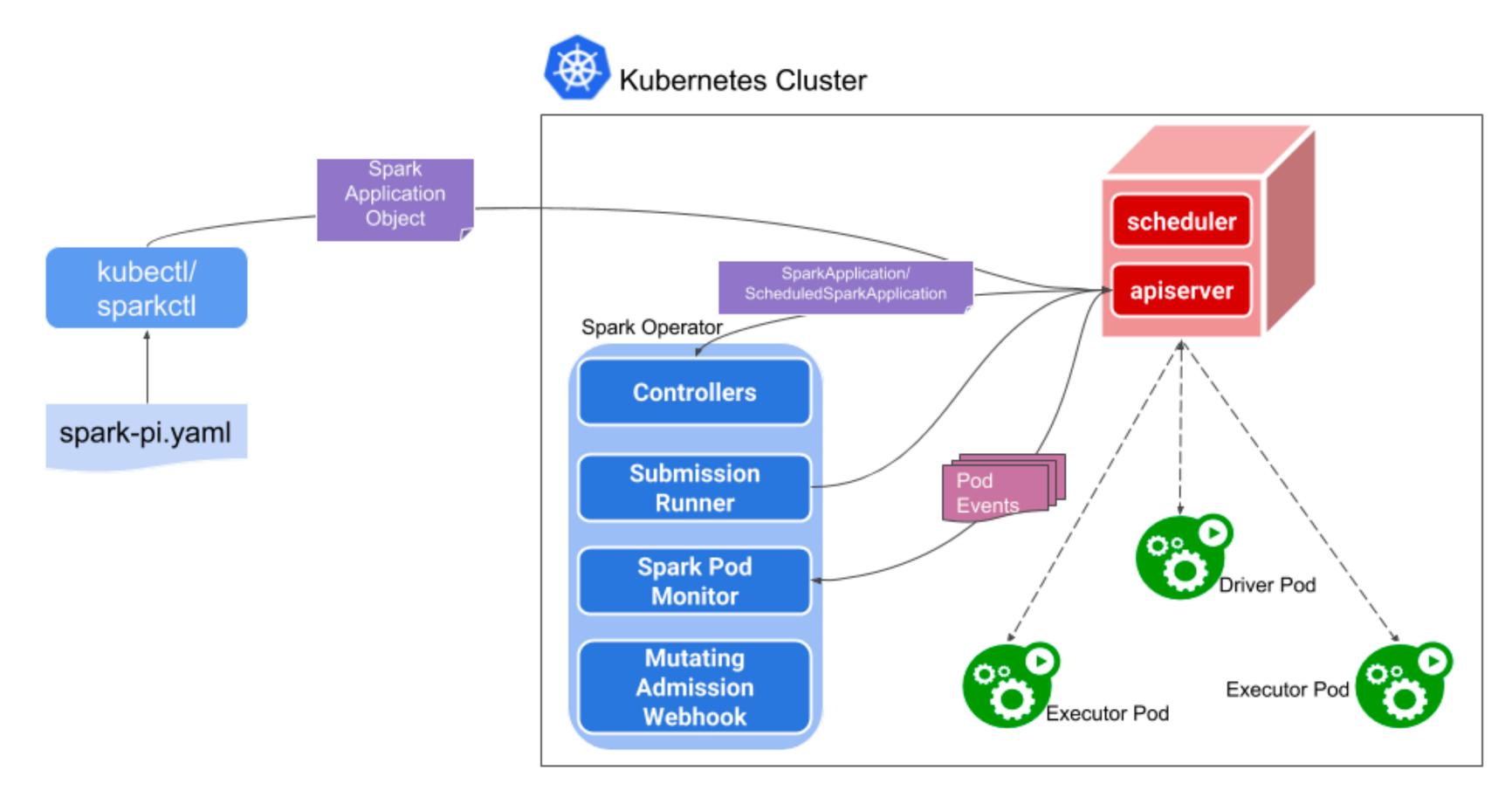
spark operator

- https://github.com/radanalyticsio/spark-operator
 - managing the Spark clusters in Kubernetes and OpenShift
- https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/spark-on-k8s-operator
 - the most sophisticated operator for spark apps
 - give currently best k8s integration
 - affinity, taints,...

spark-on-k8s-operator

- spark 2.3 and up
- translate SparkApplication into spark-submit (cluster per job)
- cron support
- sparkctl tool to simplify usage
- helm to install incubator/sparkoperator
- enhanced failure handling
- support metric exporting to prometheus
- support driver UI access and ingress

spark-on-k8s-operator



Google Cloud Platform

source: https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/spark-on-k8s-operator/blob/master/docs/architecture-diagram.png

spark-pi.yaml

```
apiVersion: "sparkoperator.k8s.io/v1beta1"
kind: SparkApplication
metadata:
  name: spark-pi
  namespace: spark-operator
spec:
  type: Scala
  mode: cluster
  image: "gcr.io/spark-operator/spark:v2.4.0"
  imagePullPolicy: Always
  mainClass: org.apache.spark.examples.SparkPi
  mainApplicationFile: "local:///opt/spark/examples/jars/spark-examples_2.11-2.4.0.jar"
  sparkVersion: "2.4.0"
  driver:
    cores: 0.1
    coreLimit: "200m"
    memory: "512m"
  executor:
    cores: 1
    instances: 1
    memory: "512m"
    affinity:
      nodeAffinity:
        requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
    tolerations:
    - effect: NoSchedule
      key: "dedicated"
      operator: Equal
      value: "special01"
```

spark podtemplate

- allows you to customise pods with anything (driver/executor)
 - affinity
 - tainted
- https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/SPARK-24434
- is in master but not released

history server

- install via helm stable/spark-history-server
- works together with spark-on-k8s-operator
- NFS can use GCP filestore

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interesting stuff

- evict pods when spot instance terminates
 - https://github.com/pusher/k8s-spot-termination-handler
 - on aws 3 min enough time to run checkpoint, gke only 30 sec careful!
- move pods to spot instances
 - https://github.com/pusher/k8s-spot-rescheduler

hints

- don't write to image
- use emptyDir or (local) volumes
 - emptyDir: memory can be an accelerator
 - always specify size

large images

- when images get to multiple GB in size...
 - first, try to optimise image and download
 - run docker pull in init container
 - for parts like ML models,...
 - use NFS server (gcp filestore,...)
 - mount RO volumes

summary

- using kubernetes and cloud, it is now possible to run batch jobs on demand
- size your resources for the specific job using node pools
- leverage scale to get results faster, at a similar cost
- run resources only when you use them

Think different

Thank you

Questions?

Thanks to Adam Shepard for supporting this talk.

k8s scheduler

- kubernetes allows for a custom scheduler or extender
- there are schedulers to addresses batch problems (all or nothing)
 - https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/kube-batch
 - https://github.com/palantir/k8s-spark-scheduler
 - https://github.com/atlassian/escalator

flink operator

- https://github.com/iSofiane/flink-on-k8s-operator
 - looks dead
- https://github.com/lightbend/flink-k8s-operator
 - young project, can see the future of running flink jobs
 - has helm chart to deploy
 - support prometheus
- Zalando has good suggestions to run flink on k8s

airflow on k8s

- now supports k8s executor
 - run a task directly as a pod
- k8s airflow operator https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/airflow-operator
- alternative helm chart stable/airflow
- good example of how in the future tasks could be handled for build systems...