Wicked fast PaaS: Performance tuning of OpenShift 3.5 and Docker 1.12

Red Hat OpenShift Engineering
Jeremy Eder and Mike Fiedler, 2017-05-03


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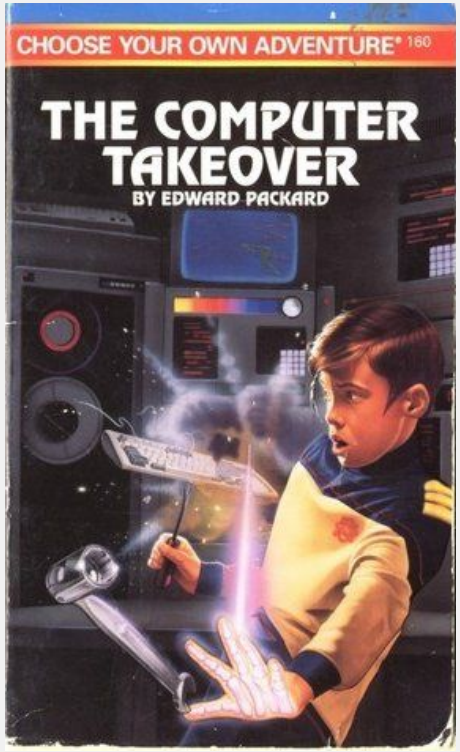
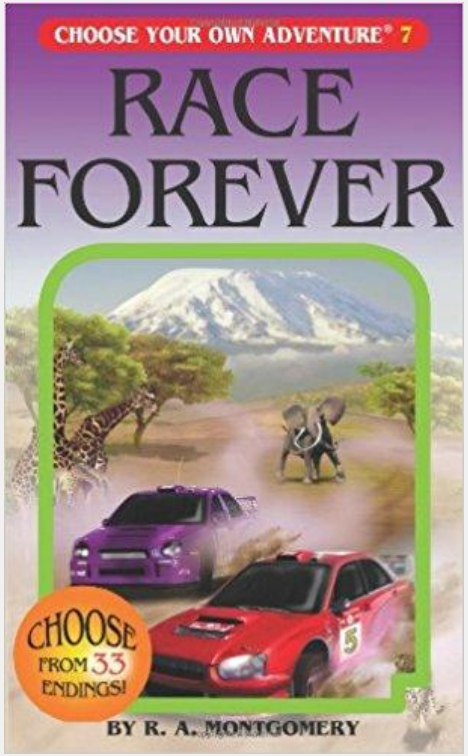
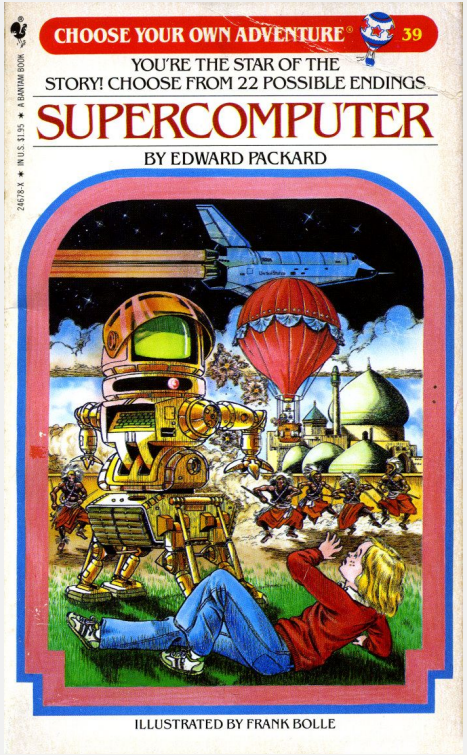
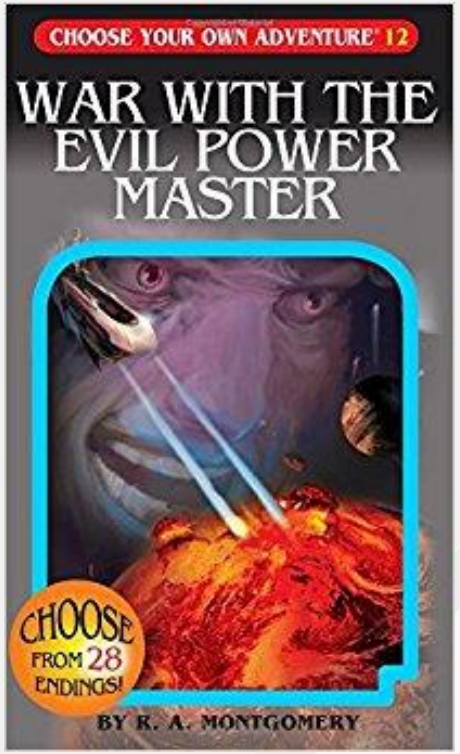
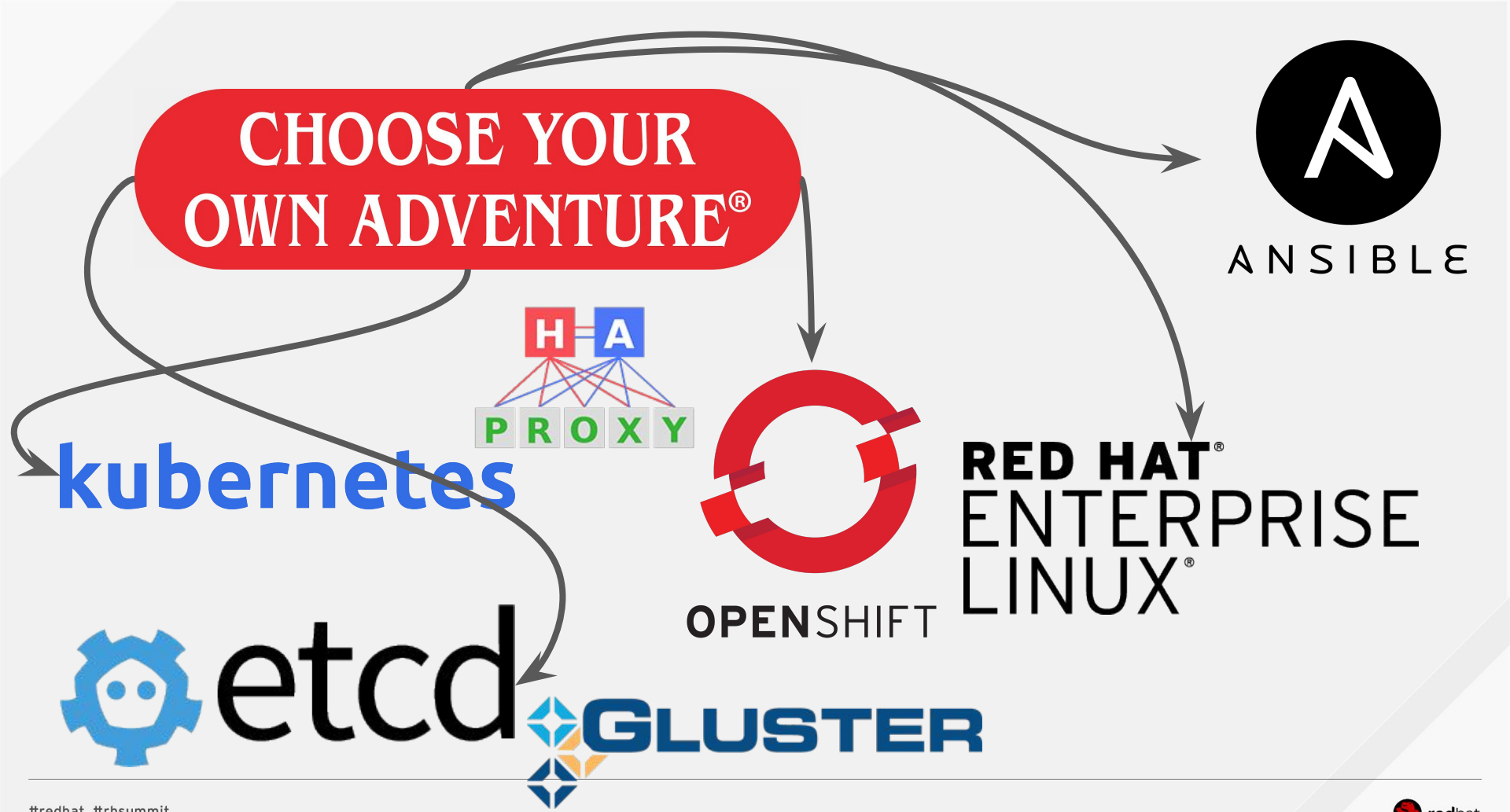
Awesome titles such as ...





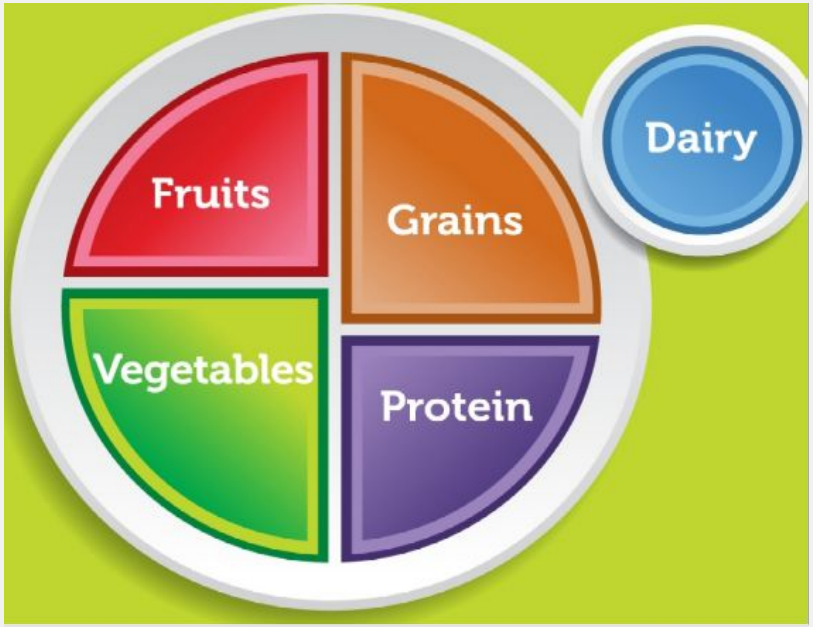


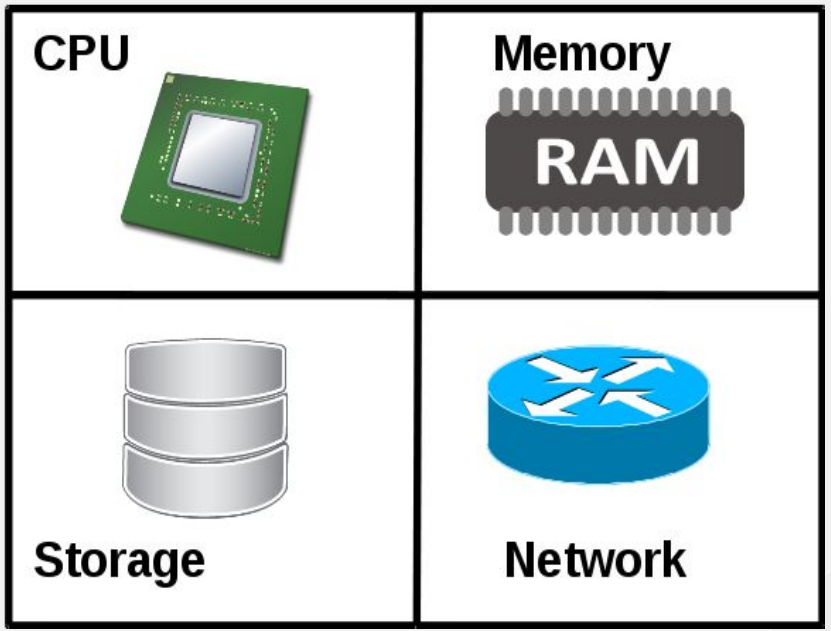



CHOOSE YOUR OWN ADVENTURE®
ANSIBLE
HA PROXY
kubernetes
OPENSHIFT
RED HAT® ENTERPRISE LINUX®
etcd
GLUSTER

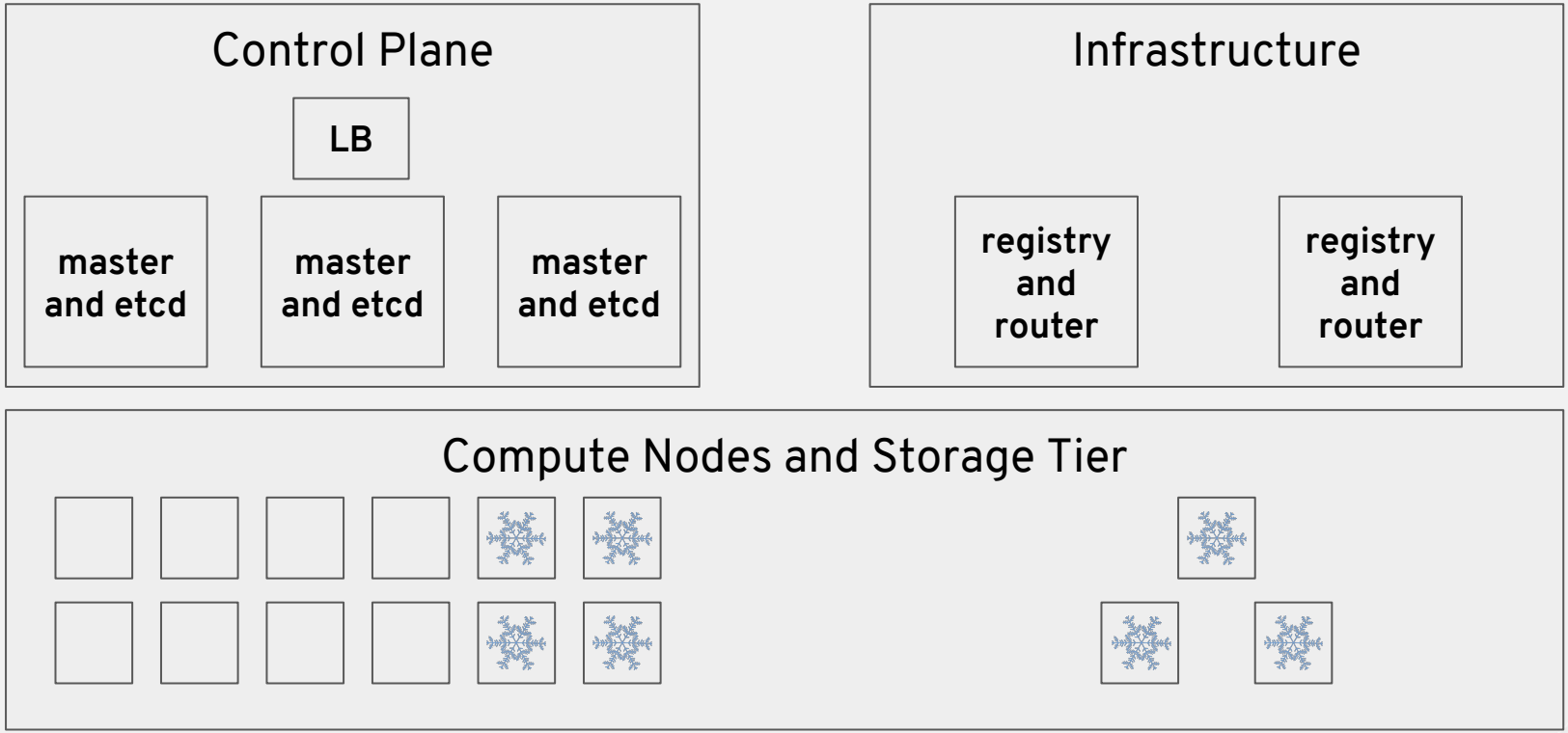
```
if [ “$containers” = “linux” ];
   then
   echo “fundamentals don’t change”
fi
```

Subsystem Food Groups





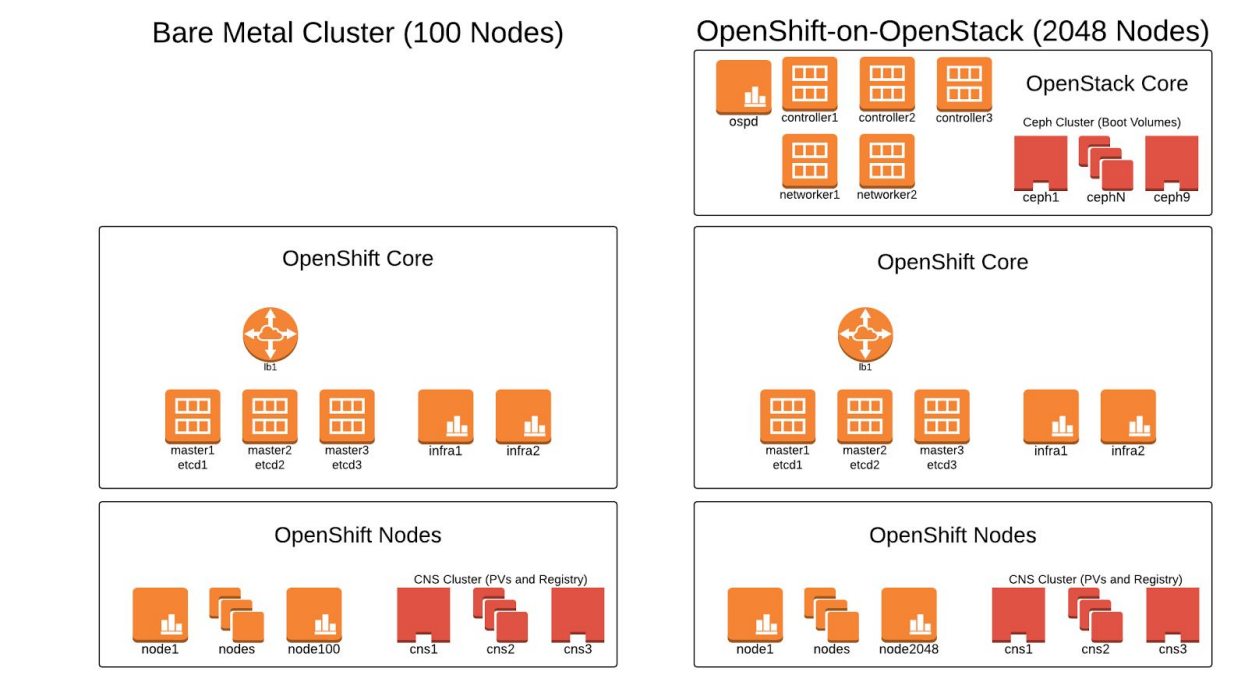
Terminology Overview



Let’s just get this out of the way

- We’re talking about OCP 3.5 or later
- Slides: https://www.slideshare.net/jeremyeder/
- Code: https://github.com/openshift/svt
- There’s no video recording of this.

Deploying 2048 OpenShift nodes on the CNCF Cluster



https://www.cncf.io/blog/2017/03/28/deploying-2048-openshift-nodes-cncf-cluster-part-2/

OpenShift 3.5: Installation

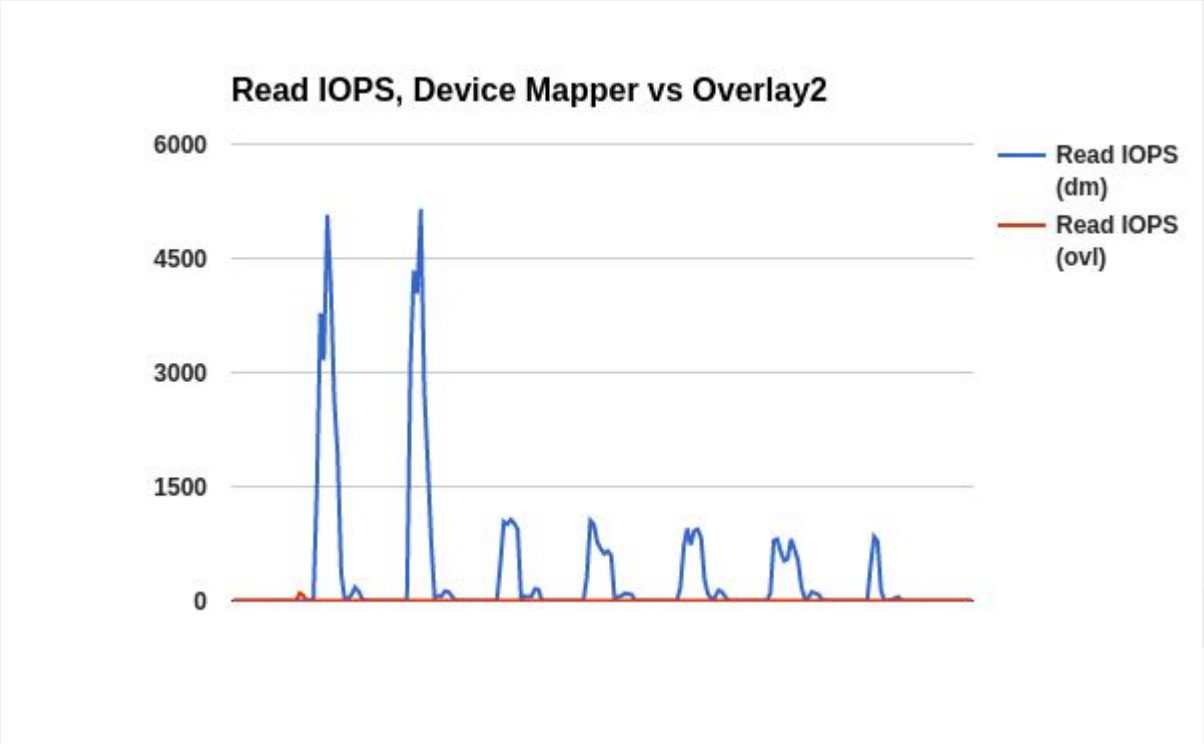

```
[defaults]
forks = 20
gathering = smart
fact_caching = jsonfile
fact_caching_timeout = 600
callback_whitelist = profile_tasks

[ssh_connection]
ssh_args = -o ControlMaster=auto -o
ControlPersist=600s
control_path = %(directory)s/%%h-%%r
pipelining = True
timeout = 10
```

https://docs.openshift.org/latest/scaling_performance/install_practices.html

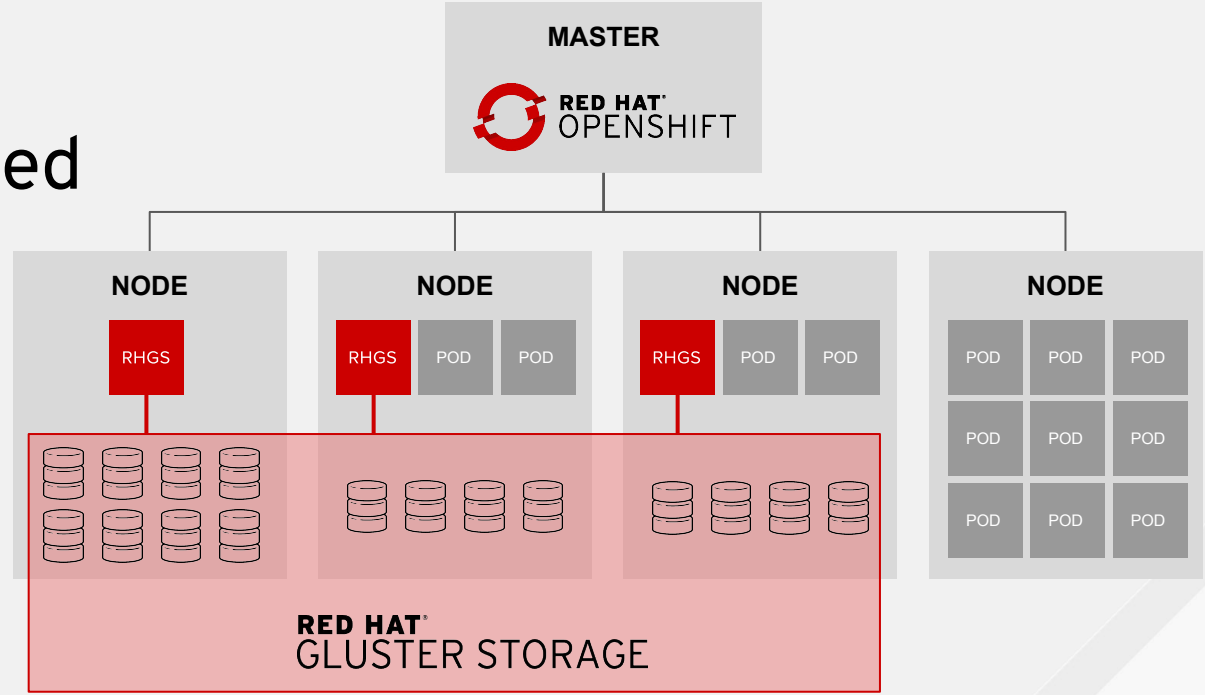
Docker Graph Driver: devicemapper vs overlay2

- RHEL 7.4
- SELinux
- Overlay2



Container Native Storage

- Dynamic
- Hyperconverged
- Scalable
- Performant



CNS Session Thu 11:30a, Rm 157A

Container Native Storage: StorageClasses

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: cnsclass
provisioner: kubernetes.io/glusterfs
parameters:
  resturl: "http://172.25.87.92:8080"
  restuser: "admin"
```

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: ec2class
provisioner: kubernetes.io/aws-ebs
parameters:
  type: io1
  zone: us-west-2b
```

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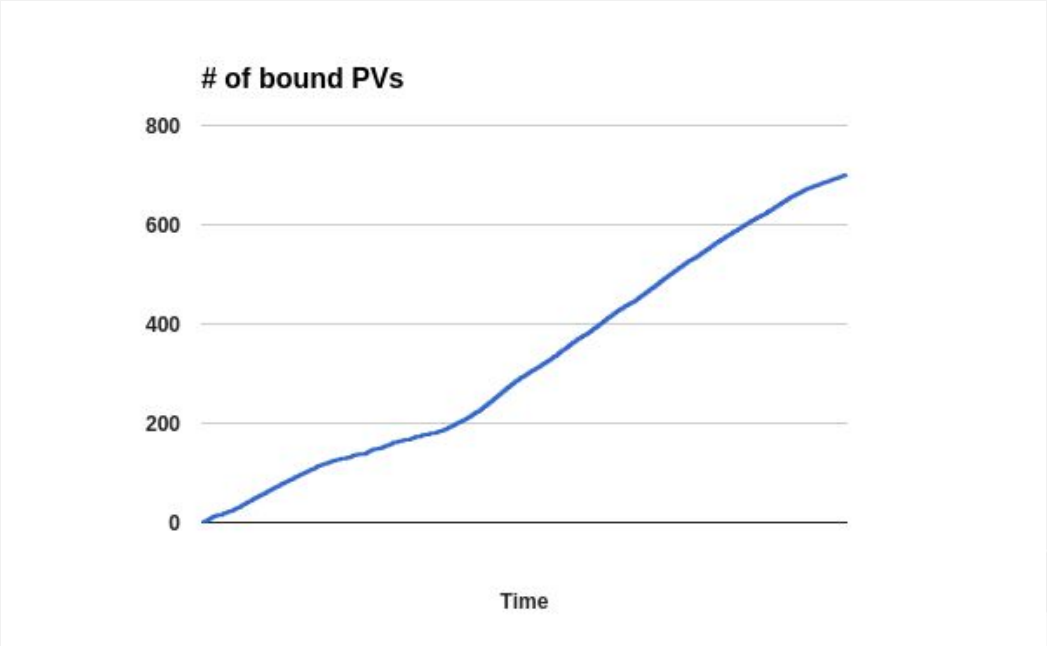
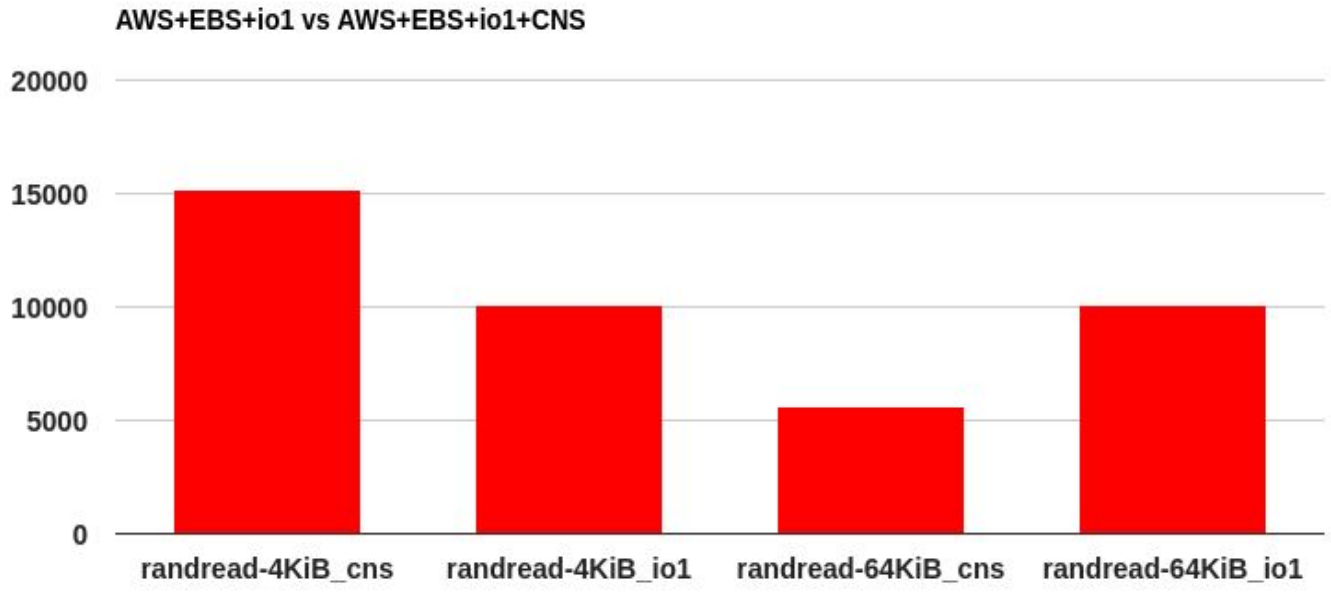


Container Native Storage



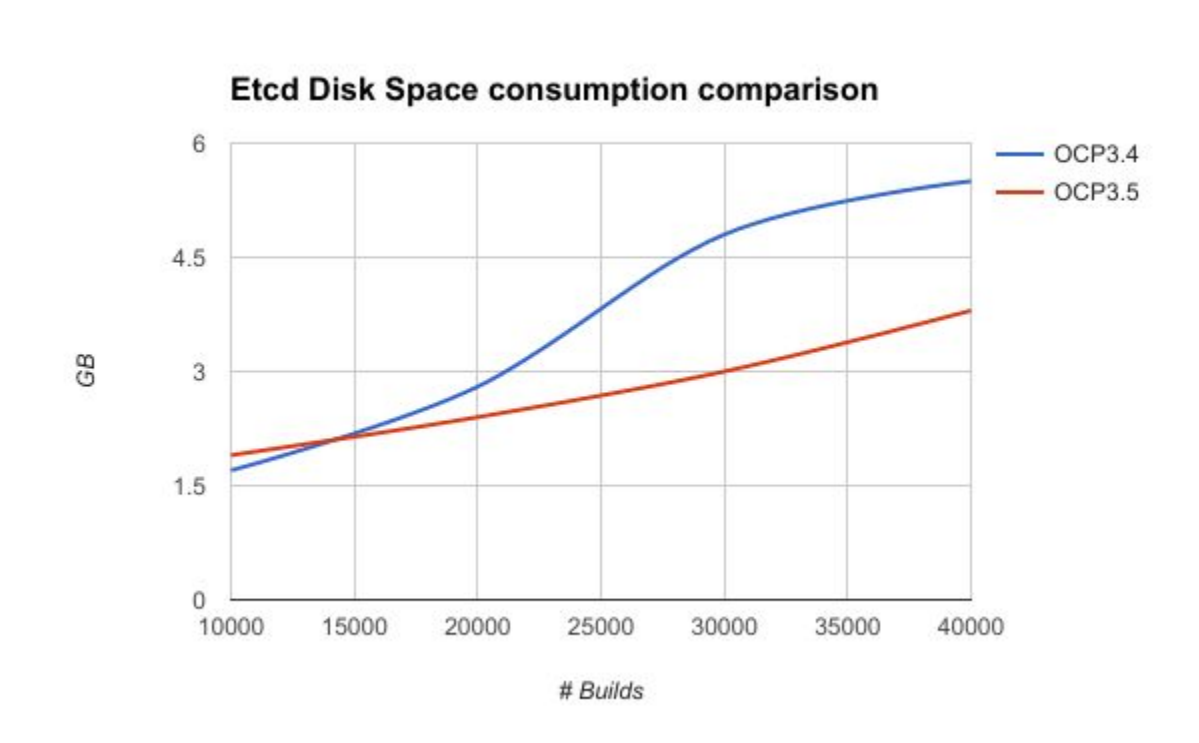
distributed key value store that provides a reliable way to store data across a cluster of machines

OpenShift 3.5: etcd-3.1.x

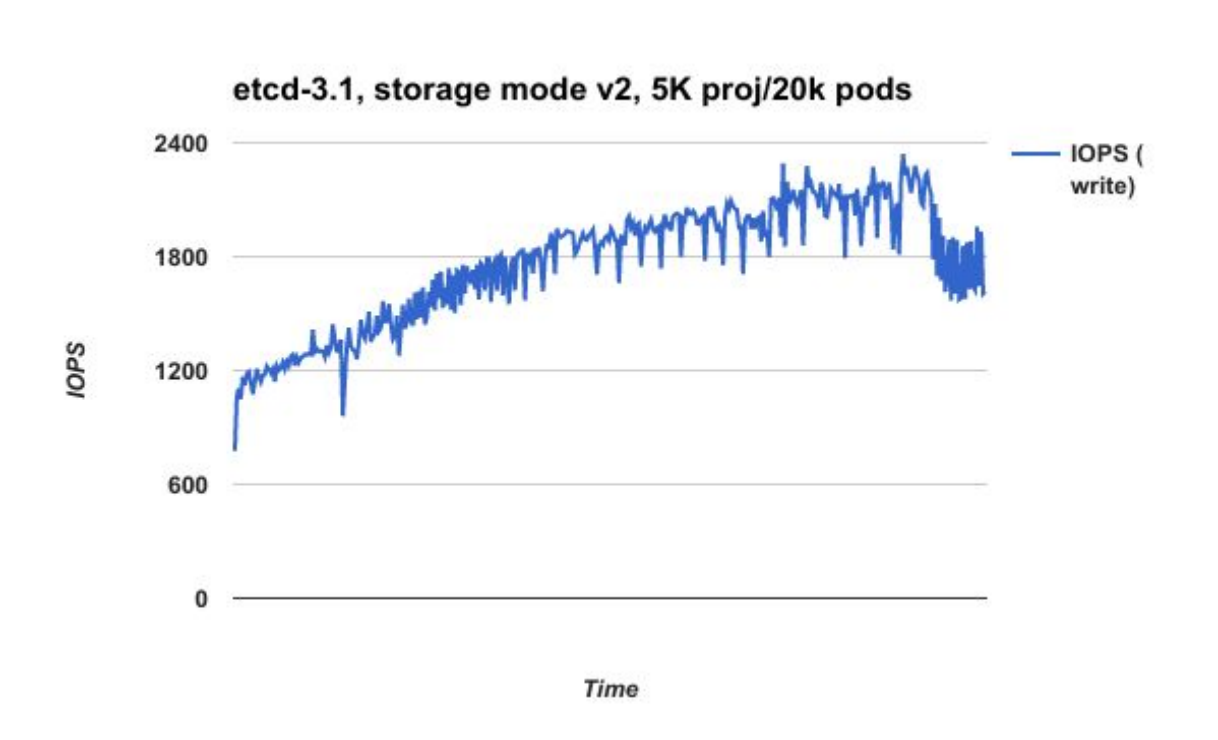
- etcd-2.x limited node scalability
- etcd-3.x gets us to 2000+ nodes comfortably
- Image metadata moved from etcd to registry in 3.4.z and 3.5.

https://www.cncf.io/blog/2017/03/28/deploying-2048-openshift-nodes-cncf-cluster-part-2/

OpenShift 3.5: Image Metadata moved to Registry

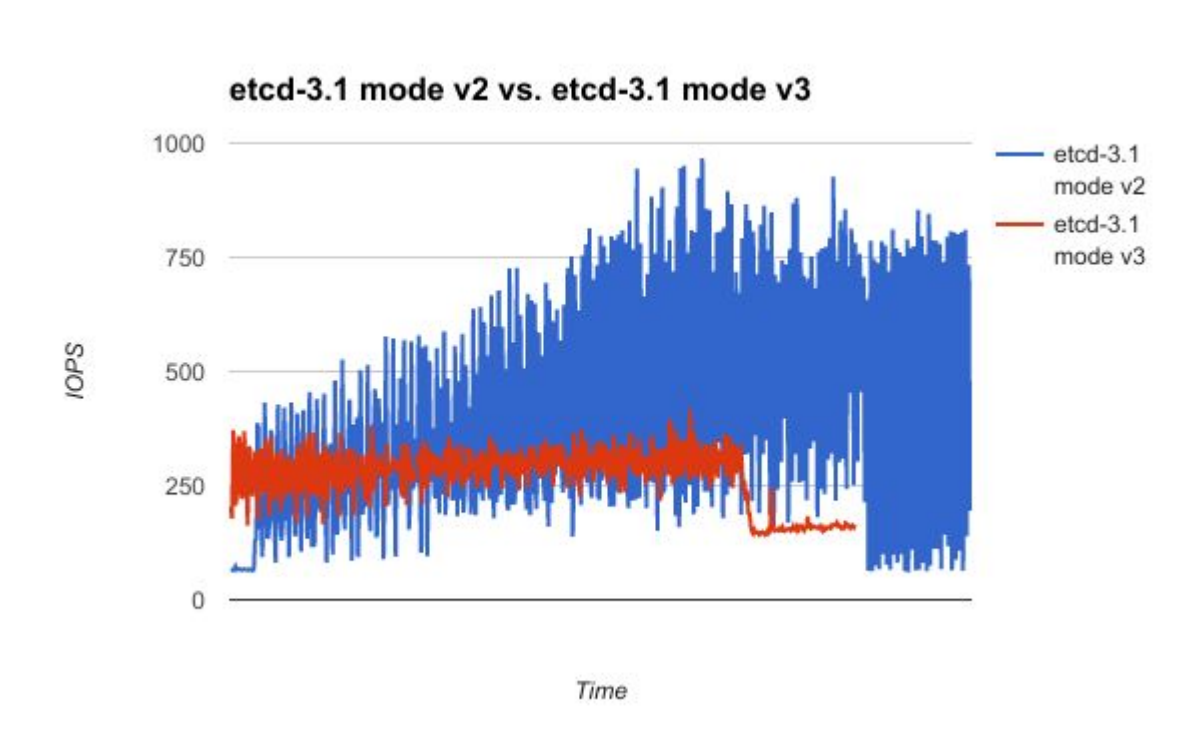


OpenShift 3.5: etcd-3.1, storage mode v2, 5K projects



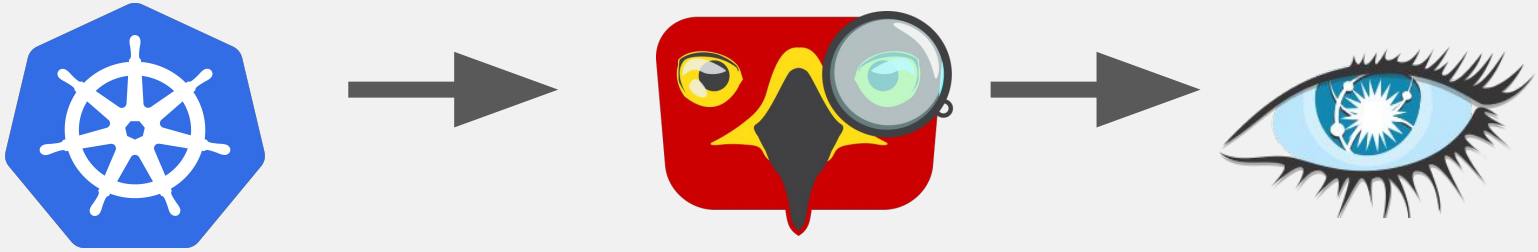
Quorum Reads added in OCP 3.4 for data safety

OpenShift 3.5: etcd-3.1.x, 1k proj/4k pods



OpenShift 3.5: Metrics

- Bump scalability limits 12,000 → 25,000 pods
- METRICS_DURATION=7, METRICS_RESOLUTION=30
- Capacity Planning and Scalability docs



Heapster (collection) → Hawkular (metrics) → Cassandra (storage)

OpenShift 3.5: Logging (EFK)

- Logging Sizing Guidelines

systemd/Fluentd
(collection)

Elasticsearch
(storage)

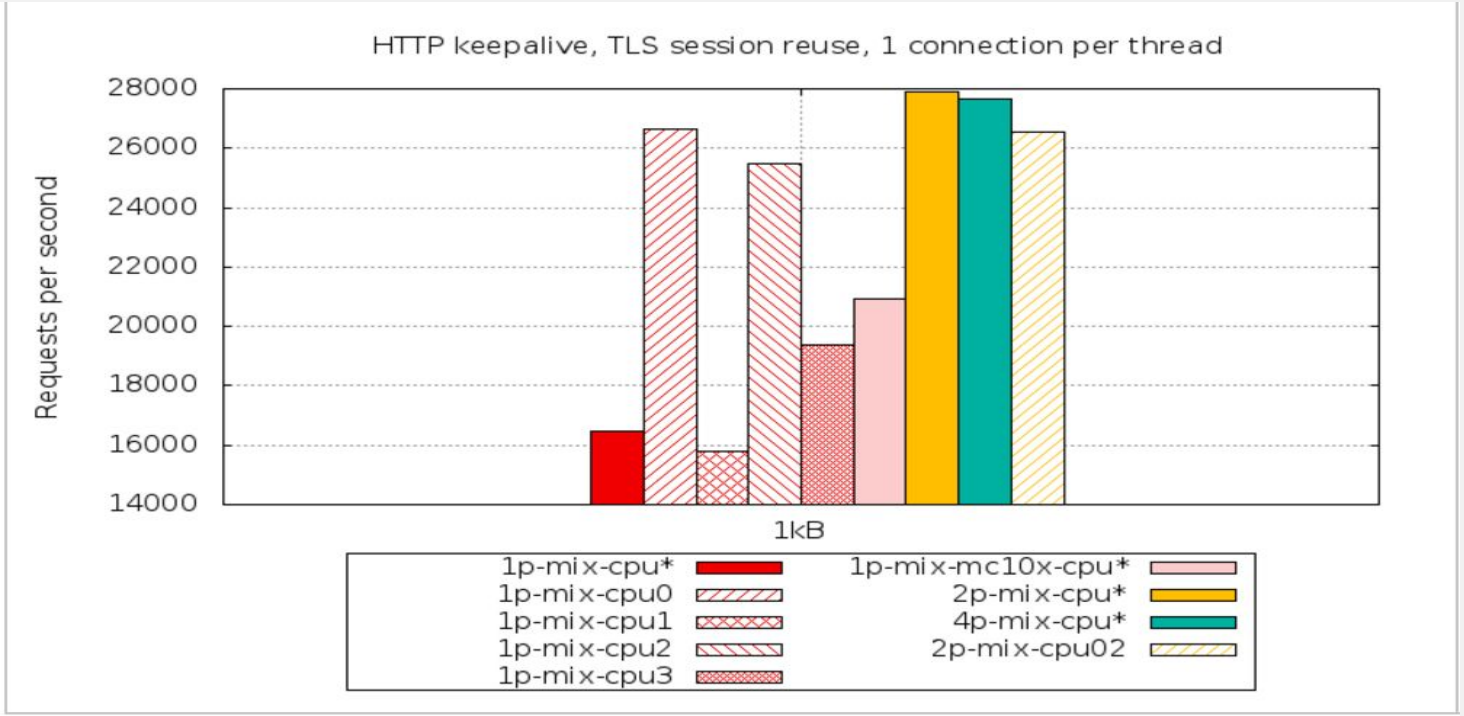
Kibana
(visualization)

OpenShift 3.5: Routing/Network Ingress Tier

- HAProxy-based ingress tier (haproxy runs as a p

```
projects:
  - num: 1
    basename: centos-stress
    ifexists: delete
    tuning: default
    templates:
      - num: 1
        file: ./content/quickstarts/stress/stress-pod.json
        parameters:
         - RUN: "wrk"                    # which app to execute inside WLG pod
         - RUN_TIME: "120"               # benchmark run-time in seconds
         - PLACEMENT: "test"             # Placement of the WLG pods based on a node's label
         - WRK_DELAY: "100"              # maximum delay between client requests in ms
         - WRK_TARGETS: "^cakephp-"      # extended RE (egrep) to filter target routes
         - WRK_CONNS_PER_THREAD: "1"     # how many connections per worker thread/route
         - WRK_KEEPALIVE: "y"            # use HTTP keepalive [yn]
         - WRK_TLS_SESSION_REUSE: "y"    # use TLS session reuse [yn]
         - URL_PATH: "/"                 # target path for HTTP(S) requests
```

OpenShift 3.5: Routing/Network Ingress Tier



OpenShift 3.5: Alpha Support for GPUs

- Works fine
- Mostly manual for now
- GA gated on finalizing resource management

https://blog.openshift.com/use-gpus-openshift-kubernetes/

Tooling

“I want an environment with thousands of deployments, pods (with persistent storage), build configurations, routes, services, secrets and more…”

http://sandeen.net/wordpress/uncategorized/coming-clean-on-o_ponies/

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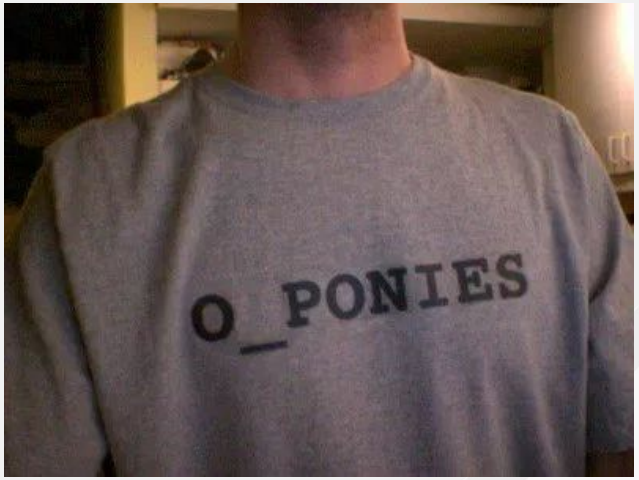

http://sandeen.net/wordpress/uncategorized/coming-clean-on-o_ponies/

OpenShift Scalability Testing

- Cluster horizontal scale
  - # of nodes, # of running pods across all nodes
  - application traffic
- Node vertical scale
  - # of pods running on a single node
  - work that 1 node can support (applications, builds, storage)
- Application scalability
  - Scale # of application replicas up/down

OpenShift Performance Tests

- Resource usage/response times for scenarios
  - Application workload and access performance
  - Builds (OpenShift)
  - Metrics and Log collection
- OpenShift infrastructure performance
  - Resource usage of processes under load
  - Network (SDN) throughput
  - Routing
  - Storage (EBS, Ceph, Gluster, Cinder, etc)

Tools

- https://github.com/openshift/svt
  - cluster load-up
  - traffic generation
  - concurrent builds, deployments, pod start/stop
  - reliability testing
  - network performance
  - logging and metrics tests

Cluster loader

- cluster-loader - python tool to quickly load clusters according to a YAML test specification.
- Can be used with Kubernetes or OpenShift

```
projects:
  - num: 1000
    basename: nginx-explorer
    tuning: default
    templates:
      - num: 10
        file:
cluster-loader/nginx.yaml
      - num: 20
        file:
cluster-loader/explorer-pod.yaml
```

Demo

RED HAT SUMMIT

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