

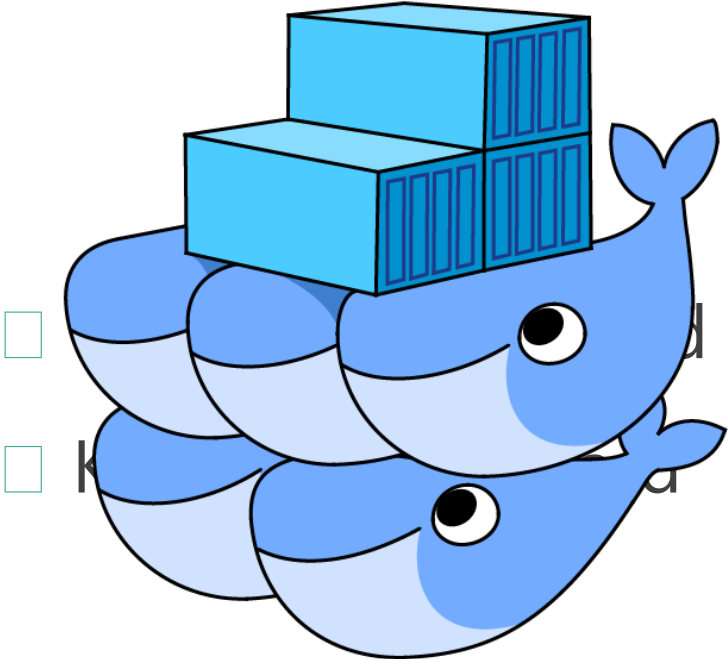


*Konténer orkesztráció és autószkálázás
MiCADO referencia architektúrával*

*Container orchestration and autoscaling
by MiCADO*

Kovács József

Motivation



Kubernetes is good

for Cloud Native Microservices Architectures

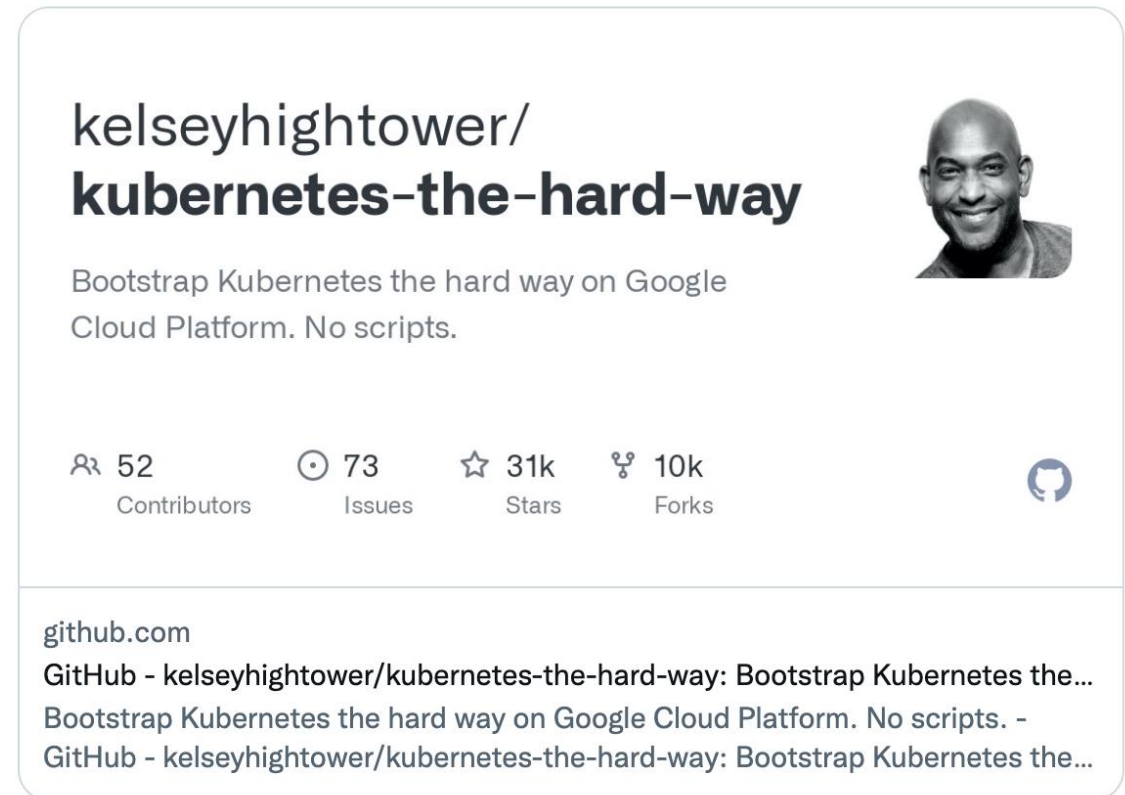
- Self-healing
- Auto-scaling
- Health-checking
- Rolling updates
- Networking
- Security




Kubernetes is hard

(even when using a managed service)

- Deploying/managing a cluster
- Configuring a cluster
- Understanding abstractions
 - pod, job, deployment, replica set
- Writing templates
 - manifest files
- Debugging



kelseyhightower/
kubernetes-the-hard-way



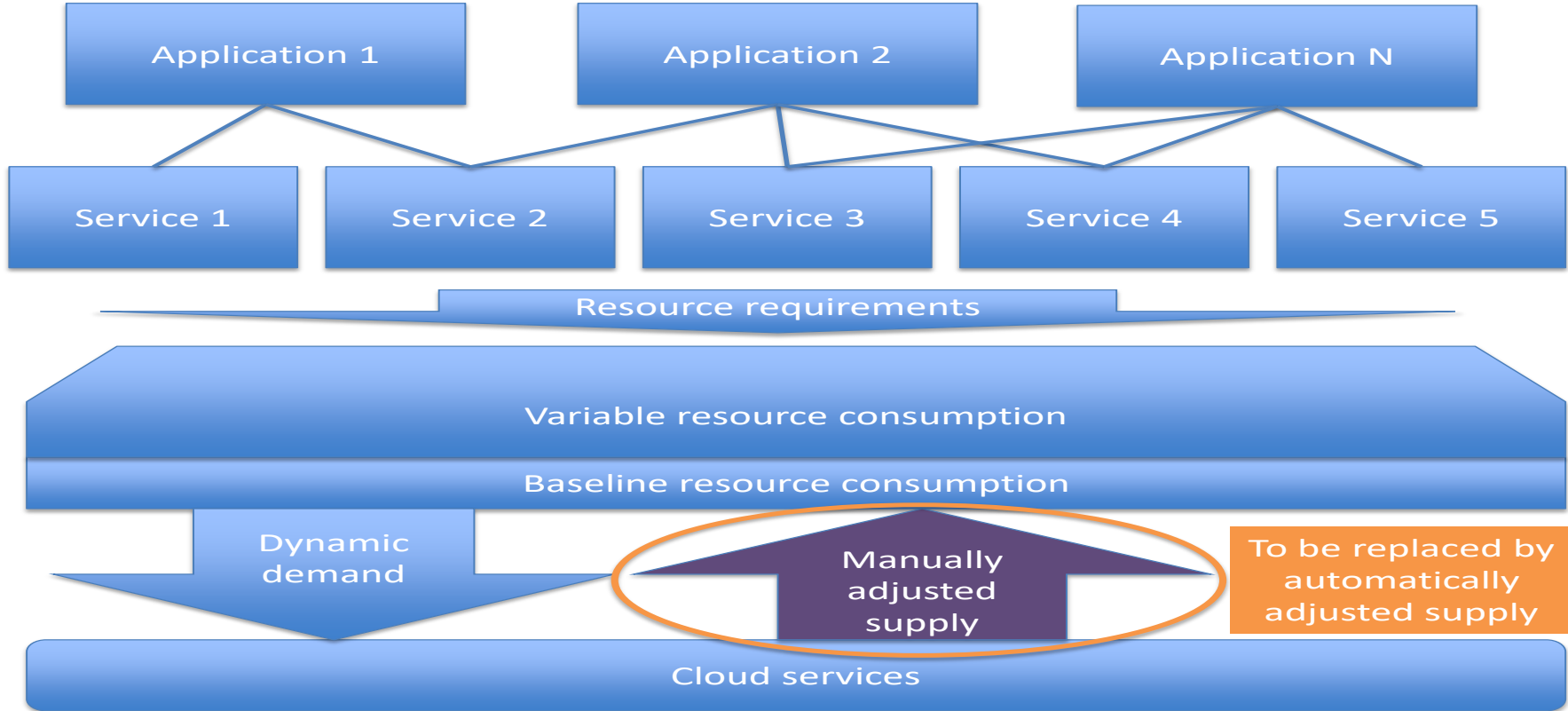
Bootstrap Kubernetes the hard way on Google Cloud Platform. No scripts.

52 Contributors 73 Issues 31k Stars 10k Forks

github.com
GitHub - kelseyhightower/kubernetes-the-hard-way: Bootstrap Kubernetes the...
Bootstrap Kubernetes the hard way on Google Cloud Platform. No scripts. -
GitHub - kelseyhightower/kubernetes-the-hard-way: Bootstrap Kubernetes the...

Application level orchestration

- multiple heterogeneous clouds
- wide range of scaling policies
- wide range of monitoring parameters
- advanced security solutions



To achieve resource scalability and efficient resource utilisation supporting



Solution

Dynamic Cloud Orchestrator

- "One-click" deployment of an enhanced Kubernetes cluster
- Deploys, provisions, manages (auto-scaling, self-healing):
 - Applications (containers)
 - Cloud resources (virtual machines)
- Improved security
- Metrics dashboard



MiCADO – Microservices-based Cloud Application-level Dynamic Orchestrator

□ History

- Result of the **H2020 COLA** (Cloud Orchestration at the Level of Application) project (2017-2019)
- Based on cooperation between Westminster University and SZTAKI
- Since 2019, Westminster University has taken over the maintenance and development, SZTAKI contribution
- Further developed in many European projects since the first prototype
 - currently actively developed in the H2020 DIGITbrain project
 - used in PITHIA-NRF, CO-VERSATILE (and Harpocrates and ARCAFF from October 2022)



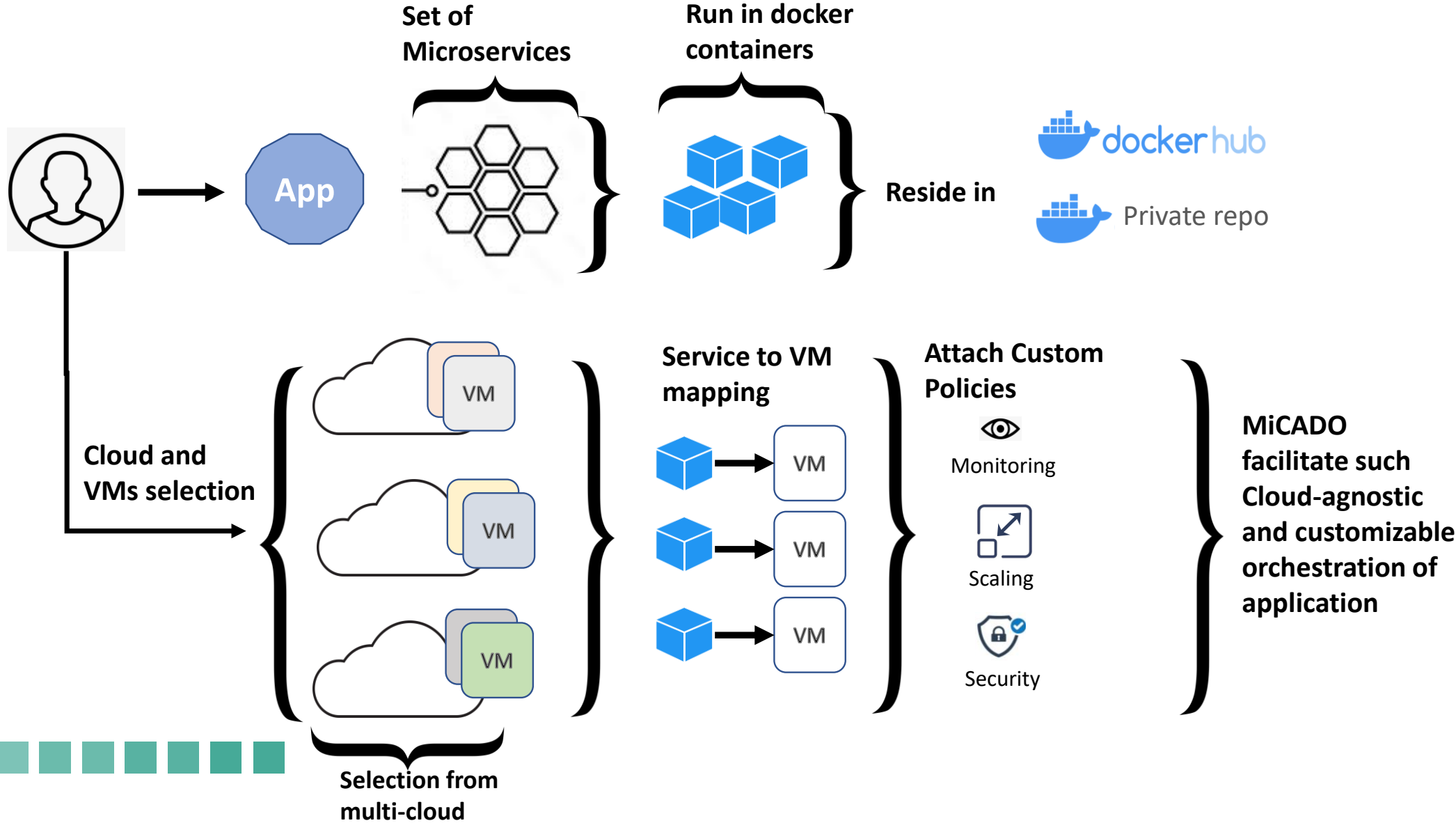
MiCADO – Microservices-based Cloud Application-level Dynamic Orchestrator

□ Main features

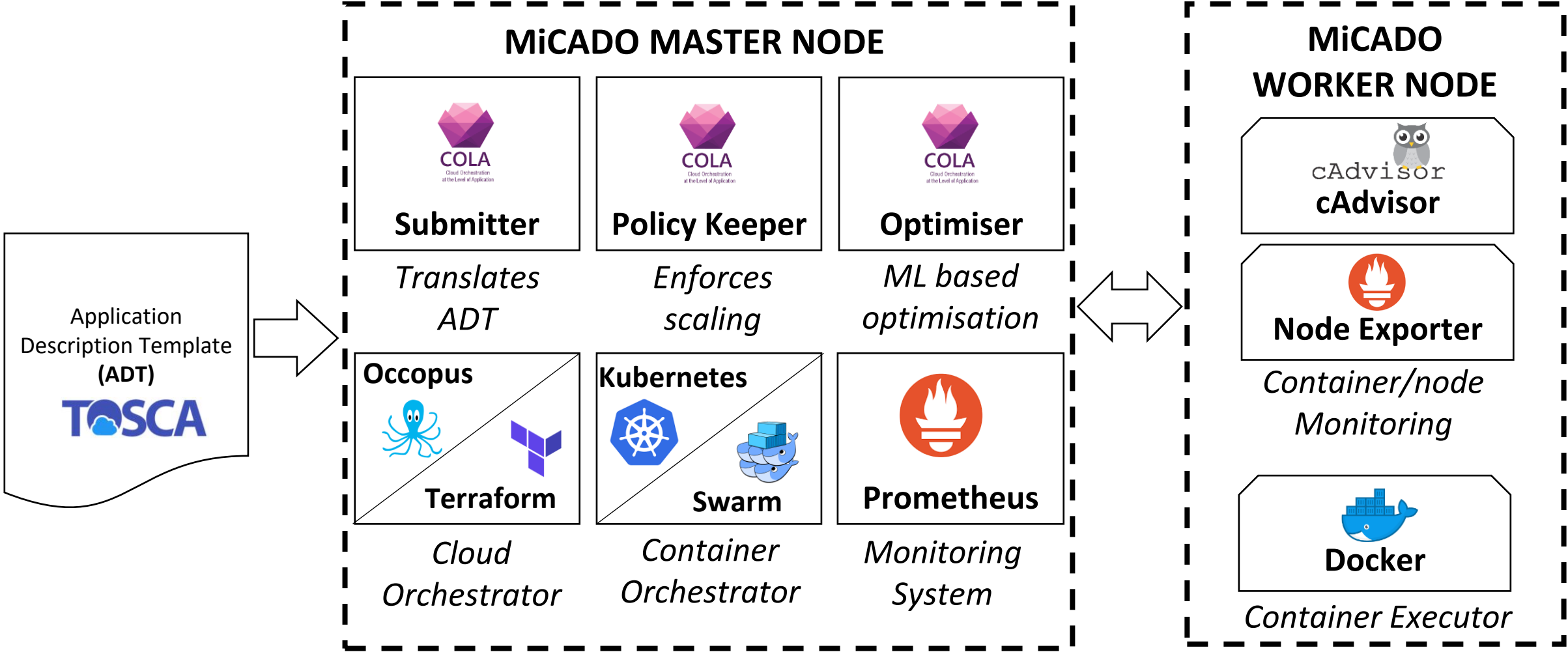
- Automated application **deployment** based on TOSCA-based application description templates
- **TOSCA** - Topology and Orchestration Specification for **Cloud** Applications
- Automated **scaling** based on highly customisable scaling policies
 - scaling at both container and virtual machine levels
- **Multi-cloud** support – application portability
- Policy driven **security** settings
- **Open source** and fully managed distributions
- **Job queue** management with the extension of JQueuer
- **Edge support** introduced for IoT-based applications



The overall concept



High-level architecture



Application Description - Basics

Cloud Infrastructure (Instance size, SSH keys, opened ports, VM image)

```
YOUR-VIRTUAL-MACHINE:
  type: toasca.nodes.MiCADO.Nova.Compute
  properties:
    image_id: ADD_YOUR_ID_HERE (e.g. d4f4e496-031a-4f49-b034-f8dafe28e01c)
    flavor_name: ADD_YOUR_ID_HERE (e.g. 3)
    project_id: ADD_YOUR_ID_HERE (e.g. a678d20e71cb4b9f812a31e5f3eb63b0)
    network_id: ADD_YOUR_ID_HERE (e.g. 3fd4c62d-5fbe-4bd9-9a9f-c161dabeefde)
    key_name: ADD_YOUR_KEY_HERE (e.g. keyname)
    security_groups:
      - ADD_YOUR_ID_HERE (e.g. d509348f-21f1-4723-9475-0cf749e05c33)

  interfaces:
    Occopus:
      create:
        inputs:
          endpoint: ADD_YOUR_ENDPOINT (e.g https://sztaki.cloud.mta.hu:5000/v3)
```

Container Infrastructure (Container, volumes, configurations)

```
vm-node:
  type: toasca.nodes.MiCADO.EC2.Compute
  ...(truncated)...

app-container:
  type: toasca.nodes.MiCADO.Container.Application.Docker
  properties:
    image: nginx
  requirements:
    - host: vm-node
  interfaces:
    Kubernetes:
      create:
```

Application Description - Policies

- Monitoring subsystem
 - Monitoring metrics are collected by dynamically attachable data collectors (Prometheus exporters)
 - System and application metrics
- Highly customisable scaling system
 - Scaling of BOTH containers and virtual machines are supported
 - Scaling logic is fully programmable (using Python)
 - Various strategies (load-based, deadline-based, event-based, Scheduled)

```

policies:
  - monitoring:
    type: toasca.policies.Monitoring.MiCADO
    properties:
      enable_container_metrics: true
      enable_node_metrics: true
  - scalability:
    type: toasca.policies.Scaling.MiCADO.Container.CPU
    targets: [ stressng ]
    properties:
      constants:
        SERVICE_NAME: 'stressng'
        SERVICE_TH_MAX: '60'
        SERVICE_TH_MIN: '25'
      min_instances: 1
      max_instances: 3
  - scalability:
    type: toasca.policies.Scaling.MiCADO.VirtualMachine.CPU
    targets: [ worker-node ]

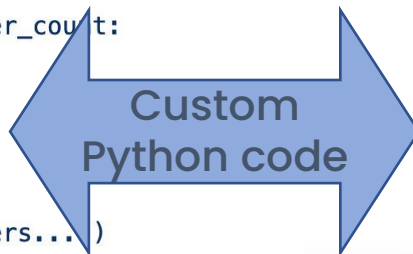
```





```

tosca.policies.Scaling.MiCADO.Container.CPU.stressng:
  derived_from: toasca.policies.Scaling.MiCADO
  description: base MiCADO policy defining data sources, constants, queries,
  properties:
  alerts:
    type: list
    description: pre-define alerts for container CPU
    default:
      - alert: service_overloaded
        expr: 'avg(rate(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total{container_label_io_
          for: 30s
      - alert: service_underloaded
        expr: 'avg(rate(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total{container_label_io_
          for: 30s
    required: true
  scaling_rule:
    type: string
    description: pre-define scaling rule for container CPU
    default: |
      if len(m_nodes) == m_node_count:
        if service_overloaded and m_node_count > m_container_count:
          m_container_count+=1
        if service_underloaded:
          m_container_count-=1
      else:
        print('Transient phase, skipping update of containers...')
    required: true
  
```



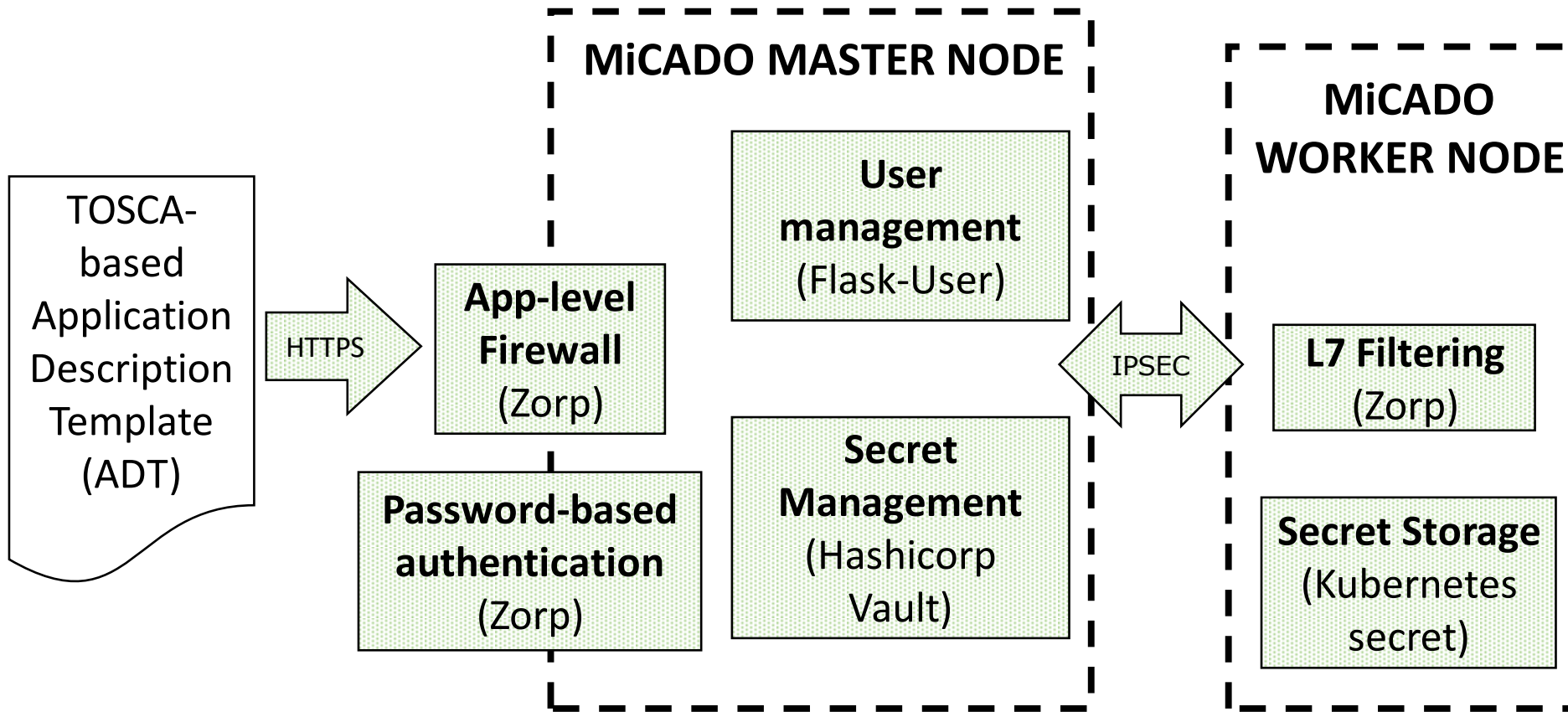
```

tosca.policies.Scaling.MiCADO.VirtualMachine.CPU.stressng:
  derived_from: toasca.policies.Scaling.MiCADO
  description: base MiCADO policy defining data sources, constants, queries, alert
  properties:
  alerts:
    type: list
    description: pre-define alerts for VM CPU
    default:
      - alert: node_overloaded
        expr: '(100-(avg(rate(node_cpu_seconds_total{node="{{ NODE_NAME }}", mode=
          for: 1m
      - alert: node_underloaded
        expr: '(100-(avg(rate(node_cpu_seconds_total{node="{{ NODE_NAME }}", mode=
          for: 1m
    required: true
  scaling_rule:
    type: string
    description: pre-define scaling rule for VM CPU
    default: |
      if len(m_nodes) <= m_node_count and m_time_since_node_count_changed > 60:
        if node_overloaded:
          m_node_count+=1
        if node_underloaded:
          m_node_count-=1
      else:
        print('Transient phase, skipping update of nodes...')
    required: true
  
```

Support for a large variety of clouds



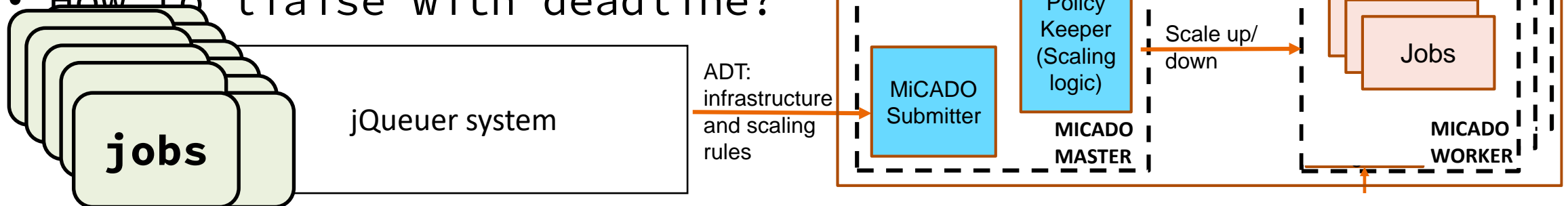
Advanced security features



- implements **industry-standard** best practices
- provides **security functions lacking** in most cloud environments
- minimize the need of **user-supplied configuration**
- **pluggable** architecture
- validated by **penetration testing**

MiCADO and job execution

- Large number of jobs results in significant overall execution time
- Usually Restricted to complete all jobs by a deadline
 - Where to put the jobs?
 - How to distribute?
 - How to execute (in containers)
 - How to liaise with deadline?



MiCADO and job execution

```

{
  "container_name": "worker",
  "single_task_duration": 60,
  "experiment_deadline": 1800,
  "jobs":
  [
    Job 1:
    {
      Task 1:
      ...
      Task N:
    }
    ...
    Job N:
  ]
}
  
```

Experiment wide global parameters

List of tasks

List of jobs

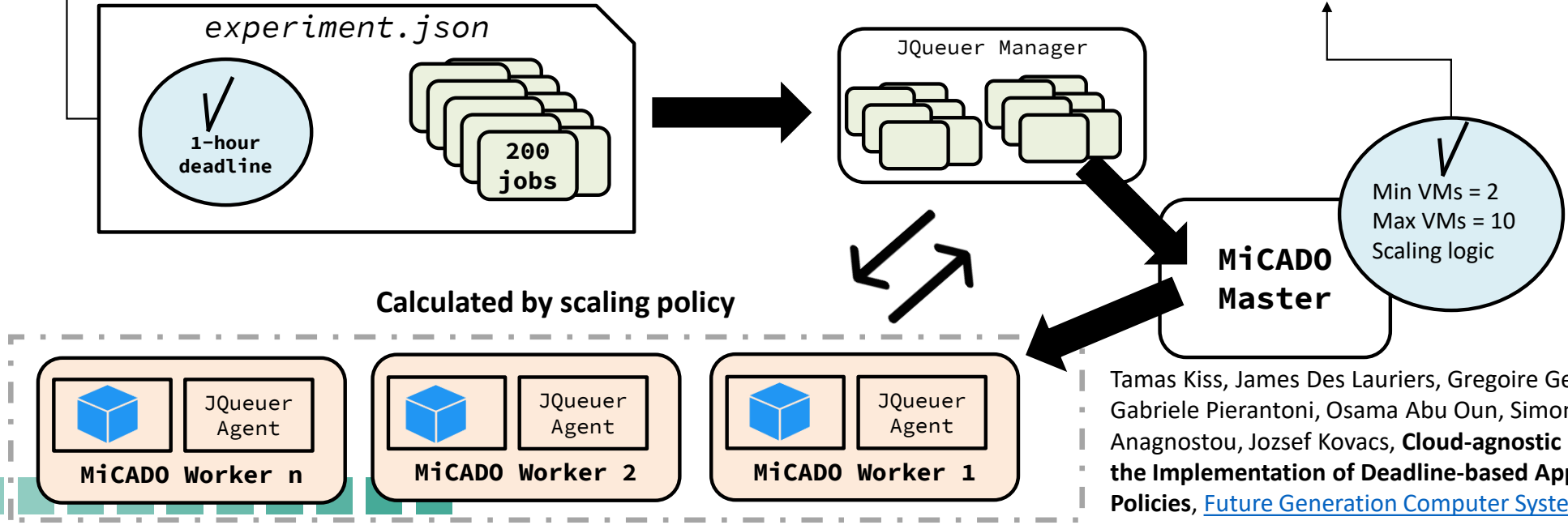
Experiment definition

Algorithm 1: Scaling logic

Result: Calculate the number of required Worker nodes at any point in time

```

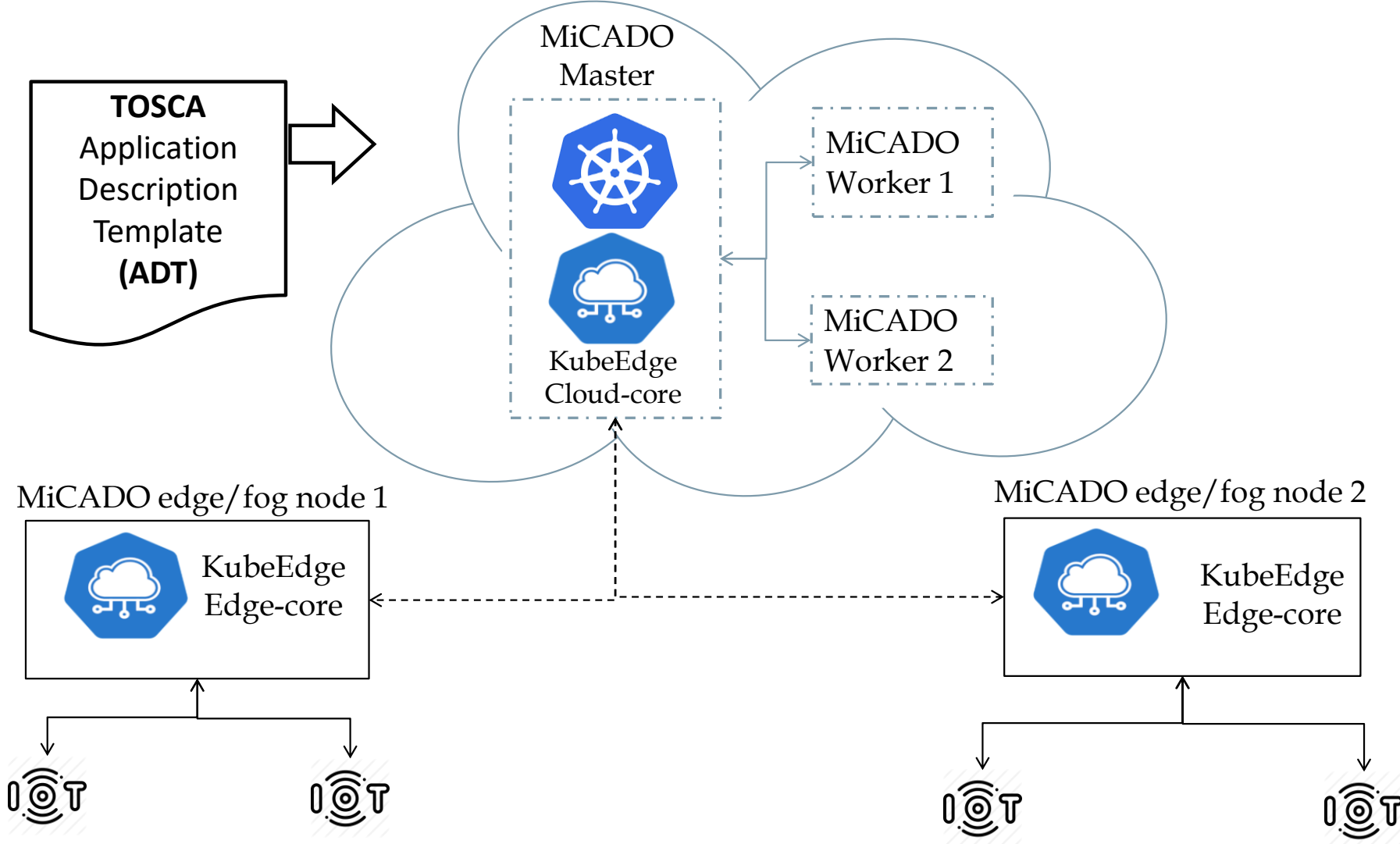
1 items = TOTALJOBS - (COMPLETEDJOBS + FAILEDJOBS);
2 if COMPLETEDJOBS > 0 then
3   aet = average execution time of all completed jobs;
4 else
5   aet = user specified estimated single job execution time;
6 end
7 rt = remaining time to deadline;
8 N = ceil(aet/((rt - aet * 0.20)/items));
9 if (N ≤ 0) or (N ≥ items) then
10  N = items
11 end
12 if N == current number of nodes then
13  Do nothing
14 else
15  Scale up/down accordingly
16 end
  
```



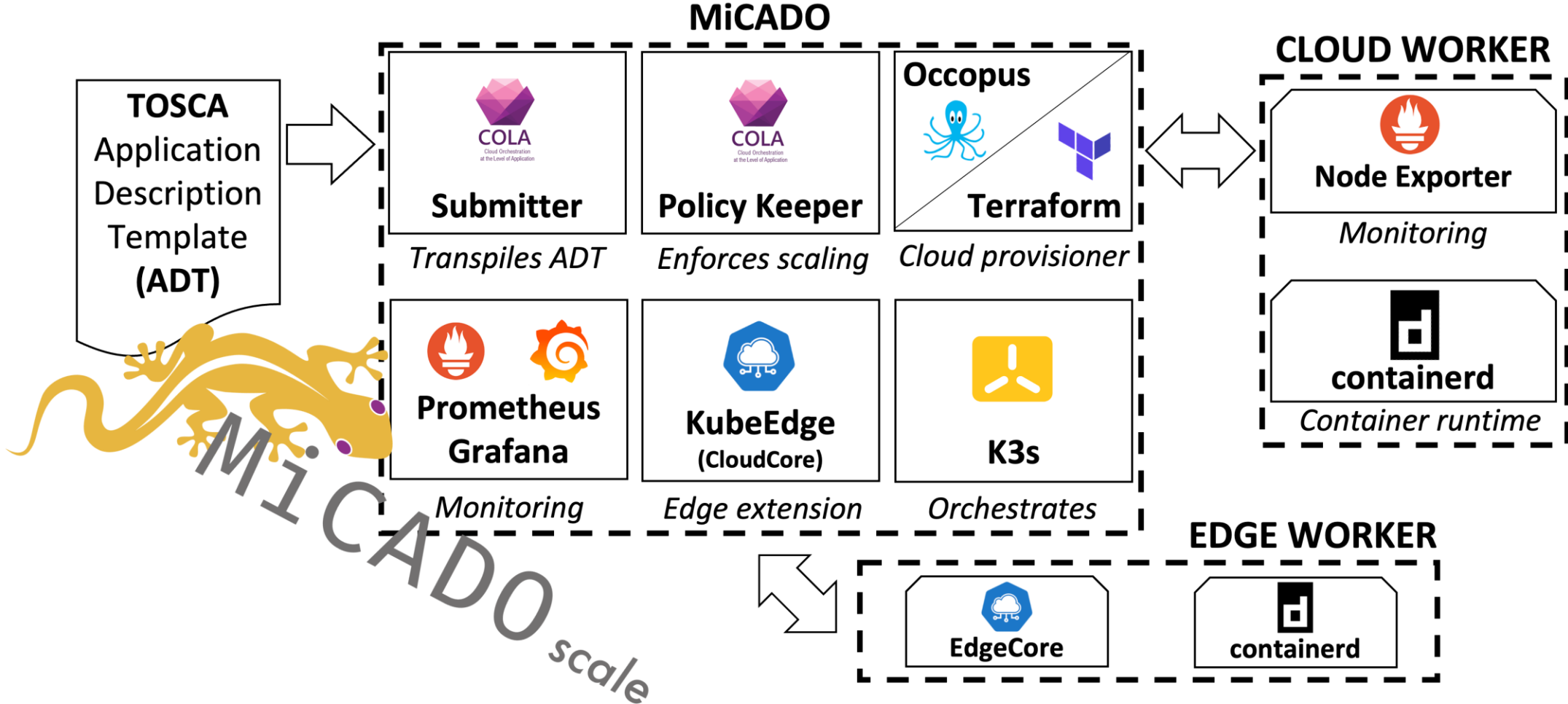
Tamas Kiss, James Des Lauriers, Gregoire Gesmier, Gabor Terstyanszky, Gabriele Pierantoni, Osama Abu Oun, Simon JE Taylor, Anastasia Anagnostou, Jozsef Kovacs, **Cloud-agnostic Queuing System to Support the Implementation of Deadline-based Application Execution Policies**, [Future Generation Computer Systems, Elsevier, Vol 101](#), December, 2019, pp 99-111

MiCADO EDGE/FOG Extension

- ❑ Solution using KubeEdge
- ❑ Automated deployment of microservices extended to edge nodes
- ❑ Monitoring information collected from edge workers
- ❑ Scaling/reconfiguration policies extended towards edge




Architecture with Edge extension



Now with a single uniform descriptor (ADT), the entire Cloud-to-Edge application can be described, E.g.


```
fogedge:
  type: toasca.nodes.MiCADO.Edge
  properties:
    public_ip: { get_input: ip_fog_node }
```



Edge Node ↑

auto-deployment of edge through ADT

```
fd-processor:
  type: toasca.nodes.MiCADO.Container.Application.Docker.Deployment
  properties:
    image: uowcpc/fd-edge-processor
    env:
      - name: SLEEP_PERIOD
        value: "2.0"
  requirements:
    - host: fogedge
    - volume: docker-edge-grey-images-host-vol
    - volume: docker-edge-images-host-vol
```



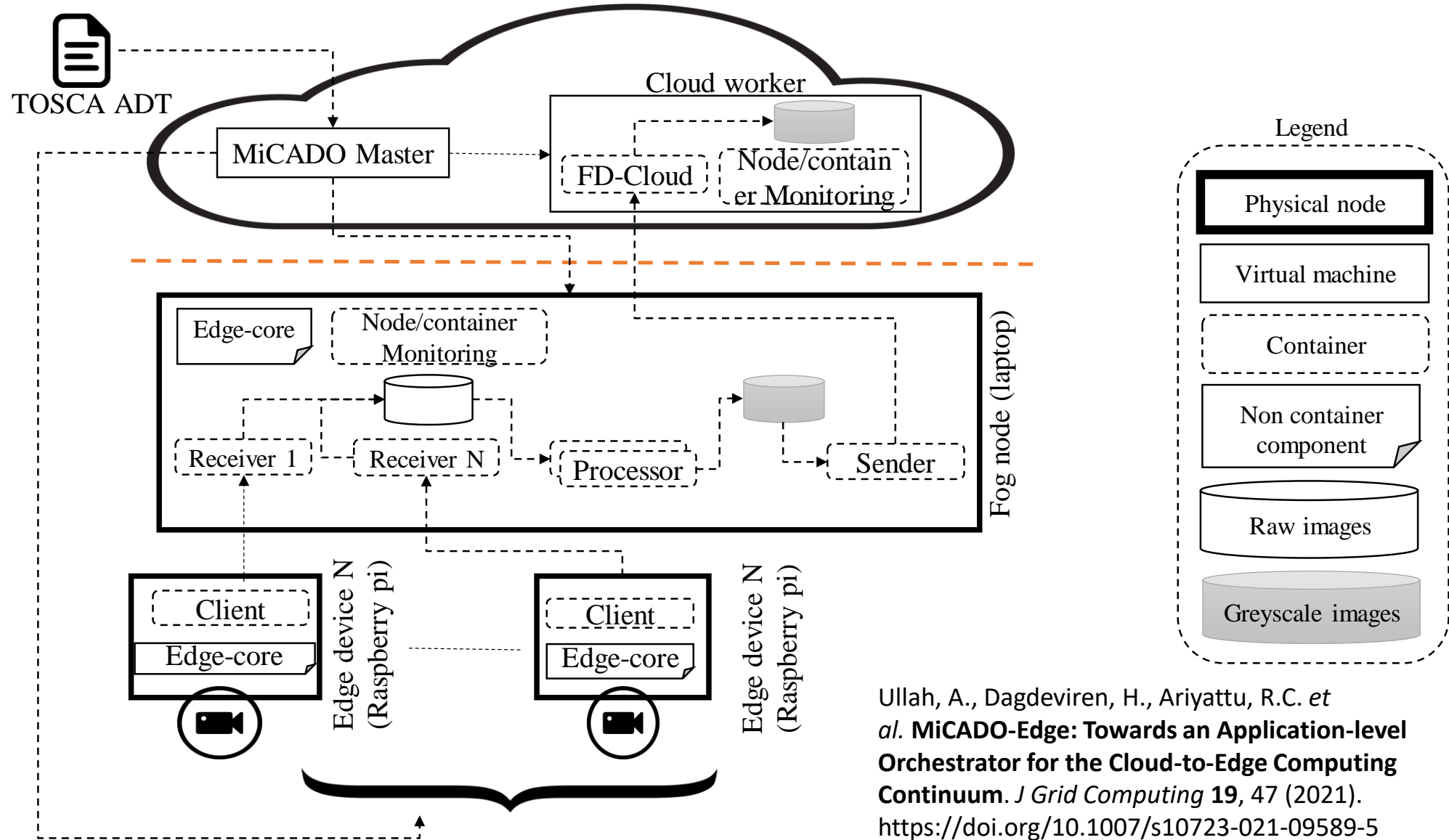
Service Container ↑

MiCADO edge/fog extension – face detection application

Cloud server stores images with faces

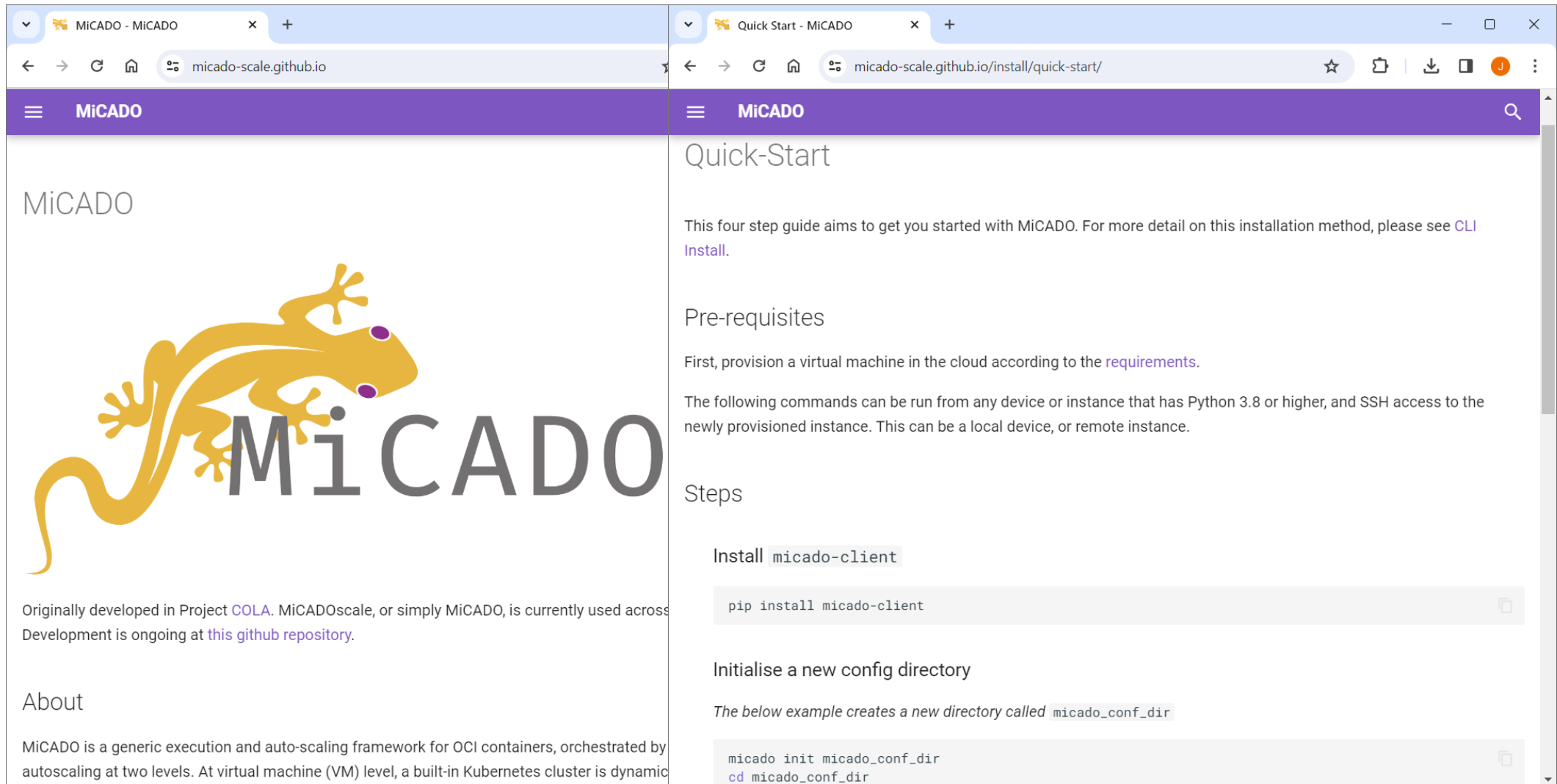
Fog node recognises faces in images

Edge device captures video stream




Ullah, A., Dagdeviren, H., Ariyattu, R.C. et al. **MiCADO-Edge: Towards an Application-level Orchestrator for the Cloud-to-Edge Computing Continuum.** *J Grid Computing* **19**, 47 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10723-021-09589-5>

Deployment: Step 1: install micado-client



The image shows two browser windows side-by-side. The left window displays the MicADO homepage, featuring a large yellow gecko logo and the text 'MiCADO'. Below the logo, it states: 'Originally developed in Project COLA. MiCADOscale, or simply MiCADO, is currently used across Development is ongoing at [this github repository](#).' The right window shows the 'Quick-Start' page, which provides a four-step guide. The first step is 'Install micado-client', with the command `pip install micado-client` shown in a code block. The second step is 'Initialise a new config directory', with an example command `micado init micado_conf_dir` and `cd micado_conf_dir` shown in a code block.

MICADO



Originally developed in Project [COLA](#). MiCADOscale, or simply MiCADO, is currently used across Development is ongoing at [this github repository](#).

About

MiCADO is a generic execution and auto-scaling framework for OCI containers, orchestrated by autoscaling at two levels. At virtual machine (VM) level, a built-in Kubernetes cluster is dynamic

Quick-Start

This four step guide aims to get you started with MiCADO. For more detail on this installation method, please see [CLI Install](#).

Pre-requisites

First, provision a virtual machine in the cloud according to the [requirements](#).

The following commands can be run from any device or instance that has Python 3.8 or higher, and SSH access to the newly provisioned instance. This can be a local device, or remote instance.

Steps

Install `micado-client`

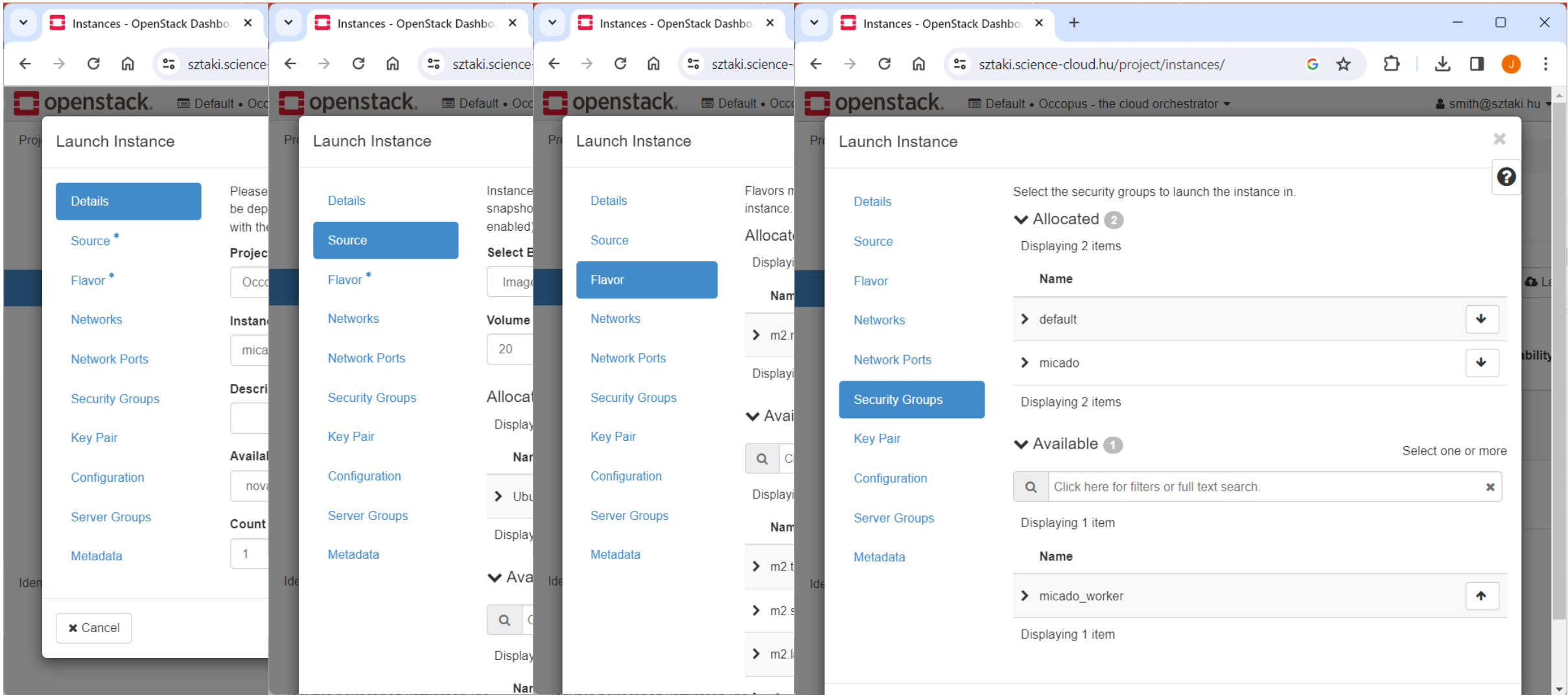
```
pip install micado-client
```

Initialise a new config directory

The below example creates a new directory called `micado_conf_dir`

```
micado init micado_conf_dir
cd micado_conf_dir
```

Step 2: launch a new VM for MiCADO



The image displays four sequential screenshots of the OpenStack 'Launch Instance' wizard, illustrating the steps to launch a new VM for MiCADO. The screenshots are arranged horizontally, showing the progression from the main menu to the Security Groups selection screen.

- Screenshot 1:** Shows the 'Launch Instance' wizard with the 'Details' tab selected. The 'Source' tab is highlighted in blue.
- Screenshot 2:** Shows the 'Launch Instance' wizard with the 'Source' tab selected. The 'Flavor' tab is highlighted in blue.
- Screenshot 3:** Shows the 'Launch Instance' wizard with the 'Flavor' tab selected. The 'Networks' tab is highlighted in blue.
- Screenshot 4:** Shows the 'Launch Instance' wizard with the 'Security Groups' tab selected. The 'Security Groups' section is expanded, showing 'Allocated' (2) and 'Available' (1) groups. The 'micado_worker' group is selected.

- Project
- API Access
- Compute
- Overview
- Instances
- Images
- Key Pairs
- Server Groups
- Volumes
- Network
- Orchestration
- Object Store

Project / Compute / Instances

Instances

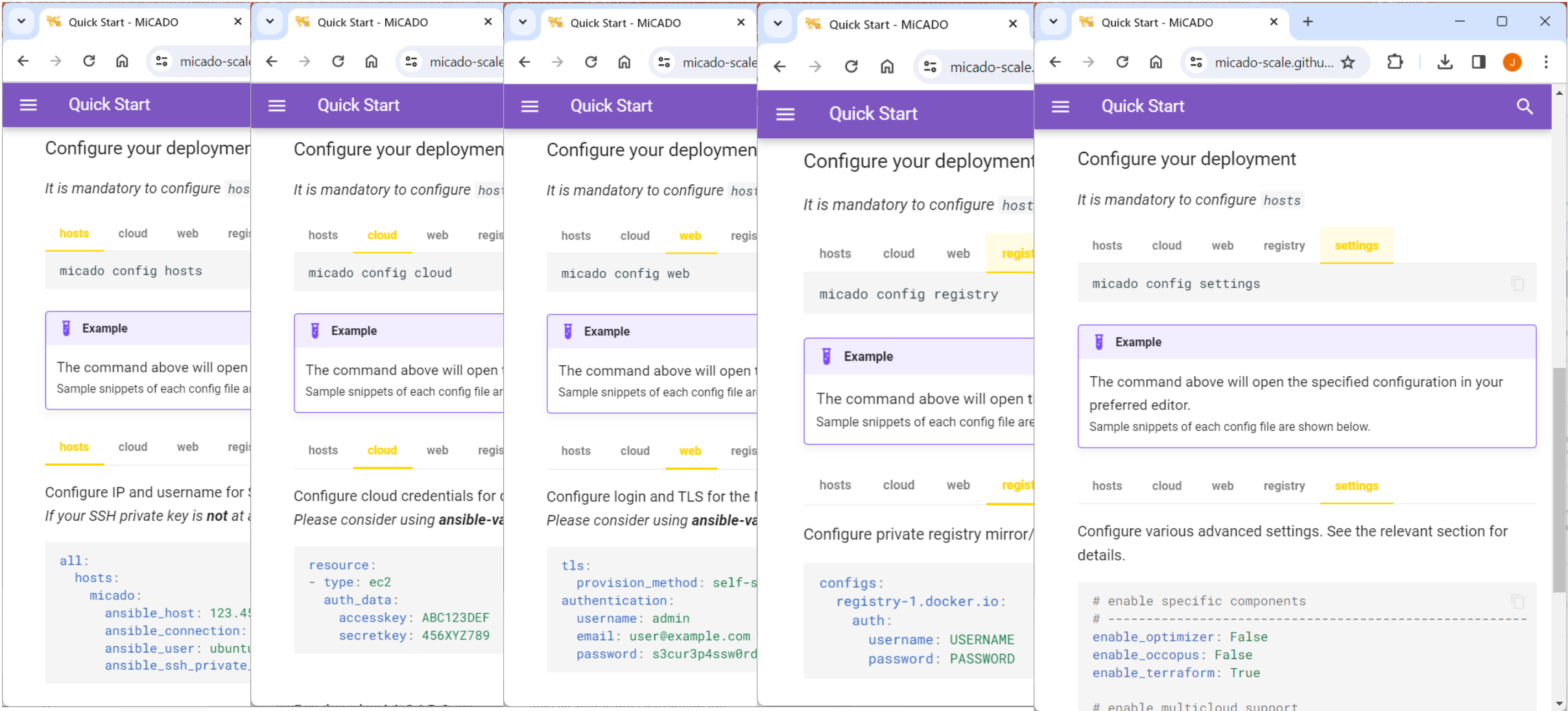
Instance ID = Filter Launch Instance Delete Instances More Actions ▾

Displaying 2 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	micado	Ubuntu 22.04 LTS	192.168.0.117, 193.225.251.243	m2.medium	smith	Active	nova	None	Running	3 hours, 53 minutes	Create Snapshot ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	gateway	Ubuntu 22.04 LTS	192.168.0.162, 193.225.250.162	m2.medium	smith	Active	nova	None	Running	1 day, 7 hours	Create Snapshot ▾

Displaying 2 items

Step 3: configure 5 groups of details



The image displays five browser tabs, each showing a different configuration step in the 'Quick Start - MICADO' interface. Each tab has a purple header with a menu icon and the text 'Quick Start'. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'hosts', 'cloud', 'web', 'registry', and 'settings'. The main content area of each tab includes an 'Example' section with instructions and a code block for configuration snippets.

Tab 1: hosts

Configure your deployment
It is mandatory to configure hosts

micado config hosts

Example

The command above will open the specified configuration in your preferred editor. Sample snippets of each config file are shown below.

```
all:
  hosts:
    micado:
      ansible_host: 123.456.789.010
      ansible_connection: local
      ansible_user: ubuntu
      ansible_ssh_private_key_file: /path/to/key
```

Tab 2: cloud

Configure your deployment
It is mandatory to configure cloud

micado config cloud

Example

The command above will open the specified configuration in your preferred editor. Sample snippets of each config file are shown below.

```
resource:
  - type: ec2
    auth_data:
      accesskey: ABC123DEF
      secretkey: 456XYZ789
```

Tab 3: web

Configure your deployment
It is mandatory to configure web

micado config web

Example

The command above will open the specified configuration in your preferred editor. Sample snippets of each config file are shown below.

```
tls:
  provision_method: self-signed
  authentication:
    username: admin
    email: user@example.com
    password: s3cur3p4ssw0rd
```

Tab 4: registry

Configure your deployment
It is mandatory to configure registry

micado config registry

Example

The command above will open the specified configuration in your preferred editor. Sample snippets of each config file are shown below.

```
configs:
  registry-1.docker.io:
    auth:
      username: USERNAME
      password: PASSWORD
```

Tab 5: settings

Configure your deployment
It is mandatory to configure settings

micado config settings

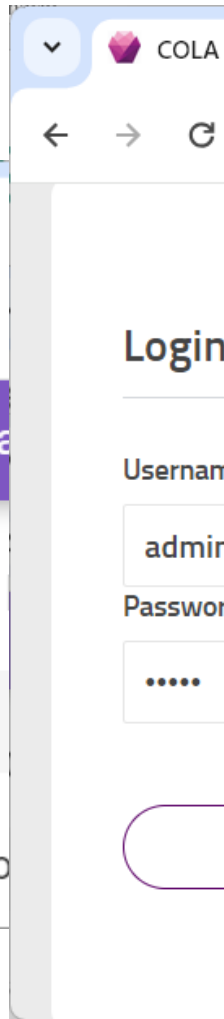
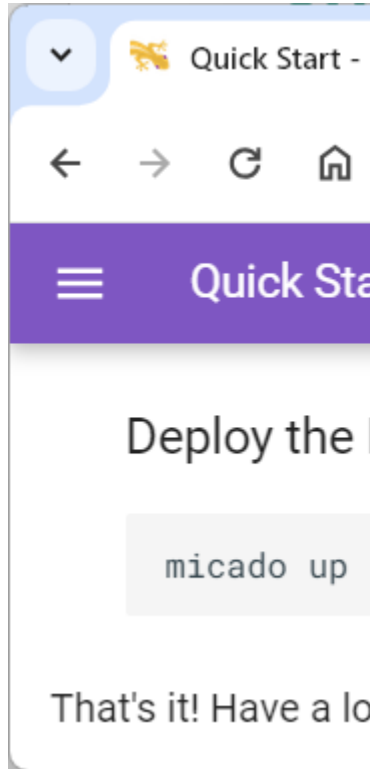
Example

The command above will open the specified configuration in your preferred editor. Sample snippets of each config file are shown below.

```
# enable specific components
# -----
enable_optimizer: False
enable_occopus: False
enable_terraform: True

# enable multicloud support
```

Step 4: deploy micado



MiCADO Dashboard
Kubernetes (pop out)
Workloads
There
You can [deploy a containerized app,](#)
Cron Jobs
Daemon Sets
Deployments
Jobs
Pods
Replica Sets
Replication Controllers
Stateful Sets
Service
Ingresses
Ingress Classes
MICADO v0.12.0-beta

Step 5: try demos

Demos

There are a number of demo applications that come bundled with MicADO. You are welcome to try out the demos to get a feel for what MicADO can do.

Each demo works the same way - you must edit the ADT to describe an instance that will host the demo in the cloud.

For the NGINX demo on EC2, you can open the ADT like so:

```
micado demo nginx ec2
```

To then run the demo, use the MicADO CLI:

```
micado start nginx_ec2.yaml
```

Explore the Dashboard, and once you are done, shut down the demo:

```
micado stop
```

```
smith@gateway: ~/micado_conf_dir
tosca_definitions_version: tosca_simple_yaml_1_2

imports:
  - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/micado-scale/tosca/develop/micado_types.yaml

repositories:
  docker_hub: https://hub.docker.com/

description: ADT for NGINX on OpenStack Nova

topology_template:
  node_templates:
    nginxapp:
      type: tosca.nodes.MiCADO.Container.Application.Docker.Deployment
      properties:
        image: jaydes/nginxapp:1.2
      resources:
        requests:
          cpu: "200m"
      ports:
```

```
smith@gateway: ~/micado_conf_dir

policies:
  - scalability:
      type: tosca.policies.Scaling.MiCADO
      targets: [ worker-node ]
      properties:
        sources:
          - "nginxapp:9300"
      constants:
        MAXNODES: 2
        MAXCONTAINERS: 8
        CONTSPERNODE: 4
        maxRPcTh: 4
        minRPcTh: 1
        minNodeScaleInterval: 90
        minContScaleInterval: 60
      queries:
        REQUESTSPERCONT: 'avg(rate(nginx_connections_accepted[60s]))'
        TIME: 'time()'
      min_instances: 1
      max_instances: '{{MAXNODES}}'
      scaling_rule: |
        if m_userdata is None:
          m_userdata = {'container_count': 1, 'time': TIME }
        if len(m nodes)==m node count and m time since node_count_changed>minNodeScaleInterval and TIME-m_userdata['time']>minContScaleInterval:
          if REQUESTSPERCONT>maxRPcTh:
            if m_userdata['container_count']==m_node_count*CONTSPERNODE:
              m_node_count+=1
          elif REQUESTSPERCONT<minRPcTh:
            if m_userdata['container_count']==(m_node_count-1)*CONTSPERNODE:
```

Compute

3-a708-b255bc33df2d

fa90341dda54038494

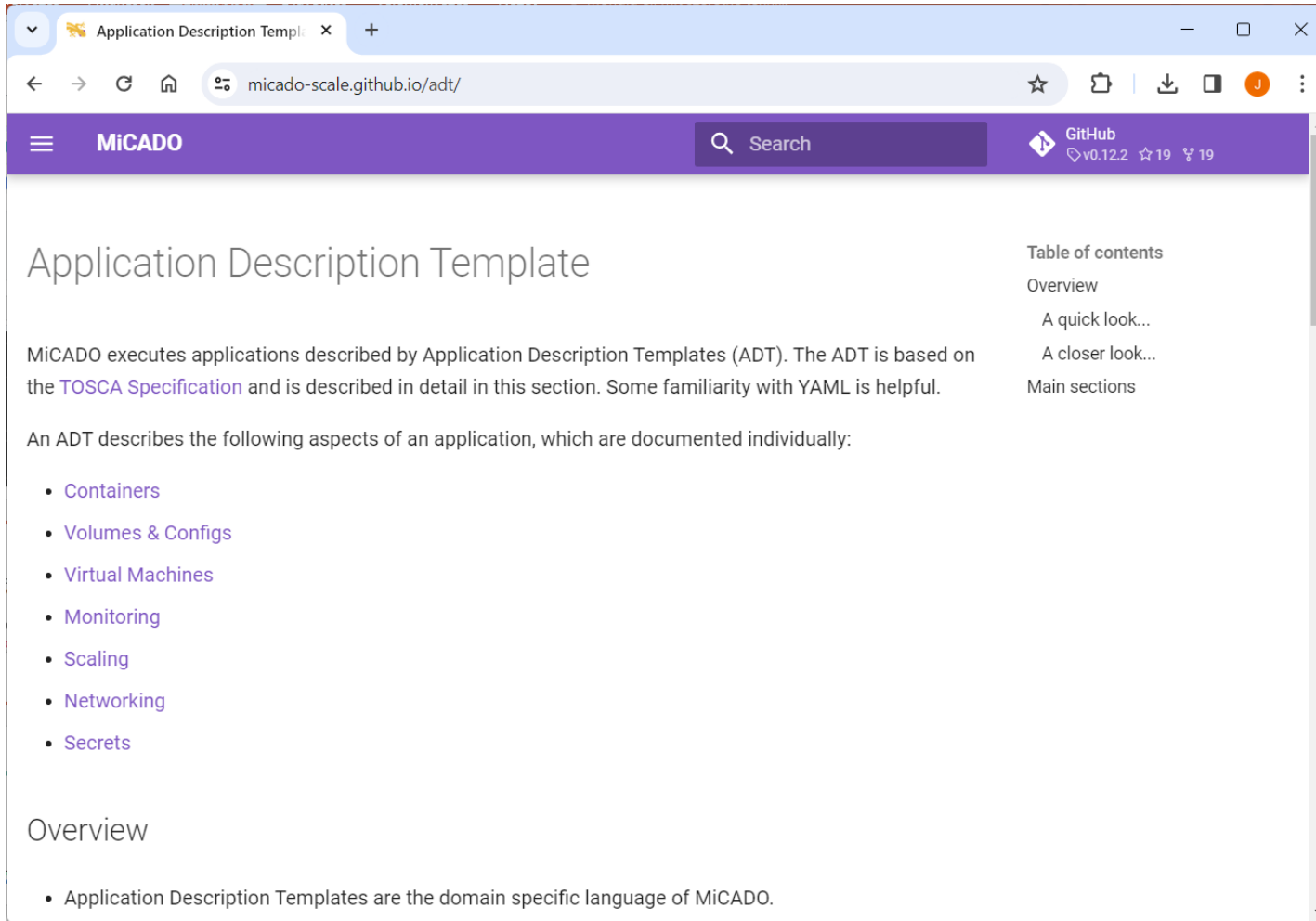
62a-8882-8d55528a8c1e

iform and provide network_name in the inputs below

taki.science-cloud.hu:5000

1,1 Top

Step 6: build your own application



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `micado-scale.github.io/ad/`. The page title is "Application Description Template". The main content area contains the following text:

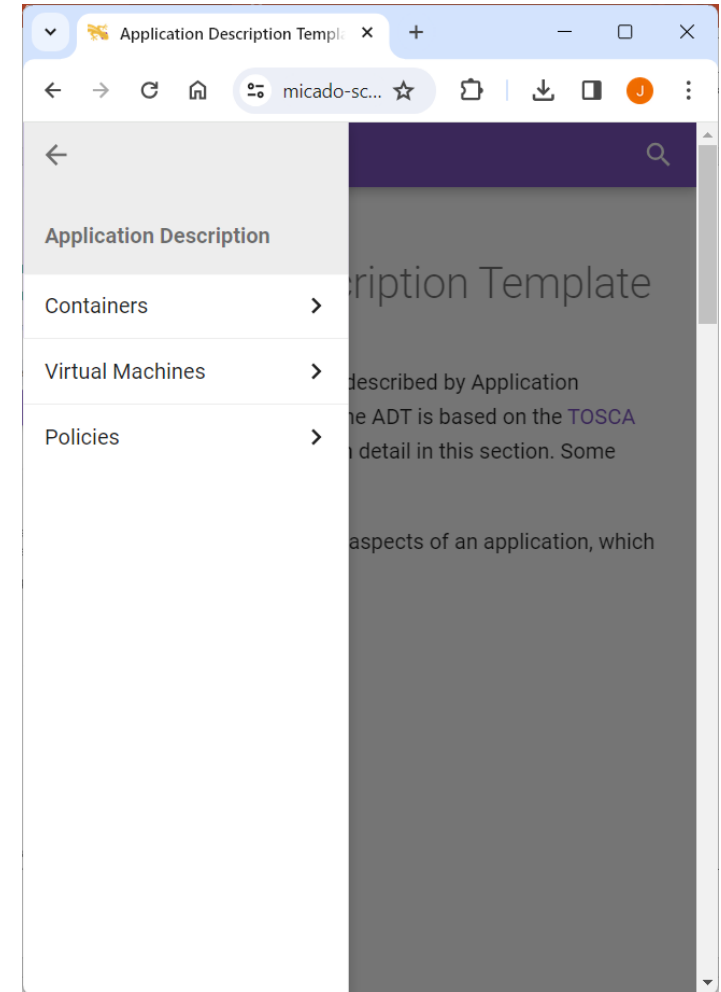
MiCADO executes applications described by Application Description Templates (ADT). The ADT is based on the [TOSCA Specification](#) and is described in detail in this section. Some familiarity with YAML is helpful.

An ADT describes the following aspects of an application, which are documented individually:

- [Containers](#)
- [Volumes & Configs](#)
- [Virtual Machines](#)
- [Monitoring](#)
- [Scaling](#)
- [Networking](#)
- [Secrets](#)

Below this list is an "Overview" section with a bullet point: "Application Description Templates are the domain specific language of MiCADO."

On the right side of the page, there is a "Table of contents" sidebar with the following items: "Overview", "A quick look...", "A closer look...", and "Main sections".



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `micado-sc...`. The page title is "Application Description". The main content area contains the following text:

Application Description Template

described by Application

the ADT is based on the [TOSCA](#)

detail in this section. Some

aspects of an application, which

On the left side of the page, there is a sidebar menu with the following items: "Application Description", "Containers", "Virtual Machines", and "Policies".

<https://micado-scale.github.io>

Summary

- Cloud-agnostic orchestration solution
- Pluggable architecture based on open-source components
- Standardised TOSCA-based application and policy description
- Automated application deployment in clouds
- Support for highly customisable scaling policies
- Support for large variety of clouds



CloudBroker

CloudSigma



<https://micado-scale.github.io>



MiCADO
scale

Thank you for your interest!

<https://micado-scale.github.io>

presenter, designer, contributor: Jozsef Kovacs jozsef.kovacs@sztaki.hun-ren.hu

project leader: Tamas Kiss t.kiss@westminster.ac.uk

main developer: Jay Deslauriers j.deslauriers@westminster.ac.uk

Acknowledgement:

**the work and slides presented were provided by the members of
Centre of Parallel Computing at The University of Westminster**