



Kubernetes Shouldn't Be Scary: Mastering Deployments and Scaling for Web Developers

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Audience Q&A







Do you know Containers?











Do you know Container Orchestration?







Agenda

- About me
- Why Kubernetes Matters for any Developer
- Key Kubernetes Concepts
- Live Demo: Deploying a Web App in Kubernetes

- Scaling With KEDA (Kubernetes Event-Driven Autoscaling)
- Best Practices & Tools
- Q&A and Closing Remarks



About Me

I'm a Community Organizer for the CNCF chapter in **Santo Domingo**, **Dominican Republic**.

Enjoy giving talks, conferences and everything in the **open-source community.**

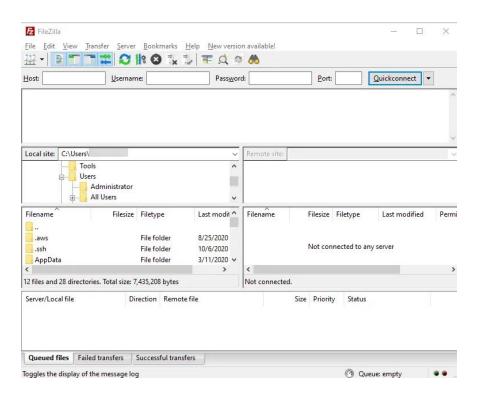




Why Kubernetes Matters for any Developer

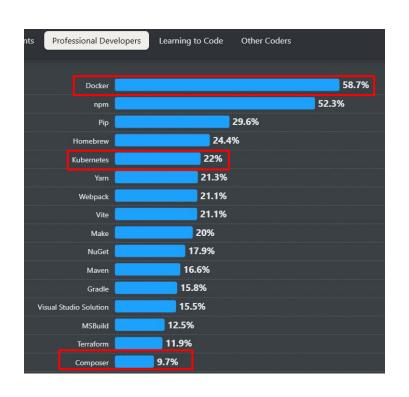


Does your Deployments look like this?





Stack Developer Survey 2024



Essential tools for a Dev in 2025

Container Engine (docker/podman)

Container orchestrator

84%

Companies were using or Evaluating Kubernetes as of 2023

Based on CNCF Annual Report 2023*



What Cloud Providers Say

- 1. Trade fixed expense for variable expense
- 2. Benefit from massive economies of scale
- 3. Stop guessing capacity
- 4. Increase speed and agility (HA & Resilience)
- Stop spending money running and maintaining data centers (Spot Instances)
- 6. Go global in minutes (Multi region)



From AWS Website: Six advantages of cloud computing



What Cloud Providers Don't Say

- You will need to deal with Vendor Lock-In.
- 2. Your code needs to adapt to your provider services and platform.
- 3. You must decide how much control you're willing to give up when selecting between (laaS/PaaS/SaaS).

Cloud Computing Models





Build once, Deploy Everywhereht?



CNCF Cloud Native Definition v1.1

Cloud native practices empower organizations to develop, build, and deploy workloads in computing environments (public, private, hybrid) ...





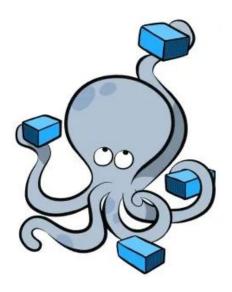
Key Kubernetes Concepts



What you're probably familiar with

Docker compose

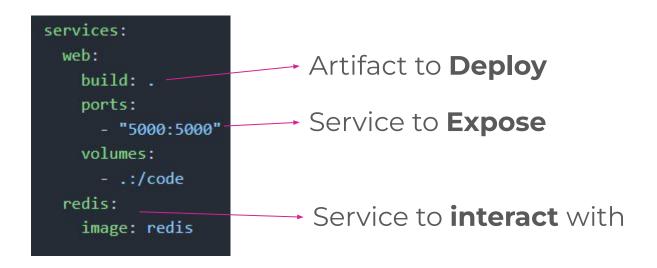
```
services:
    web:
    build: .
    ports:
        - "5000:5000"
    volumes:
        - .:/code
    redis:
    image: redis
```





What you're probably familiar with

Docker compose





Service

Is a set of pods (artifacts) that are exposed within the cluster network.

- Have an unique static IP
- Have their own dns record.

```
<service-name>.<namespace>.svc.cluster.local
frontend.default.svc.cluster.local
```



Deployments

Is a resource whose job is to **guarantee** that their desired amount of replicas (artifacts) are **up and running** correctly.





Live Demo: Deploying a Web App in Kubernetes

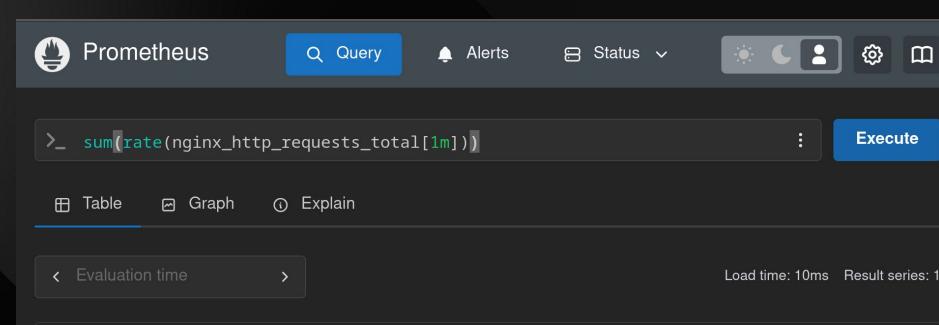


Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to <u>nginx.org</u>. Commercial support is available at <u>nginx.com</u>.

Thank you for using nginx.

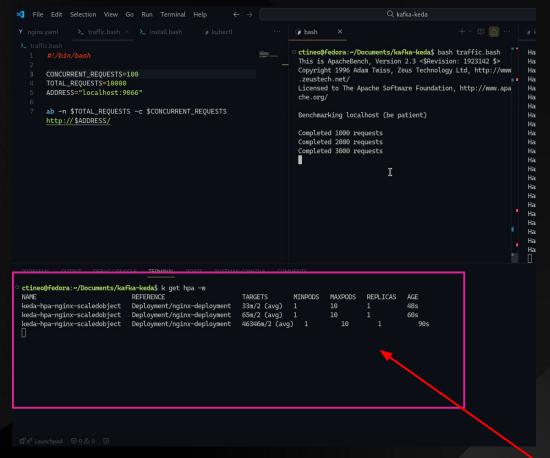




20.070651852144223

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```
advanced:
    horizontalPodAutoscalerConfig:
      behavior:
        scaleUp:
          policies:
          - type: "Pods"
            value: 3 # Scale up by 3 pods at a time
            periodSeconds: 5 # Within a 5-second period
        scaleDown:
          stabilizationWindowSeconds: 300 # Wait 5 minutes before scaling down
          policies:
          - type: "Pods"
            value: 2 # Scale down by 2 pods at a time
            periodSeconds: 60 # Within a 1-minute period
  triggers:
  - type: prometheus
    metadata:
      serverAddress: http://prometheus-operator-kube-p-prometheus.monitoring.svc.cluster.local:9090
      metricName: nginx_connections_per_second
      threshold: '2' # Scale up when avg. connections per second exceed 2
      query: sum(rate(nginx_http_requests_total[1m])) # Average requests per second over the last minute
```





Cloud Native Community Groups Santo Domingo

But my app is running Okey

Why even bother?





Community Groups
Santo Domingo

Risks of not scaling

Under Provisioning during Traffic Spikes

Overprovisioning in Low Traffic Periods

Inability to Handle Unpredictable Workloads

Operational Complexity of Manual Scaling





Kubernetes Autoscaling

Autoscaling options for Kubernetes



Cluster Autoscaler

Adjusts the **size of a Kubernetes Cluster** based on resource demands and **optimizing cost**.

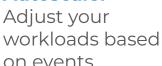


Horizontal and Vertical Pod Autoscaler

Adjust the resources allocated to pods or spread the load across a **fleet of pods**.



Event Driven Autoscaler



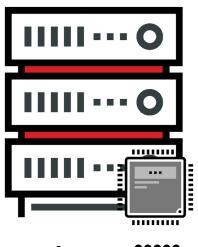
Customer Orders, Processing time, Users connected



Vertical Scaling

Scaling Up







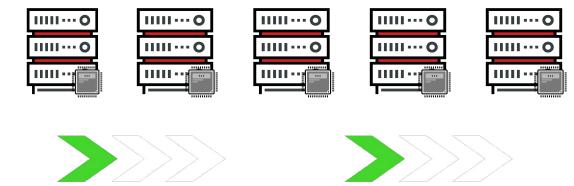






Horizontal Scaling

Scaling Out





Autoscaling

Using Cloud Native Practices

The ability of a system to **scale automatically**, typically, in terms of computing resources. With an auto scaling system, **resources are automatically added** when needed and can scale **to meet fluctuating user demands**.



Reactive

Scale according to workload

Great option when latency is not a consideration



Scheduled

Schedule auto scaling of resources

Can plan ahead to avoid latency disruption



Predicted

Scaling with AI/ Machine Learning

Intelligent Autoscaling



Benefits of Event-Driven Autoscaling

Scaling based on what your business matters

- 1. Amount of orders in queue
- 2. Amount pending transactions
- 3. Users connected simultaneously
- 4. Average response time of your services

And the best of it, you could define yours.



Kubernetes Event-driven Autoscaling



With KEDA, you can drive the scaling of any container in Kubernetes based on events.

ScaledObject

Target Service

Events (1...n)

```
apiVersion: keda.sh/v1alpha1
kind: ScaledObject
metadata:
  name: payment-service-scaledobject
  # Service to scale
scaleTargetRef:
   name: payment-service
  # Min and max replica count
  minReplicaCount: 1
 maxReplicaCount: 10
 triggers:
    # 1. If the number of messages in the Kafka topic exceeds 25, scale up
 - type: kafka
     metadata:
       bootstrapServers: kafka:9092
        topic: orders
       consumerGroup: payment-group
        lagThreshold: "25"
    # 2. If the order processing time exceeds 10 milliseconds, scale up
    - type: prometheus
     metadata:
        serverAddress: http://prometheus.monitoring.svc.cluster.local
        metricName: order_processing_time_milliseconds
        query: "histogram_quantile(0.95, sum(rate(order_processing_time_millise
conds_bucket[1m])) by (le))"
        threshold: "10"
```

ScaledObject

How should I scale?

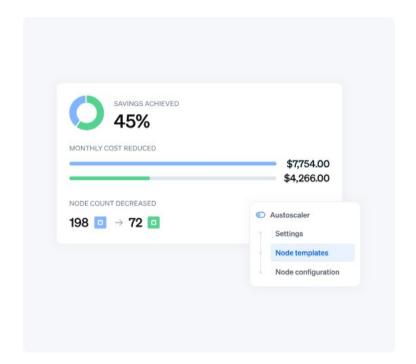
As the typical IT guy, "it depends"

My recommendation is: "Scale up aggressively and scale down conservatively"

```
spec:
  # Service to scale
 scaleTargetRef:
   name: payment-service
 # Min and max replica count
 minReplicaCount: 1
 maxReplicaCount: 10
  # Period of time to query the metrics for your events
 pollingInterval: 30 # Default: 30 seconds
  # Time to wait before the first event is triggered
 initialCooldownPeriod: 0 # Default: 0 seconds
  # Cooldown period after the event is triggered
 cooldownPeriod: 300 # Default: 300 seconds
 behavior:
   scaleUp:
     stabilizationWindowSeconds: 300
     selectPolicy: Max
     policies:
       - type: Pods
         value: 1
         periodSeconds: 5
   scaleDown:
     stabilizationWindowSeconds: 300
     selectPolicy: Min
      policies:
       - type: Pods
         value: 1
         periodSeconds: 5
```

Cast Al





Other tools to consider







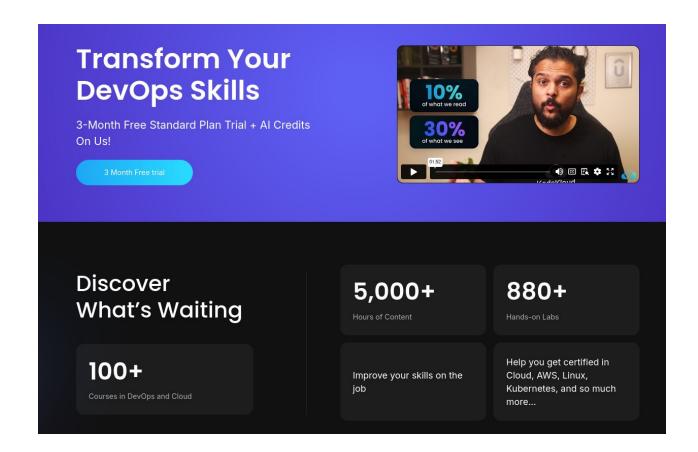
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Audience Q&A



