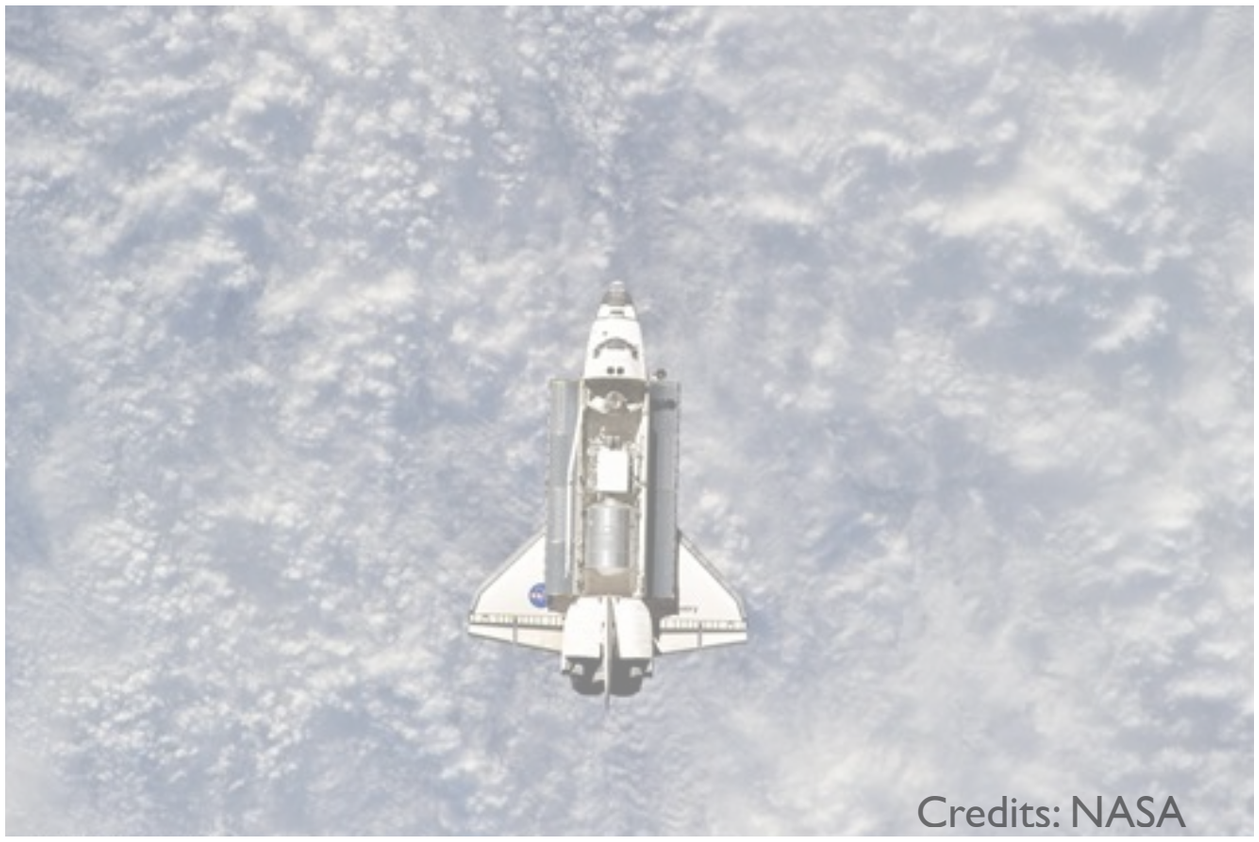
Beyond the Clouds, the DISCOVERY Initiative



Localization is a key element to deliver
efficient as well as *sustainable* **Utility Computing** Solutions

MINES TELECOM
INSTITUT
Mines-Télécom

Inria lina

Adrien Lèbre / Ascola Project Team
November, 2013

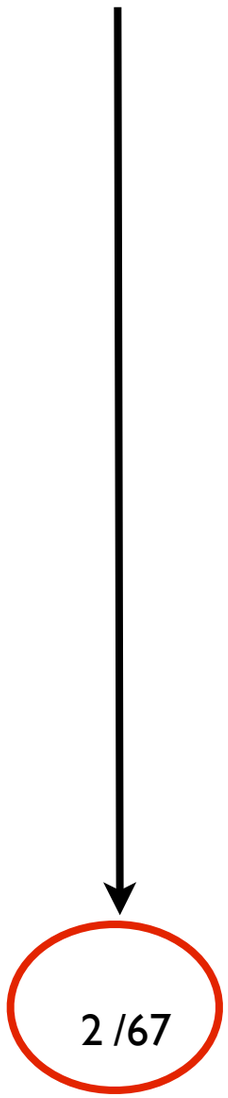
MINES
Nantes

Preliminary Comment

- Do not worry, we are not going to discuss all slides

Discovery idea, less than 3 slides
Why such an initiative, 18 slides

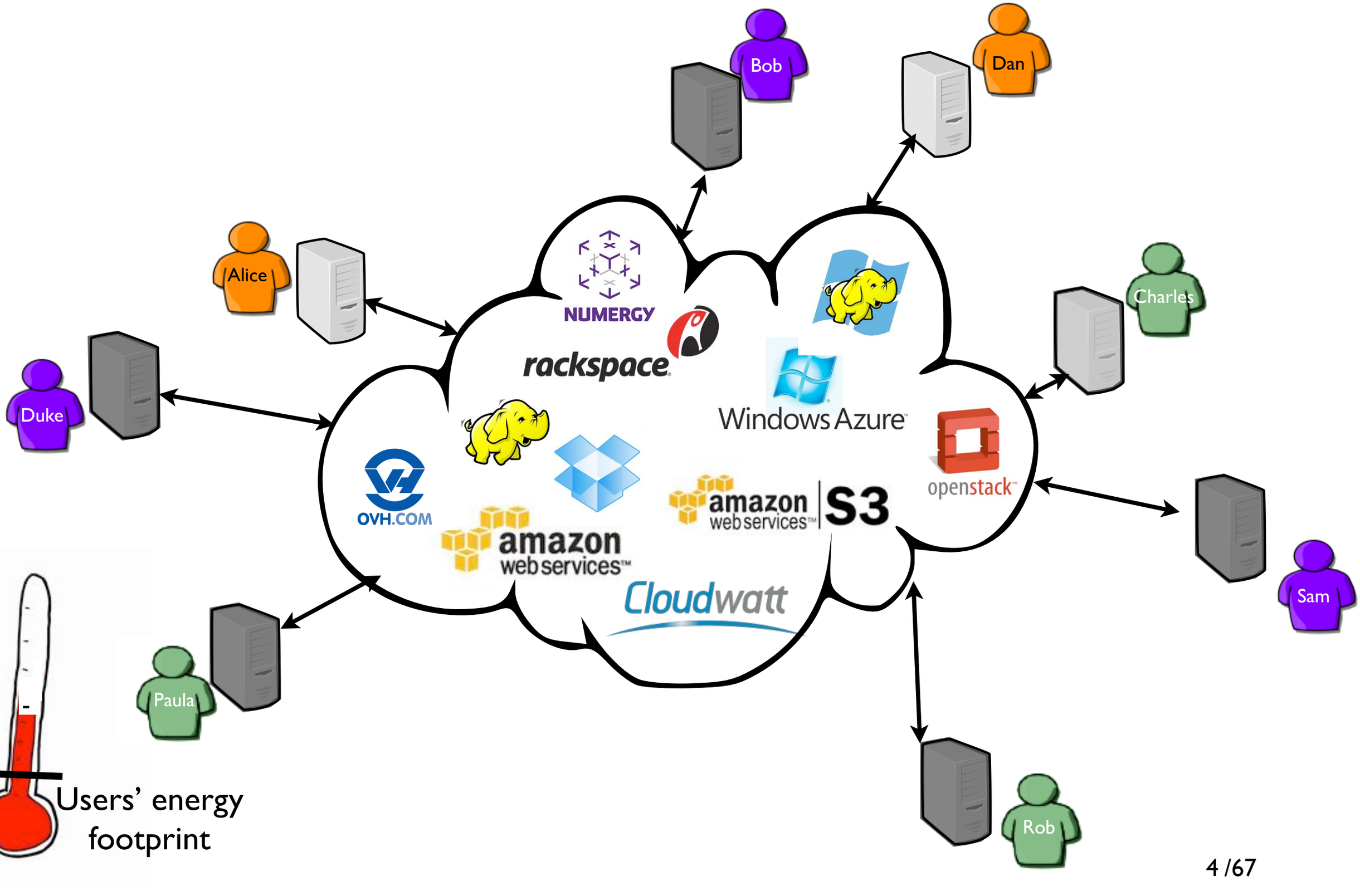
Interesting by additional details
  Discovery in a nutshell
  LRT (first POC)
  What are we doing right now



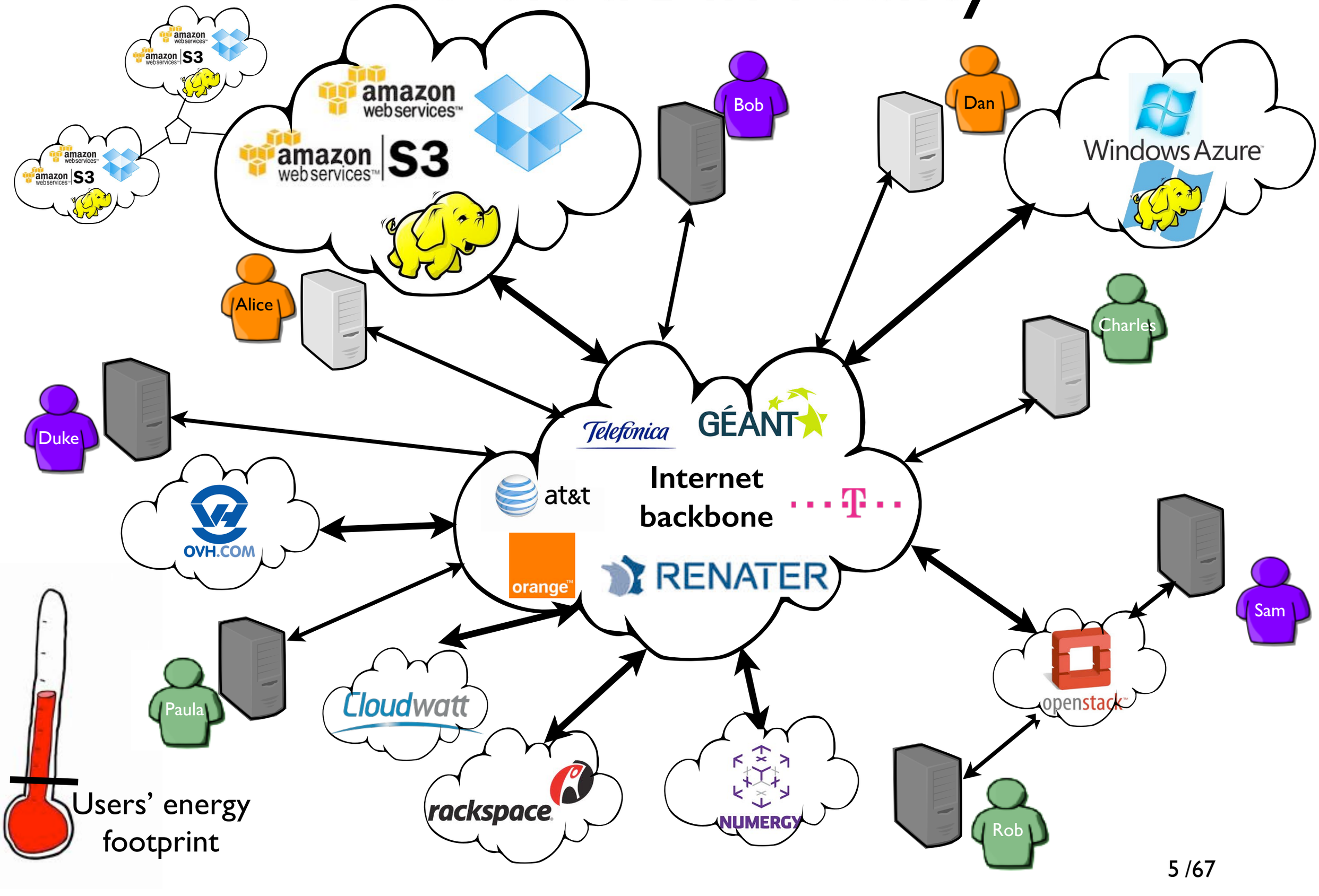
A simple Idea

Bring Clouds back to the cloud

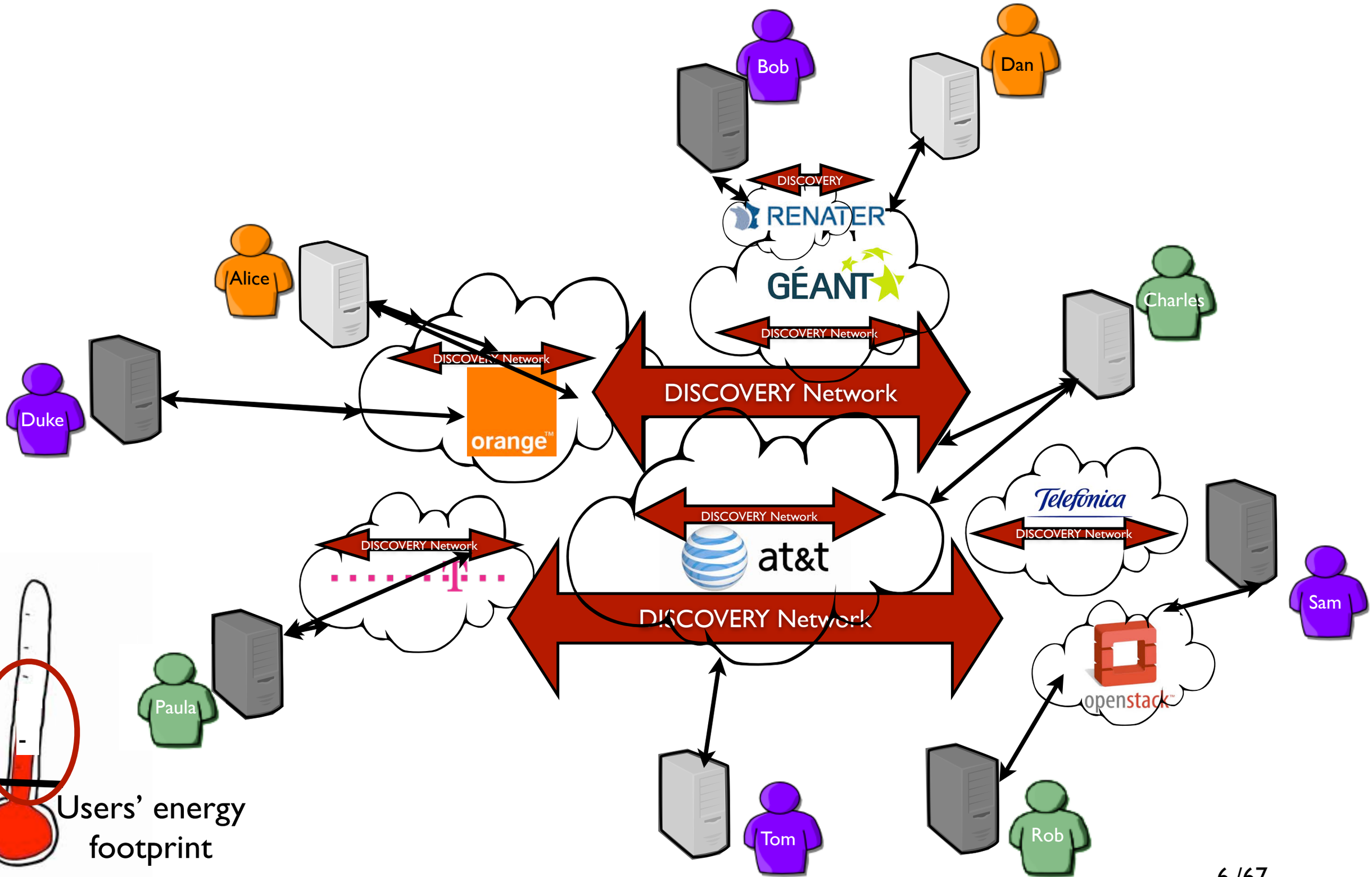
The cloud from end-users



The cloud in reality



The DISCOVERY Initiative

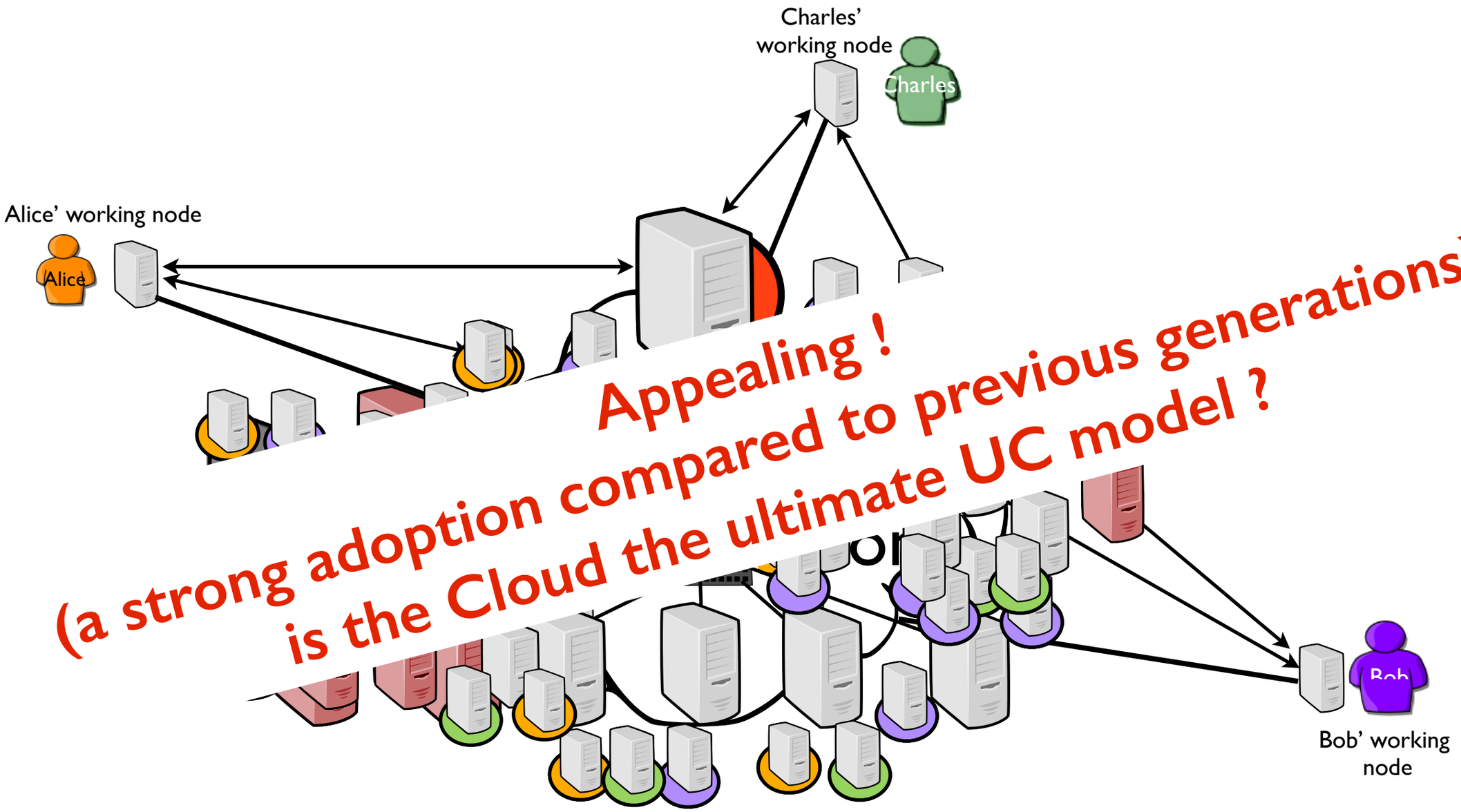


Users' energy footprint

Why ?

Let's give a look to the current situation

Utility Computing - The Cloud



Infrastructure as a Service model

The Cloud the ultimate UC model ...

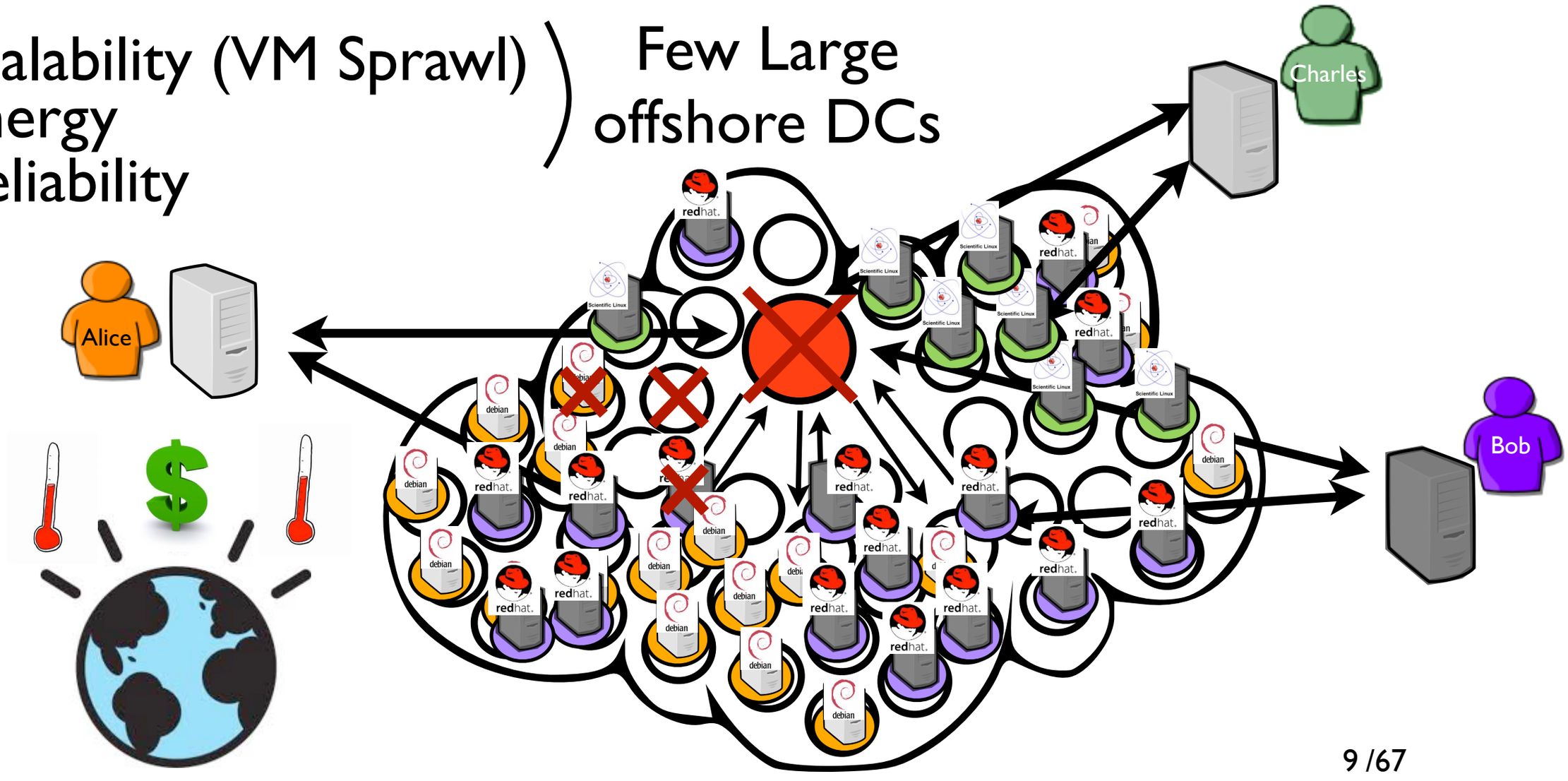
- Almost mature for one *site/cloud* !

  Open Nebula, Nimbus... vSphere... CloudStack, OpenStack
  More flexibility ! ? Infinite resources ! ?

- Current concerns

  Scalability (VM Sprawl)
  Energy
  Reliability

  ⟩ Few Large offshore DCs



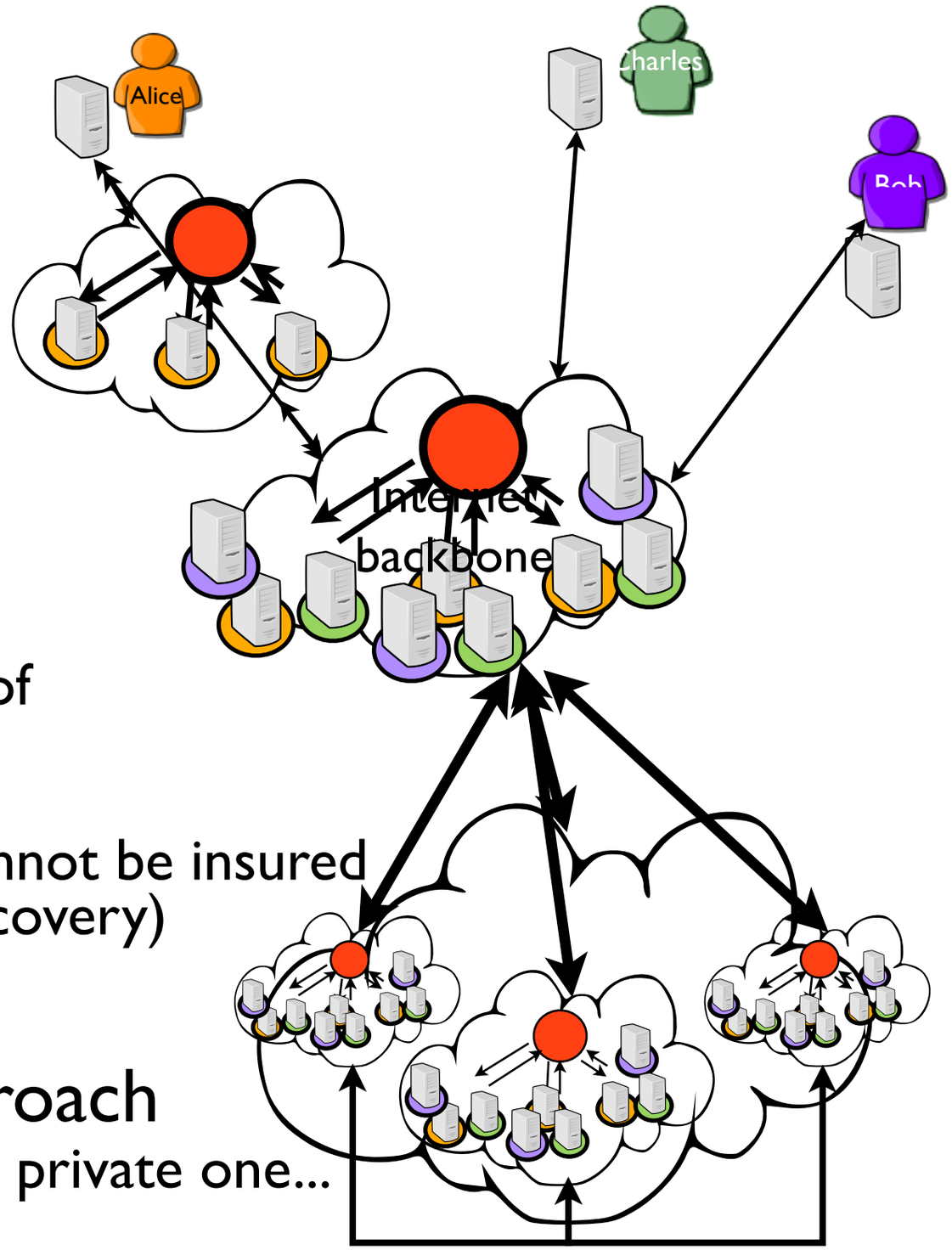
... Not so sure !

- Inherent limitations of the cloud computing model w.r.t public offers (or why building large offshore DCs is not appropriated).

1. Externalization of private applications/ data (jurisdiction concerns)

2. Overhead implied by the unavoidable use of the Internet to reach distant platforms

3. The connectivity to the application/data cannot be insured by centralized dedicated centers (disaster recovery)



- Hybrid platforms: a promising approach
  It depends how you are going to extend the private one...

Can we address these concerns "all in one" ? ?

How and where the μDC concept can be deployed ?

Locality Based Utility Computing Toward LUC Infrastructures

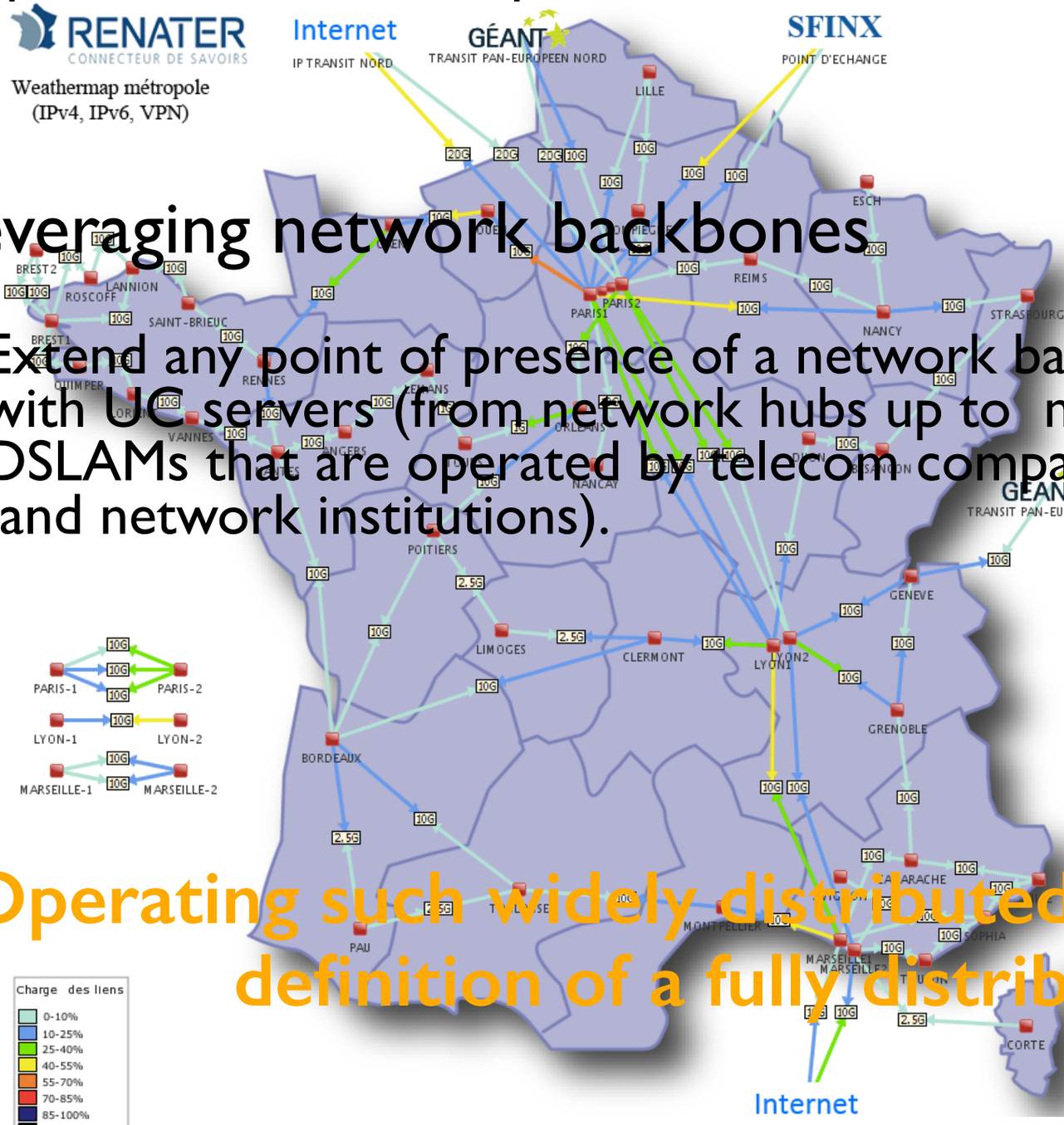
Beyond the Cloud, the DISCOVERY Initiative

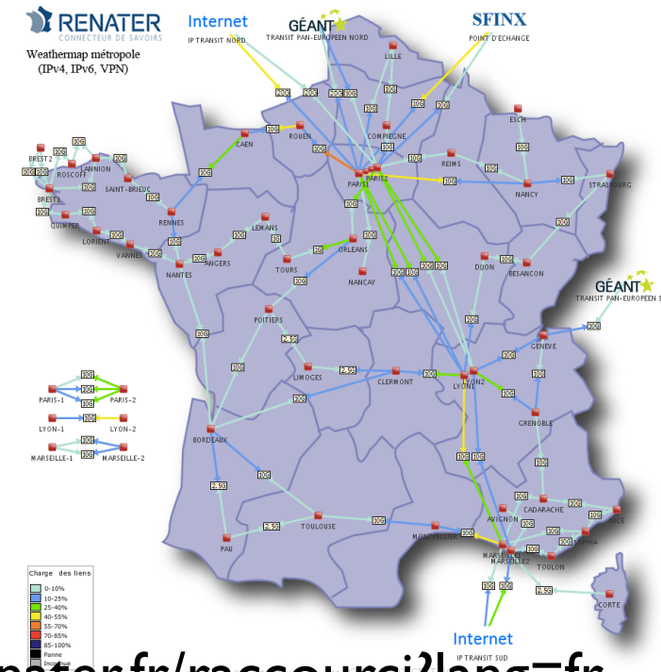
- Locality-based UC infrastructures

  The only way to deliver highly efficient and sustainable UC services is to provide UC platforms as close as possible to the end-users.

- Leveraging network backbones

  Extend any point of presence of a network backbone with UC servers (from network hubs up to major DSLAMs that are operated by telecom companies and network institutions).





http://www.renater.fr/raccourci?lang=fr

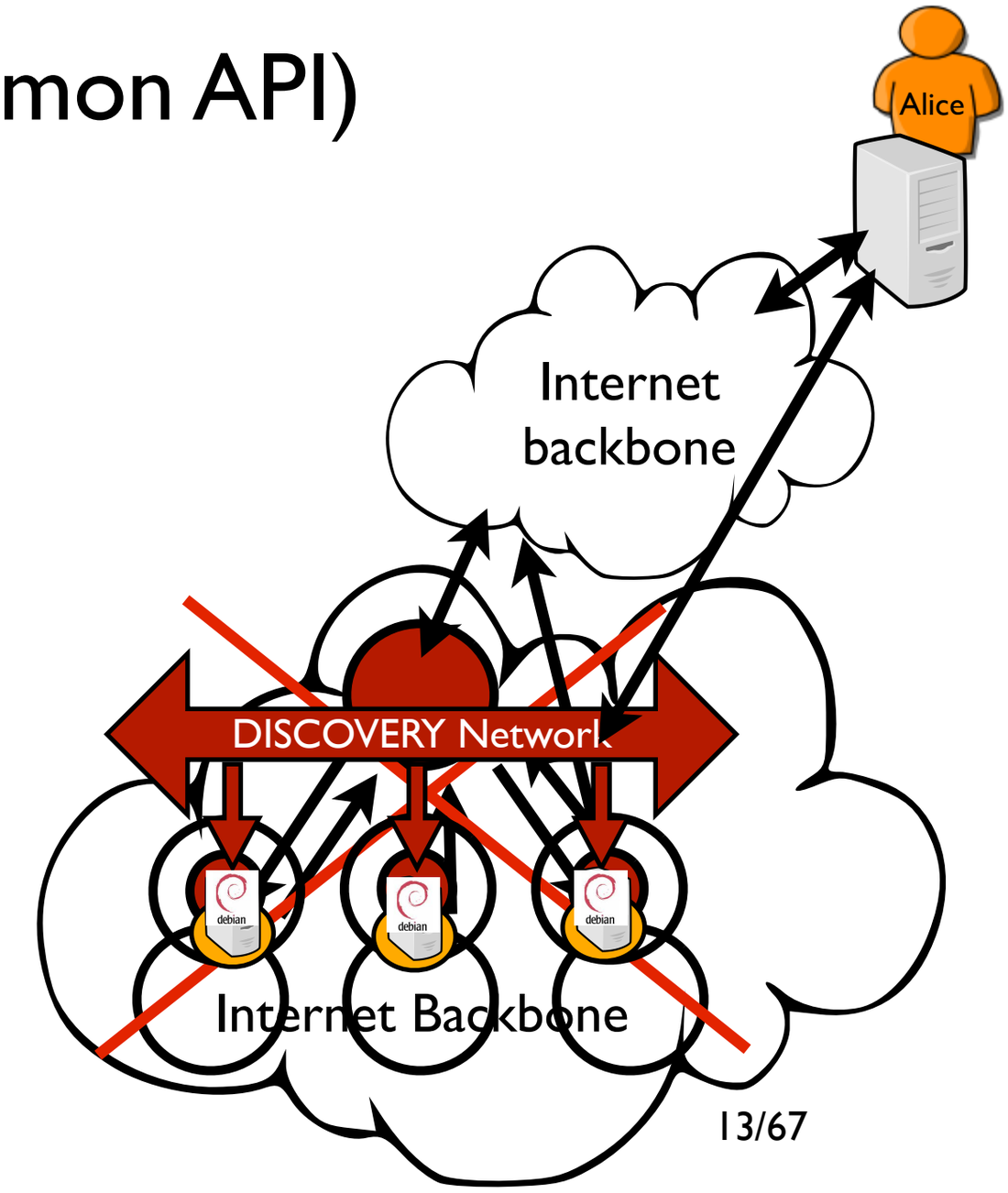
⇒ Operating such widely distributed resources requires the definition of a fully distributed system

The DISCOVERY Proposal

- DIStributed and COoperative framework to manage Virtual EnviRonments autonomicallY (the LUC OS)

- Relying on a minimal (but common API)
  libvirt / OCCI / ...

- 3 services
  Discovery Network Tracker (DNT)
  Virtual Environments Tracker (VET)
  Local Resources Tracker (LRT)



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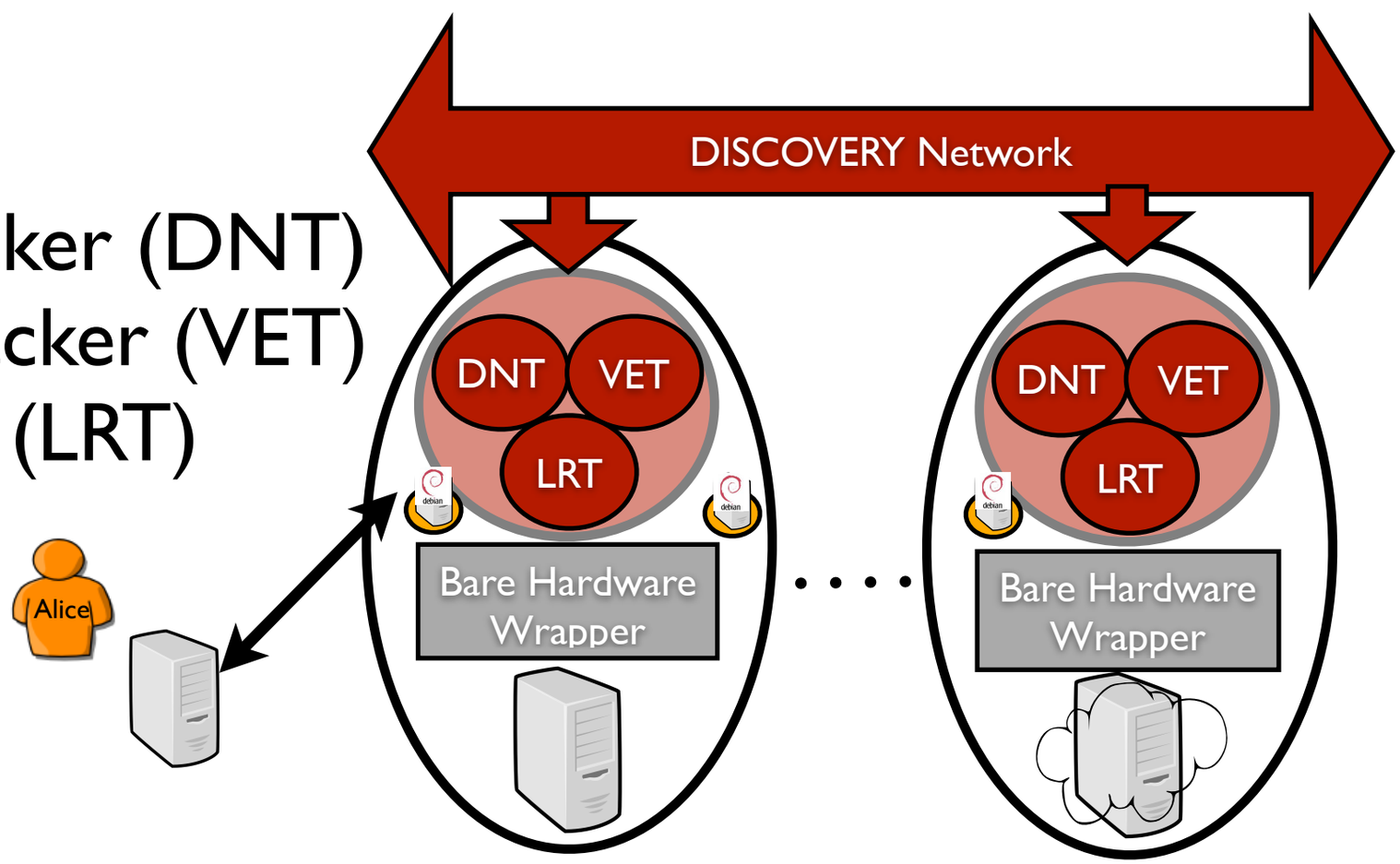


The DISCOVERY Initiative

- Focusing on the design and the implementation of a complete OS for IaaS platforms (i.e. the LUC OS)

  The LUC OS
  Based on VMs and VEs (group of VMs) as the fundamental granularity

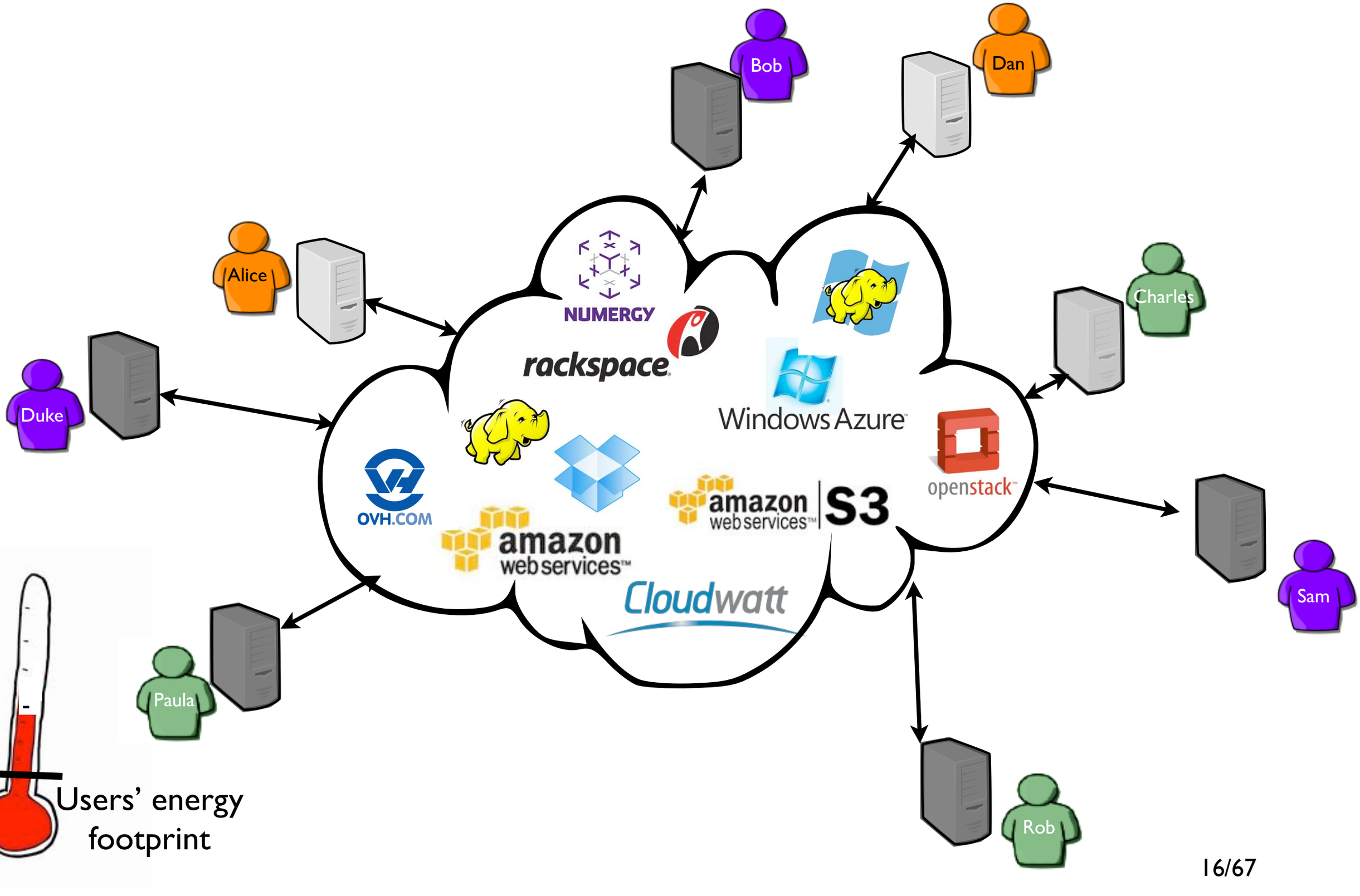
  Scalability, targeting the management of hundred thousands of VMs upon thousands of physical machines (PMs)
  Reliability, considering "hardware failures as the norm rather the exception"
  Reactivity, handling each reconfiguration event as swiftly as possible to maintain VEs' QoS.

- May look simple but lots of scientific/technical challenges

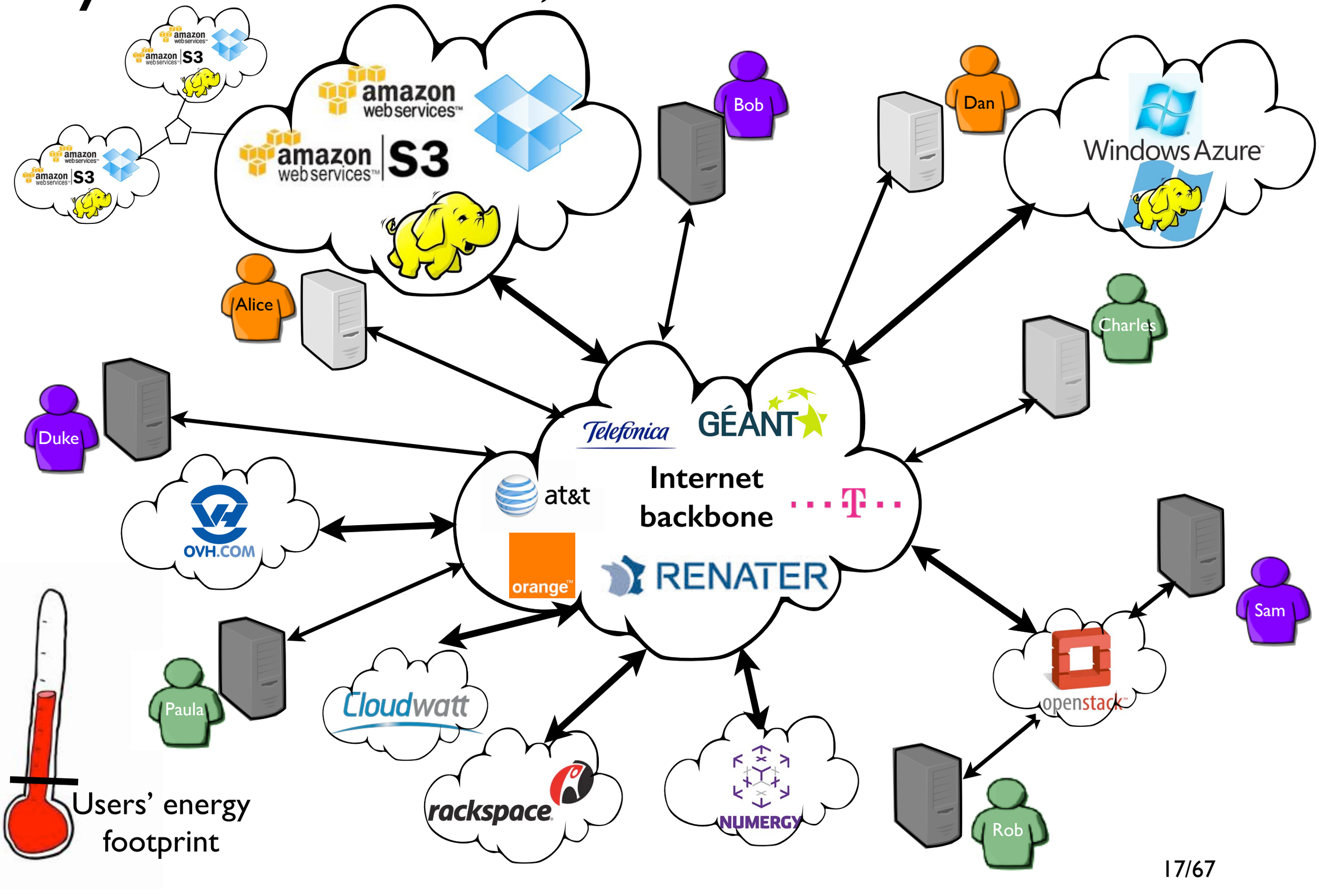
  Cost of the DISCOVERY network !? partial view of the system !?
  Impact on the others VMs !?, management of VM images !?
  Which software abstractions to make the development easier and more reliable (distributed event programming) ? How to take into account locality aspects ?

- A *Bittorent* like system ... but with stronger assumptions

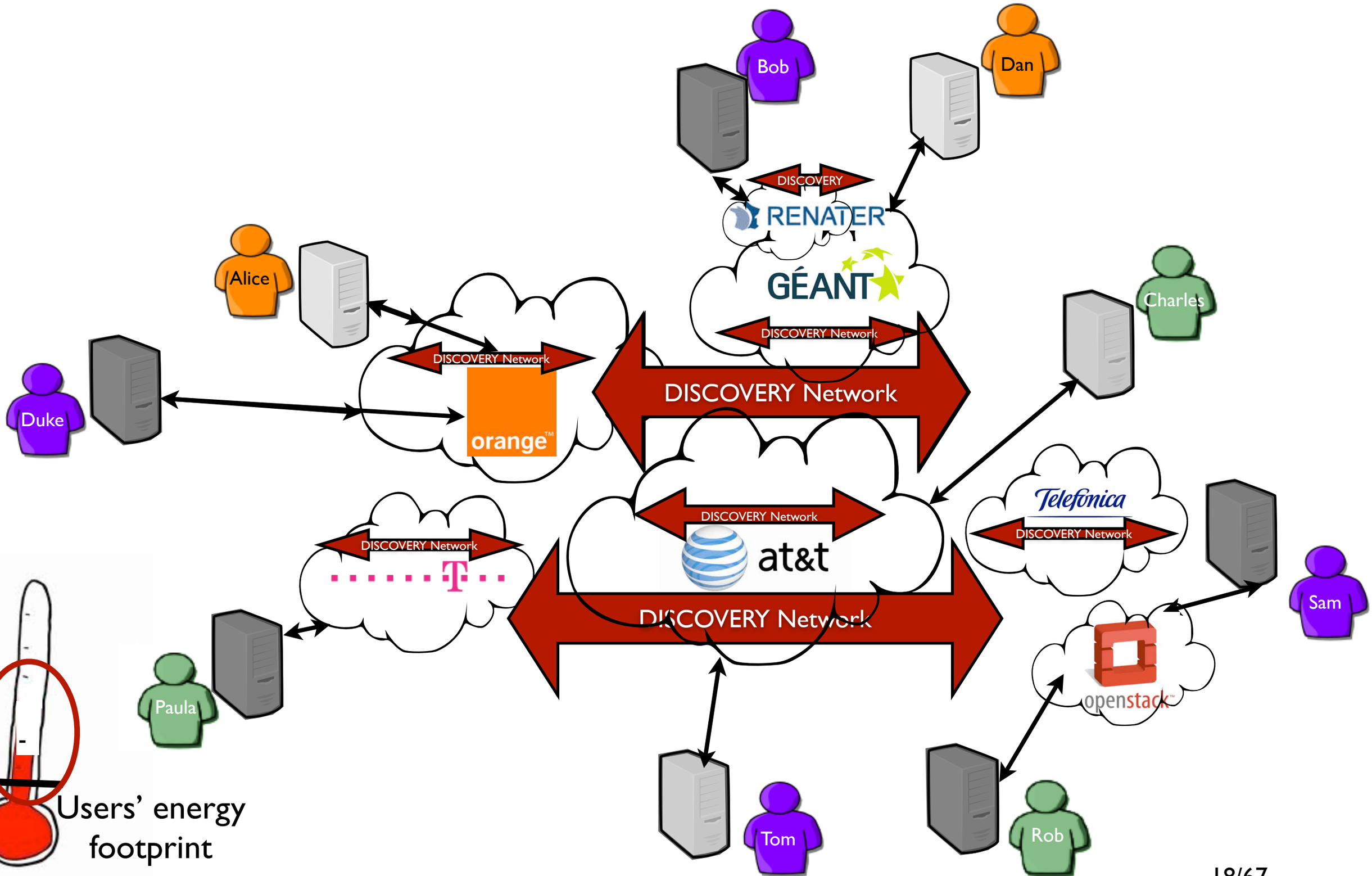
Beyond the Cloud, the DISCOVERY Initiative



Beyond the Cloud, the DISCOVERY Initiative



Beyond the Cloud, the DISCOVERY Initiative



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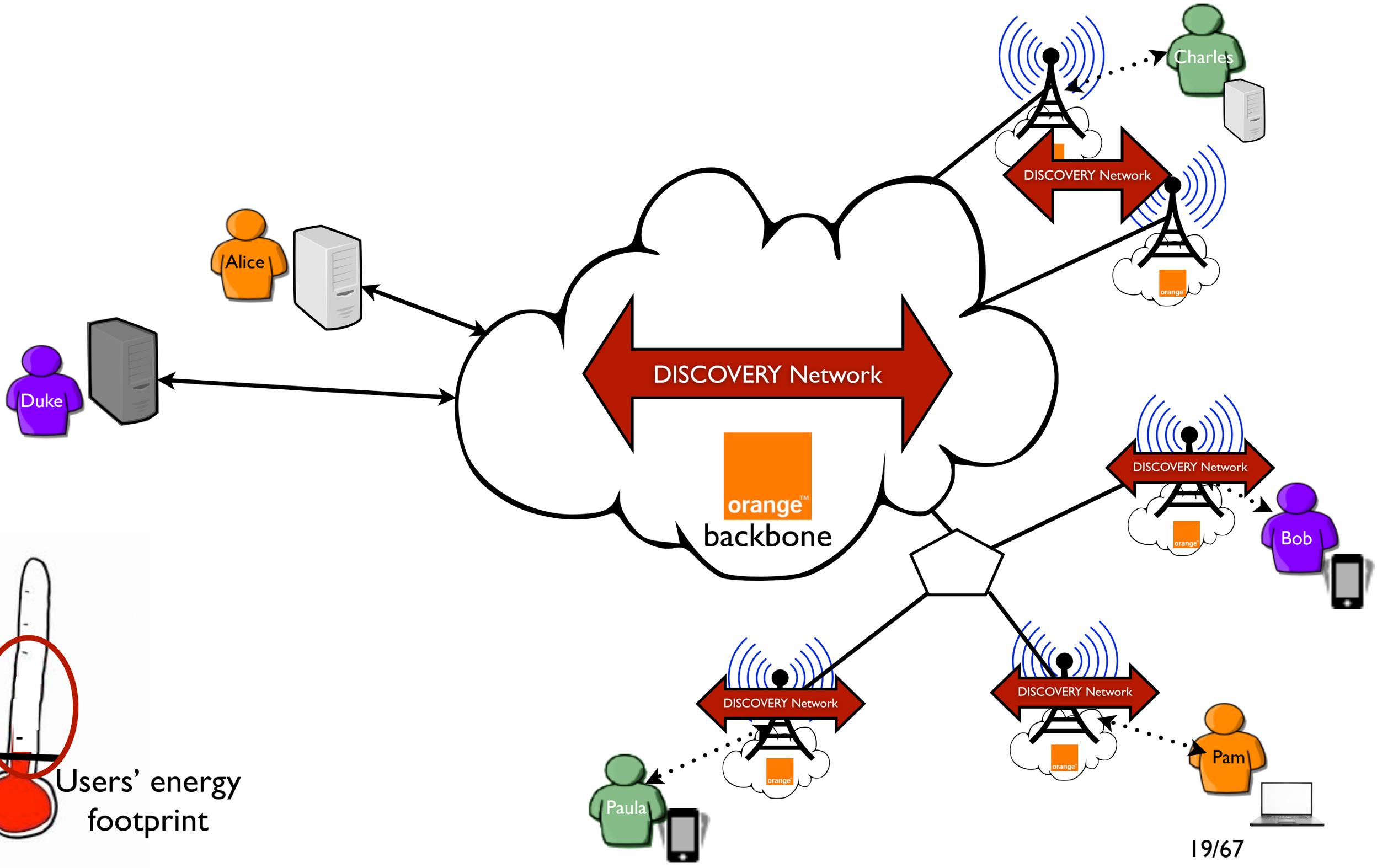


Users' energy footprint

The Discovery Initiative Pros/Cons

- Pros

  Locality
  (jurisdiction concerns, latency-aware apps, minimize network overhead)

  Reliability/redundancy (no critical point/location/centers)
  The infrastructure is naturally distributed throughout multiple areas

  Lead time to delivery
  Leverage current PoPs and extend them according to UC demands

  Energy footprint (to be confirmed)

  Bring back part of the revenue to NRENs/Telcos

- Cons

  Security concerns (in terms of who can access to the PoPs)

  Operate a fully IaaS in a unified but distributed manner at WAN level

The DISCOVERY Initiative

- Leveraging former projects but still on the starting blocks!
- Strong interests of large companies
(SAP, Orange Lab, Citrix, ...)
- RENATER
- An important actor to follow: Akamai (micro DCs)
- Preliminary works with promising results
(especially on the LRT: a first POC)
- Long term objective: impact on the design of distributed applications in order to take advantage of the locality
(building S3 like system)

Conclusion

- Cloud Computing technology is changing every day

  New features, new requirements

  The main challenge of the Discovery Initiative is to ensure that such new features/mechanisms can run in a distributed manner.

- But Distributed Cloud Computing is happening !

  Dist. CC workshop (collocated with IEEE/ACM UCC 20 13)
  FOG Computing workshop (collocated with IEEE ICC 2013)

Amazon is on the way !

amazon web services

Sign Up | My Account / Console | English

AWS Products & Solutions | AWS Product Information | Developers | Support

Global Infrastructure

Amazon Web Services serves hundreds of thousands of customers in more than 190 countries.

We are steadily expanding global infrastructure to help our customers achieve lower latency and higher throughput, and to ensure that their data resides only in the Region they specify. As our customers grow their businesses, AWS will continue to provide infrastructure that meets their global requirements.

See detailed list of offerings at all AWS locations

Europe / Middle East / Africa

EU (Ireland) Region

EC2 Availability Zones: 3 Launched 2007

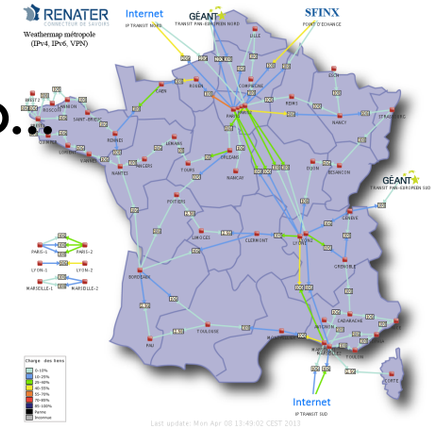
AWS Edge Locations

Amsterdam, The Netherlands (2)	Dublin, Ireland	Frankfurt, Germany (3)	London, England (3)	Madrid, Spain
Marseille, France	Milan, Italy	Paris, France (2)	Stockholm, Sweden	Warsaw, Poland

Beyond Discovery !

- From sustainable data centers to a new source of energy

  The only way to deliver highly efficient and sustainable UC services
  is to provide UC platforms as close as possible to the end-users and to...



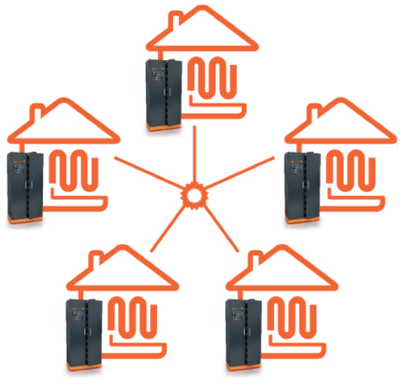
- Leverage "green" energy (solar, wind turbines...)

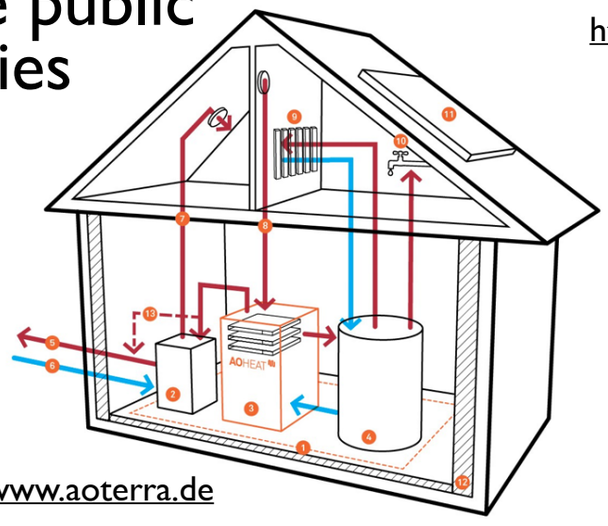
  Transfer the green micro/nano DCs concept to the network PoP
  Take the advantage of the geographical distribution

- Leveraging the data furnaces concept

  Deploy UC servers in medium and large institutions
  and use them as sources of heat inside public
  buildings such as hospitals or universities

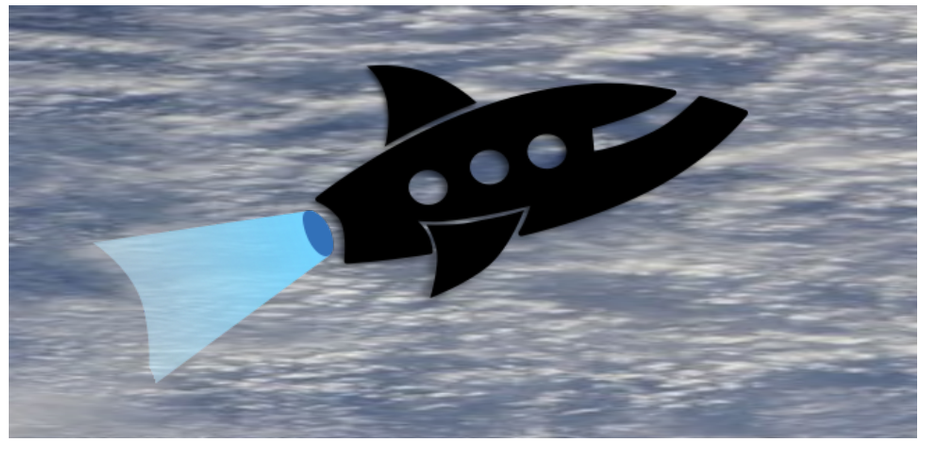
http://parasol.cs.rutgers.edu





https://www.aoterra.de

The DISCOVERY Initiative



- Thank you / Questions ?
- Additional materials
  - Focus on LRT (Flavien Quesnel's Phd, ended in Feb 2013)
  - Discovery internals in a nutshell
- On going work - The discovery framework from the Software Programming viewpoint (Jonathan Pastor's Phd, 2012/2015)

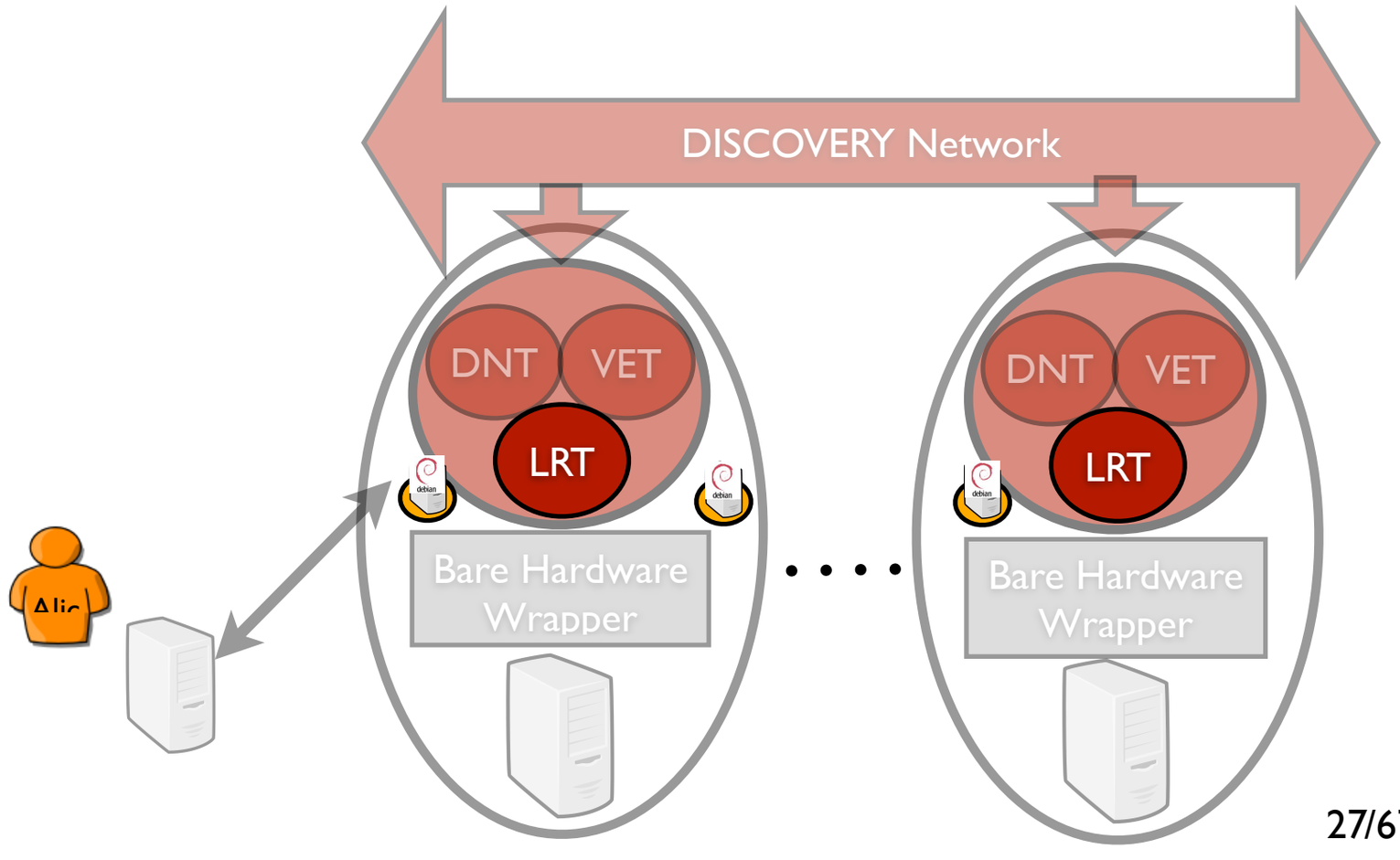
http://beyondtheclouds.github.io/

The LUC OS Agent

Focus on the LRT

The LUC OS Agent
Local Resource Tracker

- The LRT is in charge of monitoring and dynamically balancing VMs according to their effective usage of the physical resources.

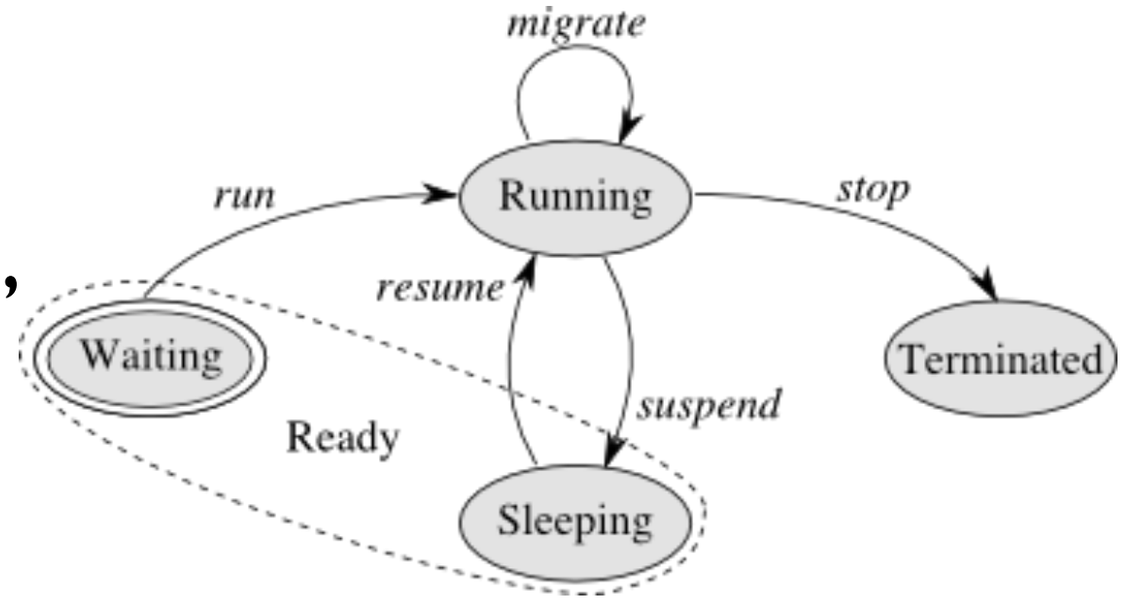


Background on VM dynamic scheduling

Background - a VE-based OS

- General idea: manipulate VEs instead of processes
  (a VE is a users' working environment, possibly composed of several interconnected VMs)

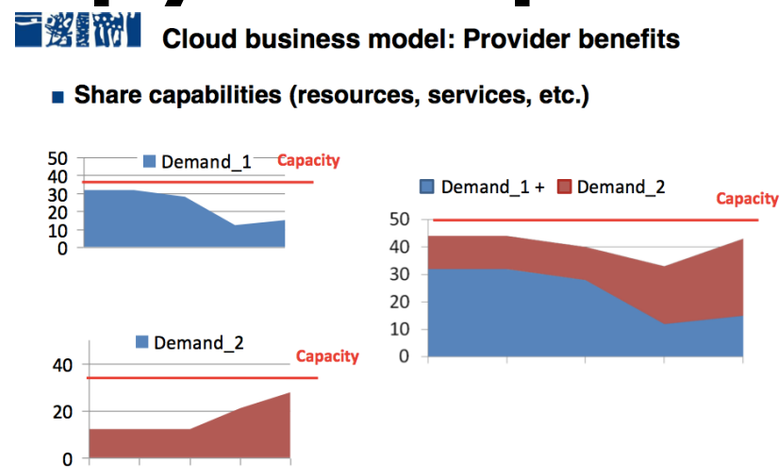
- In a similar way of usual processes, each VE is in a particular state:



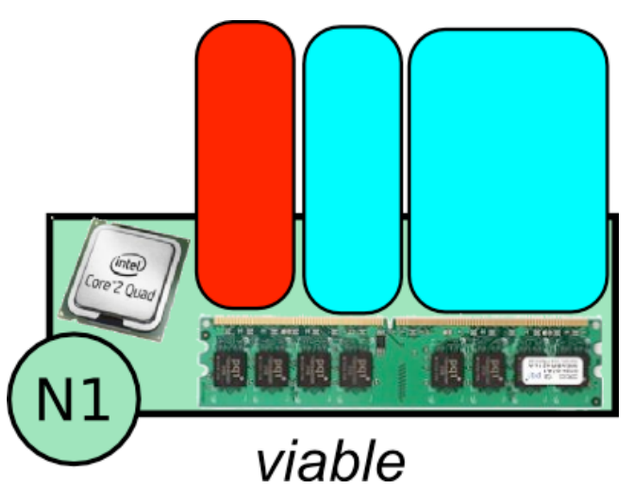
- Perform VE context switches (a set of VM context switches) to rebalance the LUC infrastructure according to the:
  scheduler objectives / available resources / waiting queue / ...

Background - The Entropy Proposal

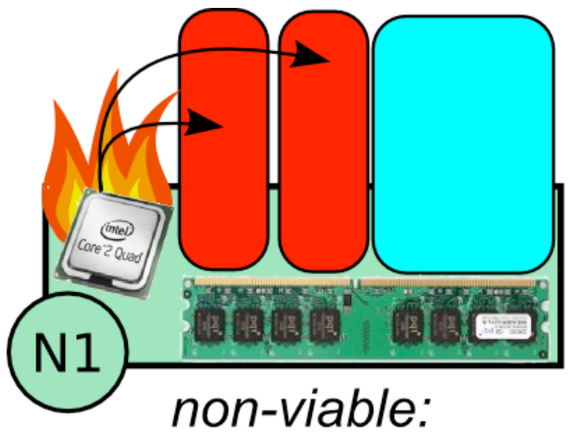
- Fine management of resources (efficiency and energy constraints)
- Find the "right" mapping between needs of VMs and resources provided by PMs



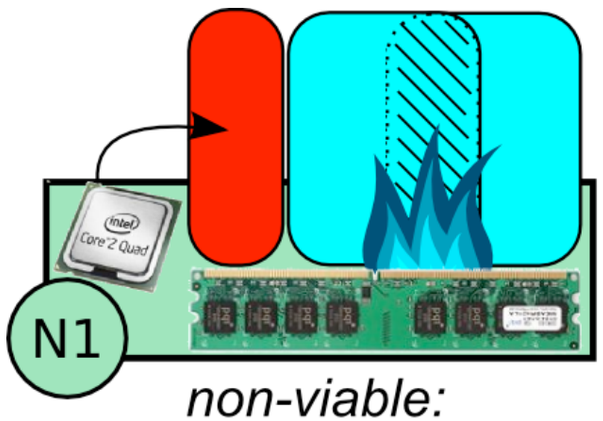
credits: S. Tata, Telecom Summer School 2013



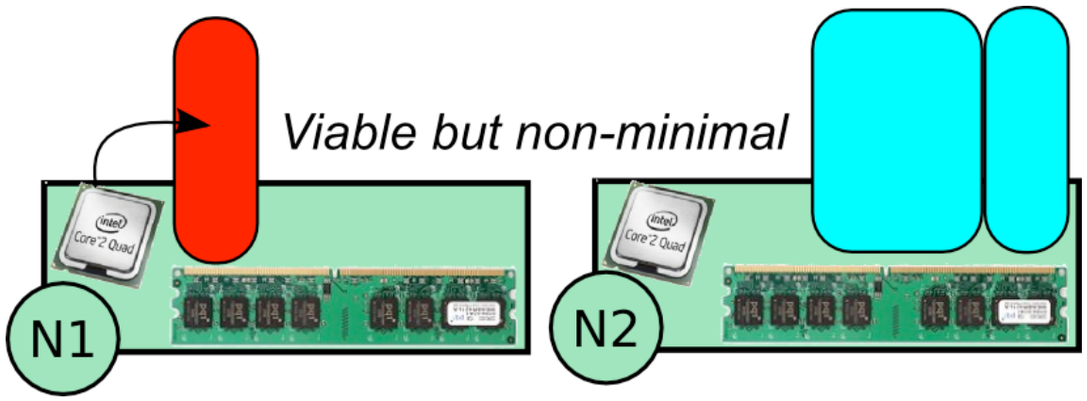
viable

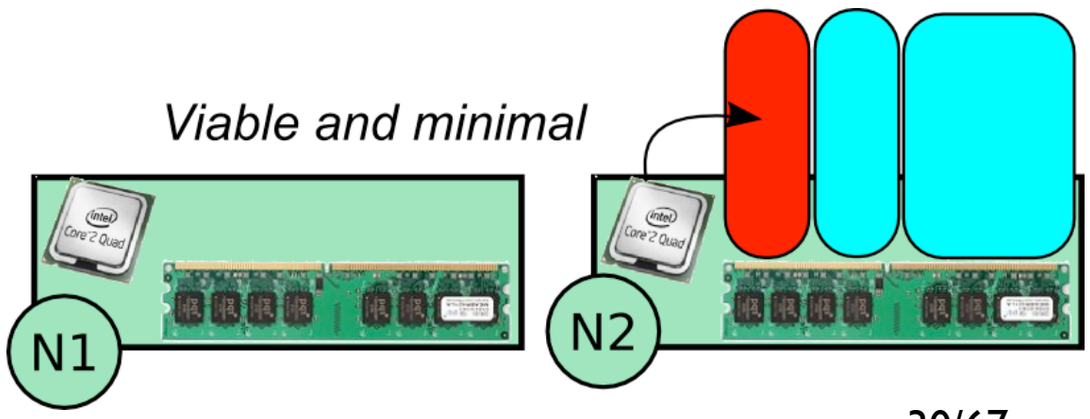


non-viable:
2 active VMs for one CPU



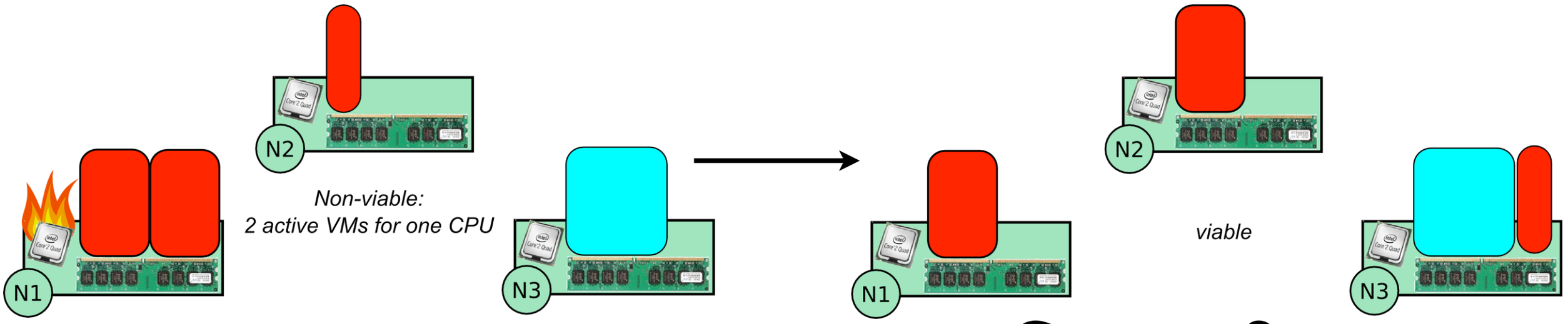
non-viable:
memory overcommitment





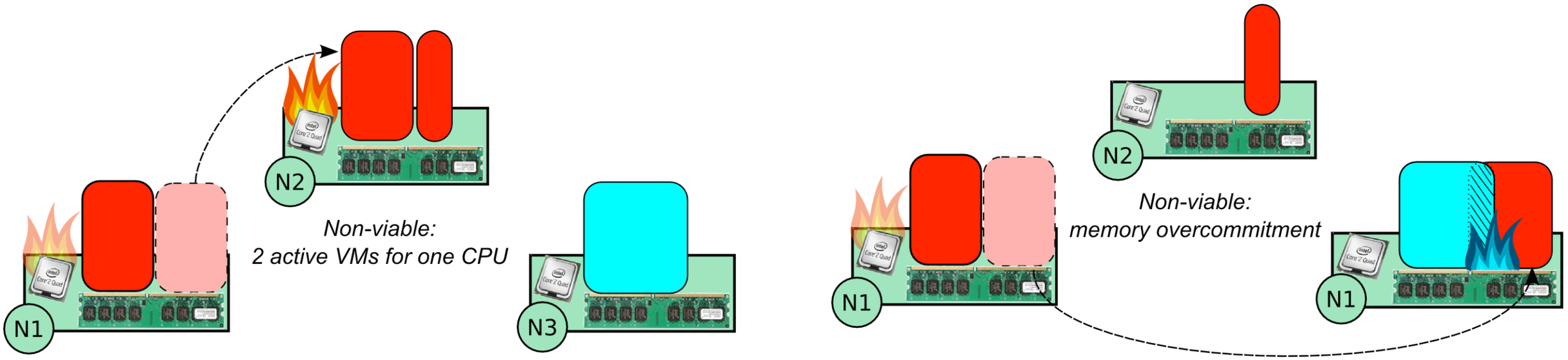
credits: F. Hermenier, OSDI poster session 2008

Background - The Entropy Proposal



Current Status

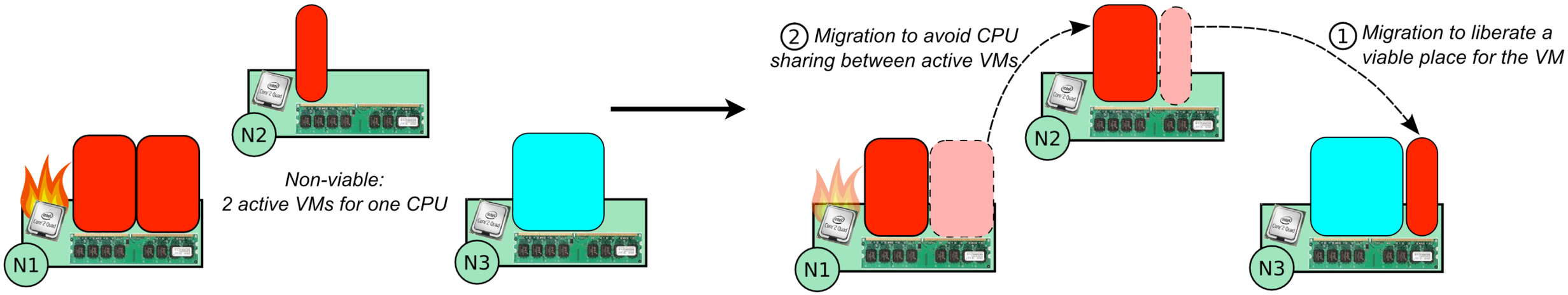
Correct Status



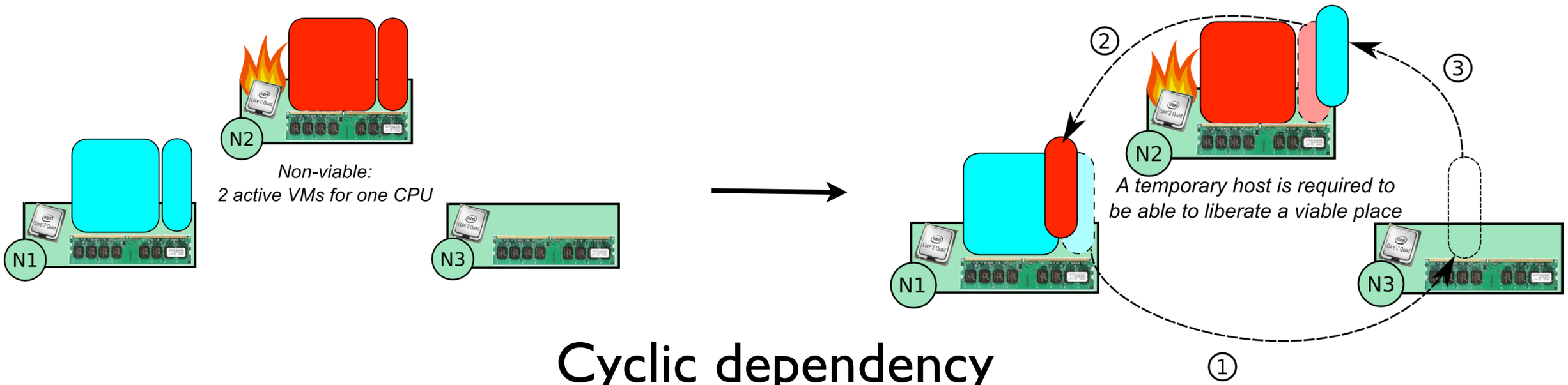
Non-viable manipulations

Background - The Entropy Proposal

- Order VM Operations



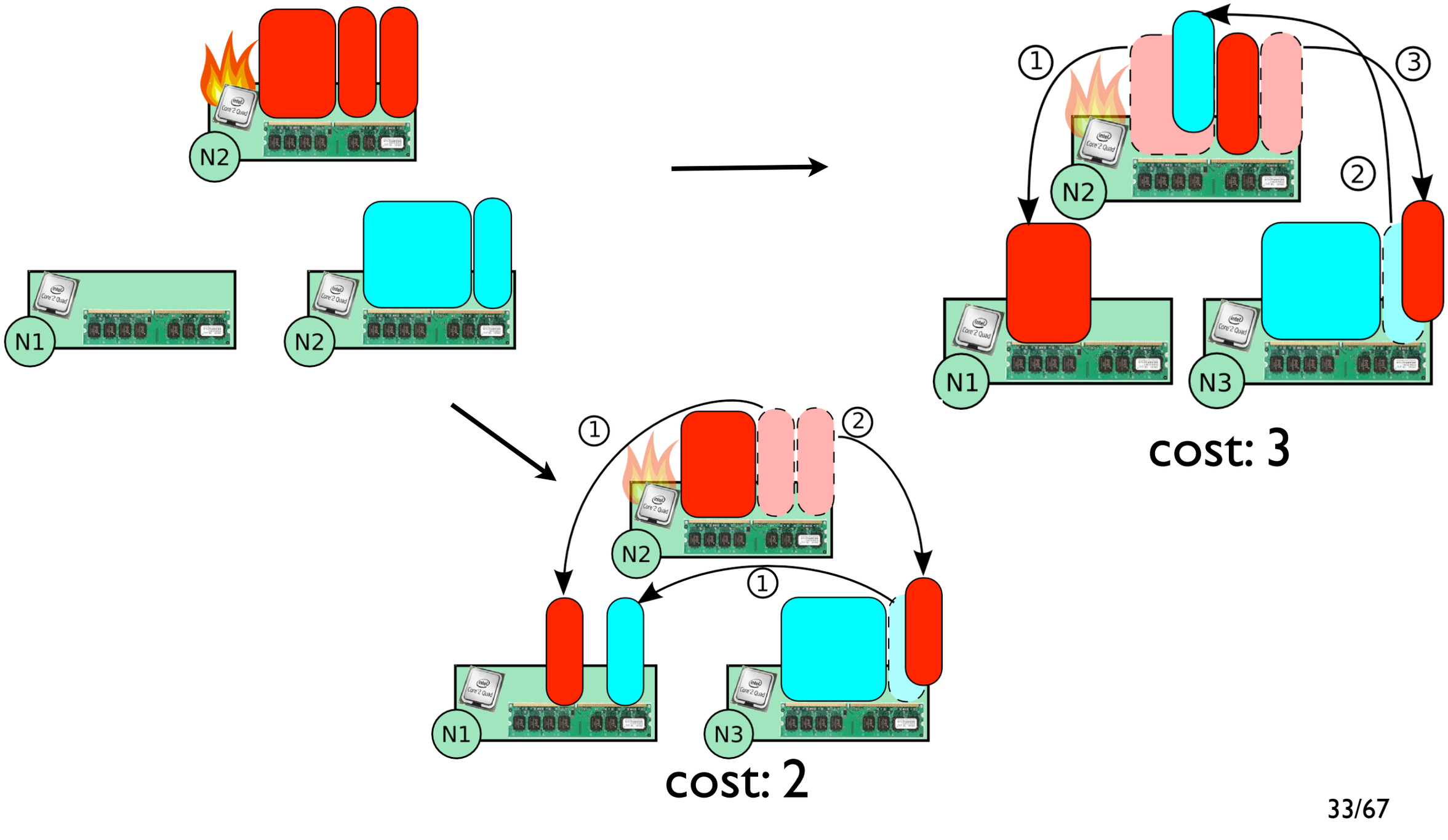
Sequential dependency



Cyclic dependency

Background - The Entropy Proposal

- Optimizing the reconfiguration process



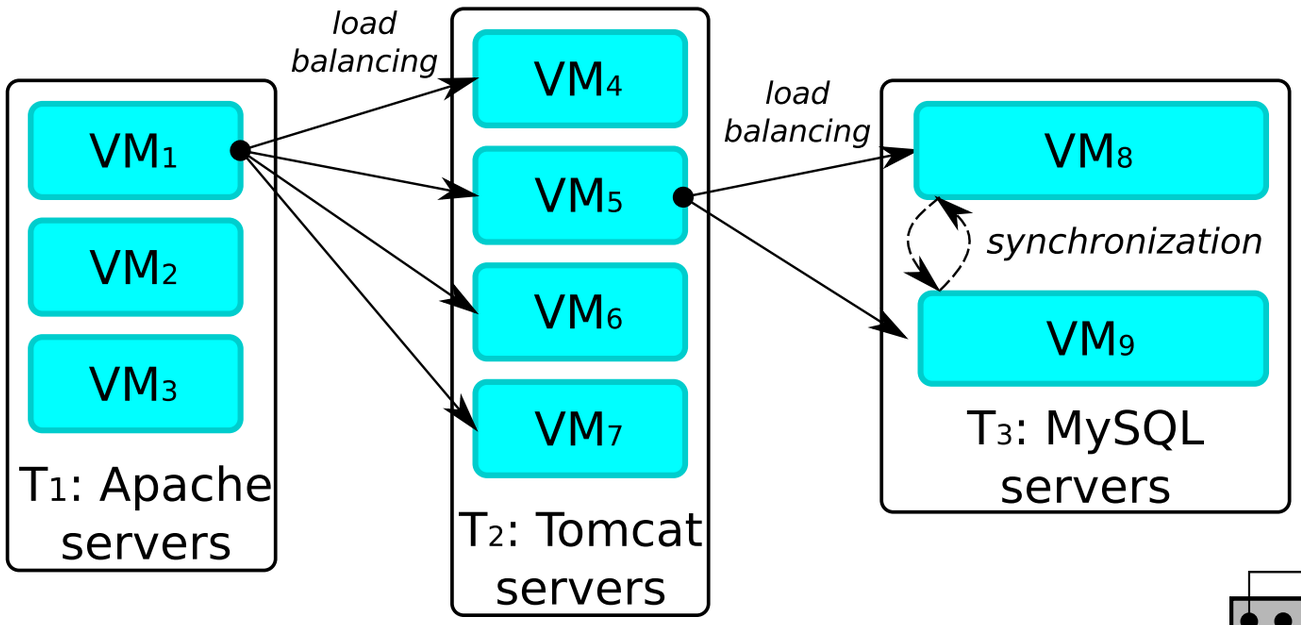
Background - The Entropy Proposal More Constraints

- Manipulate VEs dynamically can lead to non desired configurations
- Additional constraints should be considered

To take into account particular requirements according to the infrastructure (performance, HA, maintenance operations....)

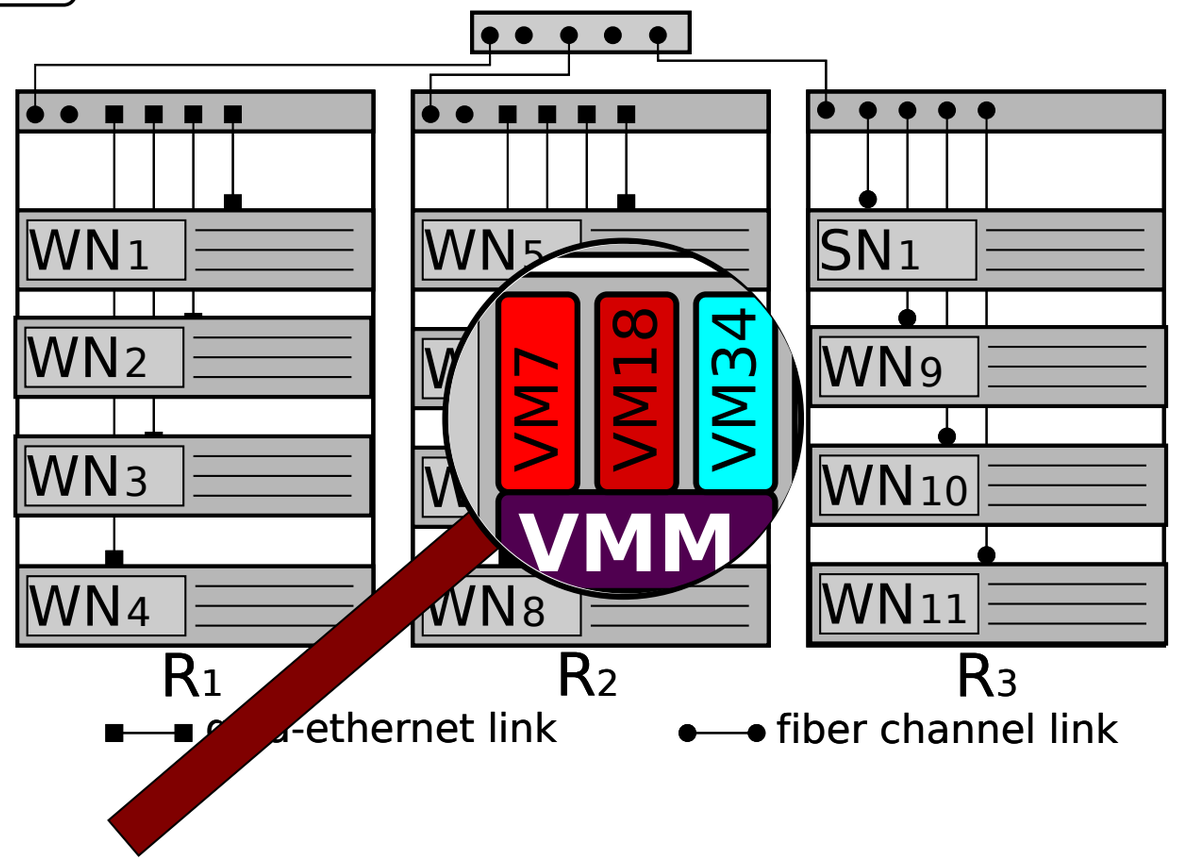
To maintain VE "consistency" during reconfigurations

Background - Plasma and Entropy



Virtualized HA application

Plasma, a DSL to describe:
- the infrastructure
- the VEs and their placement constraints



Credits: Hermenier et al., RR-7545 INRIA

Background - Plasma and Entropy

- ban({VM1, VM2}, {N1, N2})

  Prevents a set of VMs from being hosted on a given set of nodes

- fence({VM1, VM2}, {N1, N2})

  Forces a set of VMs to be hosted on a set of nodes

- spread({VM1, VM2})

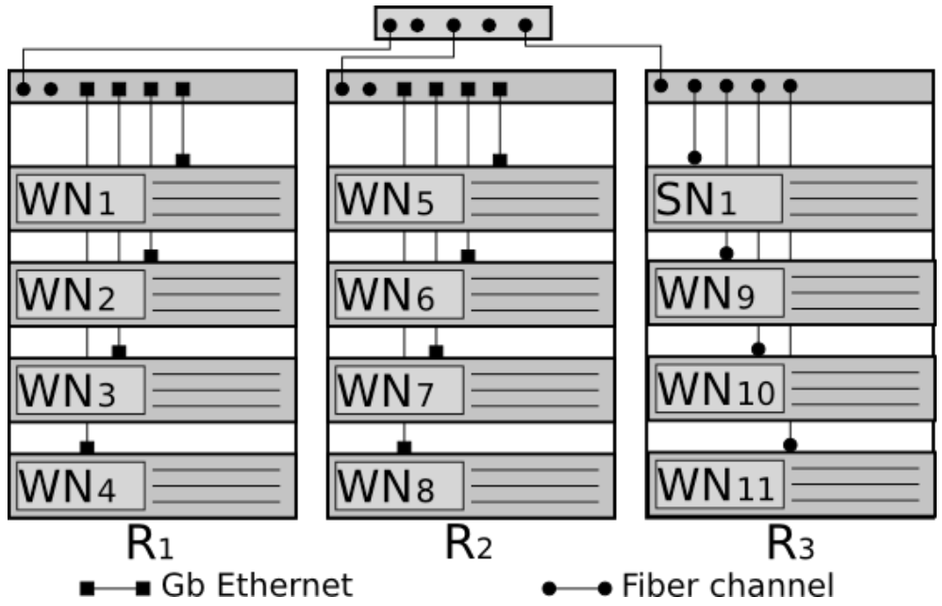
  Ensures that the specified VMs are never hosted on the same node at the same time

- latency({VM1, VM2}, {{N1, N2}, {N3, N4}})

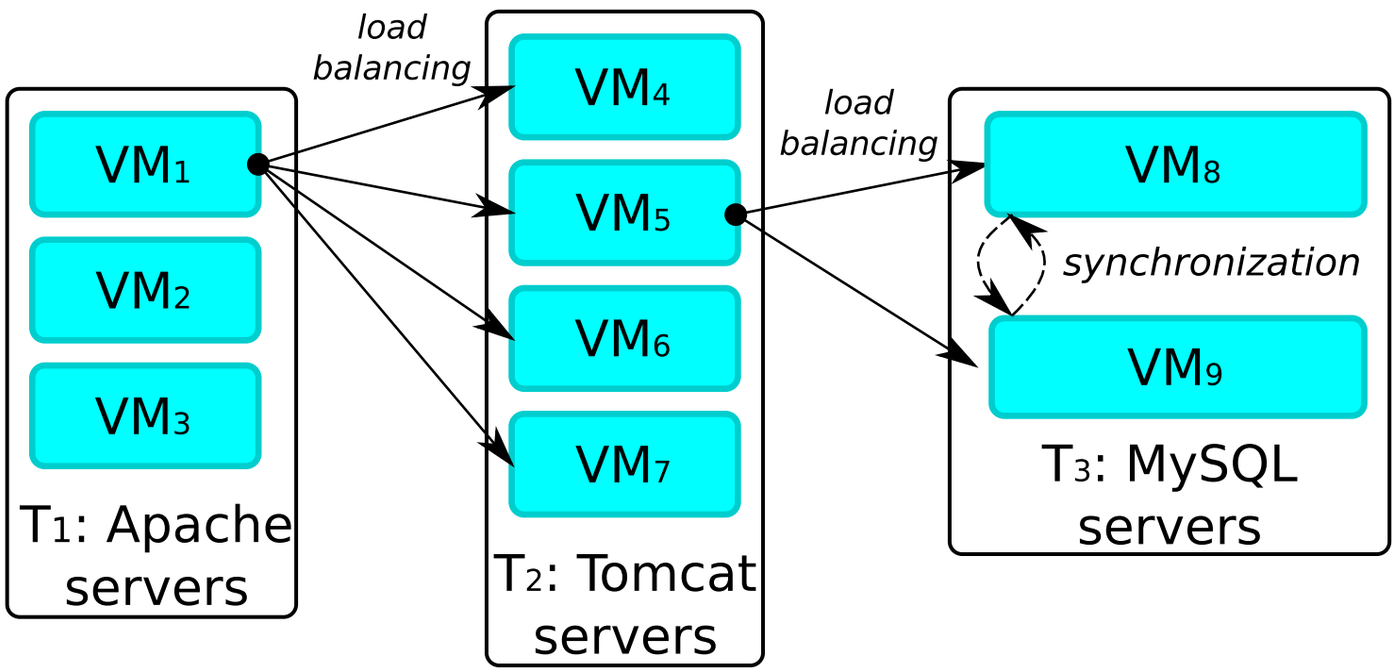
  Forces a set of VMs to be hosted on a single group of nodes

- See more on **http://btrp.inria.fr/**

Infrastructure/Application Description

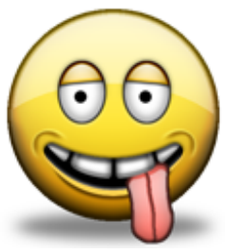



```
// Infrastructure
$R1 = {WN1 ,WN2 ,WN3 ,WN4 };
$R2 = WN [5..8];
$R3 = WN [9..11] + {SN1 };

// Classes of latency
$small = {$R3 };
$medium = $R [1..3];

// Constraints
ban ( $ALL_VMS , {SN1 });
ban ( $ALL_VMS , {WN5 });
fence ($A1 , $R2 + $R3 );
```



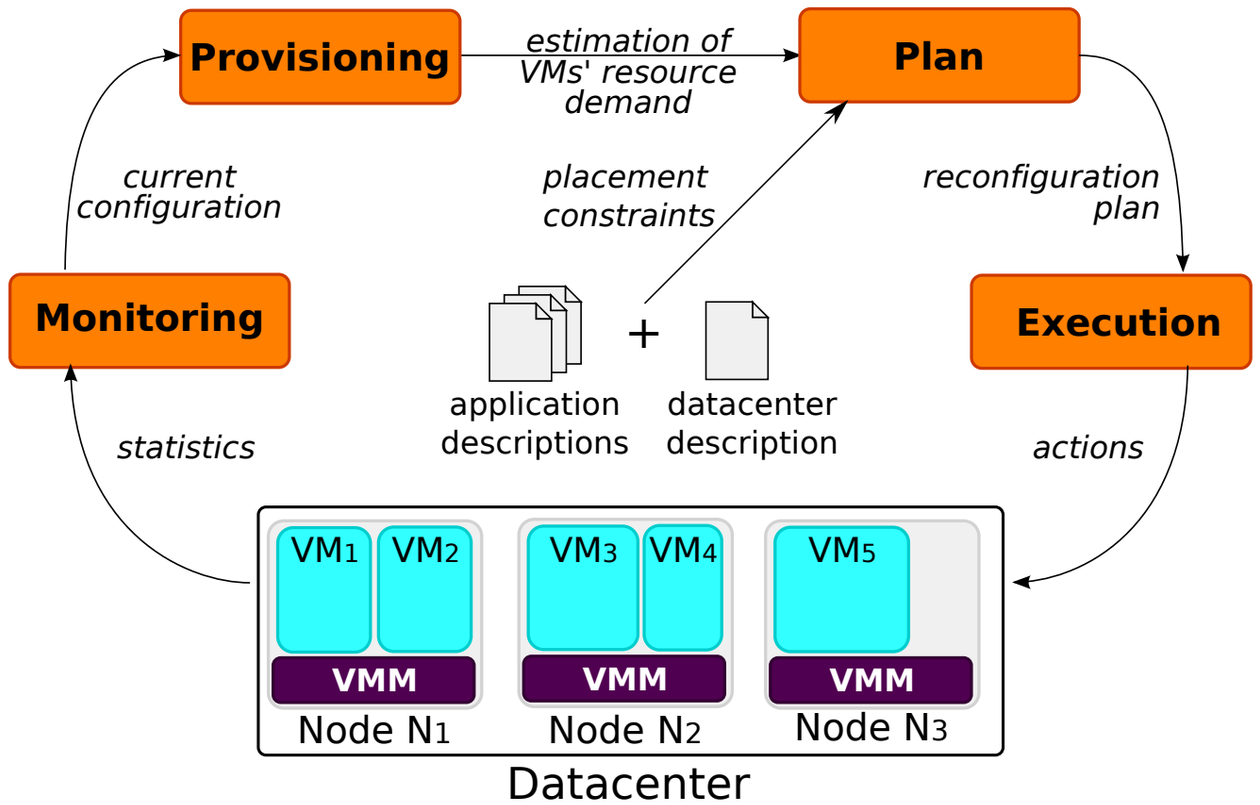

```
// The 3 tiers
$T1 = {VM1 ,VM2 ,VM3 };
$T2 = VM [4..7];
$T3 = VM [8..9];

// Fault tolerance to hw. failures
spread($T1);
spread($T2);
spread($T3);

// Efficient synchronization
latency ($T3 , $small );
```

Background - Entropy / btrPlace



An autonomic framework to maintain viable VE placements

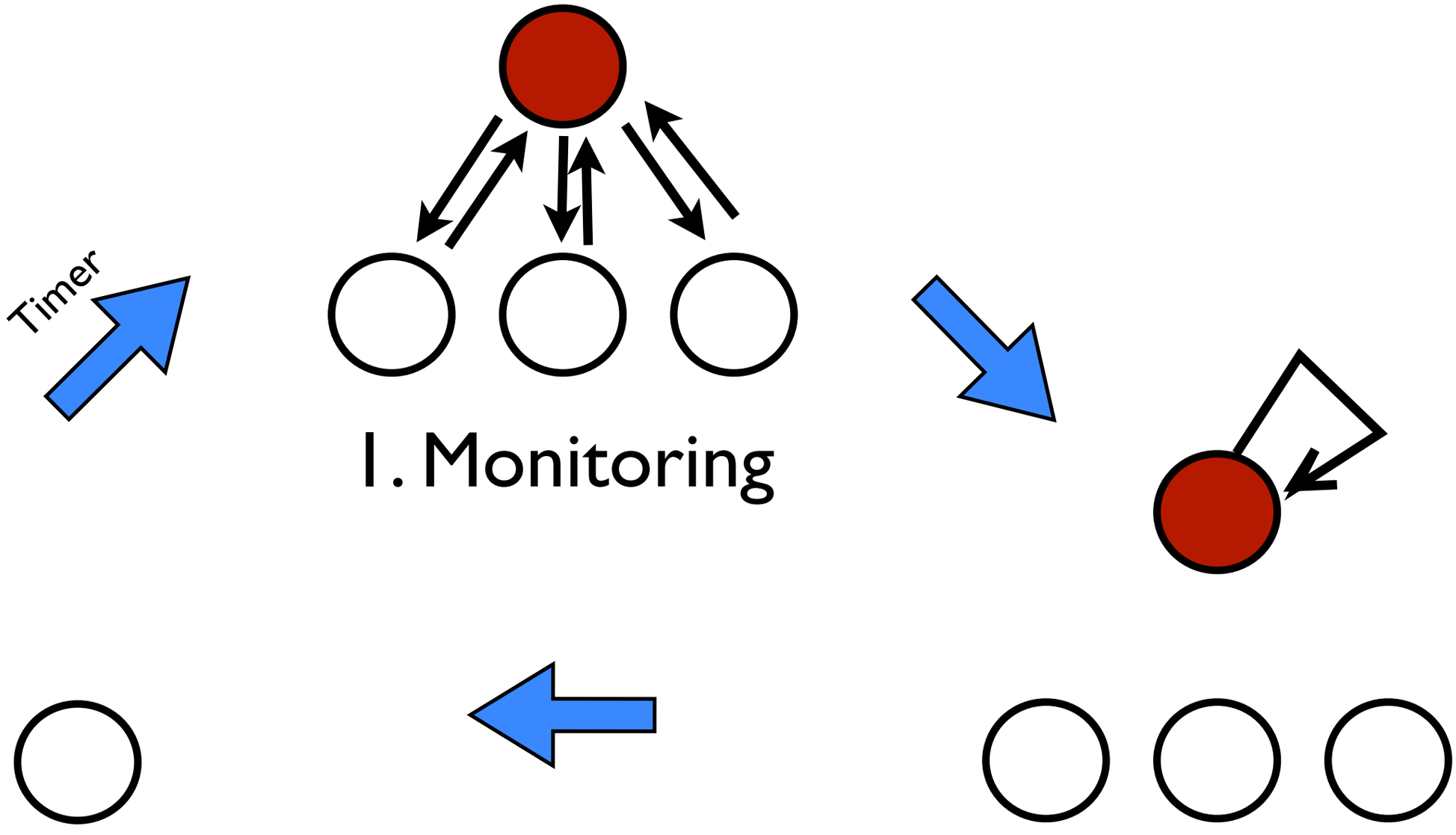
Developed since 2006 (ANR SelfXL / ANR Emergence, 10 persons / EasyVirt)
ASCOLA Research Group (Mines Nantes)
Oasis Research Team (University Of Nice Sophia Antipolis)



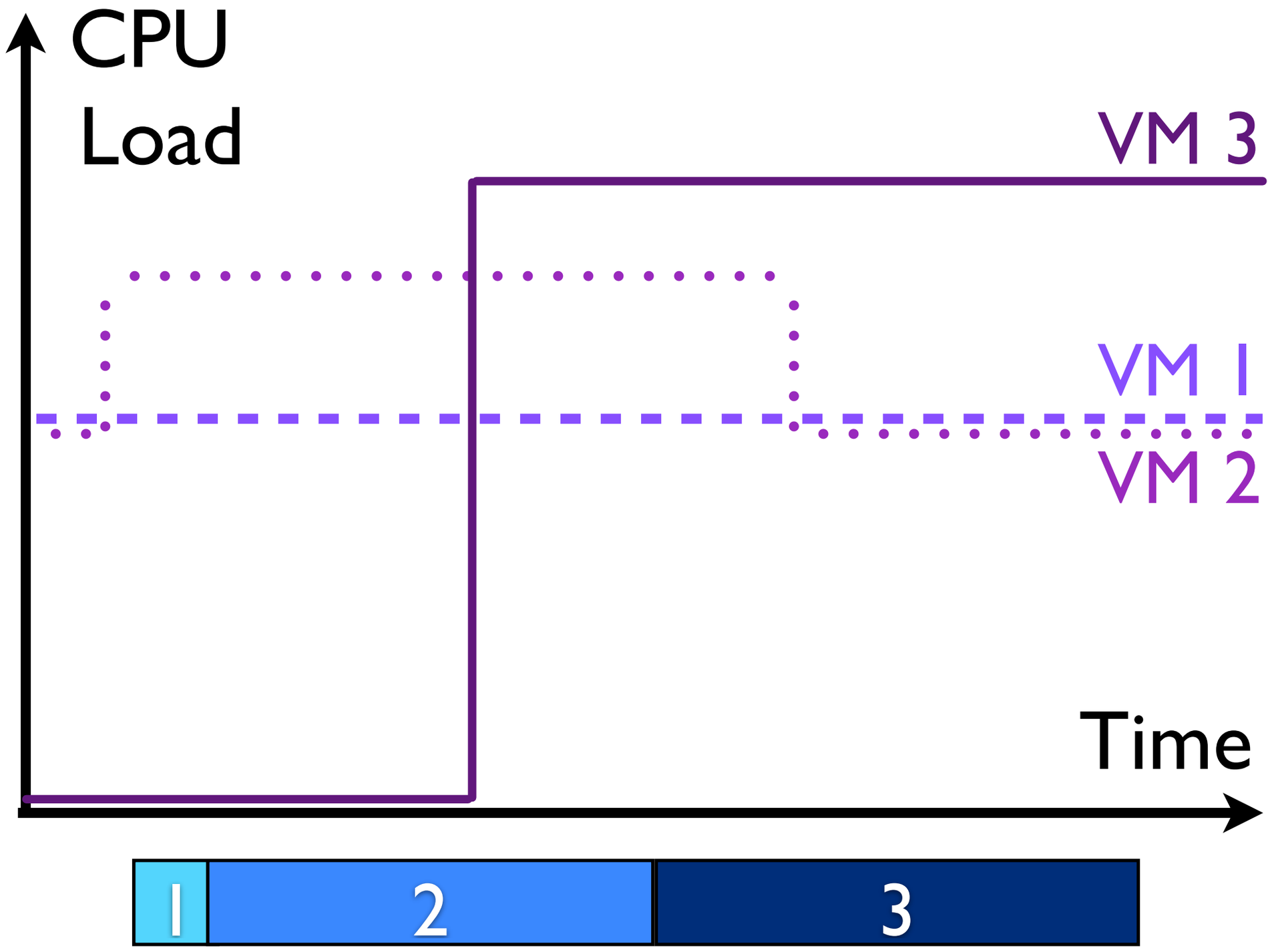
Scalability / Reactivity / Cost of reconfigurations

Dynamic Scheduling of VMs

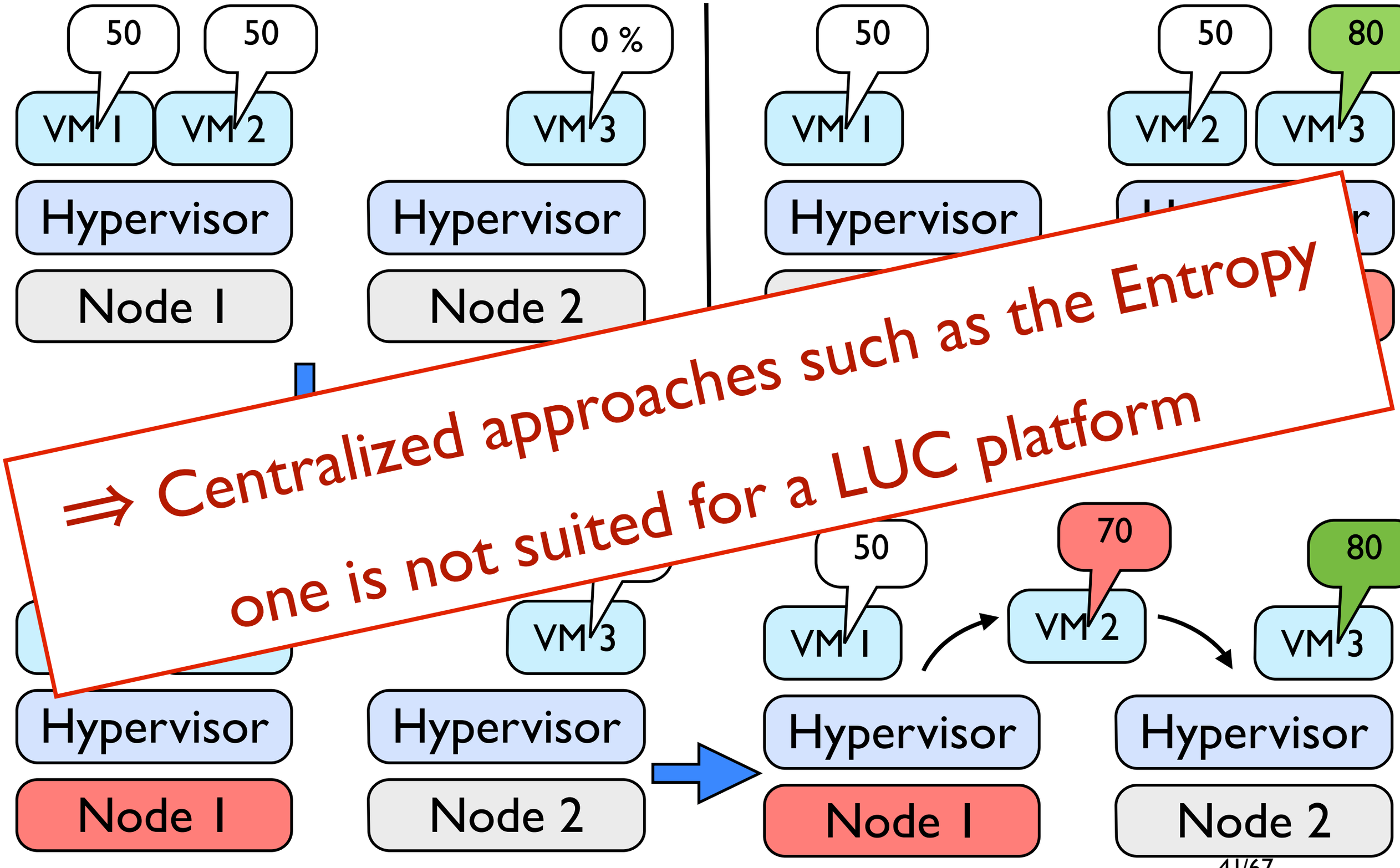
Centralized approach

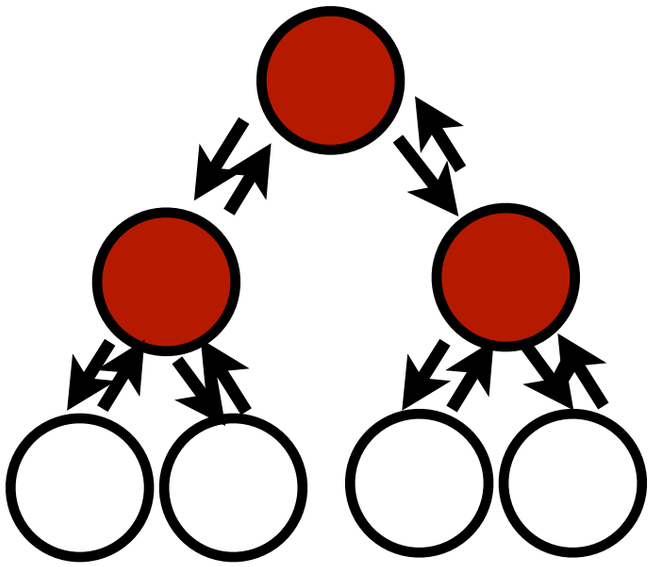


Scalability vs Reactivity

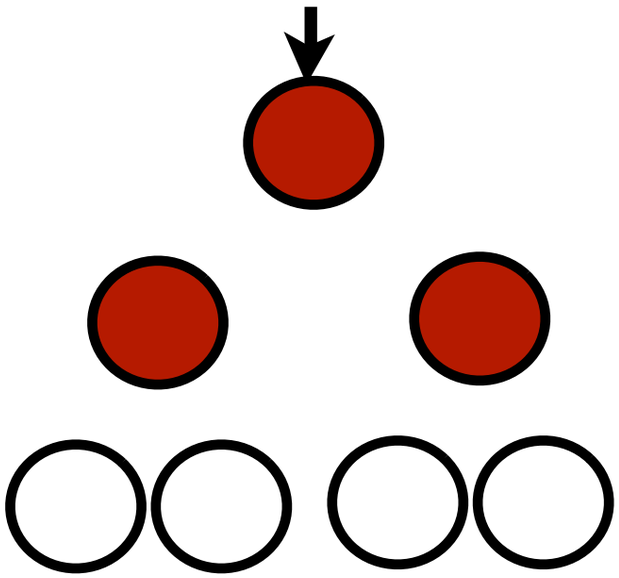


Scalability vs Reactivity

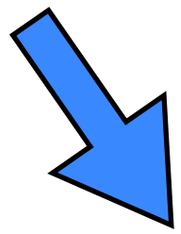


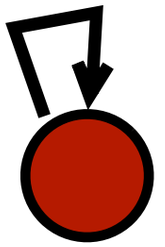


Monitoring

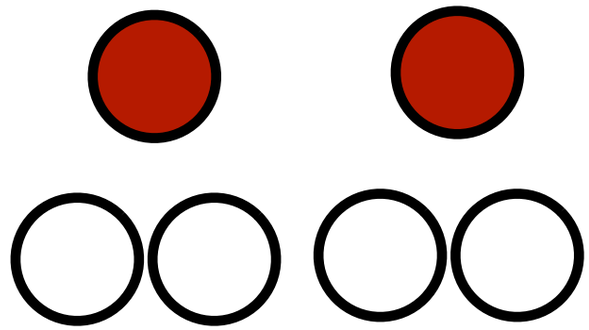


1. Event

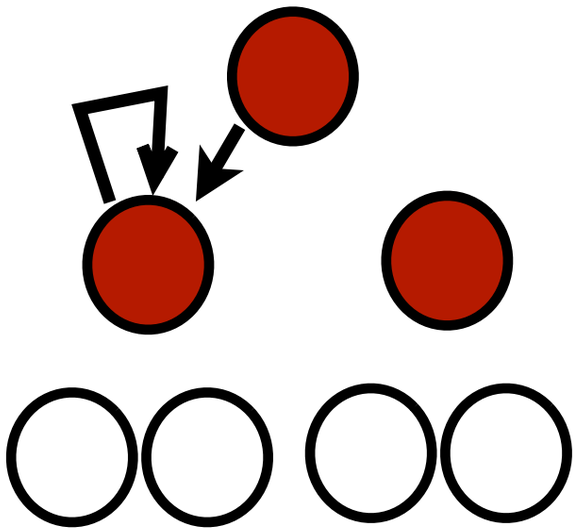




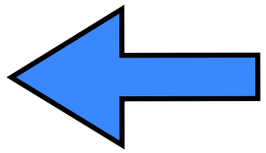
Hierarchical architecture
Snooze [Feller et al., CCGRID 12]

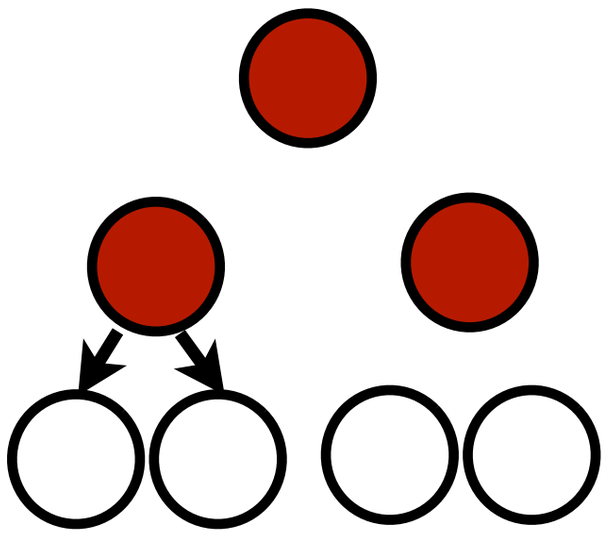


2. Computing



3. Computing





4. Reconfiguring

The LUC OS - VEs Scheduling

- Make dynamic partitioning of the system according to the effective usage of resources
- Make direct cooperations between hypervisors (no service node)
- The DVMS Proposal

Event driven

P2P Like system

Local interactions between nodes

Scheduling performed on partitions of the system, created dynamically (nodes are reserved for an exclusive use by a scheduler, to prevent several schedulers from migrating the same VMs)

The LUC OS - VEs Scheduling

Event occurs on $node_i$

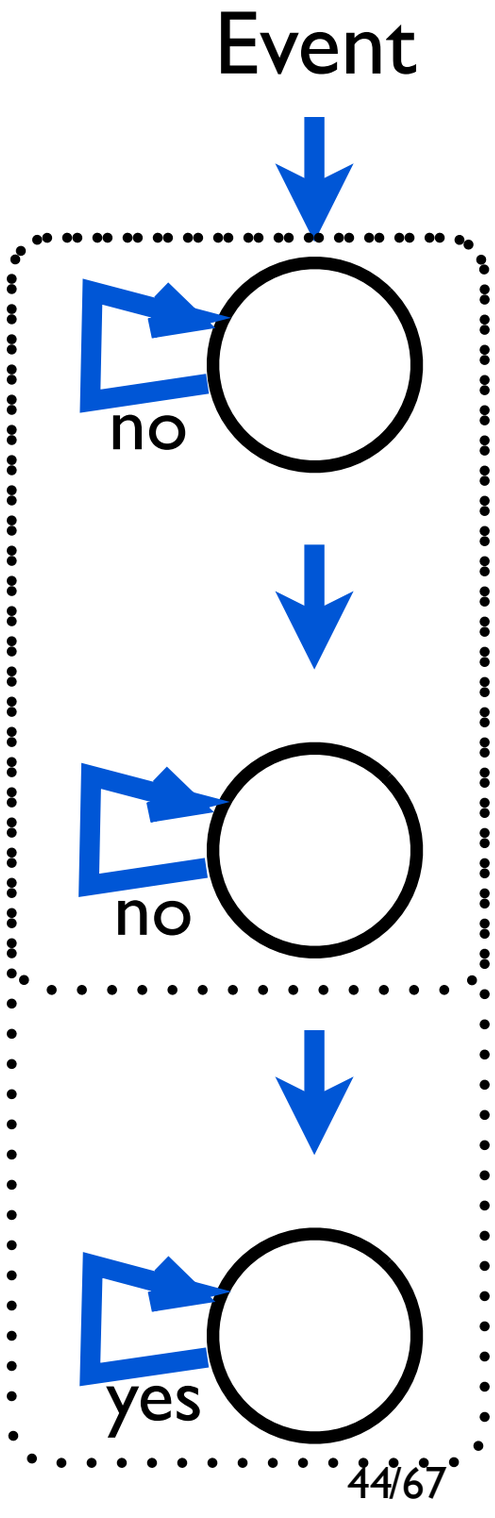
Can current node scheduler calculate valid schedule?

no

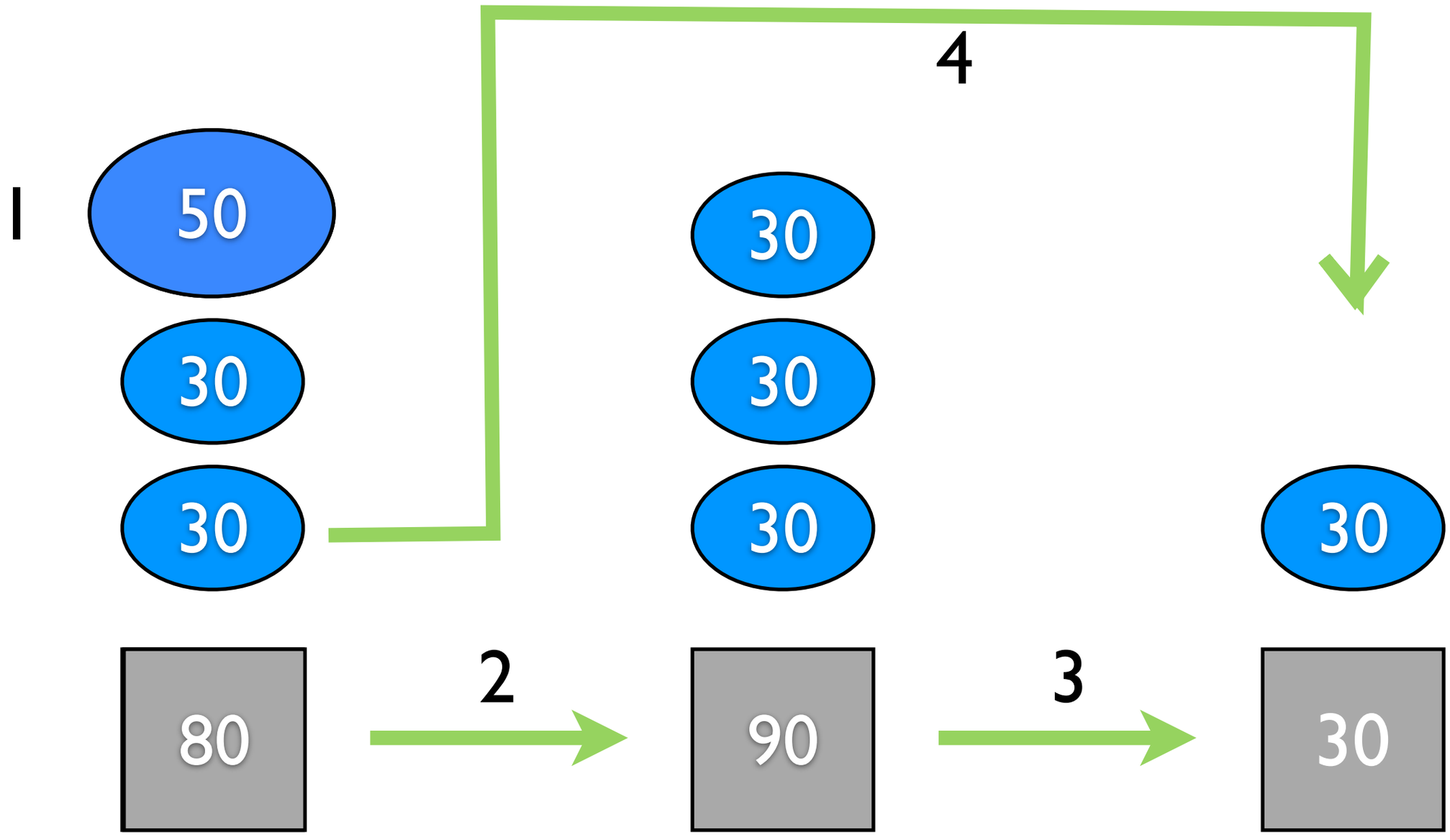
Contact neighbor and ask it to solve the problem

yes

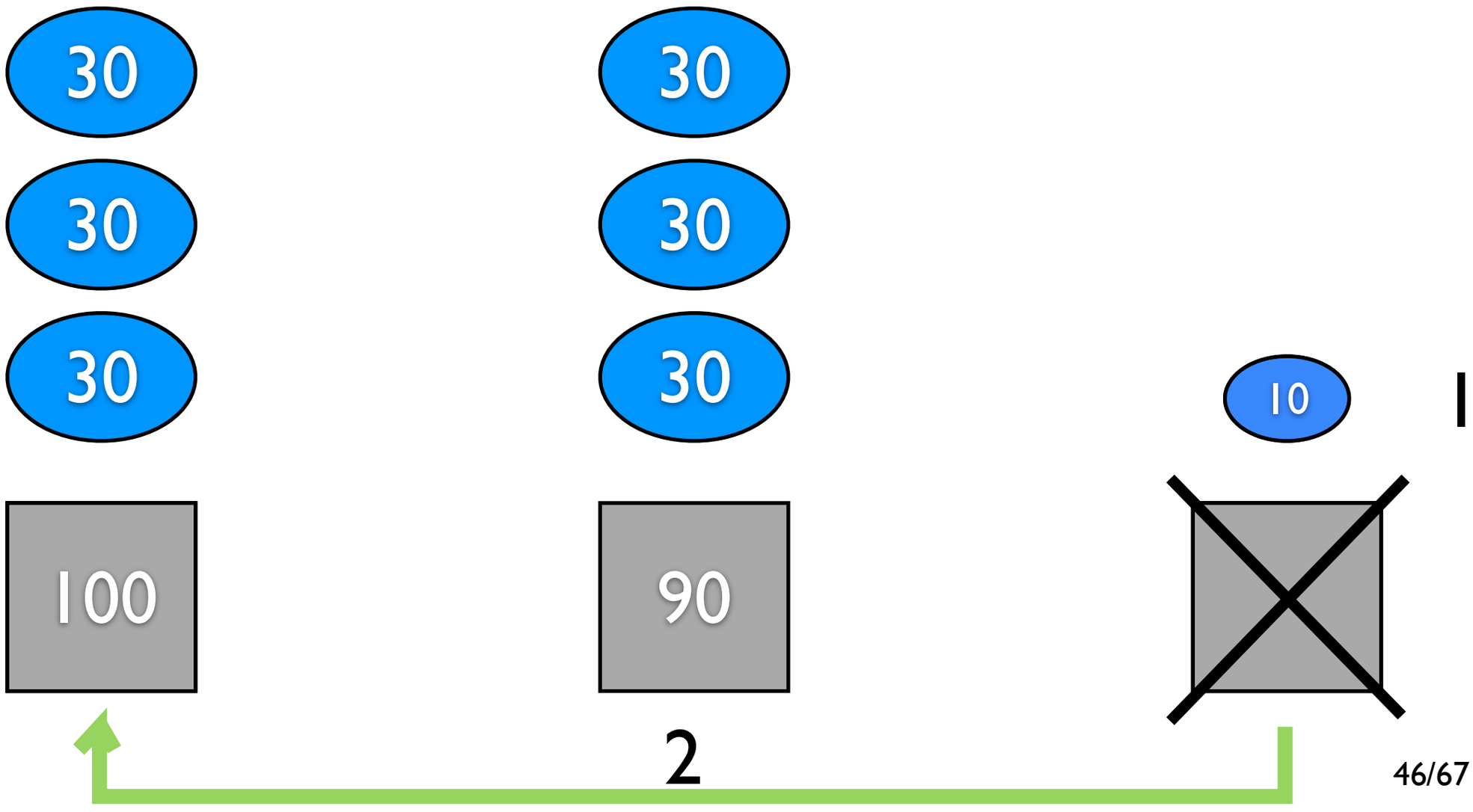
Apply the schedule



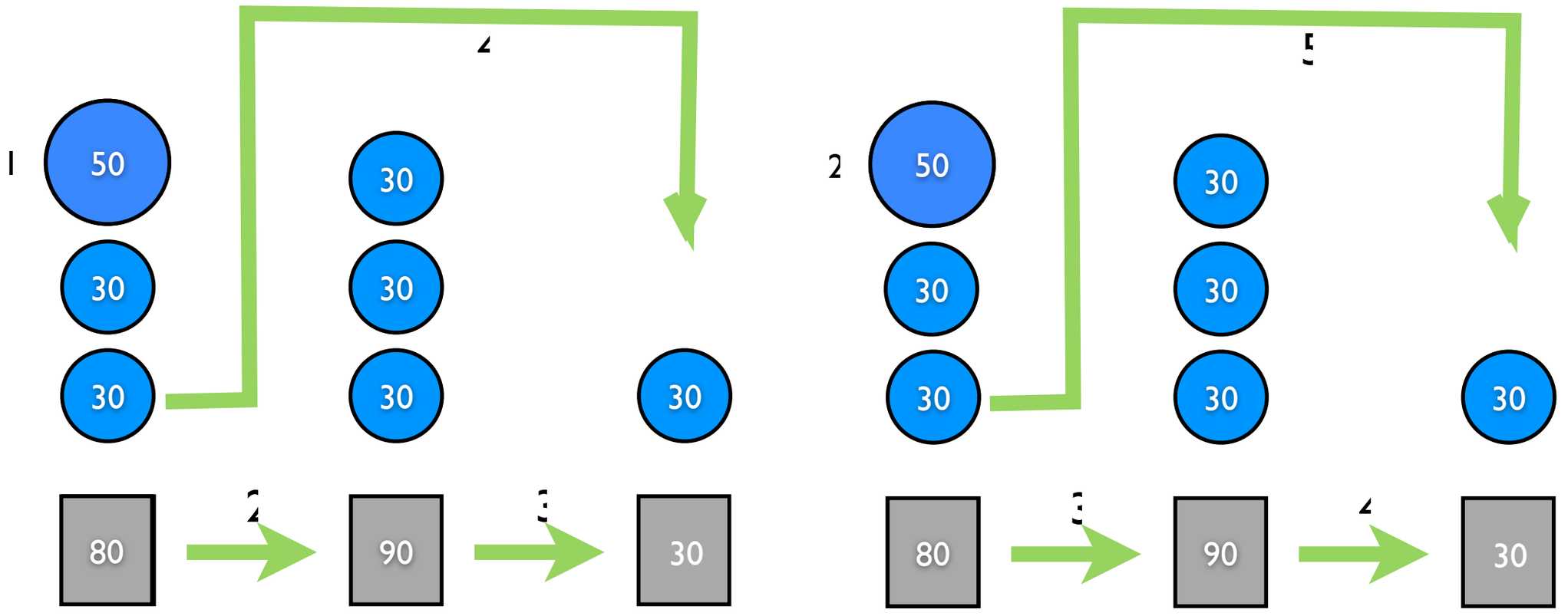
Example 1: overloaded event



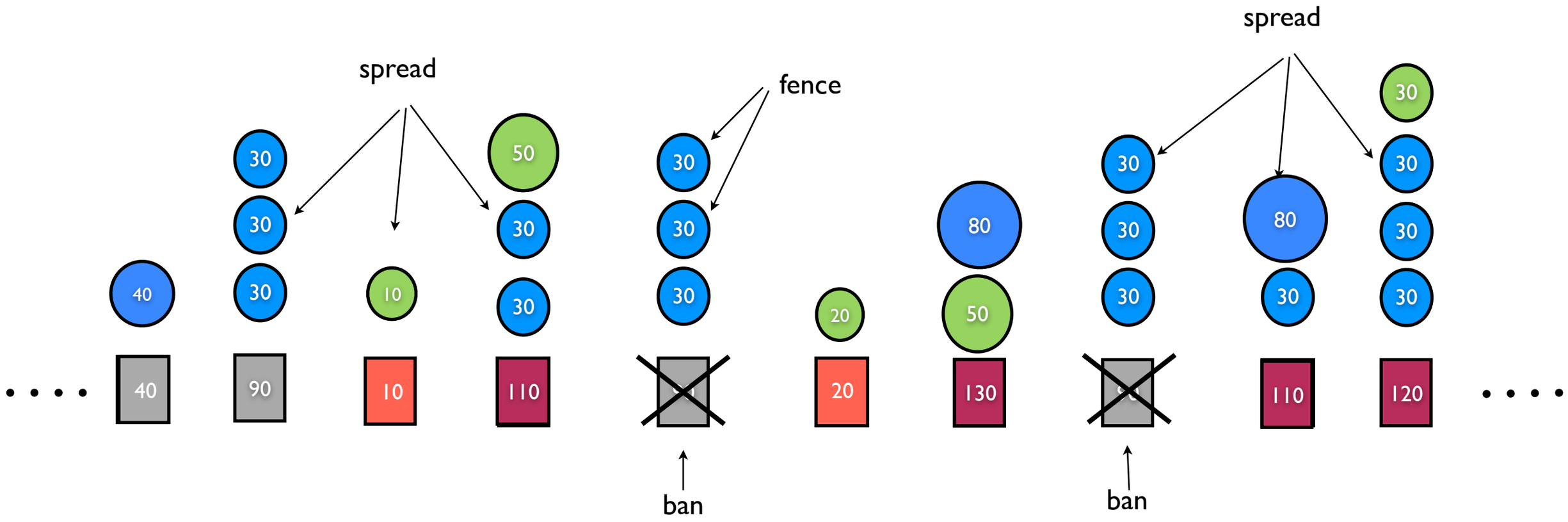
Example 2: underloaded event



Example 3: shifted overloaded events



Example 4: your turn ?

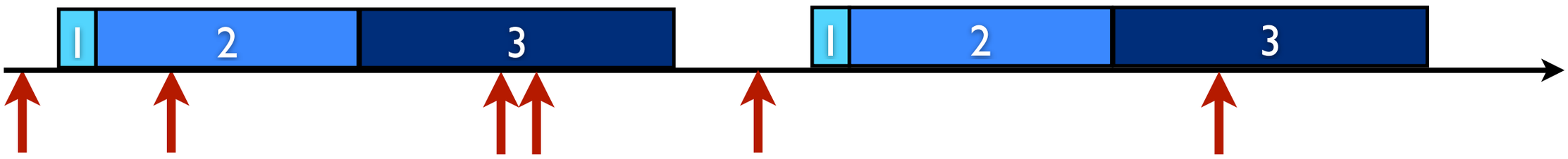


Only CPU is considered in this simple example

The LUC OS - VEs Scheduling

- POC (leveraging Entropy to solve non viable configuration)
- 100K VMs / 10K PMs (simulation using the SimGrid framework)
- Load injector

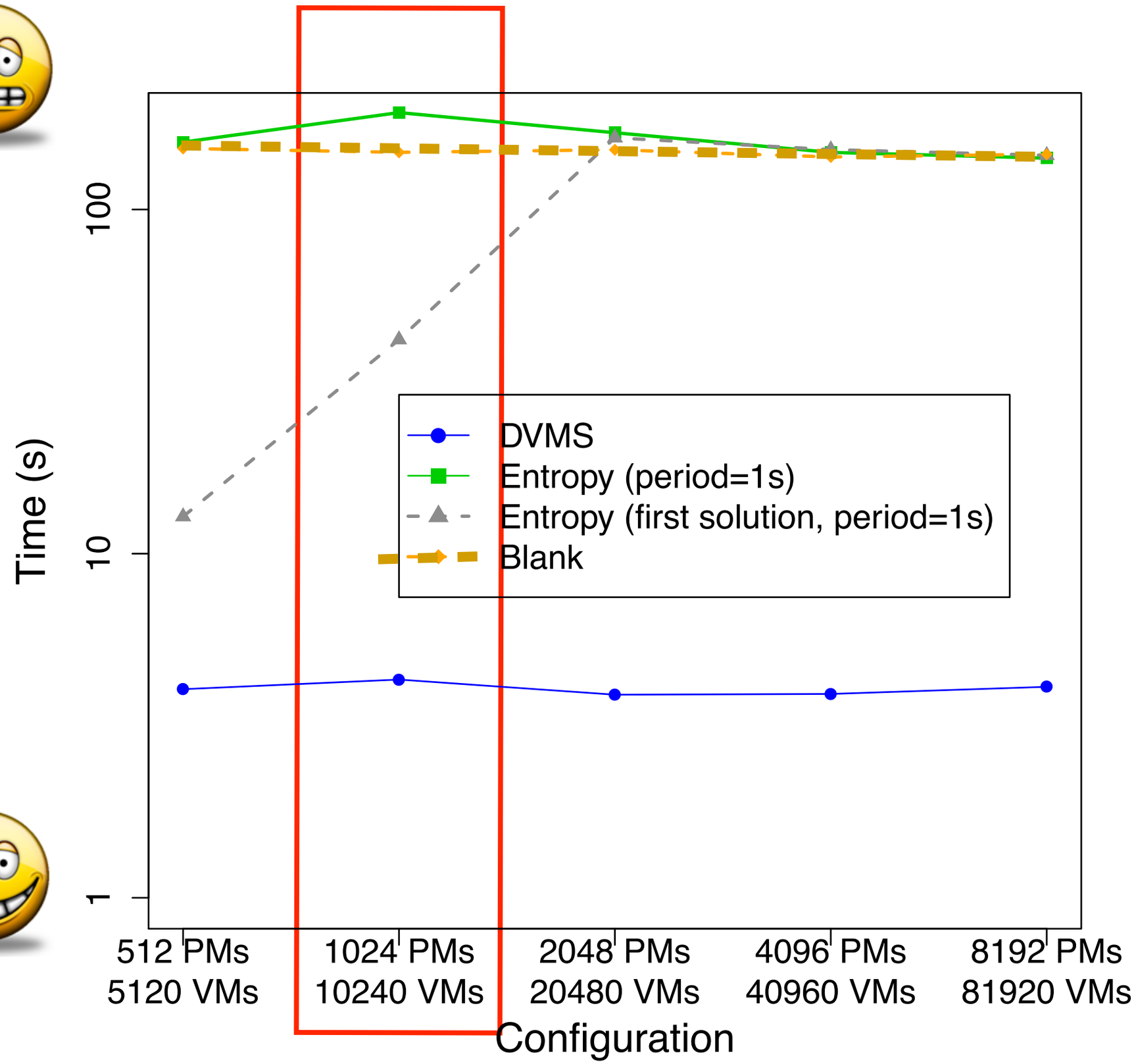
  Events based on an Exponential law
  (λ = Nb VMs / 300 sec)



  VM Load based on a Gaussian Law
  (μ = 70 / σ = 30)

- Simulation confirmed through in vivo experiments (leveraging a JAVA POC and manipulating10K VMs / 512 PMs on G5K)

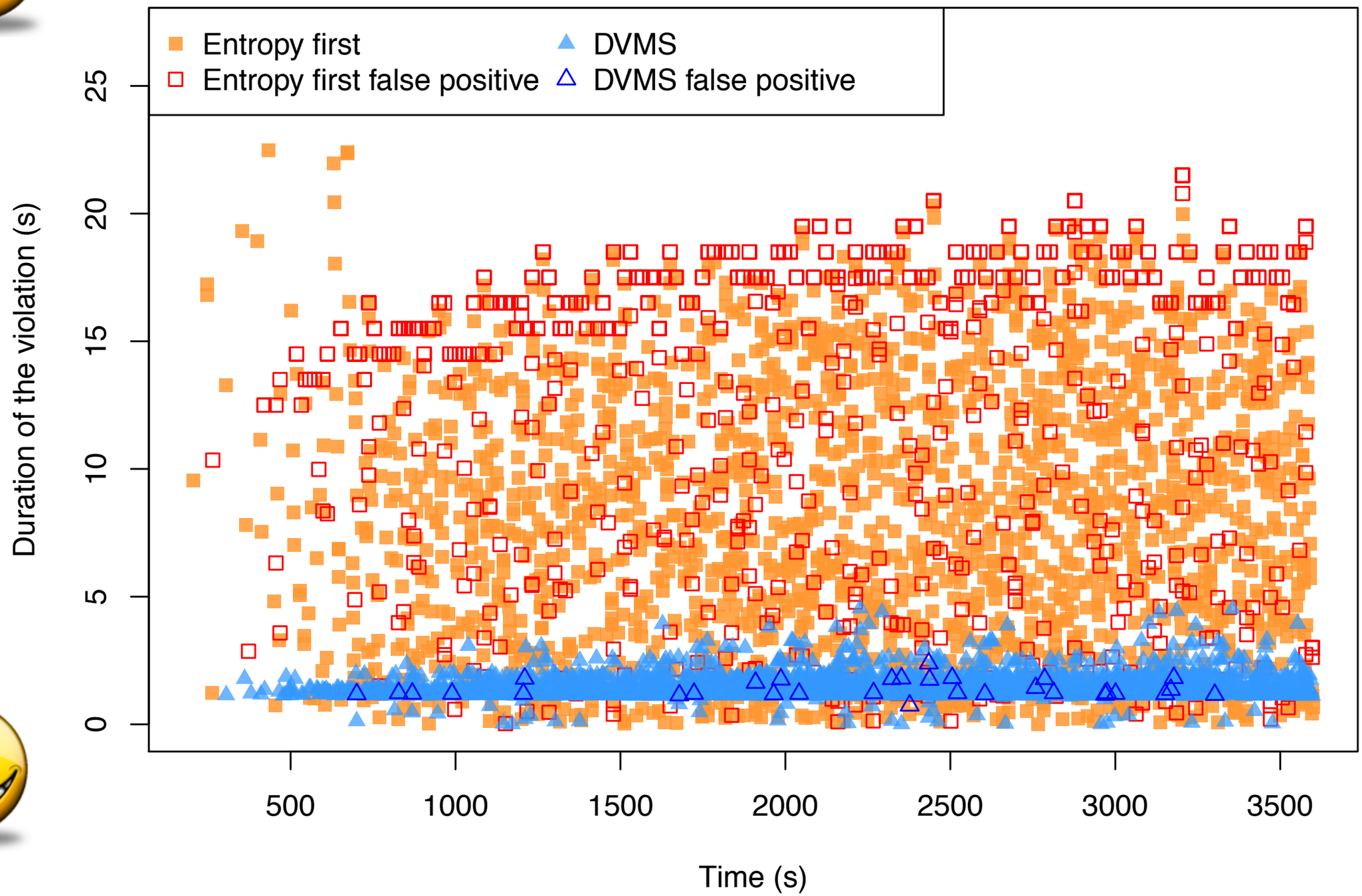
Violation Time Per Node



AVG Cluster Load
85 %

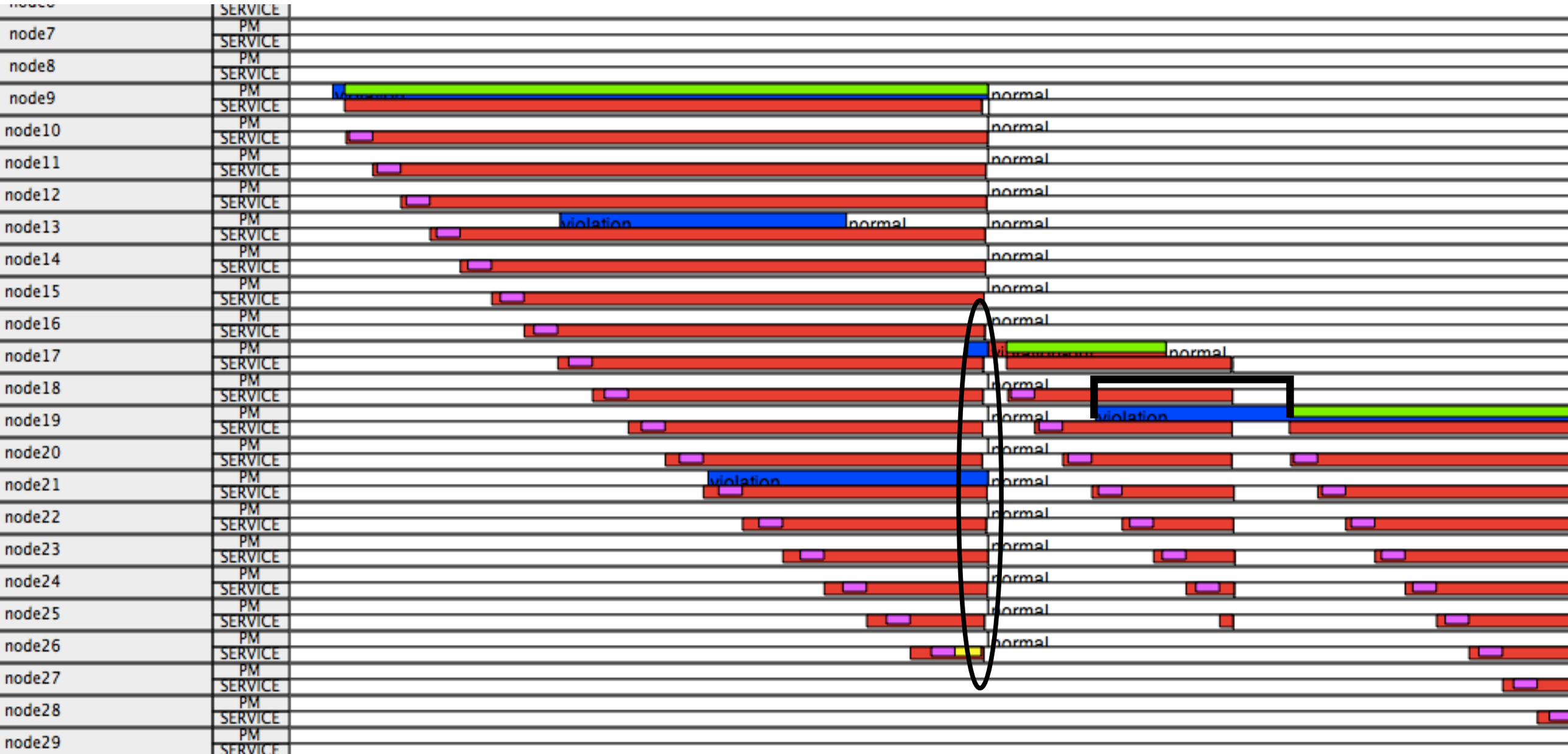
Simulation Time
3600 sec

SimGrid `PJDUMP` - Devil is in details



The LUC OS - VEs Scheduling

- Devil is in details
- Paje Traces (collecting during the SimGrid simulation)



The LUC OS - DVMS as a first LRT

- DIStributed and COoperative approach to schedule VEs

  Reactivity/scalability
  Scheduling started when an event is generated

  Few nodes considered for scheduling
  ⇒ much faster computation

  Parallelism
  Several events can be processed simultaneously/independently

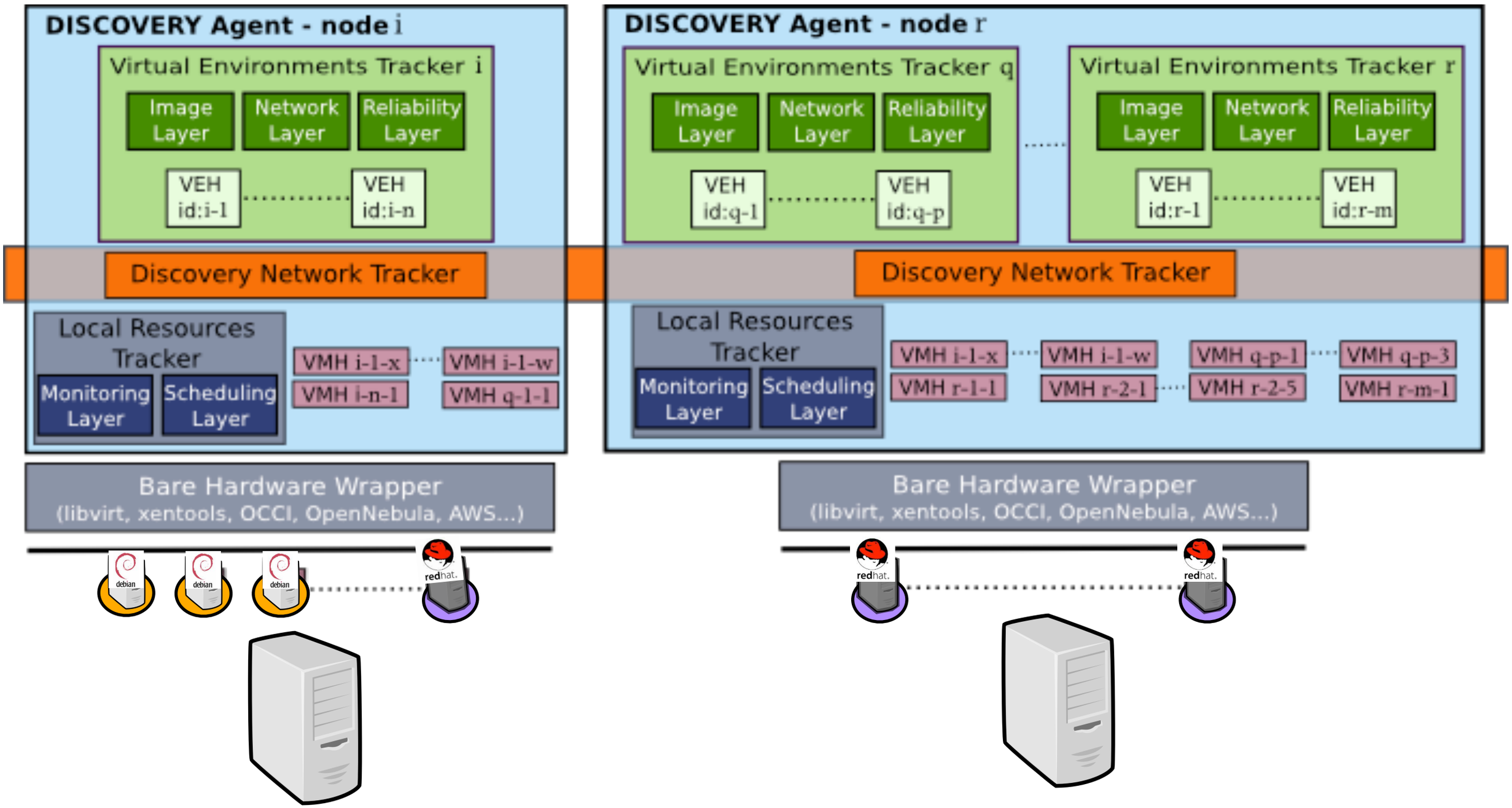
  Published in [CCPE'12, ISPA'13]

  A POC in JAVA (however no more maintained)
  A new implementation based on SCALA/Akka

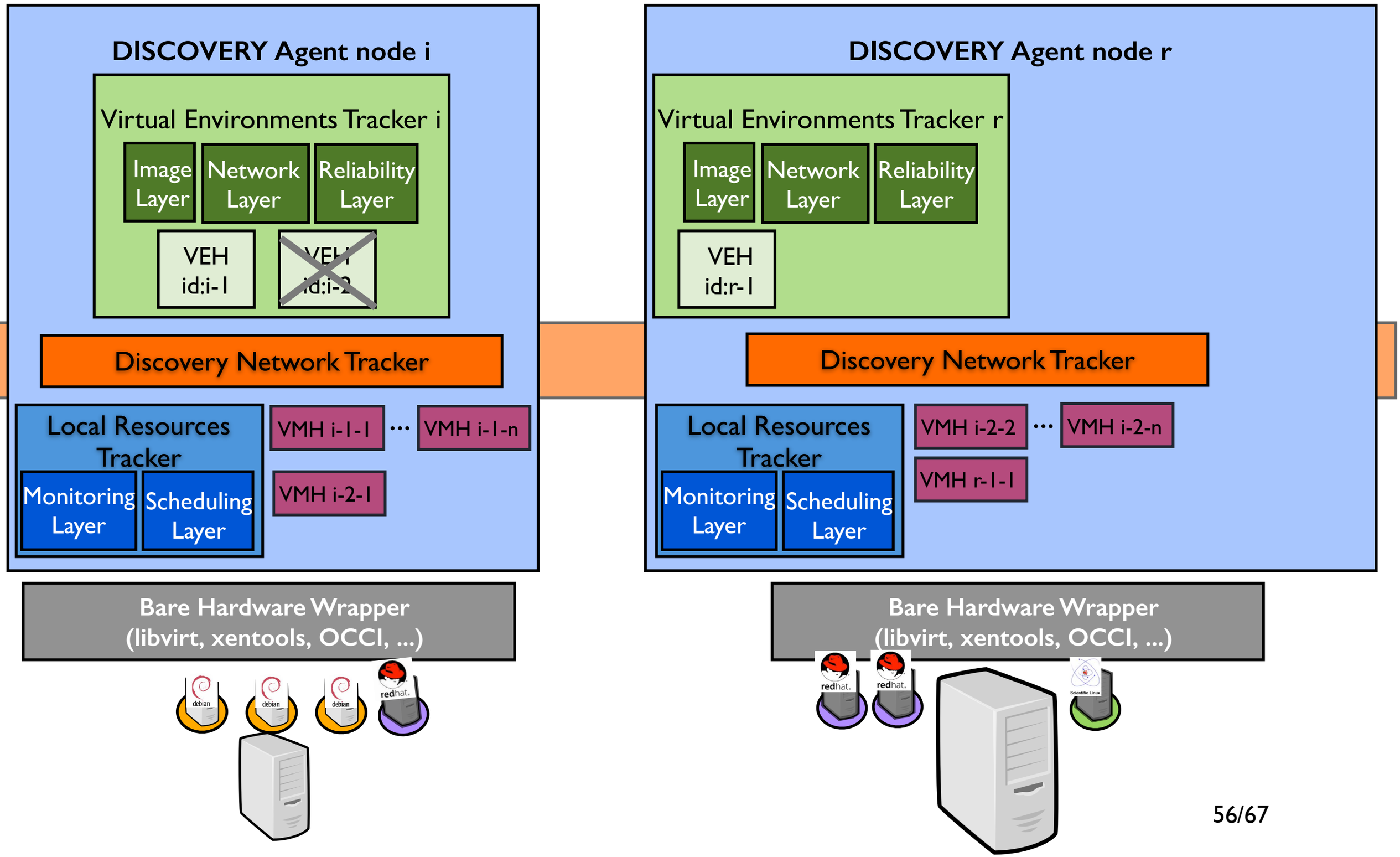
  http://beyondtheclouds.github.io/

Discovery Internals in a Nutshell

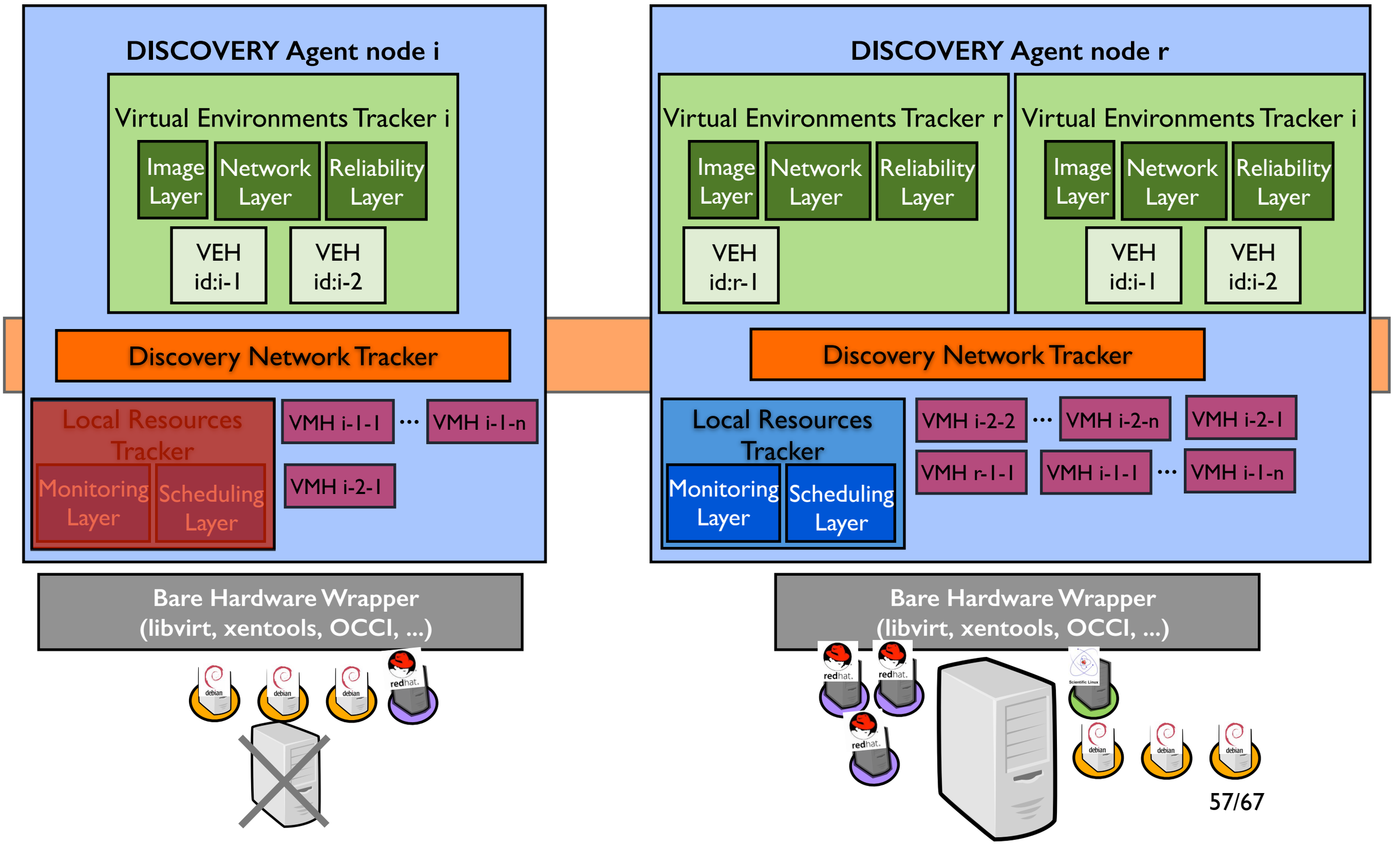
Understanding the DISCOVERY Agent



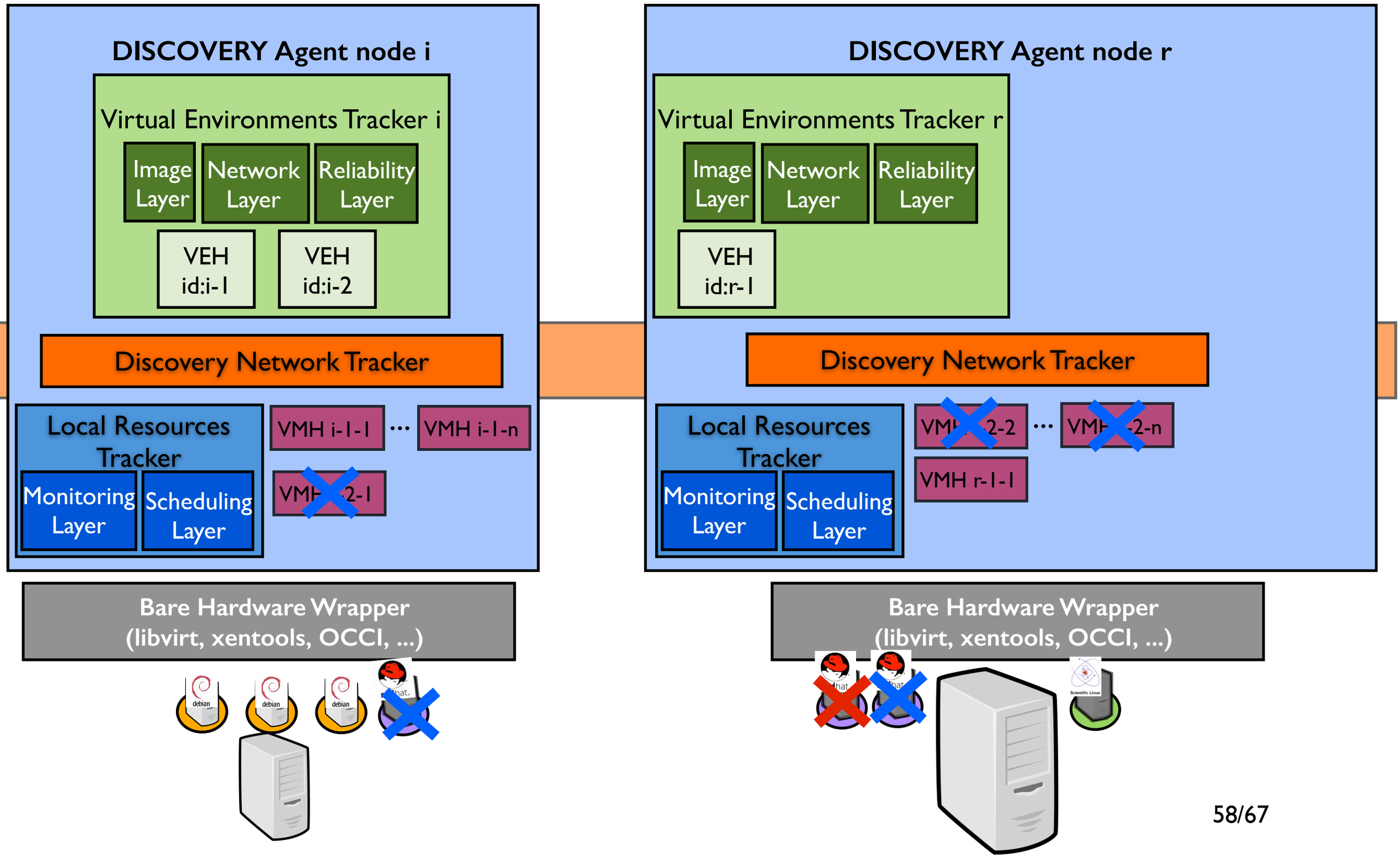
DISCOVERY - Basic Usage



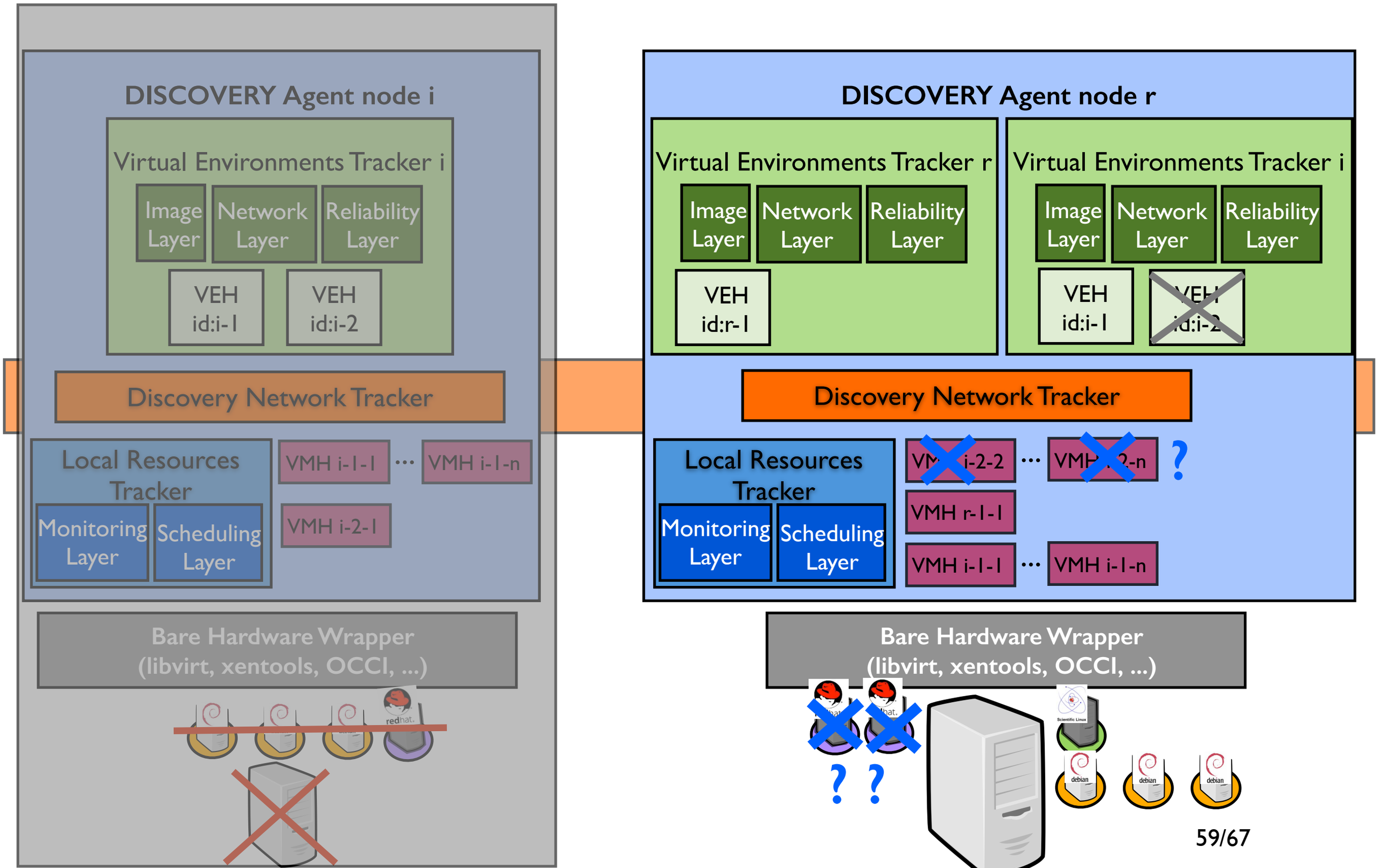
DISCOVERY - Human removals



DISCOVERY - VM Crashes



DISCOVERY - Nodes Crashes



Discovery from the Software Programming Point of View

Background - Actor Model

- Model for concurrent computation
- Actors are the primitive for parallel computing
- Actors communicate with messages
- Actors process only one message at a time
- No shared state between actors

  No lock for data (no barriers)
  scalability

- “Let it crash” pattern

  Erlang
  Fault tolerance

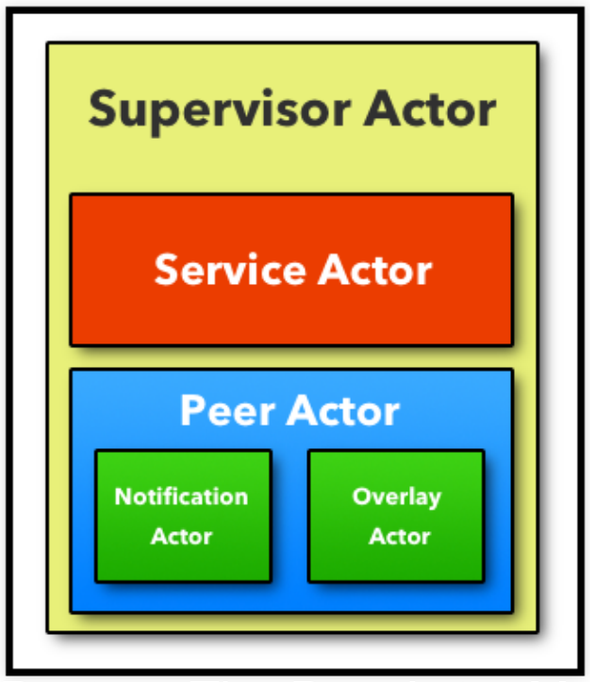
Supervisor and Peer concept

- PeerActor: primitive for developing an application over an overlay (abstraction of the network concerns)

  OverlayActor: Implement the overlay
  NotificationActor: Event bus (overlay modifications)

- SupervisorActor: monitoring of sub actors

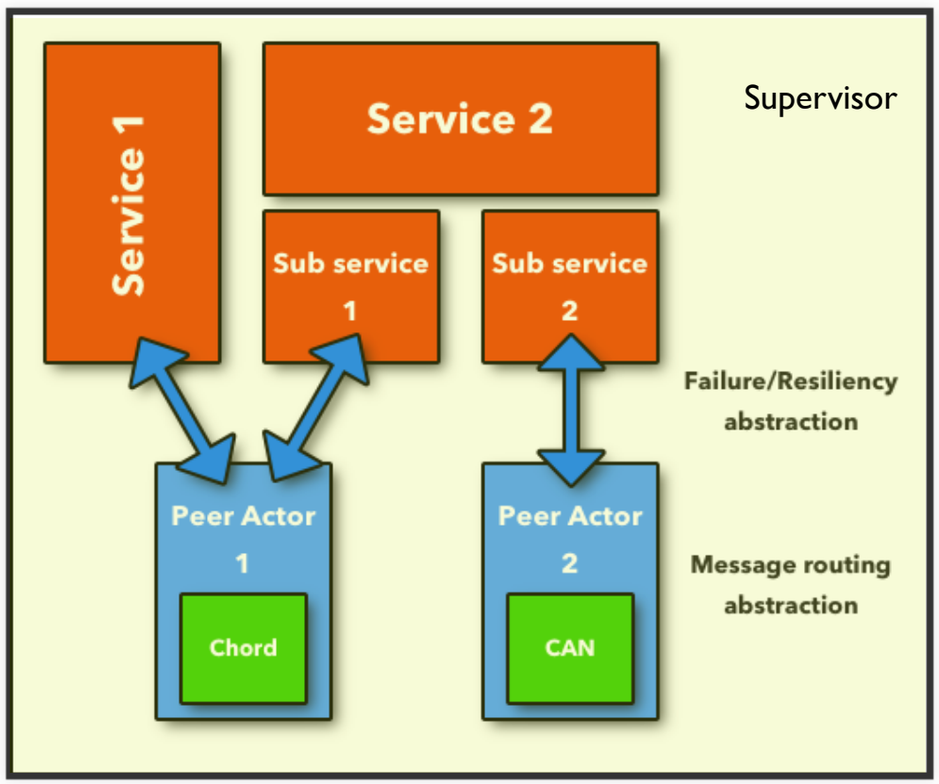
Analyze failures causes, decides what to do, ...



Credits:J. Pastor - The PeerActor Model, 2013

The Discovery Software Programming Model

- Discovery system will be composed of several services
- Each service will use one or more PeerActor
- Each service will be monitored by a SupervisorActor
- Resiliency will be handled by SupervisorActor



The Discovery Software Programming

- AkkaArc

  PeerActor + SupervisorActor definitions (Scala/Akka)

  A Chord Implementation

- Reimplementation of the DVMS proposal with fault tolerant mechanisms in less than 3 months 

- Implementation of distributed IPOP like system (on-going work)

Credits:J. Pastor - The PeerActor Model, 2013

Conclusion

- System Virtualization provides mature "techniques for organizing computer systems resources to provide extraordinary system flexibility" Golberg, 1974
- Leveraging previous works is mandatory
- System Virtualization leads to new concerns (which have not been addressed in this talk)

  Storage (management of VM images/VM migrations through distinct sites)
  Network management (IP assignment, VLAN configurations, suspend/resume)
  Coordination between users and administrators expectations

Conclusion

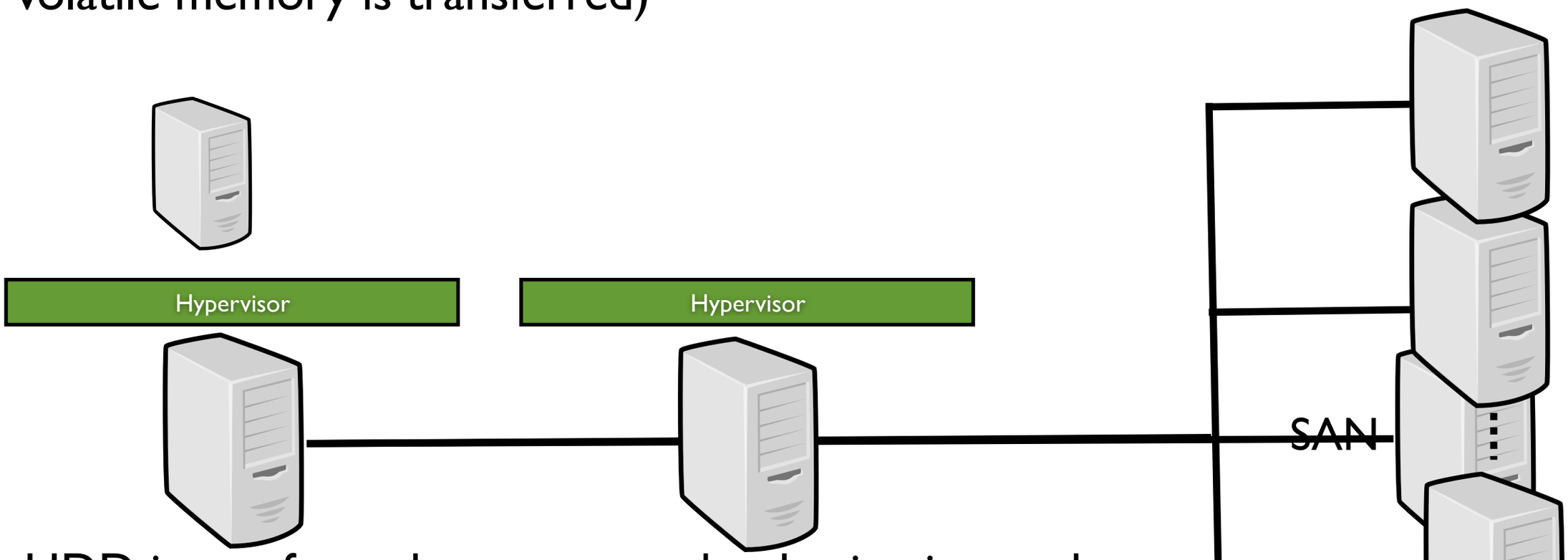
- VM : volatile states vs persistent ones

  VM images (AMI Amazon Machine Image)

- VM migration requires efficient storage mechanisms

  Exploit a distributed file system (NAS/SAN)

  (only volatile memory is transferred)



Copy HDD image from the source to the destination node

Portable but expensive (some contributions such as qcow/backing file solutions, background pre-copy, ..)

Conclusion

- Cloud Computing technology is changing every day

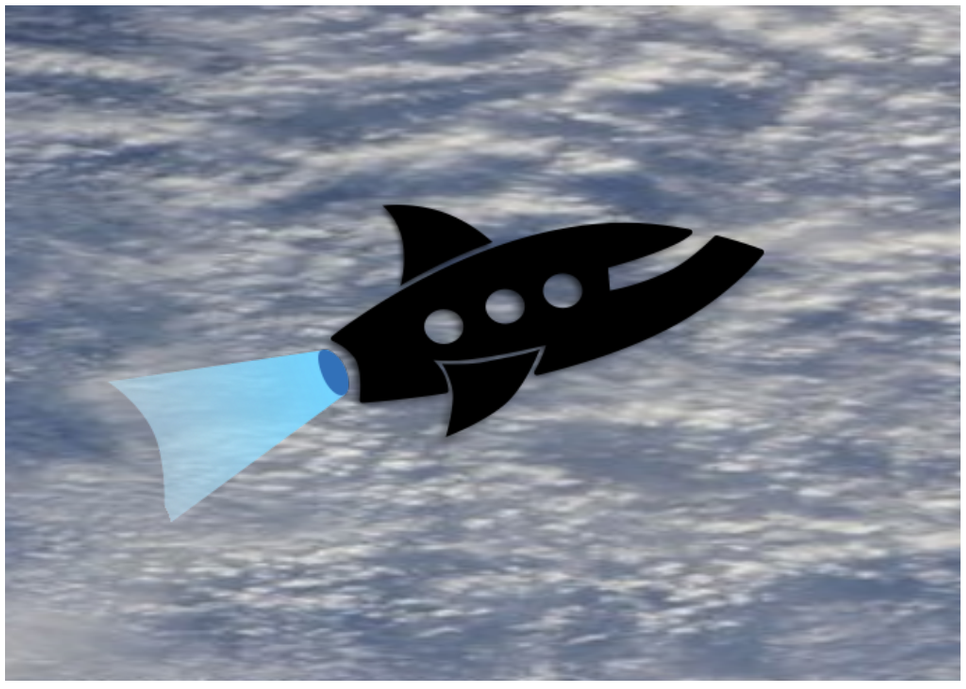
  New features, new requirements

  The main challenge of the Discovery Initiative is to ensure that such new features/mechanisms can run in a distributed manner.

- But Distributed Cloud Computing is happening !

  Dist. CC workshop (collocated with IEEE/ACM UCC 20 13)
  FOG Computing workshop (collocated with IEEE ICC 2013)

Thanks

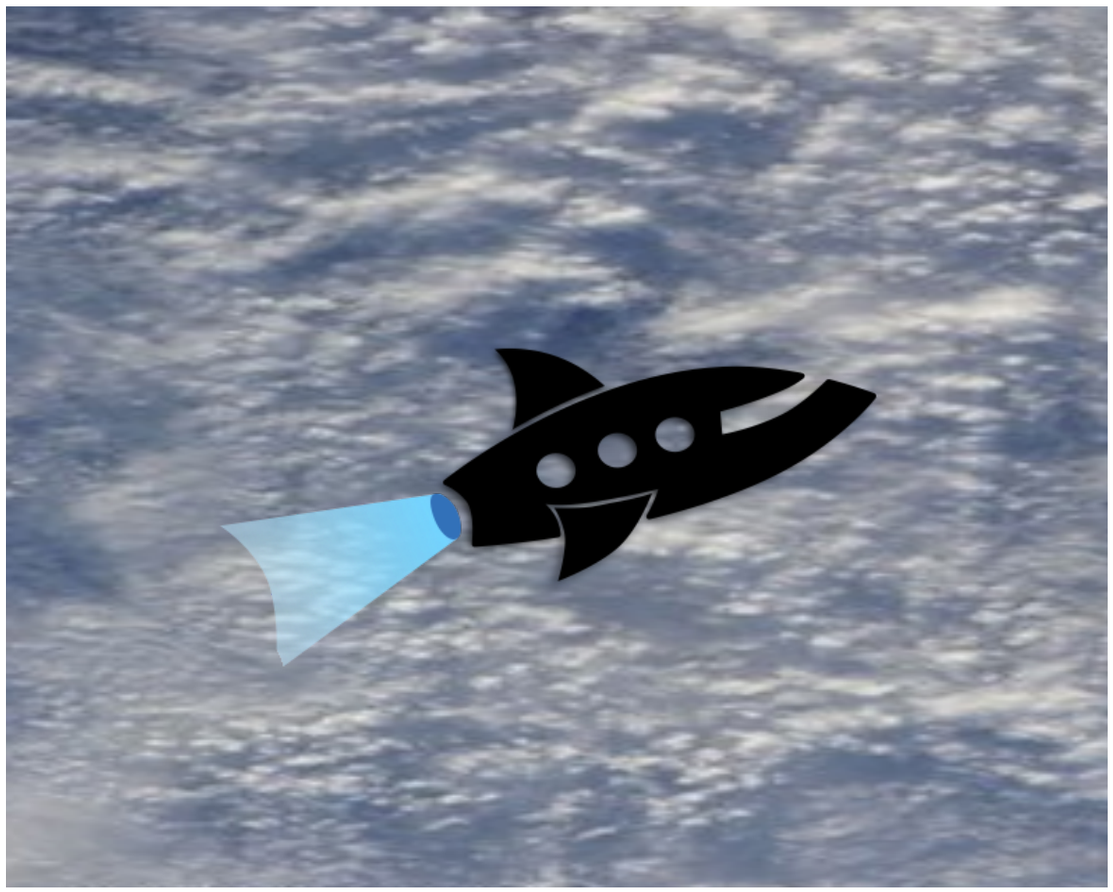


- The Discovery Initiative
  Past and on-going contributors

Paolo Anedda, Marin Bertier, Frédéric Desprez, Massimo Gaggero, Fabien Hermenier, Flavien Quesnel, Jean-Marc Menaud, Jonathan Pastor, Rémi Pottier, Etienne Riviere, Thomas Ropars, Jonathan Rouzaud-Cornabas, Cédric Tedeschi, Gianluigi Zanetti...

http://beyondtheclouds.github.io/

Beyond the Clouds, the DISCOVERY Initiative



Localization is a key element to deliver
efficient as well as sustainable Utility Computing Solutions

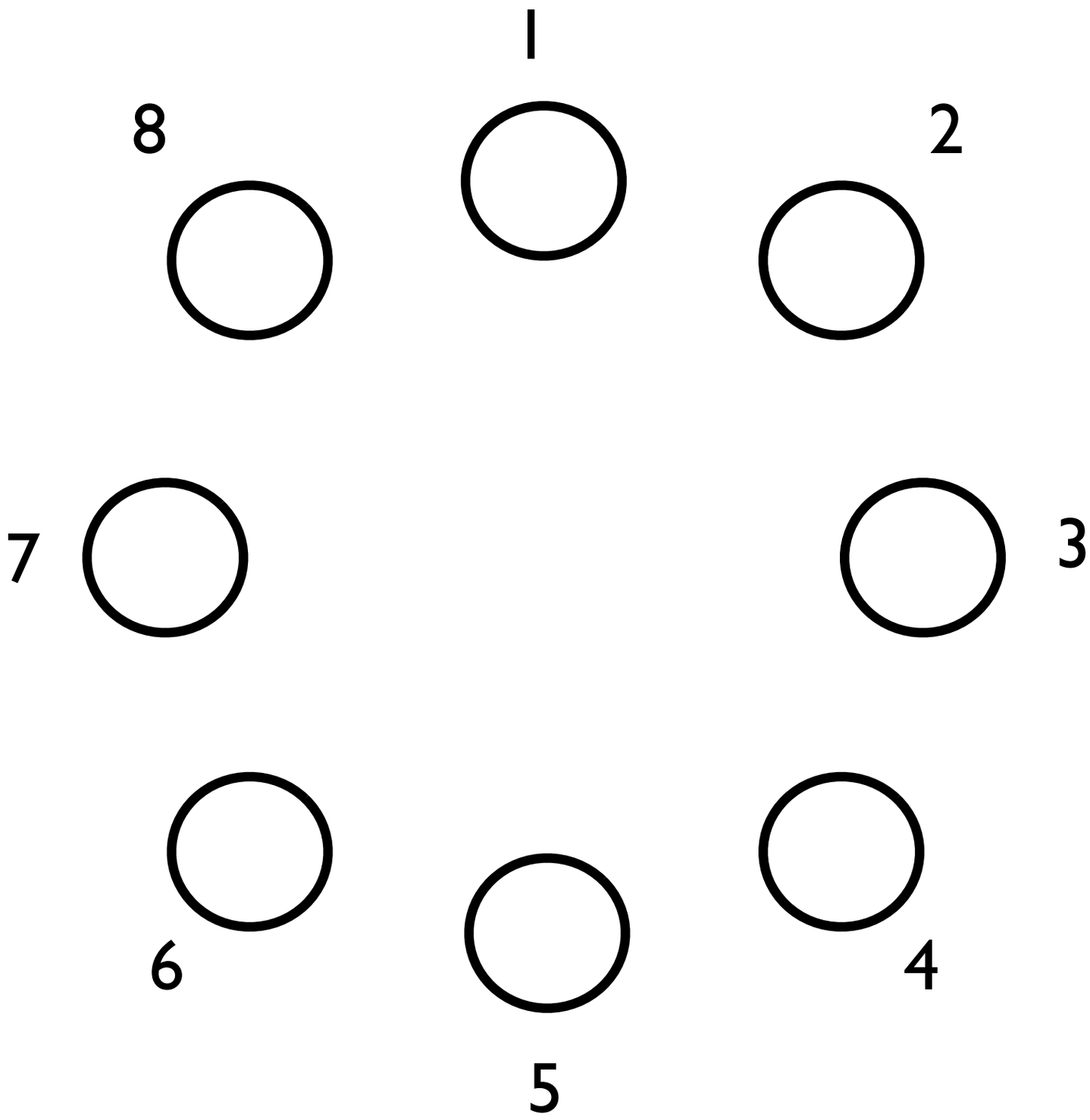
INSTITUT Mines-Télécom

Adrien Lèbre / Ascola Project Team
August, 2013

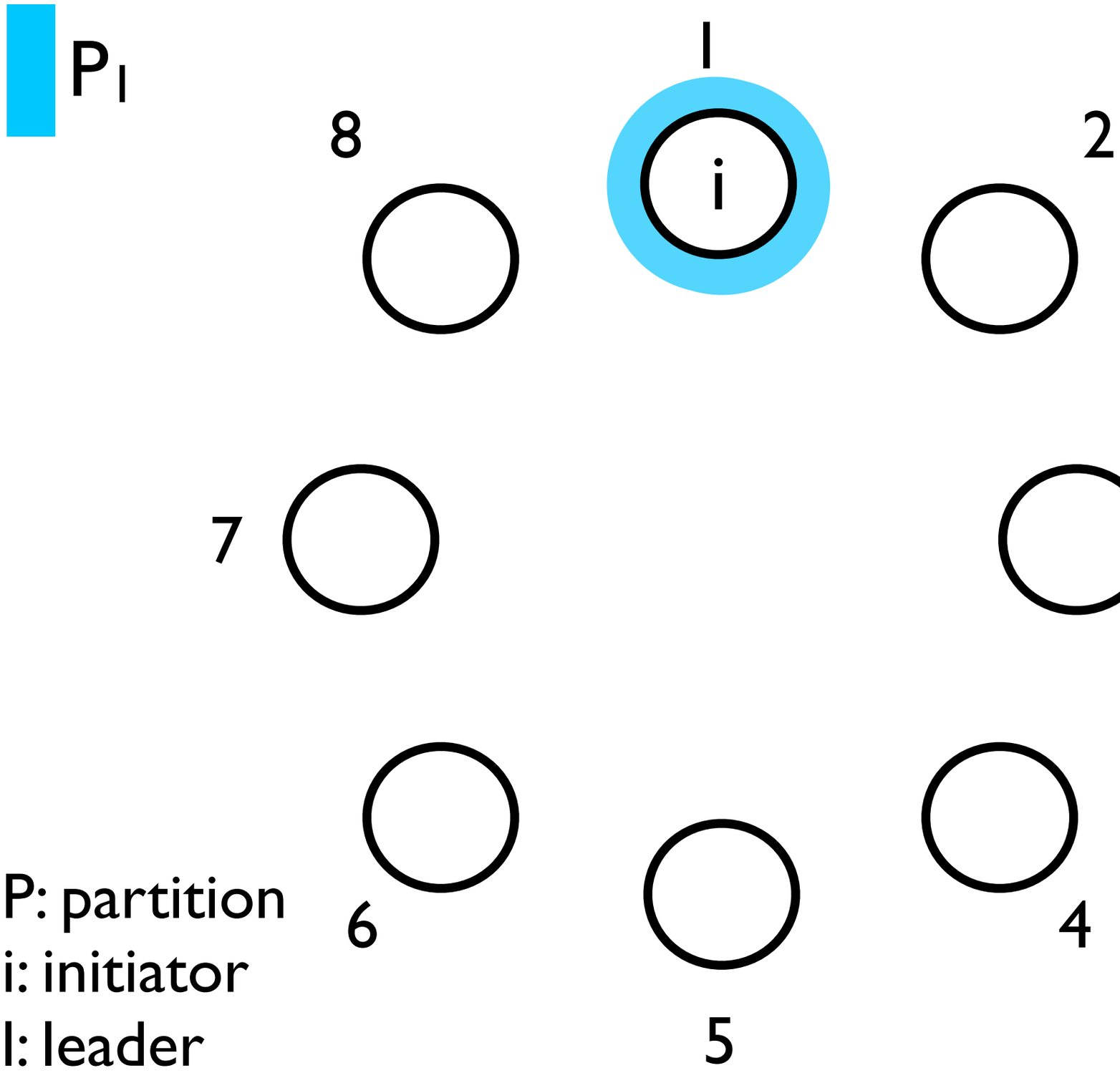
MINES Nantes

Backup / Advanced Informations

DVMS Proposal - Main Algorithm

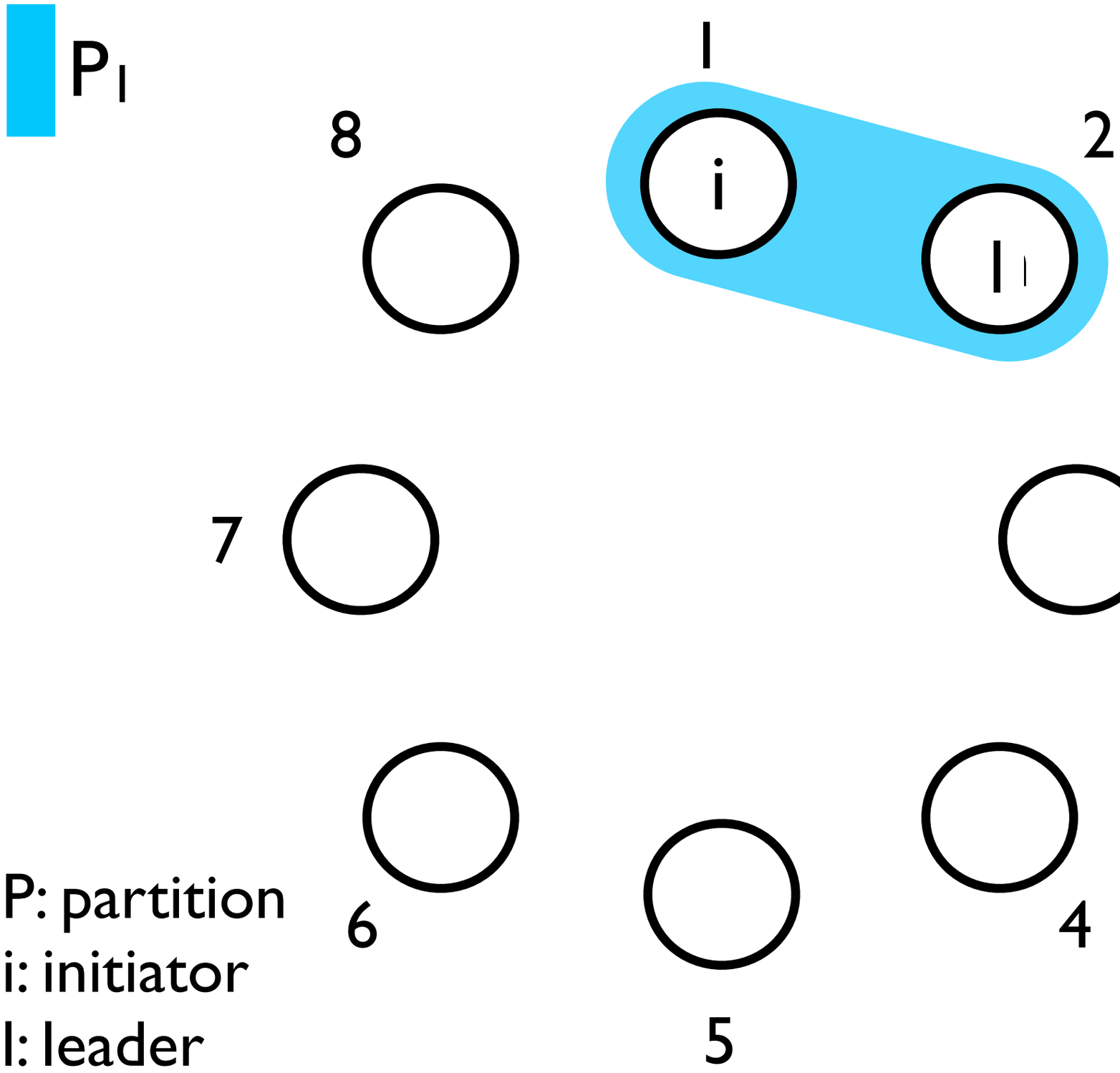


DVMS Proposal - Main Algorithm



P: partition
i: initiator
l: leader

DVMS Proposal - Main Algorithm



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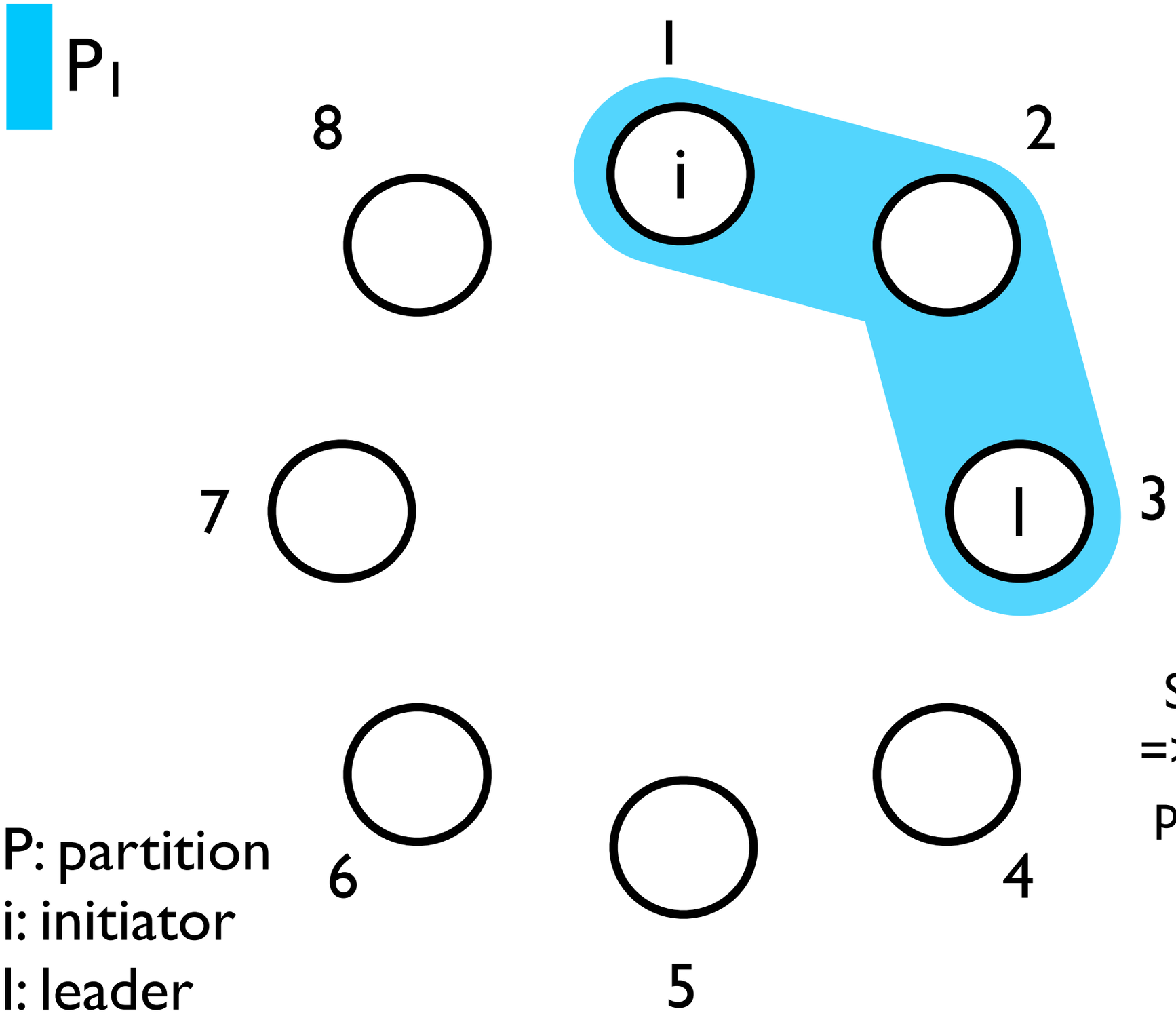
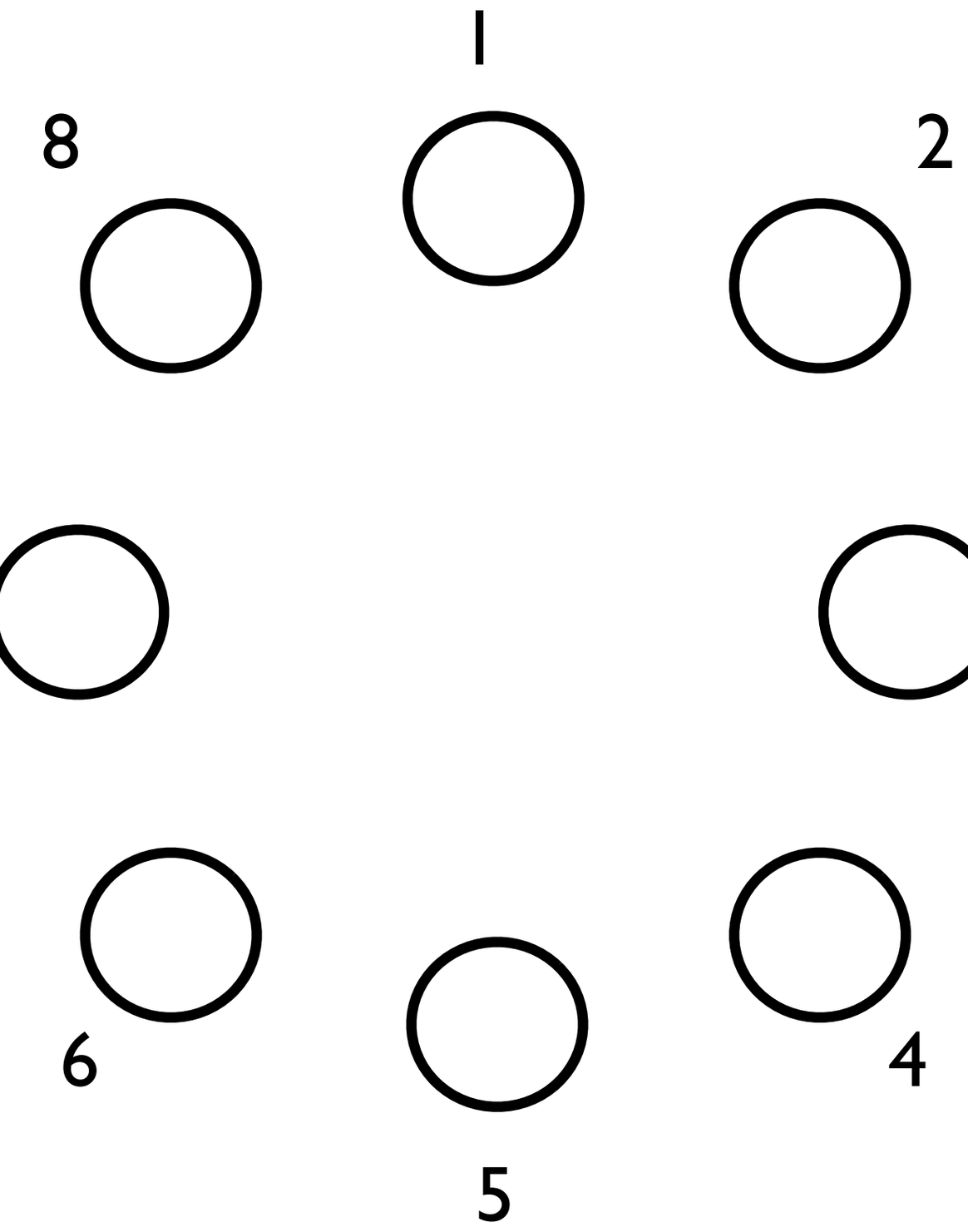
DVMS Proposal - Main Algorithm



P: partition
i: initiator
l: leader

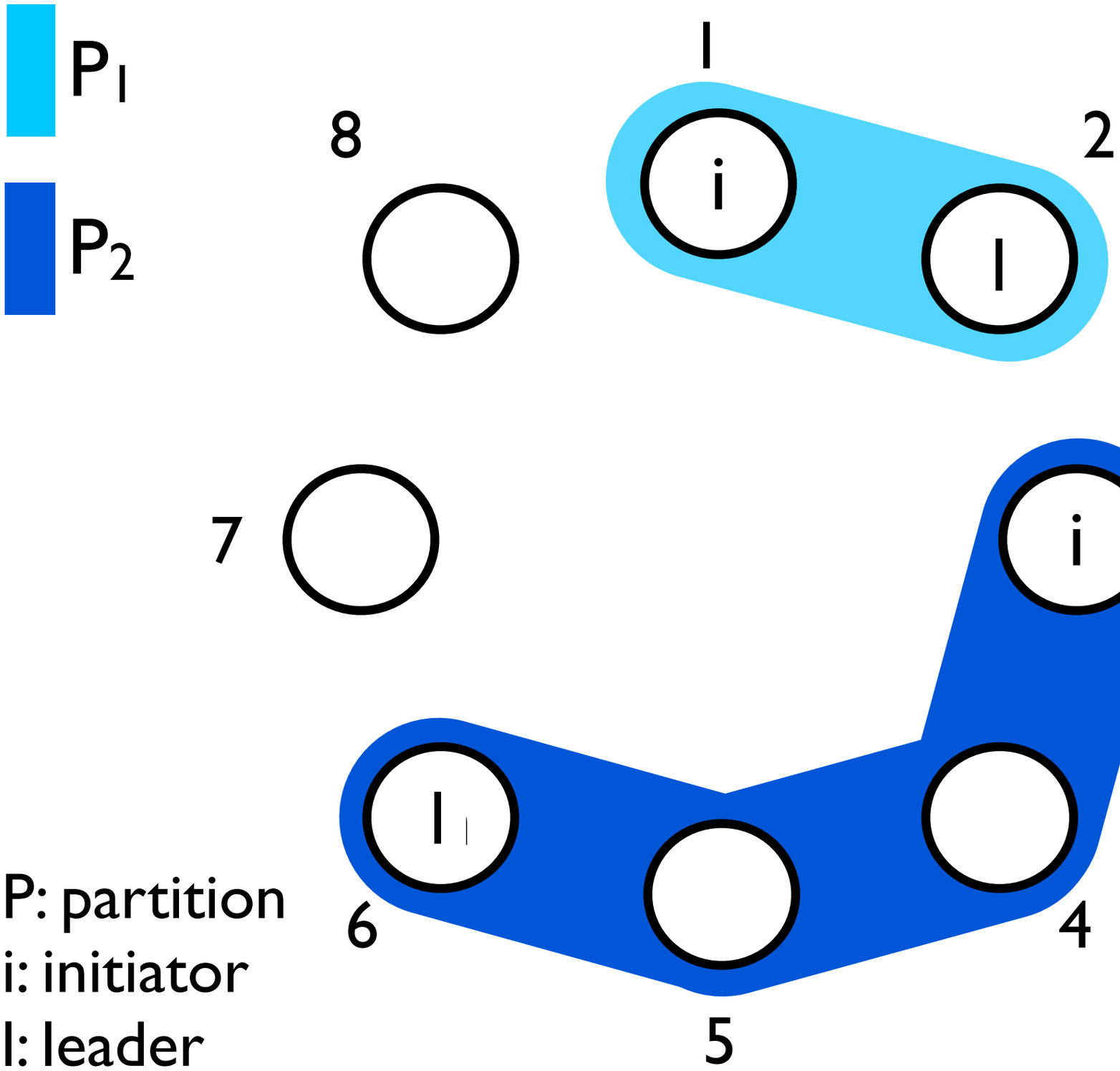
Small partition
=> Computation
phase negligible

DVMS Proposal - Main Algorithm

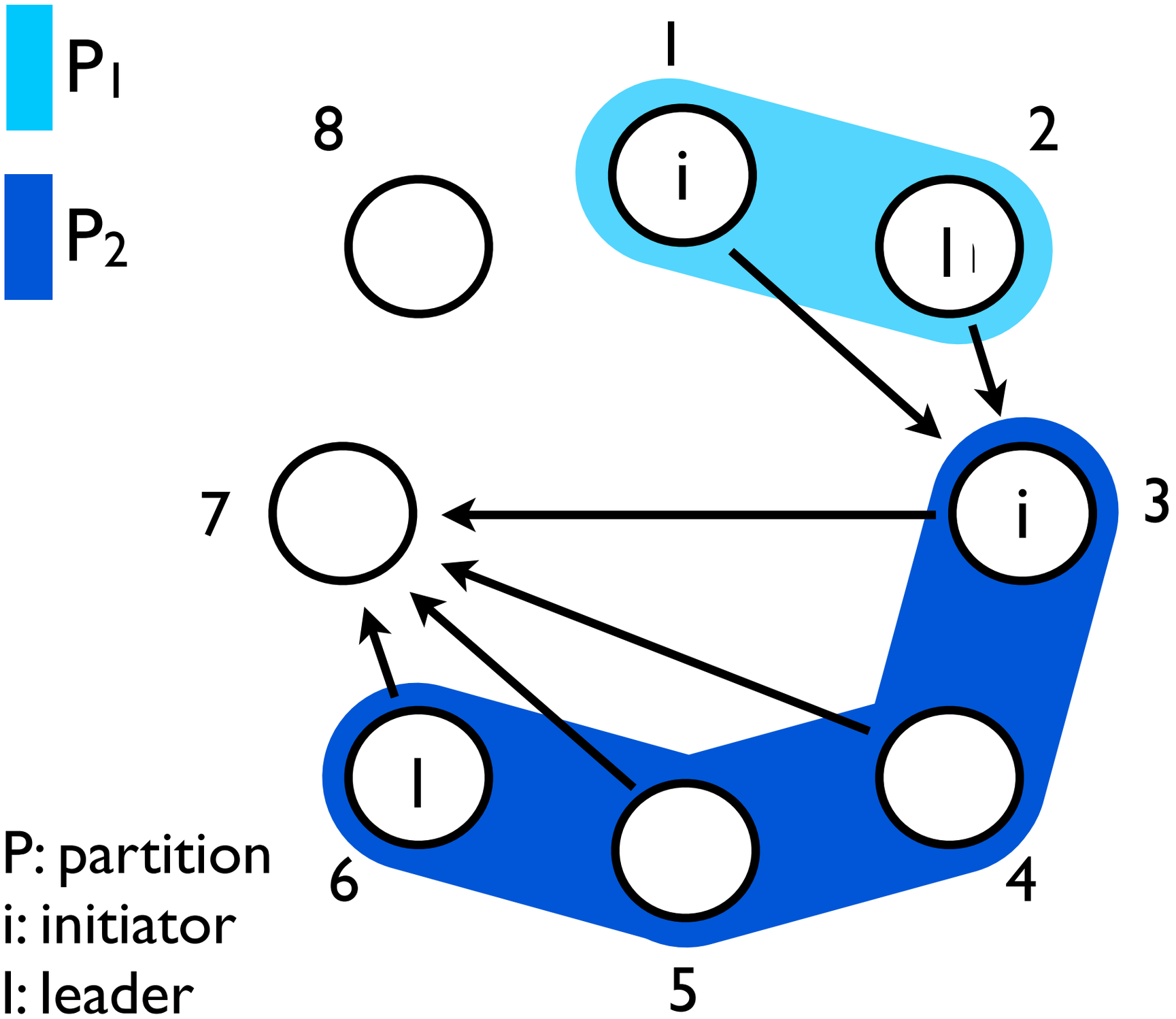


P: partition
i: initiator
l: leader

DVMS Proposal - Shortcuts

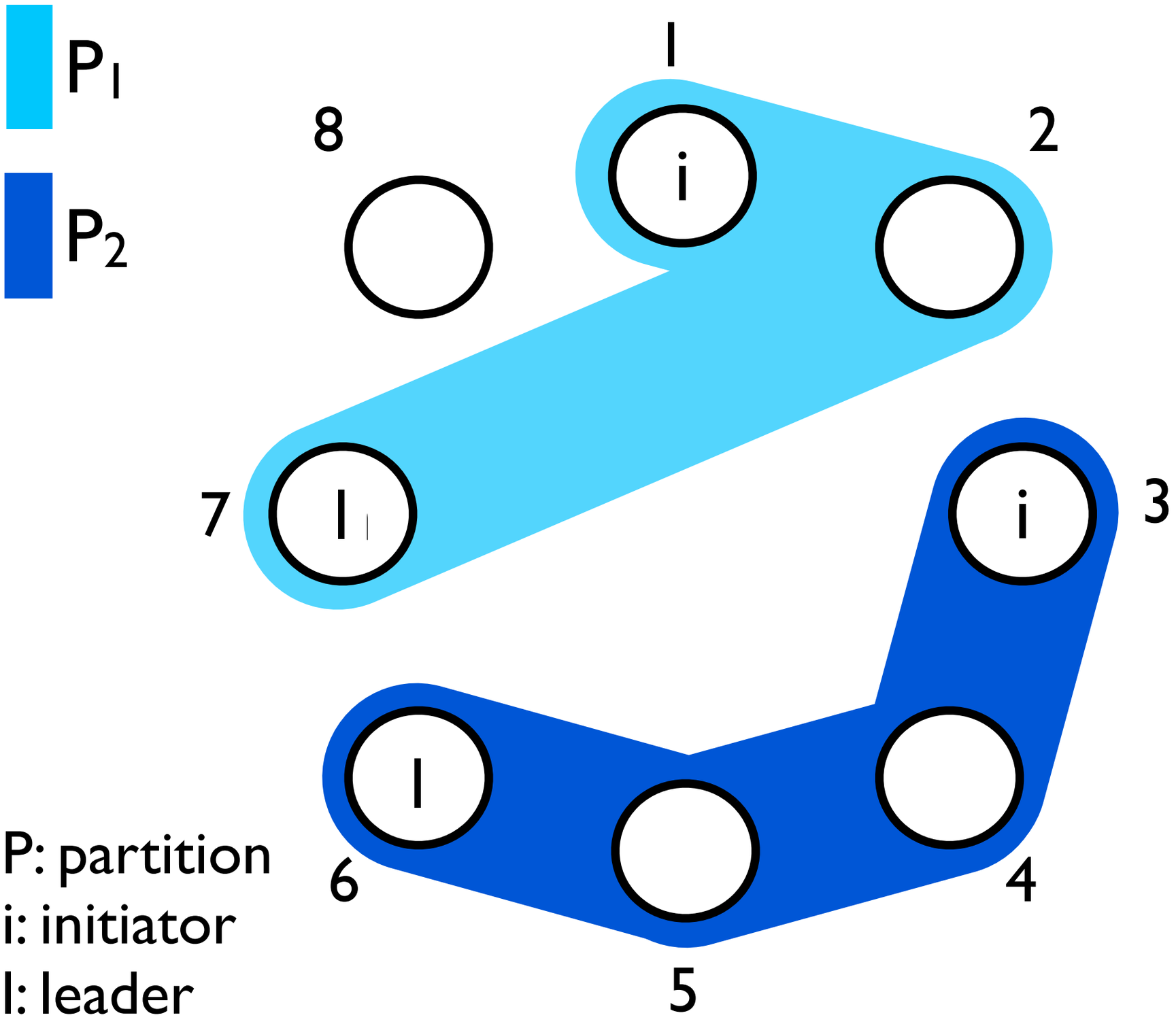


DVMS Proposal - Shortcuts



P: partition
i: initiator
l: leader

DVMS Proposal - Shortcuts



Operating IaaS Platforms

A state of the art (in 5 slides)

Operating IaaS - CloudKit (*Cloud OS ?*)

- Proprietary proposals
- vCloud/vSphere (vmware) 60%

  ESXi

- XenServer/Xen Cloud platform (20%)

  Xen

- Microsoft System Center VM (20%)

  Hypervisors agnostic

Credits: http://www.v-index.com
Virtualization Industry Quaterly Survey

Operating IaaS - CloudKit (*Cloud OS ?*)

- Academic proposals

  Nimbus (Freeman and Keahey, University of Chicago)

  Based on GT4 and the Globus Virtual Workspace Service
  Target: cloud for science
  Tutorials and documentation in "grid space"

  Open Nebula (Montero & Llorente, DSA-Research at UCM)

  Support for the Xen, KVM and VMware
  Access to Amazon EC2 (cloud bursting)
  Probably, the most deployed in EU (2012)

  Eucalyptus (Wolsky, University of Santa Barbara)

  Web services based implementation of elastic/utility/cloud computing infrastructure

Operating IaaS - CloudKit (*Cloud OS ?*)

- Community proposals

  OpenStack

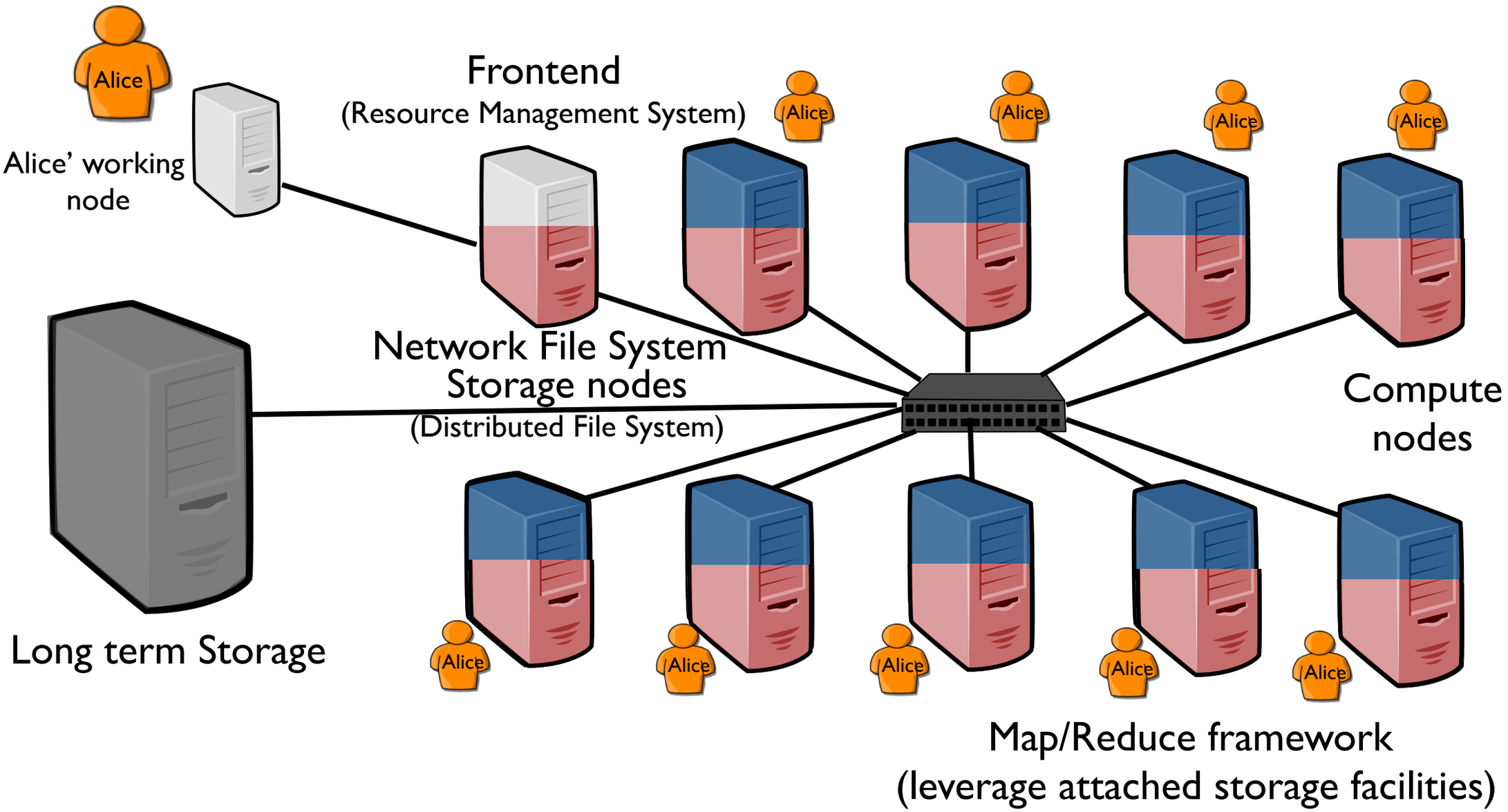
  Supported by several industrials
  Successor of OpenNebula for the core of the Ubuntu cloud proposal

  CloudStack

  Supported by CITRIX
  Full JAVA implementation
  Apache project

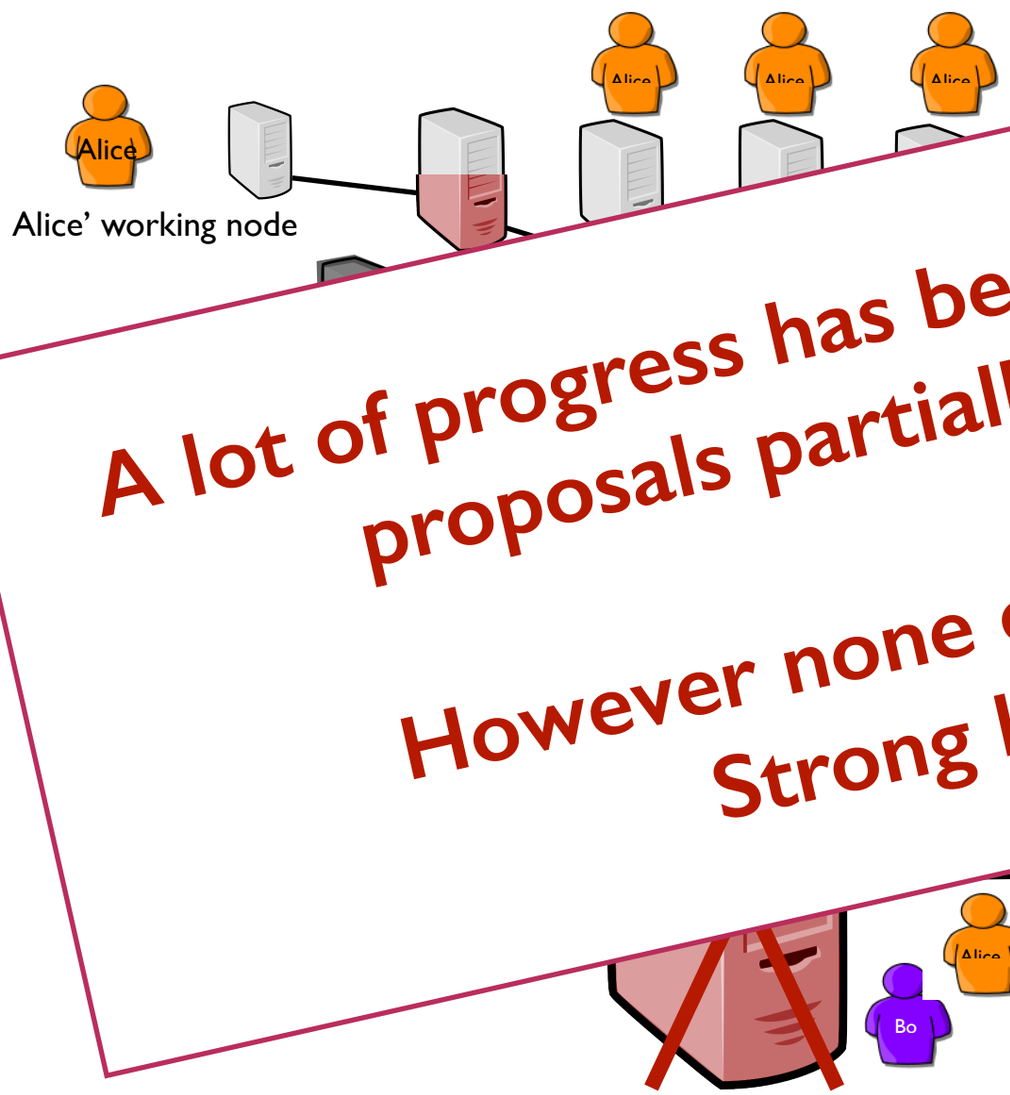
Utility Computing - Successive Generations

- Network of Workstations 1990 / 20**xx**



Utility Computing - Successive Generations

- Network of Workstations 1990 / 20**xx**
- The Grid 1997 / 201**x**

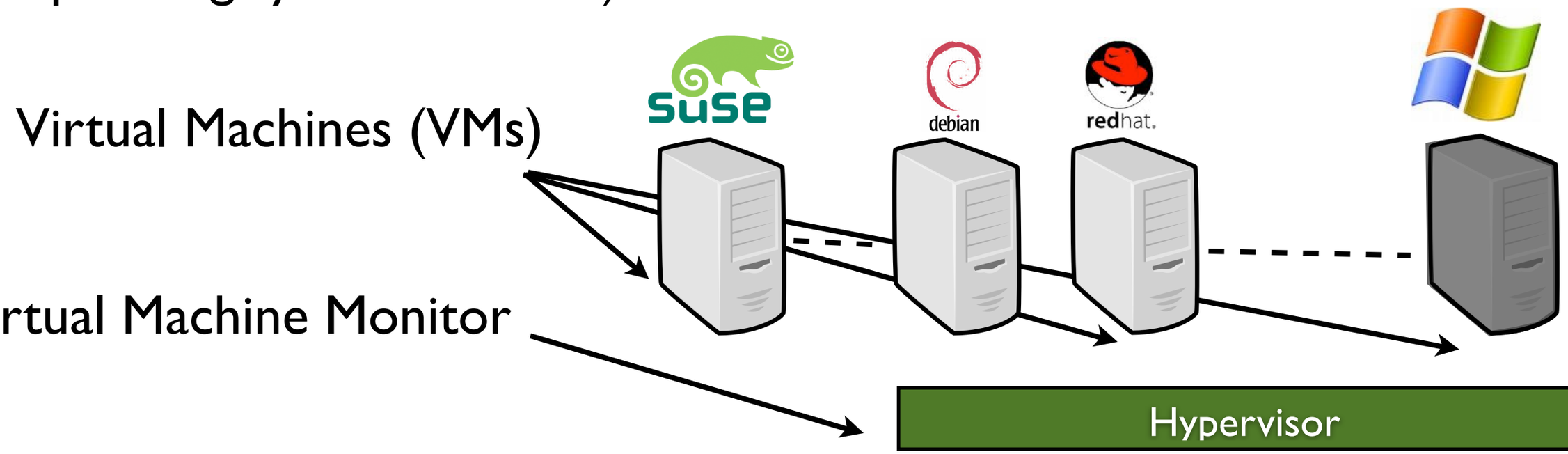


A lot of progress has been done since the 90's and several proposals partially addressed these concerns.

However none of them is mature enough and Strong limitations still persist !

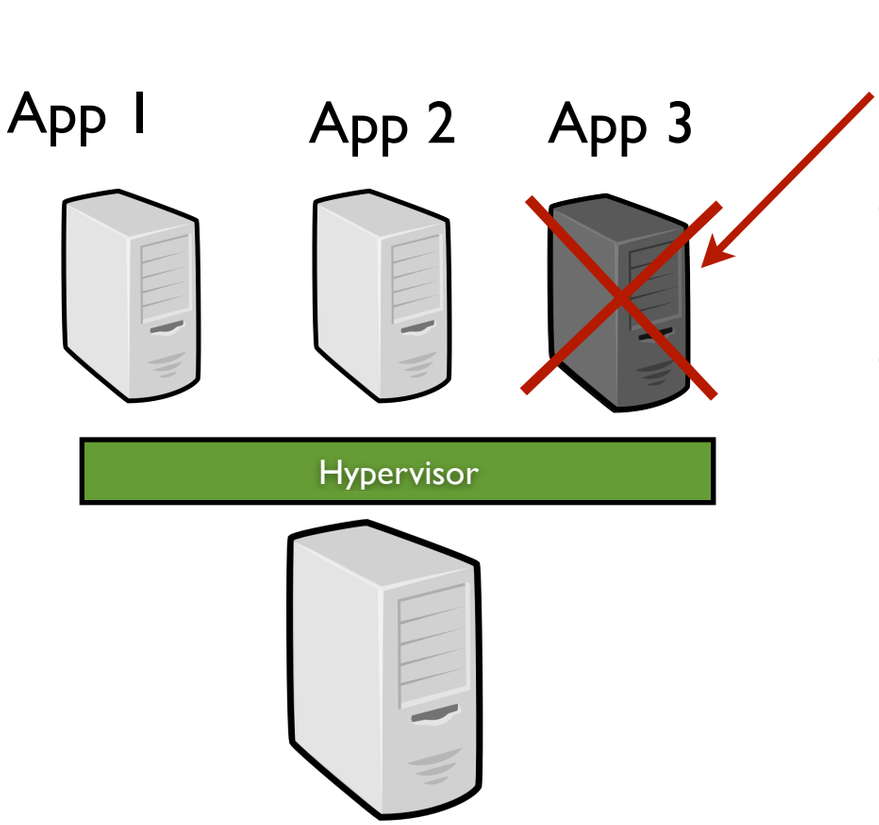
Here Comes *System Virtualization*

- One to multiple OSes on a physical node thanks to a hypervisor (an operating system of OSes)



"A ***virtual machine*** (VM) provides a faithful implementation of a physical processor's hardware running in a protected and isolated environment.
Virtual machines are created by a software layer called the ***virtual machine monitor*** (VMM) that runs as a privileged task on a physical processor."

VM Capabilities



- Isolation ("security" between each VM)
- Snapshotting (a VM can be easily resumed from its latest consistent state)

- Suspend/Resume
- Live migration
  (negligible downtime ~ 60 ms)
  Post/Pre Copy