# 云计算导引

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# 云计算@Wiki

一种计算能力,提供了计算资源与底层结构之间的抽象,使用户可以通过网络方便的,按需使用的来对一个共享的资源池进行迅速的配置,部署与使用,并且只需要很少的管理以及与服务商的交互。

# 云计算@IBM

云计算可以用来描述平台与应用。一个云计算平台可以动态按需来供应和配置服务器,云中的服务器可以使用物理机或者虚拟机,云中也可以包括其他的计算资源如存储域网络(SANs)、网络设施、防火墙,以及其他的安全设备。

# 狭义云计算与广义云计算

- 狭义云计算——提供资源的网络称为"云"
  - "云"中的资源在使用者看来是可以无限扩展的
  - 随时获取,按需使用,随时扩展,按使用付费
    - 像水电一样使用IT基础设施
- 广义云计算——任意服务构成的资源池称为"云"
  - "云"是一些可以自我维护和管理的虚拟计算资源
    - 大型服务器集群,包括计算服务器、存储服务器、宽带资源
  - 云计算将所有的计算资源集中起来
  - 应用提供者无需关注细节, 更专注于业务

# 相关技术

• 并行计算(Parallel Computing)

• 分布式计算(Distributed Computing)

• 网格计算(Grid Computing)

# 网格计算

- 利用互联网把地理上广泛分布的各种资源(包括计算资源、存储资源、带宽资源、软件资源、数据资源、信息资源、知识资源等)连成一个逻辑整体,就像一台超级计算机一样,为用户提供一体化信息和应用服务(计算、存储、访问等)。
- 网格计算是分布式计算的一种,是分布式计算封装。
- 云计算可以认为是网格计算的商业演化模式。

# 云计算概念模型



# 云计算与云平台

- 云计算是一种计算模式
  - 不是一种产品.....
- "按需服务":Pay as you go
  - 云计算的核心理念
  - 类似于水、电等基础设施
- 云平台是实现云计算模式的产品
  - 云计算解决方案

# 云服务分类

软件即服务	Salesfoce online CRM服
SaaS (Software as a Service)	为
平台即服务	Google App Engine
PaaS (Platform as a Service)	Sina App Engine (SAE)
基础设施即服务	Amazon EC2、S3
IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)	阿里云

# 基础设施即服务(laaS)

- IaaS —— Infrastructure as a Service: 为IT行业创造虚拟的计算和数据中心,使得其能够把计算单元、存储器、I/O设备、带宽等计算机基础设施,集中起来成为一个虚拟的资源池来为整个网络提供服务。
- 按使用量付费
- Amazon WebServices,简作AWS
  - 弹性计算云EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) —— 计算
  - 简单存储服务S3 (Simple Storage Service) —— 存储

# 平台即服务(PaaS)

- PaaS —— Platform as a Service: 把服务器平台或开 发环境作为一种服务提供的商业模式。
- 从系统定制到PaaS
- Google App Engine、SAE
- Hadoop、Spark等大数据处理平台

# 软件即服务(SaaS)

- SaaS —— Software as a Service: 一种基于互联网提供软件服务的应用模式。
- 软件租赁: 用户按使用时间和使用规模付费
- 绿色部署: 用户不需安装, 打开浏览器即可运行
- 不需要额外的服务器硬件
- 软件(应用服务)按需定制

# 云计算特点

• 高可靠性: 冗余副本、负载均衡

• 通用性: 支撑千变万化的实际应用

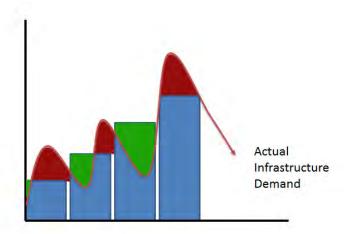
• 按需服务: 按需购买

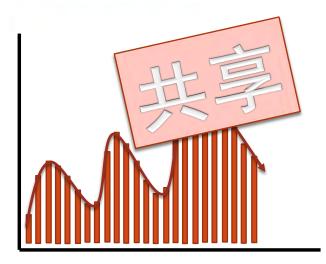
• 安全: 摆脱数据丢失、病毒入侵

• 方便: 支持多终端、数据共享

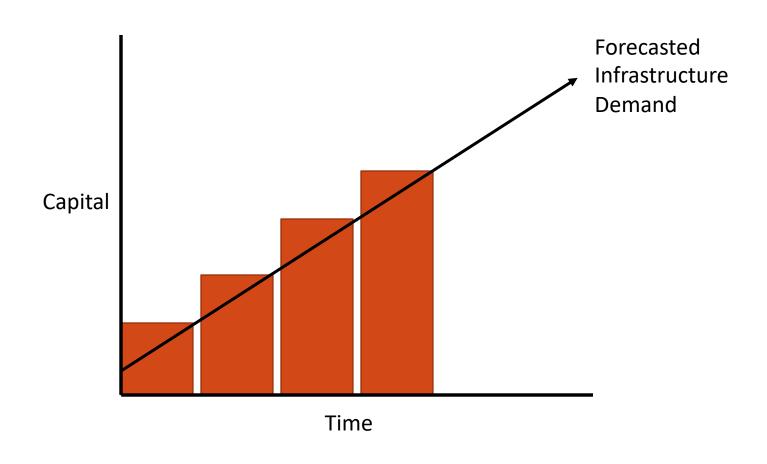
# "按需服务"

- 需求动态性
  - 资源数量
  - 资源类型
    - 软件/硬件
  - 工作负载
- 高效获取
  - 便捷
  - 低价

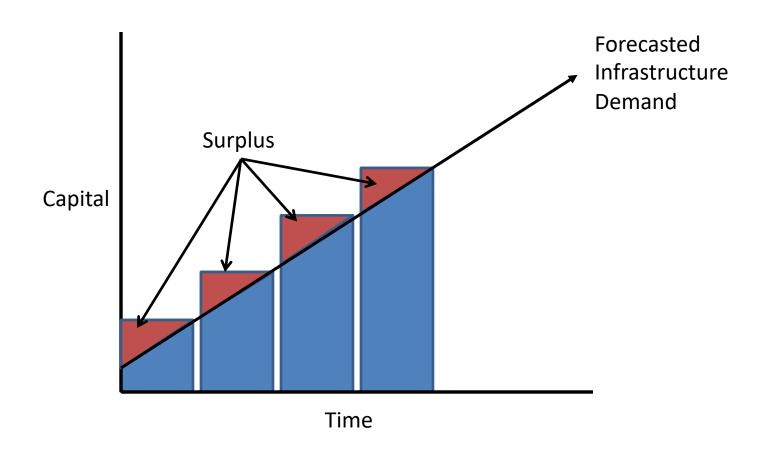




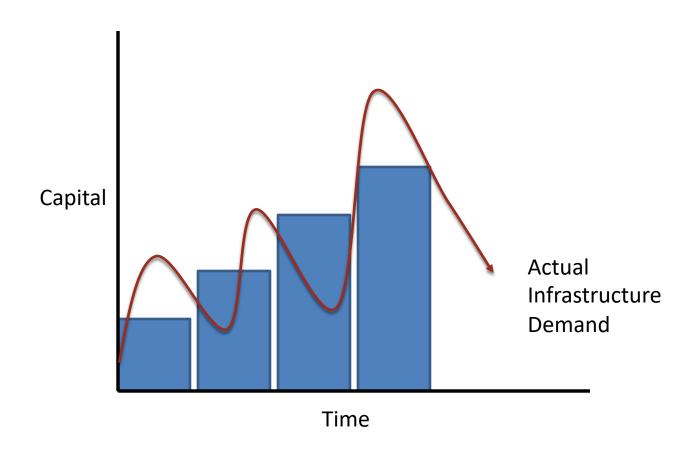
#### Traditional Infrastructure Model



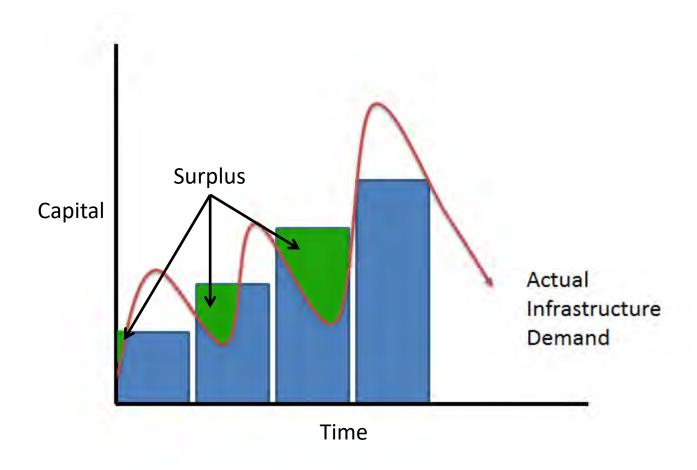
### Acceptable Surplus



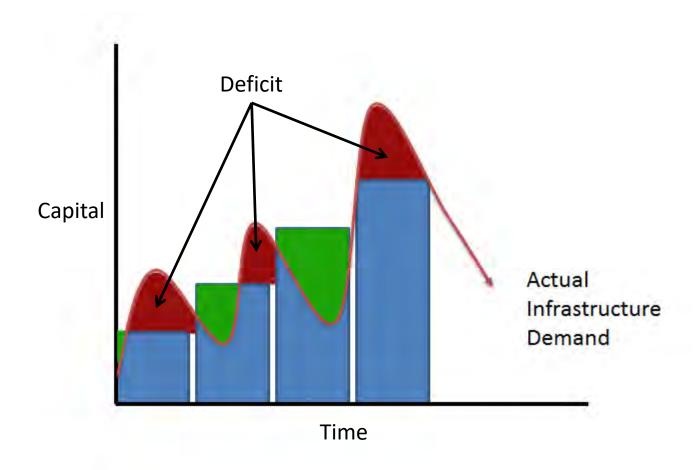
#### Actual Infrastructure Demand



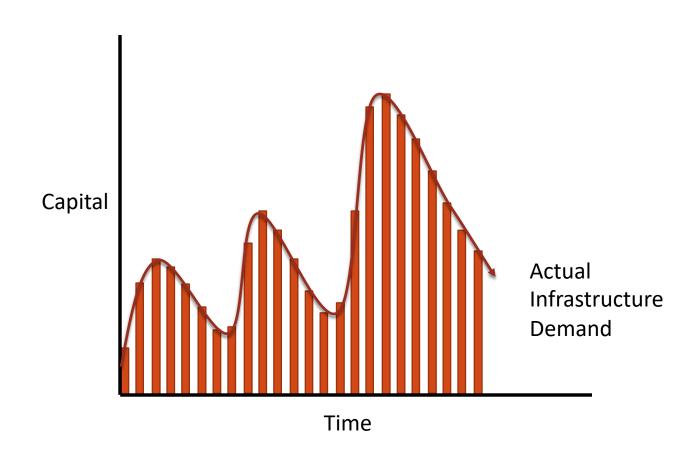
#### Unacceptable Surplus



#### Unacceptable Deficit



#### What We May Expect It to Be



# 云计算模式

- 公有云
  - 资源以"按需服务"的方式提供给公用服务;服务以一种效用计算的方式被出租使用。
- 私有云
  - 为一个客户单独使用而构建的,因而提供对数据、安全性和服务质量的最有效控制。
- 混合云
  - 安全因素,并非所有的企业信息都能放置在公有云上。

# 公有云

- 云服务提供商
  - 有效管理内在资源,提高利用率,节省能源
- 终端用户
  - 按需使用,租用计算、存储和服务资源
- 企业用户/服务提供商
  - 创业前期成本大大降低
    - IT 硬件投入低
    - 按需租用
  - 采取自助服务和按使用量付费的使用模式,迅速获得计算资源,无需为配置过大的资源容量而过度投资

#### 私有云 面向大中型企事业单位

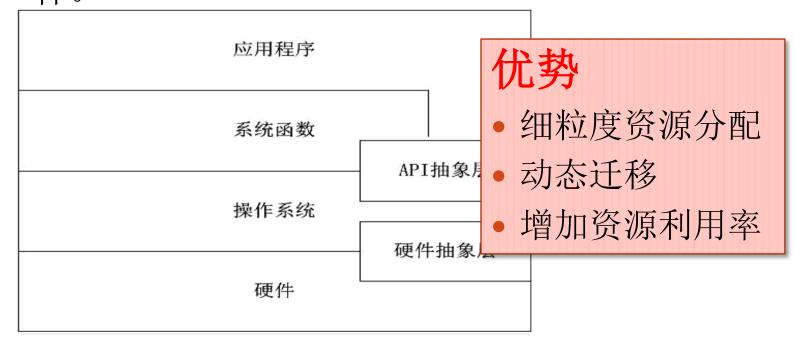
- 高效资源管理
  - · 快速申请、回收IT资源;
  - 分时共享提升资源利用率。
- 提升数据安全
  - 云端集中式数据备份
  - 云端控制数据的流动
- 降低软件成本
  - 专业化、集中式系统管理,有效防止病毒等恶意软件。
  - 专业软件的共享。

# 虚拟化技术

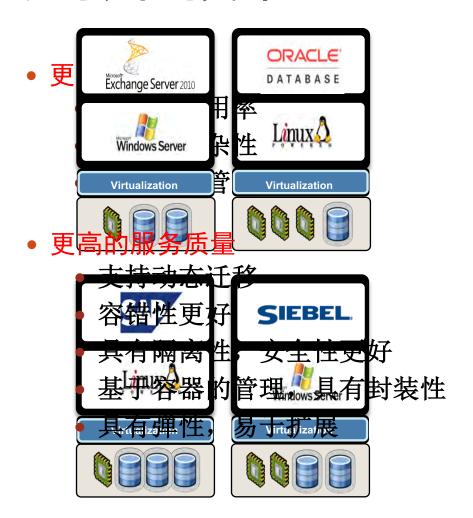
- 虚拟化与云计算
- 虚拟化关键技术
- 虚拟化数据中心

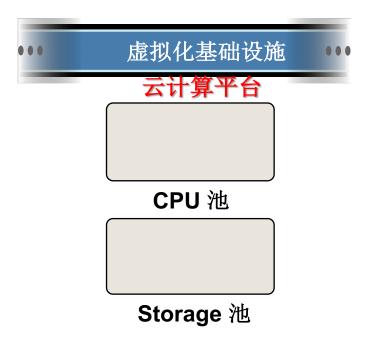
# 虚拟化简述

 虚拟化是由位于下层的软件模块,将其封装或抽象, 提供一个物理或软件的接口,使得上层的软件可以 直接运行在这个虚拟的环境,和运行在原来的环境 一样。



# 虚拟化技术





# 虚拟化与云计算

虚拟化特点	为云计算带来的好处
封装与隔离	保证每个用户有安全可信的工作环境
多实例	保证较高的资源利用率 为服务器合并提供基础
硬件无关性	整合异构硬件资源 可实现虚拟机迁移,使资源调度、 负载平衡容易实现
特权功能	入侵检测和病毒检测
动态调整资源	细粒度的可扩展性

#### **VMware**

- 较早的商业化公司之一,2003年被EMC公司收购, 产品目前有3个系列: WorkStation、GSX和ESX。
- 优点
  - 易用性好
  - 完全模拟一台服务器,客户操作系统不作修改就能使用
  - 服务器运行在Windows、Linux和mac上
  - 客户机支持Windows/Linux/FreeBSD/Solaris等
  - ESX不需要任何操作系统,性能相当高
- 缺点
  - 收费

#### Xen

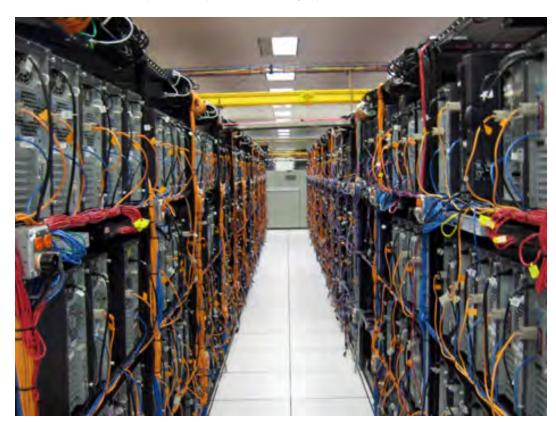
- 基于 Linux的开源项目,现支持类虚拟化和硬件虚拟化技术,2005年初成了 xensource 公司,专注于Xen产品的开发和推广,目前有Intel、AMD、HP、IBM、Redhat和 SuSE 等厂商支持。
- 优点
  - 性能损失很小
  - 支持原生操作系统和打过内核补丁的操作系统
- 缺点
  - 服务器只能运行于Linux
  - 若使用类虚拟化技术,运行于其上的虚拟机需打内核补丁,且不支持未开源的操作系统(如Windows)

#### **KVM**

- Kernel-based Virtual Machine, 开源的系统虚拟化模块
- Linux 2.6.20之后集成在Linux的各个主要发行版本中
  - 使用Linux自身的调度器进行管理,所以相对于Xen, 其核心源码很少。
  - 已成为学术界的主流虚拟机监控器之一。
- KVM的虚拟化需要硬件支持,是基于硬件的完全虚拟化。

# 数据中心与虚拟化

• 数据中心为云计算的实现提供了基本的计算和存储资源,是支持云计算的重要基础。



# 数据中心与虚拟化

- 数据中心为云计算的实现提供了基本的计算和存储资源,是支持云计算的重要基础。
- 企业级数据中心的发展趋势是具备高度的灵活性和适应性。
  - 能根据外部需求做出快速变化
  - 虚拟化技术是比较好的解决方法
- 企业关注投入产出率(Return of Investment), 严格的控制预算和成本。
  - "绿色"
  - "低碳"

# 云计算平台



- Google云平台
- Amzon云平台
- Openstack





# Microsoft<sup>®</sup>





### 云平台

- 用户: 提供使用云计算服务的入口
  - 按需使用各种类型的服务
- 服务商: 以最小代价满足用户请求
  - 提供各种层次和类型的服务,并提供可信性保证
  - 通过资源的合理配置和整合最小化代价

#### Google App Engine

- App Engine让用户在Google的基础架构上运行自定义 网络应用程序
- App Engine可免费使用
  - 500MB持久存储空间
  - 支持每月500万页面浏览量的CPU和带宽
- App Engine提供使用Python和Java语言的运行环境,可用其建立Web站点等网络应用。

#### Google Chrome OS

• Google Chrome OS是一个为上网本设计的轻量级开源操作系统。

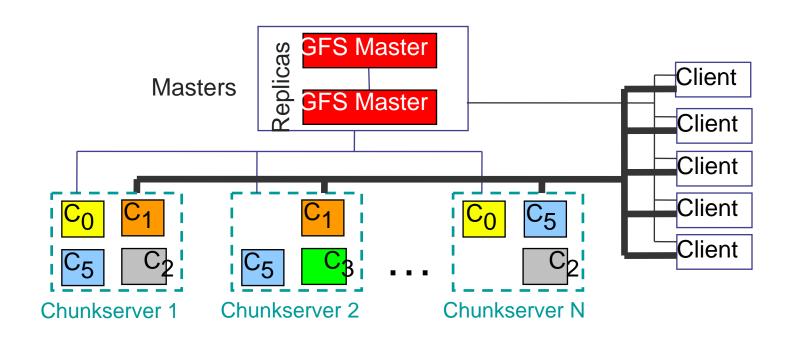


- 快速开/关机
- 浏览器紧密结合
- 网络紧密相连



# Google文件系统(GFS)

 GFS是一个可扩展的分布式文件系统,用于大型的、 分布式的、对大量数据进行访问的应用。它运行于 廉价的普通硬件上,但可以提供容错功能。它可以 给大量的用户提供总体性能较高的服务。



#### MapReduce

- MapReduce是一种编程模型,用于大规模数据集(大于1TB)的并行运算。概念"Map(映射)"和"Reduce(化简)",和他们的主要思想,都是从函数式编程语言里借来的,还有从矢量编程语言里借来的特性。他极大地方便了编程人员在不会分布式并行编程的情况下,将自己的程序运行在分布式系统上。
- 当前的软件实现是指定一个Map(映射)函数,用来把一组键值对映射成一组新的键值对,指定并发的Reduce(化简)函数,用来保证所有映射的键值对中的每一个共享相同的键组。

# 其他云平台

- 微软Windows Azure系统
  - SaaS产品: Dynamics CRM Online、Exchange Online、Office Communications Online及SharePoint Online。
- IBM "蓝云"
  - 对企业现有的基础架构进行整合,通过虚拟化技术和自动化技术,构建企业自己拥有的云计算中心。
- Adobe AIR平台
  - 构建丰富的Internet应用并部署为桌面应用
- Force.com平台
  - PaaS产品: Salesforce

## OpenStack

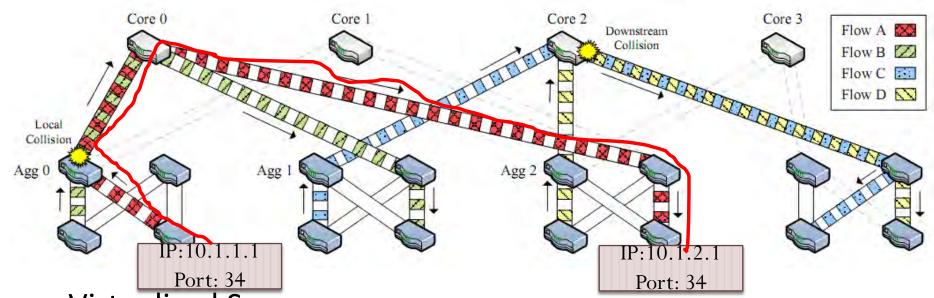
• OpenStack是IaaS(基础设施即服务)组件,让任何人都可以自行建立和提供云端运算服务。

• 此外,OpenStack也用作建立防火墙内的"私有云" (Private Cloud),提供机构或企业内各部门共享资源。



# 研究问题1: Flow Scheduling in Data Centers

#### **Flows**



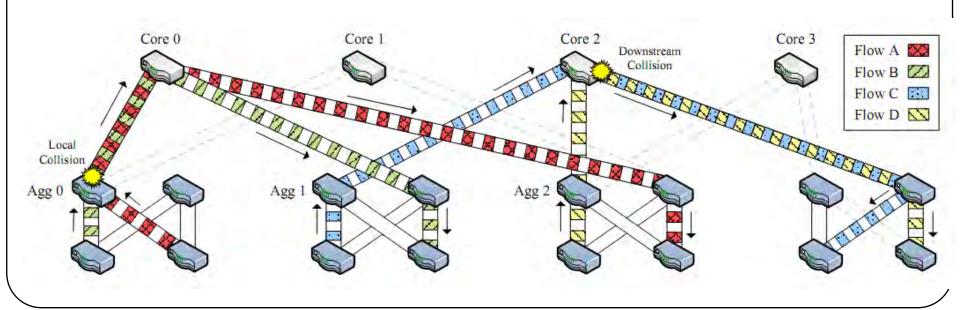
- Virtualized Server
  - Multiple VMs coexist atop a shared PM.
- Application/Service
  - Communications among VMs over the DC network.
- Flow: 5-tuple
  - (src IP, src port, transport protocol, dest IP, dest port)

#### Flow Scheduling

- Why?
  - Highly congested links/switches & under-utilized links/switches
- How?
  - Change the current (usually "bad") flow-to-link mapping through moving flows

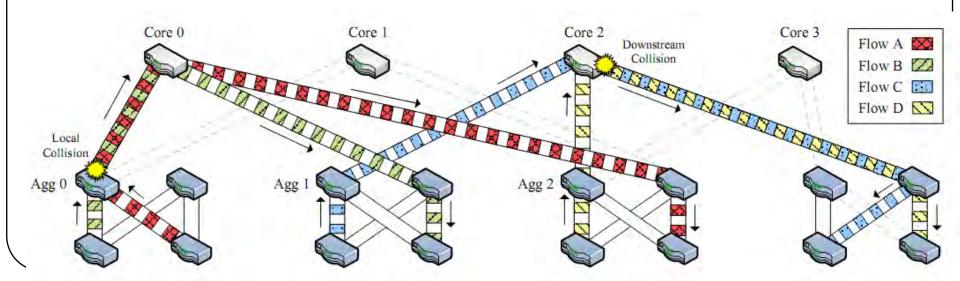
#### Per-packet vs. Per-flow

- Per-packet: forwarding decisions are made based on the information of individual packet
  - Multipath routing
  - Reordering
- Per-flow: flow-level load balancing
  - E.g., ECMP



#### Goals

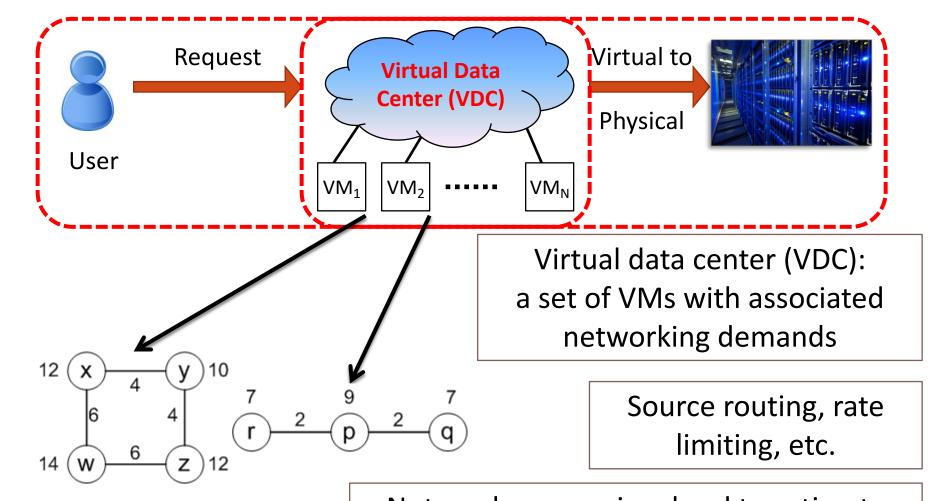
- Predict application performance
- Mitigate congestion
- Maximize throughput
- Meet flow deadlines/shorten flow completion times
- Achieve high network utilization
- •



#### Content

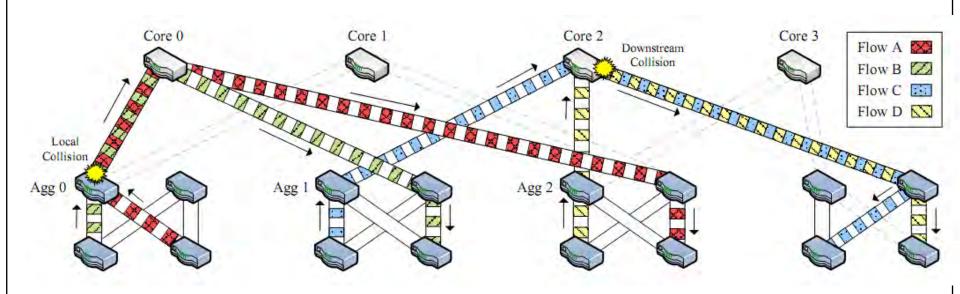
- Predict application performance
  - [CoNext'08] SecondNet
- Mitigate congestion
  - [NSDI'10] Hedera
- Maximize throughput
  - [SIGCOMM'13] B4
- Minimize flow completion times
  - [Infocom'14] RepFlow

#### SecondNet



Not work-conserving; hard to estimate network demands before deployment

## Hedera (1/2)



Bottleneck links elongate applications' completions, while some other links are under-utilization.

#### Hedera (2/2)



- Detect elephant flows
  - # of flows is extremely larg
  - Scalability concern

Hedera complements ECMP

- Larger than 10% of host's NIC or link capacity
- Estimate flow demands
  - Host- vs. network-limited flows
- Schedule flows
  - Global First Fit
  - Simulated Annealing

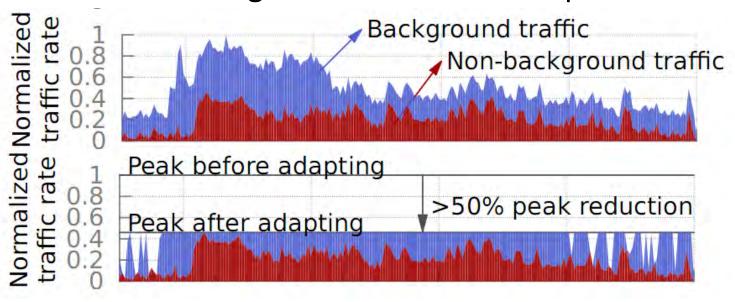
B4 (1/2)



- User data copies
  - to remote DC for availability
  - Lowest volume (10% ~ 15%), most latency sensitive, highest priority
- Remote storage access
  - for computation over distribute data sources
- Large-scale data push
  - for synchronizing states across DCs
  - Highest volume, least latency sensitive, lowest priority

#### B4 (2/2)

 Key idea: guarantee that highest priority traffic arrive its destination with low delay, and let lowest priority traffic use the remaining resource as much as possible

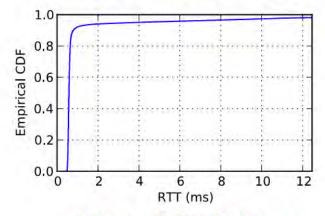


Implementation: SDN, TE as overlay (agile deployment, quick failure recovery, easy for test, etc.)

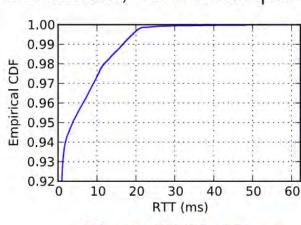
#### RepFlow: Background

- Short flows are critical for many interactive apps.
  - Delay-sensitive
- Flow completion times (FCT) for short flows are poor in current data centers.
- Goal: reduce FCT for short flows both on average and in the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile.

RTT measurement in EC2 us-west-2c, 100K samples



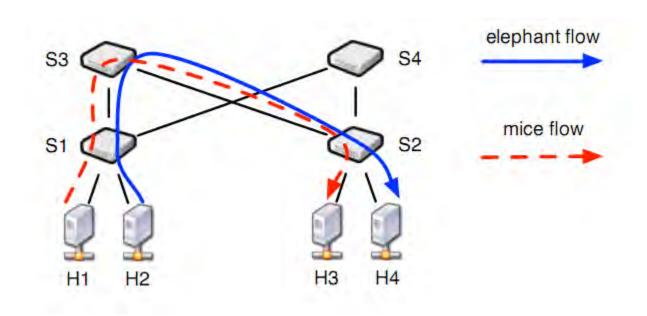
Mean RTT: 0.5ms



99-th RTT: 17ms

## RepFlow: Head-of-line Blocking

- Head-of-line blocking in switch ports with ECMP, resulting in long queuing delay.
  - Packets from short flows have to wait in buffer until packets from large flows compete their transmissions on the same egress port.

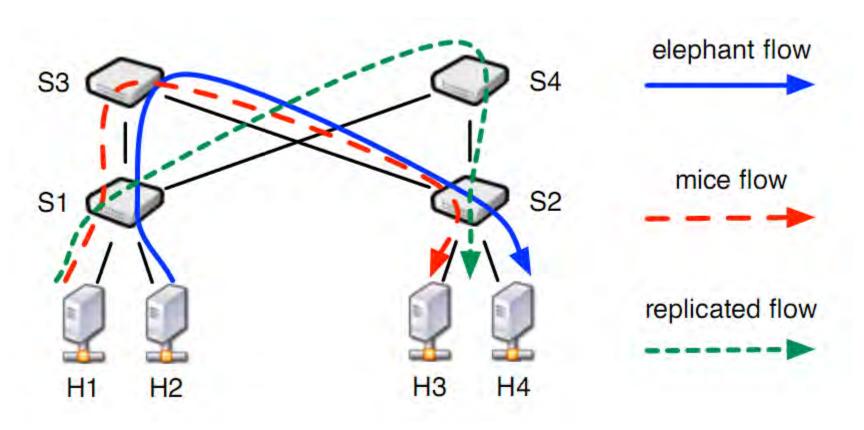


#### RepFlow: Related Work

- Reducing (tail) FCT in data center networks is an important problem
  - Reduce queue length: DCTCP [SIGCOMM'10]
  - Prioritize flows: D<sup>3</sup> [SIGCOMM'11]
- They all require modifications to end-hosts and/or switches, making it difficult to deploy in reality.

#### RepFlow: Motivation

Replicate each short flow to exploit path diversity

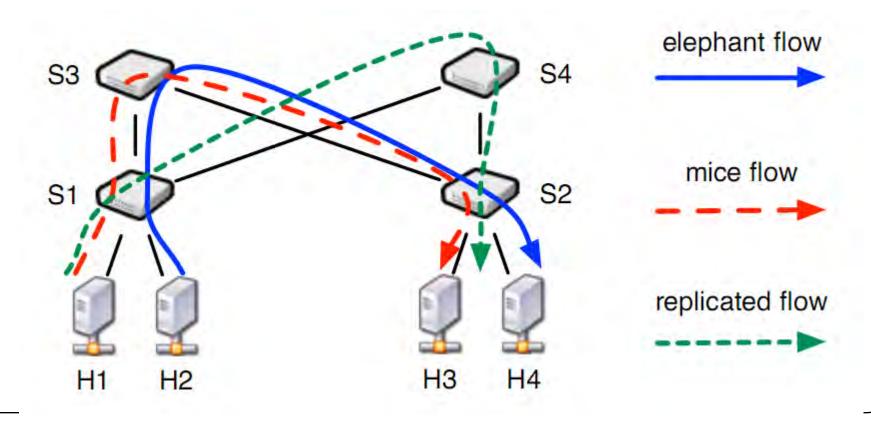


#### RepFlow: Design

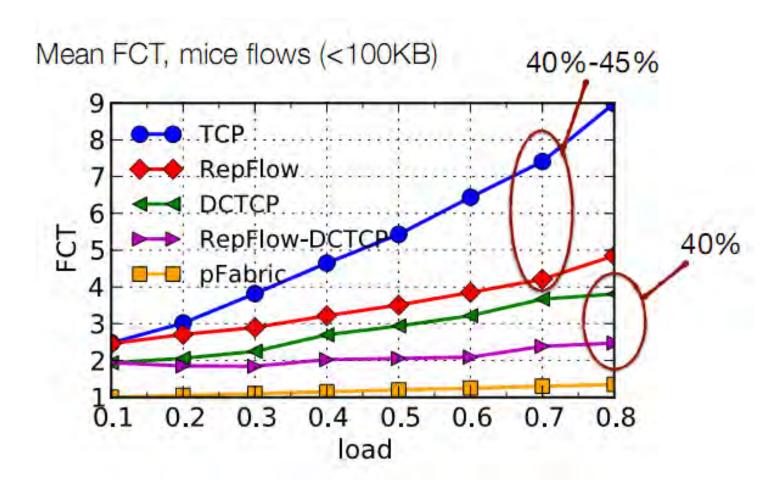
- Which flows?
  - Less than 100KB, consistent with many existing papers
- When?
  - Always! (Short flows only accounts for a tiny fraction of total bytes in production systems.)
- How?
  - Two TCP sockets, different dest ports so they will be hashed to distinct paths by ECMP

#### RepFlow: Practical?

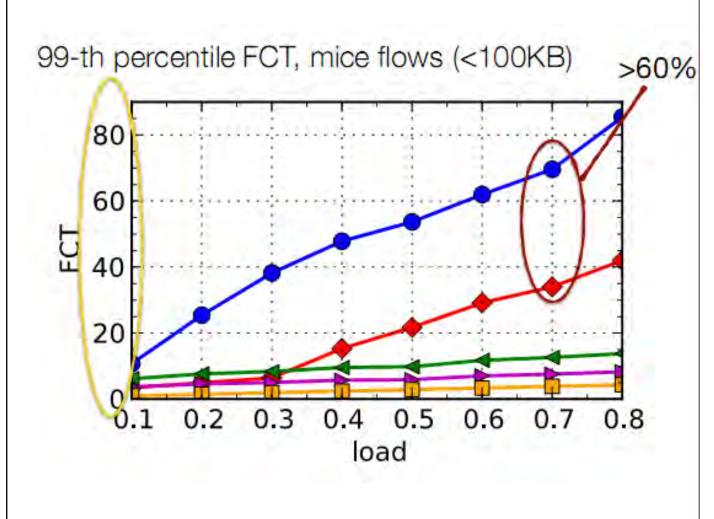
- Application layer implementation at end-hosts (sources and destinations)
  - No changes at switches
  - Works with TCP and ECMP



#### RepFlow: Effective?



## RepFlow: Effective?



The power of two choices:

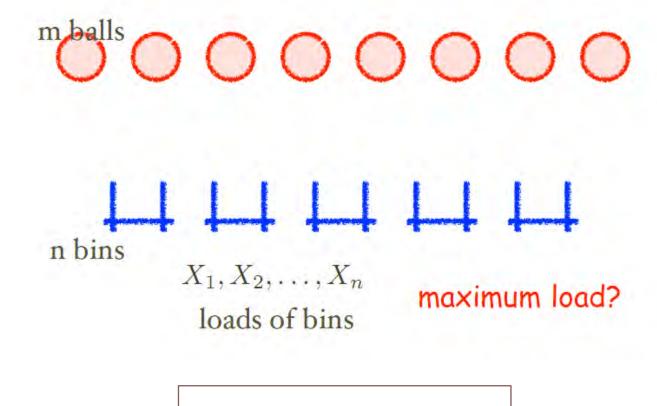
The expected maximum load of One choice:

$$\Theta(\frac{\ln n}{\ln \ln n})$$

Two choices:

 $\Theta(\ln \ln n)$ 

## RepFlow: The Power of Two Choices



Balls – flows Bins – links The power of two choices:

The expected maximum load of One choice:

$$\Theta(\frac{\ln n}{\ln \ln n})$$

Two choices:

$$\Theta(\ln \ln n)$$

#### Datacenter fabric proposals



#### Which one does the operator pick?





Is there a single fabric that provides flexible and fast bandwidth allocation control?

Yes! NUMFabric provides a flexible fabric that is also fast.

# 2. HOW TO CHOOSE UTILITY FUNCTIONS?

NUMFabric adopts NUM [33] as a flexible framework for expressing fine-grained bandwidth allocation preferences as an optimization problem. In the most basic form, each network flow is associated with a *utility* as a function of its rate. The goal is to allocate rates to maximize the overall system utility, subject to link capacity constraints:

maximize 
$$\sum_{i} U_{i}(x_{i})$$
 subject to 
$$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{c}. \tag{1}$$

Here, x is the vector of flow rates;  $\mathbf{R}$  is the  $\{0,1\}$  routing matrix, i.e., R(i,l)=1 if and only if flow i traverses link l; and  $\mathbf{c}$  is the vector of link capacities. The utility functions,  $U_i(\cdot)$  are assumed to be smooth, increasing, and strictly concave. A flow is defined generically; for example, a flow can be a TCP connection, traffic between a pair of hosts, or traffic sent or received by a host.

<b>Allocation Objective</b>	NUM objective	
Flexible $\alpha$ -fairness [47]	$\sum_{i} x_i^{1-\alpha}/(1-\alpha)$	
Weighted $\alpha$ -fairness	$\sum_{i} w_{i}^{\alpha} x_{i}^{1-\alpha} / (1-\alpha)$	
Minimize FCT [3]	$\sum_i x_i/s_i$	
Resource pooling [68]	$\sum_{i} y_i^{1-\alpha}/(1-\alpha),$	
	where $y_i = \sum_{p \in Path(i)} x_{ip}$	
Bandwidth functions [35]	$\sum_{i} \int_{0}^{x_{i}} F_{i}(\tau)^{-\alpha} d\tau$	

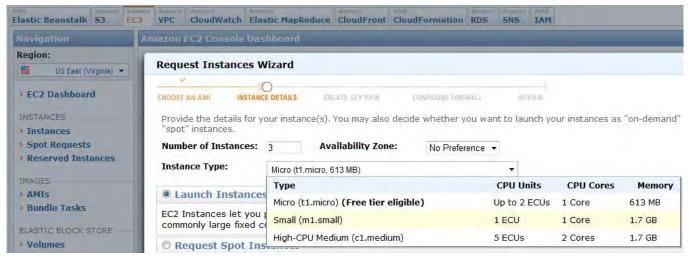
Table 1: Example utility functions for several resource allocation policies. The case  $\alpha=1$  is to be interpreted in the limit  $\alpha\to 1$ ; e.g.,  $\sum_i \log x_i$  for the first row.

#### PIAS, NSDI 2015

# 研究问题2: Bandwidth Guarantee in Data Centers

#### The Interface between Providers & Users

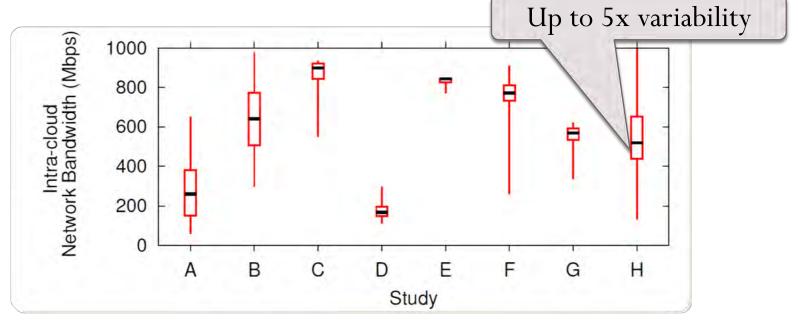
#### Amazon EC2 Interface



- ➤ Billing is based on per-VM (e.g., processing cores, memory, storage) and per-hour.
  - ➤ Amazon EC2 small instance: \$0.085/hour

## **Bandwidth is NOT guaranteed!**

#### Measurements



Study	Study	Provider	Duration
A	[Giurgui'10]	Amazon EC2	n/a
В	[Schad'10]	Amazon EC2	31 days
C/D/E	[Li'10]	(Azure, EC2, Rackspace)	1 day
F/G	[Yu'10]	Amazon EC2	1 day
Н	[Mangot'09]	Amazon EC2	1 day

#### **Negative Consequences**

of Unpredictable Performance

- Cloud users: pay more
  - > Implicitly pay for network congestion.
  - > Will not migrate their important applications to data centers.
- Cloud providers: earn less
  - > Cannot achieve high resource utilization.
  - ➤ Lose potential customers.

**Double loss!** 



#### There must be a way out somewhere!

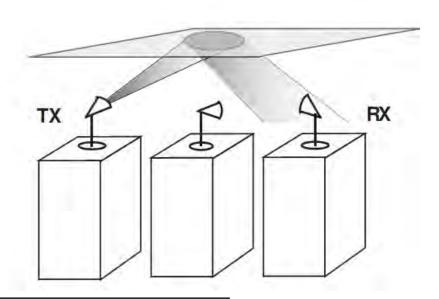
- > Bandwidth augment
  - ➤ E.g., multi-gigabit, 60 GHz wireless links
- Network architecture design
  - ➤ E.g., Fat-tree, VL2, DCell, Bcube
- Network virtualization
  - ➤ E.g., SecondNet, Oktopus, Proteus
- Network aware virtual machine placement

Hardware

Software

### Augmenting with 60 GHz [1]

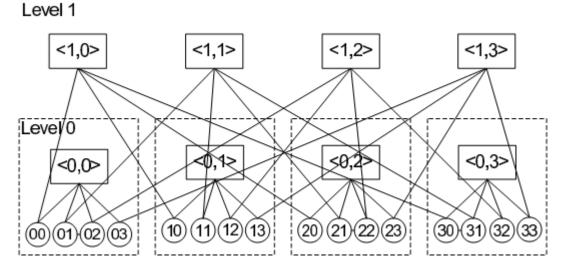
- > For congestion loss caused by short traffic bursts
- > 60 GHz: millimeter wave
  - > Unlicensed; Highly secure; Virtually interference-free; High rate; etc.
- > 3D beamforming



[1] Xia Zhou, et al., Mirror mirror on the ceiling: flexible wireless links for data centers, ACM SIGCOMM 2012

#### Bcube: A Generalized Hypercube[2]

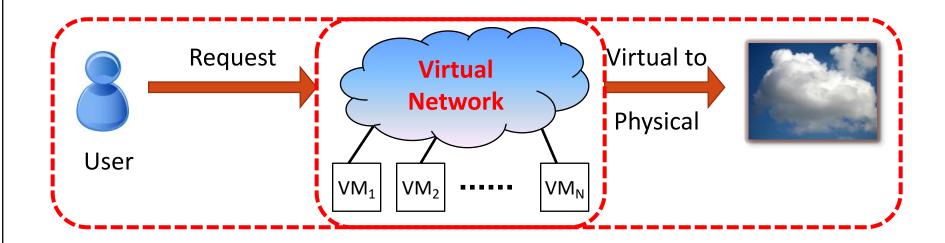
- > High network capacity for various traffic patterns
  - ➤ Unicast, groupcast, shuffling
- Lots of good properties
  - $\triangleright$  E.g., there are k+1 parallel paths between any two servers in a Bcube<sub>k</sub>.



[2] Chuanxiong Guo, et al., BCube: A High Performance, Server-centric Network Architecture for Modular Data Centers, ACM SIGCOMM 2009

# Towards Predictable Datacenter Networks[3]

- > Allocate & Enforce!
  - ➤ Virtual network abstraction: simple vs. arbitrary
  - > Allocation strategy: static vs. dynamic
  - > Enforcement : rate limiting by hypervisors and switches



#### Network Aware Virtual Machine Placement

- > Input
  - > Traffic matrix among VMs
  - Cost matrix among slots

- Output
  - A VM-to-slot mapping that minimizes (or maximizes) an objective
- > Two examples
  - Xiaoqiao Meng, et al., Improving the scalability of data center networks with traffic-aware virtual machine placement, IEEE Infocom 2010
  - ➤ Mansoor Alicherry, et al., Network aware resource allocation in distributed clouds, IEEE Infocom 2012

# 云计算未来

# 机遇与挑战

- 服务稳定性(Availability)
- 数据的不通用性(Data Lock-in)
- 数据保密与可信(Data Confidentiality and Auditability)
- 数据传输瓶颈(Data Transfer Bottlenecks)
- 性能不可预测(Performance Unpredictability)
- 可扩展的存储(Scalable Storage)
- 大规模分布式系统的Bug(Bugs in Large-Scale Distributed Systems)
- 可扩展性(Scaling Quickly)

# 网络的发展

