WALM: WORKLOAD-AWARE LVE MIGRATION OF VIRTUAL MACHINES

SCS 4224 FINAL YEAR PROJECT IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

NAME: B.F.ILMA

SUPERVISOR: DR. DINUNI K FERNANDO

A Workload-Aware Live Migration mechanism to reduce the total migration time related to LAN- based VM migrations by choosing the most optimal migration method for a given VM workload dynamically.

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1. BACKGROUND

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Live Migration of VMs

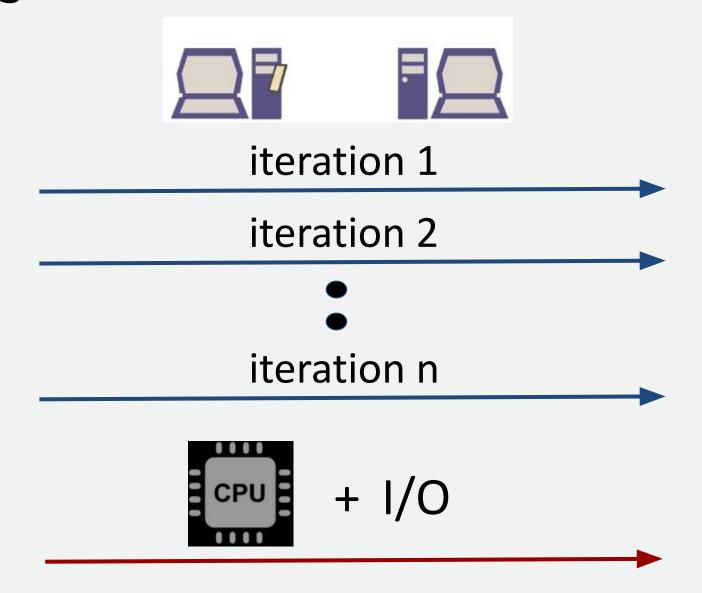


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Migration Methods

Pre-copy Migration

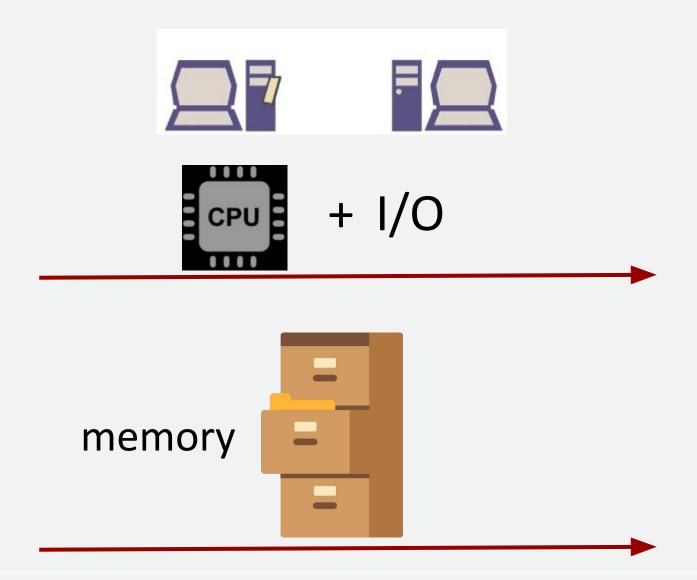


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Migration Methods

Post-copy Migration

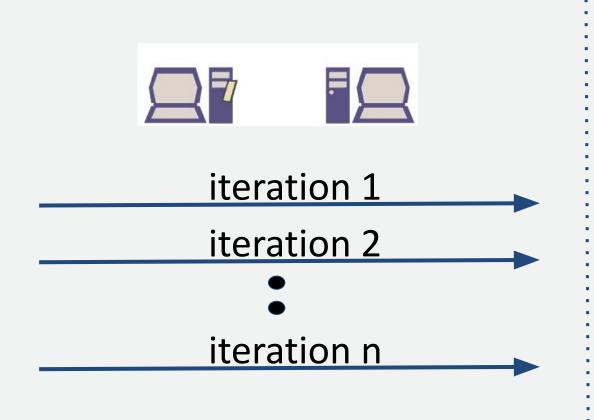


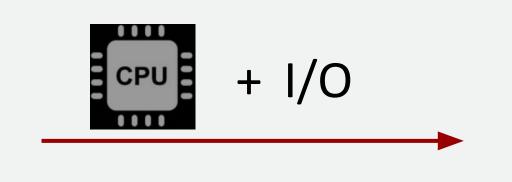
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Background Ctd.







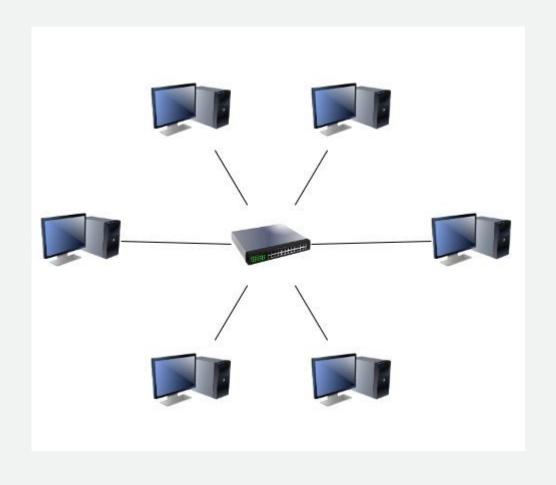


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Background Ctd.

LAN Migration



WAN Migration



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Background Ctd.

- Performance Metrics
 - Downtime
 - **■** Total Migration Time
 - Bandwidth Utilization
 - Performance Degradation



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2. PROBLEM
STATEMENT

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WALM

Different migration techniques perform differently for different kinds of VM workloads.

CPU intensive

Memory intensive

Network intensive



Pre-copy

Post-copy

Hybrid

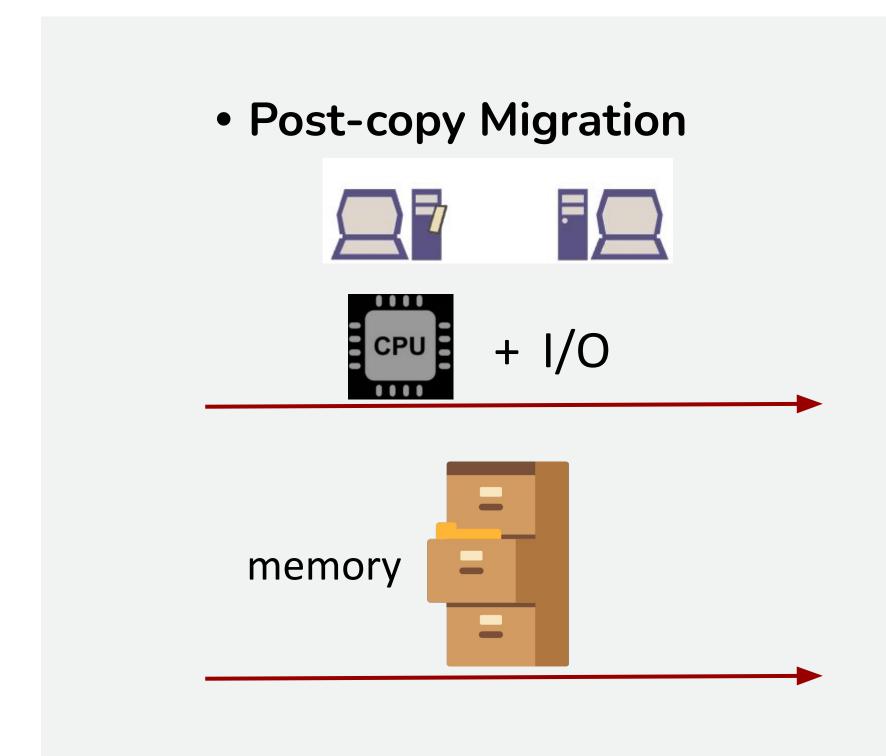
Pre-copy Migration iteration 1 iteration 2 iteration n + 1/0

"...even moderately write-intensive workloads can reduce precopy's effectiveness during migration"

- Hines, M. R., Deshpande, U. & Gopalan, K. (2009), 'Post-copy live migration of virtual machines', ACM SIGOPS operating systems review 43(3), 14–26.

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"... post-copy doesn't perform well with read intensive loads. A read intensive VM will lead to an increase in the number of page faults

Sahni, S. and Varma, V., 2012, October. A hybrid approach to live migration of virtual machines. In 2012 IEEE international conference on cloud computing in emerging markets (CCEM) (pp. 1-5). IEEE.

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3. RELATED WORK

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SOLive (Fernando et al., IEEE INFOCOM 2020-IEEE conference on computer communications, 2020)

- Aims to minimize the total migration time.
- Considers different VM workloads.
 - CPU Intensive
 - O Network Intensive
 - O Memory Intensive
- Dynamically categorizes VMs.

SOLive (Fernando et al., IEEE INFOCOM 2020-IEEE conference on computer communications, 2020)

- Aims to minimize the total migration time.
- Considers different VM workloads.
 - CPU Intensive
 - O Network Intensive
 - Memory Intensive
- Dynamically categorizes VMs.

- Choose the most optimal migration method according to the VM workload types.
- Automatic selection of migration method based on VM workload type.

AdaMig (Li et al., Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGPLAN/SIGOPS International

Conference on Virtual Execution Environments, 2021)

- Adaptive Live Migration.
- Prioritizing pre-copy.
- Halts inefficient migration and dynamically switches to another method.
- "Migration Speed < Page Dirtying Rate"
 - CPU Throttling
 - Compression

AdaMig (Li et al., Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGPLAN/SIGOPS International

Conference on Virtual Execution Environments, 2021)

- Adaptive Live Migration.
- Prioritizing pre-copy.
- Halts inefficient migration and dynamically switches to another method.
- "Migration Speed < Page Dirtying Rate"
 - CPU Throttling
 - Compression

- No priority among the migration methods.
- Consider general workloads which can be demanding or non-demanding.

Intelligent Hybrid Migration (Li et al., Future Generation Computer

Systems, 95:126–139, 2019)

- Aims to shorten the postcopy duration.
- Monitors dirty pages at each pre-copy iteration.
- "Pages dirtied >= Pages sent"
 - Monitor dirty pages for a few iterations to identify a local minima
 - O Switch to post-copy

Intelligent Hybrid Migration (Li et al., Future Generation Computer

Systems, 95:126-139, 2019)

- Aims to shorten the postcopy duration.
- Monitors dirty pages at each pre-copy iteration.
- "Pages dirtied >= Pages sent"
 - Monitor dirty pages for a few iterations to identify a local minima
 - O Switch to post-copy

- Monitors pages dirtied at successive iterations.
- Doesn't focus on shortening the post-copy duration.

RESEARCH GAP



- Less focus on how the type of VM workload impacts the migration process.
- Less focus on dynamically changing migration aspects.
- Less focus on seamless and automatic migration technique selection.

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MOTNATION



- Migrating VMs with minimal migration duration.
- Decrease performance degradation.

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4. INTRODUCTION

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WALM

Workload-aware Live Migration dynamically detects the nature of the workload running in the VM and migrates it by choosing the most efficient migrating method out of live migration techniques (namely pre-copy, post-copy and hybrid approaches).

WALM aims to reduce the total migration time related to LAN-based VM migrations

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How can workload characteristics be effectively analyzed and classified to determine the most suitable migration method for a given virtual machine?

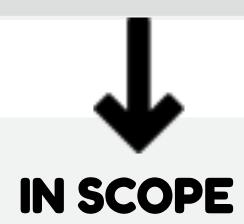
2. What are the performance implications of different migration methods (pre-copy, post-copy, hybrid) in workload-aware live migration?

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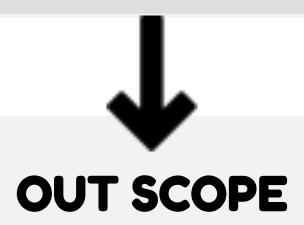
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SCOPE



- Workload analysis.
- Analyzing migration methods with respect to different workloads.
- Developing an algorithm for workload-aware live migration.



- WAN migrations.
- Multi-tier VM applications.
- Multiple VM migrations.

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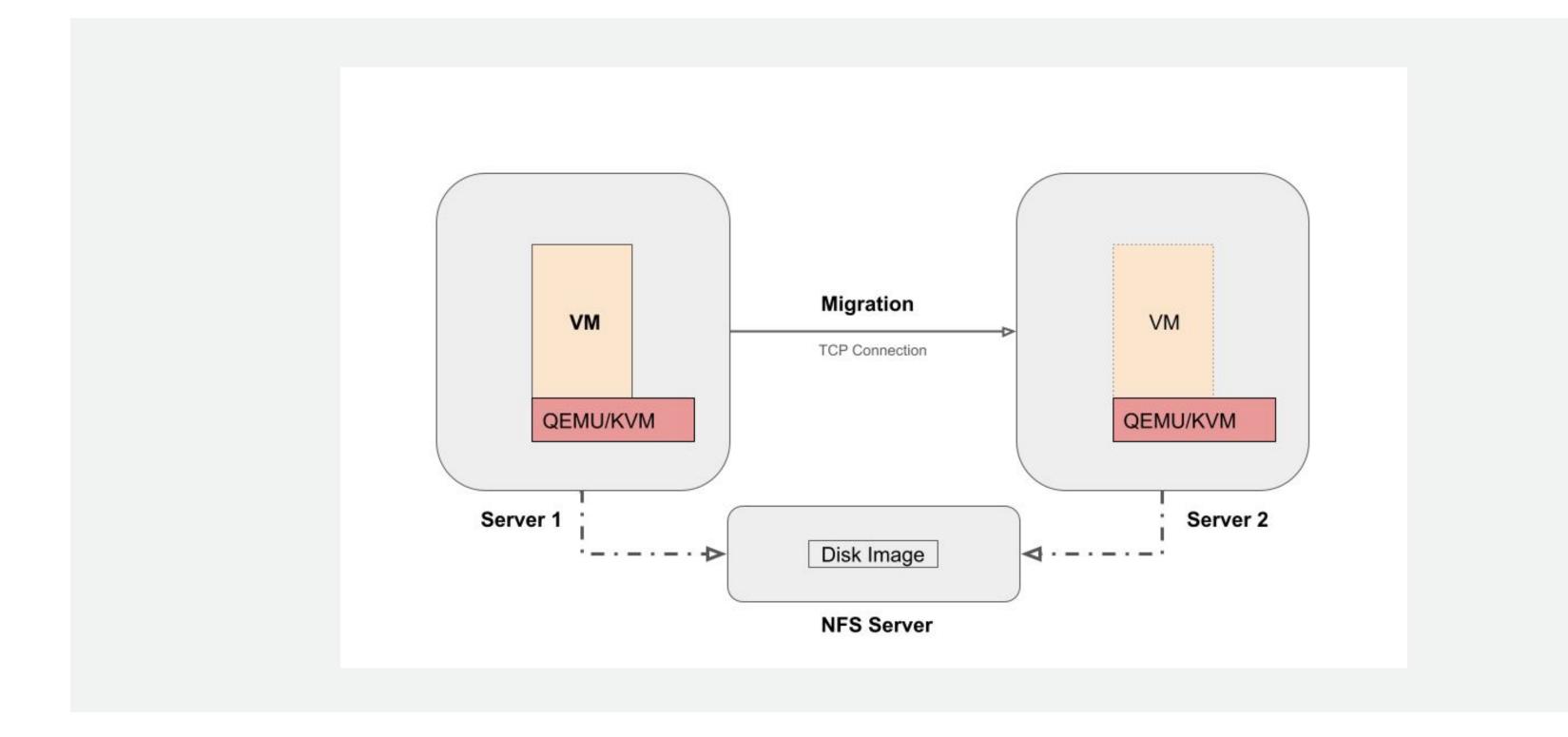
5. EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Testbed Architecture



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VM WORKLOADS

Memory-intensive Workloads

Working Set (WS)

Network-intensive Workloads

iPerf

CPU-intensive Workloads

Sysbench

Quicksort

Multiple-intensive Workloads

Yahoo! Cloud Serving Benchmark (YCSB)

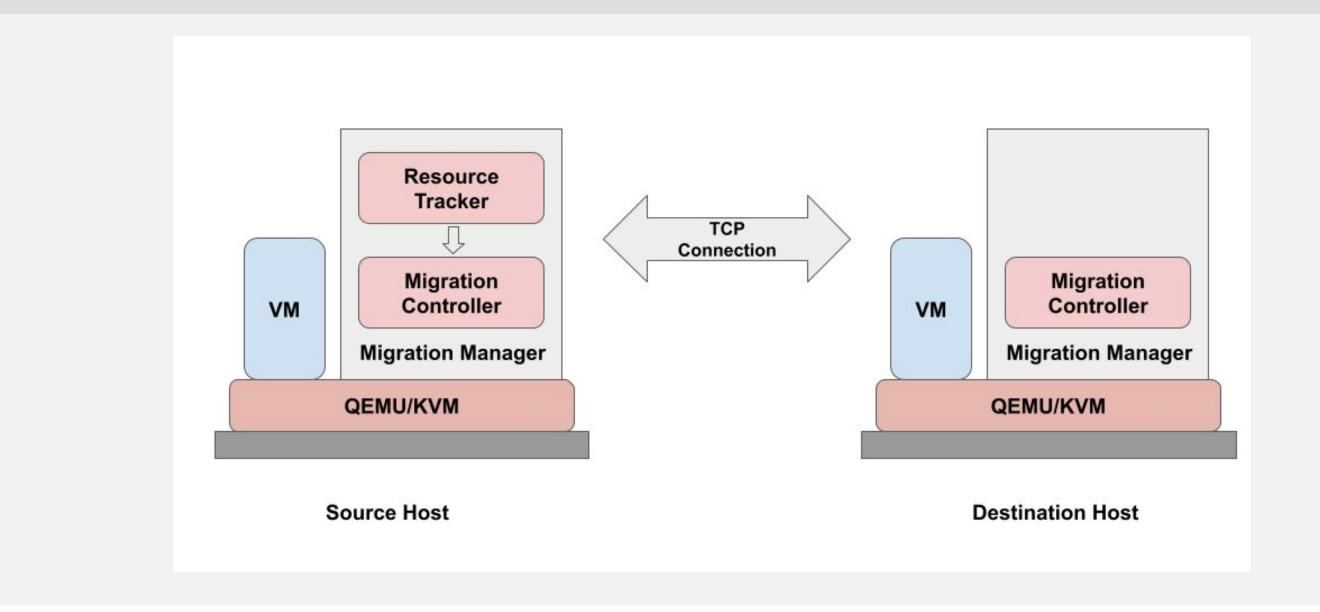
Memcached

6. DESIGN

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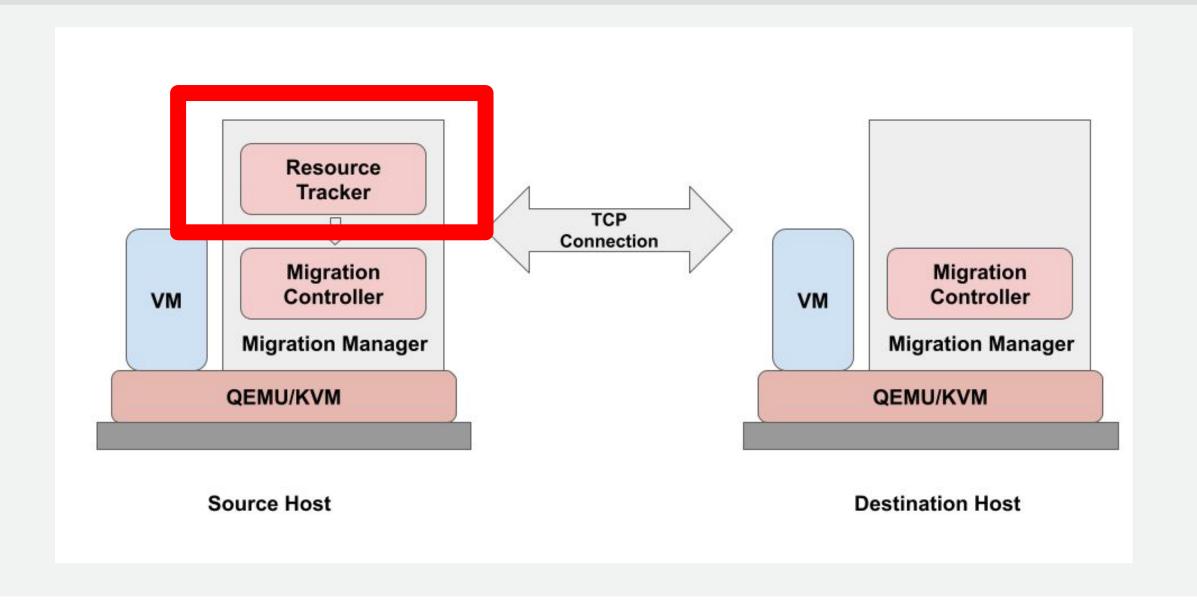
ARCHITECTURE



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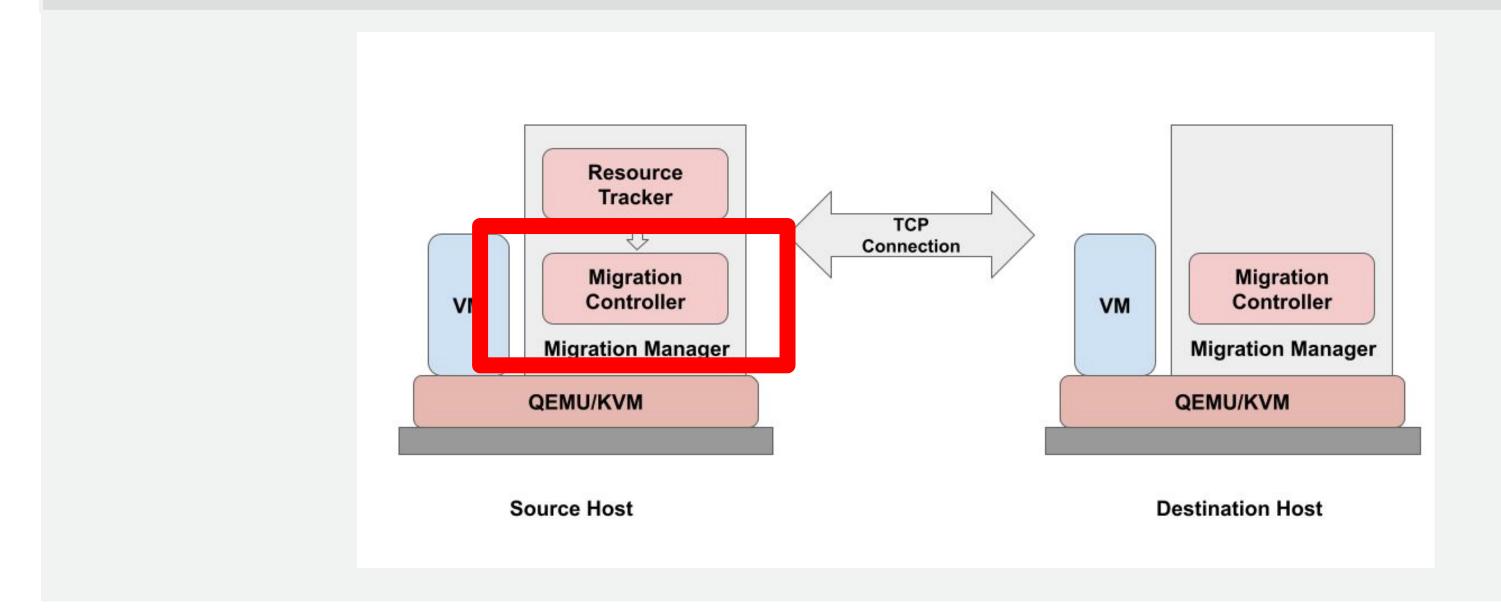
ARCHITECTURE



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ARCHITECTURE

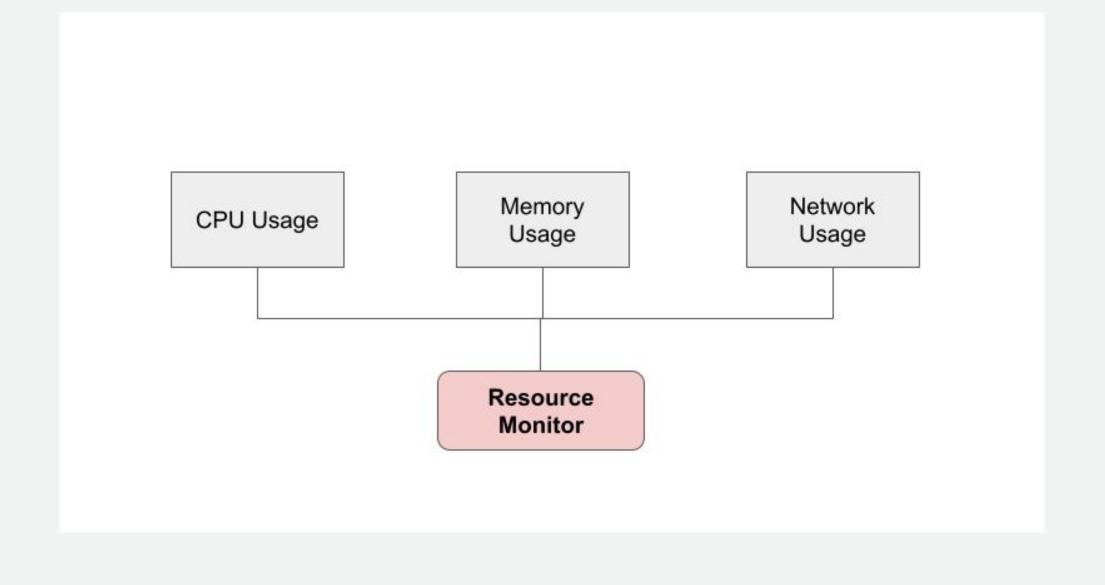


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Architecture Ctd.

Resource Monitor



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Capturing Resource Usage with Resource Monitor

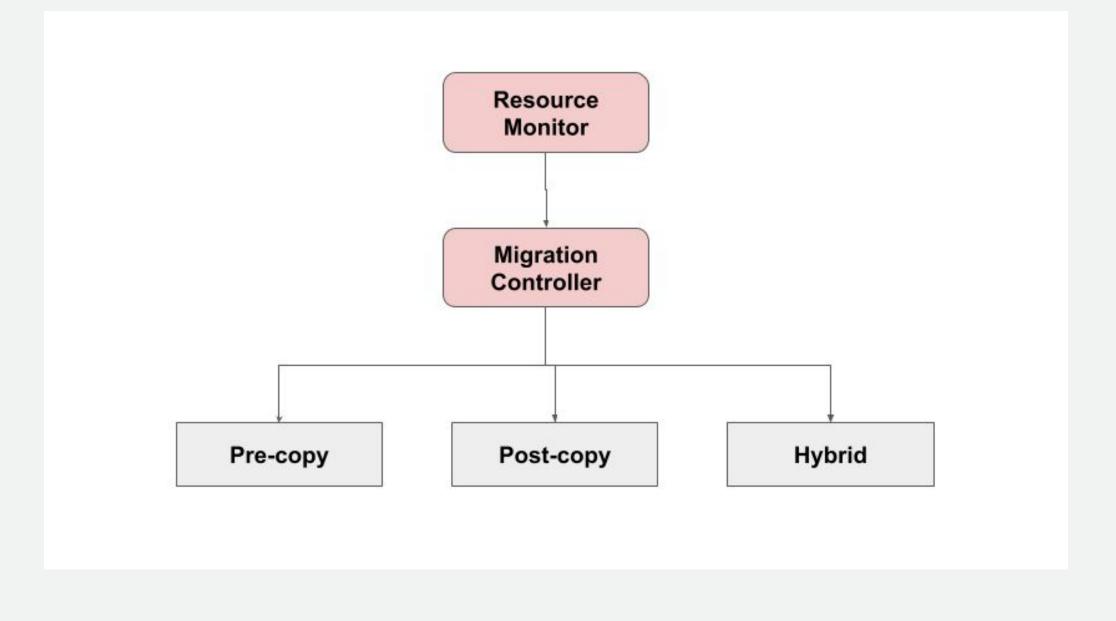
CPU usage - Linux top command

• Network usage - *ifconfig* utility by observing the tap interface connected to the VM.

Page-dirtying rate - calc-dirty-rate command in QEMU

Architecture Ctd.

Migration Controller



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INTELLIGENT HYBRID MIGRATION

Determines the optimal point to switch from pre-copy to post-copy depending on the memory pages dirtied at each iteration.

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Traditional Hybrid Migration

- Switches from pre-copy to post-copy in a fixed number of iterations.
- Not ideal for memory intensive workloads.

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Observes the pattern of dirty memory pages.

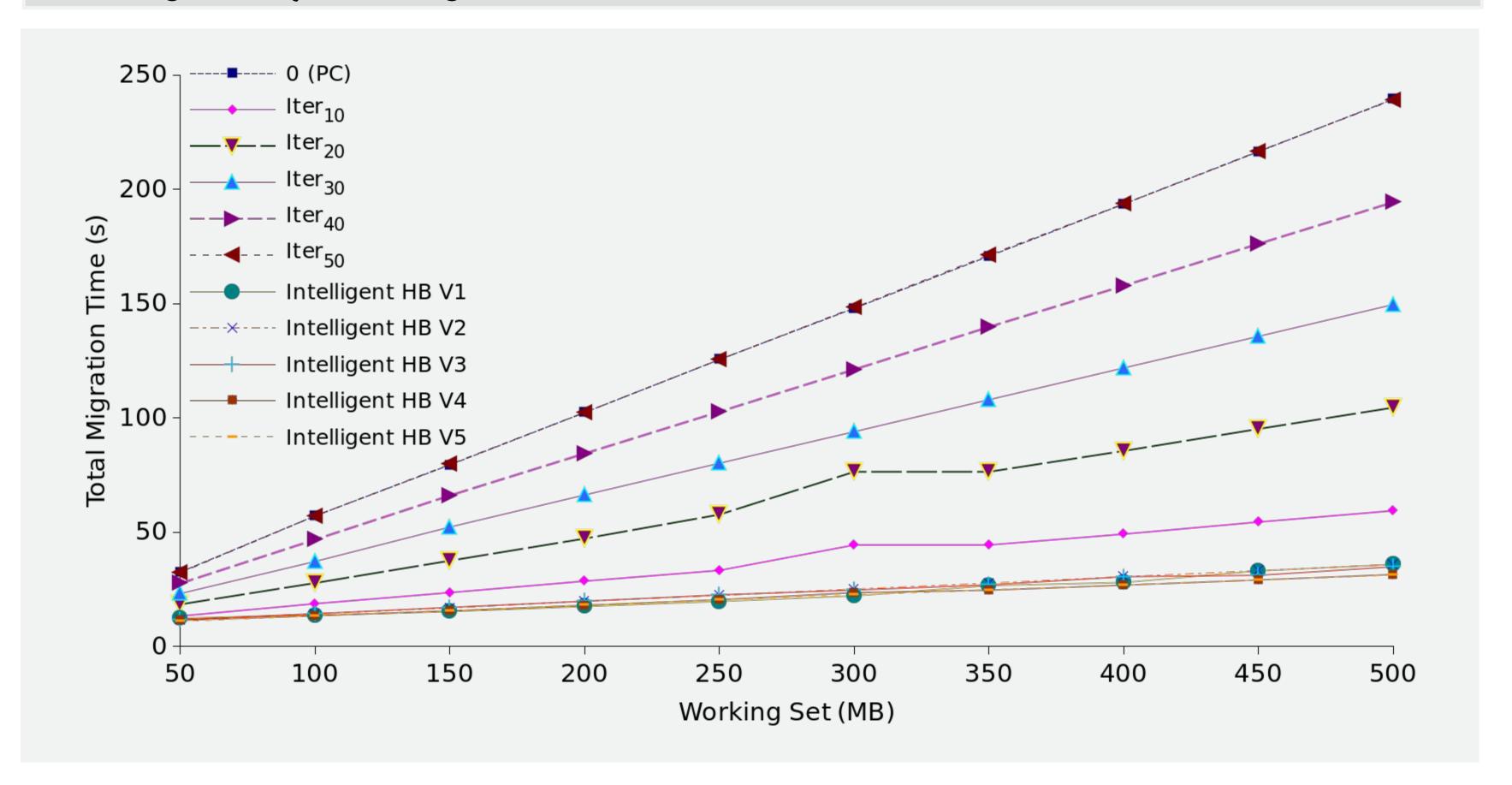
How to identify non-converging behaviour in pre-copy?

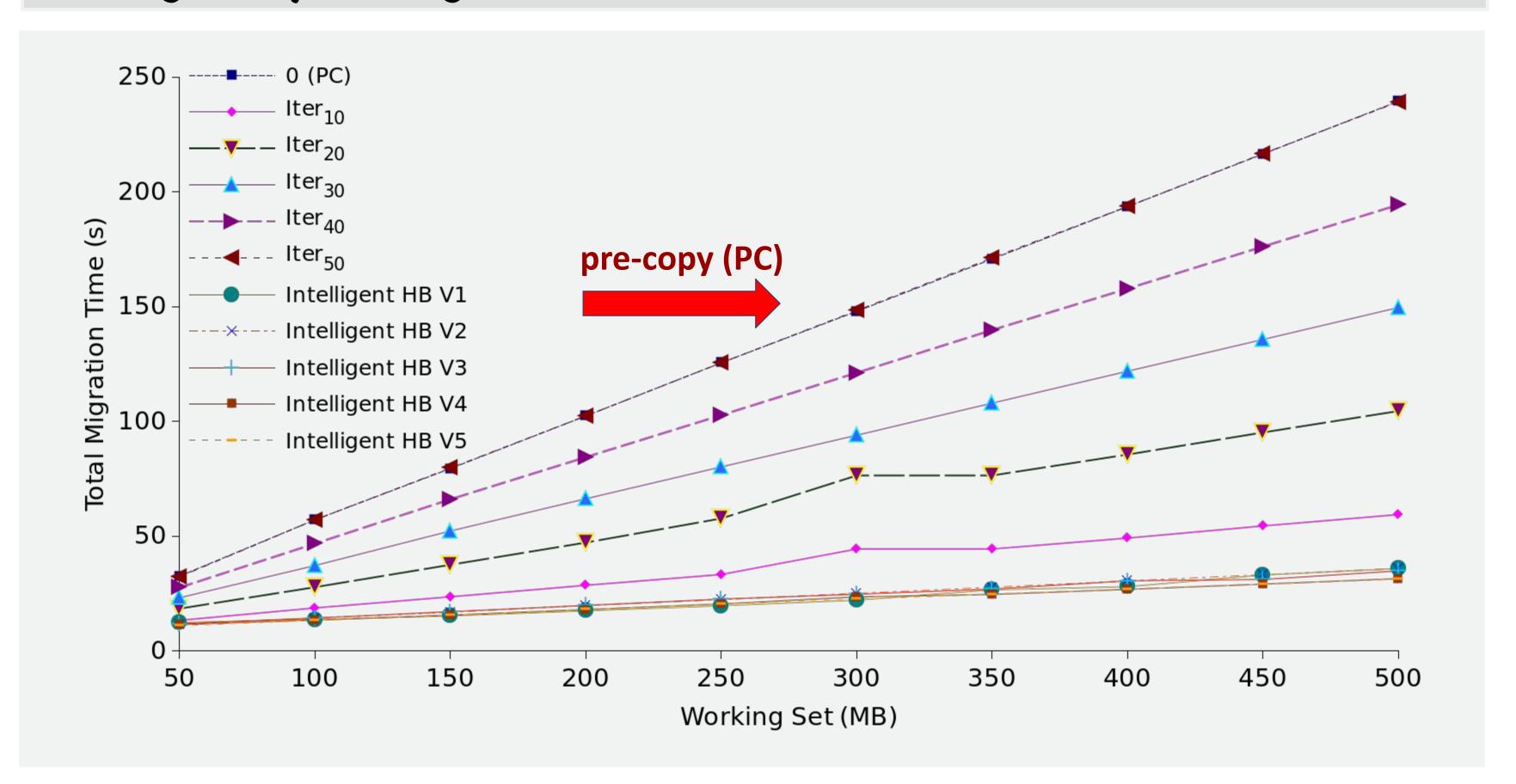
Condition 1:

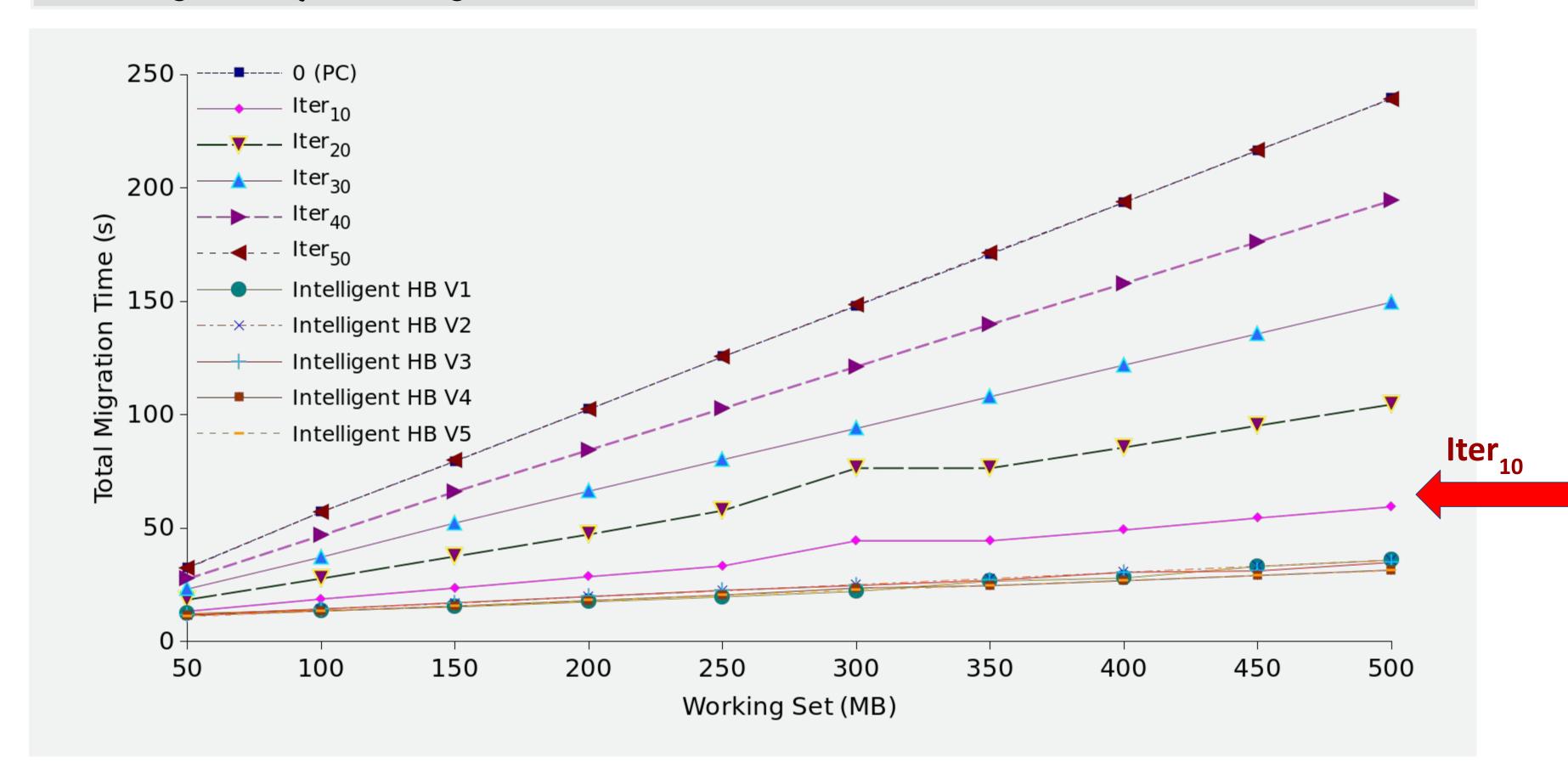
Dirty pages in current iteration > Dirty pages in previous iteration?

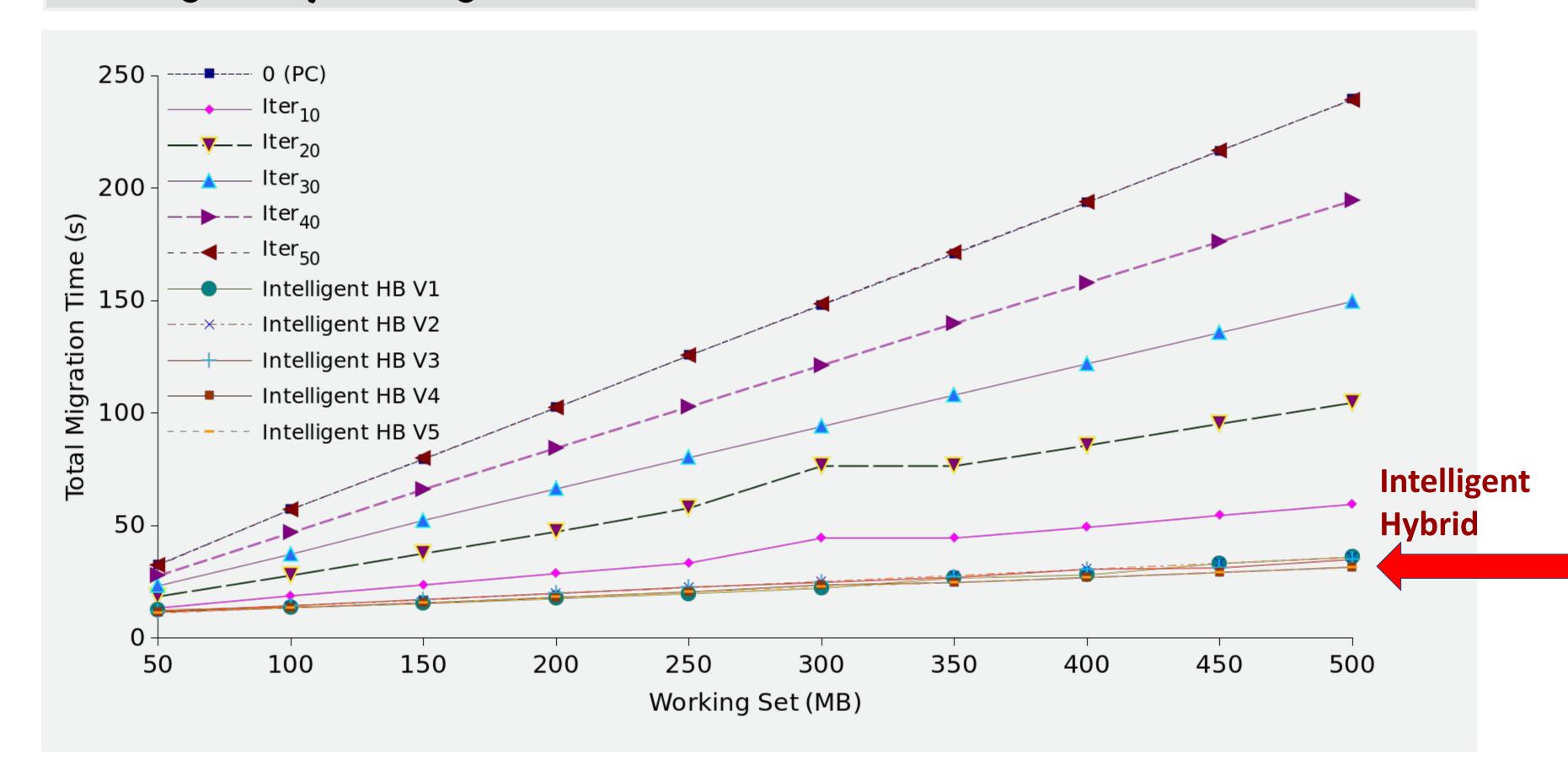
Condition 2:

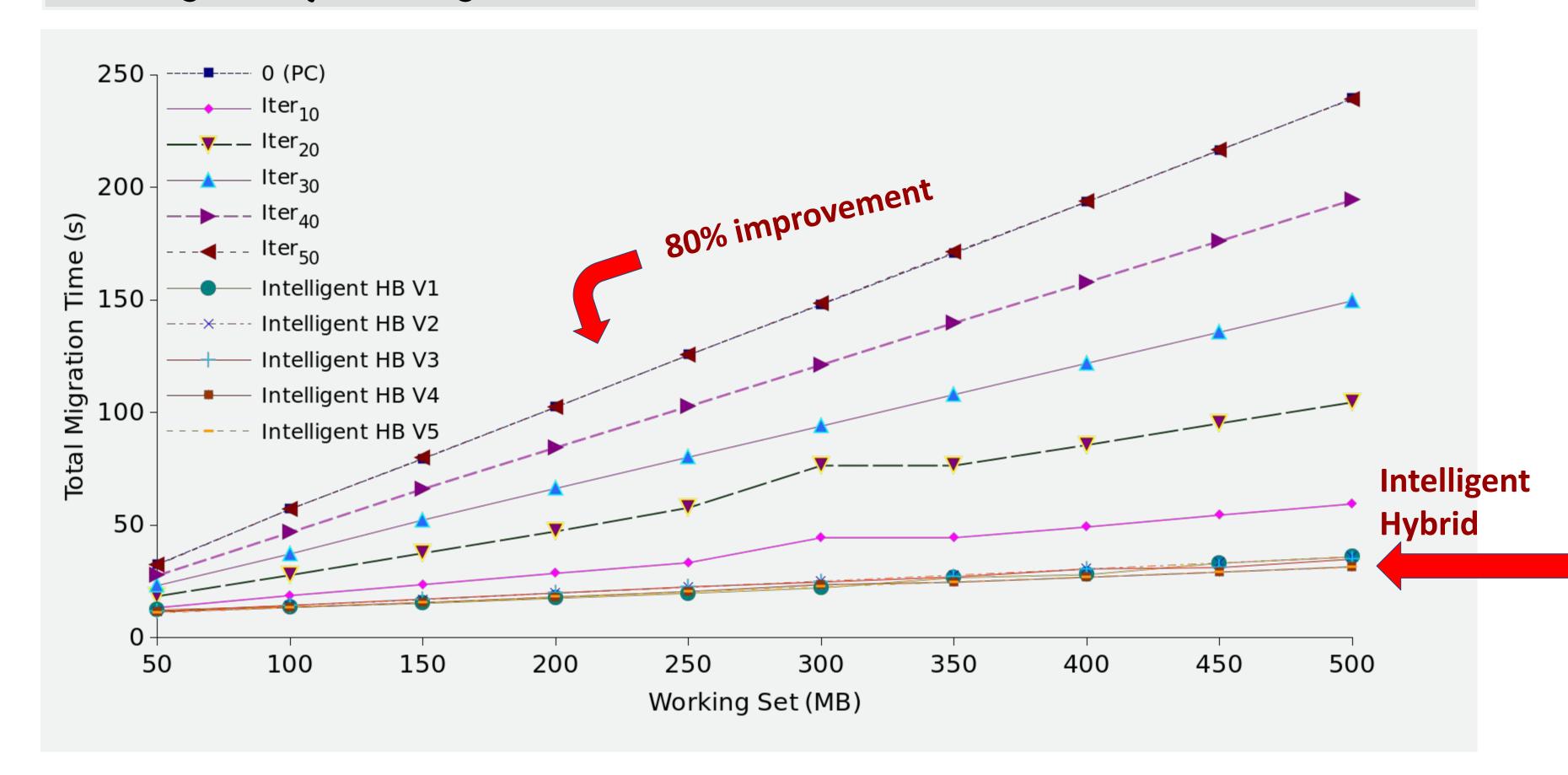
Difference between the number of dirty pages in current and previous iteration is less than a threshold?



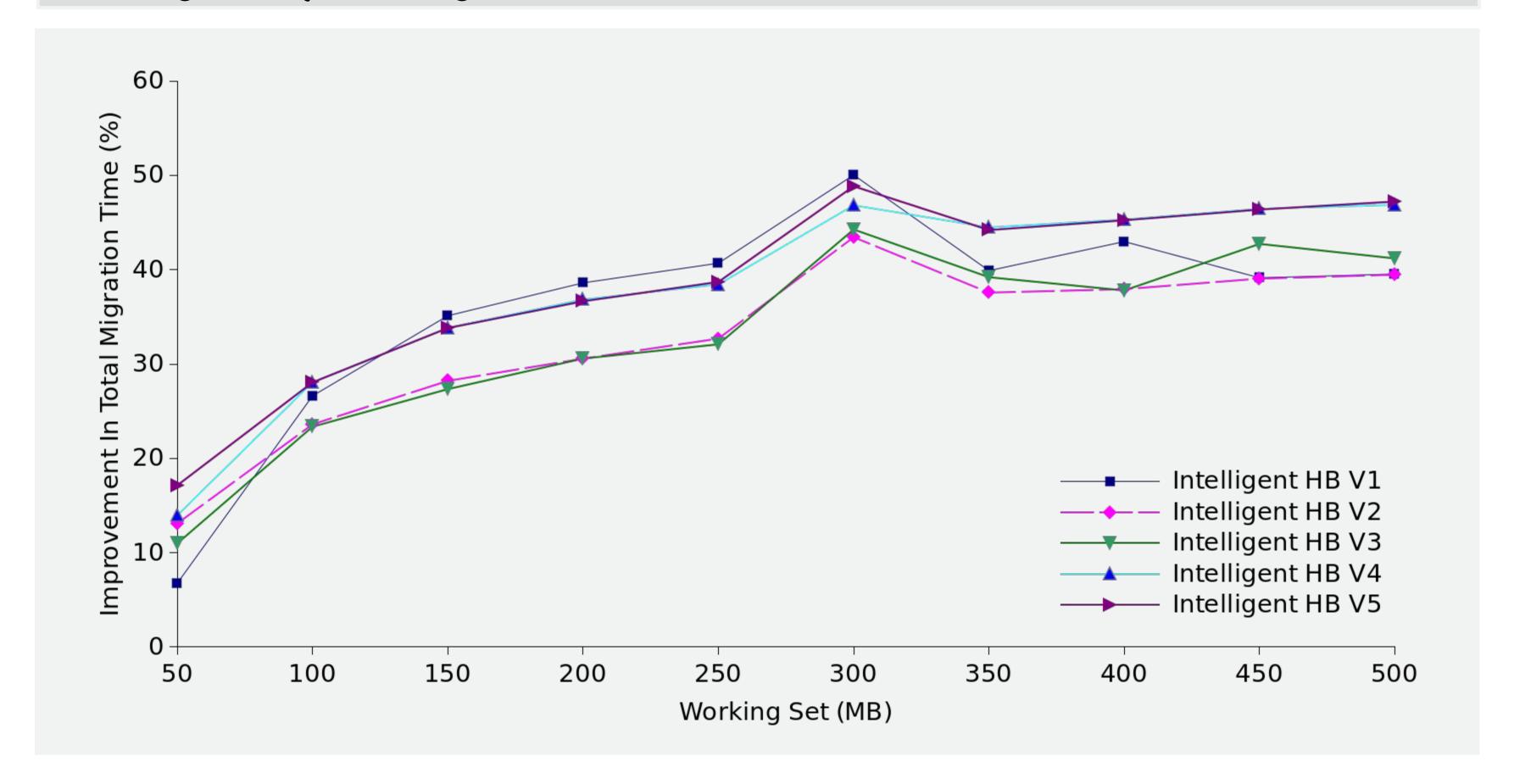












PERFORMANCE IMPACT OF VM WORKLOAD

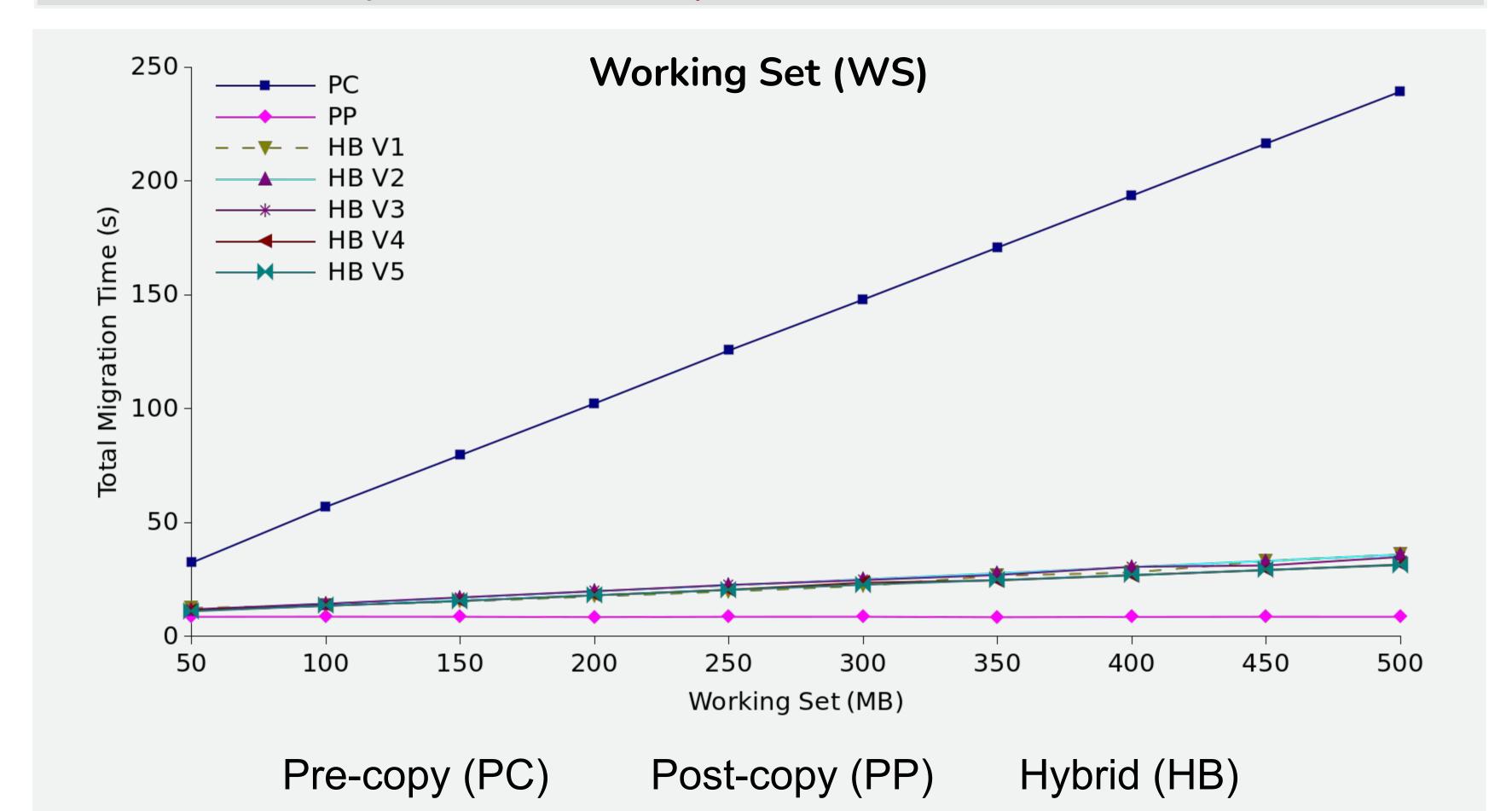
Impact of VM workload on its migration

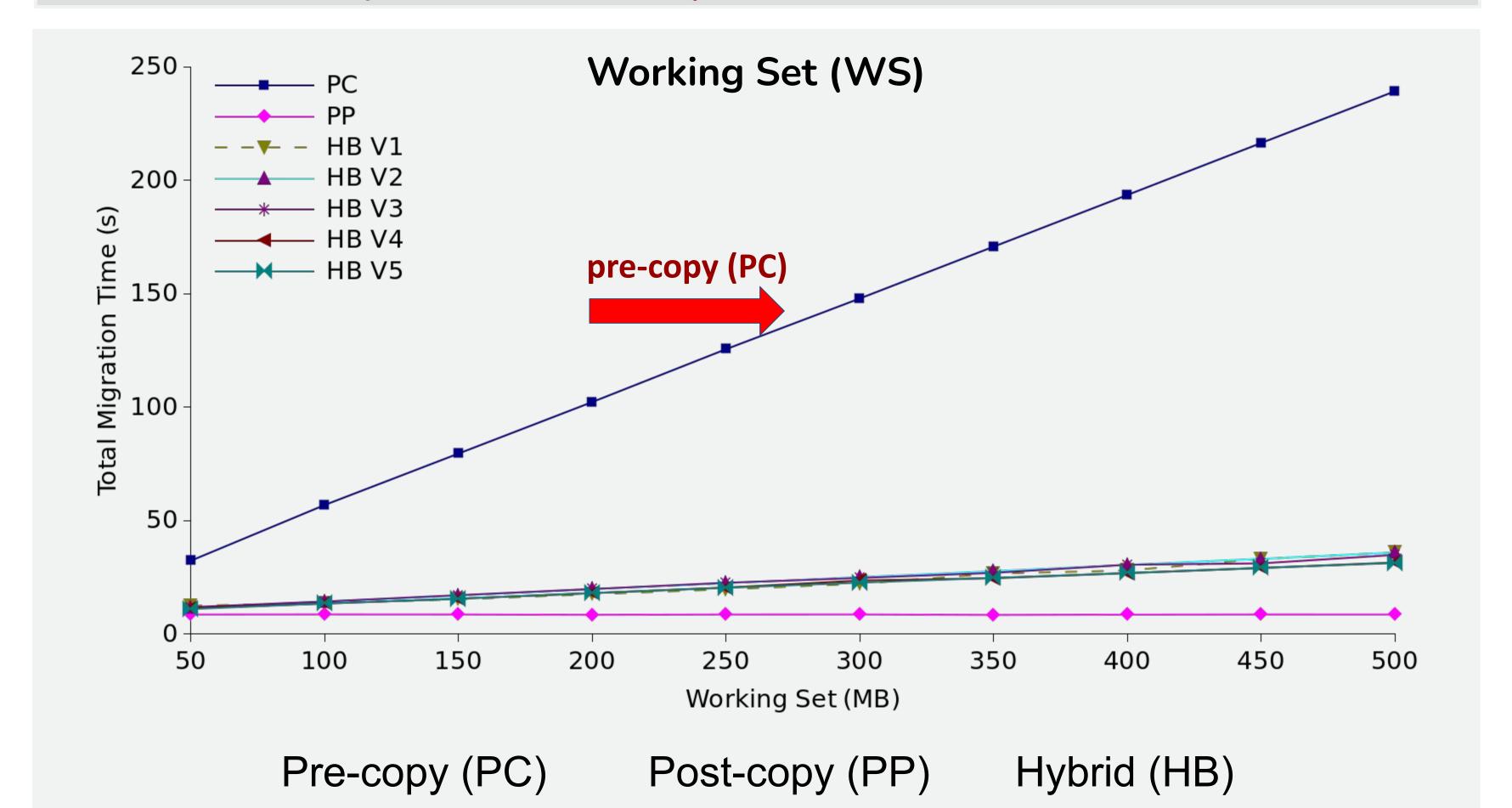
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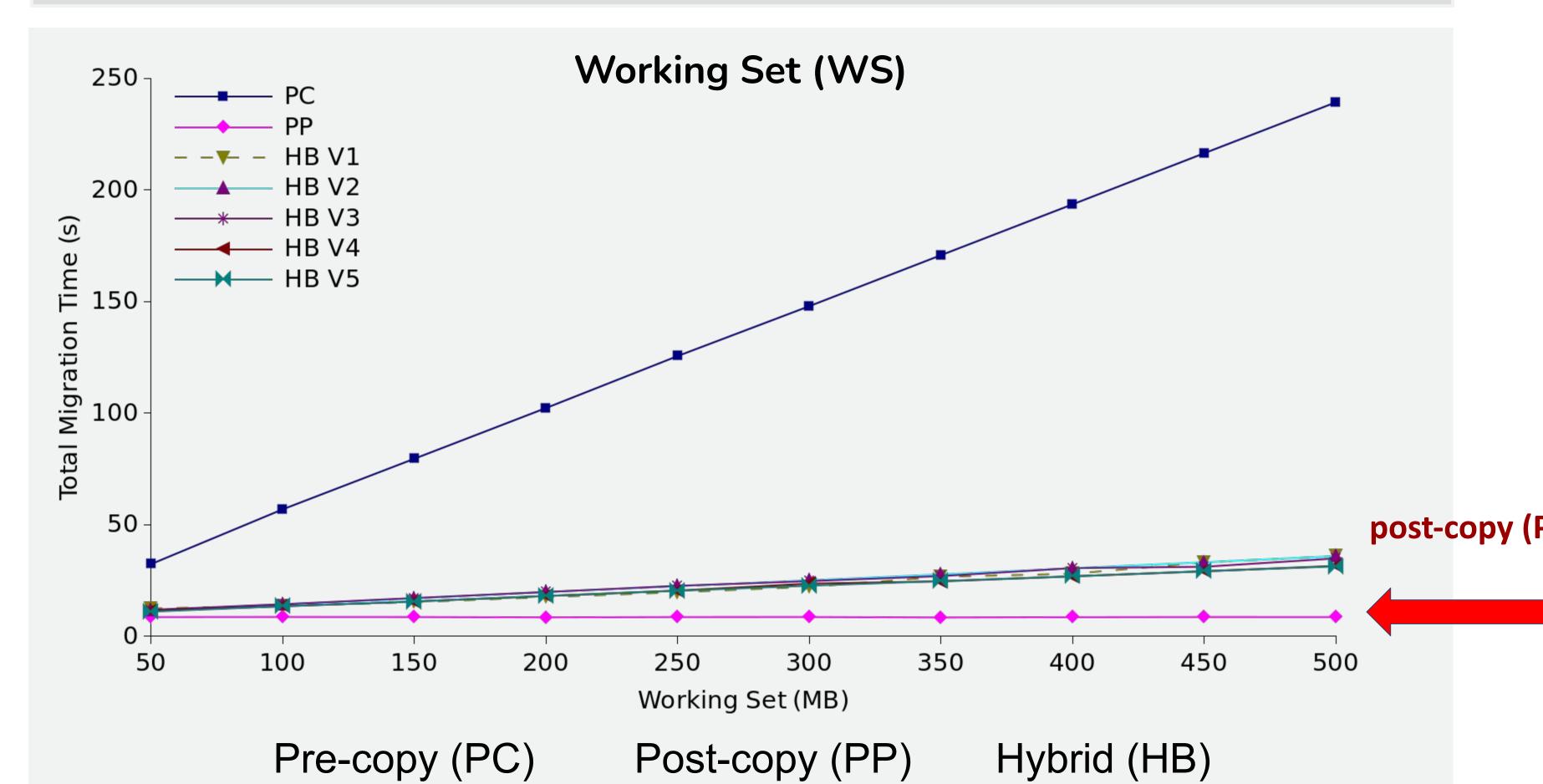
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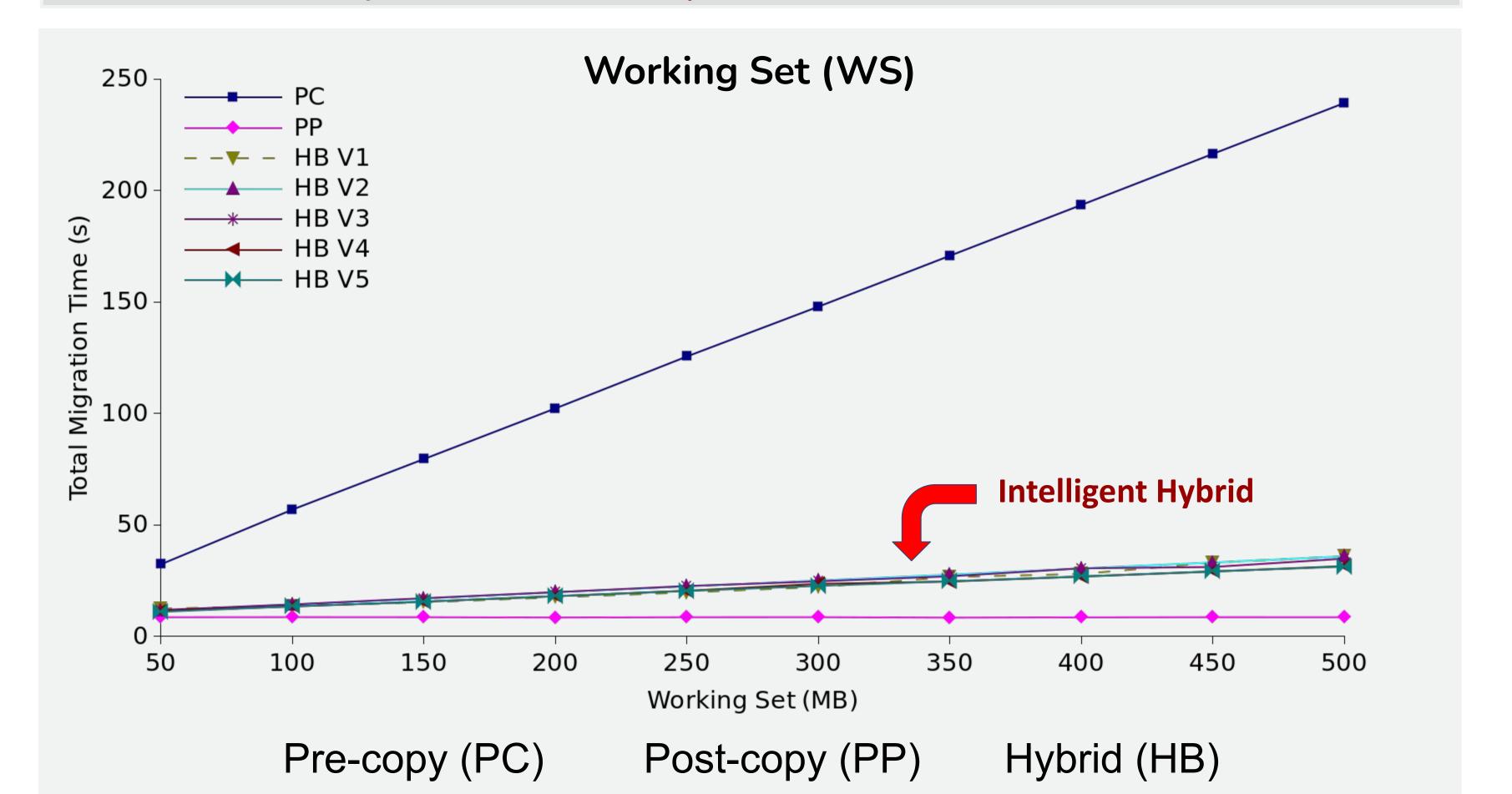
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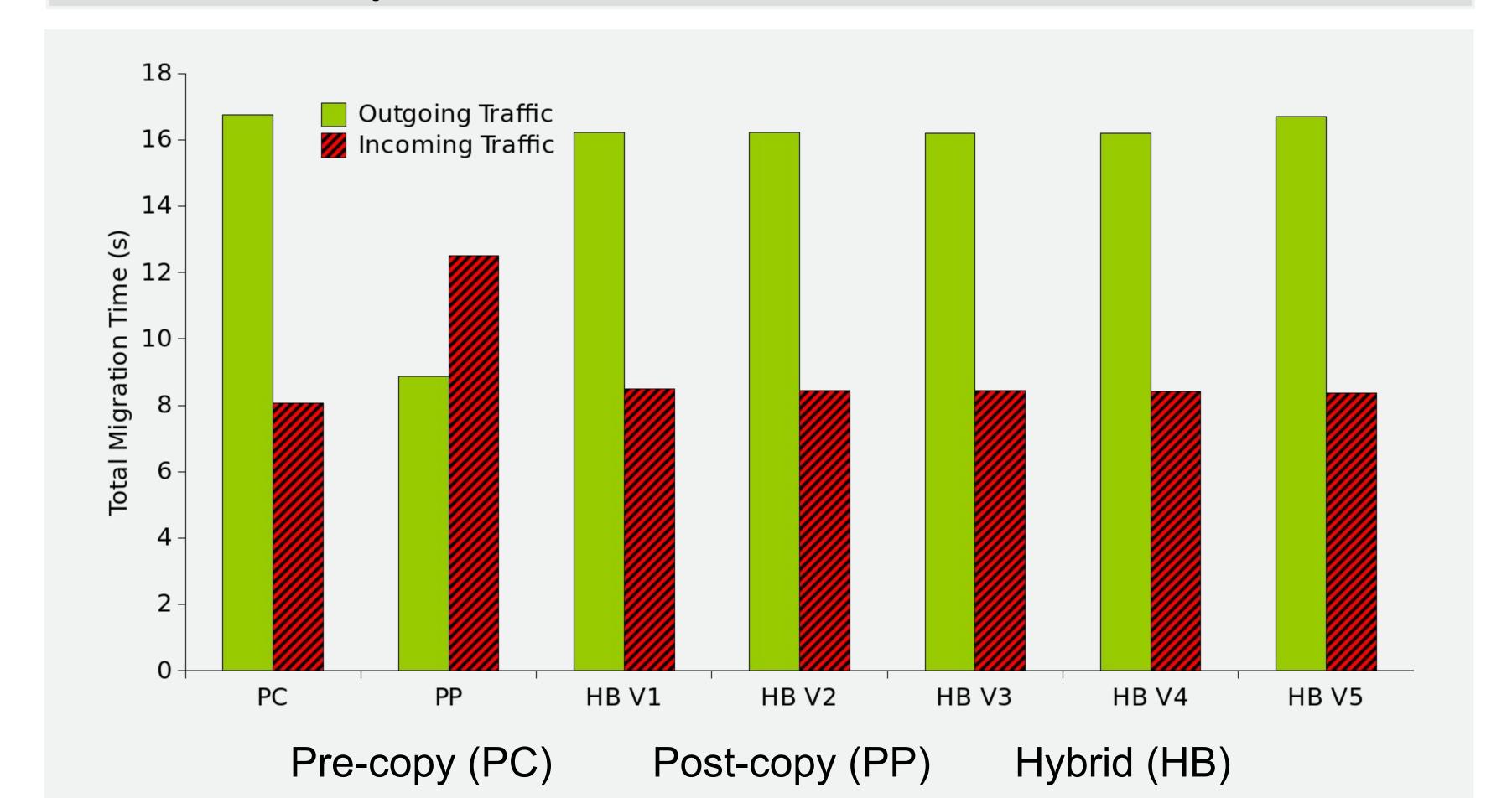
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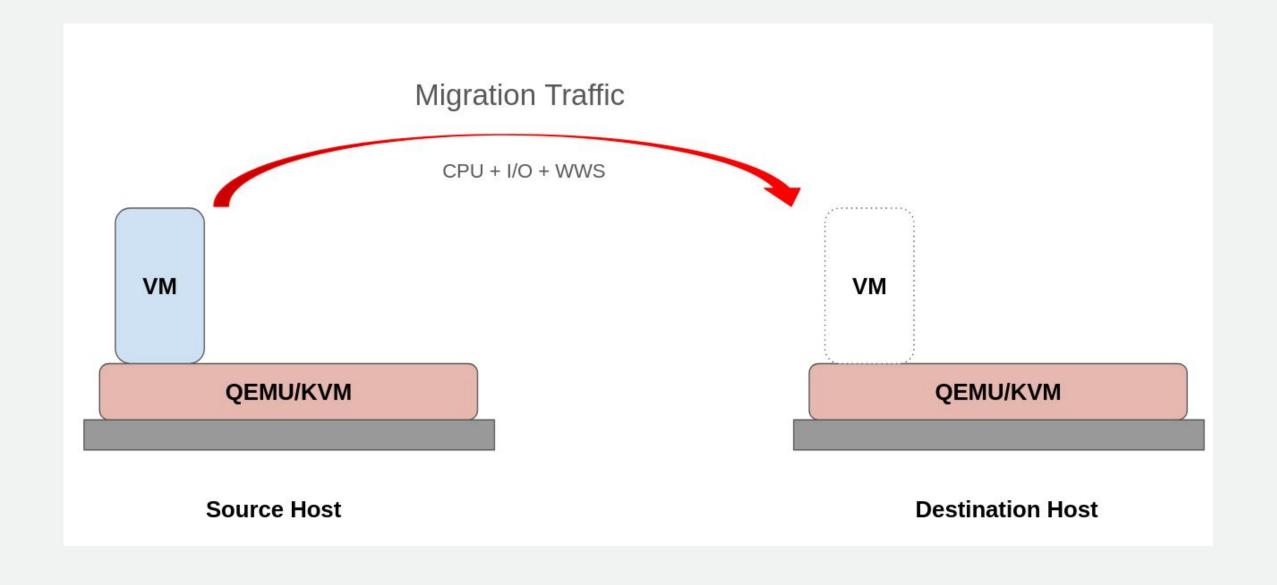








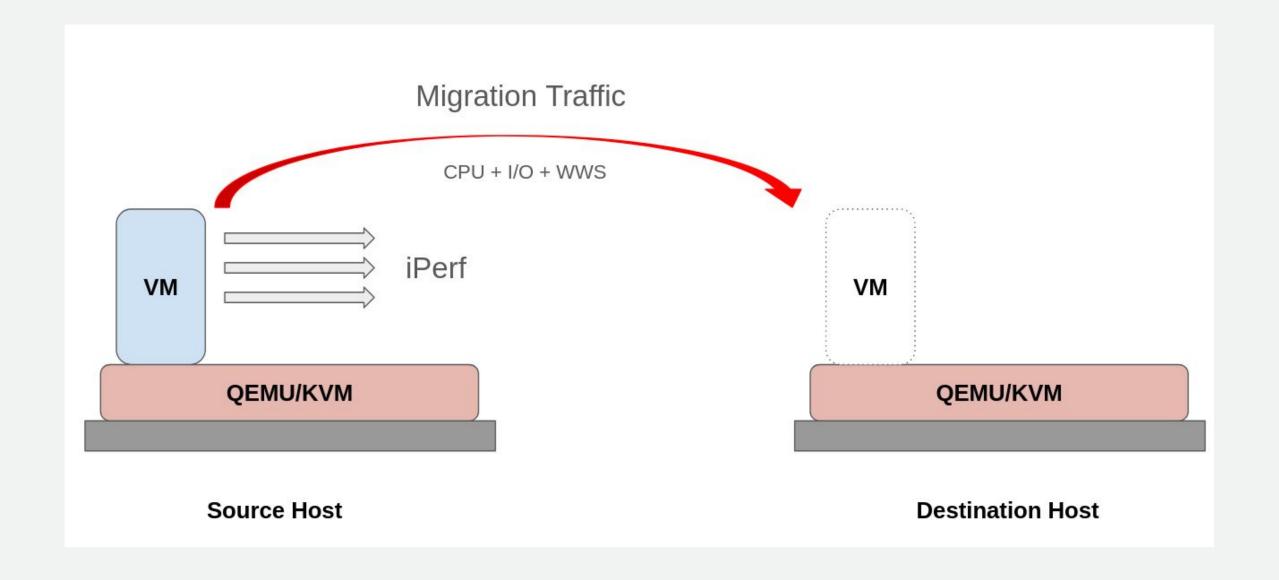




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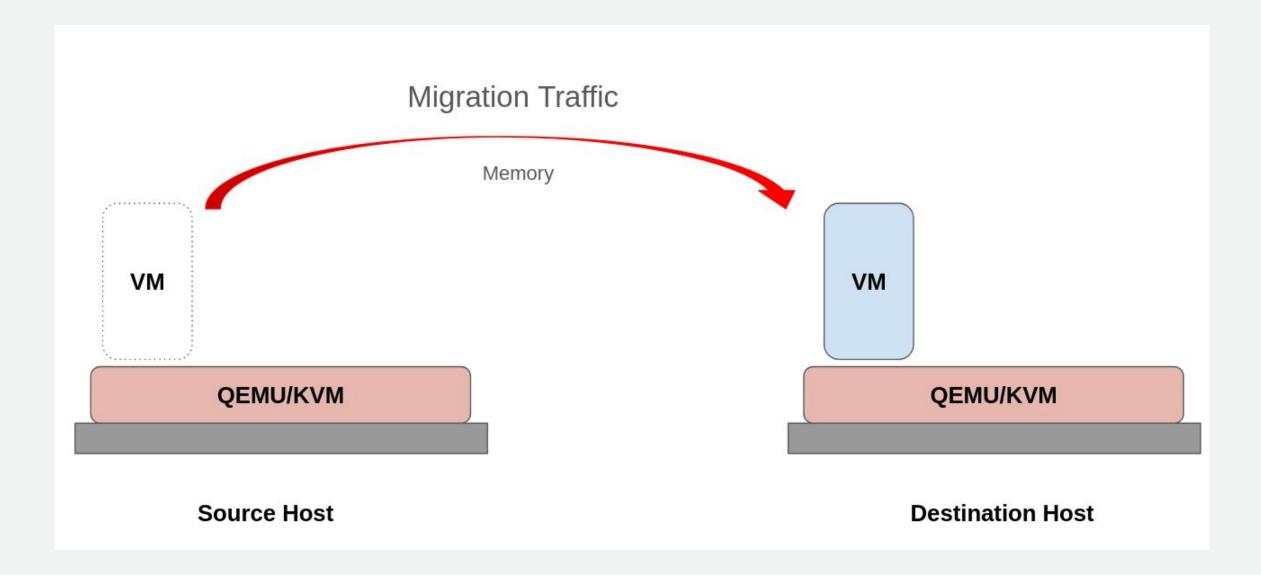
iPerf - Pre-copy Migration



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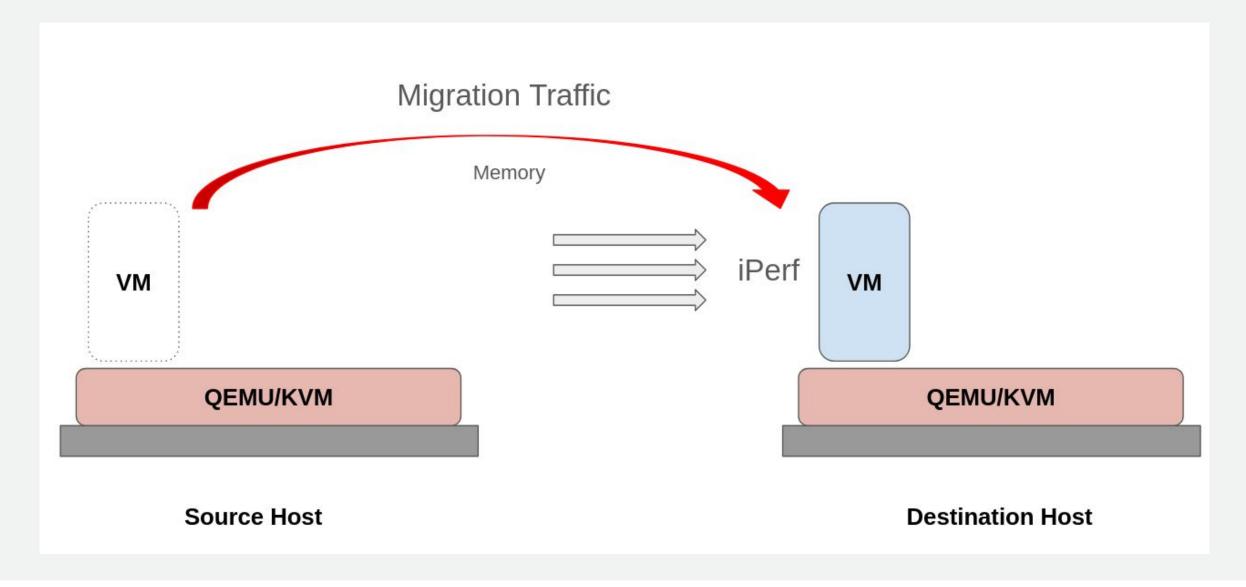
PiPerf - Post-copy Migration



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Pierf - Post-copy Migration



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7. IMPLEMENTATION

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How do we identify if a workload is memory intensive or not?

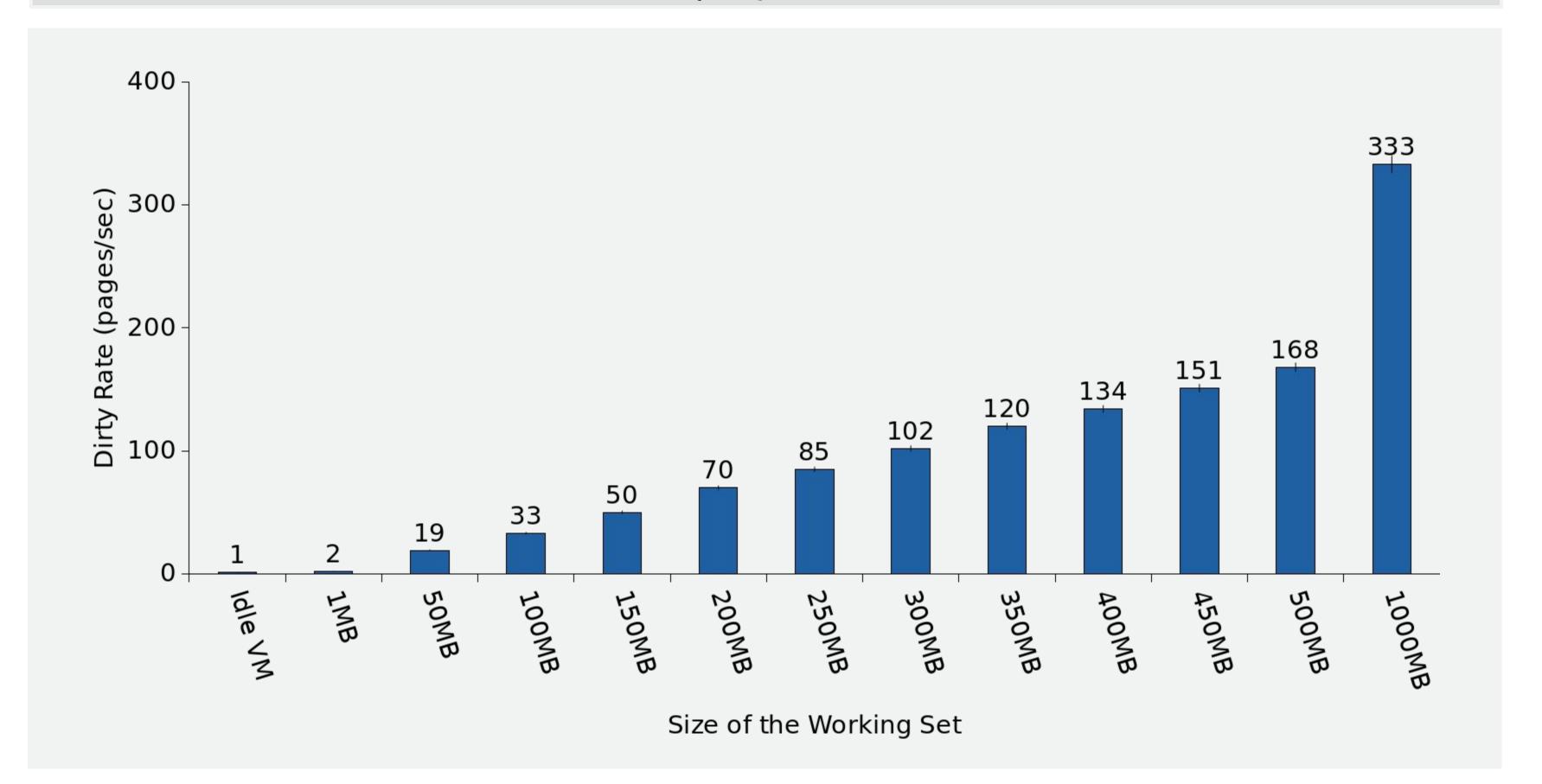
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Identifying Thresholds



How do we identify if a workload is network intensive or not?

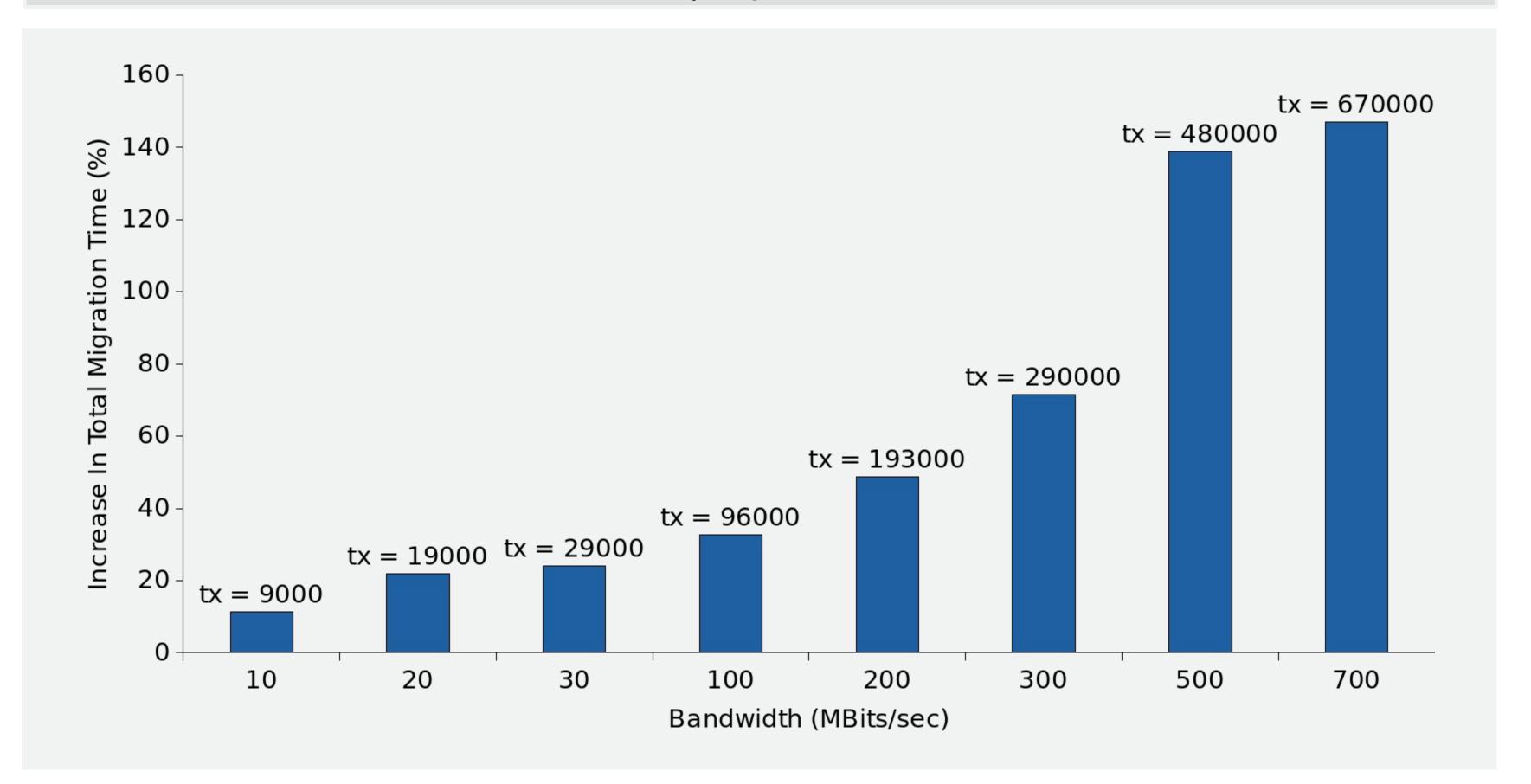
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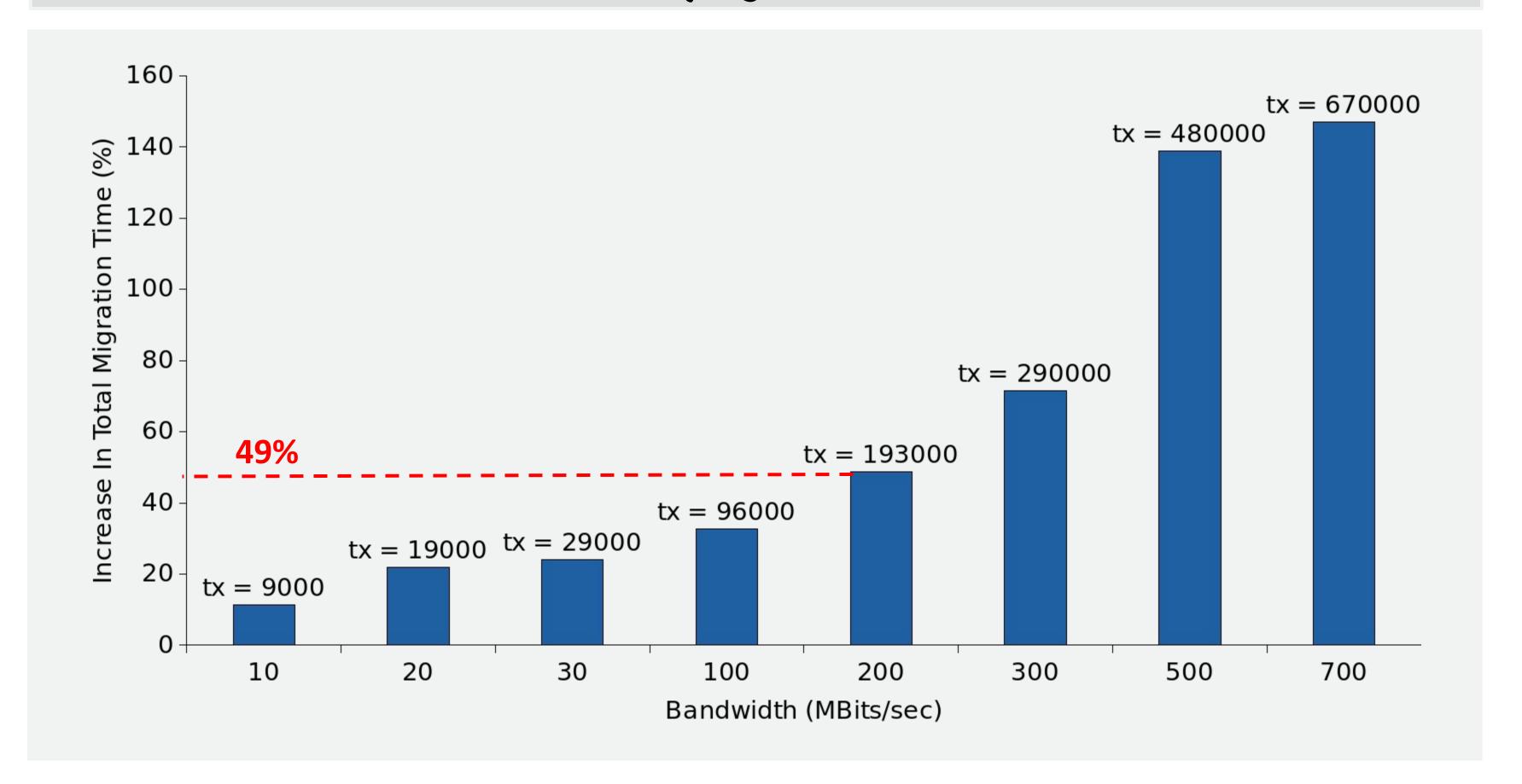
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Identifying Thresholds



Identifying Thresholds



WALM ALGORITHM

```
If workload is memory-intensive
    post-copy()
else If workload is network-intensive
    If it is mostly incoming traffic
         pre-copy()
    else
         post-copy()
else
    hybrid()
```

8. EVALUATION

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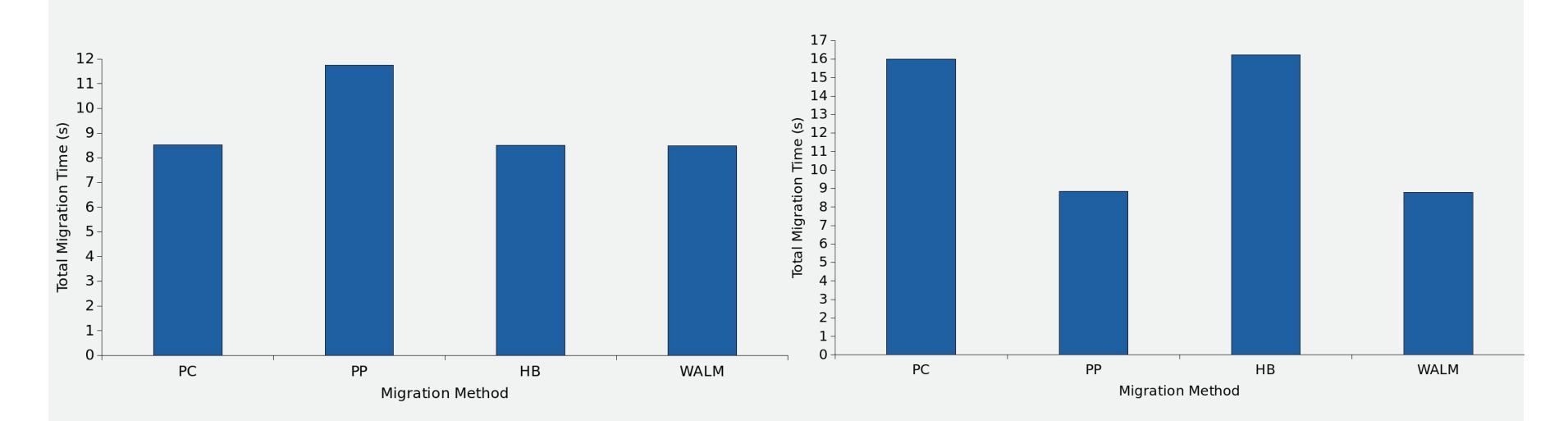
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Evaluation With Network-intensive Workloads

• iPerf (Network, CPU)



Incoming Traffic

Outgoing Traffic

Pre-copy (PC)

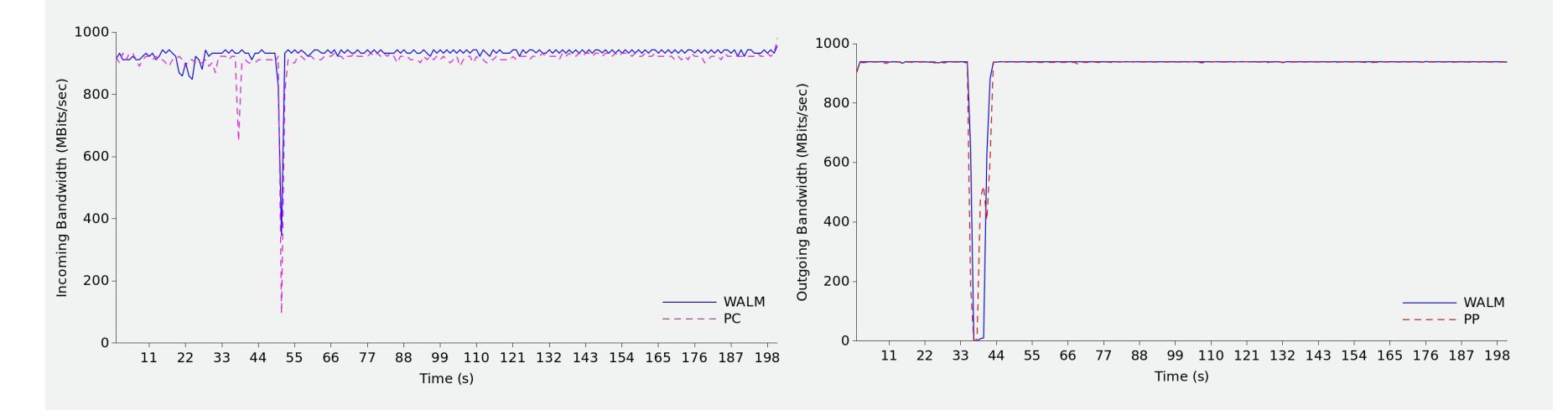
Post-copy (PP)

Hybrid (HB)

WALM

Evaluation With Network-intensive Workloads

• iPerf (Network, CPU)

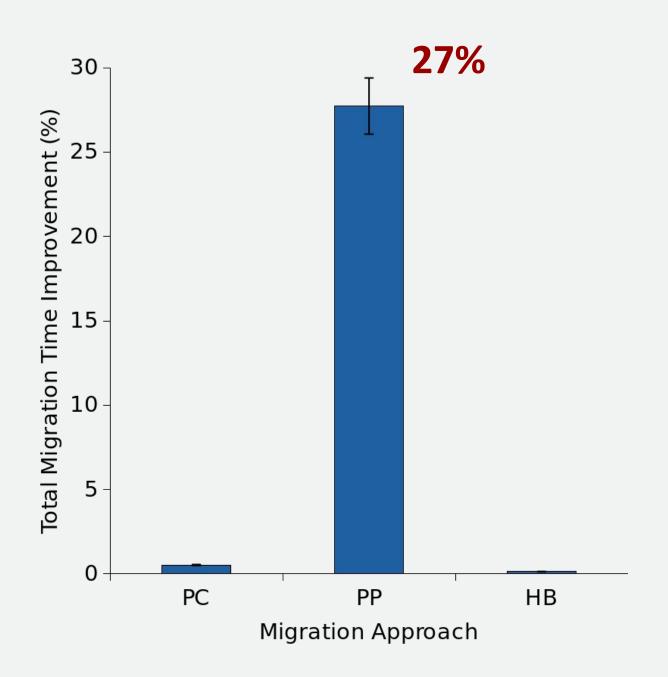


Incoming Traffic

Outgoing Traffic

Evaluation With Network-intensive Workloads

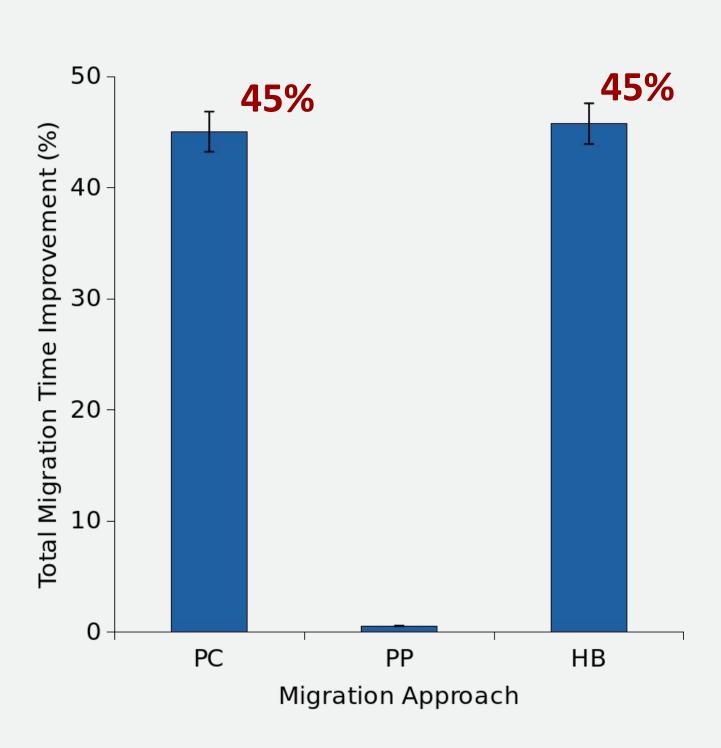
• iPerf (Network, CPU)



Incoming Traffic



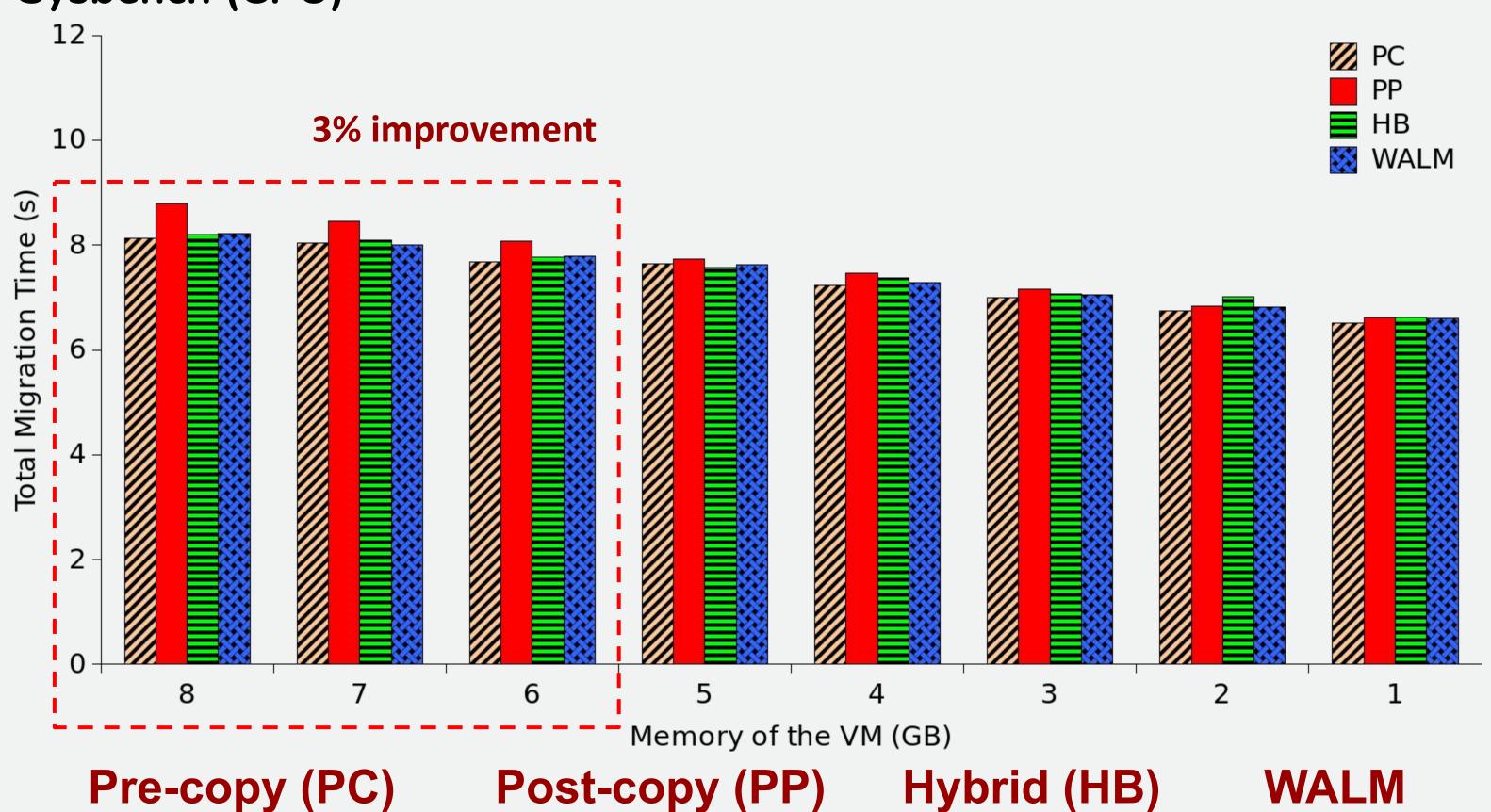
Post-copy (PP) Hybrid (HB)



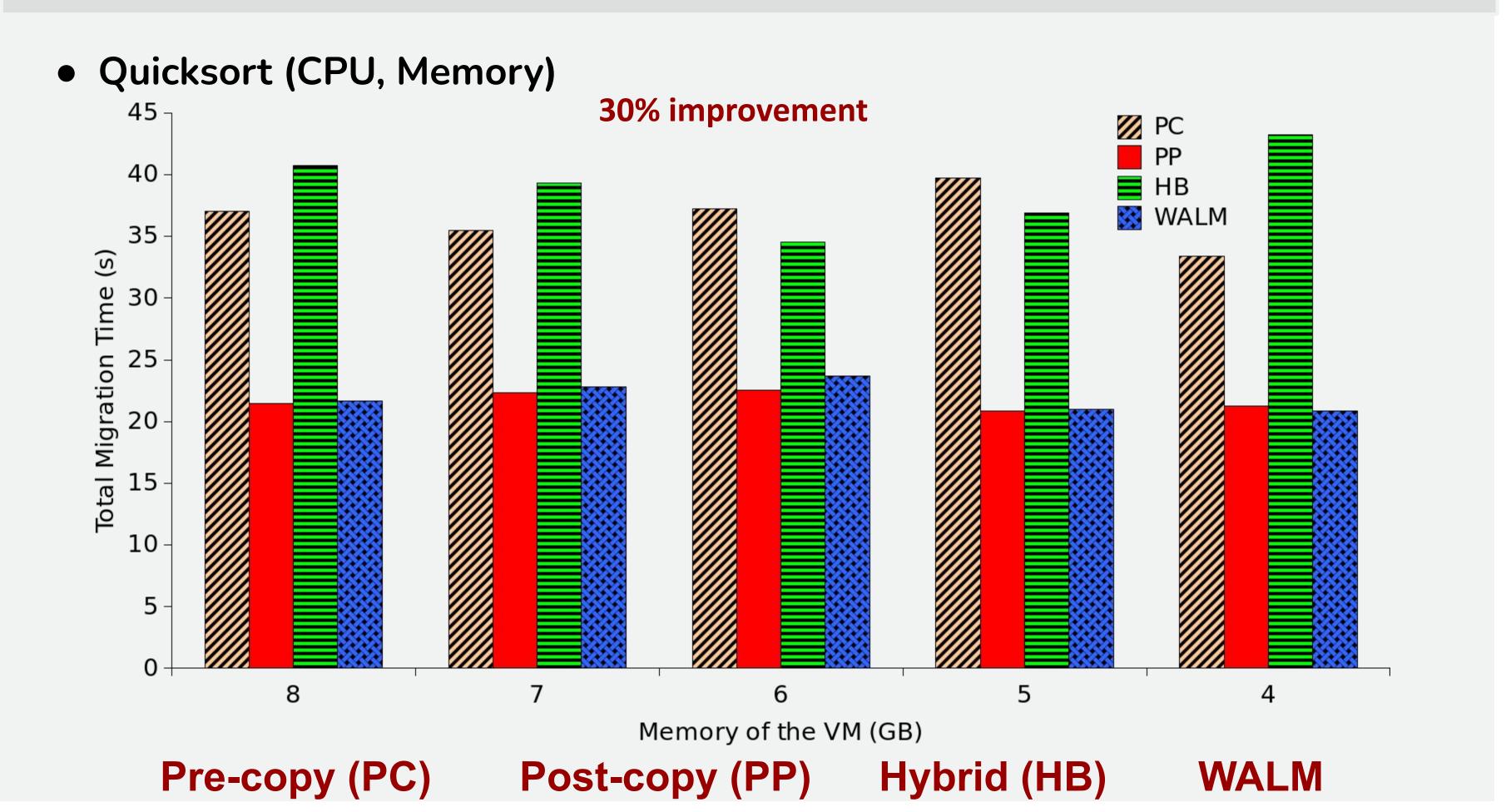
Outgoing Traffic

Evaluation With CPU-intensive Workloads

Sysbench (CPU)

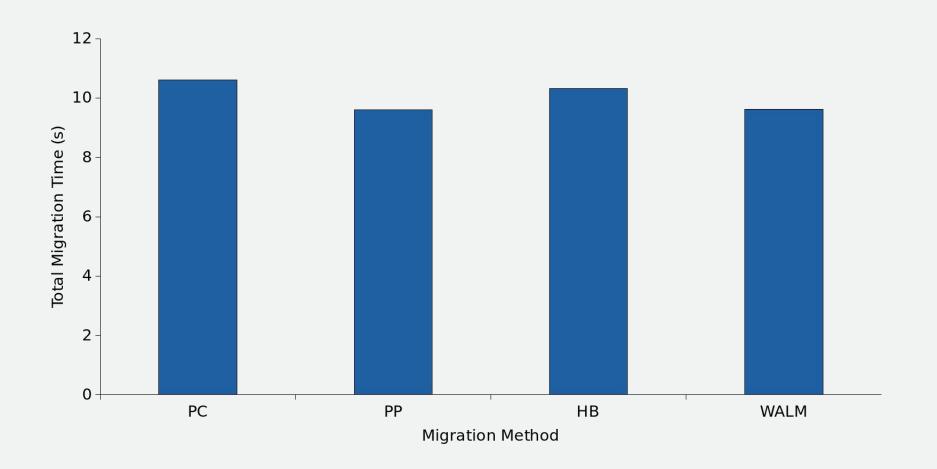


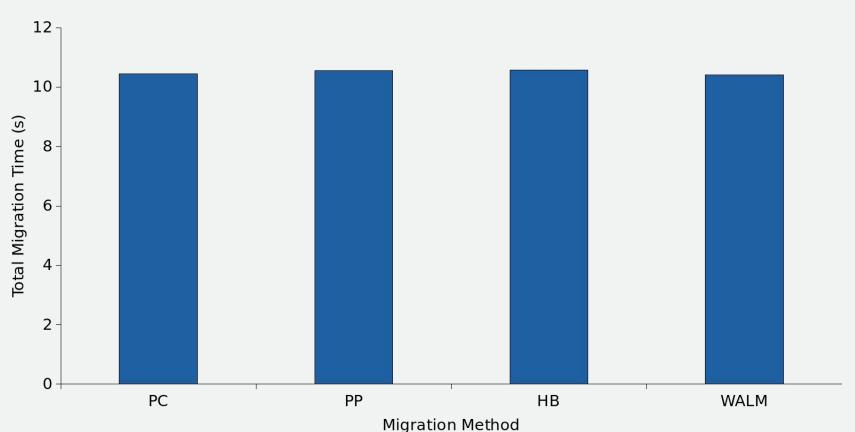
Evaluation With CPU-intensive Workloads



Evaluation With Multiple intensive Workloads

YCSB (Yahoo! Cloud Serving Benchmark)





Local Database (Memory, CPU)

External Database (Network, Memory, CPU)

Pre-copy (PC)

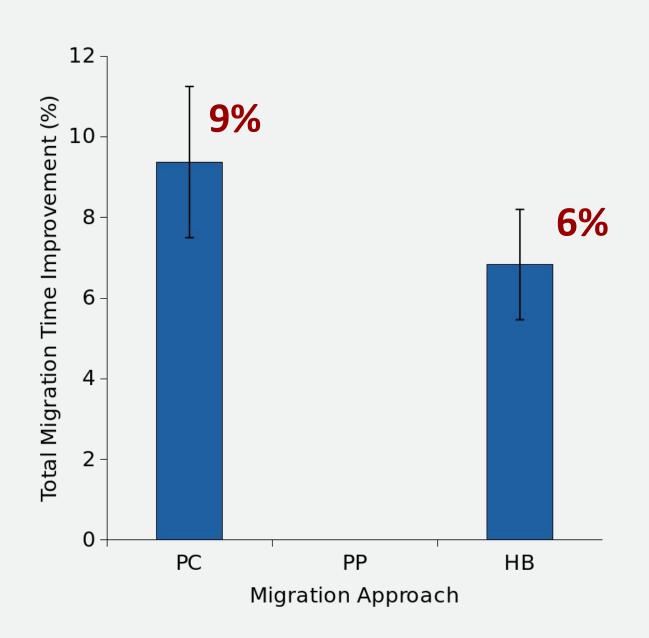
Post-copy (PP)

Hybrid (HB)

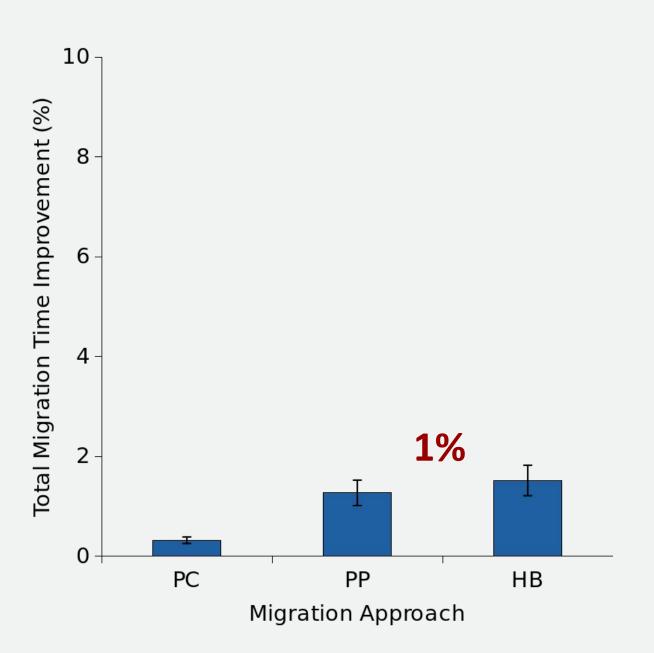
WALM

Evaluation With Multiple intensive Workloads

YCSB (Yahoo! Cloud Serving Benchmark)



Local Database (Memory, CPU)



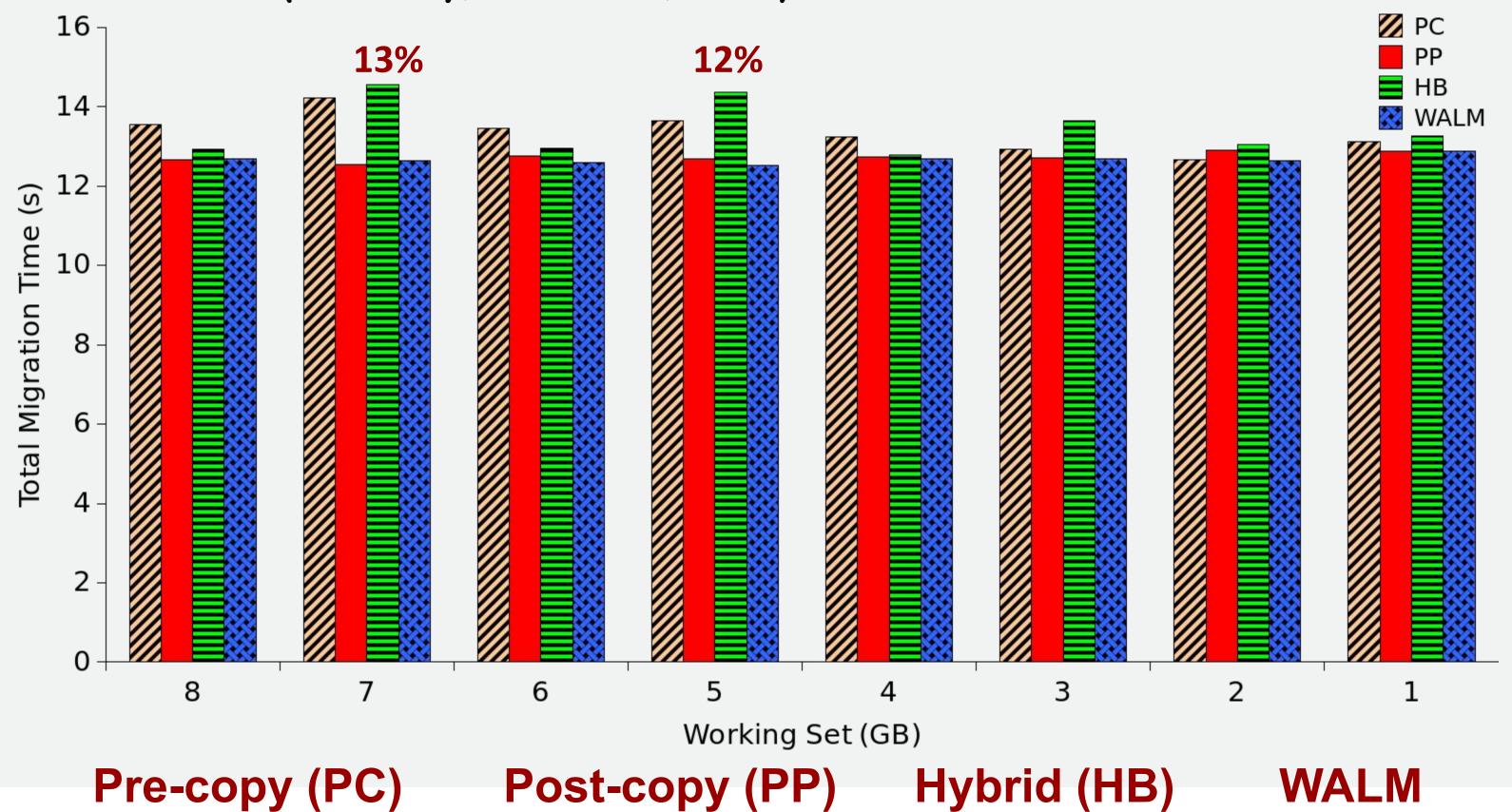
External Database (Network, Memory, CPU)

Pre-copy (PC)

Post-copy (PP) Hybrid (HB)

Evaluation With Multiple intensive Workloads

Memcached (Memory, Network, CPU)



9. CONCLUSION

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Conclusion On Research Questions

1. How can workload characteristics be effectively analyzed and classified to determine the most suitable migration method for a given virtual machine?

Page-dirtying Rate

Network Bandwidth Usage

CPU Utilization

Memory of the VM

Conclusion On Research Questions

2. What are the performance implications of different migration methods in workload-aware live migration?

- ☐ For all write-intensive workloads (Working Set, Memcached, YCSB), post-copy migration resulted in the least total migration time.
- ☐ For network intensive workloads, based on the direction of migration traffic, either pre-copy or post- copy performed better.
- ☐ For all CPU intensive and idle VMs, the intelligent hybrid migration mechanism gave the least total migration time.

10. OUTCOME

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Submitted Last Week Under Review

Ilma, B., Cooray, Samindu. and Fernando, D., 2024,

April. WALM: Workload-Aware Live Migration of Virtual

Machines. In IEEE Access (2024)

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- Q http://www.animated-gifs.fr/category_computing/internet-1/
- Q Hines, M. R., Deshpande, U. & Gopalan, K. (2009), 'Post-copy live migration of virtual machines', ACM SIGOPS operating systems review 43(3), 14–26.
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- Q Li, H., Xiao, G., Zhang, Y., Gao, P., Lu, Q. & Yao, J. (2021), Adaptive live migration of virtual machines under limited network bandwidth, in 'Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGPLAN/SIGOPS International Conference on Virtual Execution Environments', pp. 98–110.

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THANK YOU

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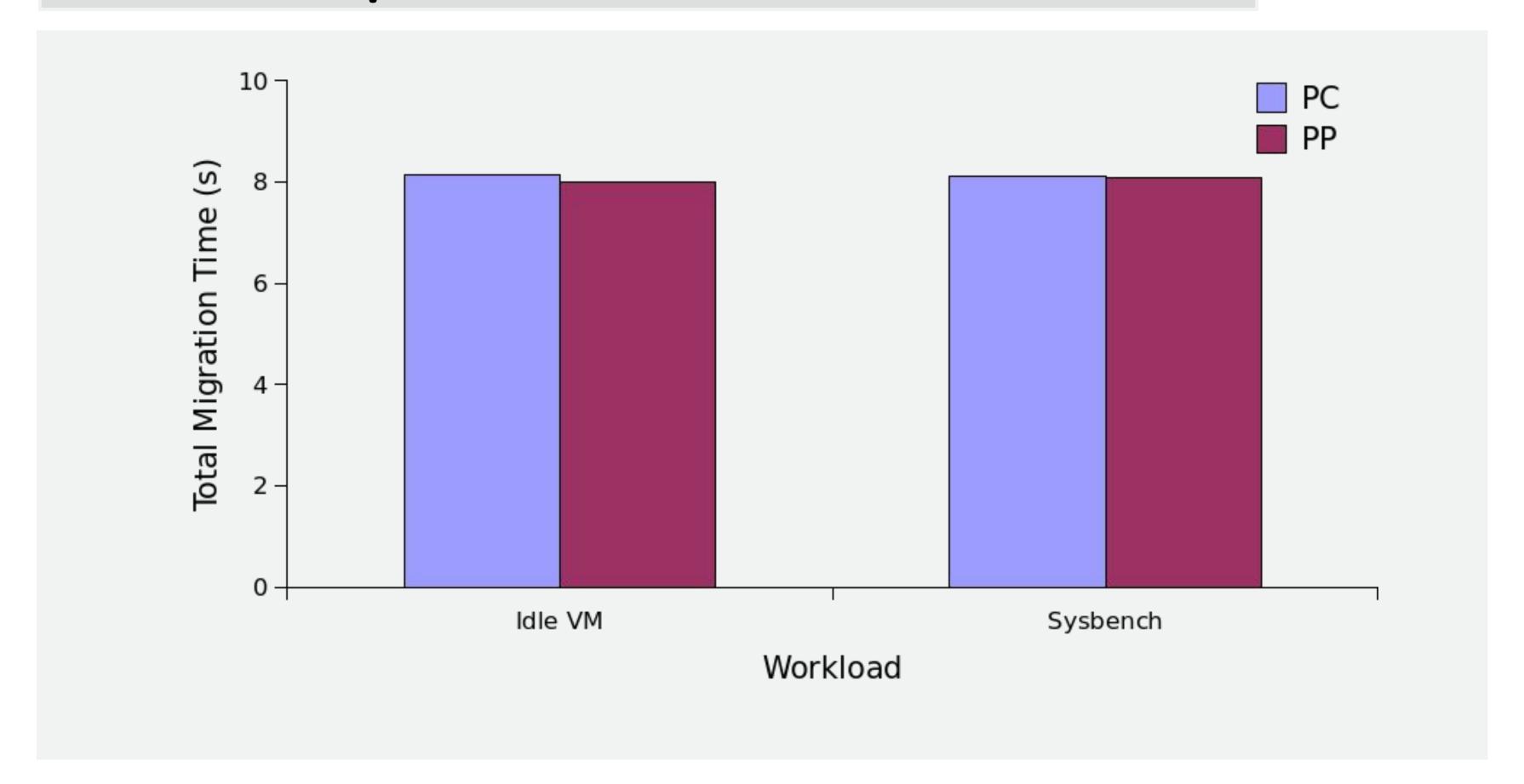
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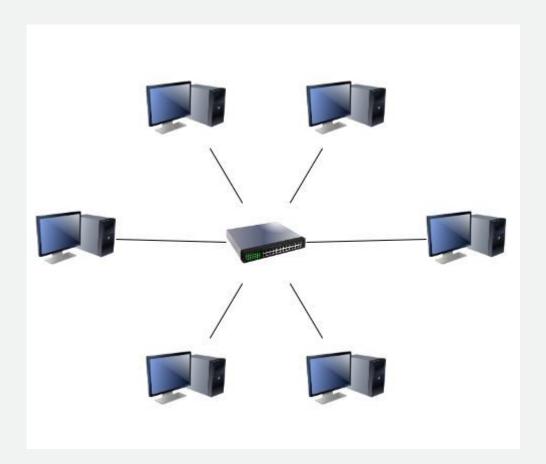
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Performance Impact Of VM Workload Ctd.



Background Ctd.

LAN Migration



- Memory
- Execution State

WAN Migration



- Memory
- Execution State
- Disk

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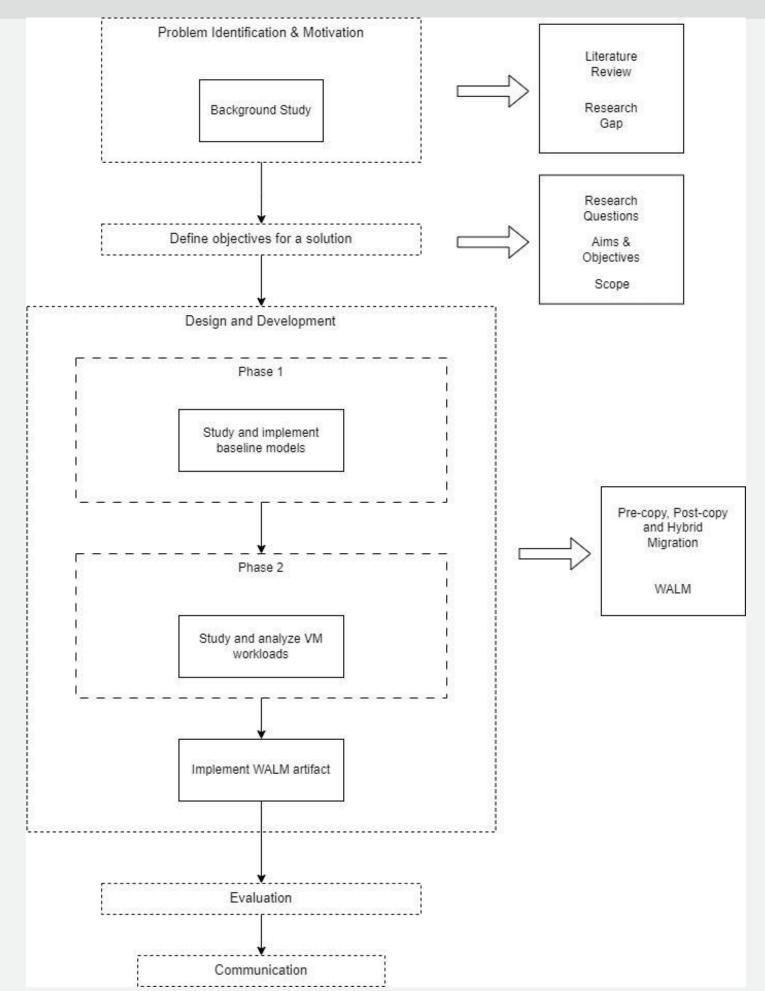
Optimization Mechanisms

- Dynamic Self Ballooning (Hines et al., ACM SIGOPS operating systems review, 2009)
- **Compression** (Deshpande et al., Proceedings of the 20th international symposium on High performance distributed computing, 2011)
- Quick Eviction (Fernando et al., IEEE International Conference on Cluster Computing (CLUSTER), 2016)
- **Deduplication** (Deshpande et al., IEEE 7th International Conference on Cloud Computing, 2014)

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

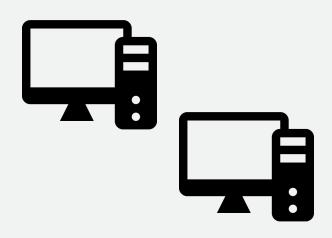


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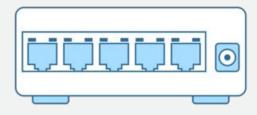
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Testbed setup





Product	CPU	RAM	os
HP Z620 Workstation	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-1650 v2 @ 3.50GHz x 12	16GiB	Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

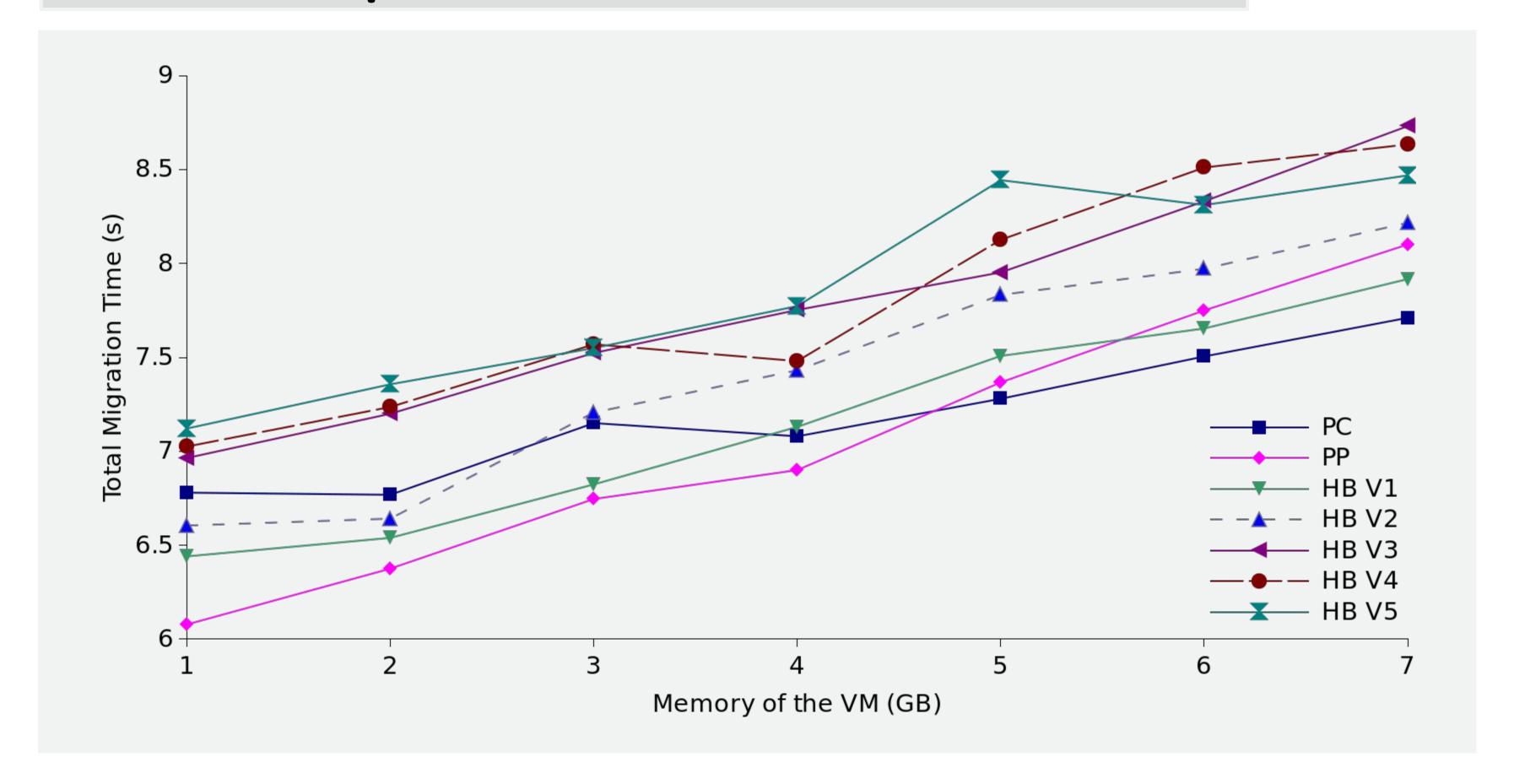


HPE OfficeConnect 1920S Series Switch (JL385A)

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Performance Impact Of VM Workload Ctd.



Limitations

- ☐ There might be other aspects of a VM (such as the amount of CPU cores allocated, ISA, guest OS, type of hypervisor etc.) which might affect the migration process.
- ☐ Workloads that change their resource usage in the middle of migration might perform differently with WALM.