R6.B.05 – OPTIMISATION DE SERVICES COMPLEXES

PARTIE I

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PLAN DU COURS

- Optimisation de l'accès aux ressources
- Réseau de diffusion de contenus
- Introduction à la qualité de service

PLAN DU COURS

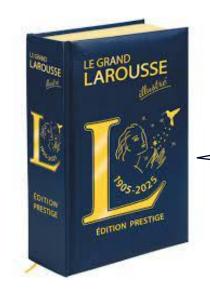
- Optimisation de l'accès aux ressources
- Réseau de diffusion de contenus
- Introduction à la qualité de service

OPTIMISATION DE L'ACCÈS AUX RESSOURCES

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OPTIMISATION?



Action d'optimiser ou d'optimaliser ; fait d'être optimisé ou optimalisé.

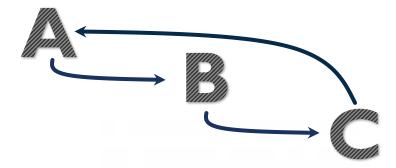
Démarche consistant à rendre optimal le fonctionnement d'un système.

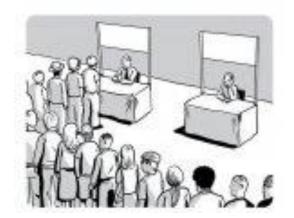
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POURQUOI OPTIMISER?

- Fonctionnement des systèmes informatique très logique
 - Pas de « réflexion » extérieur ou d'analyse situationnelle
 - Suivi « bête » d'actions
- Souvent monopolisation ou mauvaise gestion des ressources
 - → Perte d'efficacité





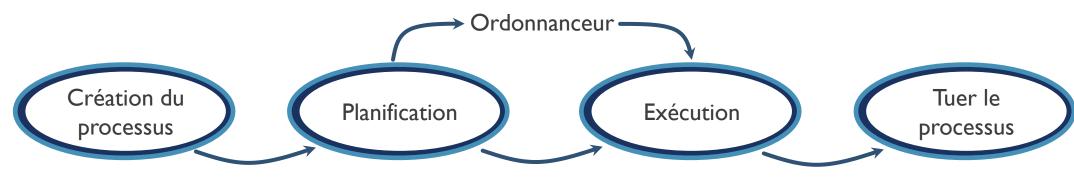
COMMENT OPTIMISER?

- Mise en place de systèmes de gestion et d'organisation
- Systèmes tiers ayant une vue d'ensemble
 - → Ne traite pas les informations, simplement les orienter
- Plusieurs niveaux d'application
 - → Matérielle
 - CPU, RAM, Disque, etc...
 - → Applicatif
 - Web, mail, jeux, etc...



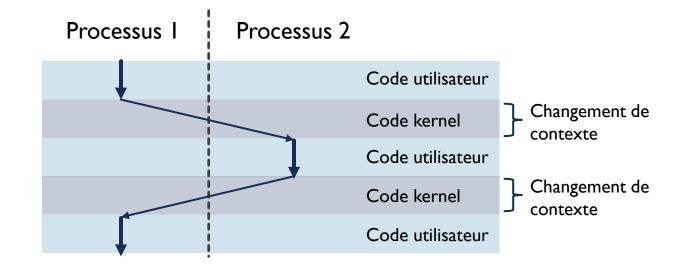
UTILISATION MATÉRIELLE

- Objectif : réduire le temps d'attente d'accès aux ressources demandées
 - Calcul, stockage court terme, stockage long terme
 - Très important dans des systèmes multi-process (tel les OS)
- Utilisation d'approches comme la « Gestion des processus »



GESTION DES PROCESSUS

- Chaque processus possède un mode de fonctionnement
 - Défini sa priorité, ses droits d'accès
 - Certains processus possèdent une priorité plus élevée (Kernel > tout)
- Changement de contexte lorsqu'un processus rencontre un évènement
 - Passe à l'état « attente », reçoit une interruption, etc.
 - Gestion du contexte seulement via le Kernel



ALGORITHMES DE PLANIFICATION DES PROCESSUS

- Plusieurs algorithmes de planification existent
 - First-Come, First-Served (FCFS)
 - Approche simplifié ordonné (premier arrivé, premier servi). Un processus en cours d'exécution continue jusqu'à sa fin, ou en attente d'un I/O
 - Shortest Job First (SJF)
 - Approche proactive sélectionnant le processus avec le temps d'exécution le plus court (burst)
 - Round Robin (RR)
 - Approche proactive avec une durée d'exécution fixe pour l'ensemble des processus, assurant une distribution équitable des ressources CPU. Un processus n'ayant pas fini son exécution est bloqué et mis à la fin de la file d'attente.
 - Planification Prioritaire
 - Approche associant un niveau de priorité à chaque processus (type, importance, besoins en ressources) dont le plus élevé est exécuté en premier.
 - File d'Attente Multi-Niveau
 - Approche divisant la file d'attente en plusieurs sous-files avec chacun un niveau de priorité. Chaque processus et mis dans la file appropriée, chacun avec son propre algorithme de planification.

AVANTAGES ET INCONVÉNIENTS

Avantages

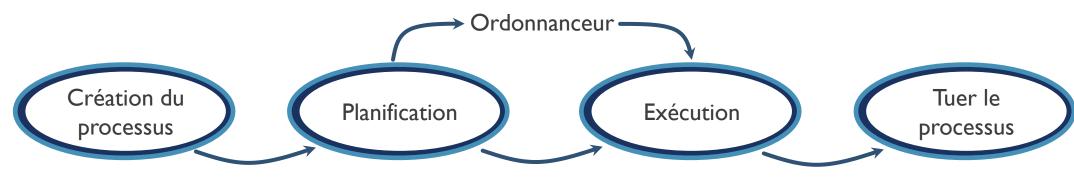
- Exécution parallélisée de plusieurs programmes
- Isolation de processus
 - Pas d'interférences
- Utilisation équitable des ressources
- Changements d'états facilité

Inconvénients

- Charge élevée
 - Besoin d'une utilisation des ressources de l'OS pour mieux structurer et suivre les files
- Grande complexité
- Possibilité de blockage
 - Utilisation d'approches tel semaphores et mutex, qui peuvent se retrouver bloquer
- Beaucoup de changements de contexte
 - Changements fréquents avec stockage et chargement des états → utilisation des ressourcess

GESTION DE LA MÉMOIRE

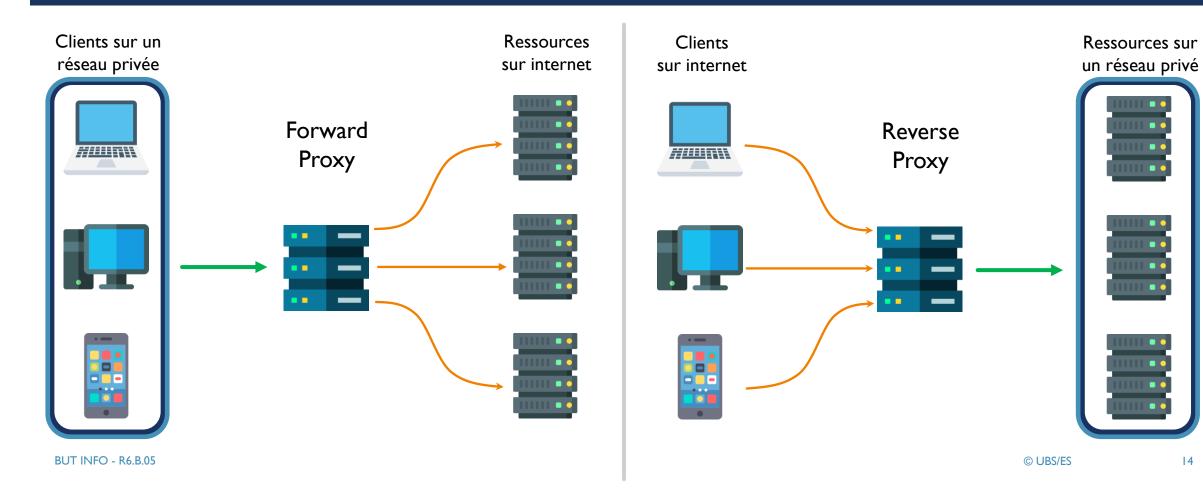
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UTILISATION APPLICATIF

- Couramment utilisé dans les applications internet
- Beaucoup de demandes d'accès aux informations web, mail, etc.
- Proposition de méthodes pour gérer les politiques d'accès, le routage d'information et la sécurité des systèmes
 - Reverse Proxy

PROXY?



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UTILISATIONS DE SERVEURS PROXYS



Cache

■ Mise en place d'un système de cache → Partie II

Anonyme

- Protège l'identité des entités derrière
 - Forward Proxy → clients
 - Reverse Proxy → serveurs

Sécurité

 Agit comme un pare-feu, permettant le déploiement de filtres au niveau des entreprises / FAI

Chiffrement & déchiffrement

 Peut chiffrement et cacher les données transmis ou l'adresse IP (NAT)

Logging

 Identifier les actions répétitives → peut servir pour le cache

Micro-services

- Utilisation récente (Proxy HTTP,TCP, Side-Car).
 Déploiement à côté de l'application pour s'occuper des communications réseaux
 - Proxy Side-Car → passer une requête HTTP en HTTP2/HTTP3

APPORTS DES REVERSE PROXY

Entrée de requêtes

- Utilisé dans les architectures micro-services ou kubernetes
- Orientation de la demande basée sur la structure et contenu de la requête de manière anonyme
 - HTTP → vers le serveur web
 - SMTP → vers le serveur mail

Déploiement Canary

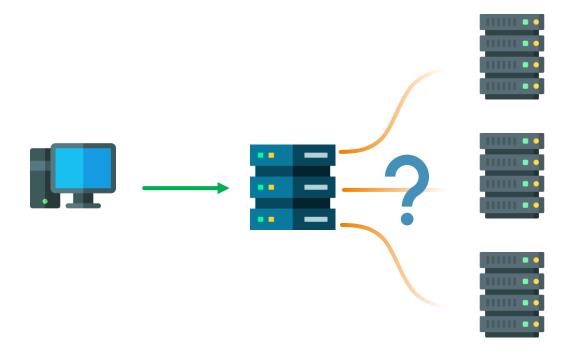
- Déploiement progressive d'une nouvelle version d'une application
 - Sous ensemble d'utilisateurs ont accès à la nouvelle version.

Load balancing

- Méthode d'équilibre de charge entre plusieurs serveurs
- Plusieurs algorithmes existent
- Permet également la compression des requêtes
 - Augmentation de la performance

LOAD BALANCING

- Approche importante lorsque plusieurs serveurs existent
 - Certains peuvent être submergés de requêtes → pas optimal
- II existe 2 approches principaux
 - Statique
 - Distribution basée sur des paramètres configurés
 - Dynamique
 - Distribution basée sur l'état des serveurs → peut s'adapter



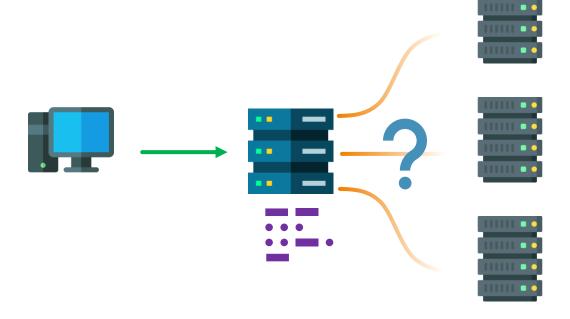
APPROCHES STATIQUES











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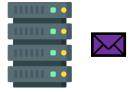
















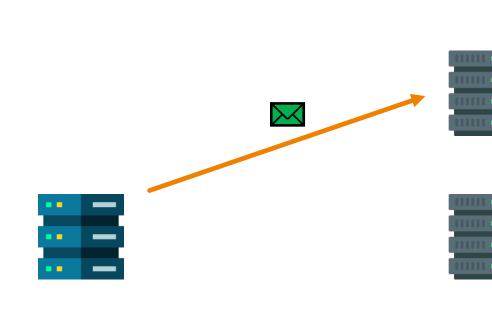
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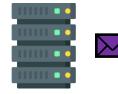




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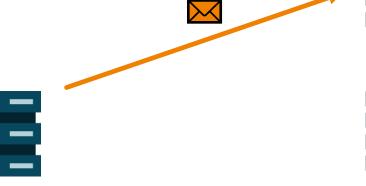




















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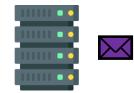




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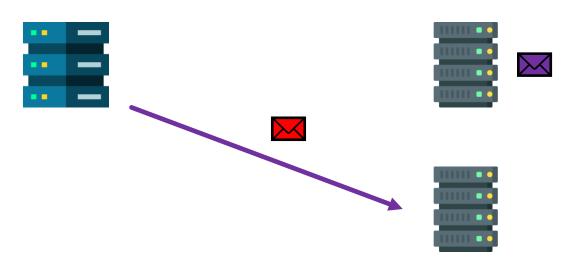








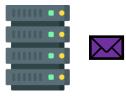


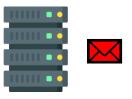




































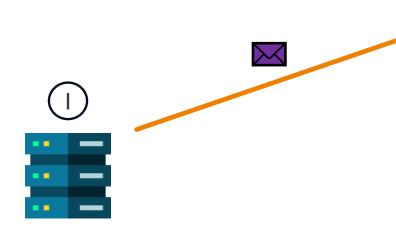


































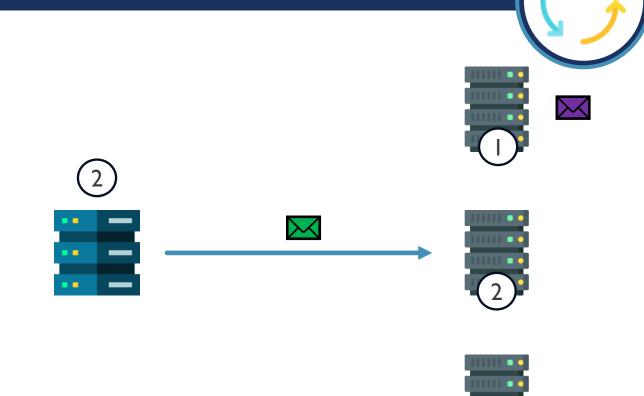












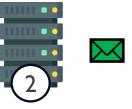
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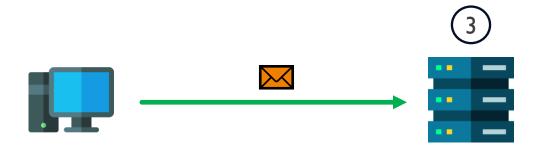






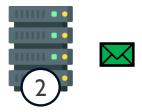








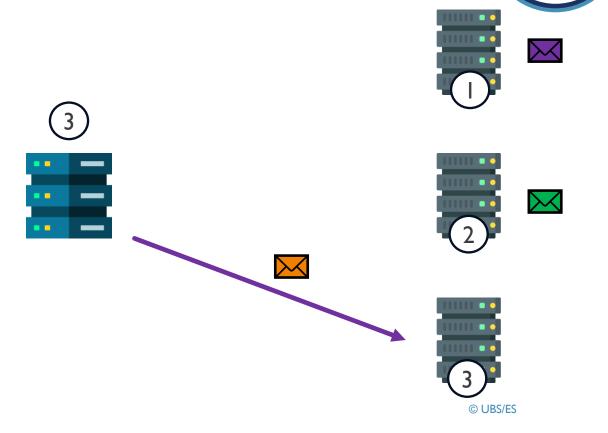










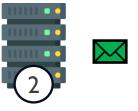






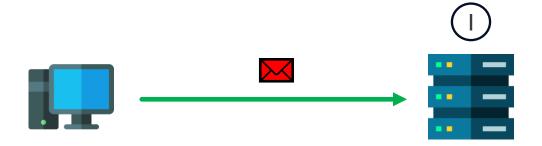




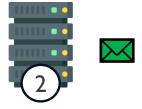


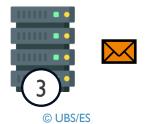




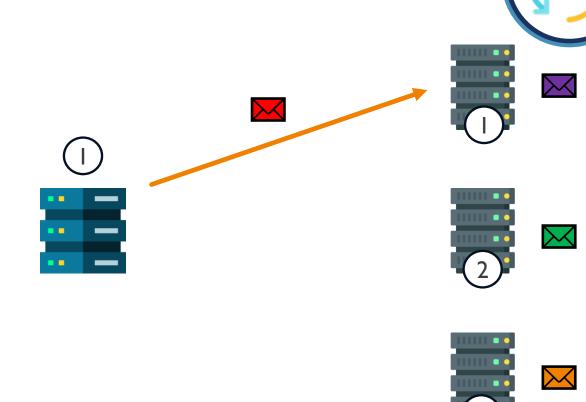










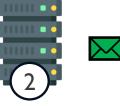


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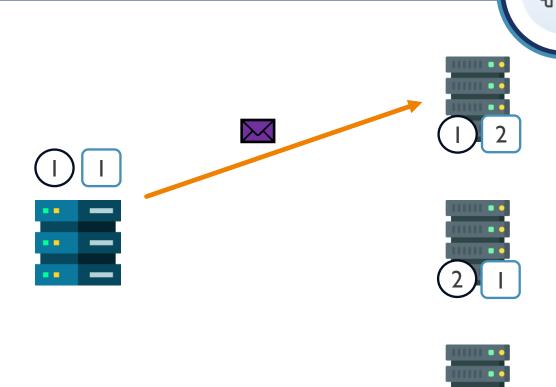










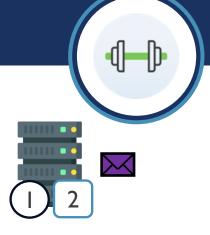


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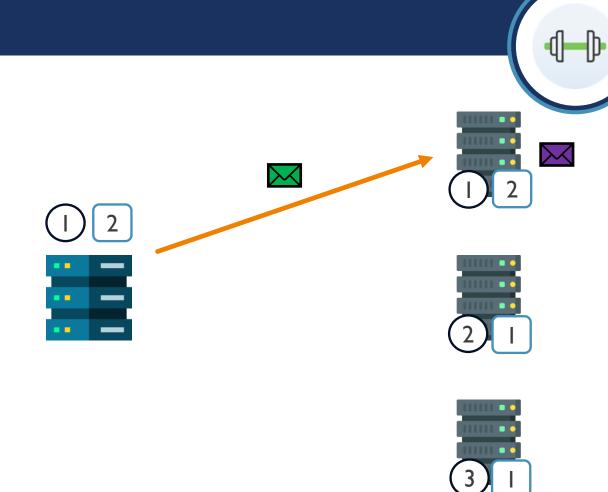






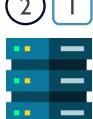






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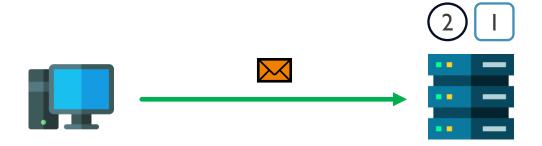
















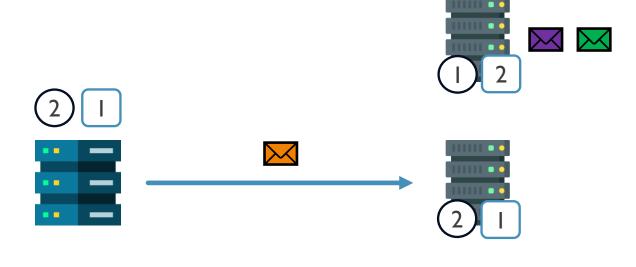
















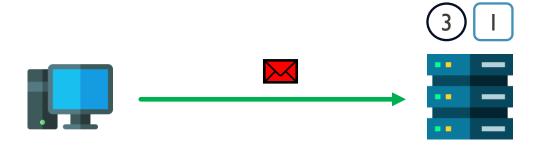










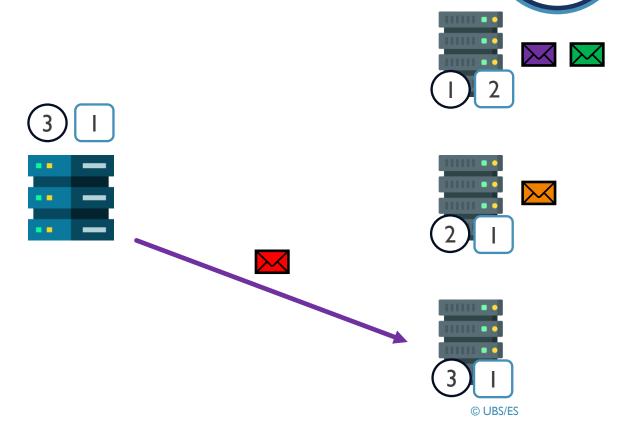






































































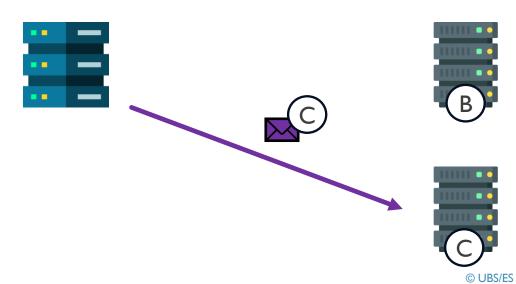
















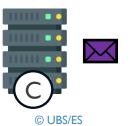








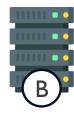














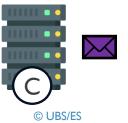




























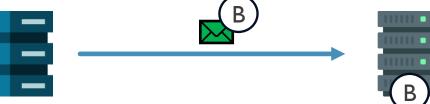




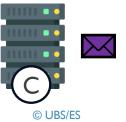








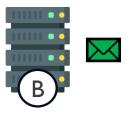


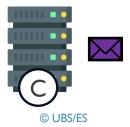










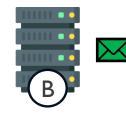










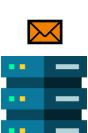






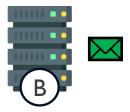








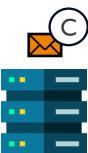


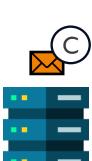






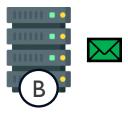










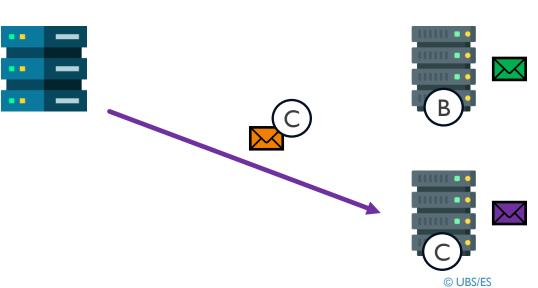












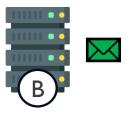


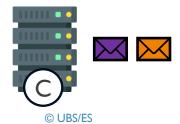








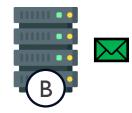


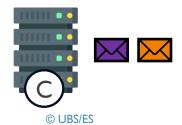










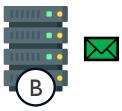


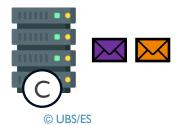










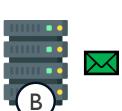


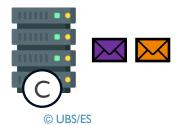




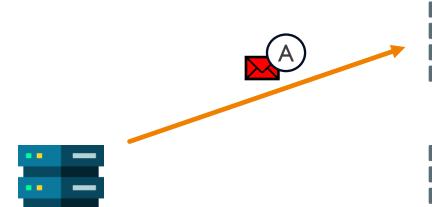




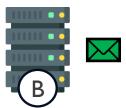


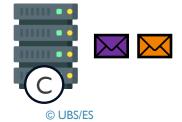












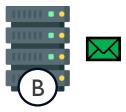


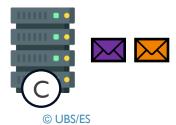












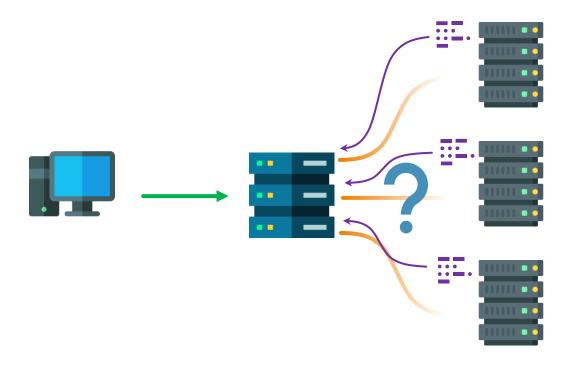
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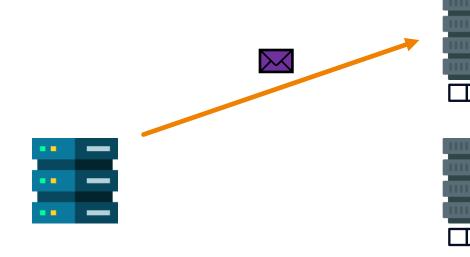




























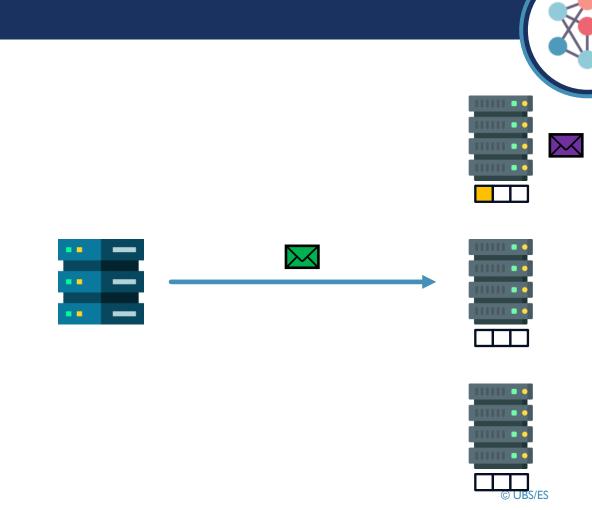










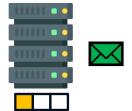
















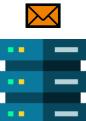


















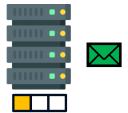










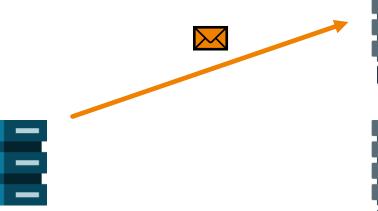


















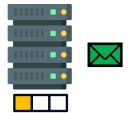


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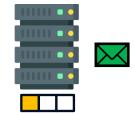






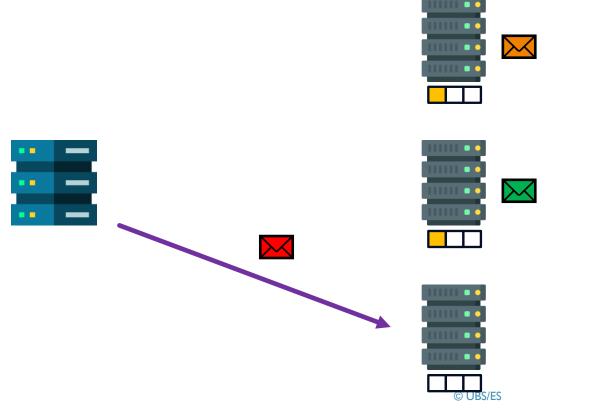








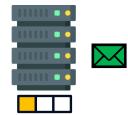






























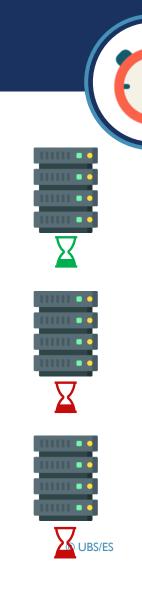






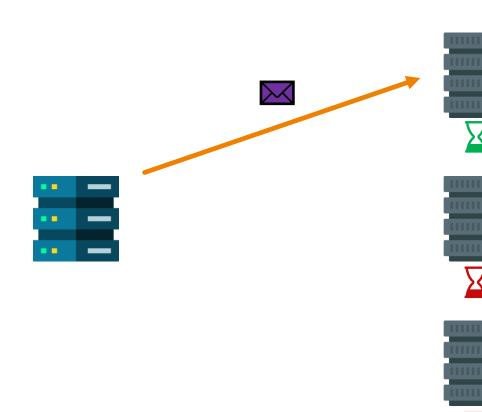














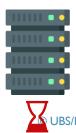






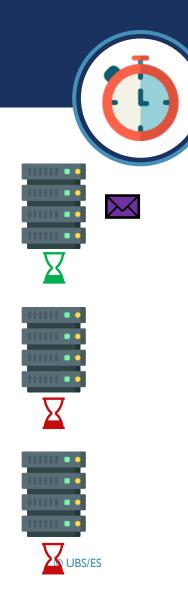






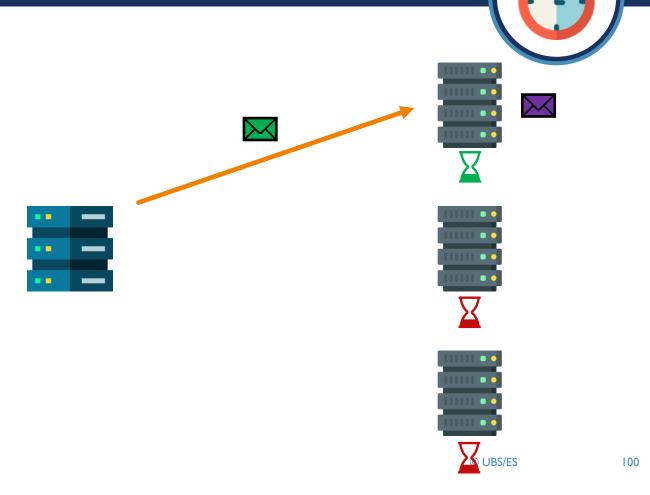
















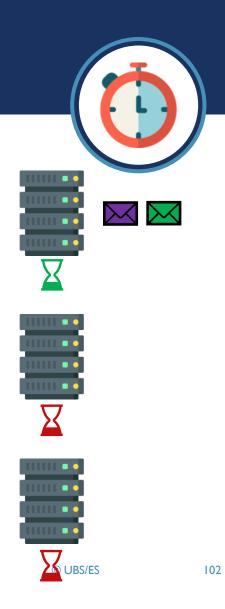






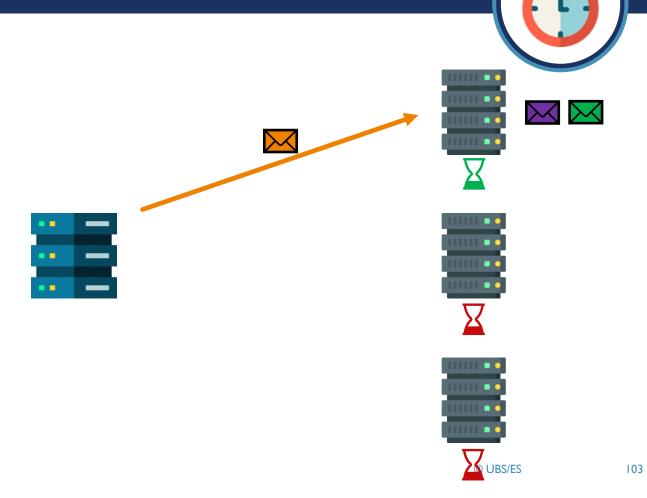






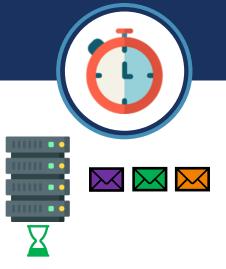


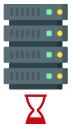










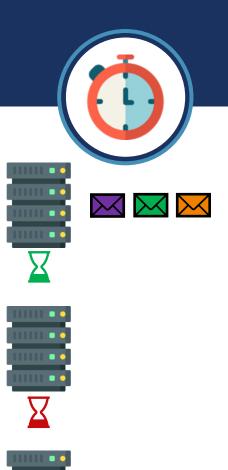




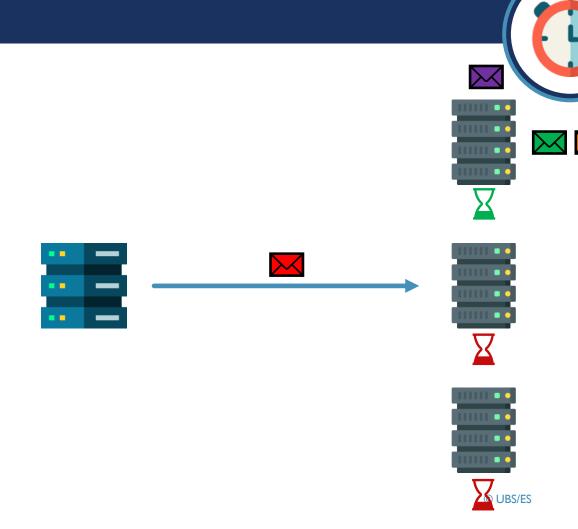


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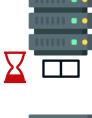








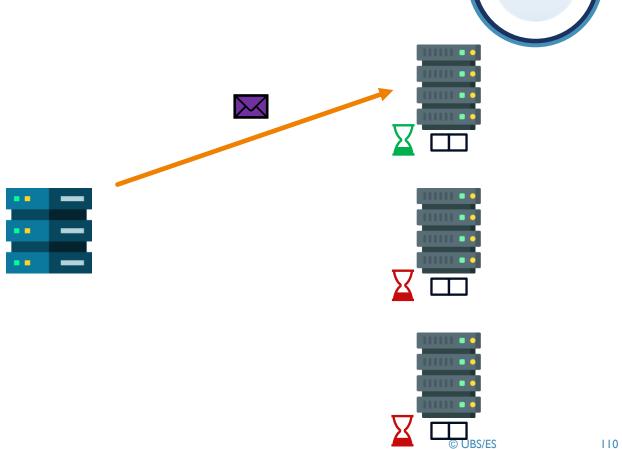












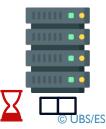










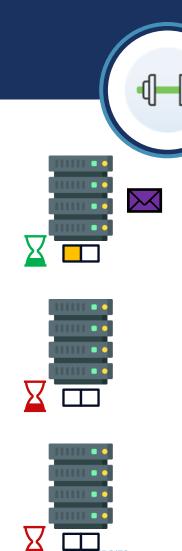




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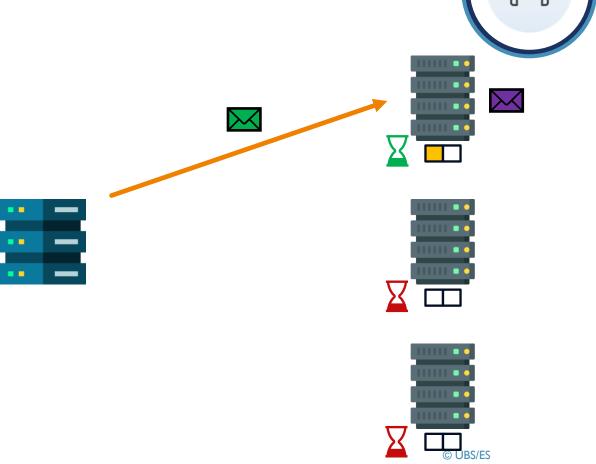


















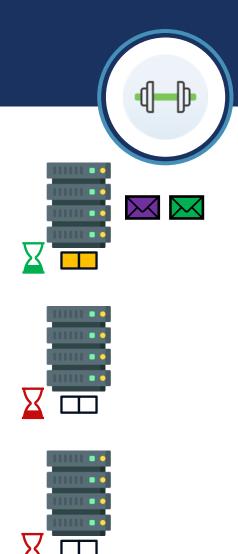


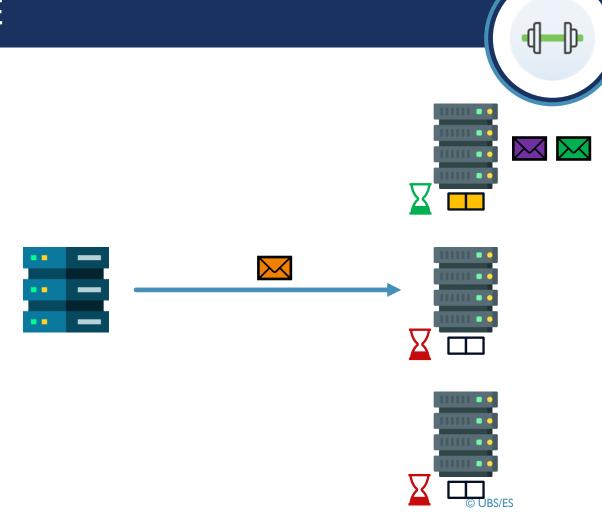
















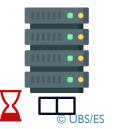












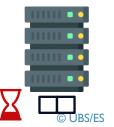


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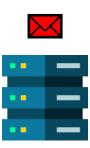










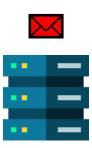




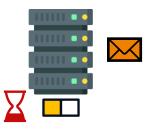


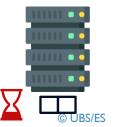




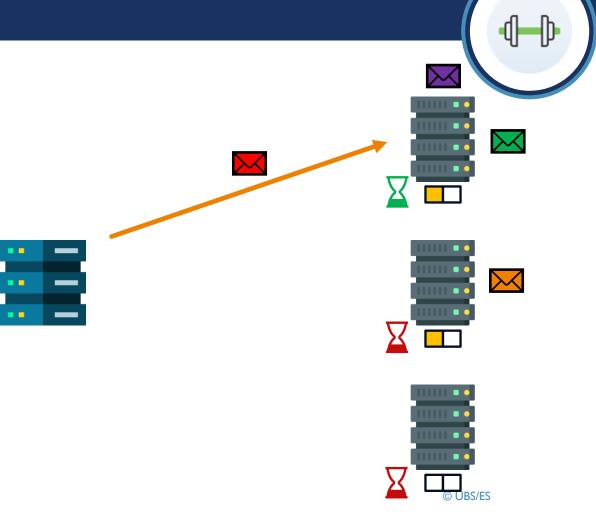






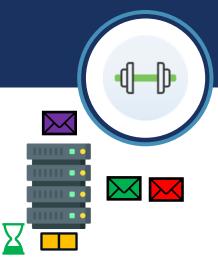


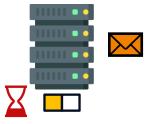




































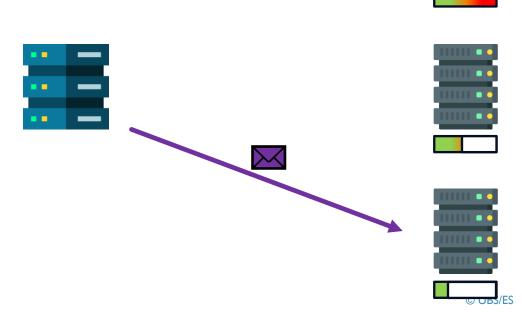




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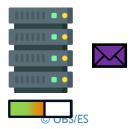






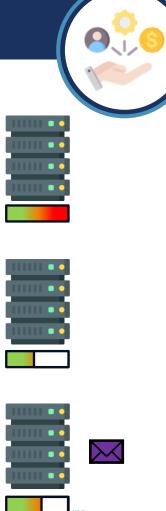






































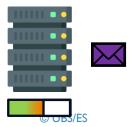










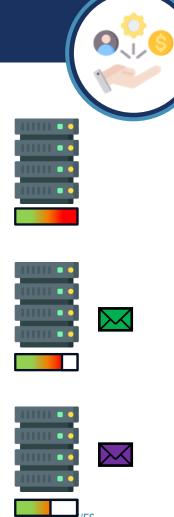




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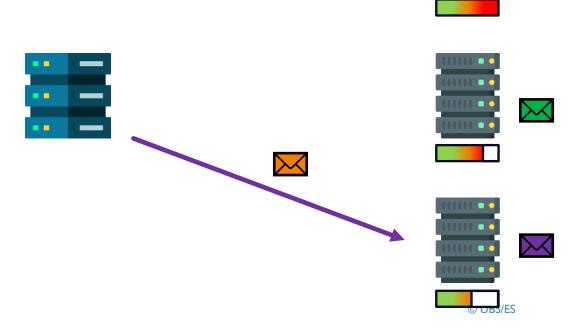












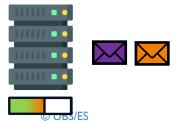














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