Cloud-Edge Continuum

Antonio Brogi

Department of Computer Science
University of Pisa



Pervasive IoT applications



Embedded AI



Energy production plants



Smart Cities

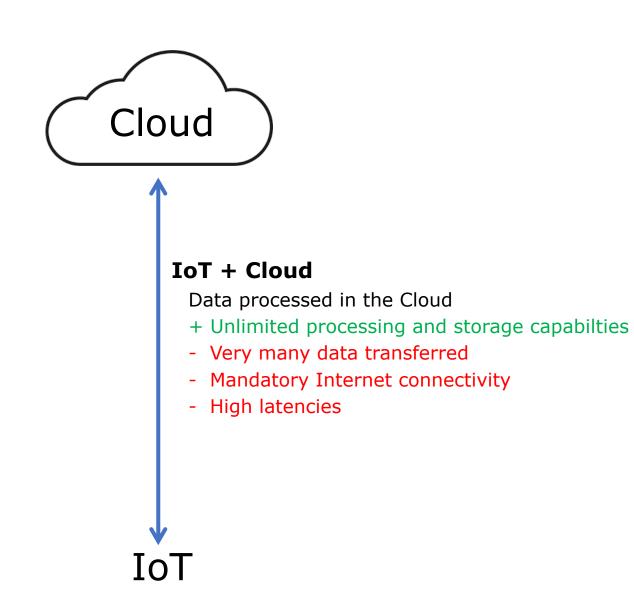
IoT applications

sense | process | actuate

| where?

Traditional deployment models

Edge



IoT + Edge

Data processed at the Edge

- + Low latencies
- Limited processing and storage capabilities

So much data, really?

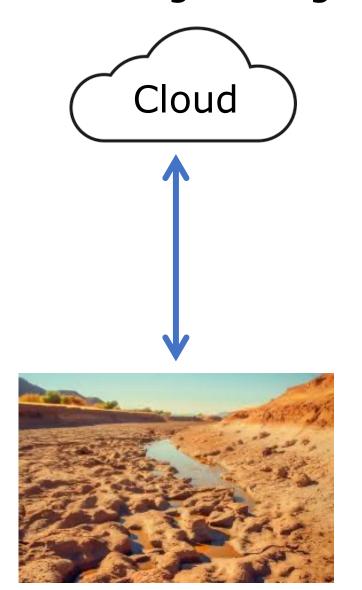


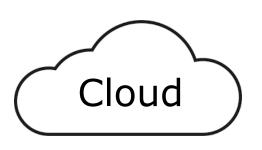
www.leverege.com/calculator



Mandatory Internet connectivity

e.g. water flooding management must work in critical situations



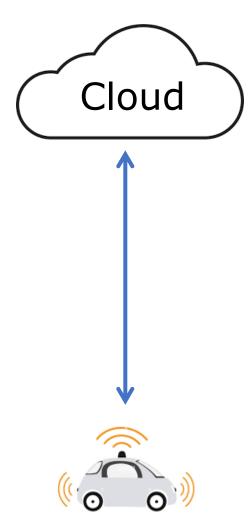






High latencies

e.g. autonomous vehicles need to stop promptly



[Autonomous vehicles: ethics issues, too]





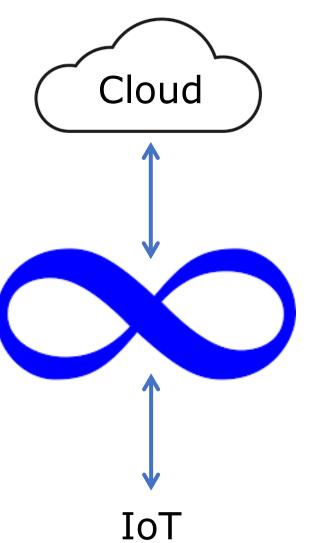
Scenario:

- After turning right, vehicle detects children in the middle of the street
- The children are too close for the vehicle to be able to stop in time
- What should the vehicle (be programmed to) do?



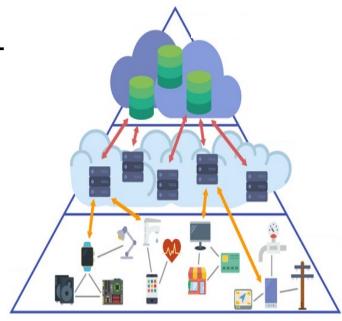


Cloud-Edge Continuum



Extending the Cloud towards the IoT with a distributed, heterogenous infrastructure

to get the "best of both worlds" computing power
connectivity
latency



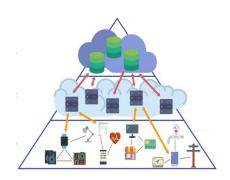
Next-gen applications



Containerised,



microservice-based applications



deployed on

a continuous Cloud-Edge infrastructure

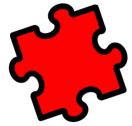


How to suitably **place**a composite application in the Cloud-Edge Continuum?



It is challenging (and NP-hard)



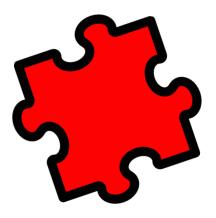


Application requirements

- Hardware
- Software
- QoS (e.g. response time, reliability)
- Data awareness
- Security and trust

• ...





Infrastructure is

- Heterogeneous
- Large*
- Dynamic**

Example: Simple VR Application



Video

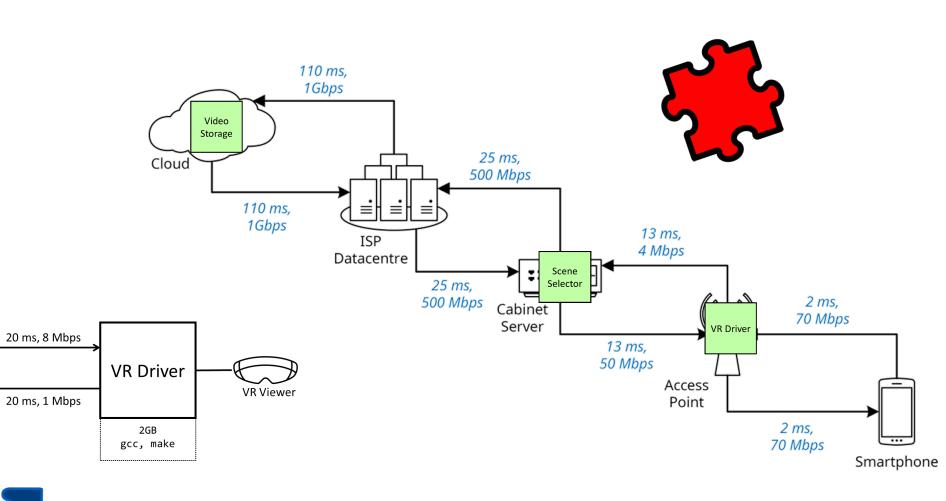
Storage

16GB

mySQL, ubuntu

150ms, 16 Mbps

150 ms, 0.5 Mbps





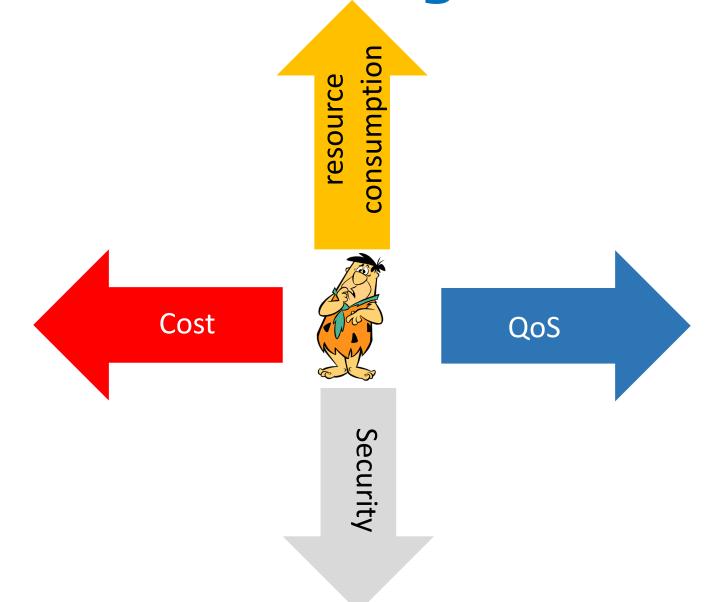
Scene

Selector

2GB

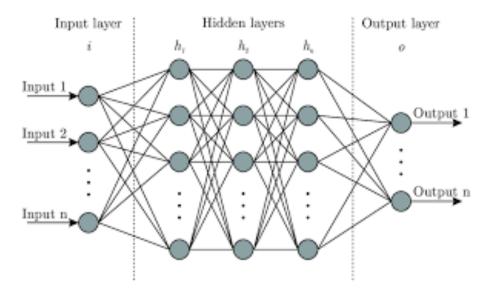
ubuntu

Need to master orthogonal dimensions



Application placement: approaches (1/3)

ML



Infrastructure is very dynamic

Lack of explainability

Application placement: approaches (2/3)

MILP

- $X_{ij}^{k} = BINARY$
- $\sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{0j}^{k} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i0}^{k} = 1; k=1,2...m$: Every route should start from depot and end on depot only,
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{ih}^{k} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{ih}^{k} <= 1$, h=1,2,...n; k=1,2...m :every node should be selected at most once and every node served should have a in as well as out arc.
- $\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}X_{ij}^{k}=\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}X_{ik}^{k}=1;$ h=1,2...n : Every node should be selected at least once,
- $\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{i}X_{ij}^{k} \ll Q$; &=1,2... m :Carrier can't carry more than q quantity,
- $\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{i}X_{ij}^{k}=\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_{i}$. Total supply to nodes should equal to total demand,
- $X_{ij}^k + X_{ik}^k \le 1$; for i,j=1,2...n; h=1,2...n for every k=1,2...m: Every node visited should have an arc to other then its preceding node.

Finds optimal solutions

Hard to read, hard to code non-numerical info

Slow to run

Application placement: approaches (3/3)

Declarative programming

1) Declare what an eligibile placement is

service S can be placed on node N **if**hardware reqs of S are met by N **and**software reqs of S are met by N

services S1 ... Sm can be placed on nodes N1 ... Nm if
service S1 can be placed on node N1 and
... and
service Sm can be placed on node Nm and
QoS regs of S1 ... Sm are met

2) Let the inference engine look for it!

? placement([s1,..sm],P).



Easy to read

Easy to code non-numerical info

Explainable



Things change ...

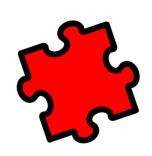
Wile E. Coyotes's syndrome





Things constantly change

- Infrastructure constantly changes
 - Node's workload changes
 - Latency and bandwidth vary
 - Nodes can join and (suddenly) leave
 - Nodes and connections can (temporarily) fail
 - ...



Applications change too



- Codebase's changes
- Reqs can change

• ...

Example: Simple VR Application



Video

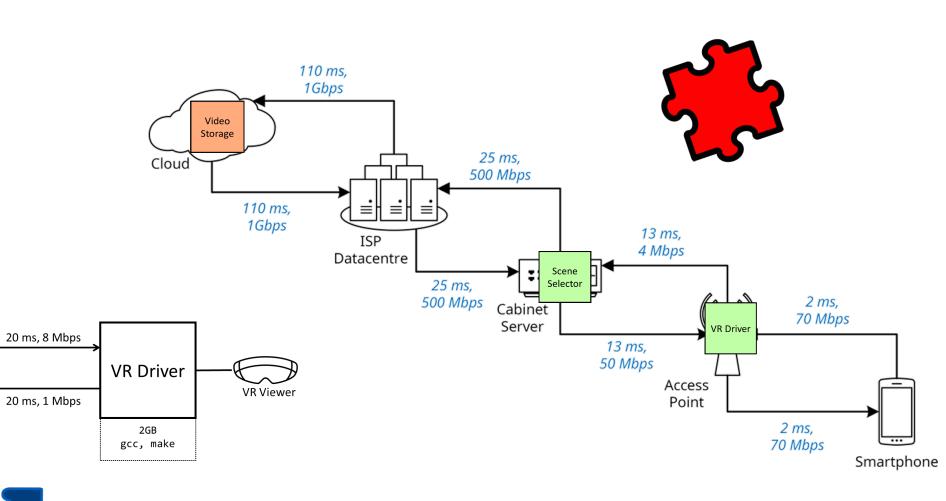
Storage

16GB

mySQL, ubuntu

150ms, 16 Mbps

150 ms, 0.5 Mbps





Scene

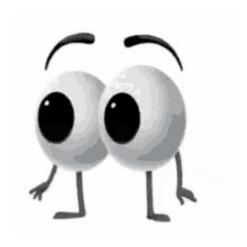
Selector

2GB

ubuntu

How to constantly and suitably manage application deployments after first deployment?

Monitoring



Need of effective (lightweight, fault-tolerant) monitoring of

- applications
- infrastructure

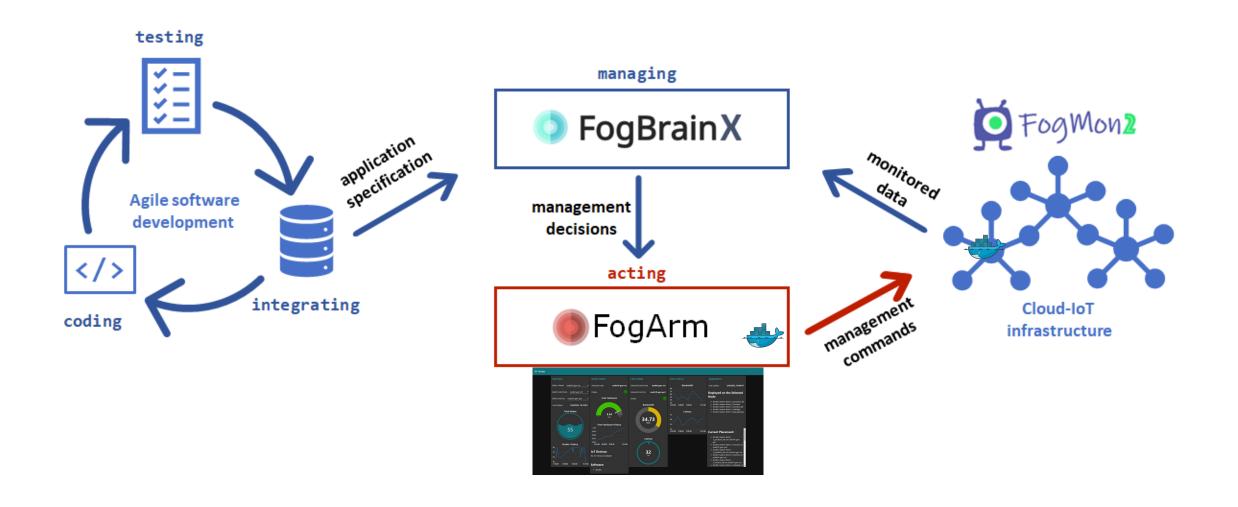
Continuous reasoning

Differential analysis

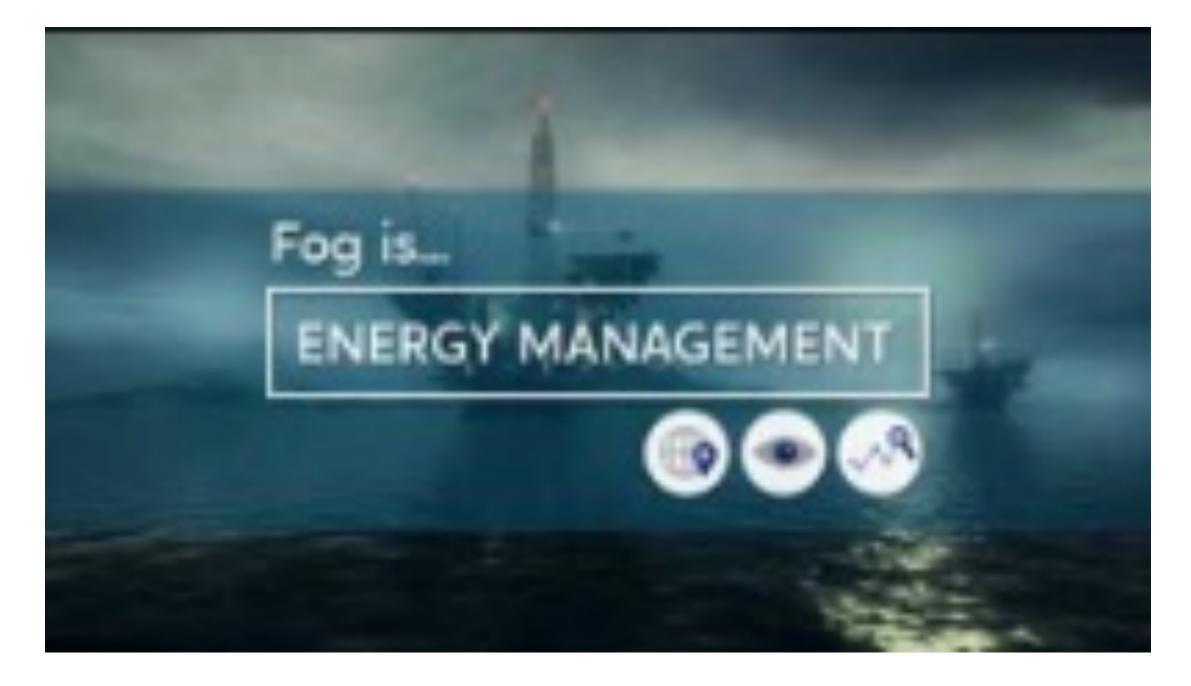
- focusing on last changes
- re-using previously computed results

to re-place/migrate, restart, scale application services

Monitor | Reason | Enact







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ICQ0AAYO0mQ

Some directions for future work

Security & privacy

Resilience

Continuum ←→ AI

Sustainability

Business models