

# Decentralized Fog Computing Infrastructure Control

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# Outline

## Introduction & Background

### General Introduction

The Fog

PhD Objectives

## Related Work

## Kubernetes

Kubernetes architecture

Kubernetes services

## Targeted Problems

Services Random Selection

Deployment Random Selection

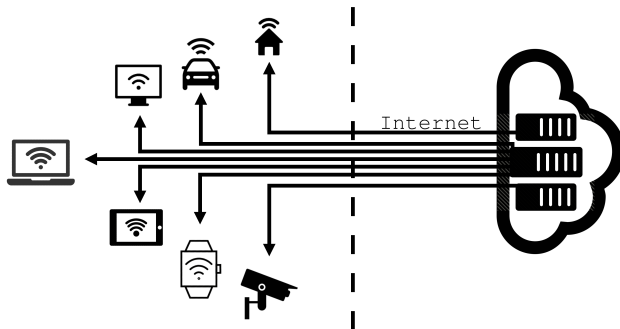
Kubernetes Control Decentralization

# General Introduction

## Centralized Data Centres

### The Emergence of Centralized Data Centres

- ▶ Number of cloud users have reached 3.4 Billions in 2018.
- ▶ Centralized data centres are cost effective.
- ▶ The big players rely on nothing more than 15 data centres.

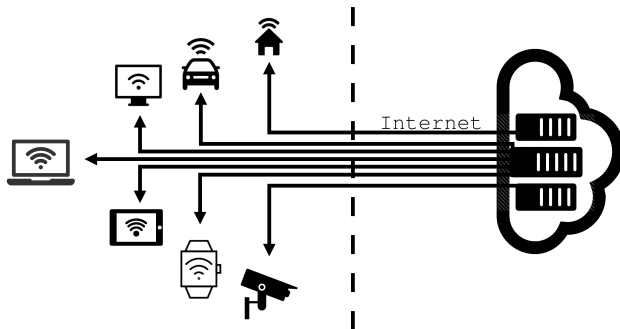


# General Introduction

## Centralized Data Centres

### The Emergence of Centralized Data Centres

- ▶ Number of cloud users have reached 3.4 Billions in 2018.
- ▶ Centralized data centres are cost effective.
- ▶ The big players rely on nothing more than 15 data centres.
- ▶ Two main problems: internet traffic and high latency.



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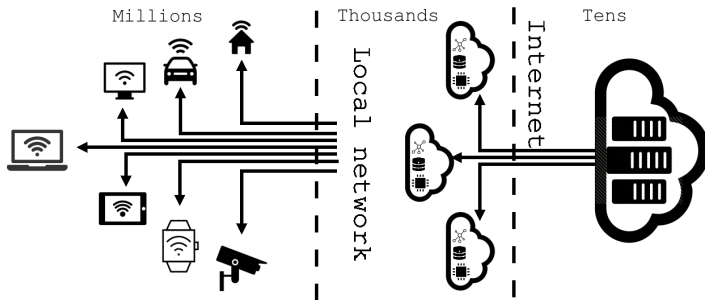
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# The Fog

## Greedy Applications and The Fog

- ▶ Fog computing an extended paradigm of clouds.
- ▶ Nodes will be distributed in the end-user proximity.
- ▶ Fog will provide lower latencies and data localization.



# The Fog

## A Platform For The Fog

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- ▶ A fog cluster can be built on top of cloud's platform like Kubernetes, Docker swarm, Mesos, Openstack.

# The Fog

## A Platform For The Fog

- ▶ Fog computing is relatively new.
- ▶ The absence of a platform that assist fog architecture.
- ▶ A fog cluster can be built on top of cloud's platform like Kubernetes, Docker swarm, Mesos, Openstack.
- ▶ cloud's platform lack some complementary features that will full-fill the definition of fog.

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# PhD Objectives

## One broad Objective

- ▶ Creating the optimized infrastructure control for fog computing architecture.

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- ▶ Creating the optimized infrastructure control for fog computing architecture.
- ▶ This main objective will be achieved through 3 partial improvements:
  - ▶ Taking the location and latency into account when assigning users to containers.
  - ▶ Changing the Kubernetes deployment controller, to allocate the containers in an optimized manner.
  - ▶ Decentralizing the infrastructure control of Kubernetes.

## Related Work

- ▶ Each objective has it's own set of related work.
- ▶ For the broad objective, PiCasso is a new platform created for fog.
- ▶ For the Kubernetes service, Xie et al changing the services implementation by using IPVS instead of Iptables.
- ▶ For the platform decentralization, The Discovery initiative trying the same with openstack.

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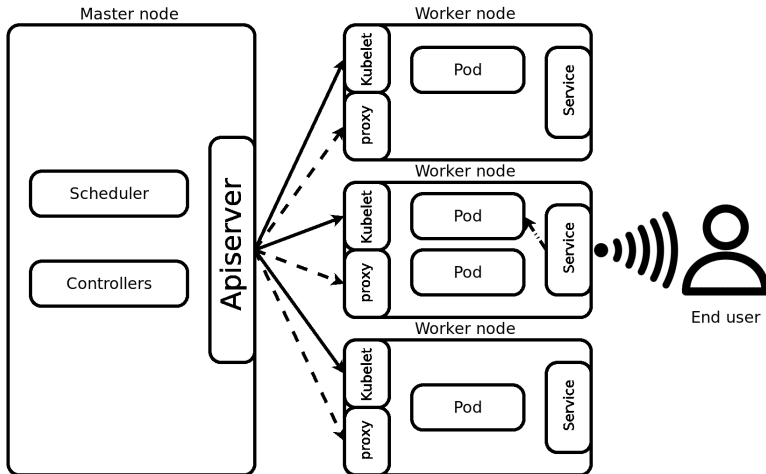
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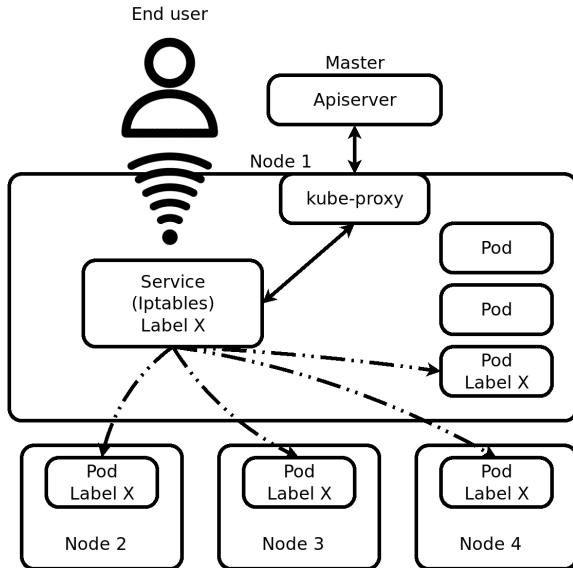
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# Kubernetes Services



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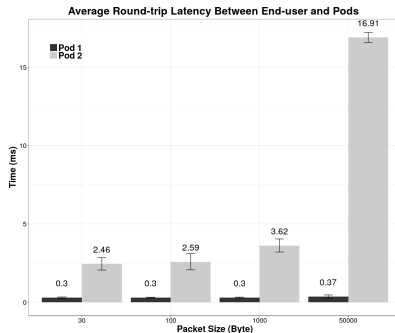
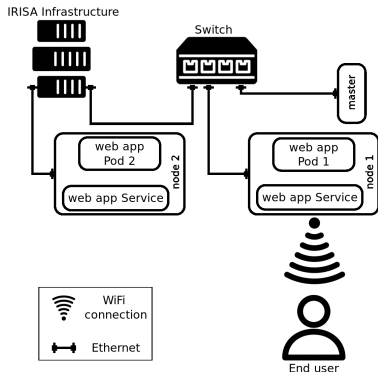
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# Services Random Selection Of Pods



(To be done before August 2018)

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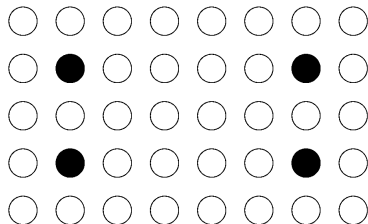
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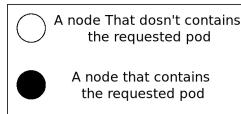
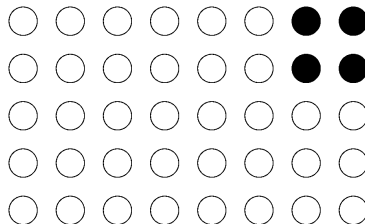
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# Deployment Random Selection Of Nodes

## Case 1



## Case 2



(To be done August 2018 - April 2019)

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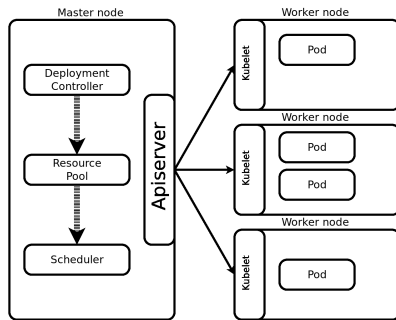
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# Kubernetes Control Decentralization

- ▶ The pod deployment process is split into three steps.
- ▶ Deployment controller.
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- ▶ Scheduling the new deployment pods.
- ▶ All these steps are centralized and executed by the master.



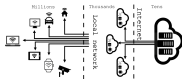
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## The Fog

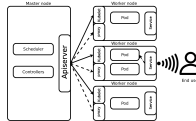
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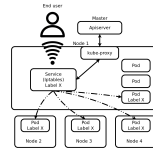
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## Kubernetes architecture



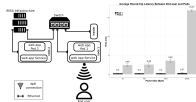
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## Kubernetes Services



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## Services Random Selection Of Pods



(To be done before 01/08/2018)

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## Deployment Random Selection Of Nodes

### Case 1



(To be done 01/08/2018 - 01/03/2019)

### Case 2



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## Kubernetes Control Decentralization

### Related Work

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(To be done 01/03/2019 - 01/03/2020)

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Thanks for your attention!  
Questions?