



# USE CLOUDSUMMIT APP!

SESSION FEEDBACK  
BUSINESS NETWORKING  
AGENDA  
SPEAKERS AND SESSIONS



<https://csmmt.eu/app>

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
**YOU CAN USE THE APP TO SCAN OTHER ATTENDEES' BADGES, AND THEY WILL BECOME YOUR CONNECTIONS!**

# Azure Best Practices

## Architecting Complex Solutions with Heavy Loads

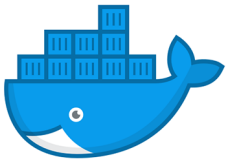
Damir Dobric

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# Agenda

- 
- Running jobs with large RAM consumption
  - Hosting Large Objects in Web
  - Q&A

# Services used in this talk



docker



acr



batch



appservice

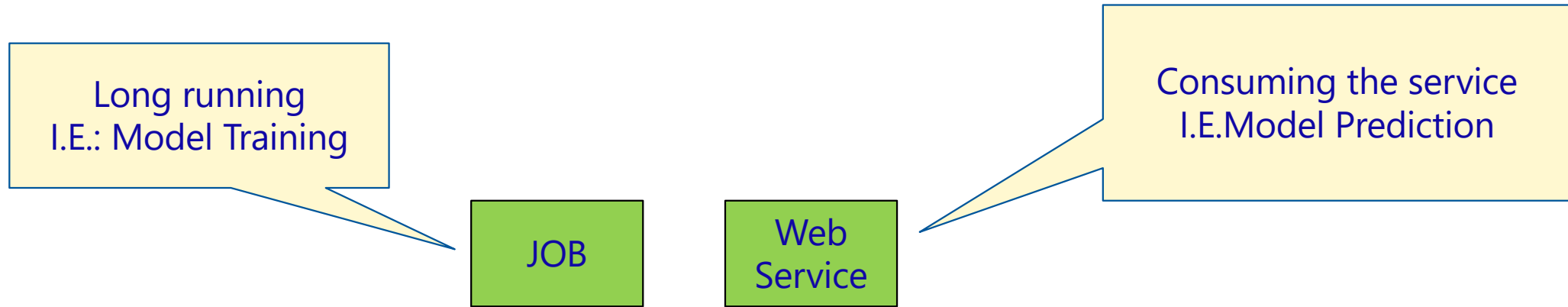


aci



az

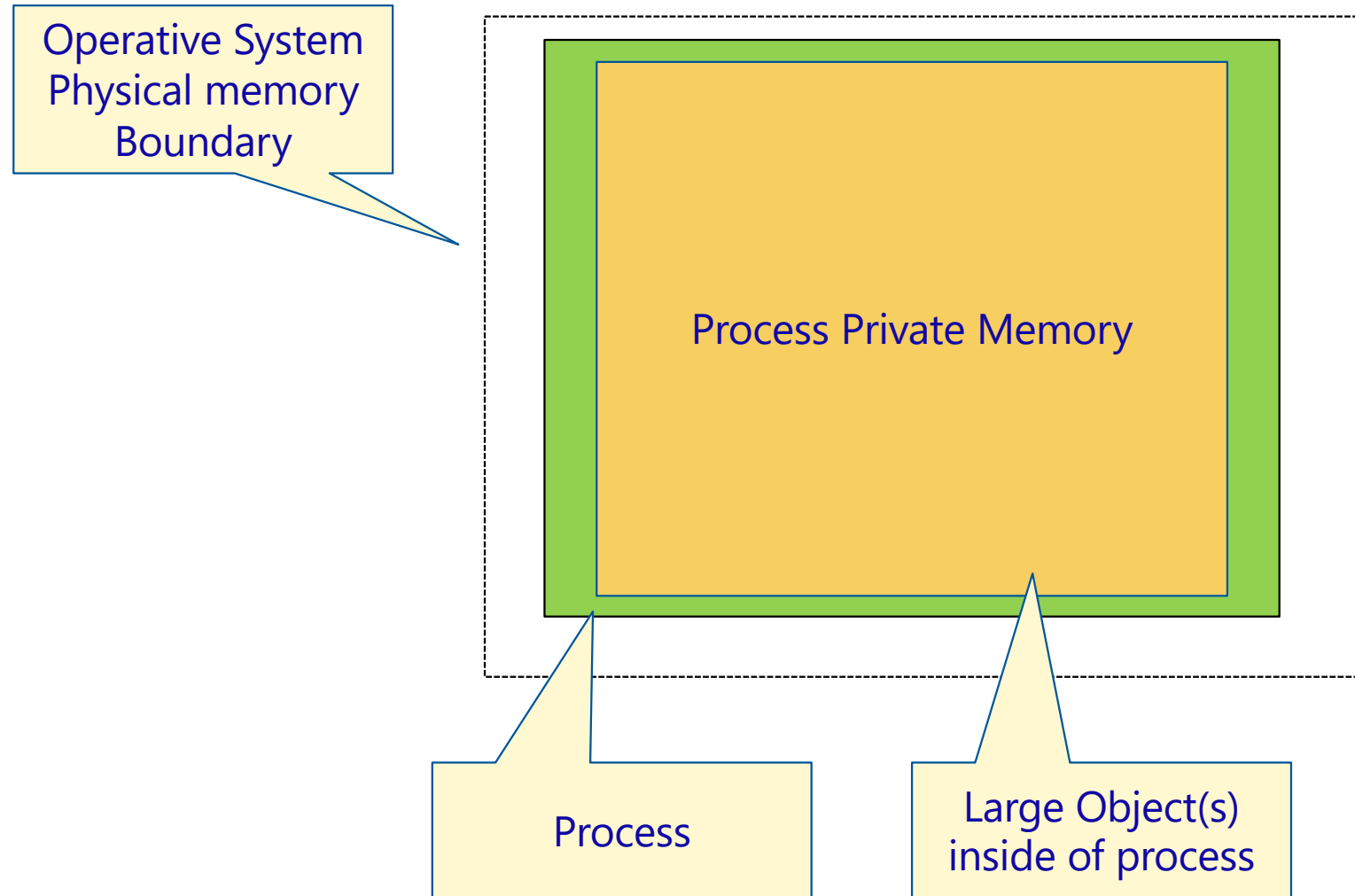
# Typical ML Project



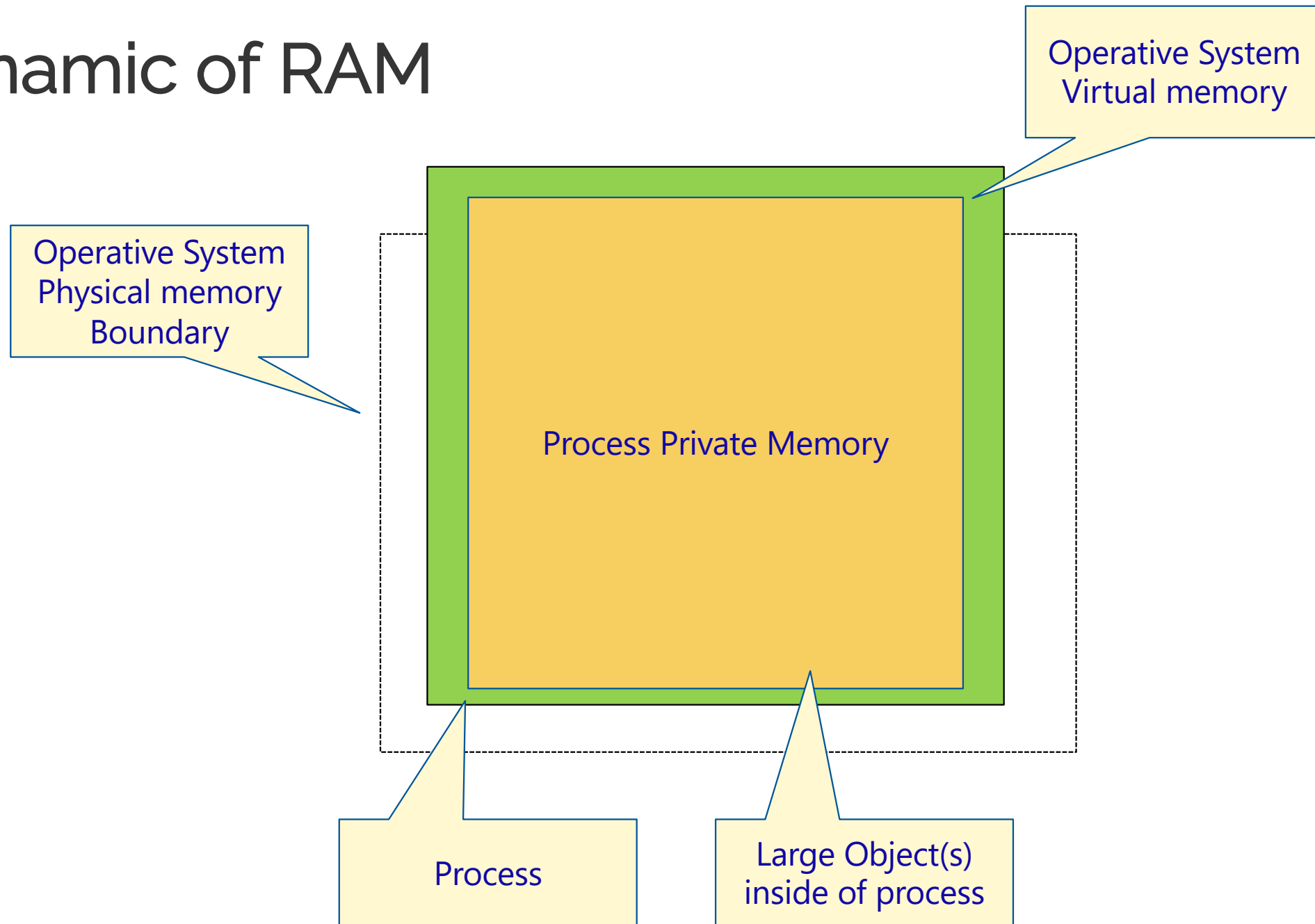
# THE SECRET OF A DOCKER HYPE

## RUNNING OBJECTS WITH A LARGE RAM CONSUMPTION

# Dynamic of RAM

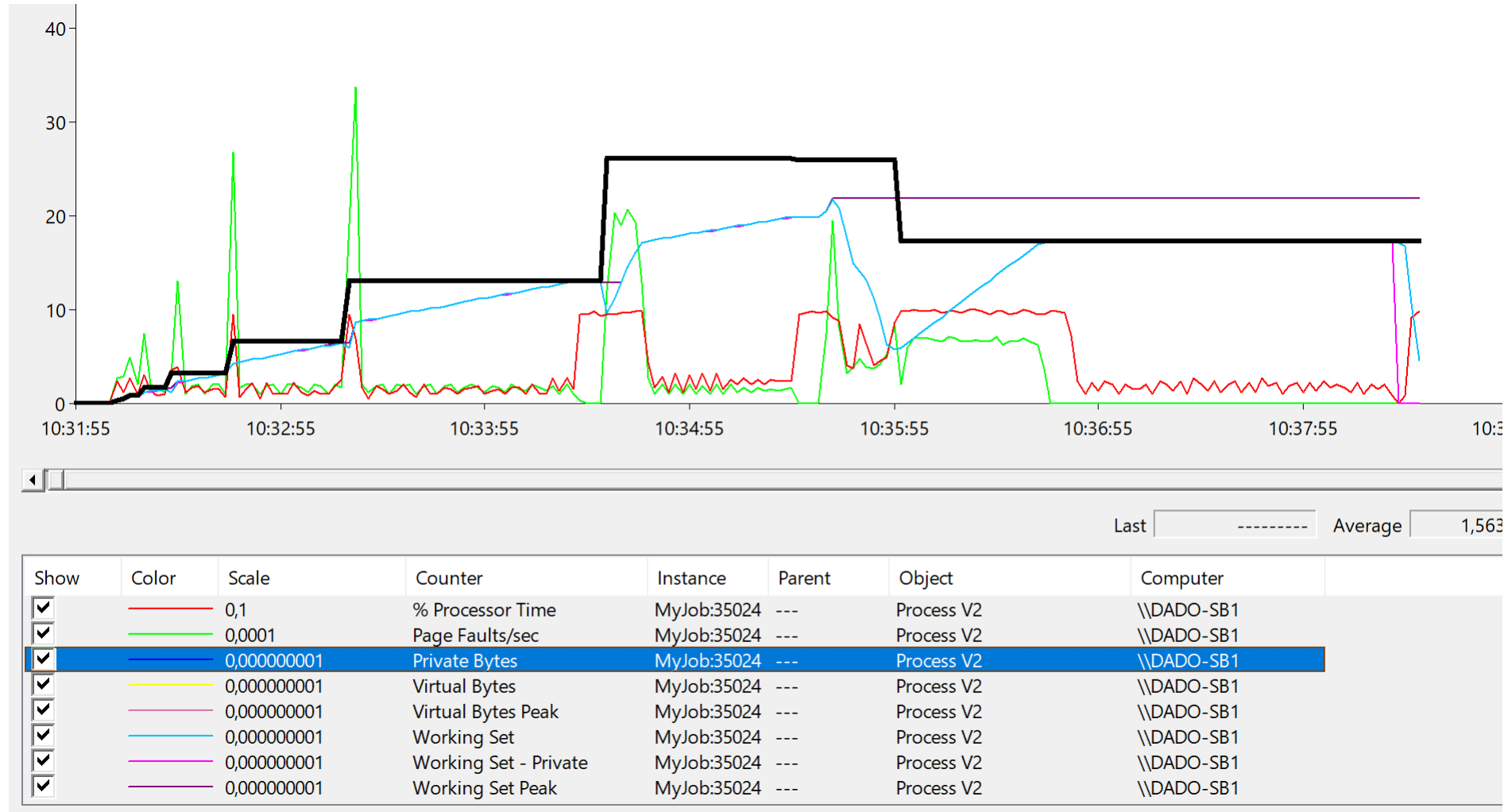


# Dynamic of RAM





# Run job locally



# Run a job as a Docker Container

```
> docker run -it --rm -m 8g myjob:latest
```

Run locally

```
> docker tag myjob:latest damir.azurecr.io/myjob:latest
```

Tag image before  
pushing to ACR

```
> docker push damir.azurecr.io/myjob:latest
```

Push to ACR

```
> az container create --resource-group 'my-container-apps' --name myjob --  
image vcddevregistry.azurecr.io/myjob:latest --m 8 --cpu 4 --restart-policy  
Never --os-type linux --registry-password RtMTAS+i2q1GkuYvFOIiRdRjpaxIAscF -  
-registry-user vcddevregistry
```

Run in ACI

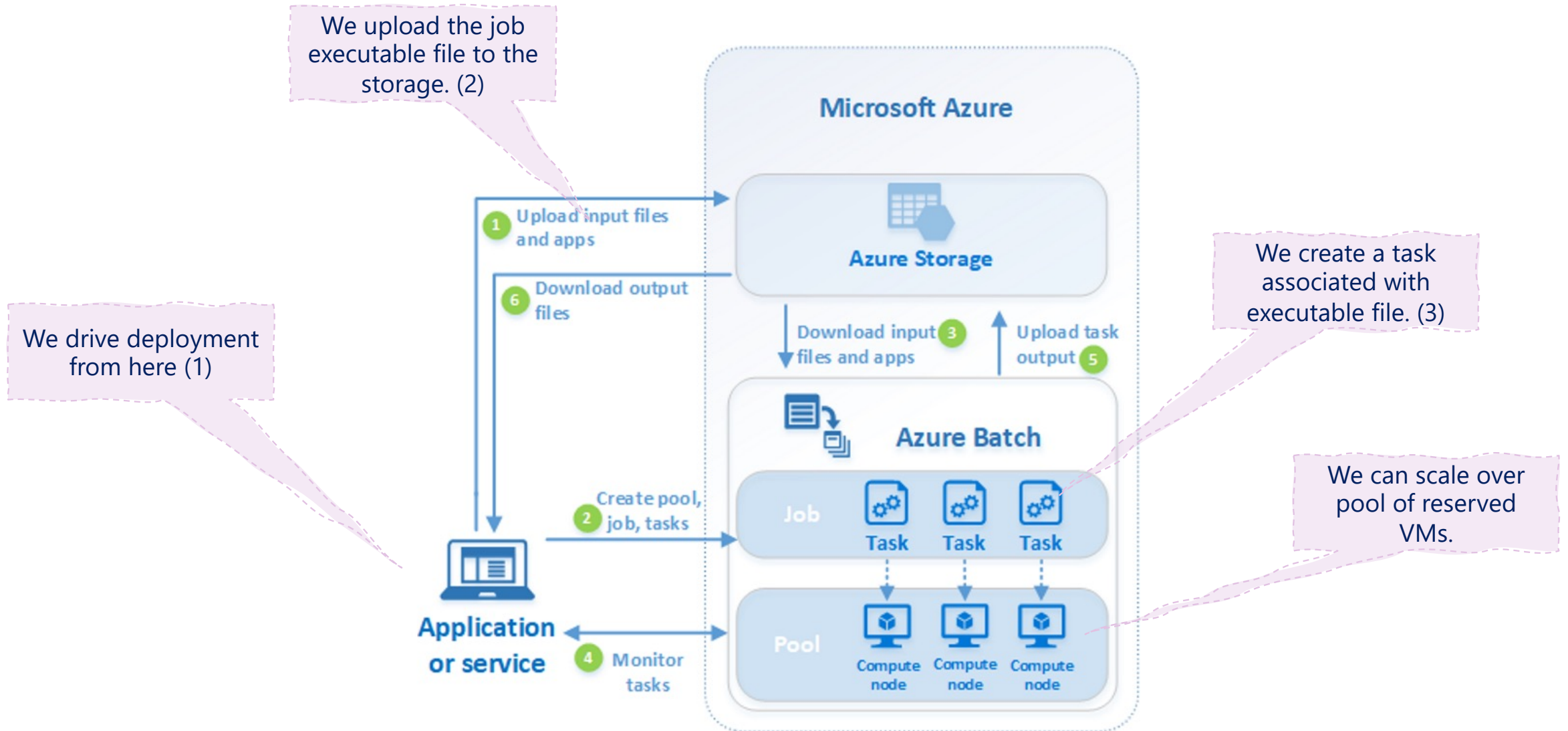
# Killing my Docker softly

- Exit Code 134
  - Abnormal termination (SIGABRT)
  - Container Abnormally Terminated itself
  - Status *Out of Memory*
- Exit Code 137
  - Immediate Termination (SIGKILL)
  - Docker Kill
  - Status *OOMKilled*

Inspect the container

```
PS /home/damir> az container show -g RG-docker --name myservice4
{
  "containers": [
    {
      "command": null,
      "environmentVariables": [],
      "image": "cloudlesson.azurecr.io/myjob:latest",
      "instanceView": {
        "currentState": {
          "detailStatus": "Error",
          "exitCode": 134,
          "finishTime": "2022-05-02T08:41:13.060000+00:00",
          "startTime": "2022-05-02T08:41:01.809000+00:00",
          "state": "Terminated"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
}
```

# Azure Batch Service



# Docker vs. AzBatch with --memory 8G

 **stdout.txt**  
training\_task

 Download  Delete  Refresh

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| PrivateMemorySize64: | 6.06 |
| 49                   |      |
| PrivateMemorySize64: | 6.06 |
| 50                   |      |
| PrivateMemorySize64: | 6.06 |
| 51                   |      |
| PrivateMemorySize64: | 6.06 |
| 52                   |      |
| PrivateMemorySize64: | 6.06 |
| 53                   |      |

Docker in ACI and local

```
PrivateMemorySize64: 4.44
24
PrivateMemorySize64: 4.44
25
PrivateMemorySize64: 4.44
26
Out of memory.
2022-07-02T13:38:09.9683023Z stdout F
```

Azure Batch

# **HIDDEN PAINS OF CLOUD**

## **HOSTING LARGE OBJECTS IN WEB APPLICATIONS**

# API with large RAM consumption

```
var api = new MyApi(arg);
```

```
var res = await api.Run();
```

# Locking for solution

- Facts

- Large APIs consume a lot of RAM
- Not designed to run in the cloud
- You want to run it as a service = REST service
- Few API instances cannot serve many users

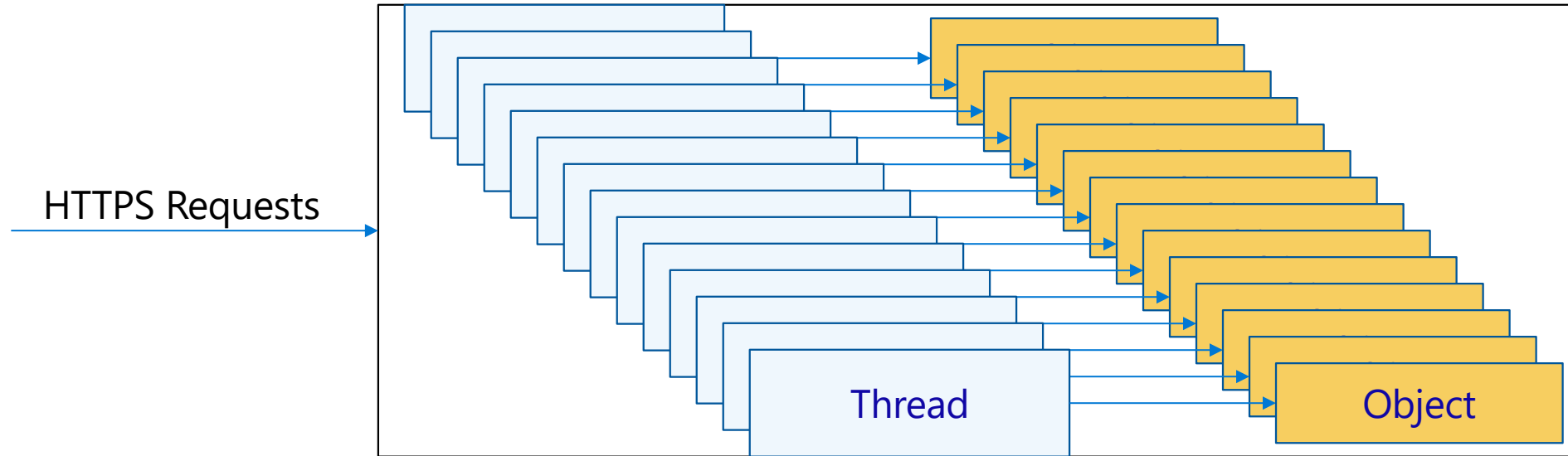
```
[HttpGet("{arg}")]  
public async Task<string> Run(int arg)  
{  
    var api = new MyApi(arg);  
  
    var res = await api.Run();  
  
    return res;  
}
```

- What to do?

- Increase Vertically/Horizontally means an increase in costs
- It is not easy to choose the right configuration

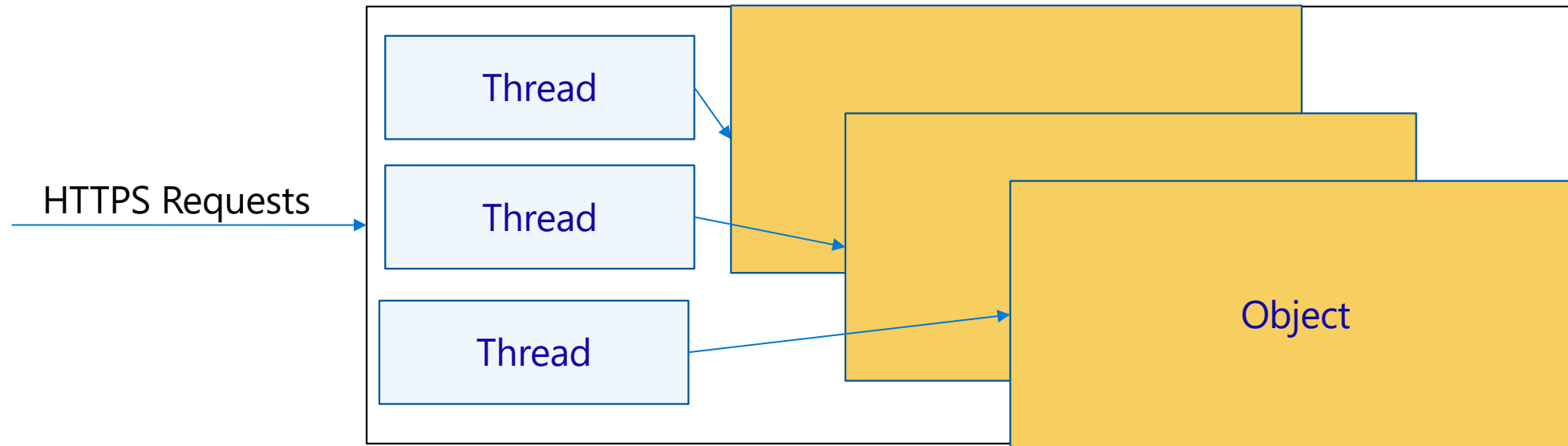


# Processing of requests in ASP.NET WebApi



```
[HttpGet("{arg}")]  
public async Task<string> Run(int arg)  
{  
    var obj = new MyApi(arg);  
  
    var res = await obj.Run();  
  
    return res;  
}
```

# Processing Large objects



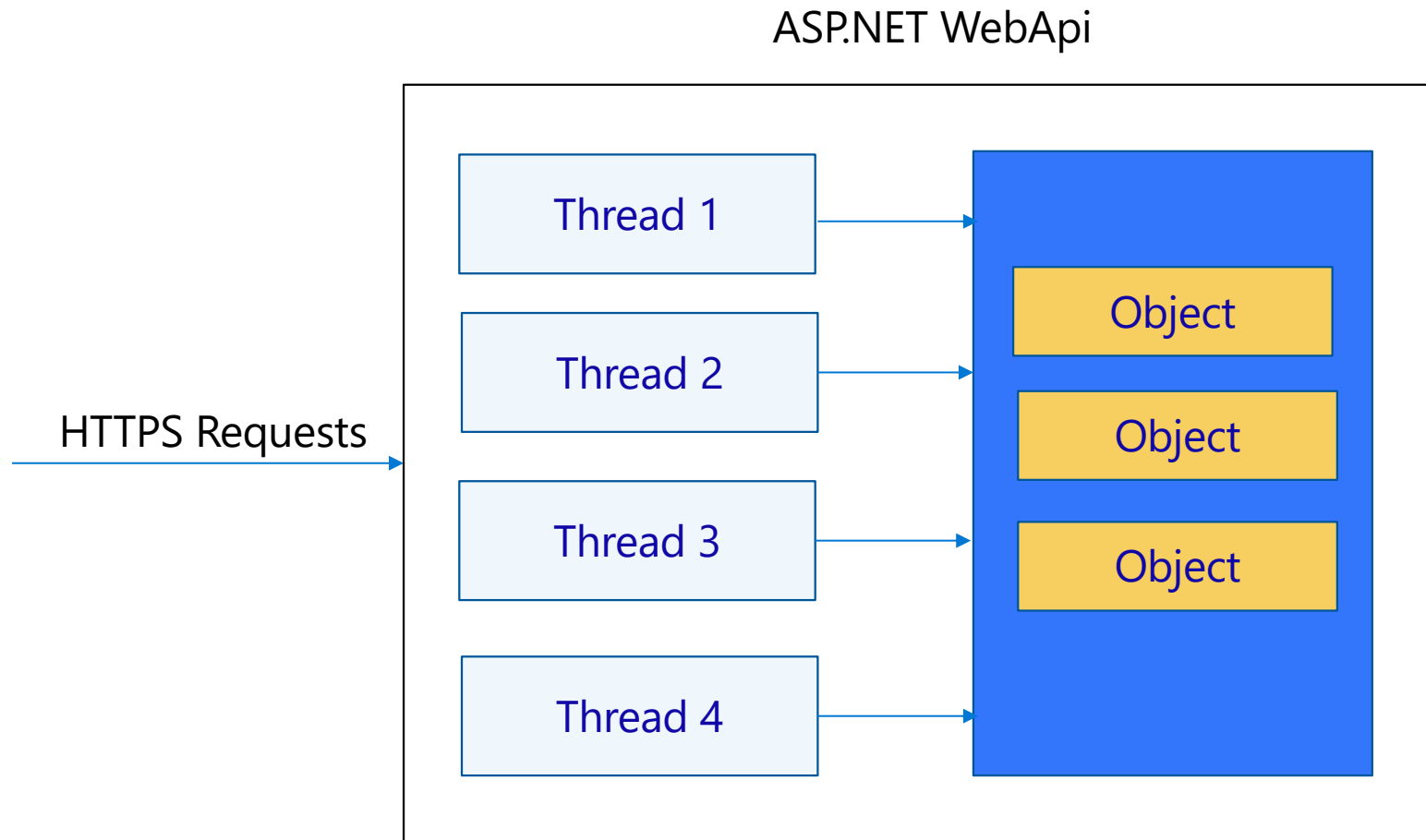
# An example

- Your API consumes (just) 1 GB RAM.
- You have 100+ concurrent users.
  - 2 instances in 3.5GB
  - $100/2 \times 144 \text{ EUR/month} = 7200 \text{ EUR/Month}$

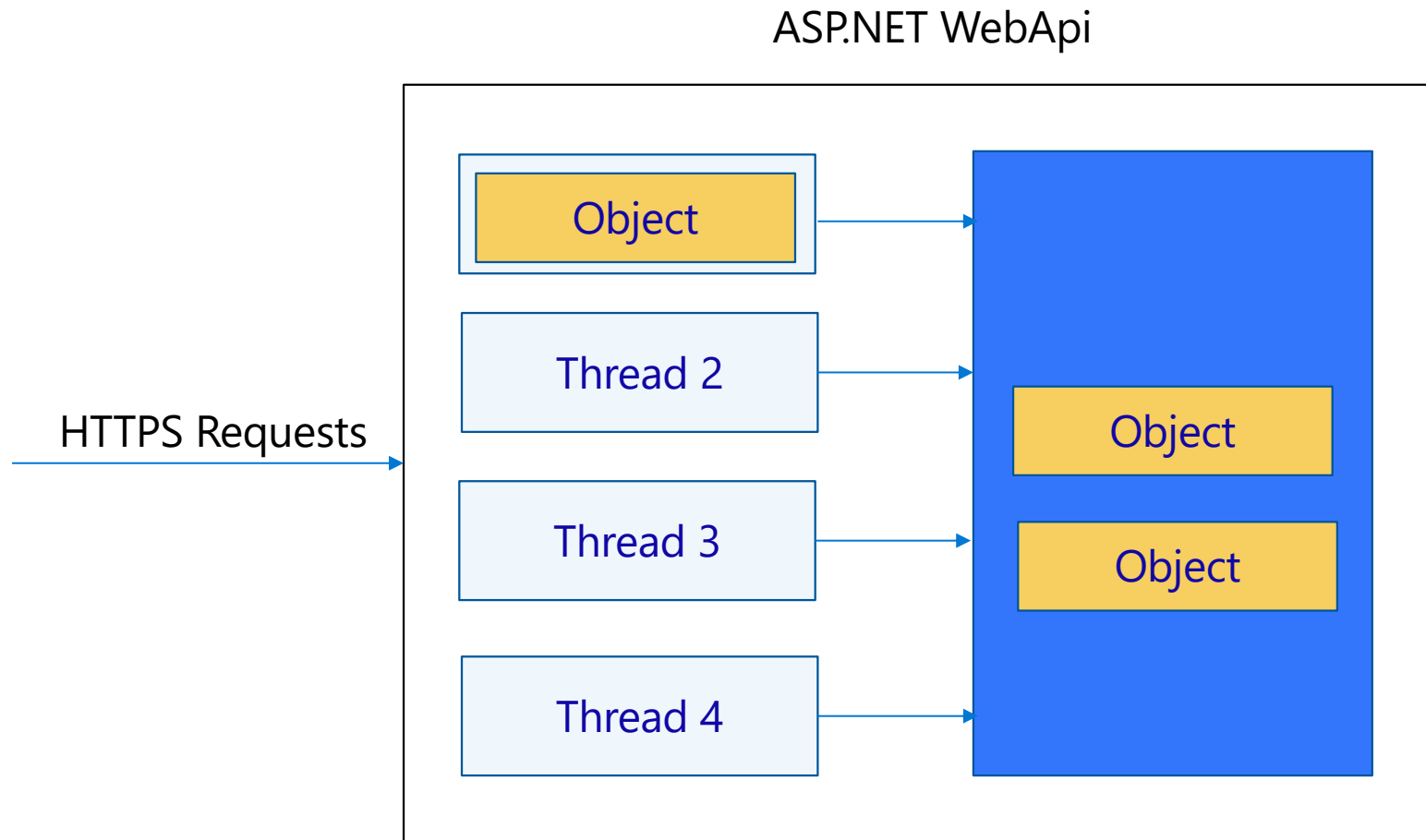
| Instance | Cores | Ram     | Storage | Pay as you go             |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| S1       | 1     | 1.75 GB | 50 GB   | <b>\$0.10</b> /hour (072) |
| S2       | 2     | 3.50 GB | 50 GB   | <b>\$0.20</b> /hour (144) |
| S3       | 4     | 7 GB    | 50 GB   | <b>\$0.40</b> /hour (288) |

# THE OBJECT POOL PATTERN

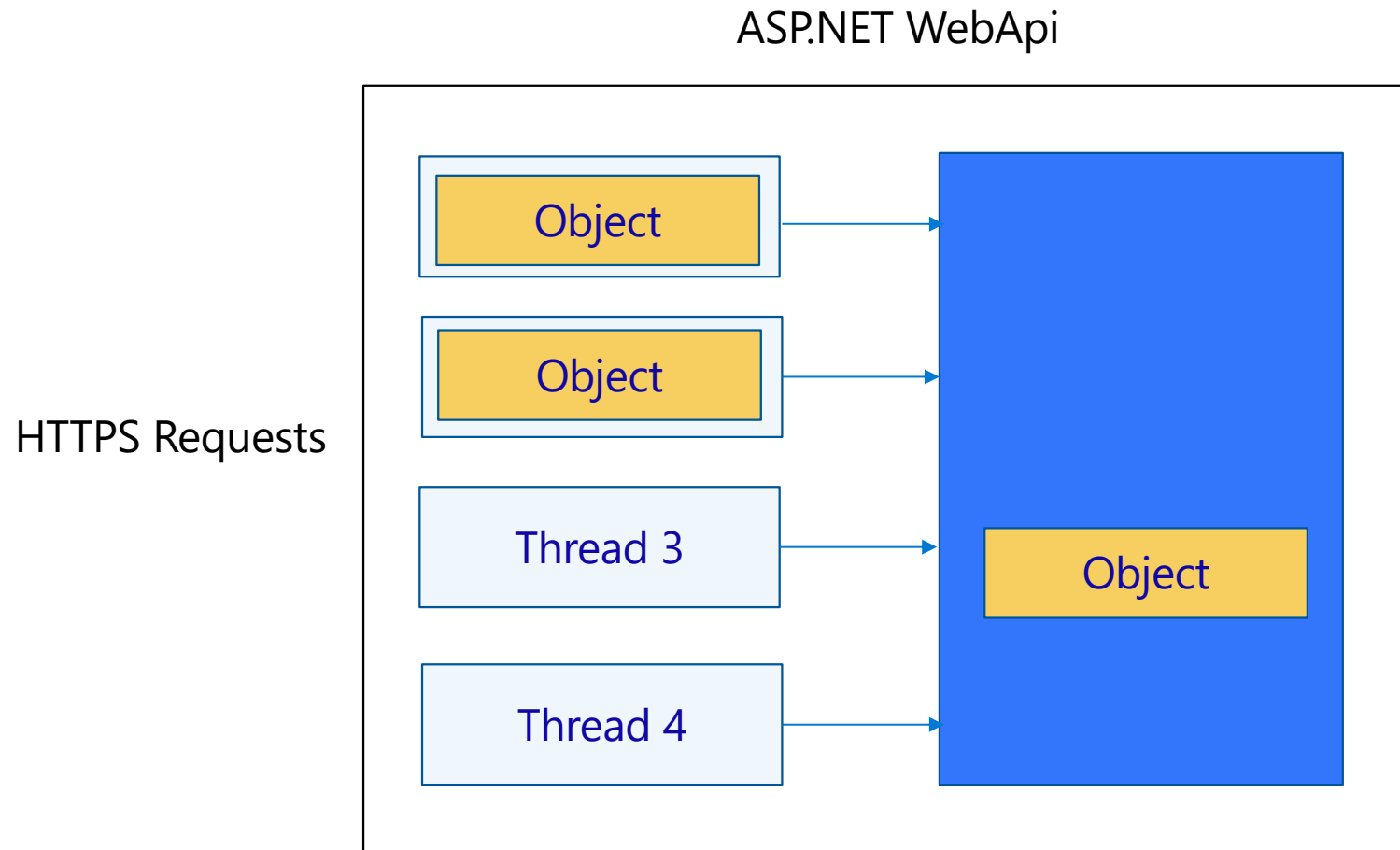
# Object Pool Pattern



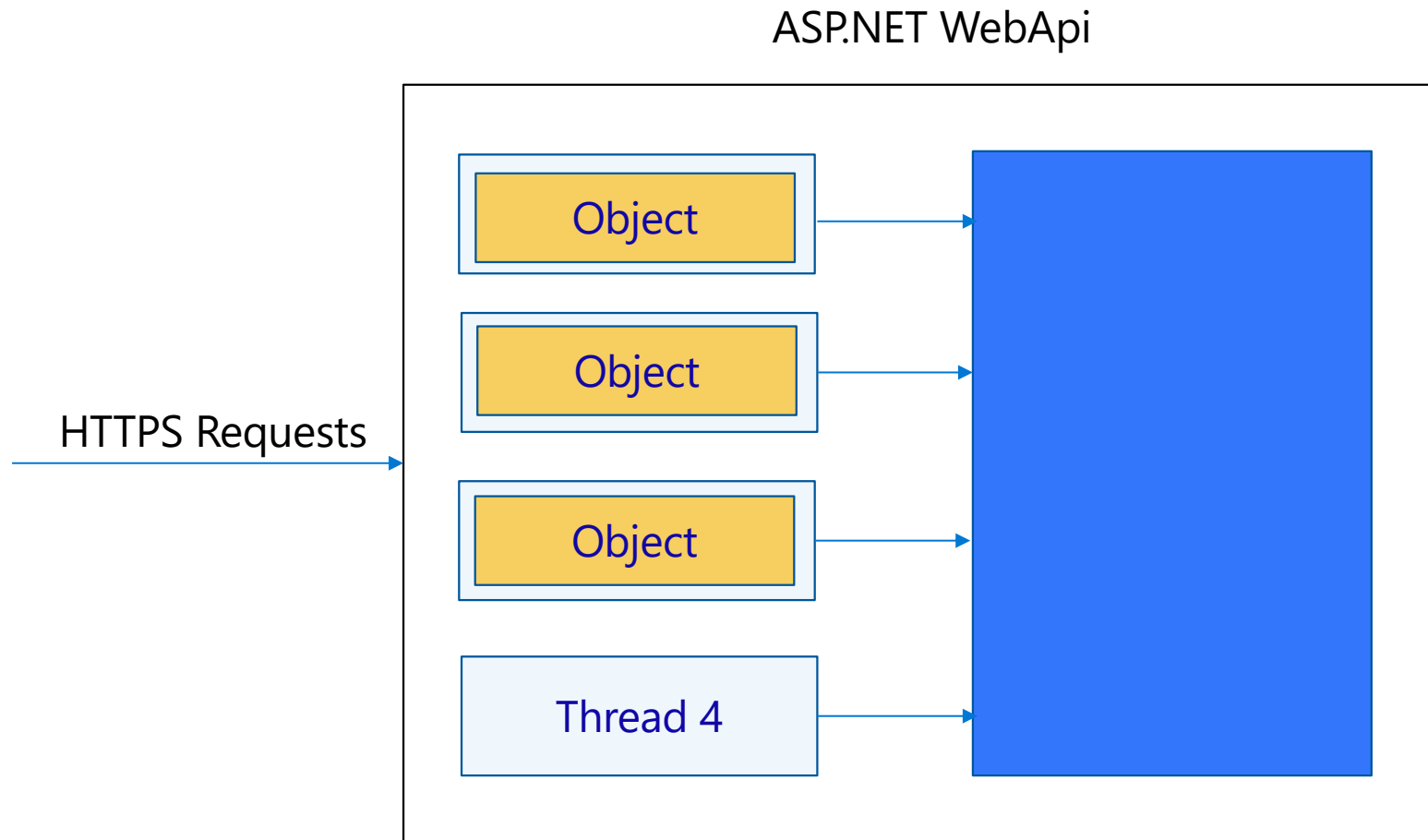
# Object Pool Pattern



# Object Pool Pattern



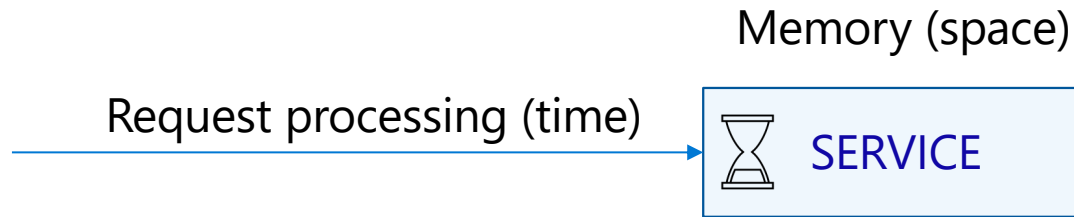
# Object Pool Pattern





# RELATIVITY THEORY OF THE LOAD BALANCING

# Cost Saving by prolonging request time



Time Dilation

You can save the space if you slow down the processing time

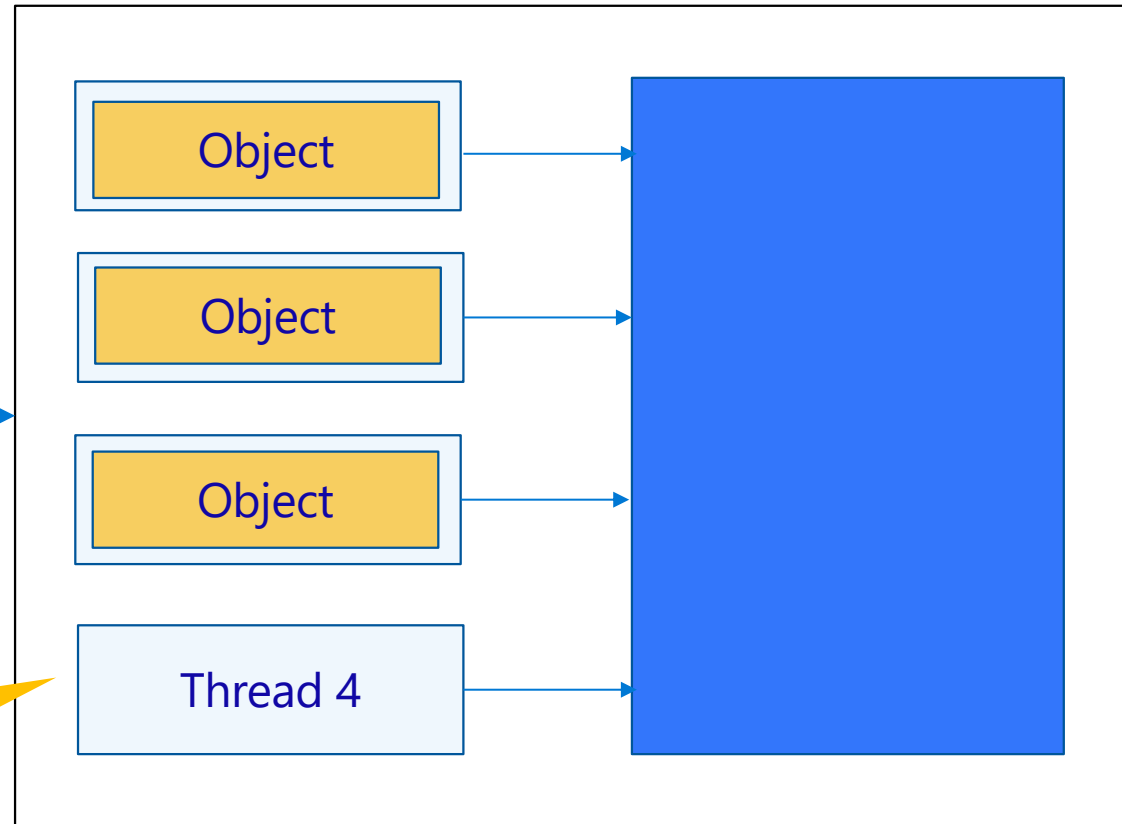
# WebServer will reject requests on high load

The server will reject requests with  
ERR:500  
(Internal Server Error)

WebServer / ASP.NET  
Request Queue

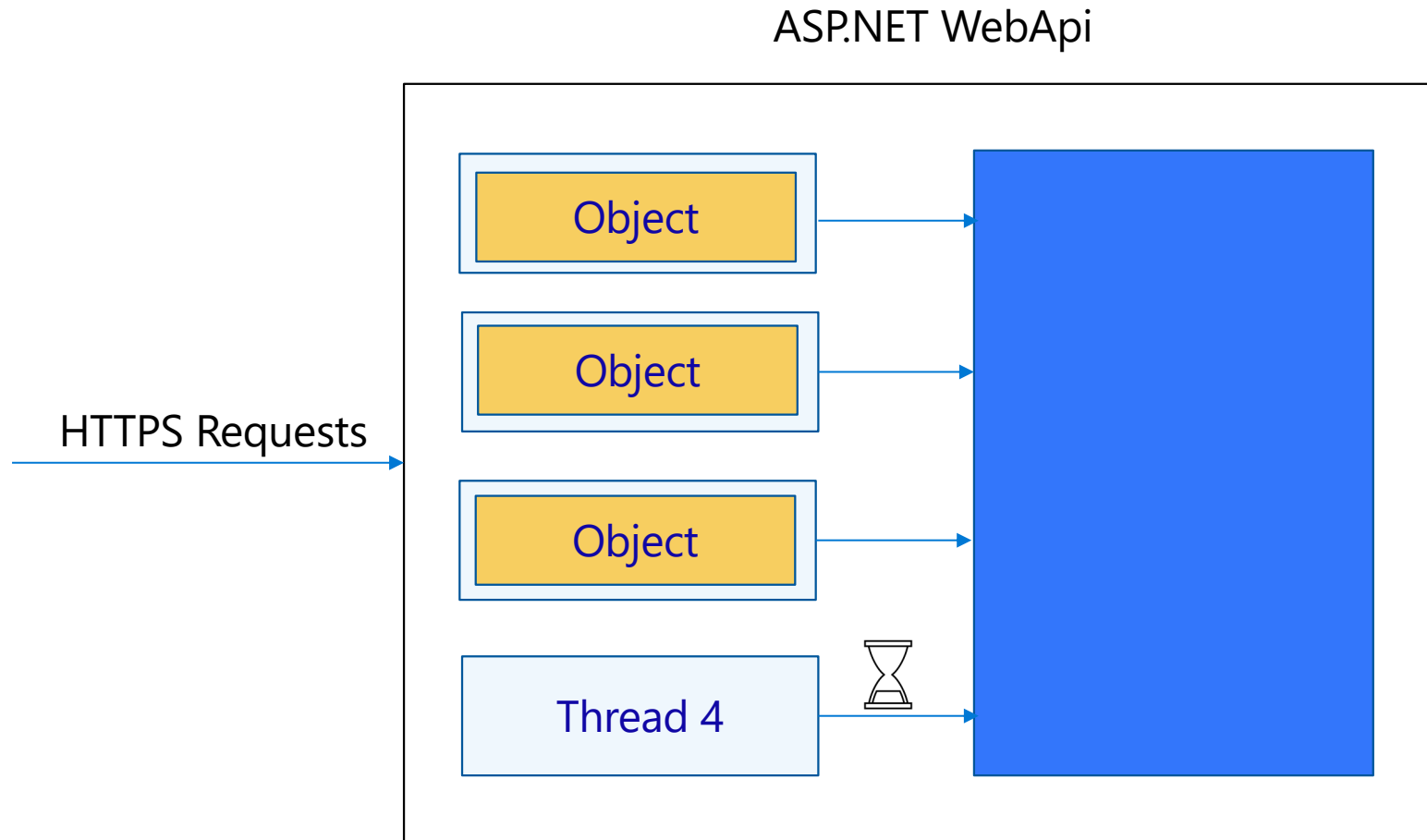


ASP.NET WebApi

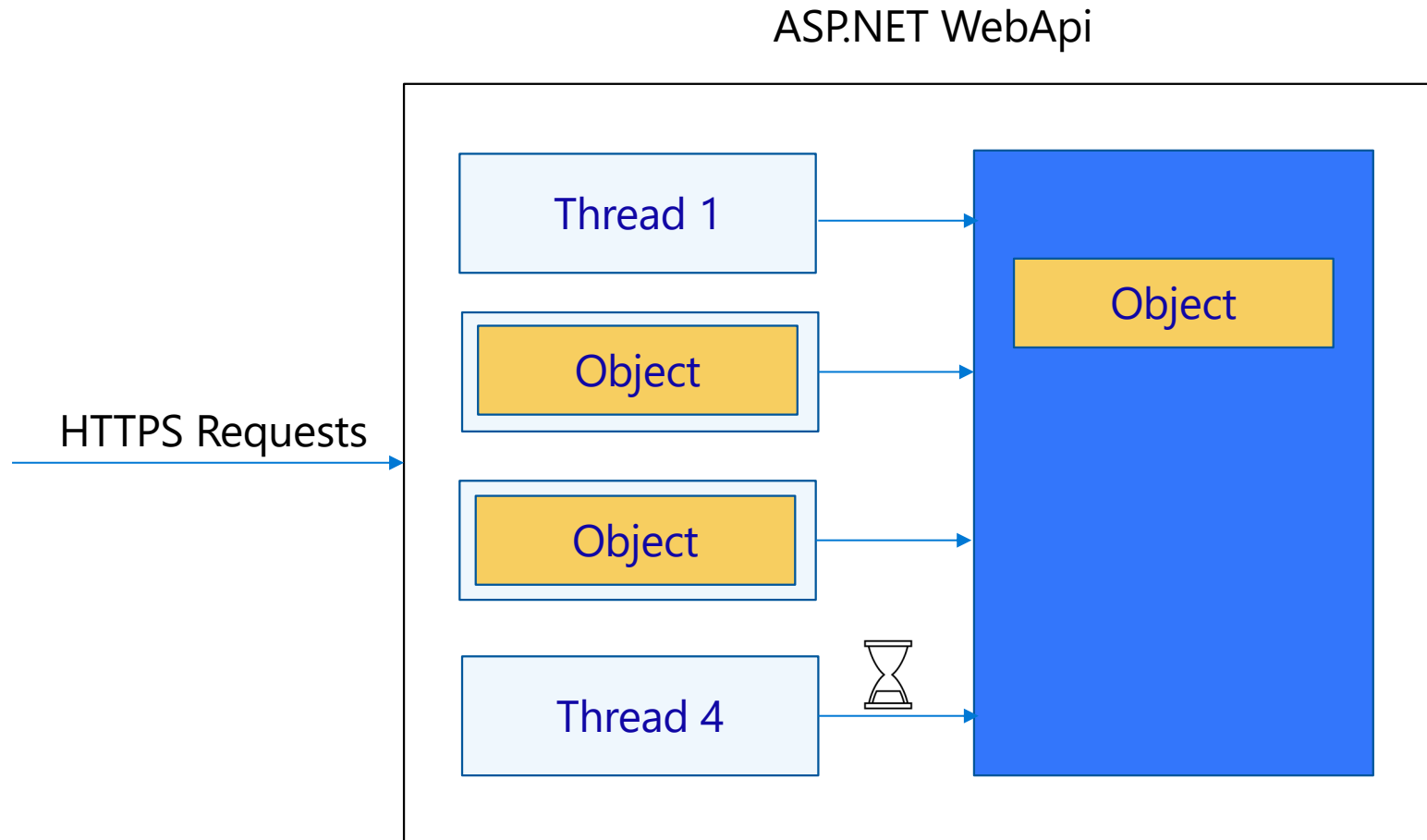


You take control  
and return custom  
busy error  
ERR:410 (Gone)

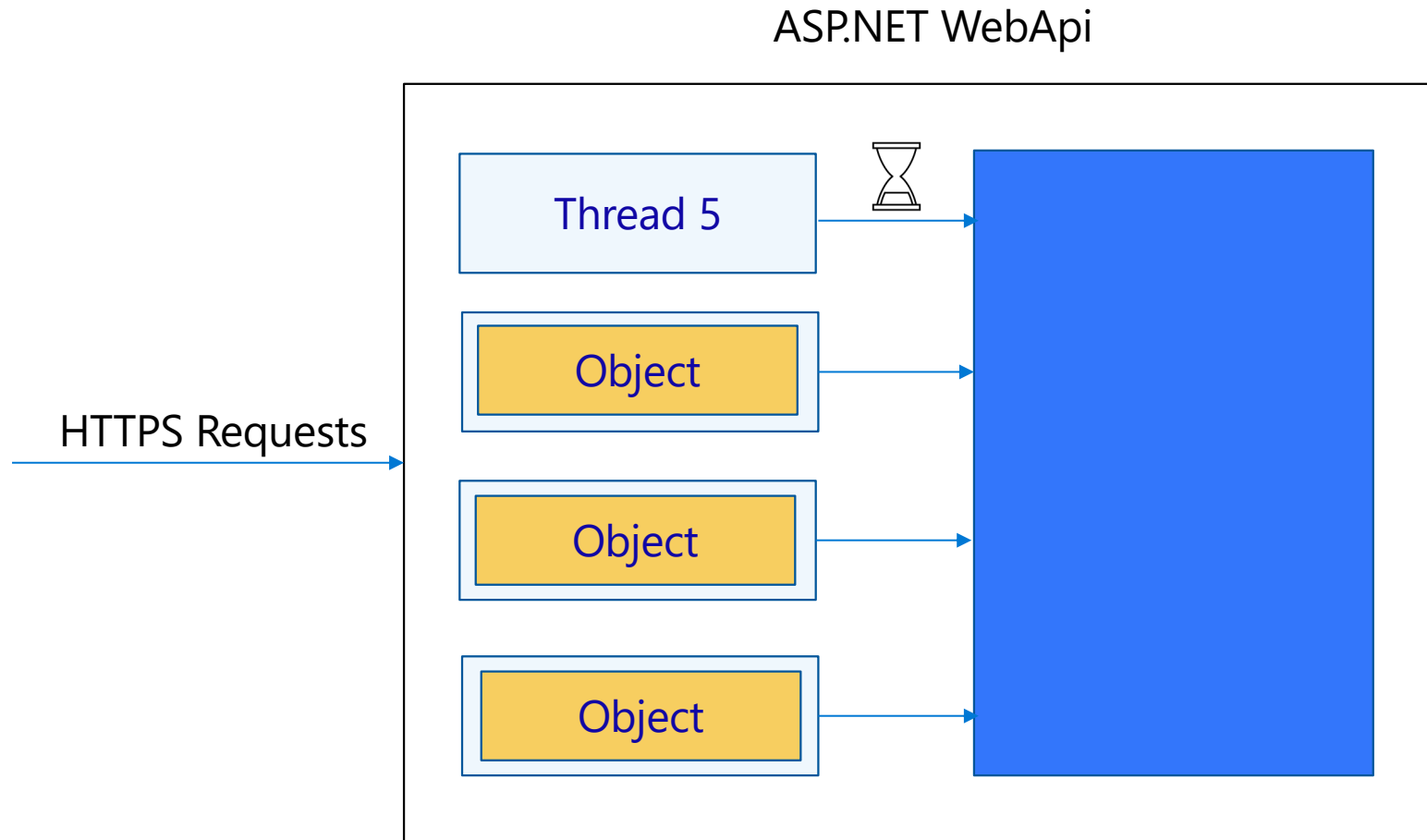
# Object Pool Pattern with the “request queue”



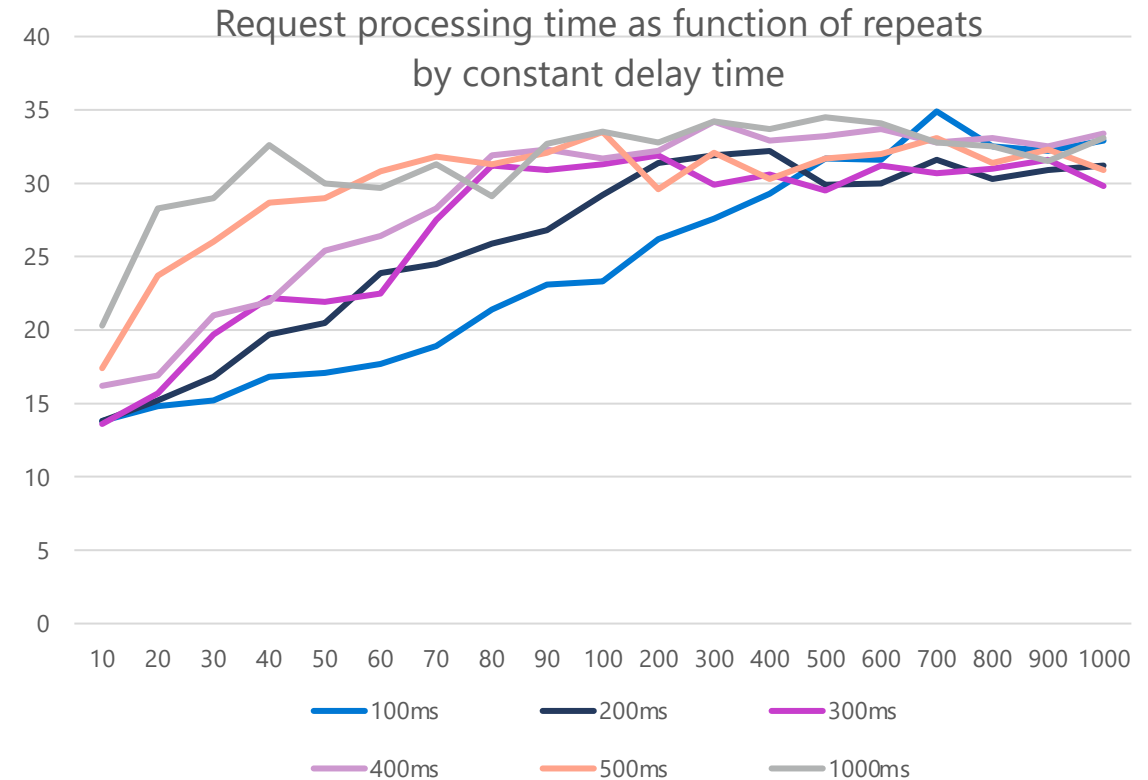
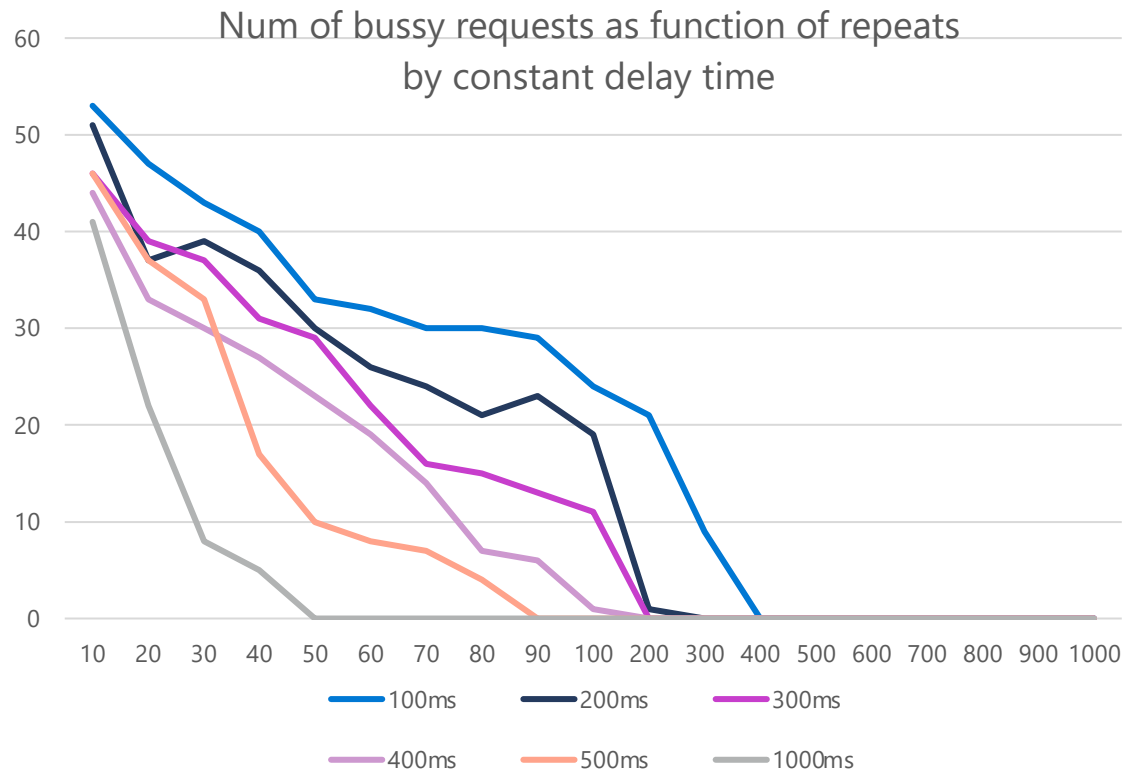
# Object Pool Pattern with “request queue”



# Object Pool Pattern with “request queue”



# This really works 😊



# Summary

- Large objects consume an unpredictable amount of RAM.
- Docker Host terminates your code with Err 134 and 137.
- Batch Service and VM are more tolerant
- You can implement Object Pool = Large Objects as a Service
- You can keep the size and costs, but you must slow down processing (time dilation).



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# Vielen Dank!

- Vielen Dank für deine Teilnahme!
- Dein Feedback ist uns wichtig!.

**Damir Dobric**

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Lead Software Architect  
Microsoft Regional Director  
Azure MVP

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thank you



questions?



TWITTER HANDLE



BLOG URL

