

# Cloud - 3

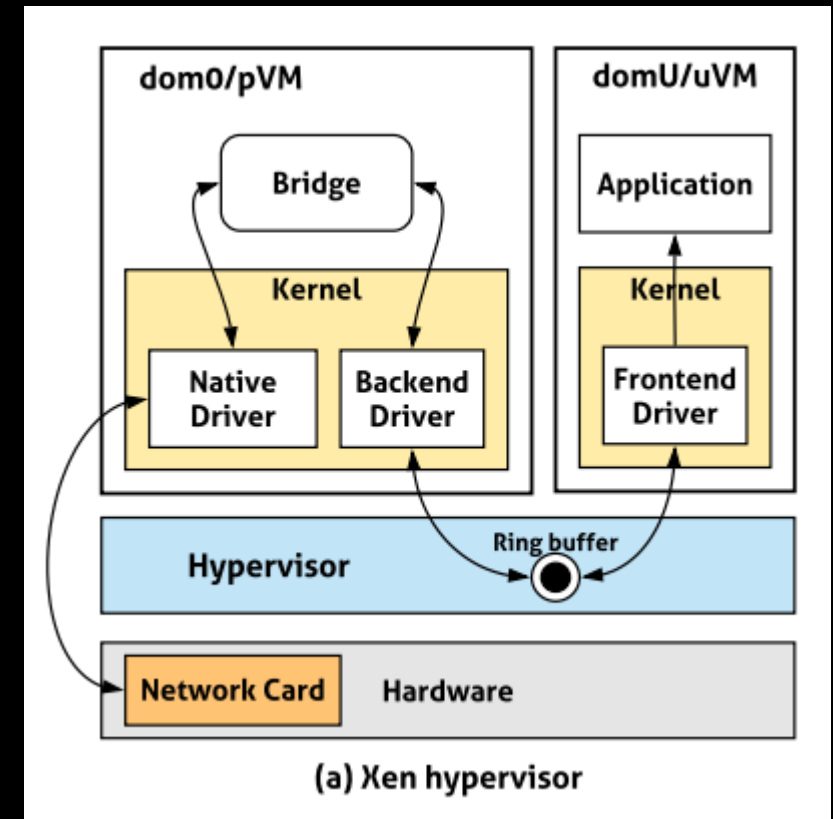
Djob Mvondo

# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

## Xen : La gestion des périphériques

Architecture « **split-driver** » : similaire au « client-serveur »

- ❑ Exploite le dom0 qui contient les librairies pour accéder au matériel
- ❑ Chaque unité a un représentant qui communique avec le dom0 pour s'échanger les requêtes/réponses.



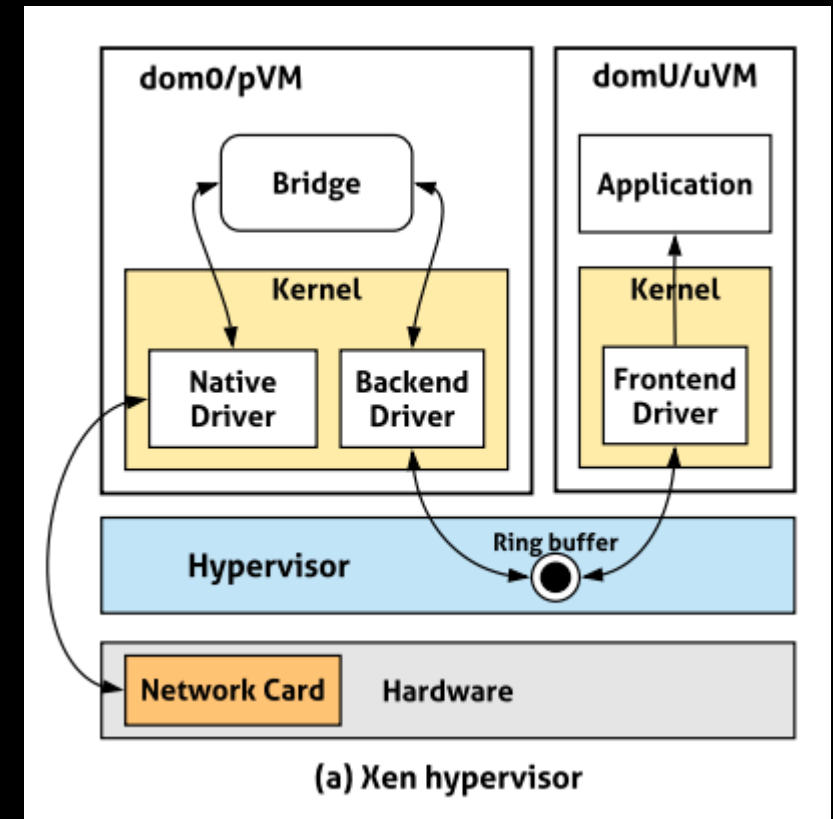
# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

Xen : La gestion spécifique du réseau

Architecture « split-driver »: similaire au « client-serveur »

❑ Plusieurs mode de réseau

- ❑ Bridge (Pont)
- ❑ NAT
- ❑ Route

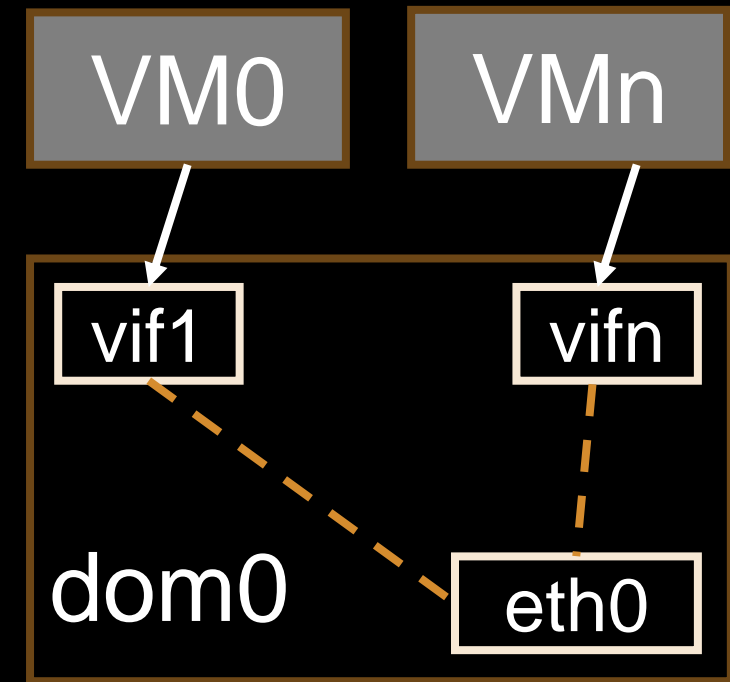


# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

Xen : La gestion spécifique du réseau

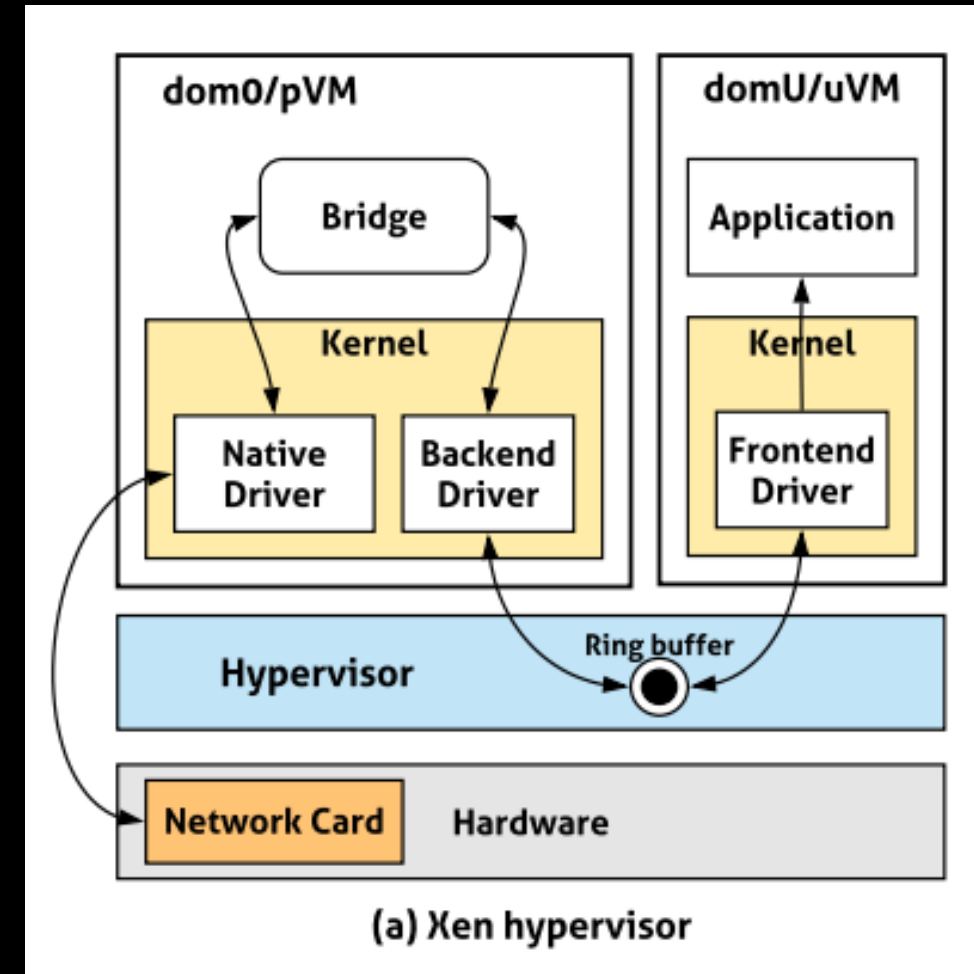
Architecture « **split-driver** »: similaire au « client-serveur »

- ❑ Bridge le plus utilisé, chaque VM
  - ❑ A une interface virtuelle (vif)
  - ❑ Est relié à l'interface réseau (ethx)
  - ❑ Est accessible de l'extérieur



# Virtualization infrastructure

The **split driver model** is often used:  
Frontend/Backend + Ring buffer idea



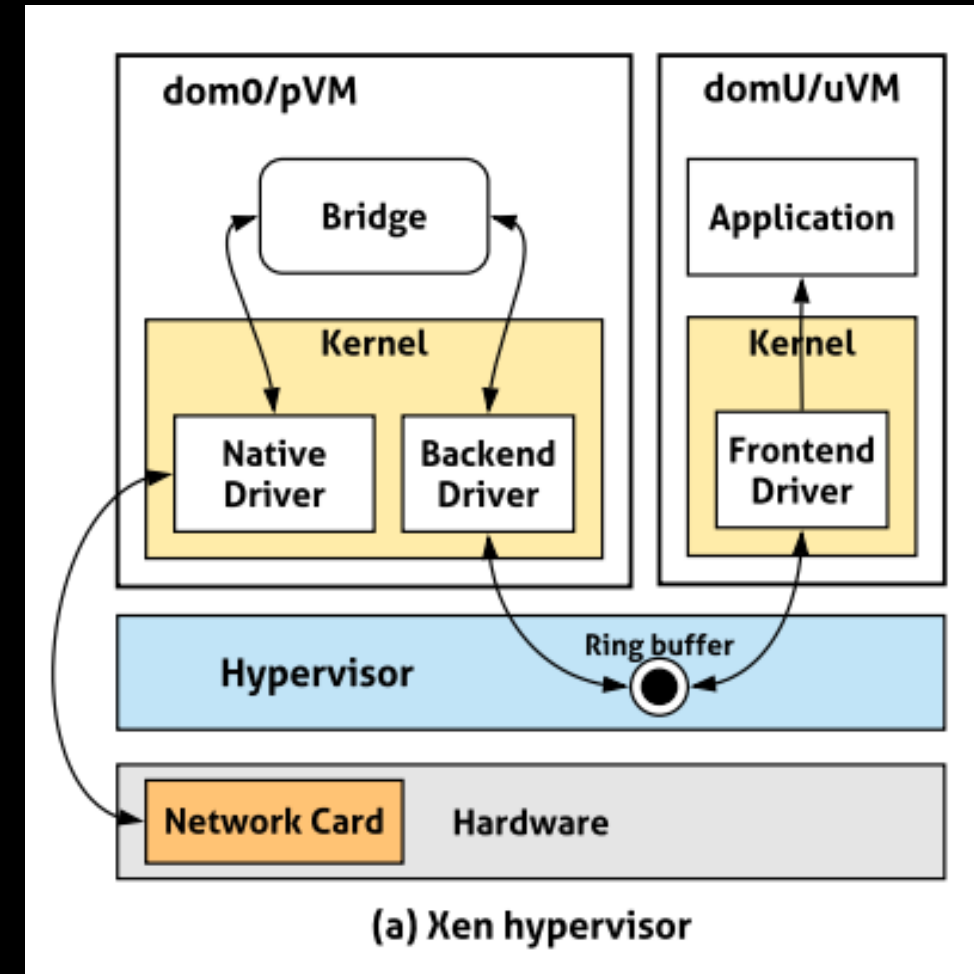
# Virtualization infrastructure

The **split driver model** is often used:  
Frontend/Backend + Ring buffer idea

Modularity

Performance

Existing code reuse



# Virtualization infrastructure

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Frontend/Backend + Ring buffer idea

Modularity

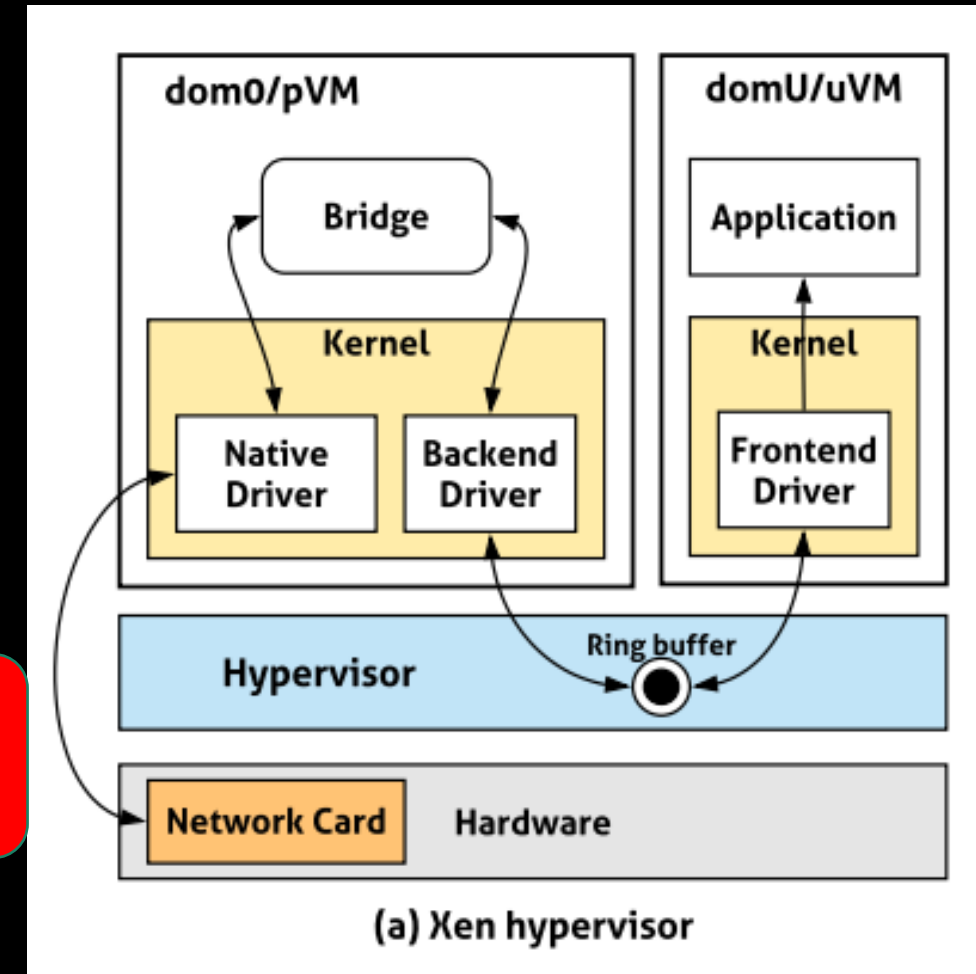
Performance

Existing code reuse

Single point of failure and bottleneck for the pVM

Bottleneck on the backend driver

Memory issues regarding ring buffers



# Single point of failure and bottleneck illustration

The **split driver model** is often used:  
Frontend/Backend + Ring buffer idea

Modularity

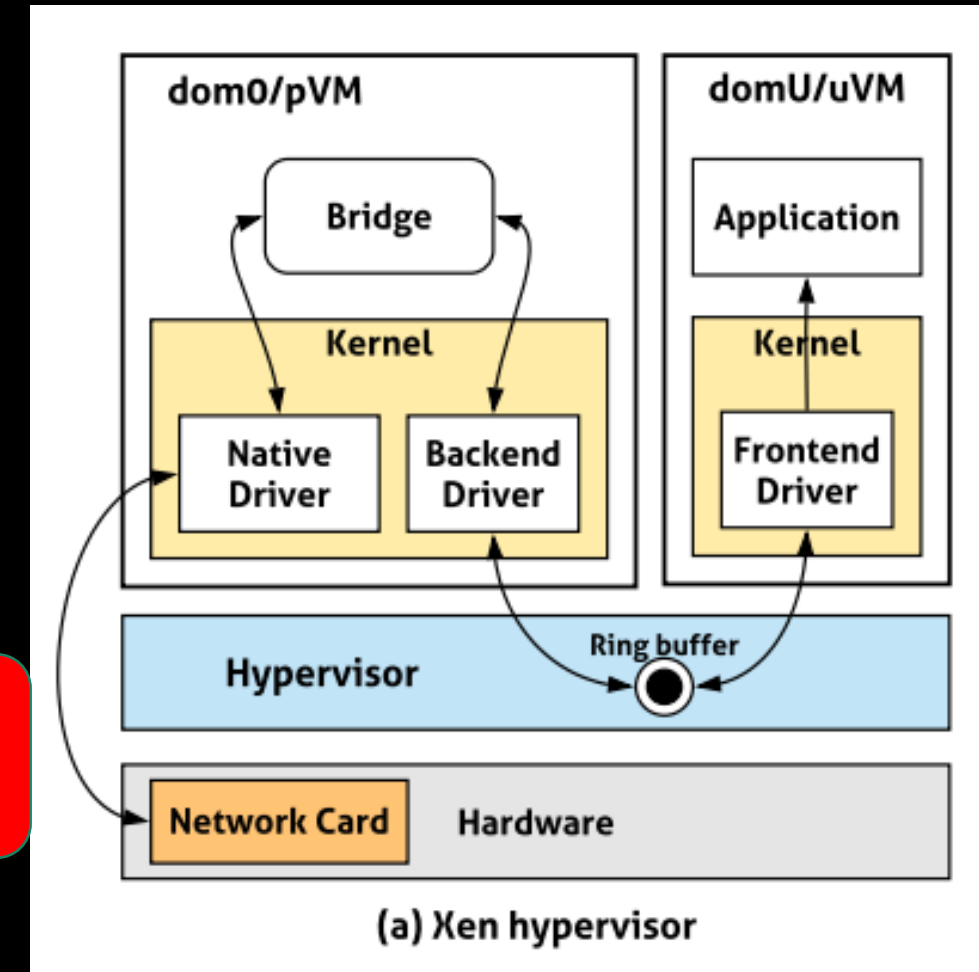
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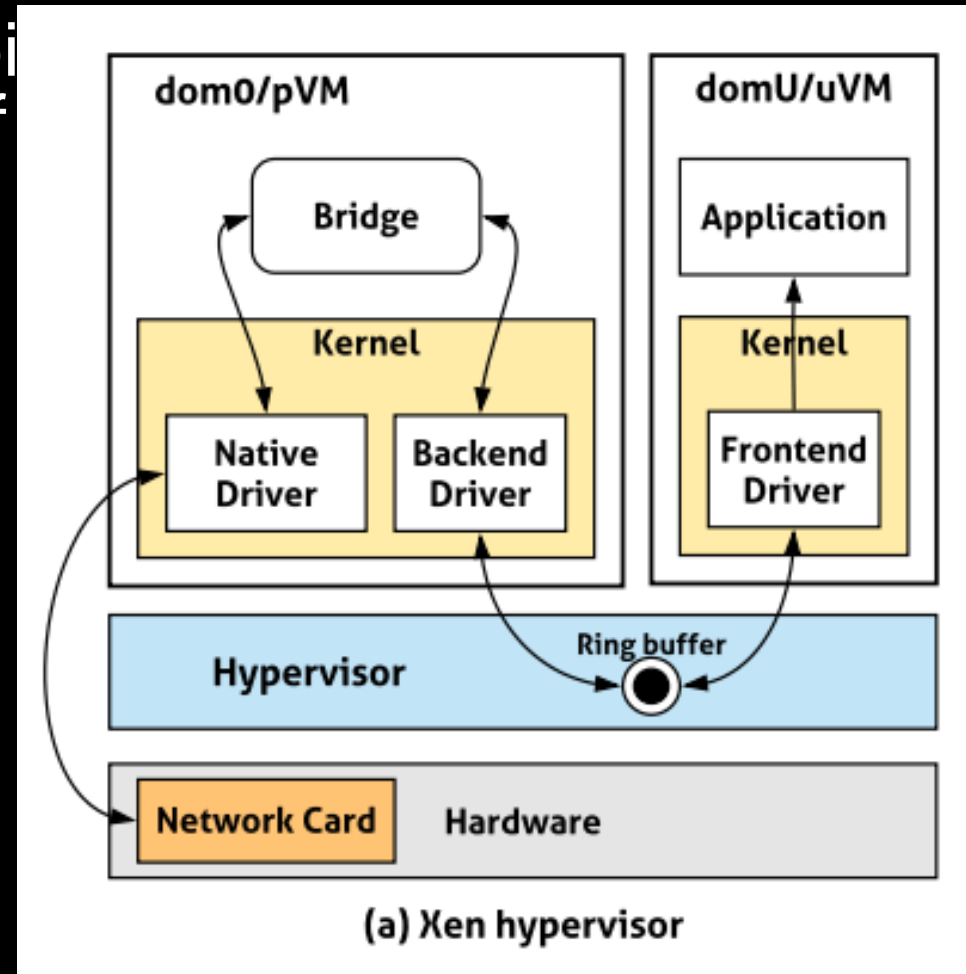


# Mitigating single point of failures

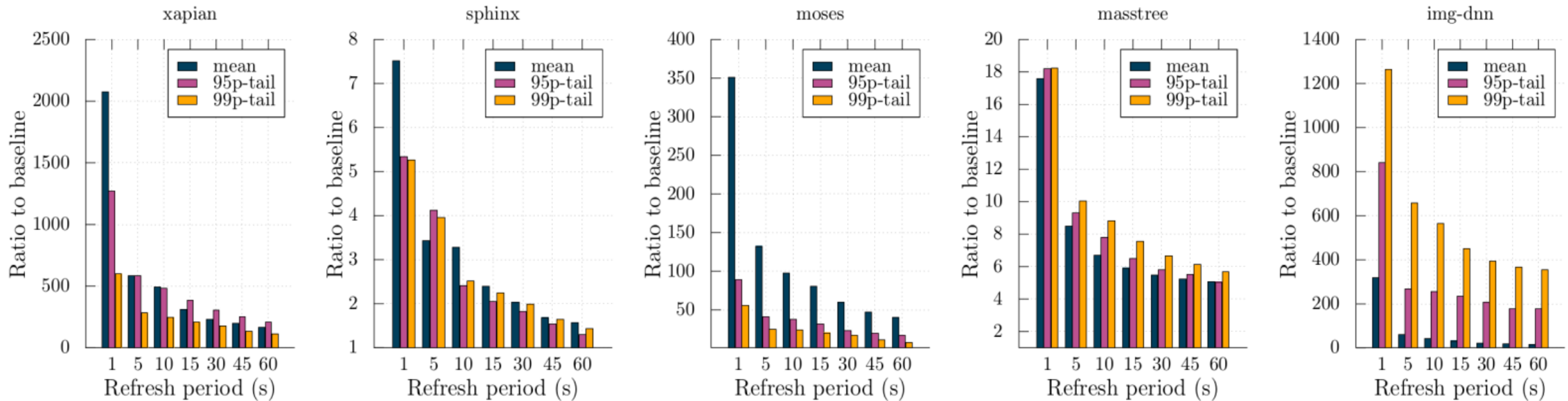
The key idea is to decompose the single point of failure to reduce the **blast radius** in case of problems.

***Full replication[1]:** Replicate virtualized components across the data center*

- *Resource consuming*
- *Synchronization across the different replicas*



# Mitigating single point of failures



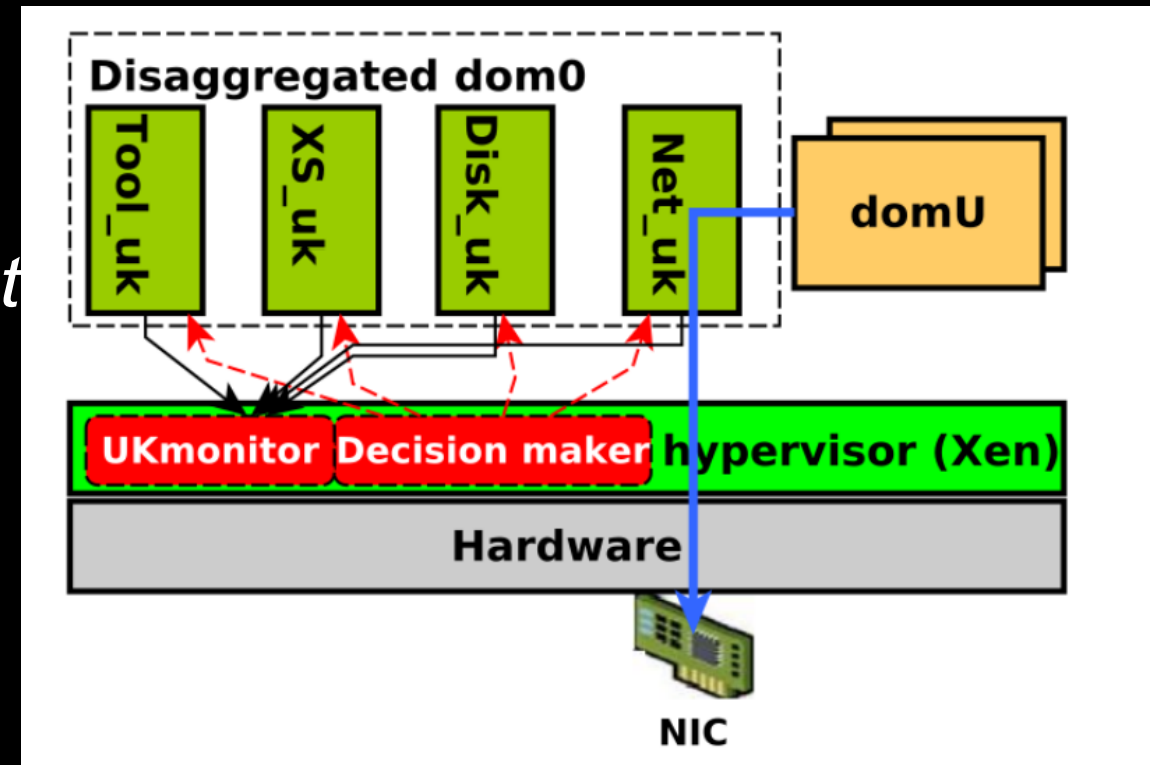
Djob Mvondo et al. Fine-Grained Fault Tolerance For Resilient pVM-based Virtual Machine Monitors. DSN'20

[2] Colp et al. Breaking Up is Hard to Do: Security and Functionality in a Commodity Hypervisor. SOSP'11

# Mitigating single point of failures

The key idea is to decompose the single point of failure to reduce the **blast radius** in case of problems.

***Disaggregation + Specialization + Pro-activity:** Reuse Xoar idea without the periodic reboot but introduce a tailored monitoring and recovery mechanism for each sub-component.*

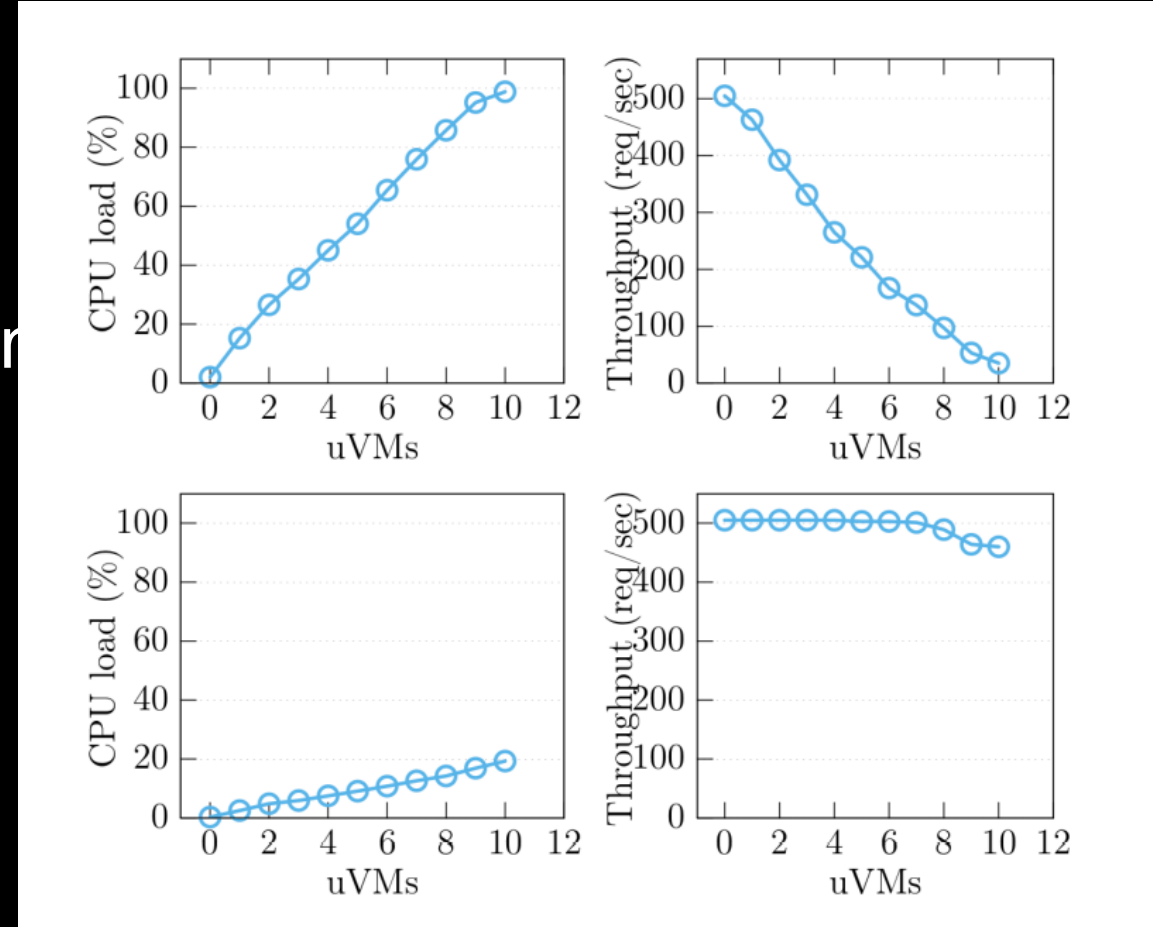


[1] Mike Swift et al. Recovering Device Drivers. OSDI'04

[2] Djob Mvondo et al. Fine-Grained Fault Tolerance For Resilient pVM-based Virtual Machine Monitors. DSN'20

# Mitigating bottlenecks

Bottlenecks can cause degradation of **application performance** and affect **response times**.

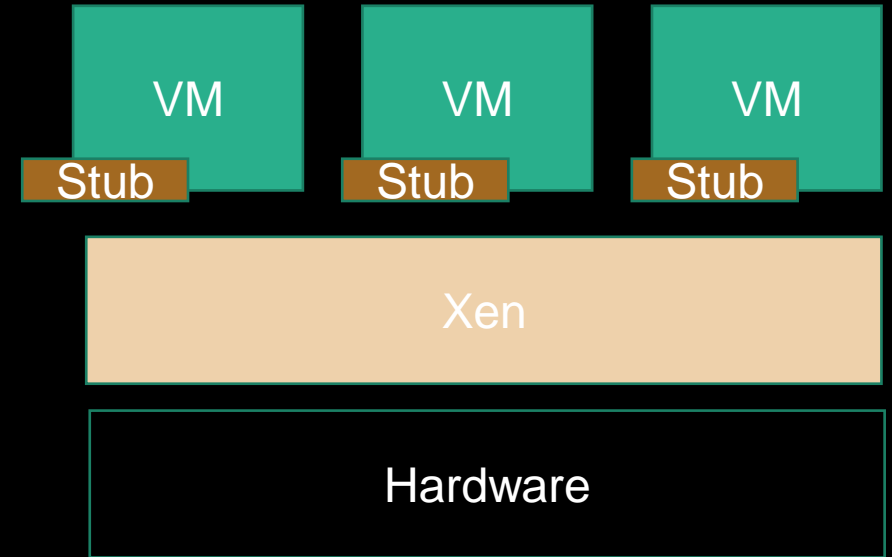


# Mitigating bottlenecks

Bottlenecks are mitigated by trying to **reduce the load** on the target component when **input load increases**.

***Stub-domains[1]:*** Dedicate a specific component for each VM responsible to only help that VM.

- *Quid of resource provisioning and positioning ?*

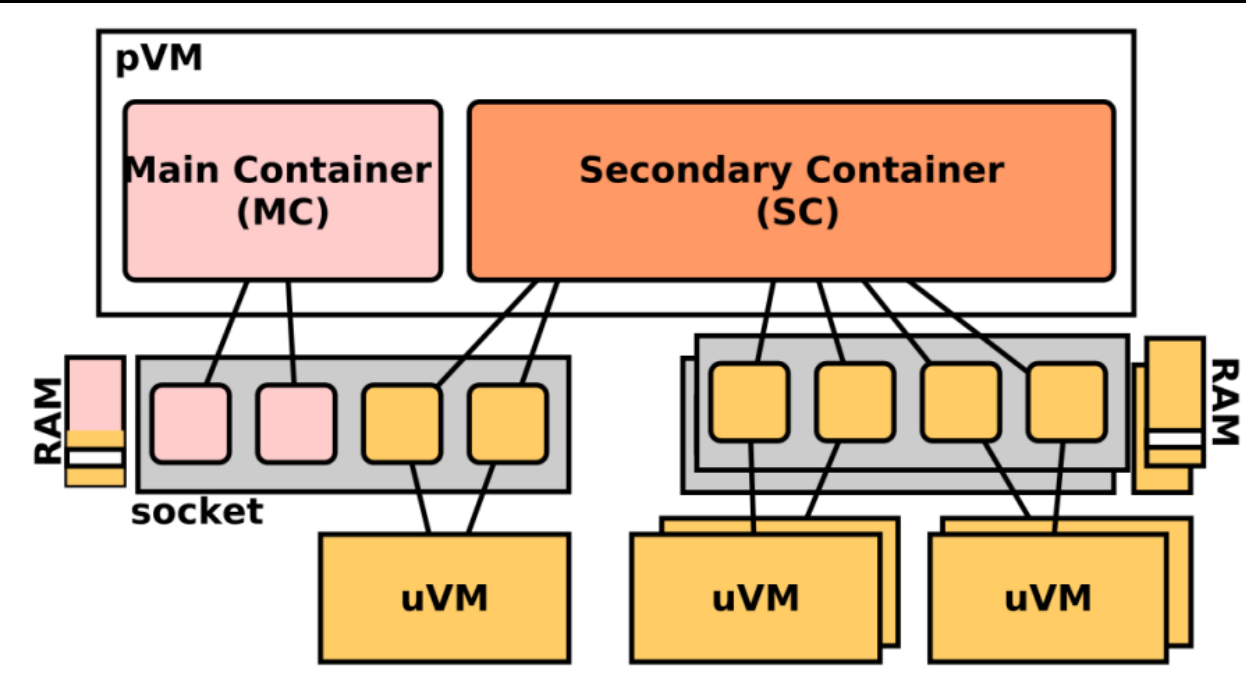


[1] Xen studdomains: <https://xenproject.org>

# Mitigating bottlenecks

Bottlenecks are mitigated by trying **reduce the load** on the target component when **input load increases**.

***Closer principle[1]:** Stubdomains provisioned automatically on VM allocated resources leaving out administration tasks.*



# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

## Les caractéristiques des machine virtuelles

- ➡ Démarrage: **Couteux (mins)**
- ➡ Isolation: **Très forte**
- ➡ ABI : **Plusieurs OS disponible**
- ➡ Taille image : **Assez lourd**

# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

IOT : Ressources limitées, isolation faible, réactivité

« On a besoin d'aller vite sans trop se soucier de l'isolation interne mais utiliser les ressources limitées efficacement »



# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

## Le choix des containers

Un container est un processus

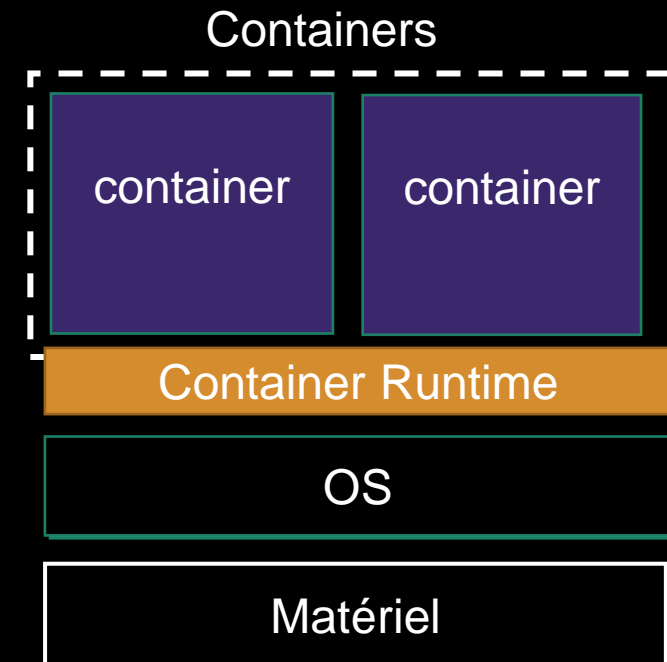
- Isolation de l'OS
- Namespaces, cgroups, ...

Exploite les librairies existantes

- Pas de système d'exploitation
- Spécifie au démarrage ces besoins

Plus léger qu'une VM

- Moins d'**indirection** → plus de réactivité



# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

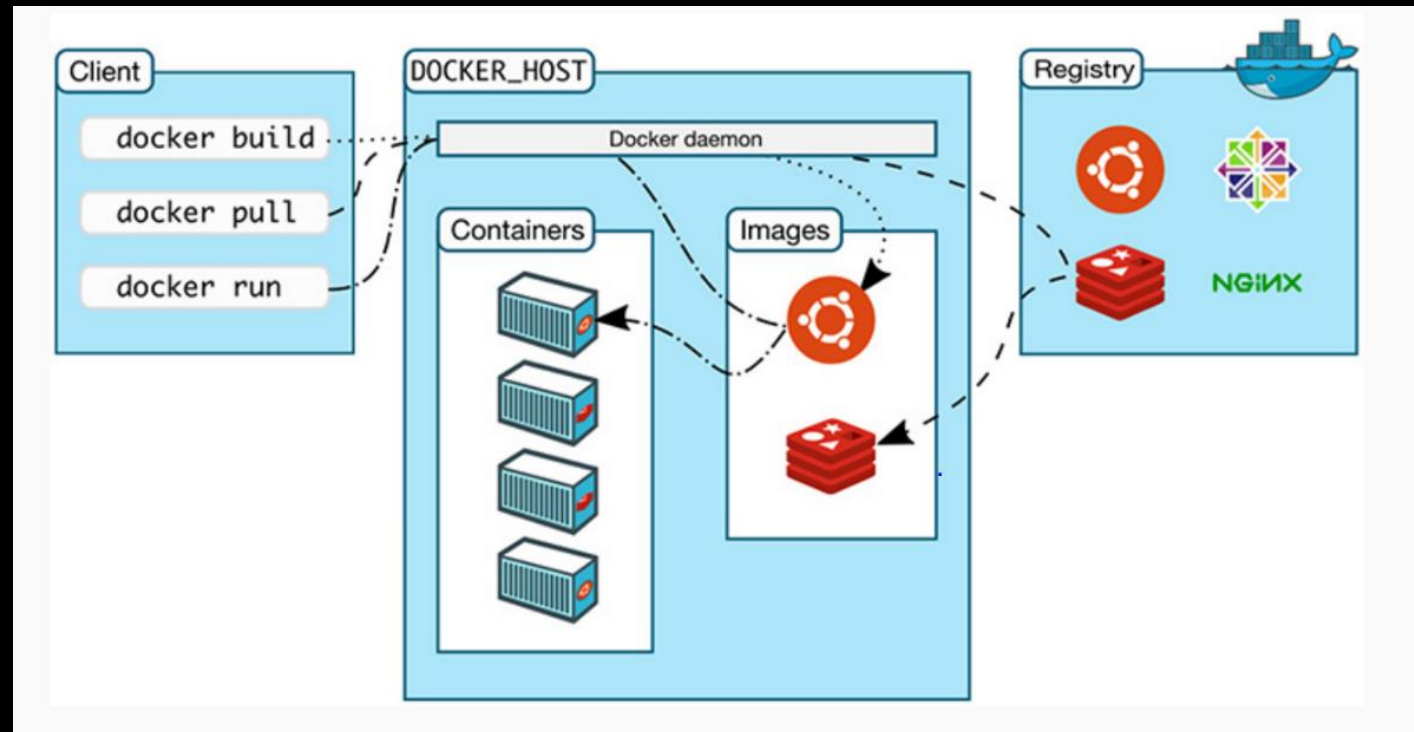
## Le choix des containers : Focus sur Docker

### Gestionnaire de containers

- Ecrit en Go, 2013

### Basé sur containerd

- Open-source



Source: docker.com

# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

## Le choix des containers : Focus sur Docker

### Dockerfile

```
FROM openjdk:11
RUN apt-get -y upgrade
RUN apt-get -y update
ENV JAVA_HOME /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-oracle
WORKDIR /usr/src/myapp
```

### CLI

```
docker build -t java-en .
docker images list
```

# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

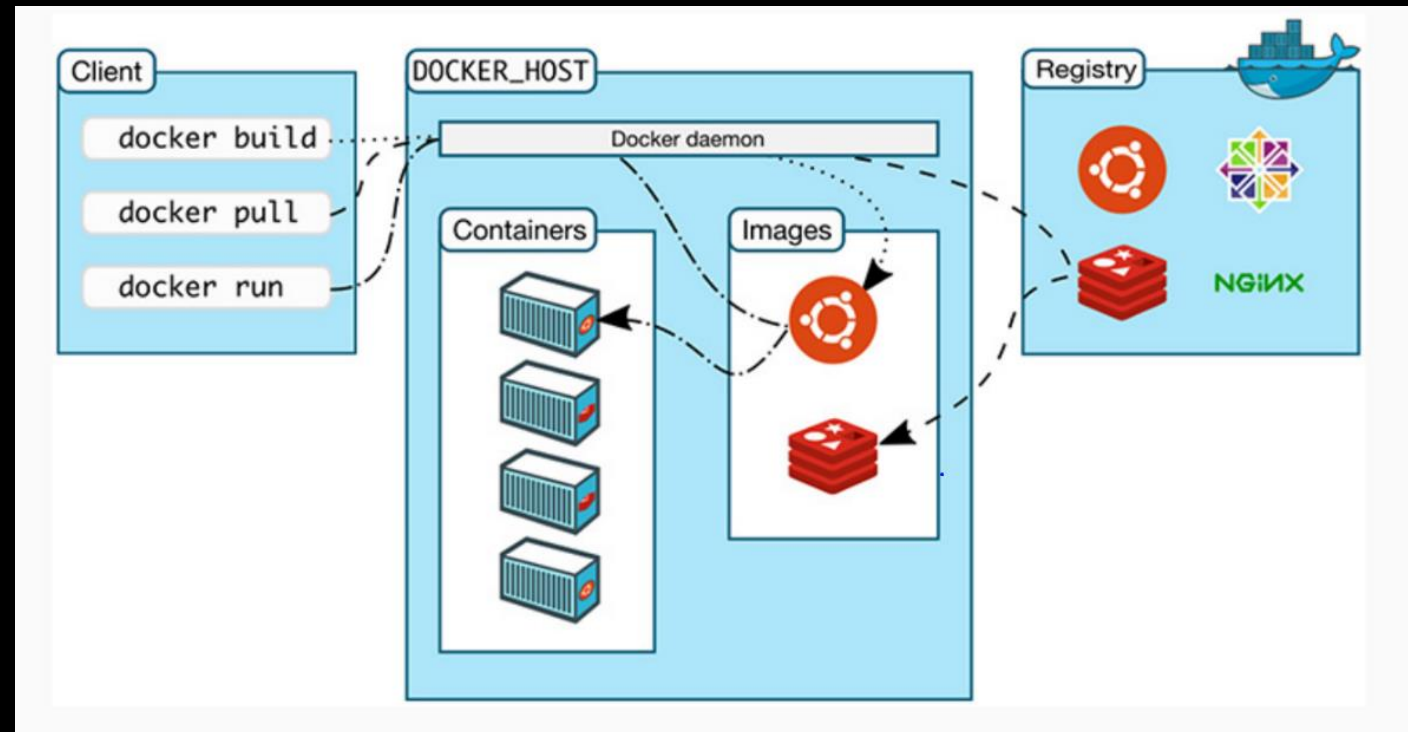
## Le choix des containers : Focus sur Docker

Chaque couche est extraite d'un registre

- Local
- Distant (Docker Hub)

Communication via API Rest avec **dockerd**

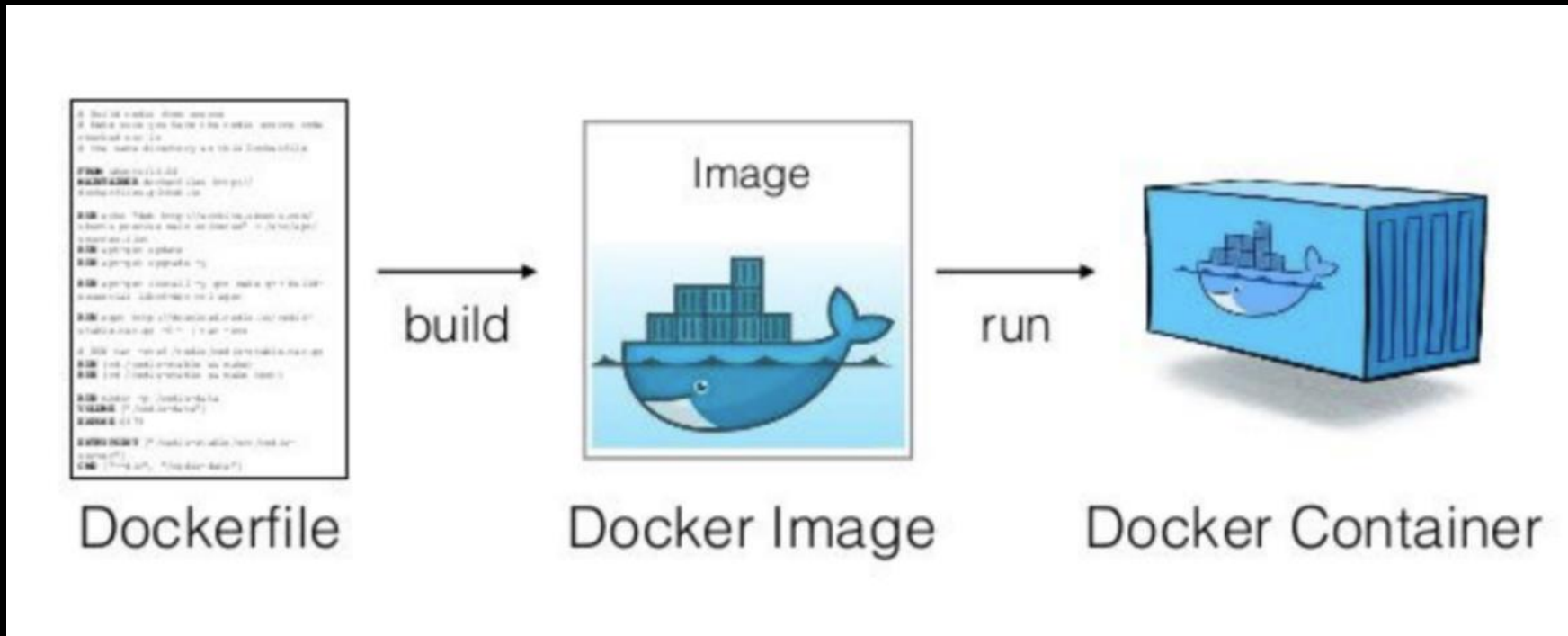
- Gère les images, volumes, etc...



Source: docker.com

# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

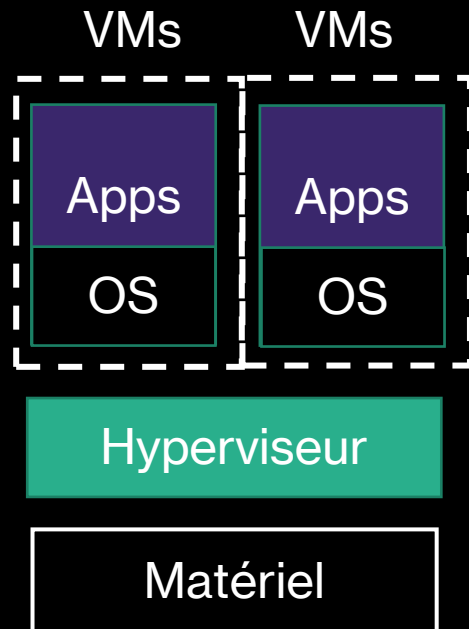
## Le choix des containers : Focus sur Docker



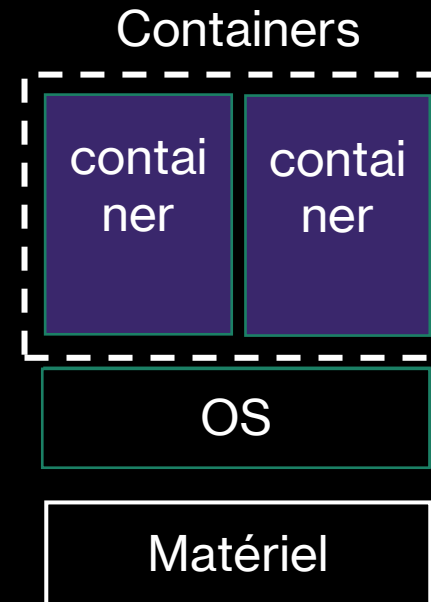
# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

## Différences entre les containers et VMS

### Machine virtuelle



### Container



# Virtualisation : Concepts techniques

« Impact sur la sécurité et architecture  
des applications »