

Instructions for Authors of SBC Conferences

Papers and Abstracts

Giovani Ferreira¹, Gustavo Coimbra¹, Eduardo San¹

¹CEUB - Centro Universitário de Brasília
Caixa Postal 4488 – 70.904-970 – Brasília – DF – Brazil

Abstract.

Resumo.

1. Introduction

Data Center is a facility used for house computer servers, storage systems, network devices and their associated components, maintained by an organization for the purpose of handling the data necessary for its operations. Their availability is critical to keep business running smoothly and continuously. The downtime of the data center can be costly resulting in production and business losses so that a non-stopped service or 24x7 availability requirement is needed. To fulfill this need, the data center mainly requires protection of computer equipment and personnel because there are some potential hazards which may occur and impact the availability. The most potential hazard is the fire, which causes severe effects on data center and can occur by mechanical failure, intentional arson, or natural causes [Janpitak and Sathitwiriawong 2011].

On average, existing data centres have required around twice the amount of cooling but many of them are still facing problems with high temperature zones created within the data centres [Hassan et al. 2013].

Most vendors recommend a temperature for data center [ASHRAE 2008] [Moss 2011] [Packard 2013] [Cisco 2011] [Moss 2009]:

Tabela 1. Data Center Temperatures

Vendor	Low (C°/F°)	High (C°/F°)	Optimal (C°/F°)
ASHRAE	18/64.4	27/80.6	-
Cisco	18/64.4	27/80.6	-
Google	-	-	26.7/80
Dell	24+/Upper 70 F°	26+/Lower 80 F°	-
HP	18/64.4	27/80.6	-
IBM	18/64.4	27/80.6	-
Oracle	21/70	23/74	22/72

The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers recommend a low end temperature of 18°C (64.4°F), a high end temperature of 27°C (80.6°F), low end moisture of 5.5°C (41.9°F) dew point and a high end moisture of 60% relative humidity and 15°C (59°F) dew point [ASHRAE 2008].

Because of technology compaction, the information technology (IT) industry has experienced a large decrease in the floor space required to achieve a constant quantity of computing and storage capability. However, power density and heat dissipation within the footprint of computer and telecommunications hardware have increased significantly. The heat dissipated in these systems is exhausted to the room, which must be maintained at acceptable temperatures for reliable operation of the equipment. Data center equipment may comprise several hundred to several thousand microprocessors. The cooling of computer and telecommunications equipment rooms has thus become a major challenge [Schmidt et al. 2005].

2. Related Concepts

2.1. Time

It's important to understand what is time and it's related concepts. For this purpose, the definitions provided by [Kopetz 2011] will be considered:

- The flow of time is a directed time line that extends from the past into the future.
- A cut of the time line is called an instant.
- Any ideal occurrence that happens at an instant is called an event.
- The present point in time, now, is a very special event that separates the past from the future.
- An interval on the time line, called a duration, is defined by two events, the start event and the terminating event of the interval.
- The instant when a result must be produced is called a deadline.

In the context of deadlines, [Kopetz 2011] also provides a good definition, classifying them in three different ways:

1. Soft deadline: If a result has utility even after the deadline has passed,
2. Firm deadline: If a result does not matter after the deadline.
3. Hard deadline: If severe consequences could result if a firm deadline is missed.

2.2. Real-time systems

For [Kopetz 2011], a real-time computer system is a computer system where the correctness of the system behavior depends not only on the logical results of the computations, but also on the physical time when these results are produced. [Lichtenstein et al. 1985] states that a real-time system is a reactive system, that is, it must react to stimuli from its environment within time intervals dictated by its environment. According to [Stankovic and Ramamritham 1990], a real-time computer system can be classified in 2 different ways:

1. Static real-time system: where all deadlines can be guaranteed a priori.
2. Dynamic real-time system: large, complex, distributed, adaptive, contain many types of timing constraints, need to operate in a highly nondeterministic environment, and evolves over a long system lifetime.

The type of the deadline affects the real-time system. If the system must met at least one hard deadline, it's called a hard real-time computer system. If no hard deadline exists, then the system is called a soft real-time computer system. The design of a hard real-time system is fundamentally different from the design of a soft real-time

Task Name	Period (ms)	Computation Time (ms)	Deadline Type
Alarm	Aperiodic	400	Hard
Check Flood	1000	30	Soft
Check Temperature	1000	820	Soft
Check Humidity	1000	20	Soft

system. While the first must sustain a guaranteed temporal behavior under all specified load and fault conditions, it is permissible for the second to miss a deadline occasionally [Kopetz 2011]. [Stankovic 1996] also points that hard real-time systems usually cause several consequences, even death, when missed an important deadline.

A computation of a real-time system can be viewed as a sequence of event occurrences. Informally, events represent things that happen in a system. An event occurrence defines a point in time in a computation at which a particular instance of an event happens [Chodrow et al. 1991].

2.3. Tasks

For [Stankovic 1996] tasks can be classified as:

- Periodic task: activated every T units. The deadline for each activated instance may be less than, equal to, or greater than the period T .
- Aperiodic task: activated at unpredictable times.
- Sporadic task: an aperiodic task with the additional constraint that there is a minimum interarrival time between task activations.

Real-time scheduling is the process of creating start and finish times for sets of tasks such that all timing, precedence, and resource constraints are met.

3. The RTDMS

The RTDMS, that stands for Real Time Datacenter Monitor System, is a real time system aiming to provide a reliable and solid way to measure and monitor the conditions of a datacenter. Using sensors for temperature, humidity and flood, the RTDMS is able to quickly discover adverse conditions in a datacenter and reduce the warning time, so the support team have more time to take the appropriate interventions and avoid worse situations.

3.1. Tasks Model

The RTDMS have the following tasks model:

- Alarm Task: Responsible to warn that something went wrong in datacenter. The deadline is hard. To assure that the deadline will be fulfilled, this task blocks the execution of the other tasks and monopolizes the hardware.
- Check Flood: This task uses a rain sensor to check if there is a water flood in datacenter. The deadline is soft because if it fails sometimes, it's not a problem. An undetected flood a second and half ago does not reach very high levels in this hiatus. If the tasks detects a failure in the sensors, it activates the alarm task to warn that something is wrong.

- **Check Temperature:** Responsible to collect the data from the temperature sensors and treat them to provide a reliable measure. The deadline is soft, the temperature will not change abruptly in one second and half. The validation of the temperatures measured can deal with a failure of one sensor (measuring a absurd temperature value or not measuring anything).
- **Check Humidity:** Collect the data from humidity sensors and process it to provide a valid humidity measure. If the deadline fail sometimes, it's not a problem, humidity needs more time to significantly changes. This task can deal with failure of one sensor, correcting the measure and providing a correct final result.

3.1.1. Time Restrictions

The RTDMS time restriction is the warning time. In the moment that RTDMS detects an adverse condition, the alarm task must be execute instantly. The failure of this task, not warning or warning with delay, can cause big problems to the owners of the datacenter, including the loss of all data and equipments.

3.1.2. Scalability

The rate monotonic, which assigns the highest priority to the most frequent periodic task [Stankovic 1996], was considered an optimal fixed priority algorithm by [Liu and Layland 1973], which proved that for a set of n periodic tasks with unique periods, a feasible schedule that will always meet deadlines exists if the CPU utilization is below a specific bound (depending on the number of tasks). The schedulability test for Rate Monotonic Scheduler is:

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{P_i} \leq n(2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$$

Where U is the CPU utilization, C_i is the computation time of the task i , P_i is the release period (with deadline one period after), and n is the number of processes to be scheduled. The set of tasks for RTDMS was mathematically proved as scalable:

1. Check Flood:

$$C_1 = \frac{C_1}{P_1} = \frac{30}{1500} = 0.0200$$

2. Check Temperature:

$$C_2 = \frac{C_2}{P_2} = \frac{820}{1500} = 0.5467$$

3. Check Humidity:

$$C_3 = \frac{C_3}{P_3} = \frac{20}{1500} = 0.0133$$

- **Schedulability**

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{C_i}{P_i} = 0.7600 \leq 3(2^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1) = 0.7797$$

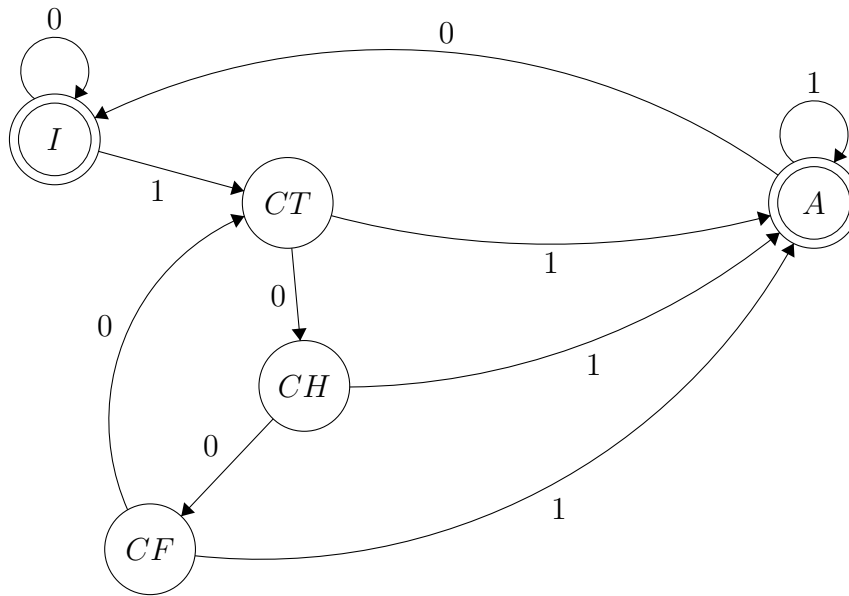
$$U = 0.7600 \leq 0.7797$$

Besides the mathematical proof, the RTDMS's set of tasks were also submitted to simulation in XXXX(nome da ferramenta):

[Imagem da ferramenta mostrando que eh escalonavel]

3.2. System's Flow

The system follows a flow that aims to provide the maximum of autonomy to the task with hardest deadline, executing it with total hardware control to ensure that the deadline will be fulfilled. The flow can be seen in the following state machine:



- Initial State (I): Outputs '1' when the system is activated;
- Alarm Task (A): Outputs '0' when is turned off manually;
- Check Flood (CF): Outputs '1' when detects a considerable amount of water or a failure in the sensor;
- Check Temperature (CT): Outputs '1' when identifies a temperature above what it should be;
- Check Humidity (CH): Outputs '1' when the humidity is above the acceptable limit.

4. Experiments and Evaluation

The prototype implementation of RTDMS consisted in the following hardware equipments:

- 1x - Arduino Uno
- 3x - Temperature and humidity sensors
- 1x - Rain sensor
- 1x - Buzzer
- 1x - Potentiometer

This prototype used the NilRTOS¹ library, that offers an implementation of the Rate Monotonic algorithm.

The prototype's source code² is available in github.

5. Conclusion

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¹<https://github.com/greiman/NilRTOS-Arduino>

²<https://github.com/giovanifss/Datacenter-Monitor>