

# VADARA

PREDICTIVE ELASTICITY FOR CLOUD APPLICATIONS

JOÃO LOFF & JOÃO GARCIA

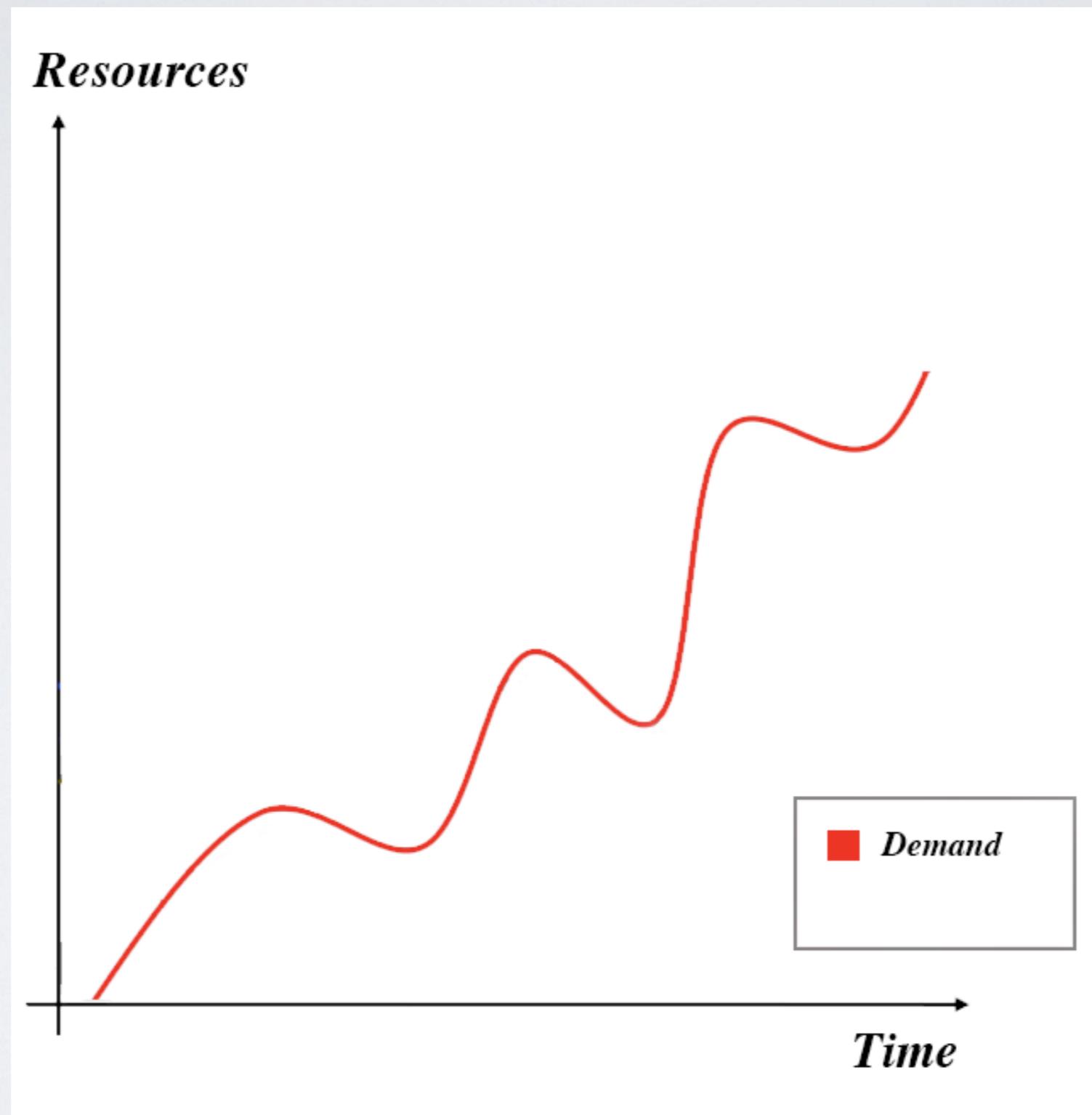
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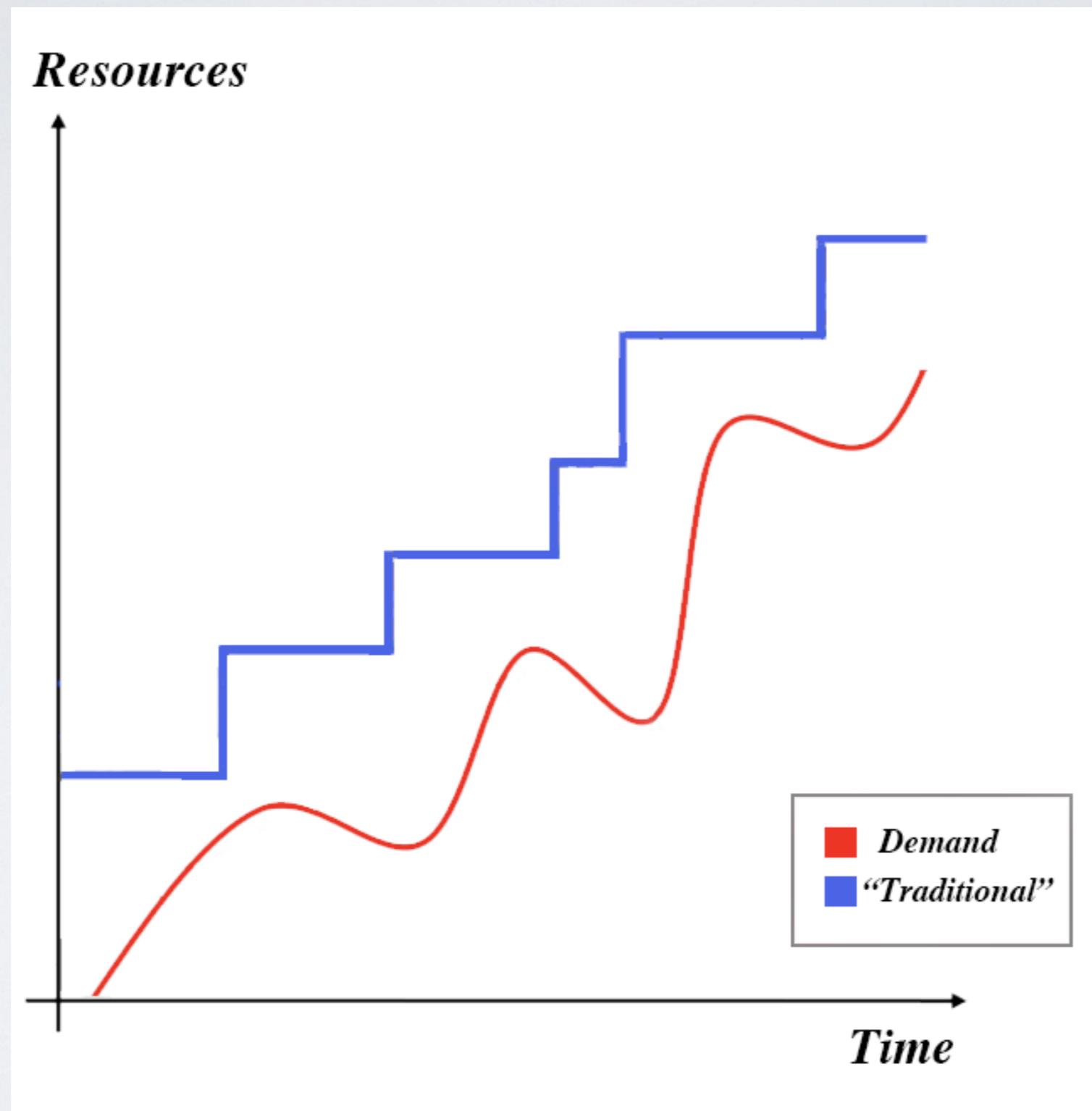
IEEE CLOUDCOM 2014



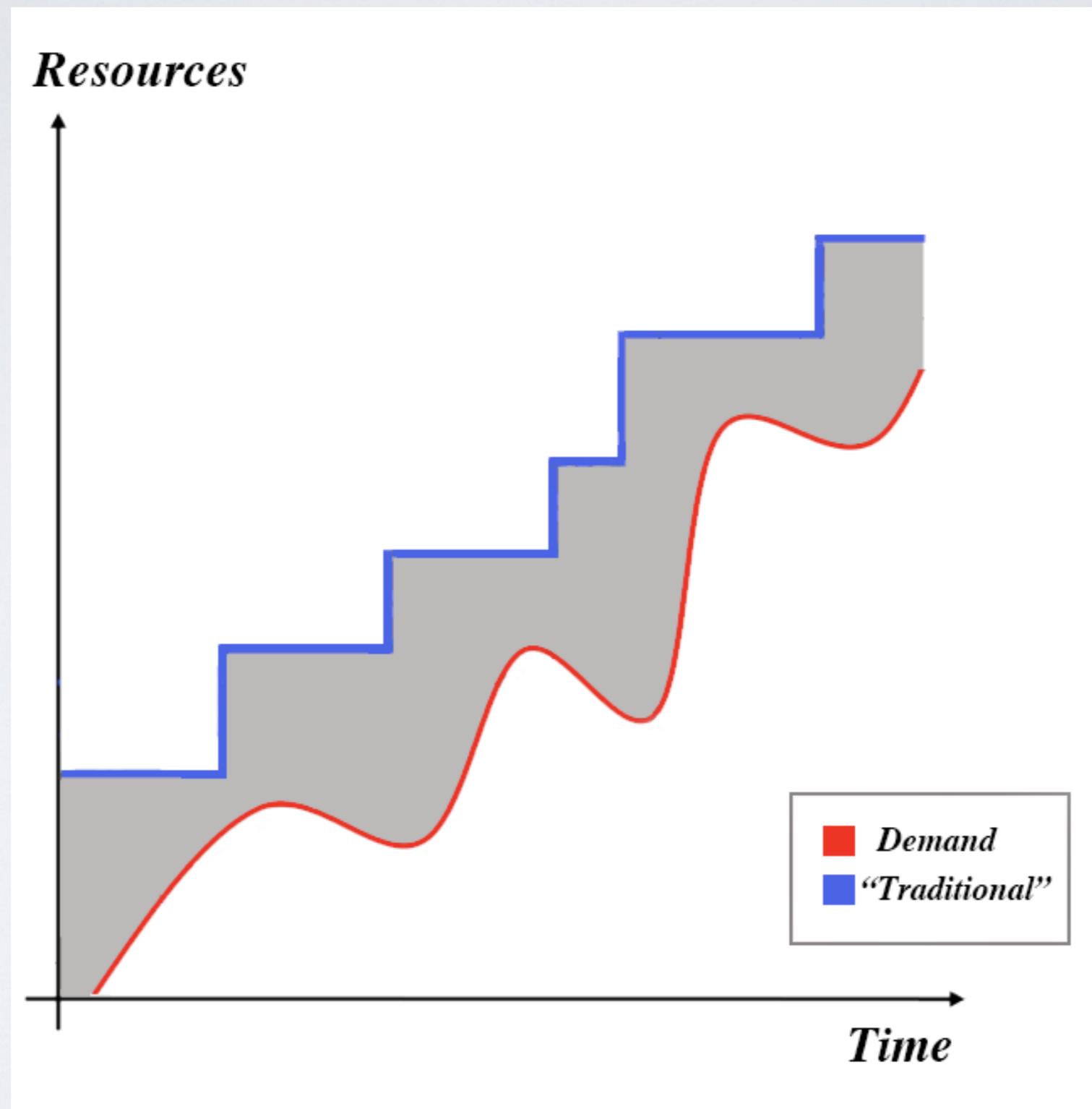
# TYPICAL IAAS CLOUD



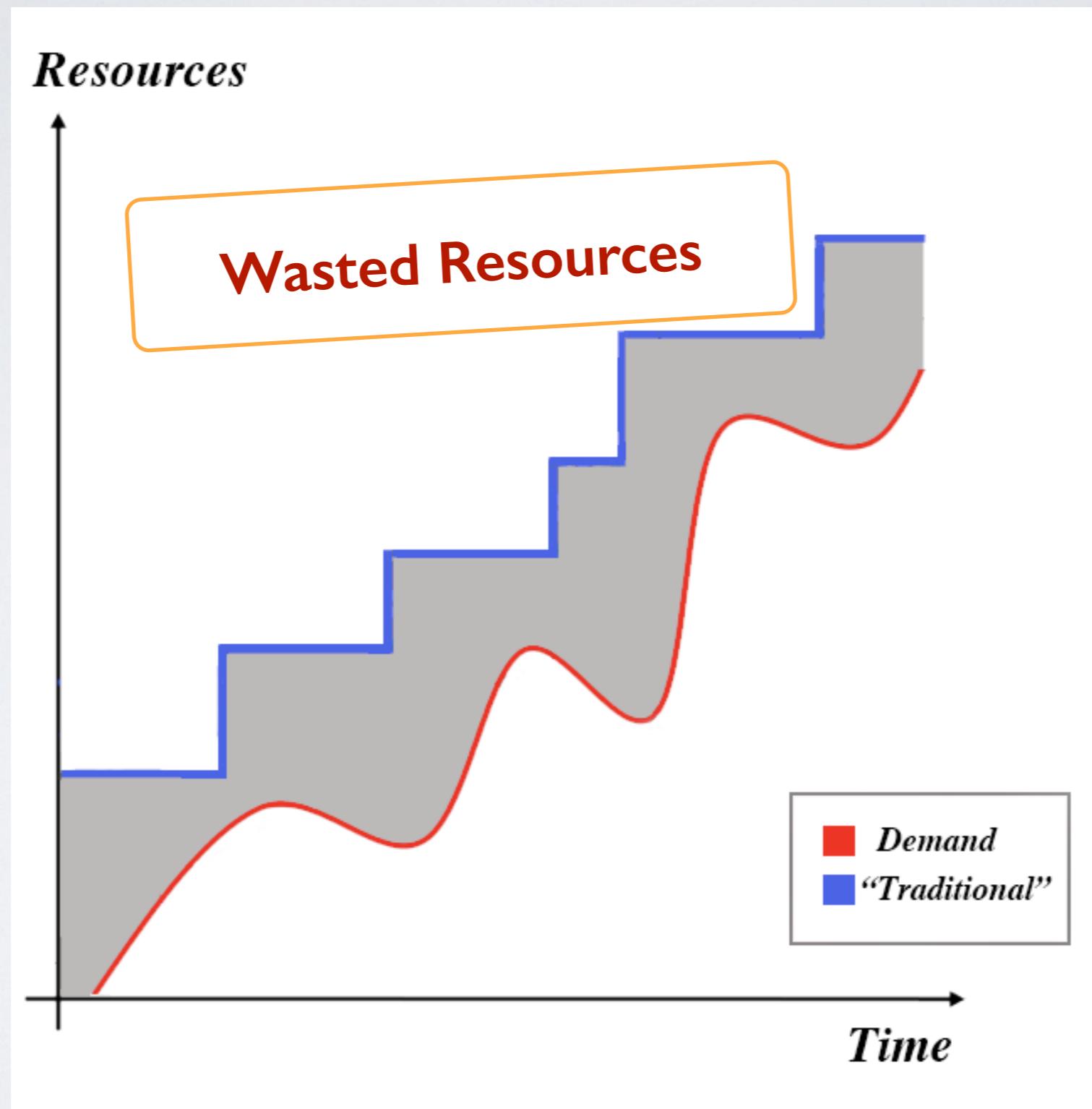
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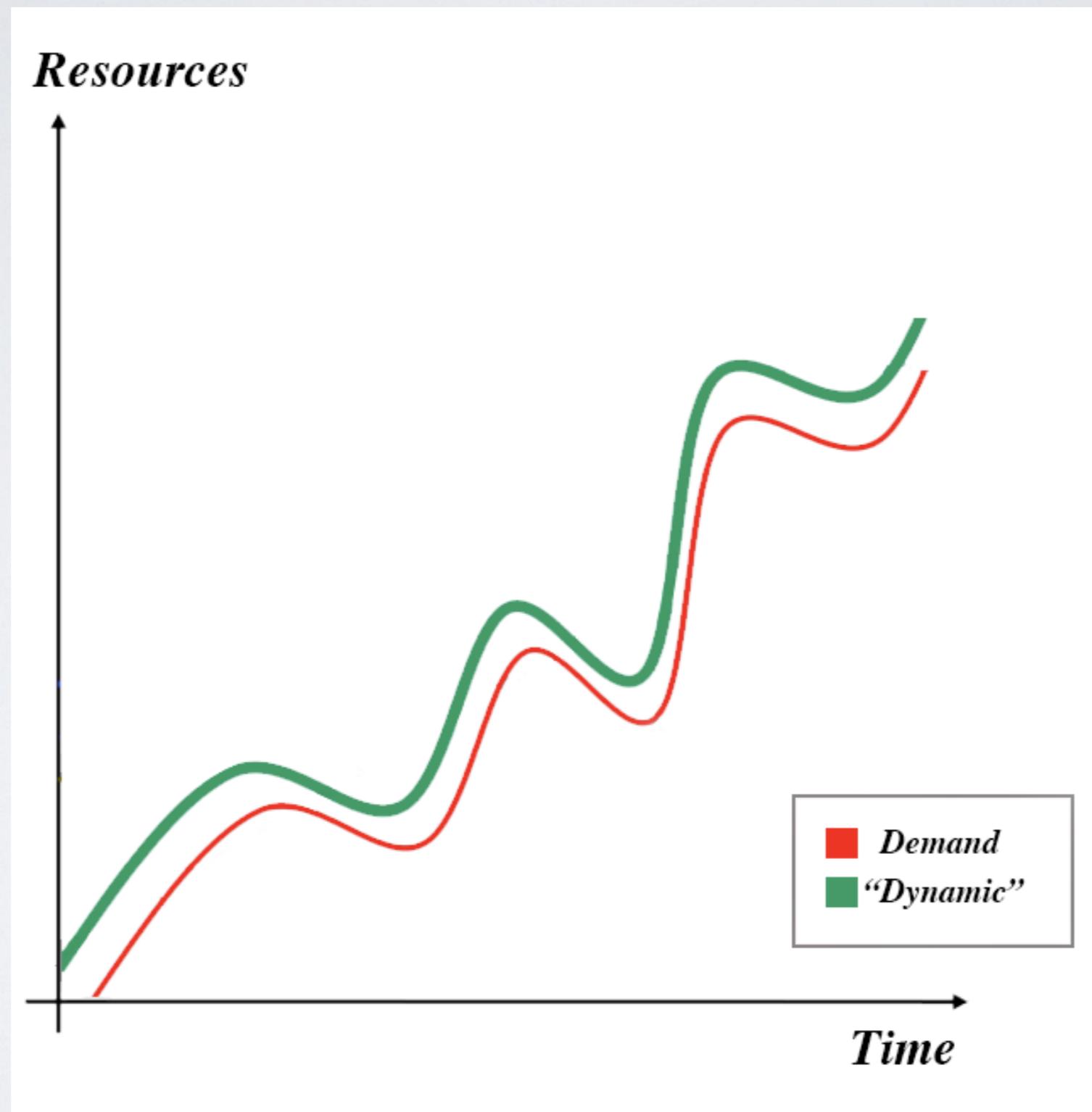
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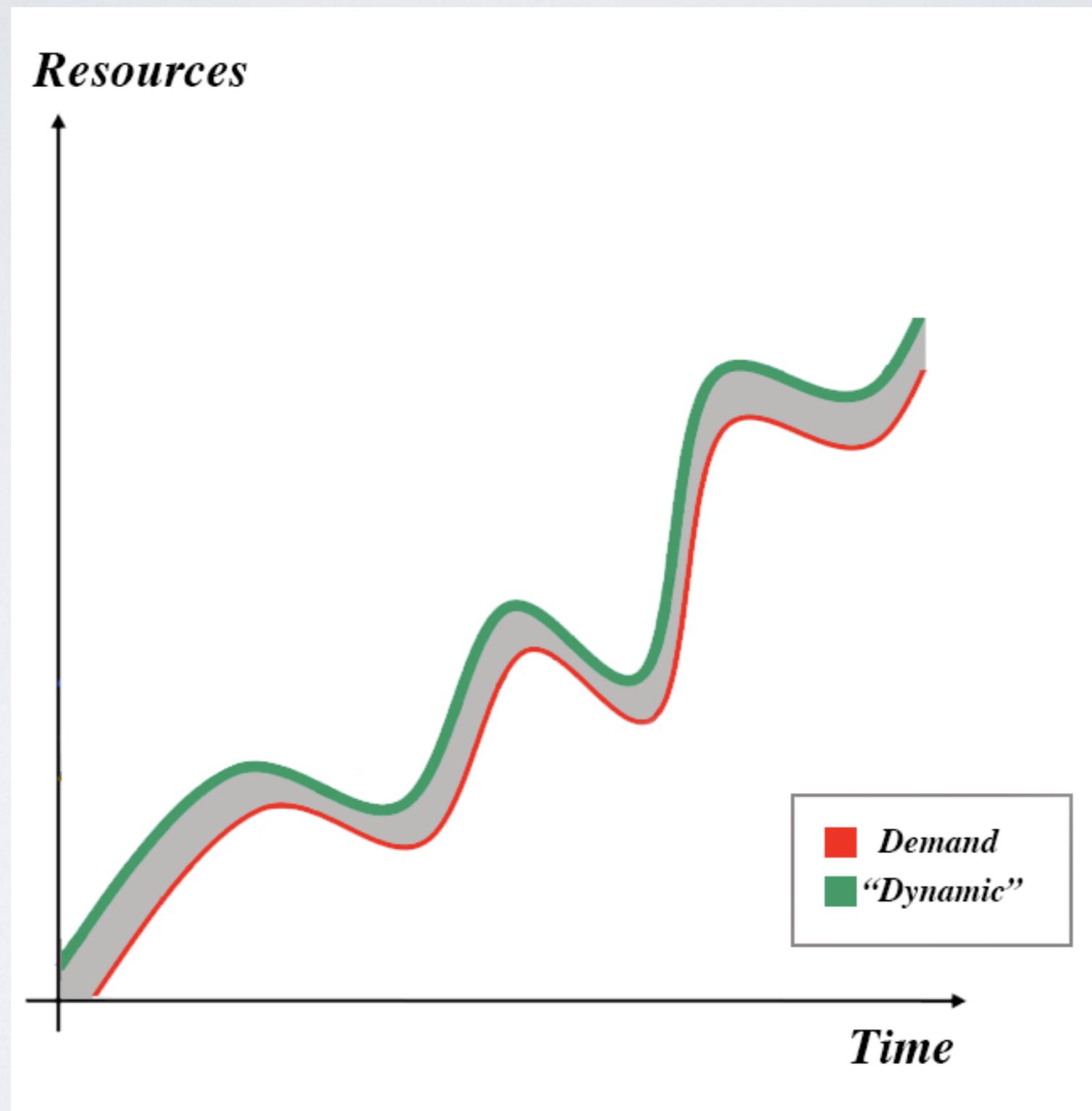
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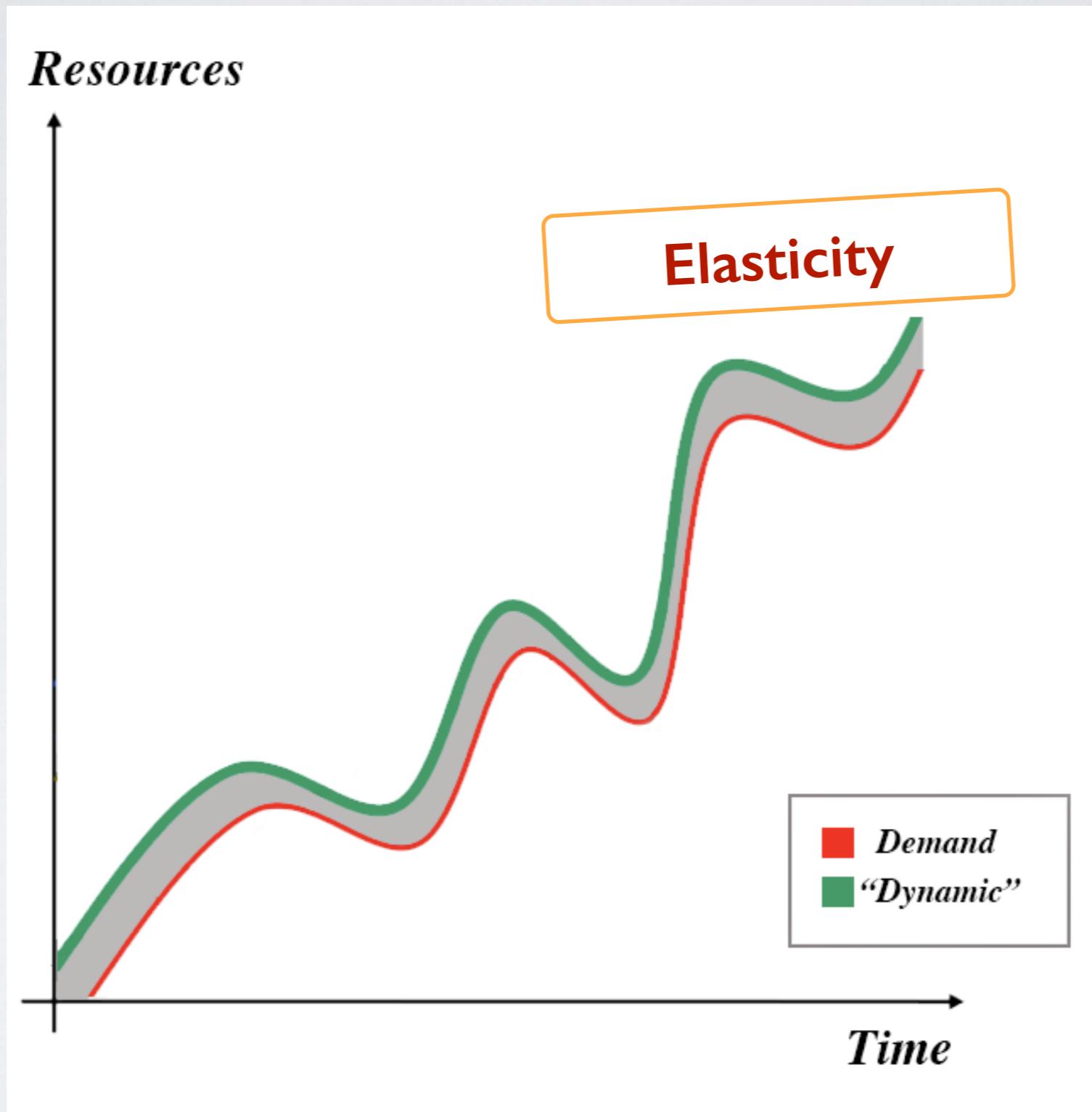
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Hinders developers from:

- **Re-using knowledge** between platforms
- Developing **reusable** elasticity algorithms
- Develop innovative solutions: **predictive**

# GOAL

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We aim for elasticity strategies independent from:

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Application

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Workload Pattern

# SOLUTION

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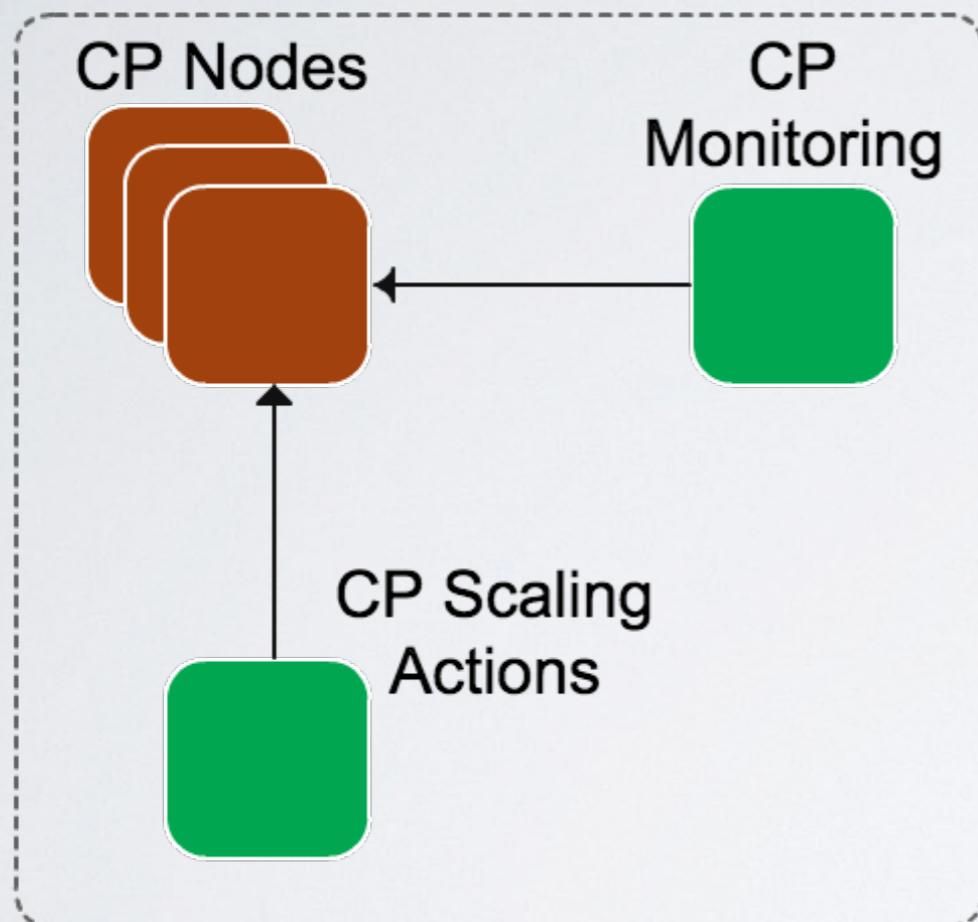
# SOLUTION

A innovative framework, **Vadara**:

- **unique** set of features
- **decoupled** from the CP
- **generic** regarding the employed elasticity strategy
- **bypasses** CP elasticity lock-in

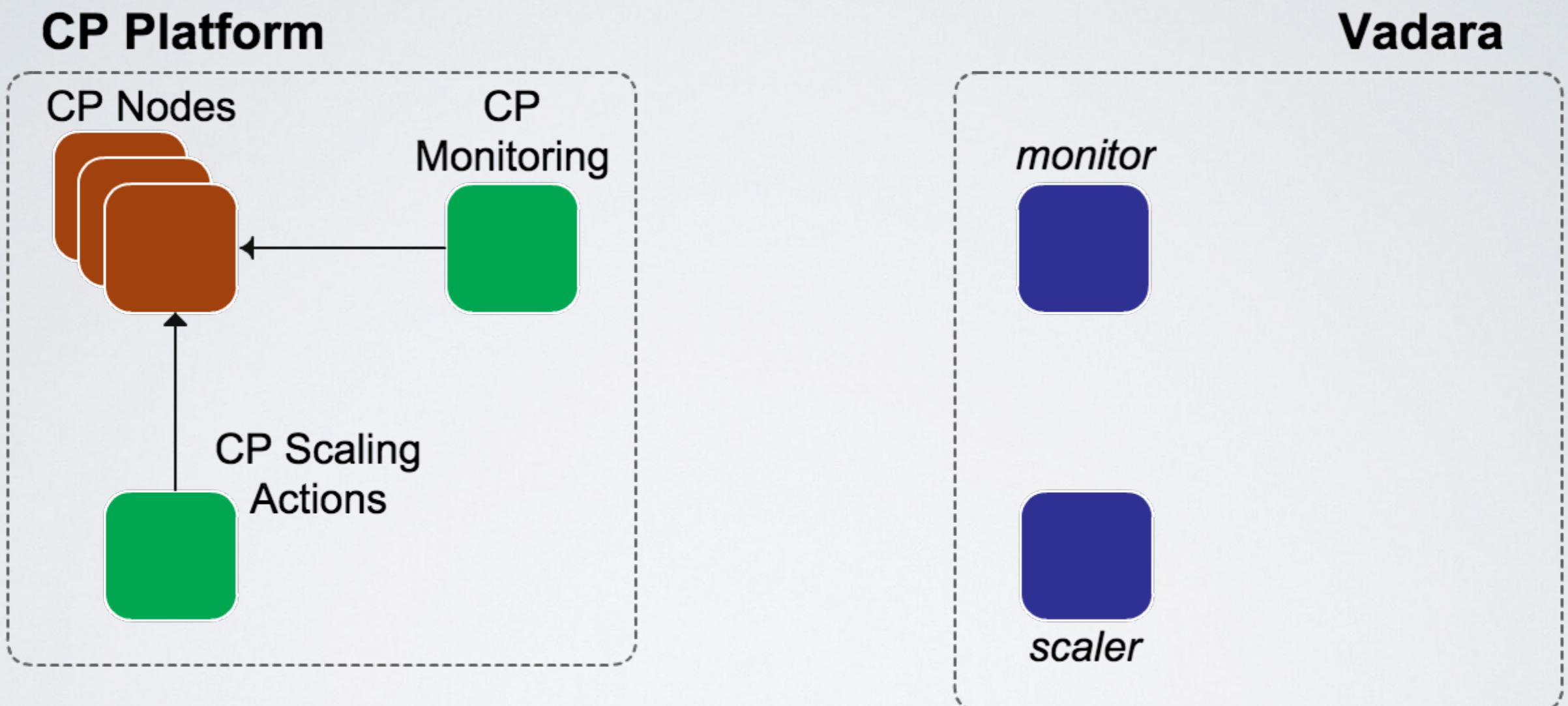
# ARCHITECTURE

## CP Platform

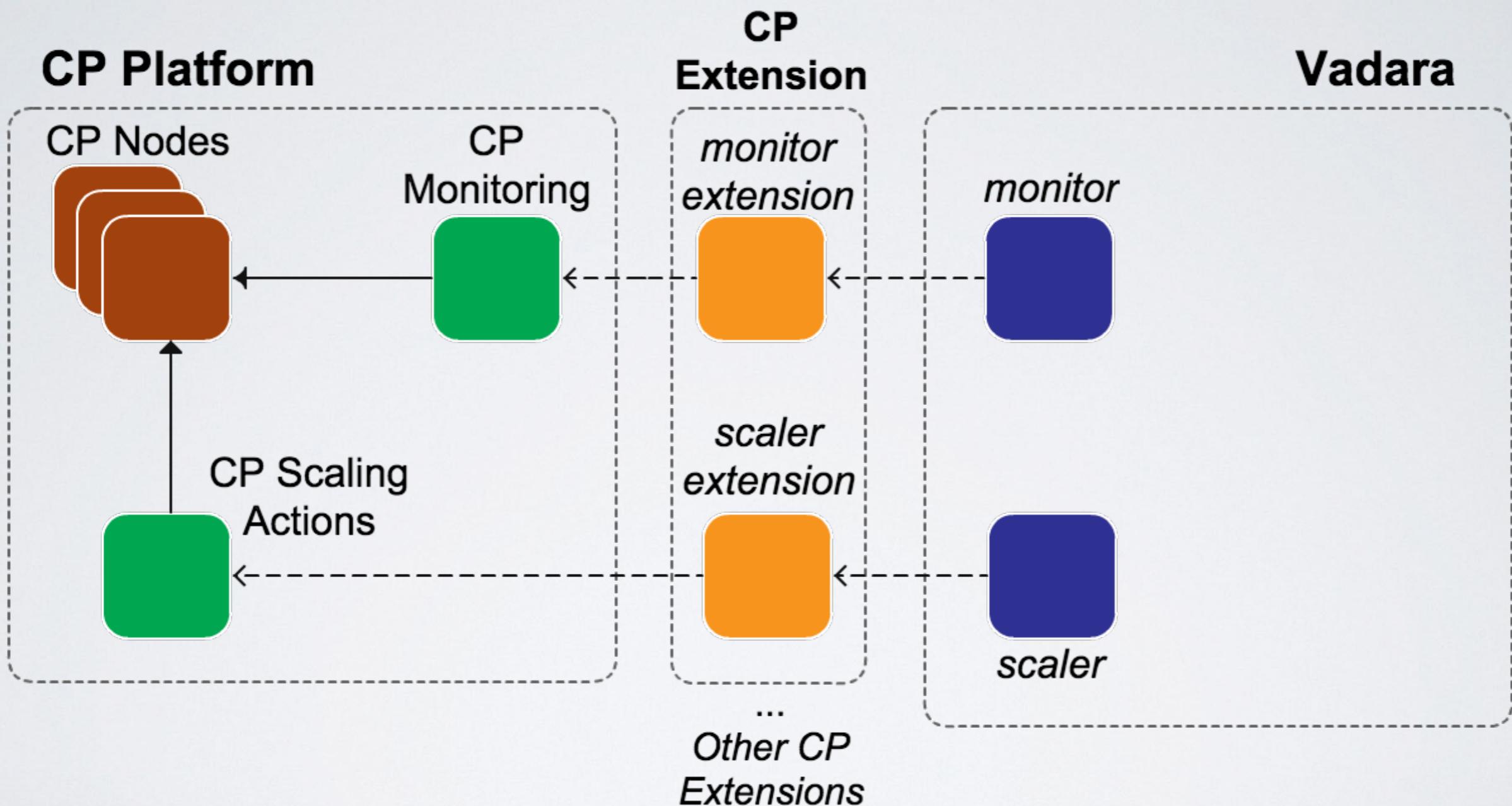


[or]

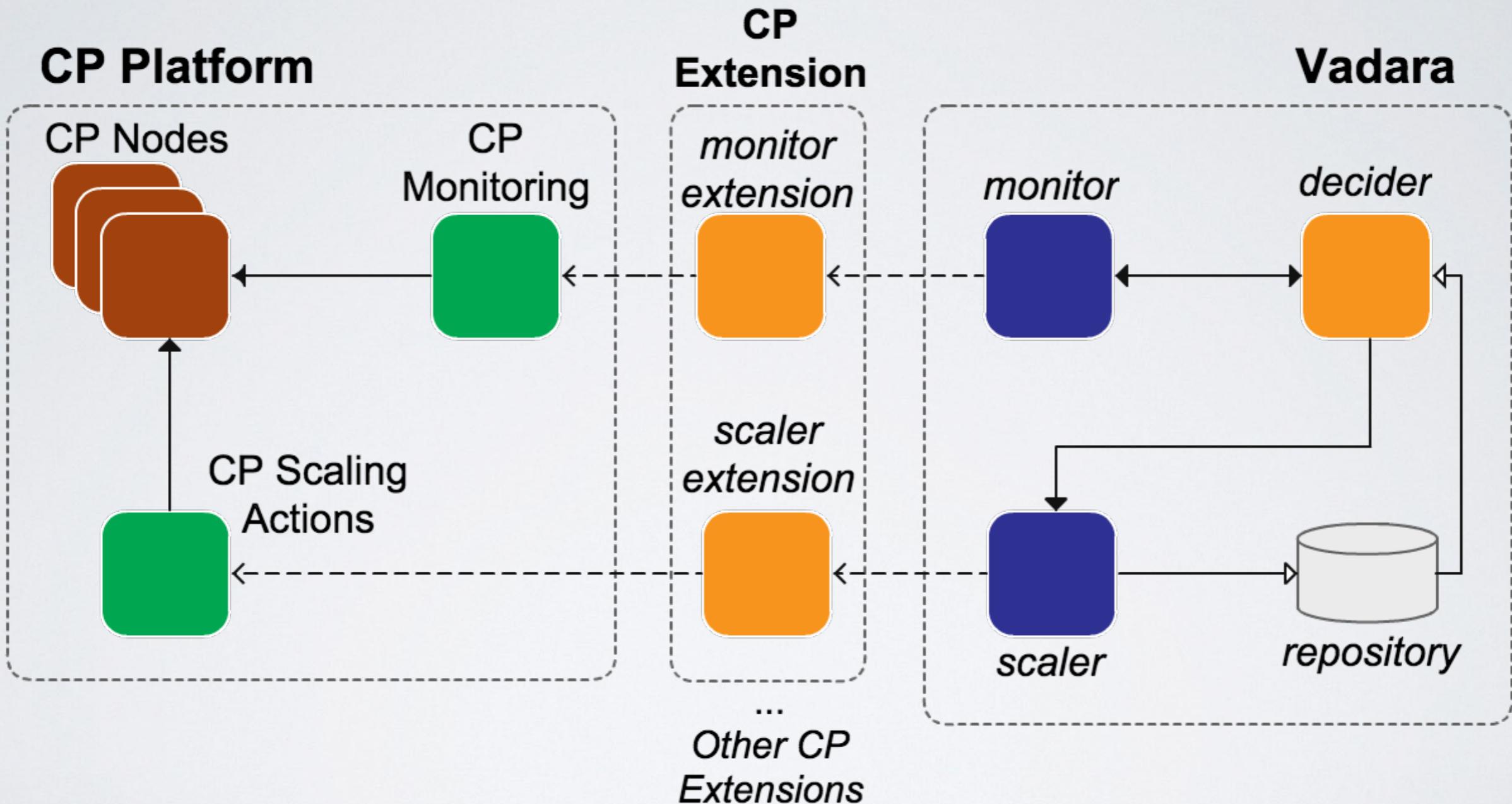
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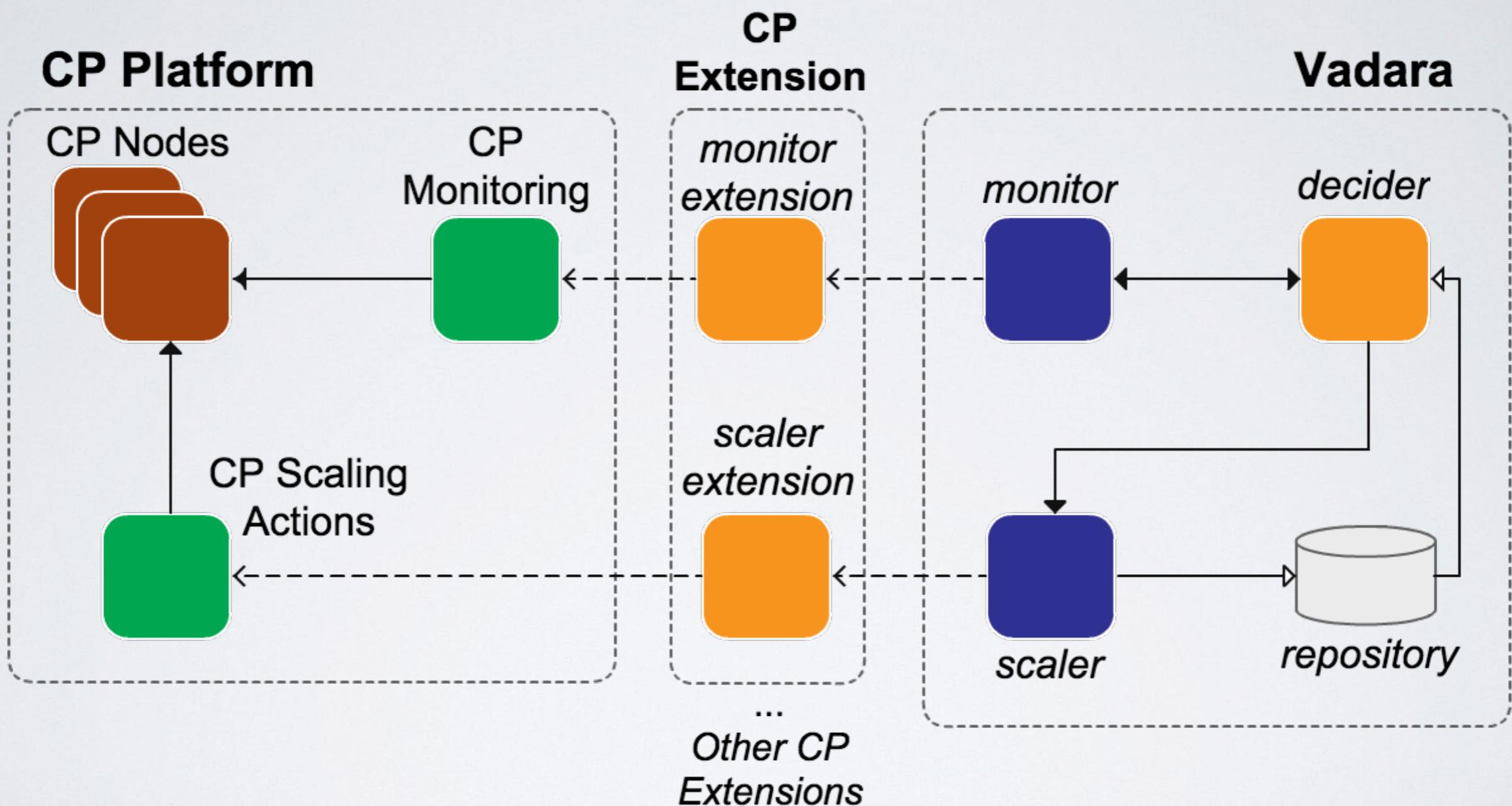
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<https://github.com/jfloff/vadara>

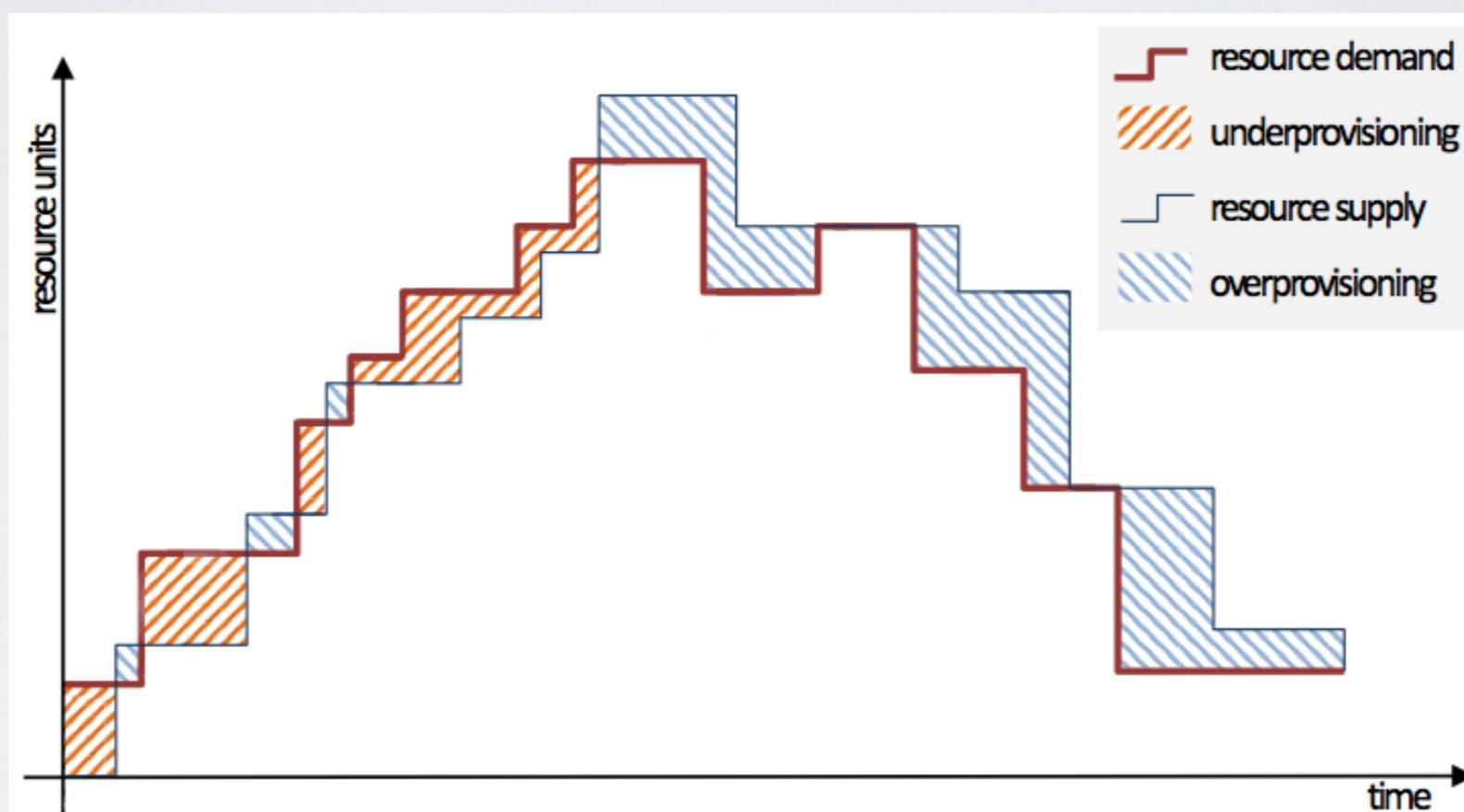
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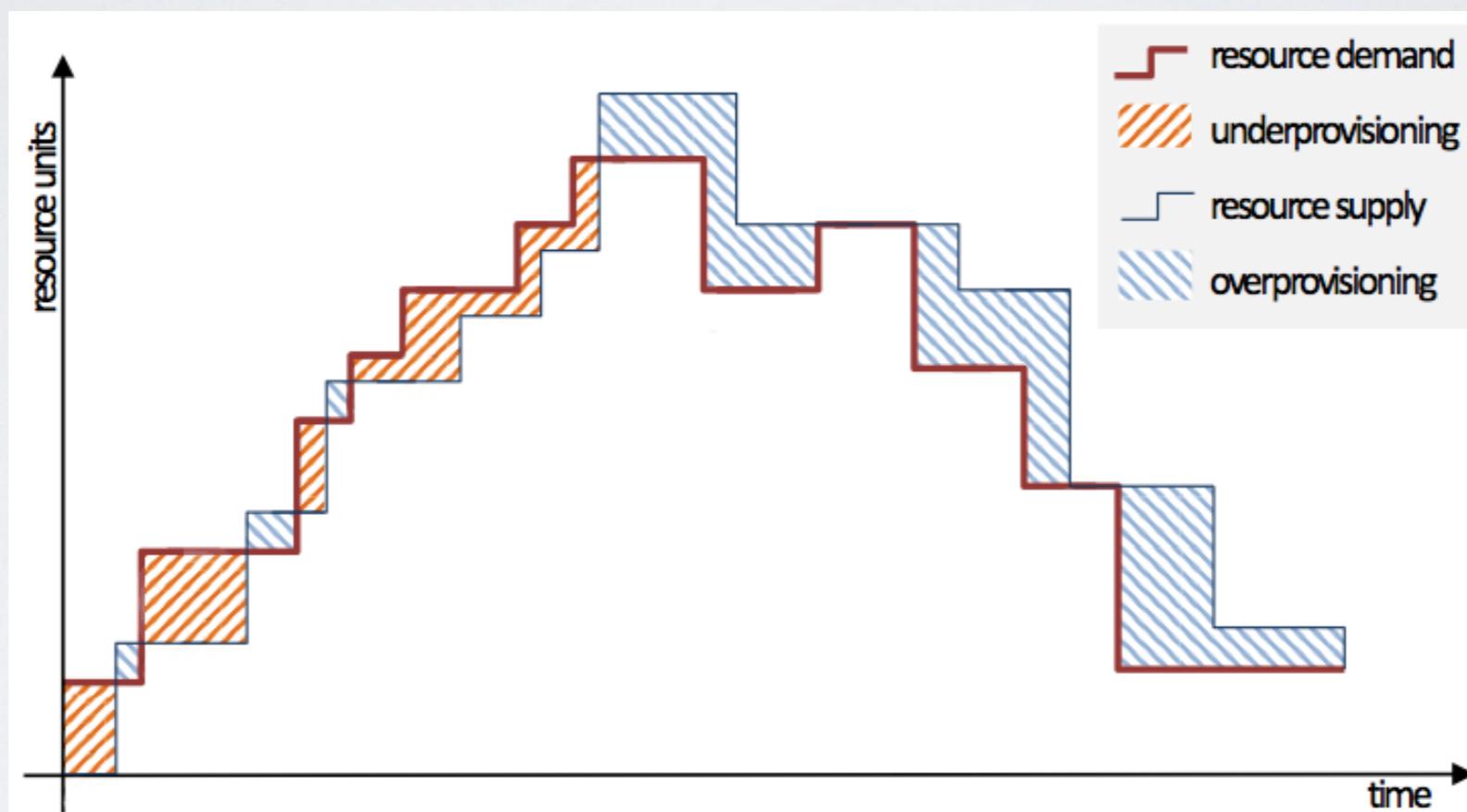
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**Goal:** take a known forecasting method and dynamically pad its value, fixing under and over-provisioning occurrences

# DYNAMIC PADDING

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$$pad_t =$$

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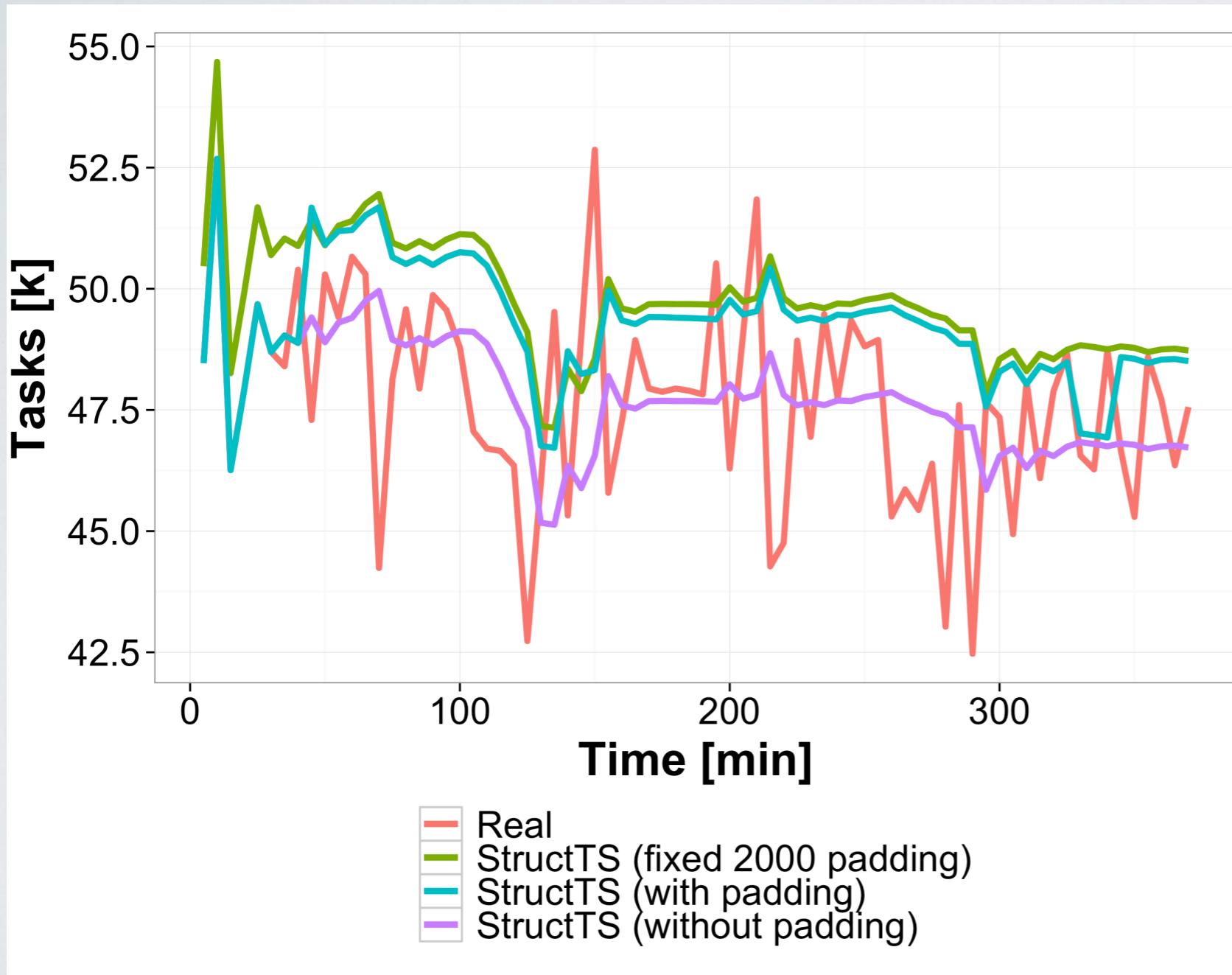
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2. Count the number of errors for both occurrences.
3. Padding value is a weighted average of both EMEs, where the weights are the ratios of over- and under-provisioning occurrences

$$pad_t = \frac{n_O}{n} EME_t(O_t) + \frac{n_U}{n} EME_t(U_t)$$

# PADDING



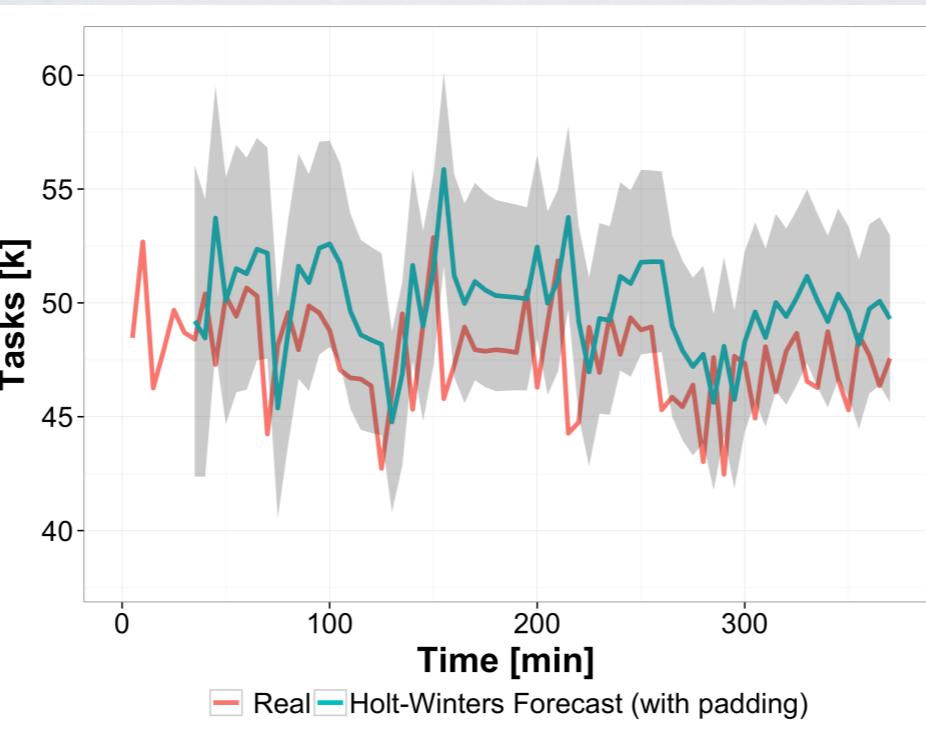
**Mean Average Percentage Error (MAPE):**

- No padding: 3.2%
- Fixed padding: 5.1%
- Dynamic padding: 4.2%

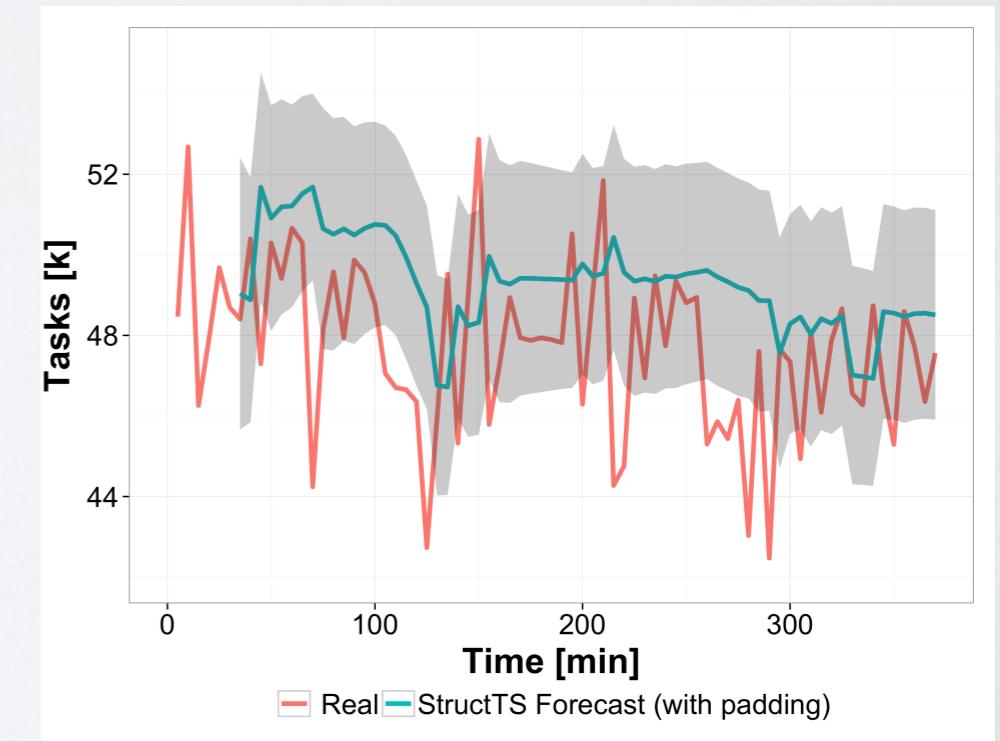
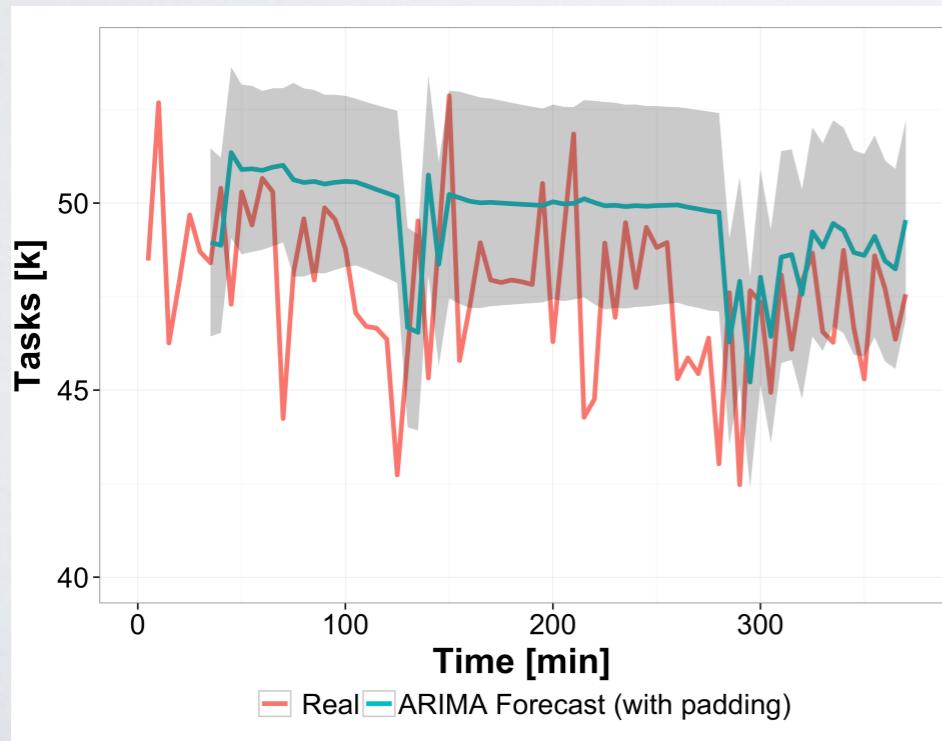
# BEHAVIOUR

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ARIMA

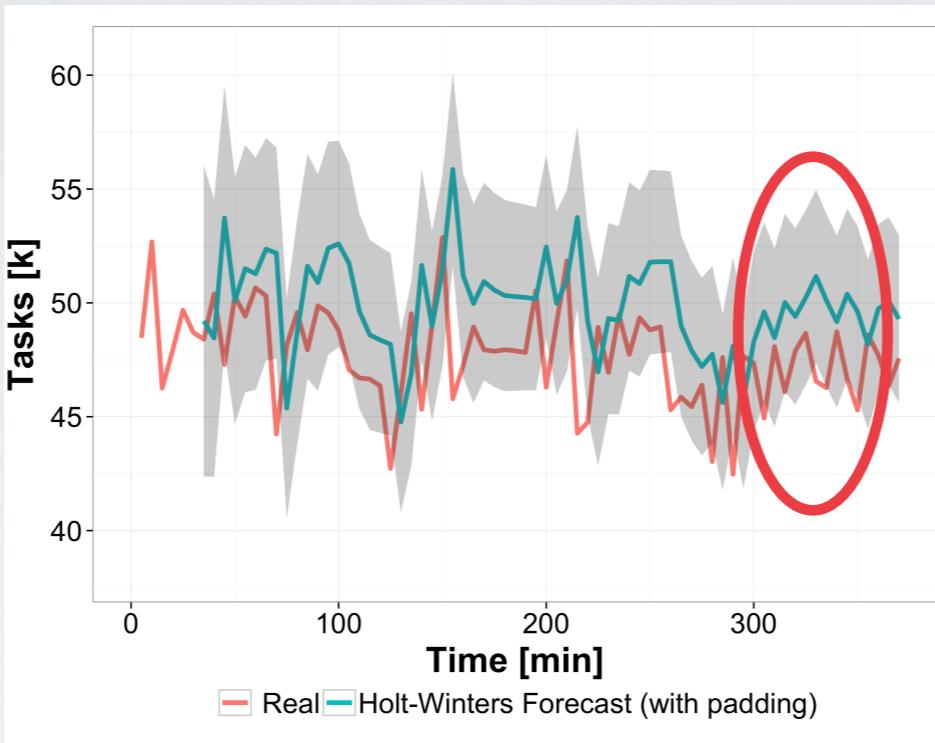


Holt-Winters

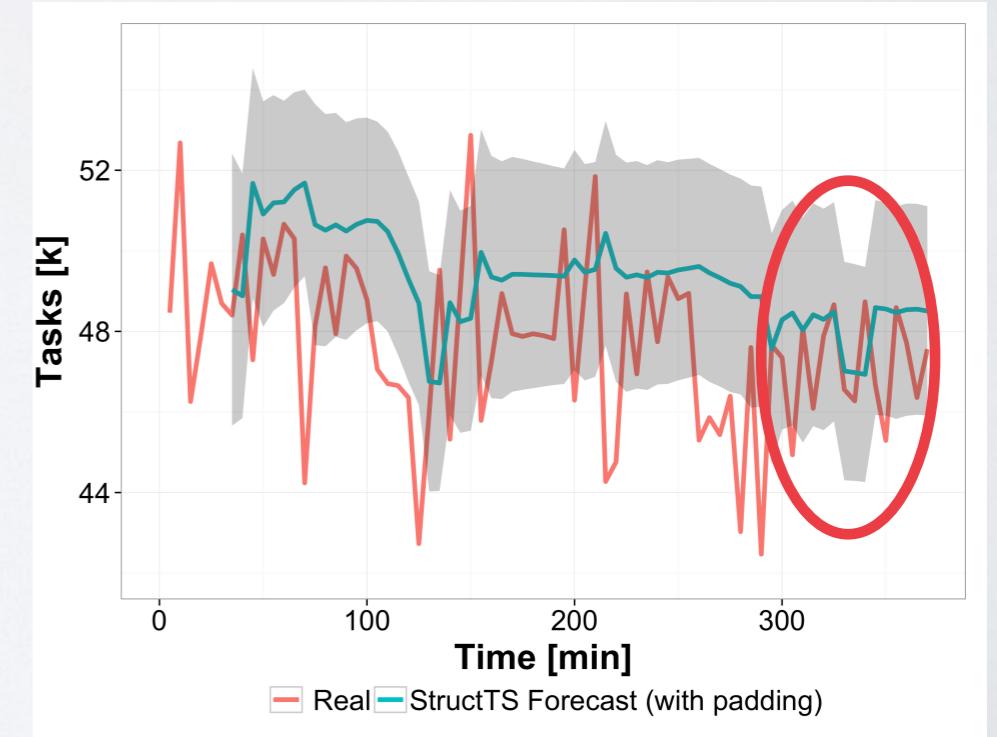
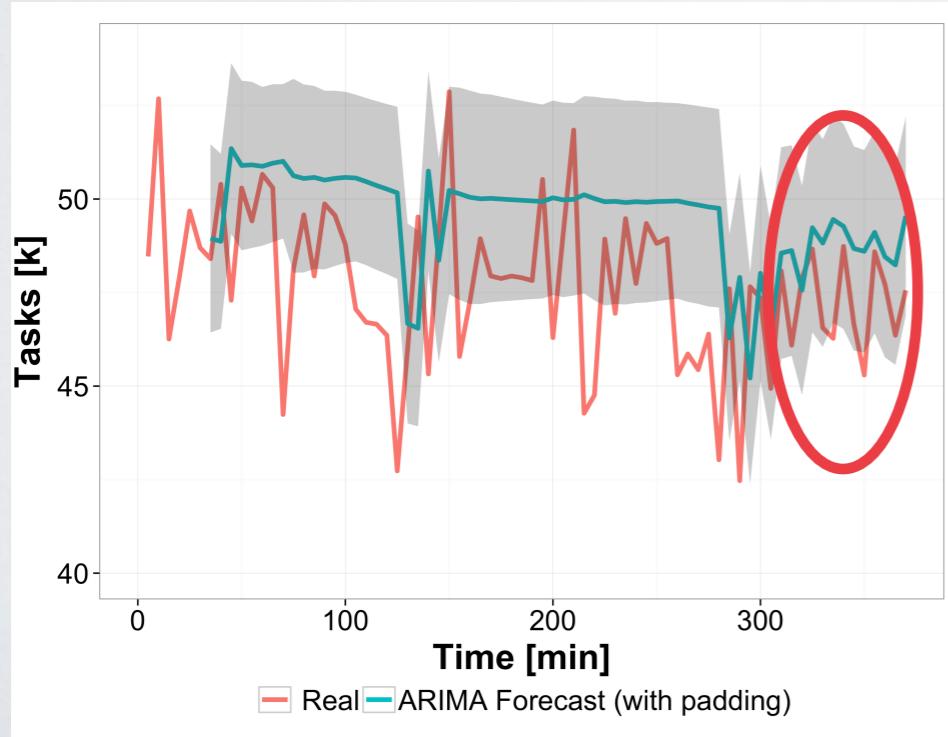


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2. For each method  $p$  compute the  $EME$  of its accuracy (MAPE)
3. Choose the  $k$  individual methods that have recently been closer to the real workload value
4. Calculate the final forecast value:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i Y_{k_t}, \text{ with } w_i = 1/EME_t(A_{t_k})$$

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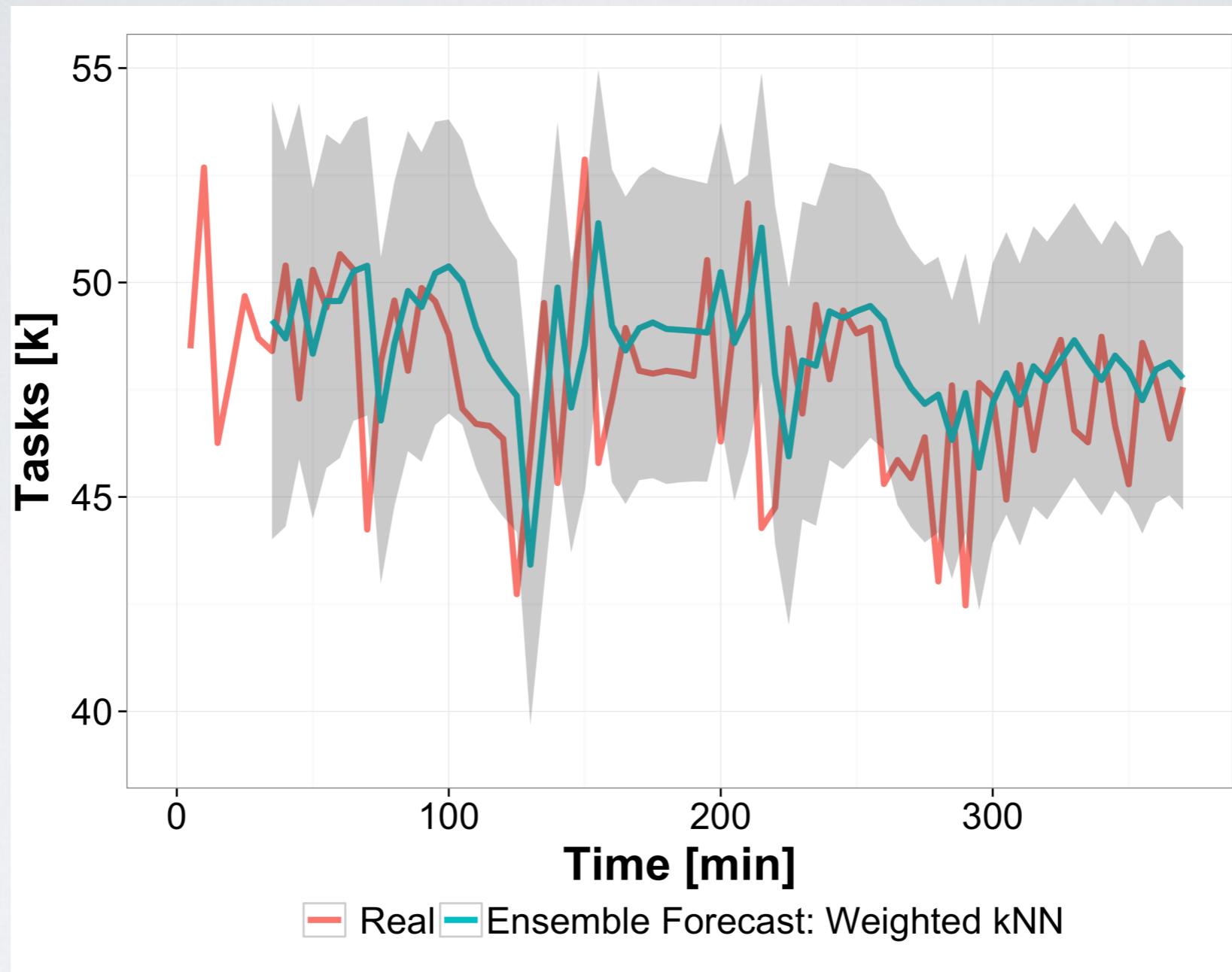
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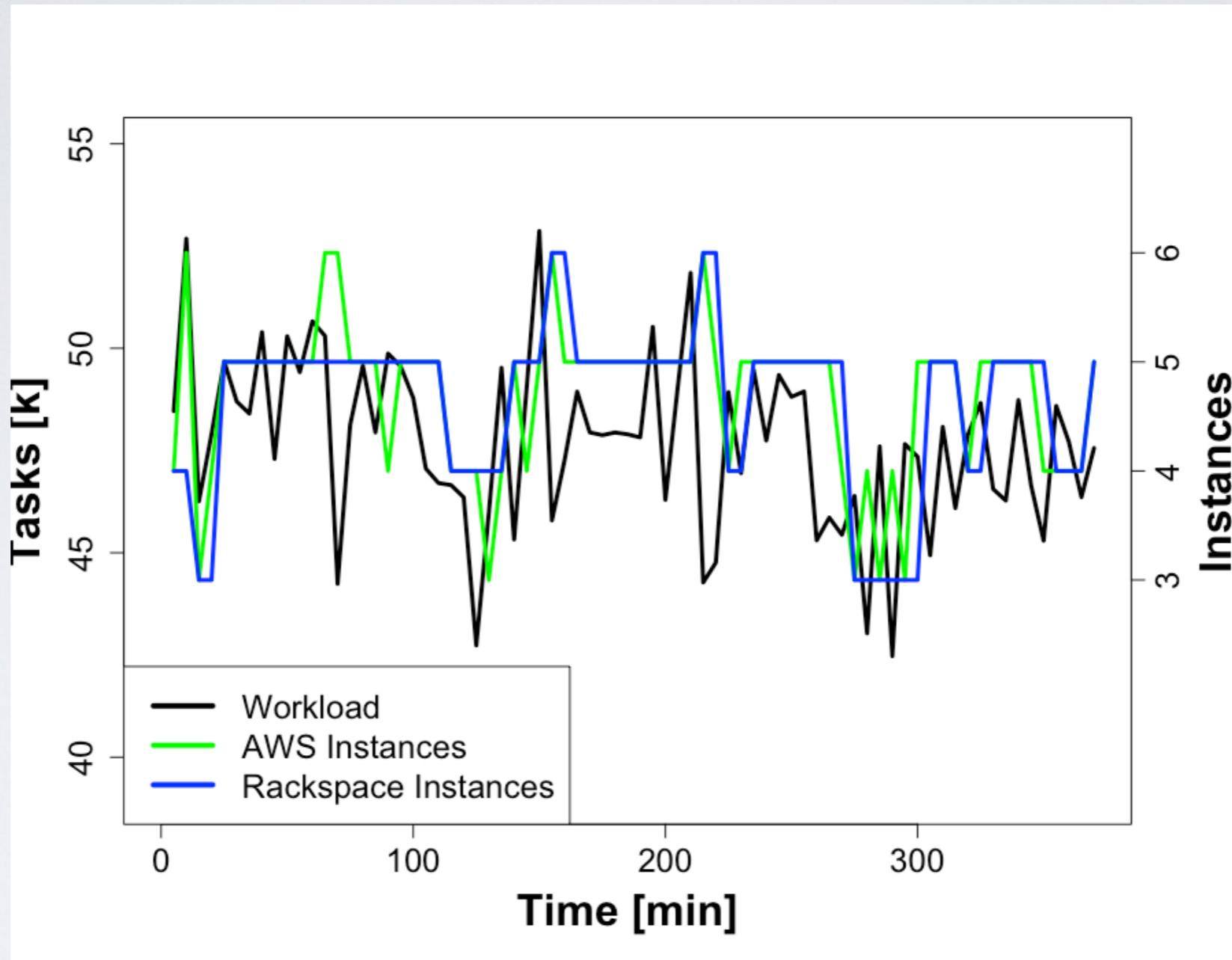
- Does Vadara correctly handles cloud application's behaviour?
- Can it handle more than one CP?
- Does our ensemble approach correctly forecasts cloud application's demand?
- How does it compare to individual methods?

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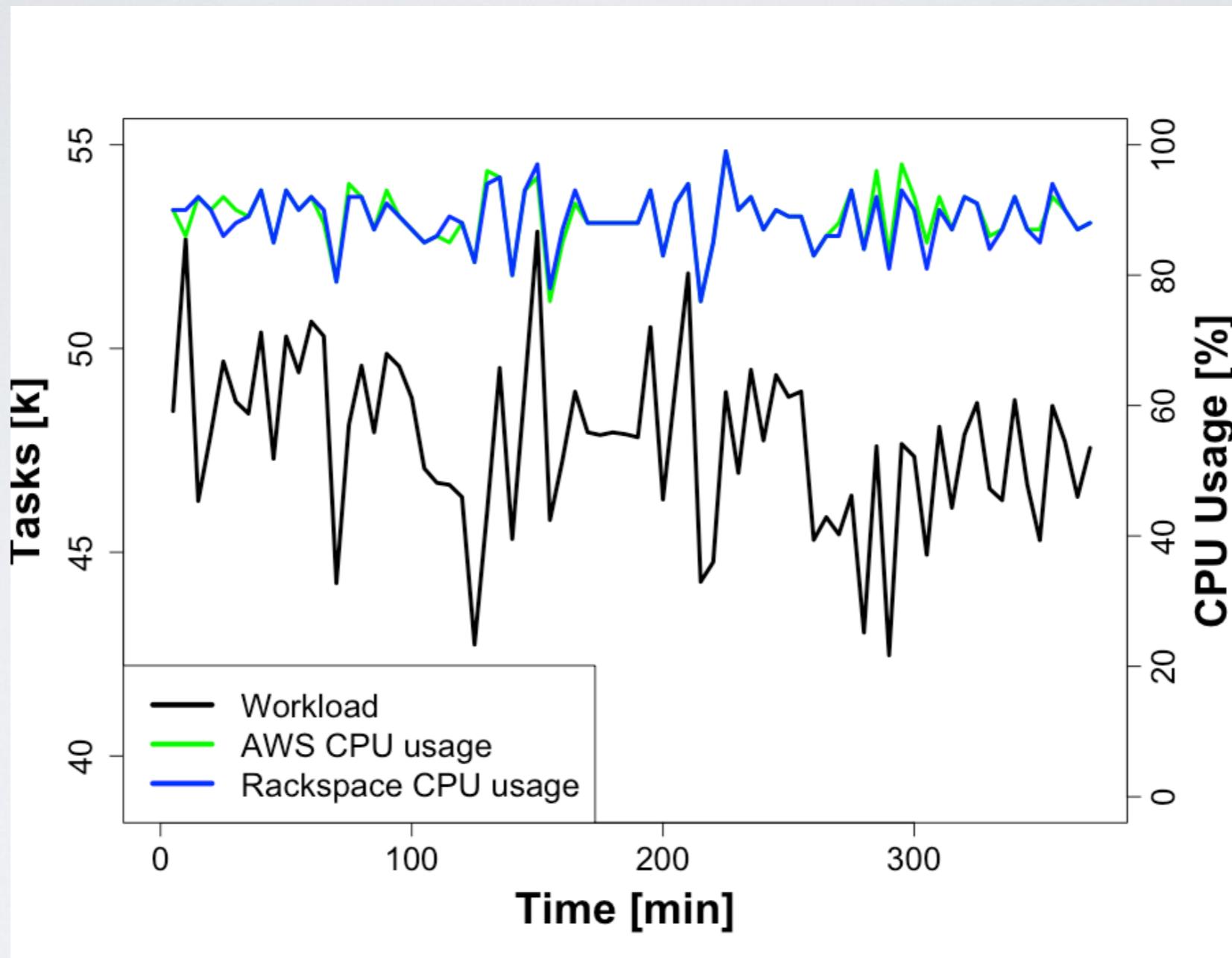
2.5% MAPE — 55% Improvement

# ENSEMBLE APPROACH



CPU Bound application

# ENSEMBLE APPROACH



Stays maximized!

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- Near 13% of near ‘perfect’ forecasts

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  - I. Reduction in under-provisioning observations in over 15%
  2. MAPE reduction in more than half

THANK YOU!  
QUESTIONS?

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High number of under-provisioning