

performance of
Cloud

Title: Monitor performance of existing algorithms using Cloud Analyst

Resources needed: Cloudsim toolkit

Theory:

There are several extremely good toolkits that can be used to model a simulated environment to study the behavior of a large scaled application on the Internet. But it became apparent that having an easy to use tool with a level of visualization capability is even better than just a toolkit. Such a tool separates the simulation experiment set up exercise from a programming exercise and enables a modeler to concentrate on the simulation parameters rather than the technicalities of programming. It also enables the modeler to execute simulations repeatedly with modifications to the parameters quickly and easily. A graphical output of the simulation results enables the results to be analyzed more easily and more efficiently and it may also help in quickly highlighting any problems with the performance and accuracy of the simulation logic.

Technologies used to develop cloud analyst tool

- Java – The simulator is developed 100% on Java platform, using Java SE 1.6.
- Java Swing – The GUI component is built using Swing components.
- CloudSim – CloudSim features for modelling data centers is used in CloudAnalyst.
- SimJava – Sim Java is the underlying simulation framework of CloudSim and some features of SimJava are used directly in CloudAnalyst.

Simulation Output / What is being Measured

Following are the statistical measures produced as output of the simulation in the initial version of the simulator.

- Response time of the simulated application
- Overall average, minimum and maximum response time of all user requests simulated o The response time broken down by user groups, located within geographical regions
- The response time further broken down by the time showing the pattern of change over the duration of a day
- The usage patterns of the application o How many users use the application at what time from different regions of the world, and the overall effect of that usage on the data centers hosting the application
- The time taken by data centers to service a user request o The overall request processing time for the entire simulation o The average, minimum and maximum request processing time by each data center o The response time variation pattern during the day as the load changes
- The cost of operation

Results: Attach the snapshots of execution

Configure Simulation

Main Configuration | Data Center Configuration | Advanced

Simulation Duration:

User bases:

Name	Region	Requests per User per Hr	Data Size per Request (bytes)	Peak Hours Start (GMT)	Peak Hours End (GMT)	Avg Peak Users	Avg Off-Peak Users
UB1	2	60	100	3	9	1000	100
UB2	2	60	100	3	9	1000	100

Application Deployment Configuration:

Service Broker Policy:

Data Center	# VMs	Image Size	Memory	BW
DC1	5	10000	512	1000
	5	10000	512	1000

Cloud Analyst Help

Configure Simulation

Main Configuration | Data Center Configuration | Advanced

Data Centers:

Name	Region	Arch	OS	VMM	Cost per VM \$/Hr	Memory Cost \$/s	Storage Cost \$/s	Data Transfer Cost \$/Gb	Physical HW Units
DC1		0x86	Linux	Xen	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.1	2
DC2		0x86	Linux	Xen	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.1	2

Physical Hardware Details of Data Center : DC2

Id	Memory (Mb)	Storage (Mb)	Available BW	Number of Processors	Processor Speed	VM Policy
0	204800	100000000	1000000	4	10000	TIME_SHARED

Help

Configure Simulation

Define Internet Characteristics

Run Simulation

Exit

Configure Simulation

Main Configuration

Data Center Configuration

Advanced

User grouping factor in User Bases:
(Equivalent to number of simultaneous users from a single user base)

10

Request grouping factor in Data Centers:
(Equivalent to number of simultaneous requests a single application server instance can support.)

10

Executable instruction length per request:
(bytes)

100

Load balancing policy across VM's in a single Data Center:

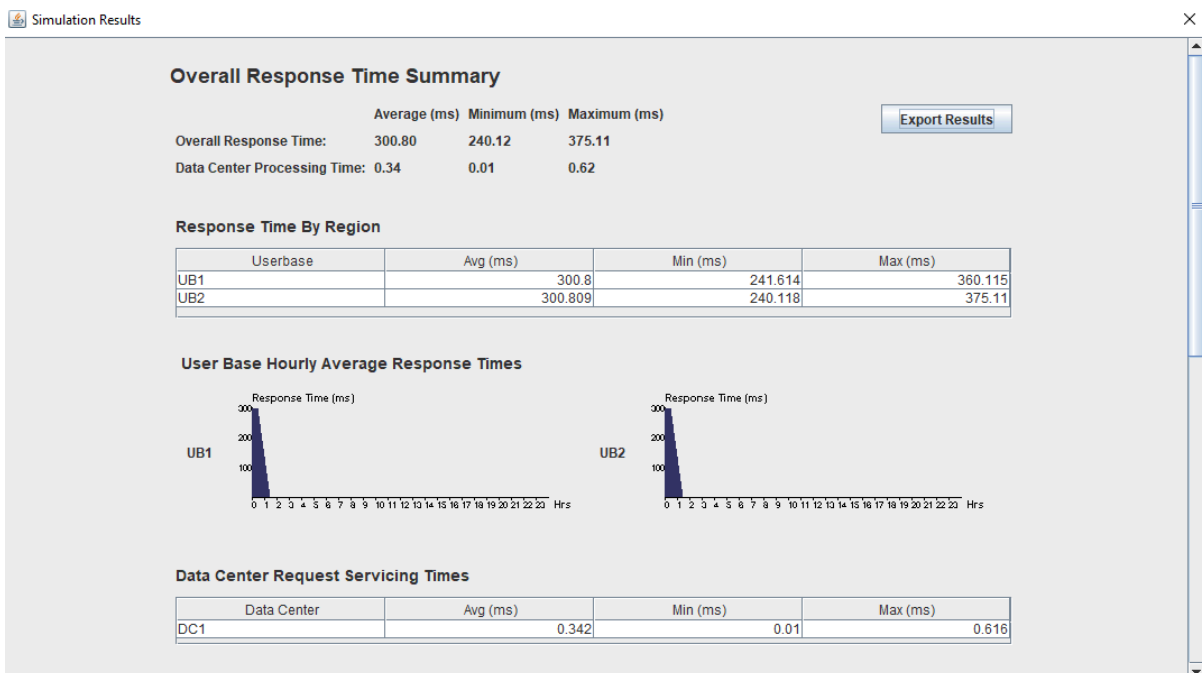
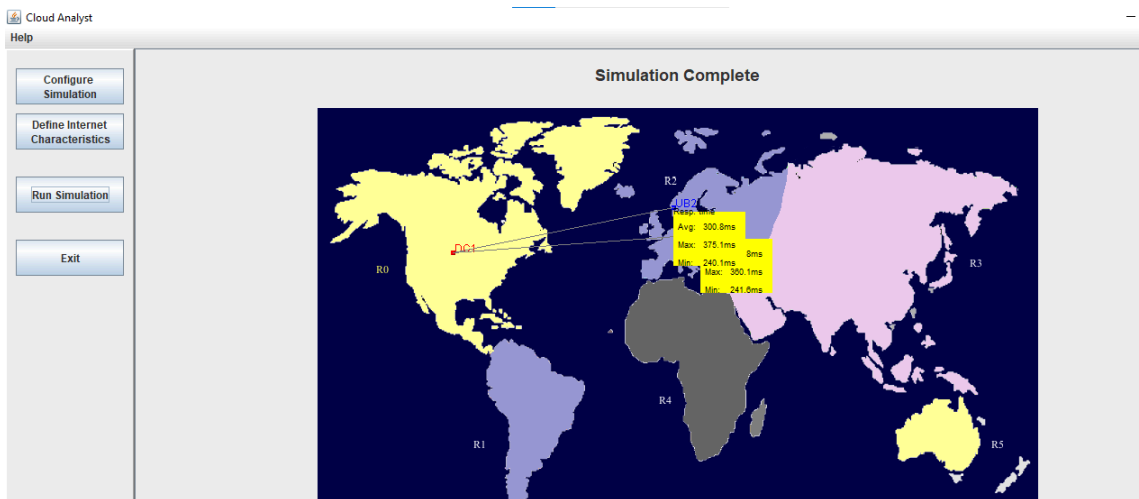
Round Robin

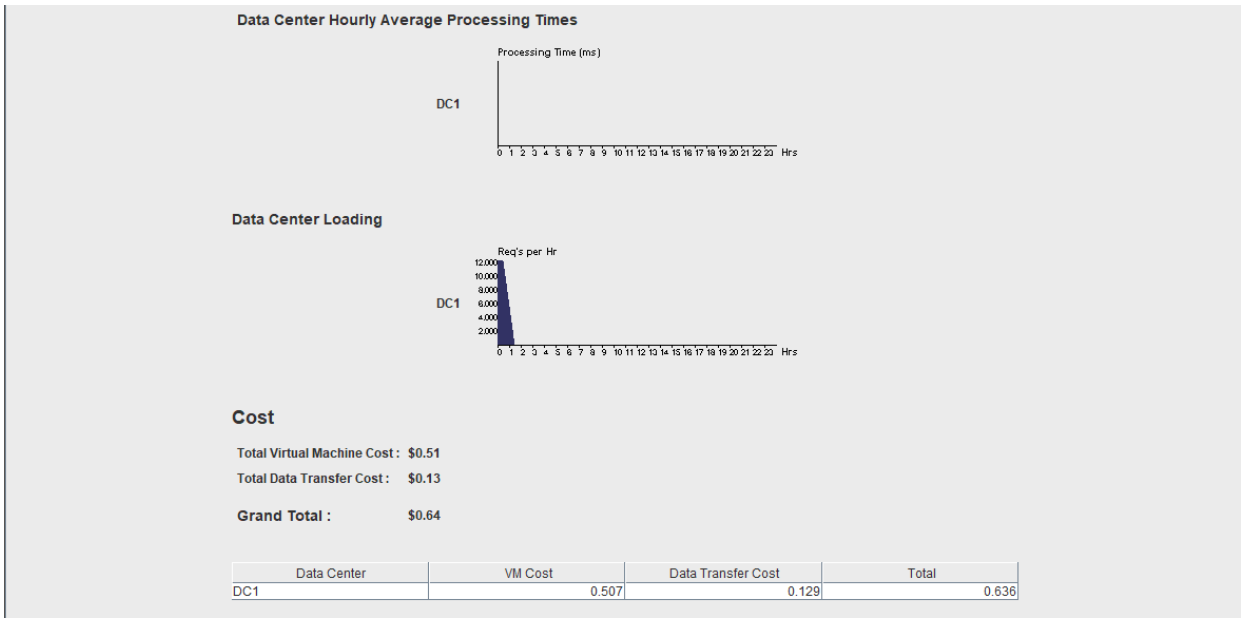
Cancel

Load Configuration

Save Configuration

Done





Simulation time =3600000.0ms
Starting Simulation...
Initialising...
Creating new broker DC1-Broker
0.0 Creating new user base UB1
0.0 Creating new user base UB2
Starting GridSim version 4.2
Entities started.
Starting user base 9 UB2
Starting user base 7 UB1
Starting broker 6 name=DC1-Broker
Starting internet 11
5.0: DC1-Broker: Cloud Resource List received with 1 resource(s)
5.0: DC1-Broker: Trying to Create VM #0
5.0: DC1-Broker: Trying to Create VM #1
5.0: DC1-Broker: Trying to Create VM #2
5.0: DC1-Broker: Trying to Create VM #3
5.0: DC1-Broker: Trying to Create VM #4
Gathering simulation data.
UB2 finalizing. Messages sent:649, Received:649
UB2 requests sent=6187 , received=6187
UB1 finalizing. Messages sent:631, Received:631
UB1 requests sent=6058 , received=6058
Got response for 700623 but it seems to be completed.
DC1-Broker finalizing, submitted cloudlets=1280 processing cloudlets=0 ,allRequestsProcessed=12245
Simulation completed.
***** Vm allocations in DC1
0->514
1->513
2->513

[tbeans/](#)

Extract cloud analyst in lib folder in C drive

...

...

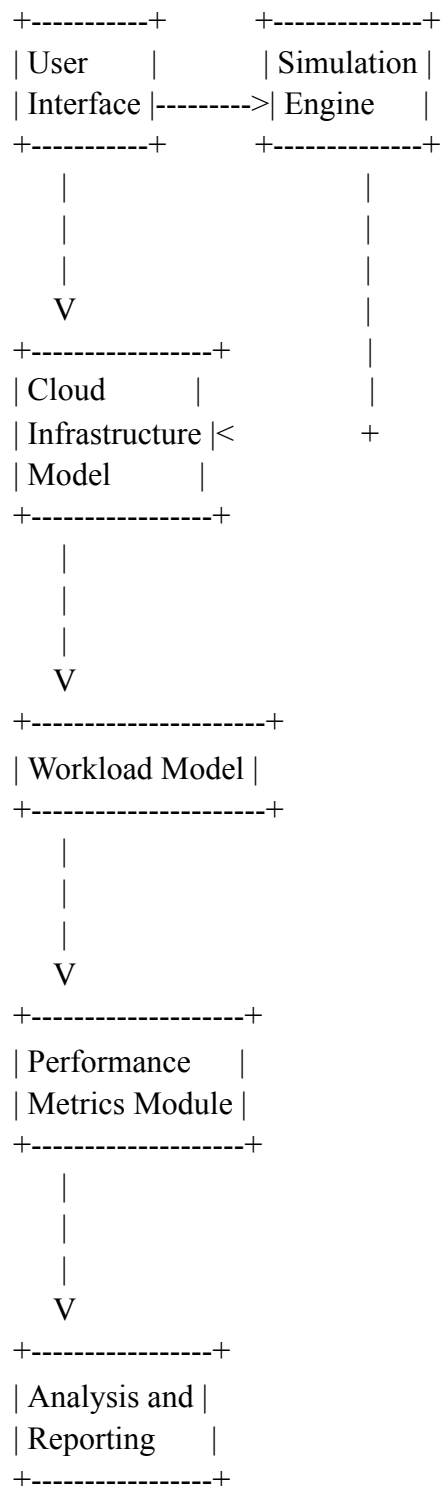
Complete it by putting snapshots of execution and executing RR algorithm

Configure Cloud analyst

Show simulator output for any one algorithm.

Post Lab Questions:

Explain Cloud Analyst Design with neat diagram



This diagram illustrates the components of the Cloud Analyst system:

User Interface: The interface through which users interact with the Cloud Analyst tool, providing input parameters and viewing simulation results.

Simulation Engine: The core component responsible for running simulations based on the user's input

parameters.

Cloud Infrastructure Model: Represents the virtualized cloud infrastructure being simulated, including virtual machines, physical servers, storage resources, and networking components.

Workload Model: Defines the characteristics of the workload being placed on the cloud infrastructure, such as arrival rates, resource demands, and job sizes.

Performance Metrics Module: Collects performance metrics during the simulation, tracking key indicators like response time, throughput, and resource utilization.

Analysis and Reporting: Processes the collected data and generates reports, charts, and graphs to visualize simulation results and performance metrics.

Configuration & Parameterization: Allows users to configure simulation parameters such as cloud resource capacities, workload characteristics, and simulation duration

Outcomes:

CO4: Examine various security issues in cloud.

Conclusion: We have successfully Monitor performance of Round Robin algorithm using Cloud Analyst.

Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD

Signature of faculty in-charge with date

References:

Books/ Journals/ Websites:
