Some terminology

A top-down approach

Composites

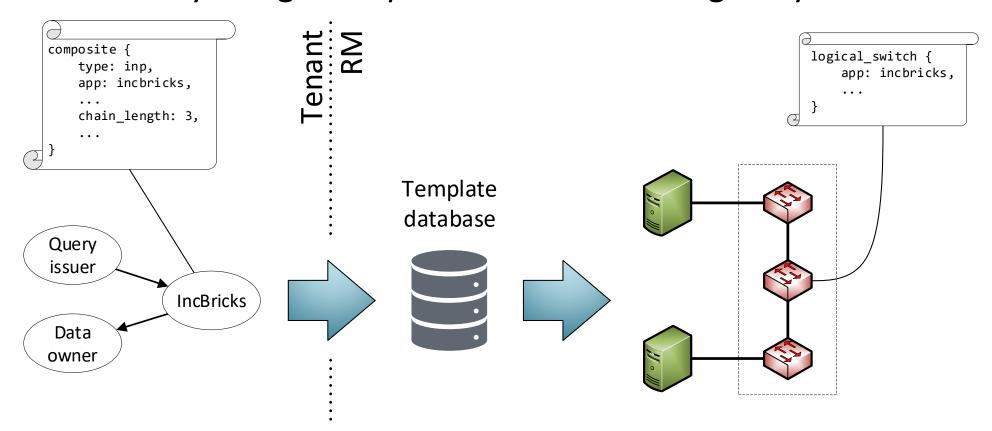
- A composite is a template that describes high-level logical components
 - It can be of two types:
 - Server (e.g., "web server", "database", ...)
 - INP (e.g., "IncBricks caching system", "NetChain locking system", ...)
 - With generic groups it would be possible to specify generic application *types* (like "in-network data aggregation") rather than specifying specific solutions (like Daiet)
 - It can be made out of
 - Other composites
 - A composite loop must not be valid, since it would be impossible to place
 - Logical resources (next slide)

Logical resources

- Logical resources are logical representations of physical resources
- They can be of three types:
 - Server (e.g., VMs, containers, ...)
 - Switch (performing specific in-network functions)
 - Edge (expressing bandwidth/latency demands)
- They represent the input of the placement algorithm

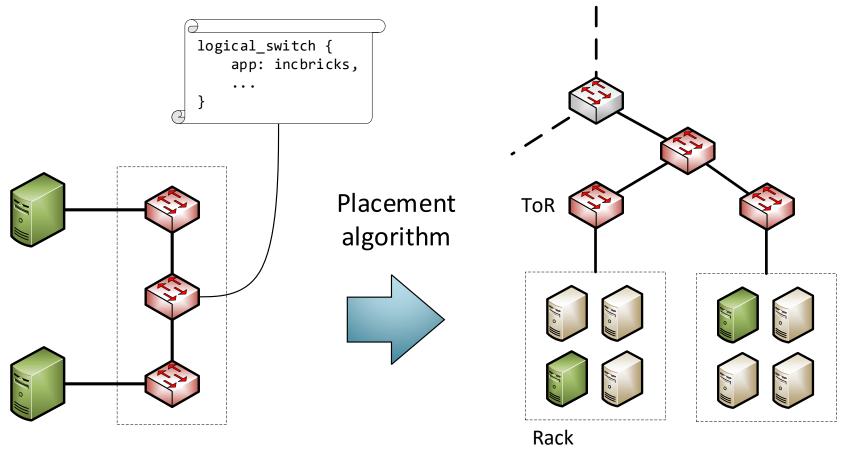
Mapping composites to logical resources

- Composites must be translated into logical resources
- This is done by using a template database managed by the RM



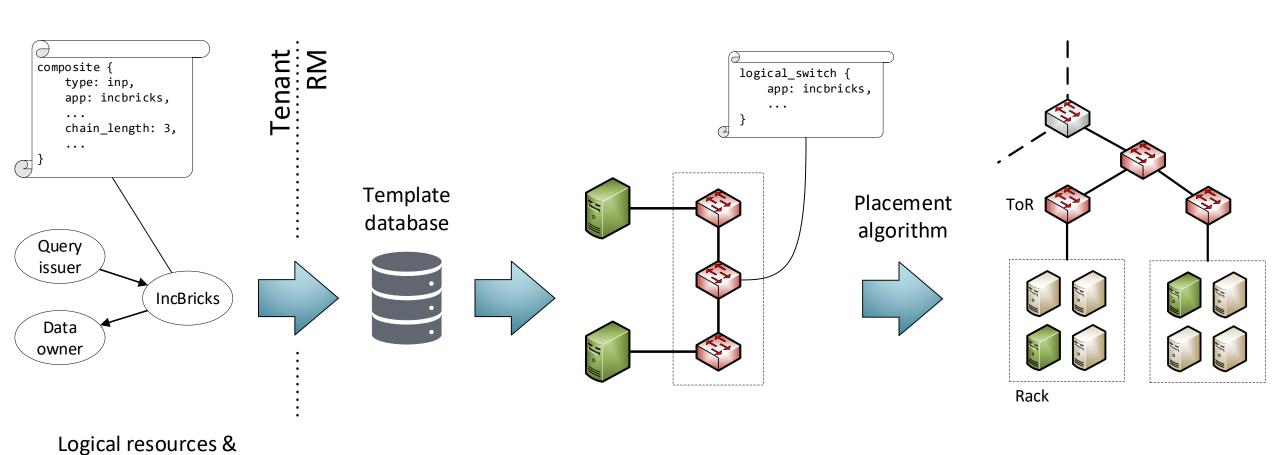
Physical resources

- The placement algorithm places logical resource into physical ones
- Three types of physical resources:
 - Server
 - Switch
 - Links



The whole picture

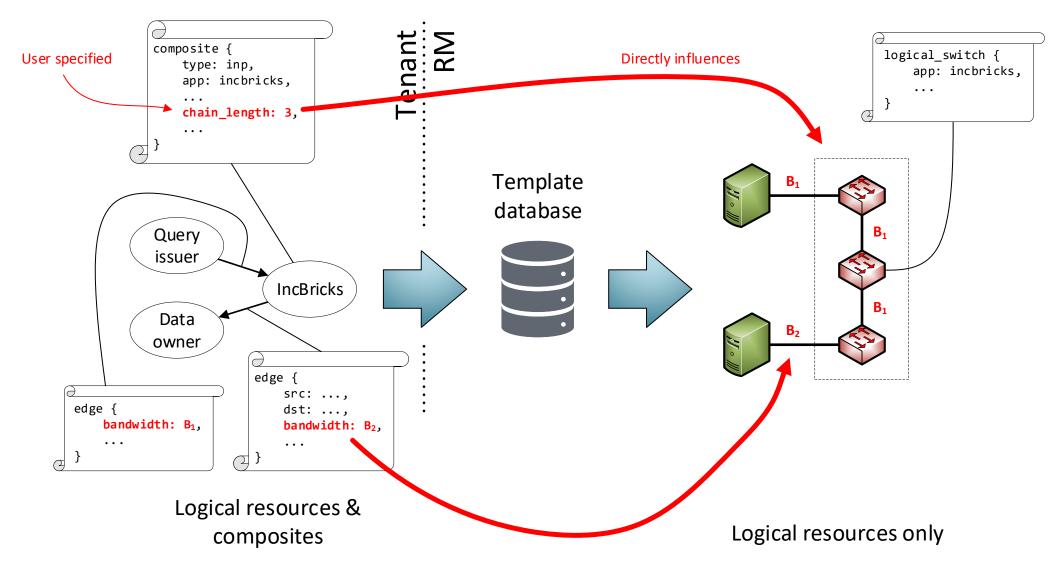
composites



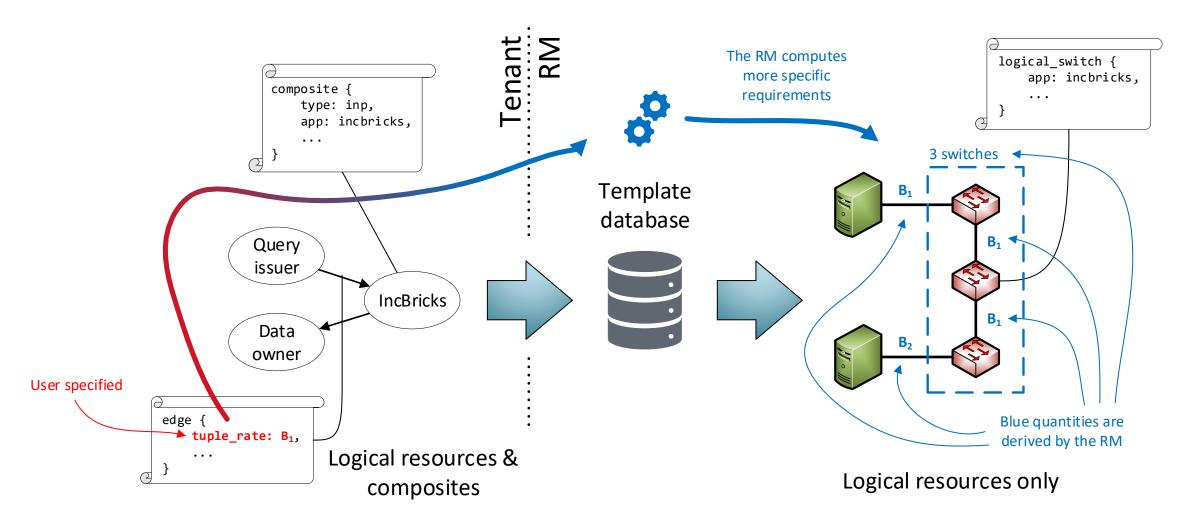
Logical resources only

Physical resources

1st alternative: passive template mapping



2nd alternative: active template mapping



Resource model

- Model capable of describing composites and logical resources.
- The model exposed to tenants and the one internally used by the RM could be different.
 - **Tenant-side** model: resource model exposed to tenants by the system API.
 - **RM-side** model: resource model internally used by the placement algorithm in order to allocate logical resources.

A model for INP resources

Requirements

Some model requirements

- **FR1** The tenant-side model must be able to describe server and INP composites.
- FR2 The tenant-side model must be able to describe all kinds of logical resources.
- FR3 The RM-side model must be able to describe all kinds of logical resources.
- FR4 The tenant-side model must allow the tenant to specify different bandwidth demands for different composites and logical resources.

Some model requirements

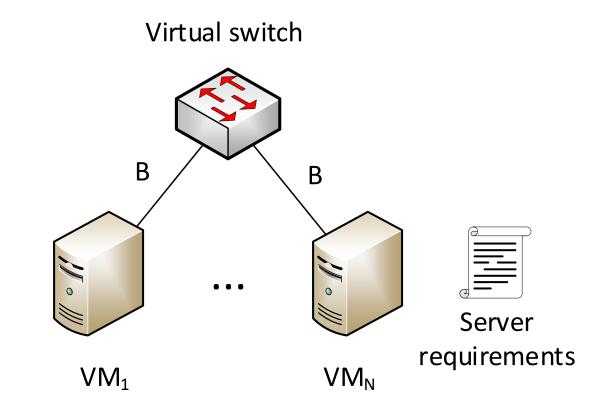
- FR5 The tenant-model must be able to describe any kind of network topology.
- FR6 The tenant-side model (and the corresponding APIs) must not change upon the release of new INP solution or version.
- FR7 The translation from composite requirements to logical resource requirements must be done by the RM and not by the tenant application.

A model for INP resources

Design sketch

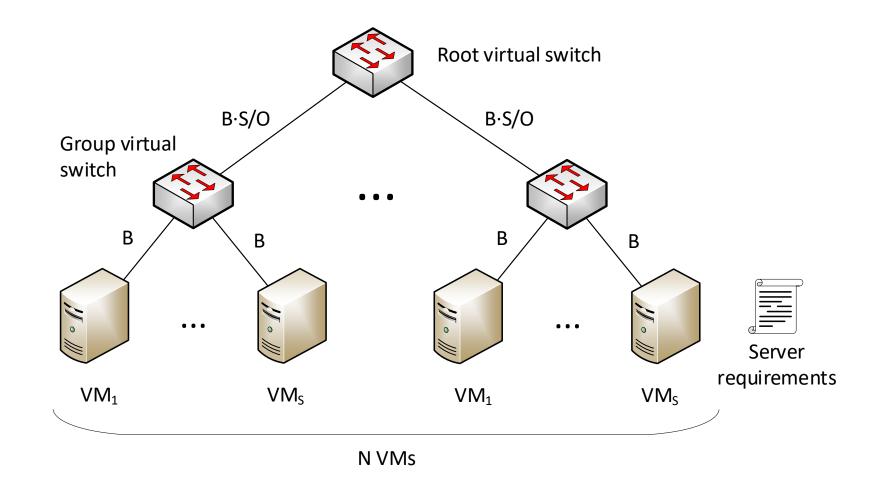
Virtual Cluster (VC)

- All VMs require the same bandwidth (XFR4)
- A one-level tree topology is restrictive (XFR5)
 - No switch chains
 - No switch trees
- It is not possible to express logical switch resources (XFR2)

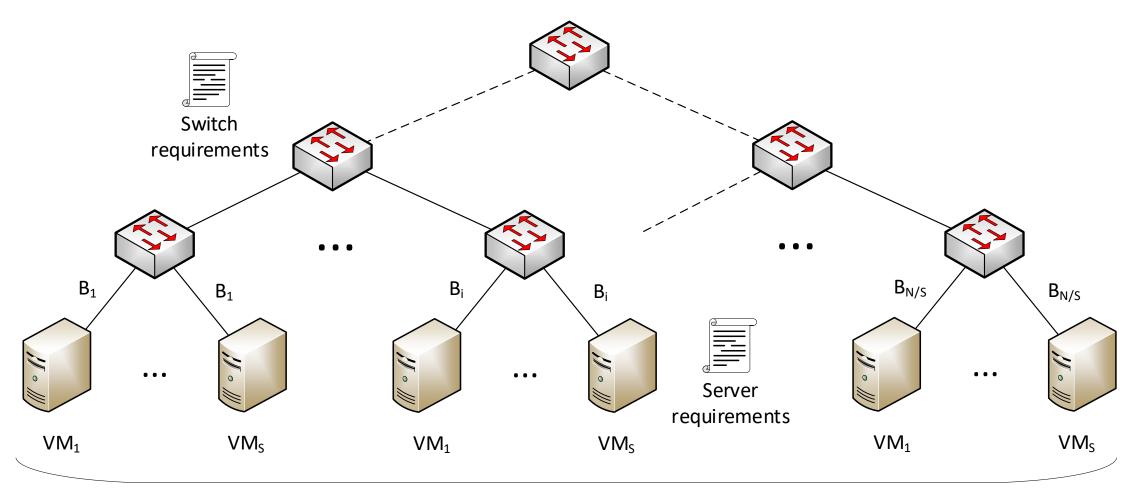


Virtual Oversubscribed Cluster (VOC)

- VM groups might require different bandwidth values (XFR4)
- Still a fixed-height tree topology (XFR5)
- Still not possible to express logical switch resources (XFR2)



A VOC variant



A VOC variant

Features

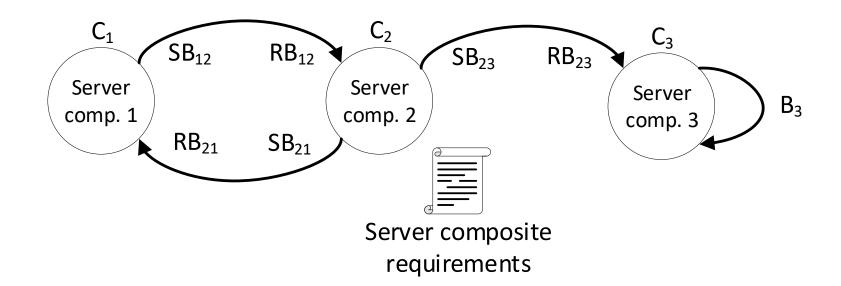
- Arbitrary height h
- Different bandwidth demands for different VM groups (√FR4)
- Switch resources included (√FR2)

Drawback

- Tenants cannot express any kind of switch topology (e.g., a switch loop for an in-network DHT chord) (XFR5)
- Tenants must convert INP high-level requirements (e.g., in-network total cache size, lock requests per second, ...) into switch resource requirements (XFR7)

Tenant Application Graph (TAG)

- It cannot describe INP composites (XFR1)
- It cannot describe logical switch resources (XFR2)



A TAG variant

- Capable of describing all composites ($\sqrt{FR1}$) and logical res. ($\sqrt{FR2}$)
- Different bandwidth demands (√FR4) and topologies (√FR5)
- Composite \rightarrow logical res. translation not made by the tenant ($\sqrt{FR7}$)

