3rd International Symposium on High Confidence Software December 21-22, 2013, Beijing, China



# SM@RT Cloud

# Runtime Software Architecture Based Cloud Management From paper to product

**Gang Huang** 



## Agenda



Background of this work

- Challenges to Cloud Management
- Runtime Software Architecture Approach
- Conclusion and Future Work

## Models@Runtime



 Models@Runtime are models <u>causally connected\*</u> to the state and behavior of a runtime system

\*means any change in the model will be immediately propagated to the system, and vice versa

models at runtime for adaptability and unpredictable quality at first then constructed going to from control the monitoring the state and state and behavior of behavior of (to-be) (is-be) a system at runtime

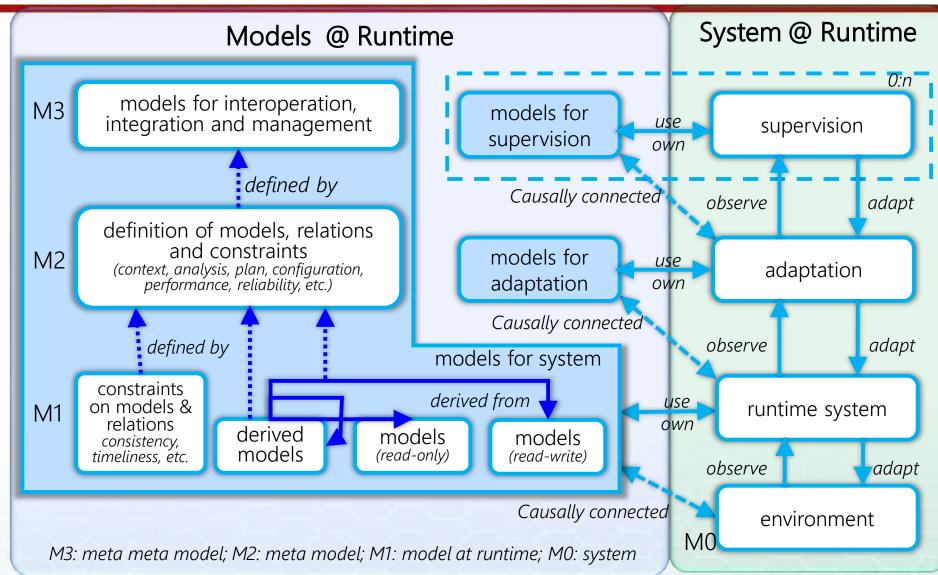
models at design time for functionality and predictable quality

at first constructed from designing the state and behavior of (to-be) if necessary going to update the state and behavior of (is-be)

a system at runtime

# Conceptual Architecture of Models@Runtime



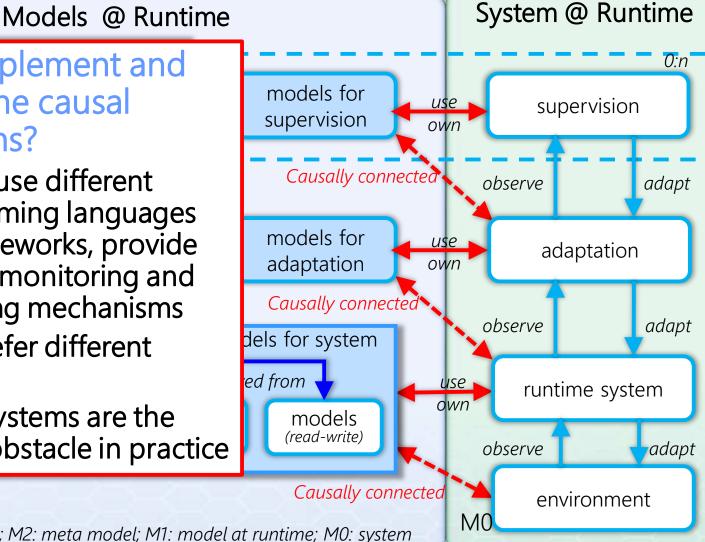


## Engineering Challenges to Models@Runtime

**Internet**Ware

## How to implement and maintain the causal connections?

- Systems use different programming languages and frameworks, provide different monitoring and controlling mechanisms
- Users prefer different models
- Legacy systems are the biggest obstacle in practice

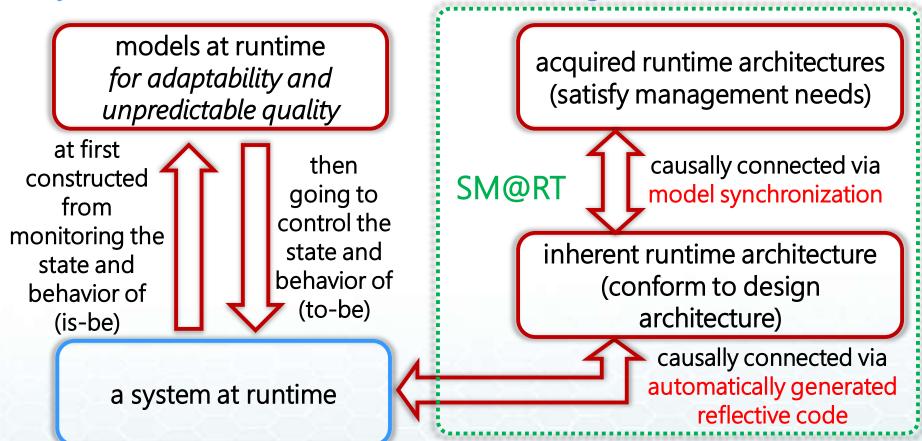


M3: meta meta model; M2: meta model; M1: model at runtime; M0: system

## SM@RT: Supporting Models at Runtime

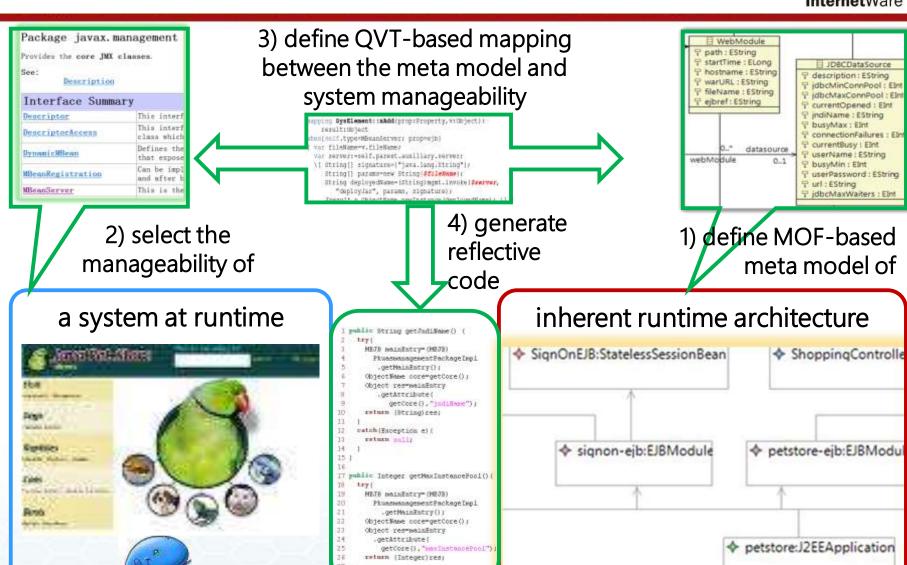


 SM@RT: A model-driven framework for constructing the causal connection between the architectural models and runtime systems in an automated manner (using MOF/QVT standards)



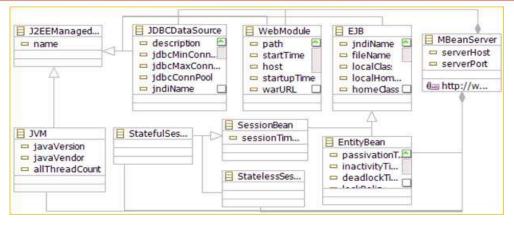
### Model-Driven Generation of Models@Runtime

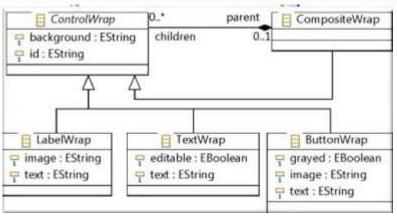




### **Case Studies**





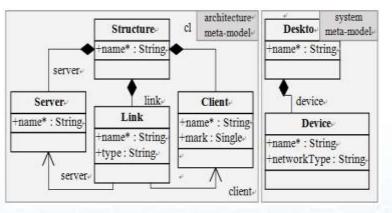


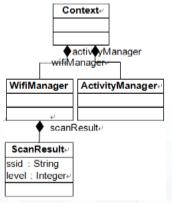
### JEE (JonAS/PKUAS, Apusic) Inherent RSA MM

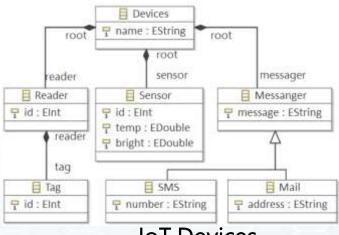
305*ele*+28*map*+310*loc*=22151*loc* 

### **Eclipse SWT**

19*ele*+23*map*+178*loc*=11209*loc* 







**PLASTIC** 

6*ele*+13*map*+547*loc*=9126*loc* 

Android

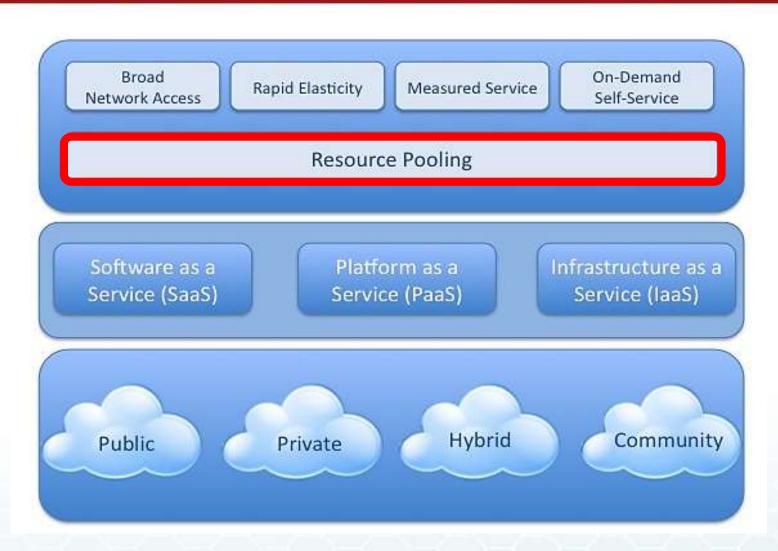
87*ele*+95*map*+431*loc*=21732*loc* 

IoT Devices

29ele+15map+267loc=8732loc

## **Cloud Computing**

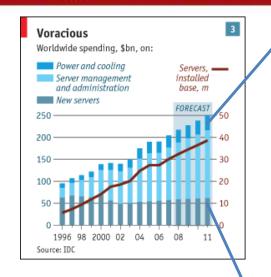




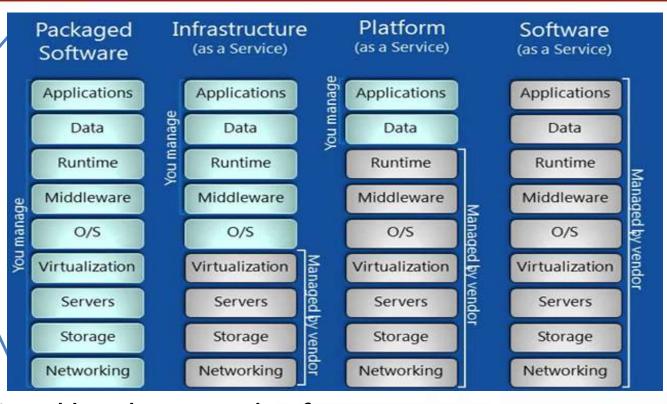
Visual Model of NIST Working Definition of Cloud Computing, 2011

## Cloud Resource Management





IT management becomes a business



besides the traditional hardware and software because they are too complex to be managed manually which had been predicted by IBM in 2001\*

<sup>\*</sup>Autonomic Computing: IBM's Perspective on the State of Information Technology, 2001

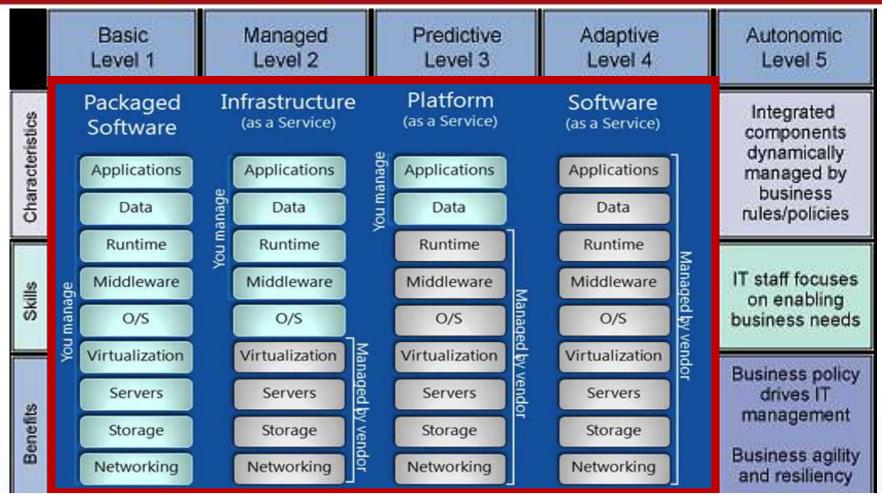
# **Autonomic Management**



	Basic Level 1	Managed Level 2	Predictive Level 3	Adaptive Level 4	Autonomic Level 5
Characteristics	Multiple sources of system generated data	Consolidation of data and actions through management tools	System monitors, correlates and recommends actions	System monitors, correlates and takes action	Integrated components dynamically managed by business rules/policies
Skills	Requires extensive, highly skilled IT staff	IT staff analyzes and takes action	IT staff approves and initiates actions	IT staff manages performance against SLAs	IT staff focuses on enabling business needs
Benefits		Greater system awareness Improved productivity	Reduced dependency on deep skills Faster/better decision making	Balanced human/system interaction IT agility and resiliency	Business policy drives IT management Business agility and resiliency

## **Autonomic Maturity of Cloud**

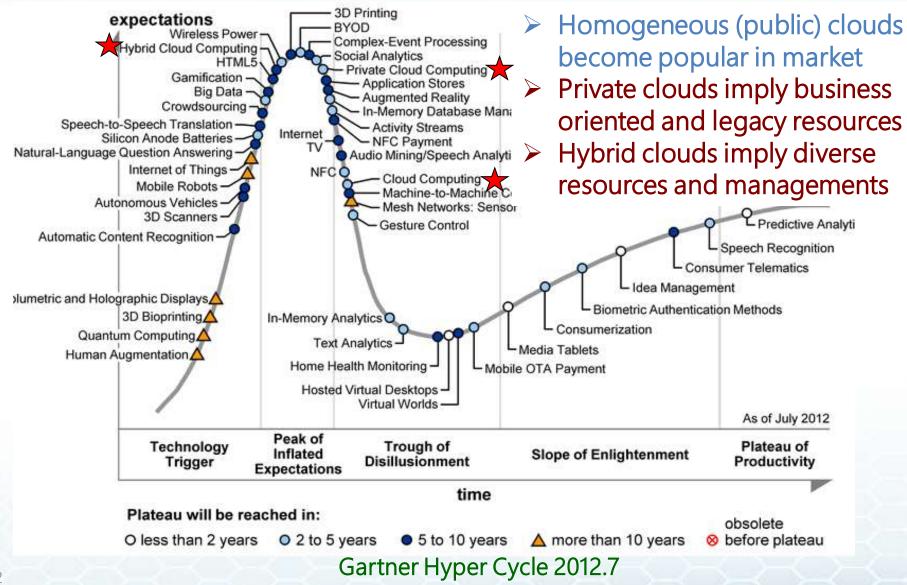




More specific to application, better maturity but more private None cloud can be proved/regarded as fully autonomic (Level 5)

## **Proliferation of Clouds**





## Challenges to Cloud Management



> How to build up **YOU** clouds with **YOU** requirements and resources?



while existing cloud management systems have their predefined requirements and resources?



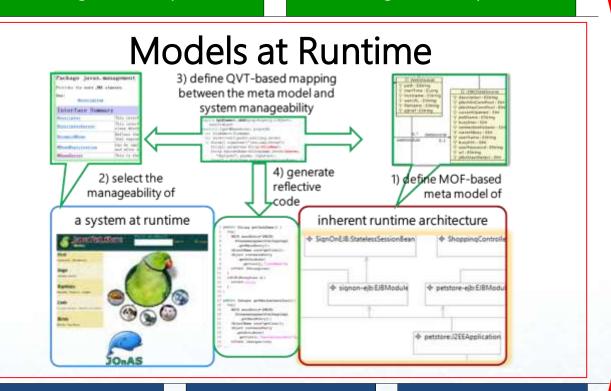


# Models@Runtime for Autonomic Management

> How to build up **YOU** clouds with **YOU** requirements and resources?

ABC Management Requirement

BC Management Requirement



define your own
management
via models
manage any
resources via
models

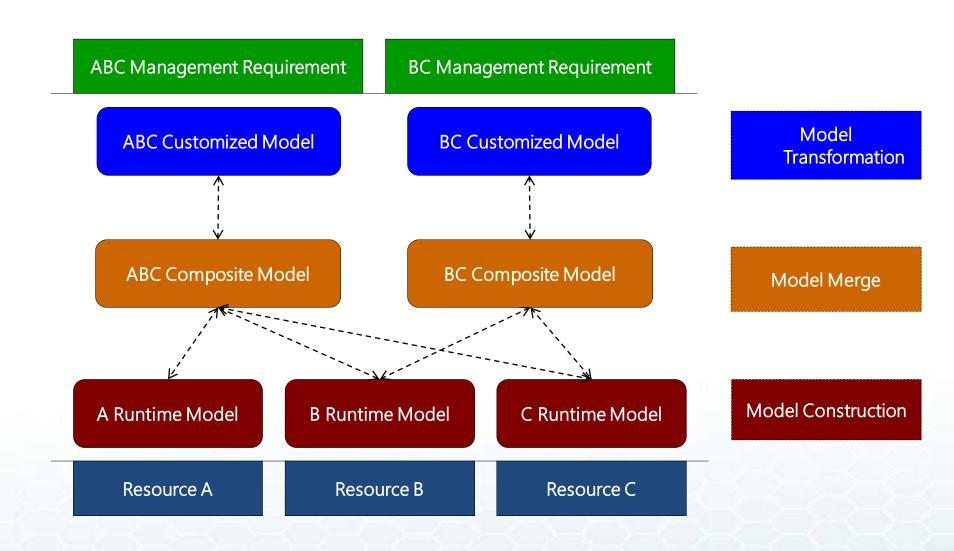


Resource A Resource B

Resource C

## SM@RT Cloud Management

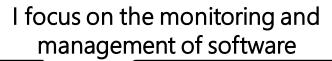




## Real Requirements on Cloud Management



I focus on the management of infrastructure









In our cooperation with the Information Center of Guangdong Power Grid Corporation, they propose the strong demand for managing both of the infrastructure and software resources in a unified manner.

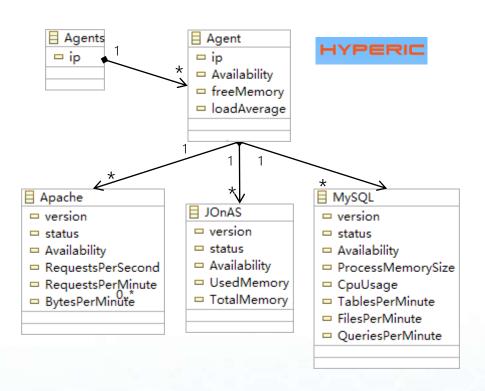
### Construction of Cloud Resource Runtime Model



### The meta model of OpenStack

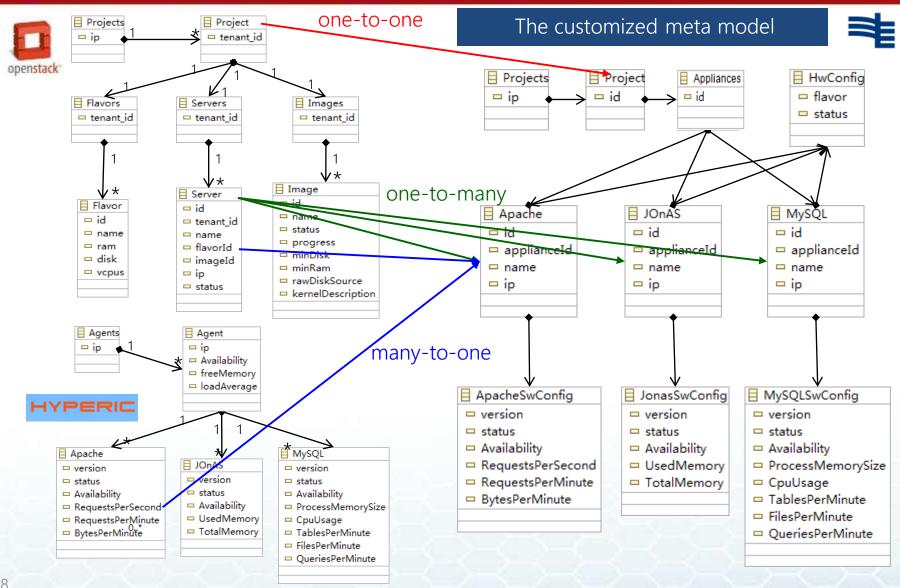
#### Projects Project □ ip □ tenant id openstack\* Flavors ☐ Servers Images □ tenant id tenant id tenant id Image ■ Server id Flavor id name id tenant id status □ name name progress □ ram □ flavorId minDisk disk □ imageId □ minRam vcpus □ ip rawDiskSource status kernelDescription

#### The meta model of Hyperic



### **Model Transformation**





## QVT based Analyzer and Effectuator

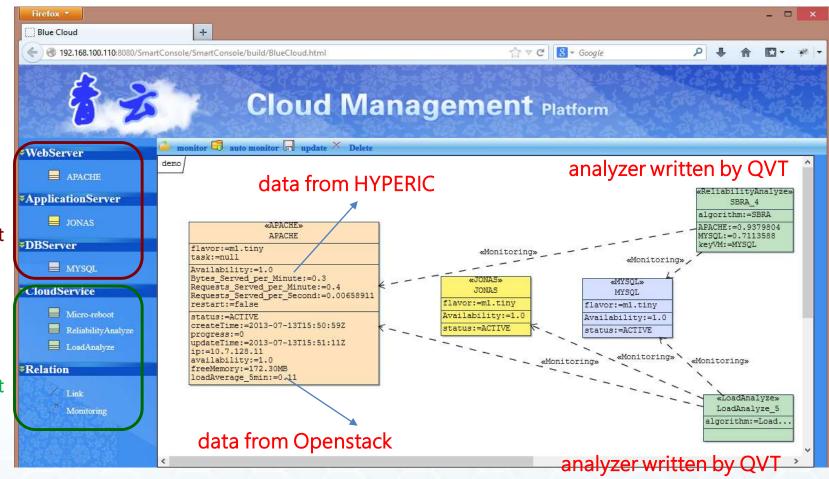


```
2.
                                                                     * JAVA: To get a node's memory utilization
//Fragment of Java Program
                                                                     * by invoking the management script.
                                                               3,
   //Object: To check if there are nodes whose memory
                                                               4.
  utilization is below 40 percents.
                                                                    public String getMemUtilizationOfNode()
                                                               5.
  #1st Function - getAMemFreeNode(): It contains the main
                                                               6.
  logic of the management task.
                                                               7.
                                                                        try{
  #2nd Function - getMemUtilizationOfNode(): It deals with
                                                               8.
                                                                             String[] args = new String[2];
   the detailed implements of the runtime system.
                                                               9.
                                                                             args[\theta] = "/bin/sh";
                                                                            args[1] = "/opt/xen/getUsedMem.sh";
                                                              10.
                                                                            ProcessBuilder builder =
                                                              11.
       * JAVA: To get a node whose memory utilization is
                                                              12.
                                                                                 new ProcessBuilder(args);
      * less than 40%.
                                                              13.
                                                                            Process process = builder.start();
                                                                            BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(
      */
                                                              14.
 4.
                                                              15.
                                                                                     new InputStreamReader(process.
 5.
      public String getAMemFreeNode()
 5.
                                                              16.
                                                                                             getInputStream()));
                                                                             String line:
          String[] nodes = getAllNodes().split(";");
                                                              17.
 7.
                                                                             int usedMem = \Theta;
 8.
          int len = nodes.length;
                                                              18.
          // To check every node.
                                                              19.
                                                                             while((line = br.readLine()) != null)
 9.
          for(int i = 0; i < len; i ++)
10.
                                                              20.
                                                                                 //To get the value by parsing the string.
11
                                                              21.
              String nodeId = nodes[i]:
                                                              22.
                                                                                 String[] tokens1 = line.split(" ");
12.
              String nodeIp = getNodeIp(nodeId);
                                                              23.
                                                                                 if(!tokens[1].equals("ID"))
13.
              NodeClient nc = new NodeClient(nodeIp);
                                                              24.
                                                                                     usedMem += Integer.parseInt(tokens[2]);
14.
                                                              25.
15.
                                                              26.
                                                                             process.waitFor():
           * To get the nodes' memory utilization.
16.
17.
                                                              27.
                                                                             double memUtilization = usedMem / (double)mem;
                                                                             return String.valueOf(memUtilization);
18.
              double memUltilization = Double.parseDouble(
                                                              28.
19.
                      nc.getMemUtilizationOfNode());
                                                              29.
                                                                        catch(Exception e){
20.
              if(memUltilization < 0.4)
                                                              30.
                                                                             return null:
21.
                  return nodeId:
                                                              31.
22.
                                                              32.
23.
          return null:
                                                              33.
24.
//Fragment of QVT Program
```

//Operations in QVT Language: select() - To return a list of the objects which are in a certain condition.
//To get the list of nodes in a free condition
var freeNodes = cloudModel.objectsOfType(Node) ->select(VM.Memory->sum() < Memory \* 0.4);
//To get the list of nodes in a busy condition
var busyNodes = cloudModel.objectsOfType(Node) ->select(VM.Memory->sum() > Memory \* 0.8);

## SM@RT Cloud Prototype





Model based Resource Management

Model based Advanced Management

## **Evaluation on "Write" Operation**



	Number of Appliances	Using Management Interfaces		Using Runtime Model	
Management Tasks		Execution Time (second)	Data Delay (second)	Execution Time (second)	Data Delay (second)
Crooto now	1	22.9	_	24.1	-
Create new	5	43.4	-	45.5	-
appliances	10	58.7	-	62.1	-
Delete	1	11.2	-	13.8	-
	5	29.7	-	30.1	-
appliances	10	41.4	-	45.6	-
Set	5	2.1	-	4.1	-
"name"	20	8.3	-	11.7	-
attribute	100	39.7	-	44.2	-
Postart	5	9.1	-	12.3	-
Restart	20	37.6	-	41.2	= -
Apache	100	192.4		207.3	

For the "write" operations, the execution time of Java programs is less than the QVT ones, because the two sets of programs are based on the same management. APIs and there are some extra operations in runtime model based approach, which ensure the synchronization between the runtime model and real system.

## Evaluation on "Read" Operation



	Number of Appliances	Using Management Interfaces		Using Runtime Model	
Management Tasks		Execution Time (second)	Data Delay (second)	Execution Time (second)	Data Delay (second)
Get	5	1.2	0.6	0.6	30
"usedMemory	20	4.2	2.2	0.8	30
" attribute	100	18.6	11.4	1.6	30

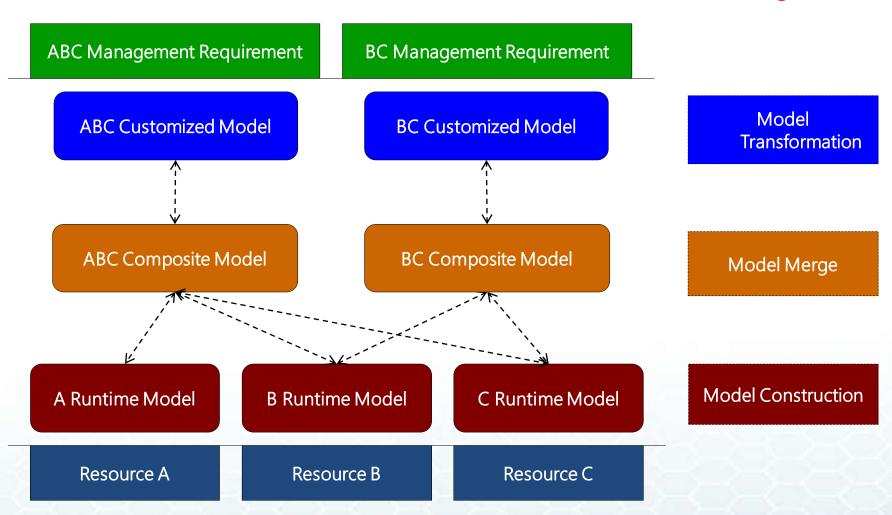
For the "Read" operations, the execution time of Java programs is longer than the QVT ones, but the data delay of QVT programs is longer than the Java ones. On the one hand, the Java programs query the attributes of appliances through directly invoking the management interfaces, so the execution time increases linearly with the number of the appliances and the data delay is very little. On the other hand, the runtime model is equivalent to the snapshot of system metrics and getting the attributes of appliances just needs a reading operation, so the execution time of the QVT programs is shorter.

The Eclpise EMF framework is not efficient and scalable for runtime!

### Conclusion

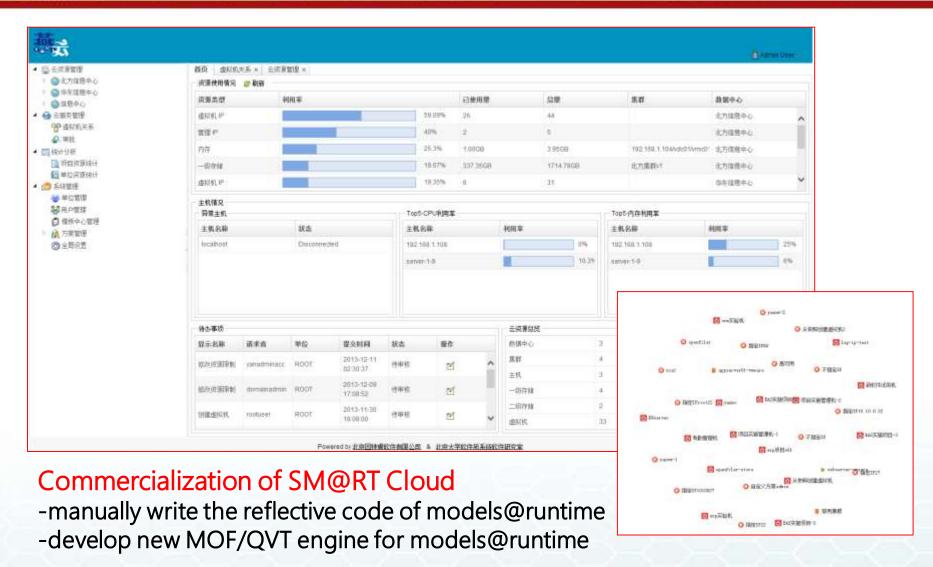


### SM@RT Cloud: Runtime Software Architecture Based Cloud Management



### **Future Work**





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SM@RT Cloud: Runtime Software Architecture Based Cloud Management

Gang Huang, Peking University, hg@pku.edu.cn

SM@RT free download: http://code.google.com/p/smatrt