Design Specifications for "Hosting of Virtual-labs using the one-lab-per-vm model"

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1 Introduction

The document discusses the design of the overall architecture of the hosting of virtual-labs using the one-lab-per-vm model. This is as per the requirements specified in "Minutes of the 2013-07-25 Thu Expert Committee meeting evaluating VLEAD's progress in virtual lab integration" document at **Section-4**, **Item-3**

VLEAD (Virtual Labs Engineering and Architecture Division) team was setup in June 2012 as a central engineering team for integrating all the virtual-labs (around 180 in number) across all disciplines and institutes onto a common data-center (currently located at IIIT Hyderabad). Currently(as of 2013-11-01) around 100 labs are version-controlled and around 50 hosted out of IIIT data-centre.

2 Document Revision

Current Revision 0.1

Revision Date 2013-11-04

3 Basic Architecture

3.1 Overview

Below is an overview of the overall system describing all the actors, entities and their interfaces: file:overview.jpg]]

3.2 Actors

3.2.1 Lab Developer

An person who has agreed to use the services of VLEAD as per the **terms of association** and follows certain standard processes to maintain his/her lab during its development life-cycle. In specific, the roles are as follows:

- Checkin the lab contents (sources, dependencies, scripts and other files) into a lab-depository.
- Keep updating the lab-depository with newer revisons of lab contents.
- Instantiate a test lab-instance for testing and debugging issues.
- Instantiate a live lab-instance.
- View live lab-instance statistics.

3.2.2 Lab Administrator

An actor who is responsible for administering all the hosted labs. In specific, the roles are as follows:

- Allocate a unique labid and a depository(collection of repositories) to a lab
- Allocation of resources(physical machines,ip address pools, vmid pools) to the labmanager and vmmanager

3.2.3 Lab User

These are end-users who use the virtual-labs and its experiments

3.3 Entities

3.3.1 LabDepository

All labs are allocated a unique-id and a lab-depository by the labs administrator. A lab-depository represents a collection of various repositories associated with a lab.

lab-depository - An Object describing the property of all repositories of a particular lab

```
labid - Unique identifier of the lab
labinfo - Object describing basic properties of a lab
     labinst - One of the defined enumerations (IITB, IITK, IIITH ,,,)
    labdisc - One of the defined enumerations (chemical, mechanical . . . .)
    labos - Object describing a particular operating-system version
         osname - Name of the operating system
         osversion - Specific version of the operating system
repos - Collection of repositories
    metadata - A structured object representation of depository contents describ-
         ing the number of repos present, actual repos present, their type. This
         repository is regenerated everytime the lab-developer makes a commit to
         other repositories.
numrepos - Total number of repositories present
  repoid1 - Identification of each repositories
  repoid1 - repoid2 -
  repoid1 - .
  repoid1 - .
  repoid1 - repoidN -
    repo1 - A repository object which refers to a svn, git or bzr repository
         repoid - Identification text that can be used to checkout the repository.
             (Eg: cse01, mech09)
         reponame - Display text (Eg: Frontend, Backend, UI etc)
         repotype - One of the supported enumerated types - (git, svn, bzr)
         revsnum - Number of revisions of the repository (Eg. 20)
         rev - Object defining a particular repository revision
             revno - Unique revision number generated by the repository tool. (
               Eg: 10)
             date - Date/Time the revision was checked into the repository. (Eg:
               2013-11-10 16:30)
             user - Text representing user who checked the revision. (Eg: ramakr-
               ishna)
             diskspace - Approximate disk-space required. (Eg: 30G)
             ram - Approximate memory required. (Eg: 256M)
             staticdeps - An object describing a list of packages the lab depends
               on. (Eg: apache2, opency)
               dep1
               dep2 ...
               depn
```

```
runtimedeps - An object describing a list of services to be enabled/started.
          Services may mean standard packages (eg. apache2) or other cus-
          tom made scripts (Eg: backup) to be configured during installation
          of the lab.
          dep1
          dep2 . . .
          depn
        size - Number representing the size of the particular repository revi-
          sion (Optional)
repo2 - .
repo2 - .
repoN -
```

3.3.2 Lab

An instance of a lab (inactive) which refers to a complete set of properties that can be used to instantiate a particular lab revision. All these properties can be loaded directly from the lab-depository by using its unique labid, unique repoid and a unique revision no.

```
lab - Object describing an lab
```

repo2 -

```
labid - Unique id to identify the lab from others
labinfo - Object describing basic properties of a lab
repo - Object describing a particular repository of a lab
rev - Object describing a particular revision of a particular repository of a lab
```

3.3.3 LabManager

An entity that monitors a set of physical hosts, accepts requests for creation, modification and deletion of lab-instances and sends request to appropriate vm-manager for life-cycle management of labinstances

labmanager - An entity responsible for managing the various vm-managers

```
labmanagerid - Unique id to describe a labmanager
hosts - Object representation of a list of physical-hosts
     host1 - Object representation of a physical host (described later) . . .
     host2 - . . .
     host3 -
runtime runtime characterstics of the labmanager
     start<sub>time</sub> - timestamp the labmanager was instantiated
```

3.3.4 Host

A physical host entity managed by a lab-manager and hosting a single vm-manager

```
Host - Entity representing a physical host
```

```
hostname - Common name of the host
vmmgr - Object representation of the vm-manager (described later) managing the host
hostid - Unique-id representation of the host
hostip - IPaddress of the physical host
resource - Object representation of resources of the physical host
diskspace - (Eg. 2000GB)
mem - (Eg. 64GB)
cpu - (Eg. 2)
runtime - Runtime properties of the host
status - one of running, stopped, shutoff
starttime - timestamp the host was started
useddiskspace - (Eg. 100GB)
usedmem - (Eg. 20GB)
usedcpu - (Eg. 1)
```

3.3.5 VMManager

An entity that is responsible for managing virtual machines(vms) on a particular host

vmmgr - Entity describing an instance of a vm-manager residing on a physical machine

```
vmmgrid - Unique id to represent the vm-manager
vms - List of vm objects
    vm1 - Object representation of a vm (described later)
    vm2 -
vmN -
resources - Object representation of resources
    vmids - List of available vmids
        vmid1 -
        vmid2 - .
        vmidn -
        ips - List of available ips
```

```
ip1 -
              ip2 - ..
              ipn -
     runtime - Runtime properties
          status - up, down, stopped
          start_{time} - start timestamp
3.3.6 VM
A VM is a running instance of a lab.
vm - An active instance of a lab that runs on a specified host
     guid - Global Universal id of the vm generated to identify the
vmid - Unique identification of a vm amoung its current running VMs. This is allocated
     from a defined pool of ids when the vm is created and re-sent to the pool when the
     vm gets destructed.
vmname - Common name to identify the VM instance.
vmos - Operating system object of the running vm.
     osname - Name of the operating system
     osversion - Particular version of the operating system
lab - A particular instance of a lab associated with a vm
runtime - Object describing run-time properties of the vm
     state - running, stopped, suspended, archived
     createddate - Creation time-stamp of the VM
     modifieddate - Modification time-stamp of the VM
     lastbackedup - Timestamp when the vm was last backedup
```

stats - Object describing stats of a vm

userinfo perfstats - cpuinfo meminfo netinfo -

userstats - User-level statistics of the vm

3.4 Relationships

3.4.1 LabDepository - revision

[Lab-Depository] 1 — *[repo] 1 — - * [rev]

3.4.2 Lab - repository - revision

[Lab] 1 —— 1 [repo] 1 —— 1 [rev]

3.4.3 LabManager - host - vmmgr - vm - lab

[Labmanager] * —— * [host] 1 —— 1 [vmmgr] 1 —— * [vm] 1——-1 [lab]

3.5 Workflows

3.5.1 Lab Developer Workflows

• Create a Lab

./Create-a-Lab.jpg

• Update a Lab

./Update-a-lab.jpg

• Test a Lab

./Test-a-Lab.jpg

• Release a Lab

./Release-a-Lab.jpg

• Delete a Lab



• Fetch Lab-Statistics

./Fetch-lab-statistics.jpg

3.5.2 Lab Administrator Workflows

- Create a Lab Repository
- Delete a Lab Repository
- Update Resource Information
 - Physical Machine Resources
 - Network Parameters
 - VM Manager Information
- Update Lab Backup Schedule
- Take a Lab run-time snapshot
- Restore a Lab from its snapshot backup
- Deactivate a Lab
- Monitor VM Statistics
- Modify VM Run-time Parameters
- Purge a VM
- Purge VM logs

- 3.5.3 User Workflows
- 3.5.4 View a Lab
- 3.5.5 Other Implicit Workflows
- 3.5.6 Log Lab Information
- 3.5.7 AutoPurge Lab History

4 Components and Interfaces

Following are the components that need to be designed for the proposed architecture:

4.1 Lab Manager

LabOperator Manages basic operations for the life-cycle management of lab

- createLab(vmmanager, lab)
- updateLab(vmmanager, lab)
- deleteLab(vmmanager, lab)
- updateresources() Adds or removes resources information (Eg. vmmanager, hosts)

LabMonitor Regularly monitors the status of labs and vms

• ping(vmmanager, lab)

LabLogger Logs status and history information to the lab-info database

- loginfo()
- logwarn()
- logerror()
- purgelogs()

LabStatsCollector • collectvmstats(vmmanager)

- collectlabstats(vmmanager, lab)
- collectrepostats(lab)
- updatevmstatstoDB()
- updatelabstatstoDB()

BackupManagerbackup(vmmanager, lab)

- restore(vmmanager, lab)
- schedule(lab)

4.2 VM Manager

VMOperator Manages basic operations for life-cycle of a vm and a lab

- createvm(lab)
- updatevm(vmid)
- deletevm(vmid)
- stopvm(vmid)
- startvm(vmid)
- updateresources(host)
- checkoutlab(vmid, lab)
- buildlab(vmid, lab)
- deploylab(vmid, lab)
- activatelab(vmid, lab)
- testlab(vmid, lab)
- restorelab(lab, snapshot)
- backuplab (lab, snapshot)
- updateinfotoDB()

VMMonitor • pinglab(lab)

- getcpuinfo(vmid)
- getmemusage(vmid)
- getnetworkusage(vmid)
- getuserstats(vmid)
- getcpuinfo(host)
- getmemusage(host)
- getnetworkusage(host)

VMLogger • loginfo()

- logwarn()
- logerror()
- purgelogs()

CommandsGenerator A component that generates the configuration commands based on operation specified by the VMOperator

• generateconfig(configid)

CommandExecutor A component that runs the configuration commands generated earlier by the CommandsGenerator

• applyconfig(configid)

4.3 DeveloperPortal

- createdepository(lab)
- createrepository(labdepository, lab)
- updaterepository(labdepository, lab)
- deleterepository(labdepository, l
- deletedepository(lab)
- sendrequest(labmanager, lab, operation) Operation could be one of create/update/test/release a lab or getlabstats
- updateresources(labmanager) Information about physical-hosts, network parameters etc

4.4 DeploymentDashboard

- getlabsStatus(labmanager)
- getlabsHistory(labInfoDb)

4.5 LabInfoDatabase

- VMHistory
- LabHistory
- VMManagerHistory
- LabManagerHistory

5 Network Architecture

Presented below is a network architecture diagram of the proposed solution: Network

6 Security Architecture

- Firewall rules are configured at the router-interface for translating public requests to private requests.
- Labs are accessed by users through a web-proxy that logically isolates the actual lab-instances from public world. In any case, the security of the web-proxy host is compromised. The web-proxy can be configured for additional security and monitored for user statistics. Additionally, only specific ports are enabled so that the labs can be accessed over web.

- Labs are accessed by lab-developers using a gateway that isolates the actual labvms from the public world. Additionally, the lab-vms are proposed to be in a separate sub-network for additional security.
- 7 Performance Model
- 8 Reliability and Availability Model
- 9 Backup Model
 - All labs would be backup
- 10 Scalablility Model