Provisioning of Virtual Machines in Federated Clouds

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Problem

Using efficiently Cloud for HPC is complex, bad provisioning and task allocation can

- increase cost very fast;
- increase (local and global) makespan;

Problem

Current approachs focus only on selecting compute resource templates

- Application allocation on VMs (after provisioning) must be taken into account;
- Resources are heterogenous;
- Network latency, jitter and packet loss are high;
- Variability is high (interference, not the same underlying hardware, over-provisioning);
- Reliability must be taken into account e.g., Spot Instances;

Motivation

- Ease the usage of Cloud for Scientific Computing;
- Network latency and speed are the current weak points on Clouds for Scientific Computing;

Motivation

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- BoT represents a large part of applications running on Cluster, Grid, Clouds;

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- BoT represents a large part of applications running on Cluster, Grid, Clouds;

- Many task allocation algorithms for BoT exists;

Goals

- Studying through simulation the different parameters of a BoT;
- Bag Of Tasks with real-world characteristics;
- Take into account the different methods that provide the same services e.g. EBS and S3;
- Being able to test by simulation the different algorithms and policies to provide high quality feedbacks to the user;

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- Propose provisioning and allocation mechanisms to improve a set of requirements (cost, deadline, etc.);

- Simulator that reflects the real behavior of Clouds: network, storage, compute, virtualization overhead, interference, localisation, etc.;
- Extendable simulator to other type of workloads;

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  - Poisson;
  - Dependency and think time;

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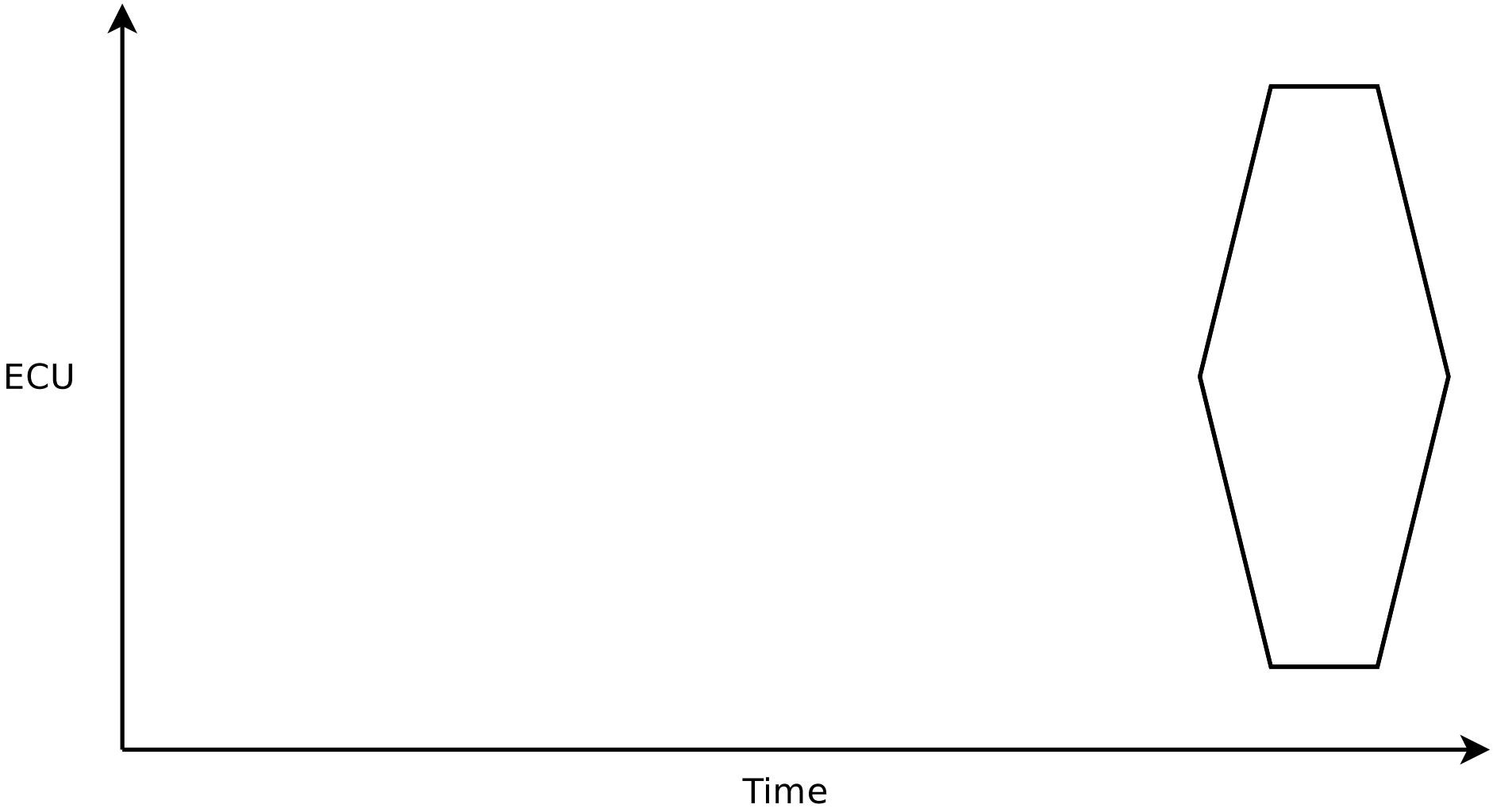
- Different task arrival (impact on provisioning) models:
  - At the beginning;
  - Poisson;
  - Dependency and think time;
- Different objectives:
  - Cost;
  - Performance;
  - Deadline;
  - Etc.

Bag of Tasks Example



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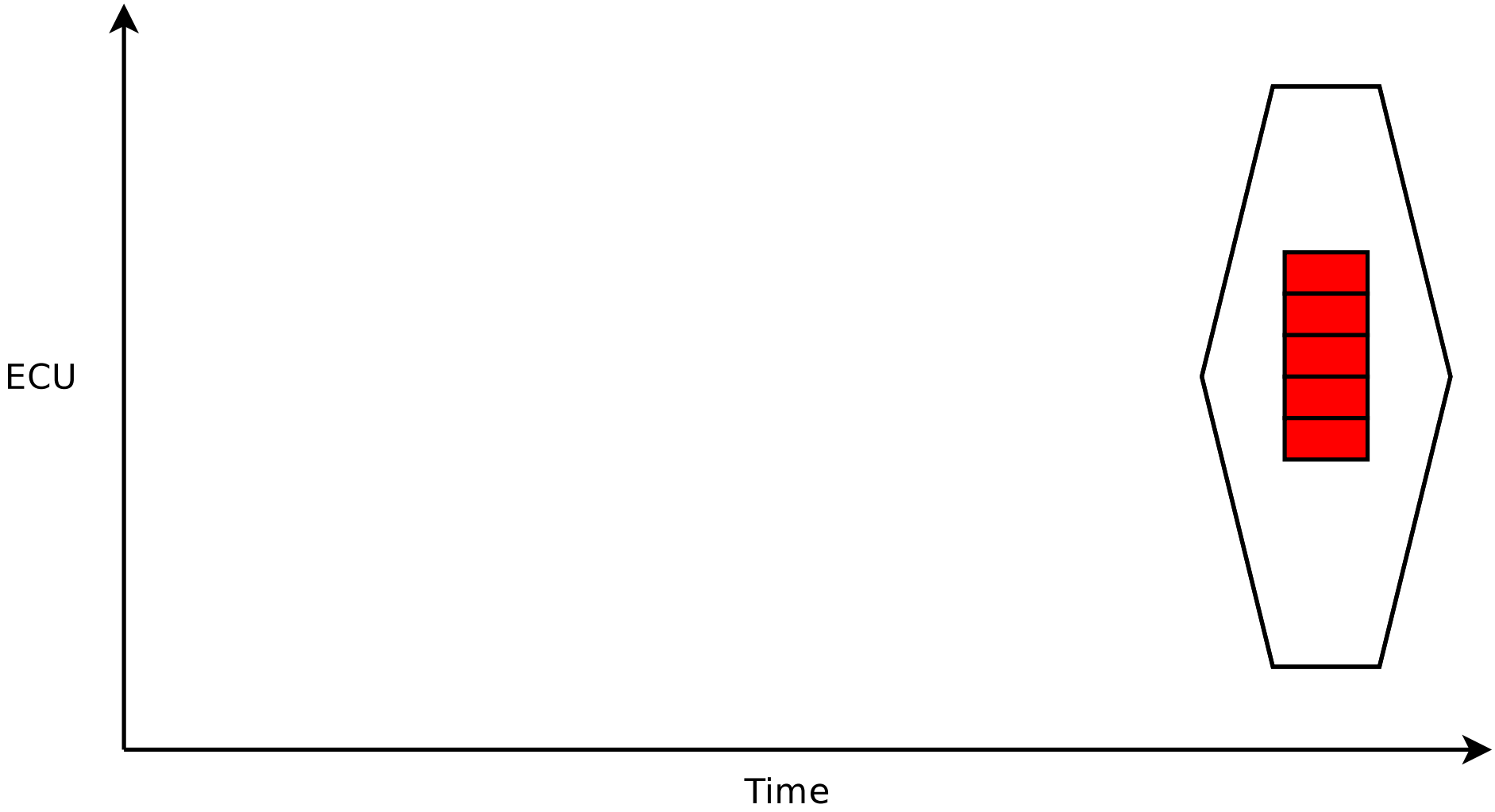

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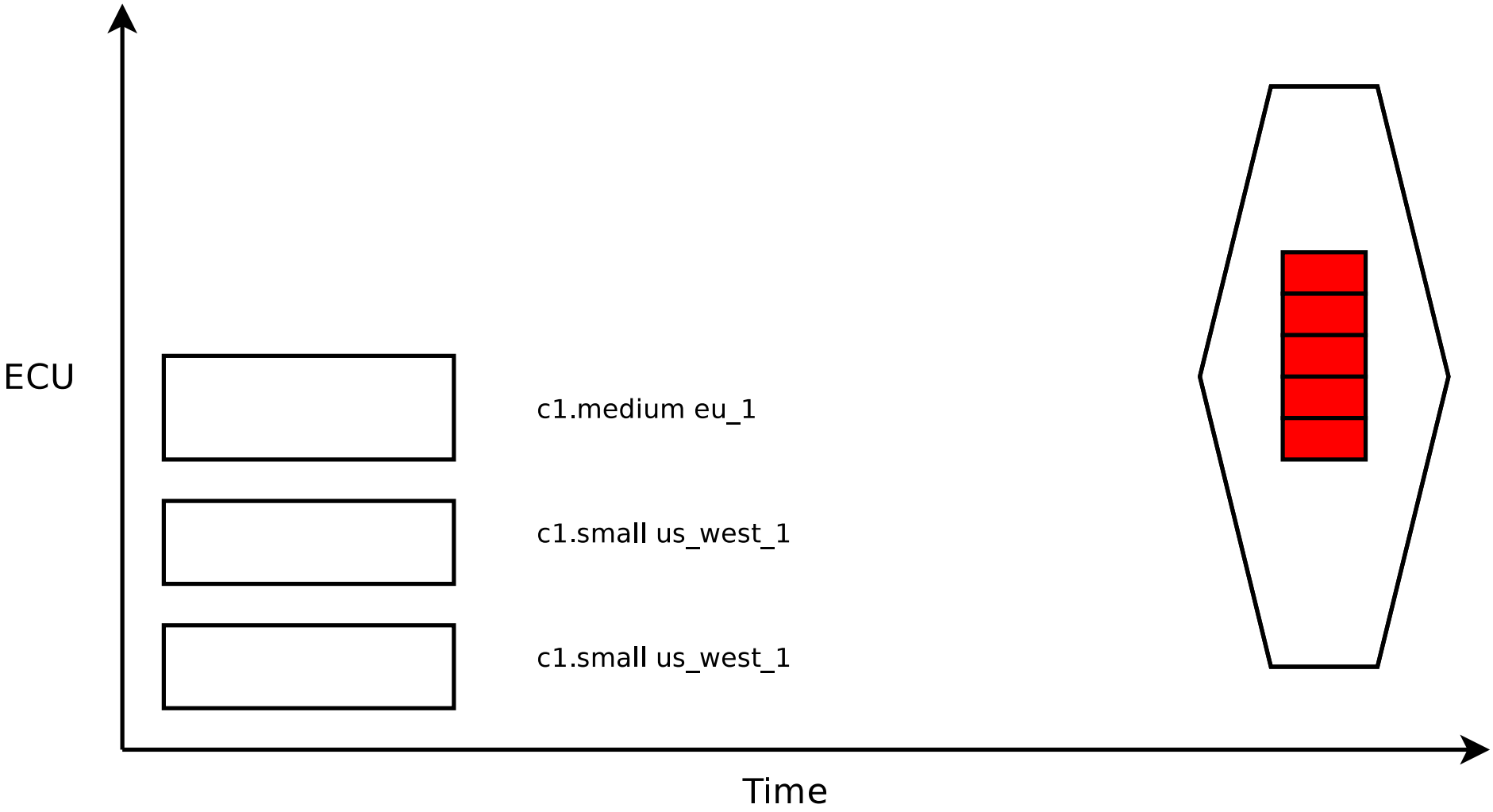

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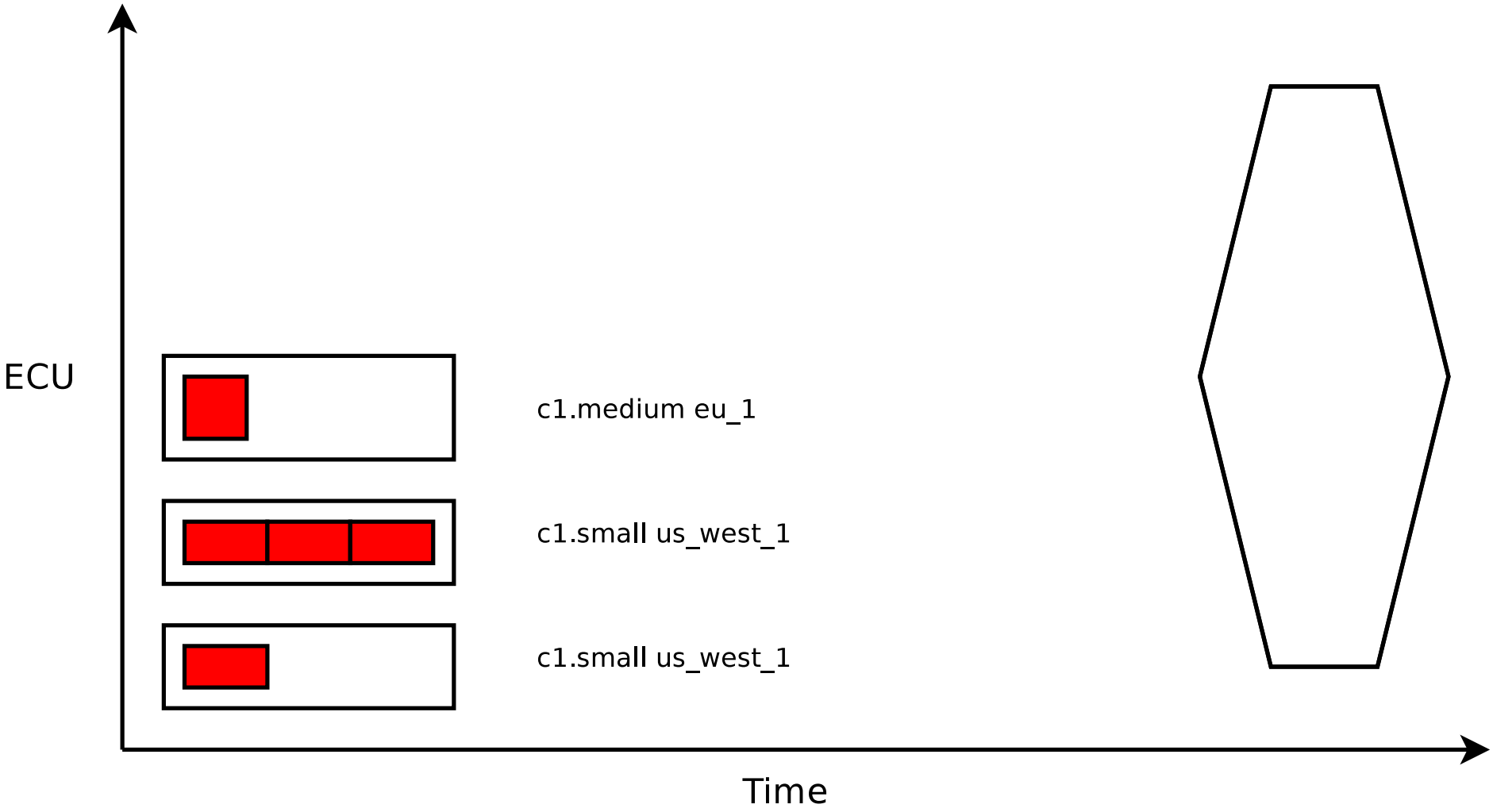

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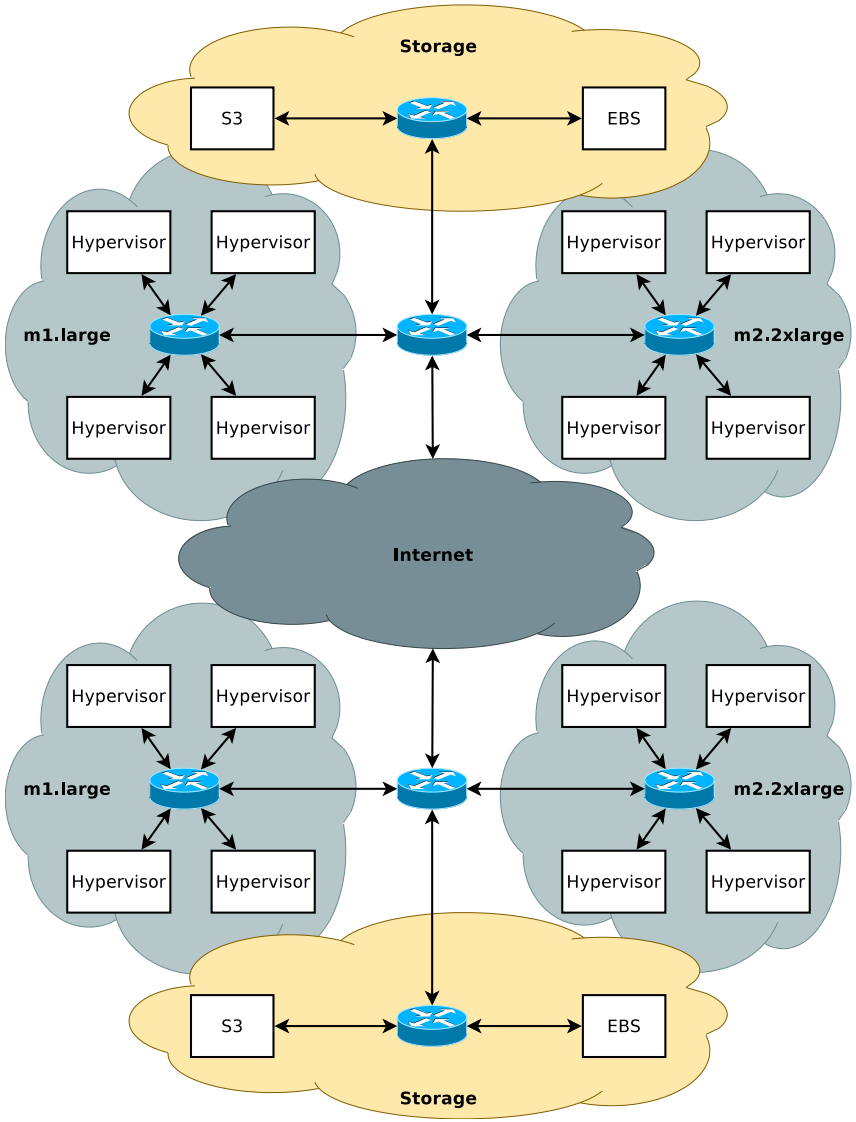

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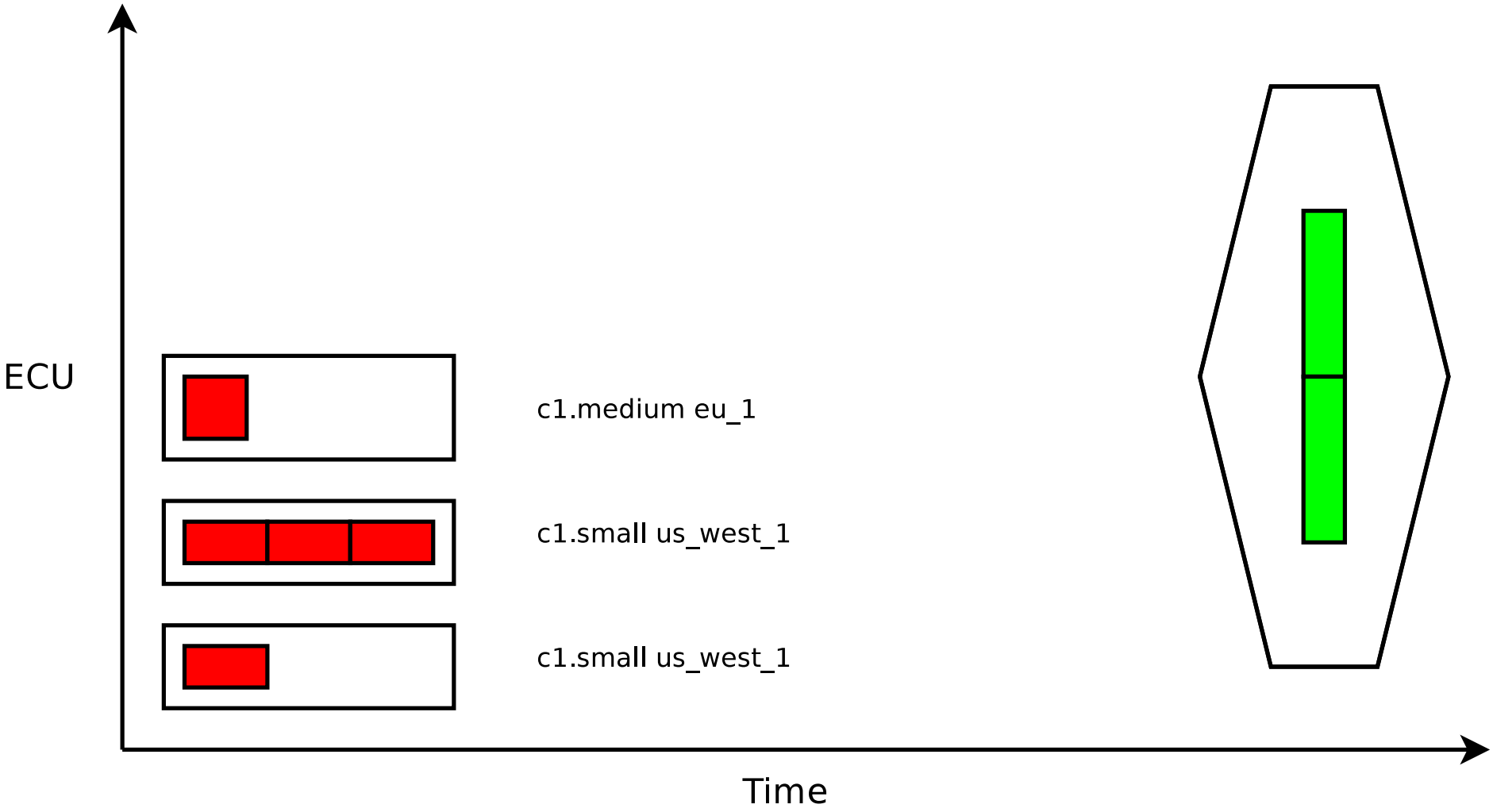

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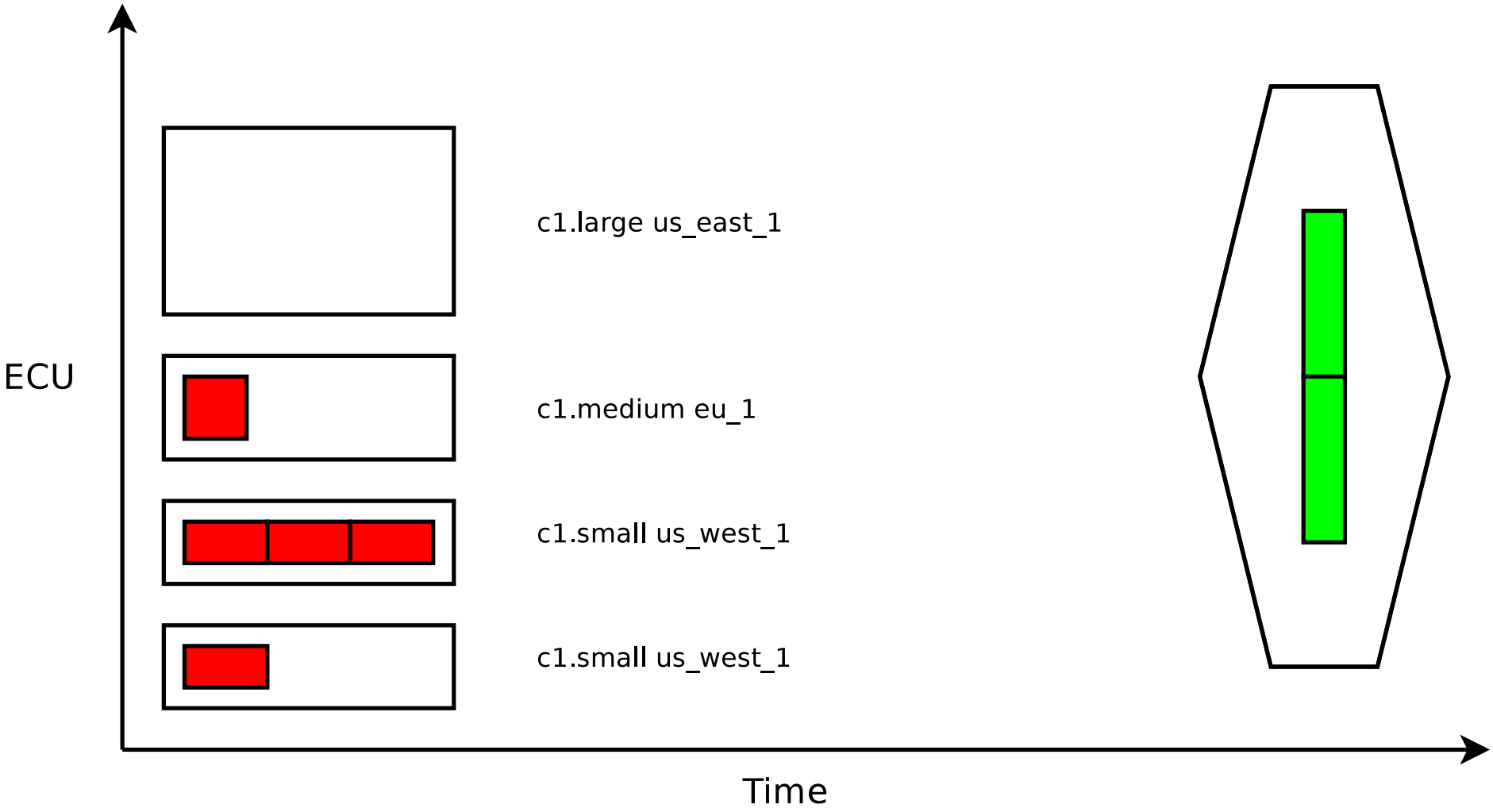

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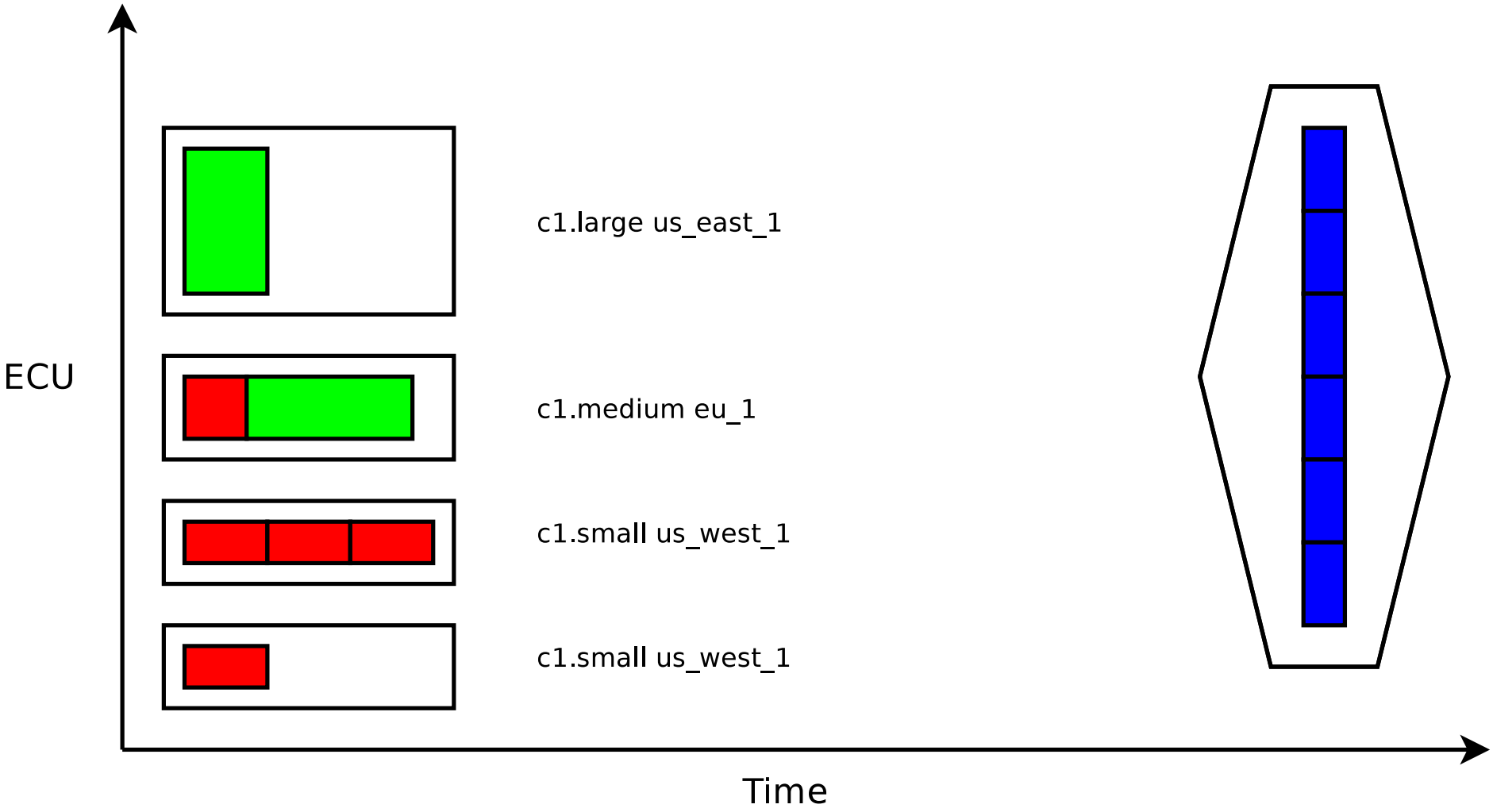

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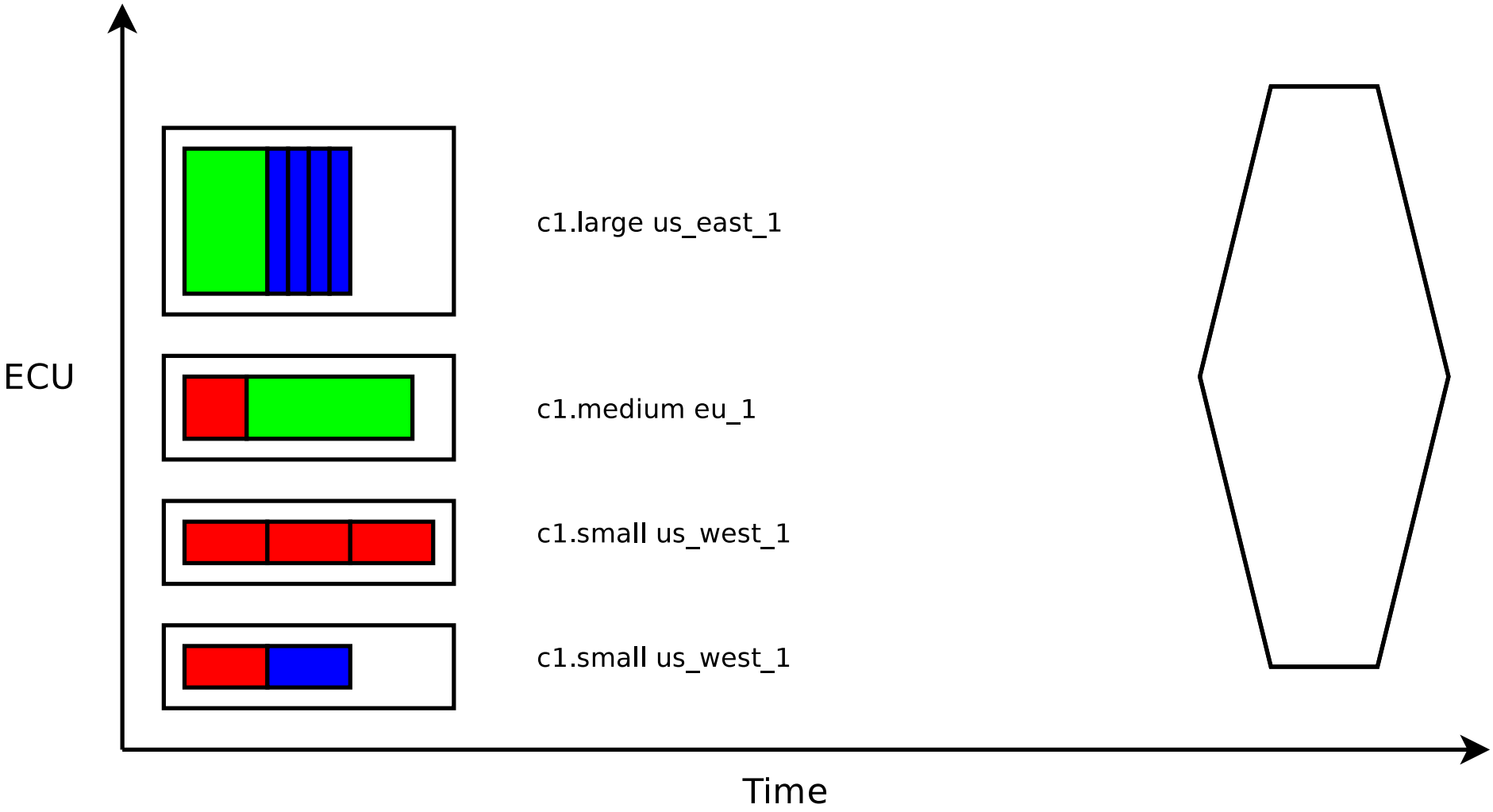

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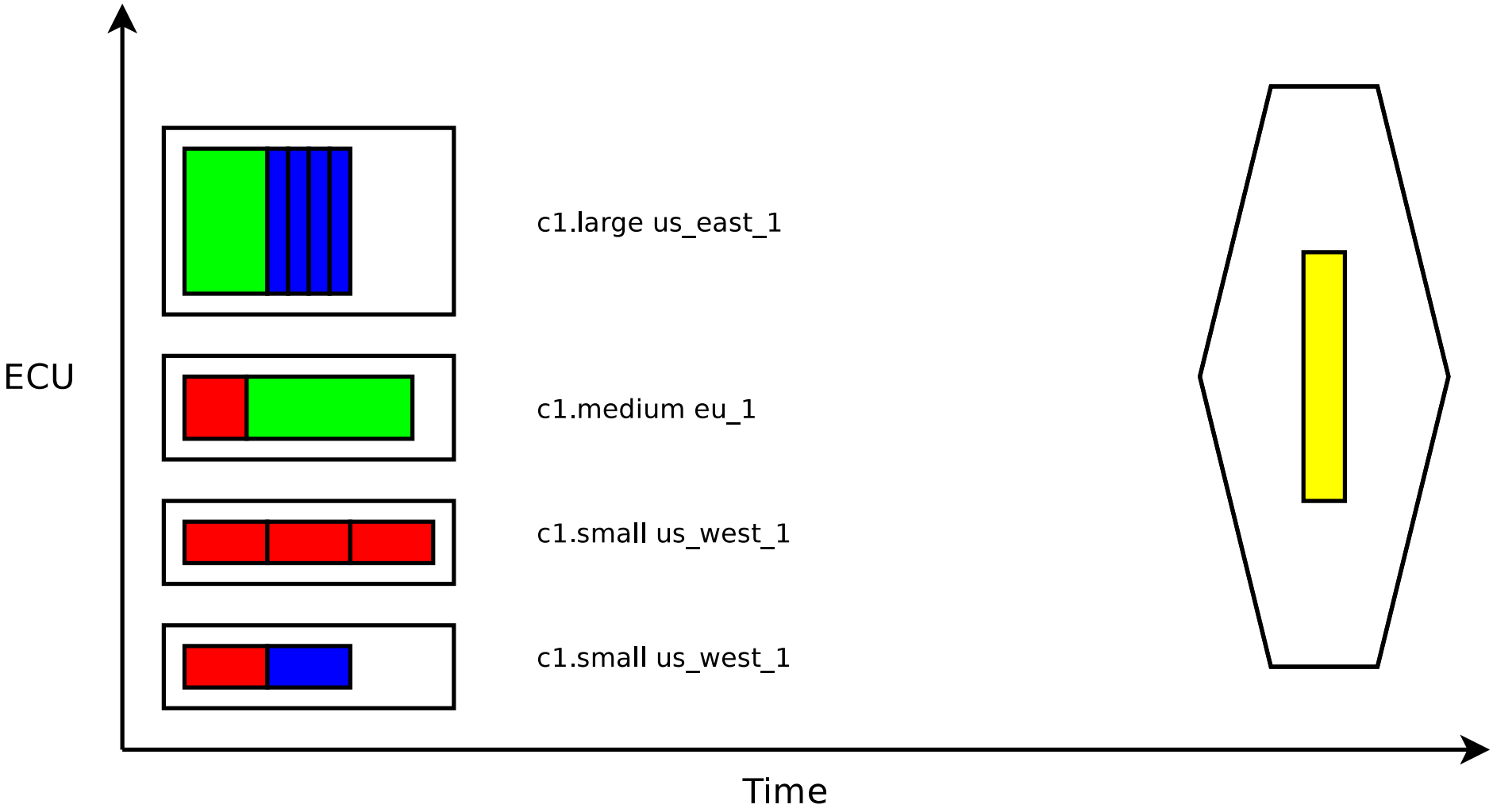

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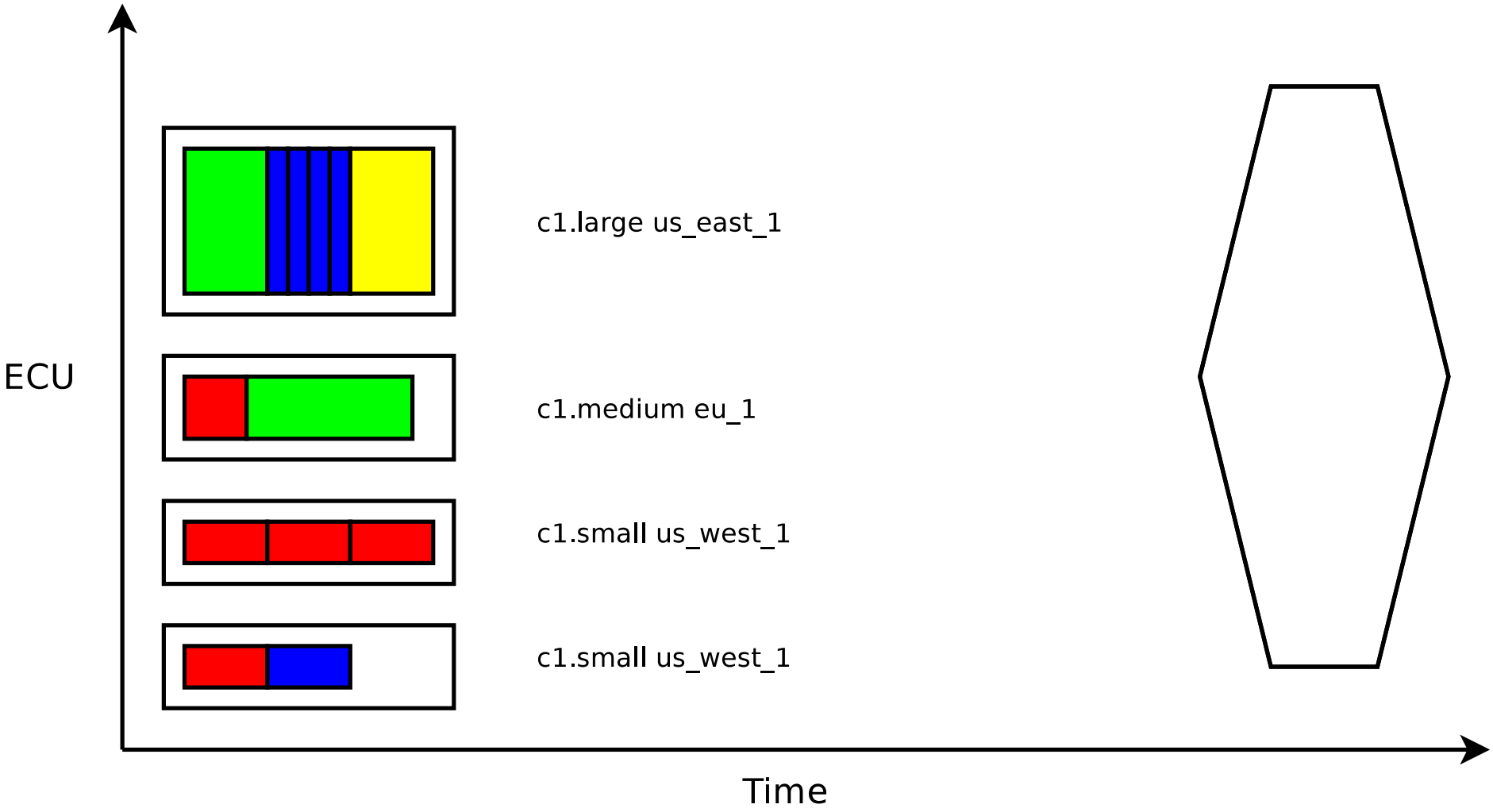

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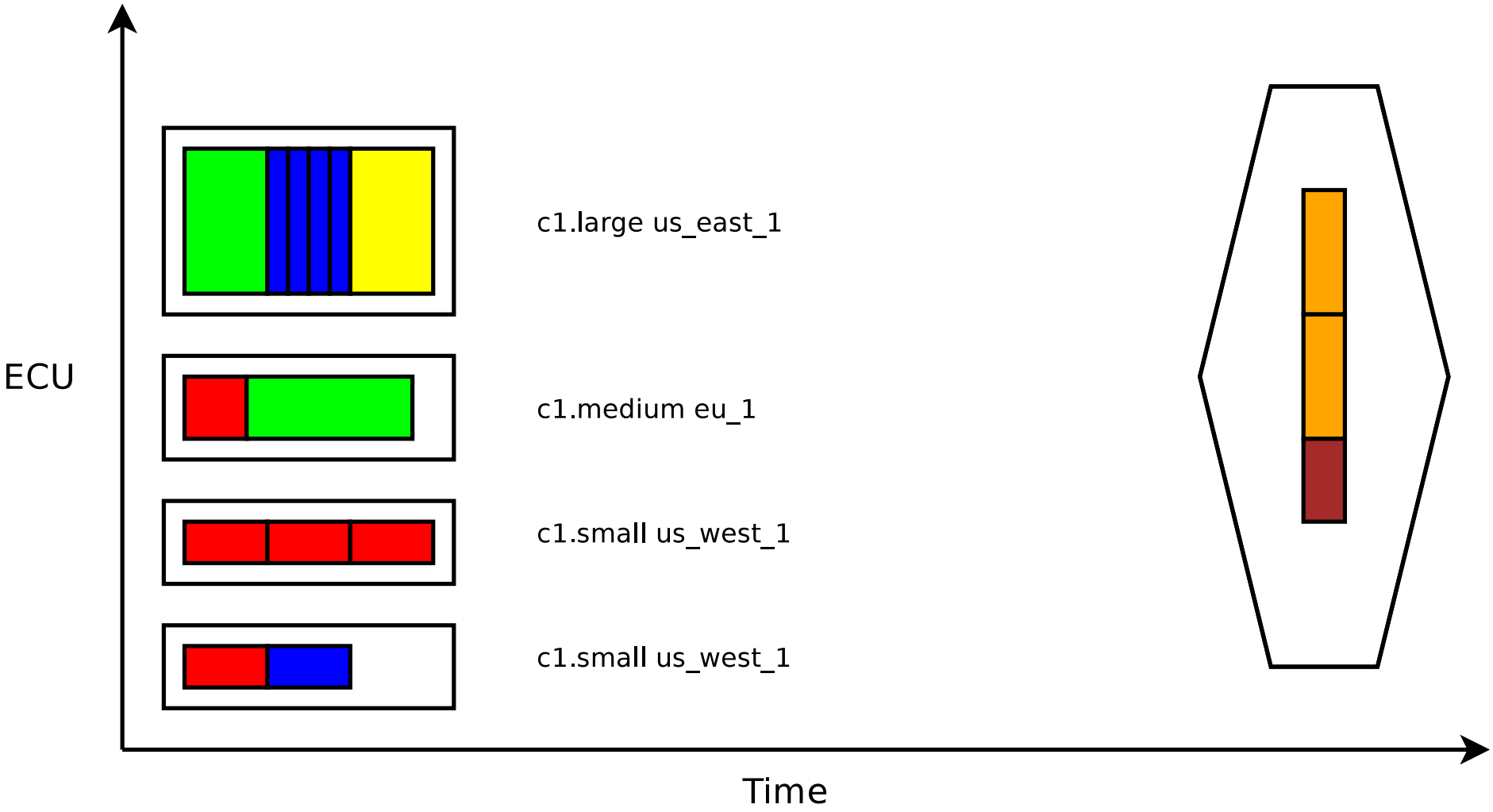

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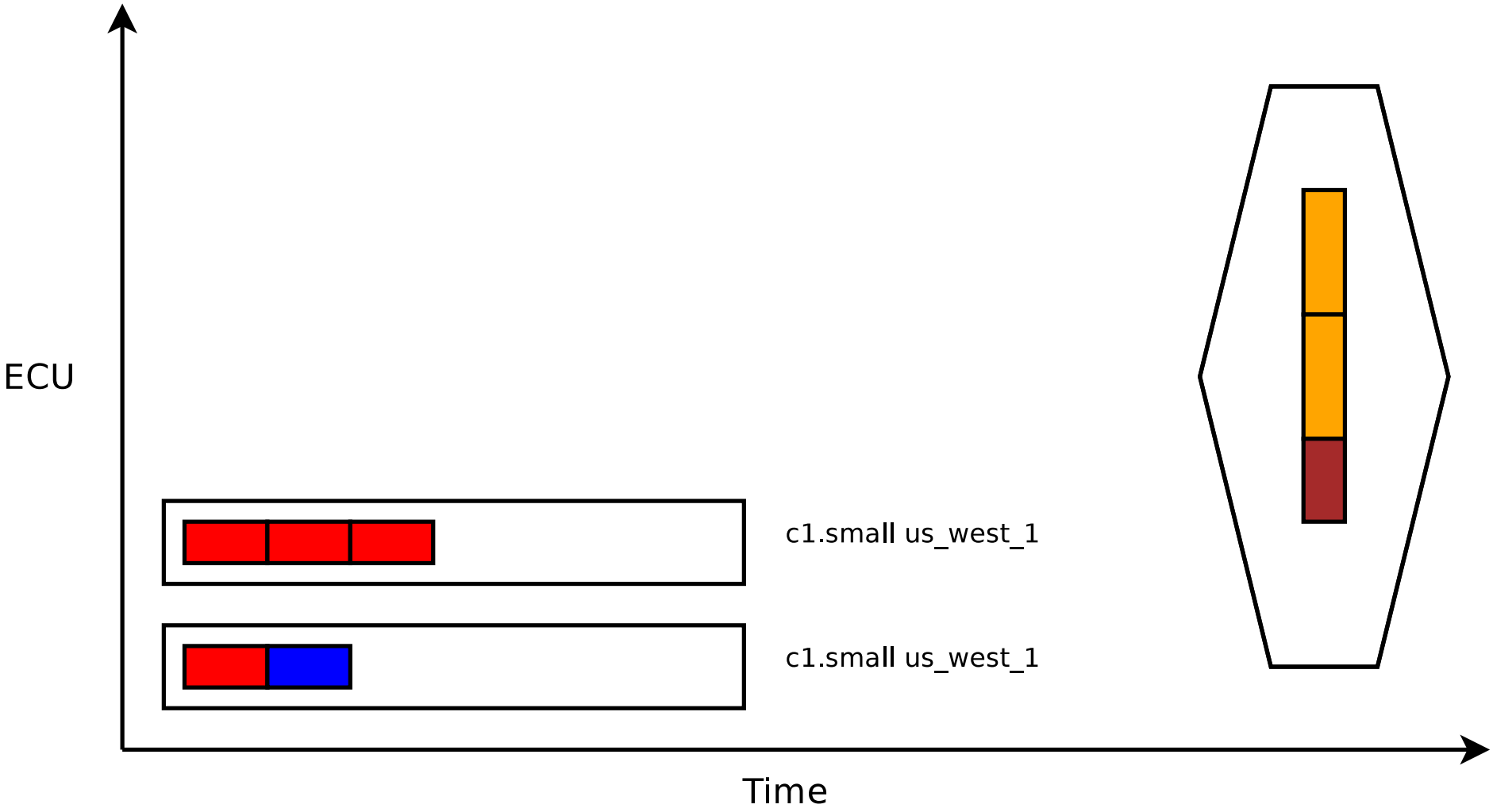

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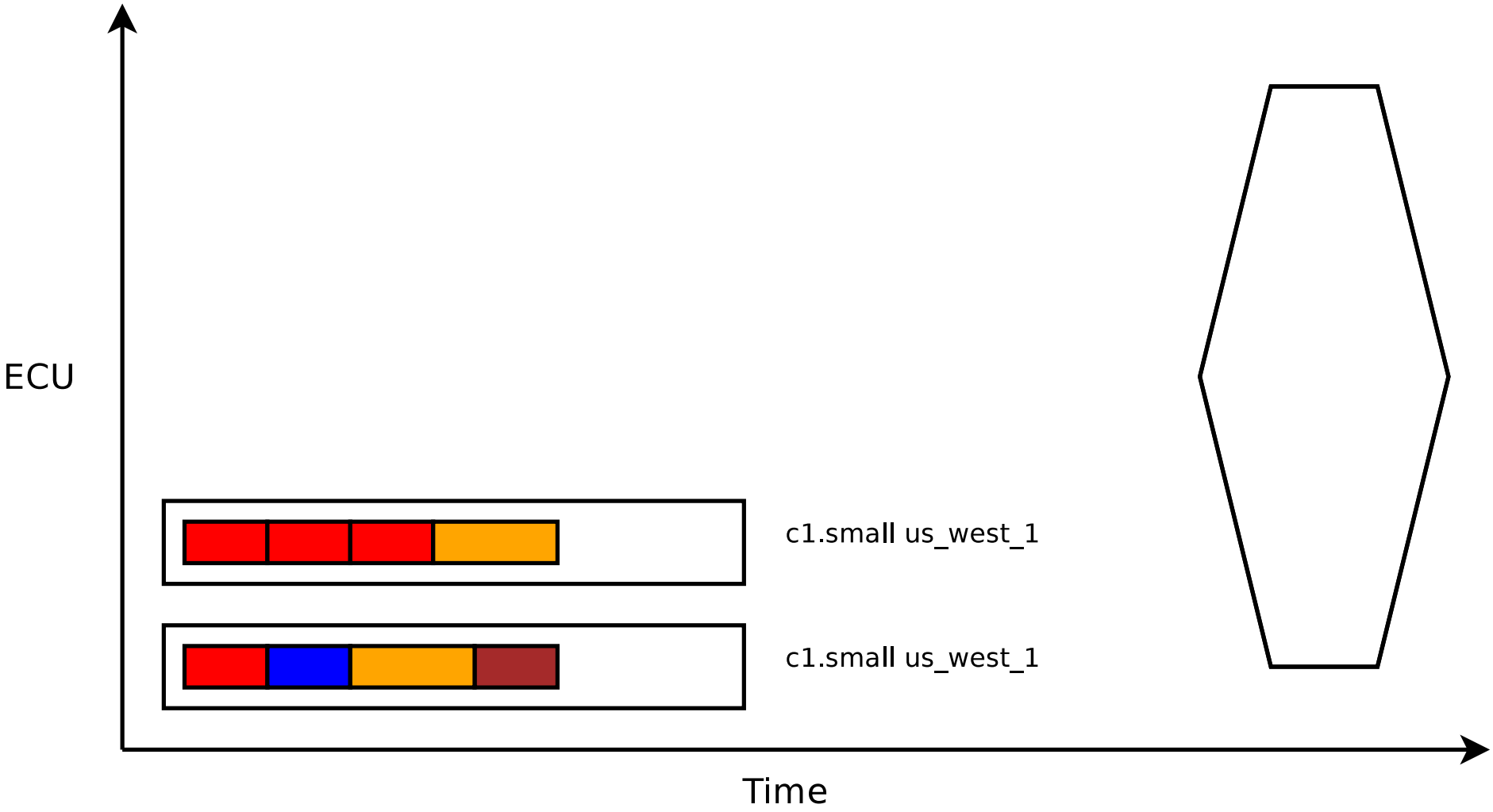


Work in Progress

- Work in Progress;
- 7 Provisioning Algorithms;
- 18 Task Allocation Algorithms;
- Best combination of algorithms for each type of Bag Of Tasks;
- Storage policy impact;

SimGrid Cloud Broker

- A new SimGrid project: Started 1 year ago;
  - 12 years old; Open Source
  - Collaboration Loria / Inria Rhone-Alpes / CCIN2P3 / U. Hawaii
  - Allows studies of Grid, P2P, HPC, Volunteer Computing and others
  - Validated, Scalable, Usable; Modular; Portable
  - Grounded +100 papers; 100 members on simgrid-user@; Open Source

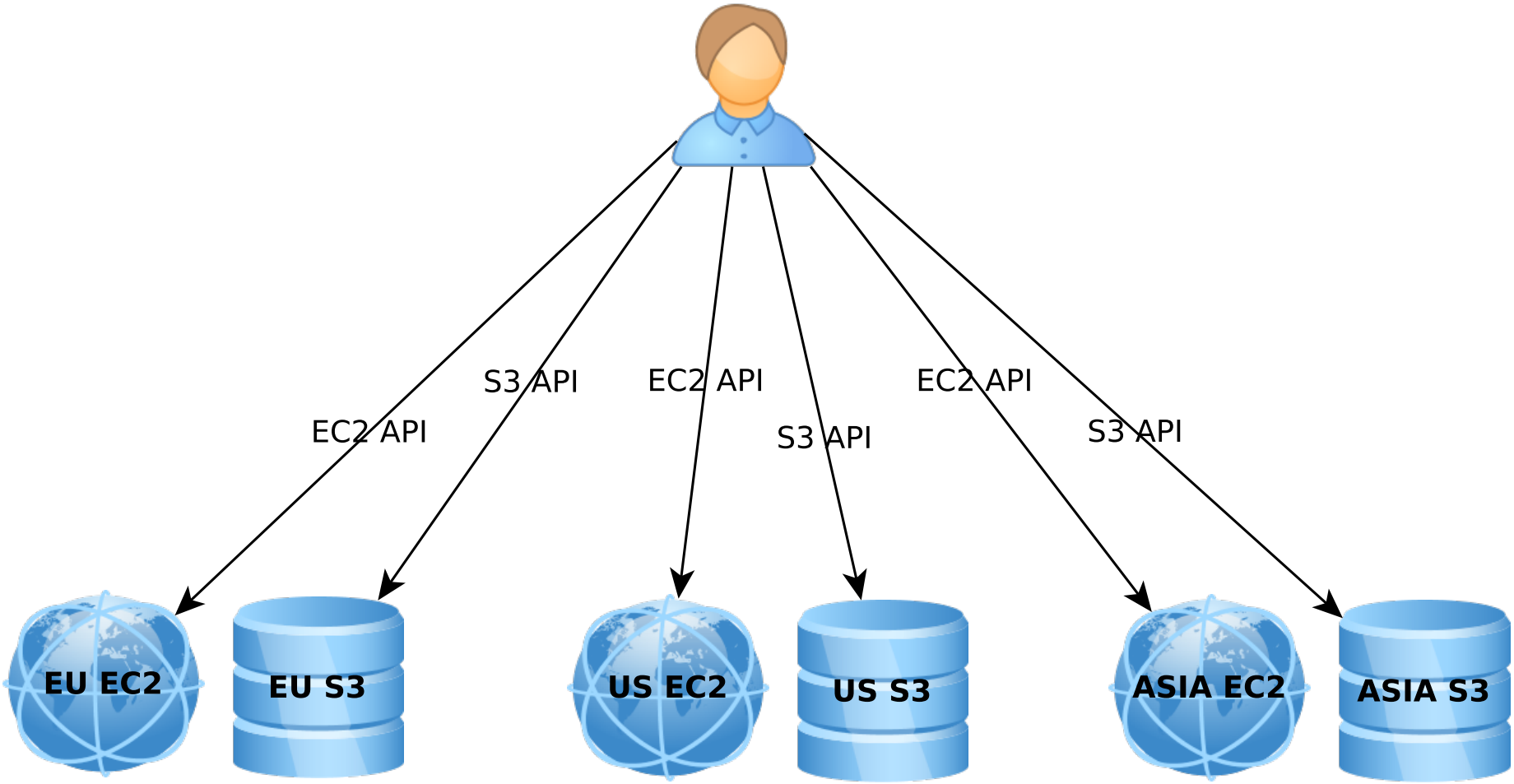
SimGrid Cloud Broker

- A new SimGrid project: Started 1 year ago;
- Not yet another Cloud simulator: Multi-clouds environment based EC2/S3 API;

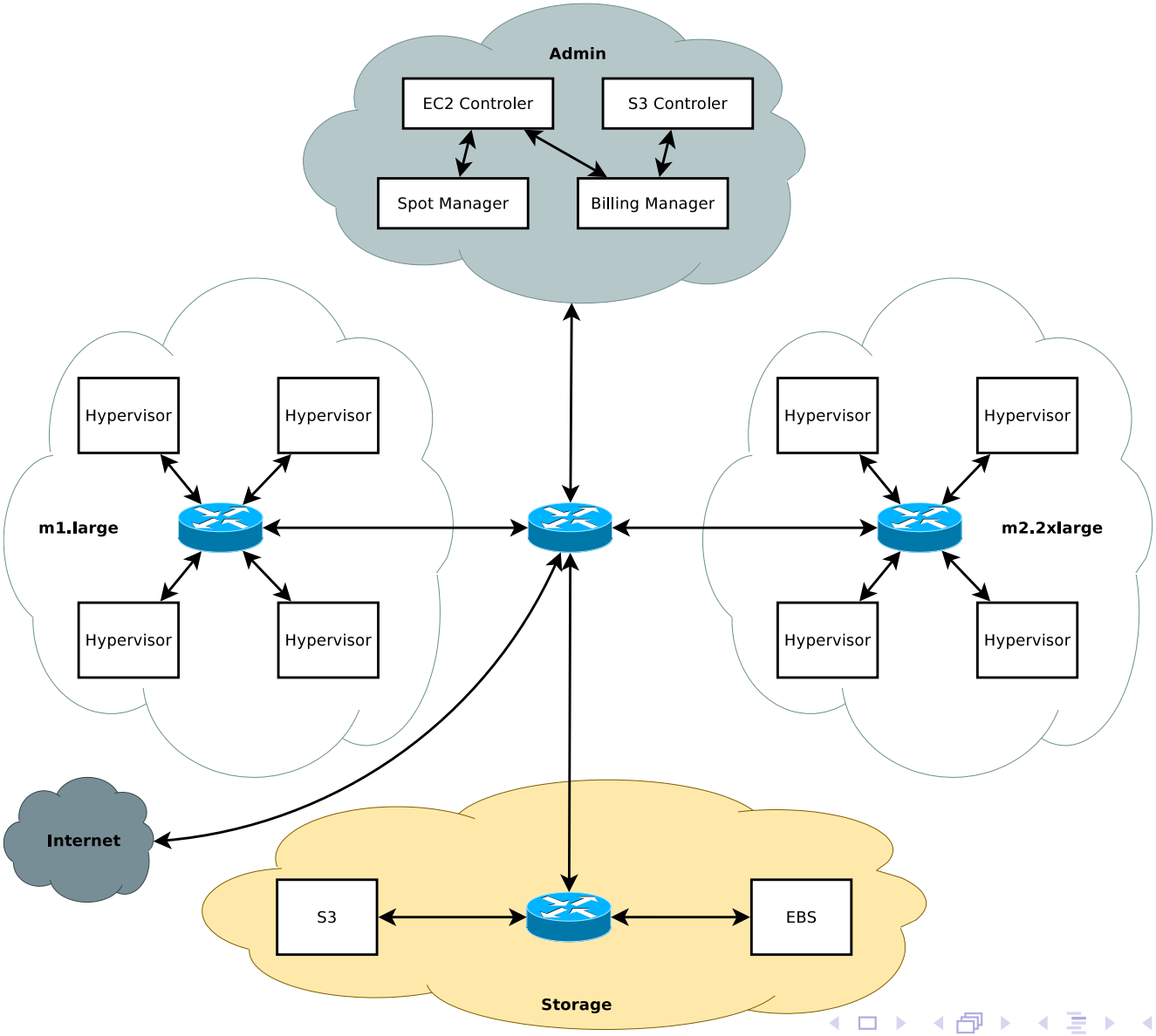
SimGrid Cloud Broker

- A new SimGrid project: Started 1 year ago;
- Work in progress but already features:
  - All AWS regions;
  - All instance types (resources and prices);
  - On-demand and spot instances;
  - S3 and EBS Storage;
  - Accounting of resources usage (Network, Compute, Storage);
  - Resources performance models based on information given by Amazon and extracted from scientific papers;
  - Spot Instances: 3 dynamic price policies (random, file, model);

SGCB: Client View



SGCB: Inside a Cloud



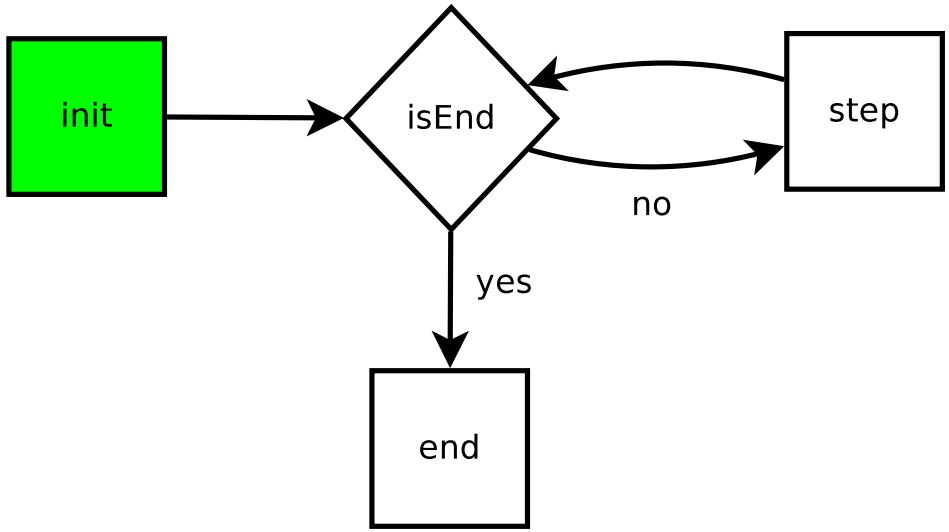
SGCB: Client View

- Purpose: Test an application and its provisioning mechanisms before deploying it;
- A SGCB user will just have to do call to S3 and EC2 API inside the simulator;
- Using SimGrid processes and tasks, he can also simulate his applications;
- A set of examples exists to demonstrate the different use cases;
- A complete SimGrid trace is available to enable post execution analysis: bill, network usage, etc.;

SGCB: Application Scenario (1)

- Application Scenario is a way in SGCB to ease the simulation of an application;
- The life cycle in Clouds is composed of 3 basic steps:
  - **init** Provisioning of the VM and start the application;
  - **step** Adapts the number and type of VMs to the current load (while not *isEnd*);
  - **end** Stop the application and release the resources;
- **isEnd** function checks if the application is over;

SGCB: Application Scenario (Example)



init

1. Select the best template and region where to start the master;

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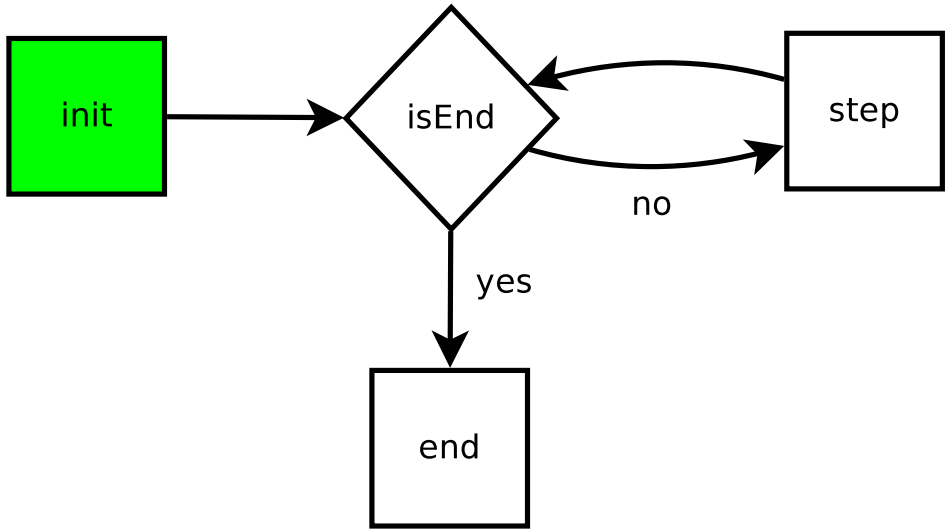

init

1. Select the best template and region where to start the master;
   1. Upload to S3 the VM image of the master VM;
   2. Register the uploaded image as an S3-backed AMI;
   3. Run one instance of template in the selected region;
   4. When the VM is started (describeInstances), start the master application;

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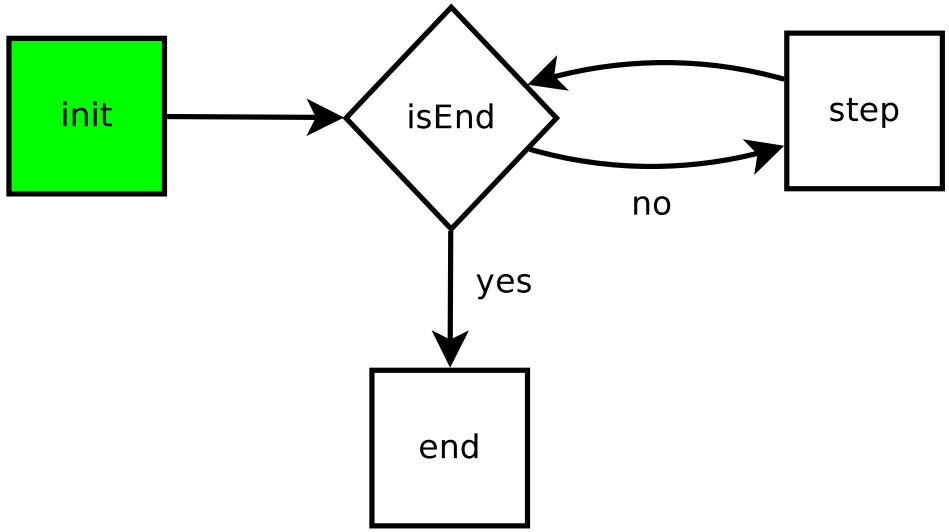

init

1. Select the best template and region where to start the master;
2. Do the same for the Slaves;

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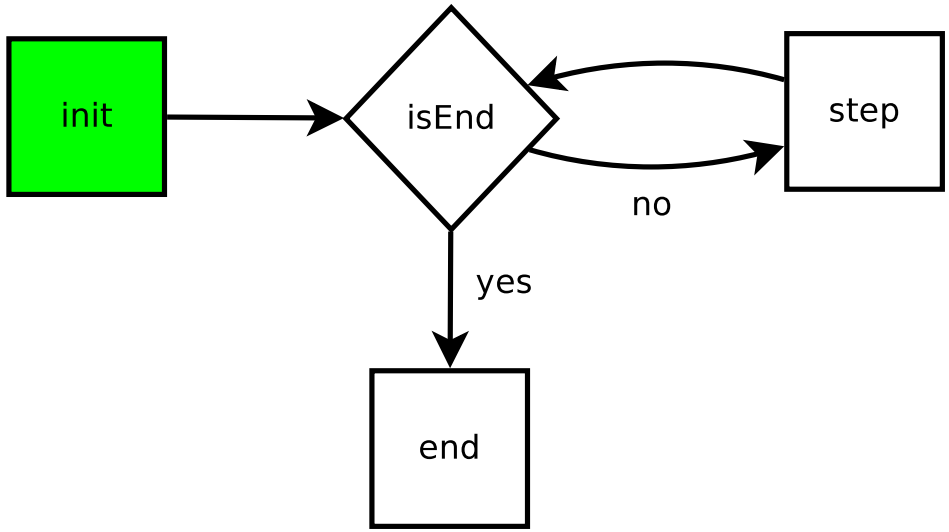

init

1. Select the best template and region where to start the master;
2. Do the same for the Slaves;
3. Send 10 Computing Tasks out of N to the master;

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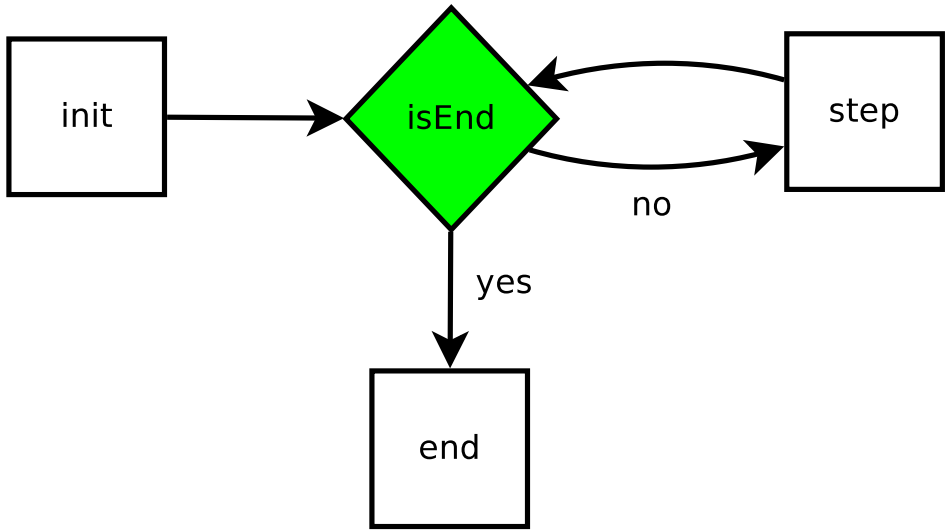

isEnd

1. Check if all N Computing Tasks have been sent;
2. Check if all results of the computing tasks have been fetched;

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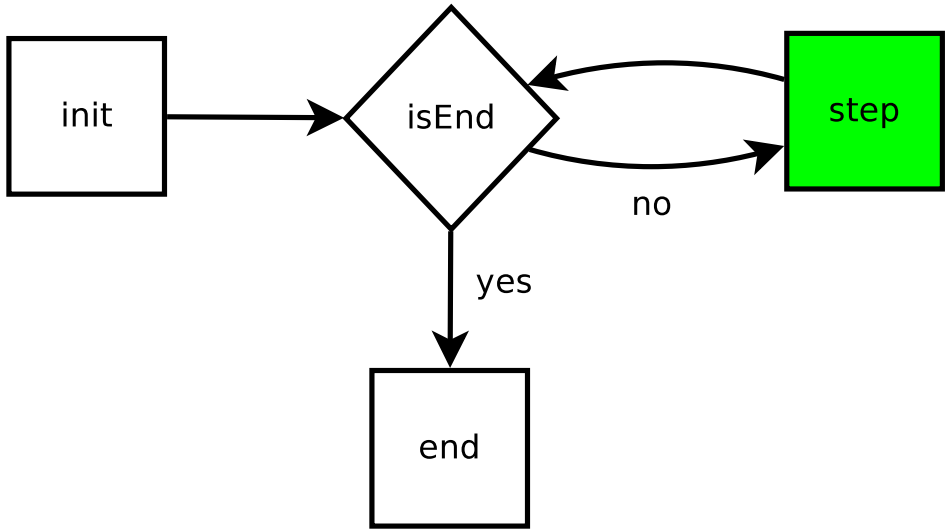

step

1. Send 10 more Computing Tasks to the master;
2. Fetch the results of already computed tasks;

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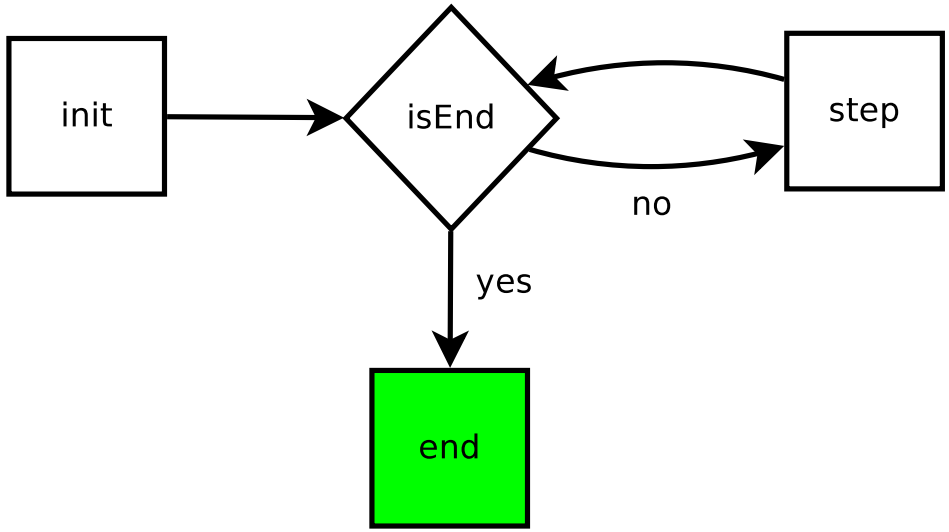


end

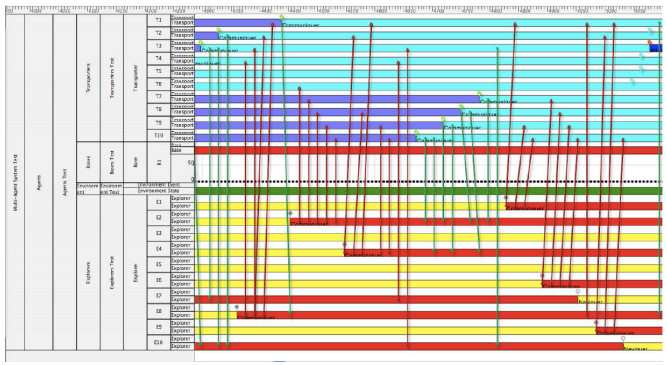
1. Stop the master and slaves;
2. Release the VM;
3. Remove the VM Image;

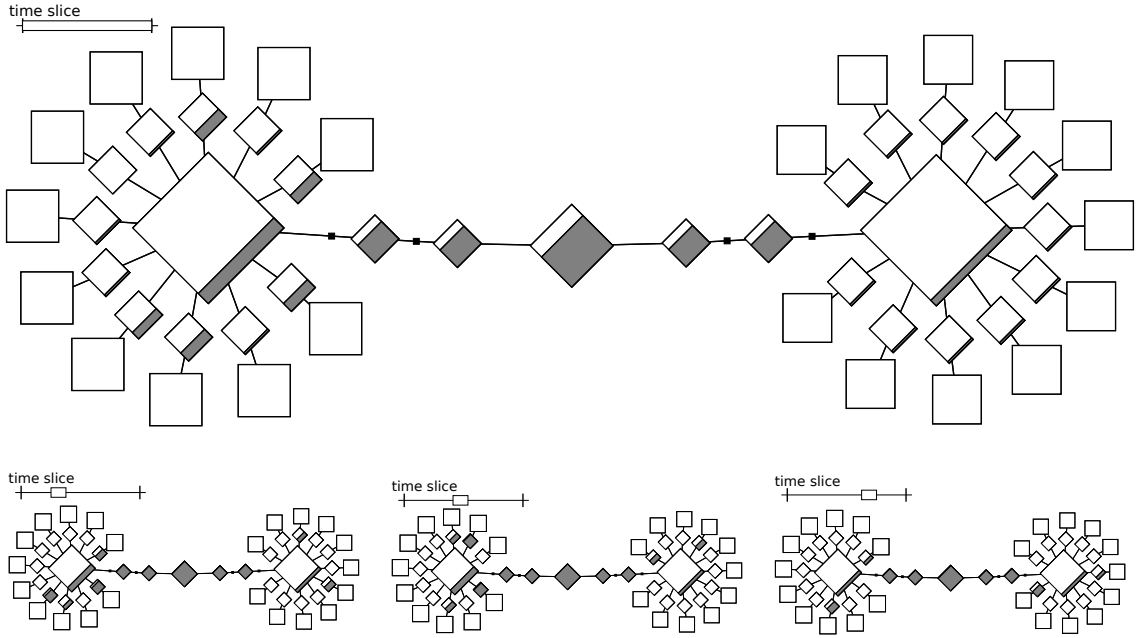
SGCB: Application Scenario (Example)

Post-processing

Analyze the trace:

- Pajé
- Viva
- R





Bag Of Tasks on Federated Clouds

- Analyze the trace generated by the simulator;
- Propose new provisioning and task allocation algorithms;
- Work on storage policy;
- See the impact of amount of input and output data on the bill;
- Take into account new users' requirements e.g. storage location;
- Work on real-world traces to simulate the Bag of Tasks;

SimGrid Cloud Broker

- Improve performance models (network, storage, etc.);
- Verify the SGCB results with real-world execution;
- Add basic multi-core simulation;

- Available on demand (soon on github);

Potential Collaboration: HPC on Clouds

Tightly coupled applications are the weakness of Clouds:

- Work on VM scheduling algorithms to improve their performances;
- Work on VM scheduling algorithms to reduce noise due to neightboors;
- Co-scheduling with Network as a Service to improve network for HPC;
- Co-scheduling with Storage as a Service to improve network for HPC;
- How to bill the new resources related to HPC;

Potential Collaboration: Scientific Workflow on Clouds

- Extend current Cloud Middleware to support scientific workflow;
- Propose a Broker for Cloud Middleware;
- Work on VM scheduling algorithms for cloud workflow inside a cloud;
- Work on provisioning mechanisms for cloud workflow in a federated cloud;