

# ACTivating Resource Efficiency and Large Databases in the CLOUD Concepts and Objectives

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**Partners**:



NUM\SC\LE











**Coordinator: ICCS** 

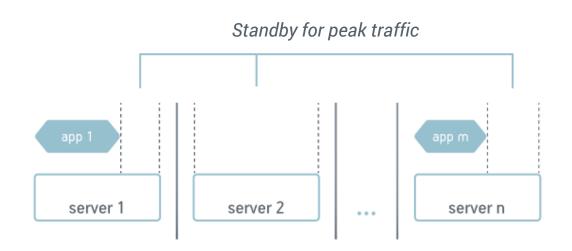




- Severe resource misuse in cloud datacenters
- Misuse meaning:
  - Resource waste due to very low server utilization (10-20%)
  - Resource fragmentation
  - Resource unavailability (or very high pricing) for resource-hungry applications
    - driving use case: in-memory databases
  - Resource contention due to interference between co-executing applications

### **RESOURCE WASTE**





Wasteful allocation by conservative policies to cope with:

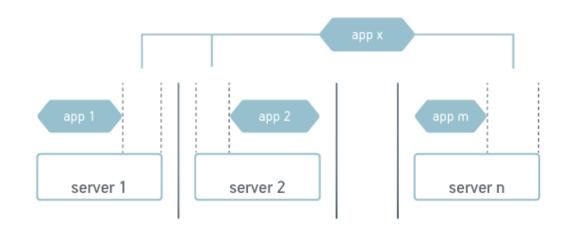
- Peak traffic
- Unpredicted collocation behavior

Application resource requests

System resources

#### RESOURCE FRAGMENTATION





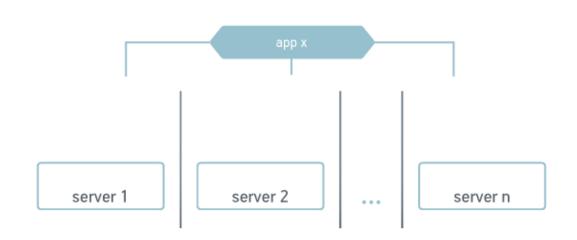
Plenty of unallocated resources in small fragments

Application resource requests

System resources

#### RESOURCE UNAVAILABILITY





Typical cloud servers cannot service resource-hungry applications

Special application in mind: in-memory databases

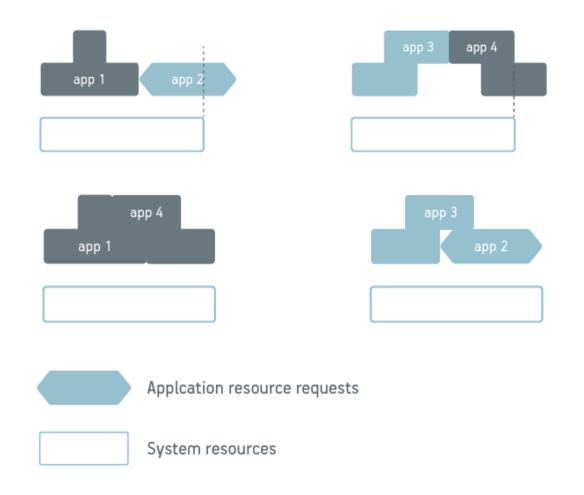
We use the term "fat VMs"

Typical scarce resource: main memory



## RESOURCE CONTENTION (INTERFERENCE)





Cloud resource allocators are interference-unaware

Interference can severely degrade performance and QoS

Lack of interference awareness and predictability is a main reason for low server utilization



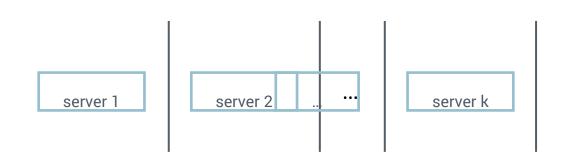


- Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Effective utilization of cloud resources.
  - SO1.1: Resource efficiency
  - SO1.2: Performance stability
- Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Deployment of resource demanding applications in the cloud (special focus on database applications)
  - SO2.1: Scalability in resource provisioning
  - SO2.2: Elasticity in resource provisioning



**Step1:** Break the PC architecture barrier

Base on the technologies provided by Numascale and Kaleao for resource disaggregation





server 1 server 2 ... server k

Step 2: Extend hypervisor technologies to pool resources at the rack scale

Extend OnApp's MicroVisor

- Memory management
- Hyper-converged storage
- Inteconnect optimization
- Fault tolerance

Addresses the problems of resource fragmentation and resource unavailability



rack-scale hypervisor					
server 1	server 2		server k		

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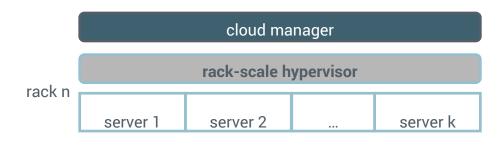


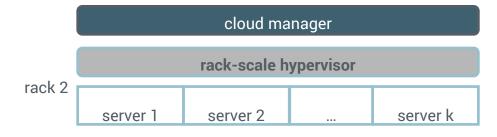


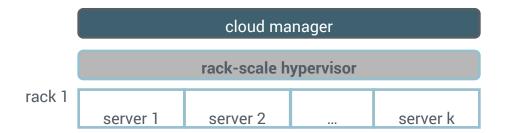
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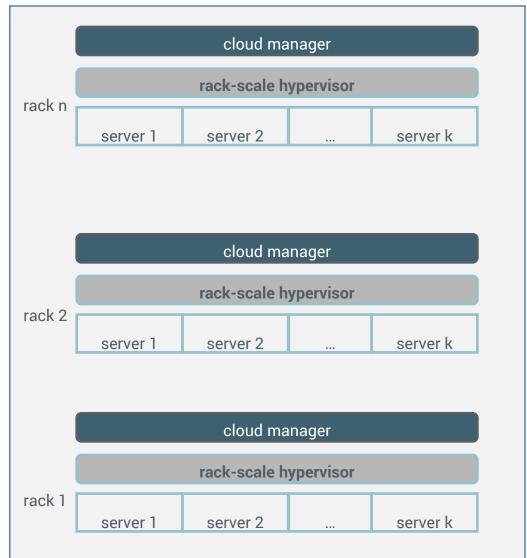






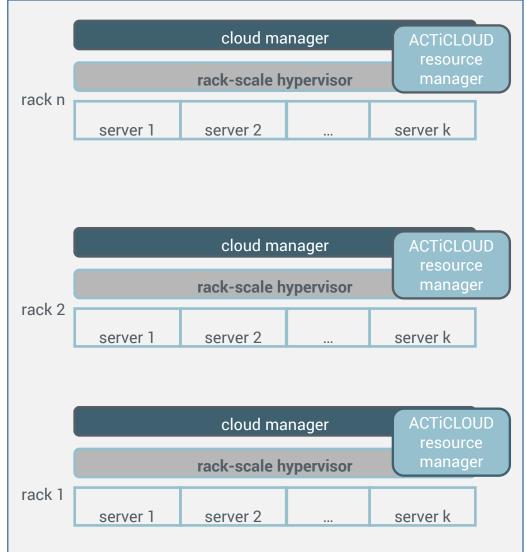






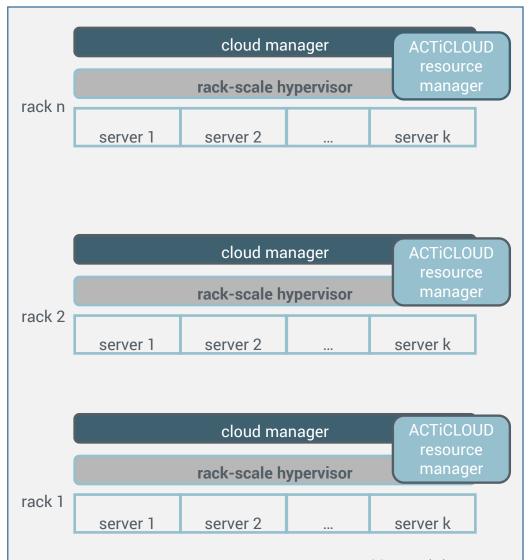












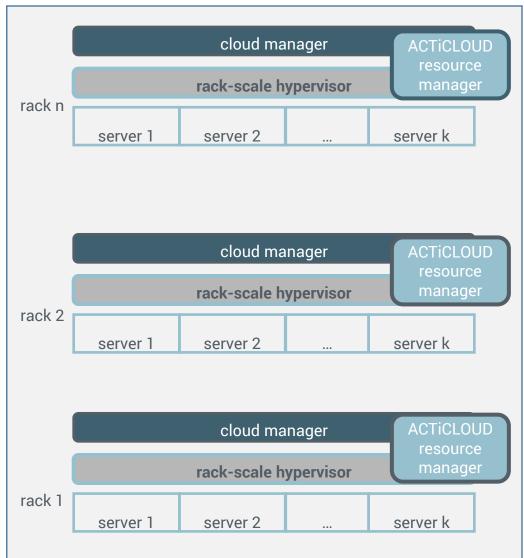
The ACTiCLOUD resource manager:

- Monitors available resources and application requirements
- Analyzes the current status and predicts the status of alternative states
- Decides on alternative resource allocations
- Takes actions (e.g. migrate, postpone, time-schedule)

EnESCE: Workshop on Energy-efficient Servers for Cloud and Edge Computing





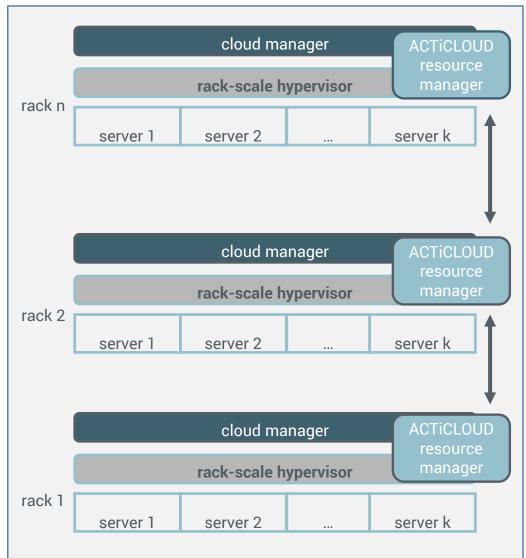


The ACTiCLOUD resource manager operates:

 At the rack level (in cooperation with the hypervisor)





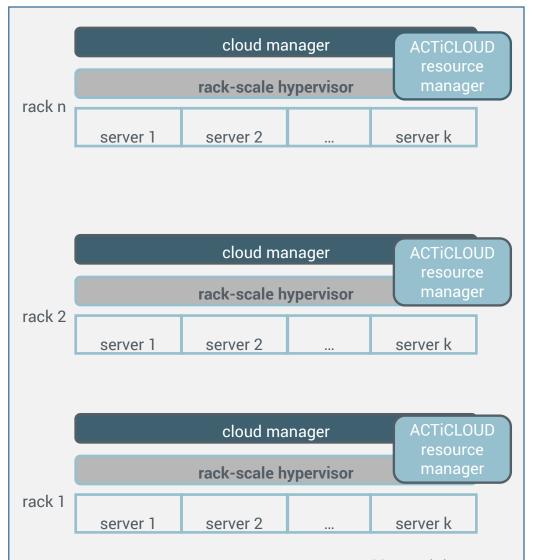


The ACTiCLOUD resource manager operates:

- At the rack level (in cooperation with the hypervisor)
- At the site level (in cooperation with OpenStack)





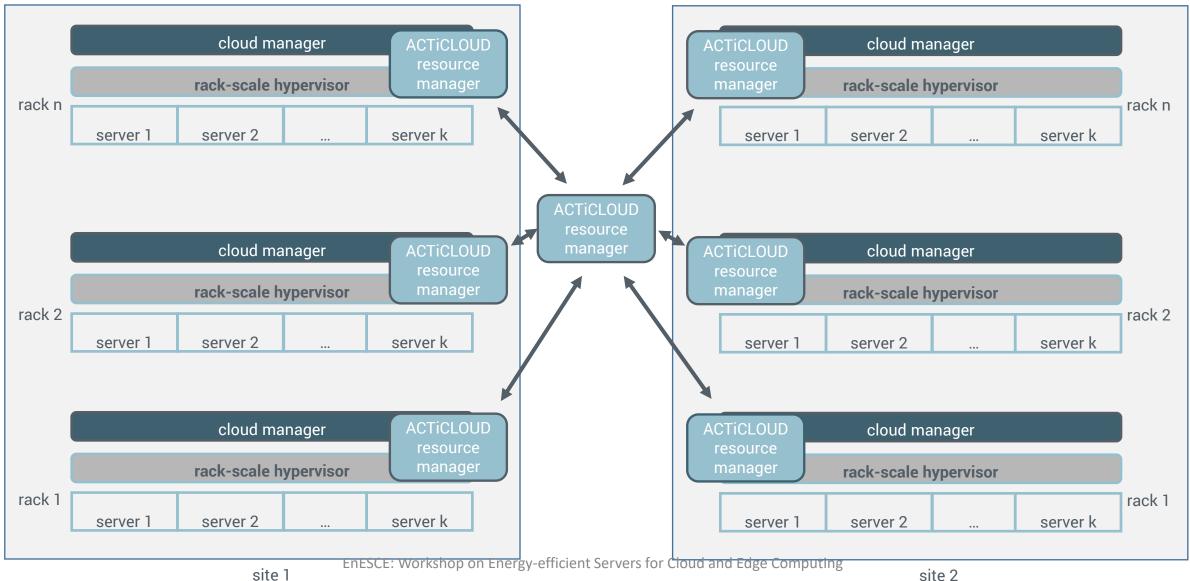


The ACTiCLOUD resource manager operates:

- At the rack level (in cooperation with the hypervisor)
- At the site level (in cooperation with OpenStack)
- At the cross-site level (by utilizing extensions of OpenStack, e.g. Tricircle)

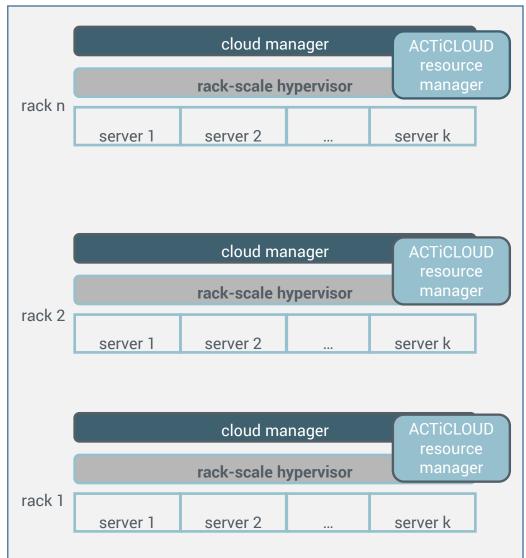
EnESCE: Workshop on Energy-efficient Servers for Cloud and Edge Computing





site 1





Step 3: Enhance the hypervisor and the cloud manager (OpenStack) to handle resources effectively

Addresses the problems of resource contention and resource waste (sibling, remote sites can be used to offload peak traffic)



#### ACTICLOUD APPROACH: Where we stand

We are half way towards *Activating Resource Efficiency and Large Databases* in the Cloud

What comes next: Handling large, in-memory databases





rack-scale hypervisor

server 1 server 2 ... server k

**Step 4:** Optimize system software and language managed runtimes

Memory managers across the stack JVM optimizations garbage collector Other system libraries (e.g. within the host VMs)





system software and language managed runtimes

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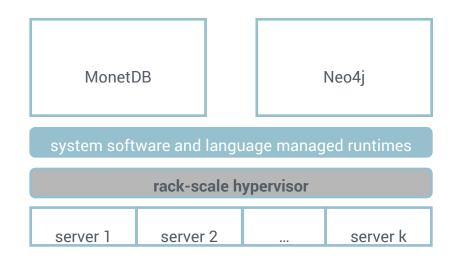
system software and language managed runtimes

rack-scale hypervisor

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**Step 5**: Evolution of in-memory *column-store databases* 

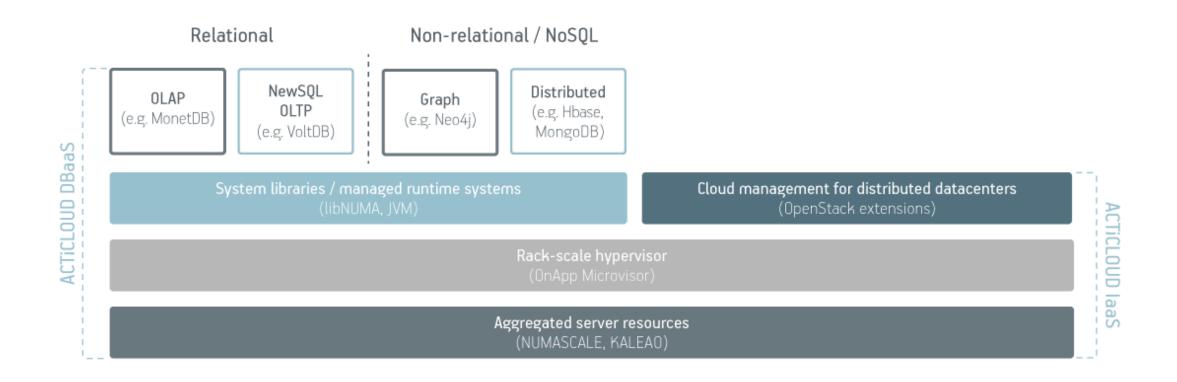




**Step 6:** Evolution of large graph *databases* 

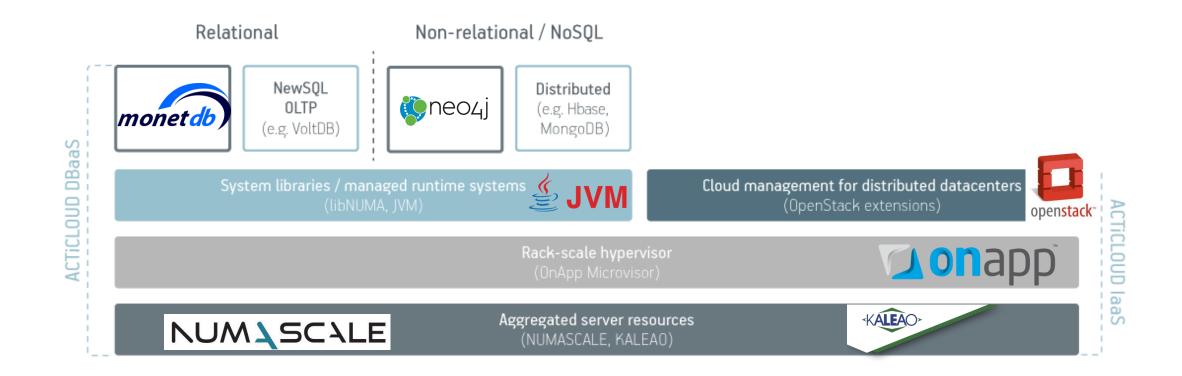
#### ARCHITECTURE AT A GLANCE





## ARCHITECTURE AT A GLANCE - technologies







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