

Infrastructure Outsourcing in Multi-Cloud Environment

Kate Keahey,

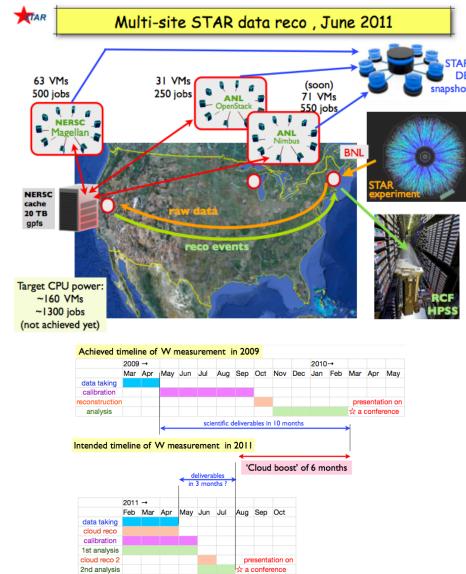
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The STAR Experiment

- Use case: cloud processing for W-boson reconstruction
- Benefits:
 - Near real-time processing
 - Reduce "time to science"
- Overall achievement
 - "10 months became 3 months"

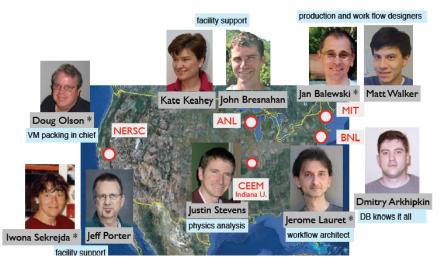


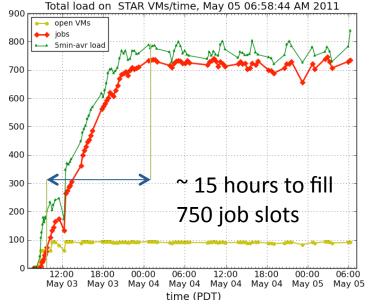




... and Its Challenges

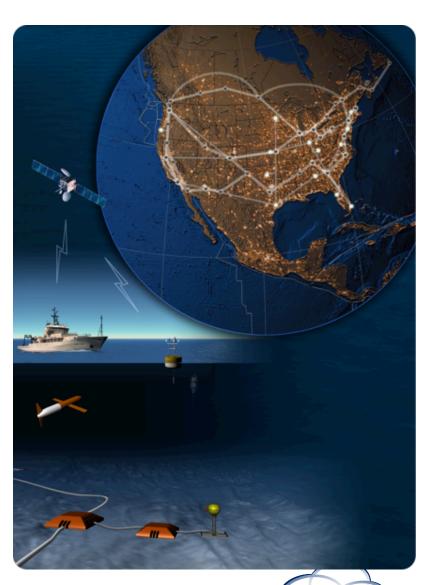
- Cloud-related issues:
 - Complexity: involving 10 people
 - Not very on-demand
 - Hard to coordinate several clouds – manual and ad hoc
 - Lack of consistency, scalability, bad reaction time
 - No autoscaling, streamlined fault management
 - No unified way to move/store data
 - Can't just define an appliance and have it work with several clouds
 - And many others...







Ocean Observatory Initiative



- Towards Observatory Science
- Sensor-driven processing
 - An "always-on" service
 - Real-time event-based data stream processing capabilities
 - Highly volatile need for data distribution and processing
- Nimbus team building platform services for integrated, repeatable support for ondemand science
 - High-availability
 - Auto-scaling
- From regional Nimbus clouds to commercial clouds

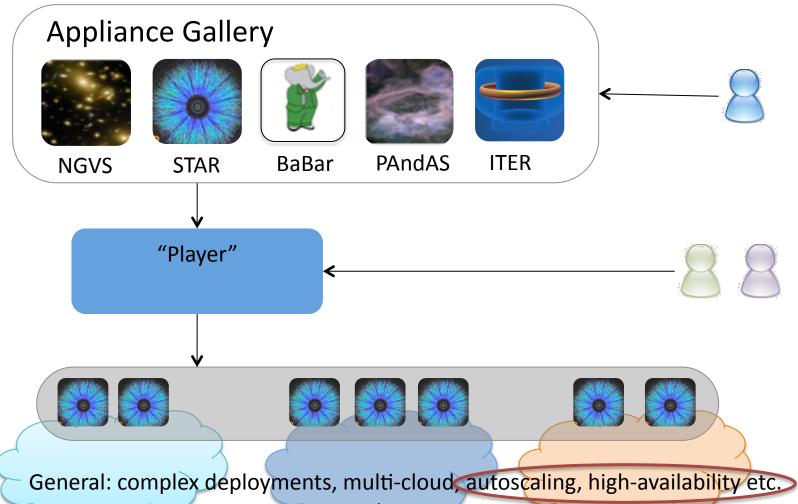


... and Its Challenges

- Complexity Management: complex deployment patterns, live upgrades and management, concurrent deployments, longevity, etc.
- High Availability: always-on service model, replenishable resources
- Auto-scaling: managing peaks and valleys, flexible resources
- Multi-cloud:
 - Escalation pattern: from private to commercial clouds
 - Risk mitigation: not enough cycles, failure, market factors
- Configurability:
 - Application and system sensors
 - Modifiable policies



Infrastructure Outsourcing for Science



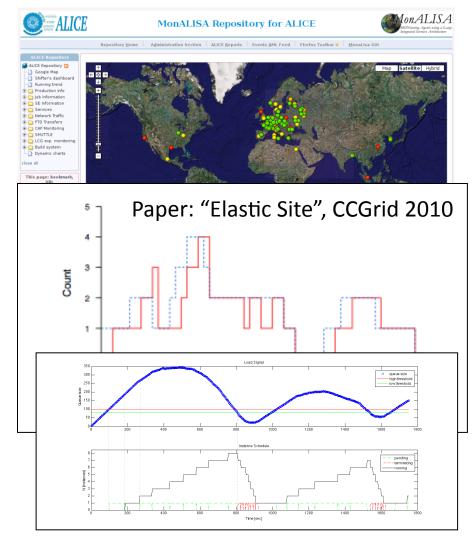
Multiple models: task farm, master/slave, tightly-coupled virtual clusters



Autoscaling: Early Examples

- 2008: The ALICE proof-of-concept
- 2009: ElasticSite prototype
- 2009: OOI pilot

Challenge: a generic HA elastic service model



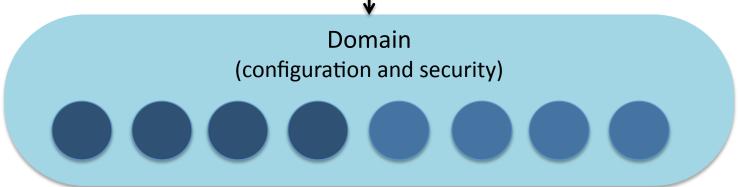


Starting Simple: the Task Farm Model



Domain Management

Monitor and regulate domain properties based on system-specific and application-specific metrics



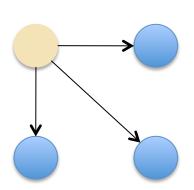
Assumptions

- Resources are available on-demand, but any particular resource may fail at any time
- Applications can absorb new resources
- Applications can tolerate failures

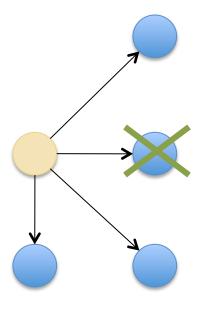


Actor/Reactor Model

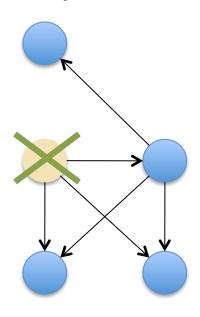
Auto-scale



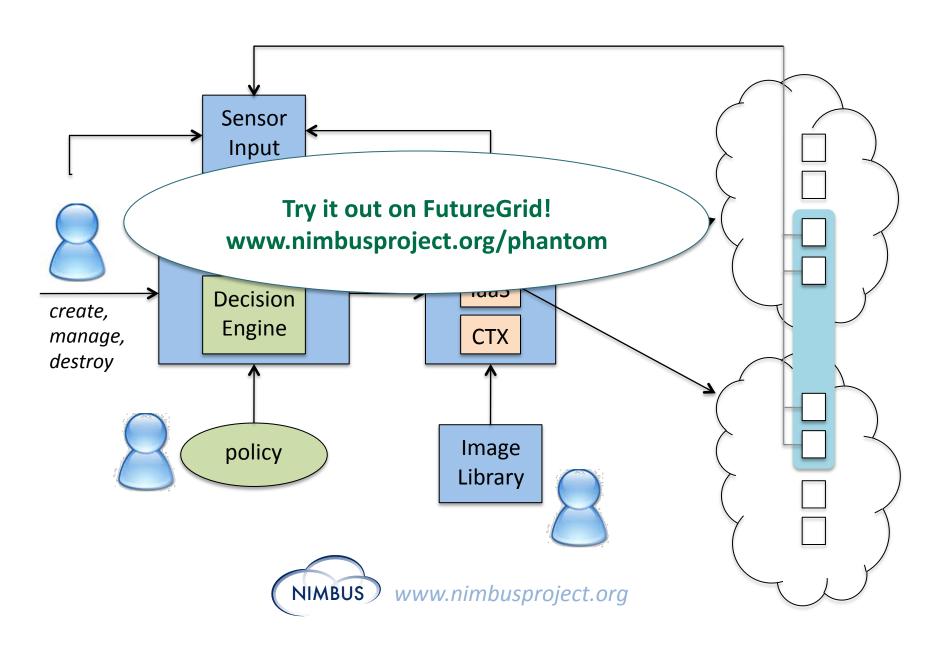
Redeploy



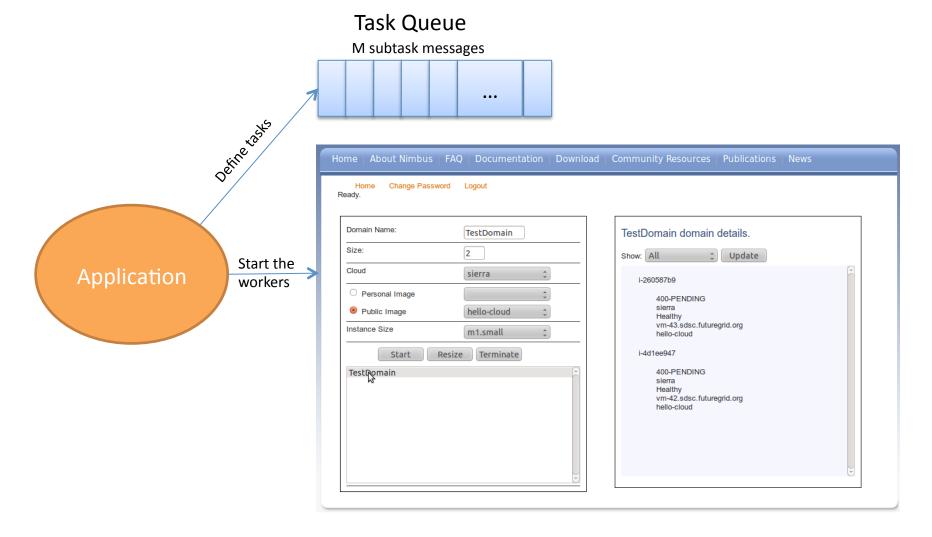
Role transfer + leader election



Core Components

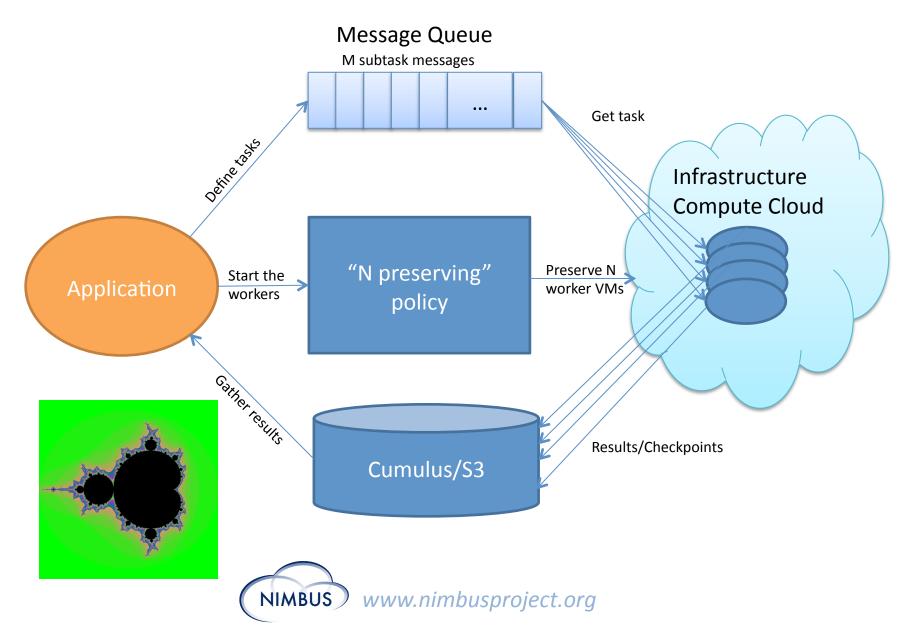


Usage Example



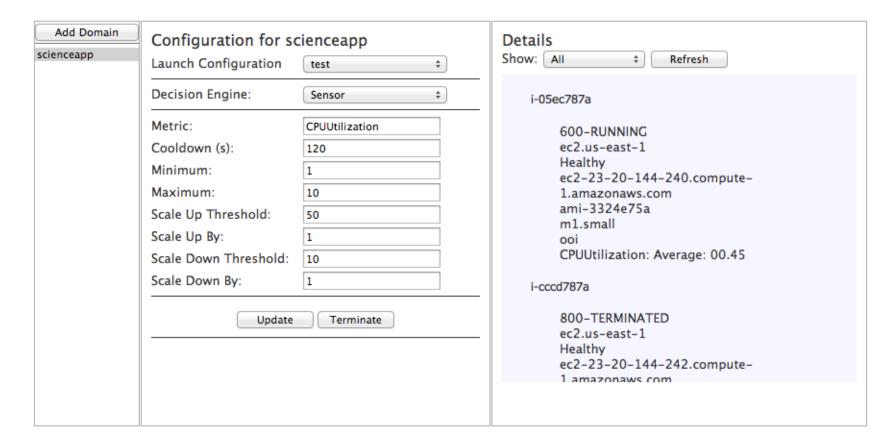


Usage Example



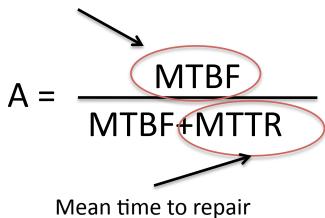
Scaling with System Factors

Domains

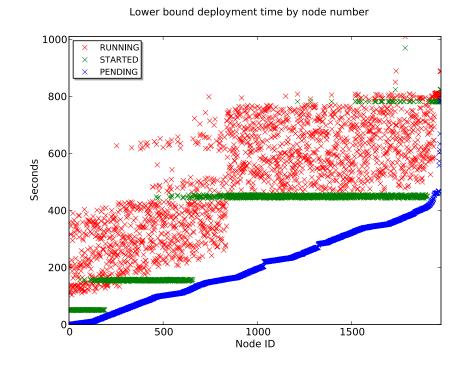


Adventures in Scalability

Mean time between failures



- Time to repair (TTR)
 - Diagnosis
 - Time to scale (TTS)
 - PENDING (request)
 - STARTED (deployment)
 - RUNNING (contextualization)



TTS: preliminary results for 2,000 VMs provisioned on AWS EC2



Parting Thoughts

- Science has unique outsourcing needs
 - Observatories, experiment support, conference deadlines, fluctuating workload, growth management and others
- Infrastructure clouds are a disruptive innovation
 - Opportunity: on-demand availability
 - But also many challenges!
- "Crossing the chasm"
 - We are living in the age of early adopters
 - Broadening the set:
 - Complexity and scale
 - · New models
 - Performance and features
 - The challenges are in crossing the chasm
- Impact on Applications
 - The ability to absorb resources is critical
 - Fault-tolerance is increasingly a requirement
 - Emphasis on programming models that support them

The Nimbus Team



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...and looking for a postdoc!

