

End-to-End QoS on Shared Clouds for Highly Dynamic, Large-Scale Sensing Data Streams

Rafael Tolosana-Calasanz, José A. Bañares, Congduc Pham and
Omer F. Rana

{rafaelt, banares}@unizar.es, congduc.pham@univ-pau.fr,
o.f.rana@cs.cardiff.ac.uk



Universidad
Zaragoza

Universidad de Zaragoza
Zaragoza, Spain



Université de Pau
Pau, France

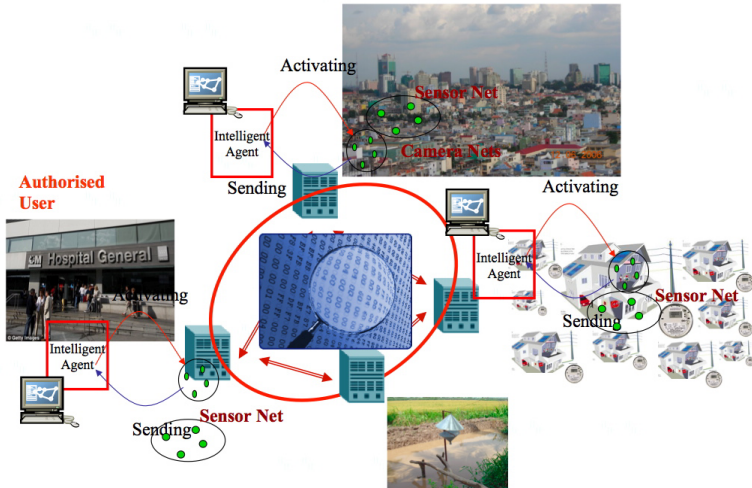


Cardiff University
Cardiff, United Kingdom

May 13rd, 2012

DPMSS 2012 – CCGrid 2012
Ottawa, Canada

Sensor Data Aggregation



Zaragoza



Adaptive infrastructure for sensor data analysis

- **Multiple** concurrent data streams
- **Variable** properties: rate and data types; various processing models
- Support for **in-transit** analysis
- Support for **admission** control & flow **isolation** at each node



Approach & Focus

Adaptive infrastructure for sensor data analysis

- **Multiple** concurrent data streams
- **Variable** properties: rate and data types; various processing models
- Support for **in-transit** analysis
- Support for **admission** control & flow **isolation** at each node

Key focus

- Develop a **model** and a **system architecture** to support adaptive stream processing
- Model is **executable** directly and can be combined with monitoring
- Model behaviour can be modified through an external **controller**



Zaragoza



Outline

- 1 Background
 - Petri nets
 - Reference nets
- 2 In-transit Analysis
- 3 System Architecture & Model
 - Token Bucket
 - Autonomic Data Transfer Service
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work



Universidad
Zaragoza



Outline

- 1 Background
 - Petri nets
 - Reference nets
- 2 In-transit Analysis
- 3 System Architecture & Model
 - Token Bucket
 - Autonomic Data Transfer Service
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work



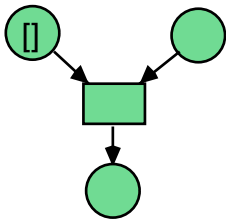
Universidad
Zaragoza



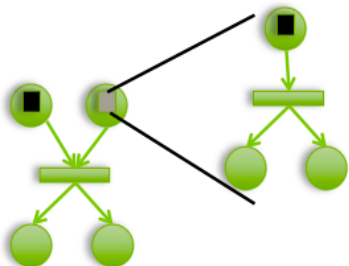
Petri nets

Characteristics

- directed bipartite **graph**
- 2 types of **nodes**: places and transitions
- **arcs**: place-transition, transition-place
- **tokens**: move on the graph
- **static** structural nature



Reference nets



Characteristics

- **tokens** can be nets – dynamic hierarchies of Petri nets
- **Java** inscriptions & **Renew** interpreter
- we can build executable rapid prototype models – concurrency

Outline

- 1 Background
 - Petri nets
 - Reference nets
- 2 In-transit Analysis
- 3 System Architecture & Model
 - Token Bucket
 - Autonomic Data Transfer Service
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work



Universidad
Zaragoza



In-transit Analysis

Characteristics

- Perform **partial/full** processing of data from source to destination
- Benefit from availability of **slack** in the network – i.e. availability of excess capacity at processing nodes
- Useful to support: filtering, statistical analysis (min, max, avg) over a window size – i.e. common (often repeated) operations
- Same operation available at **multiple nodes** – location of analysis not important



Universidad
Zaragoza



Outline

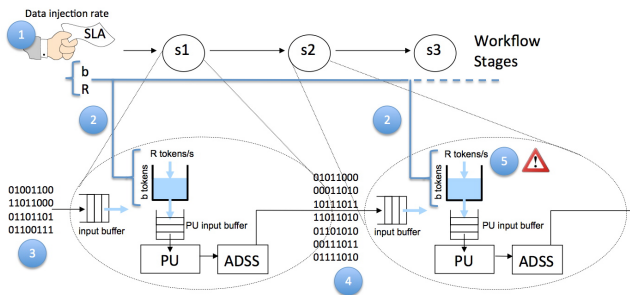
- 1 Background
 - Petri nets
 - Reference nets
- 2 In-transit Analysis
- 3 System Architecture & Model**
 - Token Bucket
 - Autonomic Data Transfer Service
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work



Universidad
Zaragoza

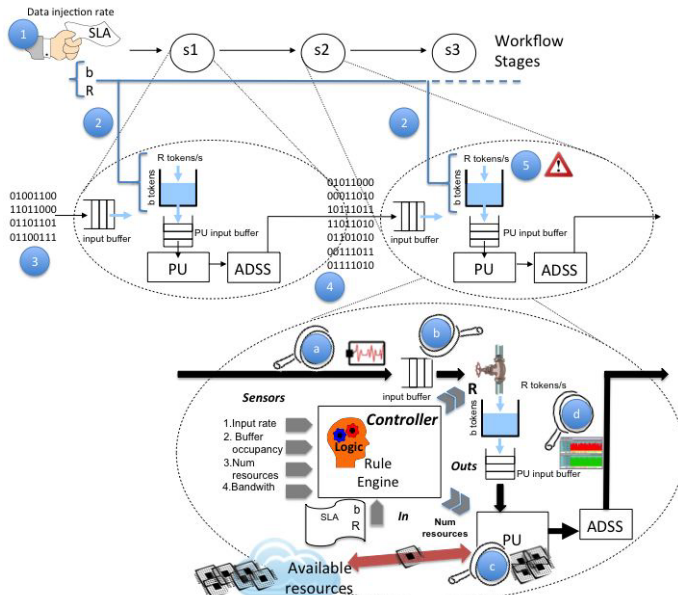


System Architecture



- 3 key components / node: Token Bucket, Processing Unit & output streaming
- Each component provides various **tunable parameters** – these can be externally modified

System Architecture

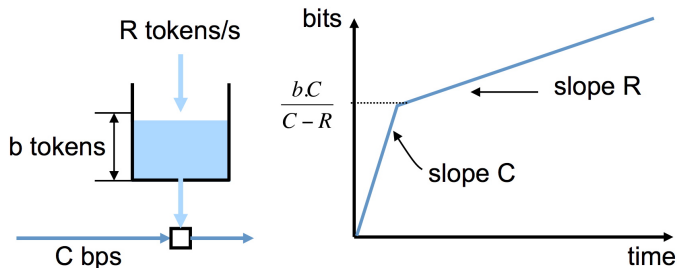


Some rules as an example

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | <p>E: B_i over threshold</p> <p>C: SLA_i allows control the addition of N_i resources</p> | $\Delta NumRes_{ij} = \min(N_i, (\lambda_{ij} - R_{ij})/\hat{\delta}_{ij})$ $\Delta R_{ij} = \lambda_{ij} - R_{ij}$ |
| 2 | <p>E: B_i over threshold</p> <p>C: SLA_i allows control the use of free resources</p> | $\Delta R_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n NumRes_{ij} * \hat{\delta}_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^n R_{ij}$ |

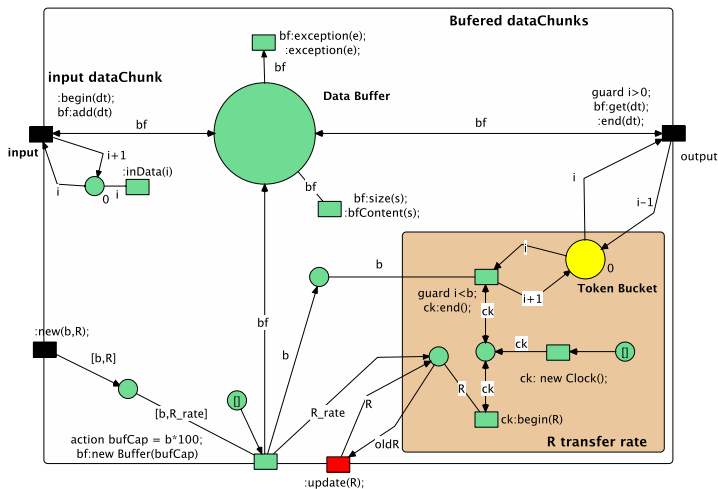


Token Bucket Behaviour



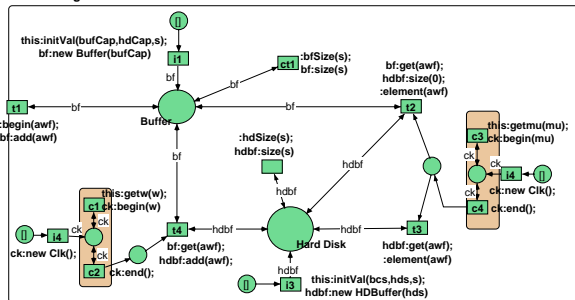
- Two key parameters of interest: R and b .
- Behaviour is dictated by changes in these two parameters.

Token Bucket & Processing Units

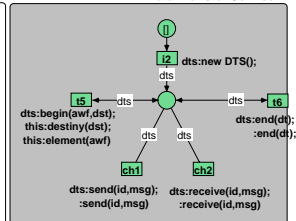


Autonomic Data Transfer Service

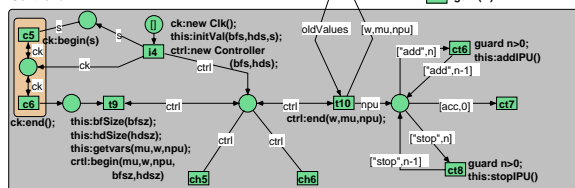
Data Storing



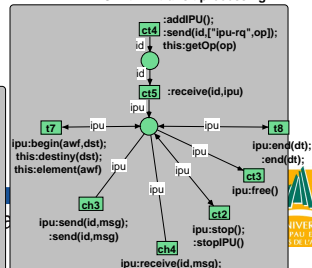
Data Transfer Service



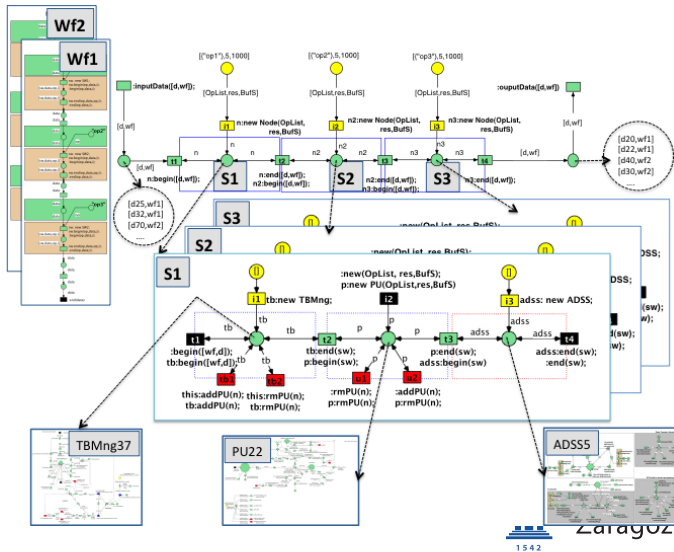
Controller



DTS with in-transit processing



Renew Model



Outline

- 1 Background
 - Petri nets
 - Reference nets
- 2 In-transit Analysis
- 3 System Architecture & Model
 - Token Bucket
 - Autonomic Data Transfer Service
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work



Universidad
Zaragoza



Experiments



Universidad
Zaragoza



Outline

- 1 Background
 - Petri nets
 - Reference nets
- 2 In-transit Analysis
- 3 System Architecture & Model
 - Token Bucket
 - Autonomic Data Transfer Service
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work



Universidad
Zaragoza



Conclusions and Future Work

Conclusions

- in-transit processing of **multiple** data streams over a **shared** (elastic) infrastructure
- dynamic Token Bucket (admission control): support of **variable bursts**
- **elastic Processing Unit**: add / reduce computational resources
- Autonomic Data Transfer Service: **adaptive** transfers
- Controller: monitors & modifies behaviour
 - Rule based but can use other strategies (i.e. reinforcement learning)
 - $QoS(\text{node } 1) + \dots + QoS(\text{node } n) \neq \text{end-to-end } QoS$ i.e. as we consider a hierarchical control strategy (but on-going!)



Conclusions and Future Work

Conclusions

- in-transit processing of **multiple** data streams over a **shared** (elastic) infrastructure
- dynamic Token Bucket (admission control): support of **variable bursts**
- **elastic Processing Unit**: add / reduce computational resources
- Autonomic Data Transfer Service: **adaptive** transfers
- Controller: monitors & modifies behaviour
 - Rule based but can use other strategies (i.e. reinforcement learning)
 - $\text{QoS}(\text{node } 1) + \dots + \text{QoS}(\text{node } n) \neq \text{end-to-end QoS}$ i.e. as we consider a hierarchical control strategy (but on-going!)

Future Work

- Currently validating in an Electrical Vehicles scenario
- Focus on pipeline MoC – applicable to other workflow engines where data transfer can be modified

End-to-End QoS on Shared Clouds for Highly Dynamic, Large-Scale Sensing Data Streams

Rafael Tolosana-Calasanz, José A. Bañares, Congduc Pham and
Omer F. Rana

{rafaelt, banares}@unizar.es, congduc.pham@univ-pau.fr,
o.f.rana@cs.cardiff.ac.uk



Universidad
Zaragoza

Universidad de Zaragoza
Zaragoza, Spain



Université de Pau
Pau, France



Cardiff University
Cardiff, United Kingdom

May 13rd, 2012

DPMSS 2012 – CCGrid 2012
Ottawa, Canada