



QoS Modeling and Evaluation in Cloud Environments

www.modaclouds.eu

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MODAClouds Challenges & Objectives

- MODAClouds: MOdel-Driven Approach for design and execution of applications on multiple Clouds
- Focus on needs of Cloud-based Application Developers and Operators
- Challenges:
 - Avoid vendor lock-in
 - Support risk analysis and management
 - Guarantee quality assurance
- Objective: *to provide methods, a decision support system, an IDE and a runtime environment to support*
 - *High-level design*
 - *Early prototyping*
 - *Semi-automatic code generation*
 - *Automatic (re)deployment of applications on multi-Clouds with guaranteed QoS*

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MODAClouds (www.modaclouds.eu)

- Integrated Project n. 318484
- October 1st 2012 – September 30th 2015



Imperial College
London

SIEMENS

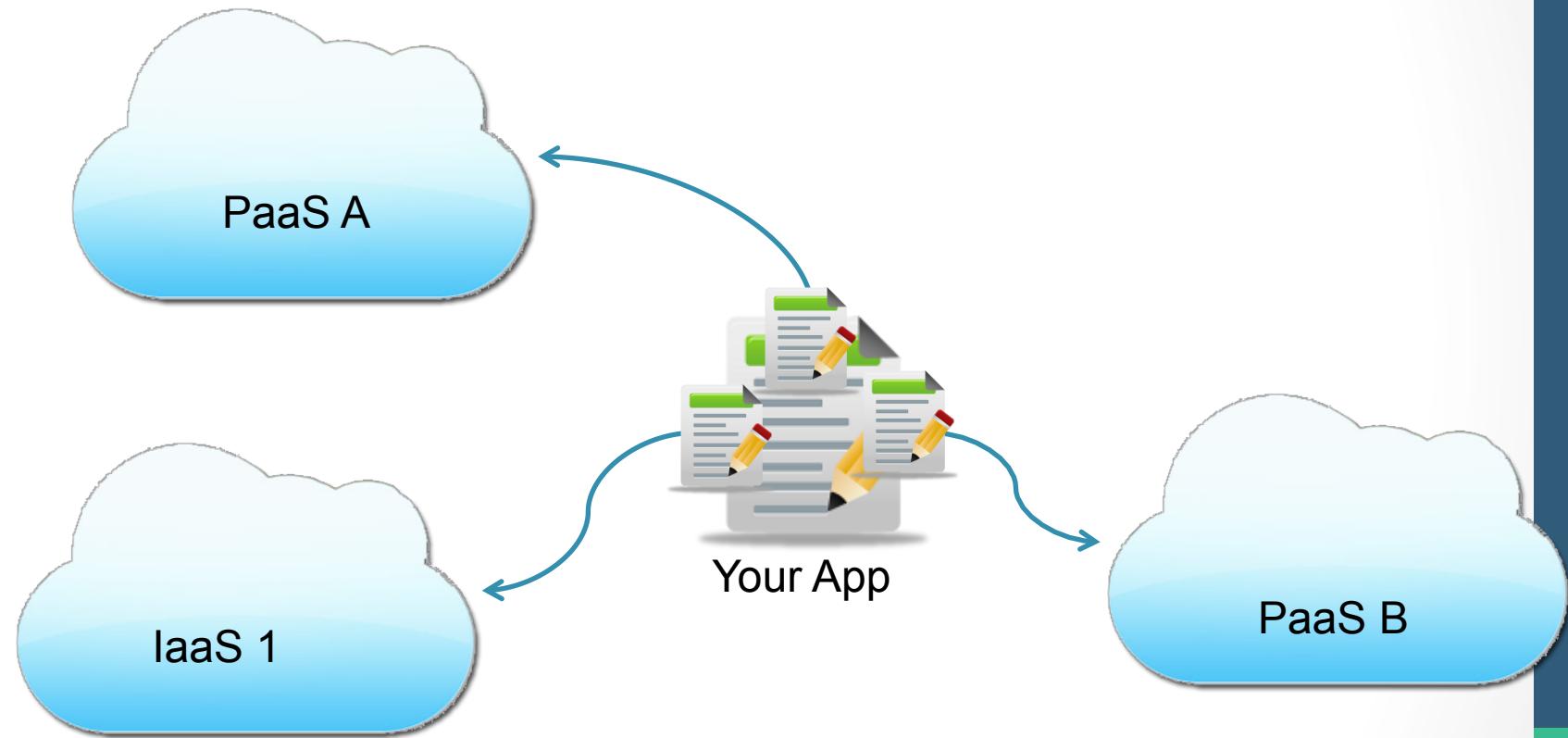


Atos

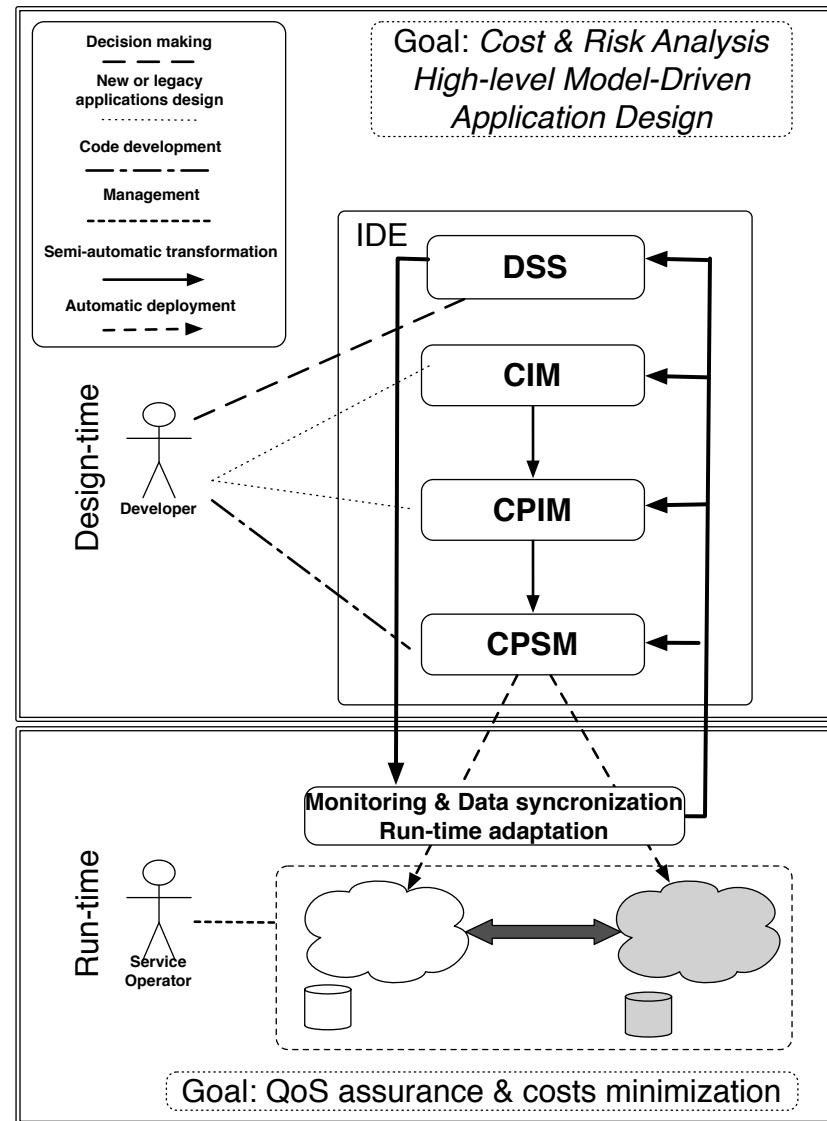


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Our Concept of Multi-Cloud



MODAClouds Vision

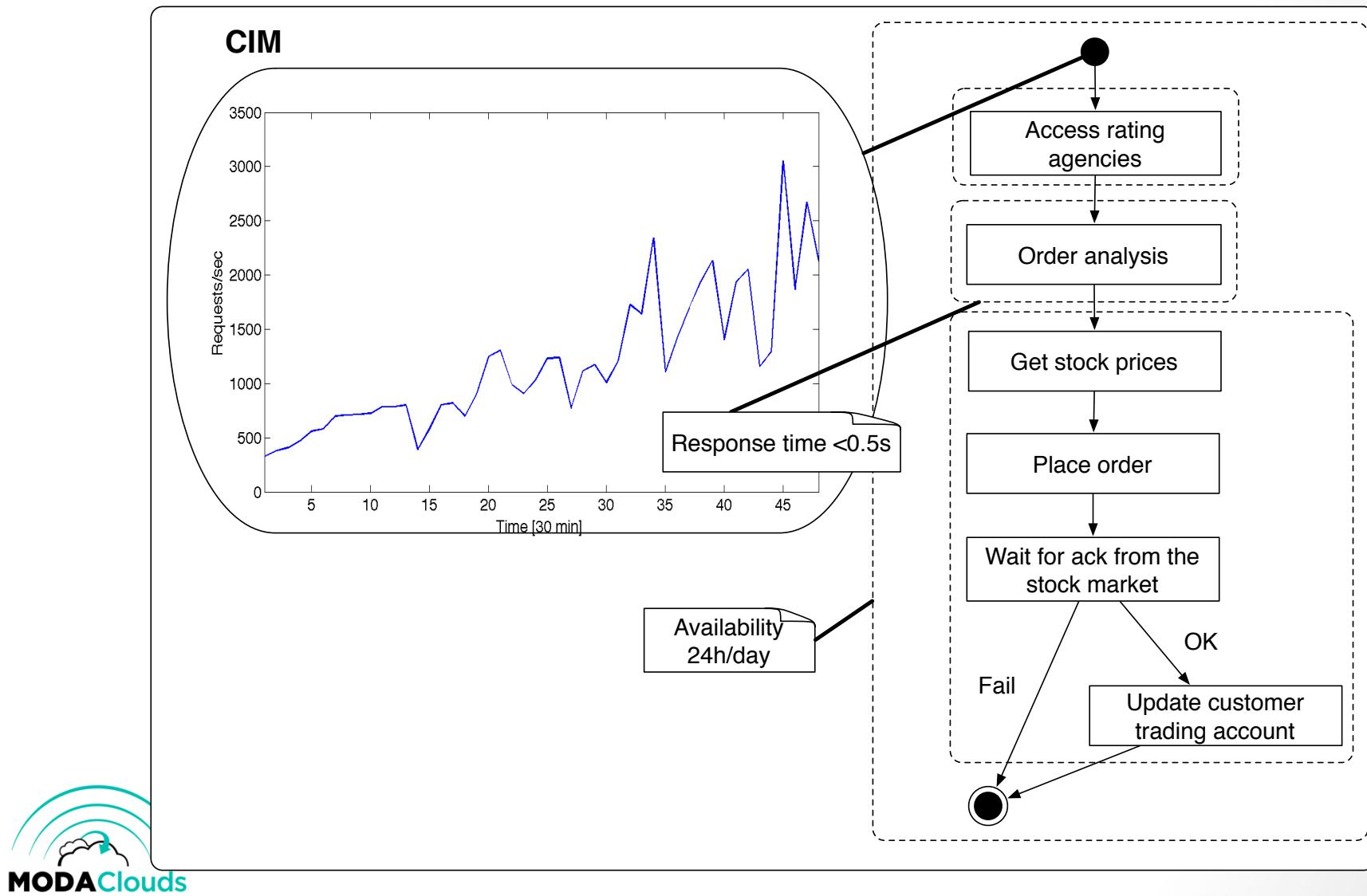


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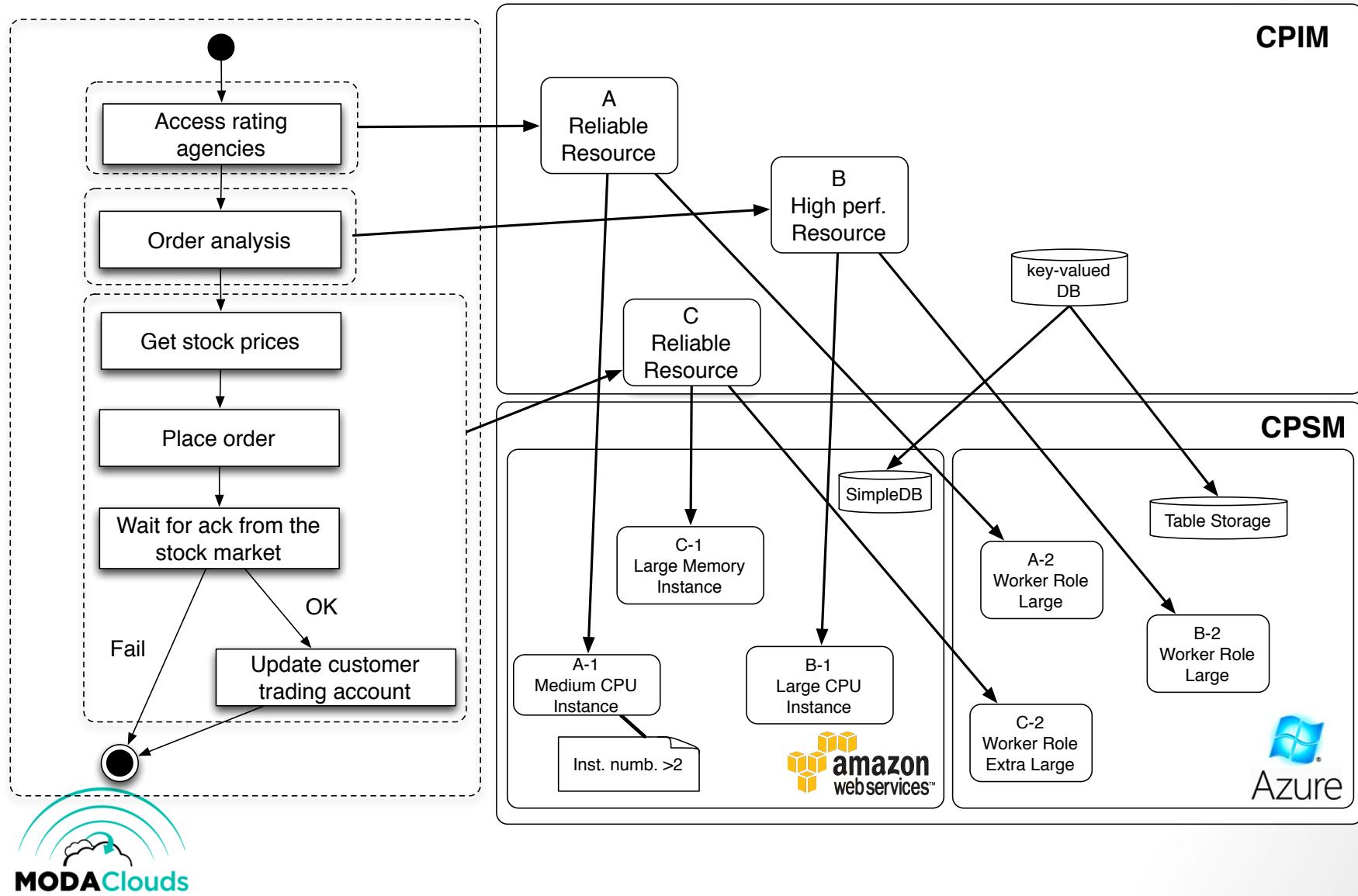


D. Ardagna et al. MODACLOUDS: A Model-Driven Approach for the Design and Execution of Applications on Multiple Clouds. MiSE 2012 Workshop Proceedings.

An example



An example



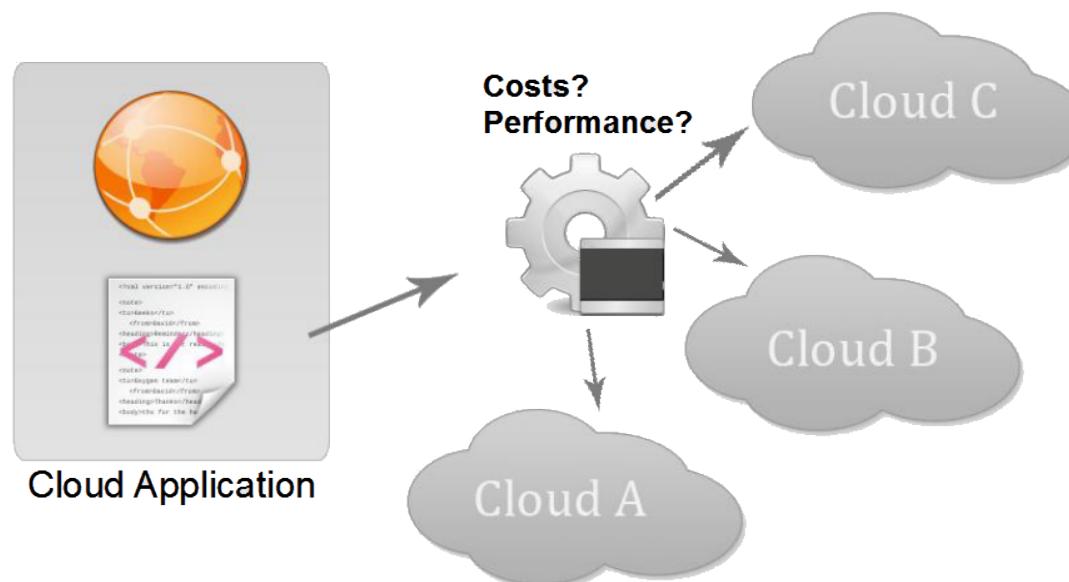
Cloud Applications Performance Modelling Challenges

- Cloud performance can vary at any point in time
- Elasticity may not ramp at desired speeds
- QoS metrics can be in conflict
- Cost estimate is also difficult:
 - Pricing models vary from a Cloud provider to another
 - Several cost metrics (e.g., \$/hour, \$/GB-month, \$/million I/O, etc...)
 - Costs follow the resource allocation and workload trends, so variable allocations and/or workloads lead to variable costs

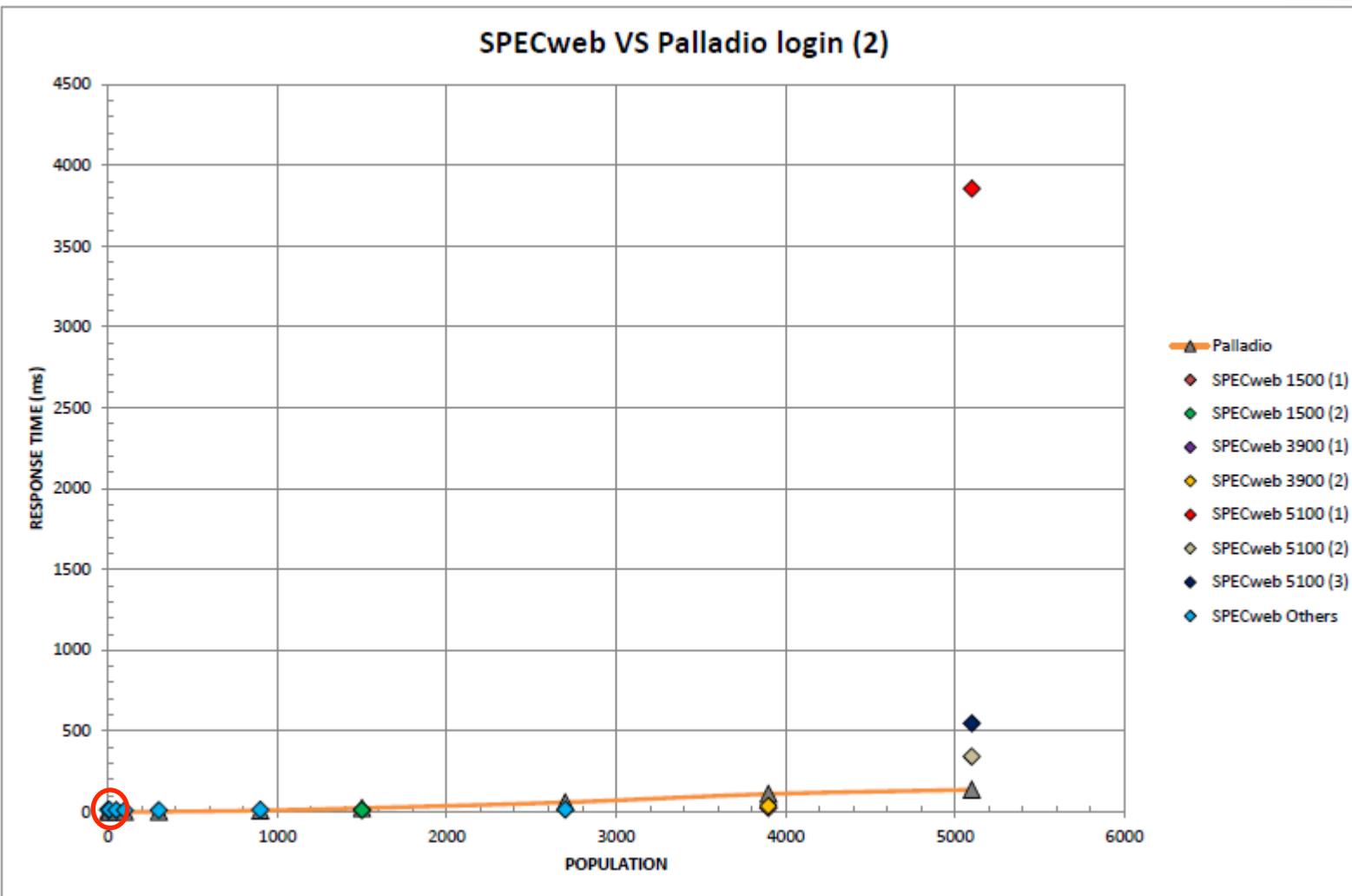
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Goals

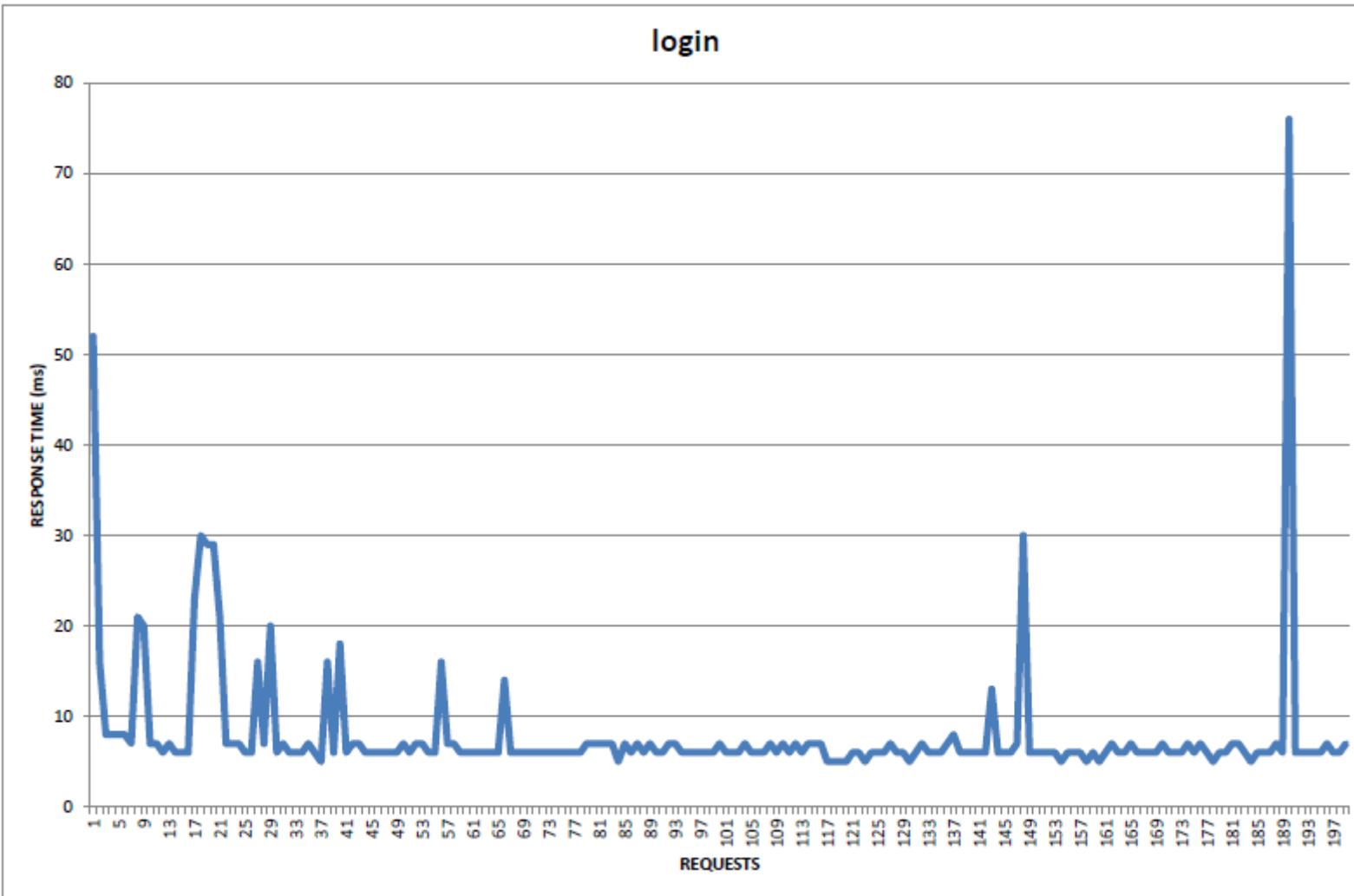
- Develop a methodology and a software tool for the model driven design, performance, and cost assessment of applications running in the Cloud:
 - Consider generic and specific Cloud
 - Run what-if analysis allowing to compare multiple configurations, Cloud services, Cloud providers, etc...



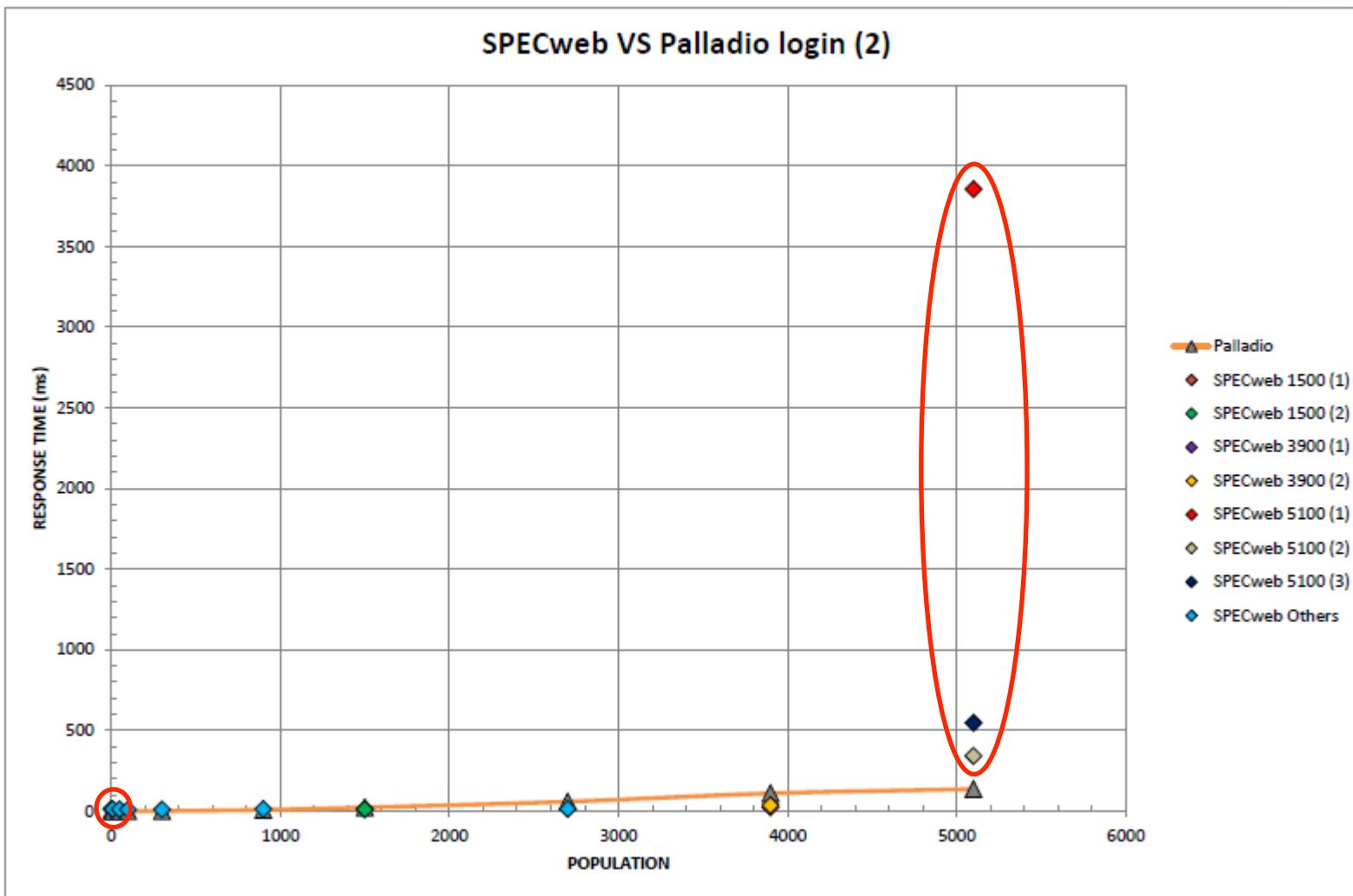
Running SpecWeb on Amazon EC2



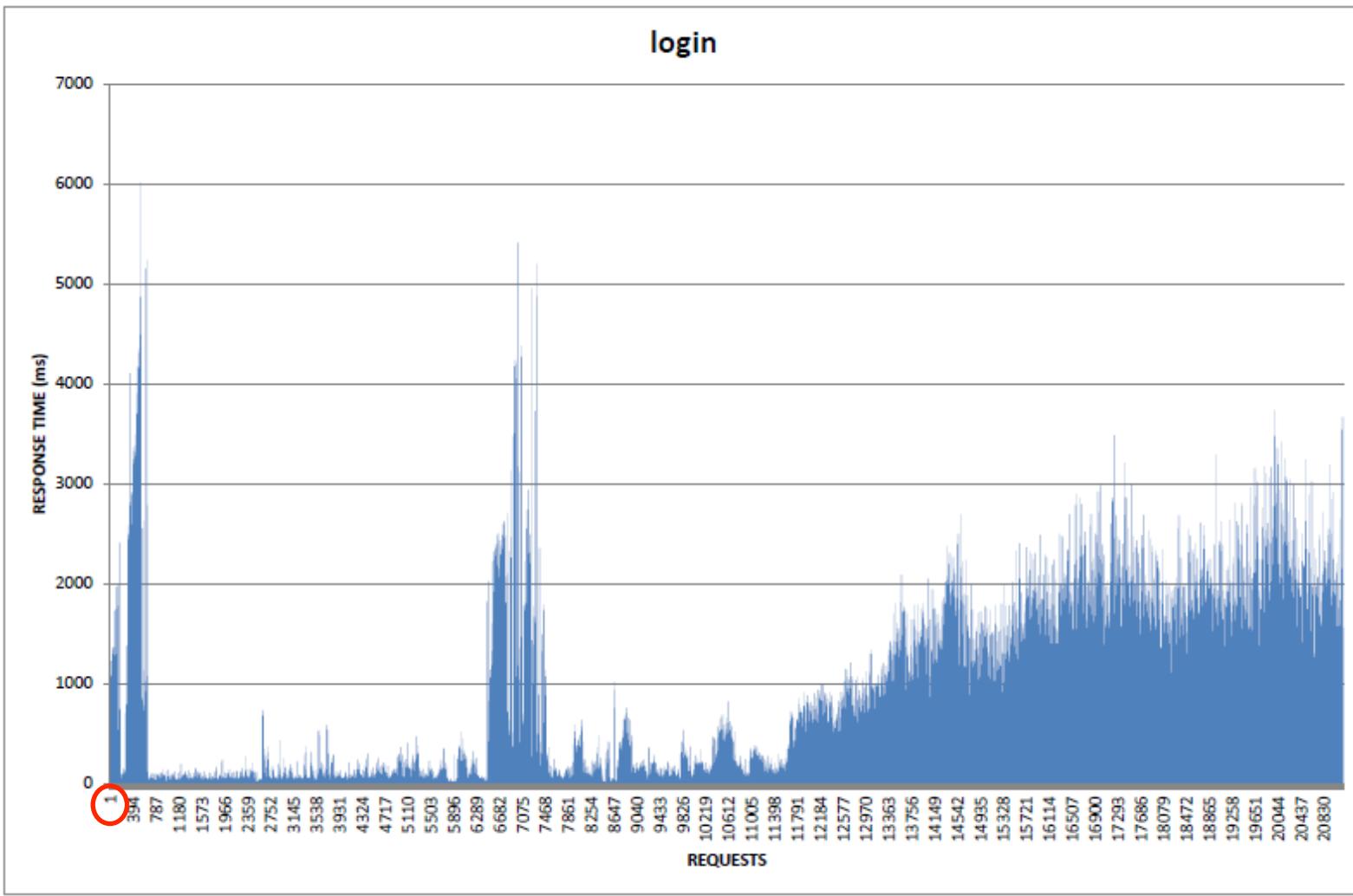
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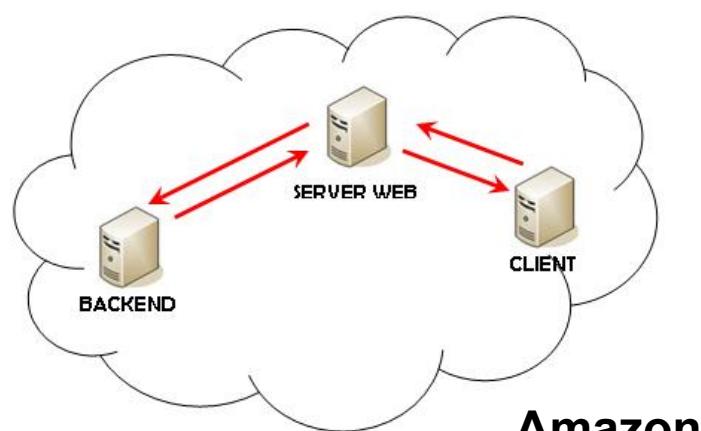
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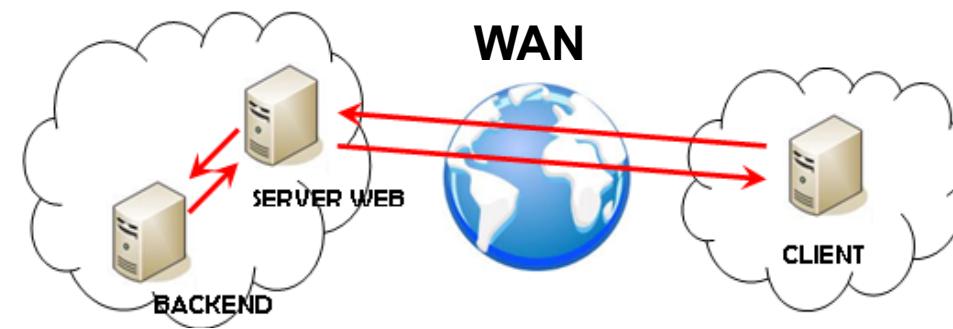
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WAN Effects



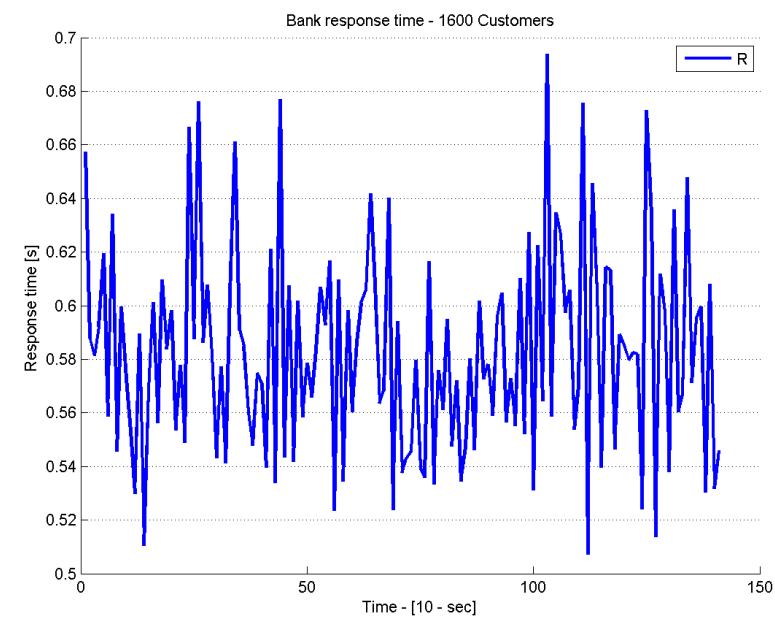
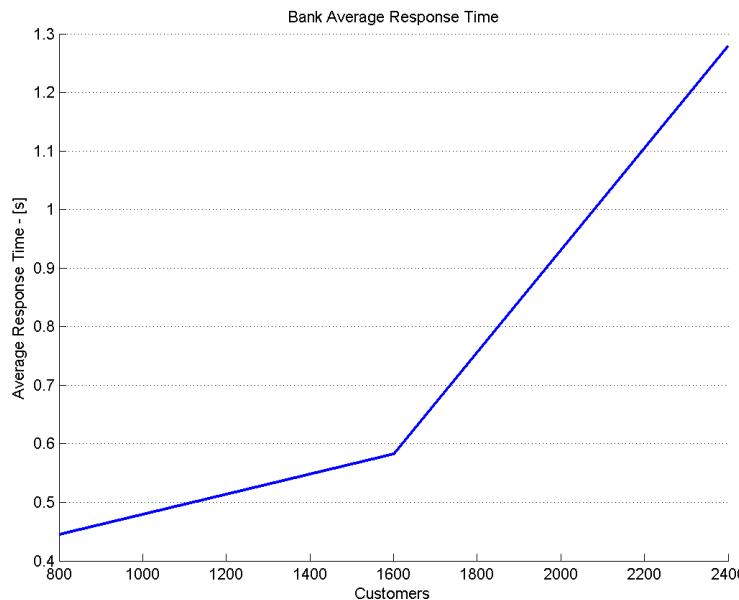
Amazon Network



Amazon Network

Amazon Network

US-East 18.00 – Single site configuration



	800 Users	1600 Users	2400 Users
Min	0.4183	0.5073	0.9298
Max	0.4749	0.6939	1.6259
Average	0.4448	0.5823	1.2786
Std. Dev.	0.0100	0.0387	0.1640

WAN Effects

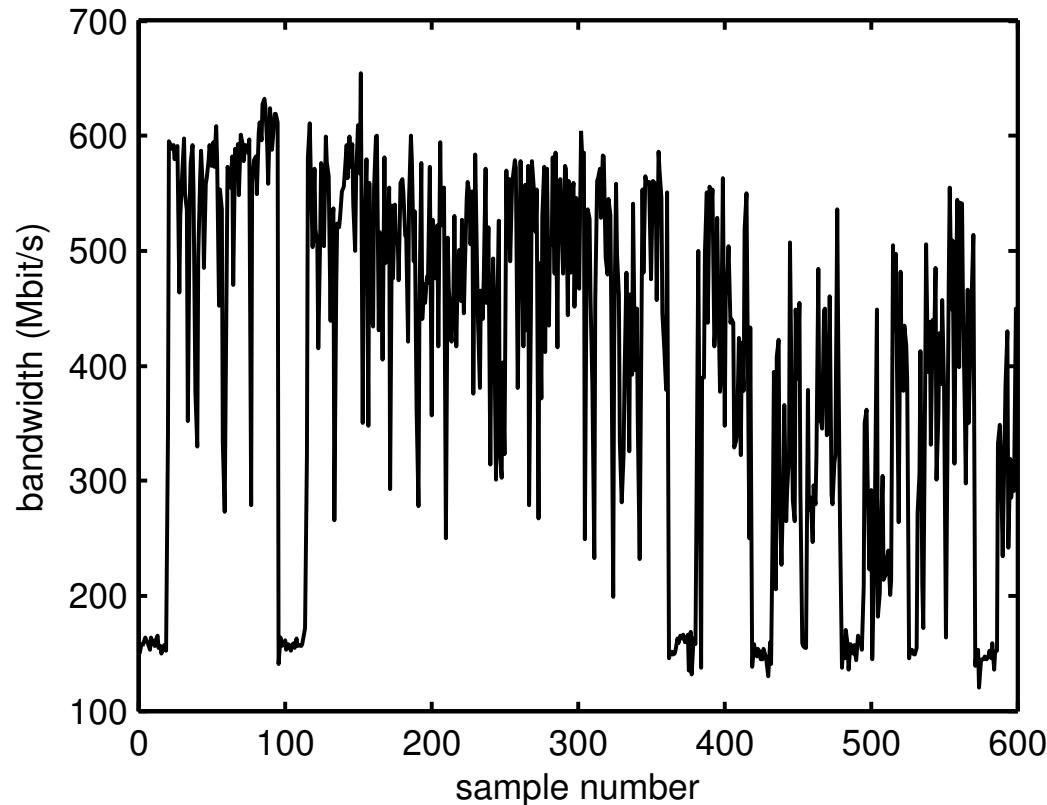
18.00 US-East

Users	US-East	US-East-West	Latency (Δ)
800	0.4448	1.0342	0.5894
1600	0.5823	1.0946	0.5123
2400	1.2786	1.6444	0.3658

10.00 US-East

Users	US-East	US-East-West	Latency (Δ)
800	0.4639	1.0787	0.6148
1600	0.5653	2.0803	1.5150
2400	NA	NA	NA

WAN Effects



G. Casale, M. Tribastone. Modelling exogenous variability
in cloud deployments. SIGMETRICS Performance
Evaluation Review 40(4): 73-82 (2013)

Our Starting Point: The Palladio Framework

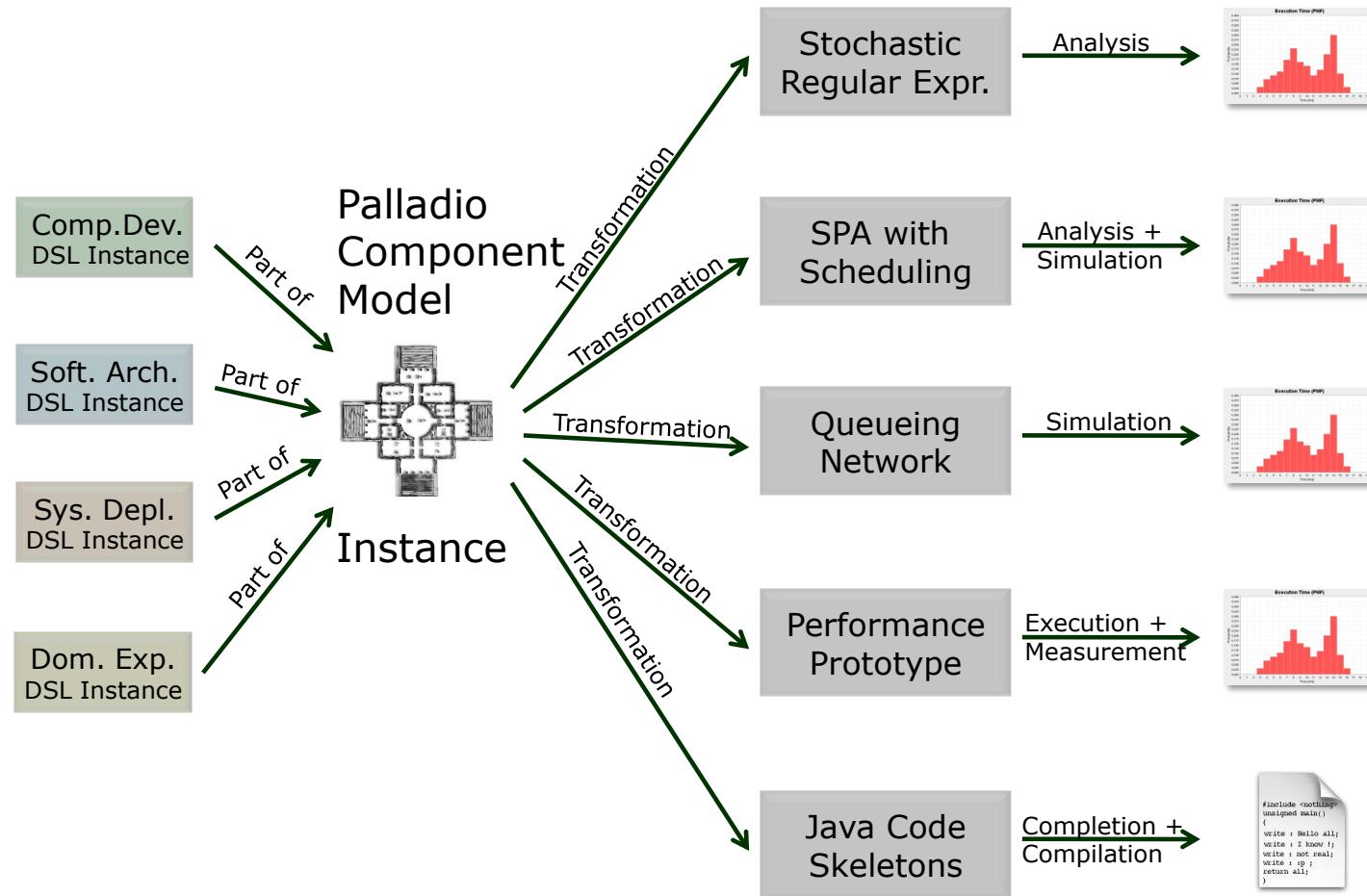
- Developed at Uni Oldenburg, Uni Karlsruhe since 2003
- Domain-specific modelling language
- Targeted at:
 - Performance prediction of component-based Software Architectures
 - Multiple models and QoS metrics (CTMC, DTMC, LQN)
 - Support simulation, analytical solutions, design time exploration

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http://sdq.ipd.kit.edu/research/palladio_research_project/

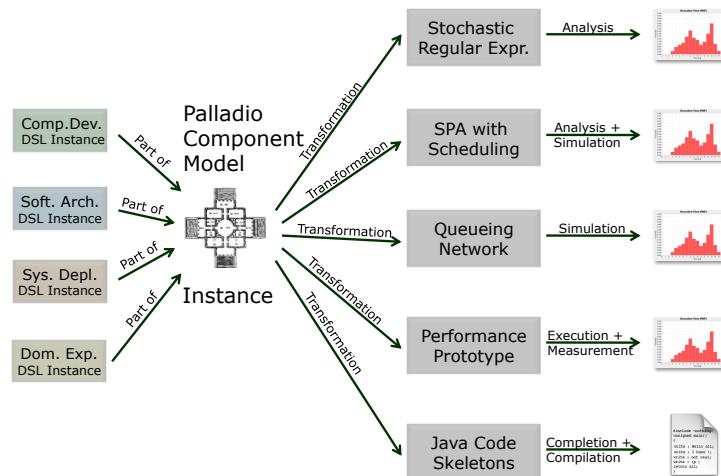
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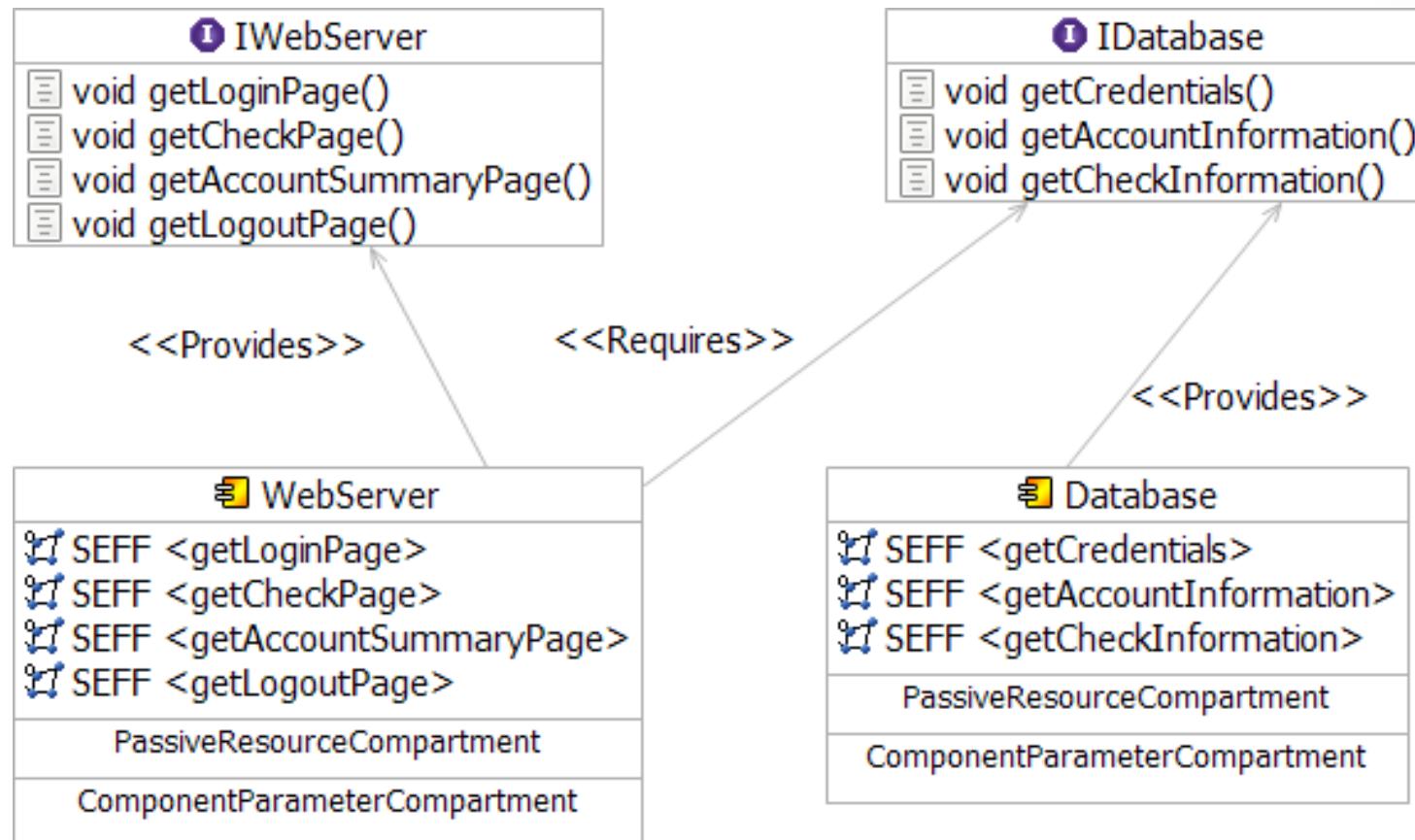
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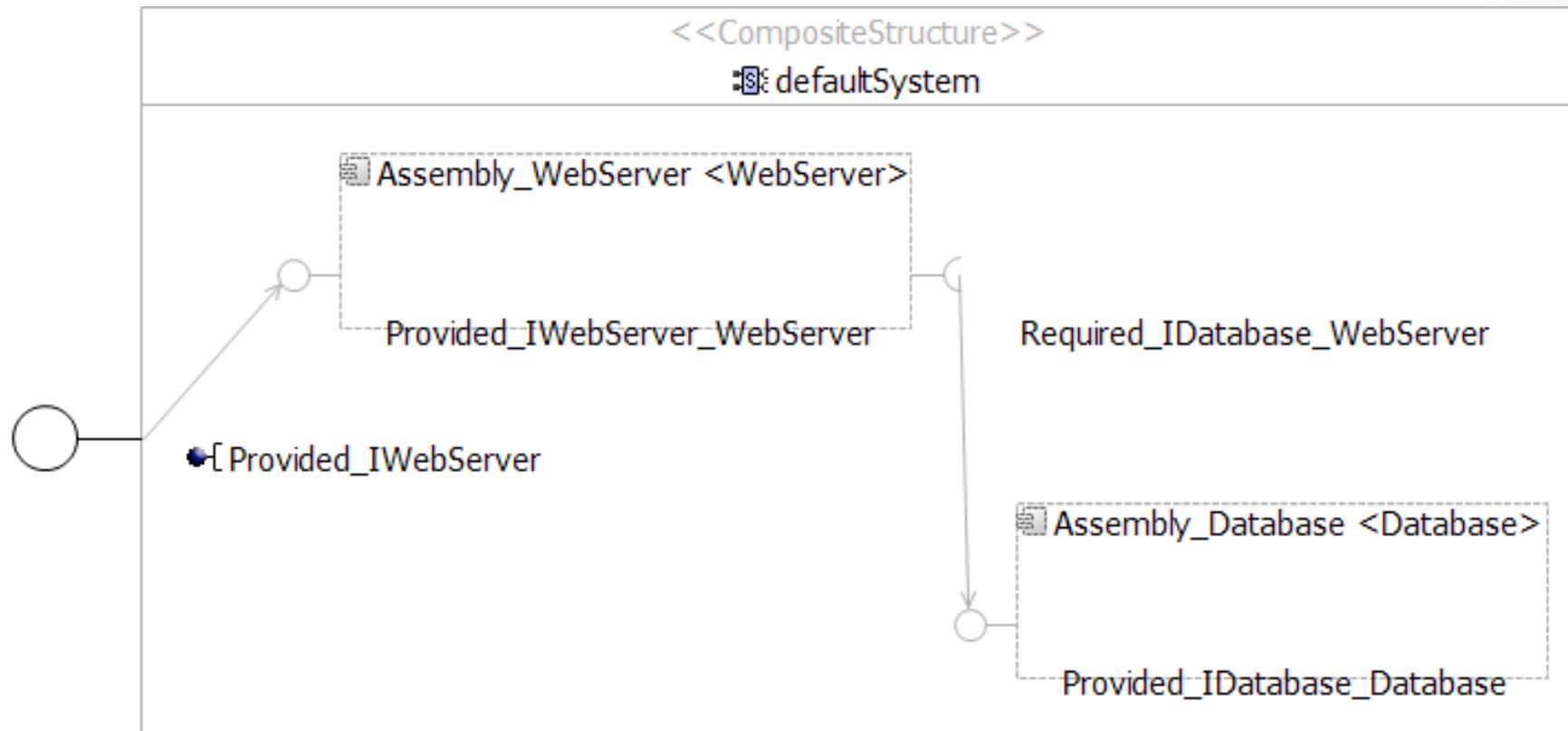


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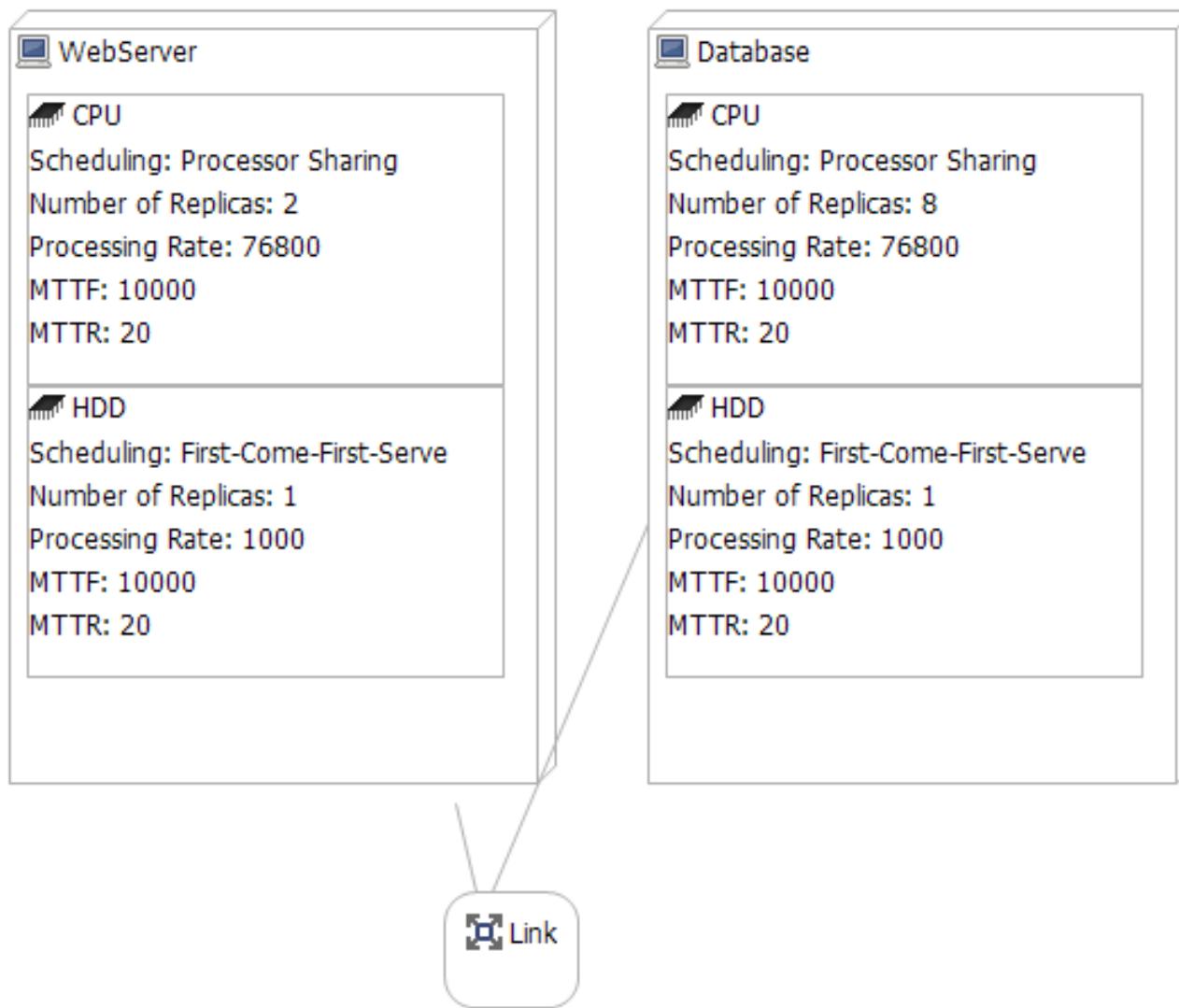
SPECWeb running example



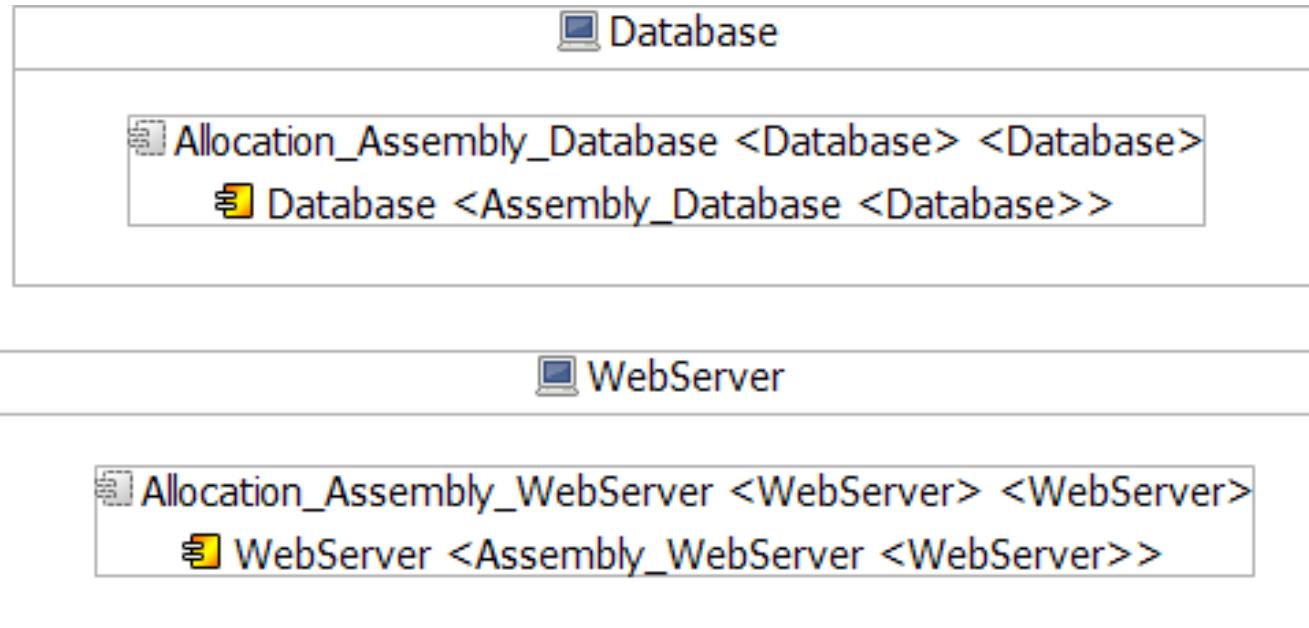
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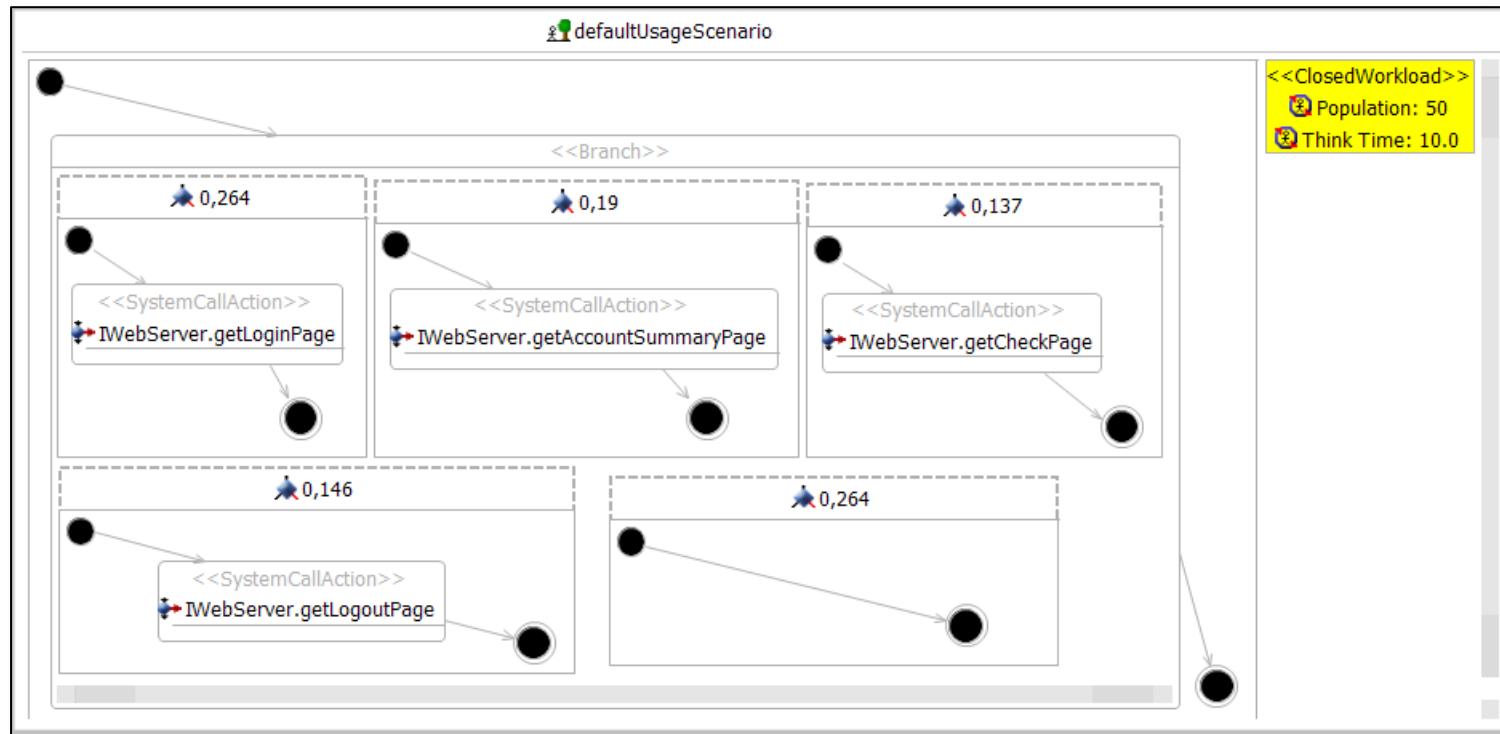
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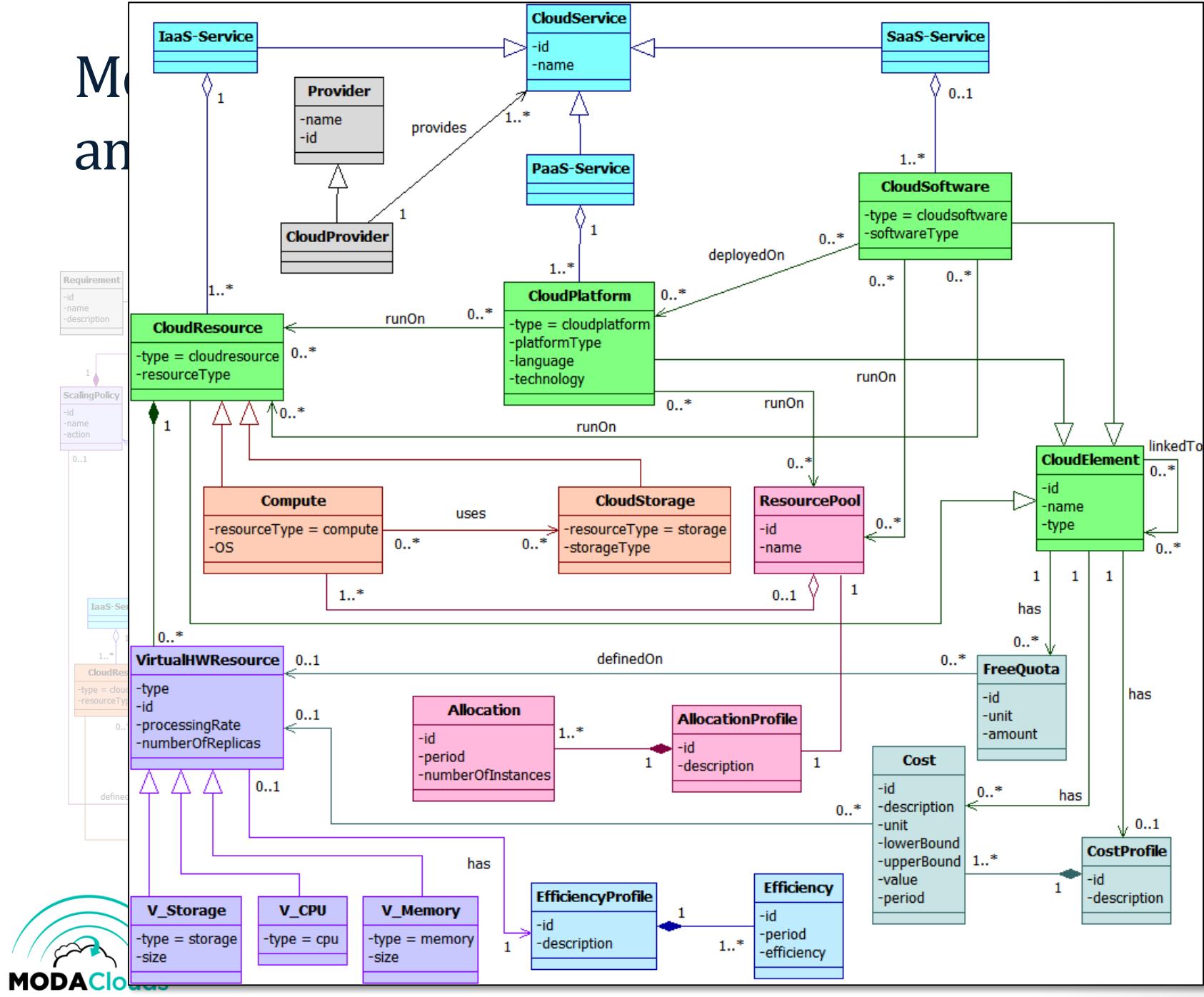
Solution Outline

- The Palladio Framework allows to perform performance and cost analysis:
 - The Palladio Component Model (PCM) can be used as a CIM representing the application behavior independently from the hosting system
 - However, the framework does not support neither Cloud systems neither 24 hours analysis
- SPACE4CLOUD (Systems PerformAnce and Cost Evaluation for CLOUD) tool is intended to extend the Palladio Framework:
 - To support performance and cost evaluation of Clouds
 - Address explicitly the peculiarities of Clouds (workload fluctuations, burstiness, performance variability)
 - This is obtained leveraging the CPIM and CPSMs meta-models

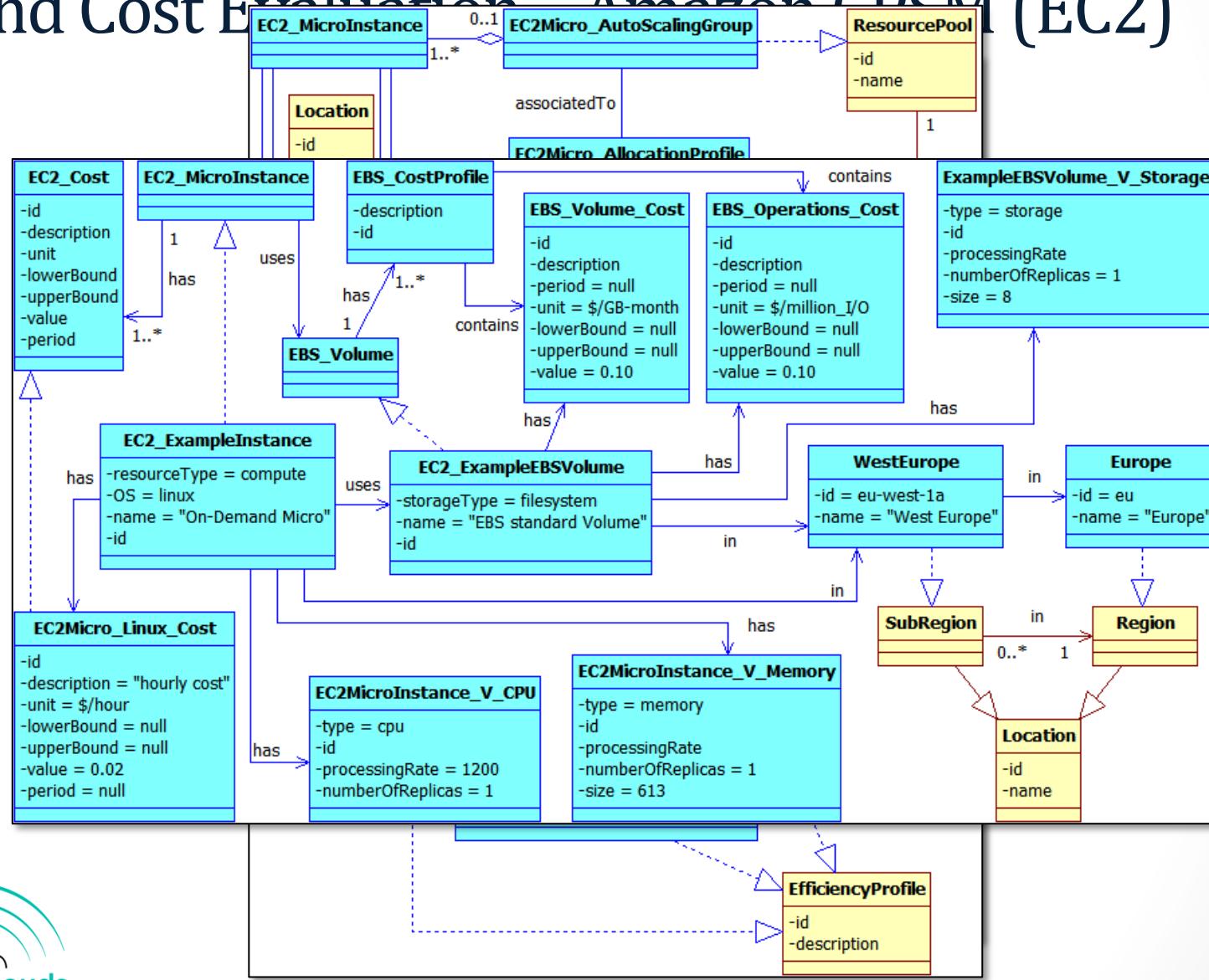
Cloud Provider Analysis

- In order to define the general CPIM and the specific CPSMs, for each considered provider we analysed:
 - Types and features of Cloud services
 - Pricing models
 - Scaling capabilities/features

Instance Type	Reservation Fee		Per Hour Fee		
	1 Year	3 Years	Linux/Unix	Windows	
Ia	Micro Instance	\$ 62	\$ 100	\$ 0.005	\$ 0.011
M	Small Instance	\$ 276.25	\$ 425	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.04
S	Large Instance	\$ 1105	\$ 1700	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.16
L	Extra Large Instance	\$ 2210	\$ 3400	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.32
Extr	High-Memory	\$ 1600	\$ 2415	\$ 0.114	\$ 0.184
High	Extra Large Instance				
L	High-Memory Double Extra Large Instance	\$ 3200	\$ 4830	\$ 0.227	\$ 0.367
H	High-Memory Quadruple Extra Large Instance	\$ 6400	\$ 9660	\$ 0.454	\$ 0.734
Qu	Quadruple Extra Large Instance				
La	High-CPU Medium Instance	\$ 553	\$ 850	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.105
Hig	High-CPU Medium Instance				
L	High-CPU Extra Large Instance	\$ 2210	\$ 3400	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.42
Clu	Extra Large Instance				
Qu	Cluster Compute Quadruple Extra Large	\$ 4060	\$ 6300	\$ 0.297	\$ 0.477
Clu	Quadruple Extra Large				
Eig	Cluster Compute Eight Extra Large	\$ 5000	\$ 7670	\$ 0.361	\$ 0.571
C	Cluster Compute Eight Extra Large				
Qu	Cluster GPU Quadruple Extra Large	\$ 6830	\$ 10490	\$ 0.494	\$ 0.794
C	Quadruple Extra Large				

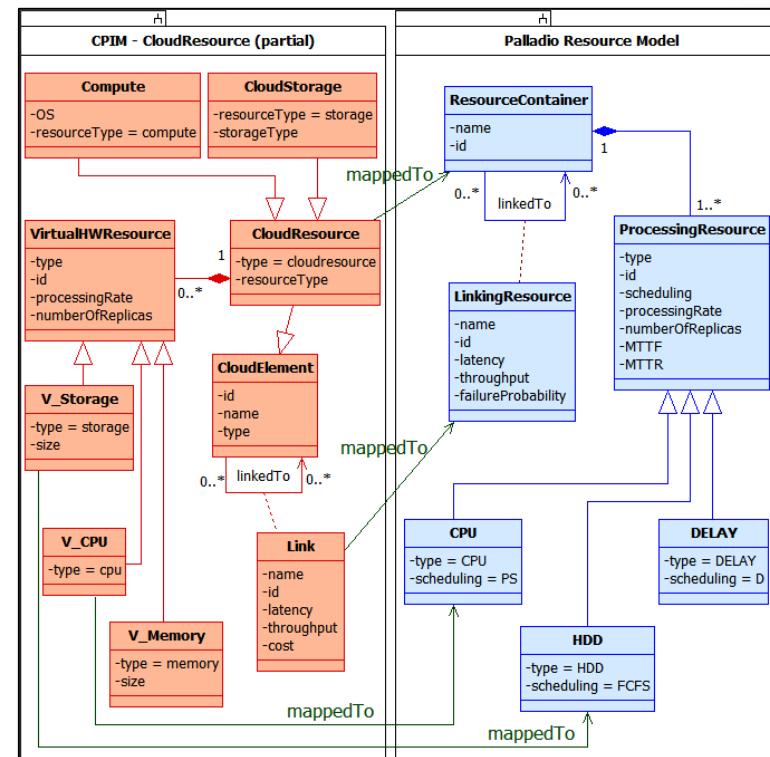


Meta-Models for Cloud Systems Performance and Cost Evaluation - Amazon CDSCM (EC2)



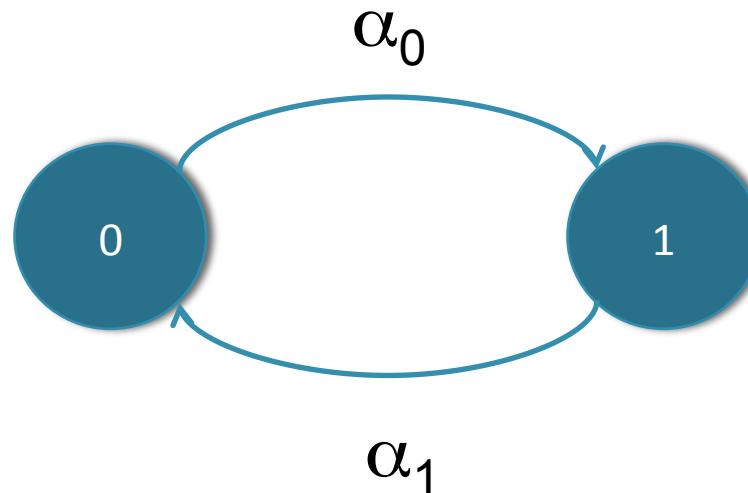
Mapping the CPIM to the PCM

- In order to extend Palladio to use cloud resources as hosting systems, we needed:
 - A general CPIM definition
 - A specific CPSM definition for each considered provider
 - A mapping between the CPIM/CPSMs and the PCM. In particular, the mapping allows to represent cloud resources as Palladio processing resources



Advanced Performance Features

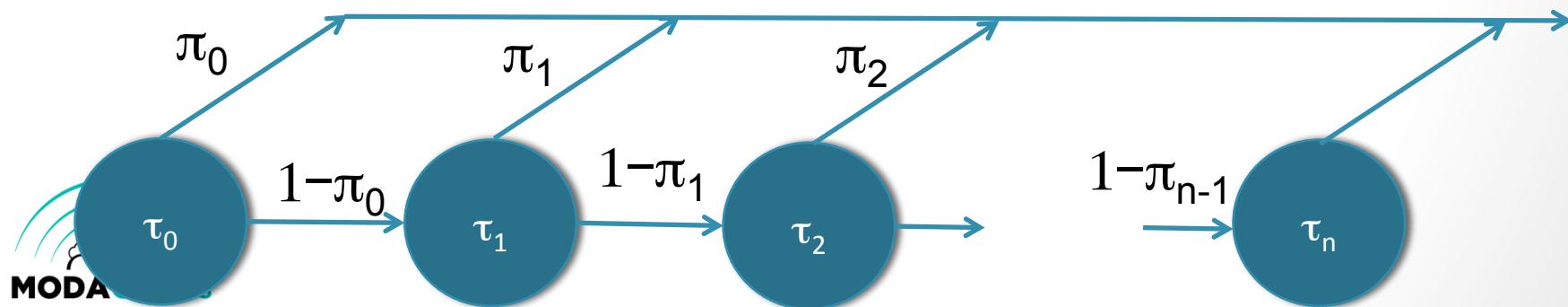
- Random Environments:
 - Continuous-time Markov chain
 - Model systems jumping between stages characterizing system working condition (e.g., fast/slow)



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Advanced Performance Features

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Solution based on the “Blending Algorithm”

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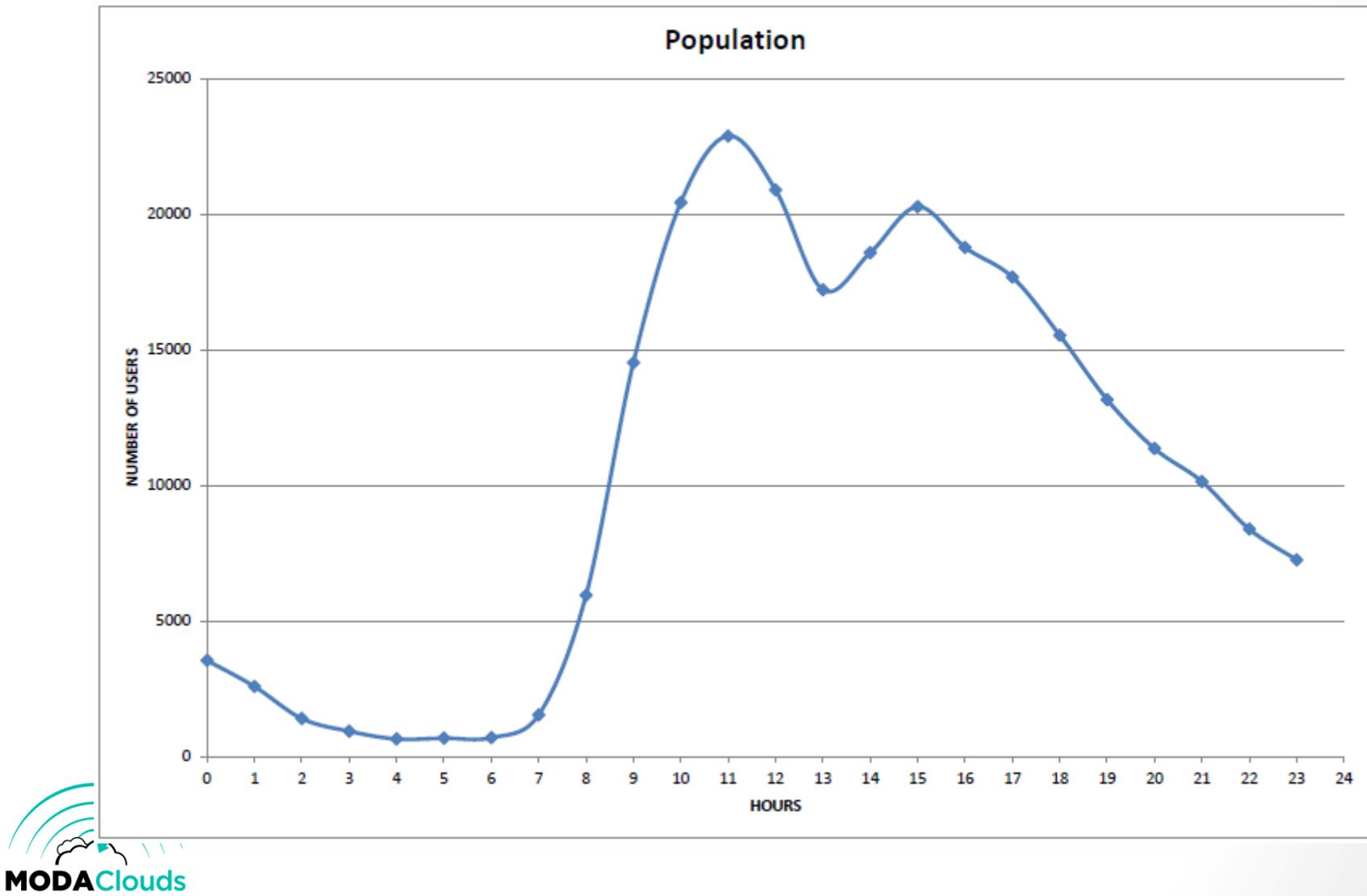


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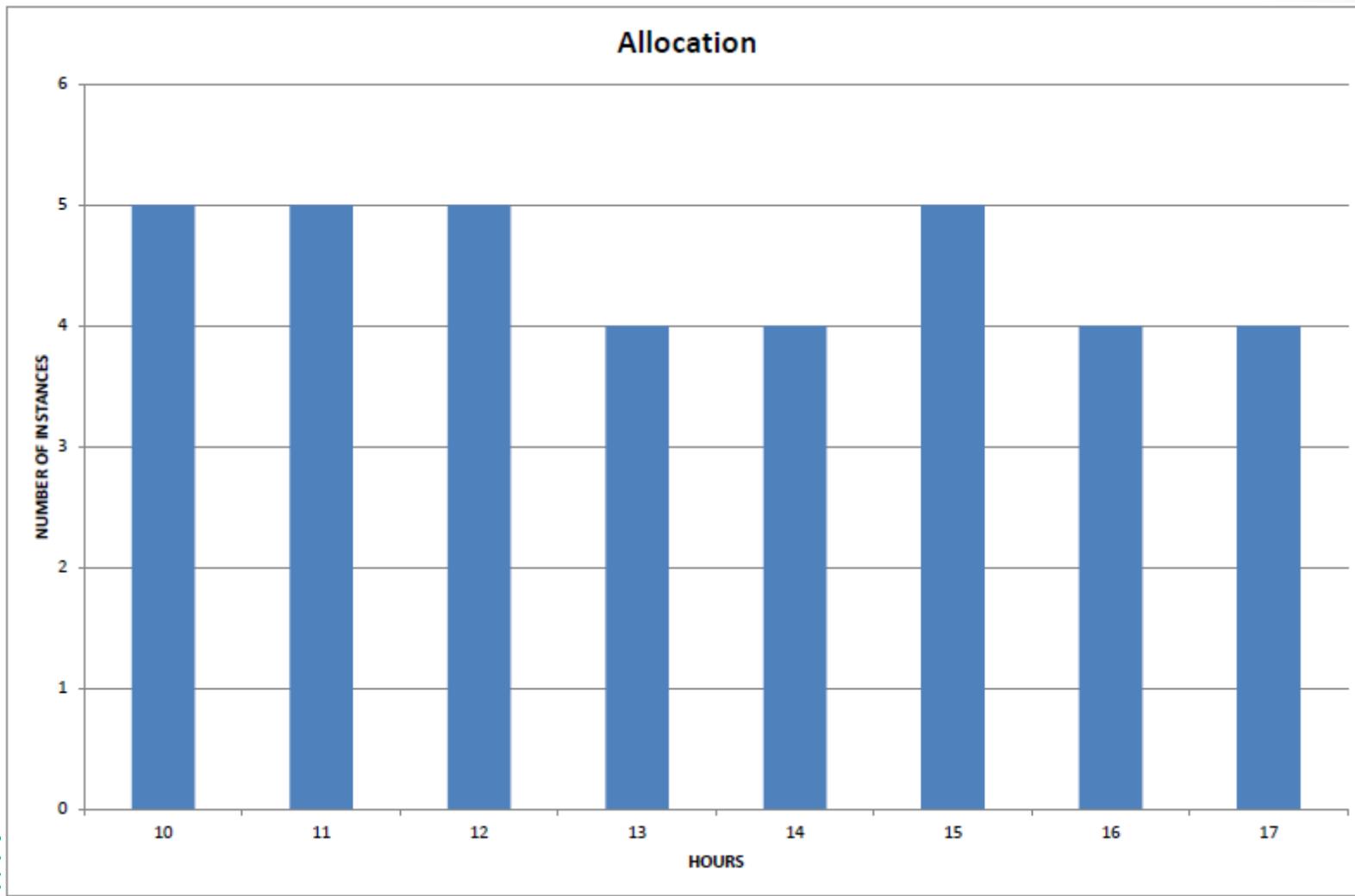
Cloud Providers Comparison

- Leverage SPACE4CLOUD to compare Amazon and Flexiscale by:
 1. Choosing similar machines for the SPECWeb components
 2. Using realistic workload and allocation profiles

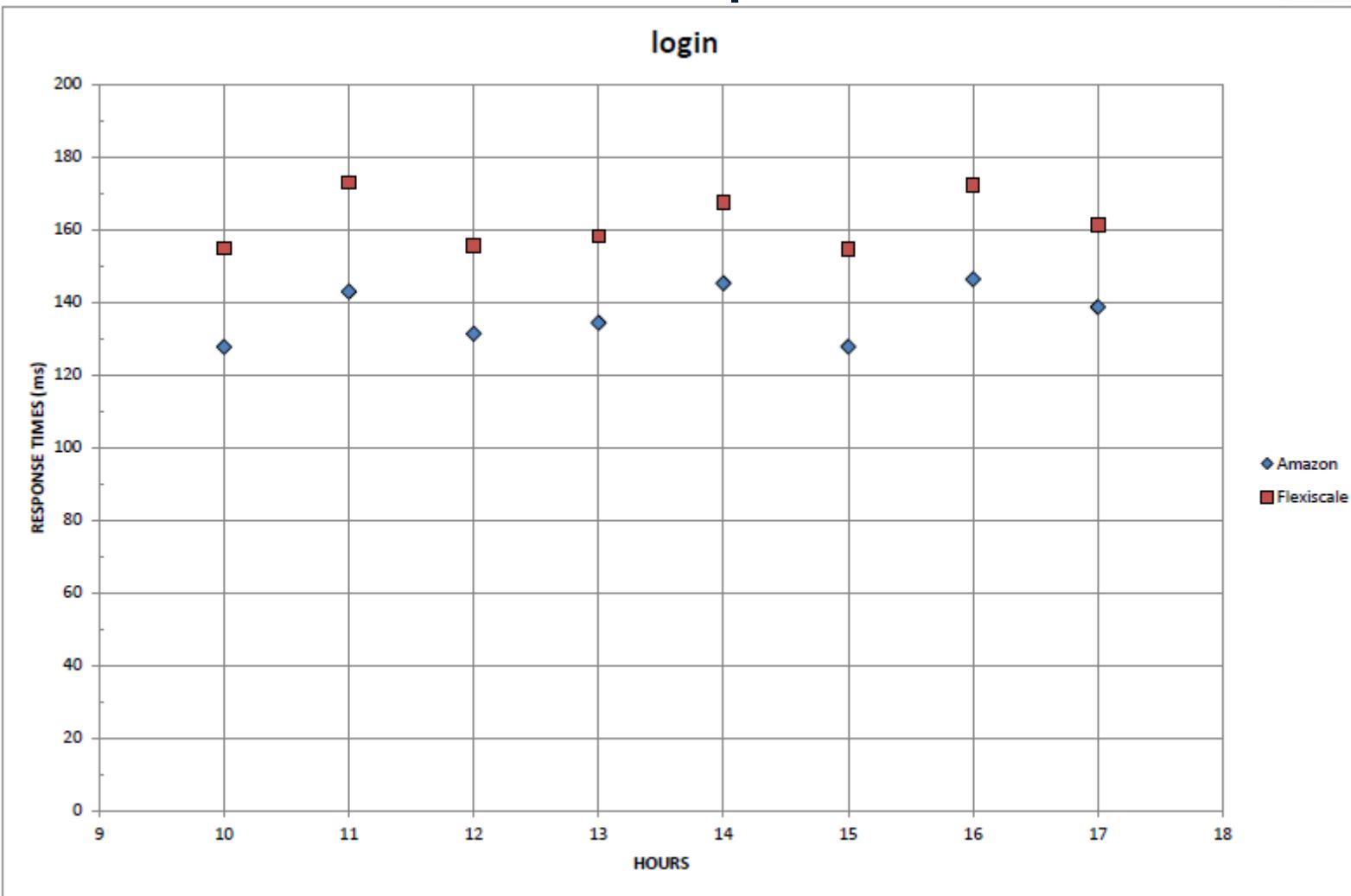
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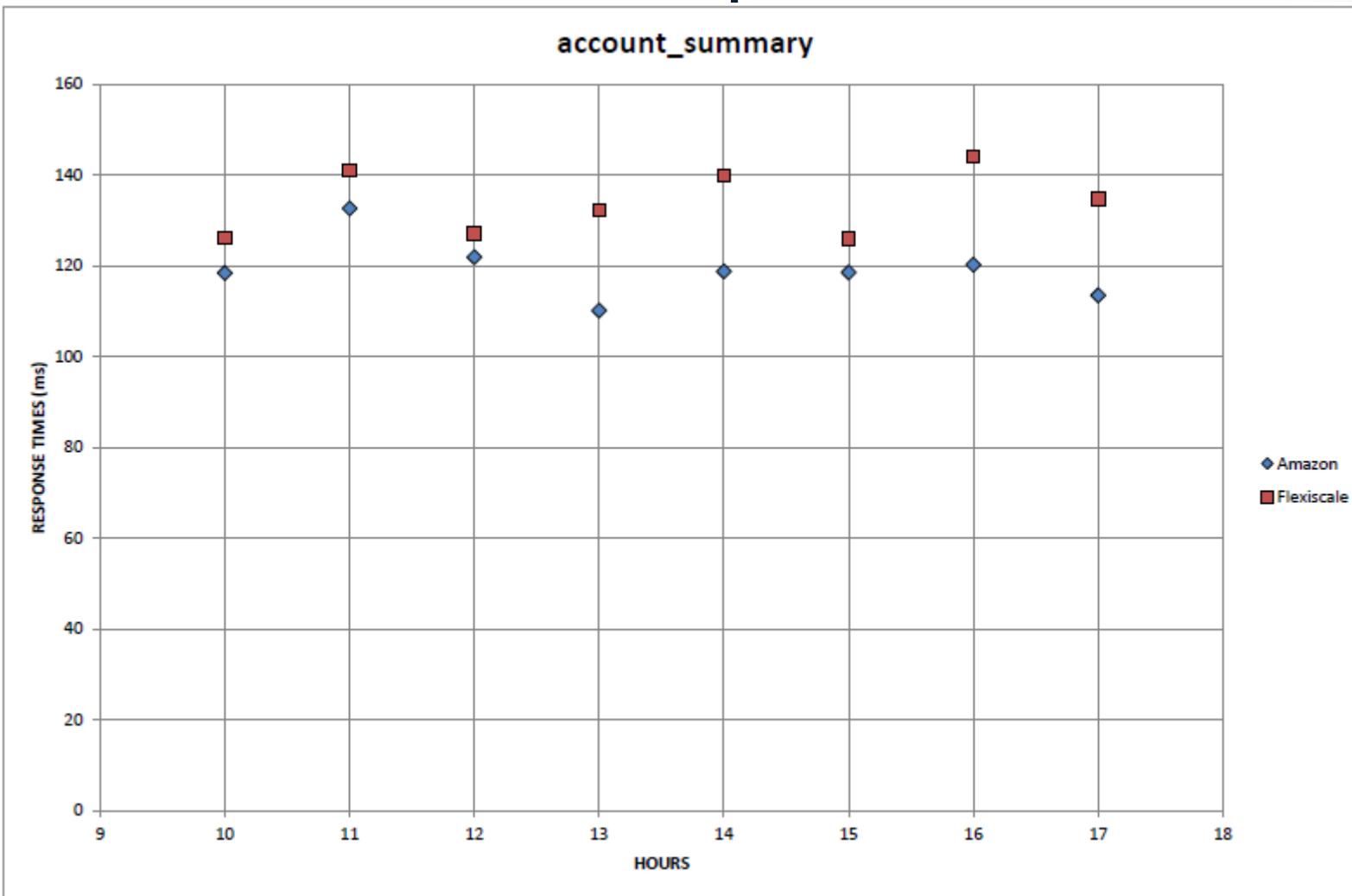
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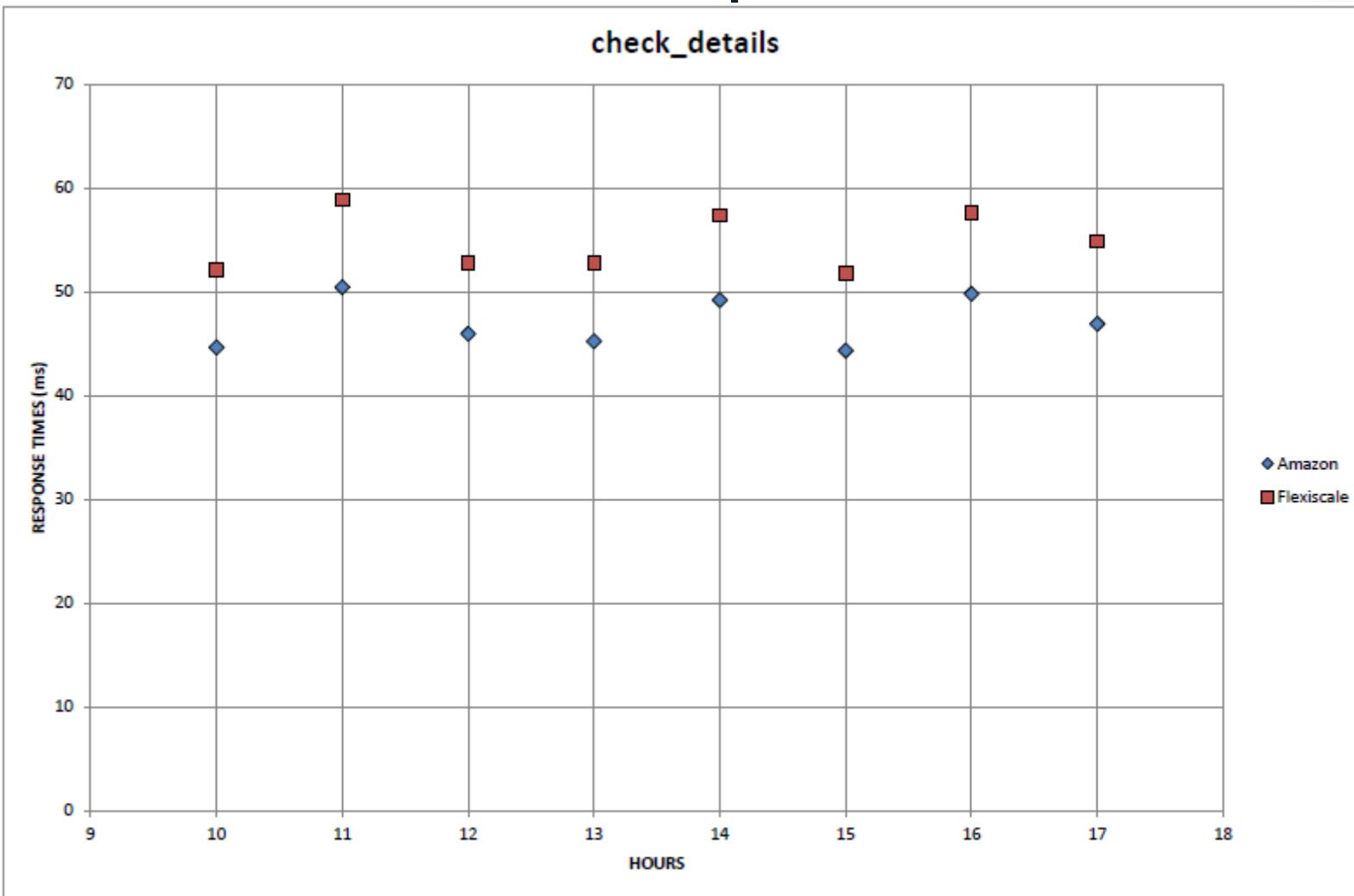
Cloud Providers Comparison - Results



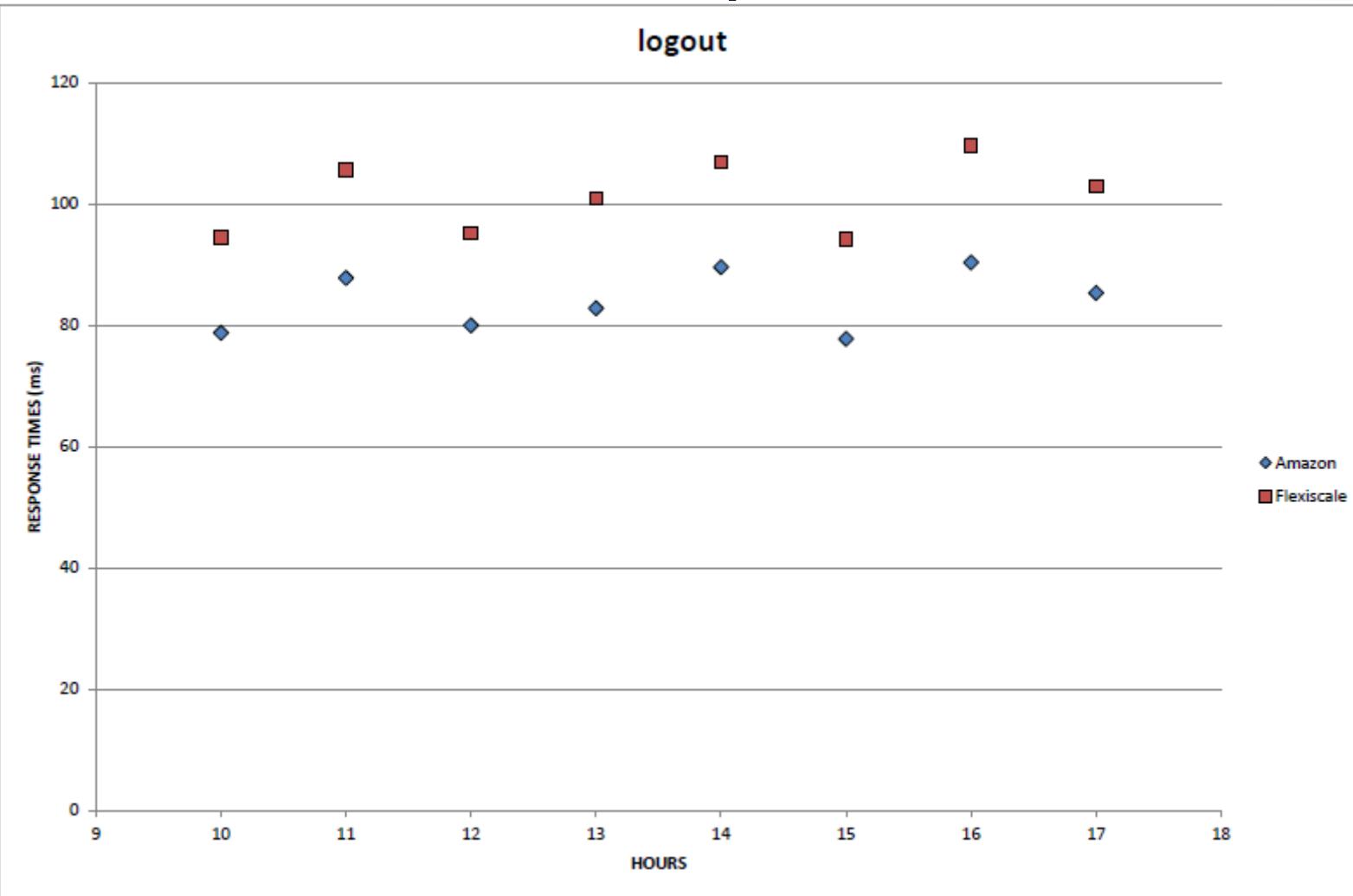
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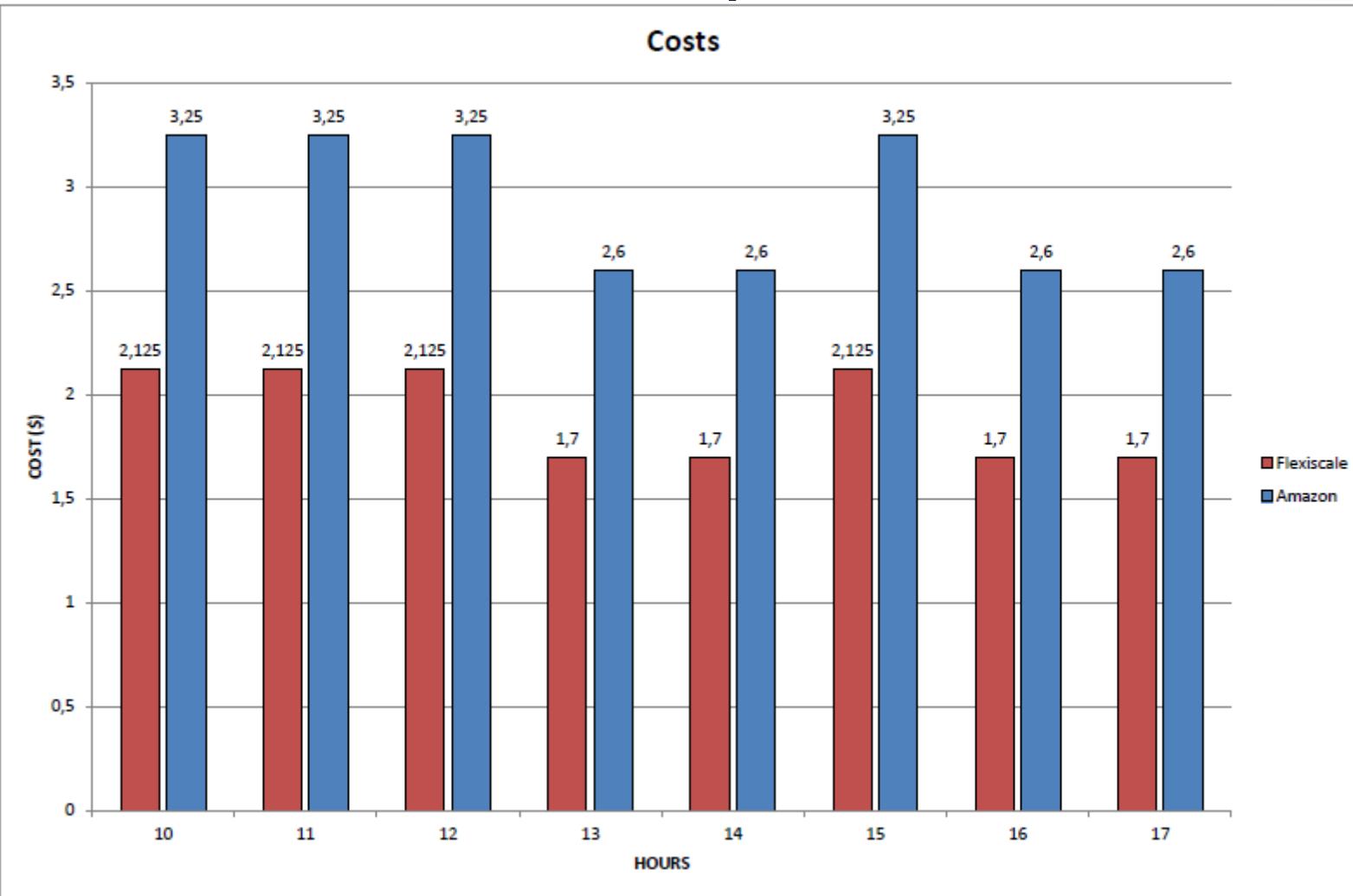
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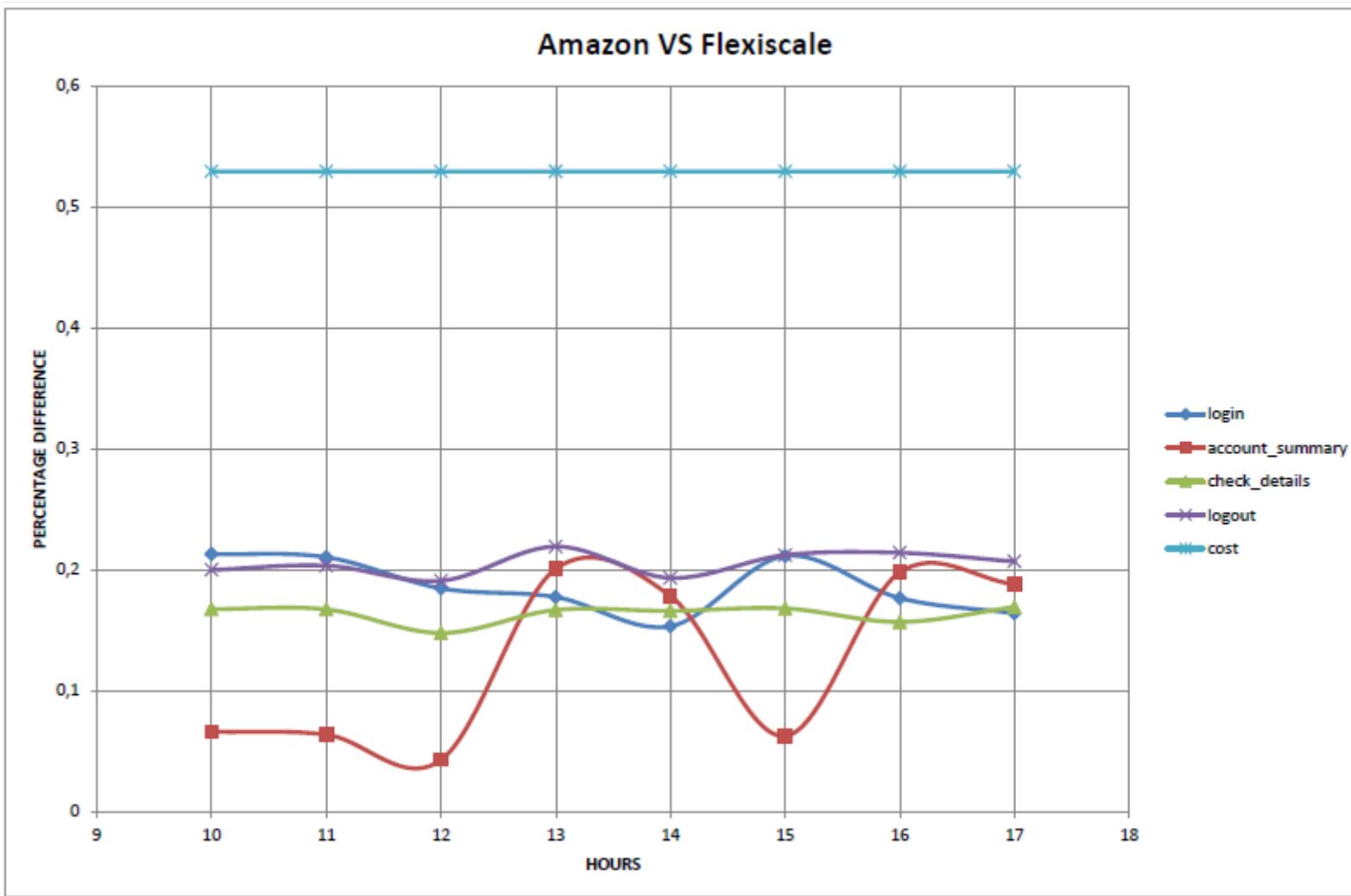
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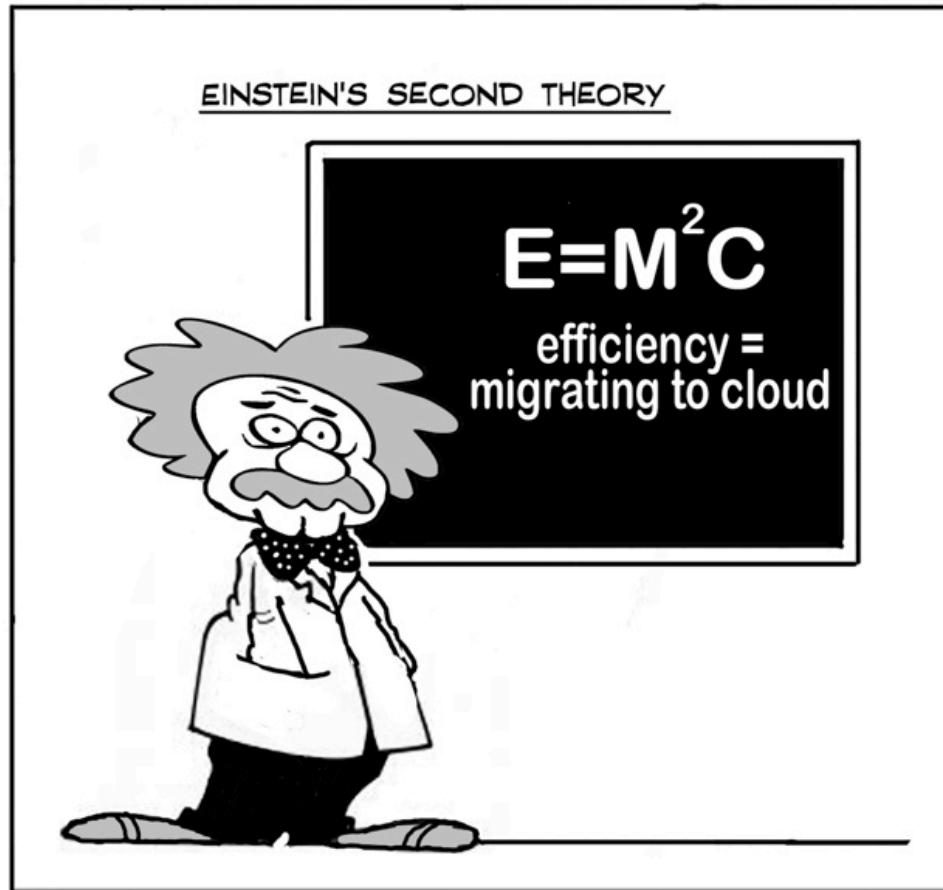


Conclusions and Future Work

- Model-driven approach for the design of Cloud applications, taking into account non-functional requirements like costs and performance
- Meta-models have been integrated with the existing performance and cost evaluation tools extending their analysis capabilities to Cloud systems
- Include system availability in design-time analysis
- Develop a local search to support design-time exploration and costs minimization

Thanks for your attention...

...any questions?



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References

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- D. Franceschelli, D. Ardagna, M. Ciavotta, E. Di Nitto. **SPACE4CLOUD: A Tool for System PerformAnce and Cost Evaluation of CLOUD Systems.** *Multi-Cloud 2013 Workshop Proceedings.* 27-34. Prague, Czech Republic
- G. Casale, M. Tribastone. **Modelling exogenous variability in cloud deployments.** *SIGMETRICS Perform. Eval. Rev.* 40 (4) 73-82
- G. Casale, M. Tribastone. **Fluid Analysis of Queueing in Two-Stage Random Environments.** *QEST 2011:* 21-30