

Integrated Risk Analysis for a Commercial Computing Service

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http://www.gridbus.org

Problem/Motivation: Commercial Computing Service

- Towards utility computing
 - Service market thru dynamic service delivery
- Commercial computing service
 - Different from non-commercial computing service
 - What objectives to achieve
 - How to identify suitable resource management policies



Related Work

- Cluster Resource Management System (RMS)
 - Condor, LoadLeveler, LSF, PBS, Sun Grid Engine
- Managing risk in computing jobs
 - [Kleban04]: Job delay
 - [Irwin04][Popovici05]: Penalty for job delay
 - [Xiao05]: Loss of profit for conservative providers
- Our work
 - Identify essential objectives for a commercial computing service
 - Evaluate whether these objectives are achieved



Commercial Computing Service: Objectives

- Service Level Agreement (SLA)
 - Different user needs and requirements

$$SLA = \frac{n_{SLA}}{m} * 100$$

- Reliability
 - Guarantee of required service

$$reliability = \frac{n_{SLA}}{n} * 100$$

- Profit
 - Monetary performance

$$profit = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} utility_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} budget_i} * 100$$



Commercial Computing Service: Risk Analysis

Separate risk analysis

$$performance, \mu_{sep} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} result_i}{n}$$

volatility,
$$\sigma_{sep} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (result_i)^2}{n} - (\mu_{sep})^2}$$

Integrated risk analysis

$$performance, \mu_{int} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i * \mu_{sep,i}$$

$$volatility, \sigma_{int} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i * \sigma_{sep,i}$$



Performance Evaluation: Simulation

- GridSim toolkit: Simulated scheduling in a cluster computing environment (http://www.gridbus.org/gridsim)
- Feitelson's Parallel Workload Archive (http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/labs/parallel/workload)
 - Last 5000 jobs in SDSC SP2 trace (3.75 mths)
 - Average inter arrival time: 1969 s (32.8 mins)
 - Average run time: 8671 s (2.4 hrs)
 - Average number of requested processors: 17
- SDSC SP2
 - Number of computation nodes: 128



Performance Evaluation: Simulation Settings

- Modeling deadline, budget, penalty QoS [Irwin04]
- High urgency jobs
 - LOW deadline/runtime, HIGH budget/runtime, HIGH penalty/runtime
 - Values normally distributed in each HIGH & LOW set
 - Randomly distributed in arrival sequence
- High:Low ratio
 - Ratio of means for HIGH and LOW deadline/runtime, budget/runtime, penalty/runtime

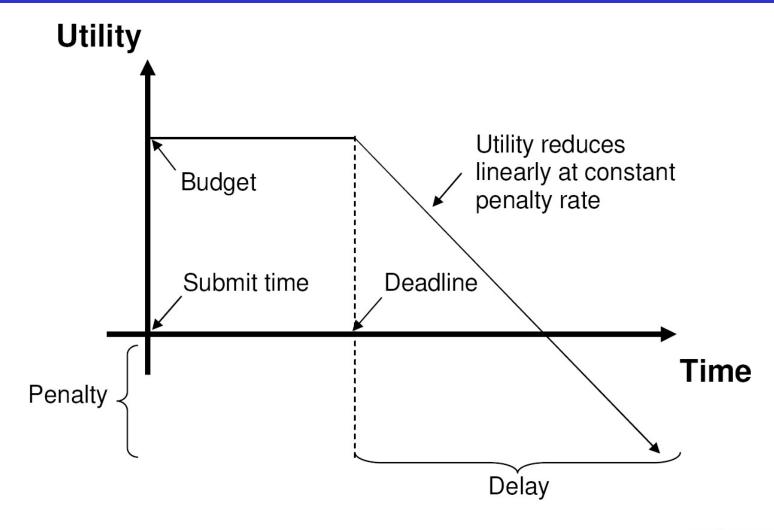


Performance Evaluation: Simulation Settings

- Bias parameter
 - Deadline, budget, penalty not always set as a larger factor of runtime.
- Arrival delay factor
 - Model cluster workload thru job inter arrival time
- Actual runtime estimates from trace
 - Inaccurate



Performance Evaluation: Simulation Settings





Performance Evaluation: Policies

- First Come First Serve Backfilling (FCFS-BF)
 Earliest Deadline First Backfilling (EDF-BF)
 - Space-shared with EASY backfilling
 - FCFS (arrival time), EDF (deadline)
 - Admission control reject job only prior to execution (not submission)
- FirstReward [Irwin04]
 - Space-shared
 - Reward based on possible future earnings & opportunity cost penalties (thru weighting function)
 - Admission control based on slack threshold high avoids future commitments with possible penalties
 - Accurate runtime estimates & no backfilling



Performance Evaluation: Policies

Libra [Sherwani04]

- Time-shared (Deadline-based proportional processor share)
- Suitable node if deadline of all jobs met
- Best fit strategy (least available processor time after accepting new job)
- Accurate runtime estimates

LibraRisk

- Libra's Deadline-based proportional share
- Suitable node if zero risk of deadline delay for all jobs
- Inaccurate runtime estimates



Performance Evaluation: Scenarios & Metrics

Parameter	Default value	
	Set A	Set B
% of high urgency jobs	20	same
% of low urgency jobs	80	same
Deadline bias	1	14
Deadline high:low ratio	4	same
	97568	
Deadline low mean	4	same
Budget bias	1	same
Budget high:low ratio	4	same
Budget low mean	4	same
Penalty bias	1	same
Penalty high:low ratio	4	same
Penalty low mean	4	same
Arrival delay factor	1	same

Scenario	Varying value	
	Set A	Set B
Deadline bias		10 12
	6	16
	10	18 20

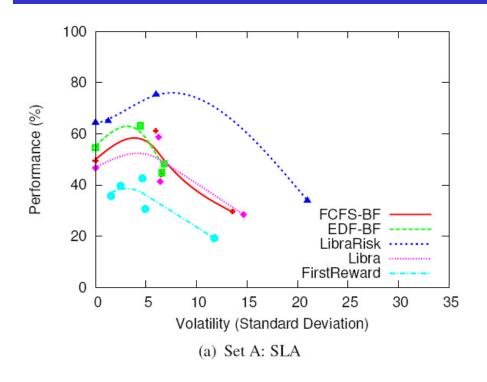
$$SLA = \frac{n_{SLA}}{m} * 100$$

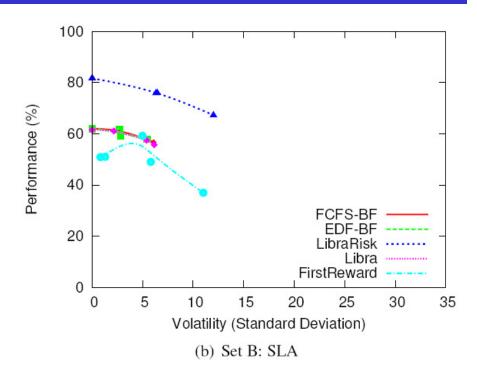
$$reliability = \frac{n_{SLA}}{n} * 100$$

$$profit = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} utility_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} budget_i} * 100$$



Separate Risk Analysis of 1 Objective: SLA

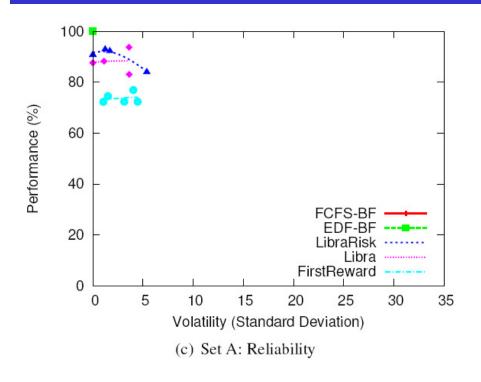


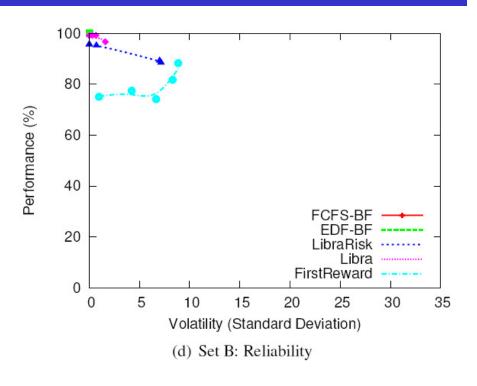


- FCFS-BF & EDF-BF: Deadline bias
- LibraRisk: Highest performance & volatility
- Libra & LibraRisk: Exploit changes in deadlines



Separate Risk Analysis of 1 Objective: Reliability

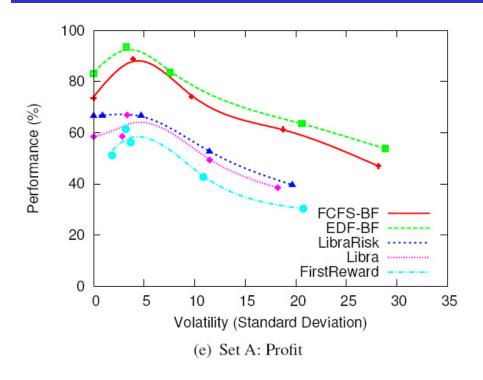


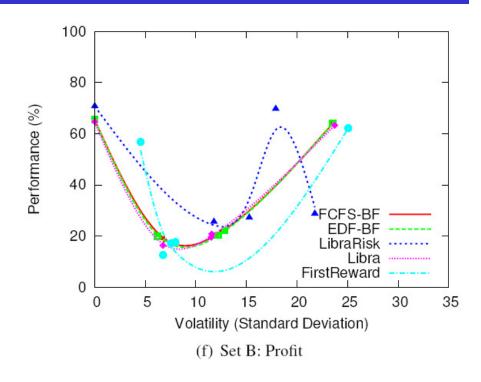


- FCFS-BF & EDF-BF: Generous admission control
- FirstReward: More jobs delayed with lower penalty



Separate Risk Analysis of 1 Objective: Profit

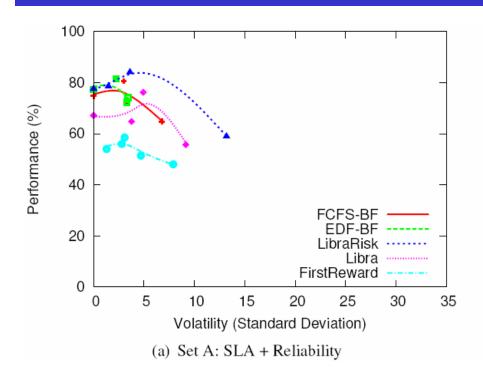


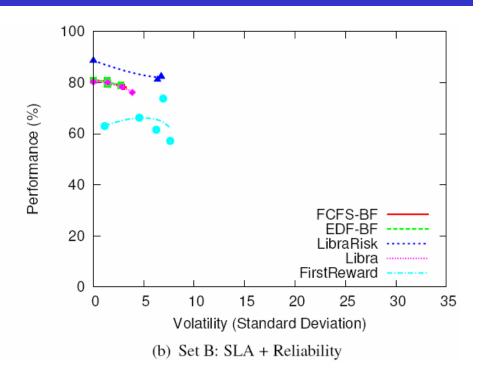


- FCFS-BF & EDF-BF: Better without deadline bias
- LibraRisk: Better than Libra for high deadline bias
- FirstReward: No backfilling



Integrated Risk Analysis of 2 Objectives: SLA + Reliability

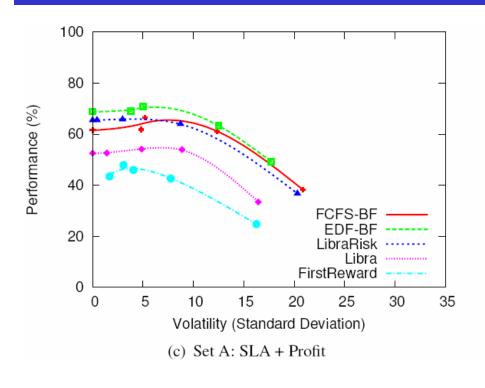


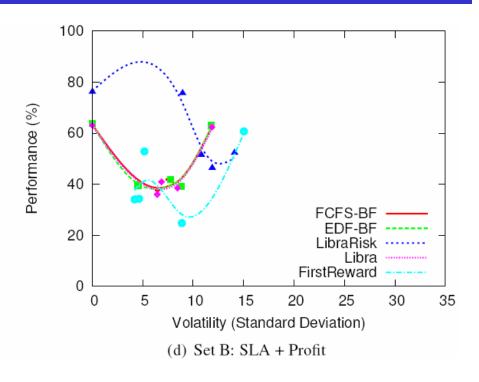


- LibraRisk: Highest performance & volatility
- FCFS-BF, EDF-BF & Libra: Similar



Integrated Risk Analysis of 2 Objectives: SLA + Profit

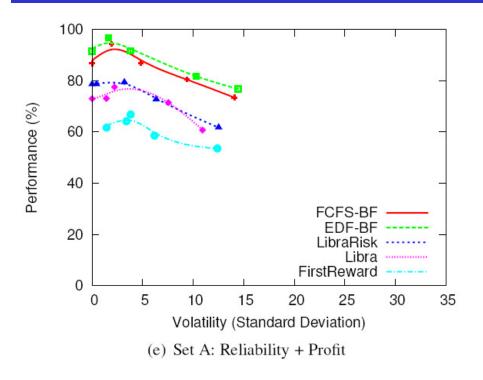


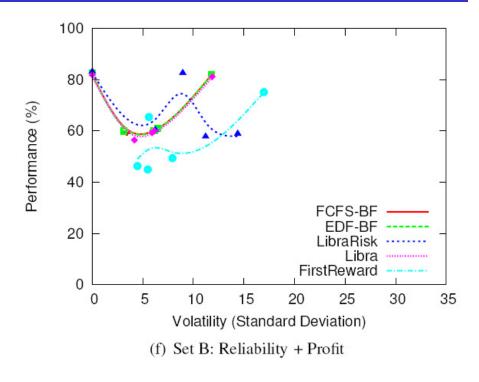


- LibraRisk: Better performance due to high SLA
- Others: Worse performance for high deadline bias



Integrated Risk Analysis of 2 Objectives: Reliability + Profit

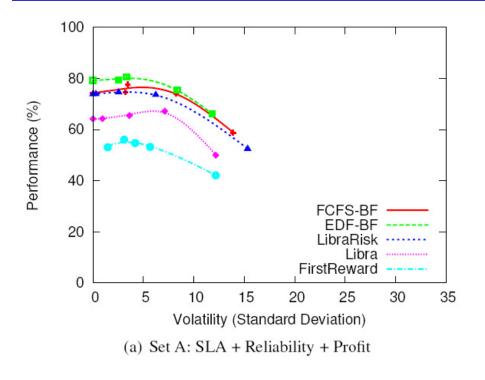


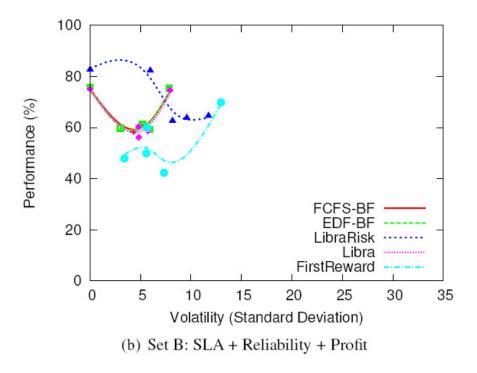


- FCFS-BF & EDF-BF: Best without deadline bias
- LibraRisk & FirstReward: Higher volatility with high deadline bias



Integrated Risk Analysis of 3 Objectives: SLA + Reliability + Profit





- FCFS-BF & EDF-BF: Best without deadline bias
- LibraRisk: Better than Libra thru risk of deadline delay & best with deadline bias

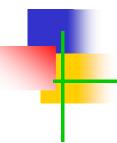


Conclusion

- 3 essential objectives
 - SLA, reliability & profit
- Evaluation of policies
 - Separate & integrated risk analysis
- Importance of identifying and analyzing achievement of objectives
 - Impact by under-achieved objectives



End of Presentation



Questions?