

Resource Provisioning of Web Applications in Heterogeneous Cloud

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EuroSys Doctoral Workshop



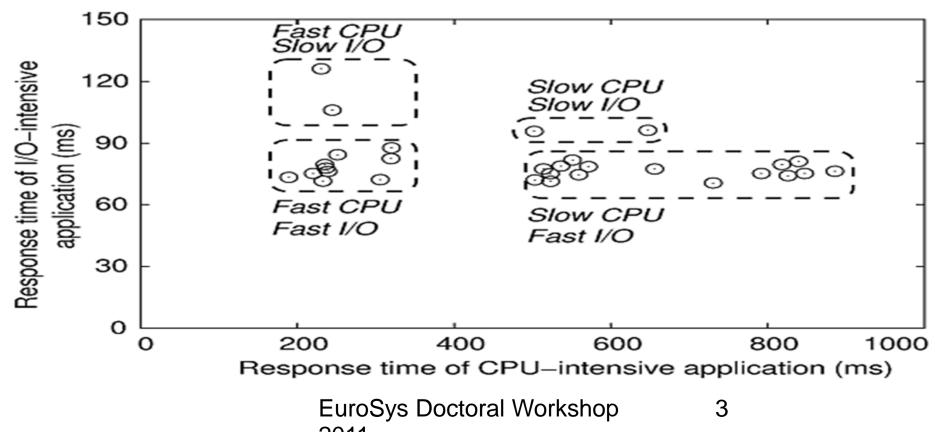
Background

- Cloud is an attractive hosting platform for startup Web applications
 - On demand resource provisioning
 - Pay-as-you-go model
- Web application performance is one primary concern when moving to Cloud
 - 83% of respondents worried about cloud performance (a survey conducted by IDC 2010)
 - Dynamic resource provisioning helps to guarantee
 Web application performance



Motivation

- Cloud resource is heterogeneous
 - Heterogeneous virtual machine types
 - Heterogeneous performance of same type

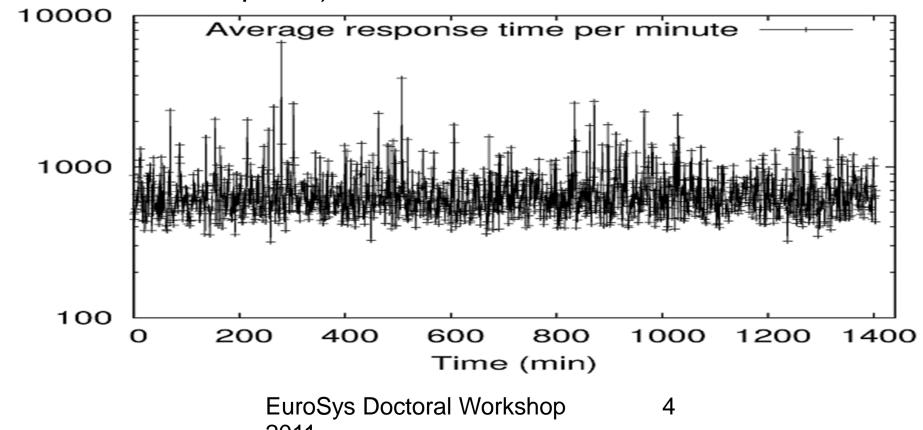


Motivation(cont.)

Response time (ms)



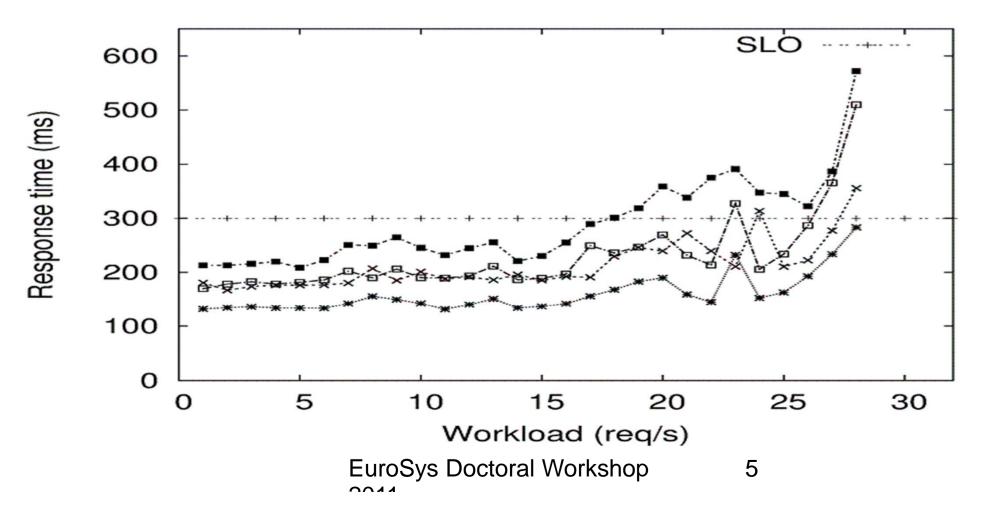
- Cloud resource is heterogeneous
 - Resource heterogeneity is a long-term observation
 - Resource heterogeneity is observed cross Clouds (e.g. EC2, Rackspace)





Motivation(cont.)

- Cloud resource is heterogeneous
 - Current resource provisioning in Clouds (e.g. EC2)



Problem statement



- How to provision Web applications in Clouds
 - If an instance with fast CPU, it may be better to use it as an application server
 - If an instance with fast IO, it may be better to use it as a database server
 - We do not know how to use the new instance but we need to make a decision
- Difficulties
 - Unpredictable performance of new instances
 - Different performance benefits on different tiers of a new instance

Intuitive solutions



- Ignore the heterogeneous resource feature
 - Apply current resource provisioning algorithm to make decision
- Profile new instances at each tier to make decision
 - Deploy new instance as application server is fast
 - Deploy new instance as database server costs.
 e.g. DB size: 1.6GB. Dump: 190s; Transfer: 64s; Import 1530s. Total 30 min
 - This approach is inefficient and time-consuming

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Outline

- Background
- Motivation
- Problem statement
- Intuitive solutions
- Our proposal
- Experimental evaluation
- Conclusion

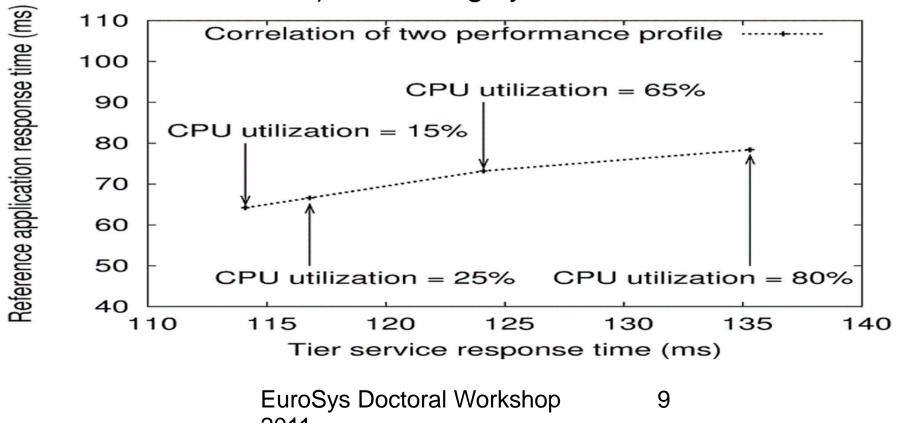
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Our proposal



• Performance correlation

- Performance profile of a given tier is related to its resource utilization
- Performance profiles of two different tiers (with same type resource demand) can be highly correlated





Our proposal(cont.)

- Performance prediction
 - Step 1: Employ reference applications as the calibration base
 - Step 2: Correlate resource demands of reference applications and tier services on the calibration instance
 - Step 3: Profile new instances with reference applications
 - Step 4: Derive performance of tier services on new instance

Our proposal (cont.)



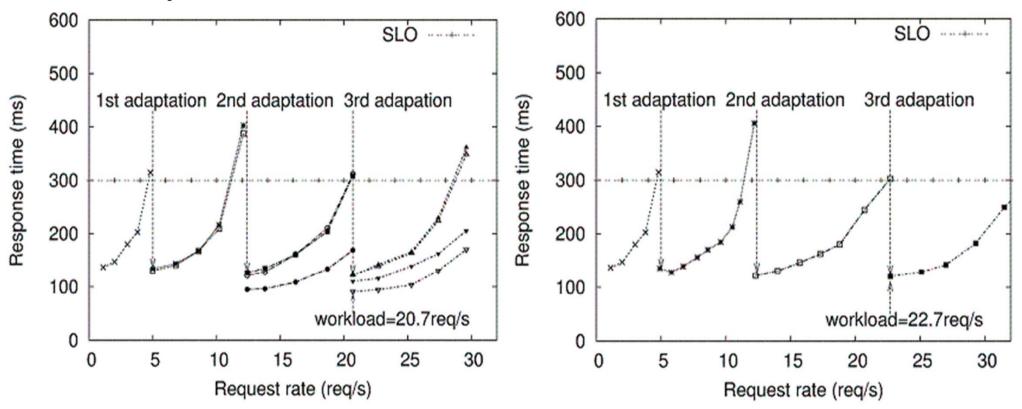
- Resource provisioning
 - Obtain performance profiles of new instances
 - Apply "what-if" analysis to predict the performance of the whole application if a new instance is added to a tier



- Experiment setup
 - Reference applications
 - a CPU-intensive application: CPU(ref)
 - an IO-intensive application: IO(ref)
 - Tested application: TPC-W (a benchmark modeling the online bookstore)
 - All experiments run on Amazon EC2



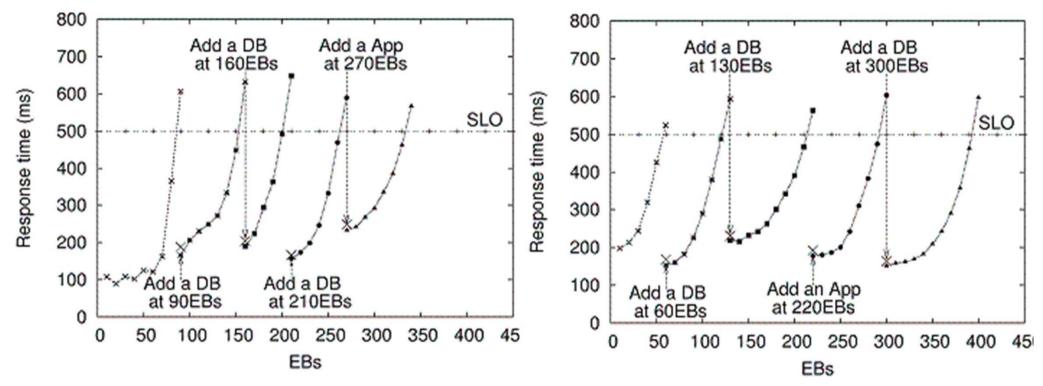
 Importance of adaptive load balance adapting to capacities of backend instances



Our system has equal response times from each application server running CPU(ref) under increasing workload



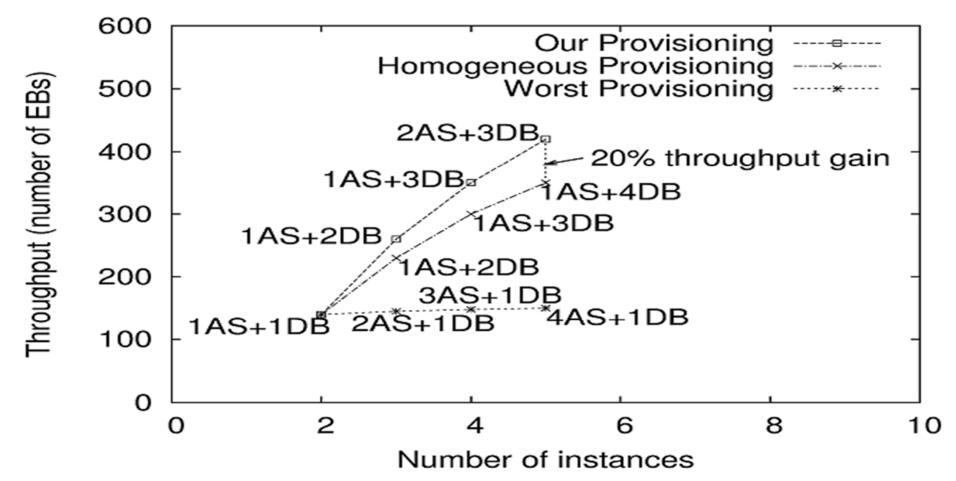
 Effectiveness of our system to provision TPC-W in Cloud



We have different adaptions in two groups of experiments when provisioning TPC-W on EC2 due to resource heterogeneity



Comparison with other provisioning techniques



Our system achieves 20% more throughput using the same instances compared with the homogeneous provisioning technique

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Conclusion

- Guarantee performance of Web applications in Clouds is important
- Cloud is heterogeneous to make current resource provisioning difficult in it
- We propose to correlate resource demands of hosted applications with reference applications.
- One can derive the performance of Web application on new instances by just profiling new ones with reference applications.



Thank you!

Questions?

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