

Towards PaaS and Clouds
 Our experience with
 BonjourGrid and PastryGrid
 − AOC Team −

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Bi-lateral China-France workshop





Objectives

2 Desktop Grids

- History and Challenges
- BonjourGrid
- PastryGrid

3 Towards PaaS and Clouds

- PaaSoordinated (under reviewing)
- The coordination and data exchange layer
- Technologies (ex.)

4 Conclusion

Objectives

- 1. Motivate research projets in Grids & Clouds ;
- 2. Starting from recent advances in Desktop Grid Middleware:
 - ⊕ BonjourGrid (orchestration of multiple instances of DG middleware) and PastryGrid (fully distributed execution of applications)
- **3.** Before keeping innovative ideas to reuse in Cloud Architectures / Systems:
 - $\odot\,$ decentralized architectures and services;
 - \odot large scale systems (FT);
 - \odot interoperability of services (the client is not a prisonner, or if it is, he can choose his prison(s)!)





Desktop Grid First Gen Architecture Centralized architecture + Monolythique architecture Client application Coordinator/ Params. /results. Resource Disc Firewall/NA7 -XW07 working group

Key Points

- ⊕ Federation of thousand of
 nodes:
- communication layer: no trust!
- Olatility; local IP; Firewall

⊖ Desktop Grid Architectures

Desktop Grid



Future Generation (in 2006)

- Distributed Architecture
- ↔ Architecture with modularity: every component is "configurable": scheduler, storage, transport protocole
- Direct communications

 between peers;
- Applications coming from any sciences (e-Science applications)

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\oplus In search of distributed architecture

First line: publish/subscribe system to notify and coordinate services and multiple DG without a central broker \Rightarrow BonjourGrid;

Second line: approach based on structured overlay network to discover (on the fly) the next node executing the next task ⇒ PastryGrid;

(main contributions of Heithem Abbes in his PhD)





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- ⊕ Each coordinator searches, in a concurrent way, participants (idle machines)





⊖ How BonjourGrid works







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⊖ How BonjourGrid works

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- → The current protocol has been developed/specified with 'ad-hoc' methods → we need to consolidate the trust (ongoing project to verify it, based on Colored Petri Nets)



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- \oplus We assume that any coordinator is responsible for its FT (it manages the volatility of attached slaves)
- \oplus Our solution: tolerate the failure of coordinators
 - $\oplus\,$ For any application we create and manage dynamically copies of the coordinator;
 - \odot We manage k copies; based on passive replication.
 - \circledast When a service disappears: we added a special status flag to distinguish between 'end of the application' / 'failure' \Rightarrow slaves can redirect the communication to a copy.





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- \oplus in terms of $\# {\sf coordinator}$ versus $\# {\sf nodes}$
- \odot in terms of using virtual machines to reach 1000 nodes;
- in terms of comparing Boinc, Condor, XtremWeb over our protocol;
- \odot in terms of robustness in supporting FT;



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- \odot in terms of robustness in supporting FT;
- Example Condor: 130 applications (2 to 128 // tasks), 200
 nodes, application task: 1s to 500s. Result: with BonjourGrid,
 35% of applications generate a delay of about 30s.











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PastryGrid vs BonjourGrid

- New computing platform vs multiple instances of DG middleware
- Contains its own approach for application distribution vs you count on a DG middleware



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⊖ PastryGrid Validation

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 Intensive experiments have been conducted (each machine has a probability P to fail for X seconds): P = 20%, 40%, 80%;
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- Intensive experiments have been conducted (each machine has a probability P to fail for X seconds): P = 20%, 40%, 80%;
 100 applications (2 to 128 // tasks); on 200 nodes
- \odot Main observations:
 - ⊖ In all cases, PastryGrid terminates;
 - $\odot\,$ The recovery time depends on the node type;
 - ⊕ The delay varies from 4:53s to 7:16:41s... but it works! The number of delayed applications varies from 44 to 98.





⊖ Towards PaaS and Clouds

The new context: Platform as a Service and Cloud

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\odot Architecture overview of the PaaSoordinated project





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⊖ Some Challenges

 ⊕ Where to insert the different connectors in the PaaS software stack to get an open infrastructure?

1- Web applications
2- Visual authoring
3- Workflow and custom logic
4- Integration layer
5- Database
6- Secure hosting infrastructure

Figure: Software stack in PaaS (source: Coghead)



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⊖ Research opportunities

Above the Clouds: A Berkeley View of Cloud Computing

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 "Service-Oriented-Architecture for the cloud, an application deployment platform" – based on Ruby and Erlang. The project moves to "On-demand deployment and management of your Ruby on Rails applications with Engine Yard Cloud – One-click code deploys, application cloning, data automation..."

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Pieces of the maze (not exhaustive)

- → Data exchange: Bitdew (no comment). Comment: have a look to SyncML Protocol (http://www.openmobilealliance.org/syncml/): This open standard seeks to drive data mobility by establishing a common language for communications among devices, applications, and networks.
- ⊕ TioLive (http://www.tiolive.com): Open source by Nexedi Corp. for Communication: email, telephone, chat, Backoffice: contacts, documents, accounting, ERP, CRM, e-Business: web site, e-Commerce:



Pieces of the maze (not exhaustive)

- → TioLive tutorial:

https://www.tiolive.com/documentation/tiolive-tutorial

 \oplus Documentation for developers:

https://www.myerp5.com/kb/documentation_section/developer/

https://www.myerp5.com/kb/documentation_section/developer/developer-Technology/view

https://www.myerp5.com/kb/documentation_section/developer/

enterprise-High..Performance.Zope/view





 \oplus DG has proved to be relevant for resource sharing \Rightarrow transpose this success story to the Cloud and PaaS universes \Rightarrow offer a technical alternate to Google, Salesforce, Amazon big farm of servers



⊖ Conclusion

Hope

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- Our approaches are based on emerging open source Cloud solution. From an economic point of view: if it is less expensive to host services locally and if it offers more advantages (we are not "dependant on a technology" → no prison, more potential partners), then small/medium size companies will adopt our approaches;

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- → Main change: accept to manage redundancy, scaling the server (even for temporary needs), synchronisation ⇒ coordination with grid technology (BonjourGrid, PastryGrid?);





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- General Services ⇔ for each application and for each Cloud type, you need a specific coordination protocol ⇒ single point of failure.
- \oplus Ex: a company wants to install the Virtual Desktop EyeOS and the TioLive/ERP5 PaaS. During the night, the company rents different services:
 - ⊕ one (company) to many many (services) to many (companies) = new abilities, new business!
 - \oplus demonstrate that a single coordination protocol is better than configuring as many middlewares than we have software!



Towards PaaS and Clouds
 Our experience with
 BonjourGrid and PastryGrid
 − AOC Team −

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Bi-lateral China-France workshop

