Resource allocation in a Cloud partially powered by renewable energy sources

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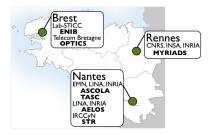


Figure 4: Maps

Figure : Collaboration

Project EPOC: Energy Proportional and Opportunistic Computing system.

- 4 Phd students
- 5 partners
- 6 teams

 \rightarrow It aim at optimizing energy consumption at the level of hardware, software, network and the trade-off between energy costs and performance.

My subject: Resource allocation in a Cloud partially powered by renewable energy sources.

 \rightarrow At the infrastructure level, by designing an energy-aware distributed system in charge of optimizing the energy consumed by the infrastructure running the jobs.

Analysis the energy consumption in datacenters

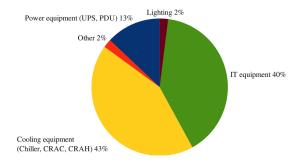


Figure : Energy consumption in datacenters

How can we reduce the energy consumption in datacenters?

Ref: Eugen Feller Phd thesis

Actual

Survey from Google: 5000 servers, average CPU utilization [10%, 50%] [1]. An idle server consumes between 50% and 80% of its peak power[2].

How can we reduce the energy consumption in datacenters?

 \rightarrow Increase the CPU/RAM utilization for each Physical Machine (PM) and switch-off the unnecessary powered-on PMs.

Advantage:

- More green by using the solar/wind power
- Reduce *CO*₂ emission footprint
- Reduce brown energy consumption and save money

Luiz Andr e Barroso and al. The case for energy-proportional computing. Computer, 40 :33–37, December 2007.
Stephen Dawson-Haggerty and al. Power optimization, a reality check. Technical Report UCB EECS-2009-140, EECS Department, University of California, Berkeley, Oct 2009.

- In *a mono-site* [50 servers]. PMs hardware can be either homogeneous or heterogeneous.
- Three kinds of modes to provide power (Green energy, brwon energy, hybrid)
- No batteries to store electricity

When

Time is divided into slot. Job classification:

- web-job Non-Interruptible
- Ø batch-job Interruptible within deadline

Schedule/Reschedule jobs at the beginning of each slot:

- Schedule web-job first (Algo-webjob)
- Then schedule the batch-job (Algo-batchjob)
- If there is not enough green energy (Algo-consolidation if necessary)
- Where (e.g. #node/#server) The chose serve should satisfy job's demand
 - Constraints of servers:
 - 1. CPU resource (e.g. number of cores)
 - 2. Memory resource

The system model

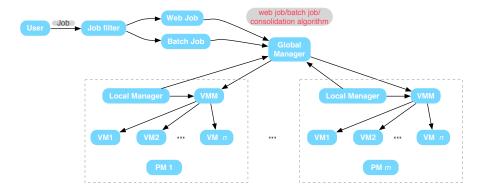


Figure : The system model

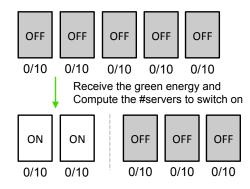
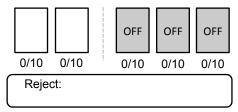


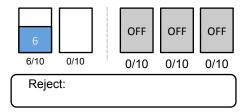
Figure : Switch ON servers

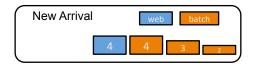


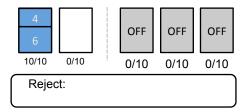
Place the first web-job:



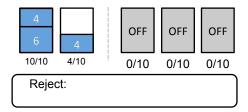






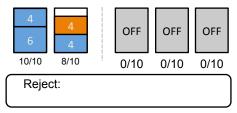






New Arrival	web batch
	3 2

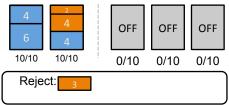
Place the first batch-job:

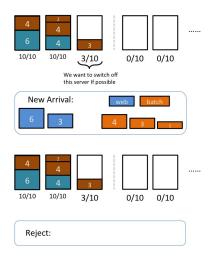


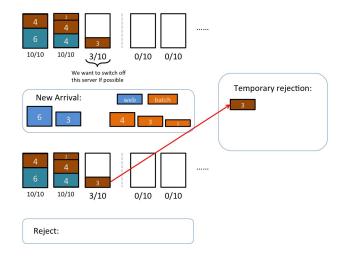


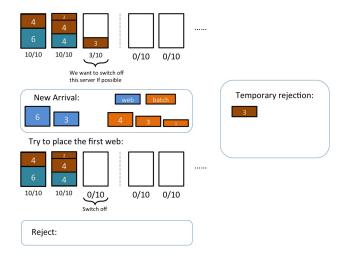


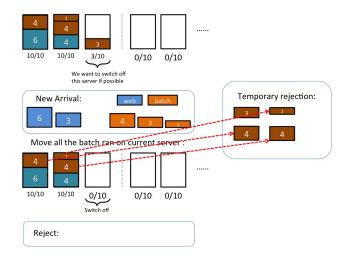


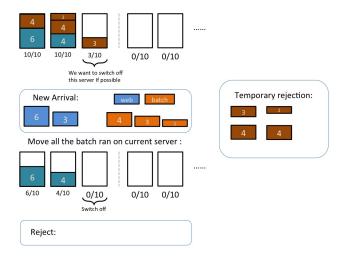


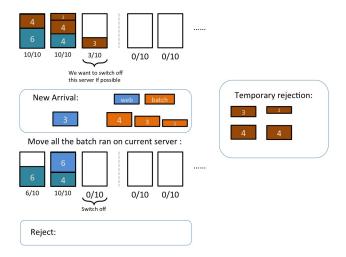


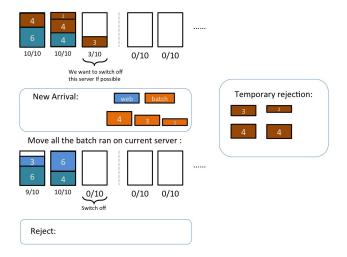


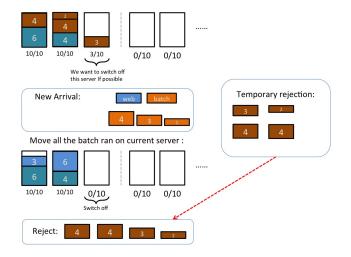


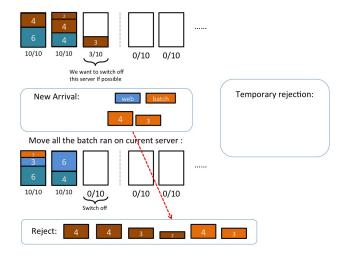












Solar power (1)



History from the 1 jan 2005 to 31 dec 2012

Figure : 4 sites' coordinate in France

Solar power (2) - Real trace

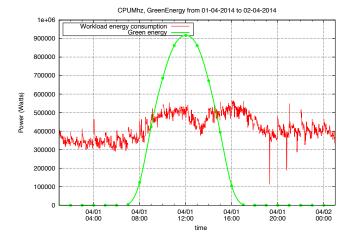


Figure : 2009 solar radiation, site North near Calais Database provided by **EasyVirt**.

End of development a simple simulator to valid our algorithm. Code source : Java After valid this prototype, we will experimenter it on Grid'5000. **Topic**: Resource allocation in a Cloud partially powered by renewable energy sources General problem to solve :

- Resource allocation
- Maximize on using the renewable energy instead of the Brown energy .

For VM consolidation, our research is focus on the three following points.

- VM placement \rightarrow The server manager rank the PM and VM by combining different weighting factors.
- Reduce the number of powered-on physical machines by increasing the VM consolidation ratio

The End Merci:)