

# Power Characterization of Servers in Heterogeneous Cloud Environments



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#### Motivation



- Bigger data centers
- More powerful CPUs

- Cloud computing requires more energy than India or Germany
- Goal:

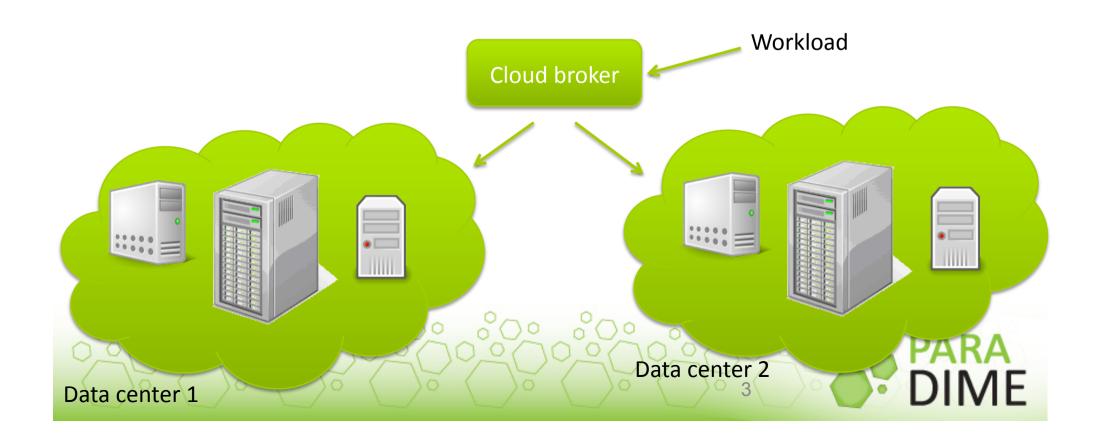
Reduce energy consumption on multiple levels





#### Context

- Heterogeneous hardware within a data center is common
- Multi-cloud scenarios: connecting heterogeneous data centers



#### CrossCloud Brokers'14

- Study about power consumption for different workloads
  - CPU
  - Disk
  - Real-world application
- On heterogeneous hardware

600 600 600

"Using Power Measurements as a Basis for Workload Placement in Heterogeneous Multi-Cloud Environments", Kurpicz, M., A. Sobe, And P. Felber, CrossCloudBrokers '14 (co-located to Middleware 2014), Bordeaux, France, ACM, 12/2014.

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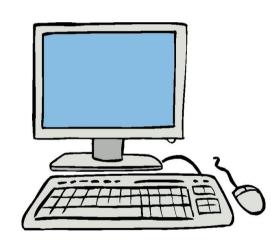


## Physical power meter

- PowerSpy device from Alciom
- Setup: power every second (Watt)









#### **Metrics**

$$E = P \times t$$
 Joule = Watt x seconds

$$\frac{Perf}{W} = \frac{Throughput}{P}$$

E.g. for disk workload: Read Rate / Watt

Workload

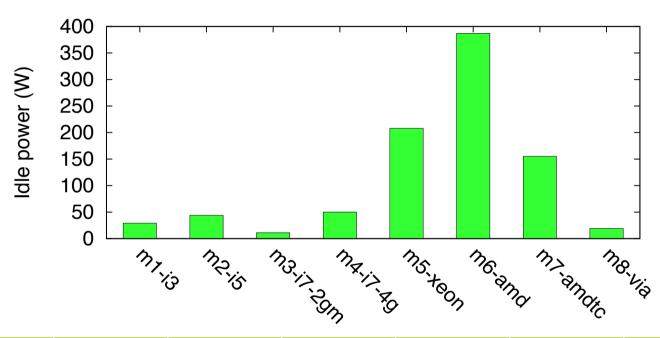
OS

Hardware

Idle power



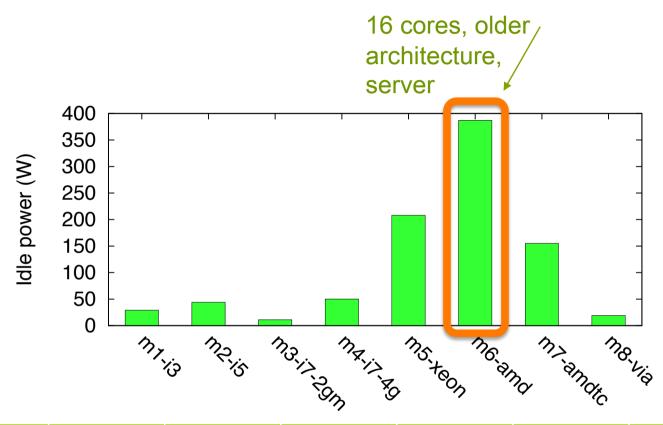
### Idle power consumption



M1-i3	M2-i5	M3-i7-2gm	M4-i7-4g	M5-xeon	M6-amd	M7-amdtc	M8-via
Desktop	Desktop	Mobile	Desktop	Desktop	Server	Desktop	Mobile



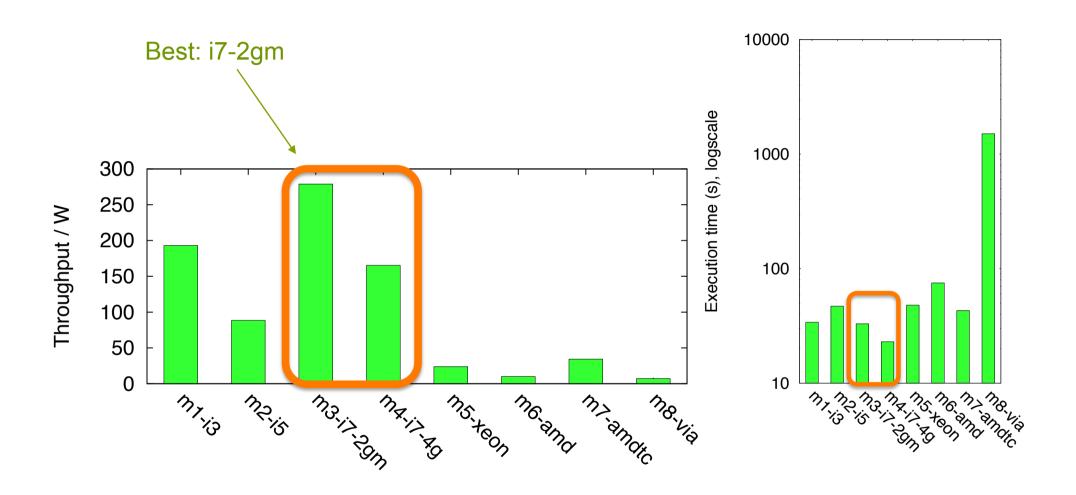
#### Idle power consumption



M1-i3	M2-i5	M3-i7-2gm	M4-i7-4g	M5-xeon	M6-amd	M7-amdtc	M8-via
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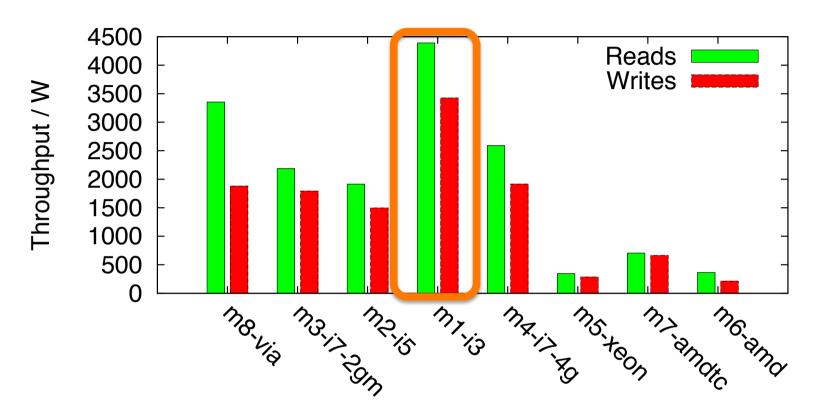


## CPU workload (factorial)





## Disk workload (Bonnie++)



	M8-via	M3-i7-2gm	M2-i5	M1-i3	M4-i7-4g	M5-xeon	M7-amdtc	M6-amd
Туре	Mobile	Mobile	Desktop	Desktop	Desktop	Desktop	Desktop	Server
Disk RPM	5400	5400	5900	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200
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### Impact on energy-aware scheduling

 Different scheduling possibilities on the same two machines

	M1-i3	M4-i7-4g	Total (J)	
Placement 1	5xDisk	5xCPU	14'370	
Placement 2	5xCPU	5xDisk	16'110	

M1-i3	M4-i7-4g
Desktop	Desktop



#### Current work: Job and HW profiles

- HW profile on reference machine
- Extrapolation from one machine to another
- Online job profiling
- Estimation of job energy consumption as input for scheduling decision

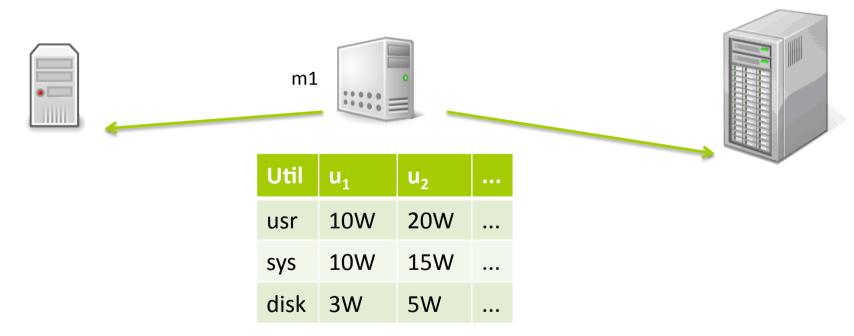






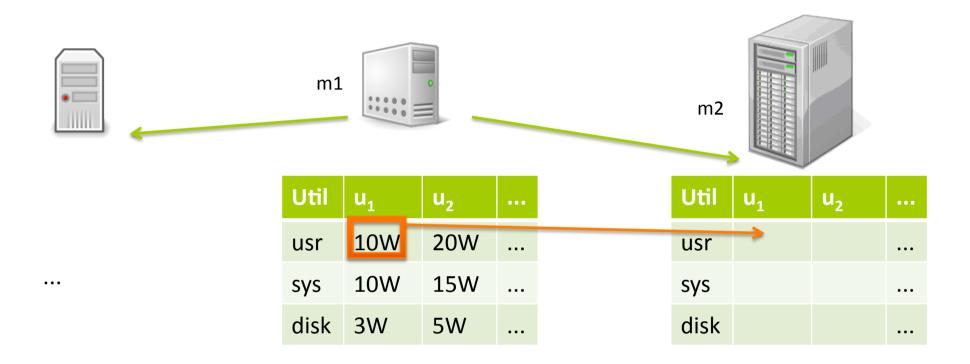
### HW profile

- Profile machine m1 as a reference
- CPU (usr and sys) and disk
- Utilization intervals u<sub>1</sub>,...,u<sub>n</sub>





## Extrapolation for other HW





## Utilization mapping between machines

- Utilization mapping tables
  - For CPU (sys and usr)
  - For disk

sys(%)			
m1	10	20	
m2	$\top$		
m3	V		



## Online job profiling – machine m1

- On job arrival, monitor part of the job on m1
- Measure CPU and disk utilization

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 Look up power consumption in HW profile of m1



Expected power consumption on machine m1



### Online job profiling – other machines

- Utilization mapping for machines m<sub>2</sub>,..,m<sub>n</sub>
- Look up power values in HW table for mapped utilization values



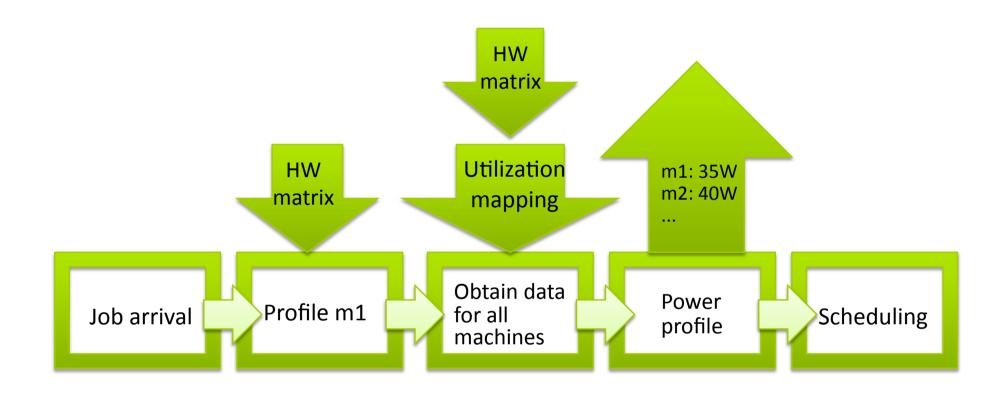
Expected power consumption on machines m<sub>2</sub>,...,m<sub>n</sub>

 Provide table with expected power consumption for the different machines to the scheduler

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#### Workflow





#### Scheduler

Estimated power consumption on each machine

Estimated execution time



Energy efficient scheduling decision

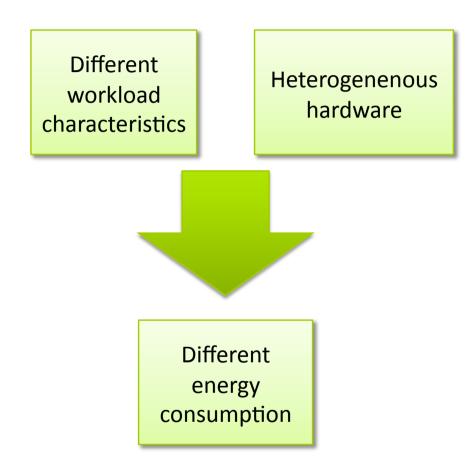


#### Open points

- Data locality
- Which subset of the workload to monitor?
- What HW can be covered by the model?
- Exact definition of the mapping functions

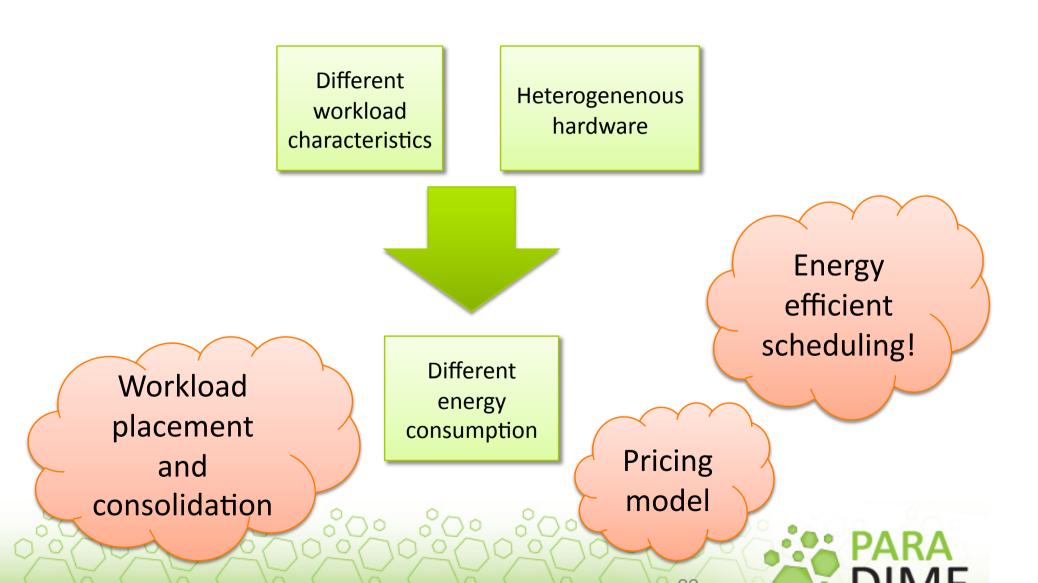


#### Conclusion





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