

# Container-based Support for Autonomic Data Stream Processing through the Fog

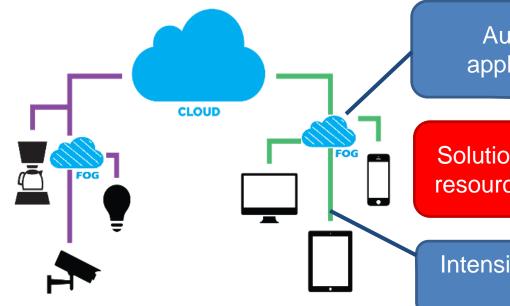
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Santiago De Compostela, 29 August 2017

# Outline

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# Problem



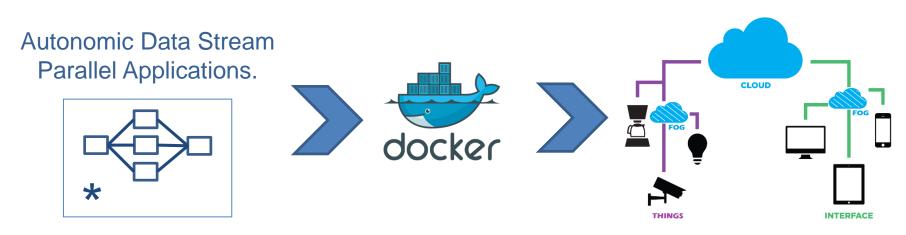
Autonomic data stream parallel applications on Fog infrastructure.

Solutions for **dynamic management** of resources within and across Fog nodes.

Intensive data flows with latency and/or bandwidth requirements.



Container-based architecture for supporting autonomic data stream processing applications on Fog infrastructure.



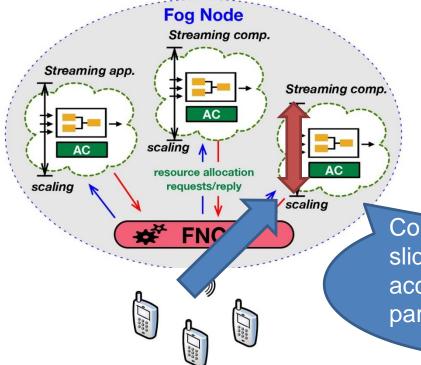
**\*** is the autonomic control logic)

# Motivating examples

Two examples motivating the development of our infrastructure:

- 1. Intra-fog node scenario: management of the resources of a Fog node (e.g. memory, CPU) assigned to applications.
- 2. Inter-fog node scenario: management of applications among different Fog nodes (e.g. migration of an application).

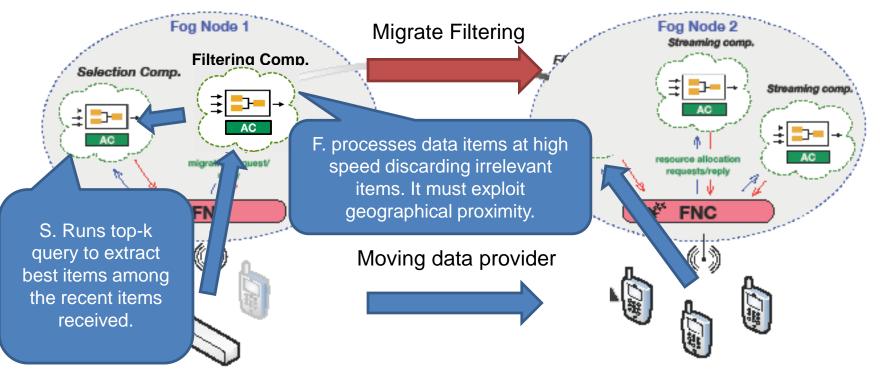
# Intra-fog scenario: resources of a fog node



Arrival rate increase => the autonomic control logic may ask to the architecture to **increase** the concurrency level of the component to process input data faster.

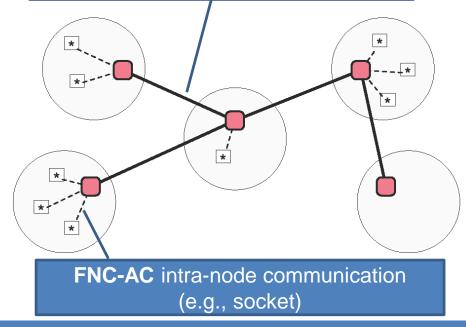
Component runs sliding-window model according to a feasible parallel pattern.

# Inter-fog scenario: migration



# System architecture

# **FNC-FNC** inter-node communication (e.g., overlay network)



### **FN:** Devices with limited resources running Parallel Apps.

**FNC:** assigns resources to Apps and schedule Apps among FNs.

**App:** stream data applications

Fog Node (FN)

FN Controller (FNC)

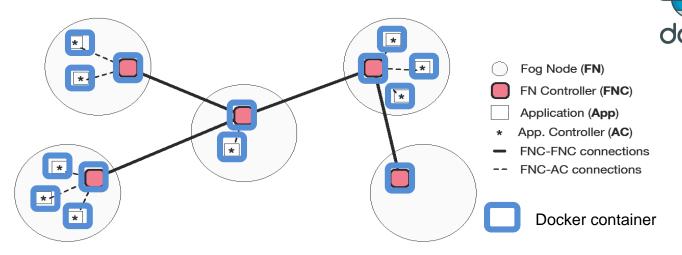
Application (App)

- App. Controller (AC)
- FNC-FNC connections
- -- FNC-AC connections

**AC:** Autonomic control loop of App that interacts with the FNC to scale up/down resources (e.g. memory, CPU).

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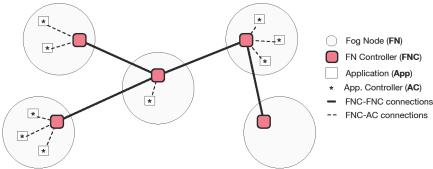
# **Container-based architecture**



Containers and Docker benefits (some):

- Isolates parallel Applications running in a Fog node.
- Meters the resources (e.g., memory, CPUs) assigned to a container ( \$ docker update --cpuset-cpus 0,1 ubuntu)
- Provides Checkpoint and Restore mechanisms of a running container.

## System architecture: fog node join/detach



Fog node **joins** the architecture

- 1. The FNC of the new FN connects to one or more existing FNCs.
- 2. FNC communicates the resources of the new FN.
- 3. The resources information of the new FN are sent to the other FNCs.

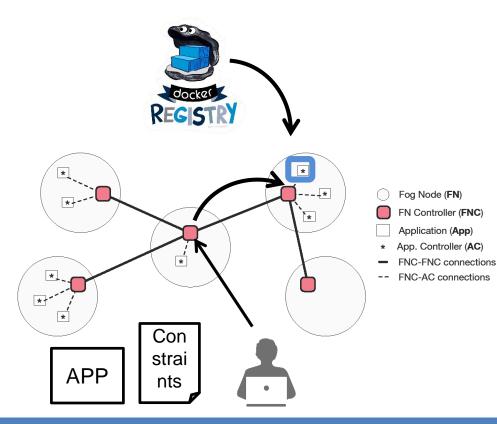
#### Fog Node **detaches** from the architecture<sup>2</sup>:

- 1. FNC communicates that the FN is going to detach to the others FNCs.
- 2. FNCs remove the FN from their view.
- 3. The Apps of the detached node are migrated to another FN.

<sup>2</sup> The availability of FN must be monitored for detecting unexpected detach (e.g., heartbeat)

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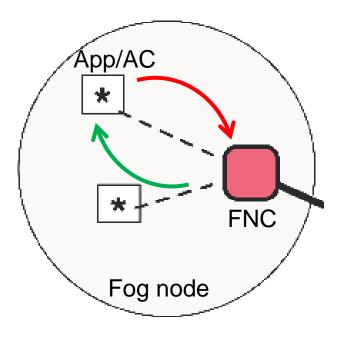
# System architecture: deploy an App



Step for **deploying** an App:

- User connects to one FNC indicating the App to be deployed and the deployment constraints.
- 2. FNC identifies the FN that satisfy the deployment constraints.
- FNC of the selected FN (i) downloads the Docker images, (ii) assigns the initial resources, and (iii) starts the App.
- 4. FNC interacts with the AC to scale the resources (when necessary)

### System architecture: resources management

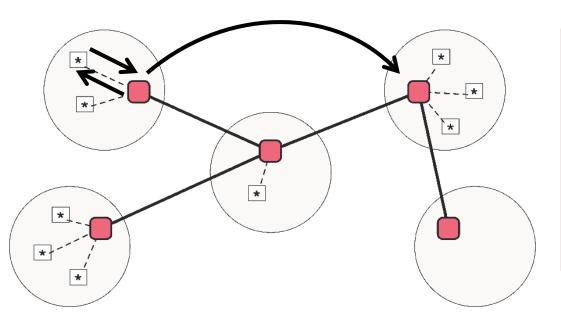


FNC scale up/down the resources assigned to an App (e.g., CPU, memory) by limiting the Docker container resources.

#### Two policies:

- **Reactive:** AC realizes that app needs more resources and sends a request to the FNC.
- **Predictive**: FNC needs to remove some of the resources assigned to an app.

# System architecture: migrate an App



Steps for migrating an App:

- FNC sends a migration request to the AC of the App to be migrated.
- 2. AC stores the current state of the App (if any) and sends *migration reply*
- 3. FNC migrate the app and the state on the new FN.

# **Preliminary results**

Feasibility of using Docker:

- **1. Intra-fog:** time to increase/decrease the CPUs to a container.
- 2. Inter-fog: time to migrate a container.

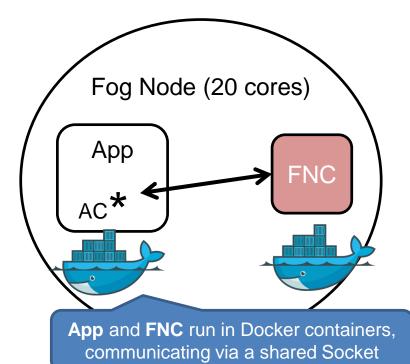


# Intra-fog scenario

The experiment:

- Fog Node: machine with 20 cores.
- App: consumes the cores of the fog node using the *cpuburn*<sup>1</sup> tool:
  - Every 5 secs AC asks to the FNC to increase/decrease the number of cores assigned to App.
- **FNC**: waits for incoming requests from AC and increases or decreases the assigned cores to the App.

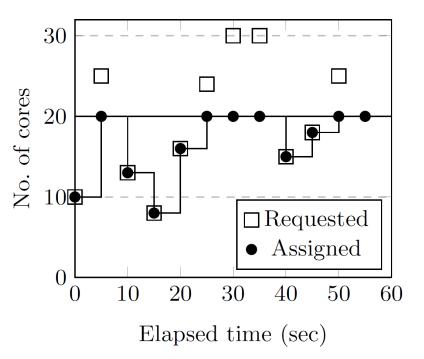
[1] https://patrickmn.com/projects/cpuburn/



# Intra-fog scenario (cont.)

**Results:** 

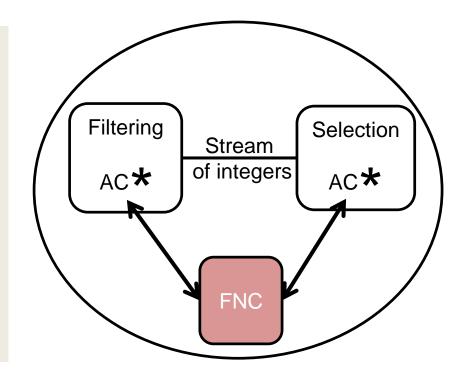
- ~ 80 µs (std 16 µs): time required by the FNC to assign the requested cores to App.
- *Socket* file communication on the same Fog node is feasible.
- Docker permits limiting the resources assigned to parallel applications.



# Inter-fog scenario

Steps of the test:

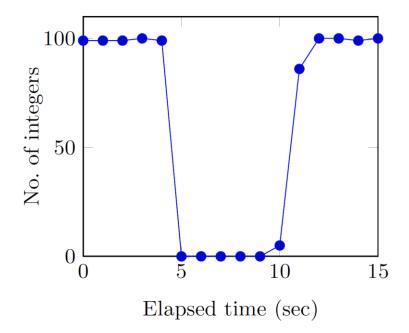
- Filtering produces a stream of data (100 integers every sec)
- Selection receives and prints the data.
- After 5 sec FNC sends to the Filtering a migration request
- *Filtering* received the request, performs a cleanup phase, sends *migration reply* to FNC.
- FNC receives *migration reply* and perform a checkpoint of the *Filtering*
- Immediately after, FNC restores the *Filtering component*



# Inter-fog scenario (cont.)

**Results:** 

- ~5 secs downtime experienced by the Selection component.
- Time to *checkpoint* and restore a container is quite high<sup>1.</sup>

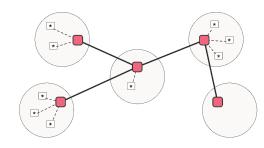


<sup>1</sup>Docker checkpoint and restore are under development and we expect to see further optimization in next releases

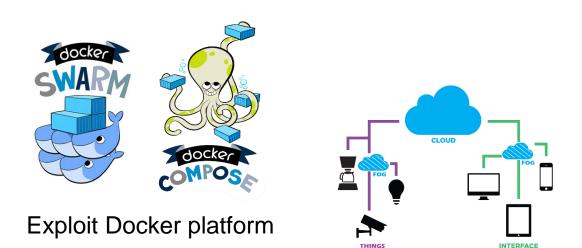
# Conclusions

- Data Stream processing and Fog computing should still be explored and analysed.
- Container-based technology can be exploited for deploying parallel streaming applications on Fog.
- We propose a Docker-based architecture for deploying autonomic application in Fog infrastructure.
- Preliminary results show that Docker is a viable approach for fog-oriented framework.

# Future work



Implement the architecture



### Run real parallel apps

### Thank You davide.neri@di.unipi.it

Q&A

### GitHub - https://github.com/di-unipi-socc/ffdocker

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