



HAL
open science

Scheduling at the Edge

Clement Mommessin, Giorgio Lucarelli, Denis Trystram

► **To cite this version:**

Clement Mommessin, Giorgio Lucarelli, Denis Trystram. Scheduling at the Edge. 14th Scheduling for Large Scale Systems Workshop, Jun 2019, Bordeaux, France. pp.1-28. hal-02459646

HAL Id: hal-02459646

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-02459646v1>

Submitted on 29 Jan 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Scheduling at the Edge

Clément Mommessin

Giorgio Lucarelli Denis Trystram

Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, INRIA, LIG, F-38000 Grenoble, France

June 27th, 2019



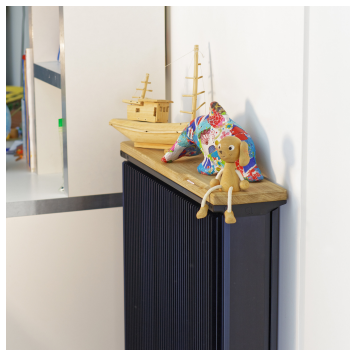


Credits: <https://www.gironde.fr/actualites/residence-florestine-innovation-technologique-et-sociale>

“A disruptive solution to turn IT waste heat into a viable heating solution for buildings.”

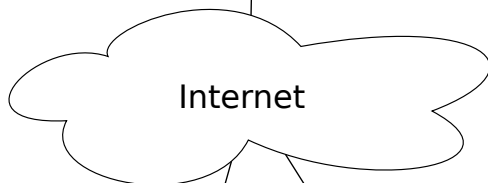
The Qarnot platform:

- ~1,000 distributed QRads embedding
~3,000 diskless computing units (QMobos)
- ~20 local servers (QBoxes) with disks
- 1 global server (QNode) with a centralized storage server (CEPH)

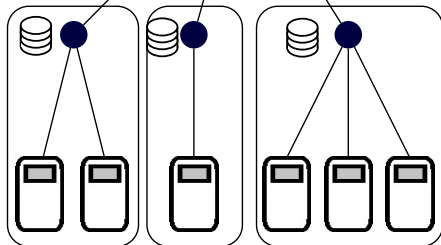


Credits: <https://www.qarnot.com>

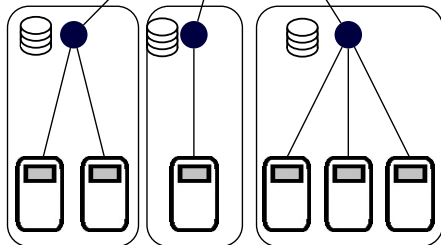
QNode

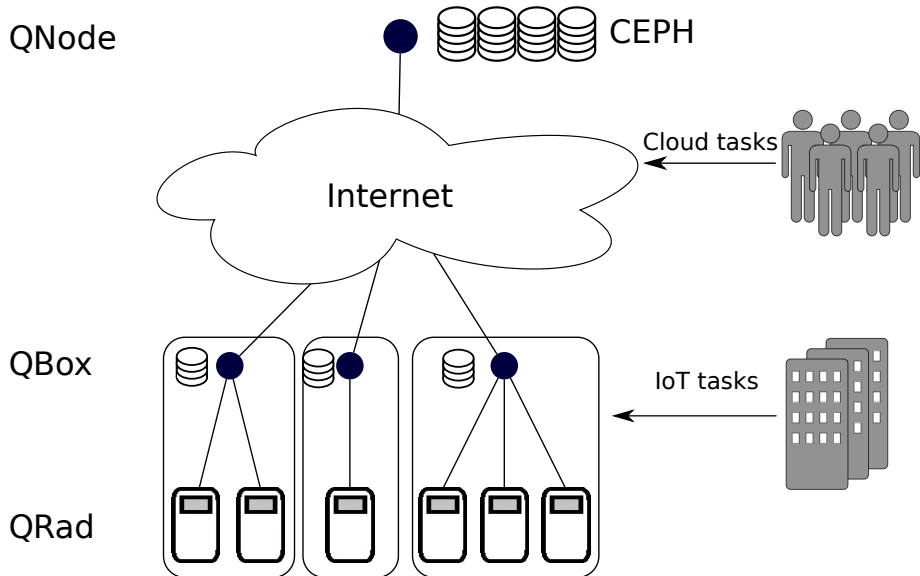


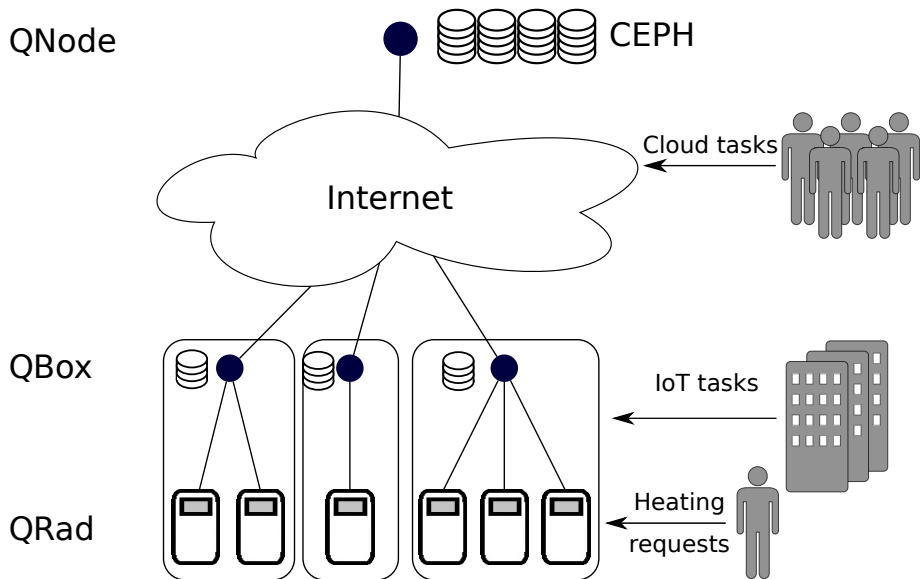
QBox



QRad







Cloud tasks:

- Submitted to the QNode
- Have data-set dependencies in the centralized storage (CEPH)
- Have different priorities (low or high)

IoT tasks:

- Submitted to a QBox
- Have data-set dependencies in the QBox disk
- Have different priorities (low, high or very high)
- Should be executed locally

Tasks (= groups of **sequential instances**) are submitted on-line.

Resources appear and disappear over time: **the inhabitants decide!**

- Available resources when heating is required (QRad is On)
- Unavailable resources when ambient air is too warm (QRad is Off)

→ Also depends on the task priority

Network uncertainties:

- Link failures
- Congestion/contention

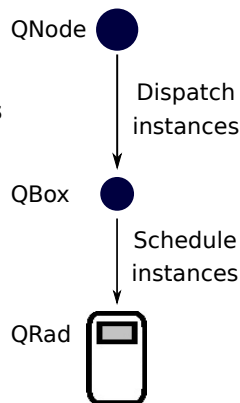
The only computing power is in the QRad

Make **global decisions** at QNode-level:

- Decide where to dispatch (groups of) **instances**
- Ensure global load-balancing

Make **local decisions** at QBox-level:

- Schedule instances on QRads
- Regulate room temperature (via DVFS)
- Ensure heating needs are satisfied



The only computing power is in the QRad

Make **global decisions** at QNode-level:

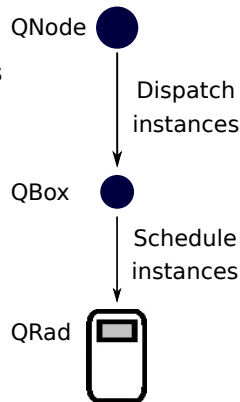
- Decide where to dispatch (groups of) **instances**
- Ensure global load-balancing

Make **local decisions** at QBox-level:

- Schedule instances on QRads
- Regulate room temperature (via DVFS)
- Ensure heating needs are satisfied

Need to reach 100% of platform usage.

⇒ **An idle QRad is a lack of heating**



Different objectives for different users:

- Cloud users: Minimize waiting/completion time of tasks
- IoT tasks: “Nullify” responsiveness
- Inhabitants: Minimize distance to target temperature
- Qarnot: Maximize tasks throughput, minimize lack of heating

Periodic reports (~ 30 s) from QBox to QNode with:

- Number of resources available for each task priority
- Free space on disk

QNode-scheduling:

- Sort QBoxes by least available resources first (no temperature knowledge)
- Sort tasks by highest priority first
- For each task, dispatch as much instances as possible

QBox-scheduling:

- Retrieve data-set dependencies
- Schedule high priority instances on coolest QRads
- Schedule low priority instances on warmest QRads

Frequency and temperature regulator in each QRad:

- In general: DVFS on QMobos to adapt power consumption
- When too hot: instances are killed and re-submitted to the QNode
- When too cold (lack of heating): “*background*” compute-intensive instances are generated (best-effort blockchain mining 😊)

Main goal: design, implement and test different placement and scheduling policies at both QNode- and QBox-level.

Main problem: testing on a production platform is not conceivable and takes time.

Main goal: design, implement and test different placement and scheduling policies at both QNode- and QBox-level.

Main problem: testing on a production platform is not conceivable and takes time.

⇒ **Simulation is what you need!**

SimGrid¹: Large-scale distributed system simulator with execution and communication models.

→ Used to simulate platform and tasks execution.

Batsim²: Infrastructure simulator for jobs and I/O scheduling.

→ Used to drive the simulation, submit tasks and communicate with the decision process.

Pybatsim³: Batsim's Python API exposing methods to easily communicate with the Batsim process.

→ Used to implement the QNode and QBox schedulers.

¹<https://github.com/simgrid/simgrid>

²<https://gitlab.inria.fr/batsim/batsim/tree/temperature>

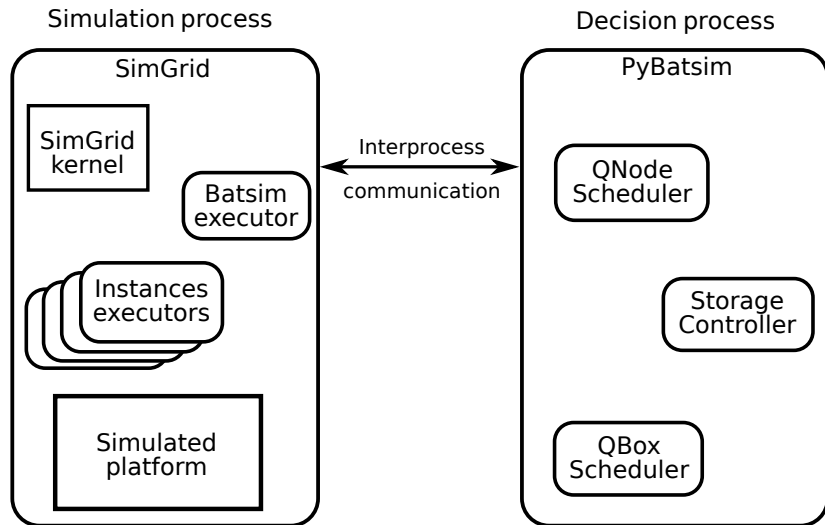
³<https://gitlab.inria.fr/batsim/pybatsim/tree/temperature>

Temperature model: to compute the temperature of the QRad and ambient air, based on thermodynamics formulae.

External events injector: to replay a machine failure or a temperature change.

Storage controller: to manage storage entities and data movements.

Simulation Overview

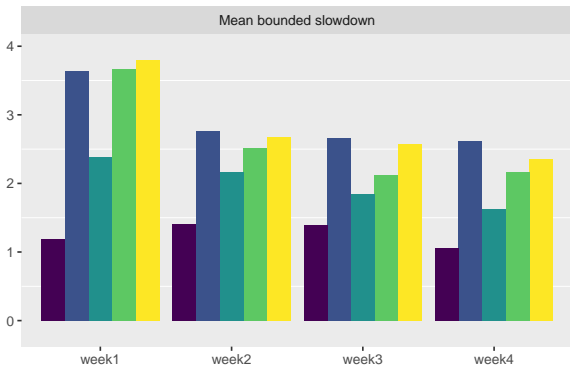
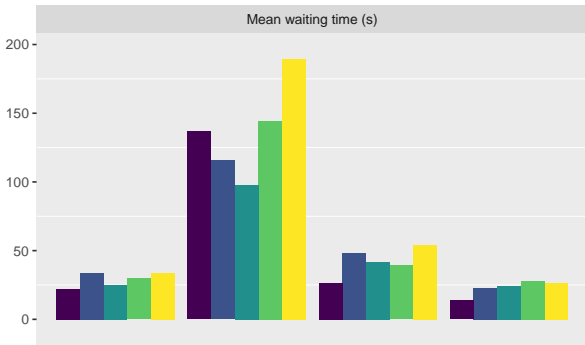


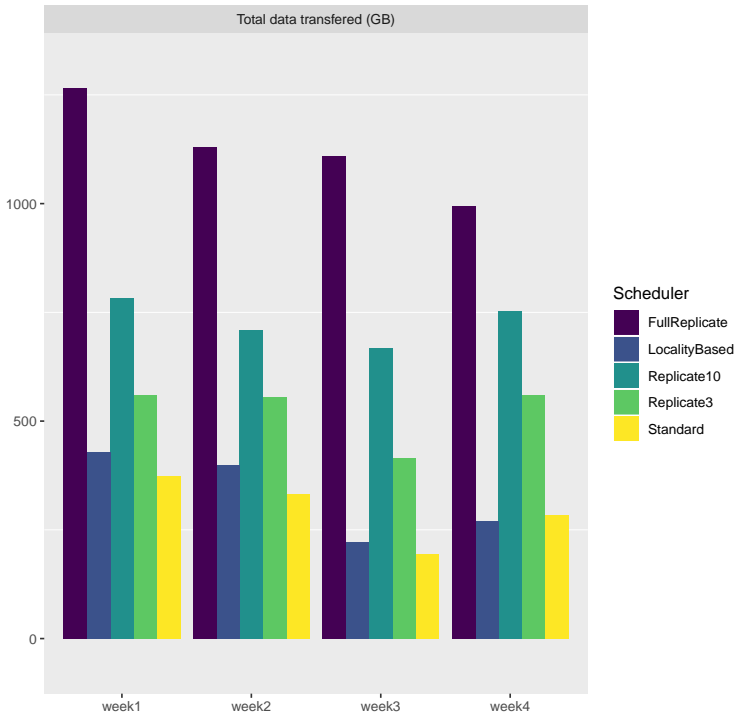
Variants of the QNode dispatcher:

- *Standard*
- *LocalityBased*
- *Replicate3LeastLoadedDisk*
- *Replicate10LeastLoadedDisk*
- *FullReplicate* (instantaneous transfers)

Standard Qarnot scheduler at QBox-level.

1-week simulation inputs from real logs of Qarnot.





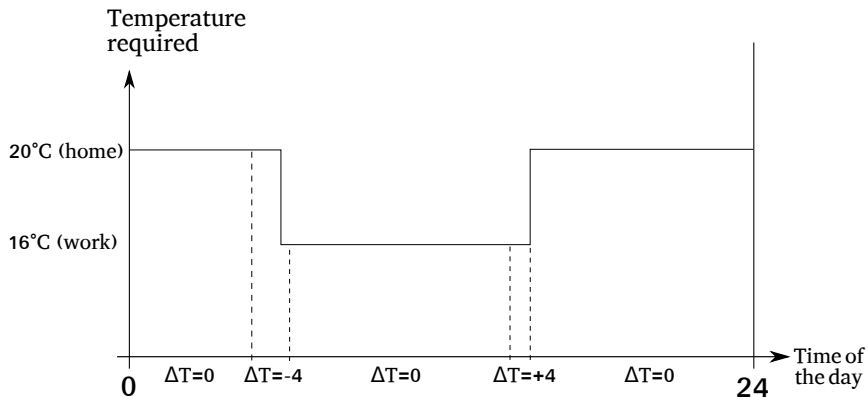
List of n instances from Cloud or IoT, with for each instance j :

- An estimation of work $Work_j$
- A priority value w_j
- A release date r_j (max arrival time of the dependent data-sets)

List of m QRads, with for each:

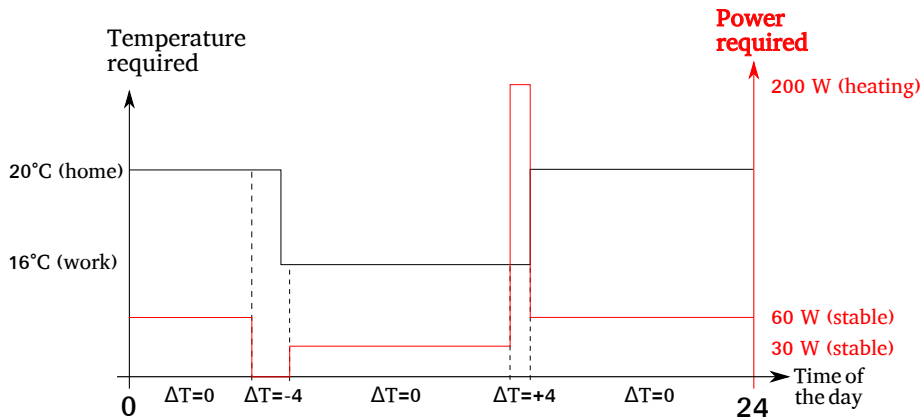
- A number of QMobos
- A list of possible speeds of a QMobo
- The corresponding power consumption of each speed
- A diagram of target temperature over a day/a week
- The corresponding power diagram over a day/a week

QBox-level Scheduling



Target temperature diagram

QBox-level Scheduling



Power diagram

THE questions to answer:

- Where to execute an instance?
- When to execute an instance?
- **At which speed?**

⇒ **Similar to power capping problems**

Objectives:

- Minimize $\sum_j w_j C_j$ (where C_j is the completion time)
- Minimize power consumption distance to the power diagrams

Preliminary results:

- Scheduling at the edge depends highly on heterogeneity and dynamicity
- Simulating edge platforms is possible thanks to Batsim/SimGrid
- Data placement is not trivial

⇒ Short paper submitted in IEEE Mascots 2019.

Current work:

- Try other placement policies at QNode-level, communicate more with the QBoxes
- Study the QBox theoretical model
- **Validate the temperature model**

WE NEED YOU!



Looking for temperature and power consumption of machines/cores in a cluster



This work is supported by the ANR Greco project.

Credits: <https://www.la-cnem.org/we-need-you/>

Scheduling at the Edge

Clément Mommessin

Giorgio Lucarelli Denis Trystram

Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, INRIA, LIG, F-38000 Grenoble, France

June 27th, 2019

