

Configuration Management Challenges

Composition of Adaptive Components

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Composition of Adaptive Components

- Challenge:
 - Larger systems composed of a larger number of components
 - Modularity and separation of concerns → components are designed independently
 - Autonomy → adaptive behavior in many components
 - Composition of adaptive components can have unexpected adverse interactions
 - Configuration challenge: How to compose well-behaved systems from large numbers of adaptive components and prevent adverse interactions?

Datacenter Energy Management

Example: *Policy Coordination*

Many policies are used to save energy:

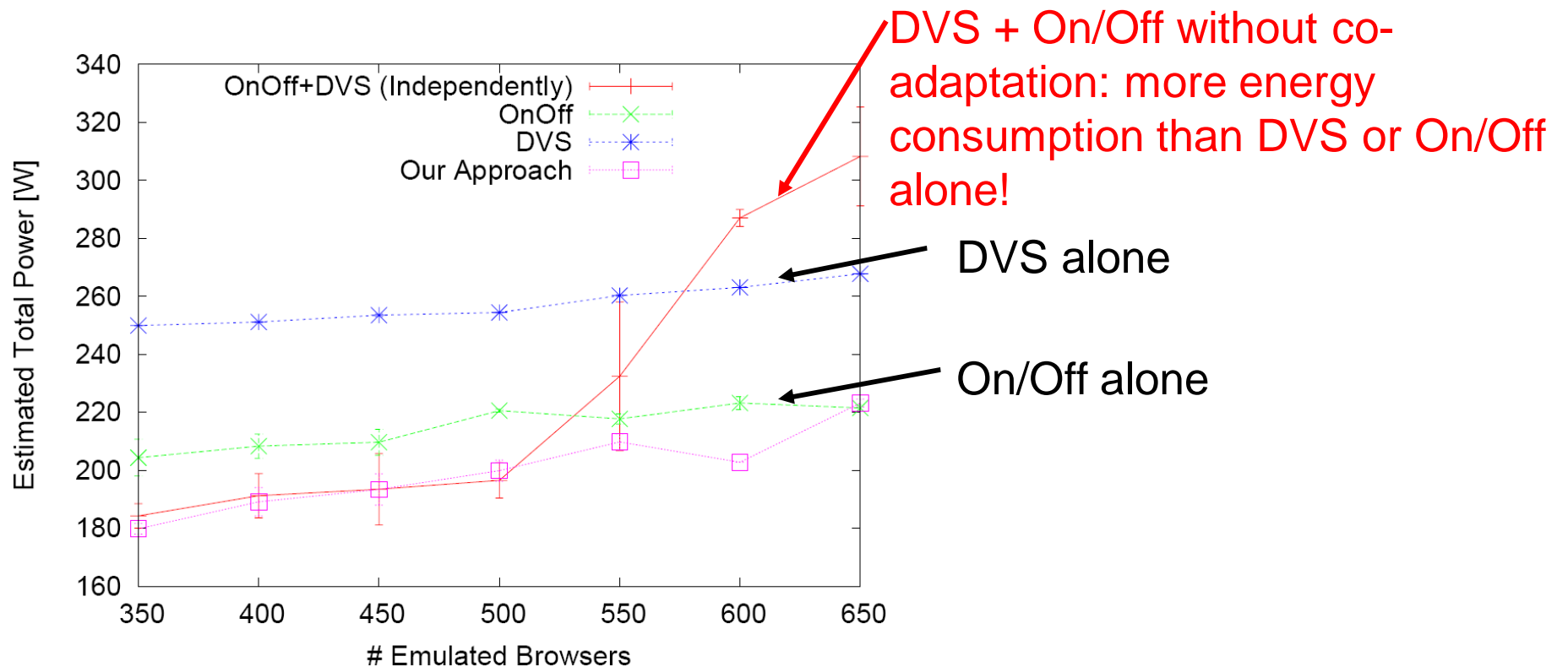
- Computing-side:
 - Sensors: Machine utilization, Delay, Throughput, ...
 - Policies: DVS-based, consolidation, turning machines On/Off
- Cooling-side:
 - Sensors: Temperature, air flow, ...
 - Policies: Control air-conditioning units, fans, ...
- Energy bill is 20-50% of total profit



The Problem

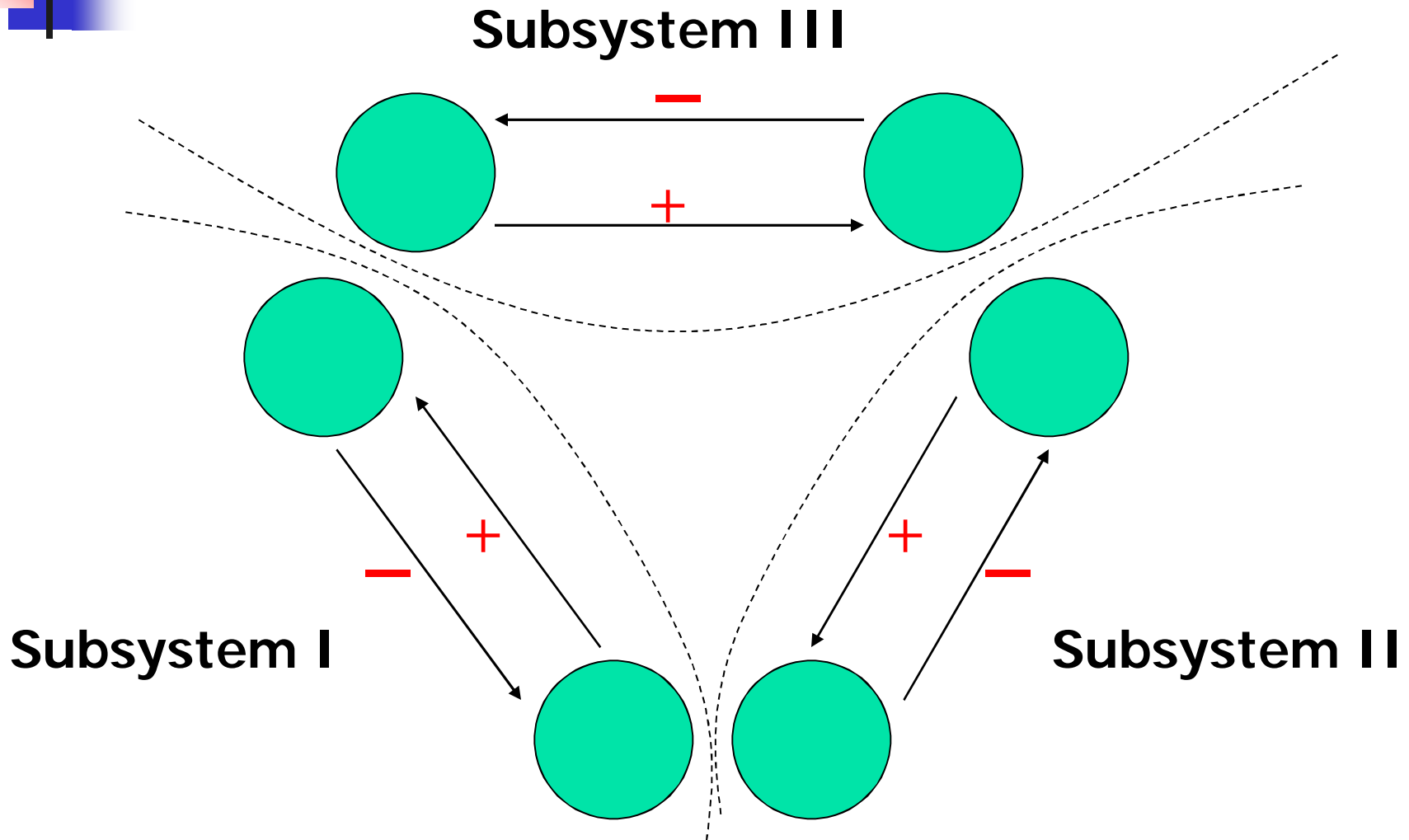
Uncoordinated adaptation of multiple knobs can lead to instability or poor efficiency

Example (A Tale of Two Policies)

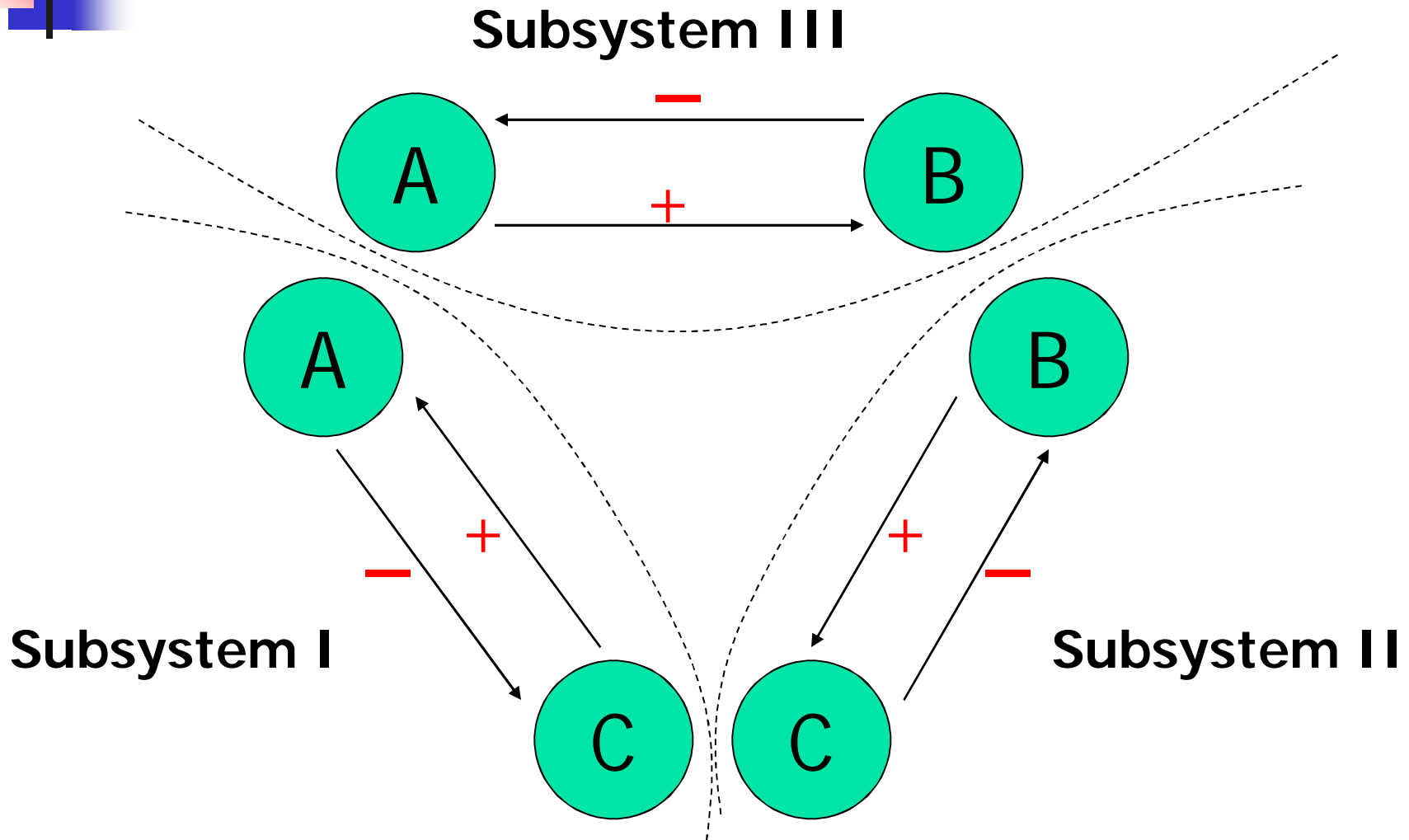


Empirical measurements from a 30-machine 3-tier testbed of a shopping site

Preliminary Insights: Composition of Adaptive Systems

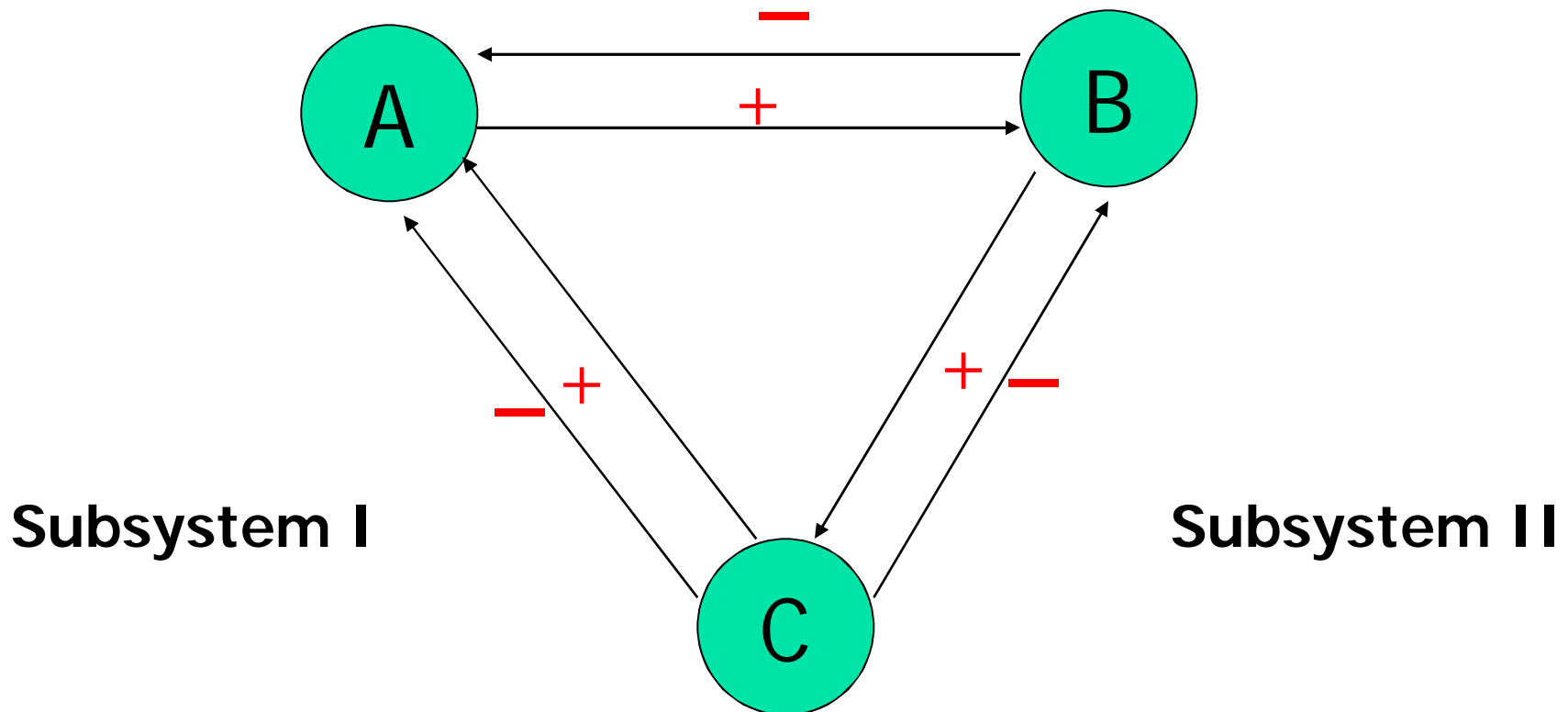


Preliminary Insights: Composition of Adaptive Systems



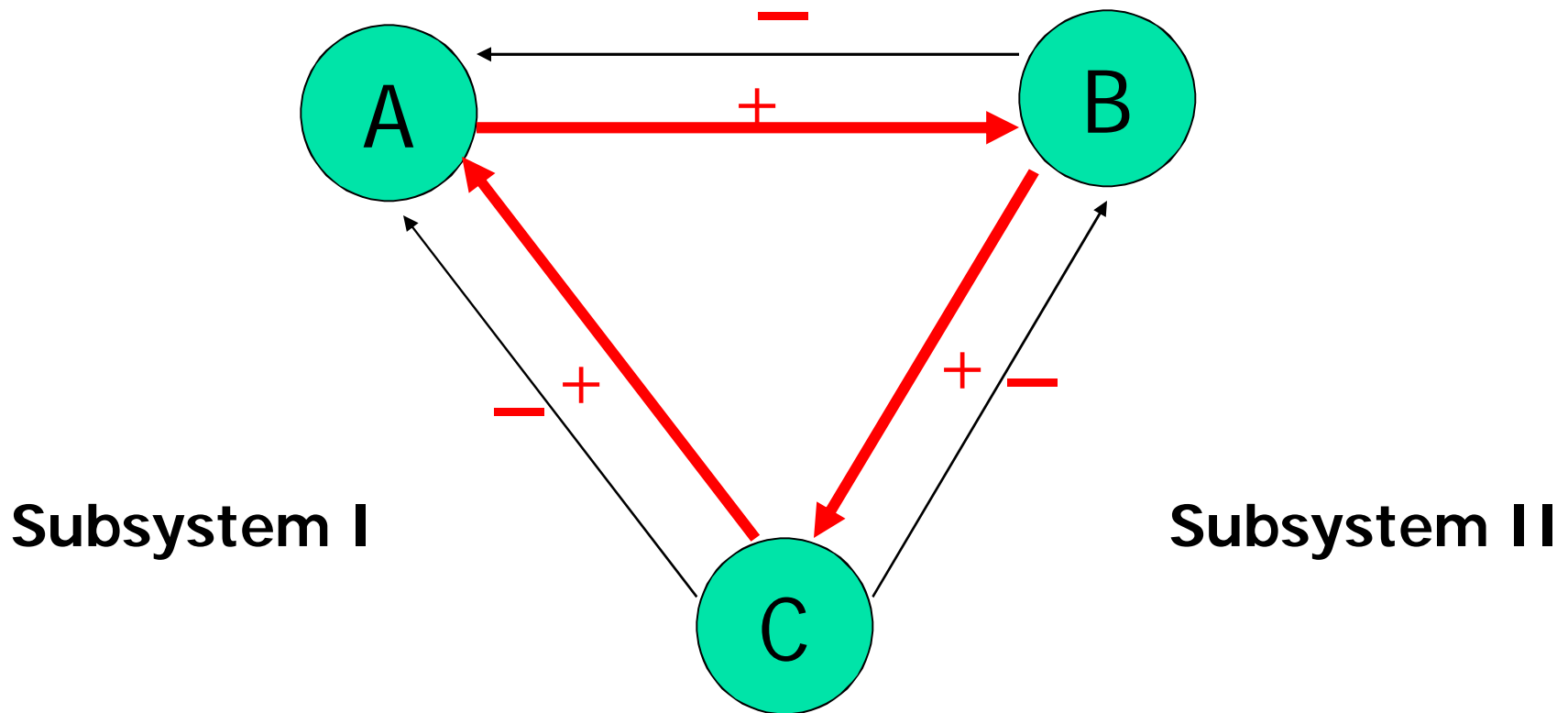
Preliminary Insights: Composition of Adaptive Systems

Subsystem III



Preliminary Insights: Composition of Adaptive Systems

Subsystem III





Composability of Adaptive Behavior

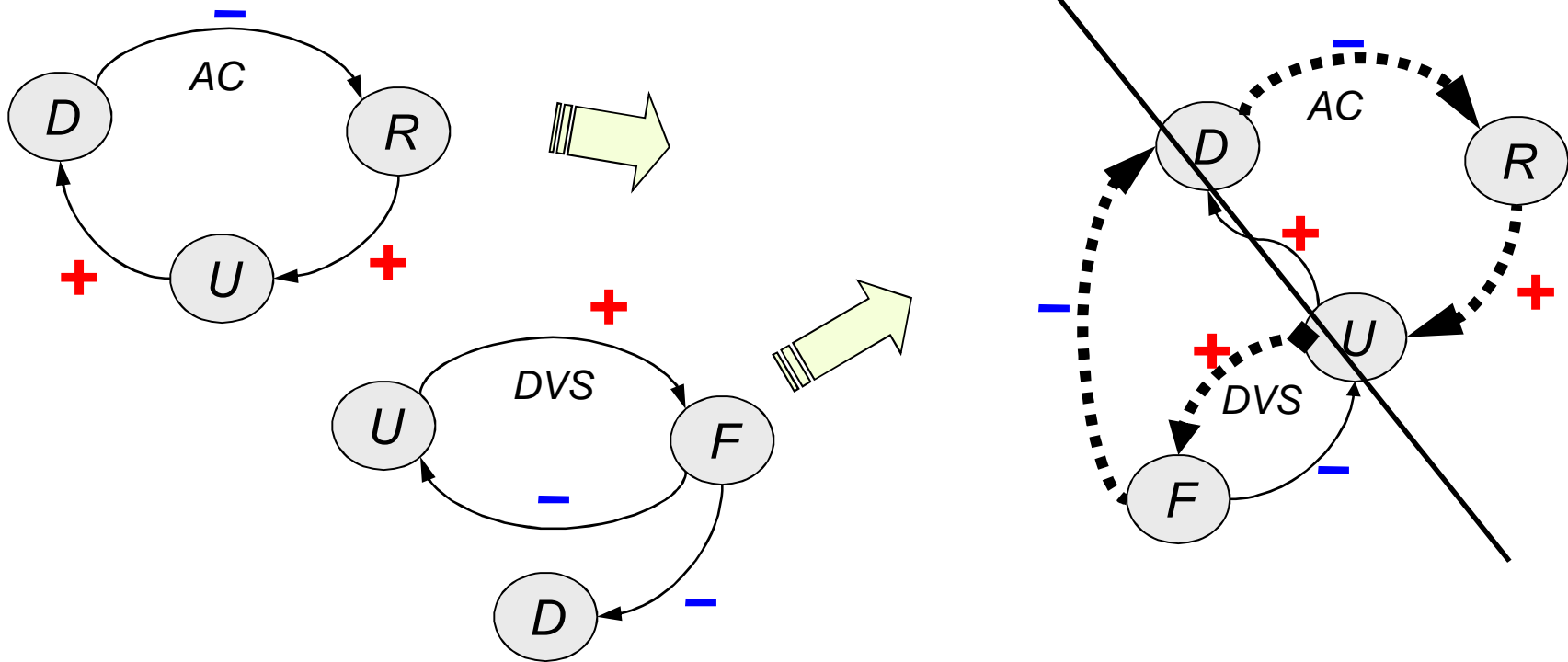
- Many adaptive policies may perform well in isolation, but conflict when combined
- Example:

Loop

- Excess capacity → DVS lowers frequency → Utilization increases
- High utilization → Another machine is turned on



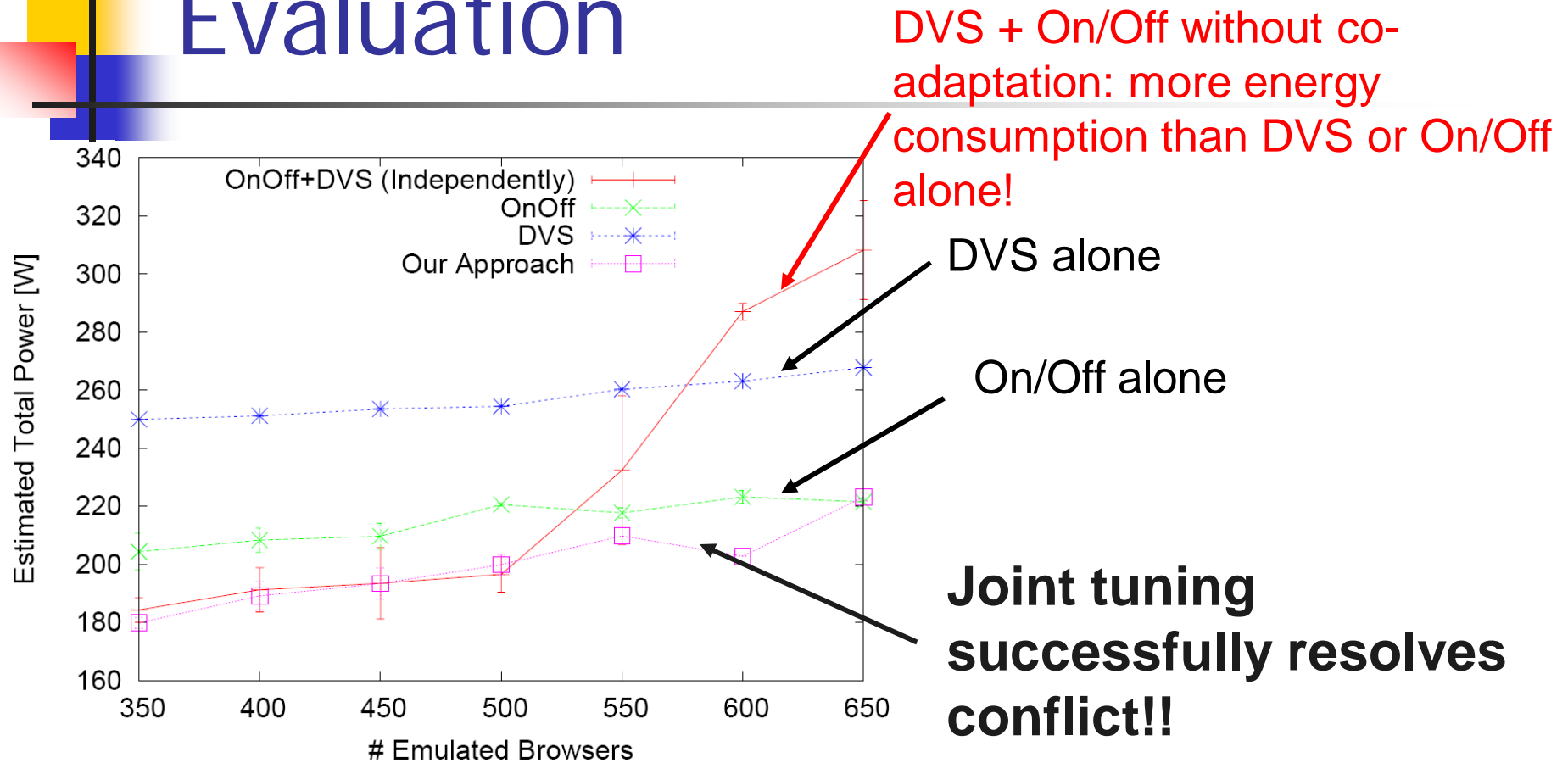
Example: DVS-enabled QoS-aware Web Server



Individual adaptation loop for each policy is stable (negative)

Combined together, unstable positive loop across policy boundaries

Evaluation



How to prevent adverse interactions in large systems?

Configuration Troubleshooting

Tools: *Control-theoretic*

Software dynamics offer control stability challenges:

- Output of component A depends on past output of B (delay)
- Output of component A depends on integral of B (e.g., data queue is an integral of difference in data flow rates)
- Filters (averaging, moving average)
- Sampling
- Dynamics can be modeled in a control-theory context to determine stability

Troubleshooting: *Data Mining*

