

Is Sharing Caring? Analyzing the Incentives for Shared Cloud Clusters

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Presenter: **John Murray**

Advantages of Shared Clusters

- Reduced **cost**
- Complete **control**
- Optimized job **scheduling**



MGHPCC: Massachusetts Green High Performance Computing Center

Advantages of Shared Clusters

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- Complete **control**
- Optimized job **scheduling**



kubernetes



IBM
Spectrum
LSF



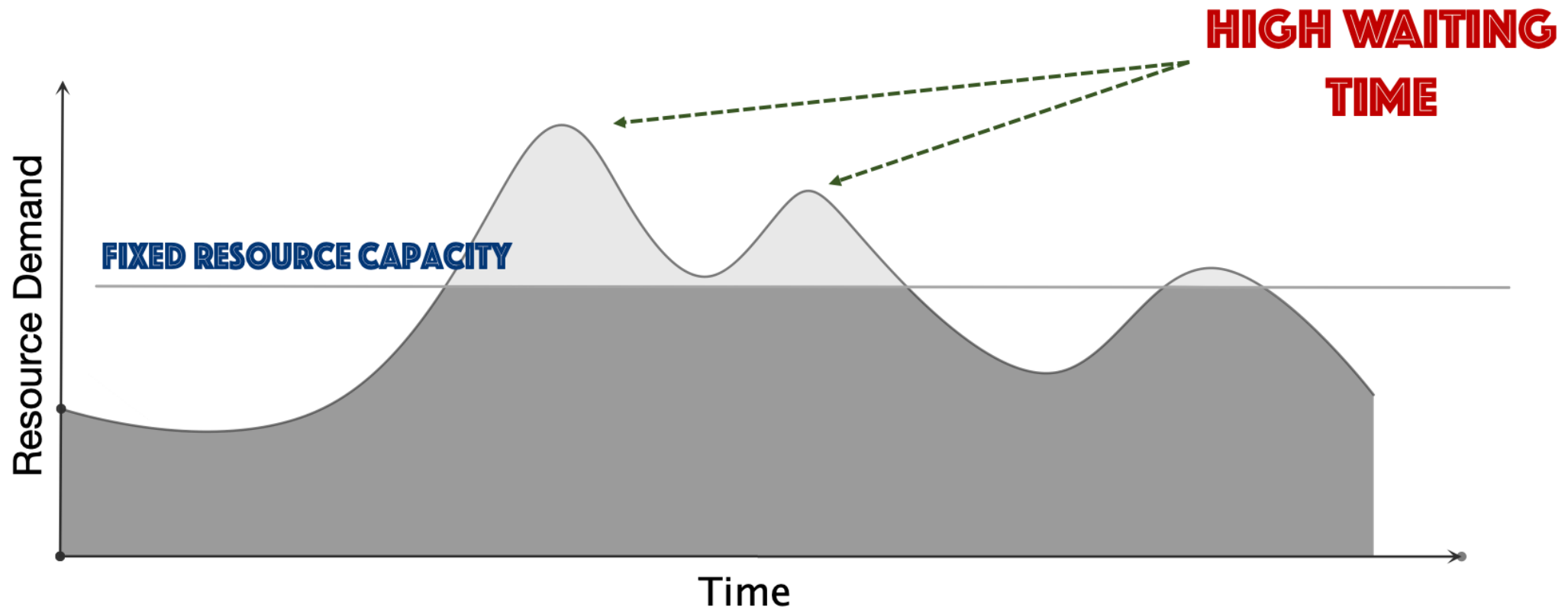
Apache
MESOS[™]



slurm
workload manager

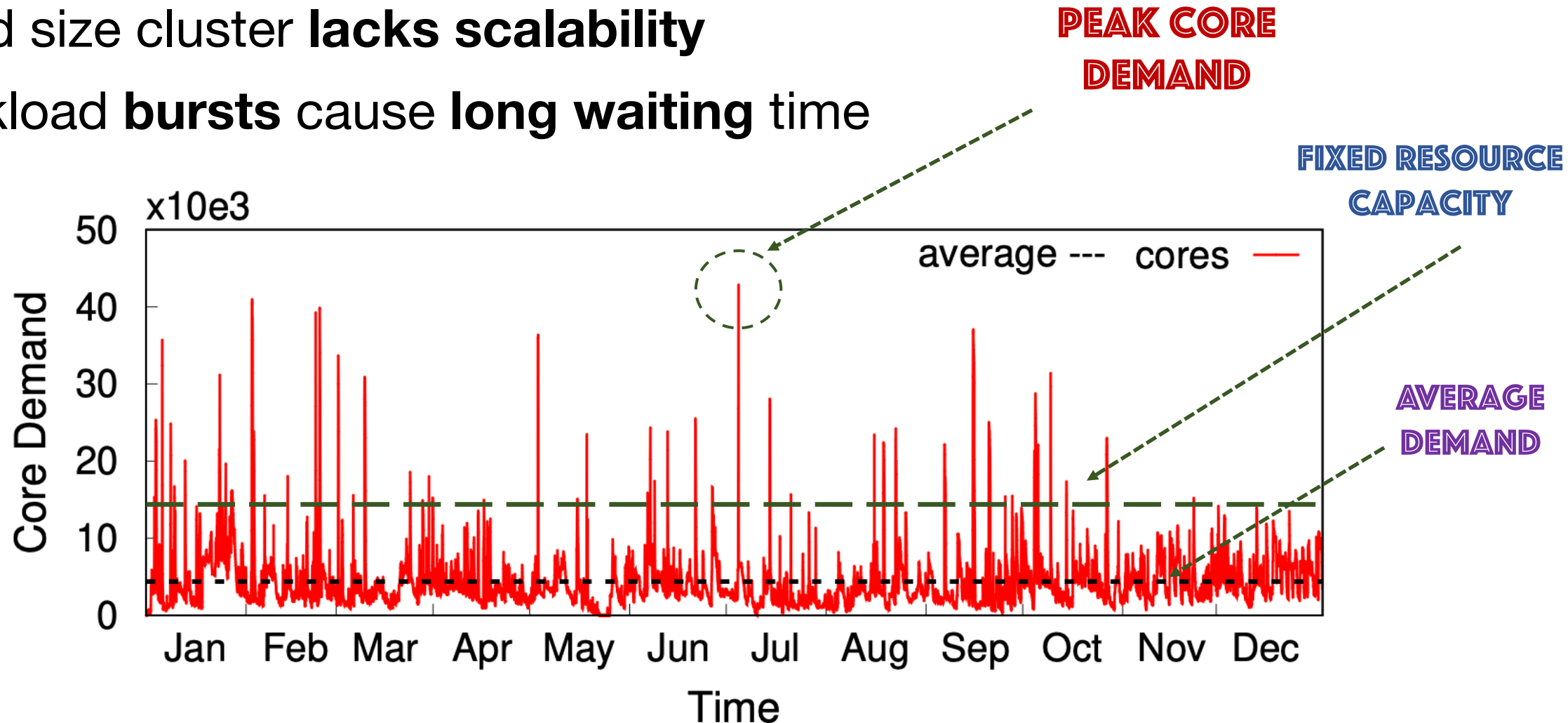
Challenges

- Fixed size cluster **lacks scalability**
- Workload **bursts** cause **long waiting time**



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- Workload **bursts** cause **long waiting time**

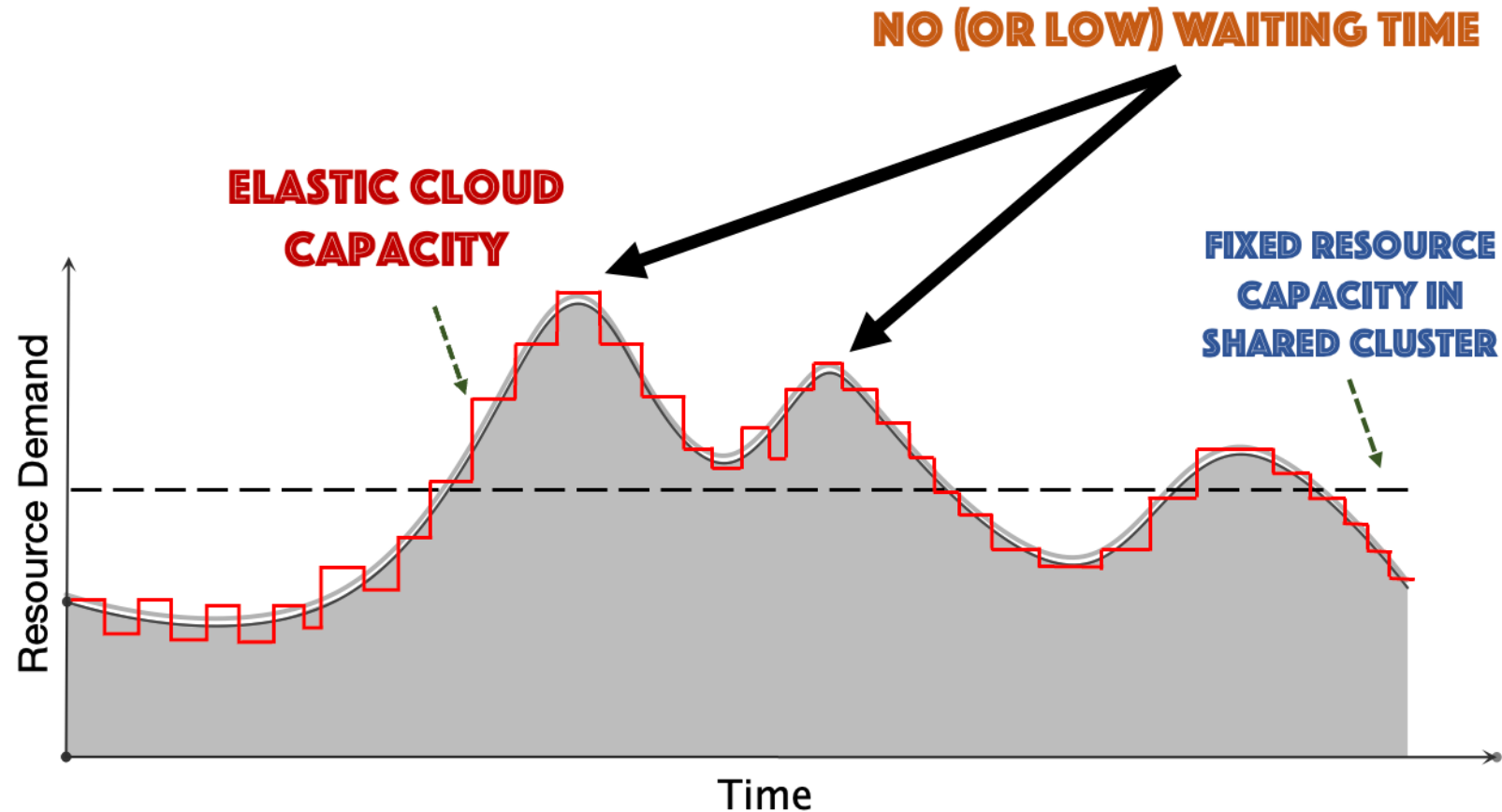


Migrating to the Cloud

- Addresses many challenges

- **Cloud benefits**

- Elasticity
- Scalability
- Low cost
- Pay-as-you-go billing



Key Question – Cost Effective?

▪ On-demand vs fixed (reserved)

- On-demand – **high cost**, **zero waiting time**
- Fixed (reserved) – **lower cost**, **higher waiting time**
 - *Assumes high utilization*

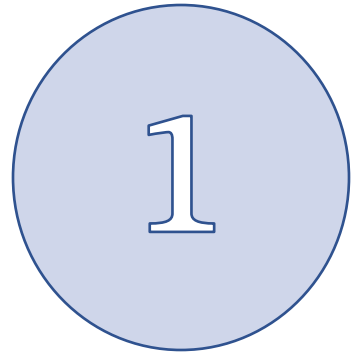
Plan	Price / hour	Discounts
On-Demand	\$ 2.4576	-
Reserved (1 Year)	\$ 1.062	37%
Reserved (3 Years)	\$ 1.548	57%

Key Question – Cost Effective?

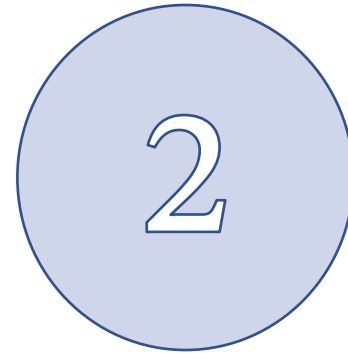
- On-demand vs fixed (reserved)
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*Should users **participate in shared cloud cluster**, or should they **defect**?*

Outline



Trace analysis



Provisioning policies



Pricing policies



Evaluation

Trace Analysis: Overview

▪ Trace characteristics

- Large scale cluster (14k cores)
- Longitudinal trace (8 Years)
- 67 million jobs from ~1800 users

▪ Key factors

- Job runtimes
- Workload burstiness
- Long-term patterns

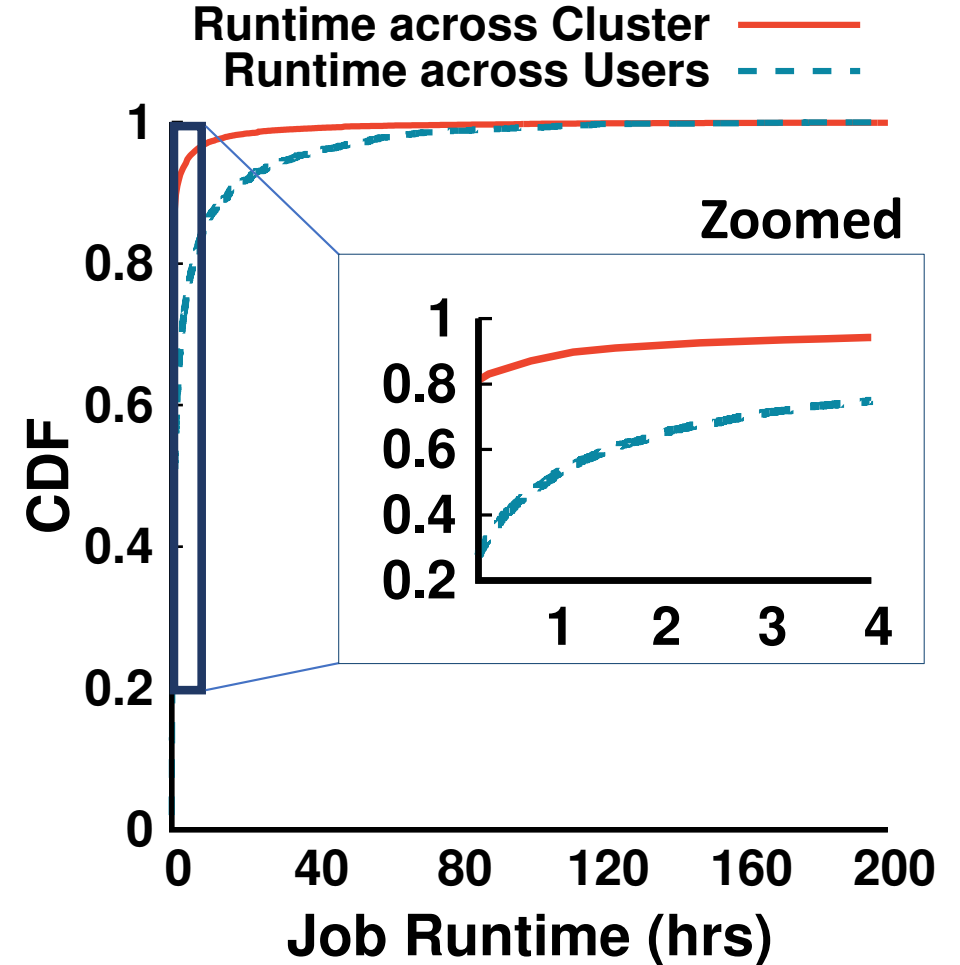


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Trace Analysis: Job Runtime

- **Most** jobs have short (<15m) runtimes
- **Many** users have short (<15m) runtimes

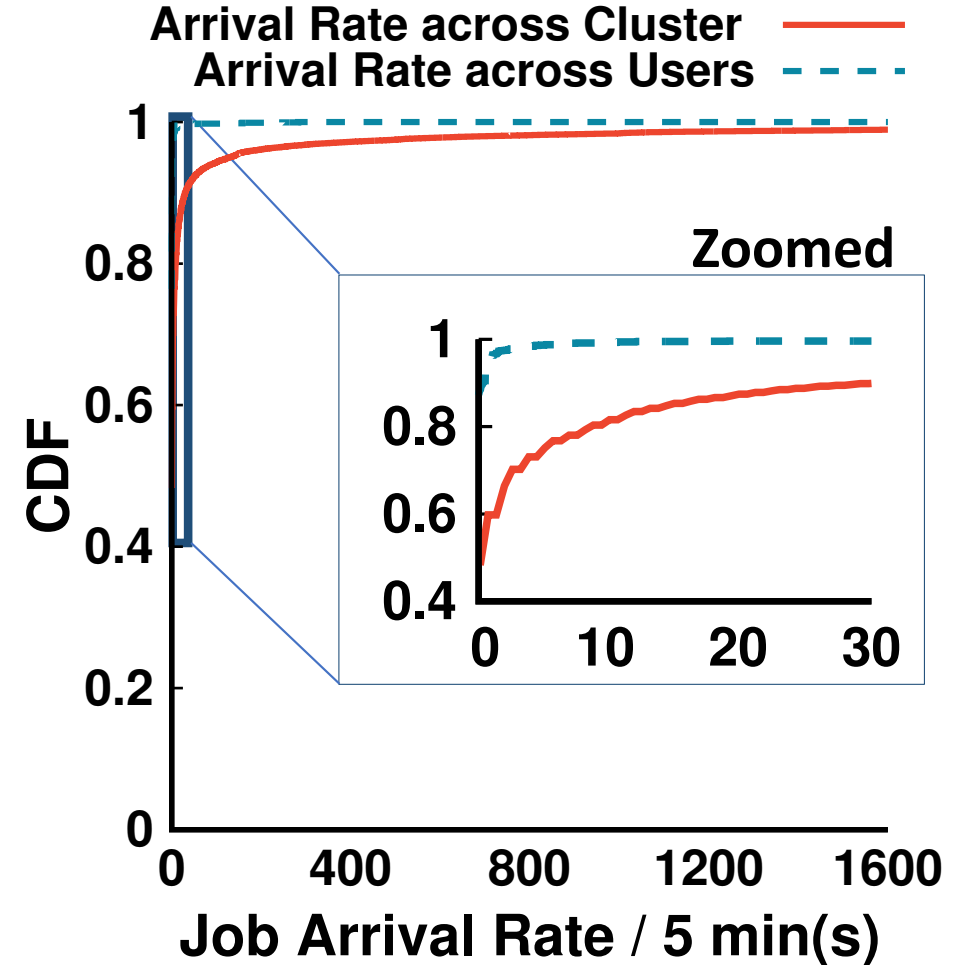
Shorter runtimes are more sensitive to waiting time



Trace Analysis: Workload Burstiness

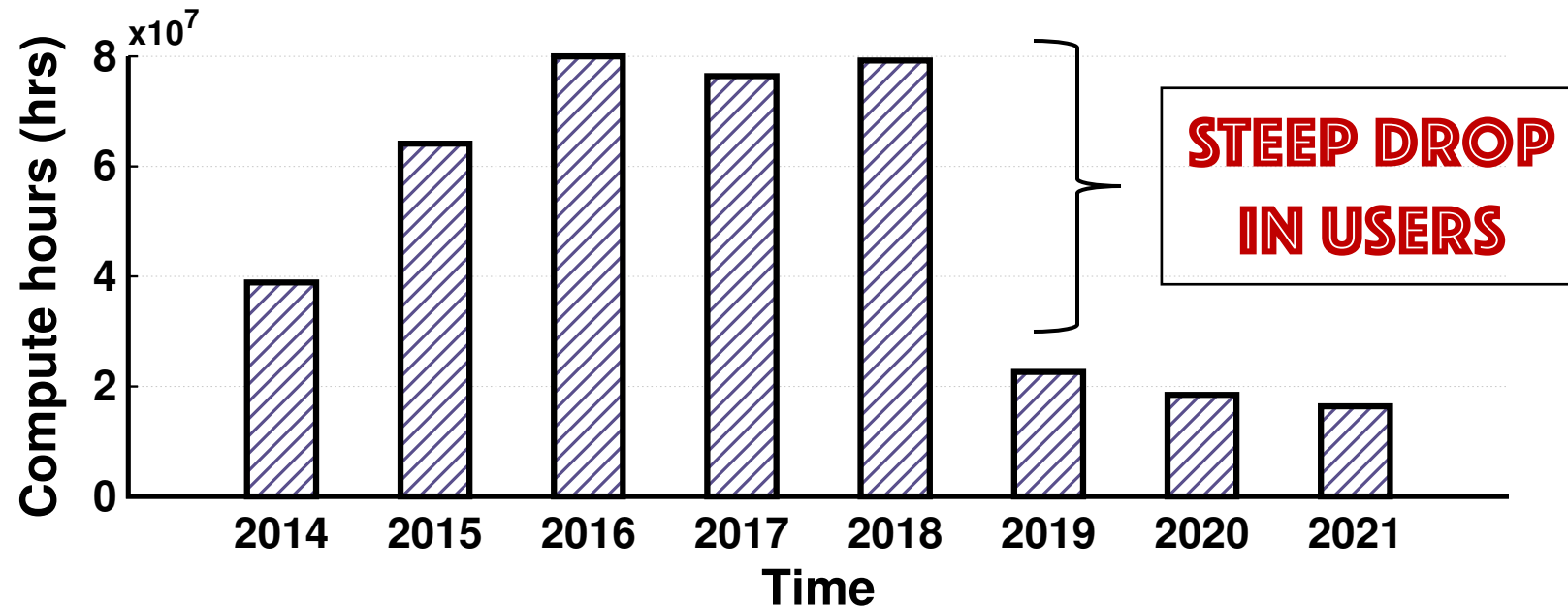
- **Most** user job bursts small
- **Some** cluster job bursts (very) large

Job bursts can cause
very high waiting times



Trace Analysis: Usage Variations

- Exhibits large year-to-year usage variations



Forecasting optimal fixed
resource provisioning is hard

Provisioning Policies: Lift and Shift

▪ Basic approach

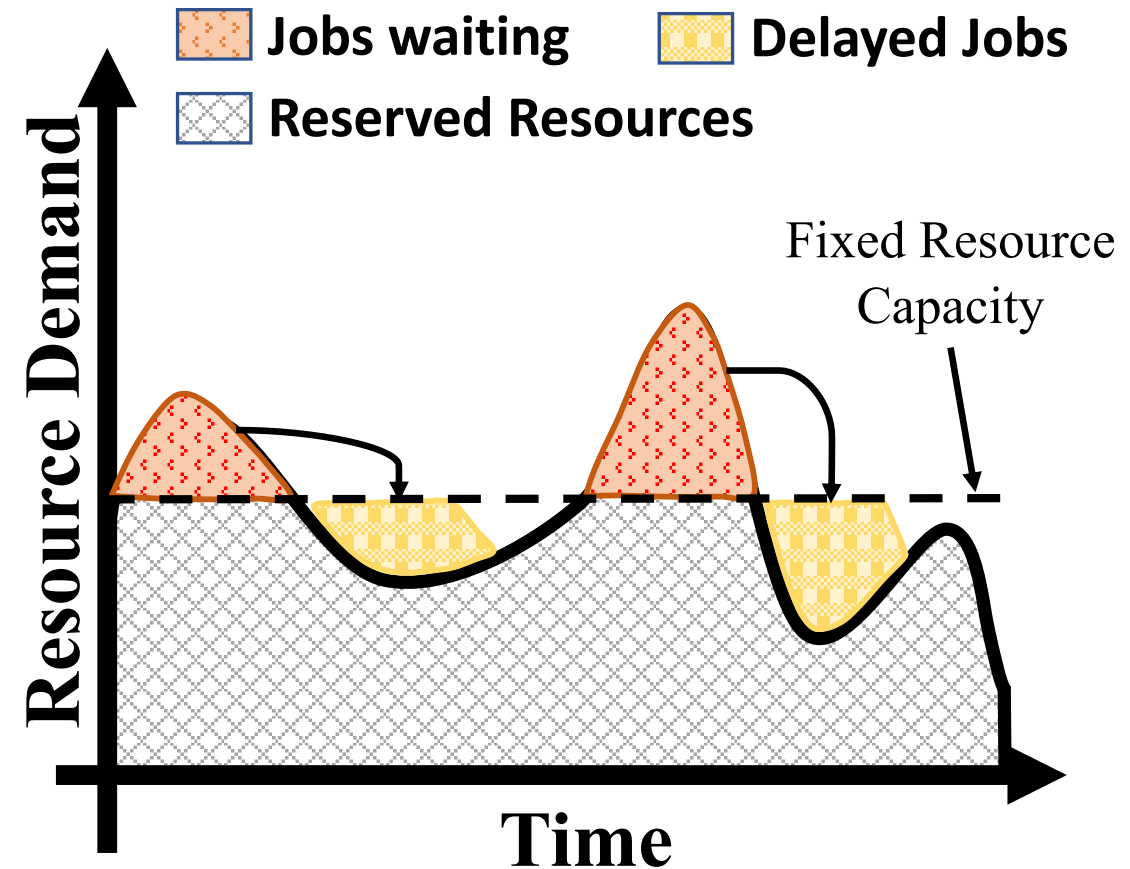
- Move fixed on-prem to cloud
- No on-demand; only reserved

▪ Benefits

- Reserving cheaper

▪ Drawbacks

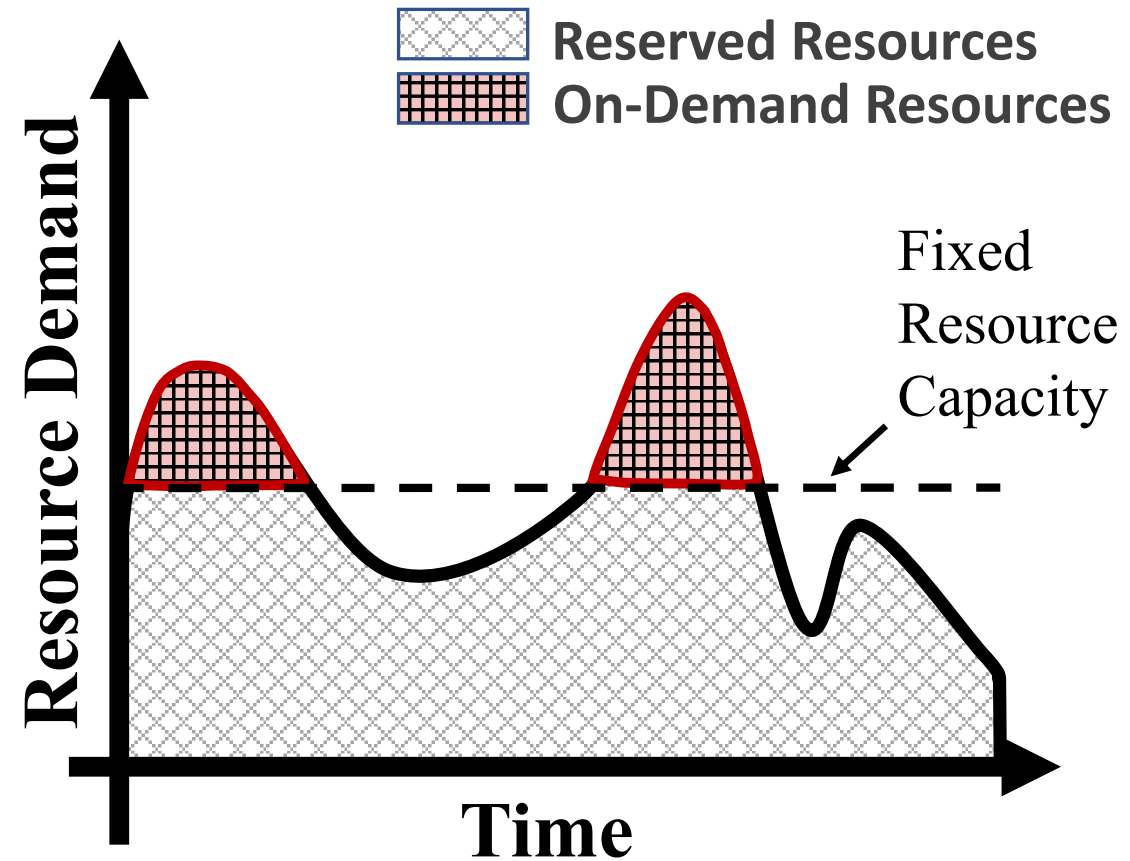
- *Recall*: optimizing fixed is hard
- *Recall*: high waiting due to burstiness



Lift & Shift

Provisioning Policies: Cloud Bursting

- **Hybrid approach w/o waiting**
 - Mix of reserved and on-demand
 - Use on-demand when fixed fully utilized
- **Benefits**
 - No waiting time
- **Drawbacks**
 - *Recall*: optimizing fixed is still hard
 - *Recall*: workloads bursty
 - Use many on-demand resources
 - Leads to high cost



Cloud bursting without waiting

Provisioning Policies: Cloud Bursting

- **Hybrid approach w/ waiting**

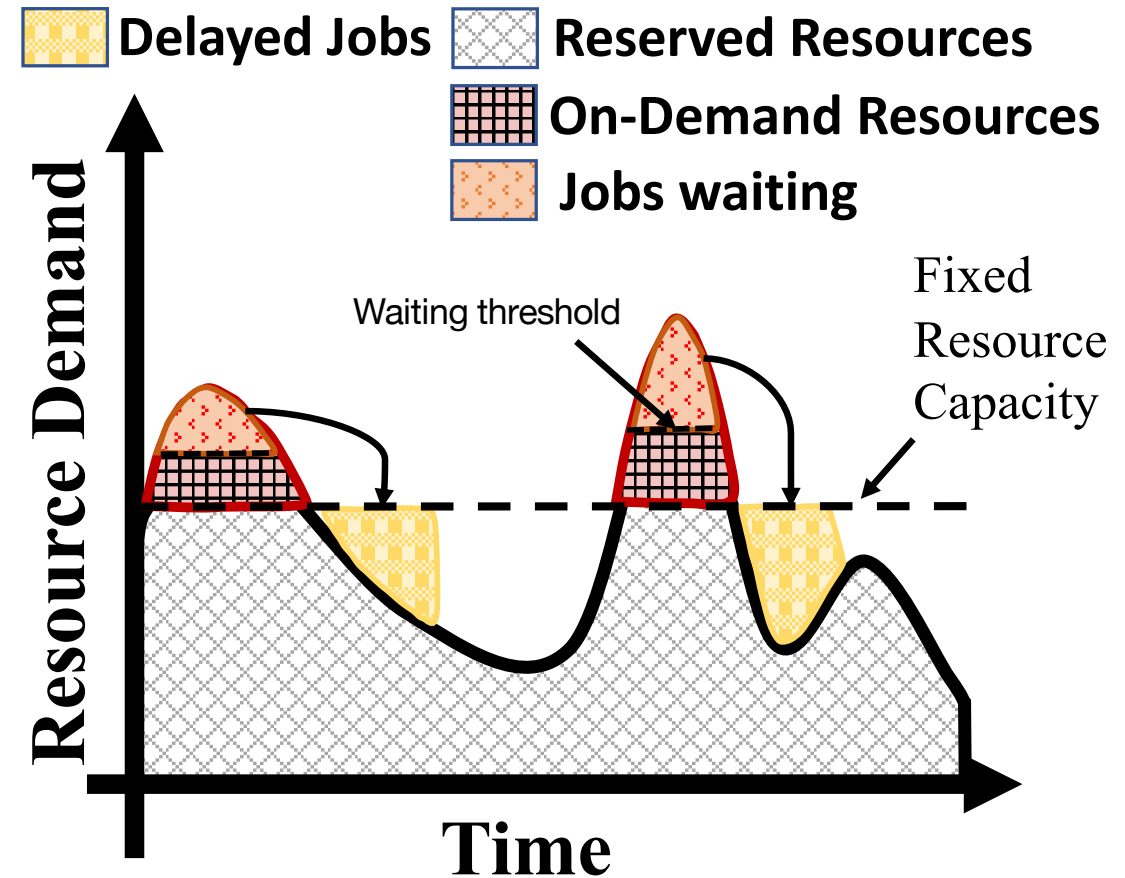
- Define waiting time threshold t
- Use on-demand after waiting time t
- Introduces cost-waiting time tradeoff

- **Benefits**

- Configurable cost-waiting time

- **Drawbacks**

- Tradeoffs not always attractive
- Low cost == Very high waiting time



Cloud bursting with waiting

Provisioning Policies: Flying Solo

▪ Basic approach

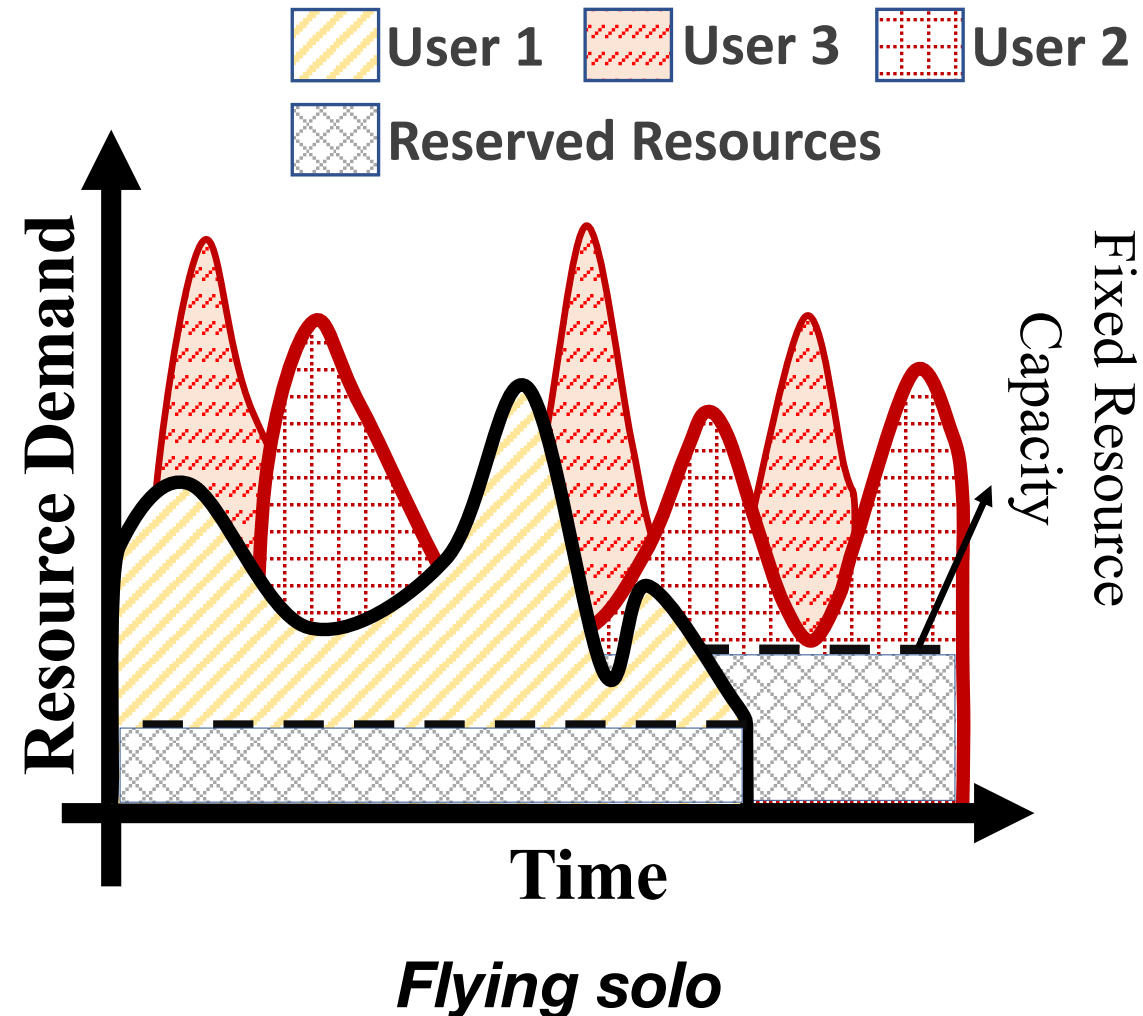
- Users *defect* from shared cluster
- Rent cloud VMs individually

▪ Benefits

- Configurable cost-wait time *per user*
- Not affected by other users

▪ Drawbacks

- No savings from statistical multiplexing



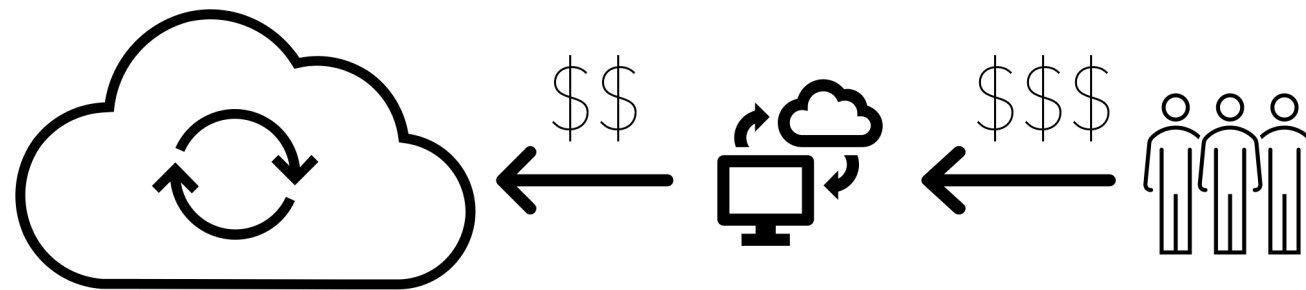
Pricing Policies: Shared Cluster

- **Socialist pricing model**

- Charge single price for resources
- Price = Amortized on-demand/reserved cost

- **Capitalist pricing model**

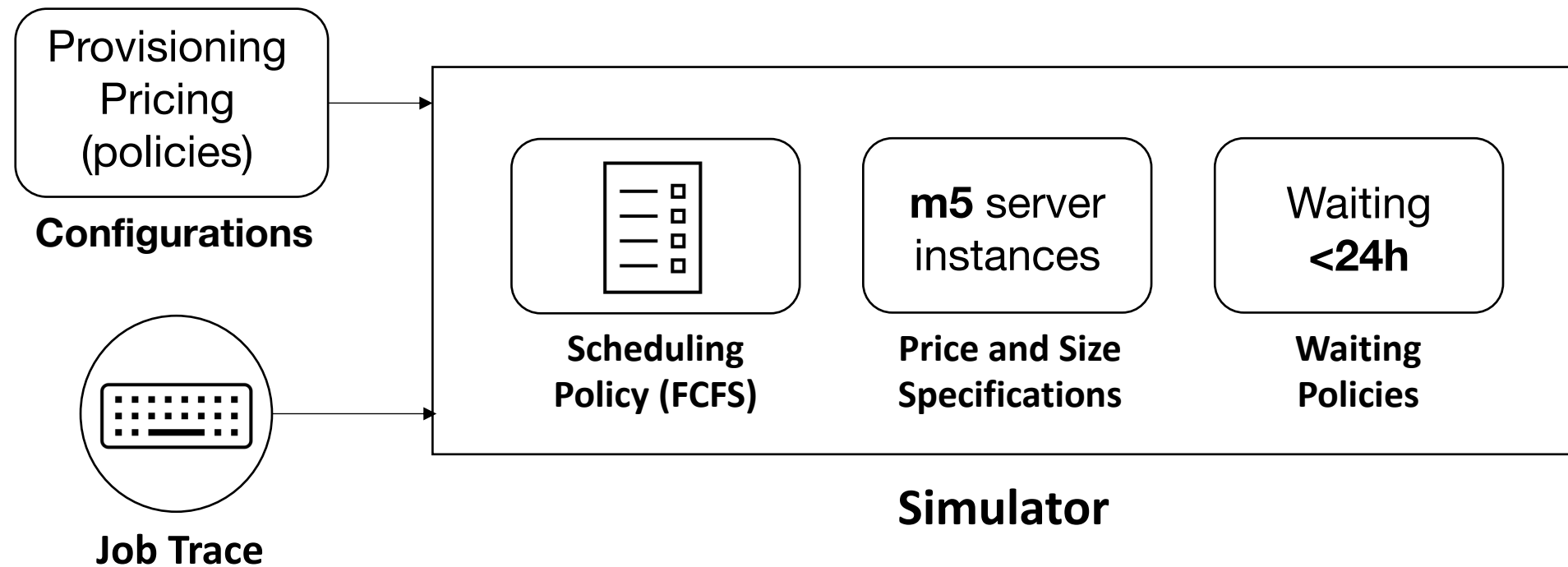
- Charge different prices for on-demand/reserved



Cloud Charging Shared Clusters who charge People

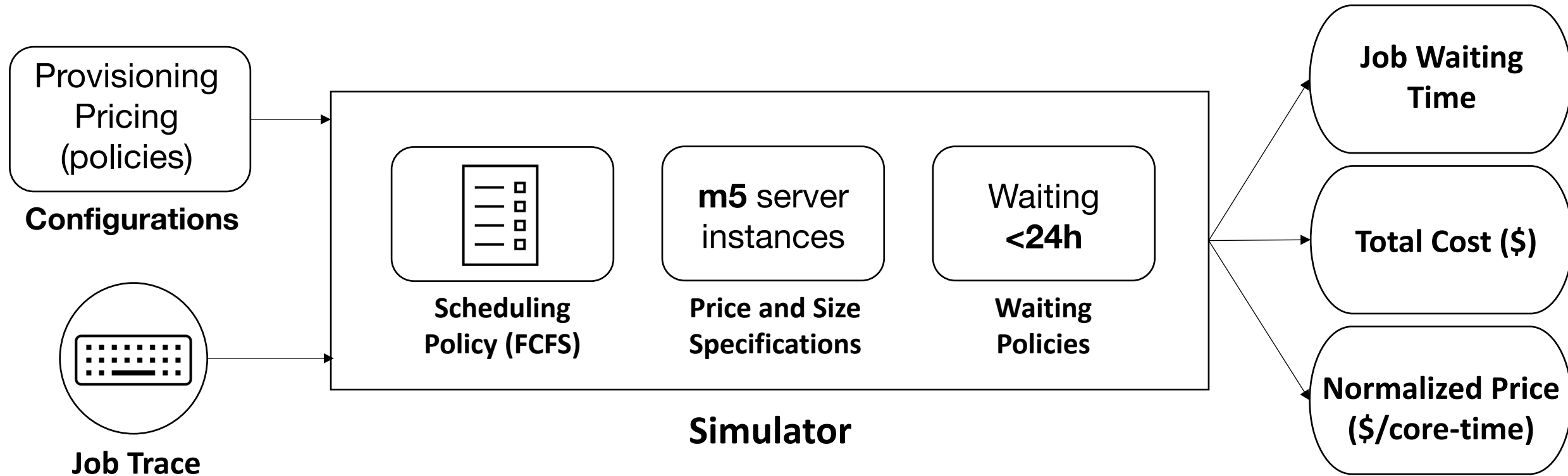
Evaluation: Implementation

- **Extended open-source job scheduling simulator**



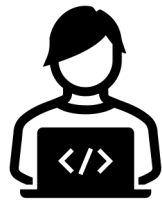
Evaluation: Implementation

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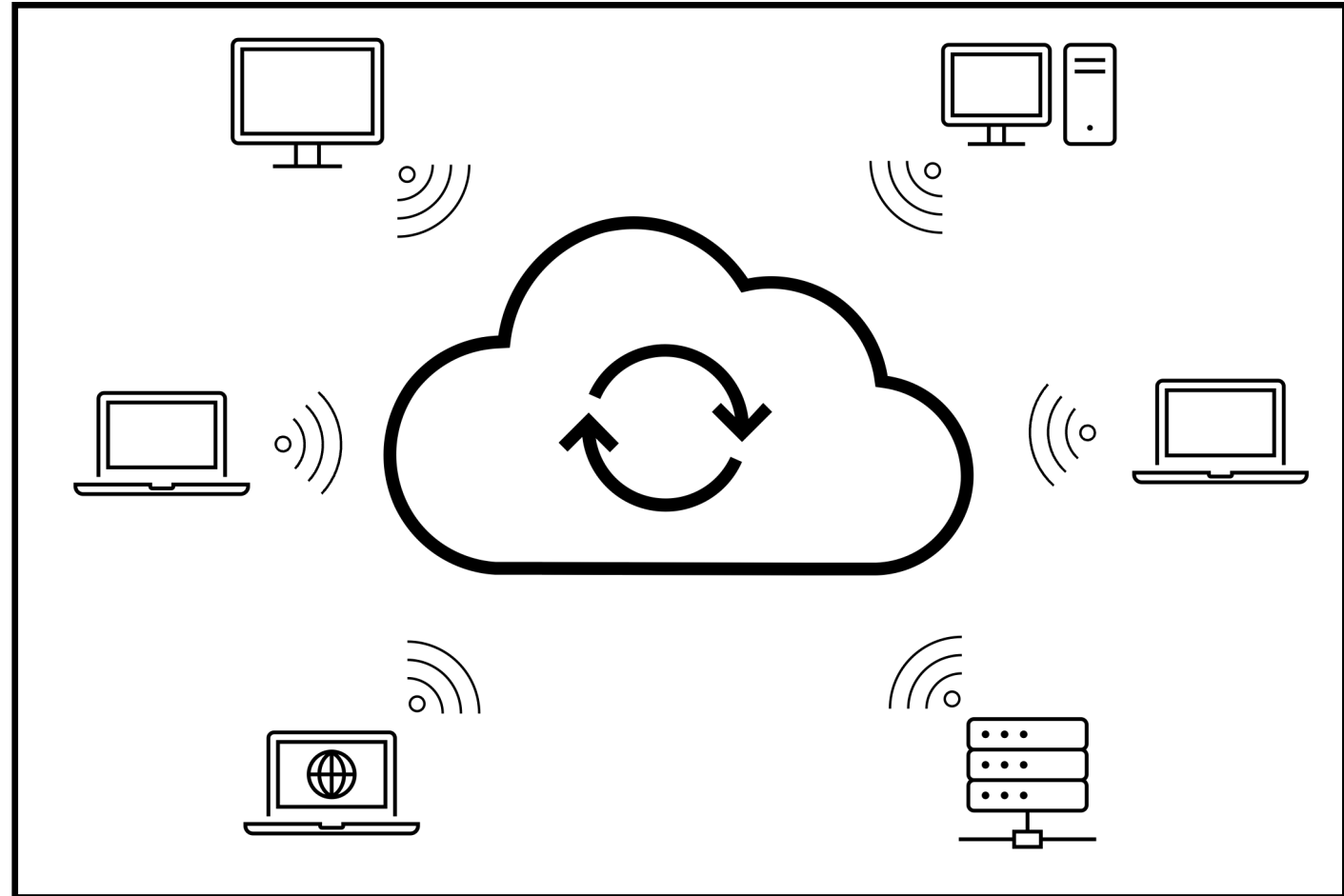


Evaluation: Provisioning and Pricing

*Should users **participate** in **shared cloud cluster**, or should they **defect**?*

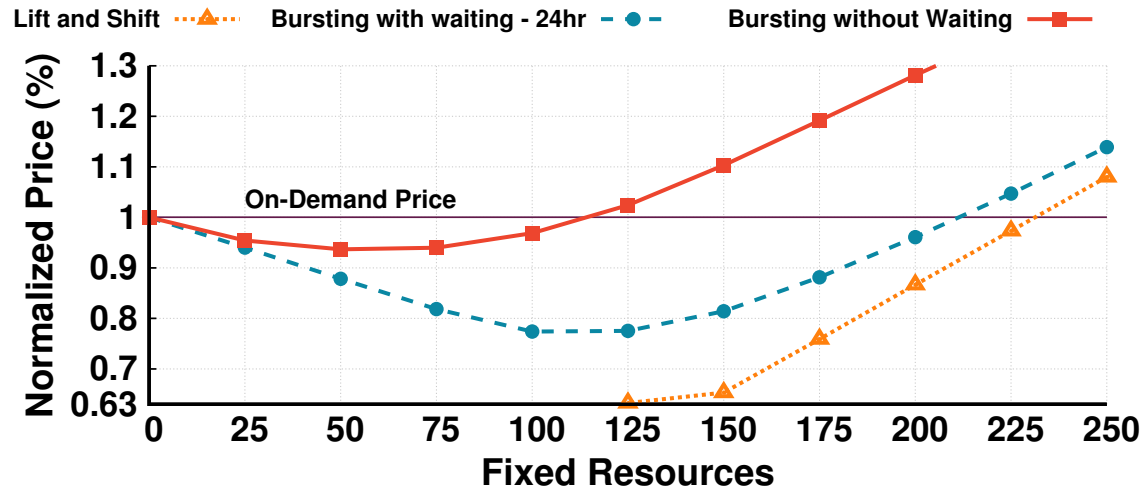


User

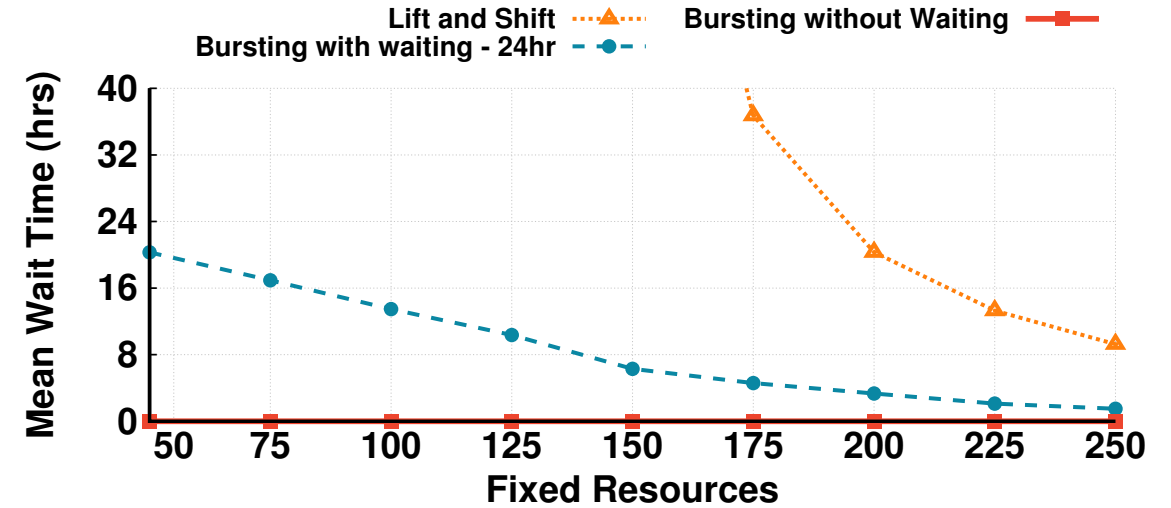


Shared Cloud Cluster

Evaluation: Overview



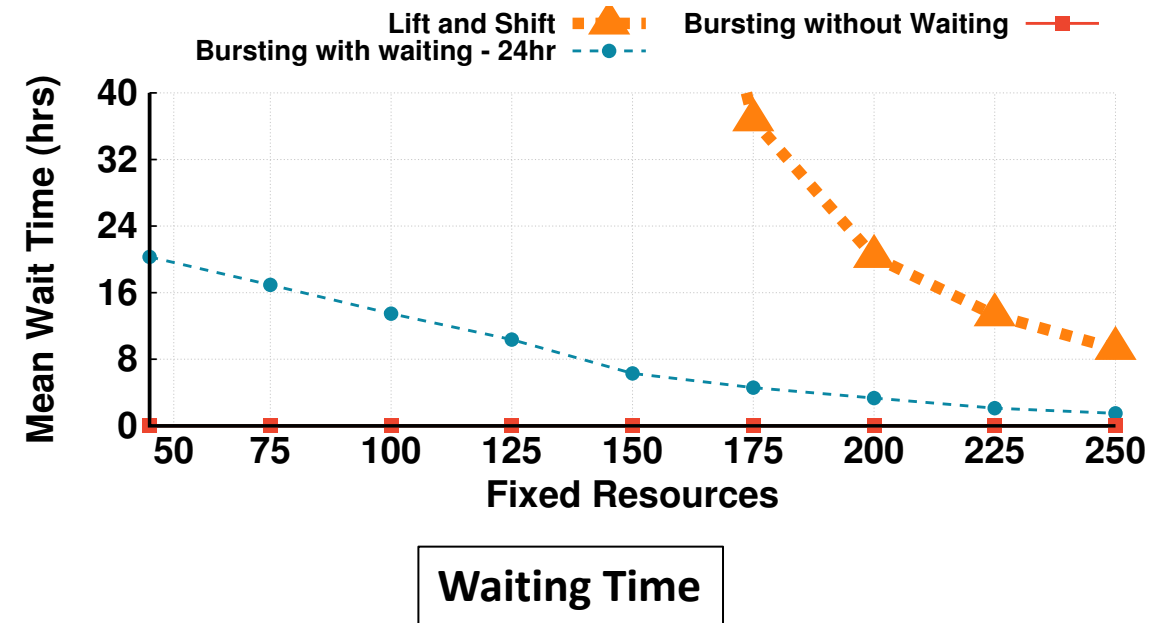
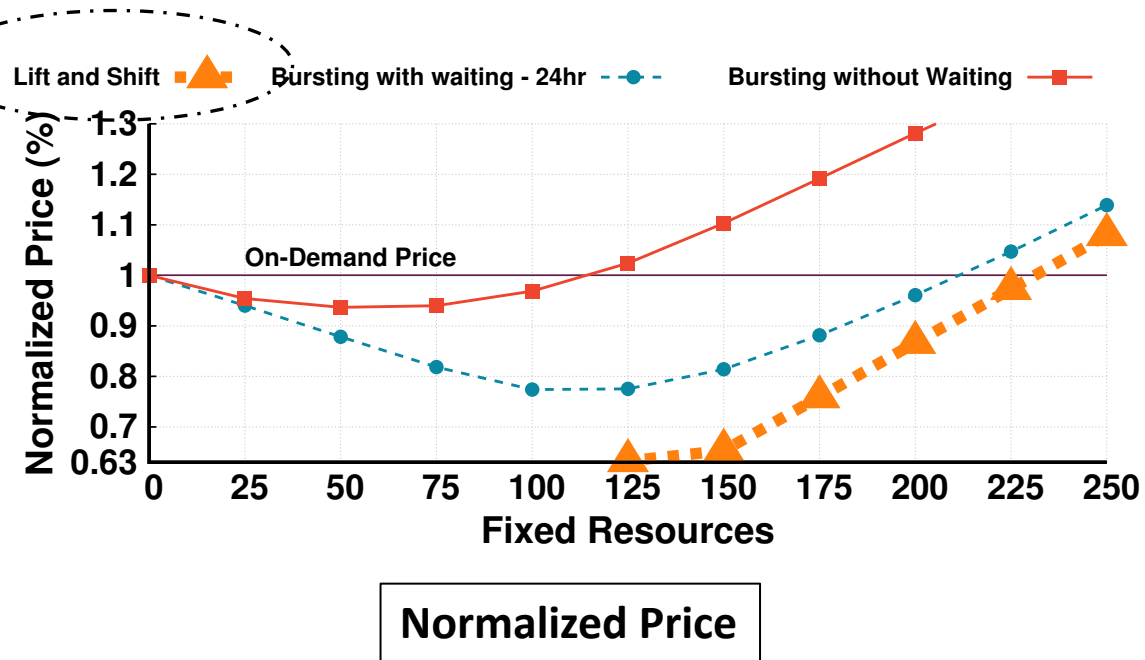
Normalized Price



Waiting Time

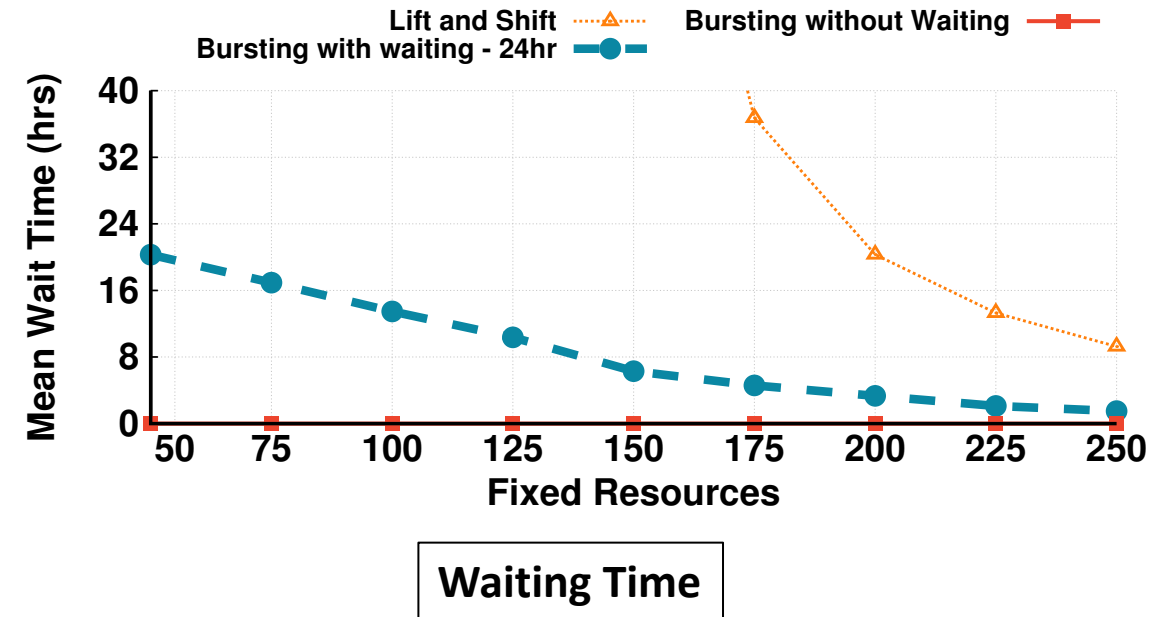
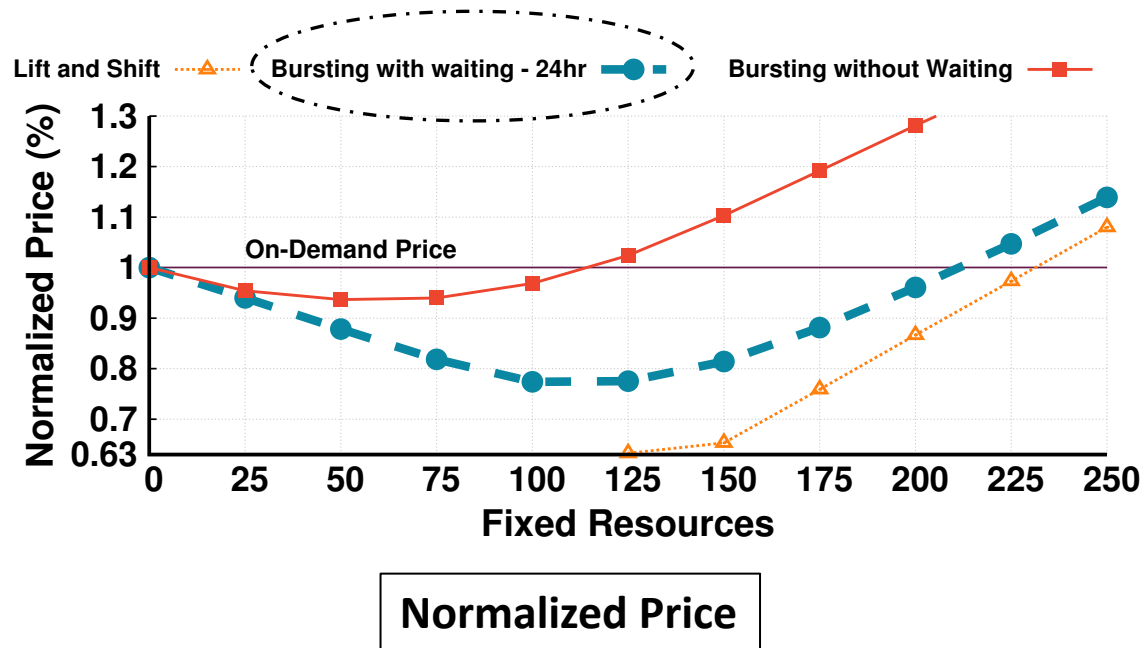
- Lower costs and waiting times are generally desirable

Evaluation: Lift and Shift



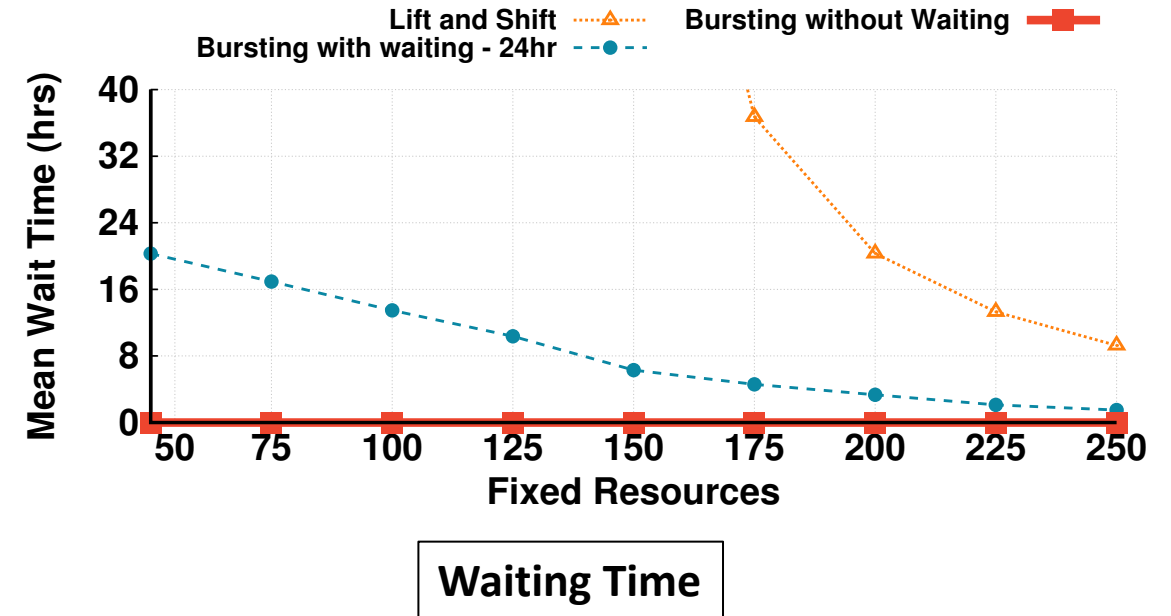
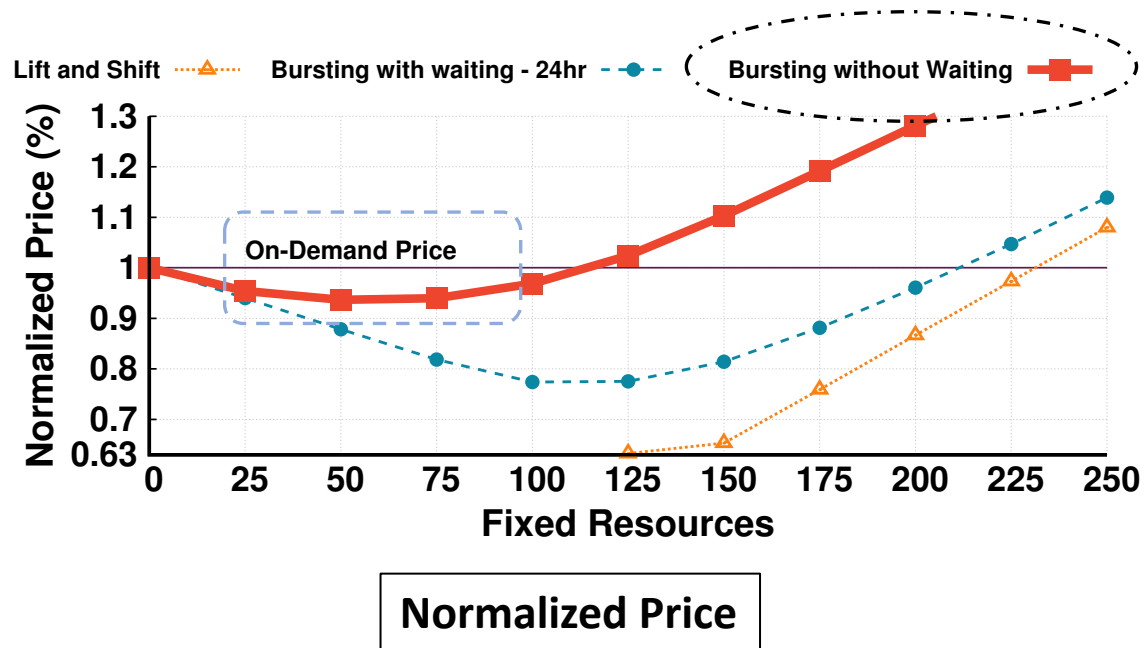
- Lift & shift – cheapest, but waiting times too high (many hours)

Evaluation: Bursting with Waiting



- Optimal provisioning - increases costs, decreases waiting time ...**
 - ... but waiting time still too high

Evaluation: Bursting w/o Waiting

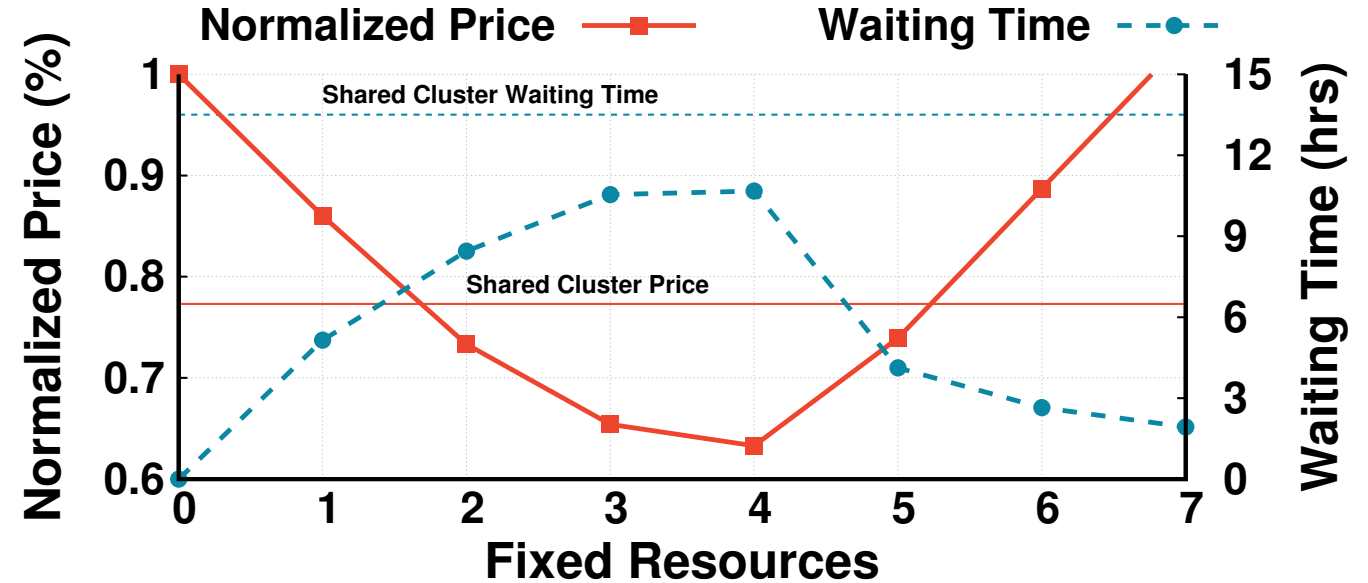


- Optimal provisioning - no waiting time, minimal cost savings**
 - Non-optimal provisioning decreases potential savings

Evaluation: Flying Solo

- **Two broad categories**

- **Small** users ~46%
- **Large** users ~54%
 - Steadier users ~ 2%
 - Bursty users ~52%



Example: Steady user

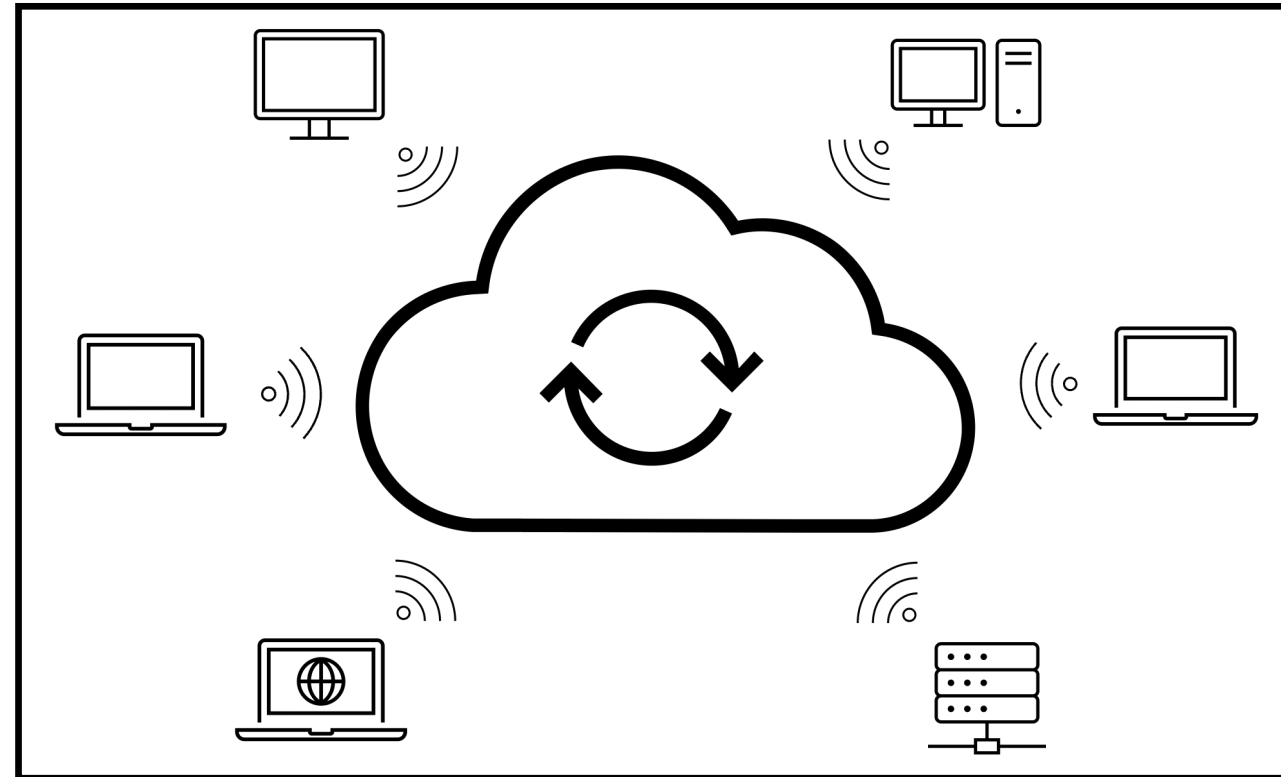
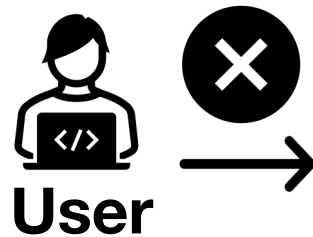
- **Few users can exploit the discounted reserved resources**

- Most users should rent on-demand with no waiting time

Conclusion

Q: Should users *participate* in *shared cloud cluster*, or should they *defect*?

Defect - shared cloud clusters incur costs near the on-demand price but require high wait times.



Shared Cloud Cluster



Thank You!

Q&A

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Link to the simulator:

<https://github.com/sustainablecomputinglab/waitinggame/tree/master/simulator>