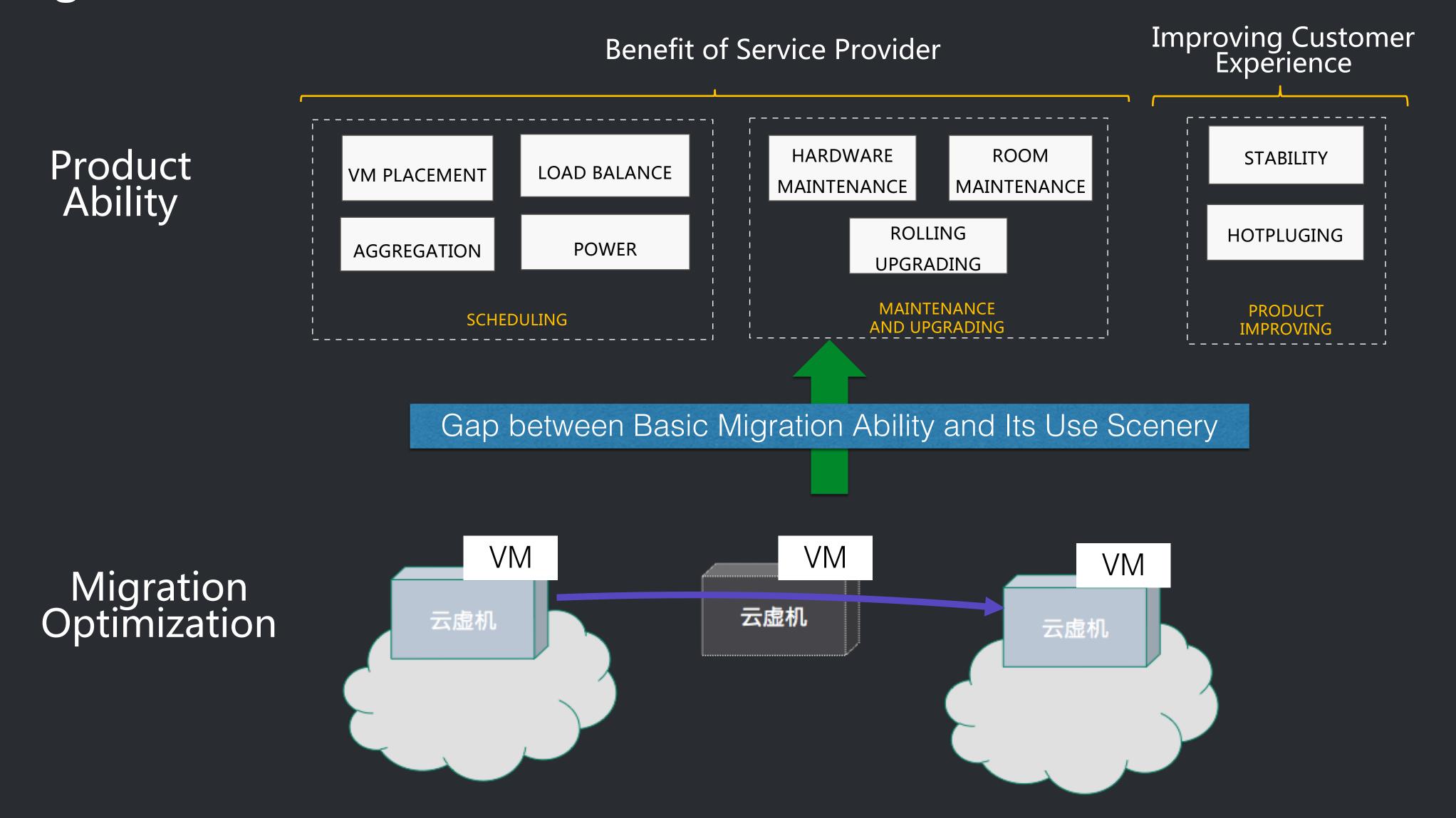


Cloudatlas: Ways to Make Live Migration Easy and Expectable

Zhang Chao, Xie Feng Alibaba Cloud

Migration Use Case:





Migration Performance & Cost

CPU Usage

Network Usage



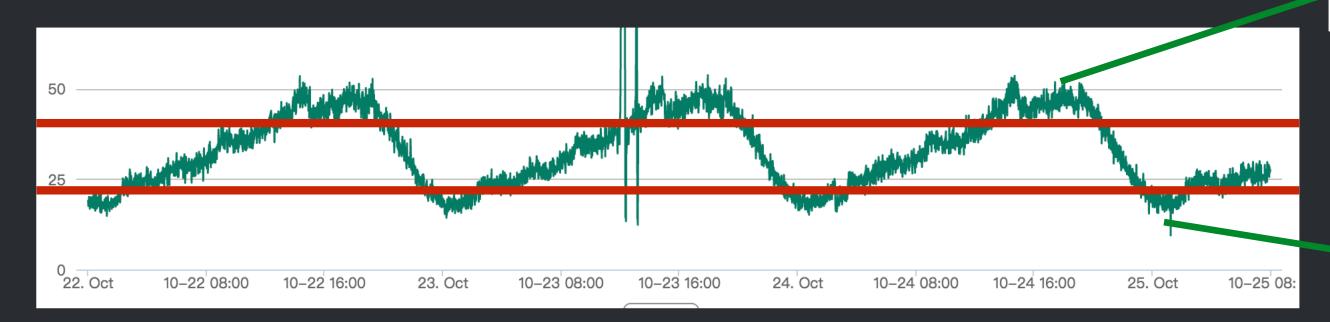
- Migration Totaltime
- Migration Downtime
- Success Rate

What we should do as our customers are demanding more Vcpu and Memory every day?

Just assign more cpus to our migration thread?

Example of Migration Cost

VM configuration: 32 vcpu 128G MEM



Dirty Rate > 600K pages per seconds Resource: 6 CPU: compression + decom

Dirty Rate < 200K pages per seconds Resource: 1 CPU: sometimes no compression

The dirty page rate difference between peak load period and low peak period may reach 5 times

Challenges

• WHY should a VM migration be performed?

99.98% Success Rate

• WHICH VM is required to migrate?

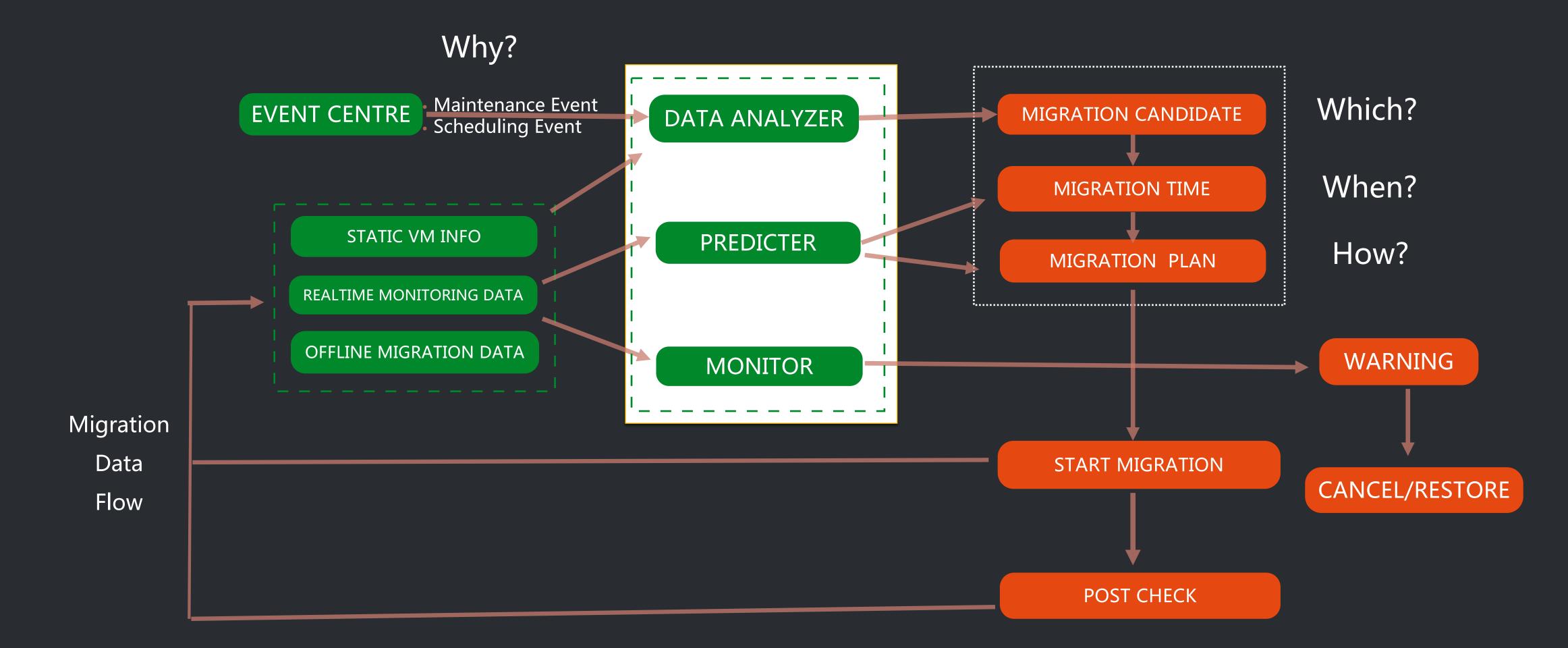
100ms Downtime

• WHEN to migrate it?

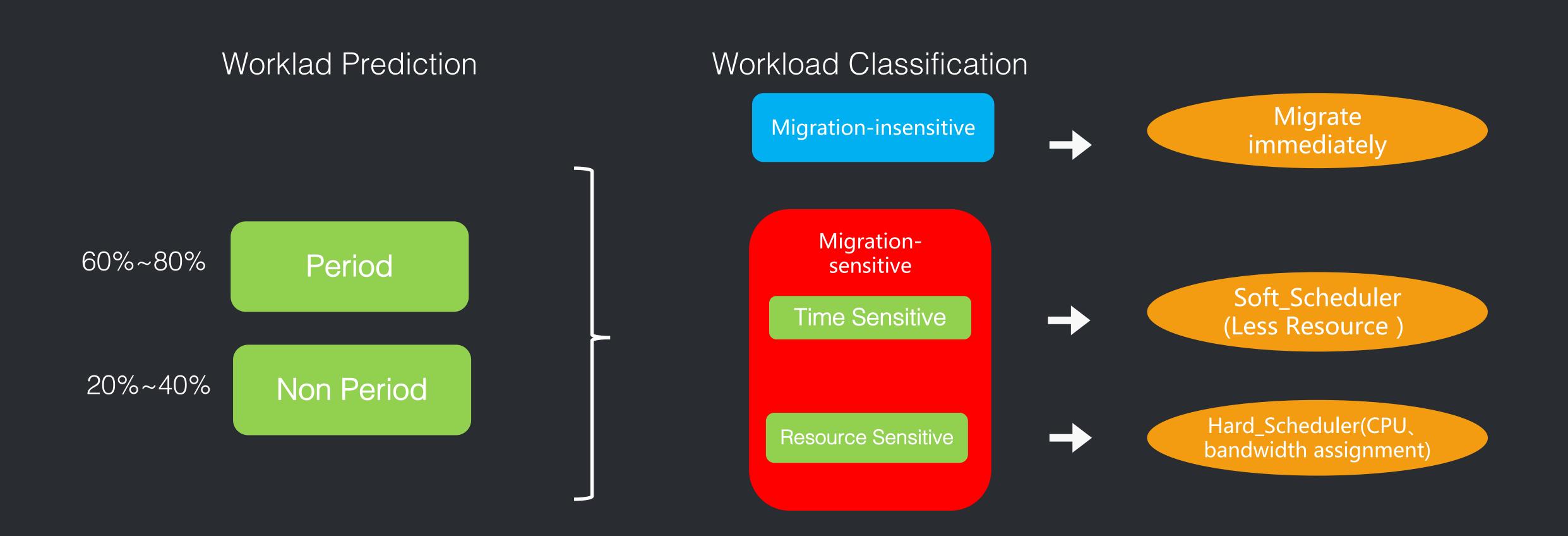
90% Coverage

• HOW many resources are required?

DATA Boosted Migration Architecture

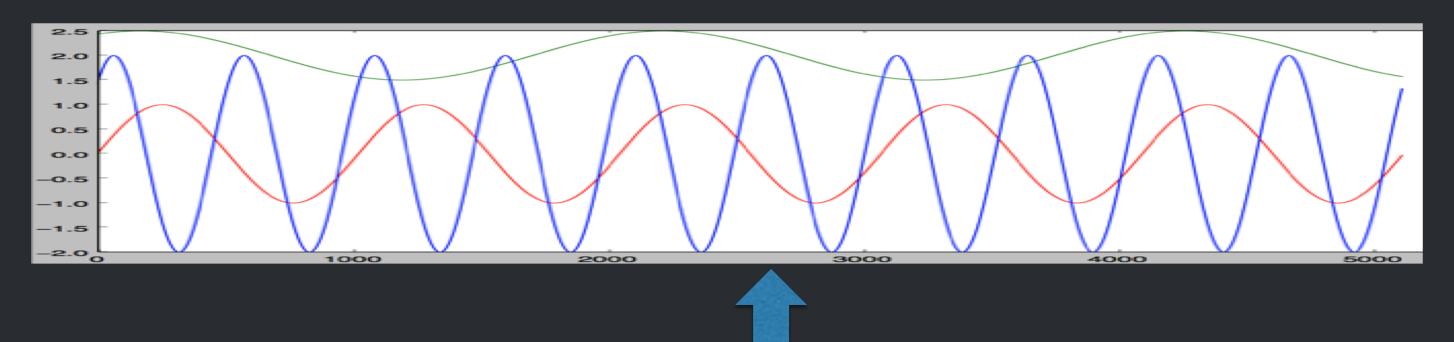


Work Flow of the Migration Analyzer

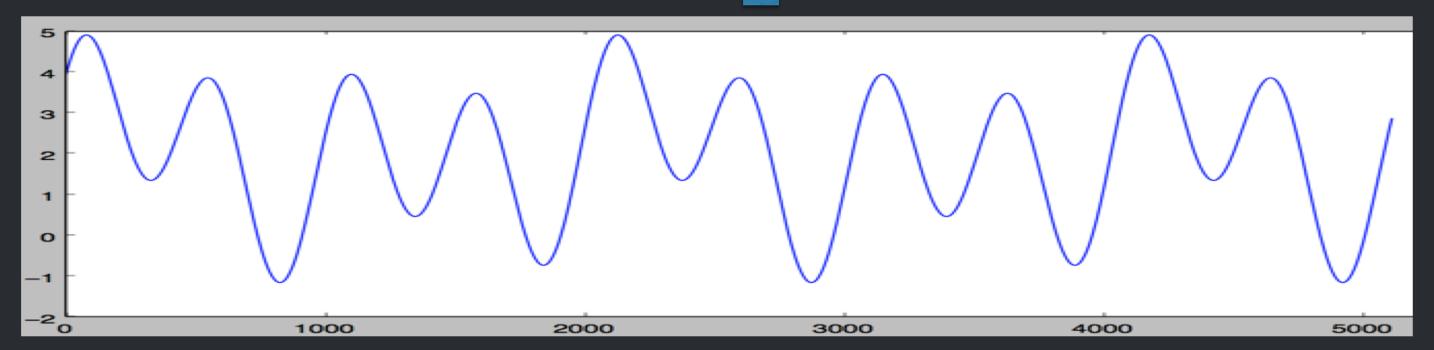


Basics of Signal Processing

Input time series



Original series

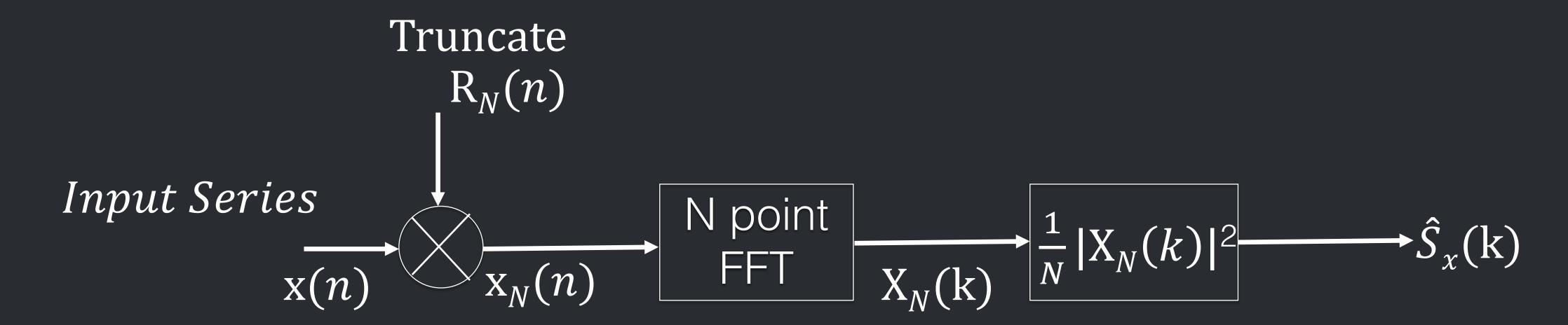


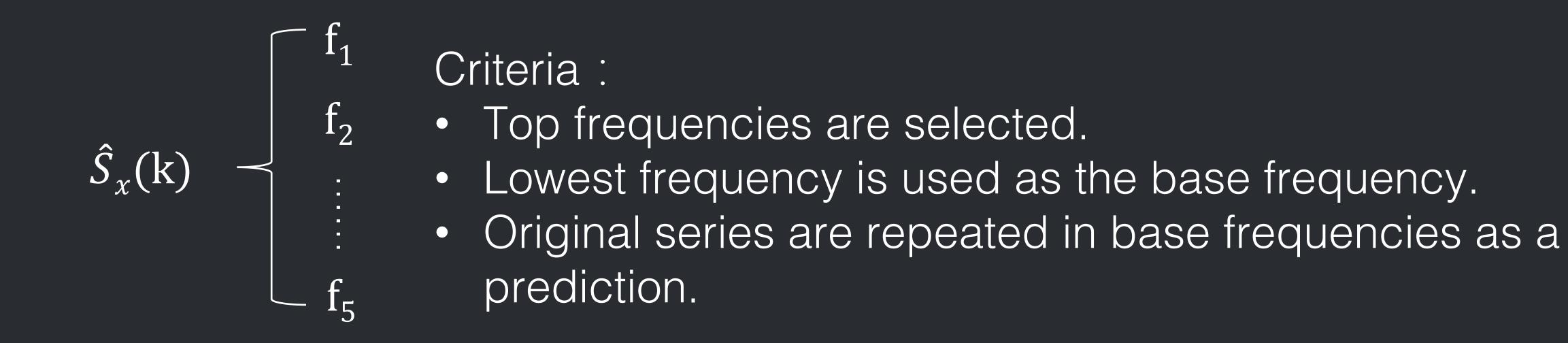
Frequency Domain



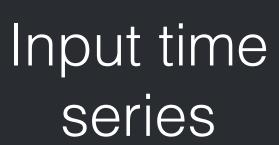
Transforming the original time series into the frequency domain can help us to detect the intrinsic pattern of the series.

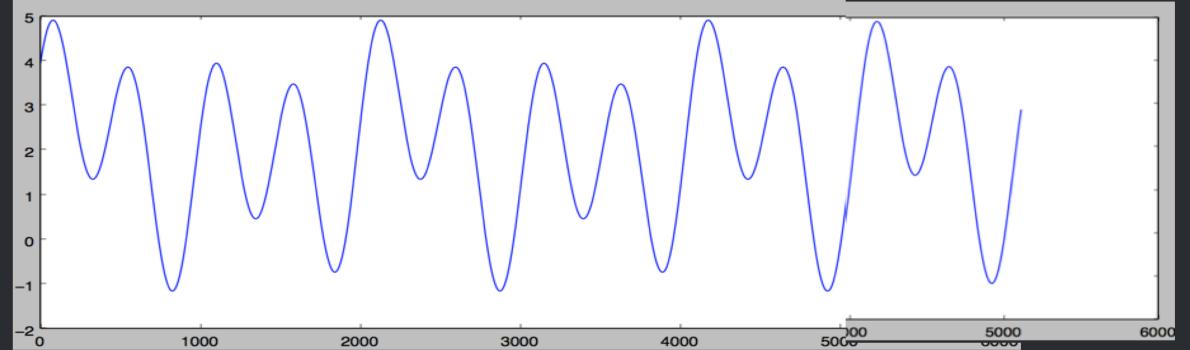
Power Spectrum Density Estimation

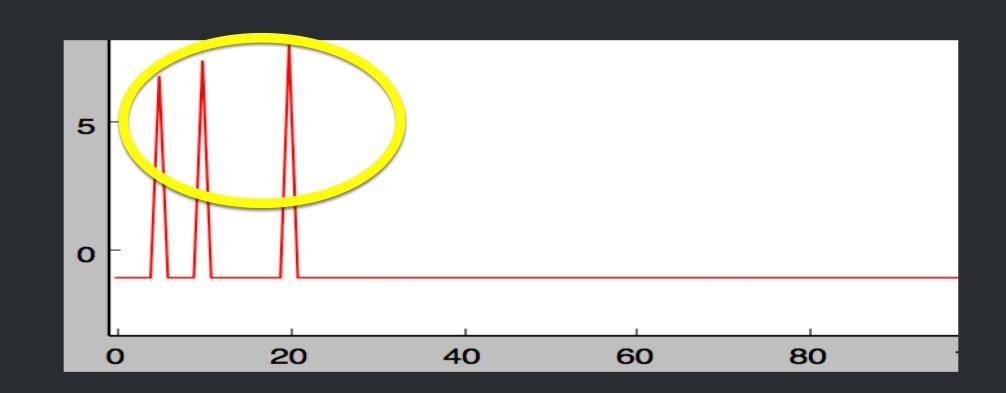




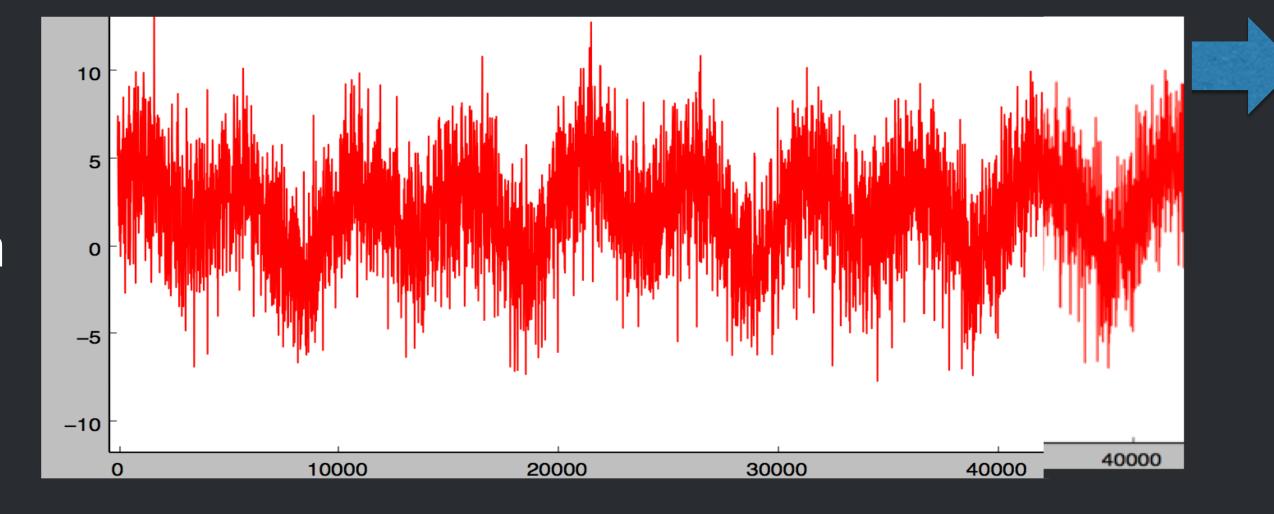
Time Series Period Estimation

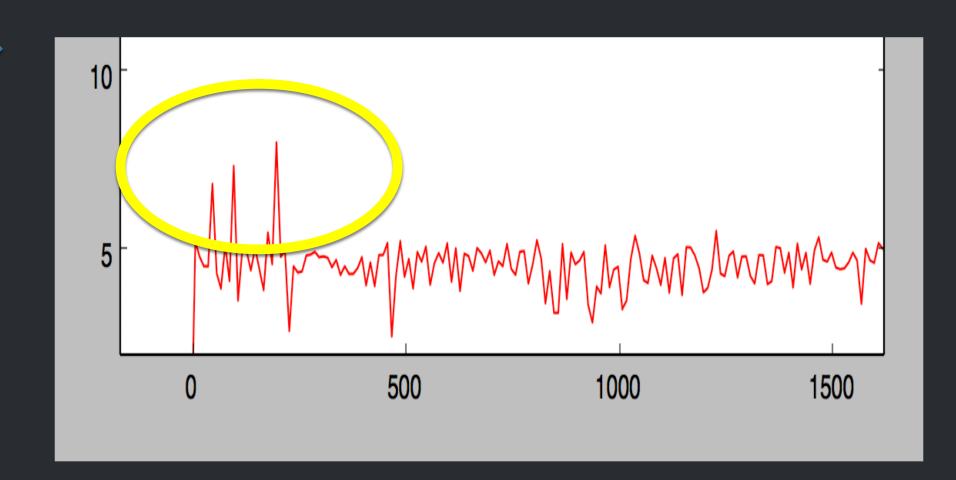






Input time series with noises





Estimation of Predict Accuracy

Assume:

noises has a distribution of $w(n) \sim N(\mu, \delta)$

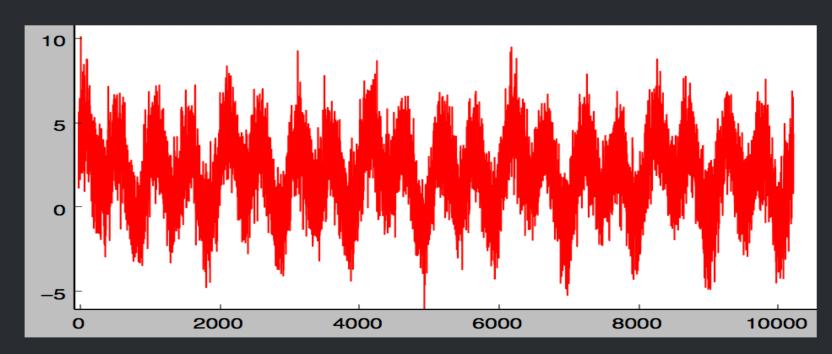
For simplicity:

x[-T:] - x[-2T:-T] has a distribution of $N(0,2\delta)$

Thus:

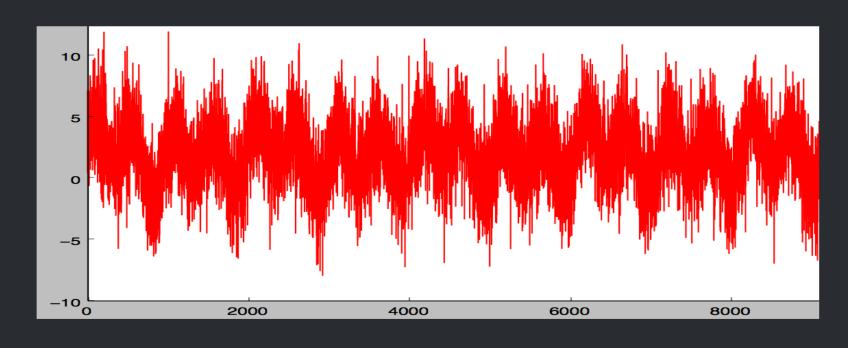
RMSE of (x[-T:] - x[-2T:-T]) can be used to indicate the predict accuracy of the future workload.

Input time series with Noises. SNR: 5db



In sample RMSE: 1.98

Input time series with noises. SNR: 1db

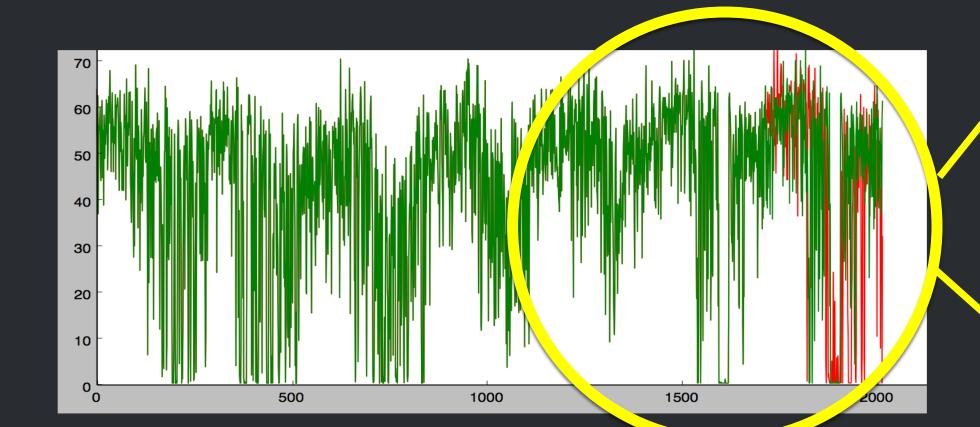


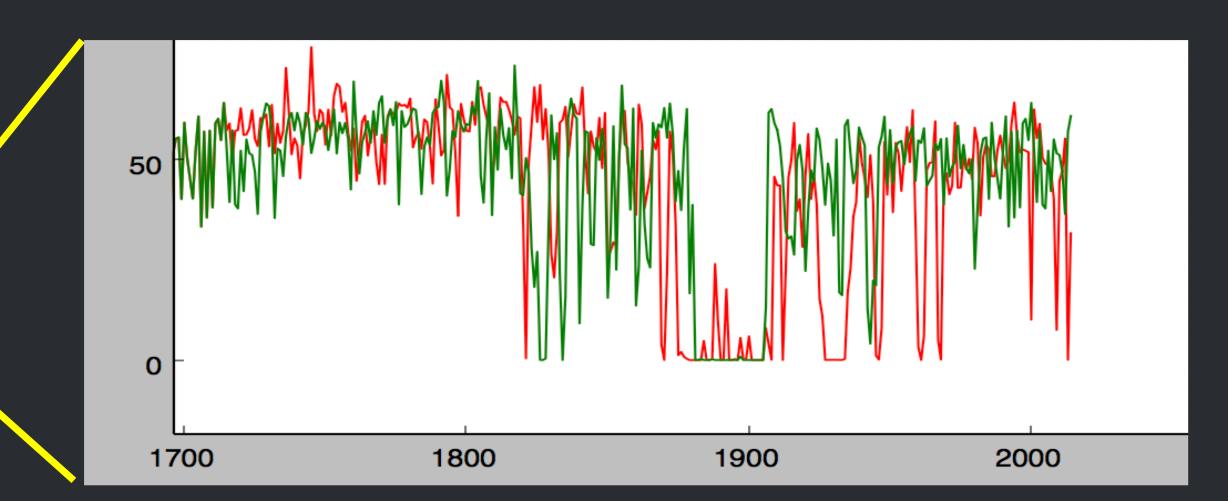
In sample RMSE: 3.21

Estimation of Real VM Usage data

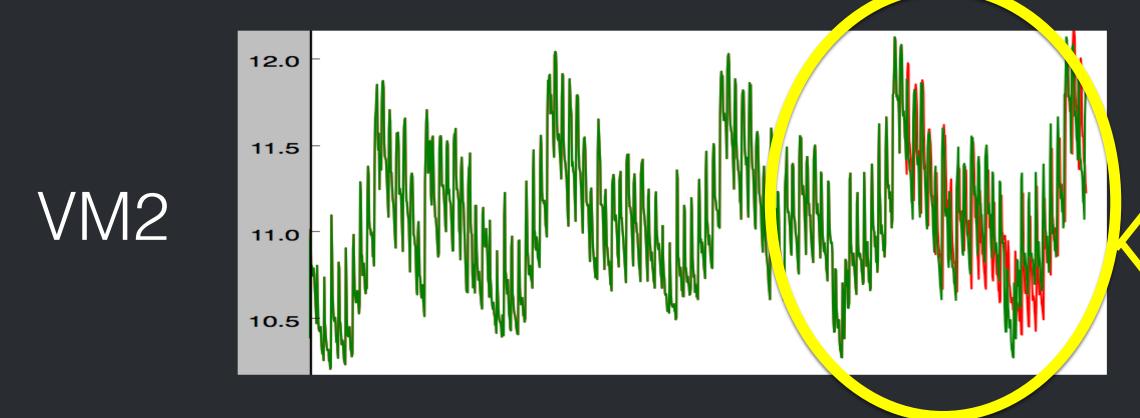
In sample RMSE: 21.8, out of sample RMSE 19.8

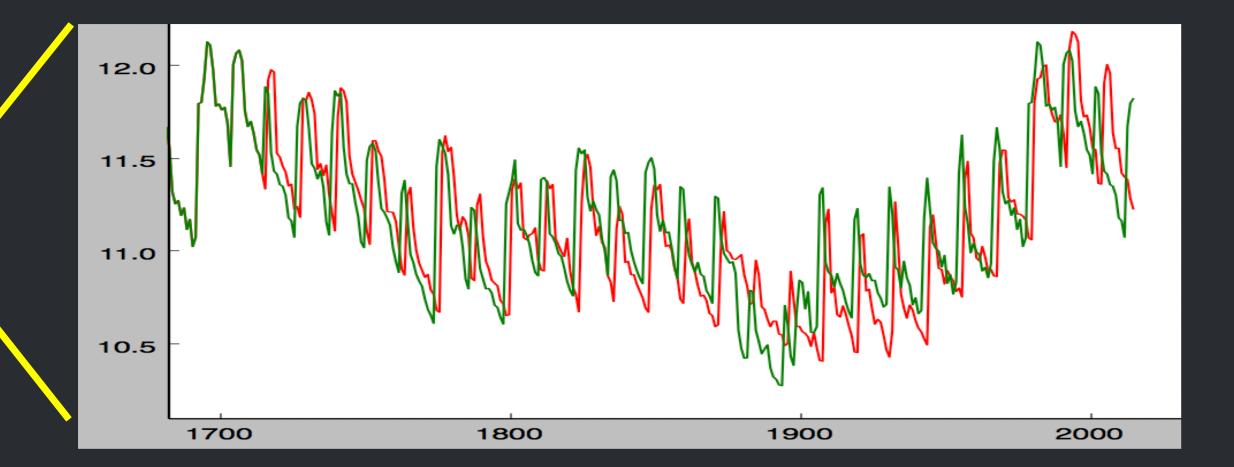
VM1





Time Cost to Estimate a Whole day workload: 10~20ms





In sample RMSE: 0.3, out of sample RMSE 0.2

Workload Time Series Model

Use Time Series Model to predict next 24 hours workload of VM

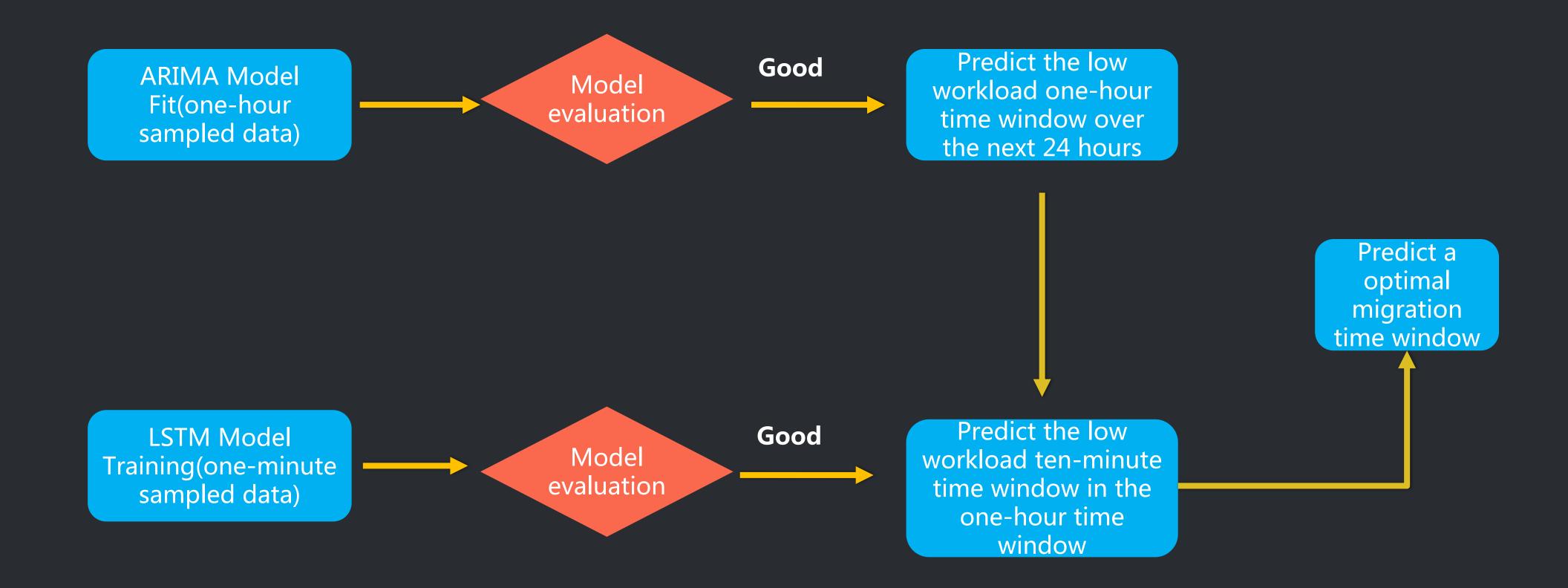
ARIMA Model: AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average Model

- A Traditional Machine Learning method
- Advantage: Low calculation cost Good performance on Small Data Set
- Disadvantage: Lower accuracy than Deep Learning

LSTM:Long Short Term Memory networks(a special kind of RNN)

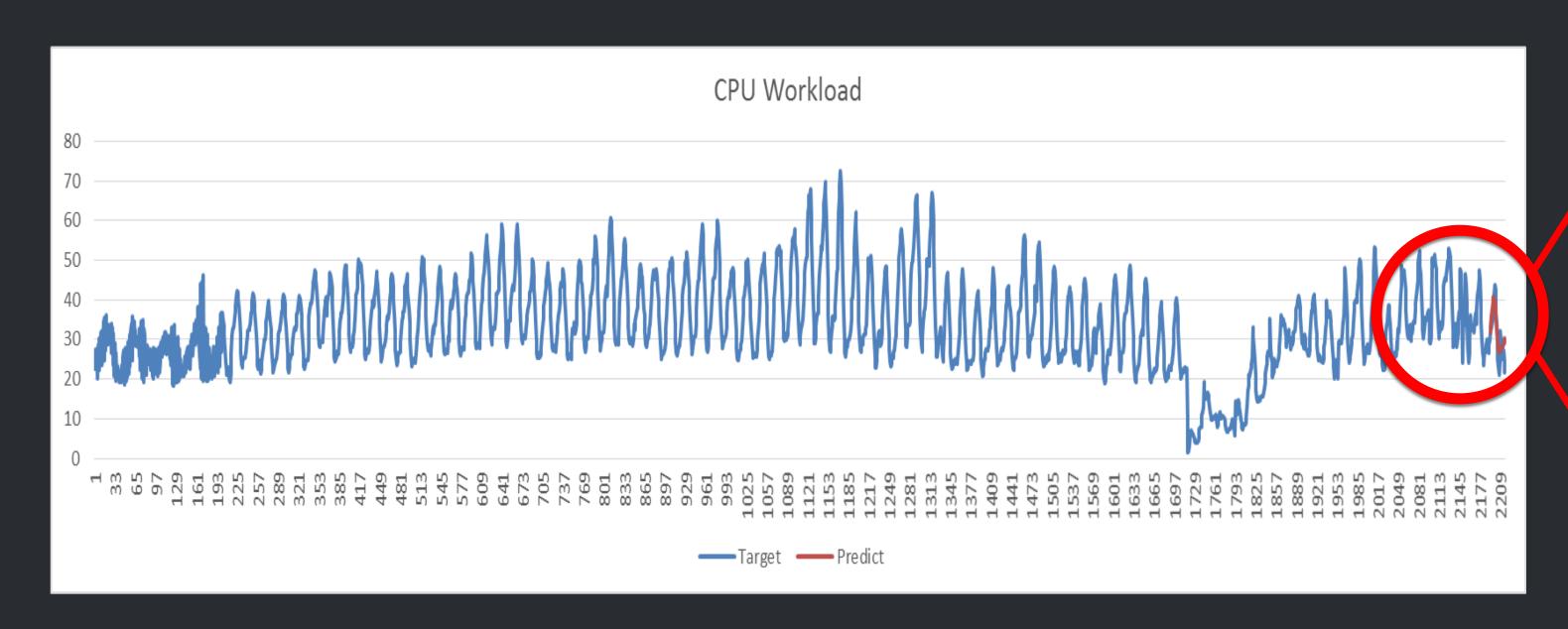
- A Deep Learning method
- Advantage: High accuracy
- Disadvantage:
 High calculation cost
 Need a Large Data Set

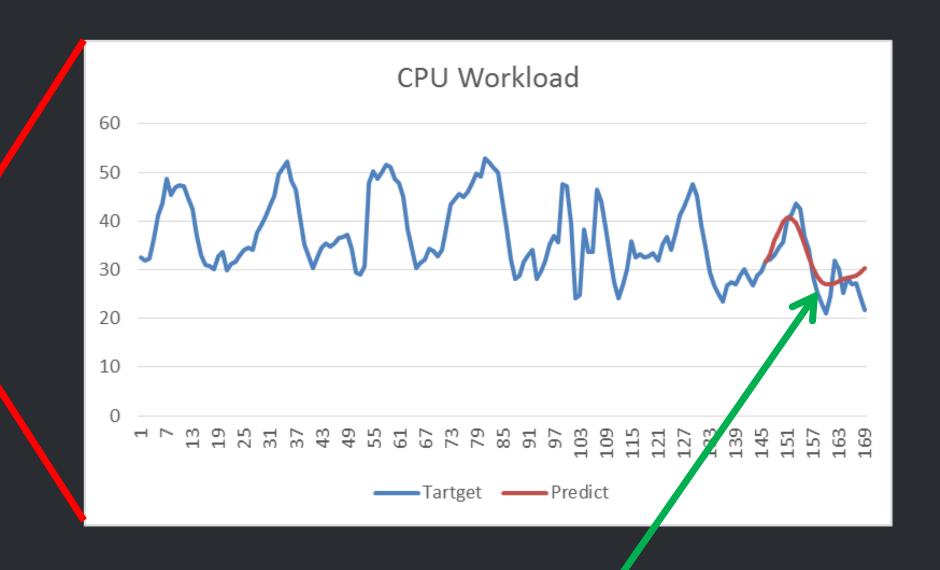
Regression algorithm Flow Chart



Regression algorithm Result:ARIMA

ARIMA Predict Next 24 Hours Result





RMSE < 10

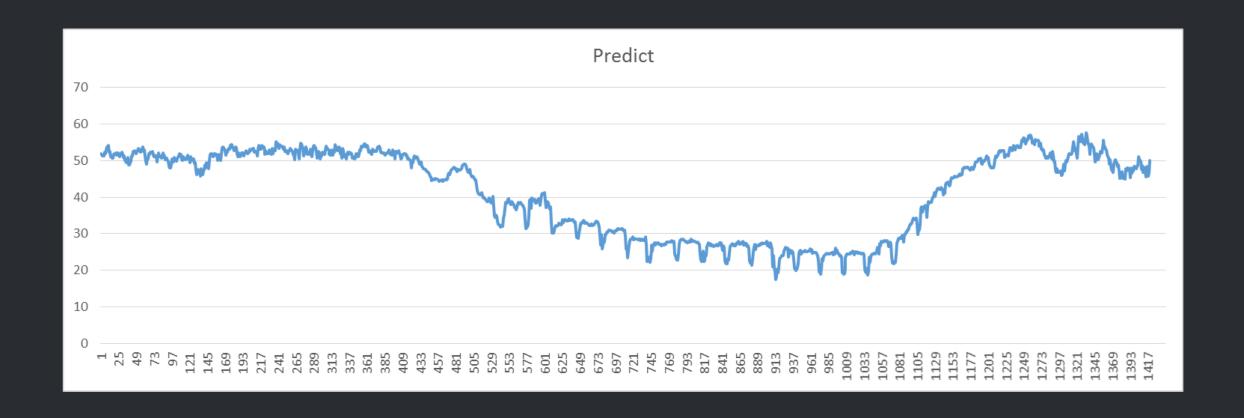
75% of non-periodic VM 93% of non-periodic VM RMSE < 15

Low workload time window

Regression algorithm Result:LSTM

LSTM Real Time Predict Result





80% of non-periodic VM RMSE < 5

91% of non-periodic VM RMSE < 10

Algorithm Performance

Workload Type	Algorithm	Time cost	Perc.	RMSE
Strong Period	FFT	10~30ms	60%~80%	<10
Weak Period	ARIMA	< 10min	10%~15%	<15
	LSTM	< 2hour		
Non Period	ARIMA	< 10min	9%~15%	<15
	LSTM	< 2hour		

Workload Classification algorithm (Work in process)

Use a Machine Learning binary classification algorithm to predict whether a VM is migration-sensitive

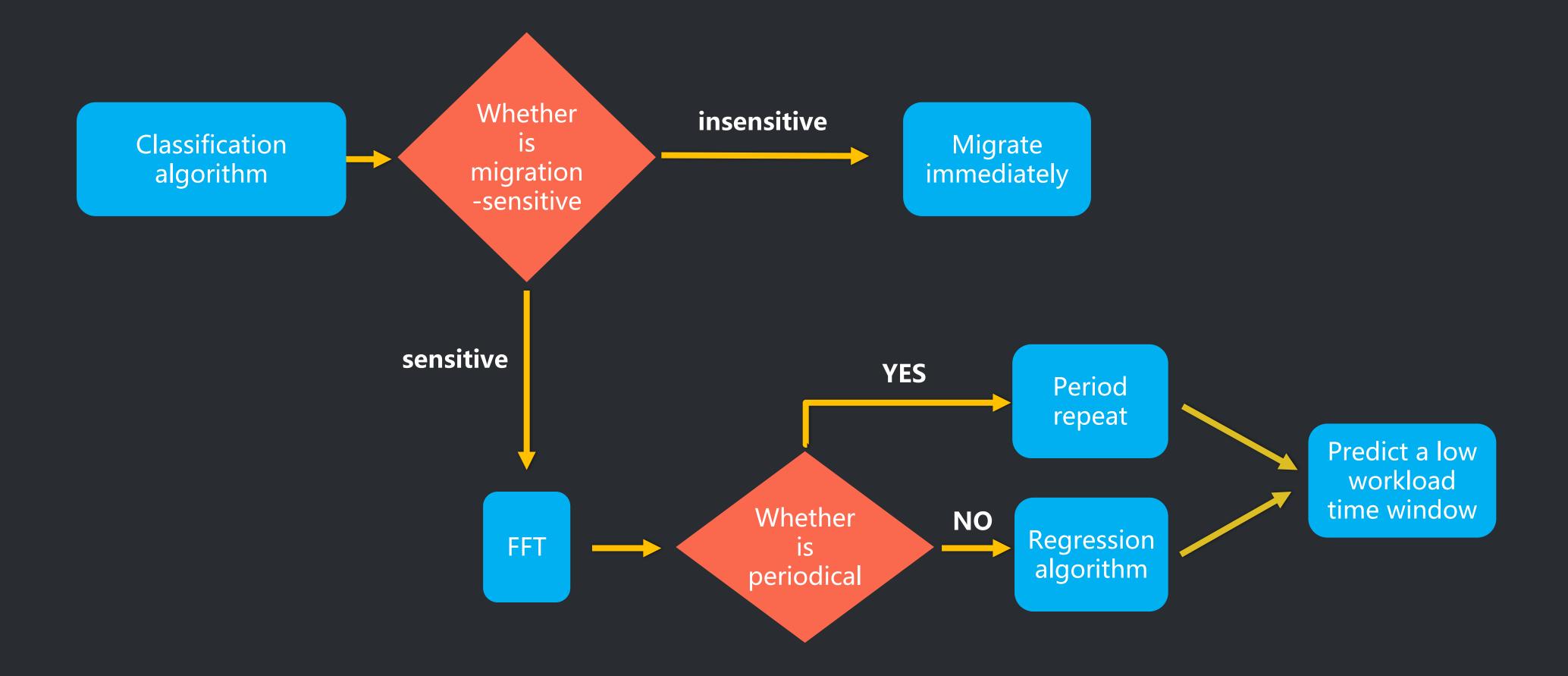
Feature

- Average vCPU utilization(1 hour before migration)
- Amplitude of fluctuation with vCPU utilization(one day before migration)
- VM Instance Type(How many vCPU/Memory?)

Result

- Migration-insensitive VM (downtime <= 100 ms)
- Migration-sensitive VM (downtime > 100 ms)

SUMMARY: Workload Prediction Flow Chart



Questions?

