

Managing OVF Applications Under SLA Constraints on Contrail Virtual Execution Platform

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October 26th 2012

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SVM 2012, Las Vegas, Nevada

Outline

- Contrail project
- Contrail Virtual Execution Platform
- Service Level Agreements and derived execution environments



Contrail

Open Computing Infrastructures for Elastic Services

Contrail Objectives

- Development of an integrated approach to virtualization offering services for federating IaaS clouds and PaaS services on top of federated clouds

Research Challenges

- Seamless integration of resources from several clouds
- Trusted clouds by advanced SLA management
- Elasticity & dependability of PaaS services
- Scalability of the federation
- Interoperability
- Security



Contrail Federation

Federation = more than a simple broker or portal

Some challenges

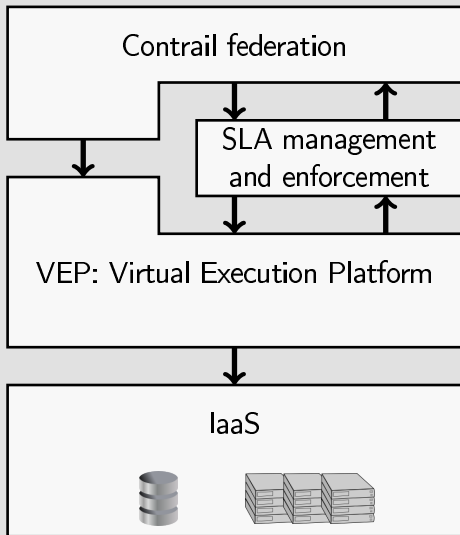
- Heterogeneous providers
 - Public, private
- Dynamically choosing best providers
- Combine providers for a single application
- Elasticity: add resources from extra providers
- Migration?
- Security and privacy framework

QoS, QoP

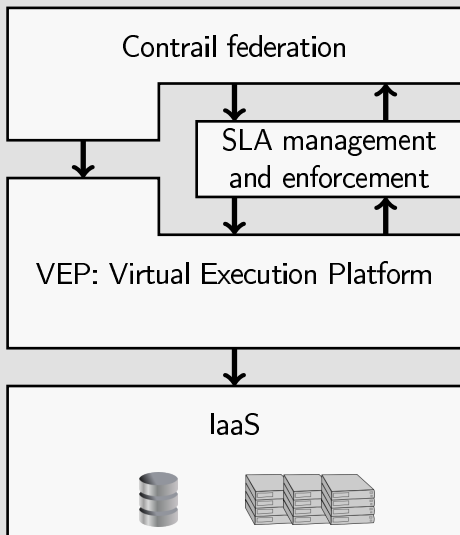
- Service Level Agreements
- Via provider selection and integration
- Enforcement mechanisms at federation level
- Federation as a mediator and a 3rd party



The Contrail Software Stack



The Contrail Software Stack



VEP: Virtual Execution Platform

- VEP sits between the federation and SLA management components and an IaaS provider.
- VEP provides a uniform high level interface to manage Contrail applications on different providers
- VEP integrates support for SLA enforcement
- VEP can be exploited as an independent component



VEP: Virtual Execution Platform

Outline

- Manage lifecycle of distributed applications on a Cloud provider
- Support for Cloud federations (partial deployment)
- Support for heterogeneous IaaS models
- Support (partial) for cloud bursting
- SLA support through Constrained Execution Environments (CEE)
- Support for advance reservations (necessary to guarantee provisioning)
- RESTful API, DMTF CIMI proposition style



VEP applications

- OVF distributed applications
 - OVF: Open Virtualization Format, DMTF standard
 - distributed applications made of virtual machines, disks, networks, shared storage
 - integrate deployment and configuration rules
- Application lifecycle
 - Contextualization
 - Deployment
 - Elasticity
 - Checkpoints (OVF)
 - Support for partial deployment (from federations): deployment documents
- Heterogeneous IaaS models
 - VEP integrated to provider infrastructure (Contrail+OpenNebula)
 - Supports advance reservation
 - Remote exploitation of IaaS Cloud from VEP (Amazon)



OVF applications and Service Level Agreements

Not all users require the same constraints for application execution

- Security / protection
- Data protection
- Performance
- Monitoring

Contrail derives Constrained Execution Environments (CEE) from negotiated SLAs

- VEP applications are executed inside Constrained Execution Environments
- Deploying the application inside a different CEE results in different guarantees about performance, protection, etc.
- Note: Contrail VEP is not in charge of reacting to SLA violations
- All monitoring data published on a publish-subscribe bus

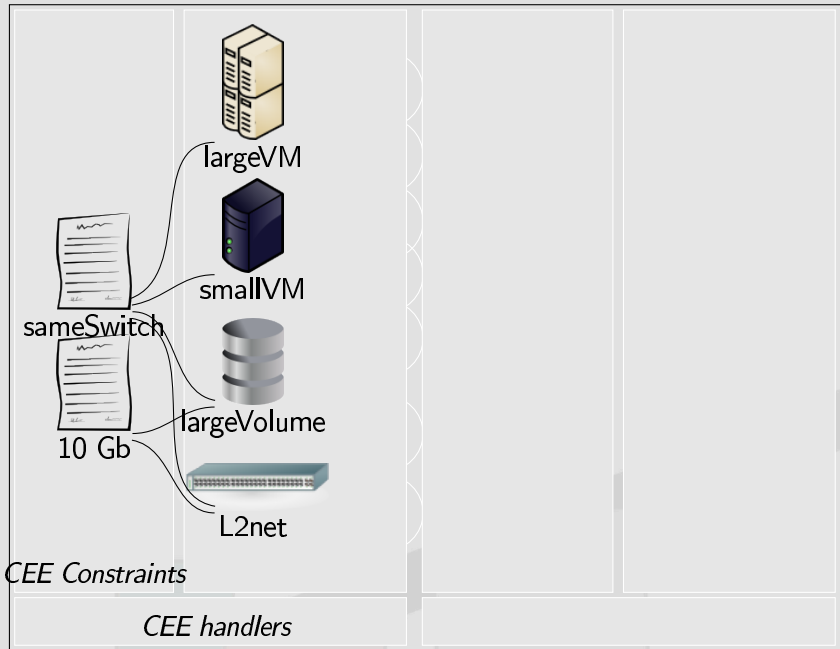


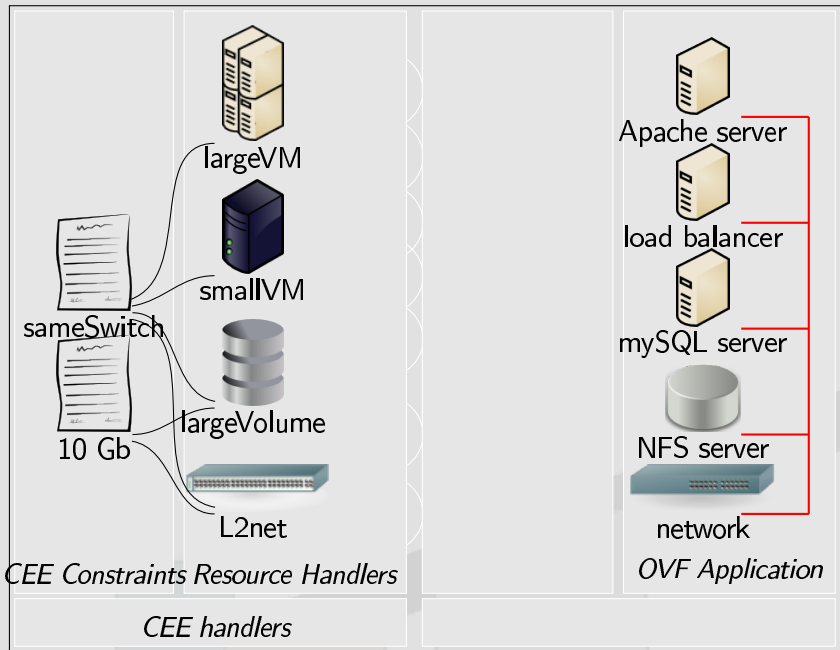
CEE: Constrained Execution Environment

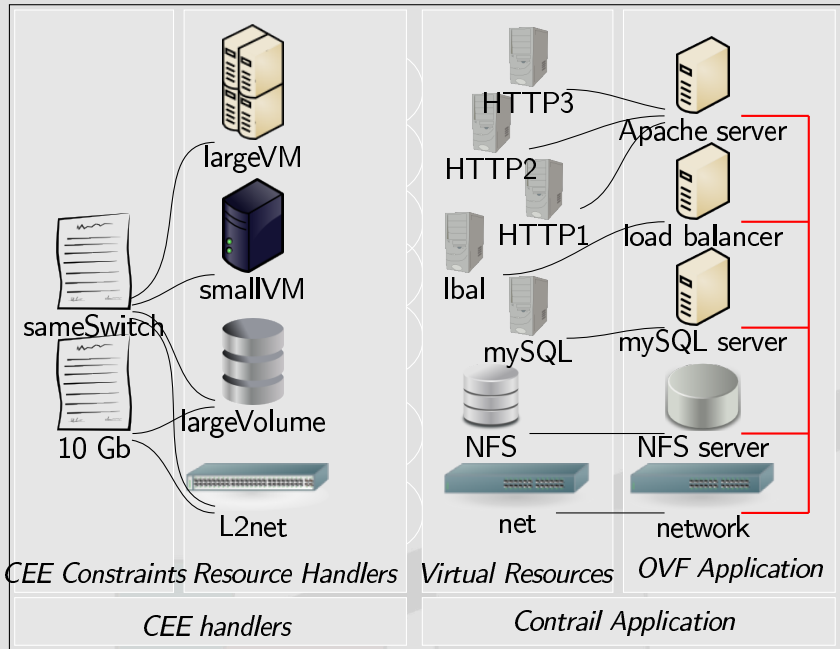
- A CEE defines a virtual elastic infrastructure
 - Resource handlers for virtual machines, storage and networks
 - Constraints on allocated resources
 - Location
 - Affinity
 - Protection
 - Performance
 - Monitoring configuration
- User applications are deployed inside CEEs
- A user can have multiple environments

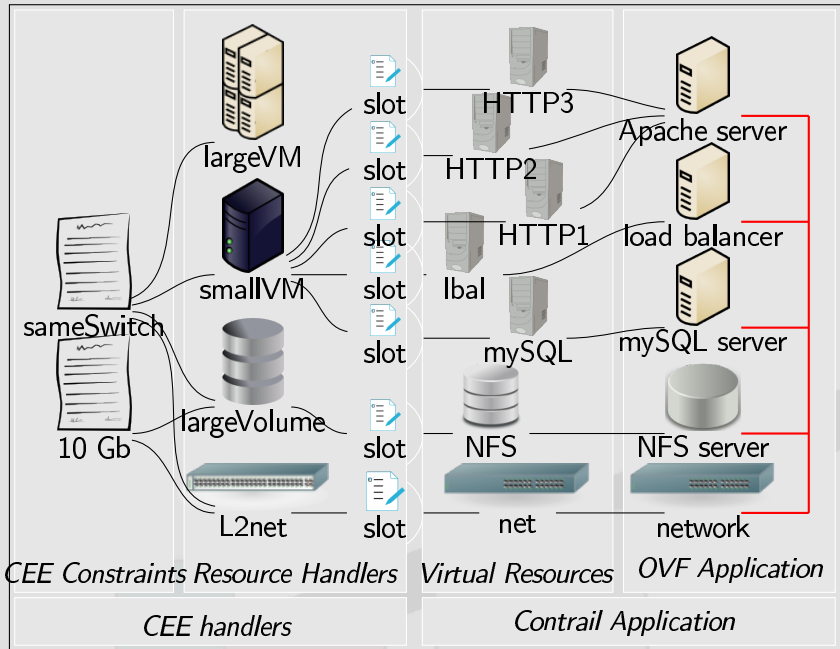
- CEE templates proposed by Cloud providers
- CEE generated from Service Level Agreements (SLA)
 - Contrail: external service for SLA management











OVF application deployment on a CEE

- Physical resource allocation
 - CEE resource handlers define rules for allocating OVF virtual resources
 - Explicit mapping rules from *deployment documents*
 - Default rules
- Deployment document
 - A list of OVF virtual resources to deploy
 - Multiple deployment documents for elasticity management
- Constraint awareness
 - VEP integrates (interacts with) a resource allocator/scheduler
Not possible on all providers
- Resource allocation in 2 steps
 - 1 Pre-deployment of all virtual resources: gather all resource requirements
 - 2 Allocation of all resources in a single shot
Elasticity: allocator aware of already allocated resources



Deployment Documents

Deployment document

- A list of virtual resource to be deployed
 - OVF virtual resource
 - CEE handler
 - Constraints
 - Contextualization data (OVF properties)
- Each new deployment document posted to the CEE adds new resources to the environment

Deployment documents can be submitted

- by the user
- by the federation layer
- by the SLA enforcement system



Snapshots

CEE snapshot

- It is possible to take a snapshot of a CEE with an application running inside
- The CEE snapshot can be re-instantiated later (on the same provider)

Application snapshot

- Links between virtual resources and handlers not maintained in the snapshot
- The application snapshot can be re-instantiated in a different CEE
- All capabilities (elasticity) are maintained

OVF snapshot

- Stopped application snapshots (all data inside disk images) can be exported in OVF format
- The resulting OVF contains
 - The original OVF
 - Deployed items added as extra virtual systems or disks
- Elasticity capabilities maintained



VEP Status

- First release since spring 2012
 - Does not support all VEP capabilities (no CEE)
- Next release planned spring 2013
 - With full CEE support
 - CIMI RESTful API
- Full compliance with CIMI expected
- CEE integrated as an extension to CIMI



Conclusion

Contrail VEP

- Support for cloud federation
- Support for Service Level Agreements
- Support for application elasticity
- Standard OVF applications
- Plugins for different IaaS providers

