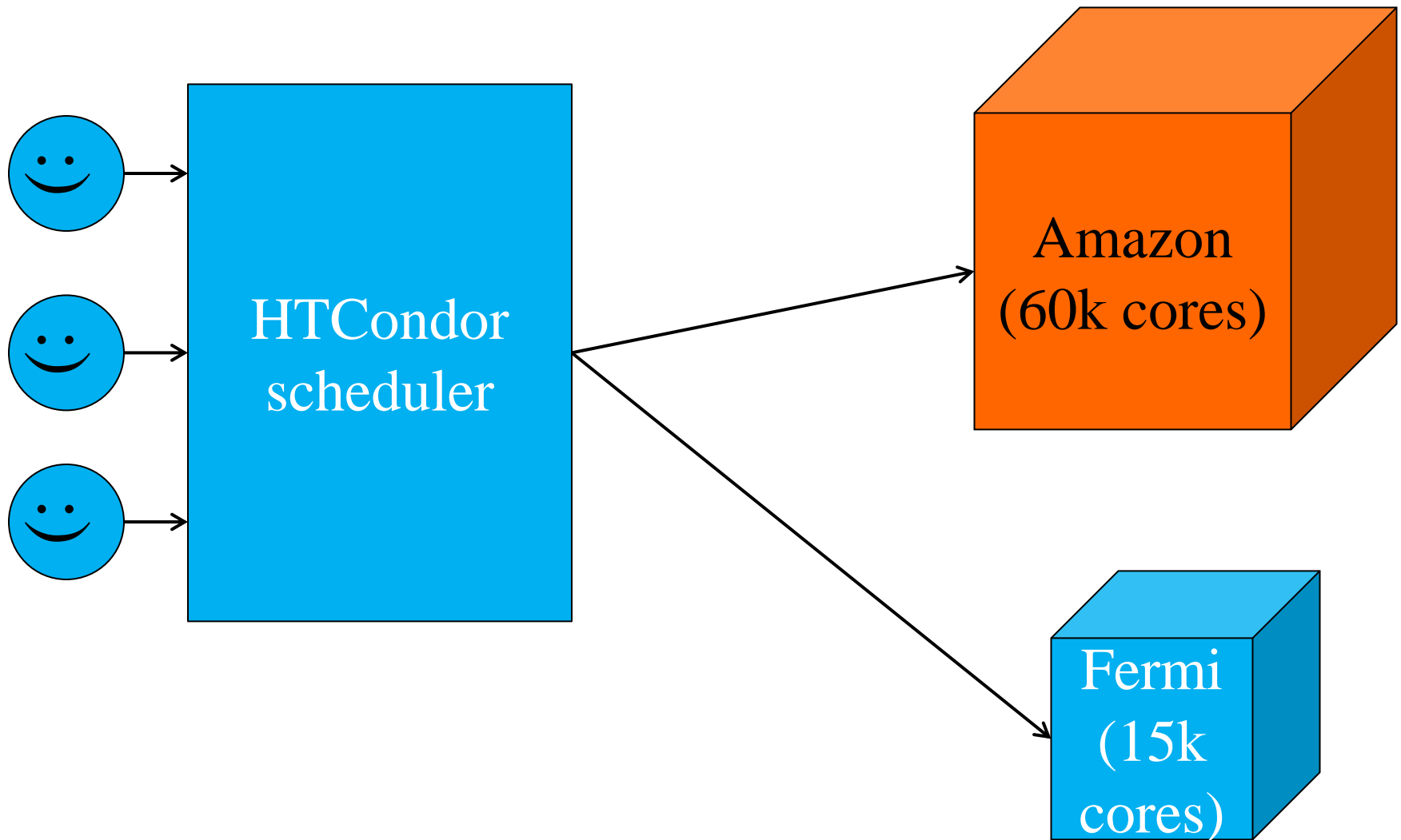




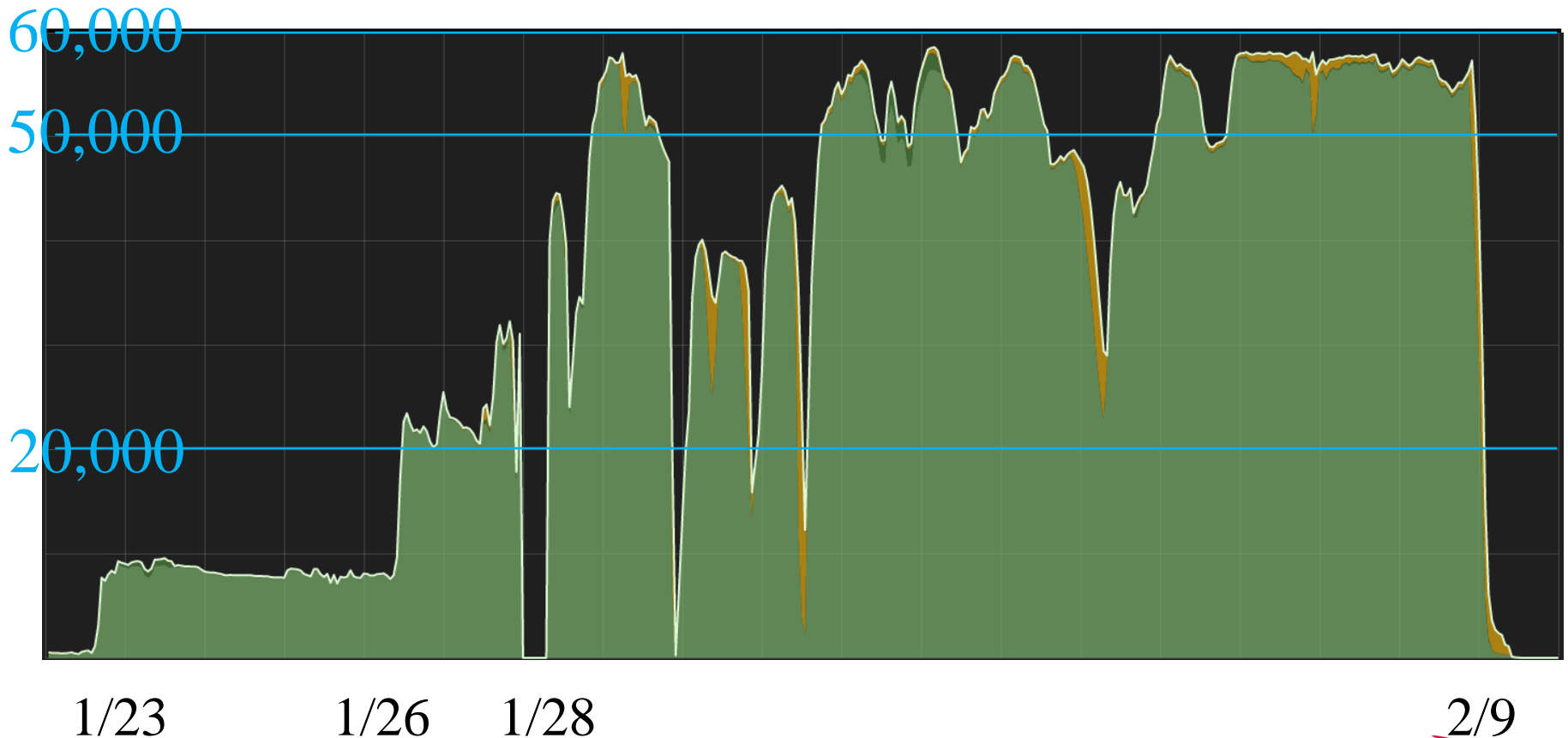
# Bringing Cloud Elasticity to High-Throughput Scientific Applications

# Cloud Elasticity at Work



# ~60,000 cores from AWS

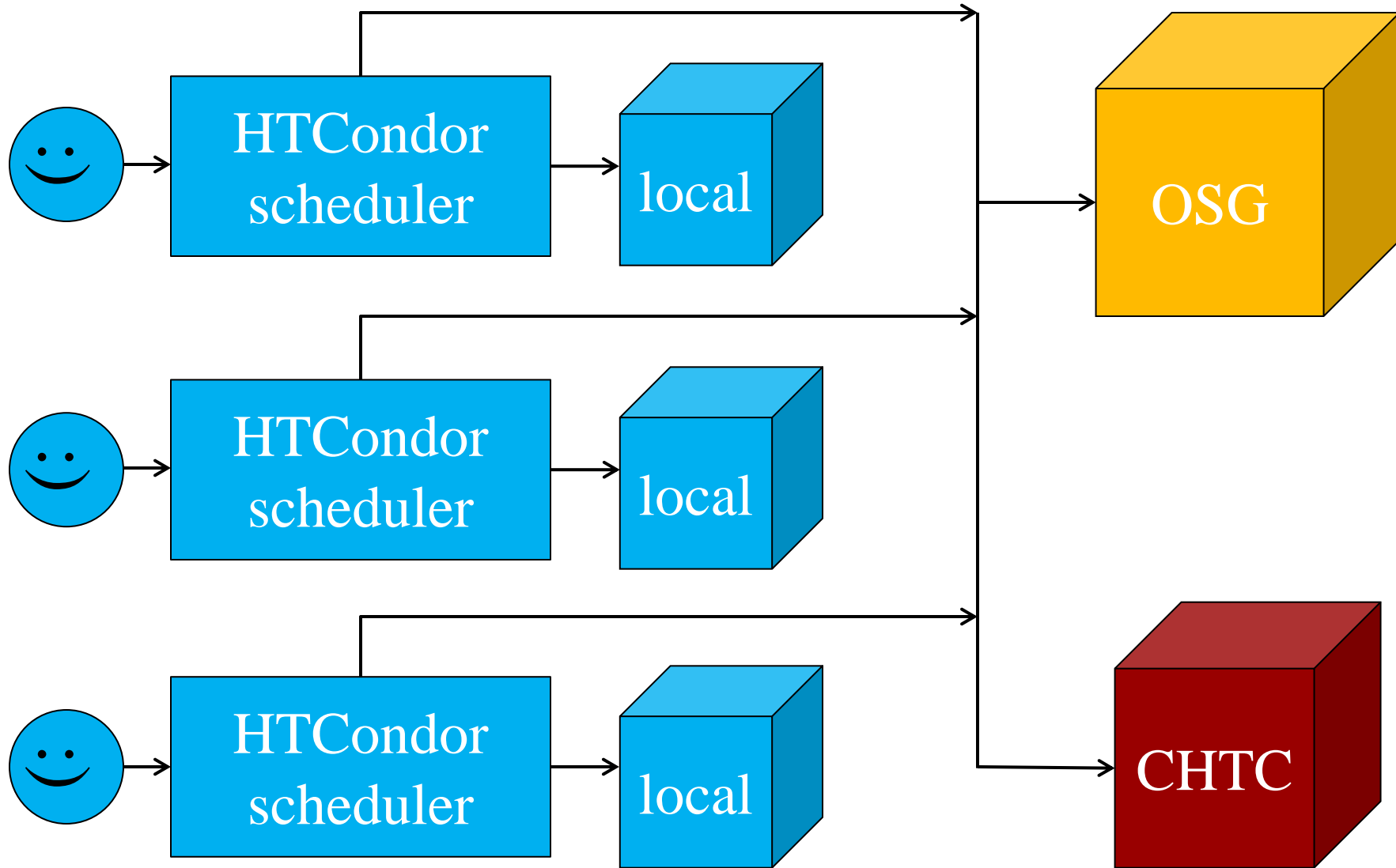
More than 16 million core-hours in production



# Elasticity Steps

- 1 - Make spending decisions
- 2 - Prepare image(s)
- 3 - Provision instances
- 4 - Run jobs
- 5 - Monitor
- 6 - Shut down

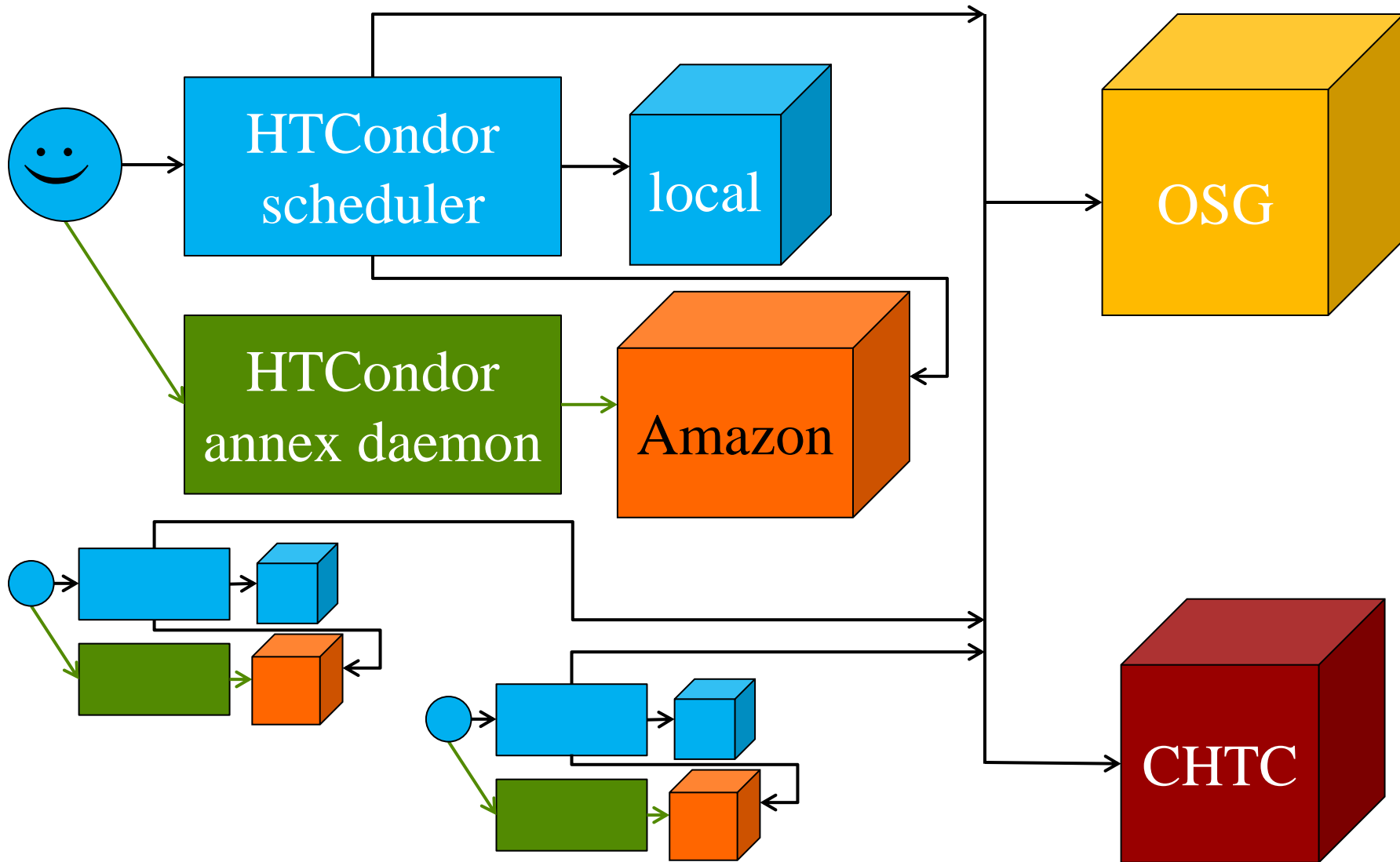
# Elasticity at UW-Madison



# Motivating Example

- › Dr. Needs-Moore needs more cycles in less time than she can get even by combining local, campus, and OSG resources.
- › She decides she's willing to spend some of her grant money to make this happen.
- › She can't spend her grant money on other people's computation, so she needs her own "annex" in the cloud.

# Cloud Elasticity at UW-Madison



# 1 - Spending Decisions

- 👤 Identify valuable workflows and assign a value and a deadline.
- Policy enforcement:
  - budget
  - number of concurrent jobs

- 👤 1 - Make spending decisions
- 👤 2 - Prepare image(s)
- 3 - Provision instances
- 4 - Run jobs
- 👤 5 - Monitor
- 👤 6 - Shut down



# 2 - Prepare Image(s)

- 🚶 Developers release “canonical” images.
- 🚶 Pool administrator adjusts one to suit.
- 🚶 Image set as default for pool’s users.
- HTCondor configures the instances to join the pool and securely shares the required secret at runtime.

- 🚶 1 - Make spending decisions
- 🚶 2 - Prepare image(s)
- 3 - Provision instances
- 4 - Run jobs
- 🚶 5 - Monitor
- 🚶 6 - Shut down

# 5 - Monitor

- › How much am I spending?
  - › How many instances have we started?
  - › How much does each one cost?
- › What am I gaining?
  - How many instances have joined the pool?
    - Which ones haven't?
  - Are those instances running jobs?
    - If not, can we tell why?
  - Are those jobs finishing?

- 人 1 - Make spending decisions
- 人 2 - Prepare image(s)
- 3 - Provision instances
- 4 - Run jobs
- 人 5 - Monitor
- 人 6 - Shut down

# 6 - Shutdown

- 🚶 User specifies a lease.
- HTCondor implements lease in the cloud.
- Each instance configured to shut itself off if has no work to do.

- 🚶 1 - Make spending decisions
- 🚶 2 - Prepare image(s)
- 3 - Provision instances
- 4 - Run jobs
- 🚶 5 - Monitor
- 🚶 6 - Shut down

# Status

- › Elasticity demonstrated at medium scale.
  - (Only 50-60 thousand cores.)
- › Prototype of end-user tool developed.
  - Demonstrated at [HTCondor Week 2016](#).
- › Developing faster and more scalable mechanism for cloud provisioning.
- › Designing production tool for campus use.

# tlmiller@cs.wisc.edu

