TCSS 462/562: (SOFTWARE ENGINEERING FOR) CLOUD COMPUTING

Team 5 & Team 2 Presentations,

Paper: Addressing Serverless Computing Vendor Lock-In through Cloud Service Abstraction

Kubernetes II


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OFFICE HOURS – FALL 2023

- **THIS WEEK**
- **Tuesday:**
  - 2:30 to 3:30 pm - CP 229
- **Friday:**
  - 11:00 am to 12:00 pm – ONLINE via Zoom
- Or email for appointment

> Office Hours set based on Student Demographics survey feedback

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OBJECTIVES – 11/30

- Questions from 11/28
- Tutorials Questions
- Class Presentations Schedule - Cloud Technology or Research Paper Review
- Tutorial 8: AWS Step Functions, AWS SQS
- Team 5: Cloud Technology: Amazon DynamoDB
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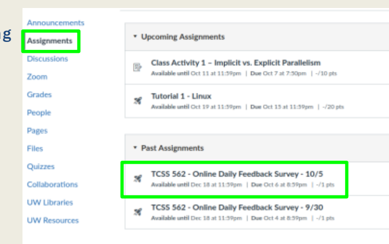
ONLINE DAILY FEEDBACK SURVEY

- Daily Feedback Quiz in Canvas – Take After Each Class
- Extra Credit for completing



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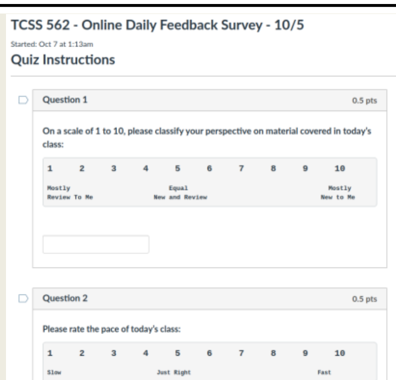

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MATERIAL / PACE

- Please classify your perspective on material covered in today's class (48 respondents):
- 1-mostly review, 5-equal new/review, 10-mostly new
- **Average – 6.04 (↑ - *previous 6.19*)**

- Please rate the pace of today's class:
- 1-slow, 5-just right, 10-fast
- **Average – 5.25 (↑ - previous 5.69)**

- **Response rates:**
- TCSS 462: 32/44 – 72.7%
- TCSS 562: 16/25 – 64.0%

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FEEDBACK FROM 11/28

- ..

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AWS CLOUD CREDITS UPDATE

- AWS CLOUD CREDITS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR TCSS 462/562
- Credits provided on request with expiry of Sept 30, 2024
- Credit codes must be securely exchanged
- Request codes by sending an email with the subject "**AWS CREDIT REQUEST**" to **wlloyd@uw.edu**
- Codes can also be obtained in person (or zoom), in the class, during the breaks, after class, during office hours, by appt
  - 63 credit requests fulfilled as of Nov 29 @ 11:59p
- Codes not provided using discord

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Don't Forget to Terminate (Shutdown) all EC2 instances for Tutorials 3 & 7

Spot instances:
c5d.large instance @ ~3c cents / hour

$0.72 / day
$5.04 / week
$21.88 / month
$262.80 / year

AWS CREDITS → → → → → → → →

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TUTORIAL 7 – DEC 1

- Introduction to Docker
- https://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/tutorials/TCSS462_562_f2023_tutorial_7.pdf
- Complete tutorial using Ubuntu 22.04 (for cgroups v2)
- Complete using **c5.large ec2 instance** (for consistency)
- Use DOCX file for copying and pasting Docker install commands
- Topics:
  - Installing Docker
  - Creating a container using a Dockerfile
  - Using cgroups virtual filesystem to monitor CPU utilization of a container
  - Persisting container images to Docker Hub image repository
  - Container vertical scaling of CPU/memory resources
  - Testing container CPU and memory isolation

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GROUP PRESENTATIONS

- TWO OPTIONS:
- *Cloud technology presentation*
- *Cloud research paper presentation*
  - Recent & suggested papers will be posted at: http://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/papers/
- Presentation dates:
  - Tuesday November 28, Tuesday November 30
  - Tuesday December 5, Thursday December 7
- Peer Reviews
  - Word DOCX form will be provided, fill out, submit PDF on Canvas
  - Feedback shared with groups
  - TCSS 462: 1 review/day required, additional are extra credit
  - TCSS 562: same as 462, but no peer review req'd on day of your talk

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GROUP PRESENTATIONS

- 9 Presentation Teams
- 4 Cloud Technology Talks
- 5 Cloud Research Paper Presentations
- 2 two-person teams
- 7 three-person teams

- Thank you for the submissions

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PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

- Tuesday November 28

1. Lucas Lu, Yexuan Gao, Christopher Henderson (team 3)
Research paper: Research Paper: The Gap between Serverless Research and Real-world Systems
2. Daniil Filienko, Xuchong (Nicolas) Du, Preethika Pradeep (team 1)
Cloud Technology: Amazon Sagemaker (ML)

- Thursday November 30

1. Vishnu Priya Rajendran, Malavika Suresh, Alekhya Parisha (team 5)
Cloud Technology: Amazon DynamoDB
2. Heyuan Wang, Baiqiang Wang, Lynn Yang (team 2)
Cloud Technology: Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
3. Robert Cordingly: IEEE CloudCom Conference Paper - Practice Presentation: Addressing Serverless Computing Vendor Lock-In through Cloud Service Abstraction

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PRESENTATION SCHEDULE - 2

- Tuesday December 5

1. Kewei Liu, Sherry Liu (team 15)
Research paper: AWSomePy : A Dataset and Characterization of Serverless Applications
2. Sanjay Vuppugandla, Sai Prateek Atluri, Ankit Kadian (team 9*)
Research paper: Lukewarm Serverless Functions: Characterization and Optimization *(* - team 9 can swap with team 6, 7, or 8 if agreed)*

- Thursday December 7

1. Cynthia Pang, Lifan Cao (team 6)
Research paper: Evicting for the Greater Good: The Case for Reactive Check Pointing in Serverless Computing
2. Srishty, Angela C Farin, Tomoki Kusunoki (team 7)
Cloud Technology: Amazon Redshift
3. Xiaoqing Zhou, Mary Yang, Micaela Nomakchteinsky (team 8)
Research paper: Rendezvous - Where Serverless Functions Find Consistency

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TUTORIAL 8 – DEC 15

- Introduction to AWS Step Functions and Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS)
- Not Required, available for extra credit
  - adds points to overall tutorials score
- https://faculty.washington.edu/wlloyd/courses/tcss562/tutorials/TCSS462_562_f2023_tutorial_8.pdf

- Tasks
  - Adapt Caesar Cipher Lambda functions for use with AWS Step Functions
  - Create AWS Step Functions State Machine
  - Create a BASH client to invoke the AWS Step Function
  - Create Simple Queue Service Queue for messages
  - Add message to SQS queue from AWS Lambda function
  - Modify AWS Step Function Bash client script to retrieve AWS Step Function result from SQS queue

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WE WILL RETURN AT ~4:50 PM

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KUBERNETES

from: "The Kubernetes Book", Nigel Poulton and Pushkar Joglekar, Version 7.0, September 2020

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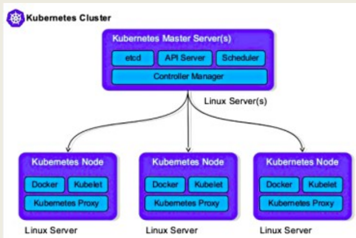
MASTER SERVICES

- API Server
- Cluster store
- Controller Manager
- Scheduler
- Cloud controller



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CLOUD CONTROLLER MANAGER

- Abstracts and manages integration with specific cloud(s)
- Manages vendor specific cloud infrastructure to provide instances (VMs), load balancing, storage, etc.
- Support for AWS, Azure, GCP, Digital Ocean, IBM, etc.

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MASTER SERVICES

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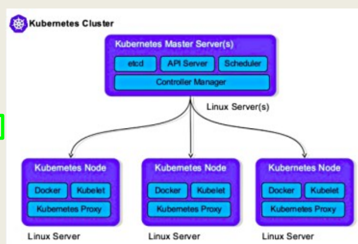

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WORKER NODES

- Nodes perform tasks (i.e. host containers & services)
- Three primary functions:

1. Wait for the scheduler to assign work
2. Execute work (host containers, etc.)
3. Report back state information, etc.

- Nodes are considerably simpler than masters

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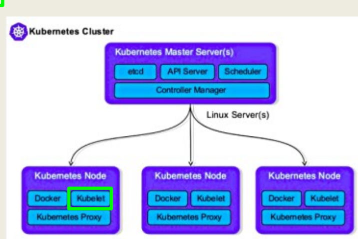
WORKER NODES

- Kubelet
- Container runtime *(Docker, etc.)*
- Kubernetes Proxy



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KUBELET

- Main Kubernetes agent
- Runs on every node
- Adding a new node installs the kubelet onto the node
- Kubelet registers the node with the cluster
- Monitors API server for new work assignments
- Maintains reporting back to control plane
- When a node can't run a task, kubelet is NOT responsible for finding an alternate node

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WORKER NODES

- Kubelet
- Container runtime (*Docker, etc.)*
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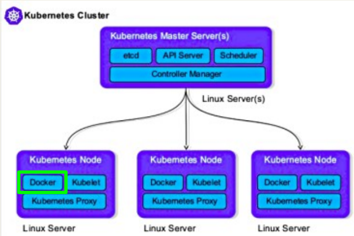

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CONTAINER RUNTIME(S)

- Each node requires a container runtime to run containers
- Early versions had custom support for a limited number of container types, e.g. Docker
- Kubernetes now provides a standard Container Runtime Interface (CRI)
- CRI exposes a clean interface for 3rd party container runtimes to plug-in to
- Popular container runtimes: Docker, containerd, Kata

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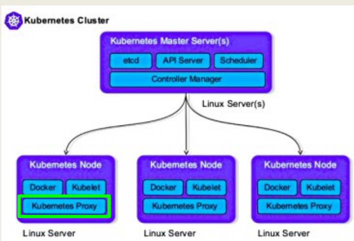
WORKER NODES

- Kubelet
- Container runtime (*Docker, etc.)*
- Kubernetes Proxy



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KUBE-PROXY

- Runs on every node in the cluster
- Responsible for managing the cluster's networking
- Ensures each node obtains a unique IP address
- Implemented local IPTABLES and IPVS rules to route and load-balance traffic
- IPTABLES (ipv4) – enables configuration of IP packet filtering rules of the Linux kernel firewall
- IPVS – IP Virtual Server: provides transport-layer (layer 4) load balancing as part of the Linux kernel; Configured using ipvsadm tool in Linux

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CORE KUBERNETES COMPONENTS

- Kubernetes DNS
- Pods
- Services

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KUBERNETES DNS

- Every Kubernetes cluster has an internal DNS service
- Accessed with a static IP
- Hard-coded so that every container can find it
- Every service is registered with the DNS so that all components can find every Service on the cluster by **NAME**
- Is based on CoreDNS (https://coredns.io)

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CORE KUBERNETES COMPONENTS

- Kubernetes DNS
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- Services

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PODS

- Pod – atomic unit of deployment & scheduling in Kubernetes
- A Kubernetes Pod is defined to run a containerized application
- Kubernetes manages Pods, not individual containers
- Cannot run a container directly on Kubernetes
- All containers run through Pods
- Pod comes from “pod of whales”
- Docker logo shows a whale with containers stacked on top
- Whale represents the Docker engine that runs on a single host
- Pods encapsulate the definition of a single microservice for hosting purposes
- Pods can have a single container, or multiple containers if the service requires more than one

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PODS - 2

- Examples of multi-container Pods:
  - Service meshes
  - Web containers with a helper container that pulls latest content
  - Containers with a tightly coupled log scraper or profiler
- YAML manifest files are used to provide a declarative description for how to run and manage a Pod
- To run a pod, POST a YAML to the API Server: “kubectl run <NAME>” where NAME is the service
- A Pod runs on a single node (host)
- Pods share:
  - Interprocess communication (IPC) namespace
  - Memory, Volumes, Network stack

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PODS - 3

- Pods provide a “fenced” environment to run containers
- Provide a “sandbox”
- Only tightly coupled containers are deployed with a single pod
- Best practice: decouple individual containers to separate pods
  - *What is the best container composition into pods?* (1:1, 1:many)
- **Scaling**
  - Pods are the unit of scaling
  - Add and remove pods to scale up/down
  - Do not add containers to a pod, add pod instances
  - Pod instances can be scheduled on the same or different host
- **Atomic Operation**
  - Pods are either fully up and running their service (i.e. port open/exposed), or pods are down / offline

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PODS - 4

- **Pod Lifecycle**
  - An application should not be tightly bound or dependent on a specific Pod instance
  - Pods are designed to fail and be replaced
  - Use of **service objects** in Kubernetes help decouple pods to offer resiliency upon failure
- **Deployments**
  - Higher level controllers often used to deploy pods
  - Controllers implement a controller and watch loop:
  - “Deployments” – offer scalability & rolling updates
  - “DaemonSets” – run instance of service on every cluster node
  - “StatefulSets” – used for stateful components
  - “CronJobs” – for short lived tasks that need to run at specified times

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CORE KUBERNETES COMPONENTS

- Kubernetes DNS
- Pods
- Services

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KUBERNETES “SERVICES”

- Pods managed with “Deployments” or “DameonSets” controllers are automatically replaced when they die
  - This provides resiliency for the application
- **KEY IDEA**: Pods are unreliable
- **Services** provide reliability by acting as a “GATEWAY” to pods that implement the services
  - They underlying pods can change over time
  - The services endpoints remain and are always available
- Service objects provide an abstraction layer w/ a reliable name and load balancing of requests to a set of pods

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SERVICES

- Provide reliable front-end with:
  - Stable DNS name
  - IP Address
  - Port
- Services do not posses application intelligence
- No support for application-layer host and path routing
- Services have a “label selector” which is a set of lables
- Requests/traffic is only sent to Pods with matching labels
- Services only send traffic to healthy Pods
- **KEY IDEA**: Services bring stable IP addresses and DNS names to unstable Pods

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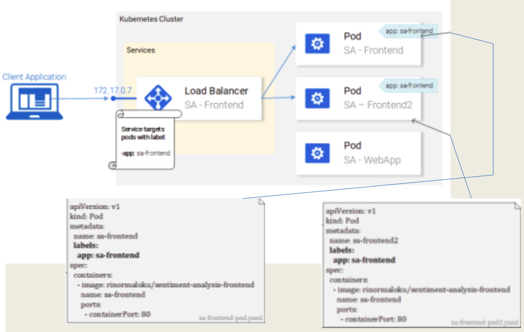

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QUESTIONS

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