

# Utilizando Aceleração de Tempo de Vida Aplicada à Investigação dos Efeitos do Envelhecimento de Software

**Jean Carlos Teixeira de Araujo**  
jcta@cin.ufpe.br

Orientador: Paulo Romero Martins Maciel

# Agenda

---



- Introdução
- Experimento com o EBS (*Elastic Block Storage*)
  - Resultados
- Experimento com o KVM
  - Resultados
  - Próximos passos
- Aceleração de tempo de vida
  - Metodologia
  - Estudos de caso propostos



# Introdução

---



## Envelhecimento de software

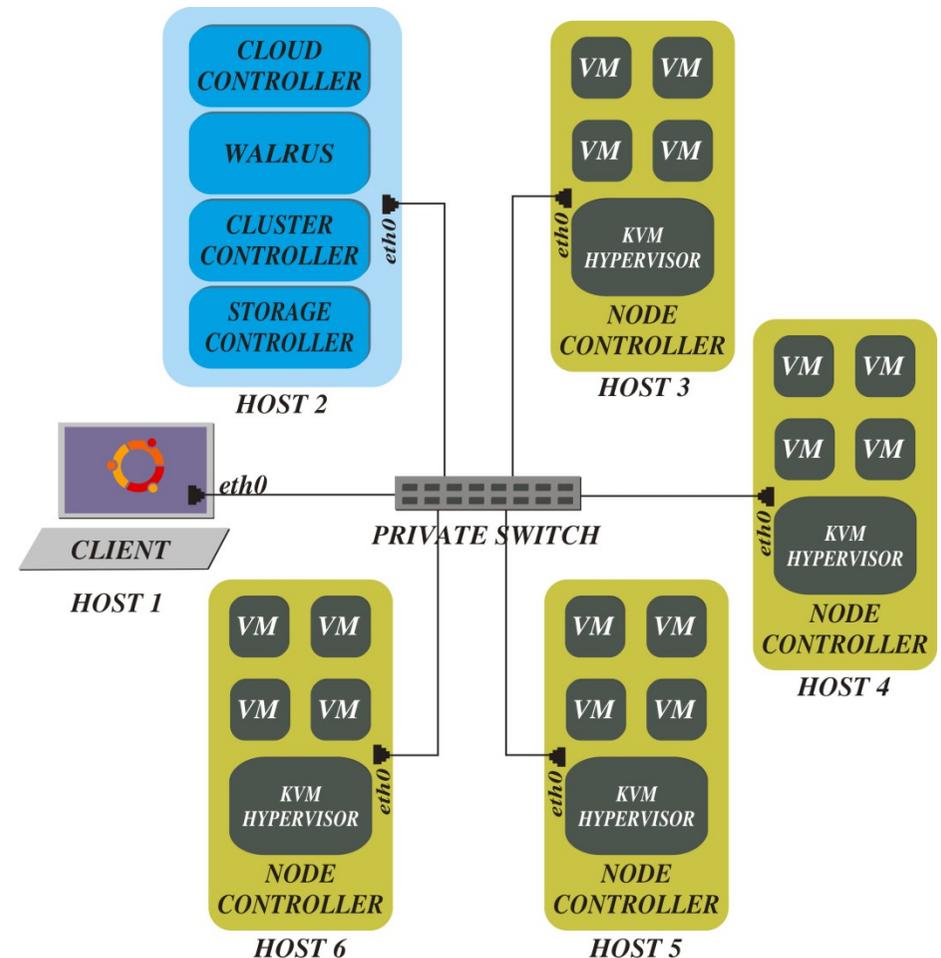
- Degradação progressiva do desempenho e/ou da disponibilidade de recursos do sistema operacional
- Corrupção de dados e acúmulo de erros numéricos que podem levar a falhas no sistema ou desligamentos indesejados [Trivedi *et al*, 2000]



# Experimento com o EBS (*Elastic Block Storage*)



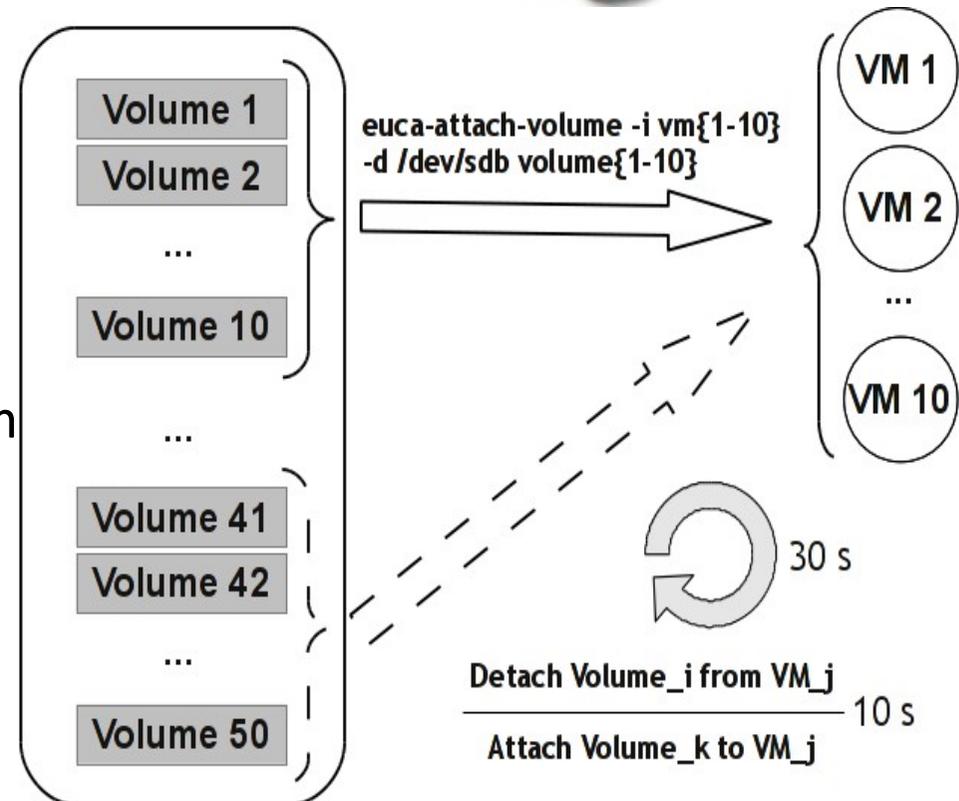
- Infraestrutura de hardware:
  - 6 computadores
  - Core2Quad (4 cores@2 Ghz)
  - 4 GB DDR2 memória RAM
  - 320 GB SATA disk
  - 5 máquina com o Ubuntu Enterprise Cloud 11.04/ Eucalyptus 2.0.2;
  - 1 máquina com o Ubuntu Desktop 11.04
  - 1 switch;



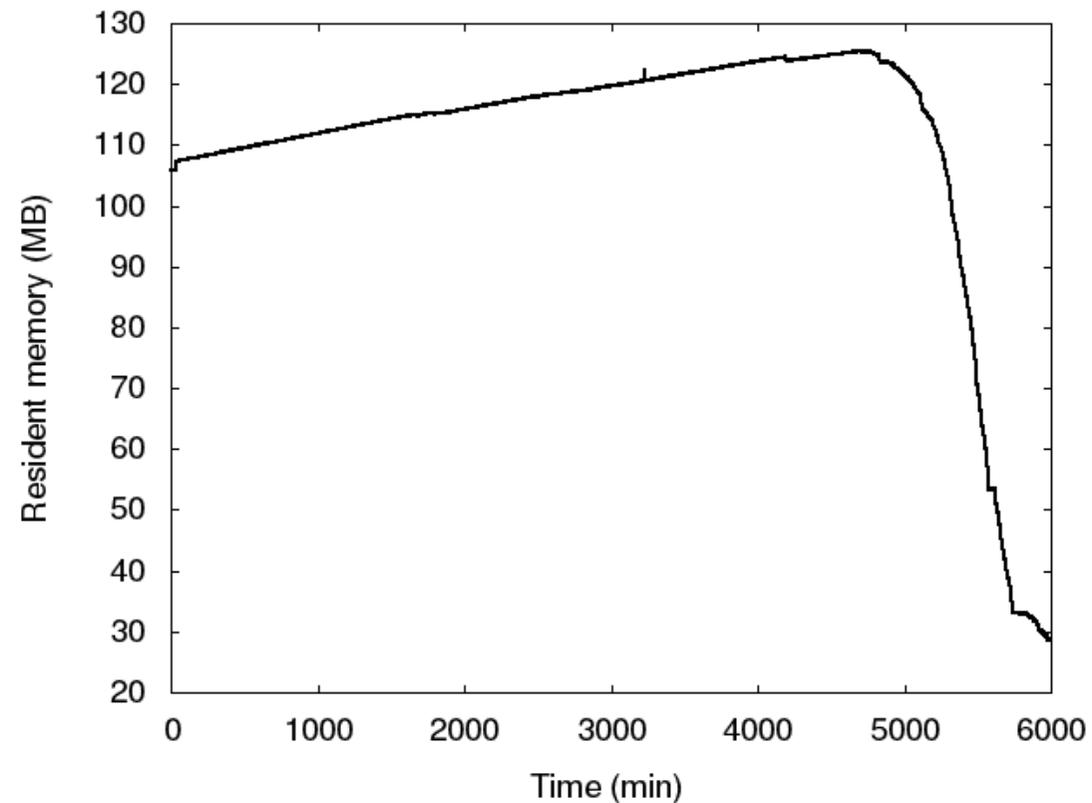
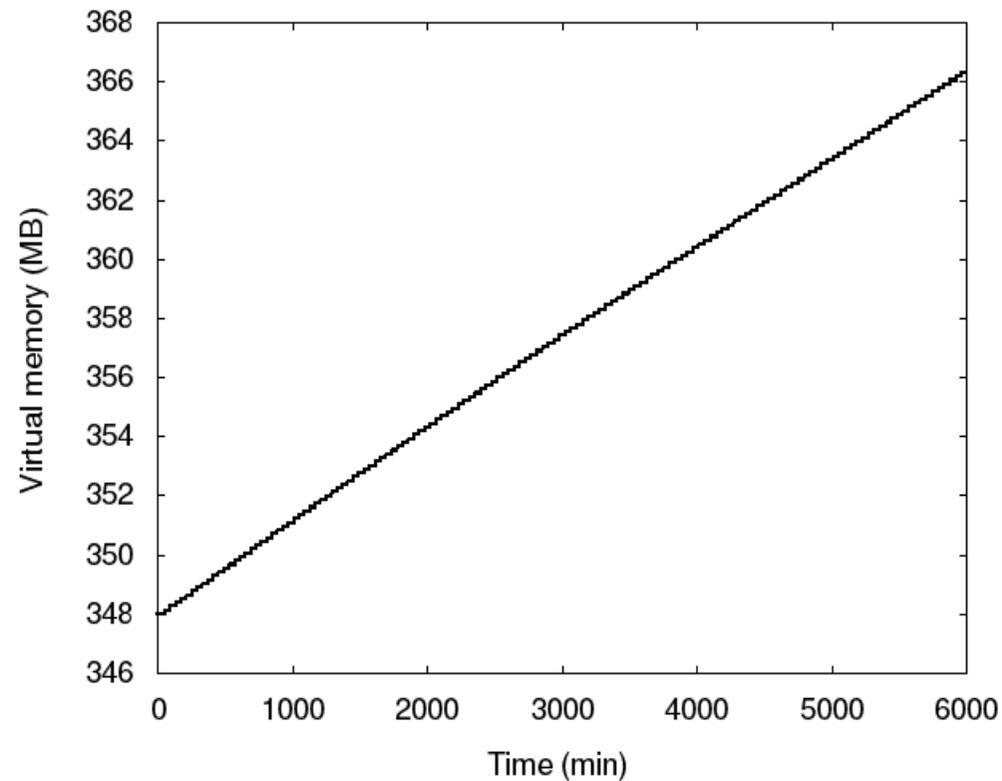
# Experimento com o EBS (*Elastic Block Storage*)



- Workload de aceleração do envelhecimento
  - script inicializa 10 VMs e associa e desassocia 50 volumes de 1 GB em cada VM, repetidamente
  - Experimento realizado durante aproximadamente 6.000 minutos (100 horas)



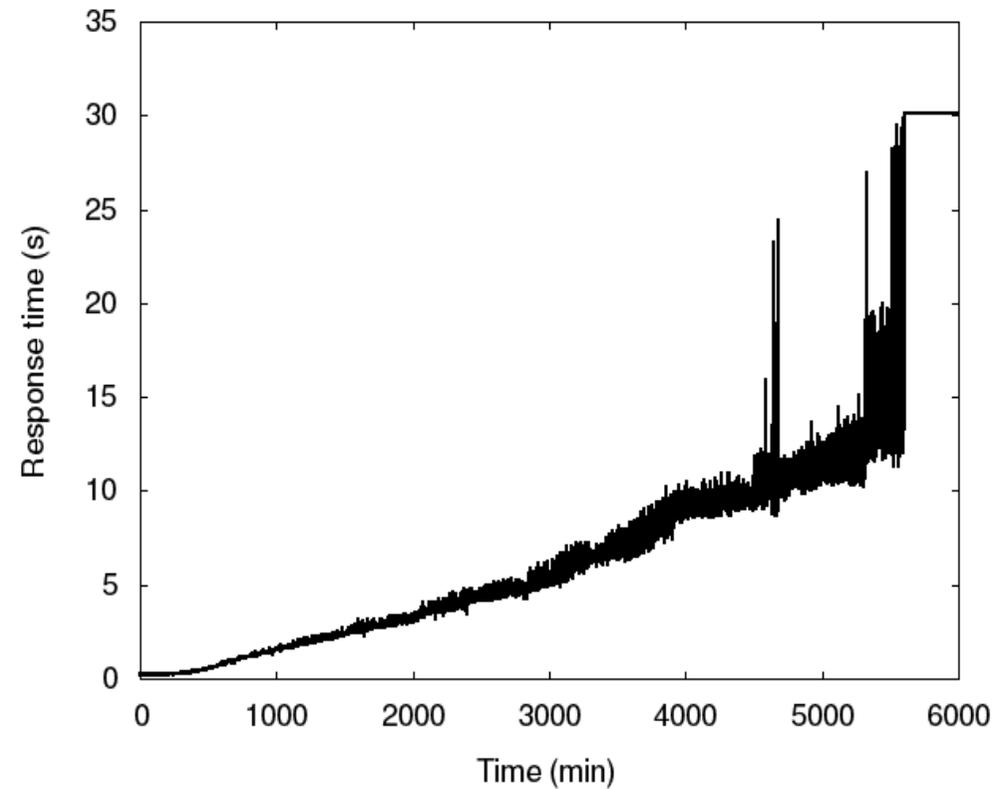
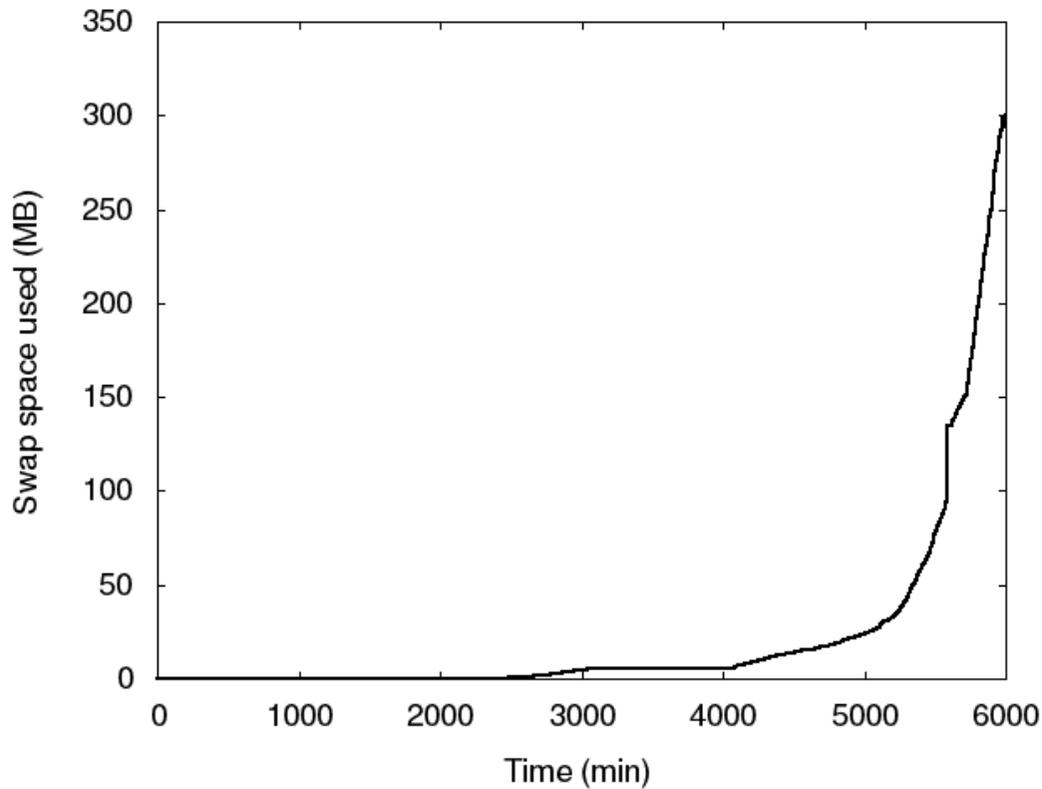
# Resultados



## Memória virtual e memória residente

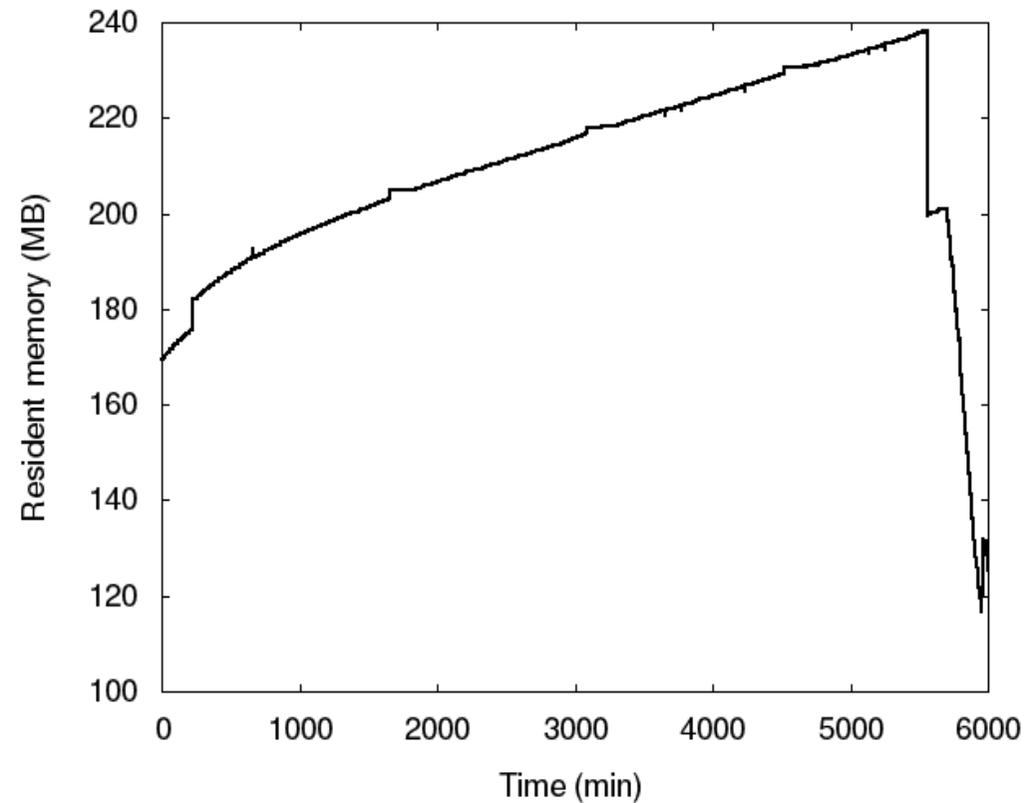
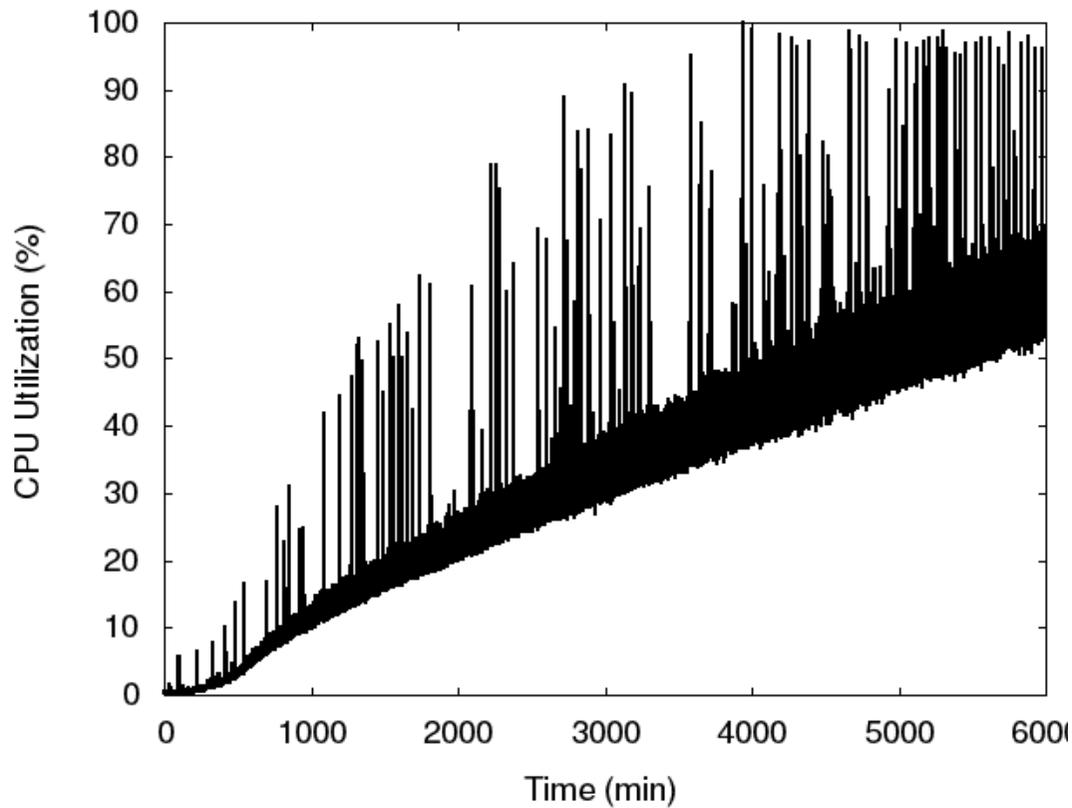
Processo Controlador do Nó

# Resultados



**Utilização de swap da máquina física e Tempo de resposta para as solicitações HTTP emitidas para as VMs**

# Resultados



## Utilização de CPU e memória residente

Processo KVM - VM1

## Experimental Evaluation of Software Aging Effects in the Eucalyptus Elastic Block Storage

Rubens Matos, Jean Araujo, Vandi Alves and Paulo Maciel  
Informatics Center  
Federal University of Pernambuco  
Recife, Brazil  
Email: {rsmj, jcta, valn, prmm}@cin.ufpe.br

**Abstract**— The need for reliability, availability and performance has increased in modern applications, which need to handle rapidly growing demands while providing uninterrupted service. Cloud computing systems fundamentally provide access to large pools of data and computational resources. Eucalyptus is a software framework used to implement private clouds and hybrid-style Infrastructure as a Service. It implements the API Amazon Web Service (AWS), allowing interoperability with other AWS-based services. Elastic block storage is a technology which provides flexible allocation of remote storage volumes to the virtual machines running in a cloud computing environment. This work investigates the software aging effects on the Eucalyptus framework, considering workloads composed of intensive requests for attaching remote storage volumes to virtual machines. The results evidenced problems that may be harmful to system dependability and its performance due to RAM memory exhaustion and subsequent use of swap memory, besides high CPU utilization by the virtual machines and subsequent increase in the response time of applications running on the VMs.

**Index Terms**—Software aging and rejuvenation; Cloud computing; Dependability and performance analysis

live-migrating a VM from the primary host to the backup. Remus prevents outages due to hardware failures and an unusual software bugs, but it cannot avoid or fix problems commonly caused by software aging [10]. Software faults or poor system design may cause resources leak, leading to the phenomenon of software aging [5]. In virtualized environments, the virtual machines allocation, reconfiguration and destruction are possible sources of aging-related errors, due to the required memory and disk intensive operations.

The software aging effects in cloud computing environments were addressed in [11] and [12]. Those papers demonstrated the occurrence of faults in an Eucalyptus-based infrastructure due to the accumulation of memory leaks. In [13] and [14], rejuvenation strategies have been proposed for mitigating the downtime caused by the aging effects in that cloud computing framework.

This paper evaluates other aging effects that were not

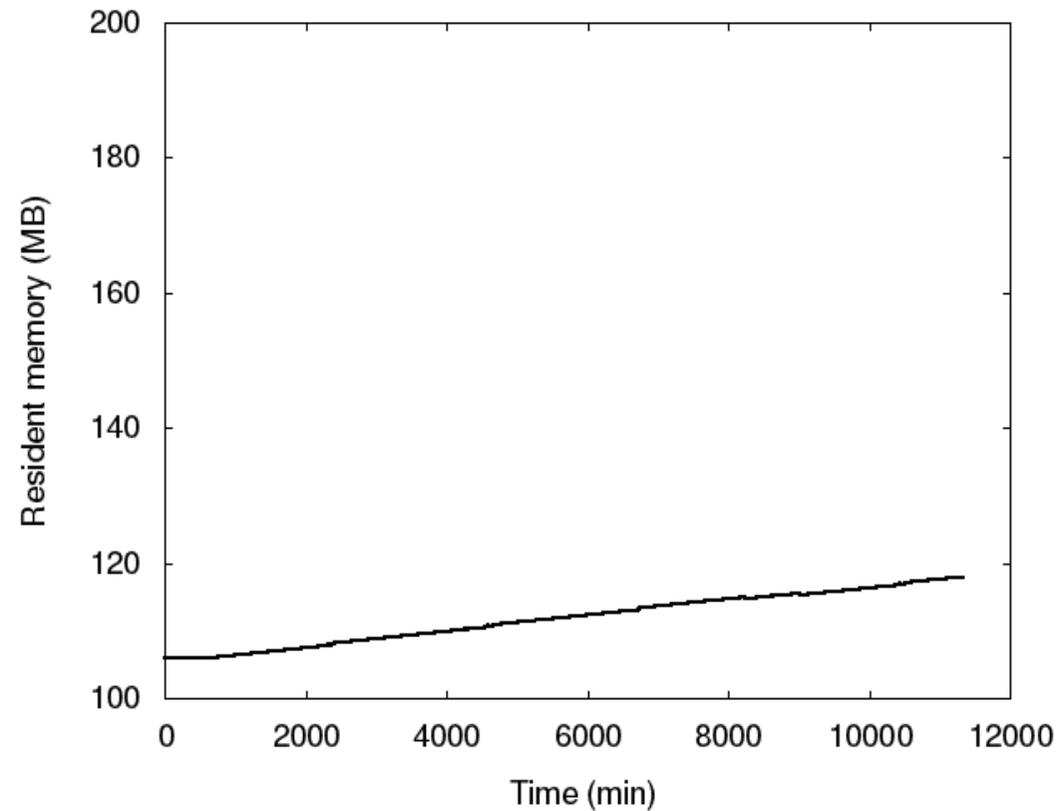
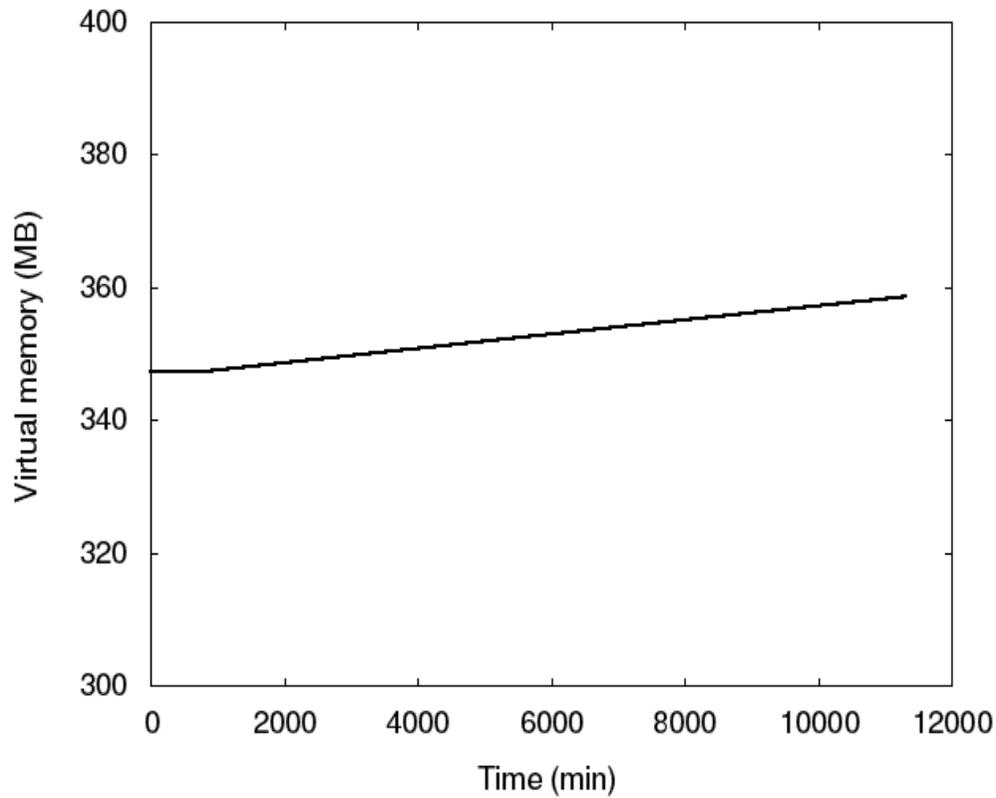
# Experimento com o KVM



- Experimento com o KVM isolado
  - Execução direta do KVM sem interferência do Eucalyptus
  - Experimento realizado com 1 VM
  - Script executa os comandos *attach* e o *detach*



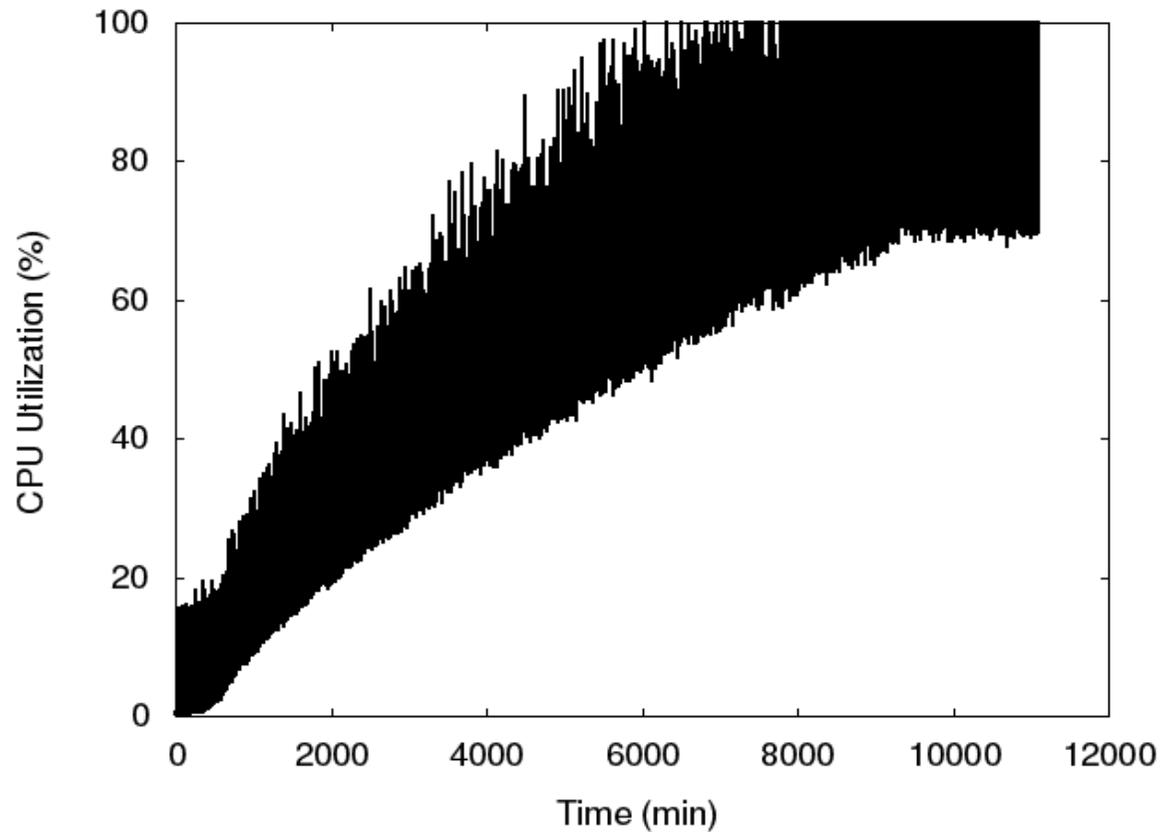
# Resultados



## Memória virtual e memória residente

Processo KVM

# Resultados



Utilização de CPU da VM

# Resultados



## Matriz de correlação

	Resp. time	KVM CPU	KVM Res. Mem.	NC Res. Mem.	NC Virt. Mem.
Resp. Time	1.00000	0.82110	0.37787	0.90429	0.89369
KVM CPU	0.82110	1.00000	0.38555	0.90487	0.90119
KVM Res. Mem.	0.37787	0.38555	1.00000	0.39006	0.38459
NC Res. Mem.	0.90429	0.90487	0.39006	1.00000	0.99837
NC Virt. Mem.	0.89369	0.90119	0.38459	0.99837	1.00000



# Próximos passos

---



- Executar um novo experimento utilizando uma estratégia de rejuvenescimento;
- Mecanismo ativado por *threshold*;
- Medir o downtime durante a ação de rejuvenescimento.



# Aceleração de Tempo de Vida



- É usado em vários campos da engenharia para reduzir significativamente o tempo de experimentação;
- Foi concebido para quantificar as características de vida (a exemplo do MTTF) de um sistema em teste, mediante a aplicação de pressões controladas, a fim de reduzir o tempo de vida do software e, em consequência, o período de teste.



# Metodologia

---



- Submeter o ambiente de testes a dois ou três níveis diferentes de stress;
- Obter os tempos de falha;
- Utilizar o modelo IPL (Lei da Potência Inversa), já utilizado em estudos de caso semelhantes, para estimar o MTTF do software



# Estudos de caso propostos

---



- Utilizar a Aceleração do Tempo de Vida para obter o MTTF das seguintes aplicações:
  - Software Foursquare executando no Android;
  - Software Eucalyptus executando no Ubuntu.



