

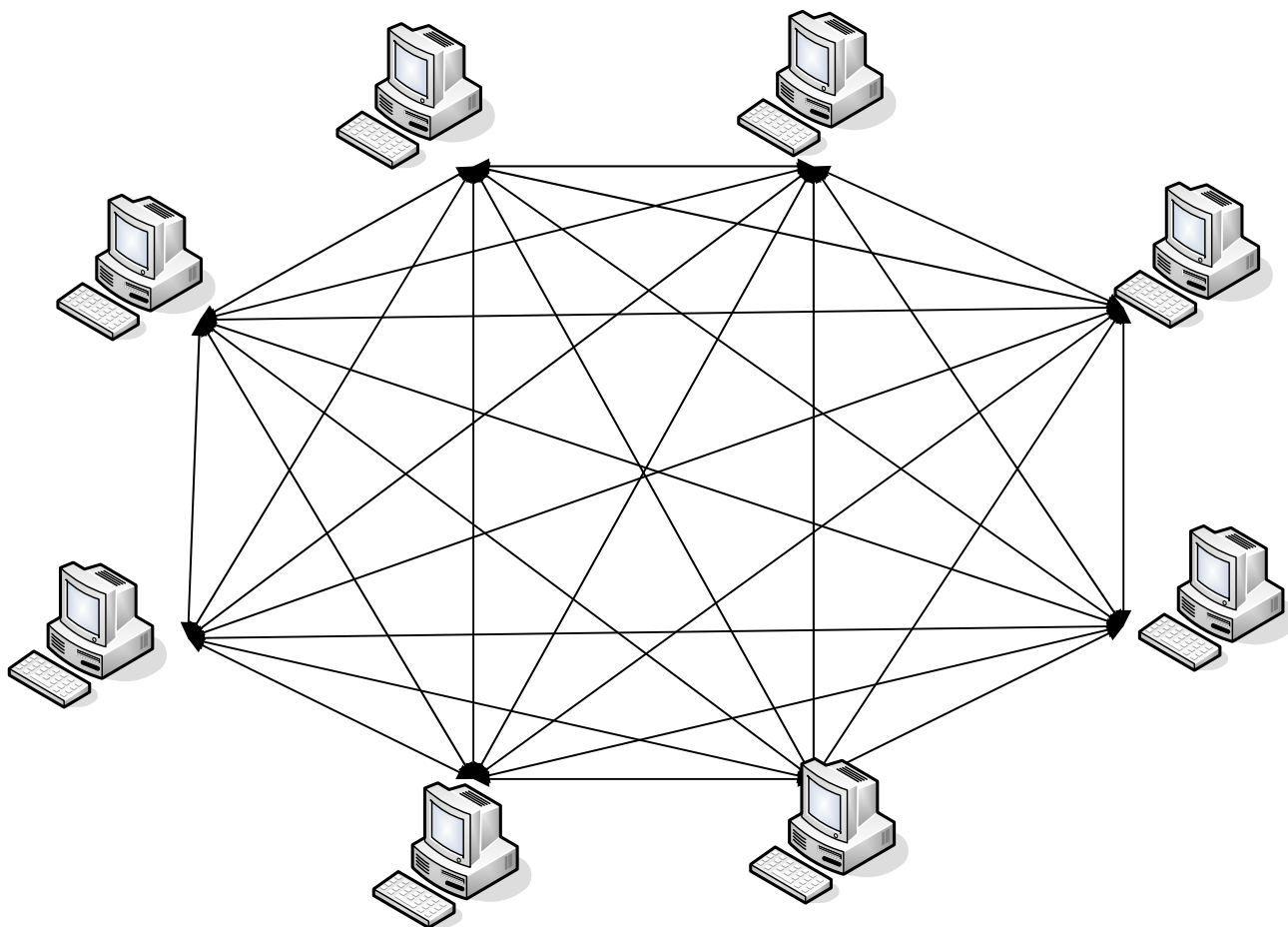
Broker Overlay Architecture for Decentralized Grid Management

Abdulrahman Azab and Hein Meling

{[abdulrahman.azab](mailto:abdulrahman.azab@uis.no),[hein.meling](mailto:hein.meling@uis.no)}@uis.no

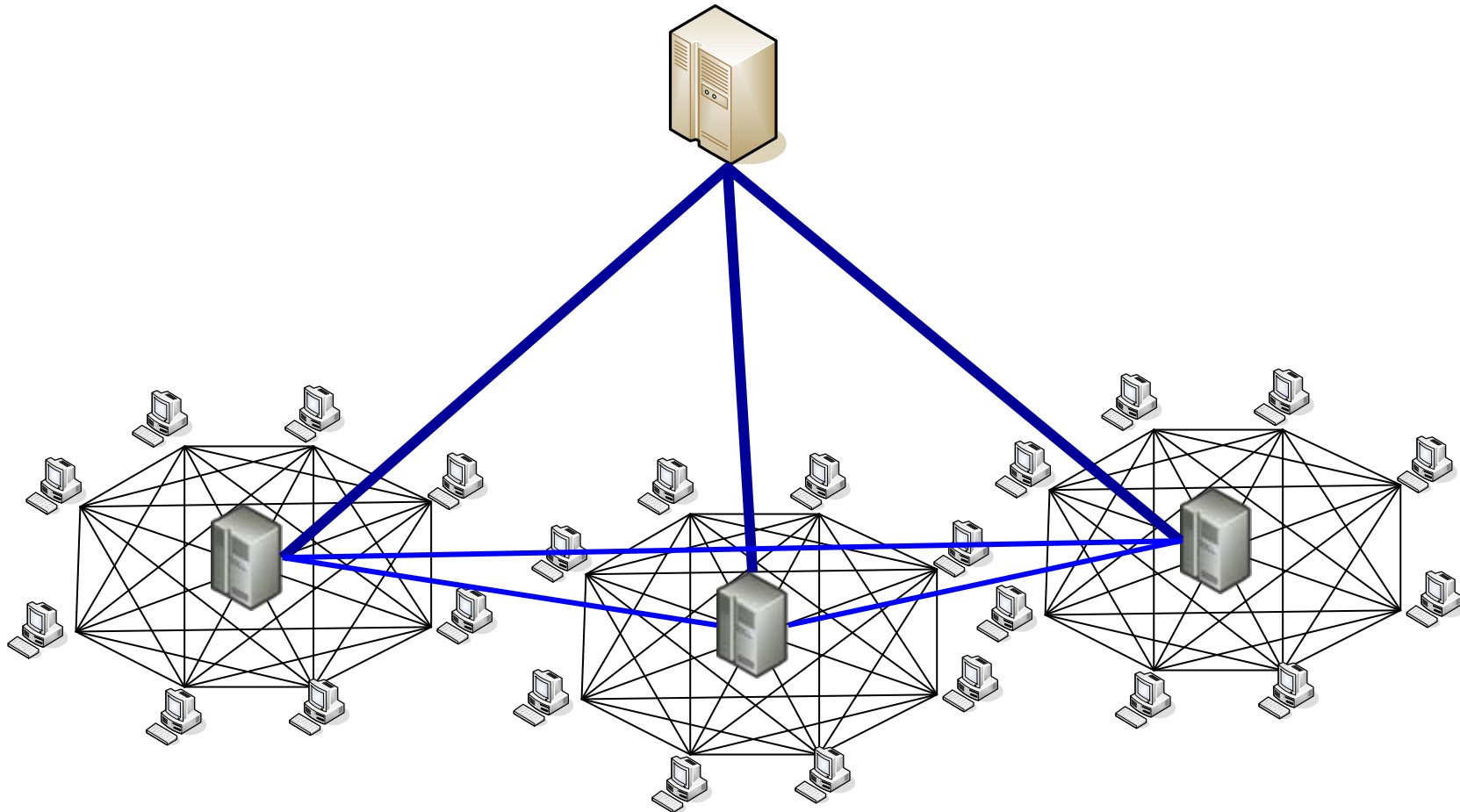
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 1

- **Machine Organization - Flat**



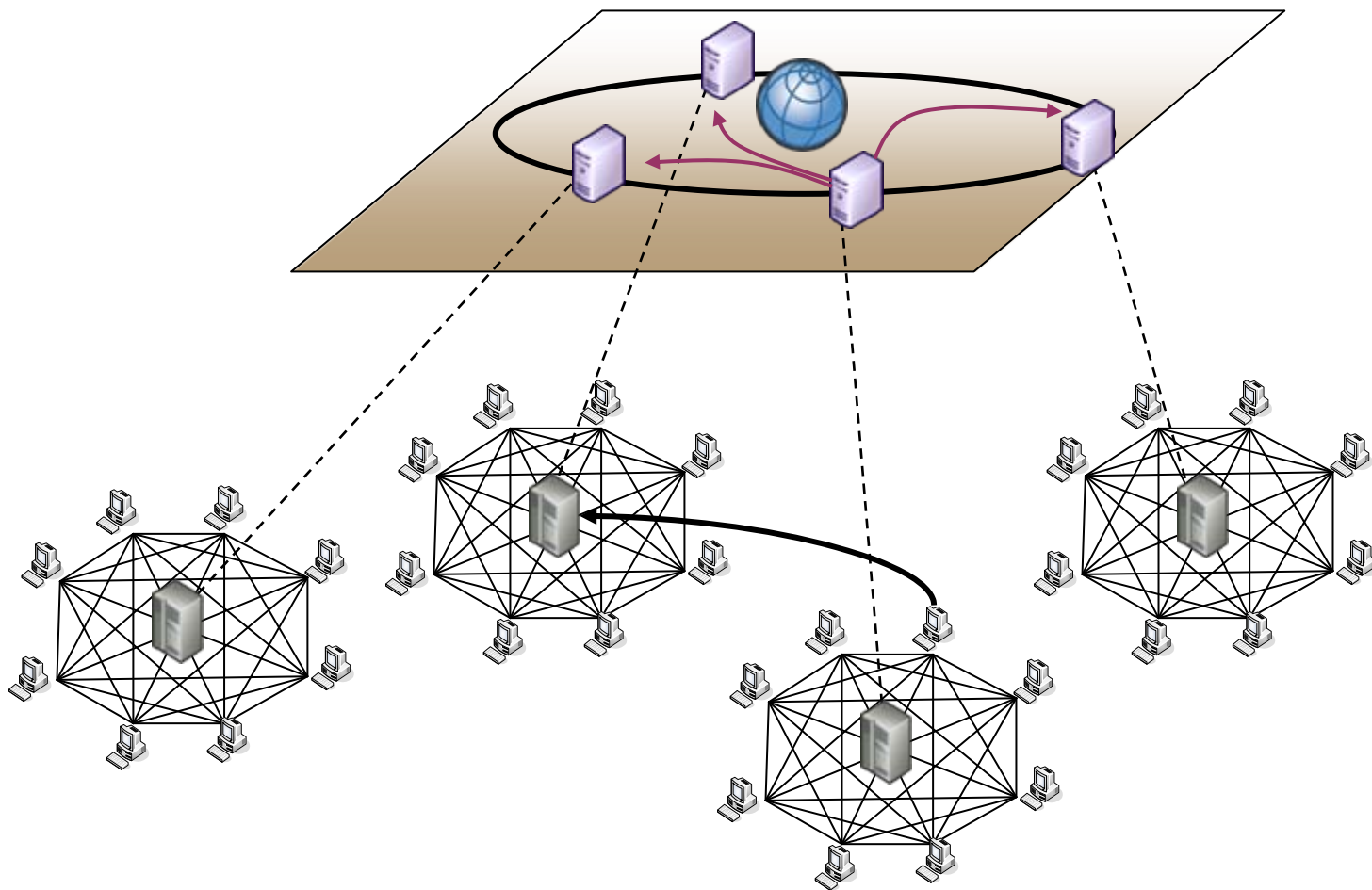
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 2

- **Machine Organization - Hierarchical**



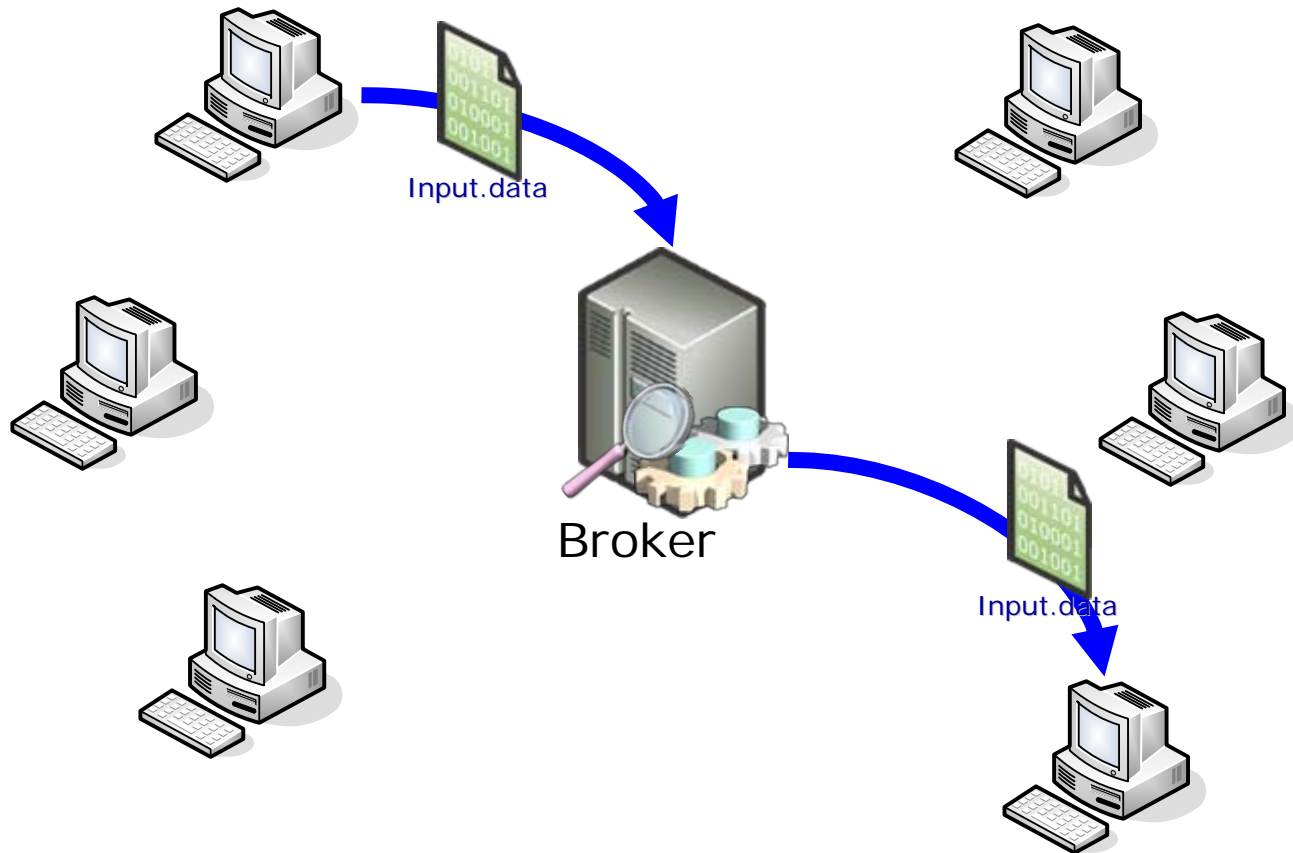
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 3

- **Machine Organization - Cell**



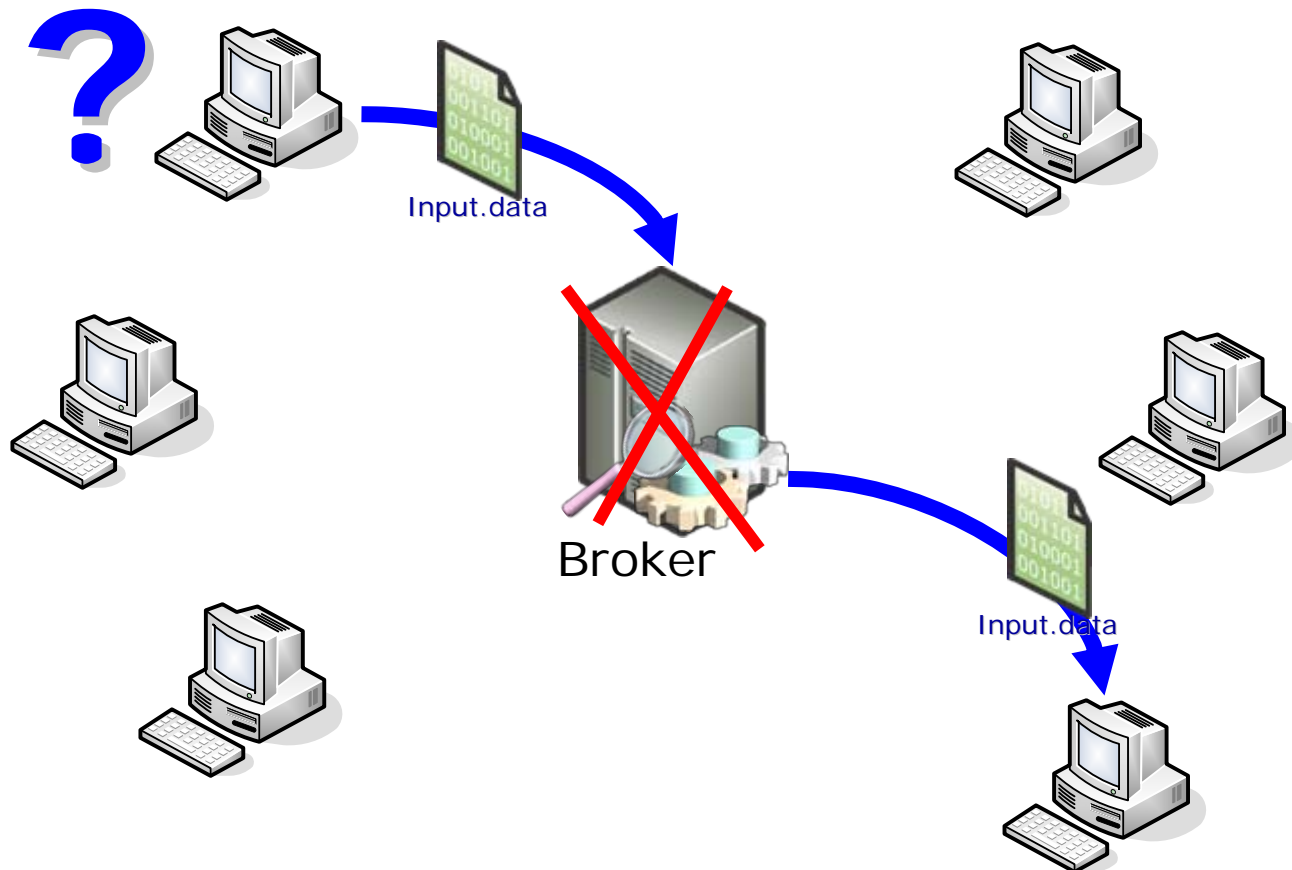
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 4

- **Scheduling** - Centralized



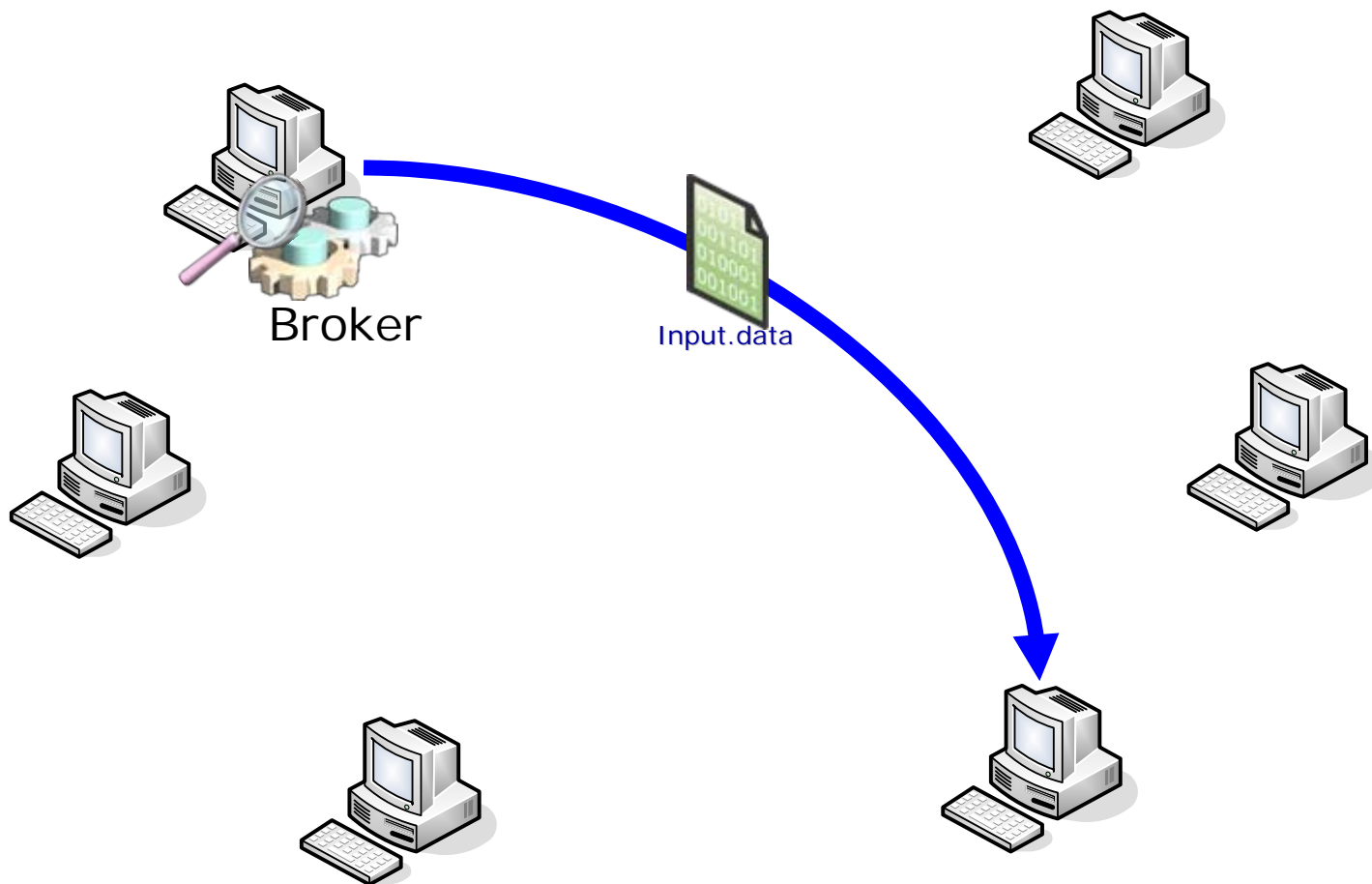
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 4

- **Scheduling - Centralized**



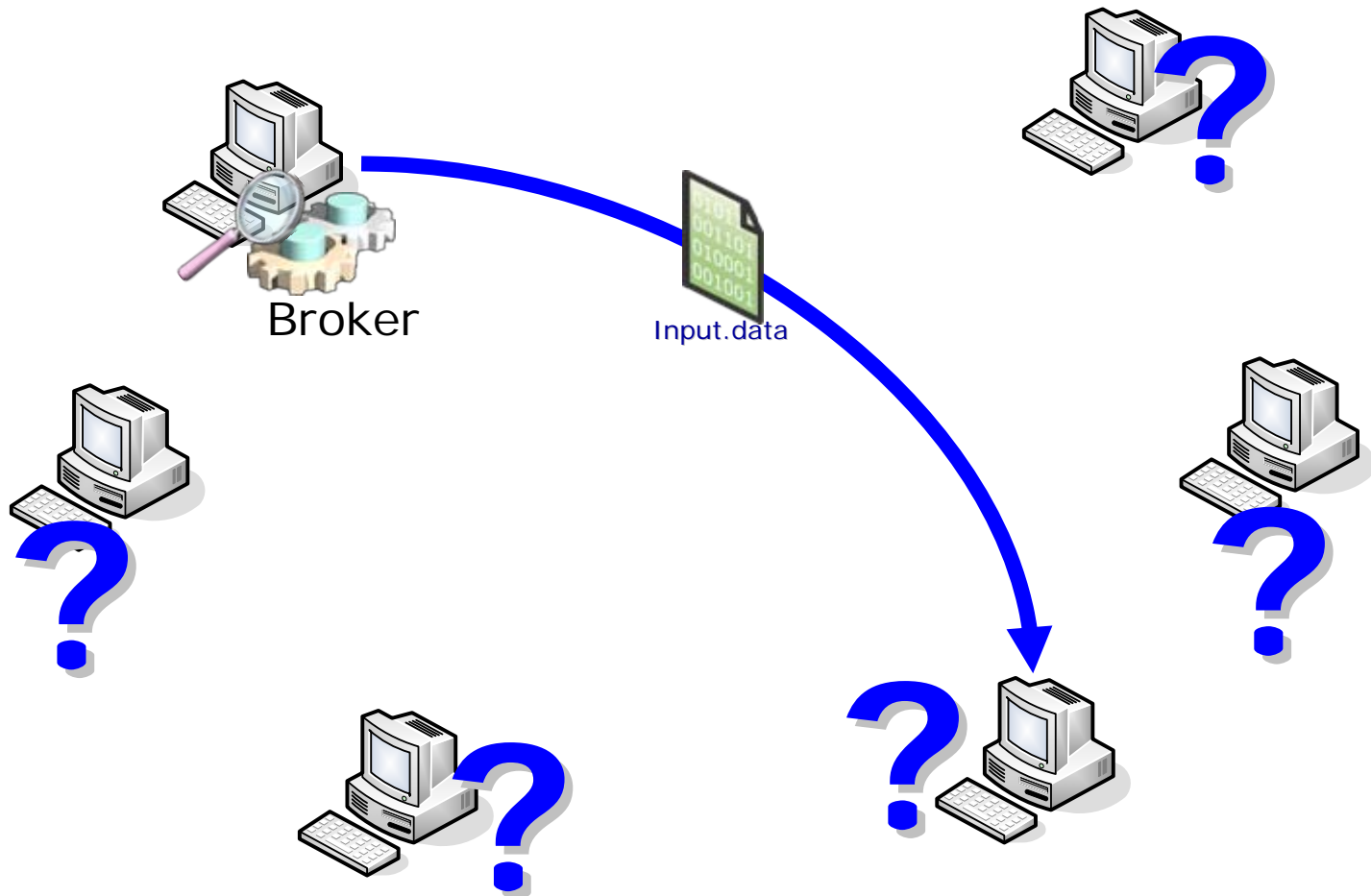
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 5

- **Scheduling** - Decentralized



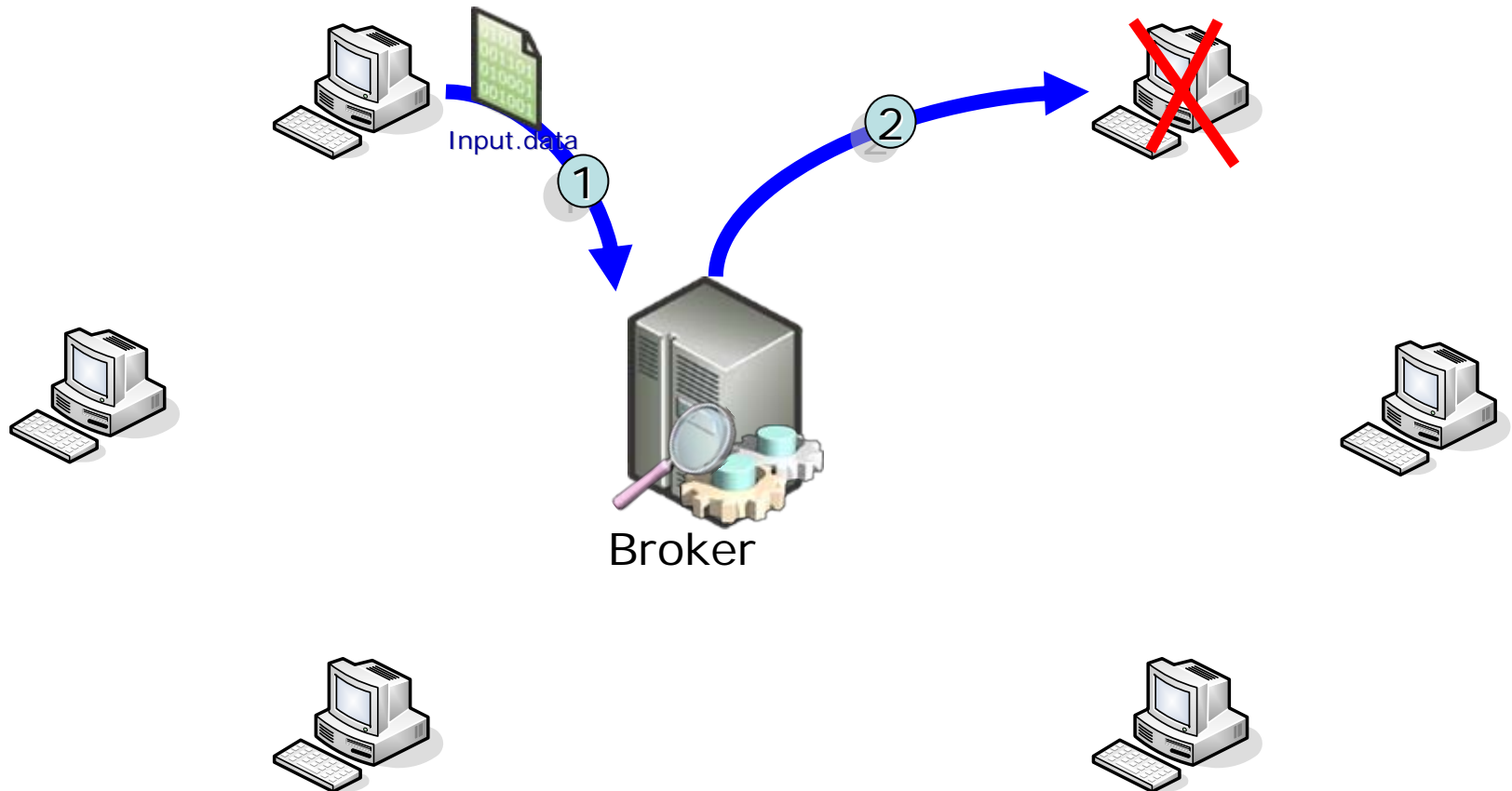
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 5

- **Scheduling** - Decentralized



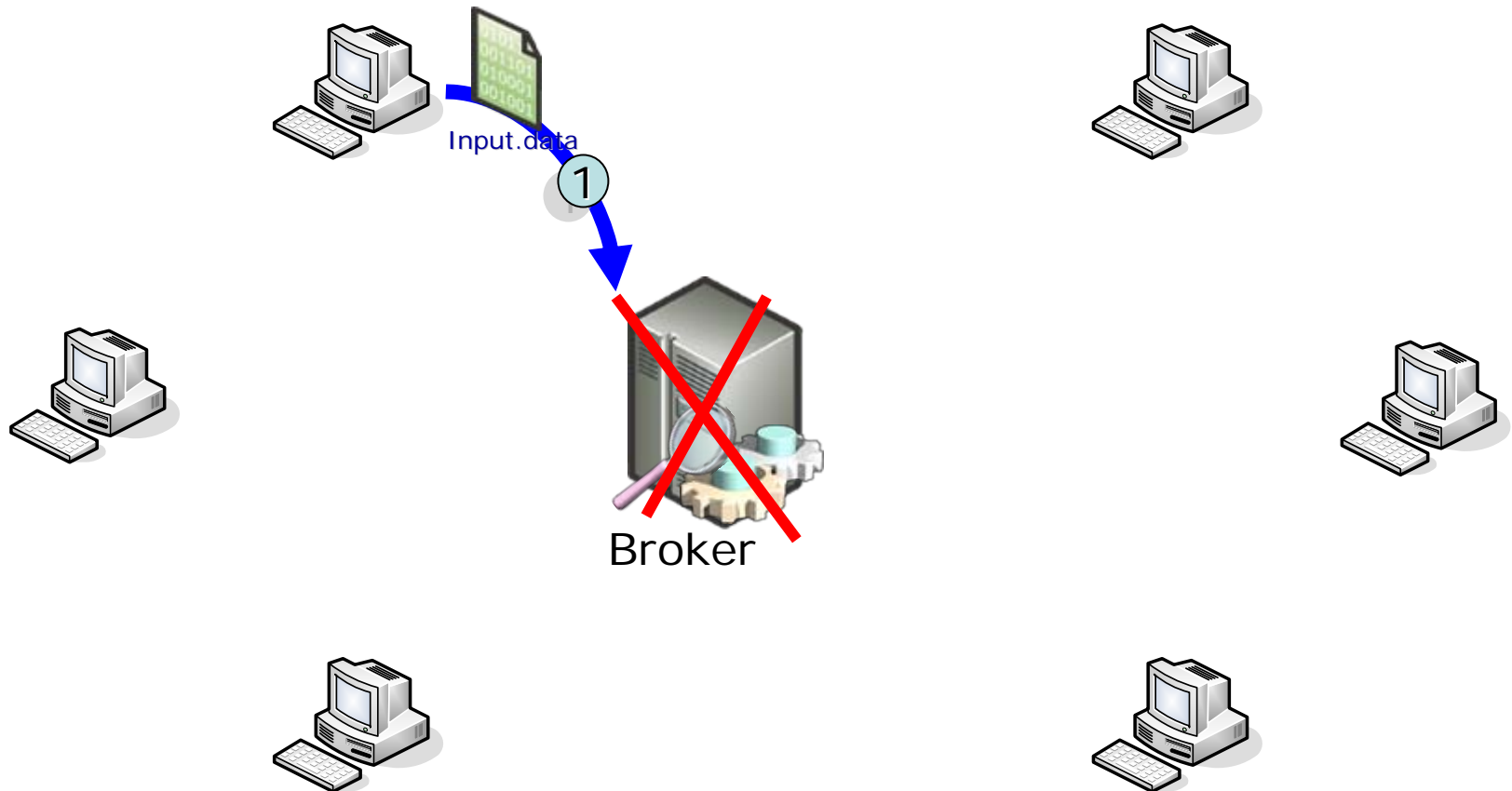
Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 6

- Failure Handling – Worker Failure**



Issues of Large Scale Grid Computing - 7

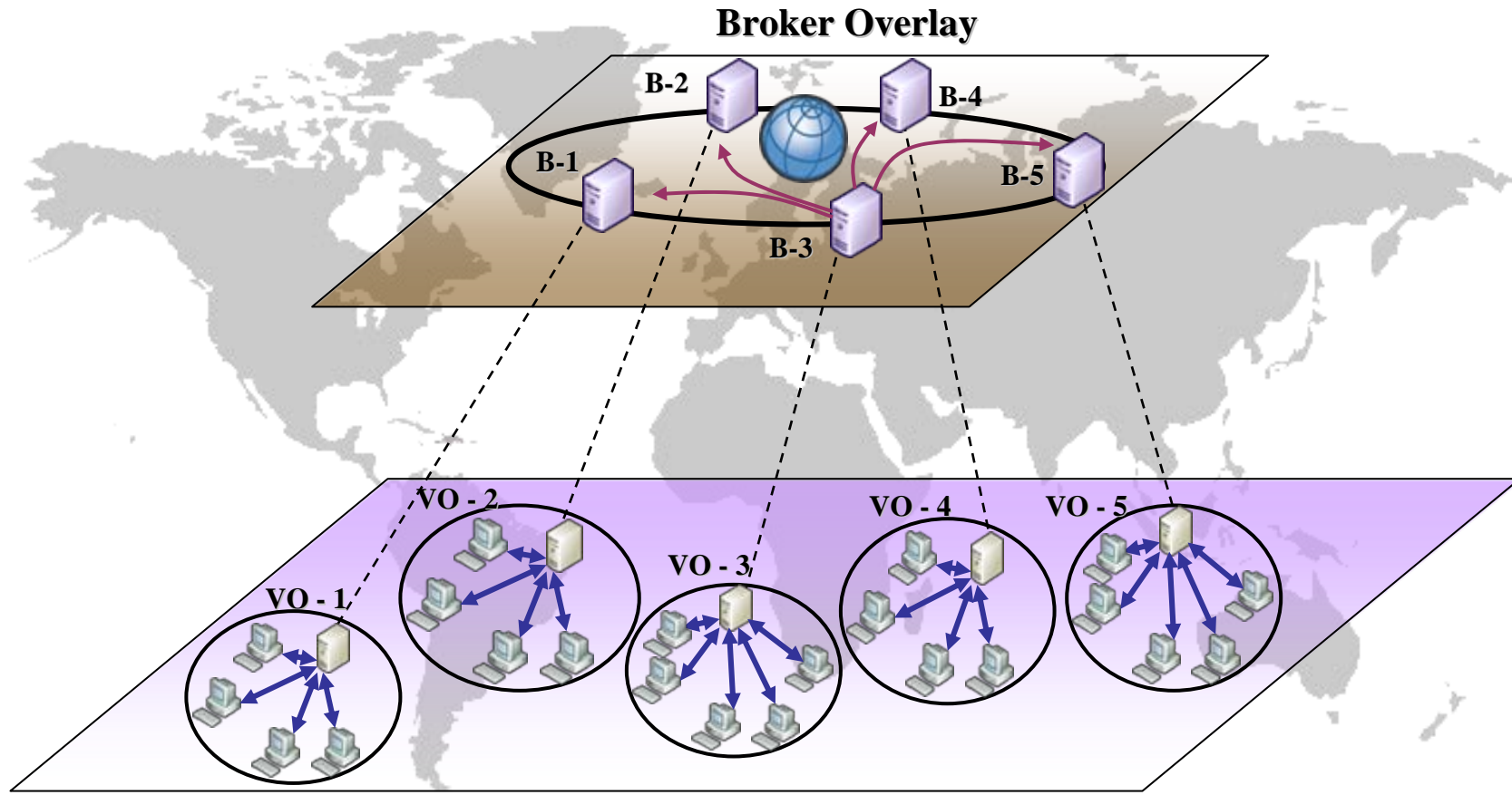
- Failure Handling – Broker Failure**



Related Work

	Condor	BOINC	gLite	UNICORE	NorduGrid
Machine Organization	Flat	Hierarchical	Hierarchical	Hierarchical	Hierarchical
Scheduling	Centralized	Centralized	Centralized	Centralized	Centralized
Handling Worker Failures	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Handling Broker Failures	Y	N	N	N	N

Proposed Architecture

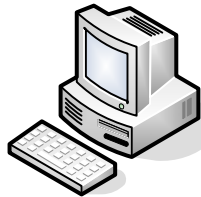


Proposed Architecture

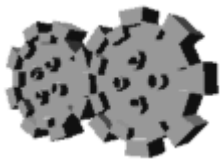
- Consider:



Grid as bus



Grid node as bus seat



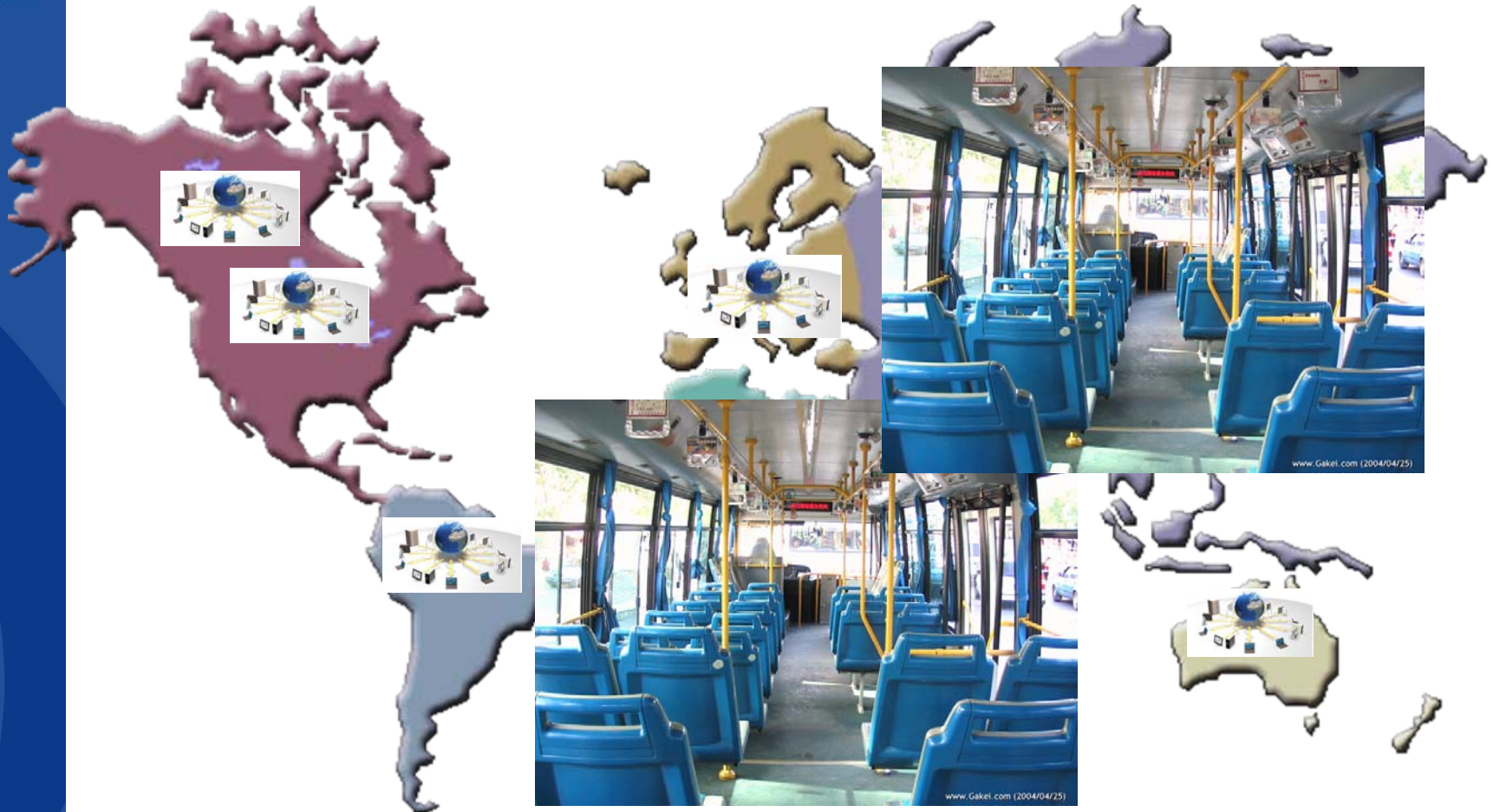
Grid job as passenger



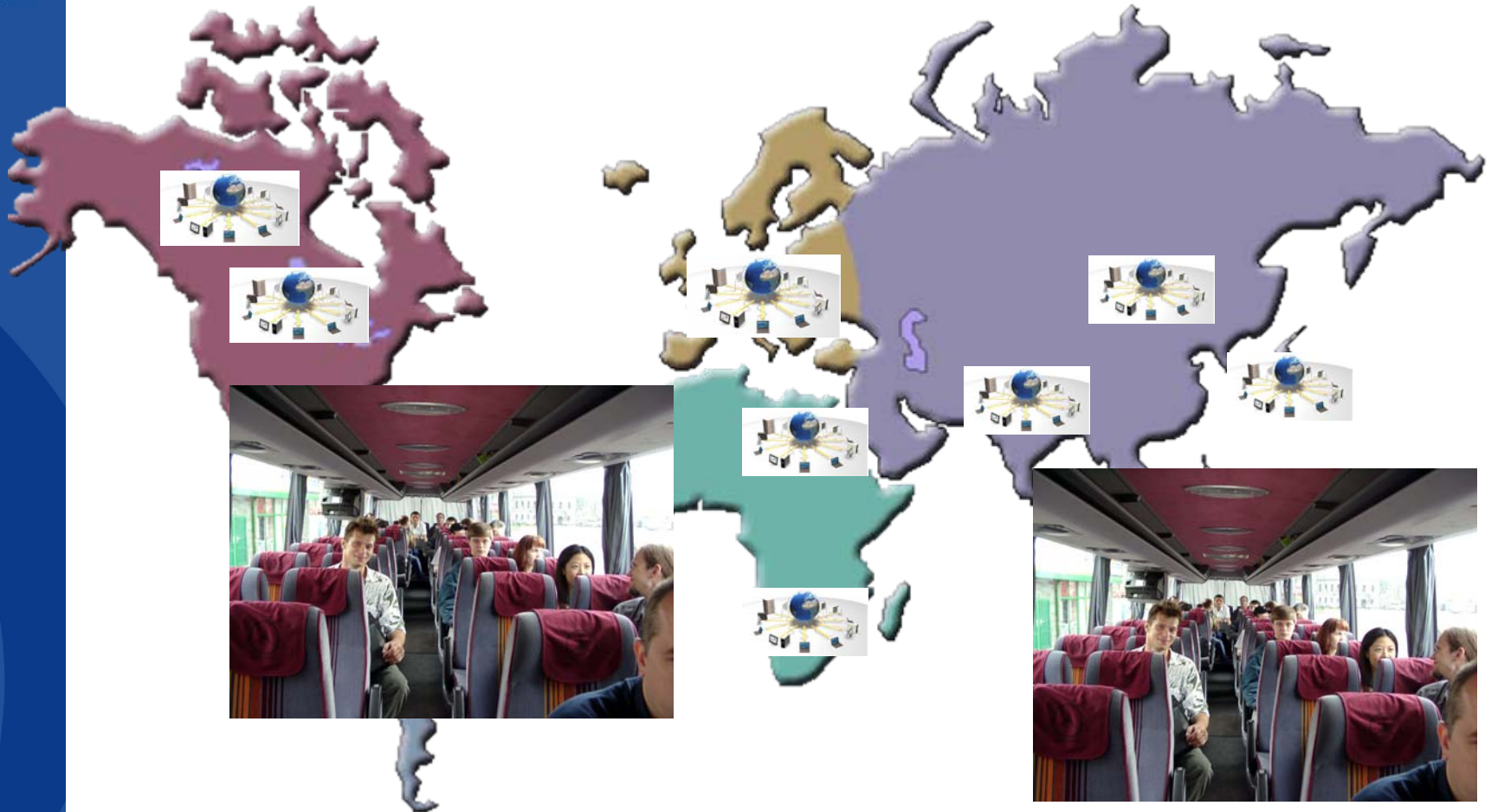
Problem



Problem



Problem



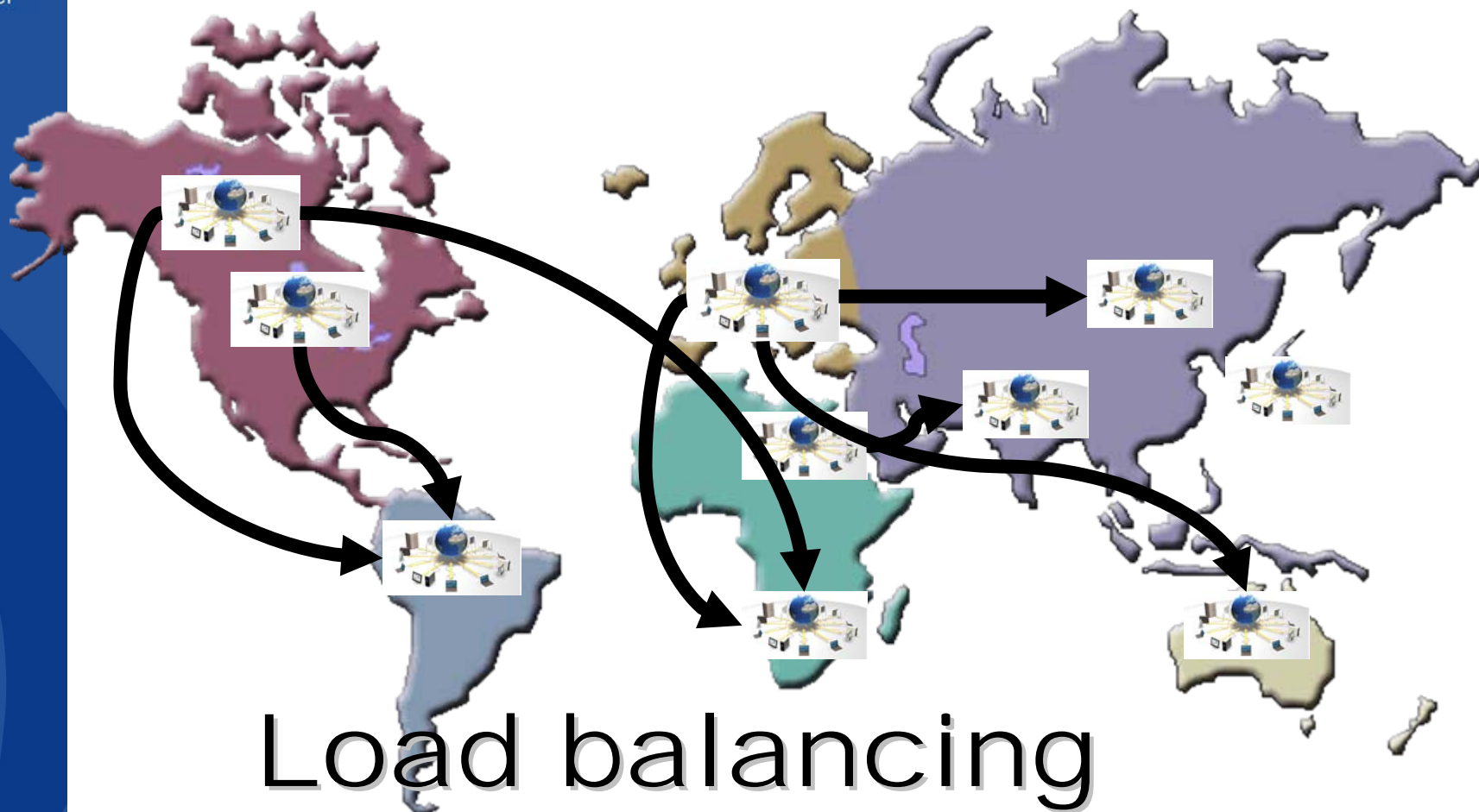
Problem



Problem



Solution



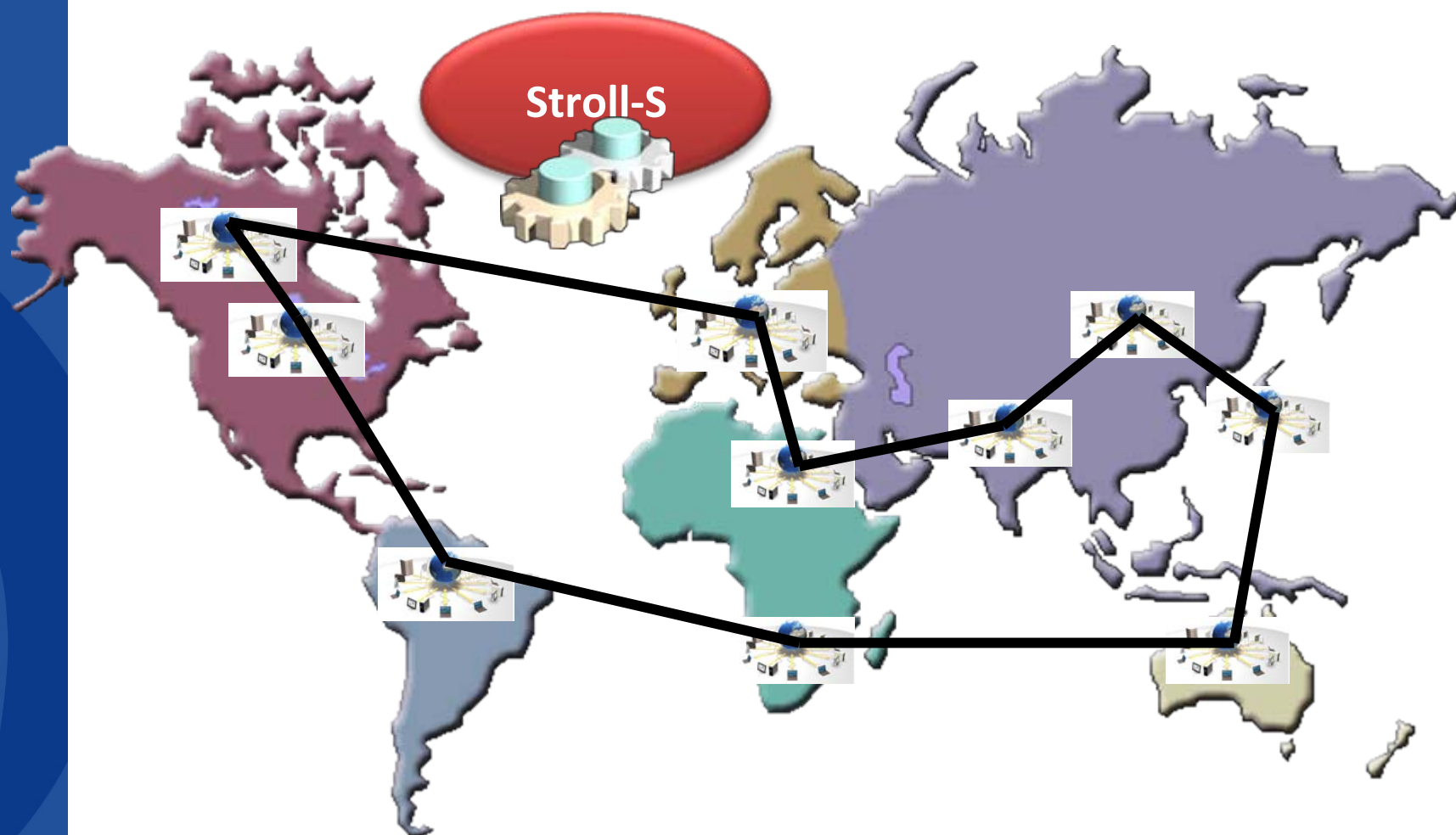
Solution



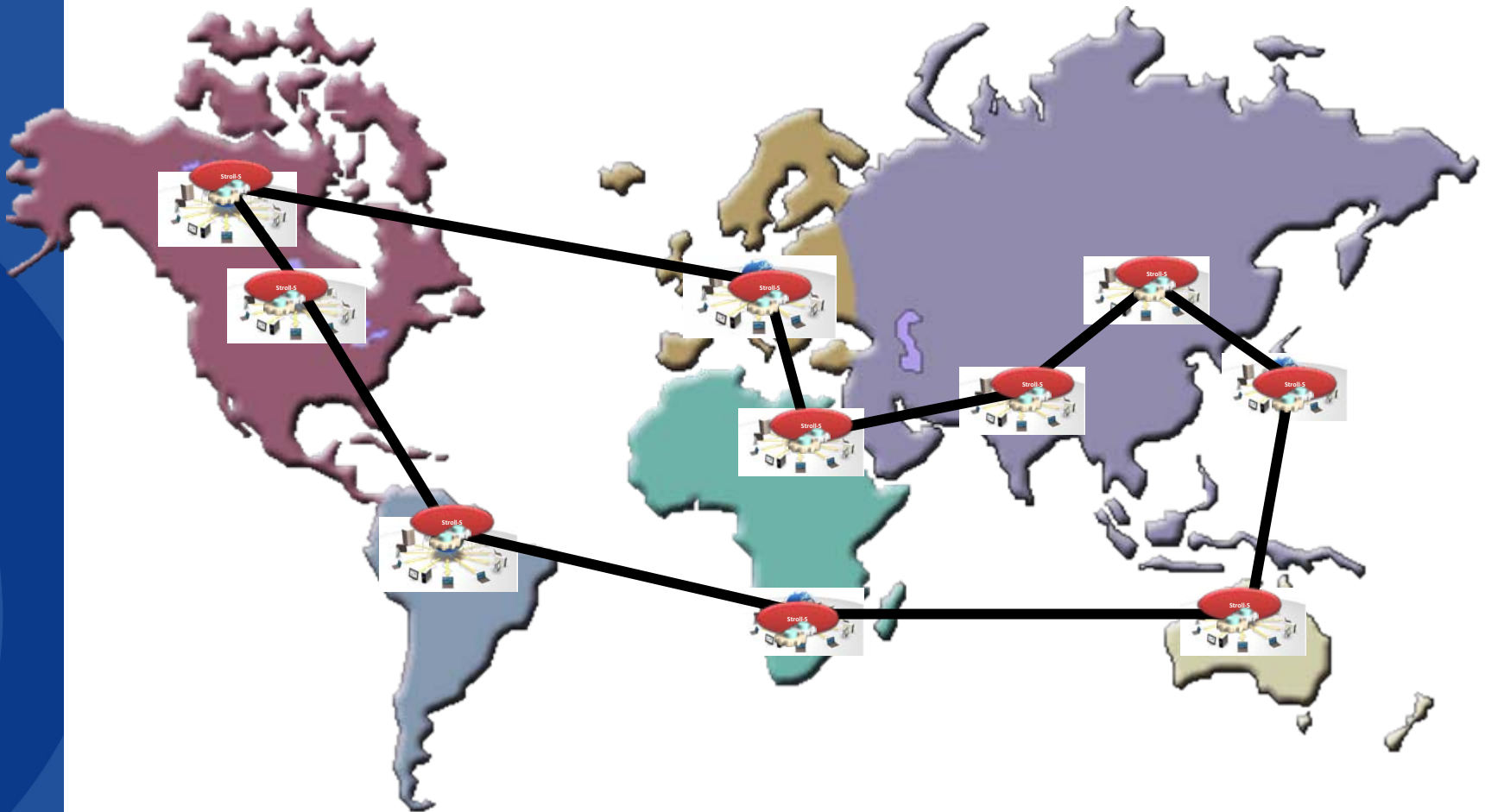
Load balancing



How to achieve load balancing?



How to achieve load balancing?

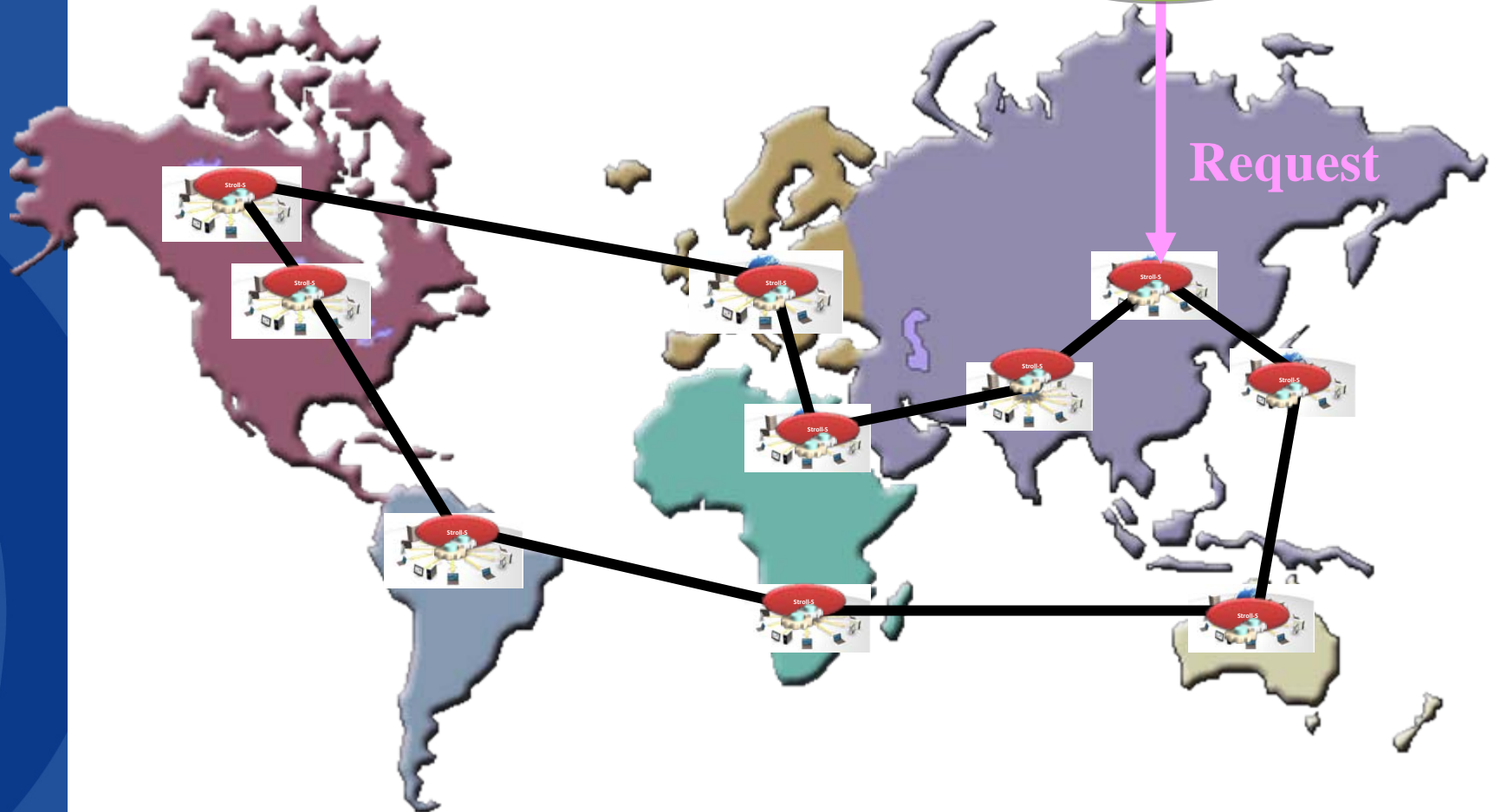


How to achieve load balancing?



Client

Request



How to achieve load balancing?



Client

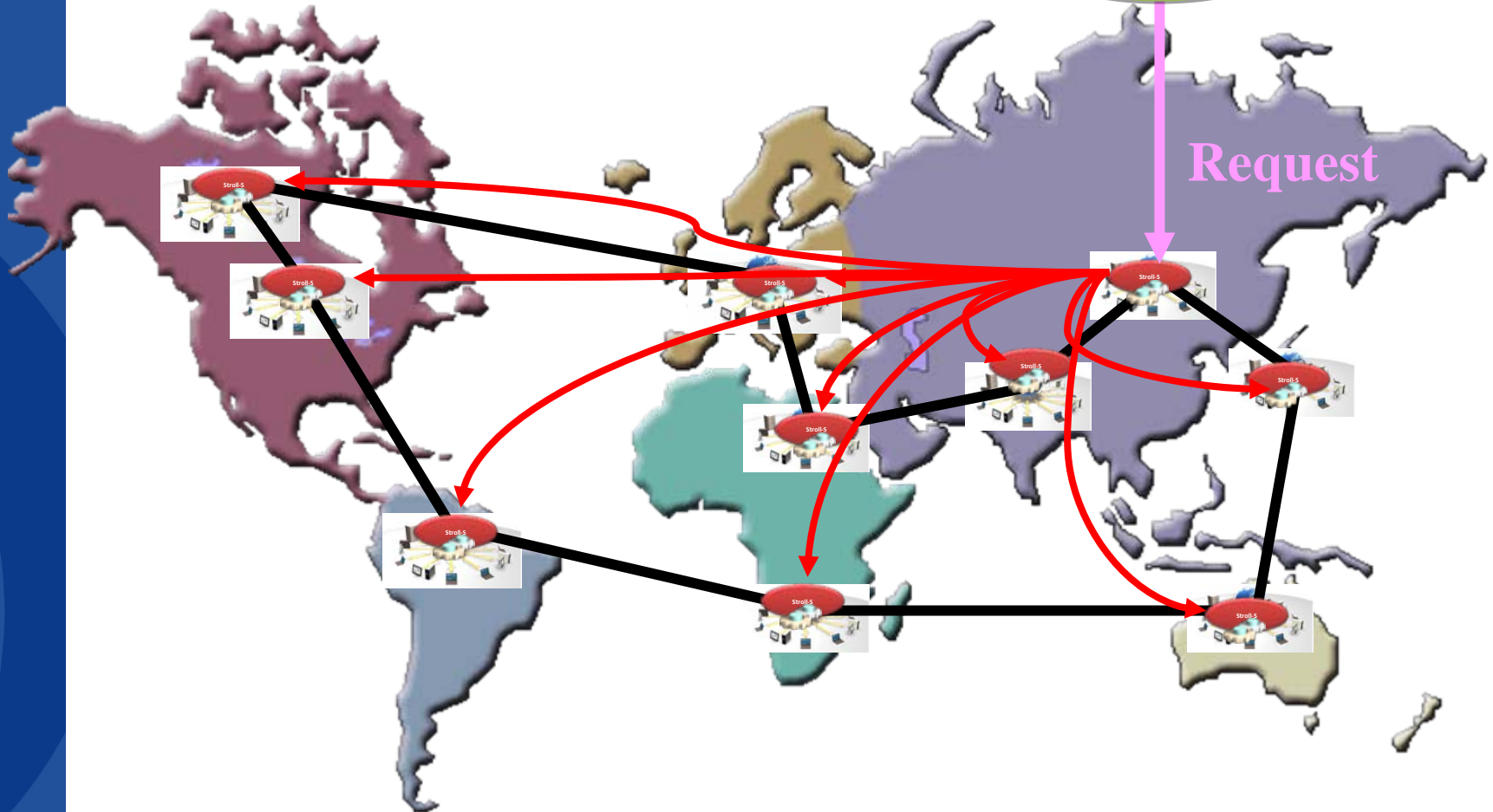


How to achieve load balancing?



Client

Request

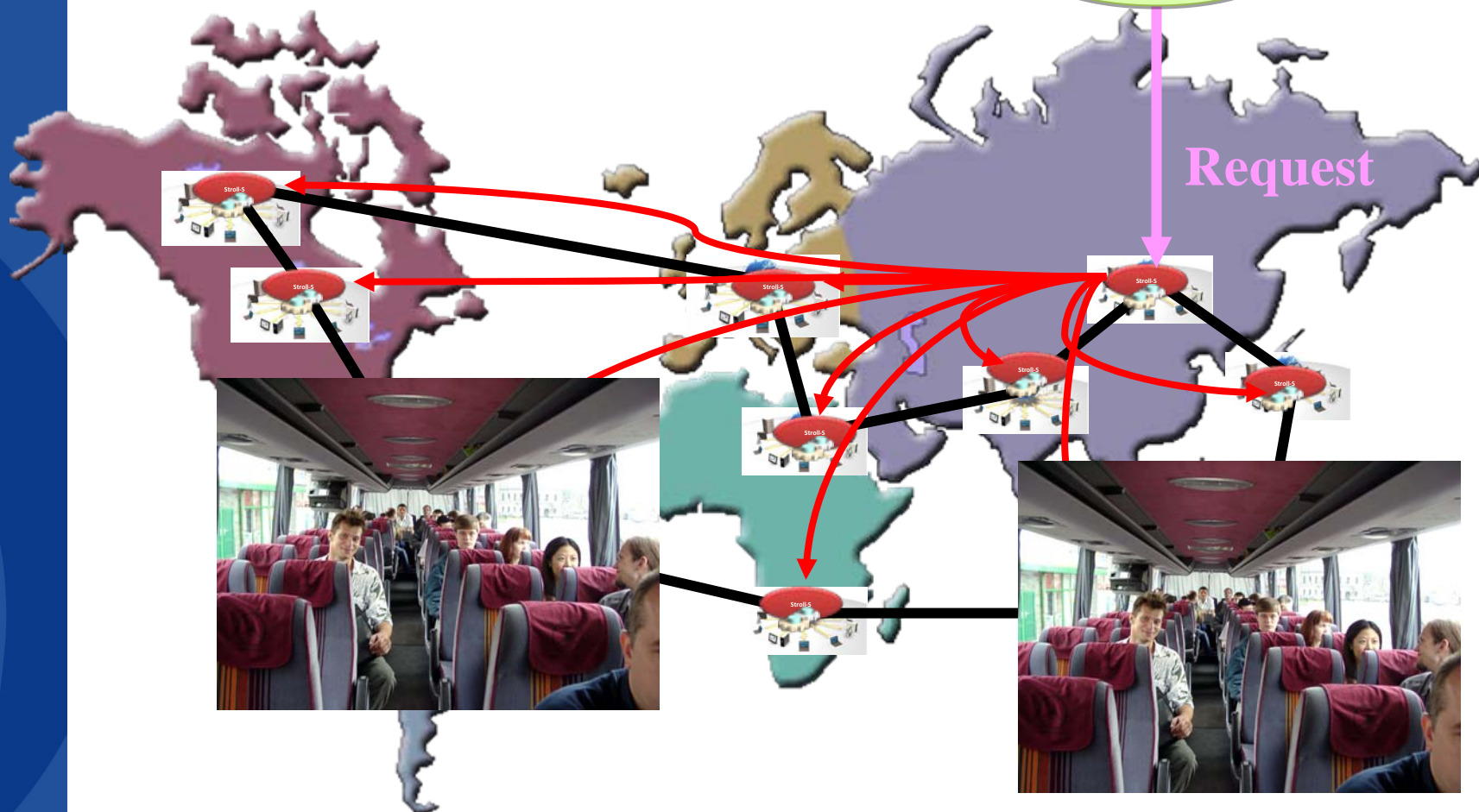


How to achieve load balancing?



Client

Request



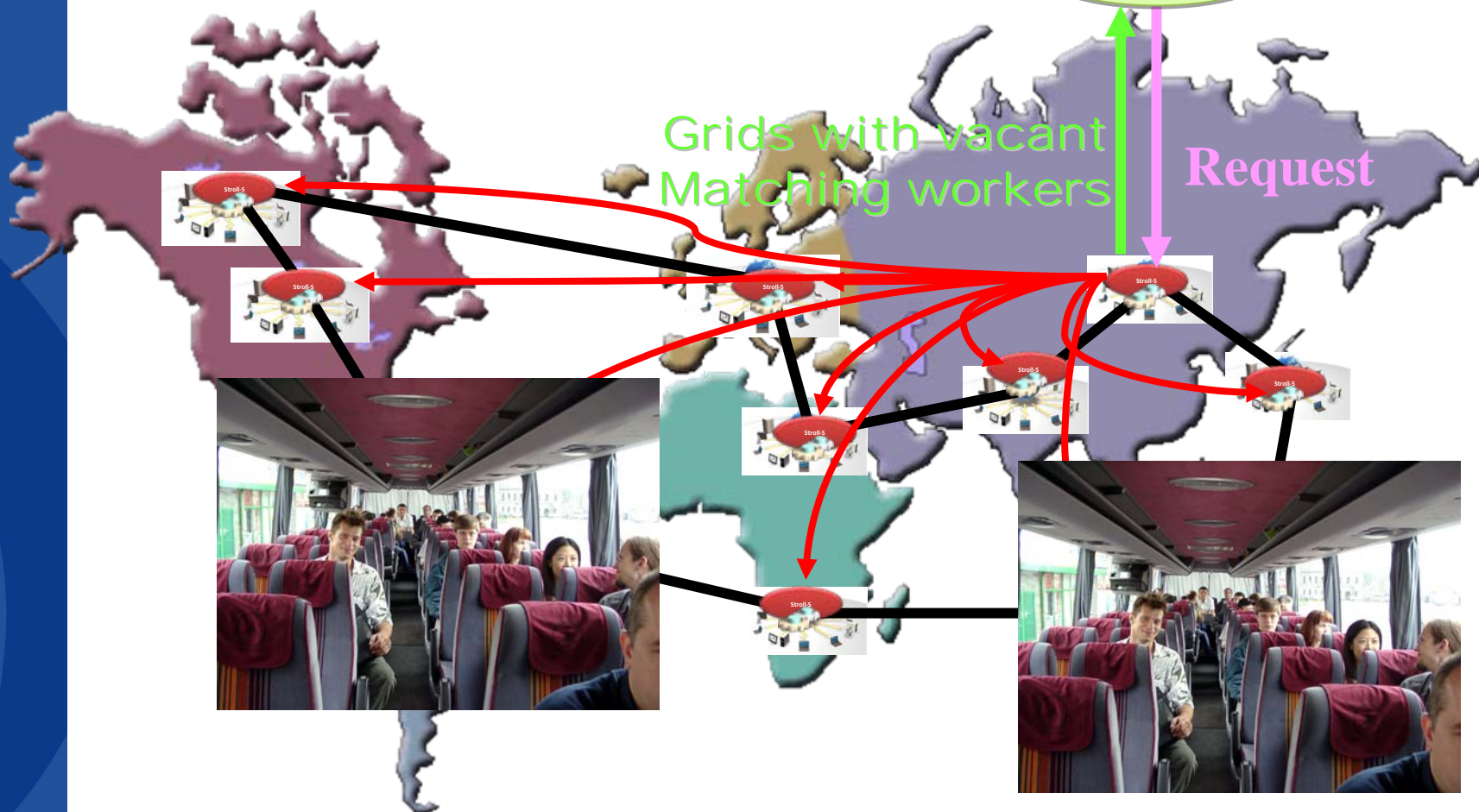
How to achieve load balancing?



Client

Request

Grids with vacant
Matching workers



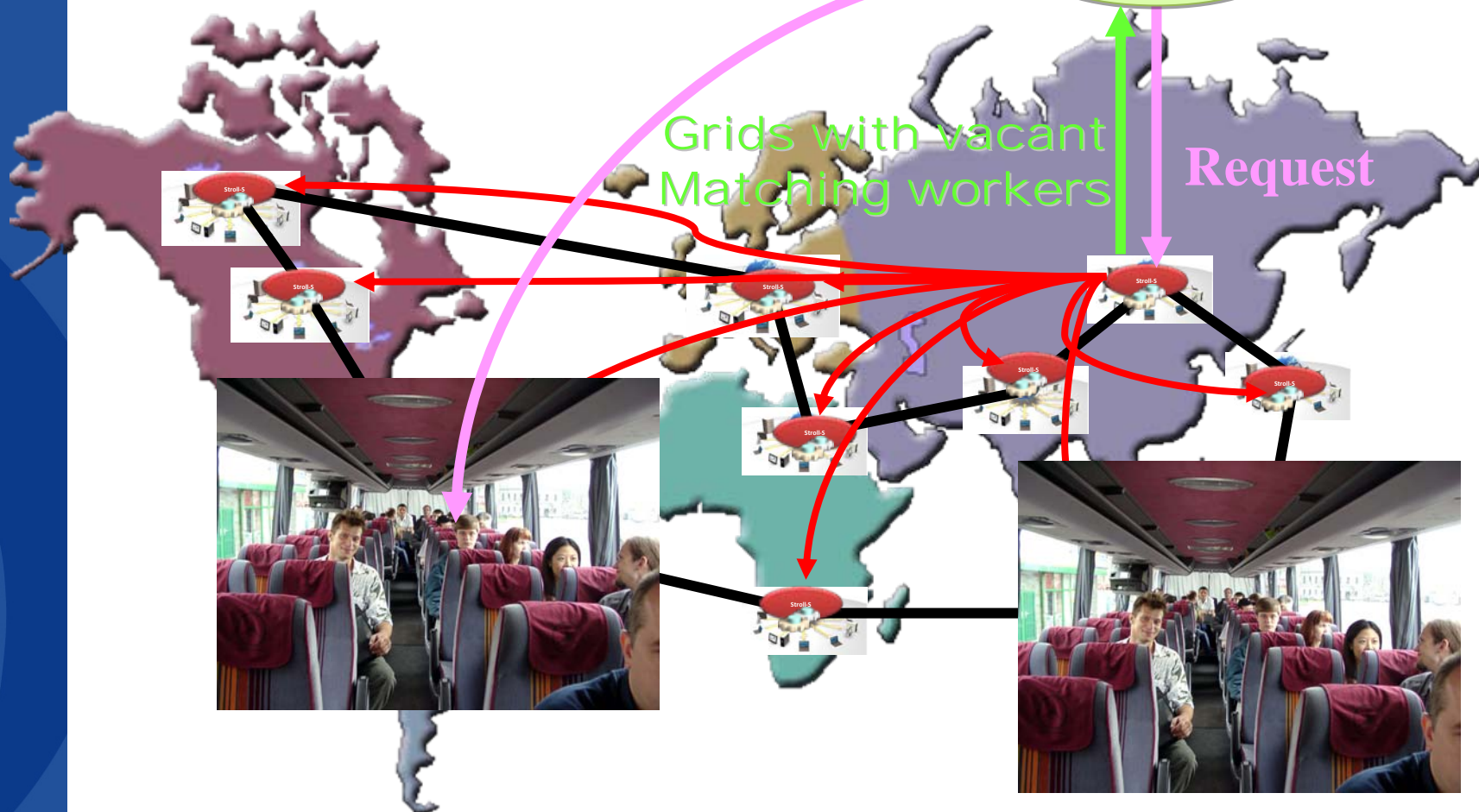
How to achieve load balancing?



Client

Request

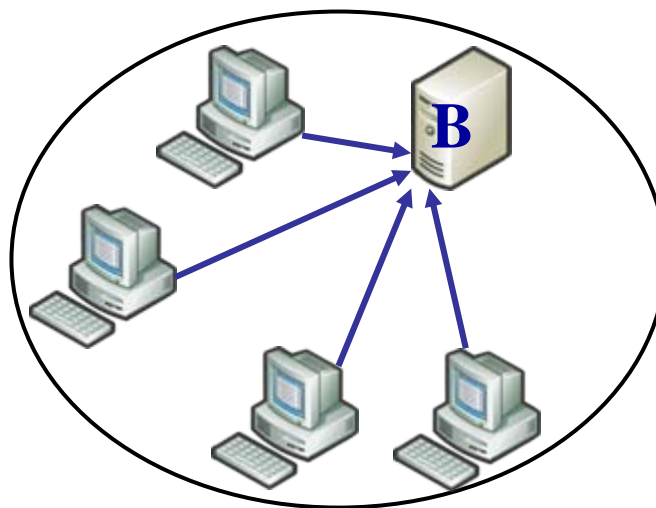
Grids with vacant
Matching workers



Resource Information Exchange - 1

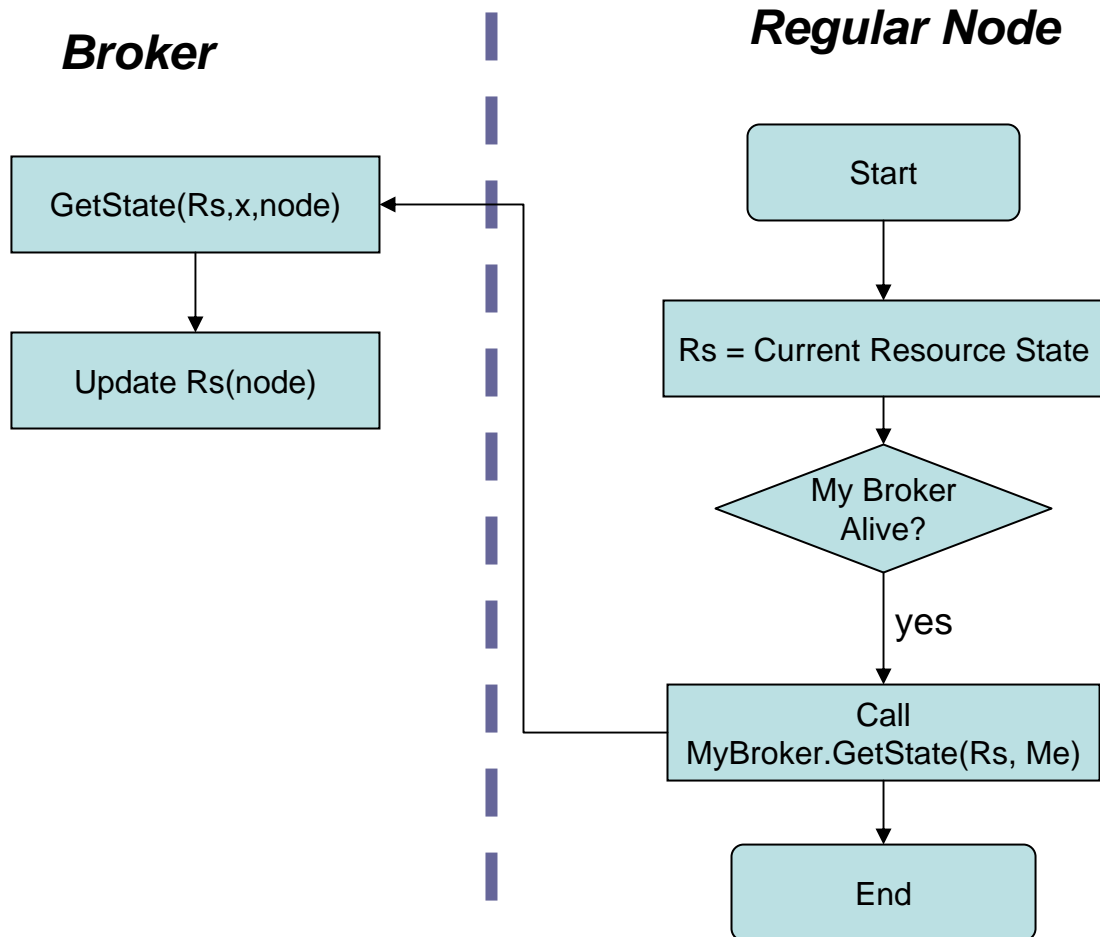
- Resource information for nodes is stored in a three field **Resource Information Data Block, RIDB**.
- Each broker maintains a set of RIDBs for all nodes in the system.

Resource Index	# information	Time of Last Read
----------------	---------------	-------------------



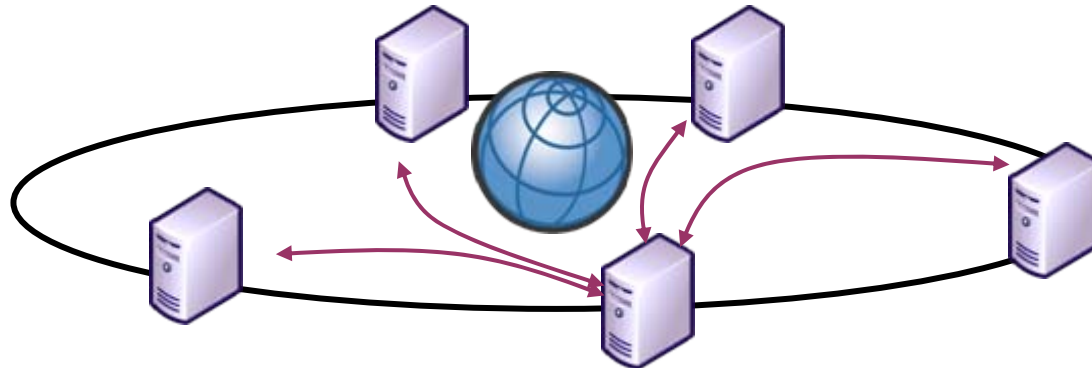
VO

Resource Information Exchange - 2

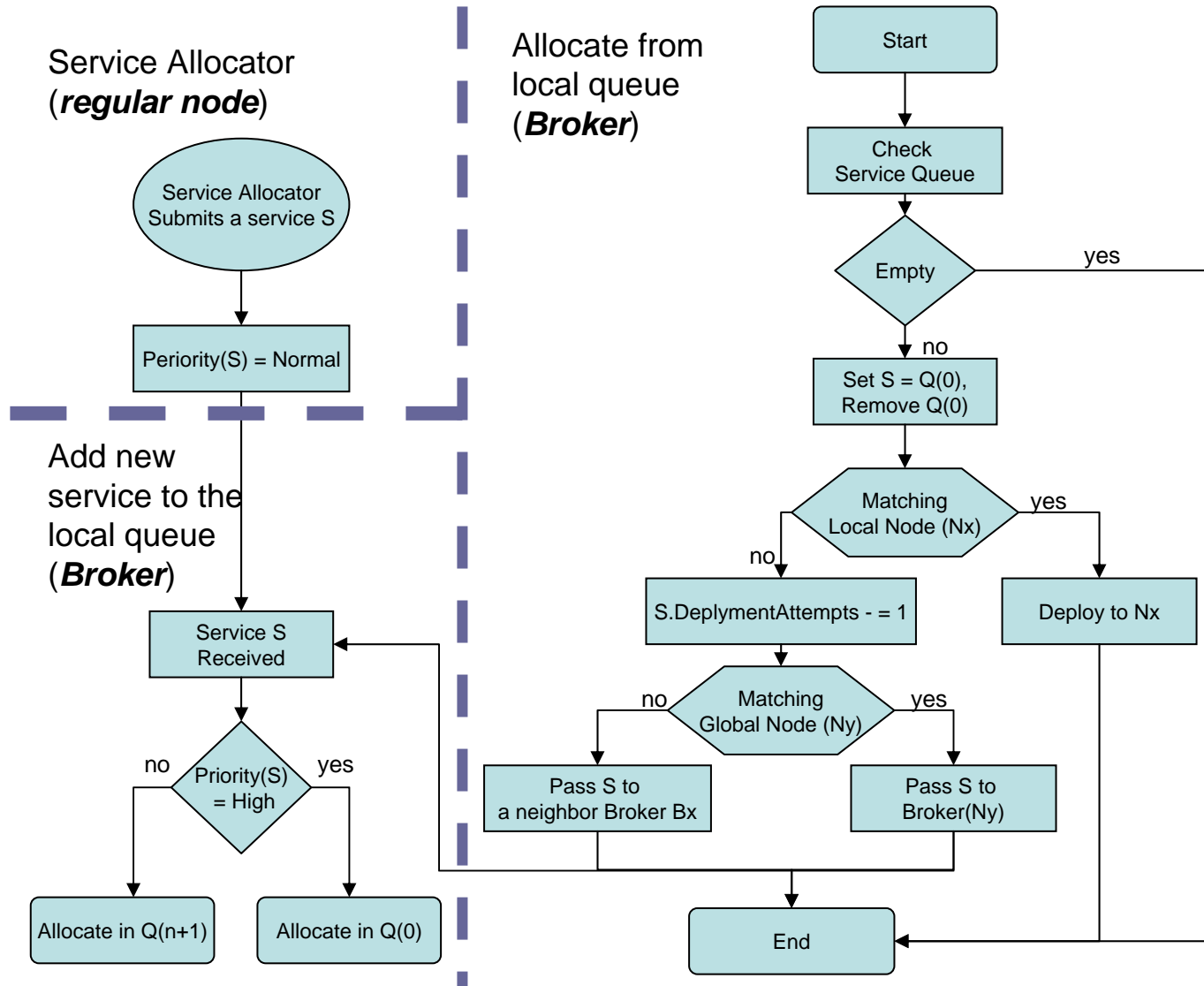


Resource Information Exchange - 3

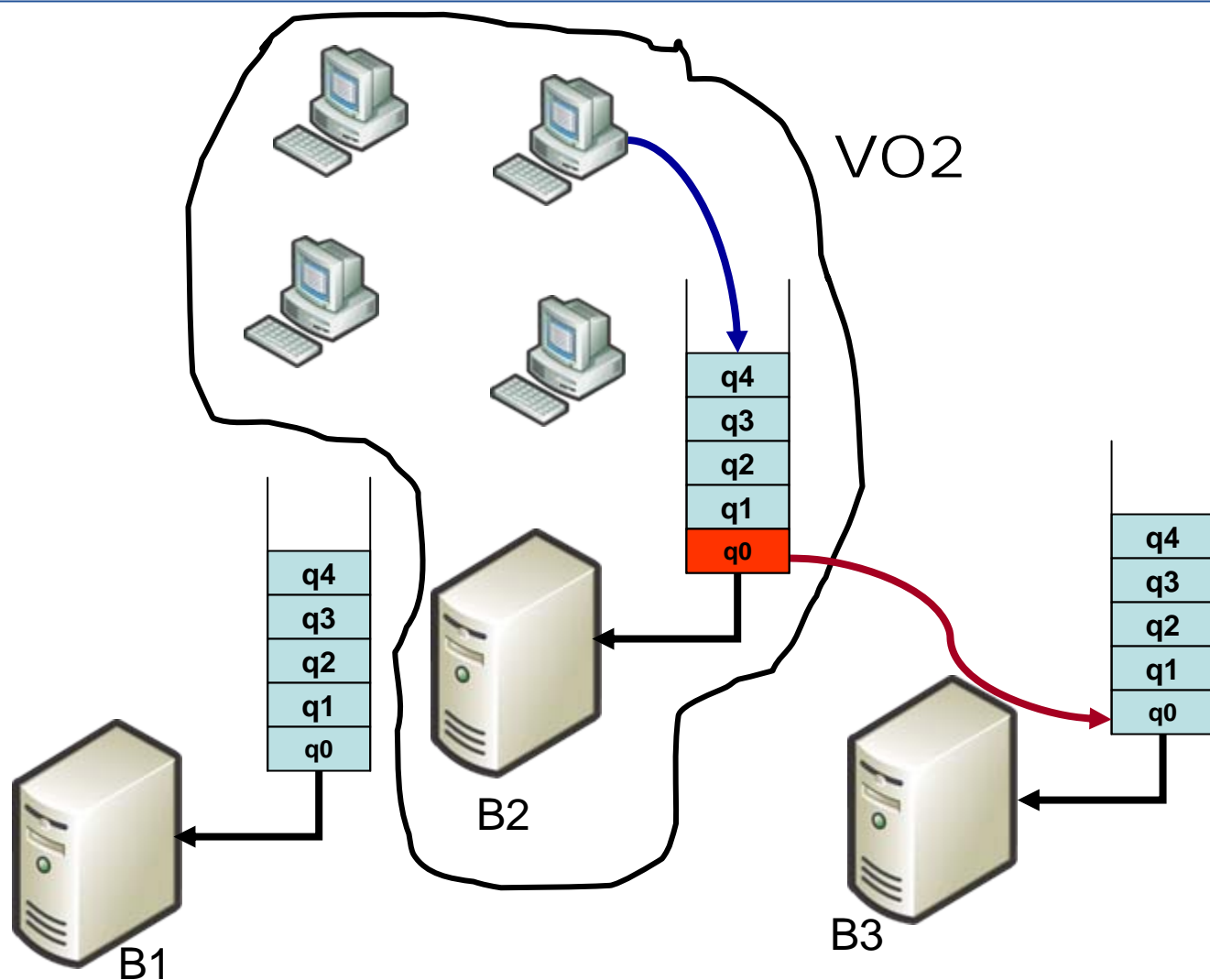
- Each broker performs **one exchange** operation with a single neighbor broker **each time unit**. The exchange operation is done by **updating each resource information data set** in each of the two brokers with the newest data blocks.



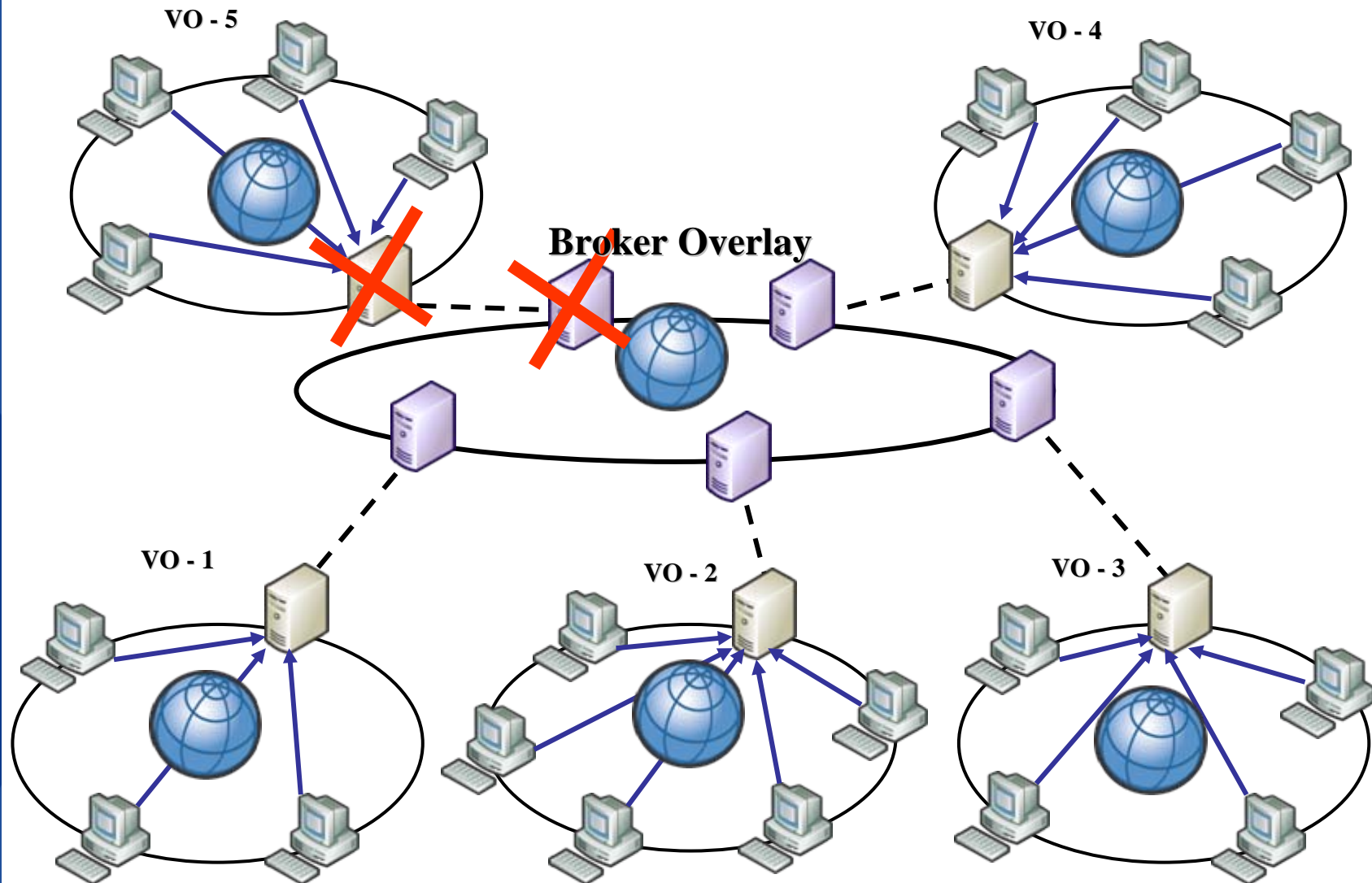
Service Allocation (Scheduling) - 1



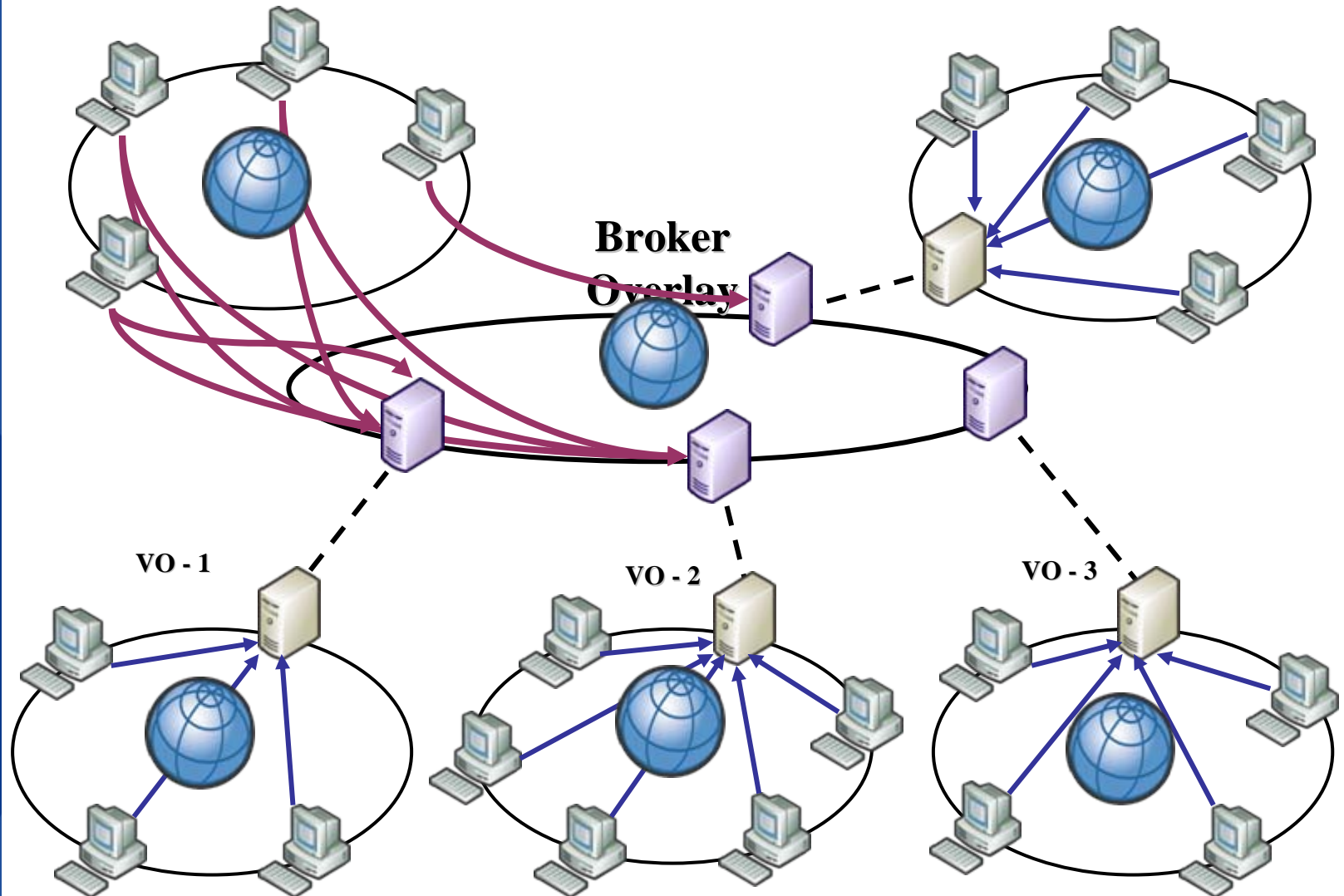
Service Allocation (Scheduling) - 2



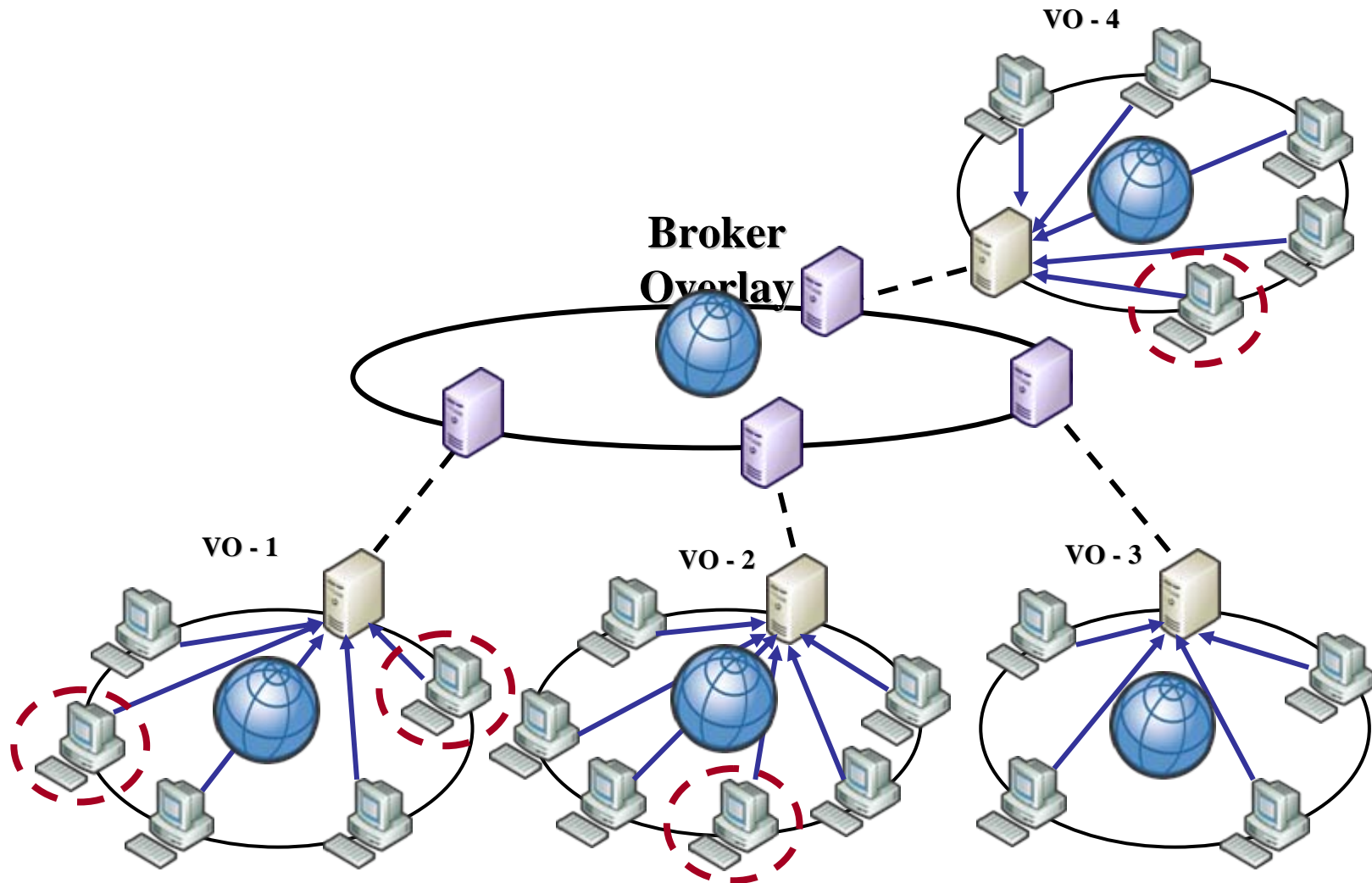
Failure Handling – Broker



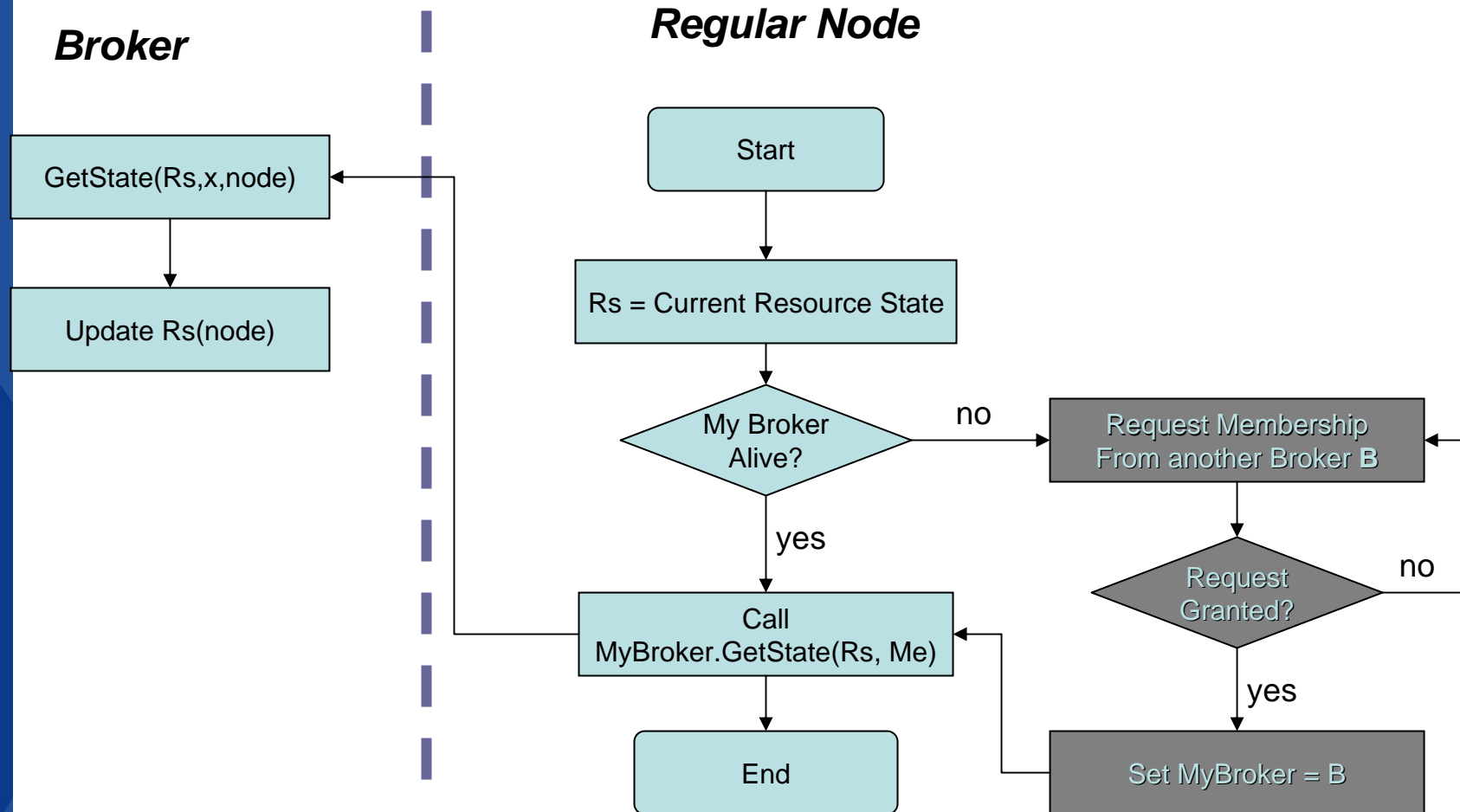
Failure Handling – Broker



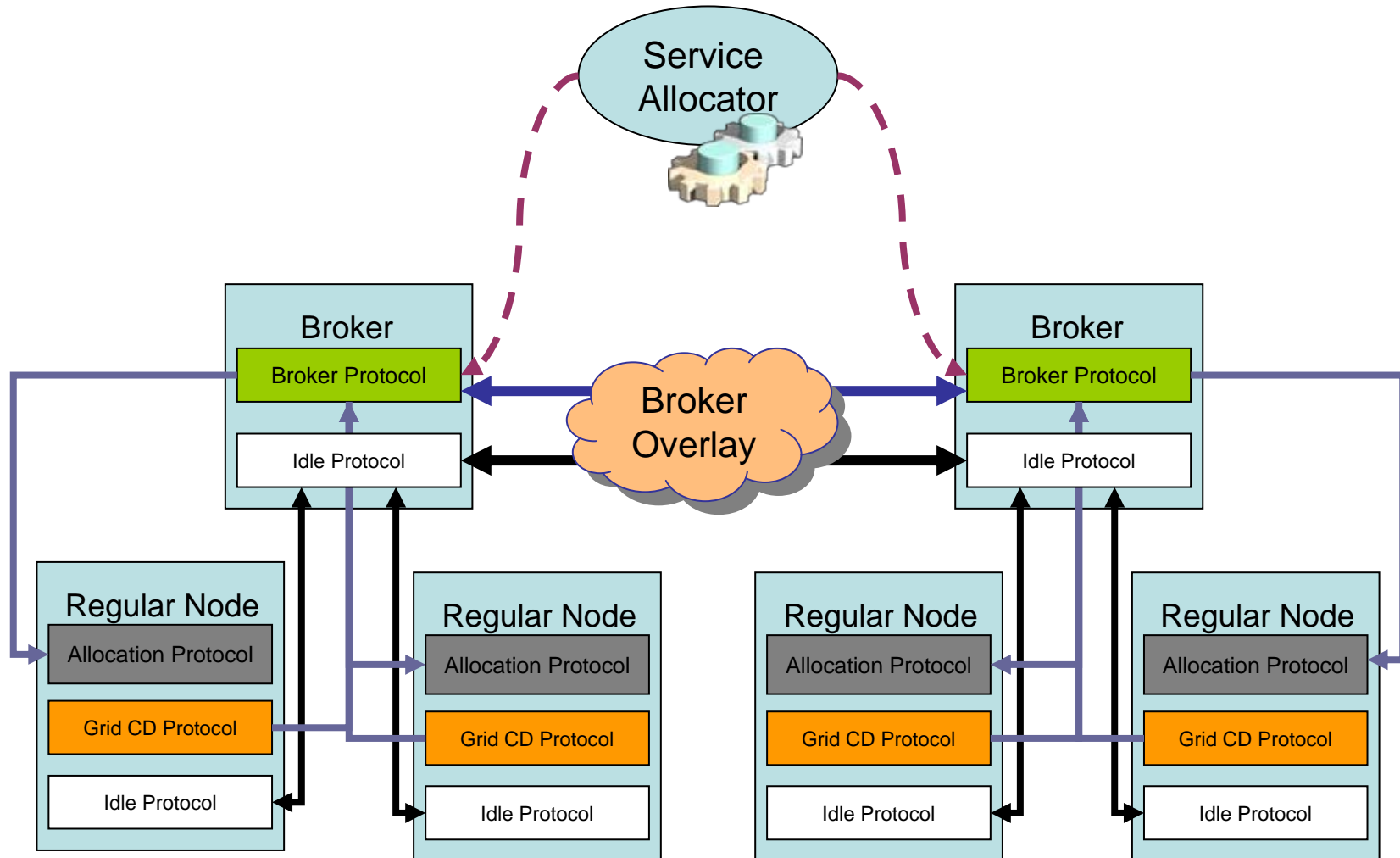
Failure Handling – Broker



Failure Handling – Broker



Simulation Model



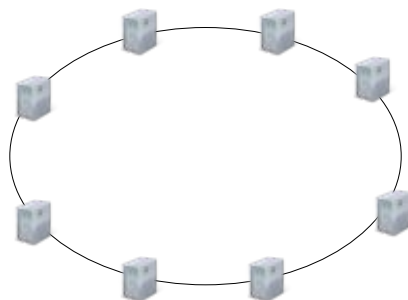
Performance Evaluation

- Validity of the stored resource information.
- Efficiency of service allocation.
- Impact of broker failure on resource information updating.

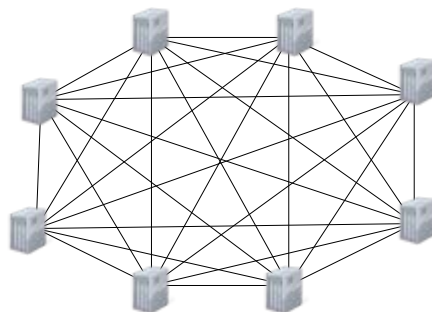
$N \rightarrow$ Total Grid size, $M \rightarrow$ Number of VOs

Performance Evaluation

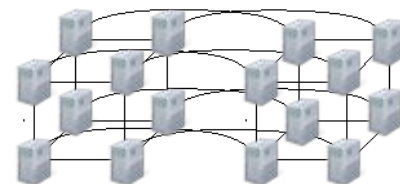
- Broker Overlay Topologies



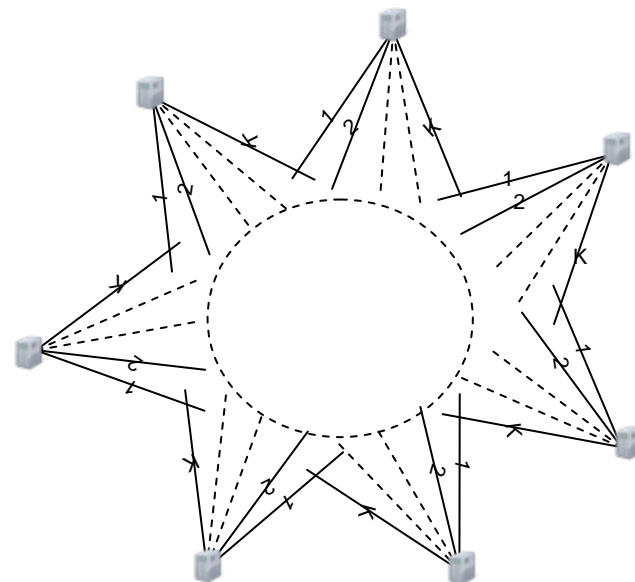
Ring



Fully connected



Hyper-Cube



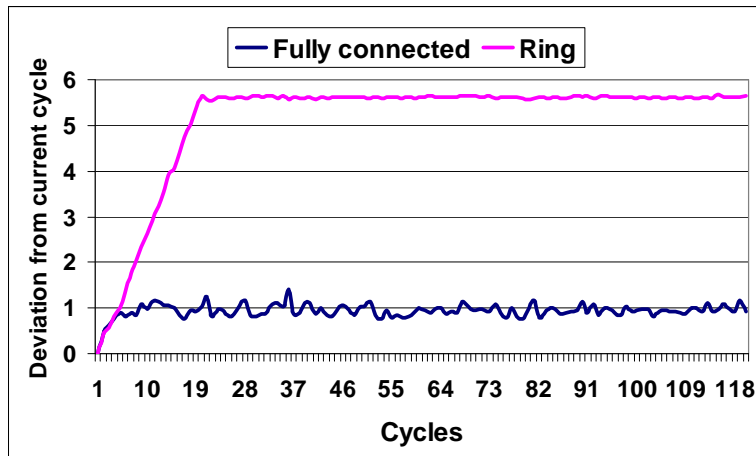
Wire- k -out

Validity of the stored resource information

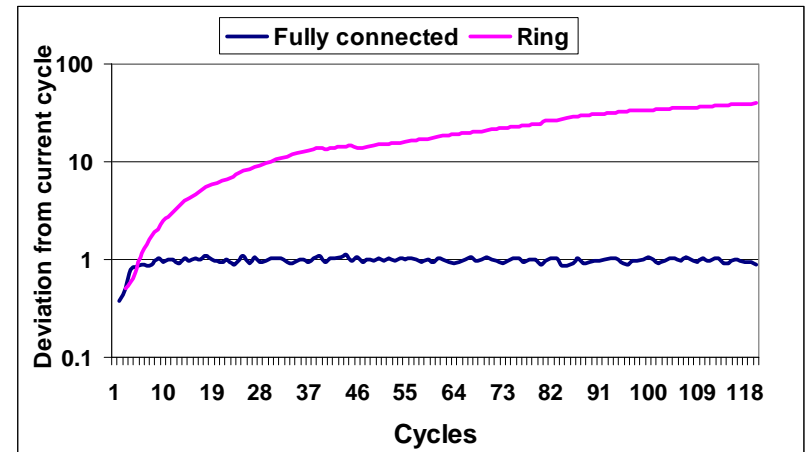
- The deviation of the reading time values of **resource information data** blocks, **RIDBs**, stored in the resource information data set, from the current cycle in a broker, with the simulation cycles.
- The deviation value for cycle (c):

$$D(c) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(Time(RIDB(i)) - c)^2}{N}}$$

Validity of the stored resource information



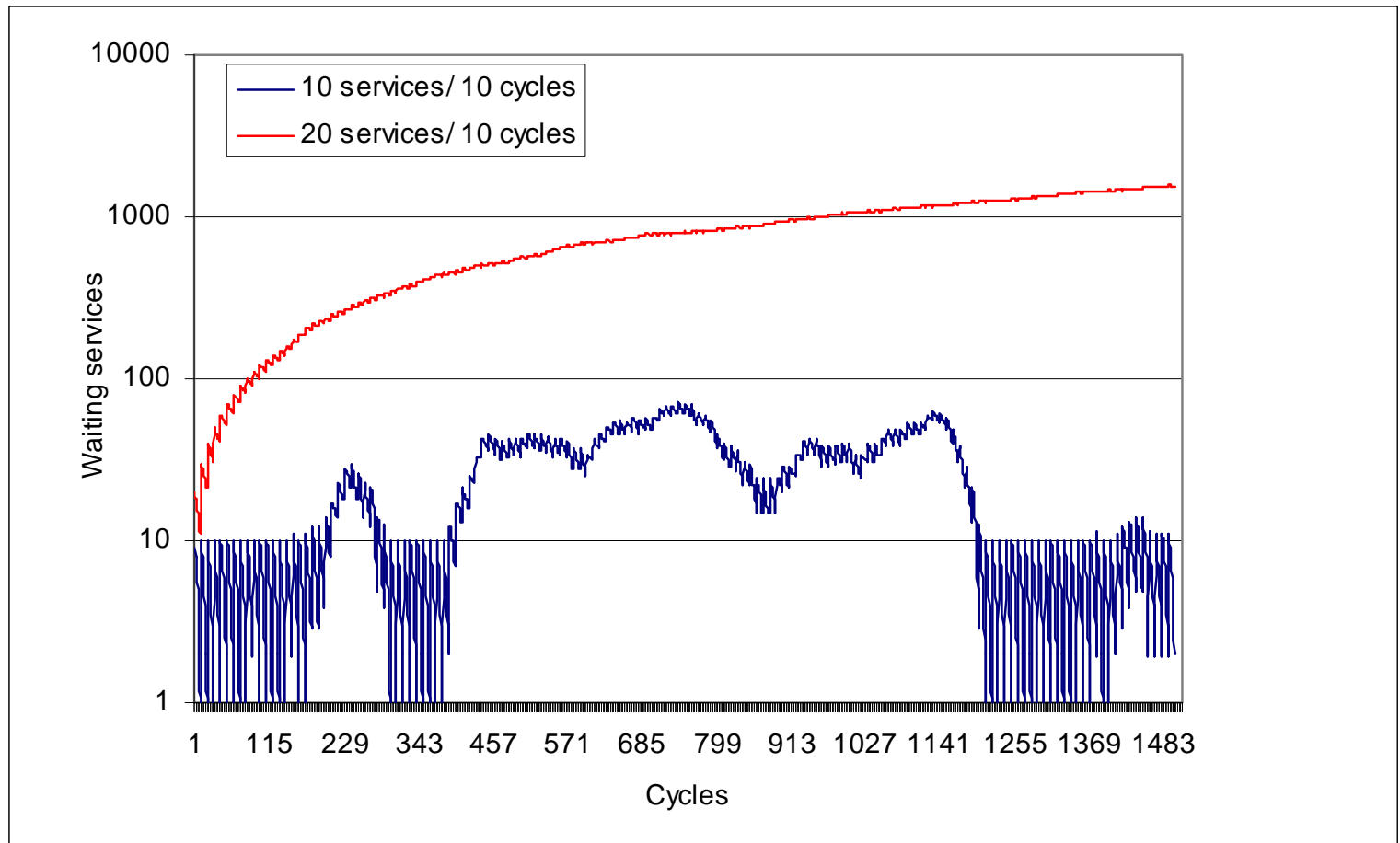
$N = 100, M = 20$



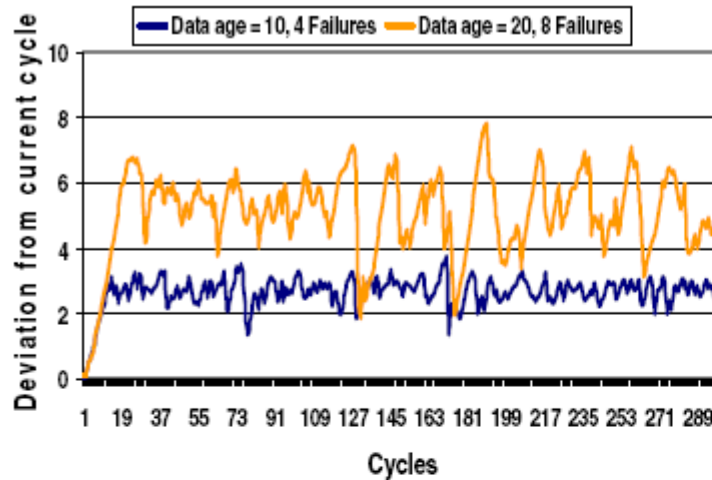
$N = 500, M = 100$ (log scale)

Efficiency of Service Allocation

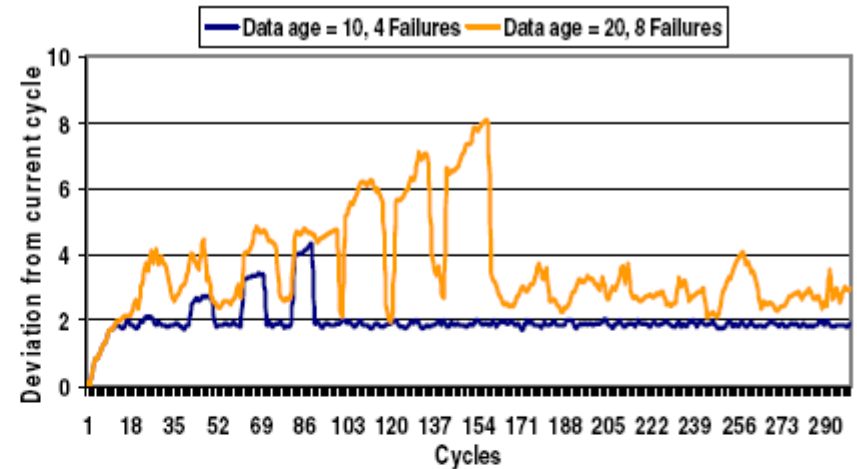
- One broker periodical allocation.



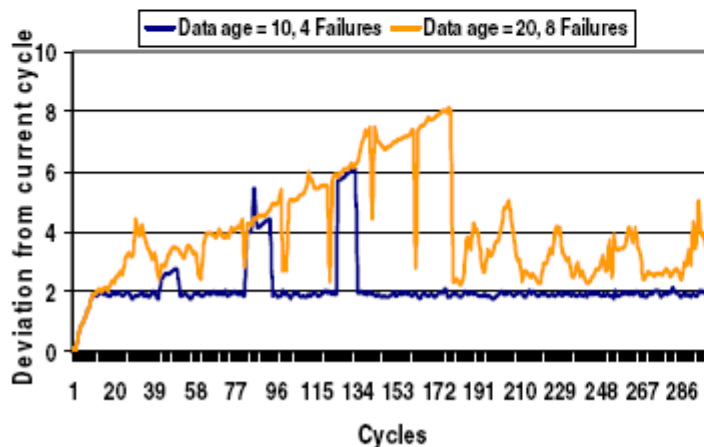
Impact of Broker Failures on Resource Information Updating ($N = 500$, $M = 100$)



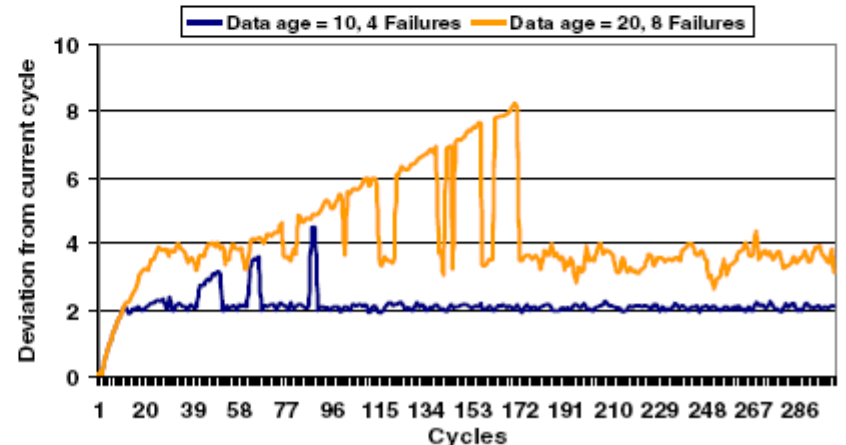
a) Ring broker overlay topology



b) Fully Connected broker overlay topology



c) Wire- k -Out broker overlay topology, $k = 60$



d) Hyper-cube broker overlay topology

Conclusions and Future work

- **Broker overlay** Grid management model **retains** the system decentralization and increases the scalability.
- **Hyper-cube** topology provides **scalability** similar to the **fully connected** topology. Ring topology is not applicable in case of broker failures.
- As a future work, other collaboration aspects in a multi-virtual organization environment (e.g. **security and rules of sharing**) will be considered.

Questions

