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EC2 Performance Analysis for Resource Provisioning of Service-Oriented Applications

Rais Mense Fri, 02 Mar 2012

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#### What does that mean?

## Can we profile Amazon EC2 instances so we can more efficiently deploy applications?



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- What are we dealing with here?
- Experiment setup
- Results
- Conclusion

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#### What about cloud?

- Pay as you go
- On demand scaling
- VM on a shared hardware node

### Why do we want to do this?

- Scientific applications
- Time critical applications
- Multi tiered applications

# Why current system don't work on clouds

- Ressource provisioning systems exist, but...
  - Assume pre defined numbers of nodes
  - Assume ressources are stable
  - Assume ressources are homogeneous

# Why current system don't work on clouds

- Ressource provisioning systems exist, but...
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#### They are just not made for clouds.

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#### Experiment 1/3

- Amazon EC2
- Small instances
- Different locations

#### Experiment 2/3

- T1 CPU
- T2 Database reads
- T3 Database writes

#### Experiment 3/3

- Stability (24h)
- Homogeneity (5 x 6h with a new instance)

Correlation - (6h concurrent)

- What are we dealing with here?
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- T1 (CPU)
  - Fairly reliable performance
  - Std dev. 1,9% and 6,8%



- T2 (Reads)
  - Also mostly reliable performance
  - Std dev. 1,7% and 8,0%



- T3 (Writes)
  - INSERT : Pretty fast, std dev. 0,9% max.
  - UPDATE : Still fast, std dev. 2,3% max.

- T3 (Writes)
  - INSERT : Pretty fast, std dev. 0,9% max.
  - UPDATE : Still fast, std dev. 2,3% max.
  - DELETE : Just terrible, std dev. up to 71.1% and ~10x slower than UPDATE

#### **Results - Homogeneity**

#### • Up to 4x difference



#### **Results - Correlation**



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#### In conclusion

- Instances of the same type do not guarantee the same preformance
- Not all instances are created equally

 Profile your virtual machine instances before deploying applications!