Combining Heuristics for Optimizing and Scaling the Placement of IoT applications in the Fog

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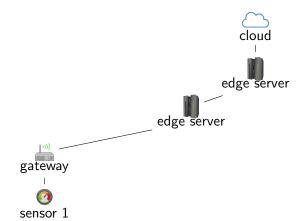
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- Context
- Problem Formulation
- FirstFit A Naive Approach
- 4 Heuristics
- 5 Evaluation
- 6 Conclusion

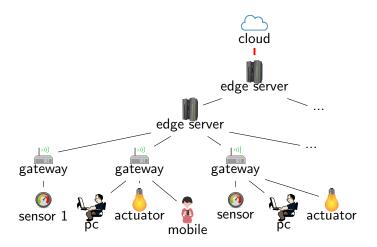
from Cloud to Fog

How to satisfy a time-sensitive IoT application ?

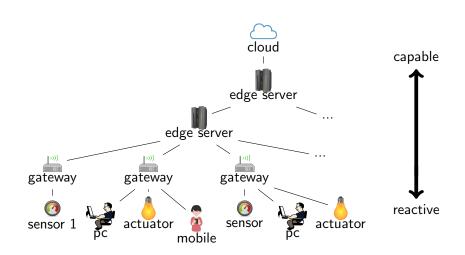


from Cloud to Fog

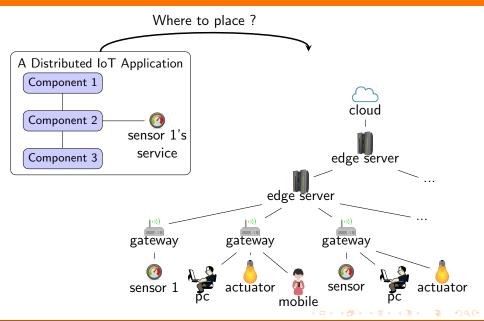
How to avoid congestions in the core network?



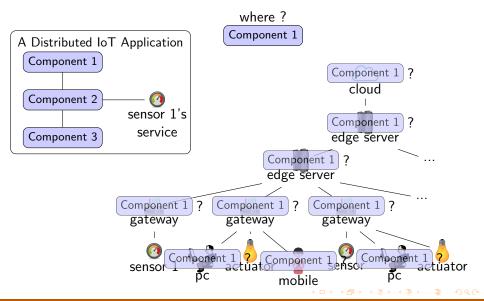
from Cloud to Fog



Placement Problem Description



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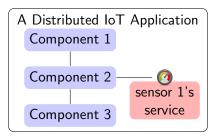
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Model — Applications

Apps: the set of applications to place

Application

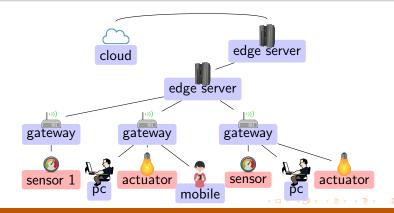
- component : reqCPU, reqRAM, reqDISK
- pinned service (i.e., services provided by sensors / actuators)
- binding (i.e., communication channel): reqBW, maximal latency



Model — Infrastructure

Infrastructure

- fog node : CPU, RAM, DISK
- appliance (i.e., sensors / actuators without hosting features)
- link : network latency (Lat), bandwidth (BW)



Constraints

Placement

• each component -> one fog node

$$a \ placement \ = \left(\begin{array}{c} comp_1, node_i \\ comp_2, node_j \\ \dots \\ comp_n, node_k \end{array} \right)$$

A Solution must conform to:

- each Fog Node's CPU / RAM / DISK consumption
- each Link's Bandwidth consumption
- each Binding's Maximal Latency

Solution Selection

How to select one solution as the final placement decision? Optimization Objective: minimizing applications' response times

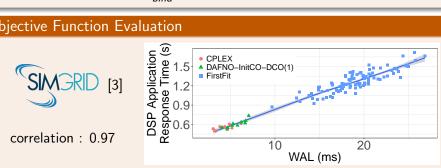
Objective Function

min: Weighted Average Latency (WAL)

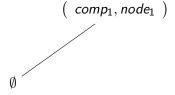
$$WAL = \sum_{bind} \frac{bind.reqBW}{total_BW} imes bind.Lat$$

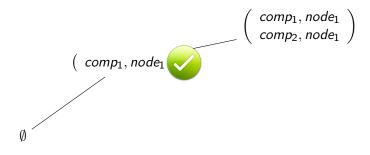
Objective Function Evaluation

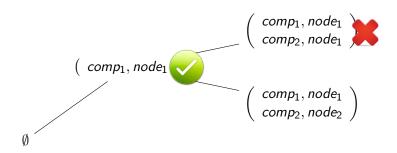


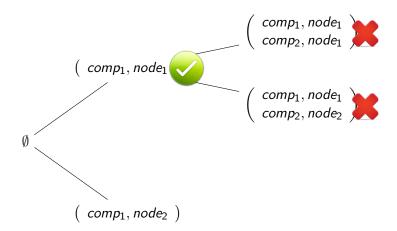


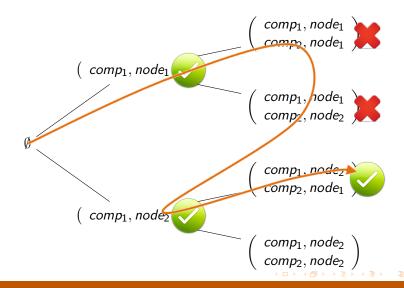
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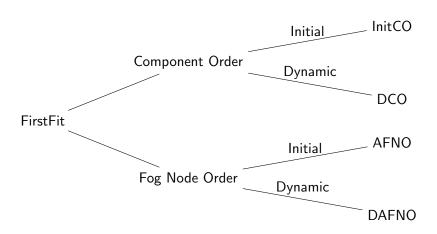






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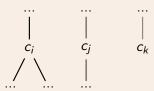
Heuristics Positioning



Components Ordering-Based Heuristics

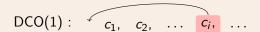
Initial Components Ordering (InitCO)

• sort components in descending order of their bandwidth requirements



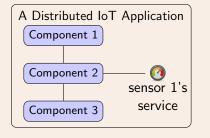
Dynamic Components Ordering (DCO)

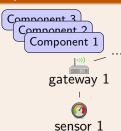
- when failing to place a component c, set c as the first to place
- adjust components' order for deriving to a direct searching trajectory



Fog Nodes Ordering-Based Heuristics

Anchor-based Fog Nodes Ordering (AFNO)





- a component's anchor: the fog node minimizing WAL without considering constraints
- for placing a component, test priorly fog nodes close to its anchor

Dynamic Anchor-based Fog Nodes Ordering (DAFNO)

dynamically update anchors during the search

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Small-Scale Problems

To compare with CPLEX, which guarantees to return the optimal solution.

Evaluation Setup

- infra: randomly generated infrastructures with 27 fog nodes
- app : a Data Stream Processing application with 16 components

Evaluation Result

Algorithm	Execution	Simulated App
	Time (s)	Response Time
CPLEX	258	100%
DAFNO-InitCO-DCO(1)	0.022	110%
FirstFit	756	230%

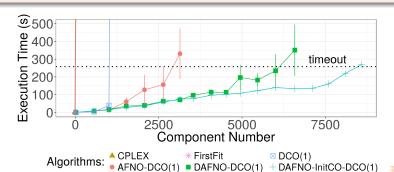
better result quality

Large-Scale Problems

Given a timeout, how many applications / components each algorithm can deal with in a large-scale infrastructure ?

Evaluation Setup

- infra: 10561 fog nodes (i.e., cloud DCs, edge servers, end devices)
- app: continuously add randomly generated DSP applications
- timeout : 258s (execution time of CPLEX in the previous evaluation)

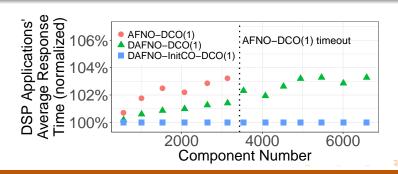


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Conclusion

Contribution

- Model, Objective Function
- Four heuristics (AFNO, DAFNO, InitCO, DCO) based on FirstFit
- Combined heuristics : highly scalable & near-optimal result

Future Work

• Infrastructure Dynamicity (e.g., churn & mobility)

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Future Work

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Thanks for your attention!

References

- [1] Ye Xia, Xavier Etchevers, Loïc Letondeur, Thierry Coupaye and Frédéric Desprez Combining Hardware Nodes and Software Components Ordering-based Heuristics for Optimizing the Placement of Distributed IoT Applications in the Fog. In: The 33rd ACM/SIGAPP Symposium On Applied Computing. ACM. 2018.
- [2] Ye Xia, Xavier Etchevers, Loïc Letondeur, Adrien Lebre, Thierry Coupaye and Frédéric Desprez Combining Heuristics to Optimize and Scale the Placement of IoT Applications in the Fog.
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