

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Cloud Computing

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Project Submission Sheet
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Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

This document provides detailed instructions for setting up and running the research experiments for this project on t2.large AWS EC2 instances. It also highlights the necessary software and platforms used. The conducted research experiments tested the solutions ability to improve latency of cold starts, with primary focus on Apache OpenWhisk. Table 1 lists the integral tools and platforms used in this research. Table 2 lists the software libraries and packages used.

Table 1: Tools and Platforms

Type	Tool/Platform
Virtual Machines	Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2
Operating System	Linux Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM)
Serverless Platform	Apache OpenWhisk 1.0.0 (open-source)
Container Technology	Docker 20.10.17 CE
Machine Learning	Google Colab & Keras Tensor ow 2.8.0
Performance/Load Testing	Java (openjdk-11) & Apache JMeter 5.4.3
Programming Language	Python 3.10.4

Table 2: Software pre-requisites

Bash	wsk (openwhisk cli v1), docker-compose 1.21.2, docker-ce-cli, python-pip, containerd, make, curl, npm, ca-certificates, gnupg, lsb-release, zip
Python	pandas, numpy, matplotlib

2 Experiments

A total of 4 main experiments were conducted to validate the hypothesis put forward by this research paper. Phase 1 experiments simulated the Azure Functions data throughput of 2 separate days against Apache OpenWhisk. Phase 2 experiments also simulated the

Azure Functions data of the same days, however, only a window 6 hours was selected. In the background a process consumes the machine learning predictions and heats function containers accordingly. Table 3 breaks this explanation down further.

Table 3: Experiment Breakdowns

Phase	Server	Description
Phase 1	Server 1	Azure Function execution data on 04/02/2021 simulated through Apache OpenWhisk (alias: experiment_1)
	Server 2	Azure Function execution data on 12/02/2021 simulated through Apache OpenWhisk (alias: experiment_2)
Phase 2	Server 1	Azure Function execution data on 04/02/2021 between 12:00 & 18:00 simulated through custom modules with Regression predictions applied (alias: experiment_1_2)
	Server 2	Azure Function execution data on 12/02/2021 between 12:00 & 18:00 simulated through custom modules with GRU predictions applied (alias: experiment_2_2)

2.1 Provisioning AWS Resources

Step 1: Log into Amazon Web Services Portal

Step 2: Locate and open the EC2 service

Step 3: Open Key Pairs in Network & Security group along the left panel

Step 4: Create a key pair by supplying the name, leaving the default RSA type and exporting as .pem file format

Note: Store the downloaded .pem file in a safe location on your client

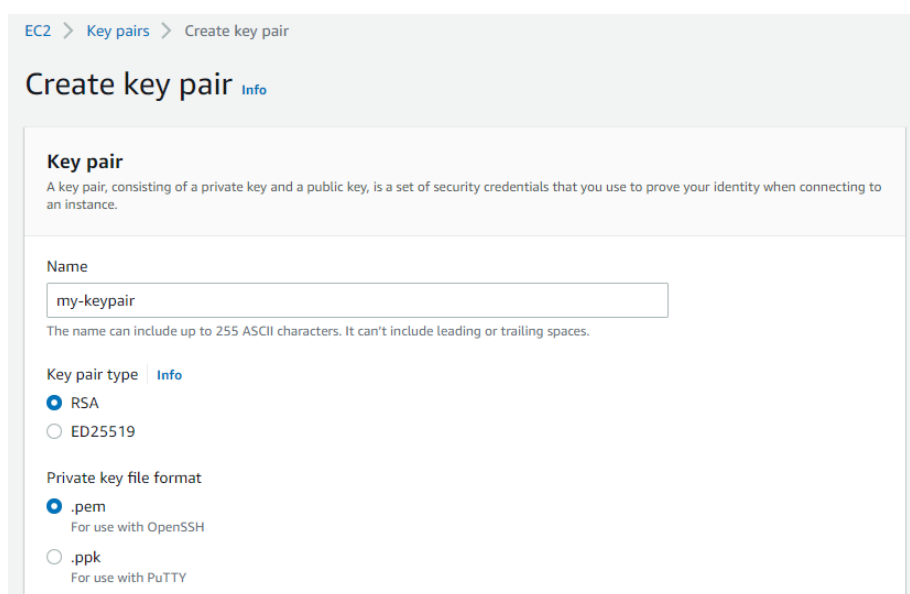


Figure 1: Creating a key pair in AWS

Step 5: Navigate to Instances and click to launch new

Step 6: Enter a name for the virtual machines

Step 7: Search for and select the 'Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type (64-bit) AMI

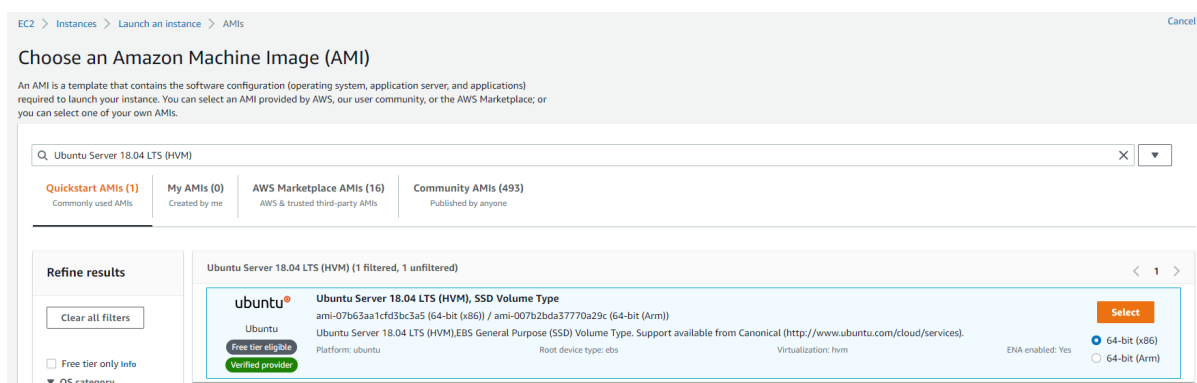


Figure 2: Selecting the required Ubuntu AMI in AWS EC2

Step 8: Increase the number of instances to 2

Step 9: Increase the instance type to t2.large (2vCPUs/8GB RAM), otherwise the experiments will fail

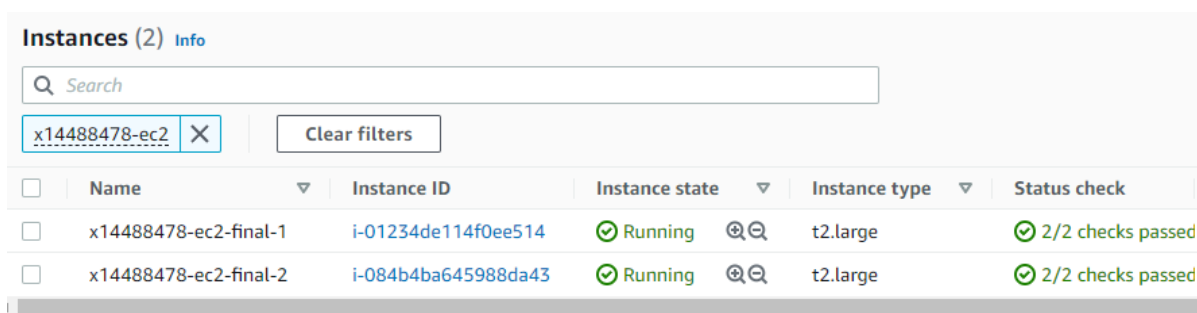
Step 10: Select the previously created key pair

Step 11: Increase the storage of the virtual machines to 16GB

Step 12: Launch the instances

2.2 Connecting to Instances

Optional: Append '-1' & '-2' to the end of the VM names to distinguish one from another when the instances are up and running



	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check
<input type="checkbox"/>	x14488478-ec2-final-1	i-01234de114f0ee514	Running	t2.large	2/2 checks passed
<input type="checkbox"/>	x14488478-ec2-final-2	i-084b4ba645988da43	Running	t2.large	2/2 checks passed

Figure 3: Running Instances in AWS EC2

Step 1: Copy the public IPv4 DNS in the details tab for each of the instances to your clipboard or any other location for quick retrieval

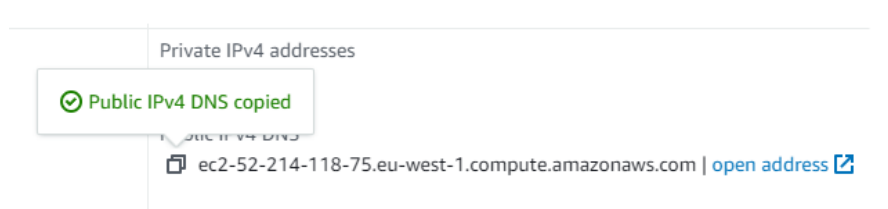


Figure 4: Copying the IP DNS of an EC2 instance to the clipboard

Step 2: Open a terminal session from your client (in the same directory as your .pem file for ease)

Step 3: Enter `ssh -i "{YOUR_KEYPAIR}.pem" ubuntu@{YOUR_EC2_PUBLIC_IP_DNS}` to open an SSH session to the EC2 instances

```
The authenticity of host 'ec2-52-214-118-75.eu-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com (52.214.118.75)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:qSgBLq185RqY9a9bb+Ho1wTrsFico4UJYlp3b7GMafQ.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-52-214-118-75.eu-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com,52.214.118.75' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-1078-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Sun Aug 14 09:13:42 UTC 2022

System load:  0.0          Processes:    106
Usage of /:   11.4% of 15.33GB   Users logged in:  0
Memory usage: 4%           IP address for eth0: 172.31.21.62
Swap usage:  0%

 * Ubuntu Pro delivers the most comprehensive open source security and
   compliance features.

https://ubuntu.com/aws/pro

5 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

New release '20.04.4 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-62:~$
```

Figure 5: Connected to EC2 instance via SSH

2.3 Running the Installation

Step 1: Verify git is installed on the VM (which it should be) with the command `git --version`. Type `sudo apt install git` if it's not already installed

Step 2: Now clone the projects codebase from the Github repository with the following command `sudo git clone https://github.com/ryanbannon/openwhisk.git`

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-72:~$ sudo git clone https://github.com/ryanbannon/openwhisk.git
Cloning into 'openwhisk'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 402, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (200/200), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (140/140), done.
remote: Total 402 (delta 116), reused 140 (delta 59), pack-reused 202
Receiving objects: 100% (402/402), 11.59 MiB | 10.16 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (216/216), done.

```

Figure 6: Cloning project repo onto EC2 instance

Step 3: The download and installation of required software tools and dependencies is automated with the install.sh bash file. To run this file enter `sudo bash ~/openwhisk/install.sh > ~/installation.log`

Note: This may take up to 15 minutes

Optional: Once completed, the installation log is available for users to observe and validate completion `nano ~/installation.log`

Step 4: Validate that Docker and OpenWhisk were both installed by observing running containers `sudo docker ps --format '{{.Names}}`

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-72:~/openwhisk$ sudo docker ps --format '{{.Names}}'
openwhisk_apigateway_1
openwhisk_kafka-topics-ui_1
openwhisk_controller_1
openwhisk_invoker_1
openwhisk_kafka-rest_1
openwhisk_kafka_1
openwhisk_redis_1
openwhisk_db_1
openwhisk_zookeeper_1
openwhisk_minio_1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-72:~/openwhisk$

```

Figure 7: Listing the running Docker containers on the EC2 instance

Step 5: Validate that the required Openwhisk actions were created for the Jmeter workload `sudo wsk -i action list`

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-72:~/openwhisk$ sudo wsk -i action list
actions
/guest/88261f9085de9ebc40ecb55d4fa39d839a00ba792a1b741a26ca926114aab474 private python:3
/guest/52543d2fdbdfb711086dbf73725c9b5866f6e6d08cbf9afa054272689043c6cf private python:3
/guest/0b1826008749cba0443c854732e217364d96c3f6d124b510f1e6b2dd847cffca private python:3
/guest/58b5ab07aba3f2312b7c99f7d4561e7195fa81744cad27b6e989fbd5c6eac7 private python:3
/guest/4ce7573ec82ce8a37bc9e2a3f45343b2fccf86faa0a8d1507b59424ca1948aa9 private python:3
/guest/41630cdded05ac1d73e45a72ff07c22e90fe6b1d537c5825377a983998c05ad0 private python:3
/guest/090691f051acb420d7663cd61db5ade89ca57b3516a14600758c5003015f4d42 private python:3
/guest/8e5f533dbf1092f56ac6c7542ef3bdec4661bd442c9b5e7537fab7b8c03f5a8 private python:3
/guest/762835950e81a11cd04cedcb05275dc11c651625d575077f7fce49f82170e0986 private python:3
/guest/cc5bb2108cc7daf53f9728ad21f661a8ef9c8b36284bacfcb712e2be87eef842 private python:3
/guest/619caebdeff262e3b78a18e5c54a48f33f871f4210d57657e7fe4ce847e5a22c private python:3
/guest/9b61fd55aa093a2d172db1a68a60af5cf6cbfa7f5ea1fbc71846027a5954616d private python:3
/guest/30aa434528bc68ee07745ee7be3a0bdb33d58961fdc8460ce5b5b46b4def96e8 private python:3
/guest/905e6674359f6487df567fa2c8ca1c8641e7740f2e32d9fd26e9fe1ff7a4670d private python:3
/guest/bd5be891d0d10fbc3c59215d5f8159ea496433bc41adba7d8d10ea21d35c3e3a private python:3
/guest/c9f8e30e36d1aef62c10b3cfca6e289a93848a148d876dd514753040314f4817 private python:3
/guest/155e47f8e7f751d0c845049456d01832013c61336a8cd85901330ac821a71534 private python:3
/guest/313c03f53a0d31f70aec25f62efb33e7dd779725ca4af579018452d1204beaad private python:3
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-72:~/openwhisk$

```

Figure 8: Listing OpenWhisk actions on the EC2 instance

Step 6: Use the following commands to move the downloaded Jmeter files and executables to an appropriate location on the server, otherwise Jmeter cannot run

```

sudo unzip -p ~/apache-jmeter-5.4.3.zip
,
sudo mv ~/apache-jmeter-5.4.3 ~/jmeter
,
sudo mv ~/jmeter /tmp
,
echo export PATH="\$PATH: /tmp/jmeter/bin" >> ~/.bashrc
,
source ~/.bashrc

```

Step 7: Verify Jmeter can be executed `sudo /tmp/jmeter/bin/jmeter.sh --version`

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-72:~/openwhisk$ sudo /tmp/jmeter/bin/jmeter.sh --version
  _ _ _ _ _
 / _ _ _ _ \
| A P A C H E |
| J M E T E R |
 \ _ _ _ _ /
  5.4.3

Copyright (c) 1999-2021 The Apache Software Foundation
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-72:~/openwhisk$

```

Figure 9: Verifying Jmeter install on the EC2 instance

2.4 Running the Experiments

2.4.1 Experiment Phase 1

Server 1:

Note: This experiment will run for 24 hours

Step 1: Make sure you're in the root directory `cd /home/ubuntu/`

Step 2: Run the Jmeter test plan against OpenWhisk with this command `sudo nohup /tmp/jmeter/bin/jmeter.sh -n -t "/home/ubuntu/openwhisk/jmeter/Experiment_1/Experiment_1.jmx" -l "/home/ubuntu/experiment_1_logs.csv" > /home/ubuntu/experiment_1.log &`

Note: Above command can also be found in the project README file in Github

Server 2:

Note: This experiment will run for 24 hours

Step 1: Make sure you're in the root directory `cd /home/ubuntu/`

Step 2: Run the Jmeter test plan against OpenWhisk with this command `sudo nohup /tmp/jmeter/bin/jmeter.sh -n -t "/home/ubuntu/openwhisk/jmeter/Experiment_2/Experiment_2.jmx" -l "/home/ubuntu/experiment_2_logs.csv" > /home/ubuntu/experiment_2.log &`

Note: Above command can also be found in the project README file in Github

2.4.2 Experiment Phase 2

Server 1:

Note: This experiment will run for 6 hours

Step 1: Make sure you're in the root directory `cd /home/ubuntu/`

Step 2: Run the Jmeter test plan against the custom modules with this command `sudo nohup python /home/ubuntu/openwhisk/controller.py 1 experiment_serverless_1 & /tmp/jmeter/bin/jmeter.sh -n -t "/home/ubuntu/openwhisk/predictions/Experiment_1/Experiment_1_2.jmx" -l "/home/ubuntu/experiment_1_2_logs.csv" > /home/ubuntu/experiment_1_2.log &`

Note: Above command can also be found in the project README file in Github

Server 2:

Note: This experiment will run for 6 hours

Step 1: Make sure you're in the root directory `cd /home/ubuntu/`

Step 2: Run the Jmeter test plan against the custom modules with this command `sudo nohup python /home/ubuntu/openwhisk/controller.py 2 experiment_serverless_2 & /tmp/jmeter/bin/jmeter.sh -n -t "/home/ubuntu/openwhisk/predictions/Experiment_2/Experiment_2_2.jmx" -l "/home/ubuntu/experiment_2_2_logs.csv" > /home/ubuntu/experiment_2_2.log &`

