Virtualized Infrastructure Managers for edge computing: OpenVIM and OpenStack comparison
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Authorship and sponsorship

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**Virtual Open Systems** is a high-tech software company active in open source virtualization solutions and custom services for complex mixed-criticality automotive systems, NFV infrastructures and consumer electronics.

This work is done as a part of the H2020 “Distributed Cloud & Radio Platform for 5G Neural Hosts” project ([www.5gcity.eu](http://www.5gcity.eu)).
Introduction

- Edge computing and multimedia
- Objectives

Virtualized Infrastructure Managers
- OpenStack
- OpenVIM

Cloud Benchmarking
- Extending CloudBench
- Benchmark Configuration
- Benchmark Results

Conclusion
Edge computing and multimedia

- Technologies pushing the traditional centralized cloud computing architectures to the edge:
  - ✔ Software-Defined Networking (SDN)
  - ✔ Network Functions Virtualization (NFV)
  - ✔ Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC)
  - ✔ Fifth Generation (5G) wireless systems

- Multimedia benefits:
  - ✔ Offloading computing power to the edge
  - ✔ Network traffic offloading
  - ✔ Local caching
  - ✔ Minimized latency and flexibility
Objectives

This work focuses on comparing and evaluating open-source implementations of Virtualized Infrastructure Managers in an edge computing environment.

- Edge virtualized infrastructure management
- Virtual machines provisioning time overhead
- Benchmarking tools extensions development
- OpenStack and OpenVIM benchmark
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Virtualized Infrastructure Managers

- **ETSI NFV framework**
- **VIMs:** “Control and manage the compute, storage, and network resources as well as their virtualization”
OpenStack

An open-source project with the goal of being a cloud operating system managing large-scale compute, storage and networking resources.

- Open-source
- Flexible and expandable architecture
- Public APIs
- Intra-communication through messaging
- Horizontal and vertical scalability
OpenVIM

A lightweight VIM part of ETSI Open Source MANO (ETSI OSM), the practical implementation of an ETSI MANO stack.

- Open-source
- Simple architecture
- Minimalistic VIM functionality
- Lightweight
- Public API
- Horizontal scalability
Cloud Benchmarking

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Cloud Benchmarking

- **Metrics**
  - **VM provisioning** - the process of deploying virtual machines
  - Provisioning latency and provisioning throughput

- **Open-source tools**
  - PerfKitBenchmarker – captures traditional cloud performance metrics
  - Rally – OpenStack benchmarking tool
  - **Rapid Experimentation and Analysis Tool (CloudBench)** – captures cloud performance and management metrics
  - All tools already support OpenStack, none supports OpenVIM
CloudBench framework: written in Python, extensible

- New cloud adapter for OpenVIM needed
- New class OvimCmds: `vmccleanup()`, `vmcregister()`, `vmcunregister()`, `vmcreate()`, `vmdestory()`
- New configuration template file with OpenVIM specific parameters

```
[USER-DEFINED : CLOUDOPTION_MYOPENVIM]
OVIM_ACCESS = http://localhost:9080/openvim
OVIM_TENANT = tenant_uuid
OVIM_NETNAME = mgmt
OVIM_LOGIN = cbuser
```
Benchmark configuration

- Processor: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2623 v4 @ 2.60GHz
- Memory: 32GB
- Storage: 4TB
- OS: Ubuntu 16.04.1 Server operating system with KVM-enabled 4.4.0-31-generic Linux kernel
- Hypervisor: KVM
- OpenStack: deployed through DevStack, one host configuration
- OpenVIM: “host only” mode
Flavor: defines the compute, memory, and storage capacity of a VM.

Flavors created for the experiments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>RAM, MB</th>
<th>Disk, GB</th>
<th>VCPUs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiny</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benchmark results

**VM provisioning request sent** - the time overhead while collecting pre-provisioning data for images, flavors and existing VMs.

**VM provisioning request completed** – the time elapsed between submitting the VM provisioning request and the VM status changed to “running”.

![Graph showing VM provisioning request sent and completed times for different VM sizes (tiny, small, medium, large) comparing openvim and openstack.](image-url)
Benchmark results

VM provisioning stages:
1) request sending 2) request submission 3) VM instantiation

![VM provisioning request stages](image)
VM deprovisioning request completed - the time elapsed between submitting the VM deprovisioning request and the actual VM removal.

Benchmark results
Benchmark results

Responding to basic requests

Basic VIM operations comparison

![Chart](#)
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OpenVIM
- ✔ Better performance
- ✔ Horizontally scalable
- ✗ Lack of functionality
- ✗ Worse support and development activities

OpenStack
- ✗ Worse performance
- ✗ Complex, general purpose
- ✔ Well supported, regularly updated
- ✔ Flexible, allowing for custom solutions
- ✔ Horizontally and vertically scalable
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Outcome:
In a rapidly changing environment, with hardware processing capabilities constantly growing, regular maintenance, flexibility and scalability are more valuable software qualities than performance. Having such characteristics, OpenStack allows for the creation of custom solutions for the needs of the edge computing realm.

Future work:
This benchmark can serve as a reference for further internal analysis of both solutions as well as a comparison with other available products.
THANK YOU!

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