

Fabio Palumbo Tutor: Antonio Pescapé XXXIII Cycle - III year presentation

Monitoring cloud and mobile infrastructures for latency and bandwidth sensitive applications



Background

- **Graduation:** M. Sc. degree cum laude in Computer Engineering in July 2017
- Currently working in the COMICS research group under the supervision of Prof. Antonio Pescapè
- Fellowship type: "PON Dottorati Innovativi"
- Collaborations: Saint Louis University (USA)



System Management S.p.A. (Italy)

Ningbo University (China)



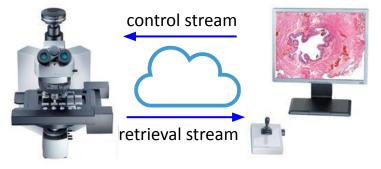


Credit summary

	Credits year 1									Credits year 2								Credits year 3											
		-	2	3	4	5	9			-	2	3	4	5	9			١	2	3	4	5	9	7	8	6			
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Modules	20	0	3	12	0	0	7,2	22	10	1,2	9	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	30-70
Seminars	5	0,3	1,1	0,4	3,2	0	0,4	5,4	5	0,8	0,9	2,8	0	0	0	4,5	0,5	0,2	0,4	0	0	0	0,2	0	0	0	0,8	11	10-30
Research	35	9,7	5,9	0	6,8	10	2,4	35	45	8	0,1	5,2	10	10	10	43	60	9,8	9,6	10	10	10	9,8	10	10	5	84	162	80-140
	60	10	10	12	10	10	10	62	60	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	60	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	85	207	180

Experience abroad

- 6-months as visiting scholar in collaboration with the Computer Science Department and Pathology Department (School of Medicine) of Saint Louis University (USA)
- Working on telepathology applications

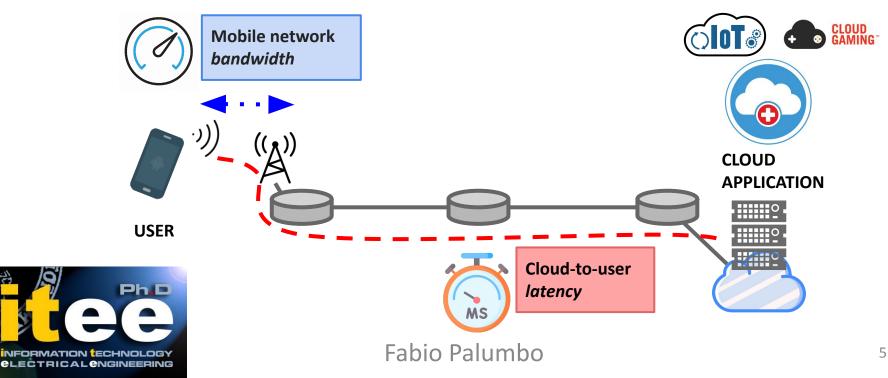






Multimedia and telemedicine applications

- Requirements
 - High bandwidth
 - Measured via Active and Passive approaches
 - Low latency
- Novel scenarios
 - Mobile and cloud infrastructures

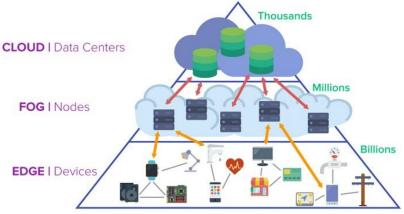


Cloud computing for latency and bandwidth sensitive applications

- Cloud computing adoption allows to
 - + reduce costs
 - + dynamically adapt to user demands
 - + provide innovative services

but implies limited visibility into network performance

- unknown bandwidth and packet loss
- increased *latency*





Mobile network infrastructure for latency and bandwidth sensitive applications

- Mobile cloud computing can
 - + tackle storage, computational and battery constraints of mobile devices and support innovative applications
- but mobile networks are characterized by
 - constrained **bandwidth**
 - high variability, impacted by mobility
 - Only 54% of mobile traffic expected to be from higher speed 5G infrastructures by 2026

Latency and bandwidth require proper monitoring methodologies in this scenario
Need for open research testbeds, testing real network environments



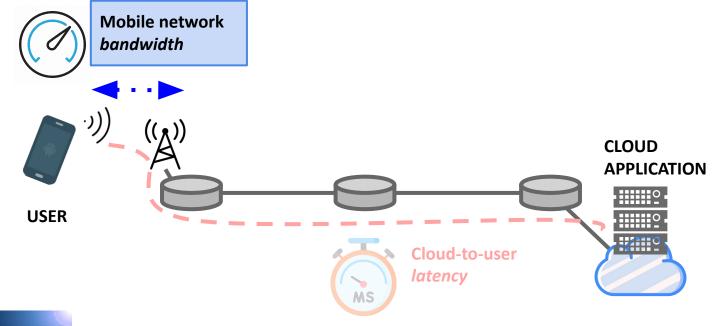
Research activities

- *Design* and *evaluation* of network-level monitoring methodologies for *latency* and *bandwidth* sensitive applications in mobile scenarios
 - Available bandwidth estimation in mobile broadband networks (MBB) via active [C1] and passive (SDN-based) [C2] techniques in real scenarios
 - Design of an SDN controller migration protocol [C4]
- Analysis of network performance of public cloud providers
 - User-perceived *latency* towards *commercial cloud providers* from distributed nodes [C3, J2]



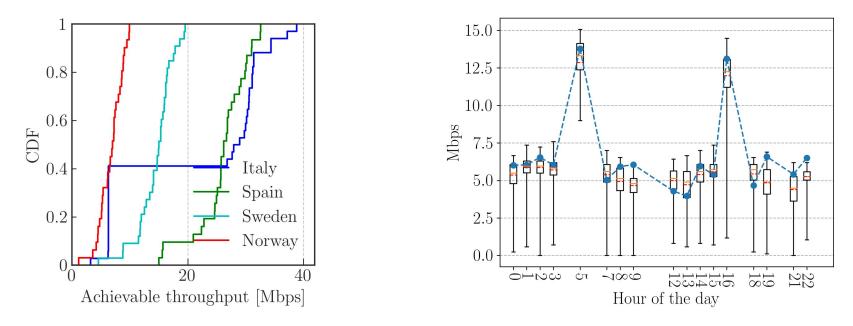
Active bandwidth estimation in MBB (1/3) [C1]

- MONROE EU testbed for MBB (3G/4G) network
- Active bandwidth evaluation: D-ITG and Yaz
- 4 countries and 4 Mobile Network Operators tested
- **30+ days** experimental campaign





Active bandwidth estimation in MBB (2/3) [C1]



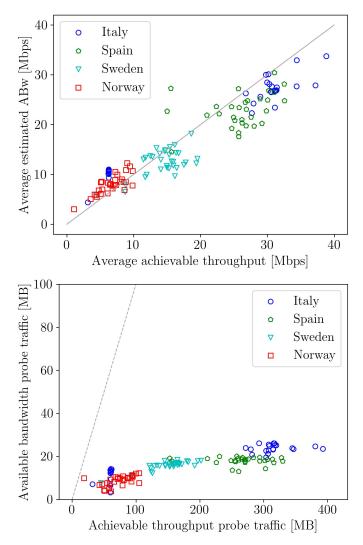
- Assessing throughput variability over space and time
- → Bandwidth depends on country/operator, time of the day



Active bandwidth estimation in MBB (3/3) [C1]

- Assessing available bandwidth as a proxy for achievable throughput
- Evaluating **traffic volume** required for estimates

→ Depending on the country/operator, available bandwidth achieves good accuracy at a fraction of the traffic volume required by TCP throughput



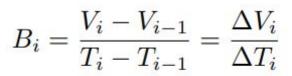


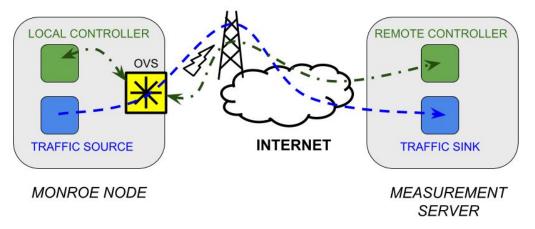
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SDN-based bandwidth estimation in MBB (1/2) [C2]

Mônrôe

- Evaluation of SDN-based *passive* bandwidth estimation technique in MBB
- Collecting traffic volume counters (V) from switches over time and estimating bandwidth (B)
- Timestamping (T) impacts estimation accuracy
- Local and remote controller deployment

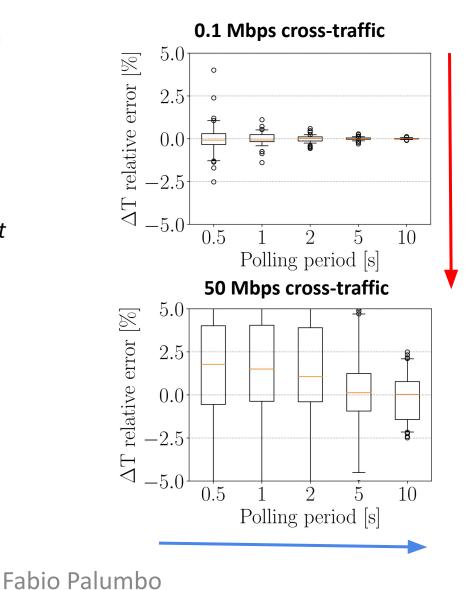






SDN-based bandwidth estimation in MBB (2/2) [C2]

- Accuracy evaluation of bandwidth estimates (*relative* error)
- Different <u>polling periods</u> and <u>cross-traffic rates</u>
- → Mean error is low even in the most demanding cases

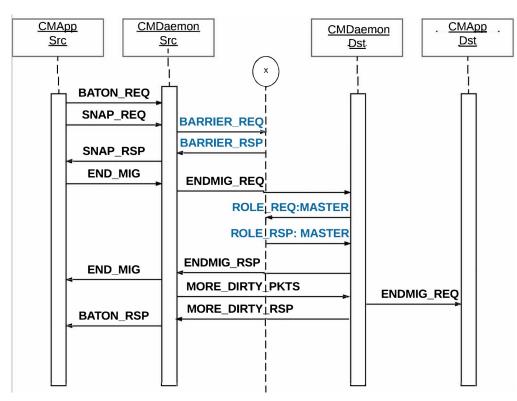


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SDN controller migration (1/2) [C4]

- Increased complexity of network scenarios, specially with 5G and edge cloud deployments
- SDN paradigm eases manageability
- Multiple controllers can increase reliability
- Design and evaluation of a migration protocol to handle multiple SDN controllers

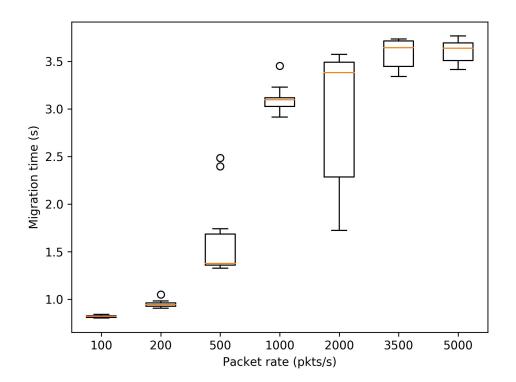




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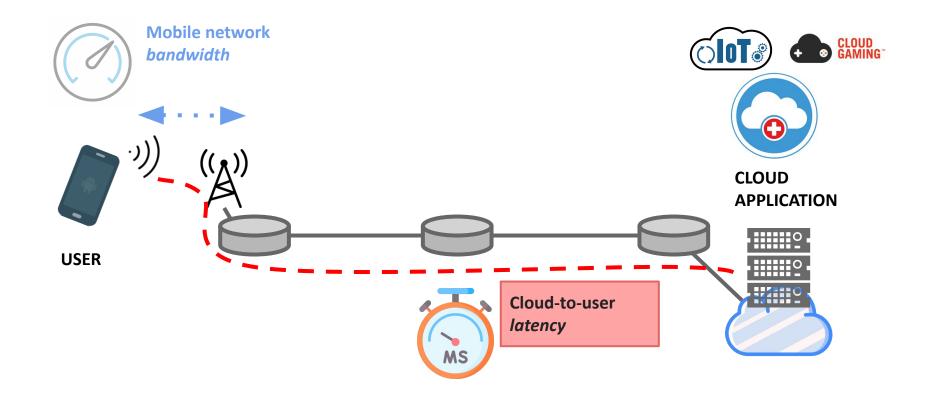
SDN controller migration (2/2) [C4]

- Evaluating migration time according to background traffic rate (affecting number of requests)
- → Migration time is limited, affected by background traffic rate





Cloud-to-user latency monitoring (1/3) [C3, J2]





Cloud-to-user latency monitoring (2/3) [C3, J2]

PlanetLab ·

Worldwide testbed for network measurements

Microsoft

Azure

- Cloud-to-user latency (C2U) evaluation
- 2 providers in 4 regions

web services™

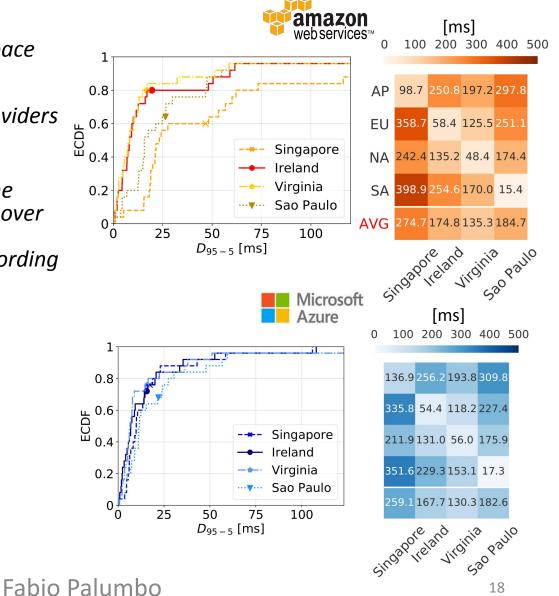
- 25 source nodes across the world
- Different protocols at different layers of the stack tested





Cloud-to-user latency monitoring (3/3) [C3, J2]

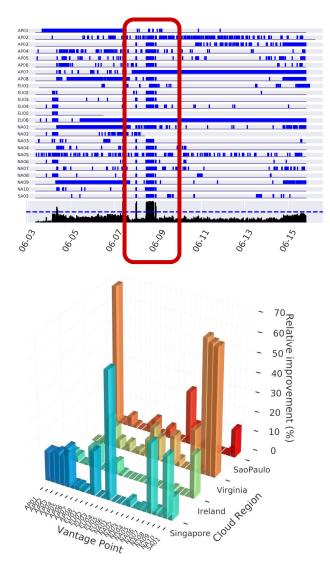
- Assessing latency variability over space and time
- Comparing results from the *two providers*
- → Cloud-to-user latency depends on the destination region tested, may vary over time
- → Best-performing provider varies according to the destination region





C2U latency application scenarios [C3, J2]

- Leveraging C2U latency measurements to detect anomalous events
- Using previously collected samples as baseline to detect anomalies
- → Detecting anomalies and helping troubleshooting
- Assessing the advantages of multi-cloud deployments
- Evaluating the improvement in the *ideal* case, considering the best provider at each instant
- → Non-negligible improvement if switching provider over-time





Final remarks

- Latency and bandwidth are crucial for modern applications, including multimedia and healthcare ones
- Focus on Cloud and Mobile scenarios
- Proper monitoring methodologies are needed to assess these metrics
- Current infrastructures *can support* demanding applications with careful **monitoring** and **management**



Products

Publications:

- C1. G. Aceto, <u>F. Palumbo</u>, V. Persico and A. Pescapé, "*Available Bandwidth vs. Achievable Throughput Measurements in 4G Mobile Networks*", 2018 14th International Conference on Network and Service Management (CNSM), Rome, 2018.
- C2. G. Aceto, <u>F. Palumbo</u>, V. Persico, A. Pescapé and H. Chen, "*Evaluation of SDN-based bandwidth estimation in Mobile Broad Band networks*", 2018 24th Asia-Pacific Conference on Communications (APCC), Ningbo, 2018.
- C3. <u>F. Palumbo</u>, G. Aceto, A. Botta, D. Ciuonzo, V. Persico and A. Pescapé, "*Characterizing Cloud-to-user Latency as perceived by AWS and Azure Users spread over the Globe*", 2019 IEEE Global Communications Conference (GLOBECOM), Waikoloa, 2019.
- C4. C. Contoli, <u>F. Palumbo</u>, F. Esposito, F. Callegati and A. Pescapé, "*Flock: A Live Migration Protocol For SDN Controllers*", 2019 IEEE Conference on Network Function Virtualization and Software Defined Networks (NFV-SDN), Dallas, 2019.
- J1. S. Shamshirband, M. Fathi, A. T Chronopoulos, A. Montieri, <u>F. Palumbo</u> and A. Pescapè, "*Computational intelligence intrusion detection techniques in mobile cloud computing environments: Review, taxonomy, and open research issues*", Journal of Information Security and Applications (JISA), 2020
- J2. **F. Palumbo**, G. Aceto, A. Botta, D. Ciuonzo, V. Persico and A. Pescapé, "*Characterization and Analysis of Cloud-to-User Latency: the case of Azure and AWS*", Computer Networks (ComNet), 2021.



Thank you for your attention



Fabio Palumbo