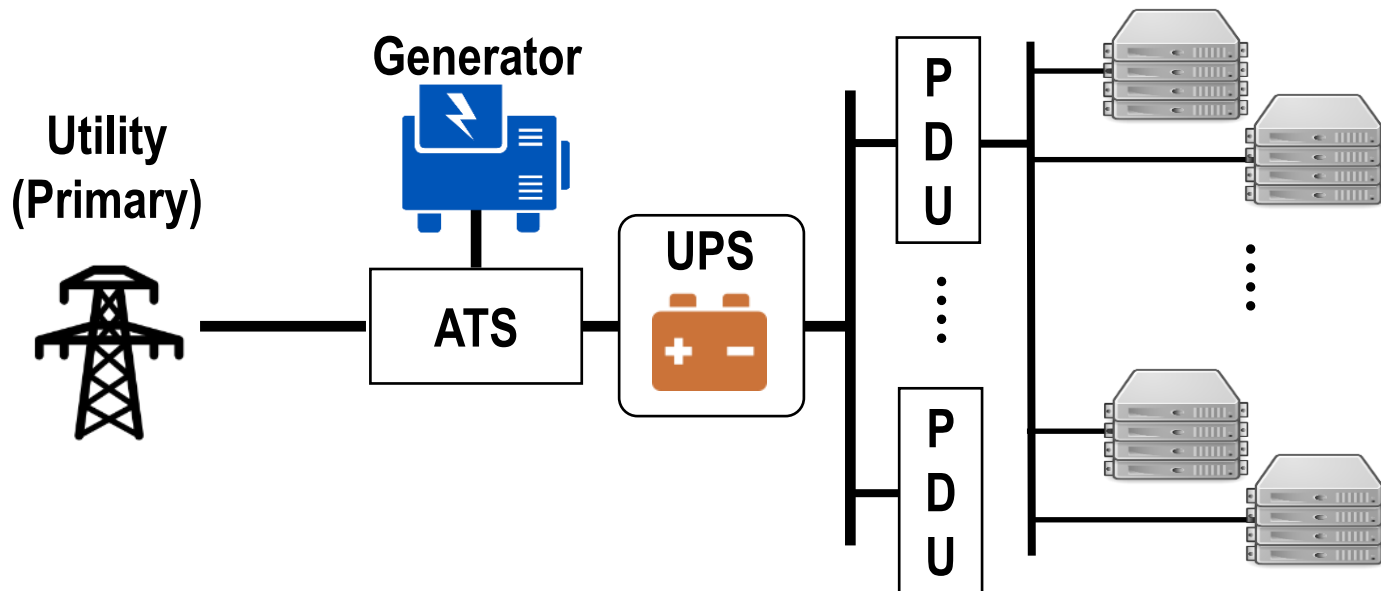


# A Spot Capacity Market to Increase Power Infrastructure Utilization in Multi-Tenant Data Centers

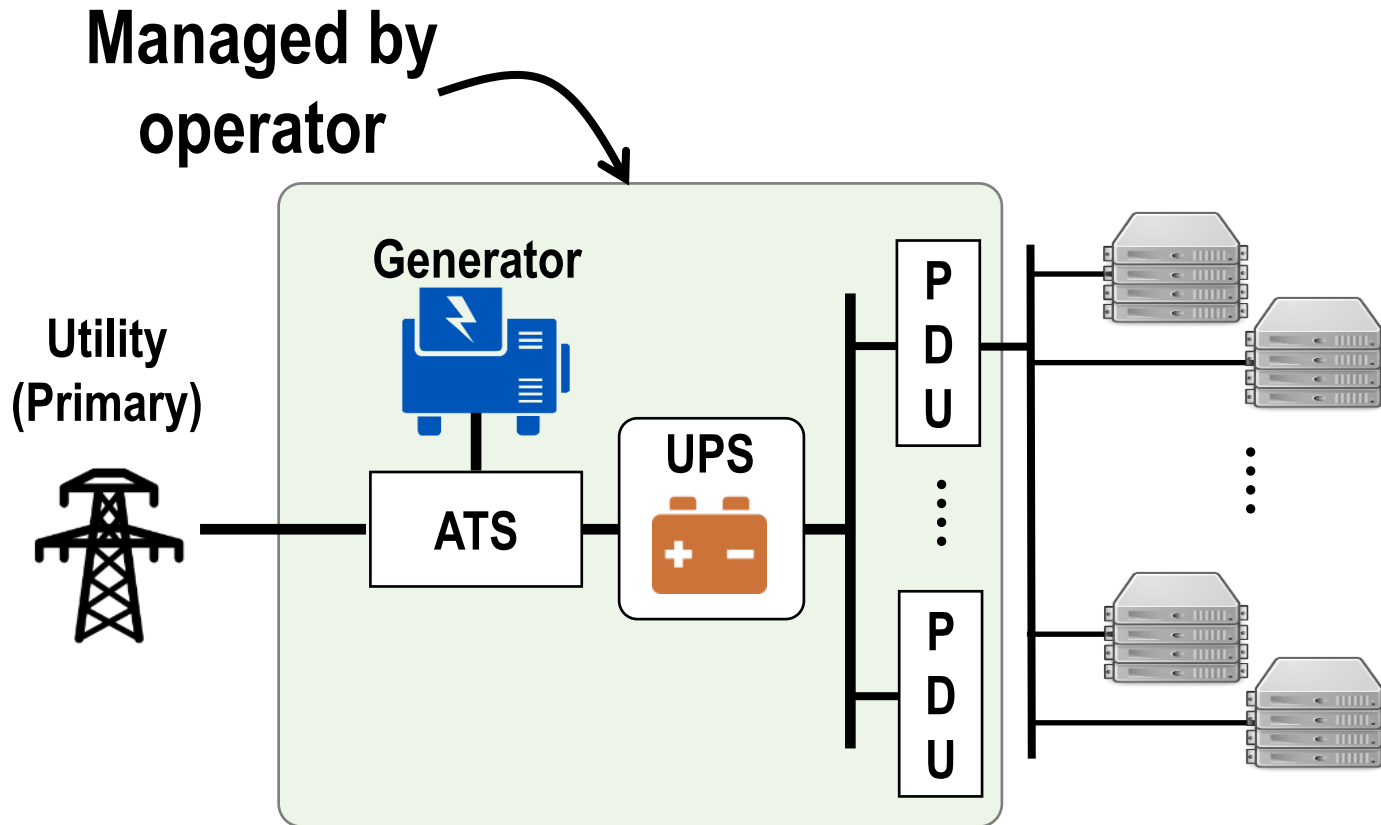
Mohammad A. Islam, Xiaoqi Ren, Shaolei Ren, and Adam Wierman



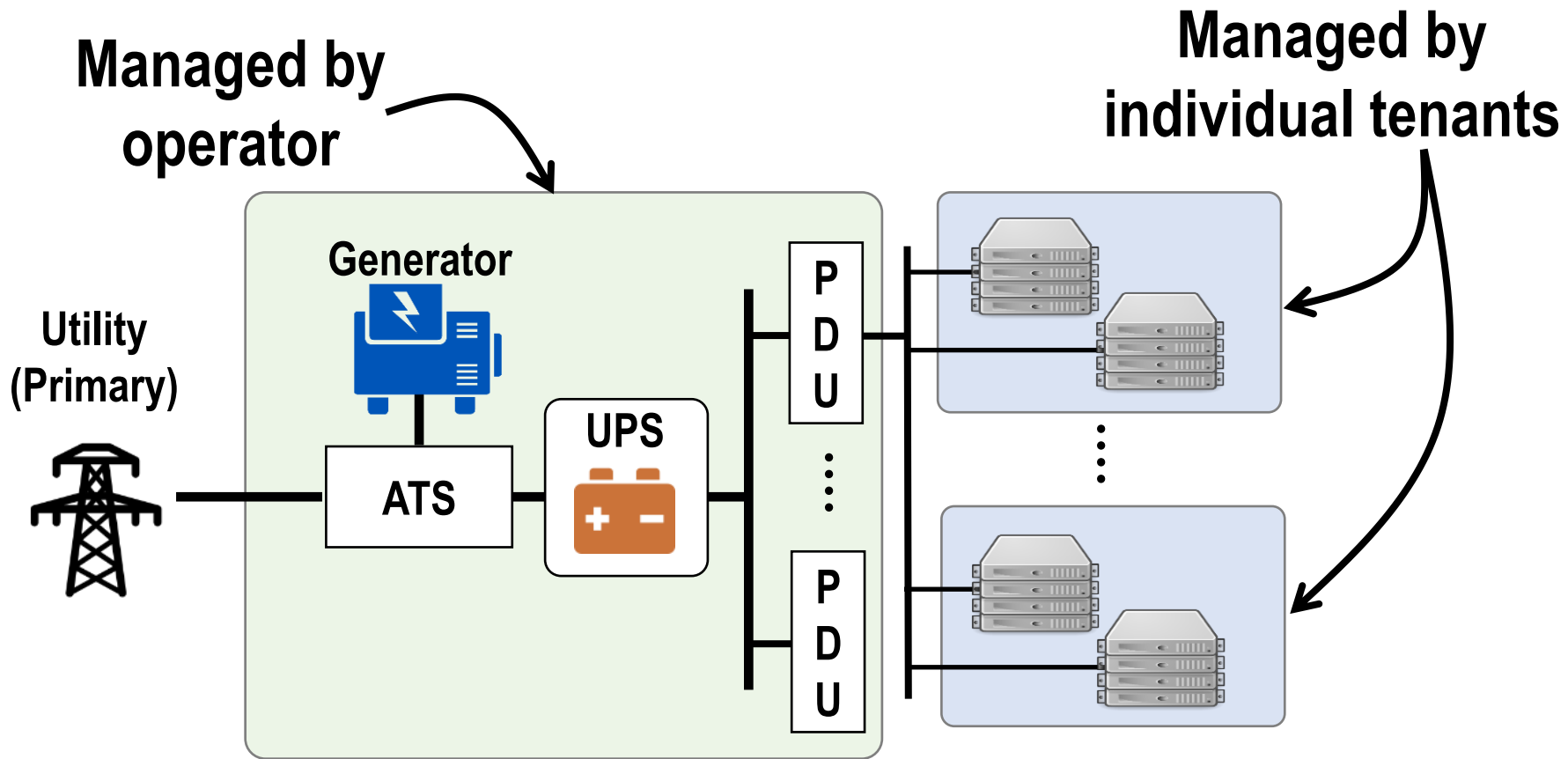
# Multi-tenant data centers



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# Multi-tenant data centers are everywhere

2,000+ in U.S.



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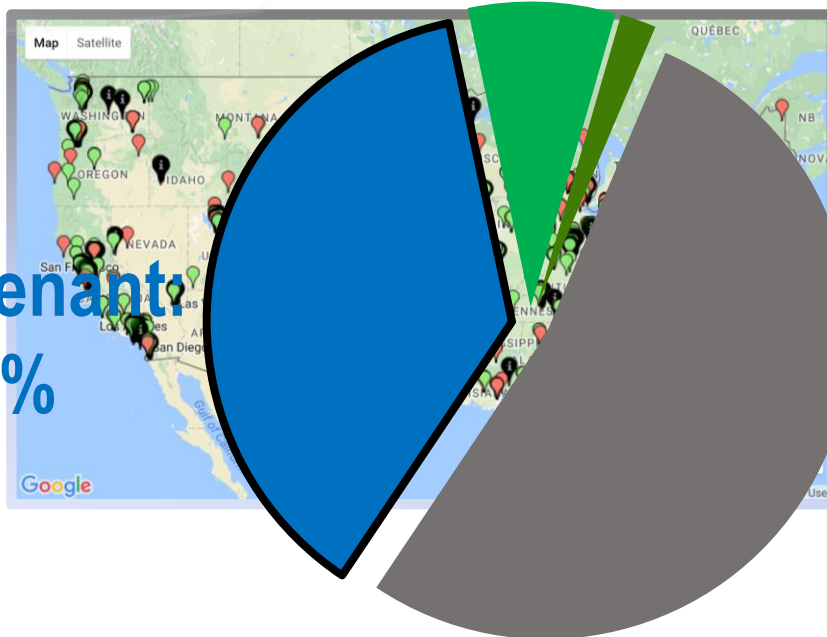
Google, Amazon, MS, Fb...

:7.8%

2,000+ in U.S.

Multi-tenant:  
37%

Enterprise:  
53%



# Who are using multi-tenant data centers?

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**Giant IT  
companies**



25% of Apple's servers are in multi-tenant data centers



# Who are using multi-tenant data centers?

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**Internet of things  
Hybrid-cloud**



# Data center costs breakdown

<b>Amortized Cost</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Sub-Components</b>
~45%	Servers	CPU, memory, storage systems
~25%	Infrastructure	Power distribution and cooling
~15%	Power draw	Electrical utility costs
~15%	Network	Links, transit, equipment

Source: A. Greenberg, J. Hamilton, D. A. Maltz, and P. Patel. 2008. The cost of a cloud: research problems in data center networks. SIGCOMM Comput. Commun. Rev.


# Data center costs breakdown

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# Data center costs breakdown

## Capital Expenditure (CapEx)



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# Data center costs breakdown

**Capital Expenditure  
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**Operational Expenditure  
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# Data center costs breakdown

Capital Expenditure  
(CapEx)

**CapEx > 1.5×OpEx !**

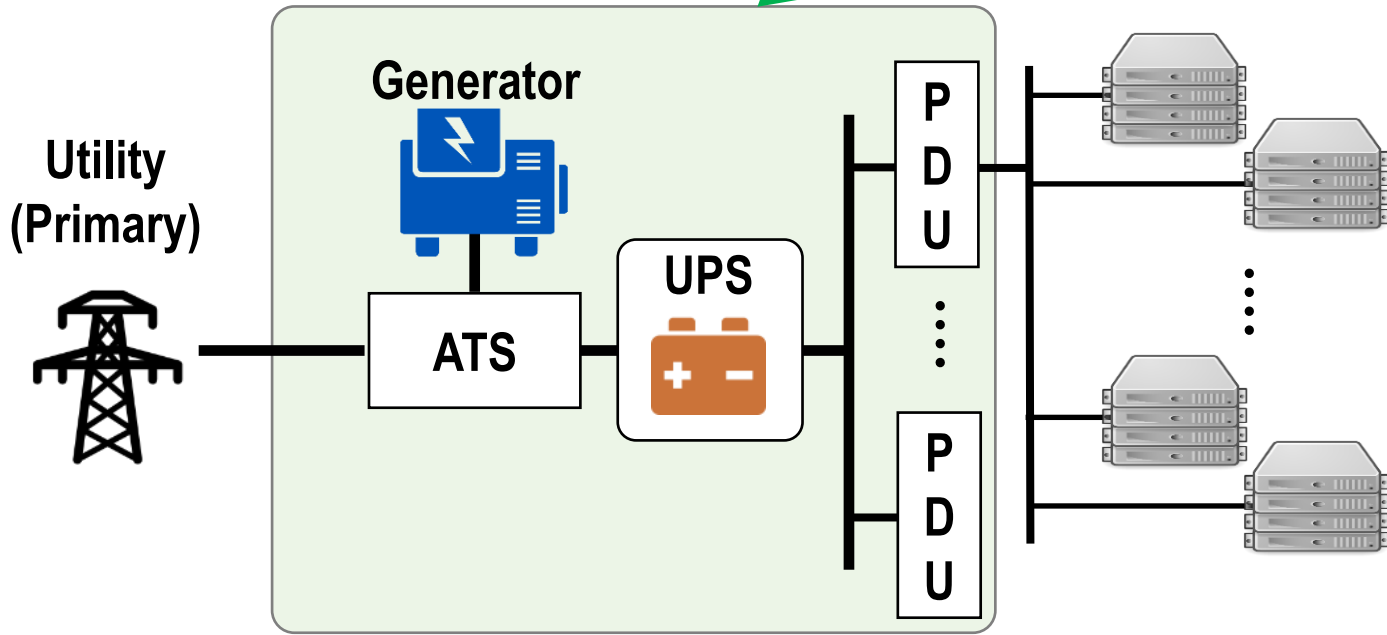
Operational Expenditure  
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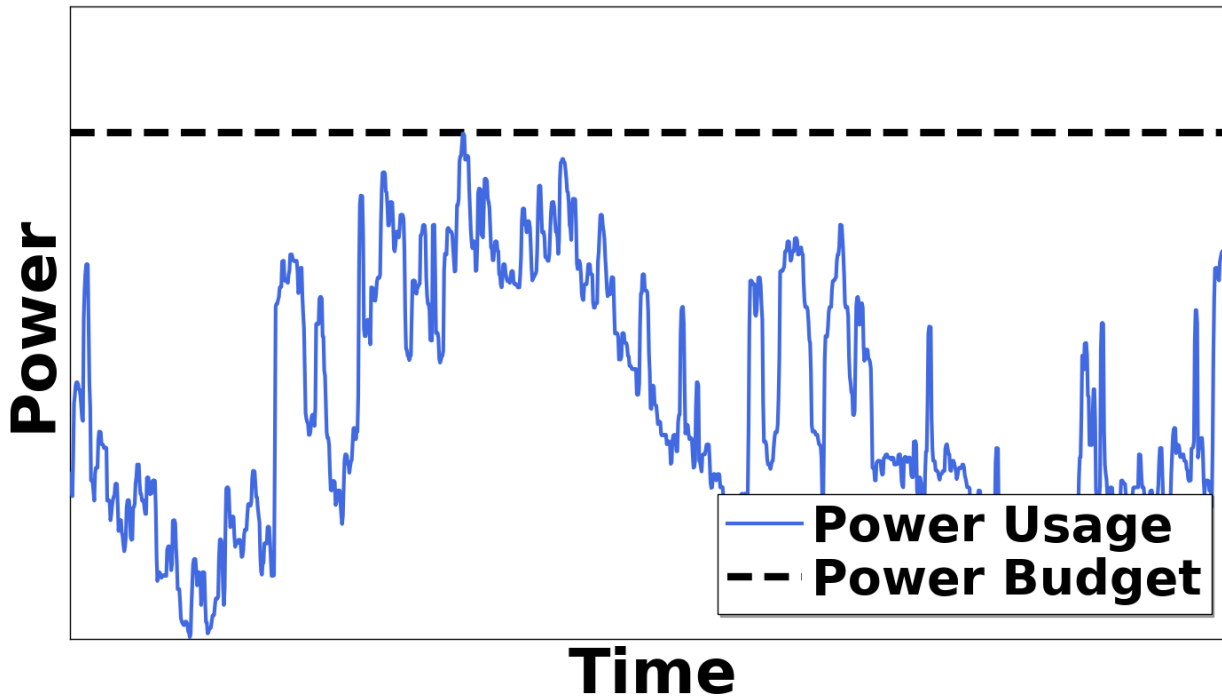
# Cost of infrastructure

**\$10-25 per Watt**

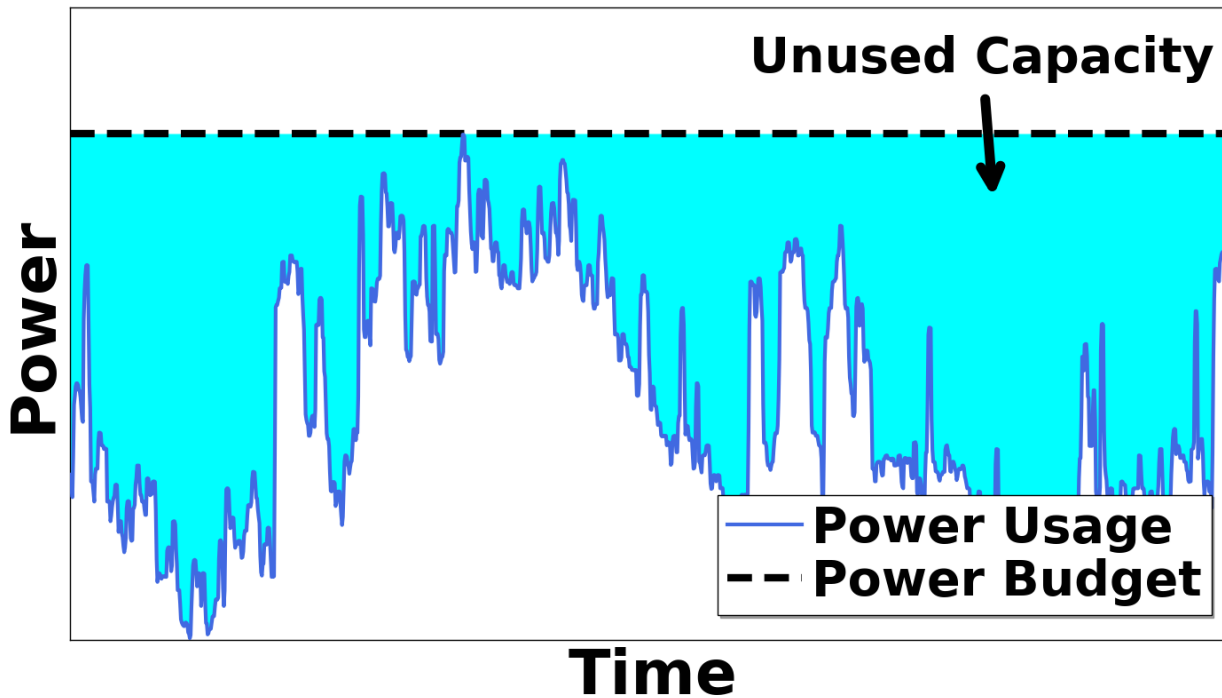




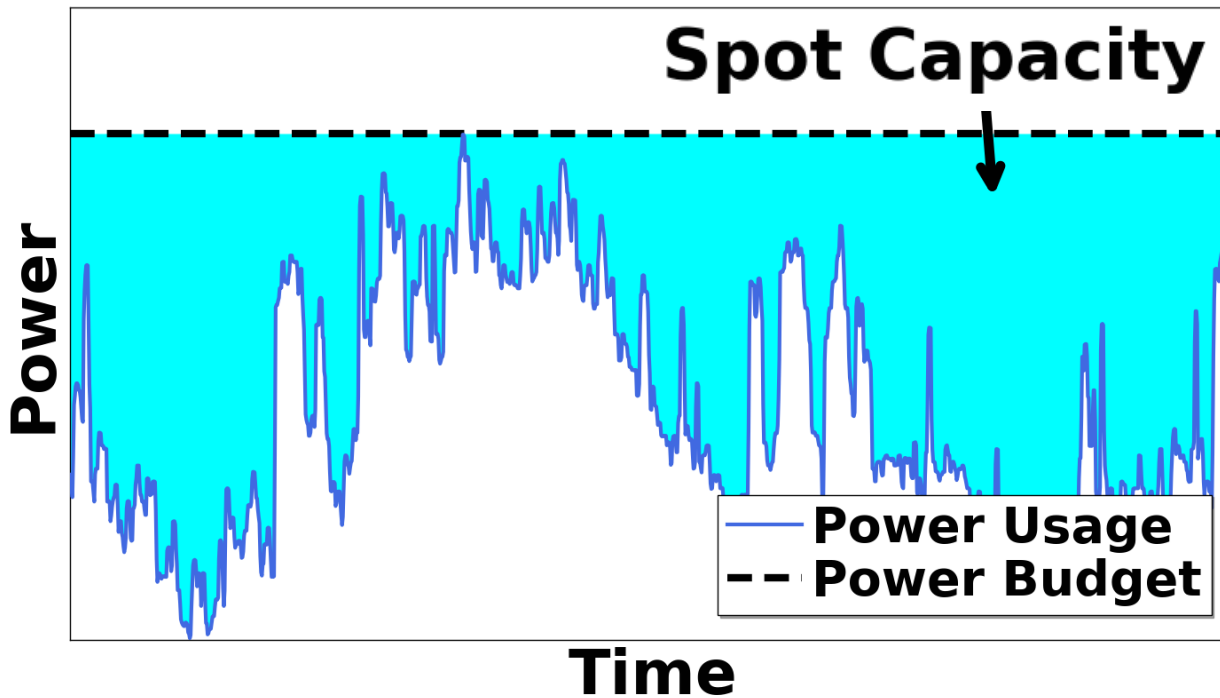
# Underutilization in data centers



# Underutilization in data centers



# Underutilization in data centers



**Increase infrastructure utilization**

**Increase infrastructure utilization**



**Exploit the “spot capacity”**

# Some inspirations

- “Power routing” in ASPLOS’10 and “soft fuse” in EuroSys’09

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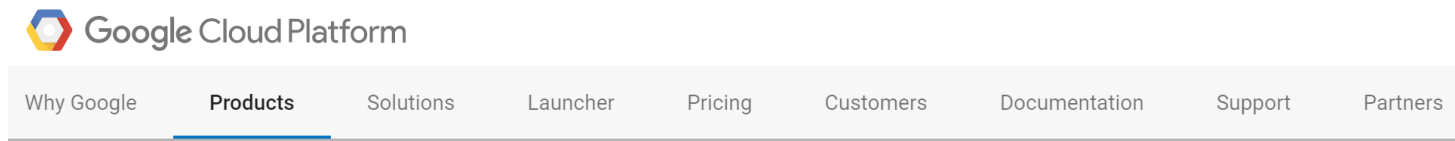


# Some inspirations

- “Power routing” in ASPLOS’10 and “soft fuse” in EuroSys’09
- “Spot instances” from Amazon



- “Preemptible VM” from Google Cloud



## PREEMPTIBLE VIRTUAL MACHINES

Affordable, short-lived compute instances suitable for batch jobs and fault-tolerant workloads.



# Spot capacity in multi-tenant data centers

# **Spot capacity in multi-tenant data centers**

**No centralized control**

# Spot capacity in multi-tenant data centers

No centralized control → Power routing, ...



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**A market for spot capacity**

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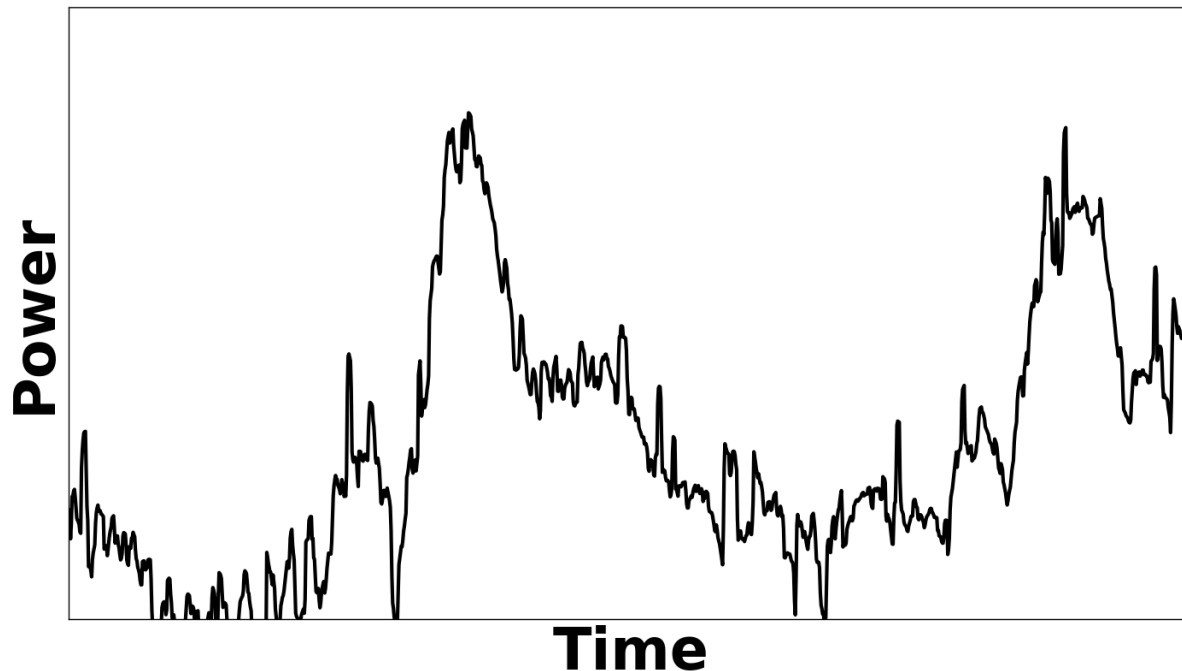


**A market for spot capacity**

**Tenants buy spot capacity from  
the data center operator**

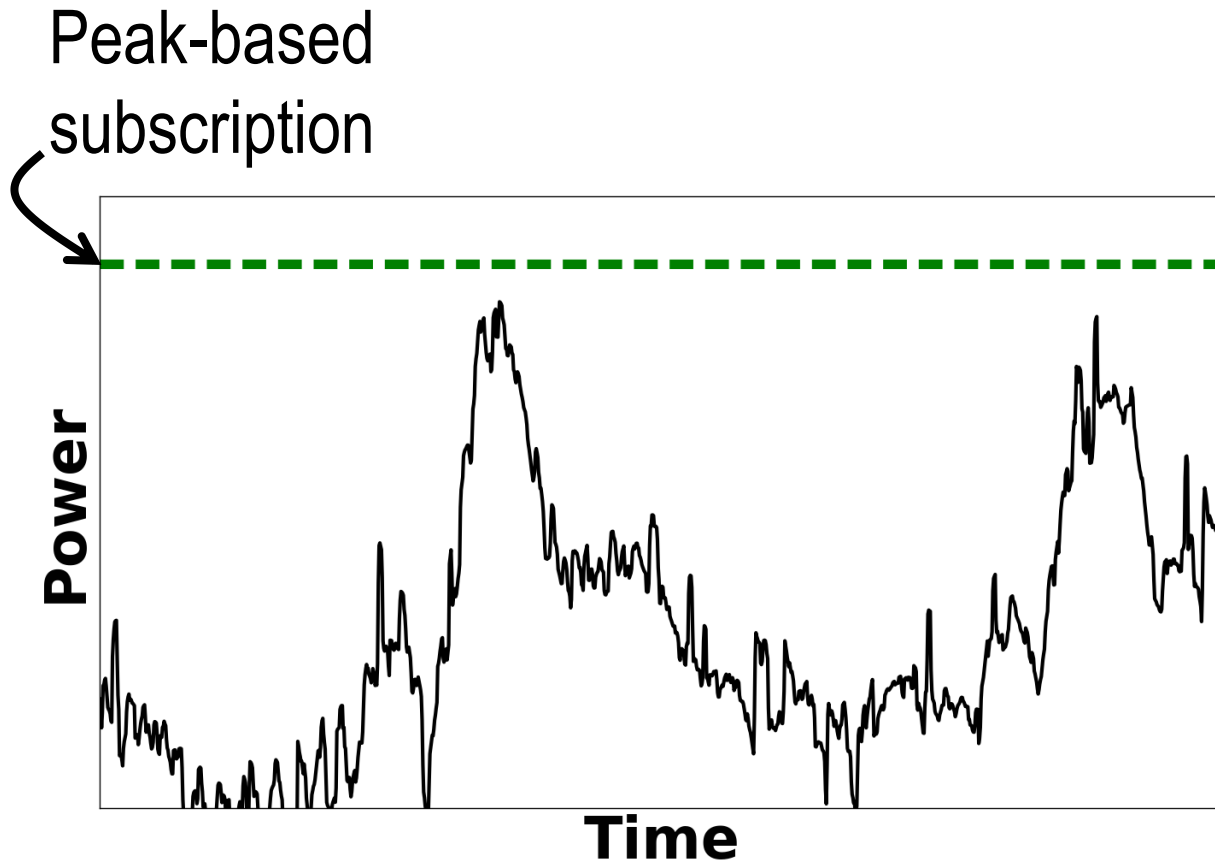
# Spot capacity in multi-tenant data centers

- Flexibility for cost conscious tenants



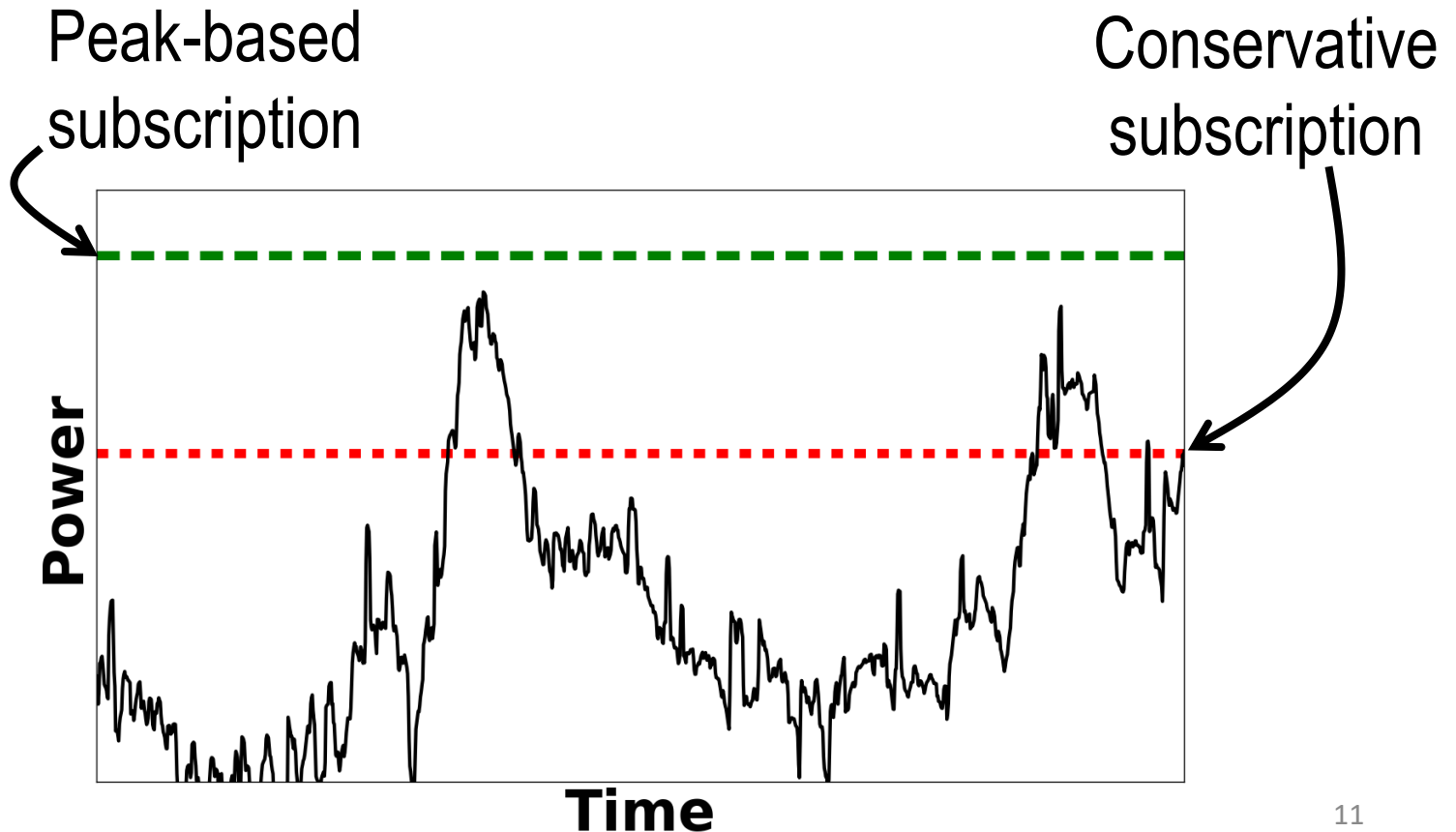
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# Spot capacity in multi-tenant data centers

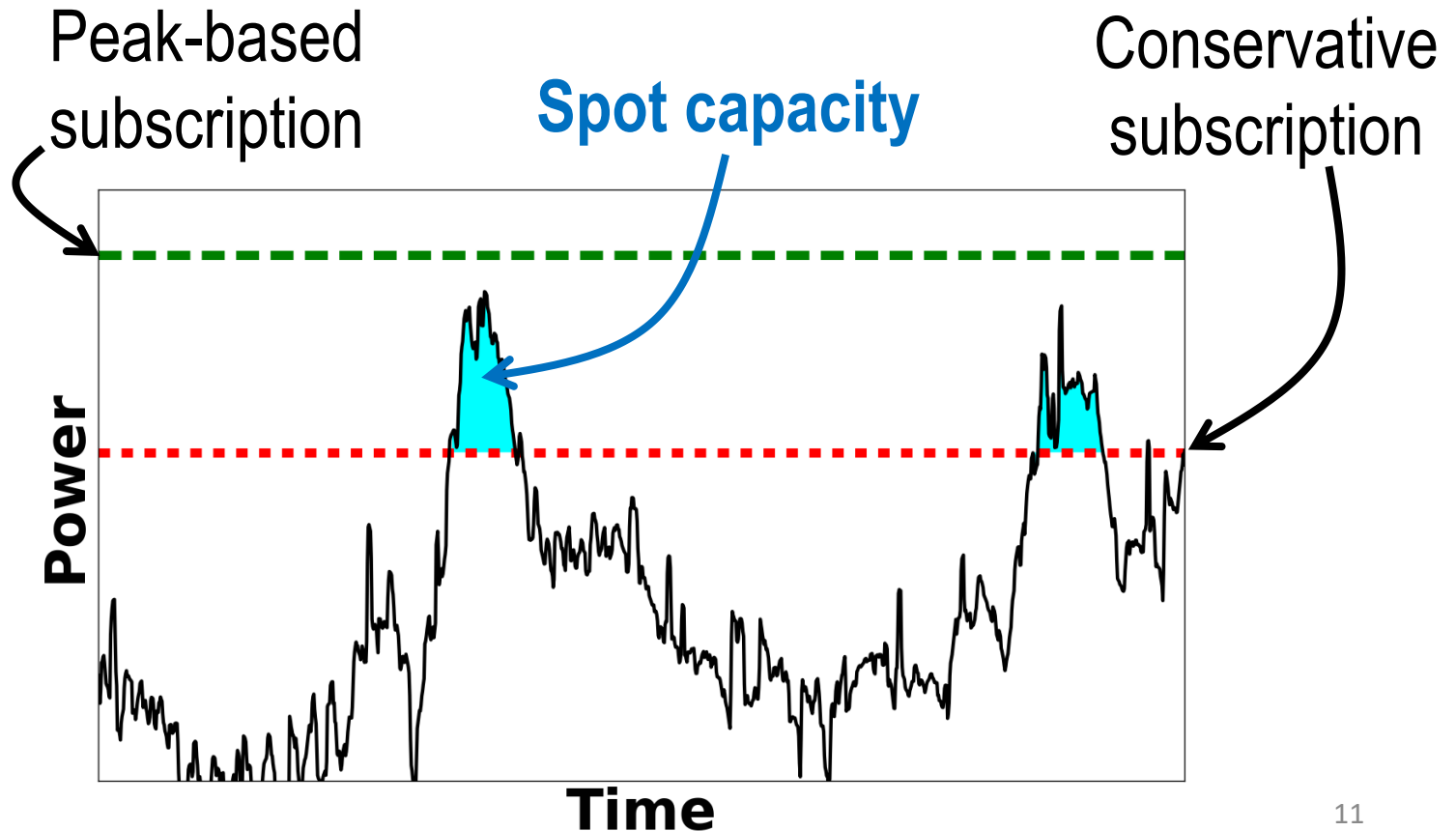
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# Spot capacity in multi-tenant data centers

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# Spot capacity in multi-tenant data centers

- Tenants:
  - tenants with insufficient capacity reservations can temporarily process its workloads without power capping (or cap power less frequently/aggressively than it would otherwise).

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  - Revenue from guaranteed capacity: not affected
  - Extra revenue from spot capacity

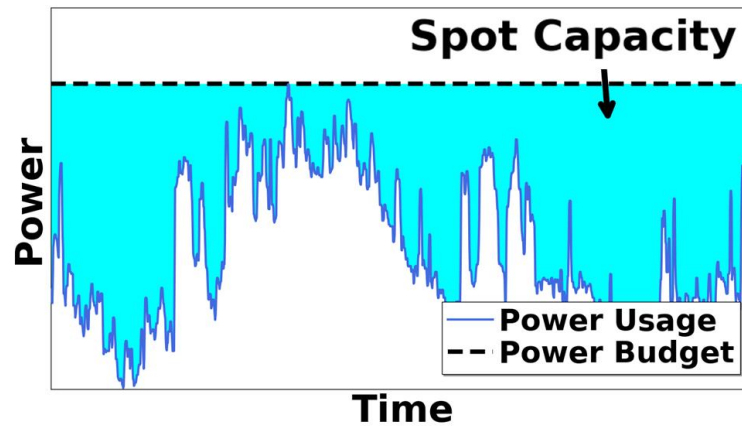
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**Spot capacity market is a win-win for both tenants and operator**

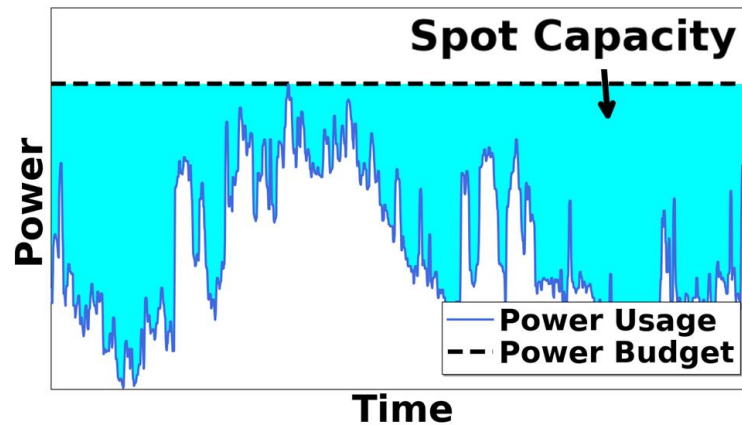
# Challenges

- Spot capacity is **limited** and **intermittent**



# Challenges

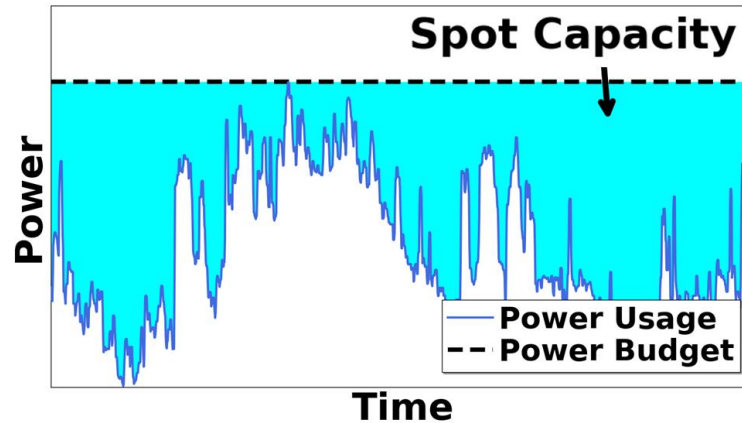
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- Tenants' spot capacity need is **dynamic** and **invisible** to the data center operator

# Challenges

- Spot capacity is **limited** and **intermittent**



- Tenants' spot capacity need is **dynamic** and **invisible** to the data center operator
- Infrastructure constraints require fine granularity in spot capacity allocation (e.g., rack level)

**Goal:** A **scalable** and **runtime** design  
for spot capacity allocation



# Problem formulation

- Goal: operator profit maximization

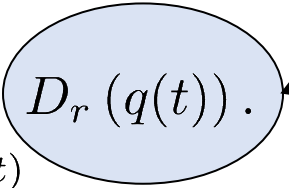
$$\underset{q(t)}{\text{maximize}} \quad q(t) \cdot \sum_{r \in \mathcal{S}(t)} D_r(q(t)).$$

# Problem formulation

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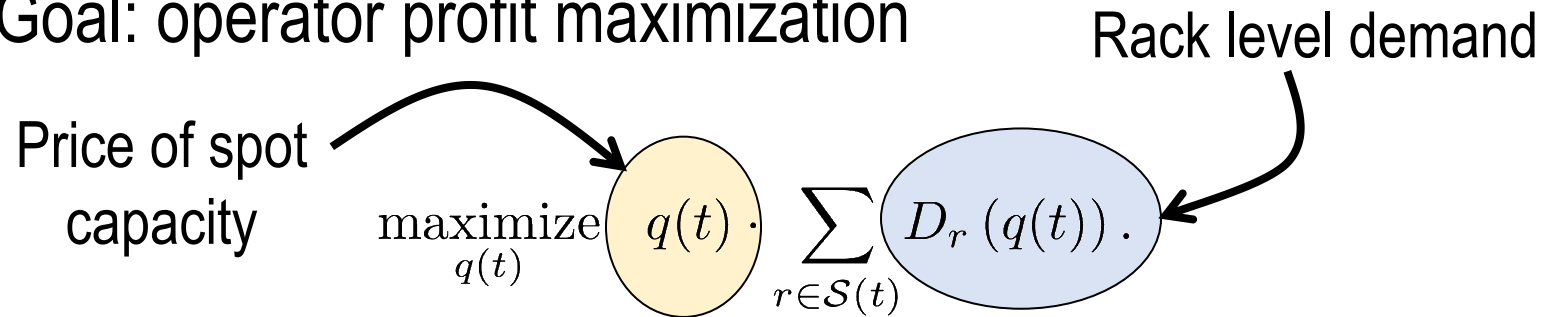
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Rack level demand



# Problem formulation

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# Problem formulation

- Goal: operator profit maximization

Price of spot  
capacity

maximize  
 $q(t)$

$q(t) \cdot$

$\sum_{r \in \mathcal{S}(t)}$

$D_r(q(t)) \cdot$

Rack level demand

Infrastructure constraints

Rack :  $D_r(q(t)) \leq P_r^R, \forall r \in \mathcal{S}(t)$

PDU :  $\sum_{r \in \mathcal{S}(t) \cap \mathcal{R}_m} D_r(q(t)) \leq P_m(t), \forall m \in \mathcal{M}$

UPS :  $\sum_{r \in \mathcal{S}(t)} D_r(q(t)) \leq P_o(t)$

# How to solve it?

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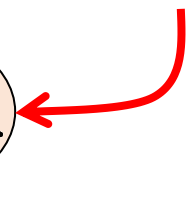
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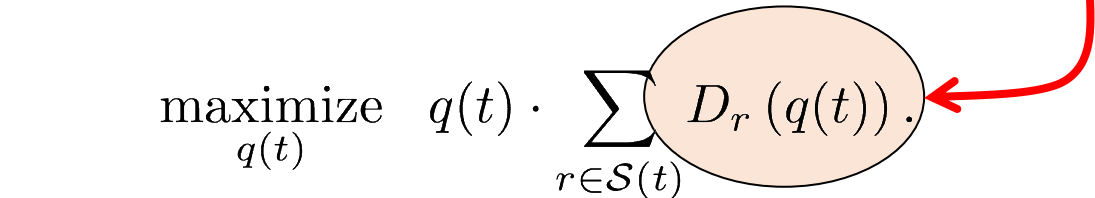
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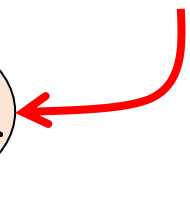
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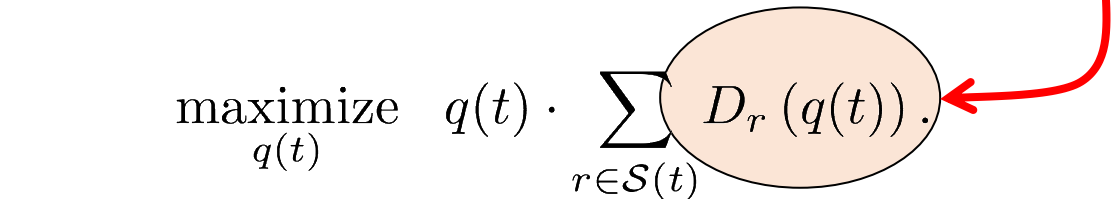
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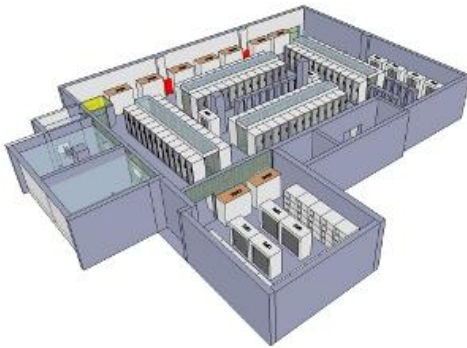
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- Soliciting the demand curve  $\rightarrow$  privacy and overhead
- Pre-set price  $\rightarrow$  low level demand prediction
- Market approach  $\rightarrow$  an in-between solution

# SpotDC: spot capacity management



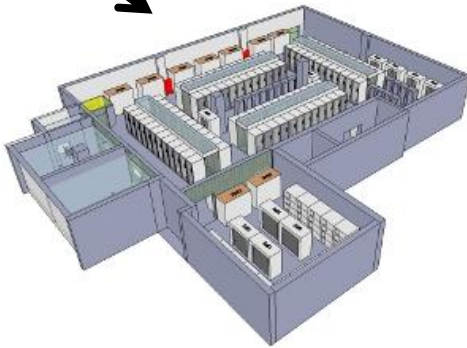
Operator



Tenants

# SpotDC: spot capacity management

Spot capacity  
predictions



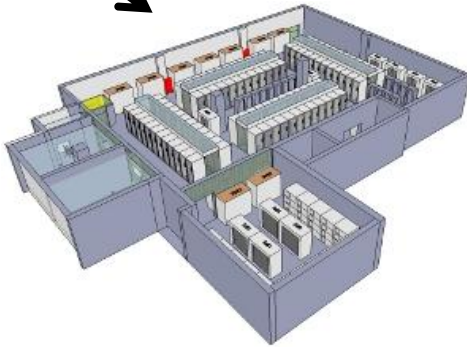
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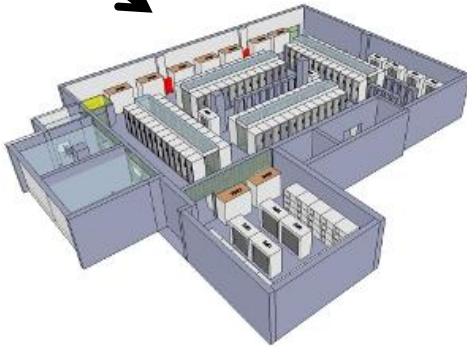
Response (bids)



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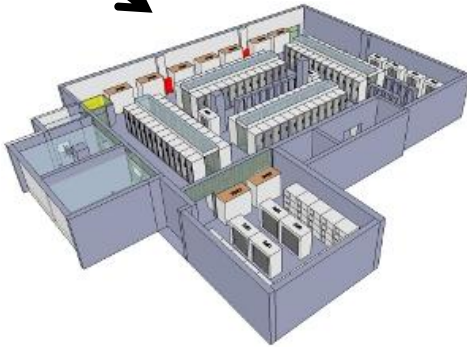
Price and actual spot power allocation



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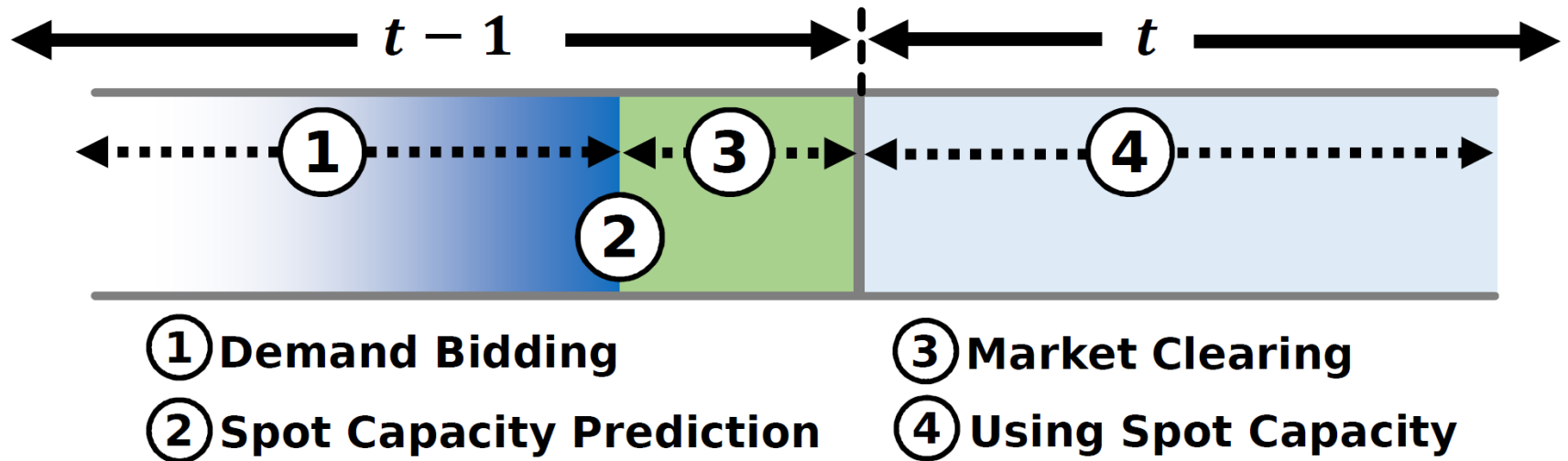
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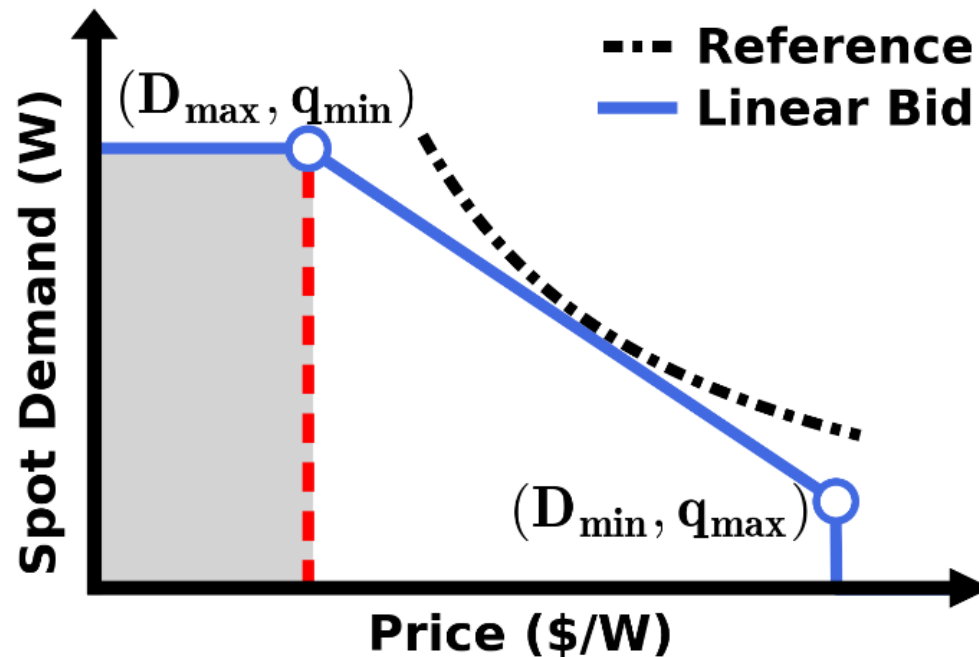
Gain spot power

# Timings in SpotDC



# Demand bidding

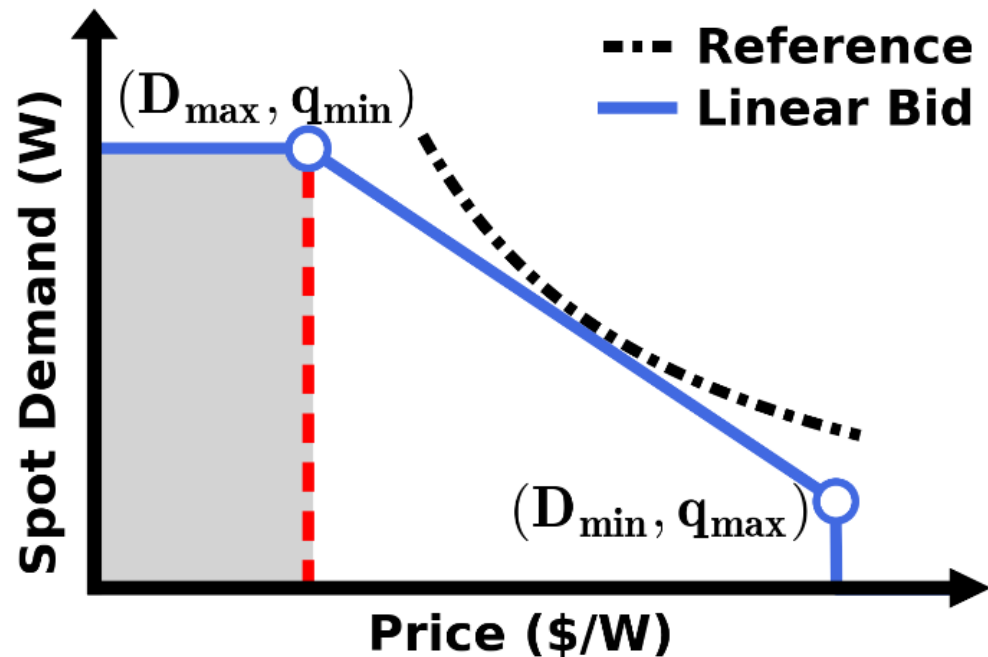
- A piece-wise-linear bid





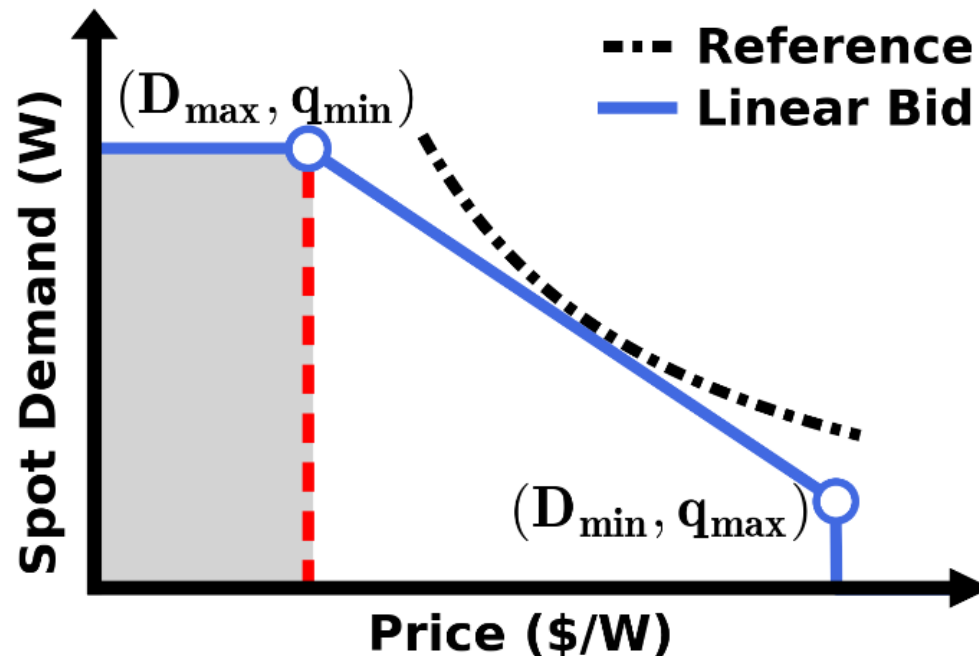
# Demand bidding

- A piece-wise-linear bid
- Tenants only submit four parameters



# Demand bidding

- A piece-wise-linear bid
- Tenants only submit four parameters
- Captures tenants' demand **elasticity**

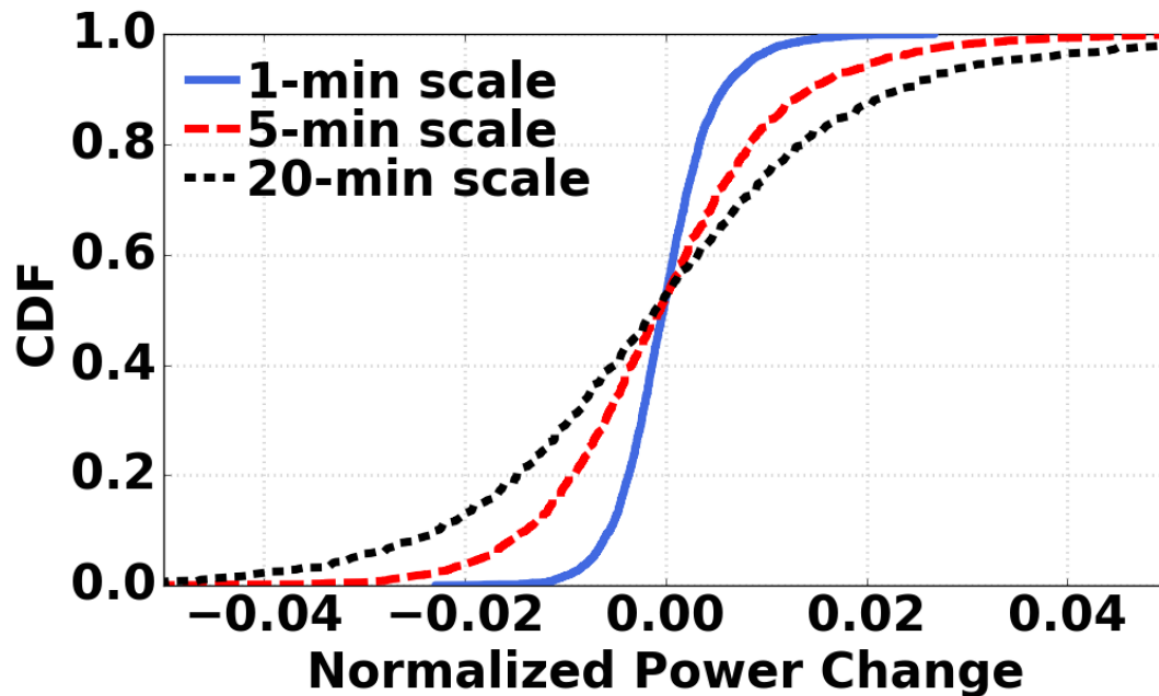


# Spot capacity prediction

- Available spot capacity prediction:  $\text{max} - \text{predicted}$ 
  - UPS and PDU level predictions: Use previous time slot usage as references.

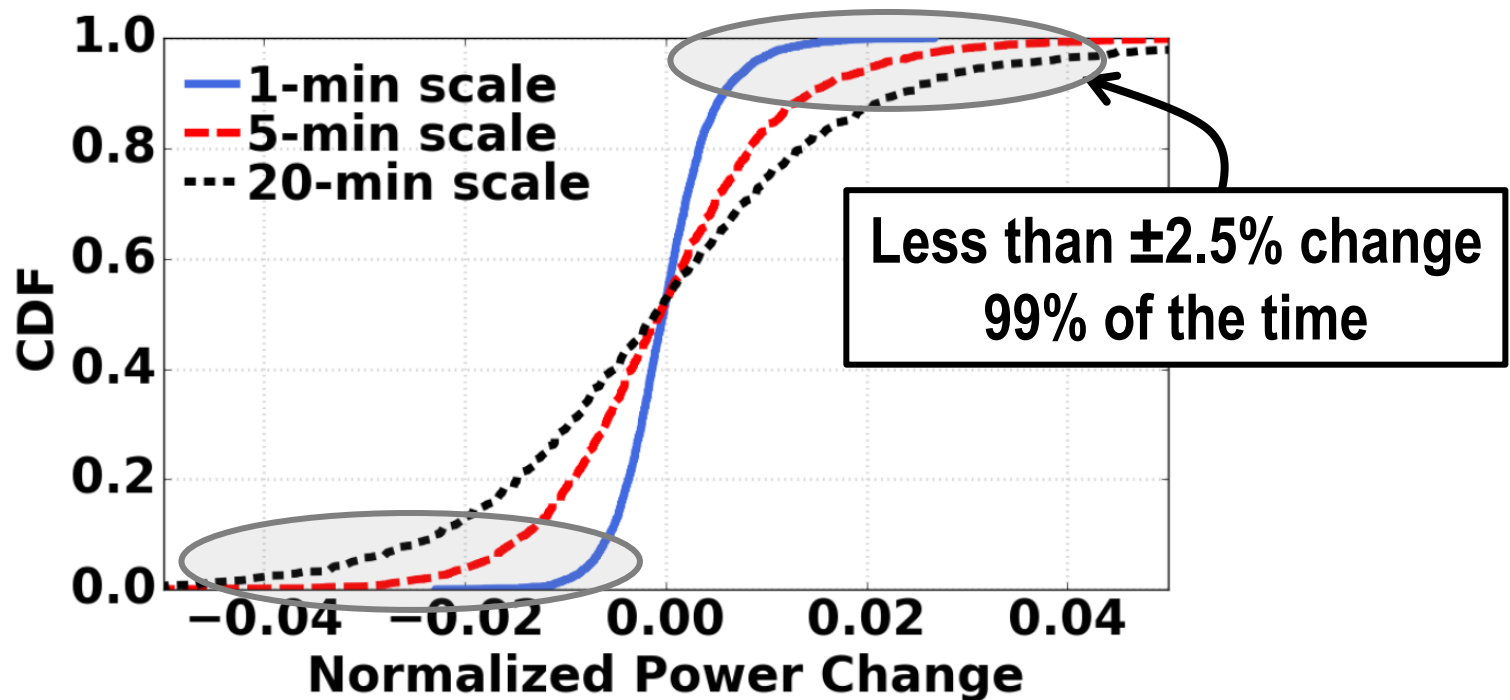
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# Evaluation methodology

PDU	Tenant	Type	Alias	Workload	Subscription
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	Count-1	Opportunistic	O-1	Word Count	125W
	Graph-1	Opportunistic	O-2	Graph Anal.	115W
	Other	—	—	—	250W
#2	Search-2	Sprinting	S-3	Search	145W
	Count-2	Opportunistic	O-3	Word Count	125W
	Sort	Opportunistic	O-4	TeraSort	125W
	Graph-2	Opportunistic	O-5	Graph Anal.	115W
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- 10 tenants with sprinting (delay sensitive) and opportunistic (delay tolerance) workloads
- Using Dynamic voltage and frequency scaling (DVFS) for power scaling.

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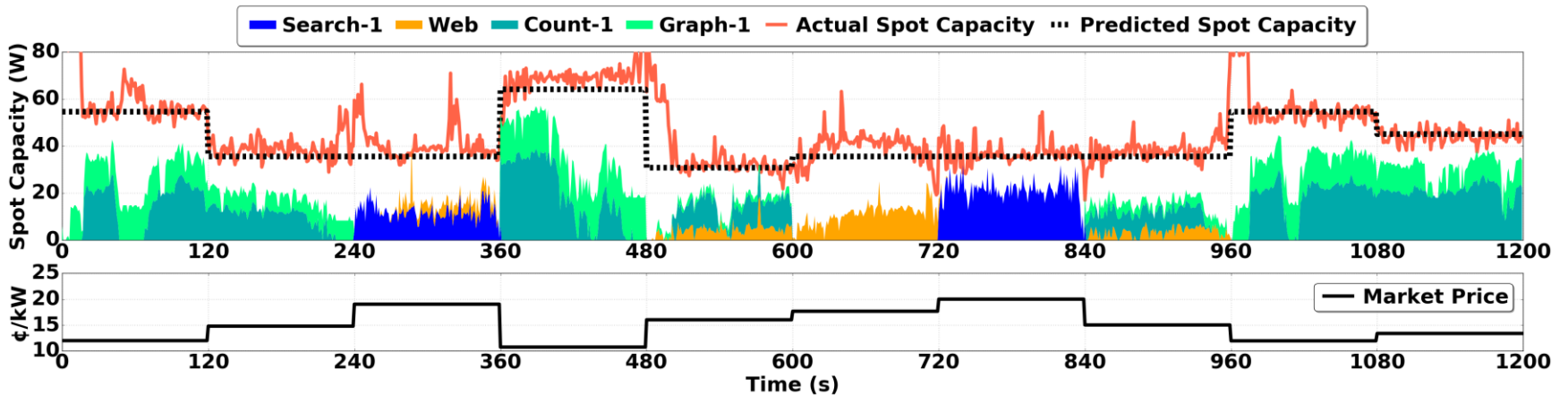
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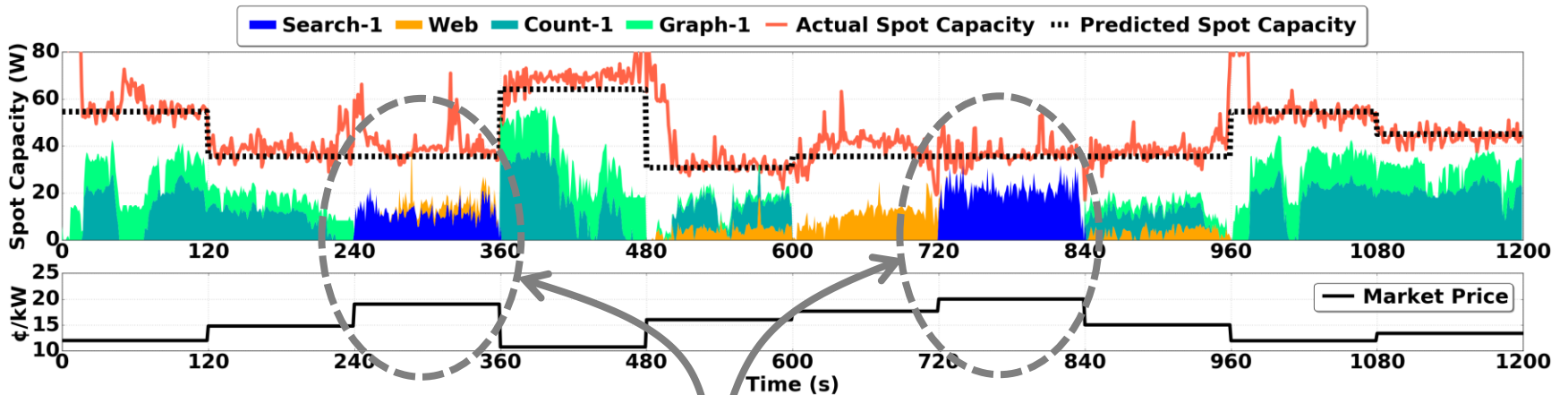
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# Performance evaluation

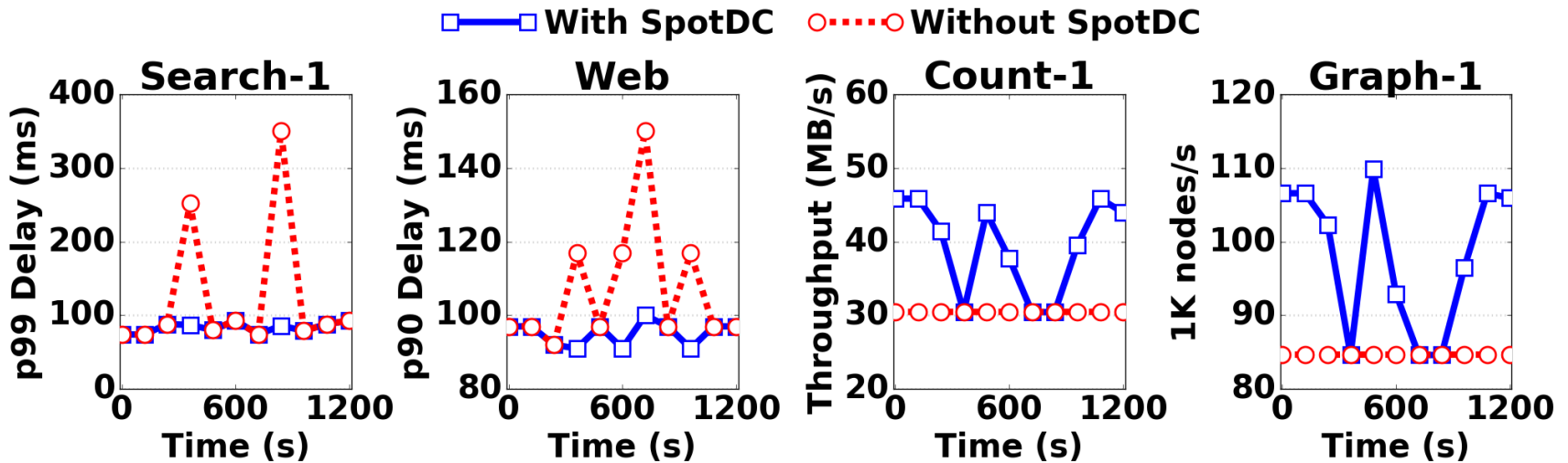


# Performance evaluation



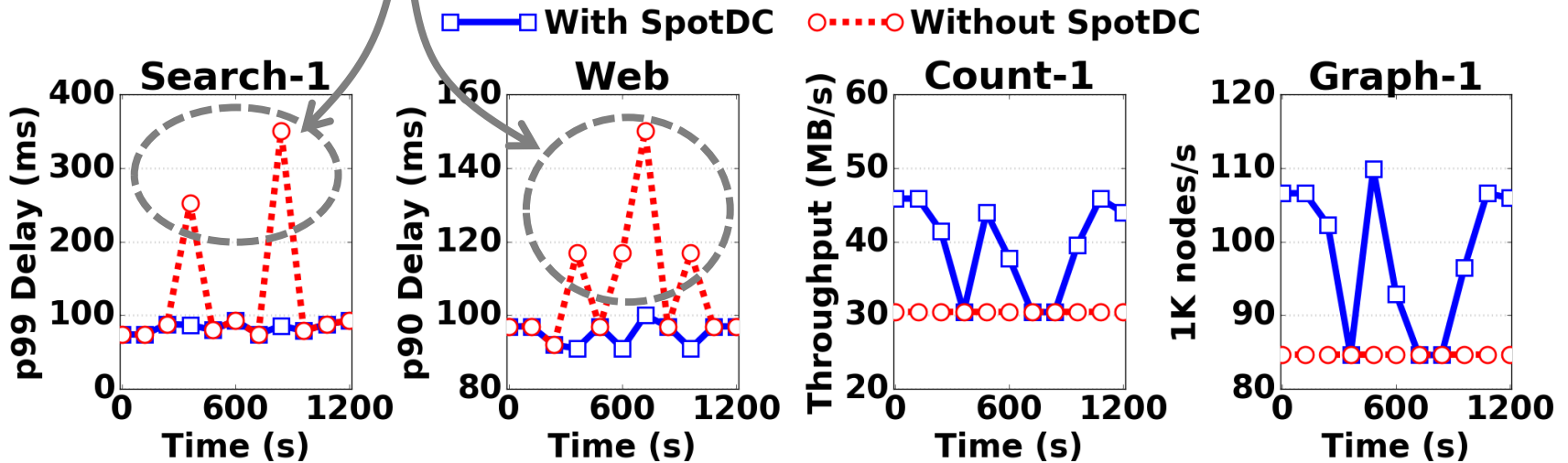
Sprinting tenants drive up the price

# Performance evaluation



# Performance evaluation

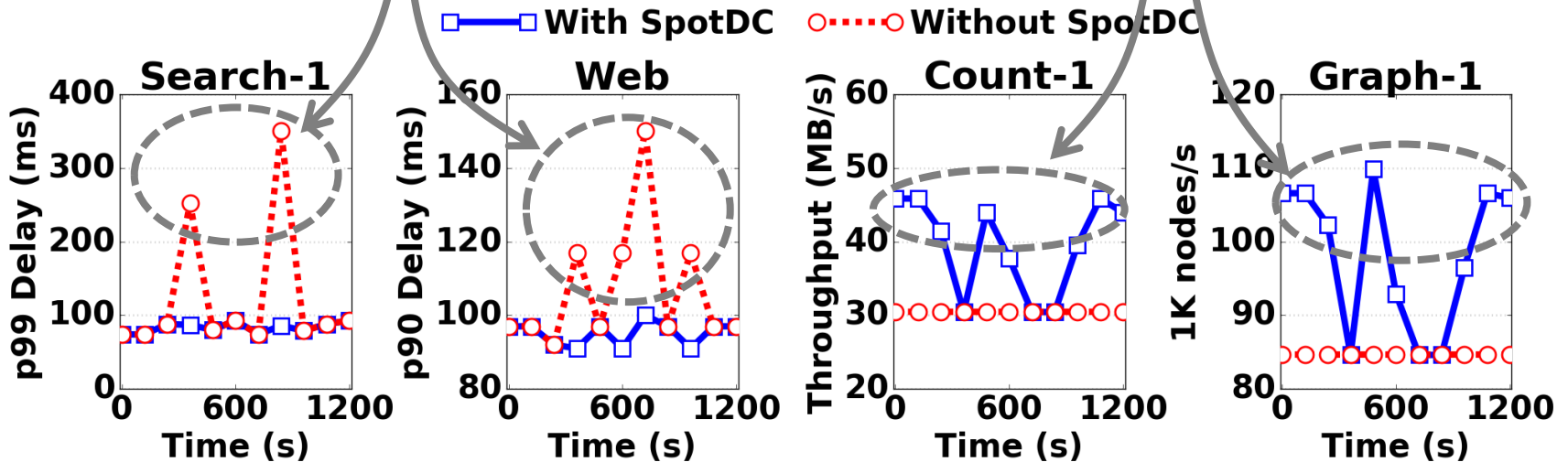
Sprinting tenants avoid SLO violations



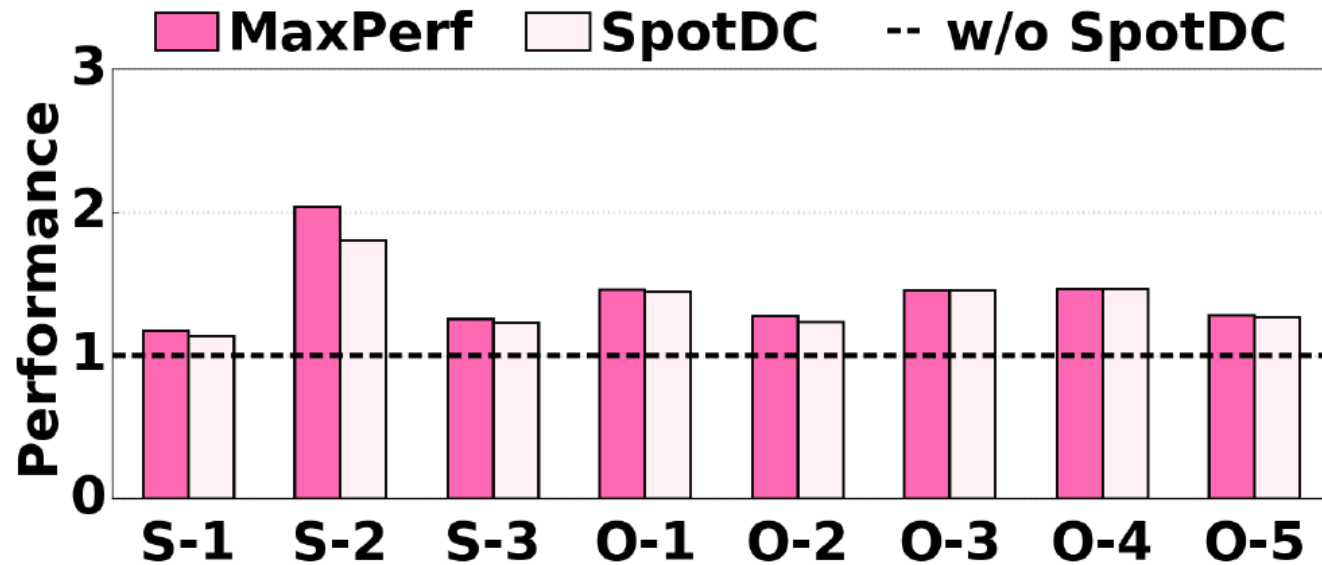
# Performance evaluation

Sprinting tenants avoid SLO violations

Opportunistic tenants gain throughput boost

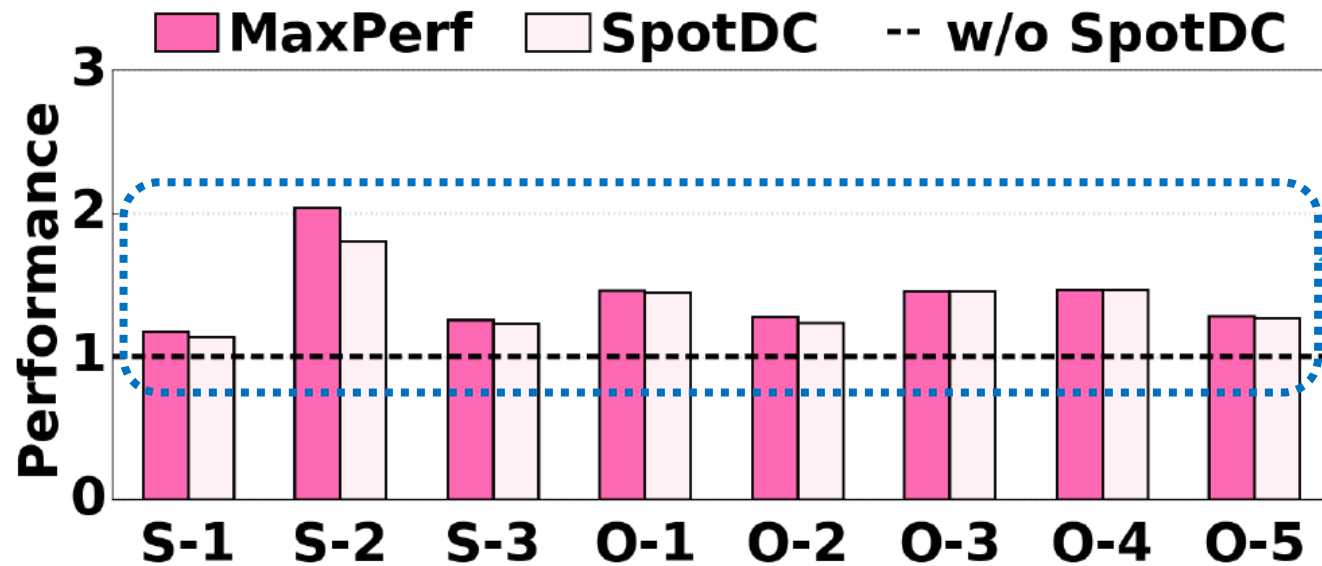


# Tenants' benefit from SpotDC

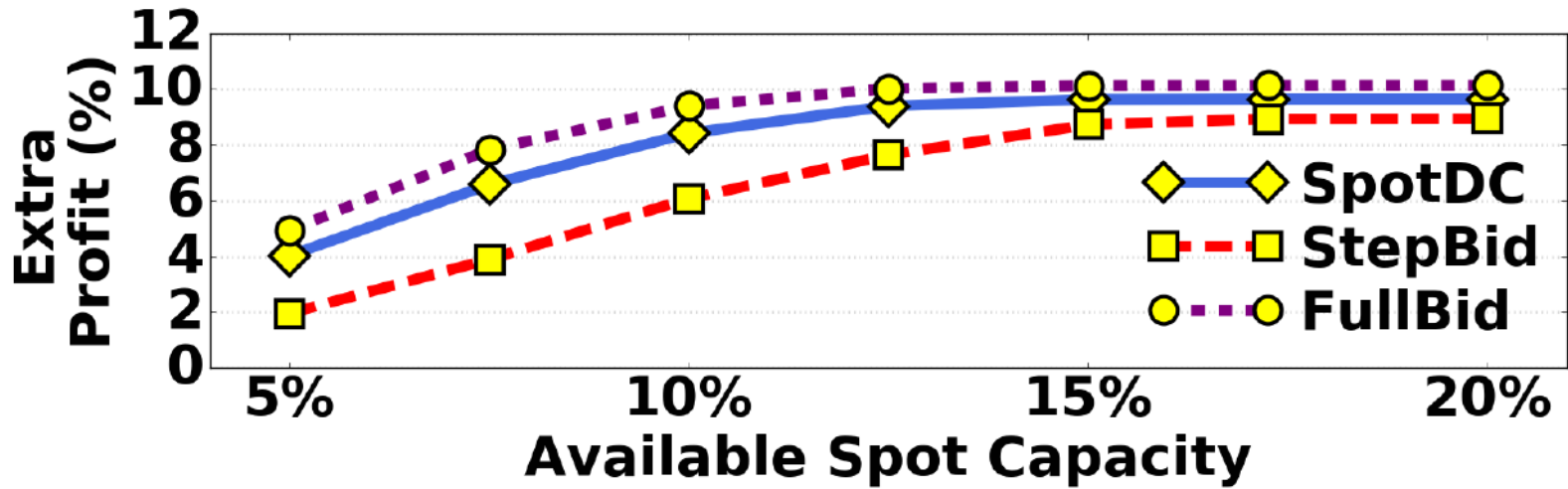


# Tenants' benefit from SpotDC

Performance boosts  
with SpotDC

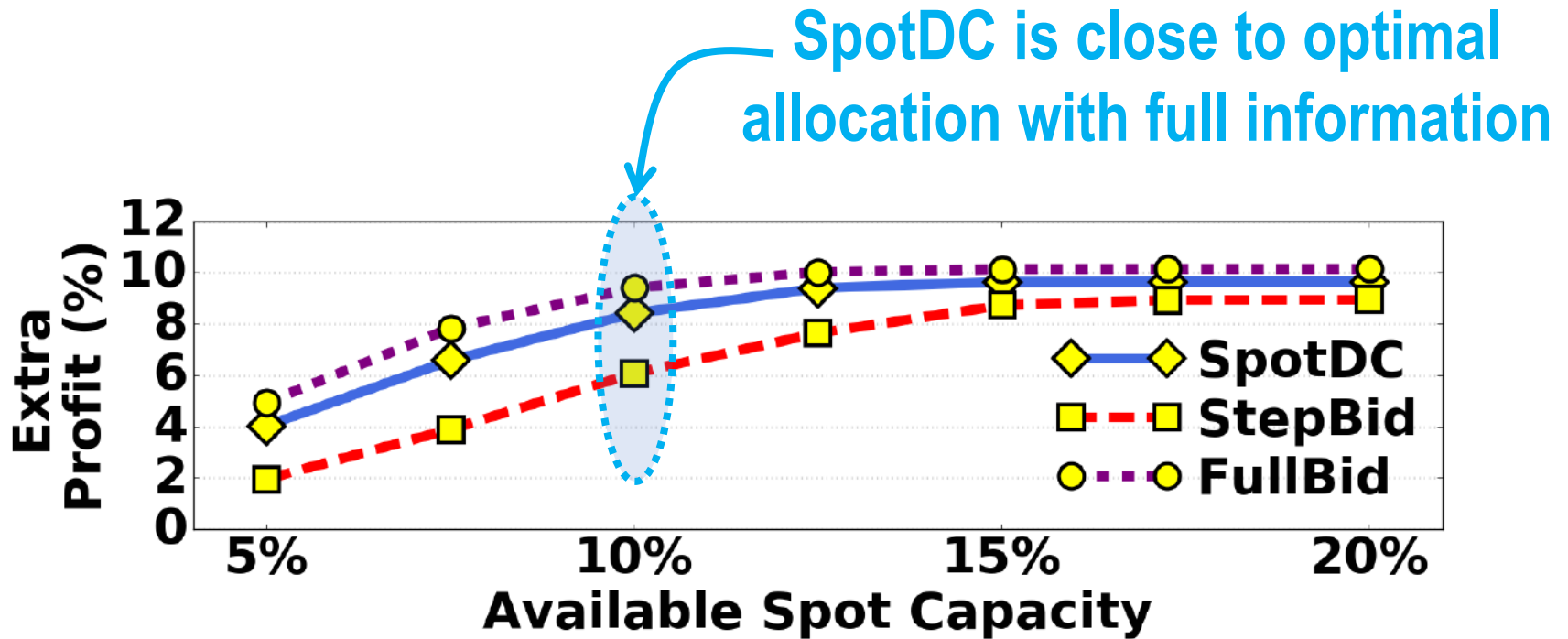


# Operator's extra profit





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# SpotDC: Spot capacity management

A **market-based** approach for providing spot capacity to tenants and helping operator further increase data center utilization

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**Simple, Scalable & Efficient**