



Oakestra: A Lightweight Hierarchical Orchestration Framework for Edge Computing

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Edge Computing

- Constrained small footprint hardware
- Heterogeneous Infrastructures
 - o CPU/GPU Architecture
 - \circ Networking
 - o Connectivity
 - o Ownership
- User proximity
- Supports latency-critical applications



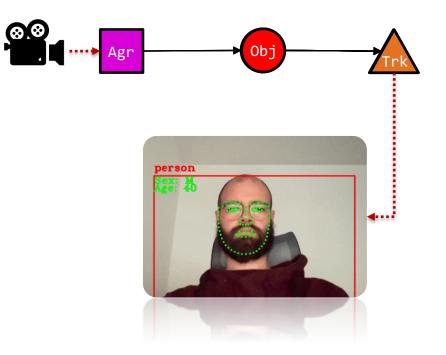






Service Orchestration

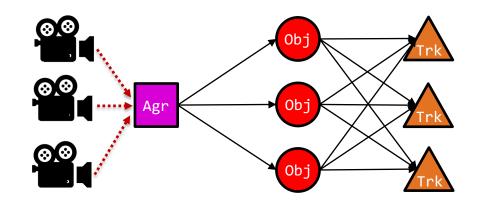
• Management and coordination of services across the available resources





Service Orchestration

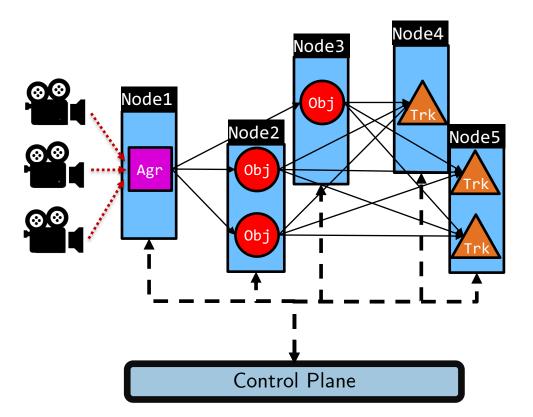
- Management and coordination of services across the available resources
 - Resources and services monitoring
 - Replicas scale-up/down
 - Workload migration
 - Services networking





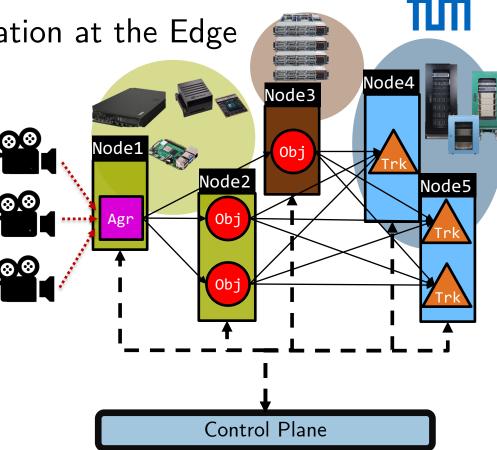
Service Orchestration

- Management and coordination of services across the available resources
 - Resources and services monitoring
 - Replicas scale-up/down
 - Workload migration
 - Services networking
 - ... and more
- Control plane + Nodes
- Kubernetes (K8s) family



Challenges of Service Orchestration at the Edge

- Multiple infrastructure providers
- Solutions designed for datacenter environments
- Strong consistency of cluster status and resources limits performance at the Edge [3]
- Lightweight distributions like K3s, MicroK8s inherit the same design assumptions of K8s.
- Global state transfer requirement for networking



[1] Andrew Jeffery, Heidi Howard, and Richard Mortier. 2021. Rearchitecting Kubernetes for the Edge. 4th ACM EdgeSys (2021)



Three-tier hierarchical orchestration

Consolidation of multiple edge providers

Lightweight Implementation

Resource aggregation



Site-to-Site tunneling

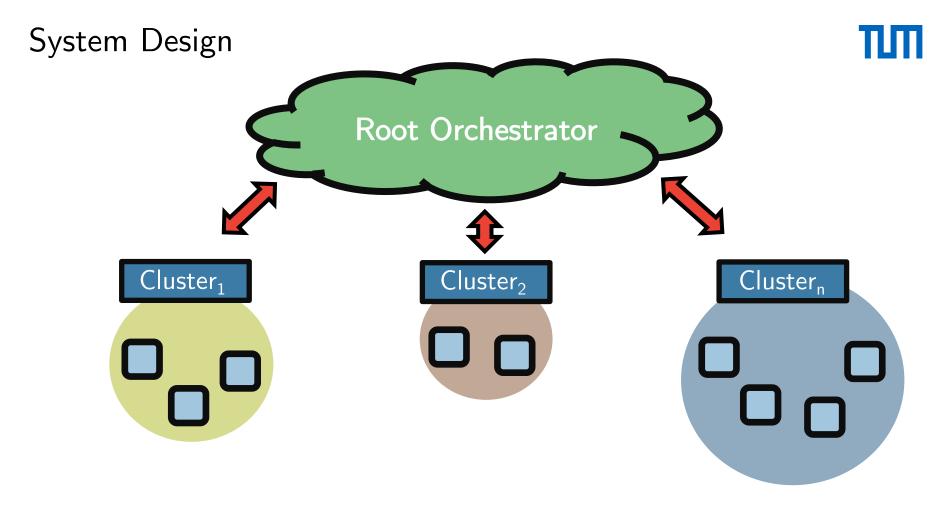
Semantic overlay networking

Multi-virtualization support

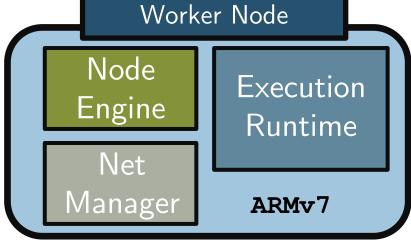
Deployment across geography

Delegated service scheduling

Fine-grained extensible SLA primitives



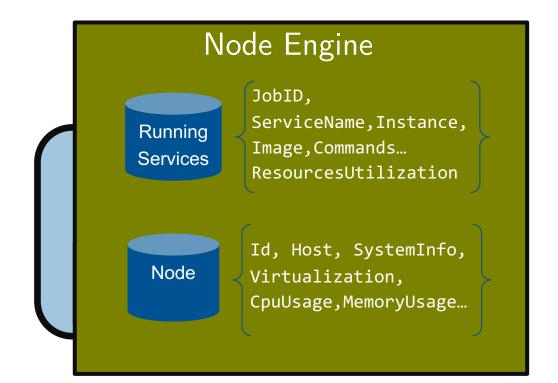
Engine Runtime



- Multiple architectures ٠
- Multiple execution runtimes ٠ Default: containerd \cap
- Distributed networking management ٠
- Resource/service monitoring ٠

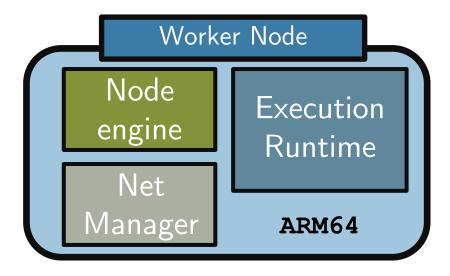




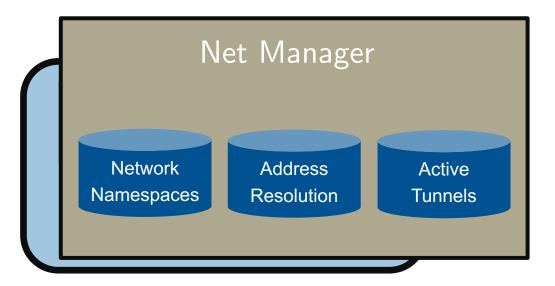


- Deployed service instances
- Service's resources utilization
- Node's system and real time info
- Periodical cluster updates



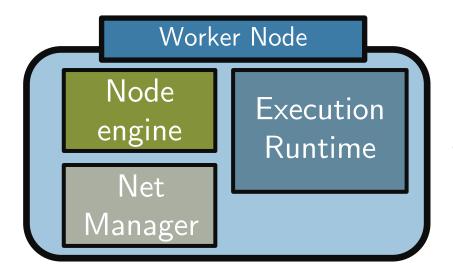




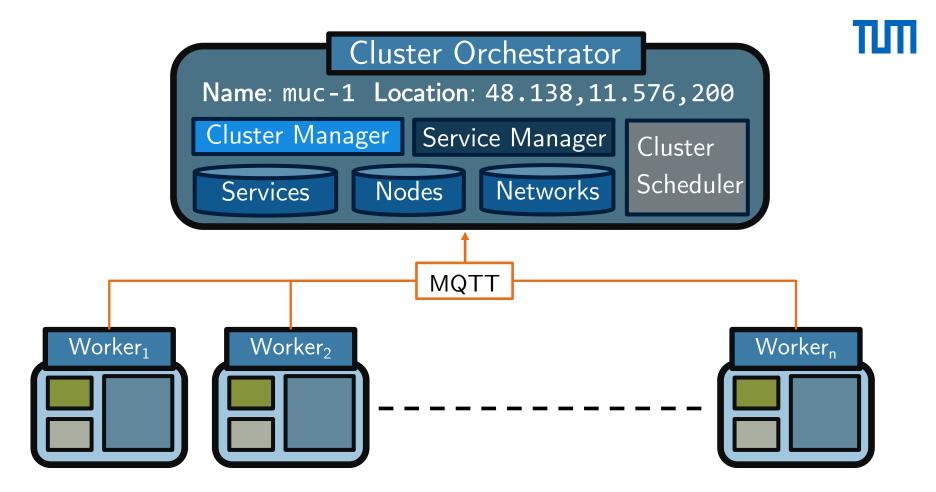


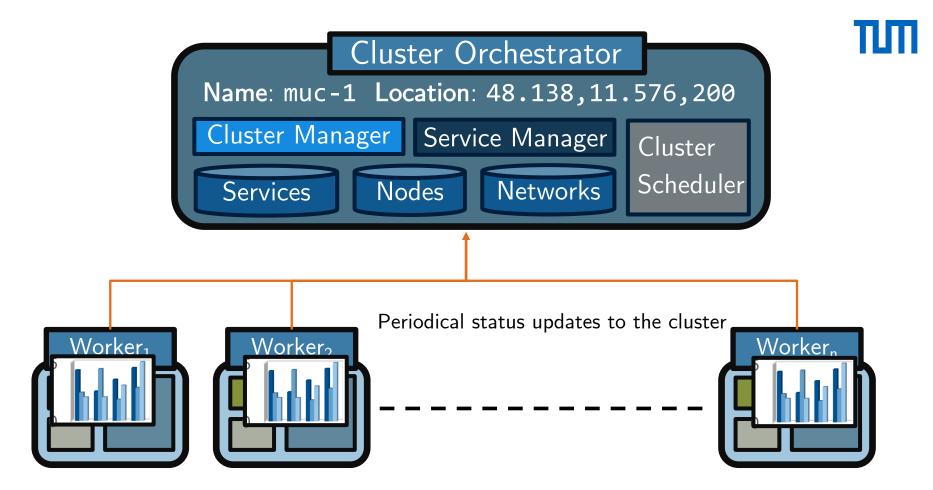
- Autonomously manages service addressing and traffic tunneling
- Creates the network namespaces for the services
- More details later...



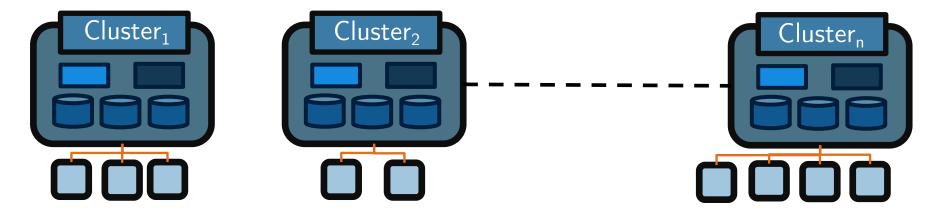


A cluster can be composed of multiple nodes



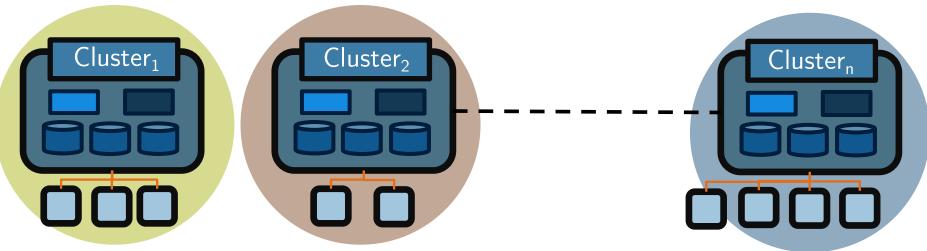


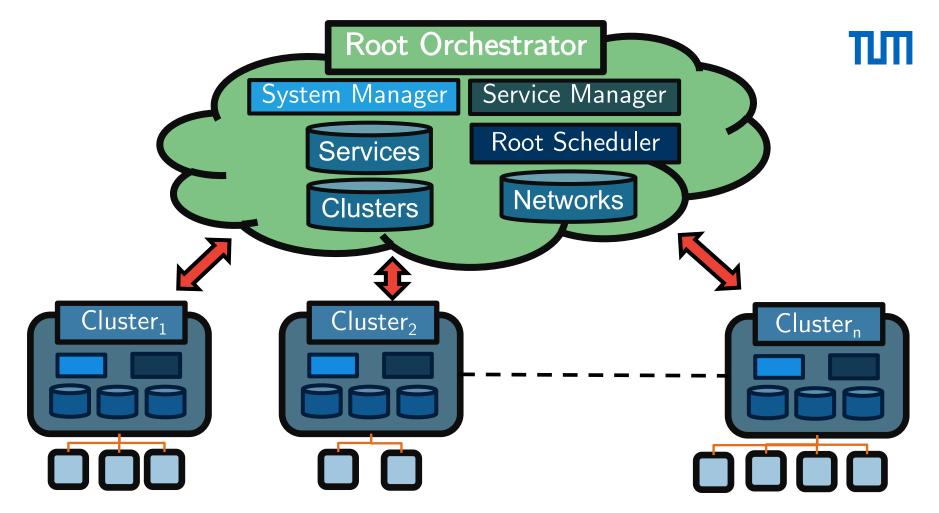


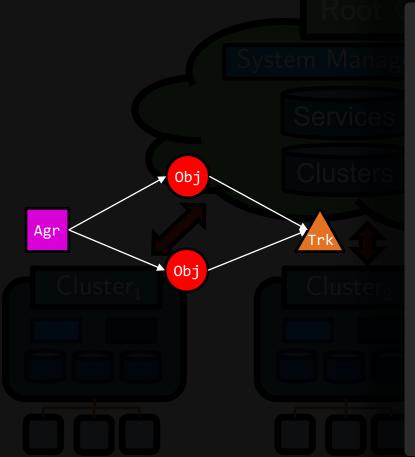




- Different clusters can be administrated by different providers
- Resource aggregation to preserve minute details about internal infrastructure







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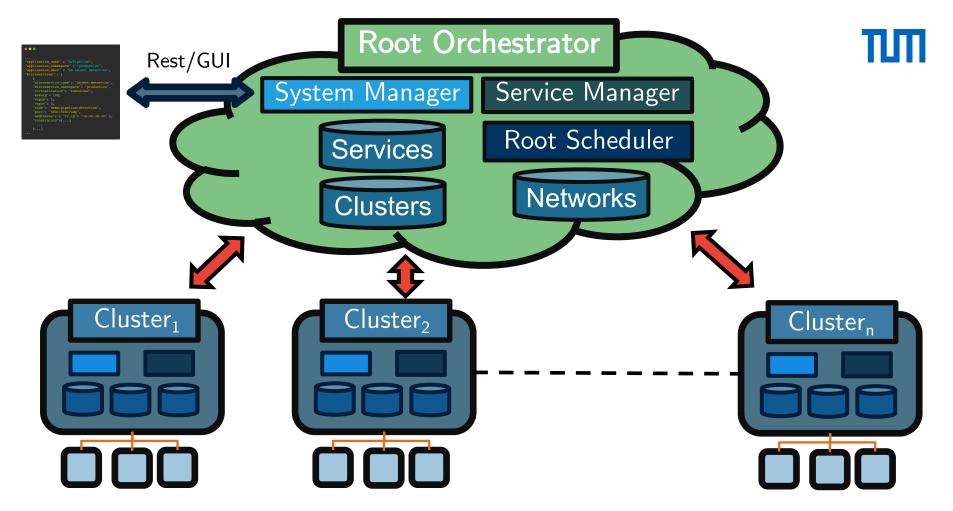
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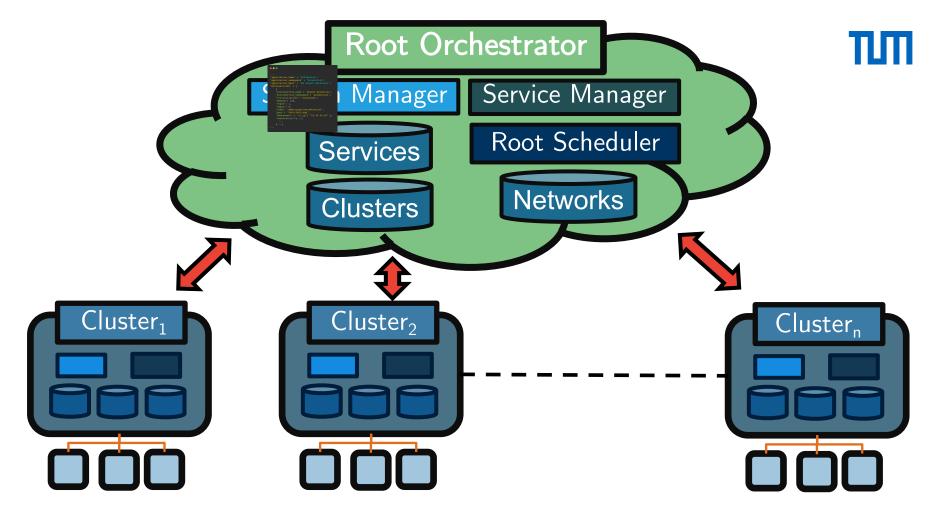
"application_name" : "ArPipeline", "application_namespace" : "production", "application_desc" : "AR object detection", "microservices" : [

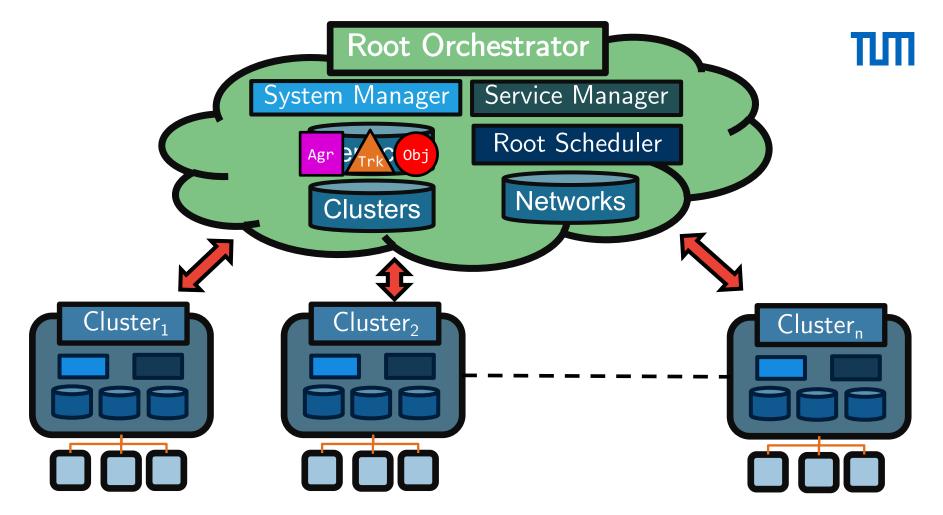
{

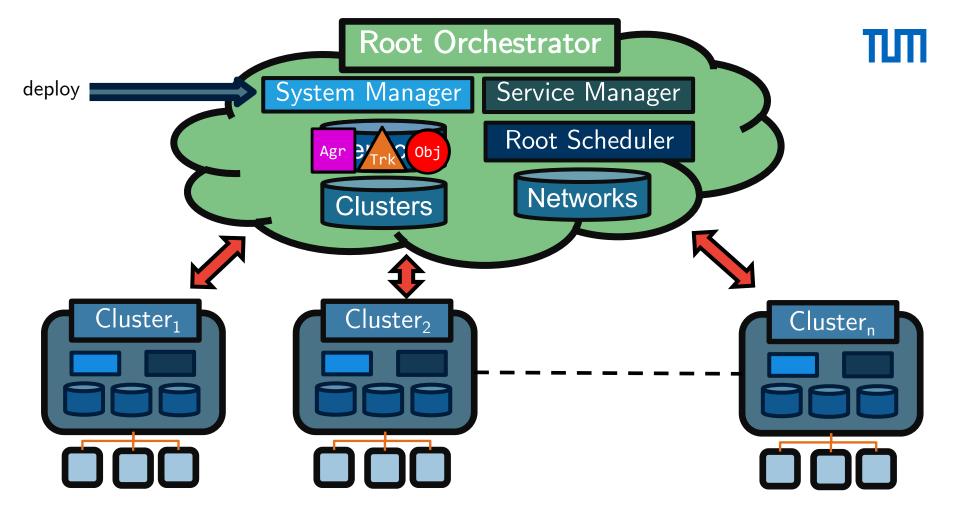
"microservice_name": "object-detection", "microservice_namespace": "production", "virtualization": "container", "memory": 100, "vcpus": 1, "vcpus": 1, "code": "demo-pipeline:detection", "port": "5001:5001/udp", "addresses": { "rr_ip": "10.30.30.30" }, "constraints":[...]

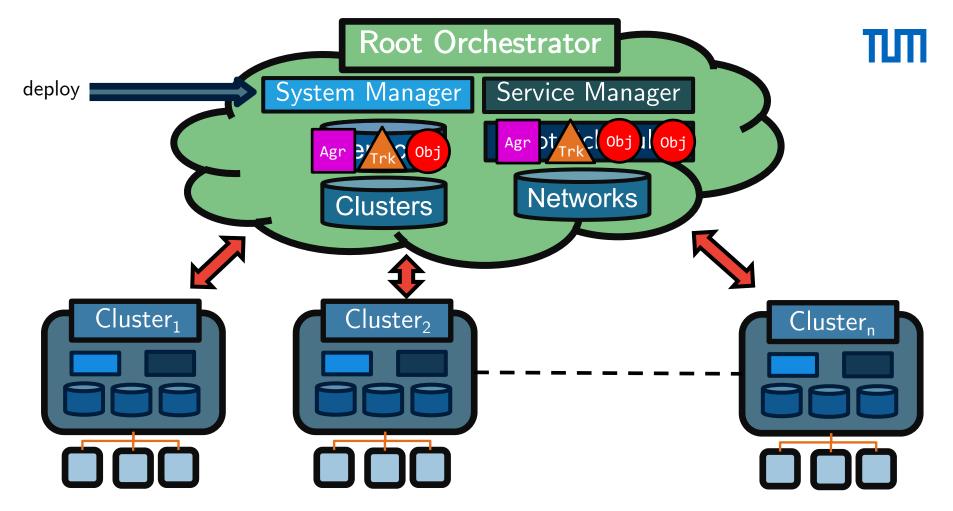
}...]

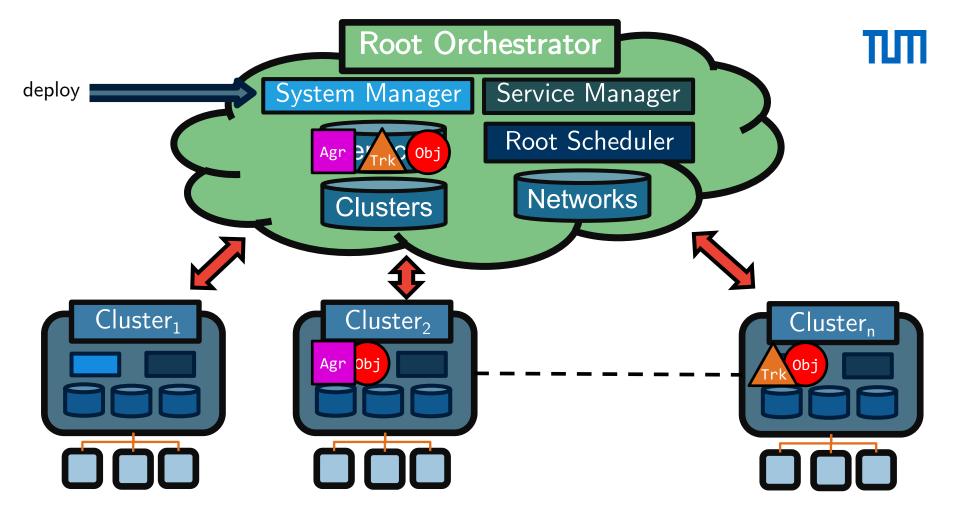


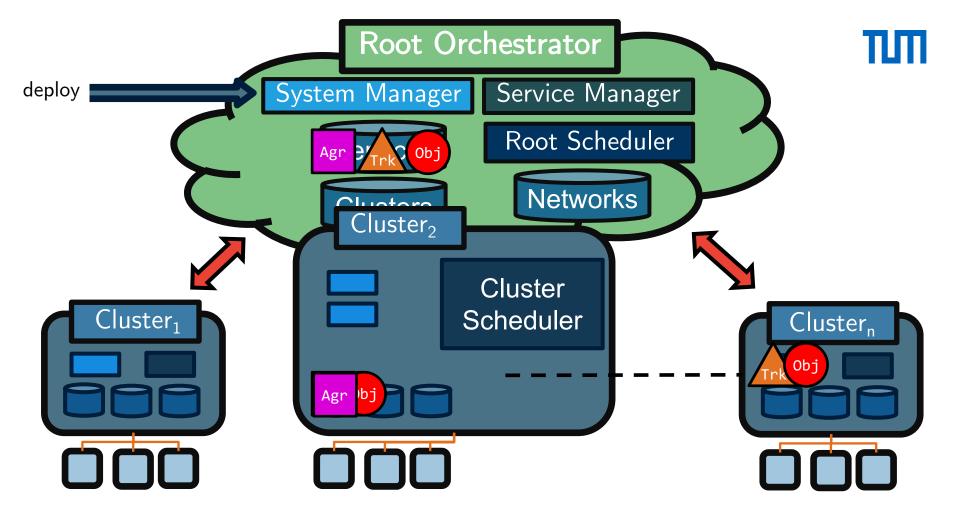


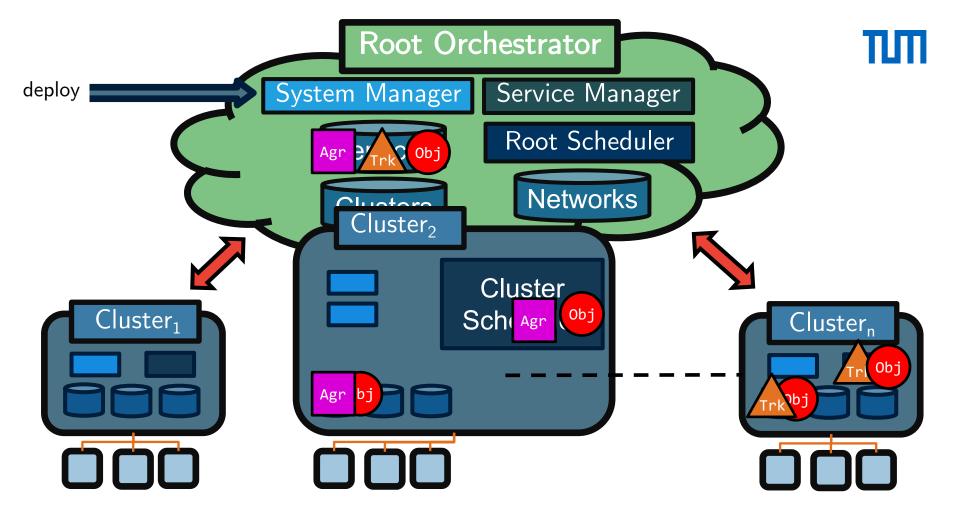


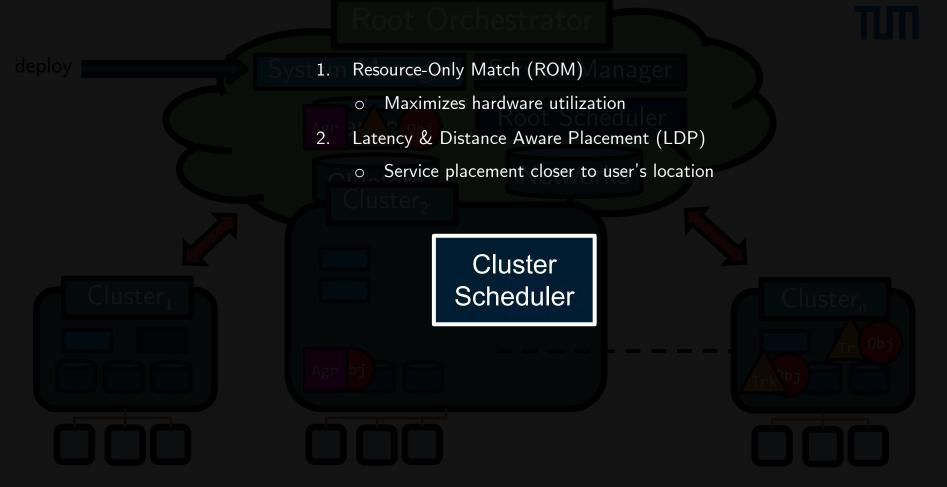


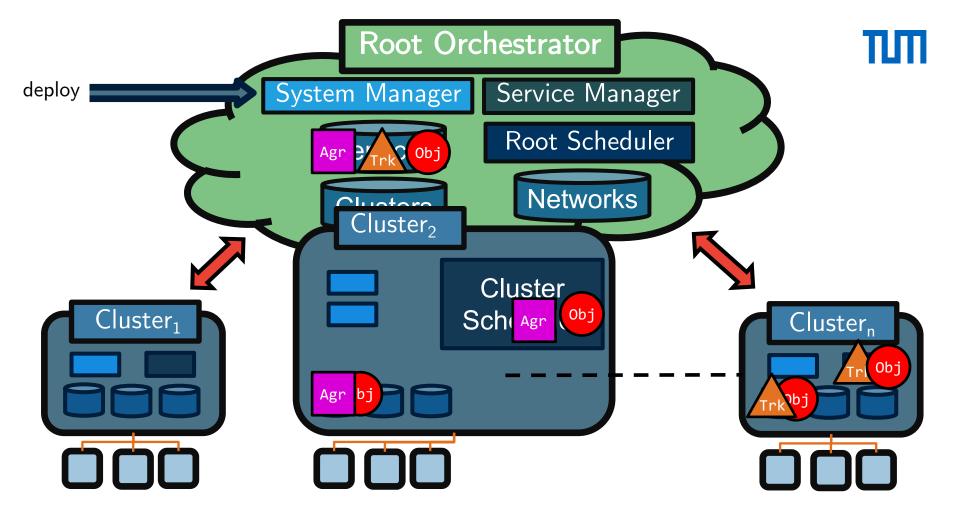


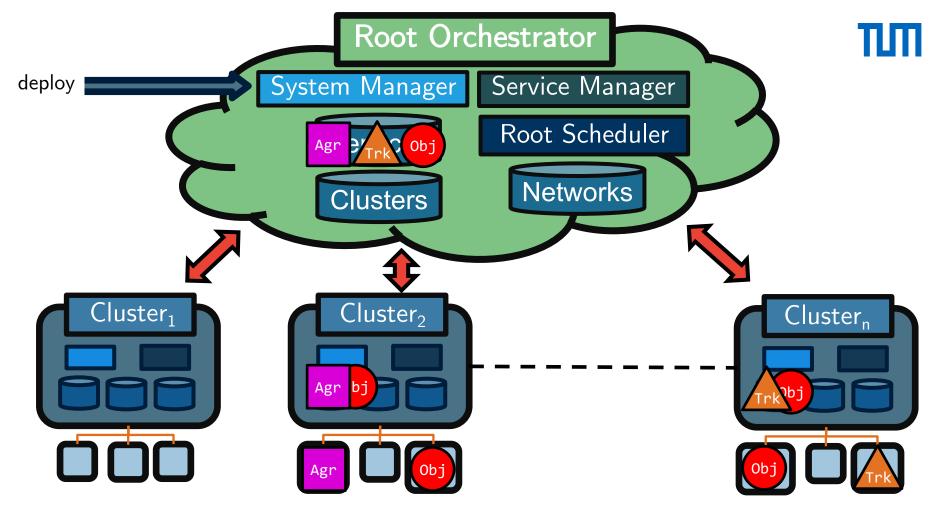








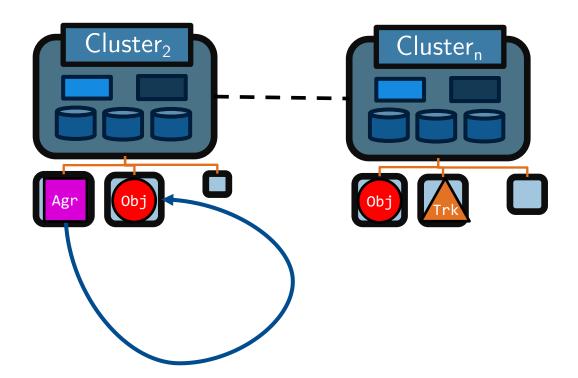




Networking



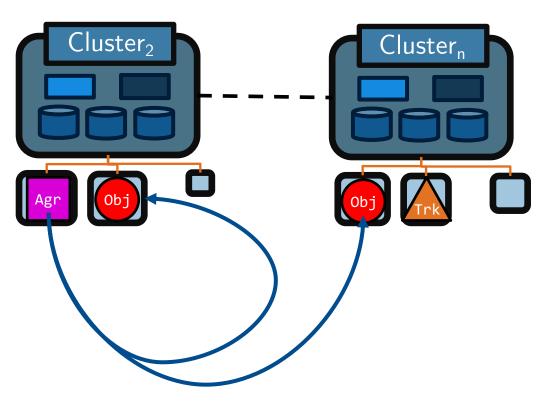
 Aggregation (Agr) needs to make a request to Object Detection (Obj)



Networking

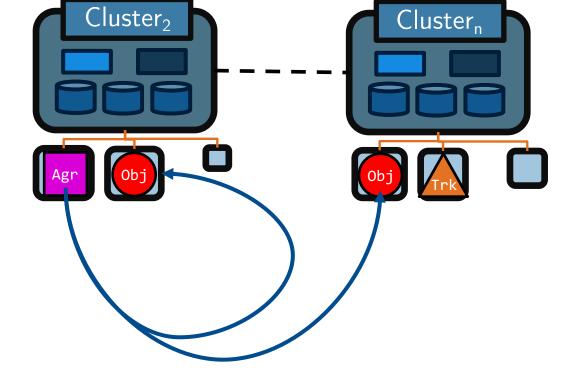


- Aggregation (Agr) needs to make a request to Object
 Detection (Obj)
- Obj has two instances in separate clusters



Networking

- Aggregation (Agr) needs to make a request to Object Detection (Obj)
- Obj has two instances in separate clusters
- How to exploit service locality and balancing dynamically?





Networking

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```
var RoundRobinAddress = "10.30.10.10"
var ClosestAddress = "10.30.10.11"
func ObjectDetection(data Data) {
  url := fmt.Sprintf("https://%s:%d/api/object", RoundRobinAddress, port)
  resp, err := http.Post(url, ...)
func FaceDetection(data Data) {
 url := fmt. Sprintf ("https://%s:%d/api/face", ClosestAddress, port)
  resp, err := http.Post(url,...)
```

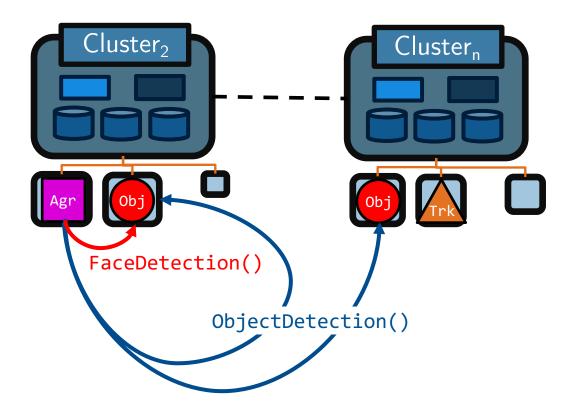
Agr

Agr var RoundRobinAddress = "10.30.10.10" Obj var ClosestAddress = "10.30.10.11" func ObjectDetection(data Data) { Obj ur1 := fmt.Sprintf("https://%s:%d/api/object", RoundRobinAddress, port) resp, err := http.Post(url, ...) Obi func FaceDetection(data Data) { url := fmt. Sprintf ("https://%s:%d/api/face", ClosestAddress, port) resp, err := http.Post(url,...) . . .

Networking

ТШ

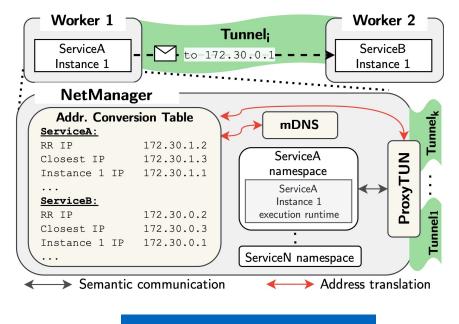
- Semantic Overlay
- Different IP addresses for different balancing policies
- DNS can be configured to resolve to this set of IP addresses
- E.g., http://obj.closest/api



Networking

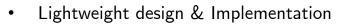


- Layer 4 implementation
- Packet tunneling across private subnets
- Async interest propagation
- Networking entirely handled at worker level



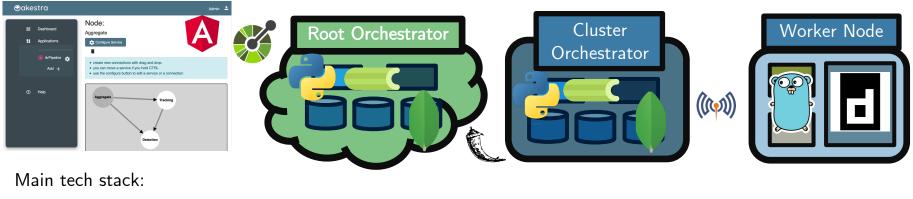
See paper for details

Implementation



- 18000 LOC
- Open Source

- Modular and Extensible
- Ready to host future research endeavors



python3, celery, mongo, flask, angular, openAPI, mosquitto, golang, containerd

Evaluation

- Evaluated on:
 - High-Performance Computing (HPC) cluster
 - $\circ \quad \text{Heterogeneous Cluster}$
- Compared frameworks:
 - o Kubernetes (K8s)
 - o K3s
 - o MicroK8s







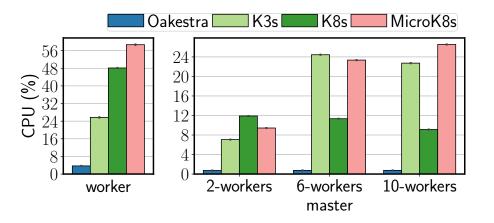






Resource Consumption on Constrained Hardware

- 6x CPU% reduction at worker level compared to K3s
- 10x CPU% reduction at master level compared to K3s





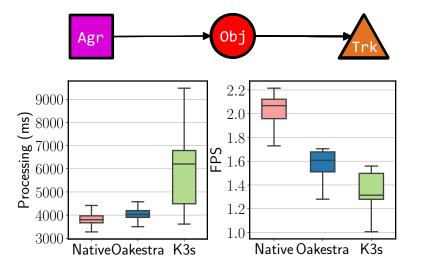
AR Application Performance

- Close to native bare-metal performance
- 10% application perfromance improvement compared to K3s
- Up to 3s faster object detection processing time

Summary:

- Up to 10x lower resource consumption
- 10% Application performance improvement

See paper for more results







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Summary:

- Hierarchical orchestration framework
- Delegated service scheduling
- Semantic overlay network

- 10% Application improvement
- 10x Reduction in resource usage
- Available on GitHub





