

PlanetLab: an open community testbed for Planetary-Scale Services

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PlanetLab today



- 130 nodes at 55 sites in 10 countries, 4 continents, ...
- Universities, labs, Internet2, colo centers
- Active and growing research community
- Just beginning...



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Where did it come from?

- Sense of wonder
 - The next important thing in extreme networked systems
 - Post-cluster, post-Yahoo, post-Inktomi, post-Akamai, post-Gnutella, post-bubble?
- Sense of angst
 - NRC: “looking over the fence at networks”
 - Ossified internet (intellectually, infrastructure, system)
 - Next internet will emerge as overlay on current one (again)
 - Defined by its services, not its transport
- Sense of excitement
 - new class of services that spread over much of the web
 - CDN's, P2P's are the tip of the iceberg
 - architectural concepts emerging
 - scalable translation, dist. storage, dist. events, instrumentation, caching, management



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Missing: hands-on experience

- Researchers had no vehicle to try out their next n great ideas in this space
- Lots of simulations
- Lots of emulation on large clusters
- Lots of folks calling their 17 friends before the next deadline
- - but not the surprises and frustrations of experience at scale to drive innovation

Confluence of Technologies

- **Cluster-based scalable distribution, remote execution, management, monitoring tools**
 - UCB Millennium, OSCAR, ..., Utah Emulab, ...
- **CDNS and P2Ps**
 - Gnutella, Kazaa, ...
- **Proxies routine**
- **Virtual machines & Sandboxing**
 - VMWare, Janos, Denali,... web-host slices (EnSim)
- **Overlay networks becoming ubiquitous**
 - xBone, RON, Detour... Akamai, Digital Island,
- **Service Composition Frameworks**
 - Yahoo, Ninja, .NET, WebSphere, etc.
- **Established internet 'crossroads' – colos**
- **Web Services / Utility Computing**
- **Authentication infrastructures**
- **Packet processing (layer 7 switches, NATs, firewalls)**
- **Internet instrumentation**



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March '02 Underground Meeting

Washington

Tom Anderson
Steven Gribble
David Wetherall

MIT

Frans Kaashoek
Hari Balakrishnan
Robert Morris
David Anderson

Berkeley

Ion Stoica
Joe Hellerstein
Eric Brewer
John Kubiawicz
Anthony Joseph
Randy Katz

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David Culler
Timothy Roscoe
Gaetano Borriello
Satya
Milan Milenkovic
David Tennenhouse

Duke

Amin Vadat
Jeff Chase

Princeton

Larry Peterson
Randy Wang
Vivek Pai

Rice

Peter Druschel

Utah

Jay Lepreau

CMU

Srini Seshan
Hui Zhang

UCSD

Stefan Savage

Columbia

Andrew Campbell

ICIR

Scott Shenker
Eddie Kohler
Sylvia Ratnasamy

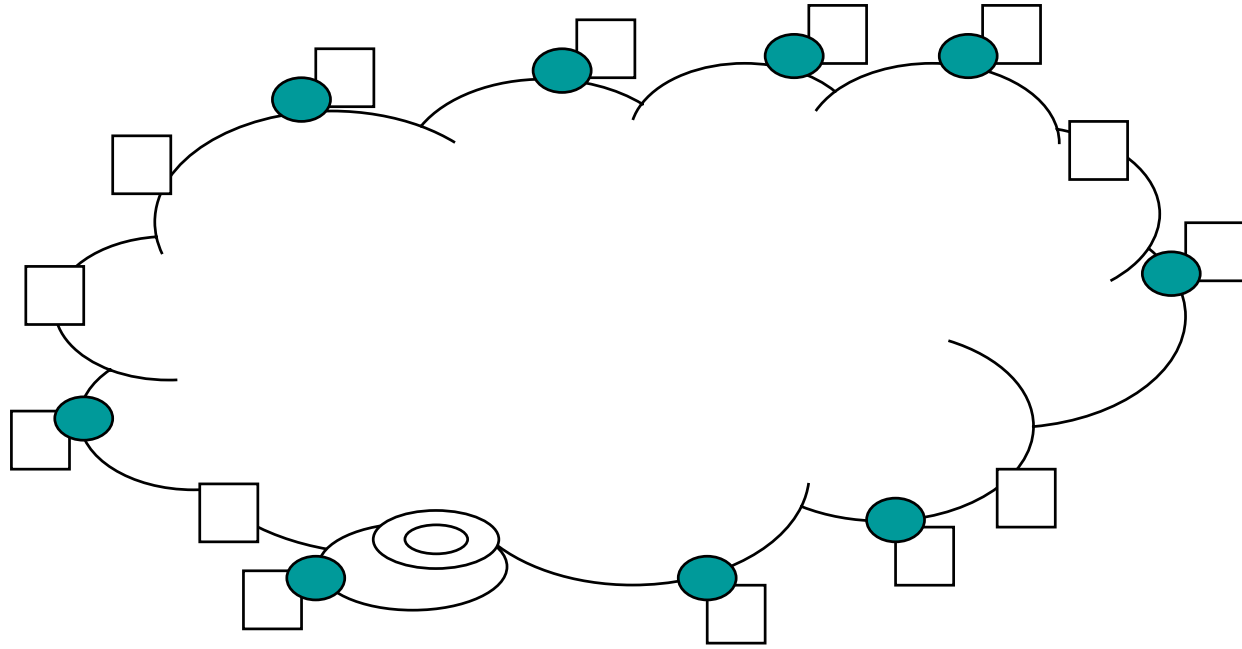


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Guidelines (1)



- Thousand viewpoints on “the cloud” is what matters
 - not the thousand servers
 - not the routers, per se
 - not the pipes

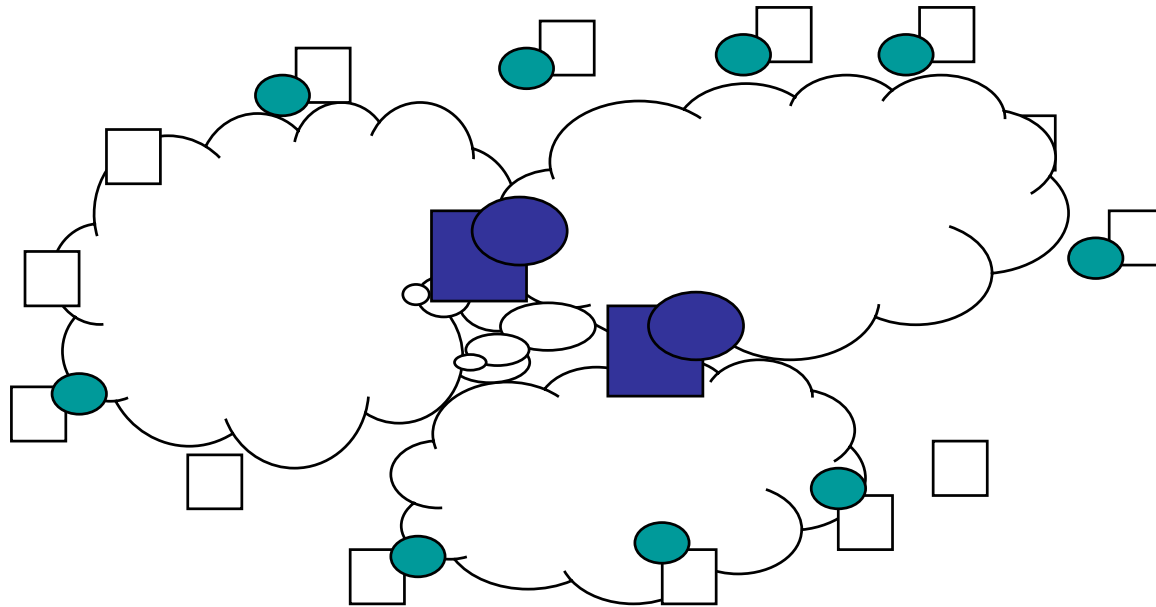


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Guidelines (2)



- you must have the vantage points of the crossroads
 - primarily co-location centers



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Guidelines (3)

- Each service needs overlay covering many points
 - logically isolated
- Many concurrent services and applications
 - must be able to slice nodes \Rightarrow VM per service
 - service has a slice across large subset
- Must be able to run each service / app over long period to build meaningful workload
 - traffic capture/generator must be part of facility
- Consensus on “a node” more important than “which node”



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Guidelines (4)

- *Management, management, management*
- Test-lab as a whole must be up a lot
 - global remote administration and management
 - redundancy within
- Each service will require its own remote management capability
- Testlab nodes cannot “bring down” their site
 - generally not on main forwarding path
 - proxy path
 - must be able to extend overlay to user nodes?
- Relationship to firewalls and proxies is key



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Guidelines (5)

- Storage has to be a part of it
 - edge nodes have significant capacity
- Needs a basic well-managed capability
 - but growing to the [seti@home](#) model should be considered at some stage
 - may be essential for some services

Outcome

- “Mirror of Dreams” project
- K.I.S.S.
 - Building Blocks, not solutions
 - no big standards, OGSA-like, meta-hyper-supercomputer
- Compromise
 - A basic working testbed in the hand is much better than “exactly my way” in the bush
- *“just give me a bunch of (virtual) machines spread around the planet,.. I’ll take it from there”*
- small distributed arch team, builders



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Tension of dual roles

- Research testbed
 - run fixed-scope experiments
 - large set of geographically distributed machines
 - diverse & realistic network conditions
- Deployment platform for novel services
 - run continuously
 - develop a user community that provides realistic workload

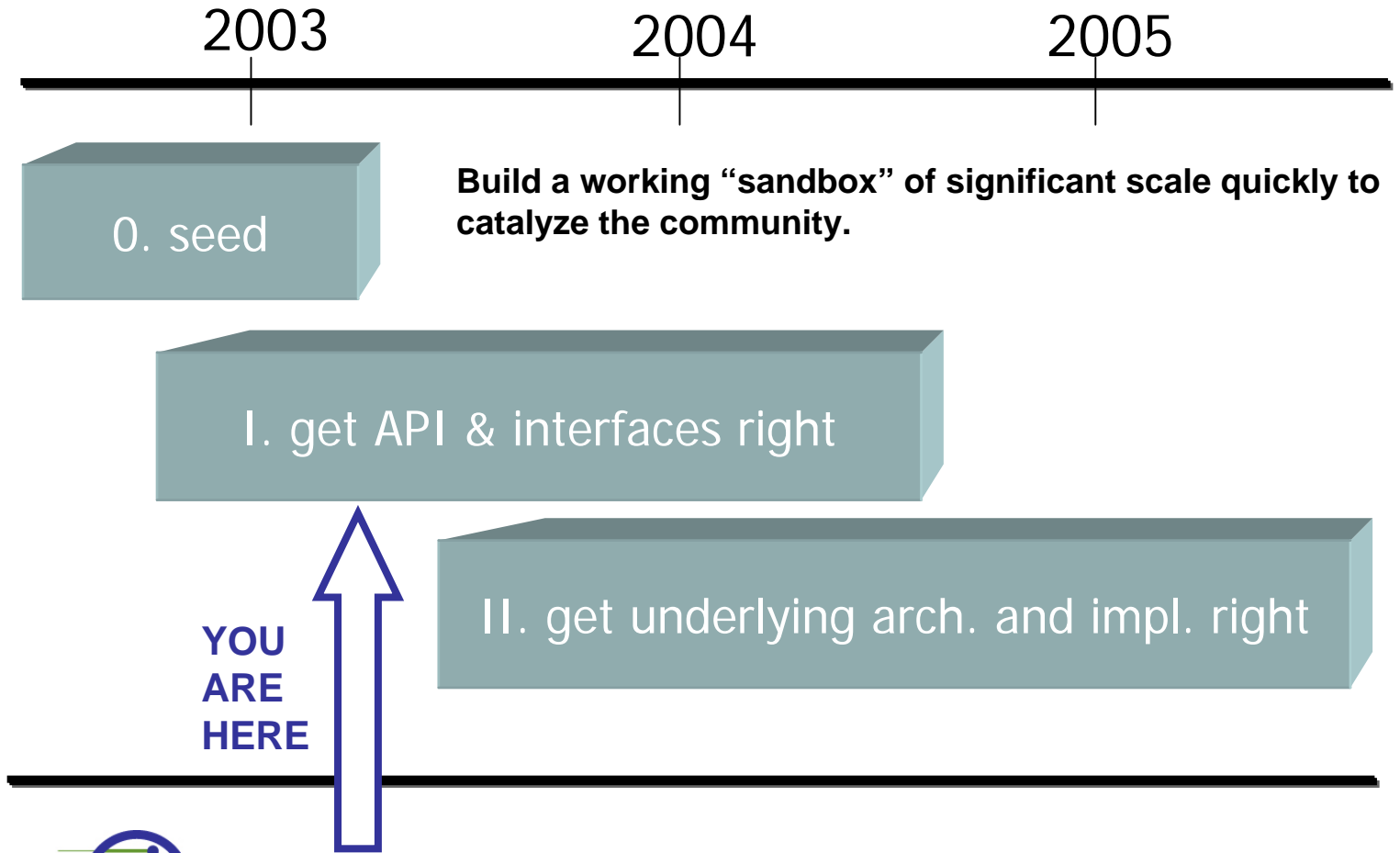


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Overlapping Phases



Architectural principles

- *Slices* as fundamental resource unit
- Distributed Resource Control
- Unbundled Management
- Application-Centric Interfaces

- Self-obsolescence
 - everything we build should eventually be replaced by the community
 - initial centralized services only bootstrap distributed ones

Slice-ability

- Each *service* runs in a *slice* of PlanetLab
 - distributed set of resources (network of VM)
 - allows services to run continuously
- VM monitor on each node enforces slices
 - limits fraction of node resources consumed
 - limits portion of name spaces consumed
- Challenges
 - global resource discovery
 - allocation and management
 - enforcing virtualization
 - security



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Unbundled Management

- Partition mgmt into orthogonal services
 - resource discovery
 - monitoring system health
 - topology management
 - manage user accounts and credentials
 - software distribution and updates
- Approach
 - management services run in their own slice
 - allow competing alternatives
 - engineer for innovation (minimal interfaces)



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Distributed Resource Control

- At least two interested parties
 - service producers (researchers)
 - decide how their services are deployed over available nodes
 - service consumers (users)
 - decide what services run on their nodes
- At least two contributing factors
 - fair slice allocation policy
 - both local and global components (see above)
 - knowledge about node state
 - freshest at the node itself



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Application-Centric Interfaces

- Inherent problems
 - stable platform versus research into platforms
 - writing applications for temporary testbeds
 - integrating testbeds with desktop machines
- Approach
 - take popular API (Linux), evolve implementation
 - later separate *isolation* & *application* interfaces
 - provide generic “shim” library for desktops

Kick-off to catalyze community

- Seeded 100 machines in 42 sites July '02
 - avoid machine configuration issues
 - huge set of administrative concerns
- Intel Research, Development, and Operations
- UCB Rootstock build distribution tools
 - boot once from floppy to build local cluster
 - periodic and manual update with local modification
- UCB Ganglia remote monitoring facility
 - aggregate stats from each site, central database
- 10 Slices (accounts) per site on all machines
 - authenticate principal (PIs), delegation of access
 - key pairs stored in PL central, pushed out to nodes
- Basic SSH and scripts



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BootCD – enabling growth

- 2nd-Generation boot environment
 - Complete Linux distro on a CD
- Node *always* boots first from CD
 - Downloads signed script from bootsvr
 - Can fully install an OS
 - Can chain-boot a kernel
 - Can run remote secure diagnostics

Service-Centric Virtualization

- VMs for complete desktop environment
 - e.g., VMware
 - extremely complete, poor scaling
- VM sandboxes widely used for web hosting
 - Ensim, BSD Jail, Linux VServers, UML,
 - limited /bin, no /dev, many VMs per Φ M
 - *limit the API for security*
- Scalable Isolation kernels (VMMs)
 - host multiple OS's on cleaner VM
 - Denali, Xen
 - Simple enough to make secure



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How much to virtualize?

- enough to deploy the next planet-lab within a slice on the current one...
- enough network access to build network gateways for overlays
- Phase 0: unix process as VM
 - SILK (Scout in Linux Kernel) to provide resource metering, allocation
- Phase 1: sandbox
 - evolved a constrained, secure API (subset)
- Phase 2: small isolation kernel with narrow API
 - some services built on it directly
 - host Linux / sandbox on top for legacy services



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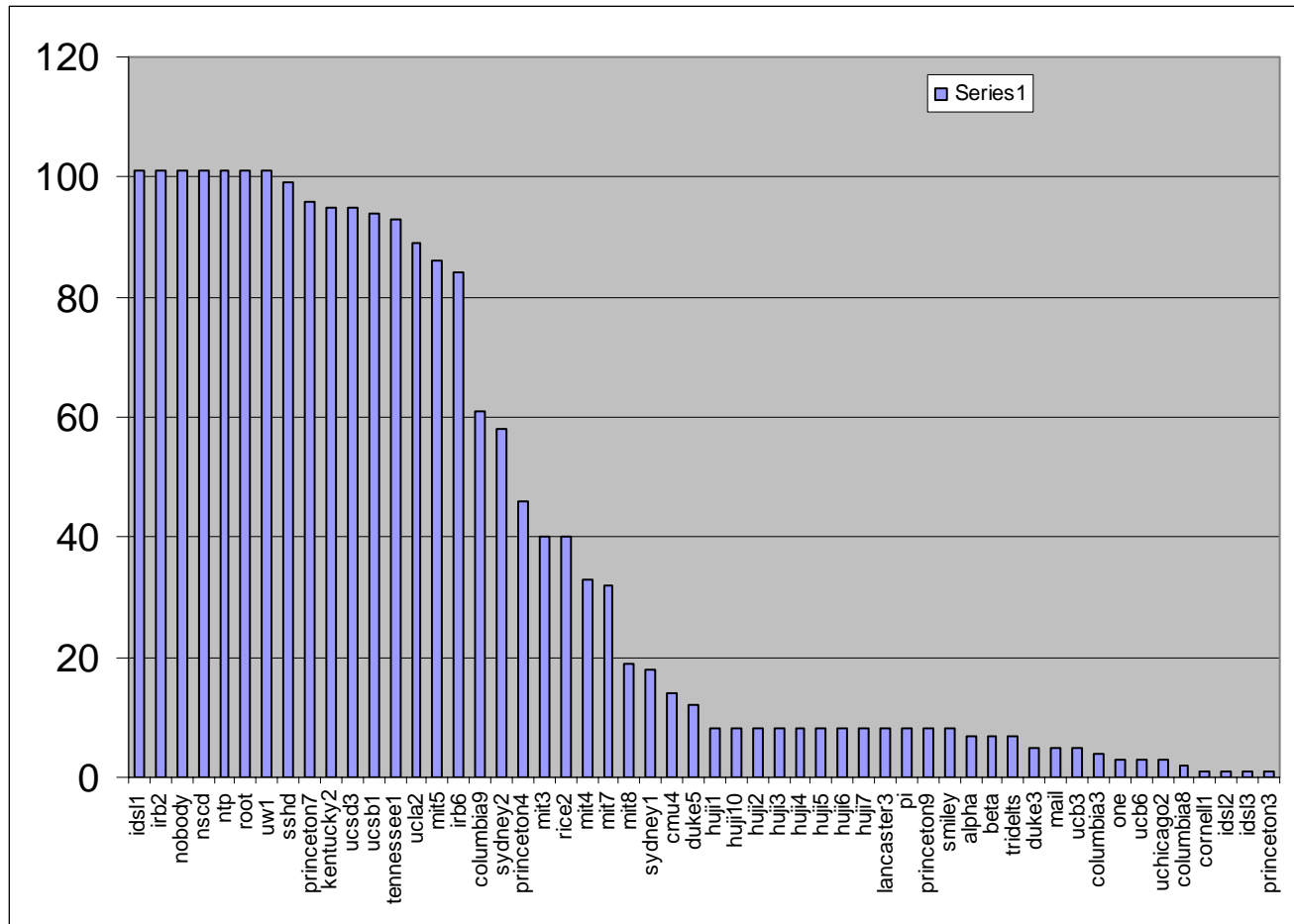
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VServer experience (Brent)

- New set of scaling issues: disk footprint
- Implemented VM-specific copy-on-write
 - O(1000) VMs per disk
 - Currently 200+ per node
- VMs are *cached* to reduce creation time (2-3 seconds)
- Slice login -> VServer root
- Limitations
 - common OS for all VMs (little call for multiple OS's)
 - user-level NFS mount
 - incomplete self-virtualization
 - incomplete resource isolation (eg. buffer cache)
 - imperfect (but so far unbroken) kernel security
- Raised bar for Isolation Kernels
 - May end up only as mechanism for multiple OSES

A typical day

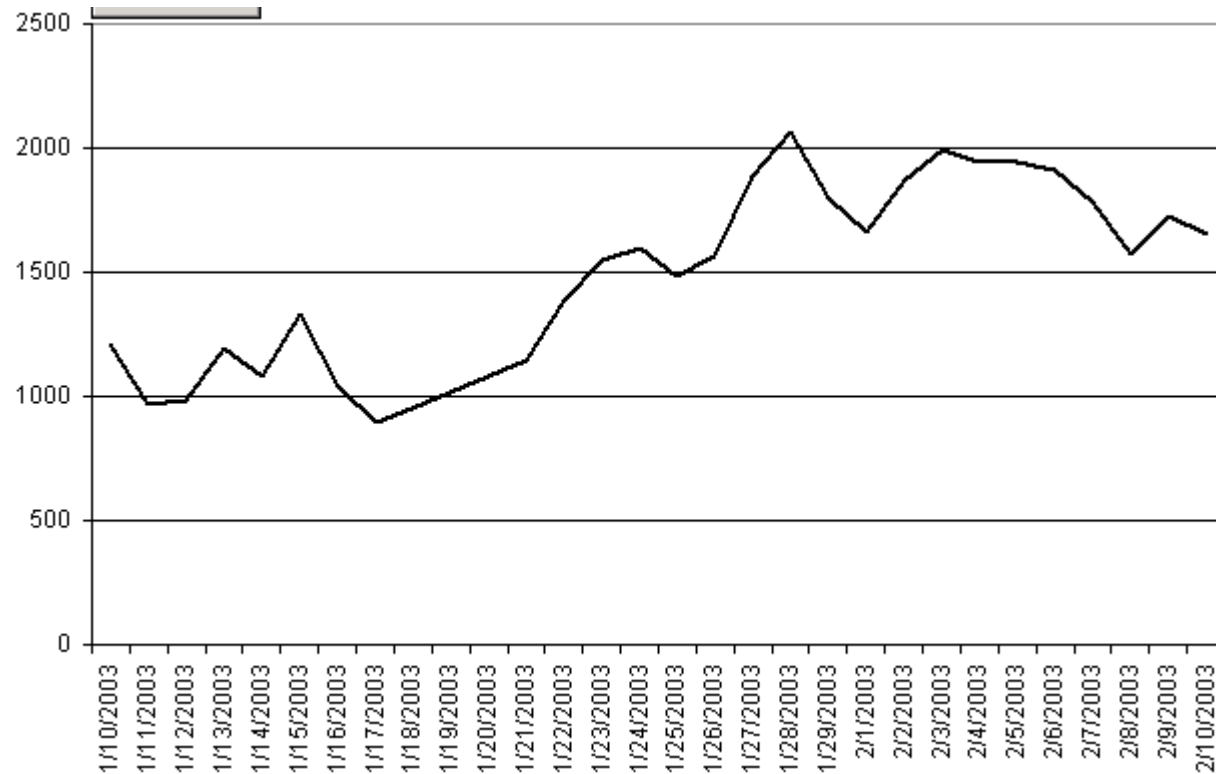


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Pre-SIGCOMM deadline

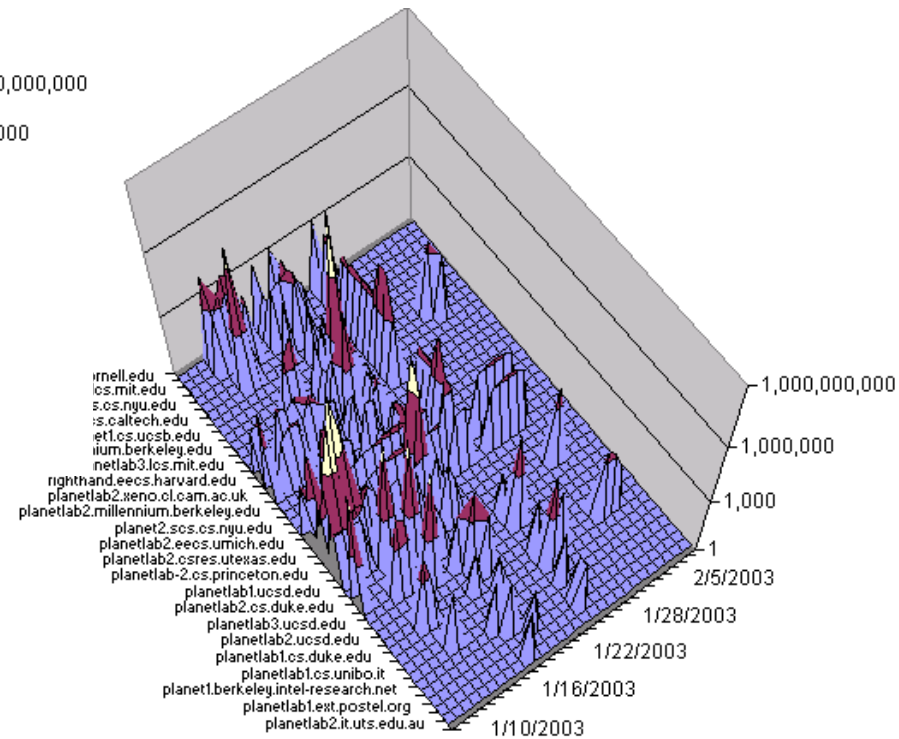
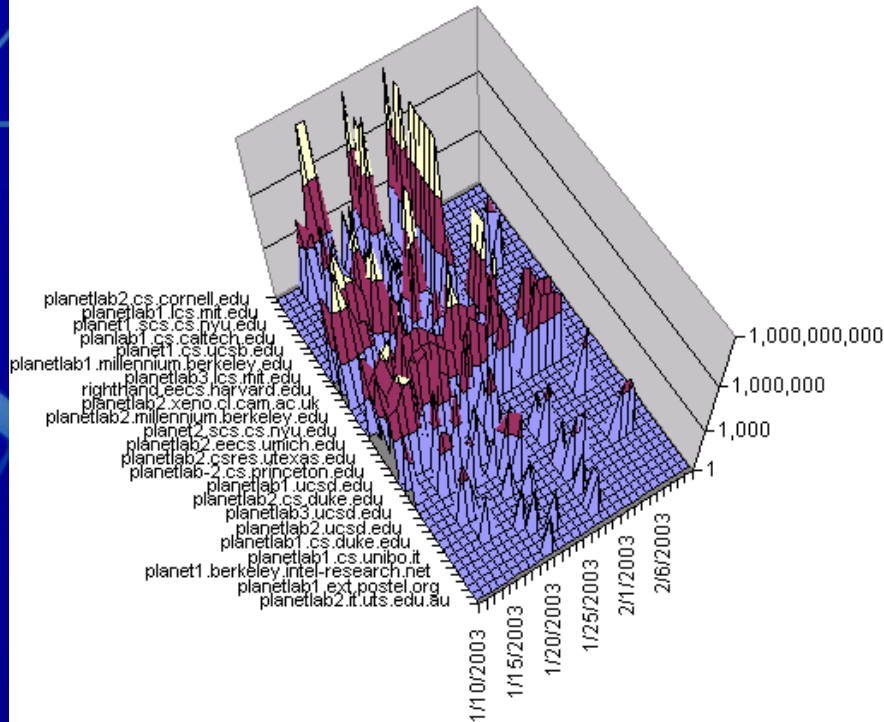


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A Slice for a Month (Duke)



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So what are people running?

ping!

No, really...

- Network measurement
 - Scriptroute, PlanetProbe, I3, etc.
- Application-level multicast
 - ESM, Scribe, TACT, etc.
- Distributed Hash Tables
 - Chord, Tapestry, Pastry, Bamboo, etc.
- Wide-area distributed storage
 - Oceanstore, SFS, CFS, Palimpsest, IBP
- Resource allocation
 - Sharp, Slices, XenoCorp, Automated contracts
- Distributed query processing
 - PIER, IrisLog, Sophia, etc.
- Content Dist. Networks
 - CoDeeN, ESM, UltraPeer emulation, Gnutella mapping
- Management and Monitoring
 - Ganglia, InfoSpect, Scout Monitor, BGP Sensors, etc.
- Overlay Networks
 - RON, ROM++, ESM, XBone, ABone, etc.
- Virtualization and Isolation
 - Xen, Denali, VServers, SILK, Mgmt VMs, etc.
- Router Design implications
 - NetBind, Scout, NewArch, Icarus, etc.
- Testbed Federation
 - NetBed, RON, XenoServers
- Etc., etc., etc.



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Ossified or fragile?

- One group forgot to turn off an experiment
 - after 2 weeks of router being pinged every 2 seconds, ISP contacted ISI and threatened to shut them down.
- One group failed to initialize destination address and ports (and had many virtual nodes on each of many physical nodes)
 - worked OK when tested on a LAN
 - trashed flow-caches in routers
 - probably generated a lot of unreachable destination traffic
 - triggered port-scan alarms at ISPs (port 0)
 - n^2 probe packets trigger other alarms



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The Gaetano advice

- for this to be successful, it will need the support of network and system administrators at all the sites...
- it would be good to start by building tools that made their job easier

NetBait serendipity

- Brent deployed a simple webserver on each node to explain what PlanetLab was about
- It also logged requests...
- Sitting just outside the firewall of ~40 universities...
- A very large *honey pot*
- Shocking number of worm probes from compromised machines
- Imagine the epidemiology

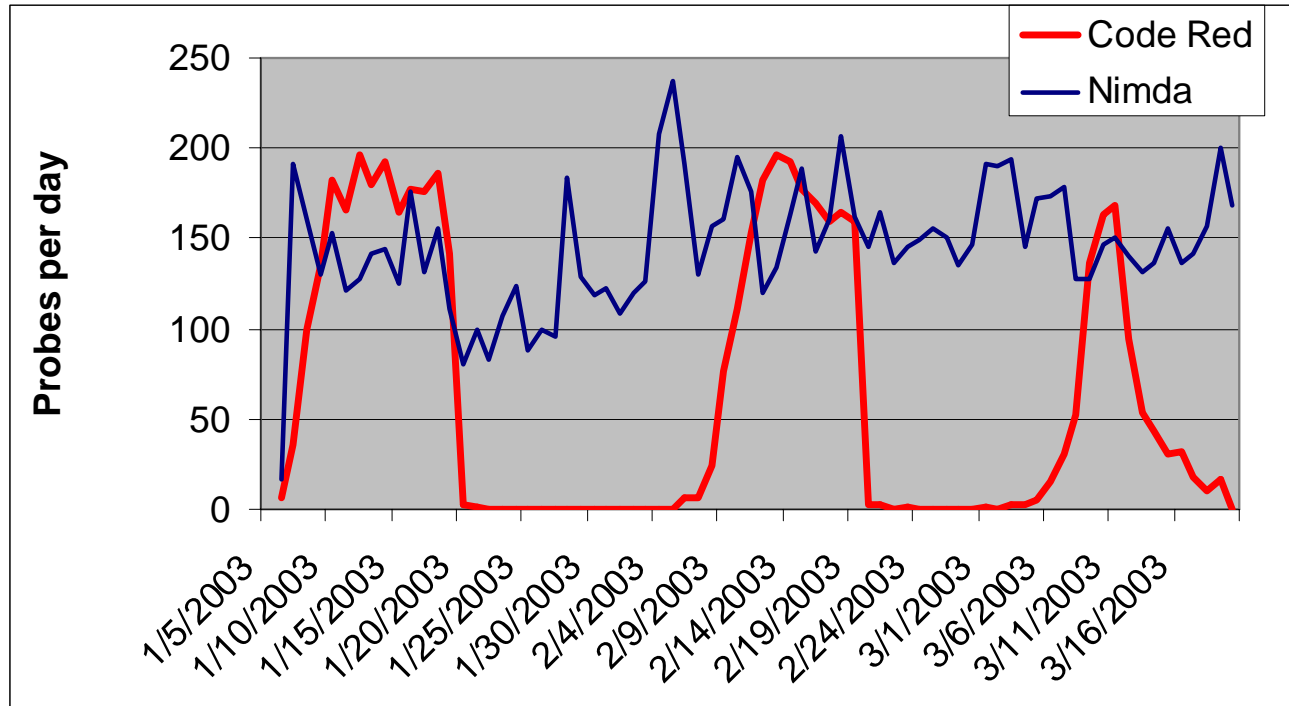


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One example



- The monthly Code Red cycle in the large
- What happened mid-March?

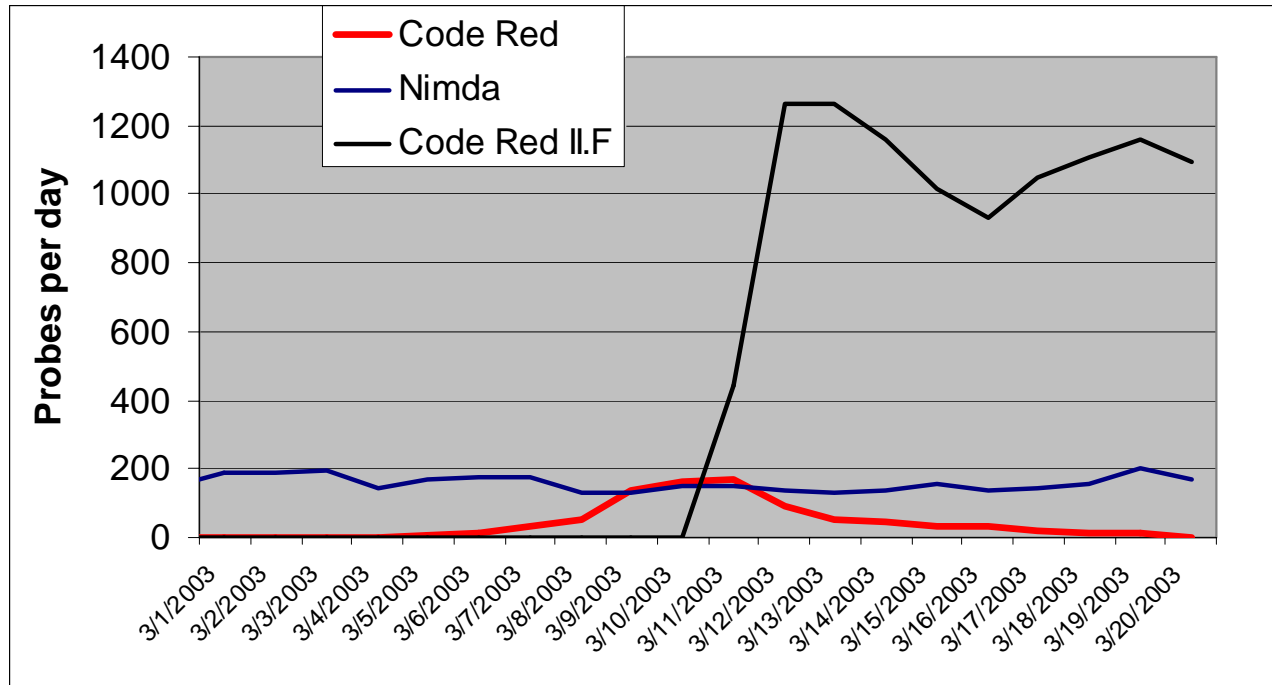


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No, not Iraq...



- A worm appeared and displaced the older Code Red

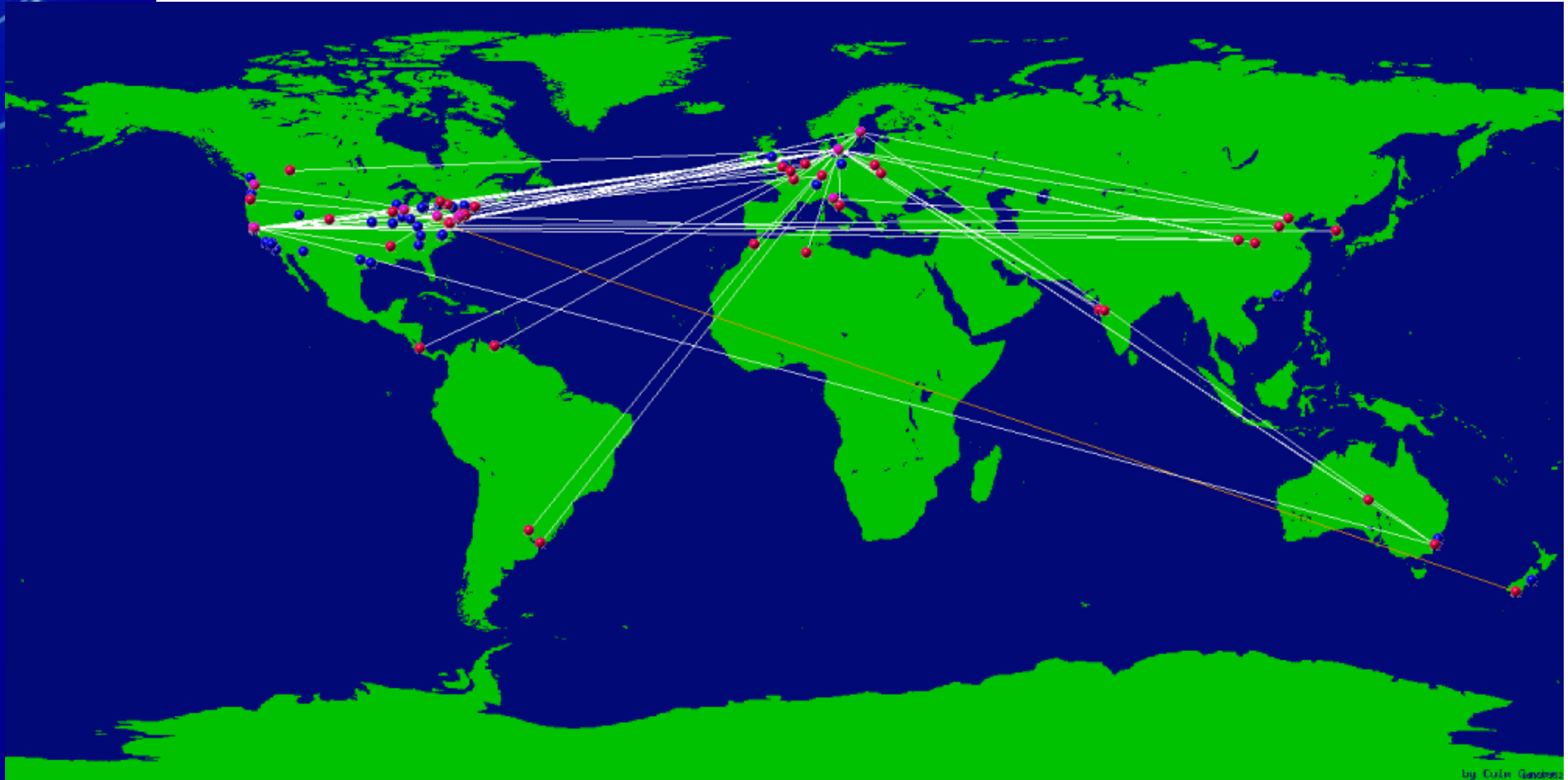


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Netbait view of March



by Colin Gaudin

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What PlanetLab is about

- **Create the open infrastructure for invention of the next generation of wide-area (“planetary scale”) services**
- **The foundation on which the next Internet can emerge**
 - Think beyond TCP/UDP/IP/DNS/BGP/OSPF...
 - ...as to what the net *provides*
 - building-blocks upon which services will be based
 - “the next internet will be created as an overlay on the current one”
- **A different kind of network testbed**
 - not a collection of pipes and giga-pops
 - not a distributed supercomputer
 - geographically distributed network services
 - alternative network architectures and protocols
- **Focus and Mobilize the Network / Systems Research Community to define the emerging internet**



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Where is it going?

- It is just beginning
 - towards representative sample of the Internet
- Working Groups
 - Virtualization, Dynamic slices, Monitoring, etc.
- Building the consortium
 - Industrial partners, gov't funding, etc.
- Hands-on experience with wide-area services at scale is mothering tremendous innovation
 - nothing “just works” in the wide-area at scale
- Rich set of research challenges ahead



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May 8th FTF Meeting

- "Planetary-scale Services"
- Focus on:
 - Application research agenda
 - Infrastructure research agenda
 - Vision of the Planetary Services world
- Participation from IT eagerly sought