

Datacenter Design and Management

A Computer Architect's Perspective

Synthesis Lectures on Computer Architecture

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Datacenter Design and Management: A Computer Architect's Perspective

Benjamin C. Lee

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Datacenter Design and Management

A Computer Architect's Perspective

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ABSTRACT

An era of big data demands datacenters, which house the computing infrastructure that translates raw data into valuable information. This book defines datacenters broadly, as large distributed systems that perform parallel computation for diverse users. These systems exist in multiple forms—private and public—and are built at multiple scales. Datacenter design and management is multifaceted, requiring the simultaneous pursuit of multiple objectives. Performance, efficiency, and fairness are first-order design and management objectives, which can each be viewed from several perspectives. This book surveys datacenter research from a computer architect’s perspective, addressing challenges in applications, design, management, server simulation, and system simulation. This perspective complements the rich bodies of work in datacenters as a warehouse-scale system, which study the implications for infrastructure that encloses computing equipment, and in datacenters as distributed systems, which employ abstract details in processor and memory subsystems. This book is written for first- or second-year graduate students in computer architecture and may be helpful for those in computer systems. The goal of this book is to prepare computer architects for datacenter-oriented research by describing prevalent perspectives and the state-of-the-art.

KEYWORDS

computer organization and design, energy efficiency, cluster computing, data centers, distributed systems, cloud computing, performance evaluation methodologies, resource allocation, software scheduling

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Preface

This synthesis lecture is written for first- or second-year graduate students in computer architecture. The reader is expected to have completed graduate coursework in computer architecture; additionally, a course in distributed systems would be helpful. Moreover, the reader is expected to have some basic knowledge and prior experience in using the tools of the trade: cycle-level simulators. This background provides the requisite perspective on benchmarking and simulation for conventional workloads to help the reader appreciate challenges that are new and unique to datacenter workloads.

Moreover, this lecture may be helpful for graduate students in computer systems. Because the determinants of datacenter performance and efficiency increasingly lie at the hardware-software interface, architecture and systems perspectives on datacenters could be integrated to reveal new research directions. Because datacenter operators are rightfully wary of introducing new hardware into well-tuned systems, architects must anticipate system management challenges during architectural design. Furthermore, emerging hardware technologies and architectures require new system organizations and management.

Related Lectures. This synthesis lecture complements two existing synthesis lectures, one on datacenters and another on performance evaluation methods. Both lectures are highly recommended for their breadth and complementary perspective. Barroso et al. present a lecture on datacenters that focuses on the design of warehouse-scale machines, which is often taken to mean the datacenter itself [16]. For example, the lecture describes the facility, the peripheral infrastructure that supports the computing equipment, and figures of merit for evaluating datacenter efficiency and costs (e.g., total cost of ownership). This lecture is highly recommended for its breadth, its focus on warehouse-scale systems and facilities, and its industry-strength perspective. In contrast, our lecture focuses on processor and memory design, and emphasizes experimental methodologies that draw on a rich body of widely deployed open-source applications.

Eeckhout's lecture on performance evaluation methods focuses on performance evaluation methodologies, with a specific emphasis on strategies that accelerate the evaluation process [42]. The lecture describes analytical performance models that concisely represent processor performance. It also describes varied statistical strategies that reveal application performance while reducing the number of instructions simulated with cycle-level timing models. These research methodologies are best suited for understanding broad, general-purpose benchmark suites. In contrast, we focus on datacenter workloads and full system simulation. Previously proposed strategies for rapid design space exploration may apply to datacenter workloads as well, but we would need to adapt them to full system simulation.

We organize this lecture on datacenter research methodologies in several chapters. Chapter 2 describes several representative datacenter applications, surveys their implications for hardware architectures, and proposes benchmarking strategies. Chapters 3–4 survey recent research in server design and management. Chapter 5 details strategies for simulating datacenter servers. Specifically, we present approaches to processor and memory simulation, and demonstrate methodologies for precise simulations that target application regions of interest. Finally, Chapter 6 describes strategies for simulating datacenter dynamics at scale. We present analytical and empirical approaches to understanding task behaviors and queueing dynamics.

Collectively, the goal of this book is to prepare a computer architect for datacenter-oriented research. It describes prevalent perspectives and the state-of-the-art. Yet, for all the research that is surveyed in this book, many challenges remain and the required advances in datacenter design and management would very much benefit from a computer architect’s perspective.

Benjamin C. Lee
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Benjamin C. Lee
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