

Sunfish: Enabling Predictive Analytics for Datacenters Through Digital Twinning

M. Kwiatkowski Drs. D. Niewenhuis¹ Prof. A. Iosup²

¹Daily Supervisor

²Main Supervisor

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

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Context

21st century datacenters (DC) are mostly heterogeneous [10] and modern computational needs of AI drive managers to diversify datacenters even more [1]. In result datacenters become extremely complex and hard to operate with millions of CPU's, GPU's etc.



Figure 1.1: Society depends on datacenters to keep running, and therefore we cannot afford to let these systems break down or experience significant performance-related issues. With millions of servers in the largest datacenters, real-time management becomes very difficult. Left to right: a Google datacenter, server racks, Ada Lovelace AD102 GPU architecture.

Main Research Question

How to enable predictive analytics for datacenters through digital twinning?

Research Question 1

How to assess the current state-of-the-art of digital twinning for datacenters?

Research Question 2

How to design a reference architecture for a predictive datacenter digital twin using discrete-event simulation?

Research Question 3

How to evaluate and validate a datacenter digital twin architecture in relation to system requirements?

Results

The literature on DCDTs is scarce. Some systems barely classify as DTs (e.g., Kalibre [15], ChatTwin [8]). Existing deployments specialize in **Cooling and Heat Modelling**, together with **3D visualizations**. Most lack predictive modelling of DC operations.

Project	Simulation Technique	Focus	Stakeholders	Modelling Capability
ExaDigiT [2]	CFD/HT, AI/ML	Energy Loss Prediction, Heat Modelling	HPC Engineers and Operators	3D*, CH*, VP*, PE*, RA, SE‡
SmartDC [16]	CFD/HT, BIM, AI/ML	Heat Modelling, PUE optimization	Cloud Datacenter Engineers	CH‡, PE, 3D*
DyTwin [12]	Gaussian Process Regression, AI/ML	Anomaly Detection	Cloud Datacenter Operators	A*, FD, VP*, SE‡
ChatTwin [8]	?	Digital Twin Definition Language	Cloud Datacenter Engineers	3D*
Reducio [3]	POD, Gaussian Process Modelling (ML)	Heat Modelling	Edge and Hyper-scale Datacenter Operators	CH*, 3D*, SE
NetGraph [5]	Graphs	Network Management	Cloud Datacenter Operators	VP*, RA*, N*, SE‡
Kalibre [15]	CFD/HT, ML	Heat Modelling	Cloud Datacenter Engineers	CH*, 3D*

Table 1.1: Comparison of selected datacenter digital twins. **Modelling capability:** 3D = Visualizations; CH = Cooling/Heat, PE = Power/Energy Consumption, A = Anomaly Detection, N = Network Modelling, SE = Scenario Exploration, VP = Virtual Prototyping, FD = Federation, RA = Resource Allocation; **Data Analytics:** * = Predictive Analysis; ★ = Descriptive Analysis, ‡ = Prescriptive Analysis.

A holistic DCDT system model

We propose a generic model of datacenter digital twinning that can be mapped to each system from **Table 1.1**. Within this model (see **Fig. 1.3**) we introduce a concept of the *Digital Thread*: a bridge between the DC digital twin and the physical DC equipment.

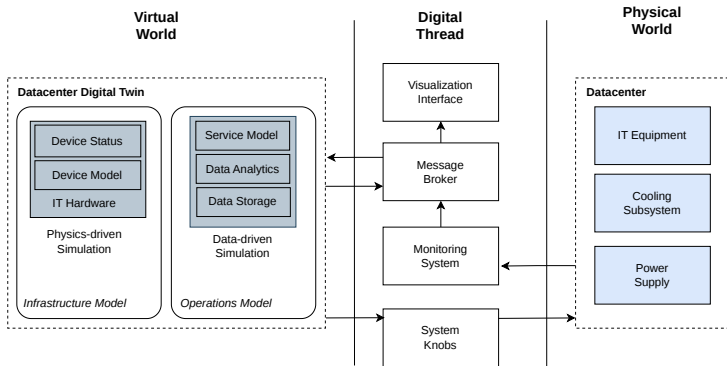


Figure 1.3: To answer **RQ1** we designed a generic datacenter digital twin system model based on a comprehensive literature review and findings from **Table 1.1**. The *Infrastructure Model* simulates the structure of the DC and the *Operations Model* simulates the behaviour of the DC.

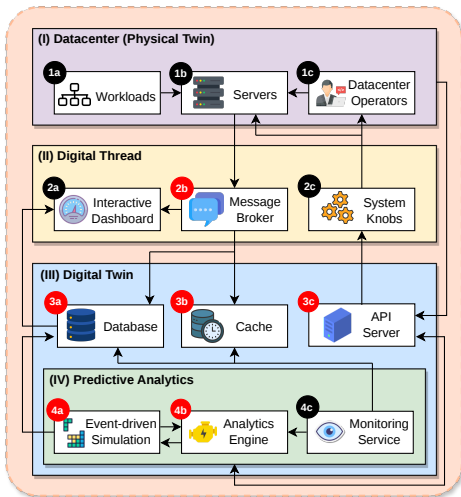


Figure 1.4: The predictive datacenter digital twin reference architecture. The architecture was designed with the *AtLarge Design Process* [7].

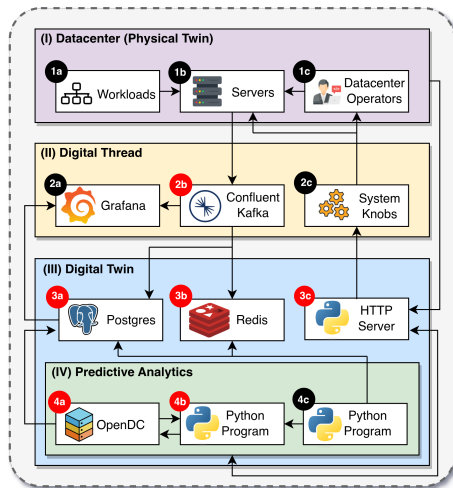


Figure 1.5: The prototype based on **Figure 1.4** towards answering **RQ3**. The time-series data flows first to the Grafana dashboard, PostgreSQL database and Redis cache, as advised in [12].

Problem

We cannot just go and test digital twins on large systems, because we do not have large systems at hand. Moreover, real-world experimentation is costly and unsustainable in the long run [9].

Solution

The way we test our reference architecture prototype is by using multiple simulators. We use an additional OpenDC process to play the role of a real datacenter.

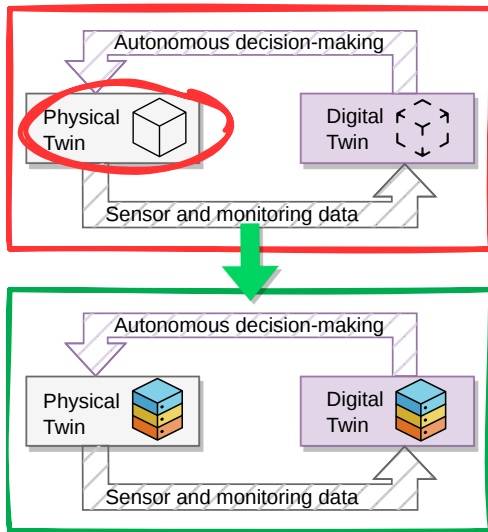


Figure 1.6: The experimental setup. Answering **RQ3** we provide a novel way to evaluate datacenter digital twins through discrete-event simulation.

Failure Detection: Main Finding I

On average, *Sunfish* can detect 14.5% of unexpected failures in the physical twin. We show, that digital twinning *can* be used for failure detection.

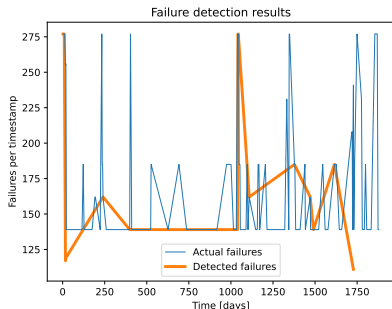


Figure 1.5: Experiment 1 Setup: The Digital Twin estimates the failures based on the Normal Distribution $N(\mu, \sigma)$ with $\mu = 1.5$ and $\sigma = 0.5$. “Real” OpenDC failures come from a WhatsApp user reports.

Scheduling Optimization: Main Finding II

Here explain what did you find.

What is the societal context?

What problem did we solve?

How did we solve this problem?

What did we find?

What do we see in future work?

Extra Slides: References I



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Extra Slides: Societal Impact

Why is this research important today?

Over 3 million jobs in the Netherlands directly depend on cloud services, which are hosted in datacenters [6]. Already the rapid expansion of datacenters has increased the presence of service failures across all cloud services [13]. We need to act now.

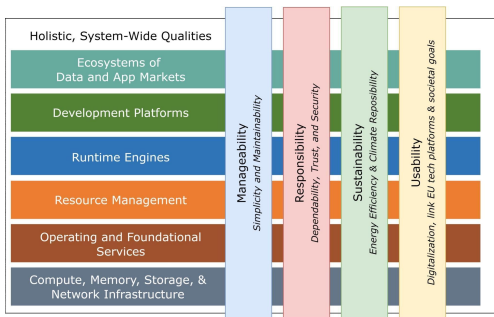


Figure E.1: Horizontally: the most important research areas in computer science in Netherlands. Vertically: qualities we should ensure across all research areas with the most outstanding impact on society. Datacenter manageability is a top-priority [6].

Extra Slides: Why Digital Twinning?

Definition

A DCDT mirrors the structure, context and behaviour of a datacenter [1]. The prerequisite to any digital twin is good monitoring and sensing capabilities in the physical entity. Datacenters meet this requirement easily because they already connect hundreds of monitoring sensors.

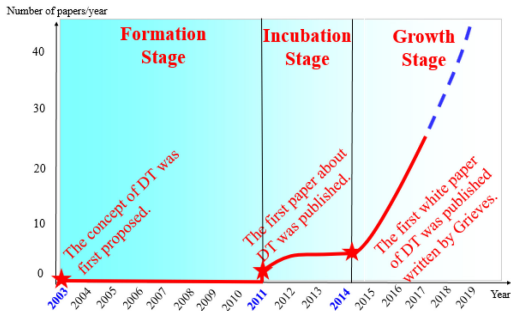


Figure E.2: Due to insufficient technological foundations, little work is available on DTs between 2003 and 2018, and it is only with the rapid growth of cloud computing, Internet-of-Things and Big Data analytics that DTs have reemerged [14]. That is why nobody used digital twins to mirror datacenters earlier.

Extra Slides: Why not pure simulation?

Predicting job failures

Preventing failure-caused outages in advance can reduce huge operational costs, as over 20% of all reported outages amount to more than 1 million US\$ [4]. Only a constant bi-directional interaction (digital twin \leftrightarrow physical entity) can achieve this.

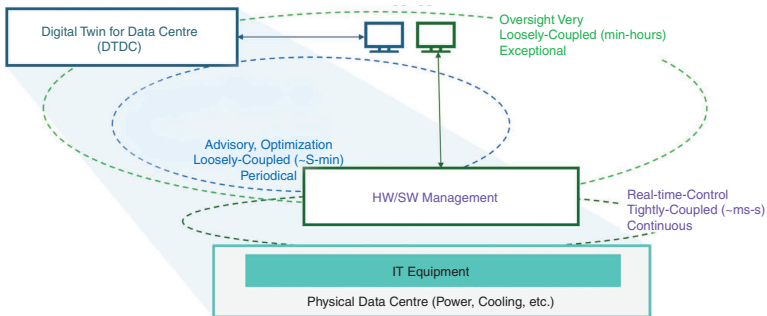


Figure E.3: Real-time control that is tightly-coupled with the IT equipment is a prerequisite for timely predictions within seconds/minutes [1].