

# Virtual-to-Physical Mapping Inference in Cloud Environments

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## 1. Motivation

Virtualization is a double-edged sword.

Pros:

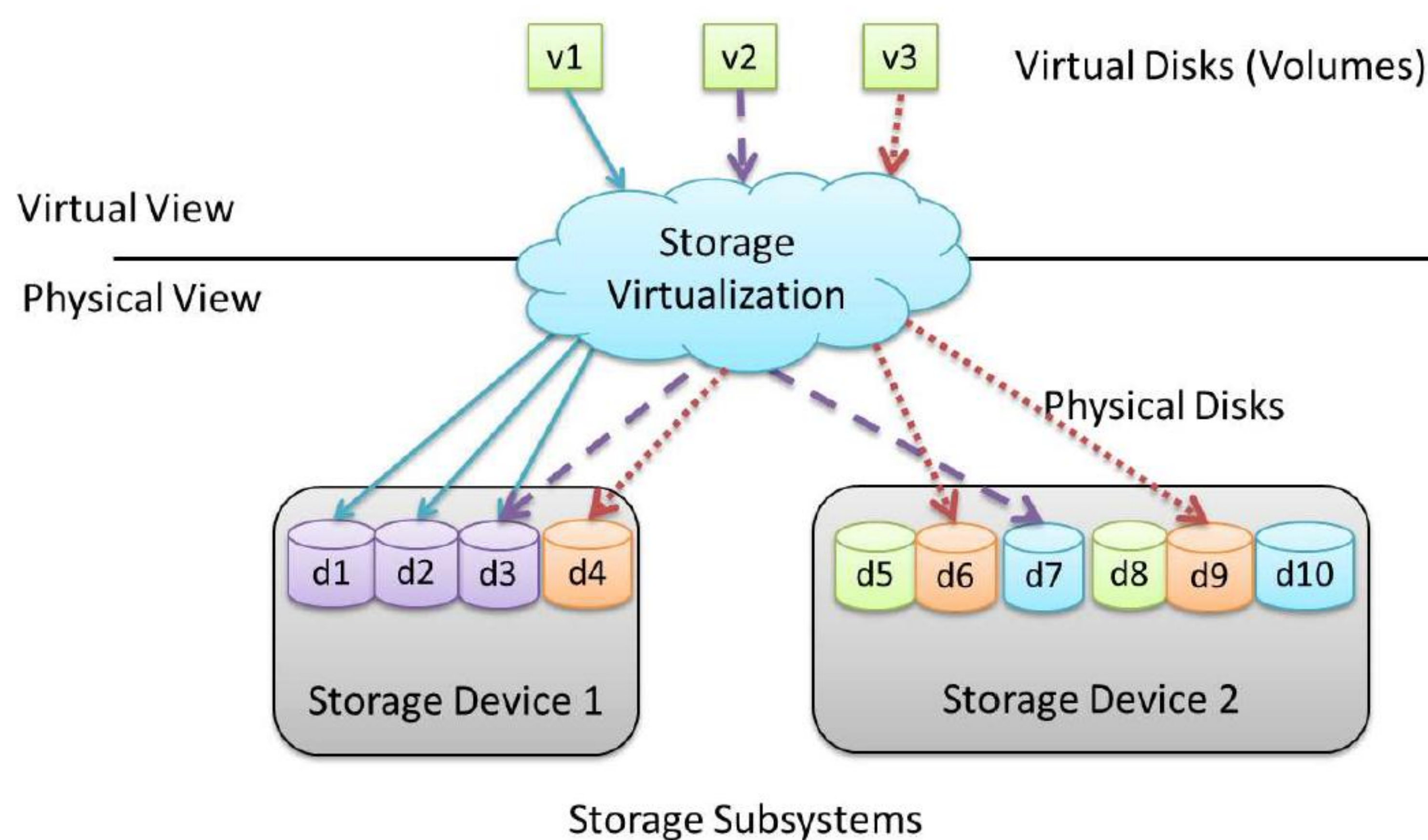
- Flexible management
- Efficient resource utilization
- Multi-tenancy

Cons:

- Additional layers of indirections
- Obscured resource mapping
- Root cause analysis is challenging

## 2. Objective

Can we infer the virtual-to-physical mapping relationship, by **only** observing the I/O counts of the inputs and the outputs?



## Advantages

- Lightweight
- Non-intrusive
- Suitable for multiple layers of virtualization where end-to-end queries are prohibitive

## 3. Step I: Measurements

$$X = [x_{j,n}] \forall j = 1, \dots, V, \text{ and } \forall n = 1, \dots, N,$$

Number of I/O counts for volume  $j$  at time  $n$ .

$$Y = [y_{i,n}] \forall i = 1, \dots, D, \text{ and } \forall n = 1, \dots, N,$$

Number of I/O counts for disk  $i$  at time  $n$ .

## 4. Step II: Inference Algorithms

$$\min_H \|Y - HX\|_F^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } H \geq 0$$

$H$  is a  $D$ -by- $V$  matrix to be inferred. Each element of  $H$  denotes the average number of I/O counts of a disk caused by a volume.

**Our solutions:**

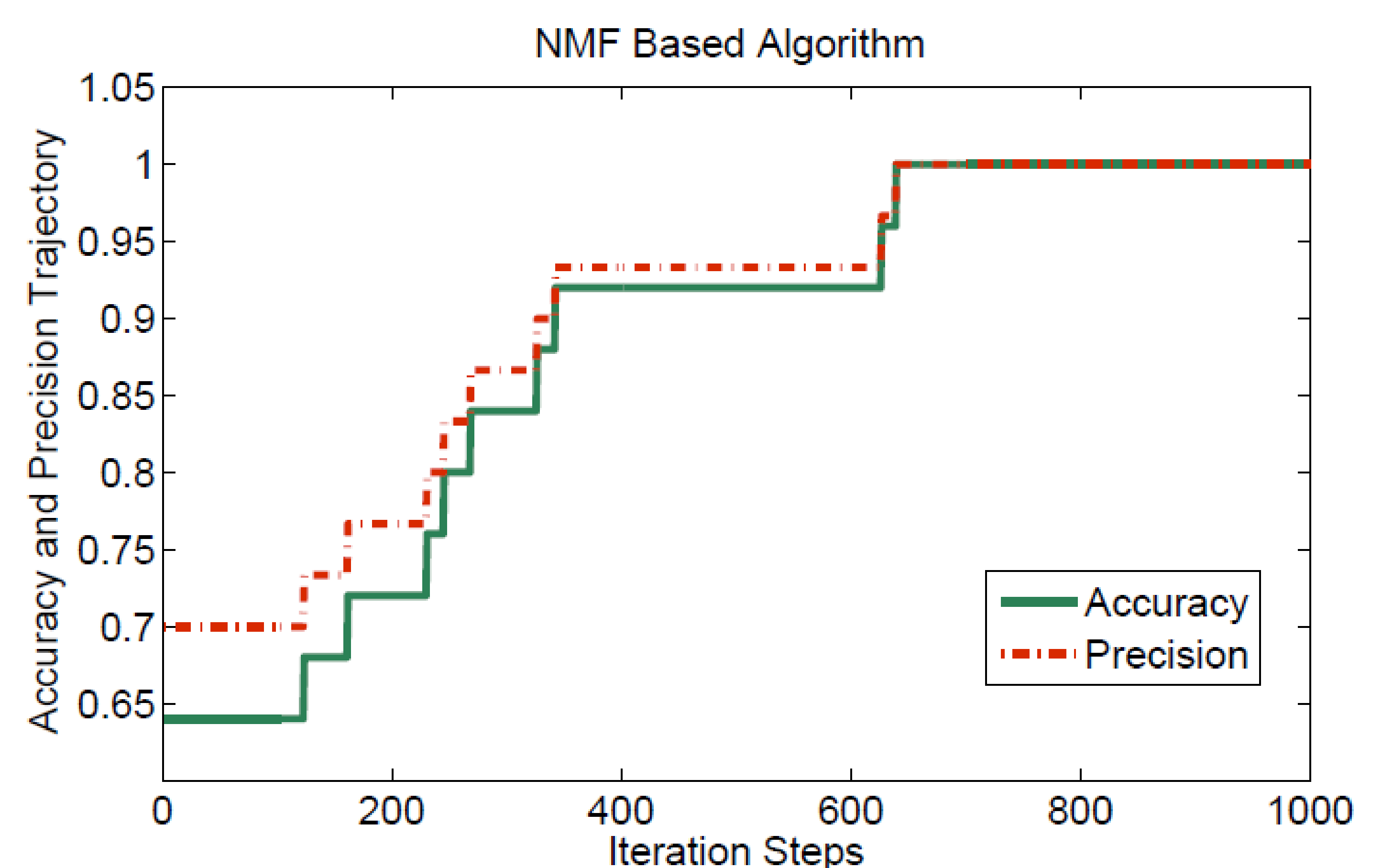
- Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NMF) Based Algorithm
- General Primal-Dual Based Algorithm

## 5. Numerical Example

- IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller in a virtualized storage environment.
- 10 volumes, 5 disks, I/O measurement every 5 minutes for two days.
- Evaluation criteria: *Accuracy* and *Precision*

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{\text{no. of true positive} + \text{no. of true negative}}{\text{no. of all classifications}}$$

$$\text{precision} = \frac{\text{no. of true positive}}{\text{no. of true positive} + \text{no. of false positive}}$$



## 6. Takeaways

- ❑ Virtual-to-physical mapping relationship is required for many applications.
- ❑ Our work provides an inference framework without complex privileged queries.
- ❑ Lightweight, non-intrusive, easy to implement.