

**Amino - A Distributed Runtime for Applications Running Dynamically Across  
Device, Edge and Cloud**

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*Ying Xiong, Isaac Ackerman, Quinton Hoole et al*

*Seattle Cloud Lab, Huawei R&D USA, Bellevue WA*

# Problem to solve

How to help develop apps running dynamically across device, edge, and cloud

# Related Works

Cuckoo: A framework offers code offloading capability to Android app. Limited to Android; Only offloading is provided.

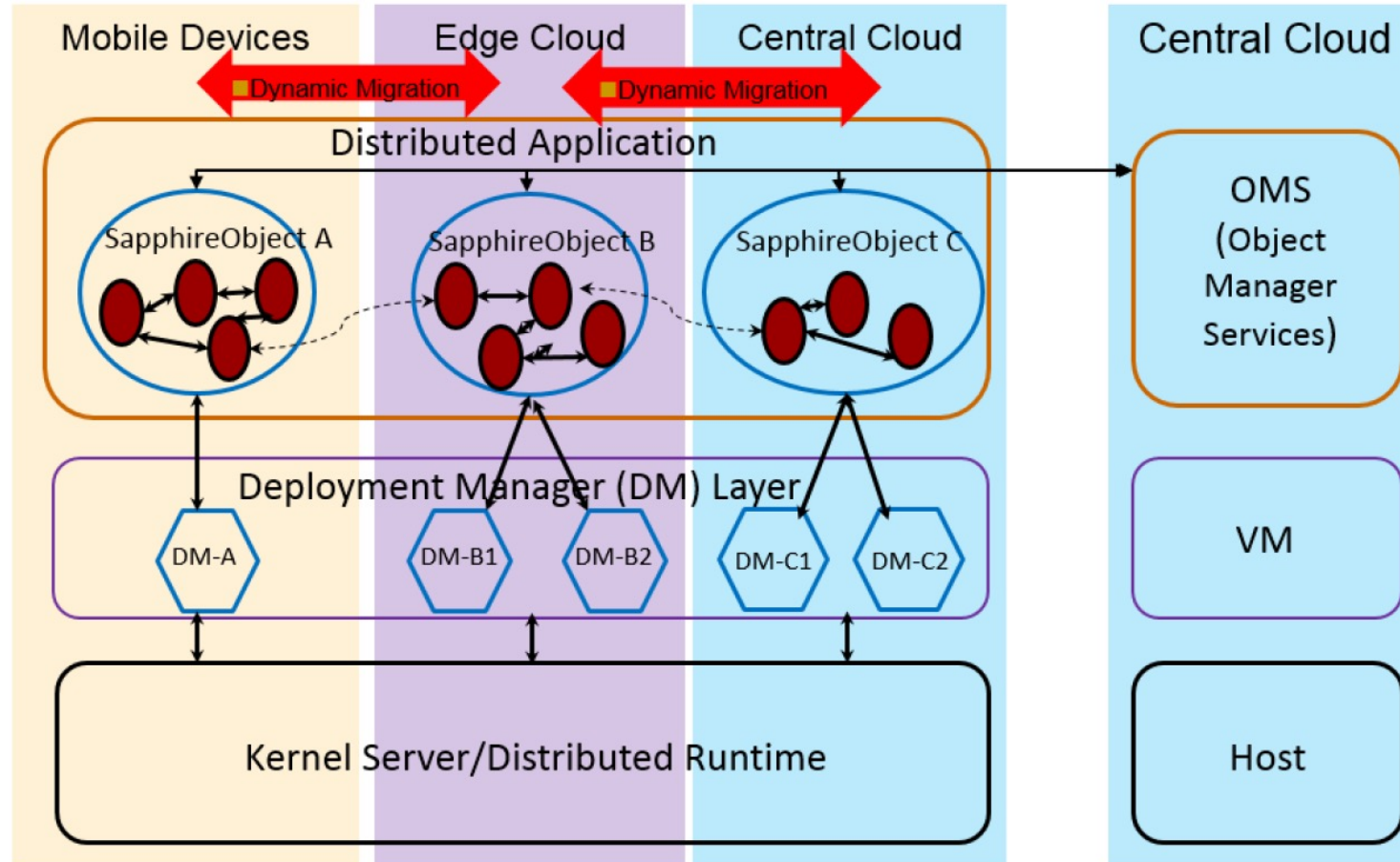
Mobile Fog: A programming model to support apps dynamically scale at runtime. Static partitioning is needed; Does not solve problems like leader election.

CloneCloud:...

# Features of Amino

1. Code offloading.
2. Multiple languages supported.
3. Solving common distributed system problems for programmers:  
fault-tolerance, caching, ...

## Layered Architecture of Amino



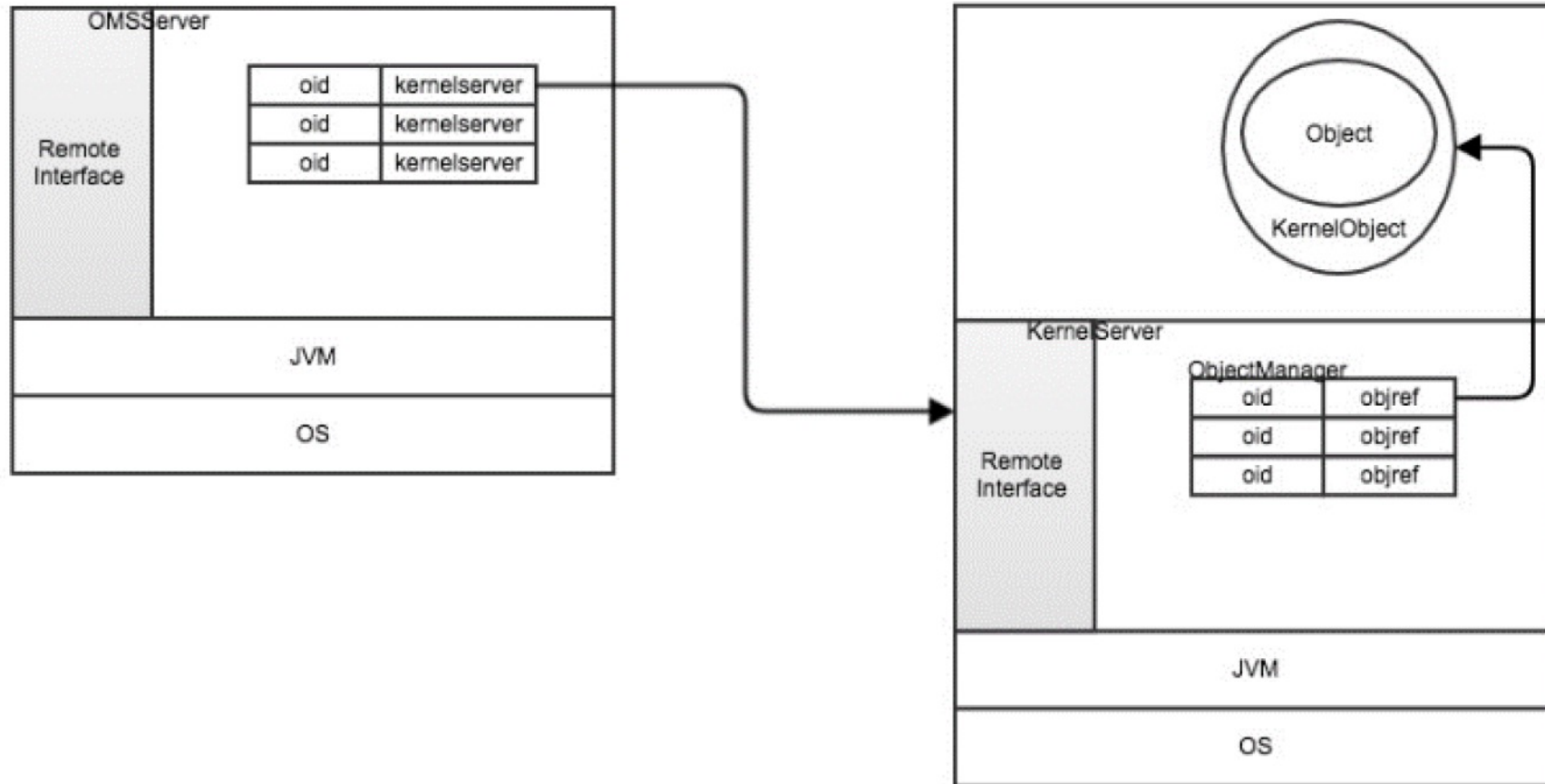
# Define a Sapphire Object

```
public class TodoList implements SapphireObject {  
    String name;  
    ArrayList<Object> todos;  
  
    public TodoList(String name) {  
        todos = new ArrayList<>();  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    public String addToDo(String todo) {  
        todos.add(todo);  
        return "OK!";  
    }  
}
```

# Kernel Server

- Expose a set of remote API
- Use `Sapphire.new_()` to create SO: unique ID
- OMS keeps track of SO

# OMS





# DM

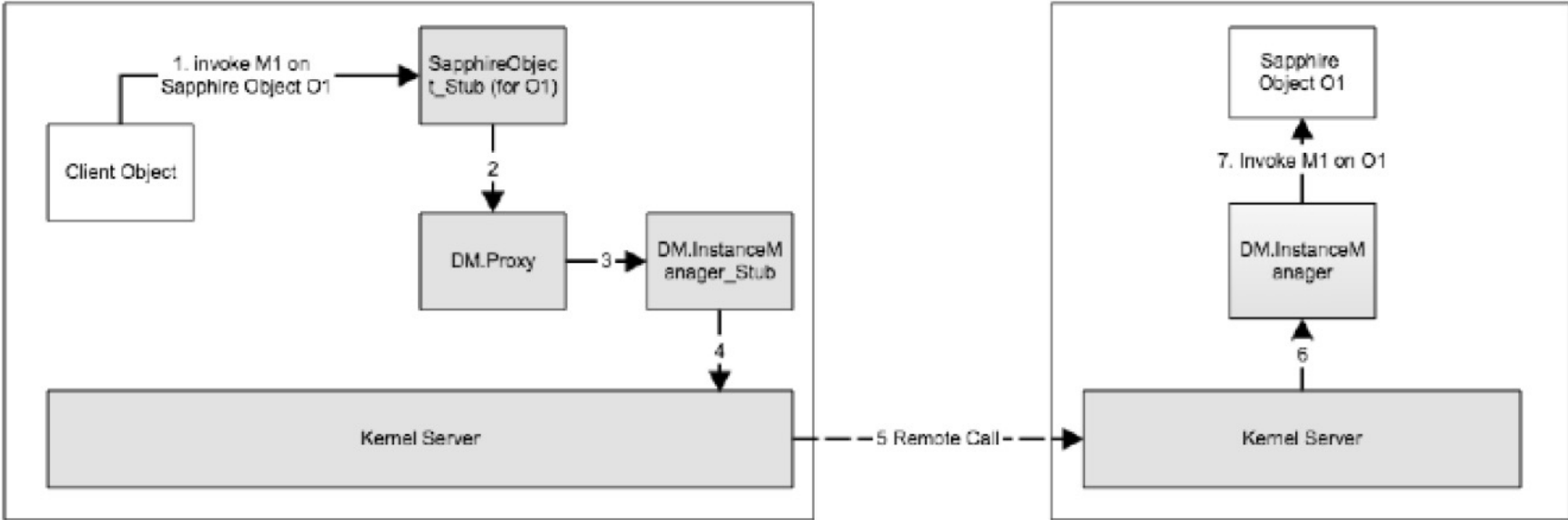
```
public class TodoList implements SapphireObject<LoadBalancedMasterSlaveSyncPolicy> {  
    String name;  
    ArrayList<Object> todos;  
  
    public TodoList(String name) {  
        todos = new ArrayList<>();  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    public String addToDo(String todo) {  
        todos.add(todo);  
        return "OK!";  
    }  
}
```

# DM

Three components:

1. Proxy
2. Instance manager
3. coordinator

# DM



# Multi-Language Support

# GraalVM

- <https://www.graalvm.org/>
- A high-performance JDK distribution. It is designed to accelerate the execution of applications written in Java and other JVM languages while also providing runtimes for JavaScript, Ruby, Python, and a number of other popular languages.

# Example of using GraalVM

```
// PrettyPrintJSON.java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.stream.*;
import org.graalvm.polyglot.*;

public class PrettyPrintJSON {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws java.io.IOException {
        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        String input = reader.lines()
            .collect(Collectors.joining(System.lineSeparator()));
        try (Context context = Context.create("js")) {
            Value parse = context.eval("js", "JSON.parse");
            Value stringify = context.eval("js", "JSON.stringify");
            Value result = stringify.execute(parse.execute(input), null, 2);
            System.out.println(result.asString());
        }
    }
}
```

# Example of using GraalVM

```
javac PrettyPrintJSON.java
```

```
native-image --language:js --initialize-at-build-time PrettyPrintJSON
```

```
./prettyprintjson <<EOF
```

```
{"GraalVM":{"description":"Language Abstraction  
Platform","supports":["combining languages","embedding  
languages","creating native images"],"languages":  
["Java","JavaScript","Node.js","Python","Ruby","R","LLVM"]}}
```

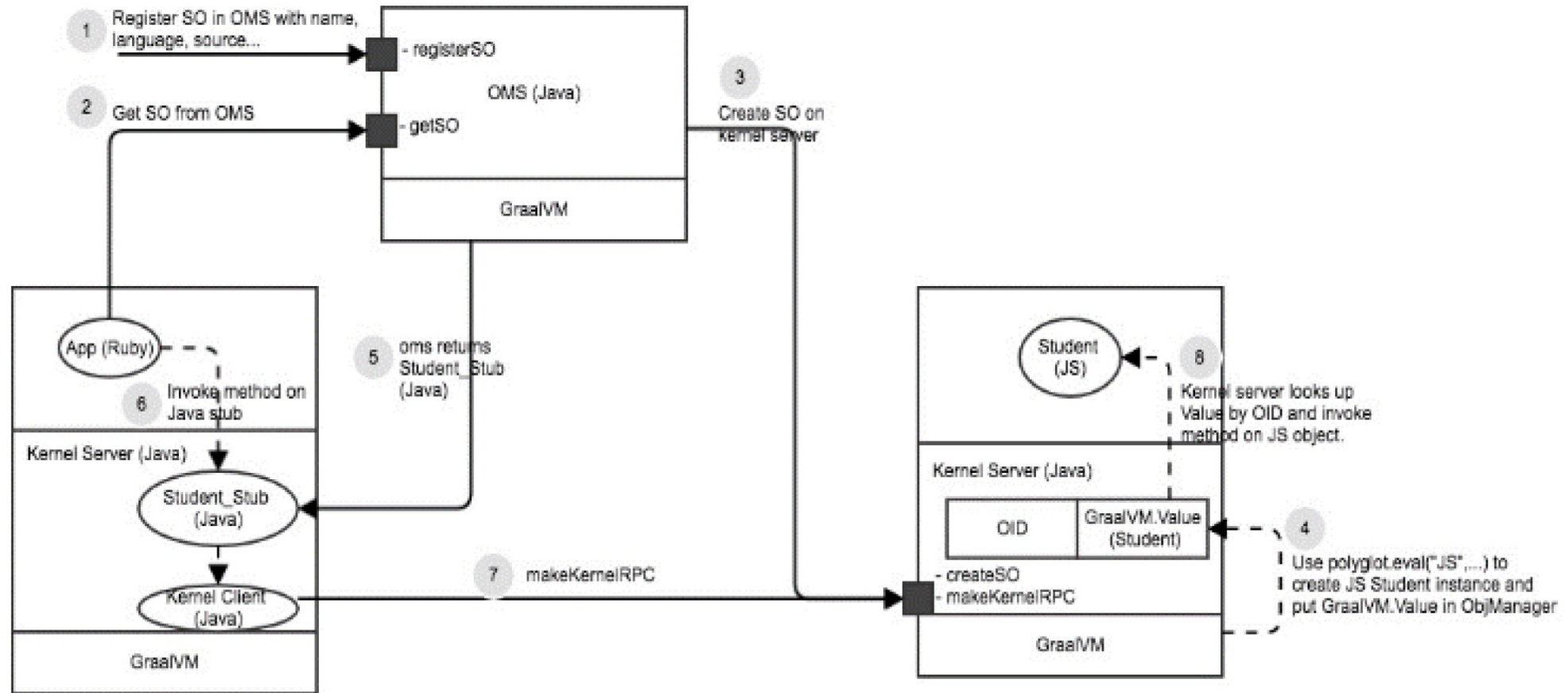
```
EOF
```

# Example of using GraalVM

```
{
  "GraalVM": {
    "description": "Language Abstraction Platform",
    "supports": [
      "combining languages",
      "embedding languages",
      "creating native images"
    ],
    "languages": [
      "Java",
      "JavaScript",
      "Node.js",
      "Python",
      "Ruby",
      "R",
      "LLVM"
    ]
  }
}
```



# GraalVM in Amino



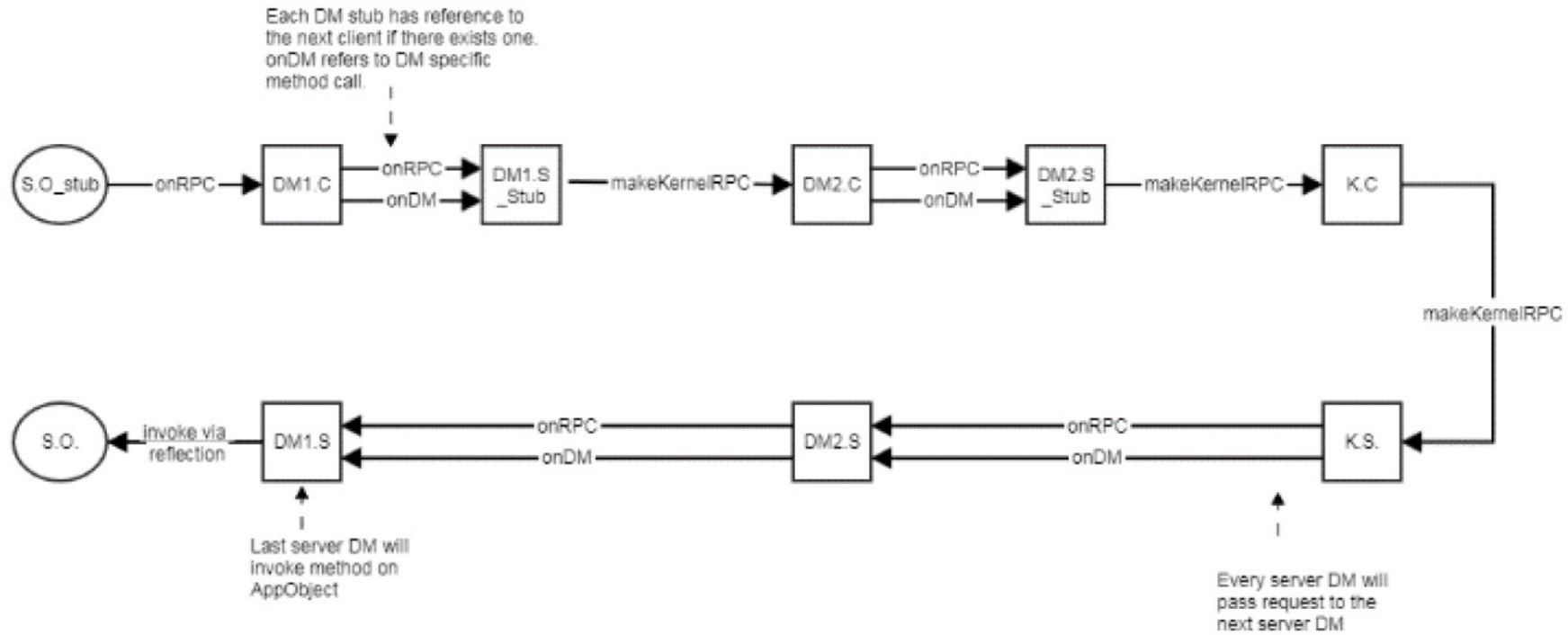
# GraalVM in Amino

- Kernel Server, OMS and all DMs are still in Java
- Sapphire objects can be written in different languages, but corresponding stubs are in Java
- Kernel Server uses Graal API `polyglot.eval()` to create Sapphire object instances, and saves sapphire object as Graal Value instance (`polyglot.Value`) in Object Manager
- It is possible for Object Manager to store server policies that refer to the Graal value
- Kernel Server uses Graal API(`polyglot.Value.getMembers(...).execute()`) to invoke methods on the Sapphire object.

# DM Chain

- Distributed Hashing Table (DHT) DM
- Consensus DM
- DHT & Consensus
- ...

# DM Chain



# Code Offloading

- For each Sapphire object associated with offloading DM, OMS generates client and server stubs that calculate the execution time of each method invocation on the object instance running on a given host (edge device or cloud server),  $t(\text{Object}, \text{host})$ .
- For each object invocation on a server from a client, the generated DM stubs measure the latency and bandwidth (transmit time) of the link between calling client to the object host,  $l(\text{object}, \text{client}, \text{host})$ .

# Code Offloading

- For each Sapphire object (configured with Offloading DM) invocation, the generated server DM stub measures the cpu, memory and IO resource consumption as well as energy consumption on a given host,  $r(\text{object}, \text{host}) = f(\text{cpu}, \text{mem}, \text{disk io}, \text{network io})$  and  $e(\text{object}, \text{host}) = f(r)$ , where  $r()$  and  $e()$  are the resource utilization and energy consumption of a given object on a given host respectively.

# Code Offloading

$$V(Host_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n (t(Obj_k, Host_i) + l(Obj_k, Client, Host_i) + e(Obj_k, Host_i))$$

# Experiments

- Go Game on Android: 5x faster
- License plate recognition



# License plate recognition

## Hardware Specification

### Amazon Kindle Fire 2017

- CPU: ARM Cortex-A53 (1.3 GHz), MediaTek MT8163V/B (64-bit quad-core)
- Memory: 1.5 GB
- Camera: 2MP

### • Huawei Mate 9

- CPU: HUAWEI Kirin 960, Octa-core CPU (4 x 2.4 GHz A73+4 x 1.8 GHz A53)
- Memory: 4GB
- Camera: 20MP

### • AWS EC2 (T2 medium)

- High frequency Intel Xeon processor
- Memory: 4 GB
- 2 Virtual CPUs

# License plate recognition

