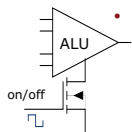




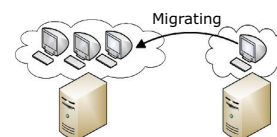
Energy Saving Support of Hardware

- ▶ Dynamic adaptation of clock speed and CPU voltage
 - SpeedStep and Demand-Based Switching (Intel)
 - Cool'nQuiet and PowerNow (AMD)
- ▶ Unused functional units are switched off
 - ACPI: unused components (e.g. Hard drive, RAM,...) are shut down
 - Power Gating uses on-chip cut-off circuits



Energy Saving Support of Software

- ▶ Virtualization allows energy saving
- ▶ Effects of VM live migration
 - Server consolidation
 - Idle servers are shut down
 - More effective use of hardware resources
 - Virtualization reduces real network traffic

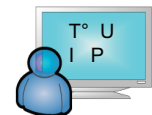


Problems Related To Migration

- ▶ When migrating VMs network domains change
 - Applications have to cope with migrated services
 - Eventually whole networks have to be virtualized (tunneling techniques)



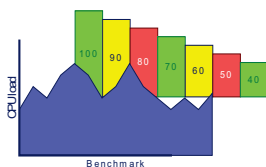
- ▶ Requirements for future network protocols
 - Future protocols support virtualization
 - Transparency towards migration



- ▶ Monitoring is closely related to migration:
 - Monitor systems must consider virtualization
 - Decisions for migration are based on the correctness of the monitoring data

Optimization Of Energy Consumption

- ▶ Modeling energy consumption
 - Collecting empirical data with benchmarks
 - Measuring dynamic and static parameters
- ▶ Minimum principle is applied
 - For a fixed output the input is minimized
 - Achieving a defined goal (e.g. QoS) with a minimum of resources



- ▶ Energy optimization and migration are based on model dependant decisions
 - Reliability and performance of HW components are described by the models
 - Statistical inference between server load and energy consumption
 - Prediction and tendency how the server load will change in the near future
 - Services are categorized in energy classes
 - Most optimal services are chosen based on the energy requirements