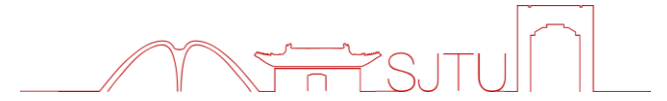




上海交通大学  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



# Serverless Computing Labs

蔡子诺 博士生  
计算机科学与工程系  
上海交通大学

饮水思源 · 爱国荣校



# 课程通知



## 联邦学习实验补交:

- DDL2024年12月17日23:59

## 联邦学习实验验收:

- 2024年12月18日14:00, 地点电院3号楼229
- 每个人15分钟, 具体安排见课程群

## 无服务器计算实验

- DDL2024年12月31日23:59



# 无服务器计算实验



- ④ 基于阿里云，在课上讲的MapReduce、高维矩阵运算、分布式机器学习训练、机器学习推理任务四个任务中进行实现。
- ④ 作业提交：实验报告+源代码+必要的实验log数据+答辩ppt
- ④ 作业DDL：2024年12月31日23:59
- ④ Bonus: 在本地搭建Kubernetes集群和OpenWhisk或者KubeFaaS框架，基于该框架实现基本的无服务器计算任务。



1

阿里云无服务器计算平台学习

2

基于 serverless 平台的 **MapReduce**

3

基于 serverless 平台的**高维矩阵运算**

4

基于 serverless 平台的**分布式机器学习训练**

5

基于 serverless 平台的**机器学习推理任务**



# 01

## 阿里云无服务器计算平台学习



## 函数计算 FC 3.0

- <https://help.aliyun.com/zh/functioncompute/fc-3-0/>

## 对象存储/开发参考/SDK参考

- <https://help.aliyun.com/zh/oss/developer-reference/preface/>



# 函数创建 (1)



阿里云

工作台 华东1 (杭州)

搜索...

费用 ICP 备案 企业 支持 工单

kingczn1314 主账号

函数计算 FC 3.0

概览

应用

函数

高级功能

监控指标

告警管理

域名管理

弹性管理

层管理

更多功能

自助问题排查

资源用量明细

审计日志

价格计算器

相关产品

云工作流 CloudFlow

Serverless 应用引擎

事件总线 EventBridge

云原生 API 网关

函数计算 FC / 函数

返回函数计算 2.0 自助问题排查 钉钉答疑群 帮助文档

## 函数

创建函数

可按函数名称进行前缀匹配搜索。



显示辅助函数

名称	运行环境	调用次数 (最近24小时)	流控次数 (最近24小时)	函数错误 (最近24小时)	客户端错误 (最近24小时)	上次修改时间	操作
test_func_1216	自定义运行时 Debian 10 Python 3.10	8 次	0 个	0 个	1 个	2024年12月16日 13:16:57	配置
testfunc	自定义运行时 Debian 10 Python 3.10	0 次	0 个	0 个	0 个	2024年12月7日 21:00:16	配置
my_func1207	自定义运行时 Debian 10 Python 3.10	0 次	0 个	0 个	0 个	2024年12月7日 19:53:18	配置
f2	自定义运行时 Debian 10 Python 3.10	0 次	0 个	0 个	0 个	2024年11月23日 19:38:25	配置
f1	自定义运行时 Debian 10 Python 3.10	0 次	0 个	0 个	0 个	2024年11月23日 19:38:12	配置

每页显示: 10 共 5 条 < 上一页 1 下一页 >





# 函数创建 (2)



阿里云

工作台

华东1 (杭州)

搜索...

费用

ICP 备案

企业

支持

工单

消息

帮助

语言

简体

kingczn1314

主账号



函数计算 FC / 函数 / 创建函数

[返回函数计算 2.0](#) [自助问题排查](#) [钉钉答疑群](#) [帮助文档](#)

## ← 创建函数

### 事件函数

选择事件触发如 OSS 触发器、Kafka 触发器、SLS 触发器等方式，按照函数计算定义的接口编写程序

### Web 函数

选择流行 Web 框架如 Flask、ThinkPHP、Express、SpringBoot 等方式，按照框架定义的接口编写程序

### 任务函数

选择任务模式处理异步请求，每个任务都将追踪状态且允许手动启停，推荐在定时任务、音视频处理、数据处理等离线场景使用

### GPU 函数

选择流行 AI 项目如 Stable Diffusion WebUI、ComfyUI、RAG、TensorRT 等方式，推荐以镜像方式部署至函数计算

> 基本设置

> 函数代码

> 高级配置

> 环境变量

创建

取消







# 函数创建 (3)



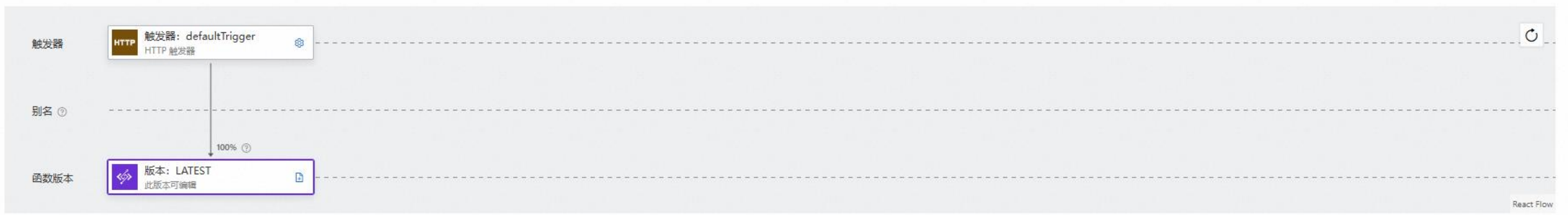
函数计算 FC / 函数 / test\_func\_1216

返回函数计算 2.0 自助问题排查 钉钉答疑群 帮助文档

← test\_func\_1216

删除函数

- 函数详情
- 别名管理
- 版本管理
- 配额管理



版本或别名 LATEST

- 代码
- 测试
- 配置
- 日志
- 监控
- 实例
- 任务
- 性能探测

上传代码 导出函数

- 测试函数
- 实时日志
- 部署代码

运行环境 自定义运行时 (Debian10) Python 3.10 代码大小 1.07 KB 编辑环境变量 编辑层 配置 WebIDE

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
app.py - code - OpenVSCode Server
EXPLORER
CODE
app.py
HELP.md
app.py
17
18 @app.route('/', defaults={'path': ''})
19 @app.route('/<path:path>', methods=['GET', 'POST', 'PUT', 'DELETE'])
20 def hello_world(path):
21     rid = request.headers.get(REQUEST_ID_HEADER)
22     print("FC Invoke Start RequestId: " + rid)
23     data = request.stream.read()
24     print("Path: " + path)
25     print("Data: " + str(data))
```



# 函数创建 (4)



阿里云

工作台 华东1 (杭州)

搜索...

费用 ICP 备案 企业 支持 工单

kingczn1314 主账号

函数版本

100%

版本: LATEST  
此版本可编辑

React Flow

版本或别名 LATEST

代码 测试 配置 日志 监控 实例 任务 性能探测

上传代码 导出函数

- 基础配置
- 触发器
- 运行时
- 环境变量
- 层
- 权限
- 日志
- 网络
- 存储
- 预留实例
- 异步配置
- 生命周期
- 健康检查
- DNS

## 触发器

创建触发器

可按触发器名称进行模糊搜索。



查看全部版本或别名的触发器

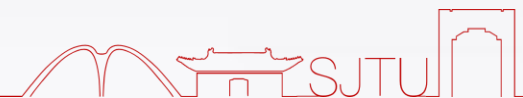
触发器名称	版本或别名	触发器类型	配置信息	状态	操作
defaultTrigger	LATEST	HTTP 触发器 支持同步调用和异步调用	公网访问地址 <a href="https://test-func-xabyndgqye.cn-hangzhou.fcapp.run">https://test-func-xabyndgqye.cn-hangzhou.fcapp.run</a> 为什么会强制下载? 不当使用 vip 的免费说明 HTTPS HTTP	已启用	详情   编辑   删除
			内网访问地址 <a href="https://test-func-xabyndgqye.cn-hangzhou-vpc.fcapp.run">https://test-func-xabyndgqye.cn-hangzhou-vpc.fcapp.run</a> HTTPS HTTP		
			认证方式 无需认证		
			禁用公网访问 URL 否		
			请求方法 GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, OPTIONS		

每页显示: 10 共1条 < 上一页 1 下一页 >





- ① (1) 界面测试
- ② (2) 浏览器测试
- ③ (3) 专用调试工具测试
  - Postman
  - API Fox
- ④ (4) 代码测试
  - Python `requests` 库





# 02

## 基于 serverless 平台的 MapReduce

- MapReduce



# MapReduce Introduction



MapReduce: Simplified Data Processing on Large Clusters (OSDI)

[https://www.usenix.org/legacy/events/osdi04/tech/full\\_papers/dean/dean.pdf](https://www.usenix.org/legacy/events/osdi04/tech/full_papers/dean/dean.pdf)

MapReduce is a programming model and an associated implementation for **processing and generating large data sets**. Users specify a **\_map\_** function that **processes a key/value pair to generate a set of intermediate key/value pairs**, and a **\_reduce\_** function that **merges all intermediate values associated with the same intermediate key**. Many real world tasks are expressible in this model, as shown in the paper.

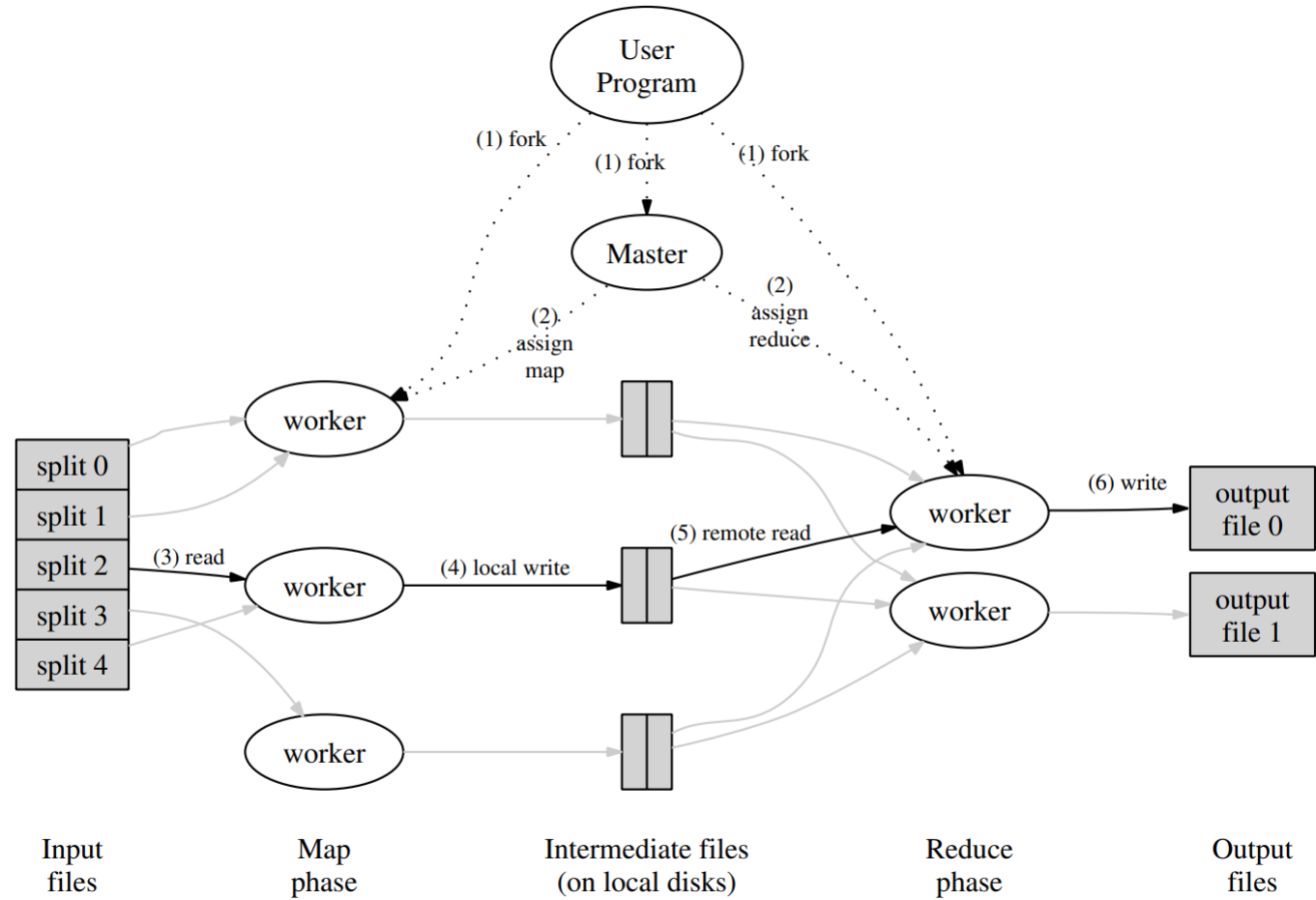
Programs written in this functional style are **automatically parallelized** and executed on a large cluster of commodity machines. The run-time system takes care of the details of **partitioning the input data, scheduling the program's execution across a set of machines, handling machine failures, and managing the required inter-machine communication**. This allows programmers without any experience with parallel and distributed systems to easily utilize the resources of a large distributed system.

Our implementation of MapReduce runs on a large cluster of commodity machines and is highly scalable: a typical MapReduce computation processes **many terabytes of data on thousands of machines**. Programmers find the system easy to use: hundreds of MapReduce programs have been implemented and upwards of one thousand MapReduce jobs are executed on Google's clusters every day.





# MapReduce Framework





# Programming Model



```
map_reduce.py > ...
1  import minio
2
3
4  def main(params):
5      role = params['role']
6
7      if role == 'map':
8          do_map(params)
9      elif role == 'reduce':
10         do_reduce(params)
11     elif role == 'master':
12         do_master(params)
13     else:
14         print('error role')
15
16     return {}
17
18
19 > def do_map(params): ...
33
34
35 > def do_reduce(params): ...
43
44
45 > def do_master(params): ...
46
```



# Requirements



- ① Implement a map-reduce framework to handle **word frequency** task.
- ② How many **map and reduce functions** do you set? How do they affect the completion time?
- ③ Can you make a summary of the function execution time and communication time ratio?
- ④ What is the memory consumption of each function?
- ⑤ How the **memory/cpu** parameter influences the execution time?
  - Design an automatic algorithm to find the minimal cost: 贝叶斯优化、机器学习、启发式算法





# 03

## 基于 serverless 平台的高维矩阵运算

请在此输入文字说明



## Matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ a_7 & a_8 & a_9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ b_4 & b_5 & b_6 \\ b_7 & b_8 & b_9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ c_4 & c_5 & c_6 \\ c_7 & c_8 & c_9 \end{bmatrix}$$



## Convolution / Pooling

3	1	1	2	8	4
1	0	7	3	2	6
2	3	5	1	1	3
1	4	1	2	6	5
3	2	1	3	7	2
9	2	6	2	5	1

Original image 6x6

“Convolution”

×

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

Filter 3x3

=

-7	...		
...	...		

Output 4x4

Result of the element-wise product and sum of the filter matrix and the original image



# Programming Model



```
1  import numpy as np
2
3
4  def main(params):
5      |   pass
6
7
8  def worker(params):
9      |   pass
10
11
12 def master(params):
13     |   pass
```



# Requirements



- ① Implement a matrix multiplication and convolution framework.
- ① How many worker functions do you set? How do they affect the completion time?
- ① Can you make a summary of the function execution time and communication time ratio?
- ① What is the memory consumption of each function?
- ① How the **memory/cpu** parameter influences the execution time?



# 04

## 基于 serverless 平台的分布式机器学习训练

请在此输入文字说明



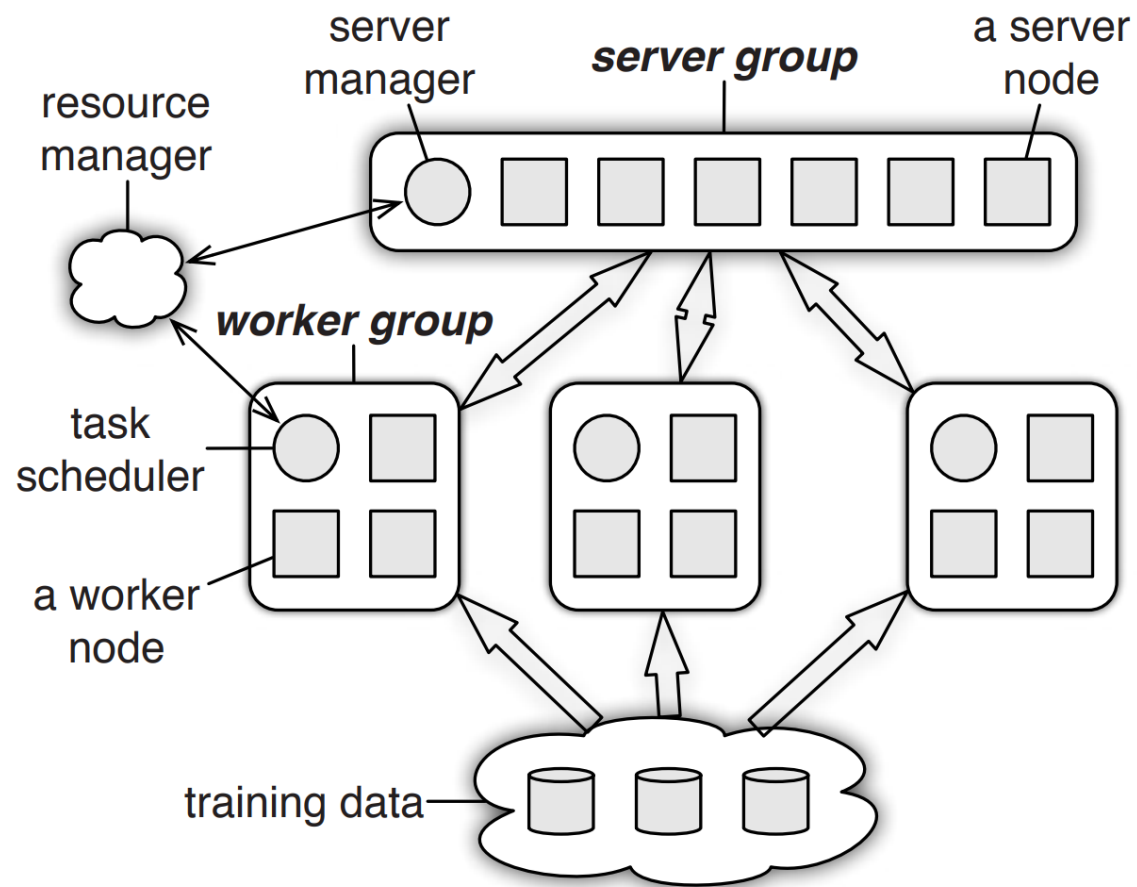
## Scaling Distributed Machine Learning with the Parameter Server

[https://www.usenix.org/system/files/conference/osdi14/osdi14-paper-li\\_mu.pdf](https://www.usenix.org/system/files/conference/osdi14/osdi14-paper-li_mu.pdf)

- ⊙ We propose a parameter server framework for distributed machine learning problems. Both data and workloads are distributed over worker nodes, while the server nodes maintain globally shared parameters, represented as dense or sparse vectors and matrices. The framework manages asynchronous data communication between nodes, and supports flexible consistency models, elastic scalability, and continuous fault tolerance.
- ⊙ To demonstrate the scalability of the proposed framework, we show experimental results on petabytes of real data with billions of examples and parameters on problems ranging from Sparse Logistic Regression to Latent Dirichlet Allocation and Distributed Sketching.



# Framework







# Serverless Framework



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.07806>

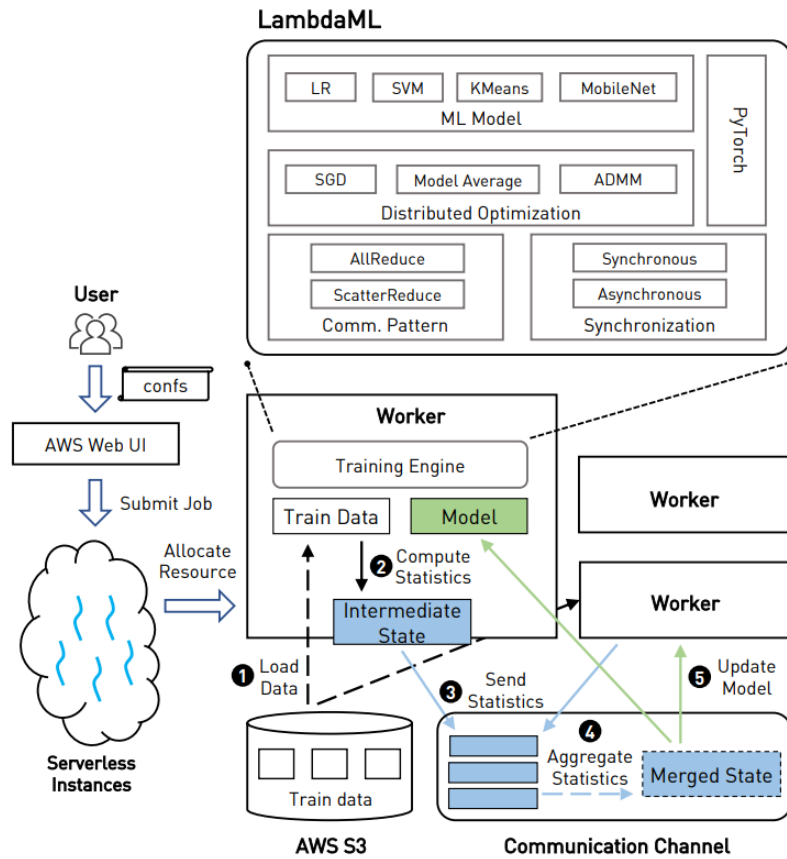


Figure 2: Framework of LambdaML.

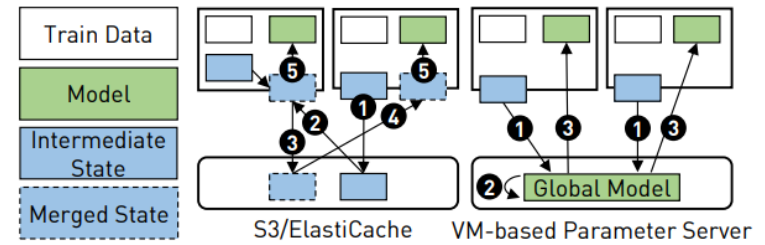


Figure 3: An FaaS-based data aggregation.





# Requirements



- ① Implement a serverless distributed training framework.
- ① How many worker functions do you set? How do they affect the completion time?
- ① Can you make a summary of the function execution time and communication time ratio?
- ① What is the memory consumption of each function?
- ① How the **memory/cpu** parameter influences the execution time?



# 05

## 基于serverless平台的机器学习推理任务

请在此输入文字说明

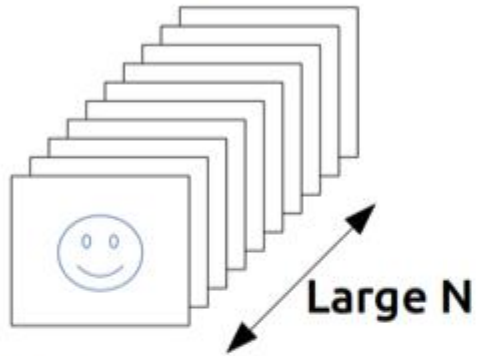


# ML Inference

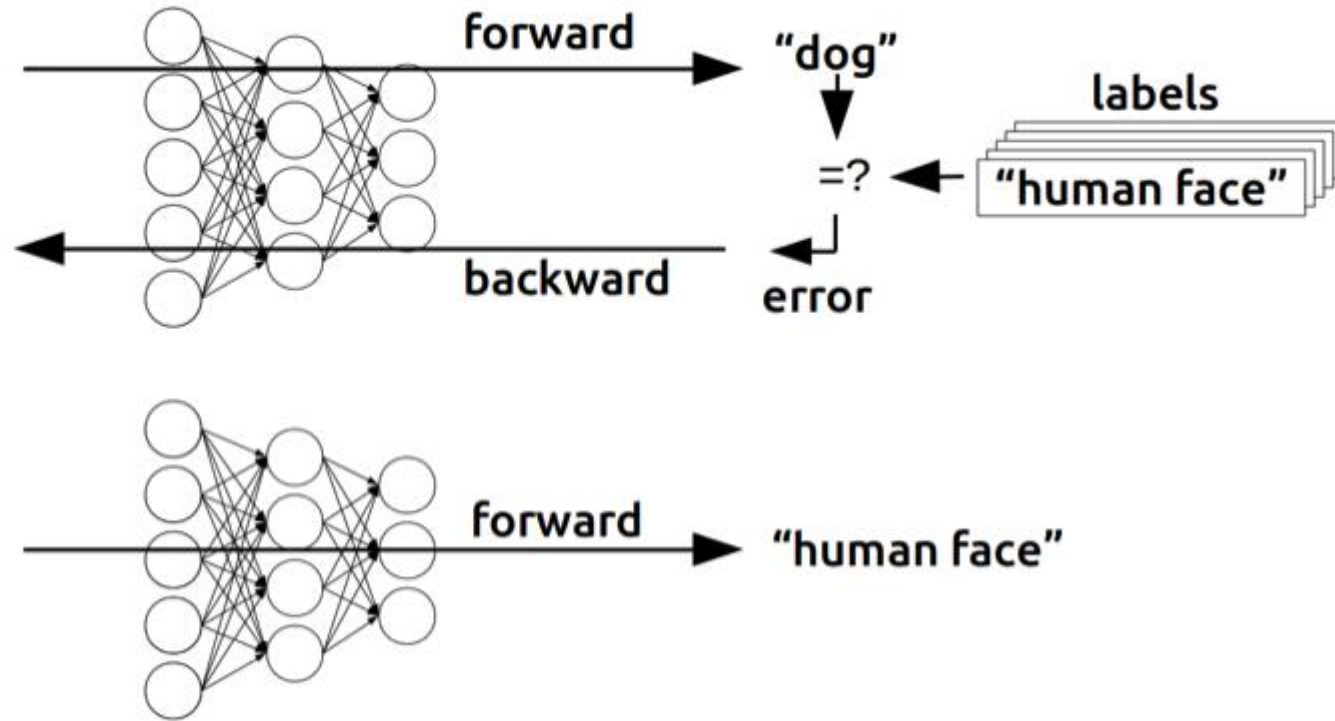
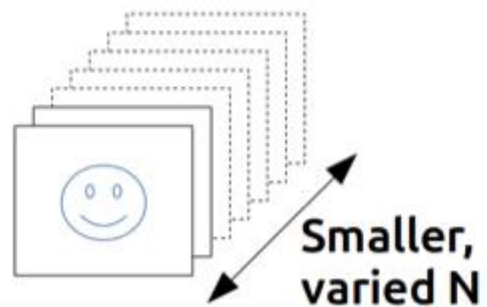


- Configure memory size to compare performance
- Add more workloads to observe the scaling

## Training



## Inference





# Gillis: Serving Large Neural Networks in Serverless Functions with Automatic Model Partitioning



The increased use of deep neural networks has stimulated the growing demand for cloud-based model serving platforms. Serverless computing offers a simplified solution: users deploy models as serverless functions and let the platform handle provisioning and scaling. However, serverless functions have constrained resources in CPU and memory, making them inefficient or infeasible to serve large neural networks-which have become increasingly popular. In this paper, we present Gillis, a serverless-based model serving system that automatically partitions a large model across multiple serverless functions for faster inference and reduced memory footprint per function. Gillis employs two novel model partitioning algorithms that respectively achieve latency-optimal serving and cost-optimal serving with SLO compliance. We have implemented Gillis on three serverless platforms-AWS Lambda, Google Cloud Functions, and KNIX-with MXNet as the serving backend. Experimental evaluations against popular models show that Gillis supports serving very large neural networks, reduces the inference latency substantially, and meets various SLOs with a low serving cost.



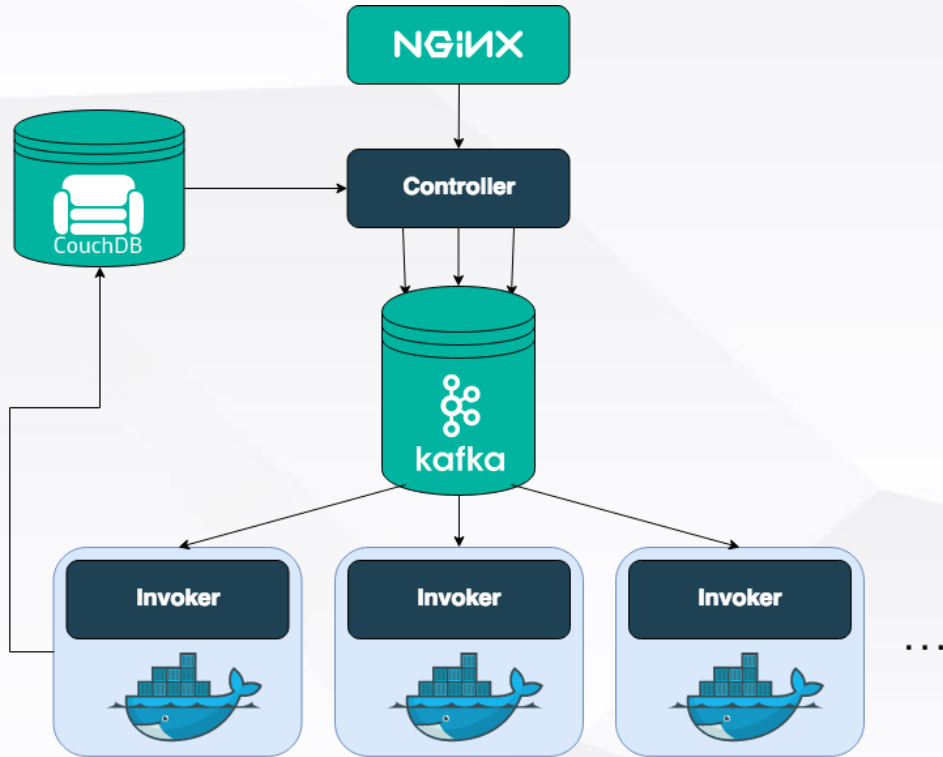


- ④ Implement a serverless distributed inference framework.
- ④ How many worker functions do you set? How do they affect the completion time?
- ④ Can you make a summary of the function execution time and communication time ratio?
- ④ What is the memory consumption of each function?
- ④ How the **memory/cpu** parameter influences the execution time?
- ④ 1. 环境配置的问题
- ④ 2. 选择合适的模型: ResNet、GoogleNet、XXX; 大语言模型: GPT-2
- ④ 3. 模型分割。
- ④ 4. 并发测试。

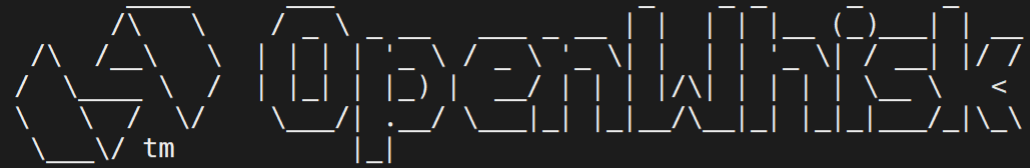


# Q & A

饮水思源 爱国荣校



```
[zhangrenjun@Octopus ~]$ wsk
```



Usage:  
wsk [command]

Available Commands:

<b>action</b>	work with actions
<b>activation</b>	work with activations
api	work with APIs
help	Help about any command
list	list entities in the current namespace
namespace	work with namespaces
package	work with packages
project	The OpenWhisk Project Management Tool
property	work with whisk properties
rule	work with rules
sdk	work with the sdk
trigger	work with triggers

Flags:

--apihost	HOST	whisk API HOST
--apiversion	VERSION	whisk API VERSION
-u, --auth	KEY	authorization KEY
--cert	string	client cert
-d, --debug		debug level output
-h, --help		help for wsk
-i, --insecure		bypass certificate checking
--key	string	client key
-v, --verbose		verbose output





```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aab113vvtg3myZ:~/caizinuo$ wsk action -h
work with actions
Usage:
  wsk action [command]

Available Commands:
  create      create a new action
  delete      delete action
  get         get action
  invoke      invoke action
  list        list all actions in a namespace or actions contained in a package
  update      update an existing action, or create an action if it does not exist

Flags:
  -h, --help  help for action

Global Flags:
  --apihost HOST      whisk API HOST
  --apiversion VERSION whisk API VERSION
  -u, --auth KEY      authorization KEY
  --cert string       client cert
  -d, --debug          debug level output
  -i, --insecure       bypass certificate checking
  --key string         client key
  -v, --verbose        verbose output

Use "wsk action [command] --help" for more information about a command.
```



# wsk action create



```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aab113vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk action create -h  
create a new action
```

Usage:

```
wsk action create ACTION_NAME ACTION [flags]
```

Flags:

-a, --annotation KEY VALUE	annotation values in KEY VALUE format
-A, --annotation-file FILE	FILE containing annotation values in JSON format
-c, --concurrency LIMIT	the maximum intra-container concurrent activation LIMIT for the action (default 1)
--copy	treat ACTION as the name of an existing action
--docker string	use provided docker image (a path on DockerHub) to run the action
-h, --help	help for create
--kind KIND	the KIND of the action runtime (example: swift:default, nodejs:default)
-l, --logsize LIMIT	the maximum log size LIMIT in MB for the action (default 10)
--main string	the name of the action entry point (function or fully-qualified method name when applicable)
-m, --memory LIMIT	the maximum memory LIMIT in MB for the action (default 256)
--native	treat ACTION as native action (zip file provides a compatible executable to run)
-p, --param KEY VALUE	parameter values in KEY VALUE format
-P, --param-file FILE	FILE containing parameter values in JSON format
--sequence	treat ACTION as comma separated sequence of actions to invoke
-t, --timeout LIMIT	the timeout LIMIT in milliseconds after which the action is terminated (default 60000)
--web string	treat ACTION as a web action, a raw HTTP web action, or as a standard action; yes   true = web action, raw = raw HTTP web action, no   false = standard action
--web-secure SECRET	secure the web action. where SECRET is true, false, or any string. Only valid when the ACTION is a web action

```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aab113vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk action create hello_world hello_world.py -i  
ok: created action hello_world
```





# wsk action invoke



```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aabl13vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk action invoke -h  
invoke action
```

Usage:

```
wsk action invoke ACTION_NAME [flags]
```

Flags:

-b, --blocking	blocking invoke
-h, --help	help for invoke
-p, --param KEY VALUE	parameter values in KEY VALUE format
-P, --param-file FILE	FILE containing parameter values in JSON format
-r, --result	blocking invoke; show only activation result (unless there is a failure)

```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aabl13vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk action -i invoke hello_world -p name zinuo  
ok: invoked /_/hello_world with id c80ef2a5252842e58ef2a5252852e5f5
```





```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aabl13vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk activation -h
```

```
work with activations
```

```
Usage:
```

```
wsk activation [command]
```

```
Available Commands:
```

```
get          get activation
list         list activations
logs         get the logs of an activation
poll         poll continuously for log messages from currently running actions
result       get the result of an activation
```

```
Flags:
```

```
-h, --help  help for activation
```



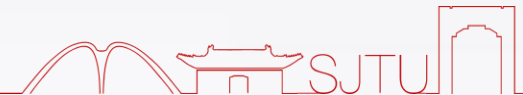
# wsk activation list



```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aab113vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk activation list -h
list activations
Usage:
  wsk activation list [NAMESPACE or NAME] [flags]
```

```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aab113vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk activation list -i
```

Datetime	Activation ID	Kind	Start	Duration	Status	Entity
2022-07-23 20:13:44	08c7ec04c75f4e6087ec04c75f7e6019	python:3	cold	97ms	success	guest/hello_world:0.0.1
2022-07-23 20:09:30	c80ef2a5252842e58ef2a5252852e5f5	python:3	warm	0s	internal error	guest/hello_world:0.0.1





# wsk activation get



```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aabl13vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk activation get -h
get activation
Usage:
  wsk activation get (ACTIVATION_ID | --last) [FIELD_FILTER] [flags]
```

```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aabl13vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk activation get 08c7ec04c75f4e6087ec04c75f7e6019 -i
ok: got activation 08c7ec04c75f4e6087ec04c75f7e6019
```

```
{
  "namespace": "guest",
  "name": "hello_world",
  "version": "0.0.1",
  "subject": "guest",
  "activationId": "08c7ec04c75f4e6087ec04c75f7e6019",
  "start": 1658578424894,
  "end": 1658578424991,
  "duration": 97,
  "statusCode": 0,
  "response": {
    "status": "success",
    "statusCode": 0,
    "success": true,
    "result": {
      "greeting": "hello, zينو"
    }
  },
  "logs": [],
```

success





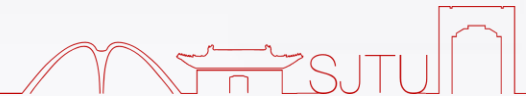
# wsk activation get



```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aab113vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ wsk activation get c80ef2a5252842e58ef2a5252852e5f5 -i
ok: got activation c80ef2a5252842e58ef2a5252852e5f5
{
  "namespace": "guest",
  "name": "hello_world",
  "version": "0.0.1",
  "subject": "guest",
  "activationId": "c80ef2a5252842e58ef2a5252852e5f5",
  "start": 1658578170123,
  "end": 1658578170123,
  "duration": 0,
  "statusCode": 3,
  "response": {
    "status": "whisk internal error",
    "statusCode": 0,
    "success": false,
    "result": {
      "error": "Failed to run container with image 'openwhisk/action-python-v3.7:1.17.0'."
    }
  },
  "logs": [],

```

failure





## Build Docker Image

```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aabl13vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ docker build -t myenv:v1 .  
Sending build context to Docker daemon 122.9kB  
Step 1/22 : FROM golang:1.15 AS builder_source  
---> 40349a2425ef  
Step 2/22 : RUN go env -w GO111MODULE=on && go env -w GOPROXY="https://goproxy.io,direct"  
---> Using cache  
---> 0a459053855d
```

## Kind load docker-image

```
dashuju@iZuf6dmz3aabl13vvtg3myZ:~/caizينو$ kind load docker-image myenv:v1  
Image: "myenv:v1" with ID "sha256:c487ab5216b53320b1f681eebc3add99ee115219cf399d0d9bd90c  
kind-worker", loading...  
Image: "myenv:v1" with ID "sha256:c487ab5216b53320b1f681eebc3add99ee115219cf399d0d9bd90c  
kind-worker2", loading...  
Image: "myenv:v1" with ID "sha256:c487ab5216b53320b1f681eebc3add99ee115219cf399d0d9bd90c  
kind-control-plane", loading...
```

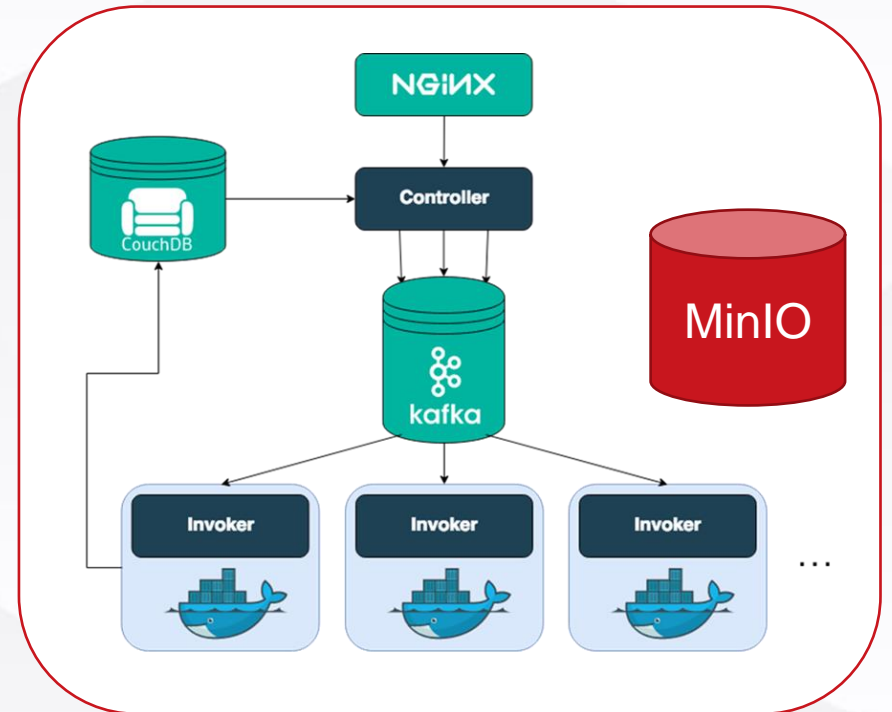
## Create function with the specified image

## Invoke the function





- ❶ `export POD_NAME=$(kubectl get pods --namespace openwhisk -l "release=minio-1658640199" -o jsonpath="{.items[0].metadata.name}")`
- ❷ `kubectl port-forward $POD_NAME 9000 --namespace openwhisk`
- ❸ IP: 127.0.0.1:9000 (out of cluster) / 10.96.136.135:9000
- ❹ Access key: AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
- ❺ Secret key:  
wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY





```
1  from minio import Minio
2
3
4  def main(params):
5      minioClient = Minio('10.96.136.135:9000',
6                          |         access_key='AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE',
7                          |         secret_key='wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY',
8                          |         secure=False)
9
10     buckets = minioClient.list_buckets()
11
12     for bucket in buckets:
13         print(bucket.name, bucket.creation_date)
14
15     if minioClient.bucket_exists('test'):
16         print('bucket test already exists')
17     else:
18         minioClient.make_bucket('test')
19         print('make bucket test')
20
21     minioClient.fput_object('test', 'hello_world', 'hello_world.py')
22
23     return {'greeting': 'hello, world'}
```



## OpenWhisk

## Wsk action

- Create
- Invoke

## Wsk activation

- List
- Get

## 基于容器的开发环境

## 数据交互

