



Joint Laboratory  
for Petascale Computing

# Evaluating Streaming Strategies for Event Processing across Infrastructure Clouds (joint work)

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*Presented by Kate Keahey*

# Cloud versus Cloud



Custom user environments!  
On-demand access!  
Elastic computing!  
Isolation!  
Capital expense -> operational expense!

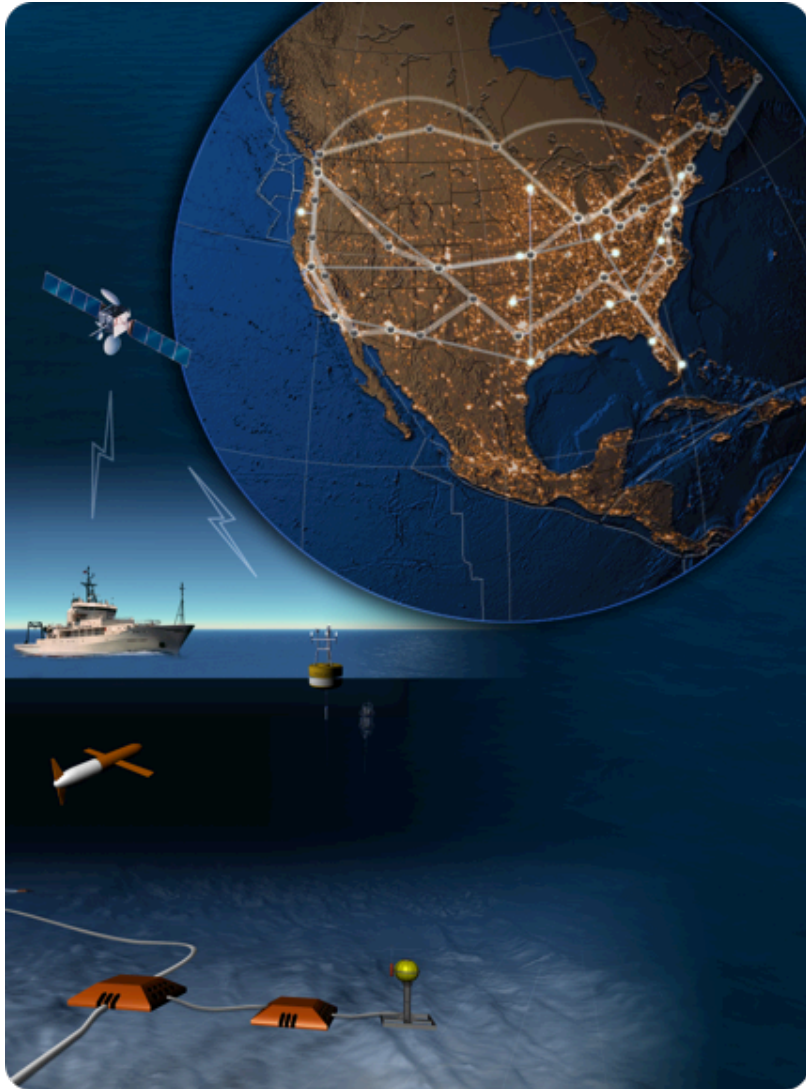
Too complex: do I need to become a sys admin?  
What is the best programming model, what are the tools I need to make effective use of them?  
It costs too much! And what if Amazon raises prices?  
**Performance: especially I/O, especially Big Data!**



# Cloud Storage Basics

- Ephemeral/Transient Storage
  - Local virtual disk attached to an instance
  - Persists only for the lifetime of an instance
  - Included in the cost of an instance
  - Varying capacity, e.g., 160 GB-48 TB on AWS
- Persistent attached storage
  - Block storage volumes that can be attached to an instance
  - Lifetime independent of a particular instance, can be mounted by many
  - Price based on space and time used
  - E.g., AWS Elastic Block Storage (EBS), Azure drives
- Storage Clouds
  - Data storage as binary objects (BLOBs)
  - Price differs based levels of service, e.g., access time or reliability, space used and time
  - E.g., AWS Simple Storage Service (S3), AWS Glacier, Azure BLOBs, Google Cloud Storage

# Streaming Applications



- Repeatedly apply an operation to a stream of data (time events)
- Examples:
  - Virtual Observatories: OOI, Forest project at ANL, IFC
  - Experiment processing: STAR, APS
- Requirements:
  - An “always-on” service
  - Real-time event-based data stream processing capabilities
  - Highly volatile need for data distribution and processing



# ATLAS Data Analysis

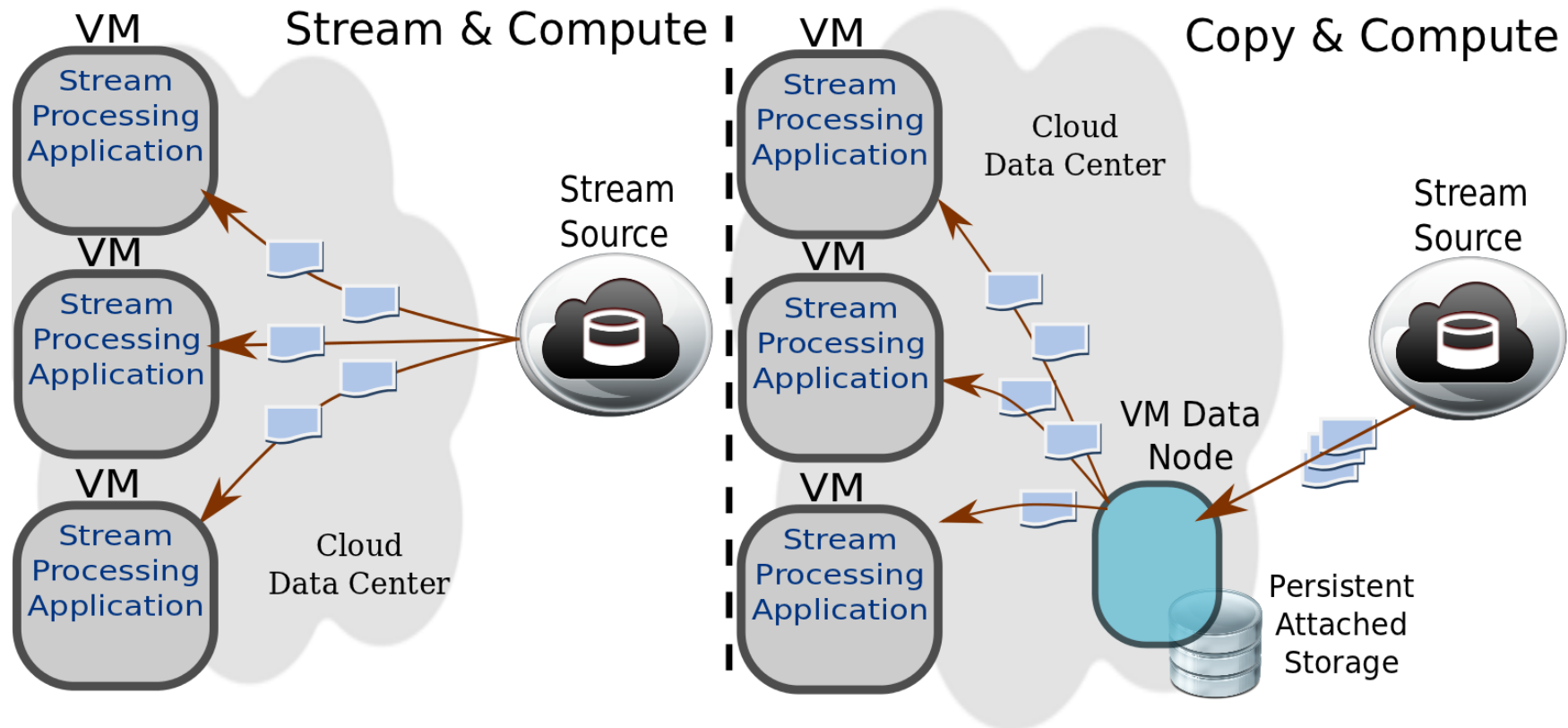


*Data analysis searches in a channel where the Higgs decays into t-anti-t quarks*

*Collected as successive time events, each event corresponding to the aggregated readings from the ATLAS sensors at a given moment*

*Size: ~10s of PBs*

# Streaming Scenarios



# Streaming Scenarios (2)

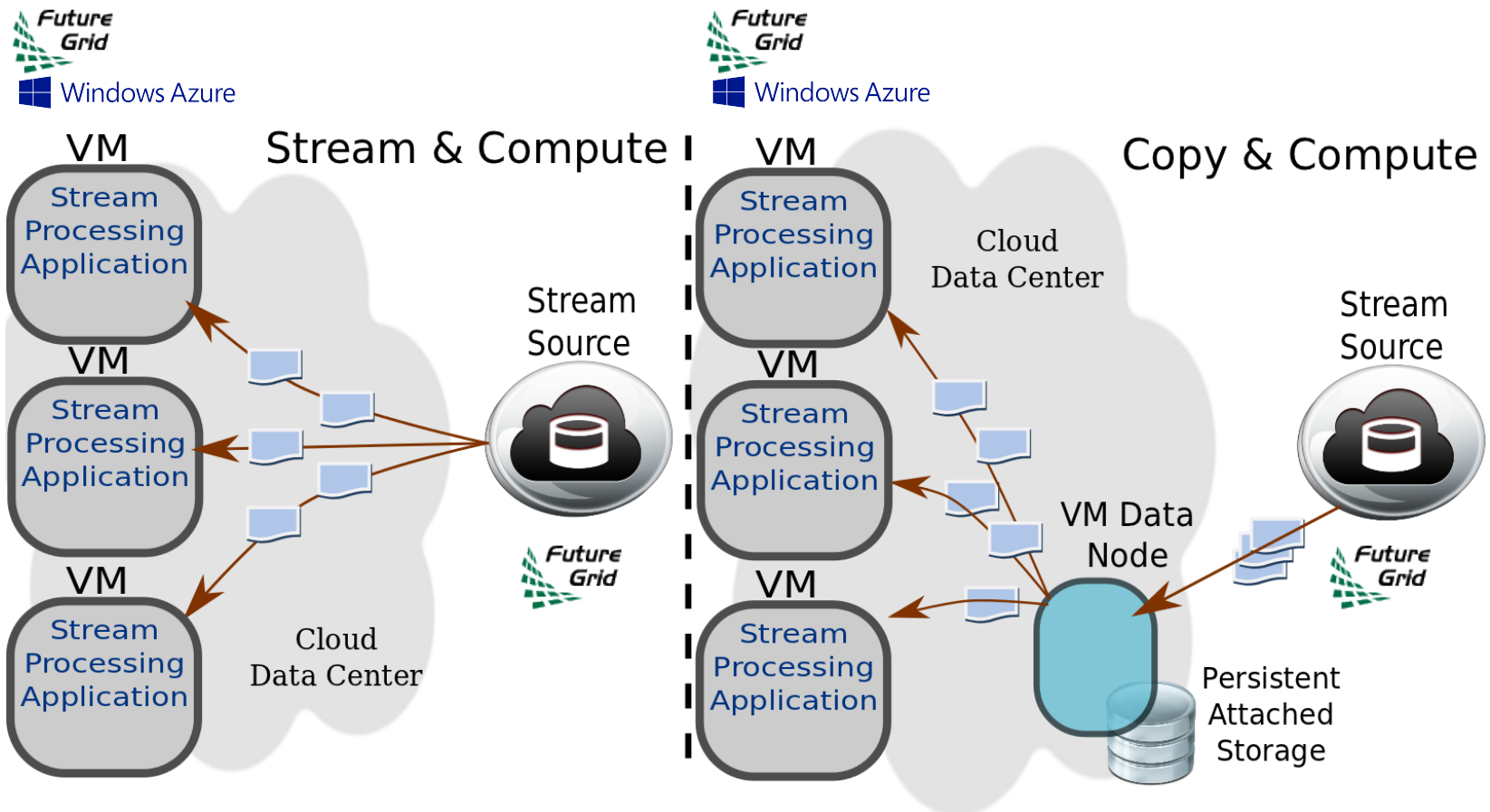
## Stream&Compute (SC)

- Simpler model with fewer moving parts
- Potentially better response time
- Overlap computation and communication (potentially faster)
- Uses ephemeral storage (potentially cheaper)

## Copy&Compute (CC)

- Independent of network saturation
- Persistent storage: less liable to data loss

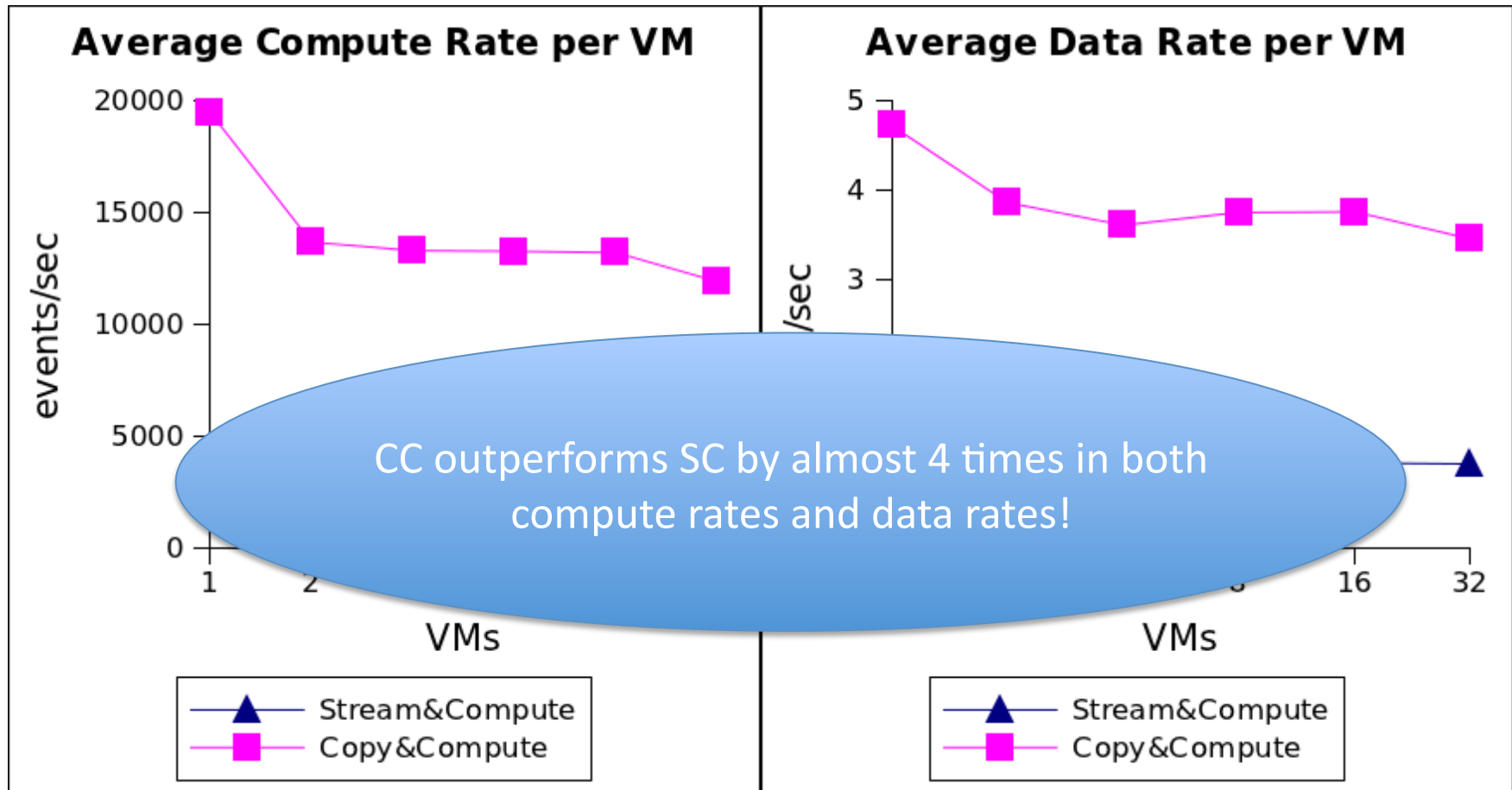
# Experimental Configuration



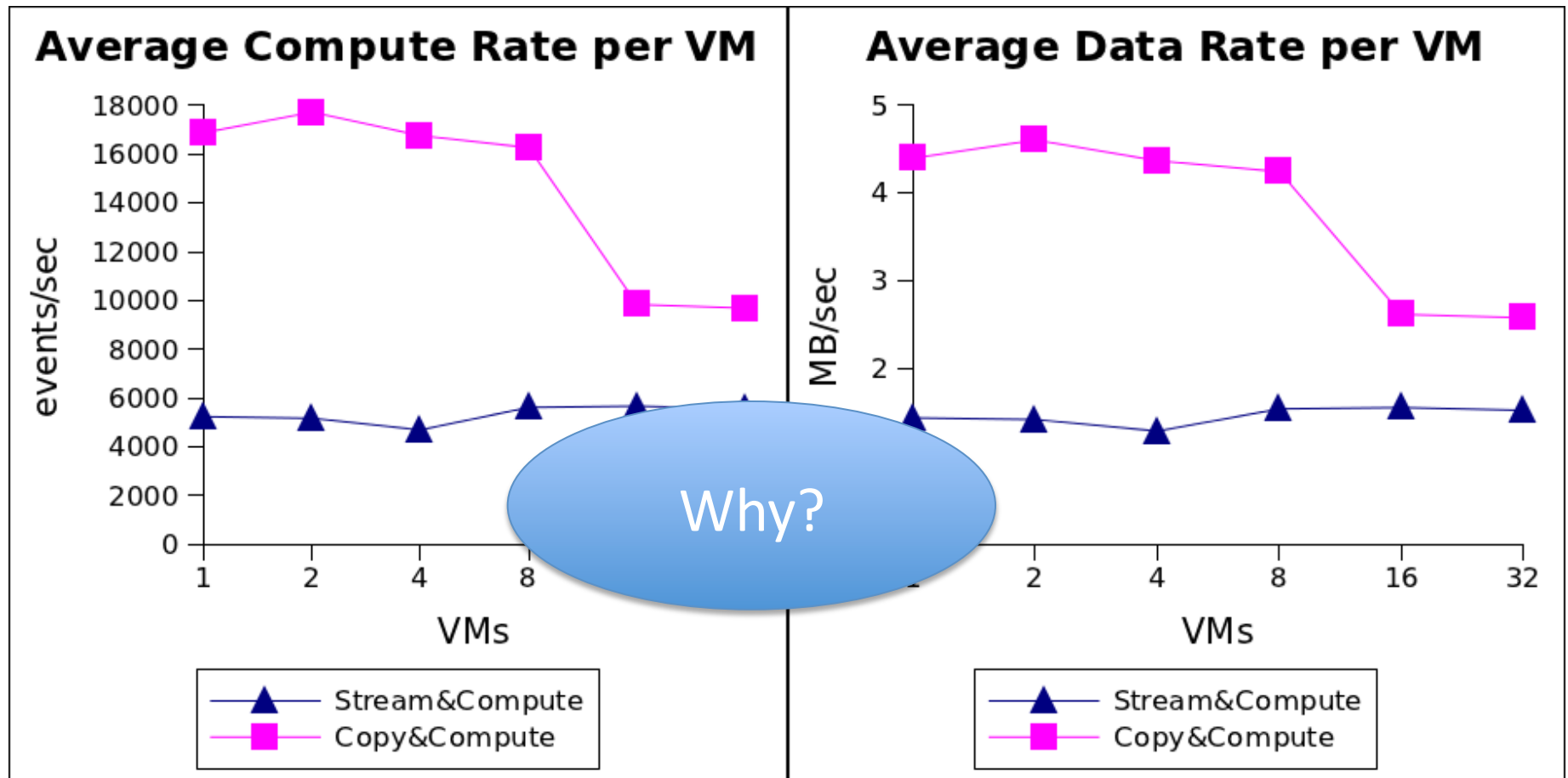
- *Compute rate: events processed per time unit*
- *Data rate: amount of data acquired per time unit*



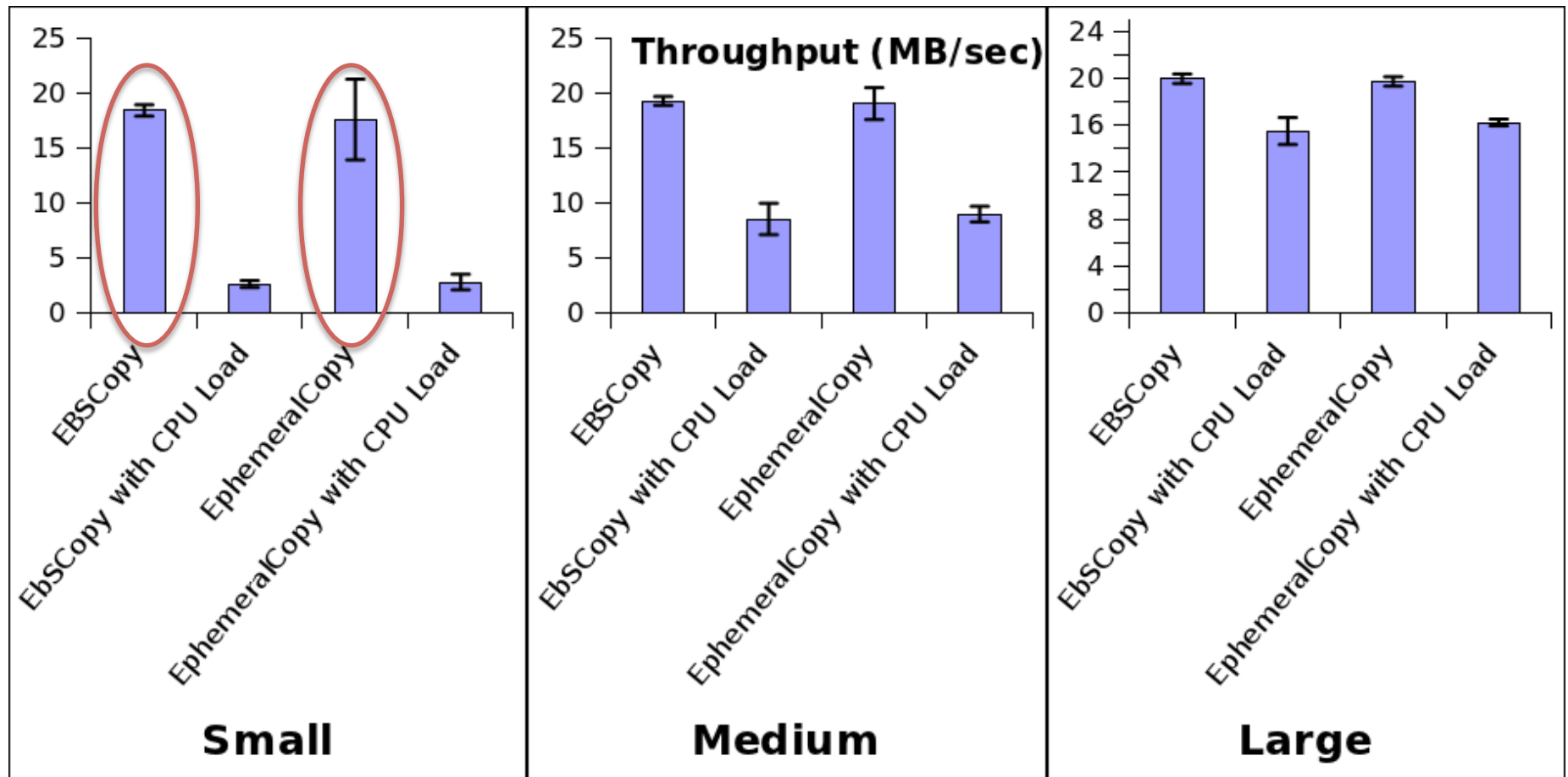
# SC versus CC (FutureGrid)



# SC versus CC (Azure)

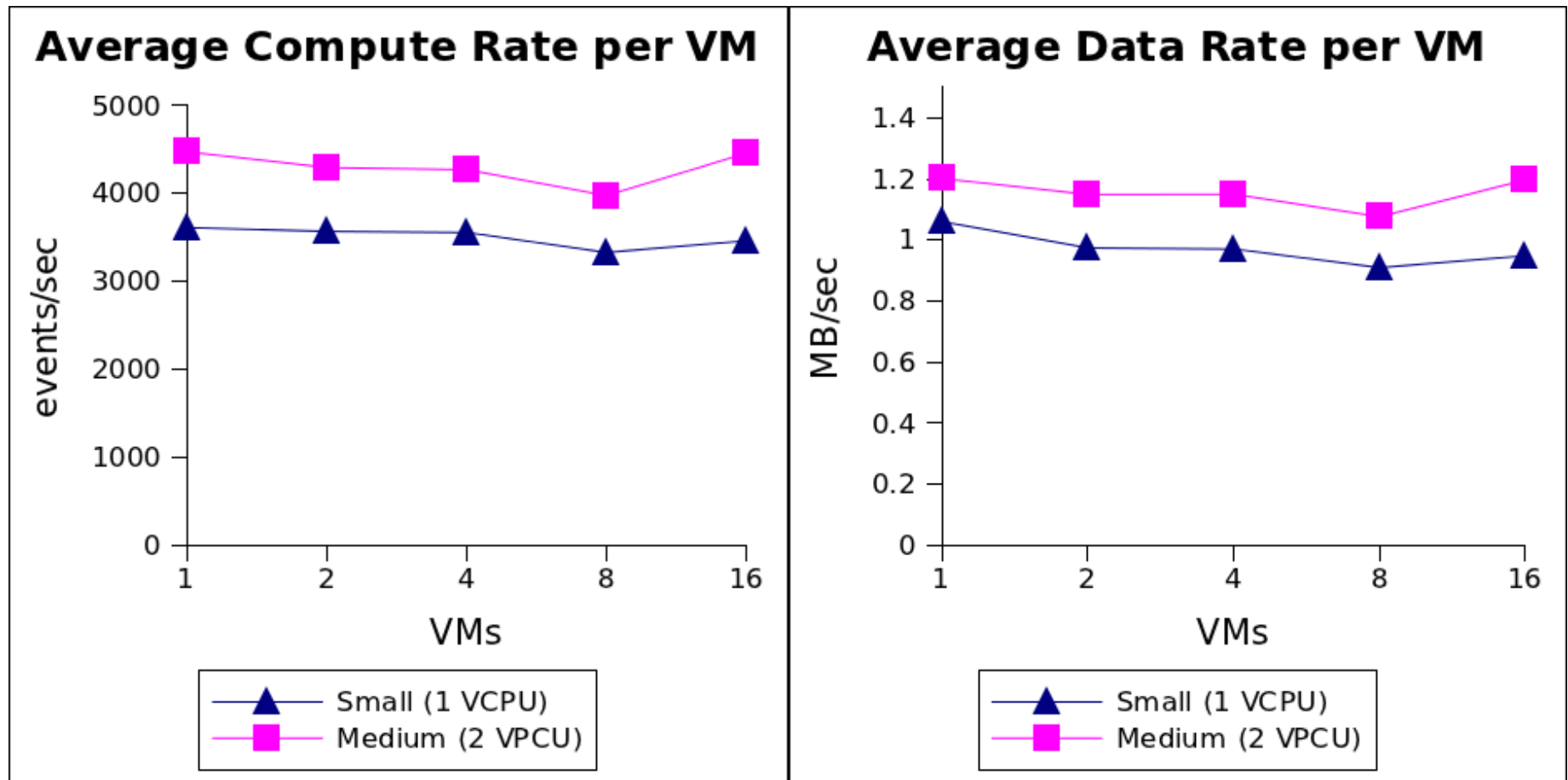


# Data Throughput vs CPU Load



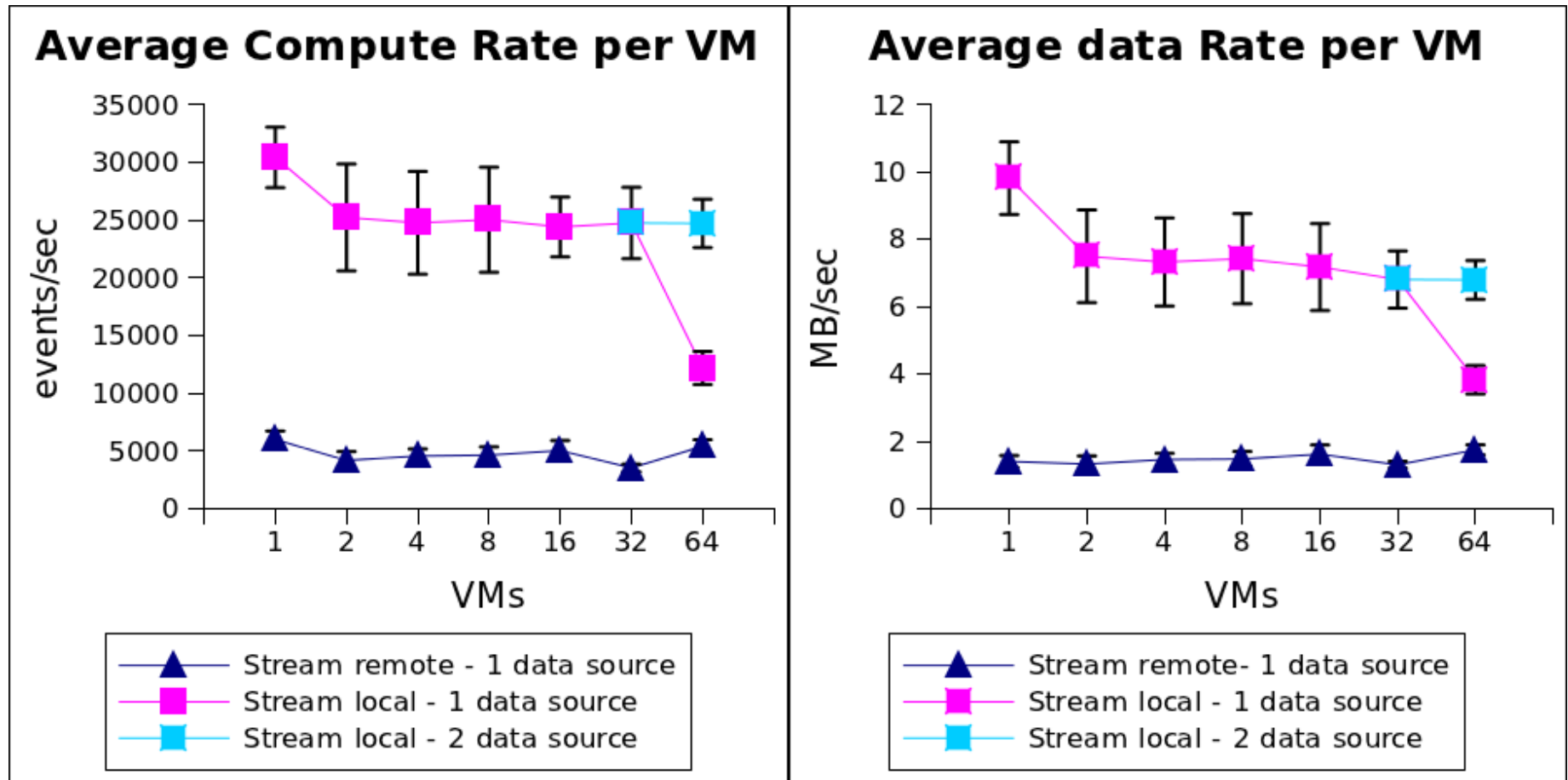
# Multi-Core and Stream&Compute

*What is the impact of increasing the number of cores in instances on Stream&Compute?*

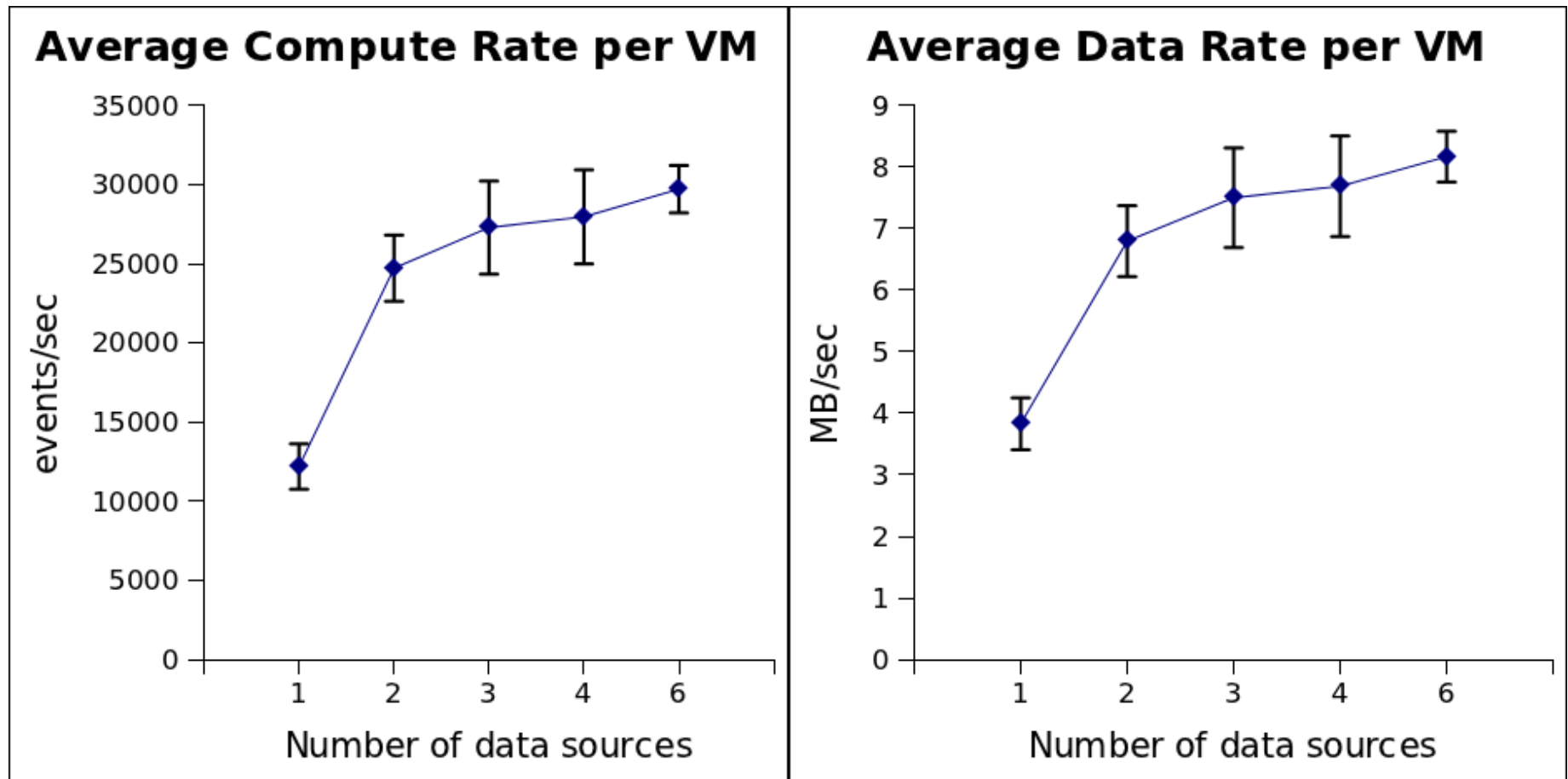




# Scalability for Stream&Compute



# Scaling Data Sources



# Cost

$$TotalCost = \frac{TotalEvents}{CompRate_{Total}} * (N_{VMsData} + N_{VMsComp}) * VM_{Cost} + Storage_{Cost}$$

- Cost of instance: ~\$0.1 per hour
- Cost of storage: ~\$0.1 per 1GB month
- In our case (320M events & 5 GB attached storage)
  - Stream&Compute: \$1.33
  - Copy&Compute: \$0.48
  - Overall: SC is 2.77 times more expensive

# Related Work

- Data management strategies for *large unstructured sets of static data* – we focus on dynamic time events
  - I/O Performance of Virtualized Cloud Environments, Ghoshal et al., DataCloud-SC '11
  - A Survey of Large Scale Data Management Approaches in Cloud Environments, S. Sakr et al. IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials
- Performance evaluations about data analysis in the clouds focus on the MapReduce processing paradigm - we focus on the stream processing model
  - On the Performance and Energy Efficiency of Hadoop Deployment Models, E. Feller et al., IEEE BigData 2013
  - Evaluating Hadoop for Data-Intensive Scientific Operations. Z. Fadika et al. CLOUD '12
- Stream processing studies – we focus on multi-site processing
  - GeoStreaming in Cloud, S. J. Kazemitabar et al. 2011
  - Scheduling processing of real-time data streams on heterogeneous multi-GPU systems, U. Verner et al., SYSTOR '12



# Conclusions

- To stream or not to stream?
  - Not to stream!
  - Difference of  $\sim 4x$  in performance and  $\sim 3x$  in cost
- Amplification of virtualization performance trade-offs in the presence of remote traffic
- Hypervisor design
  - Need for controlled allocation of CPU to I/O processing
- *Paper: Tudoran et al., “Evaluating Streaming Strategies for Event Processing across Infrastructure Clouds”, submitted to CCGrid*