A Framework for Data Intensive Computing with Cloud Bursting



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Introduction and Motivation

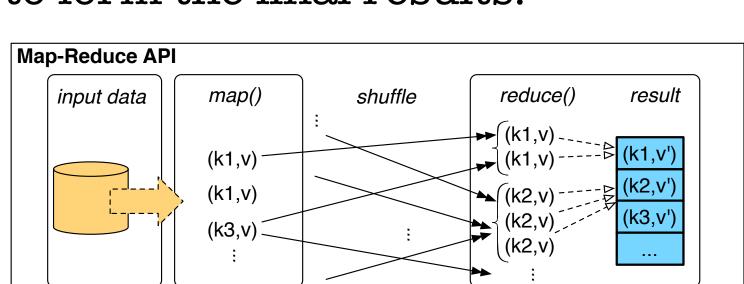
- Tremendous amounts of data to process in today's applications
- Many users have in-house computing resources
 - e.g., local clusters, storage networks
- ▶ But the cloud can be used in conjunction to help:
- Store data remotely
- ▶ Large-scale computation

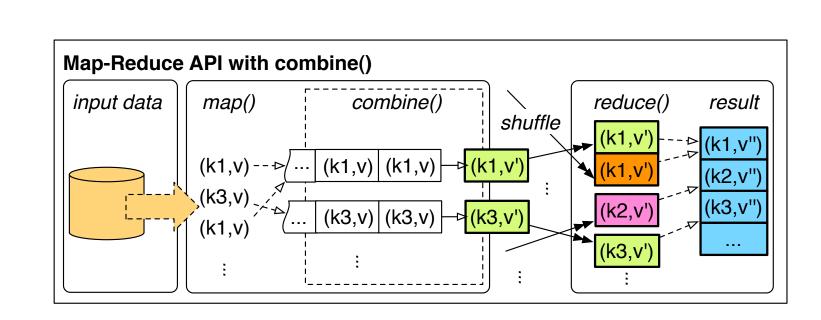
Cloud Bursting Challenges

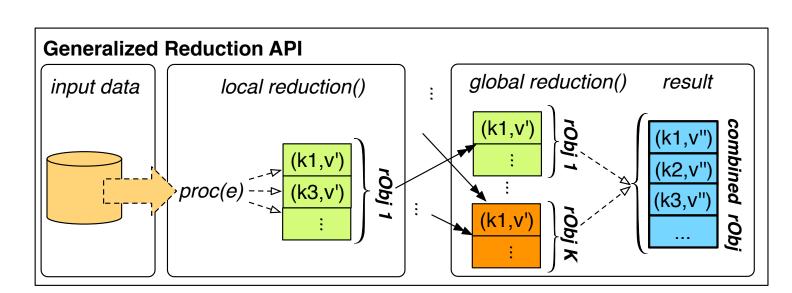
- Workload may demand more resources over time
- ▶ How best to manage a cooperation of cloud and local resources?
- Data distribution
- Job scheduling

Our Processing Framework vs. Map-Reduce

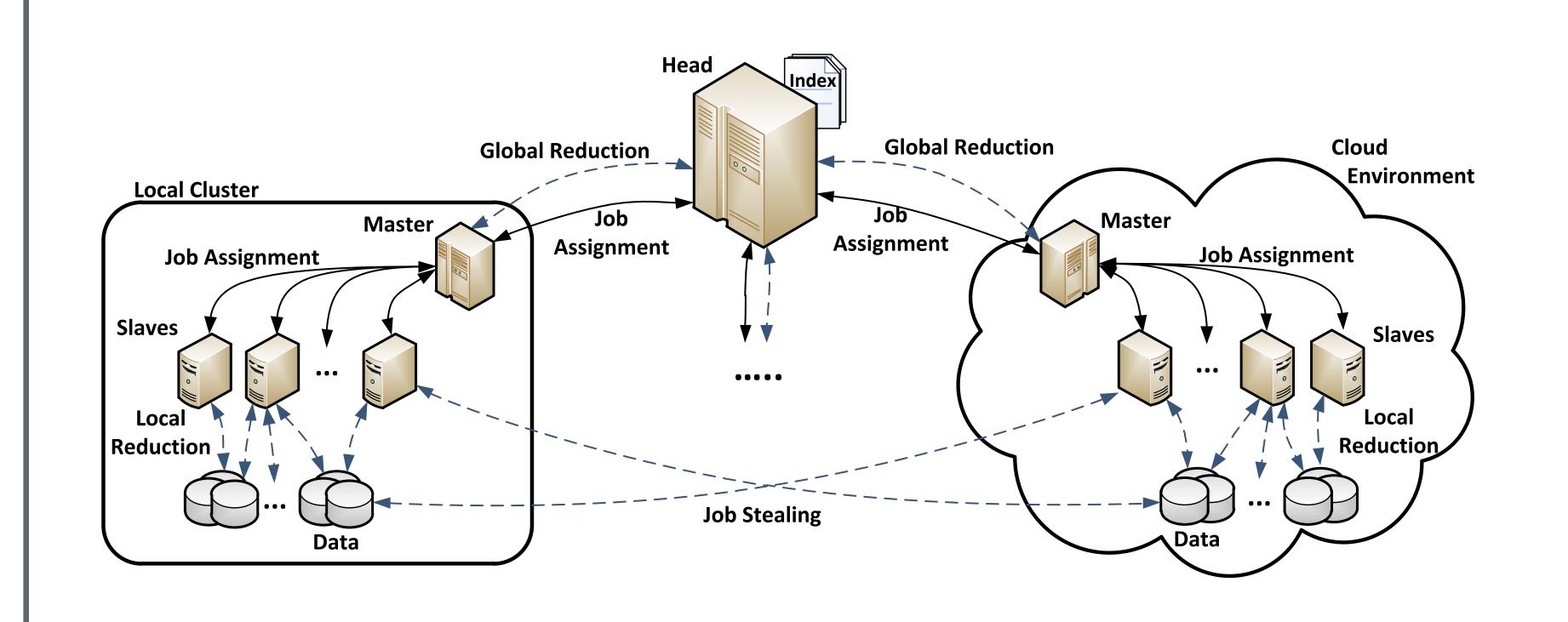
- ▶ We focus on a variant of map-reduce class applications
- Reduction Object: Data structure which holds the aggregated result from the reduction phases
- Local Reduction: The local reduction function specifies how, after processing one data element, a reduction object is updated.
- Global Reduction: The multiple reduction objects are combined to form the final results.







Cloud Bursting Processing System



Overall System Architecture

- Data is stored in each cluster, but can be stolen and processed by another cluster
- ▶ Data is split into fixed chunks (jobs), and pooled at the **Head Node**
- Master Node at each cluster request a bundle of jobs from the Head Node and assigns each job to the slaves
- ▶ Slave Nodes perform the local reduction on the assigned data chunk.
- The assigned data may be from a different cluster
- After all data has been processed, the Head Node invokes the global reduction

Experimental Setup

Compute Environment:

Ohio State cluster

- ▶ Compute Nodes: Intel Xeon (8 cores) and 6 GB RAM
- Interconnect: Compute nodes are connected via Infiniband
- ▶ Storage: Dedicated 4TB storage node (SATA-SCSI)

Amazon Web Services cloud

- ▶ Compute Nodes: ml.large instance (2 VC's, each VC contains 2 elastic compute units = 1.7Ghz) and 7.5 GB RAM
- Interconnect: (High AWS I/O)??
- ▶ Storage: S3 key-value store

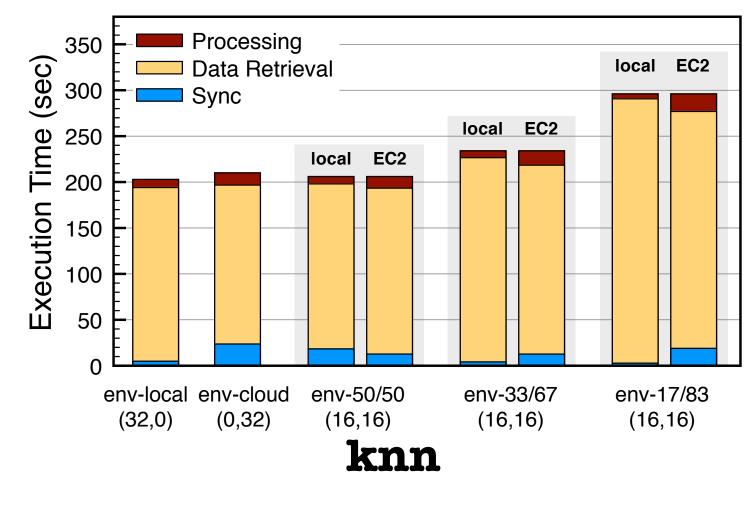
Data Intensive Applications and Characteristics:

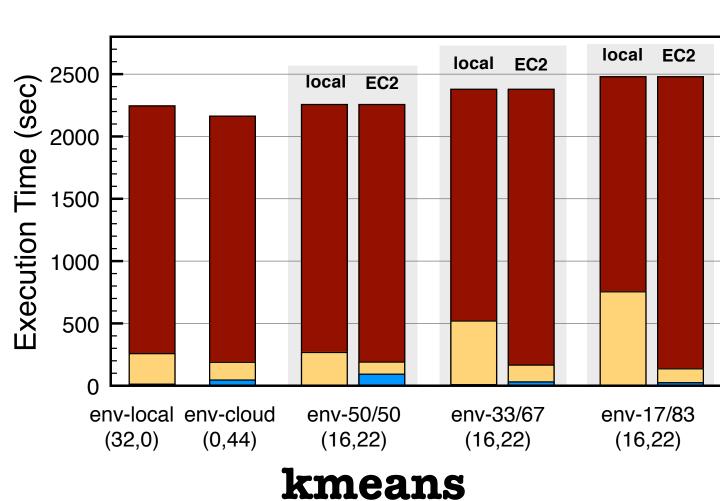
- ▶ KNN (low comp, high I/O, small reduction obj)
- ▶ K-Means (heavy comp, low I/O, small reduction obj)
- ▶ PageRank (low comp, high I/O, large reduction obj)
- ▶ 120 GB data for each application

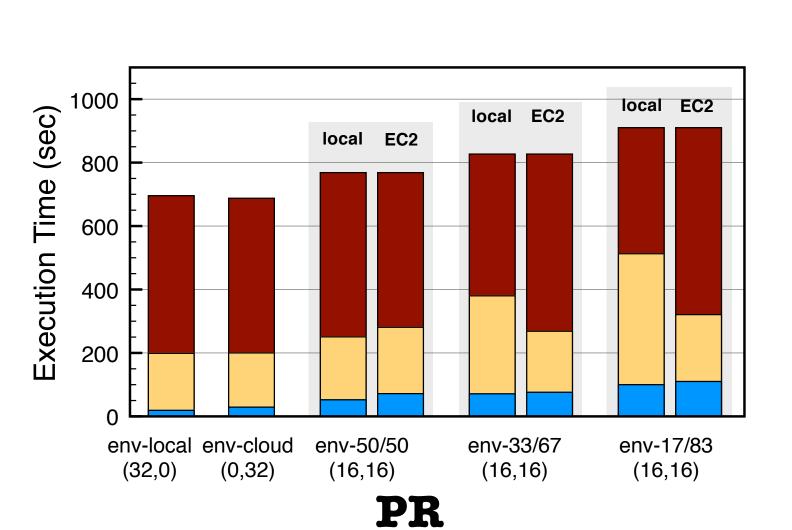
Env.	Data Dist. All app.		Cores			
			knn & pagerank		kmeans	
	Local	S3	Local	EC2	Local	EC2
local	100%	0%	32	0	32	0
cloud	100%	0%	0	32	0	44
50/50	50%	50%	16	16	16	22
33/67	33%	67%	16	16	16	22
17/83	17%	83%	16	16	16	22

Experimental Results

Feasibility







| Processing | Data Retrieval | Sync | Sync | Speedup | Sync | Speedup | T3.3% | Speedup | Speedup | T3.3% | Speedup | T3.3% | Speedup | T3.3% | Speedup | S

Scalability

