From a Calculus to an Execution Environment for Stream Processing

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... to an Execution Environment



From a Calculus ...

- Calculus = formal language + semantics
 Stream calculus, Soulé et al. [ESOP'10]
- Graph language:
 - Stream operators
 with functions (F)
 - Queues (Q)
 - Variables (V)



- Semantics:
 - Small-step
 - Operational
 - Sequence of "operator firings"

 $F \vdash \langle \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{V}_1 \rangle$ $\Rightarrow_b \langle \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{V}_2 \rangle$ $\Rightarrow_b^* \dots$



From Abstractions to the Real World

Brooklet calculus	River execution environment	
Sequence of atomic steps	Operators execute concurrently	
Pure functions, state threaded through invocations	Stateful functions, protected with automatic locking	
Non-deterministic execution	Restricted execution: bounded queues and back-pressure	
Opaque functions	Function implementations	
No physical platform, independent from runtime	Abstract representation of platform, e.g. placement	
Finite execution	Indefinite execution	



- Brooklet operators fire one at a time
- River operators fire concurrently
- For both, data must be available

Concurrent Execution Case 2: With Shared State



- Locks form equivalence classes over shared variables
- Every shared variable is protected by one lock
- Shared variables in the same class protected by same lock
- Locks acquired/released in standard order

Restricted Execution Bounded Queues



 Naïve approach: block when output queue is full



 Our approach: only block on output queue when not holding locks on variables

Applications of an Execution Environment

- Easier to develop source languages
 - Implementation language
 - Language modules
 - Operator templates
- Possible to reuse optimizations
 - Annotations provide additional information between source and intermediate language

Function Implementations and Translations



Translation Support: Pluggable Compiler Modules



CQL = SQL + Streaming + Expressions

Optimization Support: Extensible Annotations



Optimization Support: Current Annotations

Annotation	Description	Optimization
@Fuse(ID)	Fuse operators with same ID in the same process	Fusion
@Parallel()	Perform fission on an operator	Fission
@Commutative()	An operator's function is commutative	Fission
@Keys(k ₁ ,,k _n)	An operator's state is partitionable by fields k_1, \ldots, k_n	Fission
@Group(ID)	Place operators with same ID on the same machine	Placement

Evaluation

- Four benchmark applications
 - CQL linear road
 - StreamIt FM radio
 - Sawzall web log analyzer (batch)
 - CQL web log analyzer (continuous)

- Three optimizations
 - Placement
 - Fission
 - Fusion

Distributed Linear Road

(simplified version from Arasu/Babu/Widom [VLDBJ'06])



First distributed CQL implementation

CQL: Placement, Fusion, Fission





- Placement + Fusion
 → 4x speedup on 4 machines
- Fission
 → 2x speedup on 16 machines
- Insufficient work per operator

StreamIt: Placement



• Optimization reuse \rightarrow 1.8x speedup on 4 machines

Sawzall (MapReduce on River) Fission + Fusion



- Same fission optimizer for Sawzall as for CQL
- 8.92x speedup on 16 machines, 14.80x on 64 cores
- With fusion, 50.32x on 64 cores

Related Work



Conclusions

- River, execution environment for streaming
- Semantics specified by formal calculus
 Brooklet, Soulé et al. [ESOP'10]
- 3 source languages, 3 optimizations
 - First distributed CQL
 - Language compiler module reuse
 - Optimization enabled by annotations
- Encourages innovation in stream processing
- <u>http://www.cs.nyu.edu/brooklet/</u>