Serverless Parallel Data Analytics

DS 5110/CS 5501: Big Data Systems

Spring 2024

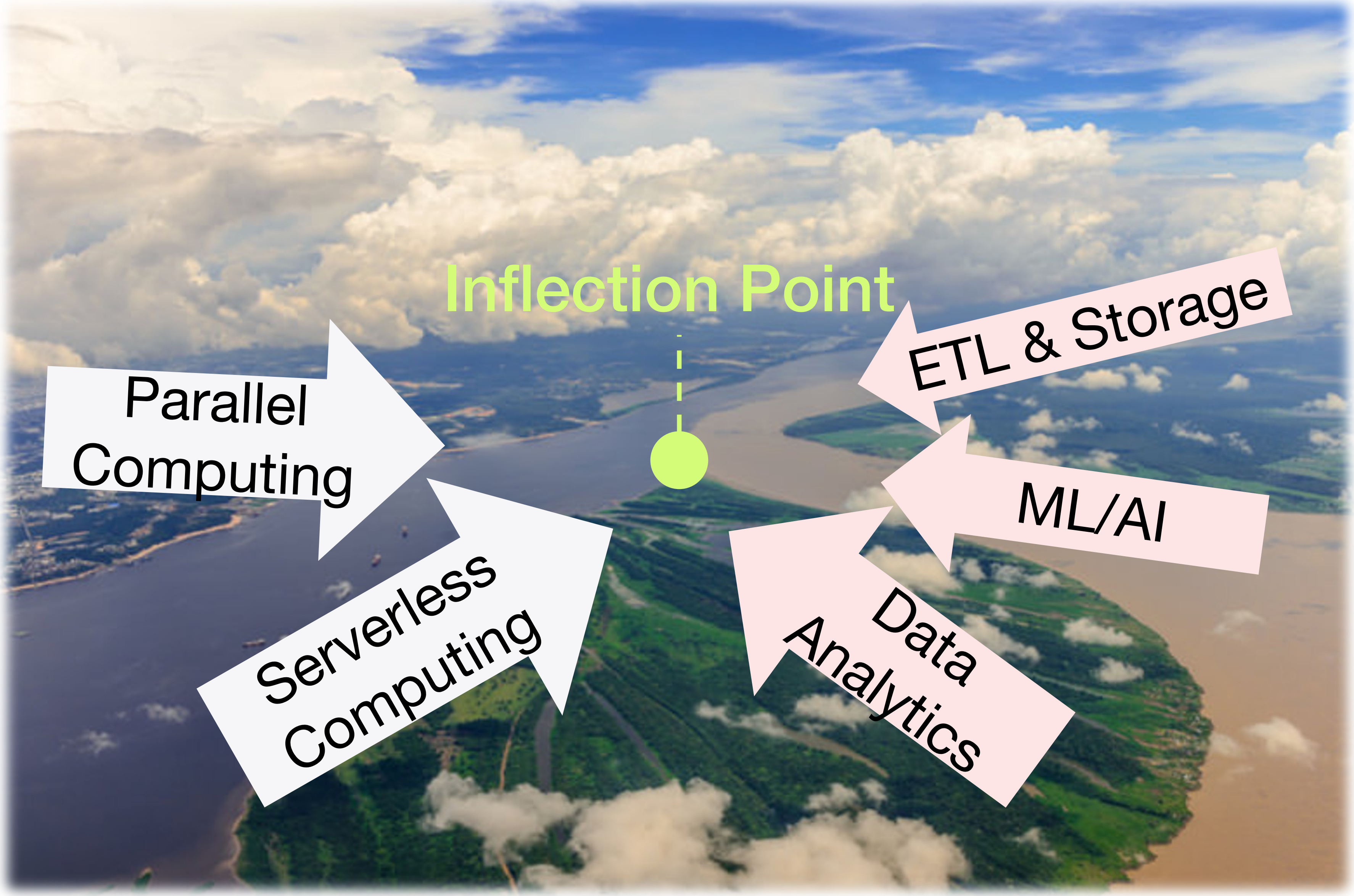
Lecture 8c

Yue Cheng

Learning objectives

- Understand the challenges of supporting “stateful” computations on FaaS
- Know how PyWren works and its limitations
- Know how Wukong addresses some of PyWren’s limitations

Confluence: When stateful apps meet serverless computing



Today's data analytics landscape

Libraries efficient for O(1MB)

NumPy
pandas
SciPy
scikit learn
matplotlib

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Frameworks for O(100s GB)

APACHE Spark™ DASK
hadoop
MPI

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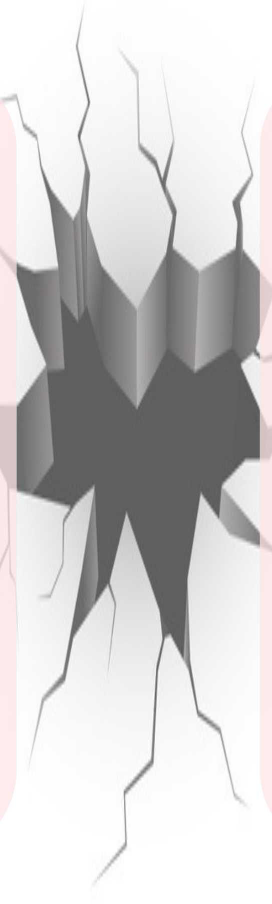
Today's data analytics landscape

Libraries efficient for O(1MB)

- Easy to program (writing centralized code)
- Low barrier for environment setup (just installing libs)
- Well understood

- No scalability / elasticity
- Not able to efficiently handle large data



Frameworks for O(100s GB)

- Scale to 100s GB data

- Difficult to program and debug
  - Requires distributed systems knowledge
- No elasticity
- High barrier for environment setup
  - Requires low-level administration skills

Today’s data analytics landscape

Libraries efficient for O(1MB)

- **Easy-to-use**
- **Not scalable**
- **Not elastic**

Frameworks for O(100s GB)

- **Scalable**
- **Not easy-to-use**
- **Not elastic**

Can we achieve all these desirable properties with **Serverless?**

Libraries efficient for O(1MB)

Frameworks for O(100s GB)

Easy-to-use

Elastic

Pay-per-use

Scalable

Recap: What is serverless computing?

Many people define it many ways

A **programming abstraction** that enables users to upload programs, run them at **virtually** any scale, and pay **only for the resources used**

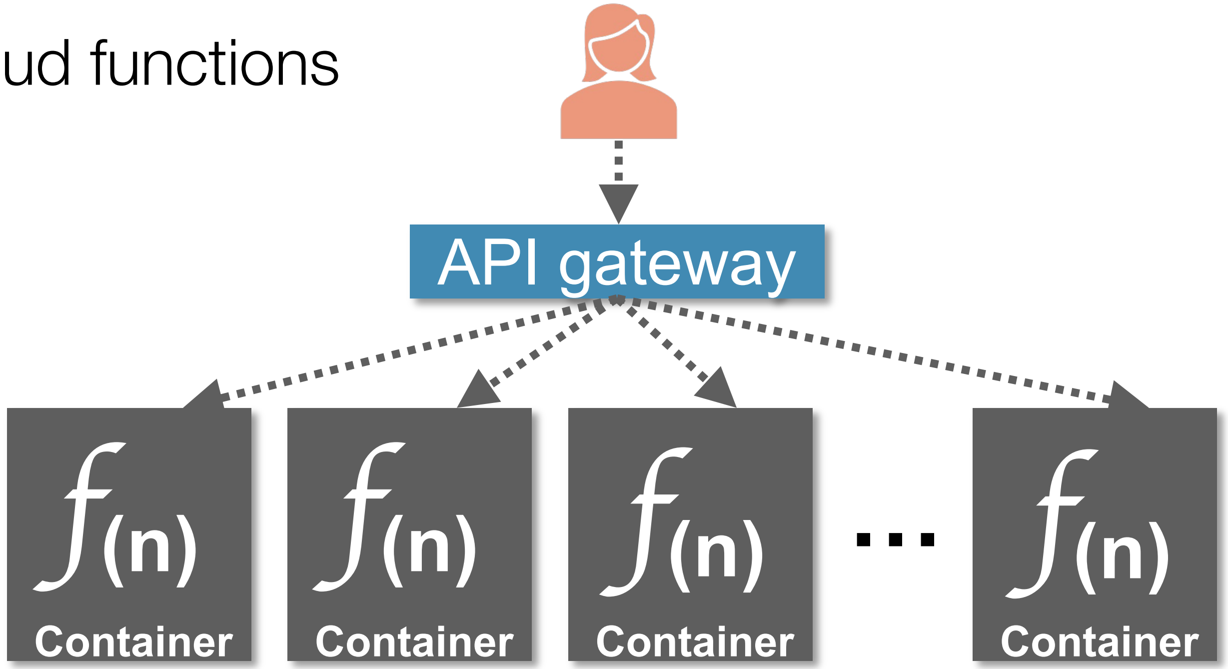
- **Function-as-a-Service (FaaS):** Cloud functions as a basic deployment unit

AWS Lambda

Azure Functions

Google Cloud Functions

Alibaba Function Compute

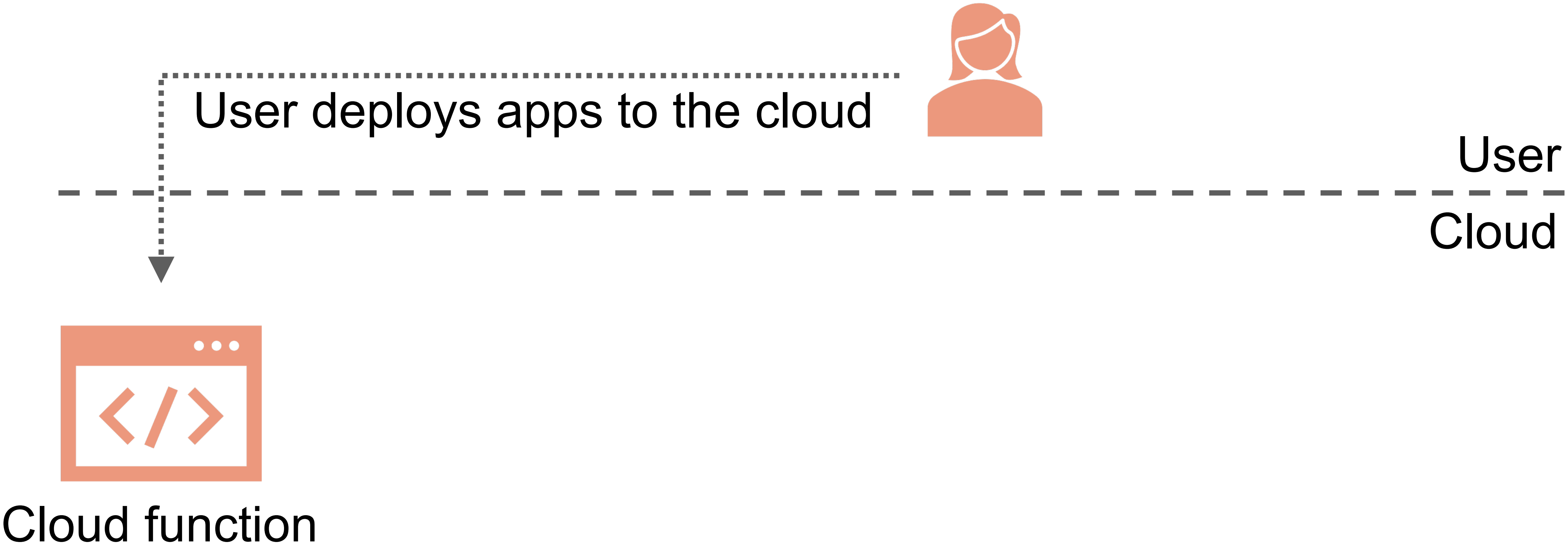


Function-as-a-Service (FaaS)

User

Cloud

Function-as-a-Service (FaaS)



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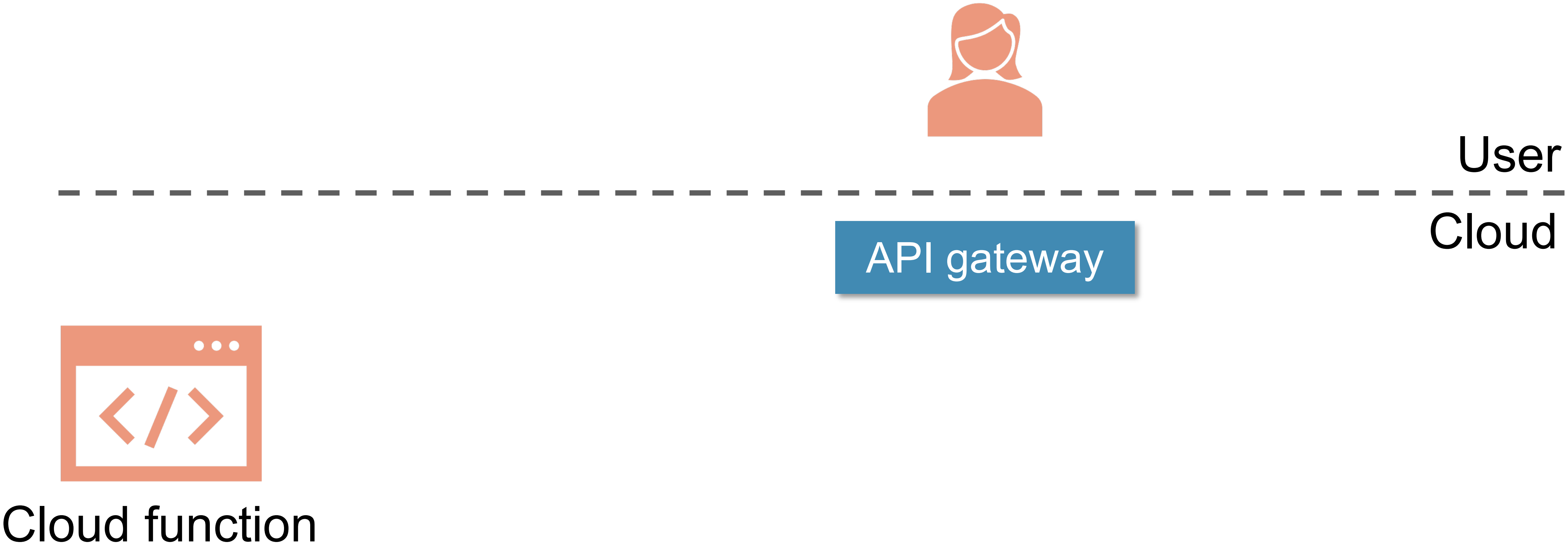

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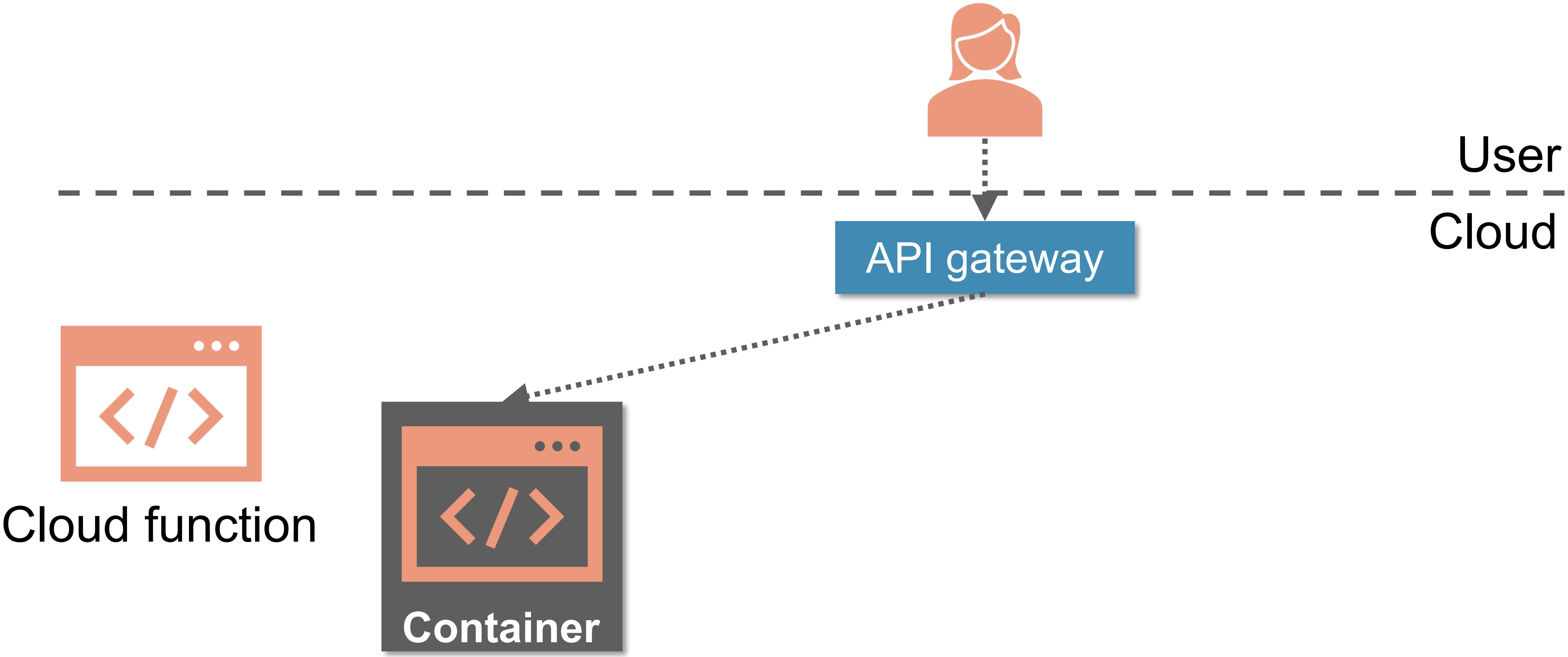

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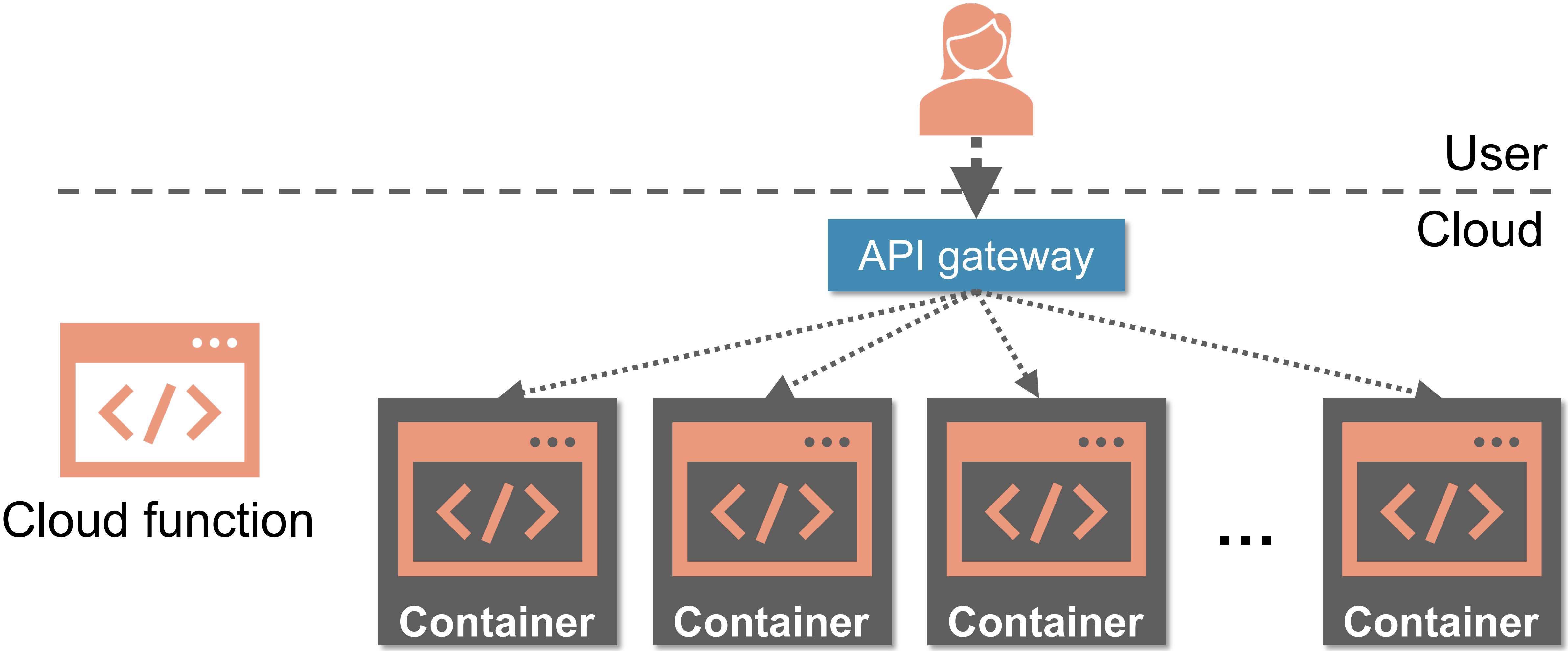

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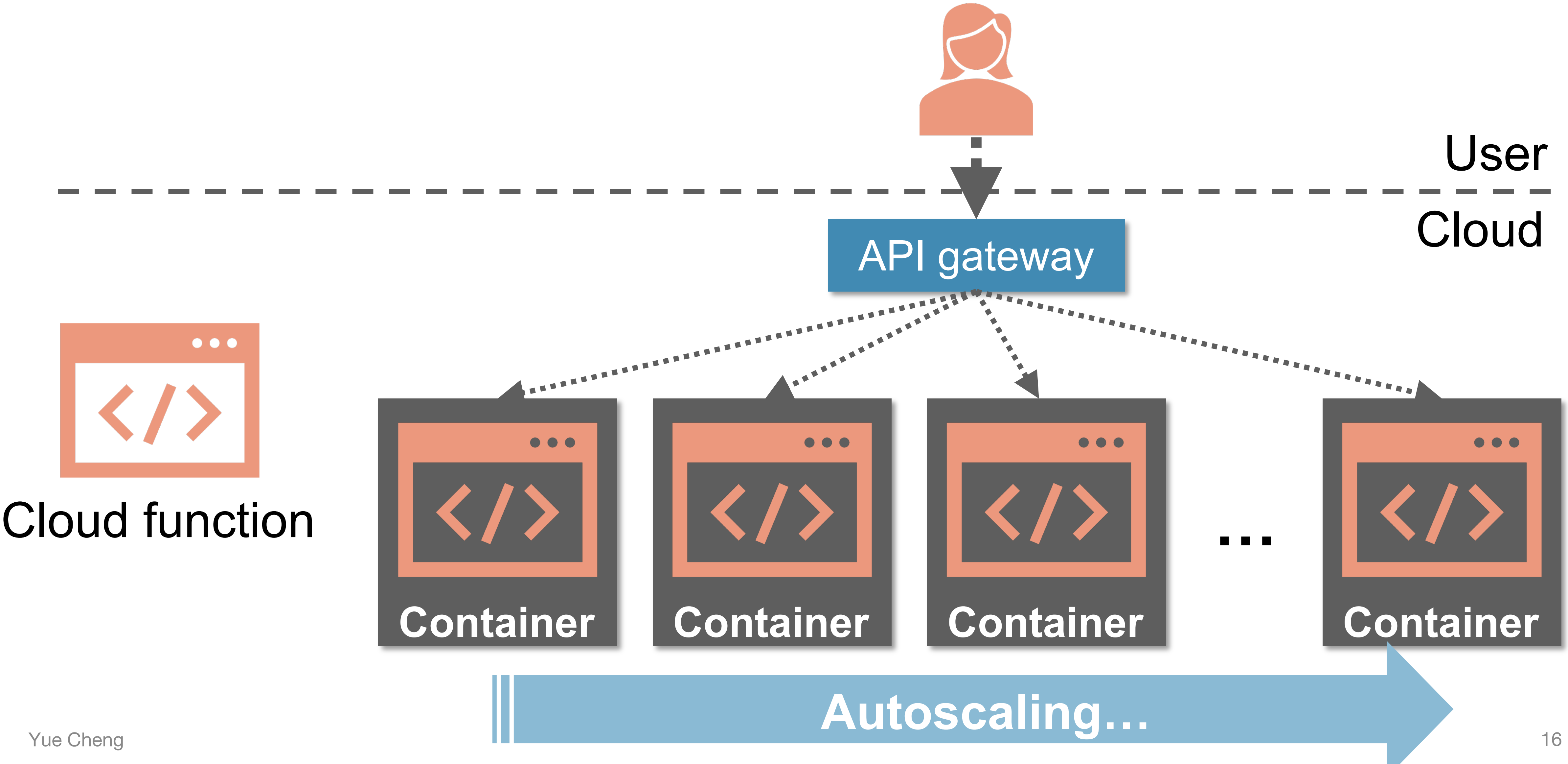
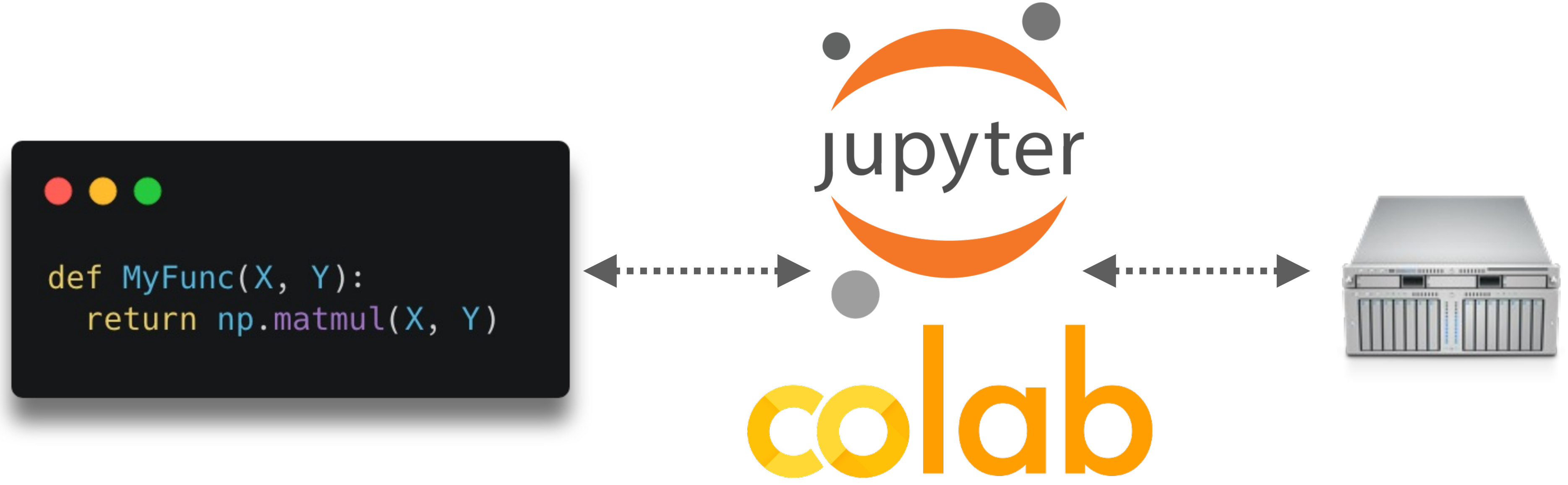


Python analytics: What we have today



Python analytics: What we have today

User writes interactive analytics and runs it on a notebook server

- No autoscaling for large computations
- Too slow? OOM? Need to scale out manually!
- Too expensive? Idled resources charge $$

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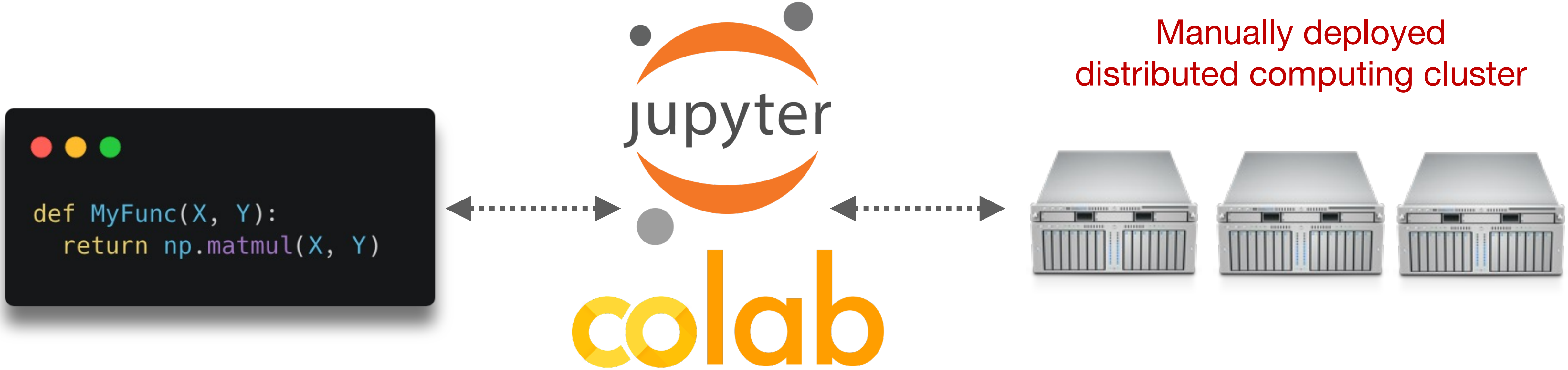


User writes interactive analytics and runs it on a notebook server

- No autoscaling for large computations
- Too slow? OOM? Need to scale out manually!
- Too expensive? Idled resources charge $$

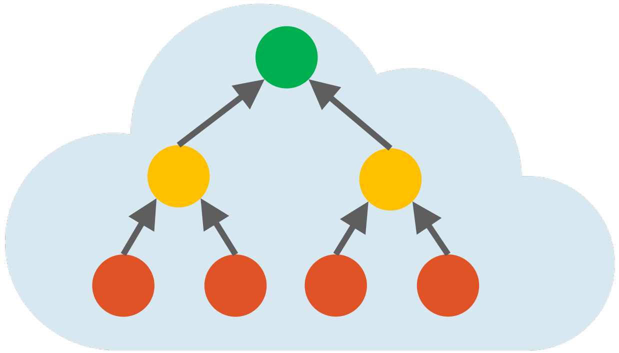
High barriers to enter for those who lack CS/systems background

Python analytics: What we would like to have

```python
def MyFunc(X, Y):
  return np.matmul(X, Y)
```

jupyter

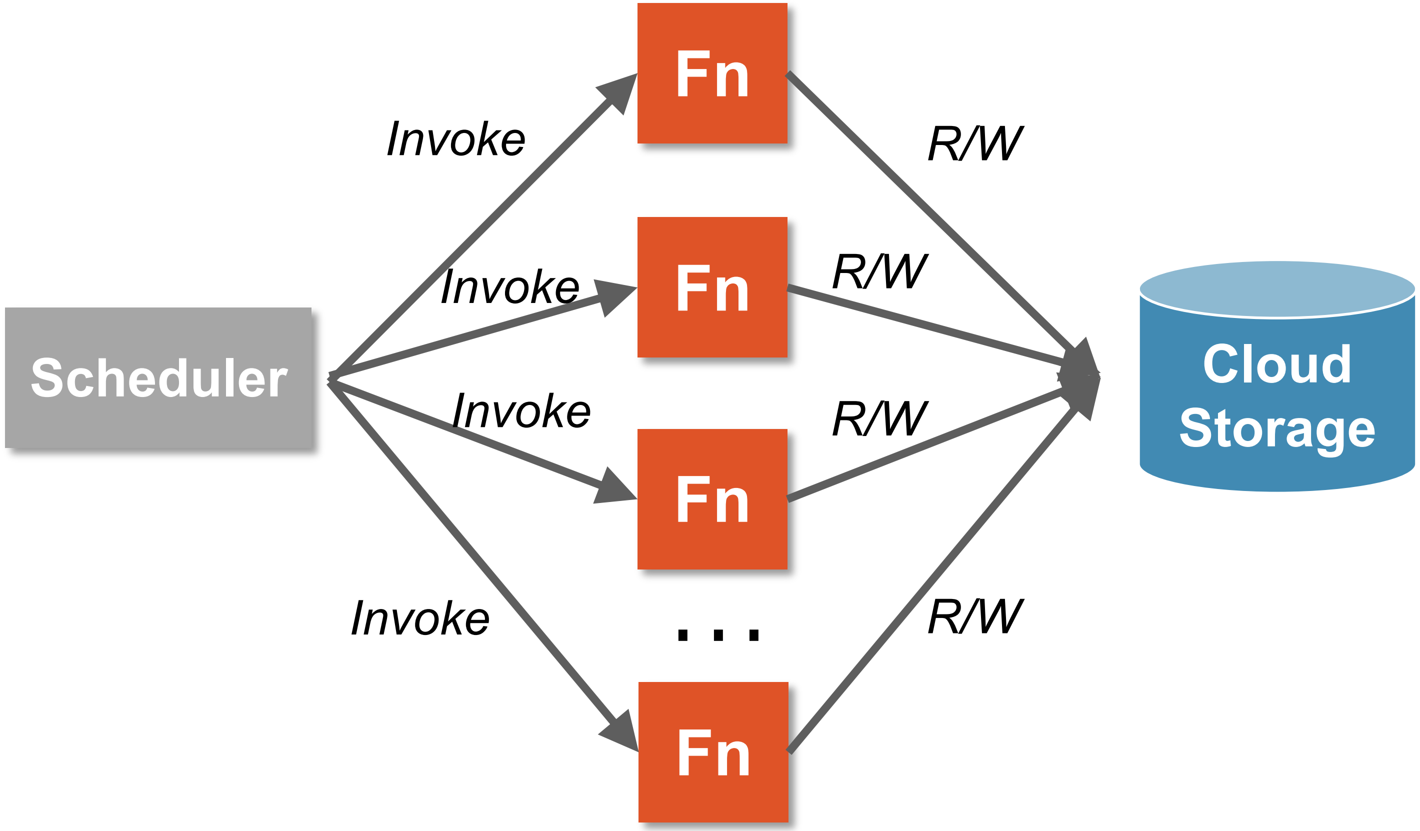
colab



User writes interactive analytics and runs it **on FaaS**

- Elastically and automatically scales to the right size
- Pay-per-use with minimal $$ cost
- Expertise of writing parallel programs **NOT required**
- Manual cluster maintenance **NOT required**

PyWren: Stateful computing over stateless serverless functions



pywren

wren

vs.

HTCondor

condor

* [PyWren] Occupy the Cloud: Distributed Computing for the 99%. In ACM SoCC'17.

PyWren: How it works

```
def fn(input):
    return input + 1

futures = runner.map(fn, dataset)


print([f.result() for f in futures])
```

Your laptop

Cloud

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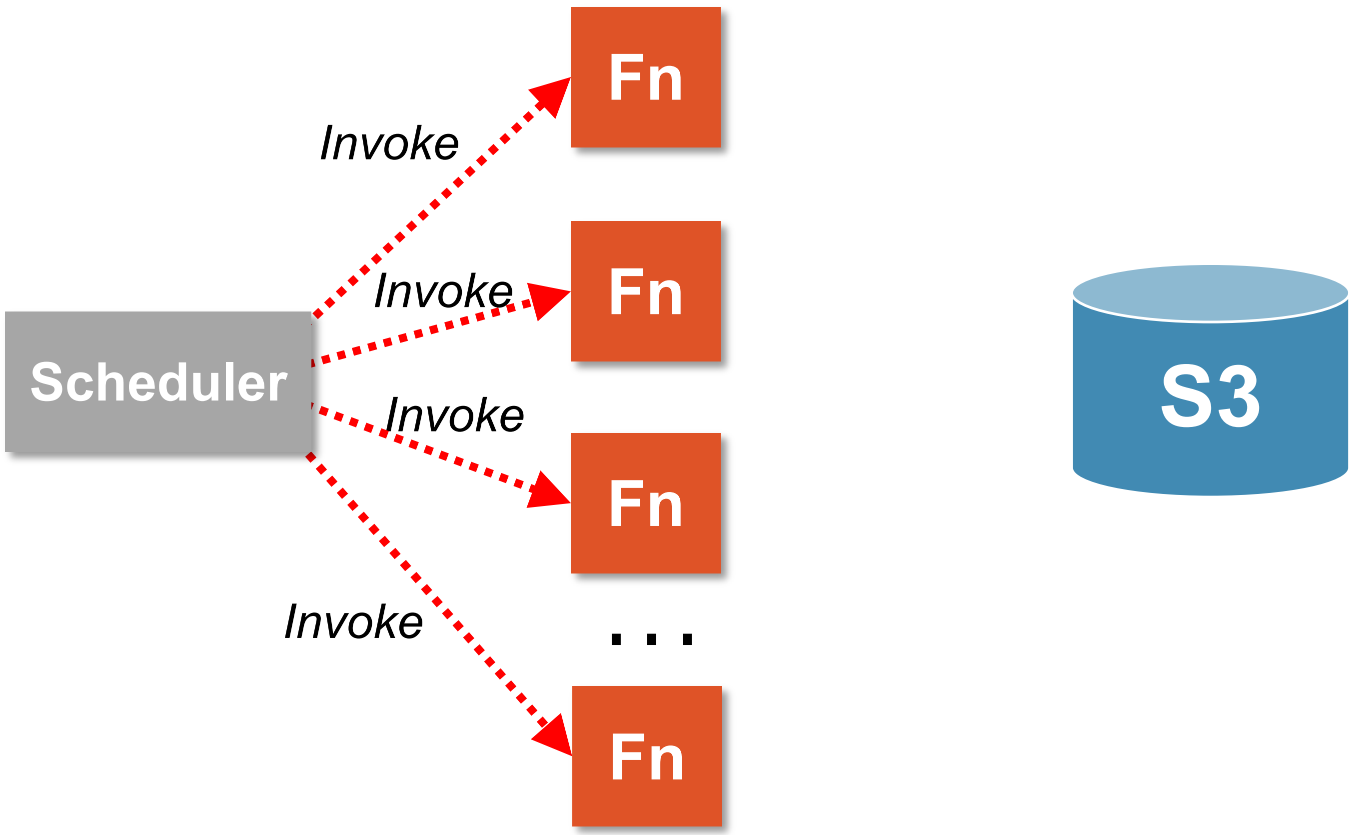

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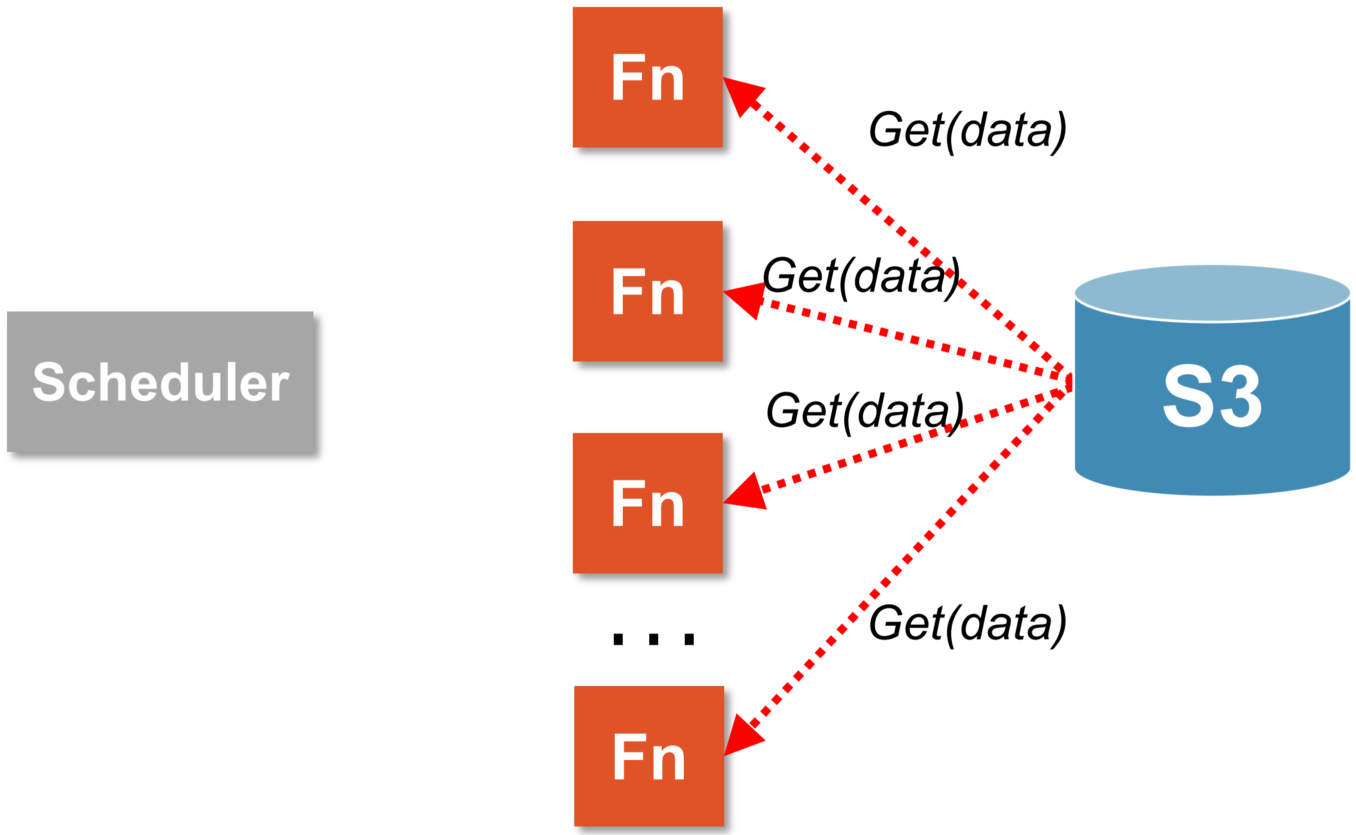

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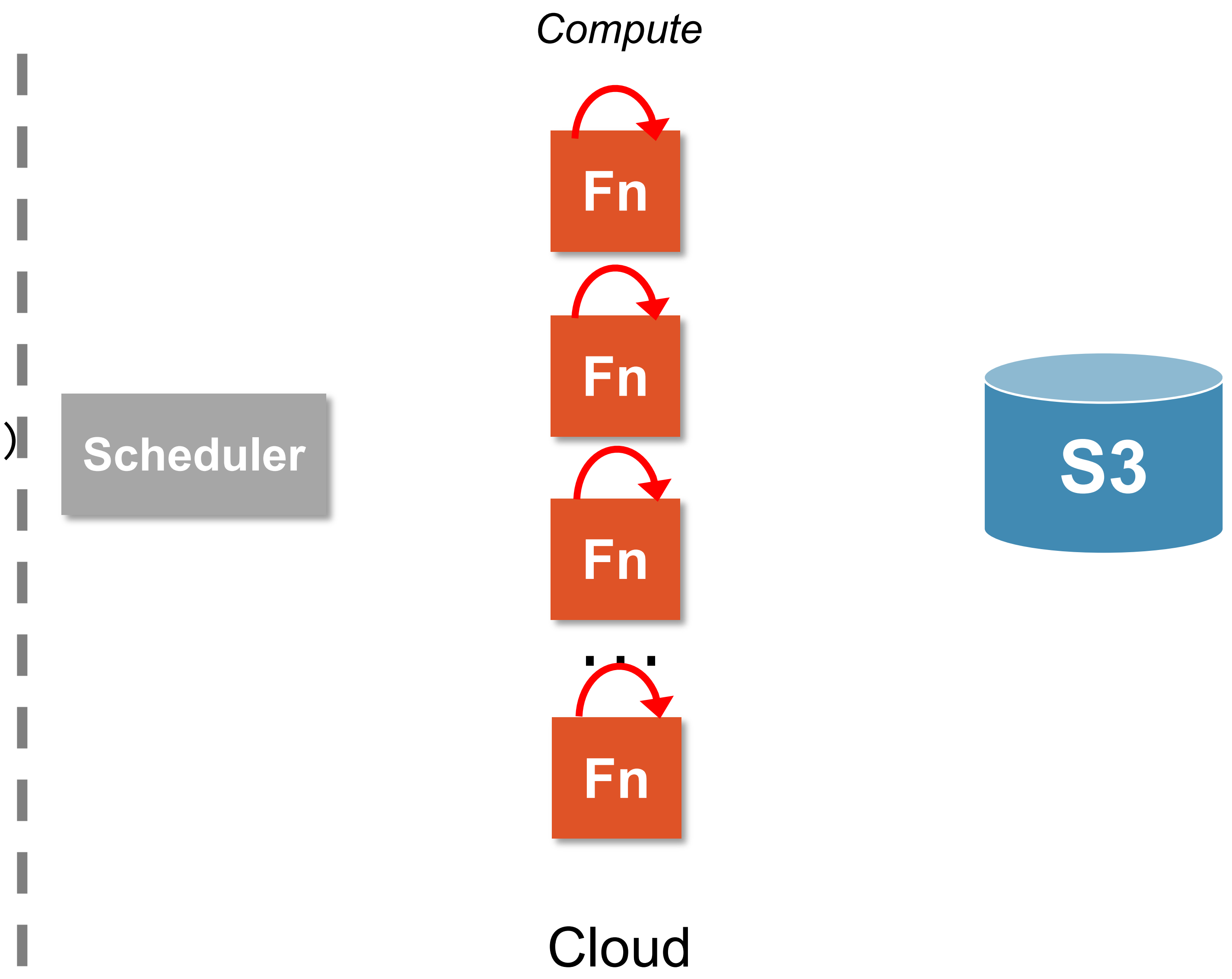

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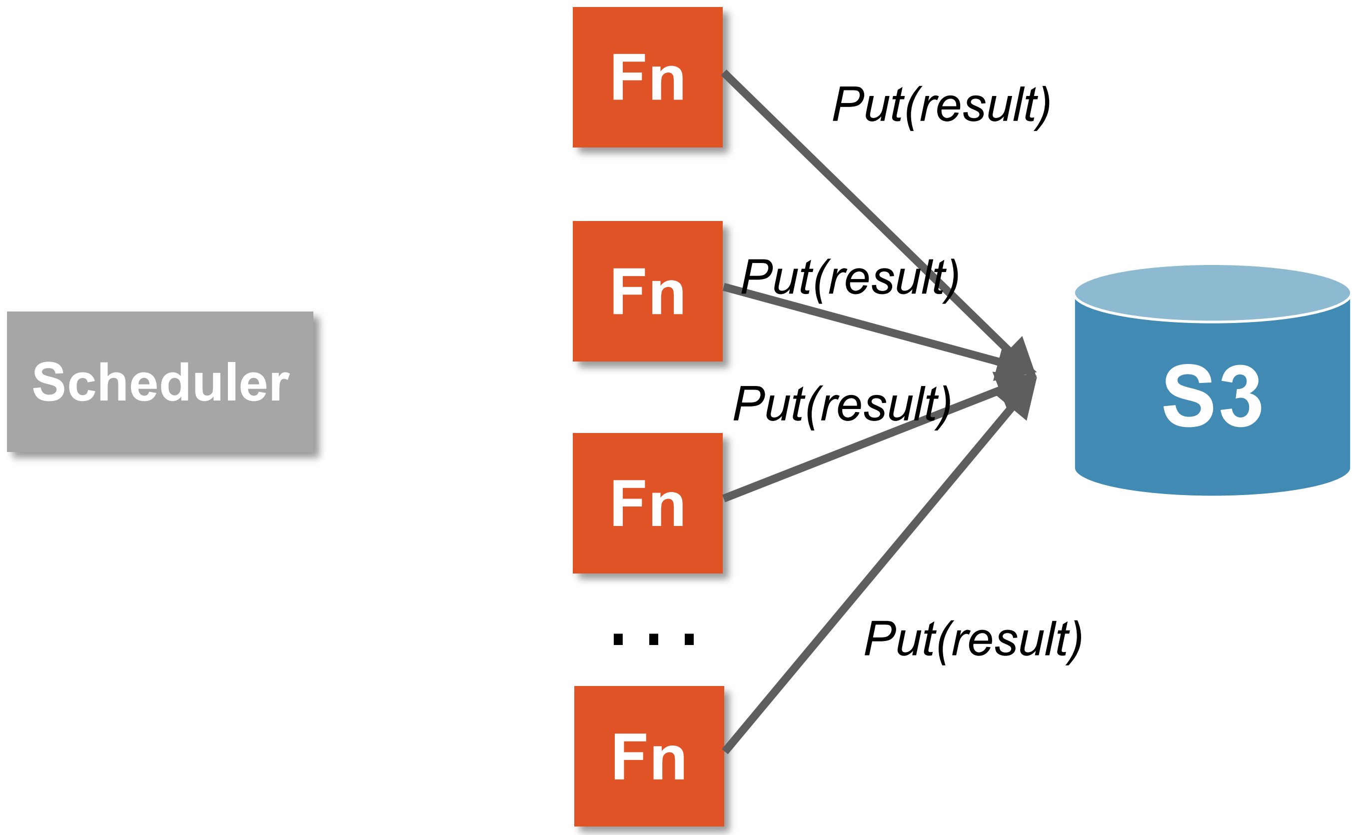

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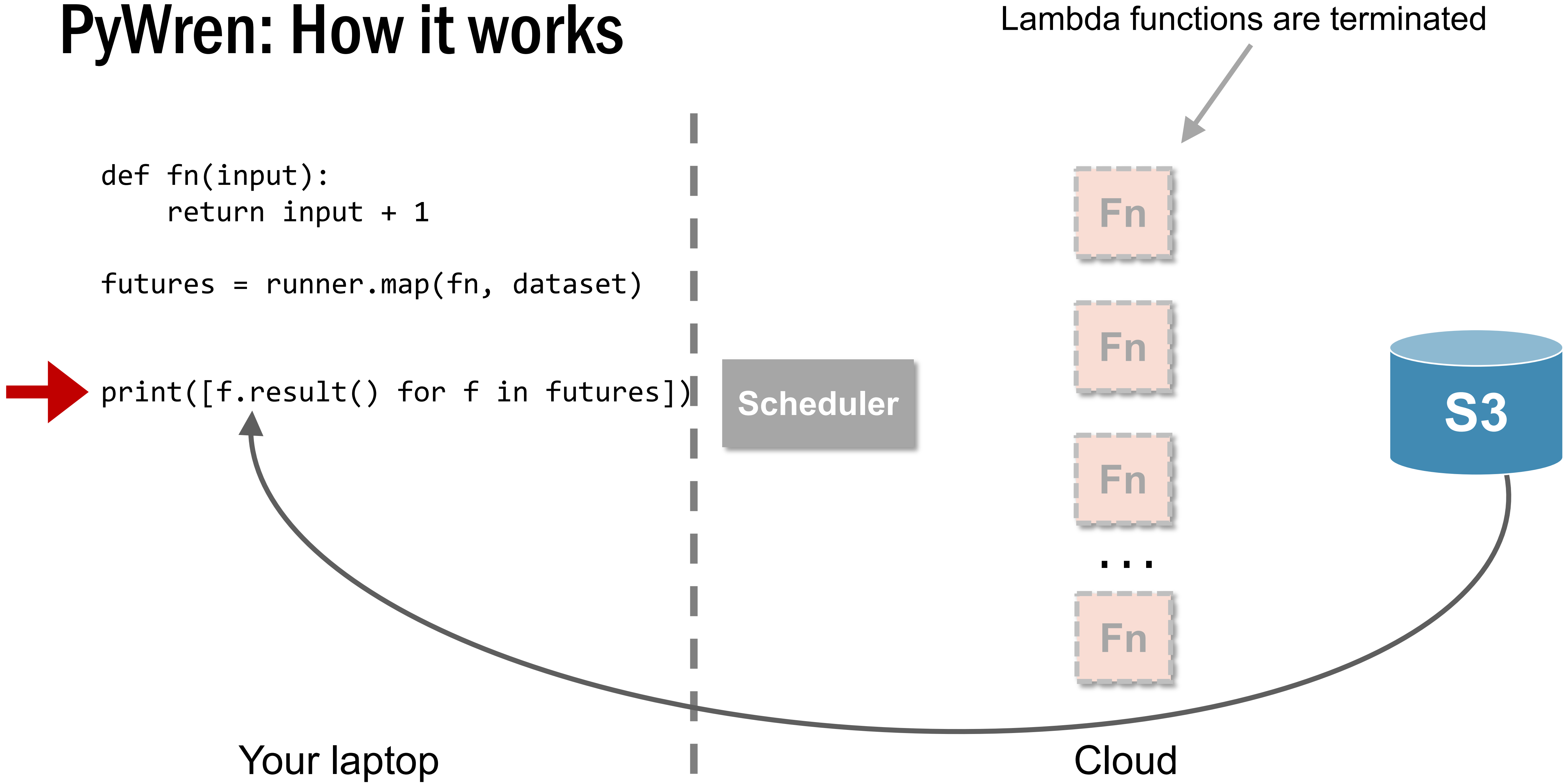
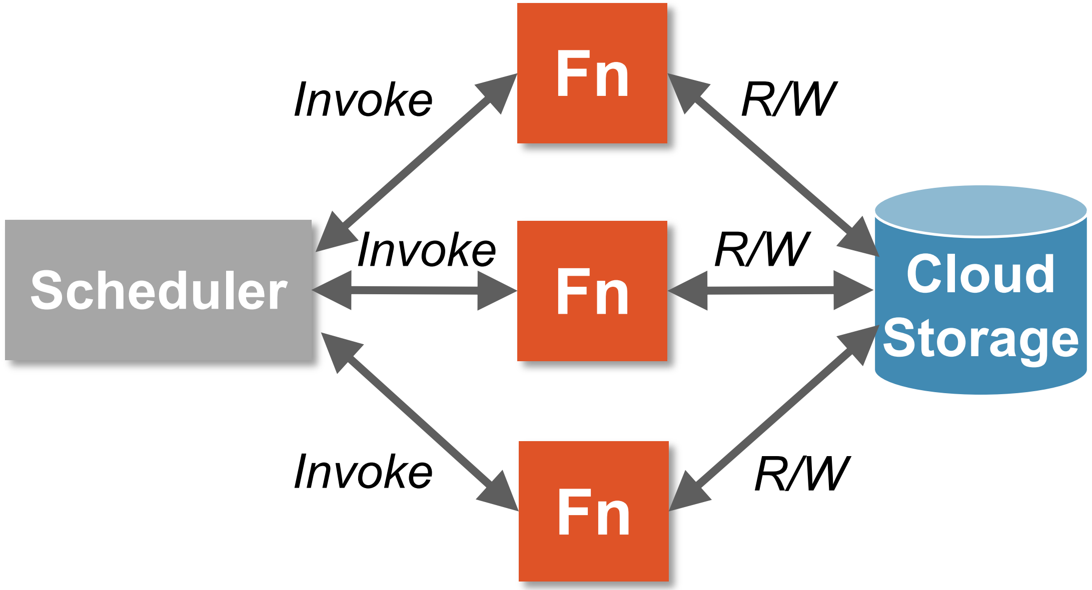


Quantifying the pain of FaaS

How FaaS adds huge amounts of **performance taxes**

Python analytics on FaaS is slow!



PyWren and numpywren

* [PyWren] Occupy the Cloud: Distributed Computing for the 99%. In ACM SoCC'17.
* [numpywren] Serverless linear algebra. In ACM SoCC'20.

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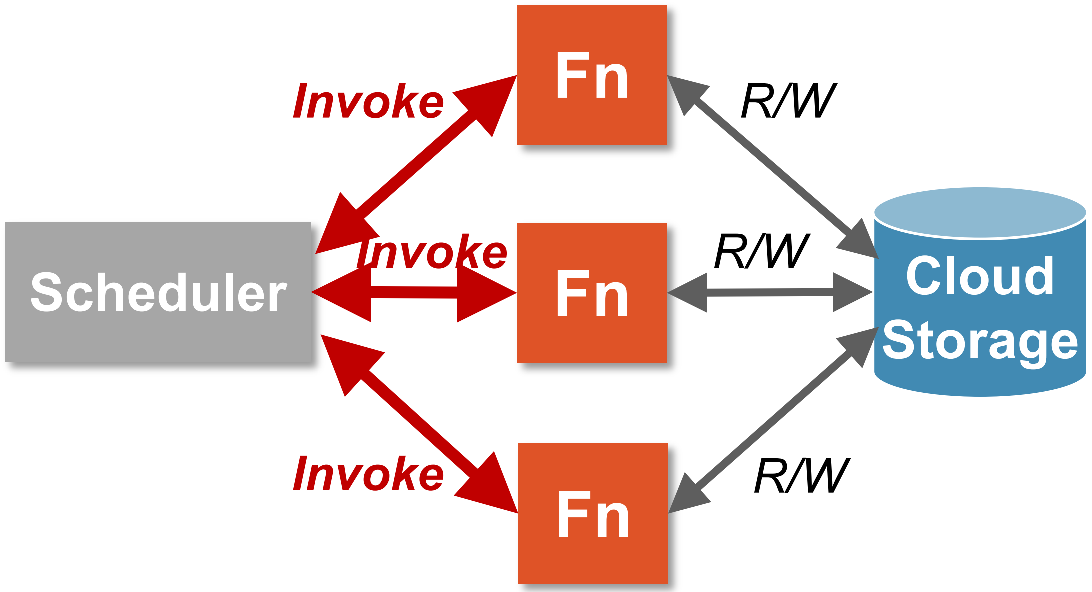

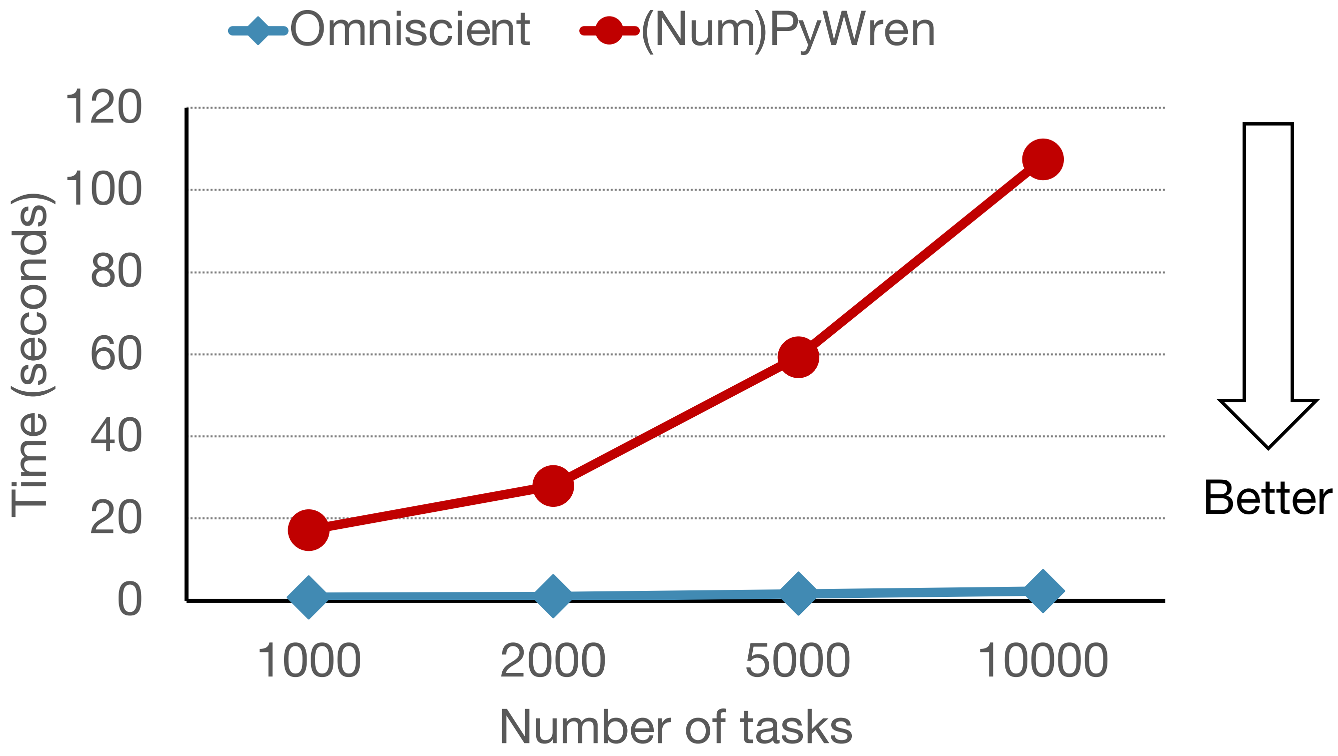

State-of-the-art FaaS frameworks pay huge amounts of FaaS taxes

- **Task scheduling bottleneck:** Too slow to scale to thousands of functions

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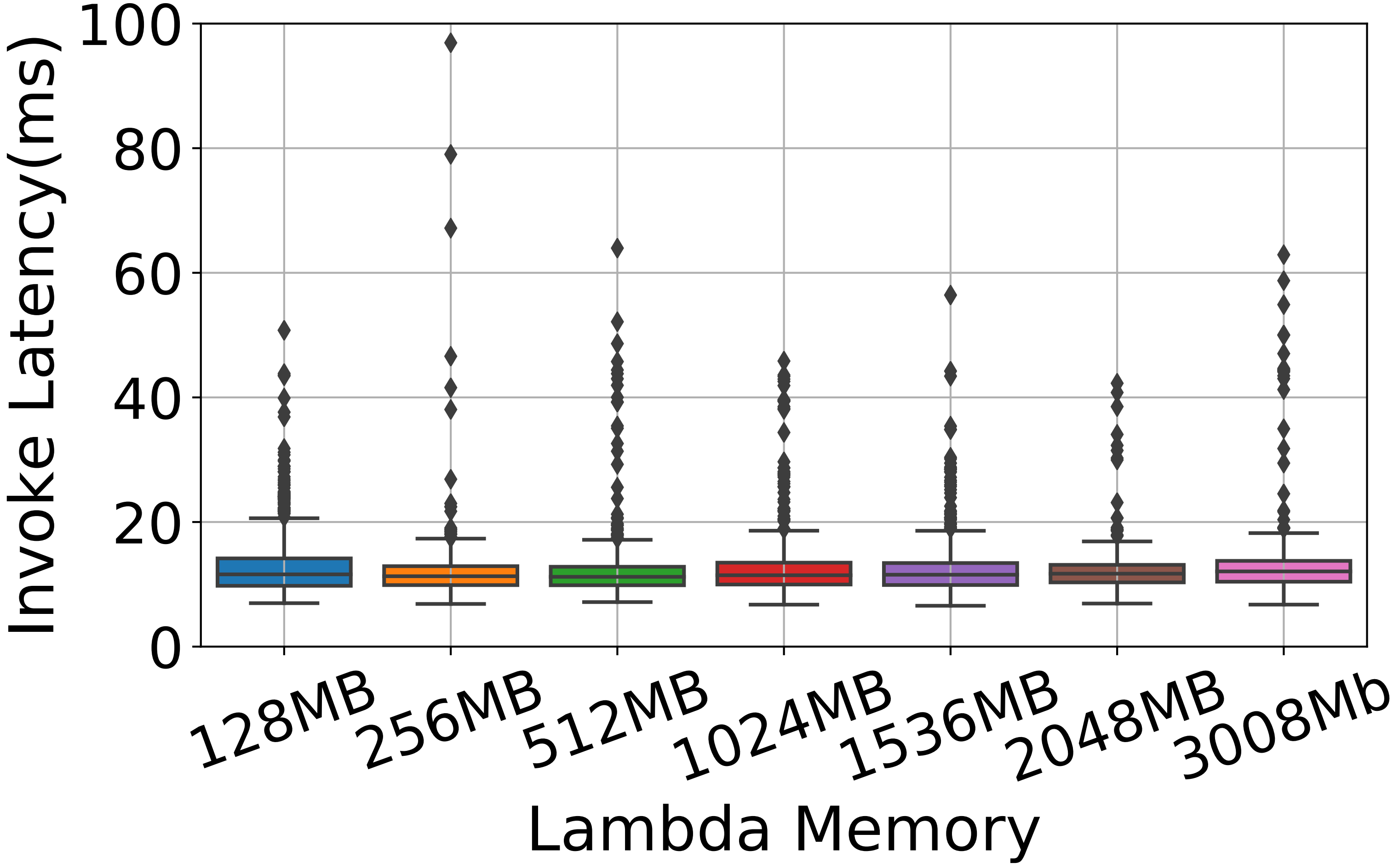
High HTTP invocation cost for AWS Lambda



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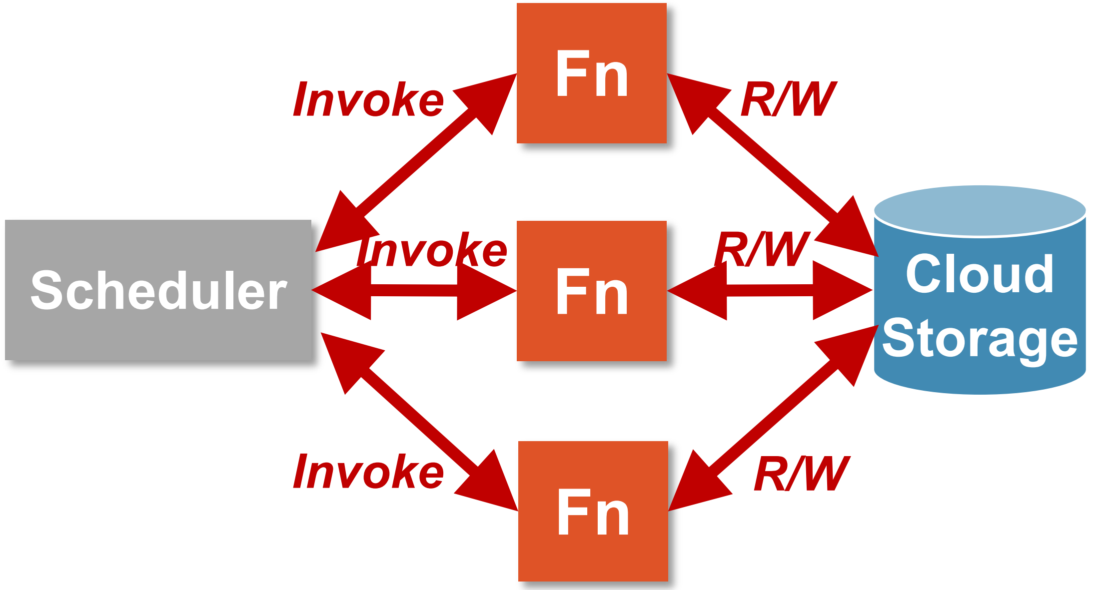

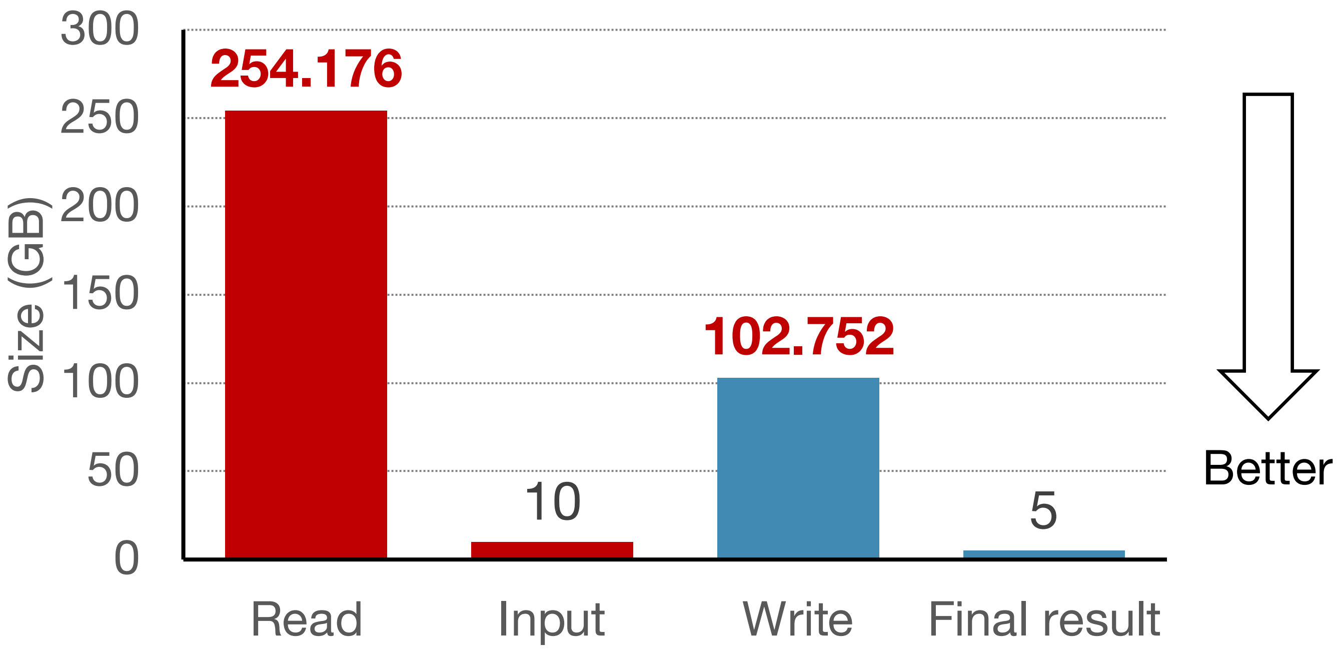

numpywren GEMM read & write amplification

State-of-the-art FaaS frameworks pay huge amounts of FaaS taxes

- **Task scheduling bottleneck:** Too slow to scale to thousands of functions
- **I/O bottleneck:** Excessive data movement cost due to FaaS constraint

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Naively porting a stateful cluster computing application to FaaS won’t work!

Need a FaaS-centric approach

Insight: **A FaaS framework may not care about traditional metrics (load balancing, cluster util.)**

Wukong

WUKONG 悟空
SERVERLESS DAG ENGINE

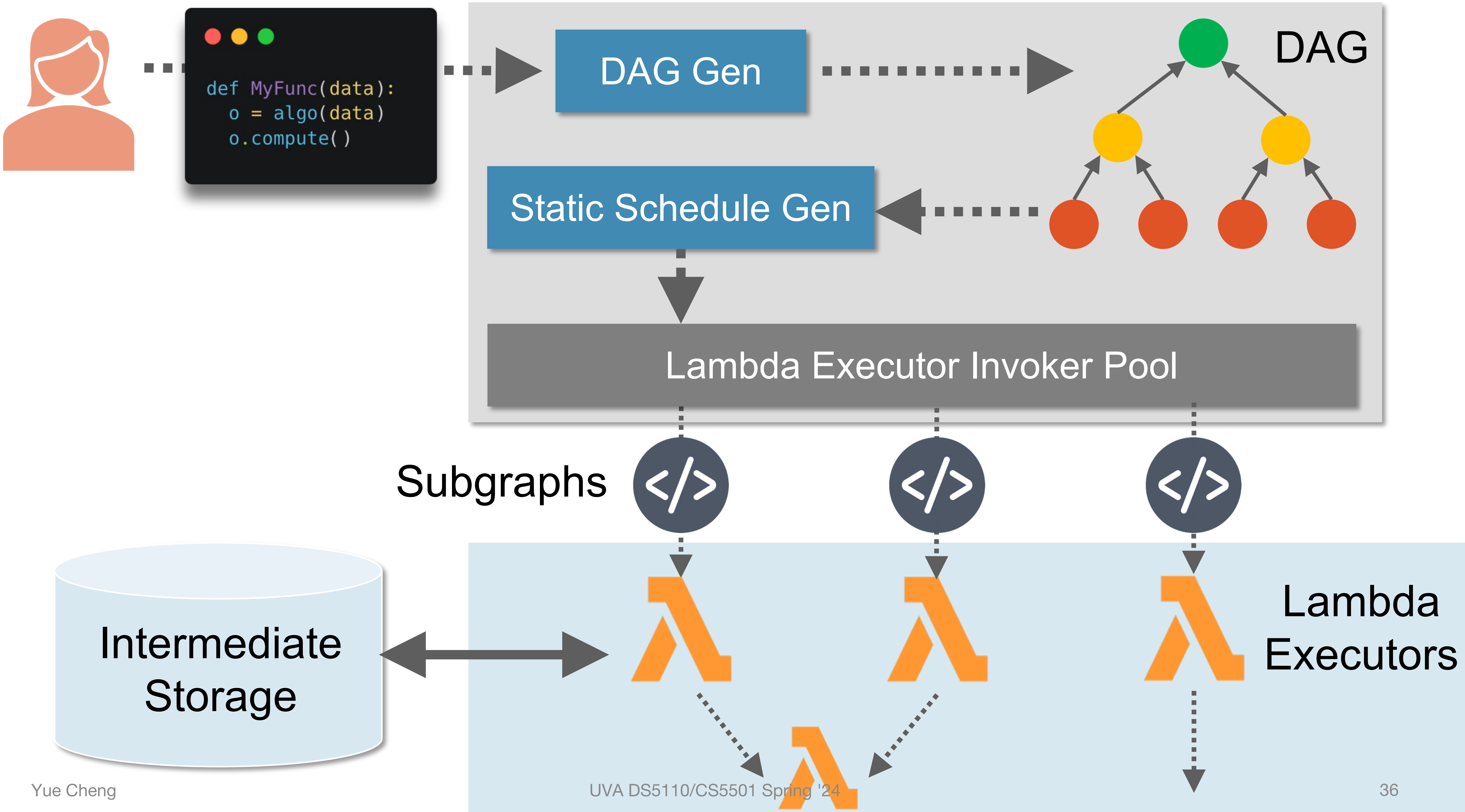
https://github.com/ds2-lab/Wukong

Wukong is a **FaaS-centric** parallel computing framework

Key idea: Partitions the work of a centralized scheduler across many functions to take advantage of FaaS elasticity

Naturally enables multiple benefits

- Functions schedule tasks by invoking functions → Exploits autoscaling for scalability
- Functions execute multiple tasks to reduce data movement cost → Improved data locality
- Functions scale out / in autonomously → No tedious cluster configuration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DAG Gen
DAG
Static Schedule Gen
Lambda Executor Invoker Pool
Subgraphs
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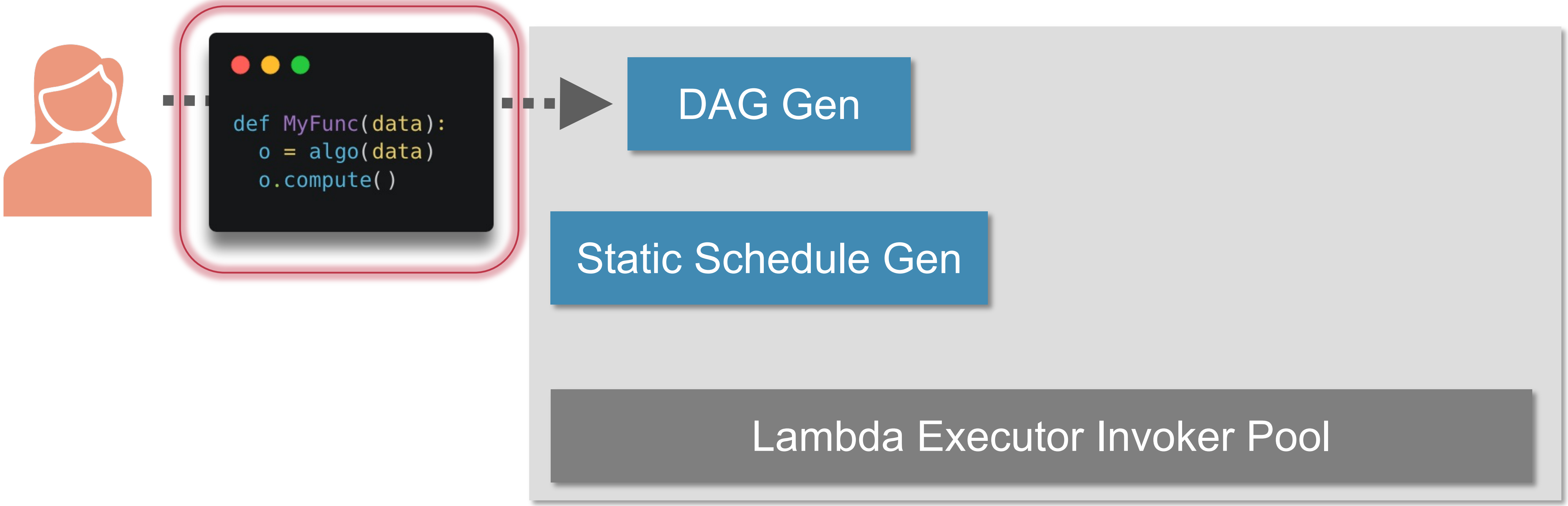
Intermediate Storage
Lambda Executors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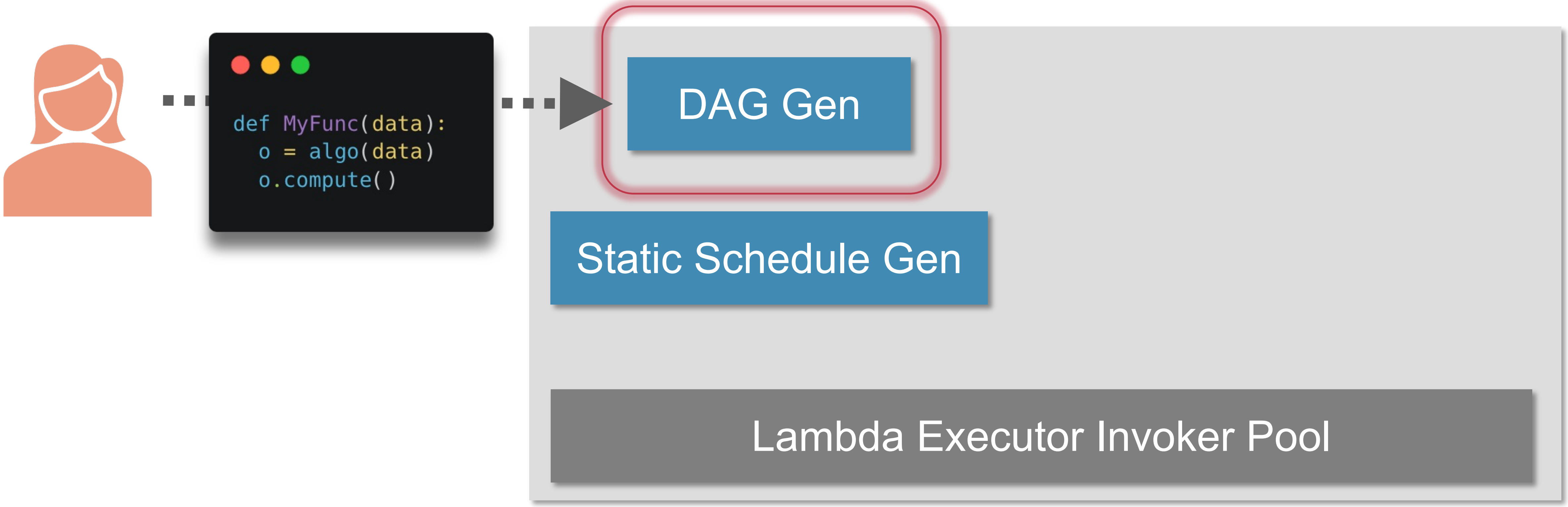
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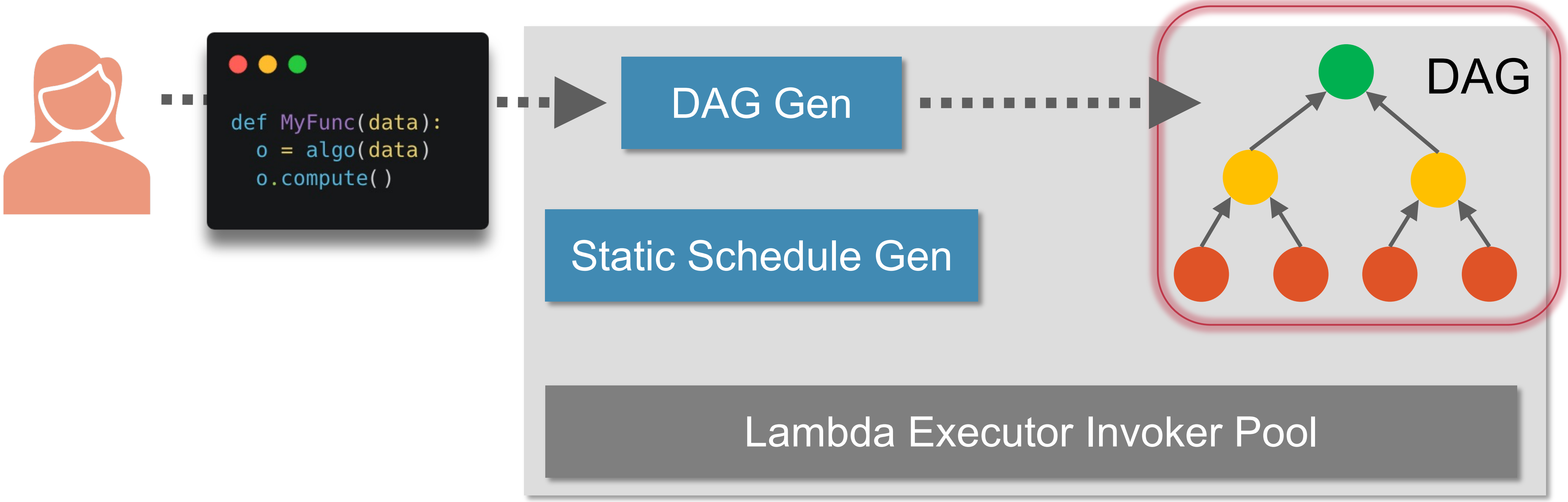

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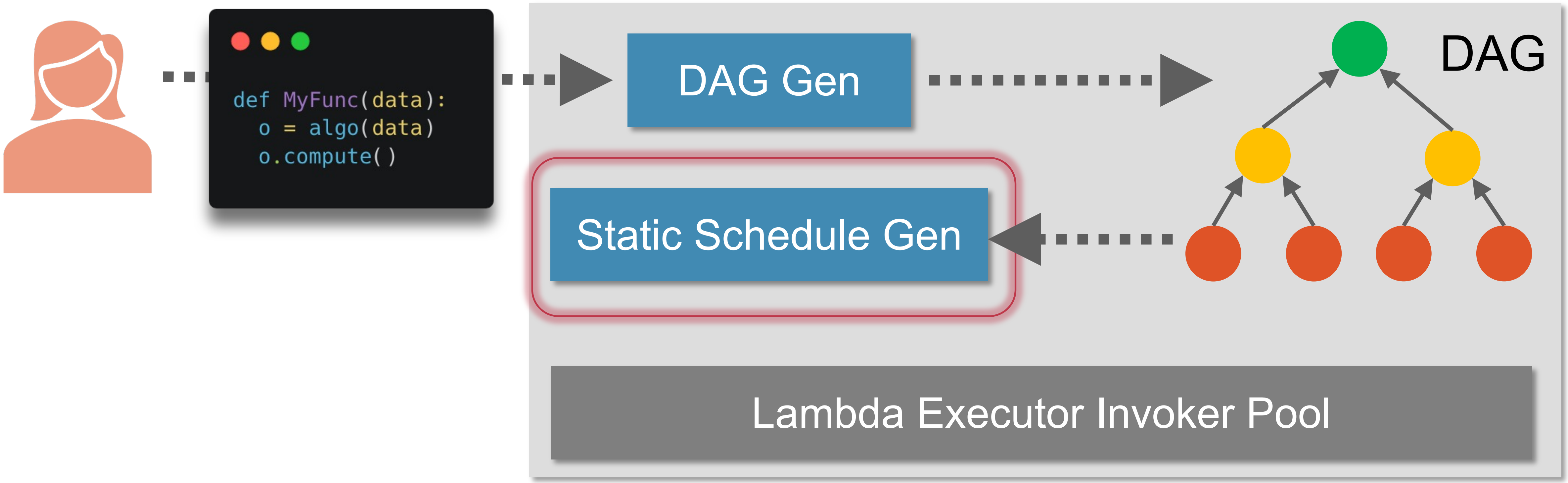

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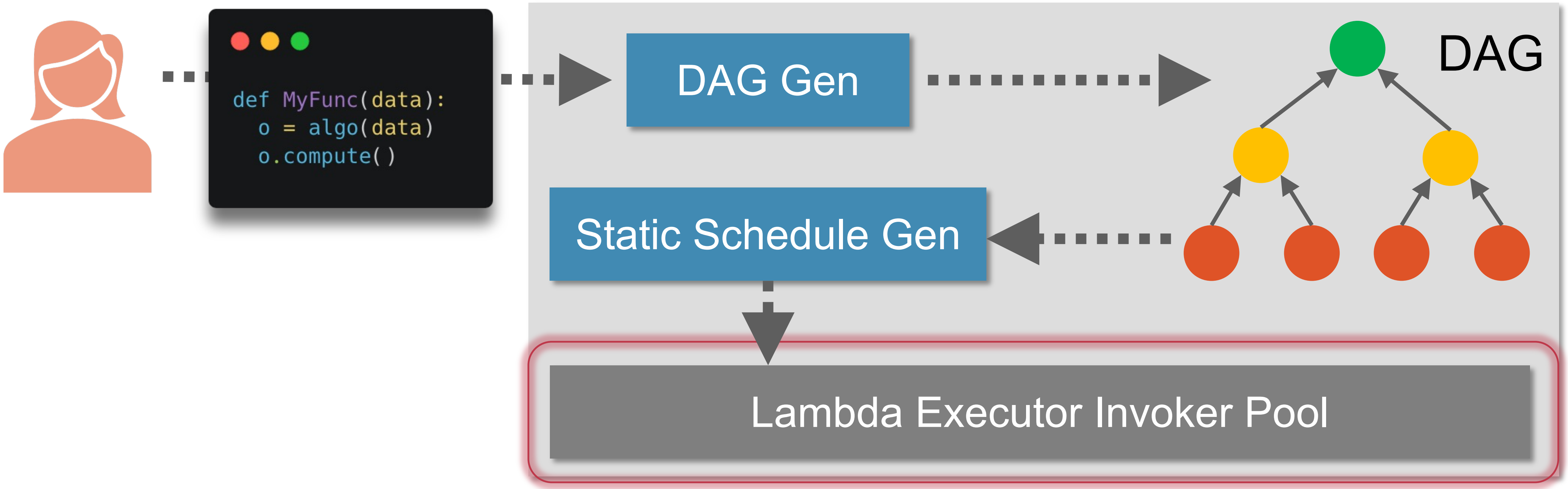
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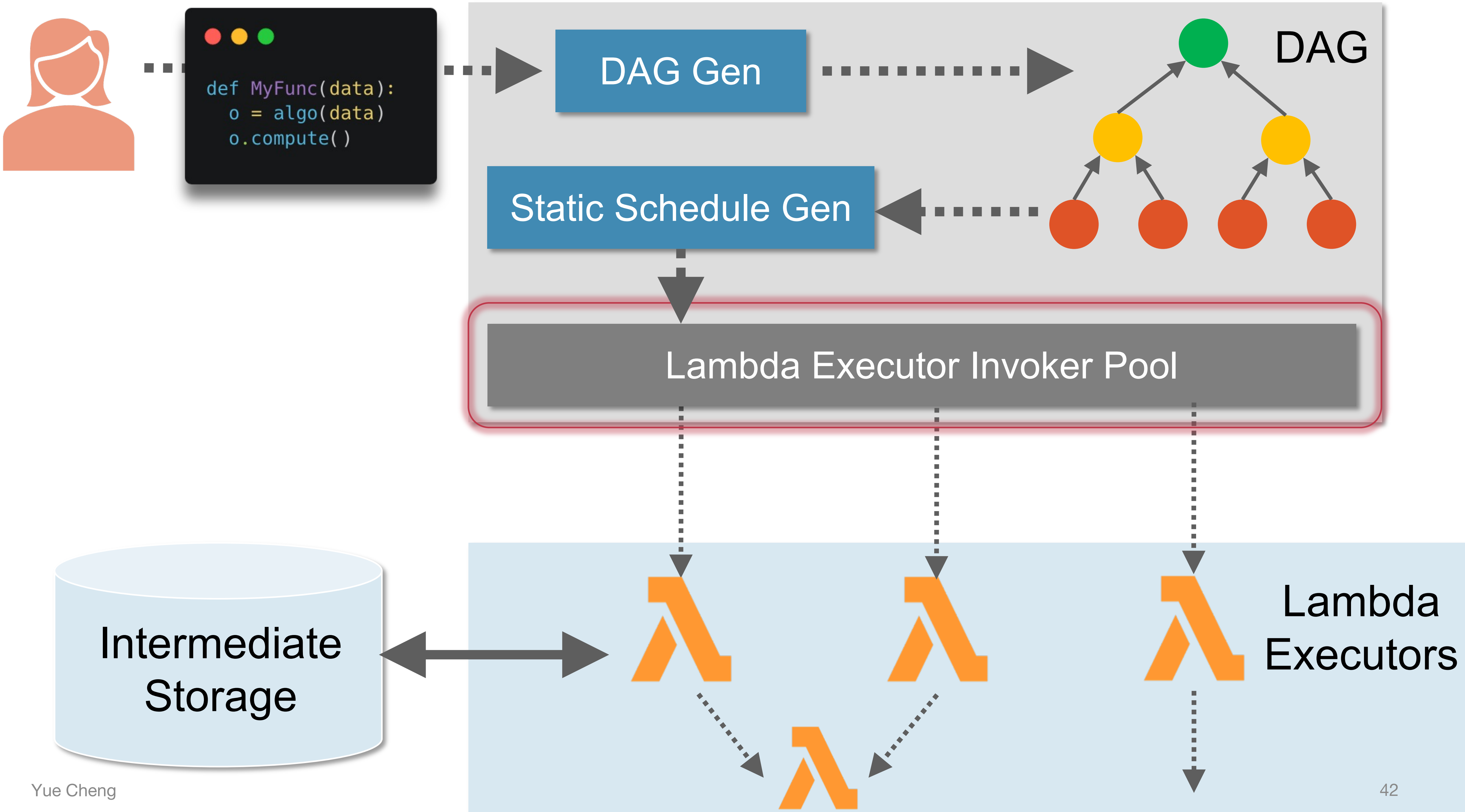
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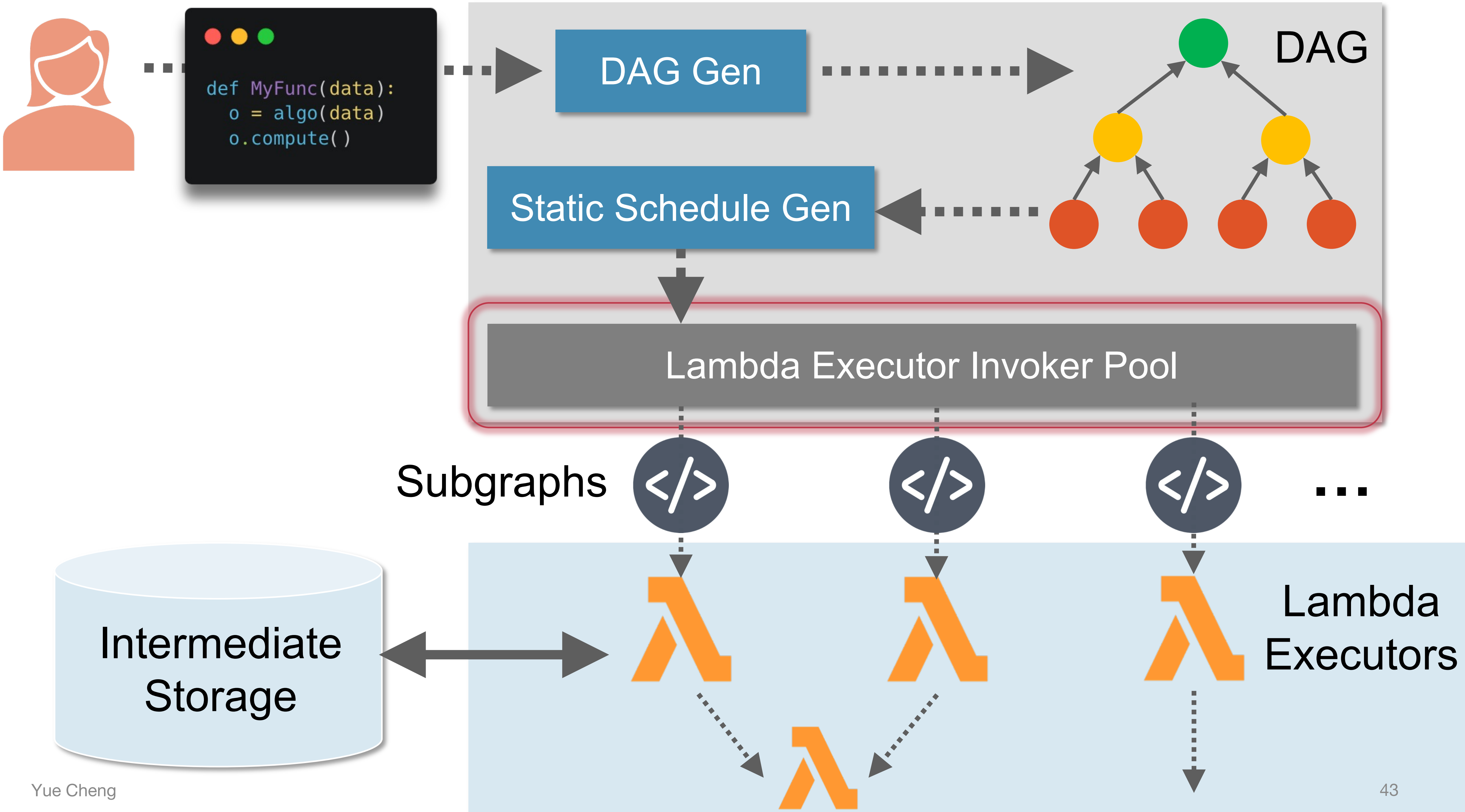
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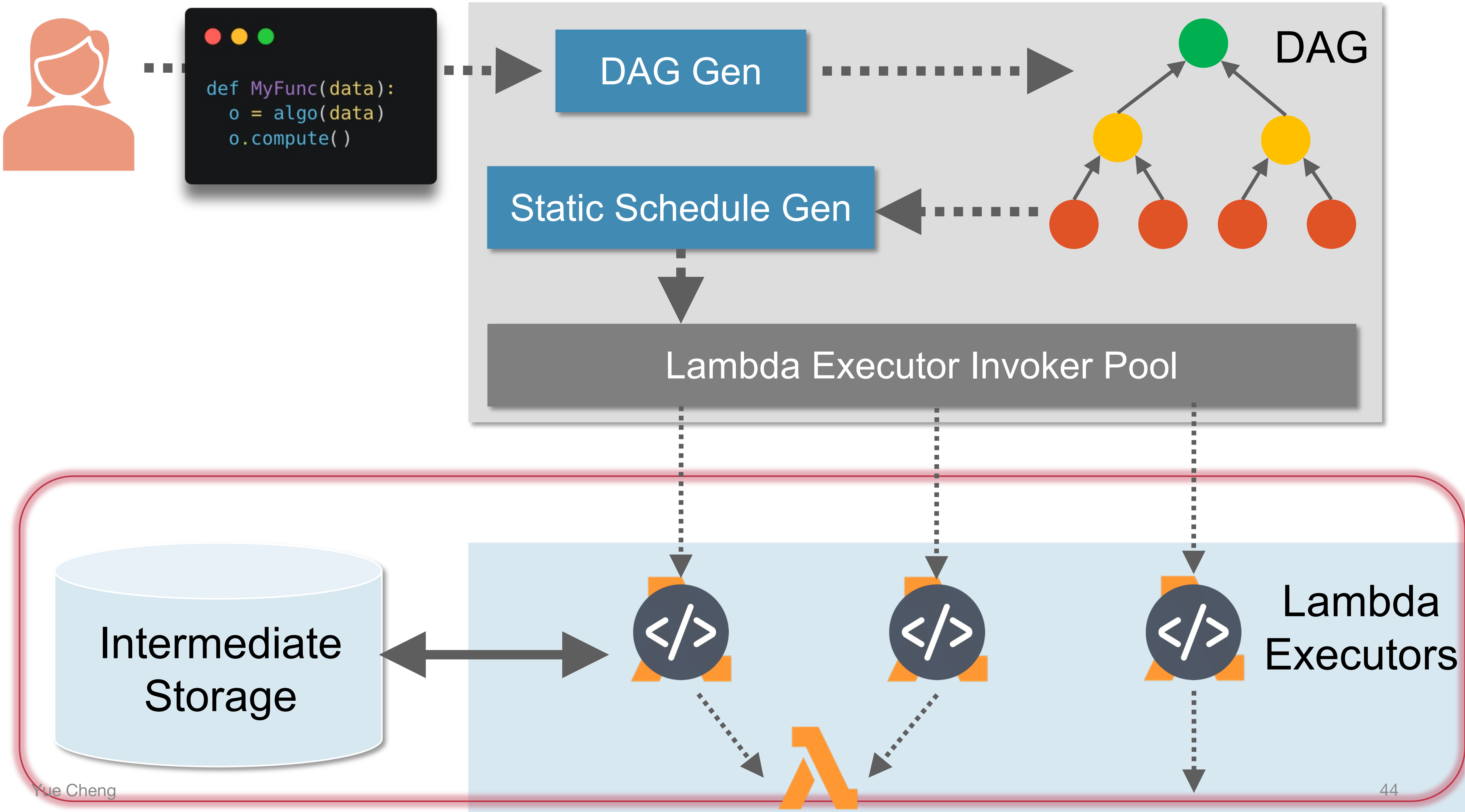

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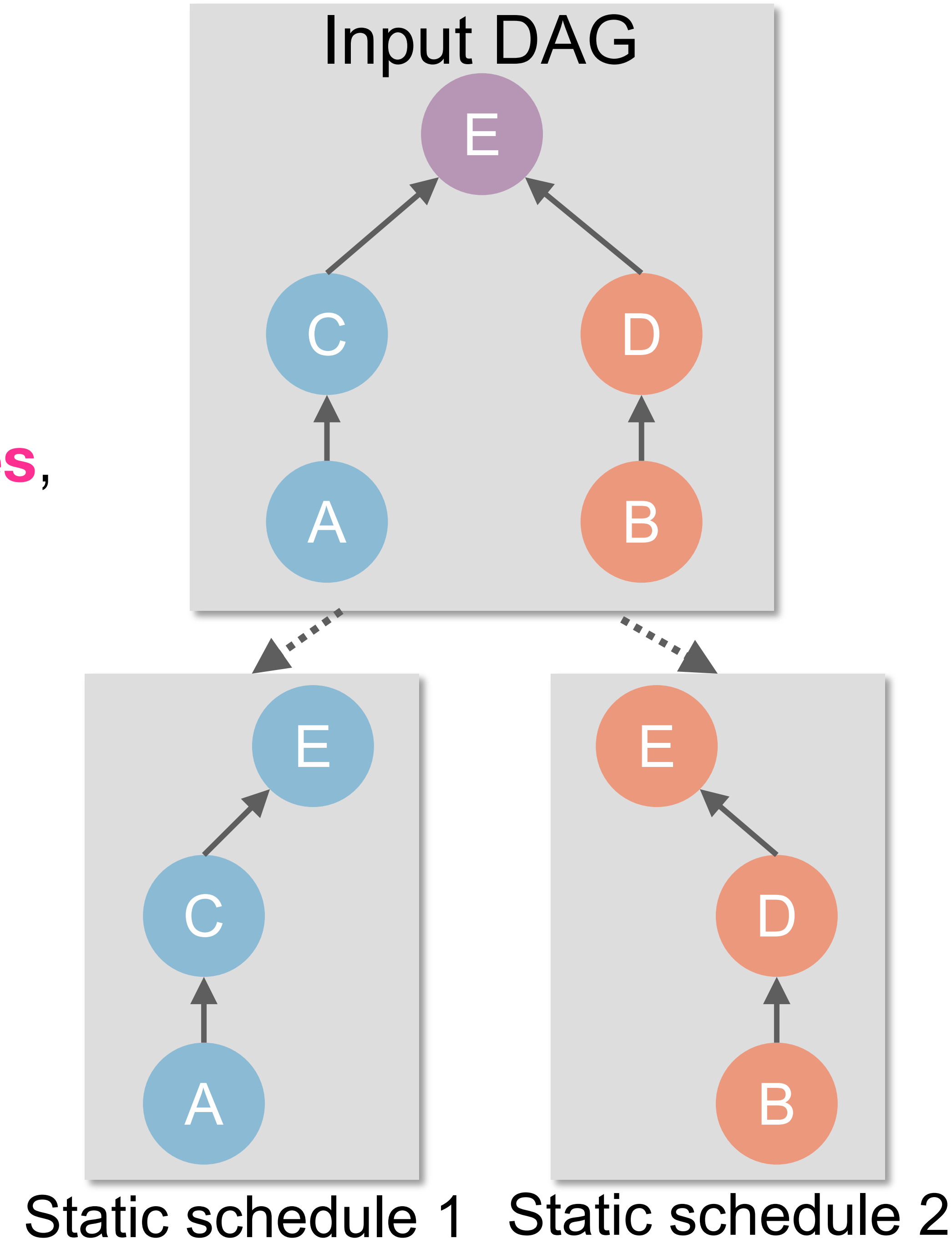
Lambda Executors

Scheduling in Wukong

- Combination of **static** and **dynamic** scheduling
- Input DAG partitioned into **static schedules**, or subgraphs of the original DAG
- Serverless executors are assigned a **static schedule**
- Executors use **dynamic scheduling** to enforce data dependencies and **cooperatively** schedule tasks found in multiple static schedules



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Static scheduling

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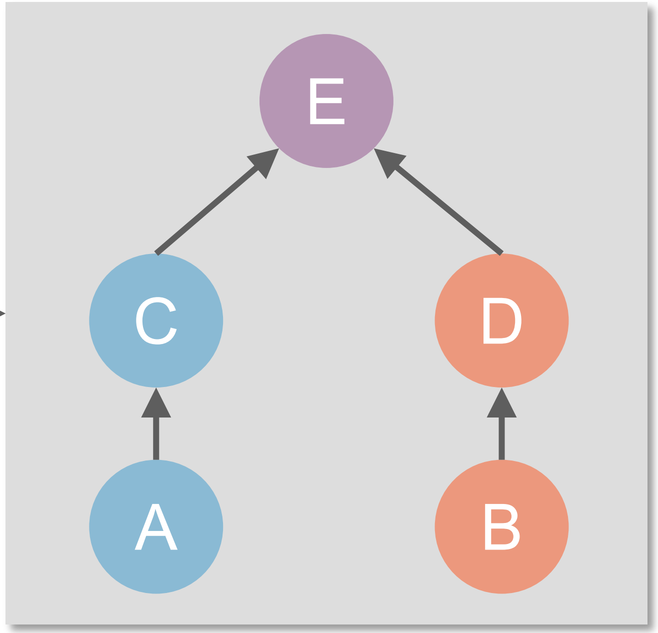
Static scheduling

Input DAG



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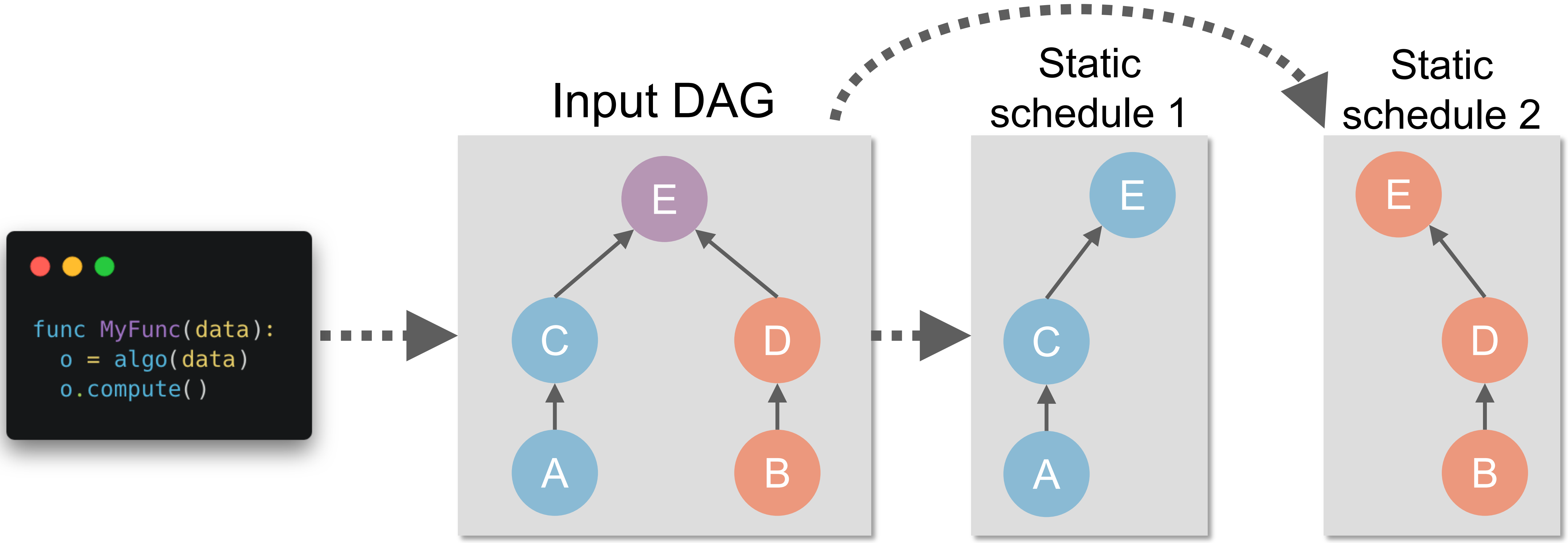

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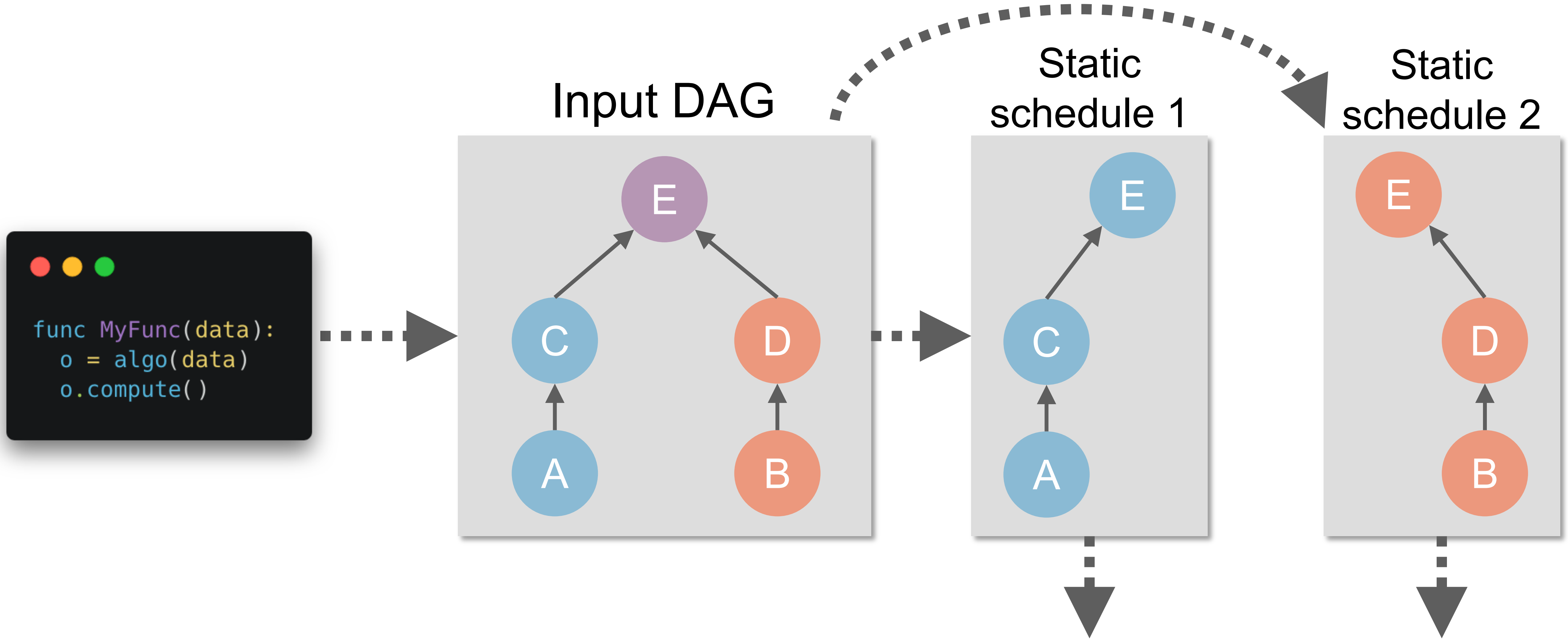

Static scheduling

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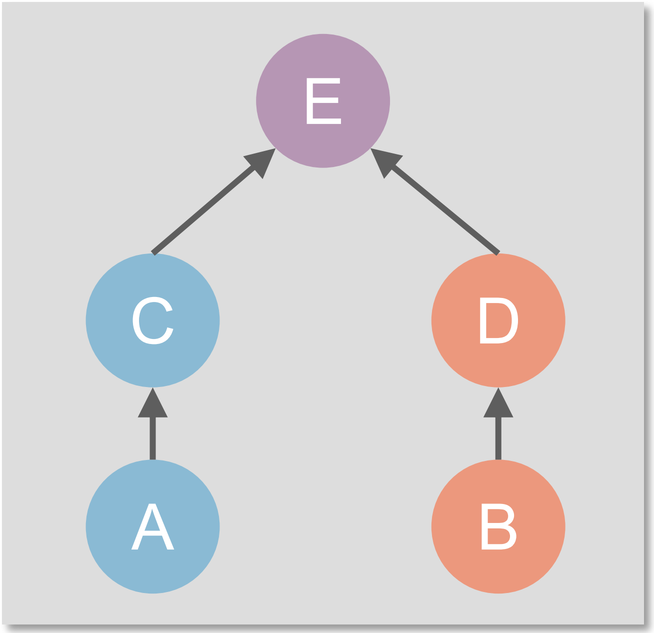
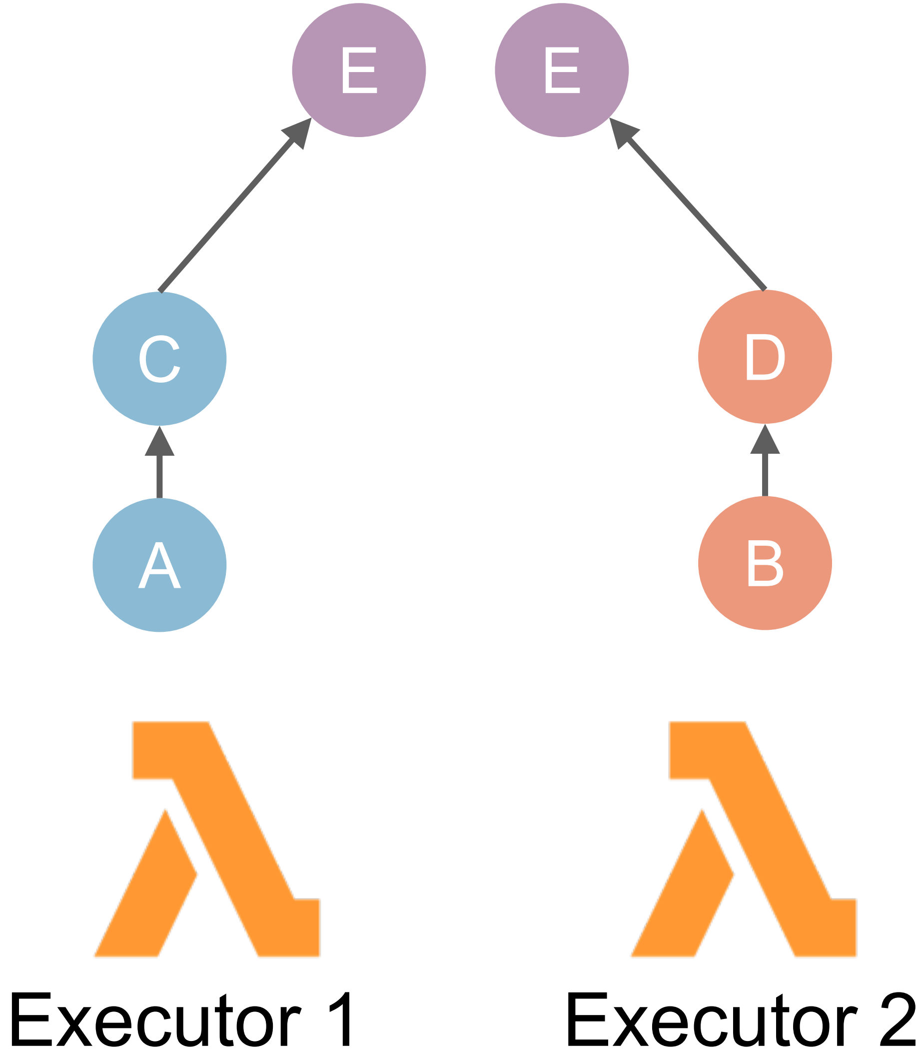


Dynamic scheduling



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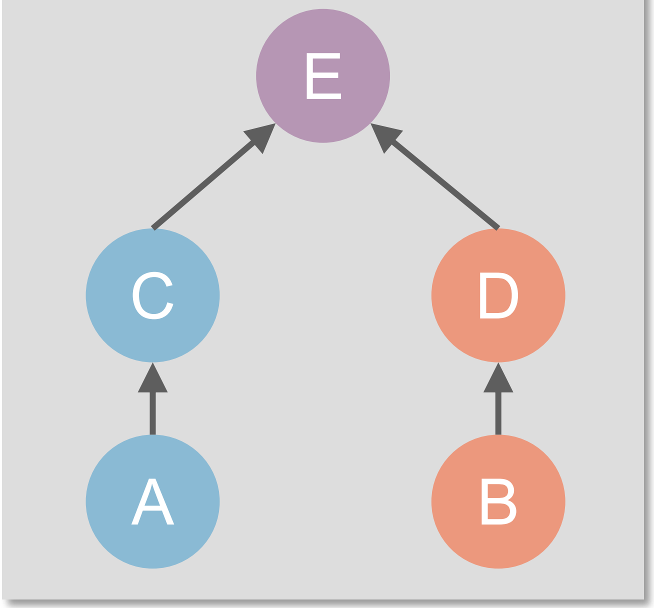

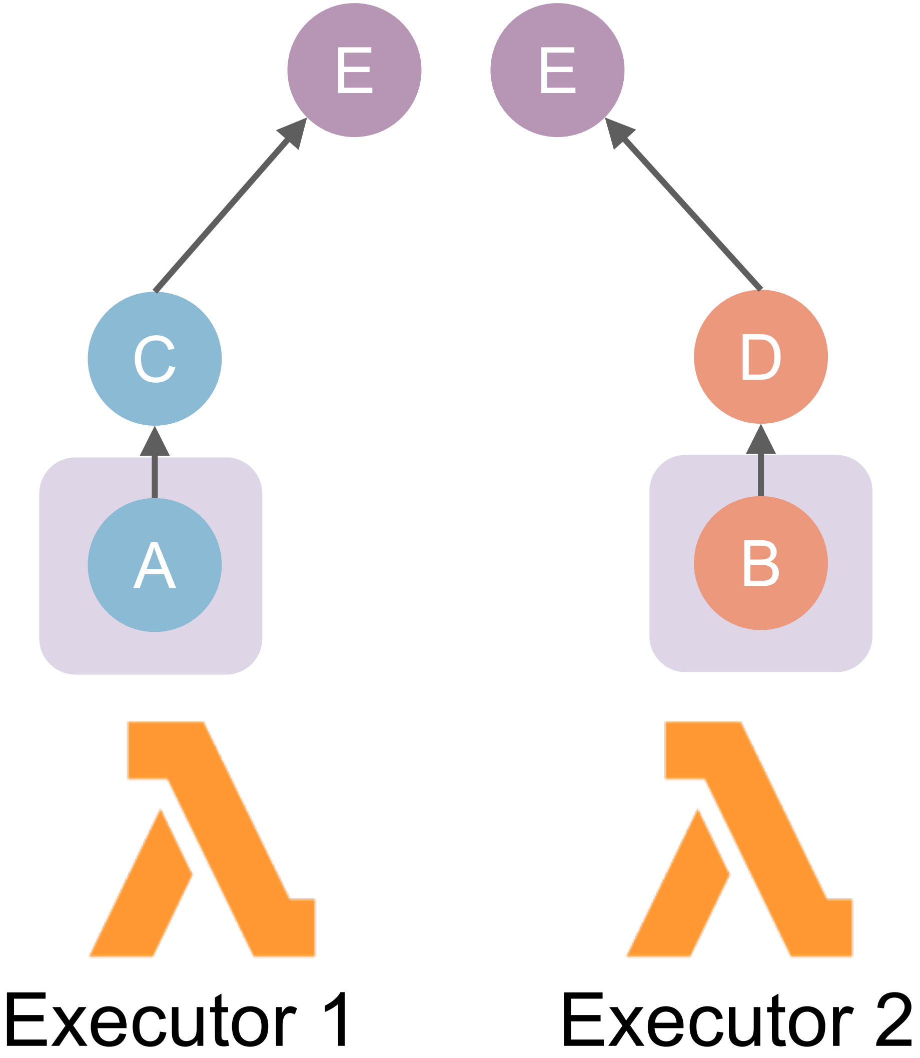

Dynamic scheduling

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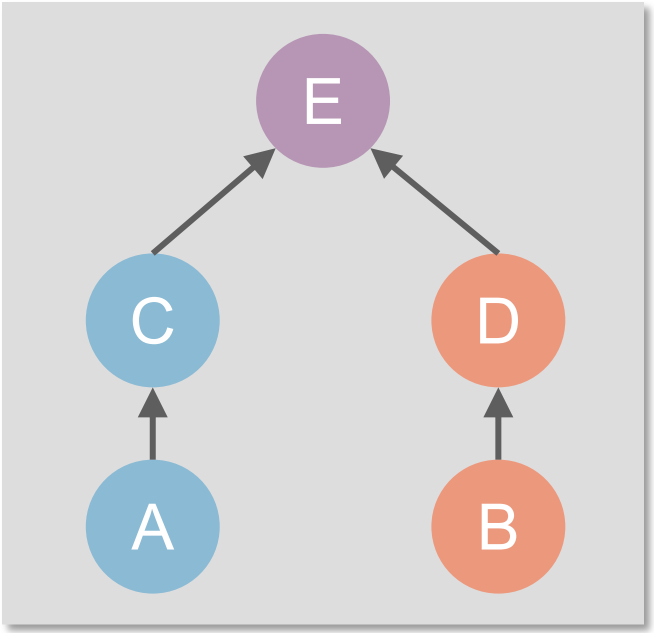

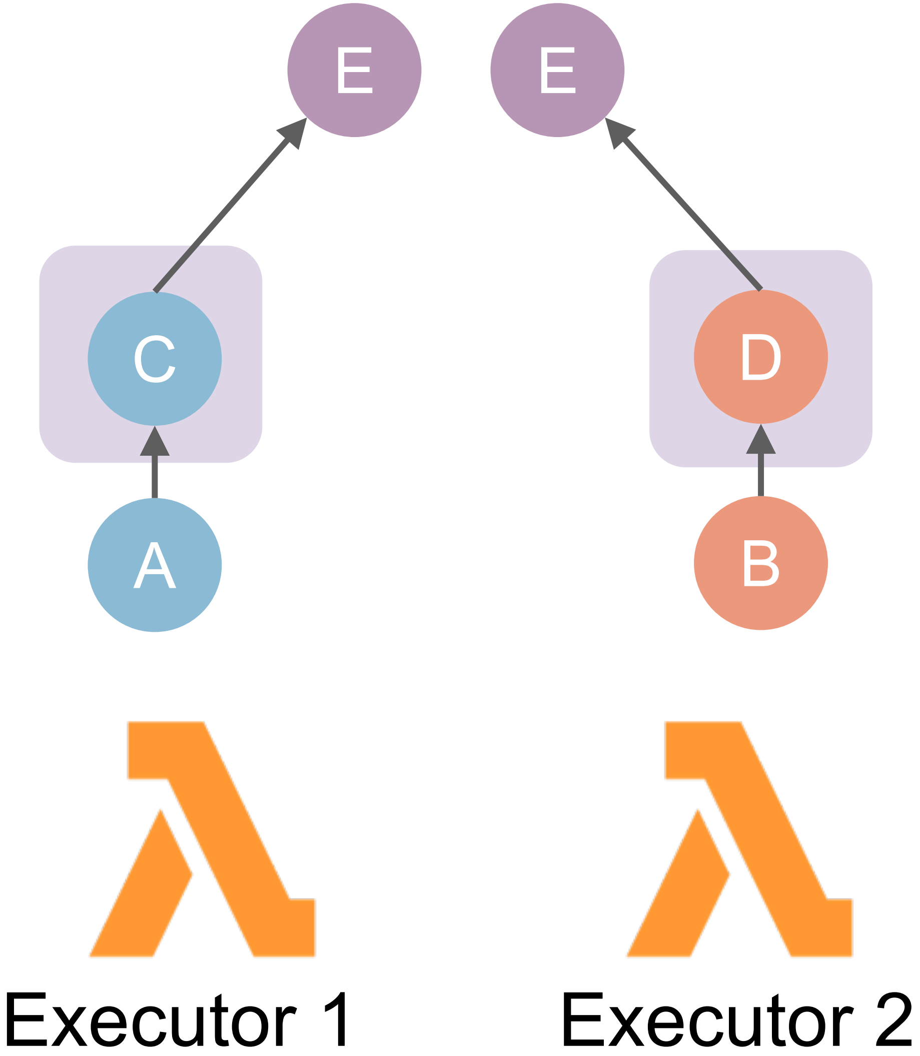

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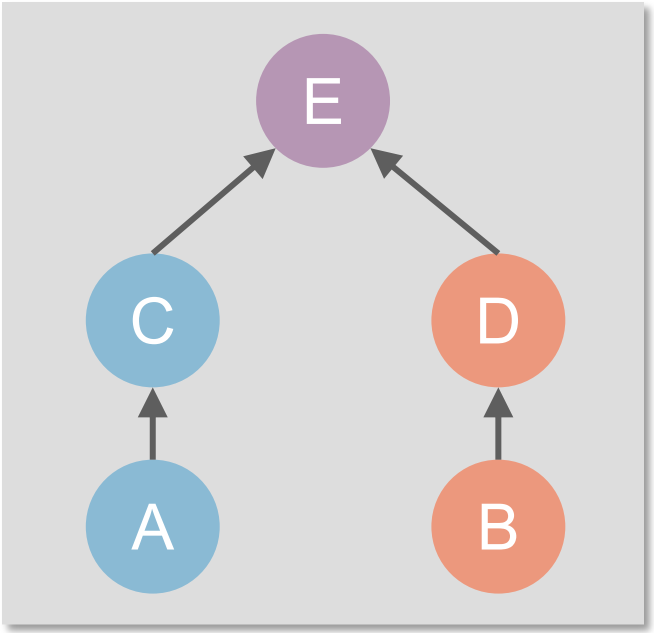

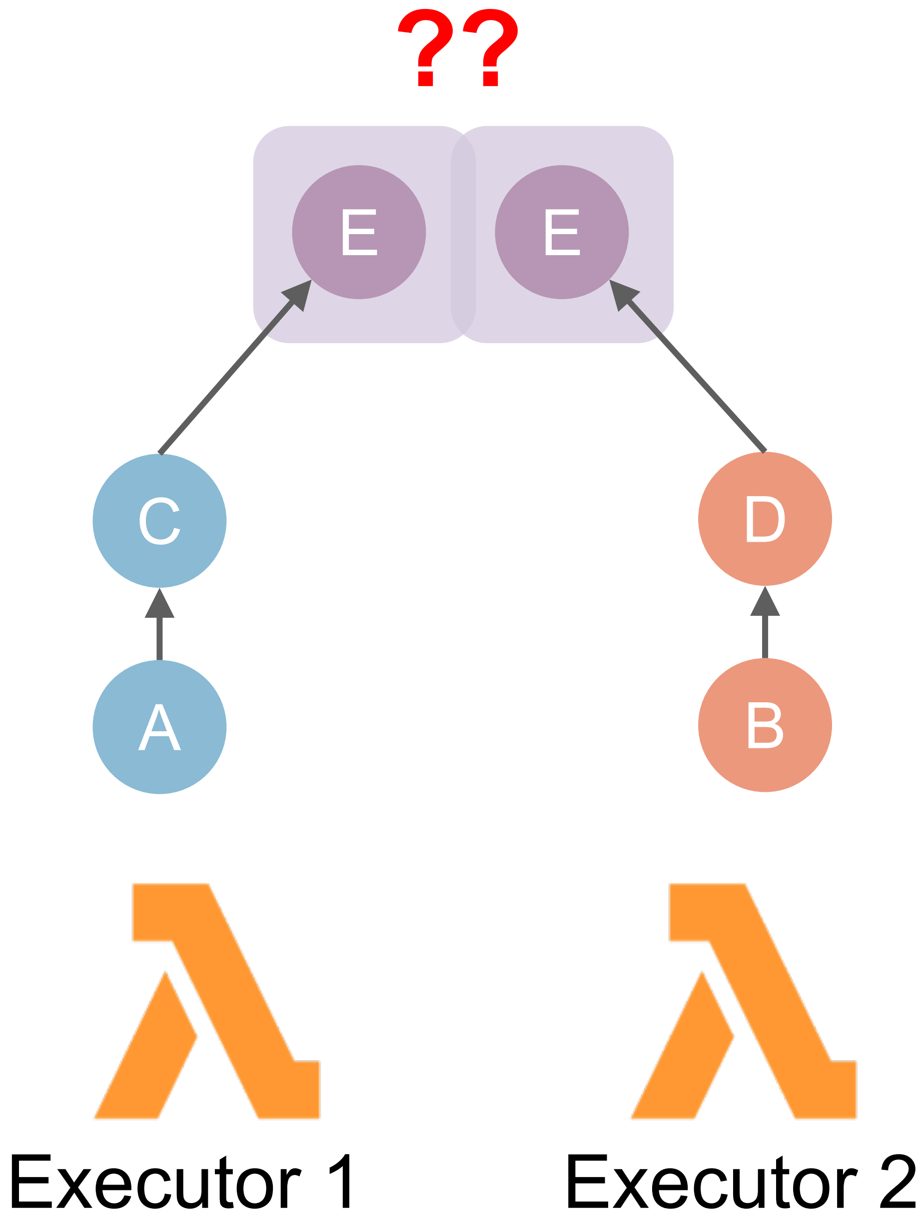

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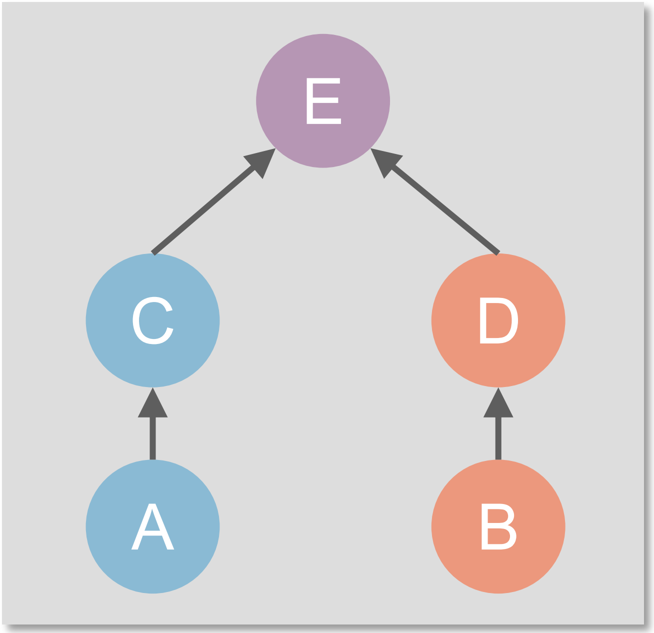
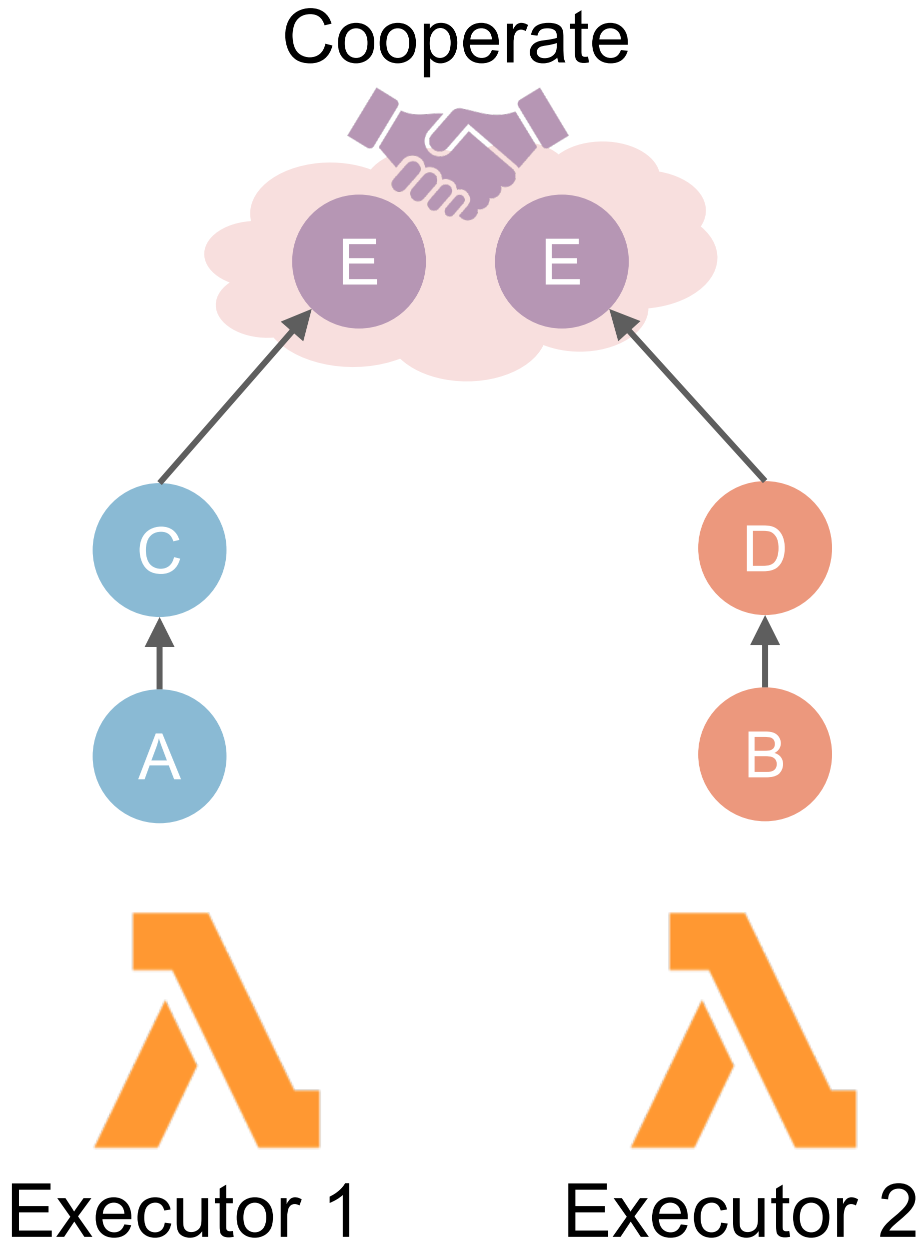
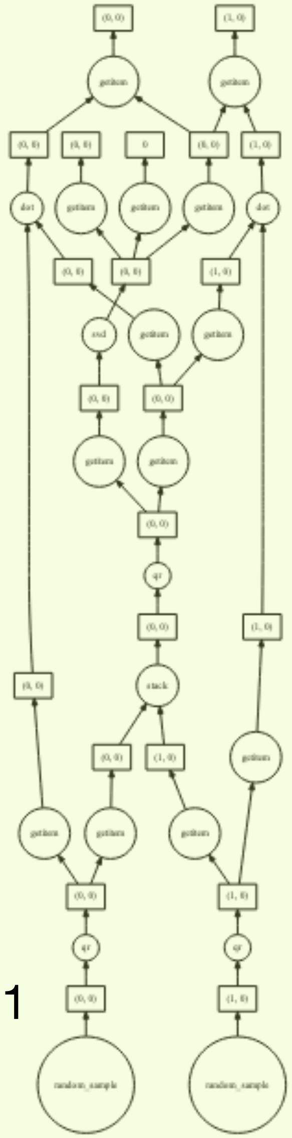


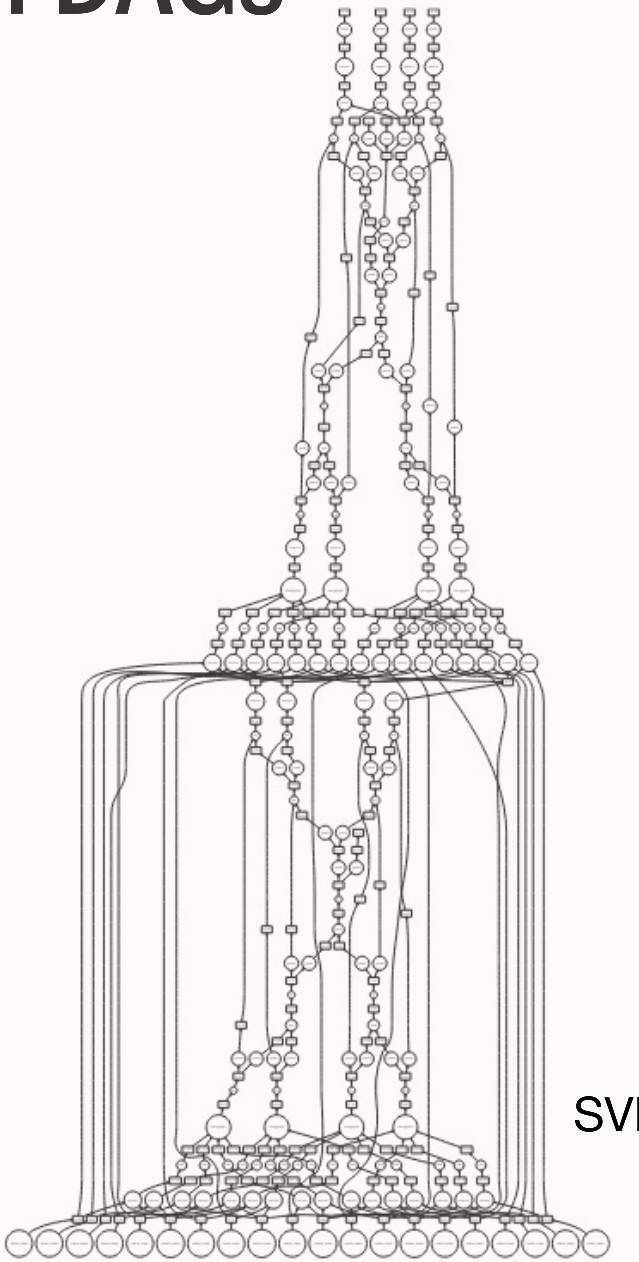


Dynamic scheduling

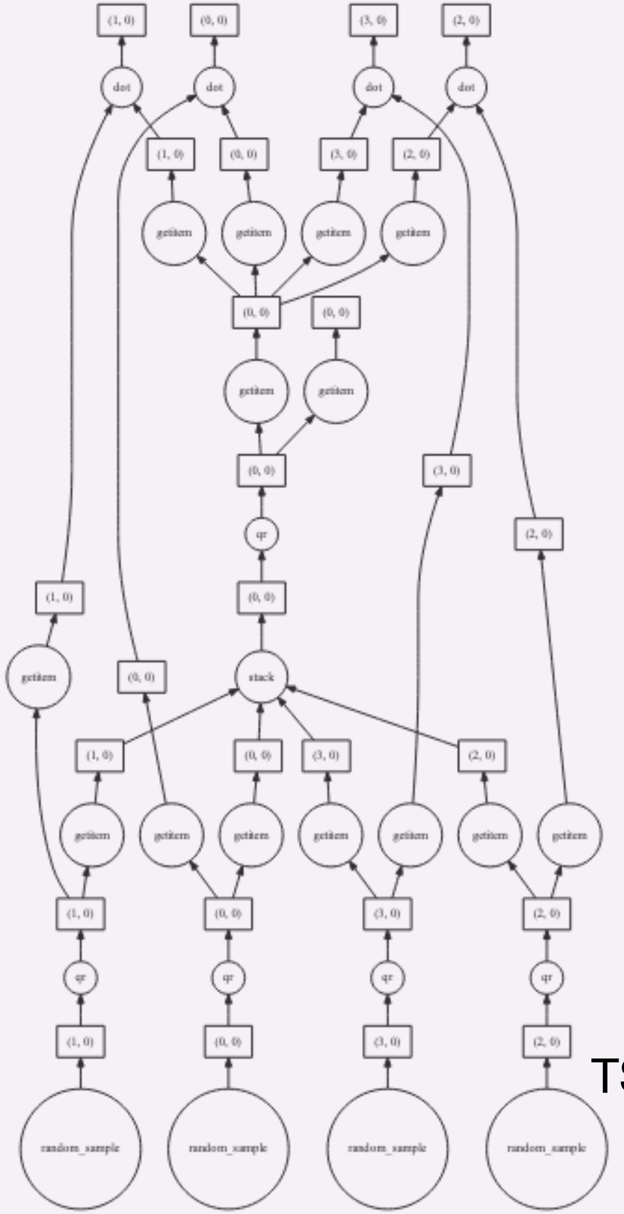
Application DAGs



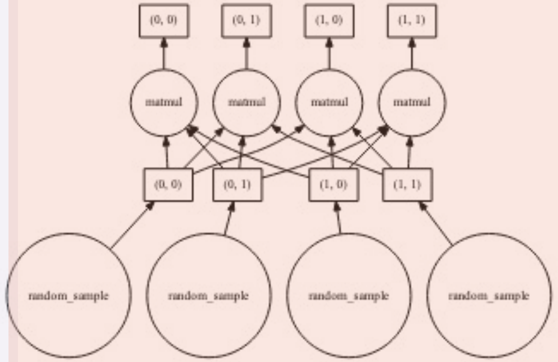
SVD1



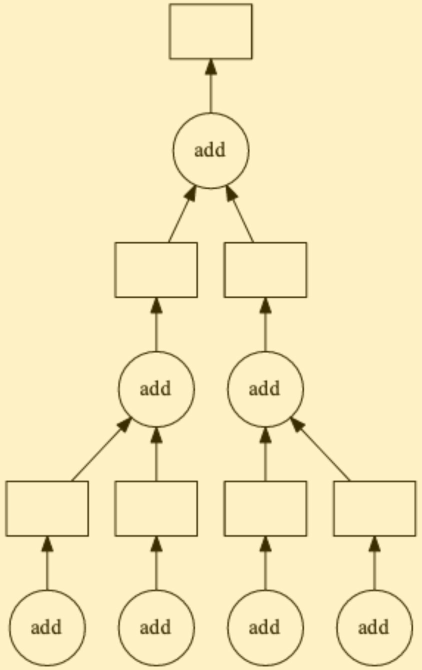
SVD2



TSQR

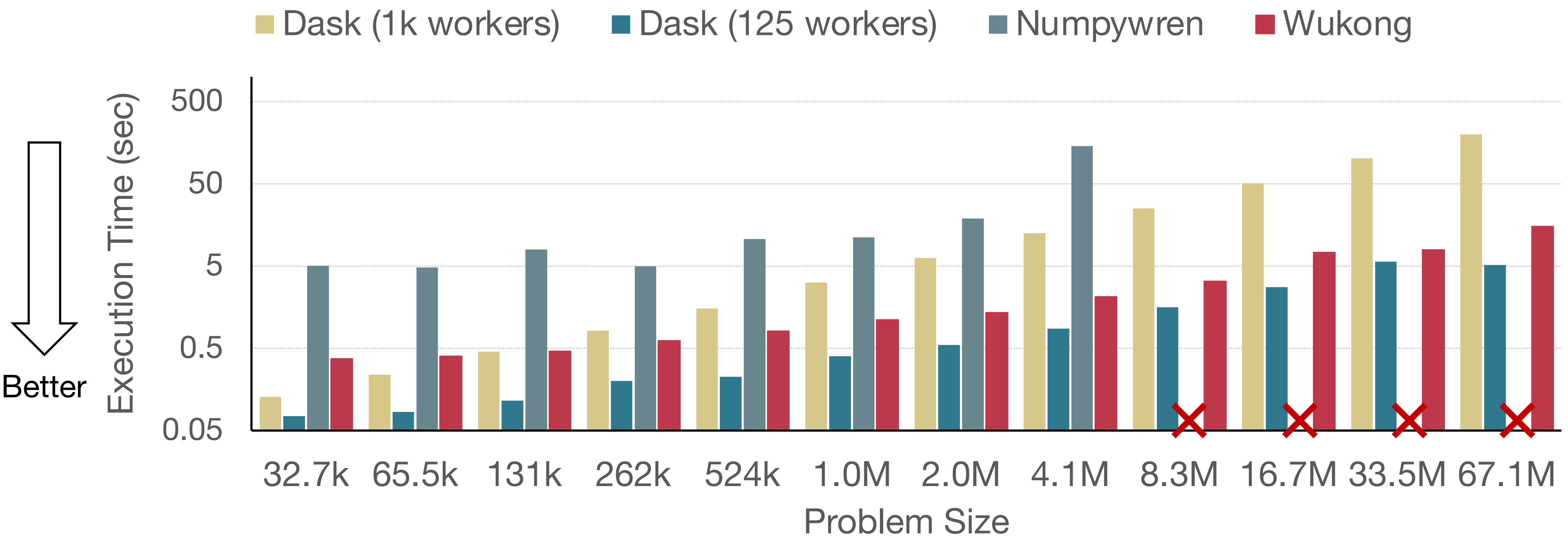


GEMM



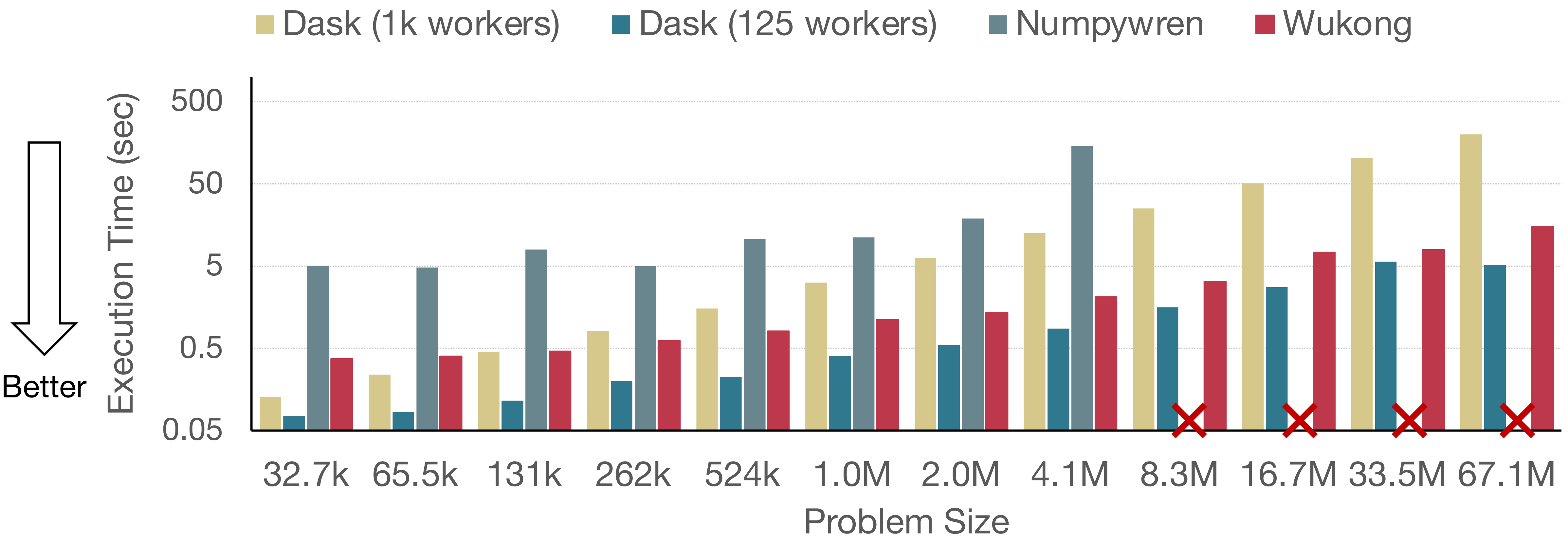
Tree reduction

Application performance: TSQR



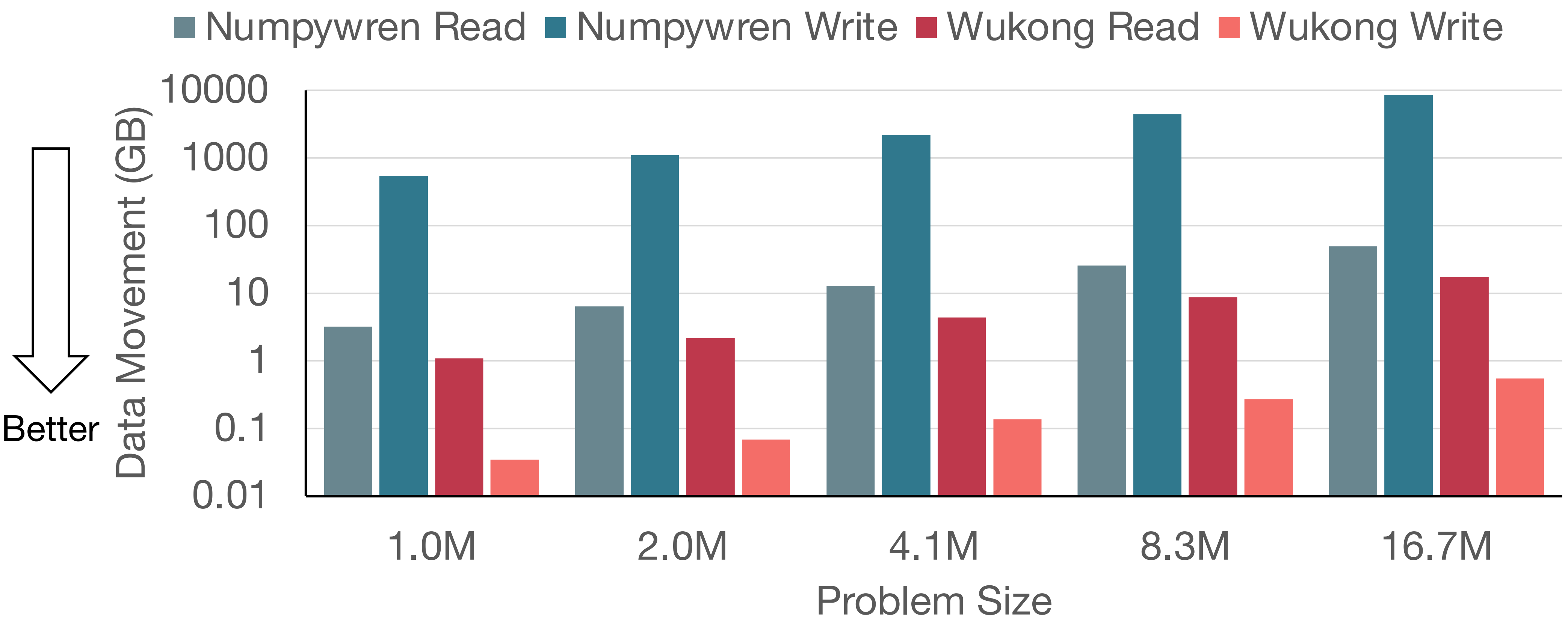
Wukong and numpywren ran on AWS Lambda w/ 3GB memory
Dask distributed ran on 125 c5.4xlarge EC2 VMs w/ 2,000 vCPU cores

Application performance: TSQR

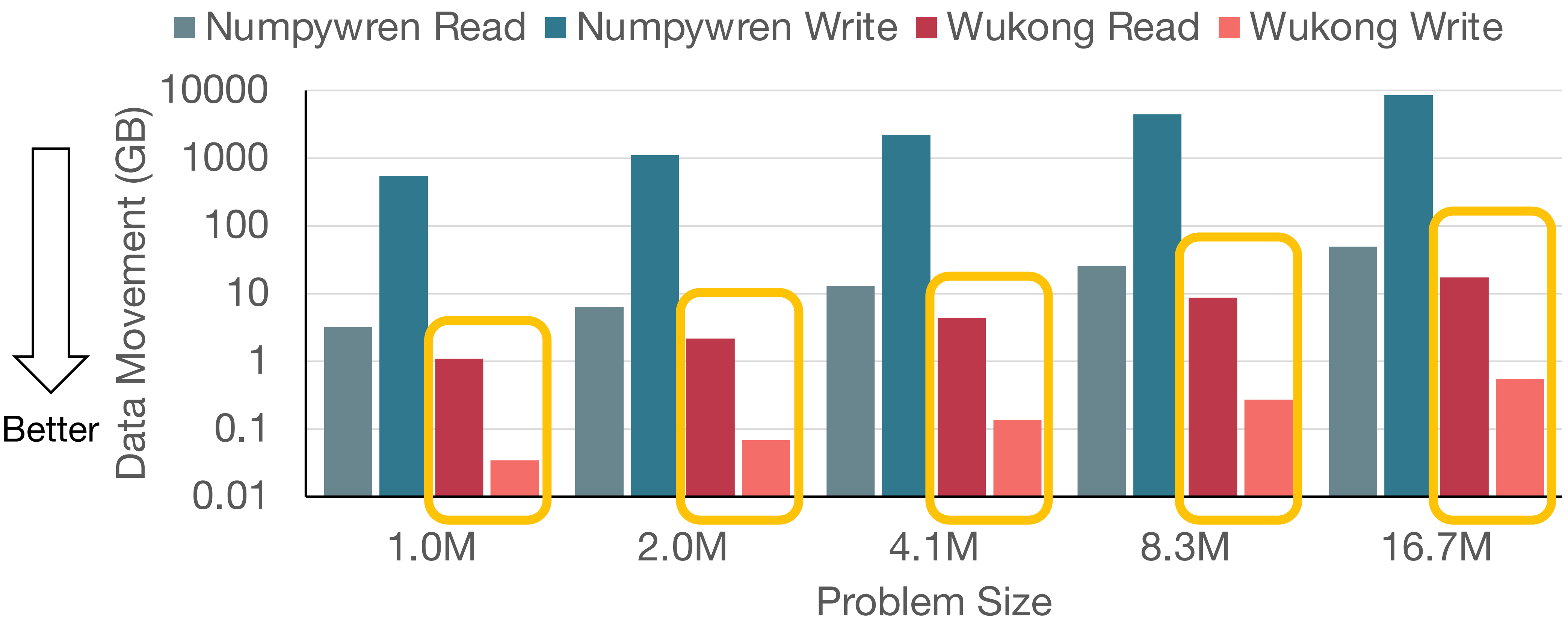


Wukong outperforms numpywren considerably for all problem sizes.

Data movement cost: TSQR



Data movement cost: TSQR



Wukong reads and writes considerably less data than numpywren.

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SERVERLESS DAG ENGINE

Parallelizing Prediction (sklearn.svm.SVC)

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import sklearn.datasets
from sklearn.svm import SVC

import dask_ml.datasets
from dask_ml.wrappers import ParallelPostFit
from distributed import LocalCluster, Client
local_cluster = LocalCluster(host='0.0.0.0:8786',
                proxy_address = '3.83.198.204',
                num_fargate_nodes = 10)
client = Client(local_cluster)

X, y = sklearn.datasets.make_classification(n_samples=1000)
clf = ParallelPostFit(SVC(gamma='scale'))
clf.fit(X, y)

X, y = dask_ml.datasets.make_classification(n_samples=800000,
                                             random_state=800000,
                                             chunks=800000 // 20)

# Start the computation.
clf.predict(X).compute()
```

GEMM (Matrix Multiplication)

```
import dask.array as da
from distributed import LocalCluster, Client
local_cluster = LocalCluster(host='0.0.0.0:8786',
                  proxy_address = '3.83.198.204',
                  num_fargate_nodes = 10)
client = Client(local_cluster)

x = da.random.random((10000, 10000), chunks = (1000, 1000))
y = da.random.random((10000, 10000), chunks = (1000, 1000))
z = da.matmul(x, y)

# Start the computation.
z.compute()
```

https://github.com/ds2-lab/Wukong