

# Cloud and Serverless Computing

*DS 5110: Big Data Systems (Spring 2023)*

Lecture 7a

Yue Cheng



Some material taken/derived from:

- Berkeley CS 262a (Spring '18) by Ali Ghodsi and Ion Stoica;
- Tyler Harter's HotCloud '18 OpenLambda talk;
- Harvard CS 260r by Eddie Kohler.

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## Applications

Batch

SQL

ETL

Machine  
learning

Emerging  
apps?

Scalable computing engines

Scalable storage systems



Datacenter infrastructure



# Utility computing

“... computing may someday be organized as a public utility just as the telephone system is a public utility... Each subscriber needs to pay only for the capacity he actually uses, but he has access to all programming languages characteristic of a very large system. ... Certain subscribers might offer service to other subscribers. ... The computer utility could become the basis of a new and important industry.”

- *John McCarthy, speaking at the MIT Centennial in 1961*

# Utility computing

- It's the 1960s, good computers are super expensive, almost no one has one
- But the expensive hardware stands idle most of the time
- Want to make the power of good computers available to everyone
- Technical issues around pricing, security, and management

# Decline of utility computing

- Good computers get super cheap
- Even small organizations can run their own computing utilities
- Security and management issues are hard to overcome

# Rise of cloud computing

- Computing as a utility
  - Outsourced to a third party or internal organization
- Providers do more, tenants do less

# When to use the cloud?

- Data
  - Large amounts of data. Can't store locally
  - Shared data across users
  - Long term storage
- Compute
  - Need lots of CPUs for data processing
  - Varying computing demands (resources)
  - No admin

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**Why is there no “cloud button”?**

# **“I hate cloud computing!”**

--Yue Cheng, 2023

# EC2Instances.info Easy Amazon EC2 Instance Comparison

EC2 [RDS](#)

Region: [US East \(N. Virginia\) -](#) Cost: [Hourly -](#) Reserved: [1-year - No Upfront -](#) [Columns -](#) [Compare Selected](#) [Clear Filters](#) [CSV](#)

Filter: Min Memory (GiB):  Min vCPUs:  Min Storage (GiB):

Name	API Name	Memory	vCPUs	Instance Storage	Network Performance	Linux On Demand cost	Linux Reserved cost	Windows On Demand cost	Windows Reserved cost
<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>
M5DN Extra Large	m5dn.xlarge	16.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	150 GiB NVMe SSD	Up to 25 Gigabit	\$0.272000 hourly	\$0.173000 hourly	\$0.456000 hourly	\$0.357000 hourly
M5A Double Extra Large	m5a.2xlarge	32.0 GiB	8 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.344000 hourly	\$0.219000 hourly	\$0.712000 hourly	\$0.587000 hourly
R5N 12xlarge	r5n.12xlarge	384.0 GiB	48 vCPUs	EBS only	50 Gigabit	\$3.576000 hourly	\$2.253000 hourly	\$5.784000 hourly	\$4.461000 hourly
R5AD Extra Large	r5ad.xlarge	32.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	150 GiB NVMe SSD	10 Gigabit	\$0.262000 hourly	\$0.166000 hourly	\$0.448000 hourly	\$0.350000 hourly
R5N Extra Large	r5n.xlarge	32.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 25 Gigabit	\$0.298000 hourly	\$0.188000 hourly	\$0.482000 hourly	\$0.372000 hourly
I3EN 12xlarge	i3en.12xlarge	384.0 GiB	48 vCPUs	30000 GiB (4 * 7500 GiB NVMe SSD)	50 Gigabit	\$5.424000 hourly	\$3.694000 hourly	\$7.632000 hourly	\$5.902000 hourly
I3EN Metal	i3en.metal	768.0 GiB	96 vCPUs	60000 GiB (8 * 7500 GiB NVMe SSD)	100 Gigabit	\$10.848000 hourly	\$7.388000 hourly	\$15.264000 hourly	\$11.804000 hourly
R5DN Extra Large	r5dn.xlarge	32.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	150 GiB NVMe SSD	Up to 25 Gigabit	\$0.334000 hourly	\$0.211000 hourly	\$0.518000 hourly	\$0.395000 hourly
I2 Extra Large	i2.xlarge	30.5 GiB	4 vCPUs	800 GiB SSD	Moderate	\$0.853000 hourly	\$0.424000 hourly	\$0.973000 hourly	\$0.565000 hourly
MSN 16xlarge	m5n.16xlarge	256.0 GiB	64 vCPUs	EBS only	75 Gigabit	\$3.808000 hourly	\$2.419000 hourly	\$6.752000 hourly	\$5.383000 hourly
T2 Micro	t2.micro	1.0 GiB	1 vCPUs <small>for a 2h 24m burst</small>	EBS only	Low to Moderate	\$0.011600 hourly	\$0.007200 hourly	\$0.016200 hourly	\$0.011800 hourly
D2 Eight Extra Large	d2.8xlarge	244.0 GiB	36 vCPUs	48000 GiB (24 * 2000 GiB HDD)	10 Gigabit	\$5.520000 hourly	\$3.216000 hourly	\$6.198000 hourly	\$3.300000 hourly
I3EN 3xlarge	i3en.3xlarge	96.0 GiB	12 vCPUs	7500 GiB NVMe SSD	Up to 25 Gigabit	\$1.356000 hourly	\$0.924000 hourly	\$1.908000 hourly	\$1.478000 hourly
Z1D 3xlarge	z1d.3xlarge	96.0 GiB	12 vCPUs	450 GiB NVMe SSD	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$1.116000 hourly	\$0.705000 hourly	\$1.668000 hourly	\$1.257000 hourly
X1E 16xlarge	x1e.16xlarge	1952.0 GiB	64 vCPUs	1920 GiB SSD	10 Gigabit	\$13.344000 hourly	\$8.223000 hourly	\$16.288000 hourly	\$11.167000 hourly
R5N 24xlarge	r5n.24xlarge	768.0 GiB	96 vCPUs	EBS only	100 Gigabit	\$7.152000 hourly	\$4.506000 hourly	\$11.568000 hourly	\$8.922000 hourly
I2 Eight Extra Large	i2.8xlarge	244.0 GiB	32 vCPUs	6400 GiB (8 * 800 GiB SSD)	10 Gigabit	\$6.820000 hourly	\$3.392000 hourly	\$7.782000 hourly	\$4.521000 hourly
R5A Eight Extra Large	r5a.8xlarge	256.0 GiB	32 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$1.808000 hourly	\$1.141000 hourly	\$3.280000 hourly	\$2.613000 hourly
A1 Metal	a1.metal	32.0 GiB	16 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.408000 hourly	\$0.257000 hourly	unavailable	unavailable
I2 Double Extra Large	i2.2xlarge	61.0 GiB	8 vCPUs	1600 GiB (2 * 800 GiB SSD)	High	\$1.705000 hourly	\$0.848000 hourly	\$1.946000 hourly	\$1.131000 hourly
I3EN Double Extra Large	i3en.2xlarge	64.0 GiB	8 vCPUs	5000 GiB (2 * 2500 GiB NVMe SSD)	Up to 25 Gigabit	\$0.904000 hourly	\$0.616000 hourly	\$1.272000 hourly	\$0.984000 hourly
M5A Extra Large	m5a.xlarge	16.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.172000 hourly	\$0.109000 hourly	\$0.356000 hourly	\$0.293000 hourly
P3 Double Extra Large	p3.2xlarge	61.0 GiB	8 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$3.060000 hourly	\$2.088000 hourly	\$3.428000 hourly	\$2.456000 hourly
T2 Double Extra Large	t2.2xlarge	32.0 GiB	8 vCPUs <small>for a 4h 4.8m burst</small>	EBS only	Moderate	\$0.371200 hourly	\$0.230000 hourly	\$0.433200 hourly	\$0.292000 hourly
H1 Eight Extra Large	h1.8xlarge	128.0 GiB	32 vCPUs	8000 GiB (4 * 2000 GiB HDD)	10 Gigabit	\$1.872000 hourly	\$1.272000 hourly	\$3.344000 hourly	\$2.744000 hourly
R5D 24xlarge	r5d.24xlarge	768.0 GiB	96 vCPUs	3600 GiB (4 * 900 GiB NVMe SSD)	25 Gigabit	\$6.912000 hourly	\$4.362000 hourly	\$11.328000 hourly	\$8.778000 hourly
I3EN 6xlarge	i3en.6xlarge	192.0 GiB	24 vCPUs	15000 GiB (2 * 7500 GiB NVMe SSD)	25 Gigabit	\$2.712000 hourly	\$1.847000 hourly	\$3.816000 hourly	\$2.951000 hourly
R4 High-Memory Eight Extra Large	r4.8xlarge	244.0 GiB	32 vCPUs	EBS only	10 Gigabit	\$2.128000 hourly	\$1.344000 hourly	\$3.600000 hourly	\$2.816000 hourly
T2 Large	t2.large	8.0 GiB	2 vCPUs <small>for a 7h 12m burst</small>	EBS only	Low to Moderate	\$0.092800 hourly	\$0.057500 hourly	\$0.120800 hourly	\$0.085500 hourly
X1 Extra High-Memory 16xlarge	x1.16xlarge	976.0 GiB	64 vCPUs	1920 GiB SSD	High	\$6.669000 hourly	\$4.110000 hourly	\$9.613000 hourly	\$7.054000 hourly
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R5 Metal	r5.metal	768.0 GiB	96 vCPUs	EBS only	25 Gigabit	\$6.048000 hourly	\$3.810000 hourly	\$10.464000 hourly	\$8.226000 hourly
R5A Large	r5a.large	16.0 GiB	2 vCPUs	EBS only	10 Gigabit	\$0.113000 hourly	\$0.071000 hourly	\$0.205000 hourly	\$0.163000 hourly
C3 High-CPU Large	c3.large	3.75 GiB	2 vCPUs	32 GiB (2 * 16 GiB SSD)	Moderate	\$0.105000 hourly	\$0.073000 hourly	\$0.188000 hourly	\$0.165000 hourly
R5A 24xlarge	r5a.24xlarge	768.0 GiB	96 vCPUs	EBS only	20 Gigabit	\$5.424000 hourly	\$3.423000 hourly	\$9.840000 hourly	\$7.839000 hourly
G3 16xlarge	g3.16xlarge	488.0 GiB	64 vCPUs	EBS only	20 Gigabit	\$4.560000 hourly	\$3.112200 hourly	\$7.504000 hourly	\$6.056200 hourly
A1 Double Extra Large	a1.2xlarge	16.0 GiB	8 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.204000 hourly	\$0.128500 hourly	unavailable	unavailable
C4 High-CPU Extra Large	c4.xlarge	7.5 GiB	4 vCPUs	EBS only	High	\$0.199000 hourly	\$0.126000 hourly	\$0.383000 hourly	\$0.310000 hourly
X1E Quadruple Extra Large	x1e.4xlarge	488.0 GiB	16 vCPUs	480 GiB SSD	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$3.336000 hourly	\$2.056000 hourly	\$4.072000 hourly	\$2.792000 hourly
M5AD Extra Large	m5ad.xlarge	16.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	150 GiB NVMe SSD	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.206000 hourly	\$0.132000 hourly	\$0.390000 hourly	\$0.316000 hourly

# #thecloudistoodamnhard

- What type of instances?
- How many to spin up?
- What base image?
- What price spot?
- And then wait to start...

EC2Instances.info Easy Amazon EC2 Instance Comparison

Region: US East (N. Virginia) - Cost: Hourly - Reserved: 1-year - No Uplift - Columns - Compare Selected - Clear Filters - CSV

Filter: Min Memory (GiB): 0 Min vCPUs: 0 Min Storage (GiB): 0

Name	API Name	Memory	vCPUs	Instance Storage	Network Performance	Linux On Demand cost	Linux Reser...	
M5dn Extra Large	m5dn.xlarge	16.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	150 GiB NVMe SSD	Up to 25 Gigabit	\$0.272000 hourly	\$0.173000 hourly	
MSA Double Extra Large	m5a.2xlarge	32.0 GiB	8 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.344000 hourly	\$0.219000 hourly	
RSN 12xlarge	r5n.12xlarge	384.0 GiB	48 vCPUs	EBS only	50 Gigabit	\$3.576000 hourly	\$2.253000 hourly	
RSAD Extra Large	r5ad.xlarge	32.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	150 GiB NVMe SSD	10 Gigabit	\$0.262000 hourly	\$0.168000 hourly	
RSN Extra Large	r5n.xlarge	32.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 25 Gigabit	\$0.298000 hourly	\$0.188000 hourly	
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X1E 16xlarge	x1e.16xlarge	1952.0 GiB	64 vCPUs	1920 GiB SSD	10 Gigabit	\$13.344000 hourly	\$8.220000 hourly	
RSN 2xlarge	r5n.2xlarge	768.0 GiB	96 vCPUs	EBS only	100 Gigabit	\$7.152000 hourly	\$4.506000 hourly	
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R5A Large	r5a.large	16.0 GiB	2 vCPUs	EBS only	10 Gigabit	\$0.113000 hourly	\$0.071000 hourly	
C3 High-CPU Large	c3.large	3.75 GiB	2 vCPUs	32 GiB (2 * 16 GiB SSD)	Moderate	\$0.105000 hourly	\$0.073000 hourly	
R5A 24xlarge	r5a.24xlarge	768.0 GiB	96 vCPUs	EBS only	20 Gigabit	\$5.424000 hourly	\$3.423000 hourly	
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A1 Double Extra Large	a1.2xlarge	16.0 GiB	8 vCPUs	EBS only	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.204000 hourly	\$0.128500 hourly	
C4 High-CPU Extra Large	c4.xlarge	7.5 GiB	4 vCPUs	EBS only	High	\$0.199000 hourly	\$0.126000 hourly	
X1E Quadruple Extra Large	x1e.4xlarge	488.0 GiB	16 vCPUs	480 GiB SSD	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$3.336000 hourly	\$2.056000 hourly	
MSAD Extra Large	m5ad.xlarge	16.0 GiB	4 vCPUs	150 GiB NVMe SSD	Up to 10 Gigabit	\$0.206000 hourly	\$0.132000 hourly	

# ~~Decision paralysis??~~

## Go for Serverless Computing!



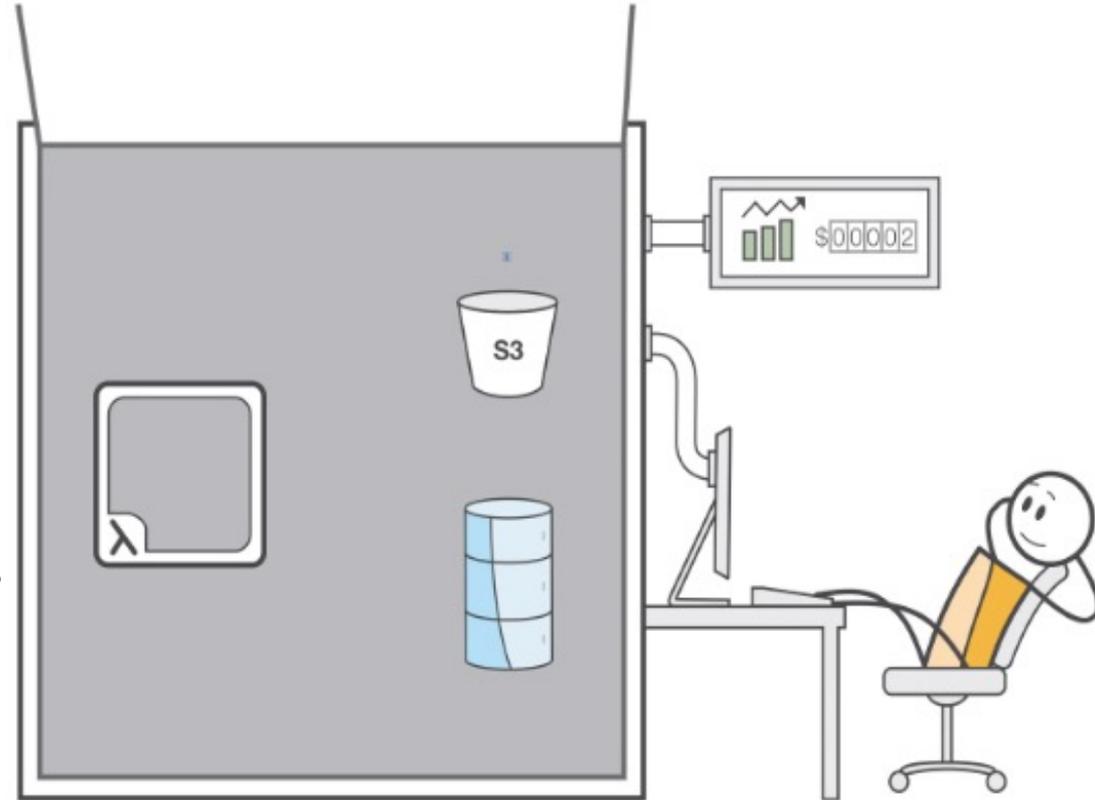
Amazon  
**Lambda**



Google Cloud Functions



Microsoft Azure Functions



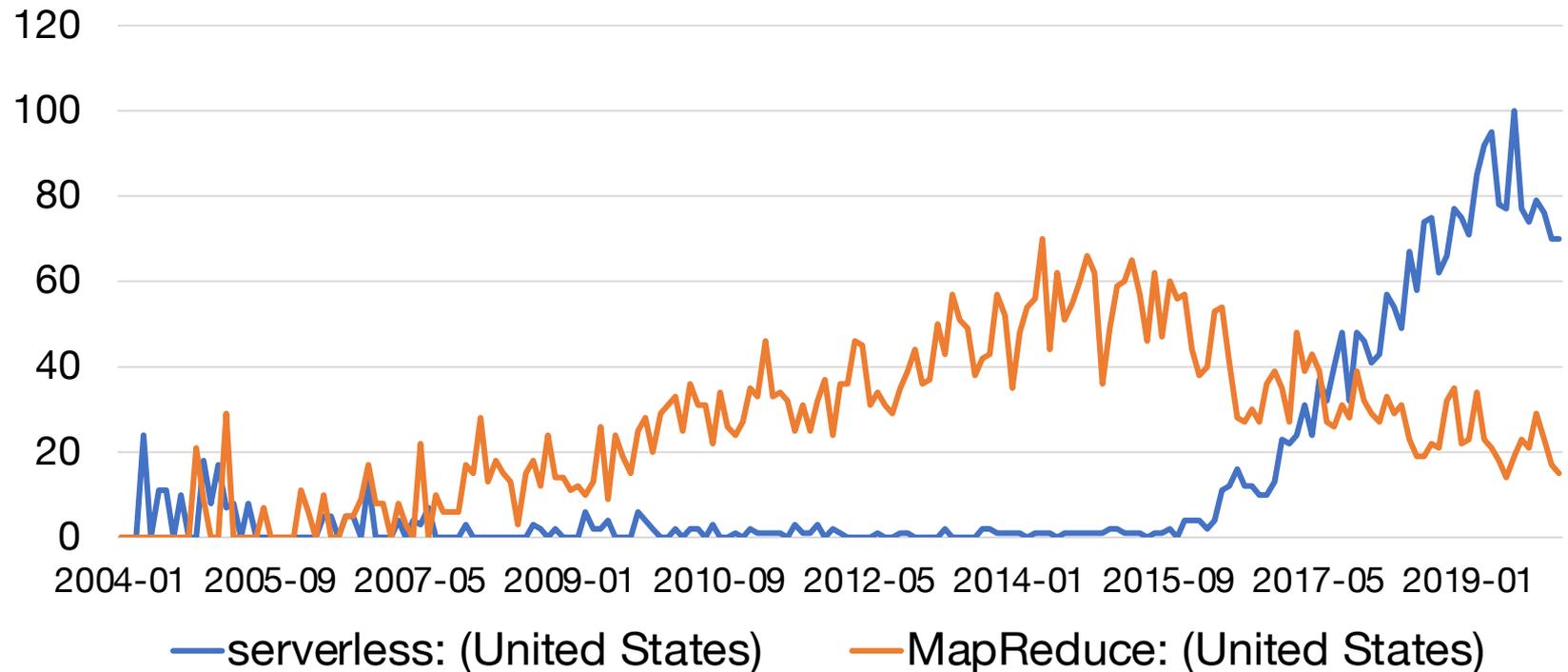
# What is serverless computing?

Serverless computing is a **programming abstraction** that enables users to upload programs, run them at **(virtually)** any scale, and **pay only for the resources used**

# Who cares?

Serverless computing is rapidly growing in popularity

Google Trends: Serverless vs. MapReduce  
01/2004 -- 01/2020



# Who cares?

- Serverless computing is rapidly growing in popularity
- Change the way we write applications and expose new challenges
- Predictions:
  - “the future of AWS”*
    - Marvin Theimer, VP/Distinguished engineer at AWS
  - “will grow to dominate the future of cloud computing”*
    - Report “A Berkeley View on Serverless Computing”

# First serverless platform/app

- Google App Engine
  - Fully managed platform as a service (PaaS) for developing and hosting web applications

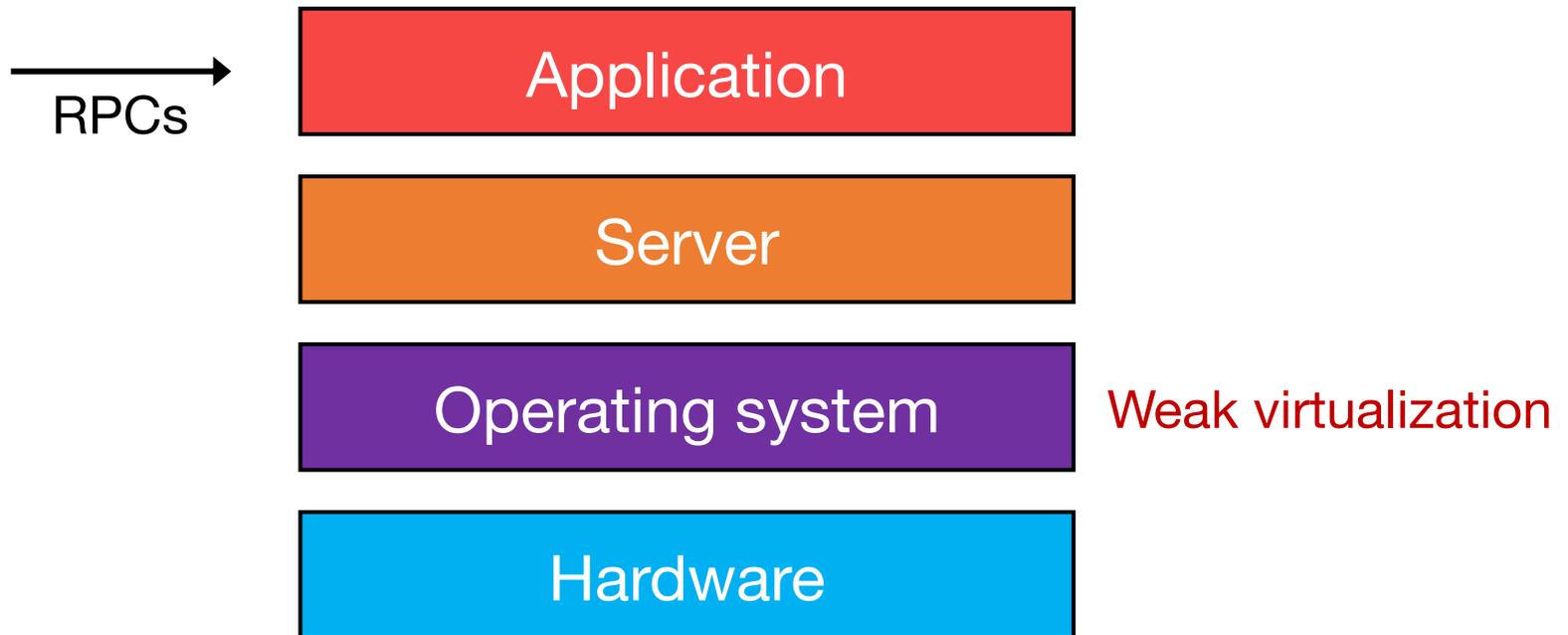


- Google BigQuery
  - Fully managed data warehouse
  - “Arbitrarily” large data and queries
  - Pay per bytes being processed
  - No concept of server or cluster

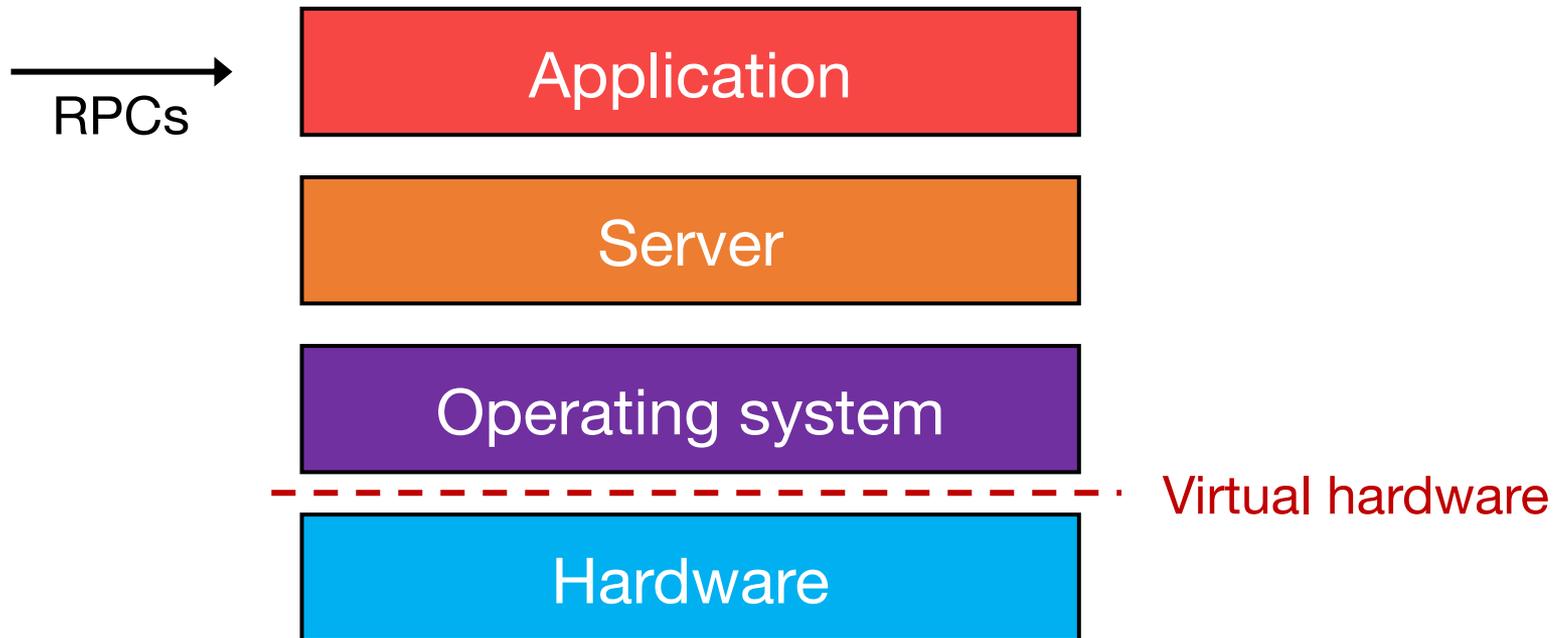


# A virtualization story

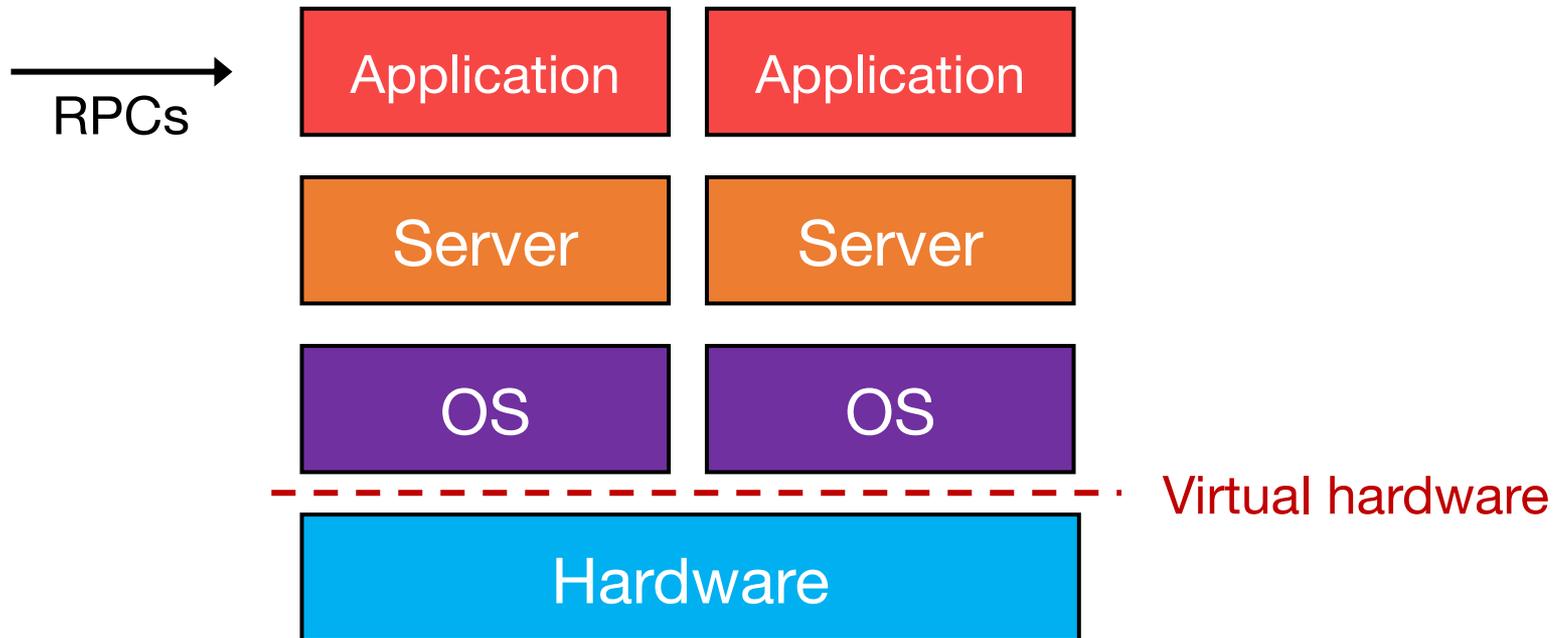
# Classic cloud app stack



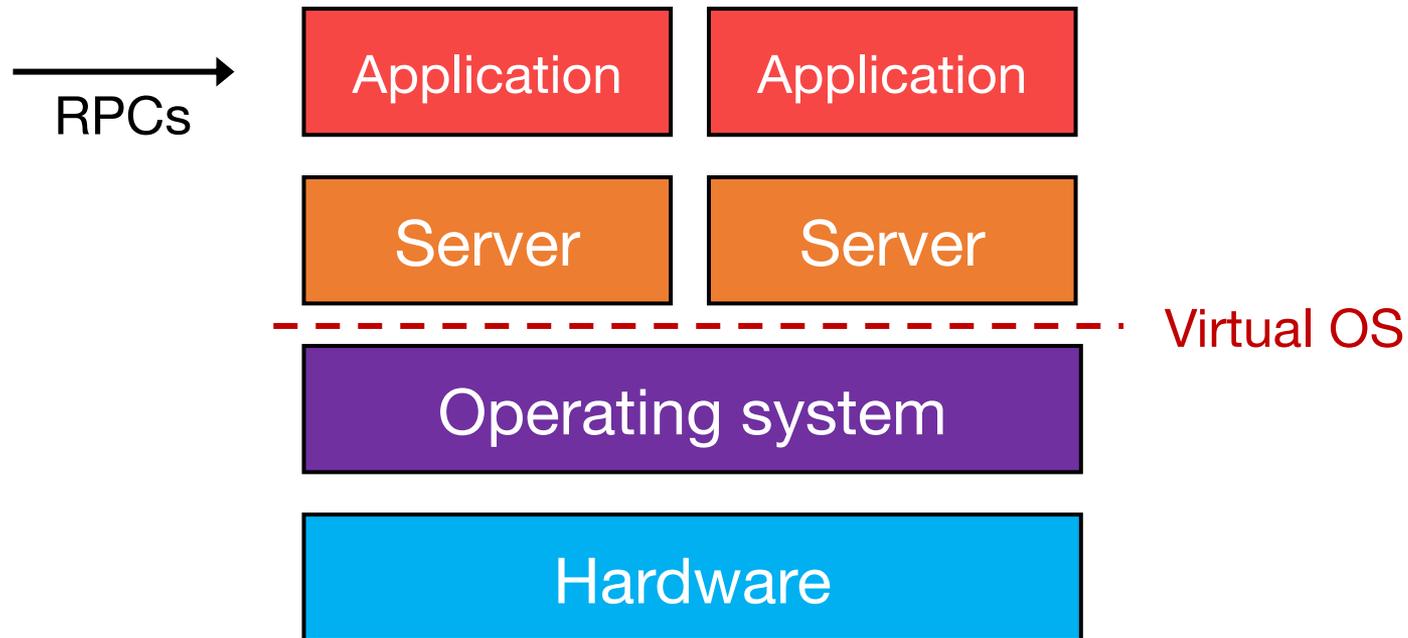
# 1<sup>st</sup> generation: virtual machine (VM)



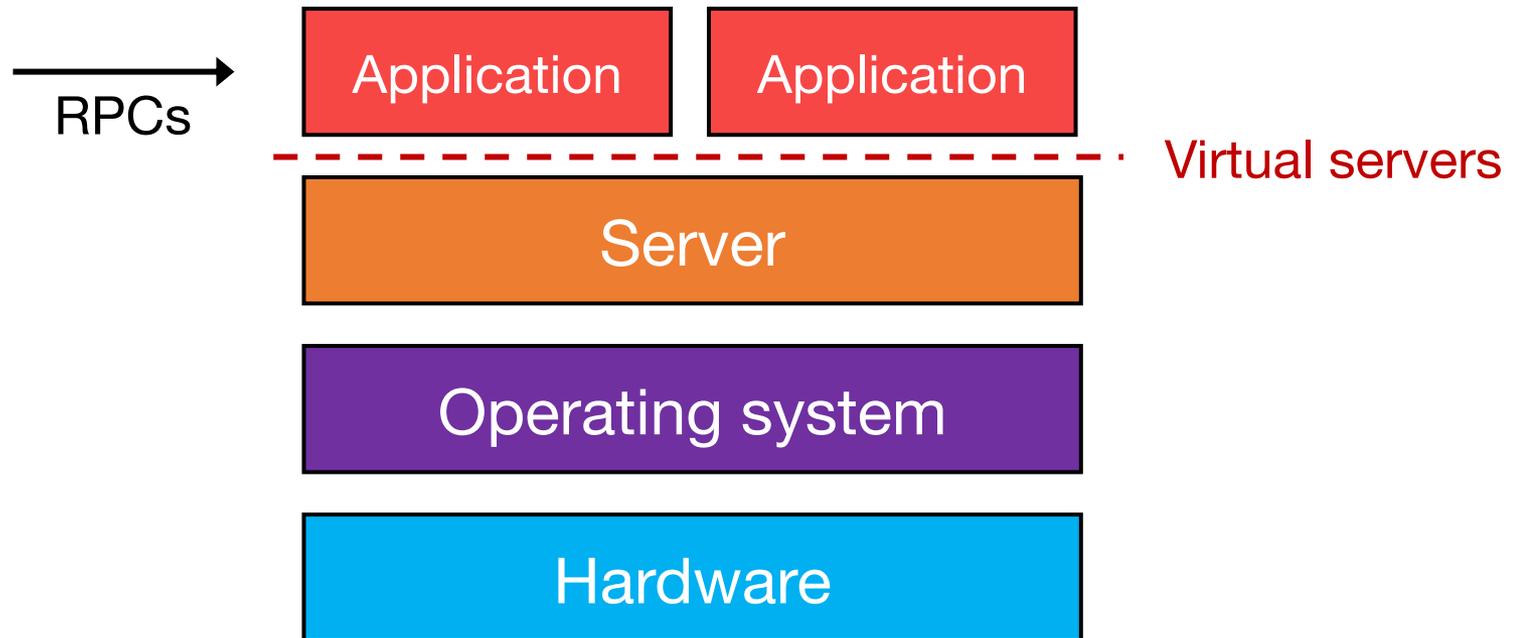
# 1<sup>st</sup> generation: virtual machine (VM)



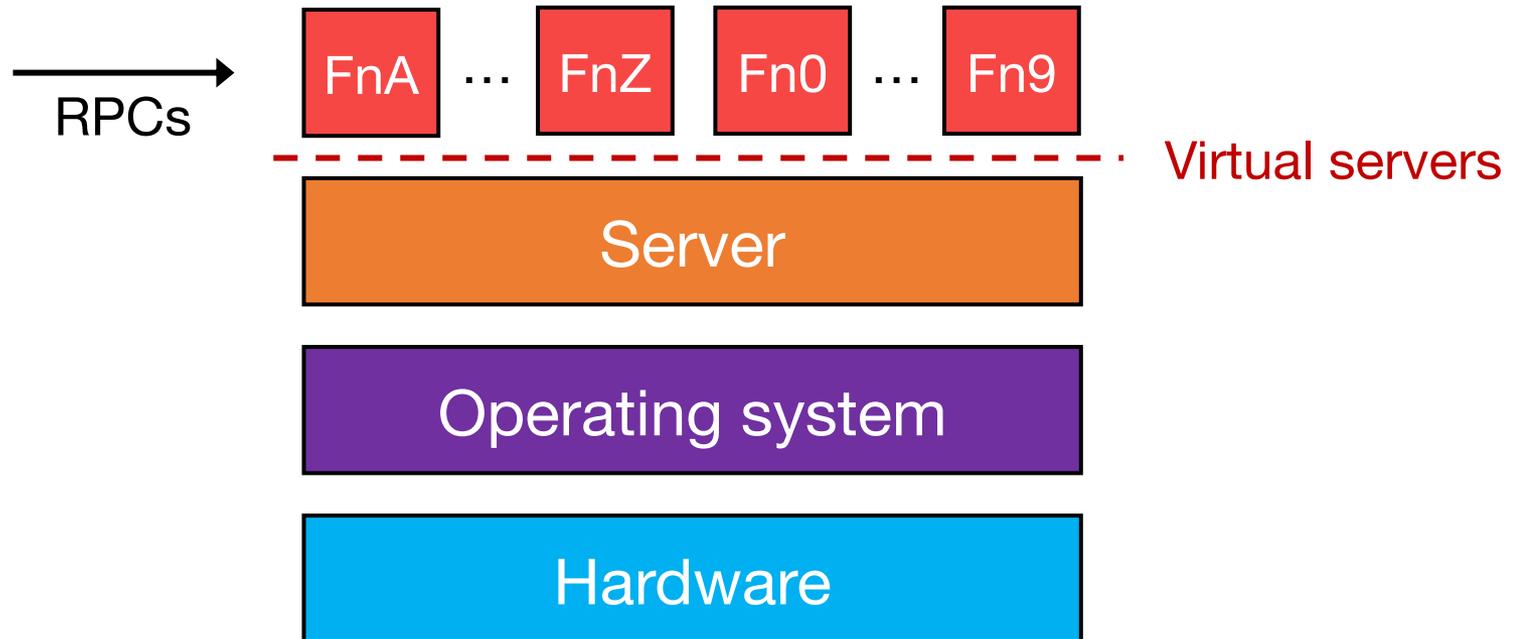
# 2<sup>nd</sup> generation: containers



# 3<sup>rd</sup> generation: serverless functions



# 3<sup>rd</sup> generation: serverless functions



# Tradeoff

Serverless functions  
(AWS Lambdas)

Containers

VMs



# Core capability

1. (Provider) Manage a set of user-defined functions

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5. Send the event to the function instance

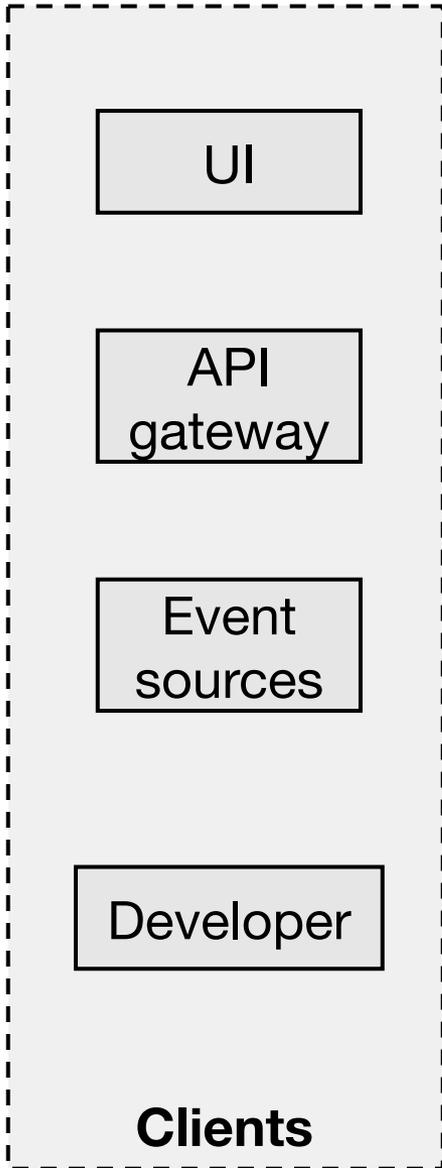
# Core capability

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2. Take an event sent over HTTP or received from an event source
3. Determine function(s) to which to dispatch the event
4. Find an existing instance of function or create a new one
5. Send the event to the function instance
6. Wait for a response

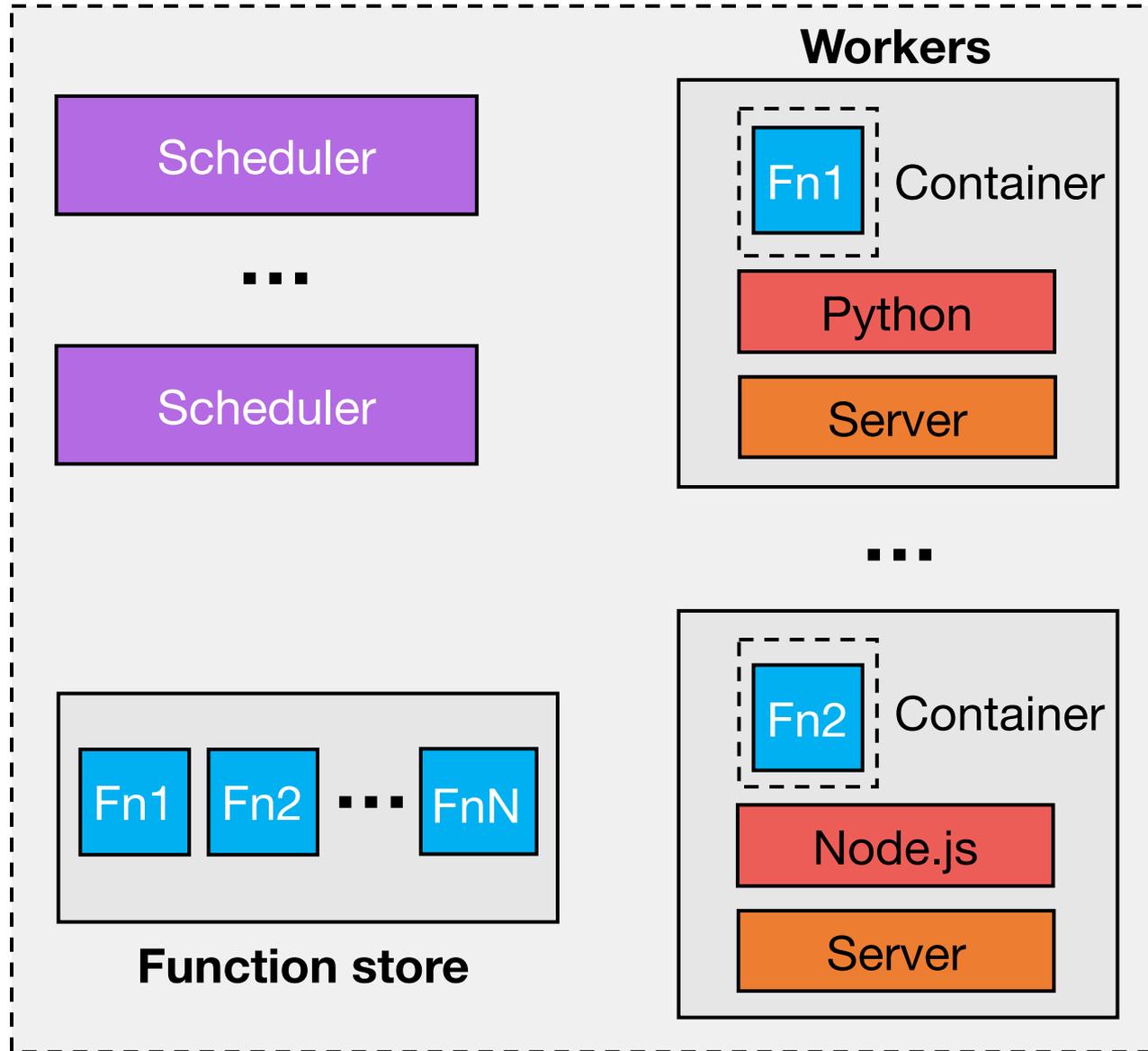
# Core capability

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2. Take an event sent over HTTP or received from an event source
3. Determine function(s) to which to dispatch the event
4. Find an existing instance of function or create a new one
5. Send the event to the function instance
6. Wait for a response
7. Gather execution logs
8. Make the response available to the user
9. Stop the function when it is no longer needed

# Basic architecture

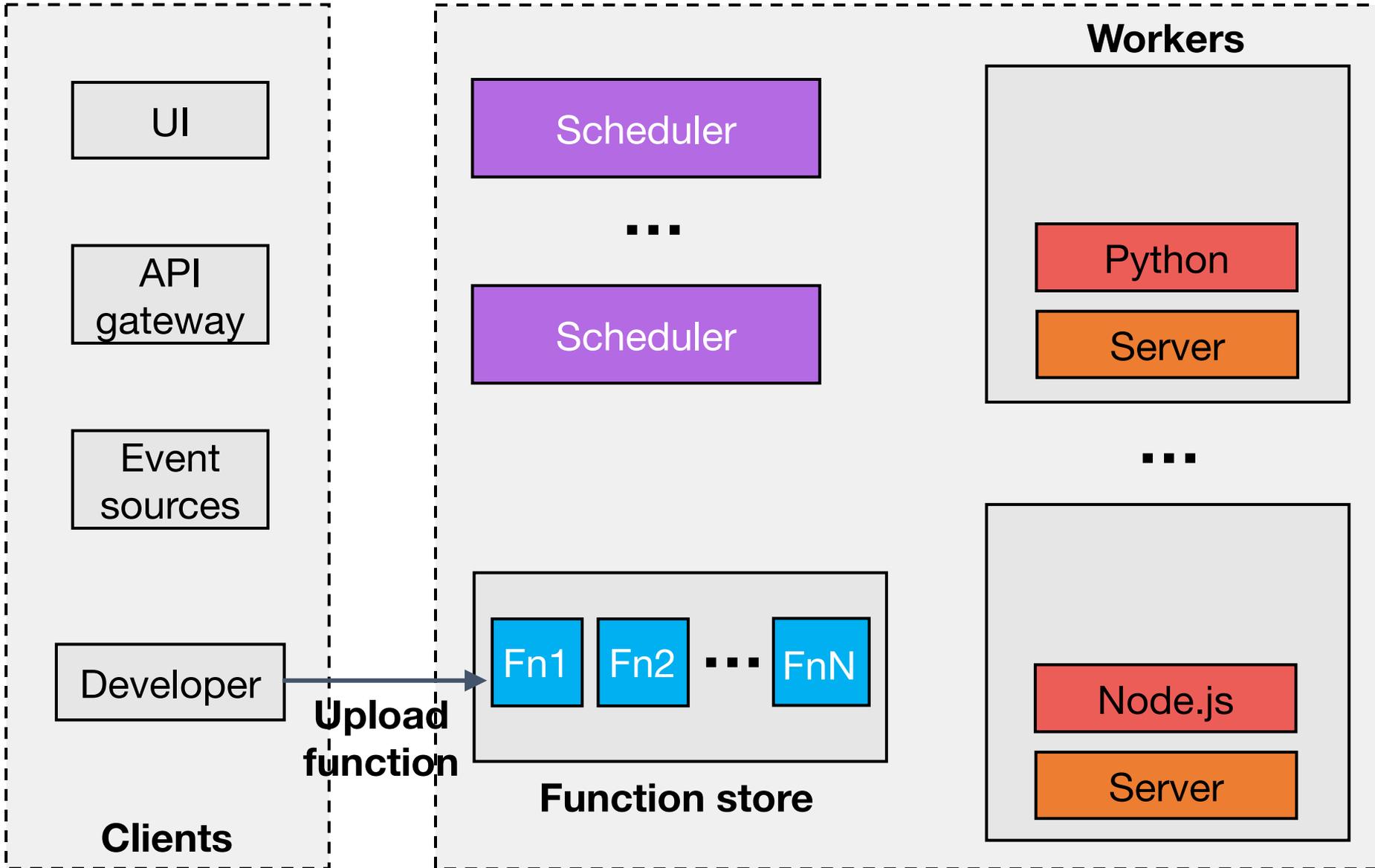


# FaaS backend infrastructure



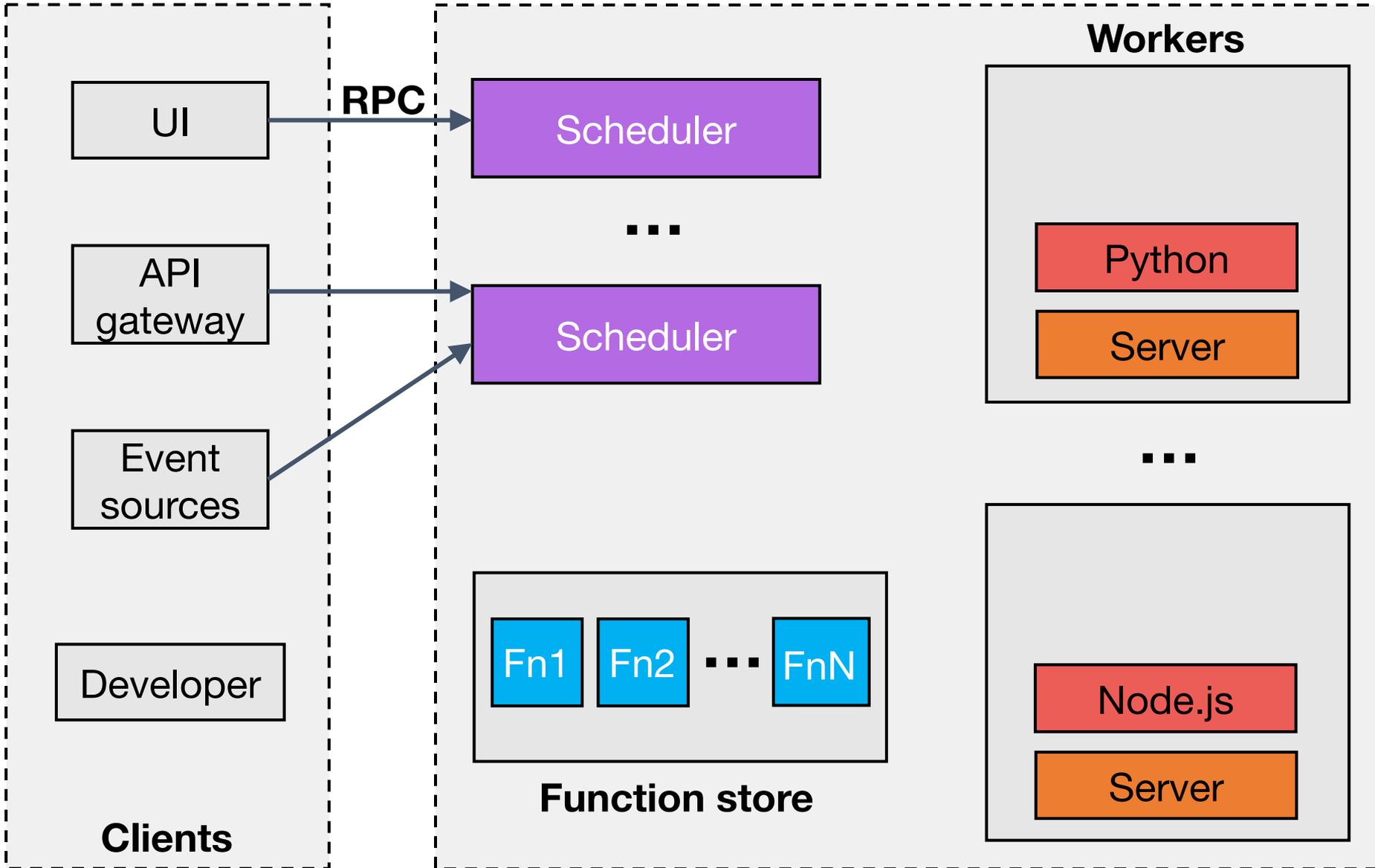
# Basic architecture

## FaaS backend infrastructure



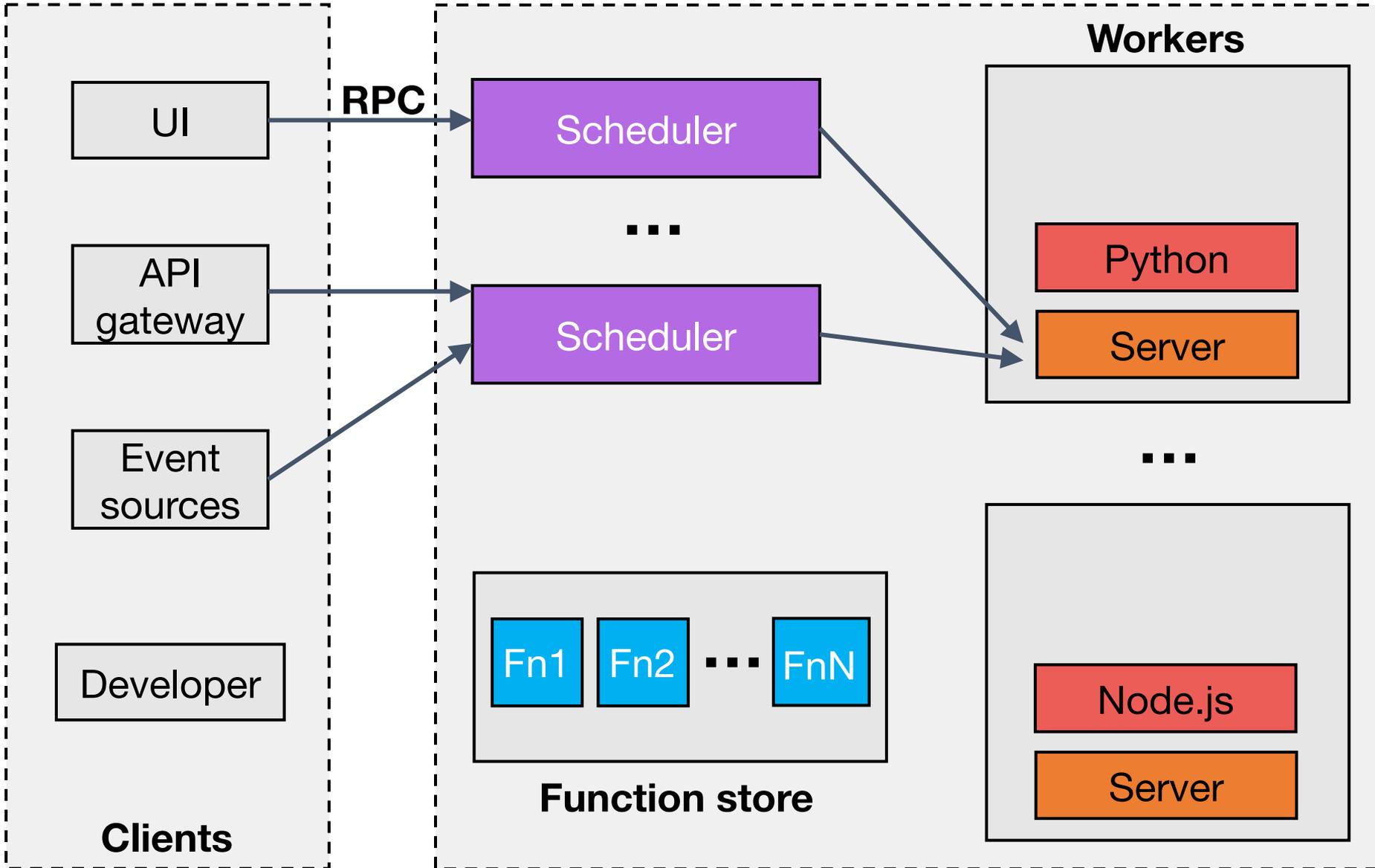
# Basic architecture

## FaaS backend infrastructure



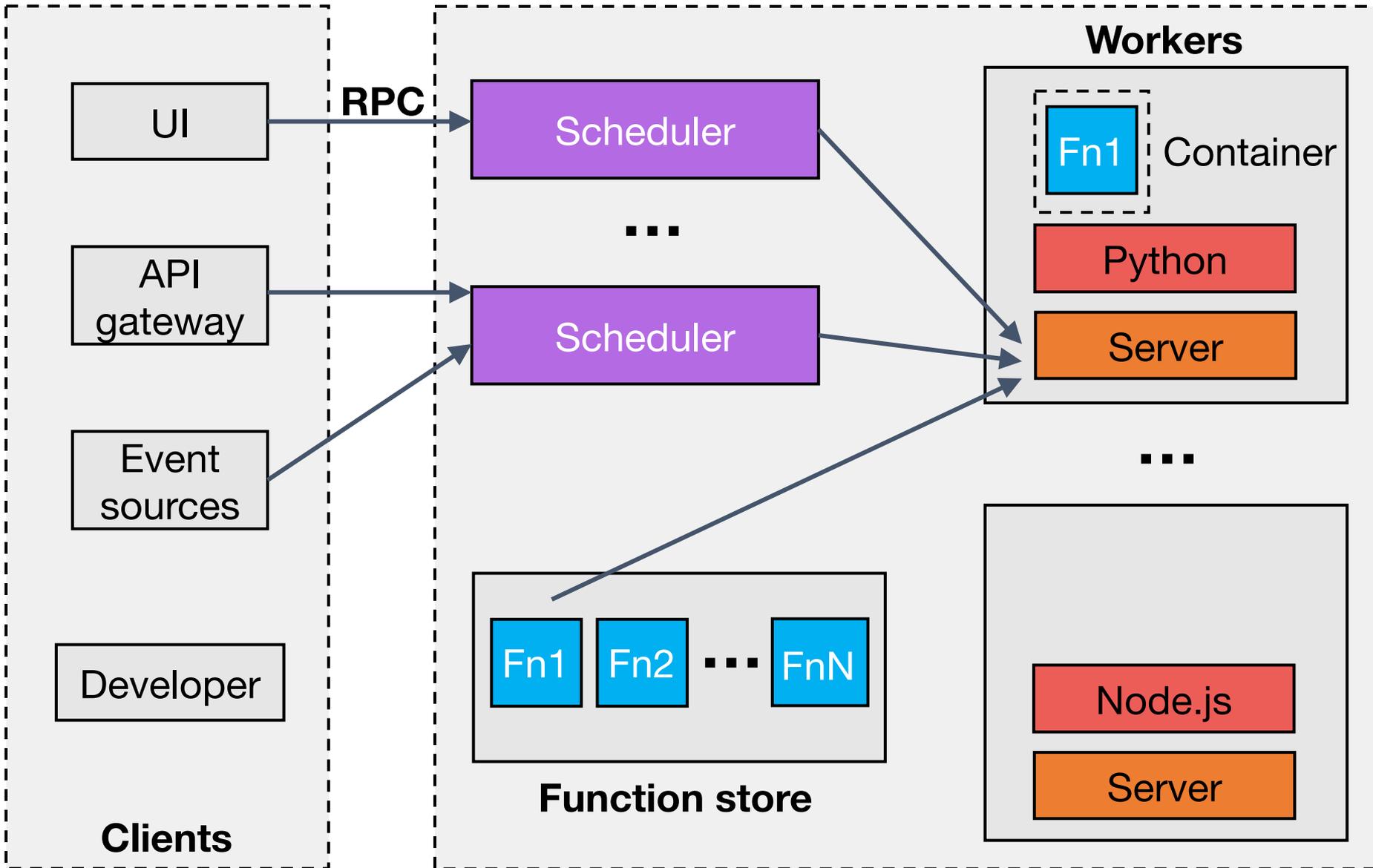
# Basic architecture

## FaaS backend infrastructure

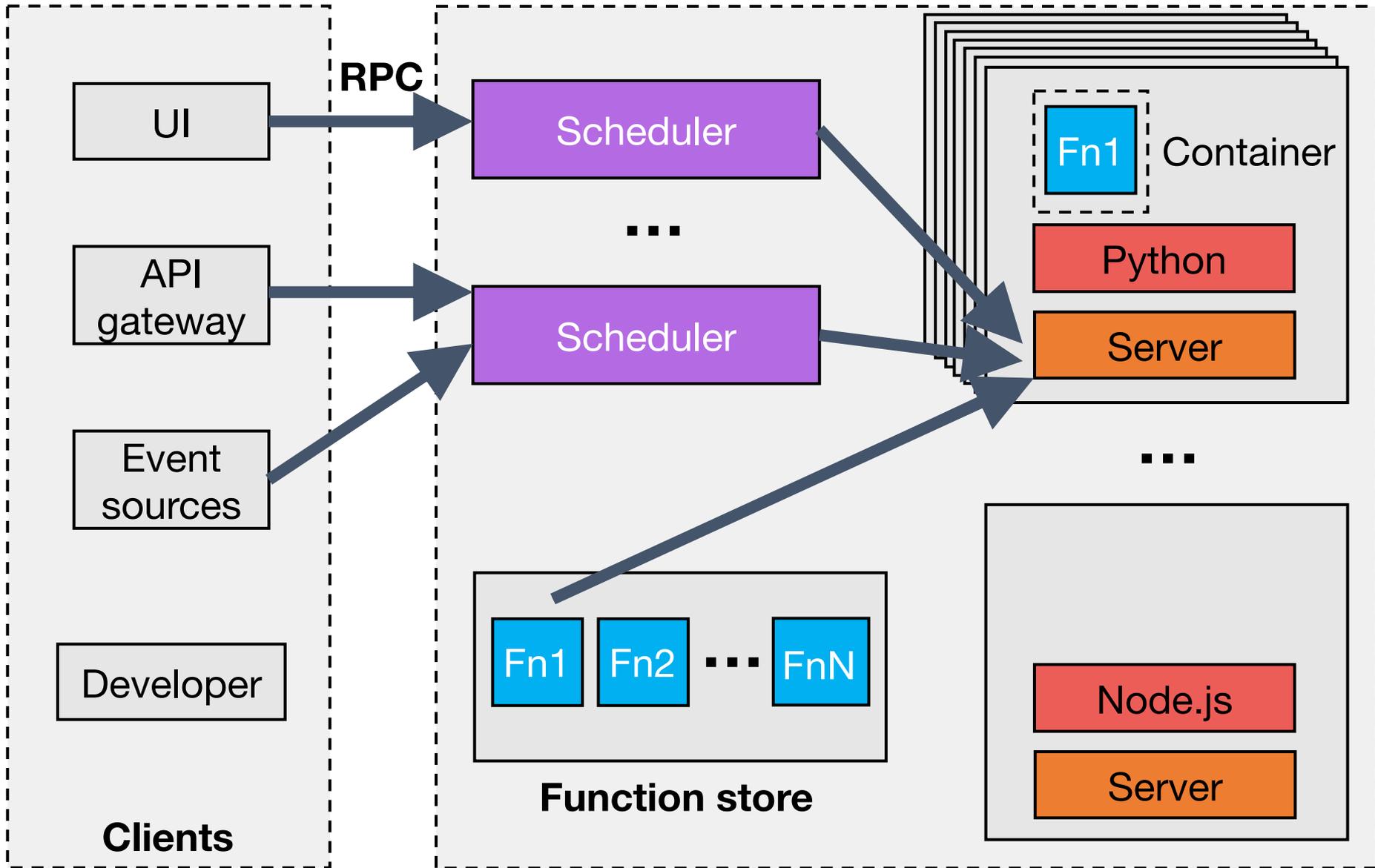


# Basic architecture

## FaaS backend infrastructure



# Basic architecture



# AWS Lambda

- Lambda functions: typically read/write data from/to S3

~~300 seconds~~ 900 seconds (15 minutes)

~~single-core~~ ~~two-core~~ up to six cores

~~1.5 GB~~ 3 GB memory

512 MB of /tmp file system

Python, Java, Node.js, Go, ...

Pricing:

- Fine-grained billing: 1-millisecond billed duration
- \$0.20 per 1M requests (invocations)
- \$0.0000166667 for every GB-second
- **6,000 1 GB Lambda functions for one second: 10¢**

# AWS Lambda demo

# Why is serverless computing desirable?

- Zero administration overhead
  - No need to handle server provisioning, failure, etc.
- Auto-scaling
  - Spin up / tear down functions quickly based on load
- Pay-per-use
  - Only pay for the resources used (CPU-mem bundle)

# Limitations

- **Question:** Can developers really focus on the function development now?

# Limitations

- **Question:** Can developers really focus on the function development now?
  - In some sense, **yes** ?
  - Tradeoff: but typically requires:
    - **extra work**
    - **slow performance**

# What's missing?

- No good way of managing state
  - Rely on cloud storage for state sharing but cloud storage is slow
  
- Active research area
  - InfiniCache: <https://github.com/ds2-lab/infinicache>
  - Pocket: <https://www.usenix.org/conference/osdi18/presentation/klimovic>

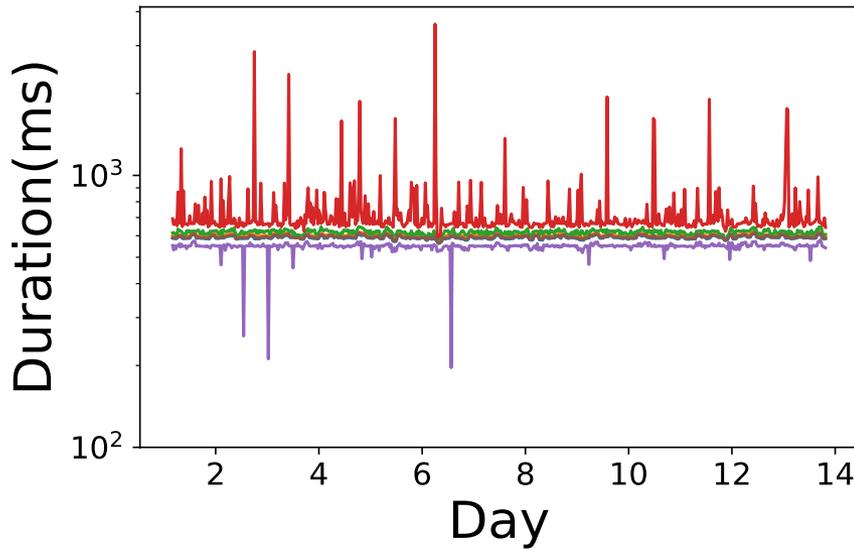
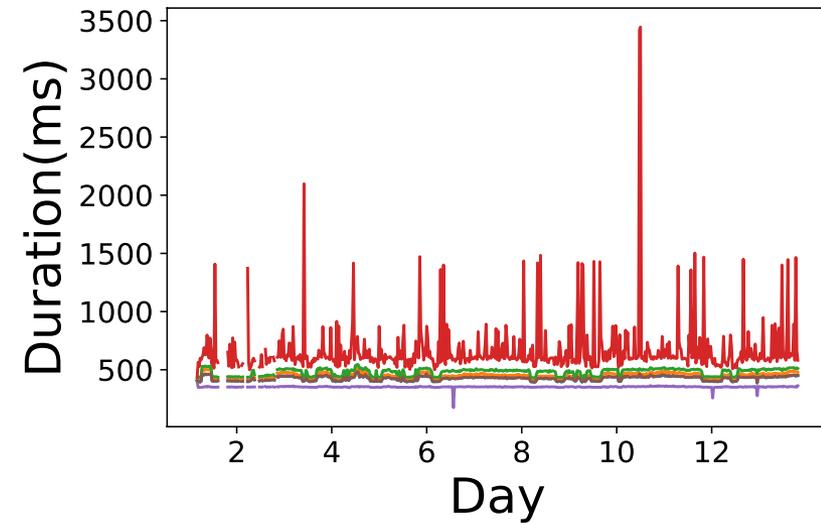
# What's missing?

- Inflexible and poor resource configuration
  - Impossible to run large code, e.g., TensorFlow
  - Unfriendly to resource-intensive code, e.g., ML/DL
  
- Active research area
  - FaaSNet: <https://www.usenix.org/conference/atc21/presentation/wang-ao>

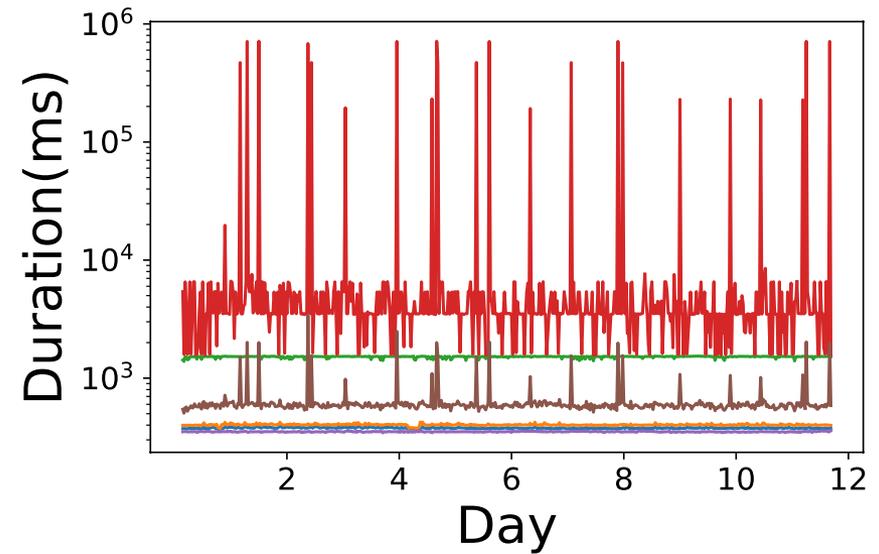
# What's missing?

- Unpredictable performance

Google Cloud Functions



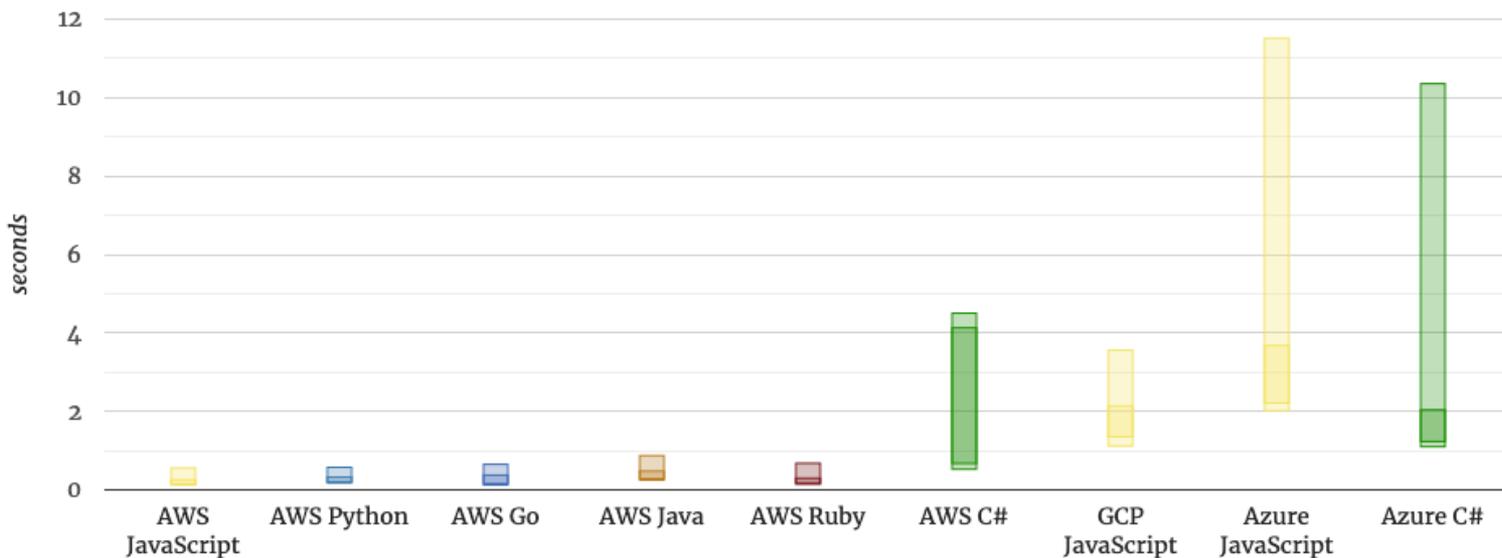
AWS Lambda



Azure Cloud Functions

# What's missing?

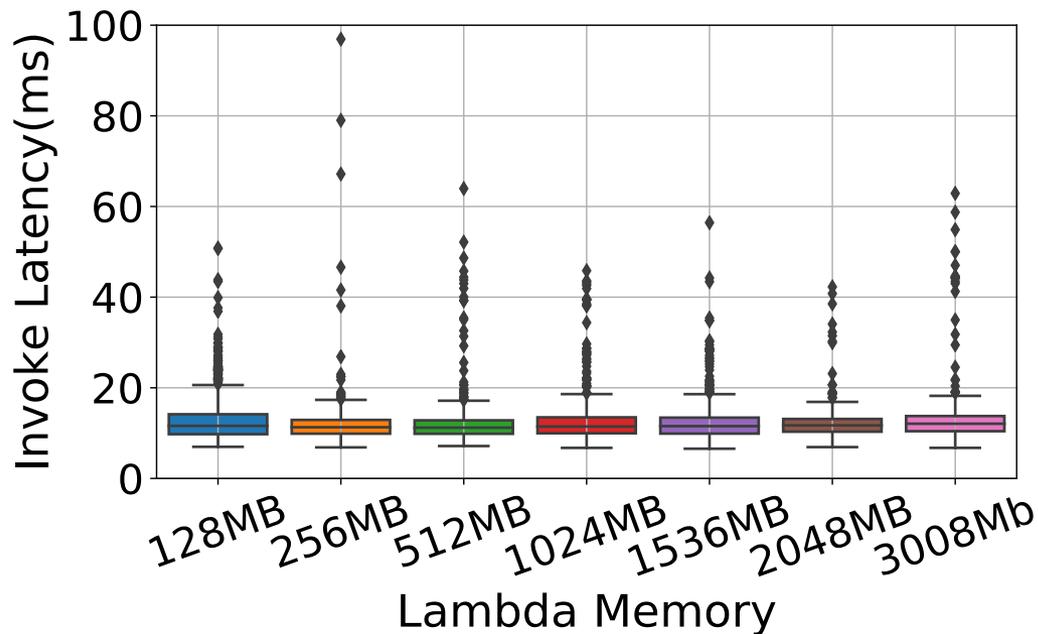
- Unpredictable performance
- Long cold startup latencies



\* Blog: Comparison of Cold Starts in Serverless Functions across AWS, Azure, and GCP, Mikhail Shilkov

# What's missing?

- Unpredictable performance
- Long cold startup latencies
- High HTTP invocation cost



# Next steps

- Next week: Two FaaS applications that aim to address those limitations
  - Wukong: A high-performance serverless parallel framework
  - InfiniCache: A cost-efficient serverless storage system
  - Paper evaluation forms posted on Ed
- Project checkpoint #1 due this Friday