Acceleration of Data-intensive Workflow Applications by Using File Access History

Miki Horiuchi and Kenjiro Taura, the University of Tokyo

WORKS 2012, Salt Lake City

Agenda

- Background & motivation
  - Data-intensive computing and data-aware job scheduler
  - Current data-aware job scheduler
  - Related work
- Design and implementation of proposal
  - GXP Make and Mogami
  - Prediction of input/output files by using file access history
- Evaluation
  - Case Frame Construction
  - Montage
- Conclusion & future work

Background

- More and more applications have been becoming data-intensive
  - Workflow applications
  - Scientific data analysis, text processing and machine learning
- Important to manage data transfer efficiently in distributed computing
  - Distributed file systems
  - Data-aware job scheduler

Current Data-aware Job Scheduling

- Require users to explicitly describe input/output files
  - Burden for workflow developers
  - E.g.) Montage (mConcatFit)

Input files:

- fit.792.793.txt
- fit.792.875.txt
- fit.792.795.txt
- fit.792.794.txt
- fit.792.796.txt
- fit.792.870.txt
- fit.350.354.txt

:

:

more than **2,700** files in one job

Not appear in the command line

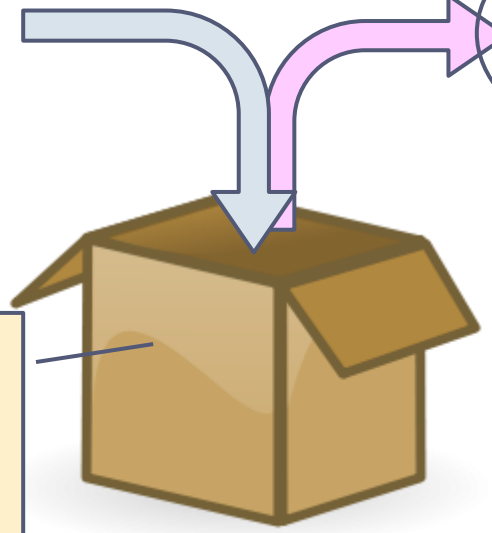
Workflow developers must know and write the precise sets of access files for such jobs

- Cannot utilize the flexibility of distributed file systems

Our proposal

- Method to deduce input/output files without any user-supplied annotations
  - Automatic data-aware job scheduling

Target command (just before dispatched):
'mProject X Y Z'



Access file prediction:
X.txt 4096kB
Y 1024kB

Applicable for data-aware job scheduling

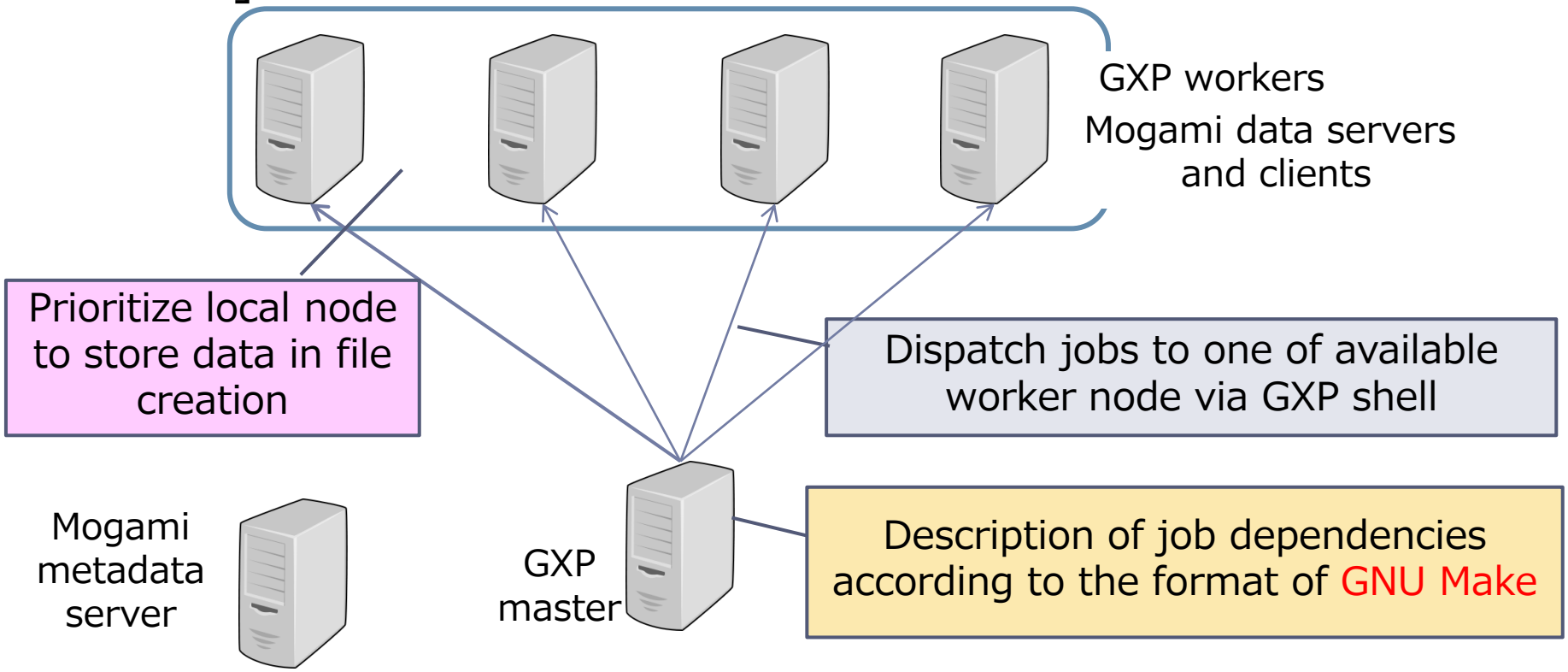
file access history gathered in a similar execution (i.e. with different data, parameters etc.)

Related Work

- Improvement of data transfer in workflow applications
  - Stork data placement scheduler [Kosar et al. 2009]
  - Minimizing data transfer between nodes by applying MCGP [Tanaka et al. 2012]
- Workflow-aware storage system
  - Optimization of MosaStore for common data access patterns [Vairavanathan et al. 2012]
- Frameworks which encourages data locality
  - Hadoop
  - Sector (a distributed file system) and Sphere (an associated programming framework) [Gu et al. 2011]

System Overview for Proposal

- GXP Make – a workflow engine [Taura et al. 2010]
- Mogami – a distributed file system [Horiuchi et al. 2011]



Input/output Files of Each Job in Makefile

- In using a distributed file system, each job may
  - Read files other than those listed in its prerequisites
  - Write to files other than the target

E.g.)

```
X:  A
        cmd A –f B
```

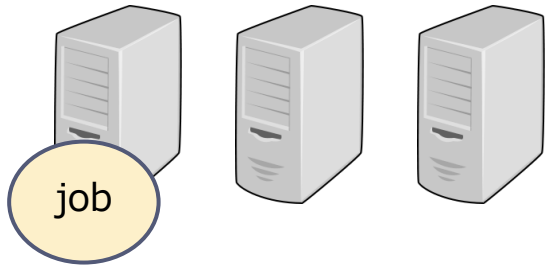
In this example, the job of 'cmd A –f B' may read files other than 'A' and write to files other than 'X'

So predicting access files is not easy.

Steps of Our Proposal

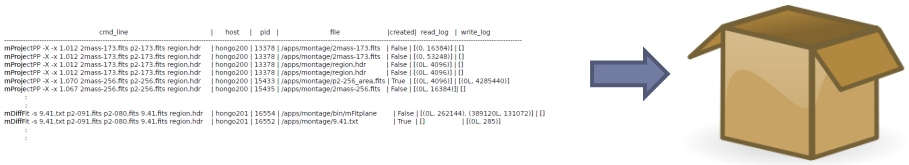
Step1: Gather the file access history in a profiling run

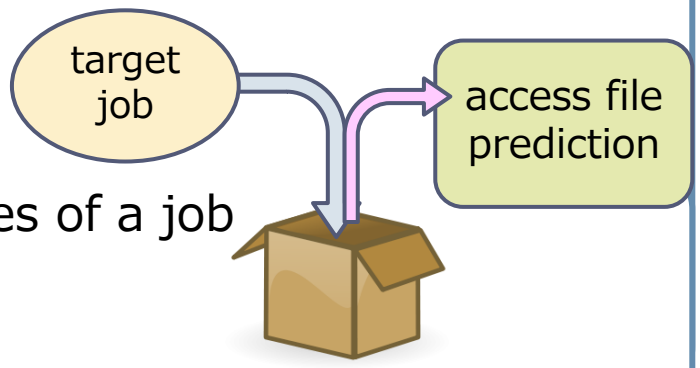
cmd_line	host	pid	file	created	read_log	write_log
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/2mass-173.fits	False	[(0, 16384)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/2mass-173.fits	False	[(0, 53248)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/region.hdr	False	[(0L, 4096)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/region.hdr	False	[(0L, 4096)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.070 2mass-256.fits p2-256.fits region.hdr	hongo200	15433	/apps/montage/p2-256_area.fits	True	[(0L, 4096)]	[(0L, 4285440)]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.067 2mass-256.fits p2-256.fits region.hdr	hongo200	15435	/apps/montage/2mass-256.fits	False	[(0L, 16384)]	[]
:						
:						
mDiffFit -s 9.41.txt p2-091.fits p2-080.fits 9.41.fits region.hdr	hongo201	16554	/apps/montage/bin/mFitplane	False	[(0L, 262144), (389120L, 131072)]	[]
mDiffFit -s 9.41.txt p2-091.fits p2-080.fits 9.41.fits region.hdr	hongo201	16552	/apps/montage/9.41.txt	True	[]	[(0L, 285)]
:						
:						



Step4: Schedule jobs utilizing the access file prediction

Step2: Analyze the file access history



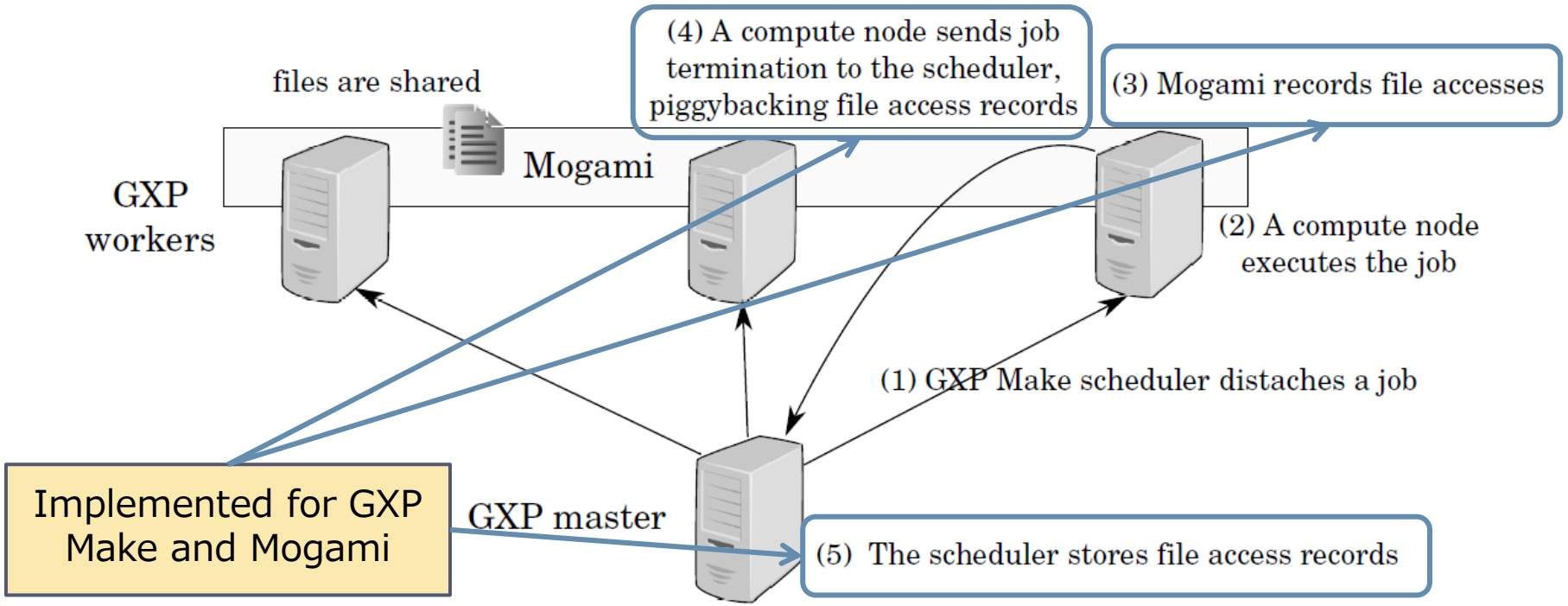


Step3: Predict input/output files of a job

1) Filtering phase
2) Weighing phase
3) Prediction phase

Profiling Run

- Run workflow once as a profiling run
  - work with different data or different parameters as long as same modules are used
- Gather file access history in the profiling run



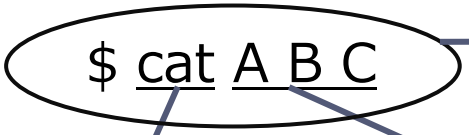
Format of File Access History

Actual file access history of Montage

cmd_line	host	pid	file	created	read_log	write_log
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/2mass-173.fits	False	[(0, 16384)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/2mass-173.fits	False	[(0, 53248)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/region.hdr	False	[(0L, 4096)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/region.hdr	False	[(0L, 4096)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.070 2mass-256.fits p2-256.fits region.hdr	hongo200	15433	/apps/montage/p2-256_area.fits	True	[(0L, 4096)]	[(0L, 4285440)]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.067 2mass-256.fits p2-256.fits region.hdr	hongo200	15435	/apps/montage/2mass-256.fits	False	[(0L, 16384)]	[]
:						
:						
mDiffFit -s 9.41.txt p2-091.fits p2-080.fits 9.41.fits region.hdr	hongo201	16554	/apps/montage/bin/mFitplane	False	[(0L, 262144), (389120L, 131072)]	[]
mDiffFit -s 9.41.txt p2-091.fits p2-080.fits 9.41.fits region.hdr	hongo201	16552	/apps/montage/9.41.txt	True	[]	[(0L, 285)]
:						
:						

cmd_line: command line to execute the job
host: hostname where the command was executed
pid: pid of process that opened file
file: file path
created: if the file was created or not
read_log: (offset, size) of each read
write_log: (offset, size) of each write

Note: Definitions of Words



Command line: The entire string given to execute a program

Command name:
The first argument (i.e. argv[0] in C programs)

Command line argument:
Second and subsequent elements (i.e. argv[1] ⋯ argv[argc -1])

cmd_line	host	pid	file	created	read_log	write_log
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/2mass-173.fits	False	[(0, 16384)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/2mass-173.fits	False	[(0, 53248)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/region.hdr	False	[(0L, 4096)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.012 2mass-173.fits p2-173.fits region.hdr	hongo200	13378	/apps/montage/region.hdr	False	[(0L, 4096)]	[]
mProjectPP -X -x 1.070 2mass-256.fits p2-256.fits region.hdr	hongo200	15433	/apps/montage/p2-256_area.fits	True	[(0L, 4096)]	[(0L, 4285440)]

File access record:
A record of file access history (one job might have more than one file access records)

Analyzing File Access History

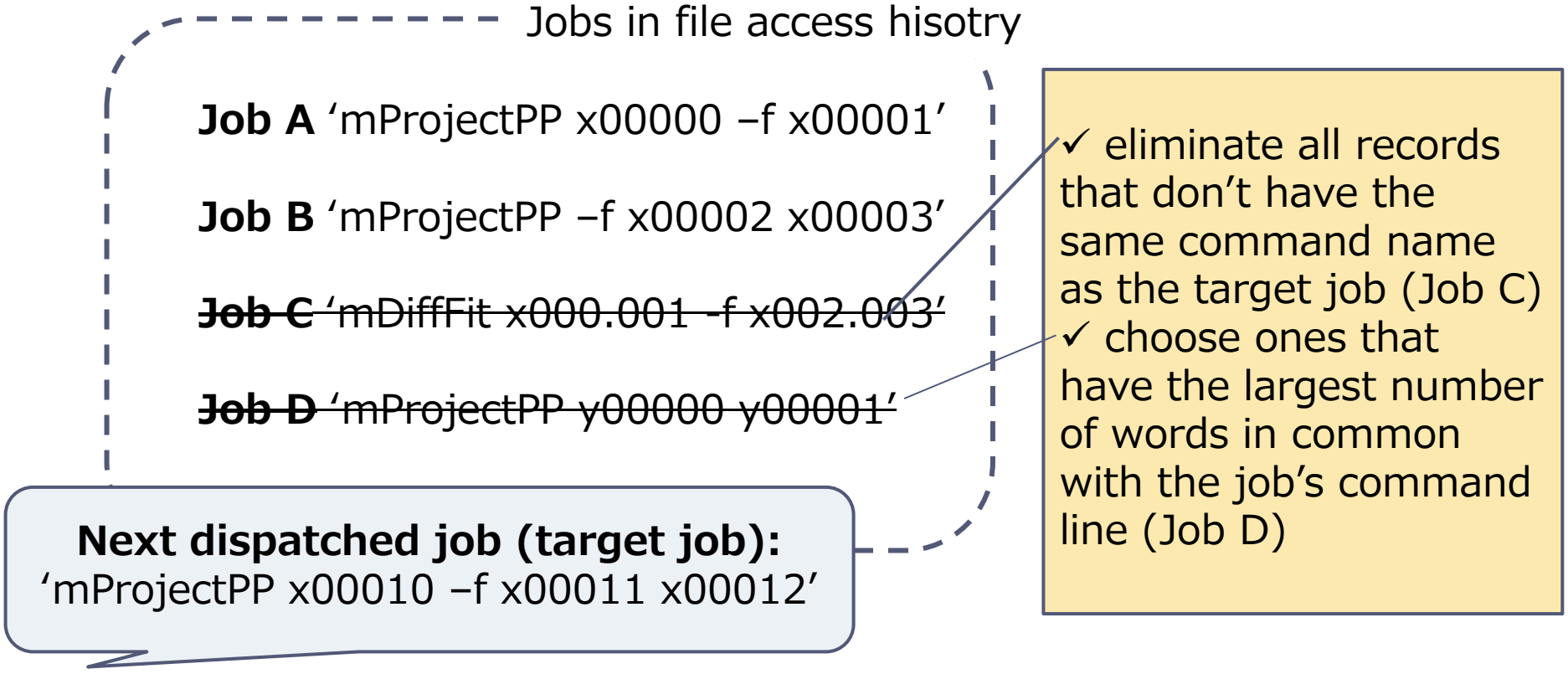
- Make one or two rules from each file access record
  - Focus on the relationship of file name and command line arguments
- Types of rule
  - ReplacePos(*n*, *a*, *b*): the job accessed its *n*-th argument, with its *a* replaced by *b*
  - InsertPos(*n*, *i*, *b*): the job accessed its *n*-th argument, with *b* inserted after its *i*-th character
  - ReplaceOpt(*f*, *a*, *b*): the job accessed the argument that follows *f*, with its *a* replaced by *b*
  - InsertOpt(*f*, *i*, *b*): the job accessed the argument that follows *f*, with *b* inserted after its *i*-th character

E.g.) ‘hoge A.txt -f B.txt’ accessed ‘B.dat’

ReplacePos(3, ‘.txt’, ‘.dat’) and ReplaceOpt(‘-f’, ‘.txt’, ‘.dat’)

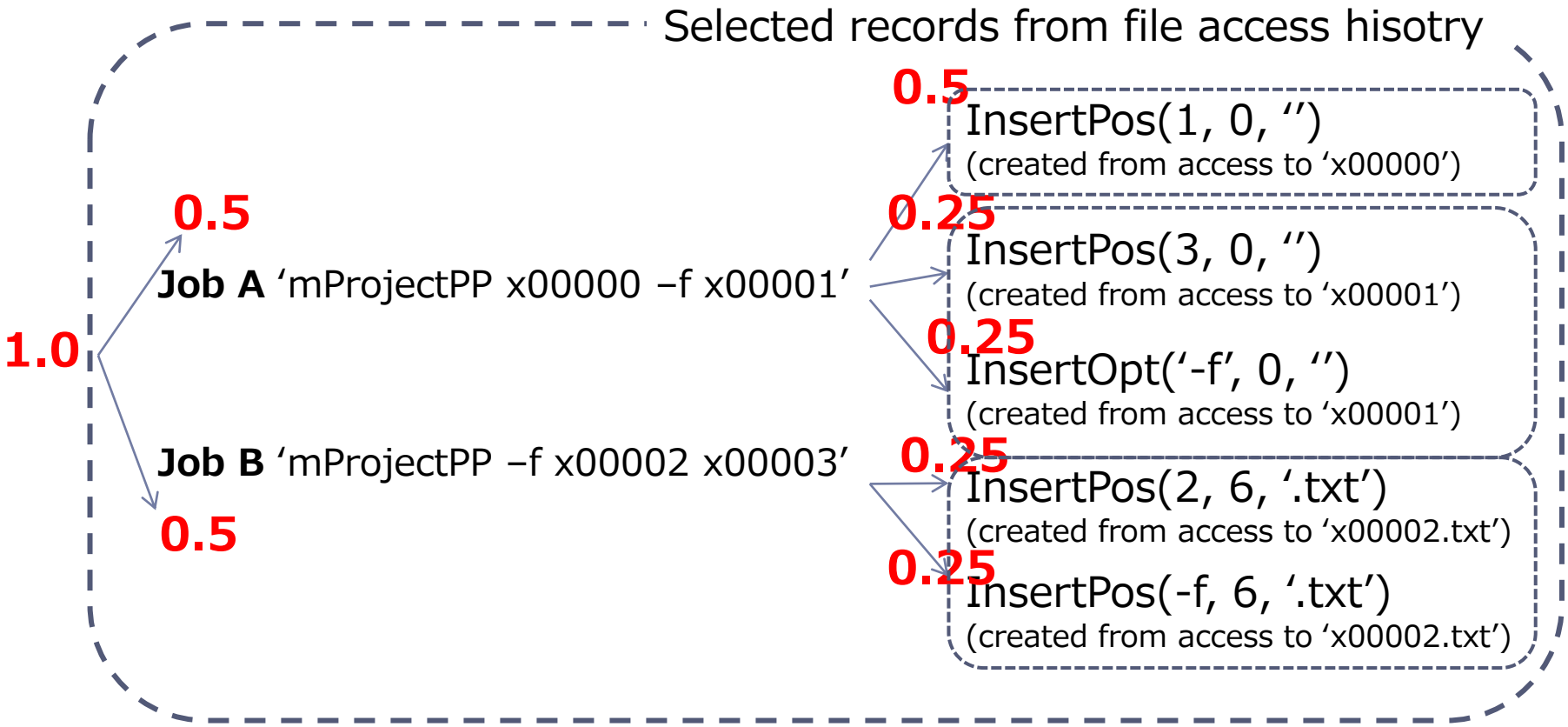
How to Predict Input Files (1/3)

- 1) Filtering phase
  - selects records in the file access history that most closely match the command line of the job



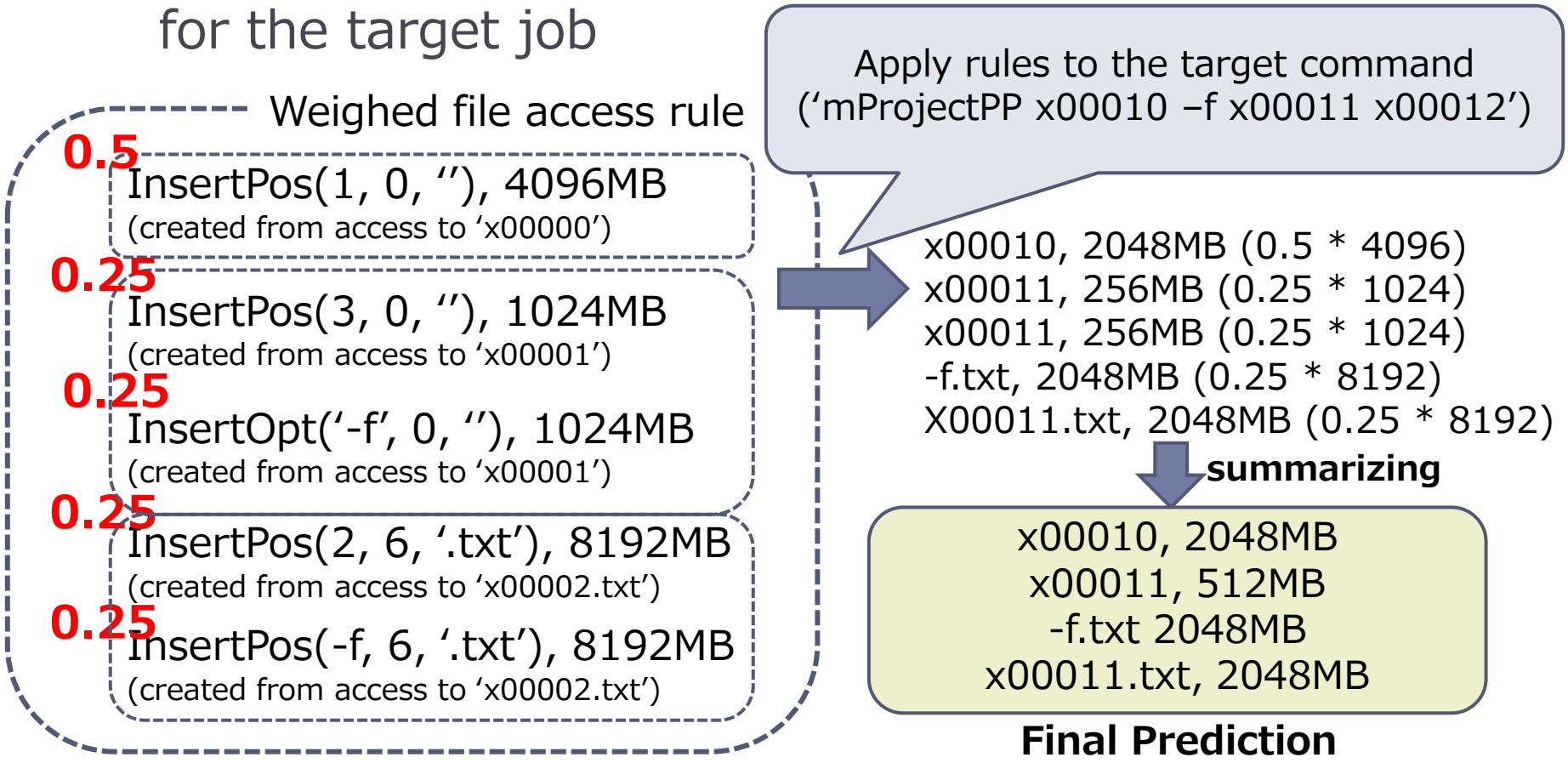
How to Predict Input Files (2/3)

- 2) Weighing phase
  - weighs rules associated with the selected records



How to Predict Input Files (3/3)

- 3) Prediction phase
  - Finally predicts input files and expected read sizes for the target job



Job Scheduling Mechanism

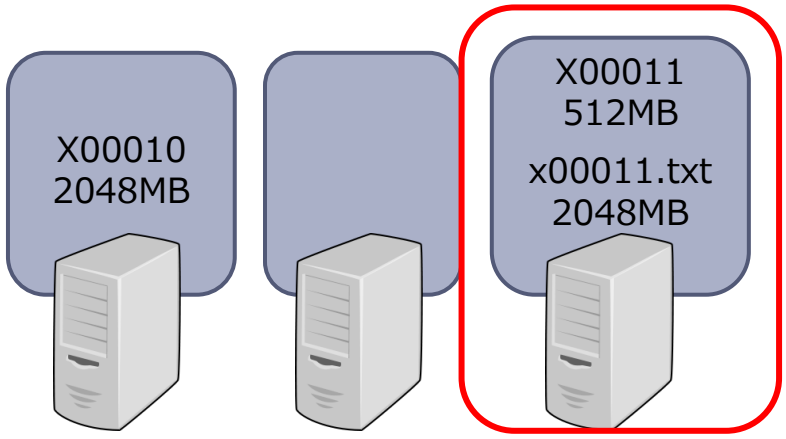
- Existing job scheduling mechanism:
  - considers only computation resources without taking computation-data affinity into account
- New job scheduling mechanism:
  - asks metadata server the locations of the predicted files
  - prioritizes nodes with more data that the job is predicted to read

Note: if the node is fully occupied by jobs, the job is dispatched to another node according to the priority

Final Prediction

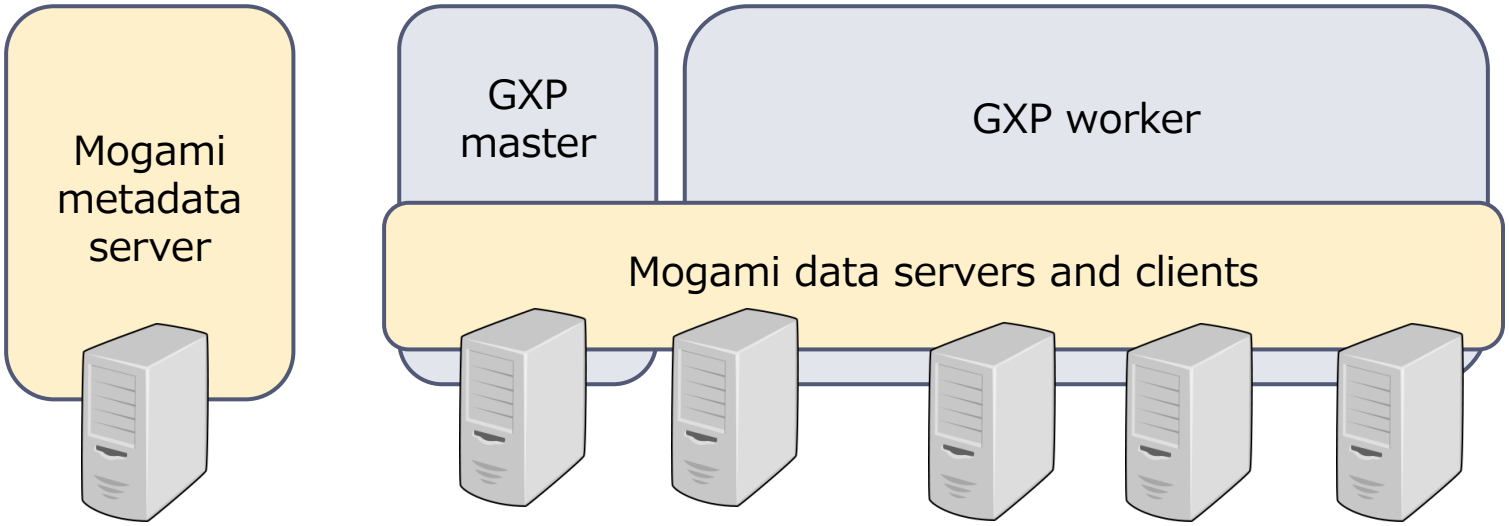
x00010, 2048MB
x00011, 512MB
-f.txt 2048MB
x00011.txt, 2048MB

Target command:
'mProjectPP x00010 –f x00011 x00012'



Experimental Environment

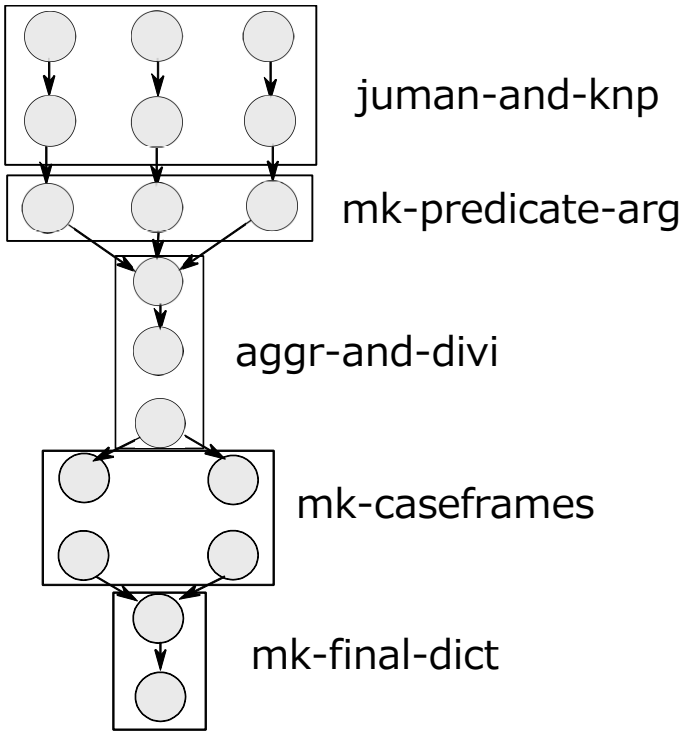
- Linux cluster with 6 nodes
- Each node has
  - Intel Xeon CPU E5410 (2.33GHz, 4 core w/o HT)
  - 32GB memory
  - 900GB of its own local storage
- Every node is connected with each other by 1Gbps Ethernet



Can execute 20 jobs in parallel at the same time

Case Frame Construction: Application Overview & Datasets

- A text processing application for constructing data structures called case frames [D. Kawahara et al. 2000] from Japanese web corpus
  - Applicable for applications such as searching, summarizing and translating



datasets

	Small	Large
Input file size	400kB on average	1.8MB on average
# of input files	4	24
Sum of data size	1.7MB	39MB
# of jobs	45	1600

used small dataset for a profiling run and applied our proposal to a run with large dataset

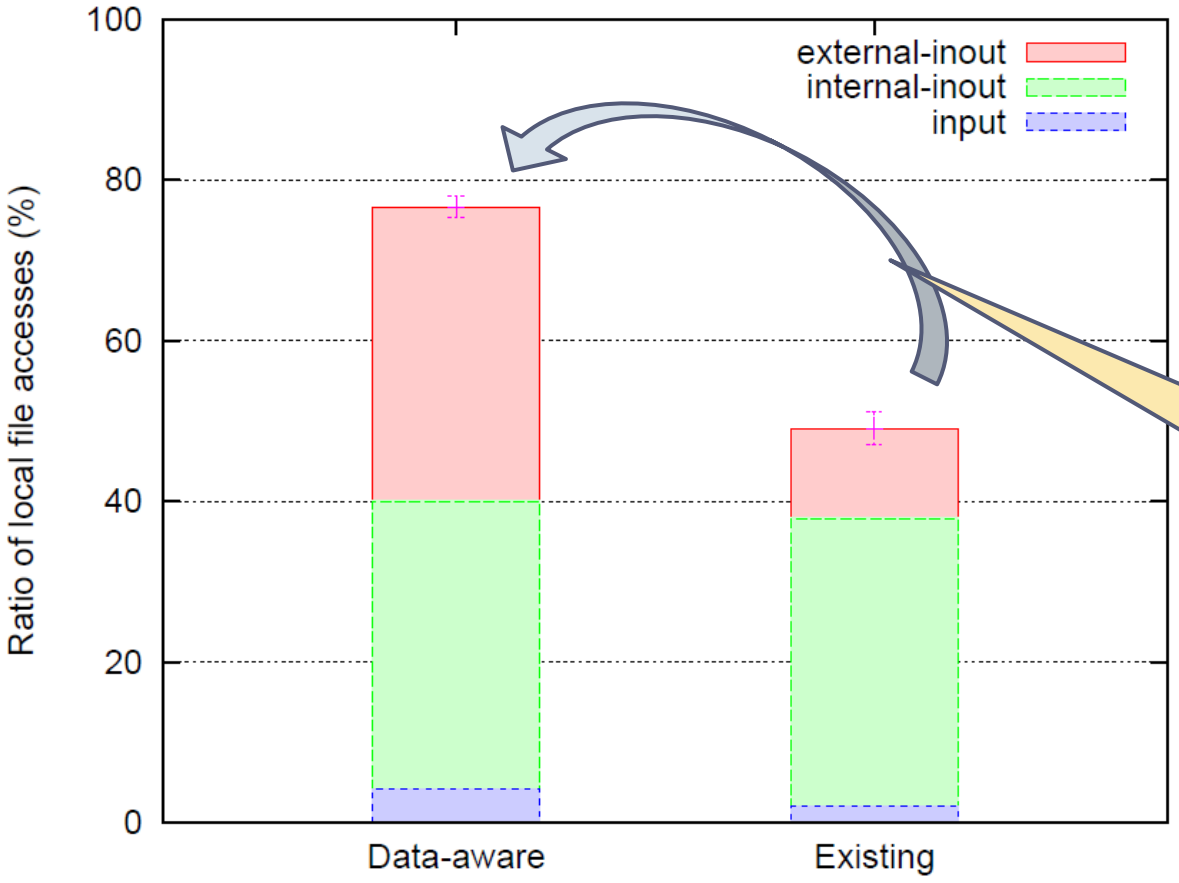
Case Frame Construction: Accuracy Rate

Application	# of jobs	Precision (%)	Recall (%)
juman-and-knp	48	100 (144/144)	84.21 (144/171)
mk-predicate-arg	24	97.959 (144/147)	100 (144/144)
aggr-and-divi	5	69.230 (9/13)	27.272 (9/33)
mk-caseframes	1520	100 (144/144)	100 (144/144)
mk-final-dict	2	90.697 (39/43)	37.50 (39/104)

Almost all input files can be predicted with a high accuracy rate by our proposal

Case Frame Construction: Results (1/2)

- Ratio of local file accesses



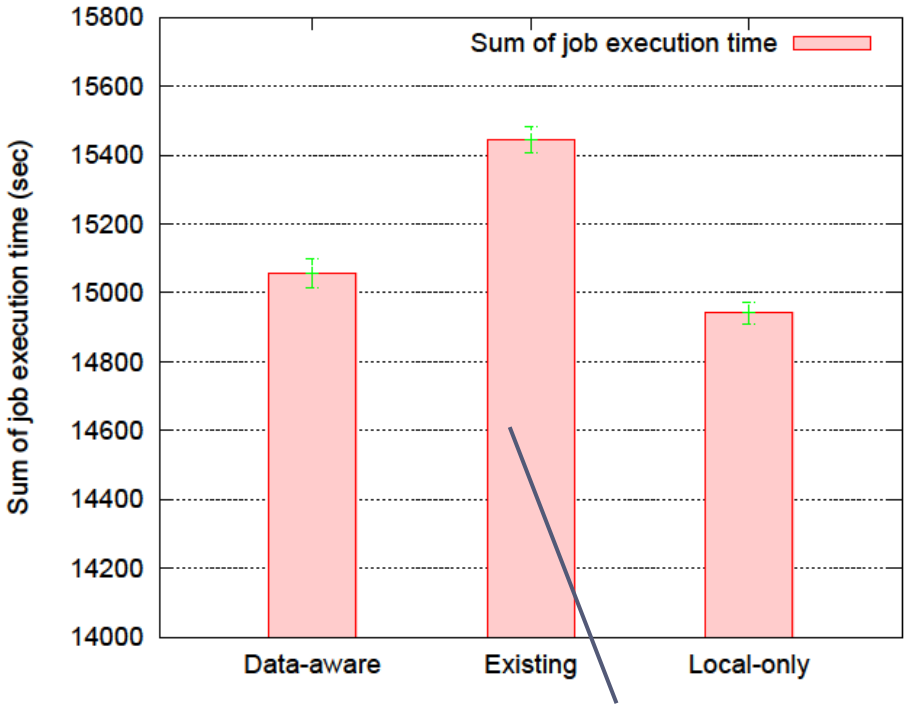
external-inout: read a file created by a different job
internal-inout: read a file created by the job itself
input: read a file that exists before executing the workflow

Increased significantly from 50% to 75% by proposal

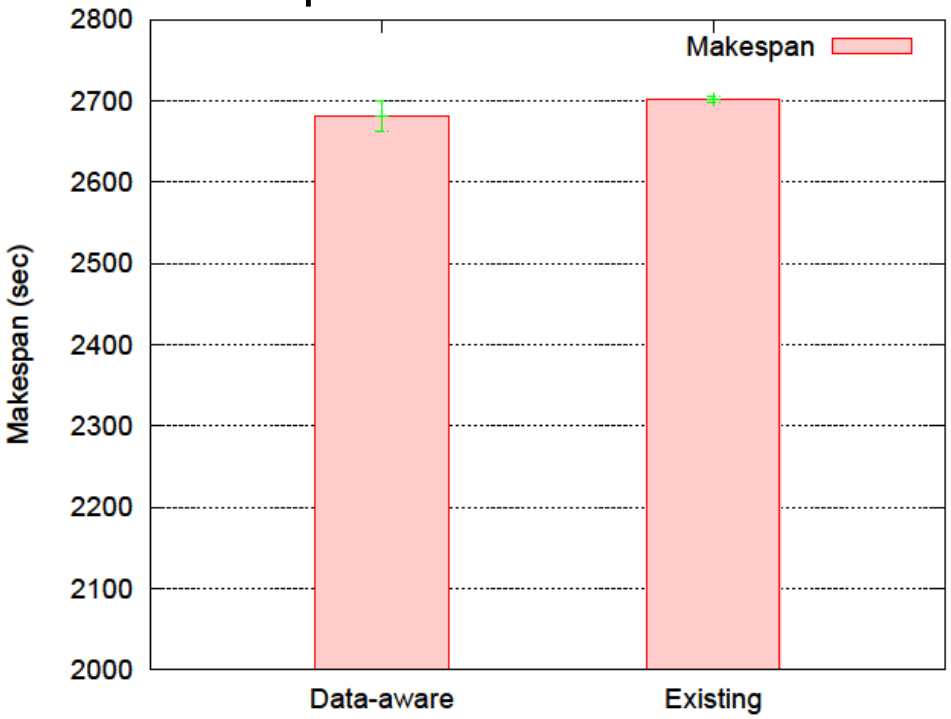
Data-aware: execution w/ proposed method
Existing: execution w/o proposed method

Case Frame Construction: Results (2/2)

- Sum of job execution time



- Makespan

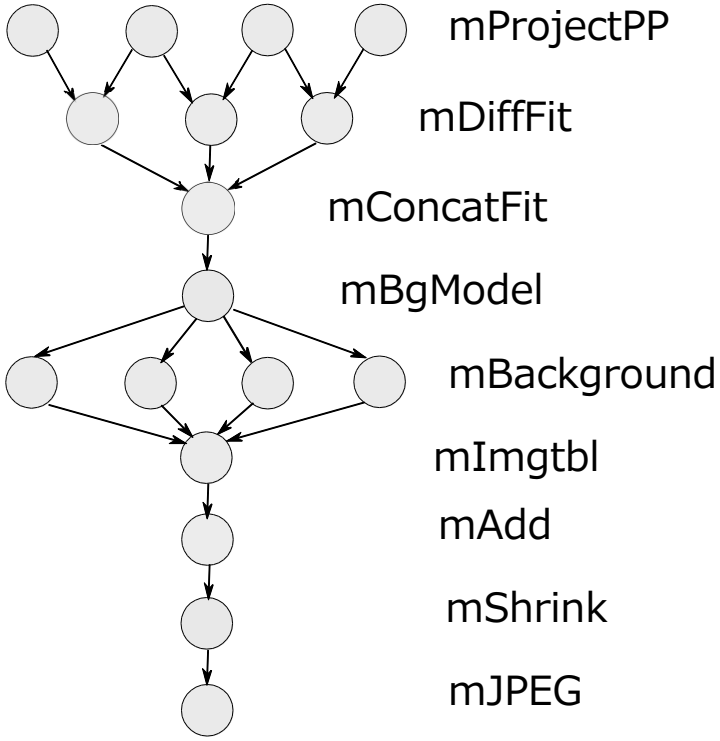


Decreased by about 400 sec to 15,050 sec, which is pretty close to that of Local-only (ideal)

Local-only: execution using only single node (all file accesses are within local storage)

Montage: Application Overview & Datasets

- An Astronomic application for constructing custom astronomical image mosaics of the sky
- Modules such as ‘mProjectPP’ written in C



datasets

	Small	Large
Input file size	2.1MB	1.7MB or 2.1MB
# of input files	6	609
Sum of data size	12.6MB	1270MB
# of jobs	19	1542

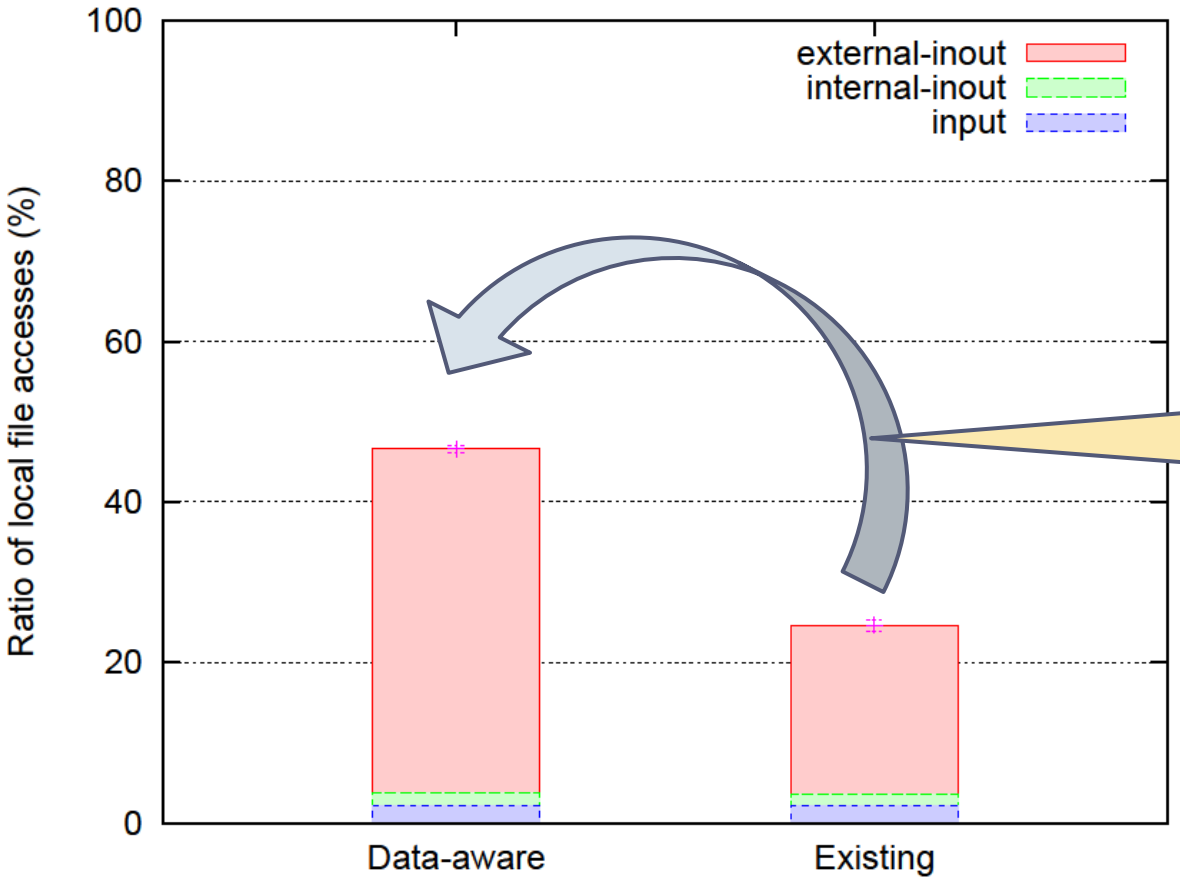
used small dataset for a profiling run and applied our proposal to a run with large dataset

Montage: Accuracy Rate

Application	# of jobs	Precision (%)	Recall (%)
mProjectPP	308	99.84 (1230/1232)	100 (1230/1230)
mDiffFit	913	55.88 (6437/11520)	88.01 (6437/7314)
mConcatFit	1	33.33 (2/6)	0.22 (2/914)
mBgModel	1	100 (2/2)	100 (2/2)
mBackground	308	99.89 (1846/1848)	100 (1846/1846)
mImgtbl	1	33.33 (2/6)	33.33 (2/6)
mAdd	5	33.90 (20/59)	2.78 (20/720)
mShrink	4	50 (4/8)	100 (4/4)
mJPEG	1	100 (1/1)	100 (1/1)

Montage: Results (1/2)

- Ratio of local file accesses



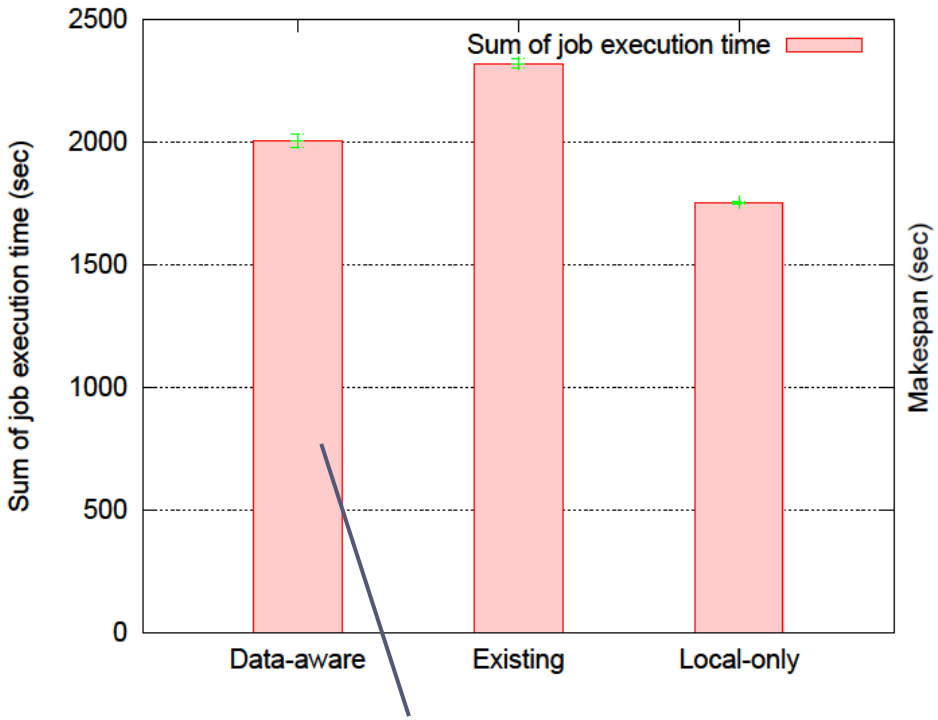
external-inout: read a file created by a different job
internal-inout: read a file created by the job itself
input: read a file that exists before executing the workflow

Increased from 23% to 45% by proposal

Data-aware: execution w/ proposed method
Existing: execution w/o proposed method

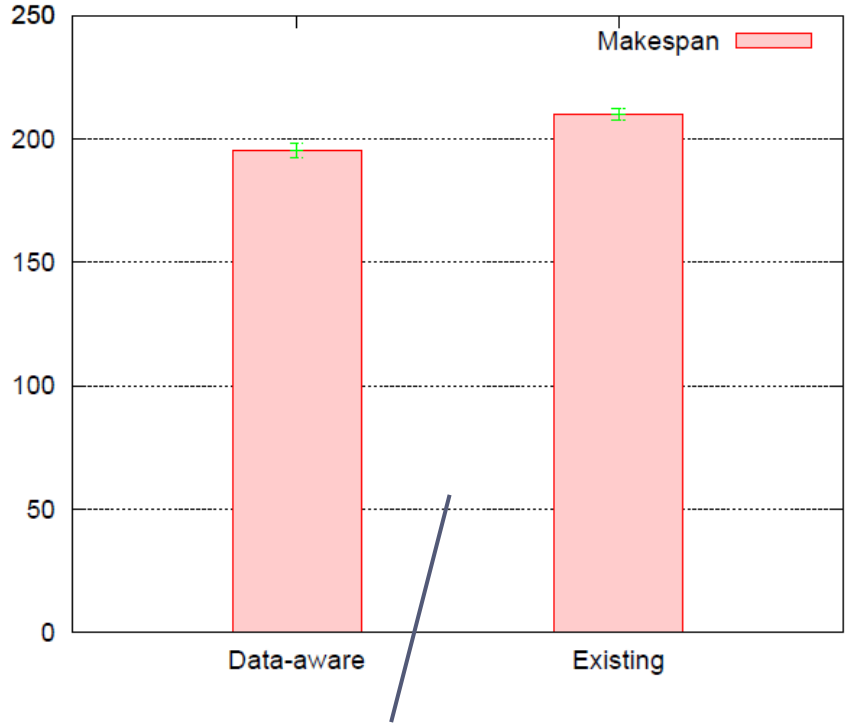
Montage: Results (2/2)

- Sum of job execution time



Decreased by 13% from 2320 sec to 2000 sec

- Makespan



Decreased by 15 sec, which is 7.5% of that of Existing

Local-only: execution using only single node (all file accesses are within local storage)

Conclusion & Future Work

- Summary
  - Proposed a method to deduce input/output files by using file access history gathered in a profiling run
  - Implemented the method for GXP Make and Mogami
  - Evaluated our proposal using 2 real workflow applications
- Future work
  - Enhance the job scheduling algorithm with consideration of jobs dispatched in the near future
  - Utilize other information gathered in profiling run, such as job execution time and file access time

Thank you!

- Questions?

- Contact
  - mikity@eidos.ic.i.u-tokyo.ac.jp
  - http://www.eidos.ic.i.u-tokyo.ac.jp (Taura Lab.)