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# Making Time-stepped Applications Tick in the Cloud

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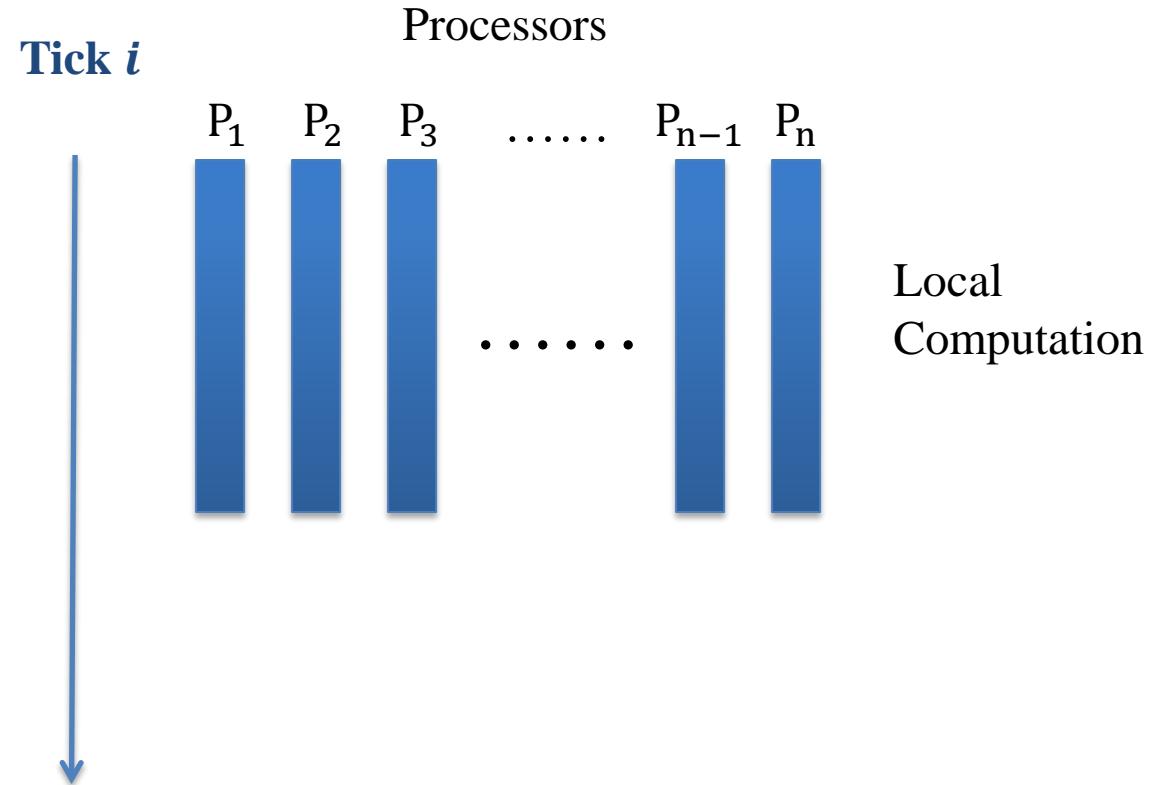
Cornell University

\*University of Copenhagen (DIKU)



# Time-Stepped Applications

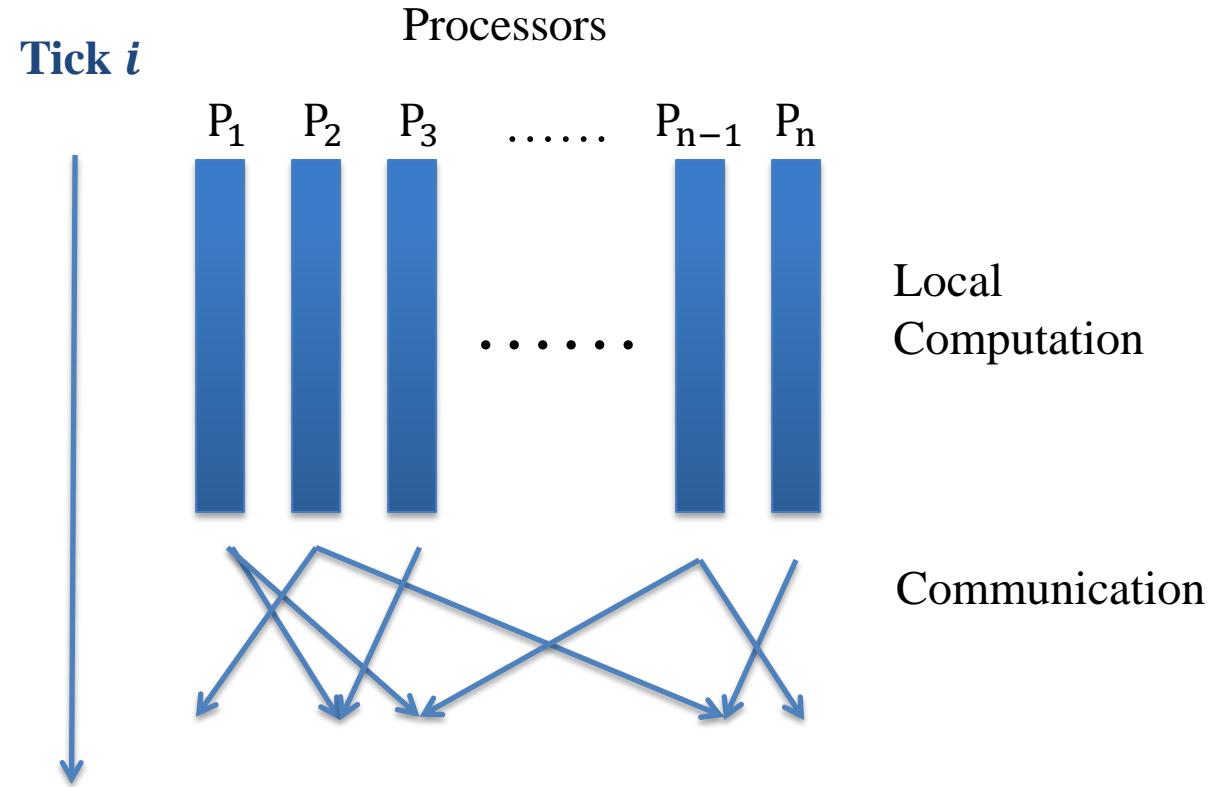
- Executed with parallelism organized into **logical ticks**.
- Implemented using Bulk Synchronous Parallel (**BSP**) Model





# Time-Stepped Applications

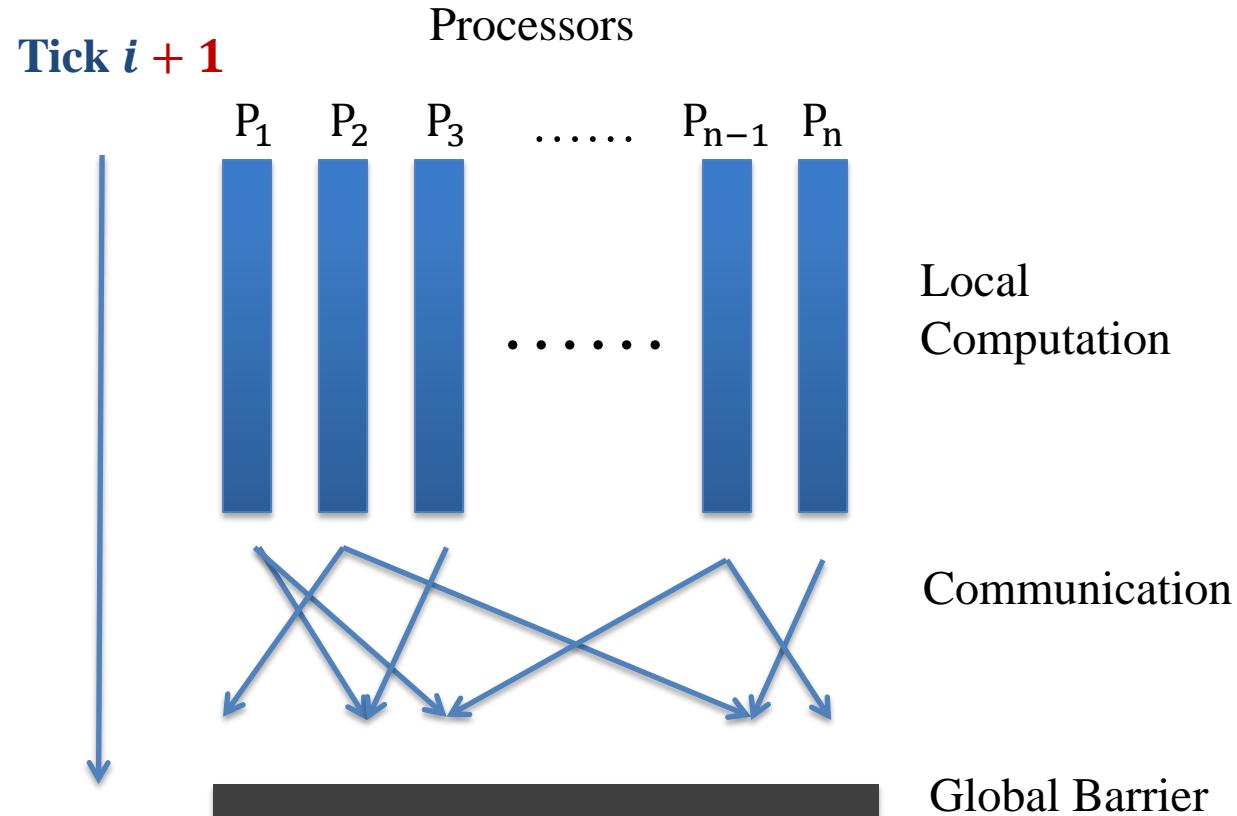
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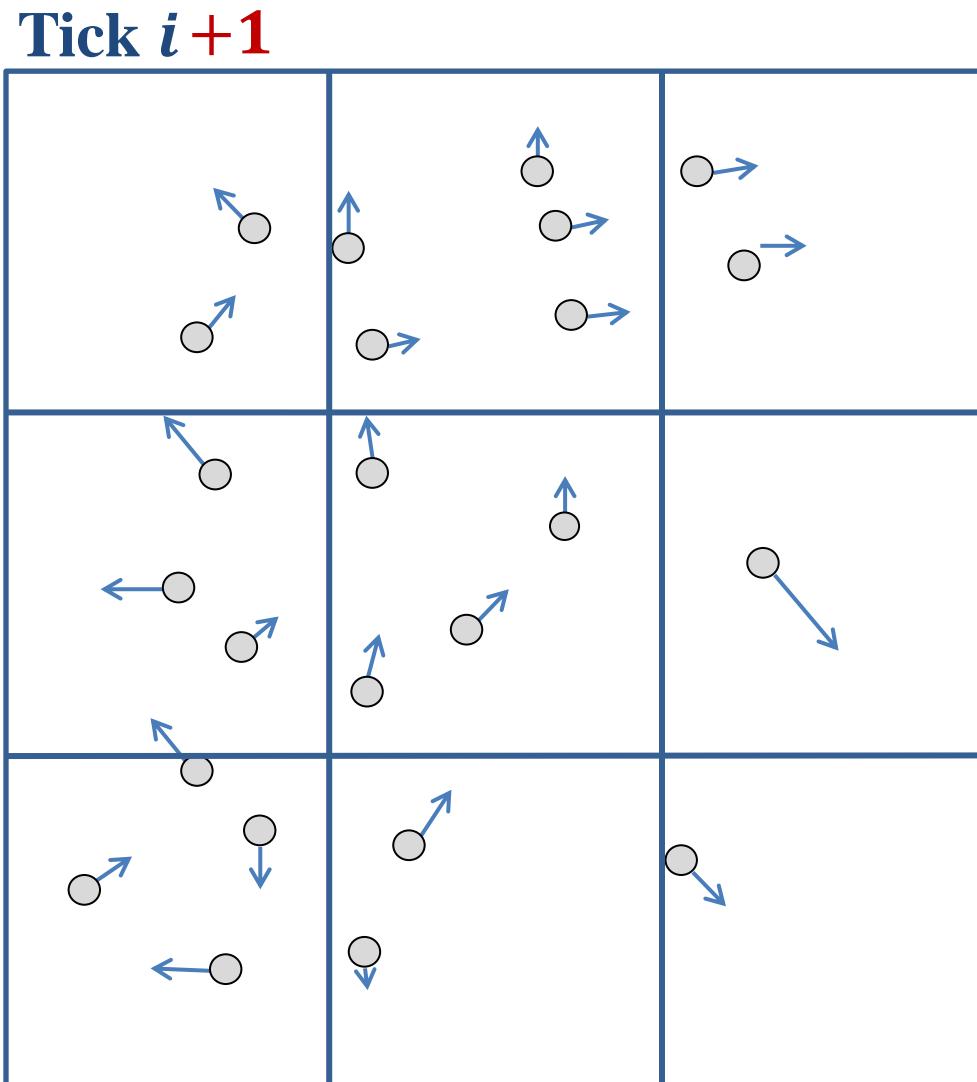
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# Running Example: Fish Simulation

- Behavioral Simulation
  - Traffic simulation
  - Simulation of groups of animals





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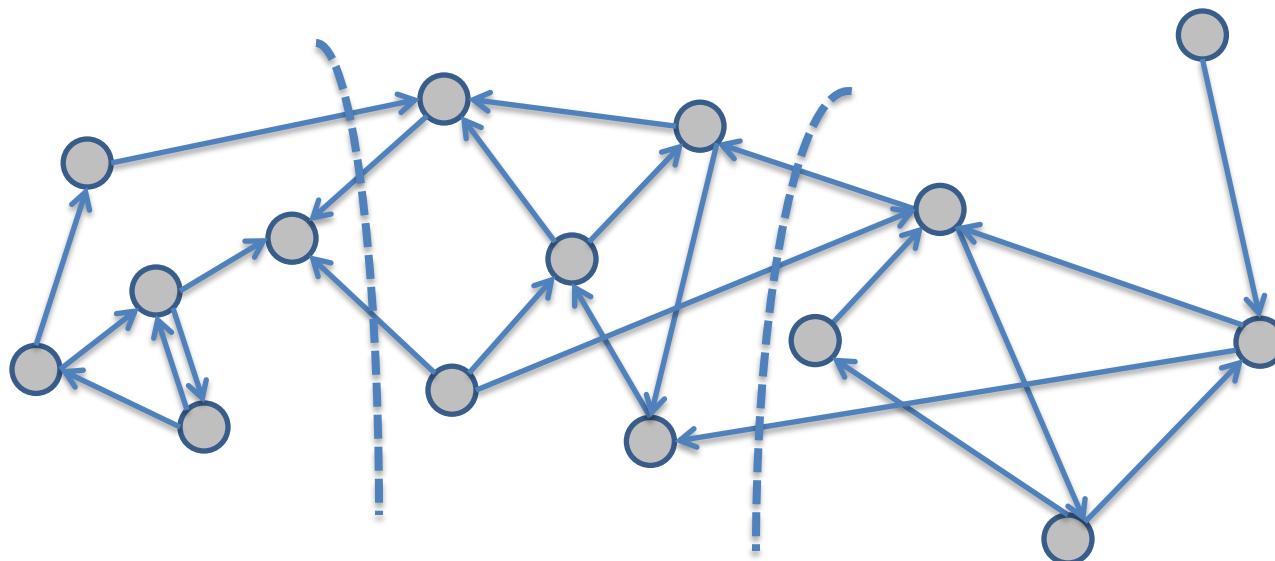
Tick  $i+1$





# Other Time-Stepped Applications

- Iterative Graph Processing



- Matrix Computation



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- Iterative Graph Processing



- Matrix Computation



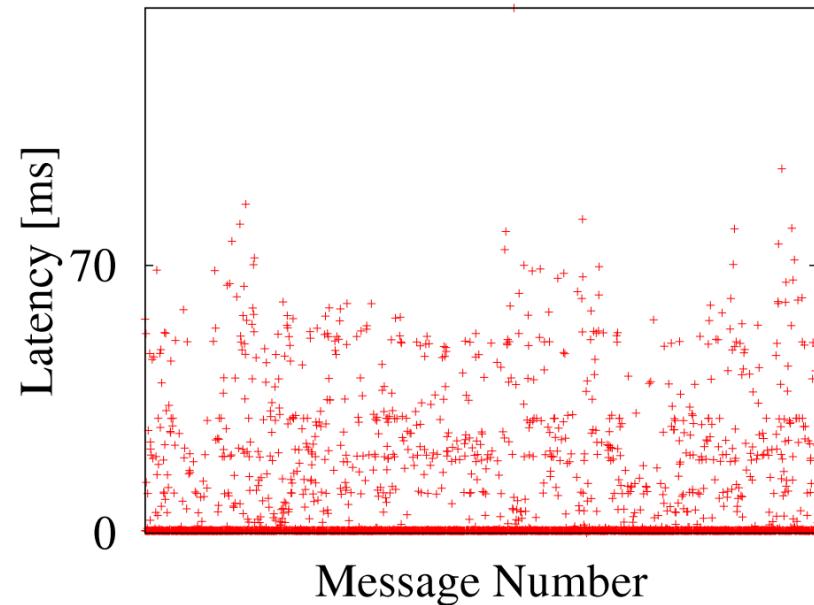
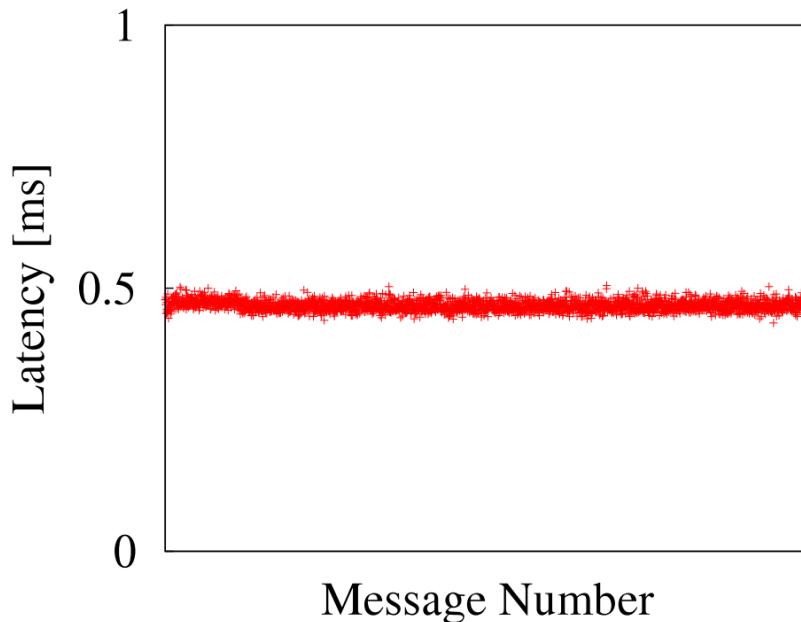
# Why Run Scientific Applications in the Cloud?

- Elasticity
  - Cost Saving
  - Instant Availability
- A red arrow points from the text "Instant Availability" to the red text "Avoid jobs queuing for days".
- Avoid jobs queuing for days



# What Does Cloud Infrastructure Imply

→ Unstable network latencies



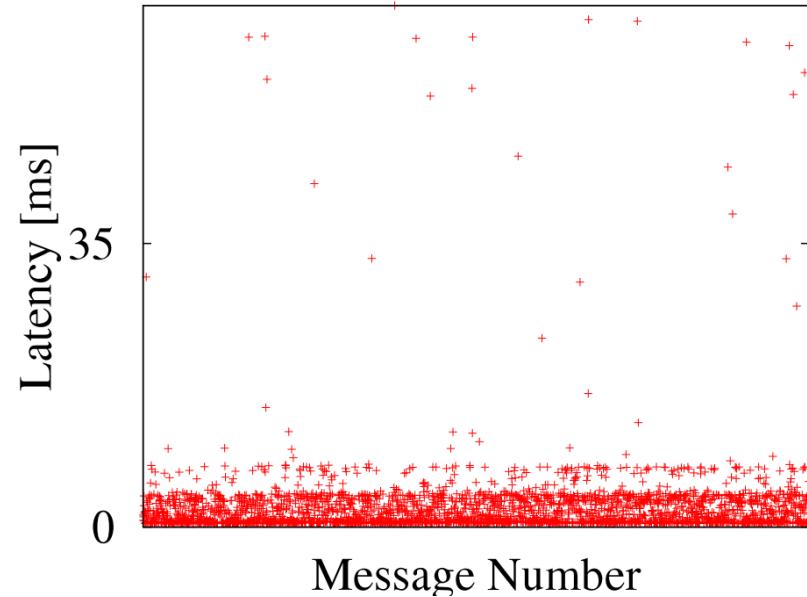
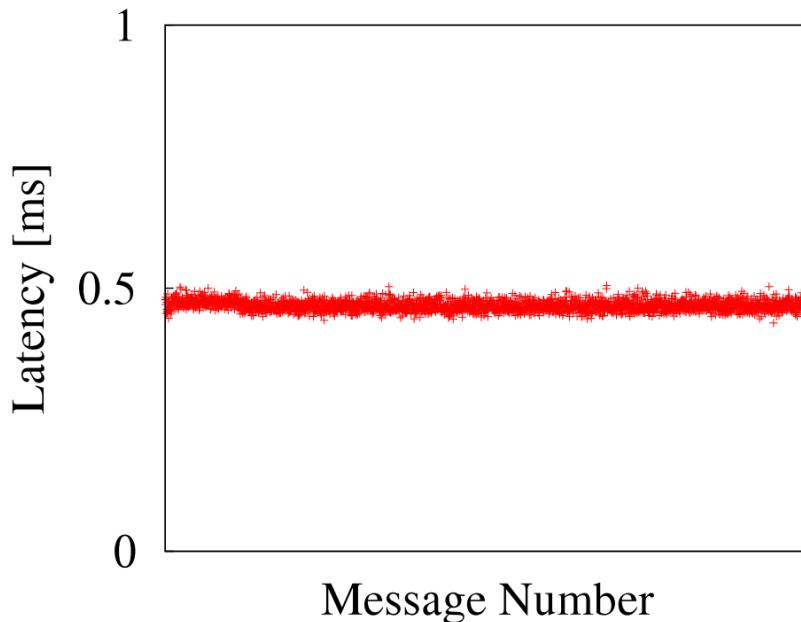
**Local Cluster** VS **EC2 Small Instance**

- Virtualization
- Lack of network performance isolation



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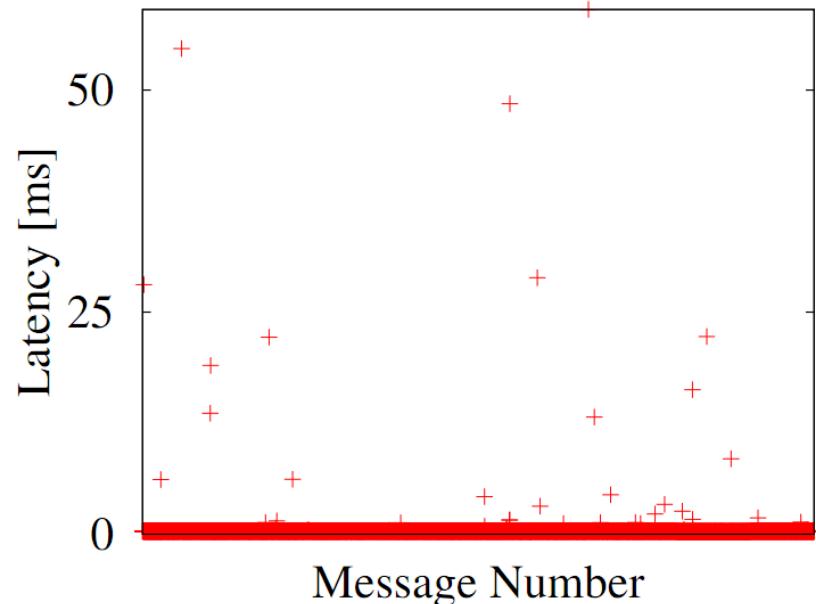
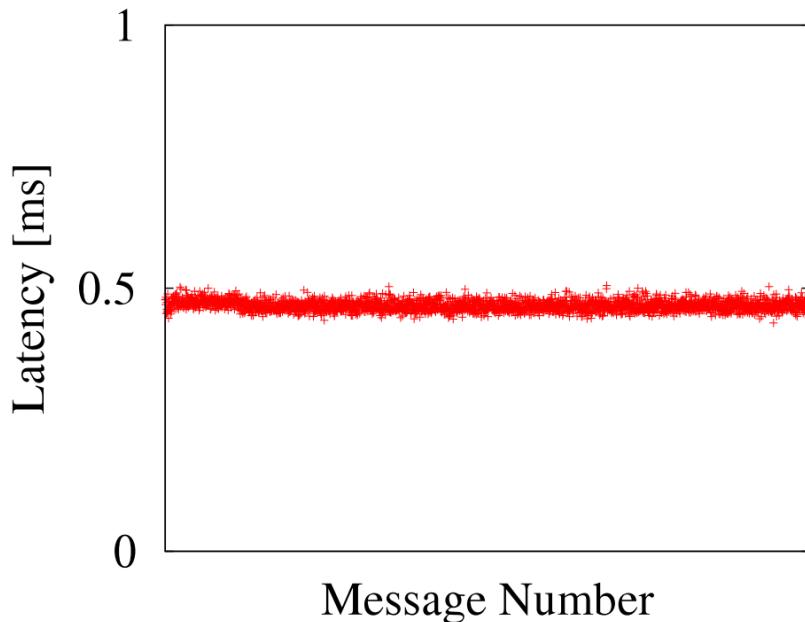
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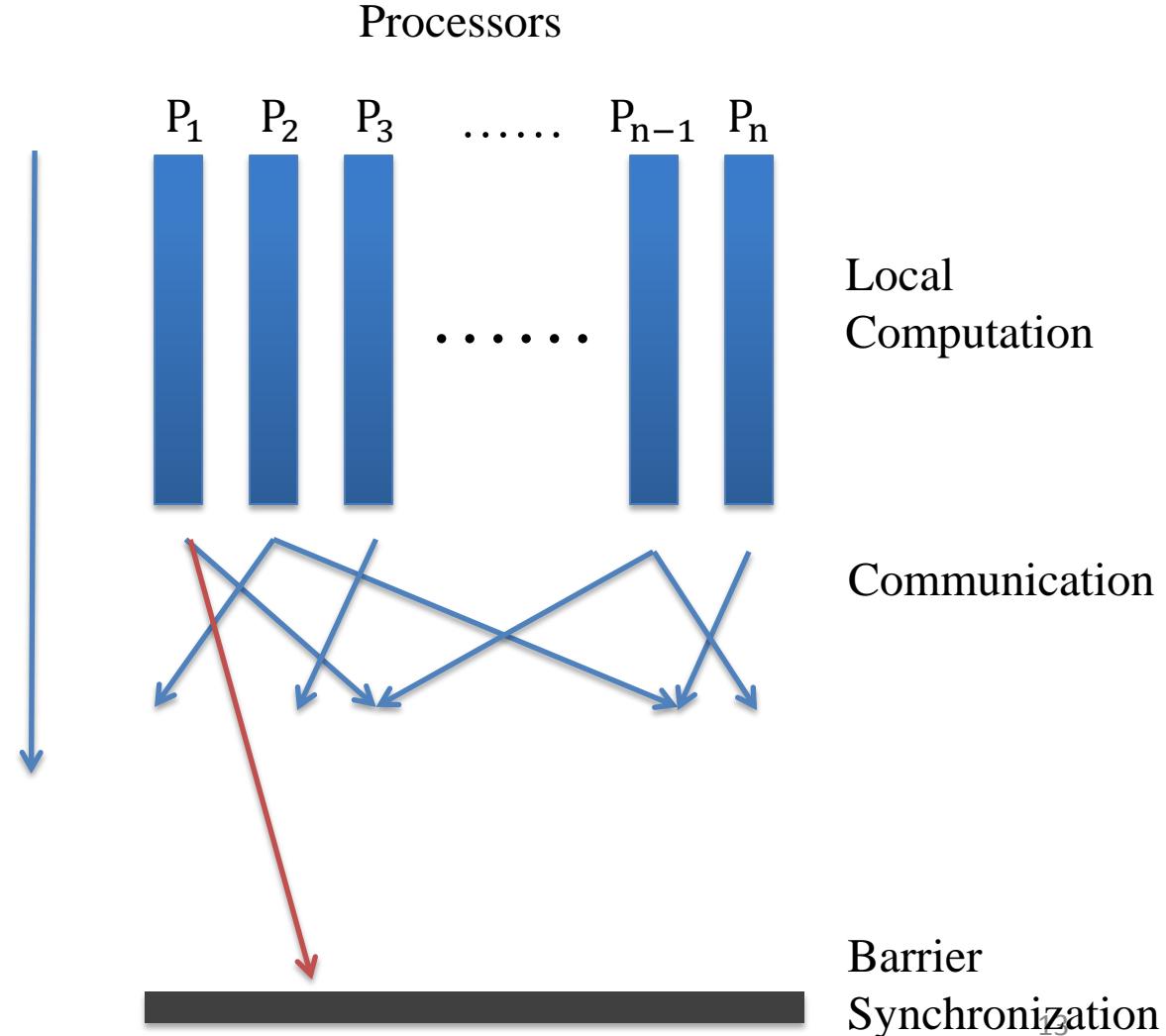
**Local Cluster** VS **EC2 Cluster Instance**

- Virtualization
- Lack of network performance isolation



# Time-Stepped Applications under Latency Jitter

- Sensitive to latencies
- Remove unnecessary barriers
  - Jitter still propagates





# Problem

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- Time-stepped applications
- Unstable latencies
- Solution space
  - Improve the networking infrastructure
    - Recent proposals only tackle bandwidth problems
  - Make applications more resistant to unstable latencies



# Talk Outline

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- Motivation
- Our Approach
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions



# Why not Ad-Hoc Optimizations?

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- Disadvantages
  - No Generality  
Goal: Applicable to all time-stepped applications
  - No Ease of Programming  
Goal: Transparent optimization and communication
  - Error-Prone  
Goal: Correctness guarantee
- Programming Model + Jitter-tolerant Runtime



# Talk Outline

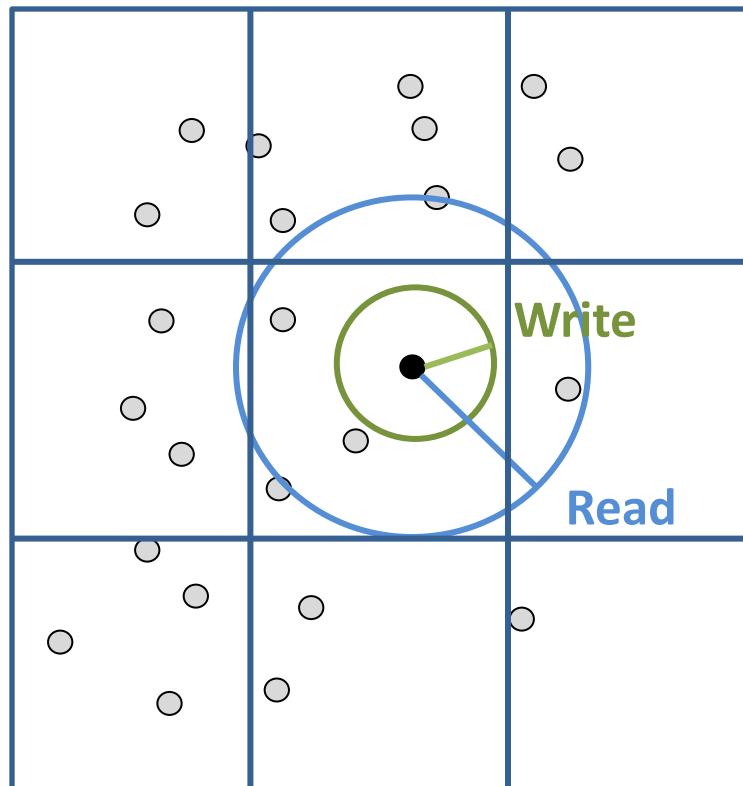
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# Data Dependencies: What to Communicate

- **Read Dependency**
  - Example: How far can a fish see?
- **Write Dependency**
  - Example: How far can a fish move?
- Key: Modeling Dependencies





# Programming Model Modeling State

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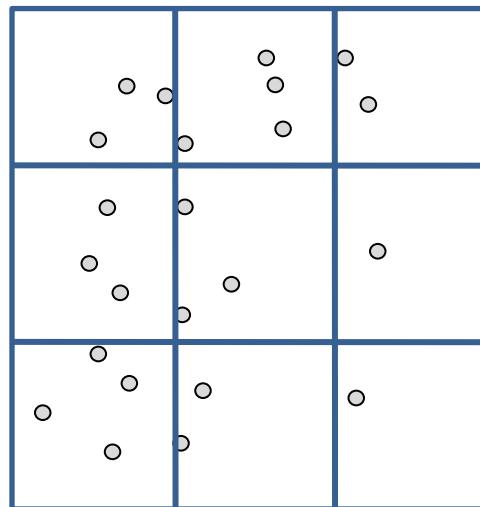
- Motivated by thinking of the applications as distributed database system
- Application state: Set of tuples
  - Fish → tuple
  - Fish school → application state
- Selection over state: Query
  - 2D range query over fish school



# Programming Model Modeling Data Parallelism

- Partition Function:

$\text{PART}(n) \rightarrow Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n$





# Programming Model Modeling Data Parallelism

---

- Partition Function:

$\text{PART}(n) \rightarrow Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n$

$Q_1$	$Q_2$	$Q_3$
$Q_4$	$Q_5$	$Q_6$
$Q_7$	$Q_8$	$Q_9$



# Programming Model Modeling Data Parallelism

- Partition Function:

$\text{PART}(n) \rightarrow Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n$

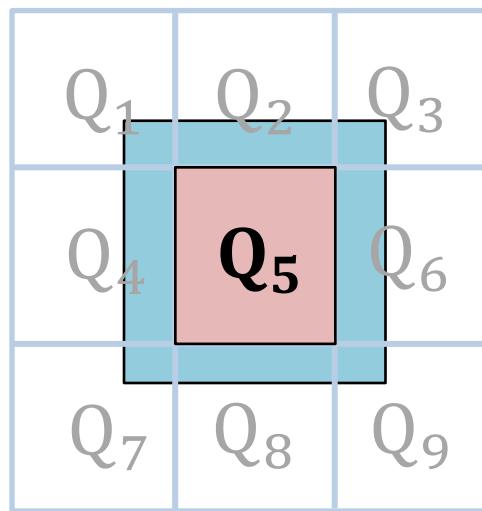




# Programming Model Modeling Computation

- Parallel Computation:

**STEP( ToCompute , Context )**



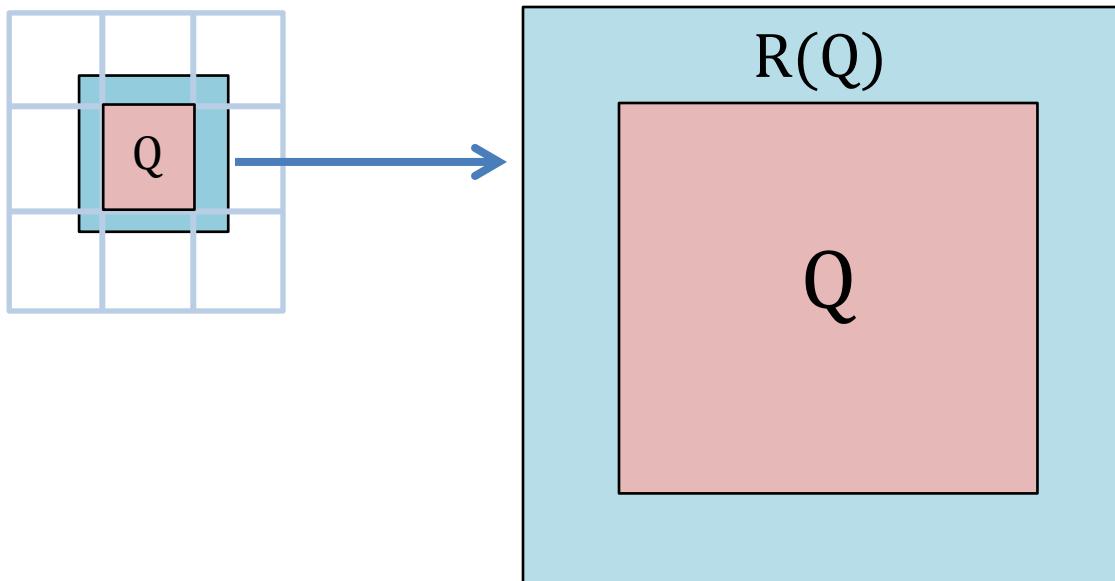
- Context: How large?



# Programming Model

## Modeling Dependencies: R

- Read Dependency:  $R(Q)$



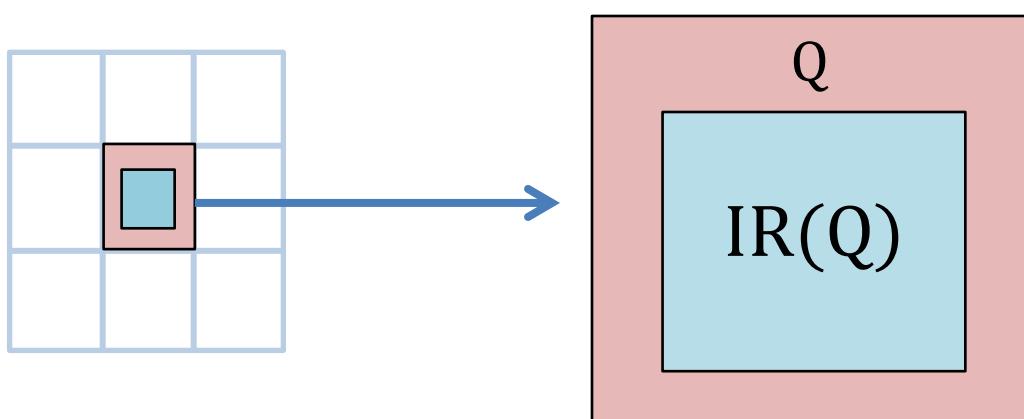
- Contains all necessary tuples in context to compute  $Q$   
 $\text{STEP}(Q, R(Q))$



# Programming Model

## Modeling Dependencies: IR

- $\text{STEP}(\ ? \ , \ Q \ )$
- Inverse Read Dependency:  $\text{IR}(Q)$



- Contains all tuples that can be computed with  $Q$  as context

$\text{STEP}(\text{IR}(Q), Q)$

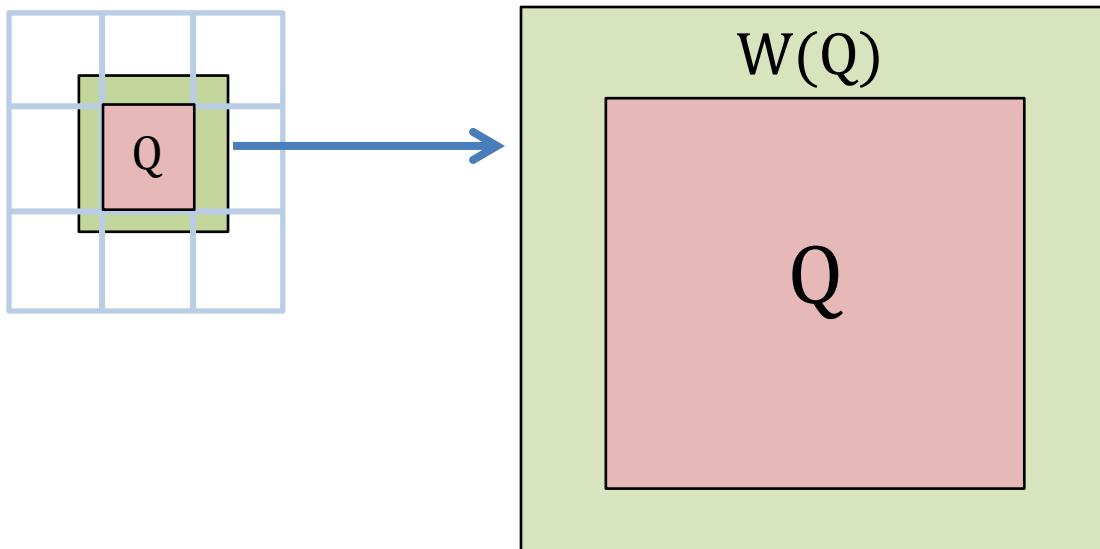
$$- \text{IR} \approx R^{-1}$$



# Programming Model

## Modeling Dependencies: W

- Write Dependency:  $W(Q)$



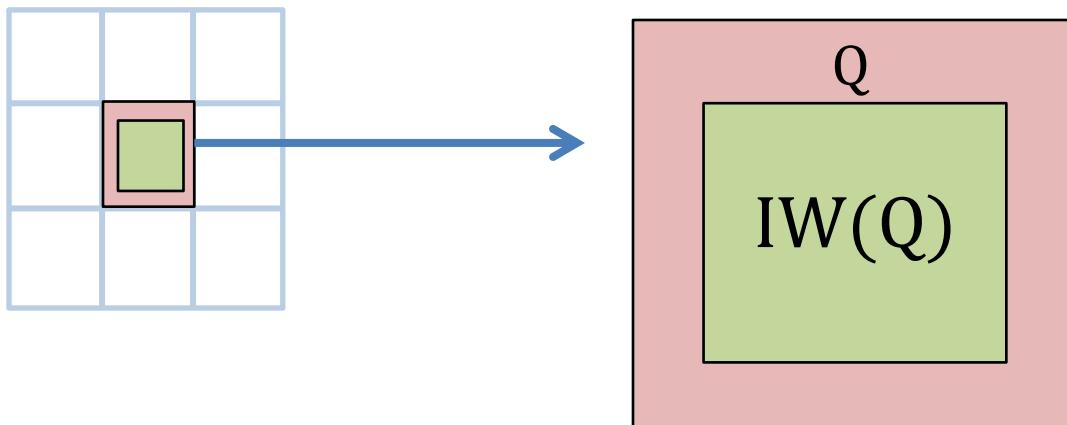
- Contains all tuples generated by computing  $Q$



# Programming Model

## Modeling Dependencies: IW

- Inverse Write Dependency:  $IW(Q)$

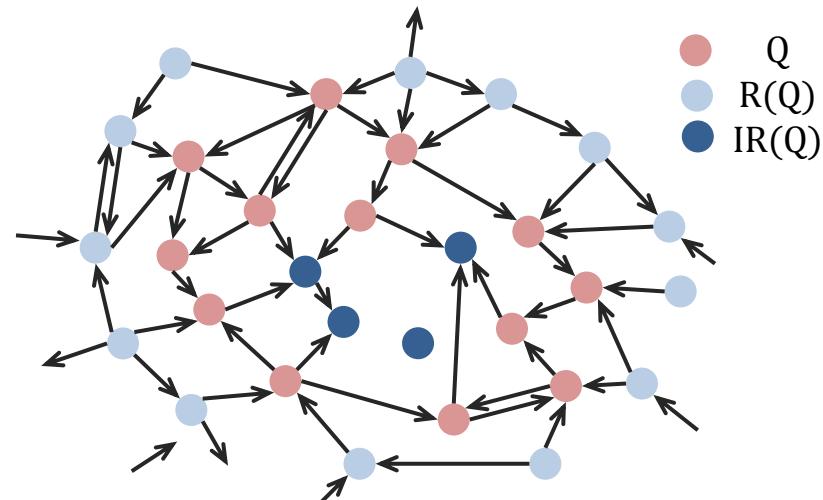


- Contains all tuples in the next tick after computing  $Q$
- $IW \approx W^{-1}$



# Programming Model: All together

- PART – data parallelism
- STEP – computation
- R, IR – read dependencies
- W, IW – write dependencies



PageRank

- Remarks:
  - Users inherently think in terms of dependencies
  - Not limited to spatial properties



# Talk Outline

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  - Jitter-tolerant Runtime
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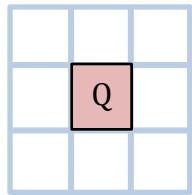
# Jitter-tolerant Runtime

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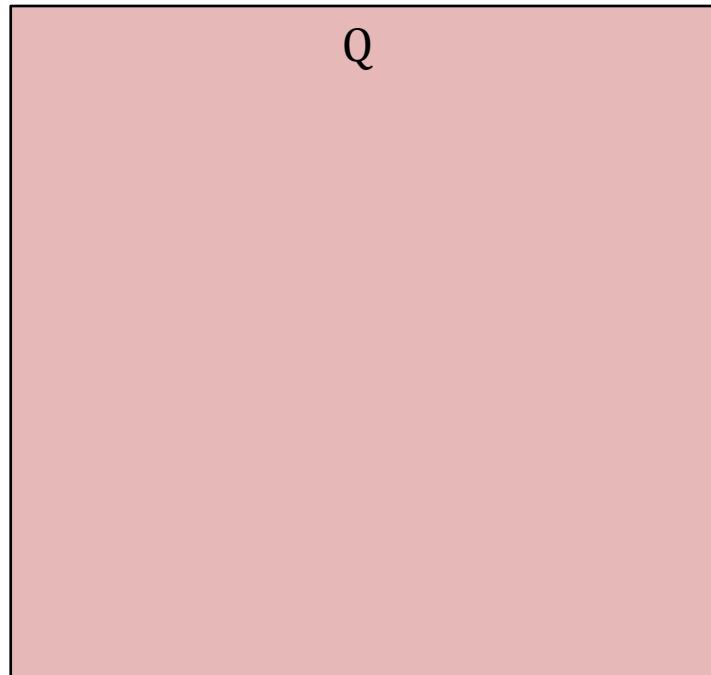
- Input: Functions defined in programming model
- Output: Parallel computation results
- Requirement:  
Efficiency and Correctness



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling

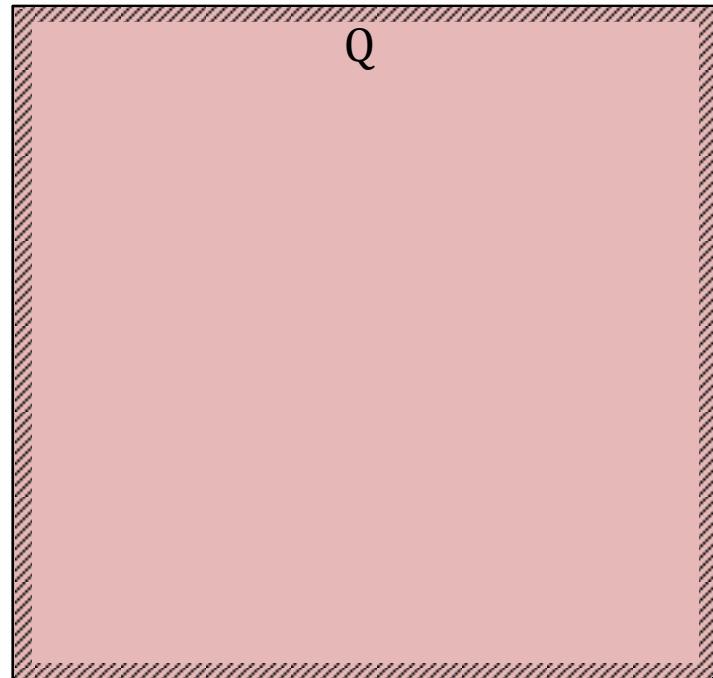
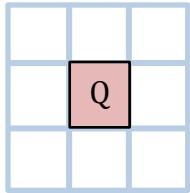


**Tick  $t$**





# Runtime Dependency Scheduling

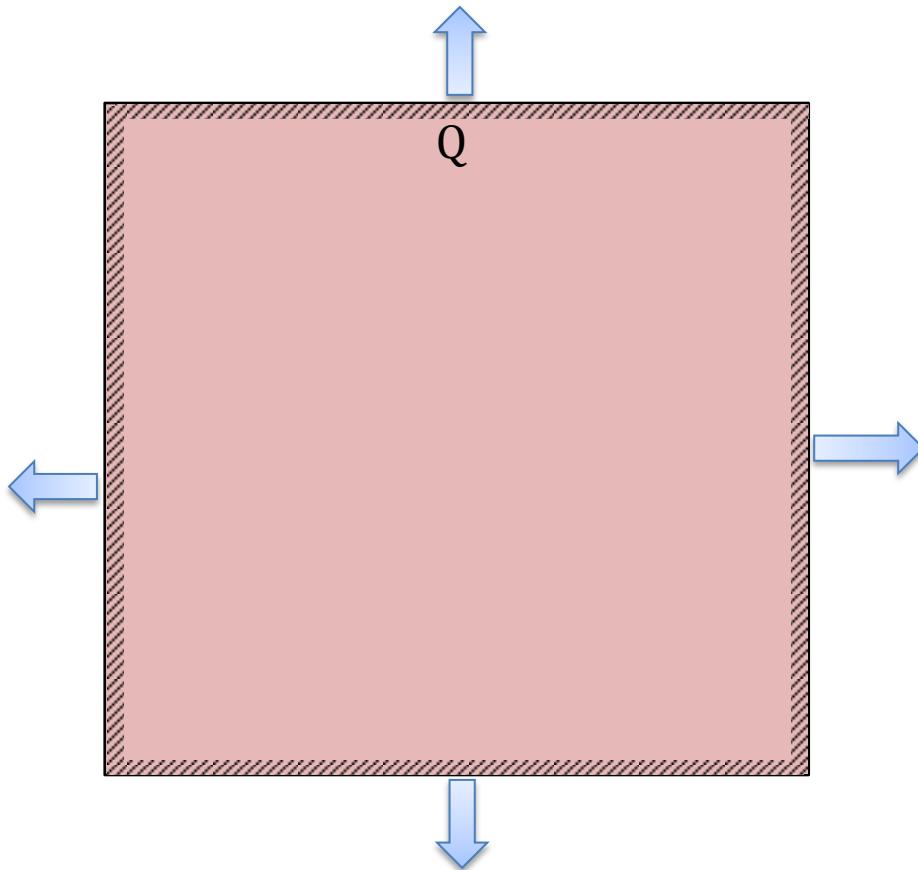
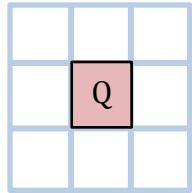


Tick  $t$

Compute Q



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



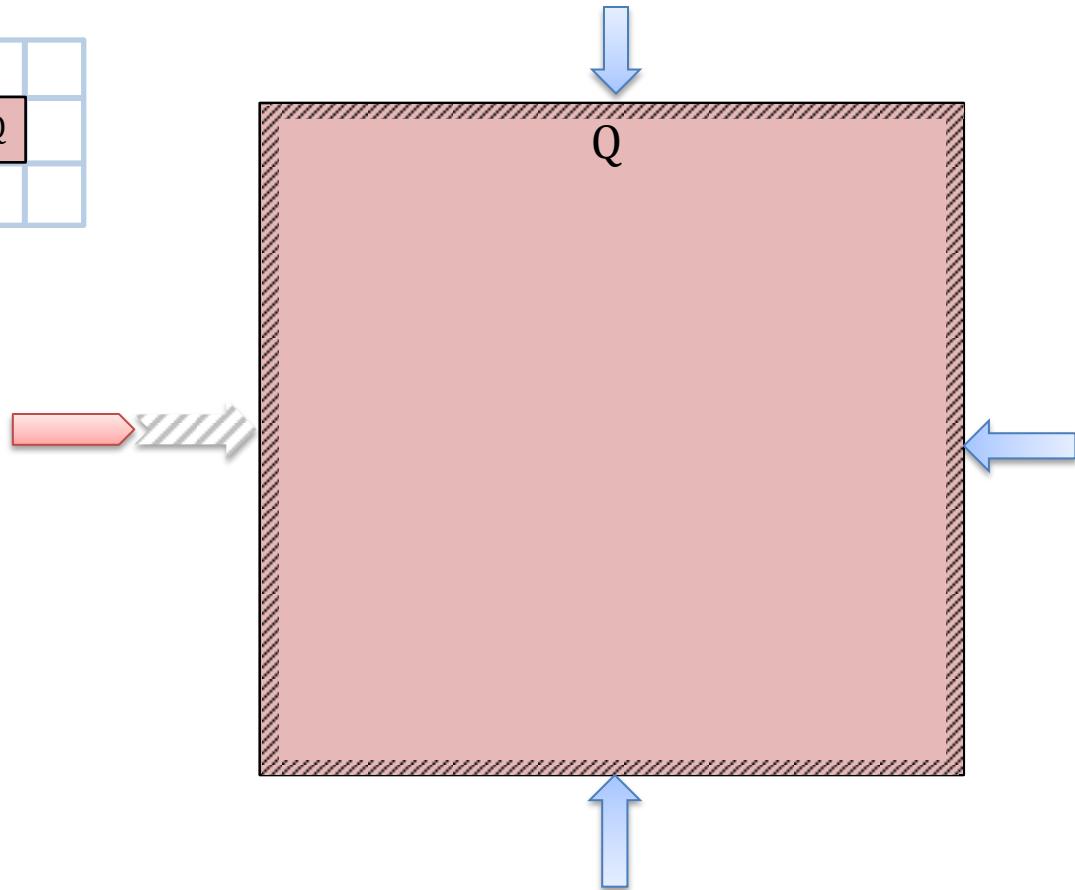
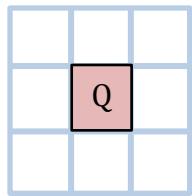
**Tick  $t$**

Compute Q

Send out updates



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

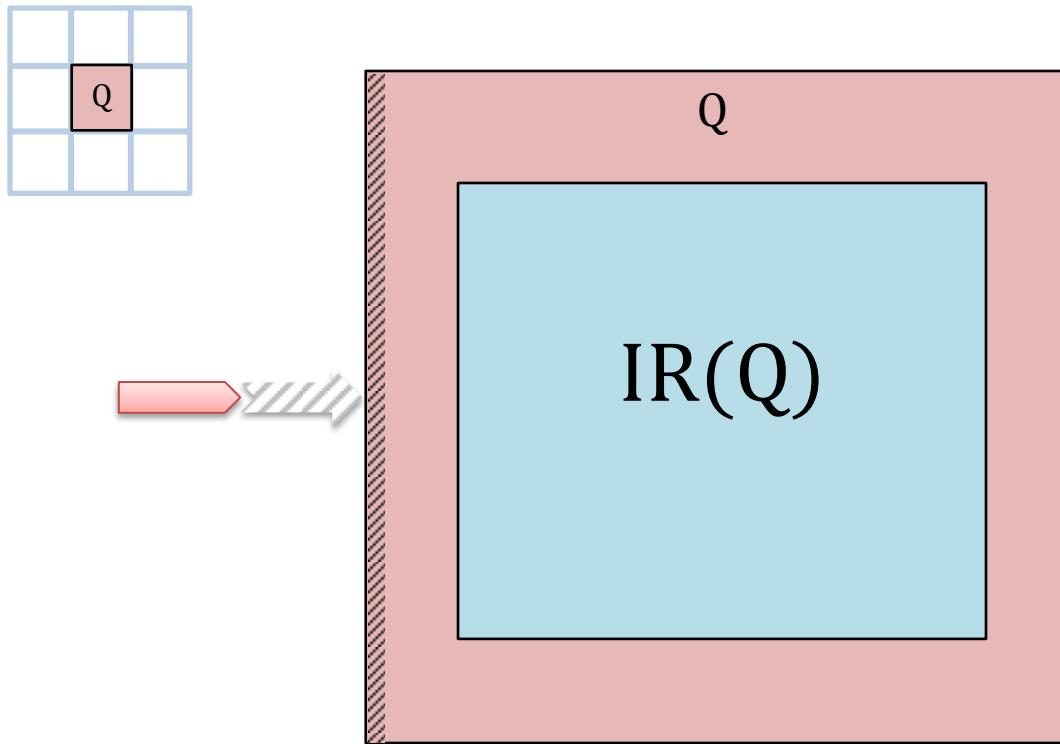
Compute Q

Send out updates

Wait for messages



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

Compute Q

Send out updates

Wait for messages

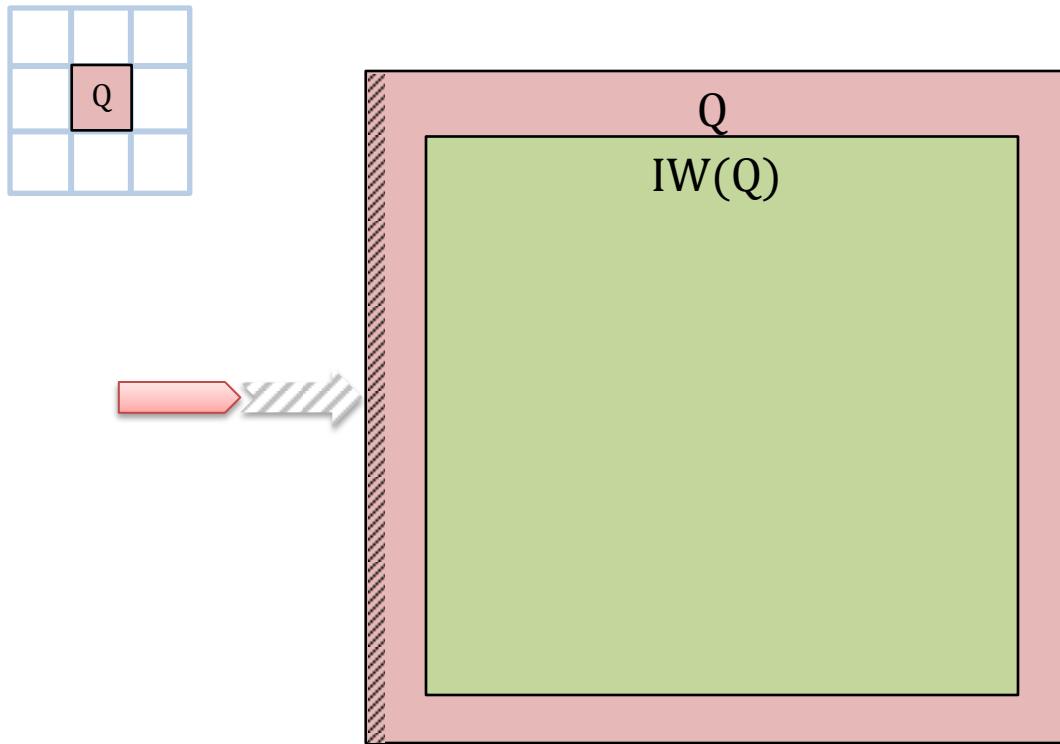
**Tick  $t + 1$**

Compute  $IR(Q)$  ?

No. Incoming message may contain updates to Q.



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

Compute Q

Send out updates

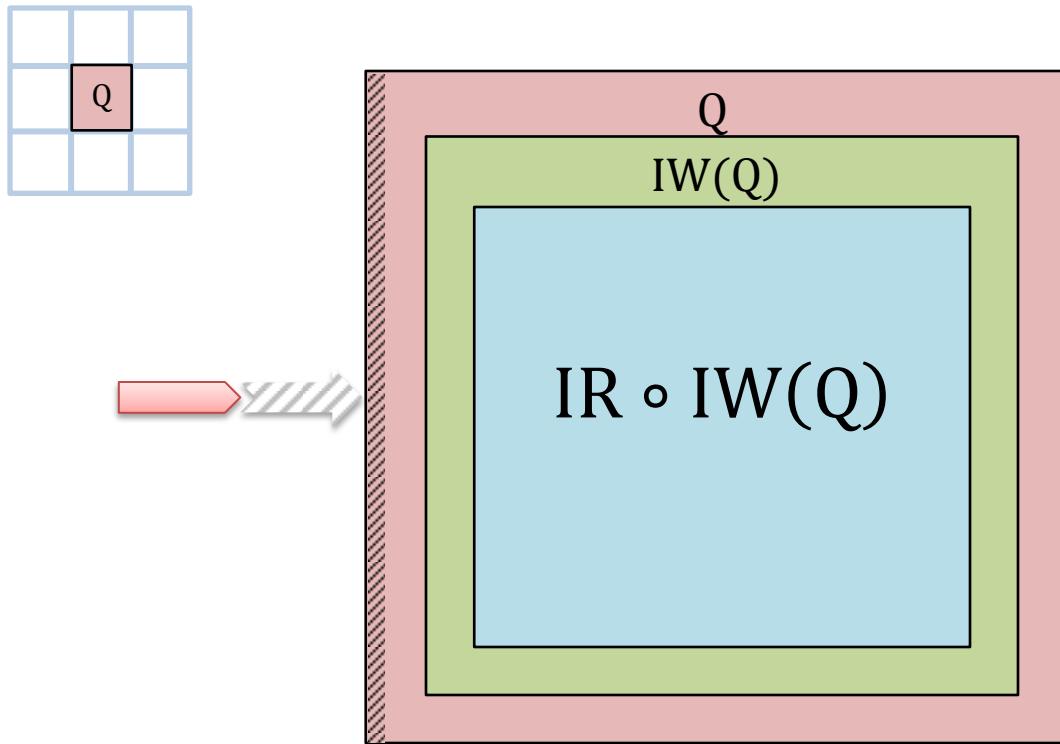
Wait for messages

**Tick  $t + 1$**

$IW(Q)$  is not influenced by the messages



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

Compute Q

Send out updates

Wait for messages

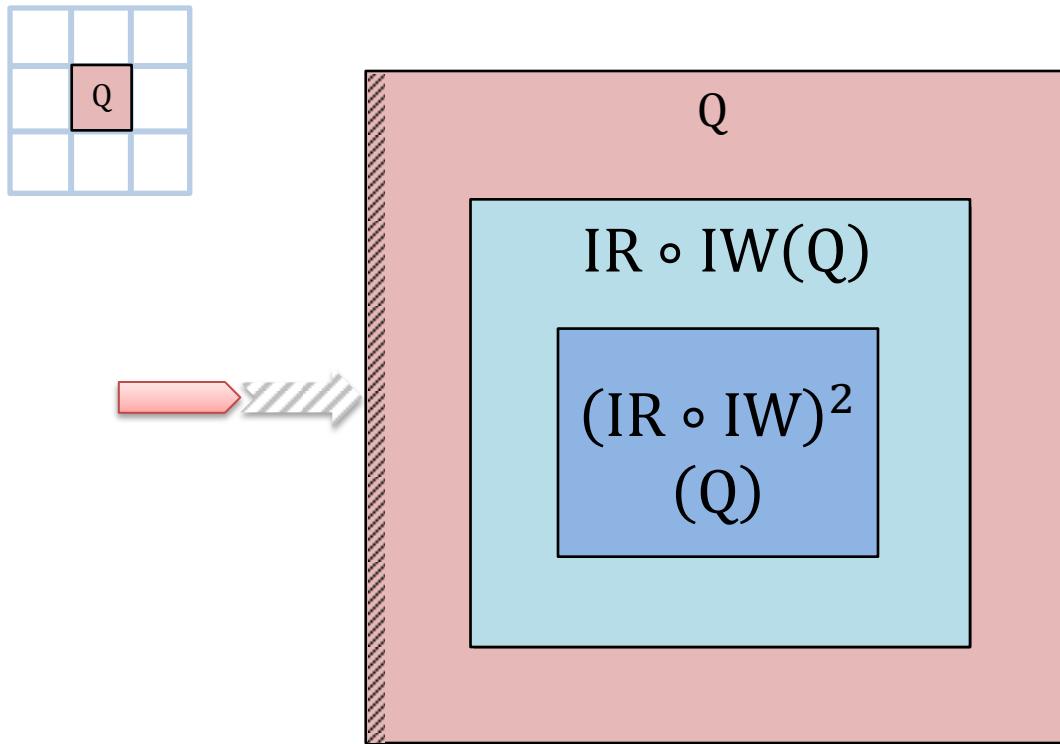
**Tick  $t + 1$**

Compute  $IR \circ IW(Q)$

$IW(Q)$  is not influenced by the messages



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

Compute  $Q$

Send out updates

Wait for messages

**Tick  $t + 1$**

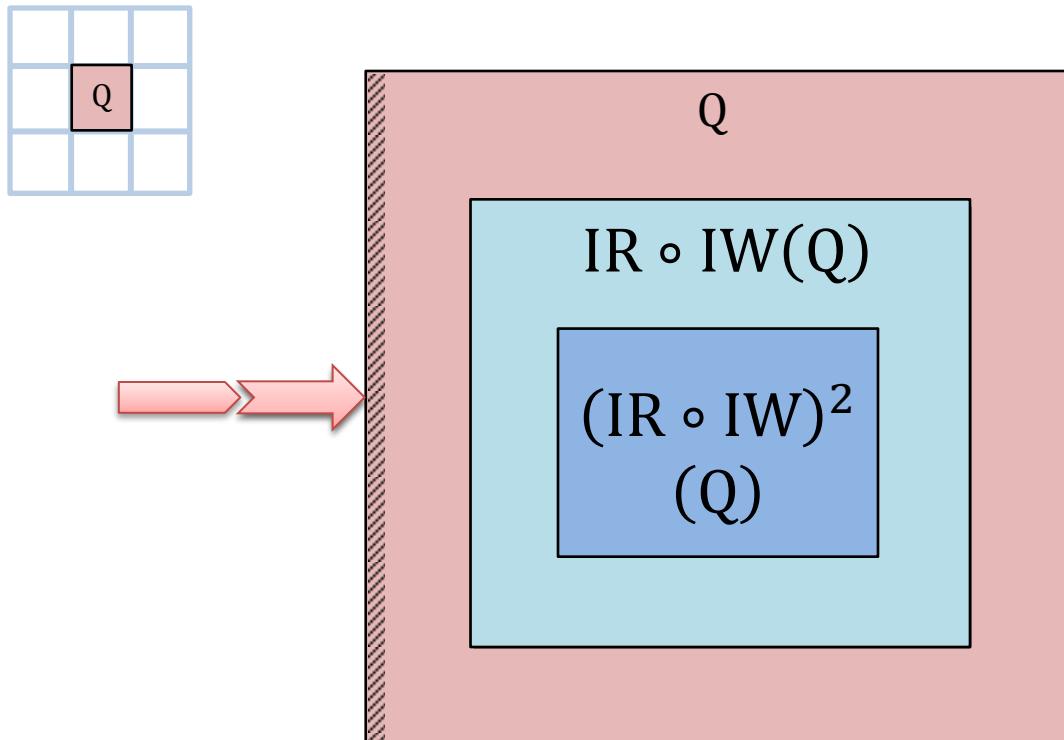
Compute  $\text{IR} \circ \text{IW}(Q)$

**Tick  $t + 2$**

Compute  $(\text{IR} \circ \text{IW})^2(Q)$



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

Compute Q

Send out updates

All message received

**Tick  $t + 1$**

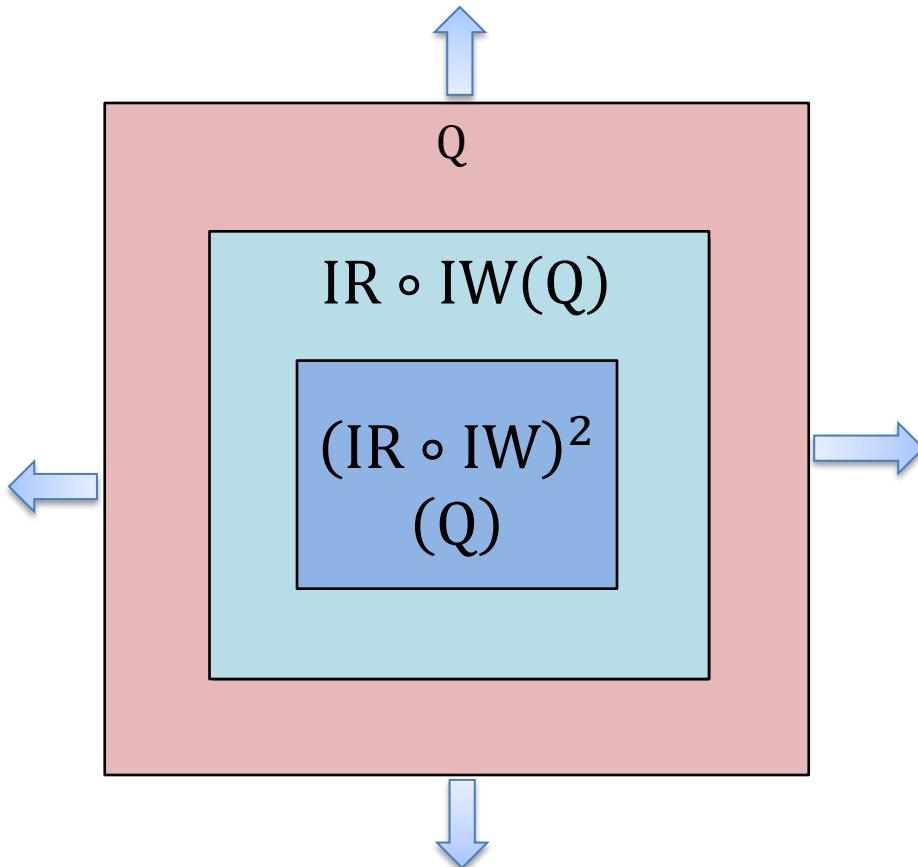
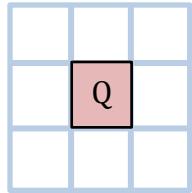
Compute  $\text{IR} \circ \text{IW}(Q)$

**Tick  $t + 2$**

Compute  $(\text{IR} \circ \text{IW})^2(Q)$



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

Compute  $Q$

Send out updates

All message received

**Tick  $t + 1$**

Compute  $IR \circ IW(Q)$

Compute  $Q - IR \circ IW(Q)$

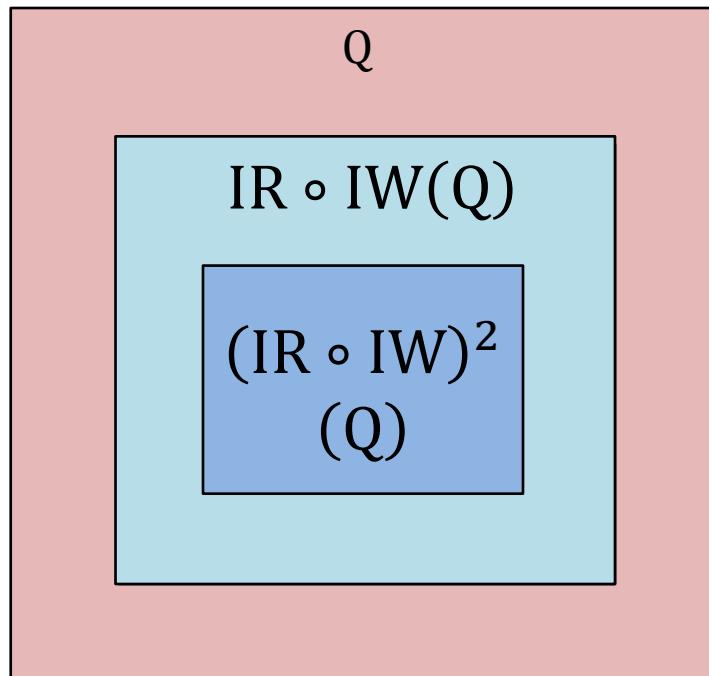
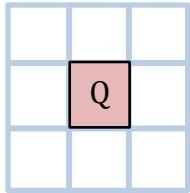
Send out updates

**Tick  $t + 2$**

Compute  $(IR \circ IW)^2(Q)$



# Runtime Dependency Scheduling



**Tick  $t$**

Compute  $Q$

Send out updates

All message received

**Tick  $t + 1$**

Compute  $IR \circ IW(Q)$

Compute  $Q - IR \circ IW(Q)$

Send out updates

.....

**Tick  $t + 2$**

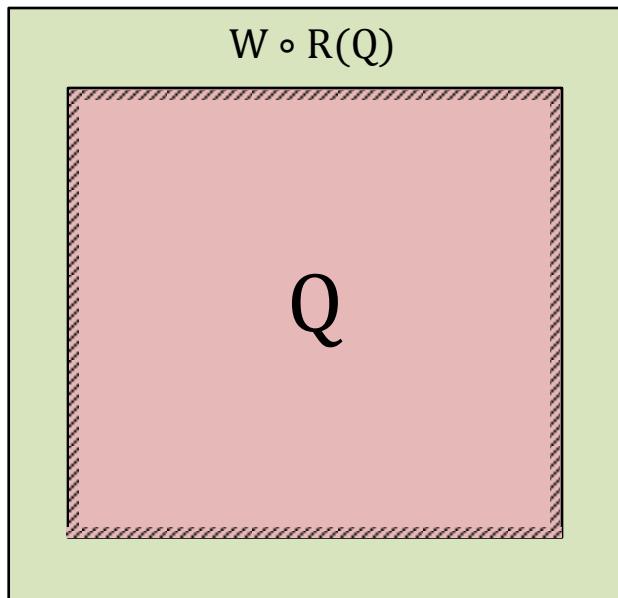
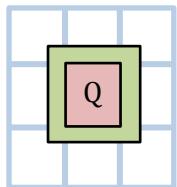
Compute  $(IR \circ IW)^2(Q)$

.....

Intuition: schedule computation for future ticks when delayed



# Runtime Computational Replication



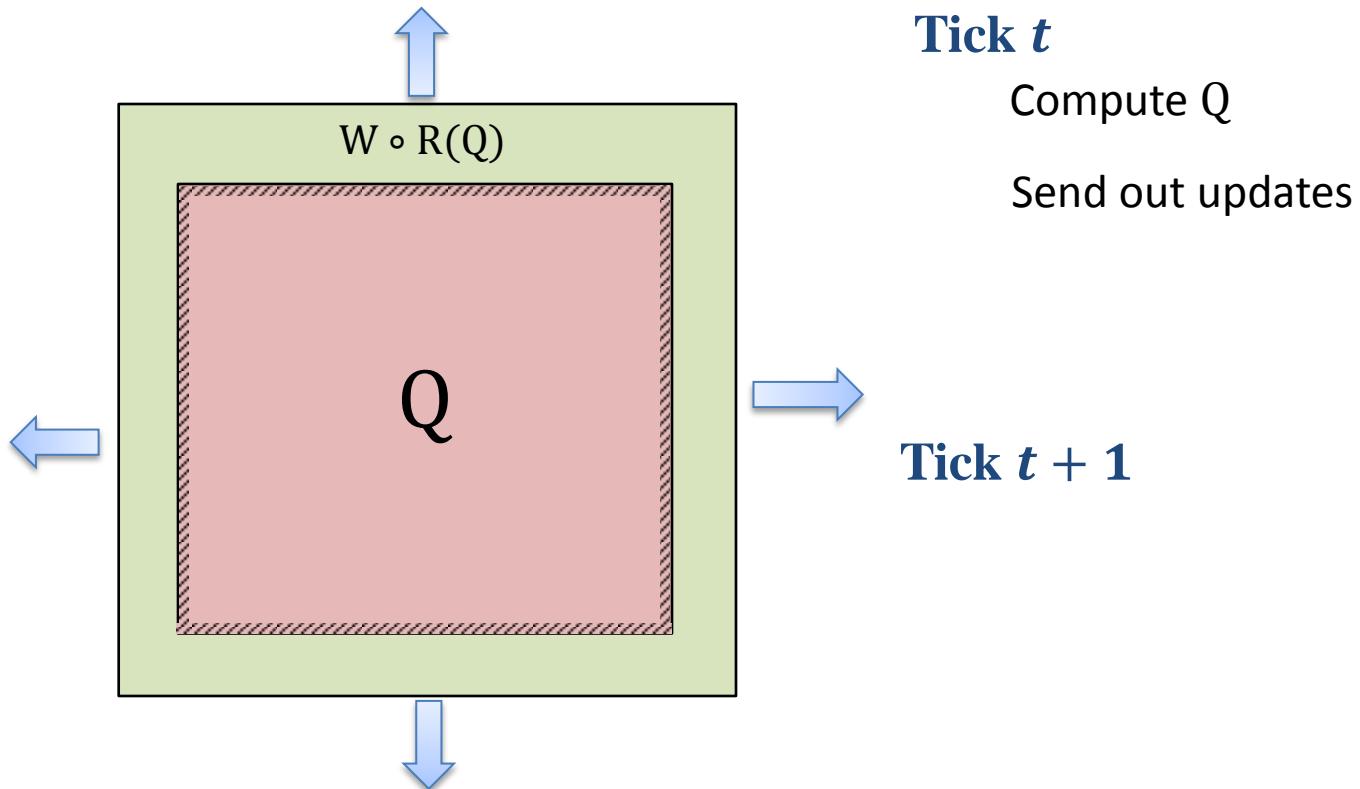
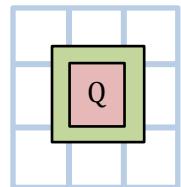
**Tick  $t$**

Compute Q

**Tick  $t + 1$**

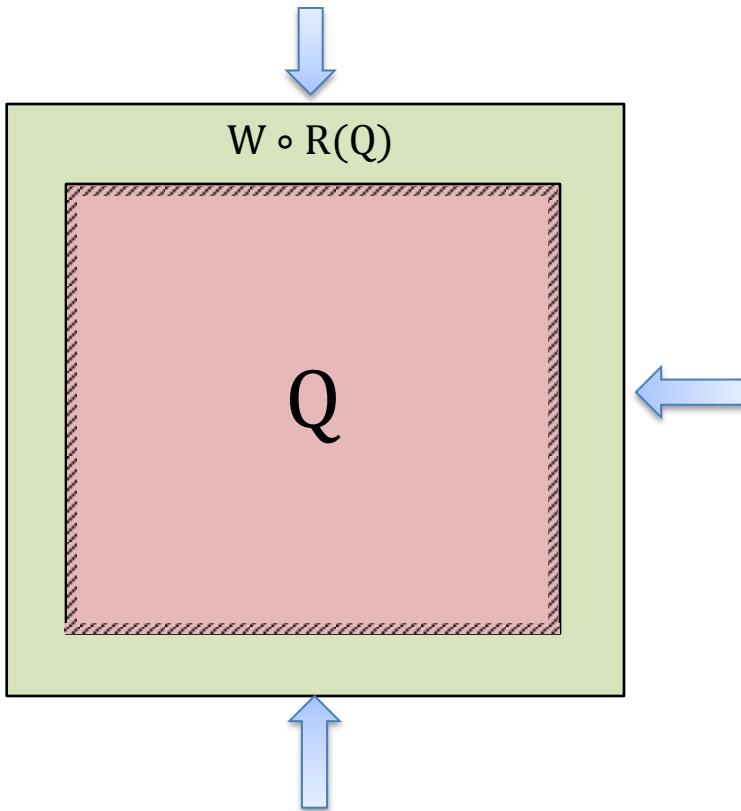
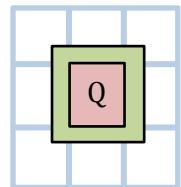


# Runtime Computational Replication





# Runtime Computational Replication



**Tick  $t$**

Compute  $Q$

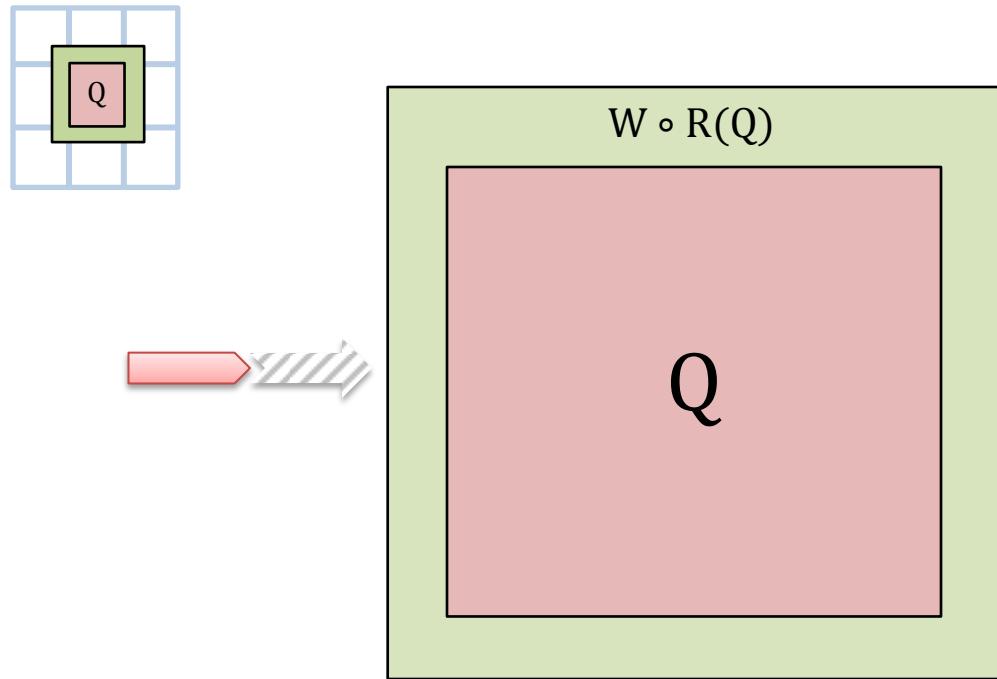
Send out updates

Wait for messages

**Tick  $t + 1$**



# Runtime Computational Replication



**Tick  $t$**

Compute Q

Send out updates

Wait for messages

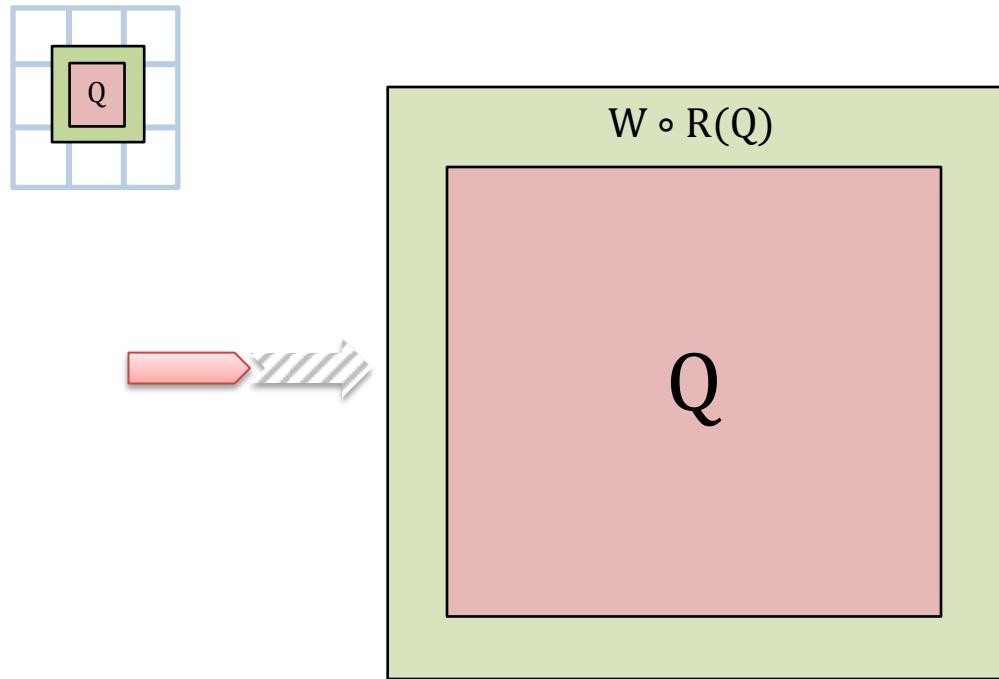
Compute  $W \circ R(Q) - Q$

**Tick  $t + 1$**

Compute Q



# Runtime Computational Replication



**Tick  $t$**

Compute  $Q$

Send out updates

Wait for messages

Compute  $W \circ R(Q) - Q$

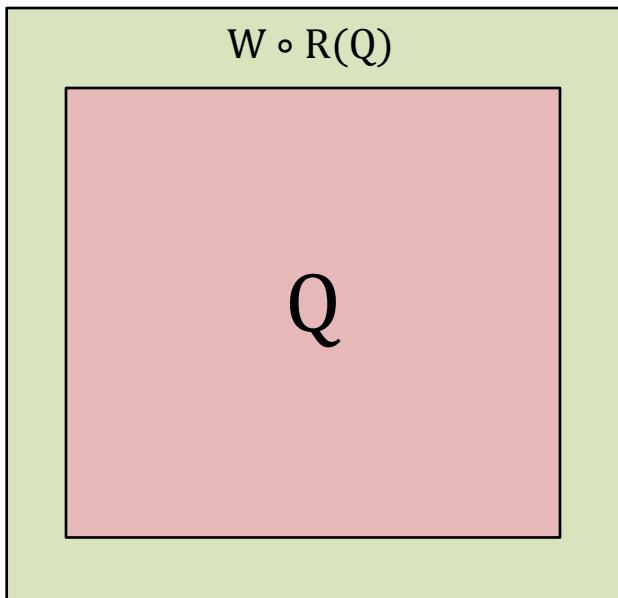
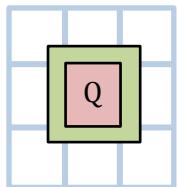
**Tick  $t + 1$**

Compute  $Q$

.....



# Runtime Computational Replication



**Tick  $t$**

Compute  $Q$

Send out updates

Wait for messages

Compute  $W \circ R(Q) - Q$

**Tick  $t + 1$**

Compute  $Q$

.....

- Intuition: enlarge region to compute contents of delayed messages.
- $W \circ R(Q), (W \circ R)^2(Q), \dots, (W \circ R)^m(Q)$



# Our Approach: Summary

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- Programming model captures
  - Application state
  - Computation logic
  - Data dependencies
- Jitter-tolerant runtime
  - Dependency scheduling
  - Computational replication



# Talk Outline

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- Motivation
- Our Approach
  - Programming Model
  - Jitter-tolerant Runtime
- **Experimental Results**
- Conclusions



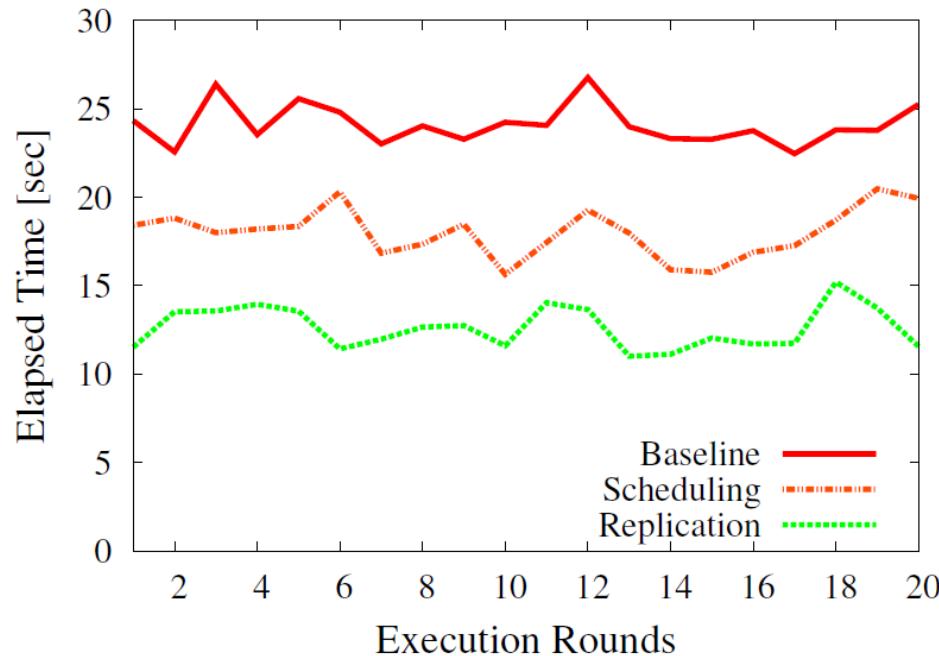
# Experimental Setup

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- A prototype framework
  - Jitter-tolerant runtime
    - MPI for communication
  - Three different applications
    - A fish school behavioral simulation
    - A linear solver using the Jacobi method
    - A message-passing algorithm computes PageRank
- Hardware Setup
  - Up to 100 EC2 large instances (m1.large)
    - 2.26GHz Xeon cores with 6MB cache
    - 7.5GB main memory



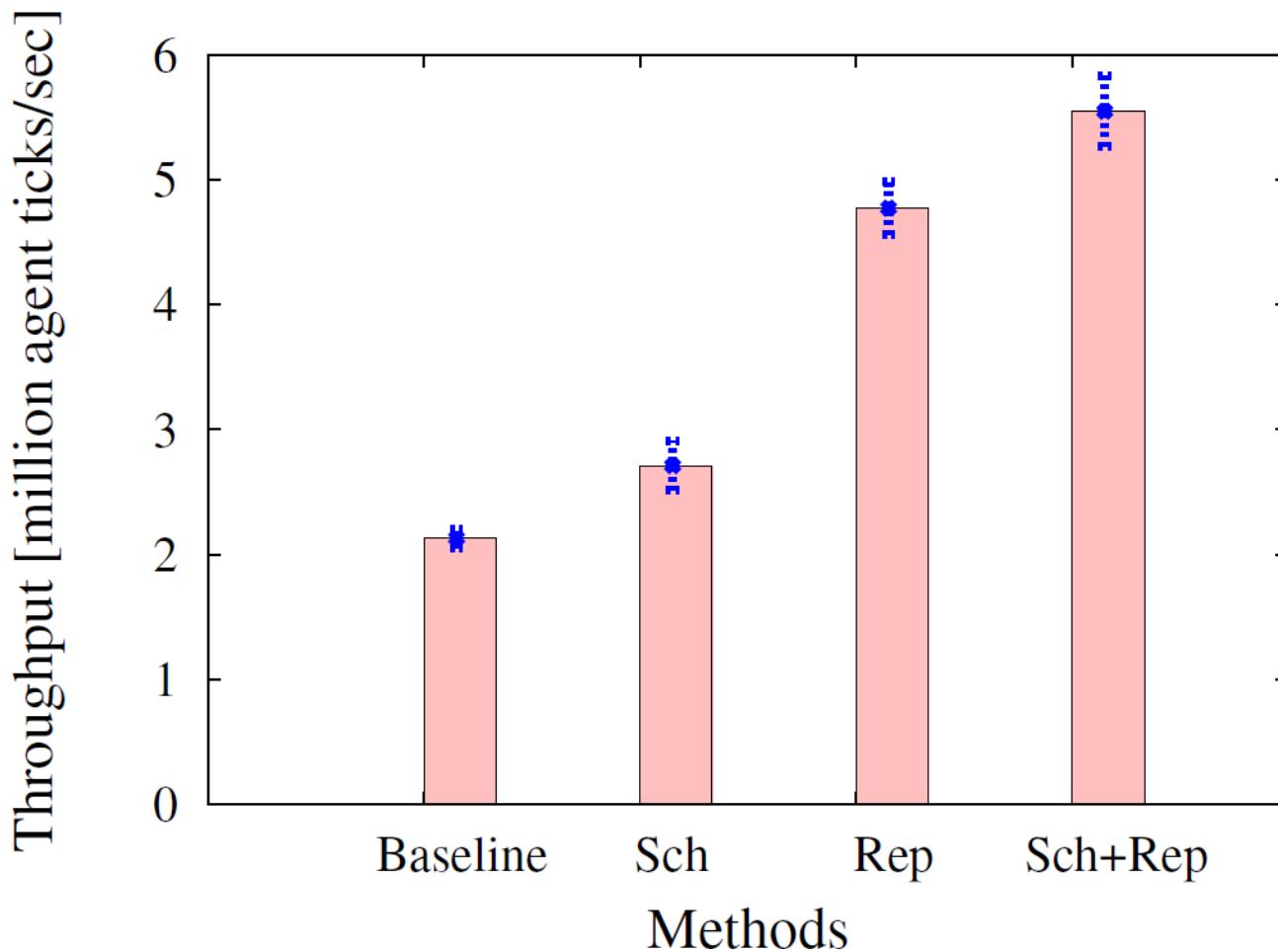
# Methodology



- Observation: Temporal variation in network performance
- Solution
  - Execute all settings in rounds of fixed order
  - At least 20 consecutive executions of these rounds



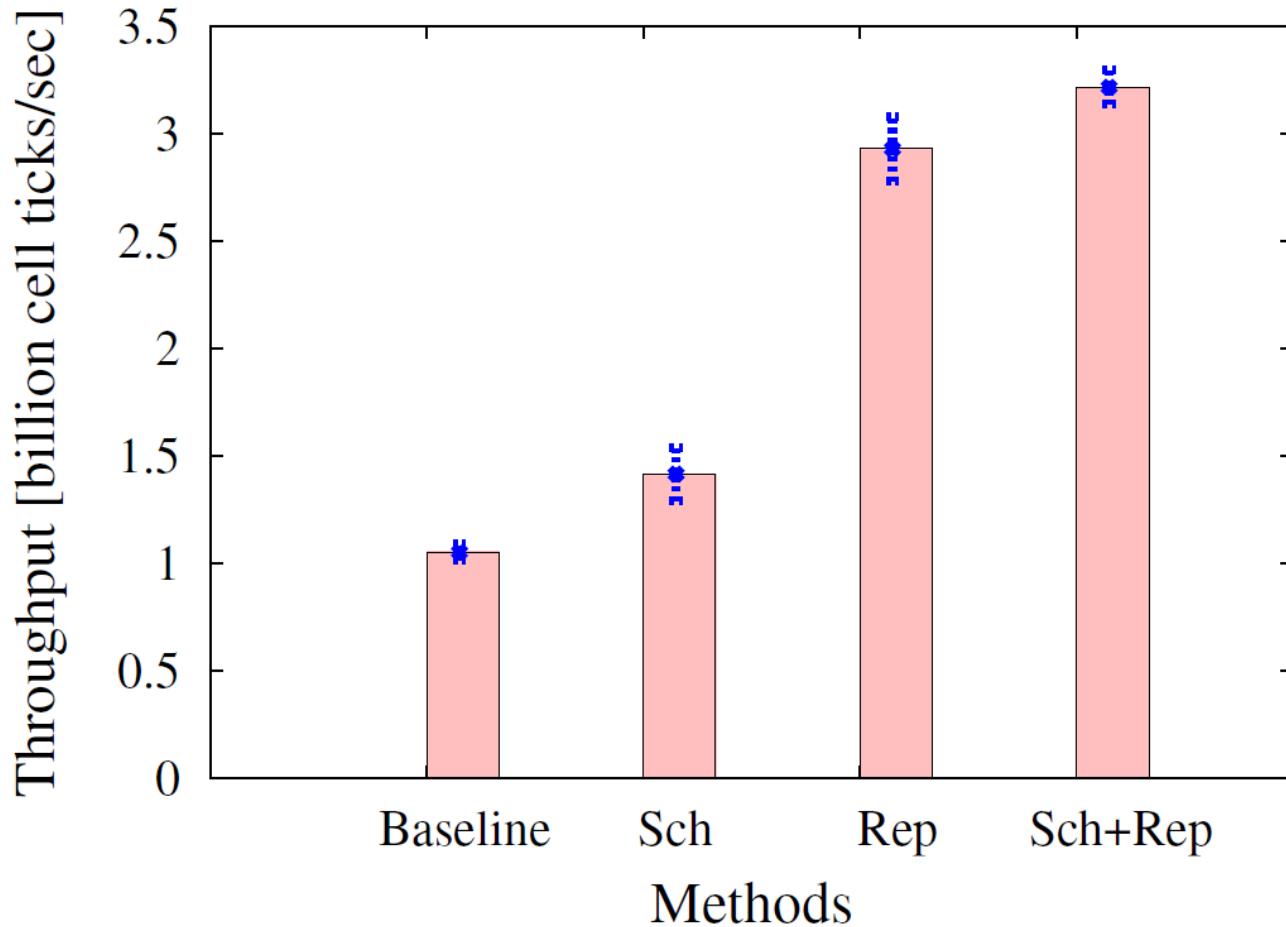
# Effect of Optimization: Fish Sim



- **Baseline:** Local Synchronization; **Sch:** Dependency **Scheduling**; **Rep:** Computational **Replication**



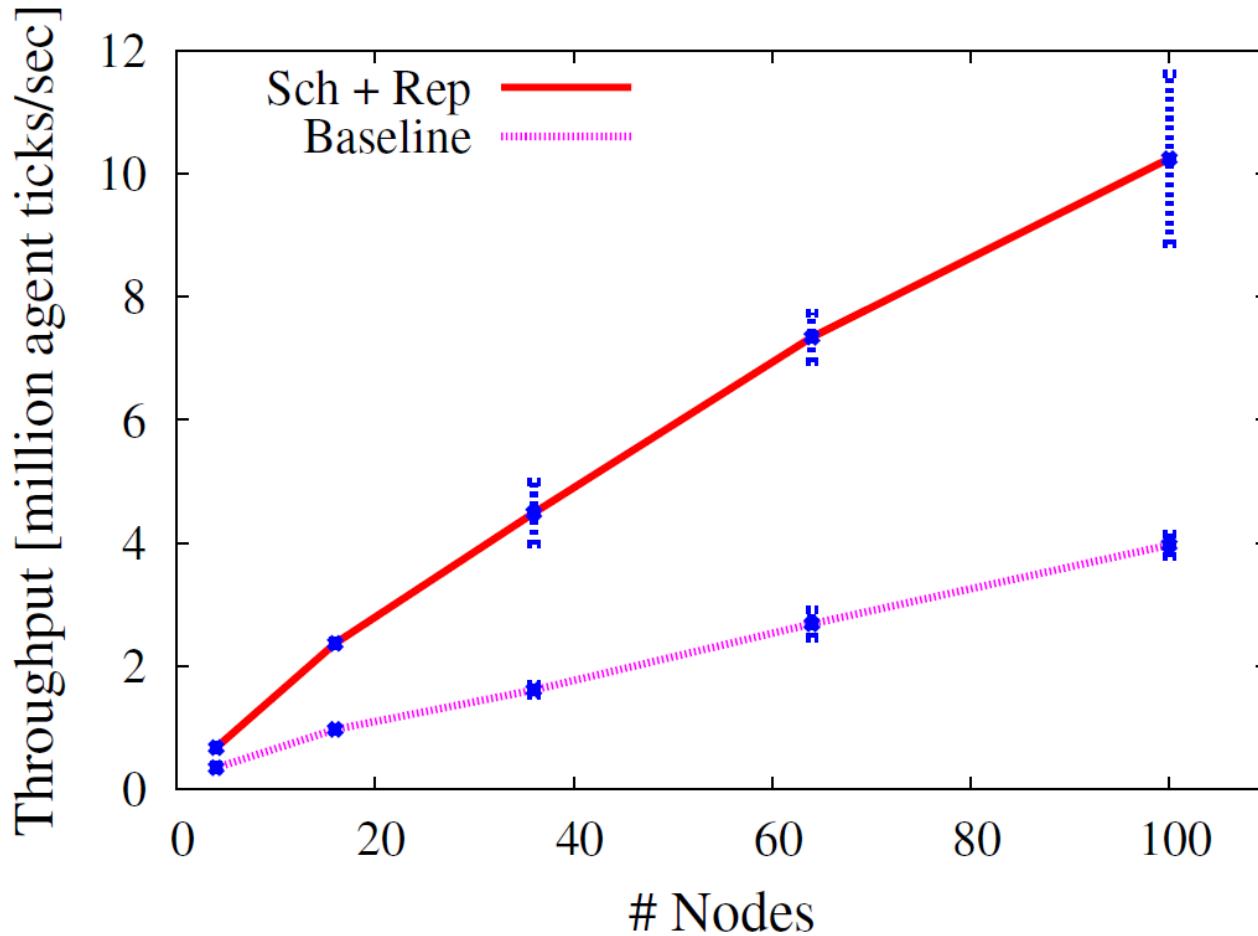
# Effect of Optimization: Jacobi



- **Baseline:** Local Synchronization; **Sch:** Dependency **Scheduling**; **Rep:** Computational **Replication**



# Scalability: Fish Simulation



- **Baseline:** Local Synchronization; **Sch:** Dependency **Scheduling**; **Rep:** Computational **Replication**



# Conclusions

---

- Latency jitter is a key characteristic of today's cloud environments.
- Programming model + jitter-tolerant runtime
  - Good performance under latency jitter
  - Ease of programming
  - Correctness
- We have released our framework as a public Amazon AMI:  
<http://www.cs.cornell.edu/bigreddata/games/>.
- Our framework will be used this fall in CS 5220 (Applications of Parallel Computers) at Cornell.