

CS 744: SUMMARY

Shivaram Venkataraman

Fall 2019

ADMINISTRIVIA

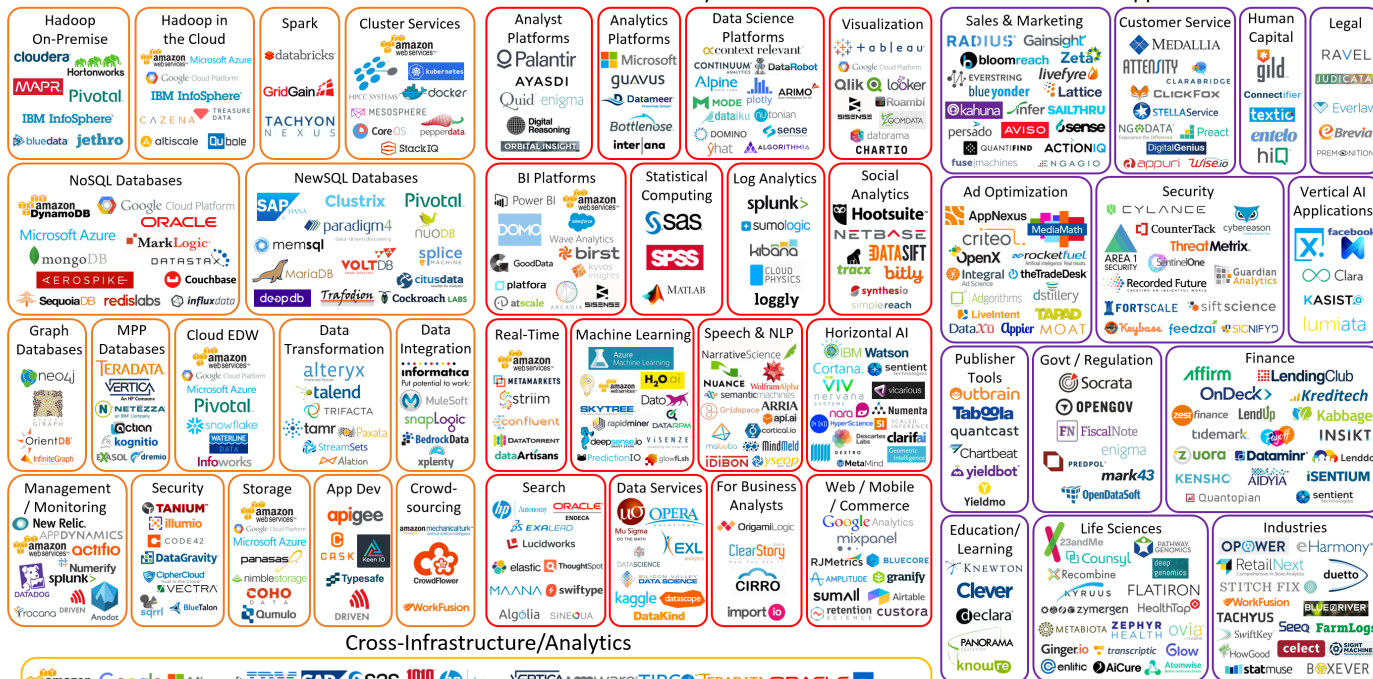
- Midterm 2 on Tuesday
- Poster session Dec 13th, 3-5pm details on Piazza
- Final report Dec 17th
- AEFIS Course feedback form!

Big Data Landscape 2016 (Version 3.0)

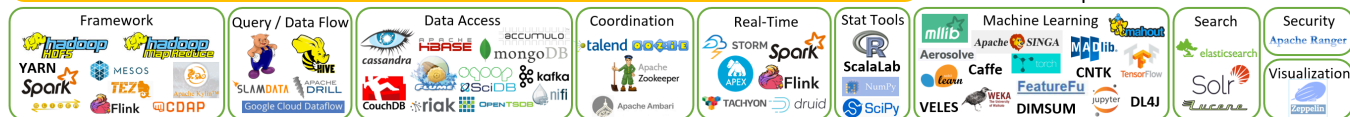
Infrastructure

Analytics

Applications



Open Source



Data Sources & APIs



Applications

Machine Learning

SQL

Streaming

Graph

Computational Engines

Scalable Storage Systems

Resource Management

Datacenter Architecture



Open Compute Project

OUTLINE

Unification vs Specialization

Survey results, Discussion

Big data systems: Looking forward

SPECIALIZATION VS UNIFICATION

GENERALITY: “ONE SIZE FITS ALL” DBMS

1970s

Research prototypes: SystemR and INGRES

Main function: OLTP

IBM



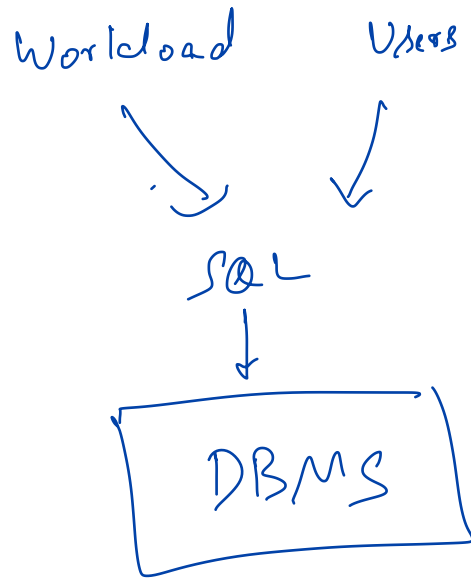
Process data
derive decisions

From 1990s

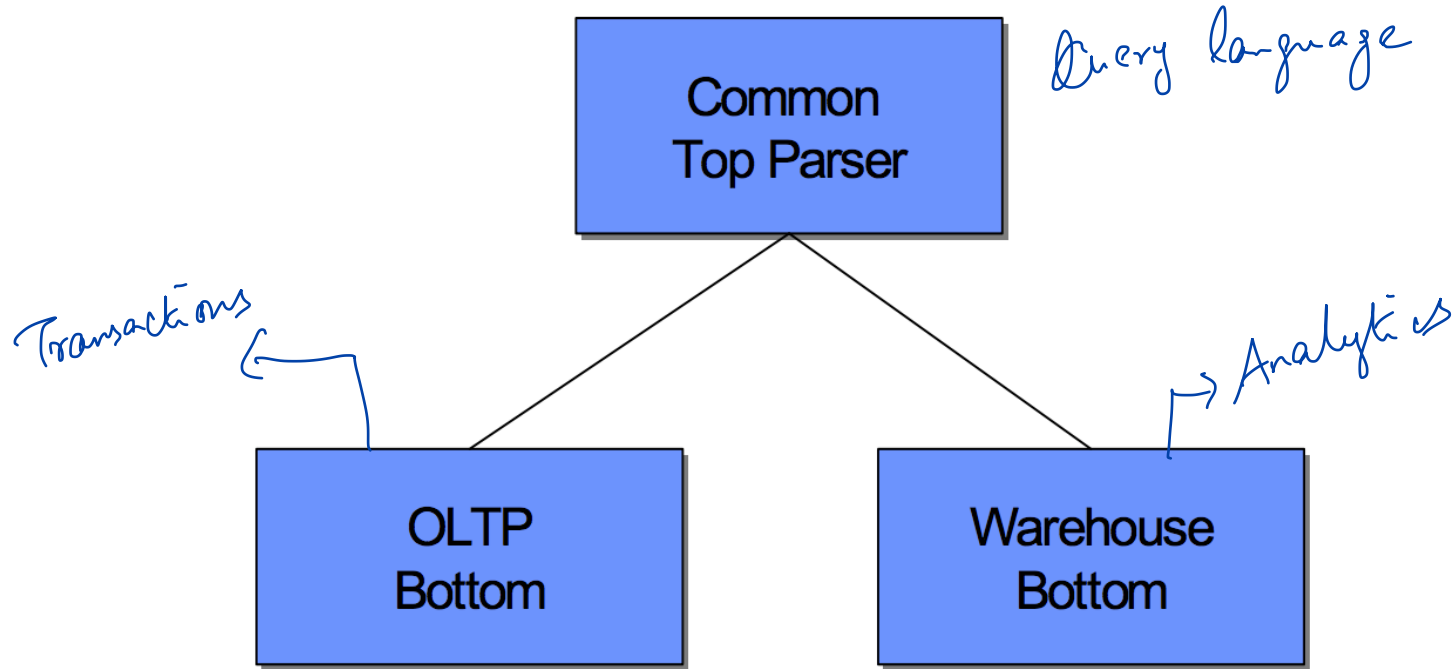
Rise of business intelligence workloads

OLAP workloads need to be isolated from OLTP

Solution: Scrape data into data warehouses.



DBMS IMPLEMENTATION

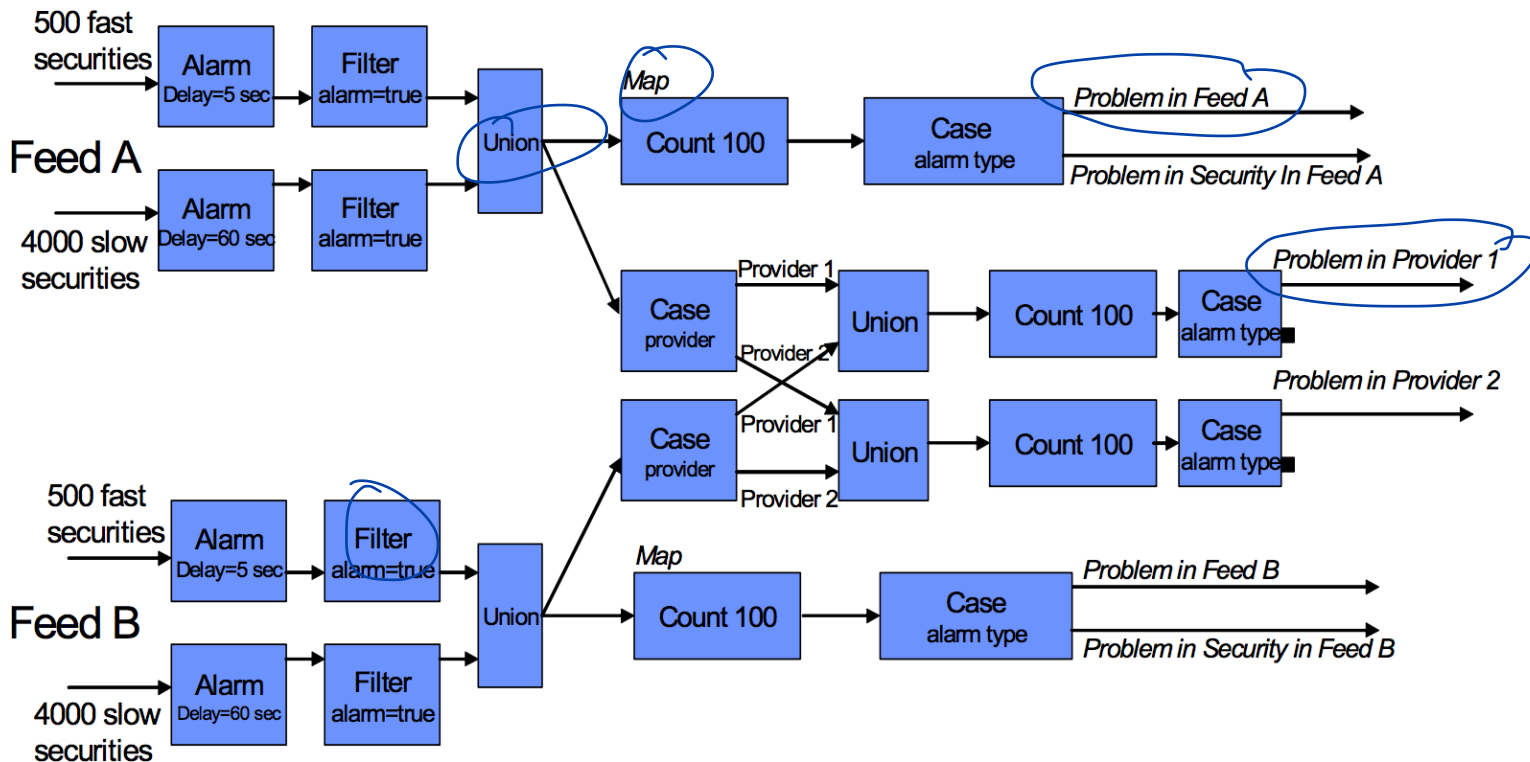


early
2000s

STREAM PROCESSING ?

Example: Financial feed processing (Bloomberg, Reuters)

every
1s



EXAMPLE WORKLOAD

Goals: Maximize message processing throughput on single machine

Scenario: Stock tick is late is if it occurs more than X secs from previous tick

Performance comparison:

2.8 GHz, 512 MB memory, single SCSI disk

160,000 messages per second with StreamBase

900 messages per second with DBMS

Custom stream processing
support for streaming

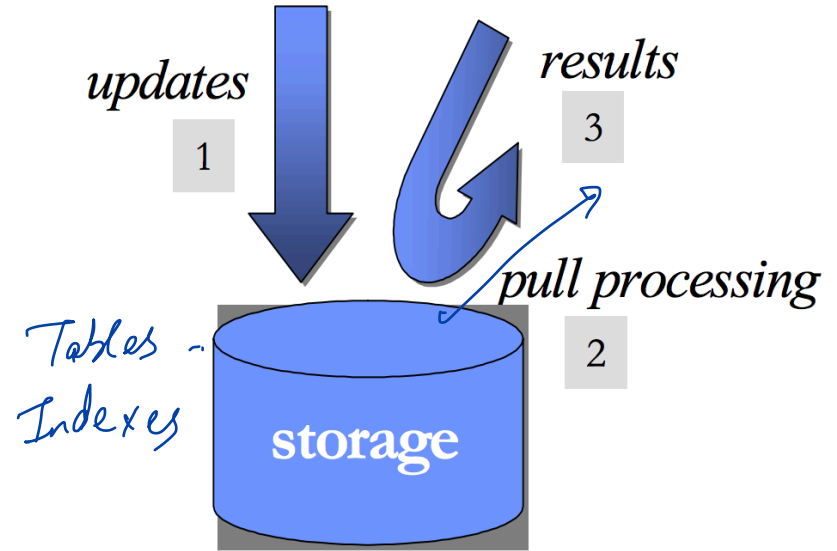
WHY IS IT SLOW ?

DBMS: “Outbound” processing model

1. Insert data
2. Index data, commit transaction
3. Process query, return results

Process after store

First store data
and
then process the data

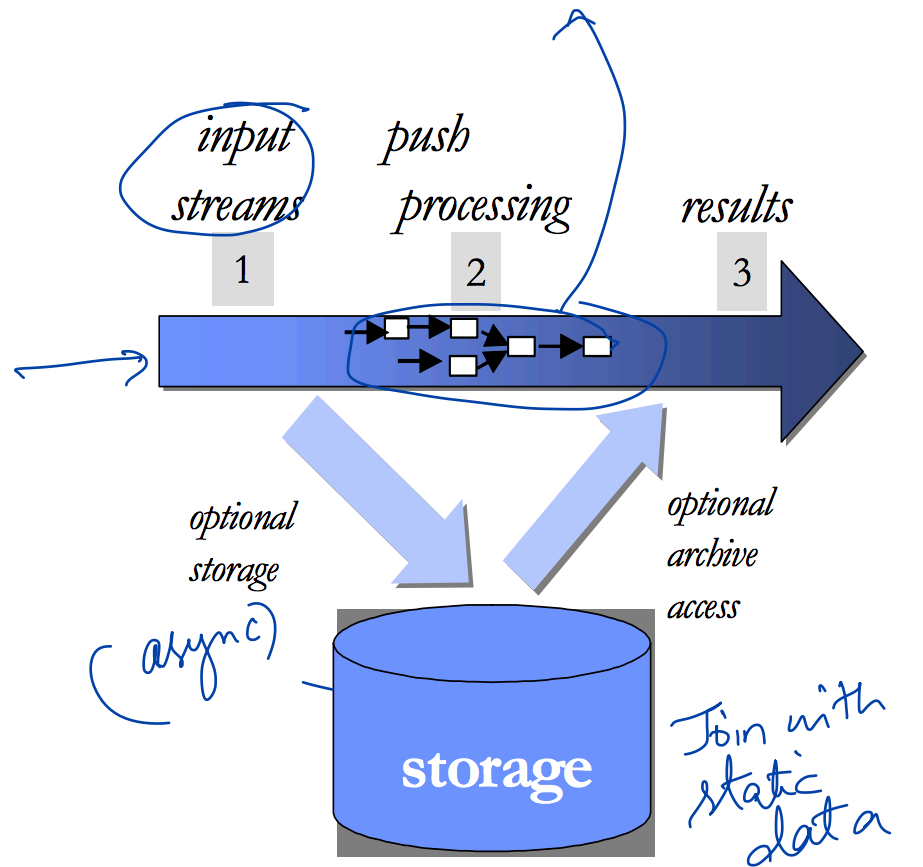


WHY IS IT SLOW ?

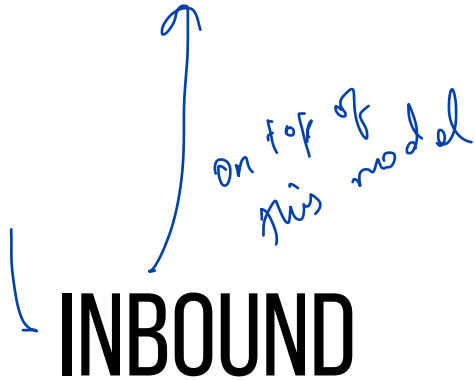
“Inbound” data processing

1. Push inputs into system
2. Process query
3. Return results
4. Optionally store (async)

Only way to do this in DBMS: Triggers
Not performant

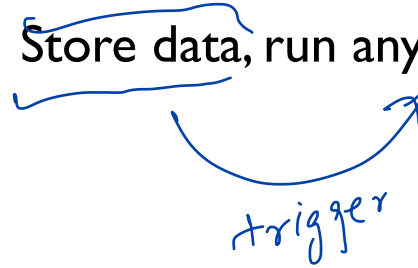


OUTBOUND



INBOUND

“Pull” records given query
Store data, run any query



“Push” records into query
Store queries, pass data through

IS IT JUST STREAMING ?

Sensor Networks: TinyDB

→ IOT or edge-computing

Text Search: GFS / MapReduce

→ Google

Scientific databases: SciDB

→ multi dimensional array

Data warehouses

Column stores, read-oriented vs. write oriented

TF ← unification

BIG DATA SYSTEMS

Unified systems

Naïve - Timely

- Batch
- stream
- Graph

PyWren / MapReduce

- Arch
- Map/Reduce

API

SQL

- streaming
- GraphX

Spark stuff

Clipper

- TF
- Pytorch

Scikit Learn

Specialized systems

TPU → ML inference workloads

PS → very large models

Weld

Ray? - RL applications

API

- functions
- Actors
- get

Powergraph

- Power-law graphs

BENEFITS

Unified systems

Developer ease of use
→ No need to stitch things together
Additional workloads
Hard to build → Abstractions
→ Perform
Complexity

Specialized systems

↳ Performance!
Simple code
Exploit workload
Industry specific
↓
Vendor choice?

IS IT JUST A CYCLE ?

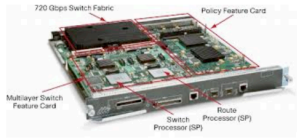
80s



SPARC

MIPS

PowerPC



90s



high end



GPUs
TPUs
?
ASICs

Mobile phones

WHERE ARE WE IN THE CYCLE ?

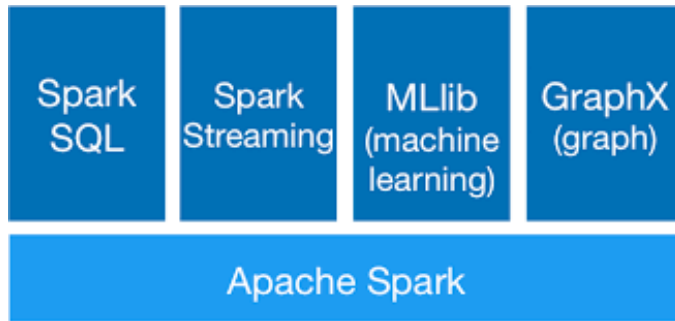


Dryad

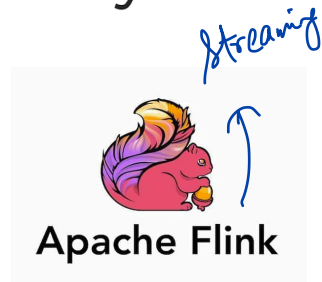
CIEL



2004 - 2011



2011 - 2015



2015 - now

BOOTSTRAPPING UNIFIED SYSTEMS ?

1. Implement a system/app/functionality that is superior to what is out there
2. Rapidly build an ecosystem providing additional functionalities

Example:

Tensorflow initially target SGD/deep learning

Unifies number of other features

- tf.data supporting map, flat_map etc.
- tf.linalg implementing linear algebra
- tf.sparse for sparse data / shallow models

Apache Arrow
Protobuf

SURVEY RESULTS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course you will be able to

- Explain the design and architecture of big data systems
- Compare, contrast and evaluate research papers
- Develop and deploy applications on existing frameworks
- Design, articulate and report new research ideas

Paper Review

Discussion


Assignment

Project

DISCUSSION

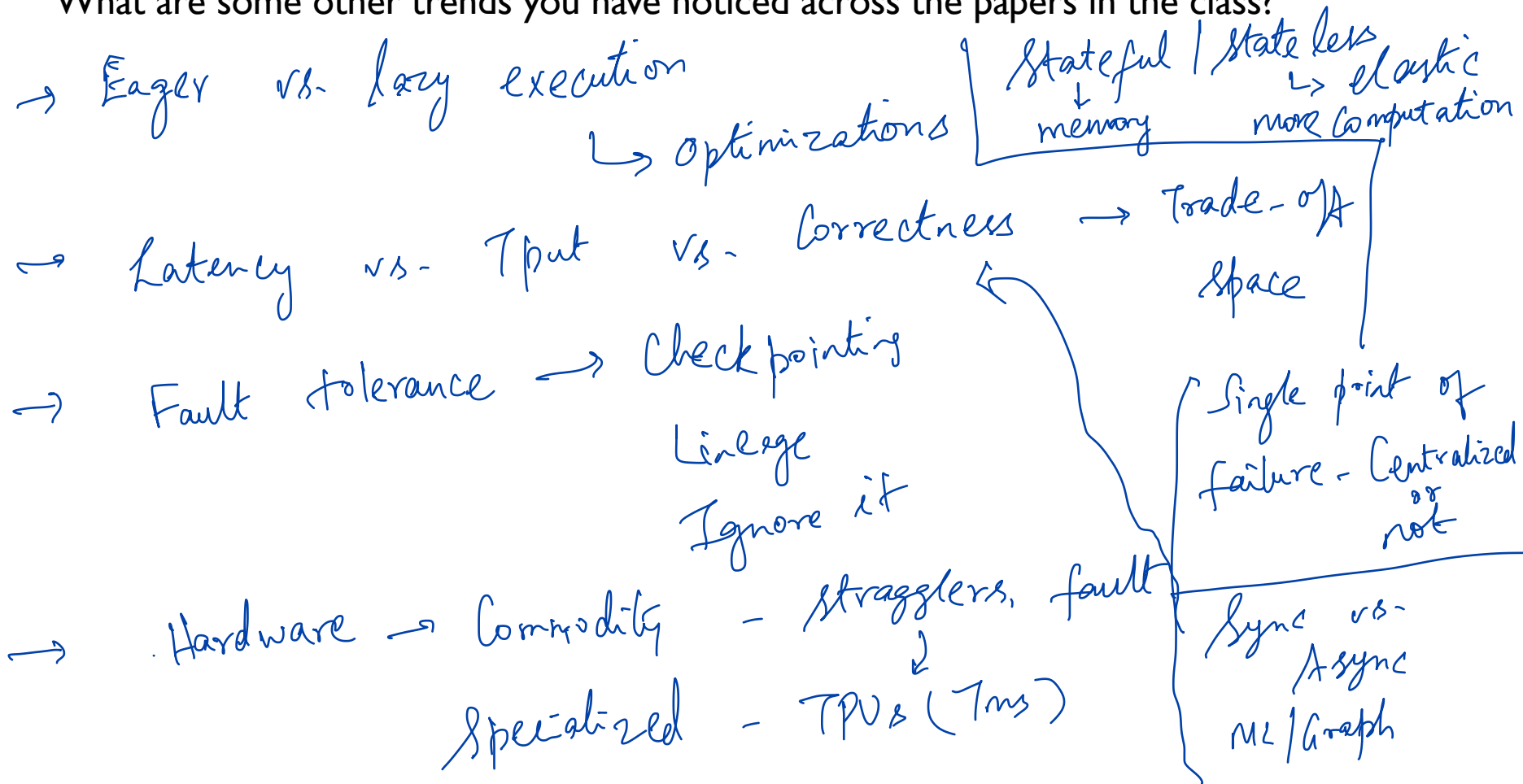
<https://forms.gle/sQFiAKwiQfHEKkPd8>

What were some of your goals when you started the course? (Think about the first survey.) Reflect on what part of your goals have been achieved and how.

- Arch design patterns
- Historical lineage of why we use what we use.
- What are the metrics which matter?
- Critically evaluate, Compare 
 - good
 - shortcomings
- How to build such a system

In the class, we discussed one trend across systems of unification vs. specialization.

What are some other trends you have noticed across the papers in the class?



Open Source

vs.

closed source



design evolves

influenced

Data Proc.

Spark

TF

Pytorch

Flink



Fixed design



Storage

S3

→ 99.99%

GFS

⋮

Mutability

vs.

↪ State

Immutability

↪ lineage

API design

Naïve ↪ low-level

vs.

TF/ high-level

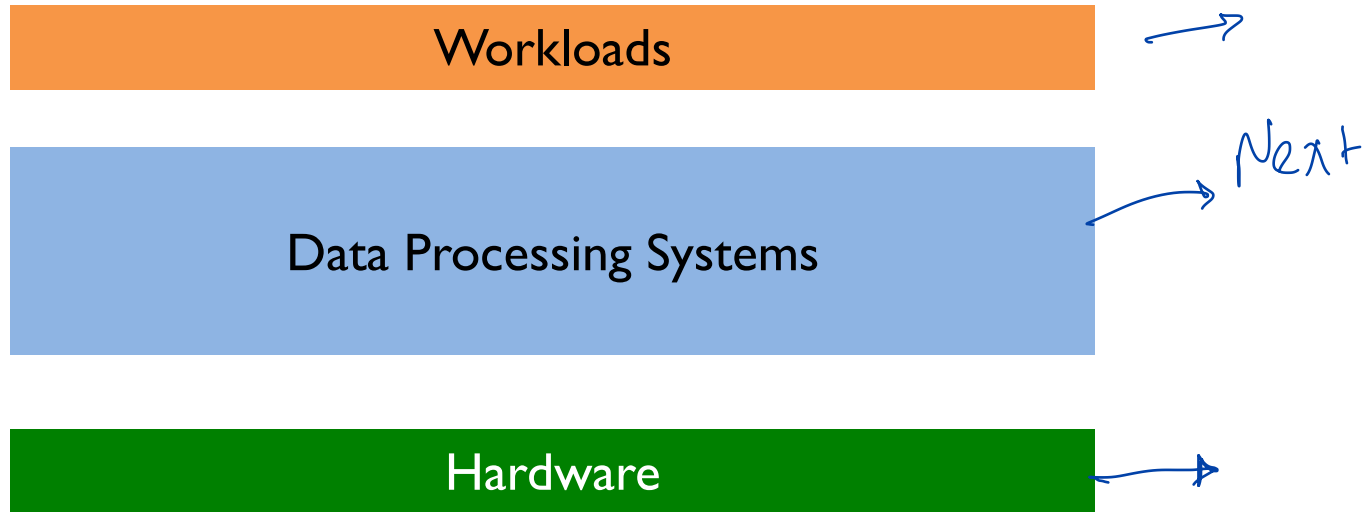
Keras

Driver

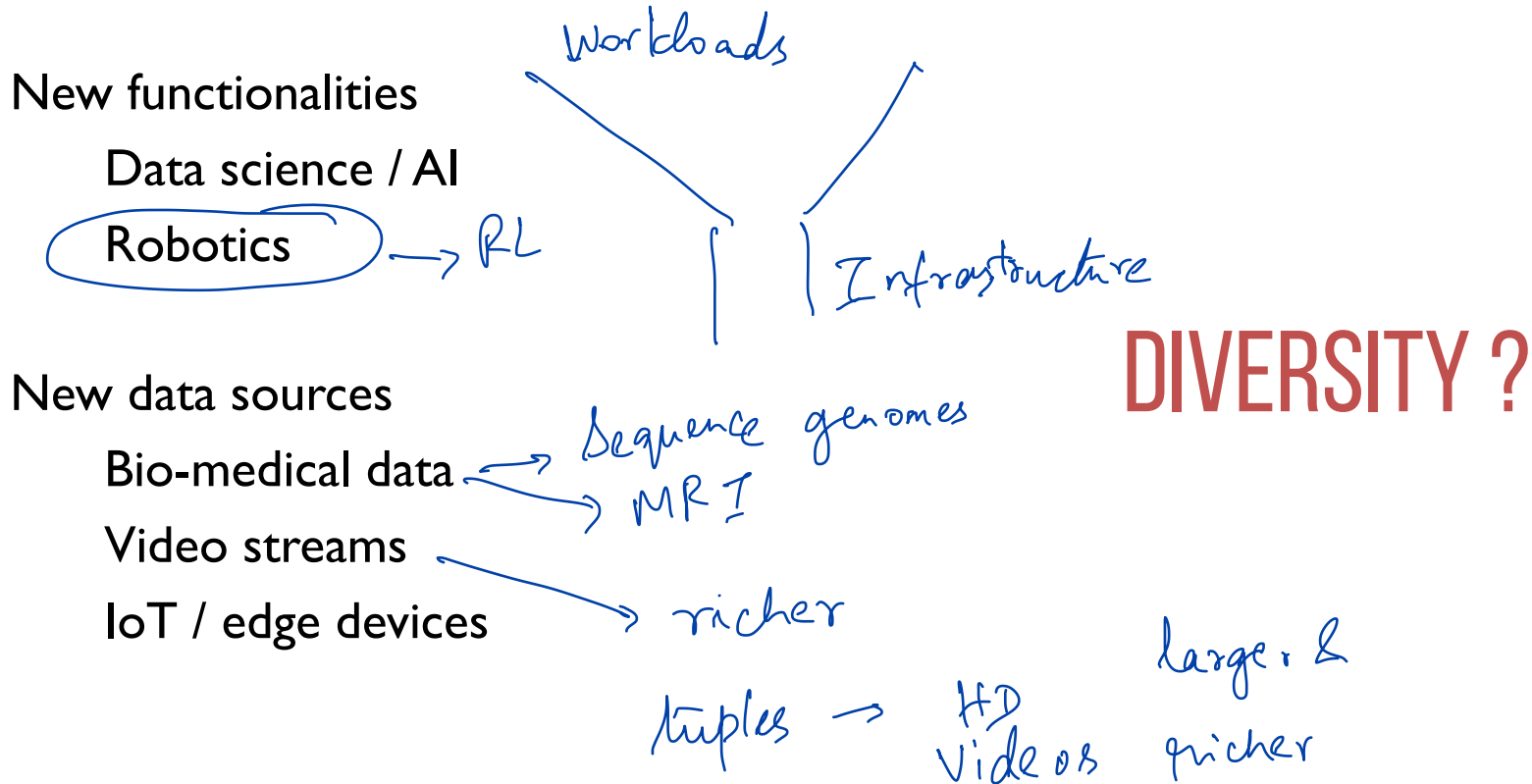
↪ managing computation
or
not

LOOKING FORWARD

NEXT-GENERATION BIG DATA SYSTEMS ?



TRENDS IN WORKLOADS



COURTS ARE USING AI TO SENTENCE CRIMINALS. THAT MUST STOP NOW

Fairness in ML?



HOW ROBUST IS YOUR SYSTEM ?

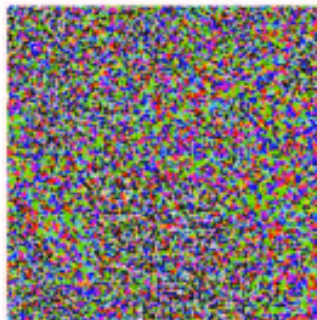
Failure
infrastructure
data analysis

Adversarial
examples



'Duck'

+

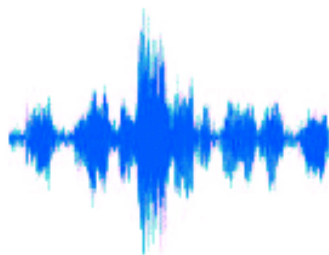


$\times 0.07$

=



'Horse'



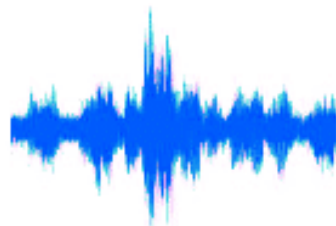
'How are you?'

+



$\times 0.01$

=



'Open the door'

WHAT CAN SYSTEMS RESEARCH DO ?

More than performance?

Latency, throughput, efficiency

Ease of use

Some other goals to consider ?

Security, Privacy

Robustness

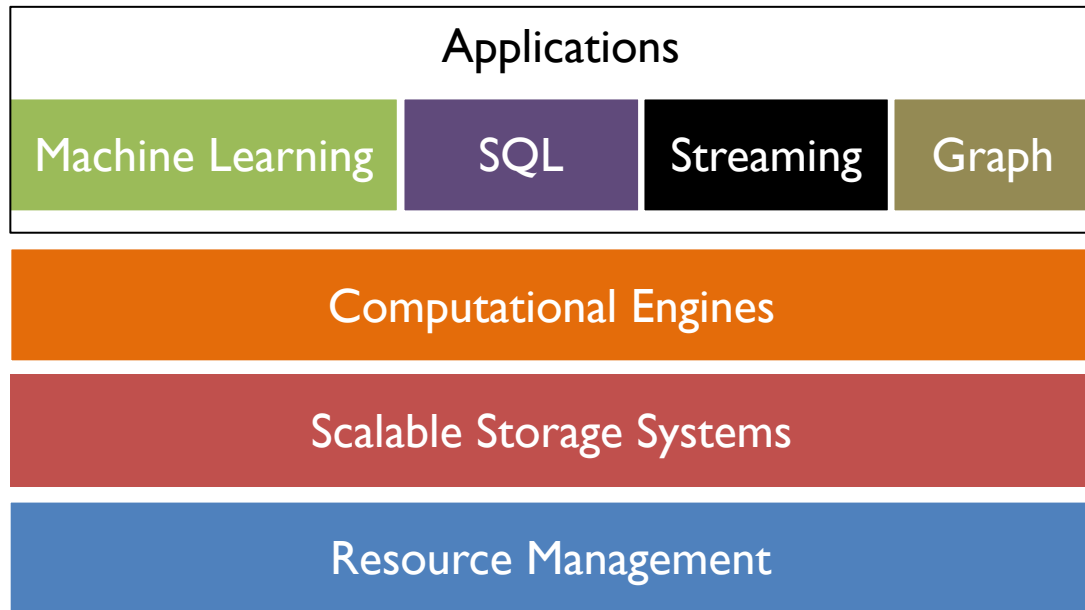
Data bias / ethics

COURSE SUMMARY

Large scale data analysis has changed the world



COURSE SUMMARY



Your System Here ?



kubernetes

