

An Intelligent, Adaptive, & Flexible Data Compression Framework

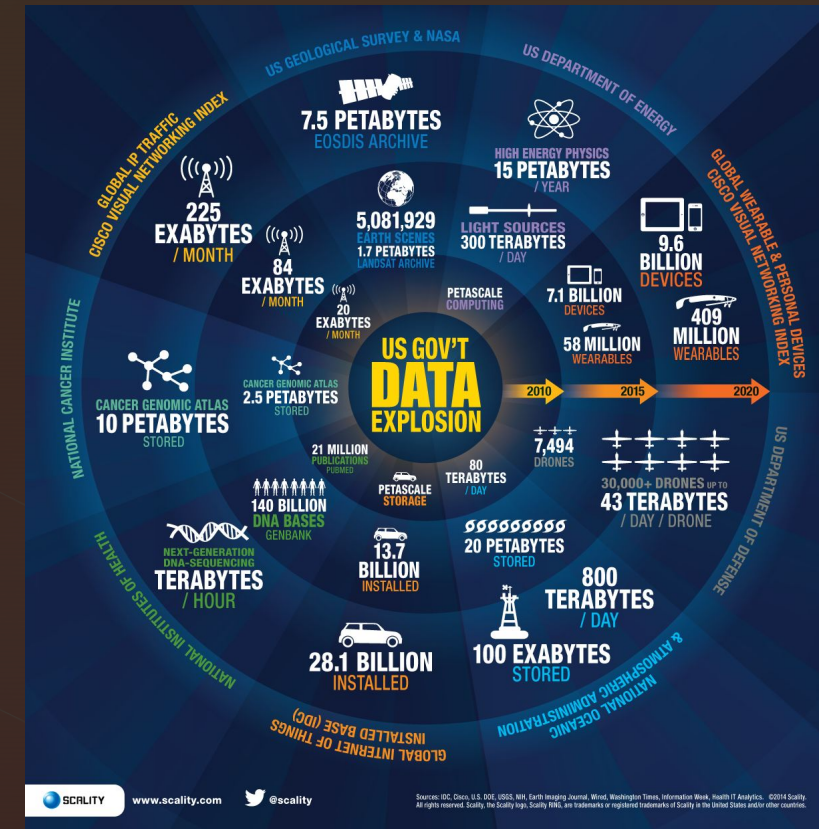
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Hariharan Devarajan, Anthony Kougkas, and Xian-He Sun

hdevarajan@hawk.iit.edu

Modern Big Data Applications

- Explosion of data volume, variety, and velocity
 - Facebook is storing roughly 250 billion images.
 - 80% of all the world's data is unstructured.
 - Facebook users upload more than 900 million photos a day.
 - Square Kilometer Array (SKA) is estimated to reach 10 Pb/s.



Generates tremendous stress on storage sub-system

**Data Compression
is popularly used to ease this stress**

Data Compression

- Categories of compression techniques
 - lossy and lossless algorithms.
- The lossless algorithms are standard in scientific and cloud applications.
- Popular examples of lossless algorithms
 - General Purpose: Bzip, Zlib, 7z , etc.
 - Specialized: Snappy, SPDP, LZ0, etc.

Challenges in Data Compression

- **Data-dependency**: Each Compression library is specialized for a certain input (i.e., data-type and data-format)
- **Library-choice**: Choice of library is complex as different situations might demand different compression needs.
- **API diversity**: Each library has its own definition of Interface.

These challenges highlight there is no "one compression for all".

Can we do something better?



Outline

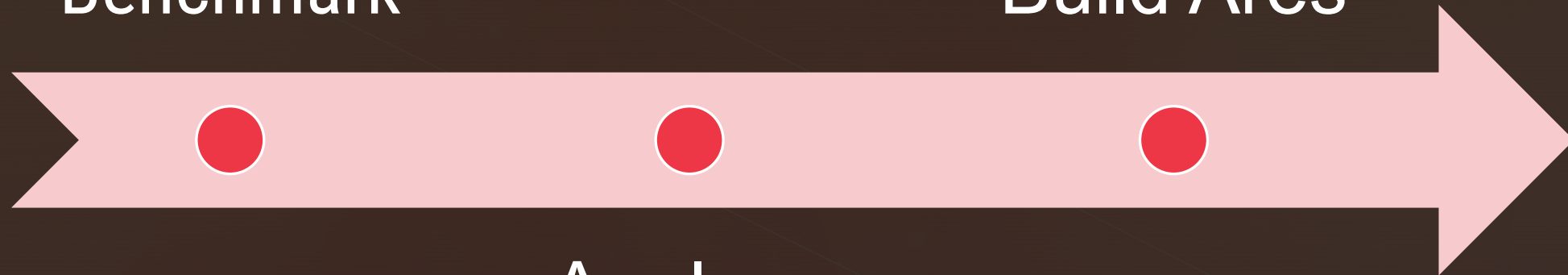
Ares

- Approach
- Design
- Results
- Conclusion

Approach: Overview

Benchmark

Build Ares



Analyze

Approach

Design

Results

Conclusion

Approach: Benchmark

- **Library Corpus:** bzip2, zlib, huffman, brotli, bsc, lzma, lz4, lzo, pithy, snappy, and quicklz.
- **Data-Types:** characters, integers along with their modifiers (short, long, signed, unsigned), sorted integers, floating point, and double floating points.
- **Data-Formats:** binary, HDF5, csv, json, xml, and Avro, Parquet.
- **Metrics:** Compression/Decompression Speed & Compression Ratio

These total to over 1000 test cases

Approach: Analyze

- Workload Priority: defines different requirement that a workload prioritizes
- Score Formulation:

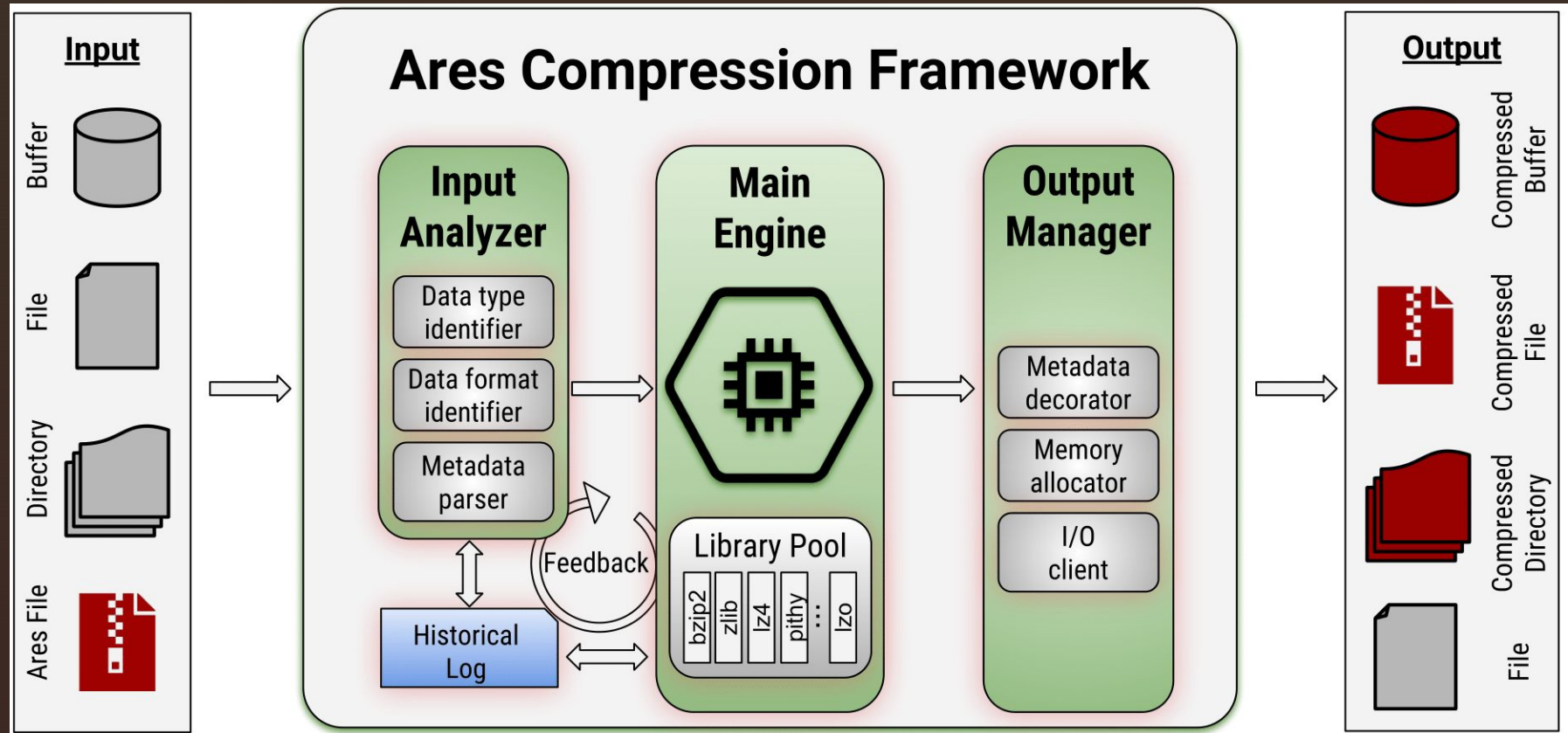
Binary Format								
CS	DS	CR	Workload	Char	Integer	Sorted int	Float	Double
1	0	0	Asynchronous communication	lz4	lz4	lz4	quicklz	lz4
0	1	0	Multicast in Network	lz4	lz4	pithy	pithy	brofli
0	0	1	Archival Store	bsc	lzma	bsc	lzma	bsc
0.5	0.5	0	Synchronous Communication	lz4	lz4	pithy	pithy	lz4
0	0.5	0.5	Dequeue Operation	lz4	lz4	lz4	quicklz	pithy
0.5	0	0	Queue Operation	lz4	lz4	lz4	pithy	lz4
0.3	0.3	0.3	Mixed workload	lz4	lz4	pithy	pithy	pithy

Approach: Build Ares

- Goals
 - The framework should be able to learn and adjust itself to the input data compression characteristics.
 - The framework should be able to reconfigure itself, dynamically, to various compression needs of an application.
 - The framework should be able to unify all interfaces of the compression libraries it contains.

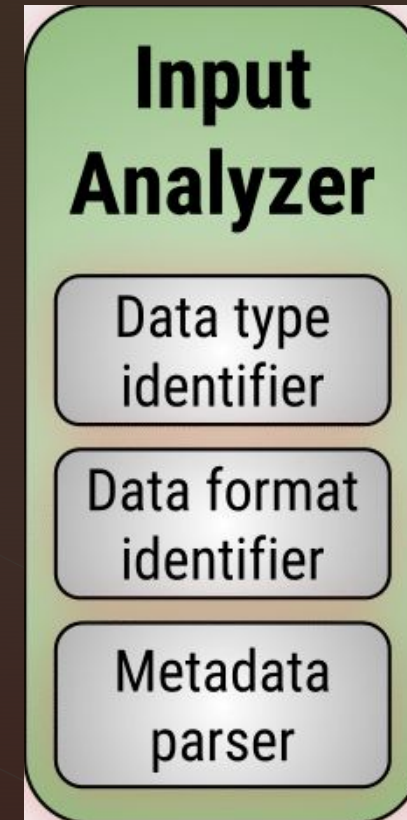
Ares Design

Design: Overview

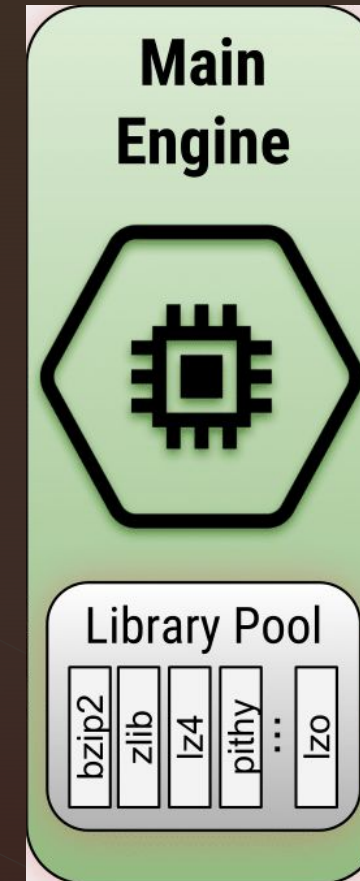


Design

- Infers data type and format
- Uses a hybrid approach
 - static analysis and a dynamic feedback mechanism
- **Data-format**: mime-type, extensions, and metadata-rich.
- **Data-type**: decoding techniques, type-inference and metadata-rich.



Design



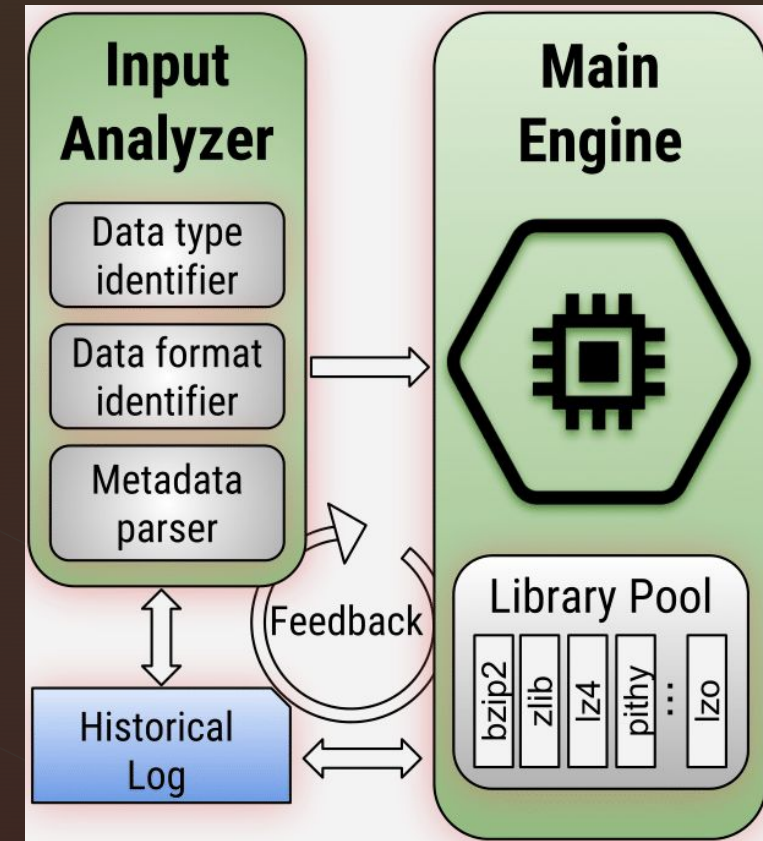
Design

- Decorates the compressed data with headers, regarding the compression library used
 - 8 bytes header per data-type
- Checks the correctness of the format using parity checking
- Performs final I/O of the compressed/uncompressed data



Design

- The engine updates the log with actual performance results
- Analyzer processes the log to identify the difference between expected and actual measurements.
- This makes the analyzer improve its predictions over time.





Evaluation

Evaluation: Testbed

Machine Configuration (Per Node)

- dual Intel(R) Xeon(R)
 - CPU E5-2670 v3
 - 2.30GHz
 - 48 cores
- 128 GB RAM
- 10 Gbit Ethernet,
- 200 GB HDD

Deployment

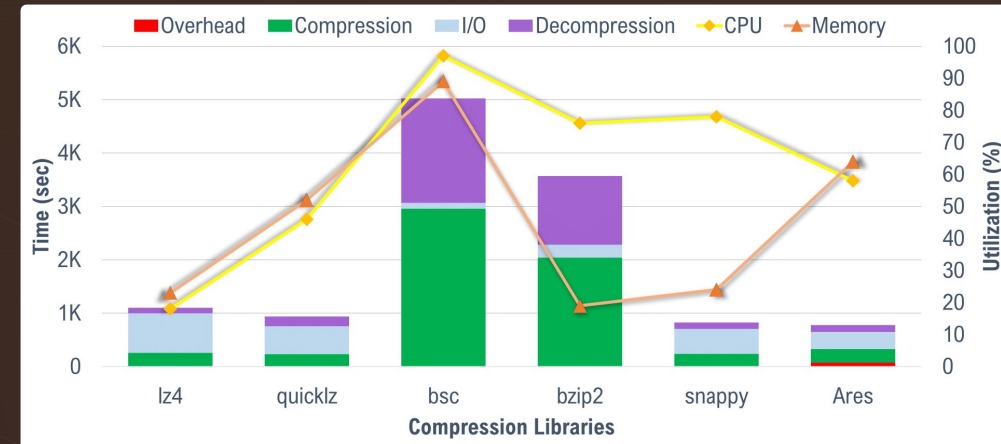
- Scientific Setup:
 - 32 client nodes
 - 8 PFS nodes
- Cloud Setup:
 - 40-node Hadoop cluster
 - 1 Namenode

Evaluation: Goals

- Overheads and Resource Utilization
 - Ares's analysis overheads + CPU + Memory utilization
- Compression/Decompression Intelligence
 - Data type and format aware data compression
- Compression/Decompression Adaptiveness
 - Workflow-specific data compression
- Compression/Decompression Flexibility
 - Ares for various real applications

Evaluation: Overheads

- Description:
 - 64GB HDF5 input with four datasets: characters, integers, sorted integers, and doubles.
 - Workflow:** read input data -> compress data -> write compressed data -> read compressed data -> decompress the data.
- Metrics overall time and utilization



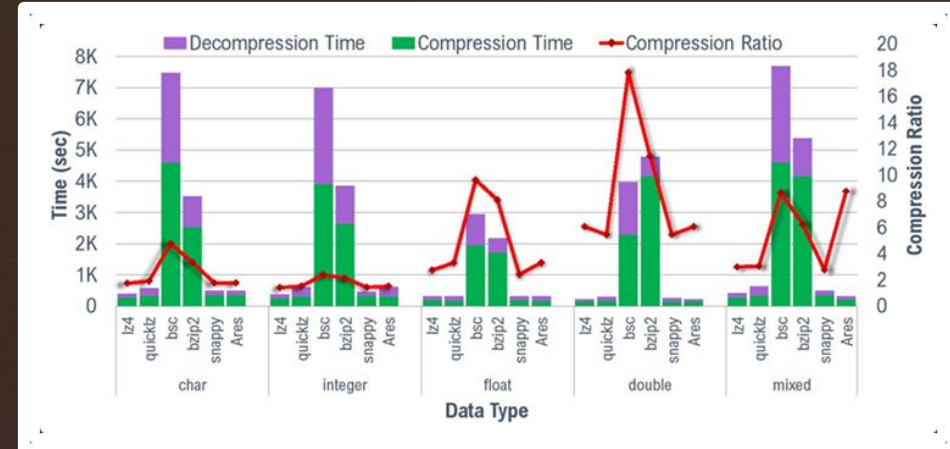
Evaluation: Overheads

- Observations
 - libraries demonstrates different overheads
 - Ares balances the tradeoff between CT/DT and CR by analyzing the input data with a 10% overhead.
 - Ares performs better as it uses a collection of libraries where they have strength.



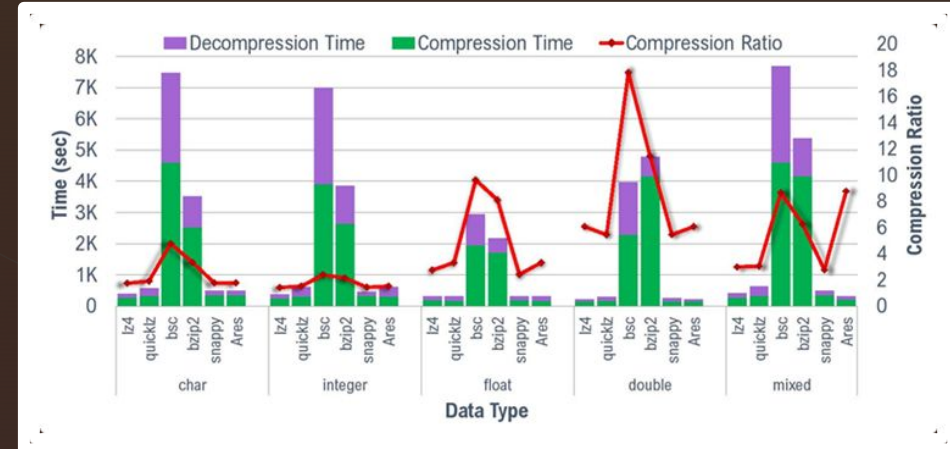
Evaluation: Intelligence

- Description:
 - Different Data-Types
 - 64 GB of buffer input
 - Configurations of this buffer:
 - Characters, integers, floats, doubles, and a mixed case
- We measure the CT, DT and CR.



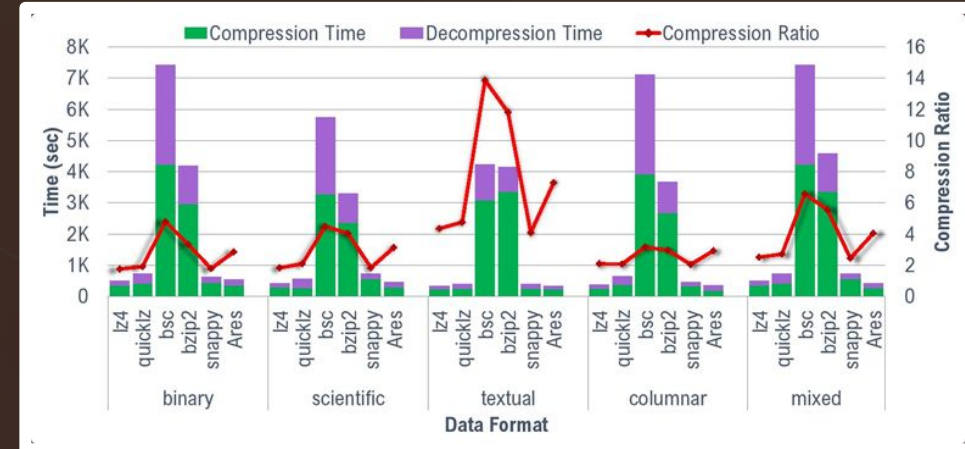
Evaluation: Intelligence

- Observation:
 - Different libraries excel in different data types.
 - trade-off between CT and CR
 - For mixed input each library takes a hit in performance
 - Ares optimizes by using best library for given data-type.



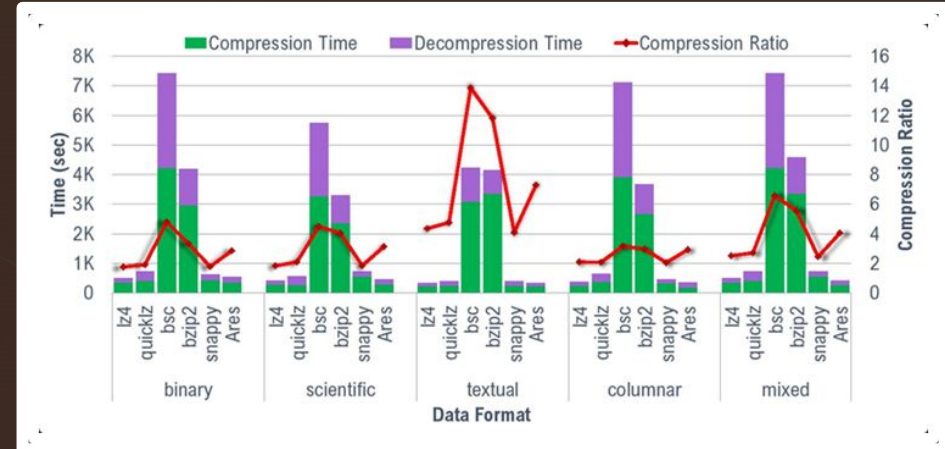
Evaluation: Intelligence

- Description:
 - Different Data-Format
 - 64 files (each 1 GB) in a directory
 - Composition of this folder:
 - POSIX , HDF5, pNetCDF, HTML, XML, JSON, Avro, and Parquet
- We measure the CT, DT and CR.



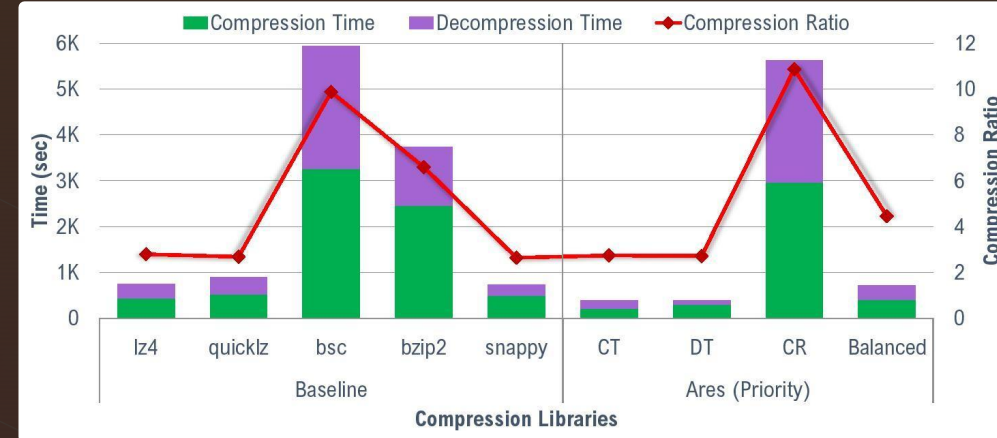
Evaluation: Intelligence

- Observation:
 - Different libraries excel in different data formats.
 - trade-off between CT and CR
 - For mixed directory each library takes a hit in performance
 - Ares optimizes by using best library for given data-format.



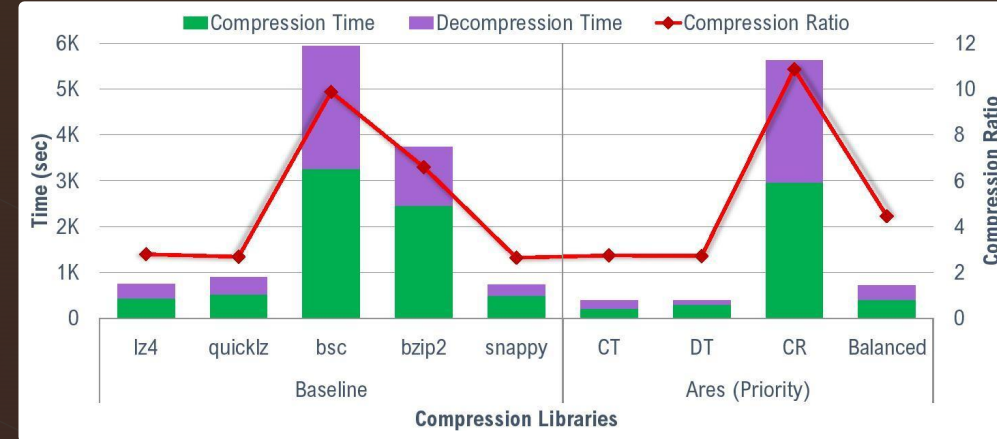
Evaluation: Adaptiveness

- Description:
 - Different Workflow Priorities
 - 64 GB of CSV file input
 - Four columns of this file:
 - Index (sorted integer), location (char), population size (integer), income (double)
- We measure the CT, DT and CR.



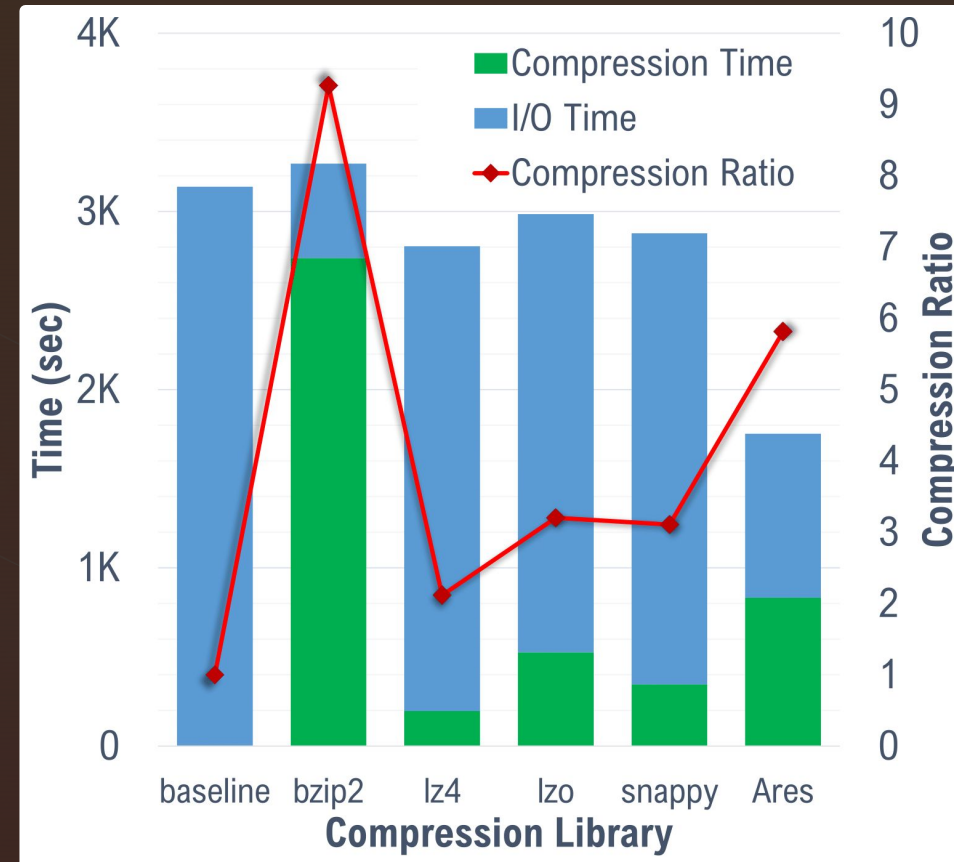
Evaluation: Adaptiveness

- Observation:
 - This multi type data has an effect on every compression library
 - Different prioritization of Ares results in difference in performance metrics
 - In Balanced mode, Ares is a Jack of all trades.*



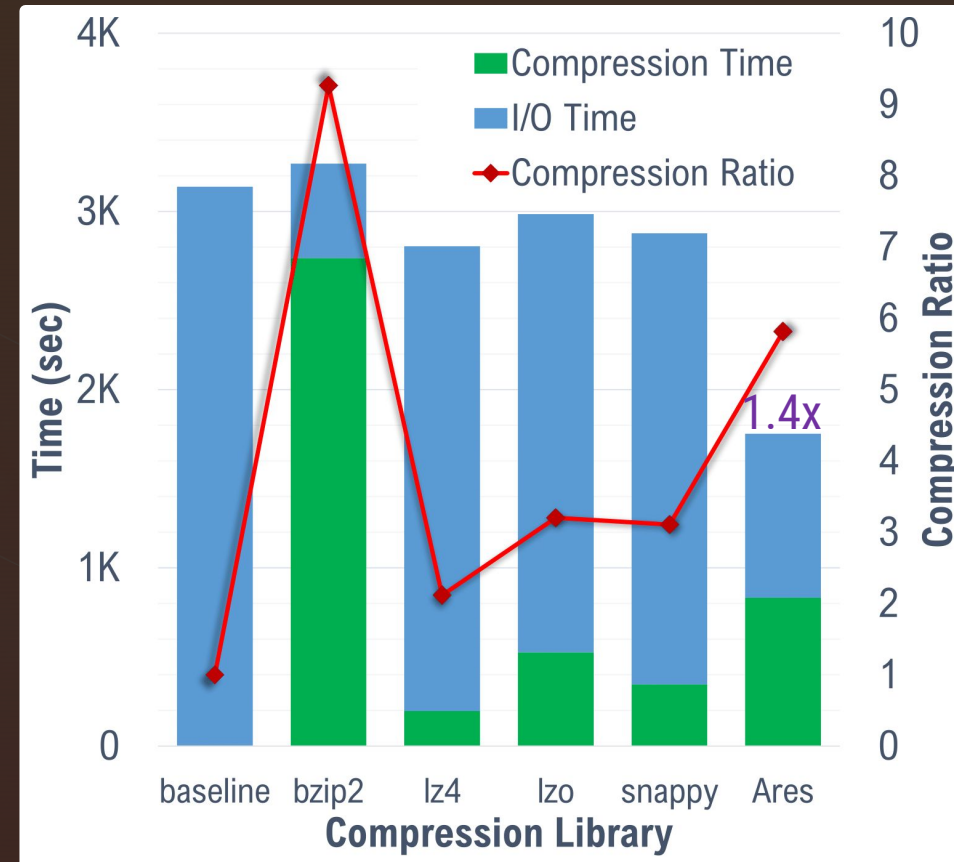
Evaluation: Scientific Application (VPIC)

- VPIC simulation
 - Each process is producing 1 GB at each time step.
 - The overall data size is 1.5 TB
 - HDF5 file is organized with 7 datasets
 - two datasets of integers, two of floats and three of doubles.
- We show Compression Time, Compression Ratio and I/O Time.



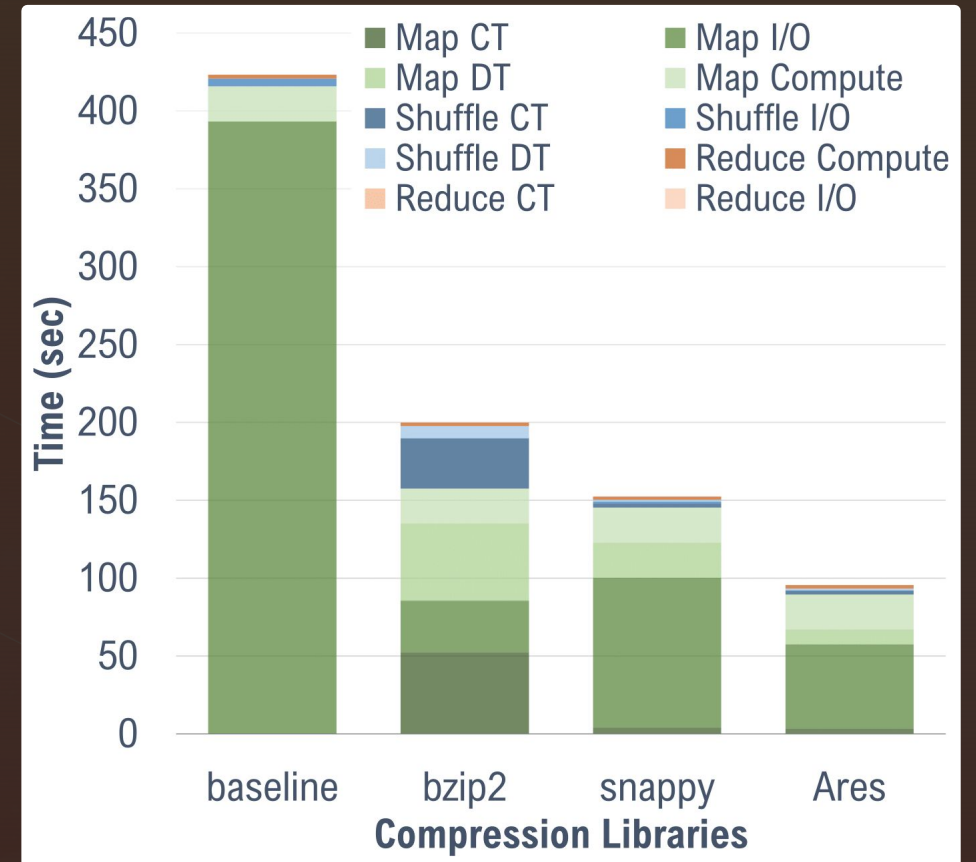
Evaluation: Scientific Application (VPIC)

- Observation
 - Compression reduces the I/O time.
 - Heavy compression is costly, and a balance must be found to be beneficial to the application
 - Opposite picture can be seen when using lz4, lzo, and snappy as compression filters.
 - Ares prioritizes both CT and CR.



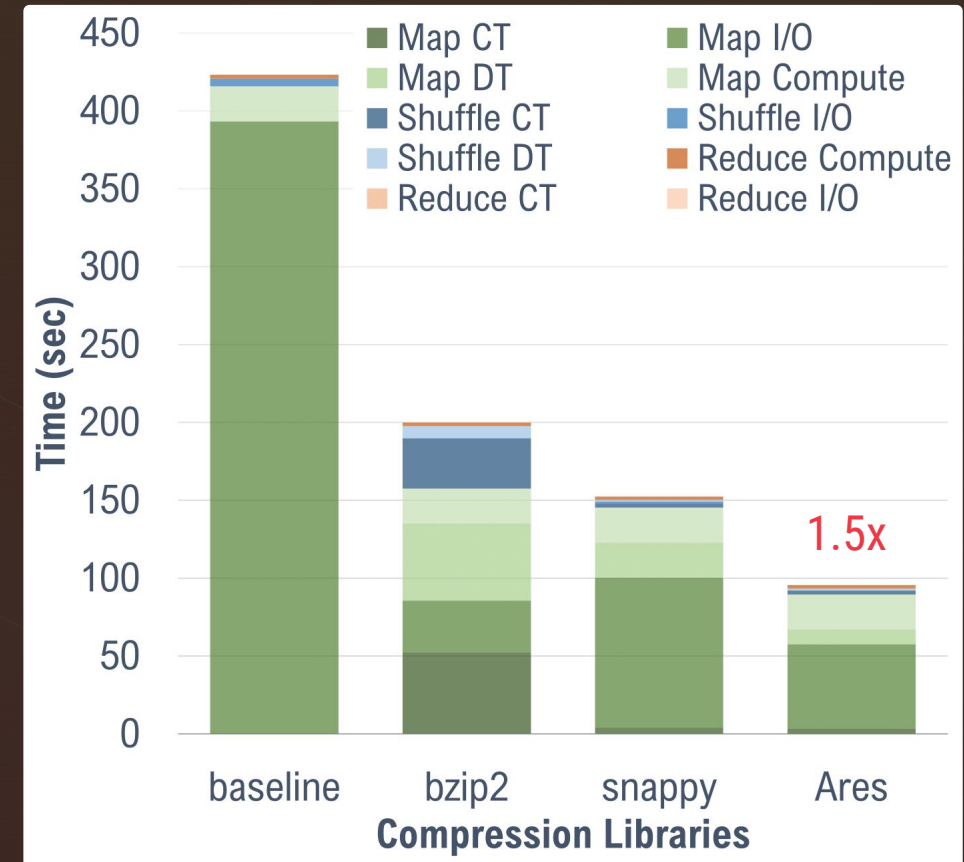
Evaluation: Hadoop Application (Word Count)

- Map-Reduce implementation of the word-count kernel 32 mappers and 8 reducers
 - 1.5 TB of HTML files (Wikipedia articles)
 - Workflow:
 - MAP: reads its input data and counts individual word occurrences and create intermediate files
 - a compressed input and a high DS.
 - SHUFFLE: all intermediate files are sorted
 - quick compression to minimize I/O traffic.
 - REDUCE: merge the final count across all intermediate files and write the final word count back to a file in HDFS



Evaluation: Hadoop Application (Word Count)

- Observations:
 - compression on the input data reduces the I/O time in map phase.
 - tradeoff CT/DT and CR
 - Ares achieving the best overall performance
 - highlights the importance of striking a balance of compression speed and ratio.
 - Compression libraries do not offer dynamic adaptiveness based on the workload type.



Conclusions

- We investigated how different data-types, data-format, and workload characteristics affect the choice of the “ideal” compression library.
- We have developed Ares, a dynamic, adaptive, and flexible compression framework, that can transparently meet various compression needs of big data applications.
- Under real world applications Ares performed 2-6x faster than competitive solutions with a 10% analysis cost.

Hariharan Devarajan, hdevarajan@hawk.iit.edu

Q & A



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