

Towards Adaptive Replication for Hot/Cold Blocks in HDFS using MemCached

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Our lab conducts experimental systems research, specifically addressing high performance and enterprise applications on virtualized and distributed platforms; focusing on big data analytics systems, specific research interests include runtime adaptation, methods for online resource management, and system support solving enterprise motivated real-world problems that embody complicated data analytics; focusing on systems virtualization, research interests range from basic technologies to innovative technology application.



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Our lab targets training students towards becoming first-class systems researchers and system builders. We are looking for passionate students who are interested in big data systems, systems virtualization and distributed systems to join us!



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- CLOUD'18: "A Toolset for Detecting Containerized Application's Dependencies in CaaS Clouds"
- ICAC'17: "GOVERNOR: Smoother Stream Processing Through Smarter Backpressure"

- Problem Description & Challenges
 - ▶ Problem description
 - ▶ Challenges

- System Design
 - ▶ The basic workflow
 - ▶ Approach implementation

- Experimental Evaluation
 - ▶ Experiments showing functionality
 - ▶ Experiments showing improves application performance

- Conclusion & Future Works

□ Big Data Becomes A Big Topic

Multiple industries use big data ranging from

Banking

Healthcare

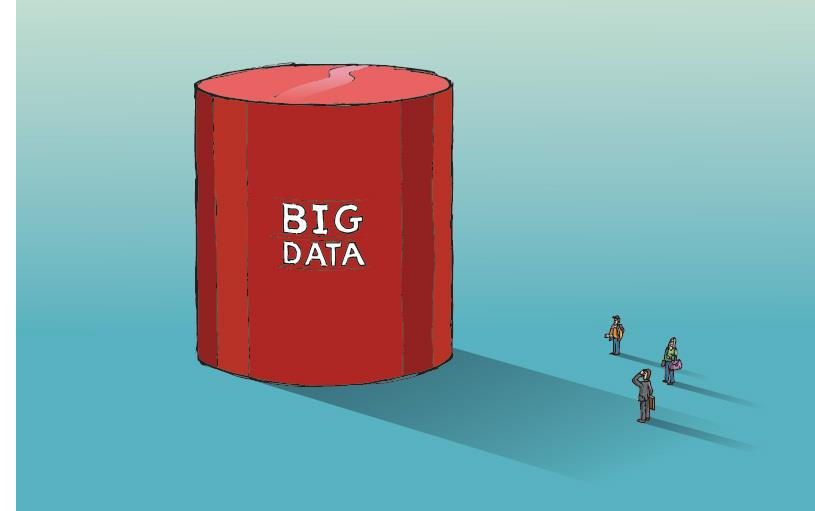
Energy

Technology

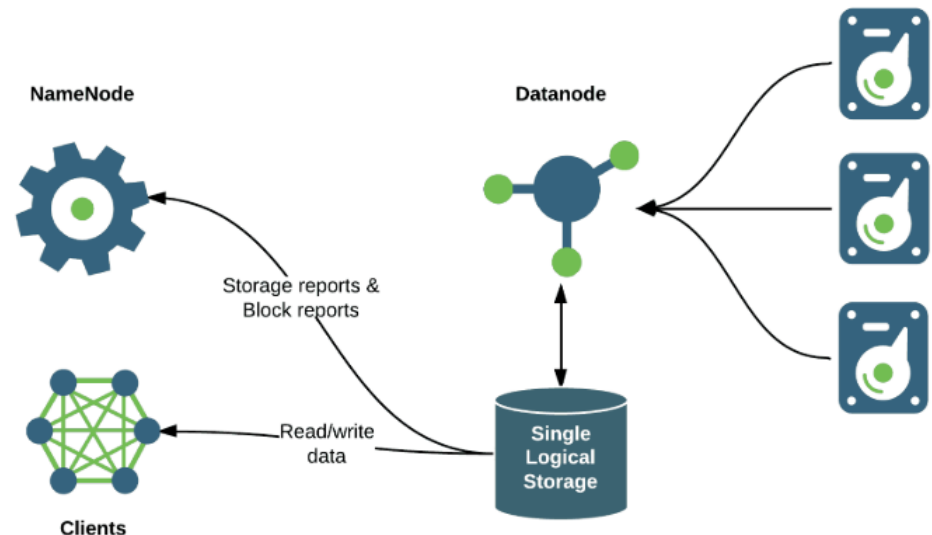
Consumer

Manufacturing

etc.

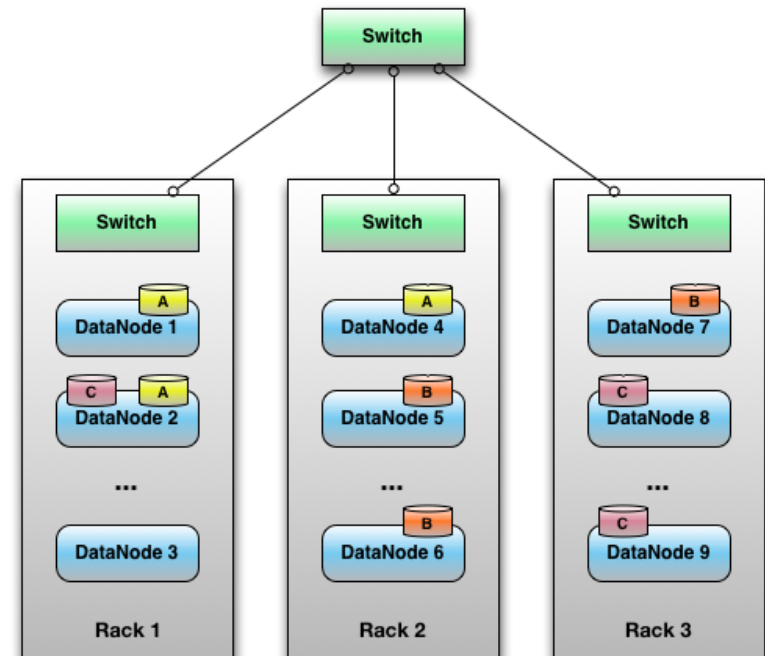
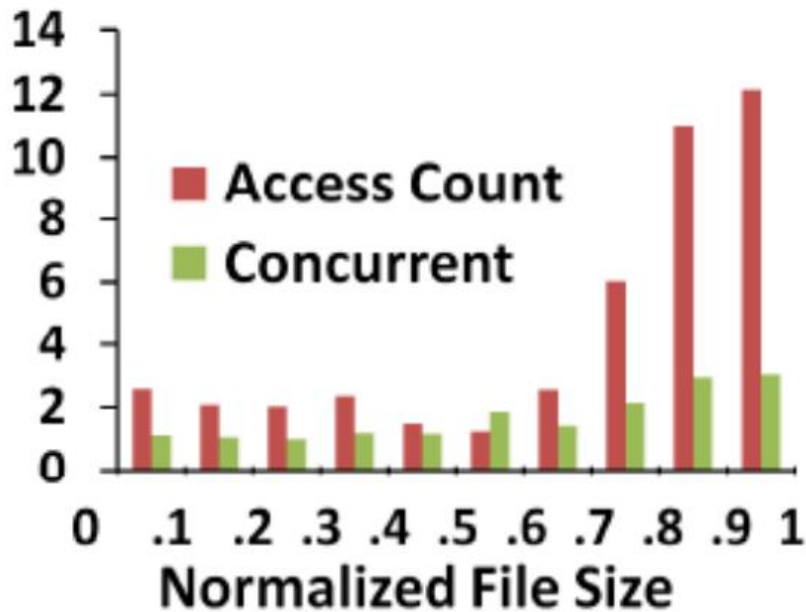


- HDFS is the Major Player in Big Data Storage
 - ▶ Low cost per byte
 - ▶ High bandwidth to support MapReduce workloads
 - ▶ Solid data reliability



□ Skewed Popularity of Data Access

- ▶ A Review on Hadoop from Yahoo!
- ▶ Scarlett from Microsoft



Problem:

Create a strategy
to cater to the
skewed popularity in
HDFS?

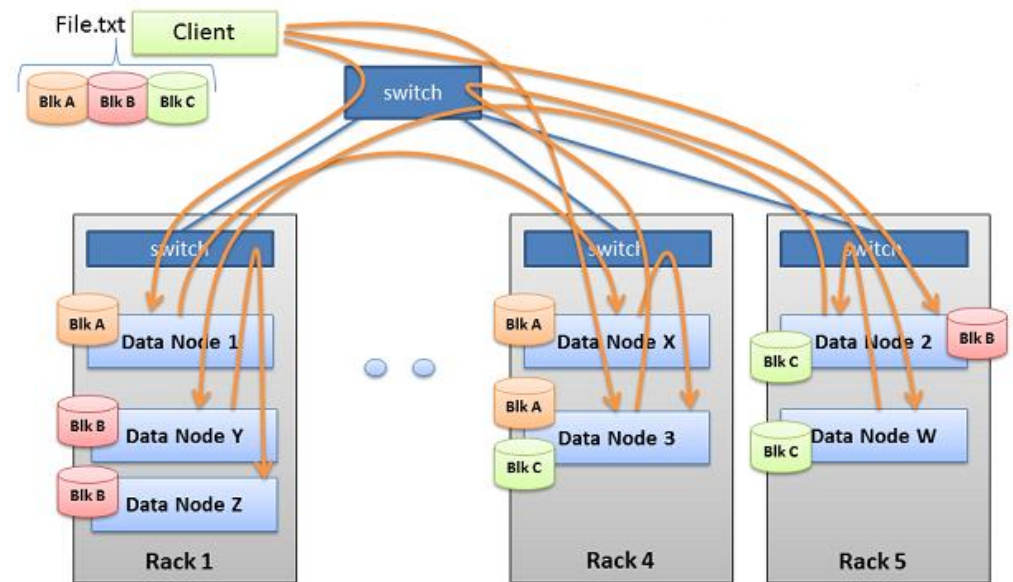
Key Challenges

- ❑ Reduce resource contention.
 - ❑ Network resource contention.
 - ❑ Disk resource contention.

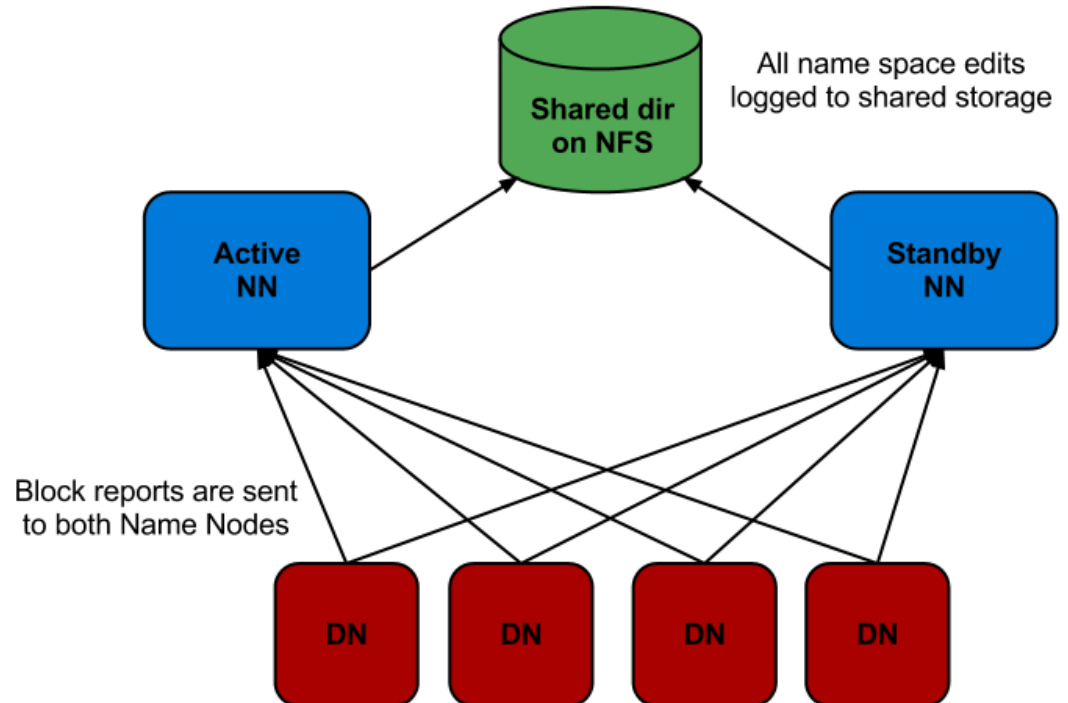


□ Reduce response time.

- ▶ A typical DRAM has a transfer rate of 2-20GB/s, whereas typical SSDs have a transfer rate of 50MB-200MB/s. It's one to two orders of magnitude slower.



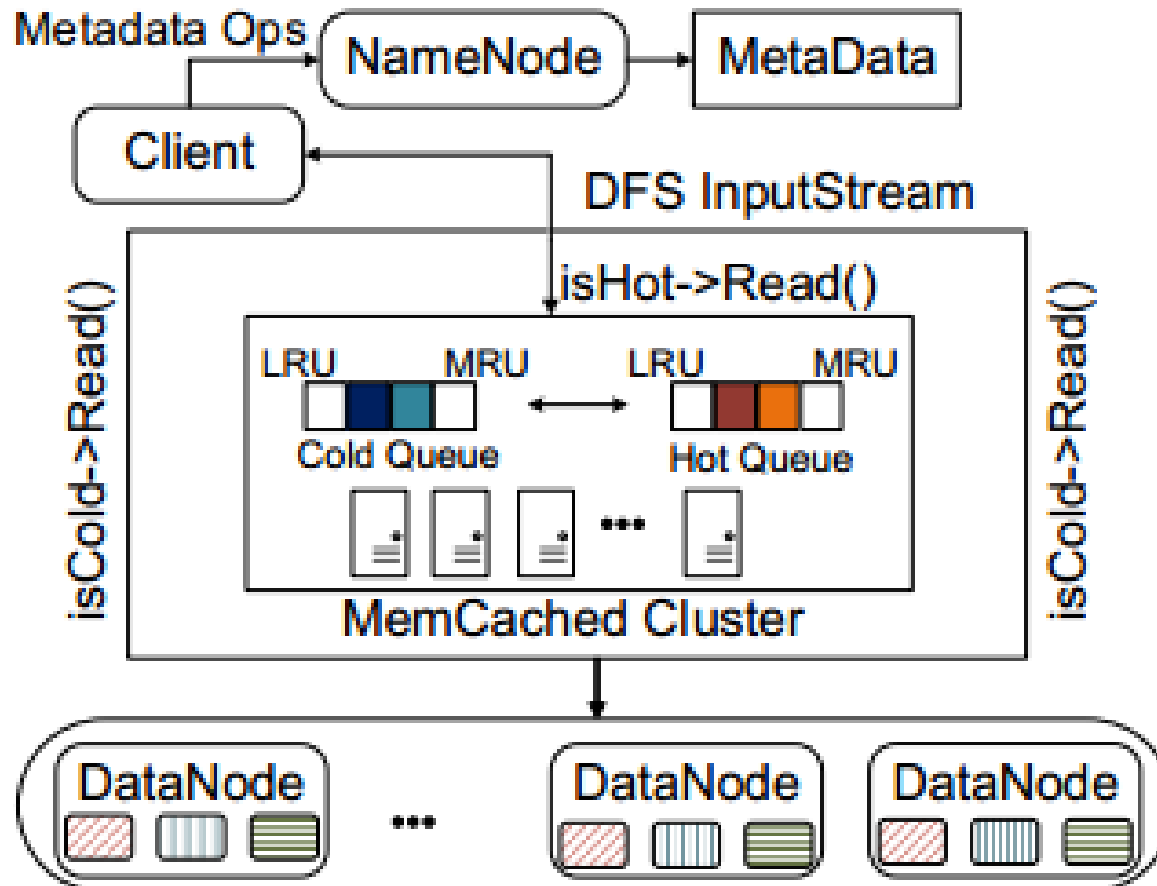
- Increase Data Availability
 - ▶ Avoid single point of failure



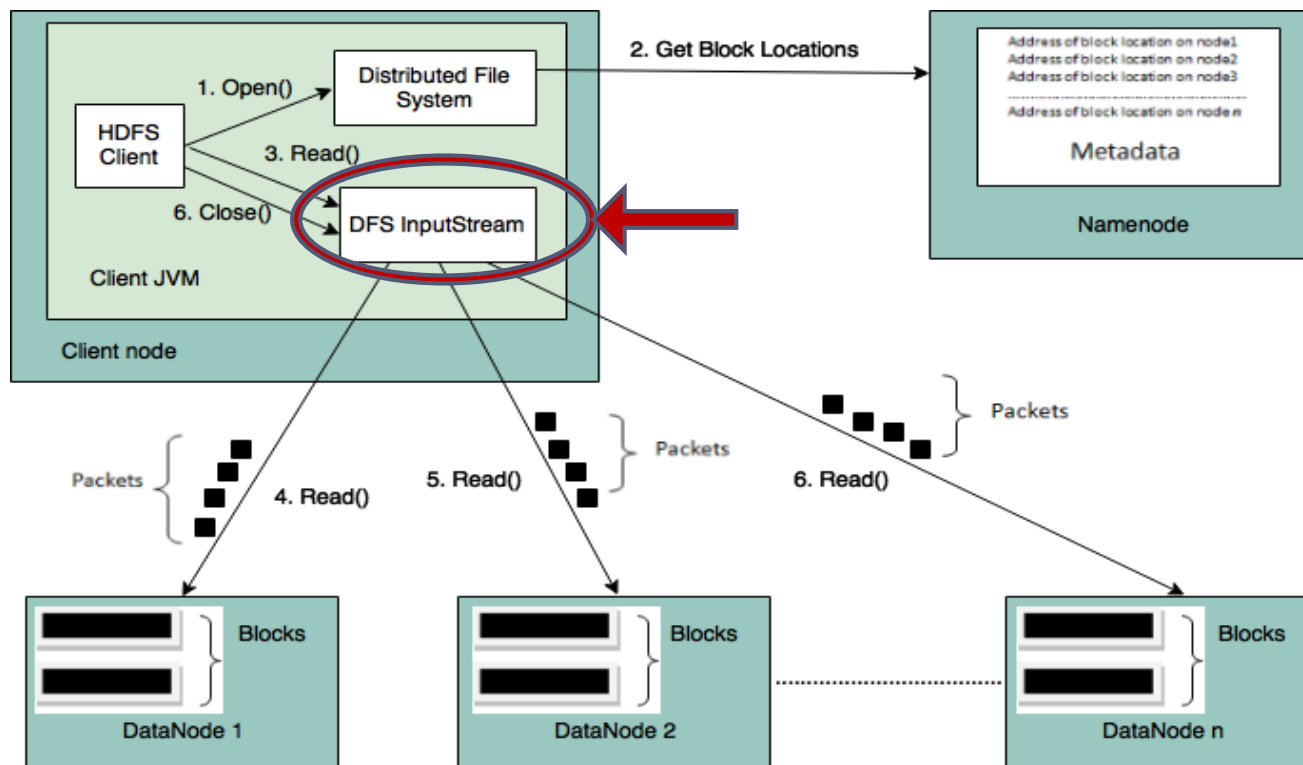
Challenge:

The system needs to have the properties of reducing resource contention, reducing response time and keep the availability.

□ Integrate Memcached with HDFS



□ Integrate Memcached with HDFS



□ Vanilla Replication Algorithm

- ▶ Set threshold access value to get in/out Memcached.

Set key := CurrentLocatedBlock.BlockID

IF (key exist in map)

Increment counter

ELSE Set counter

IF (key counter value > threshold)

Hot block detected!

Set in Memcached

ELSE Normal operation

< BlockID, counter >

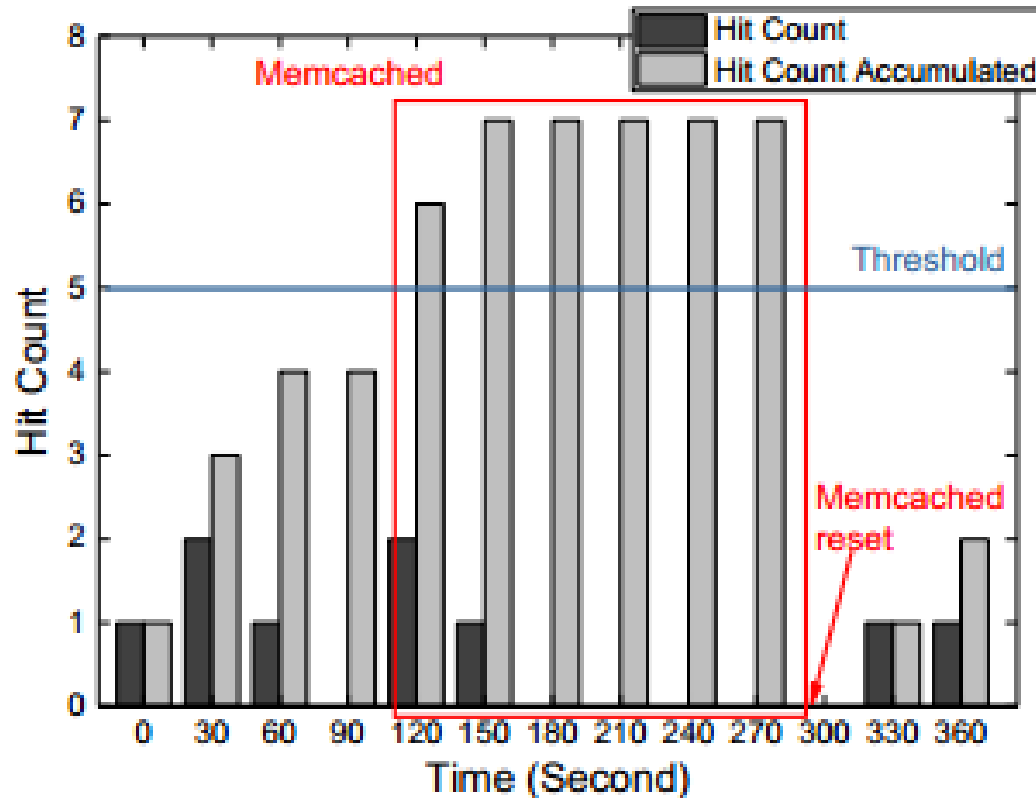
<454768378, 1 >

<563728272, 5 >

<787365473, 3 >

□ Vanilla Replication Algorithm

- ▶ Set threshold access value to get in/out Memcached.

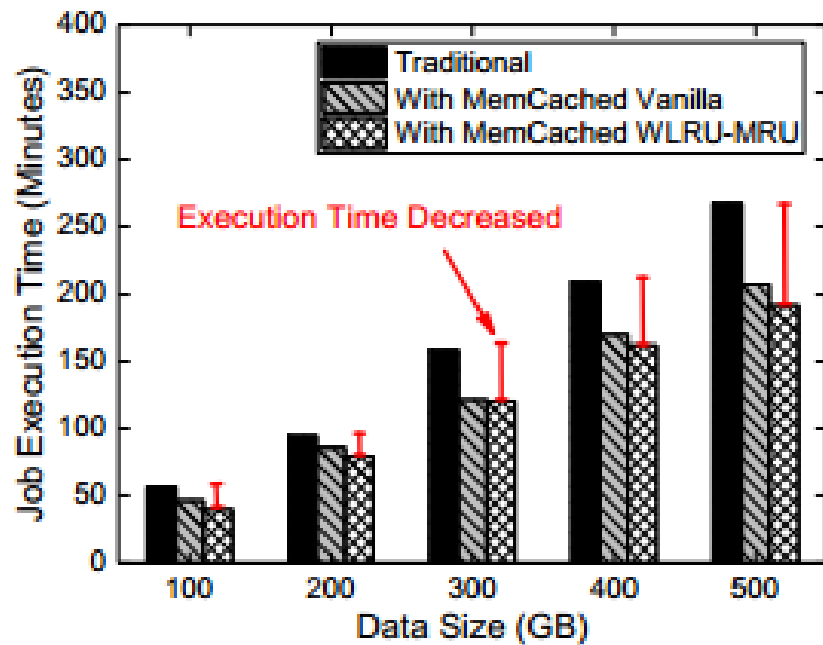


□ Dynamic Collaborative Replacement

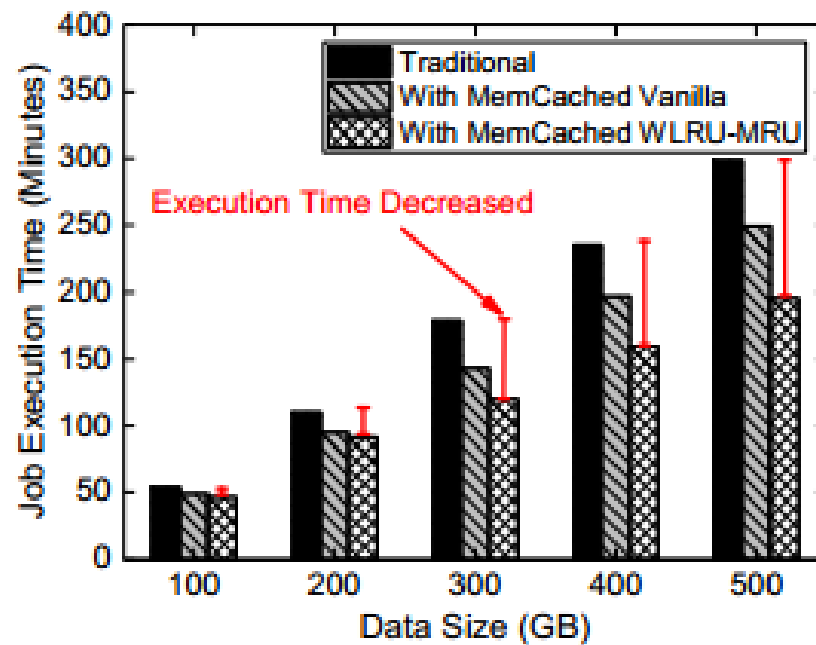
Algorithm 1: Dynamic collaborative replacement algorithm

Input: Label M, Label N

```
1 if ( $M==0$ ) //datablock is not in MemCached. then
2   if ( $N==0$ ) //tag hit is 0 then
3     LRU; //call LRU
4     Replace(bottom); //replace the data at bottom
5     MoveDown(other data); //other data move down
        in turn
6   if ( $N==1$ ) //tag hit is 1 then
7     MRU;
8     //call MRU
9     Replace(top); //replace the data at top
10    MoveUp(other data); //other data move up in
        turn
11 if ( $M==1$ ) //datablock is in MemCached. then
12   if ( $N==0$ ) //tag hit is 0 then
13     MRU; //call MRU
14     minHeap.put(<hitData.id, hitData.weight++>);
15     MoveUp(other data); //other data move up in
        turn
16   if ( $N==1$ ) //tag hit is 1 then
17     LRU; //call LRU
18     maxHeap.put(<hitData.id, hitData.weight++>);
19     MoveDown(other data); //other data move down
        in turn
```

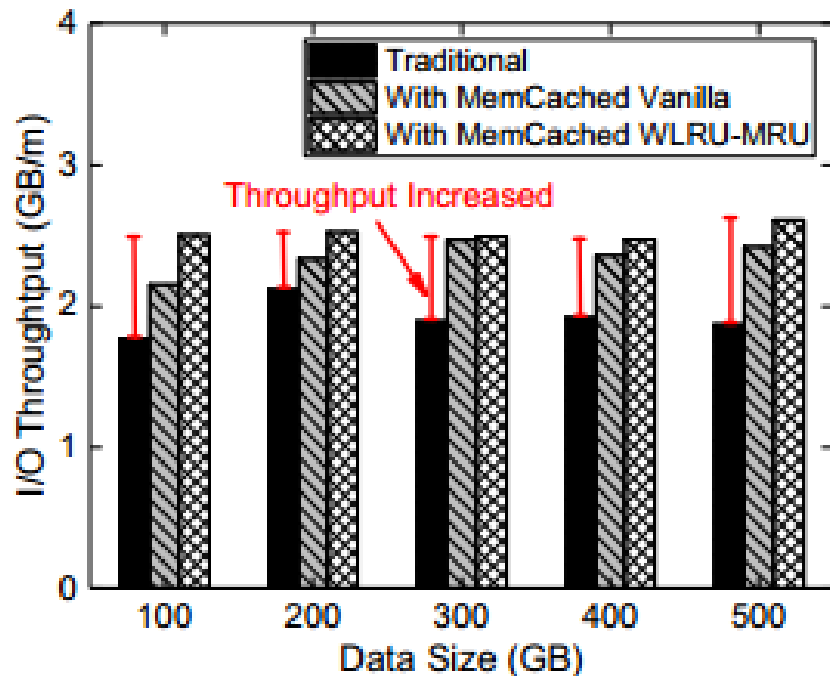


(a) Word count execution time.

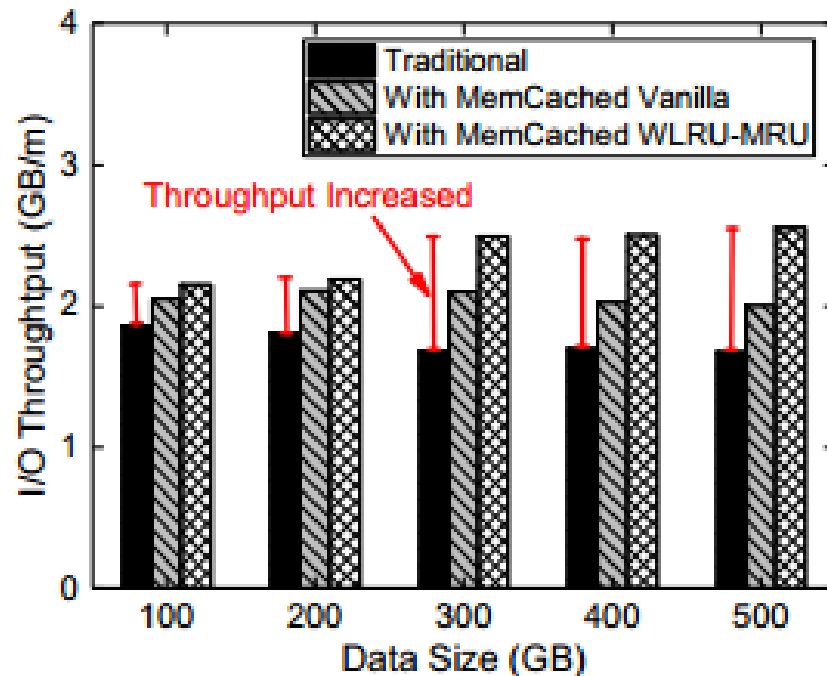


(b) Grep execution time.

Figure 4. Job execution time for word count and grep.



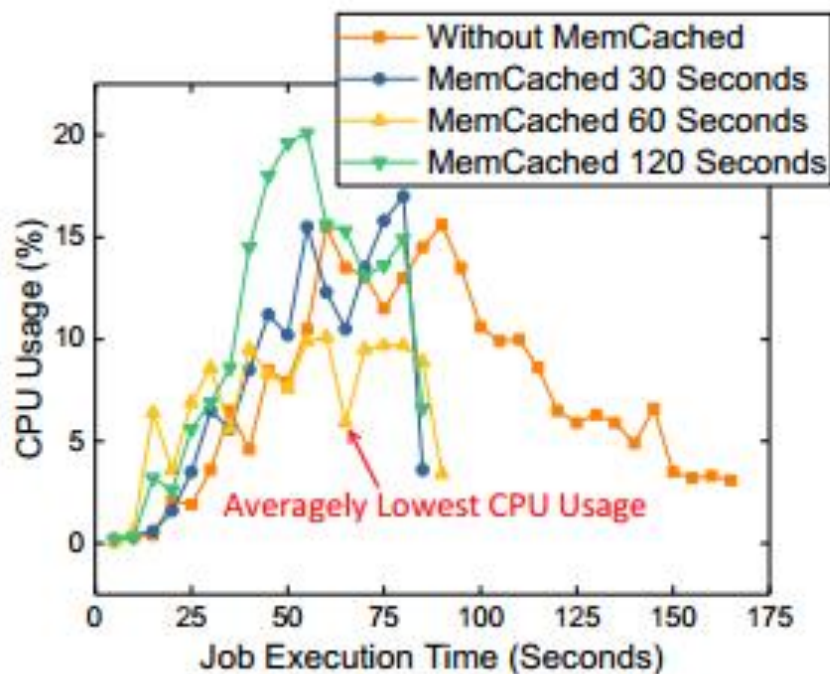
(a) Word count I/O throughput.



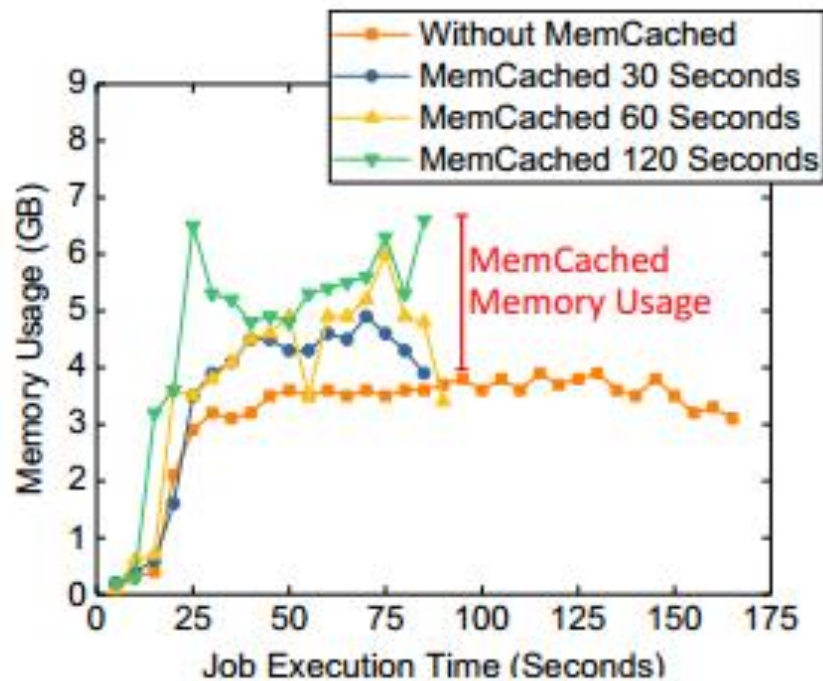
(b) Grep I/O throughput.

Figure 5. I/O throughput for word count and grep.

Overhead Evaluation



(a) CPU usage comparison.



(b) Memory usage comparison.

The designed system integrates Memcached successfully into HDFS, with the improved performance evaluation results.

Contributions compared to related work

- ❑ The designed system can benefit for the skewed data access pattern.
- ❑ The designed system can dynamically adjust the hot/cold blocks.
- ❑ The designed system can keep the high availability property.

- ❑ Evaluate and manage the distributed file system at cloud-scale.
- ❑ Explore more efficient ways to adjust the blocks such as on-line learning method.
- ❑ Explore the ways to expend the strategy to other distributed file system.

Thank You.

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FIU

Computing &
Information Sciences

ELVES
research laboratory

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