AGH

Challenges for Scheduling Scientific Workflows on Cloud Functions

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DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING ENVIRONMENTS TEAM

http://dice.cyfronet.pl

Outline

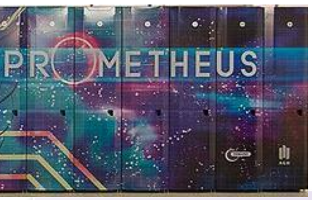
- Motivation: scientific workflows in clouds
- Experiments with HyperFlow
- Scheduling challenges
- Experiments with SDBWS algorithm
- Results on AWS Lambda
- Conclusions

DICE Team

- Investigation of methods for building complex scientific collaborative applications
- Elaboration of environments and tools for e-Science
- Integration of large-scale distributed computing infrastructures
- Knowledge-based approach to services, components, and their semantic composition

AGH University of Science and Technology (1919)

16 faculties, 36000 students; 4000 employees
http://www.agh.edu.pl/en



Academic Computer Centre CYFRONET AGH (1973)

120 employees

http://www.cyfronet.pl/en/

Faculty of Computer Science, Electronics and Telecommunications (2012)

2000 students, 200 employees

http://www.iet.agh.edu.pl/

Other 15 faculties

Department of Computer Science AGH (1980)

800 students, 70 employees
http://www.ki.agh.edu.pl/uk/index.htm

DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING ENVIRONMENTS TEAM

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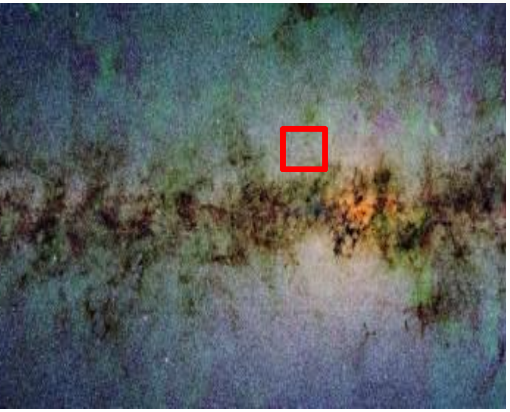
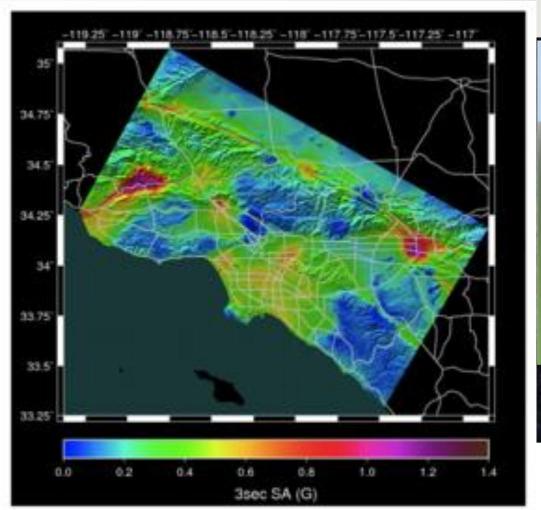
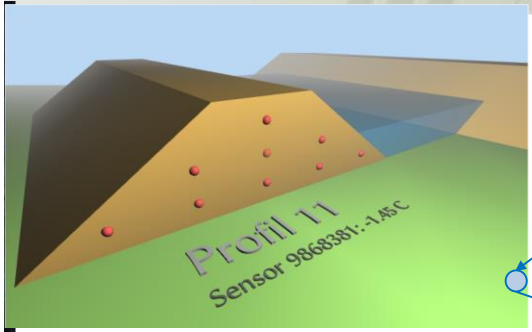
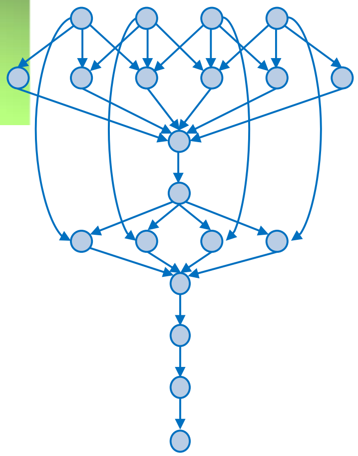
Motivation: Scientific Workflows

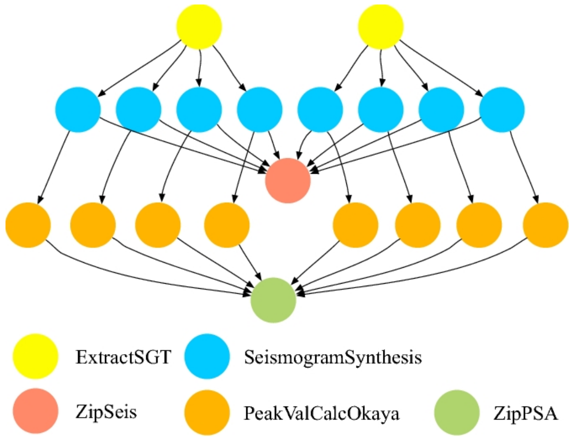








- Astronomy, Geophysics, Genomics, Early Warning Systems …
- Workflow = graph of tasks and dependencies, usually directed acyclic graph (DAG)
- Granularity of tasks
  - Large tasks (hours, days)
  - Small tasks (seconds, minutes)



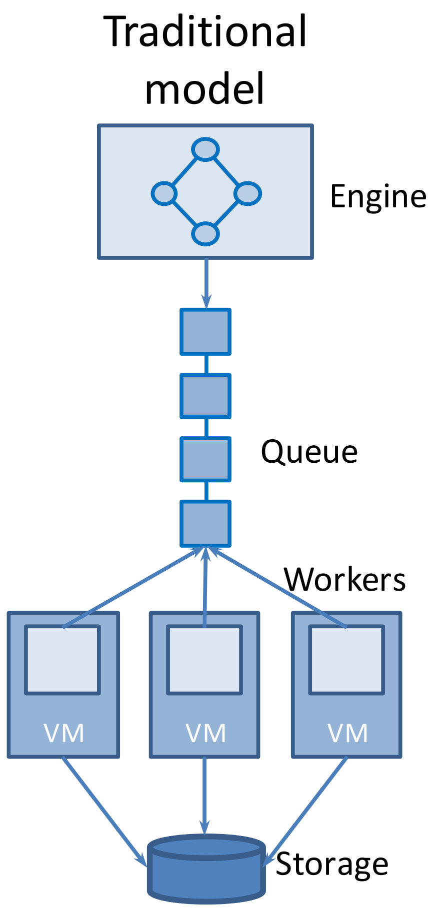
Infrastructure – from clusters to clouds

- Traditional HPC clusters in computing centers
  - Job scheduling systems
  - Local storage

- Grids to Clouds
  - Infrastructure as a service
  - Globally distributed
  - Virtual machines (VMs)
  - On-demand
  - Cost in $$ per time unit

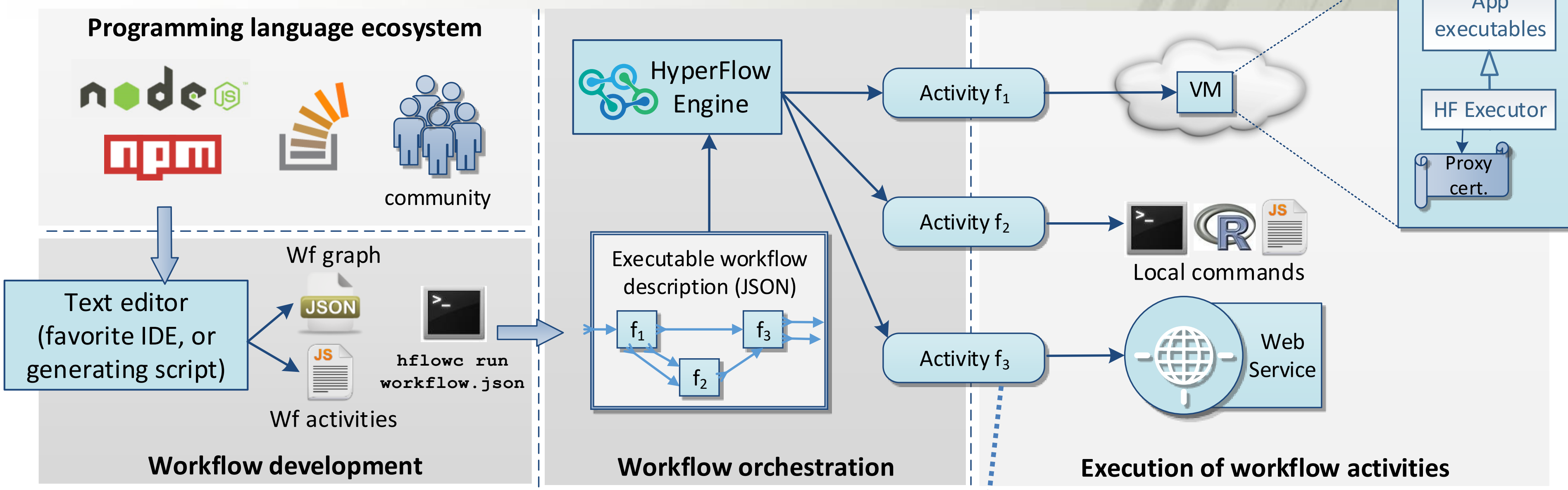
Workflow execution model in (traditional) clouds

- Workflow engine manages the tasks and dependencies
- Queue is used to dispatch ready tasks to the workers
- Worker nodes are deployed in Virtual Machines in the cloud
- Cloud storage such as Amazon S3 is used for data exchange
- Examples
  - **Pegasus**, Kepler, Triana, Pgrade, Askalon, …
  - **HyperFlow** (AGH Krakow)



HyperFlow

Lightweight workflow programming and execution environment developed at AGH



Simple wf description (JSON)

```
{
 "name": "PlotDataStatistics",
 "processes": [ {
   "name":    "ComputeStats",
   "ins":     [ "data.csv" ],
   "outs":    [ "stats.txt" ]
   "config":  {
     "executor": {
       "executable": "cstats.sh",
       "args": "data.csv -o stats.txt"
     } },
  }, {
   "name":     "PlotChart",
   "ins":      [ "stats.txt" ],
   "outs":     [ "stats.png" ],
   "config":   {
      "executor": {
         "executable": "plot.sh",
         "args": "stats.txt"
      } },
  } ]
```

Advanced programming of wf activities (JavaScript)

```
function getPathWayByGene(ins, outs, config, cb) {
  var geneId = ins.geneId.data[0],
      url = ...

  http({"timeout": 10000, "url": url },
  function(error, response, body) {
    ...
    cb(null, outs);
  });
}
```

Running a workflow – simple command line client

hflowc run <workflow_dir>

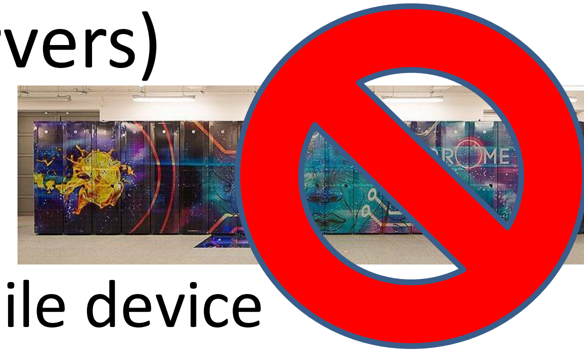
<workflow_dir> contains:

- File **workflow.json** (wf graph)
- File **workflow.cfg** (wf config)
- Optionally: file **functions.js** (advanced workflow activities)
- Input files

B. Baliś. Hyperflow: A model of computation, programming approach and enactment engine for complex distributed workflows, FGCS 55: 147-162 (2016)

New challenges – serverless architectures

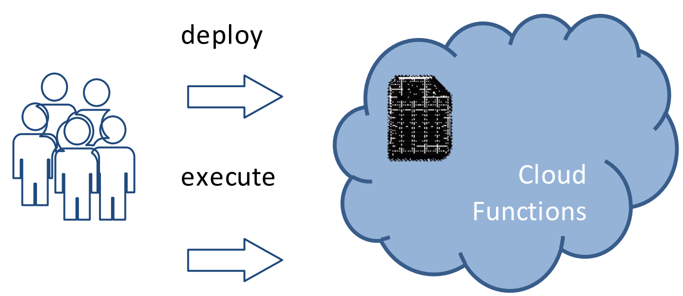
- Serverless – no traditional VMs (servers)
- Composing of applications from existing cloud services
  - Typical example: web browser or mobile device interacting directly with the cloud



- Examples of services:
  - Databases: Firebase, DynamoDB
  - Messaging: Google Pub/Sub
  - Notification: Amazon SNS
- **Cloud Functions**:
  - Run a custom code on the cloud infrastructure

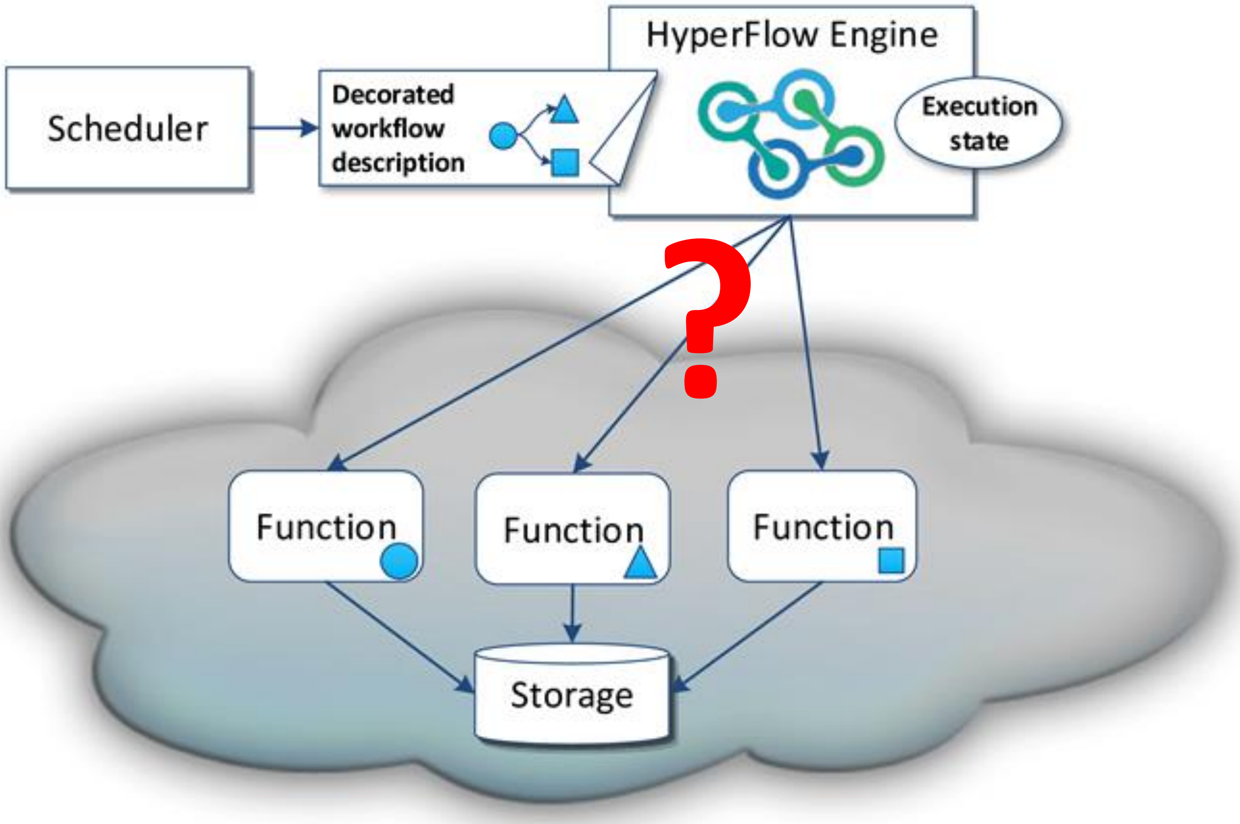
Cloud Functions – good old RPC?

- Examples:
  - AWS Lambda
  - Google Cloud Functions (beta)
  - Azure Functions
  - IBM Bluemix OpenWhisk
- Functional programming approach:
  - Single function (operation)
  - **Not** a long-running service or process
  - Transient, stateless
- Infrastructure (execution environment) responsible for:
  - Startup
  - Parallel execution
  - Load balancing
  - Autoscaling
- Triggered by
  - Direct HTTP request
  - Change in cloud database
  - File upload
  - New item in the queue
  - Scheduled at specific time
- Developed in specific framework
  - Node.js, Java, Python
  - Custom code, libraries and binaries can be uploaded
- **Fine-grained pricing**
  - **Per 100ms * GB (Lambda)**



Earlier results and scheduling problem

- HyperFlow on Serverless:
  - AWS, Google, IBM
- Benchmarking of cloud functions:
  - AWS, Google, Azure, IBM



- M. Malawski, A. Gajek, A. Zima, and K. Figiela. Serverless execution of scientific workflows: Experiments with hyperflow, aws lambda and google cloud functions, FGCS 2018
- K. Figiela, A. Gajek, A. Zima, B. Obrok, M. Malawski: "Performance Evaluation of Heterogeneous Cloud Functions", Concurrency and Computation Practice Experience, 2018 (accepted)
- http://cloud-functions.icsr.agh.edu.pl/

Scheduling challenges

- Resource selection: which task on which cloud function type?
- Hybrid execution: which task on FaaS and which on IaaS?
- How to deal with performance variability of infrastructure?
- What are the limits of concurrency that we can expect?
- How to transfer data between tasks?

Serverless Deadline-Budget Workflow Scheduling

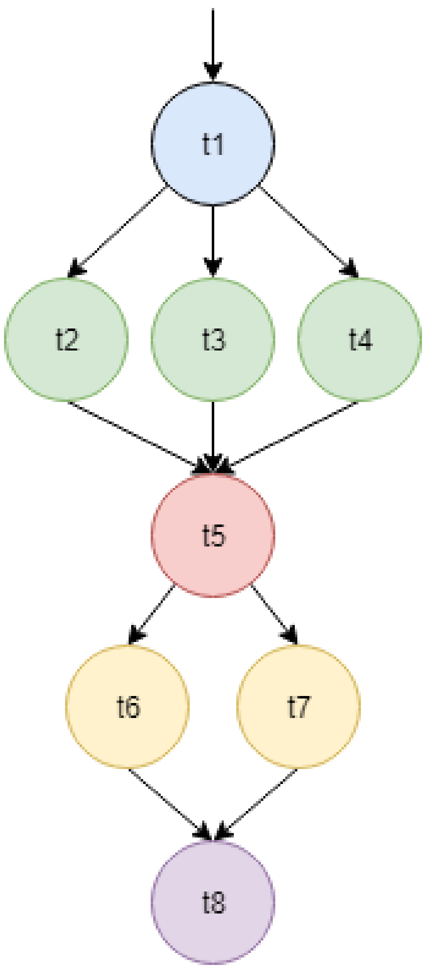
- Adaptation of existing DBWS heuristic for serverless model
  - Low complexity heuristic based on PEFT
  - Uses VM model with hourly billing
- List scheduling heuristic algorithms, two phases:
  - Task ranking / prioritization (not used here)
  - Resource selection
- Assumes the knowledge of task runtime estimates on each resource type
- Finds mapping between tasks and resources (cloud functions) to meet the deadline constraint and tries to meet the budget constraint

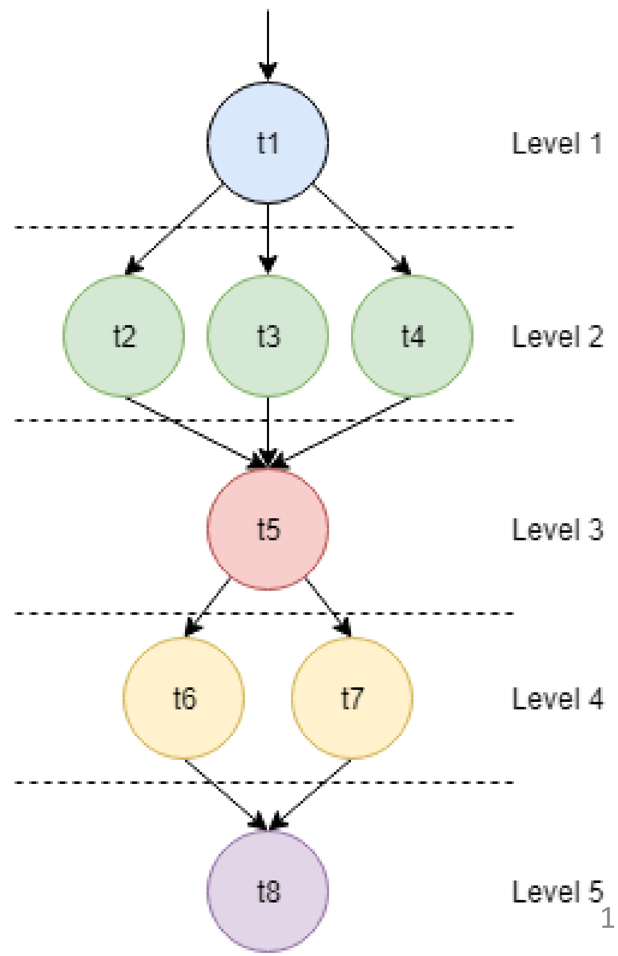
H. Arabnejad and J. G. Barbosa. List scheduling algorithm for heterogeneous systems by an optimistic cost table.

M. Ghasemzadeh, H. Arabnejad, and J. G. Barbosa. Deadline-budget constrained scheduling algorithm for scientific workflows in a cloud environment.

Step 1: Levels

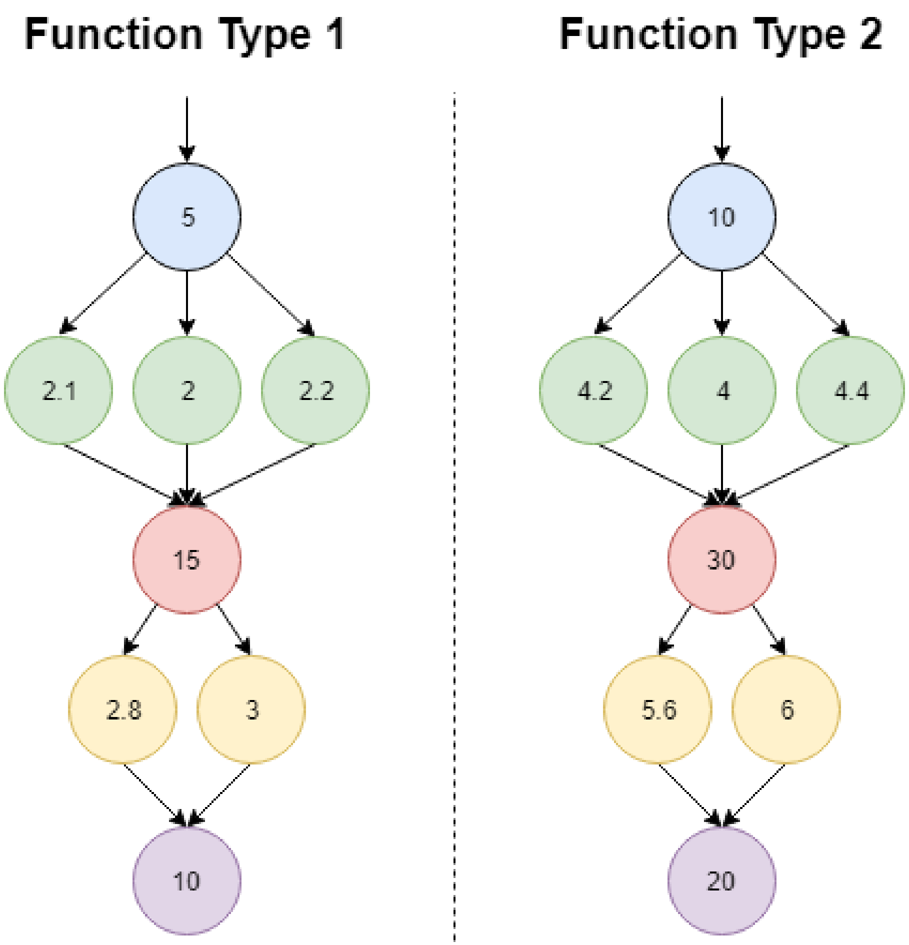
Divide DAG into levels



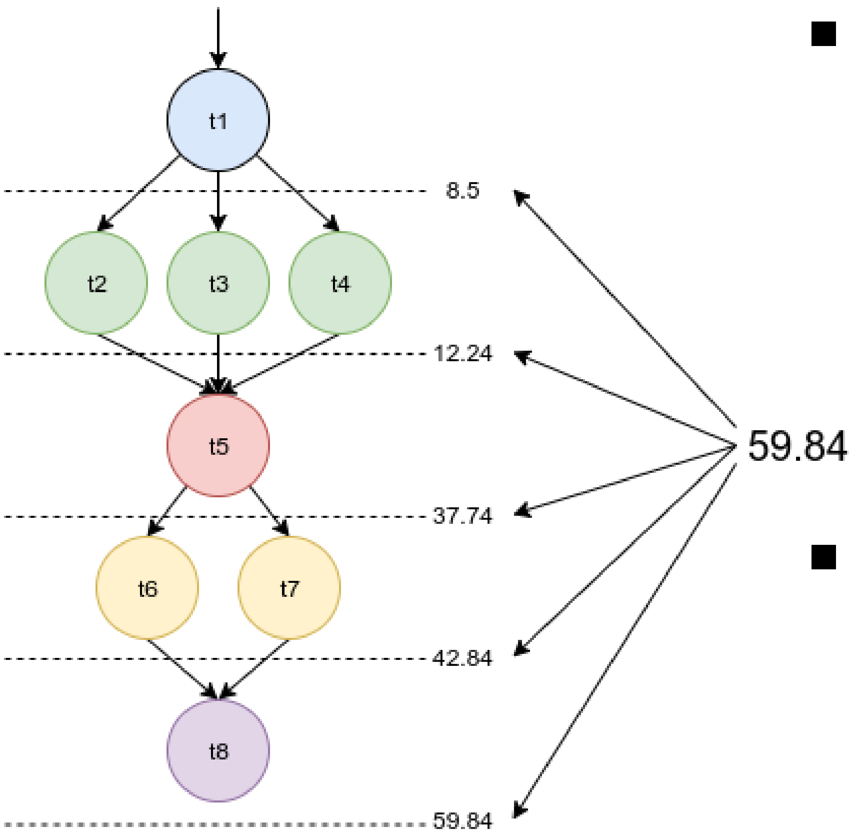


Step 2: Task runtime estimates

- Prerequisite to scheduling
- Run the workflow on all resource types
- Homogenous execution:
  - Function 1 is faster
  - Function 2 is slower



Levels and sub-deadlines



- For each workflow level compute the maximum execution time

$$Level^{j}_{execution} = \max_{l(t_i)==j} \{ET_{max}(t_i)\}$$

- Divide the deadline into sub-deadlines proportionally for each level:

$$Level^{j}_{DL} = Level^{j-1}_{DL} + D_{user} * \frac{Level^{j}_{execution}}{\sum_{1 \leq j' \leq l(t_{exit})} Level^{j'}_{execution}}$$

Resource selection (1)

- Resource selection is based on the time and cost:

$$Time_Q(t_{cur}, r) = \frac{\xi * S_{DL}(t_{cur}) - FT(t_{cur}, r)}{FT_{max}(t_{cur}) - FT_{min}(t_{cur})}$$

$$Cost_Q(t_{cur}, r) = \frac{Cost_{max}(t_{cur}) - Cost(t_{cur}, r)}{Cost_{max}(t_{cur}) - Cost_{min}(t_{cur})} * \xi$$

- $Time_Q$ – how far is task finish time on resource r from sub-deadline
- $Cost_Q$ – how cheaper it is from the most expensive resource

$$S_{DL}(t_{cur}) = \{Level^j_{DL} | l(t_i) == j\}$$

$$\xi = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } FT(t_{cur}, r) < S_{DL}(t_{cur}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Resource selection (2)

- We select the resource which maximizes the quantity:

$$Q(t_{cur}, r) = Time_Q(t_{cur}, r) * (1 - C_F) + Cost_Q(t_{cur}, r) * C_F$$

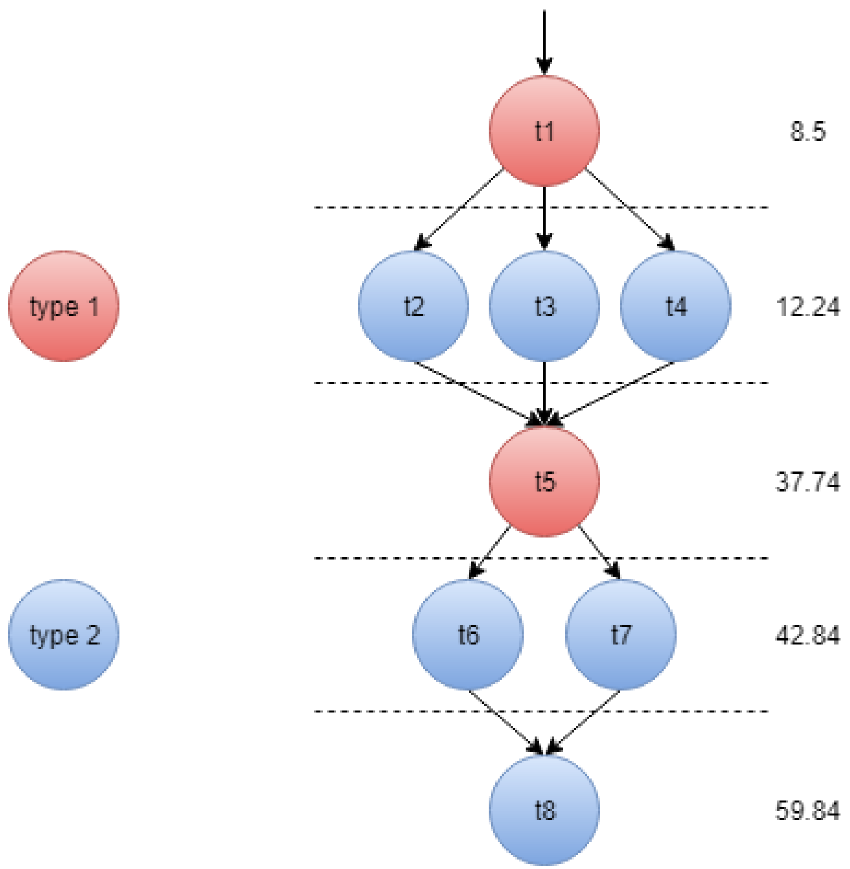
- Where C_F is a trade-off factor:
  - $Cost_{low}$ – cost on cheapest resource
  - B_{user} – user's budget

$$C_F = \frac{Cost_{low}(DAG)}{B_{user}}$$

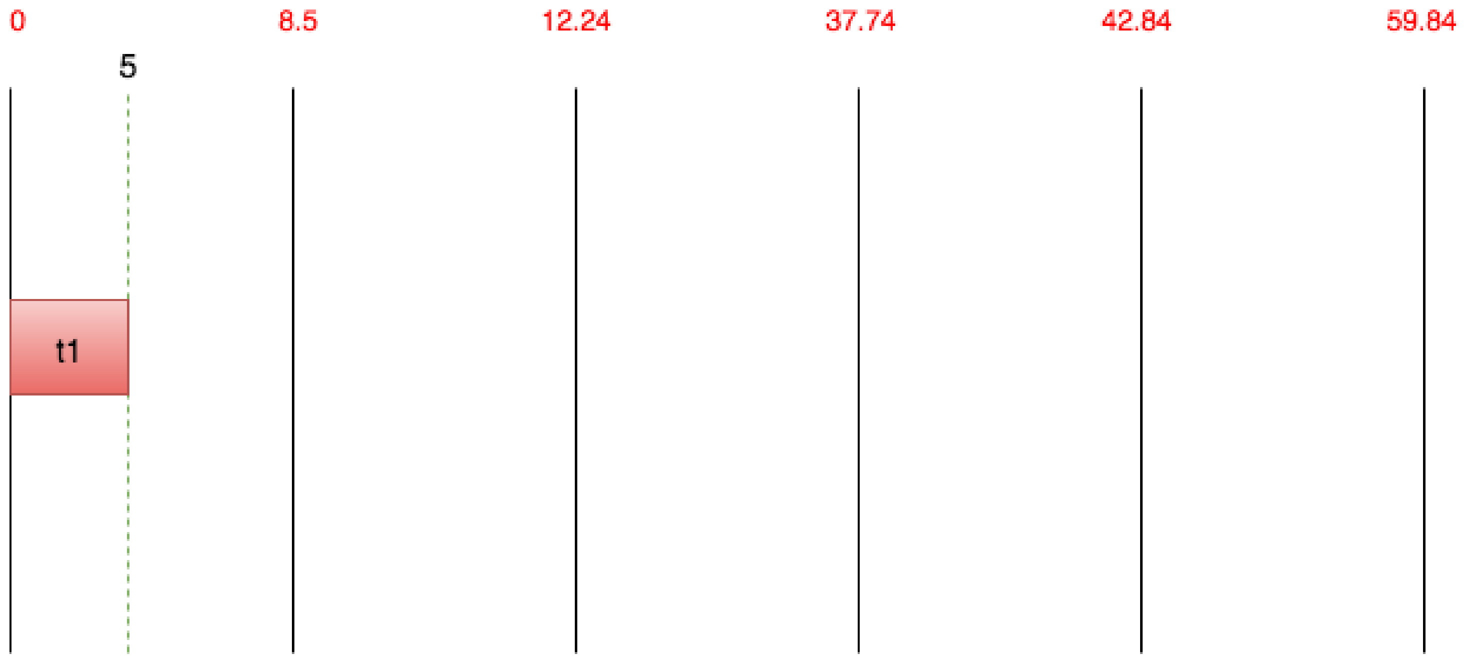
- It represents user preferences:
  - Lower value means we prefer to pay more for faster execution
  - Higher value means we prefer cheaper and slower solutions
- Idea:
  - To finish as early as possible, and
  - To find the cheapest resource

Sub-deadlines and resource allocation

- Result: heterogeneous execution
- Resource performance:
  - Function 1 is faster
  - Function 2 is slower



Schedule



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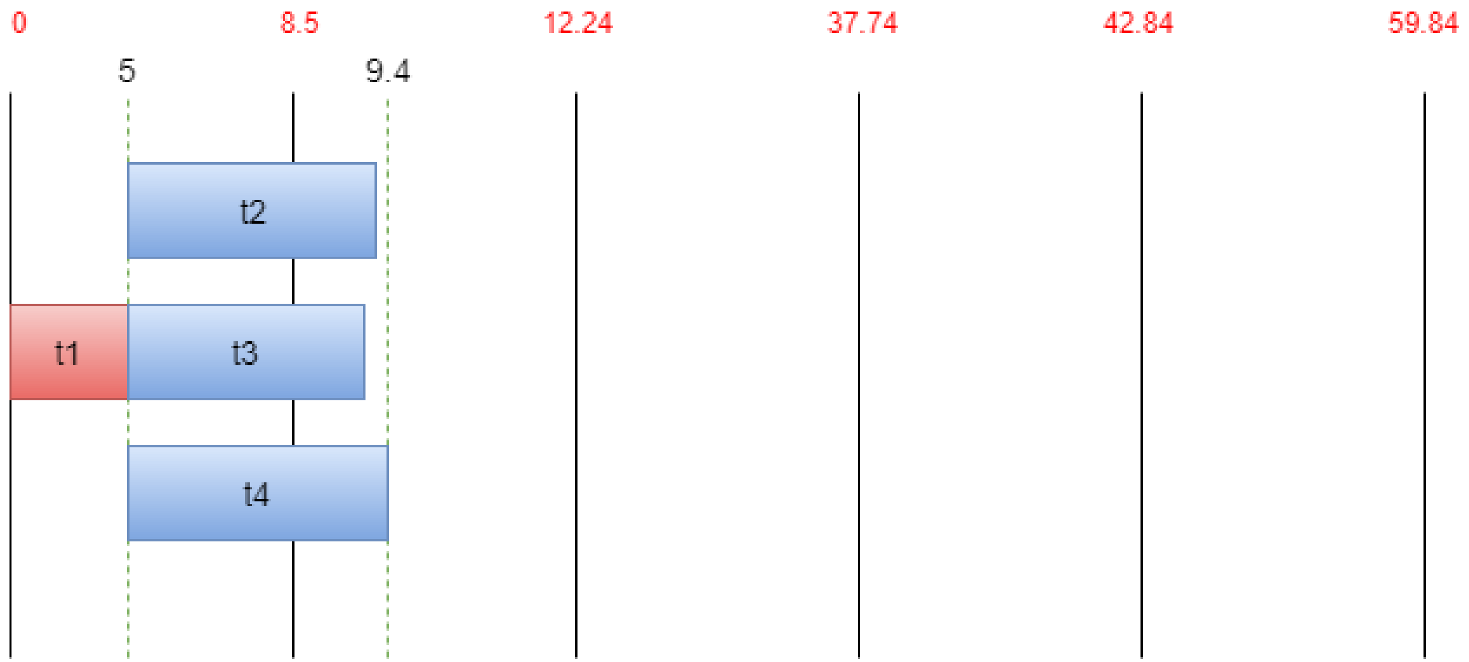

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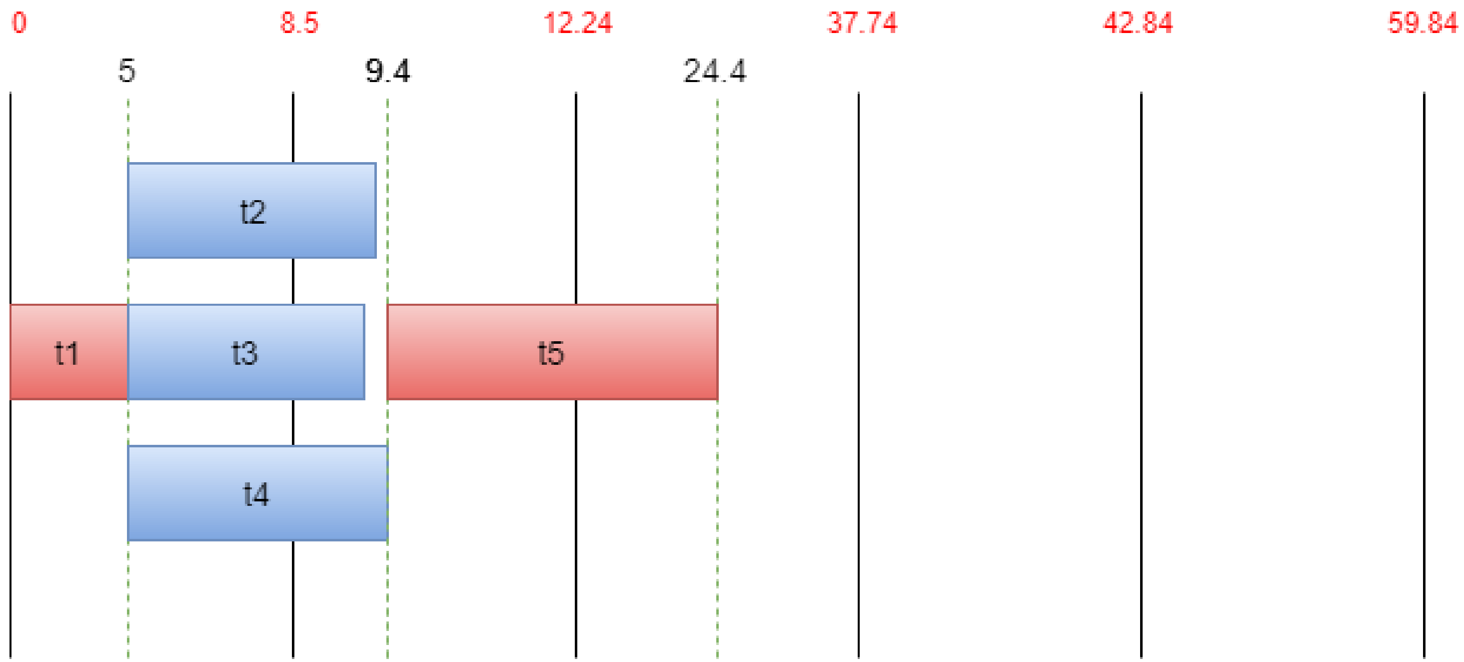

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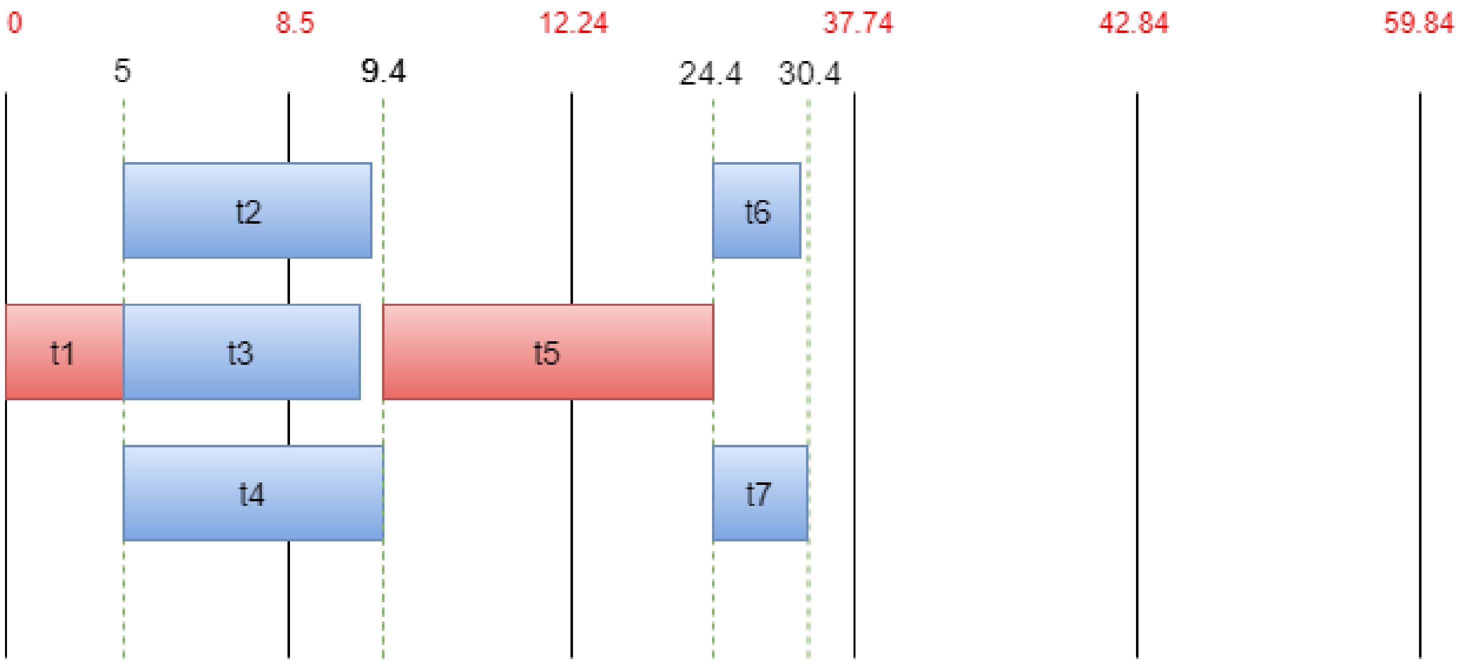
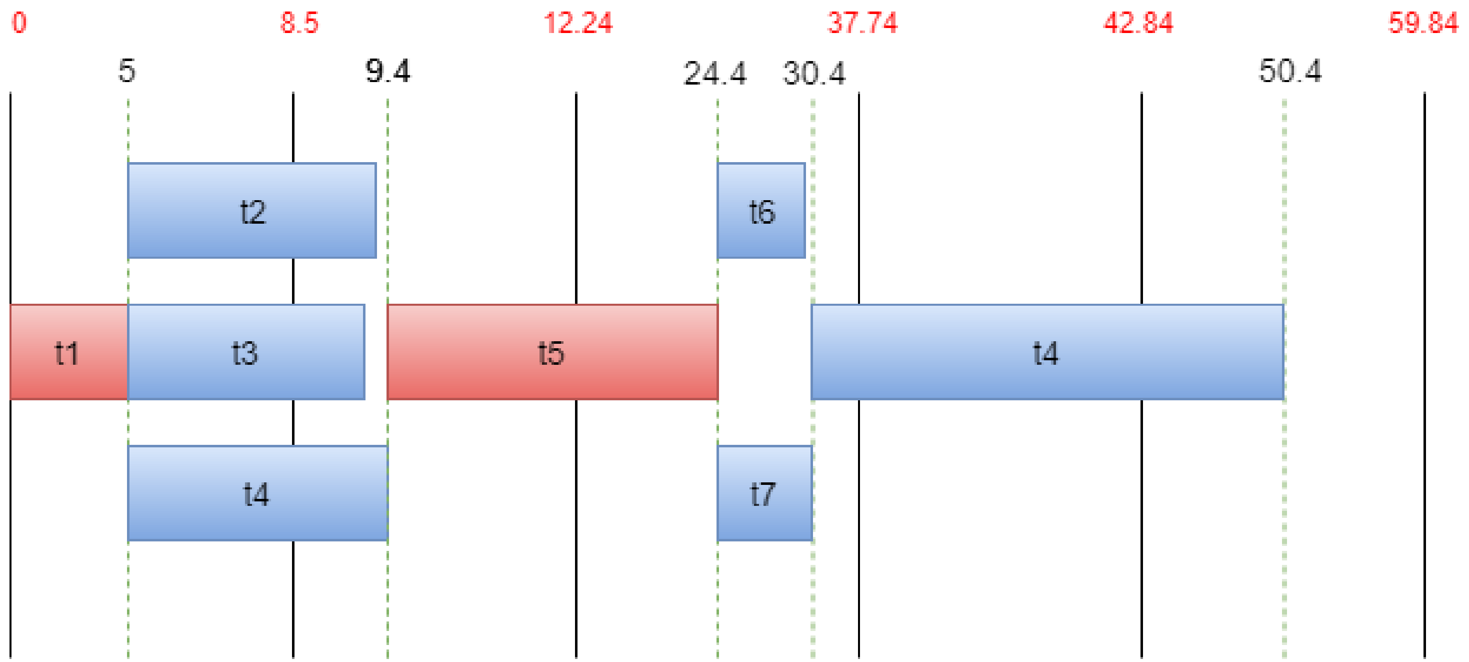
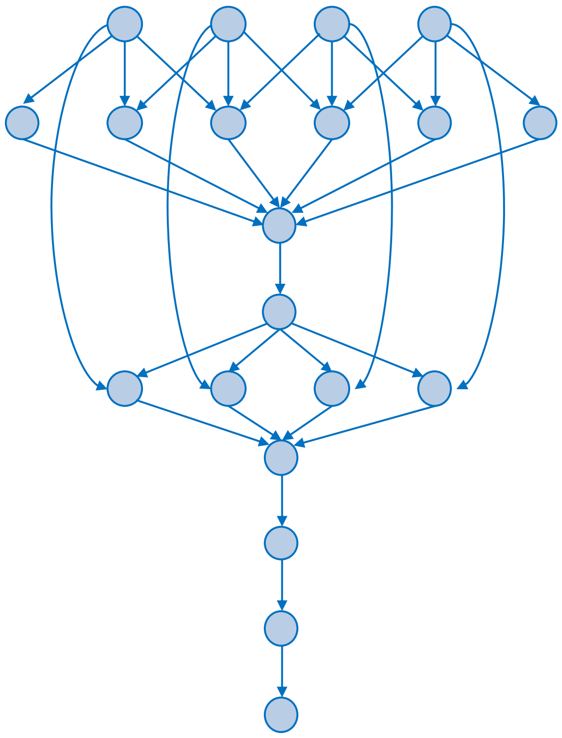


Schedule

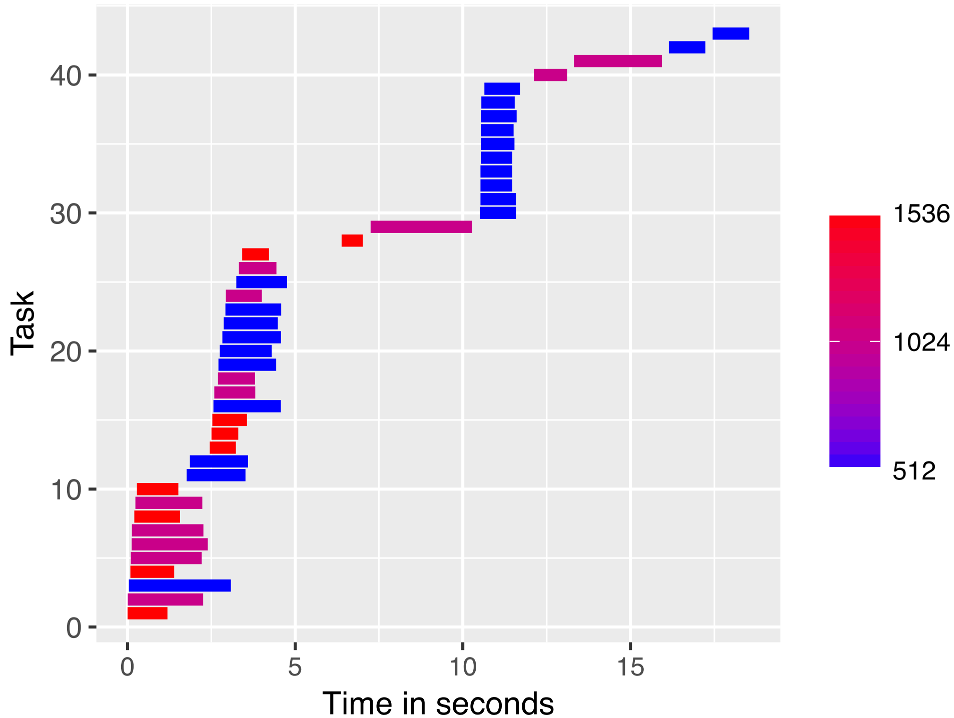


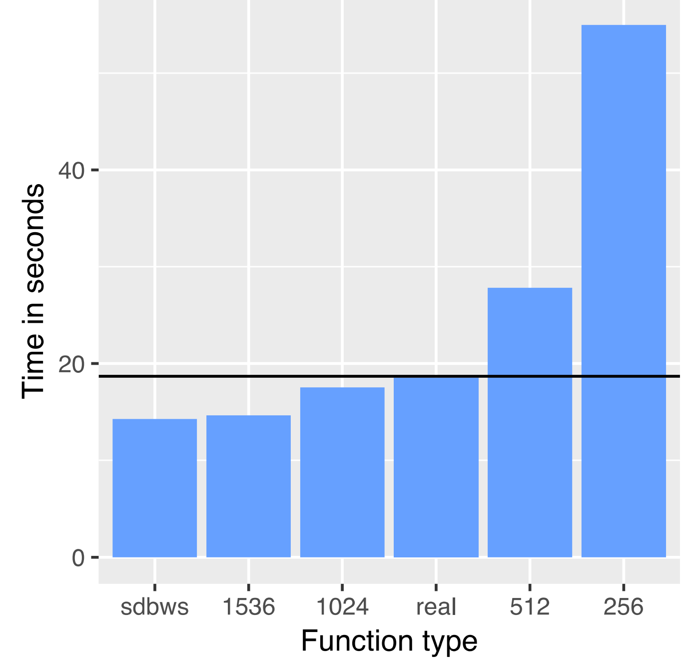
Tests on AWS Lambda

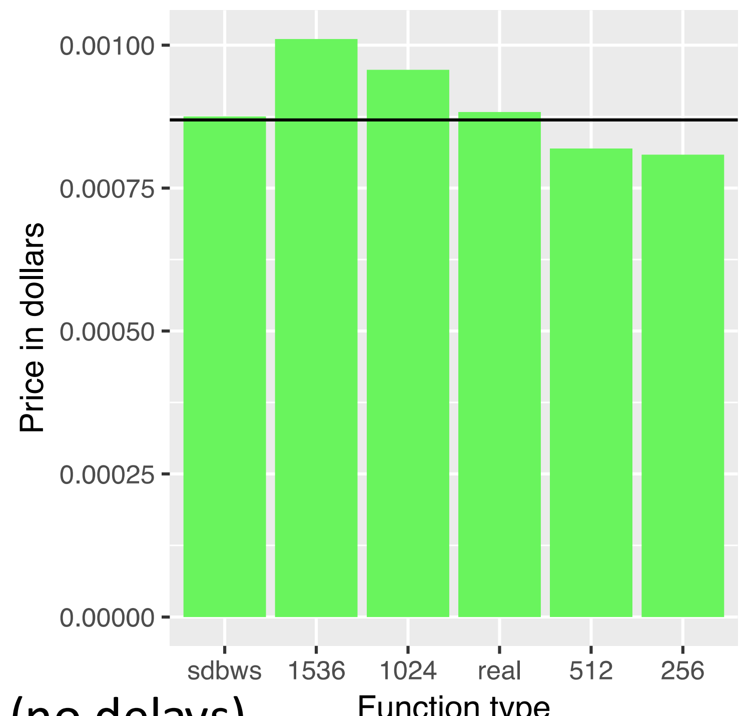
- Montage workflow, 43 tasks
- Function size: 256, 512, 1024, 1536 MB
- Execution times estimated based on pre-runs on homogeneous resources
- Limits adjusted to fit between minimum and maximum measured values
- Take into account the delays of task execution:
  - the makespan used to calculate the sub-deadlines includes all the overheads measured during pre-runs



Experiment 1





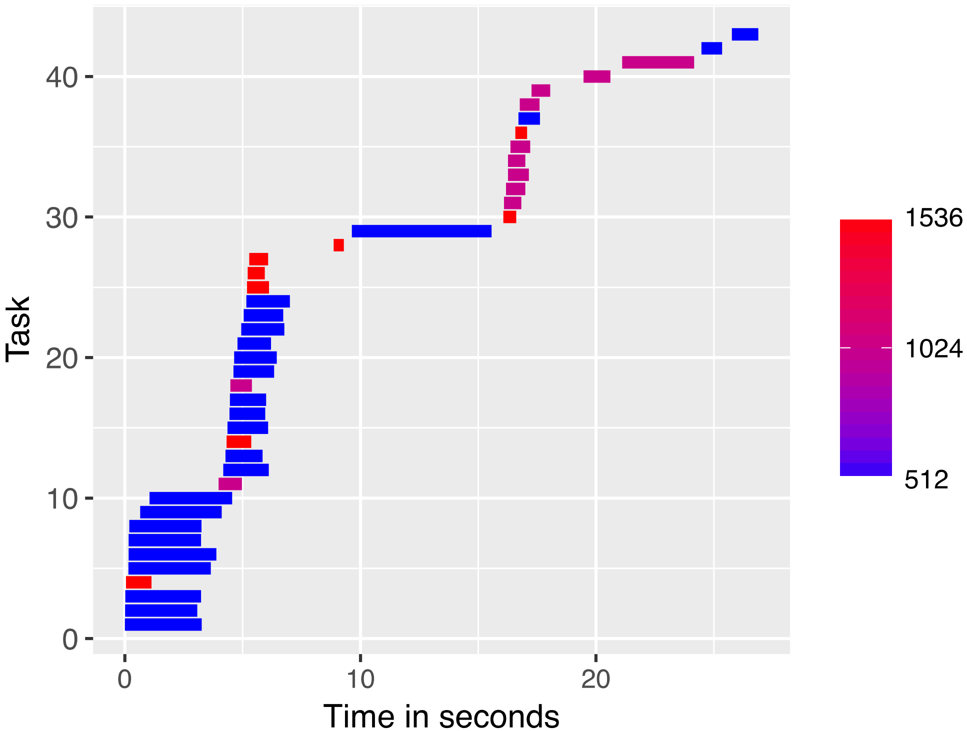


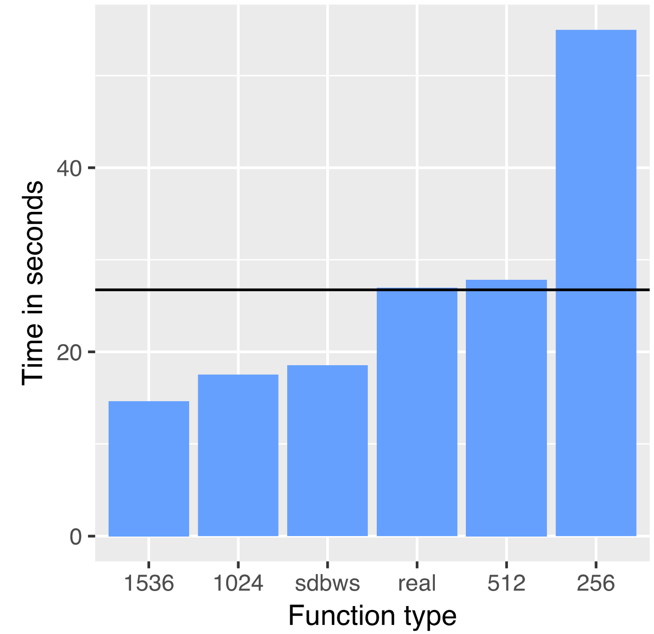
- Deadline: 18,6s (short)
- Budget: $0,00086 (small)

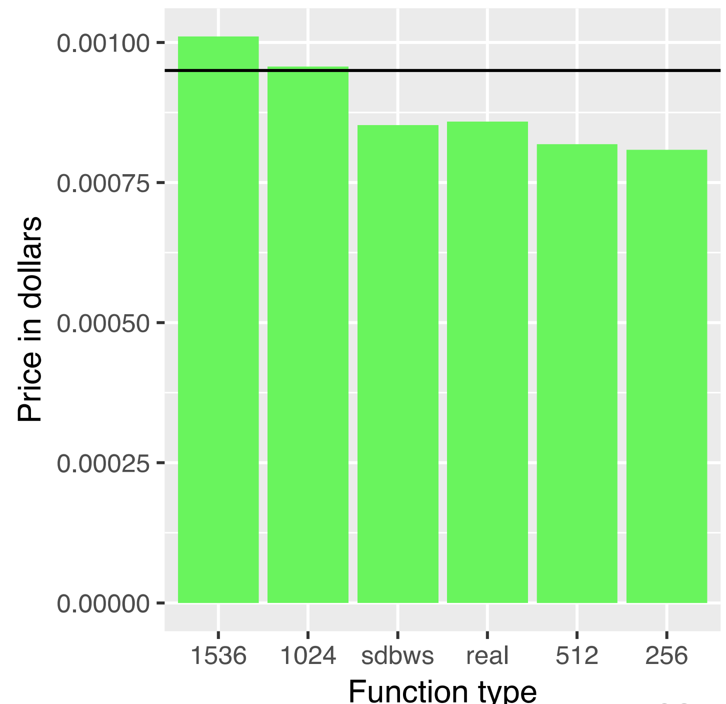
  → result: faster resources selected

real – AWS Lambda execution, *sdbws* – ideal case (no delays)

Experiment 2



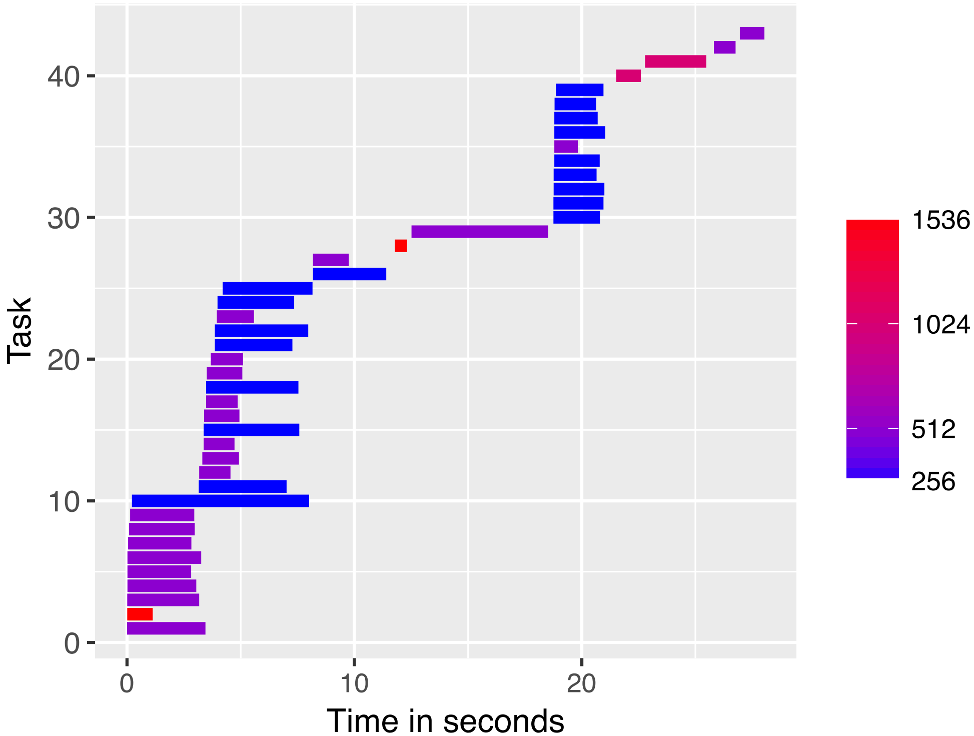


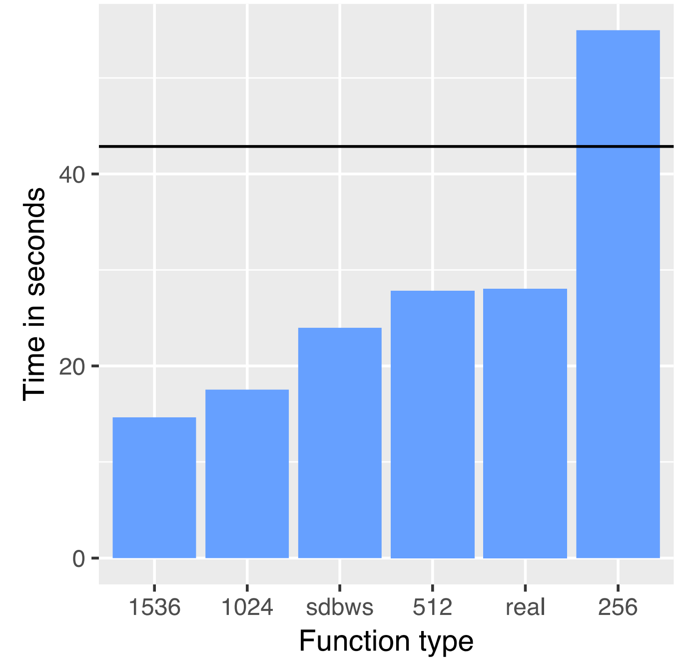


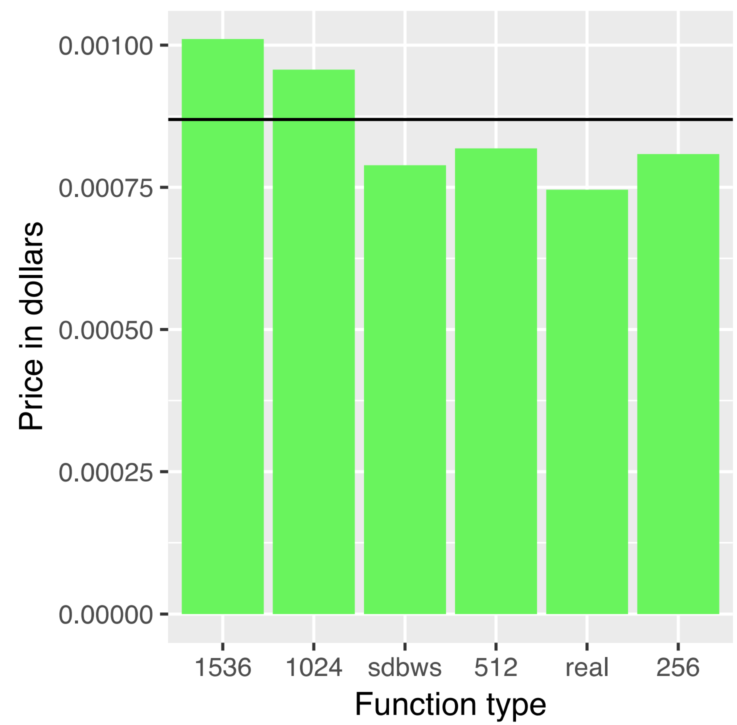
- Deadline: 26,7s (medium)
- Budget: $0,00094 (large)

→ result: more slower resources selected

Experiment 3







- Deadline: 42,8s (large)
- Budget: $0,00086 (small)

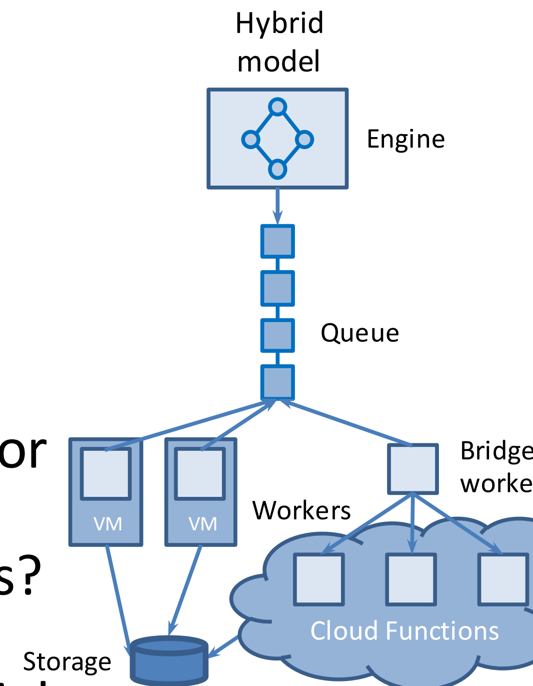
→ result: slower resources selected

Conclusions

- Serverless and other highly-elastic infrastructures are interesting options for running high-throughput scientific workflows
- Serverless provisioning model are changing the game of resource management – but there still some decisions to make!
- Experiments with SDBWS show that heterogeneous execution may have advantages, but more tests are needed
- Cloud functions are heterogeneous
  - Technologies, APIs
  - Resource management policies (over/under provisioning)
  - Performance variations and guarantees

Future Work

- Evaluation of parallelism limits and influence of delays
- Combined FaaS-IaaS execution model
- Key parameter: elasticity
  - How quickly the infrastructure responds to the changes in workload demand
  - How fine-grained pricing can be?
  - Granularity of tasks vs. granularity of resources
- Example questions:
  - Which classes of tasks/workflows are suitable for such infrastructures?
  - How to dispatch tasks to various infrastructures?
  - How much costs can we actually save when using such resources (e.g. for tight deadlines/high levels of parallelism)?



Thank you!

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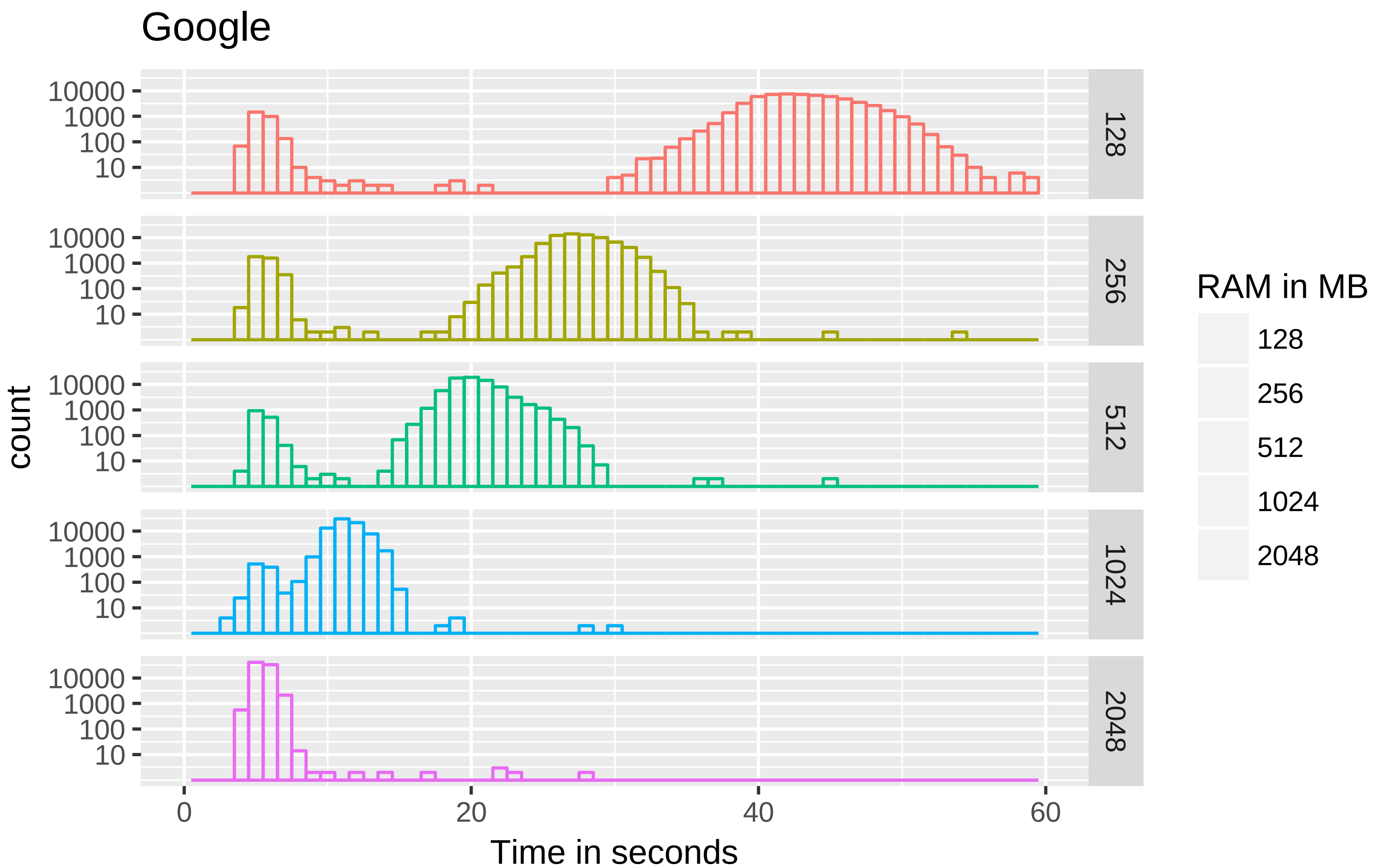
- Collaboration
  - USC/ISI:
    - Ewa Deelman & Pegasus Team
  - Notre Dame:
    - Jarek Nabrzyski
- Projects & Grants
  - National Science Center (PL)
- References:
  - HyperFlow: https://github.com/dice-cyfronet/hyperflow/
  - DICE Team: http://dice.cyfronet.pl

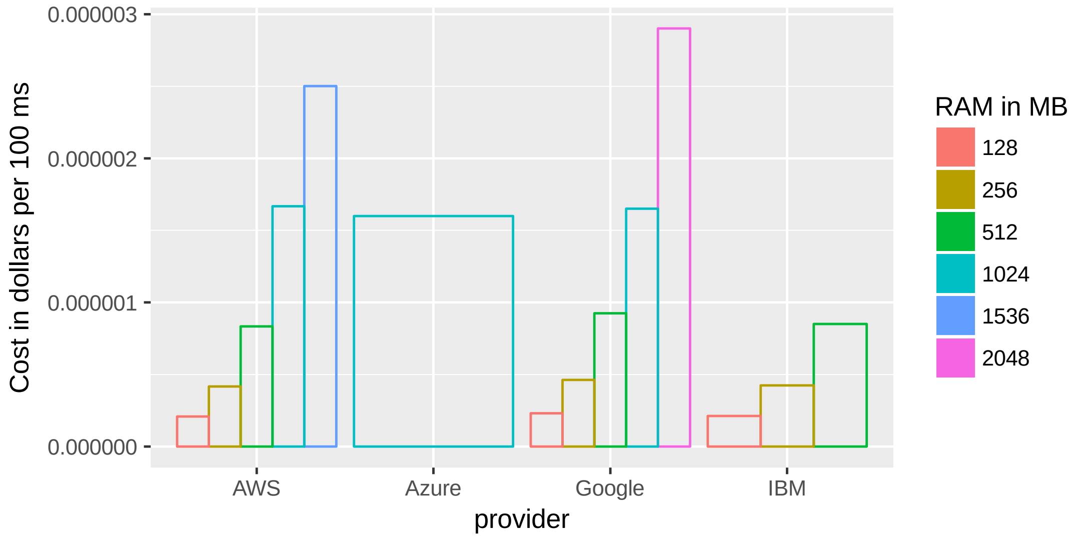
Backup slides

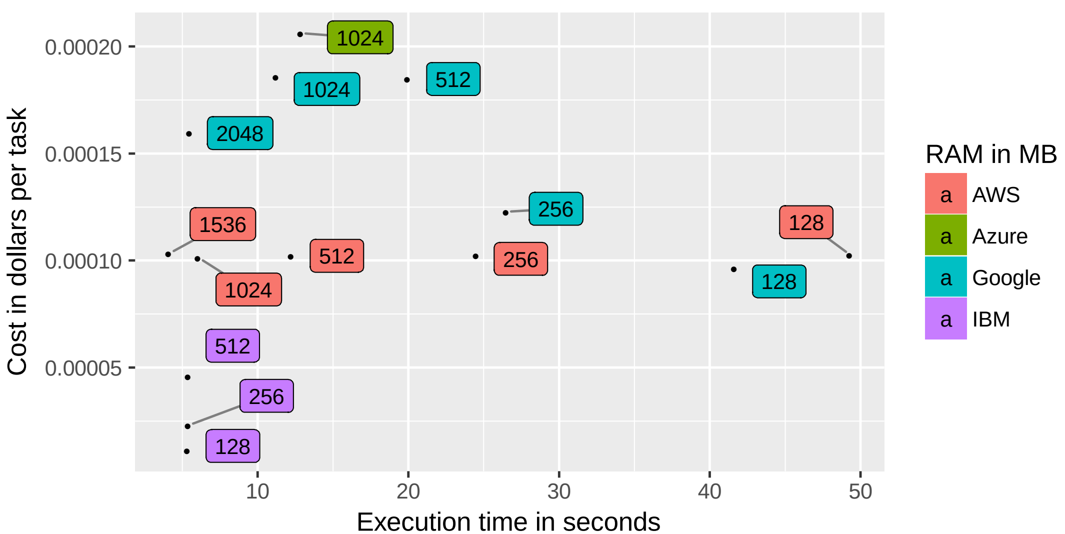
Detailed Google Cloud Functions Performance Results

- Functions often run much faster than expected
- How often? About 5% times.



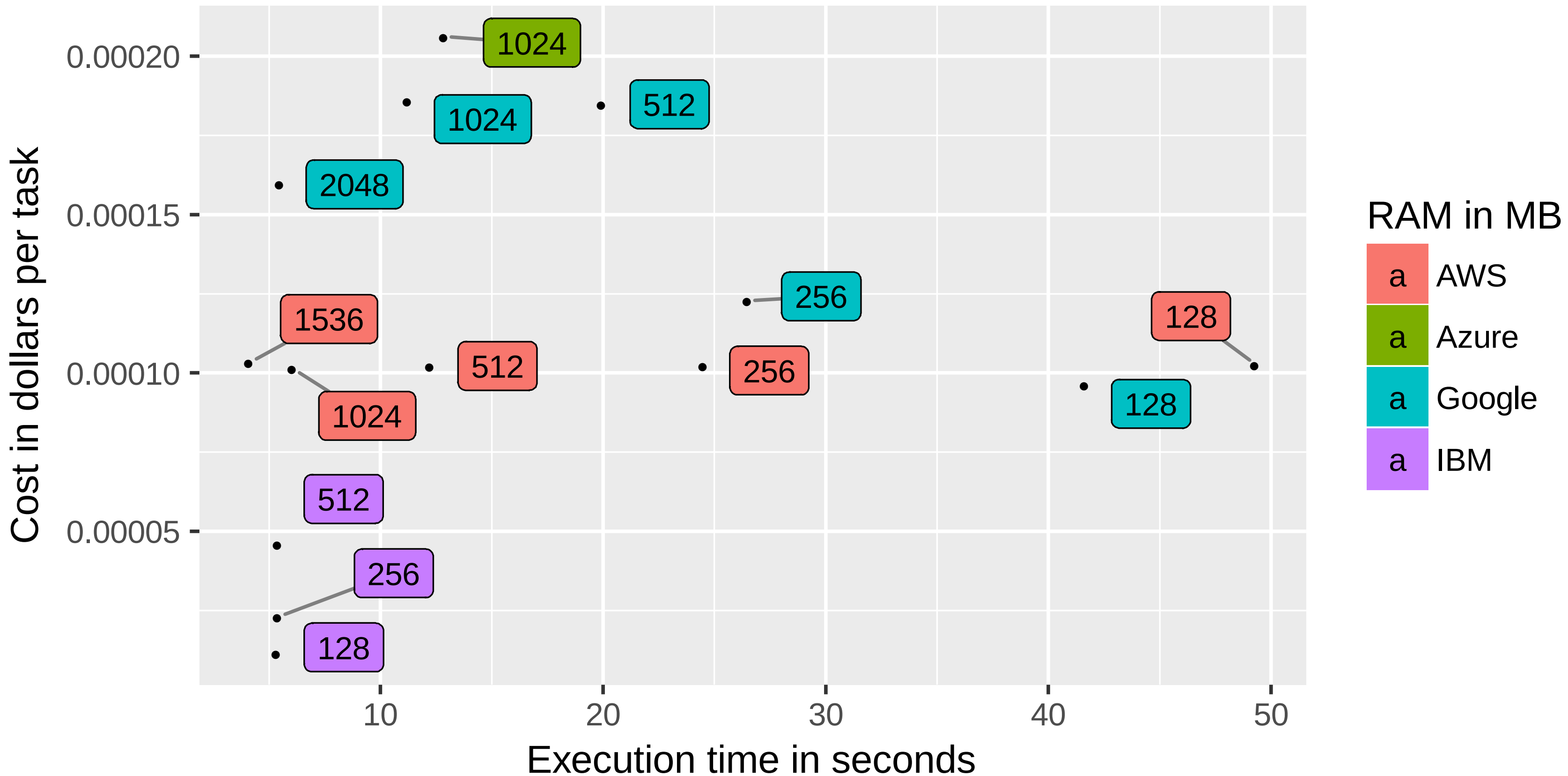
Cost analysis





- List price vs. price/performance
- Different models:
  - AWS – proportional
  - IBM – invariant
  - Google: mixed
- For Azure we assume 1024 MB

Cost analysis



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[3] A. Ilyushkin, B. Ghit, and D. Epema. Scheduling workloads of workflows with unknown task runtimes.
[4] M. Malawski, K. Figiela, M. Bubak, E. Deelman, and J. Nabrzyski. Scheduling multilevel deadline-constrained scientific workflows on clouds based on cost optimization.
[5] M. Malawski, K. Figiela, A. Gajek, and A. Zima. Benchmarking heterogeneous cloud functions.
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[9] B. Baliś. Hyperflow: A model of computation, programming approach and enactment engine for complex distributed workflows