

# Cold Start Influencing Factors in Function as a Service

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#### Agenda



#### **Research Questions**

- How to benchmark cold starts of cloud functions consistently to get repeatable experiments and results?
- Which factors written down as hypotheses influence the cold start of cloud functions?



#### Why Investigating Cold Starts?



- □ In General: First Execution on a newly allocated VM, container etc. is always slower
- □ Challenges:
  Performance Unpredictability (No.5)
  Scaling Quickly (No.8) [Armbrust 2010]
- Cloud Functions are executed in containerized environments



- Overall question: How much overhead does a "simple" cold start face?
- Which factors need deeper insights?



#### Hypotheses

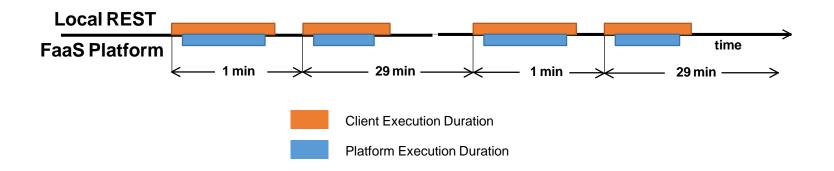


- □ H1: Programming Language
- □ H2: Deployment Package Size
- □ H3: Memory/CPU Setting
- □ H4: Number of Dependencies
- H5: Concurrency Level
- H6: Prior Executions
- □ H7: Container Shutdown
- □ HX: Discussion during breaks :)



#### Experiment – Multiple Executions



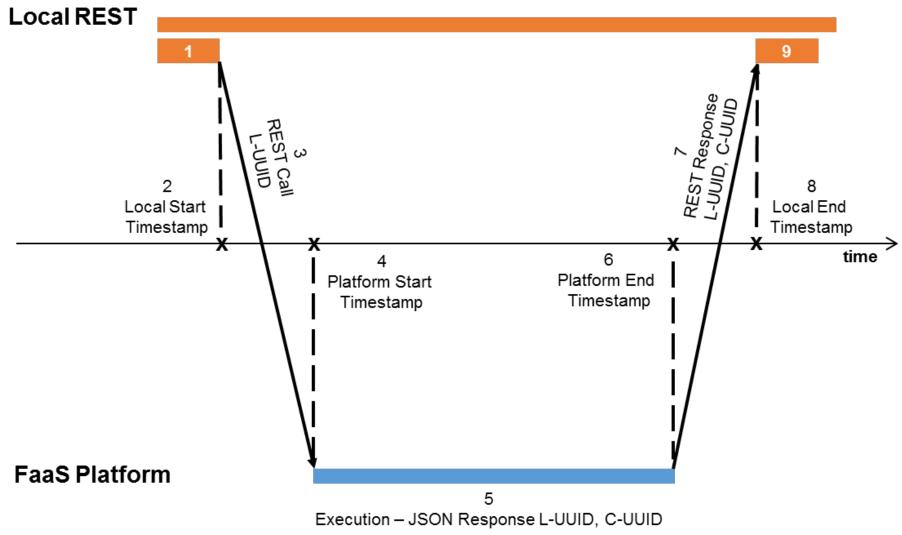


- Measurement of the user perception the user's cold start
- Network, platform routing etc. is equal for cold and warm starts
  - → We only measure the overhead of cold starts
- □ Having cold and warm executions pairwise since platform shuts down function containers after 20 to 25 minutes (own investigation)



### Experiment – Single Execution







#### Experiment – Data Dimensions



- Experiment was conducted between 6/25/2018 and 7/1/2018
- □ Each cloud function was invoked 550 times
- □ 90 deployed functions 49500 total executions

H1: Programming Language

☐ H2: Deployment Package Size

□ H3: Memory/CPU Setting

(AWS, Azure)

(Java, JS)

(0, 3, 6, 12, 25, 50, 100, 200, 400 MB)

(128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 3008 MB)



#### Experiment – Selected Algorithm



Recursive Fibonacci

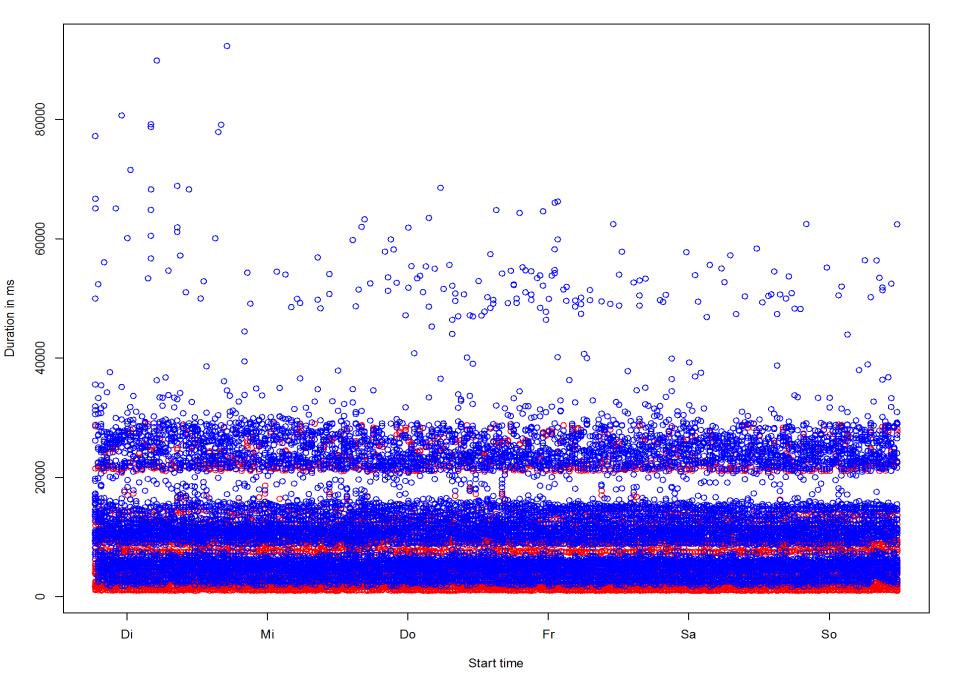
```
long fibonacci(long n) {
  if (n <= 1) {
    return 1;
  } else {
    return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2);
```

- $\square$  Low memory usage O(n)
- $\Box$  High CPU usage  $O(2^n)$

20.12.2018

Predictable execution time









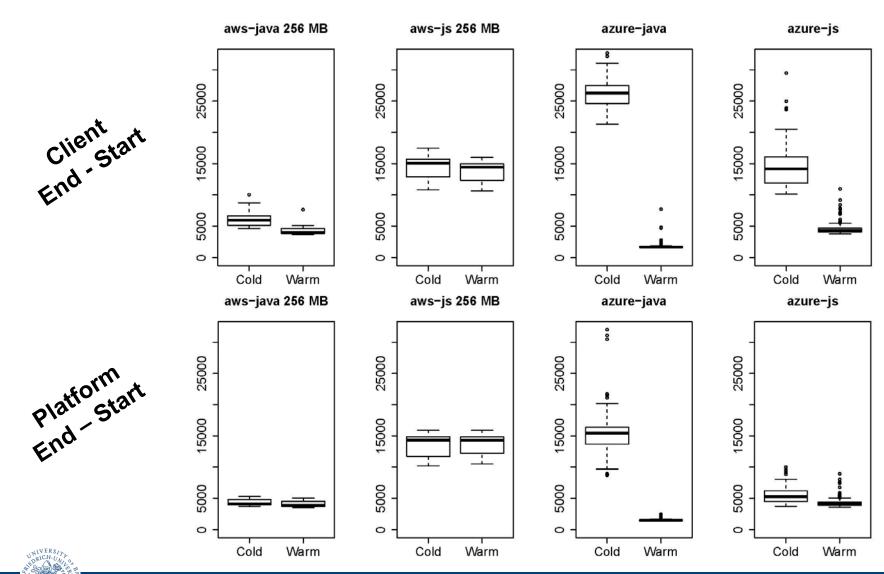
All numbers are mean average values for the execution time in ms

			Cold	Wa	ırm	Cold–Warm	
		Client		5961	4211	1750	
	Java	Platform		4329	4082	247	16%
	JS	Client		14320	13676	644	
AWS		Platform		13496	13539	-43	63%
Azure		Client		26681	1809	24872	
	Java	Platform		15261	1545	13716	0%
	JS	Client		14369	4547	9822	
		Platform		5492	4270	1222	4%



## Results – Hypotheses Independent







#### Results – Hypotheses Dependent



H1: Programming Language

Table shows AWS values

Azure ratio: 2.53

Confirm hypothesis based on the ratios

Memory in MB	128	256	512	1024	2048	3008
Java	1980	1750	1292	1113	1257	861
JS	587	644	614	368	589	371
Ratio	3.38	2.72	2.10	3.03	2.14	2.32

☐ H2: Deployment Package Size

 Weak, but present correlation
 → Confirm hypothesis except for Azure Java (no clear tendency)

		$\rho$	Linear Model
	Java	0.29	$1510ms + 9\frac{ms}{MB}$
AWS	JS	0.37	$613ms + 12rac{m\mathrm{s}}{MB}$
Azure	Java	-0.15	$25580ms - 7\frac{ms}{MB}$
	JS	0.46	$8571ms + 43\frac{ms}{MB}$

H3: Memory/ CPU Setting

Only quantifiable for AWS

Confirm hypothesis

	ρ	Linear Model
Java	-0.59	$1634ms - 0.25 \frac{ms}{MB}$
JS	-0.20	$606ms - 0.07 \frac{ms}{MB}$



#### Discussion



Assumption: AWS bills only for function execution

**Available Metrics** 

Sample Size

User point of view

 $\frac{compiled}{interpreted} : 2 to 3$ 

Avoid ping strategies – Scaling

Parameter setting is use case dependent

Platform Limitations

Temporal Relevance



#### **Next Steps**



- Extending the presented work by including new hypotheses, platforms and dimensions
- Price Analysis based on different load settings (constant load, bursty workloads etc.) and other influential factors. Comparison with other cost benchmarks. Also including the pricing of other ecosystem backend services like databases, notification systems etc.
- Simulation framework for FaaS users to find the best setting for their cloud functions.

I'm very interested to discuss the presented work and the planned research objects to get your feedback during the poster session ©

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