



CloudButton



Serverless Big Data Analytics with Lithops

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7th International Workshop on Serverless Computing (WoSC7) 2021

<https://www.serverlesscomputing.org/wosc7/demos/d4>

CLOUDBUTTON

Serverless Data Analytics Platform

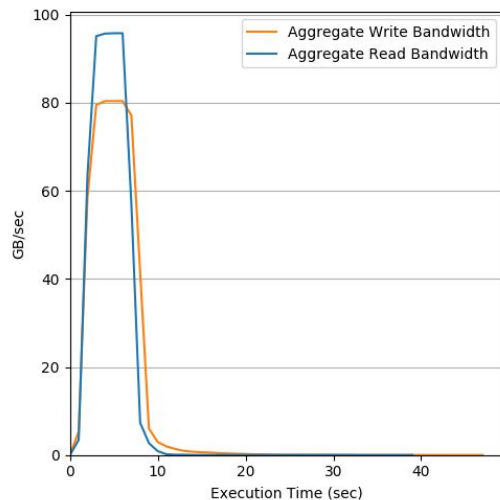
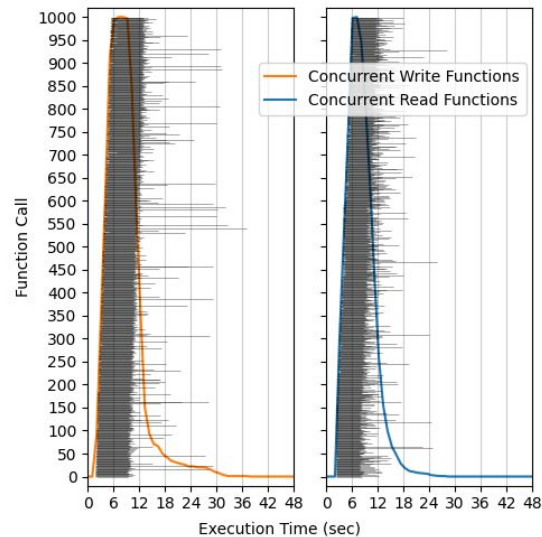
<http://cloudbutton.eu>



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825184.

Why Serverless ?

- Good for **stateless embarrassingly parallel Jobs**
- Auto-scaling and parallelism:
1000 parallel vCPUs and **> 1000 GFLOPS**
- **100 GB/s** aggregate bandwidth between Serverless Functions and Cloud Object Storage



<https://github.com/lithops-cloud/applications/tree/master/benchmarks>

Lithops



Lithops can be defined as a multi-cloud python computing framework that allows multithreaded, local applications to be transparently scaled to massive Cloud resources.



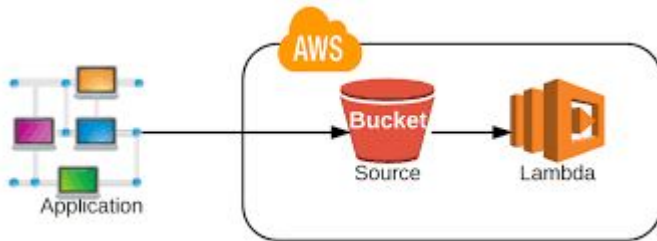
 IBM Cloud	 aws	 Microsoft Azure	 Google Cloud	 Alibaba Cloud	 kubernetes	 OPENSIFT
Cloud Functions Code Engine VPC Gen2 ---	AWS Lambda AWS Batch AWS EC2 ---	Functions --- Blob Storage	Cloud Functions Cloud Run --- Cloud Storage	Functions Compute --- Object Storage Service	Batch/Job - OpenWhisk Knative ---	OpenStack Swift - Ceph MinIO - Redis - Infinispan
Cloud Object Storage	AWS S3					

<https://github.com/lithops-cloud/lithops>

Lithops is data-driven



- Map functions can operate over objects in a bucket
- Lithops partitioner permits on the fly data partitioning to Serverless functions from Object Storage



```
import lithops

# Bucket with prefix
data_location = 'cos://lithops-sample-data/test/' # Change-me

def my_map_function(obj):
    print('Bucket: {}'.format(obj.bucket))
    print('Key: {}'.format(obj.key))
    print('Partition num: {}'.format(obj.partition))
    counter = {}

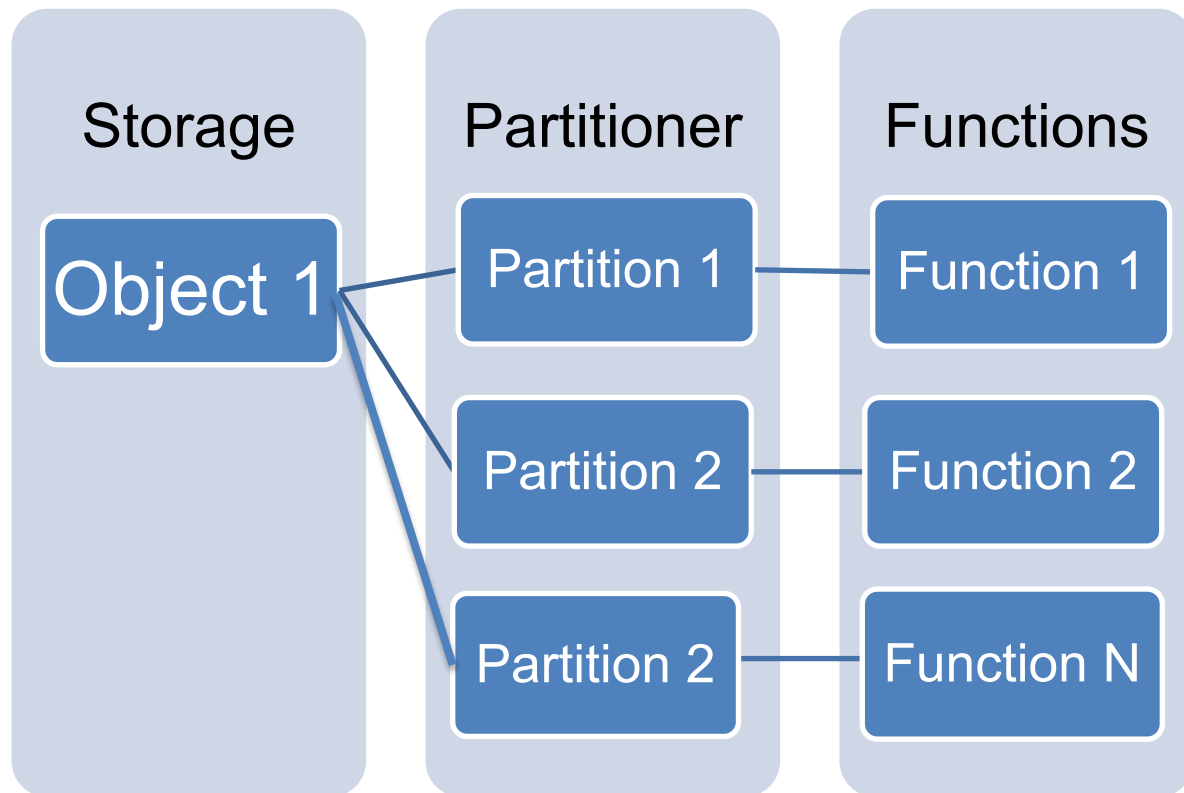
    data = obj.data_stream.read()

    for line in data.splitlines():
        for word in line.decode('utf-8').split():
            if word not in counter:
                counter[word] = 1
            else:
                counter[word] += 1

    return counter

if __name__ == "__main__":
    fexec = lithops.FunctionExecutor(log_level='DEBUG')
    fexec.map(my_map_function, data_location)
    print(fexec.get_result())
```

Lithops is data-driven



- Preprocessing

- LIDAR
- imlZ



- On the fly

- .txt
- .csv
- .gzip



Lithops Geospatial data analytics

Data from Sentinel 2:

- The Sentinel-2 mission is a land monitoring constellation of two satellites that provide high resolution optical imagery.
- The mission provides a global coverage of the Earth's land surface every 5 days
- Data is available from June 2015
- Data is stored in a public AWS S3 Bucket

<https://registry.opendata.aws/sentinel-2/>

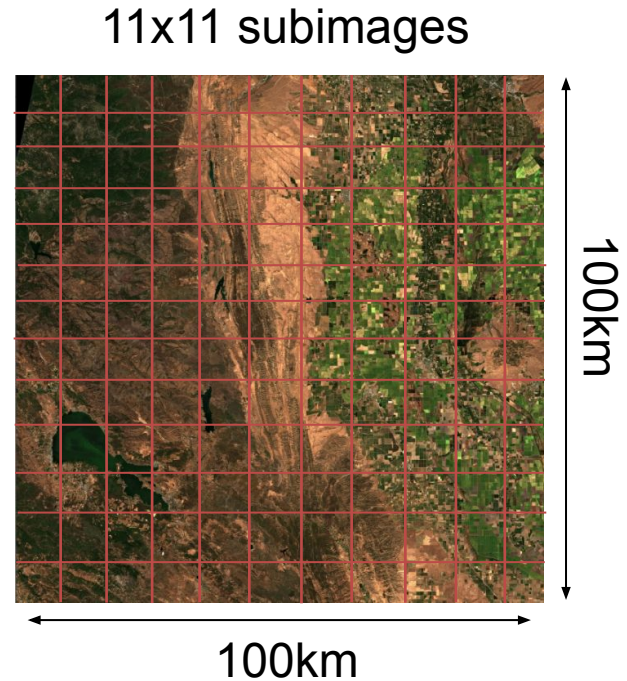


Lithops Geospatial data analytics

Cloud optimized GeoTIFF

- Original Sentinel 2 data must be processed by one *product* per function
- Cloud optimized GeoTIFFs is a format that allows to split a *product* in 11x11 subimages
- With the Cloud optimized GeoTIFFs we can spawn a maximum of 121 parallel functions per *product* □ *Speedup processing*

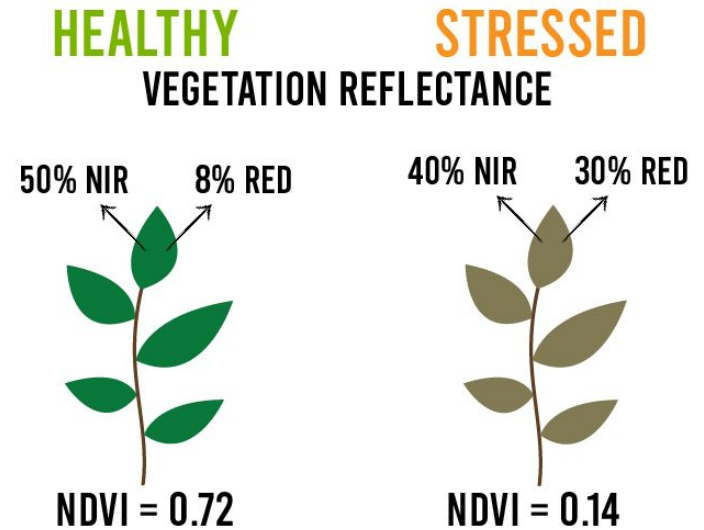
<https://registry.opendata.aws/sentinel-2-l2a-cogs/>



Lithops Geospatial data analytics

Example: **Calculate the NDVI difference between 2 dates**

- NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) is a simple graphical indicator that can be used to analyze remote sensing measurements, assessing whether or not the target being observed contains live green vegetation.
- To calculate the NDVI we need both band04 (RED) and band 08 (NIR)



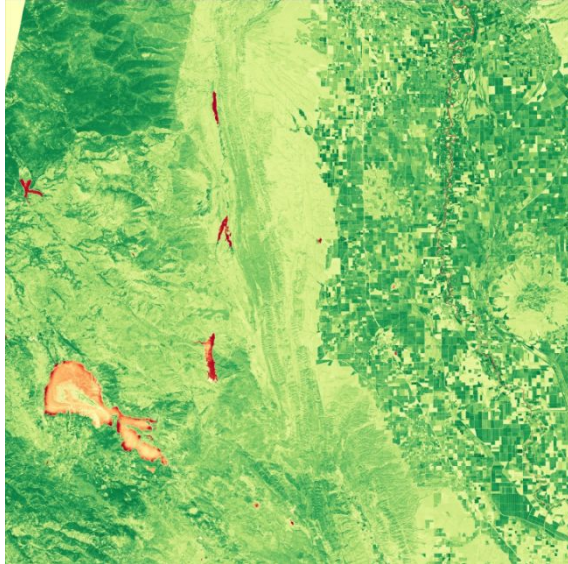
$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - RED}{NIR + RED}$$

Lithops Geospatial data analytics

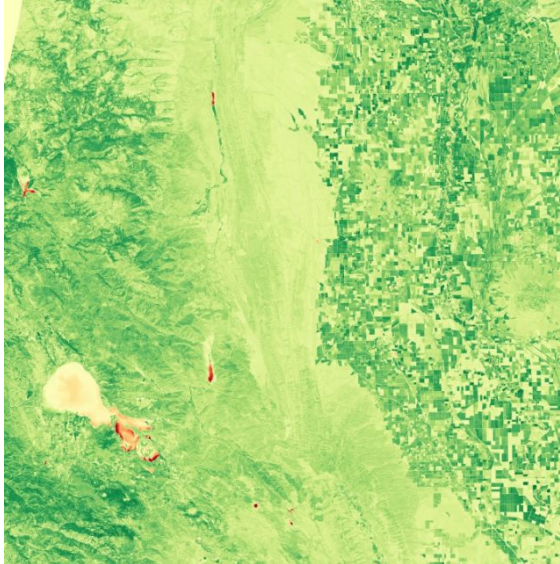
Example: **Calculate the NDVI difference between 2 dates**

- ~25 seconds to compare the NDVI from 2 different dates with Lithops

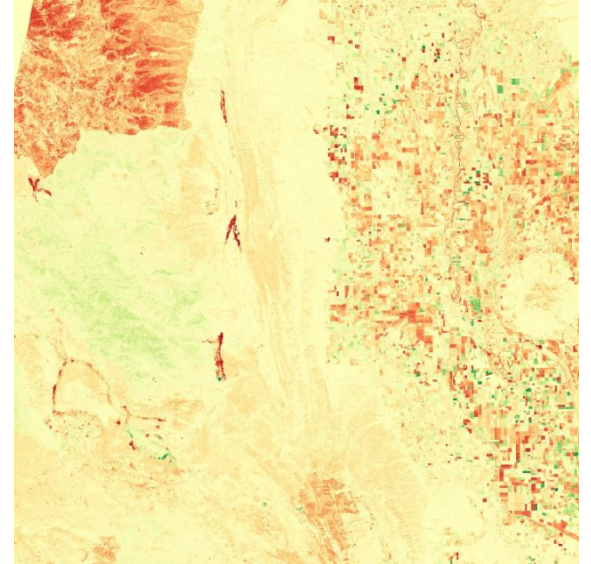
NDVI 16/ Sept /2019



NDVI 16/ Sept /2021



NDVI DIFF



THANK YOU!

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