Modeling and Control of MapReduce Systems
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I. Context and Problem Statement.

As our world is becoming ever more digitalized, companies have more and more data to process. This steep increase of the unstructured data available is asking for a shift of perspective from the traditional database approach to an efficient distributed computing platform specifically designed for handling petabytes of unstructured information available in jobs such as personalized advertising, advanced data mining or classification.

Cloud computing is next milestone of IT evolution. It incorporates the long standing dream of providing computing as a service over the internet. Cloud computing can offer many computing forms as a service such as: hardware, platform, software, storage. Infrastructure as a service is one of the most widely spread service models at the moment and it offers computing as a service. Platform as a service models offer computing frameworks such as programming models and languages, operating systems. Software as a service provides an environment for running end user applications in the cloud.

Scalability and elasticity are a few of the key aspects of Cloud computing. Seemingly resources scale up infinitely on demand. In the background, cloud computing takes care of such non trivial problems as data security and availability, malleability issues, virtualization, hardware and software maintenance.

II. Cloud computing

MapReduce is a programming model especially designed for large scale unstructured data processing. Its success lies in its simplicity, scalability and fault-tolerance. The runtime environments, which build upon the MapReduce framework, automatically take care of:

- data partitioning
- replication, data consistency
- load balancing and fault tolerance
- task distribution and scheduling

Only two functions have to be implemented: the Map function and the Reduce function. The Map function takes an input set of (key, value) pairs and outputs an intermediate (key, value) pair. The Reduce function groups all the values associated with the same keys and forwards it to a Reduce function. The Reduce function processes these values and usually gives as output a reduced set of values. Finally, from a user perspective, the MapReduce framework hides all the messy overhead of parallel computing and lets us focus on the task at hand.

IV. Current problems and development perspectives

Modeling issues: the models are specific to certain job metric, such as job finish time and don’t consider latency, availability metrics.

- Most of the models don’t account for any kind of faults.
- Randomness of such systems is not incorporated into current models.
- Ad-hoc configuration of MR framework poses many challenges.

SLA problems: a general framework for defining the terms of the Service Level Agreements, for MapReduce jobs, is needed.

- It is very difficult for the user to check that the constraints of the service level agreements are kept, difficult to differentiate between providers.
- Abusive jobs are becoming increasingly difficult to handle in virtualized environments where multiple jobs use the same cluster.

Control Insertion: novel control laws are needed that can enforce the Service Level Agreements, both performance and dependability metrics.

- More energy efficient control laws are desired.

V. Our goals

I. MapReduce Dynamic Model

- Transfer the problems into the control theory framework
- The model has to ease the definition of service level objectives
- Account for uncertainties
- Include faults

II. MapReduce Control Laws

- Provide guarantees in terms of performance, dependability and cost
- Optimize the system configuration
- Minimize deployment costs
- Handle malleability
- Test it on real life systems, such as AmazonEc2, Grid5000