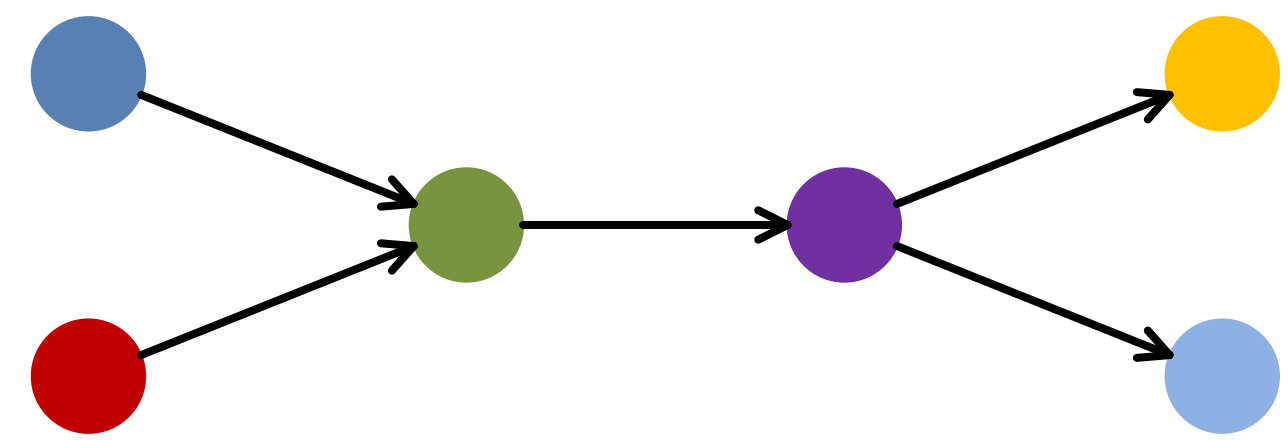


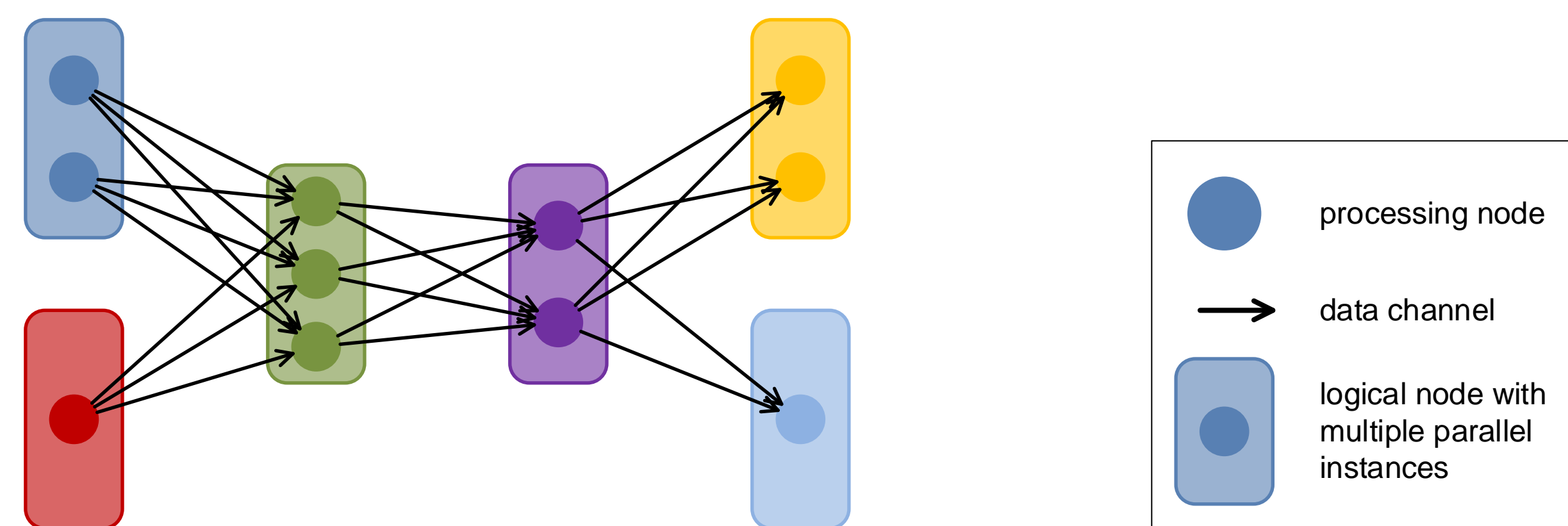
Streaming and Parallel Dataflow Execution

- *Data Intensive Computing*.
- Requires low response time, up to (near) real-time analysis.
- MapReduce does not fit (batch system).
- New class of intra-node parallel streaming systems address this problem: e.g., Storm, S4, Muppet.

Input is a dataflow specified as directed acyclic graph (DAG):

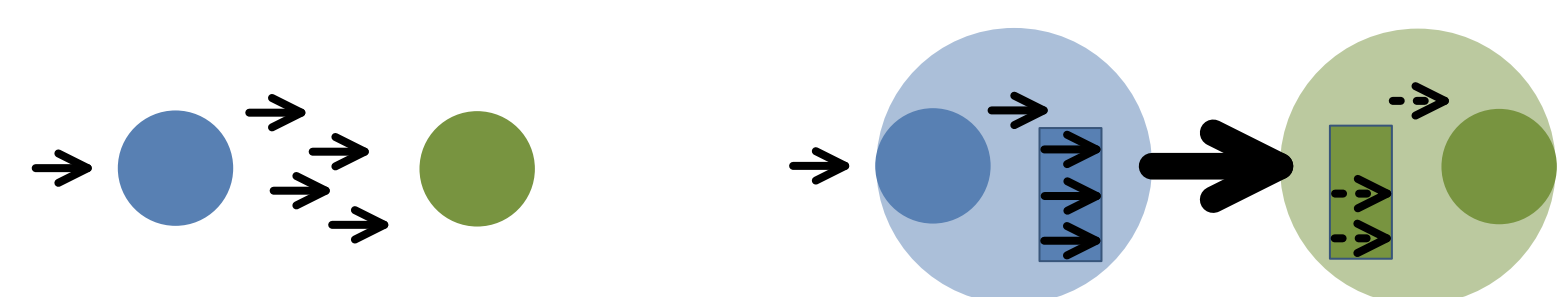


Dataflow (called Topology in Storm) is executed in a parallel manner:

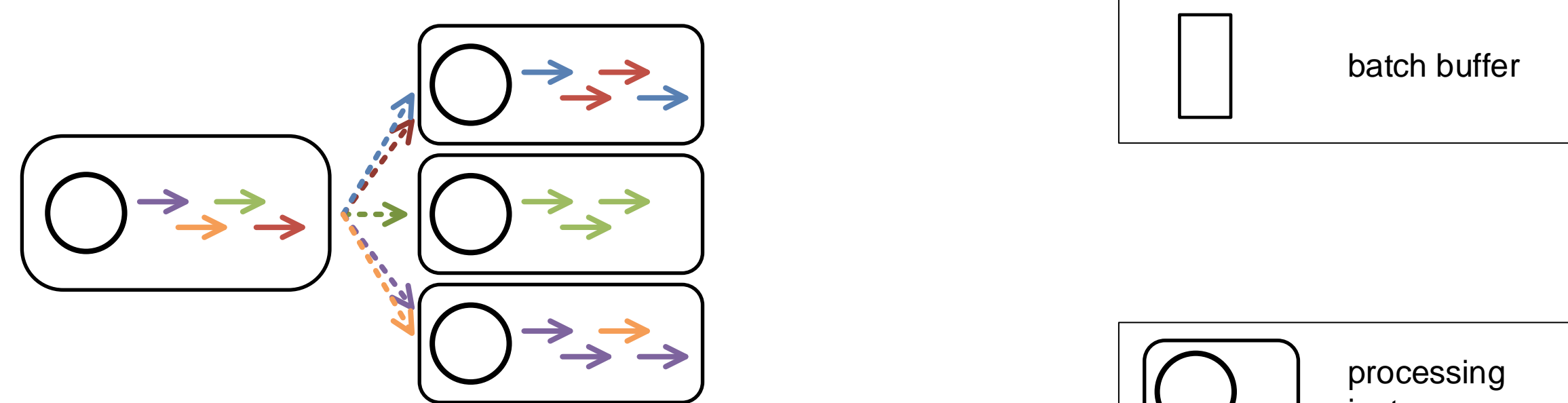


Batching in Streaming Systems

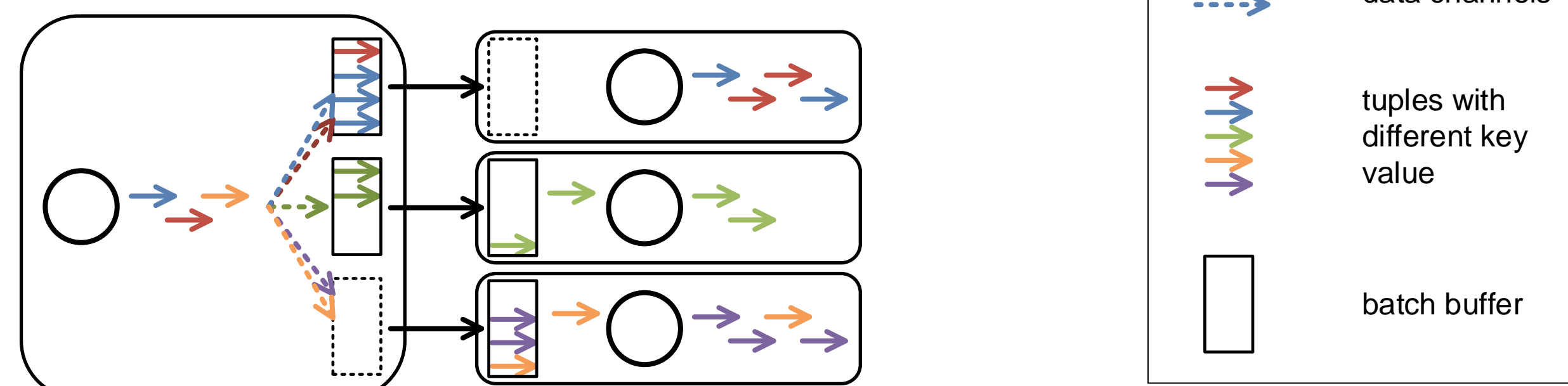
- Sending data tuple-by-tuple results in high network overhead.
- Tuple batching can increase throughput.



Key-based data distribution (w/o batching):



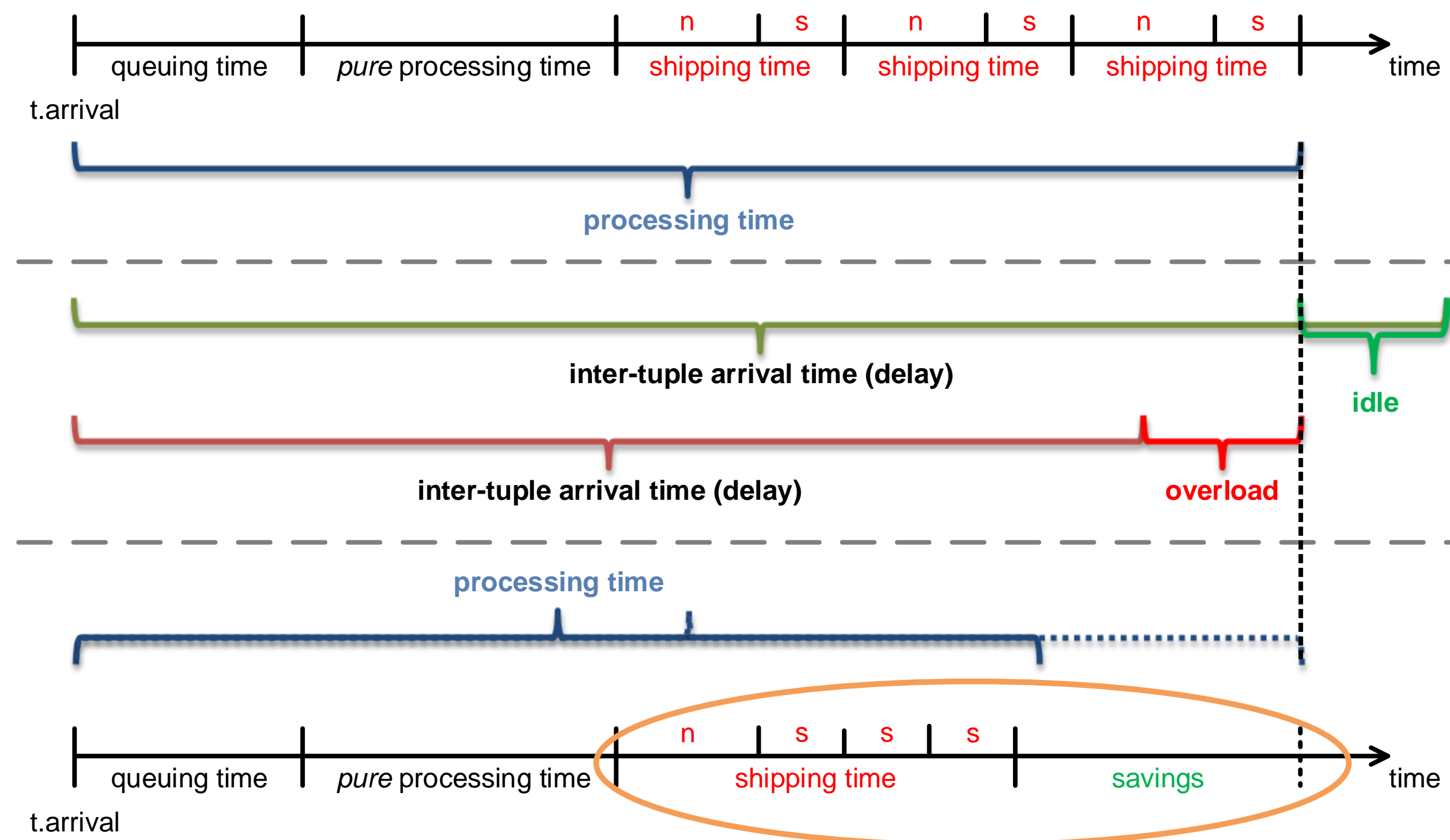
Novel batching schemas for intra-node parallelism:



Cost Model for Batch Size and Degree of Parallelism

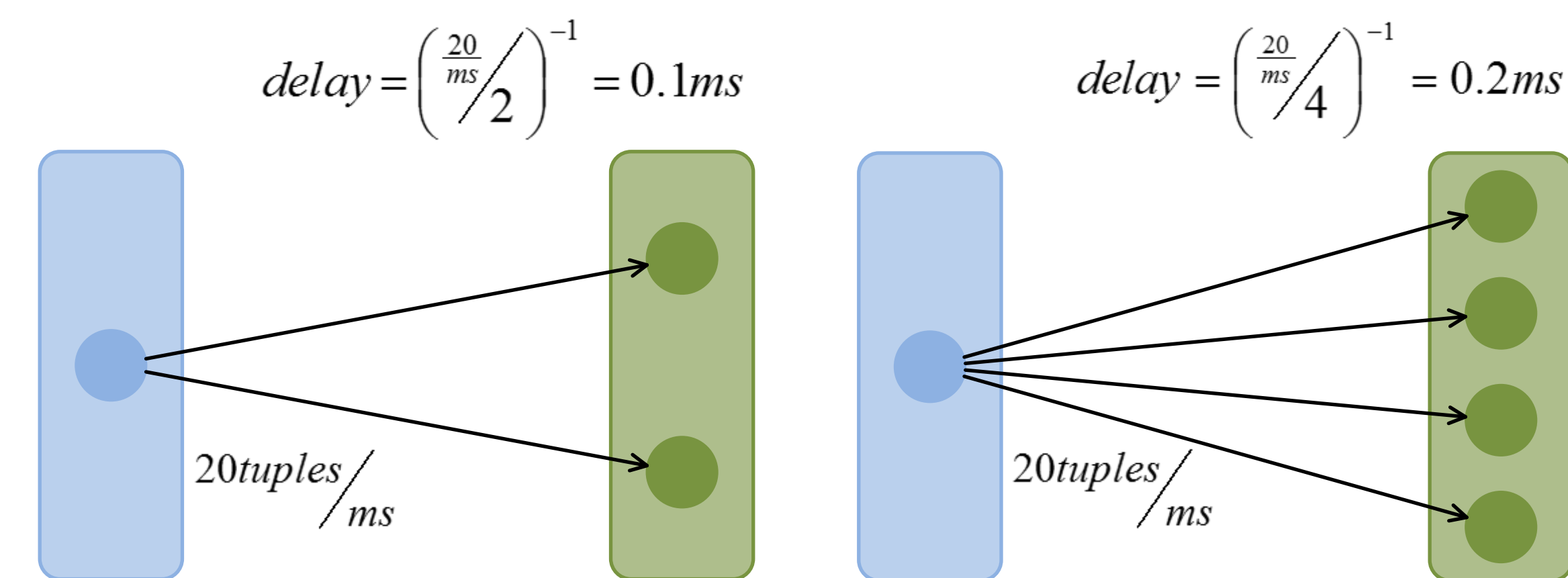
Optimizing Batch Size:

- batching reduces network overhead n
- n is shared over multiple tuples, each with payload s



Optimizing Degree of Parallelism (dop):

- increasing dop reduces load on single node

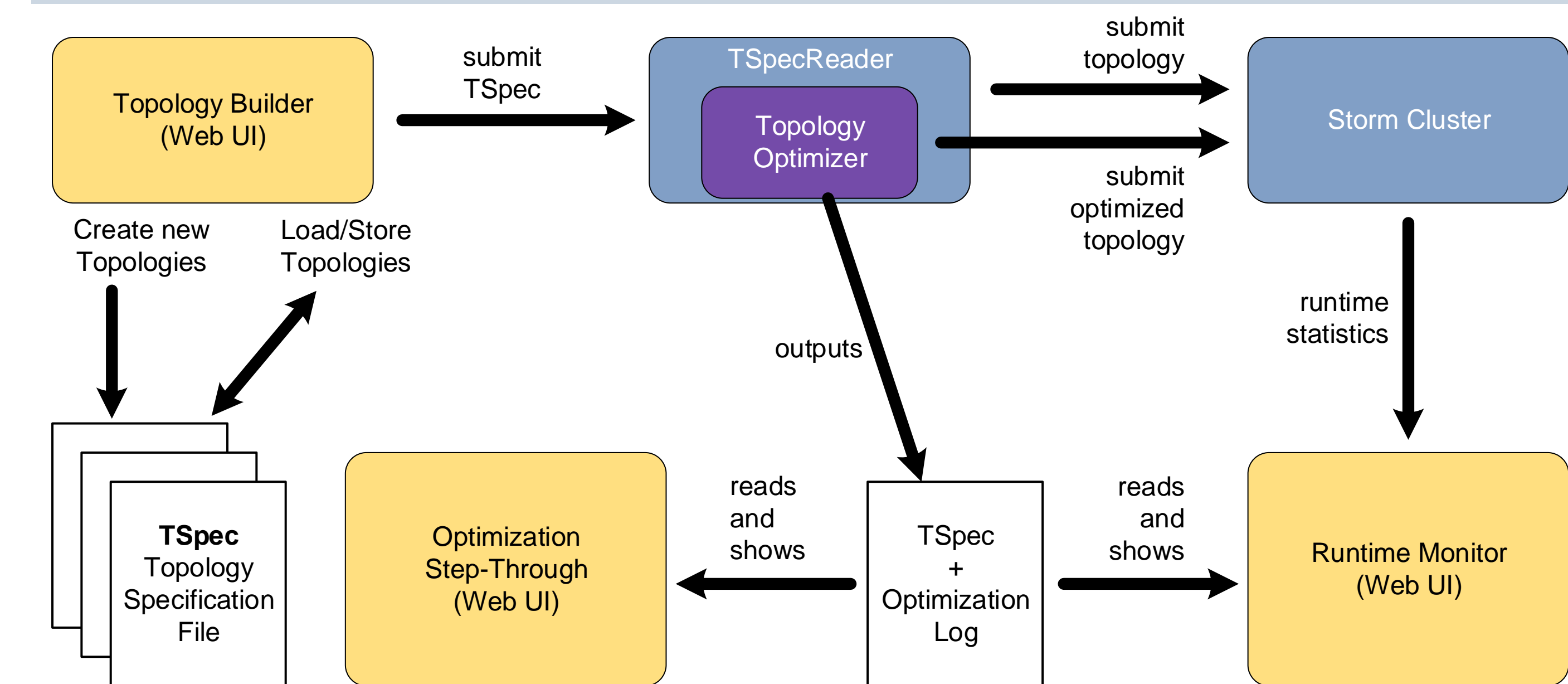


Topology Optimization Algorithm

```

1: P ← all source nodes
2: while P is not empty do
3:   for all p ∈ P do
4:     if input latency is smaller than act. proc. time then
5:       b ← calc batch size to reduce ship. time
6:       if b > B_max then b = B_max
7:       increase dop of p to increase l_i
8:     end if
9:   end if
10:  calculate output rate r_o
11: end for
12: C ← all unprocessed nodes with known input rate r_i
13: for all c ∈ C do
14:   dop_c ← calculate dop such that l_i > ppt
15: end for
16: P ← all c ∈ C with outgoing edges
17: end while
  
```

Demo Architecture



Evaluation

