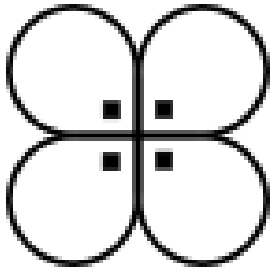


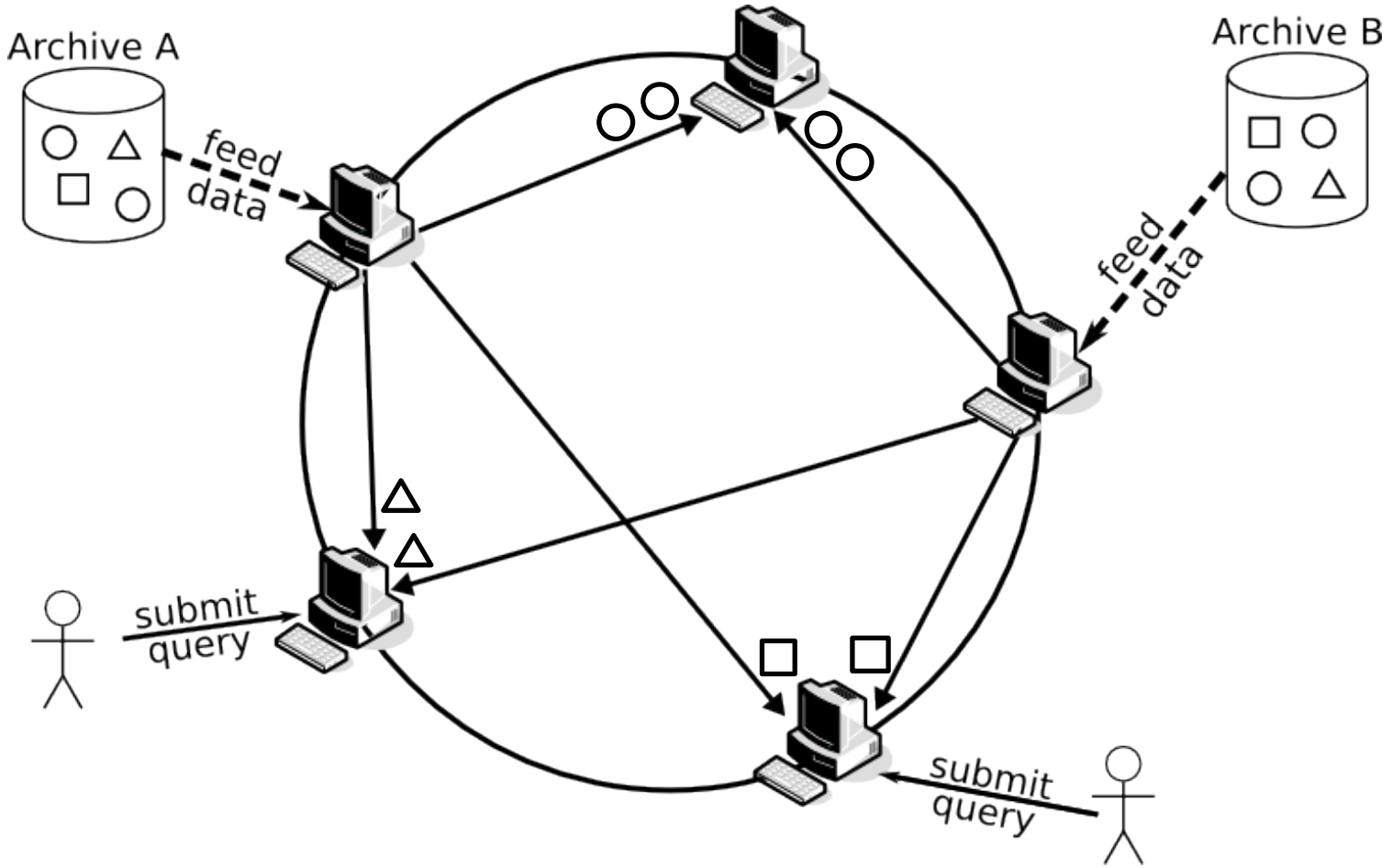
HPDC '09

Collaborative Query Coordination in Community-Driven Data Grids

Tobias Scholl, Angelika Reiser, and Alfons Kemper

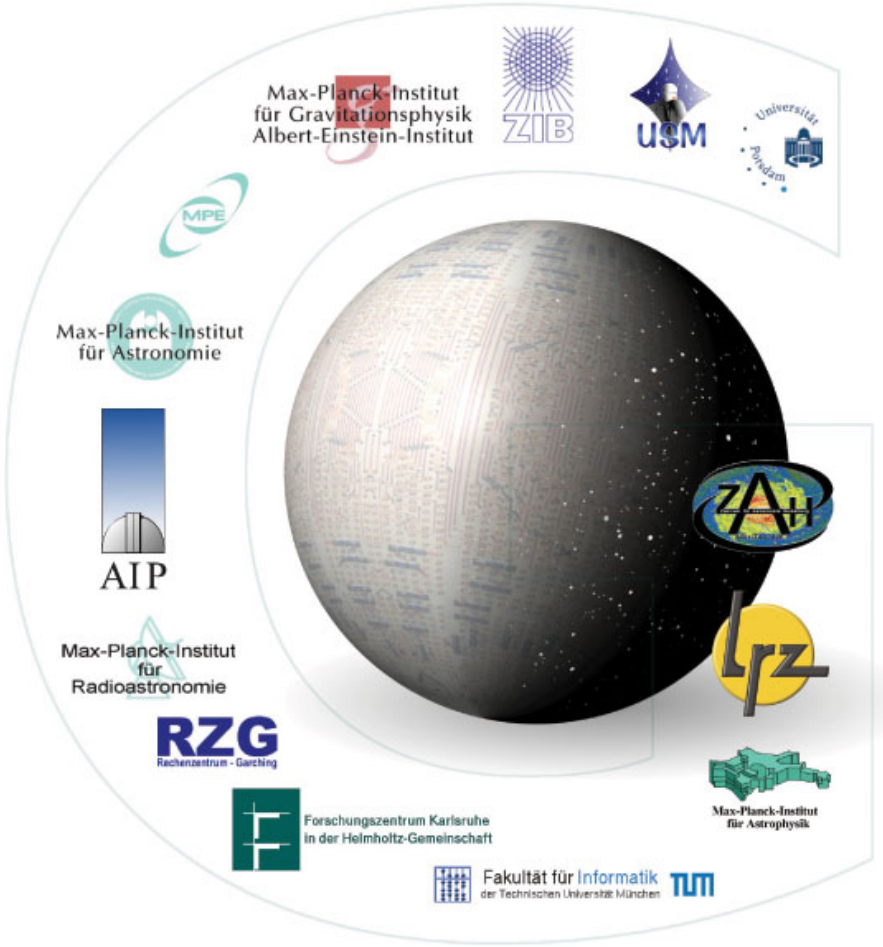
Department of Computer Science, Technische Universität München
Germany

Community-Driven Data Grids (HiSbase)



The AstroGrid-D Project

- German Astronomy Community Grid http://www.gac-grid.org/
- Funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research
- Part of D-Grid

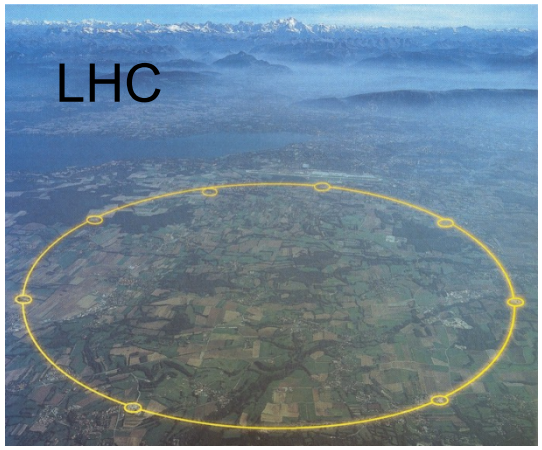


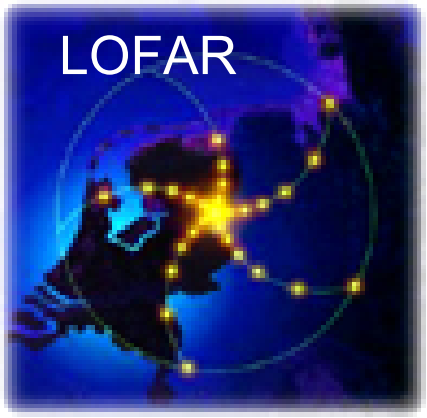
Federal Ministry of Education and Research

D-GRID

Up-Coming Data-Intensive Applications

- Alex Szalay, Jim Gray (Nature, 2006): "Science in an exponential world"
- Data rates
  - Terabytes a day/night
  - Petabytes a year
- LHC
- LSST
- LOFAR
- Pan-STARRS

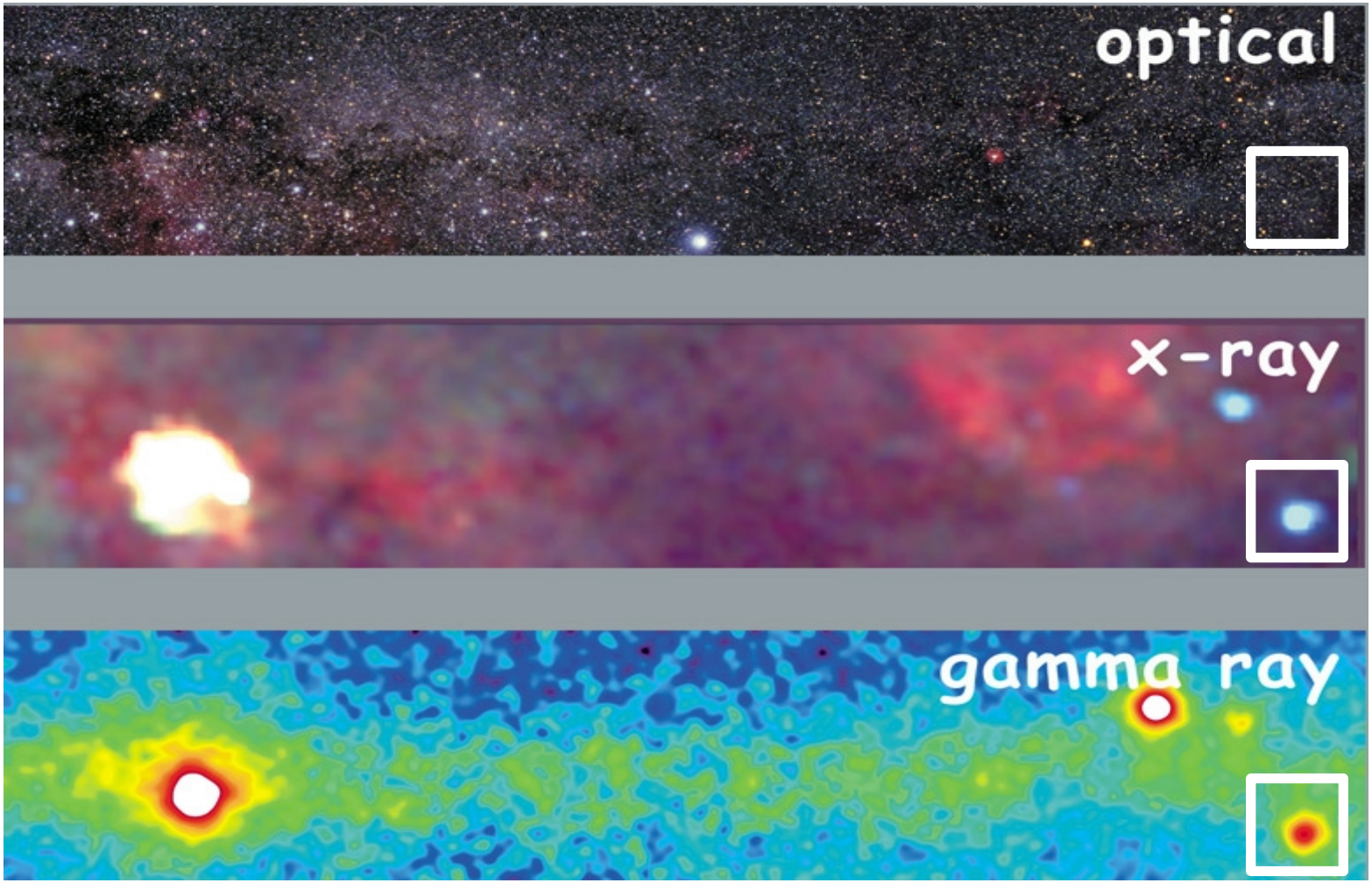




Pan-STARRS

Large Synoptic Survey Telescope

The Multiwavelength Milky Way



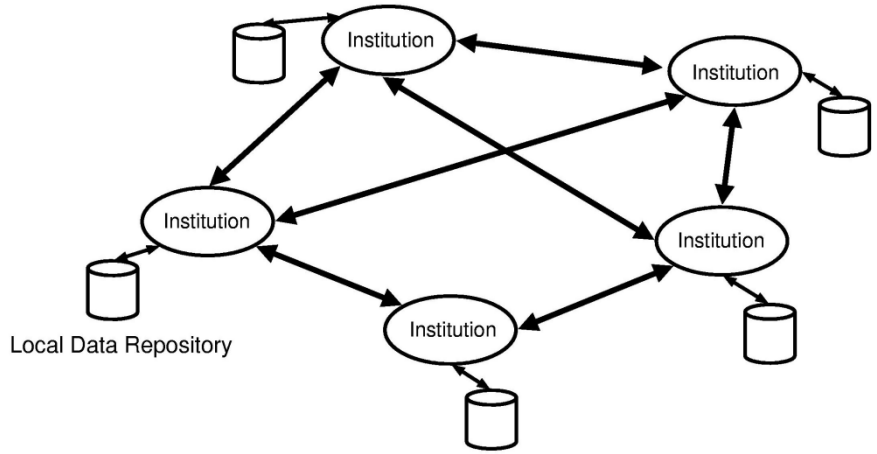
http://adc.gsfc.nasa.gov/mw/

Research Challenges

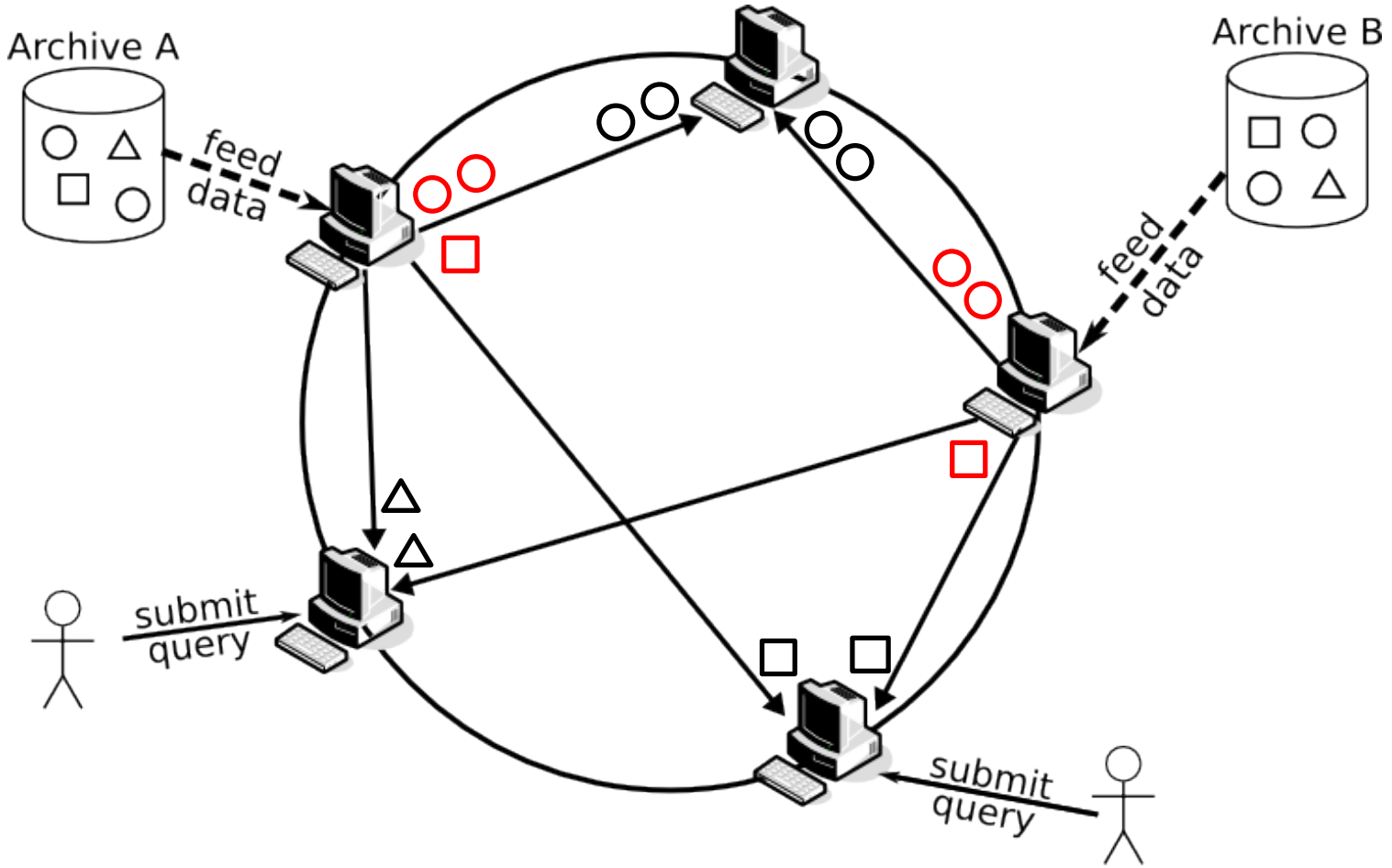
- Directly deal with Terabyte/Petabyte-scale data sets
- Integrate with existing community infrastructures
- High throughput for growing user communities

Current Sharing in Data Grids

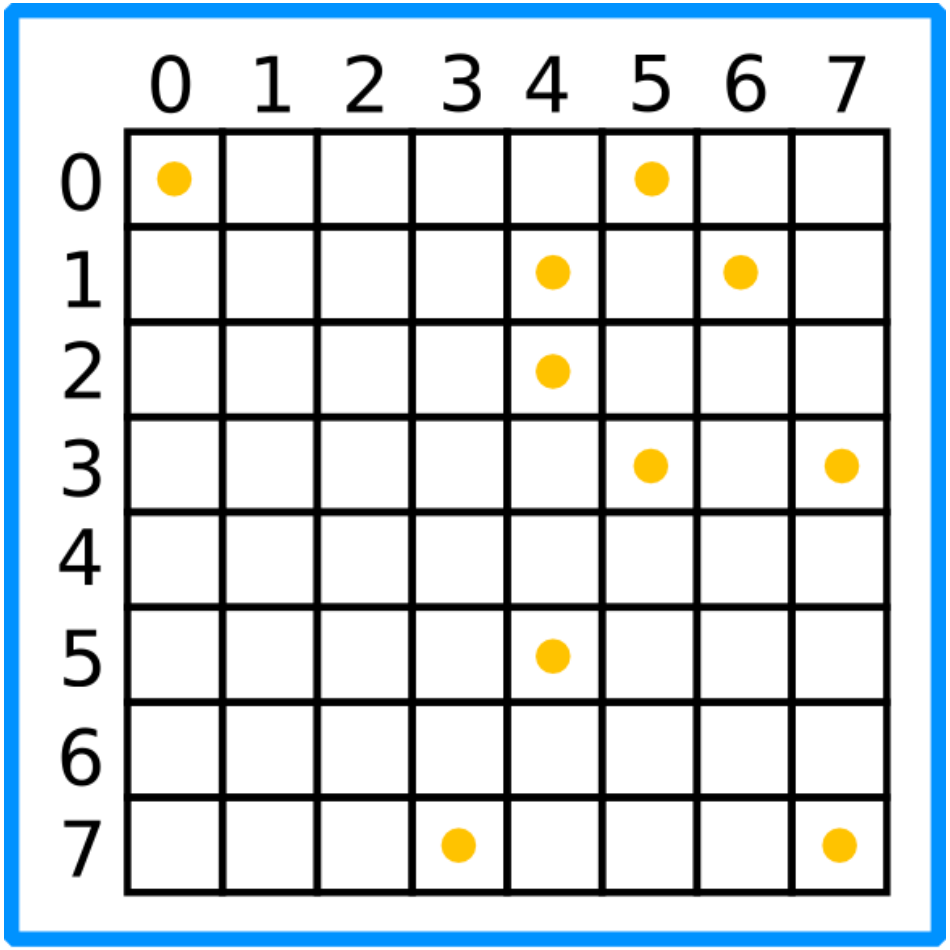
- Data autonomy
- Policies allow partners to access data
- Each institution ensures
  - Availability (replication)
  - Scalability
- Various organizational structures [Venugopal et al. 2006]:
  - Centralized
  - Hierarchical
  - Federated
  - Hybrid



Community-Driven Data Grids (HiSbase)

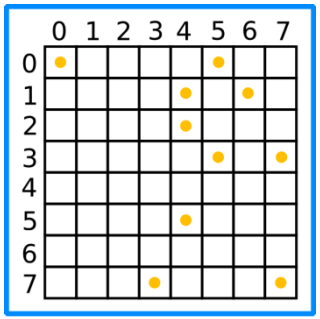


“Distribute by Region – not by Archive!”

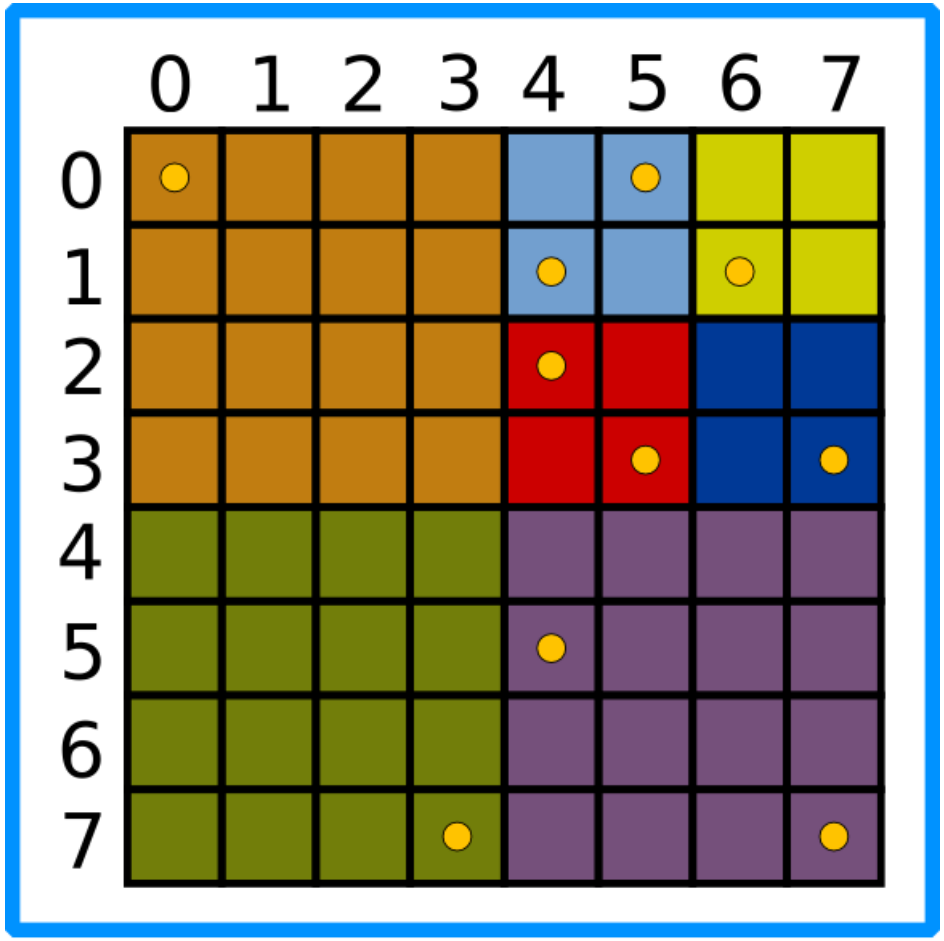


Training set

“Distribute by Region – not by Archive!”

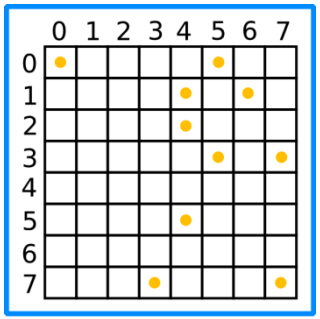


Training set

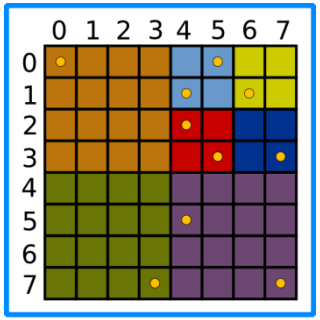


Histogram regions

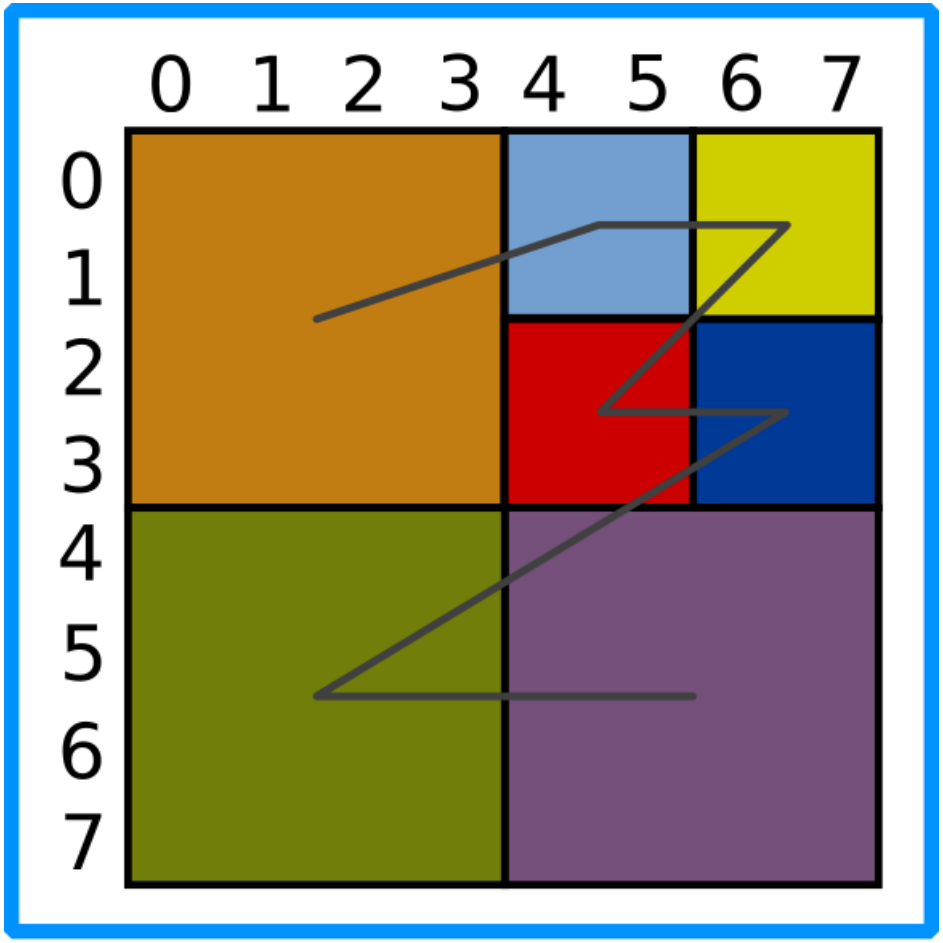
“Distribute by Region – not by Archive!”



Training set

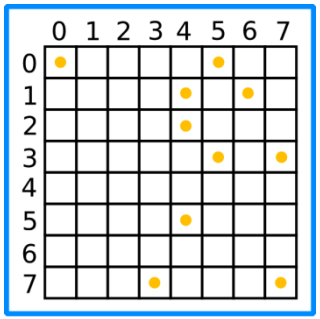


Histogram regions

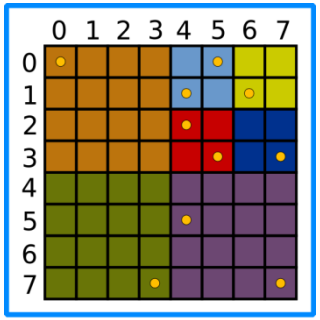


Z-Linearization

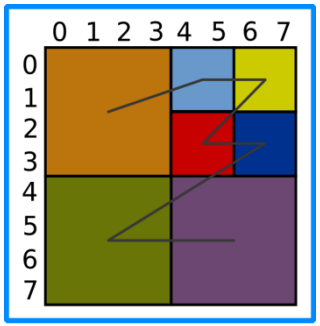
“Distribute by Region – not by Archive!”



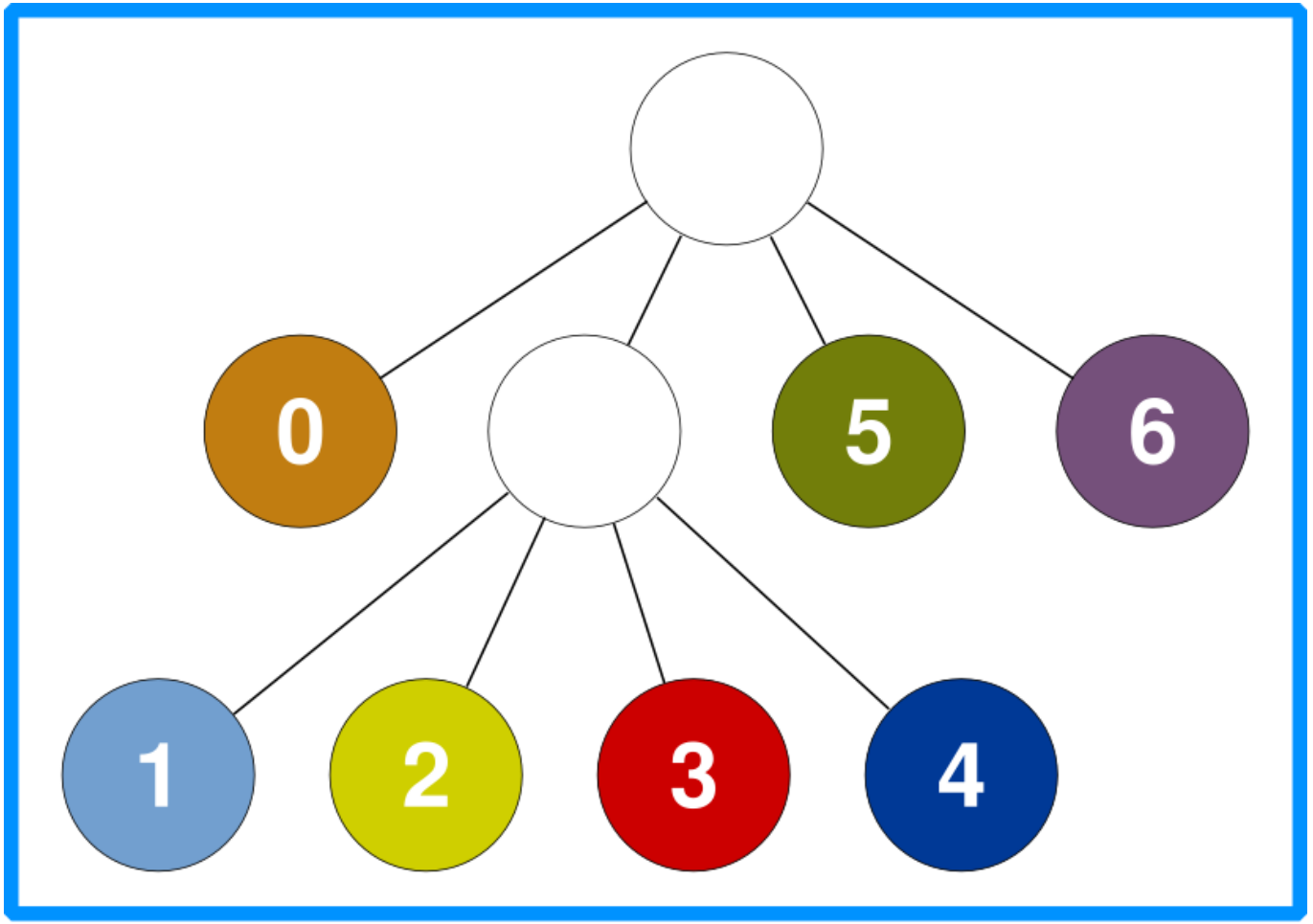
Training set



Histogram regions

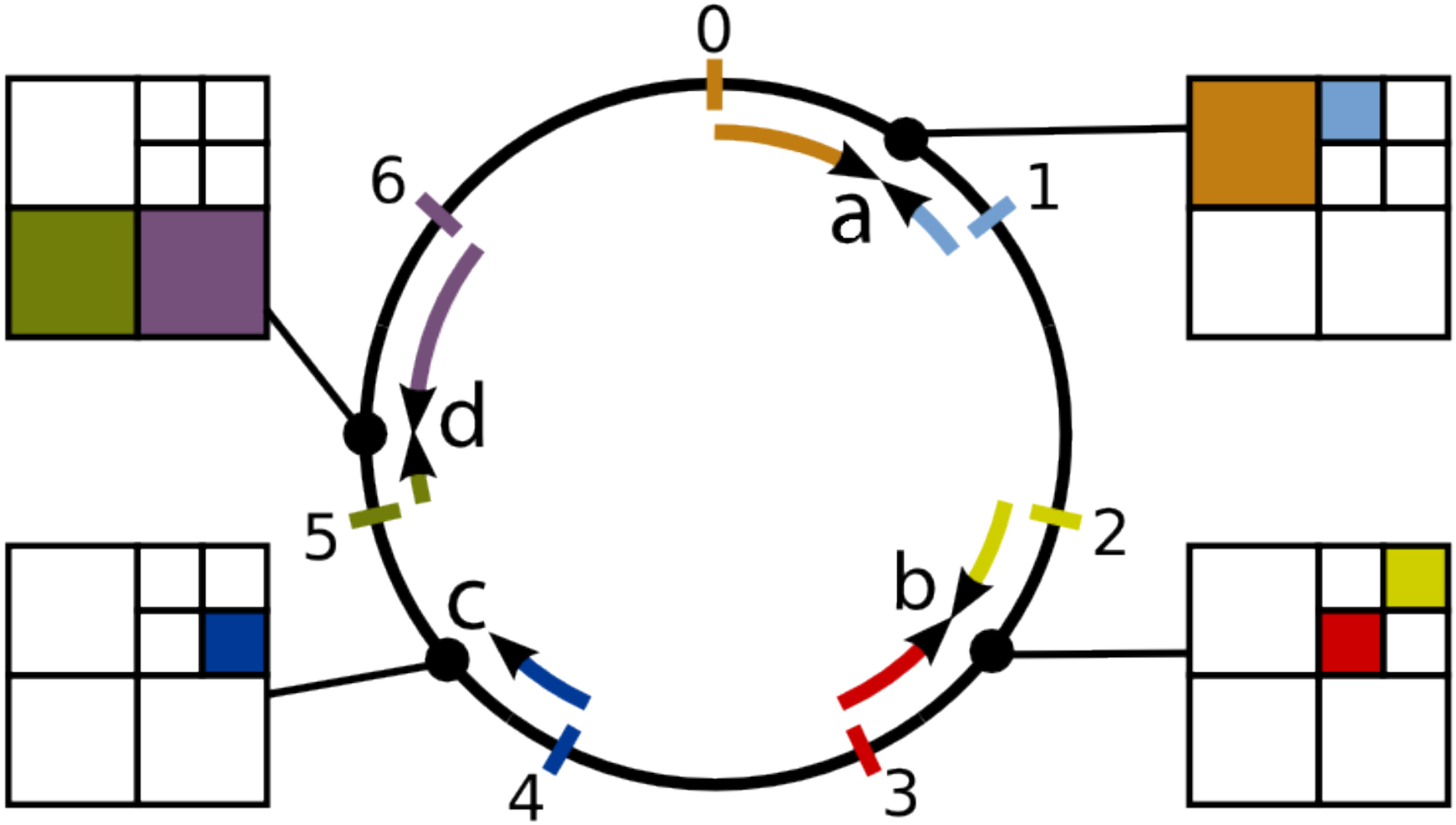


Z-Linearization

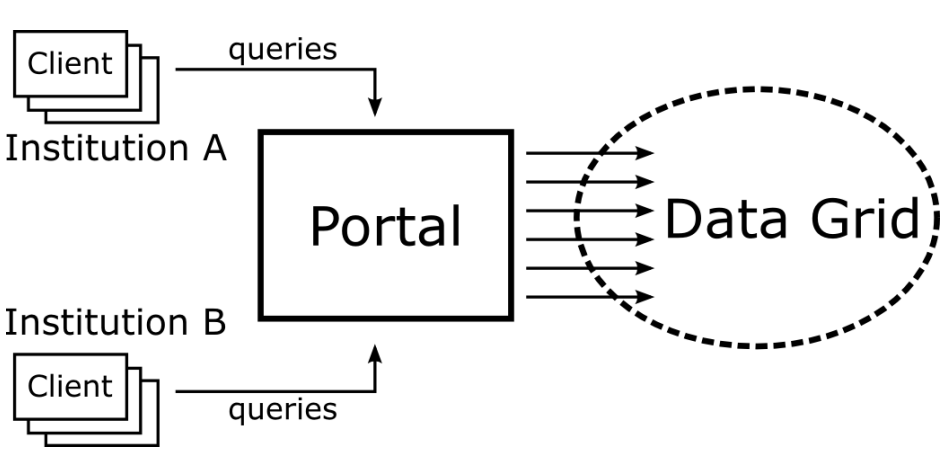


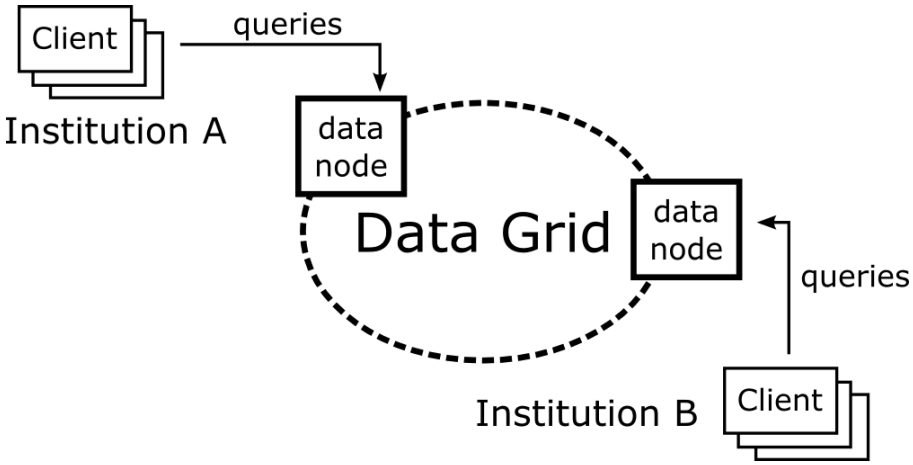
Quadtree

Mapping Data to Nodes



Submission Characteristics





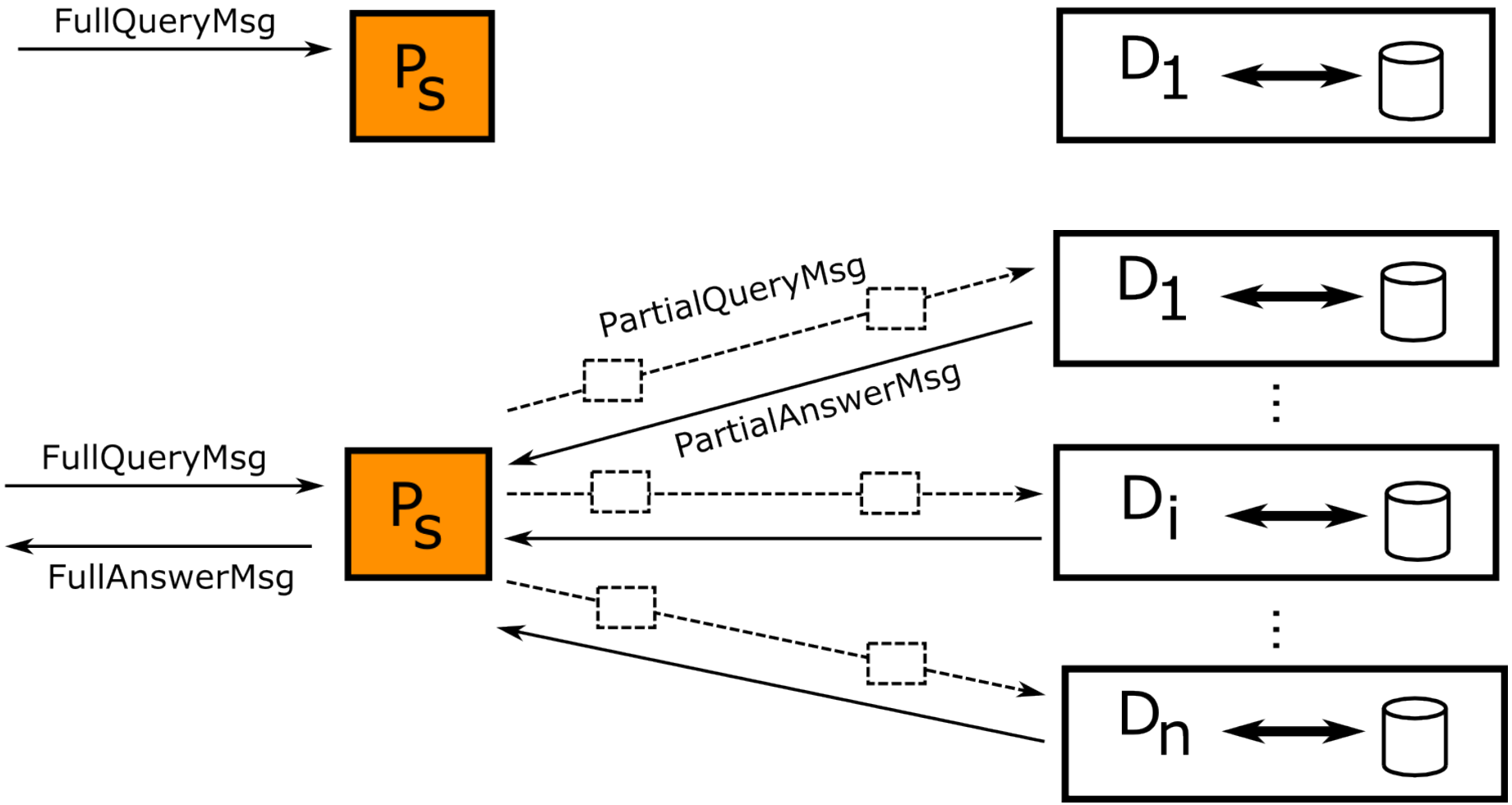
- **Portal-based submission**
- Browser in every researcher‘s "tool box“
- Scalability depends on portal

- **Institution-based submission**
- All data nodes accept queries
- Submission via local data node

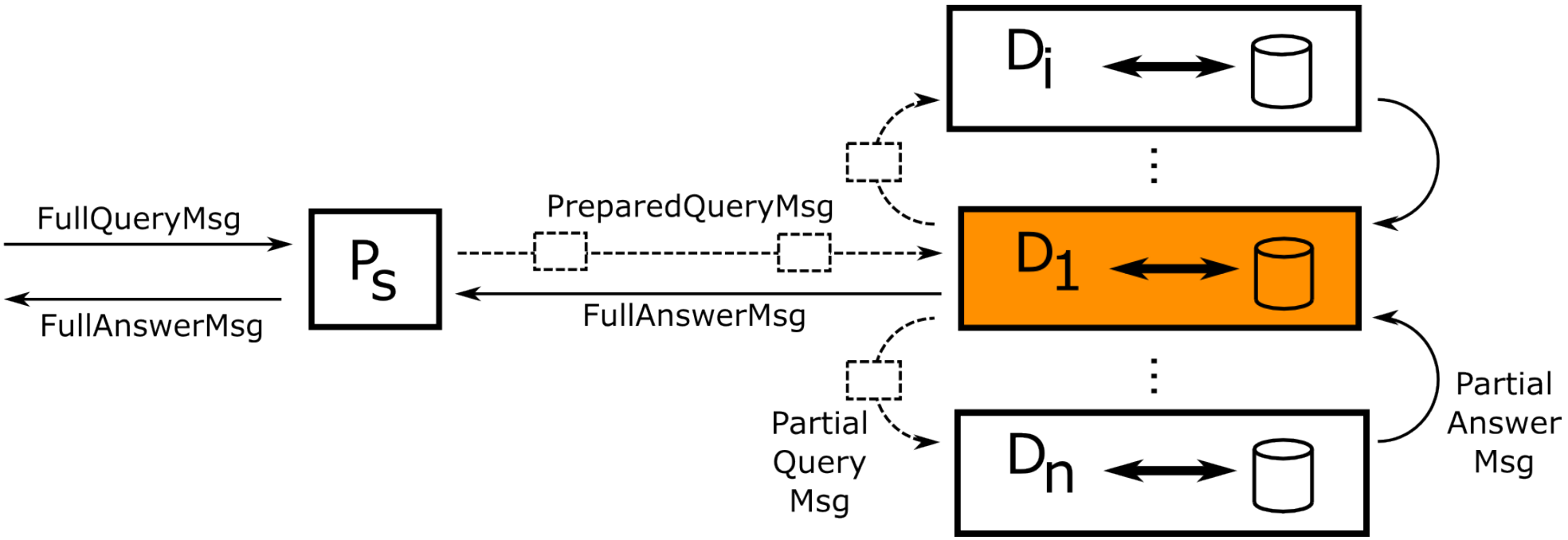
Coordinator Selection Strategies

- The node submitting the query
  - SelfStrategy (SS)
- A node containing relevant data (region-based strategies)
  - FirstRegionStrategy (FRS)
  - SelfOrFirstRegionStrategy (SOFRS)
  - CenterOfGravityStrategy (COGS)
  - RandomRegionStrategy (RRS)

SelfStrategy (SS)



FirstRegionStrategy (FRS)

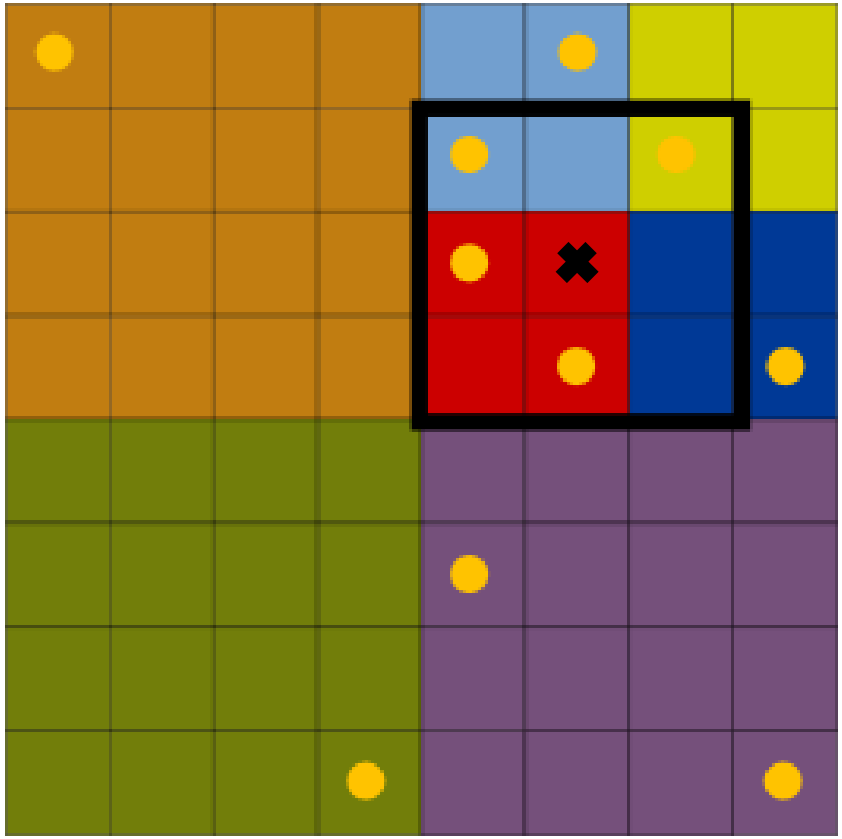


SelfOrFirstRegionStrategy (SOFRS)

- Combination from SelfStrategy and FirstRegionStrategy
- Submit node is coordinator if it covers data
- Avoids unnecessary data transport
- With many partitions and many nodes basically the same as FirstRegionStrategy (as probability of Self-case decreases)

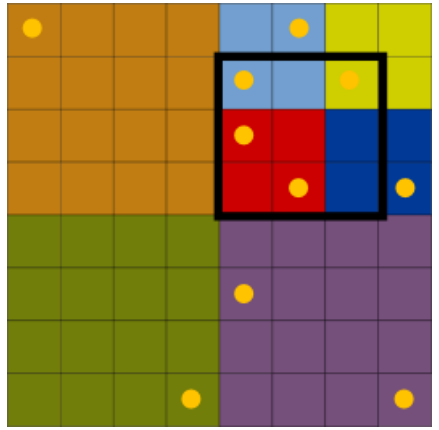
CenterOfGravityStrategy (COGS)

- Further reduce amount of data shipping
- "Perfect spot“ for minimizing data transfer

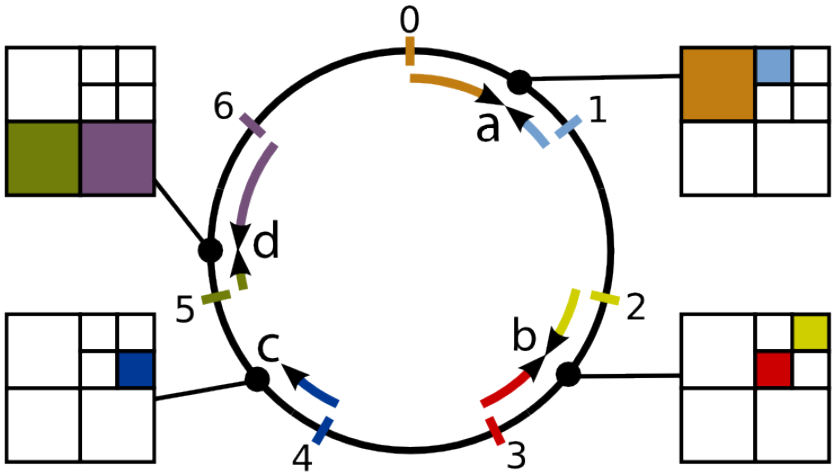


RandomRegionStrategy (RRS)

- Select random relevant region
- Tradeoff between balancing coordination load and reducing data shipping

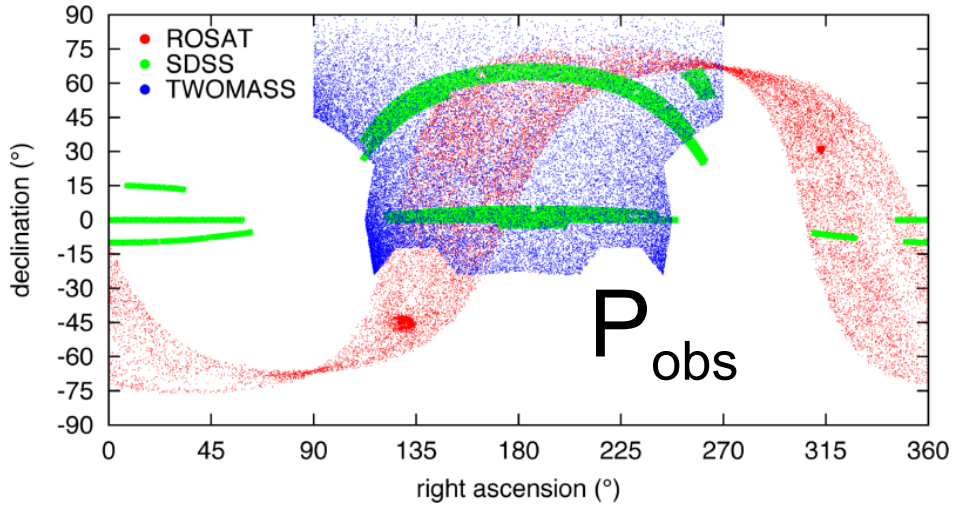


- Probability(a) = 2/9
- Probability(b) = 5/9
- Probability(c) = 2/9

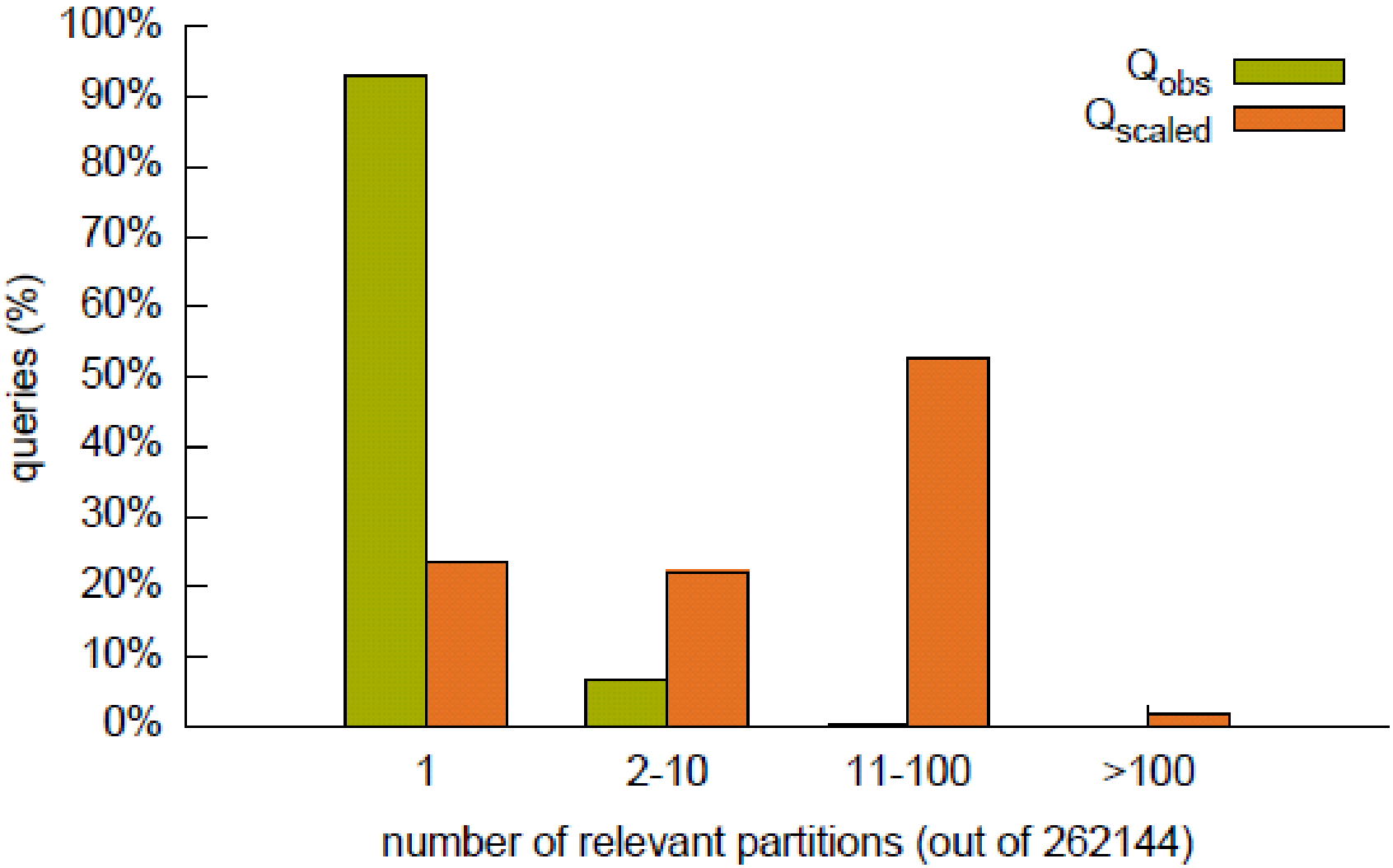


Evaluation

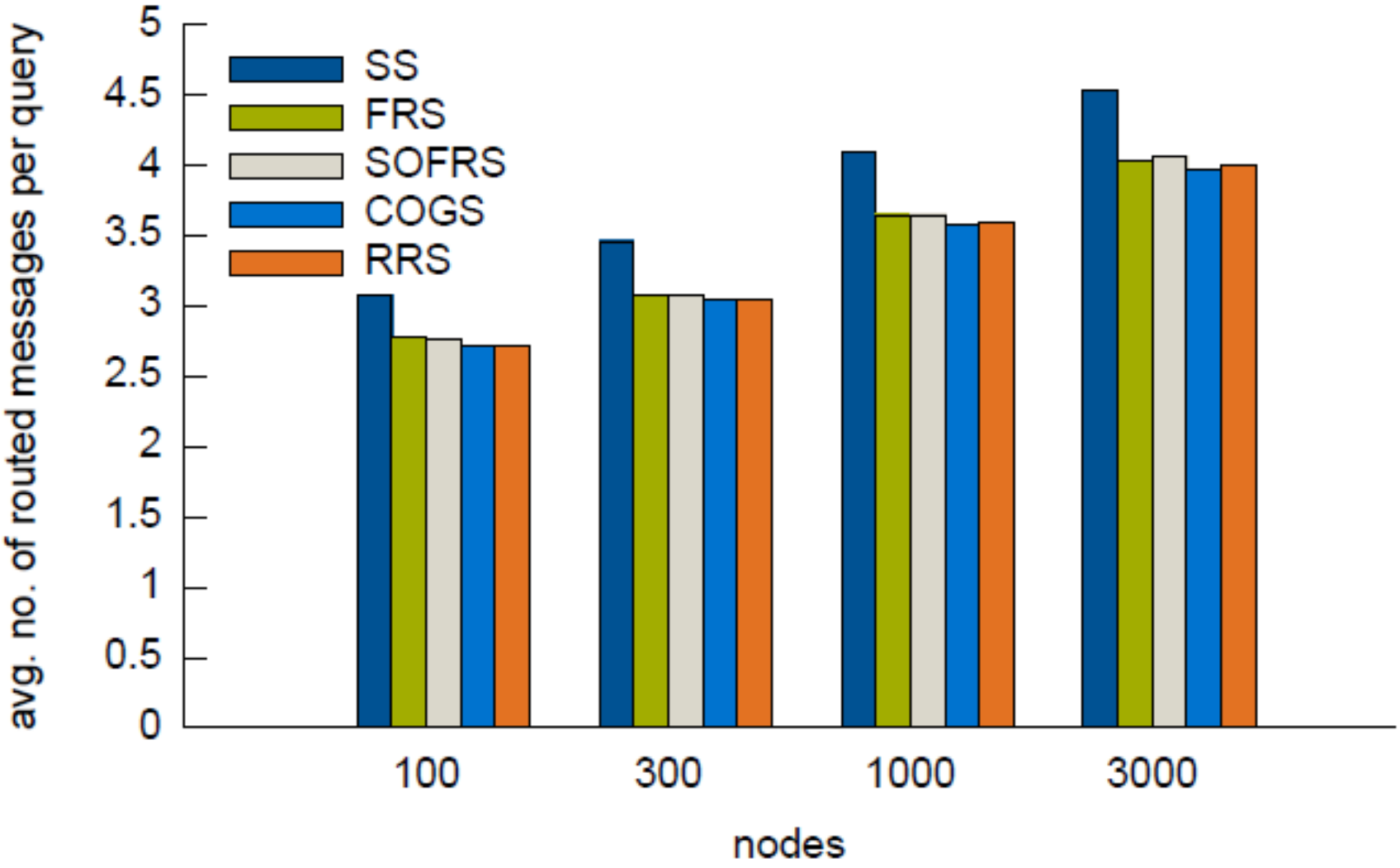
- Coordination Strategies: SS, FRS, SOFRS, COGS, RRS
- Submission Strategies: portal-based, institution-based
- Observational data sets
- Two workloads
  - SDSS query log (Q_{obs})
  - Synthetic (Q_{scaled})
- Network size
- Network traffic measurements
  - Number of routed messages
  - Coordination load balancing
- Throughput Measurements



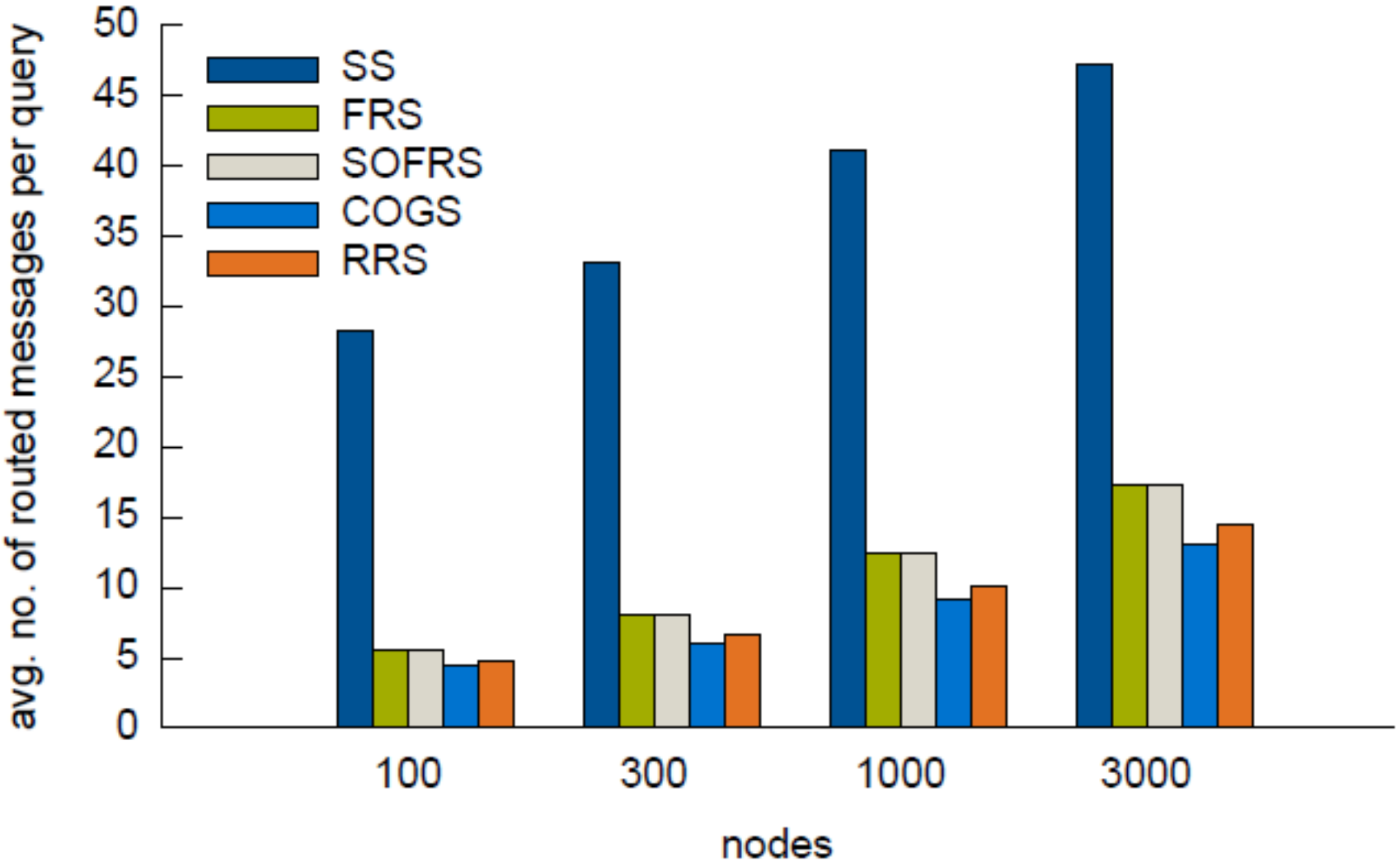
Query Workloads



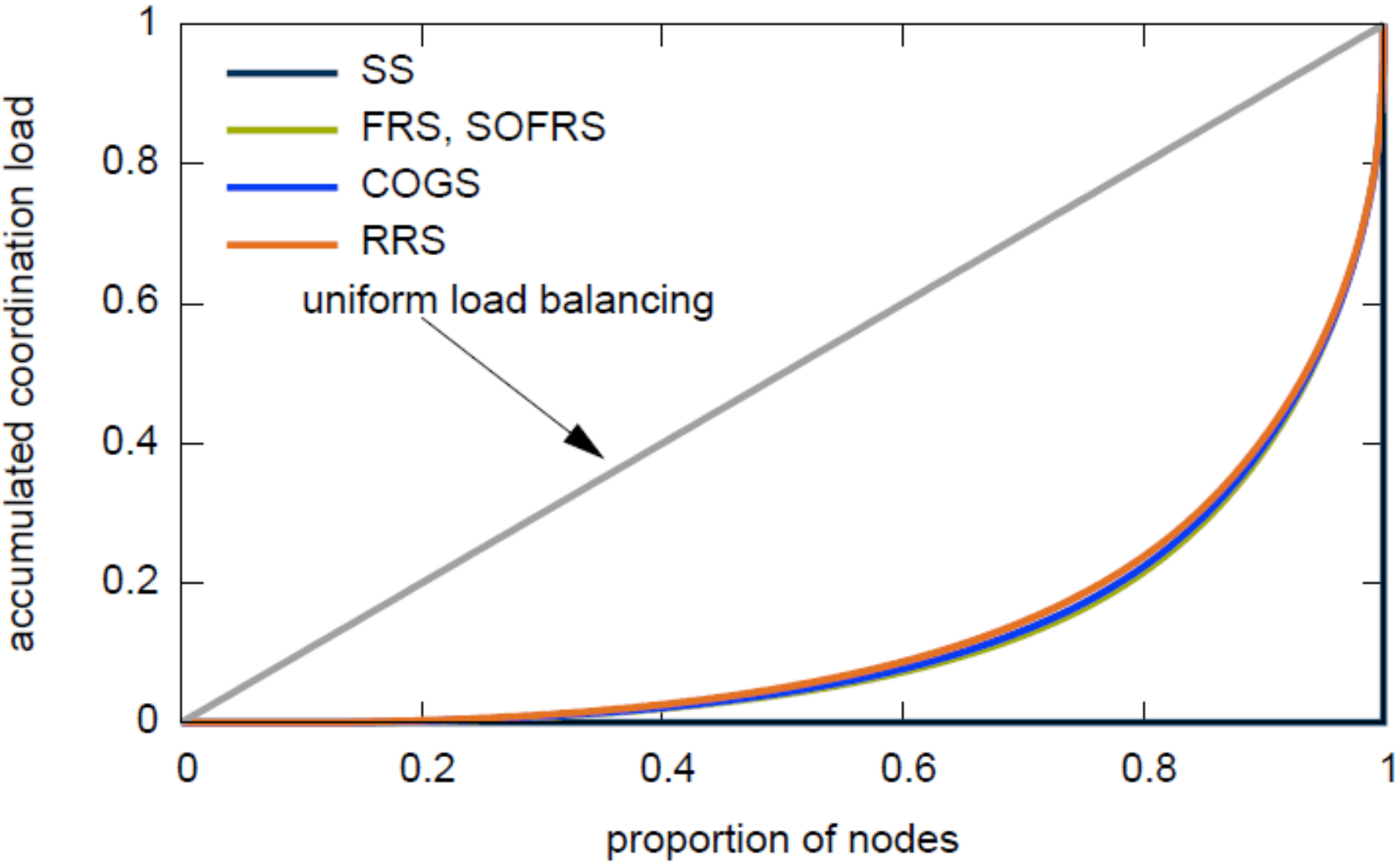
Routed Messages per Query (Q_{obs})



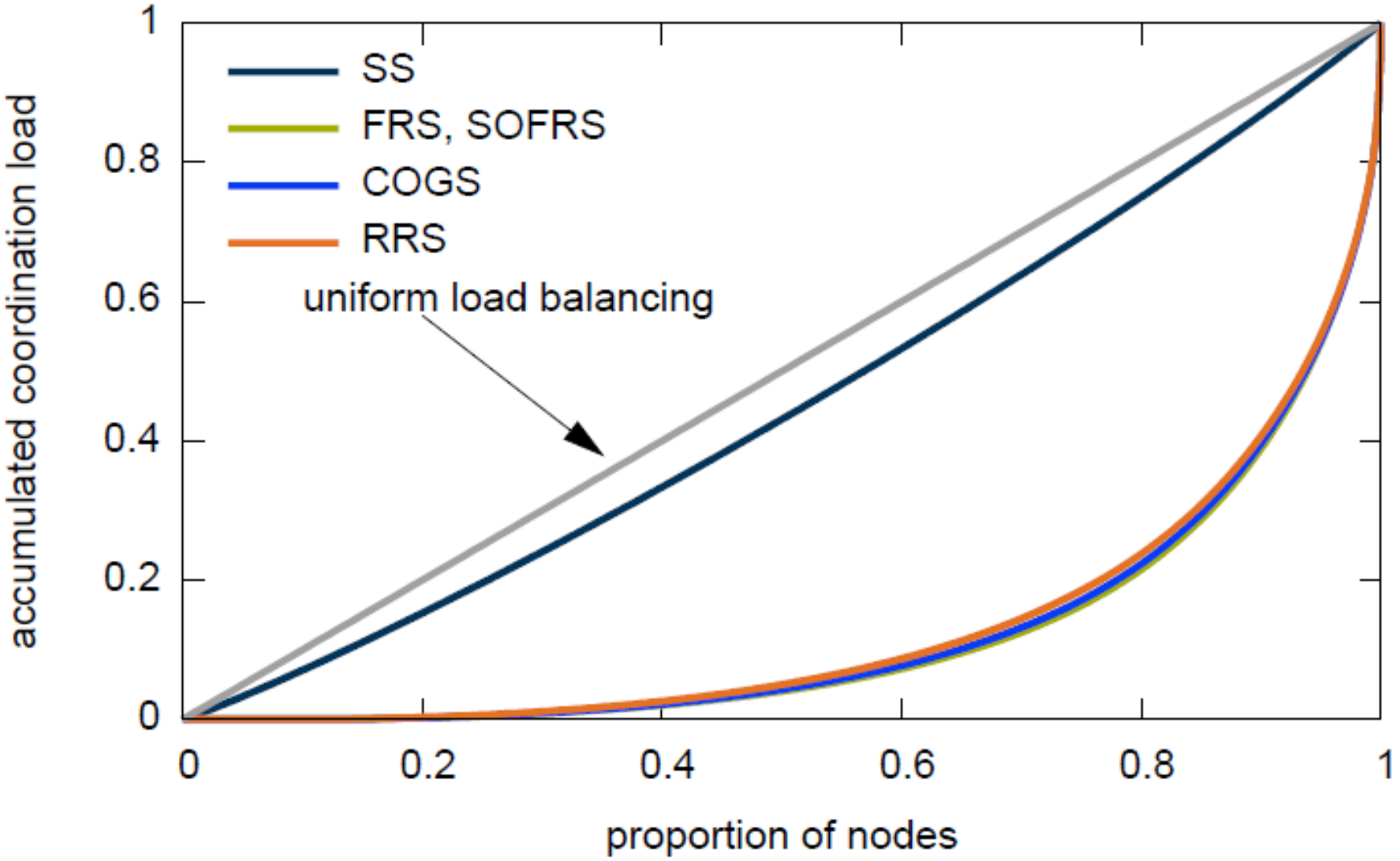
Routed Messages per Query (Q_{scaled})



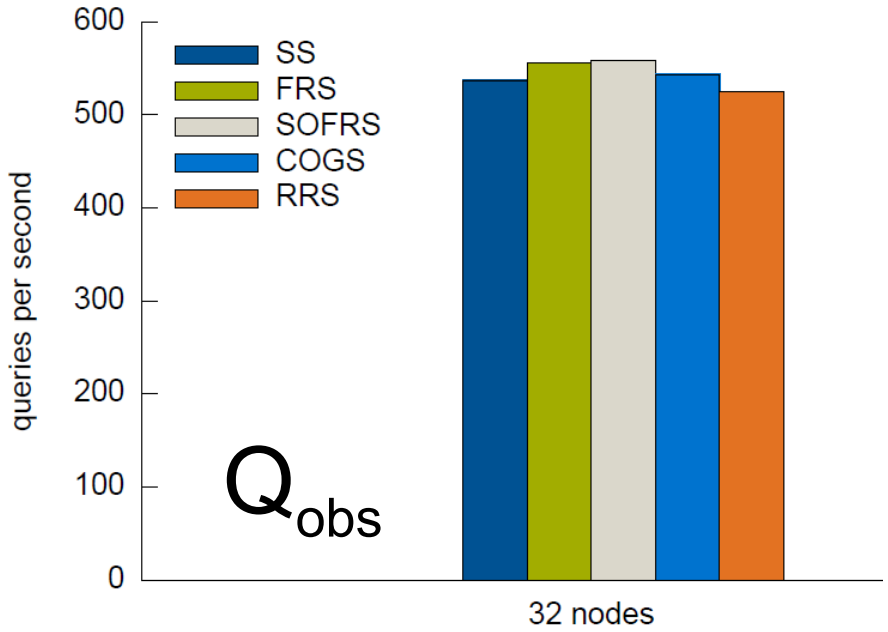
Portal-based Coordination Load

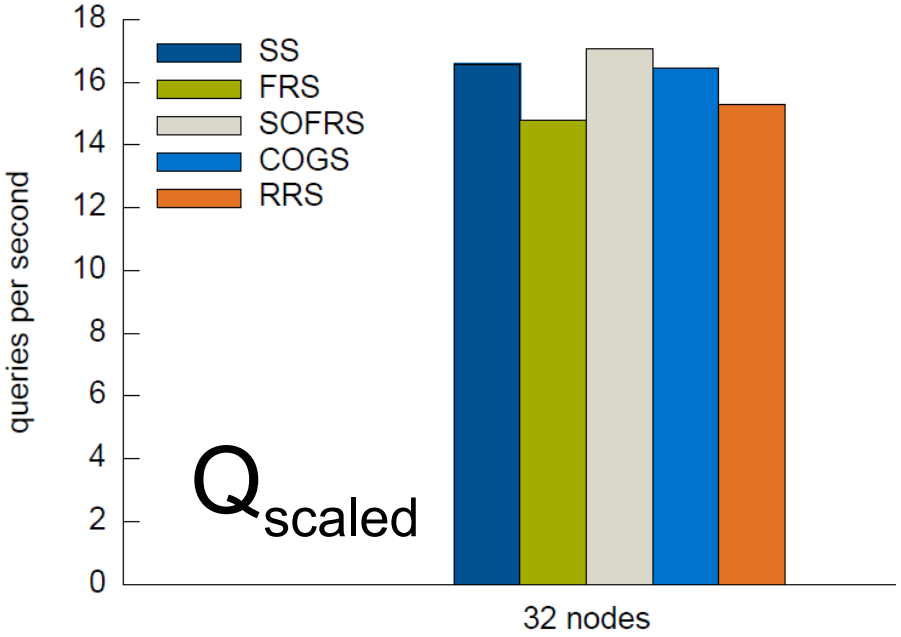


Institution-based Coordination Load



Throughput

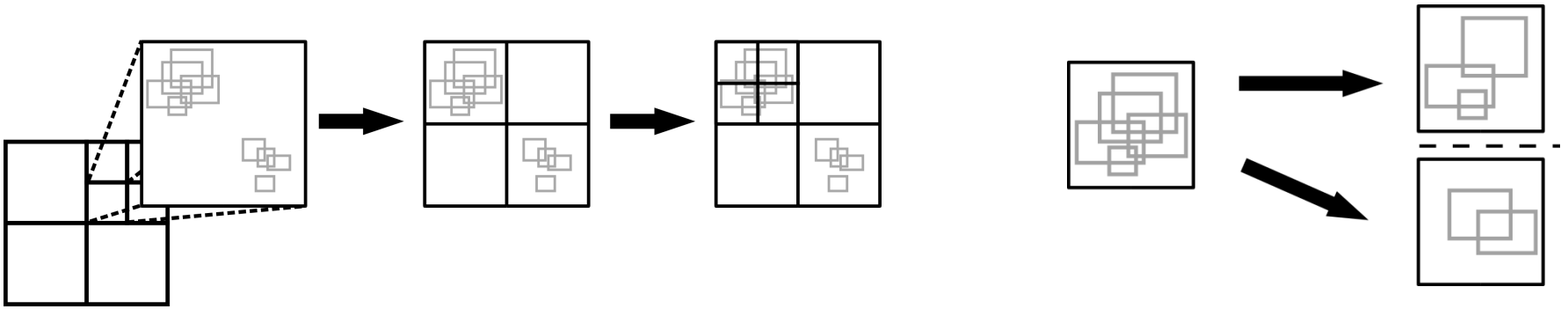




- Throughput dependent on query complexity
- No clear winner in terms of throughput

Workload-Aware Data Partitioning

- Query skew (hot spots) triggered by increased interest in particular subsets of the data
- Two well-known query load balancing techniques:
  - Data partitioning
  - Data replication
- Finding trade-offs between both (see EDBT ’09 paper)

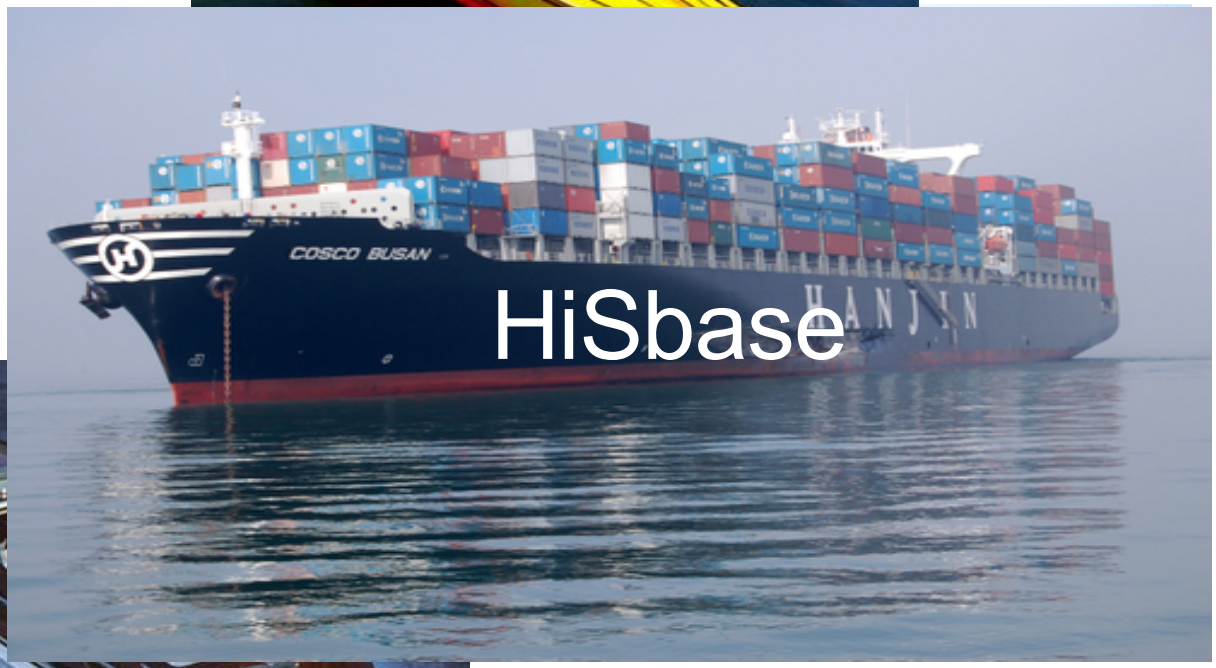


Load Balancing During Runtime

- Complement workload-aware partitioning with runtime load-balancing
- Short-term peaks
  - Master-slave approach
  - Load monitoring
- Long-term trends
  - Based on load monitoring
  - Histogram evolution

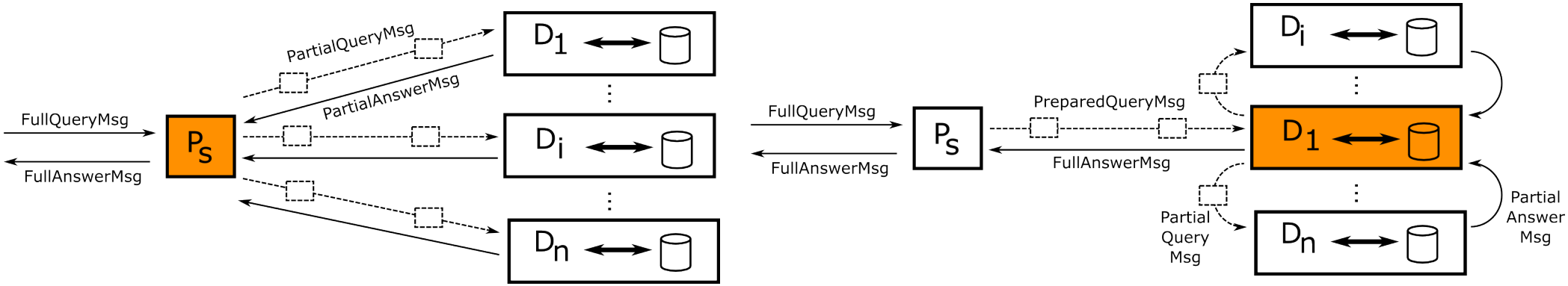
Related Work

- On-line load balancing
- Hundreds of thousands to millions of nodes
- Reacting fast
- Treating objects individually



Who Is the Query Coordinator?

- Many challenges and opportunities in e-science for distributed computing and database research
  - High-throughput data management
  - Correlation of distributed data sources
- Collaborative Query Coordination
  - Region-based strategies reduce number of messages
  - Load balancing independent of submission characteristic



Special Thanks To …

- Ella Qiu, University of British Columbia
  - DAAD Rise Internship
  - Support during implementation
  - Initial measurements

Get in Touch

- Database systems group, TU München
  - Web site: http://www-db.in.tum.de
  - E-mail: scholl@in.tum.de
- The HiSbase project
  - http://www-db.in.tum.de/research/projects/hisbase/

Thank You for Your Attention