

# MASSIVIZING COMPUTER SYSTEMS

= MAKING COMPUTER SYSTEMS SCALABLE, RELIABLE, PERFORMANT,  
ETC., YET ABLE TO FORM AN EFFICIENT ECOSYSTEM

## THE SCIENCE OF DISTRIBUTED (ECO)SYSTEMS



<http://atlarge.science>

Co-sponsored by:



# THIS IS THE GOLDEN AGE OF DISTRIBUTED ECOSYSTEMS



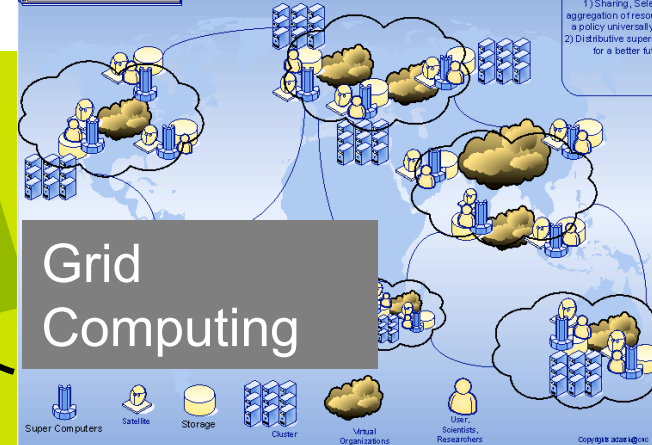
Education for Everyone (Online)



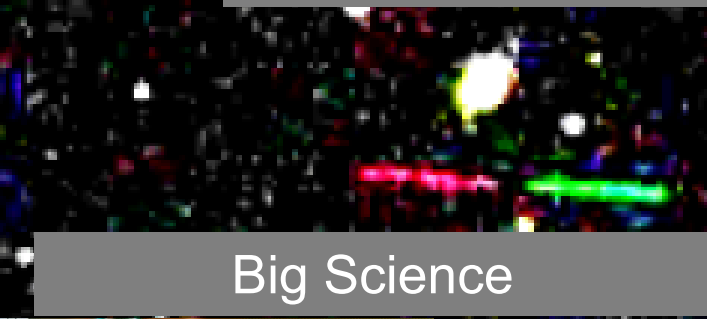
Business Services



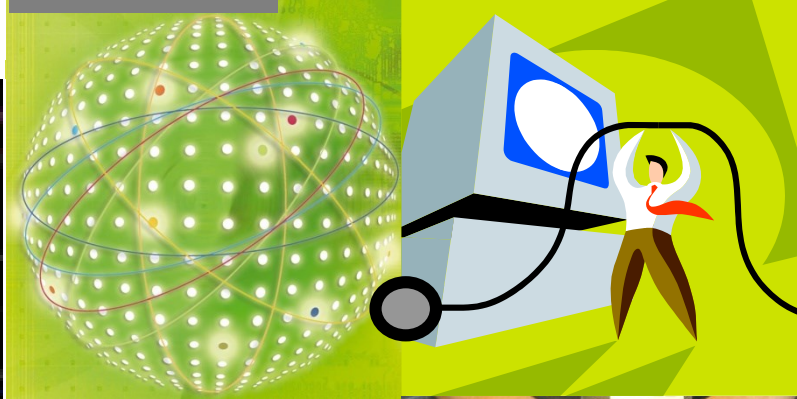
Grid Computing



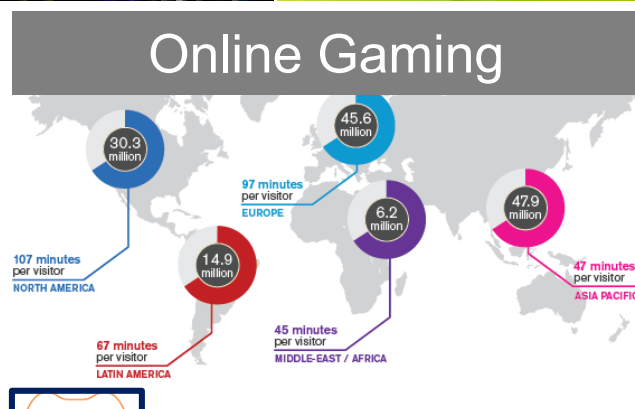
Grid Computing



Big Science



CTAAAGATGATCTTTAGTCCGGTTGAA  
TCTTTAGTCCCGGTTGATAACCAACCC  
GTAATACCAACCGGACATAAAGATCCGG  
GGGACTAAAGTCCACCCCTATATATG  
  
TTCAAAATTTCTTCAAAAAAGGGGAG  
GTGATTACATACAAATOGGAGGTGCCTA  
TTTGTACACTACATTTGCACCTATGTTT  
GTAAGTTGATGAGAGAAAATGTGTGT



Online Gaming



Datacenters



Daily Life



AVERAGE DAILY ONLINE GAMERS WORLDWIDE

Source: comScore MMX, Worldwide, April 2013, Age 15+



# THIS IS THE GOLDEN AGE OF DISTRIBUTED COMPUTER SYSTEMS



Education for Everyone (Online)



Business Services

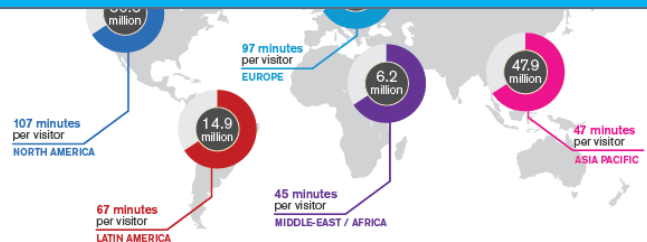


Grid Computing



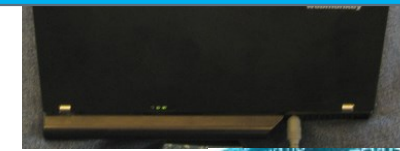
Daily Life

## Here is how this works...



AVERAGE DAILY ONLINE GAMERS WORLDWIDE

Source: comScore MMX, Worldwide, April 2013, Age 15+

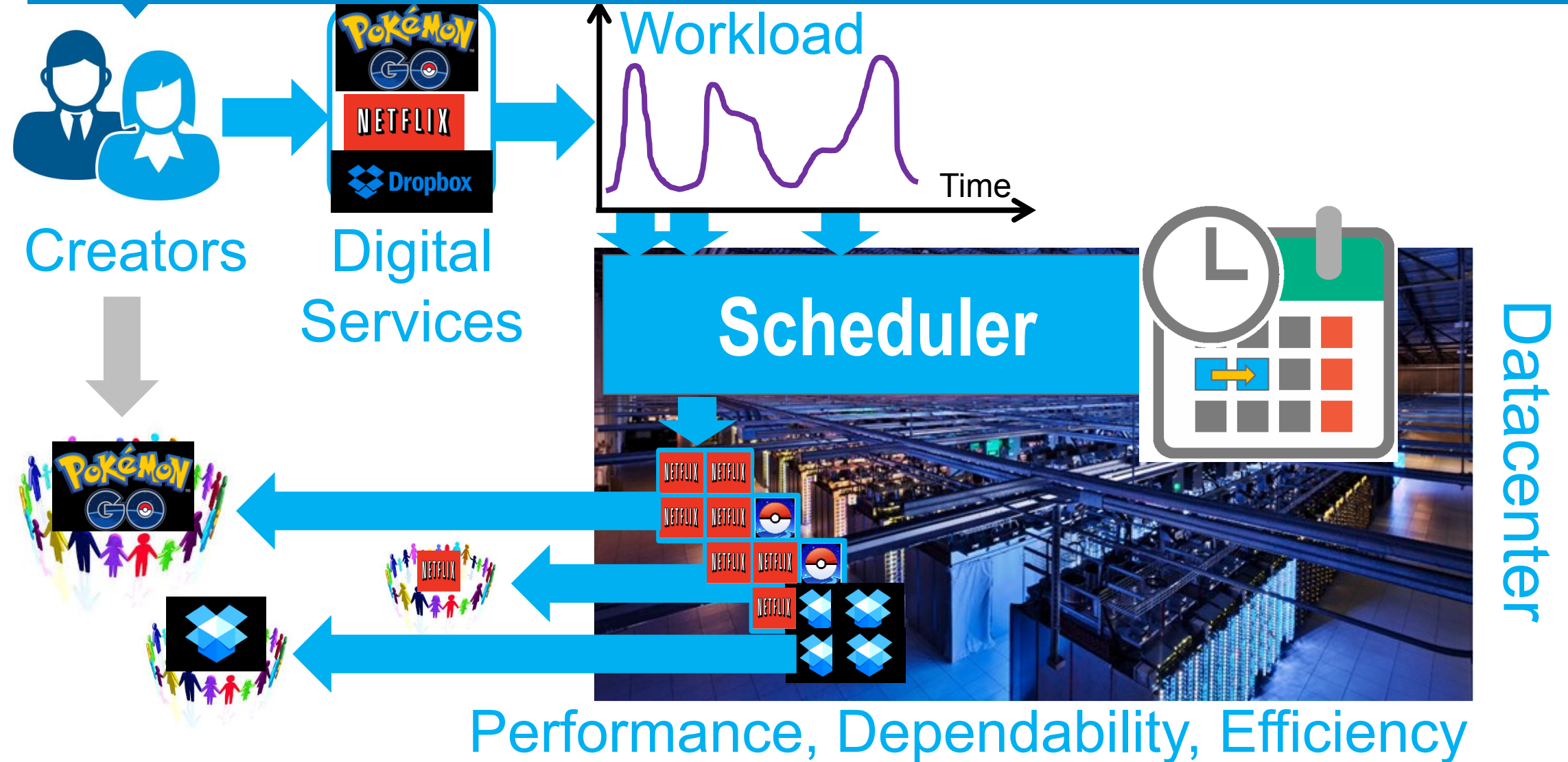


# BIG DATA

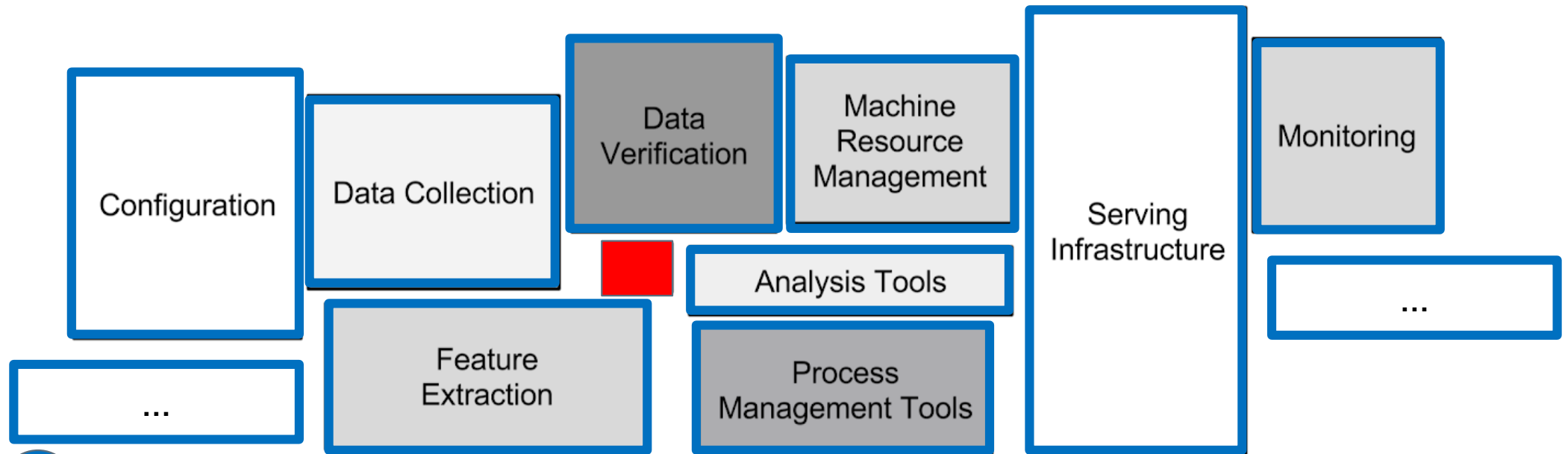


Datacenters

# THE CURRENT TECHNOLOGY STACK: DATACENTER, SCHEDULER



# WHY THIS COURSE? EVEN THE HIGHLY PROMOTED MACHINE LEARNING IS BY AND LARGE ABOUT COMPUTER SYSTEMS



1 Only a small fraction of real-world ML systems is composed of the ML code, as shown by the small   box in the middle. The required surrounding infrastructure is vast and complex.

2 Box size  ~ effort and complexity of the task.

# Agenda

1. Why this course?
- 2. A Theory of Distributed Systems**
3. A History of Distributed Systems
4. The Science of Distributed Systems
5. The Virtuous Cycle: a Science-Design-Engineering Example
6. Take-Home Message

# DEF: What is a Distributed Ecosystem?

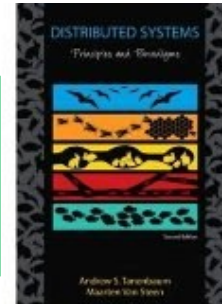
1. Set of 2+ **constituents**, often **heterogeneous**
2. Each constituent is a system or an ecosystem (**recursively**)
3. Constituents are **autonomous**, cooperative or in competition
4. Ecosystem **structure** and **organization** ensure responsibility
  1. Completing functions
  2. Providing desirable non-functional properties
  3. Fulfilling agreements of 1+2 for clients, with the clients in the loop
5. Long and short-term **dynamics** occur in the ecosystem

# DEF: What is a Distributed System?

*“You know you have a distributed system when the crash of a computer you’ve never heard of stops you from getting any work done.”*

- **Leslie Lamport** in Security Engineering, Ch.6

*“A collection of **autonomous computing elements** that appears to its users as a single coherent system - **Steen and Tanenbaum** in Distributed Systems: Principles and Paradigms, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, 2017*



*“an **application** that executes a collection of protocols to coordinate the actions of multiple processes on a network, such that all components cooperate together to **perform** a single or small **set of related tasks**.”- Google University, Introduction to DS Design*

<http://www.hpcs.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~tatebe/lecture/h23/dsys/dsd-tutorial.html>



# DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW (END-2010S)

<http://atlarge.science>

Core of  
this lecture

performance  
design  
efficiency



edge



mobile



availability



security



cloud



cluster



grid



theory



reliability



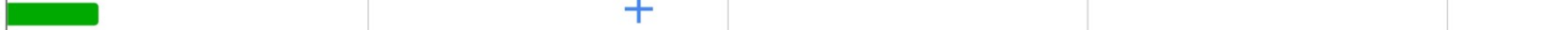
benchmarking



scheduling



high performance



scalability



privacy



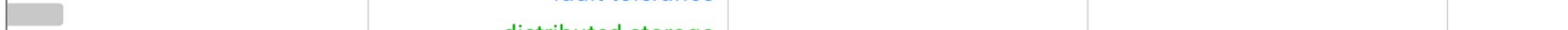
big data



flexibility



iot



utility



agreement



consistency



elasticity



performance variability



workflow



ecosystem



- Prominent in the AtLarge team
- Starting in the AtLarge team
- Part of team's long-term portfolio
- Not a focus of the AtLarge team

+

graph processing

serverless

fault tolerance

distributed storage

high-performance networking

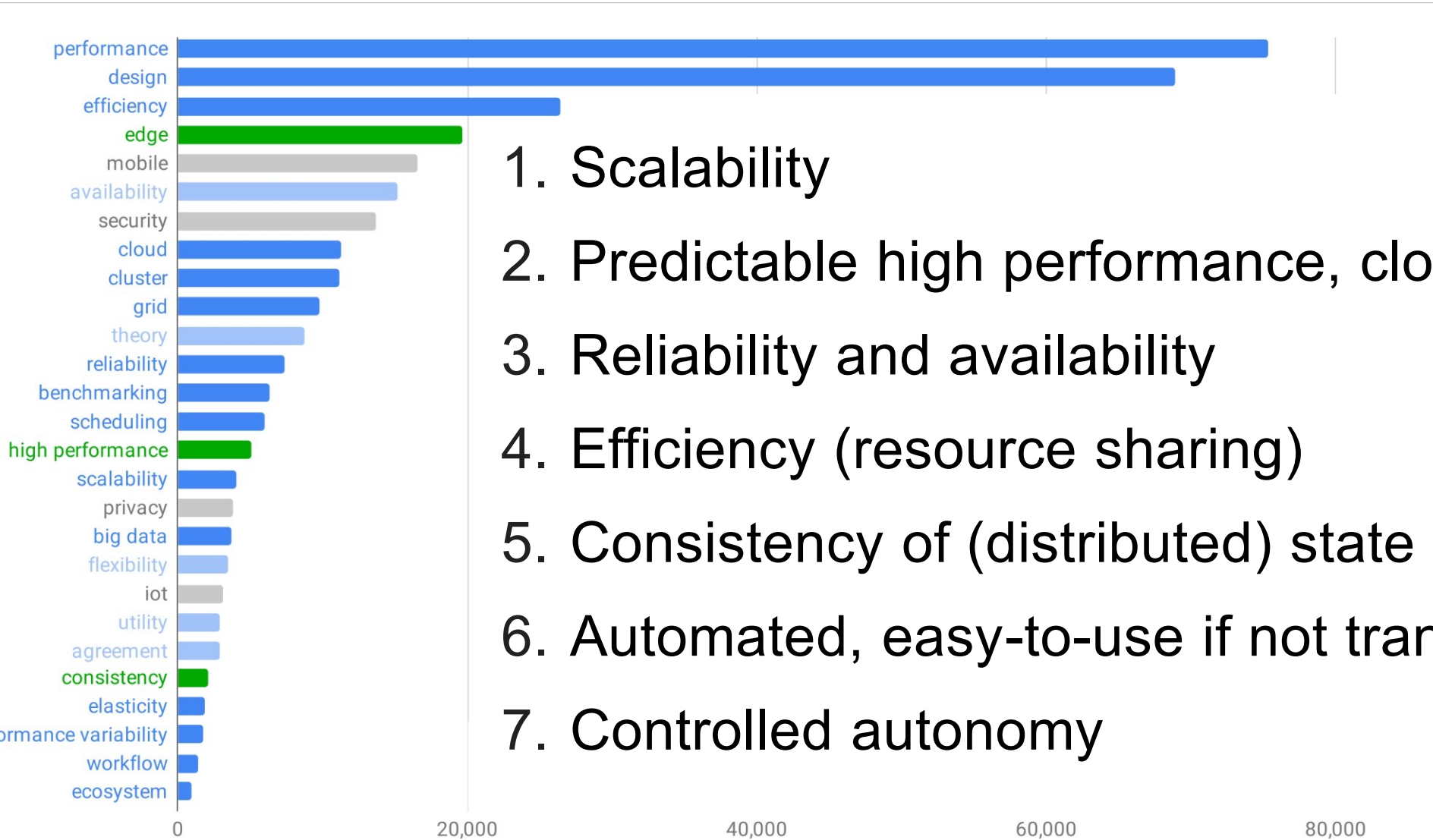
online gaming

Source: own analysis of all publications during the period from start of 2013 to the start of 2018, in the following venues: CCPE, FGCS, ToIT, TPDS, IEEE IC, TWeb, ATC, CCGRID, Euro-Par, Eurosys, FAST, HPDC, ICDCS, IPDPS, ISC, LISA, Middleware, NSDI, OSDI, P2P, PODC, SoCC, SC, and SOSP.

0 20,000 40,000 60,000 80,000

# What Should You Expect from a Distributed Ecosystem?

## Main Characteristics of Distributed (Eco)Systems



1. Scalability
2. Predictable high performance, close-to-users
3. Reliability and availability
4. Efficiency (resource sharing)
5. Consistency of (distributed) state
6. Automated, easy-to-use if not transparent
7. Controlled autonomy

# The Core Idea through An Example BitTorrent: A Distributed System

Q: Autonomy? Cooperation? Communication?

Q: Does this system **scale**? Why? How?

Q: What is the **structure** of this system?

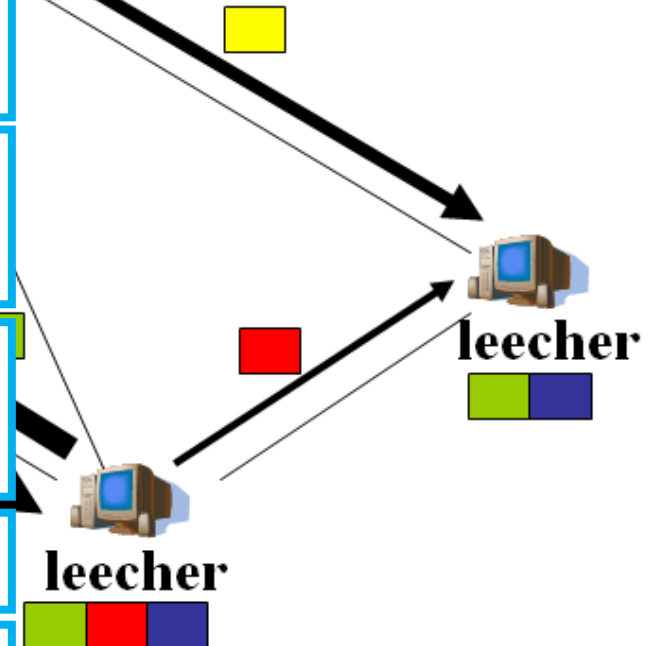
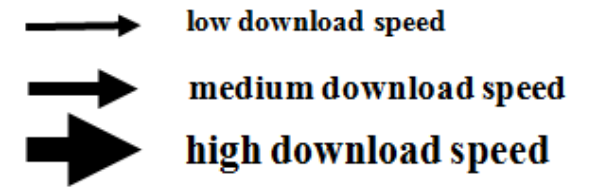
What is the **state** of each node? How do they **synchronize**?

Q: How does the **performance** of this system change with the increase in the number of **users**?

Q: When is this system **available**?  
What does it do to increase its **reliability**?

Q: Is this system **efficient**?

Q: Which parts of this system need **consistency**?  
Achieved?



# Distributed Variants

- Most grid computing
- Most cloud computing
- Peer-to-Peer computing
- Most Big Data processing  
(MapReduce/Hadoop, Pregel/Giraph, Spark, etc.)
- Cluster computing
- Some High-Performance Computing

# Distributed

Q: Cluster of GPUs?

Q: Cluster computing?

- Multiple tasks, one job or multiple jobs
- Throughput or Speed-up
- Horizontal scaling
- Infrequent communication
- Synchronized execution
- Heterogeneous hardware
- Multiple owners with mutual interests

# Parallel Computing

Q: GPU processing?

- Multiple tasks, one job
- Speed-up
- Vertical scaling
- Frequent communication
- Simultaneous execution
- Homogenous hardware
- Single owner

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# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems



1950

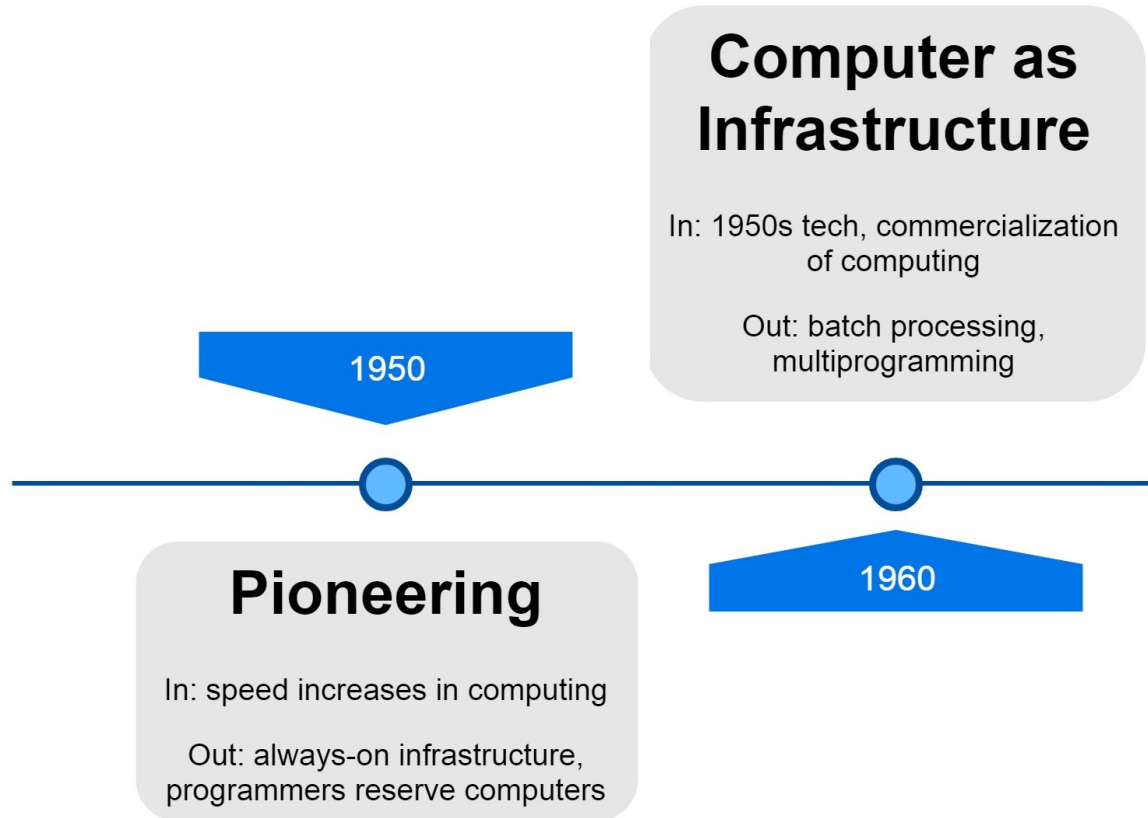
A horizontal blue line with a circular marker at the center. Above the marker is a blue downward-pointing arrow shape containing the year '1950'. Below the marker is a grey rounded rectangle containing the text 'Pioneering' and its associated 'In' and 'Out' descriptions.

## Pioneering

In: speed increases in computing

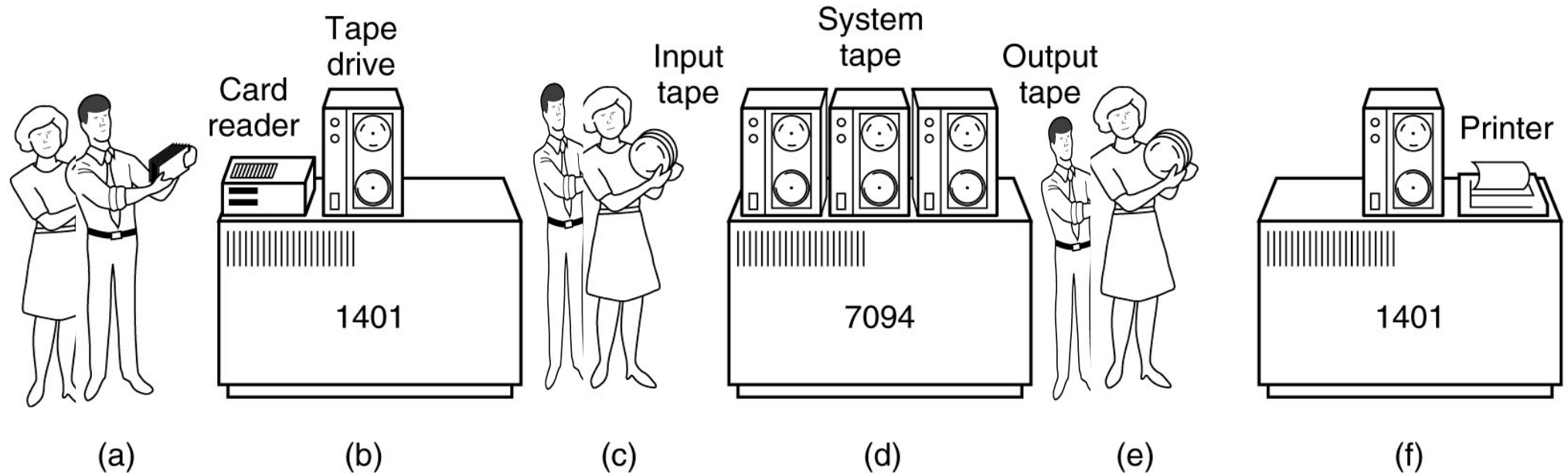
Out: always-on infrastructure,  
programmers reserve computers

# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems





# Computer Time Expensive, Human Labor Cheap → Batch Processing, Multiprogramming (1960s)



Programmers Reader

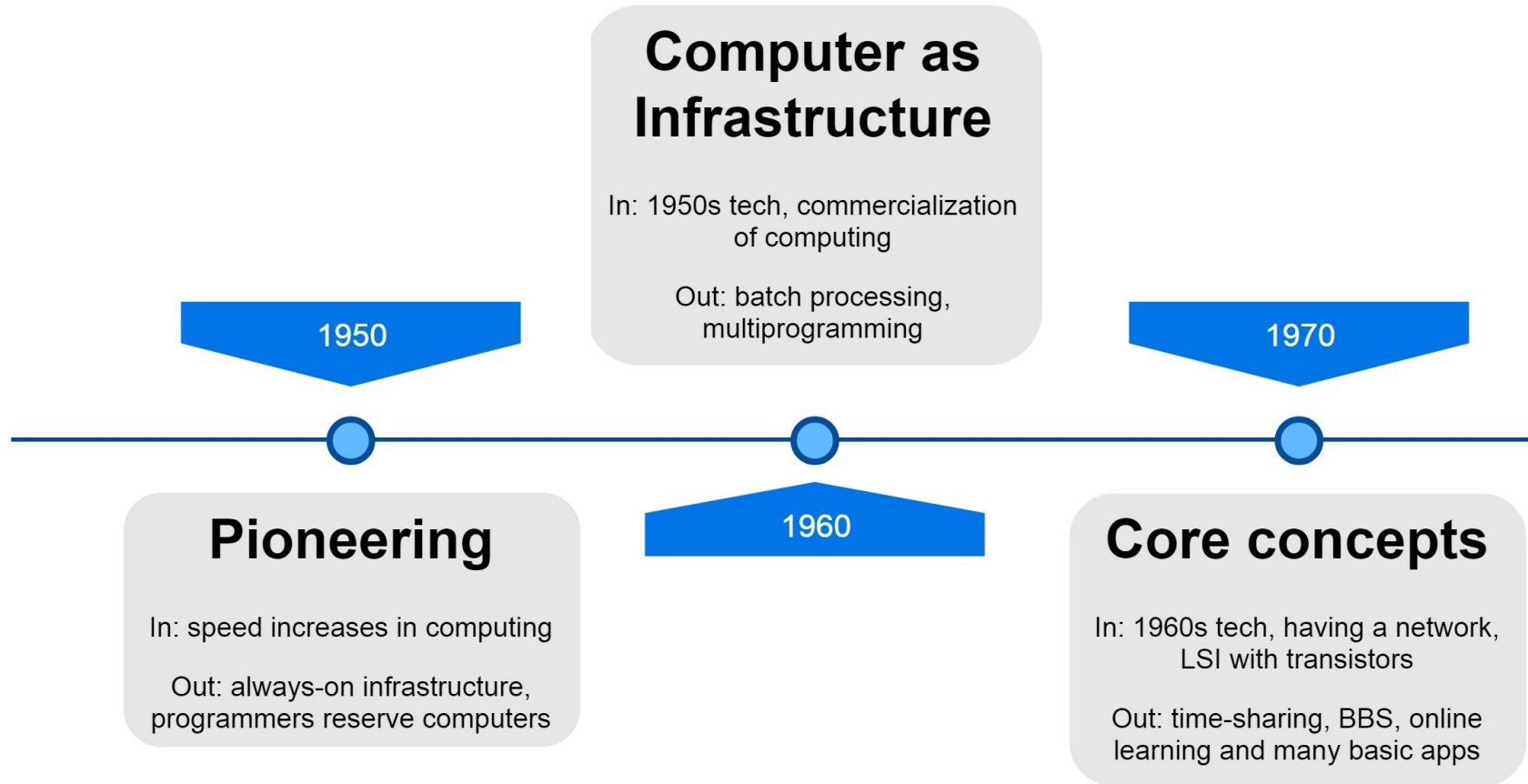
Operator **Computer** Operator

Printer

(Corbato's CTSS, at MIT)

<https://multicians.org/thvv/7094.html>

# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems



# Early Networks, Early Basic Apps (1970s)

- **PLATO**
  - Early learning management system
  - Distributed, thousands of deployments
- **Bulletin Board Systems (BBS)**
  - Seen as systems for information dissemination
  - Early business applications, esp. financial

**“Control Data PLATO® increased**

**“PLATO computer-based education will save Merrell-National over 12,000 classroom hours on just one drug product training program alone.”**

Gary J. Wilson, Sales Training Manager  
Merrell-National Laboratories  
Division of Richardson-Merrell Inc.



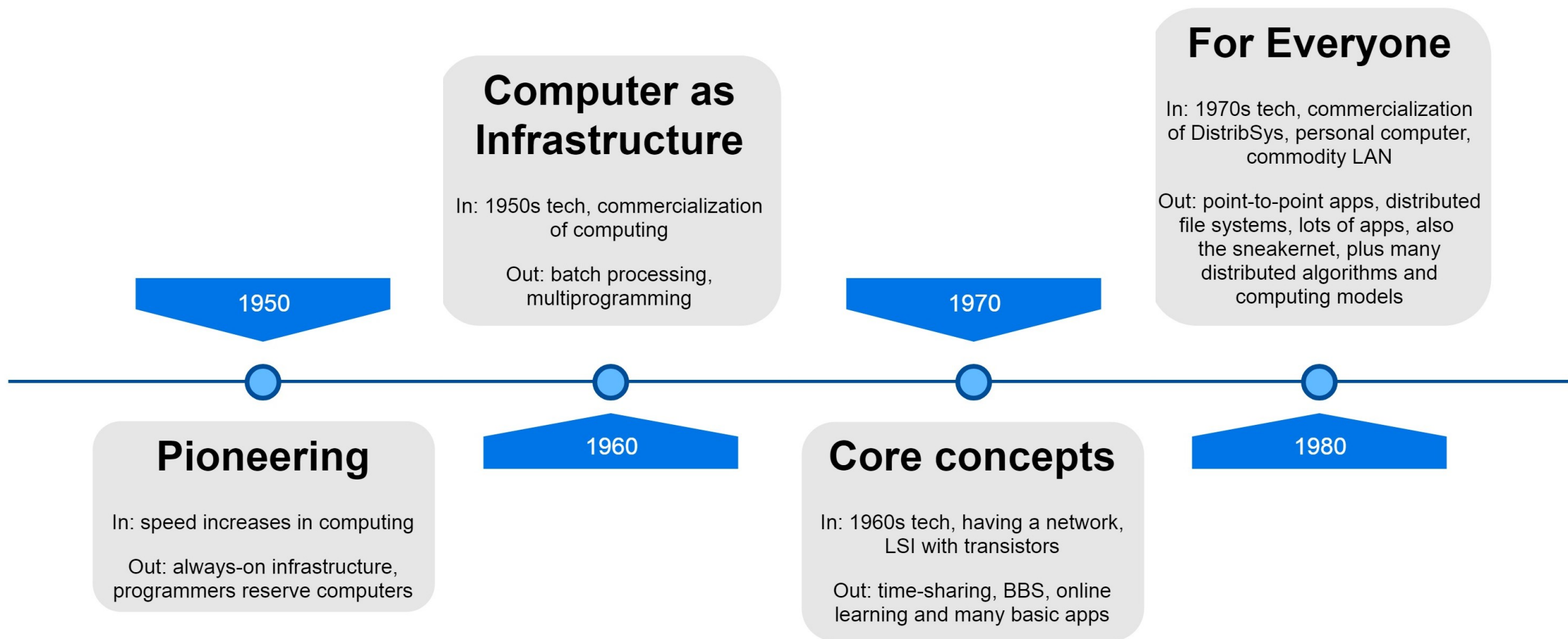
“Today’s modern ethical drugs demand sales people who are better informed, more technically oriented and better able to relate vital product information to help doctors do a better job. To meet the challenge, Merrell-National Laboratories has initiated a program to improve the quality of pharmaceutical representative training.

“At the heart of this program is the Control Data PLATO system, a truly versatile and cost-effective approach to computer-based



For further information, write on your business letterhead to Control Data Education Company, HQN111, P.O. Box 0, Minneapolis, MN 55440. Or call 612/853-7600.

# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems



# The IBM Personal Computer

- Released in the 1980s
  - The blueprint for today's PCs
  - Changed the market
- Open standards and friendliness to **third-party hardware and software** developers



Q: How did they transfer data between **PCs**?

- Data transfers between PCs
  - Commodity LANs in enterprises
  - **Sneakernet** for consumers

# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems

1990

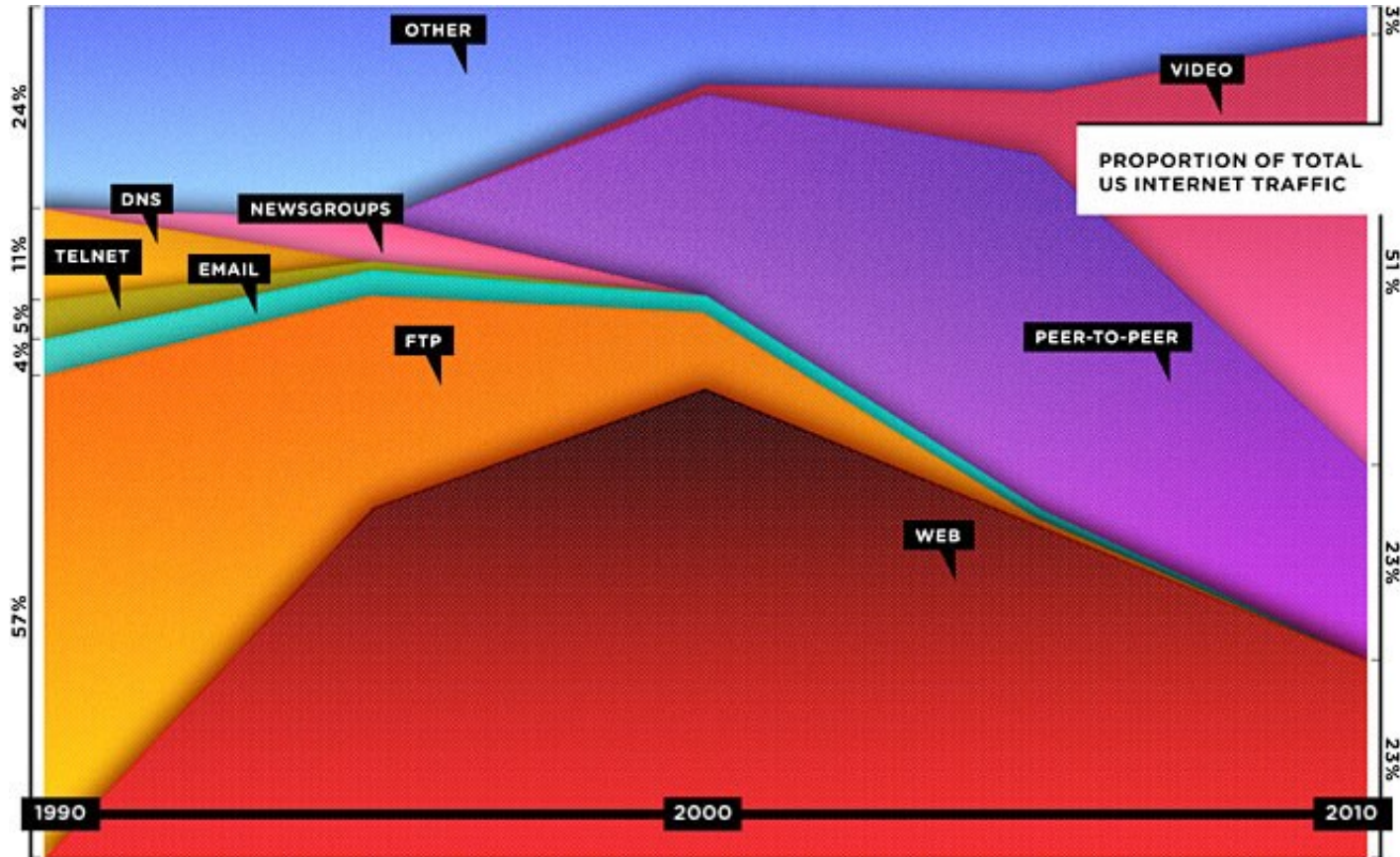
## The Internet

In: 1980s tech, standardization on hardware, commercialization of distributed services, WANs, DNS

Out: WWW, browsers, middleware, supercomputing, grid computing, online gaming, early mobile

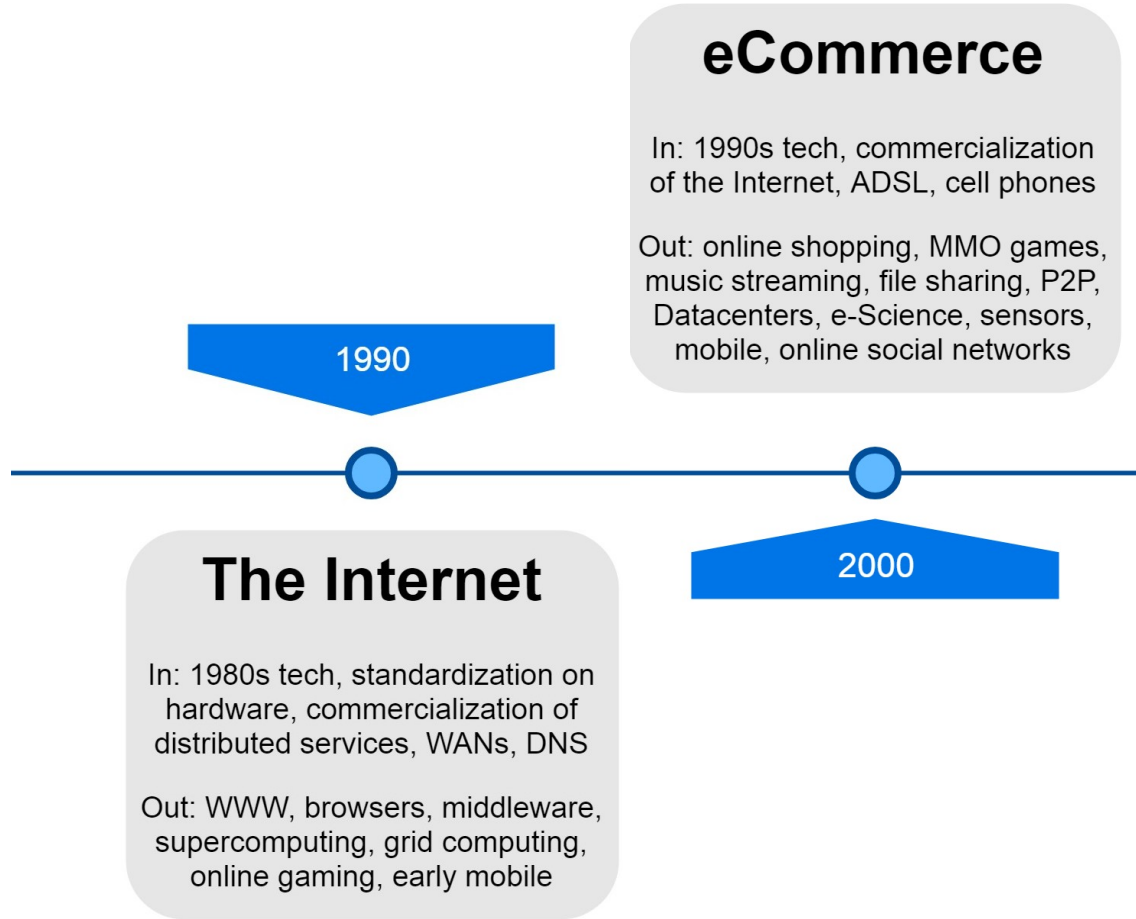
# Internet-Based Applications

- **Metcalfe's Law:** usefulness of a network  $\sim n^2$ ,  $n$  objects/users



digital movies >> DVD  
(2015)

# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems





Modern computing when everyone's connected

# Consumer: A Computer In Your Pocket (or Hand)

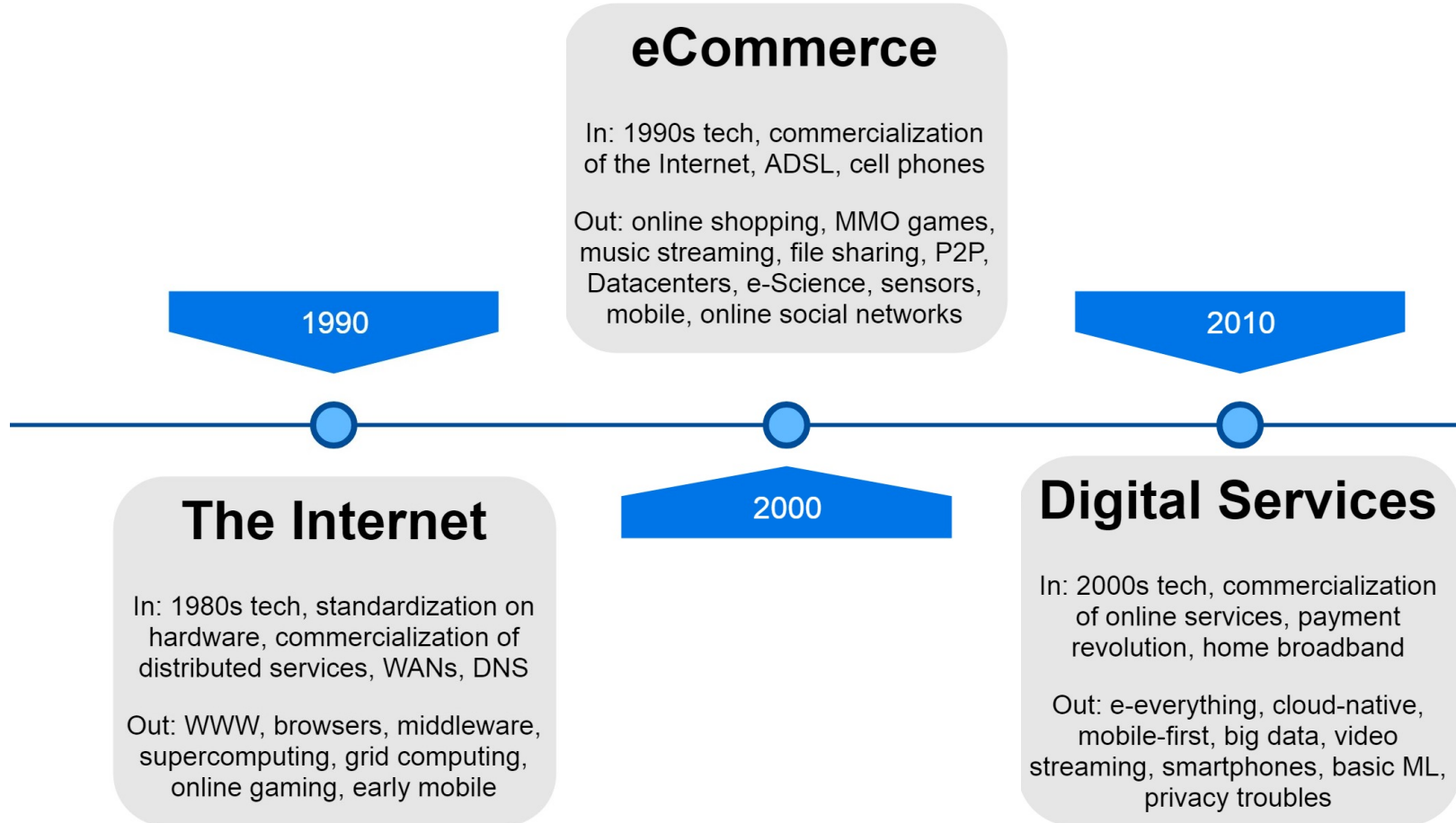


iMore

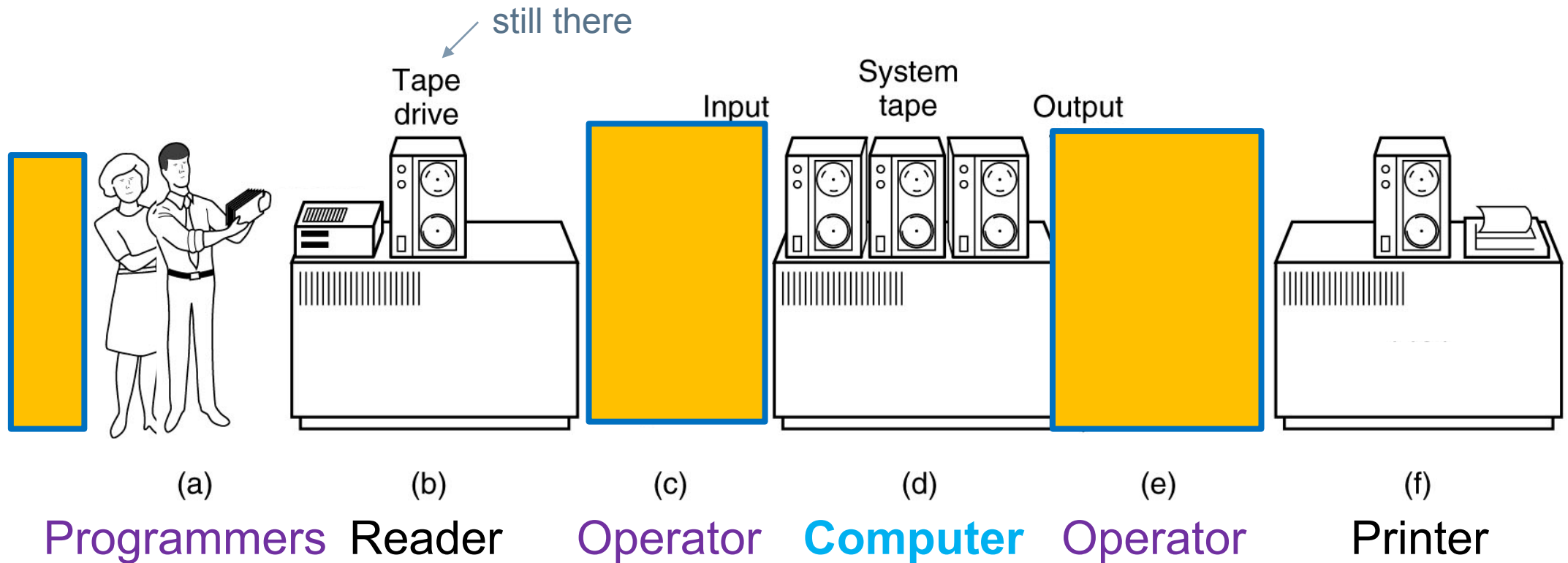
- Not tech, apps + mobility
- Internet everywhere (?)
- PC killers (?!)
- iPhone and relatives (2007—)
  - Initially music device++
- iPad and relatives (2010—)
  - Small format, high res
- 2013: smart- >> cell-phone

Source: <http://www.imore.com/history-iphone-2g> + <http://www.imore.com/history-ipad-2010>

# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems



# Computer Time Cheap, Human Labor Expensive → Batch Processing, Cloud Computing (2010s)



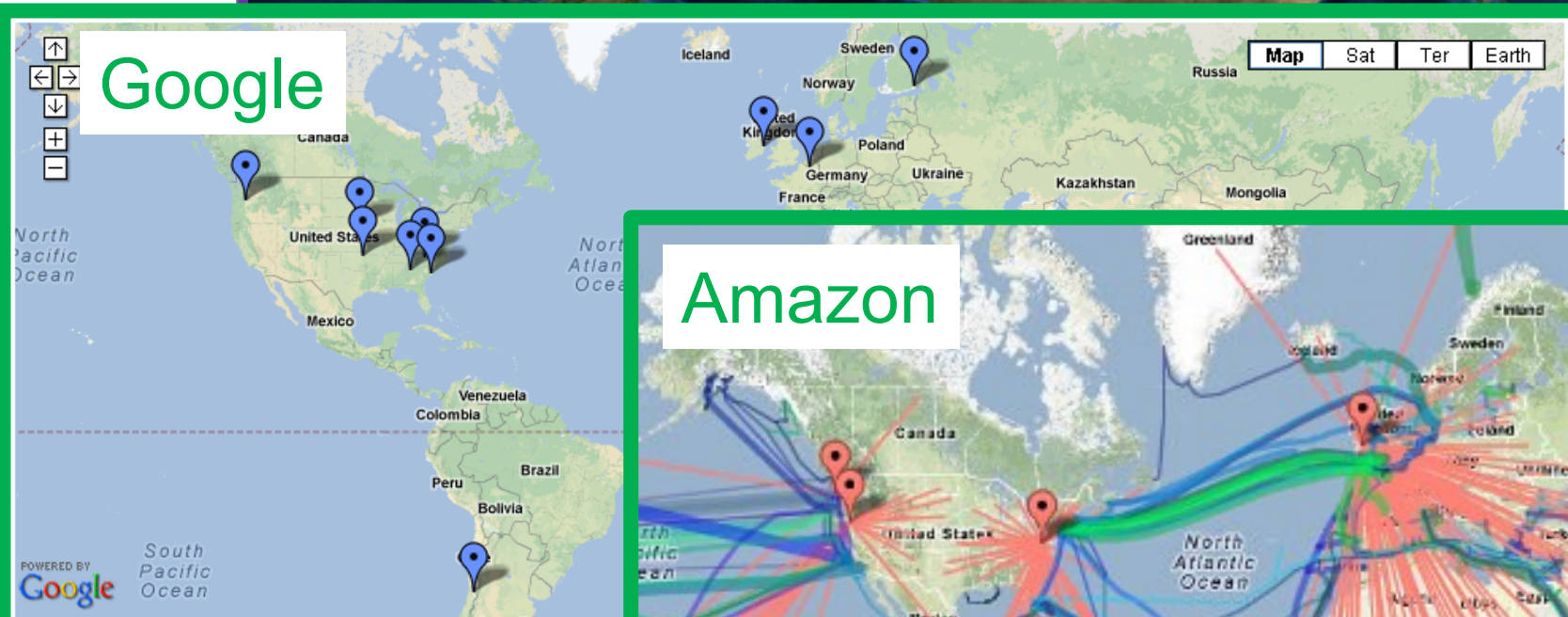
 Fully automated

(Corbato's CTSS, mid-1960s → ~ Amazon's Web Services, mid-2007s)

<https://multicians.org/thvv/7094.html>

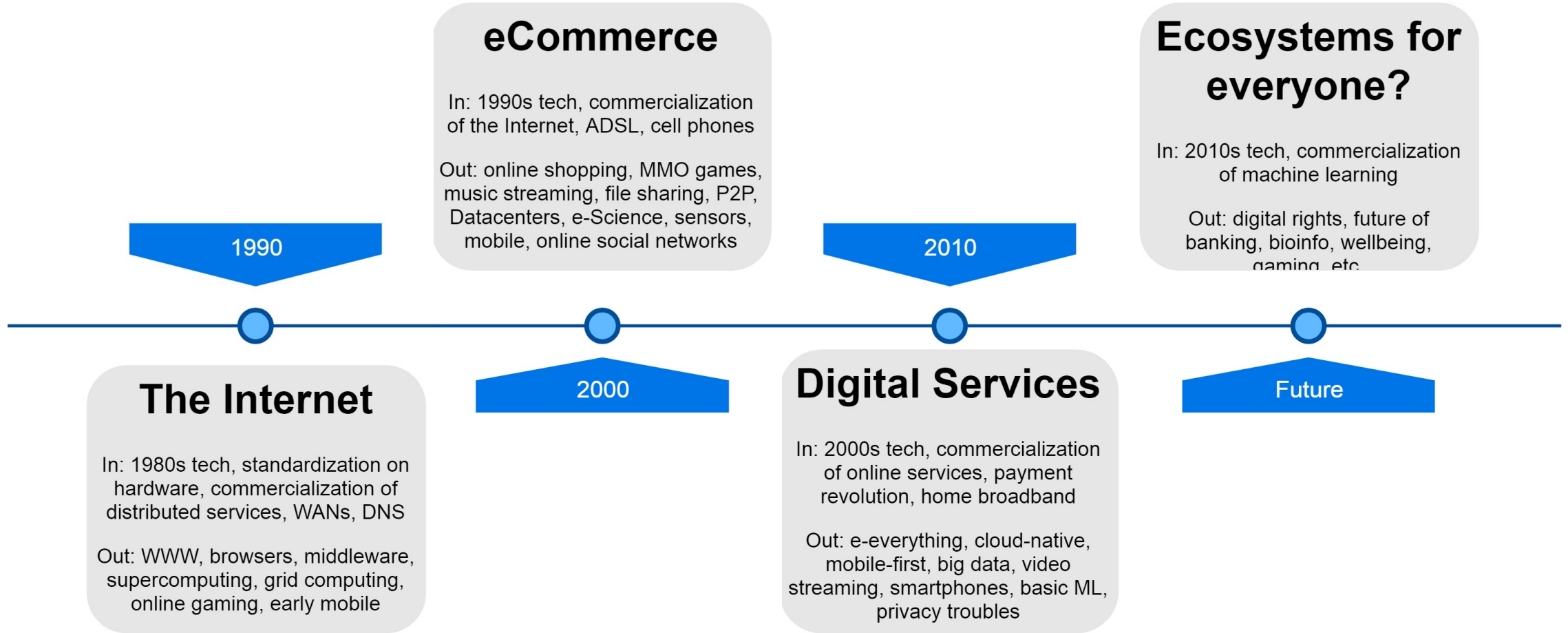
Multi-computing

# Grids (~00s) and Cloud/Datacenter Computing (~10s)



View our data centers in a larger map

# History of Distributed Systems and Ecosystems



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# At the Core of the Science of Distributed Ecosystems

## Principles of Distributed Systems

P0: The Golden Age.

P1: Super-distribution.

P2: Programming Model - System Architecture interaction.

P3: Resource Management and Scheduling at the core.

P4: Non-functional requirements as core concern.

P5: Inherent functional requirements.

P6: Design for massive scale.

P7: Pervasive phenomena.

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

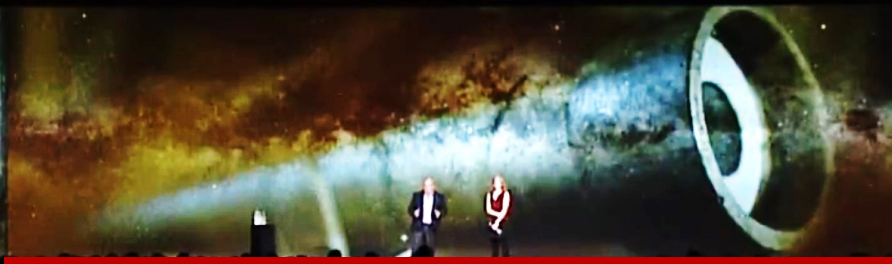
UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE

GALILEO GALILEI, 1608-9, 3-8X TELESCOPE



MERELY AN INSTRUMENT?

FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCE?



Garney. The Inquisition's Semicolon: Punctuation, Translation, and Science in the 1616 Condemnation of the Copernican System, ArXiv document 1402.6168. [[online](#)]

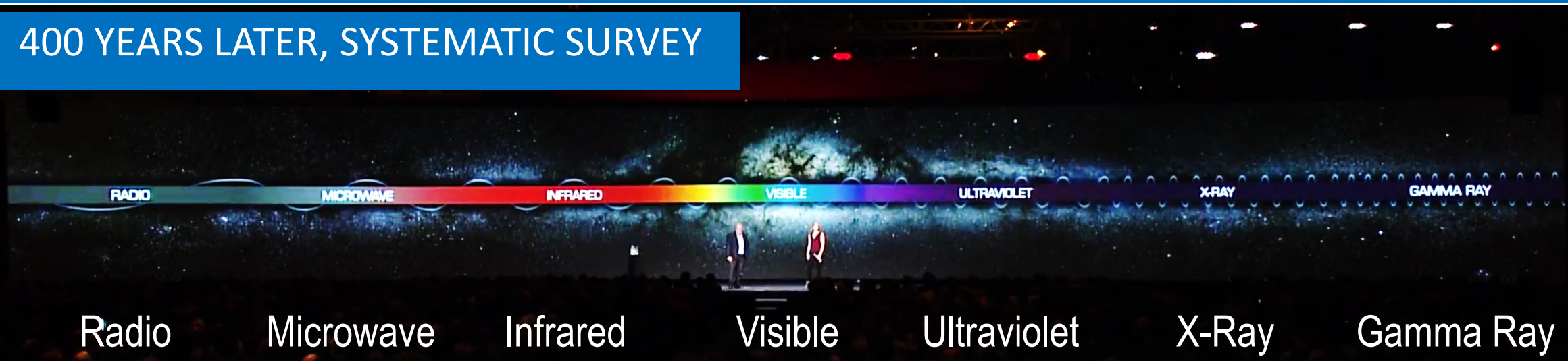
Phil Diamond and Rosie Bolton, Life, the Universe & Computing: The story of the SKA Telescope, SC17 keynote. [[online](#)]



# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE

400 YEARS LATER, SYSTEMATIC SURVEY



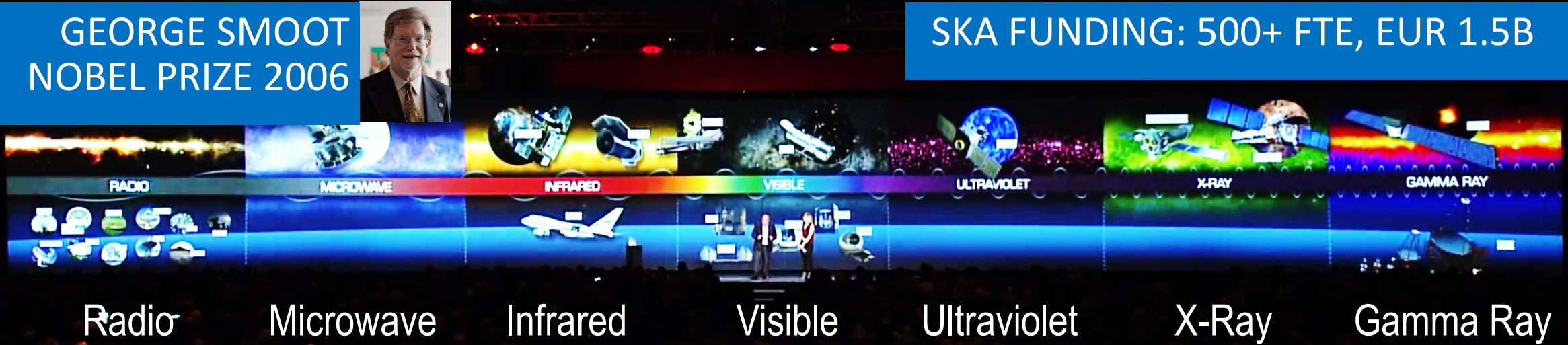
# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE

GEORGE SMOOT  
NOBEL PRIZE 2006



SKA FUNDING: 500+ FTE, EUR 1.5B



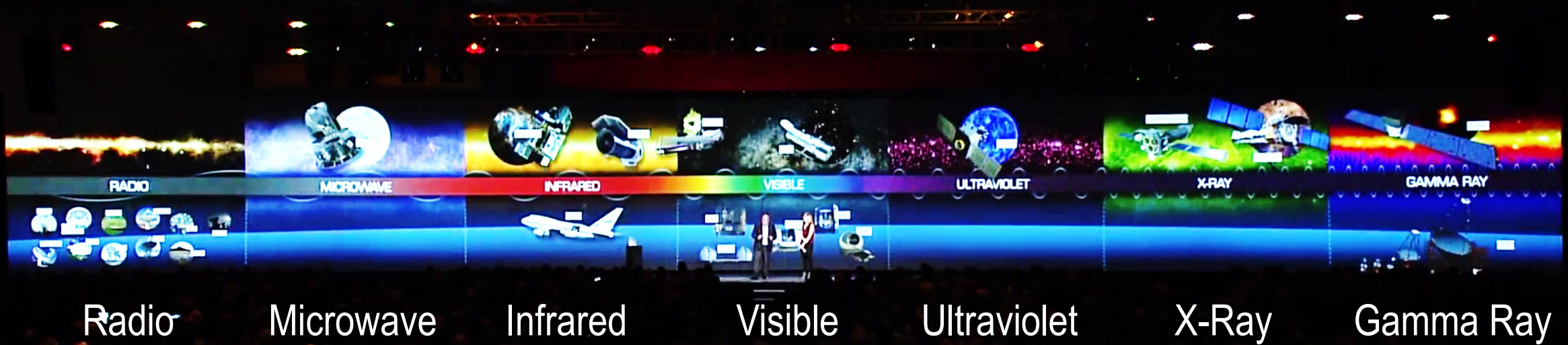
James Cordes, The Square Kilometer Array, Project Description, 2009 [[online](#)]

The Square Kilometer Array Factsheet, How much will it cost?, 2012 [[online](#)]

Phil Diamond and Rosie Bolton, Life, the Universe & Computing: The story of the SKA Telescope, SC17 Keynote. [[Online](#)]

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE, PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL



Radio  
Cloud, Grid,  
Edge, Fog, etc.

Microwave  
Big Data

Infrared  
Sci.&Eng.  
Apps

Visible  
Consumer  
Apps

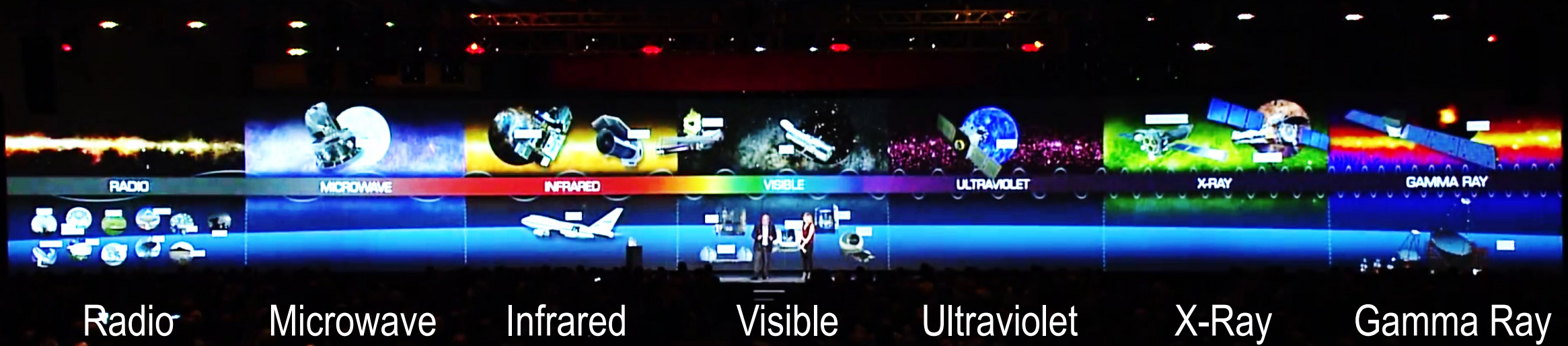
Ultraviolet  
Enterprise  
Apps

X-Ray  
Systems,  
Ecosystems

Gamma Ray  
Performance,  
Security, etc.

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE, PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL



Radio

Microwave

Infrared

Visible

Ultraviolet

X-Ray

Gamma Ray

Cloud, Grid, Edge, Fog, etc.

One aspect: BigData, P2P

Sci.&Eng. Apps+Sys.

Consumer Apps+Sys.

Enterprise Sys.

Systems, Ecosystems

Performance, Availability, etc.



[Iosup et al. FGCS'08]



[Zhang et al. CoNext'10]



[Iosup et al. IEEE IC'11]



[Guo et al. NETGAMES'12]



[Shen et al. CCGRID'15]



[Ghiț et al. CCGRID'14]

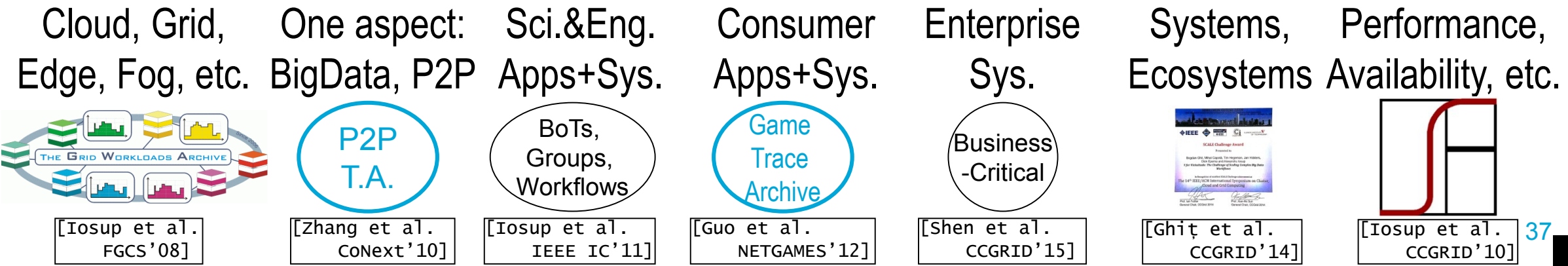


[Iosup et al. CCGRID'10]

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE, PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL

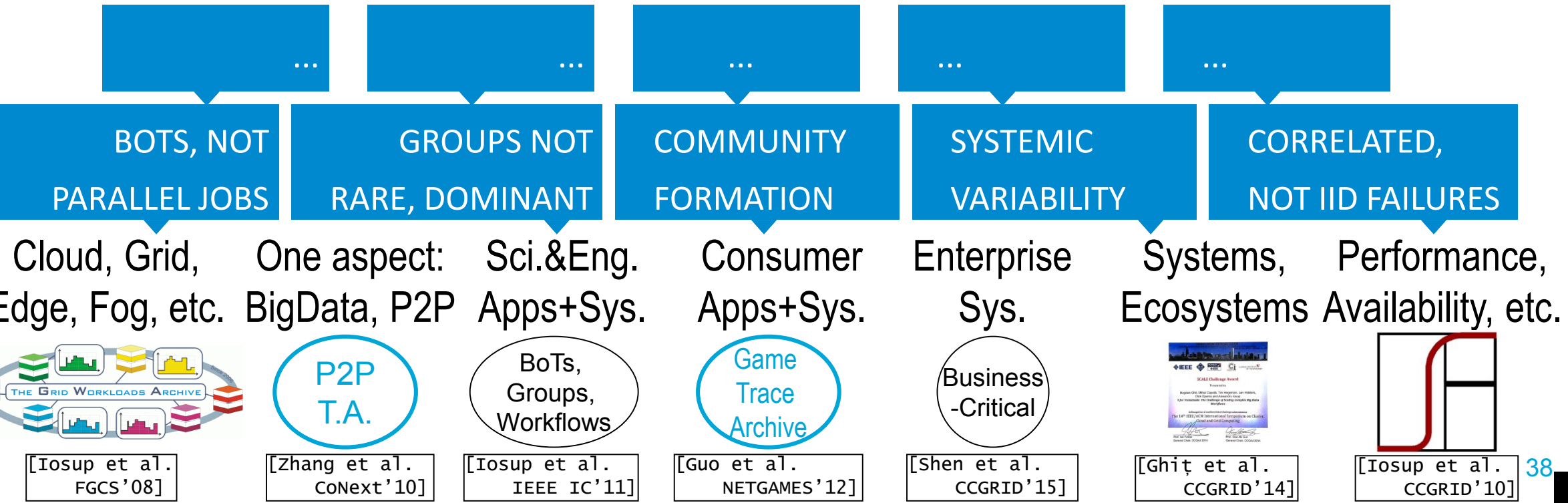
BUT ... WHY WOULD YOU NEED TO UNCOVER AN ARTIFICIAL UNIVERSE?! YOU BUILT IT!



# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE, PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL

FOUND MANY UNFORESEEN PHENOMENA: INTERACTION, ADAPTATION, EXAPTATION, ...



# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF OUR UNIVERSE, PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL

FOUND MANY UNFORESEEN PHENOMENA: INTERACTION, ADAPTATION, EXAPTATION, ...

BUT ... IS THERE A SYSTEMATIC WAY TO APPROACH THESE PHENOMENA?

BOTS, NOT  
PARALLEL JOBS

GROUPS NOT  
RARE, DOMINANT

COMMUNITY  
FORMATION

SYSTEMIC  
VARIABILITY

CORRELATED,  
NOT IID FAILURES

Cloud, Grid,  
Edge, Fog, etc.

One aspect:  
BigData, P2P

Sci.&Eng.  
Apps+Sys.

Consumer  
Apps+Sys.

Enterprise  
Sys.

Systems,  
Ecosystems

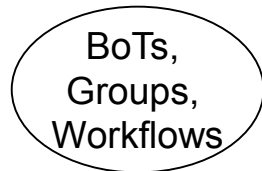
Performance,  
Availability, etc.



[Iosup et al.  
FGCS'08]



[Zhang et al.  
CoNext'10]



[Iosup et al.  
IEEE IC'11]



[Guo et al.  
NETGAMES'12]



[Shen et al.  
CCGRID'15]



[Ghiț et al.  
CCGRID'14]



[Iosup et al.  
CCGRID'10]

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

BUT ... IS THERE A SYSTEMATIC WAY TO APPROACH THESE PHENOMENA?



- The Human Genome Project:
  - > Physical map covering >90% human genome
  - > Sequence data made available open-access
- Big Science:
  - > Took >10 years to complete
  - > Led by US, work by 20 groups in CN, DE, FR, JP, UK, US
- Big impact:
  - > Decrease cost of sequencing
  - > Facilitate biomedical research

FUNDING: > 3B USD

International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium, Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome, Nature 409, Feb 2011. [\[Online\]](#)

Julie Gould, The Impact of the Human Genome Project, Naturejobs blog, 2015. [\[Online\]](#)



# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

BUT ... IS THERE A SYSTEMATIC WAY TO APPROACH THESE PHENOMENA?

REMEMBER THE COMPLEXITY CHALLENGE?



<<1% OF BIG DATA BY MATT TURK (2017)

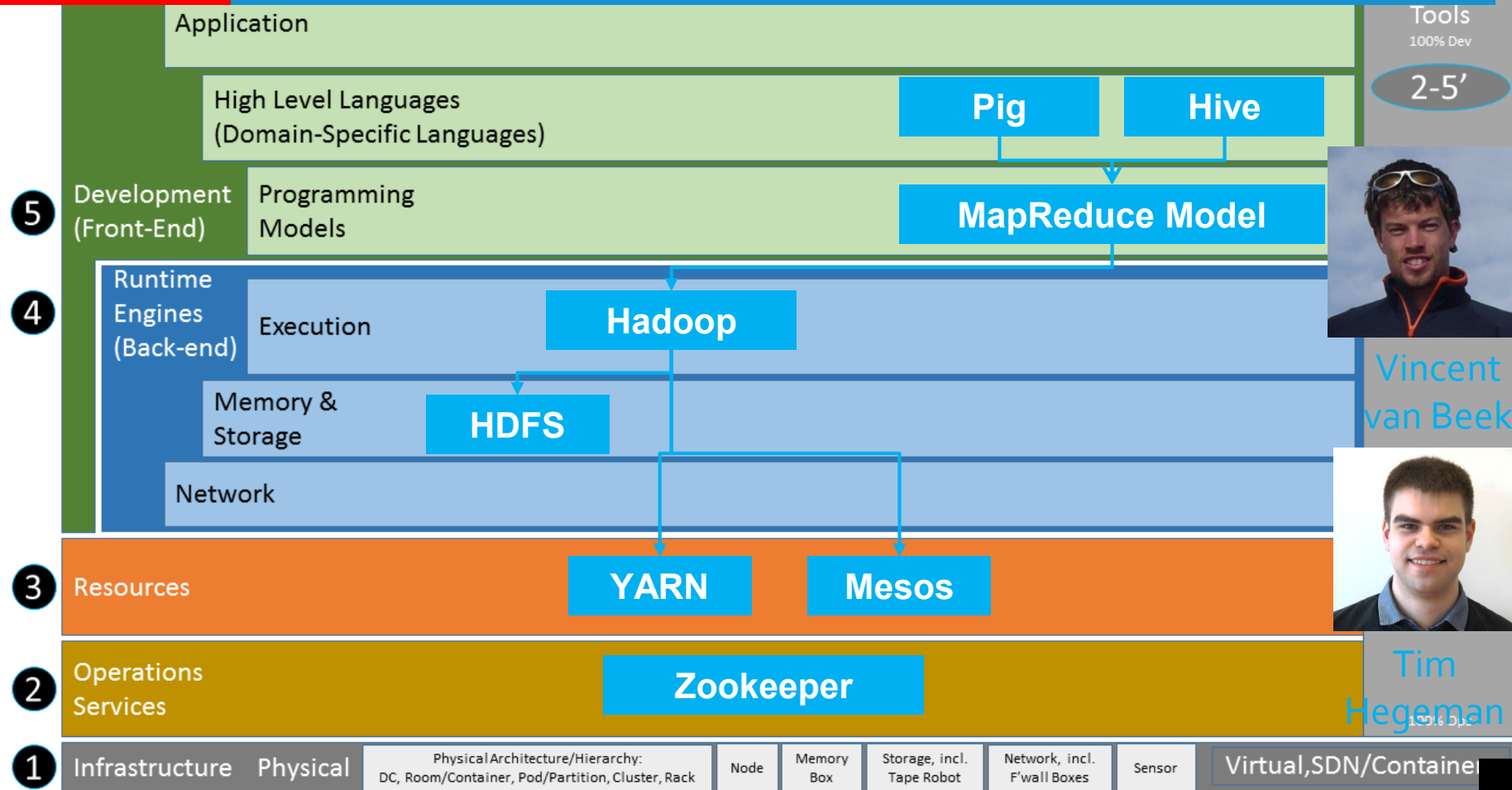
# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## THE COMPLEXITY CHALLENGE

## IOSUP ET AL. REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE FOR DCS

Focus on Applications,  
5 Core Layers:

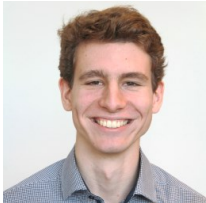
5. Development (Front-end)
4. Runtime Engines (Back-end)
3. Resources
2. Operations Services
1. Infrastructure



# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

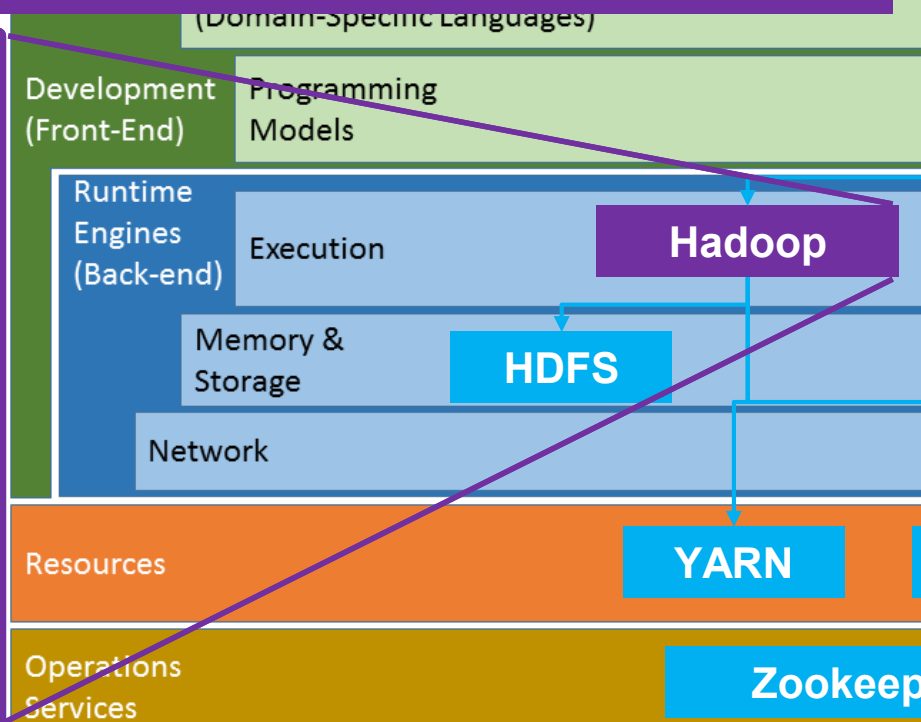
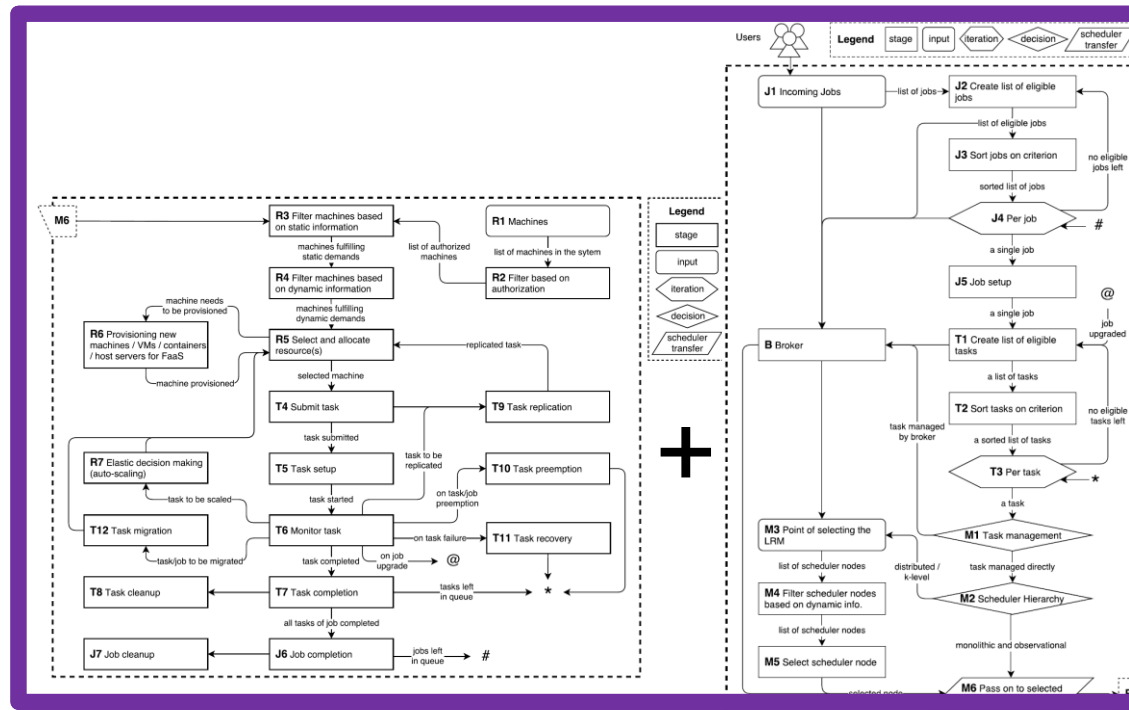
THE COMPLEXITY CHALLENGE

IOSUP ET AL. REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE FOR DCS



Georgios Andreadis

## ANDREADIS ET AL. REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE FOR SCHEDULERS IN DCS



[Andreadis et al. SC'18]

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# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

science + engineering + design

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

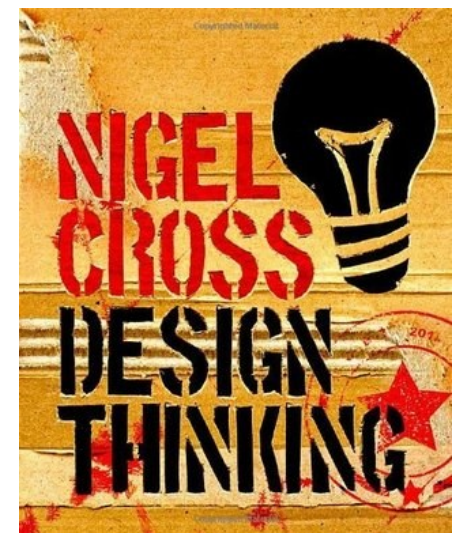
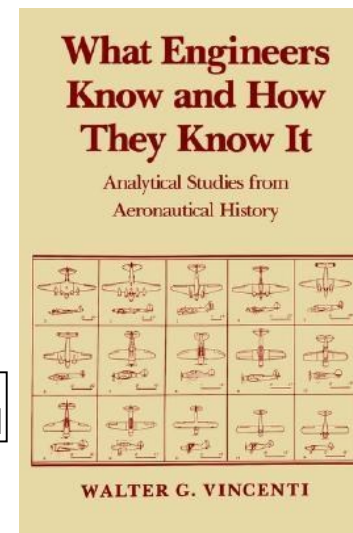
NO SYSTEMATIC PROCESS FOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS

SO I'LL USE EXAMPLES

science + engineering + design

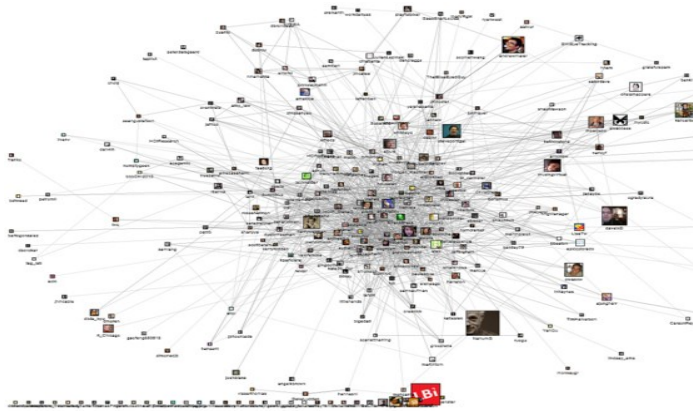
THE COMPUTER SYSTEMS TRIPLET

[Iosup et al.  
ICDCS'18]



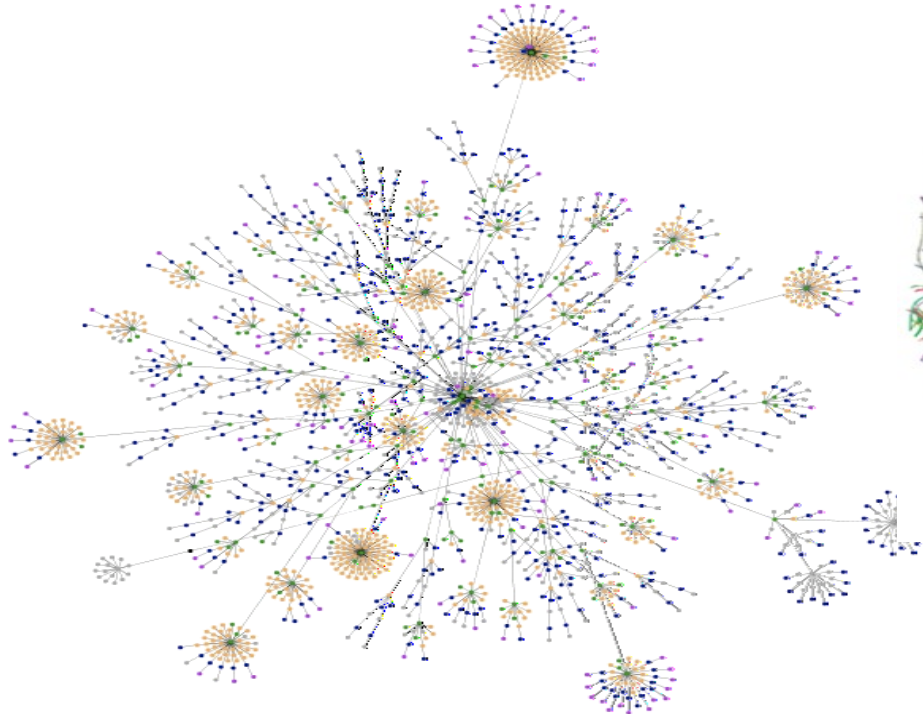
# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## ENGINEERING LDBC GRAPHALYTICS: THE NEED FOR SPEED ... & GRAPHS!



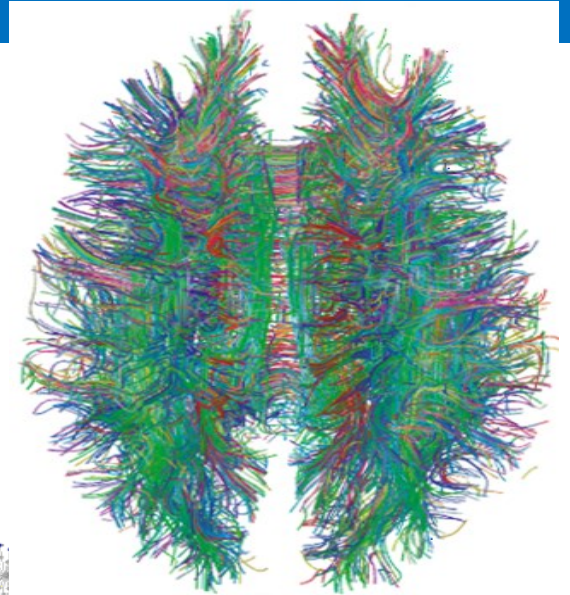
Social network

~1 billion vertices  
~100 billion  
connections



We

~50 billion pages  
~1 trillion hyperlinks

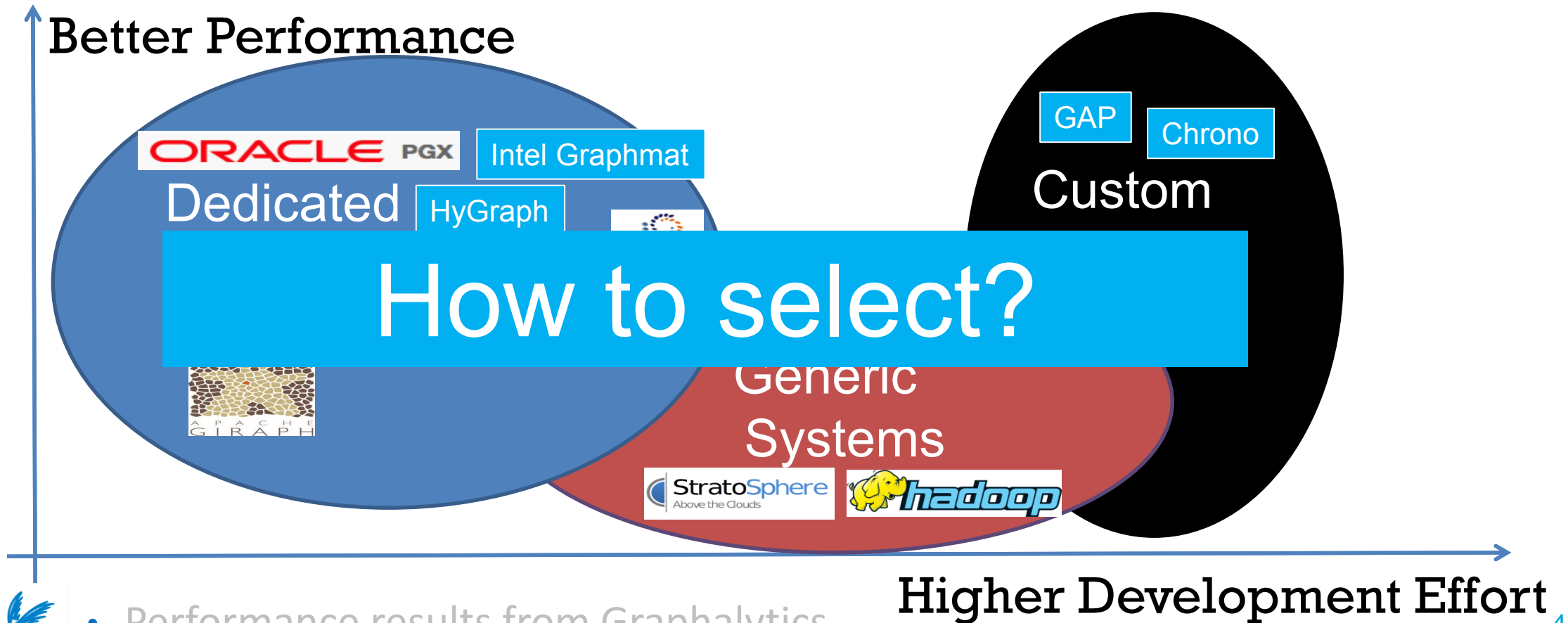


Brain network

~100 billion neurons  
~100 trillion  
connections

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## ENGINEERING LDBC GRAPHALYTICS: THE SYSTEMS LANDSCAPE





# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## ENGINEERING LDBC GRAPHALYTICS: BENCHMARKING LEADING TO SCIENCE



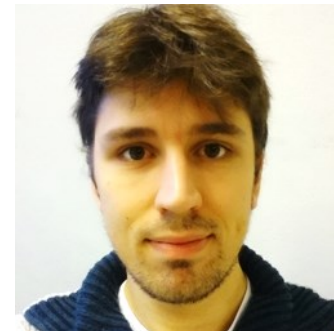
- **Graphalytics:**
  - > **Benchmark**
  - > Many classes of algorithms used in practice
  - > Diverse real and synthetic datasets
  - > Diverse experiments, representative for practice
  - > Renewal process to keep the workload relevant
  - > Enables comparison of many platforms, community-driven and industrial
  - > **Global Competition**



Wing Lung  
Ngai



Tim  
Hegeman



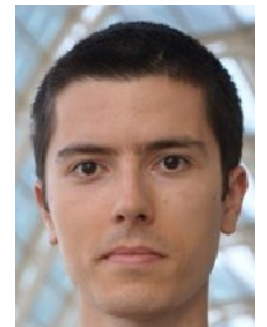
Stijn  
Heldens



Alex  
Uță



Ahmed  
Musaafir



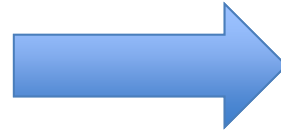
Mihai  
Capotă

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## ENGINEERING LDBC GRAPHALYTICS: BENCHMARKING LEADING TO SCIENCE



- **Graphalytics:**
  - > Benchmark
  - > Many classes of algorithms used in practice
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- Community endorsed:

[graphalytics.org](http://graphalytics.org)

- Surprising findings:

Performance: orders of magnitude difference due to each of platform, algorithm, dataset, and hardware

- Triggered new research

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

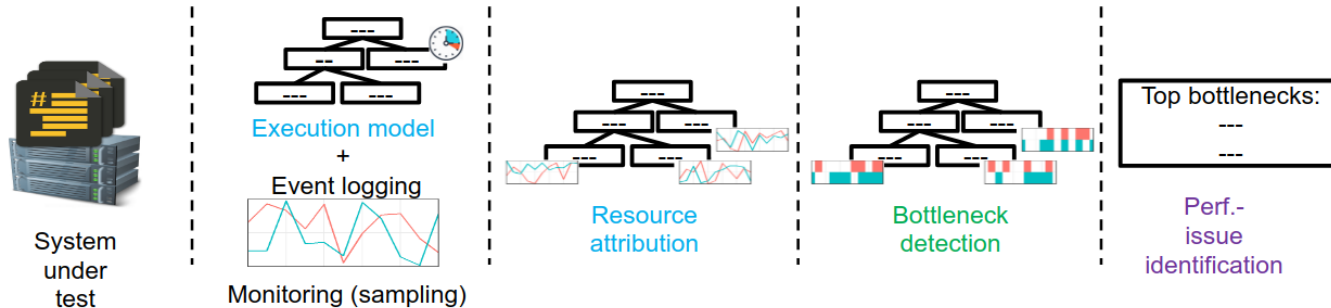
## ENGINEERING LDBC GRAPHALYTICS: MODELING LEADS TO PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS



- Graphalytics Grade10:
  - > Automated bottleneck detection
  - > Automated identification of performance issues



Tim  
Hegeman



Multi-stage process,  
works in ecosystem

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## ENGINEERING LDBC GRAPHALYTICS: MODELING LEADS TO PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS



- Graphalytics Grade10:
  - > Automated bottleneck detection
  - > Automated identification of performance issues



- Without Grade10:

No bottleneck at all

- With Grade10:

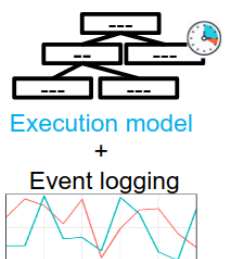
Always bottleneck

Cause:

- + Message queue full
- + Garbage collector
- + CPU
- + Others



System  
under  
test



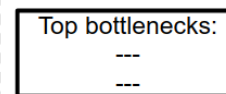
Monitoring (sampling)



Resource  
attribution



Bottleneck  
detection



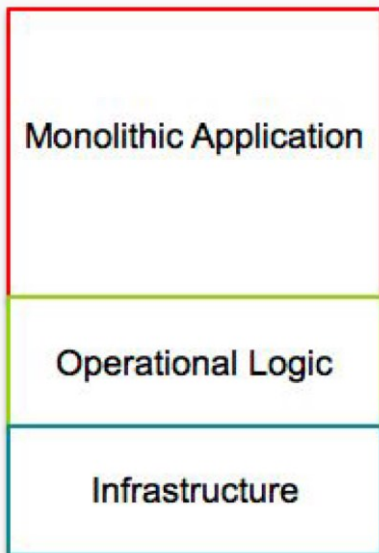
Perf.-  
issue  
identification

Multi-stage process,  
works in ecosystem

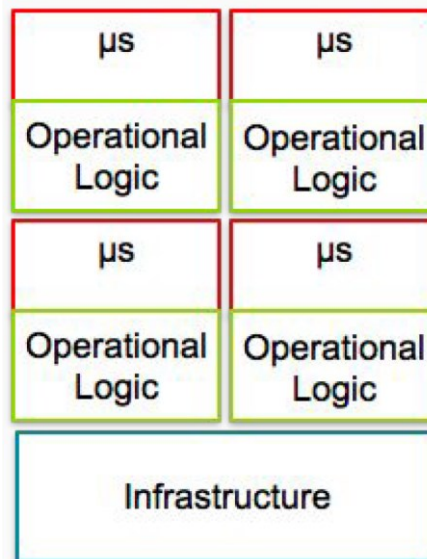
# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

## DESIGNING SERVERLESS ARCHITECTURES

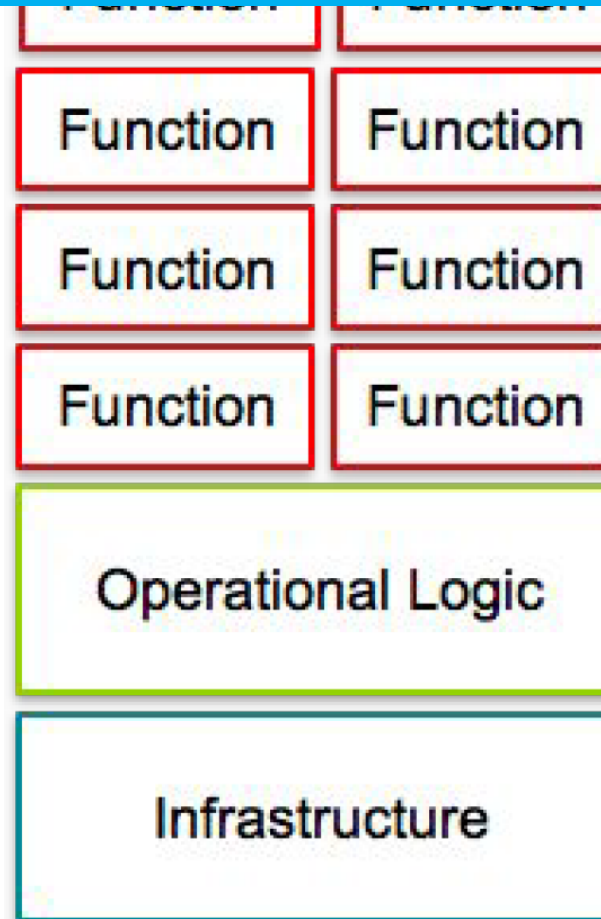
## Abstraction: Serverless Design: FaaS systems



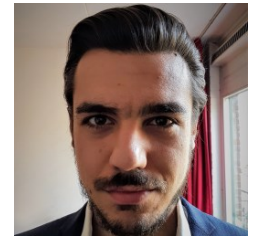
Difficult to Scale  
Infrequent, Inflexible  
Complex deployment  
Tightly coupled stack



- Scalable
- Frequent, Flexible
- Complexity: from application logic to operational logic



Erwin  
van Eyk



Lucian  
Toader

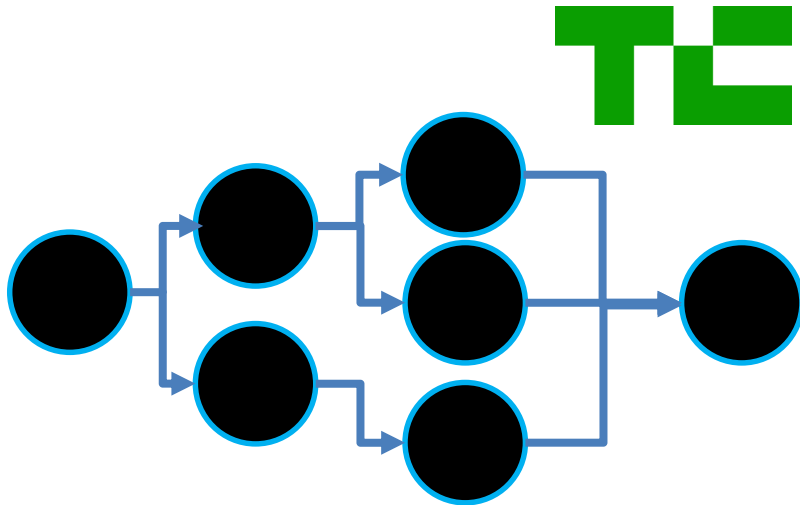
- Scalable
- Frequent, Flexible
- Explicit separation of Business Logic vs. Operational Logic.
- Minimal layer coupling, unit of deployment

# MEANINGFUL DISCOVERY

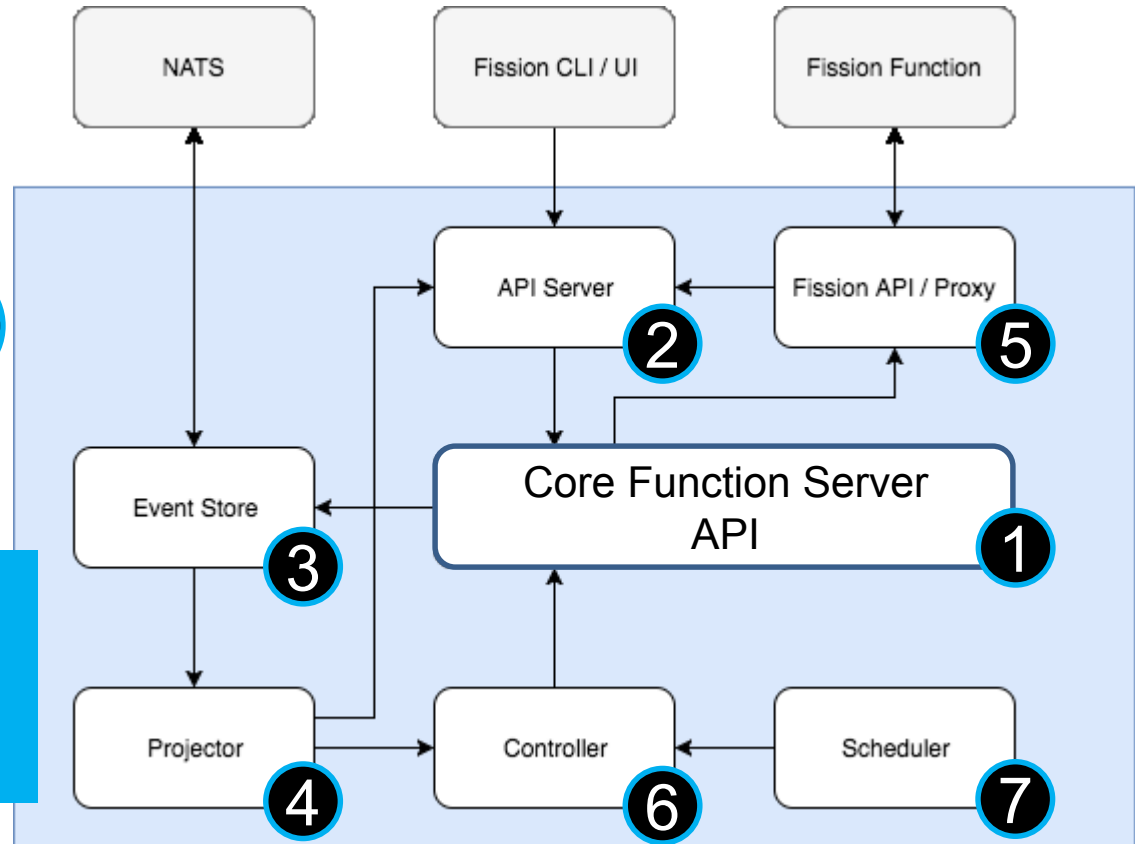
## DESIGNING SERVERLESS ARCHITECTURES



Erwin  
van Eyk




The workflow management engine,  
part of the Serverless ecosystem  
at Fission.io



# Agenda

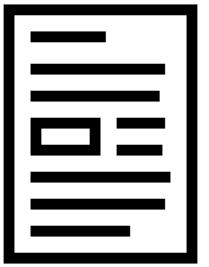
1. Why this course?
2. A Theory of Distributed Systems
3. A History of Distributed Systems
4. The Science of Distributed Systems
5. The Virtuous Cycle: a Science-Design-Engineering Example
6. **Take-Home Message**

## ~~Conclusion~~ Take-Home Message

- Golden Age of distributed systems and ecosystems
  - A theory of distributed systems and ecosystems
  - The science of distributed ecosystems
  - Science-Design-Engineering virtuous cycle
  - (Ask about **the challenges**)
- 
- <http://www.flickr.com/photos/dimitrisotiropoulos/4204766418>
- Reality Check: we are all clients, from e-Science, to GAFAM and BAT, from Twitter and Netflix, to banking and MMOs



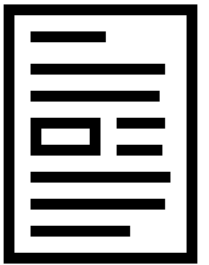
# MASSIVIZING COMPUTER SYSTEMS



## FURTHER READING

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2. Andreadis et al. A Reference Architecture for Datacenter Scheduling, SC18
3. Van Eyk et al. Serverless is More: From PaaS to Present Cloud Computing, IEEE IC Sep/Oct 2018 (in print)
4. Uta et al. Exploring HPC and Big Data Convergence: A Graph Processing Study on Intel Knights Landing, IEEE Cluster 2018
5. Jiang et al. Mirror. CCPE 2018.
6. Ilyushkin et al. Autoscaling for Complex Workflows. TOMPECS 2018.
7. Iosup et al. The OpenDC Vision. ISPDC'17.
8. Iosup et al. Self-Aware Computing Systems book, 2017.
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10. Guo et al.: Heterogeneous Graph-Processing. CCGrid 2016.
11. van Beek et al.: IEEE Computer 2015.
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# MASSIVIZING COMPUTER SYSTEMS



## FURTHER READING II

17. Javadi, Kondo, Iosup, Epema (2013) The Failure Trace Archive: Enabling the comparison of failure measurements and models of distributed systems. *J. Parallel Distrib. Comput.* 73(8): 1208-1223.
18. Guo and Iosup: The Game Trace Archive. *NetGames 2012*: 1-6.
19. Iosup et al. (2008) The Grid Workloads Archive. *Future Generation Comp. Syst.* 24(7): 672-686.
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29. Guo et al.: Benchmarking graph-processing platforms: a vision. *ICPE 2014*: 289-292.
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34. Deng, Song, Ren, and Iosup: Exploring portfolio scheduling for long-term execution of scientific workloads in IaaS clouds. *SC 2013*: 55:1-55:12.
35. Shen, Deng, Iosup, and Epema: Scheduling Jobs in the Cloud Using On-Demand and Reserved Instances. *Euro-Par 2013*: 242-254.

