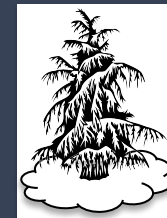


Inria

Building Scalable Intelligent Information Systems



Yanlei Diao and
Angelos-Christos Anadiotis

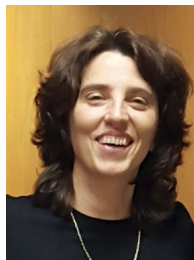
Ecole Polytechnique

Institut Polytechnique de Paris





Yanlei Diao



Ioana Manolescu



Angelos-Christos Anadiotis

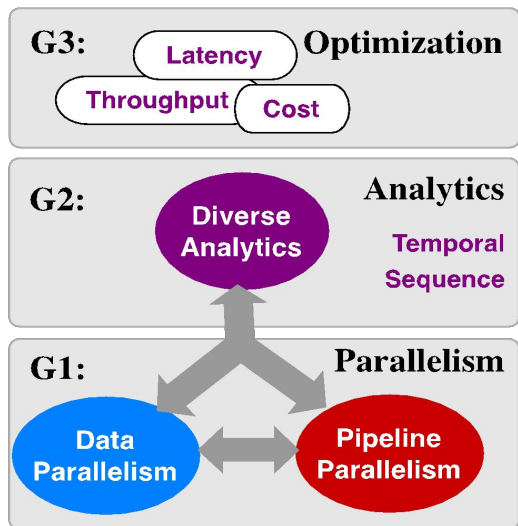
A range of research projects for cloud and scalable data analytics:

1. **A Unified Data Analytics Optimizer for Cloud Computing (Diao)**
2. **Elastically Scaling Heterogeneous Workloads in Virtualized Servers (Anadiotis)**
3. **Optimizing Big Data Computations: Queries and Algebra in a Single Framework (Manolescu)**

Grand Challenge

Design an **algorithmic foundation** that enables the development of all necessary pillars of **big & fast data analysis**

Scientific Goals



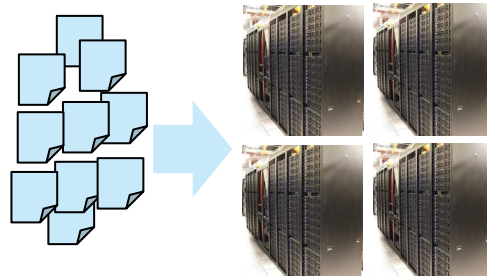
A novel multi-objective optimization framework

Distributed, low-latency algorithms for temporal and stream analytics

System support for scale & latency with maximum degree of parallelism

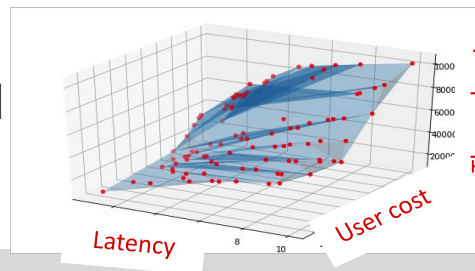
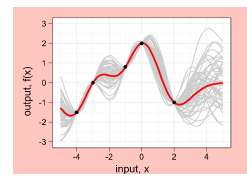
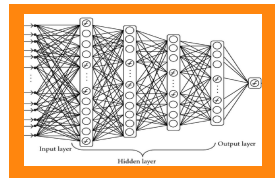
Cloud data analytics involves **millions of jobs** and **100's thousands of machines**.
What is the best way to allocate resources and execute all the jobs?

- *In-situ modeling* of user objectives for analytical tasks based on runtime observations and Deep Learning
- *Multi-objective optimization* automatically adapts cluster and cloud resources to user objectives



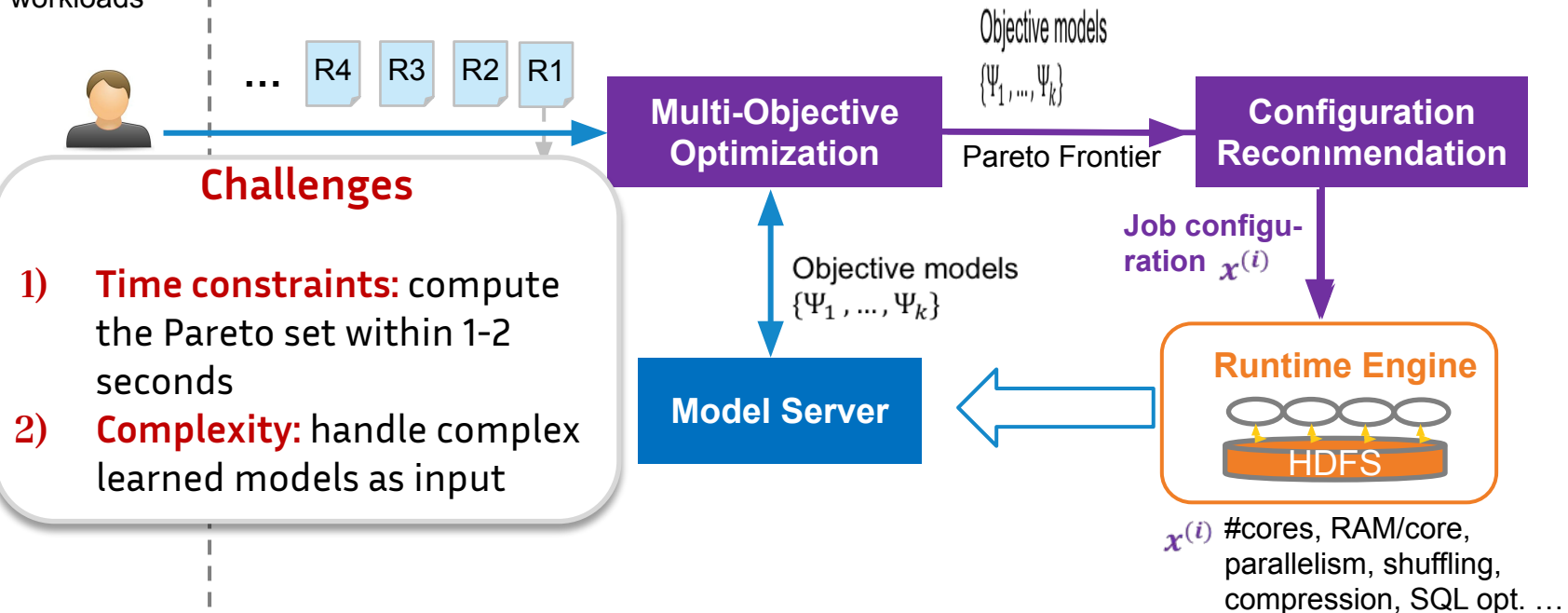
User
Objectives

Green
Computing



User requests
for scheduled
workloads

Unified Data Analytics Optimizer (UDAO)



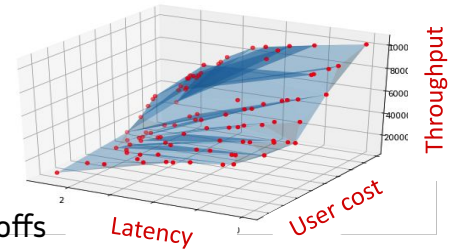
Multi-Objective Optimization

Problem III.1. Multi-Objective Optimization (MOO).

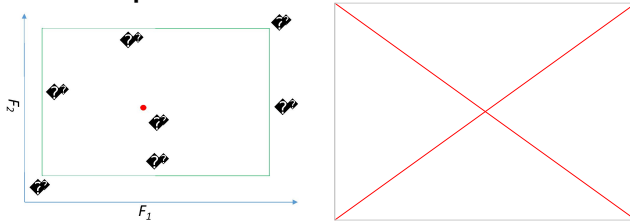
$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmin}_x f(x) = & \begin{cases} F_1(x) = f_1(x) \\ \dots \\ F_k(x) = f_k(x) \end{cases} \\ \text{s.t.} & x \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ & F_j^L \leq F_j(x) \leq F_j^U, \quad i = 1, \dots, k \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Pareto optimality

- Solution set
- Illustrates tradeoffs



The **Progressive Frontier (PF)** approach transforms MOO into a series of *single-objective constrained optimization (CO)* problems, with each CO returning a Pareto point.



Proposition III.1. If we start the Iterative Middle Point Probes procedure from the initial Utopia and Nadir points, and let it terminate until the uncertain space becomes empty, then in the 2D case, our procedure guarantees to find all the Pareto points if they are finite. In high-dimensional cases, it is guaranteed to find a subset of Pareto optimal points.

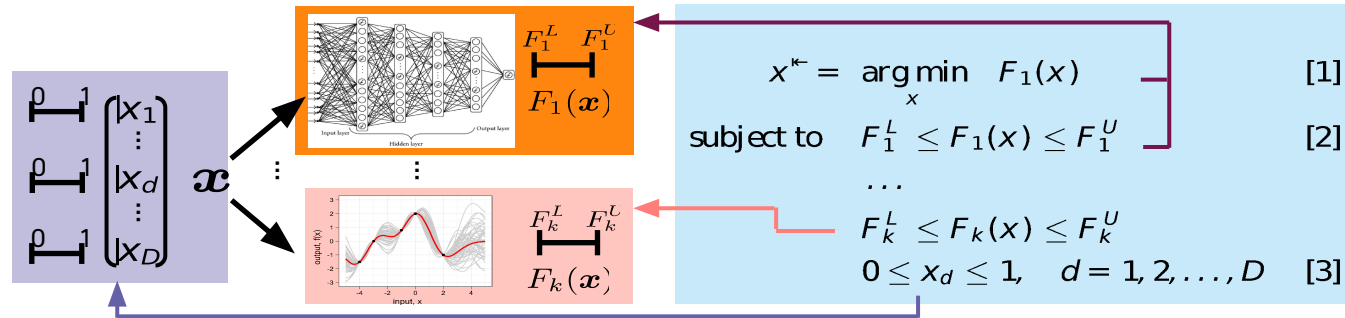
1. An incremental, uncertainty aware algorithm

- **Incremental**: finding just one Pareto optimal point is expensive, so find more points incrementally
- **Uncertainty aware**: the next Pareto point is returned from the most uncertain region

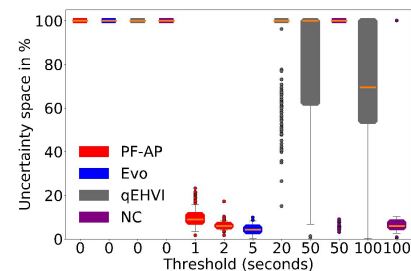
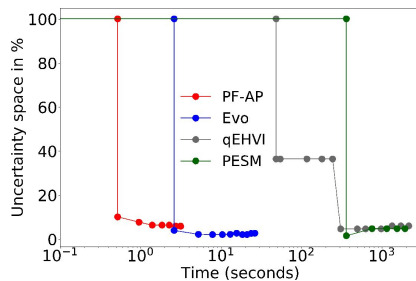
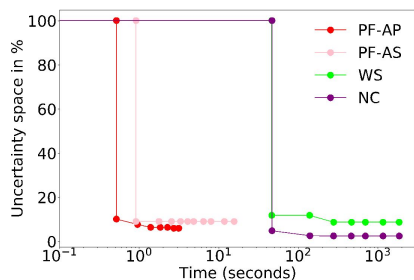
2. Fast, approximate solver for each constrained optimization (CO) problem

- Finding a Pareto optimal point is expensive due to MINLP and complex learned models
- Design a **multi-objective gradient descent method** using custom loss function

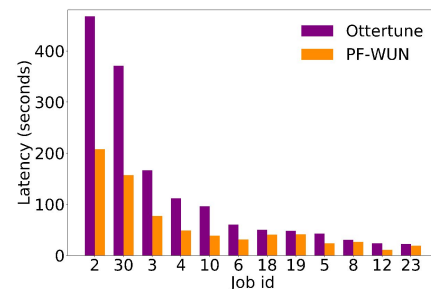
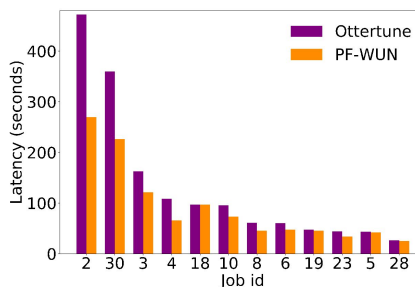
3. Further use parallel computing to explore multiple subregions simultaneously



Evaluation using IPCx-BB Benchmark (248 training & 258 test jobs)

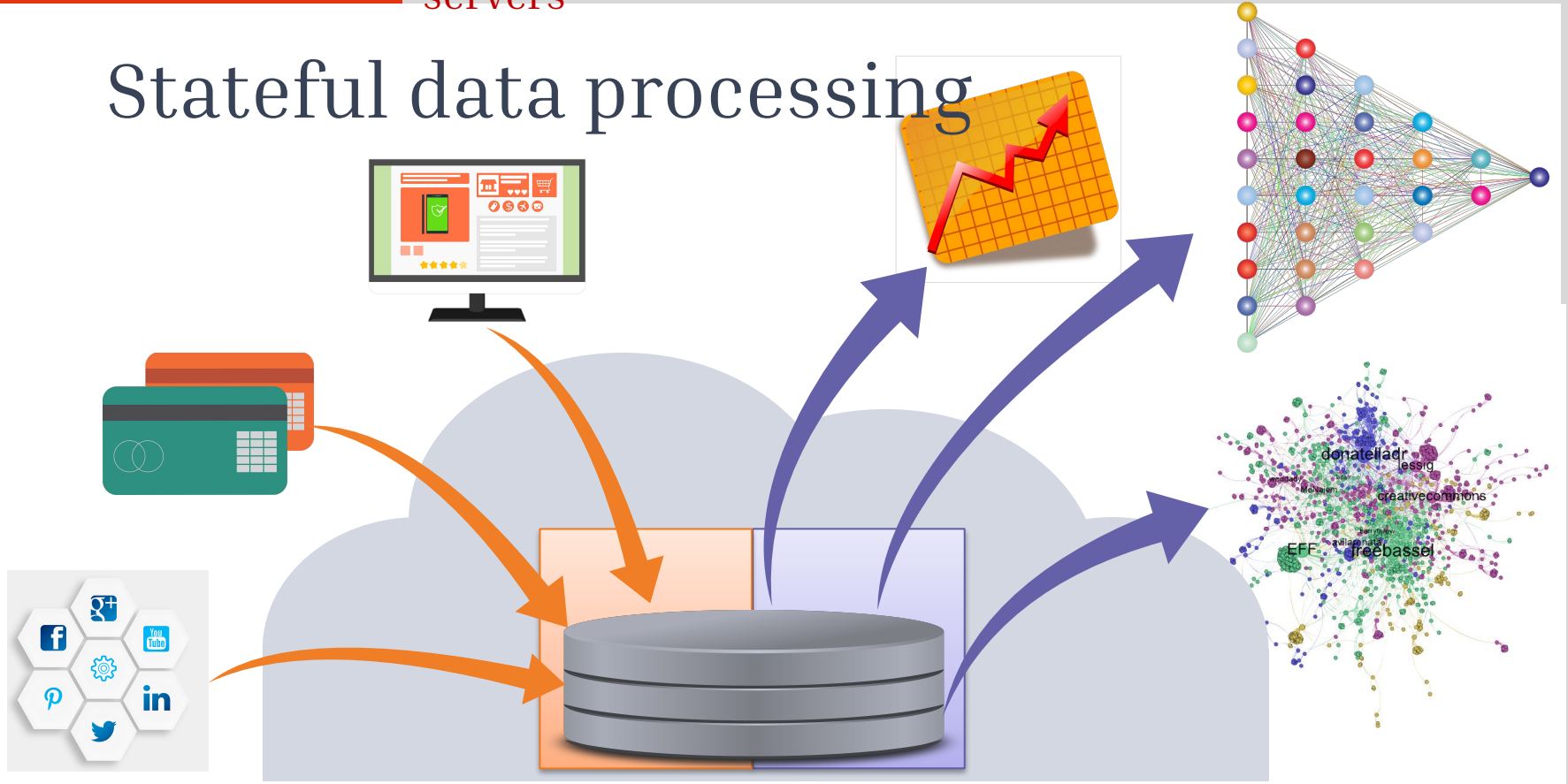


PF outperforms classic MOO, Evolutional, and Bayesian Optimization methods, by recommending from a Pareto set within 1-2 seconds

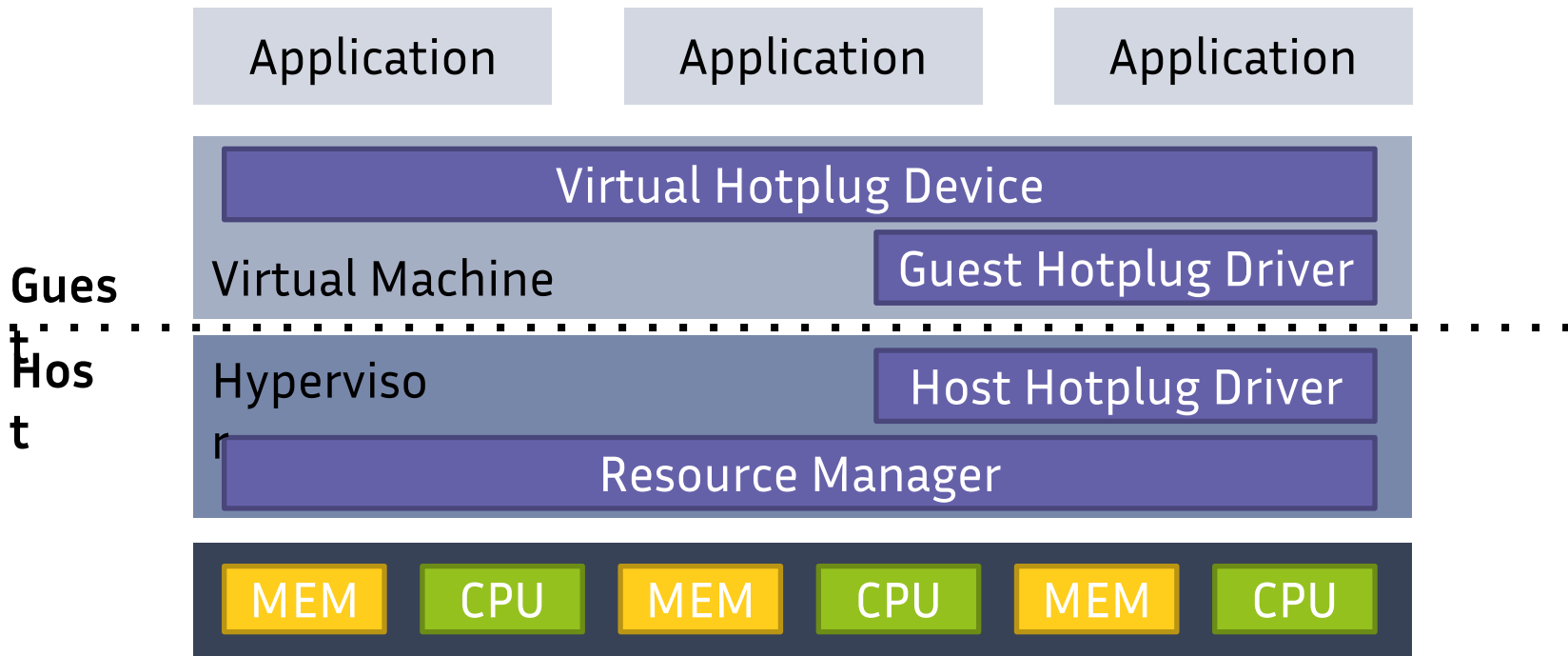


PF outperforms a STOA tuning system with 26%-49% reduction of running time while adapting to different user preferences across objectives

Stateful data processing



Elastic scale-up virtualization stack



Thank You!



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