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Performance Comparison of Technological Solutions for Spark Applications in AWS

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Doxee

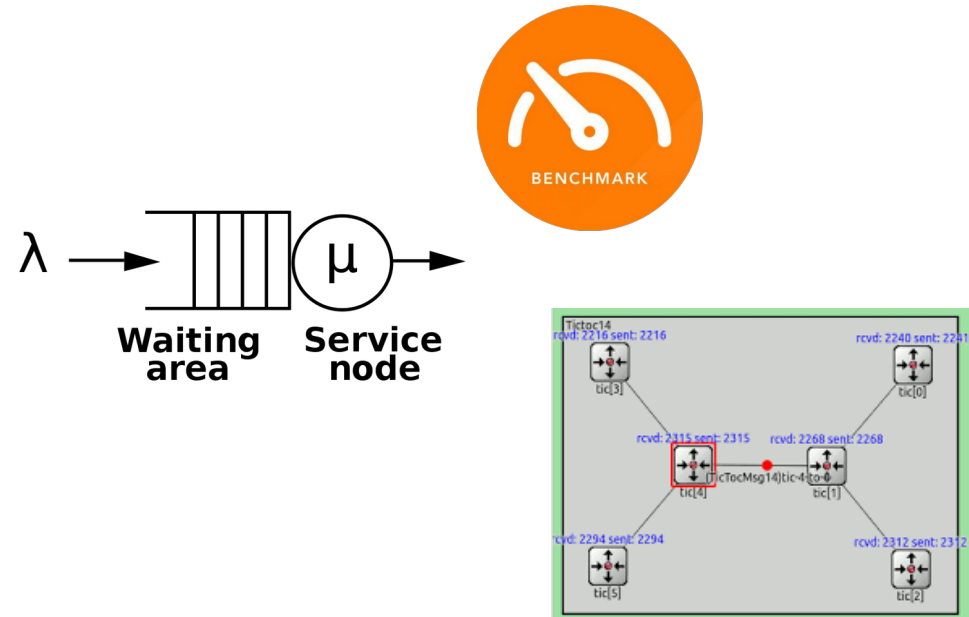
Motivation

- **Big data** analysis
- **Cloud**-based approach
 - Available VM images
 - Large scale storage
- Case study
- Doxee
 - Data analysis applications
 - Stream of data and events
 - AWS as cloud platform
- Performance analysis of technologies



Motivation

- Problem of **performance evaluation**
- Several approaches
 - Benchmarks
 - Theoretical models
 - Simulation
- Huge differences in:
 - **Applications** to consider
 - **Workload** characteristics
- Contribution
 - → Specific case study of big data application



Research questions

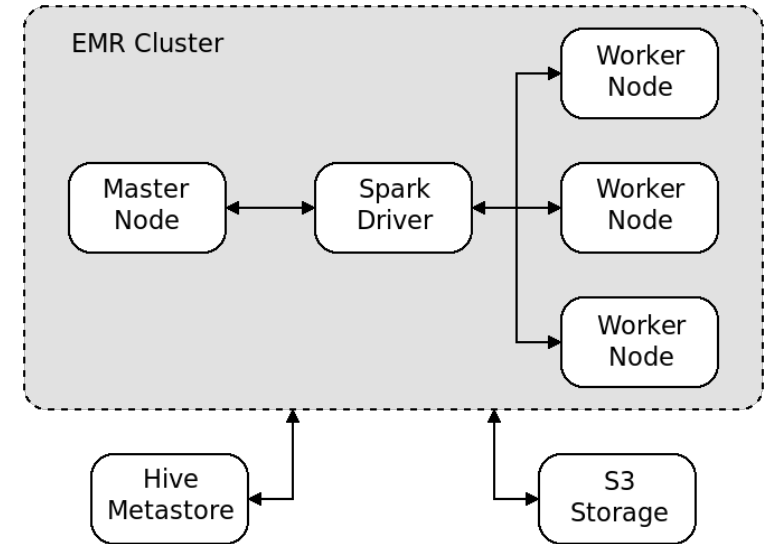
- Goal of analysis: compare design alternatives
- RQ1:
Model for processing time vs. data size in ingestion?
- RQ2:
Benefits and limit of compression?
- RQ3:
Best back-end for data for performance?
- RQ4:
Impact of size on processing time in queries?
- RQ5:
Cost-effective back-end?

Reference scenario

- Application structure
 - Ingestion
 - Queries in unrefined area
 - Queries in refined area

- **Technologies**

- Spark (+Spark.SQL)
- Hive metastore
- Hudi storage
- Tez compression



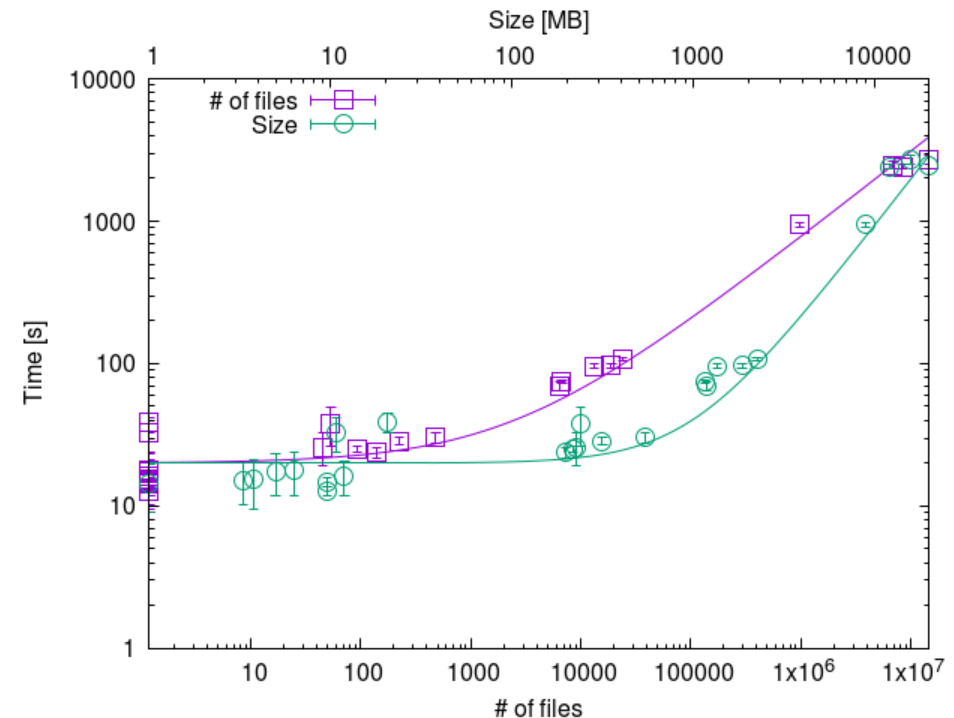
- Use of m5.xlarge VMs
- (**Anonymized**) workload
 - ~40G unrefined area
 - ~10G refined area

Ingestion performance

- Model for **processing** time vs. data **size** in ingestion?

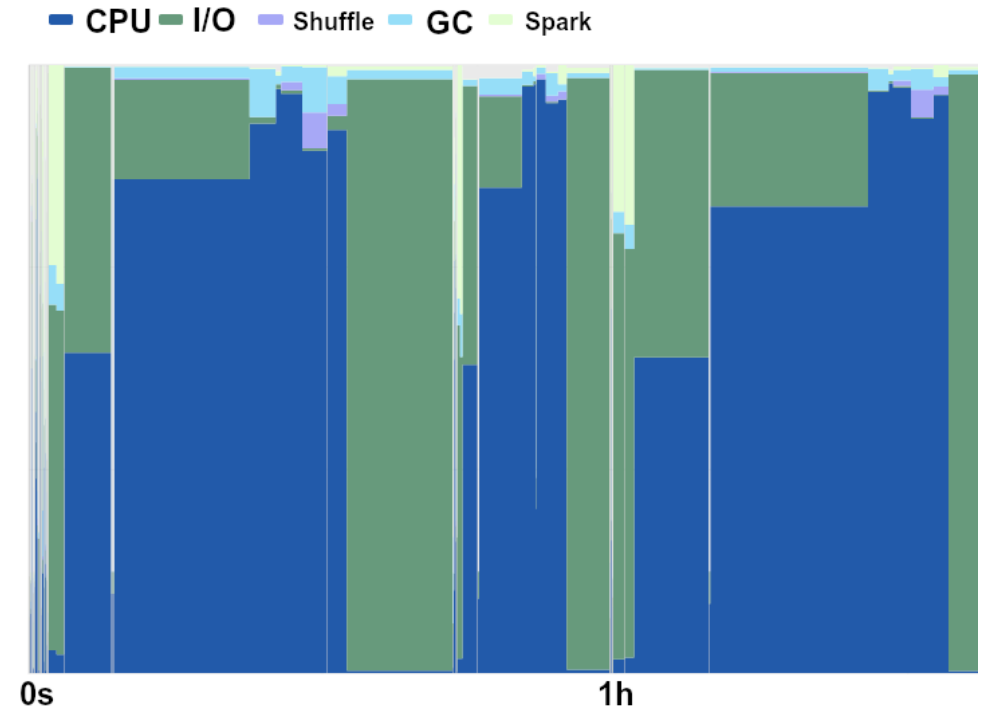
RQ1

- Response time as a function of
 - Workload **size**
 - # of **files**
- File of similar size
- **Linear** model
 - $T=20s + Ks \times \text{Size}$
 - $T=20s + Kn \times \text{NFiles}$




Ingestion performance

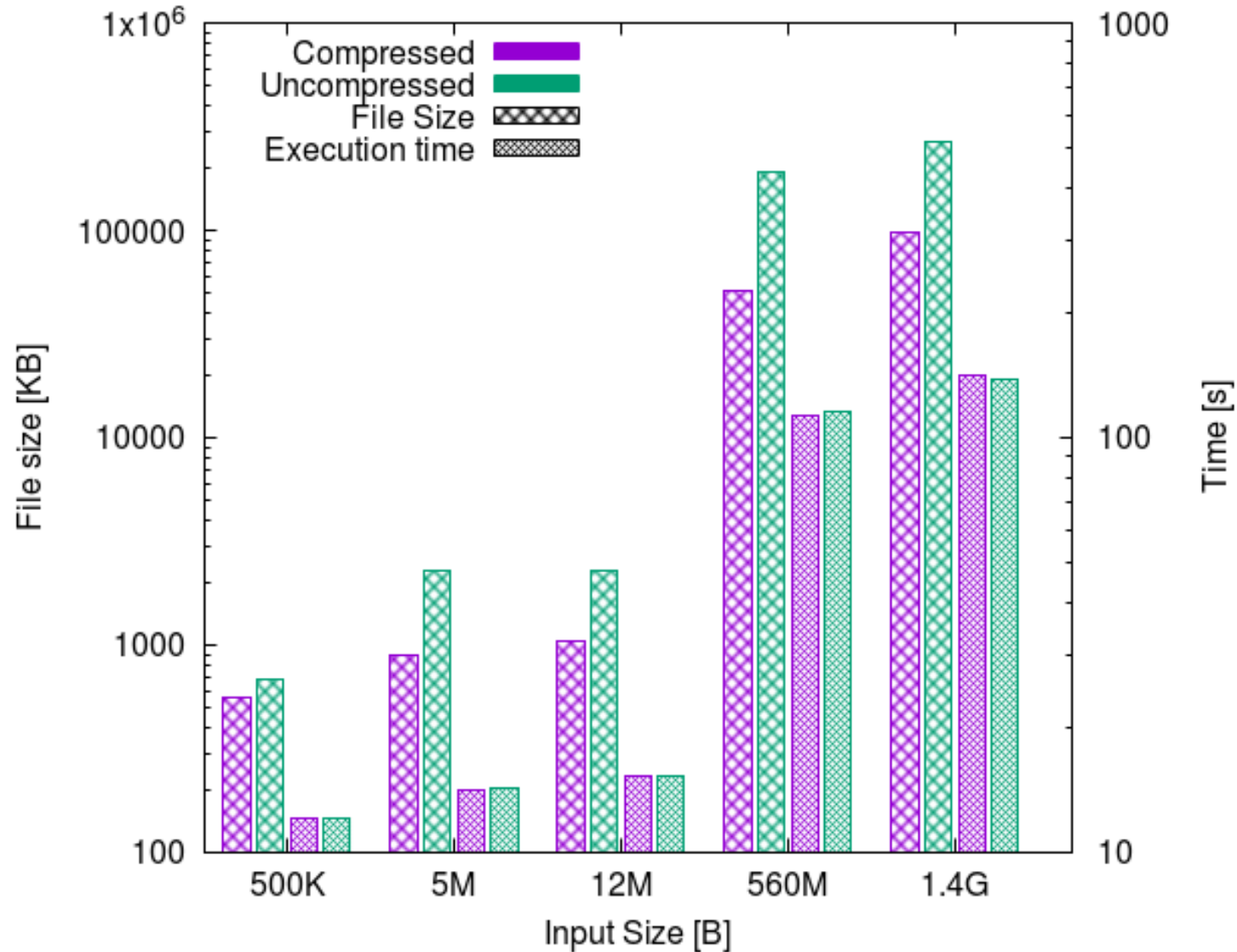
- Breakdown of time
 - CPU-intensive tasks
 - I/O-intensive tasks
- Both tasks depend on amount of data processed
 - Explanation of performance model
- How to best manage storage?



Impact of compression

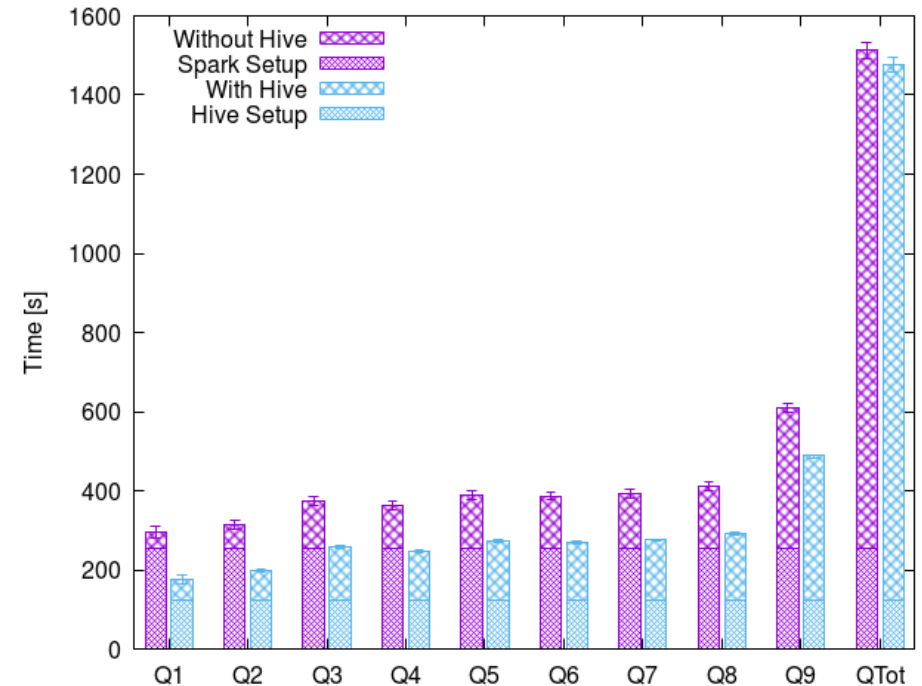
- Benefits and limit of **compression**? 
- Use of data compression
 - Benefit for **I/O tasks** + reduced **storage costs**
 - Higher **CPU** demand
- Several algorithms considered
 - Compression with gzip, lzw, tez, ...
- Similar results for several algorithms
 - Focus just on tez compression
- Comparison of compressed/uncompressed results
 - Working set **size**
 - Ingestion **time**

Impact of compression



Queries in unrefined area

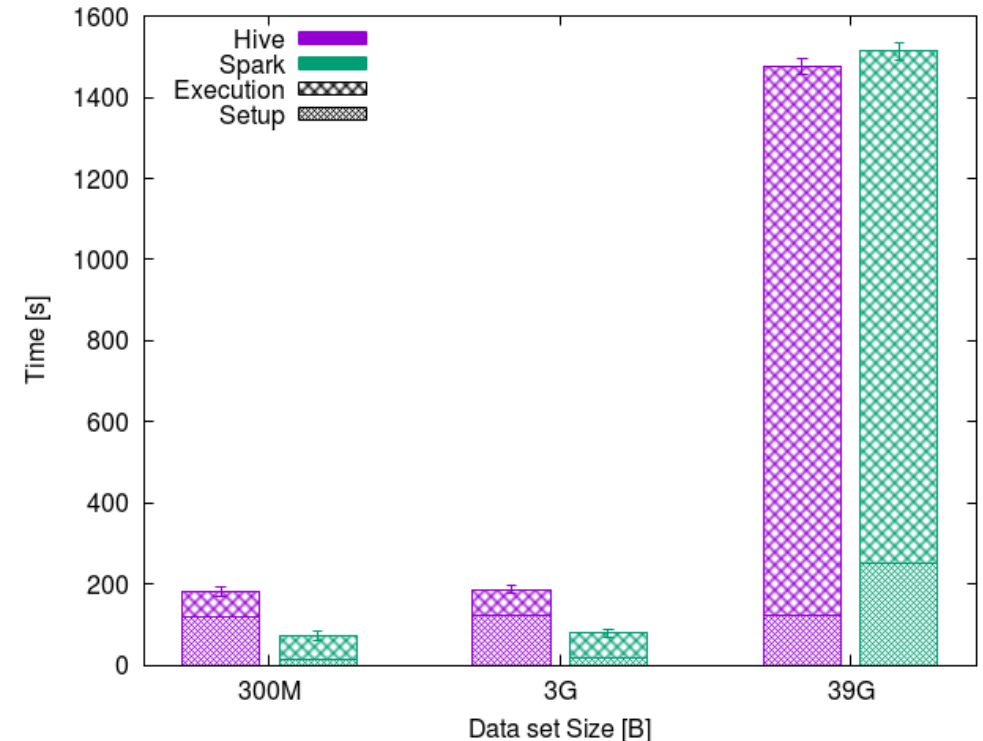
- Best **back-end** for data for performance?
- Queries on ingested data
- Several queries in sequence
 - Single query time
 - Total execution time (sequence of query)
- Breakdown
 - Setup/Execution
- Comparison of back-ends
 - Spark/Spark+Hive



- Hive
 - Faster
 - Long setup time
- Long sequence of queries balances setup overhead

Queries in unrefined area

- Impact of **size** on **processing** time in queries? **RQ4**
- Analysis as a function of **dataset size**
- Hive setup
 - Constant time
- Spark setup
 - Depends on data size
- Spark setup
 - Faster for small dataset

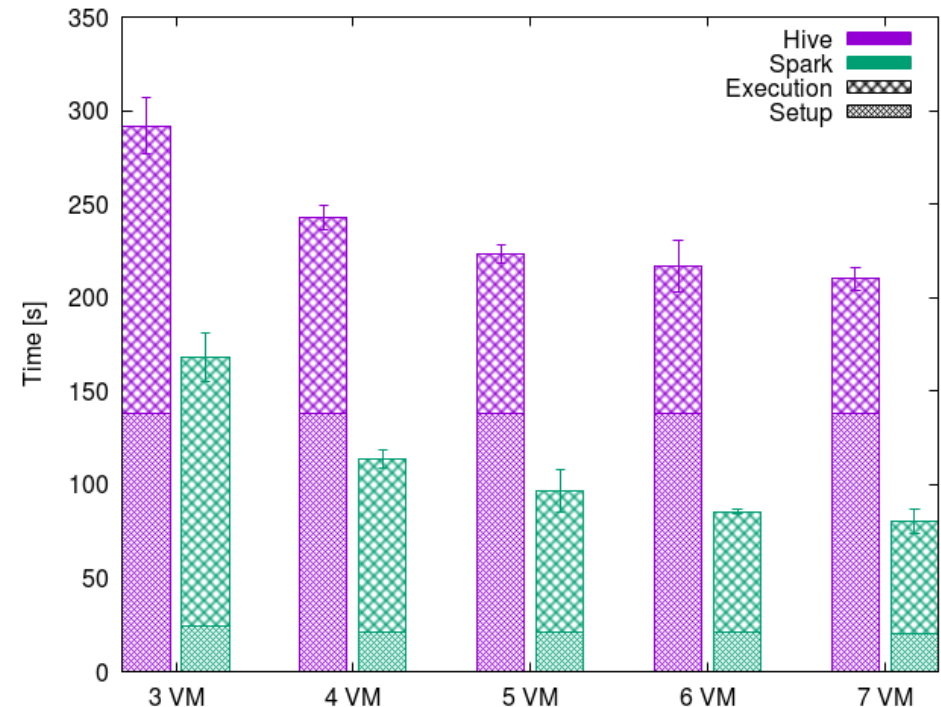


- Hive faster query execution overweights setup only for large working set

Queries in refined area

- Impact of **size** on **processing** time in queries?
- Refined area
 - Smaller working set
 - Complex queries
- Impact of **cluster** size
- Setup time → constant
- Execution time → inversely proportional
 - **Amdahl's law**

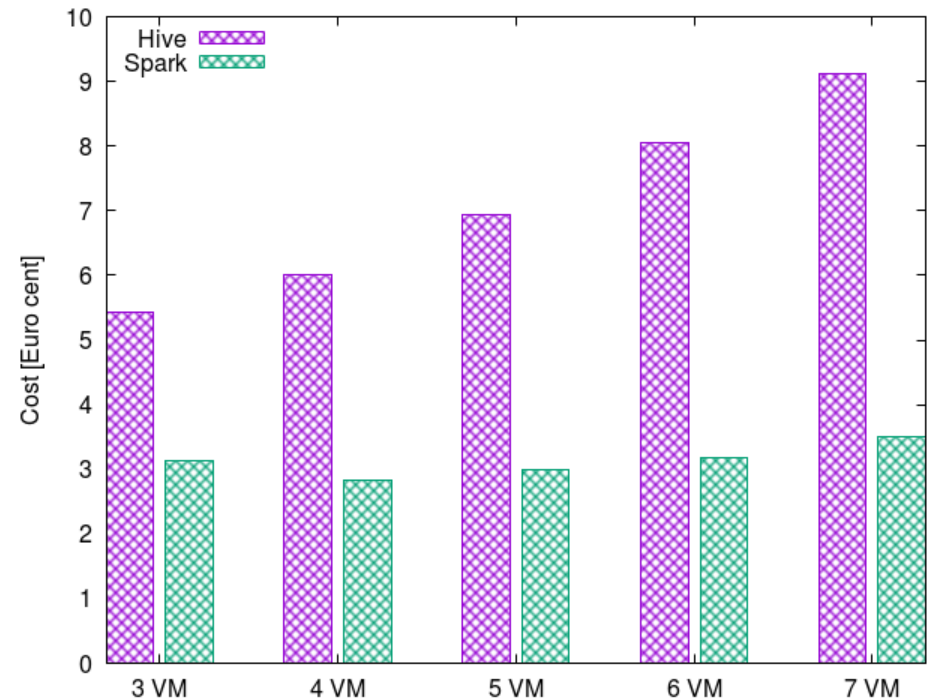
RQ4



- Setup time remains dominating

Queries in refined area

- **Cost-effective** back-end?
- Cost of VMs by **second**
 - Consider multiple executions on same cluster
- Setup cost grows with cluster size
- Execution cost can be reduced
- Hive → **no economic gain**
- Spark → **sweet spot** for 4 VMs



Conclusion

- Performance analysis
 - Realistic big data analysis application
 - Comparison of alternatives
- Critical impact of setup phases
 - Significant result of experiments
 - Negligible for “many TB” applications
 - Major effect for smaller scenarios

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