

# *Big Data Software*

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# Apache Ranger

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+ HID - SL-IO-3000

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Apache Hadoop provides various data storage, data access and data processing services. Apache Ranger is part of the Hadoop eco-system. Apache Ranger provides capability to perform security administration tasks for storage, access and processing of data in Hadoop. Using Ranger, Hadoop administrator can perform security administration tasks using a central UI or Restful web services. He can define policies which enable users/user-groups to perform specific action using Hadoop components and tools. Ranger provides role based access control for datasets on Hadoop at column and row level. Ranger also provides centralized auditing of user access and security related administrative actions.

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**Keywords:** Apache Ranger, LDAP, Active Directory, Apache Knox, Apache Atlas, Apache Hive, Apache Hadoop, Yarn, Apache HBase, Apache Storm, Apache Kafka, Data Lake, Apache Sentry

<https://github.com/avadhoot-agasti/sp17-i524/tree/master/paper2/S17-IO-3000/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Apache Ranger is open source software project designed to provide centralized security services to various components of Apache Hadoop. Apache Hadoop provides various mechanism to store, process and access the data. Each Apache tool has its own security mechanism. This increases administrative overhead and is also error prone. Apache Ranger fills this gap to provide a central security and auditing mechanism for various Hadoop components. Using Ranger, Hadoop administrator can perform security administration tasks using a central UI or Restful web services. He can define policies which enable users/user-groups to perform specific action using Hadoop components and tools. Ranger provides role based access control for datasets on Hadoop at column and row level. Ranger also provides centralized auditing of user access and security related administrative actions.

## 2. ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

[1] describes the important components of Ranger as explained below:

### 2.1. Ranger Admin Portal

Ranger Admin Portal is the main interaction point for the user. Using Admin Portal, user can define policies. The policies are stored in Policy Database. The Policies are polled by various plugins. The Admin Portal also collects the audit data from plugins and stores in HDFS or in a relational database.

### 2.2. Ranger Plugins

Plugins are Java Programs, which are invoked as part of the cluster component. For example, the ranger-hive plugin is embedded as part of Hive Server2. The plugins cache the policies, and intercept the user request and evaluates it against the policies. Plugins also collect the audit data for that specific component and send to Admin Portal.

### 2.3. User group sync

While Ranger provides authorization or access control mechanism, it needs to know the users and the groups. Ranger integrates with Unix users management or LDAP or Active Directory to fetch the users and groups. The User group sync component is responsible for this integration.

## 3. HADOOP COMPONENTS SUPPORTED BY RANGER

Ranger supports auditing and authorization for following Hadoop components [2].

### 3.1. Apache Hadoop and HDFS

Apache Ranger provides plugin for Hadoop, which helps in enforcing data access policies. The HDFS plugin works with Name Node to check if the user's access request to a file on HDFS is valid or not.

### 3.2. Apache Hive

Apache Hive provides SQL interface on top of the data stored in HDFS. Apache Hive supports two types of authorization -

Storage based authorization and SQL standard authorization. Ranger provides centralized authorization interface for Hive which provides granular access control at table and column level. Ranger implements a plugin which is part of Hive Server2.

### 3.3. Apache HBase

Apache HBase is NoSQL database implemented on top of Hadoop and HDFS. Ranger provides coprocessor plugin for HBase, which performs authorization checks and audit log collections.

### 3.4. Apache Storm

Ranger provides plugin to Nimbus server which helps in performing the security authorization on Apache Storm.

### 3.5. Apache Knox

Apache Knox provides service level authorization for users and groups. Ranger provides plugin for Knox using which, administration of policies can be supported. The audit over Knox data enables user to perform detailed analysis of who and when accessed Knox.

### 3.6. Apache Solr

Solr provides free text search capabilities on top of Hadoop. Ranger is useful to protect Solr collections from unauthorized usage.

### 3.7. Apache kafka

Ranger can manage access control on Kafka topics. Policies can be implemented to control which users can write to a Kafka topic and which users can read from a Kafka topic.

### 3.8. Yarn

Yarn is resource management layer for Hadoop. Administrators can setup queues in Yarn and then allocate users and resources per queue basis. Policies can be defined in Ranger to define who can write to various Yarn queues.

## 4. IMPORTANT FEATURES OF RANGER

The blog article [3] explains the 2 important features of Apache Ranger.

### 4.1. Dynamic Column Masking

Dynamic data masking at column level is an important feature of Apache Ranger. Using this feature, the administrator can setup data masking policy. The data masking makes sure that only authorized users can see the actual data while other users will see the masked data. Since the masked data is format preserving, they can continue their work without getting access to the actual sensitive data. For example, the application developers can use masked data to develop the application whereas when the application is actually deployed, it will show actual data to the authorized user. Similarly, a security administrator may choose to mask credit card number when it is displayed to a service agent.

### 4.2. Row Level Filtering

The data authorization is typically required at column level as well as at row level. For example, in an organization which is geographically distributed in many locations, the security administrator may want to give access of a data from a specific location to the specific user. In other example, a hospital data

security administrator may want to allow doctors to see only his or her patients. Using Ranger, such row level access control can be specified and implemented.

## 5. HADOOP DISTRIBUTION SUPPORT

Ranger can be deployed on top of Apache Hadoop. [4] provides detailed steps of building and deploying Ranger on top of Apache Hadoop.

Hortonwork Distribution of Hadoop (HDP) supports Ranger deployment using Ambari. [5] provides installation, deployment and configuration steps for Ranger as part of HDP deployment.

Cloudera Hadoop Distribution (CDH) does not support Ranger. According to [6], Ranger is not recommended on CDH and instead Apache Sentry should be used as central security and audit tool on top of CDH.

## 6. USE CASES

Apache Ranger provides centralized security framework which can be useful in many use cases as explained below.

### 6.1. Data Lake

[7] explains that storing many types of data in the same repository is one of the most important feature of Data Lake. With multiple datasets, the ownership, security and access control of the data becomes primary concern. Using Apache Ranger, the security administrator can define fine grain control on the data access.

### 6.2. Multi-tenant Deployment of Hadoop

Hadoop provides ability to store and process data from multiple tenants. The security framework provided by Apache Ranger can be utilized to protect the data and resources from un-authorized access.

## 7. APACHE RANGER AND APACHE SENTRY

According to [8], Apache Sentry and Apache Ranger have many features in common. Apache Sentry ([9]) provides role based authorization to data and metadata stored in Hadoop.

## 8. EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

[10] provides tutorial on topics like A)Security resources B)Auditing C)Securing HDFS, Hive and HBase with Knox and Ranger D) Using Apache Atlas' Tag based policies with Ranger. [11] provides step by step guidance on getting latest code base of Apache Ranger, building and deploying it.

## 9. LICENSING

Apache Ranger is available under Apache 2.0 License.

## 10. CONCLUSION

Apache Ranger is useful to Hadoop Security Administrators since it enables the granular authorization and access control. It also provides central security framework to different data storage and access mechanism like Hive, HBase and Storm. Apache Ranger also provides audit mechanism. With Apache Ranger, the security can be enhanced for complex Hadoop use cases like Data Lake.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# Amazon Kinesis

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Amazon Kinesis [1] provides a software-as-a-service(SAAS) platform for application developers working on Amazon Web Services(AWS) platform. Kinesis is capable of processing streaming data at in real time. This is a key challenge application developers face when they have to process huge amounts of data in real time. It can scale up or scale down based on data needs of the system. As volume of data grows with advent IOT devices and sensors, Kinesis will play a key role in developing applications which require insights in real time with this growing volume of data.

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**Keywords:** Cloud, I524

<https://github.com/cloudmesh/sp17-i524/blob/master/paper2/S17-IO-3005/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Amazon Kinesis [1] helps application developers collect and analyze streaming data in real time. The streaming data can come from variety of sources like social media, sensors, mobile devices, syslogs, logs, web server logs, network data etc. Kinesis can scale on demand as application needs change. For example during peak load situation kinesis added more workers nodes and can reduce the nodes when the application runs at low load. It also provides durability, where if one of the node goes down the data is persisted on disk and get replicated when new nodes come up. Multiple applications can consume data from one or more streams for variety of use cases for example, one application computes moving average and another application counts the number of users clicks. These applications can work in parallel and independently. Kinesis provides streaming in real-time with sub second delays between producer and consumer. Kinesis has two types of processing engines

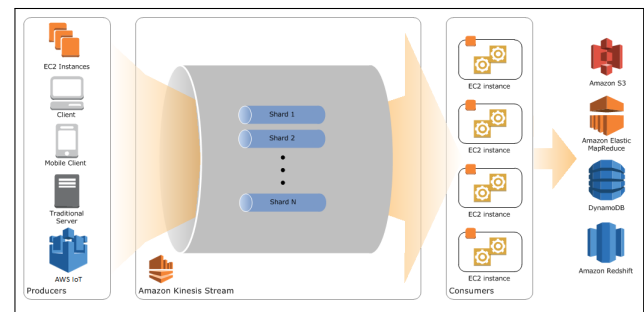
- Kinesis streams - reads data from producers
- Kinesis firehose - pushes data to consumers

Kinesis streams can be used to process incoming data from multiple sources. Kinesis firehose is used to load streaming data into AWS like Kinesis analytics, S3, Redshift, Elasticsearch etc.

## 2. ARCHITECTURE

Amazon Kinesis reads data from variety of sources. The data coming into streams is in a record format. Each record is composed on a partition key, sequence number and data blob which is raw serialized byte array. The data further is partitioned into multiple shards(or workers) using the partition key.

Following are key components in streams architecture [2] :



**Fig. 1.** Kinesis streams building blocks [2]

### 2.1. Data Record

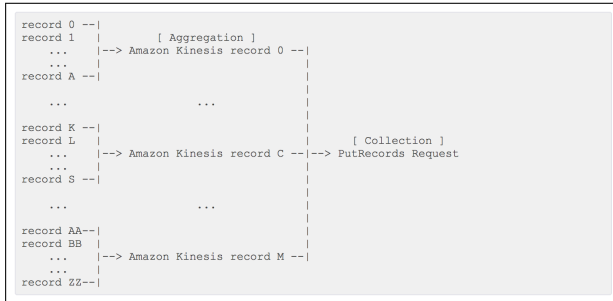
Its one unit of data that flows through Kinesis stream. Data records is made up of sequence number, partition key, and blob of actual data. Size of data blob is max 1 MB. During aggregation one or more records are aggregated in to a single aggregated record. Further these aggregated records are emitted as an aggregation collection.

### 2.2. Producer

Producers write the data to Kinesis stream. Producer can be any system producing data. For example, ad server, social media stream, log server etc.

### 2.3. Consumer

Consumers subscribe to one or more streams. Consumer can be one of the applications running on AWS or hosted on EC2 instance(virtual machines).



**Fig. 2.** Aggregation of records

## 2.4. Consumer

A stream can have one or more shards. Records are processed by each shard based on the partition key. Each shard can process upto 2MB/s data for reads and upto 1MB/s for writes. Total capacity of a stream is sum of capacities of its shards.

## 2.5. Partition Keys

Partition key is 256 bytes long. A MD5 hash function is used to map partition keys to 128 bit integer value which is further used to map to appropriate shard.

## 2.6. Sequence Number

Sequence number is assigned to a record when a record get written to the stream.

## 2.7. Amazon Kinesis Client Library

Amazon Kinesis Client Library is bundled into your application built on AWS. It makes sure that for each record there is a shard available to process that record. Client library uses dynamo db to store control data records being processed by shards.

## 2.8. Application Name

Name of application is stored in the control table in dynamodb where kinesis streams will write the data to. This name is unique.

## 3. CREATING STREAMS

You can create a stream using following ways:

- kinesis console
- Streams API
- AWS CLI

Before creating stream you should determine initial size of the stream [3] and number of shards required to create your stream. Number of shards can be calculated using the following formulae

$$number_{of}shards = \frac{\max(incomingWriteBandwidthInKB/1000, outgoingReadBandwidthInKB/2000)}{}$$

Here, the attributes used in the calculation are self explanatory.

Producer for streams writes data records into Kinesis streams. This data is available for 24 hours within streams. The default retention interval can be changed. To write records to stream, you must specify partition key, name of stream and data blob.

Consumer on the other hand read data from streams using shard iterator. Shard iterator provides consumer a position on streams from where the consumer can start reading the data.

## 4. STREAM LIMITS

### 4.1. Shard

By default there can 25 shards in a region except US east, EU and US west have limit of 50 shards. Each shard can support up to 5 transactions per second for reads and at maximum data rate of 2 MB per second. Each shard can support 1000 records per second for writes and maximum data rate of 1MB per second.

### 4.2. Data retention

By default the data is available for 24 hours which can be configured up to 168 hours with 1 hour increments.

### 4.3. Data Blob

Maximum size of data blob is 1MB before base64 encoding.

## 5. MANAGEMENT

Kinesis provides all management using:

- AWS console
- Java SDK [4]

### 5.1. Java SDK

AWS provides a java SDK. Java SDK [4] can be used to complete all workflows on stream. Workflow like create, listing, retrieving shards from stream, deleting stream, resharding stream and changing data retention period. SDK provide rich documentation and developer blogs to support development on streams.

### 5.2. AWS console

AWS provides a web console to manage all AWS services including kinesis. Using console web user interface user can perform all operations to manage stream.

## 6. MONITORING

AWS provides several ways to monitor streams. These are:

- CloudWatch metrics
- Kinesis Agent
- API logging
- Client library
- Producer Library

CloudWatch metrics allows you can monitor the data and usage at shard level. It can collect metrics like: latency, coming bytes, incoming records, success count etc.

## 7. LICENSING

7 Kinesis is software as a service(SAAS) from Amazon AWS infrastructure. Hence it can only run as a service within AWS. It comes with pay as you go pricing.



## 8. USE CASES

Kinesis streams [1] and firehose can be useful in variety of use cases

- log data processing
- log mining
- realtime metrics and reporting
- realtime analytics
- complex stream processing

Kinesis solves variety of these business problems by doing a real time analysis and aggregation. This aggregated data can further be stored or available to query. Since it runs on amazon, it becomes easy for users to integrate and use other AWS components.

## 9. CONCLUSION

Kinesis can process huge amounts of data in realtime. Application developers can then focus on business logic. Kinesis [5] can help build realtime dashboards, capture anomalies, generate alerts, provide recommendations which can help take business and operation decisions in real time. It can also send data to other AWS services like S3, dynamodb, redshift etc. You can scale up or scale down as application demand increases or decreases and only pay based on your usage. Only downside of Kinesis is that it cannot run on a private or hybrid cloud, rather can only run on AWS public cloud or Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud). Customers who want to use Kinesis but don't want to be on Amazon platform cannot use it. A comparable alternative is open source Apache Kafka [6]. However, Kafka lacks in high availability and monitoring in case of cloud deployments.

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# Robot Operating System (ROS): A Useful Overview

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The Open Source Robotics Foundation (OSRF) oversees the maintenance and development of the Robot Operating System (ROS). ROS provides an open-source, extensible framework upon which roboticists can build simple or highly complex operating programs for robots. Features to highlight include: a) ROS' well-developed, standardized intra-robot communication system; b) its sufficiently-large set of programming tools; c) its C++ and Python APIs; and, d) its extensive library of third-party packages to address a large proportion of roboticists software needs. The OSRF distributes ROS under the BSD-3 license.

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**Keywords:** Cloud, I524, robot, ros, ROS

<https://github.com/eunom3/classes/blob/master/docs/source/format/report/report.pdf>

## 1. ROBOT OPERATING SYSTEM (ROS)

**1. Introduction** The Open Source Robotics Foundation's middleware product *Robot Operating System*, or ROS, provides a framework for writing operating systems for robots. ROS offers "a collection of tools, libraries, and conventions [meant to] simplify the task of creating complex and robust robot behavior across a wide variety of robotic platforms" [?]. The Open Source Robotics Foundation, hereinafter OSRF or the Foundation, attempts to meet the aforementioned objective by implementing ROS as a modular system. That is, ROS offers a core set of features, such as inter-process communication, that work with or without pre-existing, self-contained components for other tasks.

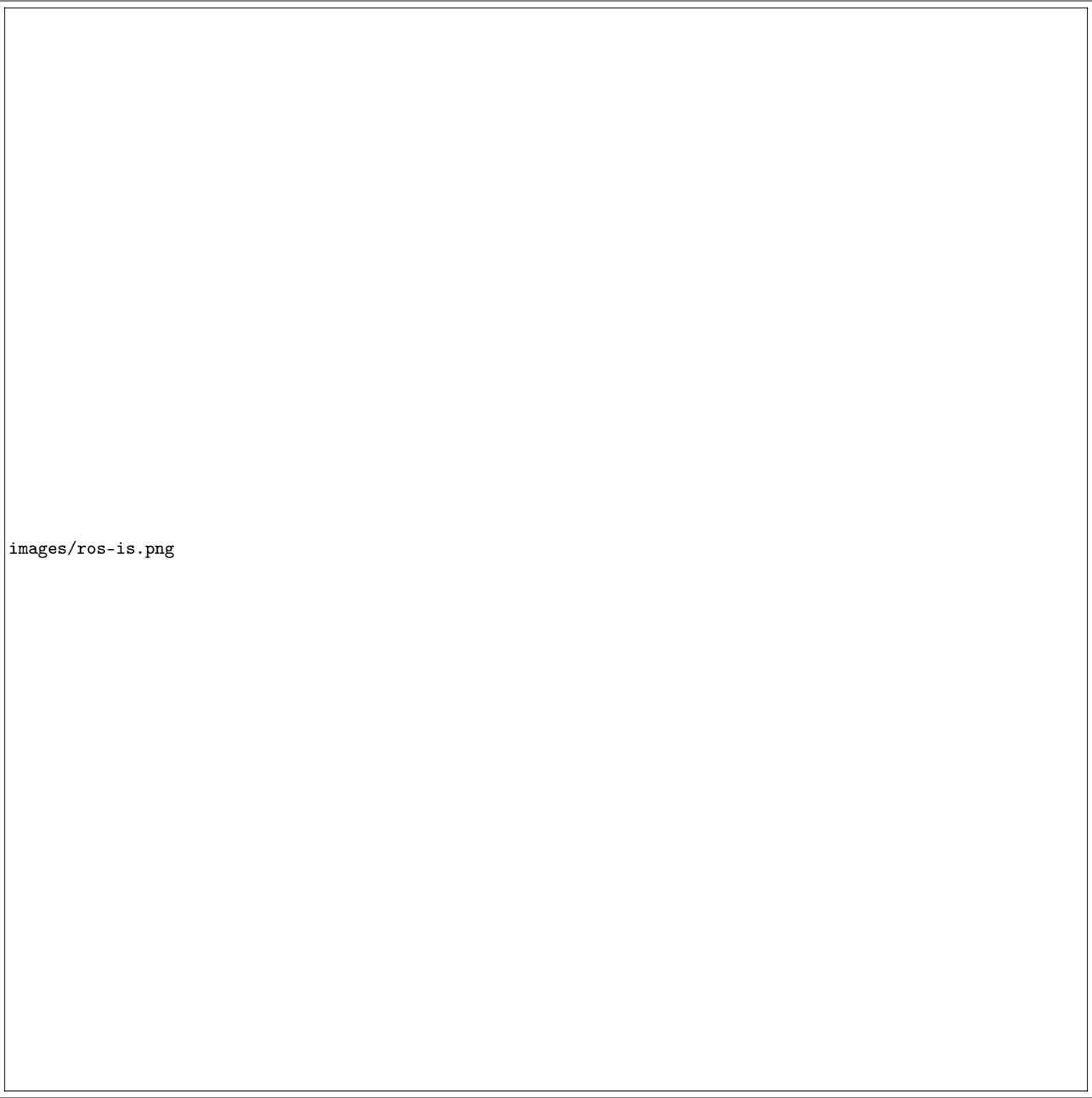
**2. Architecture** The OSRF designed ROS as a distributed, modular system. The OSRF maintains a subset of essential features for ROS, i.e., the core functions upon which higher-level packages build, to provide an extensible platform for other roboticists. The Foundation also coordinates the maintenance and distribution of a vast array of ROS add-ons, referred to as modules. Figure 1 illustrates the ROS universe in three parts: a) the plumbing, ROS' communications infrastructure; b) the tools, such as ROS' visualization capabilities or its hardware drivers; and c) ROS' ecosystem, which represents ROS' core developers and maintainers, its contributors and its user base.

The modules or packages, which are analogous to packages in Linux repositories or libraries in other software distributions such as *R*, provide solutions for numerous robot-related challenges. General categories include a) drivers, such as sensor and actuator interfaces; b) platforms, for steering and image processing, etc.; c) algorithms, for task planning and obstacle avoidance; and, d) user interfaces, such as tele-operation and sensor data display. [?]

**Communications Infrastructure || General** OSRF maintains three distinct communication methods for ROS: a) *message passing*; b) *services*; and, c) *actions*. Each method utilizes ROS' standard communication type, the *message* [?]. Messages, in turn, adhere to ROS' *interface description language*, or IDL. The IDL dictates that messages should be in the form of a data structure comprised of typed fields [?]. Finally, *.msg* files store the structure of messages published by various nodes so that ROS' internal systems can generate source code automatically.

**Communications Infrastructure || Message Passing** ROS implements a publish-subscribe anonymous message passing system for inter-process communication, hereinafter pubsub, as its most-basic solution for roboticists. A pubsub system consists of two complementary pieces: a) a device, node or process, hereinafter node, publishing messages, i.e., information, to a *topic*; and b) another node *listening to* and ingesting the information from the associated topic. Pubsub's method of operation analogizes to terrestrial radio. In the analogy, the radio station represents the publishing node, the radio receiver maps to the subscribing node and the frequency on which one transmits and the other receives represents the topic.

The OSRF touts the pubsub communications paradigm as the ideal method primarily due to its anonymity and its requirement to communicate using its message format. With respect to the first point, the nodes involved in bilateral or multilateral conversations need only know the topic on which to publish or subscribe in order to communicate. As a result, nodes can be replaced, substituted or upgraded without changing a single line of code or reconfiguring the software in any manner. The subscriber node can even be deleted entirely without affecting



images/ros-is.png

**Fig. 1.** A Conceptualization of What ROS, the Robot Operating System, Offers to Roboticists [? ]

any aspect of the robot except those nodes that depend on the deleted node.

In addition, ROS' pubsub requires well-defined interfaces between nodes in order to succeed. For instance, if a node publishes a message without a crucial piece of information a subscribing node requires or in an unexpected format, the message would be useless. Alternatively, it would be pointless for an audio processing node to subscribe to a node publishing lidar data. Therefore, a message's structure must be well-defined and available for reference as needed in order to ensure compatibility between publisher and subscriber nodes. As a result, ROS has a modular communication system. That is, a subscriber node may use all or only parts of a publishing node's message. Further, the subscribing node can combine the data with information from another node before publishing the combined information to a different topic altogether for a third node's use. At the same time, a fourth and fifth node could subscribe to the original topic for each node's respective purpose.

Finally, ROS' pubsub can natively replay messages by saving them as files. Since a subscriber node processes messages received irrespective of the message's source, publishing a saved message from a subscriber node at a later time works just as well as an actual topic feed. One use of asynchronous messaging: postmortem analysis and debugging.

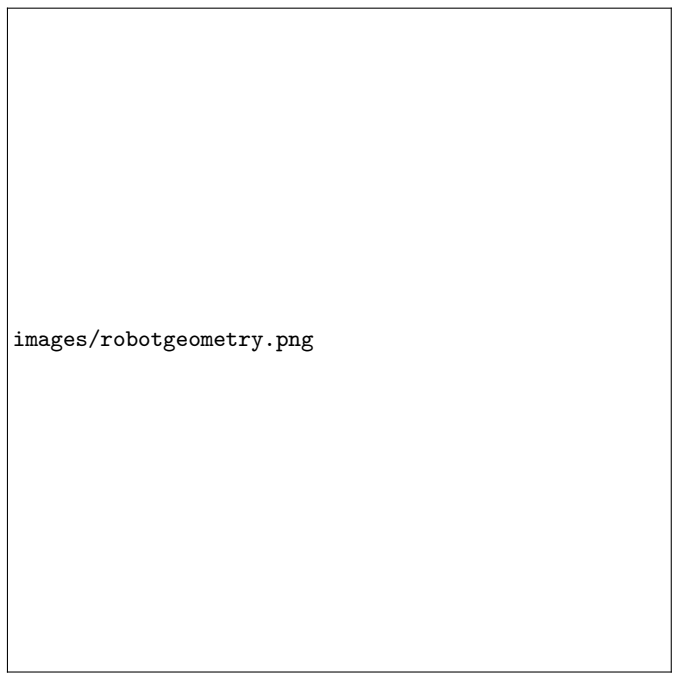
**Communications Infrastructure || Services** ROS also provides a synchronous, real-time communication tool under the moniker *services* [? ]. Services allow a subscribing node to request information from a publishing node instead of passively receiving whatever the publishing node broadcasts whenever it broadcasts it. A service consists of two messages, the request and the reply. It otherwise mirrors ROS' message passing function. Finally, users can establish a continuous connection between nodes at the expense of service provider flexibility.

**Communications Infrastructure || Actions** ROS *actions* offer a more-advanced communication paradigm than either message passing or services [? ]. Actions, which use the basic message structure from message passing, allow roboticists to create a request to accomplish some task, receive progress reports about the task completion process, receive task completion notifications and / or cancel the task request. For example, the roboticist may create a task, or equivalently, initiate an action, for the robot to conduct a laser scan of the area. The request would include the scan parameters, such as minimum scan angle, maximum scan angle and scan speed. During the process, the node conducting the scan will regularly report back its progress, perhaps as a value representing the percent of the scan completed, before returning the results of the scan, which should be a point cloud.

**Tools || Standard Messages** ROS' extensive use in the robotics realm has allowed it to create message standards for various robot components [? ]. Standard message definitions exist "for geometric concepts like poses, transforms, and vectors; for sensors like cameras, IMUs and lasers; and for navigation data like odometry, paths, and maps; among many others." These standards facilitate interoperability amongst robot components as well as easing development efforts by roboticists.

**Tools || Robot Geometry Library** Robots with indepen-11  
dently movable components, such as appendages (with joints)

or movable sensors, must be able to coordinate such movements in order to be usable. Maintaining an accurate record of where a movable component is in relation to the rest of the robot presents a significant challenge in robotics [? ].



images/robotgeometry.png

**Fig. 2.** A Simulated Robot with Many Coordinate Frames [? ]

ROS addresses this issue with its *transform* library. The *tf* library tracks components of a robot using three-dimensional coordinate frames [? ]. It records the relationship between coordinate frame positional values at sequential points in time in a tree structure. *tf*'s built-in functions allow the roboticist to transform a particular coordinate frame's values to same basis as a different coordinate frame's values. As a result, the user, or the user's program, can always calculate any coordinate frame's relative position to any or all of the other coordinate frame positions at any point in time. Although the first-generation library, *tf*, has been deprecated in favor of the second-generation one, *tf2*, the Foundation and ROS users still refer to the library as *tf*.

**Tools || Robot Description Language** ROS describes robots in a machine-readable format using its *Unified Robot Description Format*, or URDF [? ]. The file delineates the physical properties of the robot in XML format. URDF files enable use of the *tf* library, useful visualizations of the robot and the use of the robot in simulations.

**Tools || Diagnostics** ROS' diagnostics meta-package, i.e., a package of related packages, "contains tools for collecting, publishing, analyzing and viewing diagnostics data [? ]." ROS' diagnostics take advantage of the aforementioned message system to allow nodes to publish diagnostic information to the standard diagnostic topic. The nodes use the *diagnostic\_updater* and *self\_test* packages to publish diagnostic information, while users can access the information using the *rqt\_robot\_monitor* package. ROS does not require nodes to include certain information in their respective publications, but diagnostic publications generally provide some standard, basic information. That information

may include serial numbers, software versions, unique incident IDs, etc.

**Tools | | Command Line Interfaces (CLI)** ROS provides at least 45 command line tools to the roboticist [? ]. Therefore, ROS can be setup and run entirely from the command line. However, the GUI interfaces remain more popular among the user-base. Examples of ROS CLI tools include: a) *rosmmsg*, which allows the user to examine messages, including the data structure of .msg files [? ]; b) *rosbag*, a tool to perform various operations on .bag files, i.e., saved node publications; and, c) *rosbash*, which extends bash, a Linux shell program, with ROS-related commands.

**Tools | | Graphical User Interfaces (GUI)** OSRF includes two commonly-used GUIs, *rviz* and *rqt* [? ], in the core ROS distribution. *rviz* creates 3D visualizations of the robot, as well as the sensors and sensor data specified by the user. This component renders the robot in 3D based on a user-supplied URDF document. If the end-user wants or needs a different GUI, s/he can use *rqt*, a Qt-based GUI development framework. It offers plug-ins for items such as: a) viewing layouts, like tabbed or split-screens; b) network graphing capabilities to visualize the robot's nodes; c) charting capabilities for numeric values; d) data logging displays; and, e) topic (communication) monitoring.

**Ecosystem** ROS benefits from a wide-ranging network of interested parties, including core developers, package contributors, hobbyists, researchers and for-profit ventures. Although quantifiable use metrics for ROS remain scarce, ROS does have more than 3,000 software packages available from its community of users [? ], ranging from proof-of-concept algorithms to industrial-quality software drivers. Corporate users include large organizations such as Bosch (Robert Bosch GmbH) and BMW AG, as well as smaller companies such as ClearPath Robotics, Inc. and Stanley Innovation. University users include the Georgia Institute of Technology and the University of Arizona, among others [? ].

**3. API** ROS supports robust application program interfaces, APIs, through libraries for C++ and Python. It provides more-limited, and experimental, support for nodejs, Haskell and Mono / .NET programming languages, among others. The latter library opens up use with C# and Iron Python [? ].

**4. Licensing** The OSRF distributes the core of ROS under the standard, three-clause BSD license, hereinafter BSD-3 license. The BSD-3 license belongs to a broader class of copyright licenses referred to as *permissive licenses* because it imposes zero restrictions on the software's redistribution as long as the redistribution maintains the license's copyright notices and warranty disclaimers [? ].

Other names for BSD-3 include: a) BSD-new; b) New BSD; c) revised BSD; d) The BSD License, the official name used by the Open Source Initiative; and, e) Modified BSD License, used by the Free Software Foundation.

Although the OSRF distributes the main ROS elements under the BSD-3 license, it does not require package contributors or end-users to adopt the same license. As a result, full-fledged ROS programs may include other types of *Free and Open-Source Software* [? ], or FOSS, licenses. In addition, programs may depend on proprietary or unpublished drivers unavailable to the broader community.

**5. Use Cases** ROS' end-markets, its use cases, include manipulator robots, i.e., robotic arms with grasping units; mobile robots, such as autonomous, mobile platforms; autonomous cars; social robots; humanoid robots, unmanned / autonomous vehicles; and an assortment of other robots [? ].

**5.1. Use Cases for Big Data** Fetch Robotics, Inc. offers its *Automated Data Collection Platform* robot to the market so corporations can "[g]ather environmental data more frequently and more accurately for [its] Internet of Things...and Big Data Applications. [? ]" Fetch's system automatically collects data, such as RFID tracking (inventory management) or in-store shelf surveys. The latter service began in January 2017 when Fetch partnered with Trax Image Recognition, which makes image recognition software [? ].

**6. Educational material** Those interested in learning more about OSRF's ROS should visit ROS' homepage, [www.ros.org](http://www.ros.org) or its wiki page, [wiki.ros.org](http://wiki.ros.org). In addition, ClearPath Robotics maintains a useful set of tutorials at <https://goo.gl/hRmM3k>. Finally, several books dedicated to programming with ROS, such as *Programming Robots with ROS: A Practical Introduction to the Robot Operating System* by Quibley, Gerkey and Smart can be purchased at retail.

**7. Conclusion** ROS offers a number of attractive features to its users, including a well-developed and standardized intra-robot communication system, modular design, vetted third-party additions and legitimacy via real-world applications. Although its status as open source software precludes direct support from its parent organization, OSRF, for-profit organizations and the software's active community of users provide reassurances to any roboticist worried about encountering a seemingly-insurmountable problem.

**Acknowledgment** I would like to thank my employer, Indiana Farm Bureau, for its support of my continuing education.

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## A. WORK BREAKDOWN

The work on this project was distributed as follows between the authors:

**Matthew Lawson.** Matthew researched and wrote all of the material for this paper.

# Apache Crunch

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paper-002, March 25, 2017

insert abstract here

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**Keywords:** Big-Data, Cloud, Hadoop, I524, MapReduce

<https://github.com/scottmcclary1/sp17/i524/blob/master/paper2/S17-IO-3011/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

insert introduction here

According to [1], Apache Crunch is...

## 2. ARCHITECTURE

insert architecture here

### 2.1. API

insert api here

### 2.2. Shell Access

insert shell access here

### 2.3. Graphical Interface

insert graphical interface here

#### 2.3.1. Science Gateways

insert science gateways here

## 3. LICENSING

insert licensing info here

## 4. ECOSYSTEM

insert ecosystem here

## 5. USE CASES

insert use cases here

### 5.1. Use Cases for Big Data

insert use cases for big data here

## 6. EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

insert educational material here

## 7. CONCLUSION

insert conclusion here

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## WORK BREAKDOWN

The work on this project was distributed as follows between the authors:

**Scott McClary.** He completed all of the work for this paper including researching and testing Apache Airavata as well as composing this technology paper.

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# MRQL - MapReduce Query Language

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project-000, March 25, 2017

Apache Map Reduce Query Language (MRQL) is a project currently in the Apache Incubator. MRQL runs on Apache Hadoop, Hama, Spark, and Flink. An overview of each dependent technology is provided along with an outline of its architecture. MRQL and MapReduce are introduced, along with a look at the MRQL language. Alternative technologies are discussed with Apache Hive and Pig highlighted. Finally, use cases for MRQL and resources for learning more about the project are presented.

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**Keywords:** MRQL, MapReduce, Apache, Hadoop, Hama, Spark, Flink, I524

<https://github.com/cloudmesh/sp17-i524/tree/master/paper2/S17-IO-3012/report.pdf>

## INTRODUCTION

MapReduce Query Language (MRQL) "is a query processing and optimization system for large-scale, distributed data analysis" [1]. MRQL provides a SQL like language for use on Apache Hadoop, Hama, Spark, and Flink. MapReduce Query Language allows users to perform complex data analysis using only SQL like queries, which are translated by MRQL into efficient Java code, removing the burden of writing MapReduce code directly. MRQL can evaluate queries in Map-Reduce (using Hadoop), Bulk Synchronous Parallel (using Hama), Spark, and Flink modes [1].

MRQL was created in 2011 by Leontidas Fegaras [2] and is currently in the Apache Incubator. All projects accepted by the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) undergo an incubation period until a review indicates that the project meets the standards of other ASF projects [3]. MRQL is pronounced "miracle" [1].

## ARCHITECTURE

MRQL can run on top of Apache Hadoop, Apache Hama, Apache Spark, and Apache Flink clusters. The architecture of each technology is discussed in the following sections along with the architecture of MRQL itself.

### Apache Hadoop

Apache Hadoop is an open source framework written in Java that utilizes distributed storage and the MapReduce programming model for processing of big data. Hadoop utilizes commodity hardware to build fault tolerant clusters [4].

As show in Figure 1, Hadoop consists of several building blocks: the Cluster, Storage, Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) Federation, Yarn Infrastructure, and the MapReduce Framework. The Cluster is comprised of multiple machines,

otherwise referred to as nodes. Storage can be in the HDFS or an alternative storage medium such as Amazon Web Service's Simple Storage Service (S3). HDFS federation is the framework responsible for this storage layer. YARN Infrastructure provides computational resources such as CPU and memory. The MapReduce layer is responsible for implementing MapReduce [5]. Additionally, Hadoop includes the Hadoop Common Package (not shown in Figure 1), which includes operating and file system abstractions and JAR files needed to start Hadoop [4].

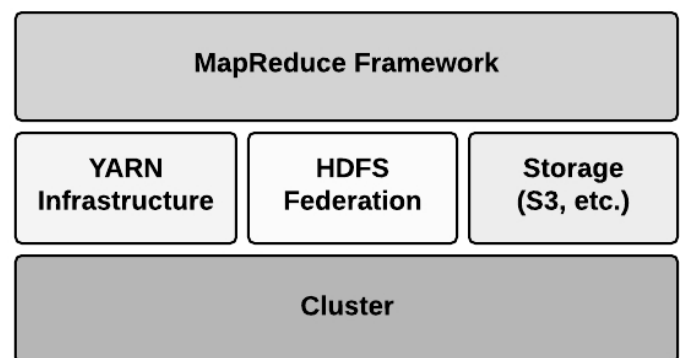


Fig. 1. Hadoop Components [5]

Figure 2 depicts a simple multi-node Hadoop cluster. The cluster contains master and slave nodes. The master node contains a DataNode, a NameNode, a Job Tracker, and a Task Tracker. The slave node functions as both a Task Tracker and a Data Node [5].



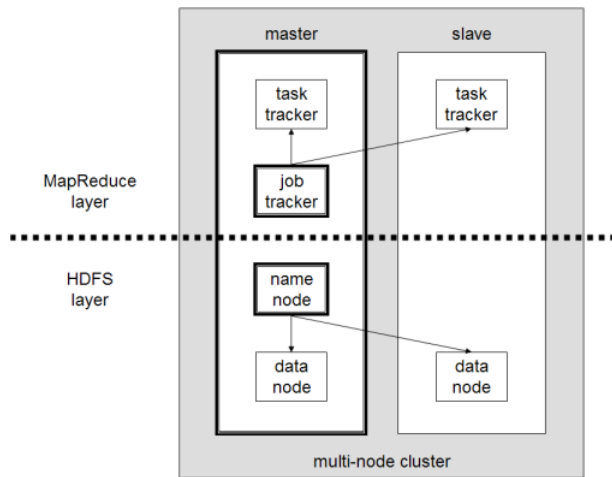


Fig. 2. Hadoop Cluster [4]

### Apache Hama

Apache Hama is a top level project in the Apache Software stack developed by Edward J Yoon. Hama utilizes Bulk Synchronous Parallel (BSP) to allow massive scientific computation [6].

Figure 3 details the architecture of Apache Hama. Three key components are BSPMaster, ZooKeeper, and GroomServer. BSPMaster has several responsibilities including maintaining and scheduling jobs and communicating with the groom servers. Groom Servers are processes that perform tasks assigned by BSPMaster. Zookeeper efficiently manages synchronization of BSPPeers, instances started by groom servers [6].

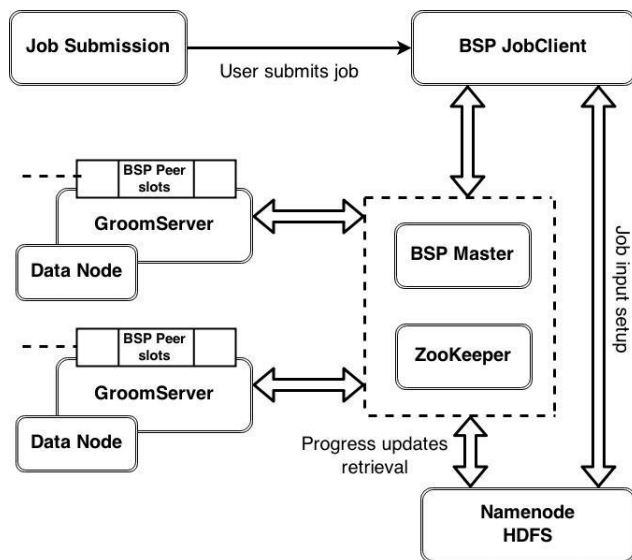


Fig. 3. Hama Architecture [7]

### Apache Spark

Apache Spark is open source software, originally developed at the University of California at Berkeley and later donated to the Apache Software Foundation. Spark is a cluster computing framework providing parallelism and fault tolerance [8].

Figure 4 shows the various components of Apache Spark. Spark Core is central to Spark's architecture and provides APIs,

memory management, fault recovery, storage capabilities, and other features. On top of Spark core are several packages. Spark SQL allows the use of SQL for working with structured data. Spark Streaming provides real time streaming capabilities. MLlib and GraphX allow the use of machine learning and graph algorithms [9].

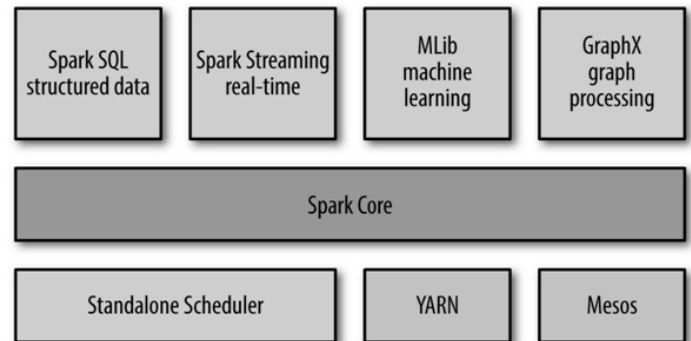


Fig. 4. Spark Architecture [9]

### Apache Flink

Apache Flink is open source software developed by the Apache Software Foundation. Flink features a "distributed streaming dataflow engine written in Java and Scala" [10]. Both batch and streaming processing programs can be executed on Flink. Programs in Flink can be written in Java, Scala, Python, and SQL which are compiled and optimized and then executed on a Flink cluster. Flink does not have an internal storage system and instead provides connectors to use with external sources like Amazon S3, Apache Kafka, HDFS, or Apache Cassandra [10]. Flink's full architecture is shown in Figure 5.

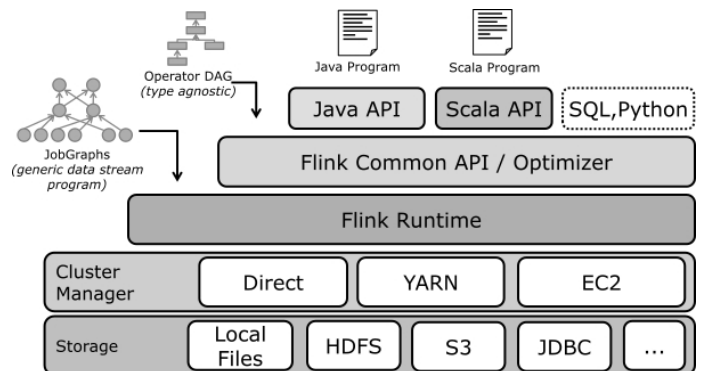


Fig. 5. Flink Architecture [11]

### MRQL

MRQL itself is made up of a core module, which includes data formats and structures used by MRQL. Supporting modules, which sit on top of the core module, extend its functionality [12]. MRQL uses a multi-step process to convert SQL statements to Jar files that are then deployed into the cluster. SQL statements are first changed into MRQL algebraic form. Next is a type interface step before the query is translated and normalized. A plan is generated, simplified, normalized, and compiled into java byte code in the final jar file [12].

## MAPREDUCE

The MapReduce programming model was introduced by Google in 2004. The MapReduce model involves a map and reduce function. The map function processes key/value pairs to generate a new list of key/value pairs. The reduce function merges these new values by key [13]. MapReduce Query Language is built upon the MapReduce model.

## LANGUAGE FEATURES

The MRQL language supports data types, functions, aggregation, and a SQL like syntax.

### Data Model

MRQL is a typed language with several data types. Basic types (bool, short, int, long, float, double, string), tuples, records, lists, bags, user-defined types, a data type T, and persistent collections are all supported by MRQL [14].

### Data Sources

MRQL can access flat files (such as CSV) and XML and JSON documents [14].

### Syntax

MRQL supports a SQL like syntax. MRQL includes group by and order by clauses, nested queries, and three types of repetition [14].

```
select [ distinct ] e
from p1 in e1, ..., pn in en
[ where ec ]
[ group by p': e' [ having eh ] ]
[ order by e0 [ limit e1 ] ]
```

### MRQL Select Query Syntax [14]

### Functions and Aggregations

In addition to predefined system functions, MRQL supports user defined functions and aggregations [14].

## LICENSING

MRQL is open source software licensed under the Apache 2.0 software license [15].

## ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

There are several existing MapReduce Query Languages that are alternatives to MRQL. Apache Hive (HiveQL), Apache Pig (Pig Latin), and JAQL, a JSON based query language originally developed by Google [16], are three examples. Hive and Pig, popular Apache technologies, are explored in more detail.

### HiveQL - Apache Hive

Apache Hive allows the use of the use of SQL (via HiveQL) to access and modify datasets in distributed storage that integrates with Hadoop. Hive also provides a procedural language, HPL-SQL [17].

Table 1 compares key features of MRQL and Hive.

	MRQL	Hive
metadata	none	stored in RDBMS
data	nested collections, trees, custom complex types	relational
group by	on arbitrary queries	not on subqueries
aggregation	arbitrary queries on grouped data	SQL aggregations
platforms	Hadoop, Hama, Spark, Flink	Hadoop, Tez, (Spark)
file formats	text, sequence, XML, JSON	text, sequence, ORC, RCFile
iteration	yes	no
streaming	yes	no

**Table 1.** MRQL-Hive Comparison [18]

### Pig Latin - Apache Pig

Apache Pig was developed at Yahoo in 2006. Like MRQL and Hive, Pig abstracts programming from Java MapReduce to a simpler format. Pig's programming language is called Pig Latin. As opposed to declarative languages where the programmer specifies what will be done like SQL, Hive, and MRQL, Pig Latin is a procedural language where the programmer specifies how the task will be accomplished [19].

### Ecosystem

MRQL is part of the vast Apache ecosystem often used when working with Big Data. Other technologies in the Apache Big Data stack closely related to MRQL are Hadoop, Hama, Spark, Flink, and HDFS.

## USE CASES

Due to MRQL's relatively recent development and current status in the Apache incubator, real world use cases are difficult to find. Since MRQL can be utilized with Hadoop, Hama, Spark, and Flink, it can be utilized in a wide variety of situations. MRQL can be used for complex data analysis including PageRank, matrix factorization, and k-means clustering [1].

## EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

Several excellent resources exist for learning more about MRQL. The Apache Wiki contains several research papers and presentations on MRQL by its creator Leonidas Fegaras and others [20] which provide a theoretical bases for understanding MRQL. Key resources are *Apache MRQL (incubating): Advanced Query Processing for Complex, Large-Scale Data Analysis* by Leonidas Fegaras [18], *Supporting Bulk Synchronous Parallelism in Map-Reduce Queries* by Leonidas Fegaras [21], and *An Optimization Framework for Map-Reduce Queries* by Leonidas Fegaras, Chengkai Li, and Upa Gupta [22].

The Apache Wiki also contains a *Getting Started* page [23] which describes steps such as downloading and installing

MRQL, a detailed *Language Description* [14], and a listing of *System Functions* [24]. These are the best resources for hands on use of MRQL.

As MRQL is an open source technology, the source code is freely available. It is stored in github [25].

## CONCLUSION

MapReduce Query Language simplifies the popular MapReduce programming model frequently utilized with Big Data. MRQL is powerful enough to express complex data analysis including PageRank, matrix factorization, and k-means clustering, yet due to its familiar SQL like syntax can be utilized by a wider variety of users without strong programming skills.

MRQL can be used with Apache Hadoop, Hama, Spark, and Flink. With Hadoop now a mainstream technology and Hama, Spark, and Flink important pieces of the Apache Big Data stack, potential applications of MRQL are wide ranging.

The declarative MRQL language is easy to use, yet powerful, featuring multiple data types, data sources, functions, aggregations, and a SQL like syntax, including order by, group by, nested queries, and repetition.

While currently still an incubator project at Apache, MRQL shows promise as a rich, easy to use language with the flexibility of working with Hadoop, Hama, Spark, and Flink. Due to these strengths, MRQL may emerge as a viable alternative to currently more popular high level MapReduce abstractions such as Hive and Pig.

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**WORK BREAKDOWN**

All work on this paper was completed solely by Mark McCombe.

# Apache Derby

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Apache Derby, part of Apache DB subproject, is Java based relational database management system. Apache Derby database provides storage, access and secure management of data for Java based applications. Apache Derby is an open source software and it is licensed under Apache version 2.0. Apache Derby is written in Java and it runs on any certified JVM(Java Virtual Machine). JDBC driver in embedded or network server frameworks allows applications to access Apache Derby Database.

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**Keywords:** Apache Derby, relational database management system, JDBC

<https://github.com/cloudmesh/sp17-i524/blob/master/paper2/S17-IO-3016/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Apache Derby is an open source relational database management system(RDBMS). Applications interact with Apache Derby database through JDBC(Java Database Connectivity) driver. Apache Derby is built in Java programming language which makes it platform independent. Apache Derby can be embedded into Java based application or it can be setup to run in a client/server environment. Apache Derby complies with JDBC and ANSI SQL standards. Apache Derby database allows applications to create, update, read, delete and manage data [1, 2].

Apache Derby is part of the Apache DB subproject of Apache Software Foundation. It was in August 2004 that IBM submitted the Derby code to Apache Software Foundation. Then Apache Derby became part of the Apache DB project in July 2005 [2].

## 2. ARCHITECTURE

There are two views that describe Apache Derby's architecture. These views are Module View and Layer/Box view [3].

### 2.1. Module View

Modules and Monitor are components in Apache Derby database system. A collection of distinct functionality is a module. Examples of modules in Apache Derby are lock management, error logging and JDBC driver. Lock management is responsible for controlling concurrent transactions on data objects. Once Apache Derby database is up and running any informational messages or error messages are logged. This message logging is handled by error logging module. Applications use JDBC driver to interact with Apache Derby database. A number of classes are used for the implementation of each module [3].

The monitor is responsible for managing Apache Derby database. Whenever request to modules come, the monitor is responsible for selecting appropriate module implementation depending on what the module request was and from which environment the request came from [3].

### 2.2. Layer/Box View

JDBC, SQL, Store and Services are the four layers in Apache Derby. The Java Database Connectivity abbreviated JDBC is an API(Application Programming Interface) which allows applications to connect to Apache Derby database. JDBC interfaces that Apache Derby implements allow applications to connect to Apache Derby. Some of the interfaces are Driver, DataSource, ConnectionPoolDataSource, XADataSource and PreparedStatement. Apache Derby JDBC has implementation of java.sql and javax.sql classes [3].

The other layer which sits below JDBC is SQL layer. Compilation and execution are the two logical parts of SQL layer. SQL statement that is invoked by an application to Apache Derby Database passes through five step compilation process. First statement is parsed with a parser created by JavaCC(Java Compiler Compiler) and tree of query nodes is created, second step is binding to resolve objects, third step is optimizing to identify the access path, in fourth step Java class is created for the statement this is then cached to be used by other connections and finally class is loaded and instance of generated statement is created. During execution, execute methods on the class instance created during compilation are called and Derby result set is returned. JDBC layer is responsible in converting the Derby result set into JDBC result set for the applications [3].

Access and raw are the two parts of the store layer. Raw data storage for data in files and pages, transaction logging

and management is handled by the raw store. The access store interfaces with SQL layer and takes care of scanning of tables and indexes, indexing, sorting, locking and etc [3].

Lock management, error logging and cache management are part of the service layer. Clock based algorithm is used by cache management. It is mainly used for caching buffer, caching compiled java classes for SQL statement implementation plans and caching table descriptors [3].

### 2.3. Shell Access

Shell access to Apache Derby database is achieved by ij. ij is one of java utility tools that allows performing sql scripts on Derby database in embedded or network server frameworks. ij tool can be used for creating database, connecting to database, run and execute sql scripts. Commands in ij are case sensitive and semicolon is used to mark end of command. Other utility tools that come with Apache Derby are sysinfo, dblook and SignatureChecker. sysinfo is used to get version and other information about Apache Derby and the Java environment. dblook utility is used to generate Data Definition Language (DDL) for Derby database. Checks, functions, indexes, jar files, primary keys, foreign keys and schemas are the objects generated by dblook. SignatureChecker is used to check whether functions and procedures used in Derby database comply with the rules and standards [4].

### 2.4. API

Applications can interact with Apache Derby database through two JDBC drivers org.apache.derby.jdbc.EmbeddedDriver and org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver for embedded and network server frameworks respectively [4].

## 3. INSTALLATION

Java 2 Standard Edition (J2SE) 6 or higher is needed for installing Apache Derby and for running Derby the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is needed. Apache Derby can be downloaded from the Apache DB download page [5]. Apache Derby can be installed on Windows, MAC, UNIX and Linux operating systems. After downloading the zipped installation file, the file should be extracted into directory and then DERBY\_INSTALL variable should be set in the same directory as where Derby was installed. Apache Derby provides two frameworks Embedded Derby and Derby Network Server [6].

### 3.1. Embedded Derby

In the embedded Derby framework, Apache Derby engine and the application which accesses it run on the same JVM (Java Virtual Machine). Embedded Derby JDBC driver is used by the application to interact with Apache Derby database. To setup Embedded Derby mode, derby.jar and derbytools.jar must be included in the CLASSPATH after installation. The Derby engine and Embedded Derby JDBC driver are included in derby.jar. derbytools.jar includes ij tool (utility tool which can be used as scripting tool to interact with Derby database). In Embedded Derby framework, multiple users that are running in the same JVM can access the same database. Figure 1 shows the Embedded Derby framework [6].

### 3.2. Derby Network Server

Derby Network Server framework allows multiple application running in the same JVM or different JVMs to access Derby

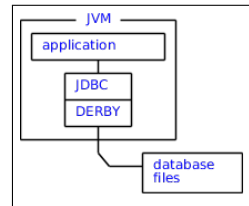


Fig. 1. Embedded Derby Framework [6].

database over the network in a typical client/server architecture. In this framework application accesses Derby database through Derby Network Client JDBC driver. To setup Derby network server derbynet.jar and derbytools.jar must be included in CLASSPATH on the server side. The program for Network Server and reference to the Derby engine are included derbynet.jar file. On the client side, derbyclient.jar and derbytools.jar must be included in CLASSPATH. Derby Network Client JDBC driver is included in derbyclient.jar file. Derby Network Server listens and accepts requests on port 1527 by default but this can be changed to a different port if needed. Figure 2 shows the Derby Network Server framework [6].

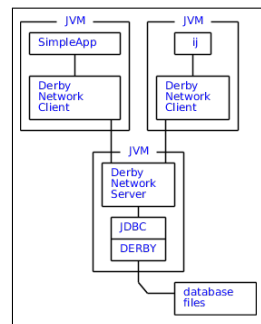


Fig. 2. Derby Network Server Framework [6].

Another variation for setting up Derby Network Server is embedded server. In embedded server, application will have both Embedded Derby JDBC driver and Network Server. The application uses Embedded Derby JDBC driver which runs on the same JVM and extends access to other applications running on different JVMs through the Network Server [6].

## 4. SECURITY

Apache Derby provides a number of security options. Some of these features are authentication, authorization and disk encryption. Before users are granted access to the Derby database, Derby can be setup to perform user authentication. There may be a need for certain user groups to have read only access to Derby database and some other user groups to have both read and write access to Derby database which can be achieved by Derby's user authorization feature. Data which is saved on disk can be encrypted with Derby's disk encryption feature [7].

## 5. USE CASES

Apache Hive, data warehouse querying and analysis software, uses Apache Derby database by default for metadata store. Apache Derby can be configured in the embedded or network server mode for Hive meta data storage [8, 9].



My Money, management and analysis software for personal and business finances which is built by MTH Software, Inc, uses Apache Derby as a relational database management system [10, 11].

## 6. LICENSING

Apache Derby is an open source technology hence it is available for free. Apache Derby is licensed under Apache License, Version 2.0 [1].

## 7. EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

Apache Derby tutorial page is one of the resources which can be used by users who are new to Apache Derby. This tutorial contains step by step information about Apache Derby installation, embedded framework configuration and network server framework configuration [6]. Derby Engine Architecture Overview page provides information about Apache Derby architecture [3]. Apache Derby documentation page has list of documentations that can be used as reference for new users, developers and administrators [12].

## 8. CONCLUSION

Apache Derby database offers storage, access and secure management of data for Java based applications. Apache Derby provides complete relational database management package that complies with JDBC and ANSI SQL standards. Apache Derby's small size makes it suitable for embedding it into applications which run on smaller devices with less physical memory. As the use case of Hive using Apache Derby for metadata storage indicates, Apache Derby can be incorporated into software stack for big data projects for metadata storage.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Professor Gregor von Laszewski and associate instructors for their help and guidance.

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# Facebook Tao

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As early as 2005, Facebook started using MySQL, a relational database coupled with large distributed cache called memcache. Facebook soon realized however efficient relational database it would use, it is not sufficient to manage the enormous data challenge Facebook had. The data was a social graph. Another mismatch, which relational database or block cache had was, most of the data that would be read into cache did not belong to any relation. For example, 'If user likes that picture'. In most records the answer would be 'No' or 'False'. Storing and reading this unwanted data was a burden. Meanwhile Facebook users' base was increasing daily. Ultimately Facebook came up with Facebook Tao, a distributed social graph data store.

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**Keywords:** Facebook Tao, Graph Database, memcache

<https://github.com/nsathe/sp17-i524/blob/master/paper2/S17-IO-3017/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the paper published in USENIX annual technical conference, Facebook Inc describes TAO (The Association and Objects) as [1] a geographically distributed data store that provides timely access to the social graph for Facebook's demanding workload using a fixed set of queries. It is deployed at Facebook for many data types that fit its model. The system runs on thousands of machines, is widely distributed, and provides access to many petabytes of data. TAO represents social data items as Objects (user) and relationship between them as Associations (liked by, friend of). TAO cleanly separates the caching tiers from the persistent data store allowing each of them to be scaled independently. To any user of the system it presents a single unified API that makes the entire system appear like 1 giant graph database [2]. Key advantages of the system include [2]:

- Provides a clean separation of application/product logic from data access by providing a simple yet powerful graph API and data model to store and fetch data. This enables Facebook product engineers to move fast.
- By implementing a write-through cache TAO allows Facebook to provide a better user experience and preserve the all important read-what-you-write consistency semantics even when the architecture spans multiple geographical regions.
- By implementing a read-through write-through cache TAO also protects the underlying persistent stores better by avoiding issues like thundering herds without compromising data consistency.

## 2. TAO'S GOAL

Main goal of implementing Tao is efficiently scaling the data. Facebook handles approximately a billion requests per second. So obviously data store has to be scalable. More than that, scalability should be efficient otherwise scaling data across machines would be extremely costly.

Second goal is to achieve lowest possible read latency. So that if a user has commented on a post, the original post writer should be able to read it immediately. Efficiency in Scaling and low Read latency is achieved by (i) separating cache and data storage, (ii) Graph specific caching and (iii) Sub-dividing data centers [3].

Third goal is to achieve timeliness of writes. If a web server has written something and it sends a read request, it should be able to read the post. Write timeliness is achieved by (i) Write through cache and (ii) Asynchronous replication [3].

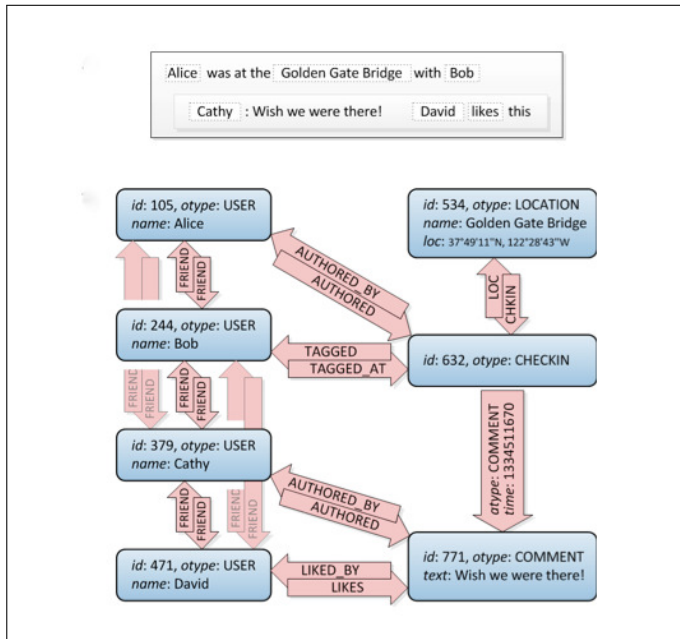
Lastly high read availability for the same reasons mentioned above, which is achieved by using alternate data sources.

## 3. TAO DATA MODEL AND API

Facebook Inc. explains TAO data model and API associated with using a simple example [4]. Figure 1 depicts TAO data model.

This simple example shows a subgraph of objects and associations that is created in TAO after Alice checks in at the Golden Gate Bridge and tags Bob there, while Cathy comments on the check-in and David likes it. Every data item, such as a user, check-in, or comment, is represented by a typed object containing a dictionary of named fields. Relationships between objects, such as "liked by" or "friend of," are represented by typed edges





**Fig. 1.** TAO Data Model [4].

(associations) grouped in association lists by their origin. Multiple associations may connect the same pair of objects as long as the types of all those associations are distinct. Together objects and associations form a labeled directed multigraph.

For every association type a so-called inverse type can be specified. Whenever an edge of the direct type is created or deleted between objects with unique IDs id1 and id2, TAO will automatically create or delete an edge of the corresponding inverse type in the opposite direction (id2 to id1). The intent is to help the application programmer maintain referential integrity for relationships that are naturally mutual, like friendship, or where support for graph traversal in both directions is performance critical, as for example in “likes” and “liked by.”

### 3.1. Objects and Associations

[1] TAO objects are typed nodes, and TAO associations are typed directed edges between objects. Objects are identified by a 64-bit integer (id) that is unique across all objects, regardless of object type (otype). Associations are identified by the source object (id1), association type (atype) and destination object (id2). At most one association of a given type can exist between any two objects. Both objects and associations may contain data as key – > value pairs. A per-type schema lists the possible keys, the value type, and a default value. Each association has a 32-bit time field, which plays a central role in queries.

Object: (id) -> (otype, (key -> value)\*)

Assoc.: (id1, atype, id2) -> (time, (key -> value)\*)

Figure 1 shows how TAO objects and associations might encode the example, with some data and times omitted for clarity. The example’s users are represented by objects, as are the checkin, the landmark, and Cathy’s comment. Associations capture the users’ friendships, authorship of the checkin and comment, and the binding between the checkin and its location and comments.

The set of operations on objects is of the fairly common create/set-fields/get/delete variety. All objects of a given type have the same set of fields. New fields can be registered for

an object type at any time and existing fields can be marked deprecated by editing that type's schema. In most cases product engineers can change the schema of their types without any operational work.

Associations are created and deleted as individual edges. If the association type has an inverse type defined, an inverse edge is created automatically. The API helps the data store exploit the creation-time locality of workload by requiring every association to have a special time attribute that is commonly used to represent the creation time of association. TAO uses the association time value to optimize the working set in cache and to improve hit rate.

There are three main classes of read operations on associations [4]:

- Point queries look up specific associations identified by their (id1, type, id2) triplets. Most often they are used to check if two objects are connected by an association or not, or to fetch data for an association.
- Range queries find outgoing associations given an (id1, type) pair. Associations are ordered by time, so these queries are commonly used to answer questions like "What are the 50 most recent comments on this piece of content?" Cursor-based iteration is provided as well.
- Count queries give the total number of outgoing associations for an (id1, type) pair. TAO optionally keeps track of counts as association lists grow and shrink, and can report them in constant time

## 4. TAO ARCHITECTURE

This section describes the architecture of TAO. TAO is separated into layers: two caching layers and a storage layer.

#### 4.1. Storage Layer

The data is persisted using MySQL. The API is mapped to a small number of SQL queries. Data is divided into logical shards. By default all object types are stored in one table and association in others. Every 'object-id' has a corresponding 'shard-id'. Objects are bounded to a single shard throughout their lifetime. An association is stored on the shard of its id1, so that every association query can be served from a single server [3].

## 4.2. Caching Layer

TAO's cache implements the complete API for clients, handling all communication with databases. A region/tier is made of multiple closely located Data centers. Multiple Cache Servers make up a tier (set of databases in a region are also called a tier) that can collectively be capable of answering any TAO Request. Each cache request maps to a server based on sharding. The cache is filled based on a LRU policy. Write operations on an association with an inverse may involve two shards, since the forward edge is stored on the shard for id1 and the inverse edge is on the shard for id2. Handling writes with multiple shards involve: Issuing an RPC call to the member hosting id2, which will contact the database to create the inverse association. Once the inverse write is complete, the caching server issues a write to the database for id1. TAO does not provide atomicity between the two updates. If a failure occurs the forward may exist without an inverse, these hanging associations are scheduled for repair by an asynchronous job [3].

### 4.3. Leaders and Followers

There are two tiers of caching clusters in each geographical region. Clients talk to the first tier, called followers. If a cache miss occurs on the follower, the follower attempts to fill its cache from a second tier, called a leader. Leaders talk directly to a MySQL cluster in that region. All TAO writes go through followers to leaders. Caches are updated as the reply to a successful write propagates back down the chain of clusters. Leaders are responsible for maintaining cache consistency within a region. They also act as secondary caches, with an option to cache objects and associations in Flash [4].

### 4.4. Scaling Geographically

High read workload scales with total number of follower servers. The assumption is that latency between followers and leaders is low. Followers behave identically in all regions, forwarding read misses and writes to the local region's leader tier. Leaders query the local region's database regardless of whether it is the master or slave. This means that read latency is independent of inter-region latency. Writes are forwarded by the local leader to the leader that is in the region with the master database. Read misses by followers are 25X as frequent as writes in the workload thus read misses are served locally. Facebook chooses data center locations that are clustered into only a few regions, where the intra-region latency is small (typically less than 1 millisecond). It is then sufficient to store one complete copy of the social graph per region.

Since each cache hosts multiple shards, a server may be both a master and a slave at the same time. It is preferred to locate all of the master databases in a single region. When an inverse association is mastered in a different region, TAO must traverse an extra inter-region link to forward the inverse write. TAO embeds invalidation and refill messages in the database replication stream. These messages are delivered in a region immediately after a transaction has been replicated to a slave database. Delivering such messages earlier would create cache inconsistencies, as reading from the local database would provide stale data. If a forwarded write is successful then the local leader will update its cache with the fresh value, even though the local slave database probably has not yet been updated by the asynchronous replication stream. In this case followers will receive two invalidates or refills from the write, one that is sent when the write succeeds and one that is sent when the write's transaction is replicated to the local slave database [3].

## 5. EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

To get started on learning Facebook TAO, following resources can prove helpful.

- [1] - Technical paper on Facebook TAO.
- [4] - Background, Architecture and Implementation from Facebook itself.
- [5] - TAO summary in a video on USENIX website.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# AWS Lambda

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The rapid pace of innovation in datacenters and the software platforms within them is set to transform how we build, deploy, and manage online applications and services. Common to both hardware-based and container-based. Virtualization is the central notion of a server. Servers have long been used to back online applications, but new cloud-computing platforms foreshadow the end of the traditional backend server. Servers are notoriously difficult to configure and manage, and server startup time severely limits an application's ability to scale up and down quickly. As a result, a new model, called serverless computation, is poised to transform the construction of modern, scalable applications ability to quickly scale up and down [1]. This paper is on AWS Lambda a Serverless Computing technology. © 2017

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**Keywords:** AWS Lambda, Serverless Computing, I524

<https://github.com/karvenka/sp17-i524/tree/master/paper2/S17-IO-3023/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Serverless applications are where some amount of server-side logic are written by the application developer but unlike traditional architectures is run in stateless compute containers that are event-triggered, ephemeral, and fully managed by a 3rd party. One way to think of this is 'Functions as a service / FaaS'. AWS Lambda is one of the most popular implementations of FaaS [2].

AWS Lambda is a FaaS(Function as a Service) from Amazon Web Services. It runs the backend code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance and capacity provisioning [3].

In AWS Lambda one needs to pay only for the compute time consumed - there is no charge when the code is not running. AWS Lambda, can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service - all with zero administration. AWS Lambda requires only the code to be uploaded, and Lambda takes care of everything required to run and scale the code with high availability. AWS Lambda can be setup to automatically trigger the code from other AWS services or call it directly from any web or mobile app [4].

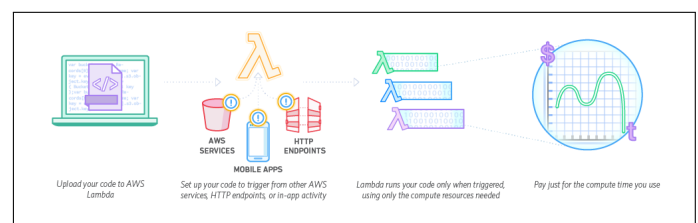
## 2. FEATURES

The key features of AWS Lambda are [4]

- **No Servers to Manage:** AWS Lambda automatically runs the code without requiring to provision or manage servers. Just write the code and upload it to Lambda.

- **Continuous Scaling:** AWS Lambda automatically scales the application by running code in response to each trigger. The code runs in parallel and processes each trigger individually, scaling precisely with the size of the workload.
- **Subsecond Metering:** With AWS Lambda, the institution using the service are charged for every 100ms the code executes and the number of times the code is triggered. They don't pay anything when the code isn't running.

## 3. ARCHITECTURE



**Fig. 1. AWS Lambda Architecture**  
[4]

Lambda functions and event sources are the core components in AWS Lambda. An event source is the entity that publishes events, and a Lambda function is the custom code that processes the events. Several AWS cloud services can be preconfigured to work with AWS Lambda. The configuration is referred to as event source mapping, which maps an event source to a Lambda

function. It enables automatic invocation of Lambda function when events occur.

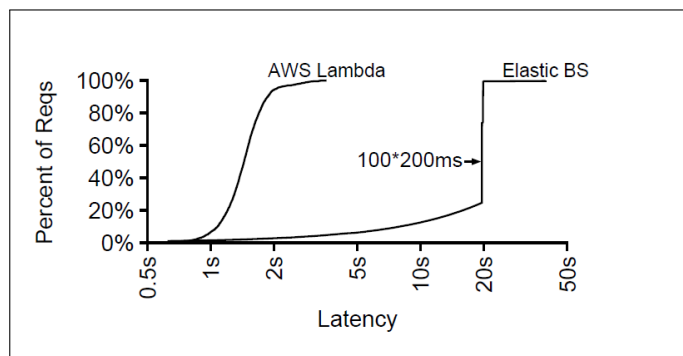
Each event source mapping identifies the type of events to publish and the Lambda function to invoke when events occur. The specific Lambda function then receives the event information as a parameter, and as shown in Figure 1 the Lambda function code can then process the event.

The event sources can be any of the following:

**AWS services** – These are the supported AWS services that can be preconfigured to work with AWS Lambda. These services can be grouped as regular AWS services or stream-based services. Amazon Kinesis Streams [5] and Amazon DynamoDB Streams [6] are stream-based event sources, all others AWS services do not use stream-based event sources.

**Custom applications** – Custom applications built can also publish events and invoke a Lambda function.

#### 4. SCALABILITY



**Fig. 2.** Response Time. This CDF shows measured response times from a simulated load burst to an Elastic BS application and to an AWS Lambda application.

[1]

A primary advantage of the Lambda model is its ability to quickly and automatically scale the number of workers when load suddenly increases. The Graph in Figure 2 demonstrates this by comparing AWS Lambda to a container-based server platform, AWS Elastic Beanstalk [7] (hereafter Elastic BS). On both platforms, the same benchmark was run for one minute: the workload maintains 100 outstanding RPC(Remote Procedure Calls) requests and each RPC handler spins for 200ms. Figure 2 shows the result: an RPC using AWS Lambda has a median response time of only 1.6s, whereas an RPC in Elastic BS often takes 20s. Investigating the cause for this difference, it was found that while AWS Lambda was able to start 100 unique worker instances within 1.6s to serve the requests; all Elastic BS requests were served by the same instance; as a result, each request in Elastic BS had to wait behind 99 other 200ms requests. AWS Lambda also has the advantage of not requiring configuration for scaling. In contrast, Elastic BS configuration is complex, involving 20 different settings for scaling alone. Even though the Elastic BS was tuned to scale as fast as possible, it still failed to spin up new workers for several minutes [1].

#### 5. DOCUMENTATION

- Detailed documentation on AWS Lambda Deployment , Configuration, Debugging and Development is available at [8].

- Use cases on reference architecture with AWS Lambda are available at [9].

#### 6. COMPETITORS

The main competitors for AWS Lambda are

- Microsoft Azure Functions
- Google Cloud

A detailed comparison of features between AWS Lambda, Google Cloud and Microsoft Azure Functions is available in Table 1.

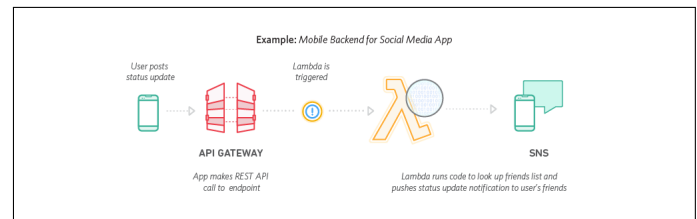
#### 7. PRICING

With AWS Lambda, the users pay only for what they use. They are charged based on the number of requests for the functions and the duration the code executes.

**Requests:** The users are charged for the total number of requests across all their functions. Lambda counts a request each time it starts executing in response to an event notification or invokes call, including test invokes from the console. First 1 million requests per month are free \$0.20 per 1 million requests thereafter (\$0.0000002 per request)

**Duration:** Duration is calculated from the time the code begins executing until it returns or otherwise terminates, rounded up to the nearest 100ms. The price depends on the amount of memory the user allocates to the function. The users are charged \$0.00001667 for every GB-second used [11].

#### 8. USE CASE



**Fig. 3.** Mobile Backend

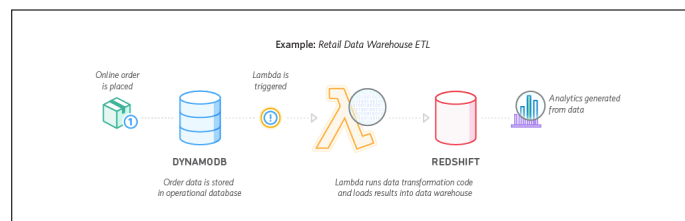
[4]

**Mobile Backends:** Mobile Backends are an excellent use case to implement AWS Lambda. As shown in Figure 3 the back-end of the mobile application can be built using AWS Lambda and Amazon API Gateway to authenticate and process API requests. Lambda makes it easy to create rich, personalised app experiences. **Bustle.com** is a news, entertainment, lifestyle, and fashion website catering to women. Bustle also operates **Romper.com**, a website focused on motherhood. Bustle is based in Brooklyn, NY and is read by 50 million people each month. Bustle uses AWS Lambda to process high volumes of site metric data from Amazon Kinesis Streams [5] in real time. This allows the Bustle team to get data more quickly so they can understand how new site features affect usage. They can also measure user engagement, allowing better data-driven decisions. The serverless back end supports the Romper website and iOS app as well as the Bustle iOS app. With AWS Lambda, Bustle was able to eliminate the need to worry about operations. The engineering team at Bustle focus on just writing code, deploy it, and it

**Table 1.** AWS Lambda vs. Google Cloud Functions vs. Microsoft Azure Functions [10]

FEATURE	AWS LAMBDA	GOOGLE CLOUD	AZURE FUNCTIONS
Scalability & availability	Automatic scaling (transparently)	Automatic scaling	Metered scaling (App Service Plan) Automatic scaling (Consumption Plan)
Max # of functions	Unlimited functions	20 functions per project (alpha)	Unlimited functions
Concurrent executions	100 parallel executions (soft limit)	No limit	No limit
Max execution	300 sec (5 min)	No limit	300 sec (5 min)
Supported languages	JavaScript, Java Python, C#	Only JavaScript	C# and JavaScript (preview of F#, Python, Batch, PHP, PowerShell)
Dependencies	Deployment Packages	npm package.json	Npm, NuGet
Deployments	Only ZIP upload (to Lambda or S3)	ZIP upload, Cloud Storage or Cloud Source Repositories	Visual Studio Team Services, OneDrive, GitHub, Bitbucket, Dropbox
Environment variables	Yes	Not yet	App Settings and ConnectionStrings from App Services
Versioning	Versions and aliases	Cloud Source branch/tag	Cloud Source branch/tag
Event-driven	S3, SNS, SES, DynamoDB, Kinesis, CloudWatch, Cognito, API Gateway	Cloud Pub/Sub or Cloud Storage Object Change Notifications	Blob, EventHub, Generic WebHook Queue, Http, Timer triggers
HTTP(S) invocation	API Gateway	HTTP trigger	HTTP trigger
Orchestration	AWS Step Functions	Not yet	Azure Logic Apps
Logs management	CloudWatch	Cloud Logging	App Services monitoring
In-browser code editor	Yes	Only with Cloud Source Repositories	Functions environment, AppServices editor
Granular IAM	IAM roles	Not yet	IAM roles
Pricing	1M requests for free (Free Tier), then \$0.20/1M requests	Unknown until open beta	1 million requests and 400,000 GB-s

scales infinitely, and they don't have to deal with infrastructure management. Bustle was able to achieve the same level of operational scale with half the size of team of what is normally needed to build and operate the site [12].

**Fig. 4**

[4]

**Extract, Transform, Load:** As shown in Figure 4 AWS Lambda can be used to perform data validation, filtering, sorting, or other transformations for every data change in a DynamoDB table and load the transformed data to another data store. **Zillow** is the leading real estate and rental marketplace dedicated to empowering consumers with data, inspiration and knowledge around the place they call home, and connecting them with the best local professionals who can help. Zillow needed to collect

a subset of mobile app metrics in realtime and report it to the business users several times during the day. The solution was to be delivered in 3 weeks. Leveraging AWS Lambda and Amazon Kinesis Zillow was able to seamlessly scale 56 lines of code to over 16 million posts a day and achieve its goal in 2 weeks [13].

## 9. CONCLUSION

Serverless Computing allows to build and run applications and services without thinking about servers. At the core of serverless computing is AWS Lambda, which lets to build auto-scaling, pay-per-execution, event-driven apps quickly.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# Hyper-V

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**A hypervisor or virtual machine monitor (VMM) is computer software, firmware, or hardware, that creates and runs virtual machines. Microsoft Hyper-V Server is the hypervisor-based server virtualization product that allows users to consolidate workloads onto a single physical server [1]. Hyper-V has advantages of being scalable, secure and flexible.**

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**Keywords:** Cloud, I524

<https://github.com/anurag2301/sp17-i524>

## INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is a booming field and with that, the need for virtualization is also growing. Microsoft has long back stepped into the field of virtualization and is improving in the sector. It brought Microsoft Hyper-V, also codenamed as Viridian and formerly as Windows Server Virtualization to compete with VMware vSphere [2]. It is a native hypervisor which can be used to create virtual machines on x86-64 systems running Windows.

With the release of Windows 8, Hyper-V overtook Windows Virtual-PC as the hardware virtualization component of the client editions of Windows NT. Hyper-V is also available on the Xbox One, in which it would launch both Xbox OS and Windows 10 [2]. Hyper-V supports Windows XP, Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8-8.1, Windows 10, Windows Server 2003-2016, CentOS 5.5-7.0, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.5-7.0, Ubuntu 12.04-14.04 among others [3].

## ARCHITECTURE

Hyper-V maintains isolation of virtual machines in terms of a partition [2]. A partition is a logical unit of isolation in which each guest OS executes. A Hyper-V instance needs to have at least one parent partition, running a supported version of Windows Server (2008 and later). The virtualization stack runs in the parent partition and has direct access to the hardware devices. The child partitions, which host the guest operating systems, are created on parent partitions. A child partition is created by parent partition using the hypercall API, which is the application programming interface exposed by Hyper-V [4].

A child partition does not have direct access to the physical processor. A child partition doesn't even handle its real interrupts. It has a virtual view of the processor and runs in a guest virtual address. Depending on virtual machine configuration, Hyper-V may allow access to a subset of the processors to each

partition. The hypervisor handles the interrupts to the processor, and redirects them to the respective partition. Hyper-V can hardware accelerate the address translation of guest virtual address-spaces by using second level address translation provided by the CPU [1].

Direct access to hardware resources is not allowed to the child partitions, but they are allowed have a virtual view of the resources, in terms of virtual devices. Any request to the virtual devices is redirected to the devices in the parent partition, which then manages the requests [4]. The VMBus is a logical channel which enables inter-partition communication. The request and response are redirected via the VMBus. If the devices in the parent partition are also virtual devices, it will be redirected further until it reaches the parent partition, where it will gain access to the physical devices.

## PREREQUISITES

To install Hyper-V we need to have an x64 based processor with a minimum of 1.4GHz clock speed. We also need to enable hardware-assisted virtualization, this feature is available in processors that include an inbuilt virtualization option specifically, Intel Virtualization Technology or AMD Virtualization. It also requires hardware-enforced Data Execution Prevention (DEP). Specifically, Intel XD bit (execute disable bit) or AMD NX bit (no execute bit) must be enabled [3]. The processor should also support second level address translation. Minimum 2 GB memory with error correcting code or similar technology is required, realistically much more memory is required as each virtual machine requires its own memory. The installation also requires a minimum of 32GB disk space. Apart from the above mentioned requirements, there are other requirements which are not mandatory but required to enable certain features [2].

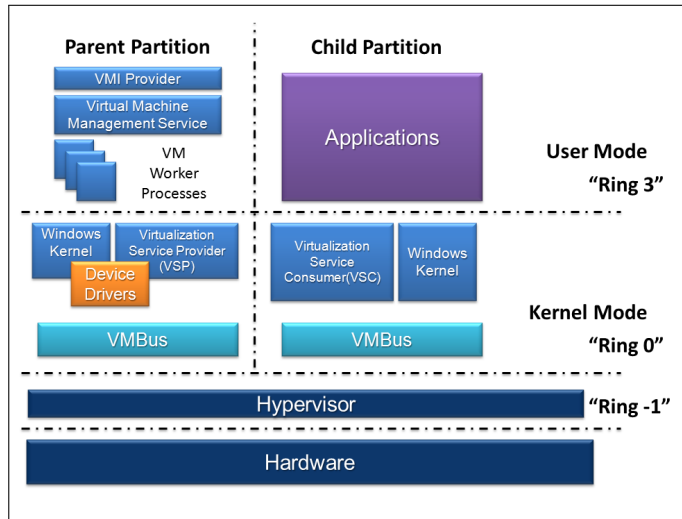


Fig. 1. Hyper-V architecture [2].

## INSTALLATION

Installation of Hyper-V needs you to install Windows Server 2012 R2, for which you need a bootable device having the same and boot the device using it. Select the operating system you need to install i.e. standard/datacenter. Accept the terms and select install windows and select the drive you want to install the operating system on, we need a minimum of 32GB space for the installation. Set the username and password and then login. After logging on change the host name by going under my computer system properties. Open the server manager and configure according to the requirements which include selecting the roles and feature as required. Select the server name and click next and wait for the installation to complete [3]. Once Hyper-V is installed you can install create virtual networks and create virtual machines on which you can then install the operating system.

## ADVANTAGES AND FEATURES

With Windows Server 2012, Hyper-V supports network virtualization, multi-tenancy, .vhdx disk format supporting virtual hard disks as large as 64TB, offloaded data transfer, cross-premises connectivity and Hyper-V replica. And with Windows Server 2012 R2 also supports shared virtual hard disk, storage quality of services, enhances session mode [2]. Multiple physical servers can be easily consolidated into comparatively fewer servers by implementing virtualization with Hyper-V. Consolidation accommodates the full use of deployed hardware resources. Hyper-V also helps in ease of administration as consolidation and centralization of resources simplifies administration and scale-up or scale-out can be accommodated with much greater ease. With Hyper-V and with virtualization, in general, there are significant cost savings. As separate physical machines are not required for every host and multiple virtual machines can be easily setup on a single physical machine. Hyper-V can be easily managed and a comprehensive Hyper-V management solution is available with System Center Virtual Machine Manager. Additional processing power, network bandwidth, and storage capacity can be accomplished quickly and easily by assigning additional resources from the host computer to the guest virtual machines [5].

## LIMITATIONS

Hyper-V does not virtualize audio hardware. It does not support the host/root operating system's optical drives to pass-through guest VMs, as a result, burning to disks are not supported. In Windows Server 2008, Hyper-V does not support live migration of guest VMs where live migration is maintaining network connections and uninterrupted services during VM migration between physical hosts. Although Hyper-V doesn't provide live migration but it tries to eliminate the limitation by having quick migration feature. Also, when Hyper-V is installed it uses VT-x x86 virtualization feature making it unavailable for other solutions due to which software which requires VT-x support can't be installed in parallel [2]. One of the major operating system that is still unsupported includes Fedora 8 and 9.

## MANAGEMENT

Hyper-V servers can be managed using Windows PowerShell either locally or remotely. By running server manager on a remote computer, a server running in server core mode can be connected. It can also be connected using Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in or by using another computer running Windows, the user can use Remote Desktop Services to run scripts and tools on a server. Server can be switched to GUI mode to use the usual user interface tools to accomplish the tasks and then switch back to server core mode [6].

Hyper-V hosts can be managed using Hyper-V manager where the manager lets you manage a small number of Hyper-V hosts, both remote and local. It's gets installed with the installation of Hyper-V Management Tools, which can be installed through a full Hyper-V installation or a tools-only installation [6].

## COMPARISON BETWEEN HYPER-V AND VSPHERE

Windows Server 2012 R2, VMware vSphere Hypervisor and VMware vSphere 5.5 Enterprise Plus all support 320 logical processors, 4TB of physical memory, 1TB of memory per virtual machine. While Hyper-V and vSphere Enterprise edition both support 64 virtual CPUs per virtual machine, vSphere Hypervisor only support 8. In Hyper-V there can be 1,024 active VMs per host while this is limited to 512 in vSphere. It is interesting to know that Hyper-V supports up to 64 nodes and up to 8,000 virtual machines per in a cluster while vSphere Enterprise plus supports 32 and 4,000 respectively [1].

Both VMware vSphere Hypervisor and Hyper-V are free standalone hypervisors, however enterprise edition of vSphere is not. The above information shows that Hyper-V has a number of advantages from a scalability perspective, especially when it comes to comparison with the vSphere Hypervisor [1]. VMware vSphere 5.5 brought a number of scalability increases for vSphere environments, doubling the number of host logical processors supported from 160 to 320, and doubling the host physical memory from 2TB to 4TB, but this still only brings vSphere up to the level that Hyper-V has been offering since September 2012 [1]. Hyper-V also supports double the number of active virtual machines per host, than both the vSphere Hypervisor and vSphere 5.5 Enterprise Plus.

## CONCLUSION

- 31 Hyper-V is a powerful hypervisor introduced by Microsoft with features such as high availability, scalability, reliability, flexibility.



It also supports resource monitoring that helps user track historical data on the use of virtual machines and gain insight into the resource use of specific servers. Hyper-V sees competition from many other supervisors such as vSphere, Qemu, KVM, VirtualBox and provides a tough competition. Hyper-V requires hardware assisted virtualization support from processors and it can only be used with x86-64 processors. In spite of its limitations it's a popular choice because of the features it provides. The customization options available in Hyper-V provides the user with lot of options to manage the virtual machines as he would like. Hyper-V and Hyper-V hosts can be easily managed using Windows PowerShell and Hyper-V manager tool locally or remotely.

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# Retainable Evaluator Execution Framework

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**Apache REEF is a Big Data system that makes it easy to implement scalable, fault-tolerant runtime environments for a range of data processing models on top of resource managers such as Apache YARN and Mesos. The key features and abstractions of REEF are discussed. Two libraries of independent value are introduced. Wake is an event-based-programming framework and Tang is a dependency injection framework designed specifically for configuring distributed systems.**

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**Keywords:** REEF, Tang, Wake

<https://github.com/pratik11jain/sp17-i524/blob/master/paper2/S17-IR-2012/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

With the continuous growth of Hadoop the range of computational primitives expected by its users has also broadened. A number of performance and workload studies have shown that Hadoop MapReduce is a poor fit for iterative computations, such as machine learning and graph processing. Also, for extremely small computations like ad-hoc queries that compose the vast majority of jobs on production clusters, Hadoop MapReduce is not a good fit. Hadoop 2 addresses this problem by factoring MapReduce into two components: an application master that schedules computations for a single job at a time, and YARN, a cluster resource manager that coordinates between multiple jobs and tenants. In spite of the fact that this resource manager, YARN, allows a wide range of computational frameworks to coexist in one cluster, many challenges remain [1].

From the perspective of the scheduler, a number of issues arise that must be appropriately handled in order to scale-out to massive datasets. First, each map task should be scheduled close to where the input block resides, ideally on the same machine or rack. Second, failures can occur at the task level at any step, requiring backup tasks to be scheduled or the job being aborted. Third, performance bottlenecks can cause an imbalance in the task-level progress. The scheduler must react to these stragglers by scheduling clones and incorporating the logical task that crosses the finish line first.

Apache REEF (Retainable Evaluator Execution Framework), a library for developing portable applications for cluster resource managers such as Apache Hadoop YARN or Apache Mesos, addresses these challenges. It provides a reusable control-plane for scheduling and coordinating task-level work on cluster resource managers. The REEF design enables sophisticated optimizations, such as container re-use and data caching, and facilitates

workflows that span multiple frameworks. Examples include pipelining data between different operators in a relational system, retaining state across iterations in iterative or recursive data flow, and passing the result of a MapReduce job to a Machine Learning computation.

## 2. FEATURES

Due to its following critical features, Apache REEF drastically simplifies development of resource managers [2].

### 2.1. Centralized Control Flow

Apache REEF turns the chaos of a distributed application into various events in a single machine. These events include container allocation, Task launch, completion, and failure.

### 2.2. Task runtime

Apache REEF provides a Task runtime which is instantiated in every container of a REEF application and can keep data in memory in between Tasks. This enables efficient pipelines on REEF.

### 2.3. Support for multiple resource managers

Apache REEF applications are portable to any supported resource manager with minimal effort. In addition to this, new resource managers are easy to support in REEF.

### 2.4. .NET and Java API

Apache REEF is the only API to write YARN or Mesos applications in .NET. Additionally, a single REEF application is free to mix and match tasks written for .NET or Java.

## 2.5. Plugins

Apache REEF allows for plugins to augment its feature set without hindering the core. REEF includes many plugins, such as a name-based communications between Tasks, MPI-inspired group communications, and data ingress.

As a result of such features Apache REEF shows properties like retainability of hardware resources across tasks and jobs, composability of operators written for multiple computational frameworks and storage backends, cost modeling for data movement and single machine parallelism, fault handling [3] and elasticity.

## 3. KEY ABSTRACTIONS

REEF is structured around the following key abstractions [4]:

**Driver:** This is a user-supplied control logic that implements the resource allocation and Task scheduling logic. There is exactly one Driver for each Job. The duration and characteristics of the Job are determined by this module.

**Task:** This encapsulates the task-level client code to be executed in an Evaluator.

**Evaluator:** This is a runtime environment on a container that can retain state within Contexts and execute Tasks (one at a time). A single evaluator may run many activities throughout its lifetime. This enables sharing among Activities and reduces scheduling costs.

**Context:** It is a state management environment within an Evaluator that is accessible to any Task hosted on that Evaluator.

**Services:** Objects and daemon threads that are retained across Tasks that run within an Evaluator [1]. Examples include caches of parsed data, intermediate state, and network connection pools.

## 4. WAKE AND TANG

The lower levels of REEF can be decoupled from the data models and semantics of systems built atop it. This results in two standalone systems, Tang and Wake which are both language independent and allow REEF to bridge the JVM and .NET.

Tang is a configuration management and checking framework [5]. It emphasizes explicit documentation and automatic checkability of configurations and applications instead of ad-hoc, application-specific configuration and bootstrapping logic. It not only supports distributed, multi-language applications but also gracefully handles simpler use cases. It makes use of dependency injection to automatically instantiate applications. Given a request for some type of object, and information that explains how dependencies between objects should be resolved, dependency injectors automatically instantiate the requested object and all of the objects it depends upon. Tang makes use of a few simple wire formats to support remote and even cross-language dependency injection.

Wake is an event-driven framework based on ideas from SEDA, Click, Akka and Rx [6]. It is general purpose in the sense that it is designed to support computationally intensive applications as well as high-performance networking, storage, and legacy I/O systems. Wake is implemented to support high-performance, scalable analytical processing systems i.e. big data applications. It can be used to achieve high fanout and low

latency as well as high-throughput processing and it can thus aid to implement control plane logic and the data plane.

Wake is designed to work with Tang. This makes it extremely easy to wire up complicated graphs of event handling logic. In addition to making it easy to build up event-driven applications, Tang provides a range of static analysis tools and provides a simple aspect-style programming facility that supports Wake's latency and throughput profilers.

## 5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER APACHE PRODUCTS

Given REEF's position in the big data stack, there are three relationships to consider: Projects that fit below, on top of, or alongside REEF in the stack [? ].

### 5.1. Below REEF

REEF is designed to facilitate application development on top of resource managers like Mesos and YARN. Hence, its relationship with the resource managers is symbiotic by design.

### 5.2. On Top of REEF

Apache Spark, Giraph, MapReduce and Flink are some of the projects that logically belong at a higher layer of the big data stack than REEF. Each of these had to individually solve some of the issues REEF addresses.

### 5.3. Alongside REEF

Apache builds library layers on top of a resource management platform. Twill, Slider, and Tez are notable examples in the incubator. These projects share many objectives with REEF. Twill simplifies programming by exposing a programming model. Apache Slider is a framework to make it easy to deploy and manage long-running static applications in a YARN cluster. Apache Tez is a project to develop a generic Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) processing framework with a reusable set of data processing primitives. Apache Helix automates application-wide management operations which require global knowledge and coordination, such as repartitioning of resources and scheduling of maintenance tasks. Helix separates global coordination concerns from the functional tasks of the application with a state machine abstraction.

## 6. CONCLUSION

REEF is a flexible framework for developing distributed applications on resource manager services. It is a standard library of reusable system components that can be easily composed into application logic. It possesses properties of retainability, composability, cost modeling, fault handling and elasticity. Its key components are driver, task, evaluator, context and services. Its relationship with projects above it, below it and alongside it in the big data stack is discussed. Thus, a brief overview of REEF is shown here.

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# An Overview of Pivotal HD/HAWQ and its Applications

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**Pivotal HD/HAWQ is a Hadoop native SQL query engine that combines the key technological advantages of MPP database with the scalability and convenience of Hadoop.**

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**Keywords:** pivotal, hd, hawq, data science

<https://github.com/narayana1043/sp17-i524/blob/master/paper2/S17-IR-2017/report.pdf>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Pivotal-HAWQ[1] is a Hadoop native SQL query engine that combines the key technological advantages of MPP database with the scalability and convenience of Hadoop. HAWQ reads data from and writes data to HDFS natively. HAWQ delivers industry-leading performance and linear scalability. It provides users the tools to confidently and successfully interact with petabyte range data sets. HAWQ provides users with a complete, standards compliant SQL interface.

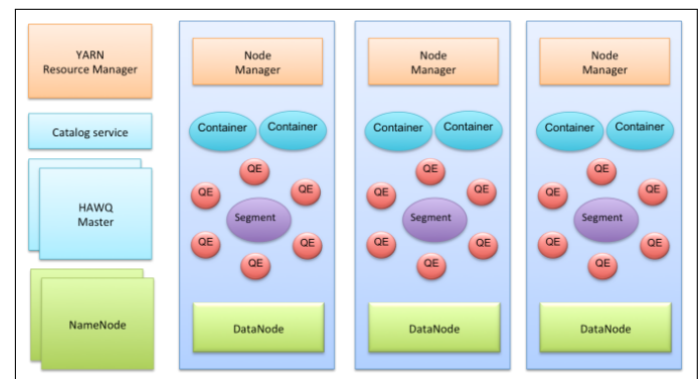
An MPP database is a database that is optimized to be processed in parallel for many operations to be performed by many processing units at a time.[2] HAWQ breaks complex queries into small tasks and distributes them to MPP query processing units for execution. HAWQ's basic unit of parallelism is the segment instance. Multiple segment instances on commodity servers work together to form a single parallel query processing system. A query submitted to HAWQ is optimized, broken into smaller components, and dispatched to segments that work together to deliver a single result set. All relational operations - such as table scans, joins, aggregations, and sorts - simultaneously execute in parallel across the segments. Data from upstream components in the dynamic pipeline are transmitted to downstream components through the scalable User Datagram Protocol (UDP) interconnect.

Based on Hadoop's distributed storage, HAWQ has no single point of failure and supports fully-automatic online recovery. System states are continuously monitored, therefore if a segment fails, it is automatically removed from the cluster. During this process, the system continues serving customer queries, and the segments can be added back to the system when necessary.

## 2. ARCHITECTURE OF HAWQ

In a typical HAWQ deployment, each slave node has one physical HAWQ segment, an HDFS DataNode and a NodeManager installed. Masters for HAWQ, HDFS and YARN are hosted on

separate nodes.[3]. HAWQ is tightly integrated with YARN, the Hadoop resource management framework, for query resource management. HAWQ caches containers from YARN in a resource pool and then manages those resources locally by leveraging HAWQ's own finer-grained resource management for users and groups.



**Fig. 1.** The following diagram provides a high-level architectural view of a typical HAWQ deployment.[4].

### 2.1. HAWQ Master

The HAWQ master is the entry point to the system. It is the database process that accepts client connections and processes the SQL commands issued. The HAWQ master parses queries, optimizes queries, dispatches queries to segments and coordinates the query execution. End-users interact with HAWQ through the master and can connect to the database using client programs such as psql or application programming interfaces (APIs) such as JDBC or ODBC. The master is where the global system catalog resides. The global system catalog is the set of system tables that contain metadata about the HAWQ system

itself. The master does not contain any user data; data resides only on HDFS.

## 2.2. HAWQ Segment

In HAWQ, the segments are the units that process data simultaneously. There is only one physical segment on each host. Each segment can start many Query Executors (QEs) for each query slice. This makes a single segment act like multiple virtual segments, which enables HAWQ to better utilize all available resources.

## 2.3. HAWQ Interconnect

The interconnect is the networking layer of HAWQ. When a user connects to a database and issues a query, processes are created on each segment to handle the query. The interconnect refers to the inter-process communication between the segments, as well as the network infrastructure on which this communication relies.

## 2.4. HAWQ Resource Manager

The HAWQ resource manager obtains resources from YARN and responds to resource requests. Resources are buffered by the HAWQ resource manager to support low latency queries. The HAWQ resource manager can also run in standalone mode. In these deployments, HAWQ manages resources by itself without YARN.

## 2.5. HAWQ Catalog Service

The HAWQ catalog service stores all metadata, such as UDF/UDT[5] information, relation information, security information and data file locations.

## 2.6. HAWQ Fault Tolerance Service

The HAWQ fault tolerance service (FTS) is responsible for detecting segment failures and accepting heartbeats from segments.

## 2.7. HAWQ Dispatcher

The HAWQ dispatcher dispatches query plans to a selected subset of segments and coordinates the execution of the query. The dispatcher and the HAWQ resource manager are the main components responsible for the dynamic scheduling of queries and the resources required to execute them.

# 3. KEY FEATURES OF PIVOTAL HDB/HAWQ

## 3.1. High-Performance Architecture

Pivotal HDB's parallel processing architecture delivers high performance throughput and low latency (potentially, near-real-time) query responses that can scale to petabyte-sized datasets. Pivotal HDB also features a cutting-edge, cost-based SQL query optimizer and dynamic pipelining technology for efficient performance operation.

## 3.2. Robust ANSI SQL Compliance

Pivotal HDB complies with ANSI SQL-92, -99, and -2003 standards, plus OLAP extensions. Leverage existing SQL expertise and existing SQL-based applications and BI/data visualization tools. Execute complex queries and joins, including roll-ups and nested queries.

## 3.3. Deep Analytics and Machine Learning

Pivotal HDB integrates statistical and machine learning capabilities that can be natively invoked from SQL and applied natively to large data sets across a Hadoop cluster. Pivotal HDB supports PL/Python, PL/Java and PL/R programming languages.

## 3.4. Flexible Data Format Support

HDB supports multiple data file formats including Apache Parquet and HDB binary data files, plus HBase and Avro via HDB's Pivotal Extension Framework (PXF) services. HDB interfaces with HCatalog, which enables you to query an even broader range of data formats.

## 3.5. Tight Integration with Hadoop Ecosystem

Pivotal HDB plugs into the Apache Ambari installation, management and configuration framework. This provides a Hadoop-native mechanism for installation and deployment of Pivotal HDB and for monitoring cluster resources across Pivotal HDB and the rest of the Hadoop ecosystem.

# 4. ECOSYSTEM

HAWQ uses Hadoop ecosystem[6] integration and manageability and flexible data-store format support. HAWQ is natively in hadoop and requires no connectors. Hadoop Common contains libraries and utilities needed by other Hadoop modules. HDFS is a distributed file-system that stores data on commodity machines, providing very high aggregate bandwidth across the cluster. Hadoop YARN is a resource-management platform responsible for managing computing resources in clusters and using them for scheduling of users applications. Hadoop MapReduce is an implementation of the MapReduce programming model for large scale data processing.

# 5. APPLICATIONS OF PIVOTAL HD/HAWQ

The Pivotal HD Enterprise product enables you to take advantage of big data analytics without the overhead and complexity of a project built from scratch. Pivotal HD Enterprise is Apache Hadoop that allows users to write distributed processing applications for large data sets across a cluster of commodity servers using a simple programming model.

## 5.1. Content-Based Image Retrieval using Pivotal HD with HAWQ

Manual tagging is infeasible for image databases of this size, and is prone to errors due to users' subjective opinions. Given a query image, a CBIR[7] system can be potentially used to auto-tag (label) similar images in the collection, with the assigned label being the object category or scene description label. This technology also has an important role to play within a number of non-consumer domains. CBIR systems can be used in health care contexts for case-based diagnoses. A common example is image retrieval on large image databases such as Flickr[8].

## 5.2. Transition of Hulu from Mysql to Pivotal-HD/HAWQ

Hulu is a leading video company that offers TV shows, clips, movies and more on the free, ad-supported Hulu.com service and the subscription service Hulu Plus. It serves 4 billion videos. It has used HAWQ to gain performance improvement to handle queries from users. It's main challenge was inability to scale MySQL and Memcached to improve performance which was handled by Pivotal HAWQ[9].

## 6. DISADVANTAGES

There are also some drawbacks that needs attention before one choose to use Pivotal-HD/HAWQ. Since most of these are used with the help public cloud providers there is a greater dependency on service providers, Risk of being locked into proprietary or vendor-recommended systems, Potential privacy and security risks of putting valuable data on someone else's system. Another important problem what happens if the supplier suddenly stops services. Even with this disadvantages the technology is still used greatly in various industries and many more are looking forward to move into cloud.

## 7. EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

Pivotal offers an portfolio of role-based courses and certifications to build your product expertise[10]. These courses can get someone with basic knowledge of hadoop ecosystem to understand how to deploy, manage, build, integrate and analyze Pivotal HD/HAWQ applications on clouds.

## 8. CONCLUSION

Pivotal HD/HAWQ is the Apache Hadoop native SQL database for data science and machine learning workloads. With Pivotal HDB we can ask more questions on data in Hadoop to gain insights into data by using all the available cloud resources without sampling data or moving it into another platform for advanced analytics. Its fault tolerant architecture can handle node failures and move the workload around clusters.

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# OpenStack Nova: Compute Service of OpenStack Cloud

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OpenStack Nova is the compute service of the OpenStack cloud system. It is designed to manage and automate the pools of computer resources and can work on bare metal and high performance computing. It is written in python. We will discuss the main components included in the Nova Architecture [1].

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**Keywords:** Cloud, OpenStack, Nova, API, I524

<https://github.com/satyamsah/sp17-i524/blob/master/paper2/S17-IR-2031/report.pdf>

## INTRODUCTION

Nova is responsible for spawning vm instances in openstack environment. It is built on a messaging architecture which runs on several servers. This architecture allows components to communicate through a messaging queue. Nova together shares a centralized SQL-based database for smaller deployment. For large deployments an aggregation is used to manage data across multiple data stores[2].

## NOVA FRAMEWORK

Nova is comprised of multiple server processes, each performing different functions. The OpenStack provided user interface for Nova which is a REST API. During invocation of the API, the Nova communicates via RPC (Remote procedure call) passing mechanism.

The API servers process REST requests, which typically involve database reads/writes. RPC messaging is done via the 'oslo.message' library. Most of the nova components can run on different servers and have a manager that is listening for RPC messages. One of the components is Nova Compute where a single process runs on the hypervisor it is managing.

Nova has a centralized database that is logically shared between all components[4].

## NOVA COMPONENTS

Below are the major components of Nova:

DB: An SQL database for data storage. This is the SQLAlchemy-compatible database. The database name is 'nova'. The 'nova-conductor' service is the only service that writes to the database.

## ARCHITECTURE -OPENSTACK NOVA

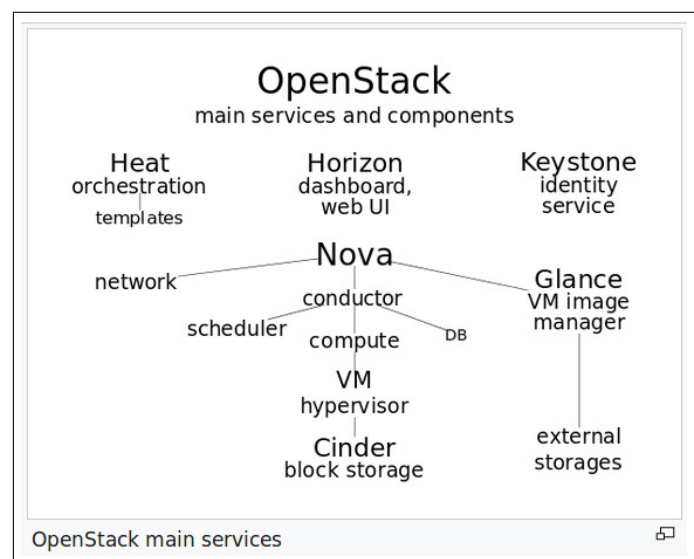


Fig. 1. Architecture of OpenStack cloud using Nova [3]



**API:** It is the component that receive HTTP requests, converts commands and communicates with other components via the 'oslo.messaging' queue or HTTP. The 'python-novaclient 7.1.0' is a python binding to OpenStack Nova API which acts as a client for the same. The nova-api provides an endpoint for all API queries (either OpenStack API or EC2 API), initiates most of the orchestration activities (such as running an instance) and also enforces some policy (mostly quota checks)

**Scheduler:** The 'nova-scheduler' is a service to determine how to dispatch compute requests. For example, it determines on which host a VM should launch. Compute is configured with a default scheduler options in the /etc/nova/nova.conf file[5].

**Network:** It manages IP forwarding, bridges, and vlans. The network controller with nova-network provides virtual networks to enable compute servers to interact with each other and with public network. Compute with nova-network support the following modes, which are implemented as Network Manager types:

- Flat Network Manager
- Flat DHCP Network Manager
- VLAN Network Manager

**volume :** It manages creation, attaching and detaching of persistent volumes to compute instances. This functionality is being migrated to Cinder, a separate OpenStack service

**Compute:** It manages communication with hypervisor and virtual machine

**Conductor:** It handles requests that need coordination, acts as a database proxy, or handles object conversions

## STEP BY STEP INVOCATION OF OPENSTACK NOVA SERVICE

- Authenticating against the nova-api endpoint
- Listing instances
- Retrieving an instance by name and shutting it down
- Booting an instance and checking status
- Attaching Floating IP address
- Changing a security group
- Retrieving console login

## NOVA AND OTHER OPENSTACK SERVICE

Nova is the main Openstack services as it interact with all the services to set IAAS stack. Nova interact with Glance service to provided images for VM provisioning. It also interact with the Queue service via a nova-scheduler and nova-conductor API. It interacts with Keystone for authentication and authorization services. It also interacts with Horizon for web interface.

## NOVA DEPENDENCE ON AMQP

AMQP is the messaging technology chosen by the OpenStack cloud. The AMQP sits between any two Nova components and allow them to communicate in a loosely coupled fashion. Nova Components use RPC to communicate to one another. It is build on the pub/sub paradigm to have the benefits. Decoupling between client and server (such that the client does not need to know where the servant's reference is) is a major advantage of AMQP[6].

## ORCHESTRATION TASK IN NOVA

Nova-Conductor service plays an important role to manage the execution of workflows which involve the scheduler. Rebuild, resize, and building the instance are managed here. This was done in order to have better separation of responsibilities between what compute nodes should handle and what scheduler should handle and to clean up the path of execution. In order to query the scheduler in a synchronous manner it needed to happen after the API had returned a response otherwise API response times would increase and that's why conductor was chosen. And changing the scheduler call from asynchronous to synchronous helped to clean up the code[7].

The earlier logic was complicated and the scheduling logic was distributed across the code. The earlier process was changed to the following:

- API receives request to build an instance.
- API sends an RPC cast to conductor to build an instance.
- Conductor sends an RPC call to scheduler to pick a compute and waits for the response. If there is a scheduler fail, it stops the build at the conductor.
- Conductor sends an RPC cast to the compute to build the instance. If the build succeeds, stop here. If it fails then the compute sends an RPC cast to conductor to build an instance. This is the same RPC message that was sent by the API.

## OPENSTACK NOVA SUPPORT

Earlier Openstack was supported on KVM but its support has been extended QEMU. Microsoft Hyper-V and VMware ESXi too provide extended support. Nova has support for XenServer and XCP through XenAPI virtual layer. It also support bare metal deployment and provisioning from 'Ironic' version. This means it is possible to deploy virtual machines. By default, it will use PXE and IPMI to provision and turn on/off the machine. But from the Ironic version it support vendor-specific plugins which may implement additional functionality.

## OPENSTACK NOVA IN BIGDATA

A use case has been developed to leverage OpenStack to perform big data analytics. OpenStack used cassandra database for columnar data structure. PostgreSQL for relational data structure. This use case also allows us to configure Hadoop distributed file system for large unstructured data. OpenStack Sahara has come up with core cloud components of Big data[8].

## OPENSTACK NOVA AND OTHER COMPETITORS

The OpenStack nova does the same task as it is being done by AWS EC2, Google CE and Microsoft Azure VM. With respect to Beach marking the main difference is the cloud administrator can upload their images in OpenStack where as in AWS and Google Cloud storage, one need to use the pre-defined list. The AWS is used mainly as public cloud where as the Openstack can be used a private cloud. But OpenStack has an advantage of customizing our own cloud configuration which is not there in any of the vendor specific clouds.

## CONCLUSION

We discussed about the main components of OpenStack Nova and how it is interacting with different other Openstack services. We also showed use case of running big data problem on Openstack. We also discussed the compute service offerings provided by cloud vendors other than OpenStack.

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# Jupyter Notebook vs Apache Zeppelin - A comparative study

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With the development of new technologies for the purpose of exploring, analysing and visualizing big datasets, there exists a growing demand of a collaborative platform that combines the process of data analysis and visualization. The idea of computer notebooks has been around for a long time, starting with the early days of Matlab and Mathematica in the mid-to-late-80s. Two such platforms: Apache Zeppelin and Jupyter notebook are taken in to consideration for comparison. Both of them were ranked against characteristics such as their ability to support multiple programming techniques, multi-user support and integrated visualization.

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**Keywords:** Jupyter, Zeppelin, Notebook, Comparison

<https://github.com/cloudmesh/classes/blob/master/docs/source/format/report/report.pdf>

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## 1. INTRODUCTION - JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

Jupyter notebook, part of project Jupyter is the third version of IPython notebook. It is a web based interactive development environment and supports multiple programming languages (Python, Julia, R etc.) [1]. It started supporting Julia, Python and R in its initial release, hence the term Jupyter. The web based interactive environment provided by Jupyter is facilitated through a notebook interface which contains the programming

code written by the user as well mark down elements and outputs that are generated as result of the written code[2]. Hence, Jupyter Notebook documents allows a seamless view of the code written and the corresponding output (graphs, tables, etc.). The Jupyter Notebook app is a client-server application as shown in the figure 1 that can be run on a local machine for personal use and can be accessed without the internet, or can be installed in a remote server which can be accessed via an internet connection. The final component of the Jupyter Notebook is the kernel which performs the execution of code written by user. Jupyter comes with a native IPython kernel (supporting Python), and also supports 80+ programming languages' kernels [3].

## 2. INTRODUCTION - APACHE ZEPPELIN

Apache Zeppelin [5], similar to Jupyter notebook, is also a web based interactive notebook but aimed towards supporting big data and data analytics. It supports multiple programming languages. It is useful in exploration of data, creation of visualizations and sharing insights, as web pages, with various stakeholders involved in a project. It supports a range of programming languages like Scala, Spark SQL, Shell, etc with the default being scala. Zeppelin has an architecture similar to Jupyter notebook with an exception that notebook in Zeppelin supports the integration of multiple programming languages in a single notebook. Zeppelin's notebook is shipped with some basic charts which can be used to visualize output generated by any supported programming language. Apart from that, it has the option of pivot charts and Dynamic forms that can be

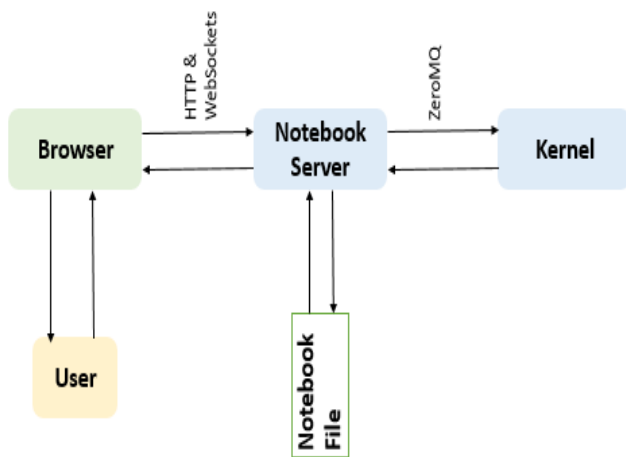


Fig. 1. Jupyter Architecture [4]

generated inside the notebook interface.

### 3. COMPARISON

This section would compare the following aspects of Apache Zeppelin and Jupyter notebook:

1. Interpreter configuration
2. Interface
3. Supported Languages
4. Visualization
5. Multi-user capability

#### 3.1. Interpreter configuration

Zeppelin interpreter is a language/data-processing-backend that can be plugged into Zeppelin notebook. Currently, Zeppelin supports over 30 interpreters such as Scala ( with Apache Spark ), Python ( with Apache Spark ), Spark SQL, JDBC, Markdown, Shell, etc [6]. Zeppelin has a separate Interpreter configuration page that you can be accessed for multiple language parameters. For instance, Spark home directory as well as spark master string can be modified to our preference. It would create the Spark Context automatically so you don't need to deal with it in each notebook. For example, to use Scala code in Zeppelin, "%spark" has to be included to load the interpreter. Apache Zeppelin provides several interpreters as community managed interpreters [7] which can be installed at once if **netinst** binary package has been installed. It also supports installation of 3rd party interpreters.

For Jupyter, IPython is the default kernel defined as Kernel zero, which can be obtained through the kernel **ipykernel**. Jupyter supports the use of 80+ kernels and [3] shows how each of them can be installed, required dependencies and the corresponding programming language version needed.

#### 3.2. Interface

Zeppelin leverages a common UI framework with Bootstrap and Angular.js for the notebook interface. It is a easy to use interface with the support for creating dynamic forms within

Zeppelin's notebook for which input can be obtained from a programming languages' output. Zeppelin provides an interface that is similar to RShiny's interactive web interface which allows user to manipulate in the front end rendered using Javascript with R running in the background [8].

Jupyter, on the other hand has a simple interface that is not user interactive as Zeppelin. When jupyter notebook is launched, the first page that is encountered is the Notebook Dashboard which shows the notebook files that has been created already and residing in the server. A new notebook can be created that is associated to a specific programming language's kernel (Python 2/Python 3/ R etc.) [9]. It's interface simple interface having a cell where the code can be written. Once the code is executed, the area below the cell would display the corresponding output.

#### 3.3. Supported Languages

Zeppelin has the support for the 16 interpreters mentioned in Table 1. Since Apache Zeppelin has the default interpreter as spark which is a one of the major technology used for solving big data problems, the list includes interpreters like hbase, cassandra, elastic search etc. that works along with spark in solving big data problems. To overcome the limitation of these list of interpreters, Zeppelin provides the support for writing our own interpreter as described in [10].

Table 1. Programming languages supported by Apache Zeppelin

alluxio	file	jdbc	md
angular	flink	kylin	postgresql
cassandra	hbase	lens	python
elasticsearch	ignite	livy	shell

Jupyter, on the other hand has a huge list of about 80+ kernels being supported currently [3]. Though Jupyter has an upper-hand over Zeppelin over the number of supported programming languages, it lags behind Zeppelin in the support of using different programming language in the same notebook.

#### 3.4. Visualization

Zeppelin provides the freedom to play around with various types of chart as shown in figure 2. It provides charting options by default for the output generated as a result of execution of code. The Apache Zeppelin community has been working on Project Helium [11], which aims to seed growth in all kinds of visualizations. This follows the model created by pluggable interpreters. Helium aims to make adding a new visualization simple, intuitive and can be accessed through a packaged code.

Jupyter, on the other hand has no charting options by default. Hence, it relies on existing charting libraries from the programming language that the notebook uses.

#### 3.5. Multi-user capability

Zeppelin is still working towards providing multi user capability. Jupyter Hub [12] provides multiple user support for Jupyter. It is simple to setup because it leverages the Linux users and groups to provide authentication. Three subsystems make up Jupyter-Hub as shown in Figure 3. Each user cannot touch or see any other users because it's restricted at the OS layer. However,

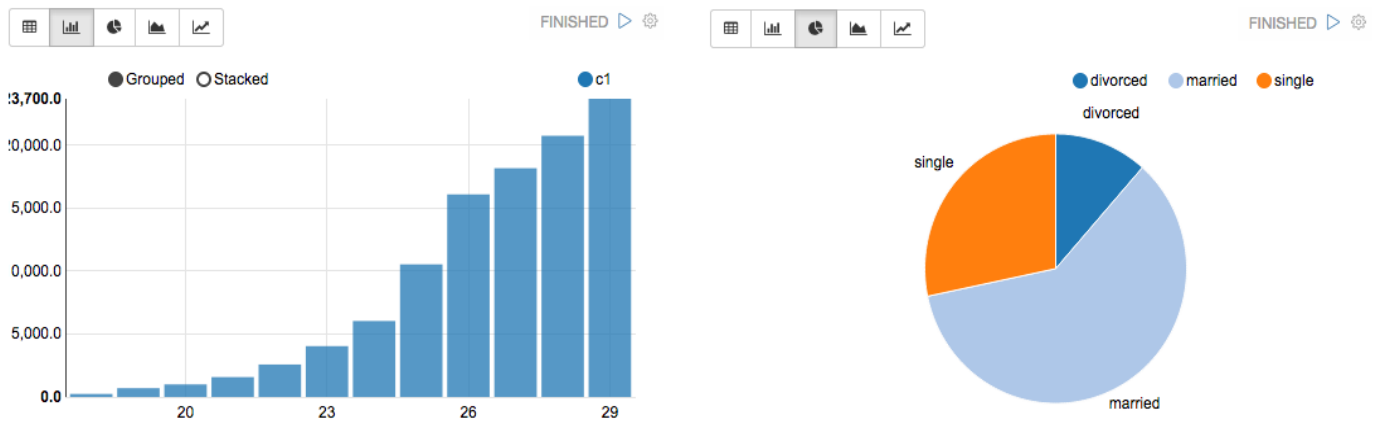


Fig. 2. Snapshot of Integrated graph - Apache Zeppelin [5]

Jupyter Hub has to be maintained in a single server which would provide access to multiple users.

1. a multi-user Hub (tornado process)
2. a configurable http proxy (node-http-proxy)
3. multiple single-user Jupyter notebook servers (Python/IPython/tornado)

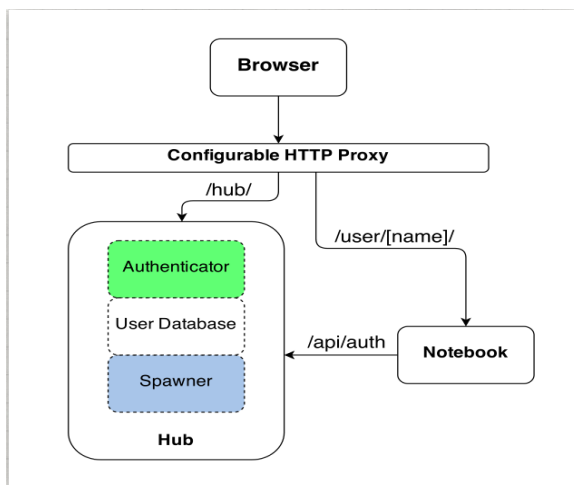


Fig. 3. Jupyter HUB Architecture [12]

### 3.6. Community support

Zeppelin is still in the incubation stage of Apache. It is progressing very slowly relatively to the status of Jupiter today. However, since Jupyter has a long history as IPython, there is lot of support for Jupyter in the online community. A simple google search for the term **IPython** gives around 1.3 million results whereas for **Apache Zeppelin**, it is around 0.45 million. Apache Zeppelin is working with NFLabs, Twitter, Hortonworks, MapR, Pivotal, and IBM among many others delivering new features and fix 44 issues in its platform [13].

## 4. ALTERNATIVES TO JUPYTER AND APACHE ZEPPELIN

### 4.1. Beaker Notebook

The Beaker Notebook is built on top of IPython kernel and was designed from the start to be a fully polyglot notebook [14]. It currently supports Python, Python3, R, Julia, JavaScript, SQL, Java, Clojure, HTML5, Node.js, C++, LaTeX, Ruby, Scala, Groovy, Kdb. It follows a cell type interface similar to Jupyter and Zeppelin and allows the user to use multiple programming languages across different cells in the same notebook. (i.e.) For example, the output of the code written in R in cell 1 can be accessed by a block of code written in Python in cell 2 for further manipulations.

### 4.2. SageMath

Sagemath is a free open-source mathematics software system [15] built for creating an open source alternative to Magma, Maple, Mathematica, and MATLAB. It is built on top of existing open-source packages: NumPy, SciPy, matplotlib, Sympy, Maxima, GAP, FLINT, R etc. It also offers a notebook type interface and the Sage Notebook recently moved to the cloud with SageMathCloud in collaboration with Google's cloud services.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The very need for experiments, explorations, and collaborations in scientific programming community is addressed by the evolution of these notebooks. Considering these into account, Apache Zeppelin is gaining upper hand over Jupyter in providing a fluid environment to solve big data problems apart from it being in the initial stages of defining multi-user support and relatively small community. With Zeppelin being a part of Apache community, it would be understandable that there would be constant growth and updates. This can be strengthened from the fact that Apache Zeppelin is in the initial stages of developing Helium which would make visualization easy to use for big data problems.

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# Google BigQuery - A data warehouse for large-scale data analytics

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There has been an increase in the volume of relational data generated today through a large number of sources. The large volume of data forces us to find solutions which can cope with them. Recently several hybrid approaches like HadoopDB, Hive, etc have been introduced to handle this large data. Although these have been successful in handling large data, but their architecture makes them inefficient to handle suboptimal execution strategies. Moreover this data is the information that companies would like to explore and analyse quickly to identify strategic answers to business. Therefore, in order to solve the problem of traditional database management systems to support large volumes of data arises Google's BigQuery platform. This solution runs in cloud, SQL-like queries against massive quantities of data, providing real-time insights about the data. In this paper, we will analyze the main features of BigQuery that Google offers to manage large-scale data along with its comparison with other data storage platforms.

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**Keywords:** BigQuery, BigData, Google, Cloud, Database, IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, SQL

<https://github.com/vorasagar7/sp17-i524/paper2/S17-IR-2041/report.pdf>

## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the amount of data being collected, stored and processed continues to grow rapidly. Therefore high performance and scalability have become two essential requirements for data analytics systems. Querying massive datasets can be time consuming and expensive without the right hardware and infrastructure. BigQuery solves this problem by enabling super-fast, SQL-like queries against append-only tables, using the processing power of Google's infrastructure. Google BigQuery [1] [2] is a cloud web service data warehouse used for large-scale data processing. It is ideal for businesses that cannot invest in infrastructure to process a huge amount of information. This platform allows to store and retrieve large amounts of information in near real time with main focus on data analysis.

## CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing [3] [4] allows access to computing resources easily scalable and virtualized via the Internet. The use becomes simpler because users need not to have knowledge, experience or management of the infrastructure. There are usually three types of cloud offerings:

- Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) which provides basic compute and storage resources including servers, network-46 ing, etc.

- Platform as a service (PaaS) which provides a platform allowing users to develop, run and manage applications without the complexity of building and maintaining the infrastructure.
- Software as a Service (SaaS) which refers to one of the most known cloud services, which consists of applications running directly in the cloud provider.

## GOOGLE BIGQUERY

To solve the problems faced by Hadoop[5] MapReduce[6], Google developed Dremel application in order to process large volumes of data. Dremel was designed to deliver high performance on data which was distributed across multiple servers and SQL support. But in 2012 at Google I/O event, it was announced that they would no longer support Dremel and this led to the beginning of BigQuery which became then the high-performance cloud offering of google.

Google BigQuery [2] platform is a SaaS as a model in the cloud. It is not a reporting system and does not have an interface that allows the operation of the information but it is ideal to export results by Tableau, QlikView, Excel, among others including the tools of Business Intelligence (BI) as seen in figure 1. Projects are top-level containers that store information about billing and authorized users, and they contain BigQuery data. When we



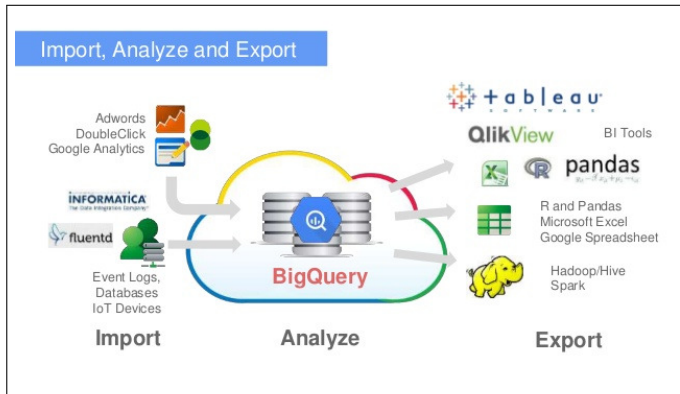


Fig. 1. [7] System Architecture of BigQuery

create a new project, it is identified by a name, authorized users and data[8].

Data which is generated from a variety of sources like event logs, relational databases, IoT devices like sensors, social media websites, etc is given as an input to BigQuery which processes it to generate some meaningful analysis according to the requirement. The final data could be represented and exported using Tableau, Qlikview and other BI tools. It can also be exported on Hadoop system for parallel processing as in figure 1.

## FEATURES OF BIGQUERY

Google BigQuery[1] presents some characteristics like Velocity, Scalability, Simplicity, Security and multiple access methods.

### Velocity

BigQuery[1] can process millions of information which is not indexed, in seconds due to columnar storage, and tree architecture.

### Columnar Storage

The data instead of being stored in terms of rows, is stored as columns and thus storage will be oriented. This will result in scanning of only the required values, largely reducing latency. This storage also allows for a higher compression ratio. Google reports [9] that they can achieve columnar compression ratios of 1:10 as opposed to 1:3 when storing data in a traditional row-based format. The reason behind this is the similarity of data stored in the columns as the variation is significantly lower than when the data is stored in rows.

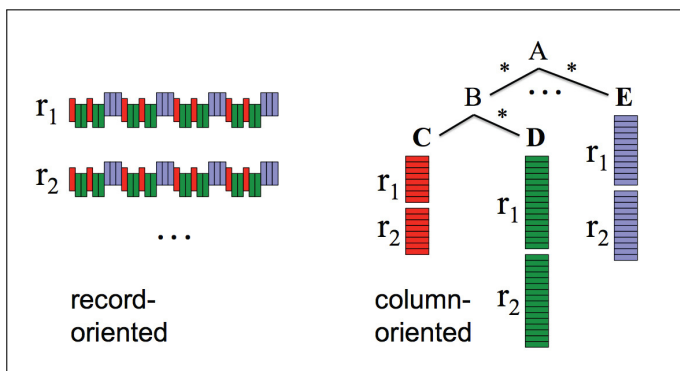


Fig. 2. [9] Row-oriented vs Column-oriented Storage

## Tree Architecture

This is used for processing queries and aggregating results across different nodes. BigQuery is spread across thousands of servers. The data is shared across multiple machines as in figure 2. This helps retrieve data much faster. Let us see this with the help of 2 examples[9].

Here, A is our root server, with B being an intermediate server and C, D, E being leaf servers having local disk storage.

### Example 1: Speed

Statement: List out all the customer names starting with 'G'.

Let us assume Node C contains customer names. Hence, it is as simple as traversing A -> B -> C and looking at the datasets Cr1 and Cr2 for names starting with G. One need not look at A -> B -> D and A -> E. Hence, in this simple scenario, we have already achieved a search time of 0.33x that of a typical RDBMS (assuming equal column sizes).

### Example 2: Parallel Processing

Statement: Count all the customer names starting with 'G'.

- Root A passes the query to intermediate B.
- B translates the query to Sum (Count all the customer names starting with 'G').
- Intermediate B passes this query to Leaf C.
- Leaf C has tablets (Horizontal shared tables) r1 and r2.
- C accesses these tablets in parallel, runs quick counts and passes the count of Cr1 and Cr2 to B.
- B sums Cr1 and Cr2 and passes it to the root A for output.

Now, if this architecture was scaled to thousands of leaf servers and hundreds of intermediate servers. This achieves enormous amounts of parallel processing by utilizing a small percentage of the CPU processing and disk I/O of each server as opposed to 100% usage of fewer servers.

## Scalability

It is the ability to manage huge data size with millions of records reaching terabytes of information, without space limits[1].

## Simplicity

BigQuery provides a simple interface to upload and execute browse through a query language similar to SQL as shown in figure 3.

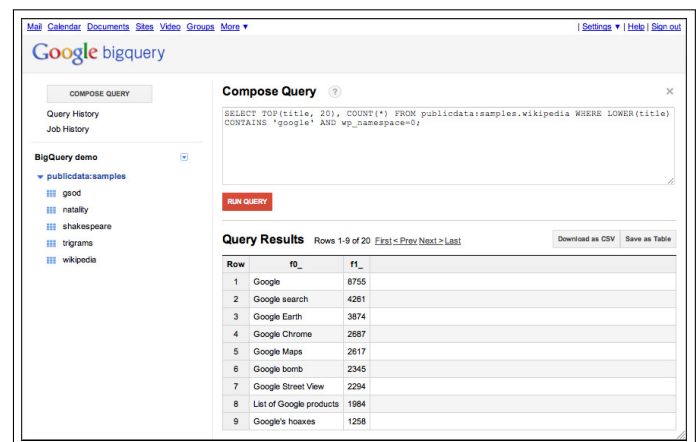


Fig. 3. [10] Big Query Sample User Interface



## Multiple permissions

It is the capacity to manage different access permissions, read-only, editing or owner.

## Security

To ensure security, the solution makes use of SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)

## Multiple access methods

We can access the service in different ways. We can use a BigQuery browser tool, a bq command-line tool or a REST-based API.

- BigQuery Browser Tool: With this tool it is possible to easily browse, create tables, run queries, and export data to Google Cloud Storage.
- bq command-line Tool: This Python command - line tool permits to manage and query the data.
- REST API: We can access BigQuery making calls to the REST API using a variety of client libraries such as Java, PHP or Python.

## EXPERIMENT

In [11], the performance of BigQuery is compared against Impala, Shark, Hive, Redshift and Tez by using following benchmark. The benchmark allows 3 different sizes of datasets - tiny, 1node and 5nodes. The largest dataset is 5nodes which has 'rankings' table with 90 million records and 'uservisits' table with 775 million records. The data is generated using Intel's Hadoop benchmark tools. The data itself are available at `s3://big-data-benchmark/pavlo/[text|text-deflate|sequence|sequence-snappy]/[suffix]`. The two tables have the following schemas:

Ranking table schema: (lists websites and their page rank)

- pageURL (String)
- pageRank (Integer)
- avgDuration (Integer)

Uservisits table schema: (Stores server logs for each web page)

- sourceIP (String)
- destURL (String)
- visitDate (String)
- adRevenue (Float)
- userAgent (String)
- countryCode (String)
- languageCode (String)
- searchWord (String)
- duration (Integer)

The benchmark measures response time on a handful of relational queries: scans, aggregations, and joins. Some of the query results are larger than 128MB.

- Scan Query

This query has 3 permutations, when X is 1000, X is 100 and then X is 10:

```
SELECT pageURL, pageRank FROM [benchmark.rankings] 48
WHERE pageRank > X
```

- Aggregation Query

This query has 3 permutations, when X is 8, X is 10 and then X is 12:

```
SELECT SUBSTR(sourceIP, 1, X) AS srcIP, SUM(adRevenue)
FROM [benchmark.uservisits] GROUP EACH BY srcIP
```

- Join Query

Like other queries earlier, this one also has 3 permutations: X is '1980-04-01', X is '1983-01-01' and X is '2010-01-01':

```
SELECT sourceIP, sum(adRevenue) AS totalRevenue,
avg(pageRank) AS pageRank FROM [benchmark.rankings]
R JOIN EACH(SELECT sourceIP, destURL, adRevenue
FROM [benchmark.uservisits] UV WHERE UV.visitDate >
"1980-01-01" AND UV.visitDate < X) NUV ON (R.pageURL
= NUV.destURL) GROUP EACH BY sourceIP ORDER BY
totalRevenue DESC LIMIT 1
```

	Query 1A	Query 1B	Query 1C		Query 2A	Query 2B	Query 2C
Redshift	2.49	2.61	9.46	Redshift	25.46	56.51	79.15
Impala (Disk)	12.015	12.015	37.085	Impala (Disk)	113.72	155.31	277.53
Impala (Mem)	2.17	3.01	36.04	Impala (Mem)	84.35	134.82	261.015
Shark (Disk)	6.6	7	22.4	Shark (Disk)	151.4	164.3	196.5
Shark (Mem)	1.7	1.8	3.6	Shark (Mem)	83.7	100.1	132.6
Hive	50.49	59.93	43.34	Hive	730.62	764.95	833.3
Tez	28.22	36.35	26.44	Tez	377.48	438.03	427.56
BigQuery	4.6	14.6	11.4	BigQuery	15.1	24.4	11.4

	Query 3A	Query 3B	Query 3C
Redshift	33.29	46.08	168.25
Impala (Disk)	108.68	129.815	431.26
Impala (Mem)	41.21	76.005	386.6
Shark (Disk)	111.7	135.6	382.6
Shark (Mem)	44.7	67.3	318
Hive	561.14	717.56	2374.17
Tez	323.06	402.33	1361.9
BigQuery	9.3	9.1	11.2

**Fig. 4.** [11] Comparison of BigQuery with other storage platforms

Figure 4 shows the experimental results. For this experiment, each query was executed 10 times and the results are median response time in seconds. From 4, it shows that only in Query A BigQuery took more time than others but while executing Query 2 and 3, it executed them faster than other platforms. This shows that BigQuery can produce amazing results when processing complex queries on large datasets.

## CONCLUSION

Google BigQuery is a cloud-based database service that is able to process large data sets quickly. BigQuery allows to run SQL-like queries against multiple terabytes of data in a matter of seconds. It is suitable for ad-hoc OLAP/BI queries that require results as fast as possible. As a cloud-powered massively parallel query database it provides extremely high full-scan query performance and cost effectiveness compared to traditional data warehouse solutions and appliances.

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