

# Implementation of a Benchmark Suite for Strymon

Nicolas Hafner

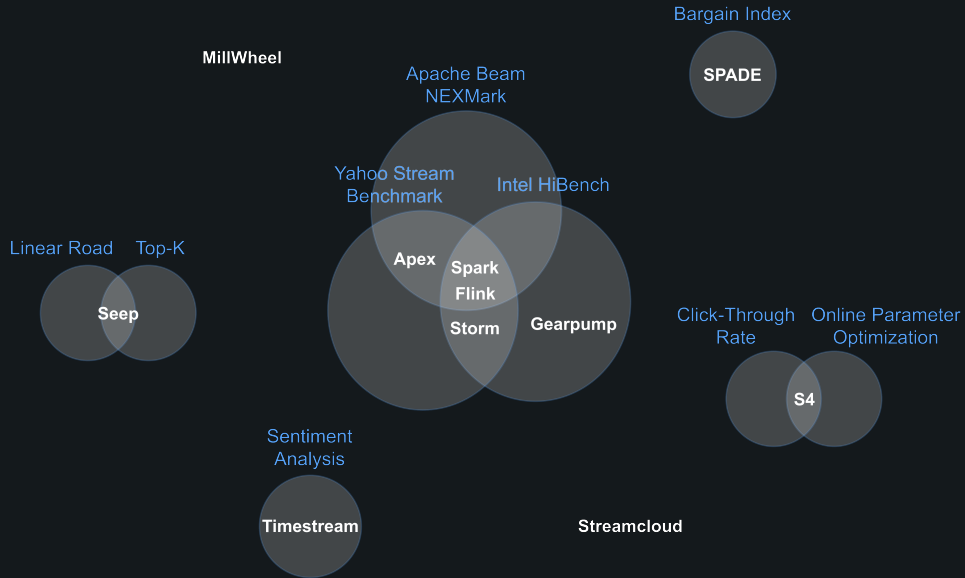
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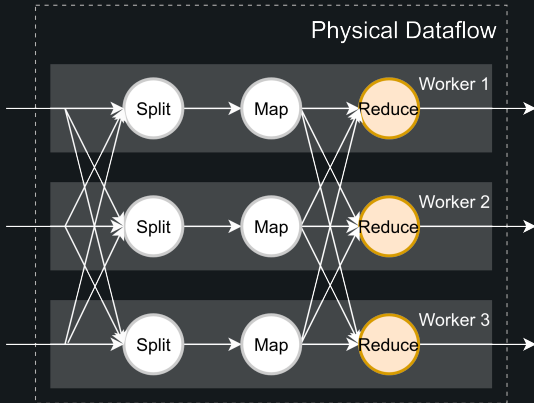
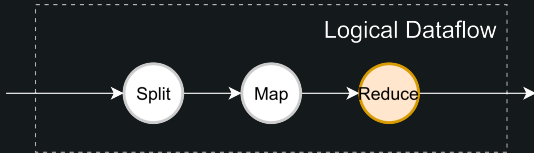


# Current Publications

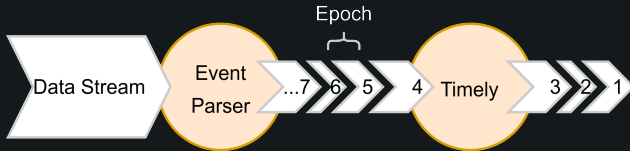
- Investigated current practises in published papers
- Almost no paper used a standardised benchmark
- Code and data often not published
- Often very simple benchmarks like Word Count:



# Timely



# Timely



# Benchmarks

- We implemented three benchmarks:
  1. Intel's HiBench
  2. Yahoo's Streaming Benchmark
  3. Apache Beam's NEXMark
- Comparable against many other systems

# Intel's HiBench<sup>1</sup>

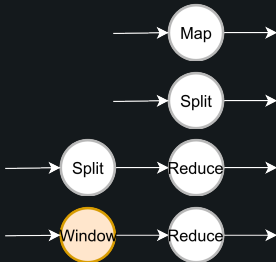
- Big Data micro-benchmark
- Only four data flows:

1. Identity

2. Repartition

3. Word Count

4. Window Reduce



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<sup>1</sup><https://github.com/intel-hadoop/HiBench>

# Yahoo Stream Benchmark<sup>2</sup>

- Count ad views for ad campaigns
- Only one, relatively simple data flow:



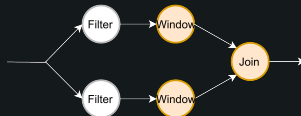
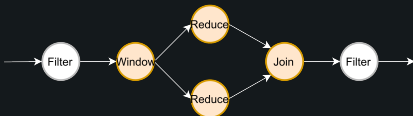
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<sup>2</sup>Sanket Chintapalli et al. "Benchmarking streaming computation engines: Storm, Flink and Spark streaming". In: Parallel and Distributed Processing Symposium Workshops, 2016 IEEE International. IEEE. 2016, pp. 1789–1792.



# Beam's NEXMark<sup>3</sup>

- Implements an “auctioning system”
- 13 data flows in total
- Uses filter, map, reduce, join, window, session, partition
- Dataflows for Query 5 and 8:



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<sup>3</sup>Based on original paper: Pete Tucker et al. NEXMark–A Benchmark for Queries over Data Streams (DRAFT). Tech. rep. Technical report, OGI School of Science & Engineering at OHSU, Septembers, 2008.

# Testing Framework

- Implemented a general framework for benchmarks
- Generic components for input/output handling
- New, reusable operators for join, window, reduce, filtermap, session, partition
- Implemented HiBench, YSB, NEXmark using this framework

# Evaluation System

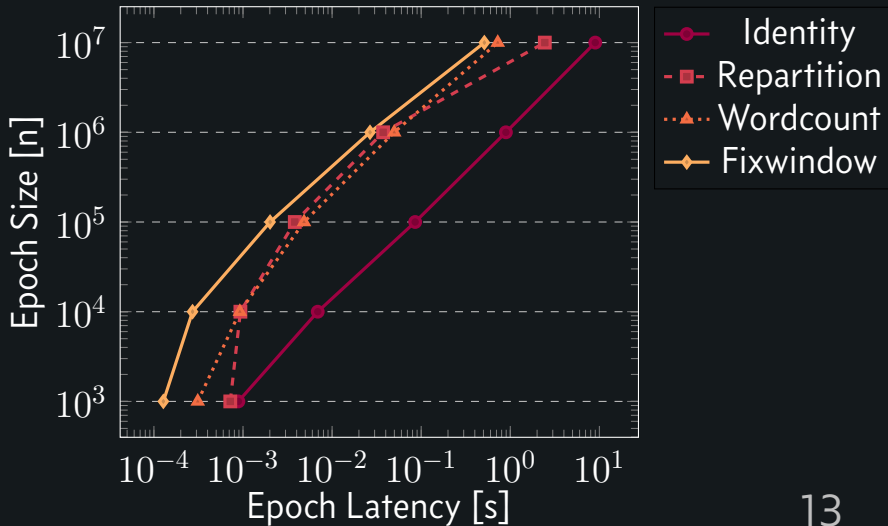
- Run on sgs-r815-03 (AMD, 64 cores, 2.4GHz)
- Data generated directly in memory
- Generation re-implemented in Rust
- No foreign systems like Kafka used

# Evaluation Setup

- Measured closed-loop per-epoch latency
- One epoch encompasses a logical second of data
- Workload varied between 1K-10Me/s, 1-32 workers, 10-120s windows

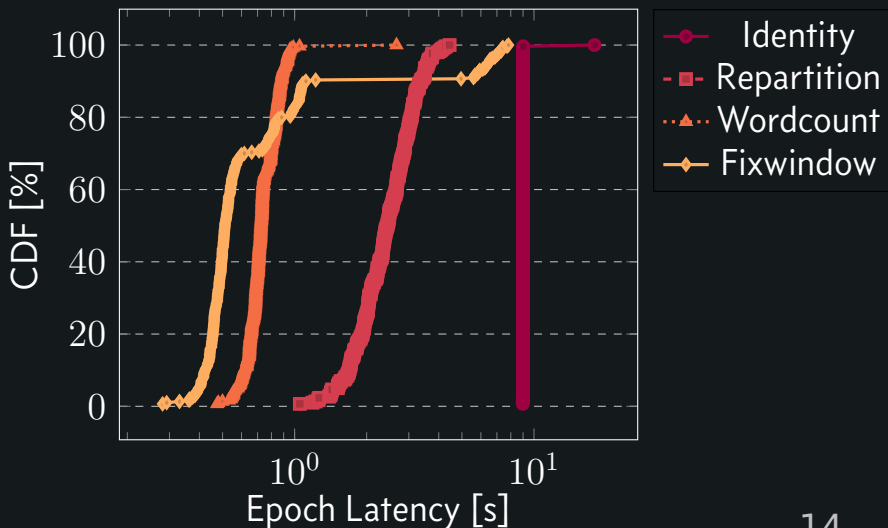
# HiBench Latency / Batch

Median Latency (32 workers)



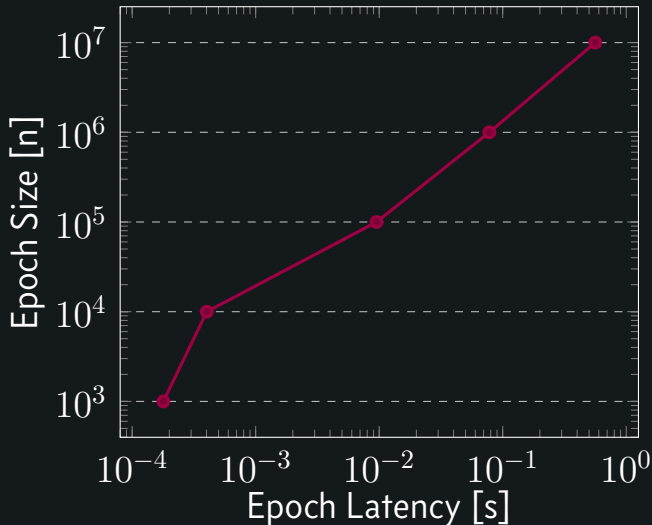
# HiBench CDF

CDF (32 workers, 10'000'000 events/epoch)



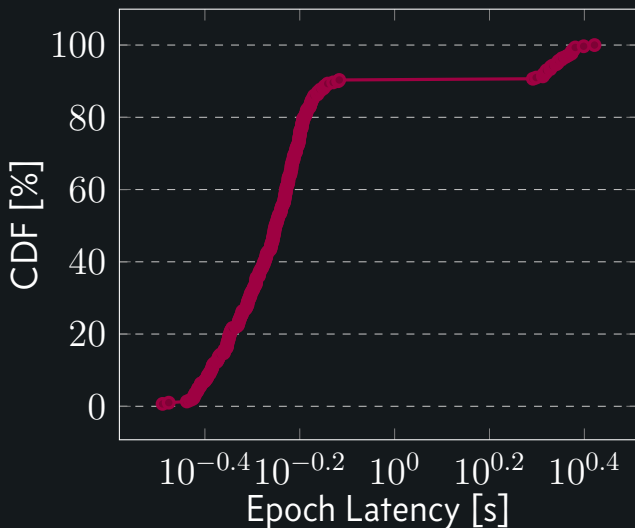
# YSB Latency / Batch

Median Latency (32 workers)



# YSB CDF

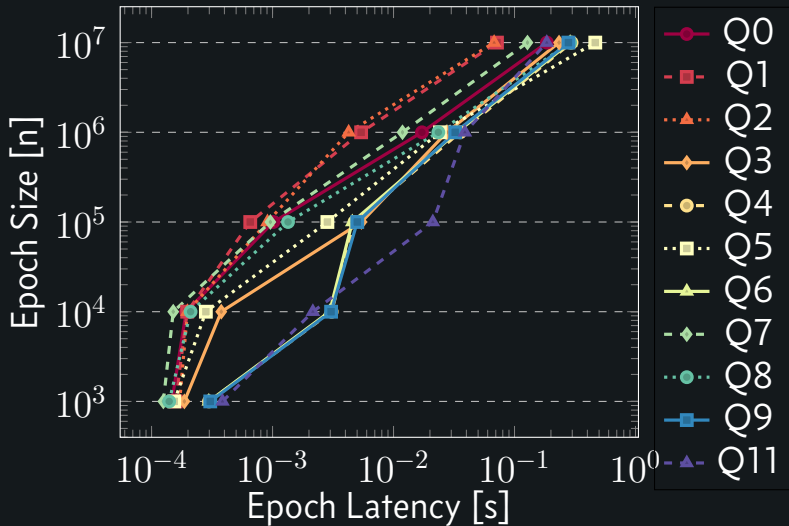
CDF (32 workers, 10'000'000 events/epoch)





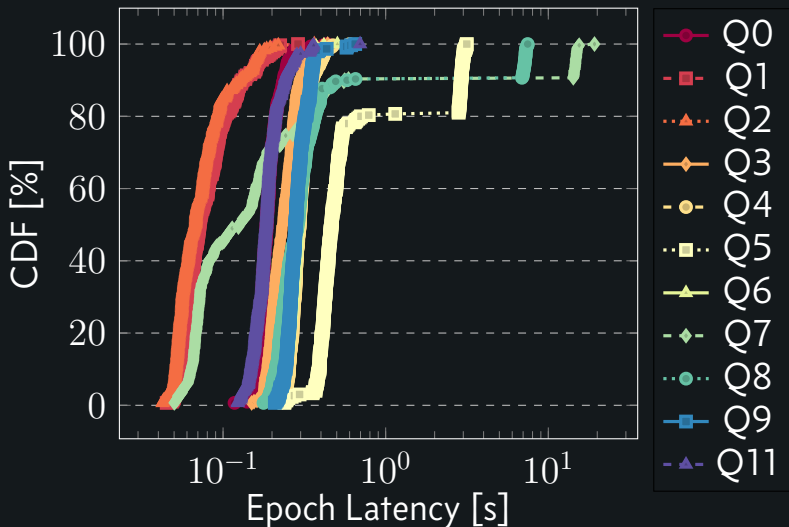
# NEXMark Latency / Batch

Median Latency (32 workers)



# NEXMark CDF

CDF (32 workers, 10'000'000 events/epoch)



# Benchmark Evaluation

- Benchmarks are underspecified and undocumented

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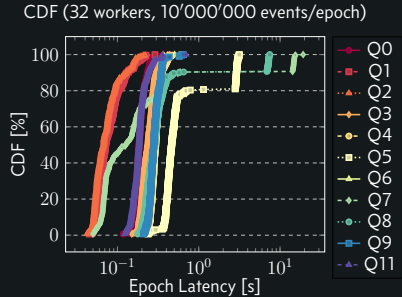
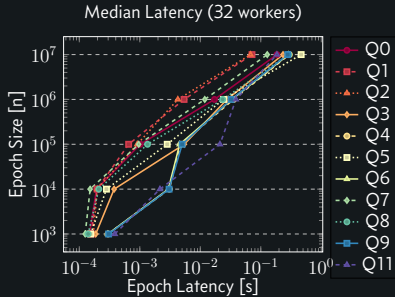
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# Benchmark Evaluation

- Benchmarks are underspecified and undocumented
- No result verification
- External systems compound complexity
- No tests for load balancing, fault-tolerance, etc.

# Benchmark Suggestions

- Abstract model definitions for data flows
- Correctness verification tools
- Deterministically generated workloads
- Various short and long data flows
- Tests for both latency, *and* fault-tolerance, etc.



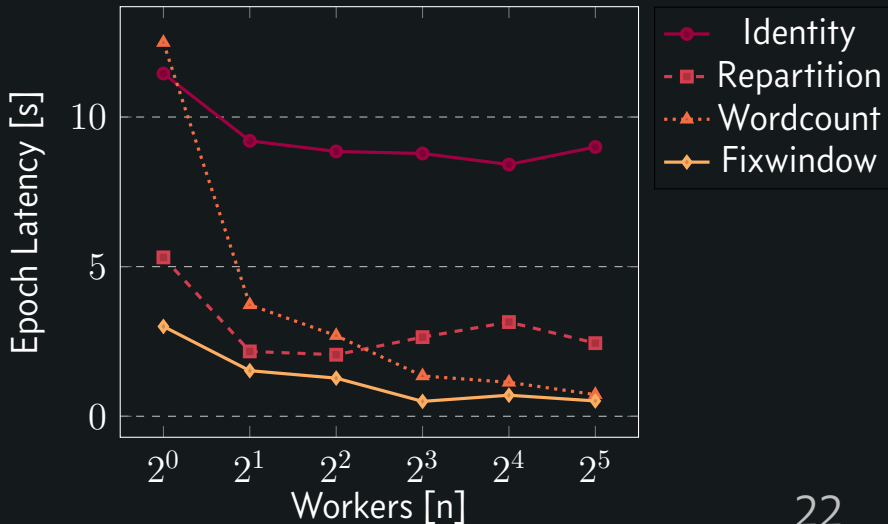
<http://strymon.systems.ethz.ch/>

<https://github.com/Shinmera/bsc-thesis>



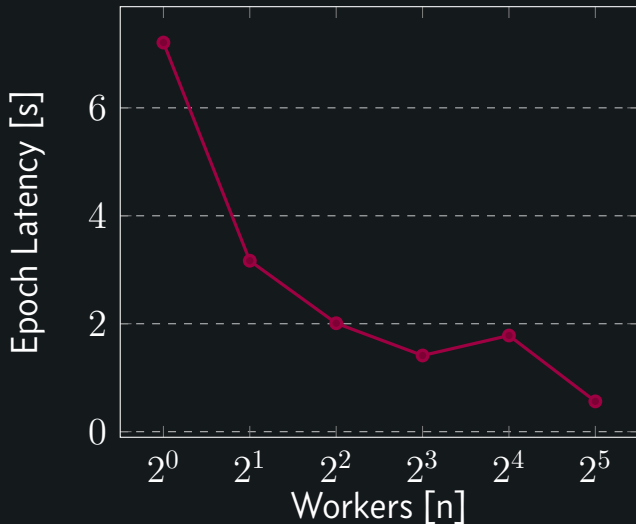
# HiBench Worker Scaling

Scaling (10'000'000 events/epoch)



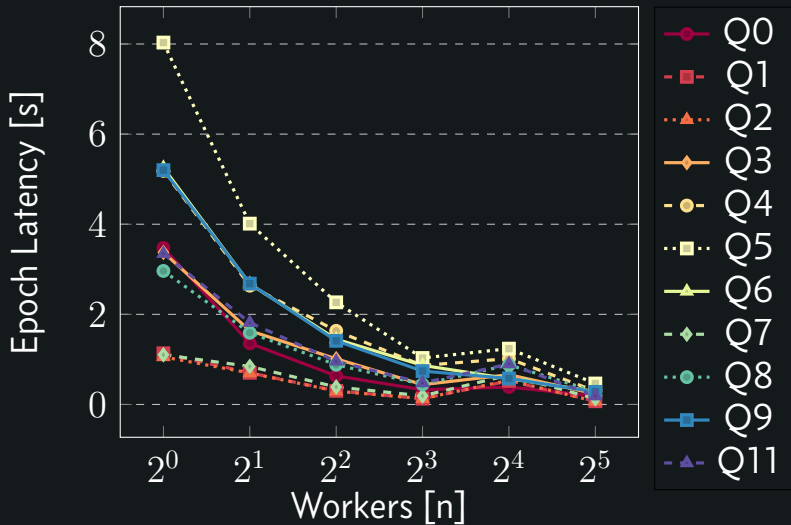
# YSB Worker Scaling

Scaling (10'000'000 events/epoch)



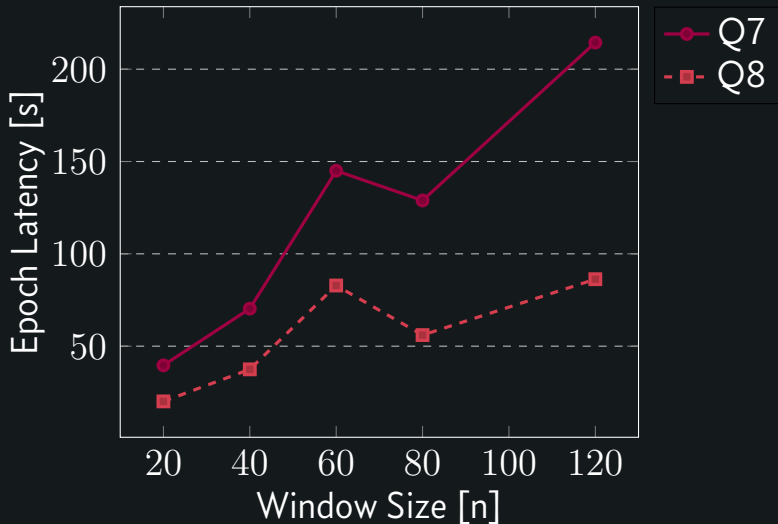
# NEXMark Worker Scaling

Scaling (10'000'000 events/epoch)



# NEXMark Window Scaling

Windowing (32 workers, 10'000'000 e/s)



# NEXMark Slide Scaling

Window Slides Q5 (32 workers, 10'000'000 e/s)

