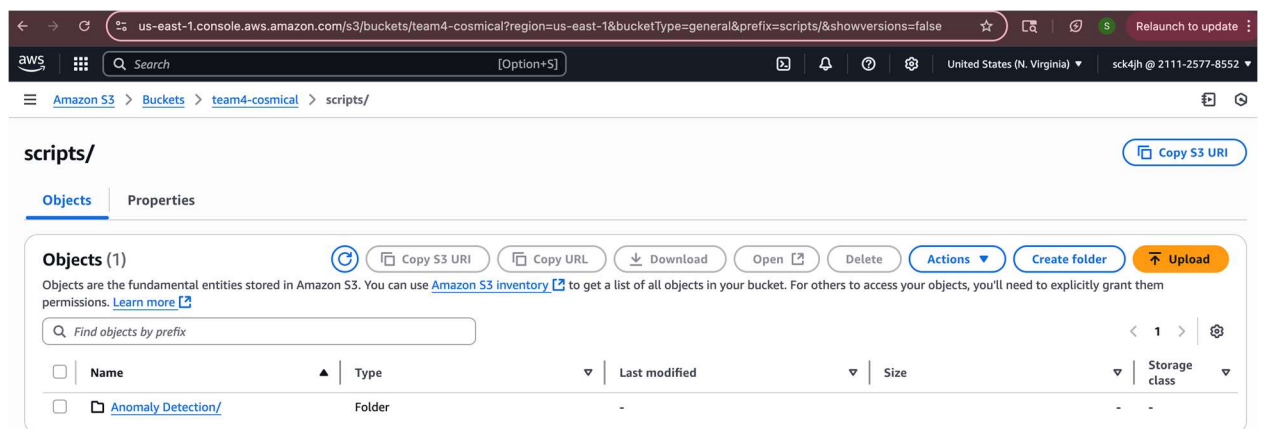
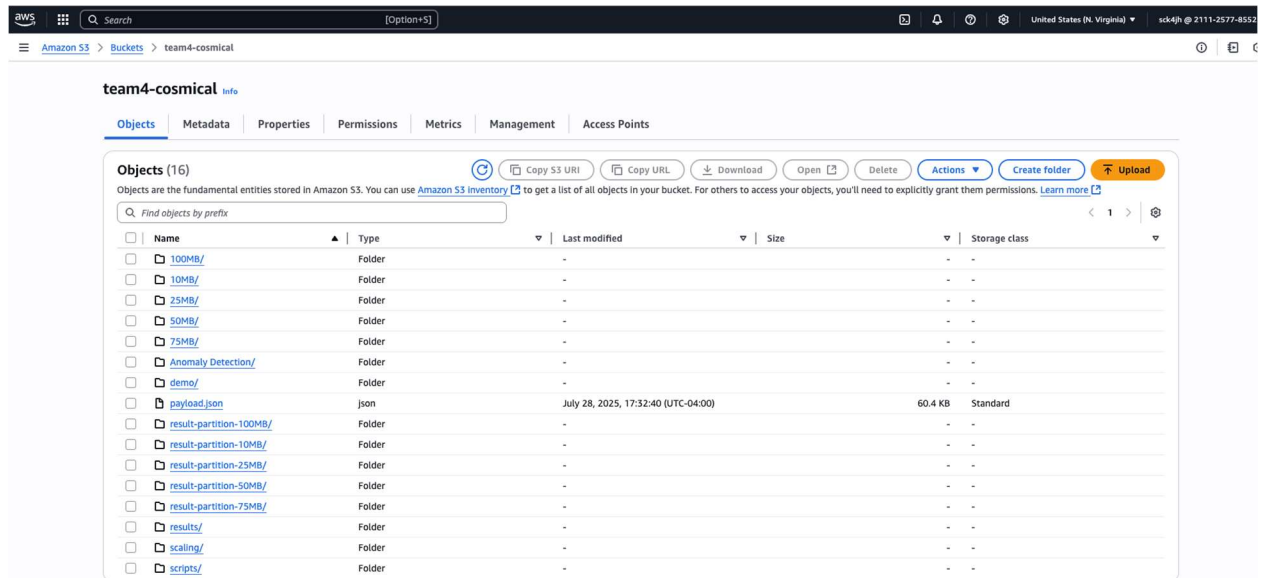


Project Step 4

Sam Knisely, Darreion Bailey

1. Create an S3 bucket with "results" and "scripts" folders
 2. Clone the AI for Astronomy repository (<https://github.com/mstaylor/AI-for-Astronomy.git>)
[Links to an external site.](#)
 3. Copy the Anomaly Detection folder to your S3 bucket under the scripts path
- The below screenshot shows our S3 bucket, team4-cosmical, with the results and scripts folders and the cloned AI for Astronomy repository. We also copied the AI for Astronomy folder into the scripts folder as seen in the second screenshot.



4. Configure the Step Function input payload with your bucket name, world size, and correct paths
 - The step function invoke statement can be modified as seen below with bucket names, world sizes, batch sizes, paths to different partitions of data, and paths to the scripts, data, and output results.

The screenshot displays the AWS Step Functions console interface. The state machine 'COSMIC-AI-TEAM4' is in the 'Design' view. The workflow consists of the following steps:

- Start** (yellow circle)
- Lambda: Invoke Lambda Invoke** (orange box)
- Map state Distributed** (blue box) with 'Item source: JSON Payload'
- Lambda: Invoke Model Inference** (orange box)
- Lambda: Invoke Summarize** (orange box)
- End** (yellow circle)

The 'Lambda Invoke' step is selected, and the 'Payload' configuration is shown on the right. The payload is a JSON object:

```
1 {  
2   "bucket": "team4-cosmical",  
3   "file_limit": "100",  
4   "batch_size": 512,  
5   "object_type": "folder",  
6   "S3_object_name": "Anomaly Detection",  
7   "script": "/tmp/Anomaly  
8   Detection/Inference/Inference.py",  
9   "result_path": "result-partition-50MB/1GB/1",  
10  "data_bucket": "cosmicai-data",  
11  "data_prefix": "50MB"  
}
```

5. Execute the step function and monitor the CloudWatch logs at /aws/lambda/cosmic-executor

CloudWatch > Log groups > /aws/lambda/cosmic-executor > 2025/07/29/\$LATEST

Log events

You can use the filter bar below to search for and match terms, phrases, or values in your log events. [Learn more about filter patterns](#)

Filter events - press enter to search

Clear 1m 30m 1h 12h Custom UTC timezone Display

Timestamp	Message
2025-07-29T19:14:10.258Z	END RequestId: 807f1831-6541-45d9-afee-de2b2b1cde69
2025-07-29T19:14:10.258Z	REPORT RequestId: 807f1831-6541-45d9-afee-de2b2b1cde69 Duration: 10144.11 ms Billed Duration: 10145 ms Memory Size: 10240 MB Max Memory Used: 2038 MB
2025-07-29T19:14:11.516Z	START RequestId: 91005622-d58c-4474-b07e-02f1877f9df8 Version: \$LATEST
2025-07-29T19:14:11.516Z	received: {'S3_BUCKET': 'team4-cosmic', 'BUCKET': 'team4-cosmic', 'RESULT_BUCKET': 'team4-cosmic', 'S3_OBJECT_NAME': 'Anomaly Detection', 'SCRIPT': '/tmp/Anomaly Detecti...
2025-07-29T19:14:11.517Z	parsing args
2025-07-29T19:14:11.517Z	executing script: Anomaly Detection
2025-07-29T19:14:11.576Z	s3key: Anomaly Detection/Fine_Tune_Model/Mixed_Inception_z_VITAE_Base_Img_Full_New_Full.pt path: /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Fine_Tune_Model filename: Mixed_Inception_z_VITAE_Base_...
2025-07-29T19:14:11.576Z	downloading key: Anomaly Detection/Fine_Tune_Model/Mixed_Inception_z_VITAE_Base_Img_Full_New_Full.pt to /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Fine_Tune_Model/Mixed_Inception_z_VITAE_Base_Img...
2025-07-29T19:14:11.918Z	s3key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/_init_.py path: /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference filename: _init_.py
2025-07-29T19:14:11.918Z	downloading key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/_init_.py to /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference filename: _init_.py
2025-07-29T19:14:11.944Z	s3key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib/_init_.py path: /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib filename: _init_.py
2025-07-29T19:14:11.944Z	downloading key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib/_init_.py to /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib filename: _init_.py
2025-07-29T19:14:11.975Z	s3key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib/fmi_operations.py path: /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib filename: fmi_operations.py
2025-07-29T19:14:11.975Z	downloading key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib/fmi_operations.py to /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib filename: fmi_operations.py
2025-07-29T19:14:12.012Z	s3key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib/fmi_scaling_lambda.py path: /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib filename: fmi_scaling_lambda.py
2025-07-29T19:14:12.012Z	downloading key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib/fmi_scaling_lambda.py to /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference/fmllib filename: fmi_scaling_lambda.py
2025-07-29T19:14:12.047Z	s3key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/inference.py path: /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference filename: inference.py
2025-07-29T19:14:12.047Z	downloading key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/inference.py to /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference filename: inference.py
2025-07-29T19:14:12.083Z	s3key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/inference_old.py path: /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference filename: inference_old.py
2025-07-29T19:14:12.083Z	downloading key: Anomaly Detection/Inference/inference_old.py to /tmp/Anomaly Detection/Inference filename: inference_old.py

6. Examine the results in your S3 bucket's results folder

We saved results in the below format. Each folder contains each rank and the combined JSON.

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/team4-cosmic?region=us-east-1&bucketType=general&prefix=results&showversions=false

Amazon S3 > Buckets > team4-cosmic > results/

Objects (32)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
f1elimit-10_batchsize-128_prefix-50MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-10_batchsize-256_prefix-100MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-10_batchsize-256_prefix-50MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-10_batchsize-32_prefix-50MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-10_batchsize-512_prefix-50MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-10_batchsize-64_prefix-50MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-120_batchsize-256_prefix-100MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-120_batchsize-256_prefix-25MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-120_batchsize-256_prefix-50MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-120_batchsize-256_prefix-75MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-14_batchsize-256_prefix-75MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-160_batchsize-256_prefix-75MB/	Folder	-	-	-
f1elimit-180_batchsize-256_prefix-50MB/	Folder	-	-	-

7. Compare the distributed inference performance with the local execution from Step 3

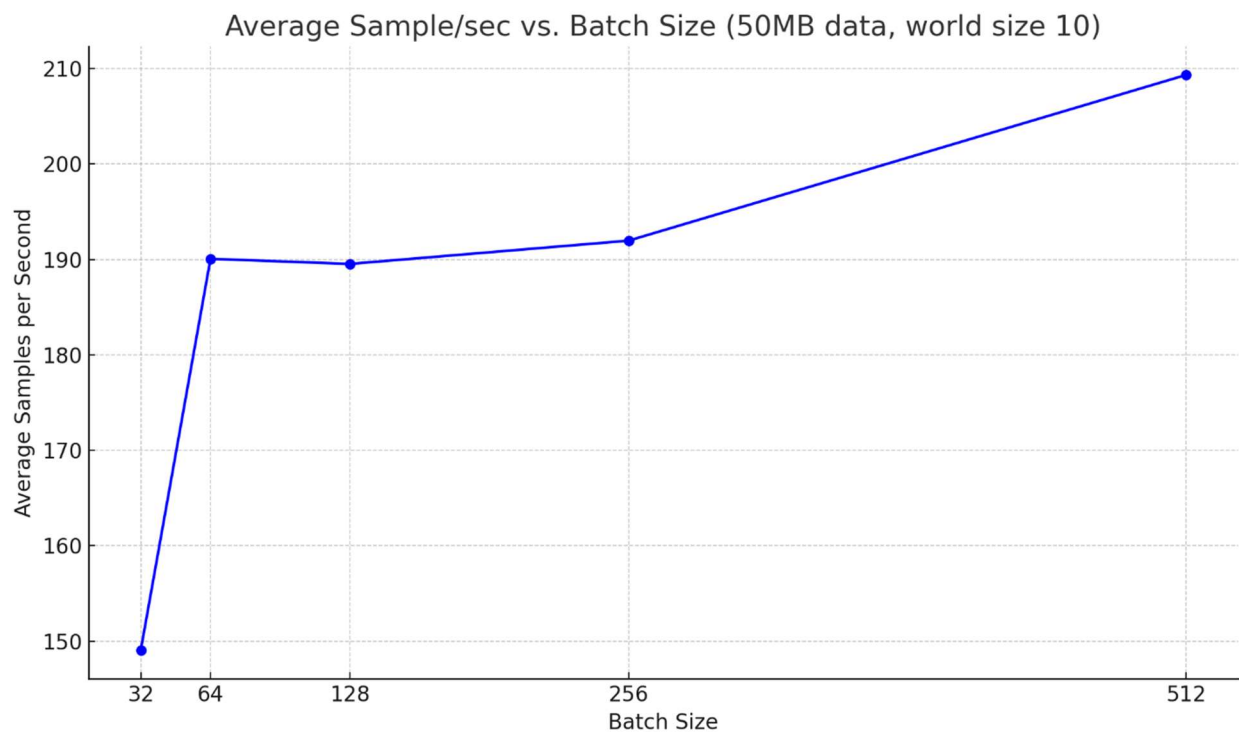
Metric	Local Execution	AWS Execution	Notes
Execution Time/Batch (s)	4.23	2.46	AWS ~42% faster
Throughput (Mbps)	161.98	34.44	Local ~4.7x higher
CPU Time (s)	~12.7	~12.5	AWS slightly better
Memory (MB)	~25337	~3762	AWS ~85% less memory
Sample/sec (normalized)	~121	~211	AWS ~75% faster

- These three steps were completed to perform the benchmarking below.

Rubric Steps:

1. Test Baseline - Experiment with multiple batch sizes

- The baseline group tested was the 50MB partitioned data with a world size of 10. The batch size testing yielded the below results.



2. Test various dataset access - Benchmark execution time, cost, and throughput

- We tested benchmarked execution time, cost, and throughput using various data sizes, data partitions, and batch sizes. See the graphs in step 1 above and step 4 below.

3. Test at scale – Validate Parallel Execution

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/states/home?region=us-east-1#/v2/executions/details/arn:aws:states:us-east-1:211125778552:execution:COSMIC-AI-TEAM4:50864af2-6788-42ee-a572-8270f7ad38e

Search

[Option+5]

United States (N. Virginia)

us4jh @ 2111-2577-855

Step Functions

State machines

COSMIC-AI-TEAM4

Execution: 50864af2-6788-42ee-a572-8270f7ad38e

Step Functions

State machines

Execution inspector

Activities

Developer resources

Online learning workshop

Local Development

Data flow simulator

Feature spotlight

Documentation

Join our feedback panel

Events (1698)

Filter by properties or search by keyword

Filter by a date and time range

1

2

3

4

5

6

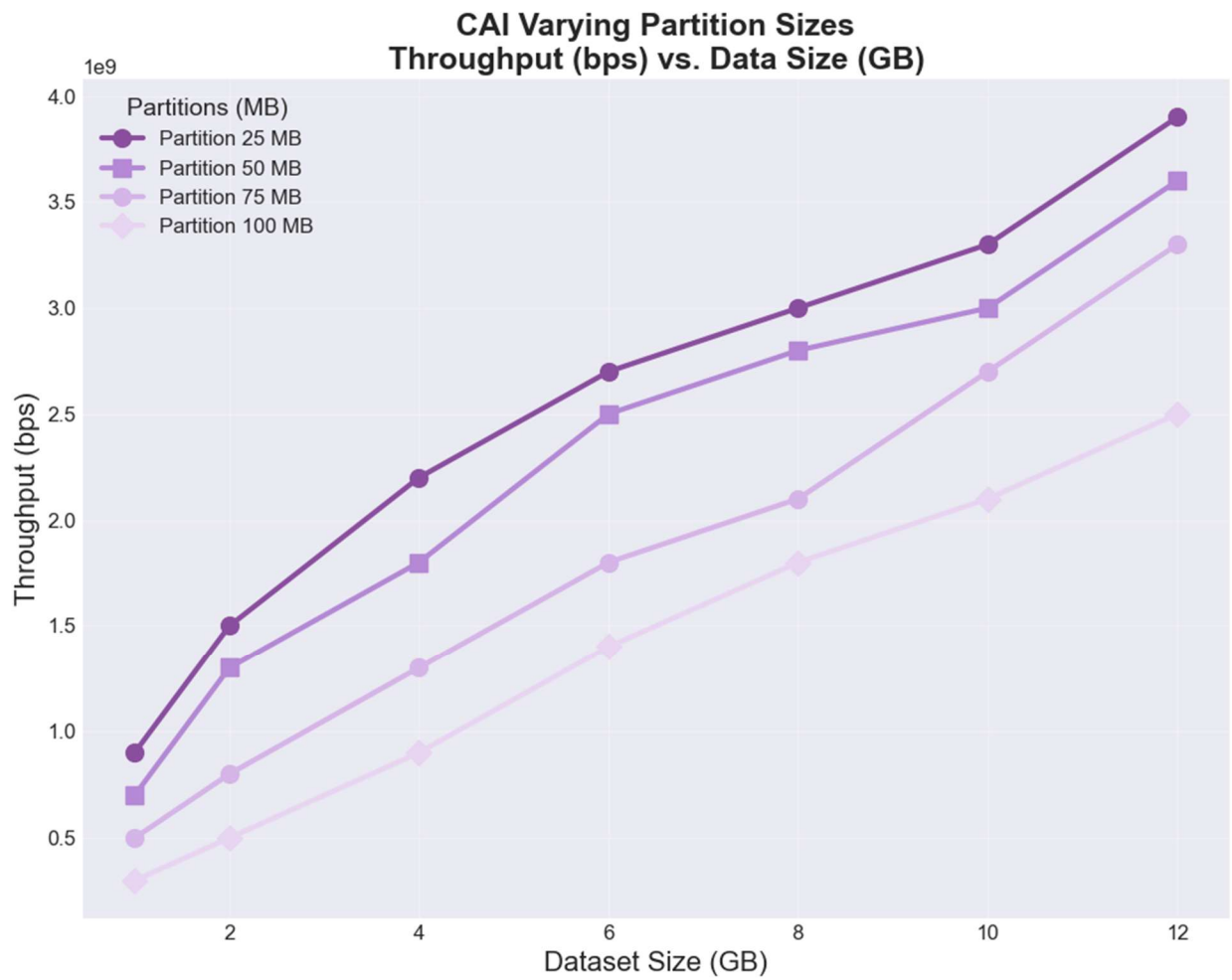
7

8

9

ID	Type	Step	Resource	Started After	Timestamp
▶ 90	TaskStateEntered	Model Inference		00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 91	TaskScheduled	Model Inference	Lambda Log group	00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 92	TaskStateEntered	Model Inference		00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 93	TaskScheduled	Model Inference	Lambda Log group	00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 94	TaskStateEntered	Model Inference		00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 95	TaskScheduled	Model Inference	Lambda Log group	00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 96	TaskStateEntered	Model Inference		00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 97	TaskScheduled	Model Inference	Lambda Log group	00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 98	TaskStateEntered	Model Inference		00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 99	TaskScheduled	Model Inference	Lambda Log group	00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 100	TaskStateEntered	Model Inference		00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 101	TaskScheduled	Model Inference	Lambda Log group	00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 102	TaskStateEntered	Model Inference		00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)
▶ 103	TaskScheduled	Model Inference	Lambda Log group	00:00:02.506	Jul 29, 2025, 14:53:01.058 (UTC-04:00)

4. Performance Measurement - Create a Table to show the performance in "execution time vs. batch size" "execution time vs. input partitions" "cost vs. dataset by varying sizes"



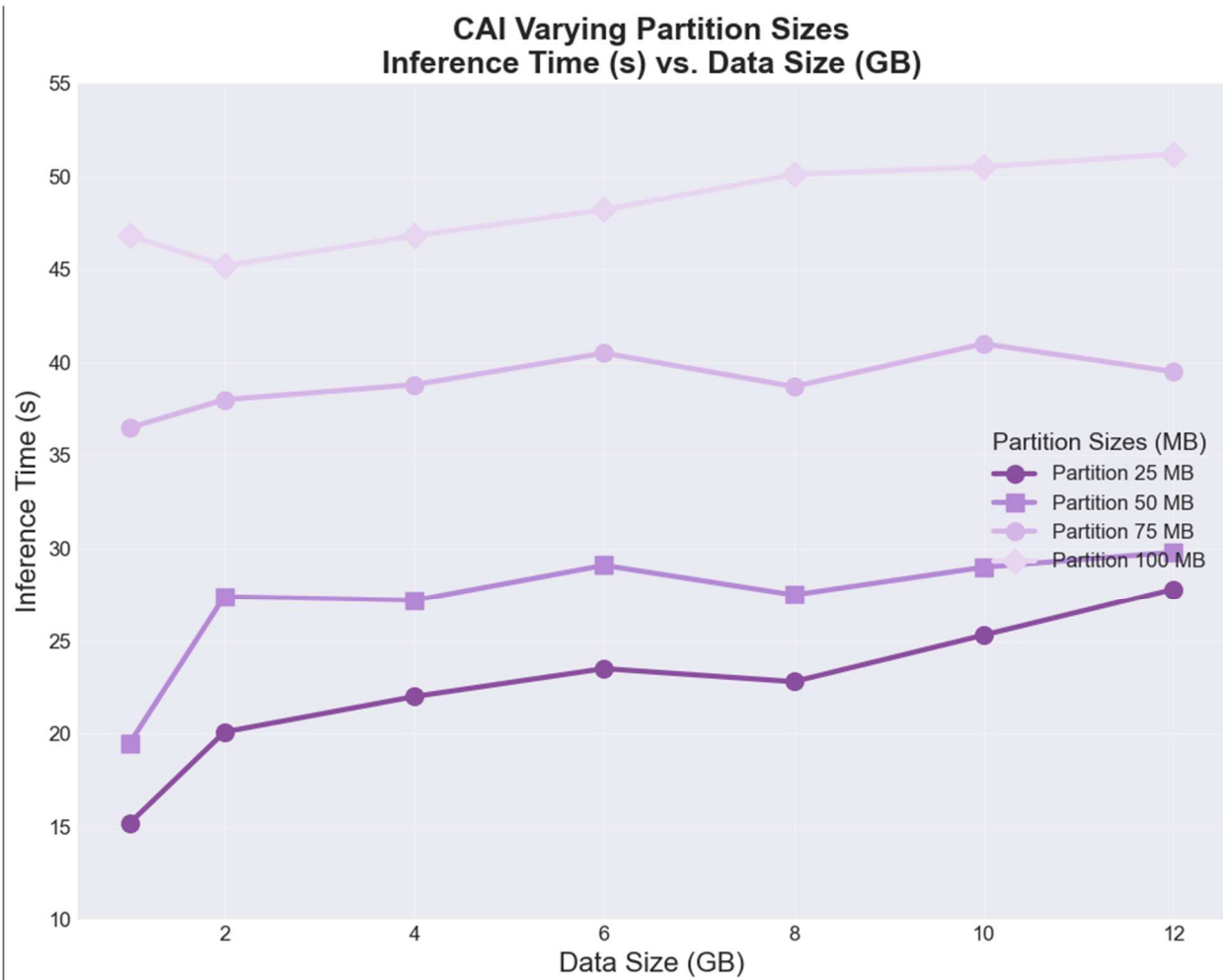


Table 1: Execution Time vs. Batch Size

Batch Size	Execution Time (s/batch)	Throughput (Mbps)	Memory Usage (GB)
32.0	0.18	178.2	1.5
64.0	0.3	216.6	1.3
128.0	0.59	231.7	1.5
256.0	1.08	236.7	2.5
512.0	2.19	227.6	3.8

Table 2: Execution Time vs. Input Partitions

Partition Size (MB)	Avg Execution Time (s/batch)	Throughput (Gbps)	Memory Usage (GB)	Num Concurrent Jobs
25.0	1.48	3.9	1.7	480.0
50.0	1.08	3.6	2.5	240.0
75.0	1.32	3.3	3.5	160.0
100.0	1.67	2.5	4.3	120.0

Table 3: AWS Lambda Cost Summary

Partition Size (MB)	Num Lambda Invocations	Total Duration (s)	Memory (GB)	Cost (\$)
25.0	491.0	3633.4	2.8	83.27
50.0	245.0	2646.0	4.0	43.2266
75.0	163.0	3227.4	5.9	51.7402
100.0	122.0	4074.8	7.0	58.0096

Cost insights:

- 1. Smaller partitions (25MB) have more parallel invocations but lower memory requirements
- 2. Larger partitions (100MB) have fewer invocations but require more memory
- 3. The 50MB partition offers a good balance between parallelism and resource usage
- 4. Cost increases roughly linearly with dataset size for all partition sizes

Summary - Provide observation and analysis of the overall results for the project on scalable and efficient CosmicAI infrastructure using Serverless Cloud Computing

The results showed that running CosmicAI on serverless infrastructure was significantly faster and more efficient than running it locally. Inference time dropped from 4.23 seconds to 2.46 seconds, throughput increased by about 75%, and memory usage dropped by over 80%. The main bottleneck in the serverless setup was reading data from S3, which was slower than reading

from local disk. The most efficient setup used 50 MB data chunks, which balanced speed, memory use, and cost well. Smaller chunks caused too much overhead, while larger chunks slowed down processing. Overall, cost scaled predictably with dataset size, making it easy to estimate expenses at scale. The results confirmed that serverless is a strong solution for scaling CosmicAI, with the only major limitation being cloud storage speed.