Exploiting Constraints to Build a Flexible and Extensible Data Stream Processing Middleware

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Workshop on Scalable Stream Processing Systems (SSPS)
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² Data Stream Processing Systems – Some Foundations

Context-aware applications need context data to be processed

- Context-aware systems utterly heterogeneous
- Nearby sensors produce context data streams that needs to be processed online
- Not convenient to first store and then process offline due to high data volume

→ Use Data Stream Processing Systems (DSPS)!

Data streams are handled by Data Stream Processing Systems

- A.k.a. Data Stream Management Systems (DSMS)
- Data streams are processed according to some processing definition
- Push-based processing paradigm instead of pull-based
- Today's DSPS offer a broad range of sophisticated and efficient processing schemes for online data stream processing
 - Well suited for general purpose data stream processing



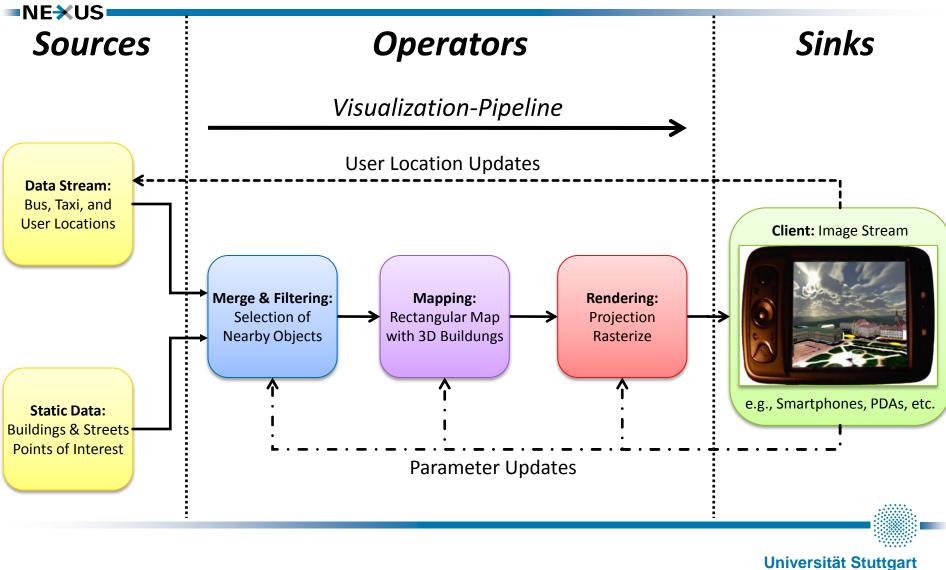
³ Agenda

- Non-Trivial Application Scenario of a Distributed Visualization Pipeline
- Adaptation Problem for non-trivial Applications
 - Gap Between Application's and System's Interests
- Constraints Classification
- Enhancing the NexusDS Platform by Constraints
 - NexusDS Platform Overview
 - Network Groups and Operator Model
 - Constraint-Based Data Flow Graphs
 - Enhanced Processing Model Supporting Constraints
- Conclusion and Future Work



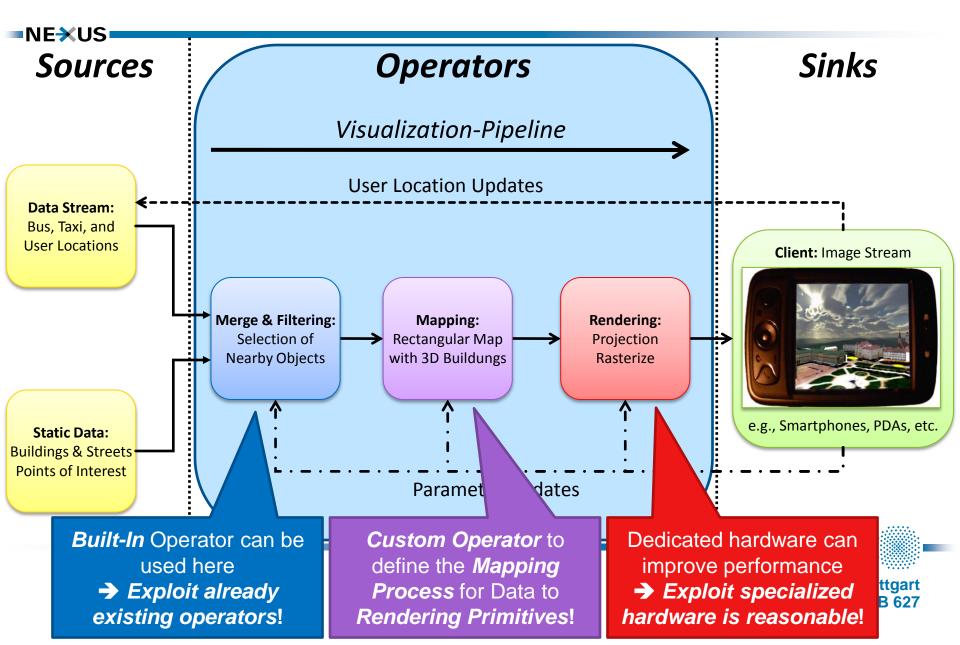
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4 Sample Scenario – Distributed Visualization Pipeline

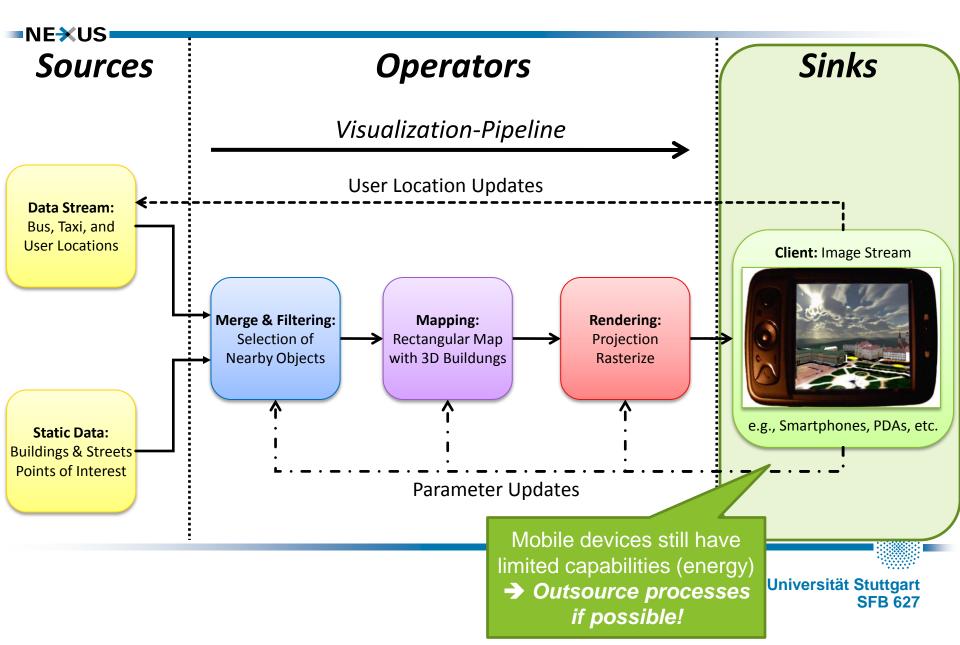


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5 Sample Scenario – Distributed Visualization Pipeline



6 Sample Scenario – Distributed Visualization Pipeline



7 Requirements for DSPS to Support Non-Trivial Applications?

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Extensible operator base

- Complex domain specific operators, may require dedicated hardware
- Support for structured and unstructured data: "Tuples" vs. images, videos

Heterogeneous system topology

- System with wide range of devices in mind powerful computing servers vs. mobile devices
- Exploit available hardware for efficient execution

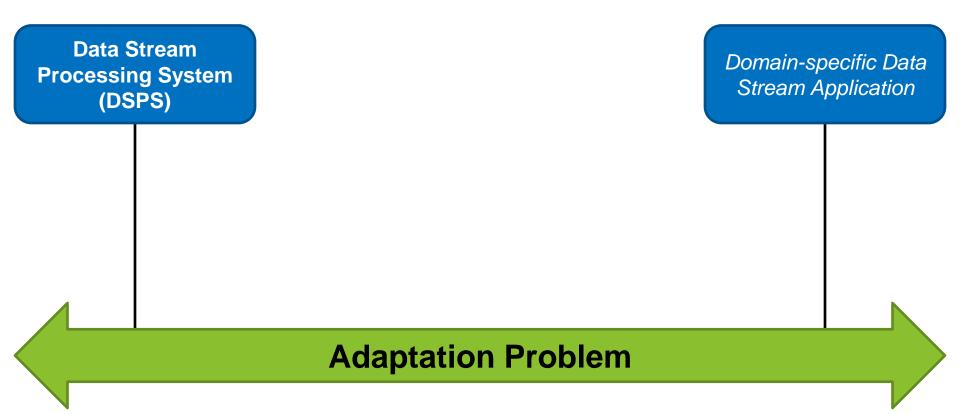
Operator has deployment and runtime restrictions

Influence deployment and runtime of operators in processing pipelines



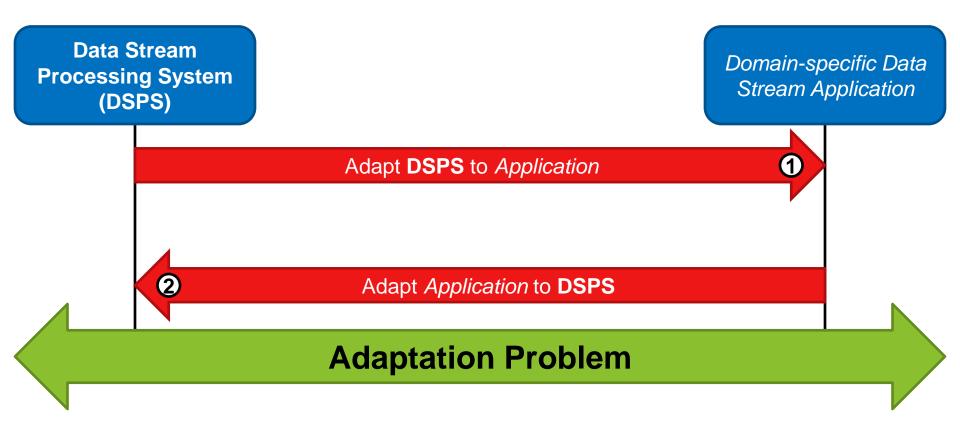
8 Adaptation Gap between Applications and DSPS

- - Many different (distributed) context data streams → Use distributed DSPS
 - Applications or domains may ask for specific functionality
 - But still depending on general stream processing principles
 - → Reuse existing components, "do not reinvent the wheel"!



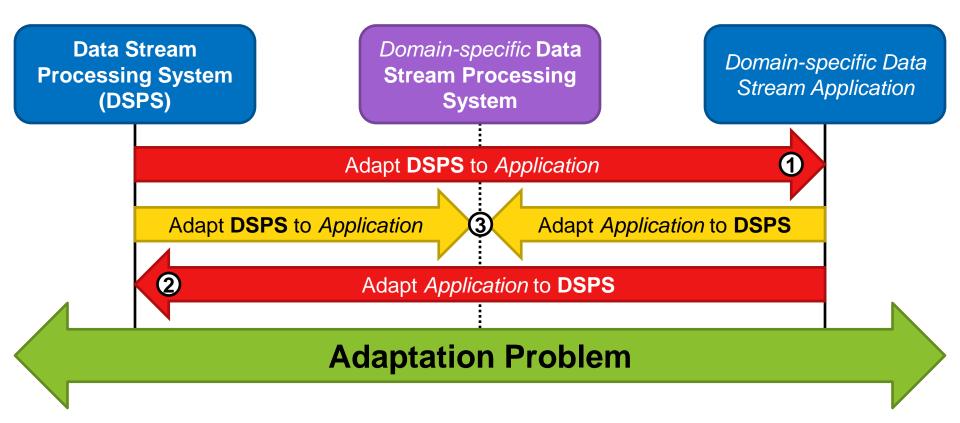
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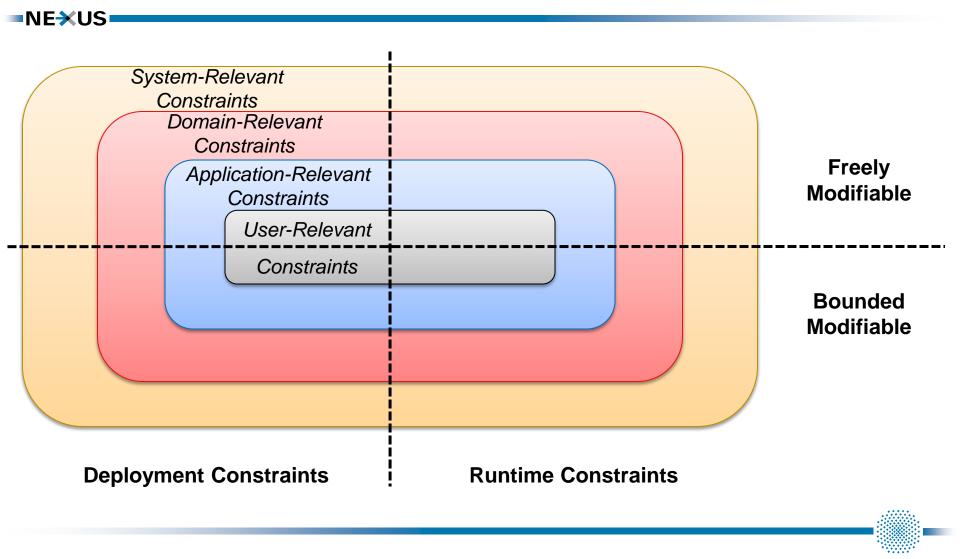


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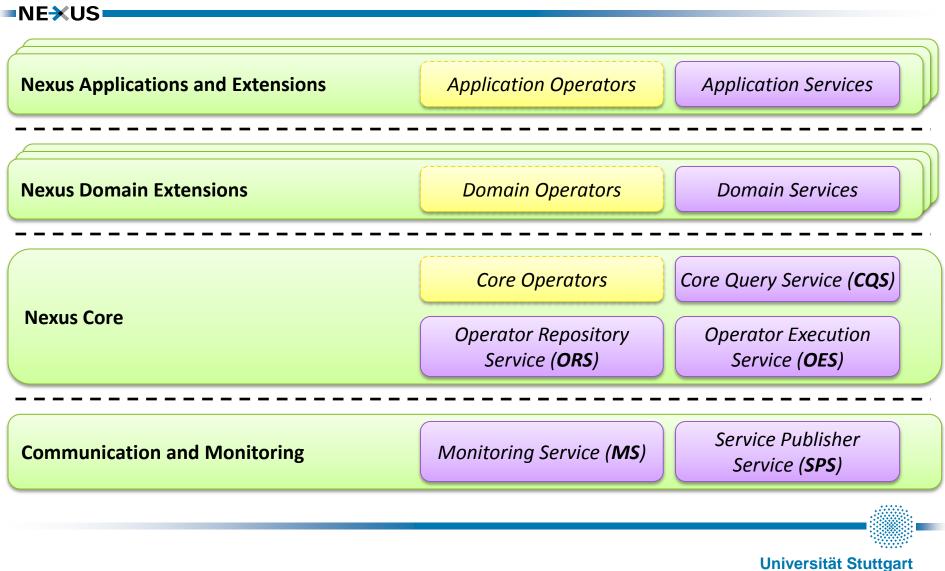


11 Constraints Classification



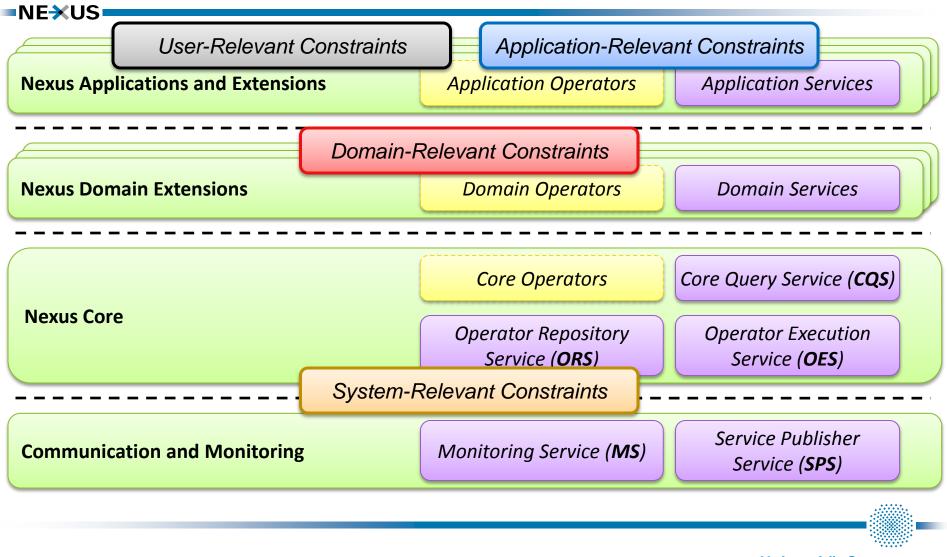
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12 NexusDS Platform Overview



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13 NexusDS Platform Overview

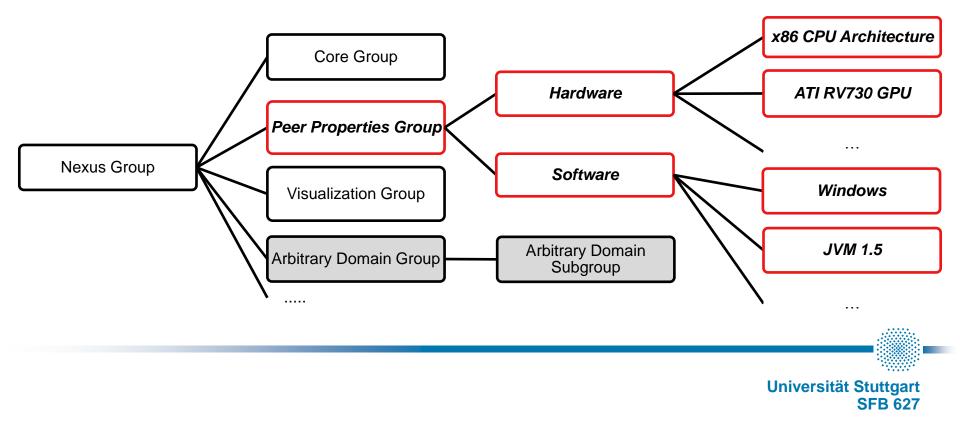


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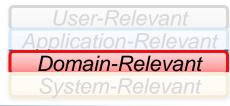
14 Classification of Runtime Environments

User-Relevant Application-Relevant Domain-Relevant System-Relevant

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 - Organization scheme of available environments to reduce deployment complexity
 - Access corresponding groups to get available execution environments

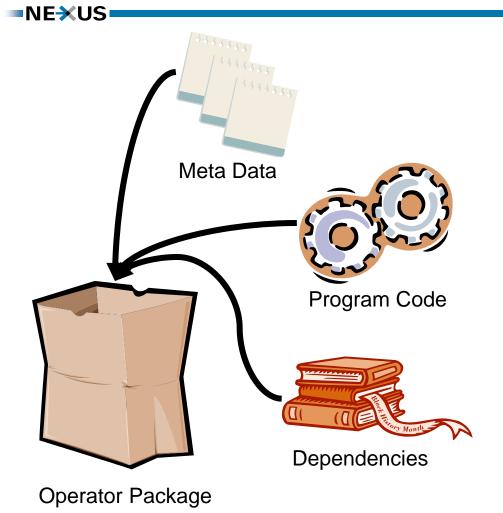


15 Operator Packages – Overview



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Meta Data

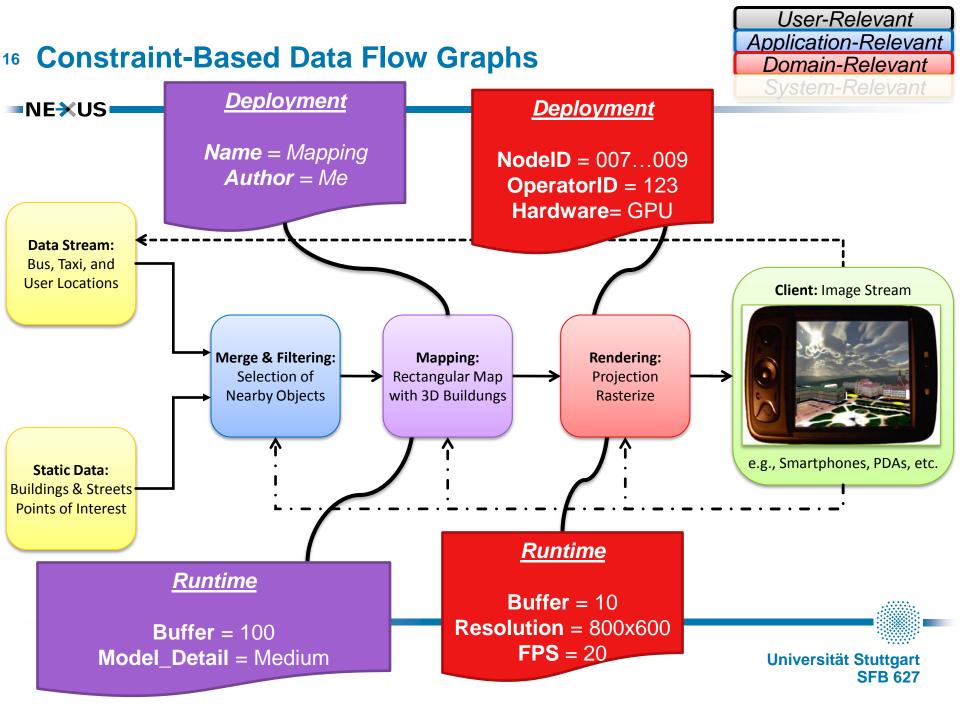
- Defines operator's properties
- Descriptor
- Requirements → Deployment
- Presets → Runtime

Program Code

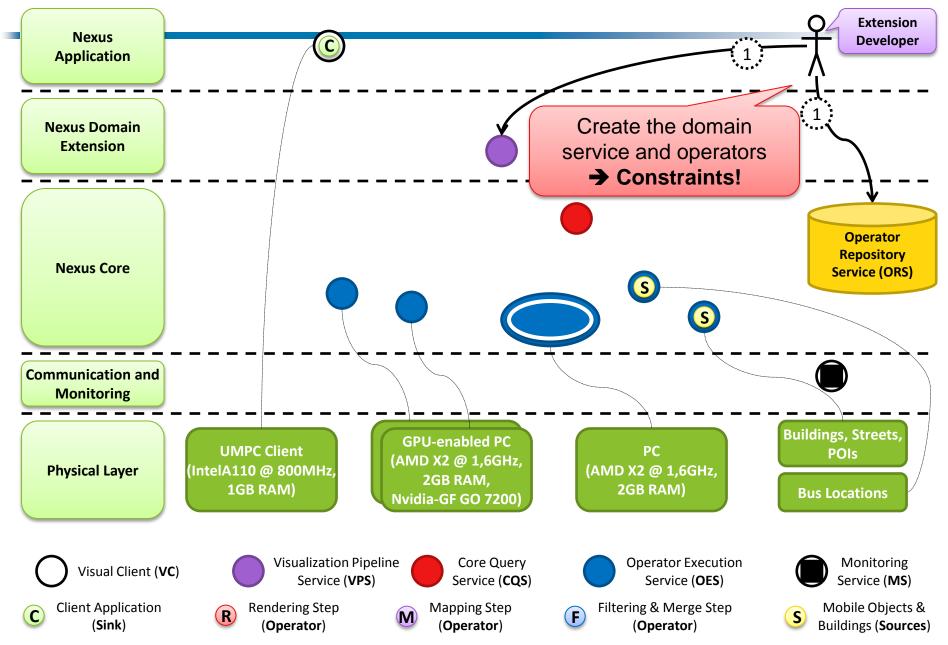
Actual operator implementation

Dependencies

Third party libraries



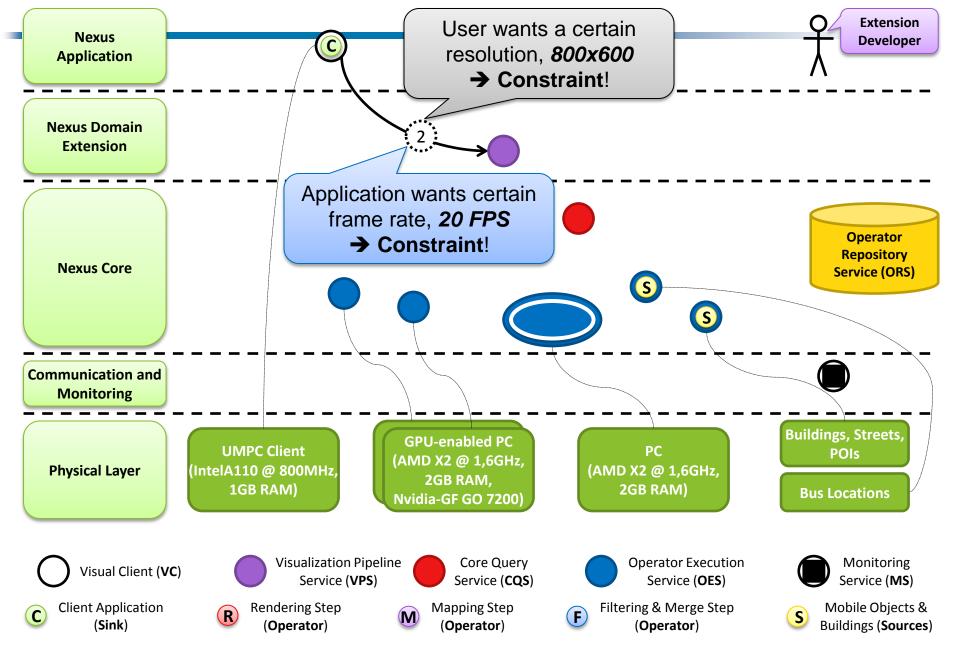
User-Relevant



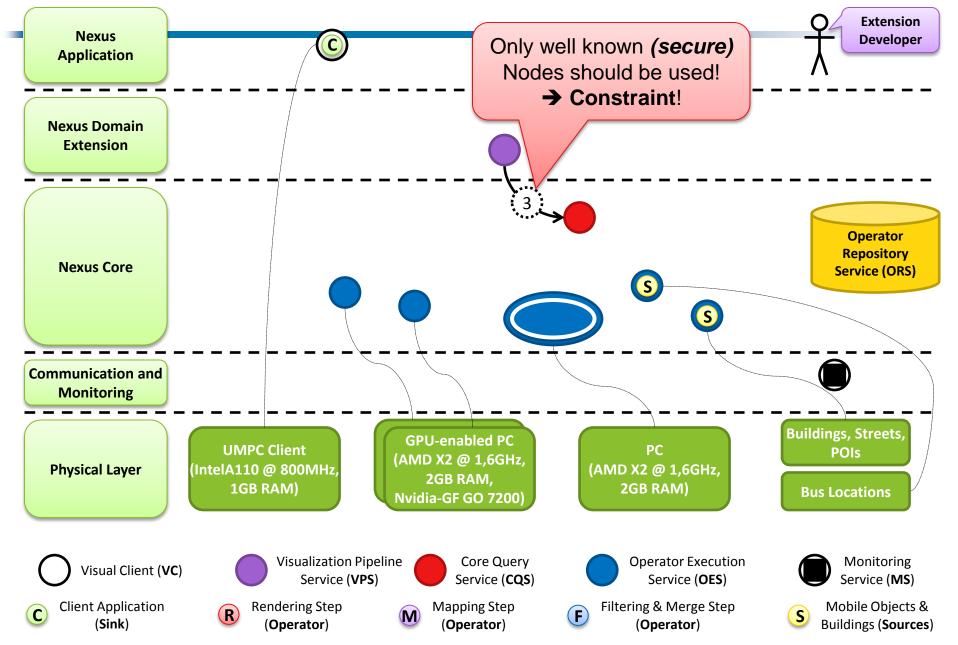


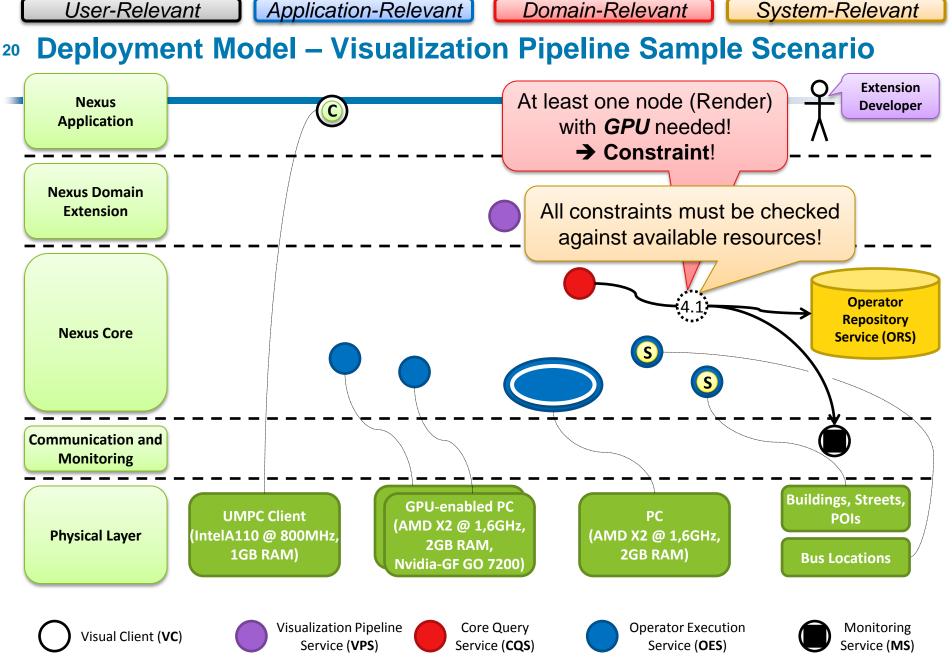
Domain-Relevant

System-Relevant



User-Relevant





Client Application (**Sink**)

C

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Rendering Step (**Operator**)

Mapping Step (**Operator**)

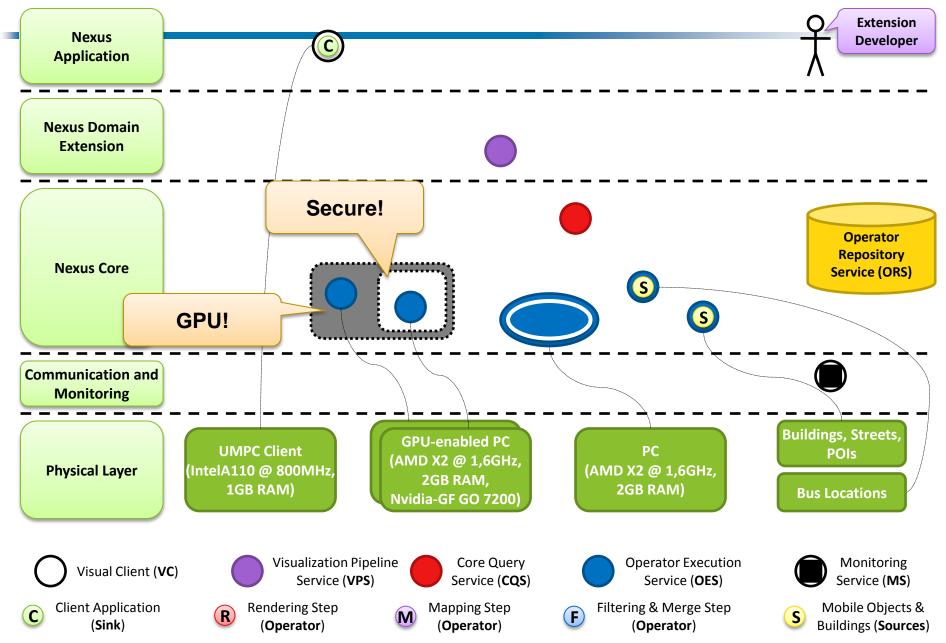
(M)

Filtering & Merge Step (Operator) Mobile Objects & Buildings (**Sources**)

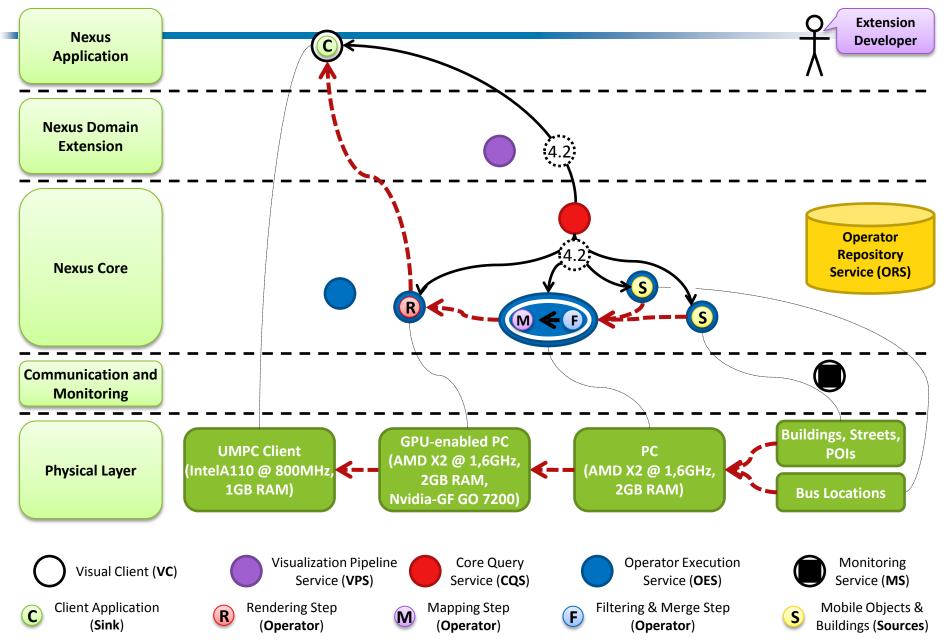
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User-Relevant

²¹ Deployment Model – Visualization Pipeline Sample Scenario



User-Relevant



23 Conclusion and Future Work

- - Adaptation problem for non-trivial applications

Identified requirements to satisfy needs of specific applications

- Based on non-trivial example of distributed visualization pipeline
- Heterogeneous system topologies, highly domain-specific operators, operators connect their execution to explicit runtime and deployment restrictions
 - ➔ Constraints!
- Deployment is done according to pre-defined requirements on different levels (constraints)
- Future things to do
 - Create suitable constraint-definition language to express complex constraint-links
 - Optimize deployment and execution process in terms of costs



²⁴ Finish... And Flowers for You!

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