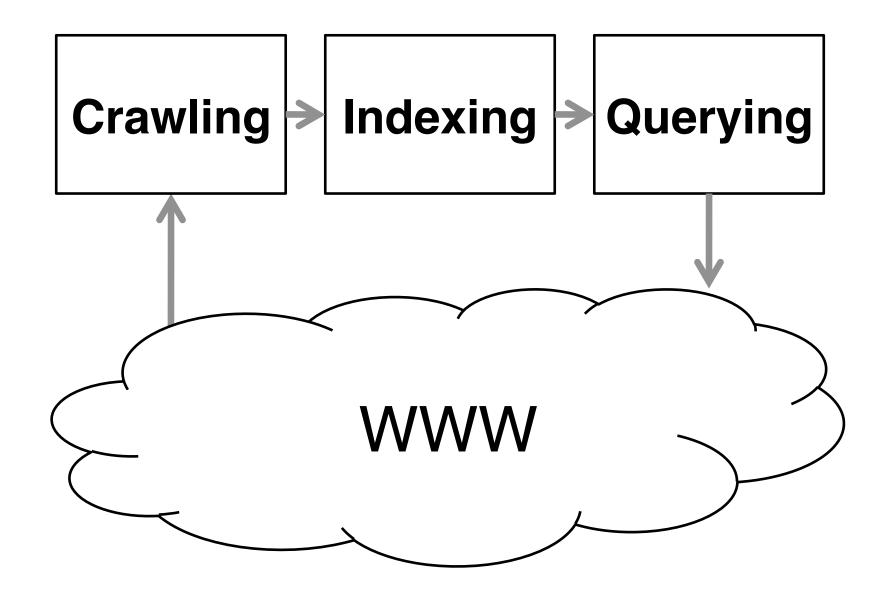
### Introduction to Data Center Computing

**Derek Murray** 

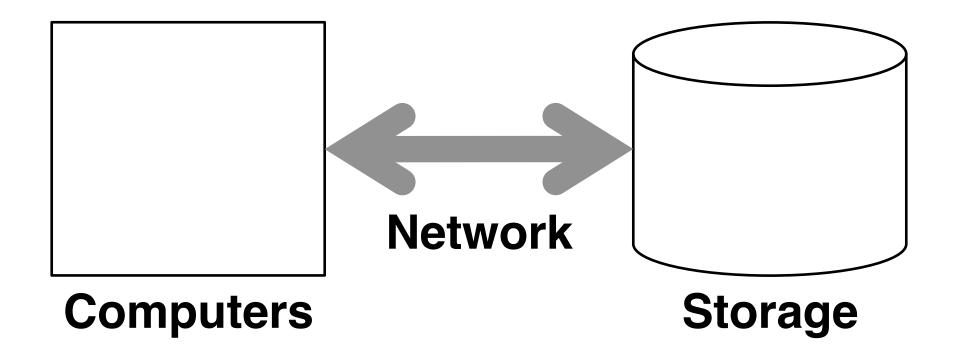
#### What we'll cover

- Techniques for handling "big data"
  - Distributed storage
  - Distributed computation
- Focus on recent papers describing real systems

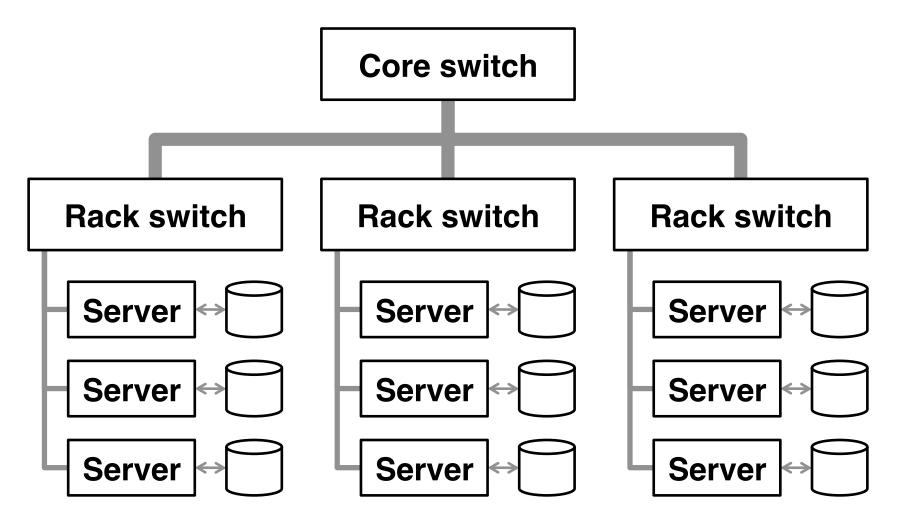
#### **Example: web search**



#### A system architecture?



#### **Data Center architecture**



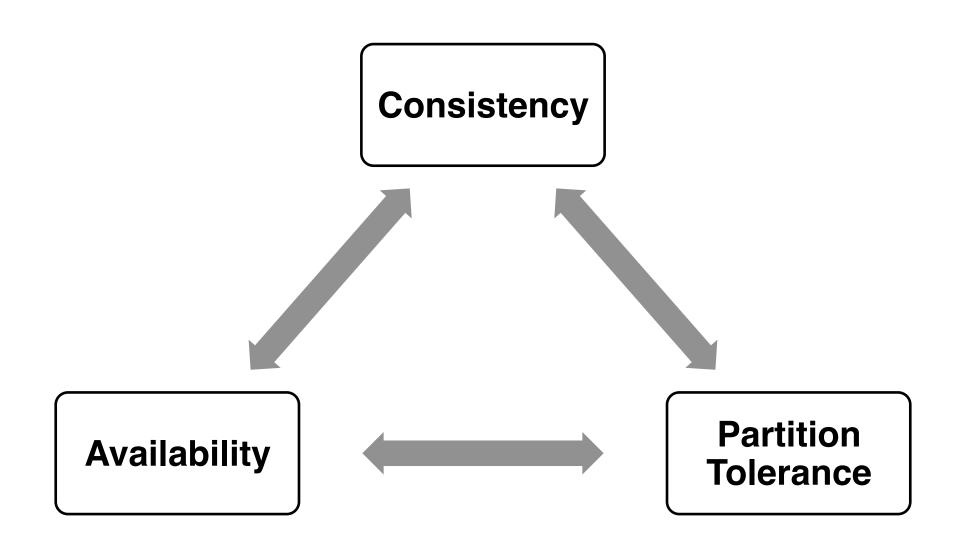
# **Distributed storage**

• High volume of data

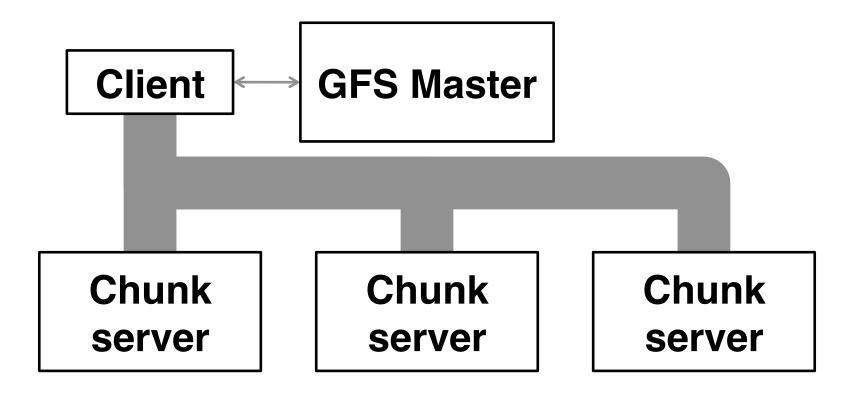
• High volume of read/write requests

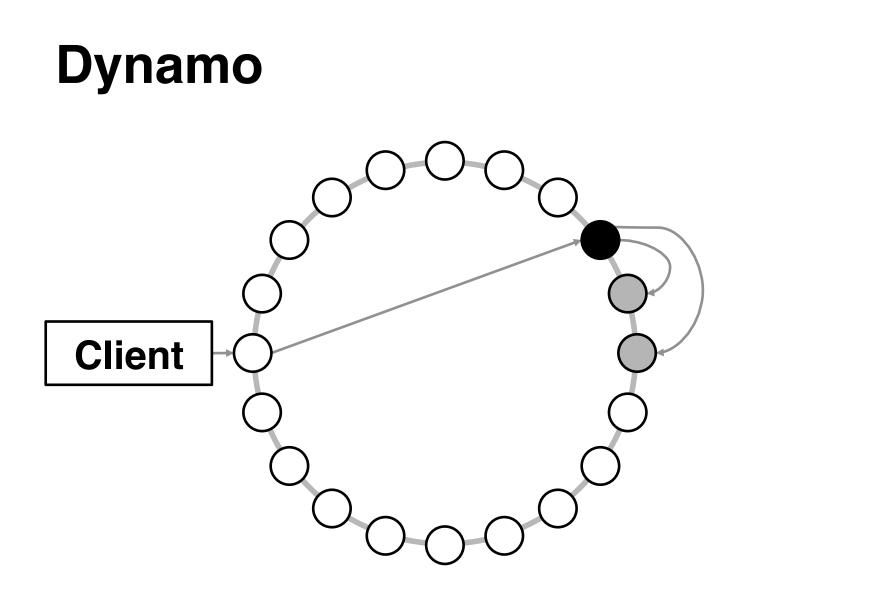
• Fault tolerance

#### **Brewer's CAP theorem**



### The Google file system

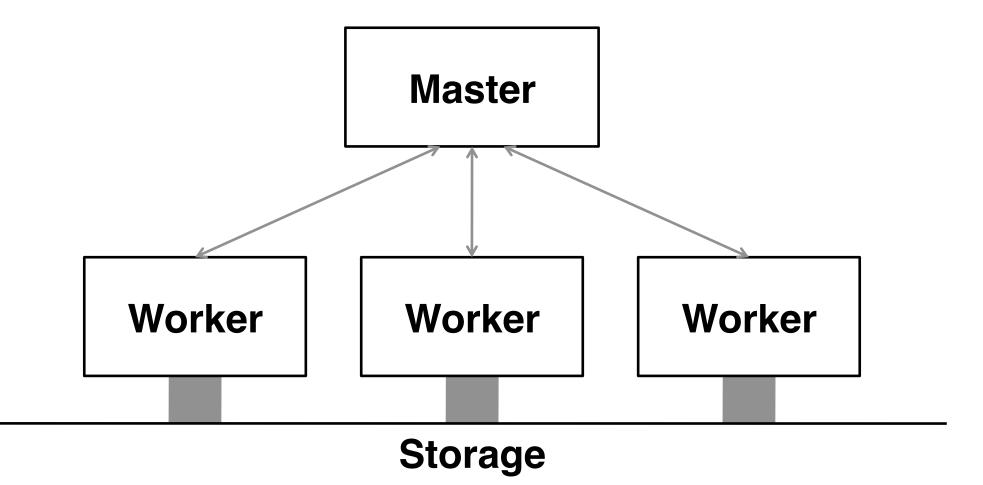




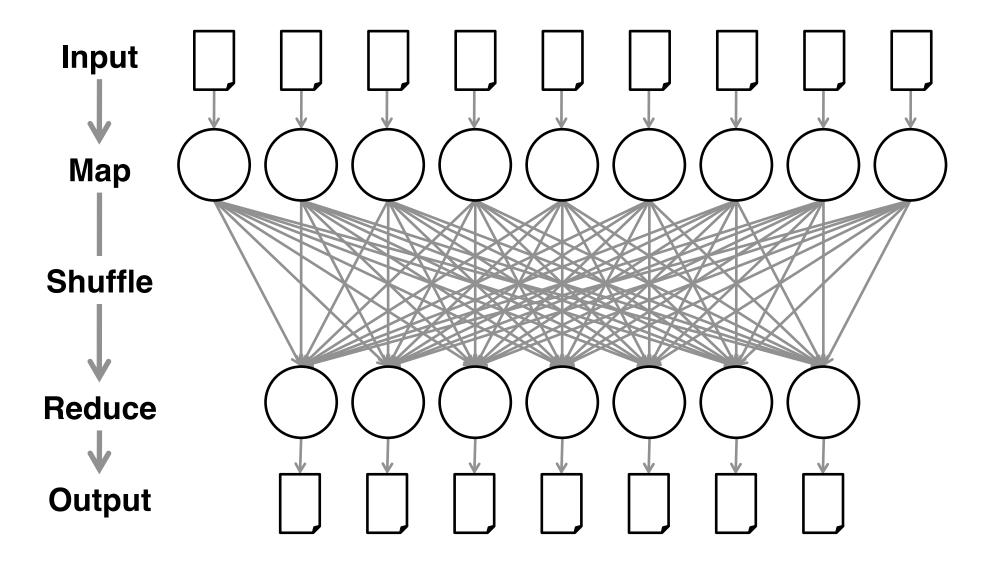
# **Distributed computation**

- Parallel distributed processing
- Single Program, Multiple Data (SPMD)
- Fault tolerance
- Applications

# Task farming



#### MapReduce



# Dryad

• Arbitrary task graph

Vertices and channels

Topological ordering

# DryadLINQ

Language Integrated Query (LINQ)

var table = PartitionedTable.Get<int>("...");

```
var result = from x in table
select x * x;
```

int sumSquares = result.Sum();

# Scheduling issues

• Heterogeneous performance

• Sharing a cluster fairly

• Data locality

#### References

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  - Dean and Ghemawat, "MapReduce: Simplified Data Processing on Large Clusters", Proceedings of OSDI 2004
  - Isard et al., "Dryad: Distributed Data-Parallel Programs from Sequential Building Blocks", Proceedings of EuroSys 2007
  - Yu et al., "DryadLINQ: A System for General-Purpose Distributed Data-Parallel Computing Using a High-Level Language", Proceedings of OSDI 2008
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  - Zaharia *et al.*, "Improving MapReduce Performance in Heterogeneous Environments", *Proceedings* of OSDI 2008
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### Conclusions

- Data centers achieve high performance with commodity parts
- Efficient storage requires applicationspecific trade-offs
- Data-parallelism simplifies distributed computation on the data