



# FERARI

Flexible Event pRocessing for big dAtA aRchltectures

# Querying Distributed Data Streams

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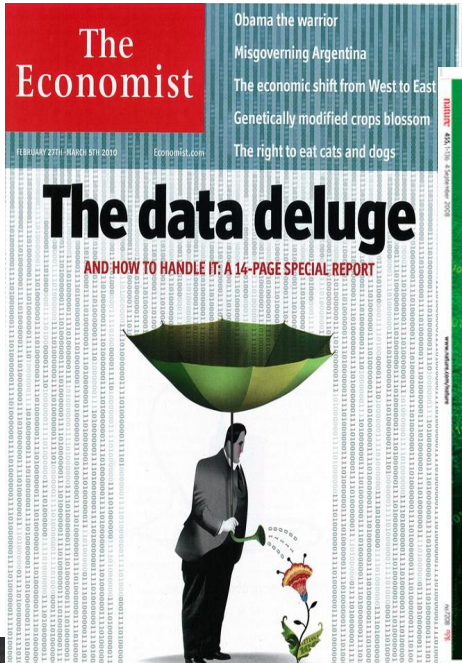
<http://www.softnet.tuc.gr/~minos/>

*Work with:* Haifa U, Technion, U Neuchatel, TU Dresden



# Big Data is Big News (and Big Business...)

- Rapid growth due to several information-generating technologies, such as mobile computing, sensor networks, and social networks
- How can we cost-effectively manage and analyze all this data...?



# Big Data Challenges: The Four V's – and one D

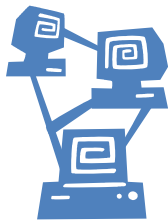
- **Volume:** Scaling from Terabytes to Exa/Zettabytes
- **Velocity:** Processing massive amounts of *streaming data*
- **Variety:** Managing the complexity of multiple relational and non-relational data types and schemas
- **Veracity:** Handling inherent uncertainty and noise in the data
- **Distribution:** Dealing with massively distributed information
- *Focus: Volume, Velocity, Distribution*



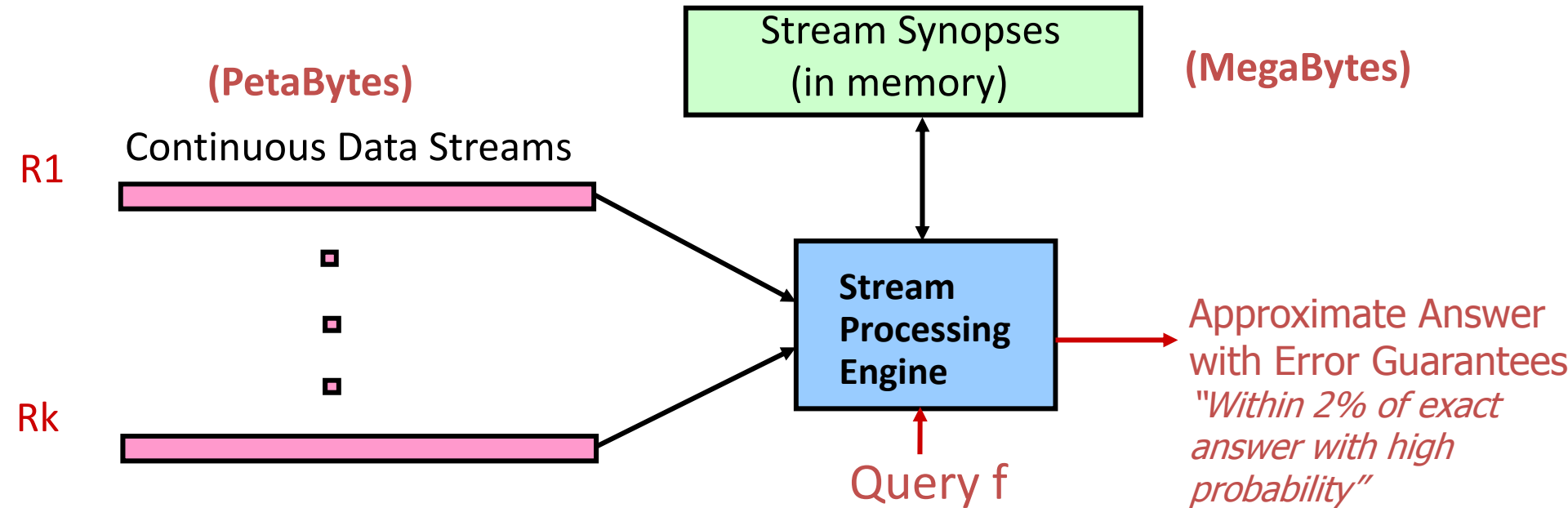
# Velocity: *Continuous Stream Querying*

There are many scenarios where we need to **monitor/track events** over streaming data:

- Network health monitoring within a large ISP
- Collecting and monitoring environmental data with sensors
- Observing usage and abuse of large-scale data centers



# Stream Processing Model

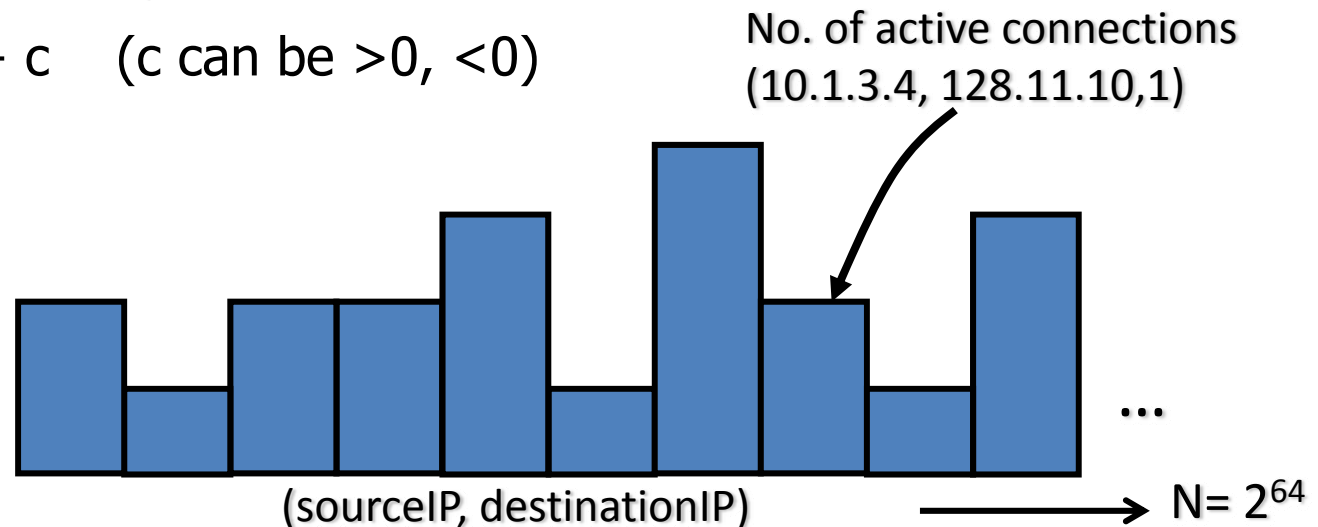


- Approximate answers often suffice, e.g., trends, anomalies
- Requirements for stream synopses
  - *Single Pass*: Each record examined at most once, in arrival order
  - *Small Space*: Log or polylog in data stream size
  - *Small Time*: Per-record processing time must be low
  - Also: *Delete-proof, Composable*, ...



# Model of a Relational Stream

- Relation "signal": *Large* array  $v_S[1\dots N]$  with values  $v_S[i]$  initially zero
  - Frequency-distribution array of **S**
  - Multi-dimensional arrays as well (e.g., row-major)
- Relation implicitly rendered via a *stream of updates*
  - Update  $\langle x, c \rangle$  implying
    - $v_S[x] := v_S[x] + c$  (c can be  $>0$ ,  $<0$ )

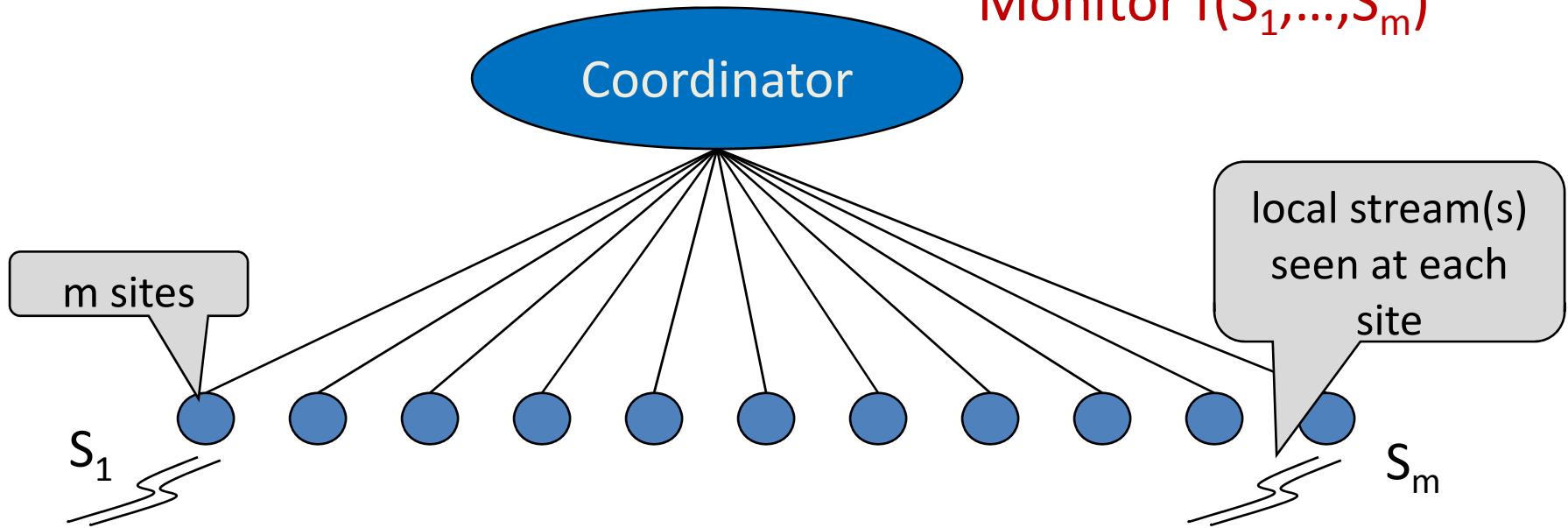


- **Goal:** Compute queries (functions) on such dynamic vectors in "small" space and time ( $\ll N$ )



# Velocity & Distribution: *Continuous Distributed Streaming*

Monitor  $f(S_1, \dots, S_m)$

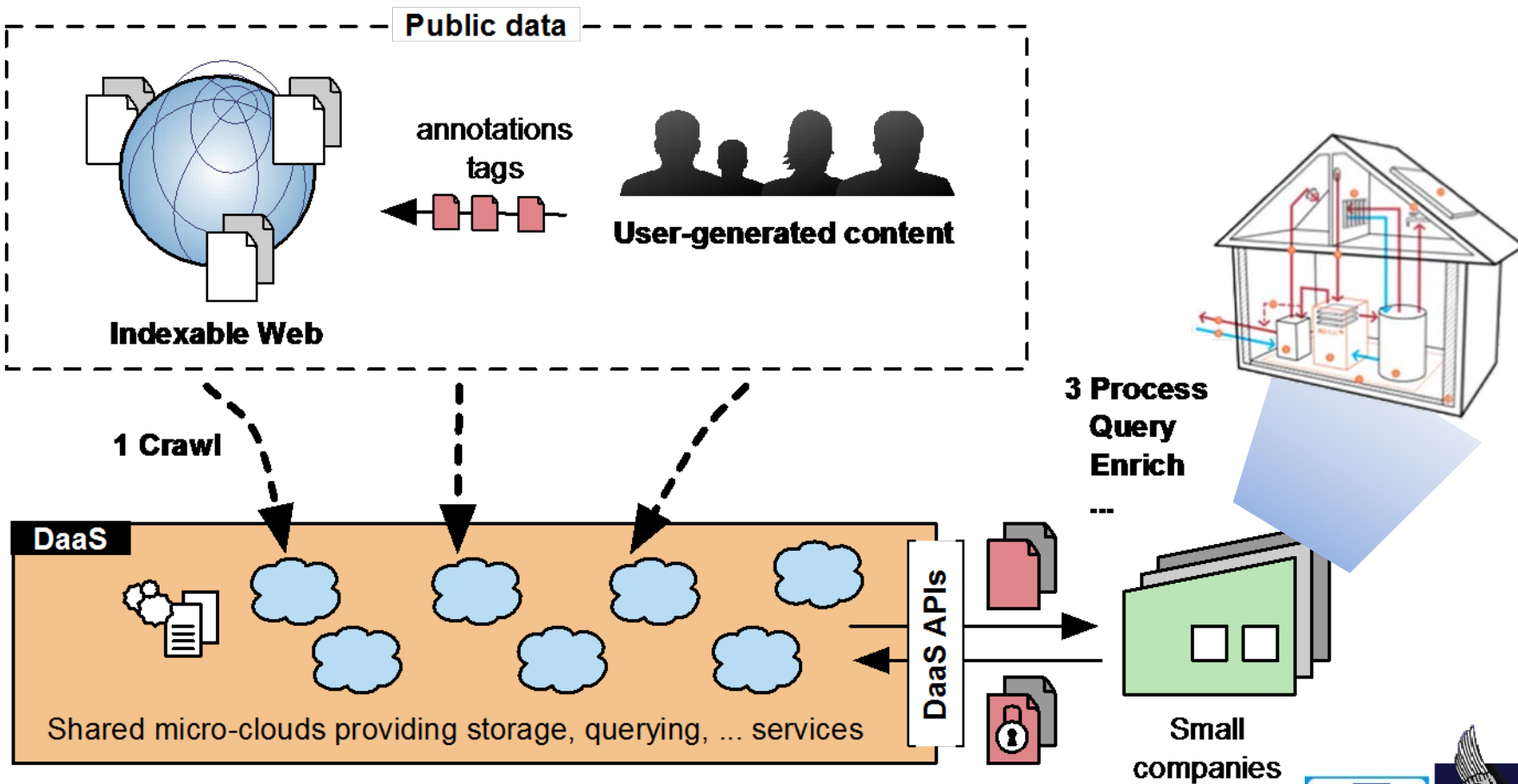


- Other structures possible (e.g., hierarchical, P2P)
- Goal: *Continuously track* (global) query over streams at coordinator
  - Using small space, time, and **communication**
  - Example queries:
    - Join aggregates, Variance, Entropy, Information Gain, ...



# Example: LEADS Elastic $\mu$ Clouds Architecture

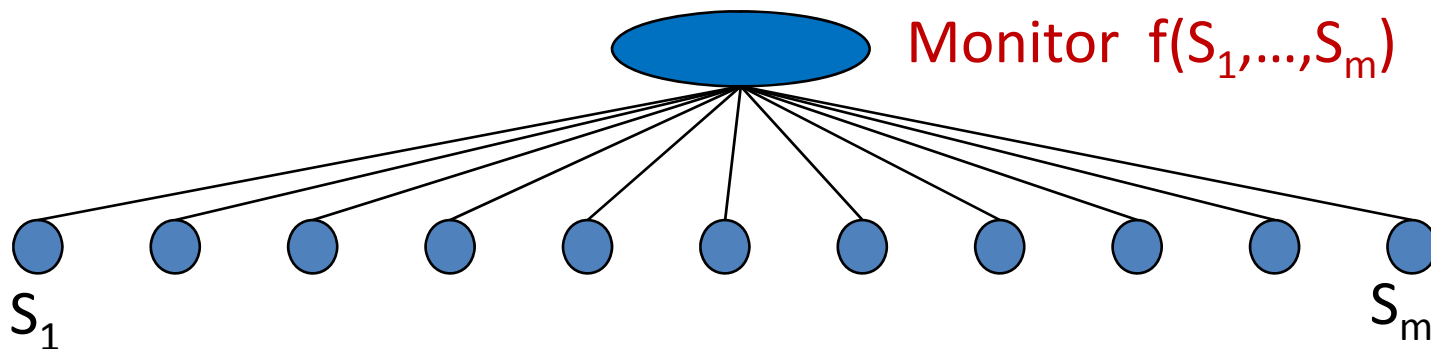
*(<http://leads-project.eu>)*





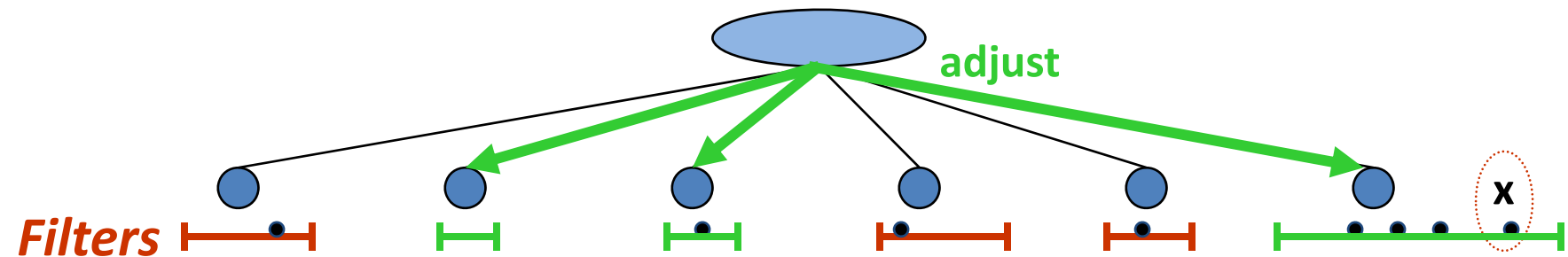
# Continuous Distributed Streaming

- But... local site streams continuously change! New readings/data...
- Classes of monitoring problems
  - **Threshold Crossing:** Identify when  $f(S) > \tau$
  - **Approximate Tracking:**  $f(S)$  within **guaranteed accuracy bound  $\theta$** 
    - Tradeoff *accuracy and communication / processing cost*
- Naïve solutions must *continuously* centralize all data
  - Enormous communication overhead!
- Instead, *in-situ* stream processing using *local constraints* !



# Communication-Efficient Monitoring

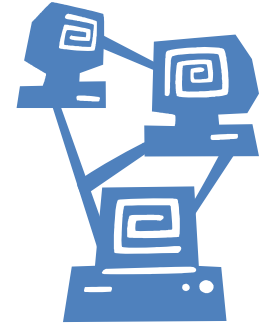
- **Key Idea:** *"Push-based" in-situ processing*
  - *Local filters* installed at sites process local streaming updates
    - Offer bounds on local-stream behavior (at coordinator)
  - *"Push"* information to coordinator only when filter is violated
  - **"Safe"!** Coordinator sets/adjusts local filters to guarantee accuracy



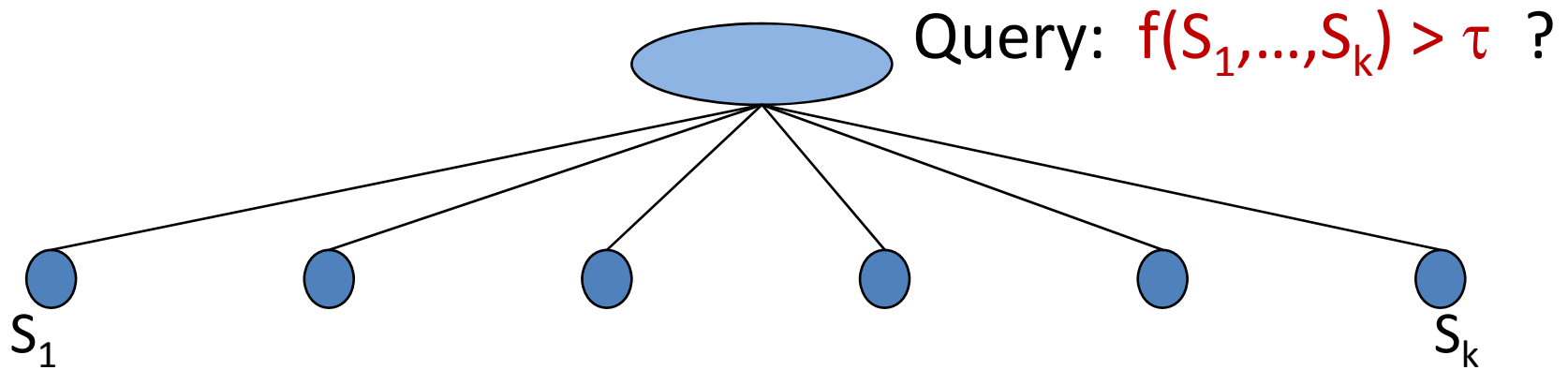
- Easy for linear functions! Exploit additivity...
- *Non-linear  $f()$  ...??*

# Outline

- Introduction: Continuous Distributed Streaming
- **The Geometric Method (GM)**
- Recent Work: GM + Sketches, GM + Prediction Models
- Future Directions & Conclusions



# Monitoring General, Non-linear Functions



- For general, non-linear  $f()$ , problem is a lot harder!
  - E.g., information gain over global data distribution
- Non-trivial to decompose the global threshold into “safe” local site constraints
  - E.g., consider  $N = (N_1 + N_2) / 2$  and  $f(N) = 6N - N^2 > 1$   
Tricky to break into thresholds for  $f(N_1)$  and  $f(N_2)$



# The Geometric Method

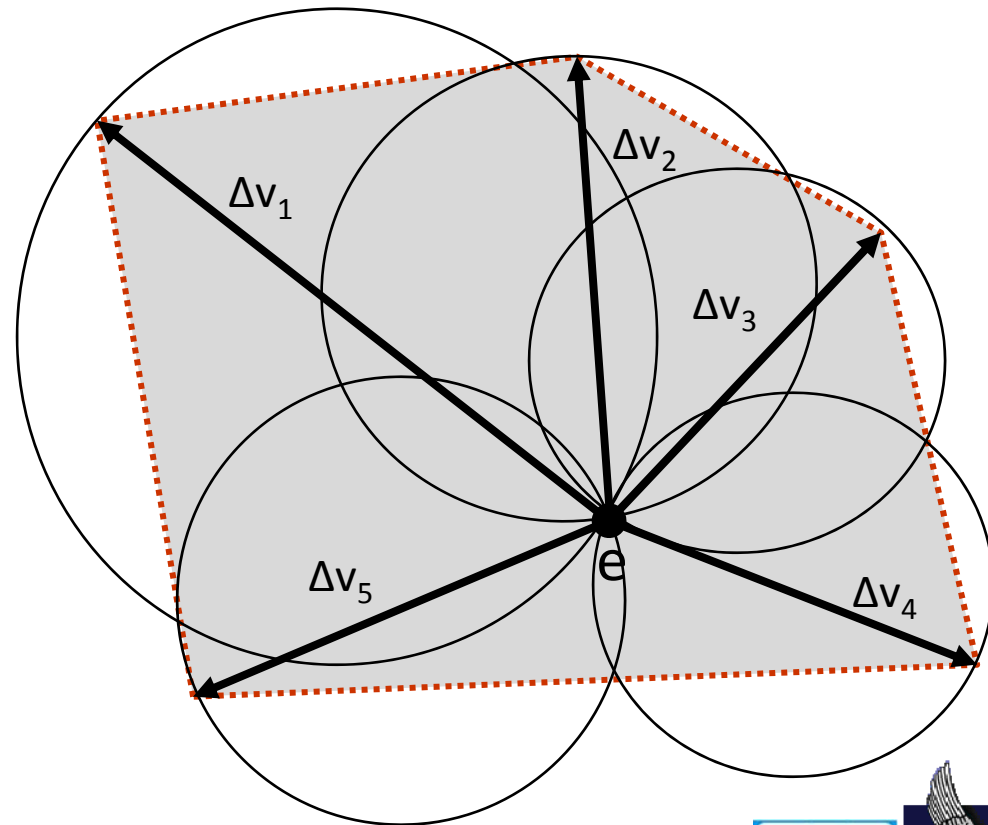
- A general purpose geometric approach [SKS SIGMOD'06]
  - Monitor **function domain** rather than the range of values!
- Each site tracks a local statistics *vector*  $v_i$  (e.g., data distribution)
- Global condition is  $f(v) > \tau$ , where  $v = \sum_i \lambda_i v_i$  ( $\sum_i \lambda_i = 1$ )
  - E.g.,  $v = \textit{average}$  of local statistics vectors
- All sites share estimate  $e = \sum_i \lambda_i v_i'$  of  $v$   
based on latest update  $v_i'$  from site  $i$
- Each site  $i$  tracks its drift from its most recent update  $\Delta v_i = v_i - v_i'$



# Covering the Convex Hull

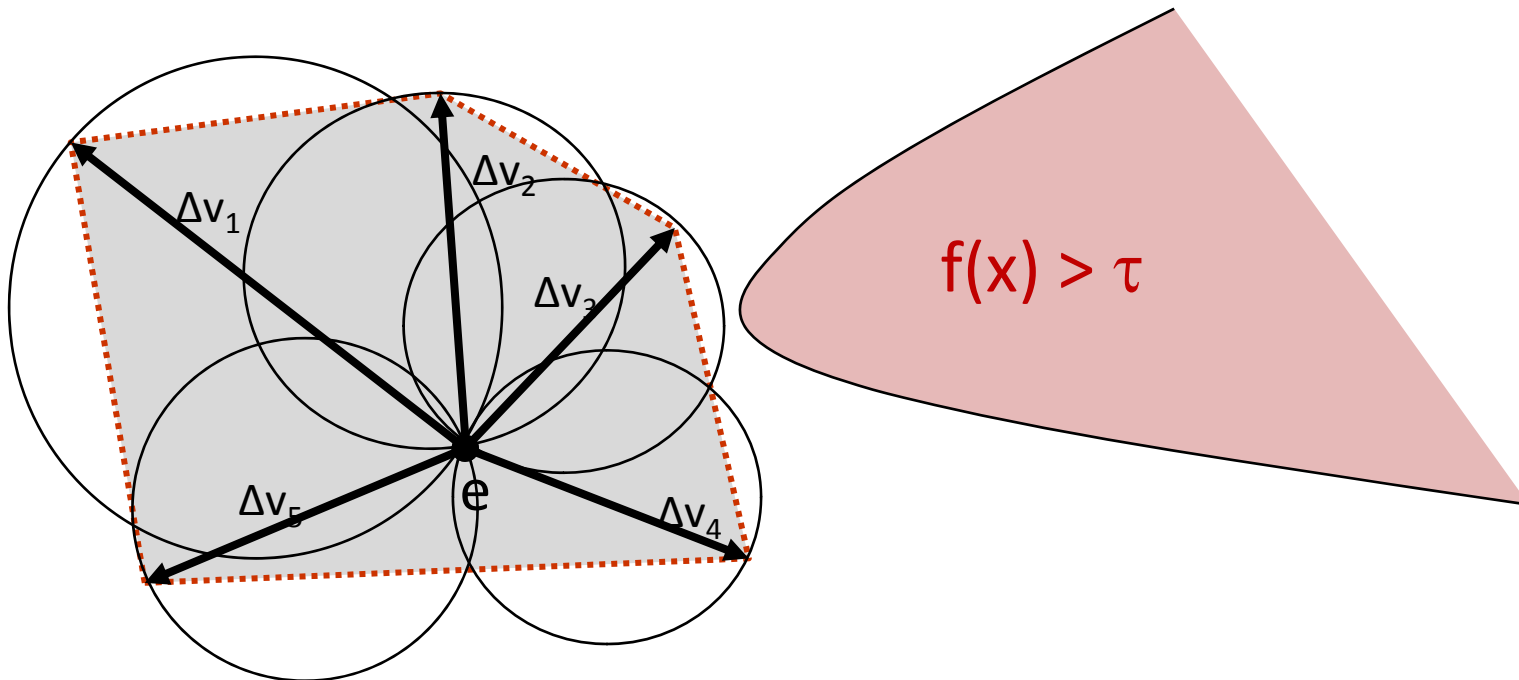
- Key observation:  $\mathbf{v} = \sum_i \lambda_i \cdot (\mathbf{e} + \Delta \mathbf{v}_i)$   
(a convex combination of “translated” local drifts)

- $\mathbf{v}$  lies in the convex hull of the  $(\mathbf{e} + \Delta \mathbf{v}_i)$  vectors
- Convex hull is completely covered by spheres with radii  $\|\Delta \mathbf{v}_i / 2\|_2$  centered at  $\mathbf{e} + \Delta \mathbf{v}_i / 2$
- Each such sphere can be constructed independently

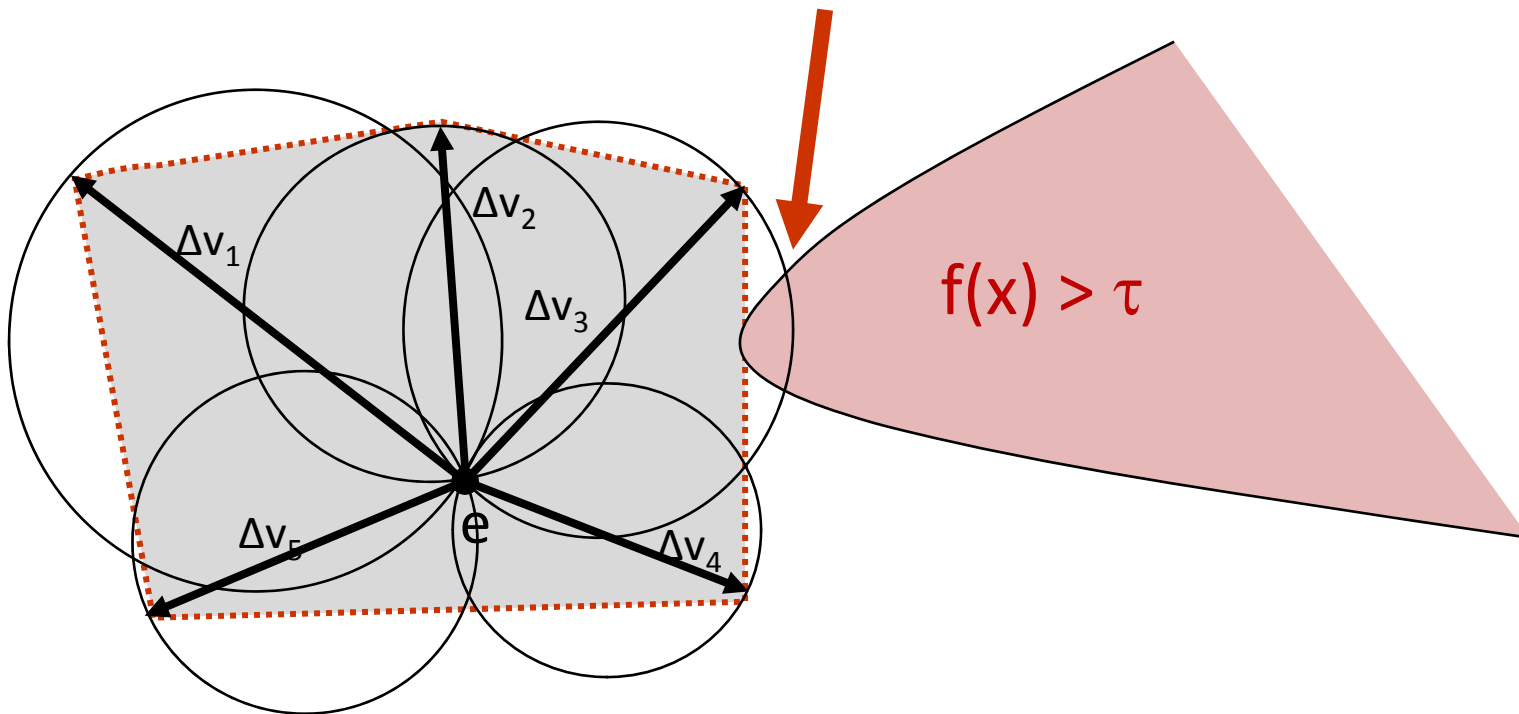


# Monochromatic Regions

- **Monochromatic Region:** For all points  $x$  in the region  $f(x)$  is on the same side of the threshold ( $f(x) > \tau$  or  $f(x) \leq \tau$ )
- Each site independently checks its sphere is monochromatic
  - Find max and min for  $f()$  in local sphere region (may be costly)
  - Send updated value of  $v_i$  if not monochrome



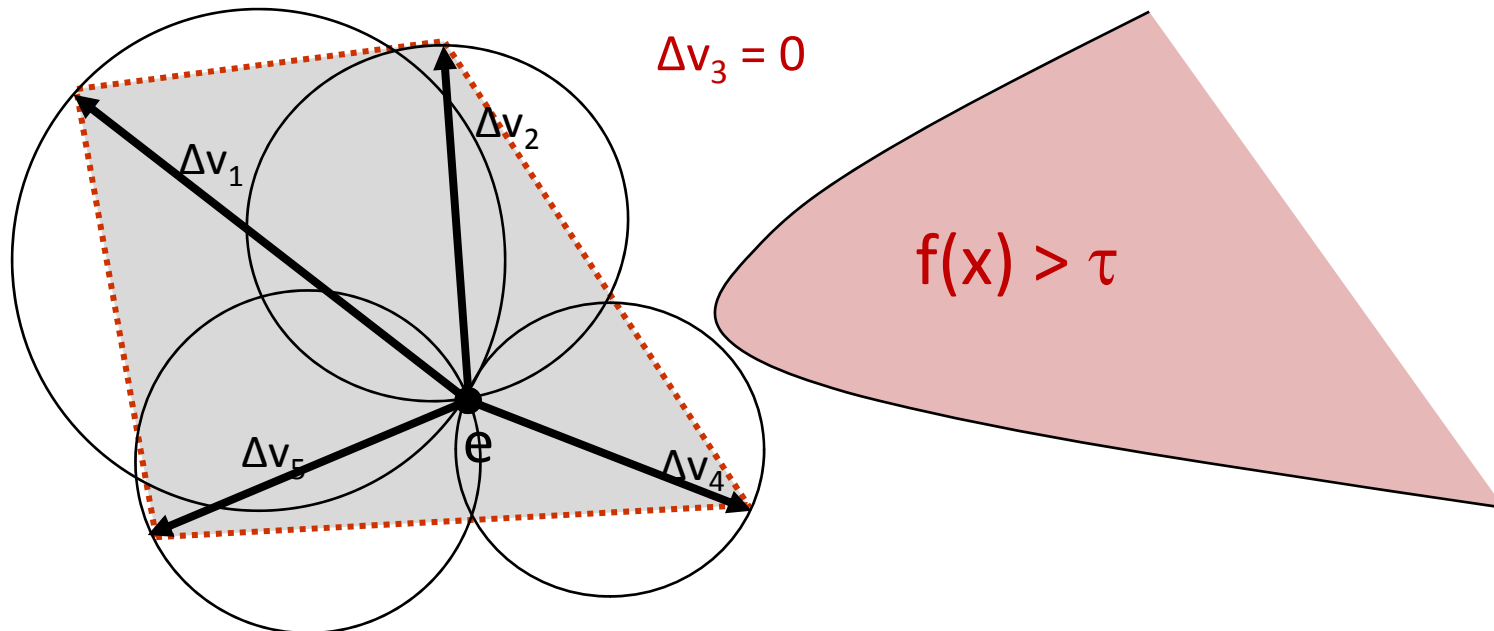
# Restoring Monochromaticity





# Restoring Monochromaticity

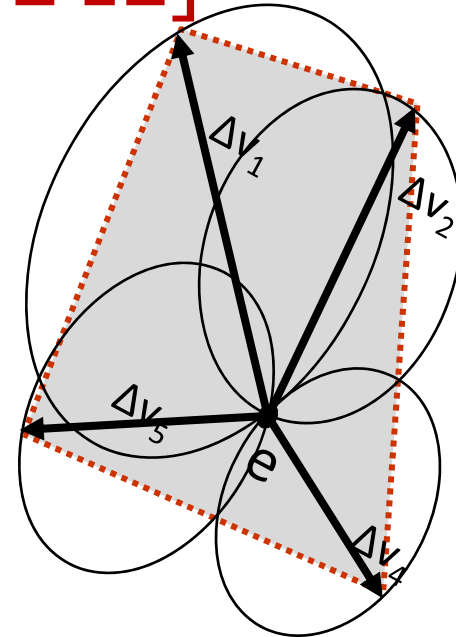
- After update,  $\|\Delta v_i\|_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$  Sphere at  $i$  is monochromatic
  - Global estimate  $e$  is updated, may cause more site updates
- Coordinator case: Can allocate local slack vectors to sites to enable “localized” resolutions
  - Drift (=radius) depends on slack (adjusted locally for subsets)



# Extensions: Transforms, Shifts, Safe Zones

- Subsequent developments [SKS TKDE'12]

- Extend spheres to more general **ellipsoids**
- Different **reference vectors** can be used to increase distance from threshold
- Combining these observations allows additional cost savings

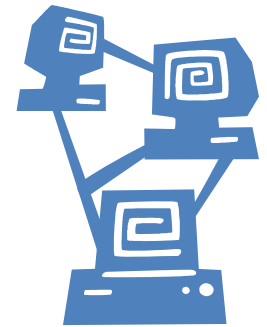


- More general theory of **"Safe Zones"**

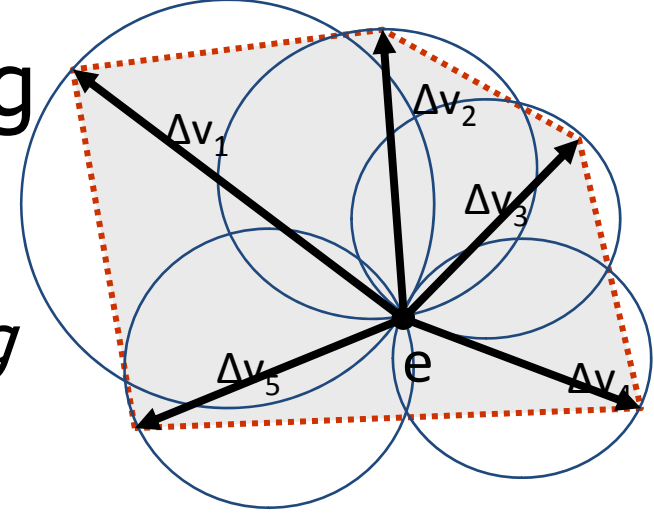
- Convex subsets of the admissible region where drift vectors may lie
- SZs can be fine-tuned based on the function and give provably better performance
  - Recent work (under revision for VLDB)...

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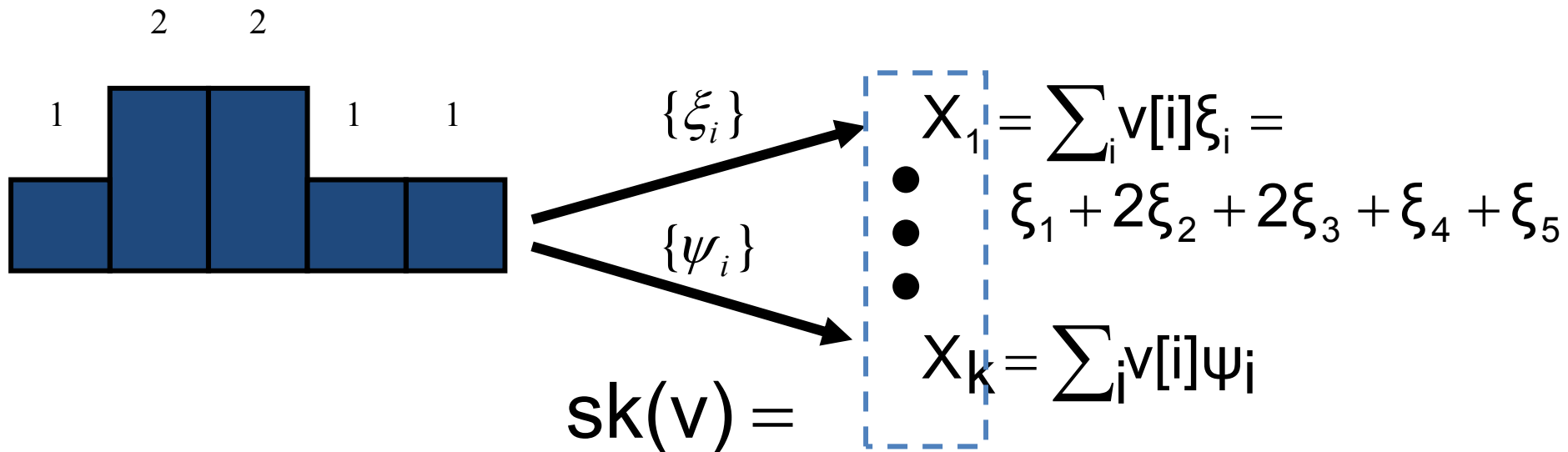
# Geometric Query Tracking using AMS Sketches [GKS VLDB'13]



- *Continuous approximate monitoring*
  - Maintain the value of a function to within specified accuracy bound  $\theta$
- Too much local info  $\rightarrow$  *Local summaries at sites*
  - A form of dimensionality reduction
  - Bounding regions for the *lower-dimensional sketching space*
  - Function over sketch  $\Rightarrow$  Sketching error  $\epsilon$ 
    - Accounted for in the threshold checks (depend on both  $\epsilon$ ,  $\theta$ )
- *Key Problems:* (1) Minimize data exchange volume  
(2) Deal with highly-nonlinear AMS estimator



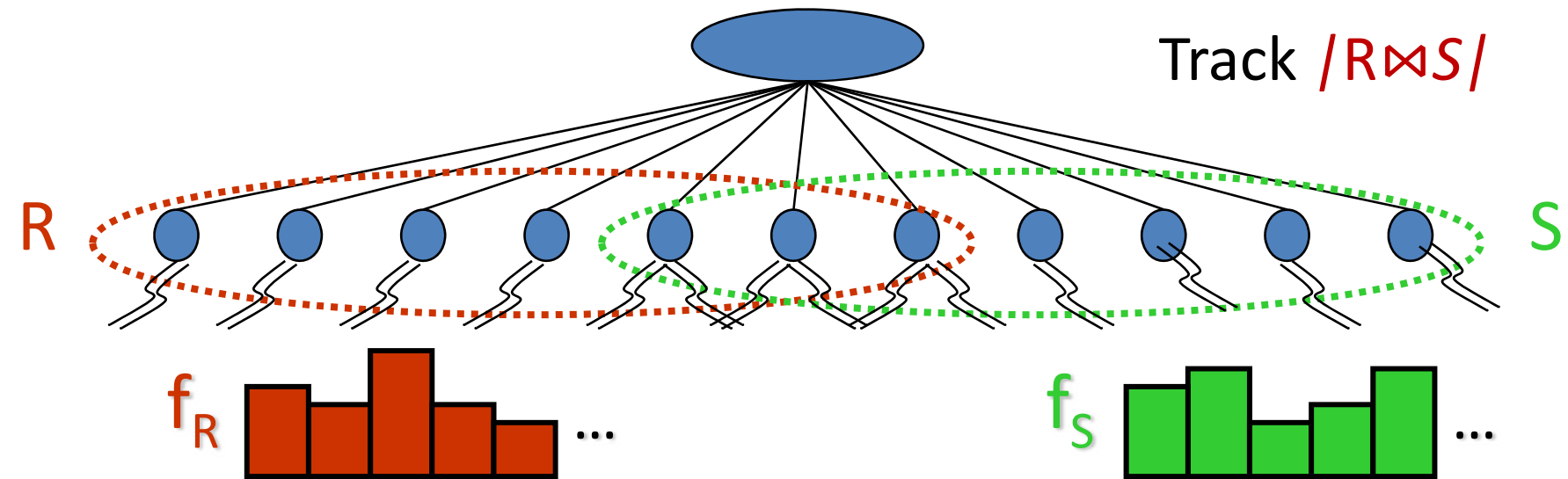
# AMS Sketches 101



- Simple randomized linear projections of data distribution
  - Easily computed over stream using logarithmic space
  - *Linear*: Compose through simple vector addition



# Tracking Complex Aggregate Queries



- *Class of queries:* Generalized inner products of streams

$$|R \bowtie S| = f_R \cdot f_S = \sum_v f_R[v] f_S[v]$$

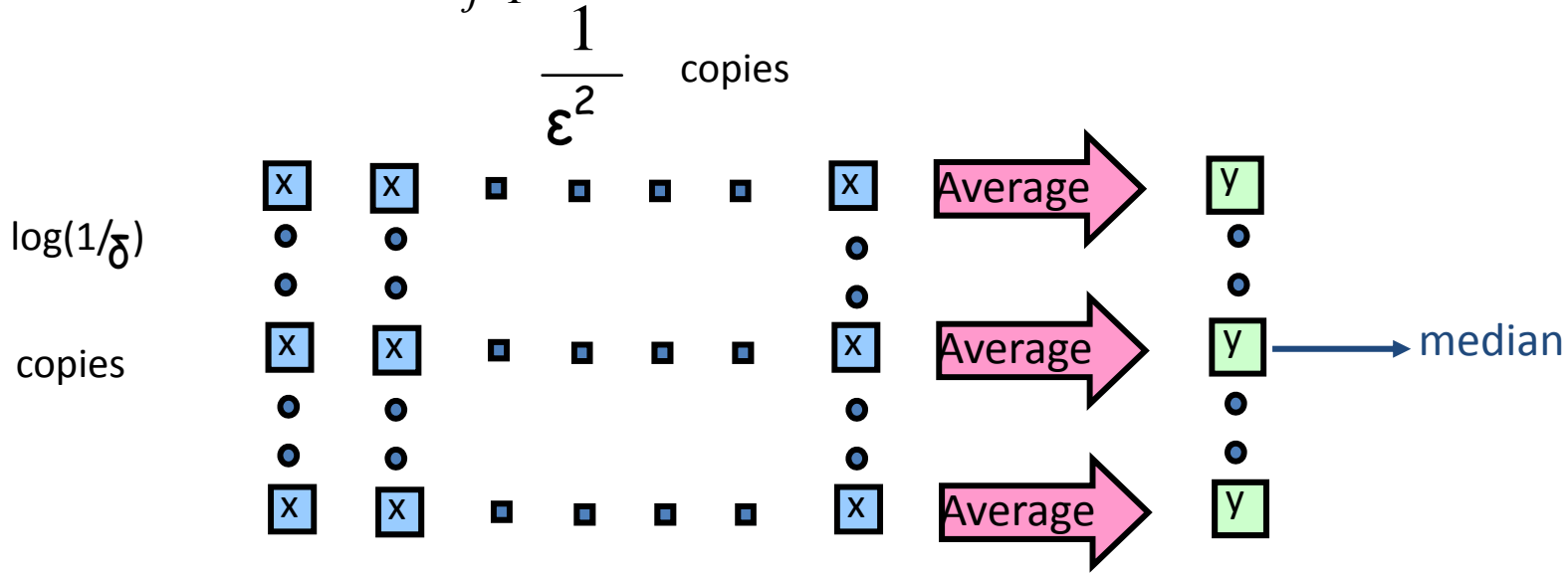
- Join/multi-join aggregates, range queries, heavy hitters, histograms, wavelets, ...



# Monitored Function...?

## AMS Estimator function for Self-Join

$$f(sk(v)) = \text{median}_{i=1..n} \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m sk(v)[i, j]^2 \right\} = \text{median}_{i=1..n} \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \|sk(v)[i]\|^2 \right\}$$



- Theorem(AMS96): Sketching approximates  $\|v\|_2^2$  to within an error of  $\pm \epsilon \|v\|_2^2$  with probability  $\geq 1 - \delta$  using  $O(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \log(1/\delta))$  counters



# Geometric Query Monitoring using AMS Sketches

[GKS VLDB'13]

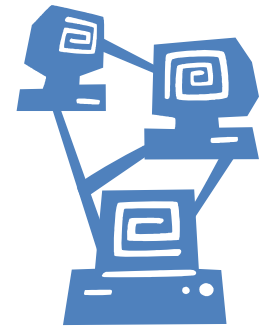
- Deciding ball monochromaticity for the median
  - Fast greedy algorithm for determining the distance to the inadmissible region
- *(Non-trivial)* extension to *general inner product (join) queries*
- Minimizing volume of data exchanges
  - Sketches can still get pretty large!
  - Can reduce problem to monitoring in  $O(\log(1/\delta))$  dimensions





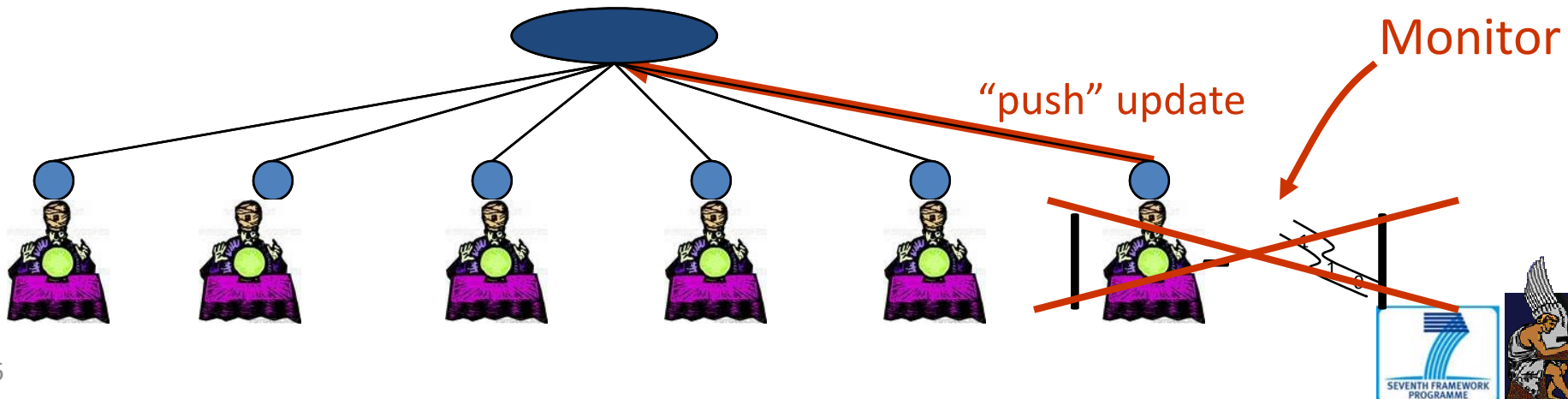
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# Exploiting Shared Prediction Models

- Naïve "*static*" prediction: Local stream assumed "unchanged" since last update
  - No update from site  $\Rightarrow$  last update ("predicted" value) is unchanged  $\Rightarrow$  global estimate vector unchanged
- *Dynamic prediction models* of site behavior
  - Built locally at sites and *shared* with coordinator
  - Model complex stream patterns, reduce number of updates
  - But... more complex to maintain and communicate



# Adopting Local Prediction Models

[CG VLDB'05, TODS'08]

Model	Predicted $v_i$
Linear Growth	$v_i^p(t) = \frac{t}{t_s} v_i(t_s)$
Velocity/ Acceleration	$v_i^p(t) = v_i(t_s) + (t - t_s)vel_i + (t - t_s)^2 acc_i$
Static	$v_i^p(t) = v_i(t_s)$

Equivalent  
to the basic  
framework

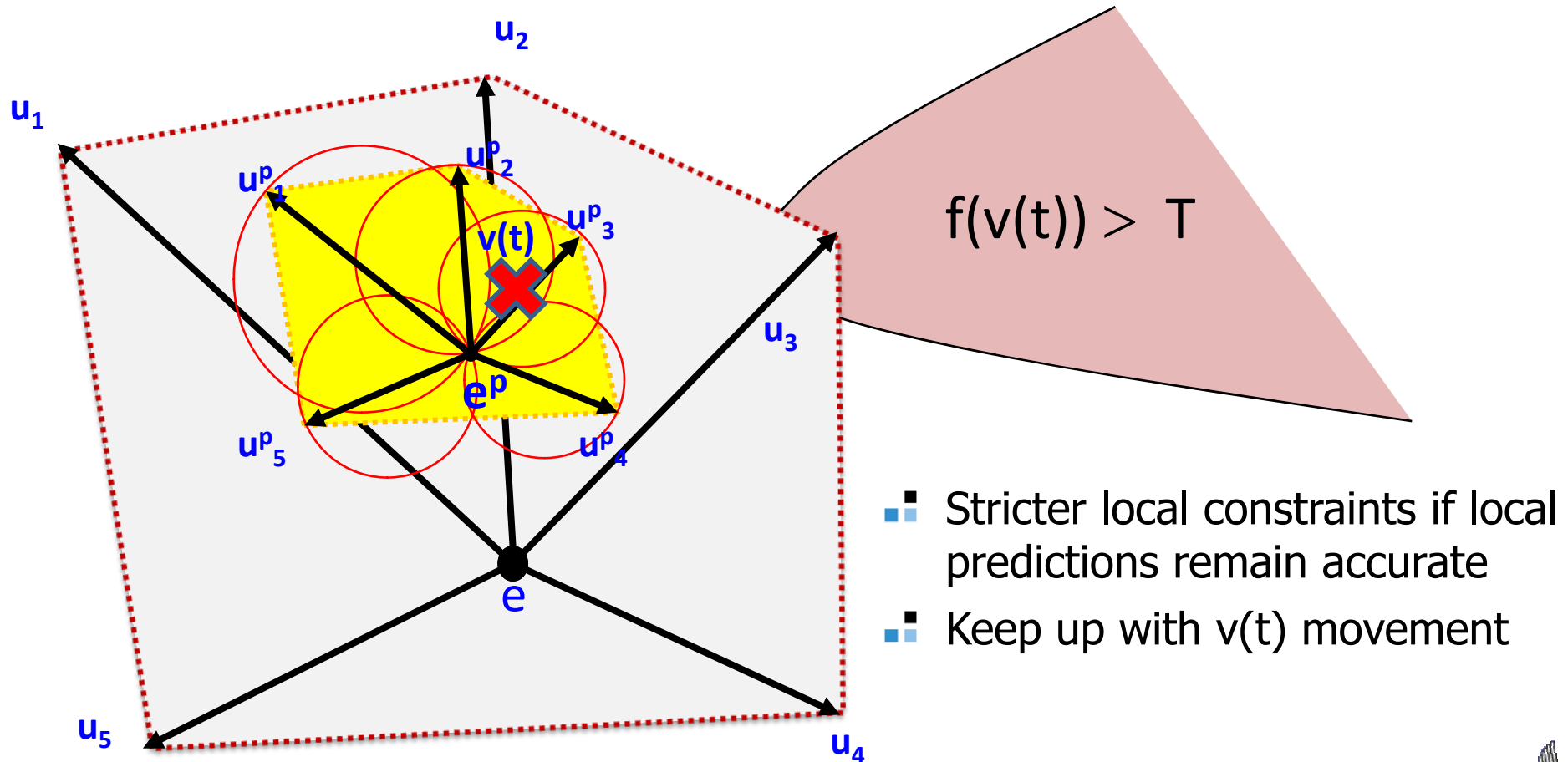
Predicted Global Vector:

$$e^p(t) = \sum \lambda_i v_i^p(t)$$



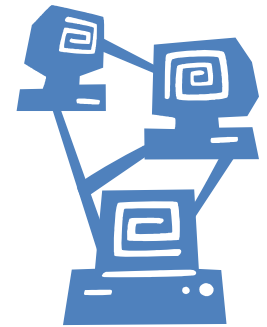
# Prediction-based Geometric Monitoring

[GDG SIGMOD'12, TODS'14]



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# Work in CD Streaming

- Much interest in these problems in TCS and DB areas
- Many functions of (global) data distribution studied:
  - Set expressions [Das,Ganguly,G,Rastogi'04]
  - Quantiles and heavy hitters [Cormode,G, Muthukrishnan, Rastogi'05]
  - Number of distinct elements [Cormode et al.,'06]
  - Spectral properties of data matrix [Huang,G, et al.'06]
  - Anomaly detection in networks [Huang ,G, et al.'07]
  - Samples [Cormode et al.'10]
  - Counts, frequencies, ranks [Yi et al.,'12]
- See proceedings of recent NII Shonan meeting on Large-Scale Distributed Computation

<http://www.nii.ac.jp/shonan/seminar011/>



# Monitoring Systems

- Much theory developed, but less progress on deployment
- Some empirical study in the lab, with recorded data
- Still applications abound: Online Games [Heffner, Malecha'09]
  - Need to monitor many varying stats and bound communication
  - Also, Distributed CEP systems (FERARI project)
- Several steps to follow:

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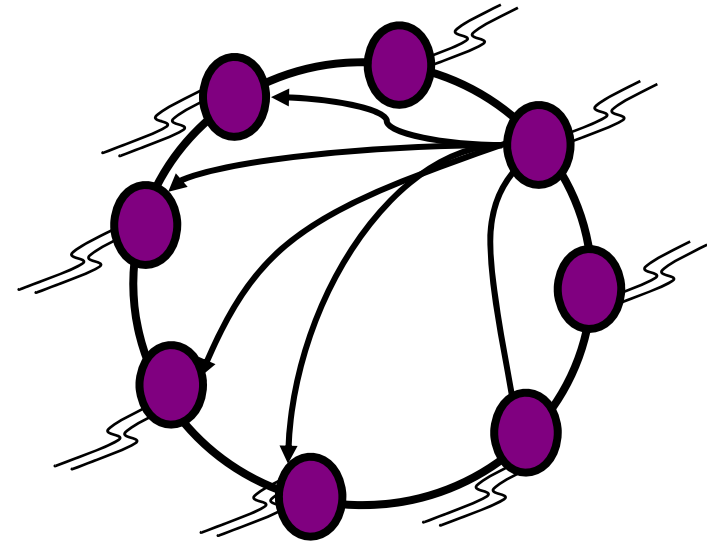
Frank hits Azuregos for 35  
 Bob hits Azuregos for 19  
 Frank hits Azuregos for 40  
 Alice hits Azuregos for 4  
 Carol shoots Azuregos for 50  
 Azuregos bites Alice for 90

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 specific?  
 onitoring?



# CD Monitoring in Scalable Network Architectures

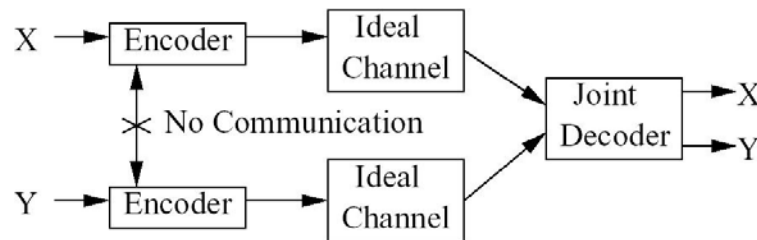
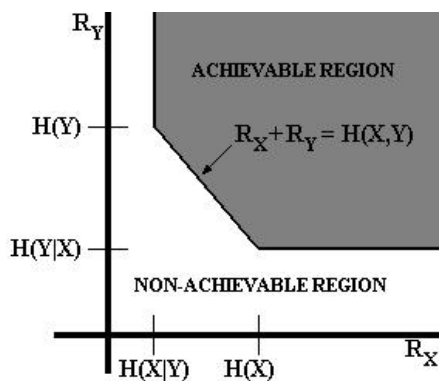
- E.g., DHT-based P2P networks
- Single query point
  - “Unfolding” the network gives hierarchy
  - But, single point of failure (i.e., root)
- Decentralized monitoring
  - Everyone participates in computation, all get the result
  - Exploit epidemics? Latency might be problematic...



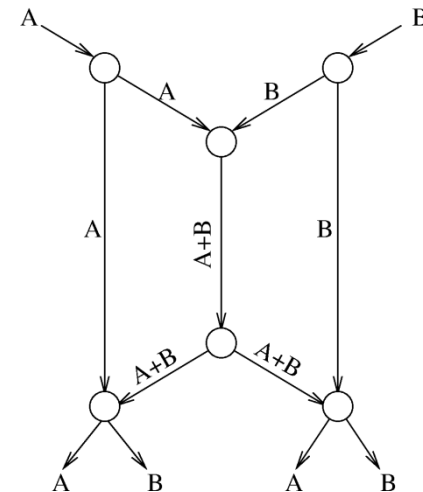


# Theoretical Foundations

- “Communication complexity” studies lower bounds of distributed **one-shot** computations
- Gives lower bounds for various problems, e.g., **count distinct** (via reduction to abstract problems)
  - Need new theory for **continuous** computations
    - Based on info. theory and models of how streams evolve?
    - Link to distributed source coding or network coding?



Slepian-Wolf theorem [Slepian Wolf 1973]



<http://www.networkcoding.info/>

[https://buffy.eecs.berkeley.edu/PHP/resabs/resabs.php?f\\_year=2005&f\\_submit=chaggrp&f\\_chapter=1](https://buffy.eecs.berkeley.edu/PHP/resabs/resabs.php?f_year=2005&f_submit=chaggrp&f_chapter=1)



# Challenges, challenges, challenges...

- Distributed streaming versions of hard analytics functions (e.g., PageRank)?
- Guaranteeing privacy of sensitive data in  $\mu$ Clouds?
- Geometric monitoring for Distributed CEP hierarchies?
  - Deal with uncertain events (“V” for Veracity)?
- Implementing GM ideas in scalable stream-processing engines (e.g., Storm)?
- CD machine learning to dynamically adapt to data/workload conditions?
  - Communication just one of our concerns
- Scalable, adaptive analytics tools for massive, streaming *time series*?



# Conclusions

- Continuous querying of distributed streams is a natural model
  - Interesting space/time/communication tradeoffs
  - Captures several real-world applications
- **Geometric Method** : Generic tool for monitoring complex, non-linear queries
  - Sketches [GKS VLDB'13], dynamic prediction models [GDG SIGMOD'12, TODS'14], Skyline Monitoring [PG ICDE'14]
- Much non-trivial algorithmic and theoretical work in CDS model
  - Intense research interest from DB and TCS communities
  - Deployment in real systems to come...
- ***Much interesting work to be done!***



PS. We are hiring... ☺



**FET Flagship (2013- ...)**  
*<http://humanbrainproject.eu>*



**ICT STREP (2012-5)**  
*<http://leads-project.eu>*

**FERARI**

**Flexible Event Processing for Big Data Architectures**  
**ICT STREP (2014-7)**  
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**QualiMaster**

**Configurable, Autonomously-Adaptive Real-time Data Processing**  
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# Thank you!



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