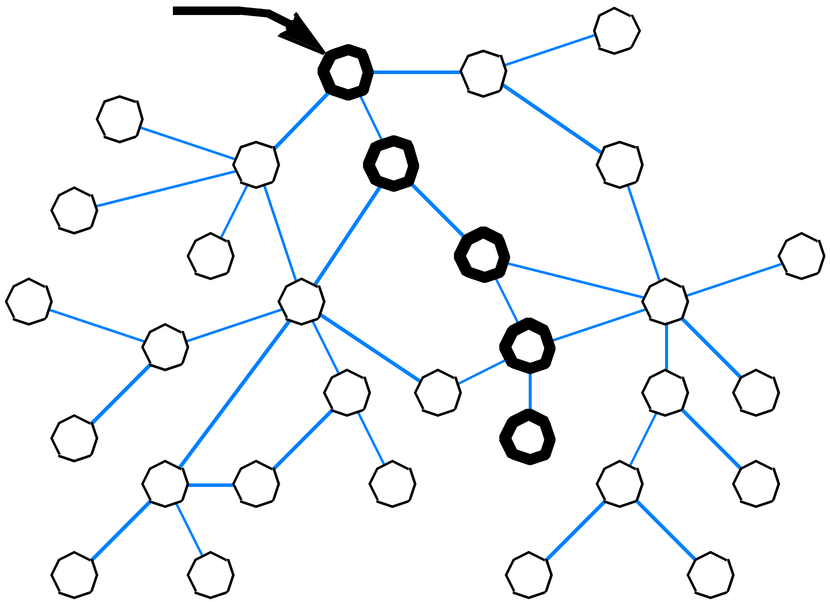
INF5071 – Performance in distributed systems

Distribution – Part II

5 November 2010

Type IV – Distribution Systems

- Combine
  - Types I, II or III
  - Network of servers
- Server hierarchy
  - Autonomous servers
  - Cooperative servers
  - Coordinated servers
- "Proxy caches"
  - Not accurate …
  - Cache servers
    - Keep copies on behalf of a remote server
  - Proxy servers
    - Perform actions on behalf of their clients



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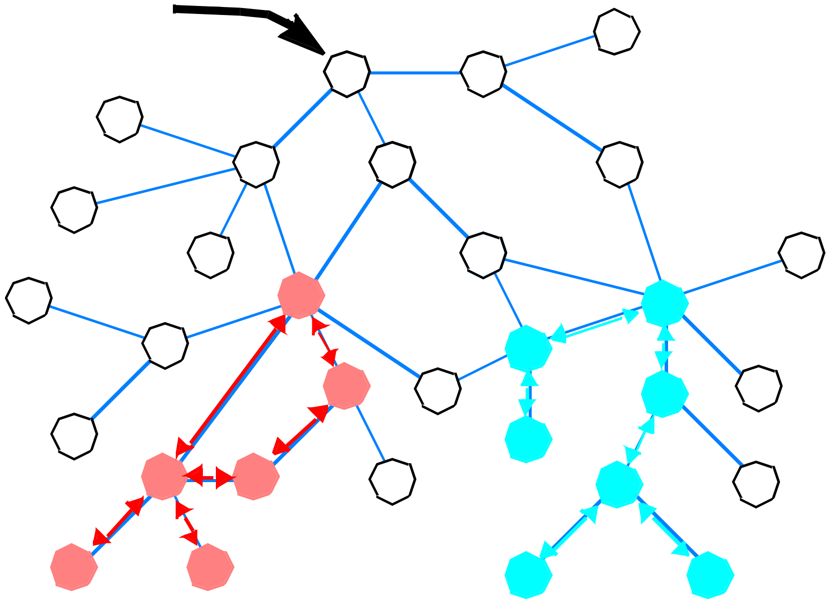

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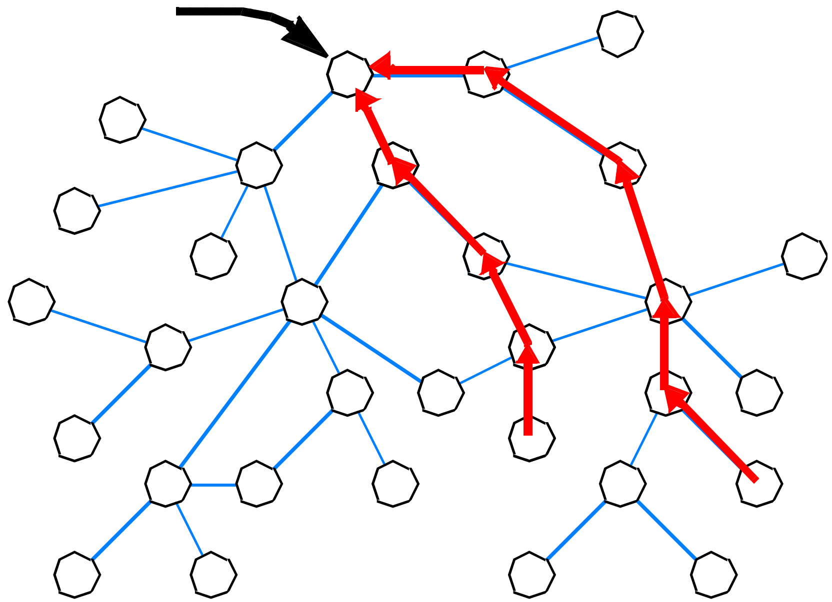


Type IV – Distribution Systems

- Variations
  - Gleaning
    - Autonomous, coordinated possible
    - In komssys
  - Proxy prefix caching
    - Coordinated, autonomous possible
    - In Blue Coat (which was formerly Cacheflow, which was formerly Entera)
  - Periodic multicasting with pre-storage
    - Coordinated
    - The theoretical optimum

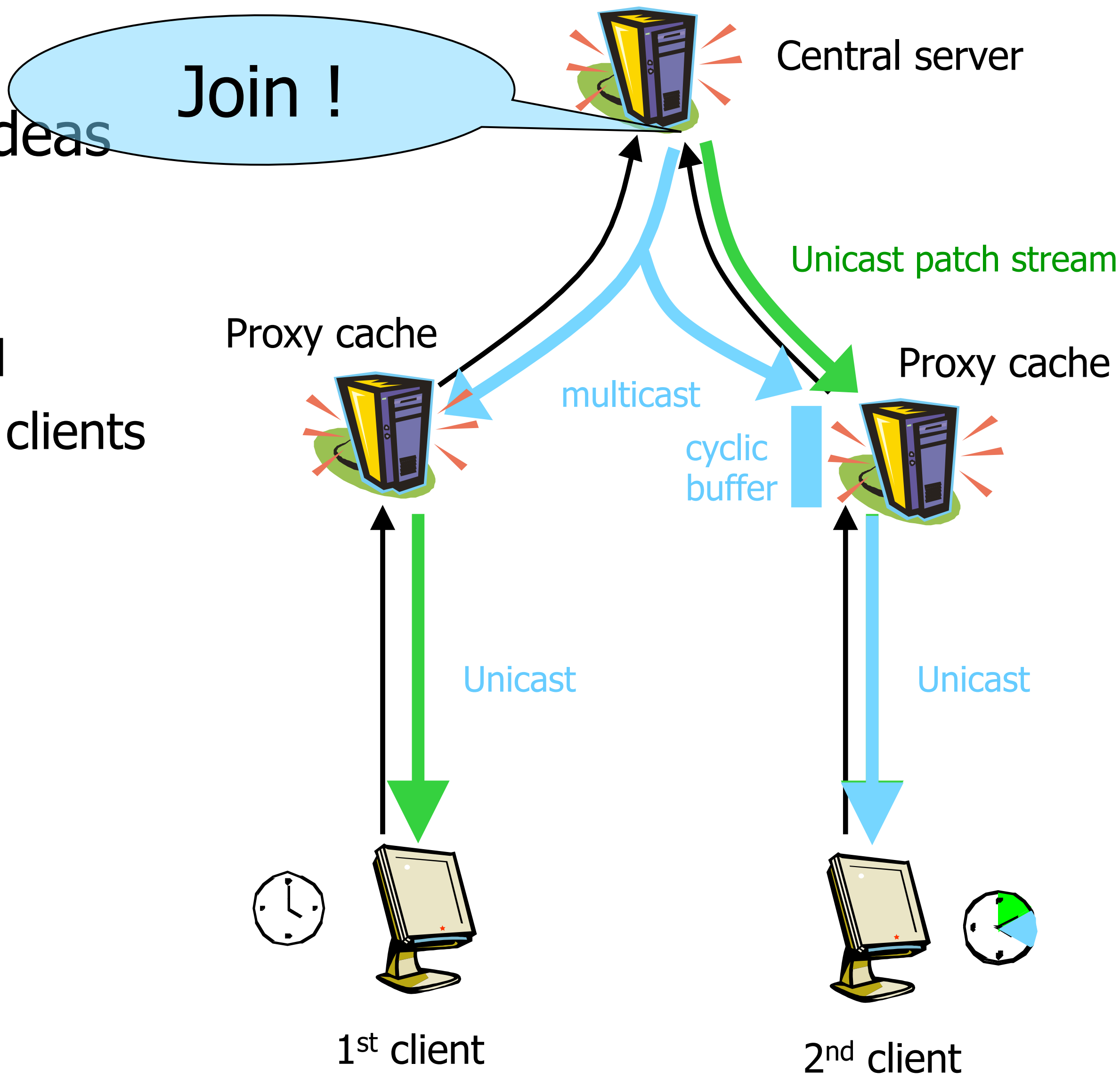
Gleaning

- *Webster's Dictionary: from Late Latin glennare, of Celtic origin*
  1. *to gather grain or other produce left by reapers*
  2. *to gather information or material bit by bit*

- Combine *patching* with *caching* ideas
  - non-conflicting benefits of caching and patching
- Caching
  - reduce number of end-to-end transmissions
  - distribute service access points
  - no single point of failure
  - true on-demand capabilities
- Patching
  - shorten average streaming time per client
  - true on-demand capabilities

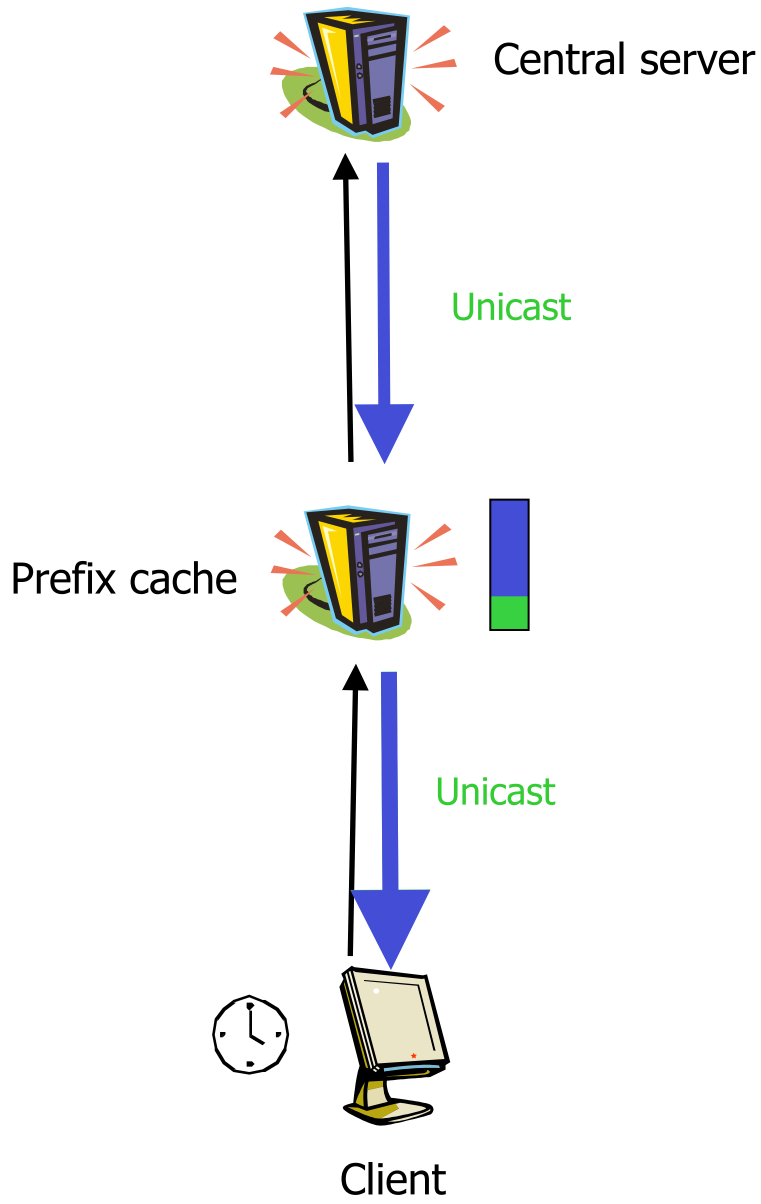
Gleaning

- Combines
  Patching & Caching ideas
  - Wide-area scalable
  - Reduced server load
  - Reduced network load
  - Can support standard clients



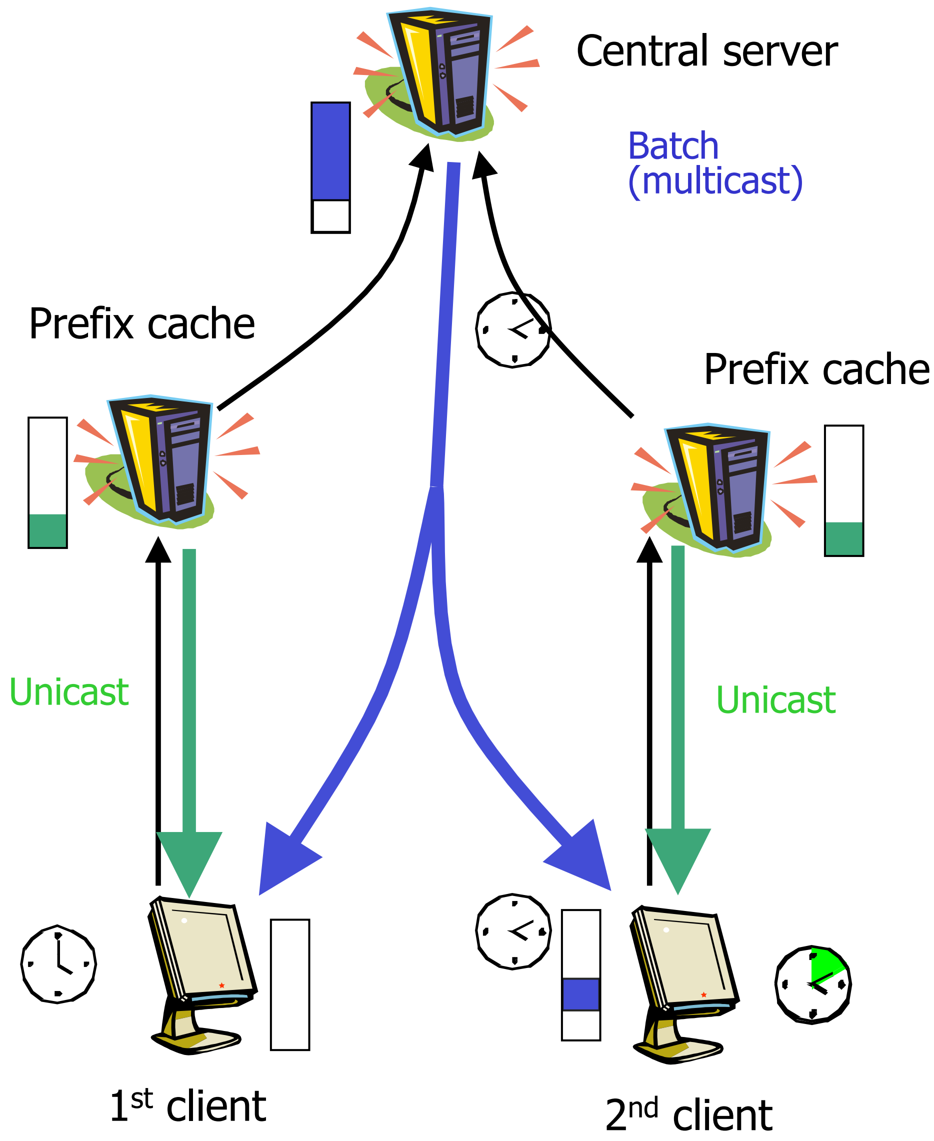
Proxy Prefix Caching

- Split movie
  - Prefix
  - Suffix
- Operation
  - Store prefix in prefix cache
    - Coordination necessary!
  - On demand
    - Deliver prefix immediately
    - Prefetch suffix from central server
- Goal
  - Reduce startup latency
  - Hide bandwidth limitations, delay and/or jitter in backbone
  - Reduce load in backbone



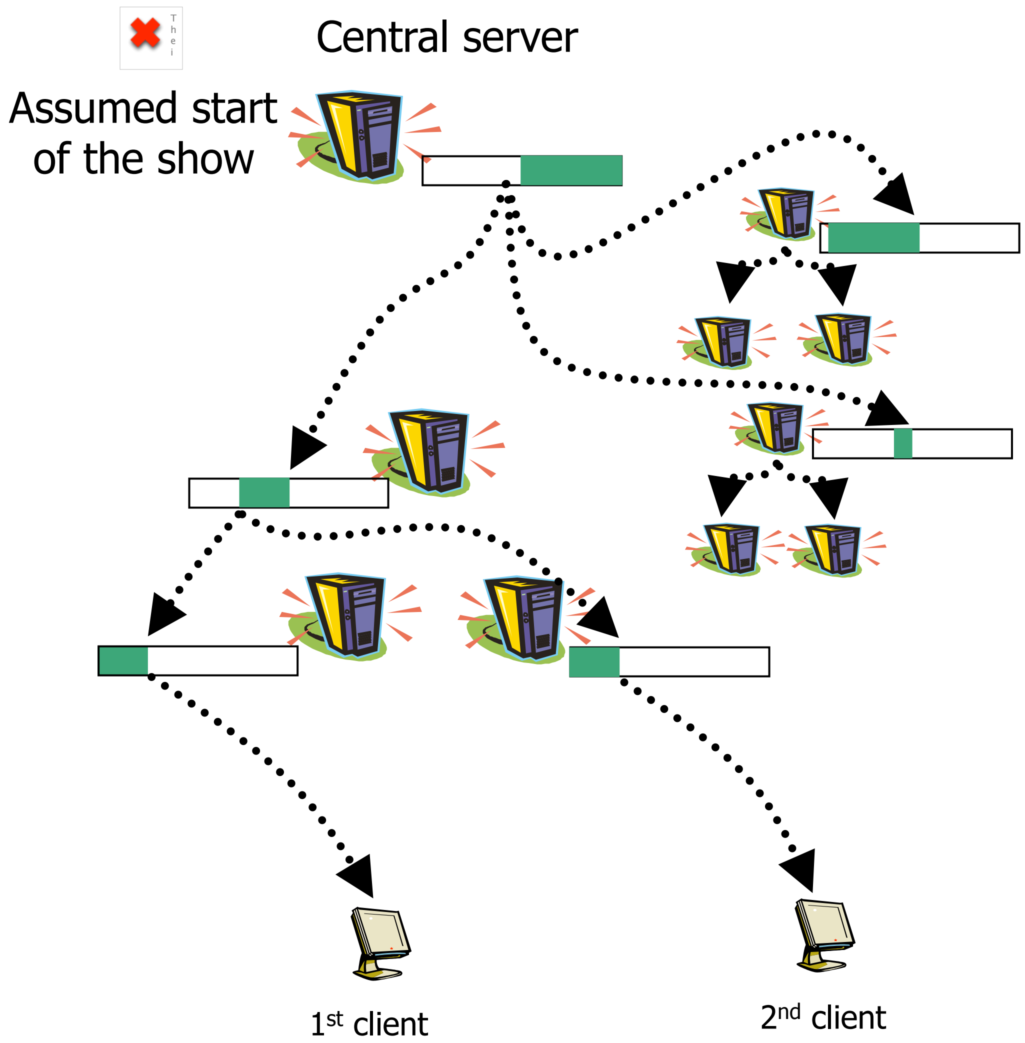
MCache

- One of several Prefix Caching variations
- Combines Batching and Prefix Caching
  - Can be optimized per movie
    - server bandwidth
    - network bandwidth
    - cache space
  - Uses multicast
  - Needs non-standard clients



Periodic Multicasting with Pre–Storage

- Optimize storage and network
  - Wide-area scalable
  - Minimal server load achievable
  - Reduced network load
  - Can support standard clients
- Specials
  - Can optimize network load per subtree
- Negative
  - Bad error behaviour



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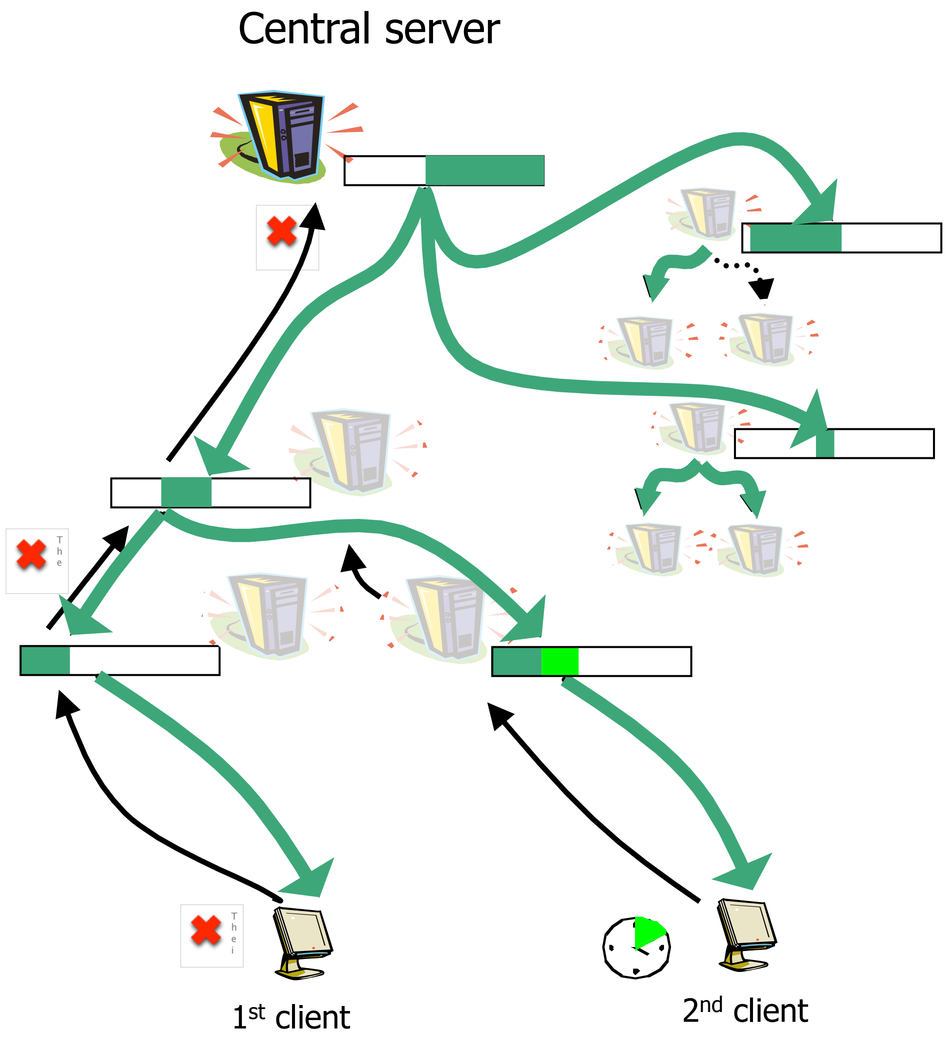


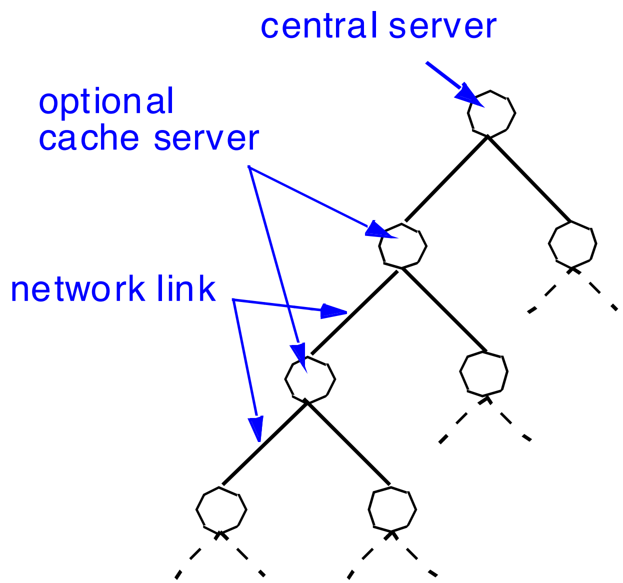
Type IV – Distribution Systems

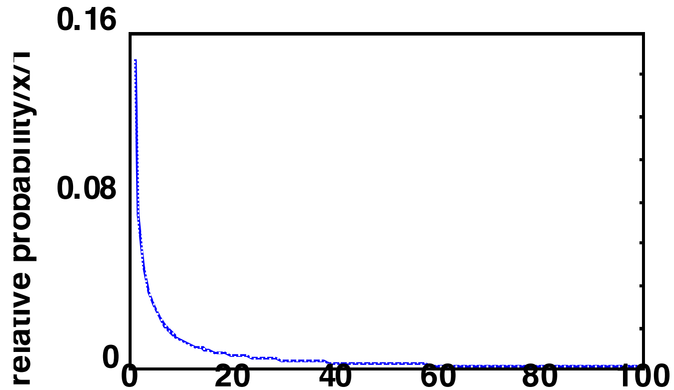
- Autonomous servers
  - Requires decision making on each proxy
  - Some content must be discarded
  - Caching strategies
- Coordinated servers
  - Requires central decision making
  - Global optimization of the system
- Cooperative servers
  - No quantitative research yet

Autonomous servers

Simulation

- Binary tree model allows
  - Allows analytical comparison of
    - Caching
    - Patching
    - Gleaning
- Considering
  - optimal cache placement per movie
  - basic server cost
  - per-stream costs of storage, interface card, network link
  - movie popularity according to Zipf distribution





Simulation

- Example
  - 500 different movies
  - 220 concurrent active users
  - basic server: $25000
  - interface cost: $100/stream
  - network link cost: $350/stream
  - storage cost: $1000/stream
- Analytical comparison
  - demonstrates potential of the approach
  - very simplified

Caching	Caching Unicast transmission	4664 Mio $
λ-Patching	No caching Client side buffer Multicast	375 Mio $
Gleaning	Caching Proxy client buffer Multicast	276 Mio $

Caching Strategies

- FIFO: First-in-first-out
  - Remove the oldest object in the cache in favor of new objects
- LRU: Least recently used strategy
  - Maintain a list of objects
  - Move to head of the list whenever accessed
  - Remove the tail of the list in favor of new objects
- LFU: Least frequently used
  - Maintain a list distance between last two requests per object
  - Distance can be time or number of requests to other objects
  - Sort list: shortest distance first
  - Remove the tail of the list in favor of new objects

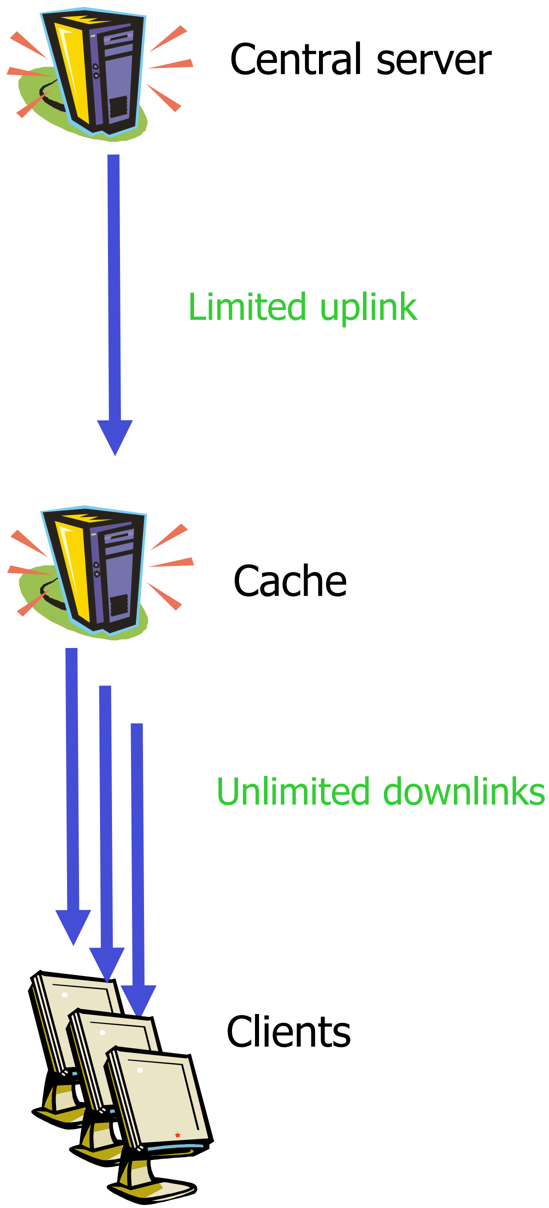
Caching Strategies

- Considerations
  - limited uplink bandwidth
    - quickly exhausted
    - performance degrades immediately
      when working set is too large for storage space
  - conditional overwrite strategies
    - can be highly efficient
- ECT: Eternal, Conditional, Temporal

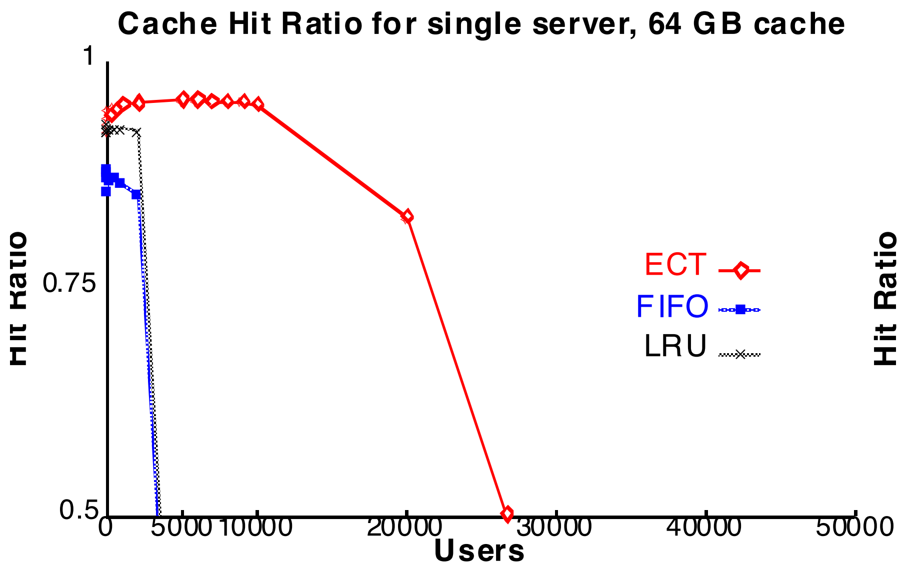
LFU		ECT
Forget object statistics when removed	→	Remember object statistics forever
Cache all requested objects	→	Compare requested object and replacement candidate
Log # requests or time between hits	→	Log times between hits

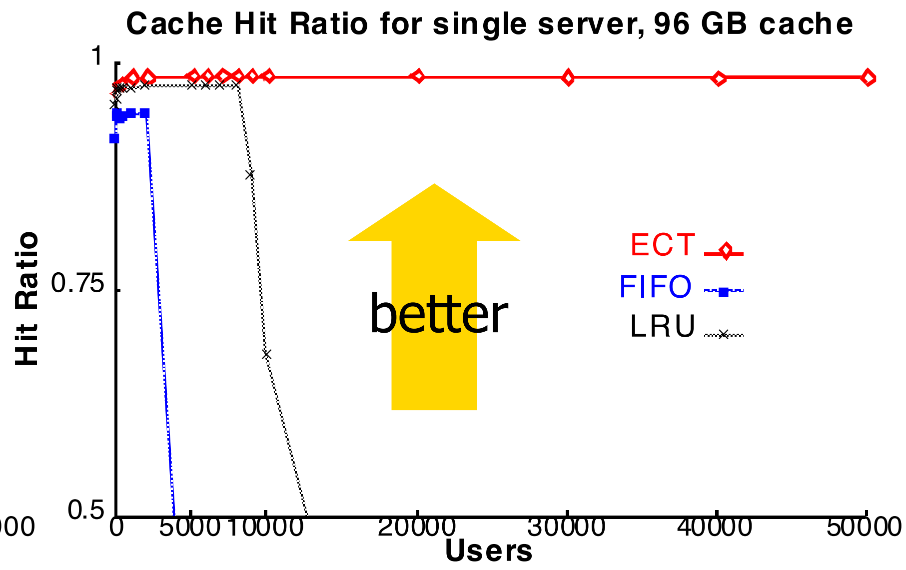
Simulation

- Movies
  - 500 movies
  - Zipf-distributed popularity
  - 1.5 MBit/s
  - 5400 sec
  - File size ~7.9 GB



Effects of caching strategies on user hit rates

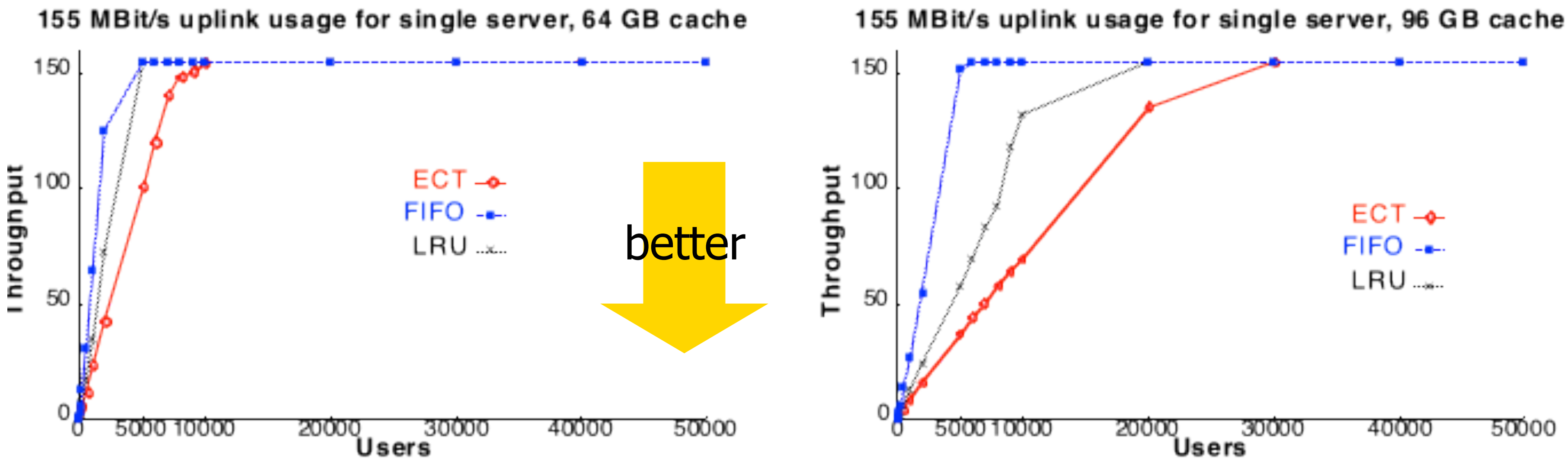




- Hit ratio
  - dumb strategies do (almost) not profit from cache size increases
  - intelligent strategies profit hugely from cache size increases

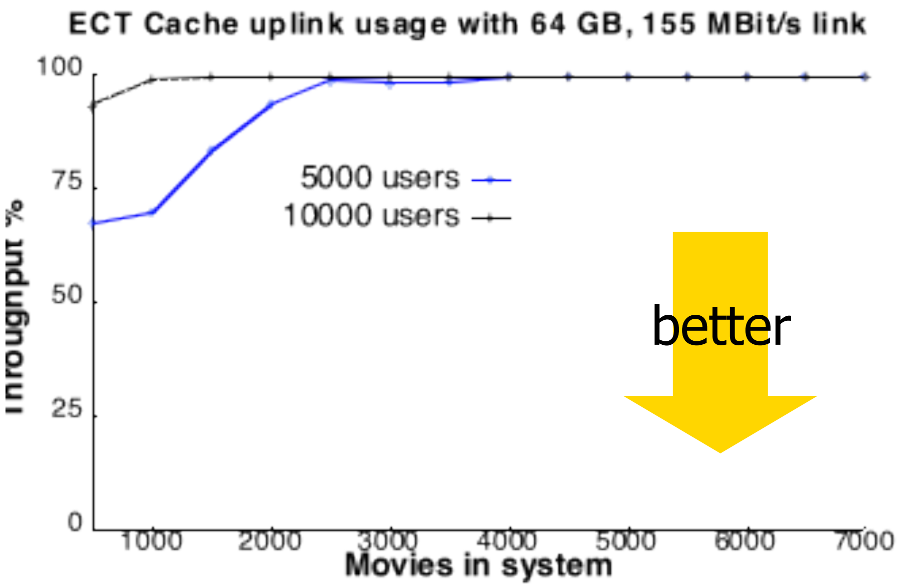
  - strategies that use conditional overwrite outperform other strategies massively
    - doesn't have to be ECT

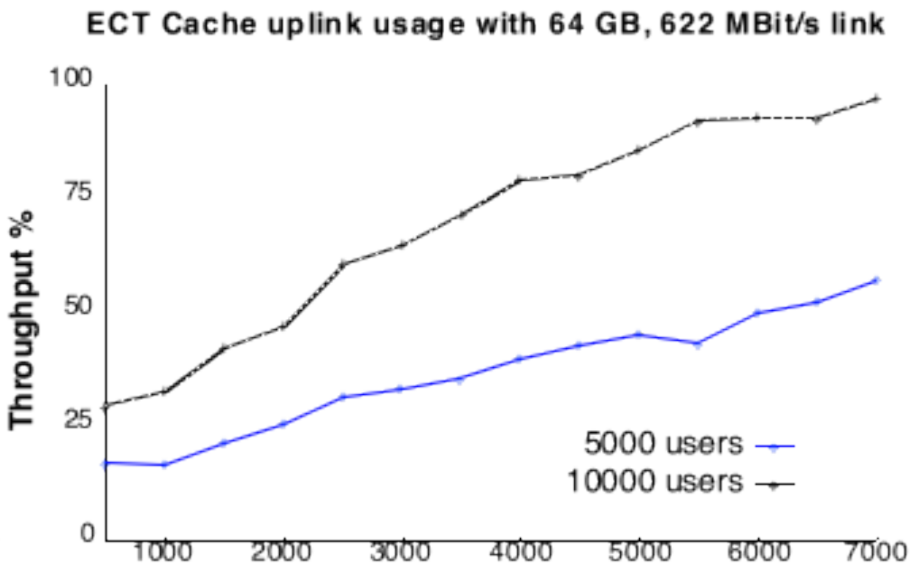
Effects of caching strategies on throughput



- Uplink usage
  - profits greatly from small cache increase...... if there is a strategy
  - conditional overwrite reduces uplink usage

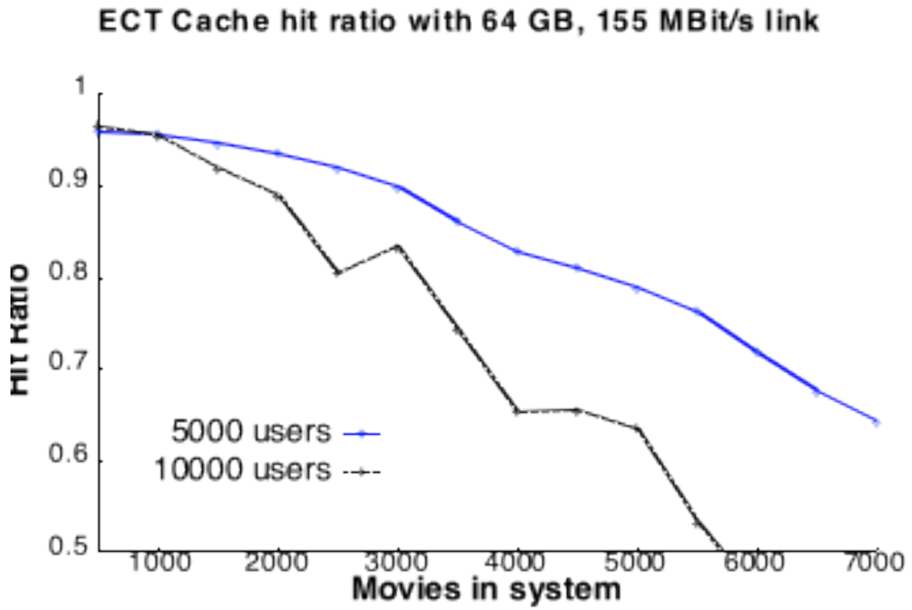
Effects of number of movies on uplink usage

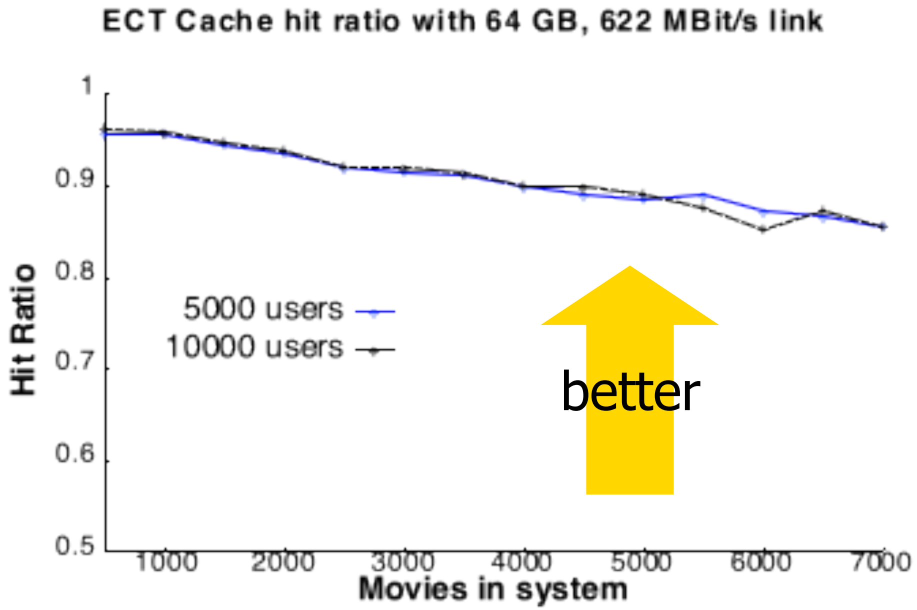




- In spite of 99% hit rates
  - Increasing the number of users will congest the uplink
  - Note
    - scheduling techniques provide no savings on low-popularity movies
    - identical to unicast scenario with minimally larger caches

Effects of number of movies on hit ratio



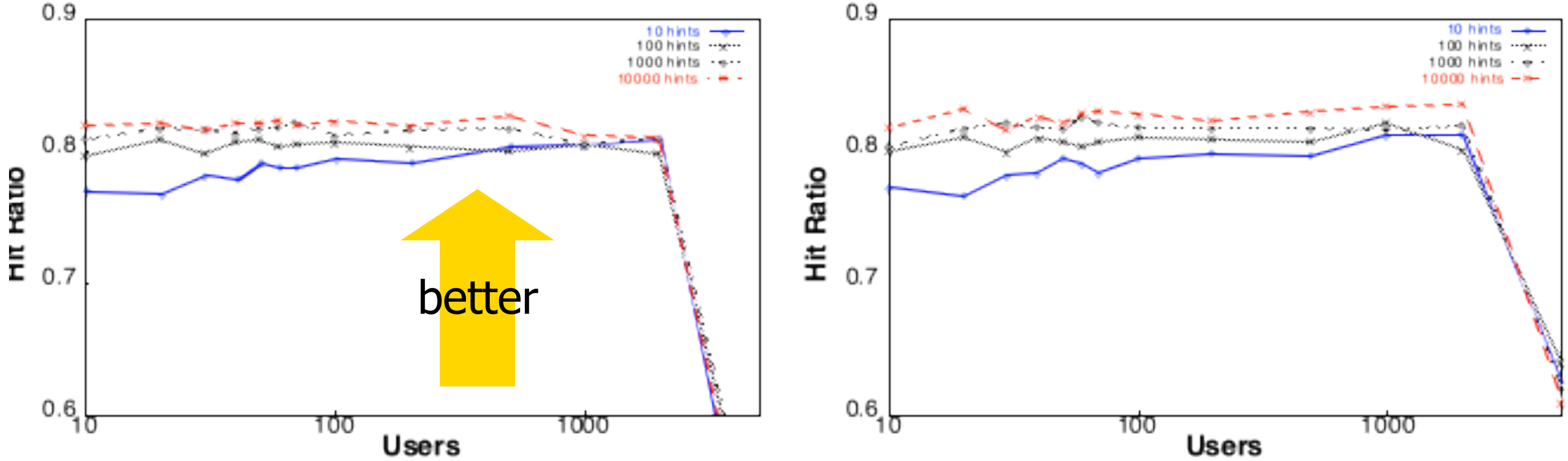


- Limited uplink bandwidth
  - Prevents the exchange of titles with medium popularity
  - Unproportional drop of efficiency for more users
  - Strategy can not recognize medium popularity titles

Hint–based Caching

Hit ratio development, increasing #hints, ECT history 8

Hit ratio development, increasing #hints, ECT history 64



- Idea
  - Caches consider requests to neighbour caches in their removal decisions
- Conclusion
  - Instability due to uplink congestion can not be prevented
  - Advantage exists and is logarithmic as expected
    - Larger hint numbers maintain the advantage to the point of instability
  - Intensity of instability is due to ECT problem
    - ECT inherits IRG drawback of fixed–size histograms

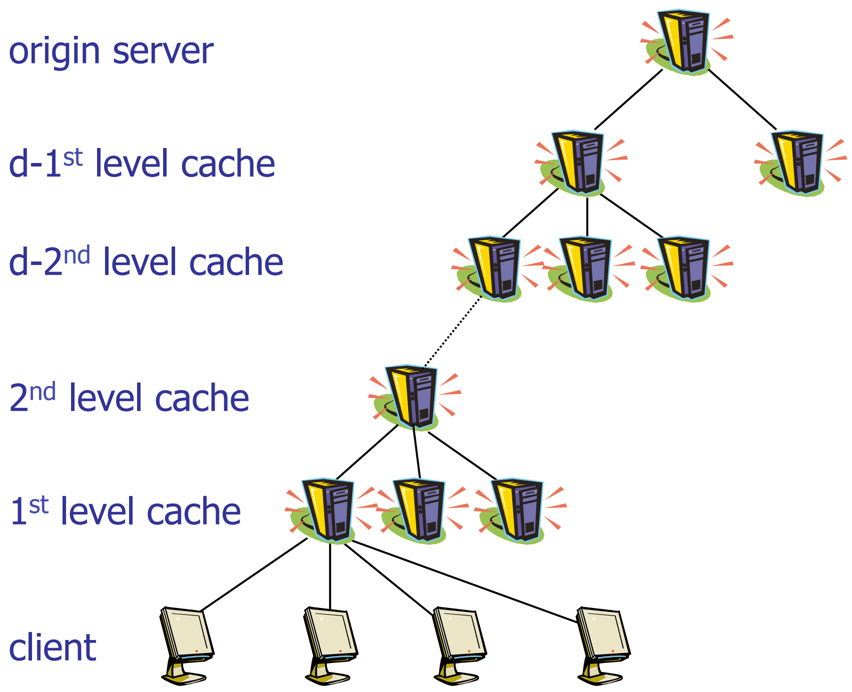
Simulation: Summary

- High relevance of population sizes
  - complex strategies require large customer bases
- Efficiency of small caches
  - 90:10 rule–of–thumb reasonable
  - unlike web caching
- Efficiency of distribution mechanisms
  - considerable bandwidth savings for uncached titles
- Effects of removal strategies
  - relevance of conditional overwrite
  - unlike web caching, paging, swapping, ...
- Irrelevance of popularity changes on short timescales
  - few cache updates compared to many direct deliveries

Coordinated servers

Distribution Architectures

- Combined optimization
  - Scheduling algorithm
  - Proxy placement and dimensioning

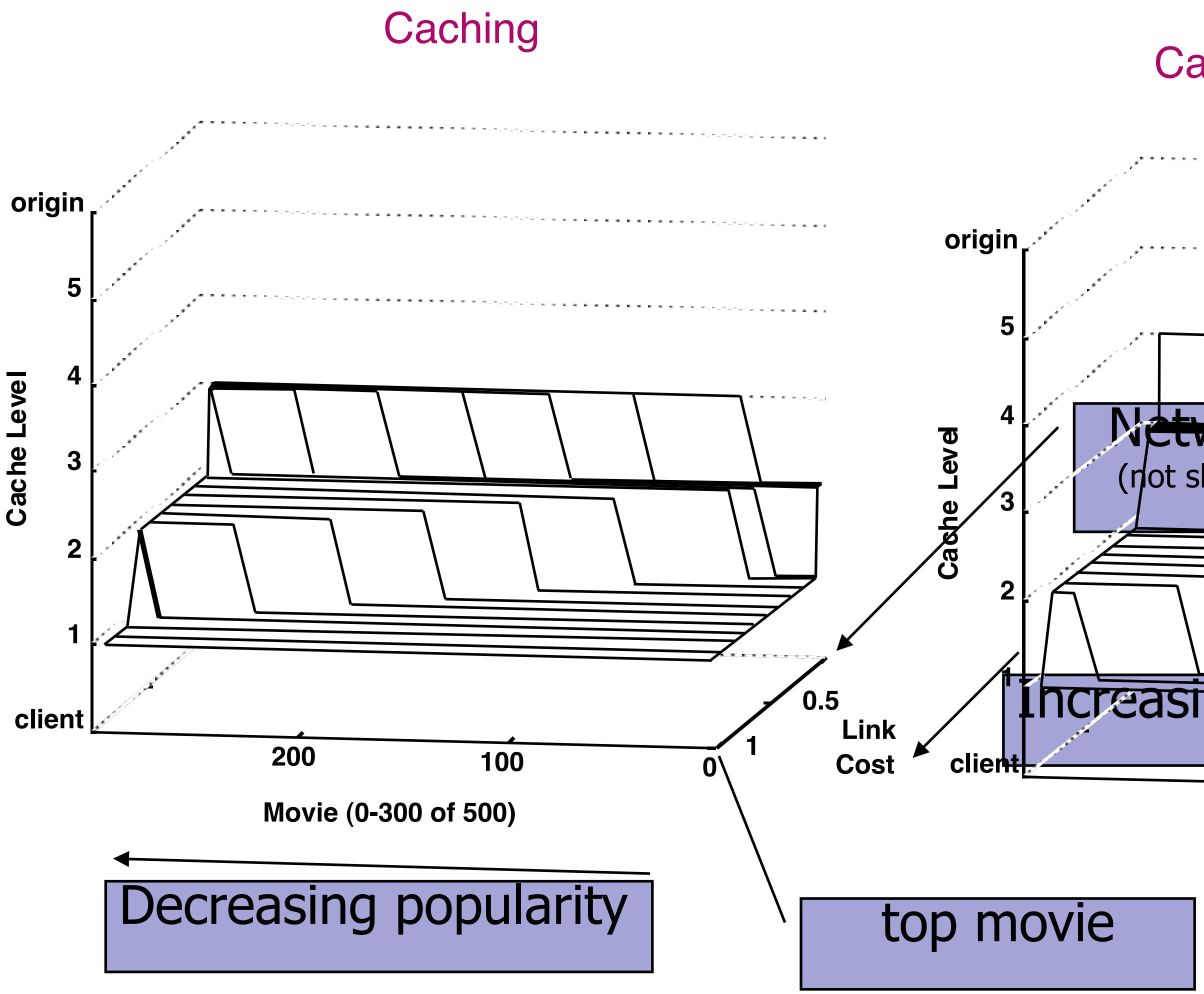


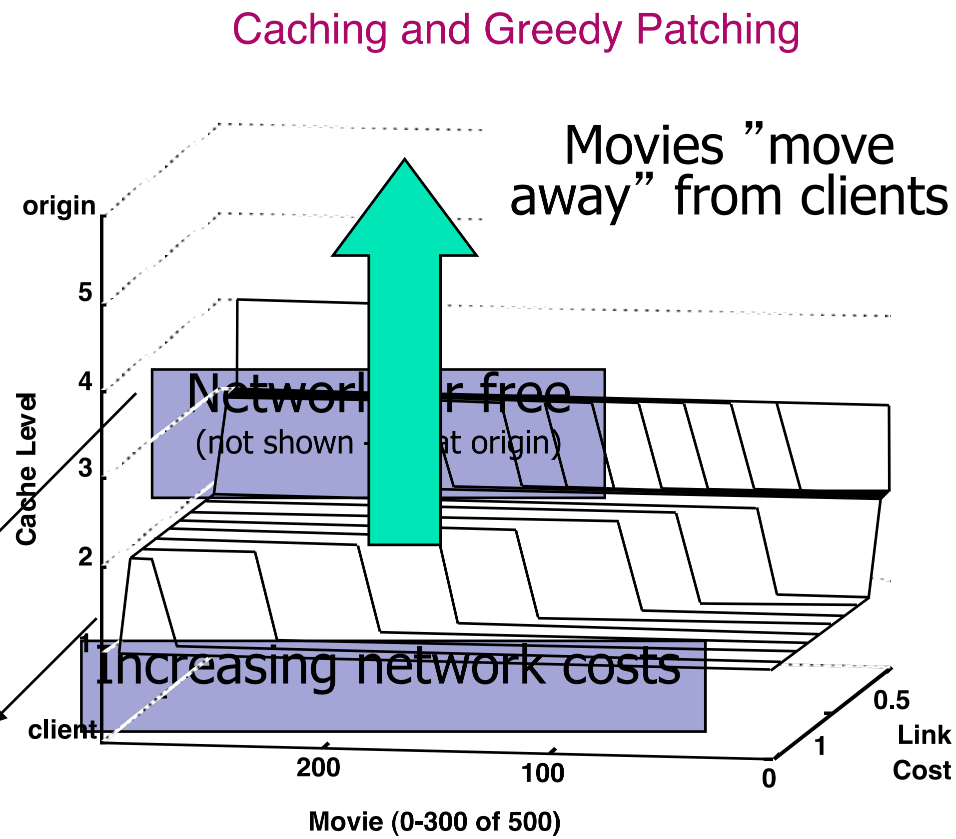
Distribution Architectures

- Combined optimization
  - Scheduling algorithm
  - Proxy placement and dimensioning

- No problems with simple scheduling mechanisms
- Examples
  - Caching with unicast communication
  - Caching with greedy patching
    - Patching window in greedy patching is the movie length

Distribution Architectures



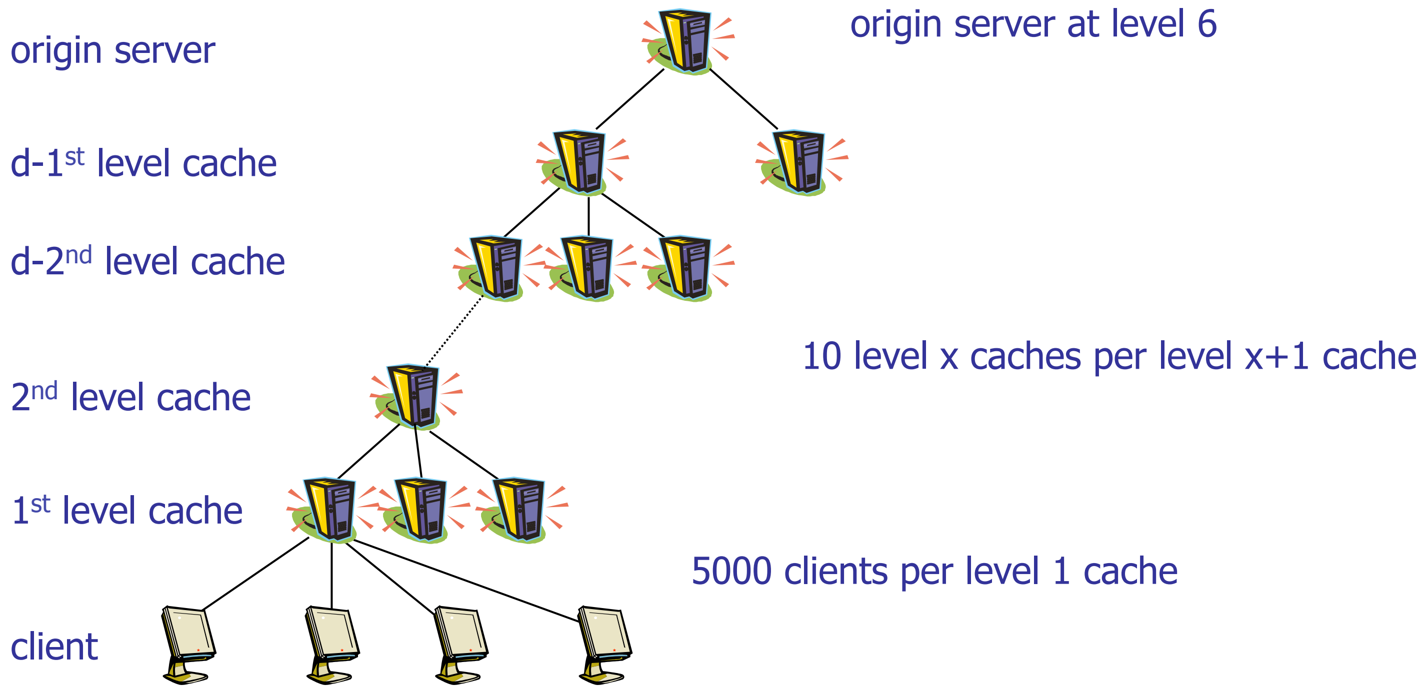


Distribution Architectures

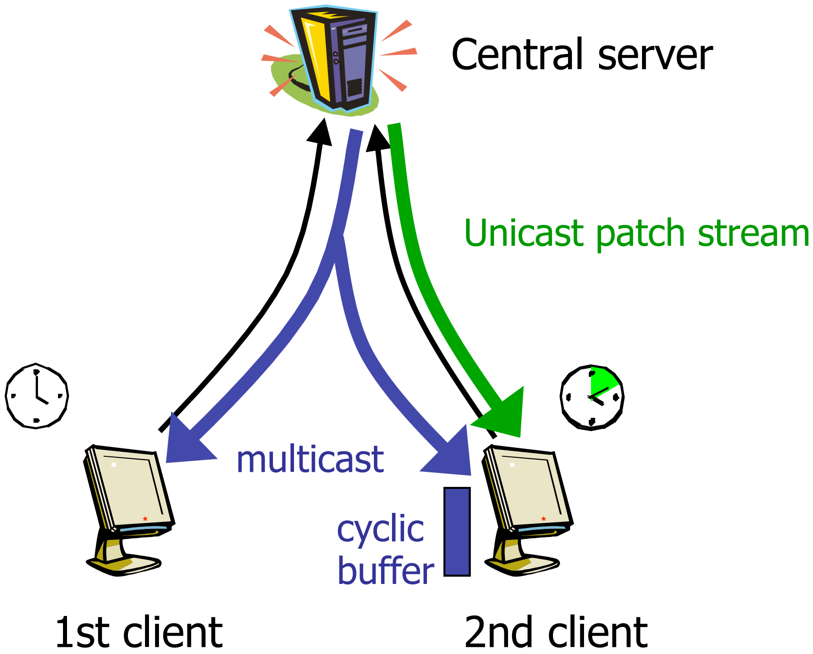
- Combined optimization
  - Scheduling algorithm
  - Proxy placement and dimensioning

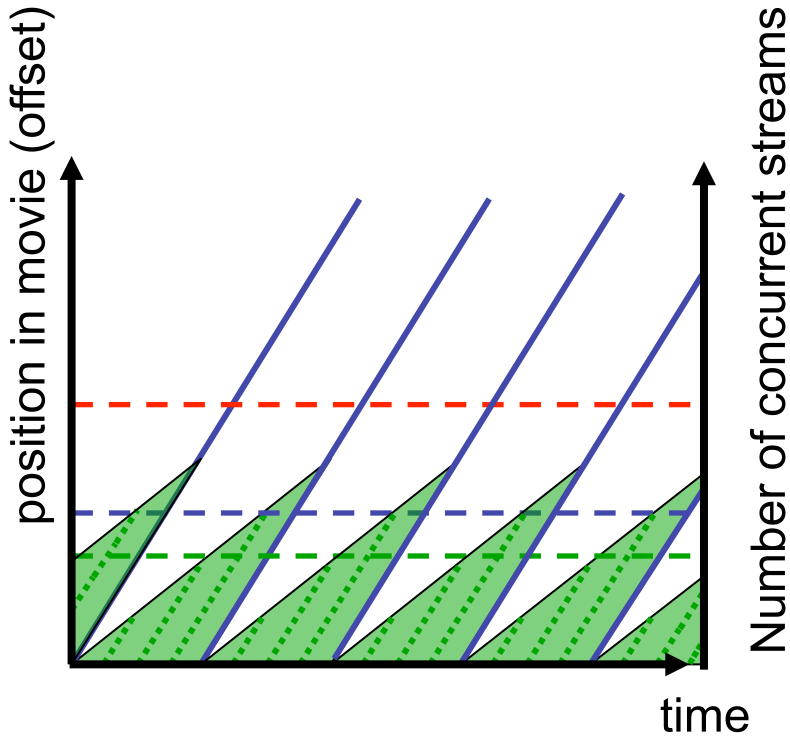
- Problems with complex scheduling mechanisms
- Examples
  - Caching with λ–patching
    - Patching window is optimized for minimal server load
  - Caching with gleaning
    - A 1st level proxy cache maintains the ”client buffer” for several clients
  - Caching with MPatch
    - The initial portion of the movie is cached in a 1st level proxy cache

Distribution Architectures



Distribution Architectures: λ–Patching

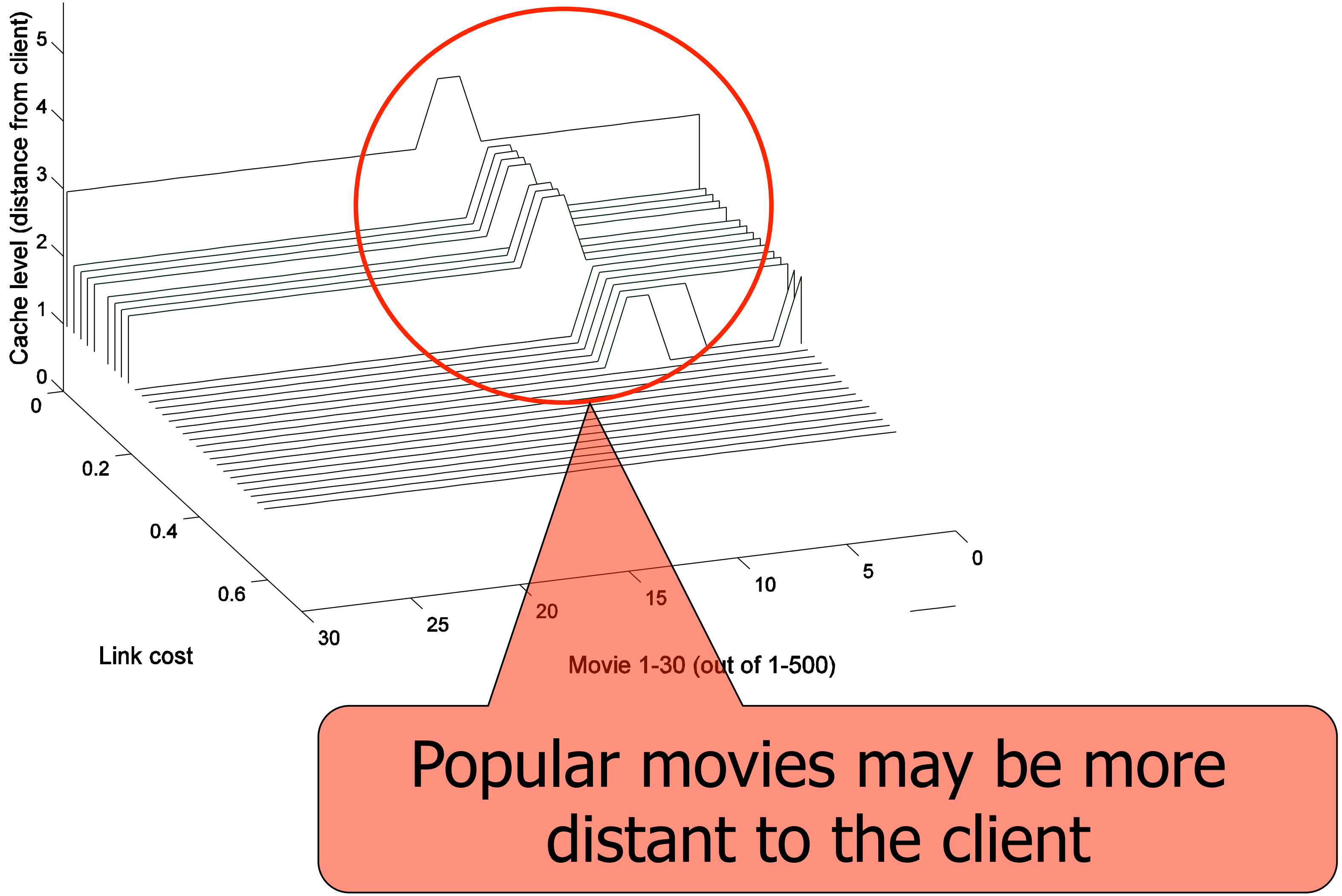




$$\Delta_M = \sqrt{2 \cdot F \cdot \Delta_U}$$

Distribution Architectures: λ–Patching

- Placement for λ–patching



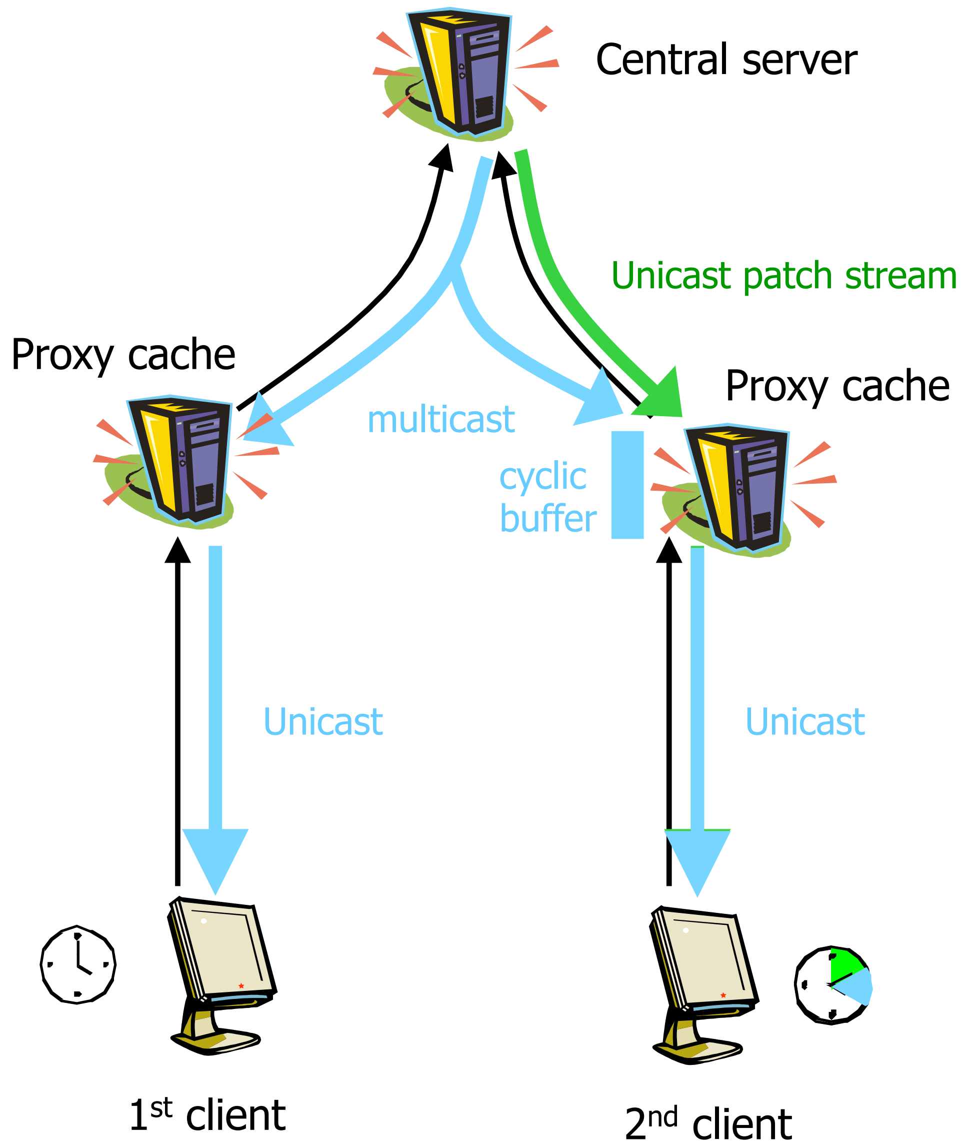
Distribution Architectures: λ–Patching

- Failure of the optimization
  - Implicitly assumes perfect delivery
  - Has no notion of quality
  - User satisfaction is ignored

- Disadvantages
  - Popular movies further away from clients
    - Longer distance
    - Higher startup latency
    - Higher loss rate
    - More jitter
  - Popular movies are requested more frequently
  - ***Average*** delivery quality is lower

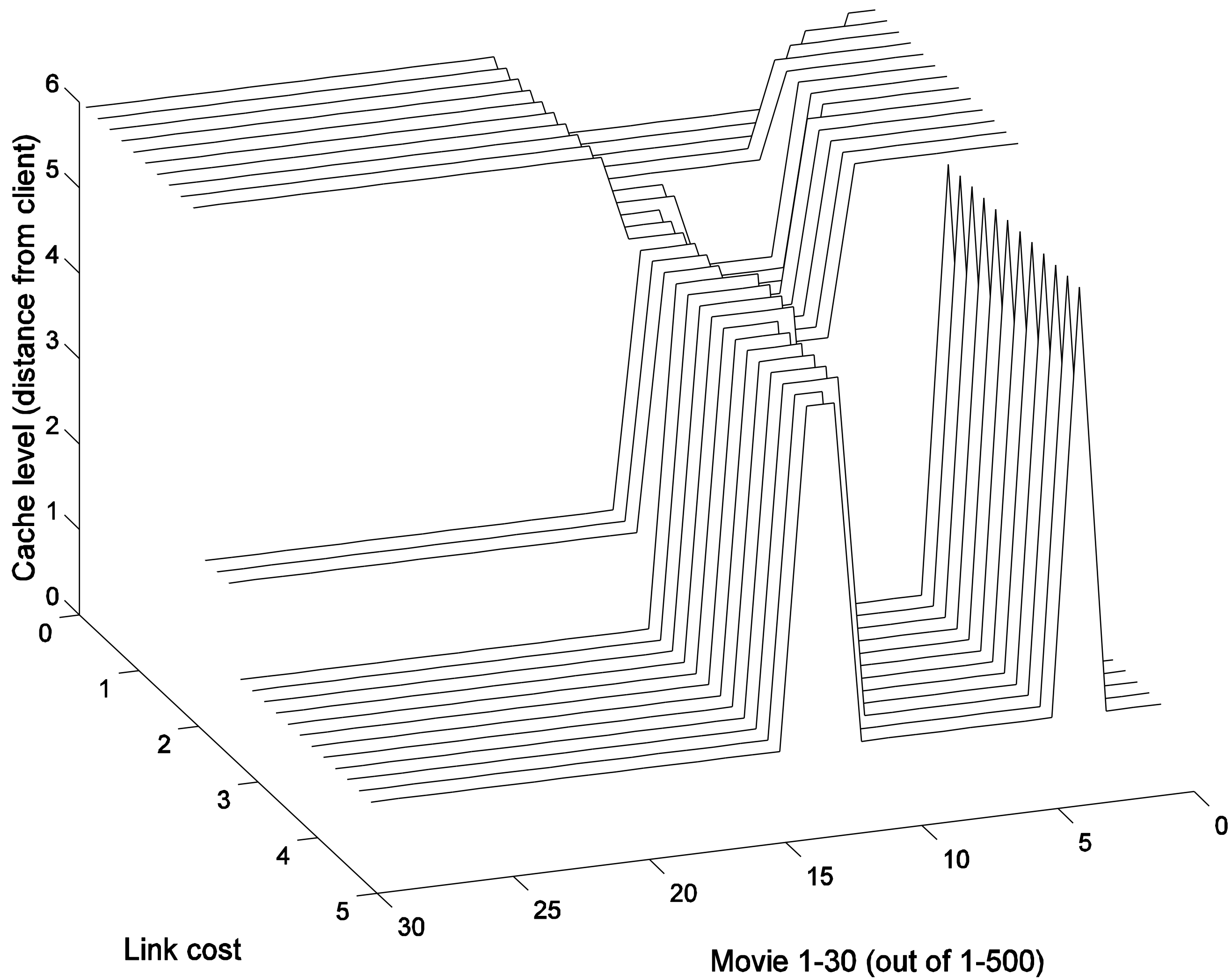
Distribution Architectures: Gleaning

- Placement for gleaning
  - Combines
    - Caching of the full movie
    - Optimized patching
    - Mandatory proxy cache
  - 2 degrees of freedom
    - Gleaning server level
    - Patch length



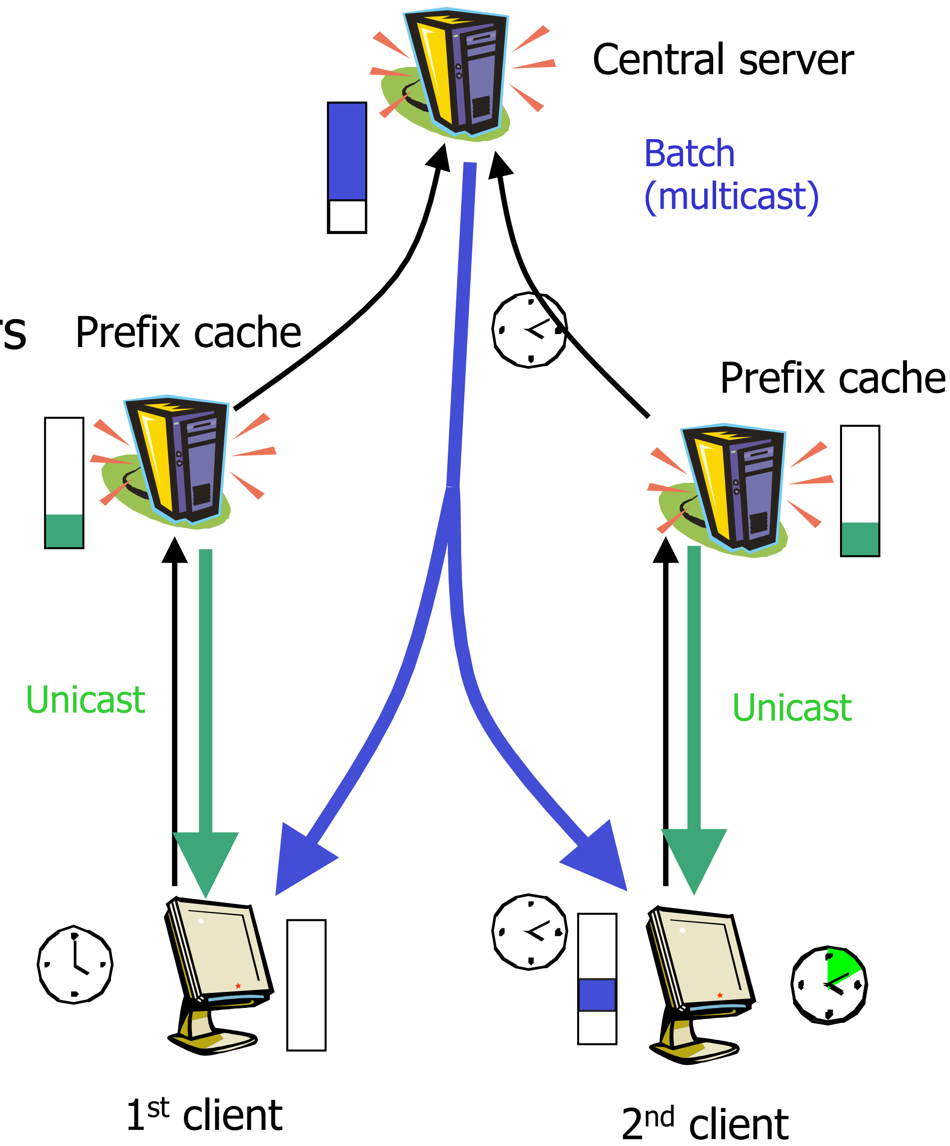
Distribution Architectures: Gleaning

- Placement for gleaning



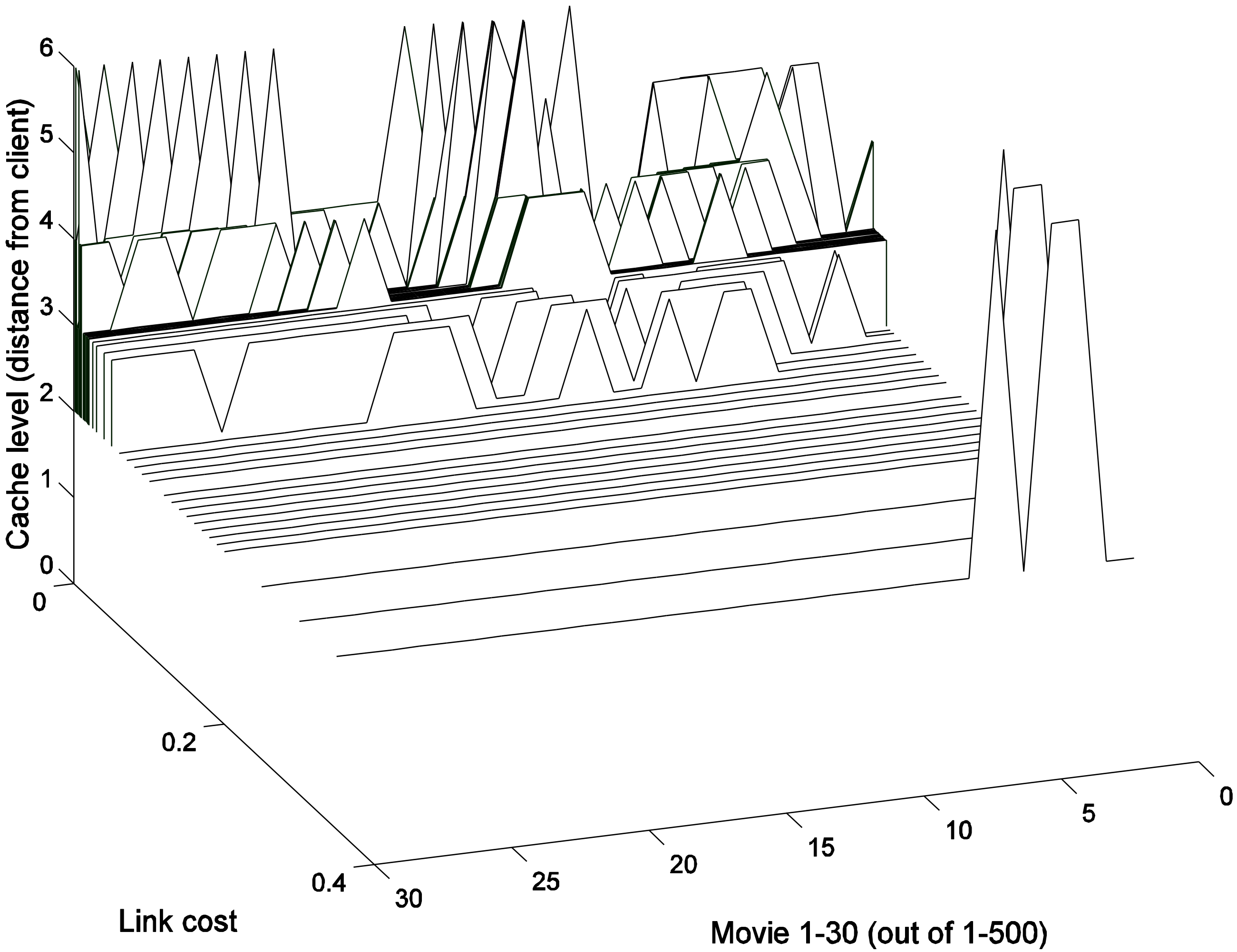
Distribution Architectures: MPatch

- Placement for MPatch
  - Combines
    - Caching of the full movie
    - Partial caching in proxy servers
    - Multicast in access networks
    - Patching from the full copy
  - 3 degrees of freedom
    - Server level
    - Patch length
    - Prefix length



Distribution Architectures: MPatch

- Placement for MPatch



Approaches

- Current approached does not consider quality
  - Penalize distance in optimality calculation
  - Sort

- Penalty approach
  - Low penalties
    - Doesn’t achieve order because actual cost is higher ☹
  - High penalties
    - Doesn’t achieve order because optimizer gets confused

- Sorting
  - Trivial
  - Very low resource waste ☺

Distribution Architectures

- Combined optimization
  - Scheduling algorithm
  - Proxy placement and dimensioning
  - Impossible to achieve optimum with autonomous caching

- Solution for complex scheduling mechanisms

- A simple solution exists:
  - Enforce order according to priorities
    - (simple sorting)
  - Increase in resource use is marginal

Summary

- A lot of performance can be gained using appropriate distribution mechanisms
  - type 1: delayed delivery
  - type 2: prescheduled delivery
  - type 3: client side caching
  - type 4: network of servers combining types 1-3

- Caching is (almost) always beneficial
  - better with conditional replacements / overwrites
  - hints from neighboring caches