

USENIX ATC'20

2020 USENIX Annual Technical Conference

JULY 15–17, 2020

FineStream: Fine-Grained Window-Based Stream Processing on CPU-GPU Integrated Architectures

Feng Zhang, Lin Yang, Shuhao Zhang, Bingsheng He, Wei Lu, Xiaoyong Du

Renmin University of China

Technische Universität Berlin

National University of Singapore

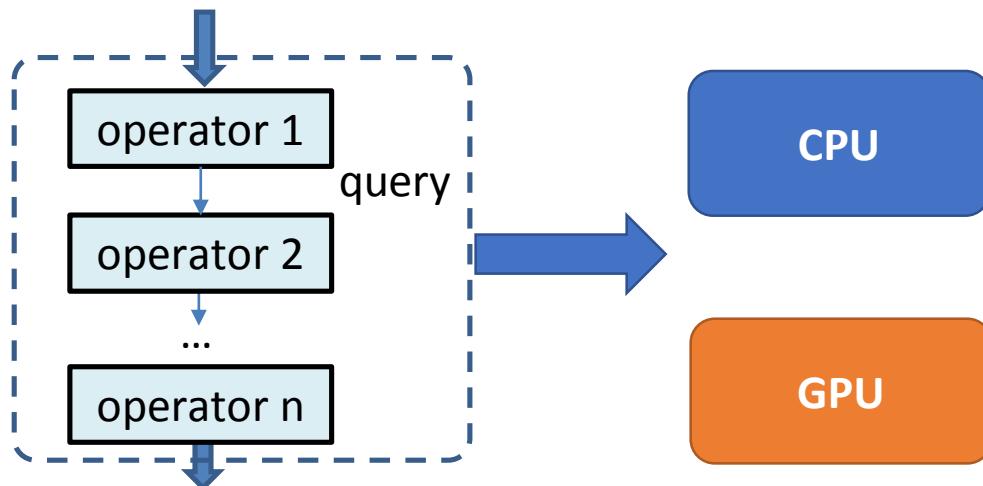


Outline

- 1. Background**
2. Motivation
3. Challenges
4. FineStream
5. Evaluation
6. Conclusion

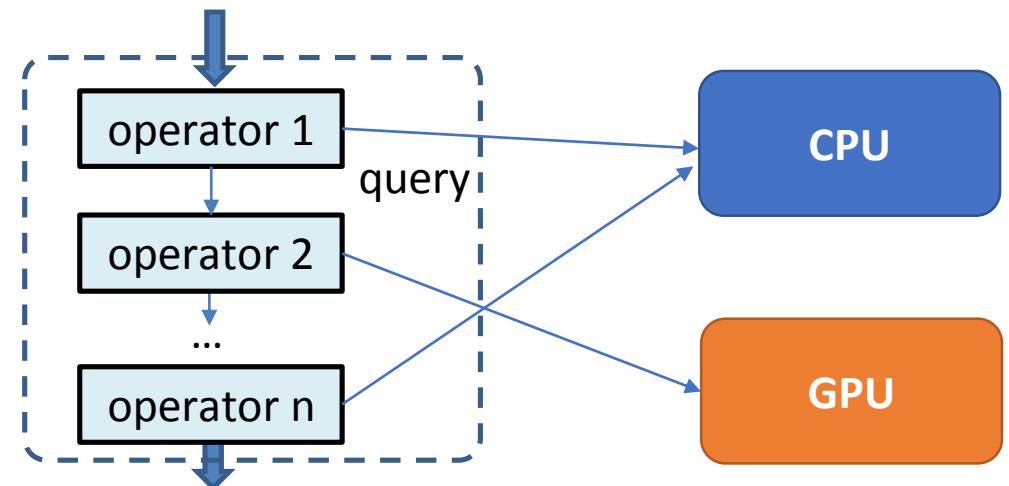
1. Background

- Bulk-synchronous parallel model
 - query granularity



[SIGMOD'16] **Saber**: Window-based hybrid stream processing for heterogeneous architectures

- Continuous operator model
 - operator granularity

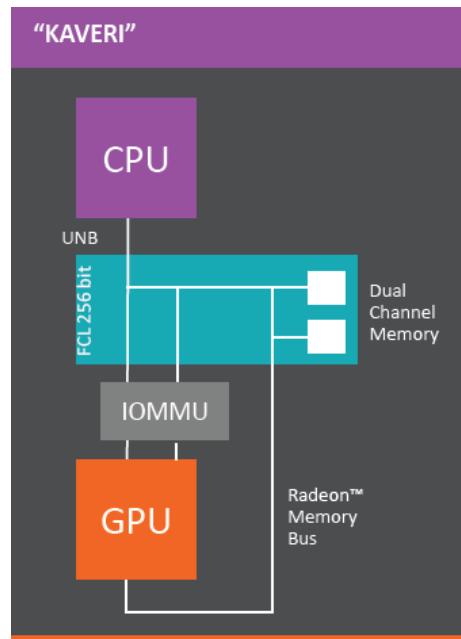


This paper

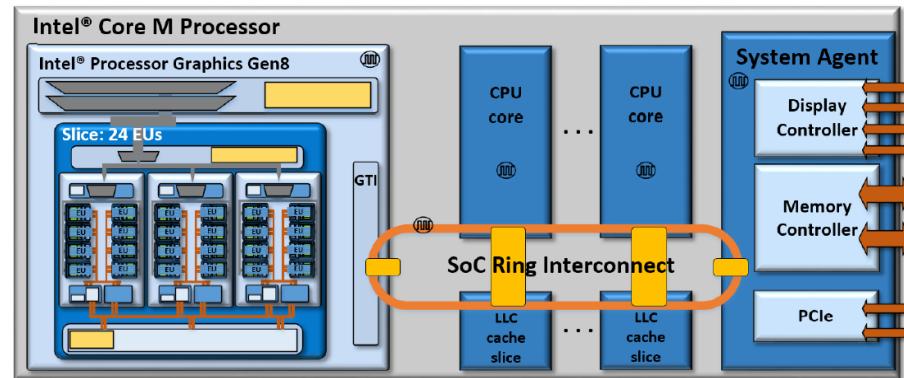
CPU and GPU can concurrently execute in both cases — only the granularity is different.

2. Integrated Architectures

- 2011, Jan
- AMD APU



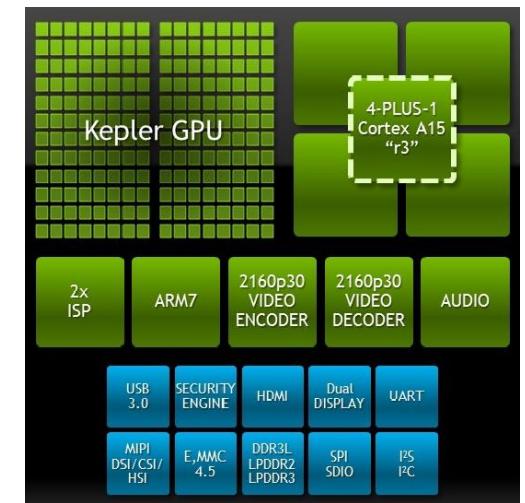
- 2012, Jan
- Intel Ivy Bridge



Benefits

- No PCI-e transfer overhead
- Shared global memory
- High energy efficiency

- 2014, Apr
- Nvidia Tegra



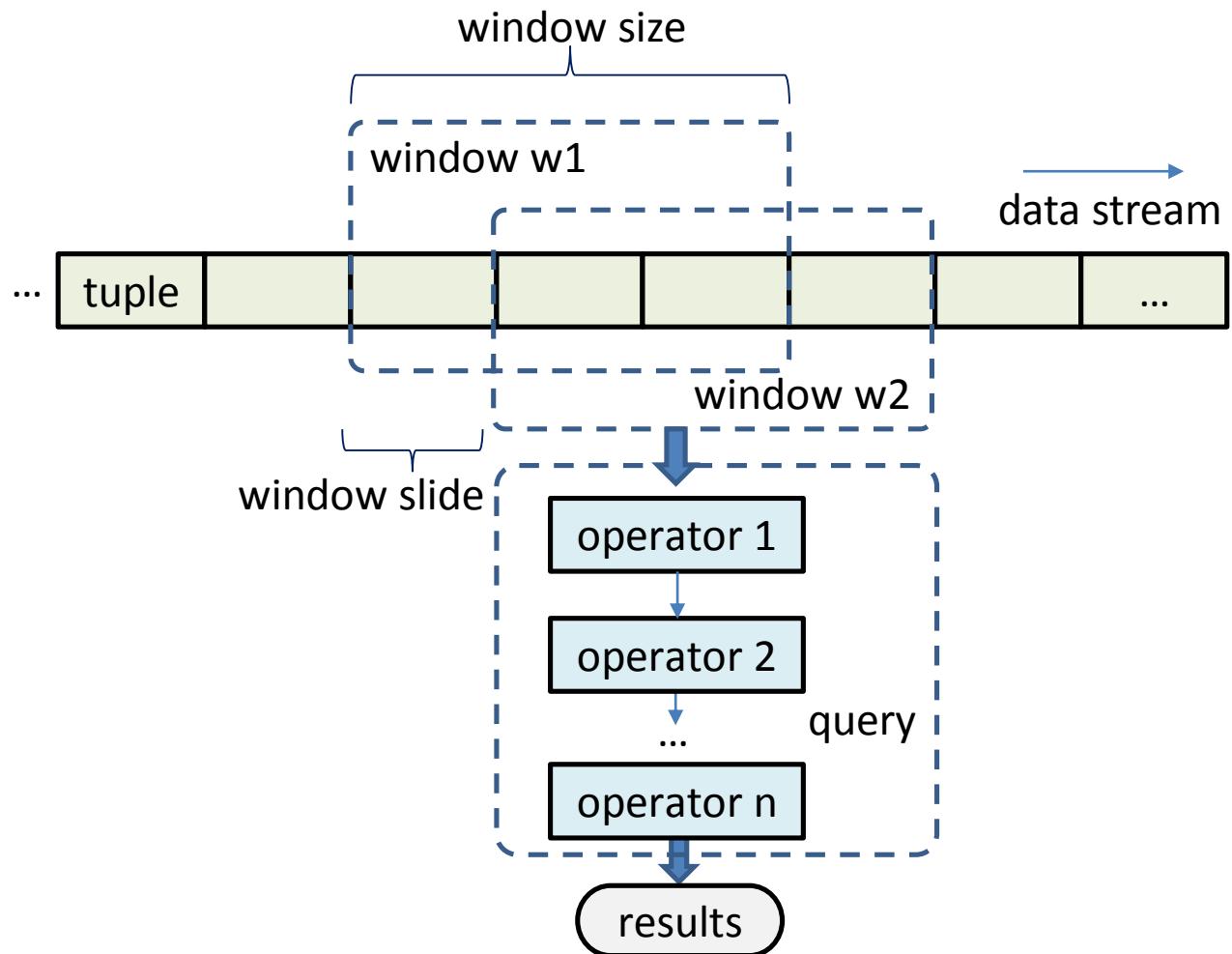
1. Background

- Integrated architectures vs. discrete architectures

	Integrated architectures		Discrete architectures	
Architecture	A10-7850K	Ryzen5 2400G	GTX 1080Ti	V100
#cores	512+4	704+4	3584	5120
TFLOPS	0.9	1.7	11.3	14.1
bandwidth (GB/s)	25.6	38.4	484.4	900
price (\$)	209	169	1100	8999
TDP (W)	95	65	250	300

3. Stream Processing with SQL

- Data stream
- Window
- Operator
- Query
- * Batch

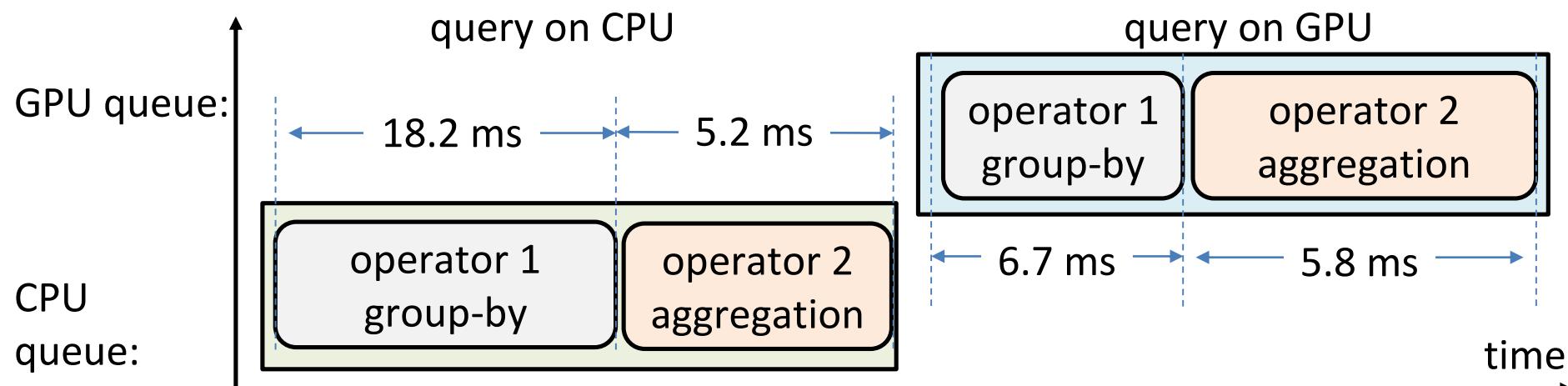


Outline

1. Background
2. **Motivation**
3. Challenges
4. FineStream
5. Evaluation
6. Conclusion

2. Motivation

- Varying Operator-Device Preference



2. Motivation

- Performance (tuples/s) of operators on the CPU and the GPU of the integrated architecture.

Operator	CPU only	GPU only	Device choice
Projection	14.2	14.3 	GPU
Selection	13.1	14.1 	GPU
Aggregation	14.7 	13.5	CPU
Group-by	8.1	12.4 	GPU
Join	0.7 	0.1	CPU

2. Motivation

- Fine-Grained Stream Processing

- A fine-grained stream processing method that can consider both **integrated architecture characteristics** and **operator features** shall have better performance.
 - memory bandwidth limit
 - operators - preferred devices

Key Idea!

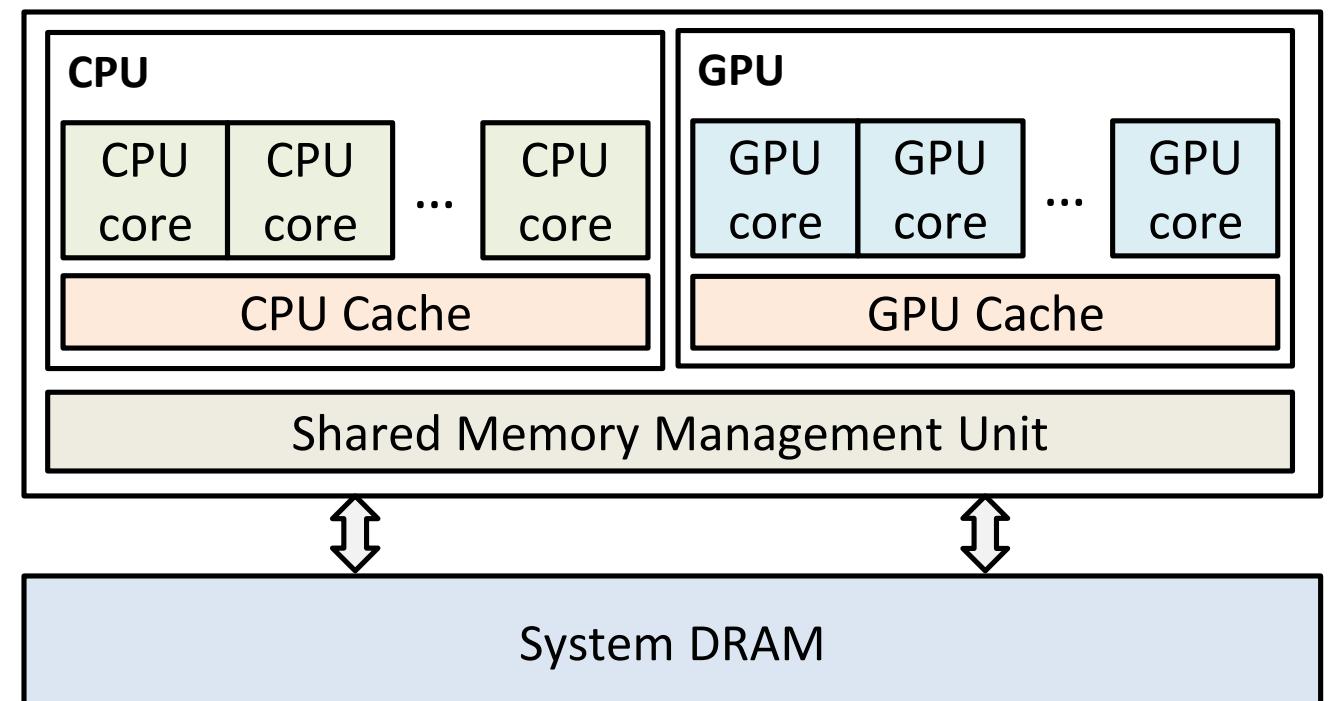
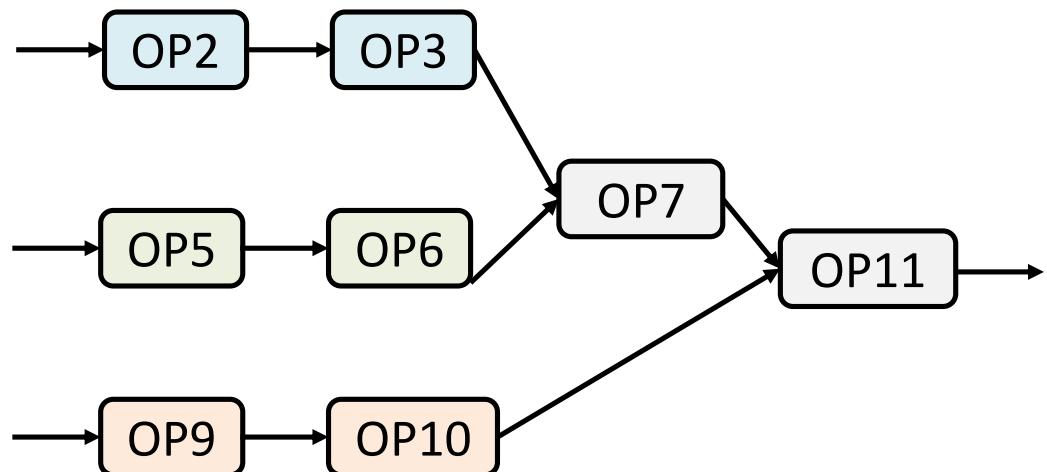
- 😊 CPU and GPU have good performance
- 😊 consider the interplay of operator features and architecture difference.

Outline

1. Background
2. Motivation
- 3. Challenges**
4. FineStream
5. Evaluation
6. Conclusion

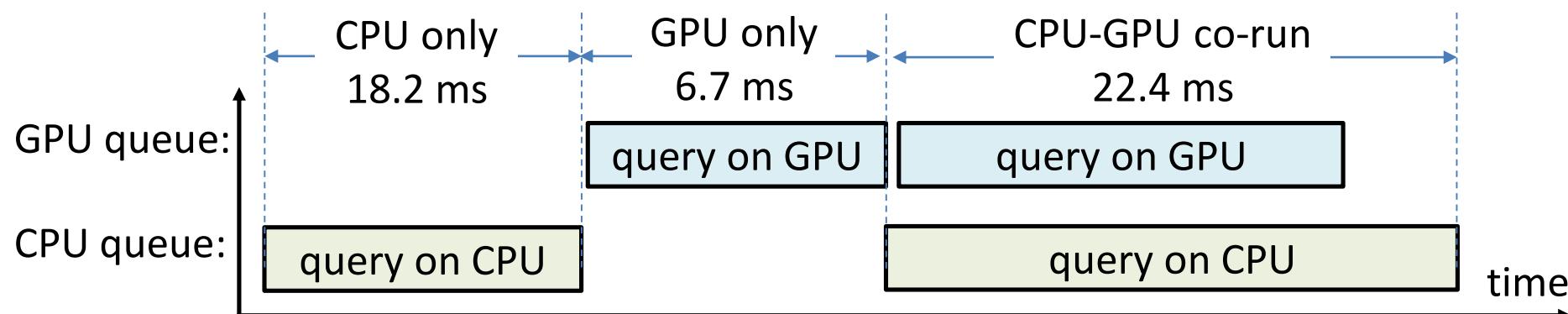
3. Challenges

- Challenge 1: Application topology combined with architectural characteristics



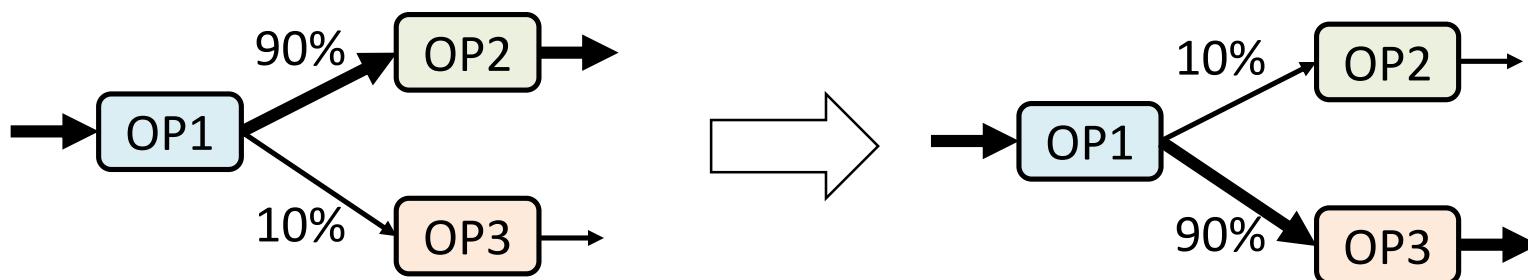
3. Challenges

- Challenge 2: SQL query plan optimization with shared main memory



3. Challenges

- Challenge 3: Adjustment for dynamic workload

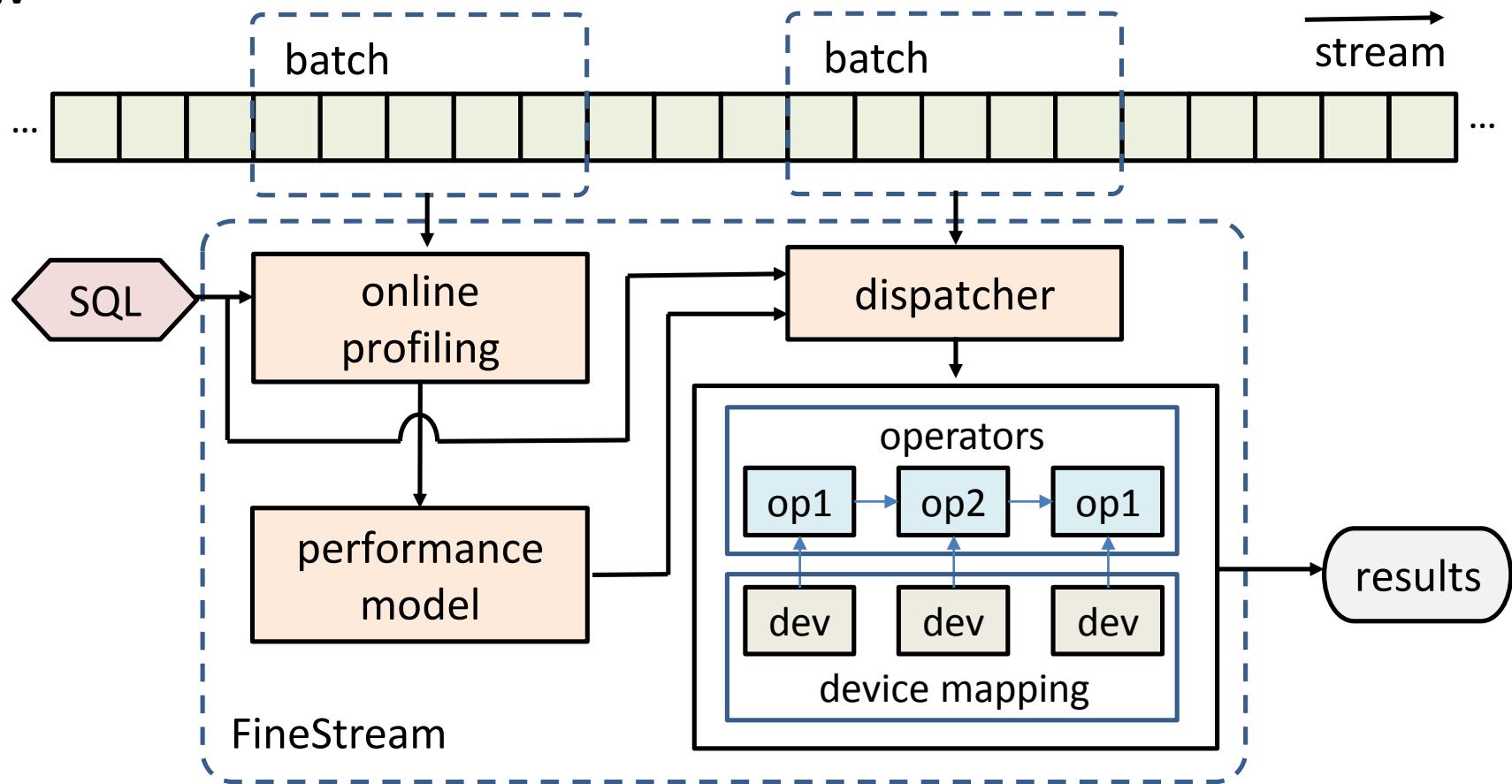


Outline

1. Background
2. Motivation
3. Challenges
- 4. FineStream**
5. Evaluation
6. Conclusion

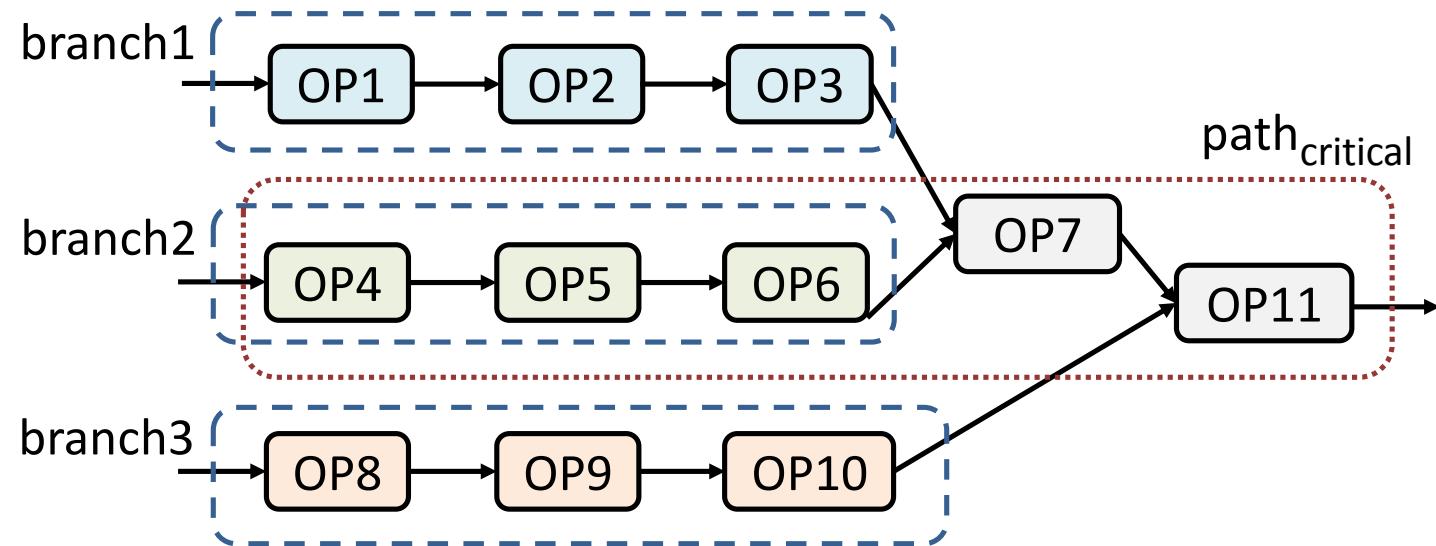
4. FineStream

- Overview



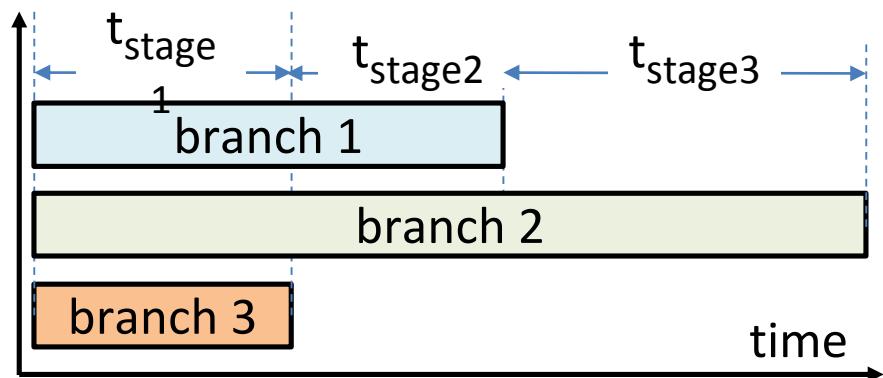
4. FineStream

- Topology

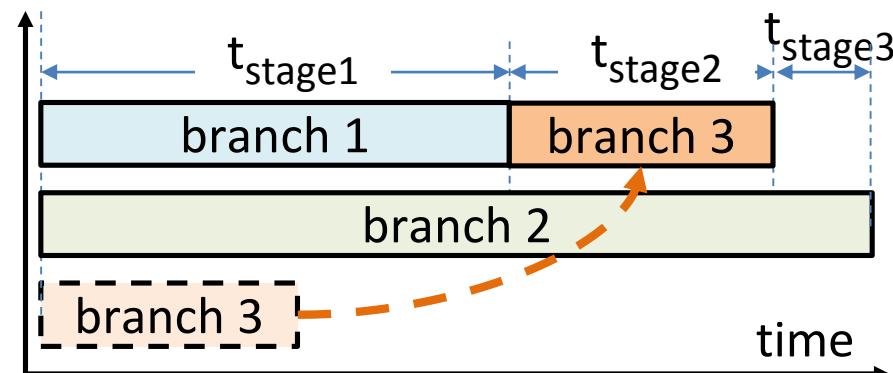


4. FineStream

- Optimization 1: Branch Co-Running



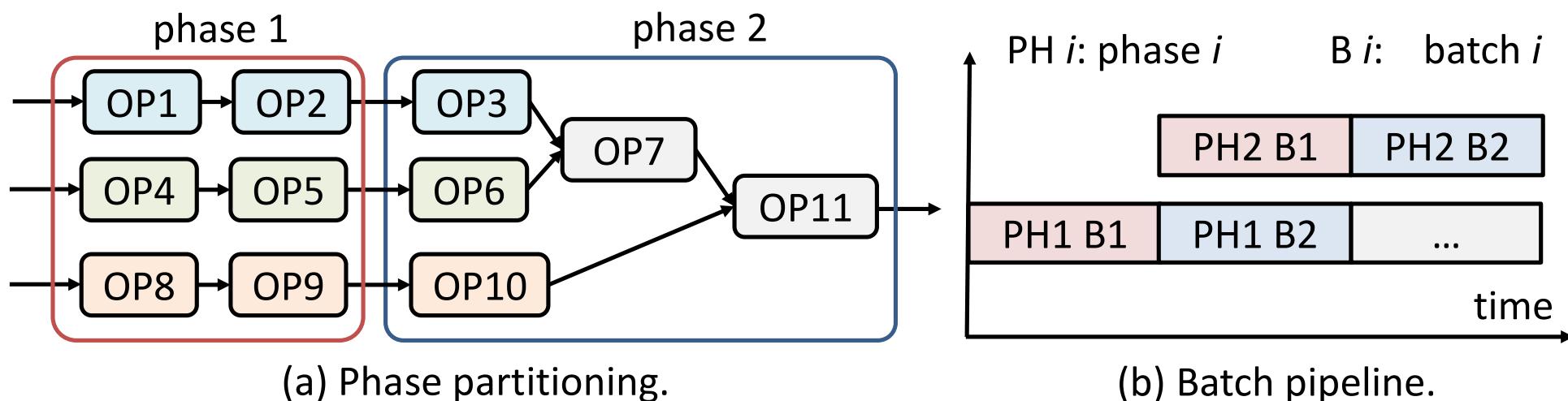
(a) Branch parallelism.



(b) Branch scheduling optimization.

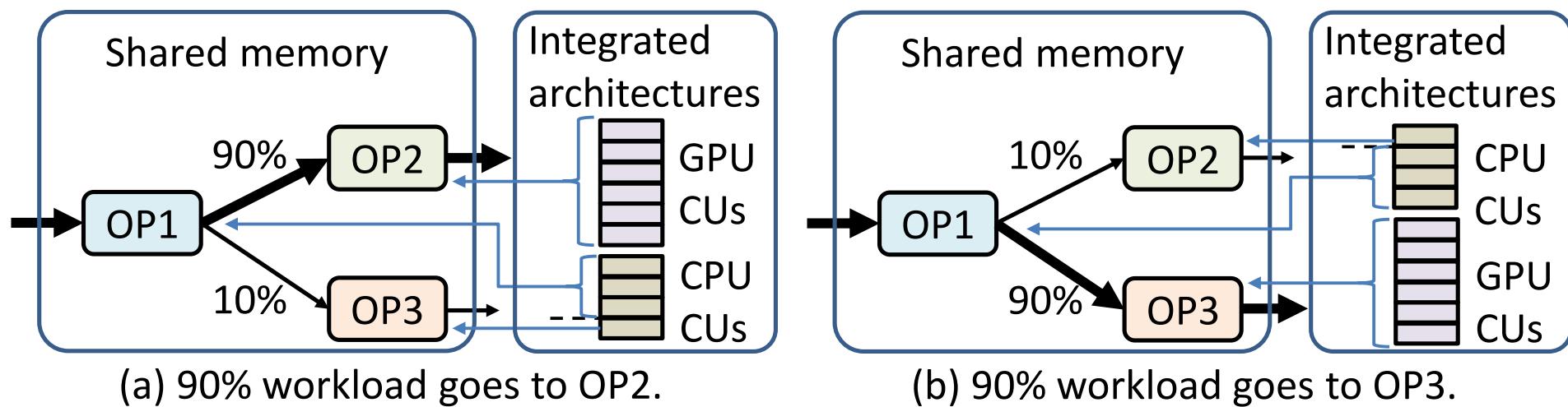
4. FineStream

- Optimization 2: Batch Pipeline



4. FineStream

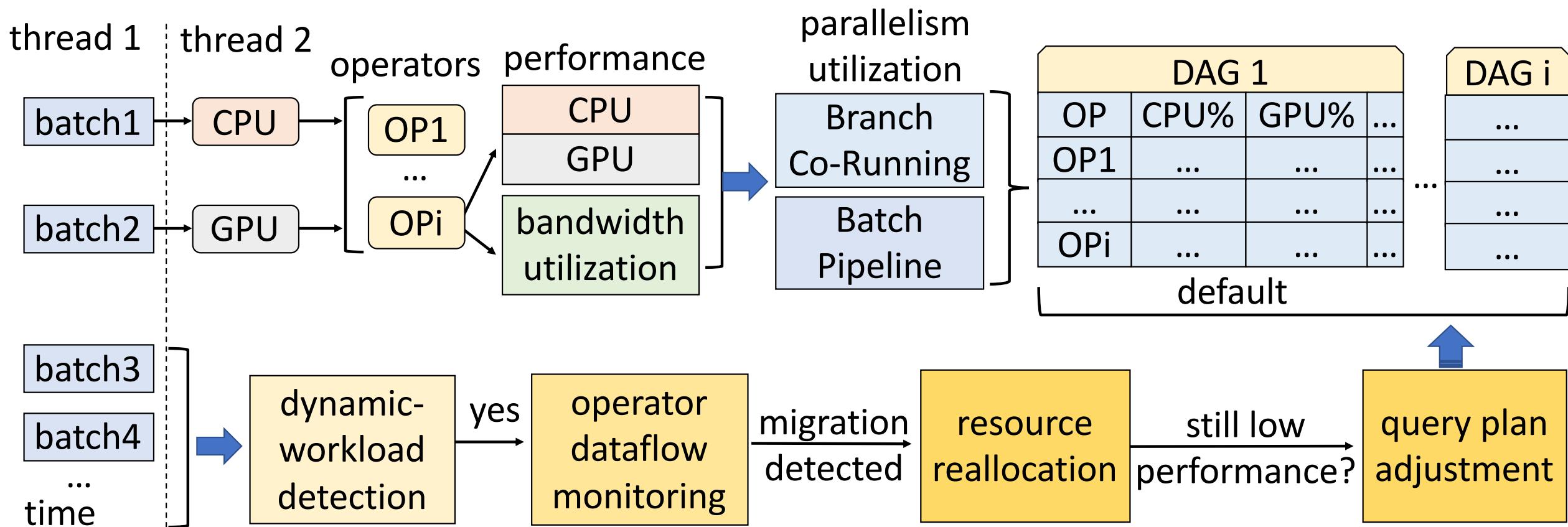
- Optimization 3: Handling Dynamic Workload
 - Light-Weight Resource Reallocation



- Query Plan Adjustment

4. FineStream

- Execution flow



Outline

1. Background
2. Motivation
3. Challenges
4. FineStream
- 5. Evaluation**
6. Conclusion

5. Evaluation

- Platforms
 - AMD A10- 7850K
 - Ryzen 5 2400G
- Datasets
 - Google compute cluster monitoring
 - Anomaly detection in smart grids
 - Linear road benchmark
 - Synthetically generated dataset
- Benchmarks
 - Nine queries

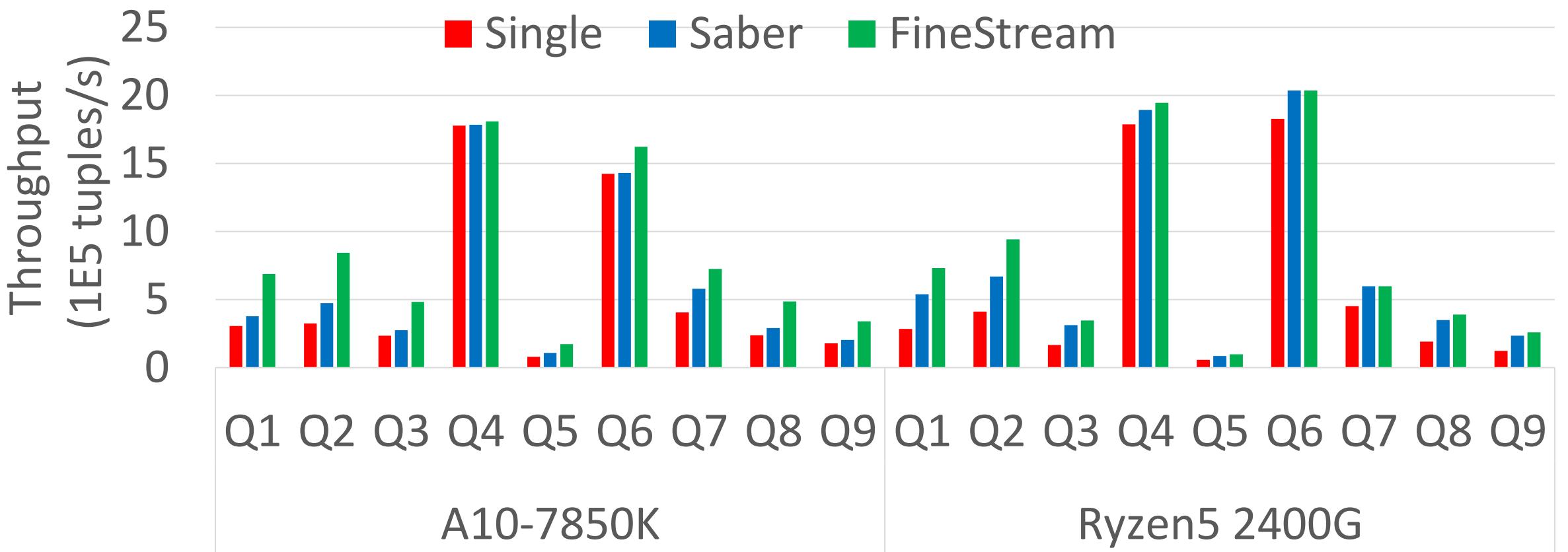
Example - Q1

(Google compute cluster monitoring)

```
select timestamp, category, sum(cpu)
as totalCPU
from TaskEvents [range 256 slide 1]
group by category
```

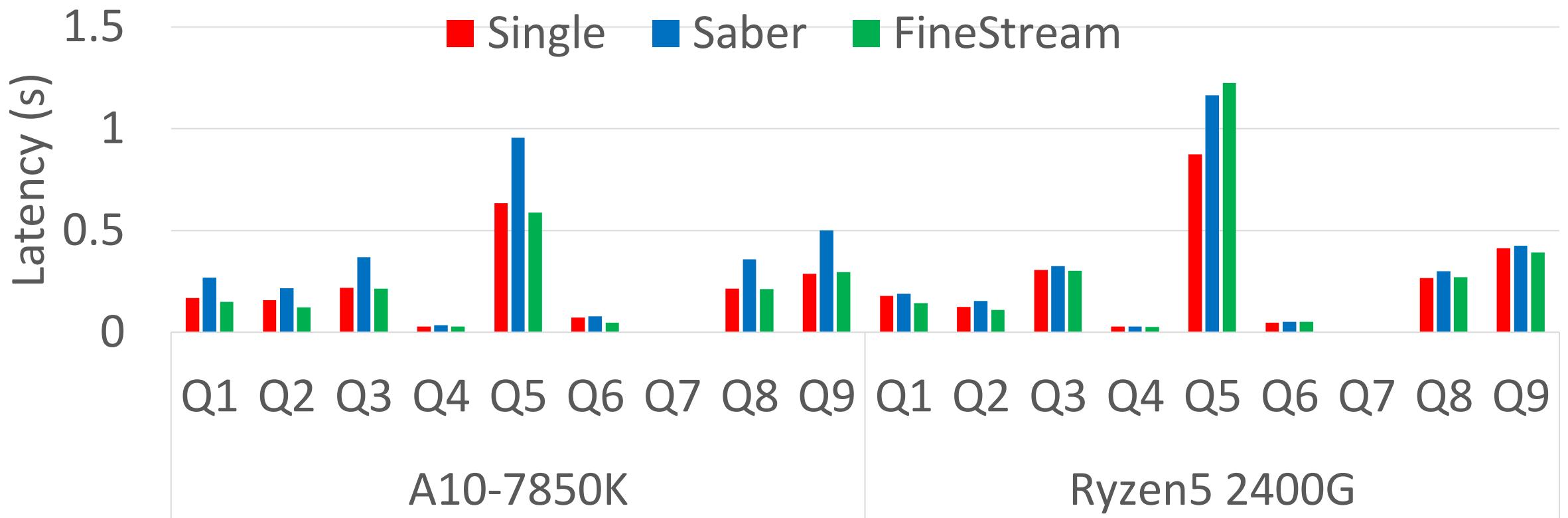
5. Evaluation

- Throughput: FineStream achieves the best performance in most cases.



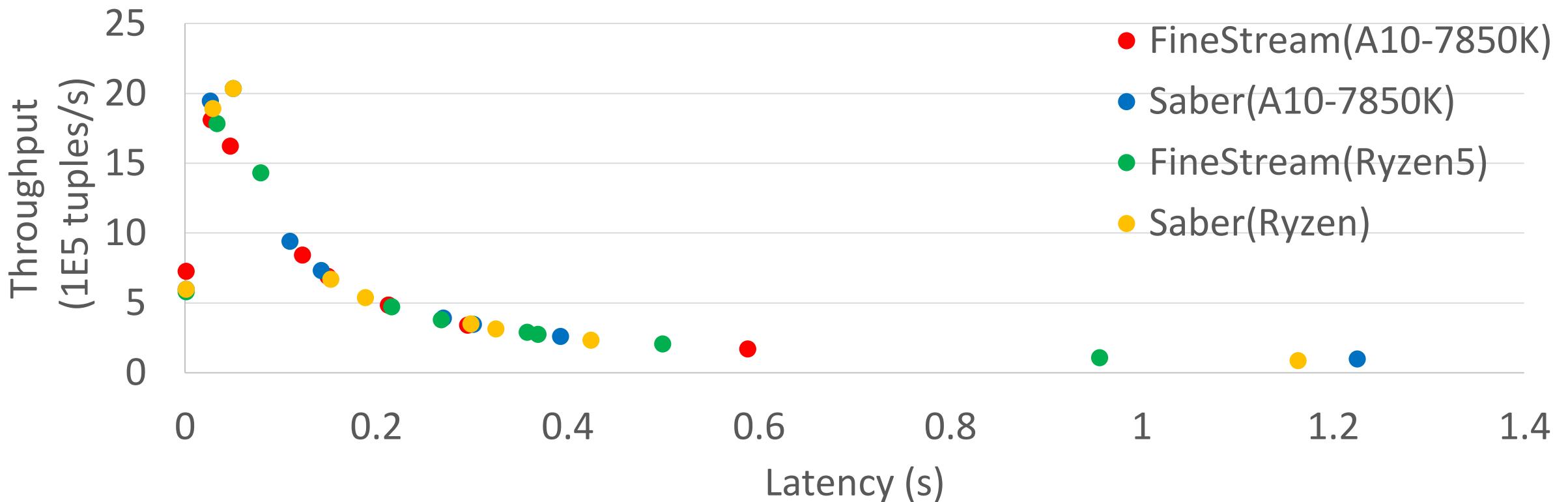
5. Evaluation

- Latency: Low latency in most cases.



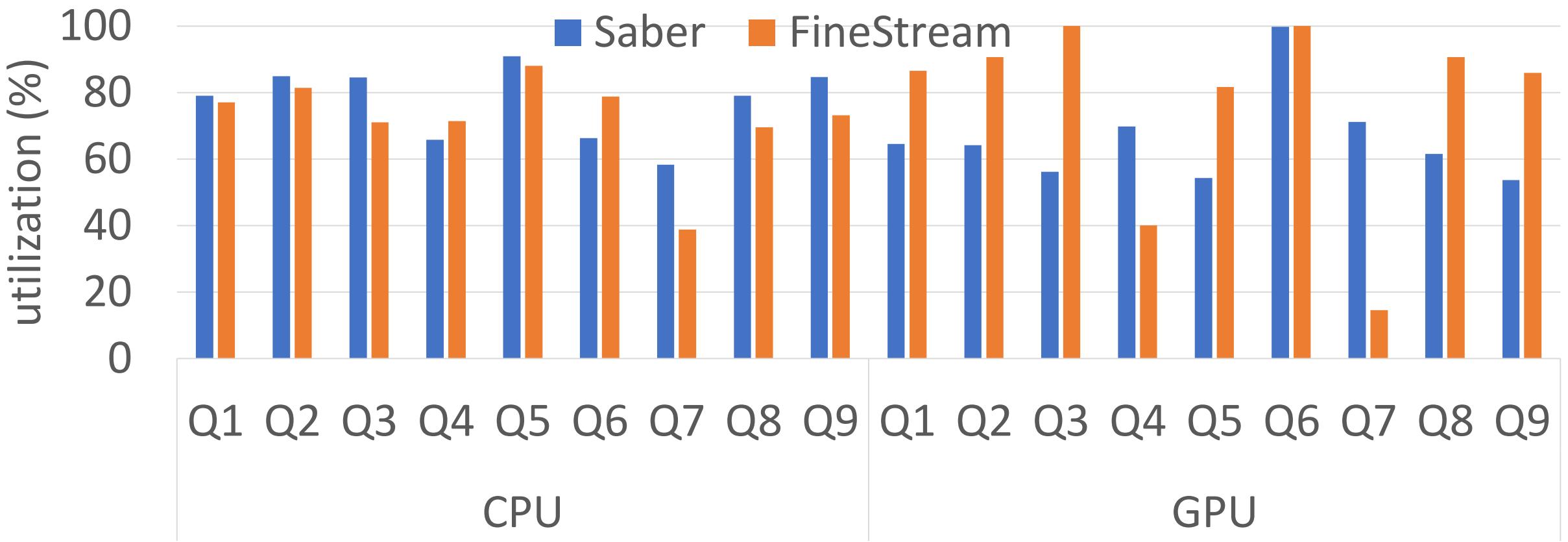
5. Evaluation

- Throughput vs. latency
 - Queries with high throughput usually have low latency, and vice versa.



5. Evaluation

- Utilization
 - FineStream utilizes the GPU device better on the integrated architecture.

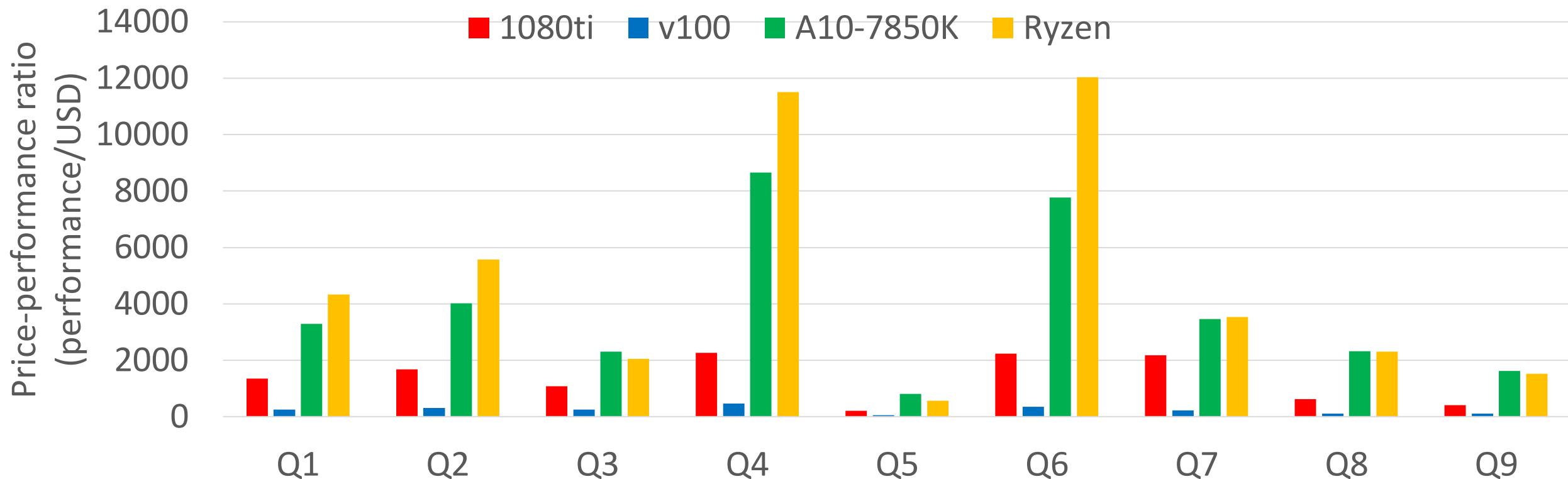


5. Evaluation

- Comparison with Discrete Architectures
 - Throughput: The discrete GPUs exhibit 1.8x to 5.7x higher throughput than the integrated architectures, due to the more computational power of discrete GPUs.
 - Latency:
 - Discrete GPUs: $T_{total} = \boxed{T_{PCIe_transmit}} + T_{compute}$
 - Integrated GPUs: $T_{total} = T_{compute}$

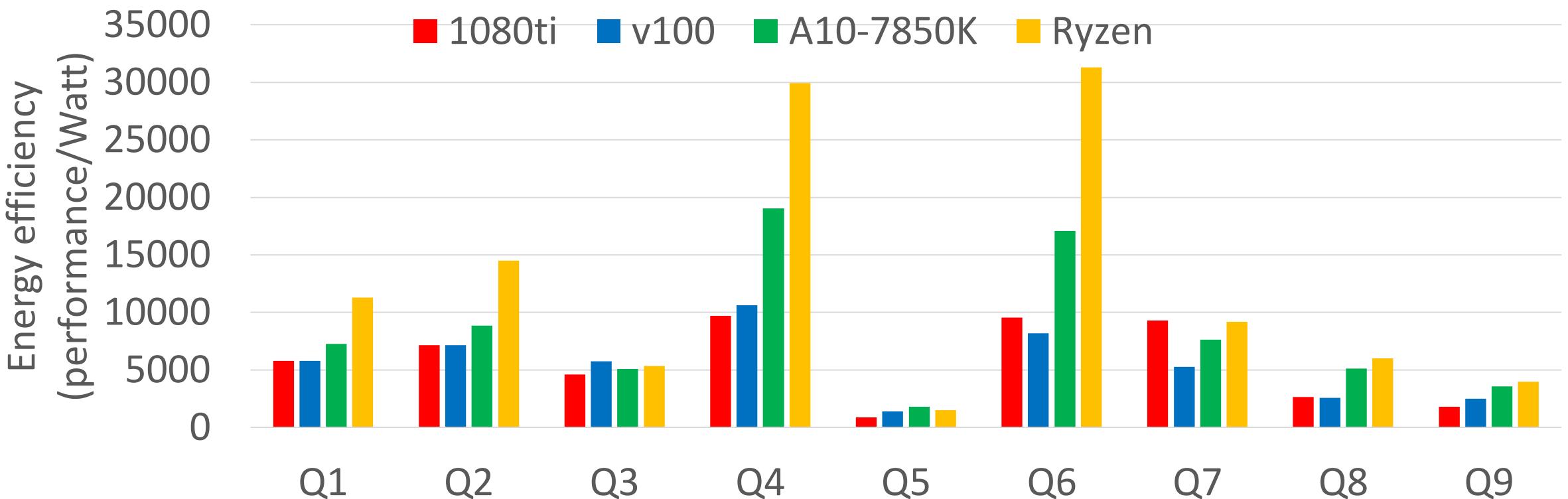
5. Evaluation

- Comparison with Discrete Architectures
 - High Price-Throughput Ratio



5. Evaluation

- Comparison with Discrete Architectures
 - High Energy Efficiency



Outline

1. Background
2. Motivation
3. Challenges
4. FineStream
5. Evaluation
6. Conclusion

6. Conclusion

- The first fine-grained window-based relational stream processing.
- Lightweight query plan adaptations handling dynamic workloads.
- FineStream evaluation on a set of stream queries.

Thank you!

Feng Zhang, Lin Yang, Shuhao Zhang, Bingsheng He, Wei Lu, Xiaoyong Du
Renmin University of China, Technische Universität Berlin, National University of Singapore

*fengzhang@ruc.edu.cn, yanglin2330@ruc.edu.cn, shuhao.zhang@tu-berlin.de,
hebs@comp.nus.edu.sg, l u -wei@ruc.edu.cn, duyong@ruc.edu.cn*

