





Effizienz-Optimierung daten-intensiver Data Mashups am Beispiel von Map-Reduce

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BTW 2017 BigDS Workshop







Towards optimizing the efficiency of data-intensive data mashups based on the example of Map-Reduce

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Motivation

Big Data

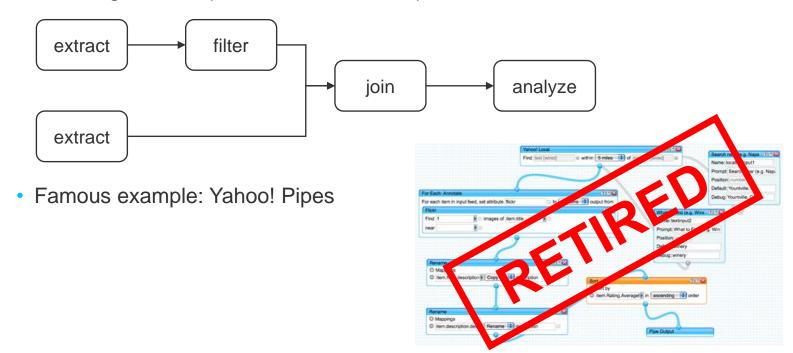
- Big Data: volume and complexity of data highly increases
 - New paradigms: Internet of Things, Industrie 4.0, Data Lakes, ...

 It is important to gain knowledge through data processing and analysis (knowledge discovery)

- But: gaining knowledge is difficult because of the (at least) three Vs of Big Data:
 - Volume
 - Variety
 - Velocity

Data Mashups - Definition

- Goal: flow-based processing, analytics, and integration of data
- Modeling of data operations based on Pipes and Filters



Motivation

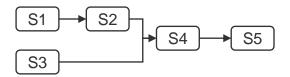
Data Processing Tools

- Data Mashup tools, ETL tools, and data analytics tools (e.g. KNIME) offer means to process and analyze data
- Focus on approaches that support abstract modeling based on the pipes and filters pattern
 - nodes: data operations (e.g., extraction, transformation, analysis)
 - · edges: data flow
 - nodes are associated with services that process the data (orchestrated by workflows)
- Offer an explorative means to process data

- Focus lies on the Open Source Data Mashup Tool FlexMash developed at the Uni Stuttgart
 - Concepts are also applicable to different approaches for data processing

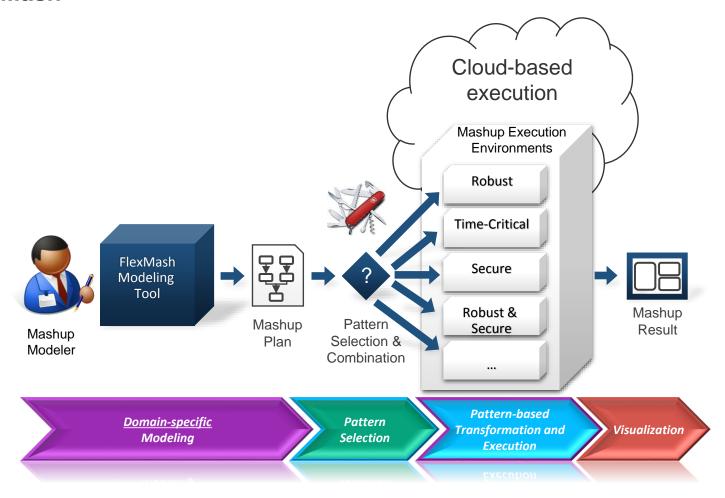
Motivation

- Overall goal of this work: Increasing the efficiency of service-based data processing
- State of the art: data processing "in-service" (memory) → scalability / memory issues



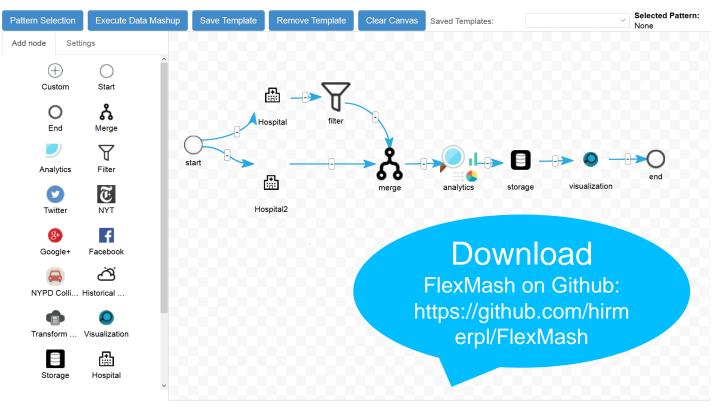
- Approach in a nutshell:
 - Move data processing on computing clusters and process data in parallel
 - Integration of modern data processing techniques and technologies (Map-Reduce, Apache Spark, ...)
 - Coping with the generated overhead (where is the cost-value limit?)

FlexMash

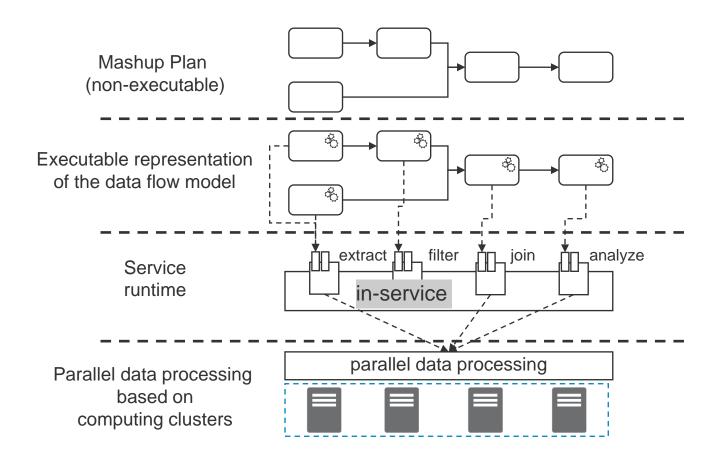


FlexMash – Graphical User Interface

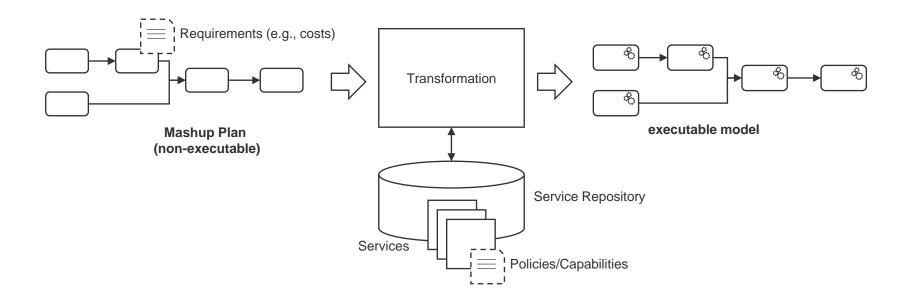
FlexMash Builder



Main contribution (I)



Main contribution – decision: in-service vs. distributed/parallel



Conclusion and future work

- First approach to increase the efficiency of service-based data processing tools
- Large efficiency advantages enabled through parallelization
- Finding the cost-value limit is difficult

- Future/ongoing work
 - Conducting measurements for comparison and finding cost-value limit
 - Concretizing the concepts
 - Generation of Map-Reduce jobs

Questions & Discussion



Thank you!



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