

Deadline-based Workload Management for MapReduce Environments: Pieces of the Performance Puzzle

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Abstract—Hadoop and the associated MapReduce paradigm, has become the de facto platform for cost-effective analytics over “Big Data”. There is an increasing number of MapReduce applications associated with live business intelligence that require completion time guarantees. In this work, we introduce and analyze a set of complementary mechanisms that enhance workload management decisions for processing MapReduce jobs with deadlines. The three mechanisms we consider are the following: 1) a policy for job ordering in the processing queue; 2) a mechanism for allocating a tailored number of map and reduce slots to each job with a completion time requirement; 3) a mechanism for allocating and deallocating (if necessary) spare resources in the system among the active jobs. We analyze the functionality and performance benefits of each mechanism via an extensive set of simulations over diverse workload sets. The proposed mechanisms form the integral pieces in the performance puzzle of automated workload management in MapReduce environments.

Keywords-MapReduce; Performance; Resource Allocation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Hadoop, and the associated MapReduce paradigm, has become the compelling choice for performing advanced analytics over unstructured information and enabling efficient “Big Data” processing. There is an increasing number of MapReduce applications, e.g., personalized advertising, sentiment analysis, spam detection, etc., that require completion time guarantees and are deadline-driven. Existing Hadoop schedulers do not support completion time guarantees. There are a few research efforts that suggest different approaches for addressing this goal [1]–[3]. In this work, we continue a direction initiated in ARIA [1]. First of all, many production jobs are run periodically on new data. We take advantage of this observation, and for a job that is routinely executed on a new dataset, we automatically build its job profile that reflects critical performance characteristics of the underlying application during all the execution phases. Second, using the knowledge about the job profiles, we design a set of MapReduce performance models with complementary functionality: *i*) for a given job, we can estimate the job completion time as a function of allocated resources, and *ii*) for a given job with a specified soft deadline (job’s SLO), we can estimate the amount of map and reduce slots required for completing the job within the deadline.

In this paper, we introduce and analyze a set of complementary mechanisms that enhance workload management decisions for processing MapReduce jobs with deadlines. The three mechanisms we consider are the following:

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1) *An ordering policy for the jobs in the processing queue.* For example, even if no profiling information is available about the arriving MapReduce jobs, one can utilize the job deadlines for ordering. The job ordering based on the EDF policy (*Earliest Deadline First*) was successfully used in real-time processing. The EDF job ordering might be used with a default resource allocation policy in Hadoop, where the maximum number of available map (or reduce) slots is allocated to each job at the head of the queue.

2) *A mechanism for allocating a tailored number of map and reduce slots to each job for supporting the job completion goals.* If the job profiling information is available, then our resource allocation policy can be much more precise and intelligent: for each job with a specified deadline, we can estimate and allocate the appropriate number of map and reduce slots required for completing the job within the deadline. The interesting feature of this mechanism is that as the time progresses and the job deadline gets closer, the introduced mechanism can recompute (and adjust) the amount of resources needed by each job to meet its deadline.

3) *A mechanism for allocating and deallocating spare resources in the system among active jobs.* Assume that a cluster has spare resources, i.e., unallocated map and reduce slots left after each job was assigned its minimum resource quota for meeting a given deadline. It is beneficial to design a mechanism that allocates these spare resources among the running jobs to improve the Hadoop cluster utilization and its performance. The main challenge in designing such a mechanism is accurate decision making on how the slots in the cluster should be re-allocated or de-allocated to the newly-arrived job with an earlier deadline. The naïve approach could de-allocate the spare resources by cancelling their running tasks. However, it may lead to undesirable churn in resource allocation and wasted, unproductive usage of cluster resources. We introduce a novel mechanism that enables a scheduler to accurately predict whether the cluster will have a sufficient amount of released resources over time for the new job to be completed within its deadline. The mechanism exploits the job profile information for making the prediction. It uses a novel modeling technique to avoid cancelling the currently running tasks if possible. The mechanism de-allocates the spare slots only when the amount of released resources over time does not guarantee a timely completion of the newly arrived job.

We analyze the functionality and performance benefits of each mechanism via an extensive set of simulations over diverse workload sets. The solution that integrates all the three mechanisms is a clear winner in providing the most efficient support for serving MapReduce jobs with

deadlines. We observe a similarity in simulation results for two different workload sets, that leads us to believe in the generality of presented conclusions. The results of our simulation study are validated on a 66-node Hadoop cluster.

II. BACKGROUND

In this work, we continue a direction that is initiated in ARIA [1]. The proposed MapReduce performance model [1] evaluates lower and upper bounds on the job completion time. It is based on a general model for computing performance bounds on makespan of a given set of n tasks that are processed by k servers (e.g., n map tasks are processed by k slots in MapReduce environment). Let T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n be the duration of n tasks in a given set. Let k be the number of slots that can each execute one task at a time. The assignment of tasks to slots is done using an online, *greedy* algorithm: assign each task to the slot which finished its running task the earliest. Let *avg* and *max* be the *average* and *maximum* duration of the n tasks respectively. Then the makespan of a greedy task assignment is at least $(n \cdot \text{avg})/k$ and at most $(n - 1) \cdot \text{avg}/k + \text{max}$. These lower and upper bounds on the completion time can be easily computed if we know the average and maximum durations of the set of tasks and the number of allocated slots.

Therefore, in order to approximate the overall completion time of a MapReduce job, we need to estimate the *average* and *maximum* task durations during different execution phases of the job, i.e., map, shuffle/sort, and reduce phases. Measurements such as M_{avg}^j (R_{avg}^j), the average map (reduce) task duration for a job j can be obtained from the execution logs that record past job executions. In our earlier paper [1], we describe the automated profiling tool that extracts a compact MapReduce job profile from the past job executions. By applying the outlined bounds model, we can express the estimates for job completion time (lower bound T_J^{low} and upper bound T_J^{up}) as a function of map/reduce tasks (N_M^J, N_R^J) and the allocated map/reduce slots (S_M^J, S_R^J) using the following equation form:

$$T_J^{low} = A_J^{low} \cdot \frac{N_M^J}{S_M^J} + B_J^{low} \cdot \frac{N_R^J}{S_R^J} + C_J^{low} \quad (1)$$

The equation for T_J^{up} can be written in a similar form (for details, see [1]). Typically, the average of lower and upper bounds (T_J^{avg}) is a good approximation of the job completion time. Note, that once we have a technique for predicting the job completion time, it also can be used for solving the inverse problem: finding the appropriate number of map and reduce slots that could support a given job deadline. Equation 1 yields a hyperbola if S_M^J and S_R^J are the variables. All integral points on this hyperbola are possible allocations of map and reduce slots which result in meeting the same deadline. There is a point where the sum of the required map and reduce slots is minimized. We calculate this minima on the curve using Lagrange's multipliers [1], order to conserve (minimize) the number of map and reduce slots required for the adequate resource allocation per job.

III. THREE PIECES OF THE PUZZLE

In this section, we introduce three complementary mechanisms that enhance the scheduling and resource allocation decisions for processing MapReduce jobs with deadlines.

A. Job Ordering Policy

The job ordering in workload management emphasizes solely the ordering of jobs to achieve performance enhancements. For example, real-time operating systems employ a dynamic scheduling policy called Earliest Deadline First (EDF) which is one of traditional (textbook) scheduling policies for jobs with deadlines. The nature of MapReduce job processing differs significantly from the traditional EDF assumptions. None of the known classic results are directly applicable to job/task scheduling with deadlines in MapReduce environments. Therefore, just using the EDF job ordering as a basic mechanism for deadline-based scheduling in MapReduce environments will not alone be sufficient to support the job completion time guarantees.

B. Resource Allocation Policy

Job scheduling in Hadoop is performed by a master node. Section II, The job ordering defines which job should be processed next by the master. In addition, the scheduling policy of the job master should decide how many map/reduce slots should be allocated to a current job.

A *default resource allocation policy* in Hadoop assigns the *maximum* number of map (or reduce) slots for each job in the queue. We denote Earliest Deadline First job ordering that operates with a default resource allocation as just *EDF*. This policy reflects the performance that can be achieved when there is no additional knowledge about performance characteristics of the arriving MapReduce jobs. However, the possible drawback of this default policy is that it always allocates the maximum resources to each job, and does not try to tailor the appropriate amount of resources that is necessary for completing the job within its deadline. Therefore, in many cases, it is impossible to preempt/reassign the already allocated resources (without killing the running tasks) to provide resources for a newly arrived job with an earlier deadline.

If job profiles are known, we can use this additional knowledge in performance modeling for the accurate estimates of map and reduce slots required for completing the job within the deadline. We call the mechanism that allocates the minimal resource quota required for meeting a given job deadline as *MinEDF*. The interesting and powerful feature of this mechanism is that as the time progresses and the job deadline gets closer to the current time, the introduced mechanism can recompute and adjust the amount of resources needed to each job to meet its deadline.

C. Allocating and De-allocating Spare Cluster Resources

When there is a large number of jobs competing for cluster resources the mechanism that allocates only the minimal quota of map and reduce slots for meeting job deadlines is appealing and may seem like the right approach. However, assume that a cluster has spare resources, i.e., unallocated

map and reduce slots left after each job has been assigned its minimum resource quota. Then, the question is whether we could design a mechanism that allocates these spare resources among the currently active jobs to improve the Hadoop cluster utilization and its performance, but in case of a new job arrival with an earlier deadline, these slots can be dynamically de-allocated (if necessary) to service the newly-arrived job with an earlier deadline.

Extracted job profiles can be used for two complementary goals. First, they can be used for performance modeling of the job completion time and required resources. Second, since the job profiles provide information about map/reduce task durations, these metrics can be used to estimate when the allocated map/reduce slots are going to be released back to the job master for re-assignment. This way, we have a powerful modeling mechanism that enables a scheduler to predict whether the newly arrived job (with a deadline earlier than deadlines of some actively running jobs) can be completed in time by simply waiting while some of the allocated slots finish processing their current tasks before being re-allocated to the newly arrived job. If the prediction returns a negative answer, i.e., the amount of released resources over time does not guarantee a completion of the newly arrived job with a given deadline, then the scheduler makes a decision of how many of the slots (as well as which ones) should cancel processing their tasks, and be re-allocated to the new job immediately. For this cancellation procedure, the scheduler only considers spare slots, i.e., the slots that do not belong to the minimum quota of slots allocated to currently running jobs for meeting their deadlines.

This new mechanism further enhances the *MinEDF* functionality to efficiently utilize spare cluster resources. It resembles *work-conserving scheduling*, so we call it as *MinEDF-WC*. We have implemented *MinEDF-WC* as a novel deadline-based Hadoop scheduler that integrates all three mechanisms to provide an efficient support for MapReduce jobs with deadlines. A pseudo-code shown in Algorithm 1 presents job scheduling and slot allocation scheme.

IV. EVALUATION

This section analyzes performance benefits of the three introduced mechanisms by comparing *EDF*, *MinEDF*, and *MinEDF-WC*. Note, that the *EDF* scheduler uses only one out of three mechanisms: it applies EDF job ordering with a default resource allocation policy. The *MinEDF* scheduler uses two out of three introduced mechanisms: in addition to EDF job ordering it utilizes the mechanism for allocating a tailored amount of map and reduce slots to each job for meeting its deadline. Finally, *MinEDF-WC* represents a scheduler that integrates all the three mechanisms for workload management of jobs with deadlines.

First, we analyze these schedulers and their performance with our simulation environment SimMR [4]. SimMR is comprised of three components: *i*) Trace Generator that creates a replayable MapReduce workload; *ii*) Simulator Engine that accurately emulates the job master functionality in Hadoop; and *iii*) a pluggable scheduling policy that

Algorithm 1 MinEDF-WC Algorithm

Input: New Job \hat{J} with deadline $D_{\hat{J}}$, Priority Queue of currently executing jobs, Number of free map slots F_M , Number of free reduce slots F_R , Number N_M^j of map tasks and N_R^j of reduce tasks in Job j

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1: ON THE ARRIVAL OF NEW JOB  $\hat{J}$ :
2:  $(\text{MinMaps}_j, \text{MinReduces}_j) \leftarrow \text{ComputeMinResources}(\hat{J}, D_{\hat{J}})$ 
3: // Do we have enough resources to meet this job's deadline right now?
4: if  $\text{MinMaps}_j < F_M$  and  $\text{MinReduces}_j < F_R$  then return
5: // Will we have enough resources in the future?
6: Sort jobs by increasing task durations
7: for each job  $j$  in jobs do
8:   if  $\text{CompletedMaps}_j < N_M^j$  and  $\text{MinMaps}_j > F_M$  then
9:     // Job  $j$  is in the Map stage and  $\hat{J}$  is short on map slots
10:     $\text{ExtraMaps}_j \leftarrow \text{RunningMaps}_j - \text{MinMaps}_j$ 
11:     $F_M \leftarrow F_M + \text{ExtraMaps}_j$ 
12:     $(\text{MinMaps}_j, \text{MinReduces}_j) \leftarrow \text{ComputeMinResources}(\hat{J}, D_{\hat{J}} - M_{avg}^j)$ 
13:    if  $\text{MinMaps}_j < F_M$  and  $\text{MinReduces}_j < F_R$  then return
14:   else if  $\text{CompletedMaps}_j = N_M^j$  and  $\text{MinReduces}_j > F_R$  then
15:     // Job  $j$  is in the Reduce stage and  $\hat{J}$  is short on reduce slots
16:      $\text{ExtraReduces}_j \leftarrow \text{RunningReduces}_j - \text{MinReduces}_j$ 
17:      $F_R \leftarrow F_R + \text{ExtraReduces}_j$ 
18:      $(\text{MinMaps}_j, \text{MinReduces}_j) \leftarrow \text{ComputeMinResources}(\hat{J}, D_{\hat{J}} - R_{avg}^j)$ 
19:     if  $\text{MinMaps}_j < F_M$  and  $\text{MinReduces}_j < F_R$  then return
20:   end if
21: end for
22: // Not enough resources to meet deadline in future, need to kill tasks
23: for each job  $j$  in jobs do
24:   if  $\text{RunningMaps}_j > \text{MinMaps}_j$  then
25:      $F_M \leftarrow F_M + \text{RunningMaps}_j - \text{MinMaps}_j$ 
26:     KillMapTasks( $j, \text{RunningMaps}_j - \text{MinMaps}_j$ )
27:   if  $\text{MinMaps}_j < F_M$  then return
28:   end if
29: end for
30: ON RELEASE OF A MAP SLOT:
31: Find job  $j$  among jobs with earliest deadline and  $\text{CompletedMaps}_j < N_M^j$  and  $\text{RunningMaps}_j < \text{MinMaps}_j$  return  $j$ 
32: if such job  $j$  is not found, then return job  $j$  with the earliest deadline with  $\text{CompletedMaps}_j < N_M^j$ 
33: ON RELEASE OF A REDUCE SLOT:
34: Find job  $j$  among jobs with earliest deadline and  $\text{CompletedMaps}_j = N_M^j$  and  $\text{CompletedReduces}_j < N_R^j$  and  $\text{RunningReduces}_j < \text{MinReduces}_j$  return  $j$ 
35: if such job  $j$  is not found, then return job  $j$  with the earliest deadline with  $\text{CompletedMaps}_j = N_M^j$  and  $\text{CompletedReduces}_j < N_R^j$ 

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dictates the scheduler decisions on job ordering and the amount of resources allocated to different jobs over time. We perform simulation experiments with two workload sets:

- 1) A synthetic trace generated with statistical distributions that characterize the Facebook workload, and
- 2) A real testbed trace comprised of multiple job runs in our 66-node cluster.

Second, we validate the simulation results through experiments on a 66-node Hadoop cluster with the following configuration. Each node is an HP DL145 GL3 machine with four AMD 2.39GHz cores, 8 GB RAM and two 160GB hard disks. The machines are set up in two racks and interconnected with gigabit Ethernet. We use Hadoop 0.20.2 with

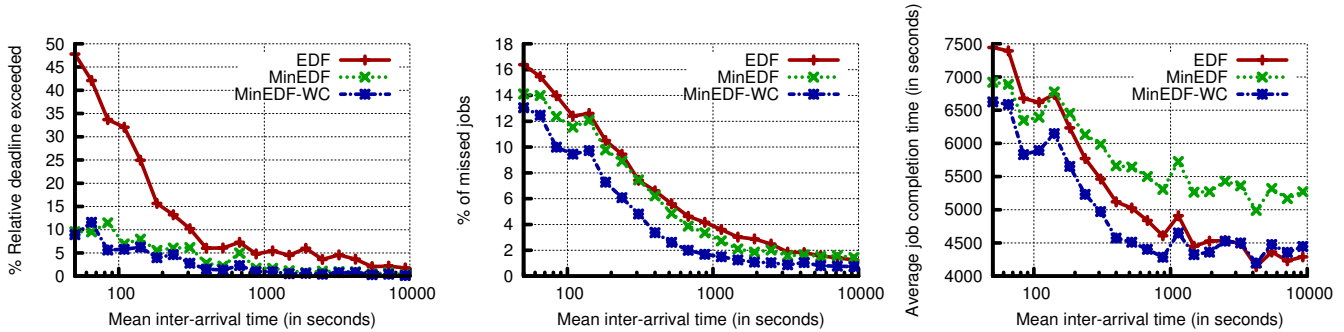


Figure 1. Comparing different metrics for Facebook workload: 1000 jobs averaged over 100 runs with deadline = $[1 \cdot T_J, 2 \cdot T_J]$

two machines for JobTracker and NameNode, and remaining 64 machines as worker nodes. Each slave is configured with a single map and reduce slot. The default blocksize of the file system is set to 64MB and the replication level is set to 3. We disable speculation as it did not lead to any significant improvements. Our simulated cluster mimics this 66-node testbed configuration.

A. Metrics

Let the execution consist of a given set of n jobs $(J_1, T_1^{ar}, D_1), (J_2, T_2^{ar}, D_2), \dots, (J_n, T_n^{ar}, D_n)$, where T_i^{ar} denotes the arrival time of job J_i and D_i denotes the corresponding deadline (relative to the arrival) of job J_i . We assume that the profiles of the jobs J_1, \dots, J_n are known. Let these jobs be completed at times $T_1^{compl}, T_2^{compl}, \dots, T_n^{compl}$, and let Θ be the set of all jobs whose deadline has been exceeded. We evaluate the scheduling policies described in the previous section based on the following metrics:

- 1) **Relative deadline exceeded:** This metric denotes the the sum of the *relative* deadlines exceeded.

$$\sum_{J \in \Theta} (T_J^{compl} - T_J^{ar} - D_J) / D_J$$

- 2) **Missed-deadline jobs:** It measures a fraction of jobs that have exceeded their deadlines: Θ/n .
- 3) **Average job completion time:**

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} (T_i^{compl} - T_i^{ar}) / n$$

- 4) **Number of spare slot allocations:** This metric only applies to *MinEDF-WC* policy, where a job J might be allocated extra slots in addition to the minimum resource quota computed by the performance model. This metric presents the aggregate number of extra slots allocated across all the jobs over time.
- 5) **Number of spare slot processing cancellations:** This metric only applies to *MinEDF-WC*. It presents the aggregate number of extra slots allocated and then cancelled during their processing (i.e., with tasks being killed) across all the jobs over time.

B. Simulation Results with Synthetic Facebook Workload

For the Facebook workload, we use the detailed description of MapReduce jobs in production at Facebook in October 2009 provided by Zaharia et. al. [5]. Table I summarizes the number of map and reduce tasks and the

Bin	Map Tasks	Reduce Tasks	# Jobs Run
1	1	NA	380
2	2	NA	160
3	10	3	140
4	50	NA	80
5	100	NA	60
6	200	50	60
7	400	NA	40
8	800	180	40
9	2400	360	20
10	4800	NA	20

Table I

Job sizes for each bin in Facebook workload (from Table 3 in [5]).

number of jobs in the Facebook workload. We use the plot of map and reduce durations in Fig. 1 of [5], and try to identify the statistical distributions which best fits the provided plot. Our analysis shows that the LogNormal distribution fits best the provided Facebook task duration distributions. $LN(9.9511, 1.6764)$ fits the map task duration distribution with a Kolmogorov-Smirnov value of 0.1056, where $LN(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ is the LogNormal distribution with mean μ and variance σ . For the reduce task duration, $LN(12.375, 1.6262)$ fits with a Kolmogorov-Smirnov value of 0.0451.

We use these respective LogNormal distributions to generate a synthetic workload (with 1000 jobs) that is similar to a reported Facebook workload. The job deadline (which is relative to the job completion time) is set to be uniformly distributed in the interval $[1 \cdot T_J, 2 \cdot T_J]$, where T_J is the completion time of job J given all the cluster resources (i.e., maximum number of map/reduce slots that job can utilize).

Figures 1 and 2 show the simulation results of processing the generated synthetic Facebook workload with *EDF*, *MinEDF*, and *MinEDF-WC* schedulers while varying the mean of the exponential inter arrival times. The simulation results are averaged over 100 runs.

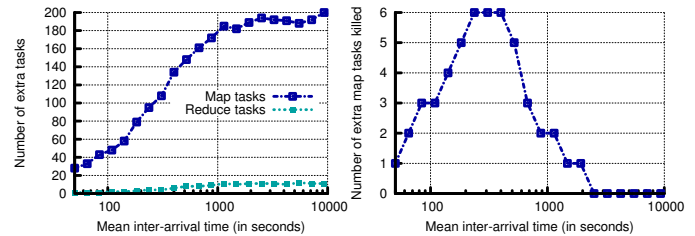


Figure 2. Comparing different metrics for Facebook workload.

Note, that performance of the *EDF* scheduler reflects the very basic mechanism performance, i.e., deadline job ordering only (with no additional job profiling available

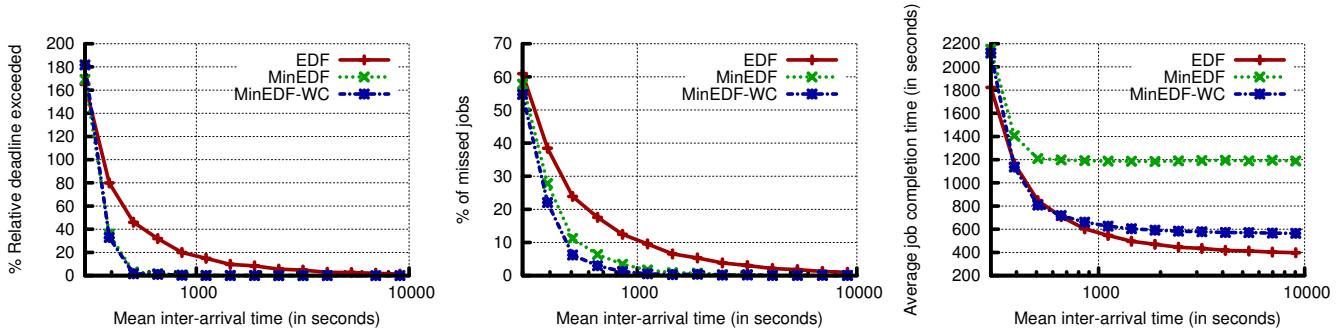


Figure 3. Comparing different metrics for 1000 jobs of Testbed workload, averaged over 100 runs. Deadline = $[2 \cdot T_J, 4 \cdot T_J]$.

or used). Figure 1(left) shows that *MinEDF* and *MinEDF-WC* schedulers result in a significantly smaller relative deadline exceeded metric compared to the *EDF* scheduler. By adding the mechanism that utilizes job profiling and performance modeling for allocating a tailored amount of resources per job, the scheduler is able to dramatically improve the resource allocation decisions that lead to a much smaller deadline violation even under high job arrival rates. Figure 1(center) shows that *MinEDF-WC* scheduler is able to support the smallest fraction of jobs missing their deadlines. By adding the mechanism that intelligently allocates and de-allocates spare resources in the cluster, the scheduler is able to significantly improve the quality of resource allocation decisions and to minimize the number of jobs missing their deadlines. The impact of this mechanism can be also observed in Figure 1(right) that reflects the most improved average completion time under the work-conserving nature of *MinEDF-WC* scheduler. Since *MinEDF* does not utilize spare resources and only allocates the minimum resource quota required for job completion within the deadline, the average job completion time does not improve under *MinEDF* even as the load decreases.

Figure 2 shows the number of extra resources allocated and de-allocated by the *MinEDF-WC* scheduler. Under high load (inter-arrival time ≤ 100), there are very few spare resources. As the load decreases, the number of spare slot allocations increase. The number of killed tasks is very low at any point: under high load it is small because very few spare resources are available. At medium load some of the allocated extra tasks have to be killed in order to reassign spare resources to more urgent jobs. At low loads, the scheduler does not need to resort to killing tasks. Indeed, the *MinEDF-WC* scheduler handles spare resources very efficiently and avoids cancelling the currently running tasks whenever possible.

C. Simulation Results with with Replayed Testbed Workload

Our testbed workload consists of a set of representative applications executed on three different datasets as follows:

- 1) **Word count** application computes the occurrence frequency of each word in 32GB, 40GB and 43GB Wikipedia article history dataset.
- 2) **Sort** application sorts 16GB, 32GB and 64GB of random generated text data.
- 3) **Bayesian classification** application from Mahout¹

¹<http://mahout.apache.org>

- over three sizes Wikipedia article history datasets.
- 4) **TF-IDF**: the Term Frequency- Inverse Document Frequency application from Mahout used over the same Wikipedia articles history datasets.
- 5) **WikiTrends** application counts the number of times each article has been visited. Wikipedia article traffic logs were collected (and compressed) every hour in April, May and June 2010.
- 6) **Twitter**: This application uses the 12GB, 18GB and 25GB twitter dataset created by Kwak et. al. [6] containing an edgelist of twitter userids. Each edge (i, j) means that user i follows user j . The Twitter application counts the number of asymmetric links in the dataset, that is, $(i, j) \in E$, but $(j, i) \notin E$.

For the real workload trace, we use a mix of six described applications with three different input dataset sizes. We run these 18 jobs in our 66-nodes Hadoop testbed, and create the replayable job traces for SimMR. We generate an equally probable random permutation of arrival of these jobs and assume that the inter-arrival time of the jobs is exponential.

Figures 3 and 4 show the simulation results for processing 1000 jobs (permutations of 18 jobs described above) under the *EDF*, *MinEDF*, and *MinEDF-WC* schedulers and the deadlines being generated using the interval $[2 \cdot T_J, 4 \cdot T_J]$. The results are averaged over 100 runs.

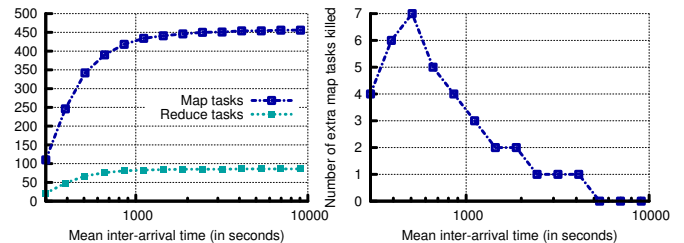


Figure 4. Comparing different metrics for 1000 jobs of Testbed workload.

These simulation results reflect our scheduler's performance over a broader range of loads in the cluster. At very high loads, the cluster is under significant overload, most of the jobs are missing their deadline and the performance of the three schedulers becomes very similar. The jobs that are missing their deadlines start requiring the maximum number of map/reduce slots from the scheduler, and therefore all the three schedulers start behaving more and more like the *EDF* scheduler. At medium loads (inter-arrival times ≥ 300 s), we see significantly better results under *MinEDF* and *MinEDF-WC* schedulers as compared to *EDF* with respect to two major metrics: lower relative deadline exceeded and

very low percentages of jobs with missed deadlines (see Figure 3). The *MinEDF-WC* scheduler is able to support the smallest fraction of jobs missing their deadlines: it accurately tailors required resources per job and intelligently allocates and de-allocates spare resources in the cluster to significantly improve the quality of resource allocation decisions and to maximize the number of jobs meeting their deadlines. Figures 3 and 4 with simulated testbed workload show similar trends to the Facebook workload. In summary, the *MinEDF-WC* scheduler (that integrates all three mechanisms) shows superior performance compared to *EDF* and *MinEDF* schedulers.

We validated the testbed workload simulation results by executing this workload in our 66-node cluster under three different schedulers (with a chosen inter arrival time for this validation). The experimental results are in a perfect agreement with demonstrated simulation results.

V. RELATED WORK

Job scheduling and workload management in MapReduce environments is a new topic, but it has already received much attention. Originally, MapReduce (and its open source implementation Hadoop) was designed for periodically running large batch workloads with a *FIFO* scheduler. As the number of users sharing the same MapReduce cluster increased, a new *Capacity* scheduler [7] was introduced to support more efficient cluster sharing. Capacity scheduler partitions the resources into pools and provides separate queues and priorities for each pool. In order to maintain fairness between different users, the *Hadoop Fair Scheduler* (HFS) [5] was proposed. It allocates equal shares to each of the users running the MapReduce jobs, and also tries to maximize data locality by delaying the scheduling of the task, if no local data is available. While both HFS and Capacity scheduler allow sharing of the cluster among multiple users and their applications, these schedulers do not provide any special support for achieving the application performance goals and the service level objectives (SLOs).

FLEX [2] extends HFS by proposing a special slot allocation schema that aims to optimize explicitly some given scheduling metric. FLEX relies on the speedup function of the job (for map and reduce stages) that produces the job execution time as a function of the allocated slots. This function aims to represent the application model, but it is not clear how to derive this function for different applications and for different sizes of input datasets. FLEX does not provide a technique for job profiling and detailed MapReduce performance model, but instead uses a set of simplifying assumptions about the job execution, tasks durations and job progress over time. The authors do not offer a case study to evaluate the accuracy of the proposed approach and models in achieving the targeted job deadlines.

Moseley et al. [8] formalize MapReduce scheduling as a generalized version of the classical two-stage flexible flow-shop problem with identical machines. They provide approximate algorithms for minimizing the makespan of a

set of MapReduce jobs in the offline and online scheduling scenarios.

Polo et al. [3] proposes a technique to dynamically estimate the job progress during its execution. Authors explicitly reject the idea of job profiling from past executions and prefer to estimate the duration of map tasks from observations while the job is running. The approach ignores completion time requirements of a reduce stage. Their job ordering is based on job priorities. Authors allocate spare slots to jobs with highest priorities and explicitly state that no started tasks are killed. This approach is quite different from the framework proposed and evaluated in our work.

VI. CONCLUSION

Design of new schedulers and scheduling policies for MapReduce environments has been an active research topic in industry and academia during the last years. Most of these efforts were driven by the user specific goals and resource utilization management. In this work, we introduce three complementary mechanisms that enhance workload management decisions for processing MapReduce jobs with deadlines. Two of them utilize the novel modeling technique that is based on accurate job profiling and new performance models for tailored resource allocations in MapReduce environments. We implement a novel deadline-based Hadoop scheduler that integrates all the three mechanisms. In our extensive simulation study and testbed experiments, we demonstrate significant improvements in quality of job scheduling decisions and completion time guarantees provided by the new scheduler. In the study, we only consider MapReduce jobs with completion time goals. We believe that the proposed framework is easily extensible to handle different classes of MapReduce jobs (e.g., “regular” jobs with no deadlines) with logically partitioned (or prioritized) cluster resources among them.

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