

# BigDataBench:

a Benchmark Suite for Big Data Application

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# Outline

- **Motivation**
- BigDataBench Overview
- Usage Guide
  - Generating Big Data
  - Configuring Workloads
- A Use Case
- Future Work

# Requirements for Big Data Benchmark

- To truly reflect
  - Use-cases & requirements
- To rapidly evolve
  - With new workloads and use cases
- To widely cover
  - Application domains, data types and use-case scenarios

*<<Proposal for a Big Data Benchmark Repository>>--Andries Engelbrecht . WBDB2012*

# Benchmark for Big Data: State of Practice

- Sort Benchmark

- Only one application: MinuteSort, JouleSort, TeraByte Sort
  - One-fits-all solution ?
    - Sort : mainly integer comparison operation and I/O bound pattern
- Fixed data scale
- Fixed data format
  - 100-byte input records with a 10-byte random key to be sorted for test.

**NO!**



?  
=  
**Sort**

<http://sortbenchmark.org/>

# Benchmark for Big Data: State of Practice

- GridMix, Hadoop microbenchmark
  - Generating data set randomly
- Cons
  - Ignoring the characteristics of real-world data

# Challenges

- Current State--**Immature**
  - “We Don't Know Enough to Make a Big Data Benchmark Suite”  
*An Academia-Industry View, Yanpei Chen, UC Berkeley/Cloudera WBDB2012*
- Our incremental solution
  - To single out foundation application in the most important domain
  - Then to expand

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# Benchmark overview

- Methodology
- BigDataBench



# Methodology Overview

## Step 1

Investigate Application Domains

## Step 2

Choose Typical Workloads

## Step 3

Create Big Data Benchmarks

# Step 1: Investigate Application Domains

So many application domains

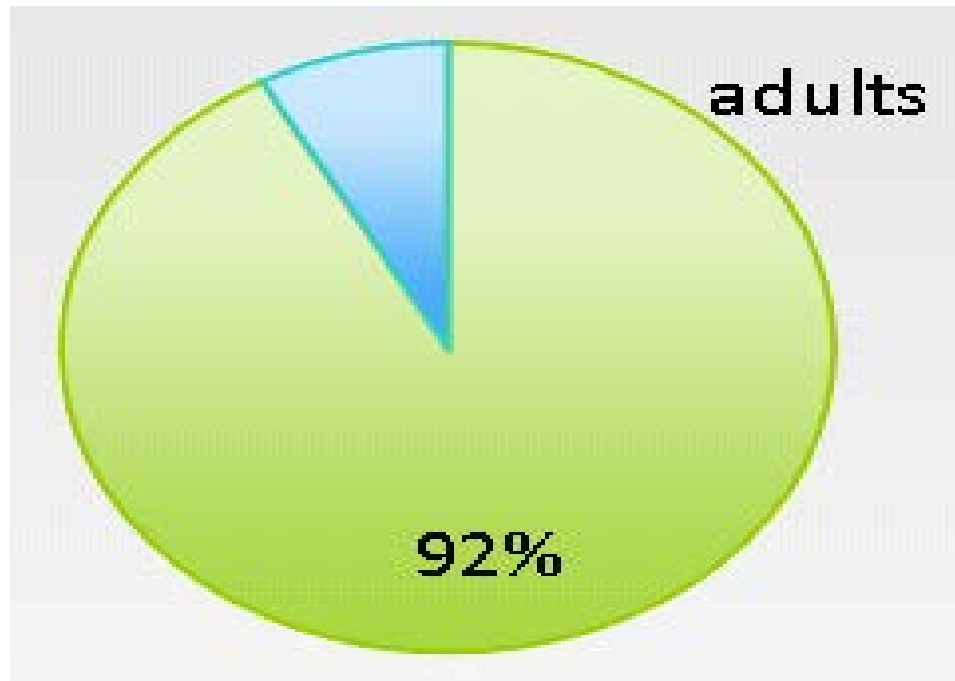


Which application domain should I choose?



# Step 1: Investigate Application Domain

92% of online adults use **search engines** to find information on the web.

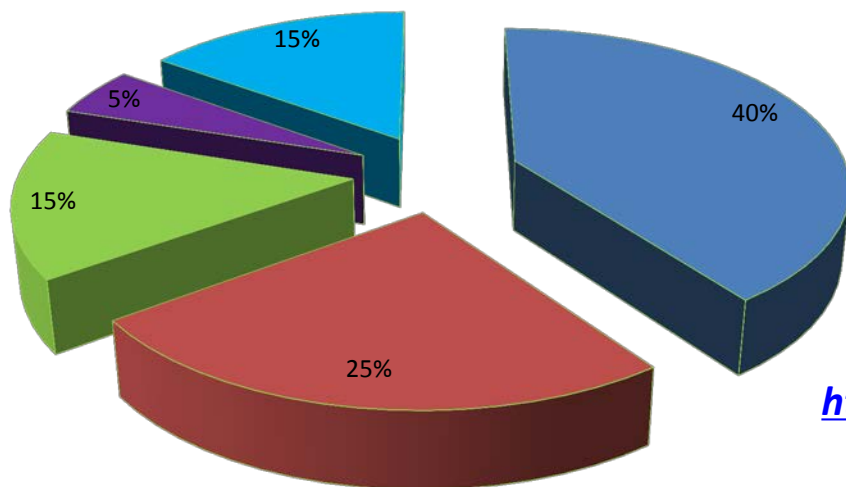


(*pew internet study*)

# Step 1 (Cont')

- Search Engine is a key data center application
  - 40% of top20 websites

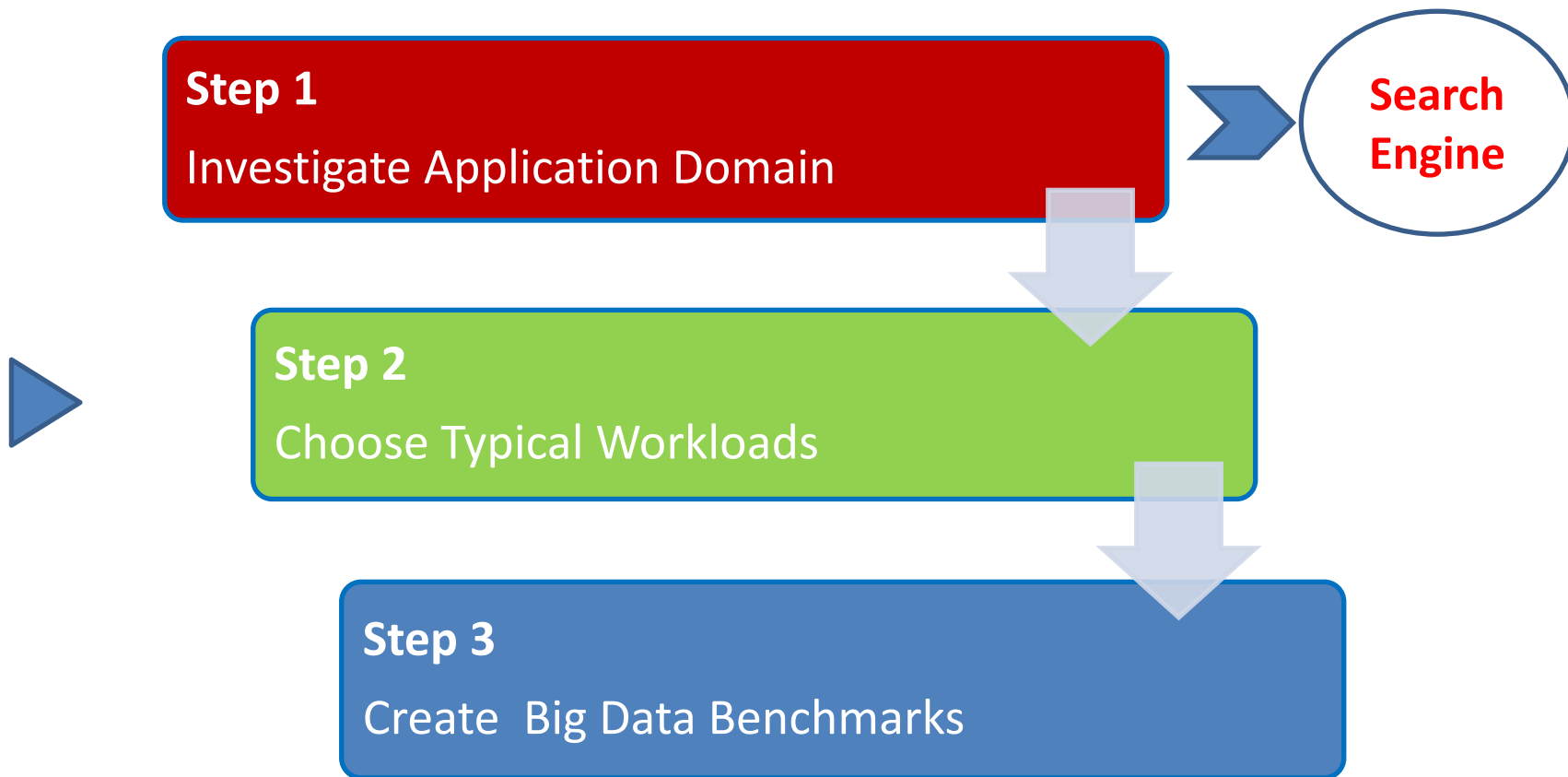
■ Search Engine      ■ Social Network      ■ Electronic Commerce  
■ Media Streaming      ■ Others



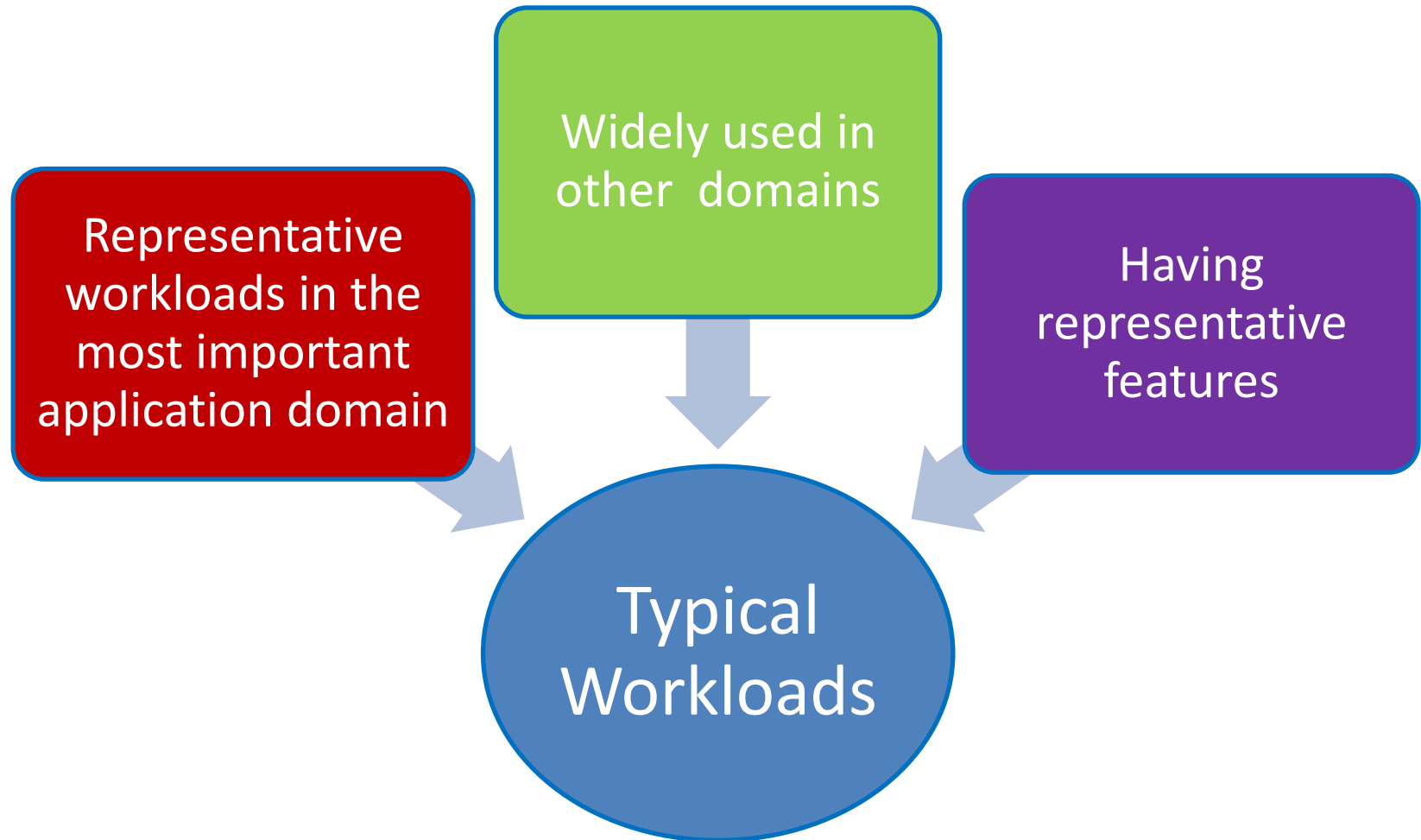
<http://www.alex.com/topsites/global;0>

Top 20 websites

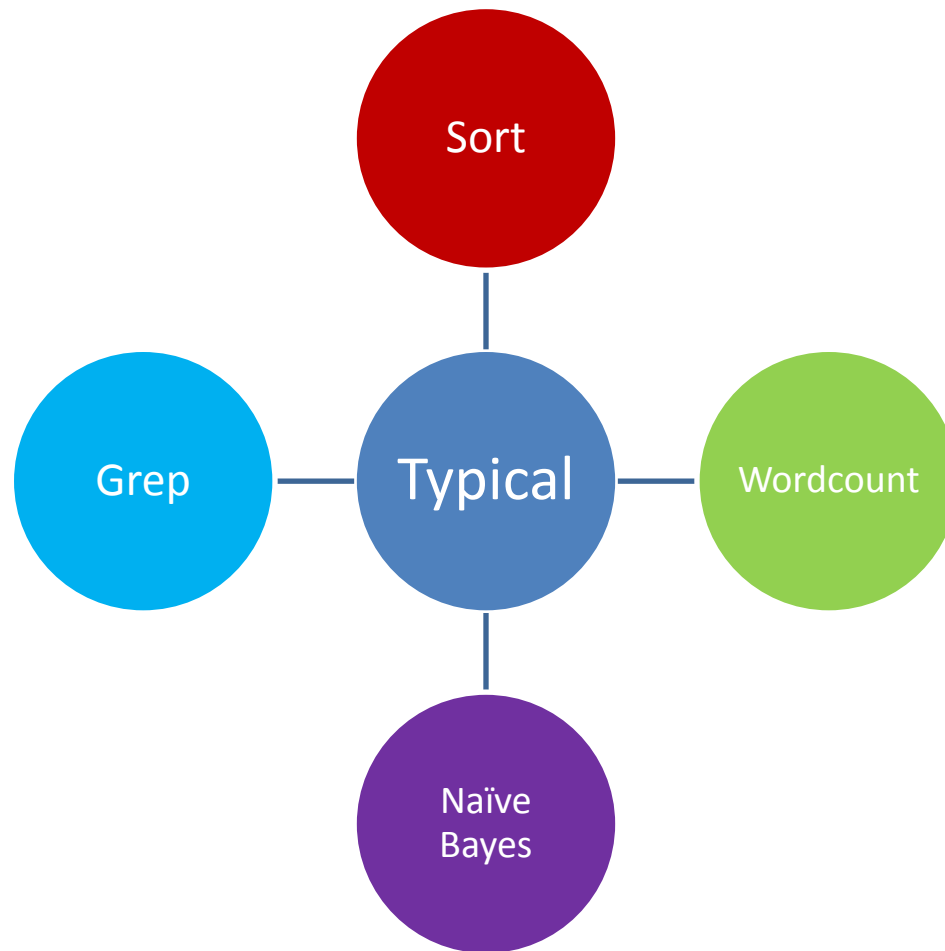
# Step 1 (Cont')



# Step 2: Choose Typical Workloads



# Step 2: Choose Typical Workloads



# Step 2: Representative Workloads in Search Engine

Workloads	Roles in the search engine
<b>Sort</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ URL sorting</li><li>➤ Word frequency sorting</li><li>➤ Other sorting</li></ul>
<b>Wordcount</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Word frequency count</li></ul>
<b>Grep</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Abstracting content from HTML</li><li>➤ Abstracting content from TextFile</li><li>➤ String replacement</li></ul>
<b>Naïve Bayes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Web page classification</li><li>➤ News classification</li></ul>



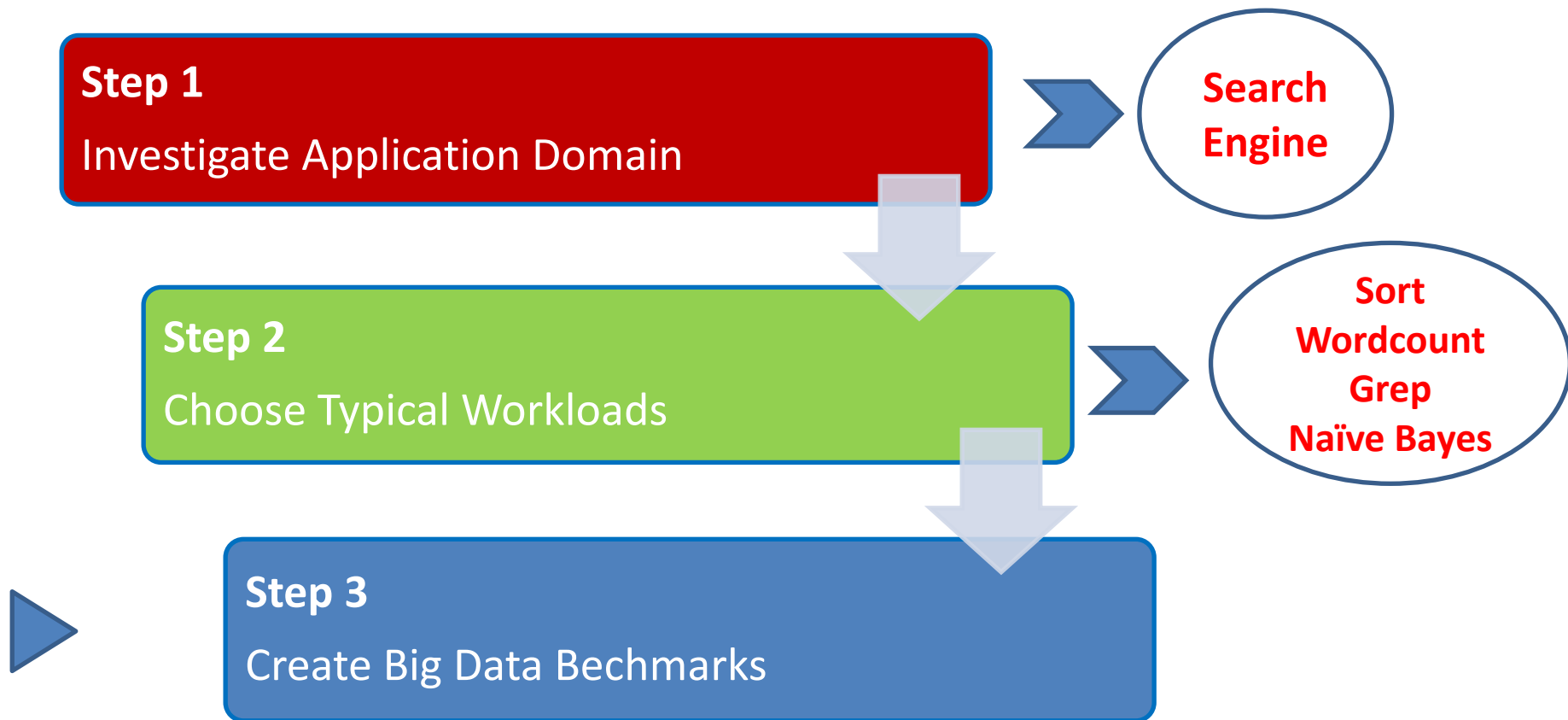
# Step 2: Widely Used in Other Domains

Workloads	Application Scenarios in Industry
Sort	Pages sorting by its ID ( <b>Web storage in database</b> )
Wordcount	Calculating the TF-IDF base information, such as term frequency Obtain the user operations count to analysis their social behavior (in <b>Wolfram Alpha</b> )
Grep	Log analysis Web information extraction Fuzzy search
Naïve Bayes	Spam recognition( <b>Spam Filtering</b> ) Bioinformatics(Naïve Bayesian Classifier for Rapid Assignment of rRNA Sequences into the New Bacterial Taxonomy)

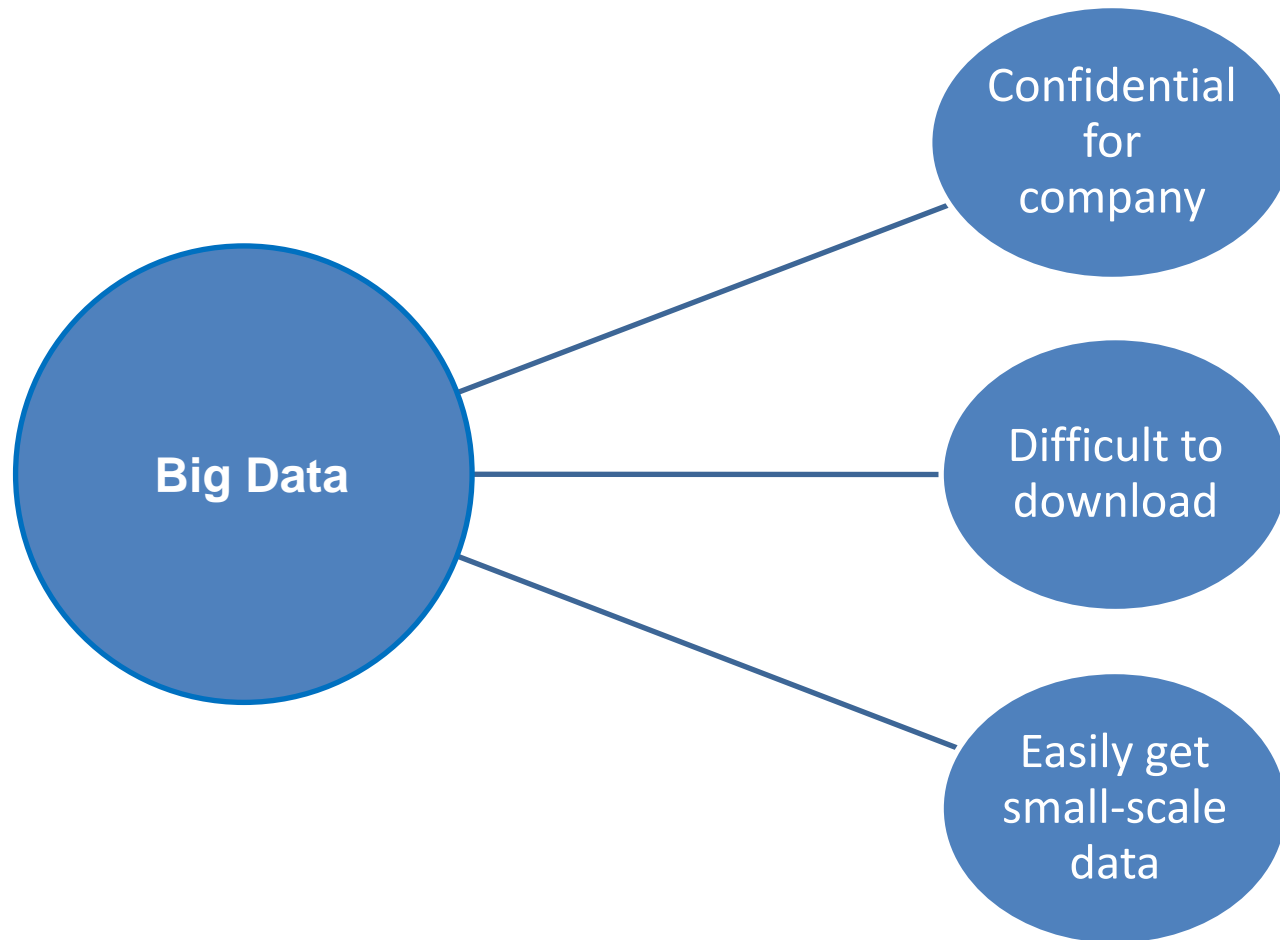
# Step 2: Having Representative Features

Workloads	Resource Characteristic	Computing Complexity	Instructions	Read/Write
Sort	I/O bound	$O(n \cdot \lg n)$	Integer comparison domination	0.75
Wordcount	CPU bound	$O(n)$	Integer comparison and calculation domination	1.15
Grep	Hybrid	$O(n)$	Integer comparison domination	1.50
Naïve Bayes	/	$O(m \cdot n)$ [m: the length of dictionary]	Floating-point computation domination	1.70

# Step 2 (Cont')

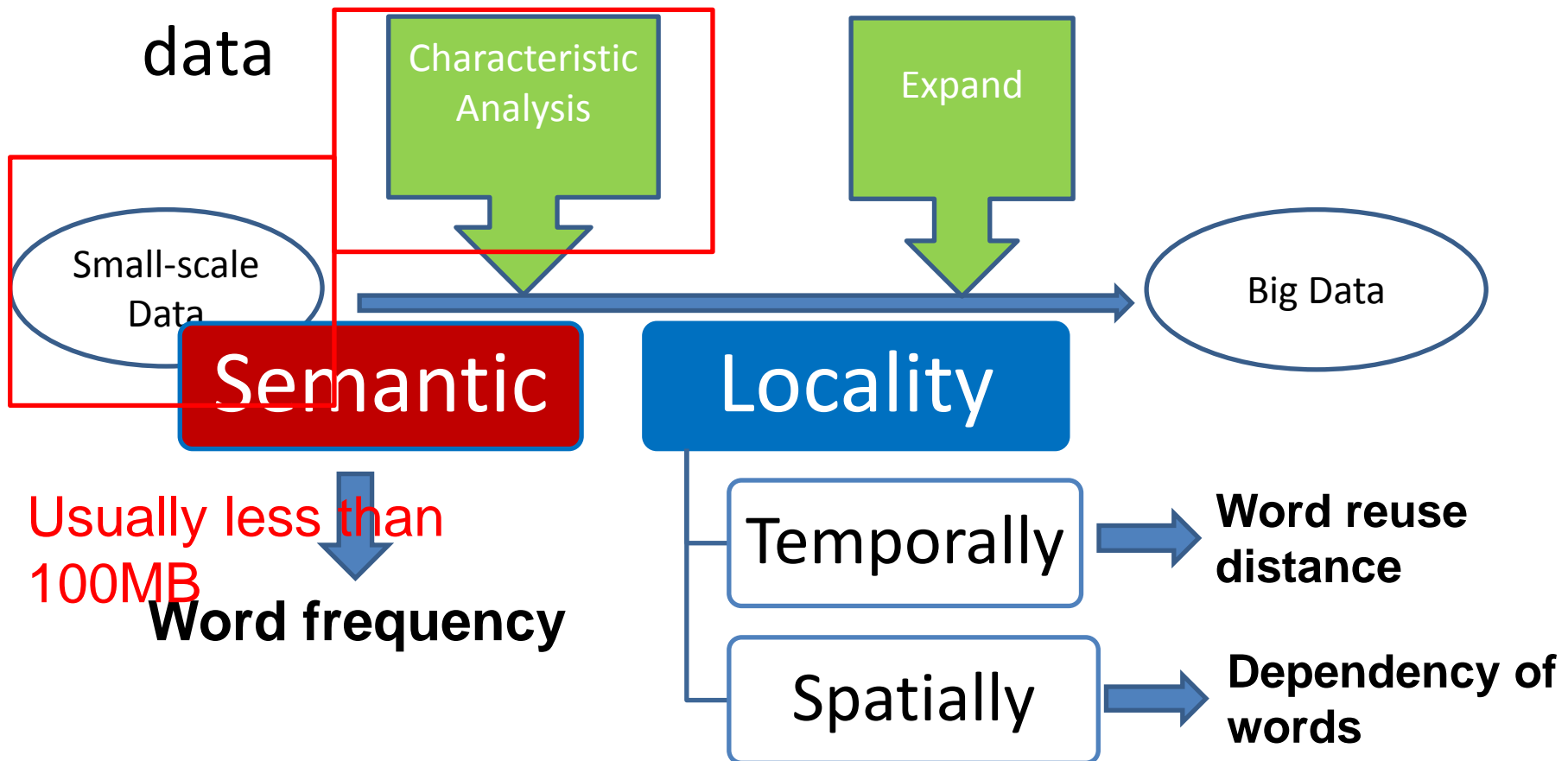


# Step 3: Big Data Puzzle

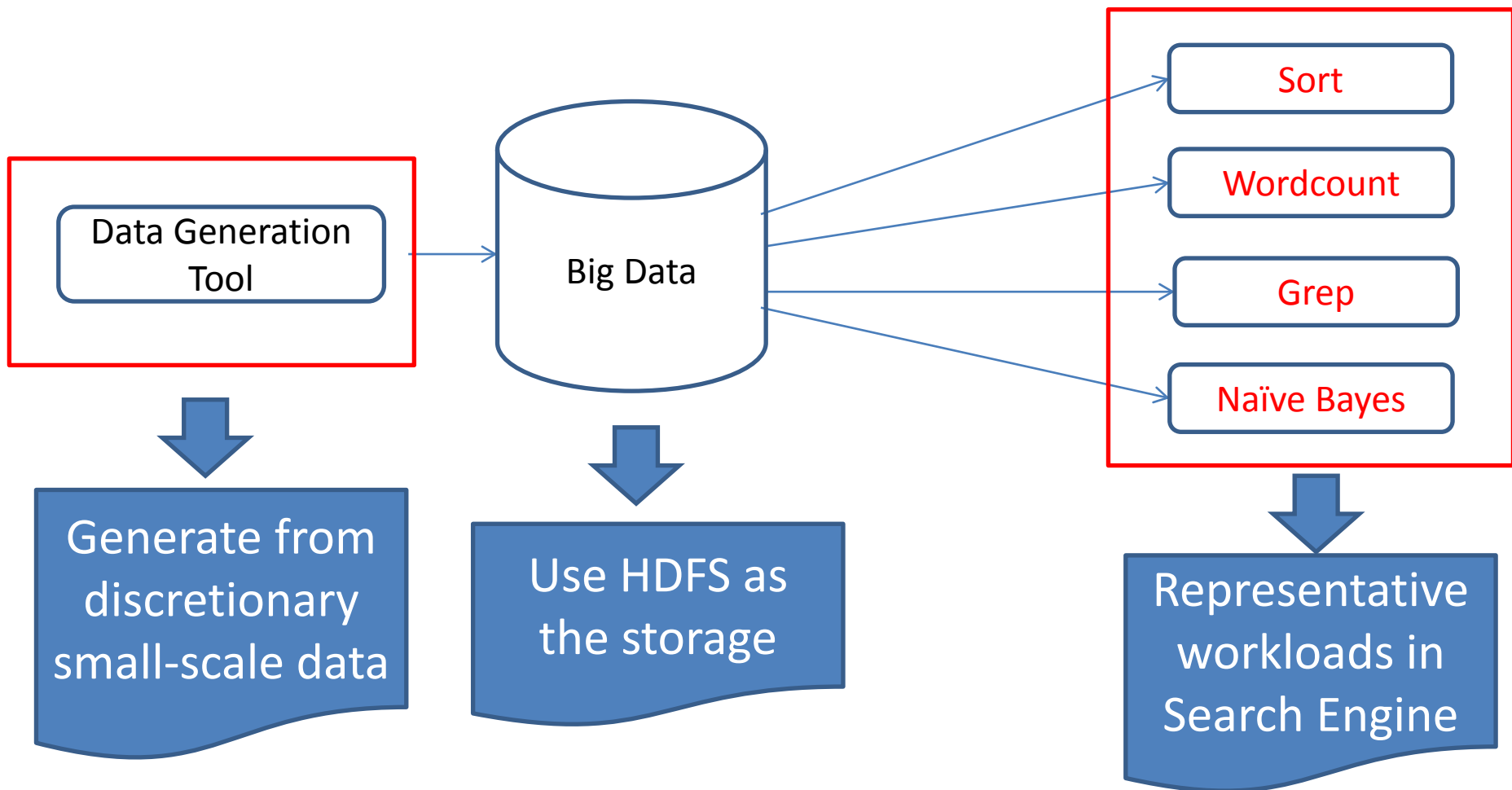


# Step 3: Generating Big Data

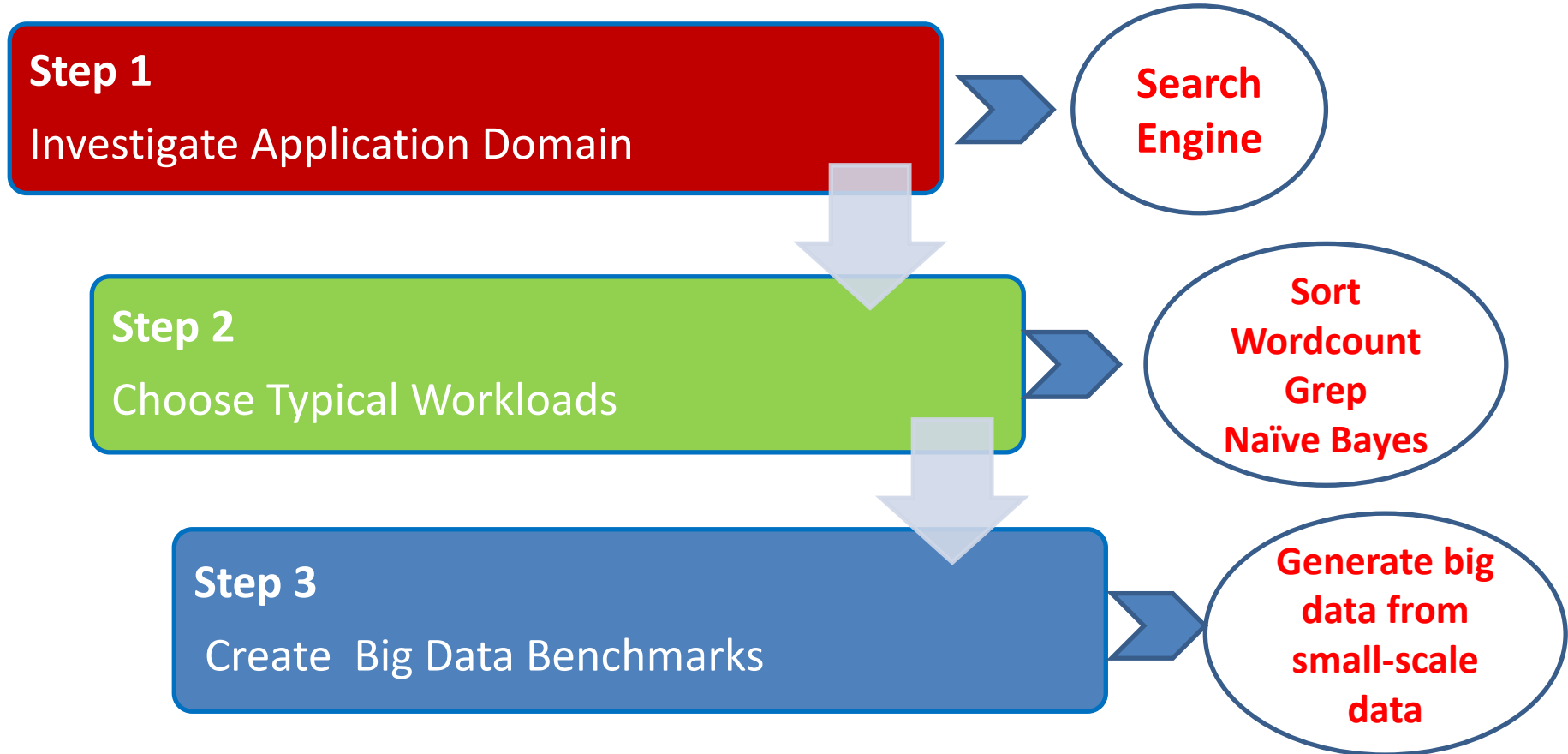
- To preserve the characteristics of real-world data



# Step 3: Create Big Data Benchmarks



# Step 3

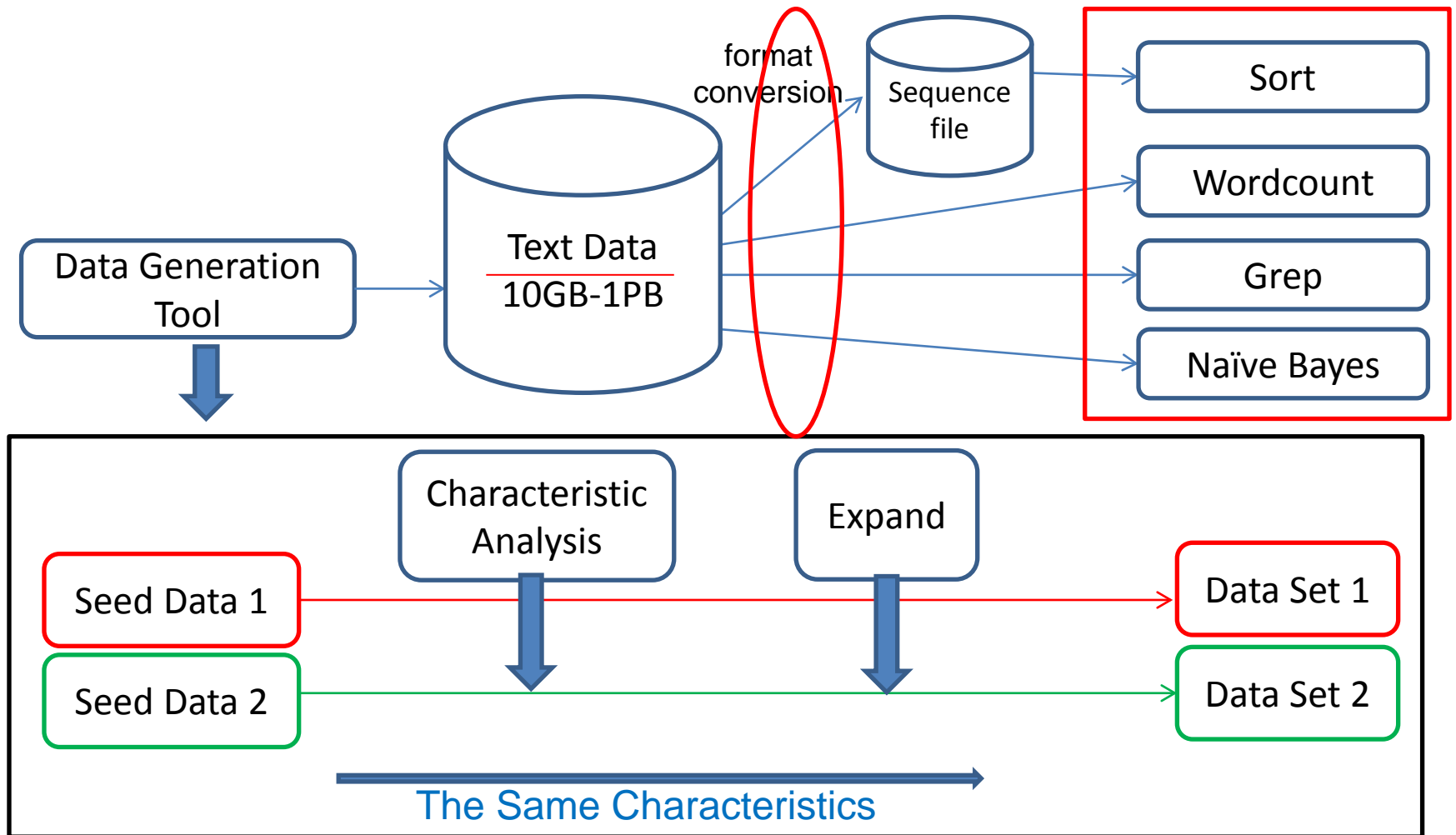


# BigDataBench Overview

- Methodology
- BigDataBench



# BigDataBench



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# Use Guide

- Prerequisite Software
  - Java (version 1.6.0\_20 and later)
  - Hadoop(version 1.0.2 and later)

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# Analyzing the Seed Data

- `$HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop jar count.jar arg1 arg2`
  - arg1: input file, which saves the seed data
  - arg2: output file, which saves the characteristics of seed data
- An example
  - `$HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop jar count.jar /gwl/seed test`

# Generating Data

- `$HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop jar TextProduce.jar arg1 arg2 arg3 arg4 arg5`
  - arg1: input file , also the output file of first program
  - arg2: output file , which will save the new data
  - arg3: the numbers of types in the seed data
  - arg4: the numbers of news need to be generated
  - arg5: the groups of each type of news will be divided

# About arg5

- The arg5 is adjustable as to the reduce slots in the cluster
- Usually, the more the number of reduce slots, the bigger the arg5 should be set

Data Size	100G	1T	10T
Reduce slots	100	180	280
arg5	5	9	14

# An Execution Example

- `$HADOP_HOME/bin/hadoop jar`  
`TextProduce.jar bayes-input file-100G 20`  
`75000000 5`

Program Name  
the numbers of news  
need to be generated.  
Generally, 75- million  
represents 100GB

The file which  
stores the  
characteristics  
of seed data

The  
filename of  
the output  
file

the  
numbers of  
types in  
the seed  
data



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# How to Convert the Data Format

- `sort-transfer.sh arg1 arg2`
  - `arg1`: the input file, which contains the original data
  - `arg2`: the output file, which saves the conversion data

```
[root@hw084 gw1]# ./sort-transfer.sh /user/root/bayes-out-100G  
/user/root/seq-out-100G  
Deleted hdfs://172.18.11.84:9000/user/root/seq-out-100G  
13/02/05 17:34:11 WARN mapred.JobClient: No job jar file set. User classes  
may not be found. See JobConf(Class) or JobConf#setJar(String).  
***hdfs://172.18.11.84:9000/user/root/bayes-out-100G  
13/02/05 17:34:11 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process :  
280  
13/02/05 17:34:11 INFO util.NativeCodeLoader: Loaded the native-hadoop  
library  
13/02/05 17:34:11 WARN snappy.LoadSnappy: Snappy native library not loaded  
13/02/05 17:34:12 INFO mapred.JobClient: Running job: job_201302042231_0006  
13/02/05 17:34:13 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 0% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:30 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 1% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:31 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 2% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:32 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 3% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:33 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 4% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:35 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 6% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:37 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 7% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:39 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 8% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:42 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 9% reduce 0%  
13/02/05 17:34:44 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 10% reduce 0%
```

# Choosing Among Four Workloads

- How to benchmark
  - ① run-sort.sh arg
  - ② run-wordcount.sh arg
  - ③ run-grep.sh arg
  - ④ run-bayes.sh arg(arg: the data scale)

```
[root@hw084 gw1]# ./run-sort.sh 100G
```

```
[root@hw084 gw1]# ./run-bayes.sh 100G
```

```
MAHOUT_LOCAL is not set; adding HADOOP_CONF_DIR to classpath.
```

```
Running on hadoop, using HADOOP_HOME=/opt/lzg/hadoop-1.0.2
```

```
HADOOP_CONF_DIR=/opt/lzg/hadoop-1.0.2/conf
```

```
MAHOUT-JOB:
```

```
/opt/lzg/mahout-distribution-0.6/mahout-examples-0.6-job.jar
```

```
13/02/03 15:09:27 WARN mapred.JobClient: Use GenericOptionsParser for parsing the arguments. Applications should implement Tool the same.
```

```
13/02/03 15:09:28 INFO util.NativeCodeLoader: Loaded the native-hadoop library
```

```
13/02/03 15:09:28 WARN snappy.LoadSnappy: Snappy native library not loaded
```

```
13/02/03 15:09:28 INFO mapred.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 280
```

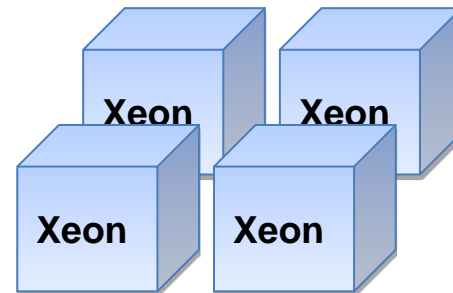
```
13/02/03 15:09:30 INFO mapred.JobClient: Running job: job_201302031457_0002
```

# Outline

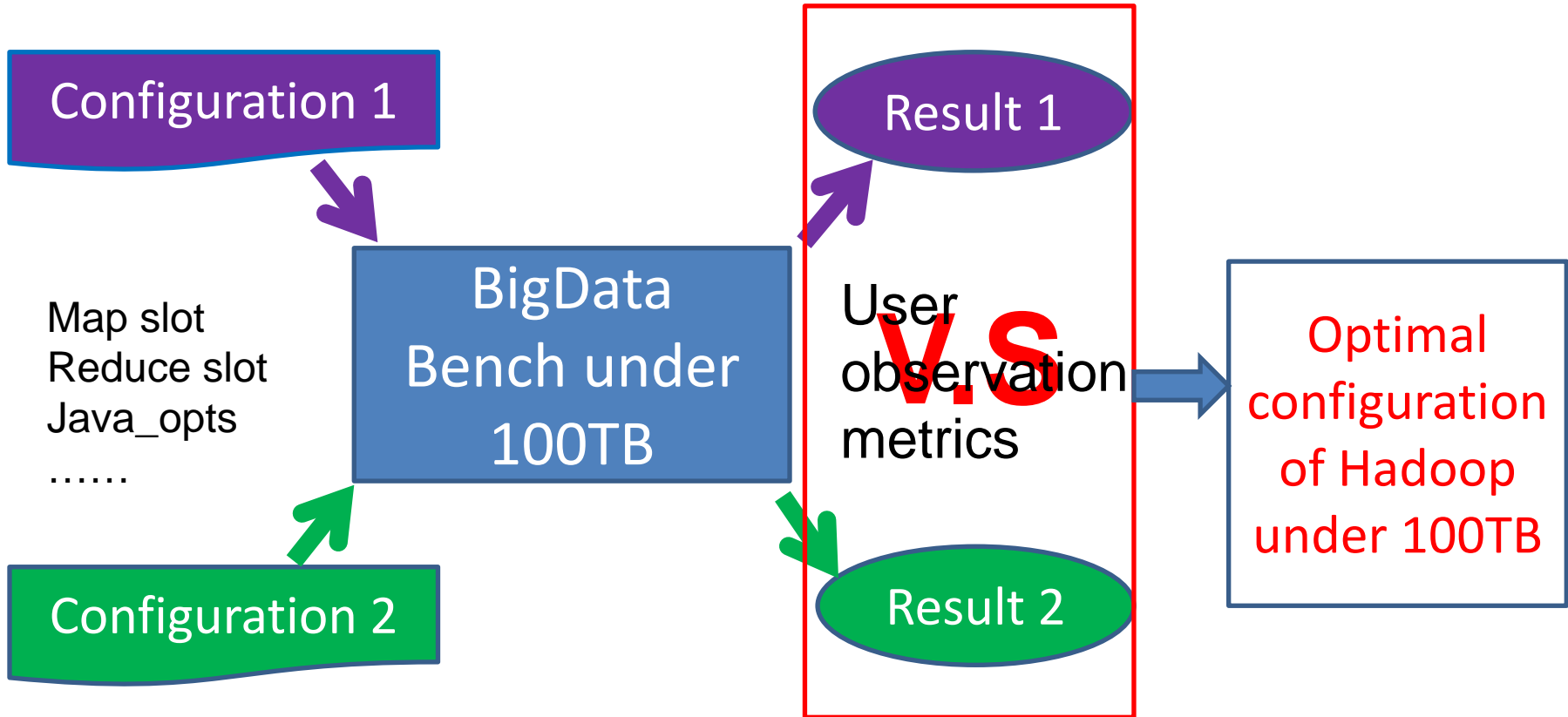
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# Use Case 1: Optimizing the Hadoop

I have 64 hadoop nodes to process 100TB data, but how to configure the parameters ?



# Use Case 1: Optimizing the Hadoop





# Use Case2: OS Performance

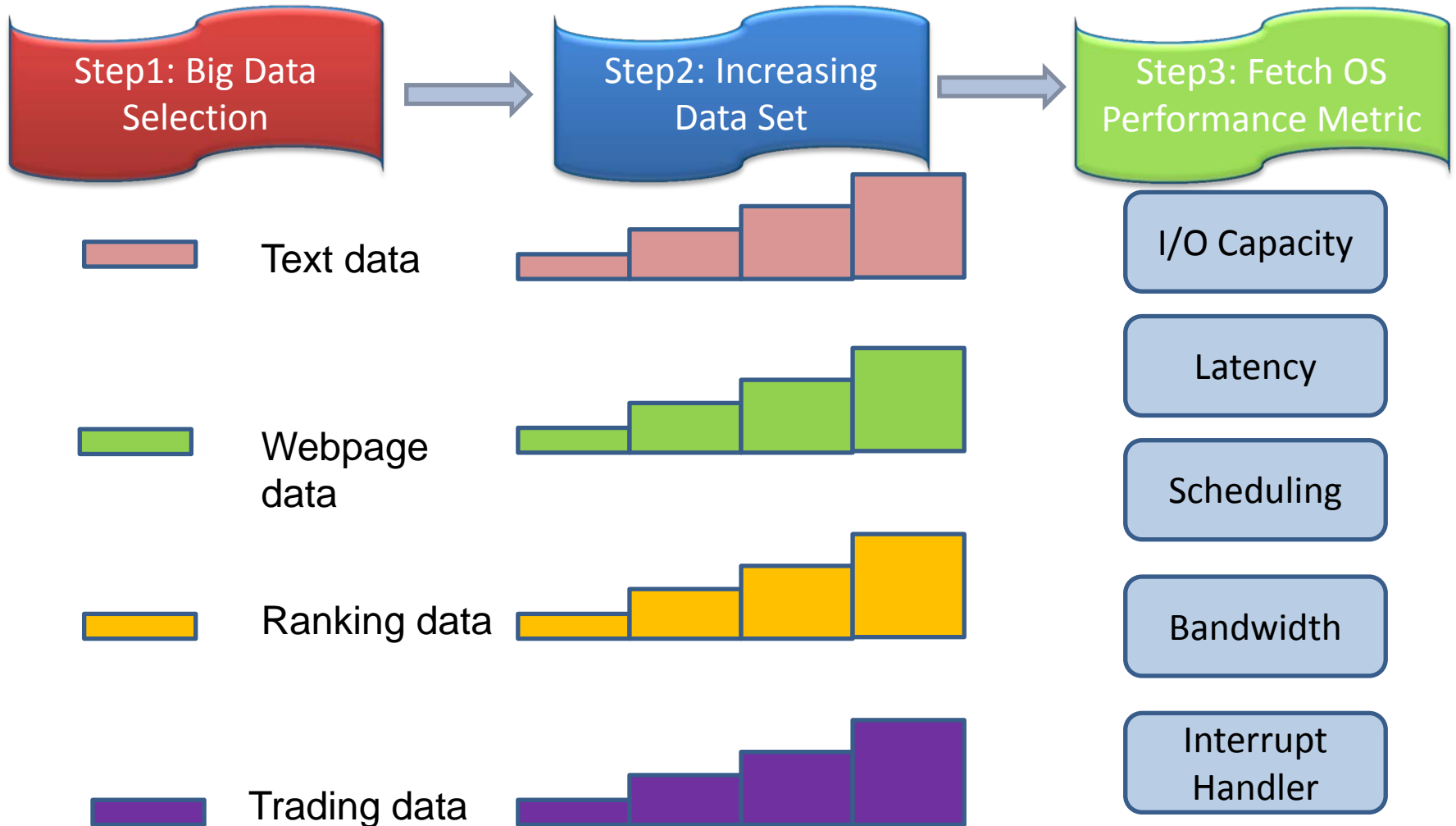


I want to build a brand new OS for big data!

So, which part of kernel should I optimize?

How to evaluate the OS kernel?

# Use Case2: OS Performance



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# Future Work

- To include workloads in other important domains
  - Recommendation system
  - Graph computing
  - etc
- Release BigDataBench soon on <http://prof.ict.ac.cn/ICTBench>
- Please give us your email.
  - We will notify you the updates.

# Thank you!

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