Contribution to the Analysis of the Design-Space of a Distributed Transformation Engine

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PhD Defense, speciality: Computer Science

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Outline





THÈSE DE DOCTORAT DE

L'ÉCOLE NATIONALE SUPÉRIEURE MINES-TÉLÉCOM ATLANTIQUE BRETAGNE PAYS-DE-LA-LOIRE - IMT ATLANTIQUE

ÉCOLE DOCTORALE Nº 601

Mathématiques et Sciences et Technologies
de l'Information et de la Communication
Spécialité: Informatique

Par

Jolan PHILIPPE

Contribution to the Analysis of the Design-Space of a Distributed Transformation Engine

Thèse présentée et soutenue à Nantes, le tbd

Unité de recherche : Laboratoire des Sciences du Numérique de Nantes Thèse N^o : tbd

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Massimo TISI Associate Professor, Institut Mines-Telecom Atlantique (France)
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1 CONTEXT & MOTIVATION

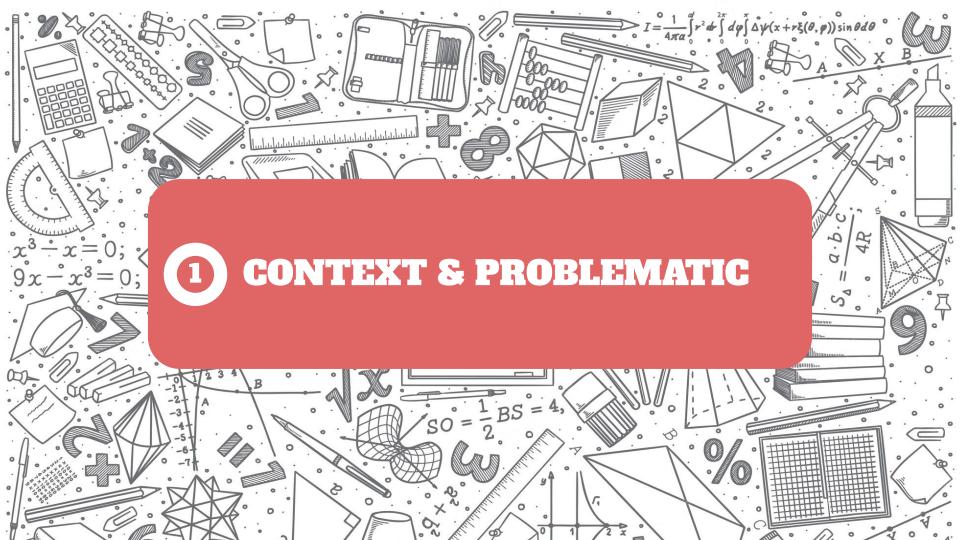
2 CONTRIBUTIONS



DISTRIBUTED QUERY EVALUATION STRATEGIES

FEATURE ANALYSIS

3 CONCLUSION







lowcomote



























Lowcomote is a H2020-ITN project aiming at training 15 PhD students, and build a low-code development platforms based on

- **Model-Driven Engineering**
- **Cloud Computing**
- **Machine Learning**



Marie Skłodowska--Curie Actions

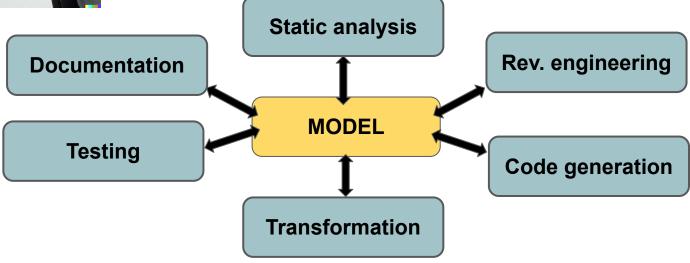


Model-Driven Engineering





- Software engineering approach
- Models as the central artifact to represent systems

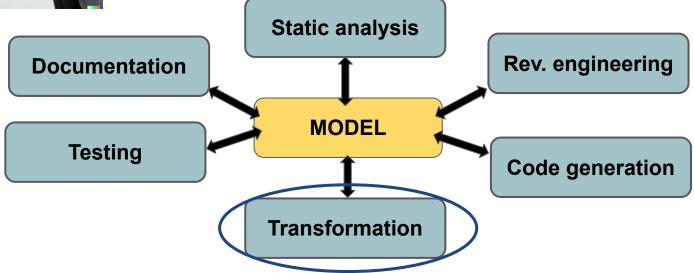


Model-Driven Engineering





- Software engineering approach
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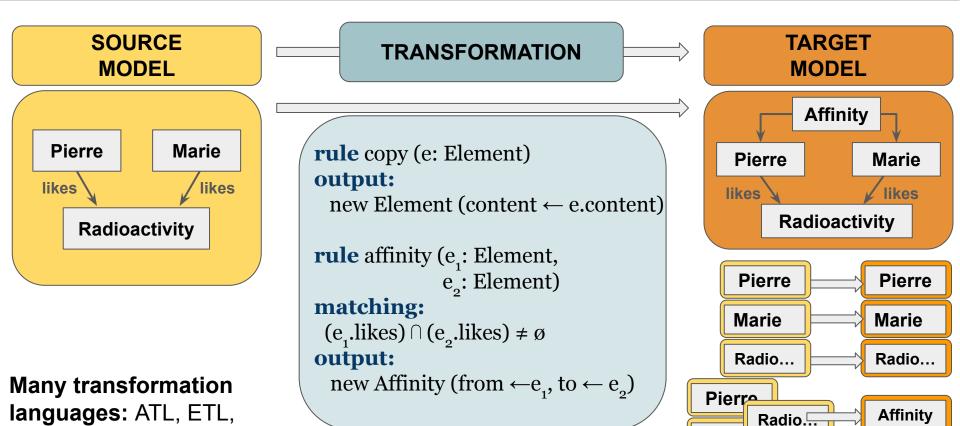
SOURCE TRANSFORMATION TARGET MODEL







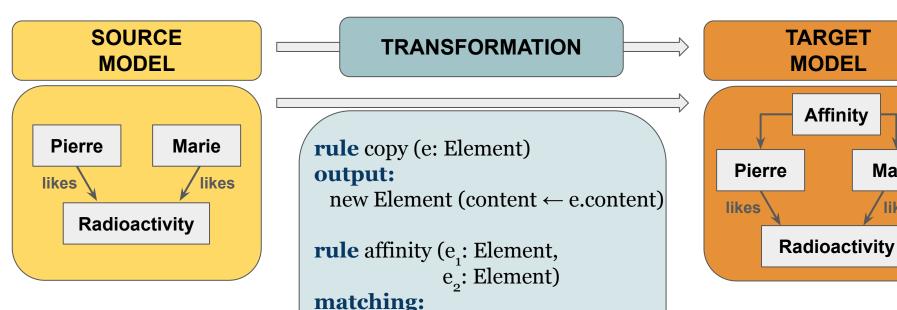
Marie



. . .

QVT, Henshin, Viatra,





 $(e_1.likes) \cap (e_2.likes) \neq \emptyset$

output:

Many transformation languages: ATL, ETL, QVT, Henshin, Viatra,

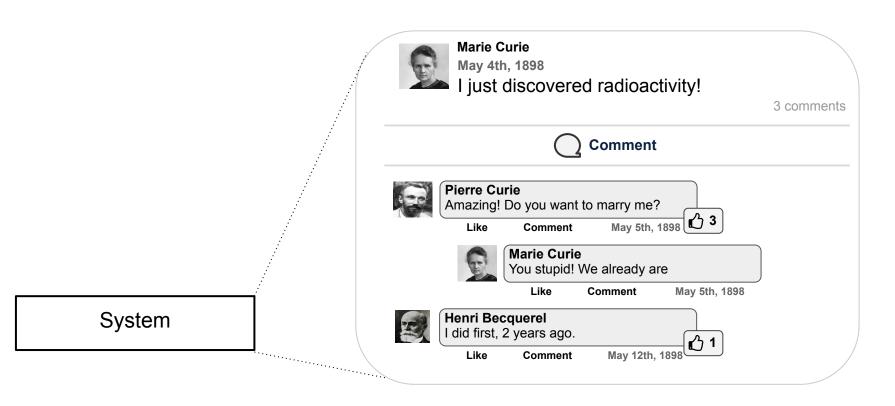
The expression e_i.likes can new Affinity (from $\leftarrow e_1$, to $\leftarrow e_2$) be expressed as a query

Marie

likes

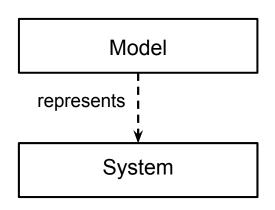
Use case: A platform for analysing a social network

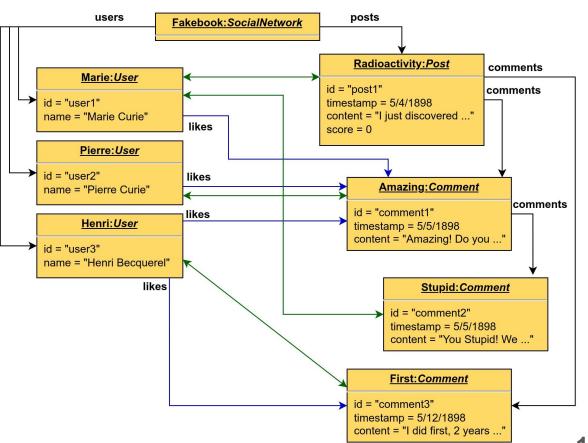




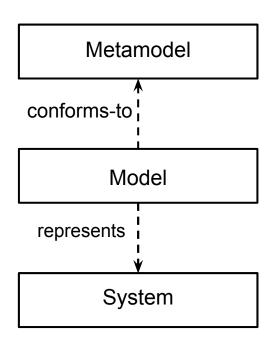
Use case: A platform for analysing a social network

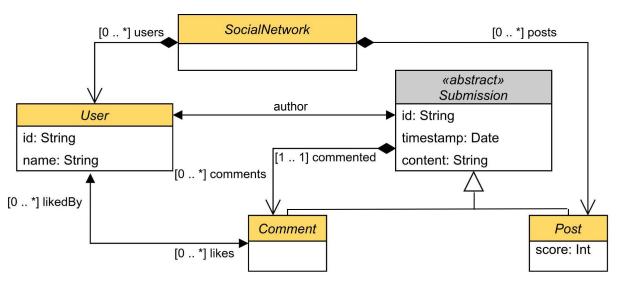






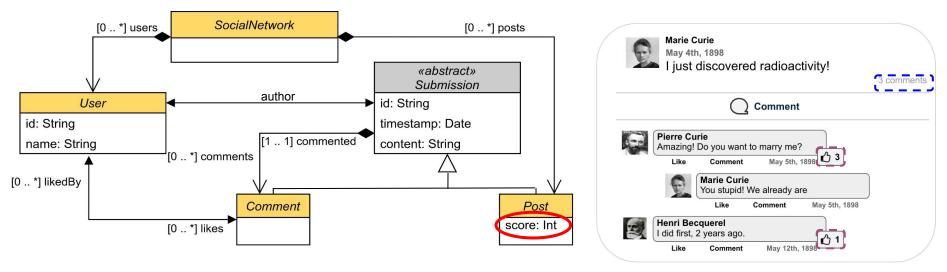
Use case: A platform for analysing a social network





Example 1: Give an activity score for posts in a social network



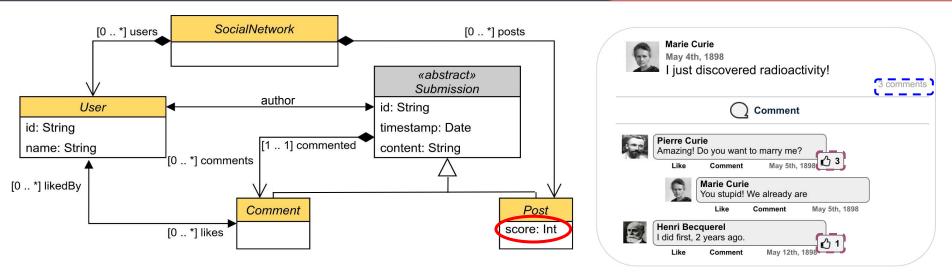


Example: score(p: Post) = # comments × 10 + # likes

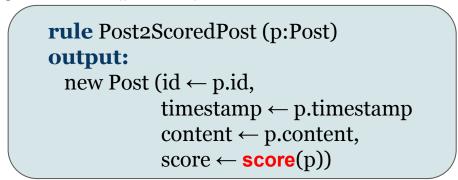
 $score(Radioactivity) = 3 \times 10 + 4 = 34$

Example 1: Give an activity score for posts in a social network





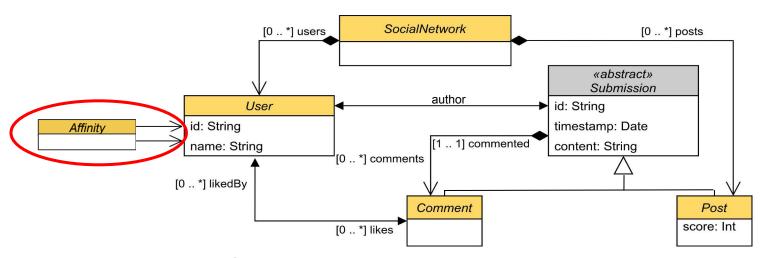
Example: score(p: Post) = # comments × 10 + # likes



score as a query

Example 2: Look for user affinities in a social network





Example: Comment at least 3 same posts



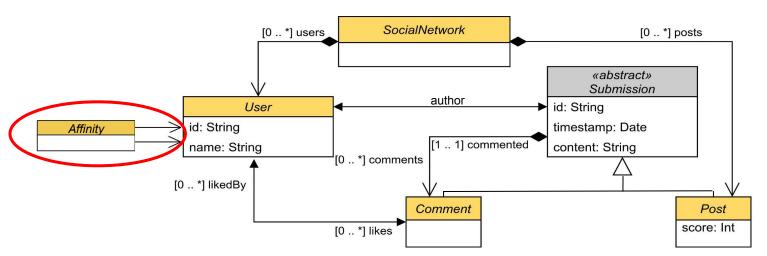
Pierre Curie



Marie Curie

Example 2: Look for user affinities in a social network





Example: Comment at least 3 same posts

```
rule FindAffinity (u_1: User, u_2: User)matching:commentedPosts(u_1) \cap commentedPosts(u_2) \geqslant 3output:new Affinity (user_1 \leftarrow u_1, user_2 \leftarrow u_2)
```

Model management for Very Large Models (VMLs)[1]



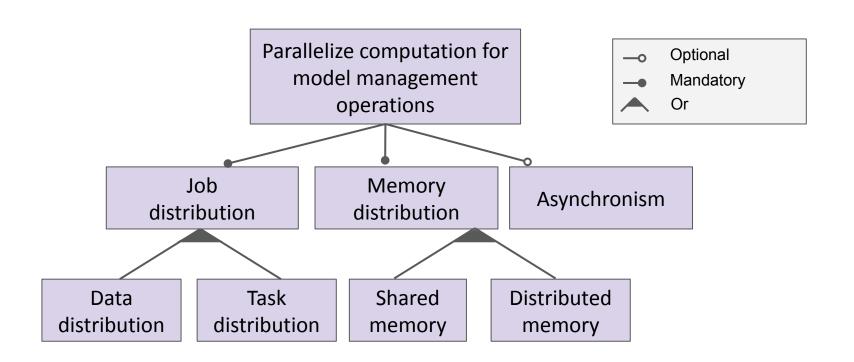


- Computational complexity
 - Size of the model
 - Storage and memory constraints
- Scalability with increasing resources
- Implicit optimization
- Two main approaches
 - Avoid computation
 - Parallelize computation

Scalability of model management for VLMs



CONTEXT & MOTIVATION



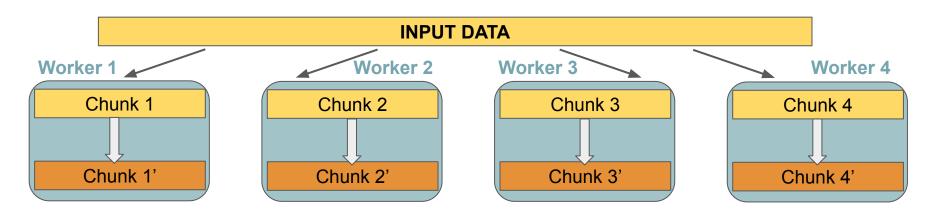
Parallelization in model transformation

Parallelization in model transformation	Model OIL	Model trans	attern max	raich. Optimizatio.	Shared mo.	olistrib, mez	Task-parall	Data-Paralls.	Asynchronism
Amine Benelallam et al. «Efficient model partitioning for distributed model» SLE 2016	\bigcap	x		x		x		x	
Amine Benelallam et al. «ATL-MR: model transformation on MapReduce» SPLASH 2015		х				x		х	
Loli Burgueño et al. «A Linda-Based platform for the parallel execution» IST 2016		х			х			х	х
Loli Burgueño et al. «Towards distributed model transformations with LinTra» JISBD 2016		х		х		x		х	х
Loli Burgueño et al. «Parallel in-place model transformations with LinTra» CEUR-WS 2015		х			х		х		х
Jesús S. Cuadrado et al. «Efficient execution of ATL model transformations» TSE 2020		х			х			х	
Gábor Imre et al. «Parallel graph transformations on multicore systems» MSEPT 2012		х			х		х		
Christian Krause et al. «Implementing graph transformations in the BSP model» FASE 2014			х			x		х	
Sina Madani et al. «Distributed model validation with Epsilon» SSM 2021	х				х	x		х	
Sina Madani et al. «Towards optimisation of model queries: a parallel» ECMFA 2019	х			х	х		х		
Gergely Mezei et al. «Towards truly parallel model transformations: a» EURCON 2019			х			х	х		
Massimo Tisi et al. «Parallel execution of ATL transformation rules» MODELS 2013		х			х		х		
Le-Duc Tung et al. «Towards systematic parallelization of graph transfo» IJPP 2017		х				x		х	
Tamás Vajk et al. «Runtime model validation with parallel object» MoDeVVa 2011	х				х		х		

Parallelization in model transformation

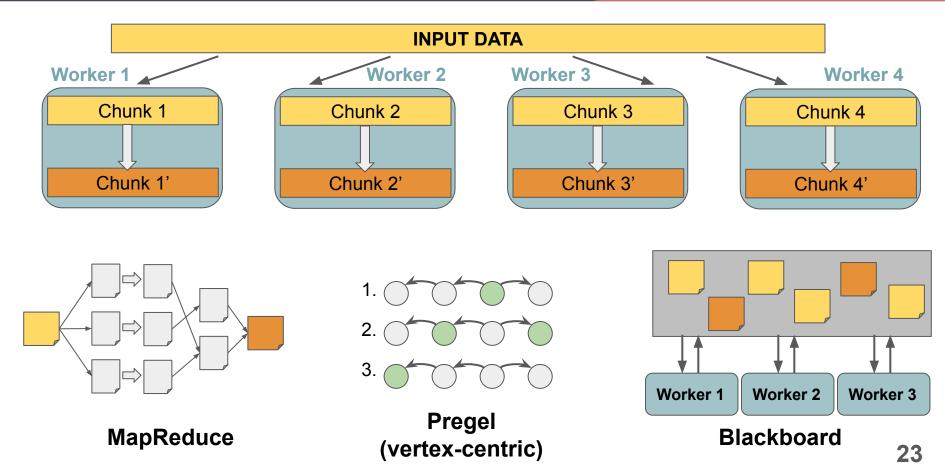
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Amine Benelallam et al. «Efficient model partitioning for distributed model» SLE 2016		x		х		x		х	
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Data-parallelism as a strategy



Data-parallelism as a strategy





Parallel / Distributed in model transformation



- Large number of distributed engines
 - Designed with ≠ purposes
 - Following ≠ design choices
 - Implemented on ≠ languages for ≠ infrastructures
- ⇒ What are the optimal design choices for a given case?



- Automatic adapted strategy
 - Pattern matching (Bergman et al.)
- Classification of features of MDE solution
 - For languages (Tamura et al., M Rose et al.)
 - Transformation approaches (Czarnecki et al., Kahani et al.)
 - Performance oriented (Groner et al.)
 - Specific topic: bi-directionality (Hidaka et al.)

Optimization in model transformation

Optimization in model transformation		Model transc	Pattern max	Optimizatio.	ared mo.	rem. trib. mer	ik-paralli.	Data-parallo.	Asynchronism
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	≥	P _a	8	8	Qi		Da	
Amine Benelallam et al. «Efficient model partitioning for distributed model» SLE 2016		X		х		X		X	
Amine Benelallam et al. «ATL-MR: model transformation on MapReduce» SPLASH 2015		X				x		X	
Loli Burgueño et al. «A Linda-Based platform for the parallel execution» IST 2016		х			х			х	х
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Tamás Vajk et al. «Runtime model validation with parallel object» MoDeVVa 2011	х				х		х		

Problem: A configuration issue



- What solution to use?
- How to optimally configure a solution?

Problem 1:
Many solutions for executing rules distributively

Problem 2:
Many solutions for executing queries distributively

Problem 3:
Lack of unified proposition for comparing design

choices

➤ **Goal:** Getting an insight of how design choices impact scalability of a distributed transformation

Contribution of the thesis



Problem 1:

Many solutions for executing rules distributively

Evaluation of distributed design choices for **rule execution**

Building a new distributed transformation engine: SparkTE

Contribution of the thesis



Problem 1:

Many solutions for executing rules distributively

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Building a new distributed transformation engine: SparkTE

Problem 2:

Many solutions for executing queries distributively

Evaluation of distributed design choices for query execution

 Analysing different distributed execution strategies for a query

Contribution of the thesis



Problem 1:

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Building a new distributed transformation engine: SparkTE

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Many solutions for executing queries distributively

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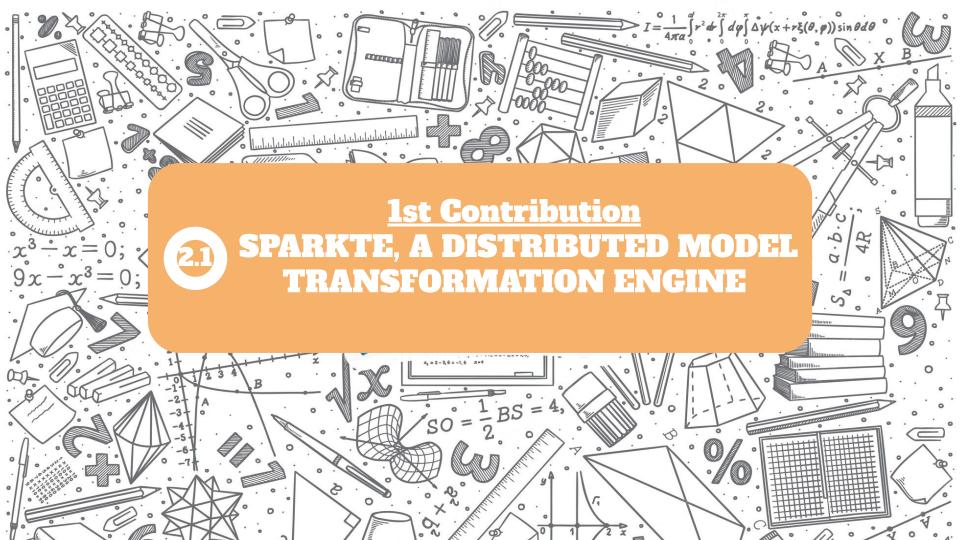
 Analysing different distributed execution strategies for a query

Problem 3:

Lack of unified proposition for comparing design choices

Make possible configurable distributed transformation

- Modeling the design space
- Making the configurable engine: Configurable SparkTE



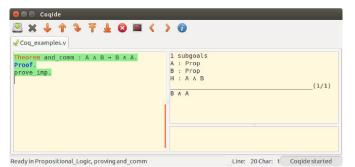
Many solutions for executing rules distributively

- Evaluation of distributed design choices for rule execution
 - An engine with design choices for rule execution: SparkTE
 - Prove design choices have no impact on the result
 - Evaluate the scalability of a such engine

CoqTL for reasoning

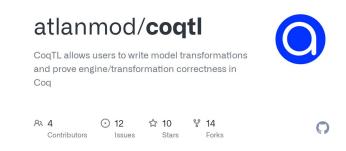






- Designed for specifying semantics
- A proof assistant based on Hoare logic
- Extraction mechanism (to ML lang)

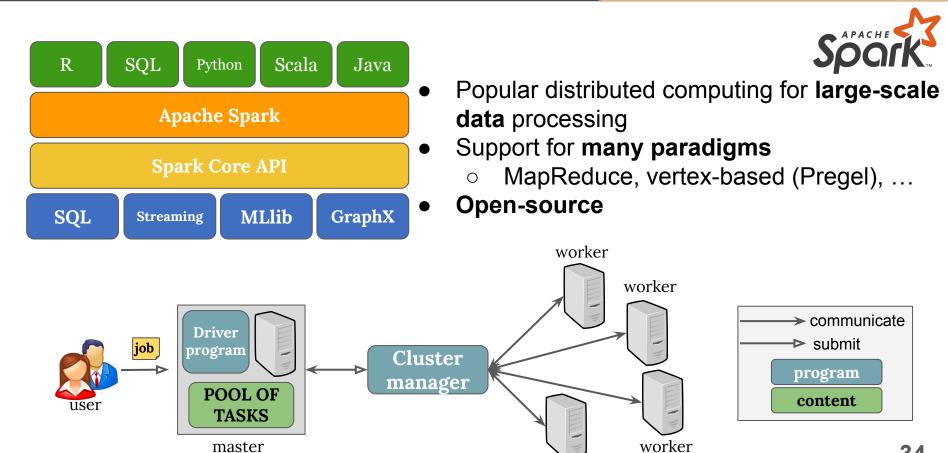
- DSL for rule-based model transformation
- Made for reasoning on transformations
- Can reason on the semantic of the transformation



Spark as a target

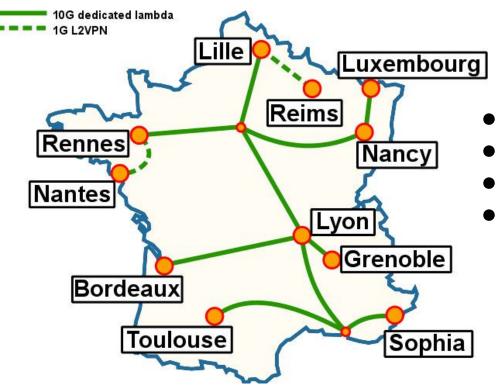
master





worker

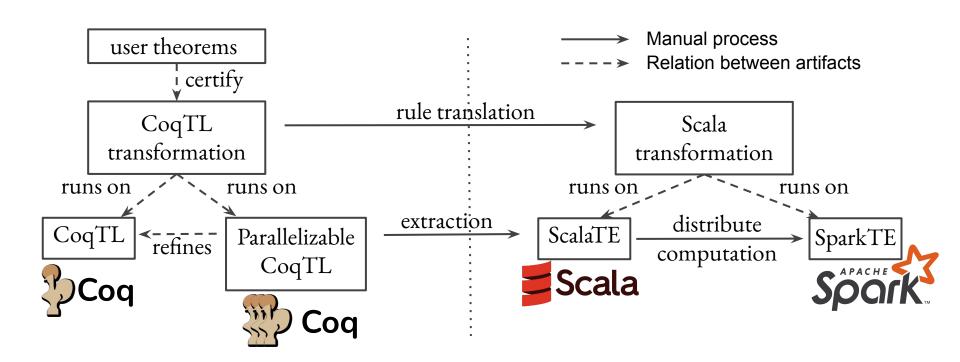




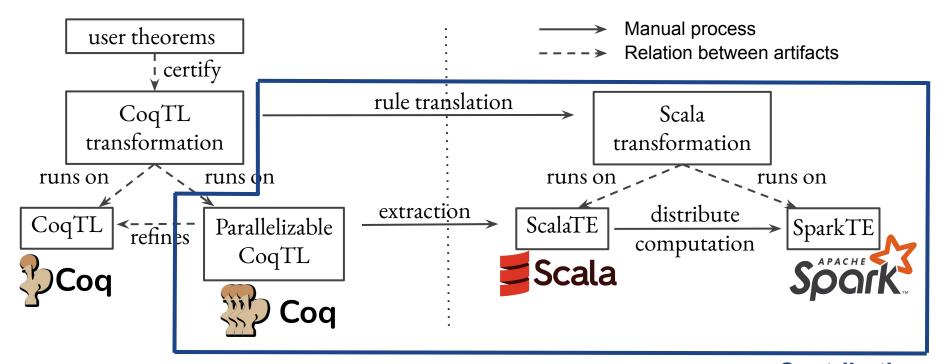
- French cluster for experimentation
- Library for benchmarking
- Support for distributed computing
 - More than 15,000 cores; 800 nodes



Engine based on a formal semantic: from CoqTL to SparkTE



Engine based on a formal semantic: from CoqTL to SparkTE



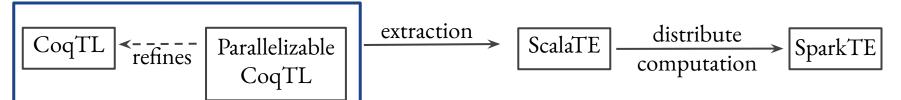
Contribution

Contribution: Parallelizable CoqTL as a CoqTL refinement



SPARKTE: DIST. ENGINE

- Increase parallelization
 - 1. Two distinct phases: instantiate & apply
 - Define map-reduce phases
 - 2. Iterate on rules instead of src patterns
 - Avoid unnecessary computations
 - 3. Iterate on trace links instead of src patterns
 - Reuse of intermediate results
- Formal proof of equivalence with CoqTL



Contribution: Parallelizable CoqTL as a CoqTL refinement

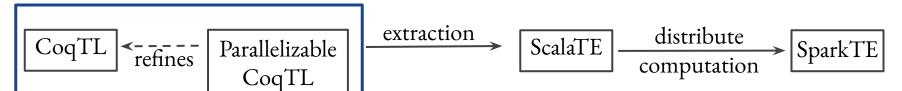


SPARKTE: DIST. ENGINE

- Increase parallelization
 - Two distinct phases: instantiate & apply
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 - 2. Iterate on rules instead of src patterns
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 - Reuse of intermediate results

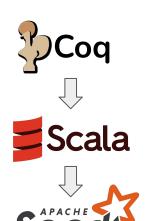
	Spec. size (LoC)	Cert. size (LoC)	Proof effort (man-days)
1.	69	484	10
2.	42	487	7
3.	69	520	4

Formal proof of equivalence with CoqTL



Contribution: Build executable and distributed transformation engine

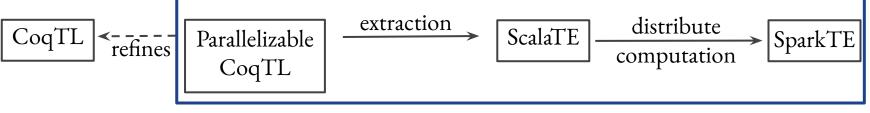




- 1. Produce executable and maintainable code
 - Object-oriented approach
 - Pure Scala functions (correctness)

2. Distribute the computation

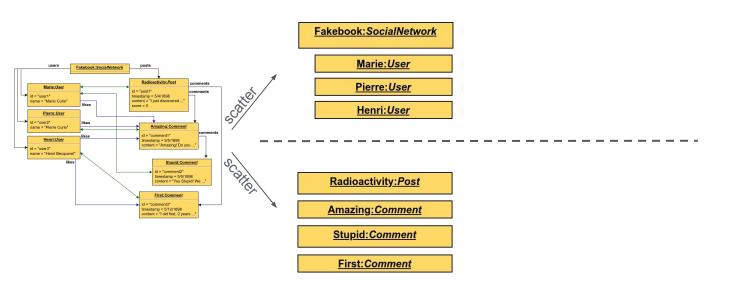
- Distribute data-structures
- Explicit communication operations
 - Take advantage of scatter/gather operations
 - Broadcast global knowledge



Instantiate phase: Create output elements



SPARKTE: DIST. ENGINE



Data-distributed strategy: (*Map-Reduce* phase)

- Input elements are distributed
- Input model is broadcasted

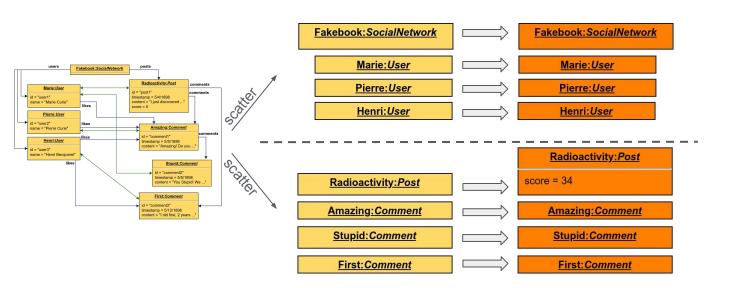
As output:

- Instantiated output model elements
- Trace-links (mapping input-output)

Instantiate phase: Create output elements



SPARKTE: DIST. ENGINE



Data-distributed strategy: (*Map-Reduce* phase)

- Input elements are distributed
- Input model is broadcasted

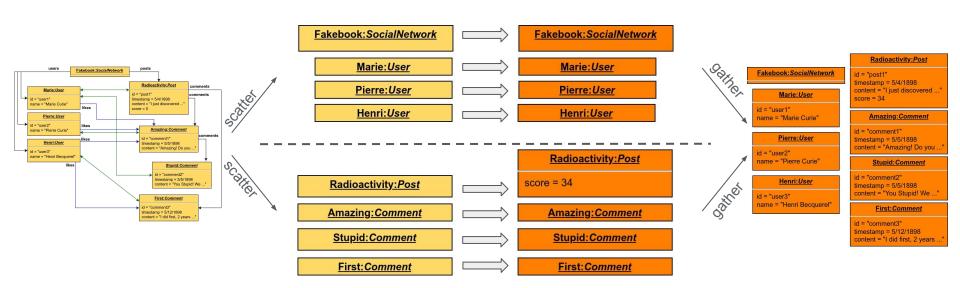
As output:

- Instantiated output model elements
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Instantiate phase: Create output elements



SPARKTE: DIST ENGINE



Data-distributed strategy: (*Map-Reduce* phase)

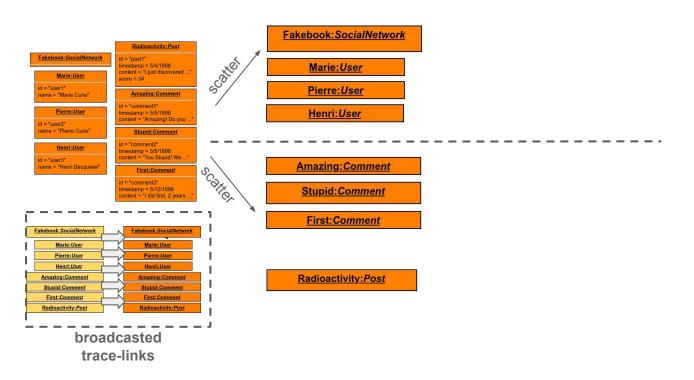
- Input elements are distributed
- Input model is broadcasted

As output:

- Instantiated output model elements
- Trace-links (mapping input-output)

Apply phase: Create output links



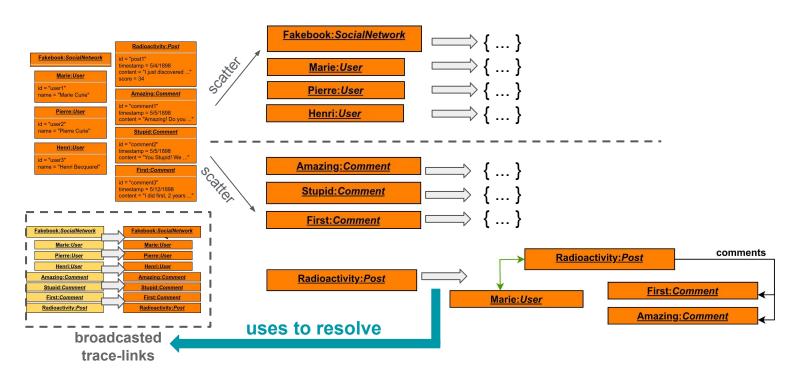


Data-distributed strategy: (*Map-Reduce* phase)

- Output elements are distributed
- Trace-links are broadcasted

Apply phase: Create output links



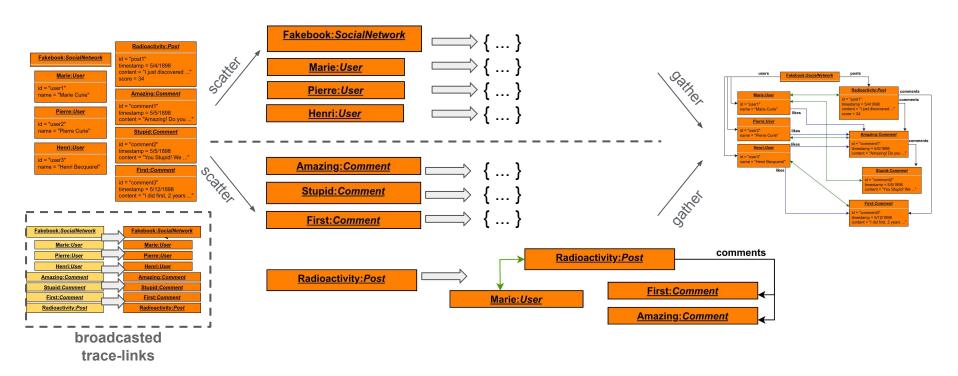


Data-distributed strategy: (*Map-Reduce* phase)

- Output elements are distributed
- Trace-links are broadcasted

Apply phase: Create output links





Data-distributed strategy: (*Map-Reduce* phase)

- Output elements are distributed
- Trace-links are broadcasted

Vertical scalability of model transformation on Spark



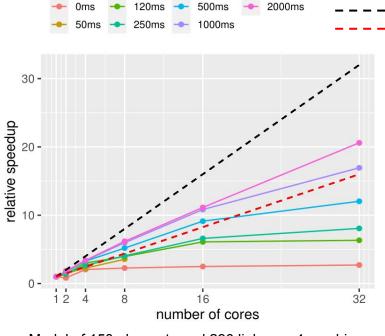
ideal speedup

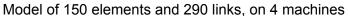
50% of ideal speedup

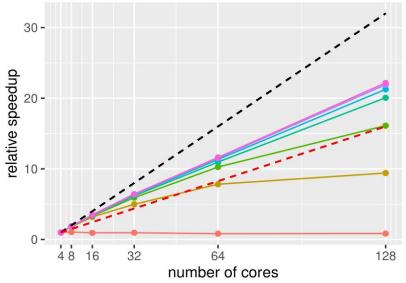
SPARKTE: DIST. ENGINE

- Simulate a uniform amount of computation on nodes
 - fixed time for each task

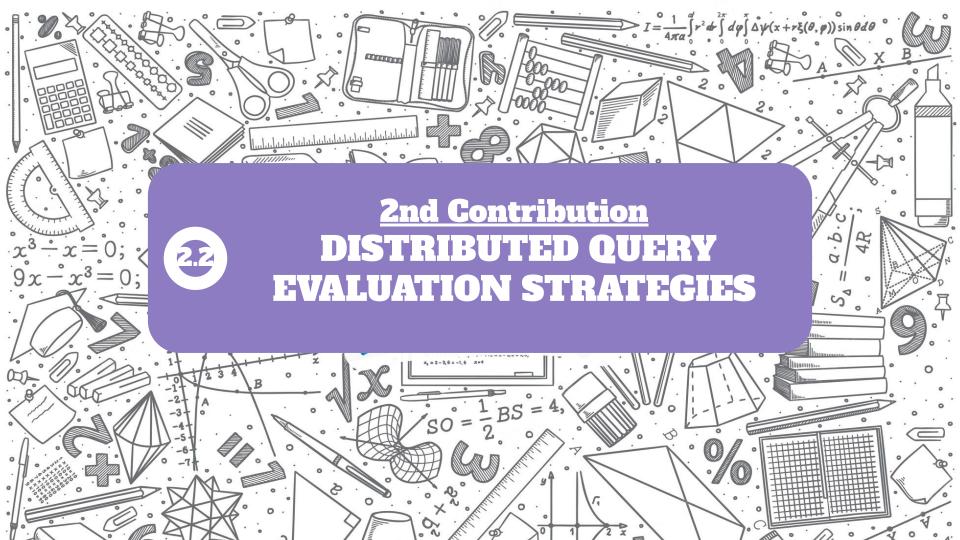








Model of 600 elements and 1060 links, 8 machines



Many solutions for executing queries distributively

- Evaluation of distributed design choices for query execution
 - Take a query whose evaluation is dependant from input model
 - Implement with several design choices
 - Evaluate them and try to correlate with input

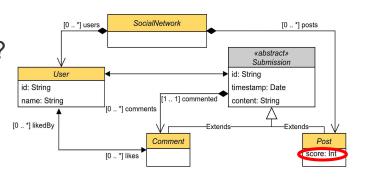
Several design choices for running a query



QUERY EVAL. STRATEGIES

- Query:
 - What is the score for a post in a social network?
- A score function

```
score(p: Post) = # comments × 10 + # likes
```





Several design choices (implementation)



```
score(p: Post) :=
  comments(p).size() * 10
      + likes(p).size()
comments(s: Submission) :=
 [s.comments].union(
     c: s.comments.flatMap(
    \lambda c.comments(c))
likes(p: Post) :=
 comments(p).map(λc.likes)
```

- Design-choices for running the query:
 - 1. Scala-OCL
 - No distribution (sequential)
 - 2. **Spark-OCL** (Spark core API)
 - Delegate distribution to Spark
 - 3. **MapReduce** (Spark core API)
 - More control of parallelism
 - 4. **Pregel** from (GraphX)
 - Iterative process
 - 5. Hybrid approaches
 - Spark-OCL + Pregel
 - MapReduce + Pregel

Experiments



- Proposed models from TTC
- Calculate score value
- Cannot really extract relevant metrics about topology

	Dataset					Speed-up (compared to Sequential Scala-OCL)					
#	# users	# posts	# comments	# likes	Scala- OCL	Spark- OCL	Pregel	MapReduce	Spark-OCL + Pregel	MapReduce + Pregel	
1	889	1064	118	24	1x	0.39x	0.36x	0.46x	0.44x	0.46x	
2	1845	2315	190	66	1x	0.51x	0.68x	0.85x	0.66x	0.71x	
3	2270	5056	204	129	1x	0.27x	0.35x	2.34x	0.15x	2.96x	
4	5518	9220	394	572	1x	4.25x	5.21x	4.17x	4.68x	4.03x	
5	10929	18872	595	1598	1x	4.68x	2.83x	2.39x	1.97x	3.91x	
6	18083	39212	781	4770	1x	4.07x	4.12x	4.58x	5.17x	3.27x	

Experiments: Correlation input vs. results



Correlation matrix: input model vs. speed-ups								
Size Spark-OCL Pregel MapReduce Spark-OCL + Pregel MapReduce + Pregel								
# users	0.78	0.67	0.74	0.76	0.39			
# posts	0.71	0.62	0.75	0.75	0.32			
# comments	0.86	0.74	0.78	0.79	0.51			
# likes	0.62	0.57	0.7	0.73	0.19			

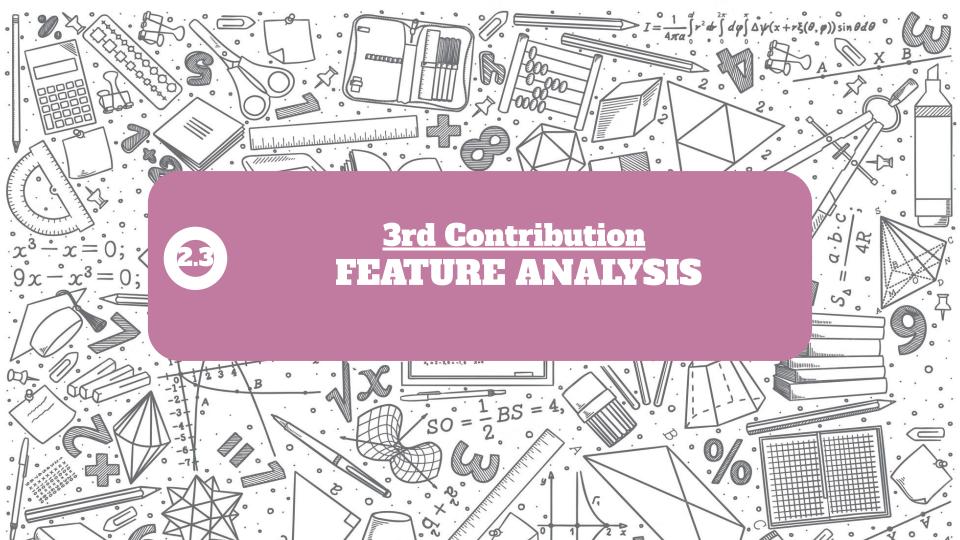
Experiments: Correlation input vs. results



QUERY EVAL. STRATEGIES

Correlation matrix: input model vs. speed-ups								
Size Spark- OCL Pregel MapReduce Spark-OCL + Pregel MapReduce + Pregel								
# users	0.78	0.67	0.74	0.76	0.39			
# posts	0.71	0.62	0.75	0.75	0.32			
# comments	0.86	0.74	0.78	0.79	0.51			
# likes	0.62	0.57	0.7	0.73	0.19			

Correlation matrix: ratio in input model vs speed-ups							
Spark-OCL Pregel MapReduce Spark-OCL + Pregel MapReduce + Pregel							
ratio: #users / #likes	-0.85	-0.79	-0.89	-0.75	-0.82		
ratio: #posts / #likes	-0.96	-0.88	-0.82	-0.85	-0.66		
ratio: #comments / #likes	-0.8	-0.74	-0.86	-0.69	-0.83		



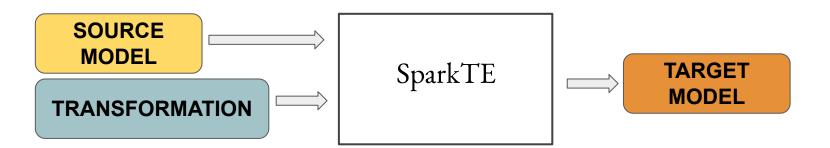


Lack of unified proposition for comparing design choices

- Make possible configurable distributed transformation
 - Formalized past contributions and additional design choices
 - Design a configurable engine
 - Evaluate them and analyse impact

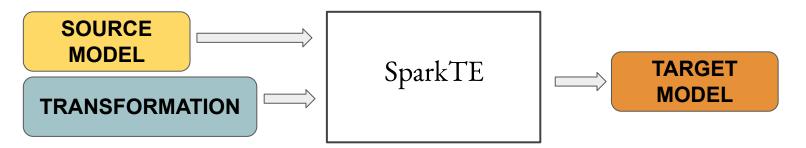
Configurable engine



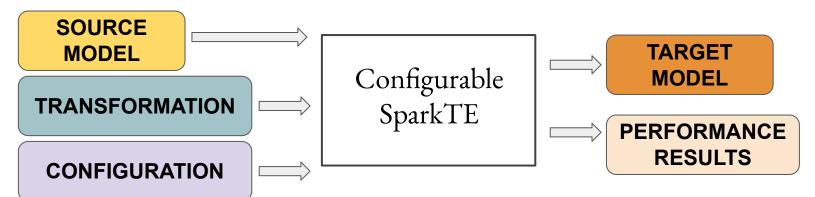


Configurable engine



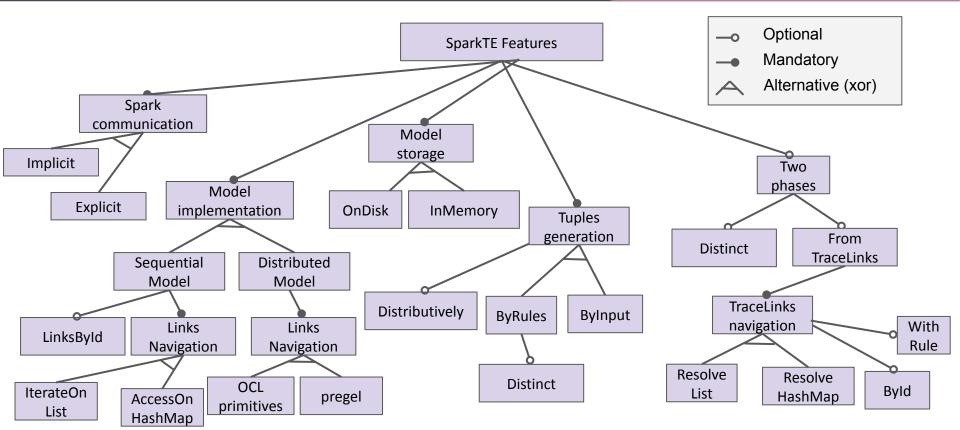


- Take **as input** a configuration conforms to the feature model
- Produce as output performance results (computation time)



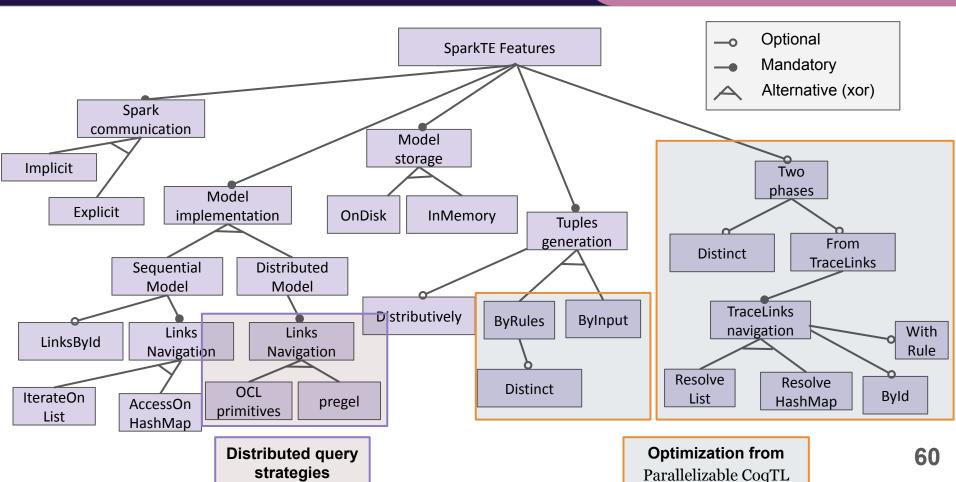
SparkTE feature diagram





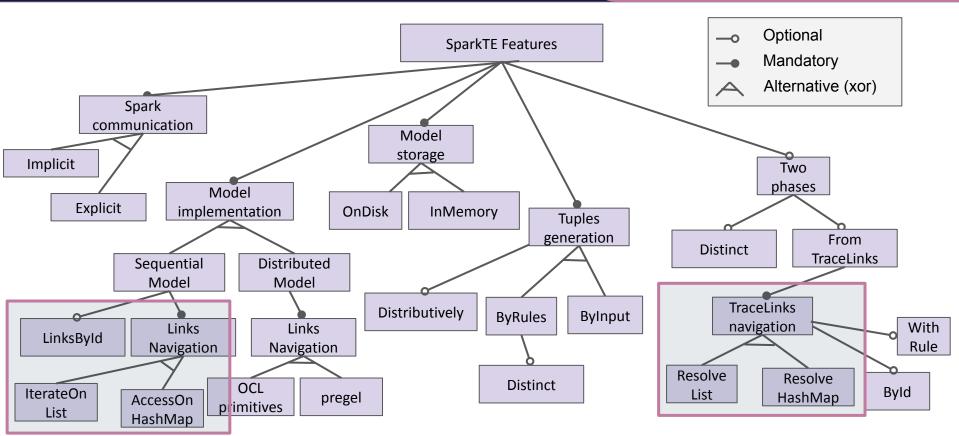
SparkTE feature diagram





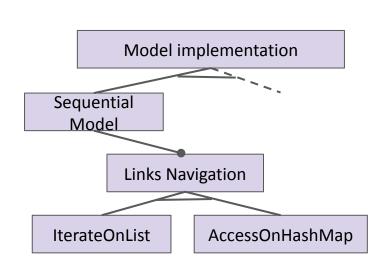
SparkTE feature diagram





Feature 1: Link navigation strategy in sequential model



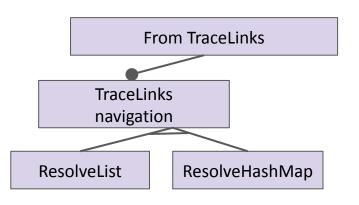


● IterateOnList

- Navigation by iteration
- Simple to set-up
- AccessOnHashMap
 - Additional computation in model loading
 - Increase memory usage
 - Direct access on links from elements

Feature 2: Trace-Links structure and resolution in apply phase





ResolveList

- Resolution by iteration
- Naturally gathered by master node
- ResolveHashMap
 - Additional computation in instantiate phase
 - Increase memory usage
 - Fastest resolution

Using configurable engine to find features synergie



Execution of Identity transformation on a model of 100k elements and 250k links (4 cores)

Configuration 1: Links navigation	Configuration 2: TraceLinks navigation	Computation time (sec)	Instantiate phase (sec)	Apply phase (sec)
IterateOnList	ResolveList	1636 sec	3 sec	1633 sec
IterateOnList	ResolveHashMap	1584 sec	3 sec	1581 sec
AccessOnHashMap	ResolveList	233 sec	6 sec	227 sec
AccessOnHashMap	ResolveHashMap	12 sec	6 sec	6 sec

- TraceLinks navigation's impact
 - on the whole computation is negligible
 - o is **important** when **Links navigation** is processed by AccessOnHashMap
- ➤ Links navigation's impact
 - decreases the whole computation time
 - increases the computation time of the instantiate phase

Design-space exploration for the Find affinity case



Feature label	Parallelizable CoqTL design choices (C1)	Optimal design choices (C2)	
Model implementation	Sequential Model	Sequential Model	
o linksByld	false	false	
Link Navigation	IterateOnList	ResolveHashMap	
Model storage	InMemory	InMemory	
Spark communication	Implicit	Explicit	
Tuples generation	ByRules	ByInput	
o Distributively	false	false	
o Distinct	false	true	
TraceLinks Navigation	ResolveList	ResolveList	
o byld	false	false	
o withRule	false	true	
o Distinct	false	true	

Design-space exploration for the Find affinity case

false

Distinct

0



Feature label	Parallelizable CoqTL design choices (C1)	Optimal design choices (C2)	#elements	#links	C1 computation time	C2 computation time		
Model implementation	Sequential Model	Sequential Model	1000	3000	9.799 sec	4.978 sec		
o linksById	false	false	2500	7300	81.047 sec	7.803 sec		
Link Navigation	IterateOnList	ResolveHashMap	5000	15000	882.708 sec	19.127 sec		
Model storage	InMemory	InMemory	3000	13000	002.700 300	13.127 300		
Spark communication	Implicit	Explicit	7500	22000	> 2h	36.928 sec		
Tuples generation	ByRules	ByInput	10000	45000	Timeout error	65.198 sec		
o Distributively	false	false						
o Distinct	false	true	> The feature model is useful for comp					
TraceLinks Navigation	ResolveList	ResolveList	implementations ➤ Gives useful insights about the €		ne engine			
o byld	false	false	 Highlighted correlation between feature 					
o withRule	false	true						

true

t the engine ween features 66



Contribution of the thesis



Problem 1:

Many solutions for executing rules distributively

Built a distributed solution from a specification

- Re-designed specification to make it distributable
- Made a proof of equivalence for optimizations
- Shown our solution is scalable

Problem 2:

Many solutions for executing queries distributively

Evaluated distributed execution strategies for a query

- Implemented three design-choices
- Proposed hybrid solution
- Performance variation depending on the strategy

Problem 3:

Need an unified proposition for comparing design choices

Formalized features in our distributed solution

- Shown the synergies between them
- Shown the impact on performance

Publications



- Jolan Philippe, Hélène Coullon, Massimo Tisi, Gerson Sunyé. Towards Transparent Combination of Model Management Execution Strategies for Low-Code Development Platforms. 23rd ACM/IEEE International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems (MODELS): Companion Proceedings, Oct 2020, Montreal (Virtually), Canada. 10.1145/3417990.3420206. Hal-02952952
- Jolan Philippe, Massimo Tisi, Hélène Coullon, Gerson Sunyé. Executing Certified Model Transformations on Apache Spark. 14th ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Software Language Engineering (SLE), Oct 2021, Chicago IL, United States. 10.1145/3486608.3486901. Hal-03343942
- Ongoing: Jolan Philippe, Massimo Tisi, Gerson Sunyé. Analysis of the Design-Space of a Distributed Transformation Engine. Software and Systems Modeling (SoSyM)
- Several public Lowcomote deliverables
 - Concepts for Multi-paradigm distributed transformation
 - Scalable low-code artefact persistence and query
 - Multi-paradigm distributed transformation engine

Future work



- Automated design-space exploration for a given scenario
 - A model of the input (e.g., topological metrics)
 - A model of the platform (Spark and ≠)
 - Constraints and requirements
- Other parameters to optimize (# CPU time)
 - Network bandwidth
 - Memory consumption
 - Energy consumption/production
- + Other execution strategies (≠ data-dist)
 - Take advantage of Spark for task-distribution
 - Combine incrementality and laziness to distribution



Contribution to the Analysis of the Design-Space of a Distributed Transformation Engine

Jolan PHILIPPE

PhD Defense, speciality: Computer Science

