



# Computing without Servers, V8, Rocket Ships, and Other Batsh\*t Crazy Ideas in Data Systems

**Jimmy Lin**

David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science  
University of Waterloo

Wednesday, August 29, 2018

# DESIRES

A systems-oriented biennial conference, complementary in its mission to the mainstream Information Access and Retrieval conferences, emphasizing the *innovative technological aspects* of search and retrieval systems.

It gathers researchers and practitioners from both *academia and industry* to discuss the latest innovative and visionary ideas in the field.

still 16 oz. still 16 oz. still 16 oz. still 16 oz.

Vermont's Finest  
**BEN & JERRY'S**  
ICE CREAM

**half  
baked**

ONE  
PINT  
(473mL)

Chocolate & Vanilla Ice Creams  
mixed with Gobs of Chocolate Chip  
Cookie Dough & Fudge Brownies

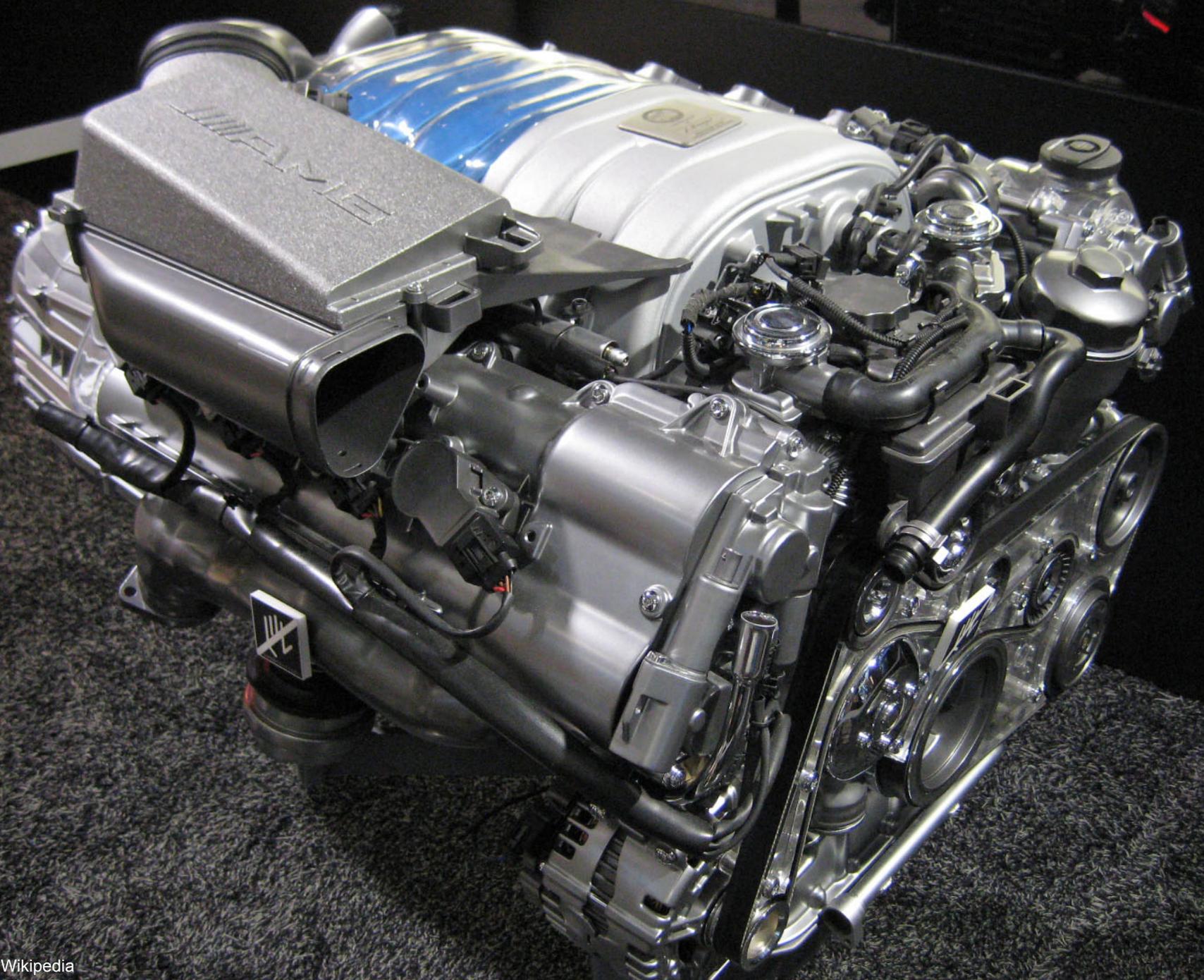


# DESIRES

A systems-oriented biennial conference, complementary in its mission to the mainstream Information Access and Retrieval conferences, emphasizing the *innovative technological aspects of search and retrieval systems*.

It gathers researchers and practitioners from both *academia and industry* to discuss the latest innovative and visionary ideas in the field.







What's the connection?





Source: Google





Source: Flickr (massimoleonardi/8064194094/)









Source: Flickr (massimoleonardi/8064194094/)



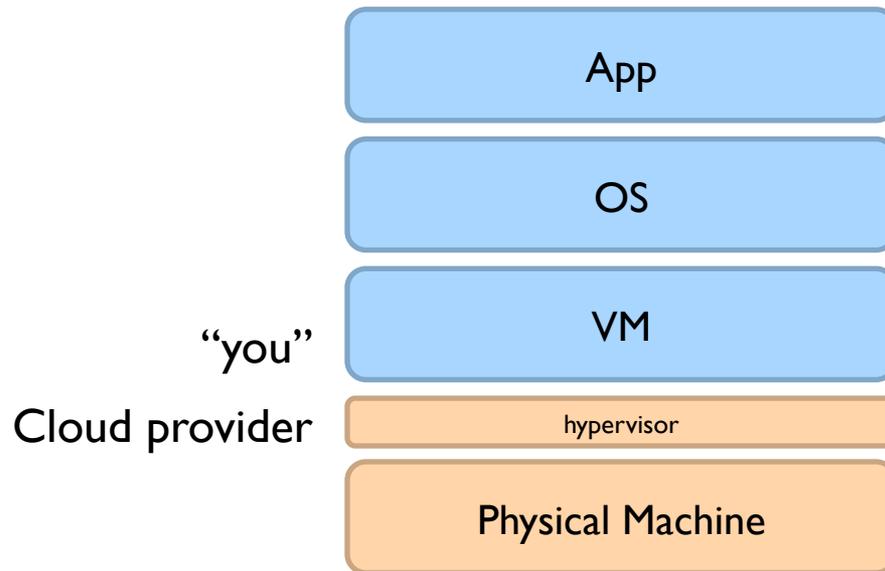
Source: Flickr (massimoleonardi/8064194094/)

Cloud computing allows us to explore different abstractions and organizations of computing

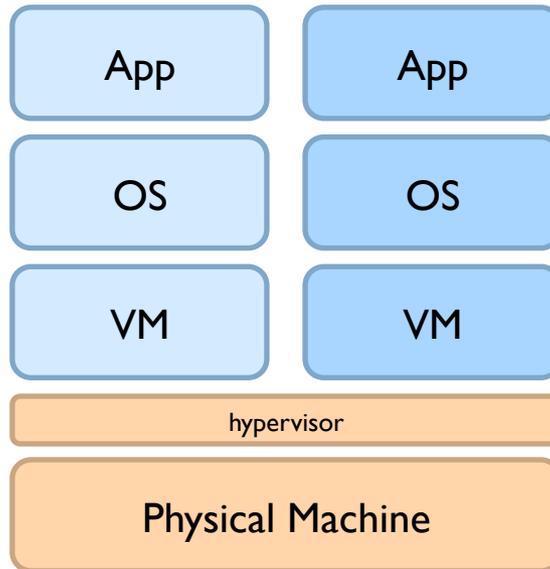
In the beginning...



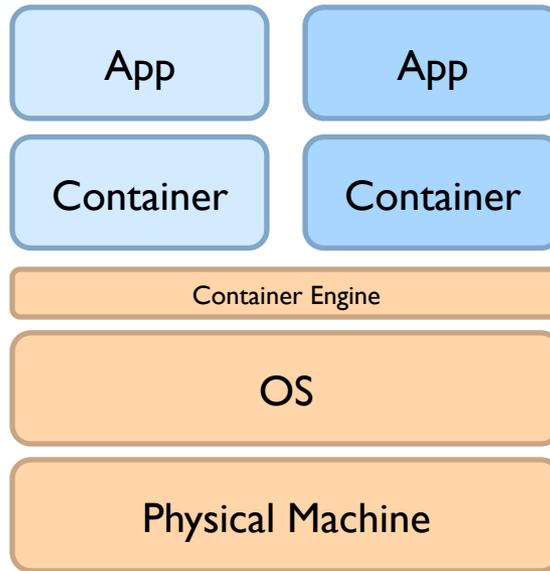
# Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)



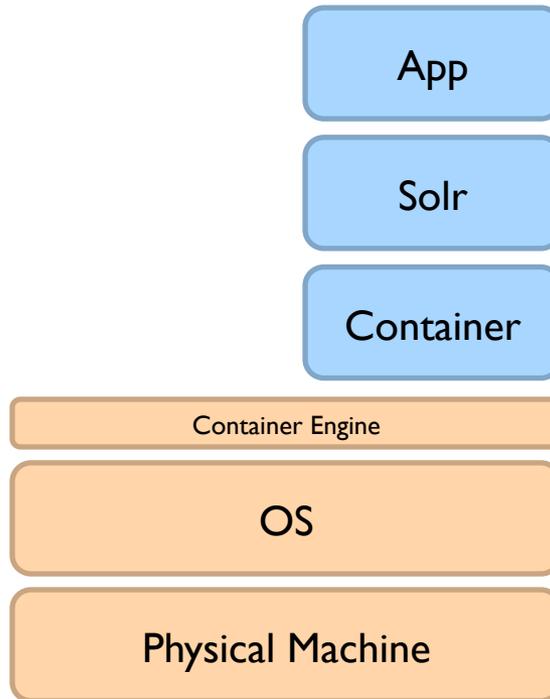
# Multi-Tenancy



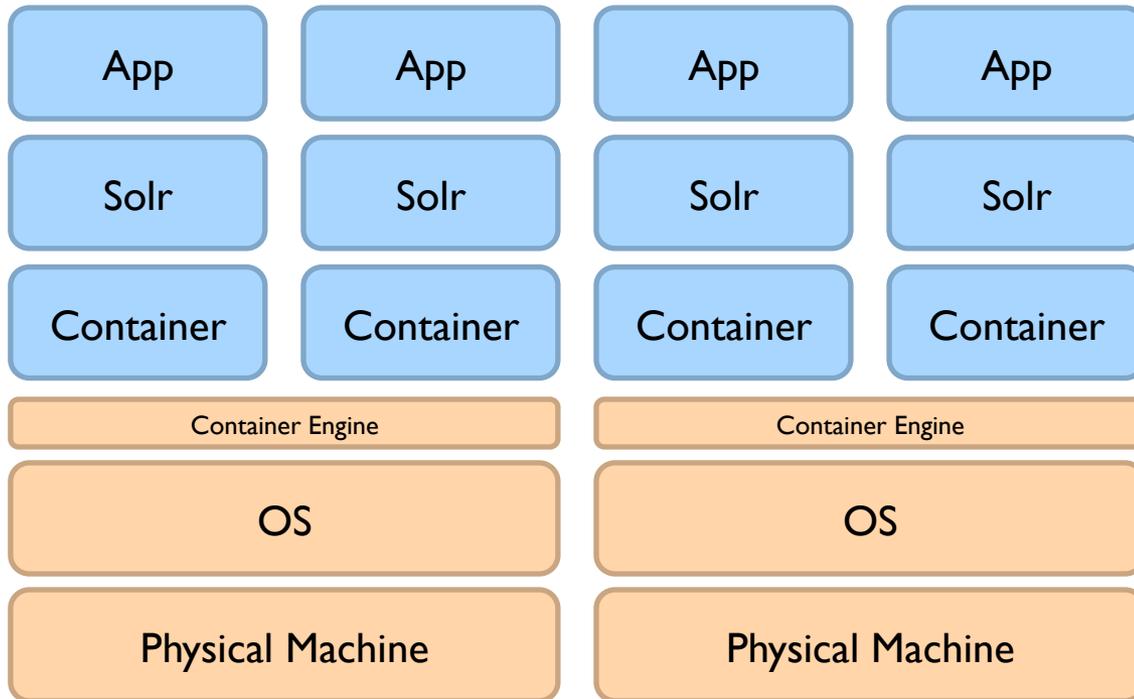
# Containers >> VMs



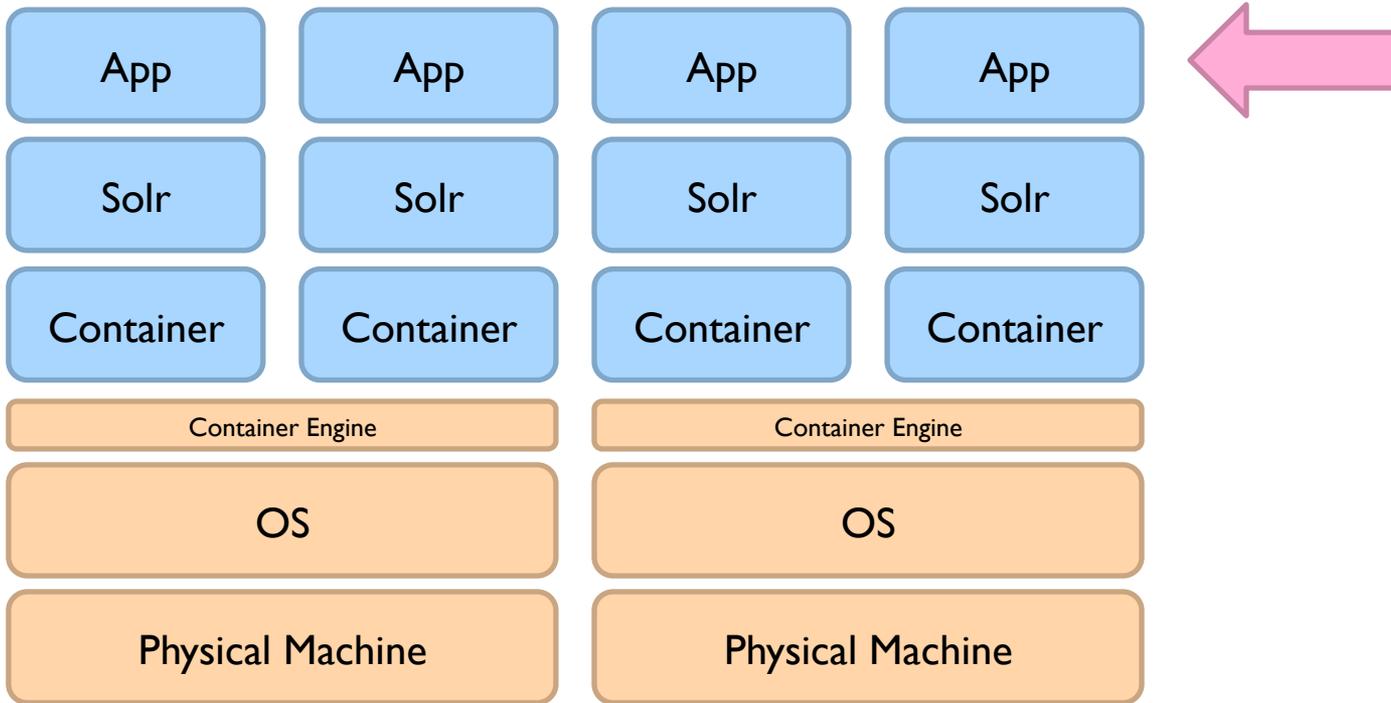
# Typical Stack



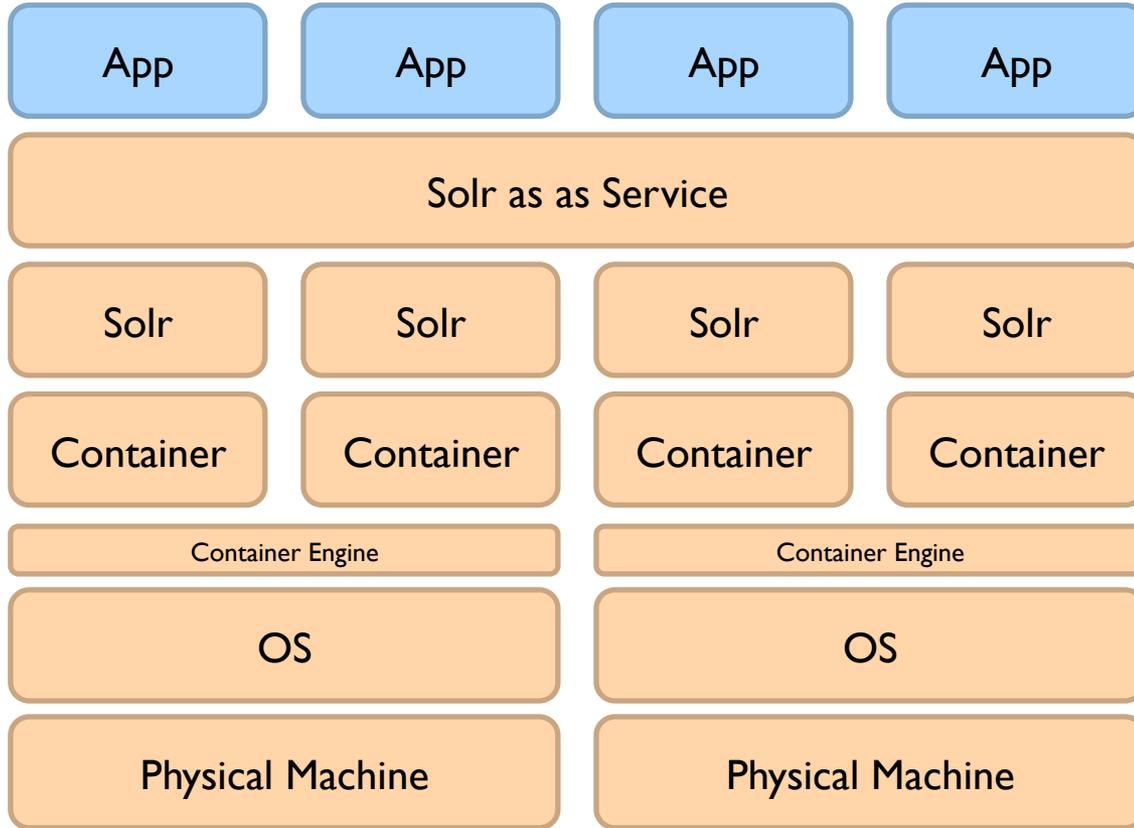
# Multi-Container Orchestration



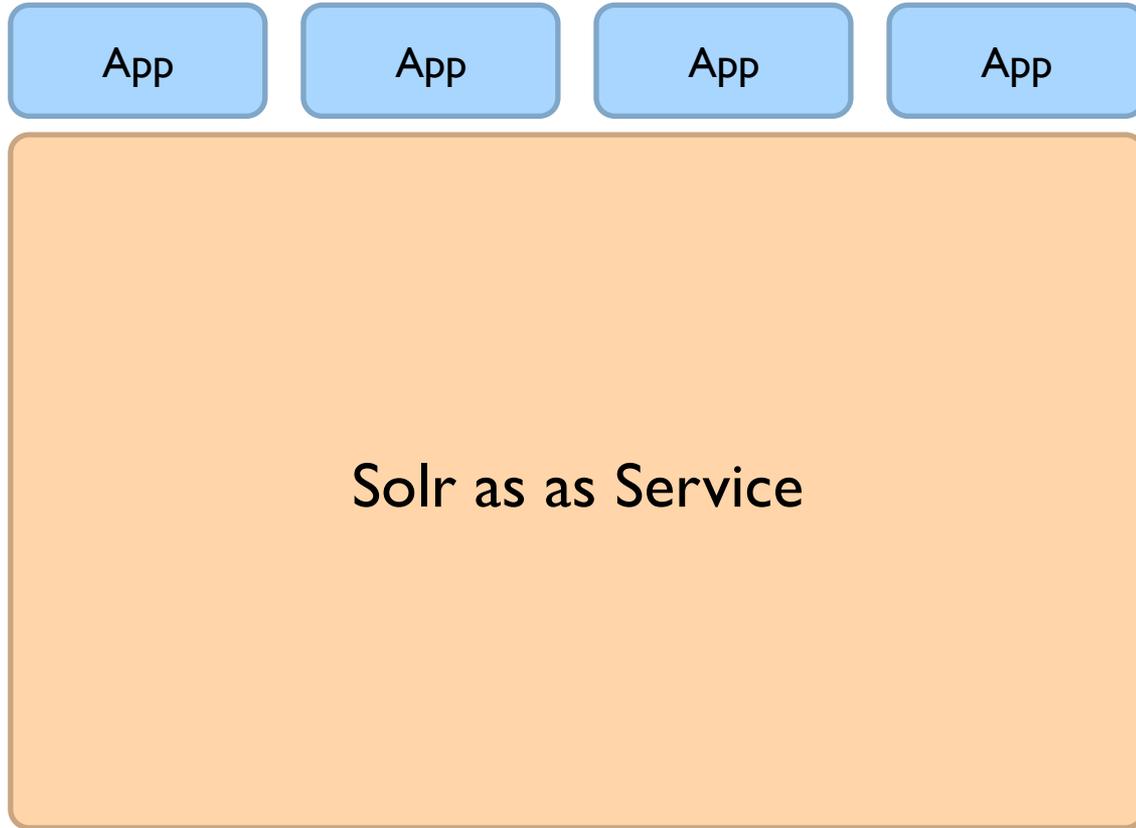




# Platform as a Service

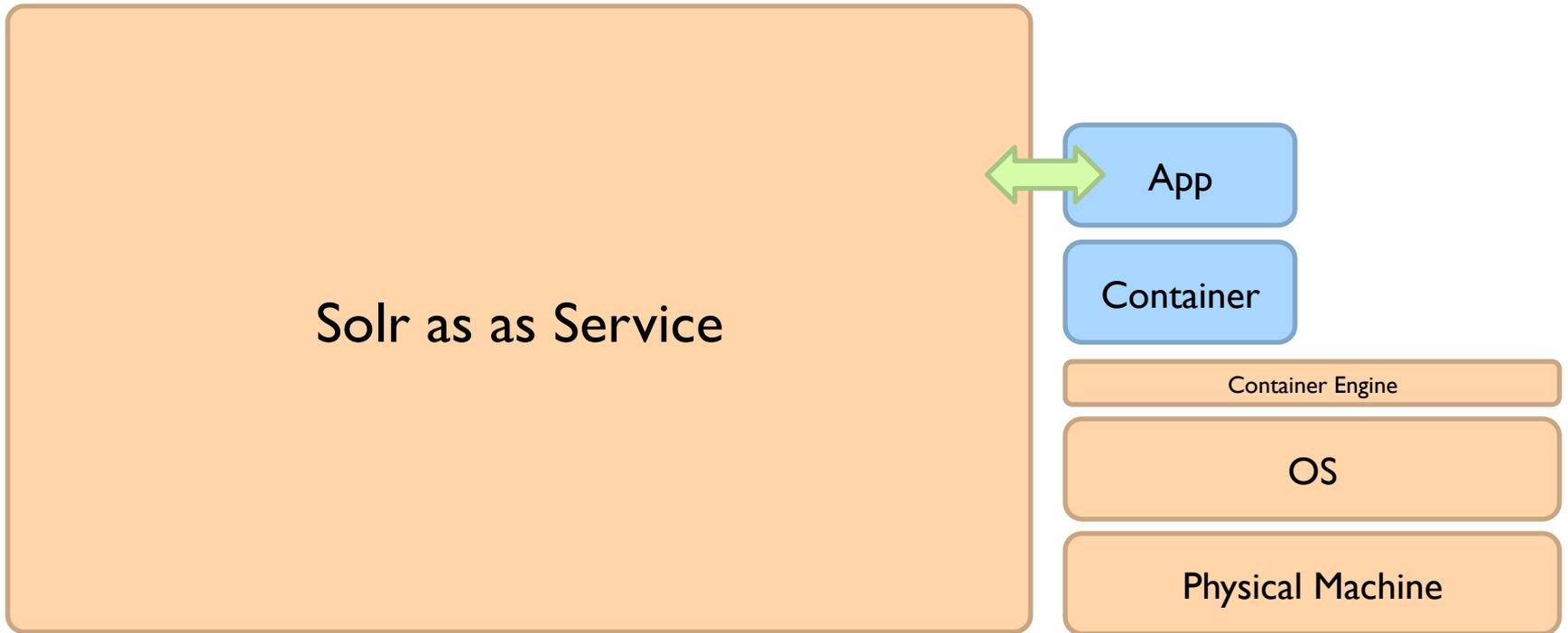


# Platform as a Service

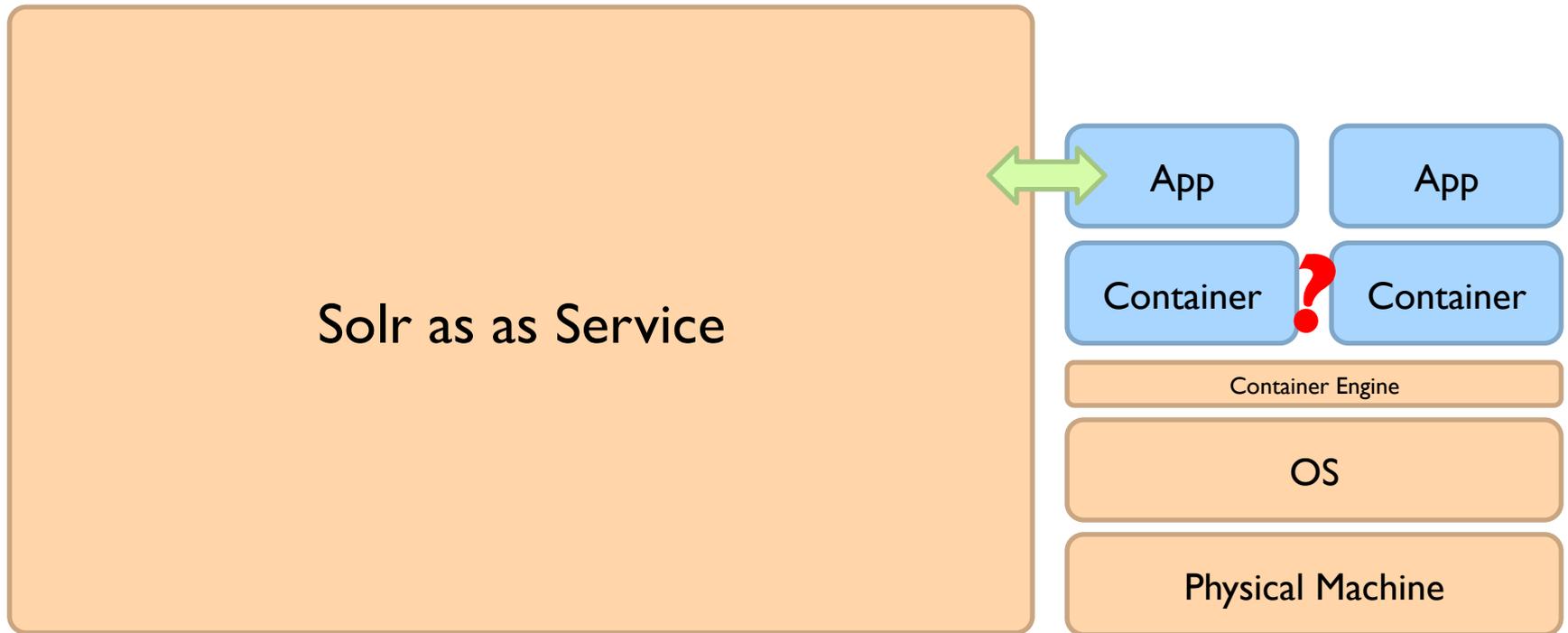


Service-level agreements (SLA) in terms of latency, capacity, scalability, etc.

# What about the apps?



# Scaling out the apps...







# Operational Semantics of Computing...

$$\frac{\langle E, s \rangle \Rightarrow V}{\langle L := E, s \rangle \longrightarrow (s \uplus (L \mapsto V))}$$

if the expression  $E$  in state  $s$  reduces to value  $V$ ,  
then the program  $L := E$  will update the state  $s$  with the assignment  $L = V$

State

State as a Service

(persistent storage, databases, message queues, ...)

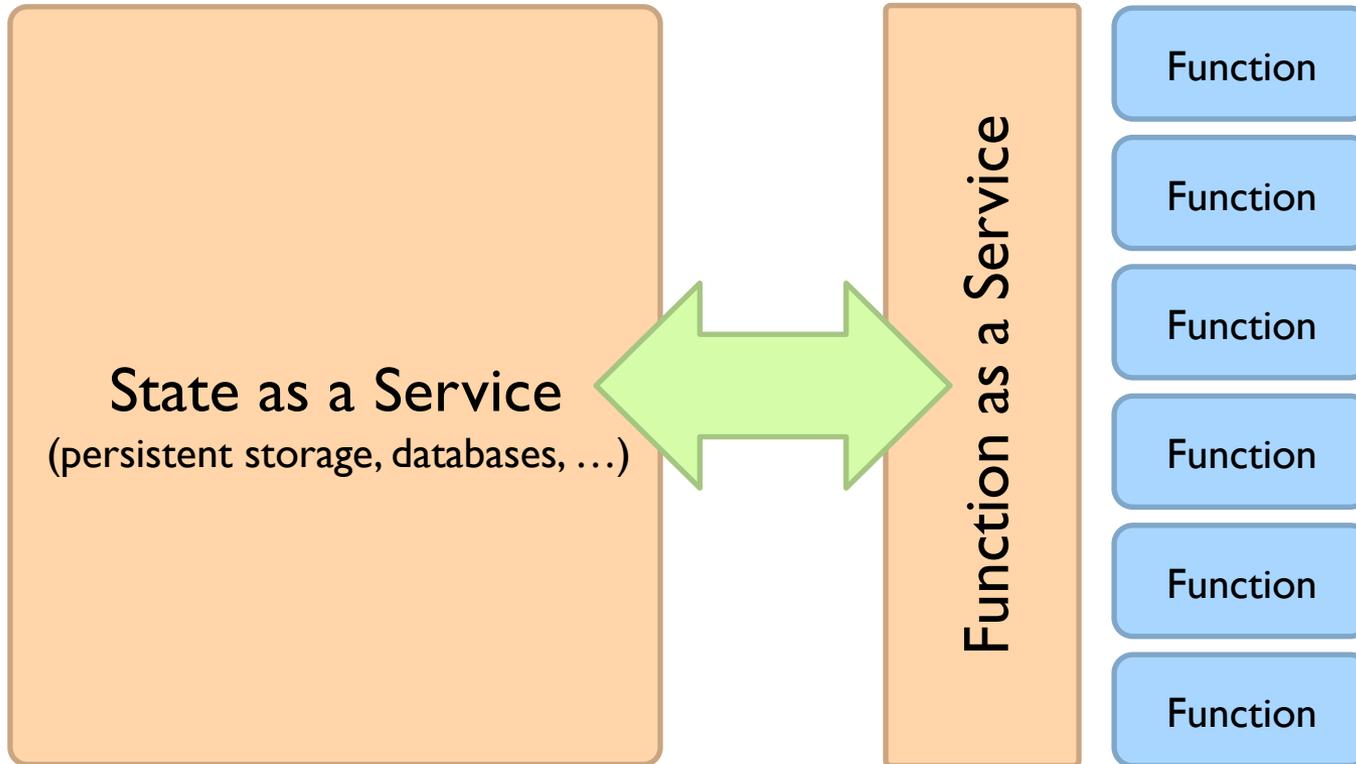
Transitions

Function as a Service

(blocks of code with a well-defined entry and exit points)

# Computing without Servers

Developer: Write a bunch of functions typically – read state, perform some computation, update state

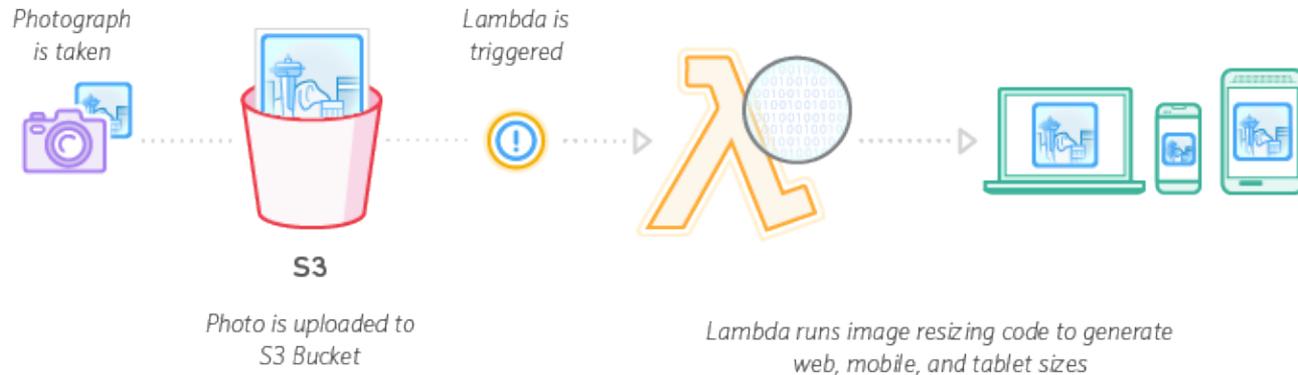


Cloud provider handles everything else!  
allocation of resources for execution, scaling up and down,  
load balancing, cleaning up, etc.

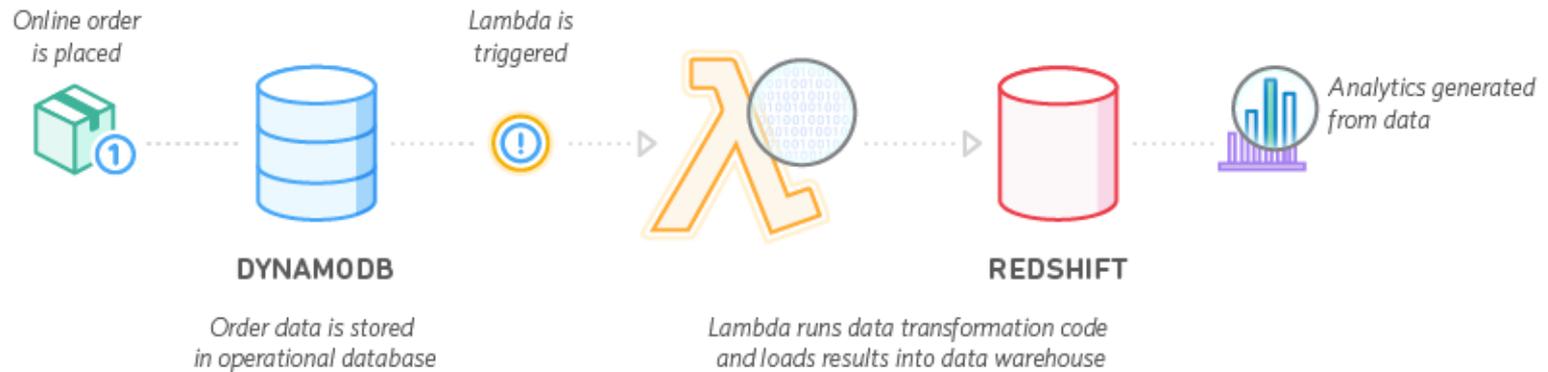
Cost model: pay per function invocation

# Serverless Examples

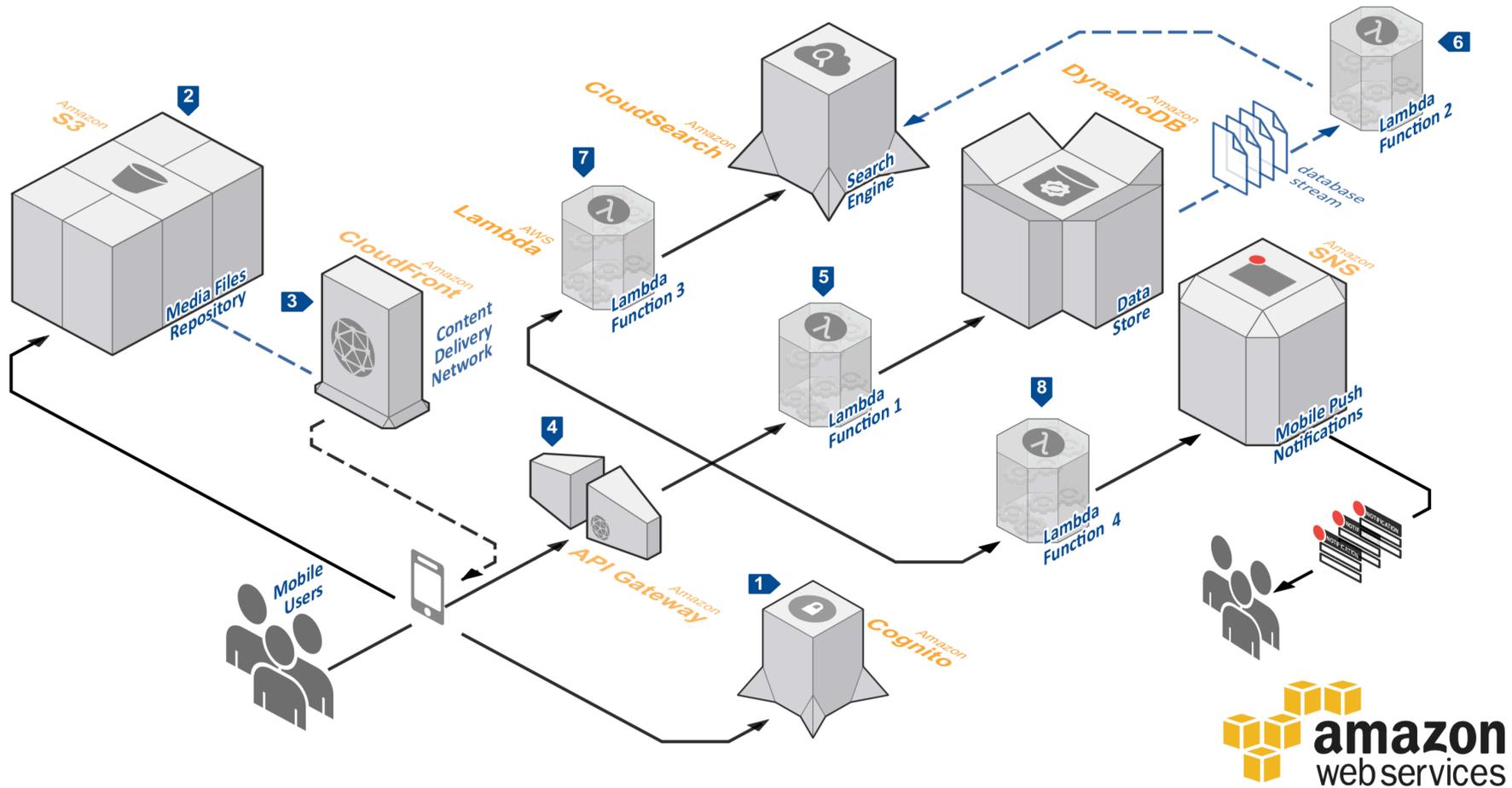
## Example: Image Thumbnail Creation



## Example: Retail Data Warehouse ETL



# Serverless Examples



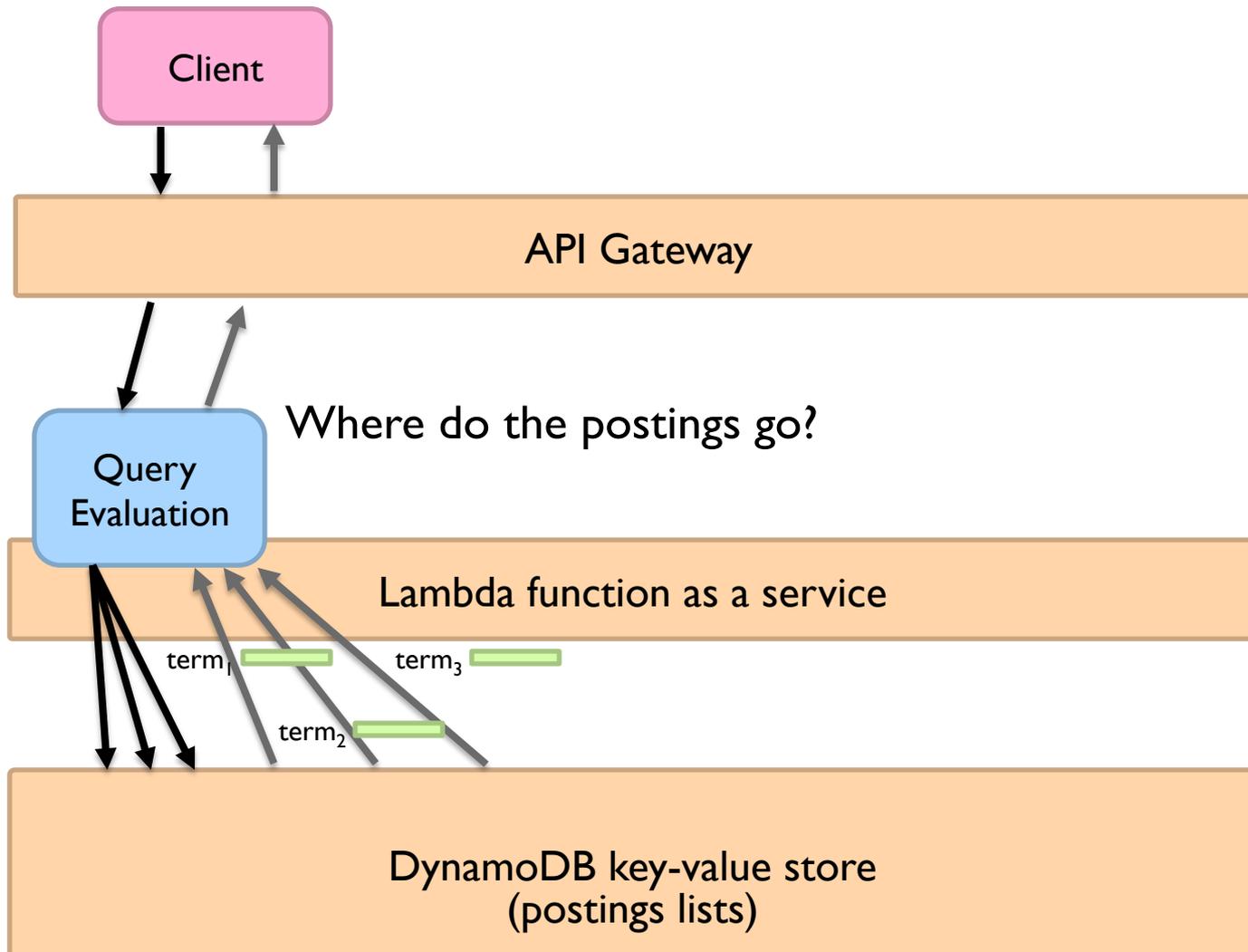


It's not *actually* computing  
without servers...

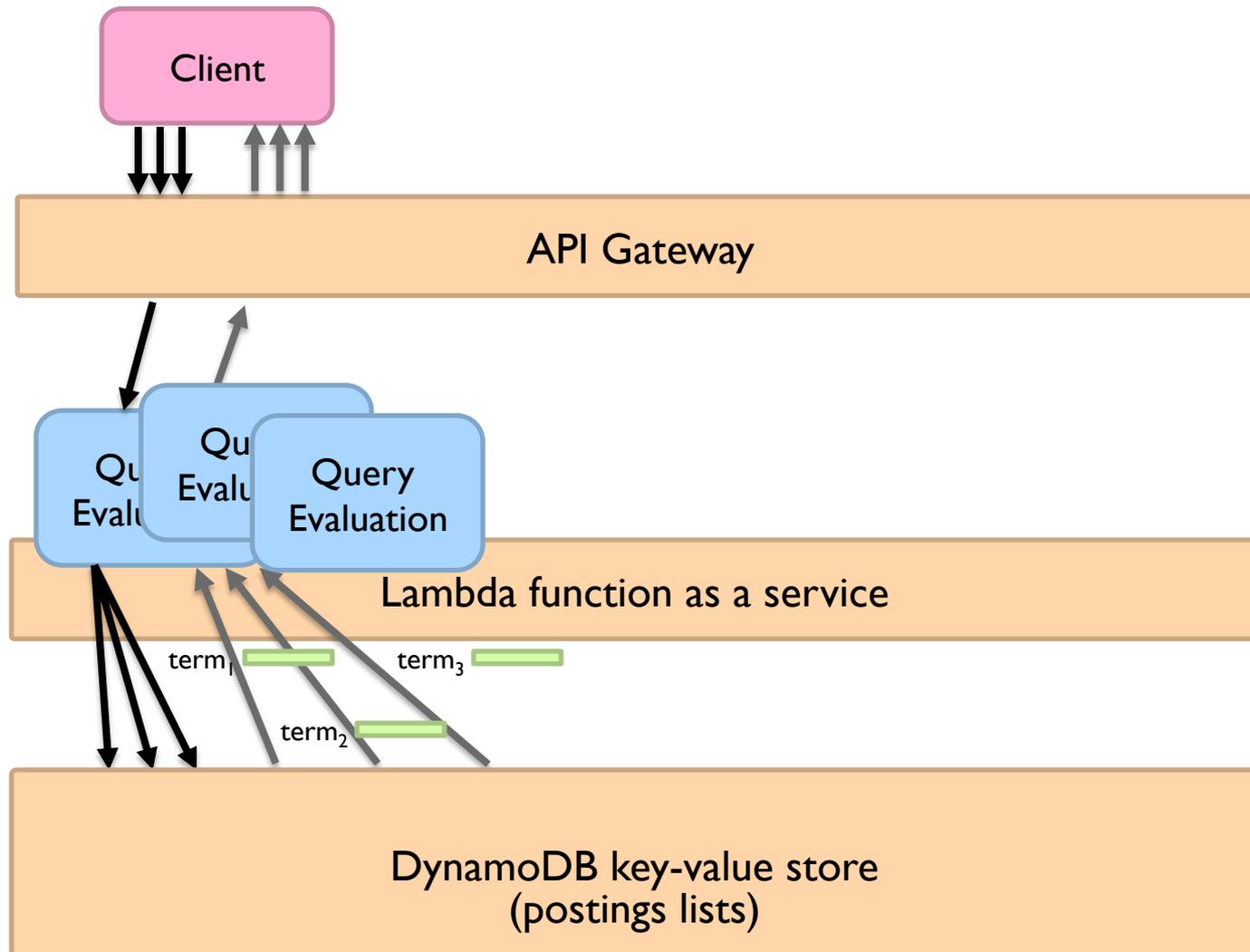
It's just someone else's problem!

What would a serverless search engine look like?

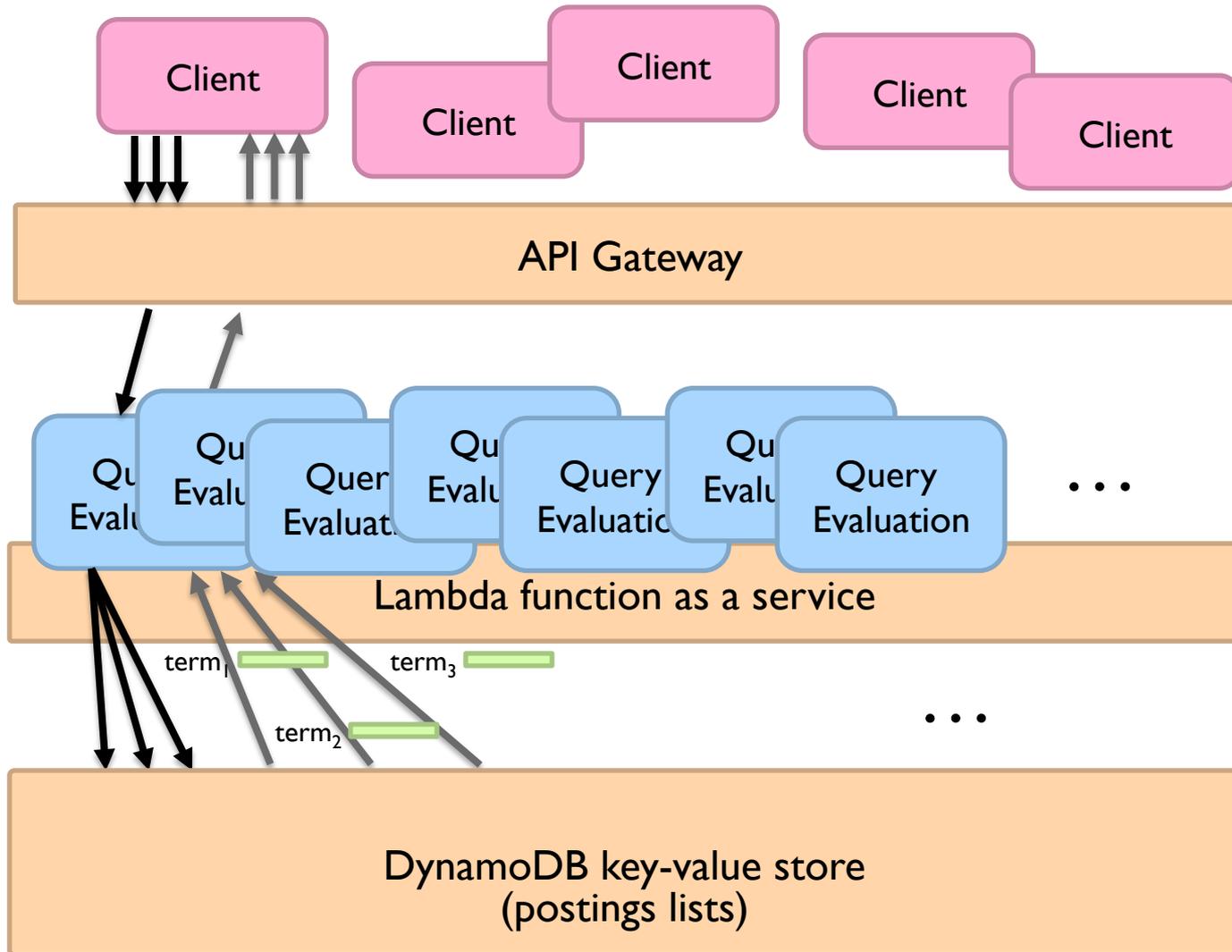
# Serverless Search

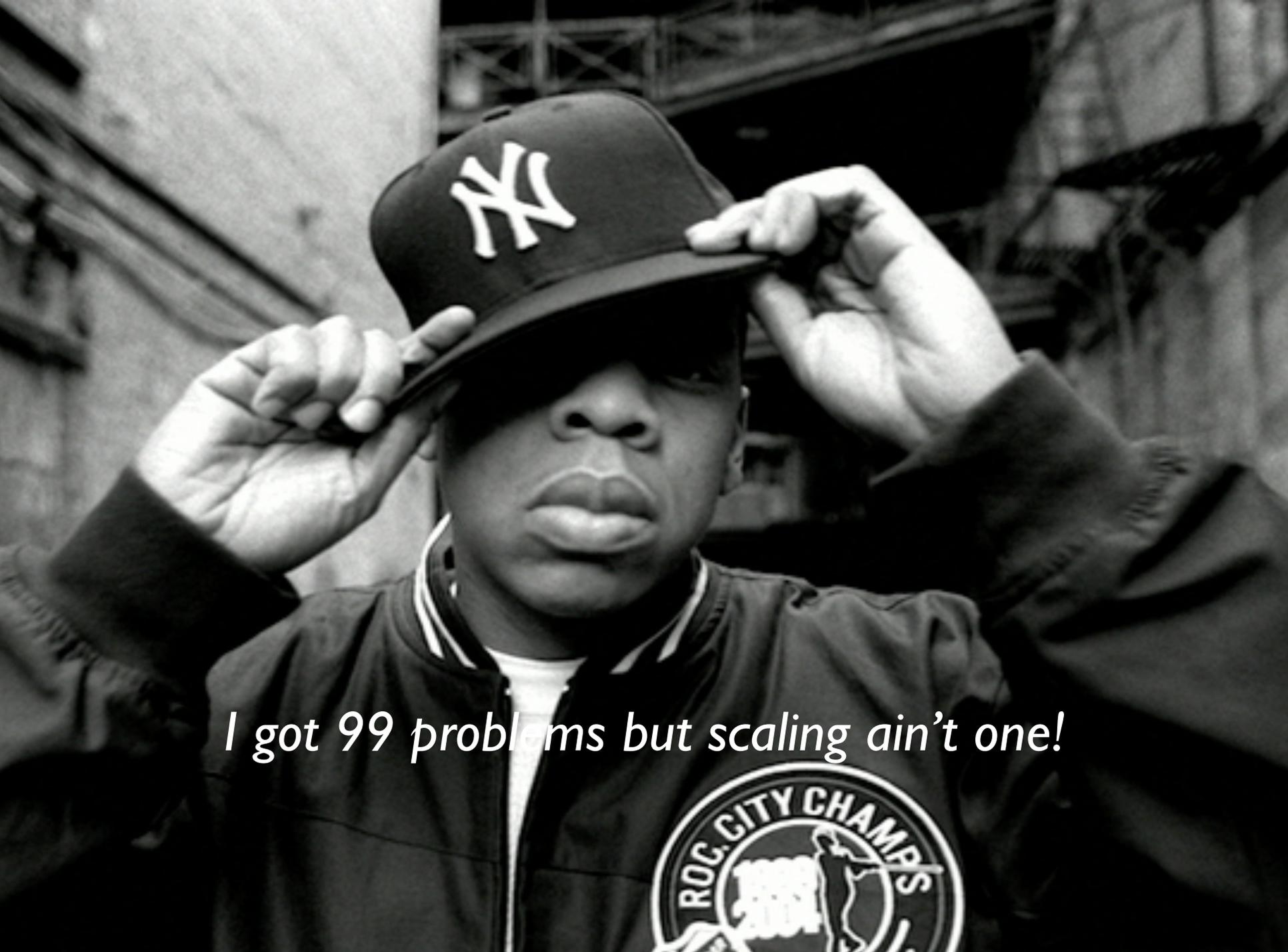


# Serverless Search



# Serverless Search

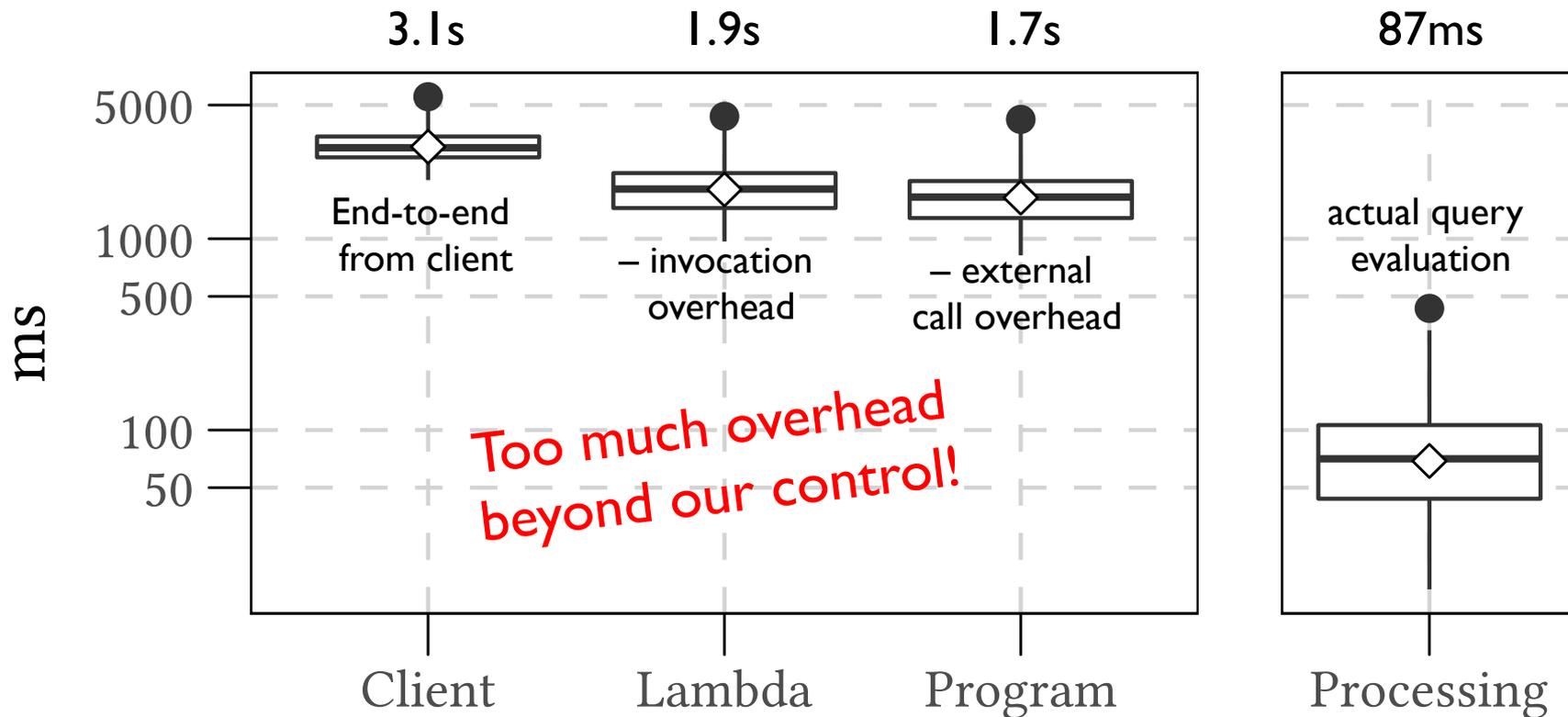




*I got 99 problems but scaling ain't one!*

# How well does serverless search work?

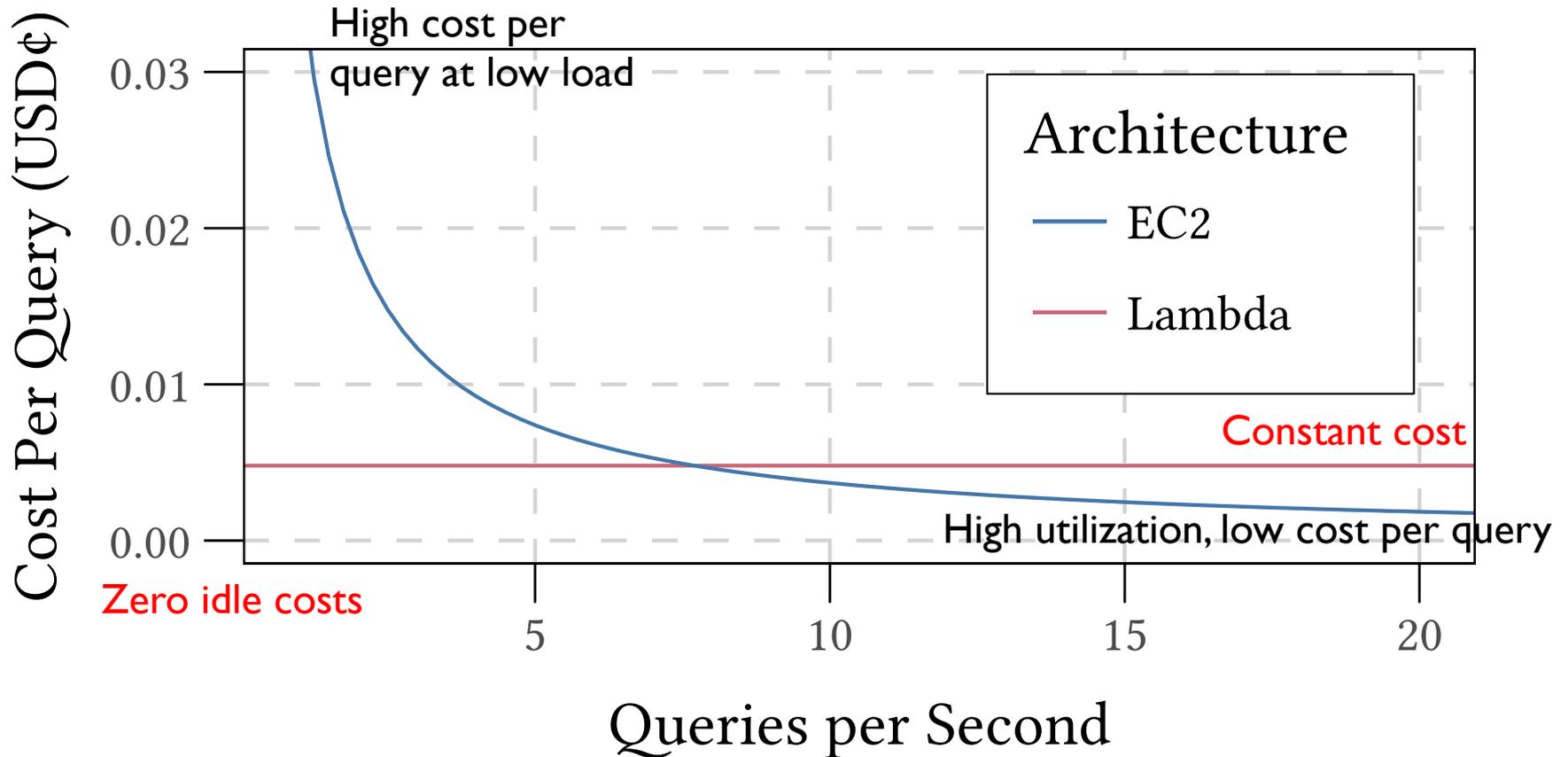
tl; dr – *currently, not very well...*



## Query Latency

Gov2 collection (25m docs), topic 701-850

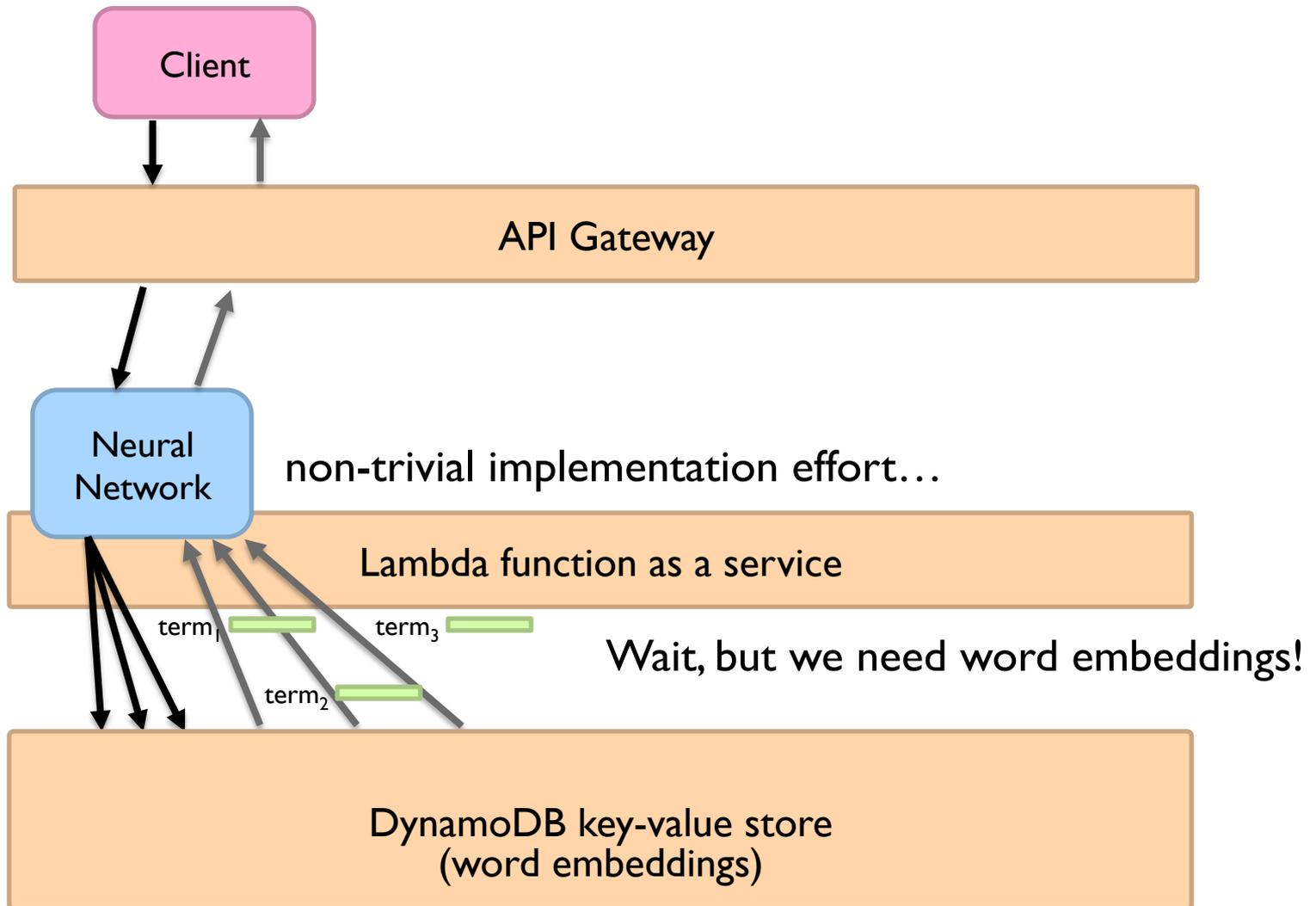
# Serverless Search Costs



EC2 r3.4xlarge instance – extrapolating from JASS  
(ECIR 2016 reproducibility study)

Okay, what about neural networks?

# Serverless Neural Networks



# How well does it work?

tl; dr – *pretty compelling!*

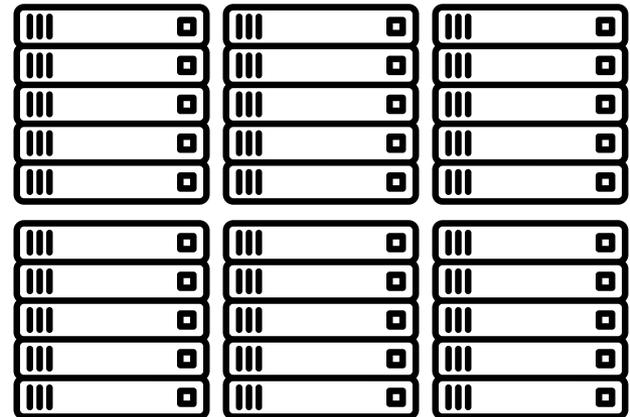
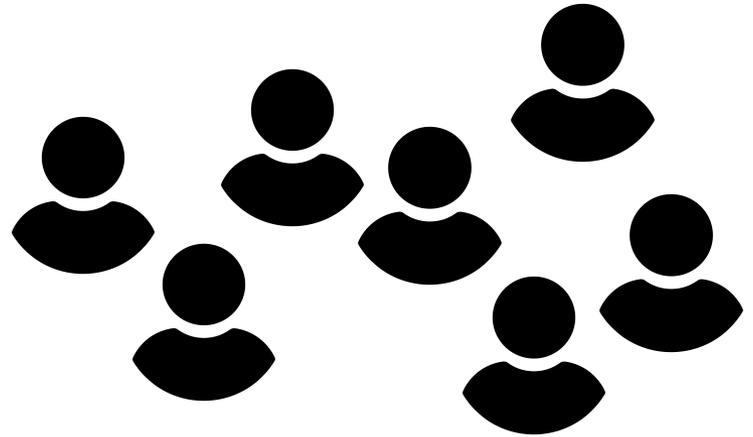
Neural Network for answer selection in question answering  
(Severyn and Moschitti, SIGIR 2015)

C	tput (QPS)	Latency (ms)			Cost (/10 <sup>6</sup> Q)
		mean	p50	p99	
5	12.1	410	381	657	\$1.04
10	21.1	468	443	780	\$1.04
15	30.8	467	439	827	\$1.04
20	38.5	496	486	785	\$1.04
25	44.4	530	519	814	\$1.25

**3.8 million queries per day**

**\$4.80 USD per day**

More than embarrassingly parallel?



Managing clusters is a pain!

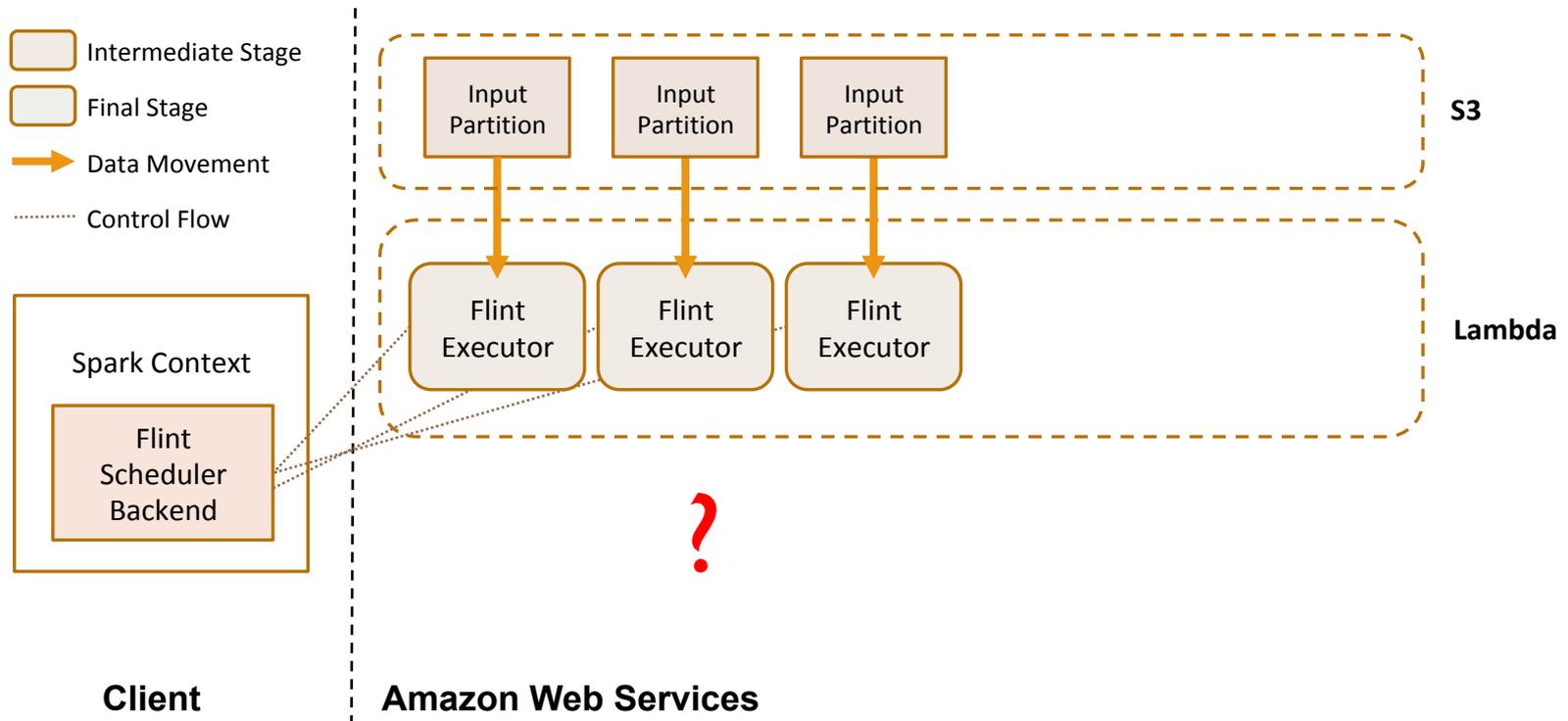


# Flint is Serverless (Py)Spark

Implementation of Spark cluster backend using AWS Lambda

Seamless experience:  
point configs at Flint, fire up PySpark shell, go!

# Flint is Serverless PySpark!



# What about data shuffling?

Obvious solution: write to S3

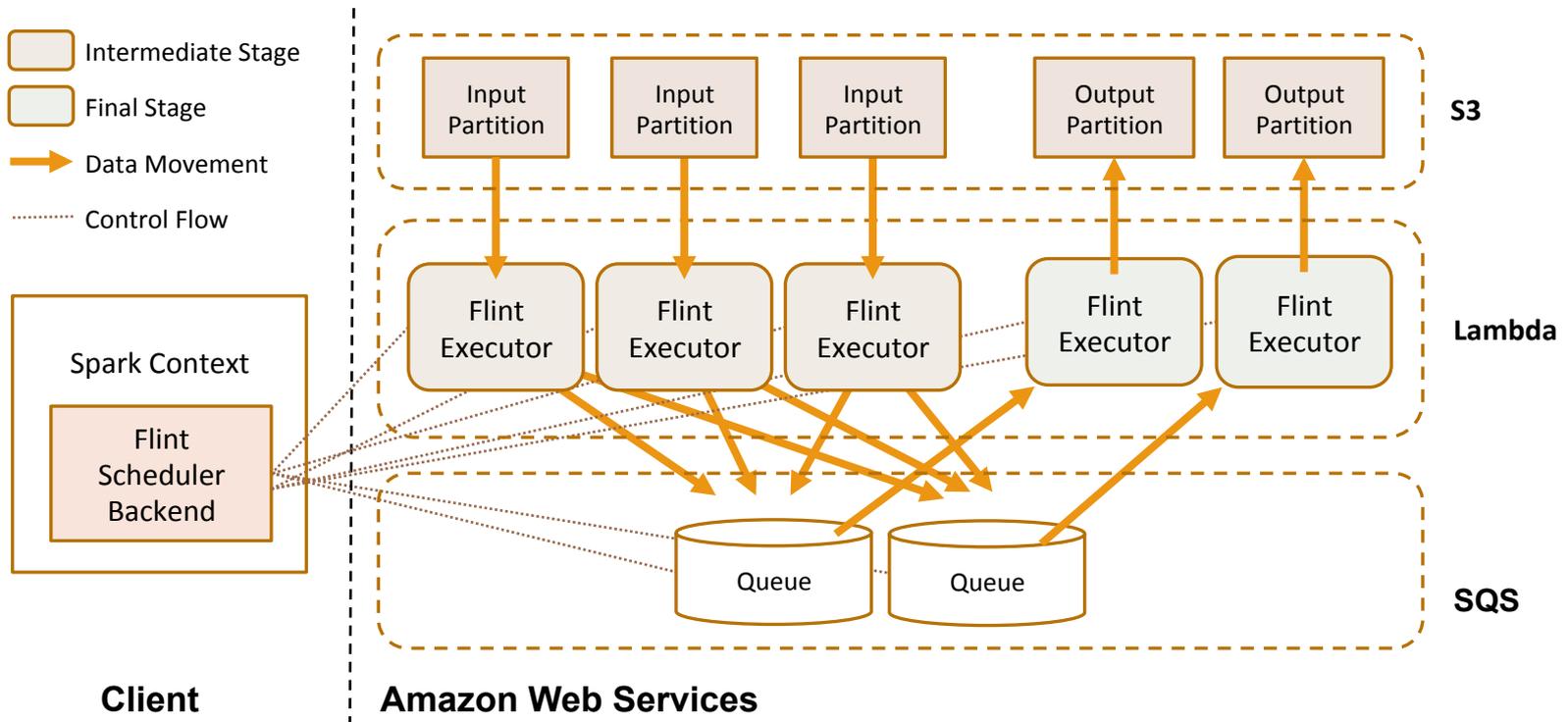
Downside: need to implement our own shuffling mechanism

Flint's (clever) idea: use Amazon's queuing service (SQS)

Map each group to a queue – AWS handles data movement

*Data shuffling as a service!*

# Flint is Serverless PySpark!



# How well does it work?

215 GB dataset, 80 concurrent Lambda executors

Simple filter/aggregation queries

**Performance and cost are on par with Spark!**

A couple of minutes, ~\$0.50 USD

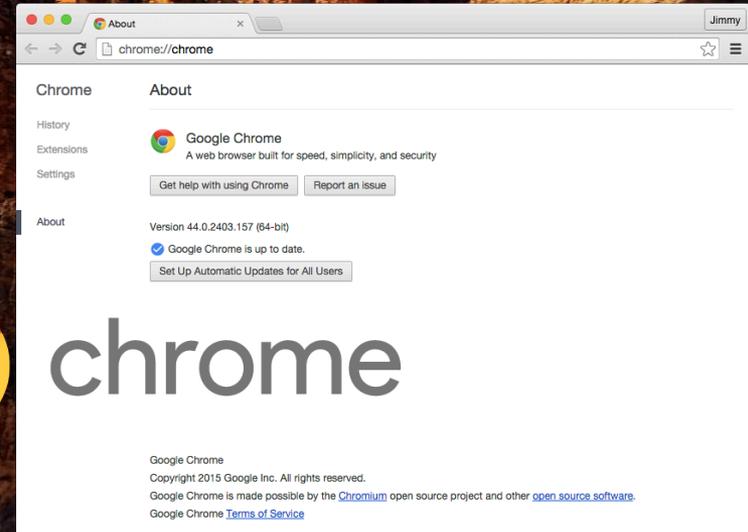


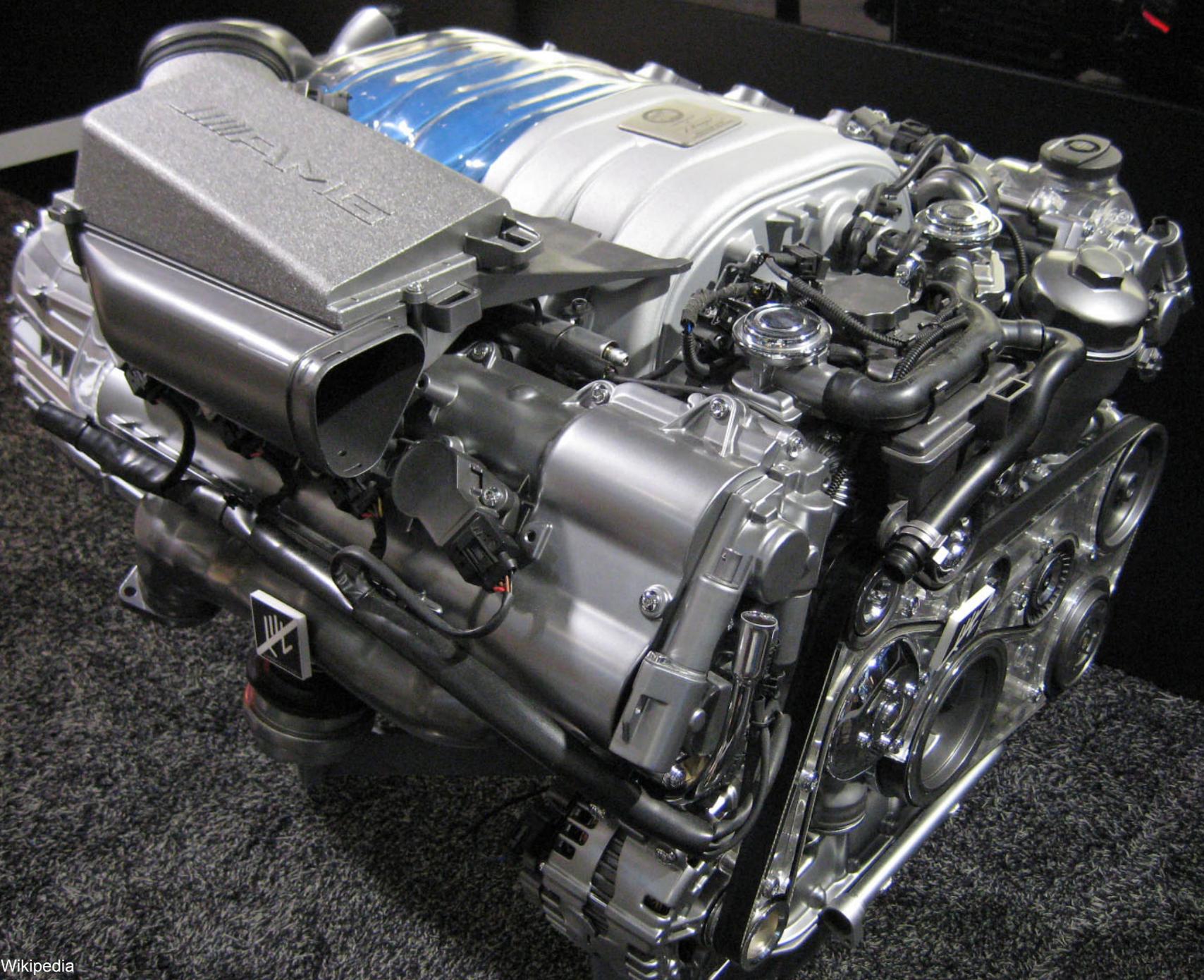
# The Balance of Computing

Where does computing happen?

Smart

Dumb





No viable alternative to JavaScript in the browser...  
(better make it fast!)



Chrome V8

Google's high performance, open source, JavaScript engine.



Might as well run it server side also...

(Yay microservices!)



**Incredibly powerful combination!**

60fps

0 : 2 3

# Free For All

Waiting for Players

 50

 10

 5

 10

 50

 5

 50

 5

30  
0



50



100



100

Oups

60fps

0 : 2 3

# Free For All

Waiting for Players

- 50
- 10
- 5
- 10
- 50
- 5
- 50
- 5

30  
0



50



100



100

Oups



Can we better harness the power?

What would an in-browser JavaScript search engine look like?

# A Self-Contained In-Browser Search Engine

## IndexDB for storing postings

	<u>Key</u>	<u>Value</u>
	...	
term →	hadoop+1684	2 <sup>tf</sup>
	hadoop+2198	1
	hadoop+2433	3
	...	
		← docid

## Term-at-a-Time query evaluation in JavaScript (natural fit with async dispatches in JavaScript)

# How well does it work?

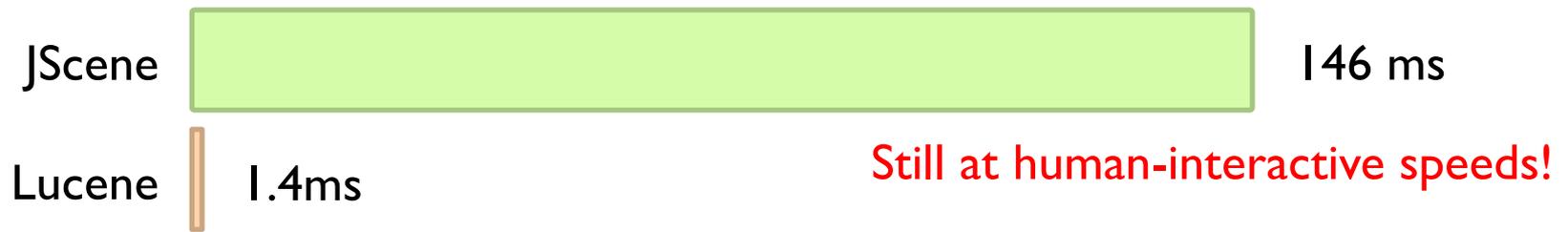
tl; dr – *performance kinda sucks*

Collection: 1.12m tweets; Queries: TREC 2011/2012 MB Track  
Experiments on a 2012 Macbook Pro (Chrome browser)

## Indexing Performance



## Retrieval Performance



What would an in-browser JavaScript  
search engine look like?

What about a database?

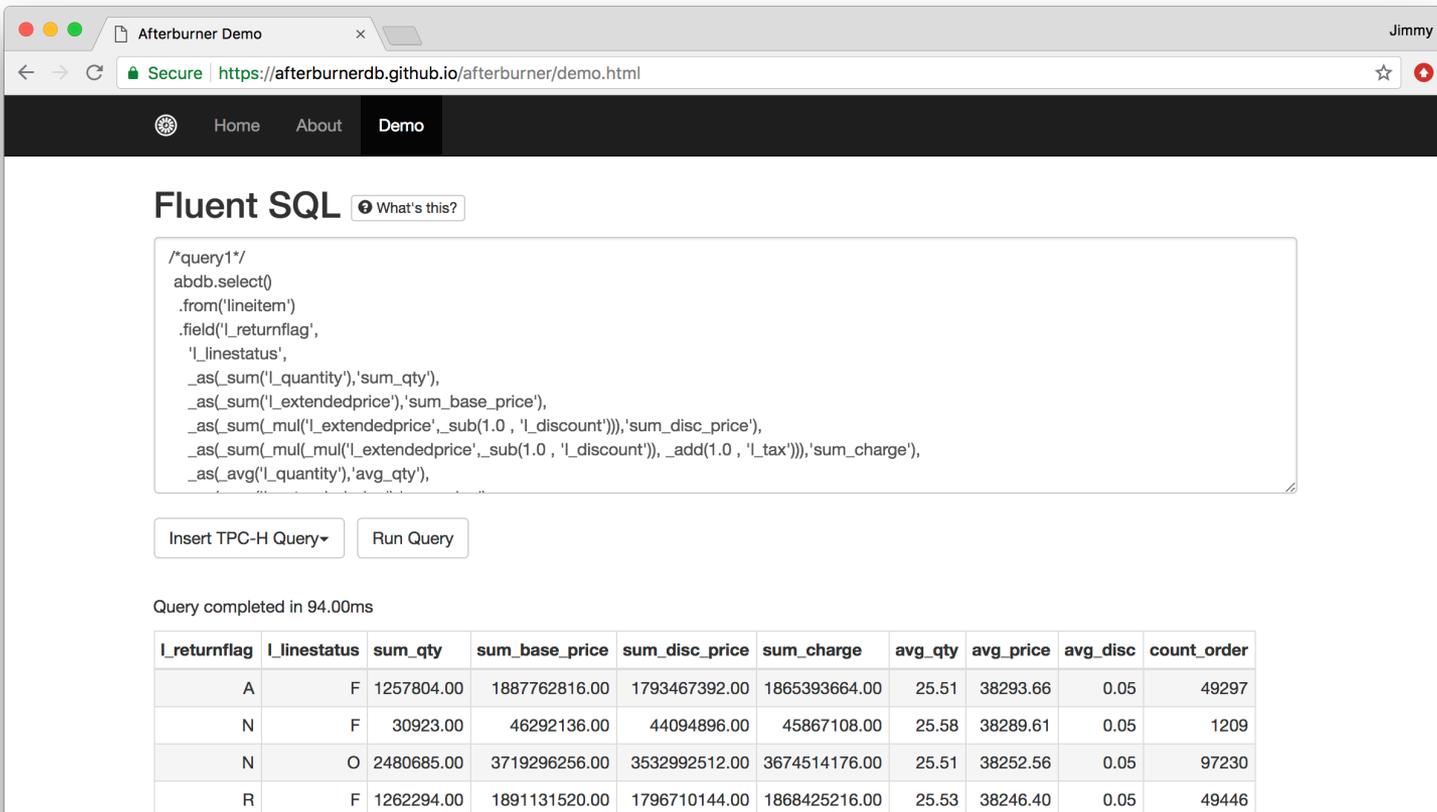
# Afterburner

## Interactive SQL analytics in your browser!

A SQL query engine in JavaScript, embeddable in any webpage...

Trick #1: columnar data layout w/ typed arrays

Trick #2: query compilation into asm.js



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Afterburner Demo" with the URL <https://afterburnerdb.github.io/afterburner/demo.html>. The page features a navigation bar with "Home", "About", and "Demo" links. The main content area is titled "Fluent SQL" and includes a "What's this?" link. A text area contains a SQL query:

```
/*query1*/
abdb.select()
  .from('lineitem')
  .field('l_returnflag',
    'l_linestatus',
    _as(_sum('l_quantity'),'sum_qty'),
    _as(_sum('l_extendedprice'),'sum_base_price'),
    _as(_sum(_mul('l_extendedprice',_sub(1.0, 'l_discount'))),'sum_disc_price'),
    _as(_sum(_mul(_mul('l_extendedprice',_sub(1.0, 'l_discount')),_add(1.0, 'l_tax'))),'sum_charge'),
    _as(_avg('l_quantity'),'avg_qty'),
```

Below the text area are two buttons: "Insert TPC-H Query" and "Run Query". The output shows the query completed in 94.00ms, followed by a table of results:

l_returnflag	l_linestatus	sum_qty	sum_base_price	sum_disc_price	sum_charge	avg_qty	avg_price	avg_disc	count_order
A	F	1257804.00	1887762816.00	1793467392.00	1865393664.00	25.51	38293.66	0.05	49297
N	F	30923.00	46292136.00	44094896.00	45867108.00	25.58	38289.61	0.05	1209
N	O	2480685.00	3719296256.00	3532992512.00	3674514176.00	25.51	38252.56	0.05	97230
R	F	1262294.00	1891131520.00	1796710144.00	1868425216.00	25.53	38246.40	0.05	49446

# How well does it work?

tl; dr – *performance competitive with sota query processing!*

TPC-H, scale factor 1 GB = 6m rows in lineitem table

## Query Latency (20 queries total)



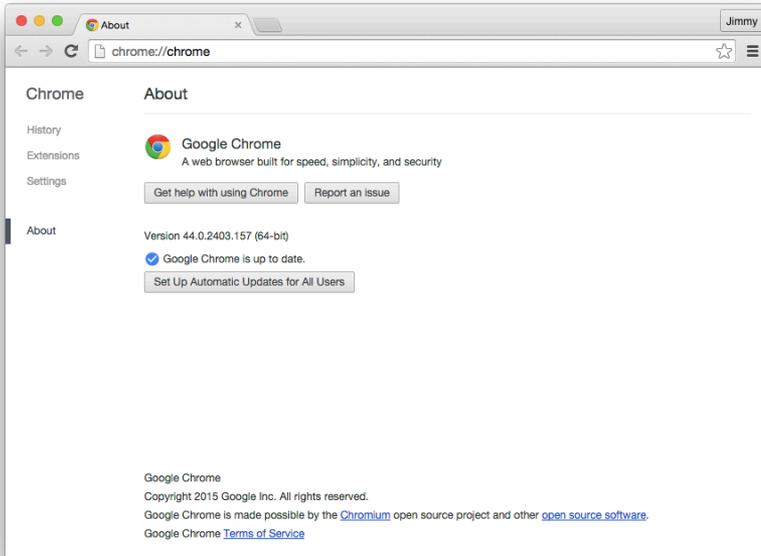
*Note: we're comparing a browser tab vs. native OS execution!*

What would an in-browser JavaScript search engine look like?

What about a database?

What about neural networks?





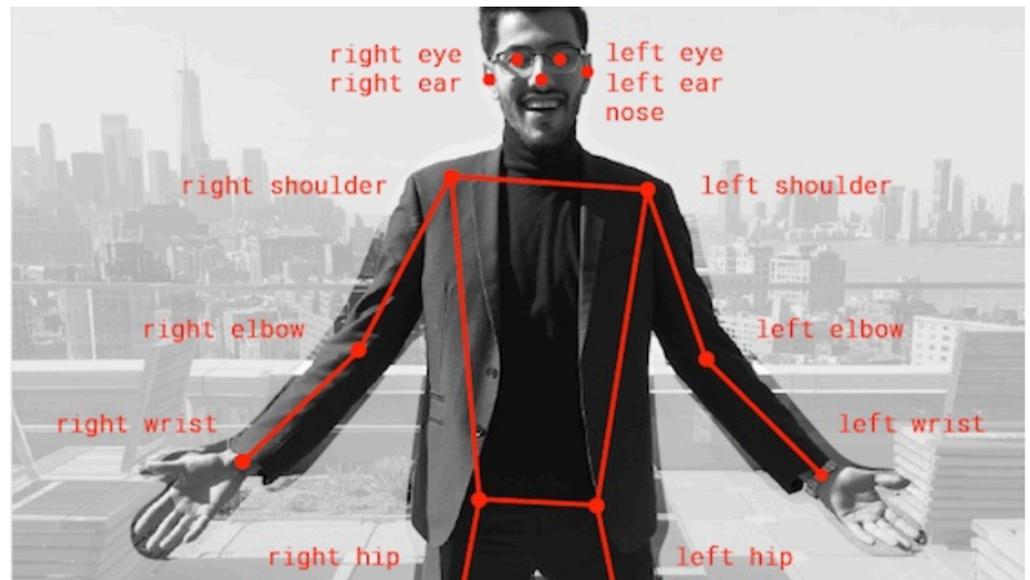
## POSENET

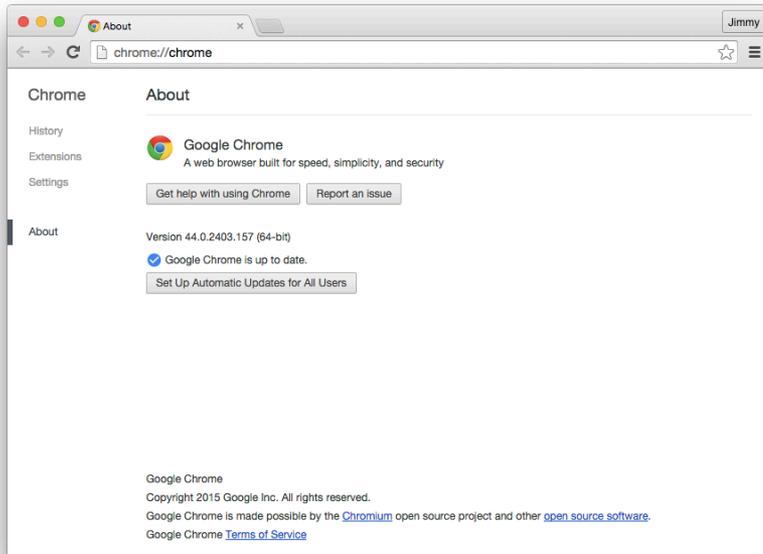
---

Real-time [Human Pose Estimation](#) in the browser.

GO TO DEMO!

CODE





Vision applications – input directly from webcam...

Text applications – where do word embeddings come from?

**IndexedDB to the rescue!**  
(the same trick for storing postings lists)

# How well does it work?

tl; dr – *surprisingly usable!*

## Simple CNN for sentiment analysis

	Latency (ms) / batch			
	1	32	64	128
<b>PyTorch</b>				
Desktop GPU (Ubuntu 16.04)	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Desktop CPU (Ubuntu 16.04)	4.3	43	86	130
<b>Chrome Browser</b>				
Desktop GPU (Ubuntu 16.04)	30	56	100	135
Desktop CPU (Ubuntu 16.04)	783	47900	110000	253000
MacBook Pro GPU (MacOS 10.13)	33	180	315	702
MacBook Pro CPU (MacOS 10.13)	779	56300	126000	297000
iPad Pro (iOS 11)	170	472	786	1283
Nexus 6P (Android 8.1.0)	103	541	1117	1722
iPhone 6 (iOS 11)	400	1336	3055	7324

# We Can Do It!



Technically interesting, perhaps... but:

# Who cares?

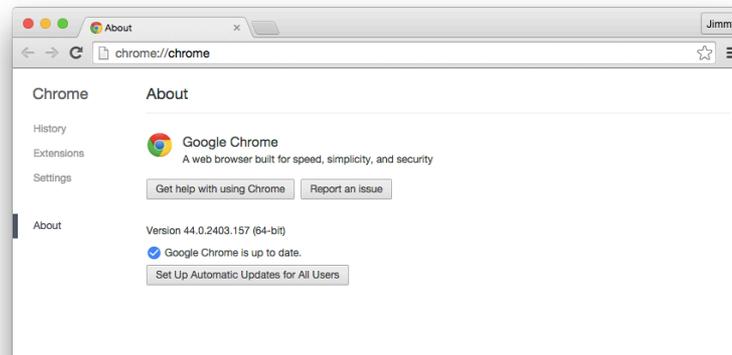
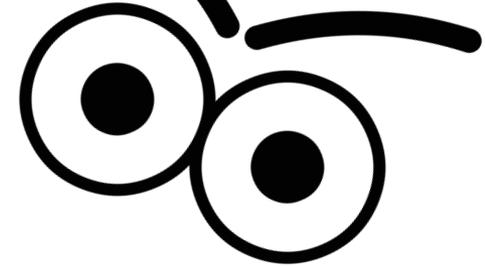
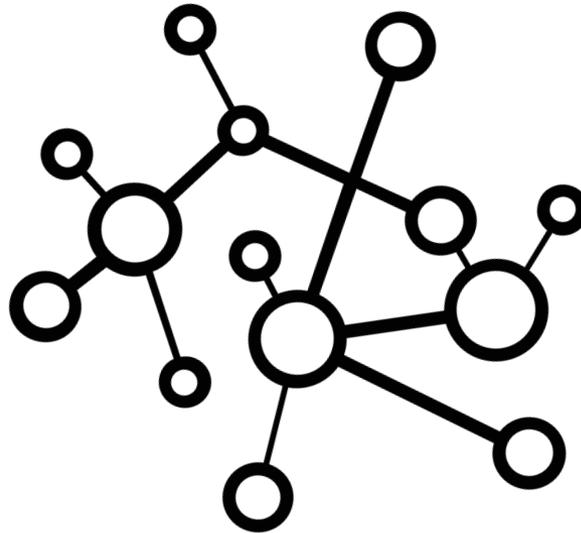
# The Balance of Computing

Where does computing happen?

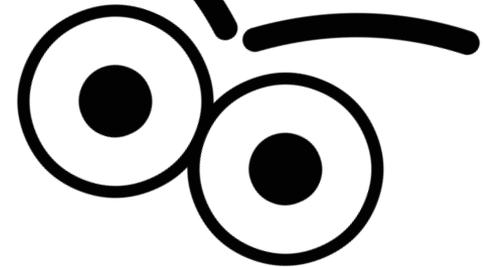
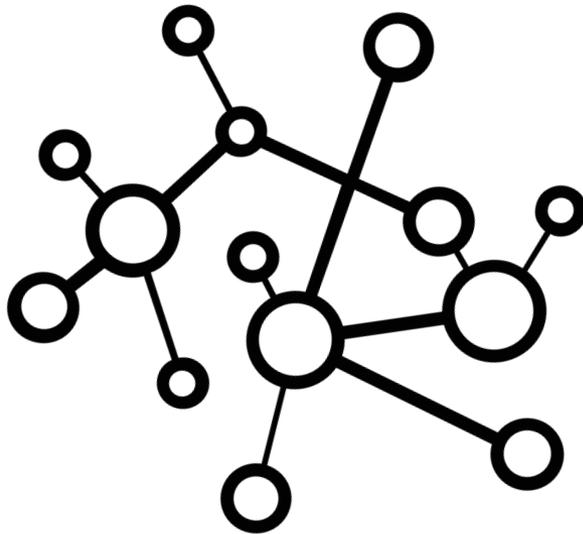


Google bing

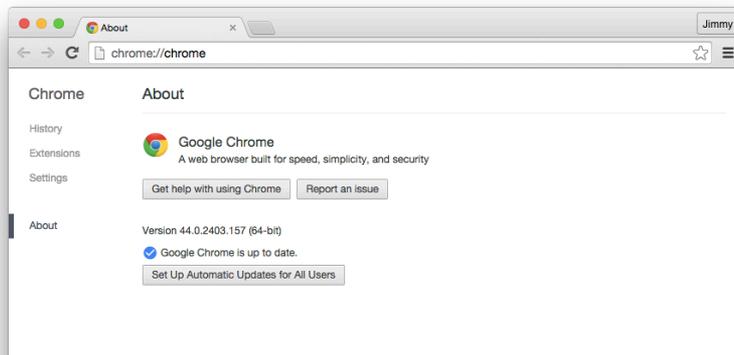
Baidu 百度 Яндекc



Google  bing  
Baidu  百度 Яндекc



Male...  
Geeky interests...  
Traveling to Italy...



May have cancer...  
**What!?**

March 2017

# Evaluation of the Feasibility of Screening Patients for Early Signs of Lung Carcinoma in Web Search Logs

Ryen W. White, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Eric Horvitz, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>[» Author Affiliations](#) | [Article Information](#)

JAMA Oncol. 2017;3(3):398-401. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2016.4911

## Key Points

**Question** Are statistical models of search log signals useful for identifying patients at risk of lung carcinoma in advance of a clinical diagnosis?

**Findings** In this modeling study, we found that later input queries that predict a clinical diagnosis can help identify people at risk of lung carcinoma. We also identified new risk factors (e.g., family history, age, radon activity and geographic location) associated with lung carcinoma.

**Meaning** Pattern analysis of search log signals can identify risk factors and for framing a clinical diagnosis.

## Abstract

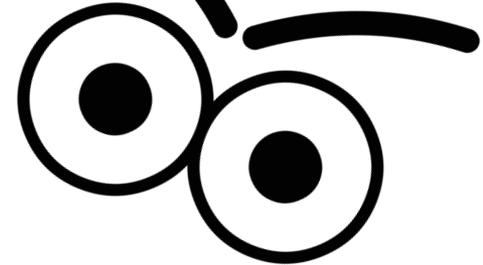
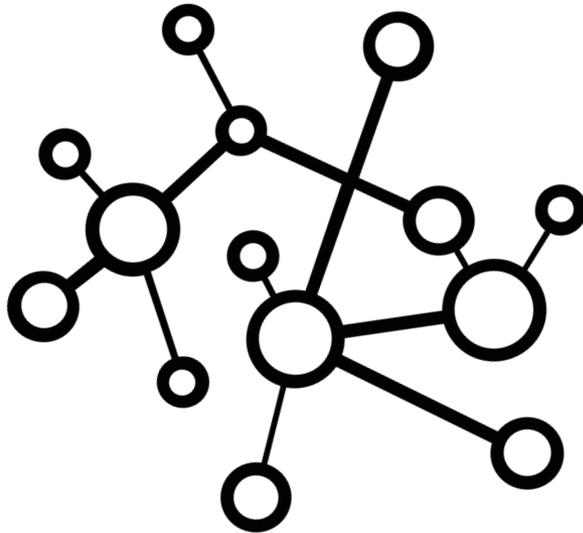
**Importance** A statistical model of search log signals can identify patients at risk of lung carcinoma in advance of a clinical diagnosis via analysis of later input queries across the United States.

**Results** The statistical classifier predicting the future appearance of landmark web queries based on search log signals identified searchers who later input queries consistent with a lung carcinoma diagnosis, with a true-positive rate ranging from 3% to 57% for false-positive rates ranging from 0.00001 to 0.001, respectively. The methods can be used to identify people at highest risk up to a year in advance of the inferred diagnosis time. The 5 factors associated with the highest relative risk (RR) were evidence of family history (RR = 7.548; 95% CI, 3.937-14.470), age (RR = 3.558; 95% CI, 3.357-3.772), radon (RR = 2.529; 95% CI, 1.137-5.624), primary location (RR = 2.463; 95% CI, 1.364-4.446), and occupation (RR = 1.969; 95% CI, 1.143-3.391). Evidence of smoking (RR = 1.646; 95% CI, 1.032-2.260) was important but not top-ranked, which was due to the difficulty of identifying smoking history from search terms.

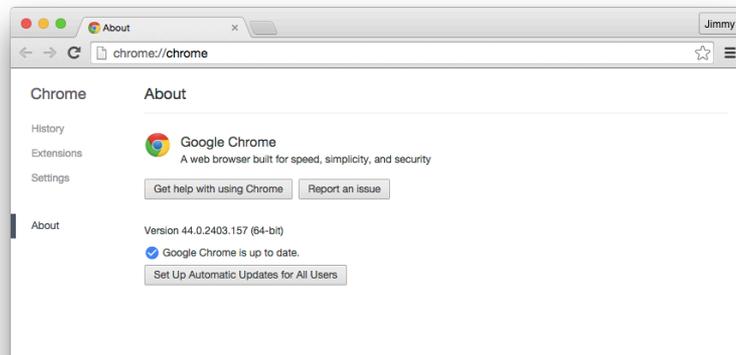
**Objective** To evaluate the feasibility of screening patients at risk of lung carcinoma via analysis of signals from online search activity.

**Design, Setting, and Participants** We identified people who issue special queries that provide strong evidence of a recent diagnosis of lung carcinoma. We then considered patterns of symptoms expressed as searches about concerning symptoms over several months prior to the appearance of the landmark web queries. We built statistical classifiers that predict the future appearance of landmark queries based on the search log signals. This was a retrospective log analysis of the online activity of millions of web searchers seeking health-related information online. Of web searchers who queried for symptoms related to lung carcinoma, some (n=5443 of 4 813 985) later issued queries that provide strong evidence of recent clinical diagnosis of lung carcinoma and are regarded as positive cases

Google  bing  
Baidu  百度 Яндекc

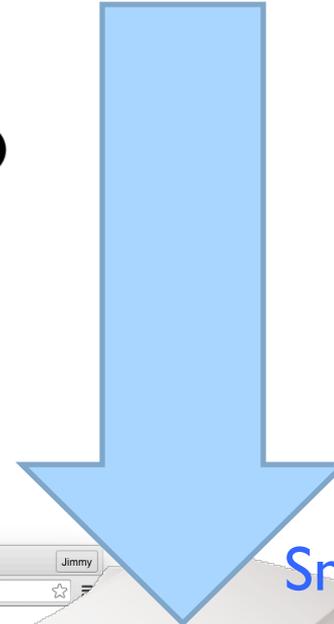
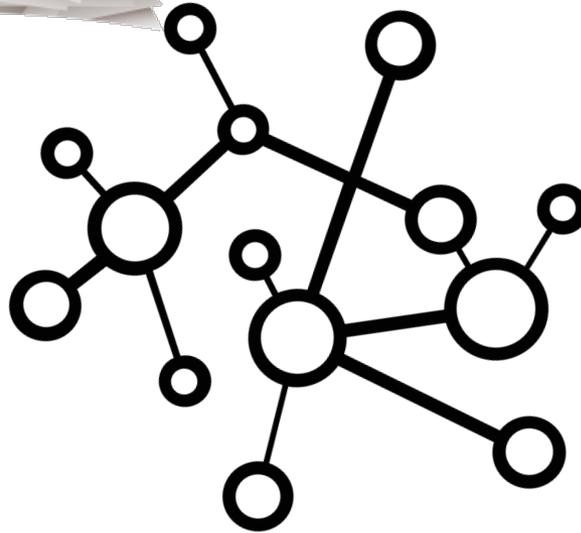


Male...  
Geeky interests...  
Traveling to Italy...

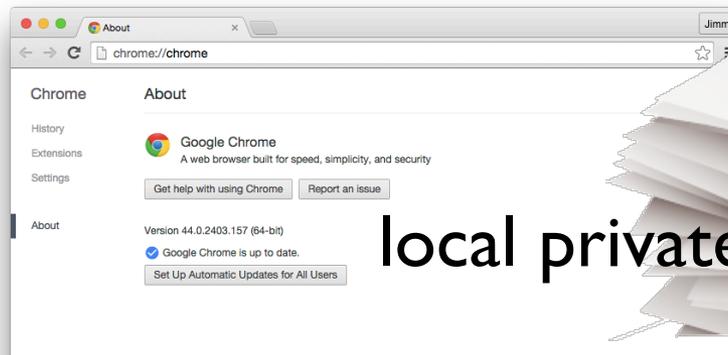


May have cancer...  
Potential bankruptcy...  
Risk of self-harm...

**100s of billions of web pages**



**Small focused  
collection  
(e.g., health information)**



**local private search**

# Local Private Search

## Information Interactions

Let's store a local  
copy of Wikipedia! #

When was the last time you searched  
Google and ended up at Wikipedia?

When was the last time you used a search engine  
to find a page you recently visited? \*

While we're at it, let's cache  
(a portion of) the web!

Let's archive every web  
page you've ever visited!

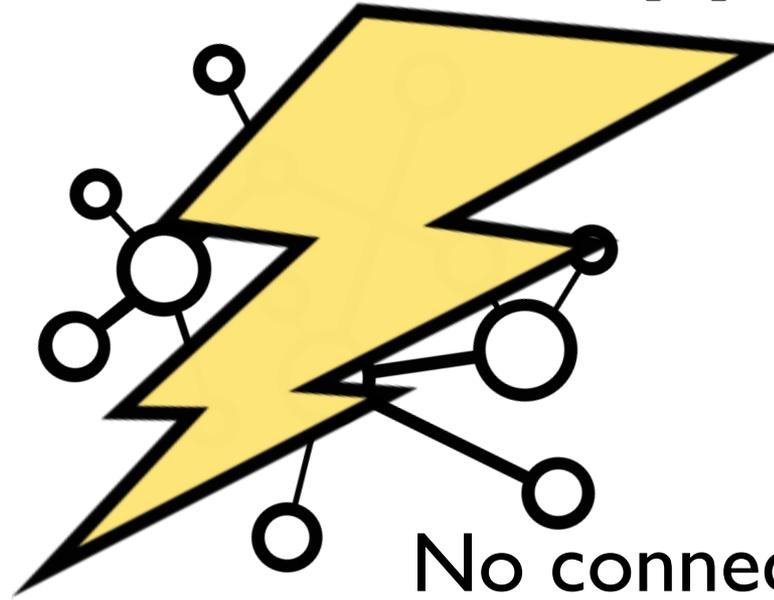
Feel free to divulge your inner-most  
secrets to a neural network!

Other advantages?

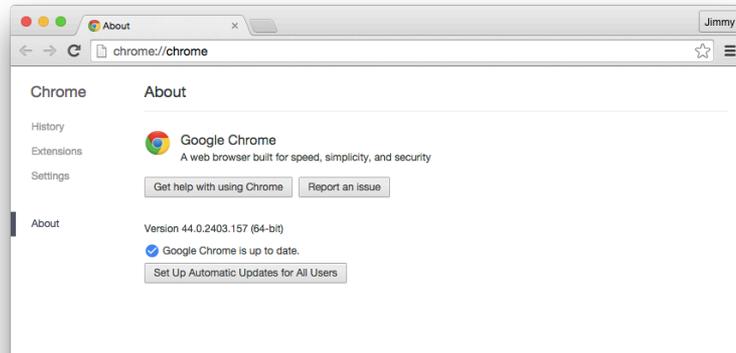
# Jimmy Lin. The Sum of All Human Knowledge in Your Pocket: Full-Text Searchable Wikipedia on a Raspberry Pi. *JCDL 2015*.

\* Sarah K. Tyler and Jaime Teevan. Large Scale Query Log Analysis of Re-Finding. *WSDM 2010*.

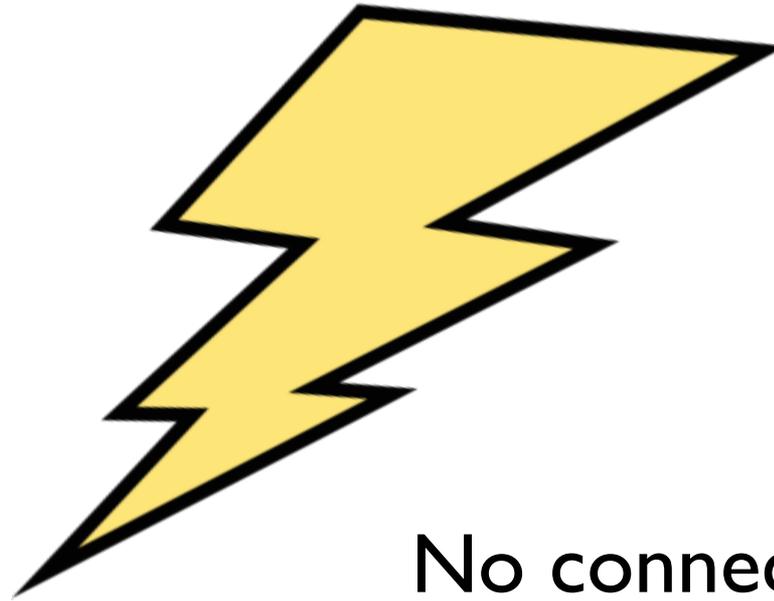
Google bing  
Baidu 百度 ЯНДЕКС



No connectivity?

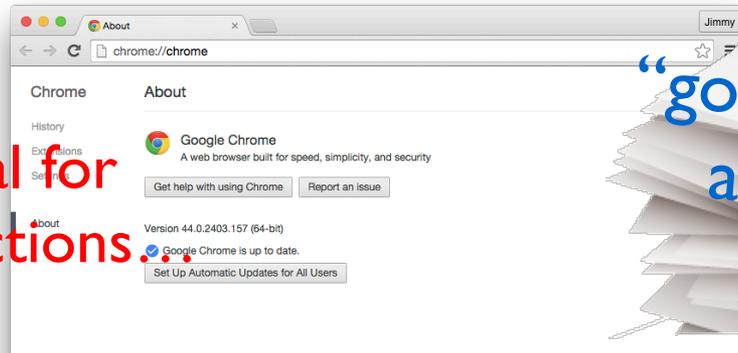






No connectivity?

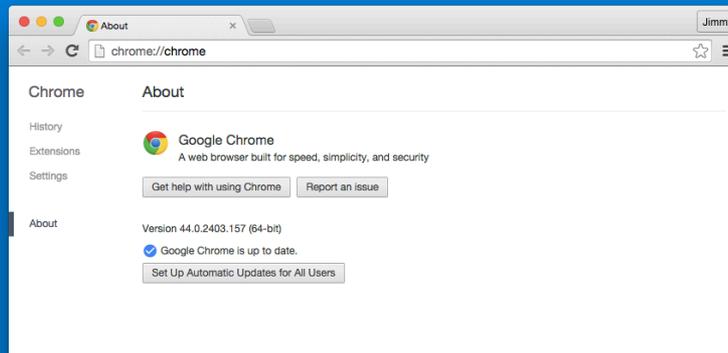
Additional potential for low-latency interactions.



“good thing I kept a local copy!”

But wait... none of this actually  
*requires JavaScript!*

Yes, but JavaScript makes it incredibly convenient!  
“It’s just a webpage” deployment!



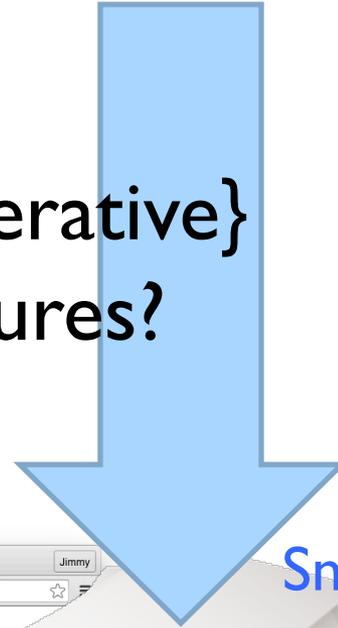
**100s of billions of web pages**

general search

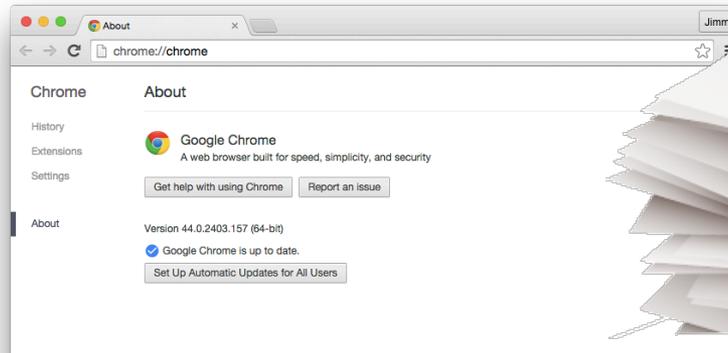


private search

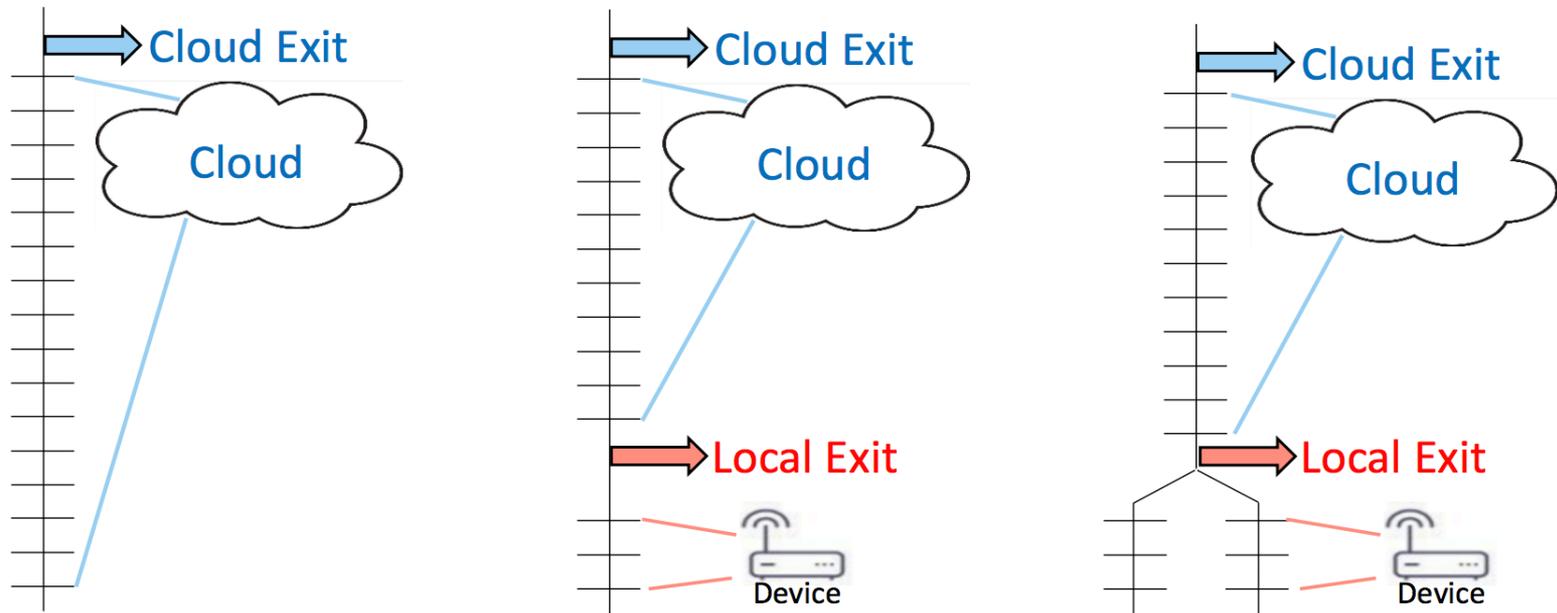
Interesting {split, cooperative}  
execution architectures?



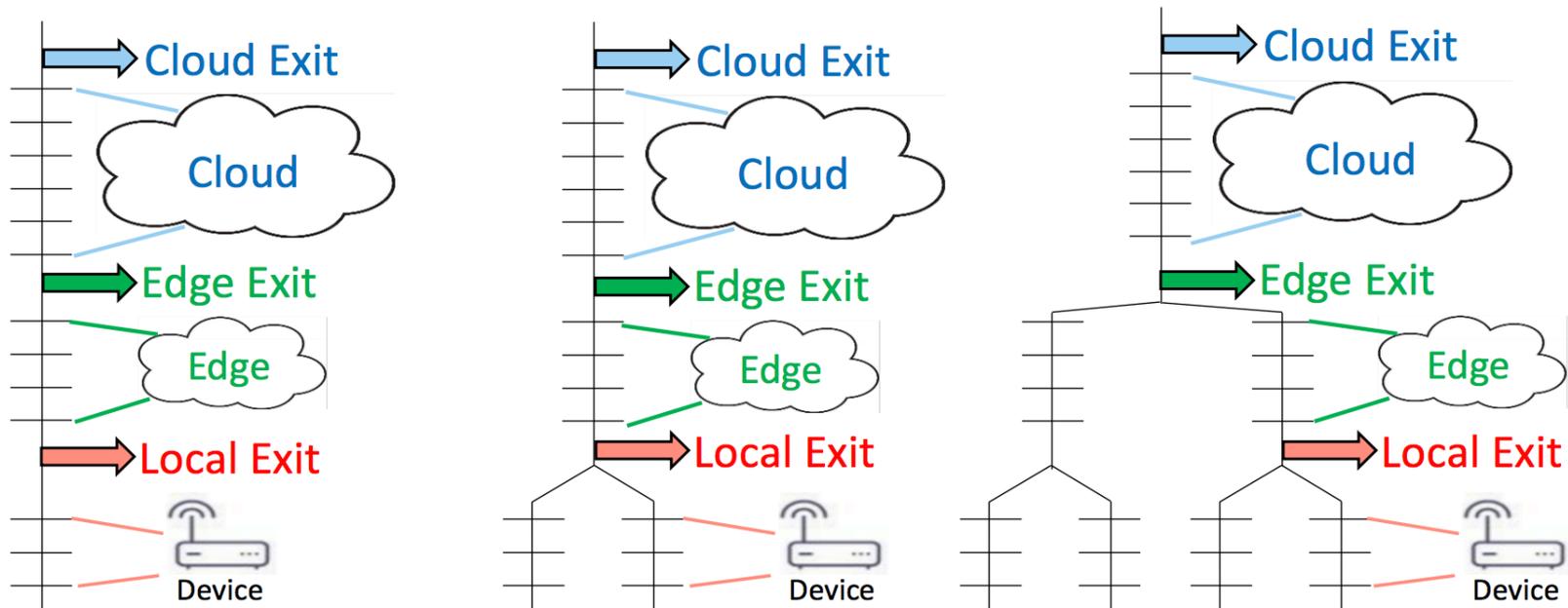
Small focused  
collection



# Split Execution for Neural Networks!



# Split Execution for Neural Networks!



Hmm... does this remind you of something?

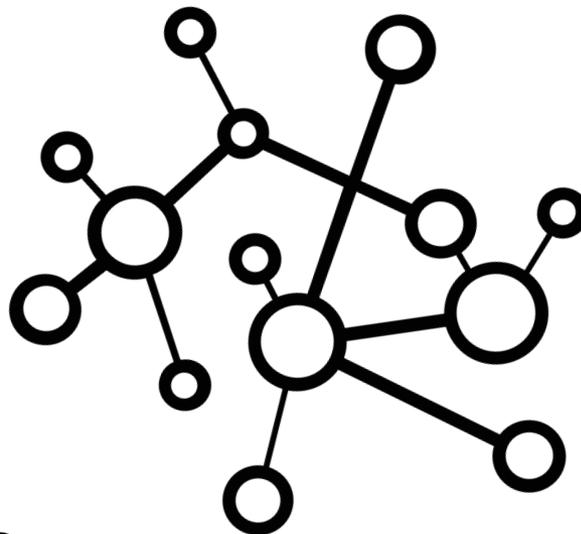
# The Balance of Computing

Where does computing happen?

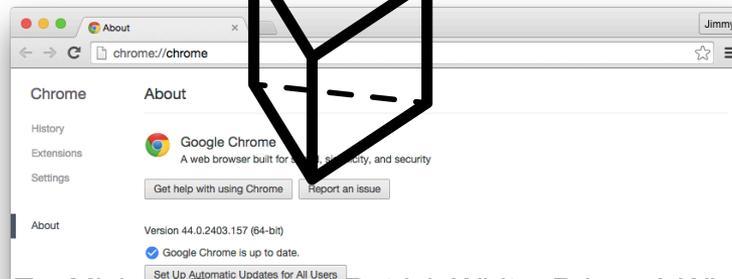
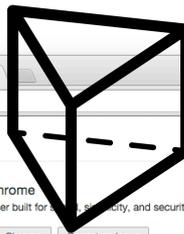


An alternative vision...





# Prizm



Jimmy Lin, Zhucheng Tu, Michael Rose, and Patrick White. Prizm: A Wireless Access Point for Proxy-Based Web Lifeloggng. *First Workshop on Lifeloggng Tools and Applications, 2016.*



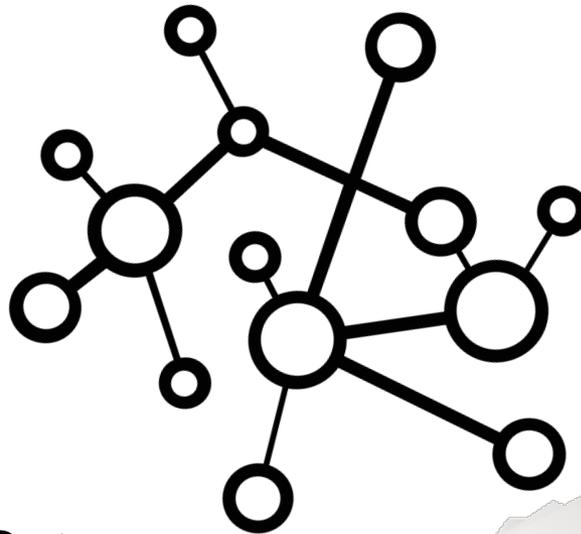
# What is Prizm?

Wireless access point deployed on a Raspberry Pi

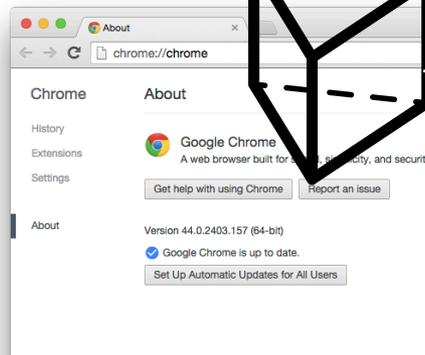


Proxies all http(s) requests and captures all activity

Original application was lifelogging



# Prizm



Transparently  
build local  
collection by  
observing user  
behavior...



# The Complete Vision

Prizm serves as the user's intelligent agent that controls all network connections with the outside world

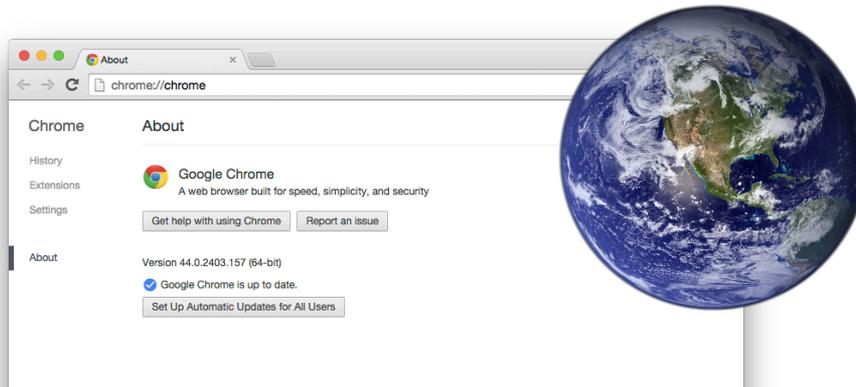
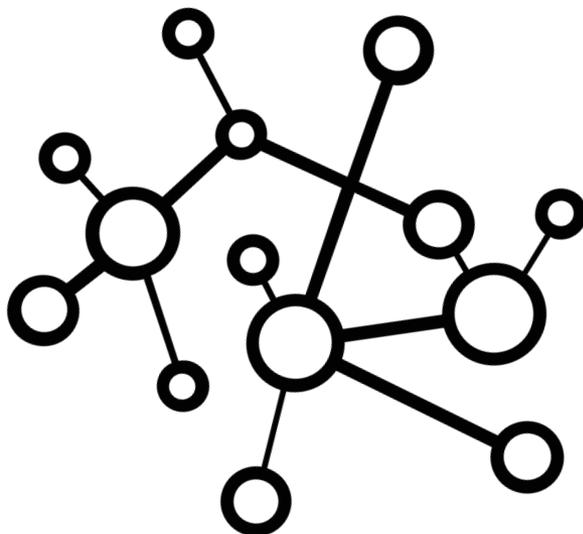
Can this request be handled locally?

Does this interaction leak sensitive information?

...

Brokerage of private log data (with user consent)



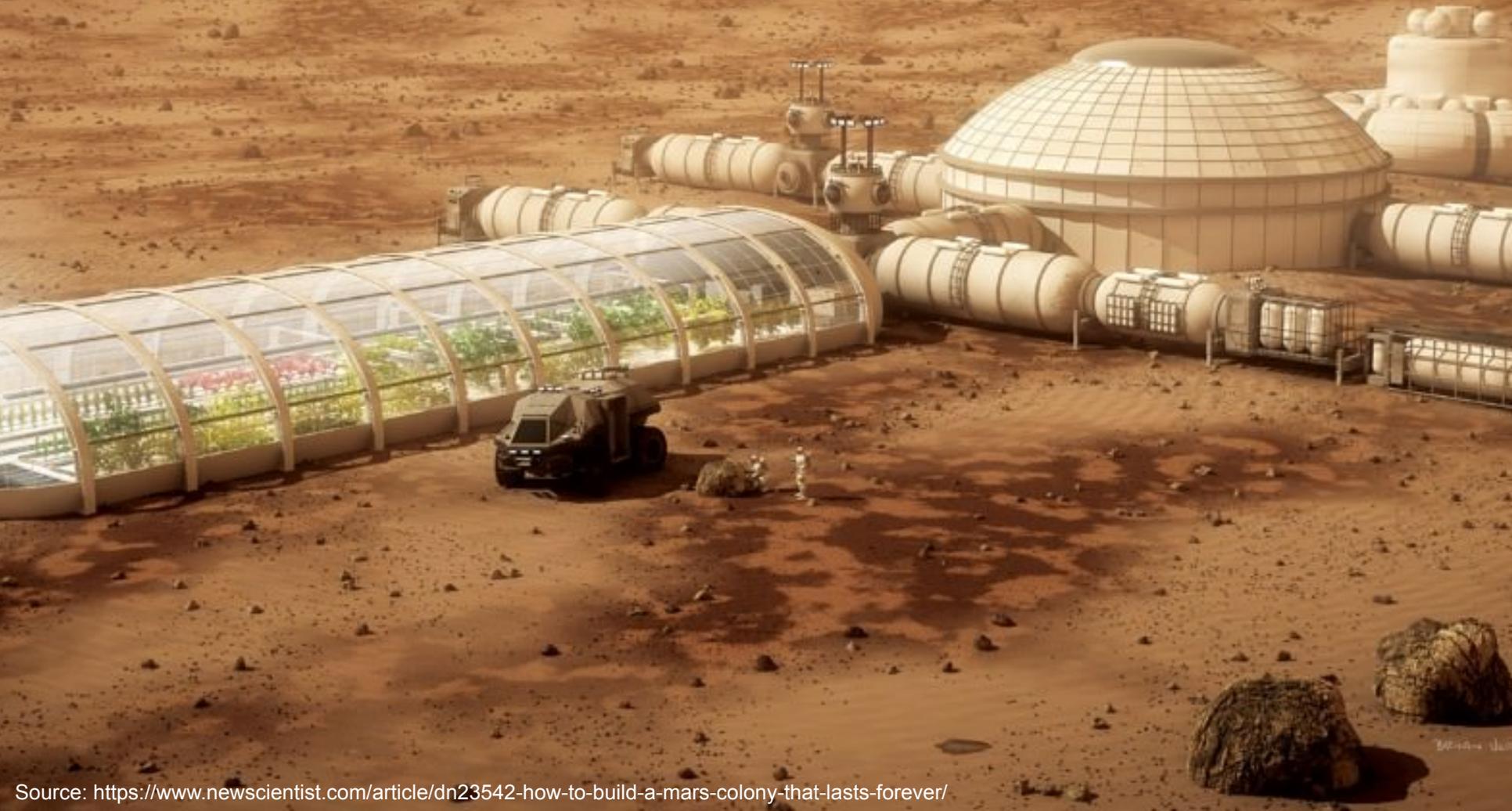






# Humans *will* colonize Mars

Sooner than you think



# Elon Musk Charts Path to Colonizing Mars Within a Decade

By Robin Seemangal • 06/06/16 9:10am



Planning to send Dragon to Mars in 2018. Red Dragons will inform architecture, details to come



RETWEETS 15,988 LIKES 26,640



11:50 AM - 27 Apr 2016

16K 27K

# Buzz Aldrin developing a 'master plan' to colonize Mars within 25 years

Aldrin and the Florida Institute of Technology are pushing for a Mars settlement by 2039, the 70th anniversary of his own Apollo 11 moon landing



Florida Tech's president, Anthony J Catanese, left, talks with Apollo 11 astronaut Buzz Aldrin as he shows him the campus on Thursday in Melbourne, Florida Photograph: Craig Rubadoux/AP

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/aug/27/buzz-aldrin-colonize-mars-within-25-years>

Source: <https://twitter.com/SpaceX/status/725351354537906176>

Source: <http://observer.com/2016/06/elon-musk-charts-path-to-colonizing-mars-within-a-decade/>

“Mars can’t just be a one-shot mission” – Buzz Aldrin



“The Pilgrims on the Mayflower came here to live and stay. They didn’t wait around Plymouth Rock for the return trip, and neither will people building up a population and a settlement [on Mars].”

# Needs

Produce breathable air

Grow food

Build shelter

Mine fuel and materials

*“Staying alive”*

Conduct science

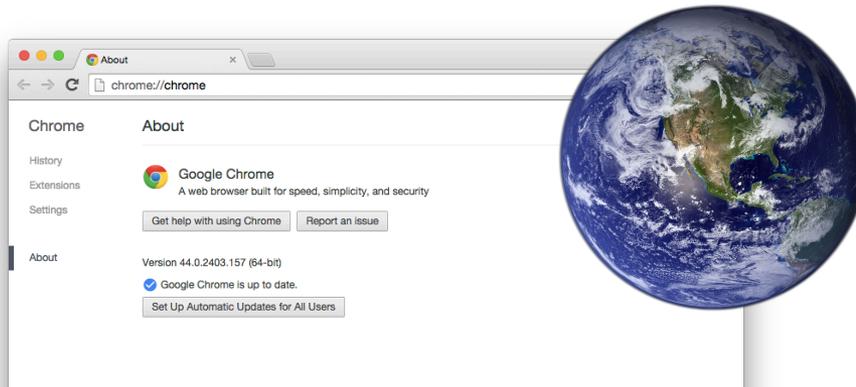
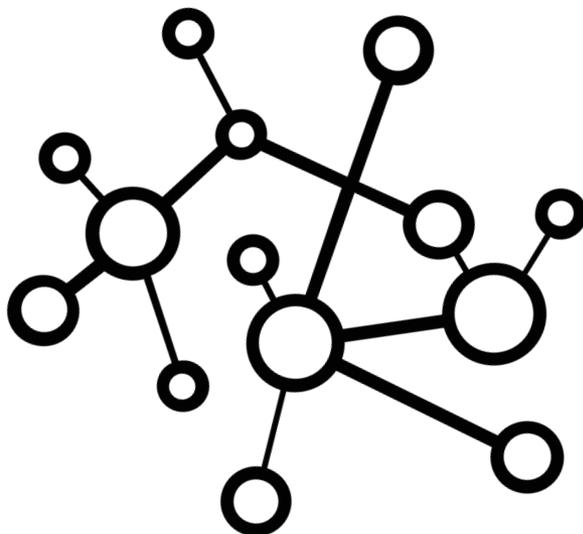
Connect with family and friends

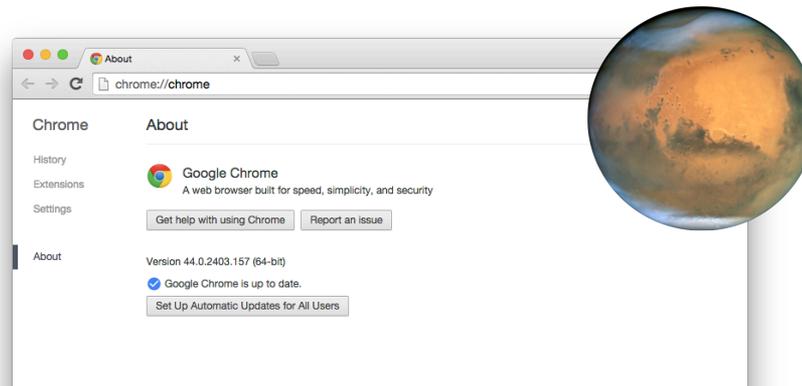
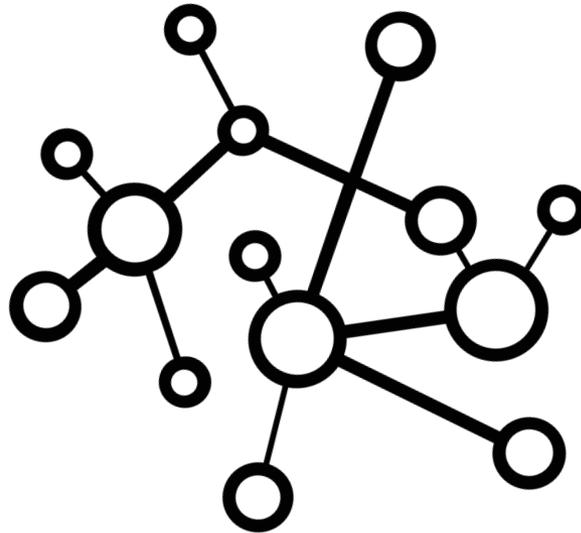
Engage in leisure activities

Search the web

*“Staying sane”*

Searching the web should be as easy  
from Mars as it is from Marseille!





# The fundamental problem: Latency

speed of light: 2-24 minutes

rockets: 5-10 months

## Bandwidth is “reasonable”

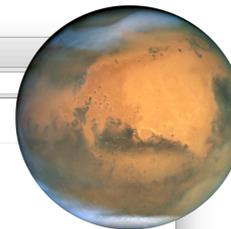
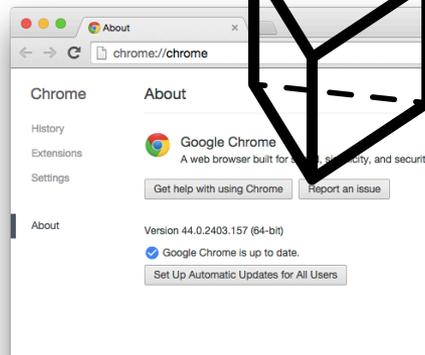
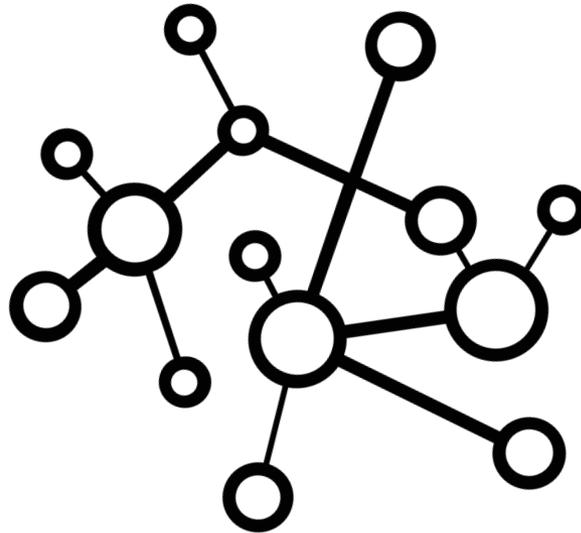
Lunar Laser Communications Demonstration:

622-Mbps downlink, 20-Mbps uplink

SneakerNet on rockets: Easily PBs



This is exactly  
how we start!





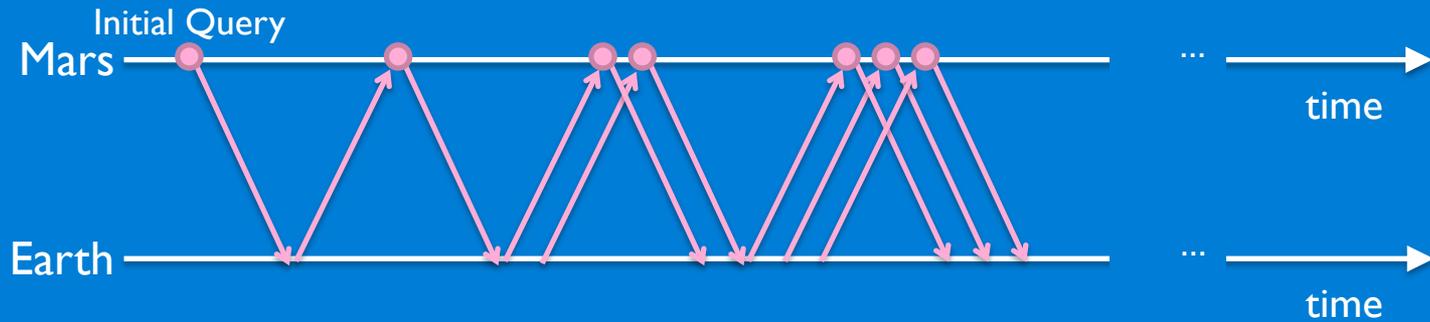
# The “Martian Prizm”

Manages all inbound and outbound network traffic

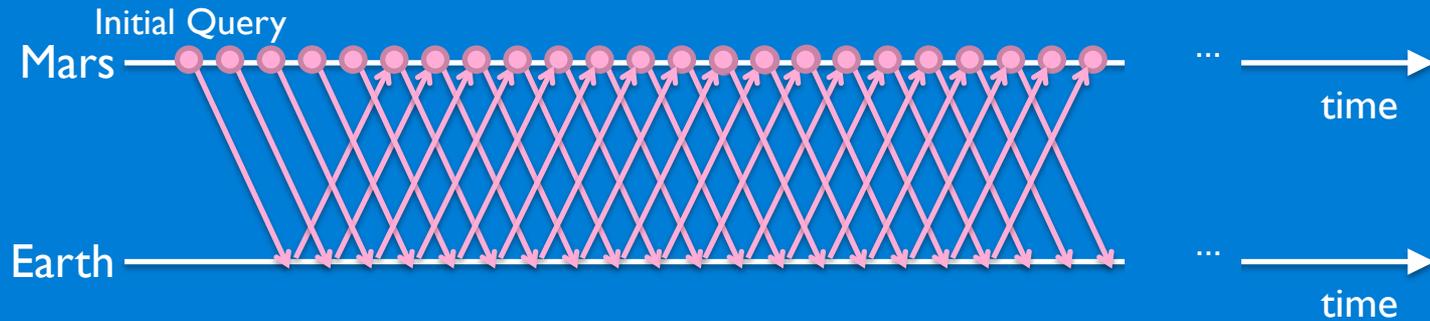
Pipelines user actions over to Earth to hide latencies

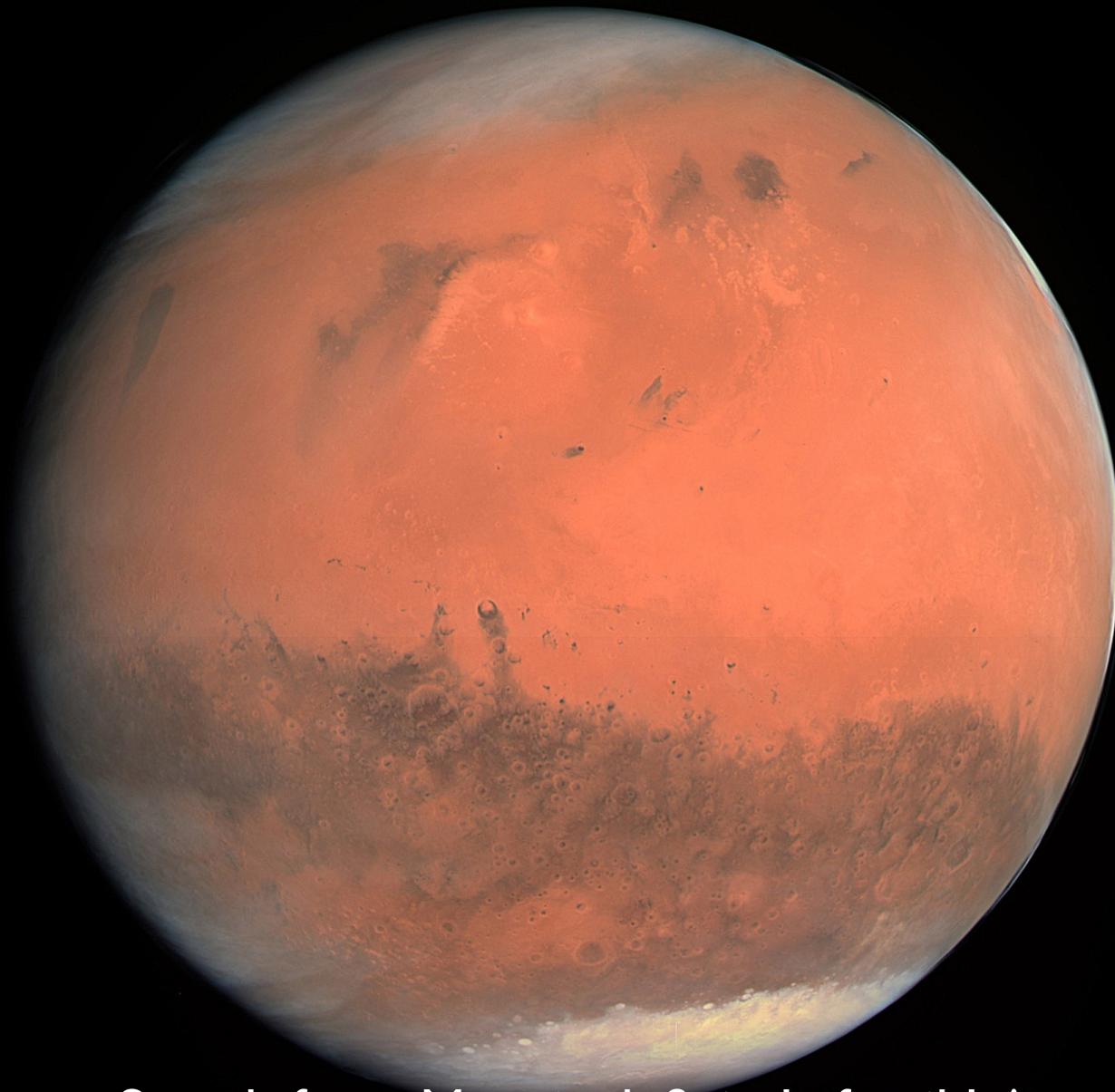
Predictively pre-fetches data to populate the Martian cache

# Naive



# Mars cache + pipelining interactions





Search from Mars is definitely feasible!



Search from Pluto, on the other hand...

# For the truly skeptical...



**Search from Mars ~**

Search from regions on Earth with poor connectivity

Easter Island

Canadian Arctic

Villages in rural India

**More “down to Earth” applications!**

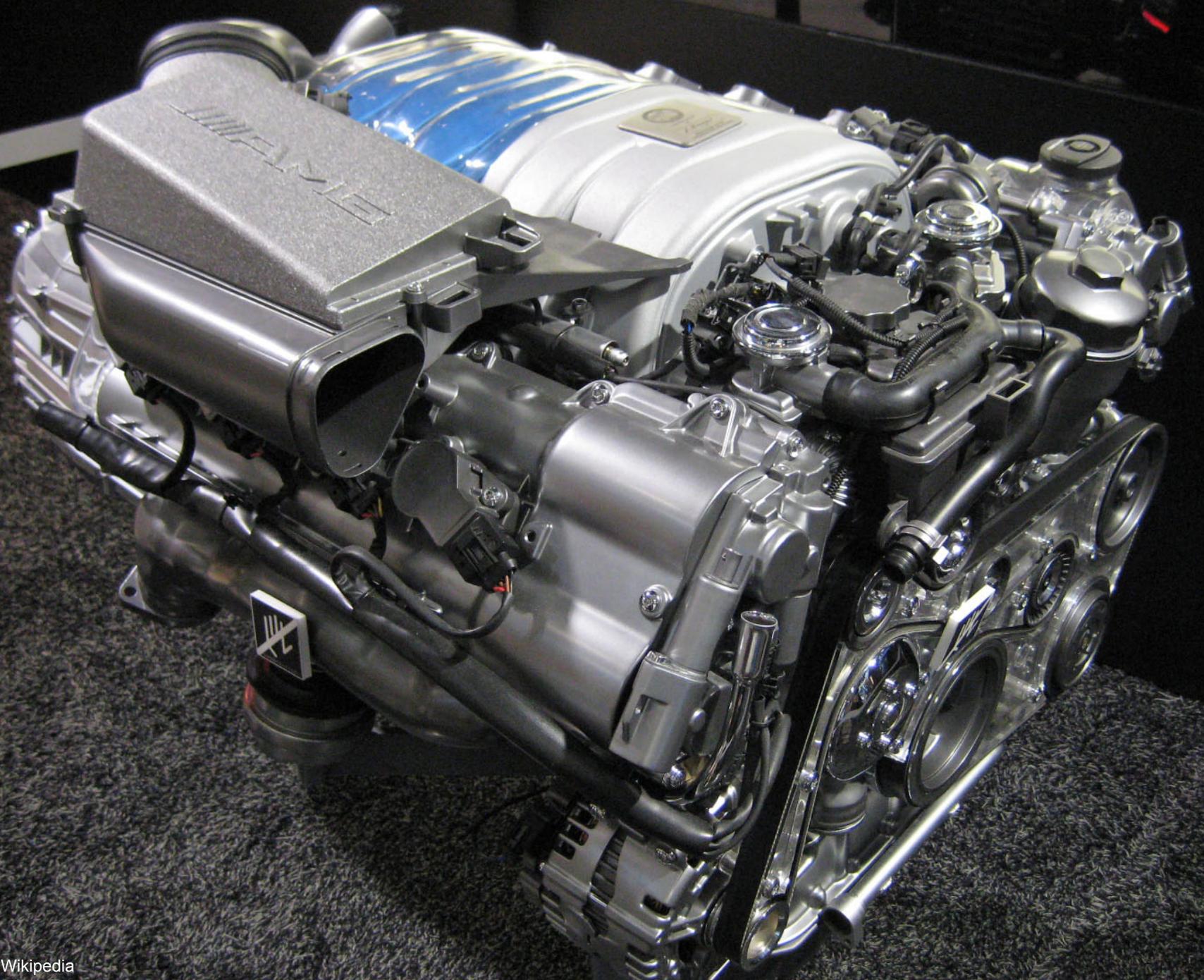
# The Balance of Computing

Where does computing happen?





Source: Flickr (michael\_hendrickx/5327363552)





# On Batsh\*t Crazy Ideas...

It is the customary fate of new truths to begin  
as heresies and to end as superstitions.

Thomas Henry Huxley. *The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species*. 1880.

They laughed at Columbus, they laughed at Fulton,  
they laughed at the Wright Brothers.

But they also laughed at Bozo the Clown.

Being laughed at does not mean you are right.

Carl Sagan. *Broca's Brain: Reflections on the Romance of Science*. Random House, 1979.

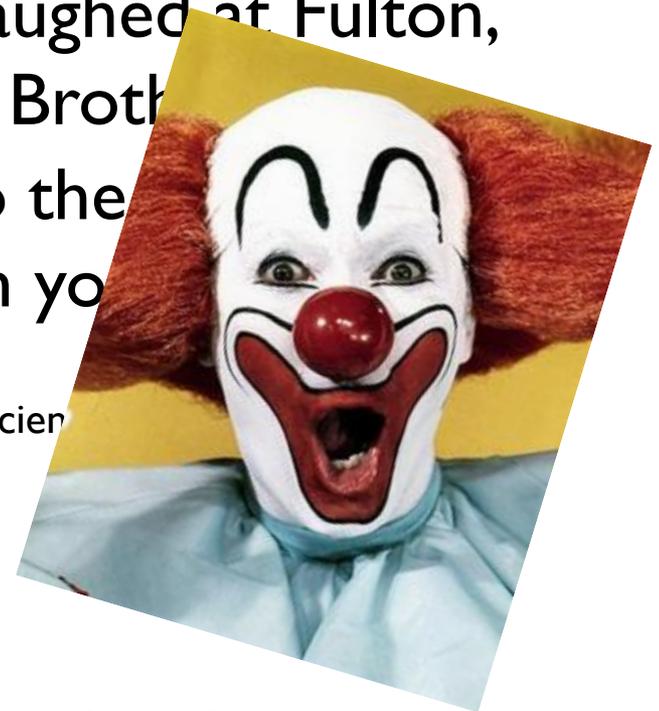
# On Batsh\*t Crazy Ideas...

It is the customary fate of new truths to begin as heresies and to end as superstitions.

Thomas Henry Huxley. *The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species*. 1880.

They laughed at Columbus, they laughed at Fulton,  
they laughed at the Wright Brothers  
But they also laughed at Bozo the Clown  
Being laughed at does not mean you are wrong

Carl Sagan. *Broca's Brain: Reflections on the Romance of Science*



# Questions?

