

Semantically Partitioned Complex Event Processing

Lasaris

Filip Nguyen

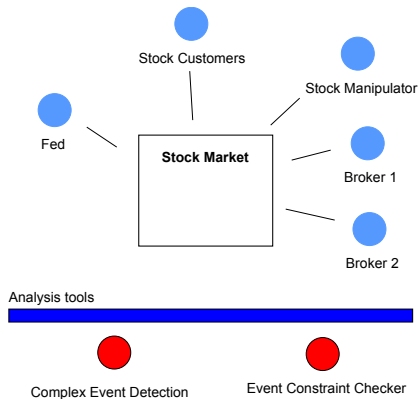
October 9, 2014

- 1 Complex Event Processing
- 2 Semantically Partitioned CEP
 - Goals of Research
 - Model
 - Implementation
 - Benefits
- 3 Planned Experimental Datasets

Outline

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Motivation and Usage



- Event: An object that is a record of an activity in a system.
- Figure shows a real-world concept Stock Market. From IT perspective it is a number of communicating systems
- CEP is a tool to detect so called Complex Events e.g. Economic crisis is approaching

Figure 1: Illustrative Example of CEP Deployment

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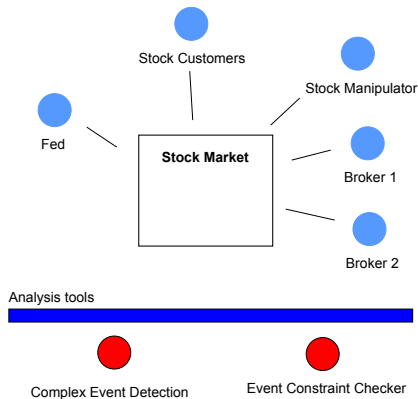


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- Event: An object that is a record of an activity in a system.
- Figure shows a real-world concept Stock Market. From IT perspective it is a number of communicating systems
- CEP is a tool to detect so called Complex Events e.g. Economic crisis is approaching
- Using temporal operators
- Dealing with large amounts of events
- Processing of events on-line

Scaling and Performance

Why study CEP performance?

- In CEP goal of many research papers is to improve performance
- DEBS Grand Challenge. Other public CEP benchmarks such as Fincos

What is traditional approach to achieve performance?

- Carefully build Event Processing Network
- A EPN consists of EPA. The agent might filter events

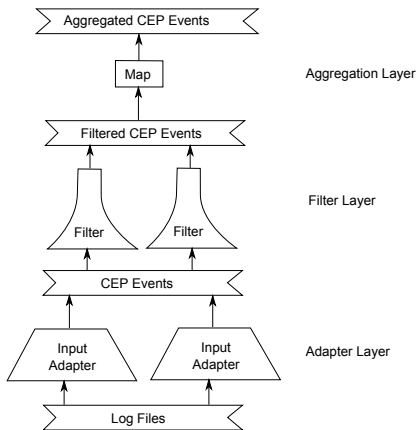


Figure 2: An EPN

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What if an engine wouldn't find every Complex Event? What if we prefer bigger performance to high *accuracy*?

Definition **Engine Accuracy**

A CEP engine A has accuracy $C_A \in (0, 1)$. C_A signifies percentage amount of Complex Events out of all Complex Events uncovered by ideal CEP engine.

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How much is the accuracy/performance trade-off usable in today's EP problems?

Peer to Peer Horizontal Scaling

Trend in today's middleware is to leave centralized architecture of a solution and instead use decentralized peer-to-peer horizontal scaling.

- **Databases:** NoSQL Databases - e.g. Apache Cassandra
- **Web Servers:** Webserver session replication
- **Communication Middleware:** Messaging systems such as JBoss HornetQ
- **Caching Middleware:** in-memory caches like JBoss Data Grid

Theoretical Model

- I remove the concept of centralized CEP engine
- Graph node is so called Peer (producer, consumer and CEP engine)
e.g. for a Stock Market server to become a peer it would need to have my Java daemon deployed

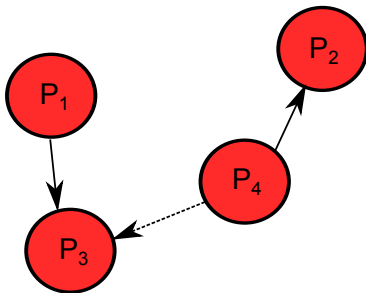


Figure 3: Peers Exchanging Events

Theoretical Model

- I remove the concept of centralized CEP engine
- Graph node is so called Peer (producer, consumer and CEP engine)
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- During processing of events, edges are dynamically added and removed

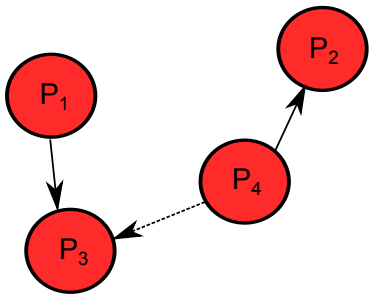


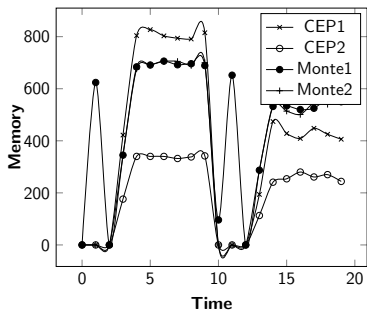
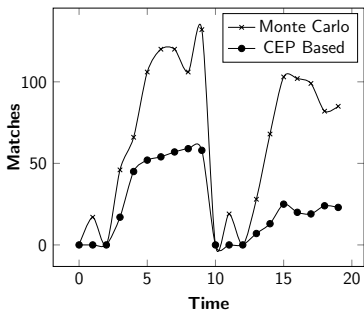
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Semantic Partitioning

- The strategy that dynamically adds and removes oriented edges in the graph
- In effect it is a strategy to disseminate events between sets of peers
- Monte Carlo strategy, CEP Based strategy

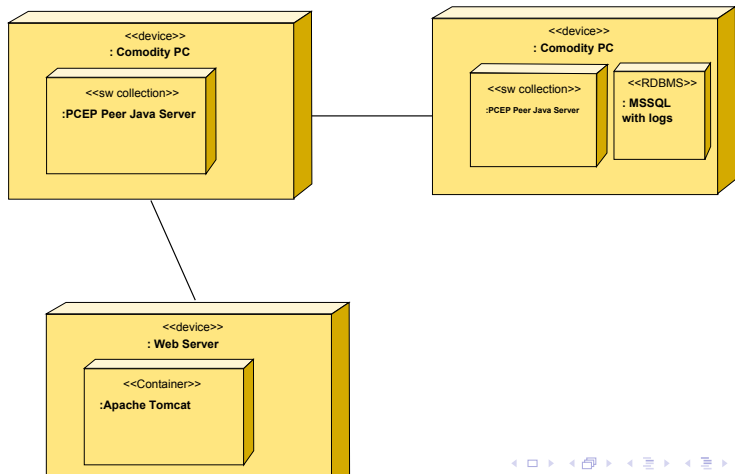
Simulation Results

- Matching accuracy and memory consumption was monitored
- Monte Carlo performs better in regards to semantic power but suffers from memory consumption



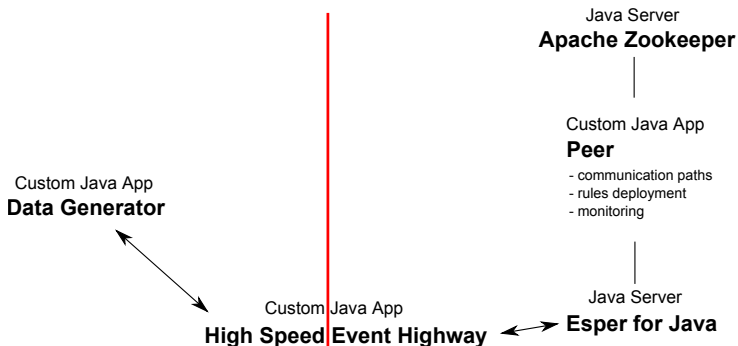
Implementation

- Peer will be a Java daemon
- One peer per one computing node
- Decentralized



PCEP Peer Java Server

- Apache Zookeeper for intragrid communication
- High speed event highway
- Completely Java based



Distributed CEP Experiments

- Virtualized environment (paravirtualization with XEN or KVM)
- Web visualization server accessible through REST API
- Generator of requests from event logs
- Experiment measurements
- Event Command Console

Benefits

- The overall goal will be performance in CEP scenarios
- Horizontal scalability will be attacked explicitly, metrics will be defined
- Insight how accuracy/performance trade-off manifests itself in real world scenarios
- Peer will use production ready CEP engine (Esper)
- System will be described formally

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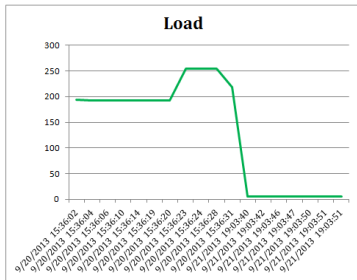
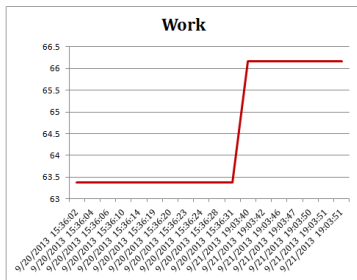
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DEBS Community

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- Since 2011 accompanied with DEBS Grand Challenge
 - 2012 assignment is focused on high tech manufacturing where performance was the concern
 - 2014 assignment is focused to solve smart plugs queries on large real-life data set.



DEBS Grand Challenge Dataset

Recordings from 2125 plugs. 40 Houses were sampled for 1 month.

timestamp	timestamp of the measurement
value	32 bit float number
plug_id	unique (within household) id of a plug in a household
house_id	unique id of a house where the household is located
household_id	unique (in a house) identifier of a household
property	either 'work' or 'load'

Lasaris Dataset

We have datasets from smart meters but we choose to use security data or public data sets <http://ita.ee.lbl.gov/html/traces.html>

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