STHITHIKA

COST-BASED QUERY DISTRIBUTION WITH QUERY RE-WRITING IN DISTRIBUTED COMPLEX EVENT PROCESSING SYSTEMS

Imiya Mohottige Thakshila Dilrukshi

(158211H)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

January 2019

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without

acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other

University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does

not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the

acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and

distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right

to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

Signature: Date:

Name: I.M. Thakshila Dilrukshi

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters of Science thesis under my

Date:

supervision.

Signature of the supervisor:

Name of the supervisor: Dr. Surangika Ranathunga

i

Abstract

Complex event processing (CEP) is very useful in analyzing event streams and identifying useful patterns from them. Due to the distributed nature of existing applications, high volume of event generation and complex queries, using a single node CEP became problematic. One way to overcome this problem is to introduce multiple complex event processing nodes and distribute the queries among them for load balancing. However, due to the stateful nature of events, distributing queries among CEP nodes is not an easy task. Query distribution across CEP nodes is an NP hard problem.

This research is focused on the problem of optimally processing a large number of different event streams using a large number of CEP queries in a distributed manner. Optimization of query processing and distribution is done in two aspects: optimizing the individual query by introducing query rewriting, and optimizing query distribution across multiple nodes by introducing new factors to the query distribution algorithm. Cost of individual queries, number of event streams common to queries, CPU and memory utilization of nodes that run CEP queries, type of queries, and the number of queries in each node are the factors considered for query distribution. Usability improvement is done in two ways: adding standard communication by introducing JSON messages for communication, and integrating firebase messaging service to standardize the event source.

Experiments show that with these optimizations, compared to existing systems, STHITHIKA is capable of providing a higher system throughput, without making an adverse impact on event duplication or process load variance across processing nodes. It has the ability to handle higher number of queries compared to existing system. It is also more robust to event bursts. Due to the changes in query distribution and re-writing, time taken for initial query distribution has increased. Usability improvement enabled the easy integration with other technology and decoupling event source from the system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Surangika Ranathunga, my research supervisor, all the lectures and MSc course assistants of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Moratuwa for the continuous support given for the success of the research.

I would like to thank section head and the team members of web technologies team at Mubasher Technologies (Pvt) Ltd, for giving me laptops for testing and providing leaves when required.

Finally, I would like to thank my family and all the friends for being the motivation and encouraging me to complete the research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

D	ECLARATION	i
A	BSTRACT	ii
A	CKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
L	IST OF FIGURES	vii
L	IST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Research Problem	2
	1.2 Research Objectives	4
	1.3 Research Contributions	4
	1.4 Structure of Thesis	5
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	6
	2.1 Complex Event Processing	6
	2.1.1 CEP Engines	8
	2.2 Distributed Complex Event Processing	14
	2.2.1 Need of distributed CEP	14
	2.2.2 Problems with distributed CEP	15
	2.2.3 Distributed CEP techniques	16
	2.2.4 Query Cost Calculation	38
	2.3) Query Optimization	39
	2.3.1 Query re-writing	39
3	METHODOLOGY	42
	3.1 Changes to the VISIRI system	43
	3.2 Query Optimization	44
	3.3 Query Distribution Algorithm Optimization	53
	3.4 Standardized Event Source & Communication	57
1		50

5	FUTURE WORK	66
6	CONCLUSION	67
REI	FERENCES	68

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1- Complex event processing architecture [8]	7
Figure 2.2 - Siddhi CEP architecture [10]	8
Figure 2.3 - Esper CEP architecture [11]	11
Figure 2.4 - Cayuga CEP architecture [12]	11
Figure 2.5 - S4 processing node architecture [13]	13
Figure 2.6 - Load balancing strategies in CEP [3]	17
Figure 2.7 - Wihidum setup [14]	20
Figure 2.8 - Architecture of Next CEP system [24]	21
Figure 2.9 - Borealis Architecture [20]	24
Figure 2.10 - System architecture of WSO2 CEP on Apache Storm [26]	27
Figure 2.11 - ZStream tree representation [27]	29
Figure 2.12 - SCTXPFarchitecture [3]	31
Figure 2.13 - High-level architecture of Visiri System [7]	33
Figure 2.14 - Low-level architecture of VISIRI system [7]	34
Figure 3.1 - Modifications to VISIRI Architecture	43
Figure 3.2 - Modifications to VISIRI Processing Node	44
Figure 3.3 - Query re-writing logic	49
Figure 3.4 - Sample query re-writing logic step 1	50
Figure 3.5 - Sample query re-writing logic step 2	50
Figure 3.6- Extracted query from original query	51
Figure 3.7 - Query after re-arrange	52
Figure 3.8 - Duplication removed query	52
Figure 3.9 - Firebase real-time database with stored events	58
Figure 3.10 - Firebase real-time database with stored events	58
Figure 4.1 - Comparison of Query distribution VISIRI vs STHITHIKA	60
Figure 4.2 - Performance with increasing query count	61
Figure 4.3 - Performance evaluation in event bursts	62
Figure 4.4 - Analysis of time taken for query distribution	62
Figure 4.5 - Event duplication analysis	63
Figure 4.6 - Cost variance analysis	64
Figure 4.7 - Compare query re-writing	65

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CEP - Complex Event Processing

CN - Client Notifier

CPU - Central Processing Unit

DISP - Dispatcher

EP - Event Processor

EP-CTL - Event Processing Controller

HA - High Availability

NFA - Non-deterministic Finite Automata

NP - Non-deterministic Polynomial

PE - Processing Element

PEC - Processing Element Container

QP - Query Processor

QT – Query Type

RTL - Register Transfer Level

S4 - Simple Scalable Streaming System

SCTXPT - Scalable Context Delivery Platform

SOA - Service Oriented Architecture

SQL - Structured Query Language