

CIRCE – A runtime scheduler for DAG-based dispersed computing

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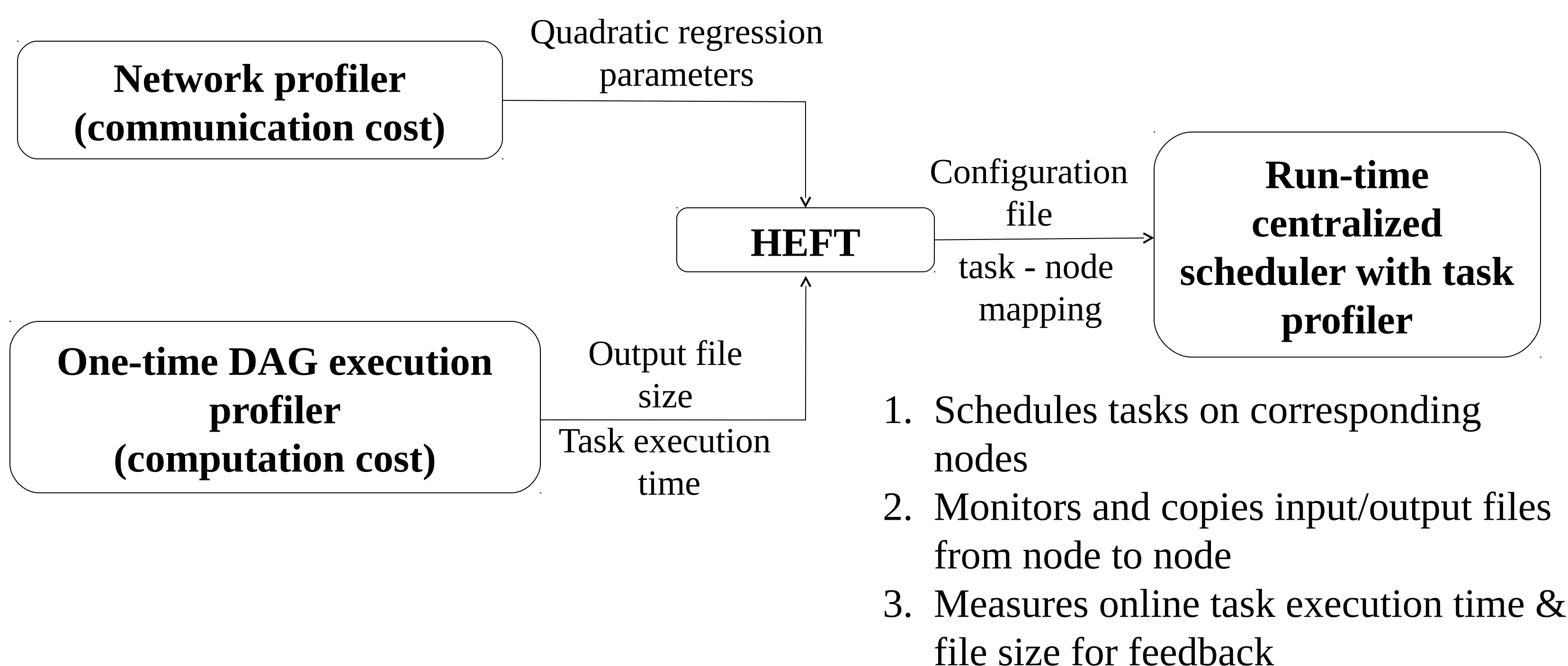
Introduction

- CIRCE (Centralized Runtime sChedulEr) is a runtime scheduling software tool for dispersed computing, written in Python. It can deploy pipelined computations described in the form of a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) on multiple geographically dispersed compute nodes at the edge and in the cloud.
- CIRCE has been released as an open source software tool, available for download at <https://github.com/ANRGUSC/CIRCE>.

Description

CIRCE System Components

CIRCE runs in several phases given in the Figure below.



1. One-time DAG execution profiler runs the whole DAG on each worker node and measures the execution time of each task and the size of the output data it passes to its child tasks.

2. Network profiler automatically schedules and logs communication information of all links between nodes in the network, which gives the quadratic regression parameters of each link representing the corresponding communication cost.

- A key innovation in this scheduler compared to prior work is the incorporation of a run-time network profiler which accounts for the network performance among nodes when scheduling.

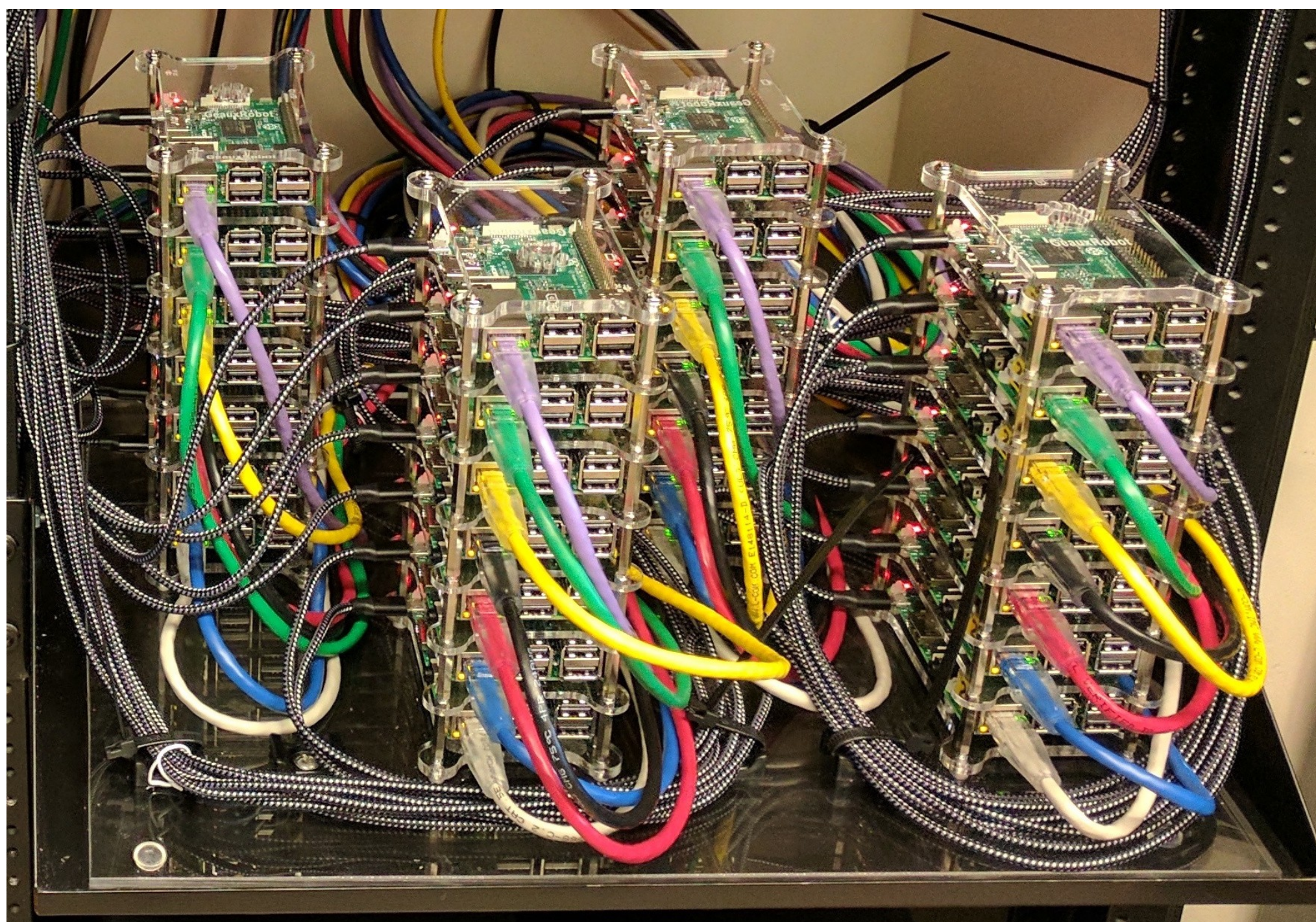
Static scheduler

- For scheduling DAG on distributed cluster we use classic **Heterogeneous Earliest Finish Time (HEFT)**.
- HEFT uses the data obtained from the Network profiler and the One-time DAG execution profiler.
- HEFT describes mapping of tasks to available computation nodes.
- We compare HEFT to random scheduler.
- Other researchers will be able to use the platform to evaluate their own scheduling algorithms as well.

CIRCE in Practice

Raspberry Pi Cluster

- A Raspberry Pi **edge cloud** used to deploy our software.
- One Raspberry Pi serves as **master** node.



- For realistic evaluation we are using a distributed network anomaly detection application.

Network Anomaly Detection – Task Graph

- The goal of this application is to detect anomalies in the network flow and identify the source or the destination IP address responsible for it.

