





Pilot-Edge: Distributed Resource Management Along the Edge-to-Cloud Continuum

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Motivation



The **Internet of Things (IoT)** is becoming an essential part of many scientific and industry applications, e.g., light source science, farming, and manufacturing.*

These applications require high performance compute and data capabilities across multiple layers of infrastructures from the **edge-to-cloud**.

Main Challenges:

- Heterogeneity:
 - Infrastructures and devices: instruments, edge, fog, HPC, cloud, serverless, accelerators need to be integrated
 - Different programming models: Scripting, Serverless (FaaS), HPC (MPI, OpenMP, CUDA), Data (MapReduce, Streaming)
- Dynamic and distributed environment: Data sources (IoT devices) geographically distributed, environment constantly changing
- Provisioning and management of resources and tasks: right amount of resources at right time, optimal execution strategy for applications

Pilot-Edge

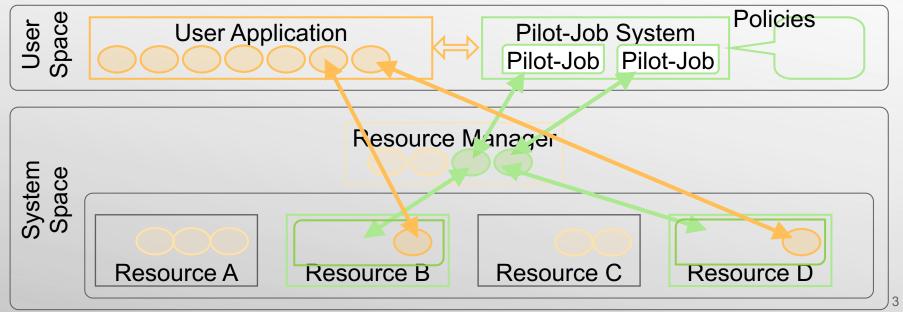
Abstraction & Framework



Pilot-Abstraction: A common resource management abstraction for data and compute



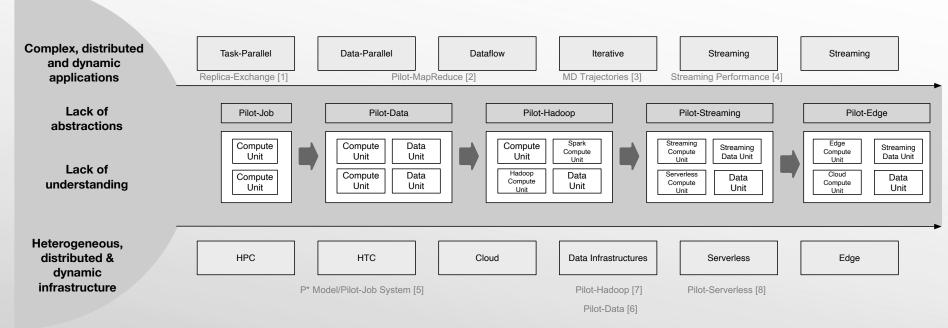
Working Definition: A system that generalizes a placeholder job to provide multilevel scheduling to allow application-level control over the system scheduler via a scheduling overlay.





Pilot-Abstraction: Evolution of the Abstraction



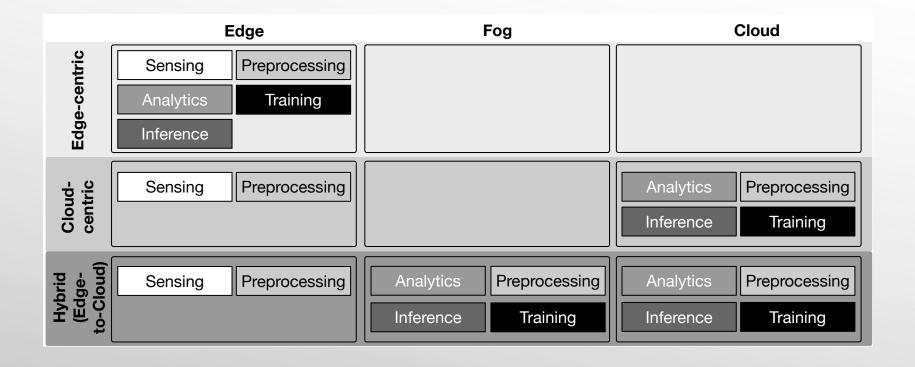


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Edge-to-Cloud Applications: Common Deployment Modalities

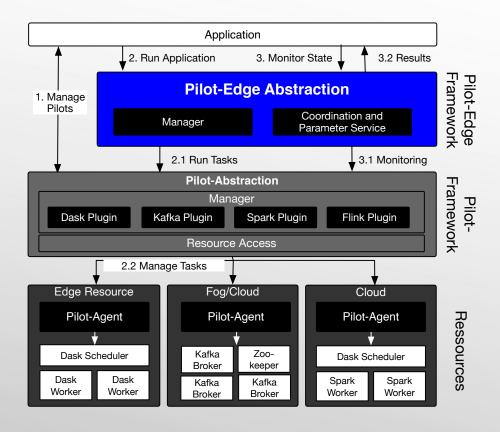






Pilot-Edge Architecture and Interactions







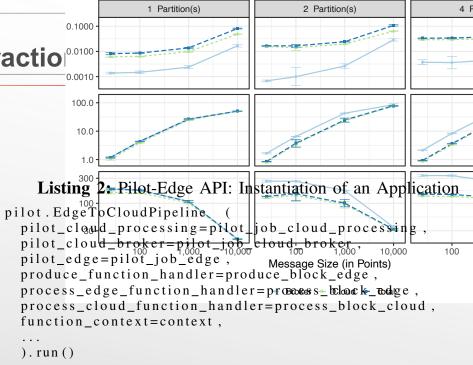
Pilot-Edge API and Abstractio (0.0100)

Listing 1: Pilot-Edge FaaS API

```
def produce_edge(context)

def process_edge(context: dict = None, data=None)

def process_cloud(context: dict = None, data=None)
```

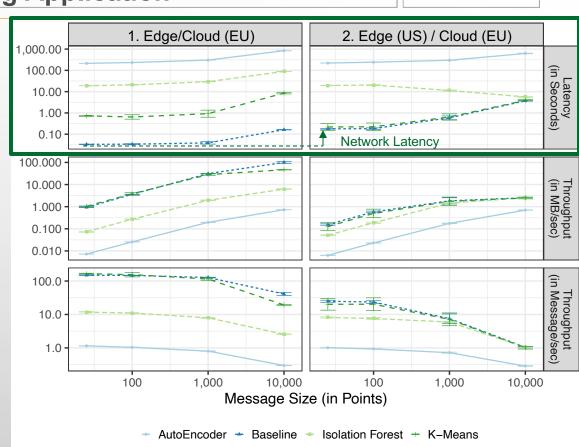




Evaluation of Pilot-Edge using Edge-to-Cloud Machine Learning Application



- Evaluation latency and throughput and latencies on Leibniz Supercomputing Center (EU) and XSEDE Jetstream Cloud (US) cloud
- Edge tasks are emulated using 1 core / ~2 GB (Raspberry Pi)
- Cloud processing and broker node 10 cores/44 GB memory
- Mini-App Framework for data generation*
- Three different machine learning models: K-Means, Isolation Forest and AutoEncoder
- Baseline: No compute

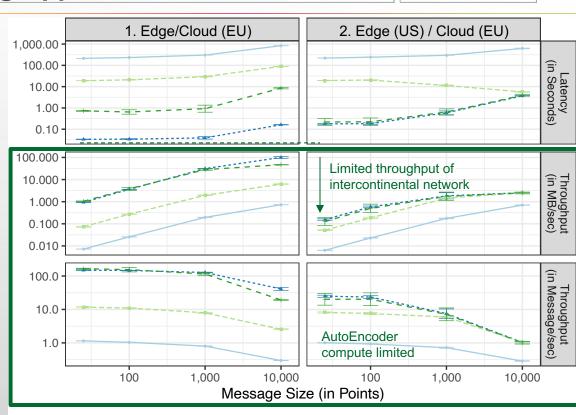




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Baseline -

Isolation Forest + K-Means



Evaluation: Result Summary



- Utilized Pilot-Edge abstraction and implementation for an edge-to-cloud machine learning application on geographically distributed edge and cloud resources
- Impact of latencies and bandwidths (EU only vs. US/EU) on the performance of the application
- Model complexity:
 - For K-Means throughput is limited by bandwidth
 - For AutoEncoders throughput is the limited by compute



Conclusion and Future Work



Pilot-Edge addresses the following challenges:

- Heterogeneity: Single abstraction and programming model from the edge to the cloud
- Dynamic and distributed environment: Handle distributed data flows. Ability to respond to changes in application and environment
- Provisioning and management of resources and tasks: common abstraction for resource management. Ability to support dynamic task placement

Future Work:

- Extension of Pilot-Edge abstraction to arbitrary infrastructure topologies
- Resource management and scheduling: Explore advanced task placement and execution strategies, e.g., energy-aware scheduling
- New workload types, e.g., federated learning