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# Energy Efficient Tapered Data Networks for Big Data Processing in IP/WDM Networks

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## ABSTRACT

Classically the data produced by Big Data applications is transferred through the access and core networks to be processed in data centers where the resulting data is stored. In this work we investigate improving the energy efficiency of transporting Big Data by processing the data in processing nodes of limited processing and storage capacity along its journey through the core network to the data center. The amount of data transported over the core network will be significantly reduced each time the data is processed therefore we refer to such a network as an Energy Efficient Tapered Data Network. The results of a Mixed Integer linear Programming (MILP), developed to optimize the processing of Big Data in the Energy Efficient Tapered Data Networks, show significant reduction in network power consumption up to 76%.

**Keywords:** Big Data, IP/WDM, energy consumption, routing, distributed processing.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The amount of data created by humanity from the dawn civilisation to 2003 is estimated to be five Exabyte. Currently, the same amount of data is created every two days [1], resulting in what we refer to as Big Data. Serious concerns are raised about the power consumption of processing and transporting such huge amounts of data [2]. Efficient management of processing and transmitting is needed to avoid overwhelming data centres and networks with such large volumes of data. The authors in [3] introduced a processing system for executing a sequence of MapReduce jobs on Geo-distributed data centers where job processing is optimized according to time cost or financial cost. Recently, the authors in [4] designed an efficient dynamic bulk data transfer service in geo-distributed data centers and engineered its design and algorithms based on Software Defined Network (SDN) architecture. In [5] the authors study the minimization of overall cost for Big Data placement, processing, and movement across geo-distributed data centers. In [6] the authors introduced a framework for designing energy efficient cloud computing services over IP/WDM core networks.

In this work we investigate limiting the impact of Big Data on communication networks by processing data at the source and/or along its journey through the core network to the data centre. The amount of data transported over the core network is significantly reduced each time the data is processed. Therefore we refer to such a network as an Energy Efficient Tapered Data Network. We developed a Mixed Integer Linear Programming (MILP) model to optimize the processing of Big Data in energy efficient tapered data networks so that the network power consumption is reduced.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we further explain the concept of Energy Efficient Tapered Data Networks and briefly describe the MILP model developed. In Section 3, we present and analyze the results of the model. We conclude the paper in Section 4.

## 2. ENERGY EFFICIENT BIG DATA PROCESSING

The concept of Energy Efficient Tapered Data Networks is illustrated in Fig.1. Fig.1 (a) shows the classical approach of processing Big Data where all the processing is performed in a data centre. In energy efficient tapered data networks, see Fig.1 (b), *Processing Nodes (PNs)* are attached to the ISP network centers that host the IP/WDM nodes. A PN comprises a set of servers, storage, and internal LAN switches and routers and can process data generated in the local core node or data generated by other nodes on its way to the data centre. The capacity of a PN is limited by the available space to build the the PN inside the network center. We refer to the raw unprocessed data as *chunks* while the knowledge extracted from the chunks after processing is referred to as *info*. Note in Fig.1 (b) that the data produced by sources can either be *chunks* or *info*. The latter is the case if the source has processing capability. This type of source is referred to as a "Source PN" and depending on its processing capability and input data volume may produce *info* only or *info* and *chunks*. The processing capability placed at intermediate nodes is referred to as "Intermediate PN".

The data chunks can be processed locally, in the PN attached to the core node where the data is generated or alternatively they can be processed in the PNs attached to any the intermediate nodes on the way to the central data center. The processing of a data chunk can also be performed in multiple stages in multiple PNs or in one or more PNs and in a data centre. The decision of where to process the data chunks depends on the available resources in PNs.

We developed an MILP model to optimize the processing Big Data in bypass IP/WDM networks (see [7]-[15] for details of MILP in IP over WDM networks) so that the total power consumption is minimized. However, in this

paper we only give a brief introduction to the model due to paper length limitation. The total power consumption is given as:

$$\text{Total Power Consumption} = \text{IP/WDM network power consumption} + \text{PNs power consumption} + \text{DCs power consumption} \quad (1)$$

The total network power consumption is composed of the power consumption of router ports, transponders, EDFAs, regenerators, and optical switches. On the other hand, the PNs and DCs power consumption is composed of the power consumption of the servers, storages, switches and routers.

The PNs are of limited processing and storage capacity while the internal LAN switches and routers capacity is assumed to be large enough to avoid blocking of chunks. The data centres are assumed to be unlimited in capacity. The model is subject to a number of constraints including constraints to ensure that the processing and storage capacity of the PNs is not exceeded.

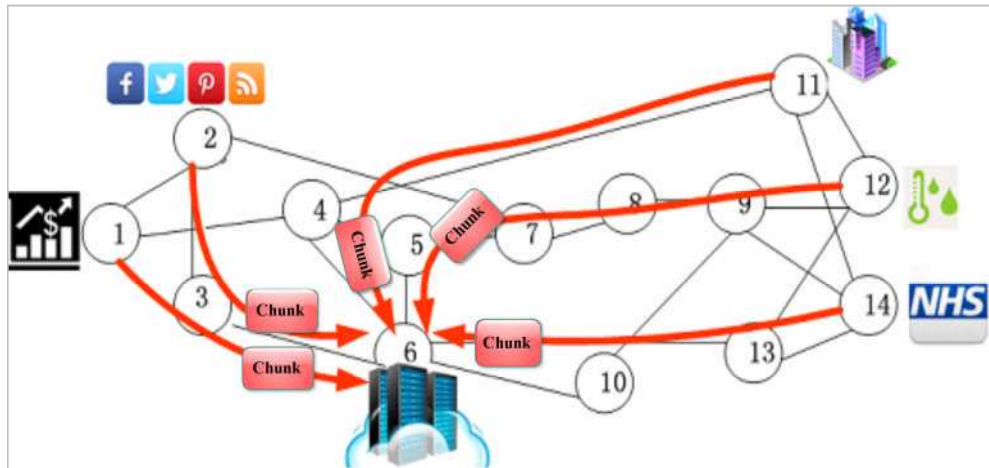


Fig. 1(a) Delivery of Big Data to be Processed and Stored in Data Centers.

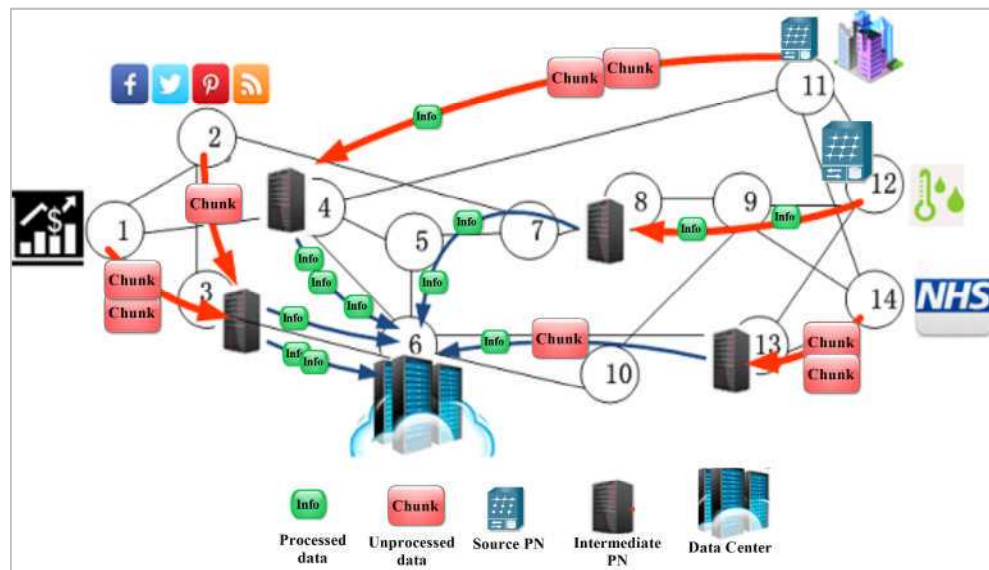


Fig. 1(b) Energy Efficient Tapered Data Networks.

### 3. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

The MILP model is evaluated on the NSFNET network, shown in Fig. 2, under the IP/WDM bypass approach. The NSFNET network consists of 14 nodes with 21 bidirectional links [10]. We consider a network that contains two data centres hosted in Nodes 6 and 10. All the other nodes are connected to a PN. The processing and storage capacities of PNs are assumed to be randomly distributed between 60-120 GHz and 10-70 PB, respectively. The model is solved using the CPLEX 12.5 solver on a PC with Intel® Core™ i5-2500 CPU @ 3.3 GHz and 8 GB RAM. Table 1 summarises the input parameters to the model [6], [9]-[15].

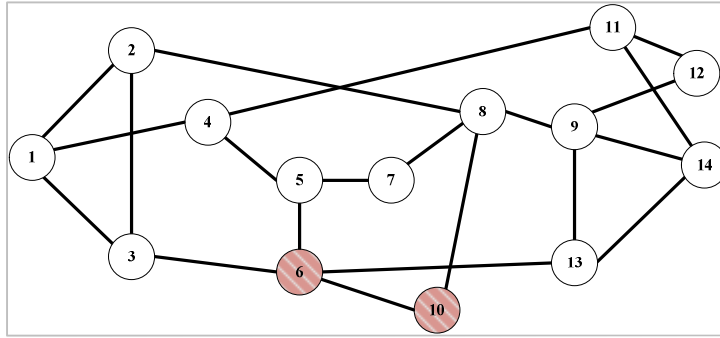


Fig. 2 The NSFNET Network.

Table (1) Input data for the model

PNs processing capacity	60 GHz - 140 GHz
PNs storage capacity	10 PB - 70 PB
Server processing capacity	4 GHz
Max server power consumption	300 W [6]
Idle server power consumption	200 W [6]
Energy per bit of the switch	11.875 W/Gbps [11]-[15]
Energy per bit of the router	7.727 W/Gbps [11]-[15]
Storage power consumption	0.008 W/Gb [11]-[15]
IP/WDM router power consumption	440 W [6]
IP/WDM transponder power consumption	148 W [6]
IP/WDM optical switch power consumption	85 W [6]
IP/WDM EFDA power consumption	52 W [6]
Wavelength bit rate	40 Gbps [11]-[15]
Number of wavelengths per fiber	32 [11]-[15]

We evaluated our new proposed approach in a scenario where we optimize the processing of the “Aggregate Fast” Big Data type of the very well-known Hadoop-MapReduce Big Data platform [16]-[18]. The input data is obtained from the 6 month MapReduce Facebook trace file in [19]. Table (2) shows the size of the input *chunk* and the output *info* for the Aggregate Fast. For simplicity, we assume that each chunk is transmitted at a data rate equal to its size per second.

Table (2): Chunk Size, Info Size, and CPU Workload

Data type	Chunk size in Gb	Info size in Gb	CPU Workload in GHz
Aggregate Fast	1840	3.68	1

Fig. 3 compares the energy efficient tapered data network to the classical approach of processing Big Data in terms of network power consumption. We consider a number of chunks generated per node varying between 25-200 chunks. For 25 and 50 chunks, the capacity of PN is enough to perform all the processing locally reducing the network traffic to the minimum, i.e. only *infos* are sent to the data centres. As the number of chunks increases the resources of some of the PN become insufficient to completely process local chunks. Chunks that are not fully processed in local PN will be processed in intermediate PN and/or data centres and therefore the network traffic increases. The PN of the considered network can completely/partially process up to 100 chunks. Any more chunks will be completely processed in the data centre. The power consumption savings achieved by PN compared to processing in data centres varies between 95% for 25 chunks and 85% for 100 chunks.

Fig. 4 further explains the behaviour of the energy efficient data tapered network. It shows the utilization of the processing capacity percentage at the different PN. For up to 50 chunks, the utilization of the different PN is less than 100% which means, as discussed above, that the resources are enough to process all chunks locally. As the number of chunks increases the resources of some PN are depleted, i.e. utilization reaches 100%. For a number of chunks between 75 and 100, the PN resources are enough to process all chunks either locally or intermediately and no unprocessed chunks are forwarded to the data centres and therefore the data centres’ resources utilization is still idle.

The resources of PN are fully utilized when the number of chunks exceeds 100 and any extra chunk thereafter is optimally transmitted to the data centers to be processed there. Note that in Fig. 4, utilization is referenced to the

capability of a PN node. Therefore, nodes 6 and 10 which have data centres show utilizations above 100%. Also note that a data centre has unlimited capacity in our case as mentioned earlier. Therefore as Fig. 4 shows the largest data centre capacity needed is just under 8 PN's processing capacity.

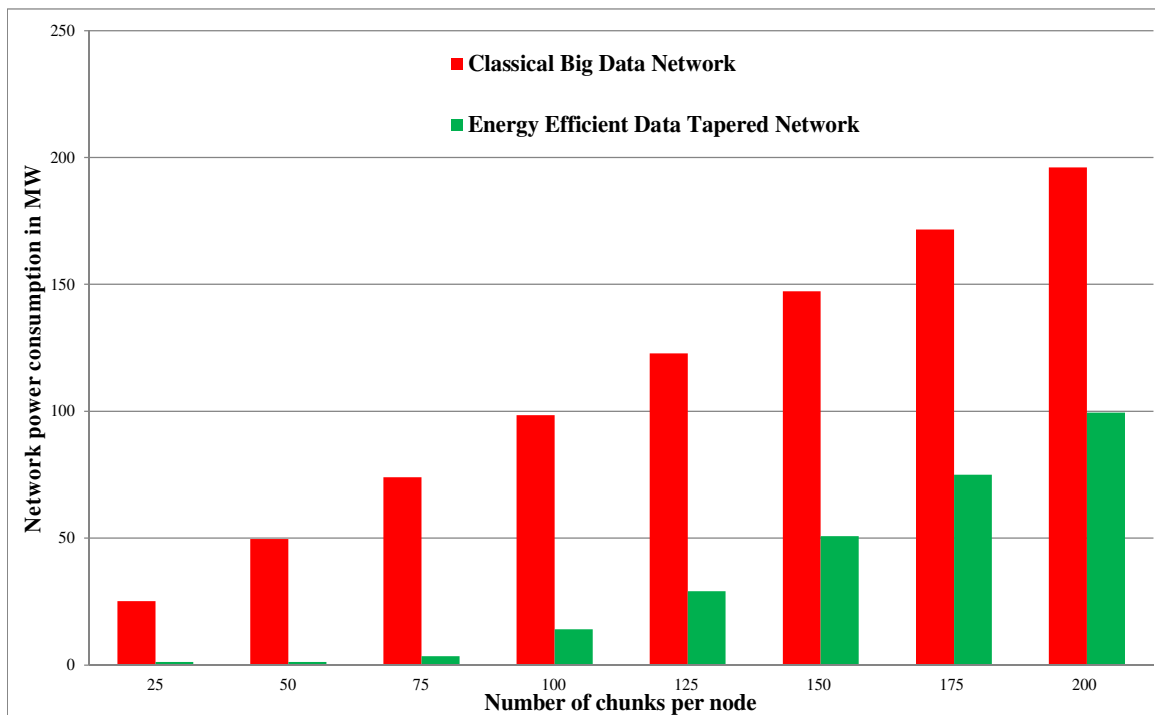
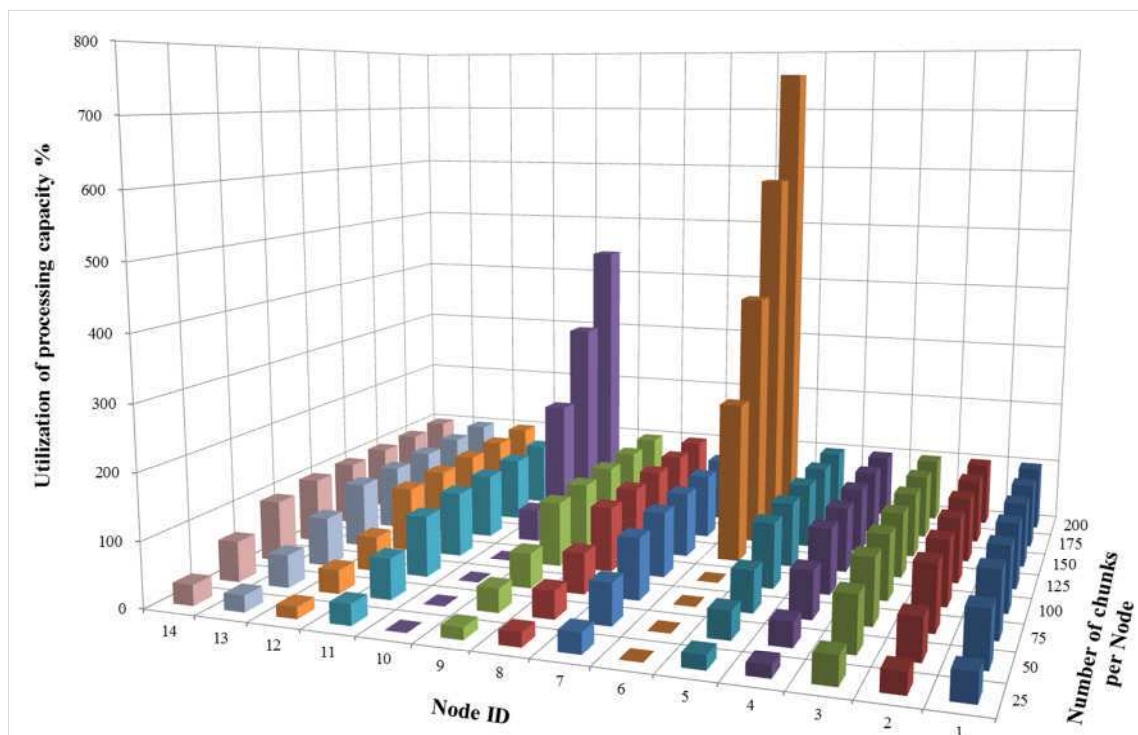


Fig. 3 Classical Big Data Network Power Consumption and Energy Efficient Data Tapered Network Power Consumption with Different Number of Chunks per Node for Data Type “Aggregate Fast”



\* Data center processing capacity is 8 times PN's processing capacity.

Fig. 4 Processing Capacity Utilization with Different Number of Chunks per Node for the Data Type “Aggregate Fast”

## CONCLUSIONS

In this work we introduced a MILP model to study Energy Efficient Tapered Data Network for Big Data Processing in IP/WDM Networks. We proposed to distribute the processing jobs of data chunks generated at a given source node among different nodes connecting the source to the intended data centers. Any node that is capable of storing and processing a chunk is called a Processing Node (PN). The bigger the storage and processing capacity of PNs the more is the data that will be optimally processed either locally or in the intermediate PNs, and the less is the data processed at data centers, and the less the traffic in the network (ie between PNs and data centers). Having a given PN that exhausts its processing and/or storage capacity, additional chunks are forwarded to the best PN that is not fully utilized yet. When all PNs reach their maximum capacity, no more chunks can be processed on route and all the chunks are forwarded to the data centers. The results show that an average network power saving of 76% is achieved when our Tapered Data Networks concept is used to optimize the processing location of Big Data chunks in different stages along the path from the source to the data centers.

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