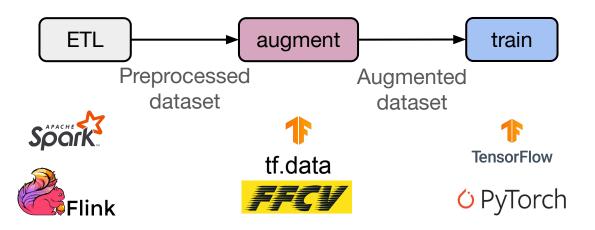


ExoFlow: A Universal Workflow System for Exactly-Once DAGs

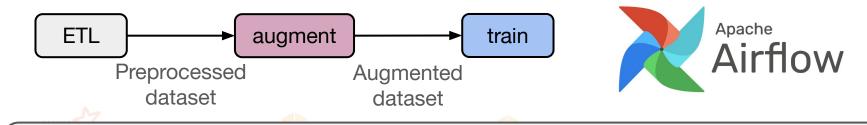
Siyuan Zhuang, Stephanie Wang, Eric Liang, Yi Cheng, Ion Stoica



Distributed ML training workflow



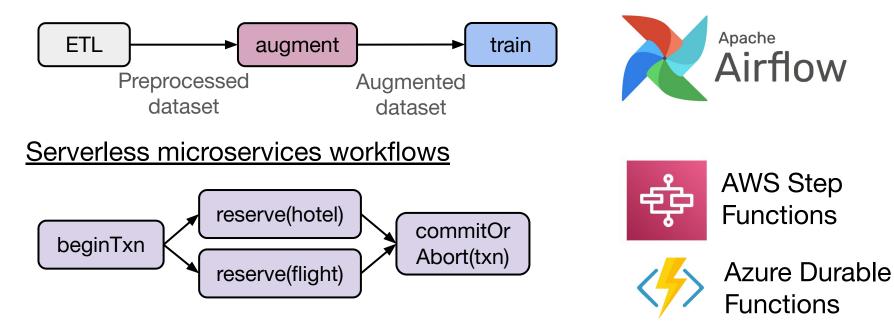
Distributed ML training workflow



The workflow system handles *orchestration*: Execution + Failure recovery

- Automatic: Event-triggered execution, transparent failover
- High-performance: Scalability, minimize application overhead
- General: Interoperate with application code and third-party systems

Distributed ML training workflow



Distributed ML training workflow

- Data-intensive, offline
- Idempotent
- (mostly) Deterministic

Serverless microservices workflows

- Latency-sensitive, online
- Affects external state
- Nondeterministic

commitOr Abort(txn)





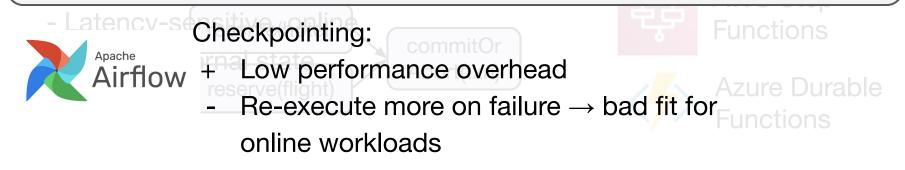
AWS Step Functions



Azure Durable Functions

The workflow system handles *orchestration*: Execution + **Failure recovery**

Tradeoff between execution vs. recovery (failover time) overhead. *Current workflow systems choose a* <u>single</u> point on this tradeoff space. → Different workflow systems for different use cases.



Goal: Can we build a **universal** workflow system that enables a **flexible** choice over the tradeoff between recovery and performance?

Exoflow: Decoupling the unit of execution from the unit of recovery.

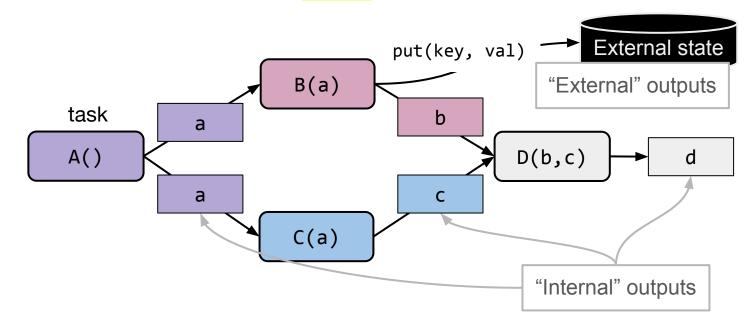
\rightarrow Need application semantics

Failure recovery for distributed workflows

Exactly-once semantics: Workflow output is equivalent to a failure-free execution.

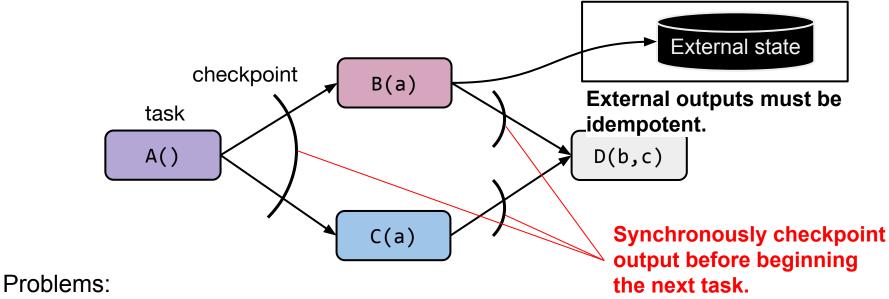
Failure recovery for distributed workflows

Exactly-once semantics: Workflow output is equivalent to a failure-free execution.



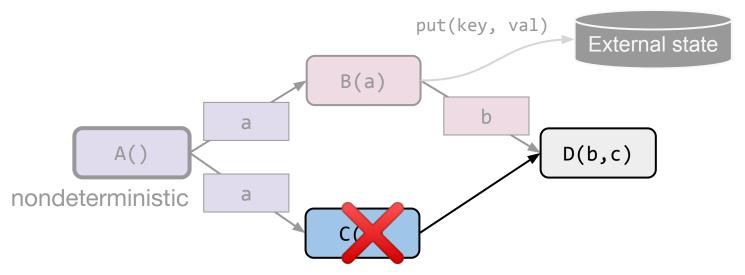
Failure recovery for distributed workflows

Exactly-once semantics: Workflow output is equivalent to a failure-free execution.

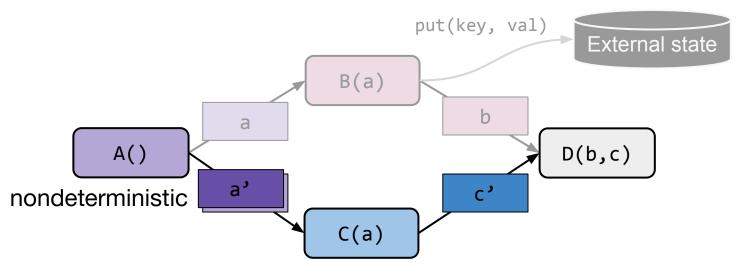


- 1. Tasks may be nondeterministic.
- 2. Tasks may have external outputs visible to others.

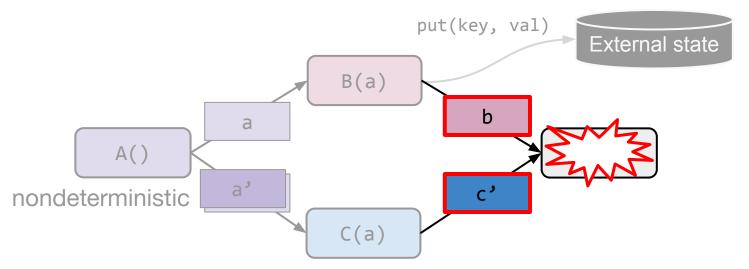
What happens if we don't synchronously checkpoint?



What happens if we don't synchronously checkpoint?

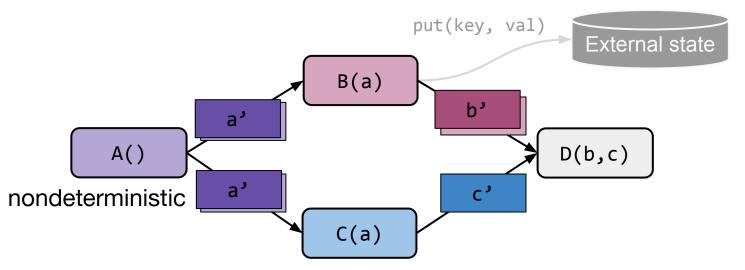


What happens if we don't synchronously checkpoint?



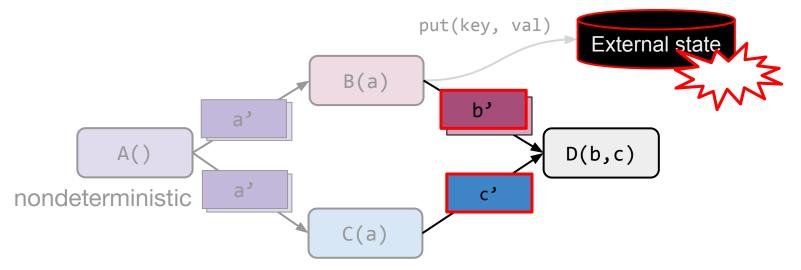
Rollback of internal outputs: Drop previous outputs and rerun the task

What happens if we don't synchronously checkpoint?



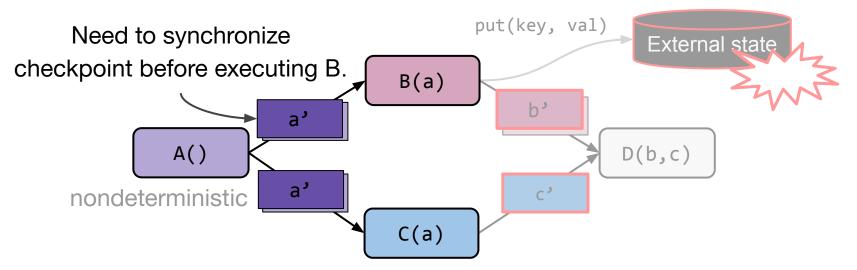
Rollback of internal outputs: Drop previous outputs and rerun the task

What happens if we don't synchronously checkpoint?



Rollback of external outputs: ???

What happens if we don't synchronously checkpoint?



Rollback of external outputs: ???

Current workflow systems use a one-size-fits-all approach

Assume the worst:

- 1. Tasks may be nondeterministic.
- 2. Task may have external outputs.

Synchronously checkpoint outputs. Simple and correct, but:

- Unnecessary depending on task semantics
- Slow if data is large

Goal: Can we build a **universal** workflow system that enables a **flexible** choice over the tradeoff between recovery and performance?

Exoflow: Decoupling the unit of execution from the unit of recovery.

Exoflow: Key ideas

How to decouple unit of recovery from unit of execution?

How to lower the execution overhead of recovery?

Choose recovery technique based on **annotations** for task semantics

Avoid unnecessary checkpoint synchronization

Pass application data via first-class references

Avoid unnecessary output materialization and/or copying

Related work

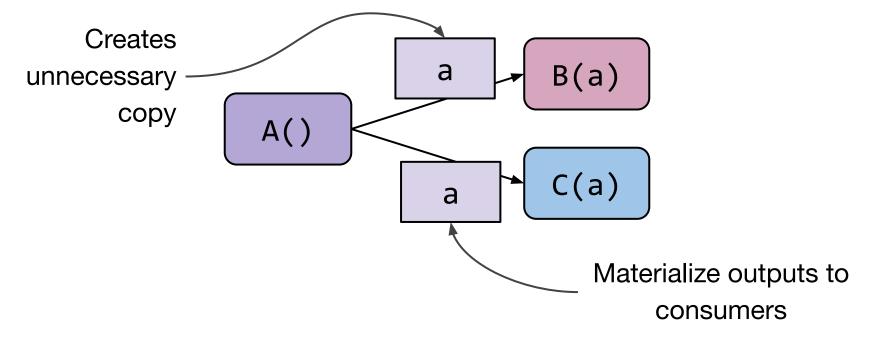
Current workflow systems couple unit of execution with unit of recovery.

- Execution unit: Task + idempotent APIs for external outputs
- Pick a single recovery method:
 - Data workflows: sync checkpoint+retry (Airflow, Kubeflow)
 - Serverless workflows: retry (AWS Step Functions), retry+rollback (Aft), or log+replay (Durable Functions, Beldi, BokiFlow)

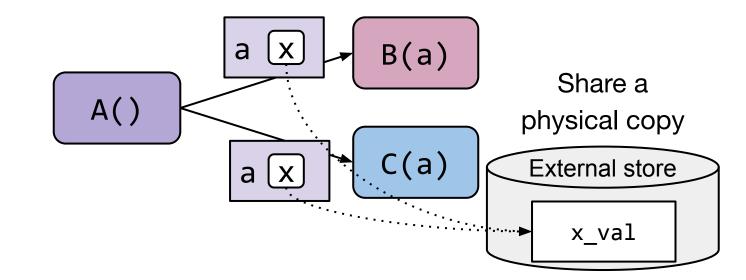
Systems that decouple unit of execution (messages) from unit of recovery (rollback prefix): Falkirk Wheel, DARQ.

- Lack references to abstract data movement
- Lack annotations to further improve recovery flexibility and efficiency

Challenge: Existing workflow systems must synchronously checkpoint all internal outputs

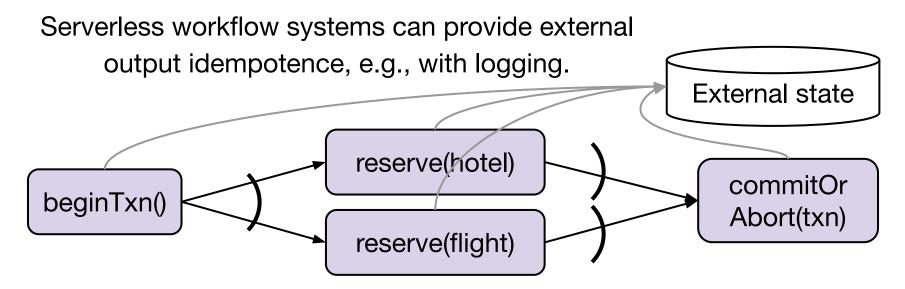


Solution: Use first-class references for more efficient data movement



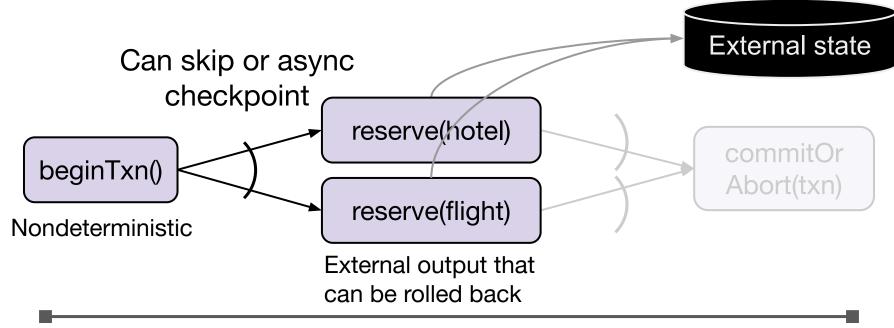
Key idea: Pass by **reference** lets the execution backend decide how to pass the physical value.

Challenge: Correctness for external outputs

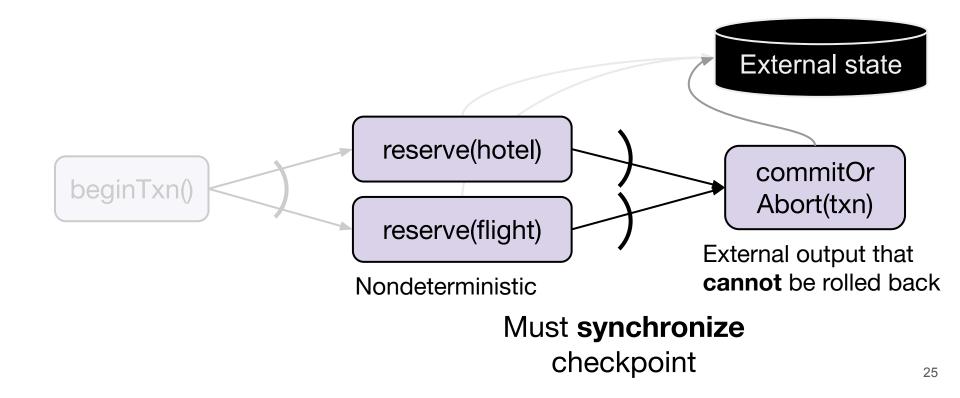


If tasks are nondeterministic, must checkpoint outputs before downstream tasks start.

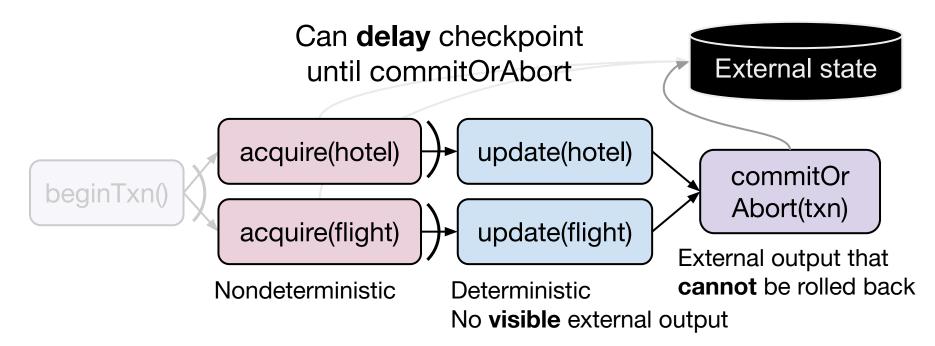
Solution: Task annotations to capture semantics



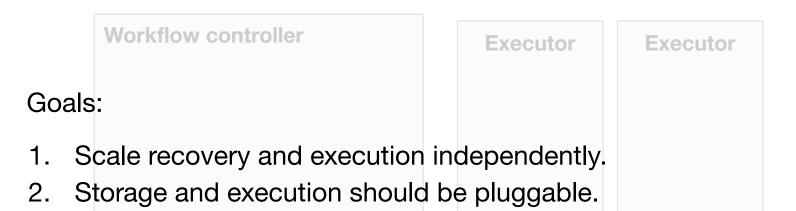
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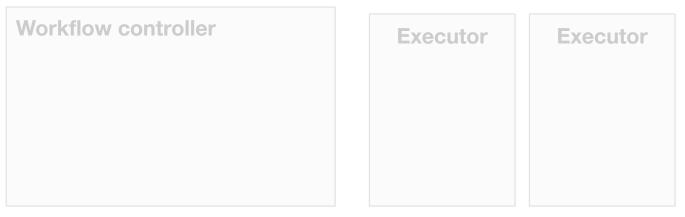
Solution: Task annotations to capture semantics

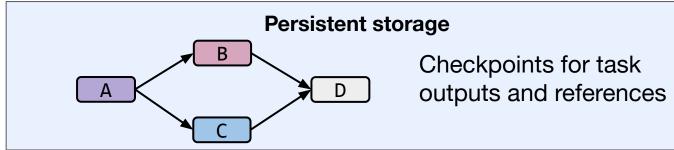


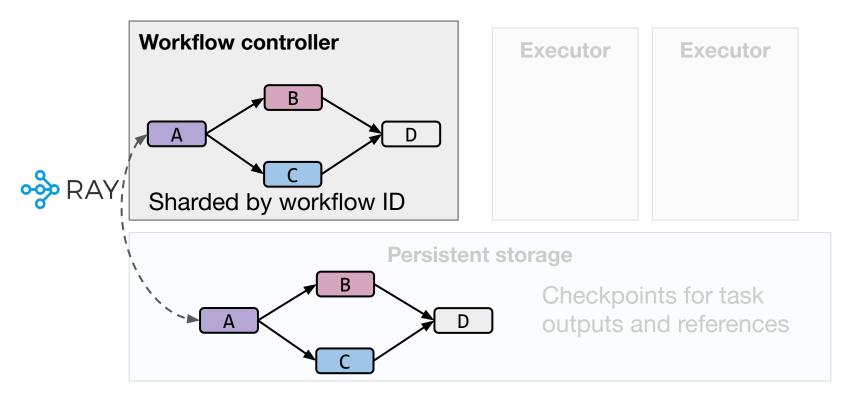
Key idea: Specify semantics before execution, lower overhead during.



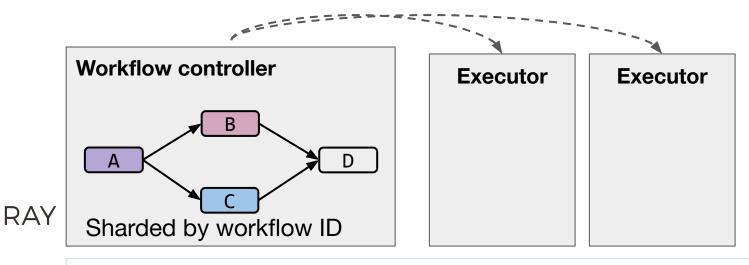
Persistent storage

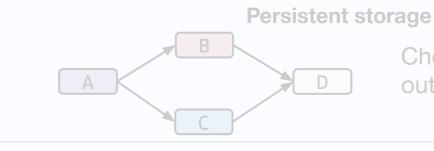




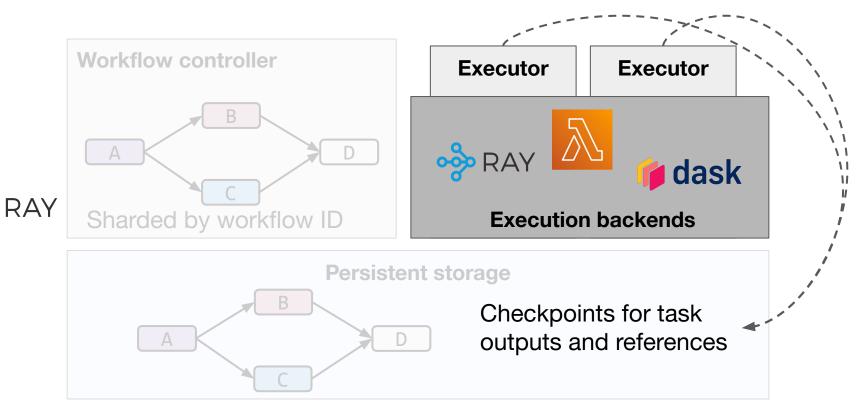


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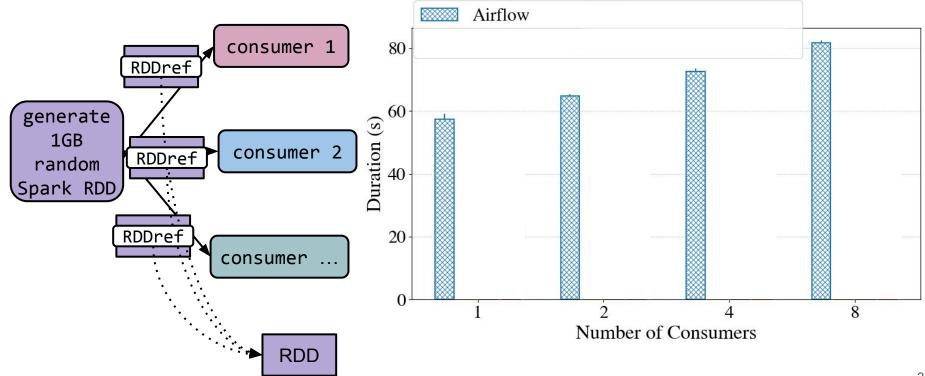


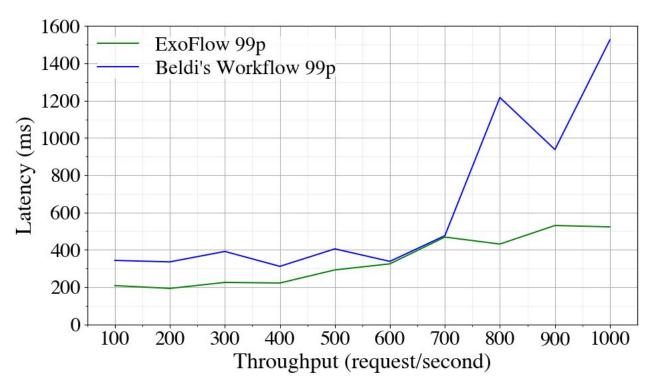


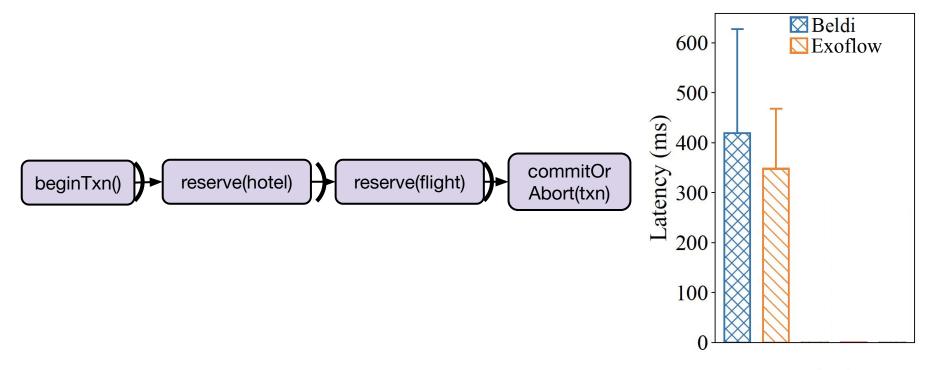
Checkpoints for task outputs and references



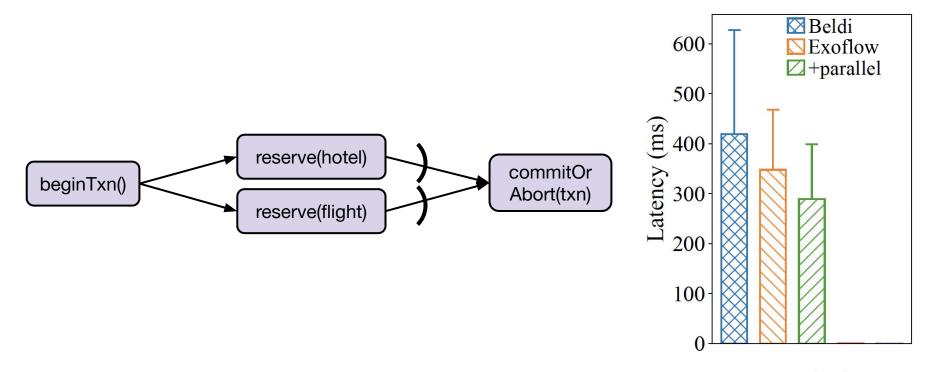
Microbenchmark: Simulating an ETL workflow



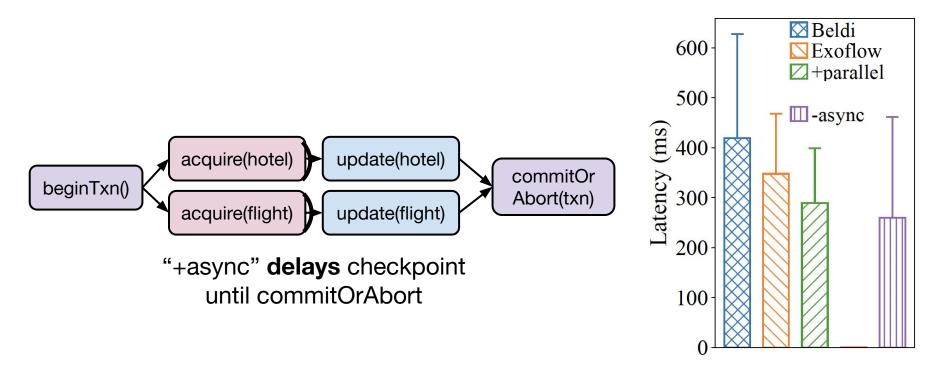




Method



Method



Method

See the paper for...

Microbenchmarks and a wider variety of workloads

- Serverless transactions
- End-to-end ML pipeline
- Online-offline graph processing

Details on:

- References and annotations API
- Execution and recovery protocols

Conclusion

Exoflow: A universal workflow system that decouples the unit of execution from the unit of recovery.

Task annotations

First-class references

Give applications **flexibility** in performance vs. recovery.

Code: <u>github.com/suquark/exoflow</u>

Email: <u>siyuan@cs.berkeley.edu</u> (Siyuan) <u>swang@cs.berkeley.edu</u> (Stephanie)

