



Figure 4a. Impact of Missed Deadline Ratio on Batch Completion Time for Small Workload

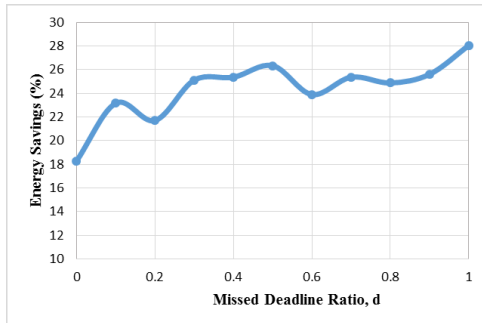


Figure 4b. Impact of Missed Deadline Ratio on Energy Savings for Small Workload

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This paper introduces an energy aware resource management technique for batch workloads of MapReduce jobs subject to SLAs which include earliest start times, task execution times, and soft deadlines specified by the user. The technique makes use of available slack time in the execution window of jobs and applies a DVFS-based processor frequency reduction to the execution of some tasks to reduce energy consumption *without violating SLAs*. Preliminary performance analysis demonstrates energy savings between 16% and 45% for varying values of missed deadline ratio, laxity factor, and workload size using the DVFS-based approach compared to previous resource management approaches which do not consider energy. Smaller, but still substantial, energy savings were observed for workloads with fewer total tasks. The energy savings were accompanied by small – moderate increases in batch completion times. Plans for future research include:

- Extensively evaluating performance impact of varying workload size and processor model including large workloads from [9] and alternative processor models presented in [11].
- Extending the DVFS-based approach to handle an open stream of job arrivals subject to SLAs.
- Incorporating MapReduce task execution time prediction models to evaluate the impact of and devise techniques to handle error in execution times estimates of MapReduce tasks.
- Enhancing the DVFS-based approach to consider data locality and data transfer times for performance measurements of an implementation on a real-world Hadoop Cluster.

7. REFERENCES

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