Hewlett Packard Enterprise



StoreEdge RippleStream

Versatile Infrastructure for IoT Data Transfer

Presenter: Peter Corbett Authors: Madhumita Bharde, Annmarie Justine K, Suparna Bhattacharya, Dileep Deepa Shree Affiliation: HPE HCI Engineering

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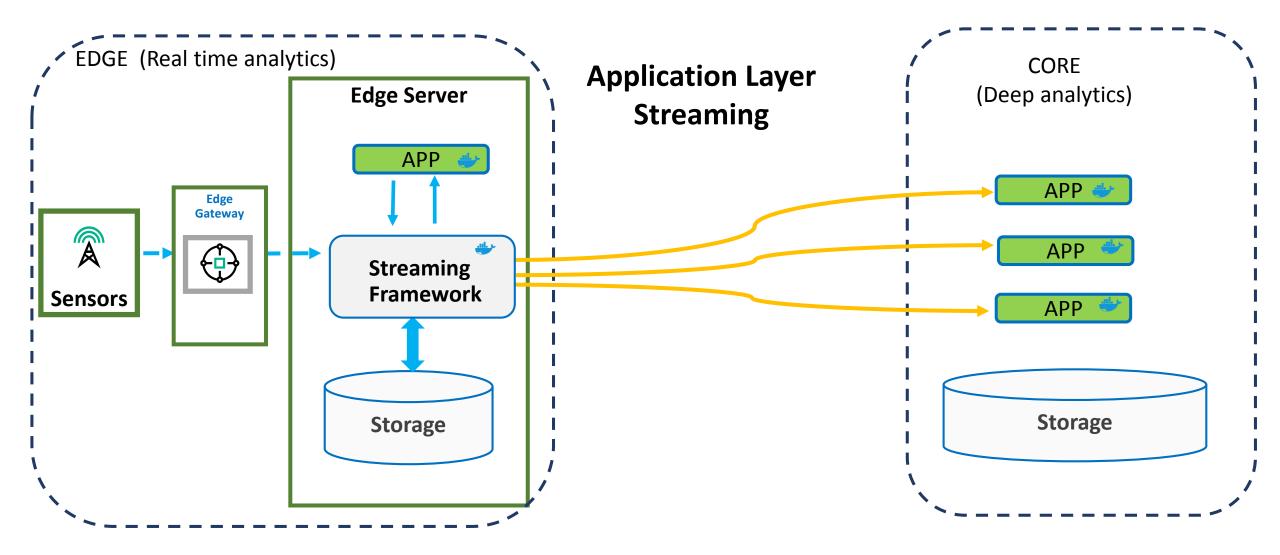
Motivation: Versatile Edge Infrastructure

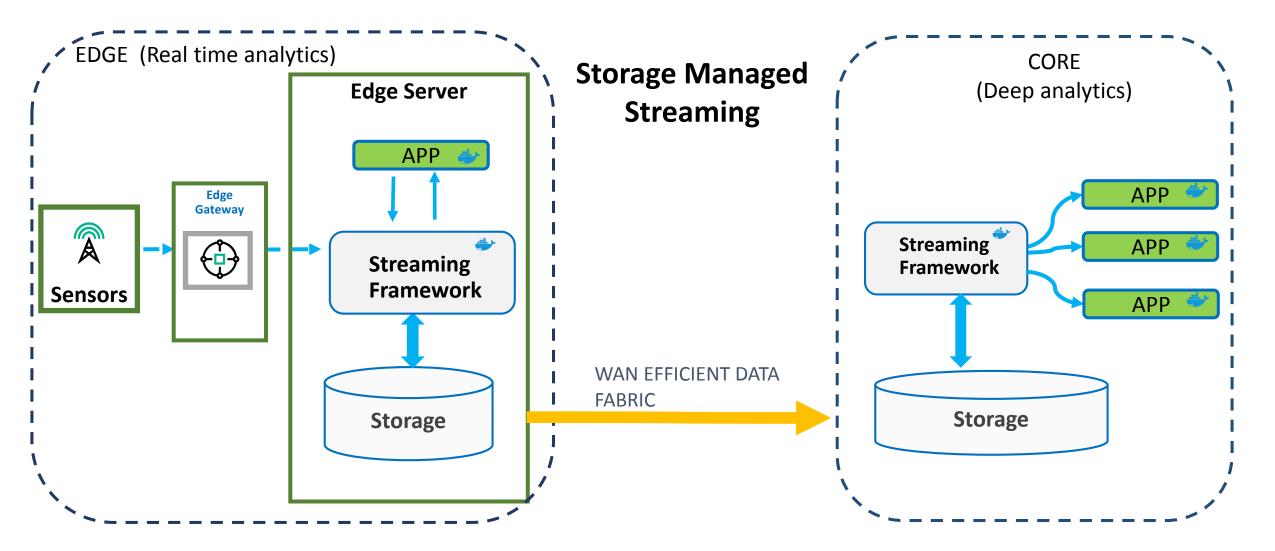
- Benefits of traditional software defined infrastructure
 - End to end management across a federation of edges + core
 - In-built data protection with asynchronous WAN optimized replication
 - High efficiencies for data-at-rest
 - compression (short range redundancies) + de-duplication (long range redundancies)
 - efficiencies improve over time when data has redundancies over days, weeks, months, ...
- Benefits of an edge computing optimized stack
 - Optimized for streaming data flows
 - Low latency action
 - Application defined filtering

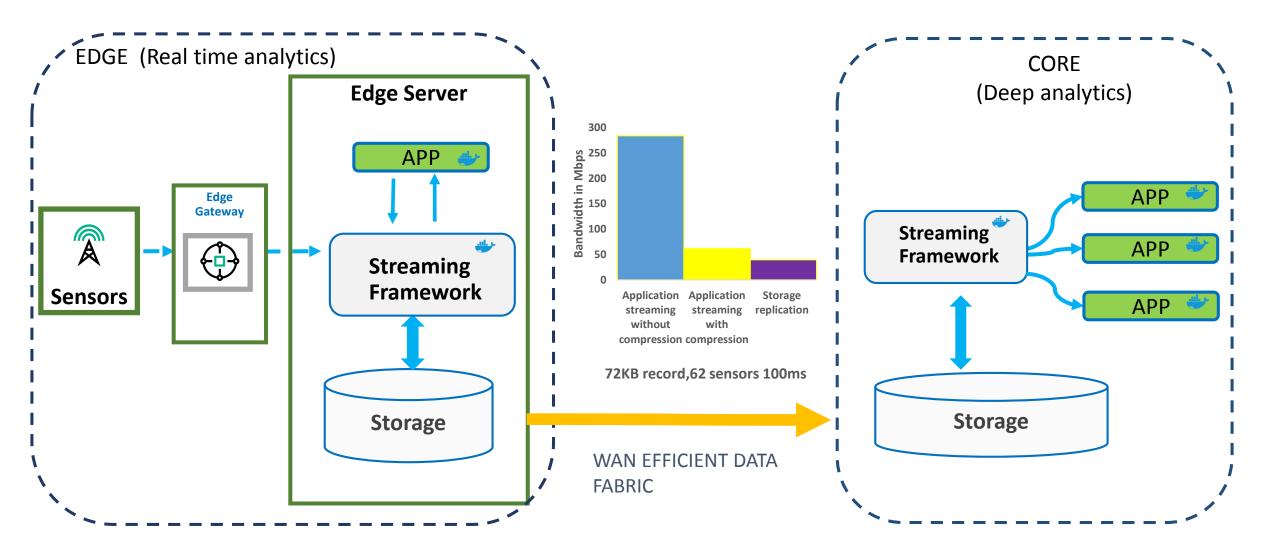
What would it take to leverage the the best of both worlds?

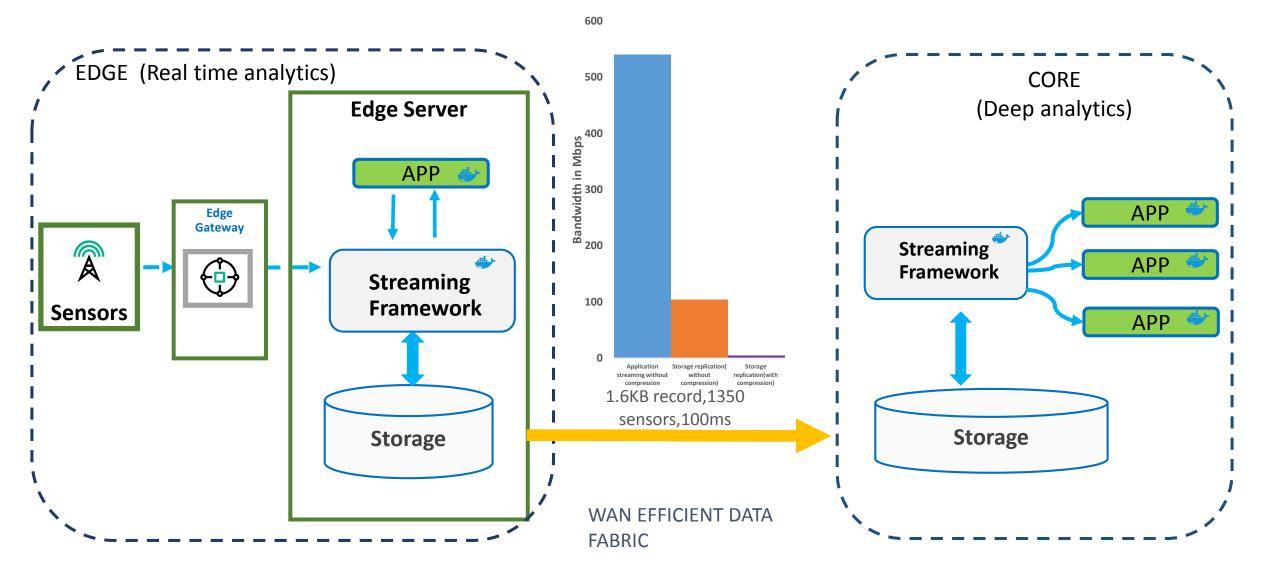
Motivation: Efficient IoT Data Transfer

- Most data generated at edge will never transmit to the core
- It is necessary to transmit significant information to the core
 - High value data with low redundancy
- Storage replication techniques provide a useful mechanism for highvalue information transfer
 - Already well-established in commercial storage and HCI products
 - Eliminate redundancy via compression & deduplication of transmitted data
- Study considers combining storage replication with other (semantic) data reduction techniques to increase the information density of transmitted data
- Technique is suitable when significant latency is tolerable in transmitting edge data to the core

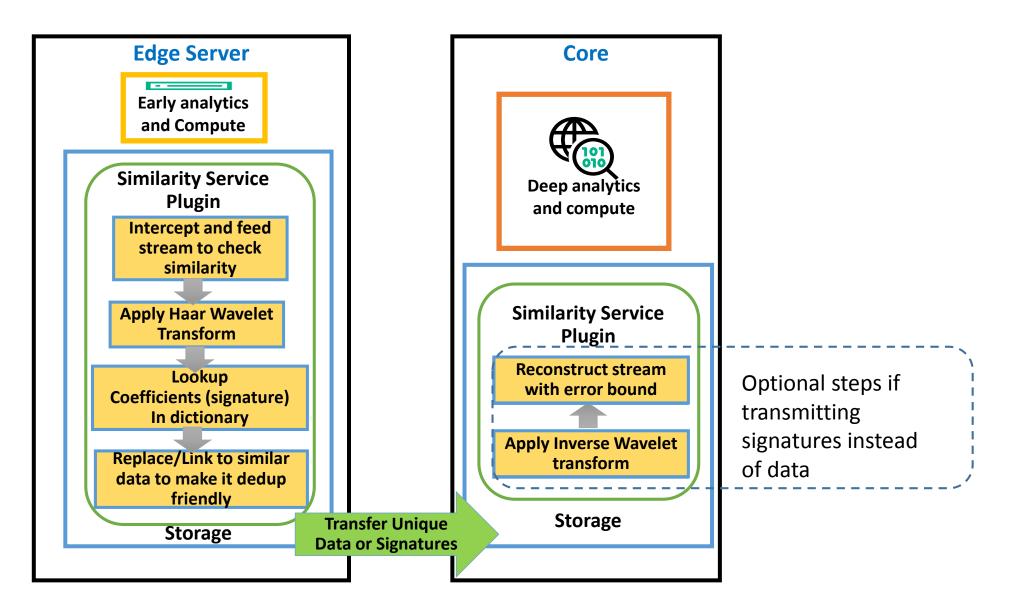




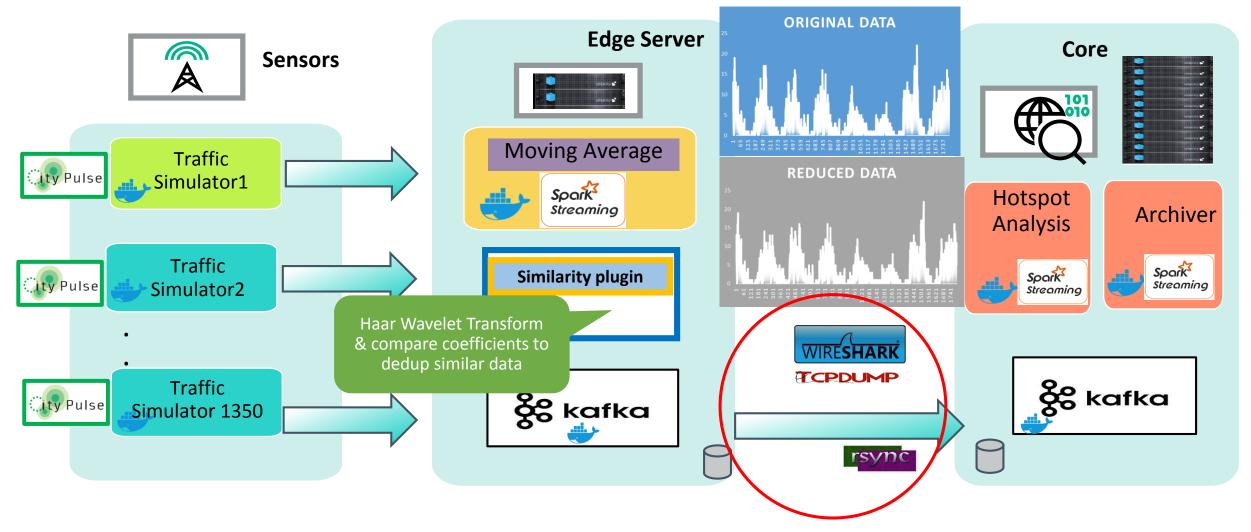




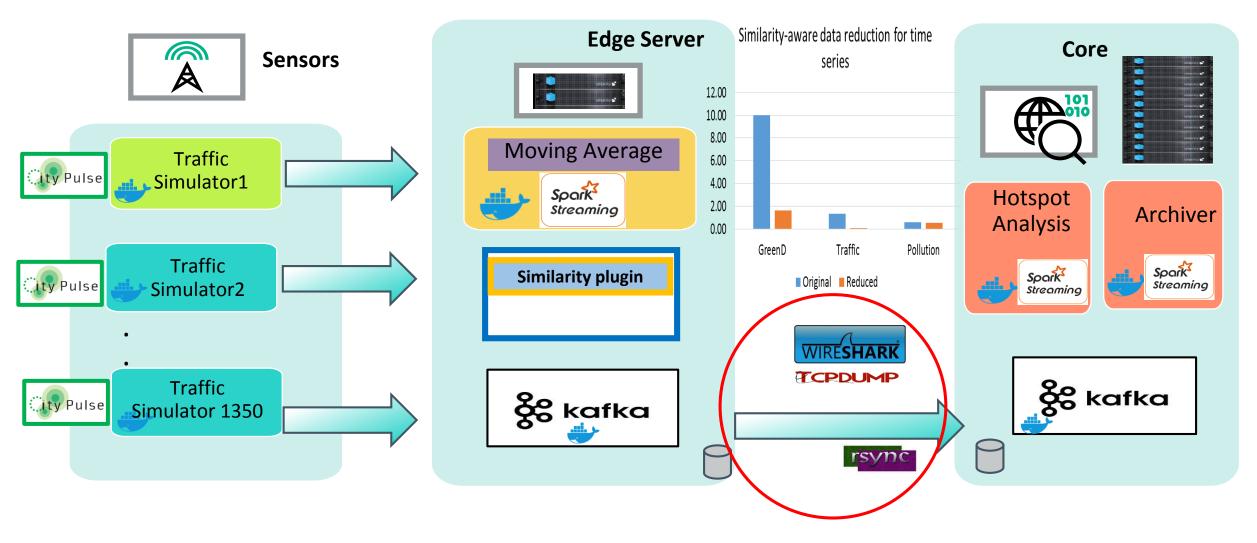
Similarity Awareness: Time Series



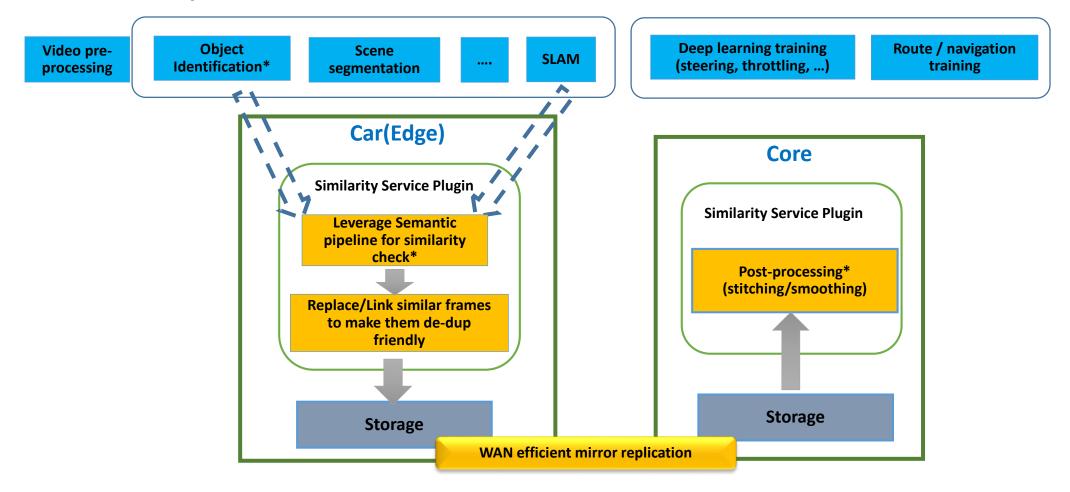
Similarity Awareness: Time Series



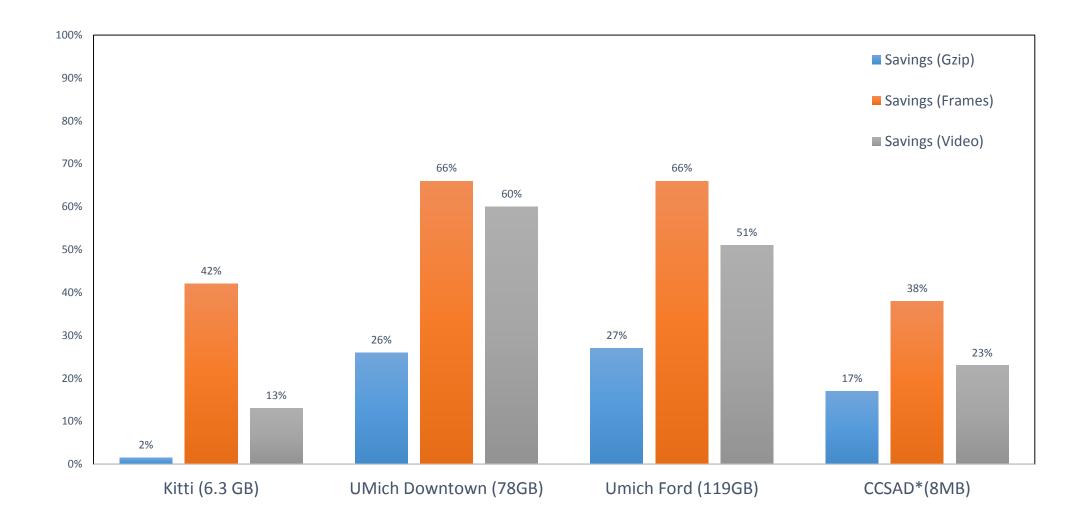
Similarity Awareness: Time Series



Similarity Awareness: Autonomous Car Video



Data Reduction for Autonomous Cars



Discussion and Research Issues

- Co-design framework and infrastructure layers for versatility
 - Apply storage replication to facilitate high-value data transmission from edge to core
 - In conjunction with other data reduction techniques that work on different scopes of data, therefore different timescale ranges of input values
 - Needs separable streams, Application consistent triggers, Semantic similarity plugin
 - Balance Edge-Core compute distribution to enable detection of semantic redundancies
- Managing accuracy vs data reduction
 - Adjusting similarity metrics (application guided or automatic learning)
 - Exact vs semantic views
 - Shifting exact data sensitive computation
 - Post-process correction
- Achieves efficiency at expense of latency and/or accuracy
 - Under what conditions is this sufficient? When would this category of approach fail?