Apache Spark

CS140

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Some of them are based on P. Wendell's Spark slides

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Parallel Processing using Spark+Hadoop

- **Hadoop: Distributed file system that connects machines.**
- **Mapreduce: parallel programming style built on a Hadoop cluster**
- **Spark: Berkeley design of Mapreduce programming**
  - Python and Java
- **Given a file treated as a big list**
  - A file may be divided into multiple parts (splits).
- **Each record (line) is processed by a Map function,**
  - produces a set of intermediate key/value pairs.
- **Reduce: combine a set of values for the same key**

>>> words = 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog'.split()

Python Examples for List Processing

```
>>> lst = [3, 1, 4, 1, 5]
>>> lst.append(2)
>>> len(lst)
5
>>> lst.sort()
>>> lst.insert(4,"Hello")
>>> [1]+ [2]      → [1,2]
>>> lst[0] ->3
```

```
for i in [5, 4, 3, 2, 1] :
    print i
```

```
Python tuples

>>> num=(1, 2, 3, 4)
>>> num +(5)   →
   (1,2,3,4, 5)
```

```
>>>M = [x for x in S if x % 2 == 0]
>>>  S = [x**2 for x in range(10)]
[0,1,4,9,16,…,81]
```

```
>>> words ='hello  lazy dog'.split()
→['hello', 'lazy', 'dog']
>>> stuff = [(w.upper(),  len(w)] for w in words]
→ [ ('HELLO', 5) ('LAZY', 4) , ('DOG', 4)]
```

>>>numset=set([1, 2, 3, 2])
Duplicated entries are deleted

>>>numset=frozenset([1, 2,3])
Such a set cannot be modified

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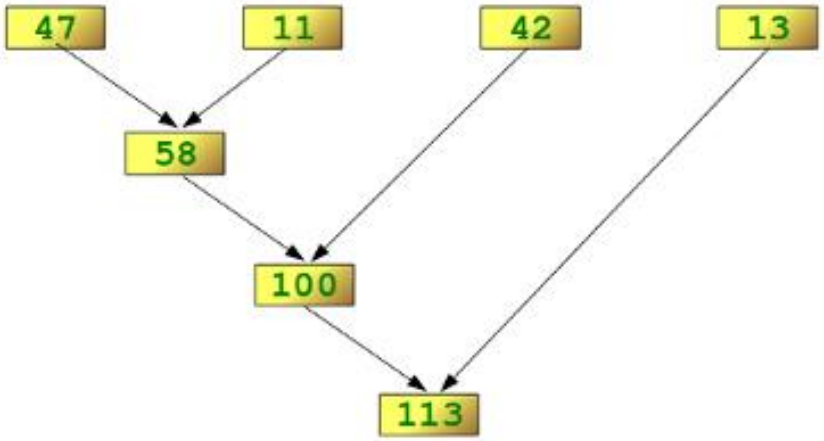
Python map/reduce

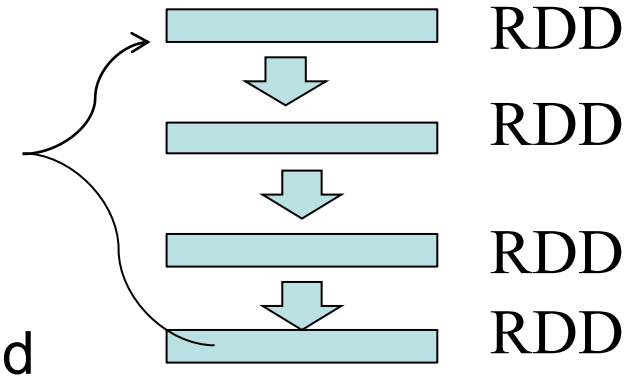
```
a = [1, 2, 3]
b = [4, 5, 6, 7]
c = [8, 9, 1, 2, 3]
f= lambda x:   len(x)
L = map(f, [a, b, c])
[3, 4, 5]
```

```
g=lambda x,y:    x+y
reduce(g, [47,11,42,13])
113
```



Mapreduce programming with SPARK: key concept

Write programs in terms of **operations** on implicitly distributed **datasets (RDD)**



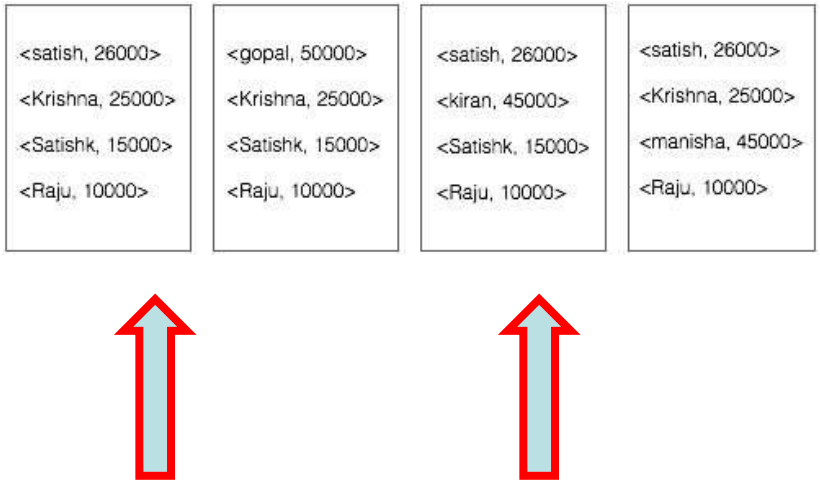
RDD: Resilient Distributed Datasets

- **Like a big list:**
  - Collections of objects spread across a cluster, cached in memory as much as possible or stored on Disk
- **Built through parallel transformations**
- **Automatically rebuilt on failure**

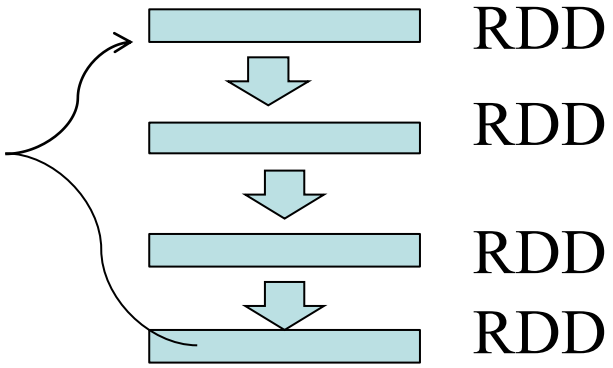
Operations

- **Transformations (e.g. map, filter, groupBy)**
- **Make sure input/output match**

MapReduce vs Spark



Map and reduce tasks operate on key-value pairs



Spark operates on **RDD** with aggressive memory caching

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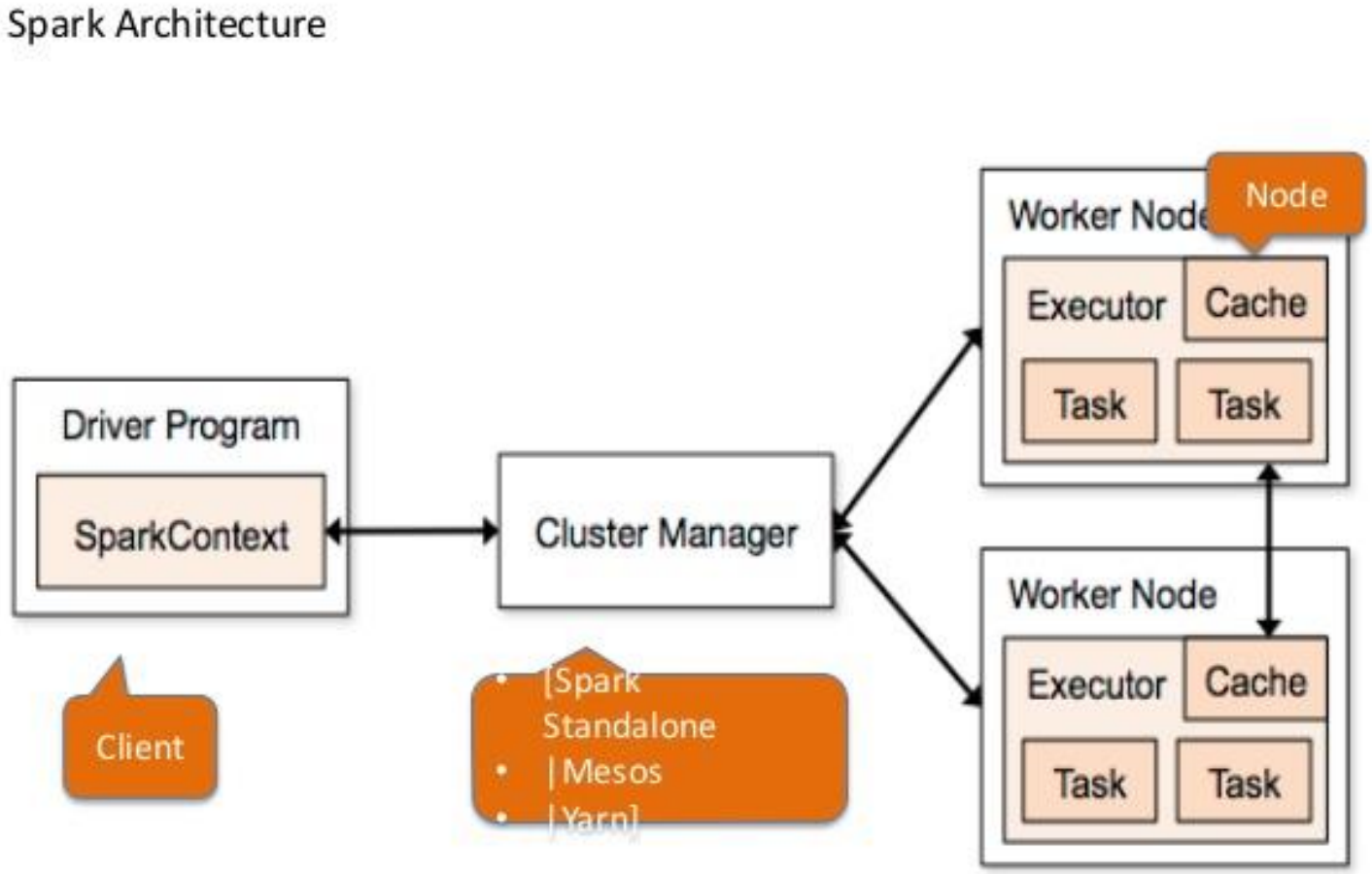
Spark Context and Creating RDDs

```
#Start with sc – SparkContext as
```
Main entry point to Spark functionality

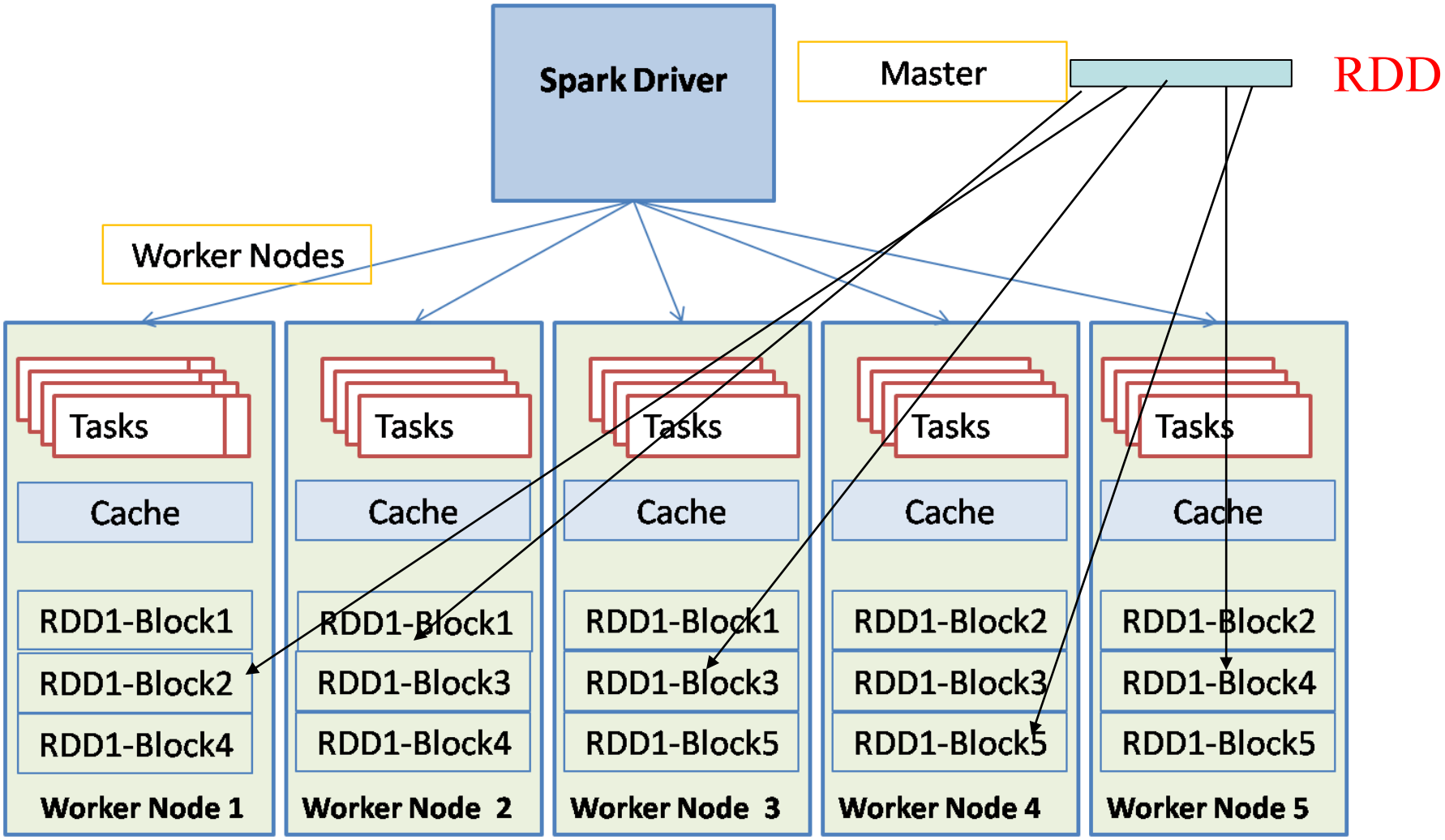
```
#Turn a Python collection into an RDD
>sc.parallelize([1, 2, 3])

# Load text file from local FS, HDFS, or S3
>sc.textFile("file.txt")
>sc.textFile("directory/*.txt")
>sc.textFile("hdfs://namenode:9000/path/file")
```

RDD

Spark Architecture

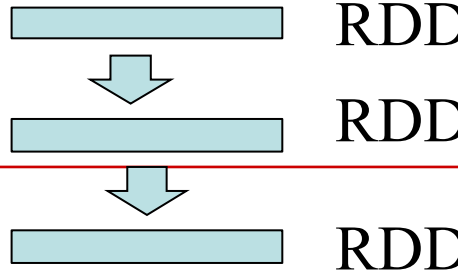


Spark Components



Data blocks of a RDD are replicated

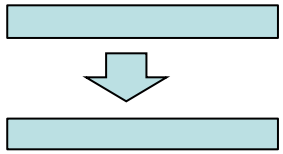
Basic Transformations




```
#read a text file and count number of lines
containing error

lines = sc.textFile("file.log")
lines.filter(lambda s: "ERROR" in s).count()
```

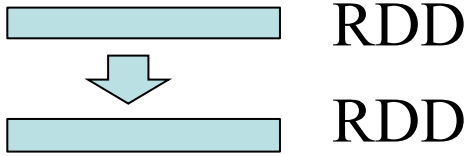
```
> nums = sc.parallelize([1, 2, 3])

# Pass each element through a function
> squares = nums.map(lambda x: x*x)   // {1, 4, 9}

# Keep elements passing a predicate
> even = squares.filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0) // {4}
```

Basic Actions




```
> nums = sc.parallelize([1, 2, 3])

# Retrieve RDD contents as a local collection
> nums.collect() # => [1, 2, 3]

# Return first K elements
> nums.take(2)   # => [1, 2]

# Count number of elements
> nums.count()   # => 3

# Merge elements with an associative function
> nums.reduce(lambda x, y: x + y)  # => 6

# Write elements to a text file
> nums.saveAsTextFile("hdfs://file.txt")
```

Some Key-Value Operations




```
> pets = sc.parallelize(
    [("cat", 1), ("dog", 1), ("cat", 2)])
> pets.reduceByKey(lambda x, y: x + y)
                        # => {(cat, 3), (dog, 1)}
> pets.groupByKey() # => {(cat, [1, 2]), (dog, [1])}
> pets.sortByKey()  # => {(cat, 1), (cat, 2), (dog, 1)}
```

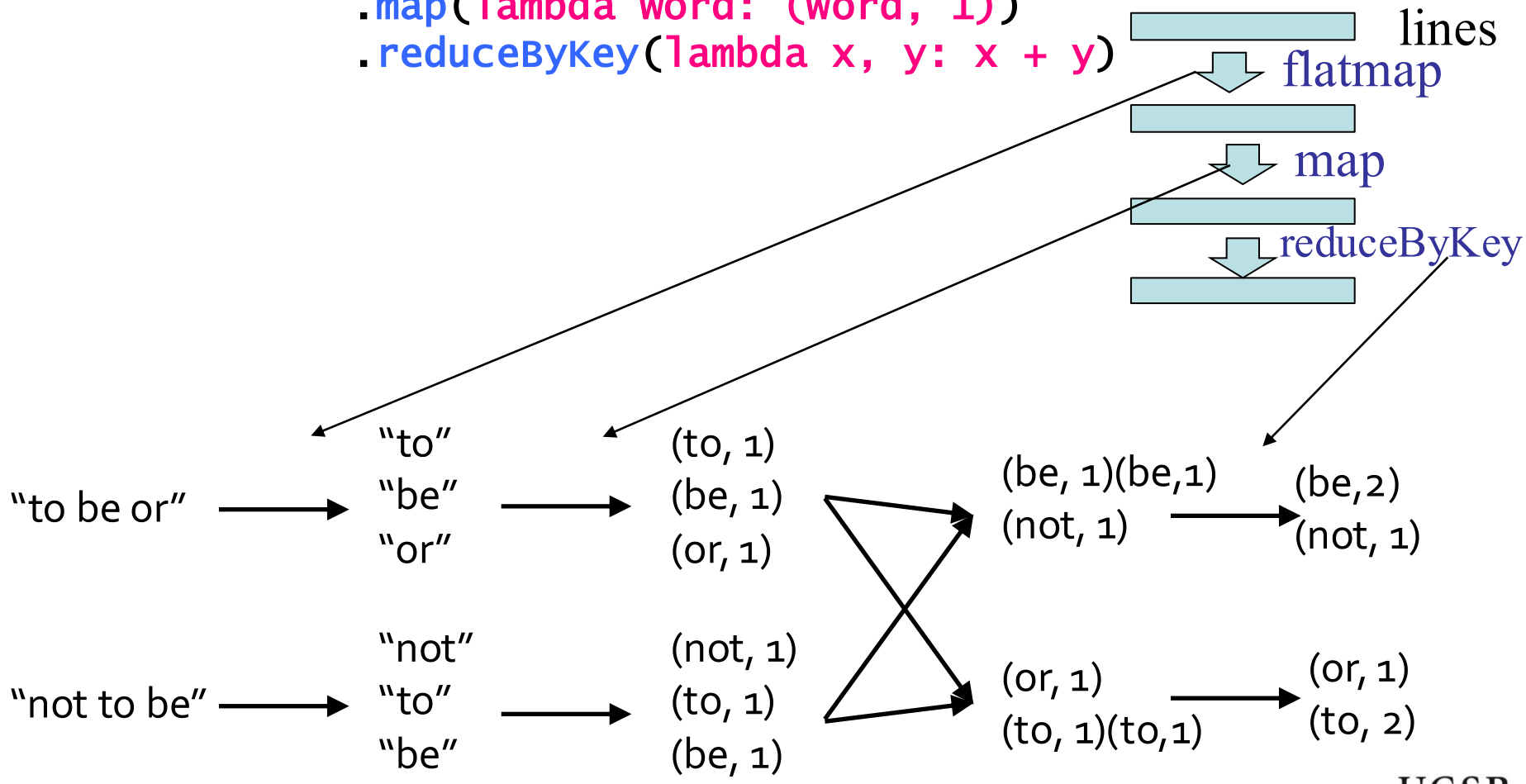
`reduceByKey()` also automatically implements combiners on the map side

Other Key-Value Operations

```
visits = sc.parallelize([ ("index.html", "1.2.3.4"),
                          ("about.html", "3.4.5.6"),
                          ("index.html", "1.3.3.1") ])

pageNames = sc.parallelize([ ("index.html", "Home"),
                             ("about.html", "About") ])

visits.join(pageNames)
# ("index.html", ("1.2.3.4", "Home"))
# ("index.html", ("1.3.3.1", "Home"))
# ("about.html", ("3.4.5.6", "About"))

visits.cogroup(pageNames)
# ("index.html", (["1.2.3.4", "1.3.3.1"], ["Home"]))
# ("about.html", (["3.4.5.6"], ["About"]))
```

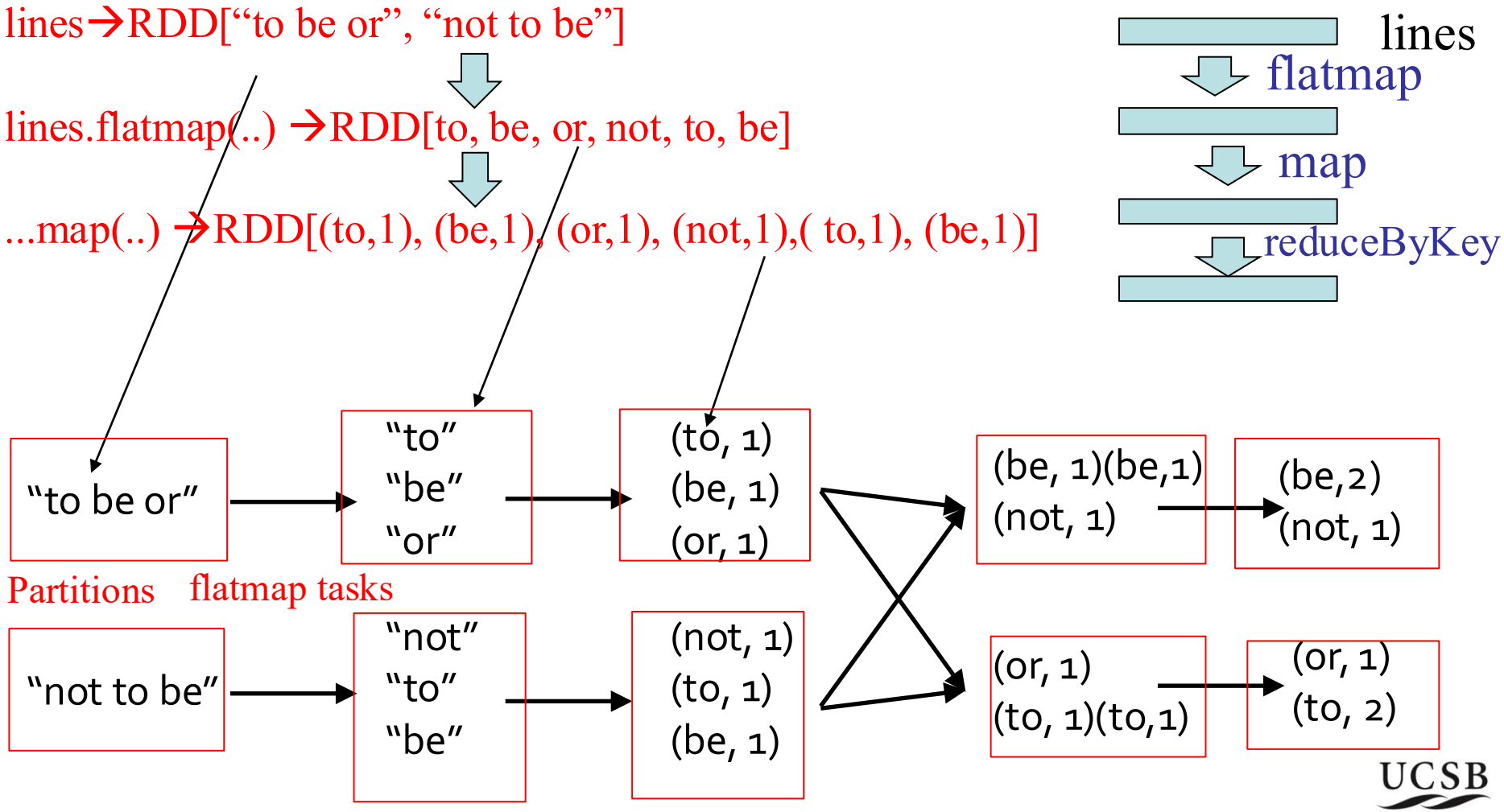
Example: Word Count

```
lines = sc.textFile("hamlet.txt")
counts = lines.flatMap(lambda line: line.split(" "))
              .map(lambda word: (word, 1))
              .reduceByKey(lambda x, y: x + y)
```



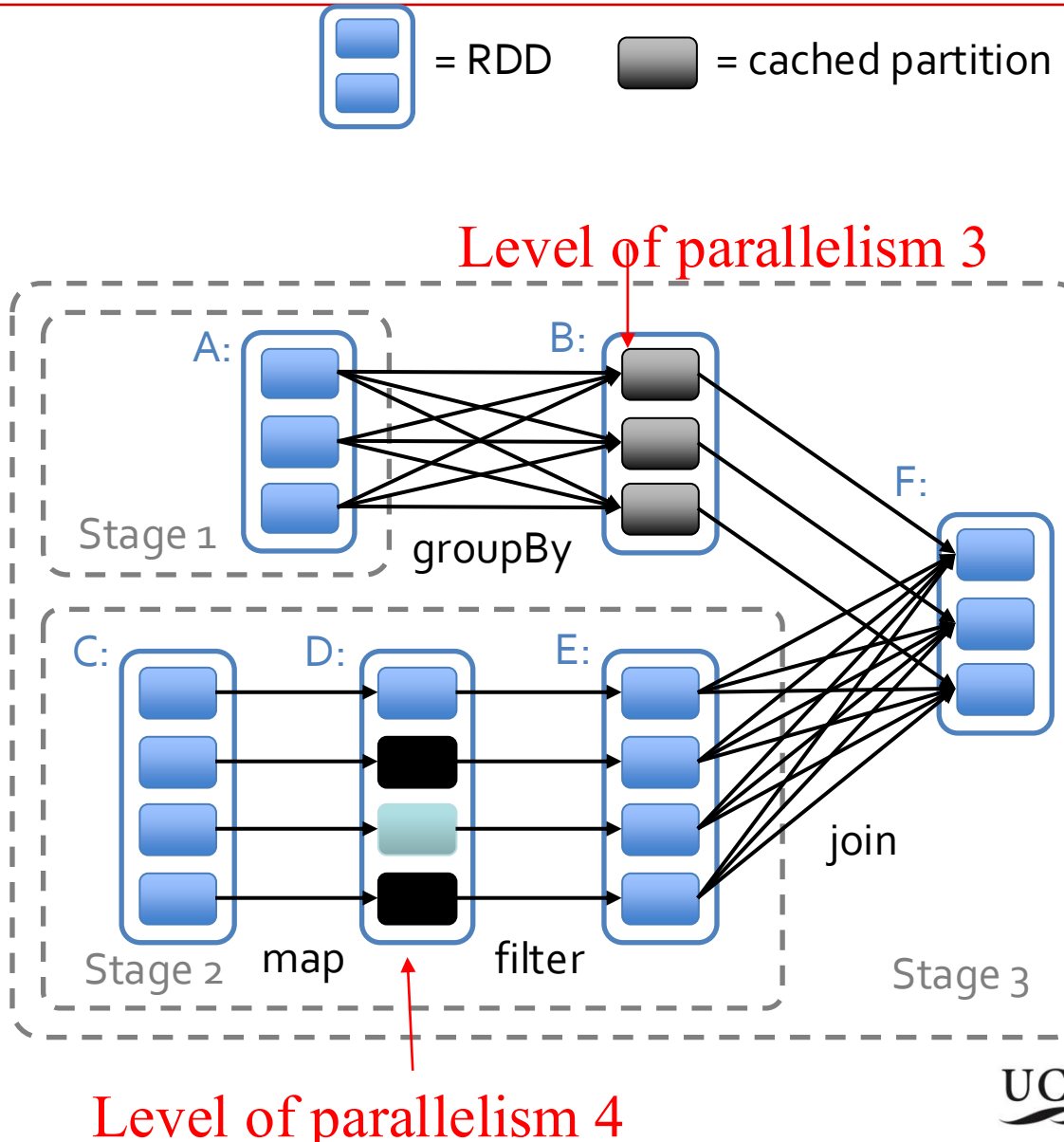
Partitioning and Parallel Tasks in Spark

```
> lines = sc.textFile("hamlet.txt")
> counts = lines.flatMap(lambda line: line.split(" "))
                .map(lambda word: (word, 1))
                .reduceByKey(lambda x, y: x + y)
```



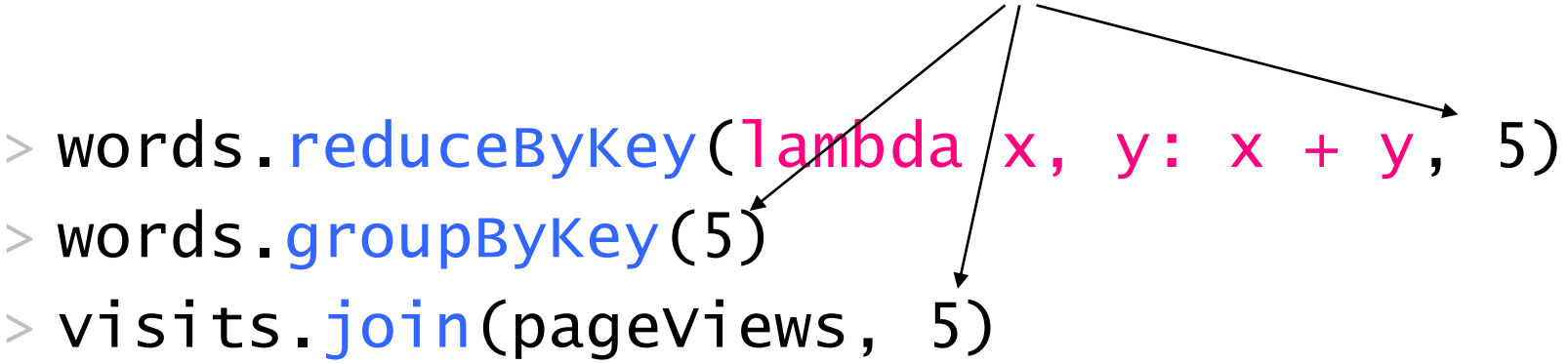
Mapping and Scheduling of a Spark Task Graph

- RDD is partitioned and distributed among threads/machines
- Task computation is partitioning aware to avoid/minimize data shuffles
- Acyclic task graph structure
- Data flows through dependence pipelines
- Data is cached in memory as much as possible.
- Computation scheduling is data locality aware



Setting the Level of Parallelism

All the pair RDD operations take an optional second parameter for number of tasks



```
> words.reduceByKey(lambda x, y: x + y, 5)
> words.groupByKey(5)
> visits.join(pageViews, 5)
```

More RDD Operators

- map
- filter
- groupBy
- sort
- union
- join
- leftOuterJoin
- rightOuterJoin
- reduce
- count
- fold
- reduceByKey
- groupByKey
- cogroup
- cross
- zip

sample

take

first

partitionBy

mapWith

pipe

save ...