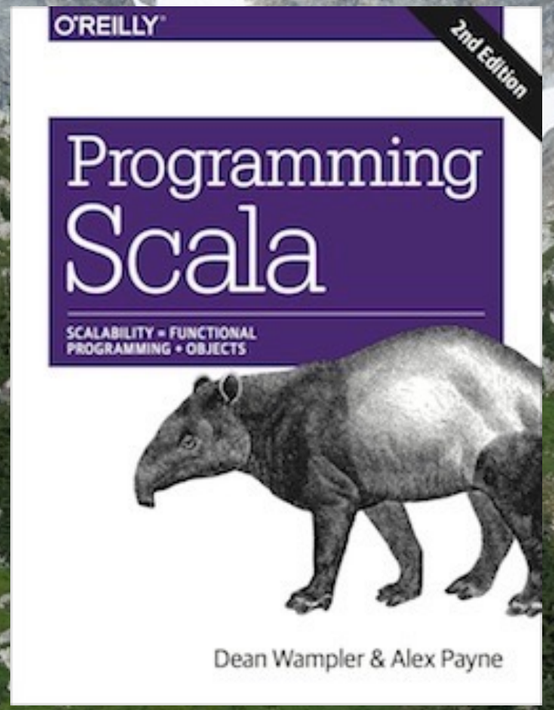
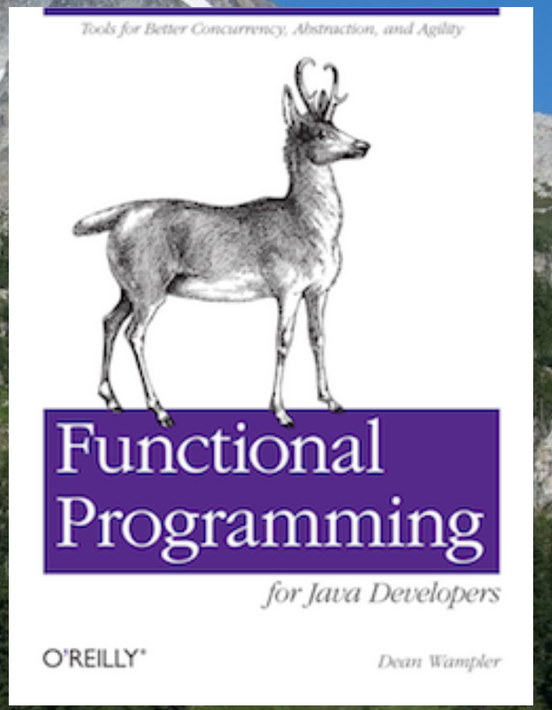
Data Science at Scale with Spark

dean.wampler@lightbend.com
polyglotprogramming.com/talks

Lightbend

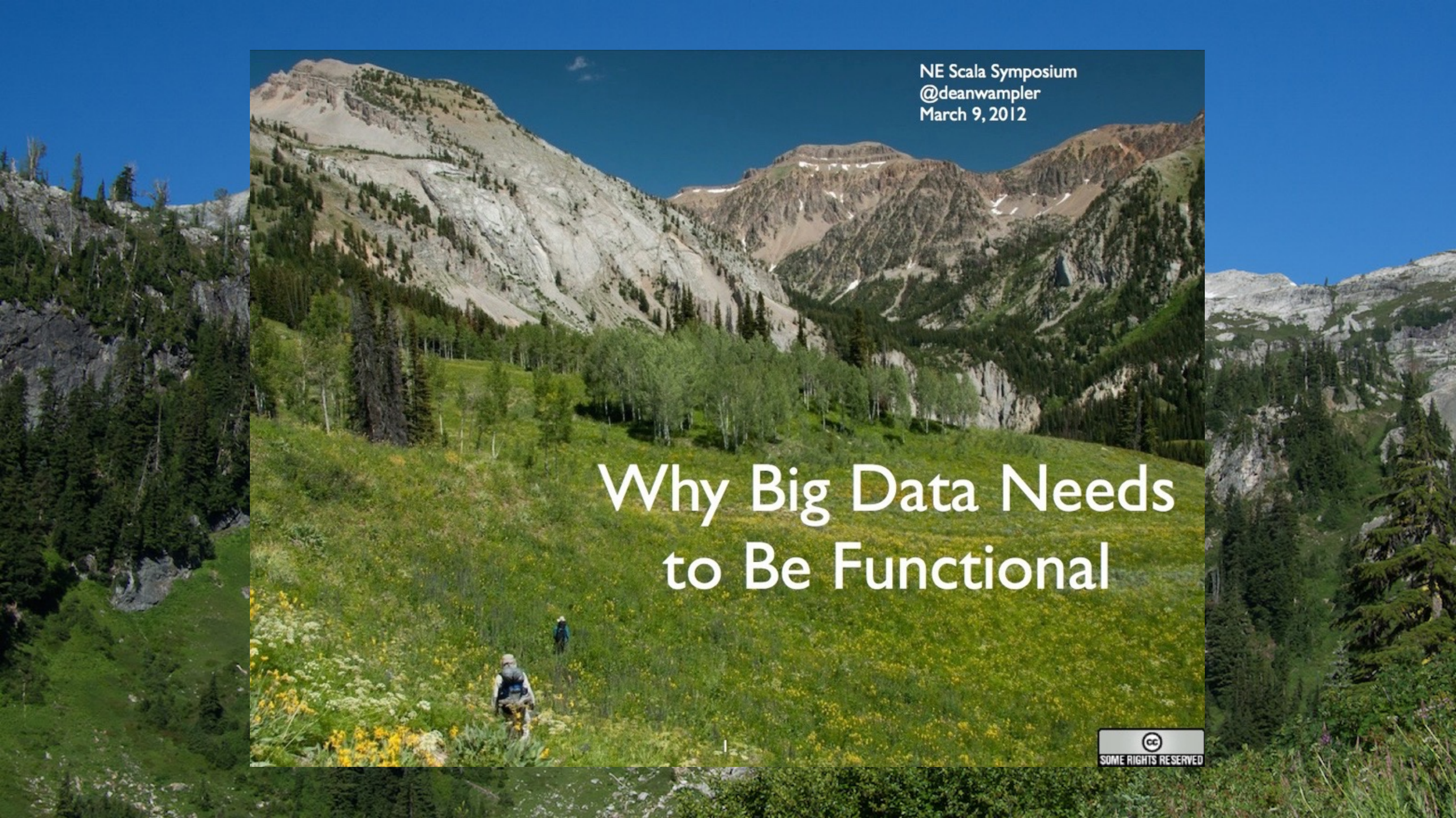
<shameless>
<plug>





</plug>
</shameless>

“Trolling the Hadoop community since 2012…”


NE Scala Symposium
@deanwampler
March 9, 2012
Why Big Data Needs
to Be Functional
SOME RIGHTS RESERVED

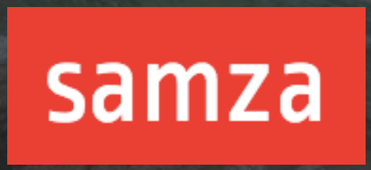

Why the JVM?

The JVM

Akka
Breeze
Algebird
Spire & Cats
Axle

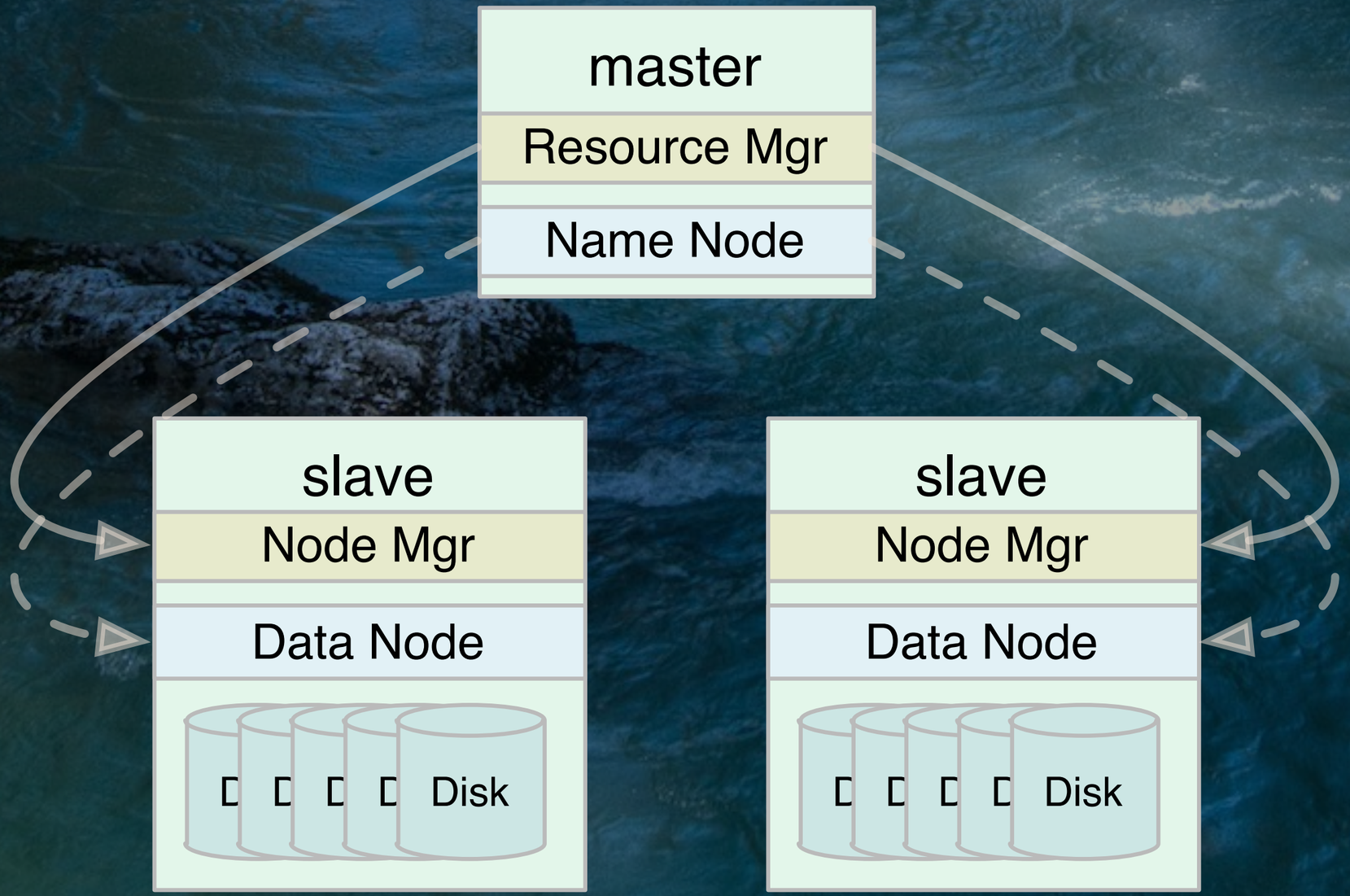
...

Big Data Ecosystem

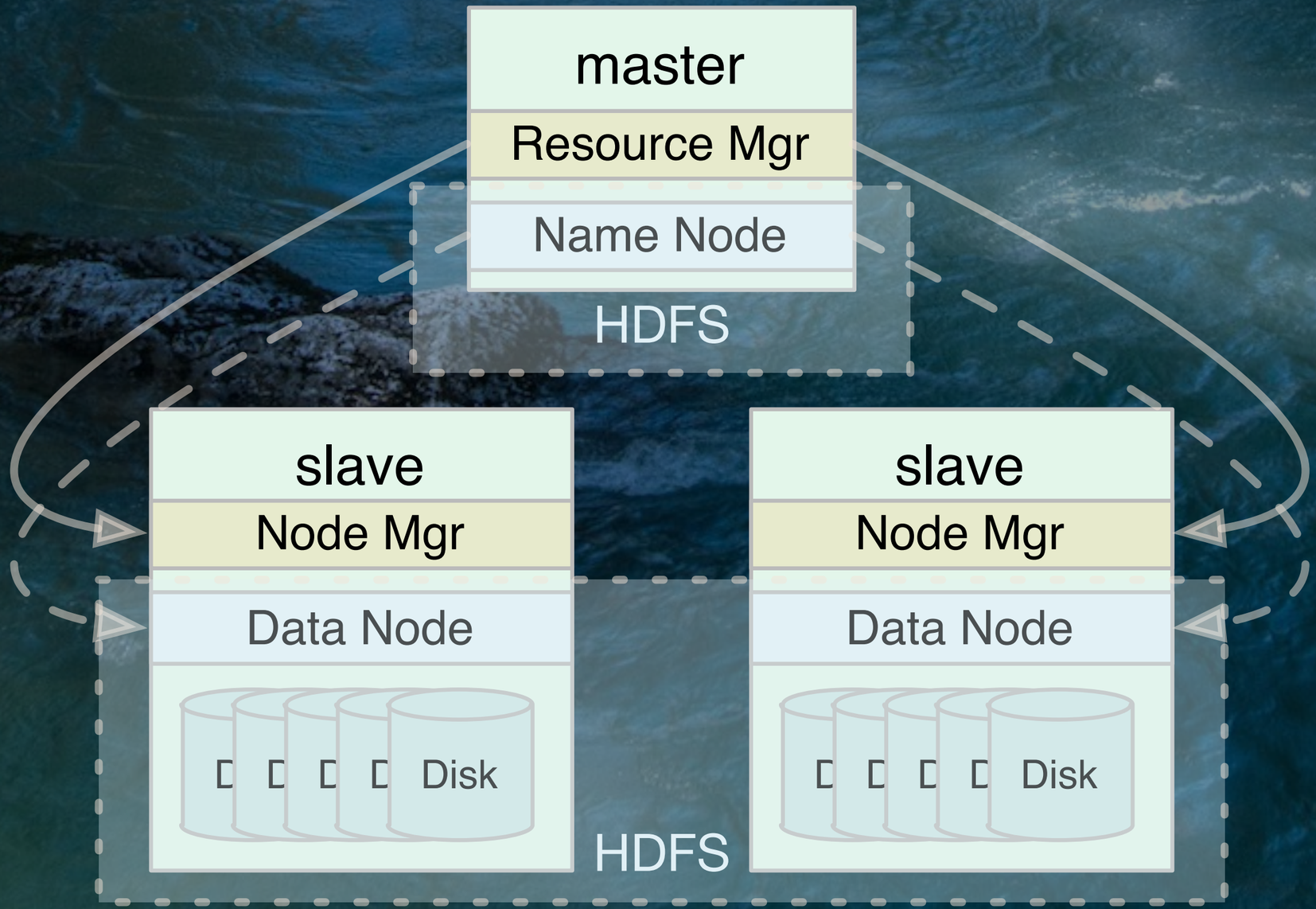


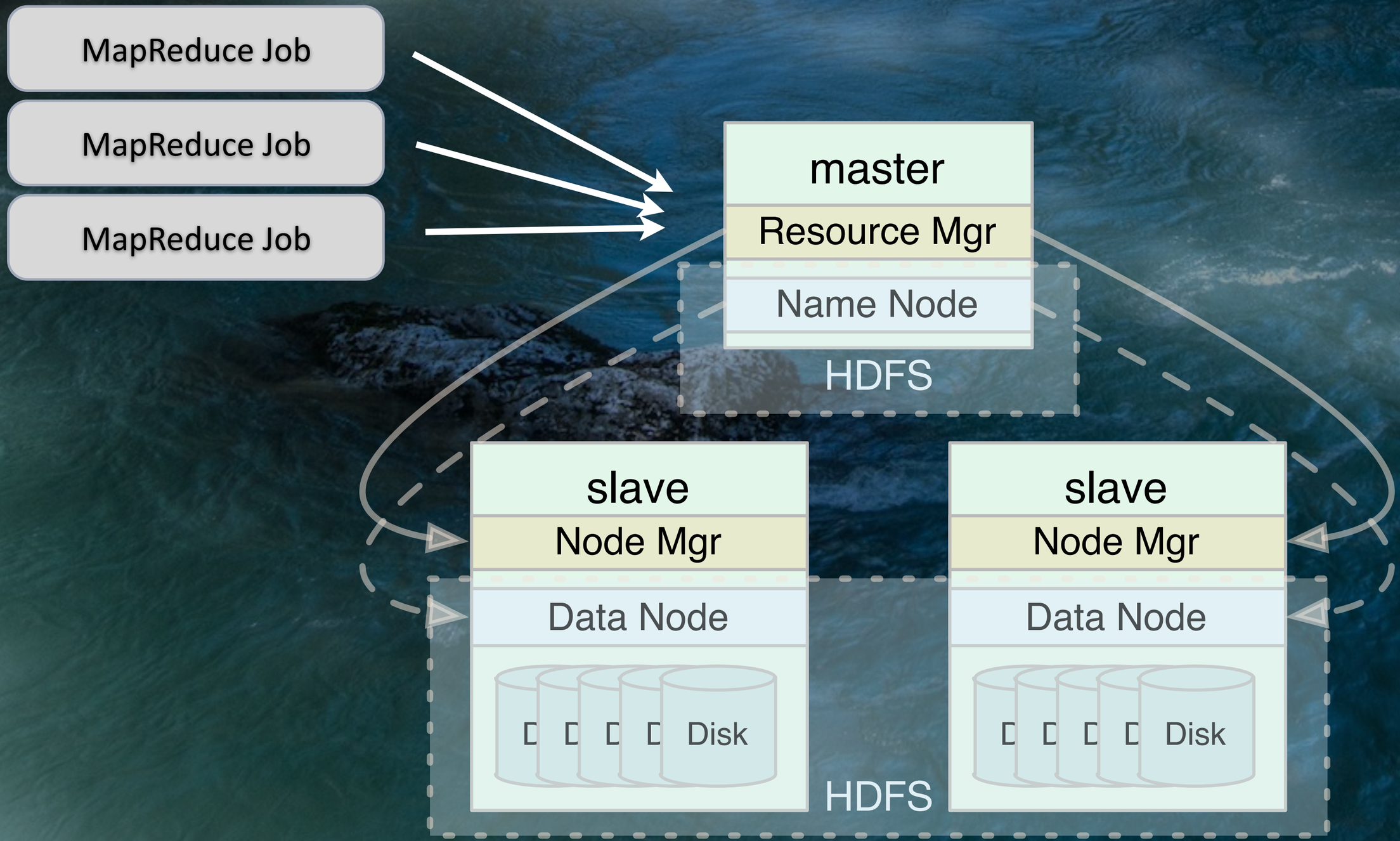

Hadoop

Hadoop


master
Resource Mgr
Name Node
slave
Node Mgr
Data Node
Disk
slave
Node Mgr
Data Node
Disk

Hadoop


master
Resource Mgr
Name Node
HDFS
slave
Node Mgr
Data Node
Disk
slave
Node Mgr
Data Node
Disk
HDFS


MapReduce Job
MapReduce Job
MapReduce Job
master
Resource Mgr
Name Node
HDFS
slave
Node Mgr
Data Node
Disk
slave
Node Mgr
Data Node
Disk
HDFS

MapReduce

Example: Inverted Index

wikipedia.org/hadoop

Hadoop provides MapReduce and HDFS

...

wikipedia.org/hbase

HBase stores data in HDFS

...

wikipedia.org/hive

inverse index

block

...	...
hadoop	(.../hadoop,1)
hbase	(.../hbase,1),(.../hive,1)
hdfs	(.../hadoop,1),(.../hbase,1),(.../hive,1)
hive	(.../hive,1)
...	...

block

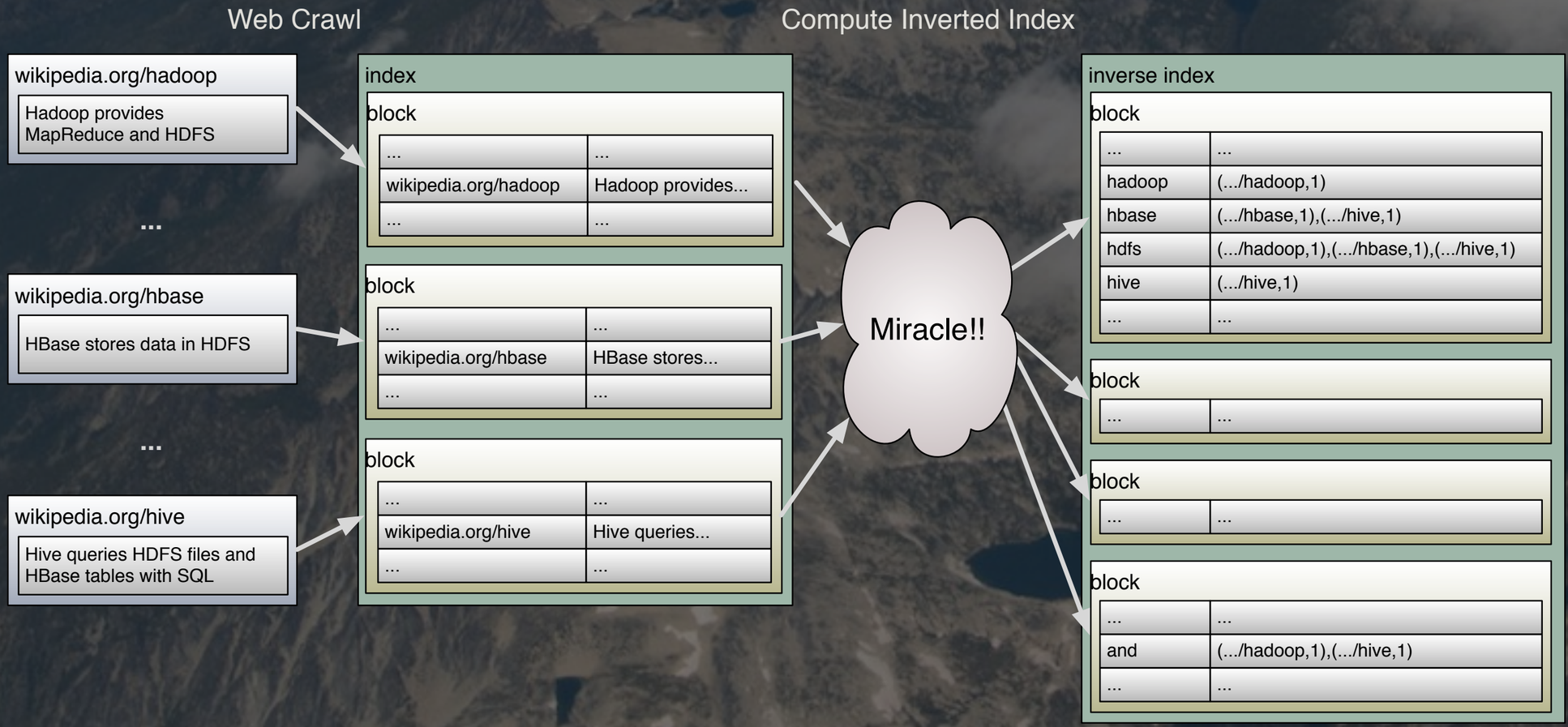
...	...

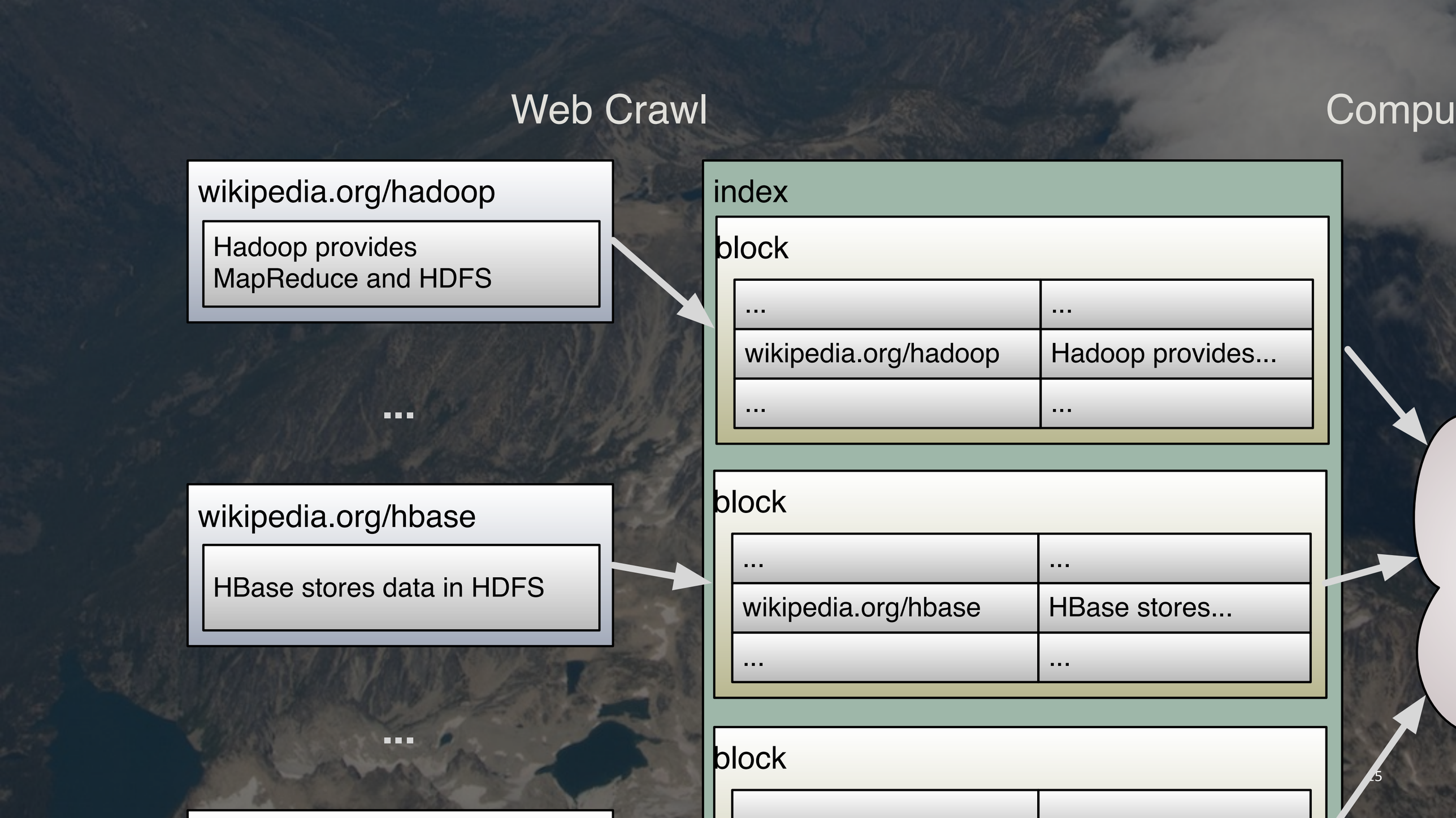
block

...	...

block

Example: Inverted Index




Web Crawl
Compu
wikipedia.org/hadoop
Hadoop provides MapReduce and HDFS
...
wikipedia.org/hbase
HBase stores data in HDFS
...
index
block
...
...
wikipedia.org/hadoop
Hadoop provides...
...
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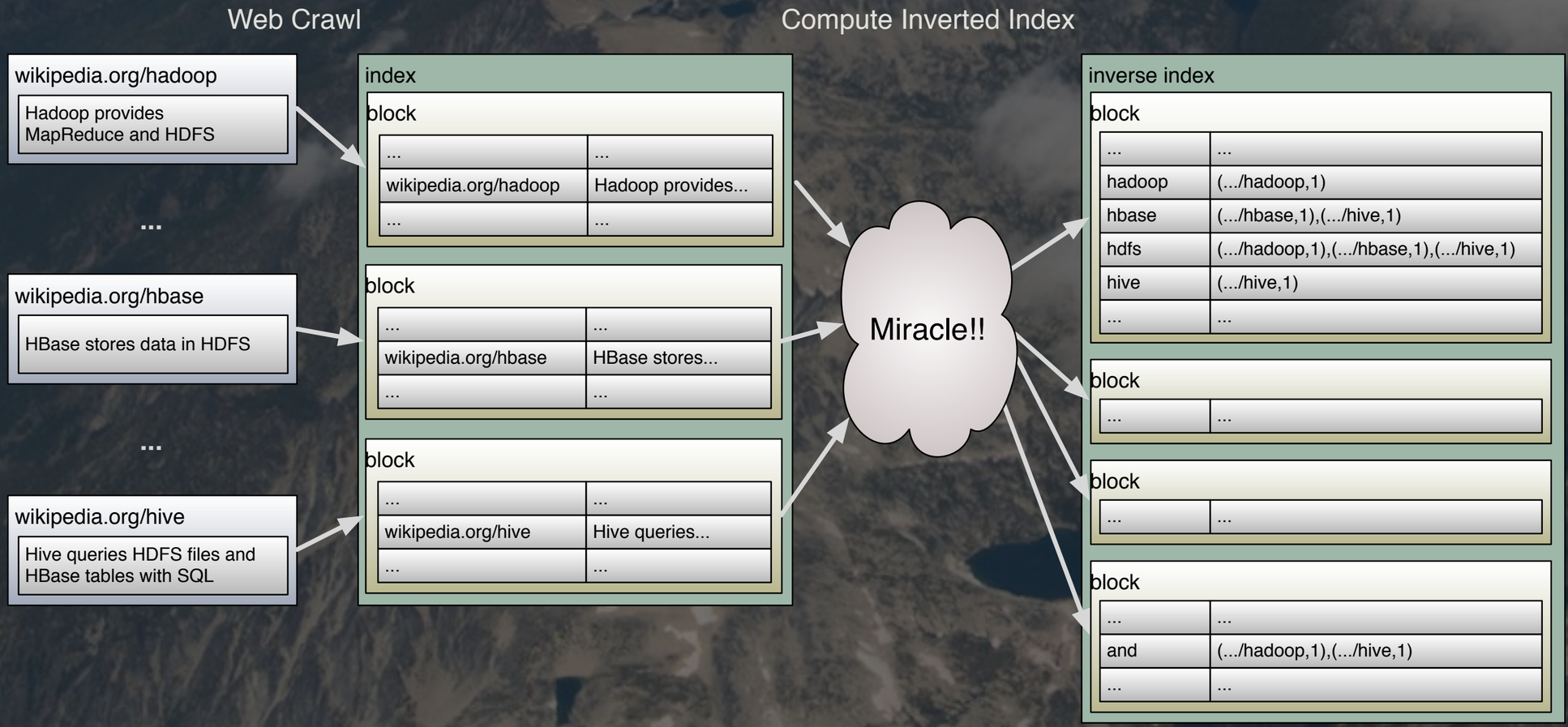
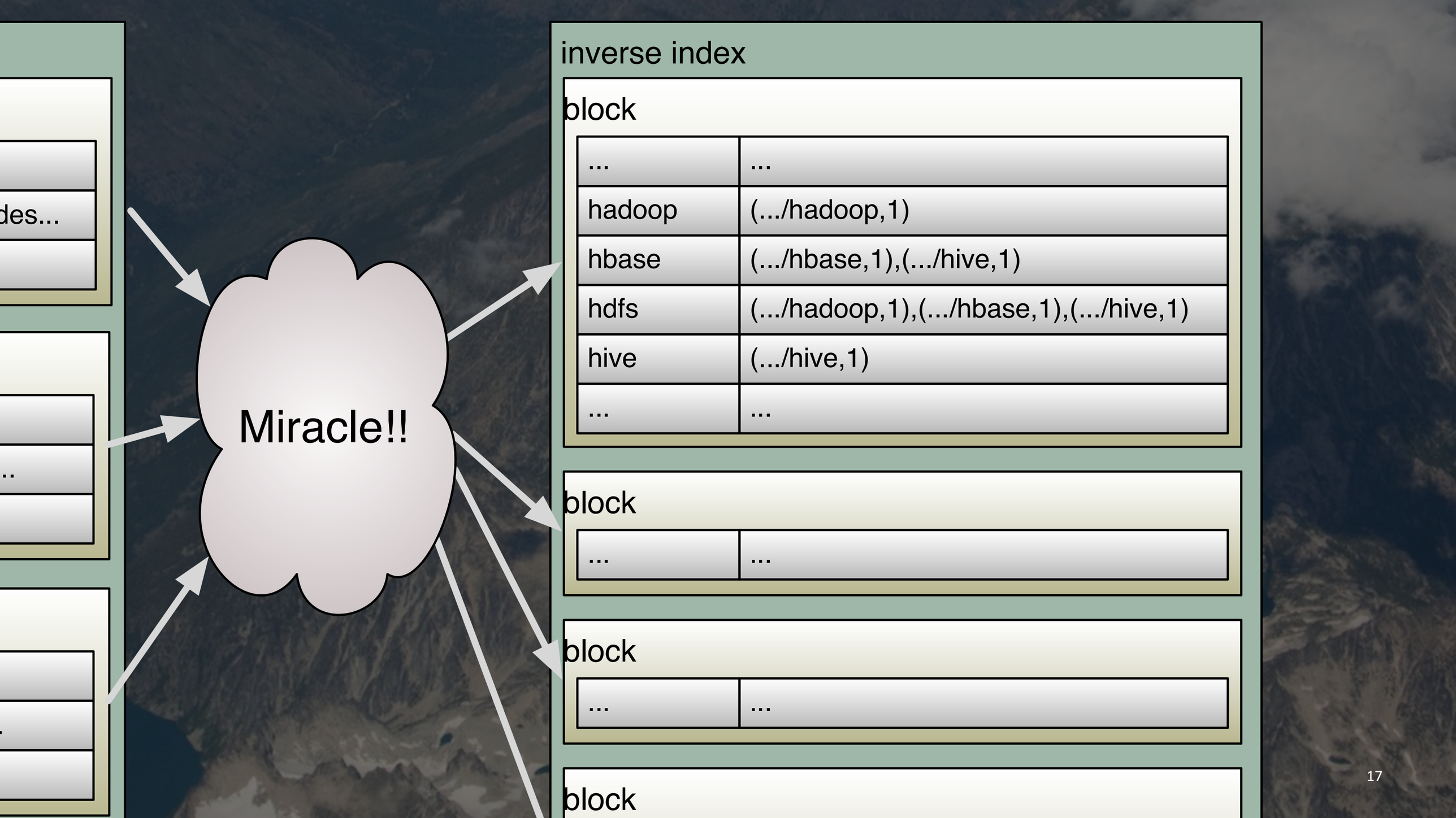
block
...
...
wikipedia.org/hbase
HBase stores...
...
...
block
...


Web Crawl
Compute Inverted Index
wikipedia.org/hadoop
Hadoop provides MapReduce and HDFS
...
wikipedia.org/hbase
HBase stores data in HDFS
...
wikipedia.org/hive
Hive queries HDFS files and HBase tables with SQL
index
block
... ...
wikipedia.org/hadoop Hadoop provides...
... ...
block
... ...
wikipedia.org/hbase HBase stores...
... ...
block
... ...
wikipedia.org/hive Hive queries...
... ...
Miracle!!
inverse index
block
... ...
hadoop (.../hadoop,1)
hbase (.../hbase,1),(.../hive,1)
hdfs (.../hadoop,1),(.../hbase,1),(.../hive,1)
hive (.../hive,1)
... ...
block
... ...
block
... ...
block
... ...
and (.../hadoop,1),(.../hive,1)
... ...


des...
..
Miracle!!
inverse index
block
...
...
hadoop
(.../hadoop,1)
hbase
(.../hbase,1),(.../hive,1)
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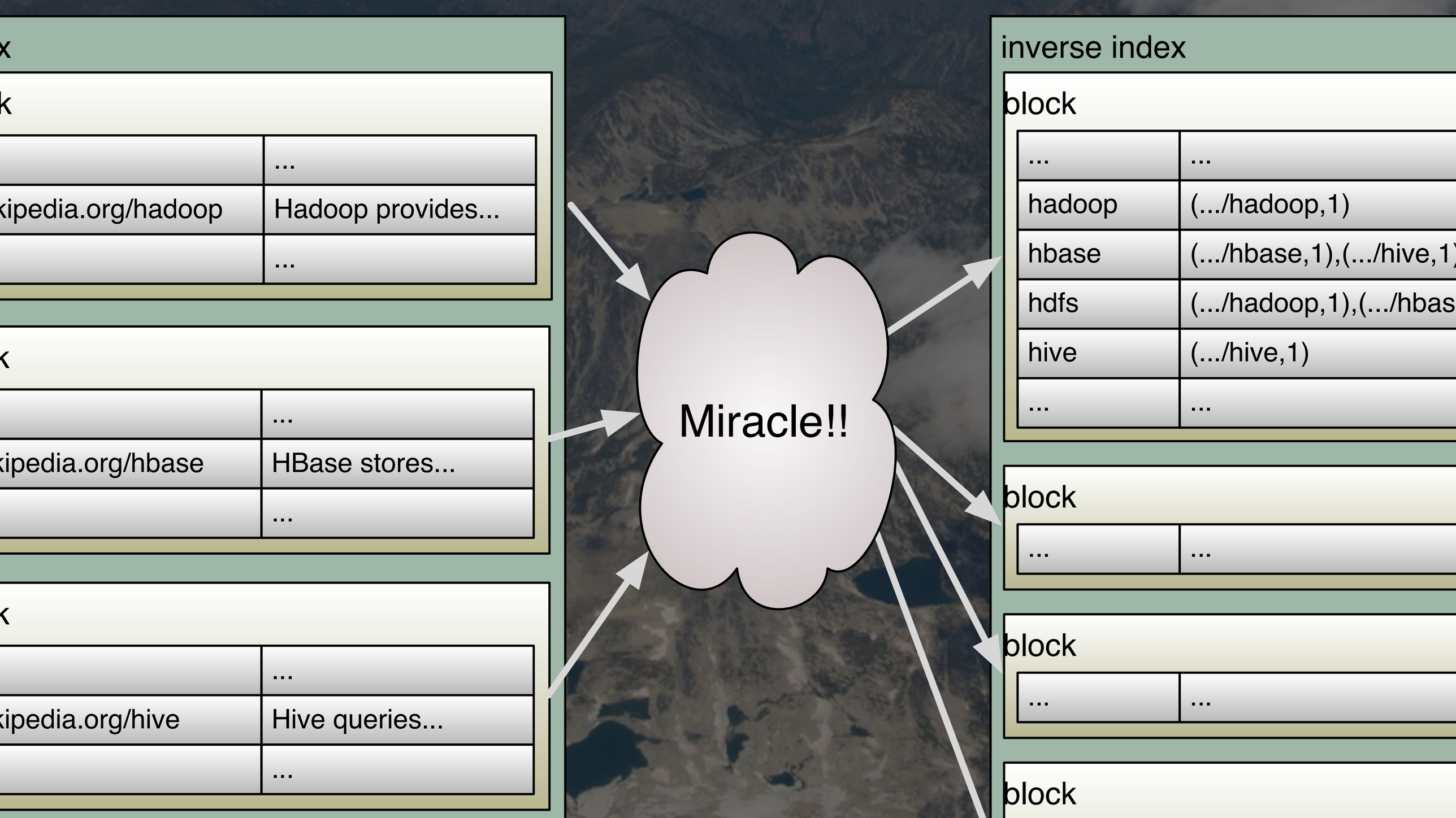
hive
(.../hive,1)
...
...
block
...
...
block
...
...
block


x
k
...
kipedia.org/hadoop
Hadoop provides...
...
k
...
kipedia.org/hbase
HBase stores...
...
k
...
kipedia.org/hive
Hive queries...
...
Miracle!!
inverse index
block
...
...
hadoop
(.../hadoop,1)
hbase
(.../hbase,1),(.../hive,1)
hdfs
(.../hadoop,1),(.../hbas
hive
(.../hive,1)
...
...
block
...
...
block
...
...
block

Java MapReduce Inverted Index

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.*;

import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapred.*;

public class LineIndexer {

 public static void main(String[] args) {
  JobClient client = new JobClient();
  JobConf conf = new JobConf(LineIndexer.class);

  conf.setJobName("LineIndexer");
  conf.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
  conf.setOutputValueClass(Text.class);
  FileInputFormat.addInputPath(conf, new Path("input"));
  FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(conf, new Path("output"));
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 JobClient client = new JobClient();
 JobConf conf = new JobConf(LineIndexer.class);

 conf.setJobName("LineIndexer");
 conf.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
 conf.setOutputValueClass(Text.class);
 FileInputFormat.addInputPath(conf, new Path("input"));
 FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(conf, new Path("output"));
 conf.setMapperClass(LineIndexMapper.class);
 conf.setReducerClass(LineIndexMapper.class);
 client.setConf(conf);

 try {
  JobClient.runJob(conf);
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
}
```

```
public static class LineIndexMapper
 extends MapReduceBase
 implements Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, Text> {
 private final static Text word = new Text();
 private final static Text location = new Text();

 public void map(
  LongWritable key, Text val,
  OutputCollector<Text, Text> output,
  Reporter reporter) throws IOException {

  FileSplit fileSplit = (FileSplit)reporter.getInputSplit();
  String fileName = fileSplit.getPath().getName();
  location.set(fileName);

  String line = val.toString();
  StringTokenizer itr =
   new StringTokenizer(line.toLowerCase());
 while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
```

```
  public void map(
   LongWritable key, Text val,
   OutputCollector<Text, Text> output,
   Reporter reporter) throws IOException {

   FileSplit fileSplit = (FileSplit)reporter.getInputSplit();
   String fileName = fileSplit.getPath().getName();
   location.set(fileName);

   String line = val.toString();
   StringTokenizer itr =
    new StringTokenizer(line.toLowerCase());
   while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
    word.set(itr.nextToken());
    output.collect(word, location);
   }
  }
}
```

Actual business logic.

```
public static class LineIndexReducer
 extends MapReduceBase
 implements Reducer<Text, Text, Text, Text> {
 public void reduce(Text key,
  Iterator<Text> values,
  OutputCollector<Text, Text> output,
  Reporter reporter) throws IOException {
  boolean first = true;
  StringBuilder toReturn = new StringBuilder();
  while (values.hasNext()) {
   if (!first) toReturn.append(", ");
   first = false;
   toReturn.append(values.next().toString());
  }
  output.collect(key, new Text(toReturn.toString()));
 }
}
}
```

Actual business logic.

Problems

Hard to implement algorithms...


Higher
Level Tools?


```
CREATE TABLE students (name STRING, age INT, gpa FLOAT);
LOAD DATA ...;
...
SELECT age, AVG(gpa)
FROM students
GROUP BY age;
```

```
A = LOAD 'students' USING PigStorage()
  AS (name:chararray, age:int, gpa:float);
B = GROUP A BY age;
C = FOREACH B GENERATE group AS age, AVG(gpa);
DUMP c;
```

Cascading (Java)

MapReduce

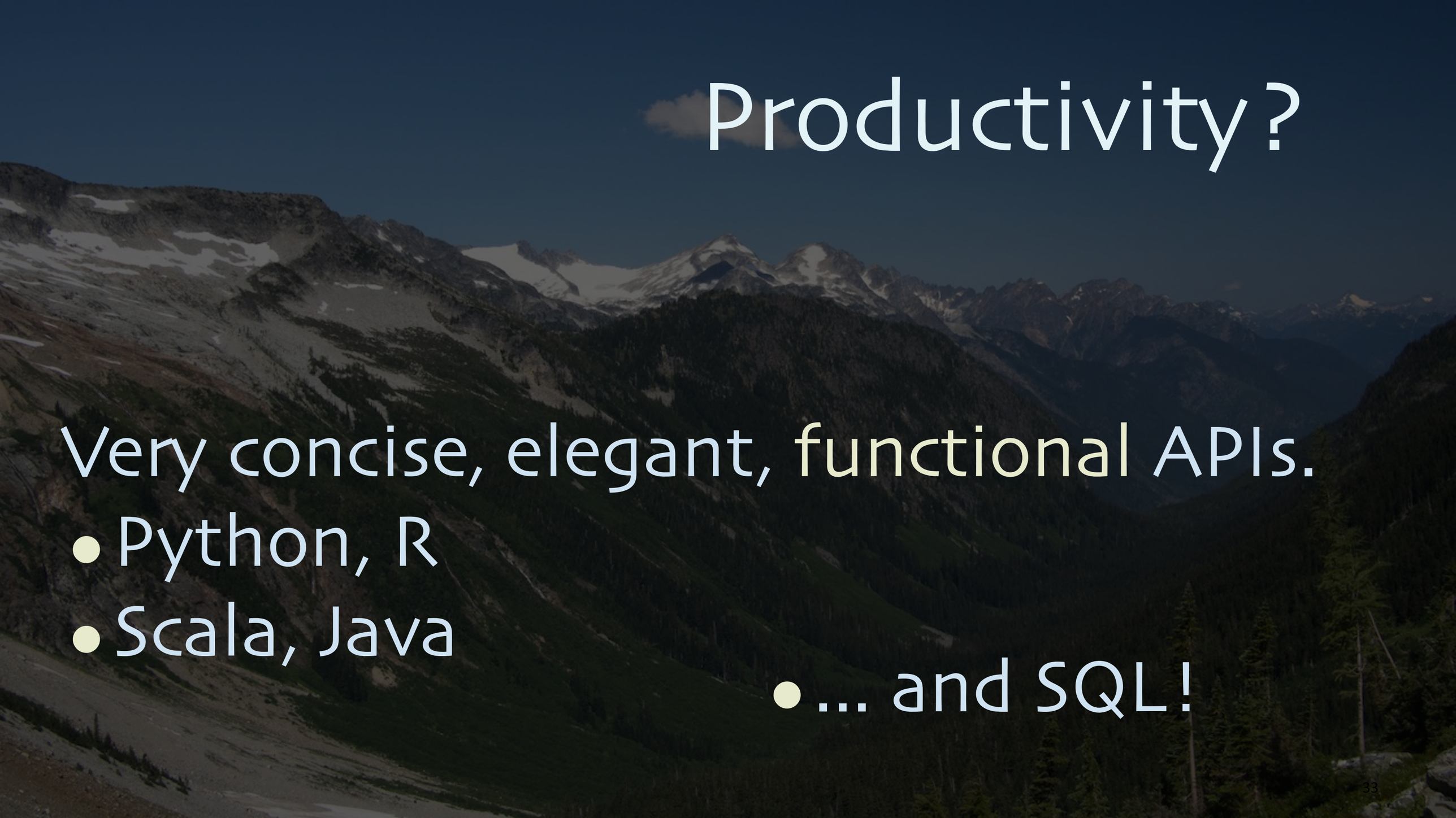
```
import com.twitter.scalding._

class InvertedIndex(args: Args)
  extends Job(args) {

  val texts = Tsv("texts.tsv", ('id, 'text))
  val wordToIds = texts
   .flatMap(('id, 'text) -> ('word, 'id2)) {
     fields: (String, String) =>
      val (id2, text) =
       text.split("\\s+").map {
        word => (word, id2)
       }
    }

  val invertedIndex = wordToTweets
   .groupBy('word)(_.toList[String]('id2 -> 'ids))
  invertedIndex.write(Tsv("output.tsv"))
}
```

Problems

Only “Batch mode”;
What about streaming?


Problems
Performance needs
to be better


Spark



Productivity?

Very concise, elegant, functional APIs.

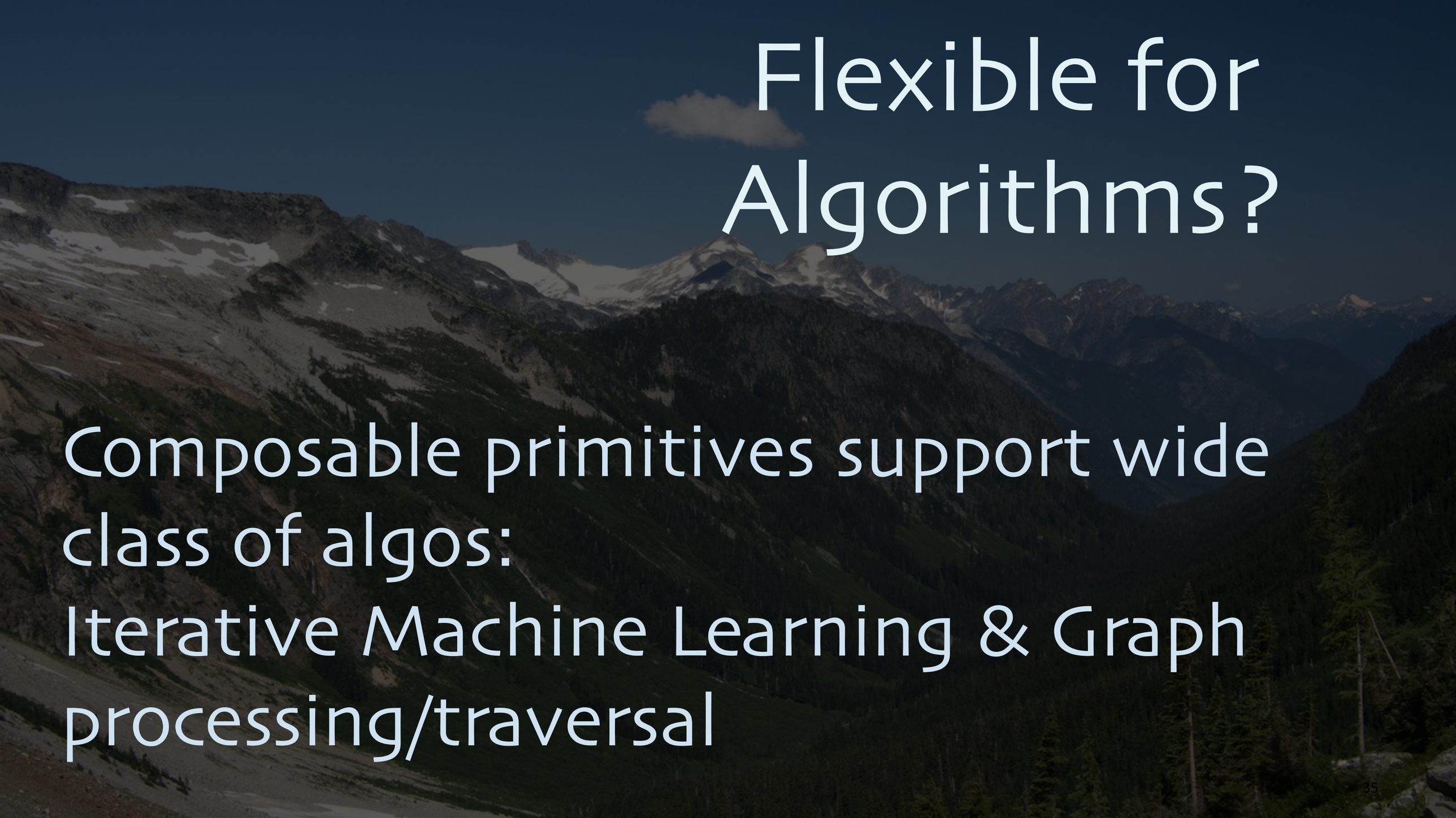
- Python, R
- Scala, Java
- ... and SQL!

Productivity?

Interactive shell (REPL)

- Scala, Python, R, and SQL

Notebooks (iPython/Jupyter-like)



Flexible for Algorithms?

Composable primitives support wide class of algos:
Iterative Machine Learning & Graph processing/traversal

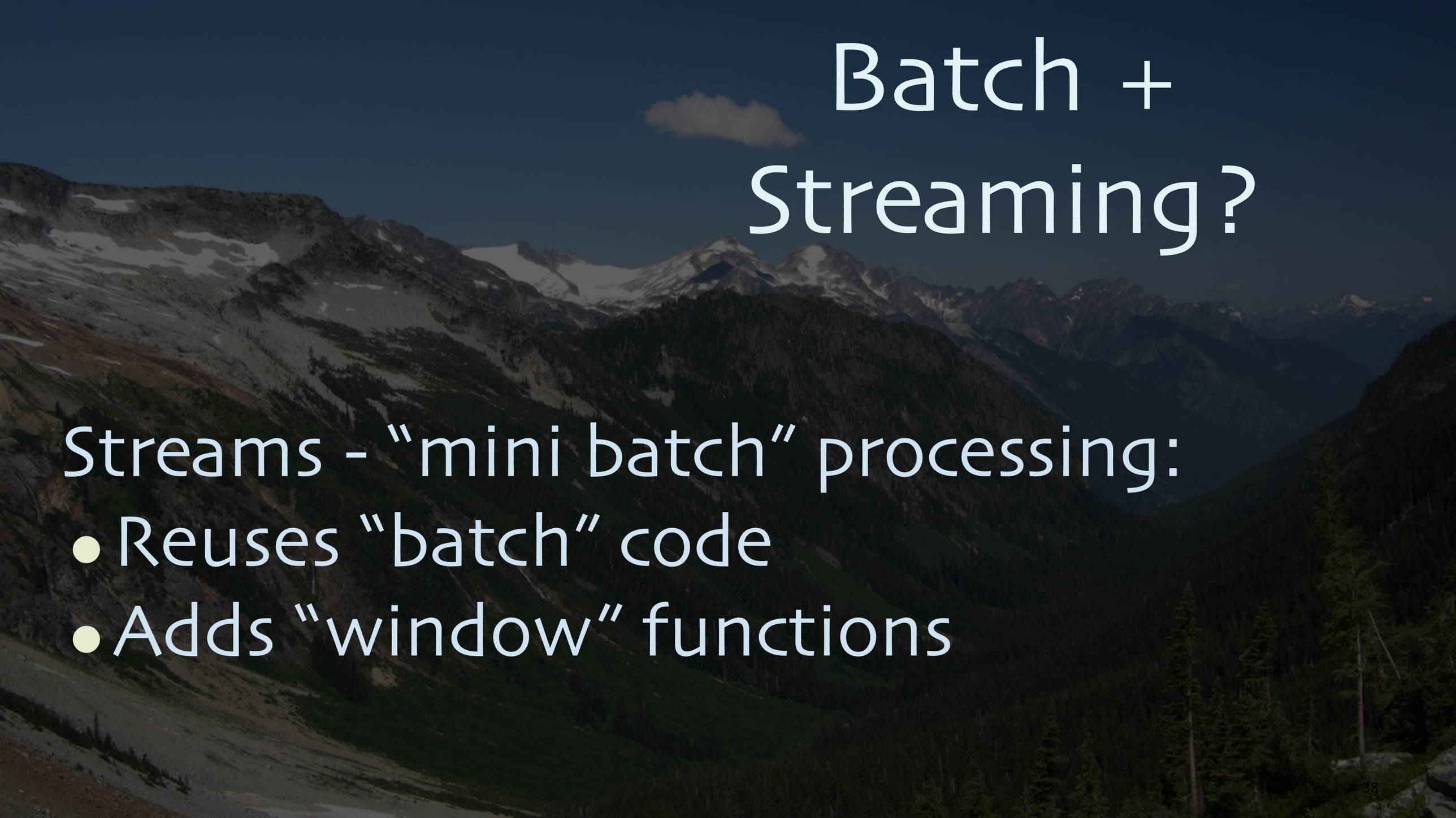
Efficient?

Builds a dataflow DAG:

- Combines steps into "stages"
- Can cache intermediate data

Efficient?

The New DataFrame API has the same performance for all languages.

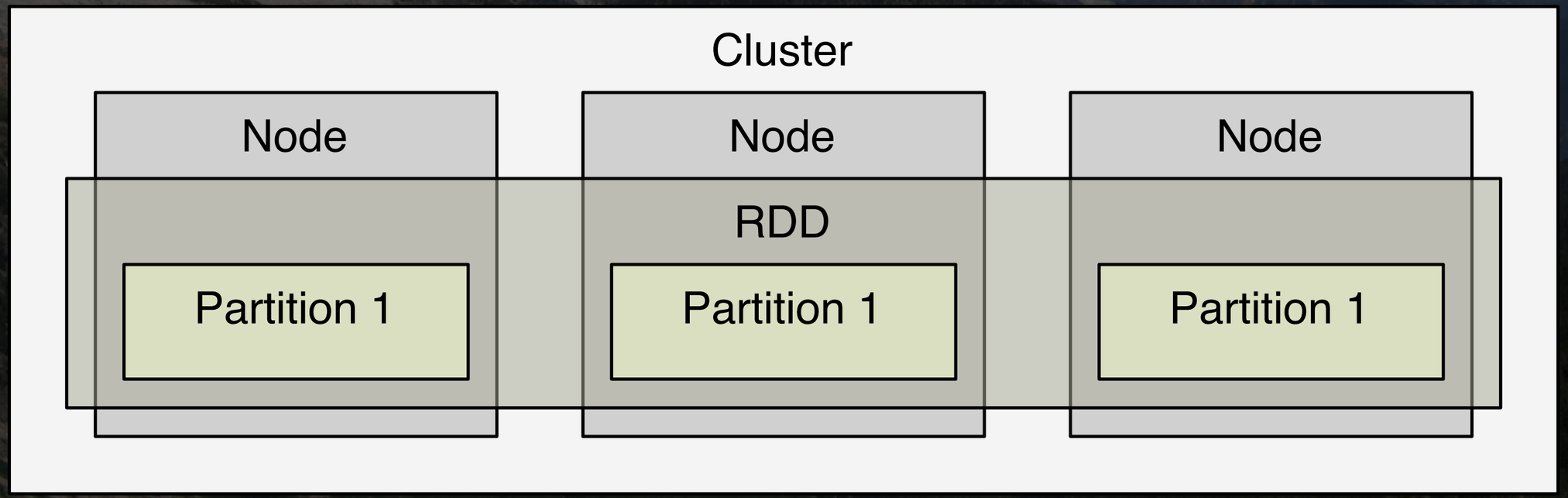


Batch + Streaming?

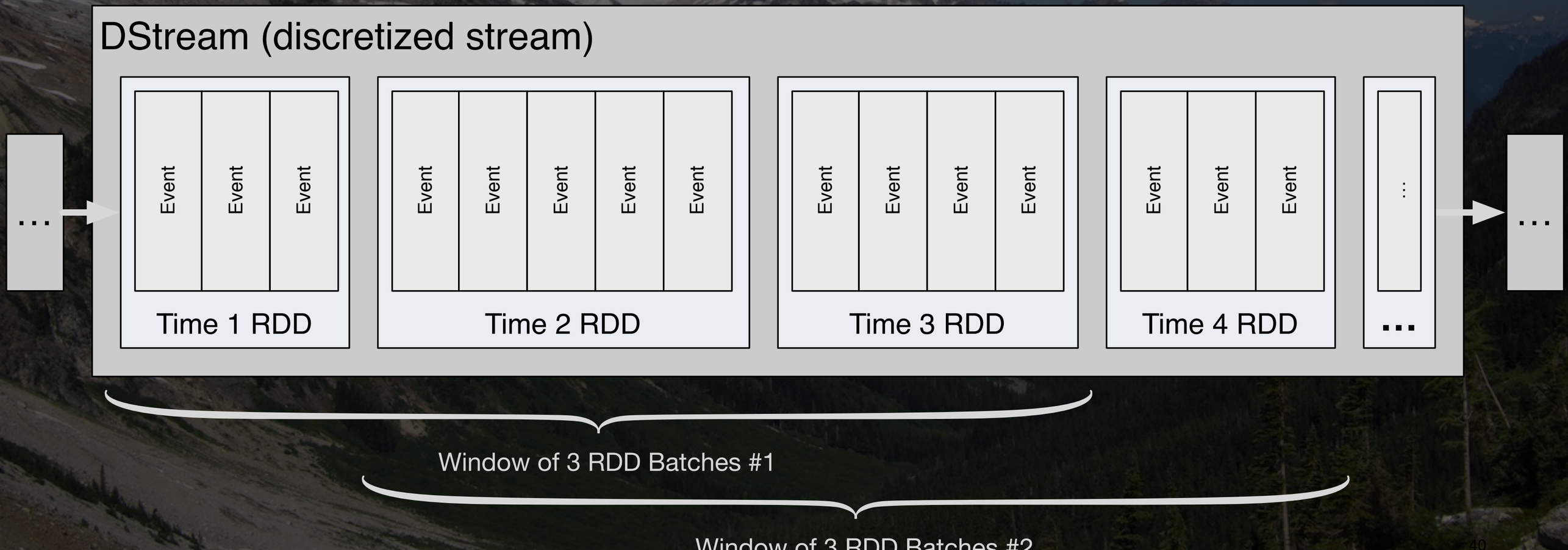
Streams - “mini batch” processing:

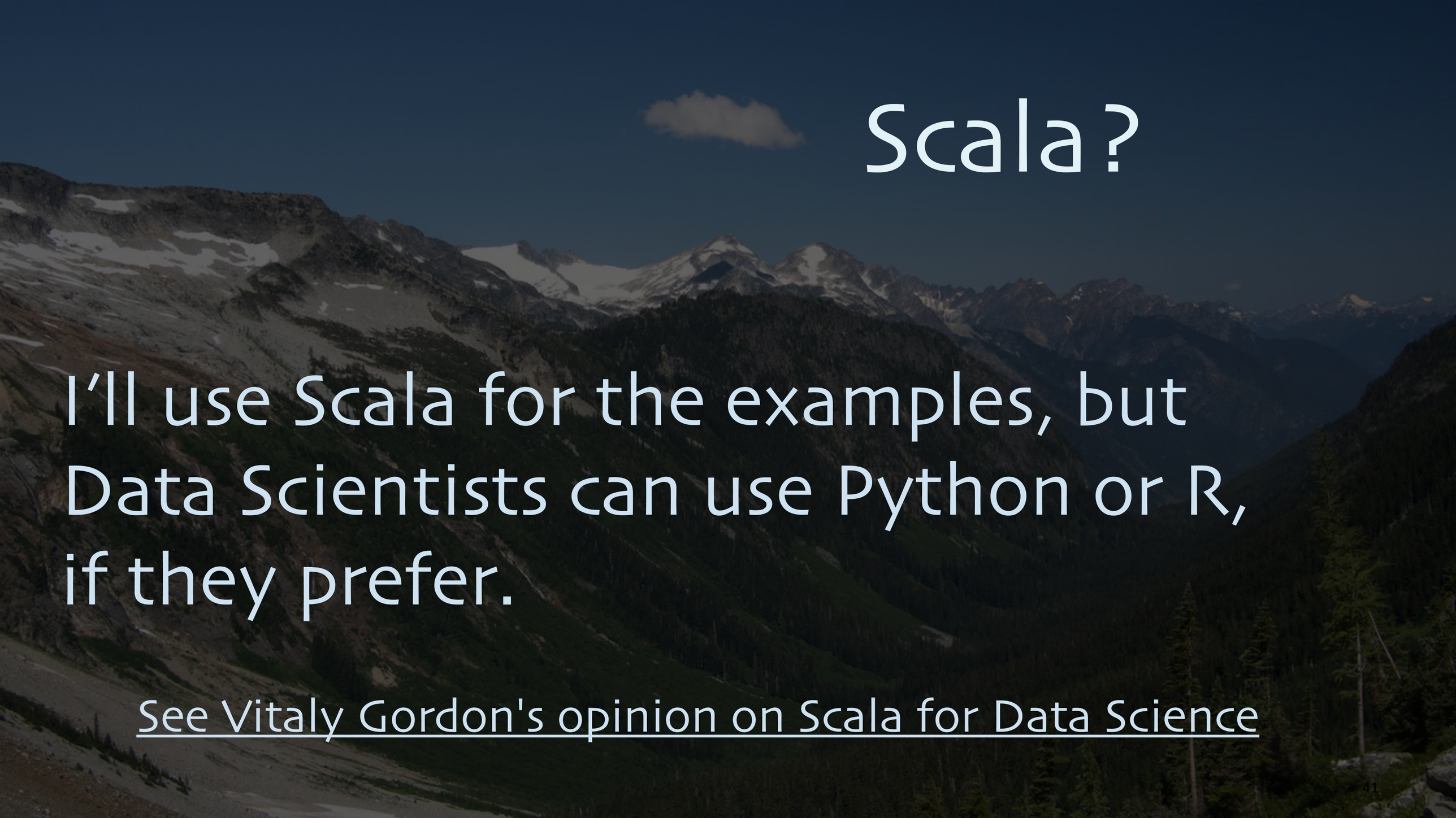
- Reuses “batch” code
- Adds “window” functions

Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDDs)



DStreams


DStream (discretized stream)
Event
Time 1 RDD
Time 2 RDD
Time 3 RDD
Time 4 RDD
Window of 3 RDD Batches #1
Window of 3 RDD Batches #2



Scala?

I'll use Scala for the examples, but Data Scientists can use Python or R, if they prefer.

See Vitaly Gordon's opinion on Scala for Data Science


Inverted Index

```
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext._

object InvertedIndex {
 def main(args: Array[String]) = {

  val sc = new SparkContext("local", "Inverted Index")

  sc.textFile("data/crawl")
  .map { line =>
    val array = line.split("\t", 2)
    (array(0), array(1))
  }
  .flatMap {
    case (path, text) =>
```

```
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext._

object InvertedIndex {
 def main(args: Array[String]) = {

   val sc = new SparkContext("local", "Inverted Index")

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    (array(0), array(1))
  }
  .flatMap {
    case (path, text) =>
```

```
sc.textFile("data/crawl")
.map { line =>
  val array = line.split("\t", 2)
  (array(0), array(1))
}
.flatMap {
  case (path, text) =>
    text.split("""\W+""") map {
      word => (word, path)
    }
}
.map {
  case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
}
.reduceByKey {
```

```
sc.textFile("data/crawl")
.map { line =>
  val array = line.split("\t", 2)
  (array(0), array(1))
}
.flatMap {
  case (path, text) =>
    text.split("""\W+""") map {
      word => (word, path)
    }
}
.map {
  case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
}
.reduceByKey {
```

(word1, path1)
(word2, path2)
...

```
      }
  }
  .map {
    case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
  }
  .reduceByKey {
    (n1, n2) => n1 + n2
  }
  .map {
    case ((word,path),n) => (word,(path,n))
  }
  .groupByKey
  .mapValues { iter =>
    iter.toSeq.sortBy {
     case (path, n) => (-n, path)
    }.mkString(", ")
```

((word1, path1), N1)
((word2, path2), N2)
…

```
      }
  }
  .map {
    case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
  }
  .reduceByKey {
    (n1, n2) => n1 + n2
  }
  .map {
    case ((word,path),n) => (word,(path,n))
  }
  .groupByKey
  .mapValues { iter =>
    iter.toSeq.sortBy {
     case (path, n) => (-n, path)
    }.mkString(", ")
```

((word1, path1), N1)
((word2, path2), N2)
...

(word1, (path1, N1))
(word2, (path2, N2))
...

```
    .map {
      case ((word,path),n) => (word,(path,n))
    }
    .groupByKey
    .mapValues { iter =>
      iter.toSeq.sortBy {
       case (path, n) => (-n, path)
      }.mkString(", ")
    }
    .saveAsTextFile("output/inverted-index")

    sc.stop()
  }
}
```

(word, Seq((path1, n1), (path2, n2), (path3, n3), ...))

…

```
    .map {
      case ((word,path),n) => (word,(path,n))
    }
    .groupByKey
    .mapValues { iter =>
      iter.toSeq.sortBy {
       case (path, n) => (-n, path)
      }.mkString(", ")
    }
    .saveAsTextFile("output/inverted-index")

    sc.stop()
  }
}
```

(word, “(path4, 80), (path19, 51), (path8, 12), …”)
…

```
    .map {
      case ((word,path),n) => (word,(path,n))
    }
    .groupByKey
    .mapValues { iter =>
      iter.toSeq.sortBy {
       case (path, n) => (-n, path)
      }.mkString(", ")
    }
    .saveAsTextFile("output/inverted-index")

    sc.stop()
  }
}
```

```
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext._

object InvertedIndex {
 def main(args: Array[String]) = {

  val sc = new SparkContext(
   "local", "Inverted Index")

  sc.textFile("data/crawl")
  .map { line =>
    val array = line.split("\t", 2)
    (array(0), array(1))
  }
  .flatMap {
    case (path, text) =>
     text.split("""\W+""") map {
      word => (word, path)
     }
  }
  .map {
    case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
  }
  .reduceByKey {
    (n1, n2) => n1 + n2
  }
  .map {
    case ((word,path),n) => (word,(path,n))
  }
  .groupByKey
  .mapValues { iter =>
    iter.toSeq.sortBy {
     case (path, n) => (-n, path)
    }.mkString(", ")
  }
  .saveAsTextFile(argz.outpath)

  sc.stop()
 }
}
```

Altogether

```
      word => (word, path)
    }
}
.map {
  case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
}
.reduceByKey {
  (n1, n2) => n1 + n2
}
.map {
  case ((word,path),n) => (word,(path,n))
}
.groupByKey
.mapValues { iter =>
  iter.toSeq.sortBy {
    case (path, n) => (-n, path)
```

Powerful, composable "operators"

The larger ecosystem

SQL Revisited

Spark SQL

- Use HiveQL (Hive's SQL dialect)
- Use Spark's own SQL dialect
- Use the new DataFrame API

Spark SQL

- Use HiveQL (Hive's SQL dialect)
- Use Spark's own SQL dialect
- Use the new DataFrame API

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.hive._

val sc = new SparkContext(...)
val sqlc = new HiveContext(sc)

sqlc.sql(
"CREATE TABLE wc (word STRING, count INT)").show()

sqlc.sql("""
LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH '/path/to/wc.txt'
INTO TABLE wc""").show()

sqlc.sql("""
SELECT * FROM wc
ORDER BY count DESC""").show()
```

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.hive._

val sc = new SparkContext(...)
val sqlc = new HiveContext(sc)
```

```
sqlc.sql(
"CREATE TABLE wc (word STRING, count INT)").show()

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sqlc.sql("""
LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH '/path/to/wc.txt'
INTO TABLE wc""").show()

sqlc.sql("""
SELECT * FROM wc
ORDER BY count DESC""").show()
```

- Prefer Python??
  - Just replace:

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.hive._
```

  - With this:

```
from pyspark.sql import HiveContext
```

  - and delete the vals.

- Prefer Just HiveQL??
  - Use spark-sql shell script:

```
CREATE TABLE wc (word STRING, count INT);

LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH '/path/to/wc.txt'
INTO TABLE wc;

SELECT * FROM wc
ORDER BY count DESC;
```

Spark SQL

- Use HiveQL (Hive's SQL dialect)
- Use Spark's own SQL dialect
- Use the new DataFrame API

```
import org.apache.spark.sql._

val sc = new SparkContext(...)
val sqlc = new HiveContext(sc)

val df = sqlc.read.parquet("/path/to/wc.parquet")

val ordered_df = df.orderBy($"count".desc)
ordered_df.show()
ordered_df.cache()

val long_words =
  ordered_df.filter($"word".length > 20)
long_words.write.parquet(“/…/long_words.parquet”)
```

```
import org.apache.spark.sql._

val sc = new SparkContext(...)
val sqlc = new HiveContext(sc)

val df = sqlc.read.parquet("/path/to/wc.parquet")

val ordered_df = df.orderBy($"count".desc)
ordered_df.show()
ordered_df.cache()

val long_words =
  ordered_df.filter($"word".length > 20)
long_words.write.parquet(“/…/long_words.parquet”)
```

```
import org.apache.spark.sql._

val sc = new SparkContext(...)
val sqlc = new HiveContext(sc)

val df = sqlc.read.parquet("/path/to/wc.parquet")

val ordered_df = df.orderBy($"count".desc)
ordered_df.show()
ordered_df.cache()

val long_words =
  ordered_df.filter($"word".length > 20)
long_words.write.parquet(“/…/long_words.parquet”)
```

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import org.apache.spark.sql._

val sc = new SparkContext(...)
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```

Machine Learning

MLlib

Streaming KMeans Example

```
import ...spark.mllib.clustering.StreamingKMeans
import ...spark.mllib.linalg.Vectors
import ...spark.mllib.regression.LabeledPoint
import ...spark.streaming.{
 Seconds, StreamingContext}

val sc = new SparkContext(...)
val ssc = new StreamingContext(sc, Seconds(10))

val trainingData = ssc.textFileStream(...)
  .map(Vectors.parse)
val testData = ssc.textFileStream(...)
  .map(LabeledPoint.parse)

val model = new StreamingKMeans()
```

```
import ...spark.mllib.clustering.StreamingKMeans
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  .map(LabeledPoint.parse)

val model = new StreamingKMeans()
```

```
  .map(LabeledPoint.parse)

val model = new StreamingKMeans()
  .setK(K_CLUSTERS)
  .setDecayFactor(1.0)
  .setRandomCenters(N_FEATURES, 0.0)

val f: LabeledPoint => (Double, Vector) =
  lp => (lp.label, lp.features)

model.trainOn(trainingData)
model.predictOnValues(testData.map(f)).print()

ssc.start()
ssc.awaitTermination()
```

```
  .map(LabeledPoint.parse)

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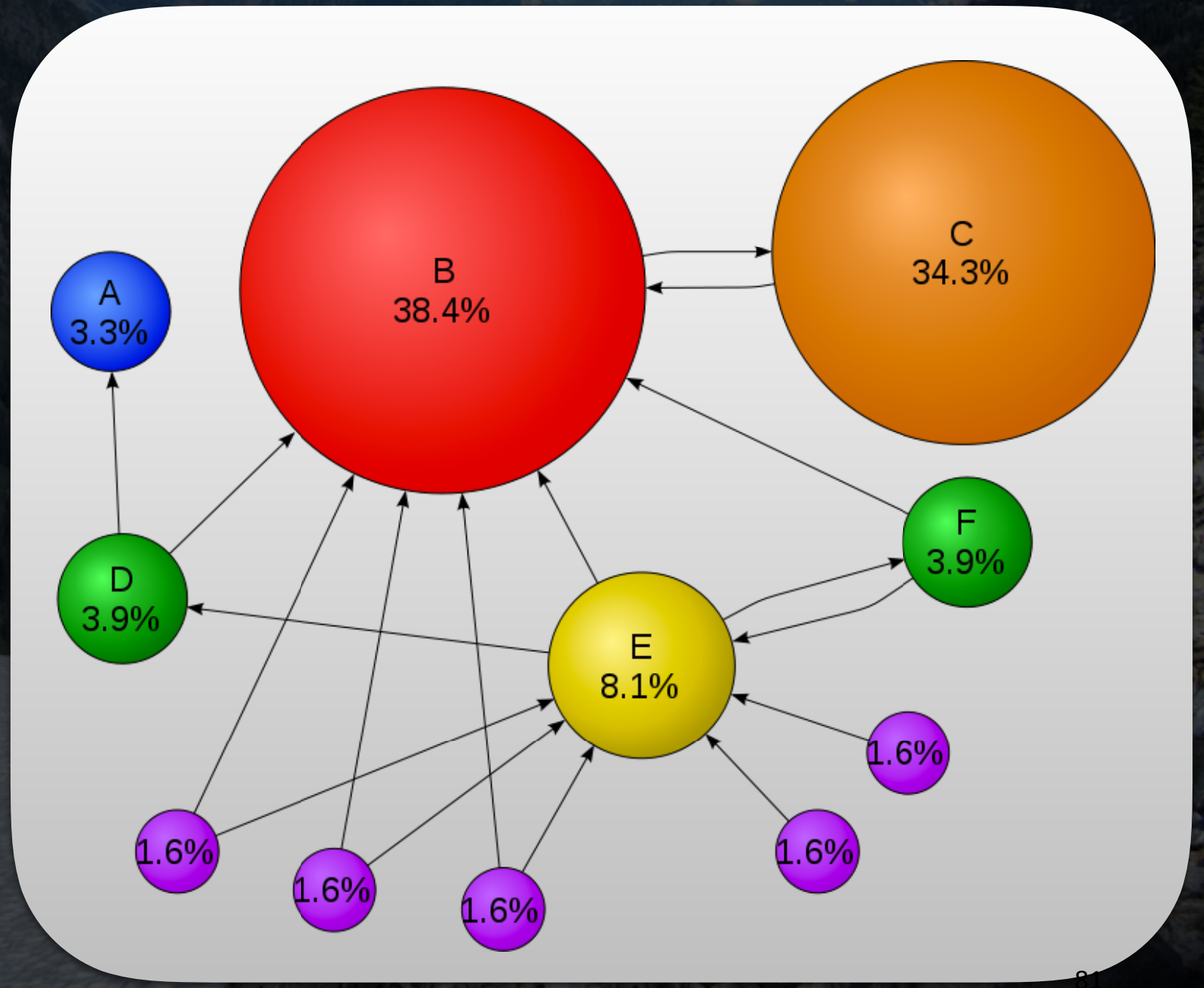
GraphX

Graph Processing

GraphX

- Social networks
- Epidemics
- Teh Interwebs
  - "Page Rank"
- ...



```
import scala.collection.mutable
import org.apache.spark._
import ...spark.storage.StorageLevel
import ...spark.graphx._
import ...spark.graphx.lib._
import ...spark.graphx.PartitionStrategy._

val nEdgePartitions = 20
val partitionStrategy =
  PartitionStrategy.CanonicalRandomVertexCut
val edgeStorageLevel = StorageLevel.MEMORY_ONLY
val vertexStorageLevel = StorageLevel.MEMORY_ONLY
val tolerance = 0.001F
val input = "..."
```

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import scala.collection.mutable
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import ...spark.storage.StorageLevel
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val edgeStorageLevel = StorageLevel.MEMORY_ONLY
val vertexStorageLevel = StorageLevel.MEMORY_ONLY
val tolerance = 0.001F
val input = "..."
```

```
val tolerance = 0.001f
val input = "..."

val sc = new SparkContext(...)

val unpartitionedGraph = GraphLoader.edgeListFile(
  sc, input, numEdgePartitions,
  edgeStorageLevel, vertexStorageLevel).cache

val graph = partitionStrategy.foldLeft(
  unpartitionedGraph)(_.partitionBy(_))
println("# vertices = " + graph.vertices.count)
println("# edges = " + graph.edges.count)

val pr = PageRank.runUntilConvergence(
  graph, tolerance).vertices.cache()
```

```
val tolerance = 0.001f
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println("Top ranks: “)
pr.sortBy(tuple => -tuple._2, ascending=false).
  foreach(println)

pr.map {
  case (id, r) => id + "\t" + r
}.saveAsTextFile(...)
sc.stop()
```

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```

Thank You!

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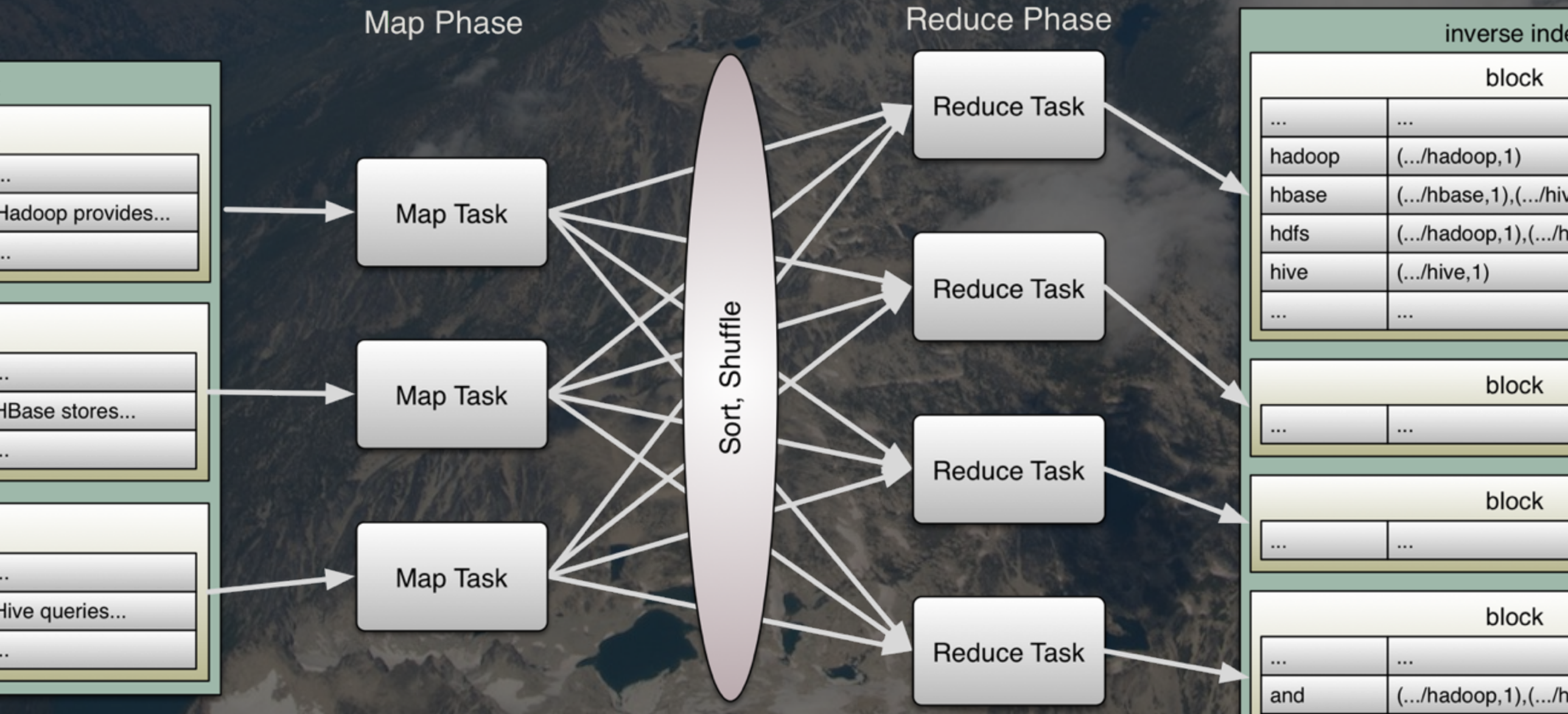
polyglotprogramming.com/talks

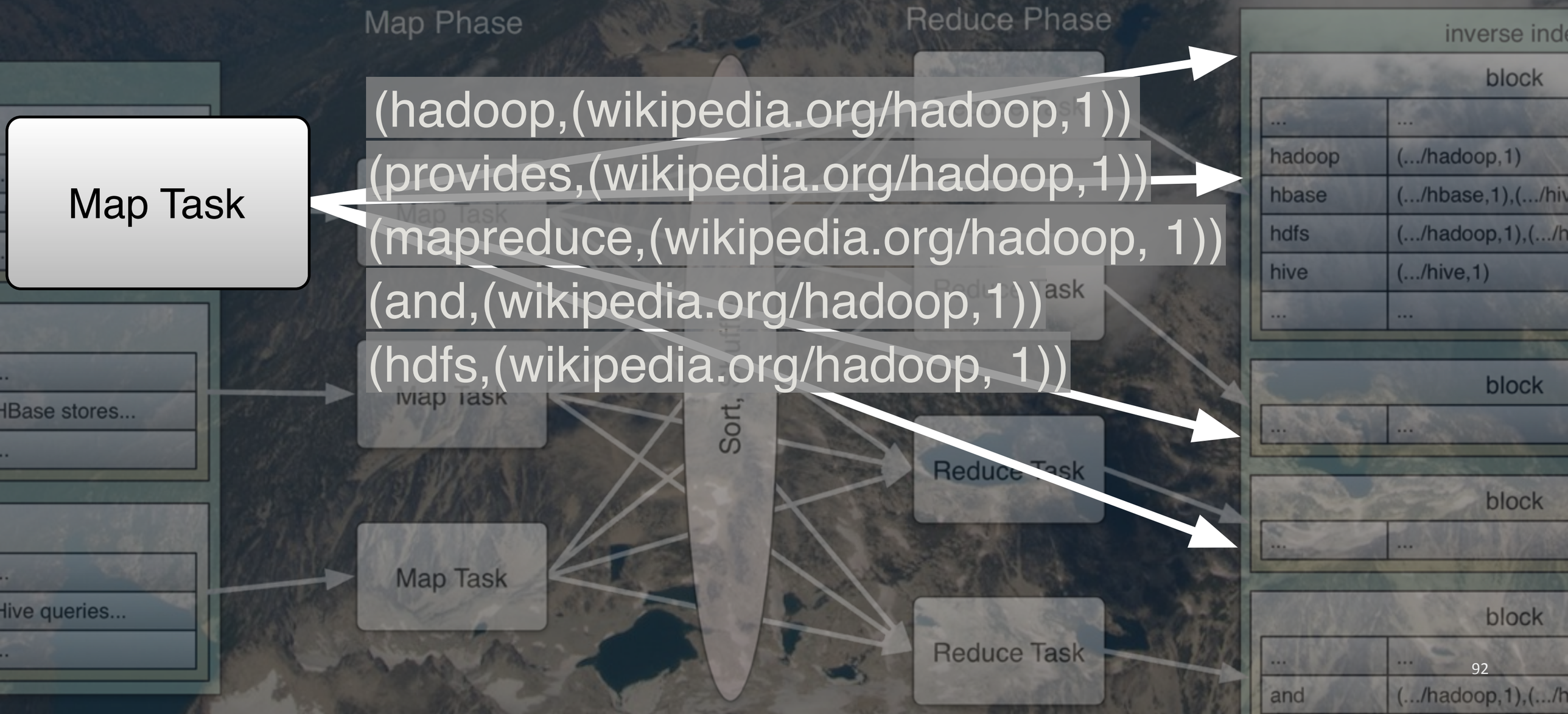
Lightbend

Bonus Slides: Details of MapReduce implementation for the Inverted Index

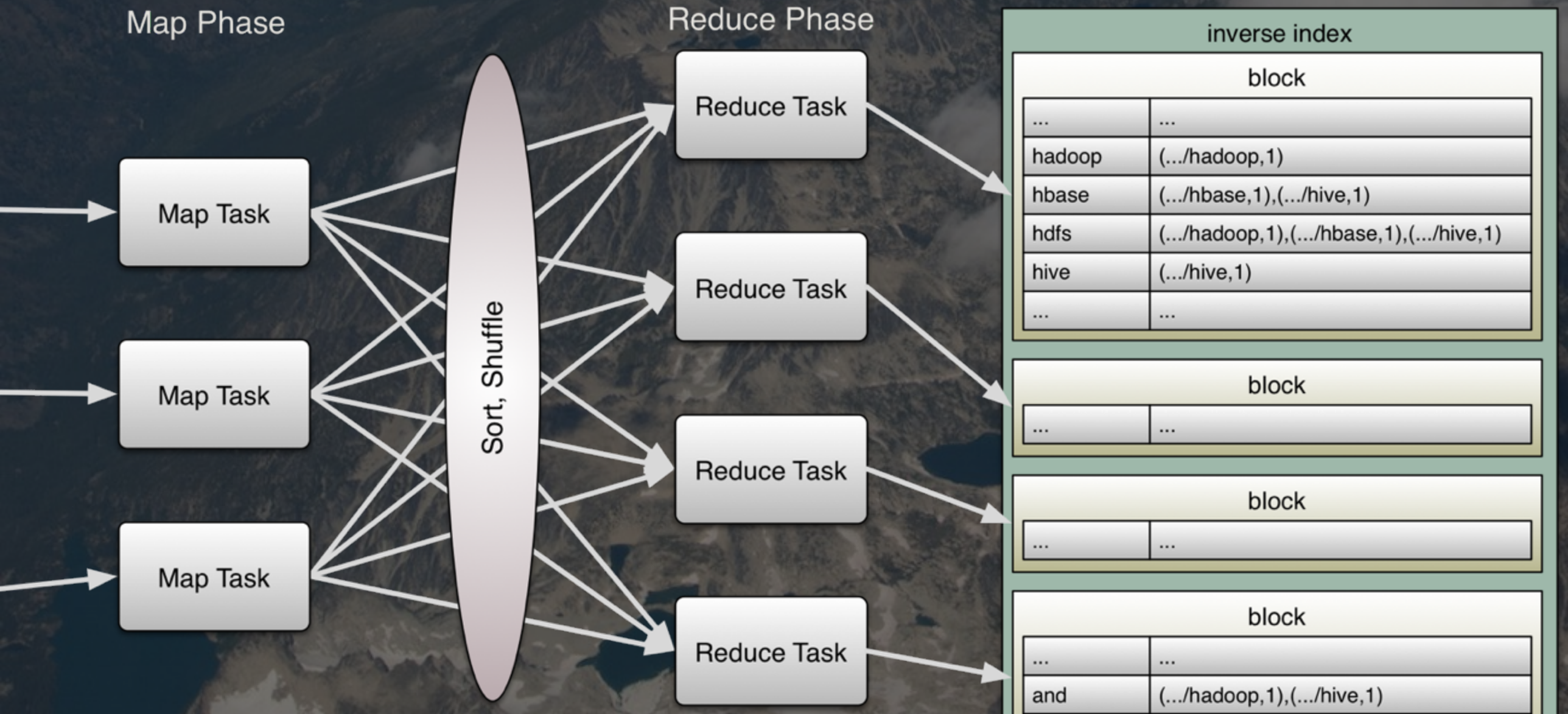
1 Map step + 1 Reduce step



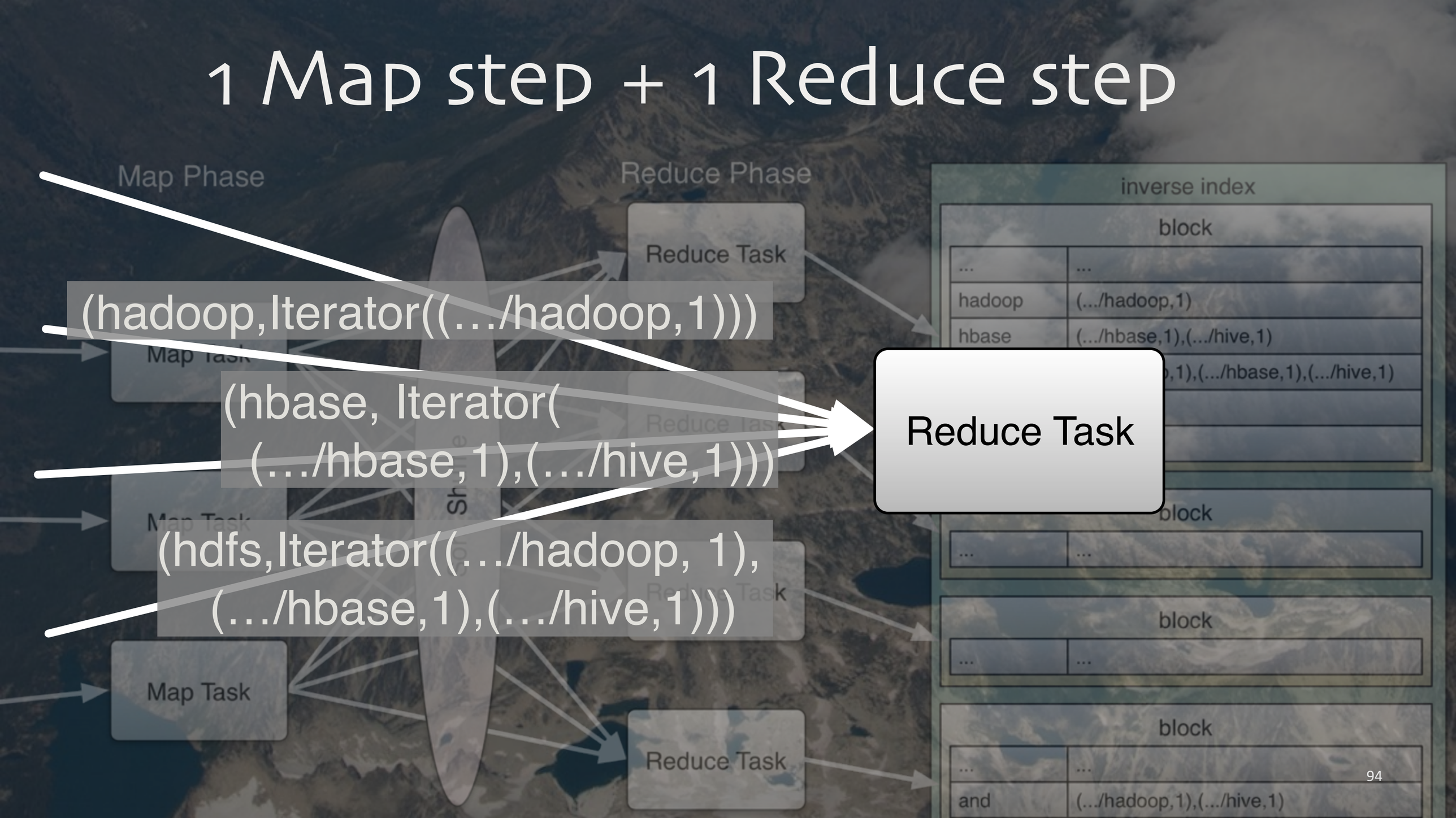
1 Map step + 1 Reduce step



1 Map step + 1 Reduce step



1 Map step + 1 Reduce step



1 Map step + 1 Reduce step