



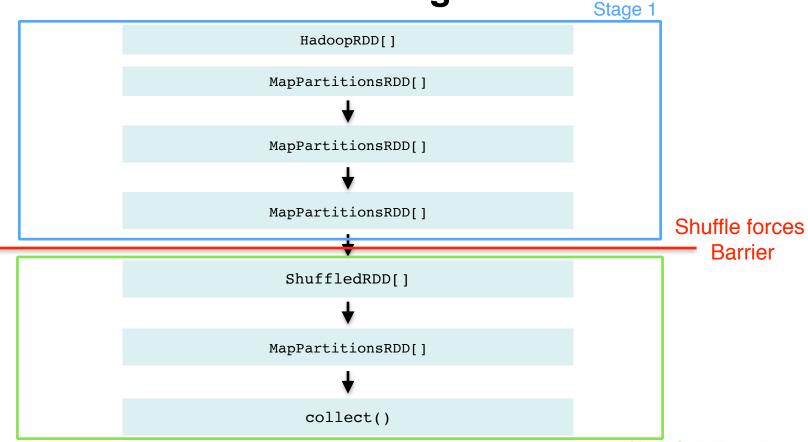
Lesson 4: Spark Internals

4.6 How Code Runs: Stages, Tasks, and the Shuffle





2. Create Stages





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3. Schedule Tasks

- 1. Split each stage into tasks to execute
- 2. Task is simply a partition (data) and computation (lambda)
- 3. Execute all tasks in a stage before continuing

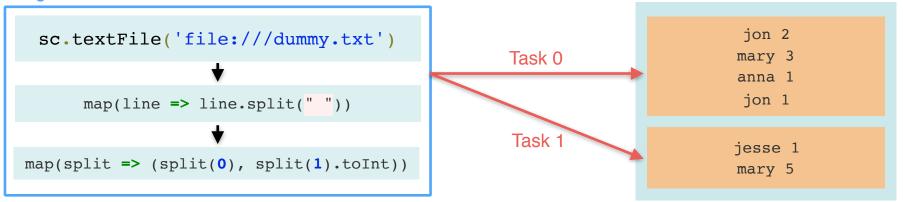


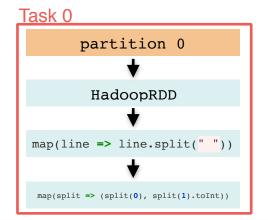


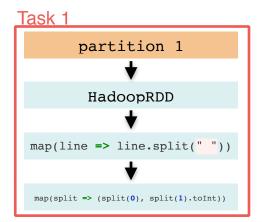
3. Schedule Tasks

Stage 1

dummy.txt











Aside: What's in a Shuffle?

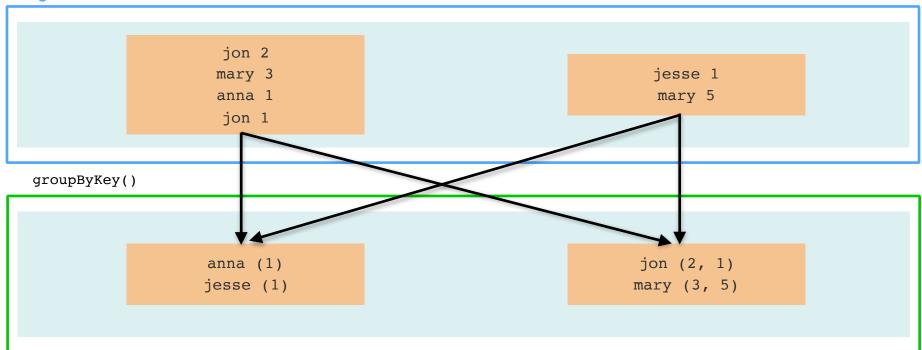
- Redistribute data across partitions
- Hashes keys into buckets
- Pull rather than push
- Intermediate files written to disk of worker (like Hadoop)





What's in a Shuffle?

Stage 1





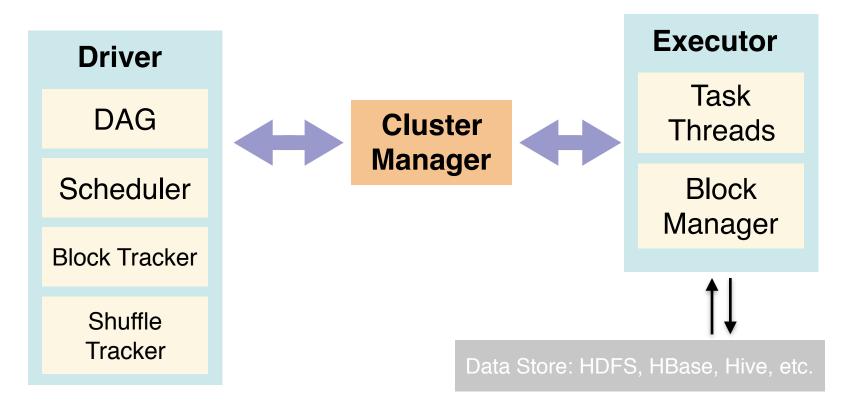


```
file rdd = sc.textFile('file:///toy data.txt')
file rdd.take(2)
# => [u'{"Jane": "2"}', u'{"Jane": "1"}']
tup rdd = file rdd.map(lambda line: json.loads(line)) \
                  .map(lambda d: (d.keys()[0], int(d.values()[0])))
tup rdd.groupByKey().mapValues(lambda tup: max(tup.data))
# => [(u'Jane', 2), (u'Pete', 20), (u'Tyler', 3), (u'Yuki', 5), (u'Duncan', 6)]
```





A Day in the Life of a Spark Application







Scheduler

- RDD and partition DAG as input
- Tasks (within stages) to execute as output

Roles

- Builds stages to execute
- Submit stages to Cluster Manager
- Resubmit failed stages when output is lost





Review

The Spark driver sends transformations to cluster manager

The Spark cluster manager sends computation to the appropriate data

- Spark intelligently pipelines tasks to batch computations to avoid sending data over the network
- Certain transformations force a wide dependency



