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Algorithm Design

```
1: class MAPPER
2:
       method MAP1(string s)
3:
               word list = s.split()
               for all i = 2 \rightarrow word list.length do // word list[1] is the document id of each line
4:
5:
               EMIT(pair (word list[1], word list[i]), integer 1)
6:
       method MAP2(pair(docId, token), integer tf)
7:
               EMIT(string token,integer 1)
8:
               method MAP3(stringtoken, integer sum)
9:
               EMIT(string token, float log10( T sum ))
10:
       method MAP4(string token, pair (pair (string docId, float tf),float idf))
11:
               EMIT(string docId, pair (string token, integer tf * idf))
12:
       method MAP5(string docId, pair (string token, integer tf * idf))
13:
               a ← BUILD ARRAY (token)
               EMIT(string docld, array a)
14:
       method MAP6(string docId, words [w1, w2, ...])
15:
16:
               count ← words.length
17:
               EMIT(string docId, integer count)
18:
       method MAP7(string docId, pair (pair (string token, integer tc),integer count))
19:
               tf \leftarrow tc count
20:
               EMIT(string token, pair (string docId, float tf))
21: class REDUCER
22:
       method REDUCE1(pairs (docId, token), integers [r1, r2, ..])
23:
               sum \leftarrow 0
```

24: initialize vocabulary count T for all integer r ∈ integers [r1, r2, ...] do 25: 26: sum ← sum + r 27: $tf \leftarrow sum/T$ 28: EMIT(pair(docId, token), integer tf) 29: method REDUCE2(token,integers [r1, r2, ..]) $sum \leftarrow 0$ 30: 31: for all integer r ∈ integers [r1, r2, ...] do 32: $sum \leftarrow sum + r$ 33: EMIT(string token, integer sum) 34: class JOINER 35: method JOIN1(pair(string token, pair (string docId, float tf)), pair(string token, float idf)) 36: EMIT(string token, pair (pair (string docId, float tf), float idf)) 37: method JOIN2(pair(string docId, pair (string token, integer tc)), pair(string docId, integer count)) 38: EMIT(string docId, pair (pair (string token, integer tc), integer count))

Results

[('10022814', 113), ('10023672', 197), ('10029092', 151), ('10029453', 188), ('10037190', 121), ('10071987', 164), ('1075741', 194), ('10077162', 153), ('10091218', 138), ('10096554', 249), ('10208432', 151), ('10226546', 152), ('10233167', 164), ('10233260', 193), ('10235542', 201), ('10318765', 175), ('10323082', 85), ('10330000', 141), ('10346884', 166), ('10360641', 192), ('10362109', 176), ('1034396', 147), ('10483771', 212), ('10402241', 124), ('10404636', 106), ('10406262', 199), ('10411339', 113), ('10427128', 155), ('10445062', 134), ('10454197', 130), ('10459848', 130), ('10462375', 173), ('10470109', 240), ('10471533', 105), ('10473862', 169), ('10489163', 129), ('10505544', 265), ('10506934', 99), ('10523301', 107), ('10525095', 177), ('10541432', 166), ('10542134', 97), ('10554021', 84), ('10556937', 241), ('1053301', 180), ('10576656', 157), ('10579343', 213), ('10583160', 97), ('10597250', 190), ('10598712', 258), ('10599309', 84), ('10600765', 163), ('10606371', 167), ('10680538', 109), ('10690627', 146), ('10690712', 221), ('10693240', 189), ('10698499', 137), ('10702262', 222), ('10703508', 45), ('10706093', 137), ('10706134', 254), ('10707088', 89), ('10711495', 99), ('10725459', 122), ('10738188', 187), ('10738256', 180), ('107799285', 153), ('107070635', 158), ('10773886', 161), ('10778984', 178), ('10797285', 153), ('108802207', 257), ('10815804', 150), ('10815932', 251), ('10816576', 92), ('10873806', 228), ('1087829', 198), ('10880237', 141), ('10882298', 214), ('1088027', 144), ('10880237', 144), ('108802298', 214), ('1088027', 144), ('10880237', 144), ('108802298', 214), ('1088027', 144), ('10880237', 144), ('108802298', 214), ('1088027', 144), ('10880237', 144), ('10880237', 144), ('108802298', 214), ('1088027', 144), ('10900013', 167), ('10903426', 151), ('109042601', 126), ('10962556', 185)]

```
      [0.00764713 0.00199598 0.00169936 ... 0.
      0.
      0.
      0.
      ]

      [0.00198793 0.00291865 0.00795174 ... 0.
      0.
      0.
      0.
      0.
      ]

      [0.00250858 0.00147322 0.00501717 ... 0.
      0.
      0.
      0.
      ]

      ...
      0.00381741 0.00089674 0.00305393 ... 0.
      0.
      0.
      0.
      ]

      [0.00108619 0.00446524 0.00434476 ... 0.
      0.
      0.
      0.
      ]

      [0.00060552 0.
      0.0060552 ... 0.
      0.
      0.
      ]
```

[('expression', 'cell'), ('expression', 'nuclear'), ('expression', 'much'), ('expression', 'antisense-cdna'), ('expression', 'tpa'), ('expression', 'resection'), ('expression', 'als'), ('expression', 'gandual'), ('expression', 'patient'), ('expression', 'concert'), ('expression', 'dis_adenocarcinoma_dis'), ('expression', 'peptide'), ('expression', 'catalyz'), ('expression', 'electron-microscopic'), ('expression', 'egf-pdgf'), ('expression', 'stromelysins'), ('expression', 'deveron-gamma'), ('expression', 'subclone'), ('expression', 'doxorubicin'), ('expression', 'correspond'), ('expression', 'gamma'), ('expression', 'subclone'), ('expression', 'doxorubicin'), ('expression', 'interferon-gamma'), ('expressi

Potential Improvements

- 1. Try to reduce operations like gropByKey(), reducebyKey(), join().
 - a. The function groupBykey must hold all the key-value pair in memory and if a key has too many values, it can cause an out of memory error.
- 2. Reduce shuffling
 - a. Spark uses shuffling to redistribute data.
 - b. Shuffling is an expensive operation.
- 3. Caching
 - a. Spark will store the dataset in memory which allows for faster access and retrieval.
- 4. Dynamic allocation
 - a. Scaling up or down based number of executors based on workload.
- 5. Data Skewing
 - a. There might be uneven distribution of data which reduces utilization.

- 6. Optimize the amount of Spark partitions
 - a. Too much or too little spark partitions could mean some executors are idle or scheduling overhead.
- 7. Use mapPartitions() over map()
 - a. Using mapPartitions provides initialization for many RDD elements rather once per RDD element.
- 8. Check for memory leaks
 - a. Unchecked memory leaks can cause a host of memory issues and slow data processing.
- 9. Check for bottlenecks
 - a. Bottlenecks can occur in any stage of our algorithm which can often slow data processing.
- 10. Improve queries
 - a. Instead of returning every row or column we should only return the ones we are looking for.