

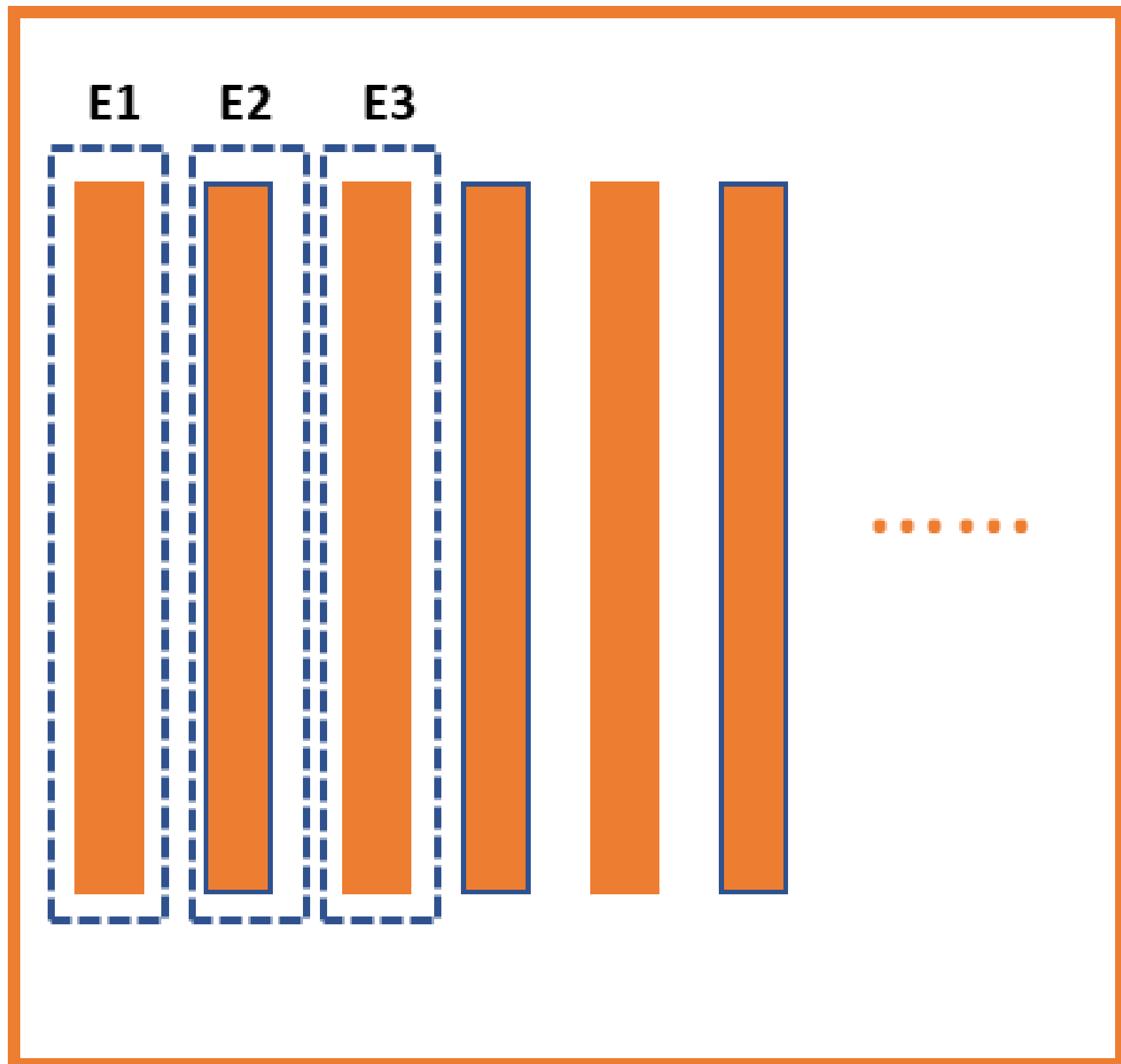
Cluster Configuration

10 nodes

16 Cores

64 GB

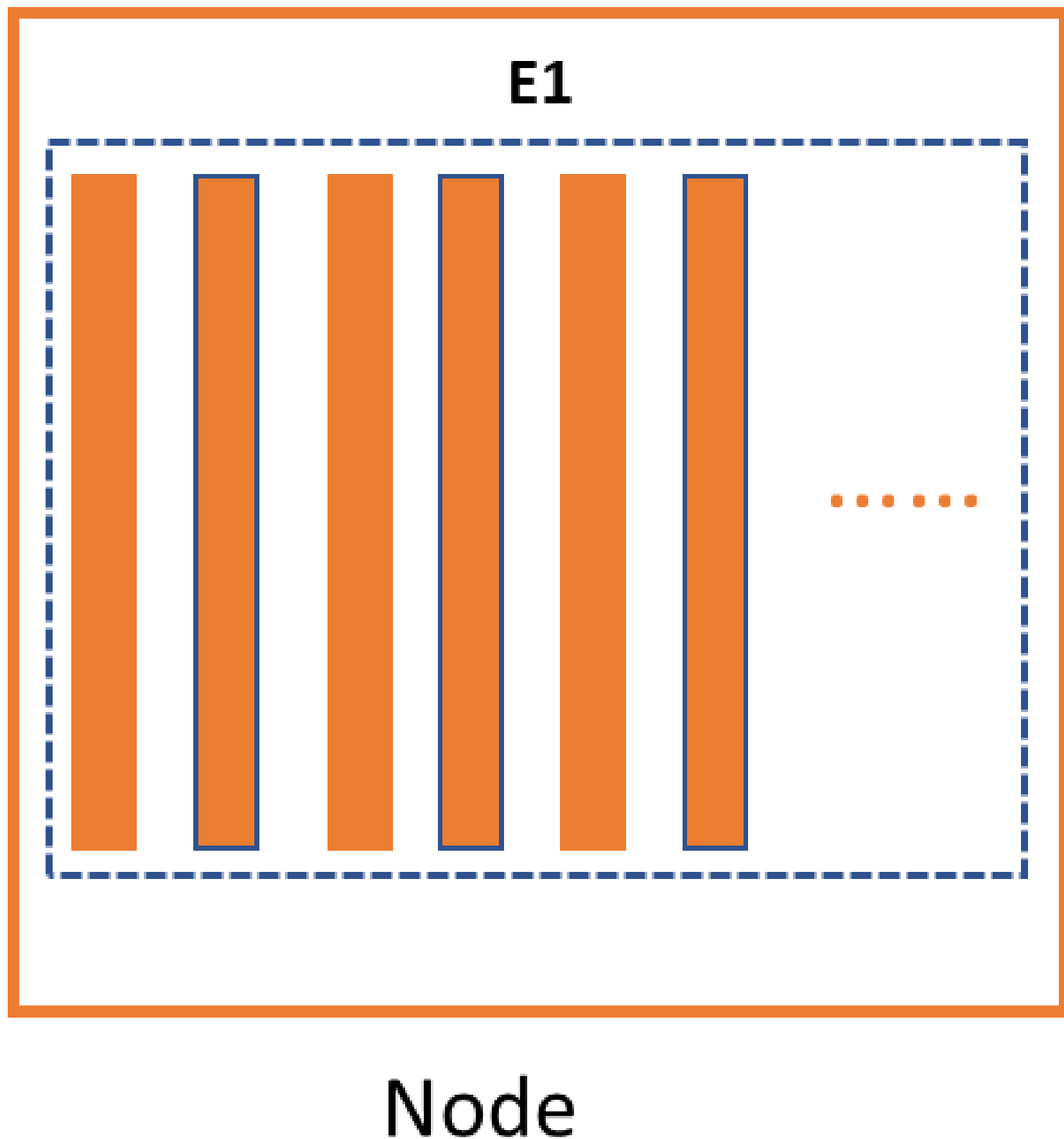
Approach 1: Tiny Executors



Node

1 core per executor, number of executor per
node=16, executor-memory=64/16=4GB, total
number of executors=10*16=160

Approach 2: Fat Executors



16 cores per executor, number of executor per node=1, executor-memory=64/1=64GB, total number of executors=1*10=10

Problems with Tiny Executors

1. Multithreading is not possible since only one core per executor.
2. When using shared variables like broadcast or accumulator it has to be replicated in all the 16 executors per node- A lot of shuffling

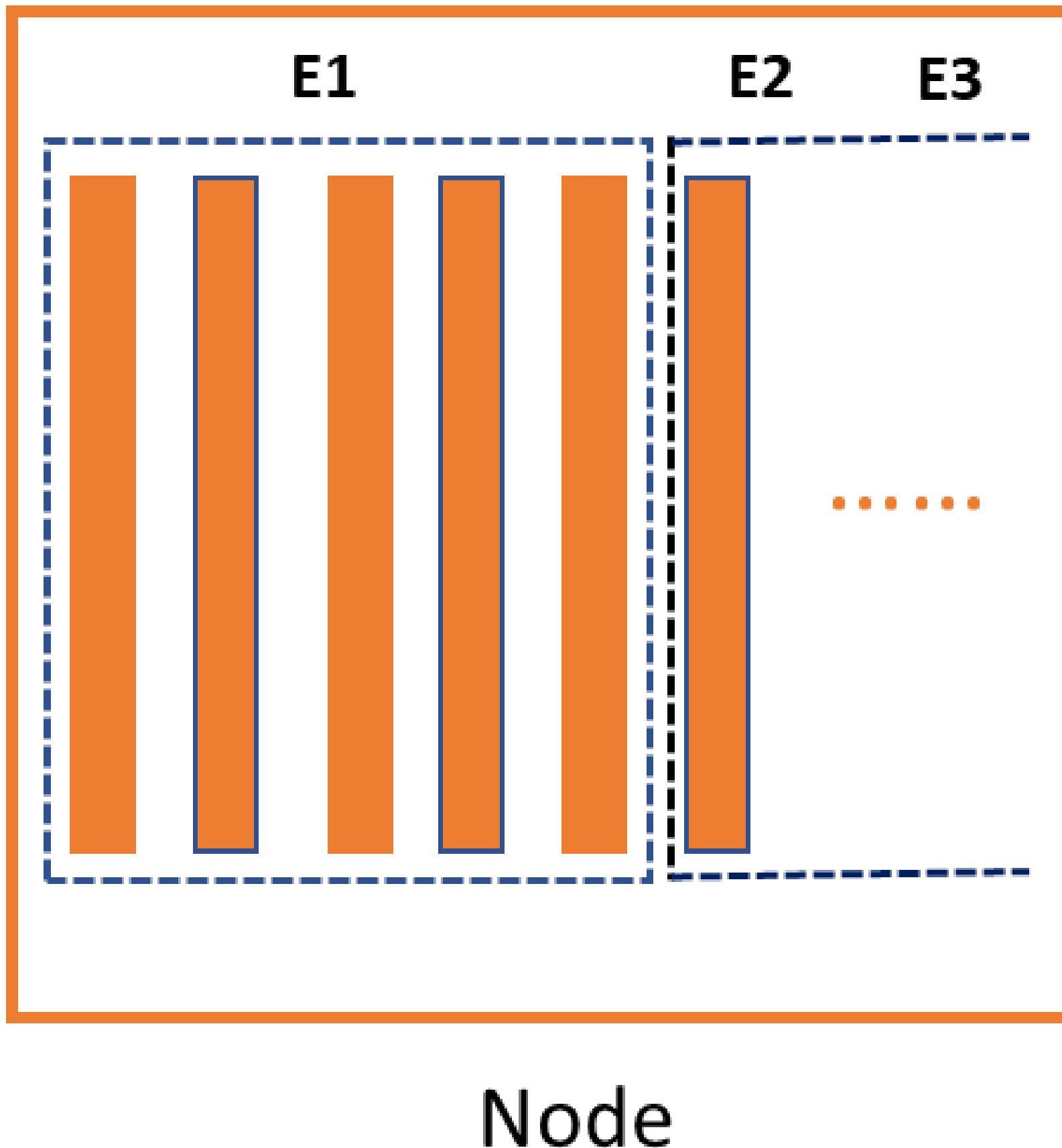
Problems with Fat Executors

1. HDFS throughput suffers because of a lot concurrent threading.
2. Garbage Collection takes a lot time since memory per executor is very high

Approach 3: Balanced Executors

- Let's take 5 cores per executors.
- Total number of available cores= $15 \times 10 = 150$
- Number of executors= $150 / 5 = 30$
- Leave 1 executor for AM, num-executors= $30 - 1 = 29$
- number of executors per node= $30 / 10 = 3$
- Memory per executor= $64 / 3 \sim 21\text{GB}$
- Counting the 7% off heap memory actual
Executor memory = $21 \times 93\% \sim 19\text{GB}$

Approach 3: Balanced Executors



Optimized Config: 29 Executors, 19GB memory, 5 cores each

In practice one size does not fit all. You need to keep tuning as per cluster configuration. But in general the number of executor cores should be 2-5.