Dask

Contents

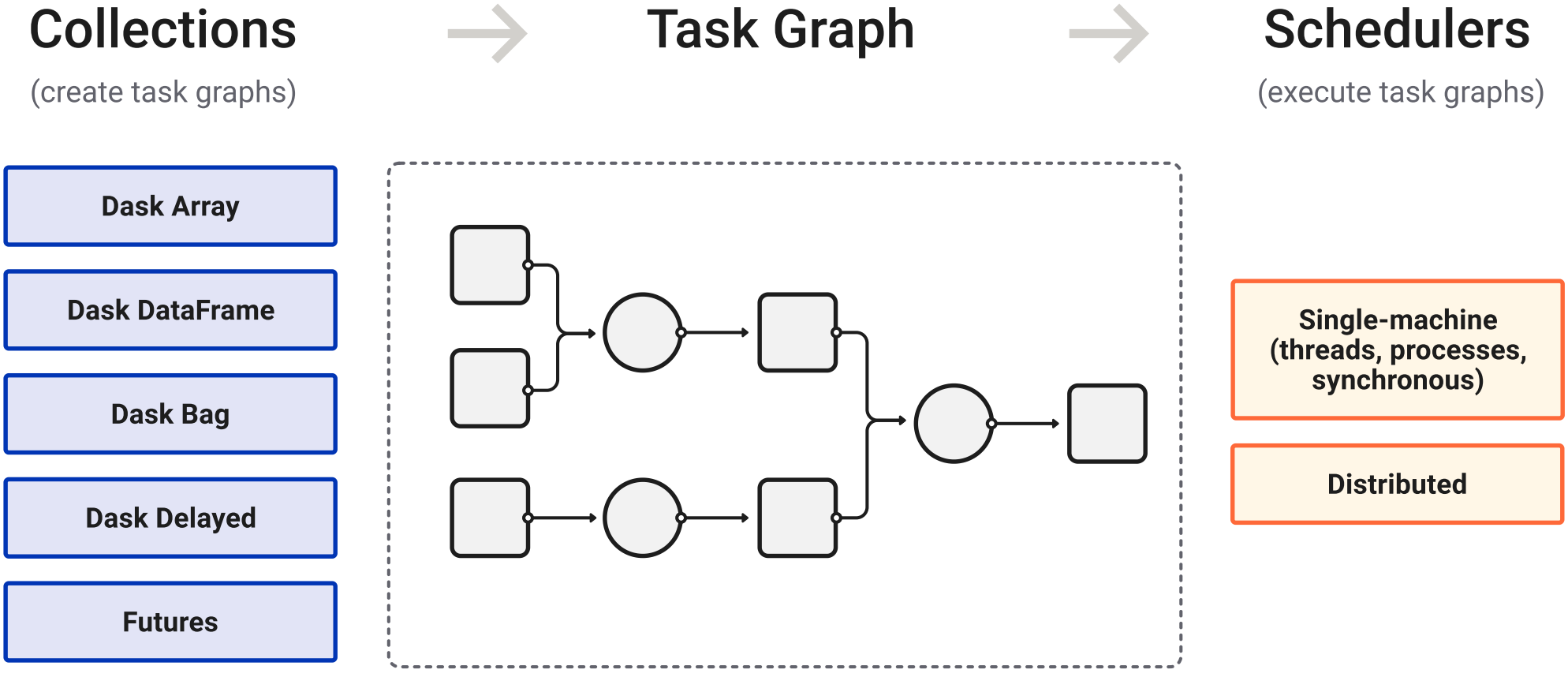
Dask is a flexible library for parallel computing in Python.

Dask is composed of two parts:

1. **Dynamic task scheduling** optimized for computation. This is similar to *Airflow, Luigi, Celery, or Make*, but optimized for interactive computational workloads.
2. **"Big Data" collections** like parallel arrays, dataframes, and lists that extend common interfaces like *NumPy, Pandas, or Python iterators* to larger-than-memory or distributed environments. These parallel collections run on top of dynamic task schedulers.

Dask emphasizes the following virtues:

- **Familiar**: Provides parallelized NumPy array and Pandas DataFrame objects
- **Flexible**: Provides a task scheduling interface for more custom workloads and integration with other projects.
- **Native**: Enables distributed computing in pure Python with access to the PyData stack.
- **Fast**: Operates with low overhead, low latency, and minimal serialization necessary for fast numerical algorithms
- **Scales up**: Runs resiliently on clusters with 1000s of cores
- **Scales down**: Trivial to set up and run on a laptop in a single process
- **Responsive**: Designed with interactive computing in mind, it provides rapid feedback and diagnostics to aid humans



High level collections are used to generate task graphs which can be executed by schedulers on a single machine or a cluster.

Familiar user interface

Dask DataFrame mimics Pandas - documentation

```
import pandas as pd                     import dask.dataframe as dd
df = pd.read_csv('2015-01-01.csv')      df = dd.read_csv('2015-*-*.csv')
df.groupby(df.user_id).value.mean()     df.groupby(df.user_id).value.mean().compute()
```

Dask Array mimics NumPy - documentation

```
import numpy as np                      import dask.array as da
f = h5py.File('myfile.hdf5')            f = h5py.File('myfile.hdf5')
x = np.array(f['/small-data'])          x = da.from_array(f['/big-data'],
                                                          chunks=(1000, 1000))
x - x.mean(axis=1)                      x - x.mean(axis=1).compute()
```

Dask Bag mimics iterators, Toolz, and PySpark - documentation

```
import dask.bag as db
b = db.read_text('2015-*-*.json.gz').map(json.loads)
b.pluck('name').frequencies().topk(10, lambda pair: pair[1]).compute()
```

Dask Delayed mimics for loops and wraps custom code - documentation

```
from dask import delayed
L = []
for fn in filenames:                  # Use for loops to build up computation
    data = delayed(load)(fn)          # Delay execution of function
    L.append(delayed(process)(data))  # Build connections between variables

result = delayed(summarize)(L)
result.compute()
```

The **concurrent.futures** interface provides general submission of custom tasks: - documentation

```
from dask.distributed import Client
client = Client('scheduler:port')

futures = []
for fn in filenames:
    future = client.submit(load, fn)
    futures.append(future)

summary = client.submit(summarize, futures)
summary.result()
```

Scales from laptops to clusters

Dask is convenient on a laptop. It installs trivially with `conda` or `pip` and extends the size of convenient datasets from “fits in memory” to “fits on disk”.

Dask can scale to a cluster of 100s of machines. It is resilient, elastic, data local, and low latency. For more information, see the documentation about the distributed scheduler.

This ease of transition between single-machine to moderate cluster enables users to both start simple and grow when necessary.

Complex Algorithms

Dask represents parallel computations with task graphs. These directed acyclic graphs may have arbitrary structure, which enables both developers and users the freedom to build sophisticated algorithms and to handle messy situations not easily man
`map/filter/groupby` paradigm common in most data engineering frameworks.