

### **Hadoop Execution Environment**

- Learn about execution environments in Hadoop.
- Limitations of classic MapReduce framework.
- New frameworks like YARN, Tez, Spark to compliment classic MapReduce.

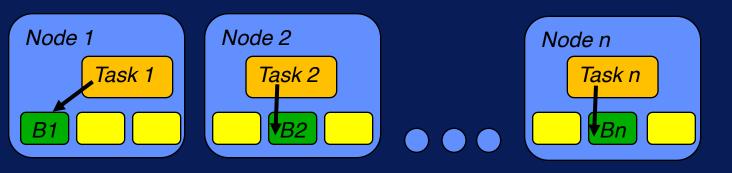
#### Recall Hadoop Architecture

Data distributed across nodes



#### Recall Hadoop Architecture

- Data distributed across nodes
- Keep compute task on the node with data.

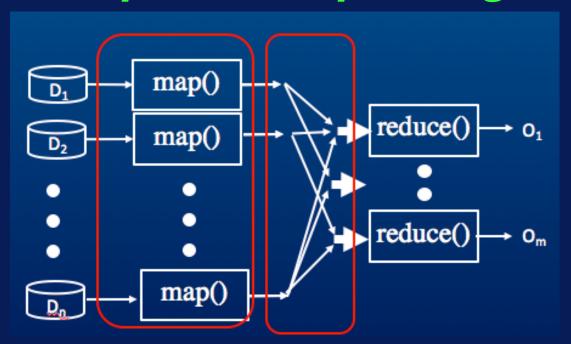


#### MapReduce Execution Framework

- Software framework
- Schedules, monitors, and manages tasks

#### **MapReduce Execution Framework**

 Works for Applications that fit MapReduce paradigm.



#### **NextGen Execution Frameworks**

 What if Application doesn't fit or is not efficient in MapReduce Paradigm?

#### **NextGen Execution Frameworks**

- What if Application doesn't fit or is not efficient in MapReduce Paradigm?
  - Interactive data exploration
  - Iterative data processing

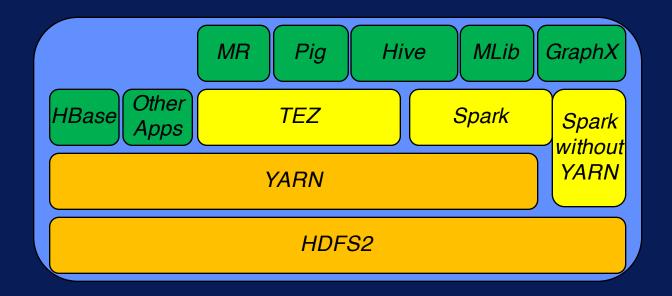
#### **NextGen Execution Frameworks**

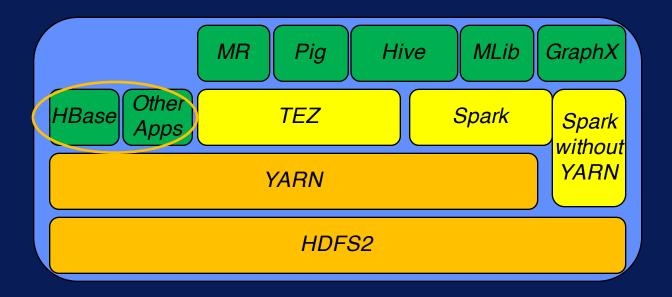
- Enter: Execution frameworks like YARN, Tez, Spark
- Support complex directed acyclic graph (DAG) of tasks.
- In memory caching of data

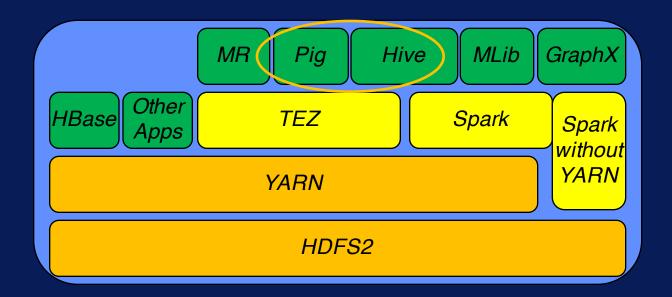
## Lesson 2, Video #2

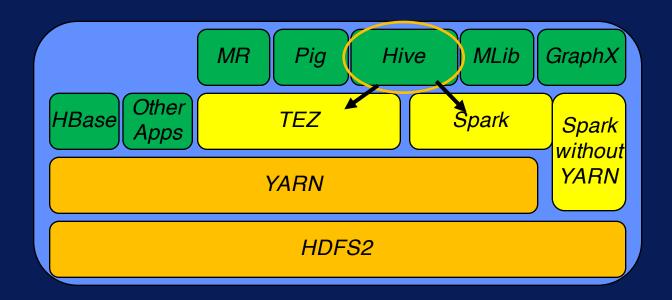
## Hadoop Execution Environment

- Layout of new frameworks (YARN, Tez, Spark) in Hadoop environment.
- Optimization strategies used in new frameworks.
- Examples illustrating use of Tez, Spark.









#### **YARN**

- MapReduce
- Open source/commercial applications
- User developed applications
- Frameworks like Tez, Spark

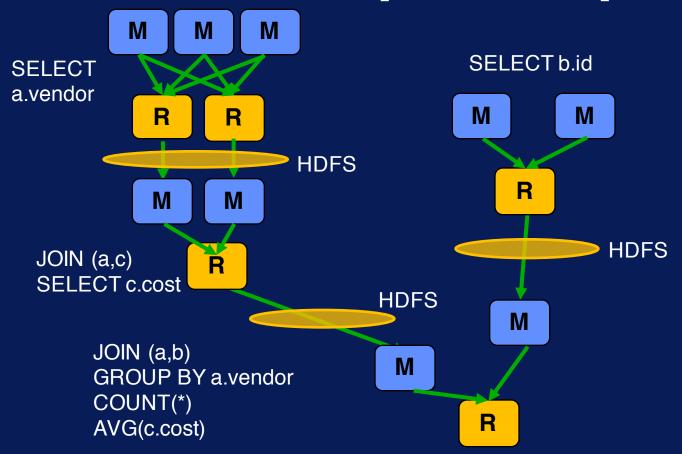
#### Tez

- Dataflow graphs
- Custom data types
- Can run complex DAG of tasks
- Dynamic DAG changes
- Resource usage efficiency

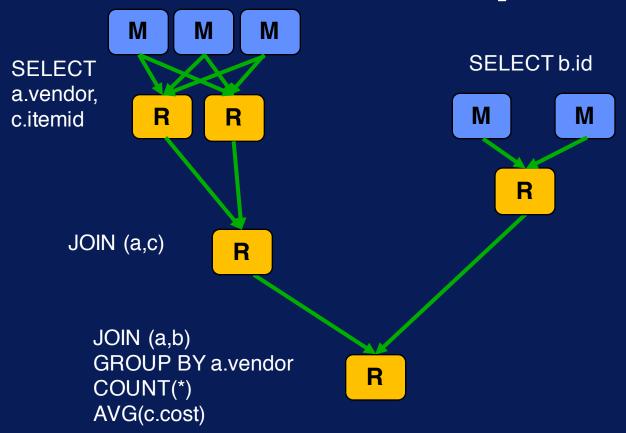
### HIVE on Tez example

```
SELECT a.vendor, COUNT(*), AVG(c.cost) FROM a JOIN b ON (a.id = b.id)
JOIN c ON (a.itemid = c.itemid)
GROUP BY a.vendor
```

### HIVE Example - MapReduce



### **HIVE Example - Tez**



## Spark

- Advanced DAG execution engine
- Supports cyclic data flow
- In-memory computing
- Java, Scala, Python, R
- Existing optimized libraries

### Spark Example

Logistic Regression example

```
points = spark.textFile(...).map(parsePoint).cache()
w = numpy.random.ranf(size = D) # current separating plane
for i in range(ITERATIONS):
  gradient = points.map(
     lambda p: (1 / (1 + exp(-p.y*(w.dot(p.x)))) - 1) * p.y * p.x
  ).reduce(lambda a, b: a + b)
  w -= gradient
print "Final separating plane: %s" % w
```

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## Lesson 2, Video #3

### Hadoop Resource Scheduling

- Learn about resource management
- Different kinds of scheduling algorithms
- Types of parameters that can be controlled.

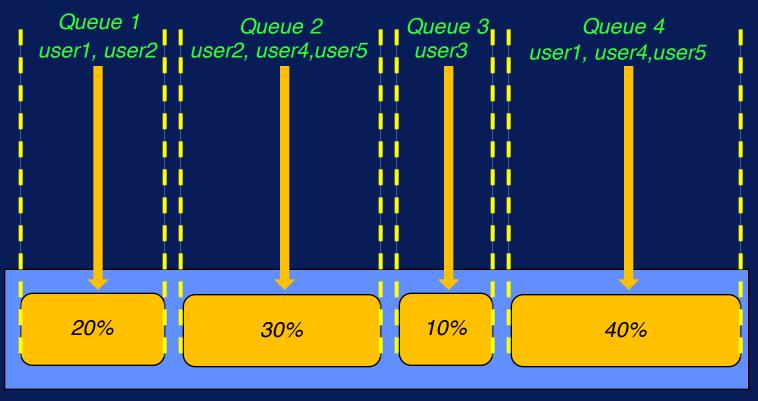
#### **Motivation for Schedulers**

- Various execution engines/options
- Scheduling, Performance
- Control of resources between components

#### Schedulers

- Default First in First out (FIFO)
- Fairshare
- Capacity

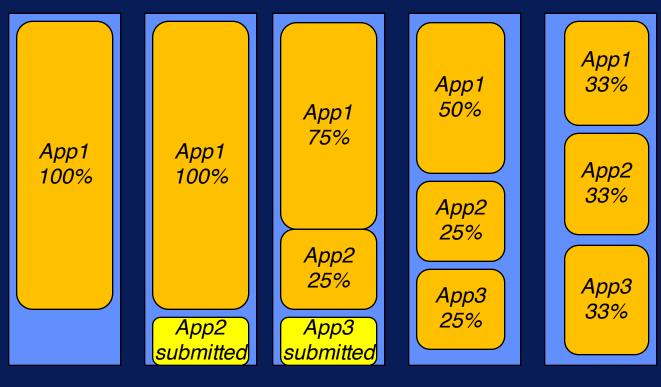
## **Capacity Scheduler**



# Capacity Scheduler

- Queues and sub-queues
- Capacity Guarantee with elasticity
- ACLs for security
- Runtime changes/draining apps
- Resource based scheduling

#### Fairshare Scheduler



Time

#### **Fairshare Scheduler**

- Balances out resource allocation among apps over time.
- Can organize into queues/sub-queues
- Guarantee minimum shares
- Limits per user/app
- Weighted app priorities

#### Summary of resource scheduling

- Default is FIFO
- Fairshare and Capacity schedulers
- Queues/sub-queues possible
- User/App based limits
- Resource limits
- Vendors usually provide additional mechanisms to allocate resources