

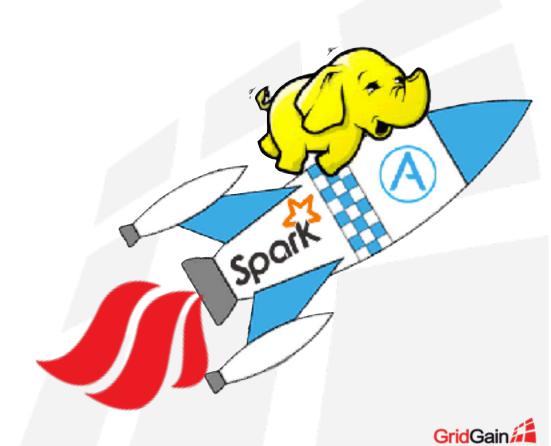
Better Together: Fast Data with Ignite & Spark

Christos Erotocritou - Spark Summit EU 2016



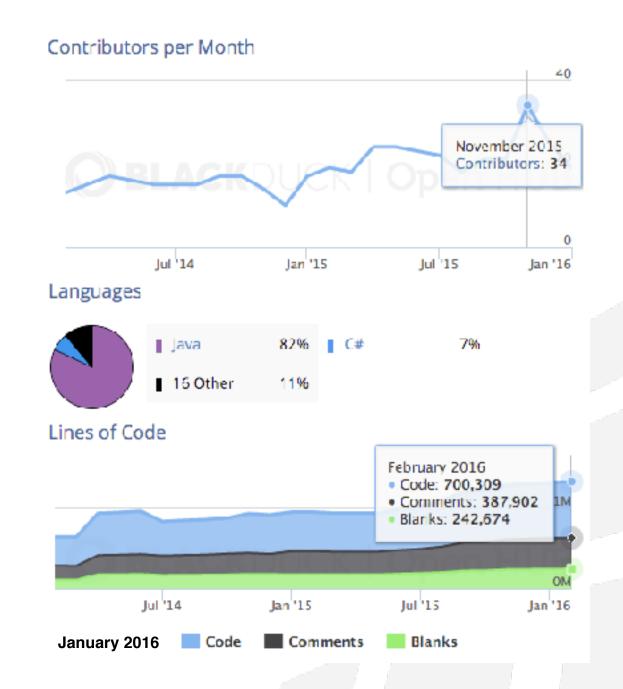
Agenda

- GridGain & Apache Ignite Project
- Ignite In-Memory Data Fabric
- Apache Ignite vs. Apache Spark
- Hadoop & Spark Integration
- Q&A



Apache Ignite Project

- 2007: First version of GridGain
- Oct. 2014: GridGain contributes Ignite to ASF
- Aug. 2015: Ignite is the second fastest project to graduate after Spark
- Today:
 - 82+ contributors and growing rapidly
 - Huge development momentum Estimated 233 years of effort since
 the first commit in February, 2014
 [Openhub]
 - Mature codebase: 840k+ SLOC & more than 17k commits







- GridGain Enterprise Edition
 - Is a binary build of Apache Ignite[™] created by GridGain
 - Added enterprise features for enterprise deployments
 - Earlier features and bug fixes by a few weeks
 - Heavily tested











Customer Use Cases

Automated Trading Systems

Real time analysis of trading positions & market risk. High volume transactions, ultra low latencies.

Financial Services

Fraud Detection, Risk Analysis, Insurance rating and modelling.

Online & Mobile Advertising

Real time decisions, geo-targeting & retail traffic information.

Big Data Analytics

Customer 360 view, real-time analysis of KPIs, up-to-the-second operational BI.

Online Gaming

Real-time back-ends for mobile and massively parallel games.

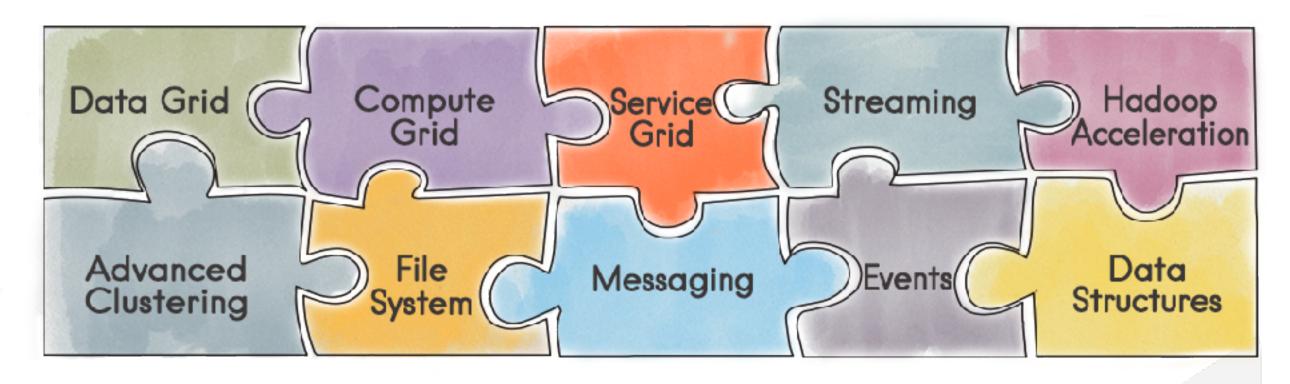
SaaS Platforms & Apps

High performance next-generation architectures for Software as a Service Application vendors.

Travel & E-Commerce

High performance next-generation architectures for online hotel booking.

What is an IMDF?



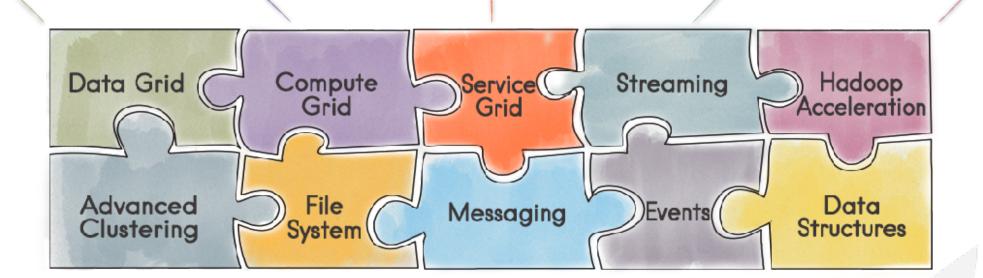
High-performance distributed in-memory platform for computing and transacting on large-scale data sets in near real-time.

What is an IMDF?

- Web-session clustering
- Distributed caching
- ► In-Memory SQL

- ► HPC
- Machine learning
- Risk analysis
- Grid computing
- HA API Services
- Scalable Middleware

- Real-time Analytics
- Big Data
- Monitoring tools
- Big Data
- Realtime Analytics
- Batch processing



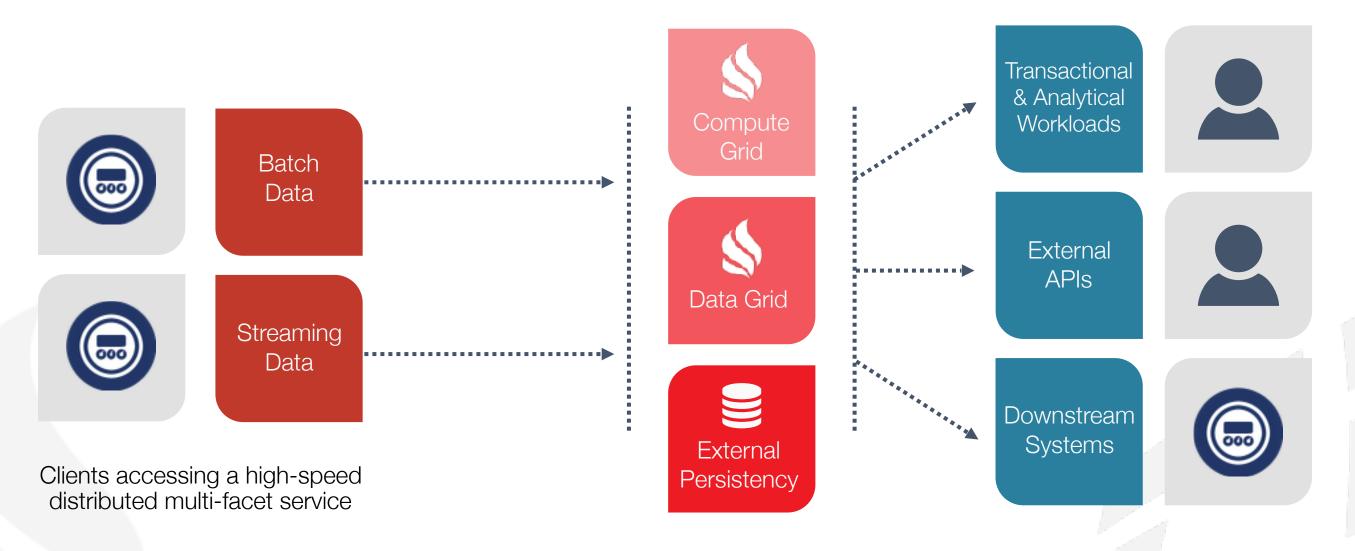
- Fault Tolerance
- Multiple backups
- Cluster groups
- Auto Rebalancing
- Distributed In-Memory File System

Node2Node & Topic-based Messaging

- Complex event processing
- Event driven design

- Distributed queues
- Atomic variables
- Dist. Semaphore

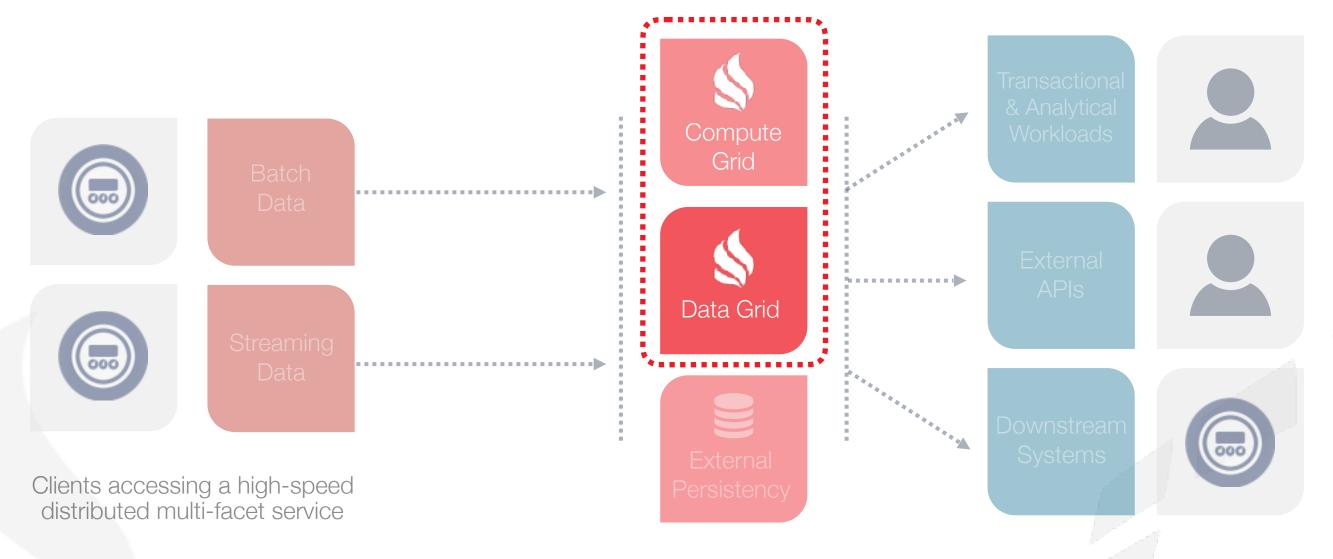
In-Memory Computing Platform



Transactional & Analytical workloads

Back-end users, third-party clients and downstream systems

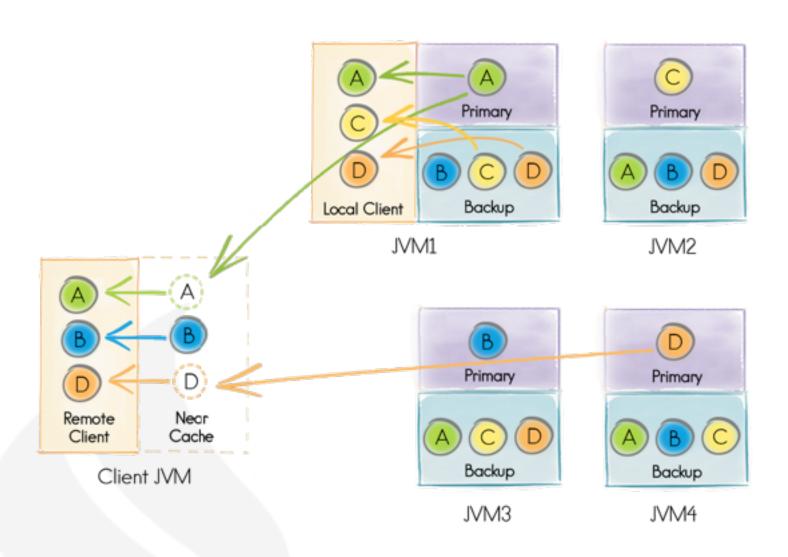
Scalability & Resilience with Ignite



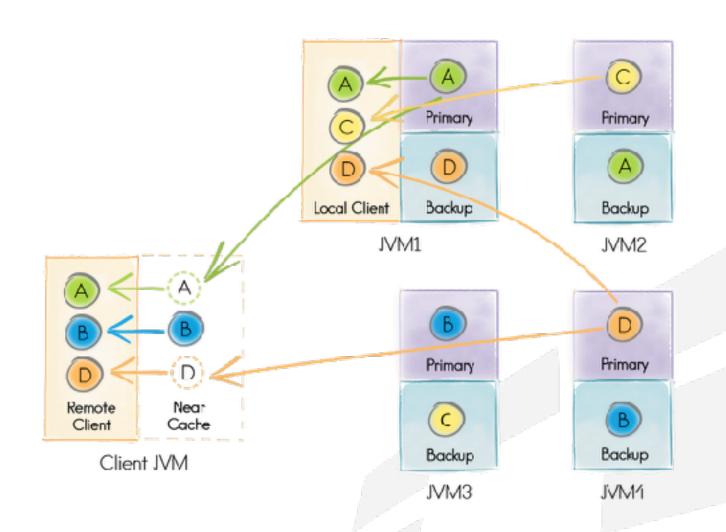
Transactional & Analytical workloads

Back-end users, third-party clients and downstream systems

Fault Tolerance & Horizontal Scalability



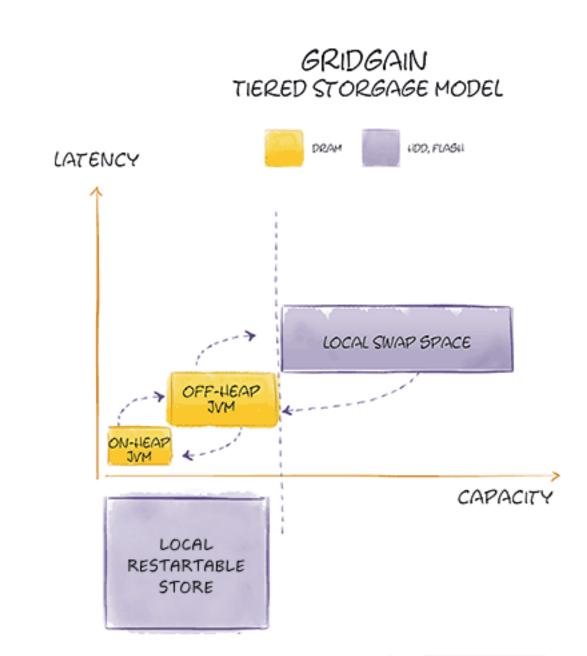
Replicated Cache



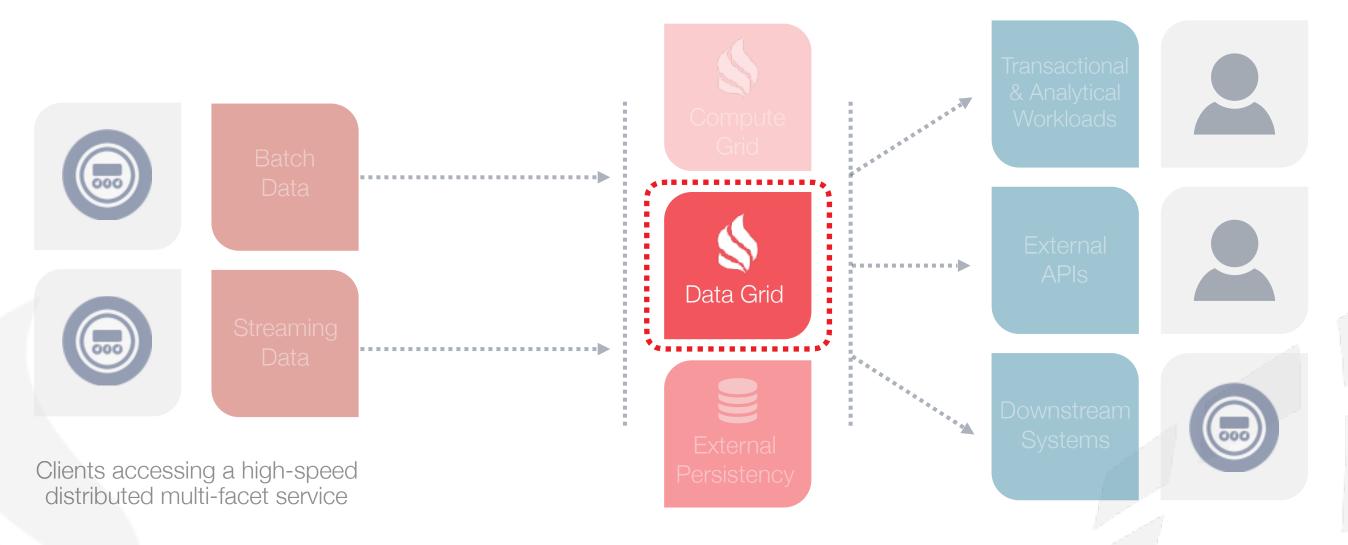
Partitioned Cache

Local Store & Vertical Scale

- Tiered Memory
 - On-Heap -> Off-Heap -> Disk
- Persistent On-Disk Store
- Fast Recovery
- Local Data Reload
 - Eliminate Network and Db impacts when reloading in-memory store



Storage and Caching using Ignite

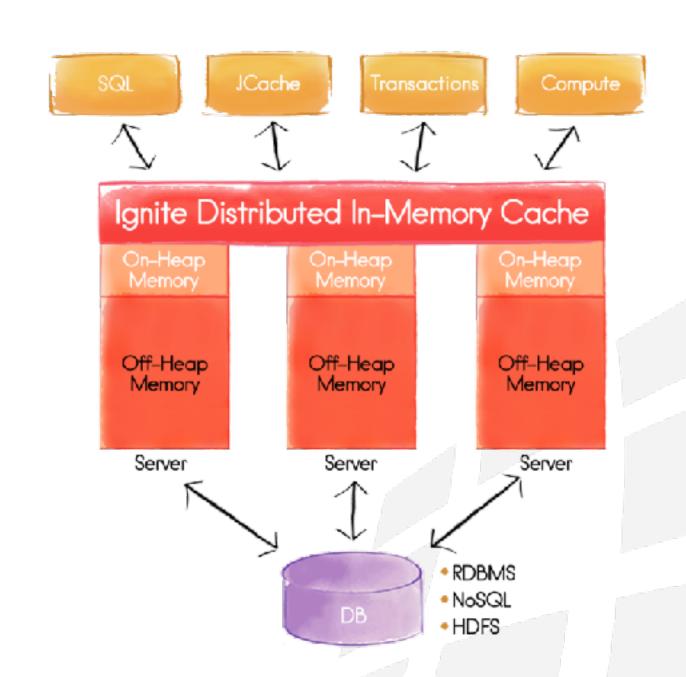


Transactional & Analytical workloads

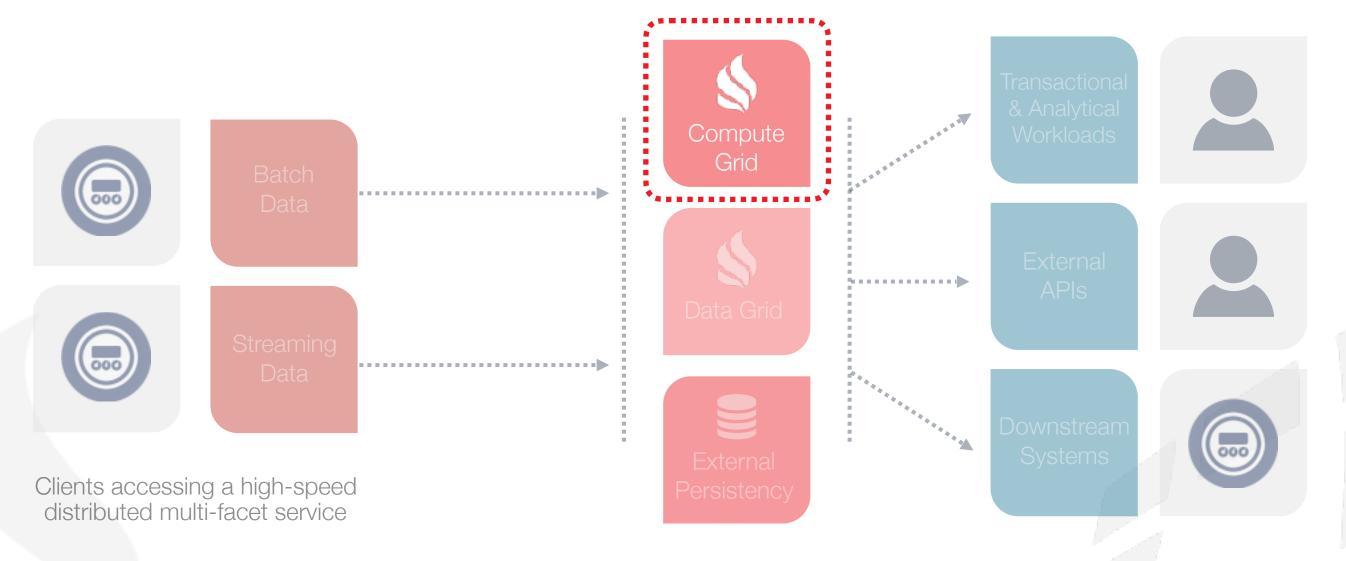
Back-end users, third-party clients and downstream systems

In-Memory Data Grid

- 100% JCache Compliant (JSR 107)
 - Basic Cache Operations
 - Concurrent Map APIs
 - Collocated Processing (EntryProcessor)
 - Events and Metrics
 - Pluggable Persistence
- Ignite Data Grid
 - Fault Tolerance and Scalability
 - Distributed Key-Value Store
 - SQL Queries (ANSI 99)
 - ACID Transactions
 - In-Memory Indexes
 - RDBMS / NoSQL Integration



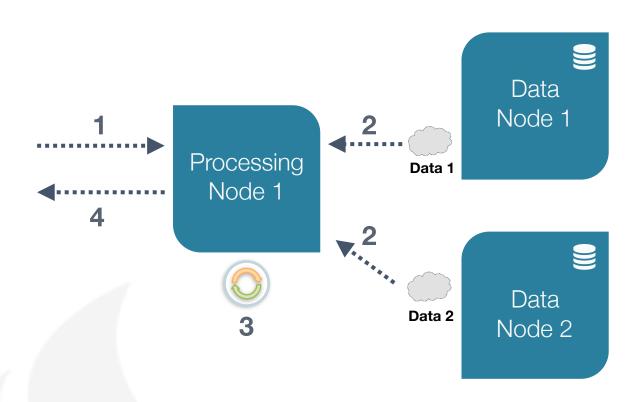
Distributed Computing with Ignite



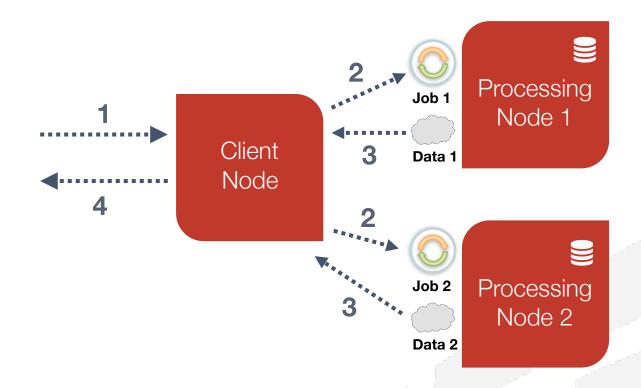
Transactional & Analytical workloads

Back-end users, third-party clients and downstream systems

Client-Server vs. Affinity Colocation



- 1. Initial Request
- 2. Fetch data from remote nodes
- 3. Process entire data-set
- 4. Return to client

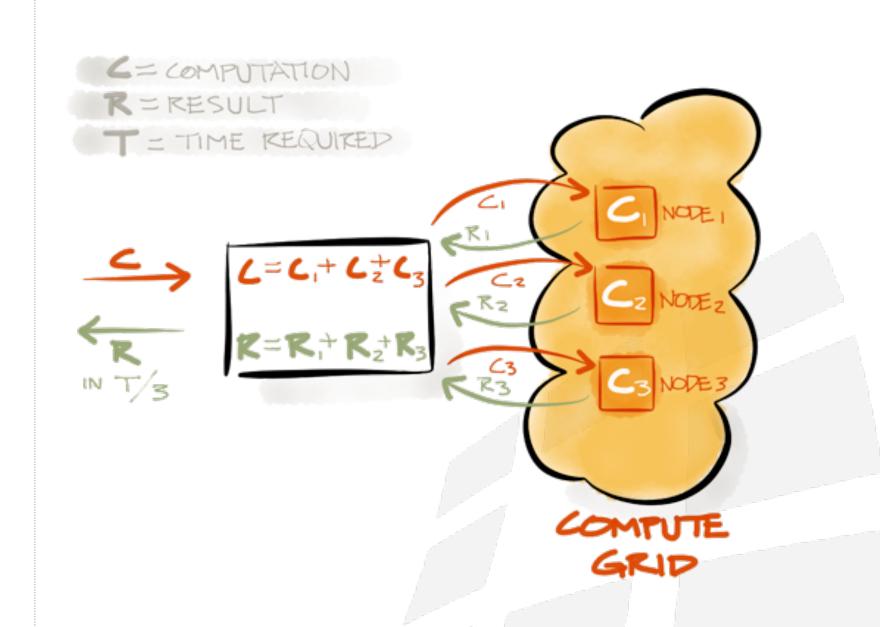


- 1. Initial Request
- 2. Co-locating processing with data
- 3. Return partial result
- 4. Reduce & return to client



In-Memory Compute Grid

- Direct API for MapReduce
- Cron-like Task Scheduling
- State Checkpoints
- Load Balancing
 - Round-robin
 - Random & weighted
- Automatic Failover
- Per-node Shared State
- Zero Deployment
 - Distributed class loading



Hadoop & Spark Integration



- Data source agnostic
- Fully fledged compute engine and resilient data storage in-memory for OLAP & OLTP
- Zero-deployment
- In-Memory SQL support
- Fully ACID transactions across memory and disk
- Broader in-memory system that is less focused on Hadoop
- Off-heap memory to avoid GC pauses
- In production since 2007

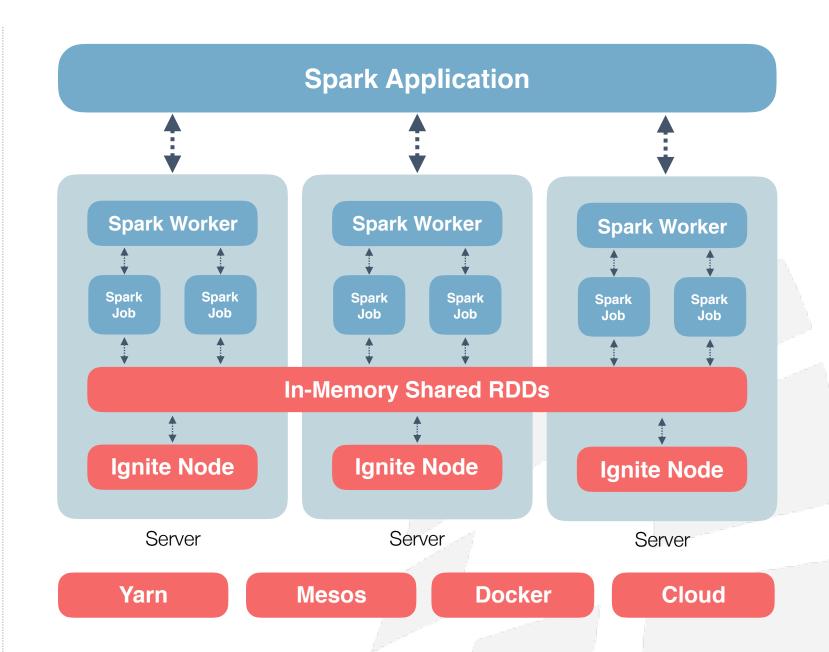


- Ingests data from HDFS or another distributed file system
- Inclined towards analytics (OLAP) and focused on MR-specific payloads
- Requires the creation of RDD and data and processing operations are governed by it
- Basic disk-based SQL support
- Strong ML libraries
- Big community



Spark & Ignite Integration

- IgniteRDD
 - Share RDD across jobs on the host
 - Share RDD across jobs in the application
 - Share RDD globally
- Faster SQL
 - In-Memory Indexes
 - SQL on top of Shared RDD





Spark & Ignite Integration: IgniteRDD

IgniteContext is the main entry point to Spark-Ignite integration:

```
val igniteContext = new IgniteContext[Integer, Integer]
  (sparkContext, () => new IgniteConfiguration())
```

Reading values from Ignite:

```
val cache = igniteContext.fromCache("myRdd")
val result = cache.filter(_._2.contains("Ignite")).collect()
```

Saving values to Ignite:

```
val cacheRdd = igniteContext.fromCache("myRdd")
  cacheRdd.savePairs(sparkContext.parallelize(1 to 10000, 10).map(i => (i, i)))
```

Running SQL queries against Ignite Cache:

```
val cacheRdd = igniteContext.fromCache("myRdd")
val result = cacheRdd.sql
  ("select _val from Integer where val > ? and val < ?", 10, 100)</pre>
```



Spark Integration: Using Dataframes from IgniteRDDs

```
// Create an IgniteRDD

val companyCacheIgnite = new IgniteContext[Int, String](sc, () =>
new IgniteConfiguration()).fromCache("CompanyCache")

// Create company DataFrame

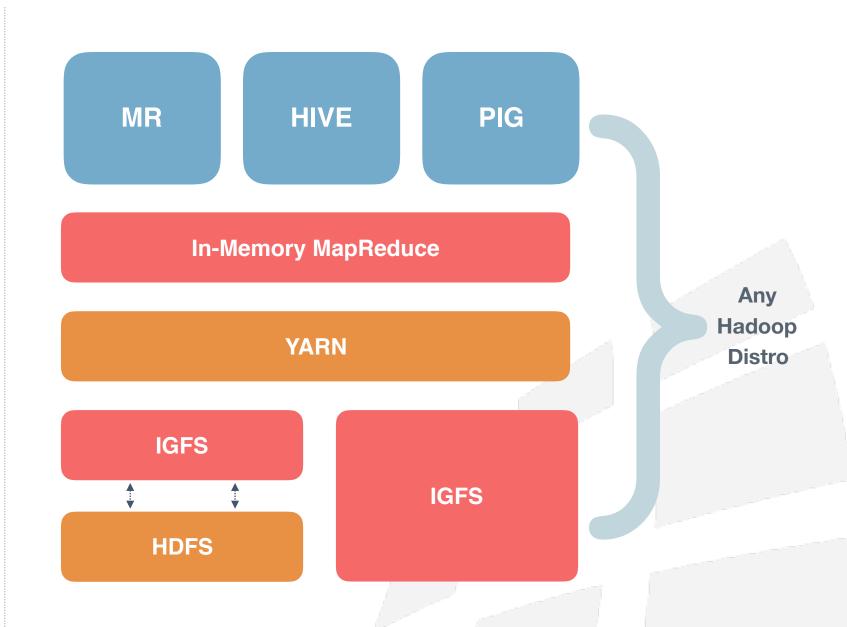
val dfCompany = sqlContext.createDataFrame(companyCacheIgnite.map(p =>
Company(p._1, p._2)))

// Register DataFrame as a table

dfCompany.registerTempTable("company")
```

IGFS: In-Memory File System

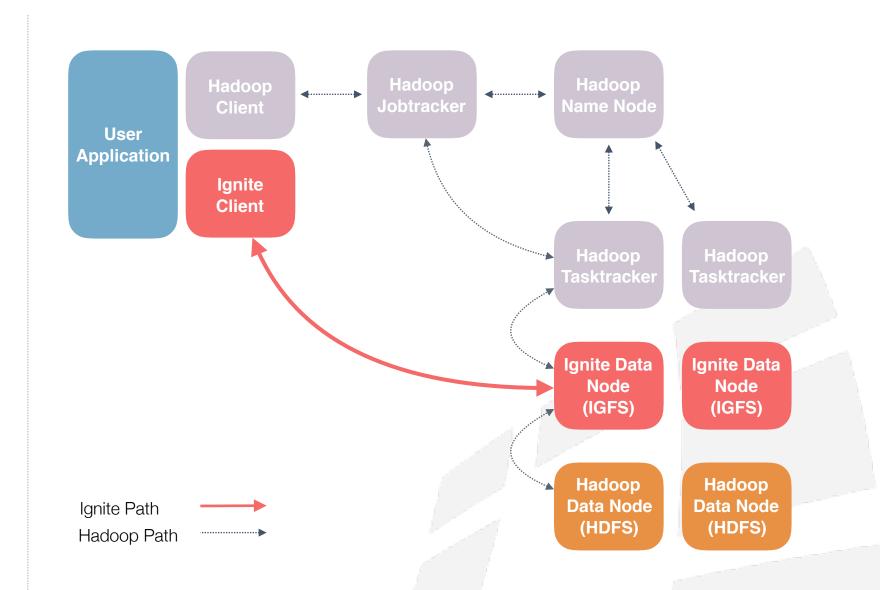
- Ignite In-Memory File System (IGFS)
 - Hadoop-compliant
 - Easy to Install
 - On-Heap and Off-Heap
 - Caching Layer for HDFS
 - Write-through and Read-through HDFS
 - Performance Boost





Hadoop Accelerator: Map Reduce

- In-Memory Performance
- Zero Code Change
 - Use existing MR code
 - Use existing Hive queries
- No Name Node
- No Network Noise
- In-Process Data Colocation
- Eager Push Scheduling





Deployment

- Docker
- Amazon AWS
- Azure Marketplace
- Google Cloud
- Apache JClouds
- Mesos
- YARN
- Apache Karaf (OSGi)















Thank You!



Author: Christos Erotocritou

github.com/kemiz/SparklgniteSimpleExample

Thank you for joining us. Follow the conversation. www.gridgain.com



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