

Scaling up data science applications

How switching to Spark improved performance, realizability and reduced cost

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Intelligent Customer Success Platform



























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SONY

E*TRADE









































Bloomberg











In an Internet Minute

4.1 million

videos viewed

342,000

apps downloaded

156 million

emails sent

452,000

tweets sent



40,000

hours listened

3.5 million

search queries

900,000

logins

\$751,522

spent online

Salesforce DMP is at Internet Scale

4.2 million

user match requests

1.6 million

page views

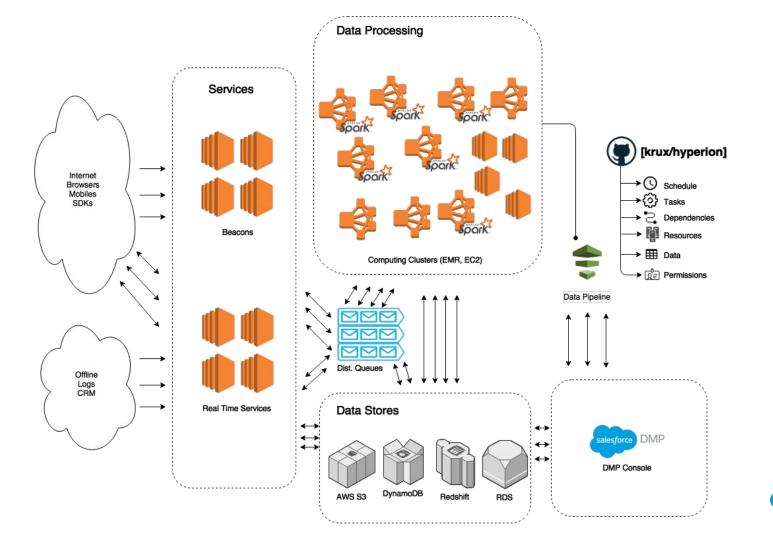


4.75 million

data capture events

700,000

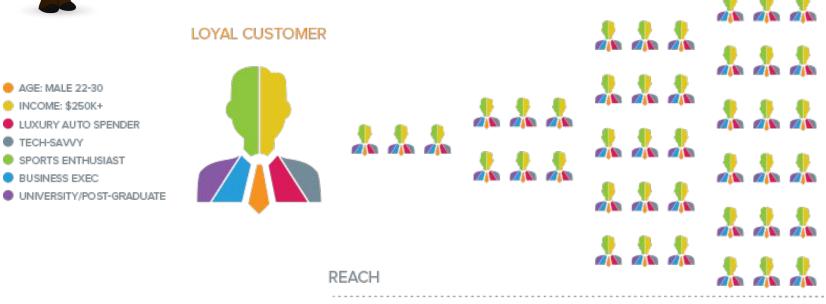
Ad impressions





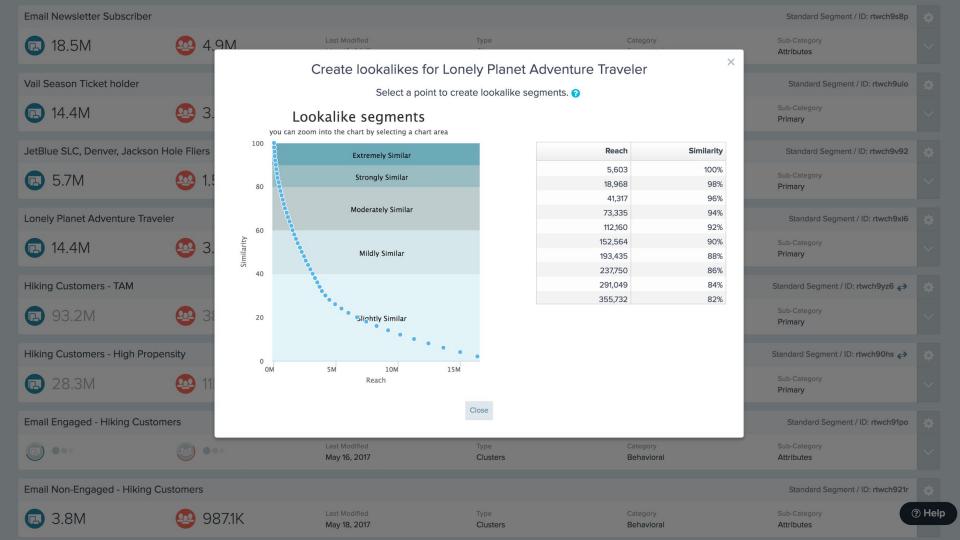


Marketers want to find more customers like their loyal customer



Lookalikes





Model Naive Bayes Framework



Model Naive Bayes Framework

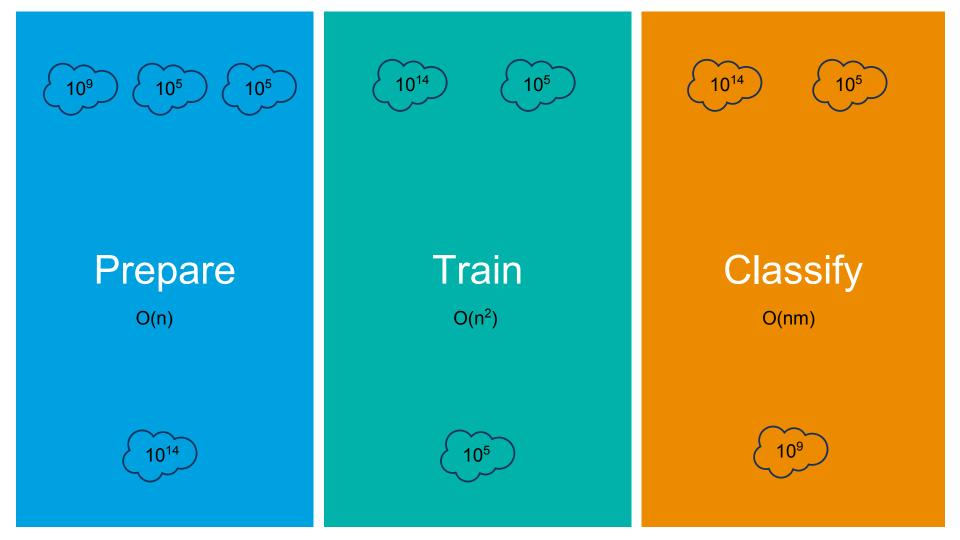
Feature Selection Linear Discriminant Analysis



Model	Naive Bayes Framework	
Feature Selection	Linear Discriminant Analysis	
Science / Art	Correct for autocorrelation in feature space (paper pending)	

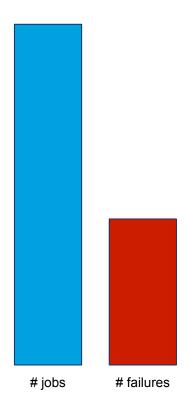


Classify Train Prepare

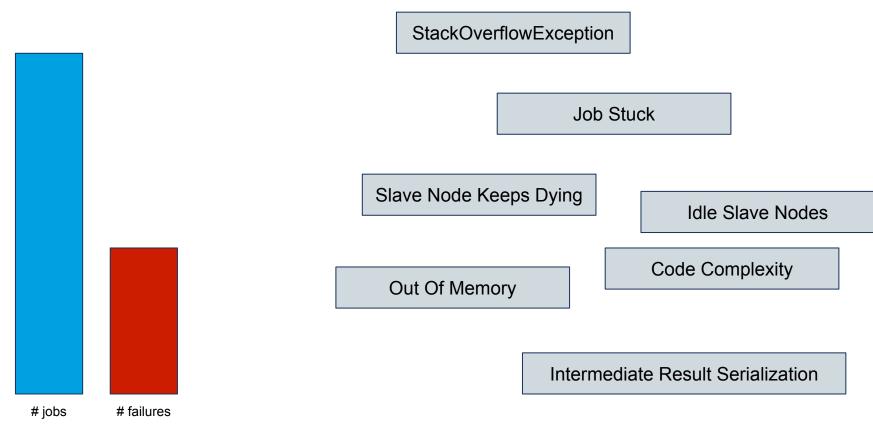




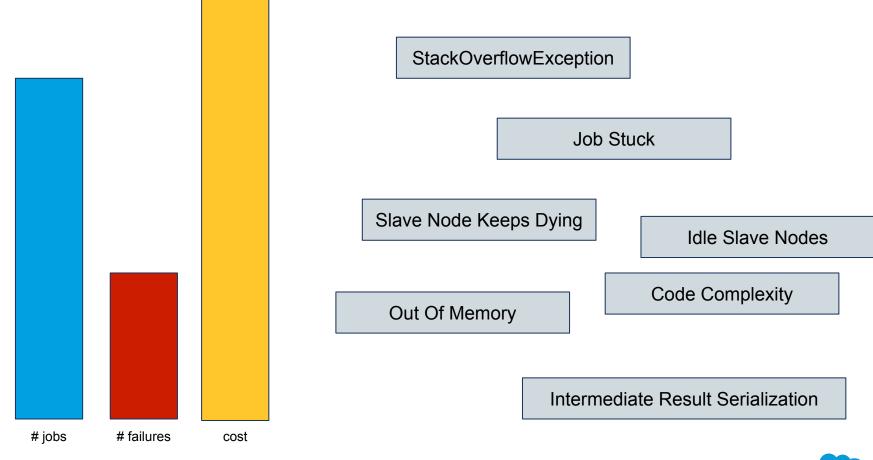














Reality: Framework



Big I/O Cost

Code Complexity

Flexibility



Number of Features	Total Population
Segment Populations	Segment Population Overlap

```
private Text segment = new Text();
       public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
              throws IOException, InterruptedException (
           UserSegments userSegments = UserSegments.parse(value.toString());
          segment.set(userSegments.getUserId);
           context.write(userSegments, NullWritable.get());
   public static class Reducel extends Reducer<Text, NullWritable, Text, NullWritable> {
       public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<NullWritable> values, Context context)
              throws IOException, InterruptedException (
           context.write(key, NullWritable.get());
   public static class Map2 extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, NullWritable> (
       private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
       public void map (LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
              throws IOException, InterruptedException (
           context.write(NullWritable.get(), one);
   public static class Reduce2 extends Reducer<NullWritable, IntWritable, IntWritable, NullWritable> {
       public void reduce(NullWritable key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context)
              throws IOException, InterruptedException (
          for (IntWritable val : values) (
              sum += val.get();
           context.write(new IntNritable(sum), NullWritable.get());
public static class Map
         extends Mapper < LongWritable, Text, Text, LongWritable > {
    private final static LongWritable one = new LongWritable(1);
    private Text segment = new Text();
    public void map (LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
              throws IOException, InterruptedException (
         String line = value.toString();
         UserSegments userSegments = UserSegments.parse(value.toString());
         for (String seg : userSegments.segments) {
              segment.set(seg);
              context.write(seg, one);
```

extends Reducer<Text, LongWritable, Text, LongWritable> {

throws IOException, InterruptedException (

for (LongWritable val : values) {

context.write(key, new LongWritable(sum));

sum += val.get();

public void reduce (Text key, Iterable < LongWritable > values, Context context)

public static class Reduce

int sum = 0;

public static class Mapl extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, NullWritable> (

```
public static class Map
         extends Mapper < Long Writable, Text, Null Writable, Long Writable > +
    private final static LongWritable one = new LongWritable(1);
    public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
              throws IOException, InterruptedException {
         context.write(NullWritable.get(), one);
public static class Reduce
         extends Reducer<NullWritable, LongWritable, LongWritable, NullWritable> {
    public void reduce (NullWritable key, Iterable LongWritable > values, Context context)
              throws IOException, InterruptedException
         long sum = 0;
         for (LongWritable val : values) {
              sum += val.get();
         context.write(new LongWritable(sum), NullWritable.get());
                public static class Map
                       extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, LongWritable> (
                   private final static LongWritable one = new LongWritable(1);
                   private Text segmentPair = new Text();
                   public void map (LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
                           throws IOException, InterruptedException {
                       String line = value.toString();
                      StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
                      UserSegments userSegments = UserSegments.parse(value.toString());
                       for (String seql : userSegments.segments) {
                          for (String seg2 : userSegments.segments) {
                              segmentPair.set(seg1 + "," + seg2);
                              context.write(segmentPair, one);
                public static class Reduce extends
                       Reducer<Text, LongWritable, Text, LongWritable> {
                   public void reduce (Text key, Iterable < LongWritable > values, Context context)
                           throws IOException, InterruptedException {
                       int sum = 0;
                       for (LongWritable val : values) {
                           sum += val.get();
                      context.write(key, new LongWritable(sum));
```

```
userSegments
```

- .flatMap(_.segments)
- .distinct
- .count

userSegments.count



```
userSegments
.flatMap(r => r.segments.map(_ -> 1L))
.reduceByKey(_ + _)
```

```
val userSegmentPairs = userSegments
   .flatMap(r => r.segments.map(r.userId -> _))

userSegmentPairs
   .join(userSegmentPairs)
   .map { case (_, (feat1, feat2)) => (feat1, feat2) -> 1L }
   .reduceByKey(_ + _)
```



Reality: Data in many S3 prefixes/folders

```
val inputData = Seq(
   "s3://my-bucket/some-path/prefix1/",
   "s3://my-bucket/some-path/prefix2/",
   "s3://my-bucket/some-path/prefix2/",
   ...
   "s3://my-bucket/some-path/prefix2000/",
)
```



How about this?

```
val myRdd = inputData
.map(sc.textFile)
.reduceLeft(_ ++ _)
```



Or this?

```
val myRdd = sc.union(inputData.map(sc.textFile))
```



Solution

```
// get the s3 objects
val s30bjects = new AmazonS3Client()
  .listObjects("my-bucket", "some-path")
  .getObjectSummaries ()
  .map( .getKey())
  .filter(hasPrefix1to2000)
// send them to slave nodes and retrieve content
val myRdd = sc
  .parallelize (Random.shuffle (s30bjects.toSeq), parallelismFactor)
  .flatMap( key =>
    Source
      .fromInputStream (
        new AmazonS3Client().getObjectForKey("my-bucket", key)
          .getObjectContent
      .getLines
```



Reality: Large Scale Overlap

```
val userSegmentPairs = userSegments
    .flatMap(r => r.segments.map(r.userId -> _))

userSegmentPairs
    .join(userSegmentPairs)
    .map { case (_, (feat1, feat2)) => (feat1, feat2) -> 1L }
    .reduceByKey(_ + _)
```



user1	a, b, c
user2	a, b, c
user3	a, b, c
user4	a, c
user5	a, c

user1	а
user1	b
user1	С
user2	а
user2	b
user2	С
user3	а
user3	b
user3	С
user4	а
user4	С
user5	а
user5	С

user1	а	b
user1	а	С
user1	b	С
user2	а	b
user2	а	С
user2	b	С
user3	а	b
user3	а	С
user3	b	С
user4	а	С
user5	а	С

1	а	b
1	а	С
1	b	С
1	а	b
1	а	С
1	b	С
1	а	b
1	а	С
1	b	С
1	а	С
1	а	С

а	b	3
а	С	5
b	С	3



user1	a, b, c
user2	a, b, c
user3	a, b, c
user4	a, c
user5	a, c

hash1	a, b, c	3
hash2	a, c	2

hash1	а	3
hash1	b	3
hash1	С	3
hash2	а	2
hash2	С	2

hash1	а	b	3
hash1	а	С	3
hash1	b	С	3
hash2	а	С	2

а	b	3
а	С	5
b	С	3



Solution

```
// Reduce the user space
val aggrUserSegmentPairs = userSegmentPairs
  .map (r \Rightarrow r.segments \rightarrow 1L)
  .reduceByKey( + )
  .flatMap { case (segments, count) =>
    segments.map(s => (hash(segments), (segment, count))
aggrUserSegmentPairs
  .join(aggrUserSegmentPairs)
  .map { case (_, (seg1, count), (seg2, _)) =>
    (seg1, seg2) \rightarrow count
  .reduceByKey( + )
```



Reality: Perform Join on Skewed Data

user1	а
user2	b
user3	С
user4	d
user5	е

X

data1.join(data2)

user1	one
user1	two
user1	three
user1	four
user1	five
user1	six
user3	seven
user3	eight
user4	nine
user5	ten



Executor 7	1
------------	---

user1 a

Executor 2

user3	С
user4	d

Executor 3

user5	е
user2	b

user1	one
user1	two
user1	three
user1	four
user1	five
user1	six

user3	seven
user3	eight
user4	nine





Executor 1

user1 salt1 a

user1	salt1	one
user1	salt1	two

Executor 2

user1 salt2 a

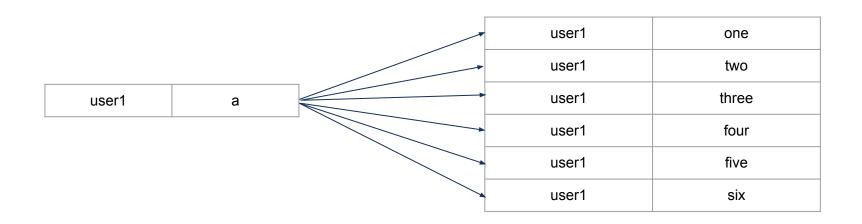
user1	salt2	three
user1	salt2	four

Executor 3

user1 salt3 a

user1	salt3	five
user1	salt3	six





user2	b
user3	С
user4	d
user5	е



user3	seven
user3	eight
user4	nine
user5	ten



Solution

```
val topKeys = data2
  .mapValues (x \Rightarrow 1L)
  .reduceByKey( + )
  .takeOrdered(10)(Ordering[(String, Long)].on( . 2).reverse)
  .toMap
  .keys
val topData1 = sc.broadcast(
 data1.filter(r => topKeys.contains(r. 1)).collect.toMap
val bottomData1 = data1. filter(r => !topKeys.contains(r. 1))
val topJoin = data2.flatMap { case (k, v2) =>
  topData1.value.get(k).map(v1 => k -> (v1, v2))
topJoin ++ bottomData1. join (data2)
```



Hadoop to Spark



Maintainable codebase

Smarter retrieval of data from S3



Clients with more than 2000 S3 prefixes/folders

Before: 5 hours After: 20 minutes

Condensed overlap algorithm



100x faster and 10x less data for segment overlap

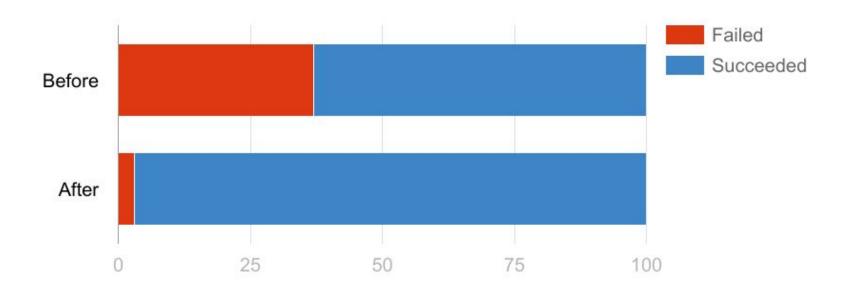
Hybrid join algorithm



Able to process joins for highly skewed data

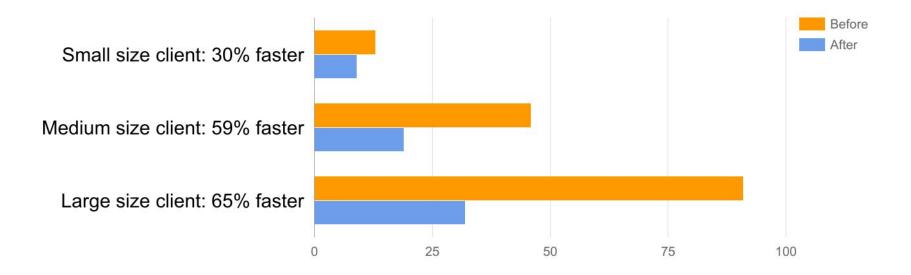


Failure Rate





Performance





Cost

