## Production殊多巨戰

## 在Production遇到的困難?

### 建立Hive Table沒辦法Partition

### 建立Hive Table後沒辦法SELECT

### 要如何在Production上活下來?

### Production 環境變數

```
# Spark
export SPARK_HOME=/etc/spark-2.1.0-bin-hadoop2.6/
export PATH=$PATH:$SPARK_HOME/bin
export PYTHONPATH=$SPARK_HOME/python/lib/pyspark.zip:$PYTHONPATH
export PYTHONPATH=$SPARK_HOME/python/lib/py4j-0.10.3-src.zip:$PYTHONPATH
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=/source/hadoop/conf
```

### 总動 jupyter

HADOOP\_CONF\_DIR=/source/hadoop/conf SPARK\_HOME=/etc/spark-2.1.0-bin-hadoop2.6 PYSPARK\_DRIVER\_PYTHON=jupyter PYSPARK\_DRIVER\_PYTHON\_OPTS="notebook --ip 88.8.146.34 --port 9999"

/etc/spark-2.1.0-bin-hadoop2.6/bin/pyspark --name pyspark-roger --master yarn --deploy-mode client --driver-cores 1 --driver-memory 2g --executor-memory 8g --executor-cores 4 --num-executors 16

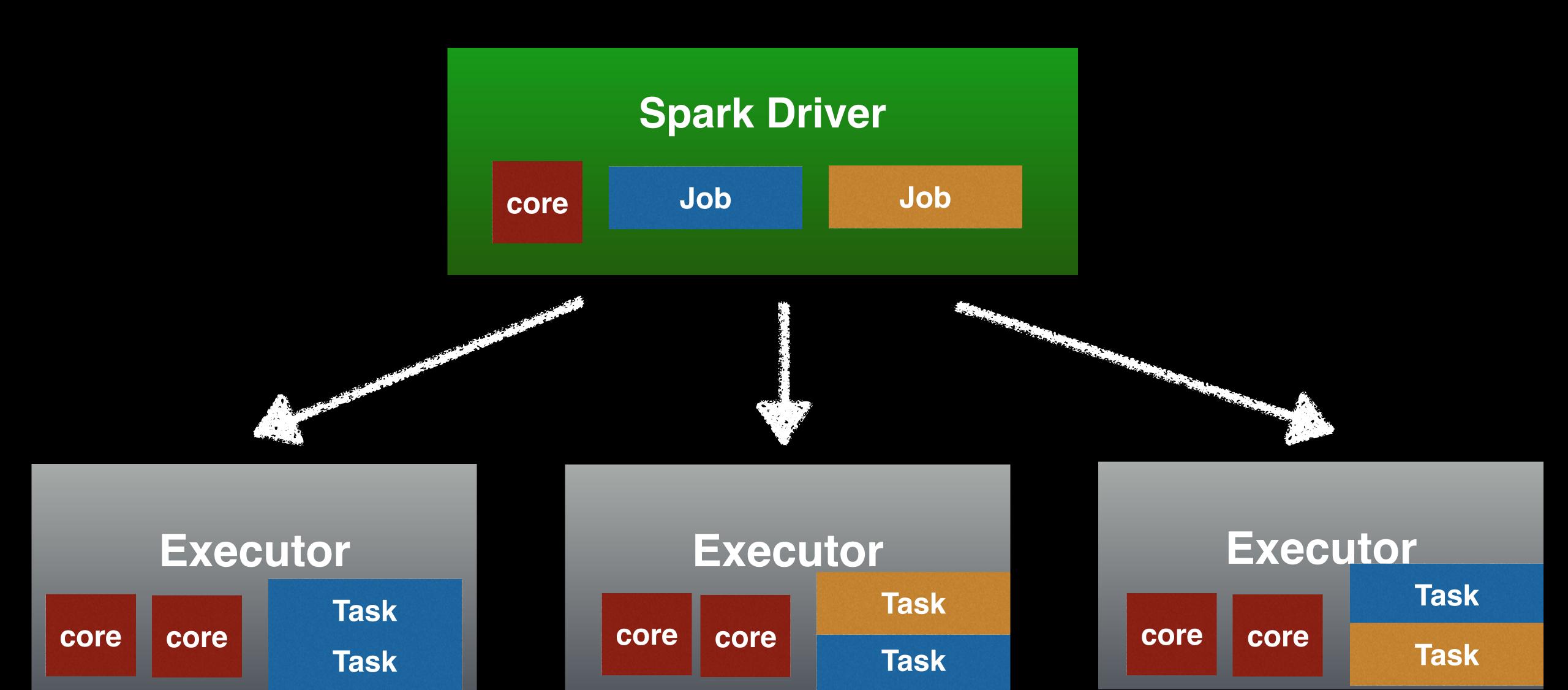
### Set Spark Configuration

hc.setConf("hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode", "nonstrict")

hc.setConf("spark.sql.parquet.compression.codec", "uncompressed")

hc.setConf("spark.sql.shuffle.partitions", "1")

### 資源就那麼多,要如何調配?



## Spark-Submit Options

Driver:向RM進行資源的申請、任務的分配和監控等;當Executor部分 運行完畢後,Driver負責將SparkContext關閉。

Executor:負責運行Task,並且負責將數據存在內存或者磁碟上。

Executor-cores: CPU core同一時間只能執行一個Task。

Job:包含多個Task組成的並行計算,往往由Spark Action催生,

一個JOB包含多個RDD及作用於相應RDD上的各種Operation。

Stage:每個Job會被拆分很多組Task,每組任務被稱為Stage,也

可稱TaskSet,一個作業分為多個階段。

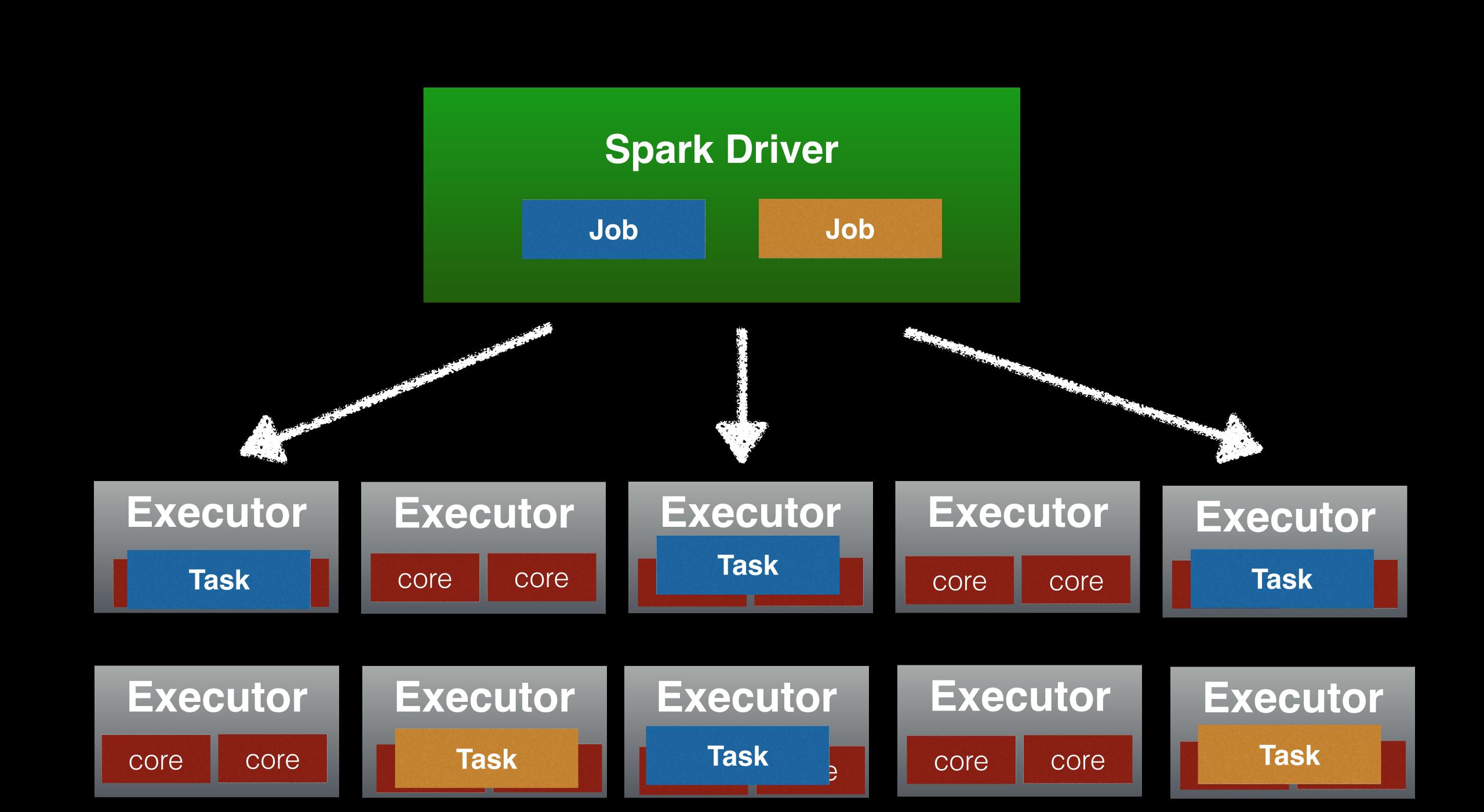
Task:被送到某個Executor上的工作任務。

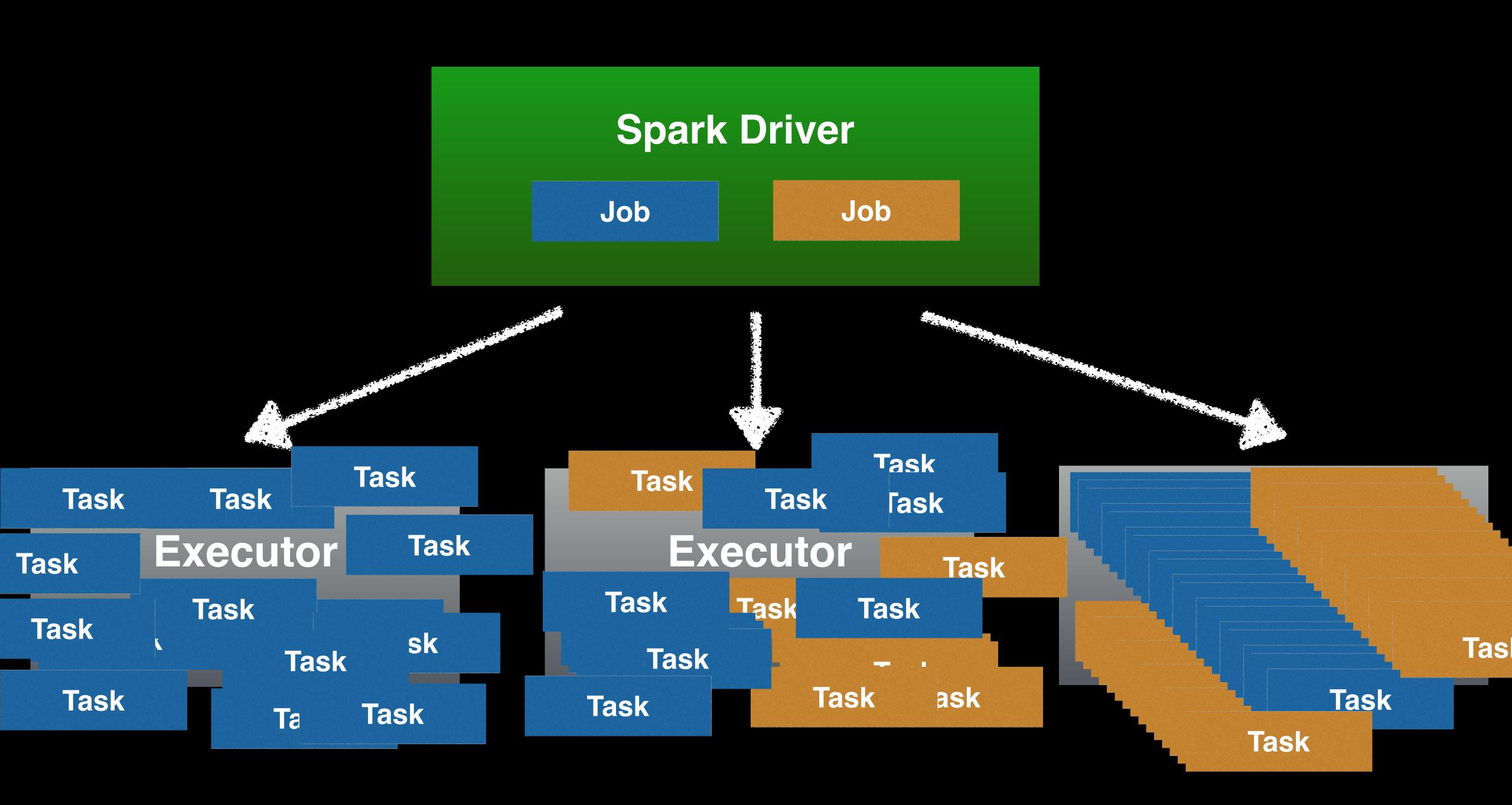
## Spark-Submit Options

- --master yarn (local)
  --deploy mode client (cluster)
  --driver-memory 2g
- --driver-cores 1
- --num-executors 16
- --executor-cores 4
- --executor-memory 2g
- --py-files ['hello.py','rc.py']

Command-line: spark-submit

## Spark-Submit後會發生什麼事?





## 最常發生的問題是?

## Out of Memory!!!!!!

## 無限加大Memory吧!!!

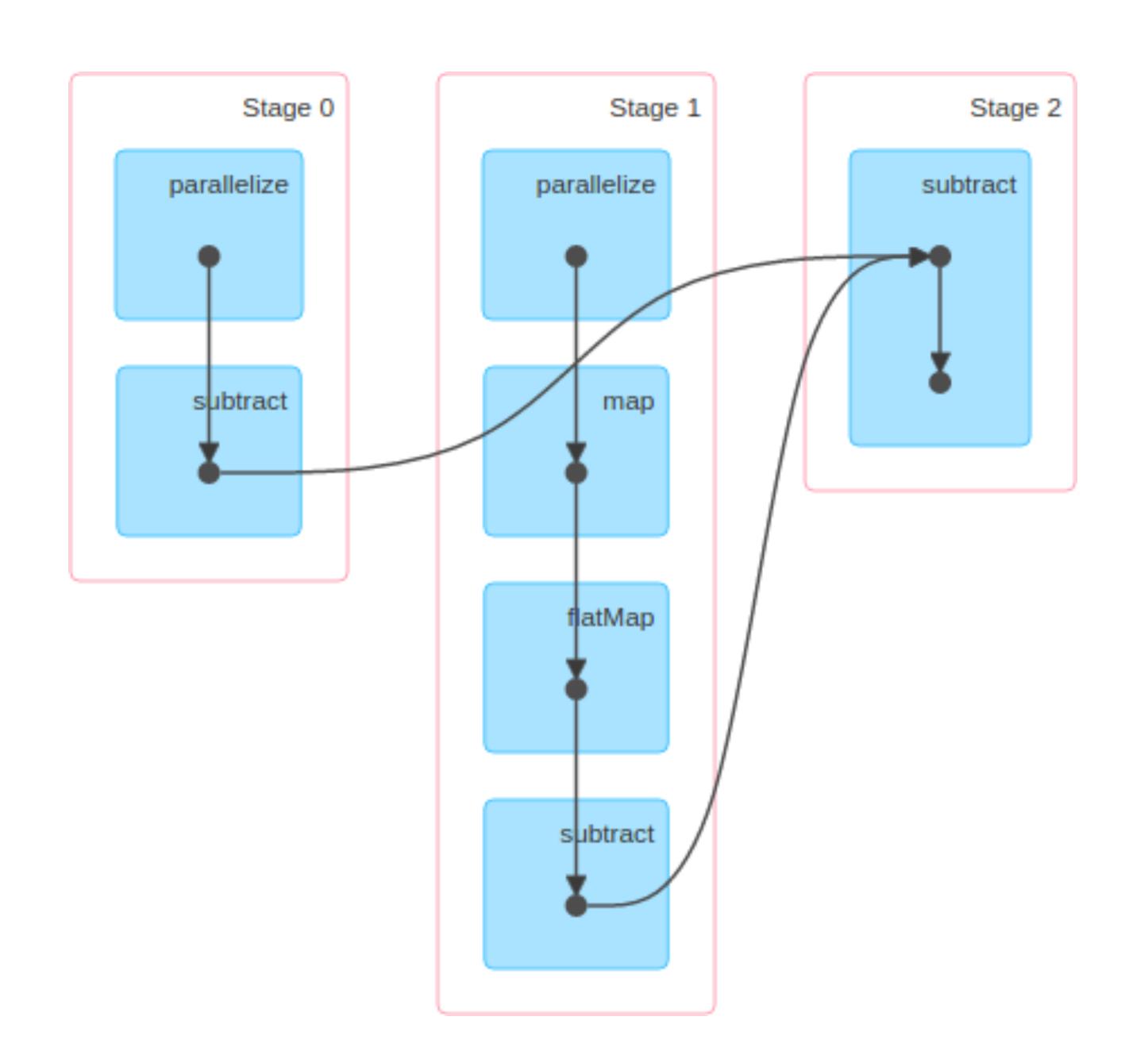
## 不可自己!

無限力口大Memory吧!!

# Repartition

### 尋找質數

- 目標找出2到2000000所有質數
- 找出所有非質數
- 從2開始找出所有倍數,再找3所有 倍數以此類推.....



### Stage 0

#### Tasks

Index •	ID	Attempt	Status	Locality Level	Executor ID / Host	Launch Time	Duration	GC Time	Write Time	Shuffle Write Size / Records	Errors
0	0	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.5 s	34 ms	12 ms	1008.3 KB / 249999	
1	1	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.6 s	34 ms	9 ms	1008.9 KB / 250000	
2	2	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.5 s	34 ms	12 ms	1008.8 KB / 250000	
3	3	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.5 s	34 ms	15 ms	1008.6 KB / 250000	
4	4	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.5 s	34 ms	10 ms	1008.9 KB / 250000	
5	5	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.6 s	34 ms	14 ms	1008.3 KB / 250000	
6	6	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.5 s	34 ms	13 ms	1008.9 KB / 250000	
7	7	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:29	0.5 s	34 ms	12 ms	1008.6 KB / 250000	

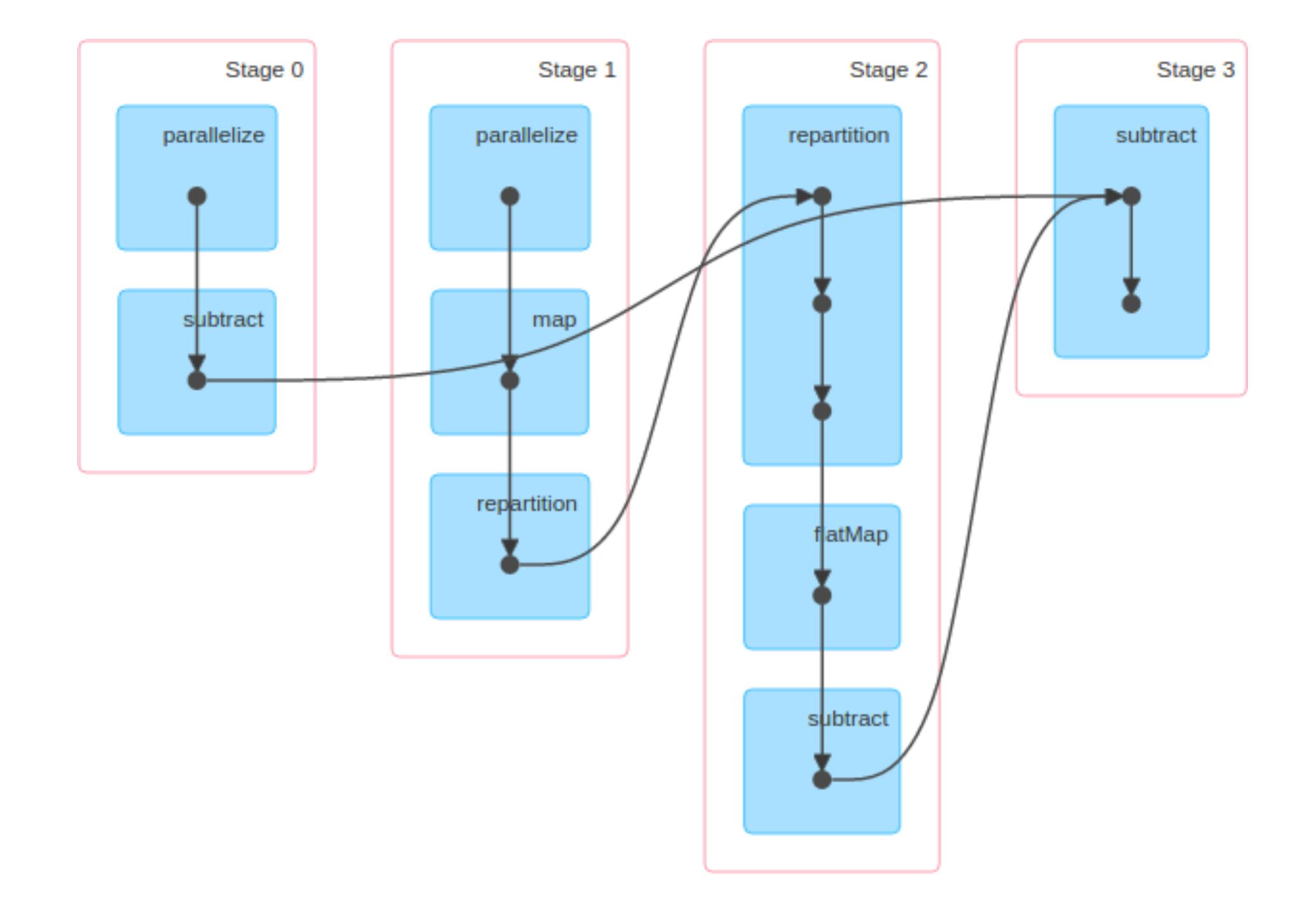
### Stage 1

#### Tasks

Index •	ID	Attempt	Status	Locality Level	Executor ID / Host	Launch Time	Duration	GC Time	Write Time	Shuffle Write Size / Records	Errors
0	8	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	14 s	0.2 s	0.2 s	106.3 MB / 23640584	
1	9	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	1 s	0.1 s	22 ms	4.6 MB / 1019047	
2	10	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	0.8 s	0.1 s	5 ms	1683.9 KB / 416666	
3	11	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	0.6 s	0.1 s	4 ms	1008.9 KB / 250000	
4	12	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	0.4 s	96 ms		0.0 B / 0	
5	13	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	0.4 s	96 ms		0.0 B / 0	
6	14	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	0.3 s	96 ms		0.0 B / 0	
7	15	0	SUCCESS	PROCESS_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:42:30	0.2 s	90 ms		0.0 B / 0	

## Repartition

- Spark Partition:數據中的基本組成單位
- 運算過程中數據量時大時小,選擇合適的partition數量關係 重大,如果太多partition就導致有很多小任務和空任務產 生;如果太少則導致運算資源沒法充分利用,必要時候可以 使用repartition來調整,不過它也不是沒有代價的,其中一 個最主要代價就是shuffle。
- shuffle:是兩個 stage 之間的數據傳輸過程。



#### Tasks

Index •	ID	Attempt	Status	Locality Level	Executor ID / Host		Duration	GC Time	Shuffle Read Size <i>l</i> Records		Shuffle Write Size / Records	Errors
0	16	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:50:17	5 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 250000	42 ms	14.2 MB / 3242491	
1	17	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:50:17	5 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 250000	44 ms	13.9 MB / 3114793	
2	18	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:50:17	5 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 250000	36 ms	13.5 MB / 3023100	
3	19	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:50:17	5 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 250000	38 ms	13.3 MB / 2952632	
4	20	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:50:17	5 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 250000	56 ms	12.7 MB / 2895958	
5	21	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:50:17	4 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 249999	53 ms	12.9 MB / 2848739	
6	22	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL	driver / localhost	2016/05/05 14:50:17	5 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 250000	41 ms	16.6 MB / 3808486	
7	23	0	SUCCESS	NODE_LOCAL		2016/05/05 14:50:17	5 s	0.2 s	2.7 MB / 250000	36 ms	15.2 MB / 3440098	

### Dashboard



















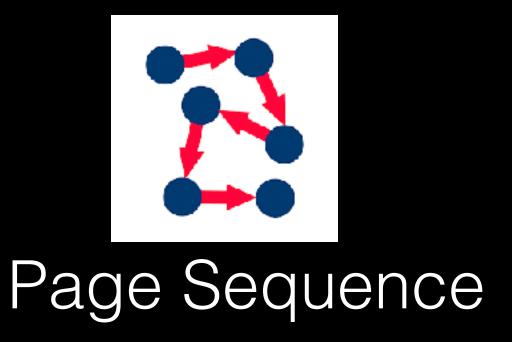






















命 總費

□ 線上申辦流程轉換效益

□ 回訪率分析

日期區間: 2017-01-19 ~ 2017-01-23 🛗

		不重複訪客數	瀏覽量	辨識率	新訪客佔比	平均瀏覽頁數	平均停留時間
		617,703	4,787,002	41.06%	66.59%	4.25	00:16:53
✓	全選						
<b>☑</b>	Web-PC	173,353	865,614	39.58%	71.45%	2.85	0:43:09
<b>✓</b>	Web-Mobile	143,156	617,538	11.05%	80.58%	2.78 0	0:10:24
~	MyBank-PC	178,533	1,349,217	83.27%	63.02%	4.61 0	0:54:33
~	MyBank-Mobile	207,952	1,533,671	44.95%	55.12%	3.86	0:21:03
~	B2B	20,338	402,055	58.47%	44.23%	6.67 0	0:22:59
<b>✓</b>	коко	4537	18,907	4.29%	87.23%	3.42 0	0:56:49

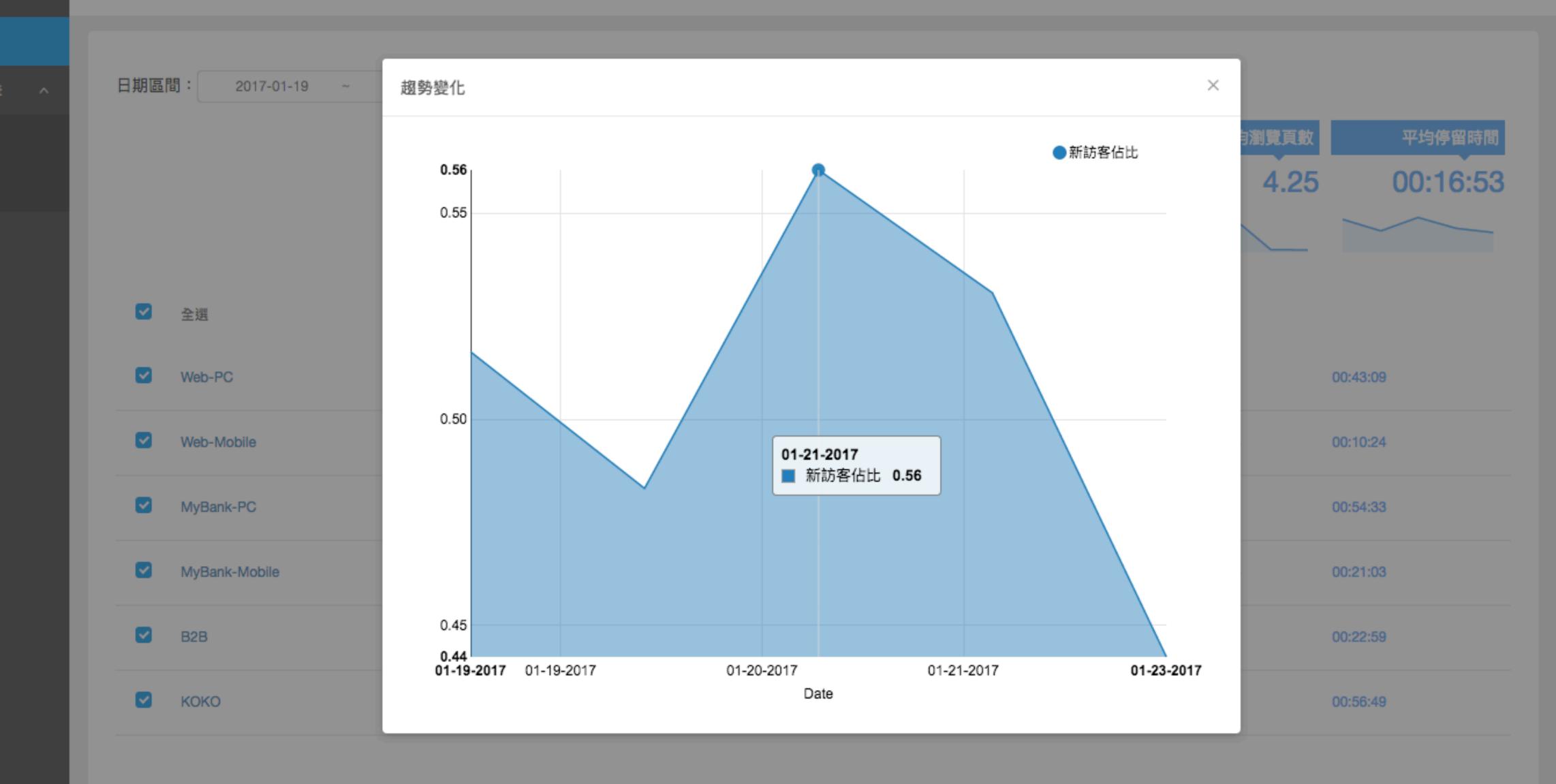
#### 命 總覽

□ 線上申辦流程轉換效益 ^

效益分析

流程比較

□ 回訪率分析



#### ☆ 總覽

□ 線上申辦流程轉換效益 ^

效益分析

流程比較

□ 回訪率分析



## AggregateByKey

Row1

Row2

Row3

Row4

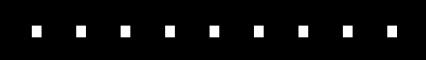
Row5

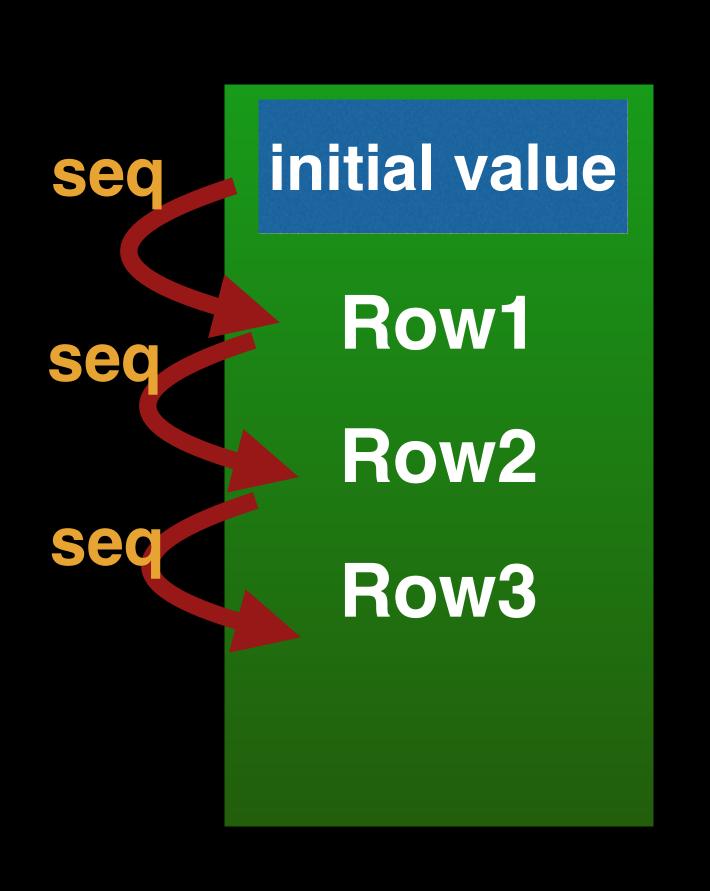
Row6

Row7

Row8

Row9





Row4

Row5

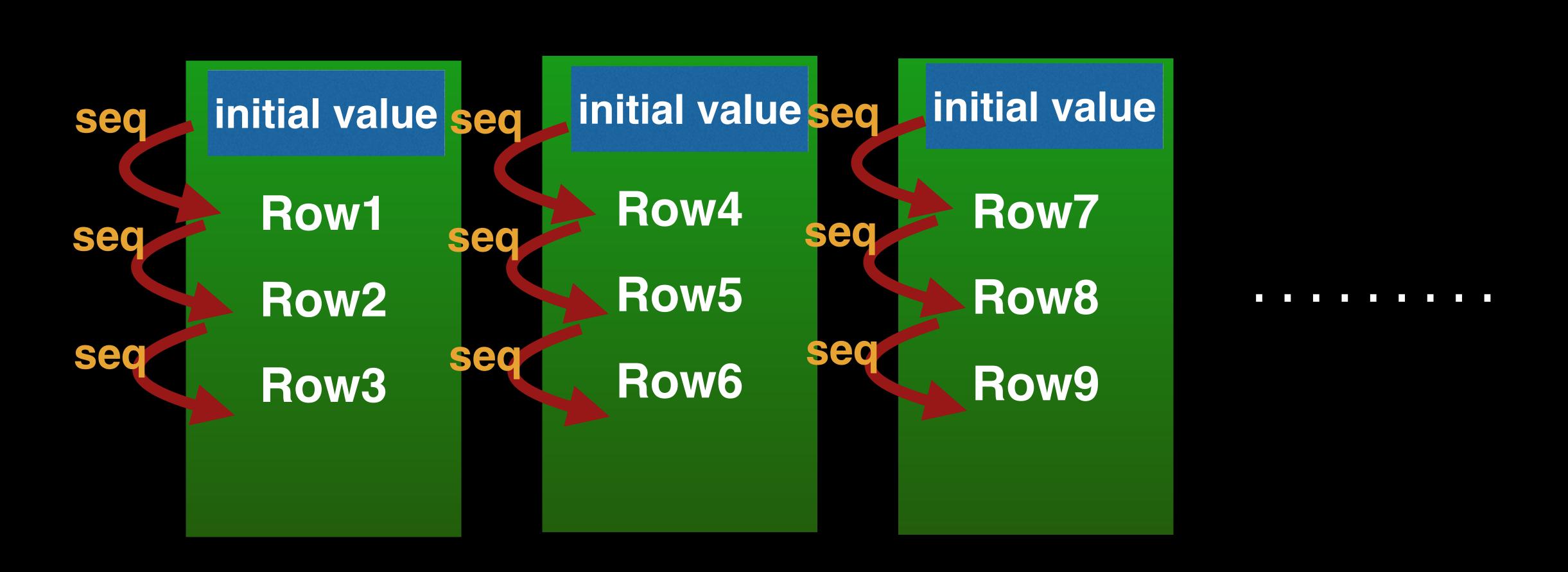
Row6

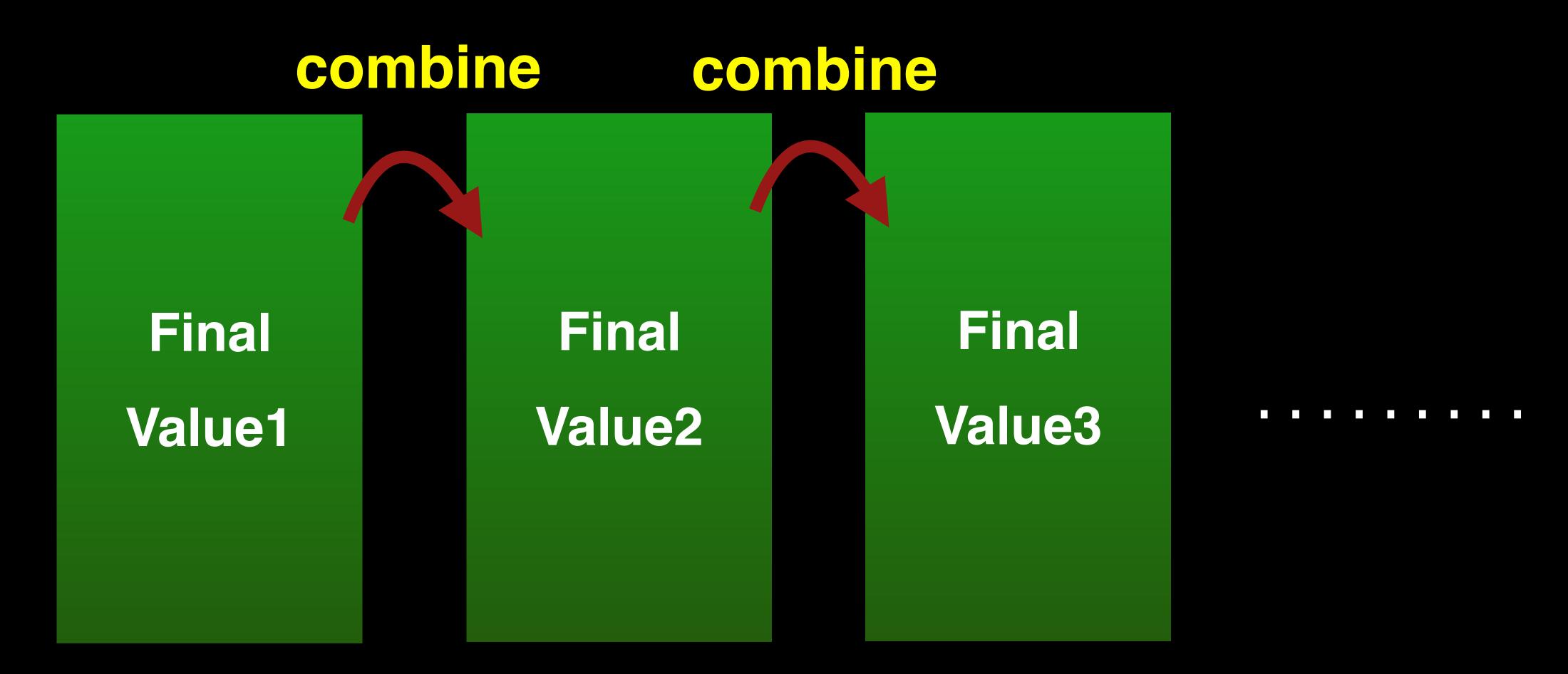
Row7

Row8

Row9

. . . . . . . . .





### Try Aggregate ByKey

```
def seq(a,b):
    return a*b
def combine(a,b):
    return a+b
data = sc.parallelize([(1,3),(1,2),(1,4),)
                       (1,5),(1,6),(2,3),
                        (2,5),(3,3),(3,6)],3)
data.aggregateByKey(2,seq,combine,10).collect()
```

(1,3)

(1, 2)

(1, 4)

(1, 5)

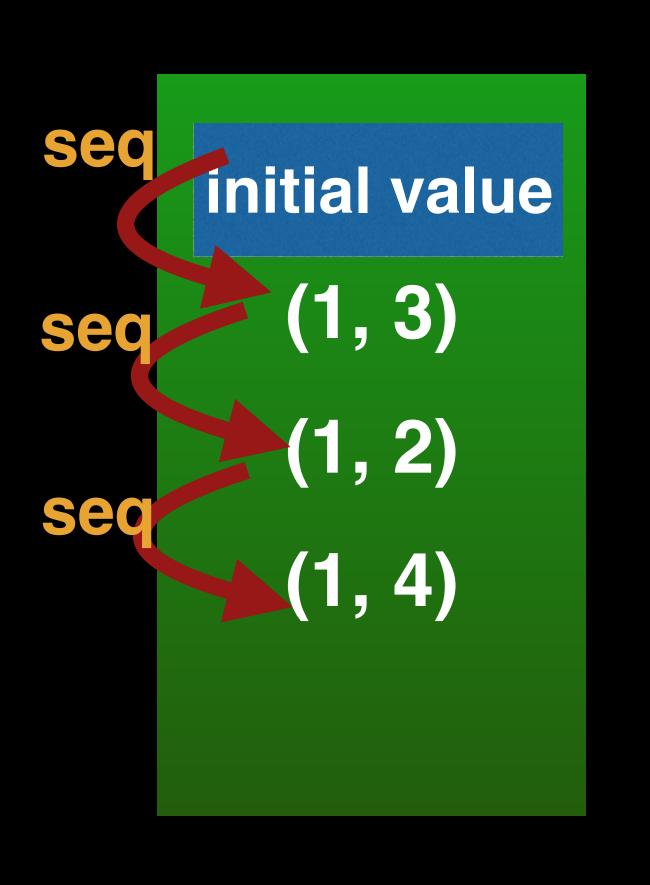
(1, 6)

(2, 3)

(2, 5)

(3, 3)

(3, 6)



(1, 5)
(1, 6)
(2, 3)

(2, 5)(3, 3)(3, 6)

(1, 60)(2, 10)(1, 48)(2, 6)(3, 36)

combine combine

(1, 60)(2, 10)(1, 48)(2, 6)(3, 36)

(1, 108)

(2, 16)

(3, 36)

## Hands On

• Reduce Task的內存使用。在某些情況下reduce task 特別消耗內存,比如當shuffle出現的時候,比如 sortByKey、groupByKey、reduceByKey和join等,要 在內存裡面建立一個巨大的hash table。其中一個解決 辦法是增大level of parallelism,這樣每個task的輸入 規模就相應減小。另外,注意shuffle的內存上限設置, 有時候有足夠的內存,但是shuffle內存不夠的話,性能 也是上不去的。我們在有大量數據join等操作的時候, shuffle的內存上限經常配置到executor的50%。



Web-PC



MyBank-PC









