## Python vs. Scala

Comparing speed, scalability and performance for a distributed movie recommender using ALS

Connor Capitolo, Ben Liu, Phil Bell





### **MovieLens Datasets**

- MovieLens 100K (2.3 MB): 100,000 ratings from 1000 users on 1700 movies
- MovieLens 1M dataset (12 MB): 1 million ratings from 6000 users on 4000 movies
- MovieLens 20M dataset (305.2 MB): 20 million ratings on 27,000 movies by 138,000 users
- MovieLens 25M dataset (390.2 MB): 25 million ratings on 62,000 movies by 162,000 users.

### Raw Data from ratings.csv

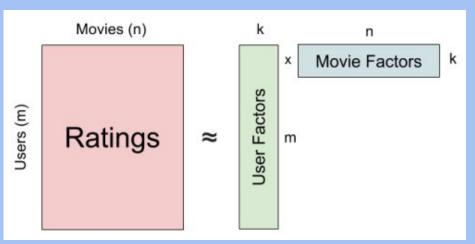
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

userid	movieid	rating	timestamp
1257	22349	4.0	964982703
2945	203948	1.0	964983605
6404	3038372	3.0	964984100

### **Utility Matrix**

	movie1	movie2	movie3
User1	4.0		3.0
User2		2.0	
User3			5.0

# Alternating Least Squares (ALS) algorithm



$$R (mxn) = W (mxk) x H (kxm)$$



'Block-to-block join' used to distribute user, item and ratings matrices efficiently.

'Hybrid partitioning' can reduce shuffling.



### **AWS Architecture**

### GPU + CPU

AWS emr-6.2.0 cluster: Spark 3.0.1 on Hadoop 3.2.1 YARN (1 master and 1 worker node)

### **GPU Only**

- g4dn.2xlarge, 1 GPU, 8 vCPUs, 32 GiB of memory, 225 NVMe SSD, up to 25 Gbps network performance
- **NVIDIA** spark-rapids

**CPU Only** 

m4.2xlarge: 32 GiB of memory, 8 vCPUs, EBS-only, 64-bit platform





Acceleration

movielens

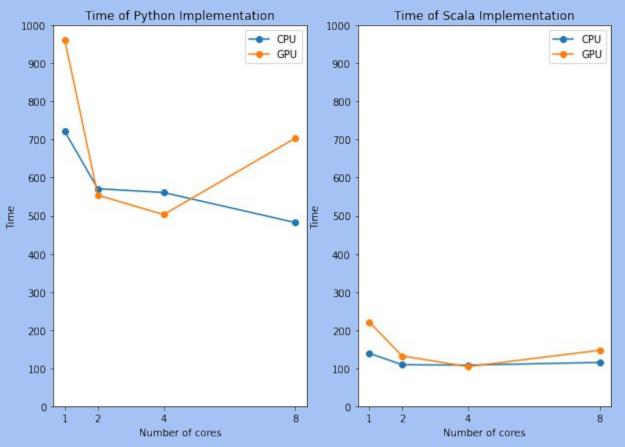
**ALS recommender** 





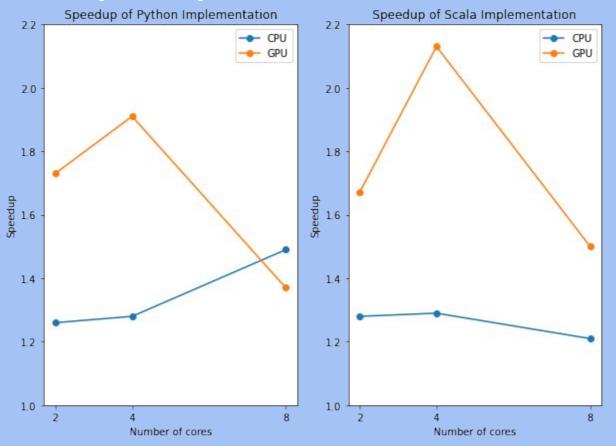


## **GPU vs CPU Execution Time**

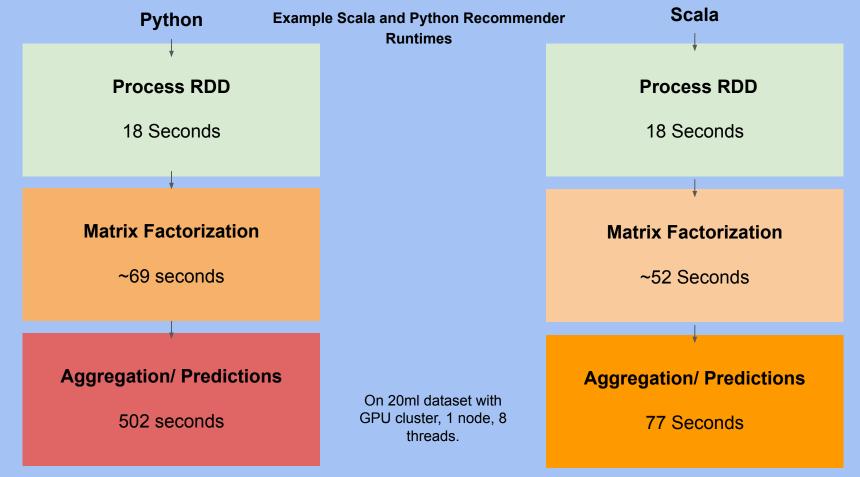




# **GPU vs CPU Speedup**



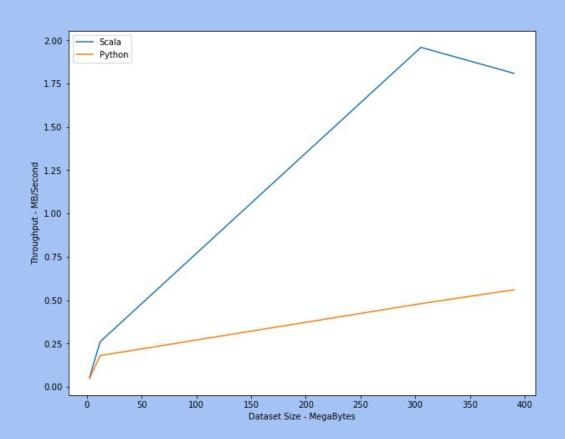






## Weak Scaling

- Scala programme scales to large datasets more effectively than Python implementation.
- The throughput declines from using the 20ml dataset to the 25 ml dataset.
- This may reveal a limit of Scala's scalability to the ALS recommender application.





## Let a hundred big data languages bloom?

 The trend towards heterogeneous programming languages may not be as strong as the trend towards heterogeneous hardware.

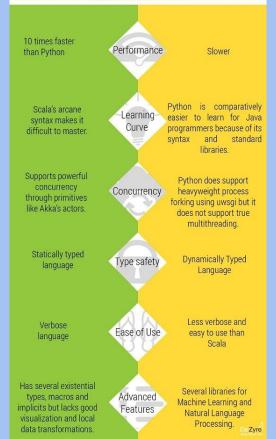




## Comparison with other research

- JVM is a critical reason that Scala scales better than Python.
- Difficult to disentangle this from other Scala features.
- ALS is thought to scale badly to large datasets.







### Conclusion

- Scala is a little more challenging to use but provides better performance for this task.
- Integrating GPUs with Spark may not be the best option for some applications.
- Distributing ALS matrix factorisation is not enough to fully parallelise an ALS recommender.

```
def echomatyouGaveMe(x: Any): String = x match {

// constant patterns
case 8 ⇒ 'zero'
case frue ⇒ 'true'
case nelto' ⇒ 'you said 'hello''
case Nil ⇒ 'an capty list'

// sequence patterns
case list(e, →) ⇒ 'a list beginning with 1, having any number of elements'
case list(e, →) ⇒ 'a list beginning with 1, having any number of elements'
case vector(1, →) ⇒ 'a vector starting with 1, having any number of elements'

// tuples
case (a, b) ⇒ s'got $a and $b'
case (a, b) ⇒ s'got $a, $b, and $c'

// constructor patterns
case Person(first, 'alexander') ⇒ s'found an Alexander, first name = $first'
case beg('Suka') ⇒ 'found a dog named Suka'

// typed patterns
case s: string ⇒ s'you gave me this string: $s'
case i: int ⇒ s'thanks for the float: $f'
case as: Array(Ist) ⇒ s'an array of list list string: $s'
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## **Next Steps**

- Compare with Java to compare two languages that use the JVM.
- Use 1B dataset to test Scala scalability past 300mb.
- Compare RDD implementation and dataframe implementation.
- Speed up the aggregation and MSE.

