# Lecture 3: MapReduce and Parallel Algorithms

## **Tonight**

- Review
- "Scalability"
- MapReduce
- Assignment: MapReduce Basics

#### Review

- MADSkills paper takeaway
  - Even "non-relational" tasks can be expressed in the database
  - Why might this be a good idea?
- LINQ paper takeaway
  - Relational abstractions can be embedded in a programming language – no database required.
  - Why might this be a good idea?

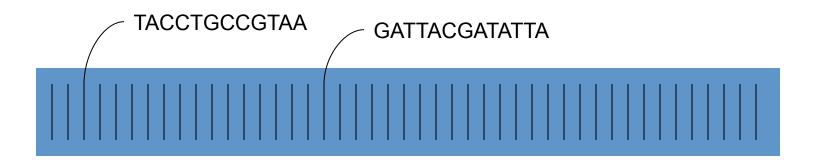
#### What Does Scalable Mean?

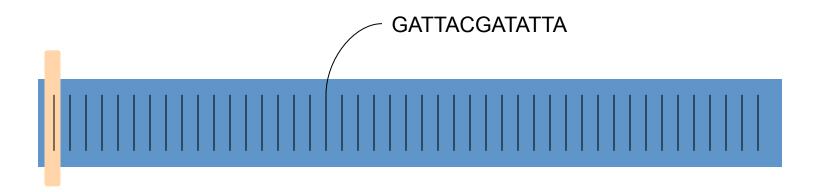
- Operationally:
  - In the past: "Works even if data doesn't fit in main memory"
  - Now: "Can make use of 1000s of cheap computers"
- Formally:
  - In the past: If you have N data items, you must do no more than N<sup>k</sup> operations -- "polynomial time algorithms"
  - Soon: If you have N data items, you must do no more than N\* log(N) operations -- "logarithmic time algorithms"
  - Soon, you'll only get one pass at the data
  - So you better make that one pass count



## Example: Find matching sequences

- Given a set of sequences
- Find all sequences equal to "GATTACGATATTA"

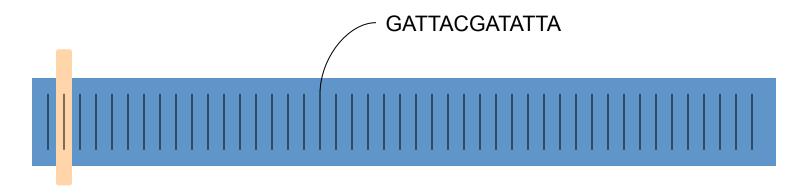




TACCTGCCGTAA = GATTACGATATTA?

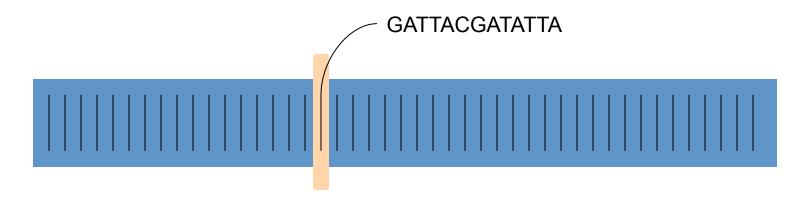
No.

$$time = 0$$



CCCCCAATGAC = GATTACGATATTA?

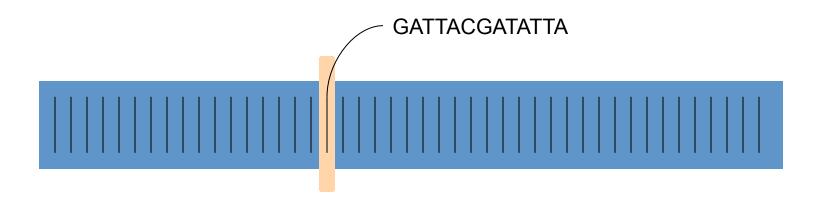
No.



**GATTACGATATTA contains GATTACGATATTA?** 

Yes!

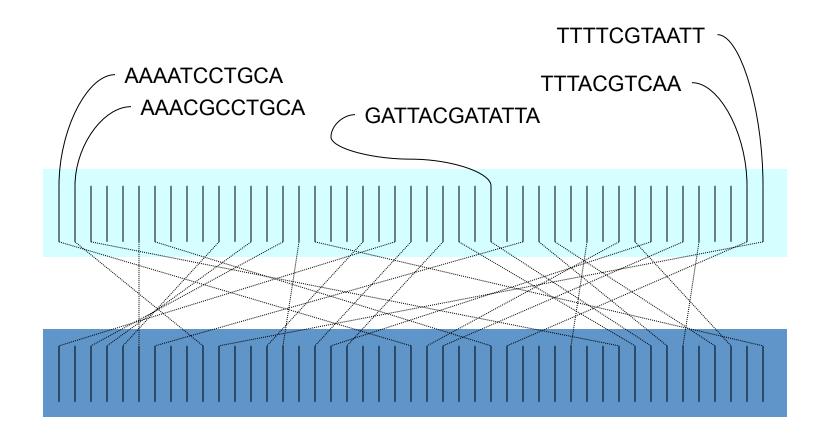
Send it to the output.



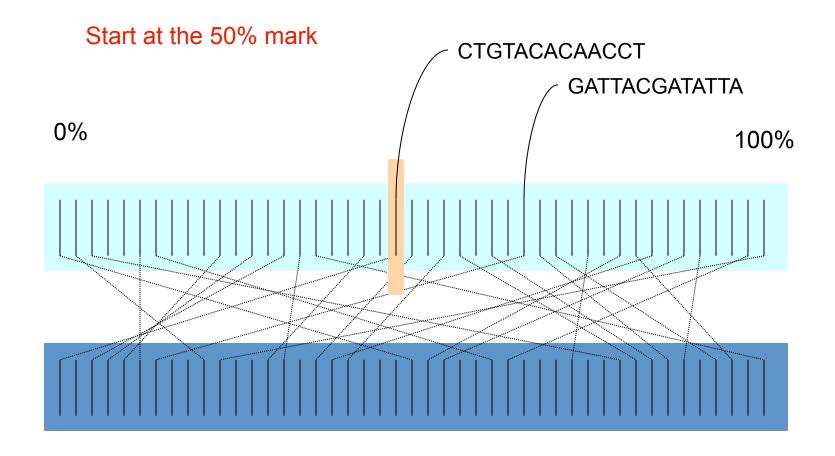
40 records, 40 comparions

N records, N comparisons

The algorithmic complexity is order N: O(N)



What if we sort the sequences?

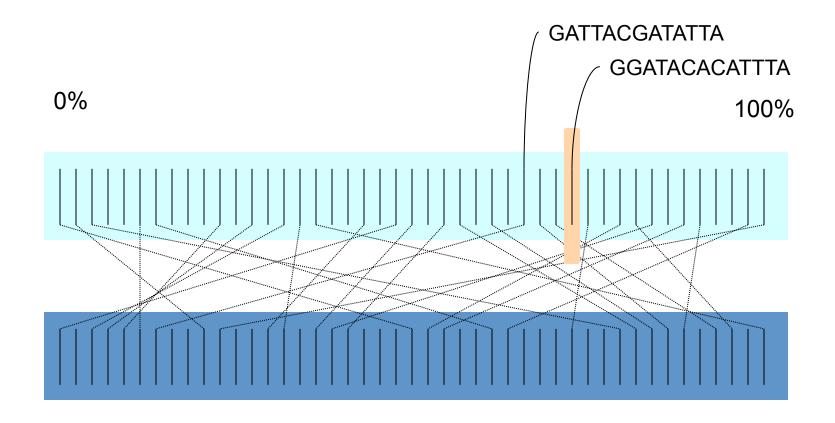


CTGTACACAACCT < GATTACGATATTA

time = 0

No match.

Skip to 75% mark

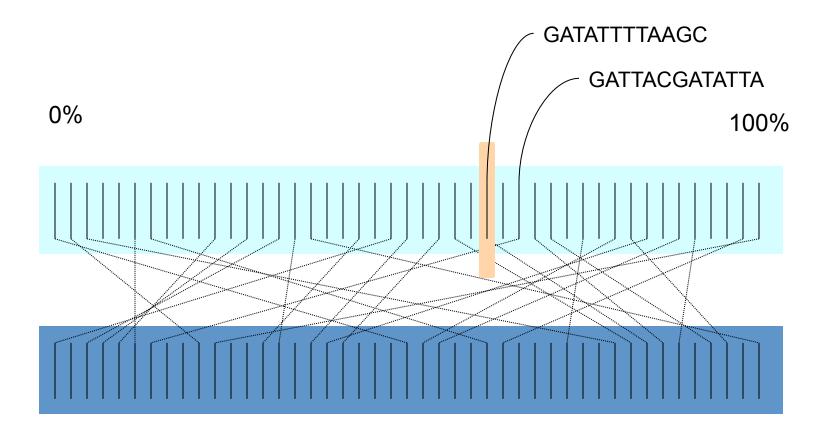


GGATACACATTTA > GATTACGATATTA

time = 1

No match.

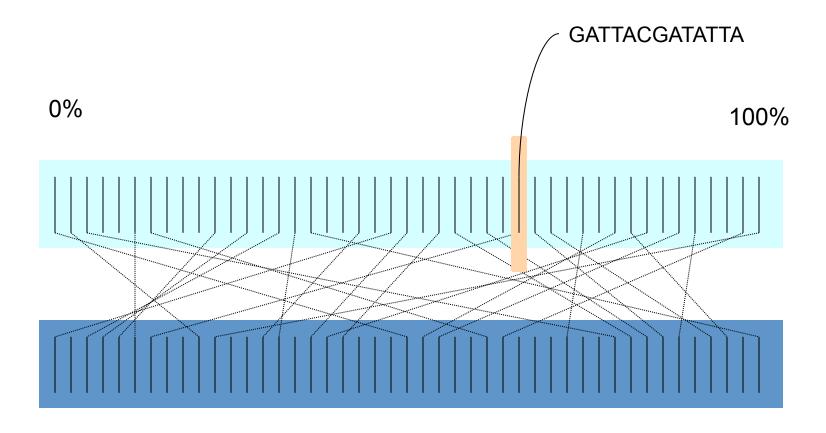
Go back to 62.5% mark



#### GATATTTTAAGC < GATTACGATATTA

No match.

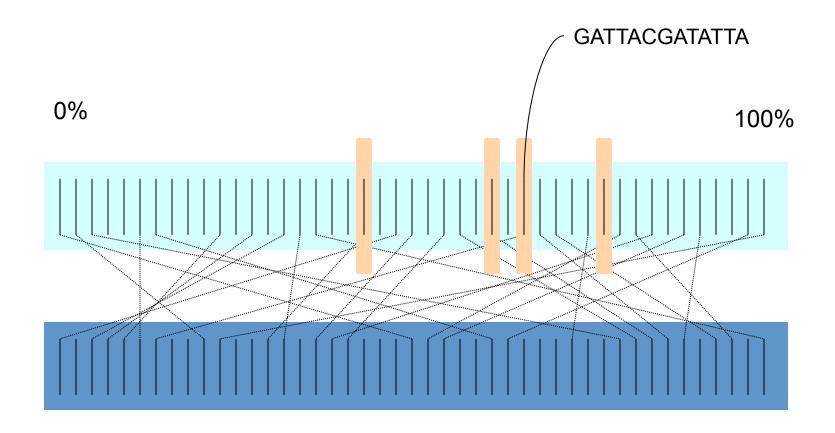
Skip back to 68.75% mark



#### GATTACGATATTA = GATTACGATATTA

#### Match!

Walk through the records until we fail to match.



How many comparisons did we do?

40 records, only 4 comparisons

N records, log(N) comparisons

This algorithm is O(log(N)) Far better scalability

#### Relational Databases

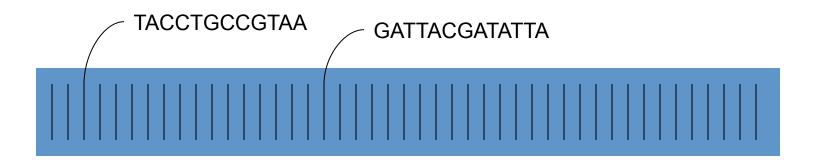
- Databases are good at "Needle in Haystack" problems:
  - Extracting small results from big datasets
  - Transparently provide "old style" scalability
  - Your query will always\* finish, regardless of dataset size.
  - Indexes are <u>easily built</u> and <u>automatically used</u> when appropriate

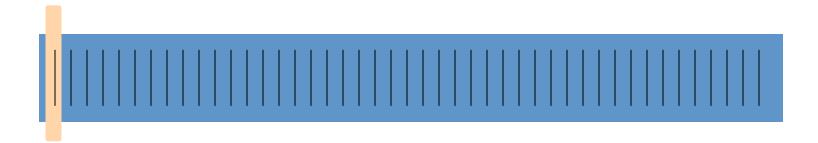
```
CREATE INDEX seq_idx ON sequence(seq);
SELECT seq
  FROM sequence
WHERE seq = 'GATTACGATATTA';
```



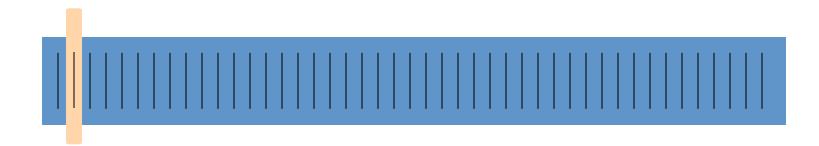
## New task: Read Trimming

- Given a set of DNA sequences
- Trim the final n bps of each sequence
- Generate a new dataset

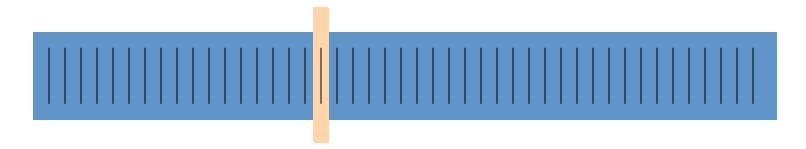




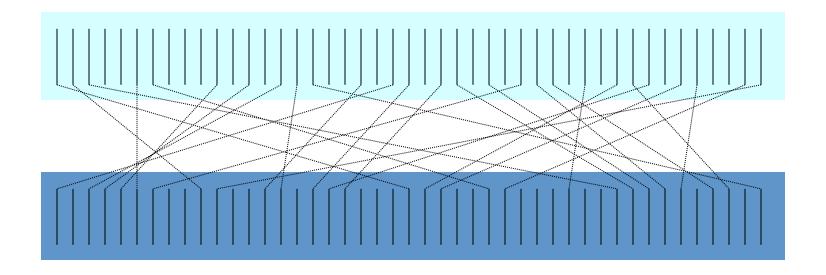
TACCTGCCGTAA becomes TACCT



CCCCCAATGAC becomes CCCCC



**GATTACGATATTA** becomes **GATTA** 

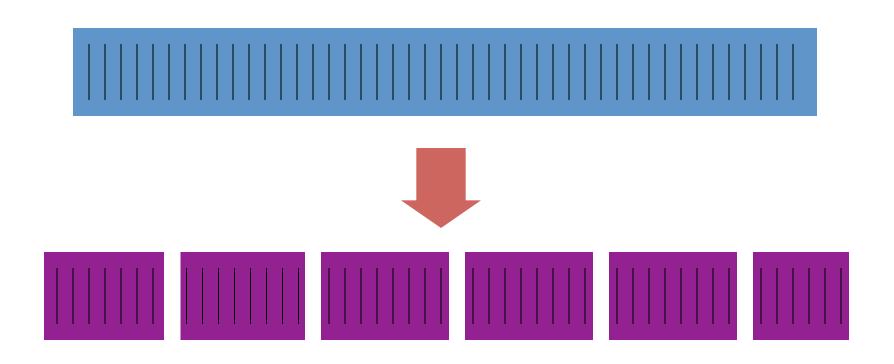


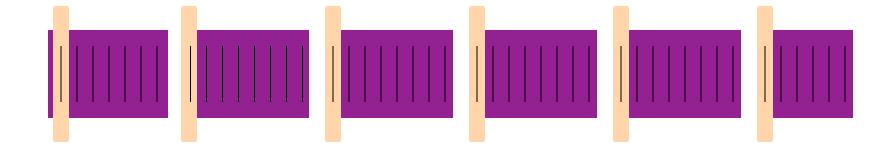
Can we use an index?

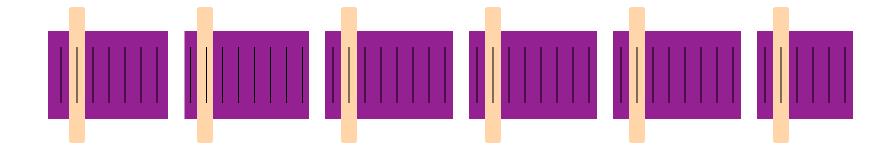
No. We have to touch every record no matter what.

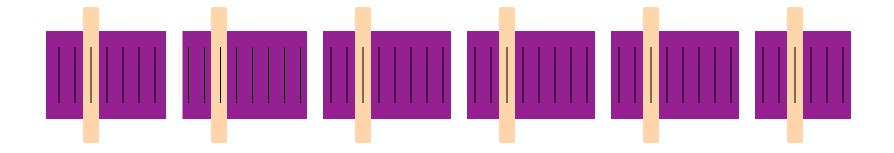
The task is fundamentally O(N)

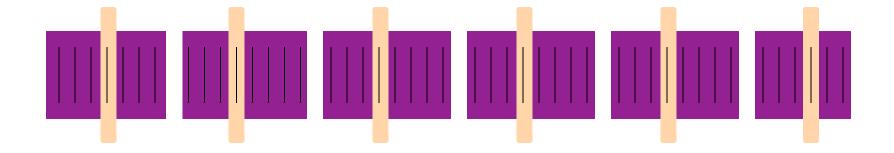
Can we do any better?

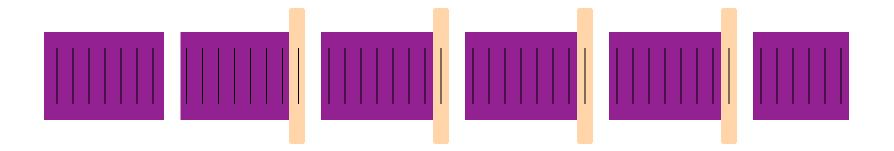












How much time did this take?

7 cycles

40 records, 6 workers

time = 7

O(N/k)



## Taxonomy of Parallel Architectures

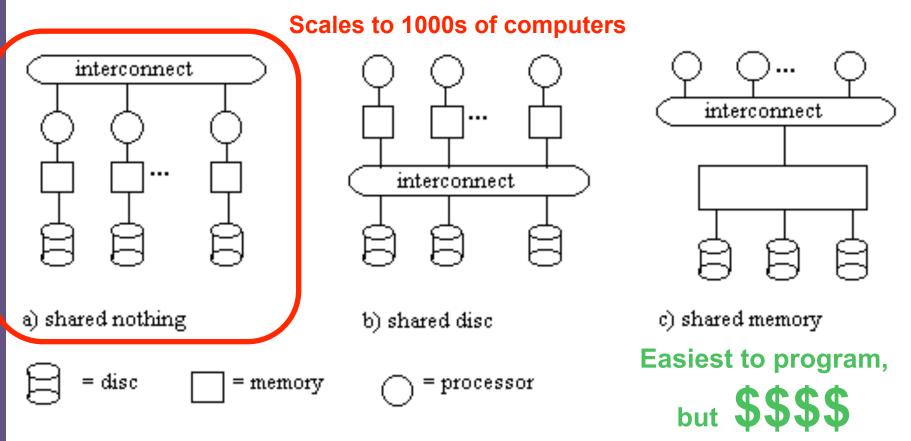
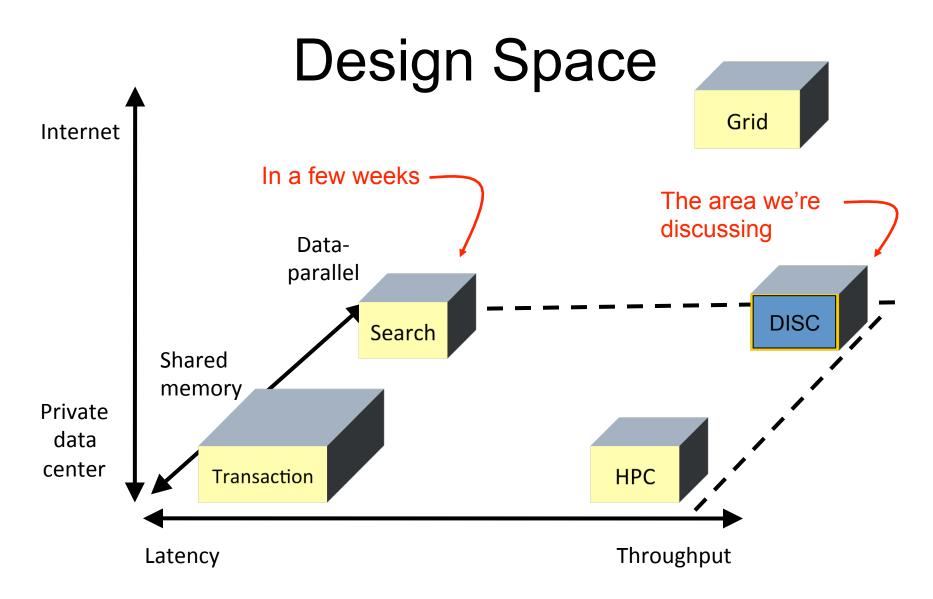
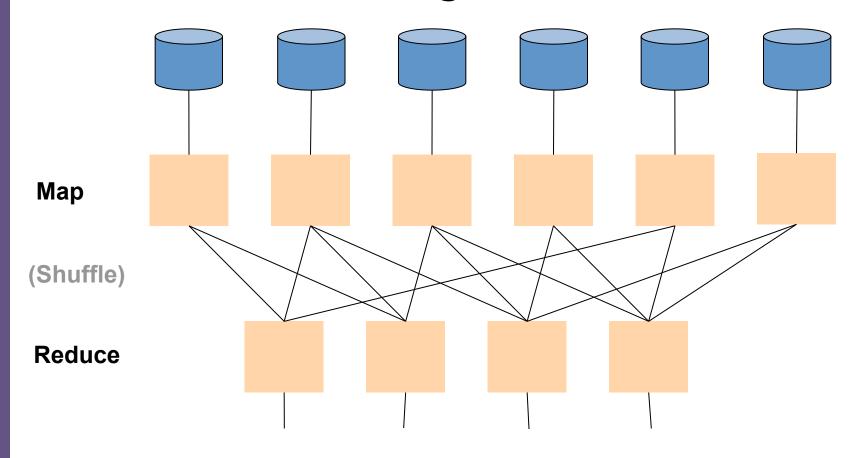


Fig. 3.1 Logical multi-processor database designs (diagram after [DEWI92])





## Some distributed algorithm...



## MapReduce Programming Model

- Input & Output: each a set of key/value pairs
- Programmer specifies two functions:

map (in\_key, in\_value) -> list(out\_key, intermediate\_value)

- Processes input key/value pair
- Produces set of intermediate pairs

reduce (out\_key, list(intermediate\_value)) -> list(out\_value)

- Combines all intermediate values for a particular key
- Produces a set of merged output values (usually just one)

Inspired by primitives from functional programming languages such as Lisp, Scheme, and Haskell

slide source: Google, Inc.

# Example: What does this do?

```
map(String input_key, String input_value):
    // input_key: document name
    // input_value: document contents
    for each word w in input_value:
        EmitIntermediate(w, 1);

reduce(String output_key, Iterator intermediate_values):
```

```
// content output_key, iterator intermediate_va
// content_key: word
// content_values: ????
int result = 0;
for each v in intermediate_values:
    result += v;
Emit(result);
```

slide source: Google, Inc.

### **Example: Document Processing**

#### Abridged Declaration of Independence

A Declaration By the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled. When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to advance from that subordination in which they have hitherto remained, and to assume among powers of the earth the equal and independent station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the change.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal and independent; that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent and inalienable, among which are the preservation of life, and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these ends, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government shall become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying it's foundation on such principles and organizing it's power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, begun at a distinguished period, and pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them to arbitrary power, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for future security. Such has been the patient sufferings of the colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to expunge their former systems of government, the history of his present majesty is a history of unremitting injuries and usurpations, among which no one fact stands single or solitary to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest, all of which have in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world, for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood.



## Example: Word length histogram Abridged Declaration of Independence

A Declaration By the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled. When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to advance from that subordination in which they have hitherto remained, and to assume among powers of the earth the equal and independent station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the change.

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How many "big", "medium", and "small" words are used?

# Example: Word length Abridged Declaration of Independence

Big = Yellow = 10+ letters

Medium = Red = 5..9 letters

Small = Blue = 2..4 letters

Tiny = Pink = 1 letter

A Declaration By the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Consess Assemble d. When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to advance from that subordination in which they have hitherto remained, and to assume among powers of the earth the equal and independent station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the change.

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# Example: Word length Abridged Declaration of Independence

Split the document into chunks and process each chunk on a different computer

Chunk 1

Chunk 2

laretich By the Representatives of the United States of America, in General

When in the course Juman events it becomes necessary for a people to advance from that subordination in which they have hitherto remained, and to assume among powers of the earth the equal and independent station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the change.

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Example: Word length

Abridged Declaration of Independence

Map Task 1 (204 words) A Declaration By the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled. When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to advance from that subordination in which they have hitherto remained, and to assume among powers of the earth the equal and independent station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the change We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal and independent; that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent and inalienable, among which are the preservation of life, and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these ends, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government shall become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying it's foundation on such principles and organizing it's power in such form, as to shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will

(key, value)

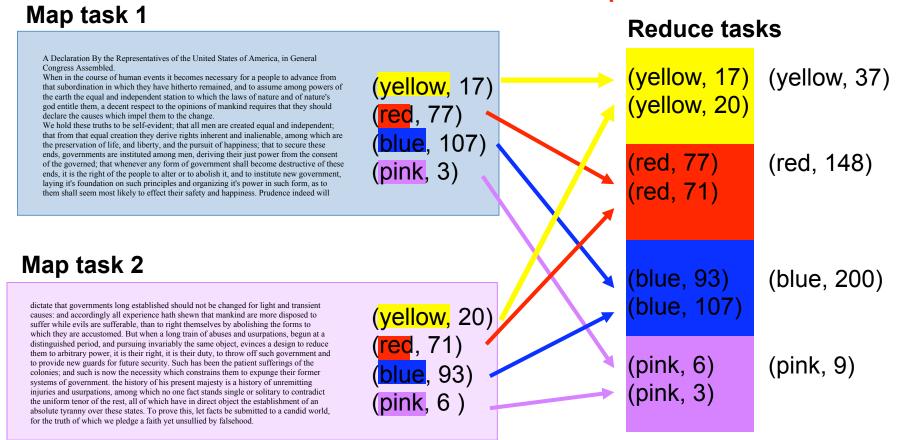
(yellow, 17) (red, 77) (blue, 107) (pink, 3)

dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, begun at a distinguished period, and pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them to arbitrary power, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for future security. Such has been the patient sufferings of the colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to expunge their former systems of government, the history of his present majesty is a history of unremitting injuries and usurpations, among which no one fact stands single or solitary to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest, all of which have in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world, (yellow, 20) (red, 71) (blue, 93) (pink, 6)

Map Task 2 (190 words)

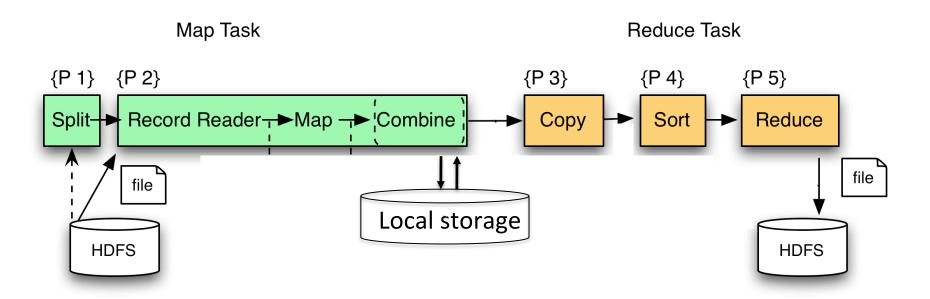
#### Example: Word length histogram

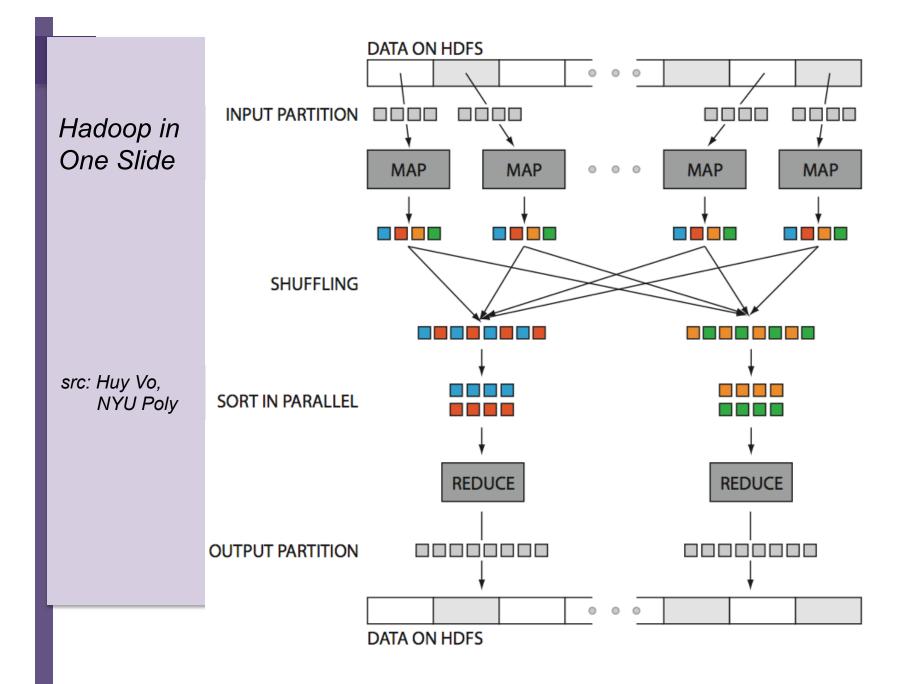
"Shuffle step"

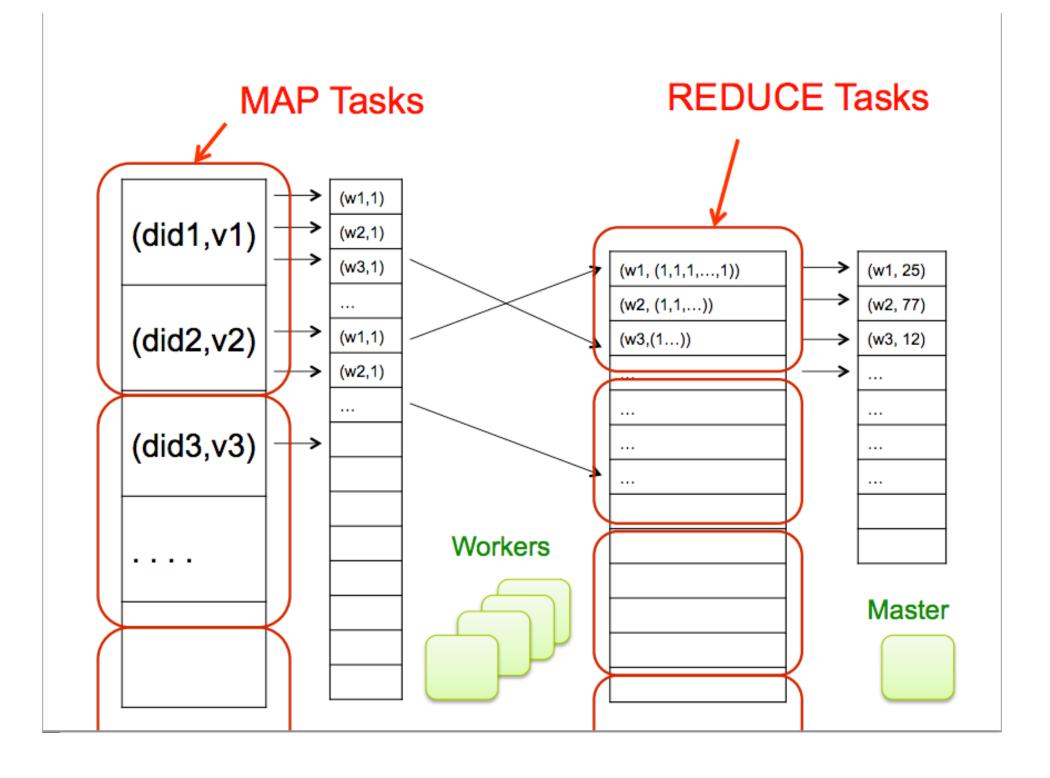


#### MR Phases

Each Map and Reduce task has multiple phases:







### Implementation

- There is one master node
- Master partitions input file into M splits, by key
- Master assigns workers (=servers) to the M map tasks, keeps track of their progress
- Workers write their output to local disk, partition into R regions
- Master assigns workers to the R reduce tasks
- Reduce workers read regions from the map workers' local disks



#### Large-Scale Data Processing

- Many tasks process big data, produce big data
- Want to use hundreds or thousands of CPUs
  - ... but this needs to be easy
  - Parallel databases exist, but they are expensive, difficult to set up, and do not necessarily scale to hundreds of nodes.
- MapReduce is a lightweight framework, providing:
  - Automatic parallelization and distribution
  - Fault-tolerance
  - I/O scheduling
  - Status and monitoring

#### Key Idea: Declarative Languages

Find all orders from today, along with the items ordered

```
SELECT *

FROM Order o, Item i

WHERE o.item = i.item

AND o.date = today()

scan

Item i

Order o
```

#### Two notions of parallel query processing

- "Distributed Query"
  - Rewrite the query as a union of subqueries
  - Workers communicate through standard interfaces, so compatible with federated, heterogeneous, or distributed databases
- "Parallel Query"
  - Each operator is implemented with a parallel algorithm

#### Distributed Query Example

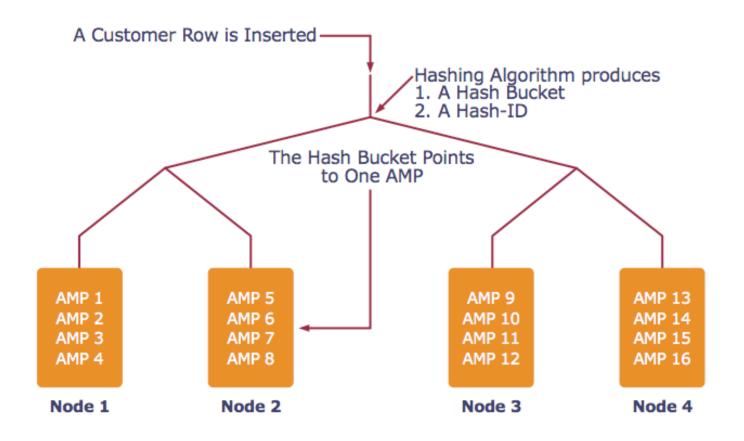
```
CREATE VIEW Sales AS

SELECT * FROM JanSales
UNION ALL

SELECT * FROM FebSales
UNION ALL

SELECT * FROM MarSales
```

#### Parallel Query Example: Teradata



AMP = unit of parallelism

Find all orders from today, along with the items ordered

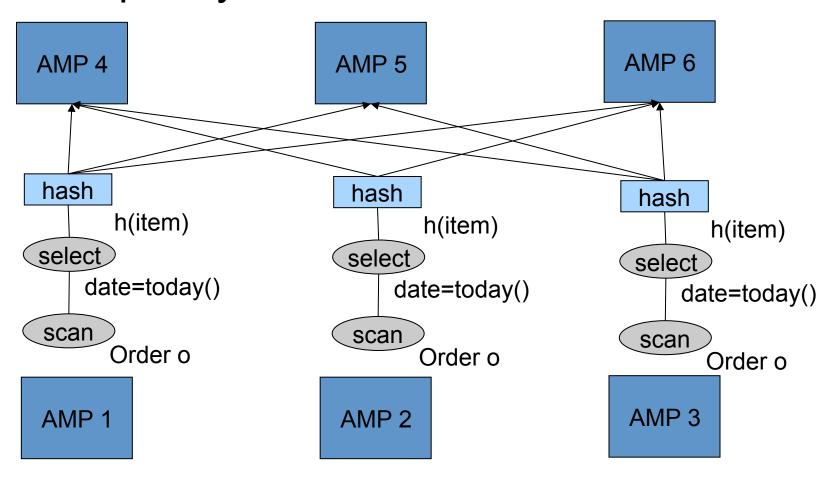
```
SELECT *

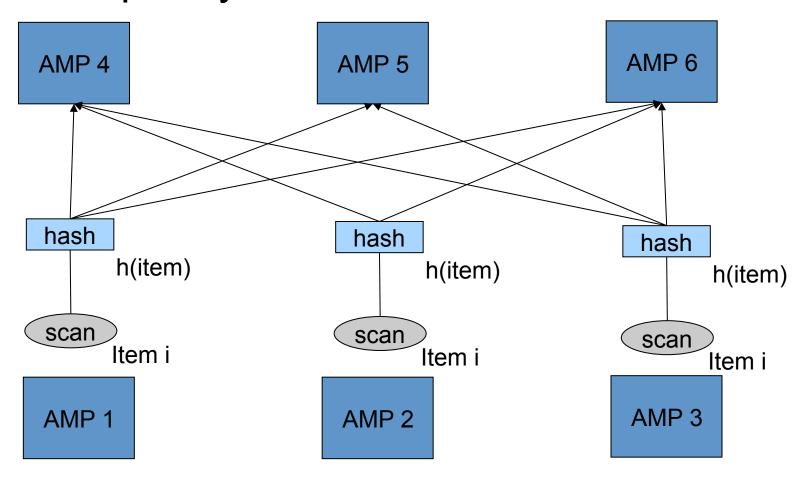
FROM Orders o, Lines i
WHERE o.item = i.item
AND o.date = today()

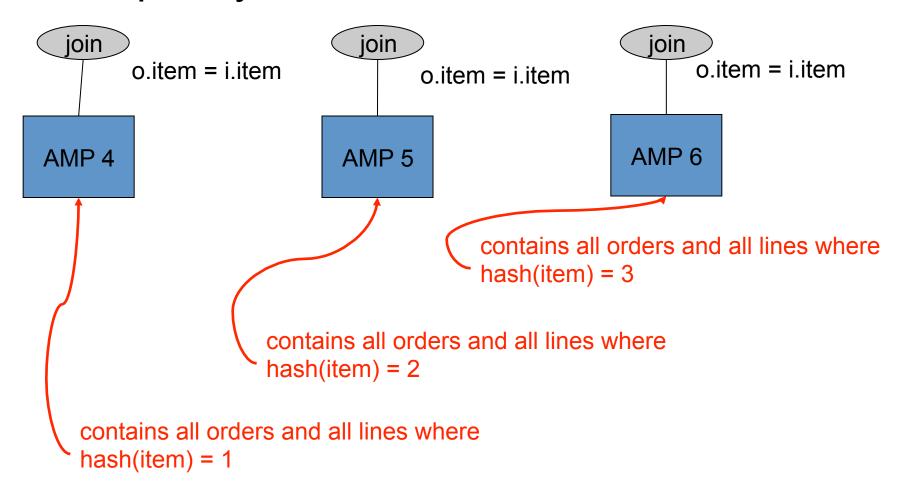
scan

Item i

Order o
```







#### MapReduce Contemporaries

- Dryad (Microsoft)
  - Relational Algebra
- Pig (Yahoo)
  - Near Relational Algebra over MapReduce
- HIVE (Facebook)
  - SQL over MapReduce
- Cascading
  - Relational Algebra
- Clustera
  - U of Wisconsin
- Hbase
  - Indexing on HDFS



## MapReduce vs RDBMS RDBMS

- Declarative query languages
- Schemas
- Logical Data Independence
- Indexing
- Algebraic Optimization
- Caching/Materialized Views
- ACID/Transactions

#### MapReduce

- High Scalability
- Fault-tolerance
- "One-person deployment"

DryadLINQ, Pig, HIVE

HIVE, Pig, DryadLINQ

Hbase

Pig, (Dryad, HIVE)

	Data Model	Prog. Model	Services
GPL	*	*	Typing (maybe)
Workflow	*	dataflow	typing, provenance, scheduling, caching, task parallelism, reuse
Relational Algebra	Relations	Select, Project, Join, Aggregate,	optimization, physical data independence, data parallelism
MapReduce	[(key,value)]	Map, Reduce	massive data parallelism, fault tolerance
MS Dryad	IQueryable, IEnumerable	RA + Apply + Partitioning	typing, massive data parallelism, fault tolerance
MPI	Arrays/ Matrices	70+ ops	data parallelism, full control



Today's Reading, Pavlo 2009

#### MR VS. DATABASES

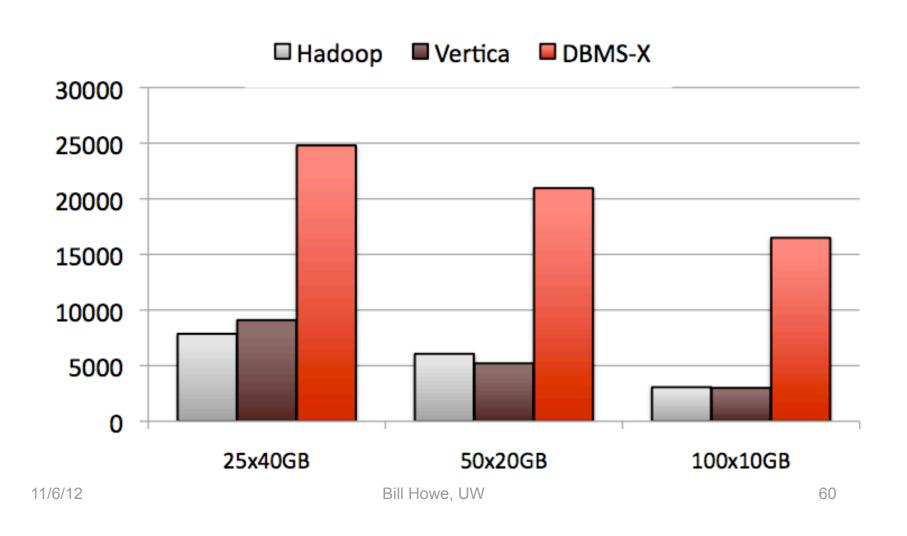
#### Hadoop vs. RDBMS

- Comparison of 3 systems
  - Hadoop
  - Vertica (a column-oriented database)
  - DBMS-X (a row-oriented database)
    - rhymes with "schmoracle"
- Qualitative
  - Programming model, ease of setup, features, etc.
- Quantitative
  - Data loading, different types of queries

# **Grep Task**

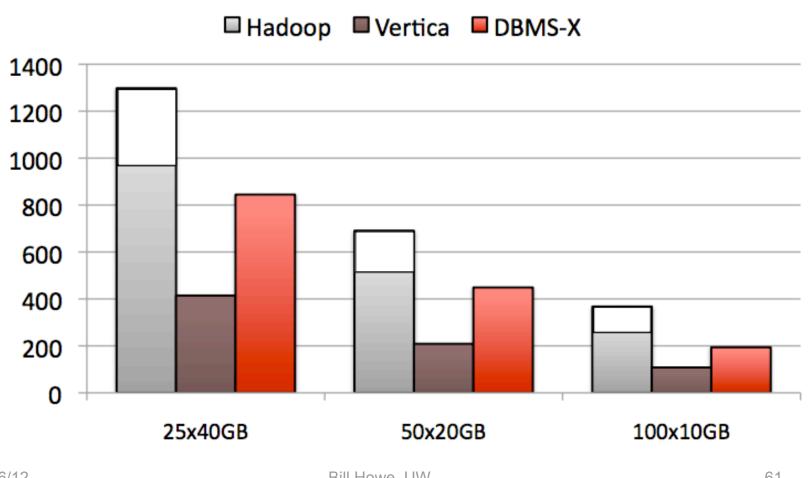
- Find 3-byte pattern in 100-byte record
  - 1 match per 10,000 records
- Data set:
  - 10-byte unique key, 90-byte value
  - 1TB spread across 25, 50, or 100 nodes
  - 10 billion records
- Original MR Paper (Dean et al. 2004)

## **Grep Task Loading Results**



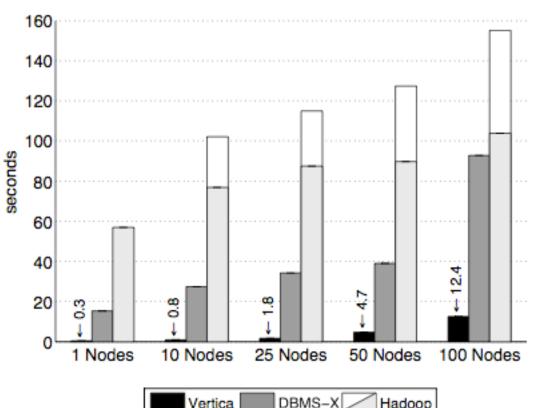


### **Grep Task Execution Results**



### Selection Task

SELECT pageURL, pageRank FROM Rankings WHERE pageRank > X



1 GB / node

### **Analytical Tasks**

- Simple web processing schema
- Data set:
  - 600k HTML Documents (6GB/node)
  - 155 million UserVisit records (20GB/node)
  - 18 million Rankings records (1GB/node)

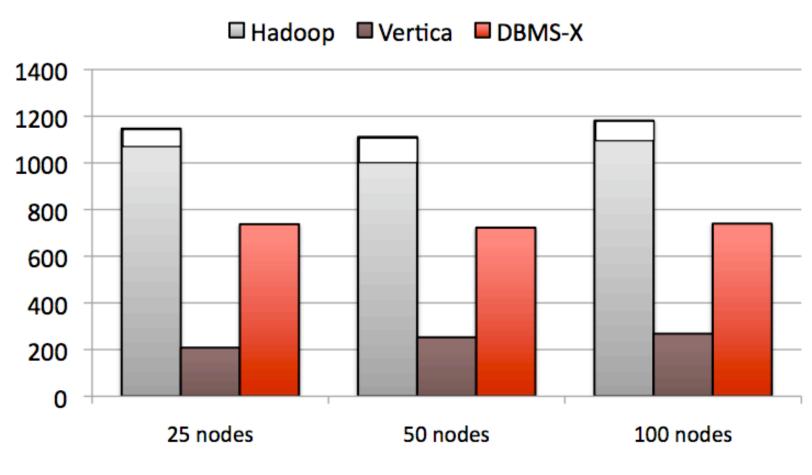
## **Aggregate Task**

Simple query to find adRevenue by IP prefix

```
SELECT SUBSTR(sourceIP, 1, 7),
        SUM(adRevenue)
FROM userVistits
GROUP BY SUBSTR(sourceIP, 1, 7)
```



### **Aggregate Task Results**



#### **Join Task**

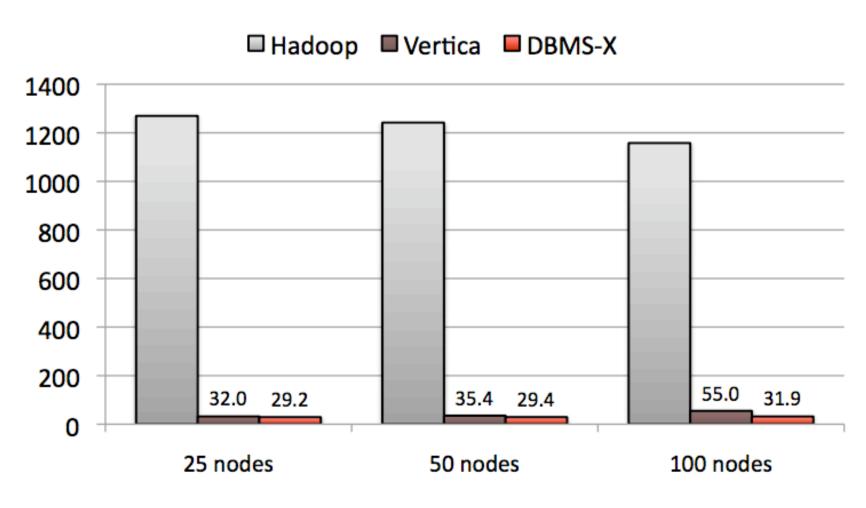
- Find the sourceIP that generated the most adRevenue along with its average pageRank.
- Implementations:
  - DBMSs Complex SQL using temporary table.
  - MapReduce Three separate MR programs.

#### Join Task

```
SELECT INTO TempsourceIP,
            AVG (pageRank) as avgPageRank,
            SUM (adRevenue) as totalRevenue
FROM RankingsAS R
   , UserVisitsAS UV
WHERE R.pageURL = UV.destURL
AND UV.visitDate
  BETWEEN '2000-01-15'
  AND '2000-01-22'
GROUP BY UV.sourceIP;
SELECT sourceIP,
       totalRevenue,
       avgPageRank
FROM Temp
ORDER BY totalRevenueDESC
LIMIT 1;
```



### **Join Task Results**



#### Problems with this analysis?

- Other ways to avoid sequential scans?
- Fault-tolerance in large clusters?
- Tasks that cannot be expressed as queries?

### Google's Response: Cluster Size

- Largest known database installations:
  - Greenplum 96 nodes 4.5 PB (eBay) [1]
  - Teradata 72 nodes 2+ PB (eBay) [1]
- Largest known MR installations:
  - Hadoop 3658 nodes 1 PB (Yahoo) [2]
  - Hive 600+ nodes 2.5 PB (Facebook) [3]
- [1] eBay's two enormous data warehouses April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009 http://www.dbms2.com/2009/04/30/ebays-two-enormous-data-warehouses/
- [2] Hadoop Sorts a Petabyte in 16.25 Hours and a Terabyte in 62 Seconds May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2009 http://developer.yahoo.net/blogs/hadoop/2009/05/hadoop\_sorts\_a\_petabyte\_in\_162.html
- [3] Hive A Petabyte Scale Data Warehouse using Hadoop June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2009 http://www.facebook.com/note.php?note\_id=89508453919

## **Concluding Remarks**

- What can MapReduce learn from Databases?
  - Declarative languages are a good thing.
  - Schemas are important.
- What can Databases learn from MapReduce?
  - Query fault-tolerance.
  - Support for in situ data.
  - Embrace open-source.

### Other Benchmarked Systems

- HadoopDB (Abadi '09 Yale)
  - Replaced Hadoop filesystem with Postgres.
  - Makes JDBC calls inside of MR functions.
- Hive (Thusoo '09 Facebook)
  - Data warehouse interface on top of Hadoop.
  - Converts SQL-like language to MR programs.