

Real World HBase + Scala + Hadoop

Eugene Marinelli & Quinn Slack {eugene, quinn} @blendlabsinc.com

So you're starting your own company...

...and you're solving a really, really hard problem

...you have a ton of data, need to handle a lot of users, and want to perform heavy computation over the data

What do you use?

HBase

- Based on Google BigTable
 - Google search, Gmail, Maps, etc.
- Used by <u>Facebook</u> (messages), <u>Twitter</u> (offline analysis), <u>Greplin</u>,
 <u>StumpleUpon</u>, etc.
- Distributed by nature
 - Only makes sense if you have a ton of data

HBase Data Model

- Column families hold data that is accessed together
- Scanning rows sequentially is fast
- Each value's "address" is a (row key, column family, column) combo
 - ex. "alice@stanford.edu" is stored at (alice, info: email)

	Column Family (specified)	info		group		
	Column (arbitrary)	name	email	Stanford Alumni	Slider Bar	Yogurtland
Rows	alice	Alice Smith	alice@stanford.edu	1	1	
	bob	Bob Smith	bob@stanford.edu	1		1

...and Scala + Hadoop

Scala

- Concise
- Typed
- Extensible
- Functional

Hadoop

- Scalable Computation
- Flexible
- Distributed

Real World Example

Steps

- 1. Define the data model
- 2. Load the data
- 3. Access it in HBase
- 4. Analyze it using MapReduce

Modeling

```
Scalacase class
Person(
   id: String,
   name: String,
   likes: List[Like]
)
case class Like(
   id: String,
   name: String)
)

HPaste (simplified) class PersonTable {
   val info = family("info")
   val name = column(info, "name")
   val like = family("like")
}
```

Pulling data

...directly from JSON into Scala case classes:

Accessing HBase

```
object PersonHBaseCollection {
 val Me = "me"
 def put(person: Person) =
    PersonSchema.PersonTable
      .put(person.id)
      .value(_.name, person.name)
      .valueMap(_.like, person.likes.map(like => like.id -> like.name).toMap)
      .execute()
 def me = get(Me).getOrElse(throw new Exception("me not found."))
 def get(id: String): Option[Person] =
    PersonSchema.PersonTable.query2
      .withKey(id)
      .singleOption()
      .map(_.toPerson)
```

MapReduce analyses

```
class TopLikesMapper extends FromTableBinaryMapperFx(PersonTable) {
  val person = row.toPerson
  for (like <- person.likes) {
    val keyOutput = makeWritable(_.writeUTF(like.name))
    val valueOutput = makeWritable(_.writeInt(1))
    write(keyOutput, valueOutput)
class TopLikesReducer extends ToTableBinaryReducerFx(PersonTable) {
 val totalLikers = values.size
  if (totalLikers > 20) {
    val like = readKey(_.readUTF)
    println((like, totalLikers))
```

Demo!!!

Next Steps

- Sample code and slides: <u>blendlabsinc.com</u>
- Challenges
 - Find the influencers -- leaders and followers
 - Find related likes
- Send questions and solved challenges to challenges@blendlabsinc.com
- Talk to us afterwards to help us create a better, more personalized web

Appendix - HBase Example: Email Table

- What operations do we want to be fast?
 - Inbox: Get a user's most recent messages in order
 - **Search:** Get headers for all of a user's messages to/from a specific person
 - Random access: Get a user's message by timestamp & message-ID

Inbox Table							
row key	rawemail:	header:From	header:Subject				
a@a.com#70#message7511	MIME-Version: 1.0\r \n	z@z.com	Re: Hello!				
a@a.com#65#message1771		z@z.com	Hello!				
b@b.com#68#message9074		x@x.com	Fwd: funny video				

Search Table					
row key	header:Subject				
a@a.com#z@z.com#message7511	Re: Hello!				
a@a.com#z@z.com#message1771	Hello!				
b@b.com#x@x.com#message9074	Fwd: funny video				