

Welcome to

Apache Spark

An Introductory Session

Please introduce yourselves using Questions Window while others are joining us.





WELCOME TO SESSION I

- Session 3 hours Duration
 - First Half: Understanding Big Data
 - 10 mins. break
 - Second Half: Understanding Spark
- Session is being recorded & Recording & presentation will be shared
- Asking Questions?
 - Every one except Instructor is muted
 - Please ask questions by typing in Questions Window
 - Instructor will read out the questions before answering
 - To get better answers, keep your messages short and avoid chat language
- This is Session I out of II sessions on Big Data & Spark course. It suffices as an intro to Big Data Tech.





WELCOME - KNOWBIGDATA

- Expert Instructors
- CloudxLabs
- Lifetime access to LMS
 - Presentations
 - Class Recording
 - □ Assignments + Quizzes
 - Project Work

- Real Life Project
- Course Completion Certificate
- 24x7 support
- ☐ KnowBigData Alumni
 - Jobs
 - Stay Abreast (Updated Content,Complimentary Sessions)
 - Stay Connected





COURSE CONTENT



- 1	Introduction to Big Data with Apache Spark		
- II	Downloading Spark and Getting Started		
III	Programming with RDDs		
IV	Working with Key/Value Pairs		
V	Loading and Saving Your Data		
VI	Advanced Spark Programming		
VII	Running on a Cluster		
VIII	Tuning and Debugging Spark		
IX	Spark SQL, SparkR		
X	Spark Streaming		
XI	Machine Learning with MLlib, GraphX		





About Instructor?

2014	KnowBigData	Founded
2014	Amazon	Built High Throughput Systems for Amazon.com site using in-house NoSql.
2012	InMobi	Built Recommender that churns 200 TB
2011		
	tBits Global	Founded tBits Global Built an enterprise grade Document Management System
2006	D.E.Shaw	Built the big data systems before the term was coined
2002	IIT Roorkee	Finished B.Tech.





WHAT IS BIG DATA?





WHAT IS BIG DATA?



- Simply: Data of Very Big Size
- Can't process with usual tools
- Distributed Architecture
 Needed
- Structured / Unstructured



DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING



- I. Groups of networked computers
- 2.Interact with each other
- 3. To achieve a common goal.





DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING



Take the code to the data.

Not data to the code. Data is very big as compared to size of code.







Characterstics of BIG DATA

VOLUME

Data At Rest

VELOCITY

Data In Motion

VARIETY

Data in Many Forms







of huge data reliably.
e.g. Storage of Logs of a
website, Storage of data by
gmail.

Problems Involving the handling of data coming at fast rate.
e.g. Number of requests being received by Facebook, Youtube streaming, Google Analytics

Problems involving complex data structures e.g. Maps, Social Graphs, Recommendations





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Problems related to storage of huge data reliably.
e.g. Storage of Logs of a website, Storage of data by gmail.

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Problems involving complex data structures e.g. Maps, Social Graphs, Recommendations





How many bytes in a petabyte?





How many bytes in a petabyte?

1.1259×10¹⁵





WHY IS IT IMPORTANT NOW?







Smart Phones

Connectivity:
Internet Of Things

Connectivity: Social Networks

4.6 billion mobile-phones.1 - 2 billion people accessing the internet.

Facebook: 1.06 bn monthly active users, 30 billion pieces shared monthly.

~175 million tweets every day

The connectivity improved.

The devices became cheaper, faster and smaller.





Which components impact the speed computing?

- A. Processor
- B. Memory
- C. Memory Read Speed
- D. Disk Speed
- E. Disk Size
- F. Network Speed
- G. All of Above





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- A. Processor
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EXAMPLE BIG DATA CUSTOMERS

Web and e-commerce

- I.Recommendation Engines
- 2. Analytics
- 3. Predicting demand





Telecommunications

- L. Customer Churn Prevention
- 2. Network Performance Optimization
- 3. Calling Data Record (CDR) Analysis
- 4. Analyzing Network to Predict Failure

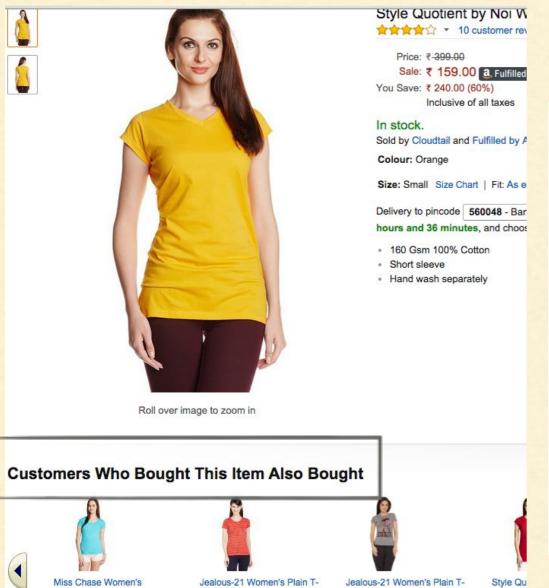




EXAMPLE BIG DATA PROBLEMS

Women's

Recommendations





Maggy London Women's Cap Sleeve Draped Dress

Be the first to review this item

Price: \$53.10 & FREE Shipping. Details

List Price: \$98.00 You Save: \$44.90 (45%)

Size:

Select \$ Sizing info

Color: lawn

- 95% Polyester/5% Spandex
- Imported
- Hand Wash
- · Top lined in tricot; skirt unlined
- No zipper









Regular Fit T-Shirt



EXAMPLE BIG DATA PROBLEMS

what movie should i watch tonight?



Recommendations







EXAMPLE BIG DATA PROBLEMS

Sentiment Analysis

twitter

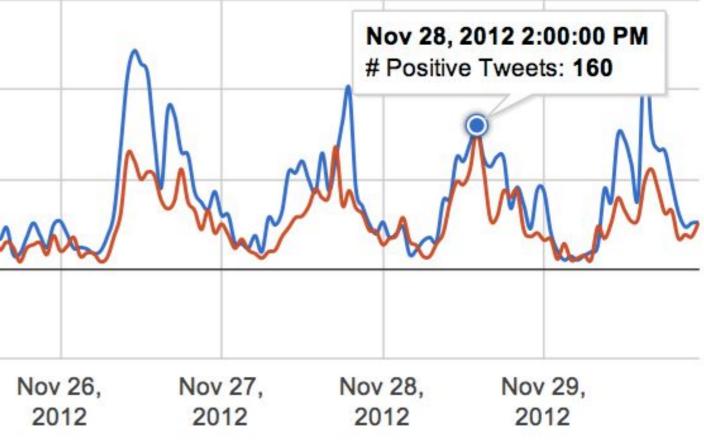
















EXAMPLE BIG DATA CUSTOMERS

Government

- I. Fraud Detection
- 2. Cyber Security Welfare
- 3. Justice





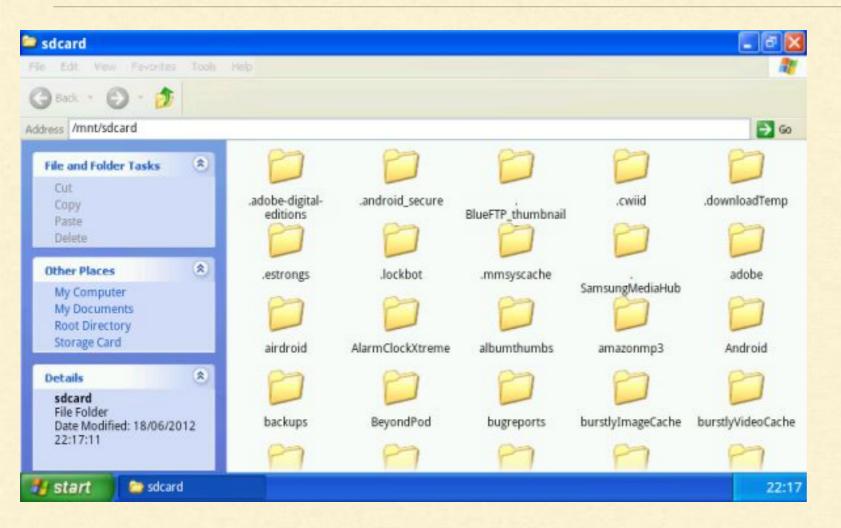
Healthcare & Life Sciences

- Health information exchange
- 2. Gene sequencing
- 3. Healthcare improvements
- 4. Drug Safety

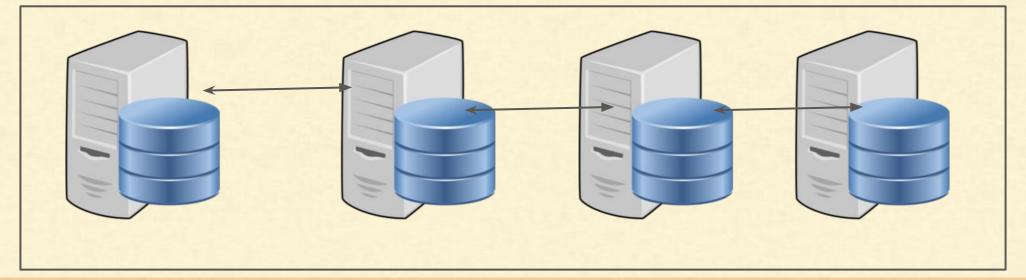




Solving Storage Problem - HDFS

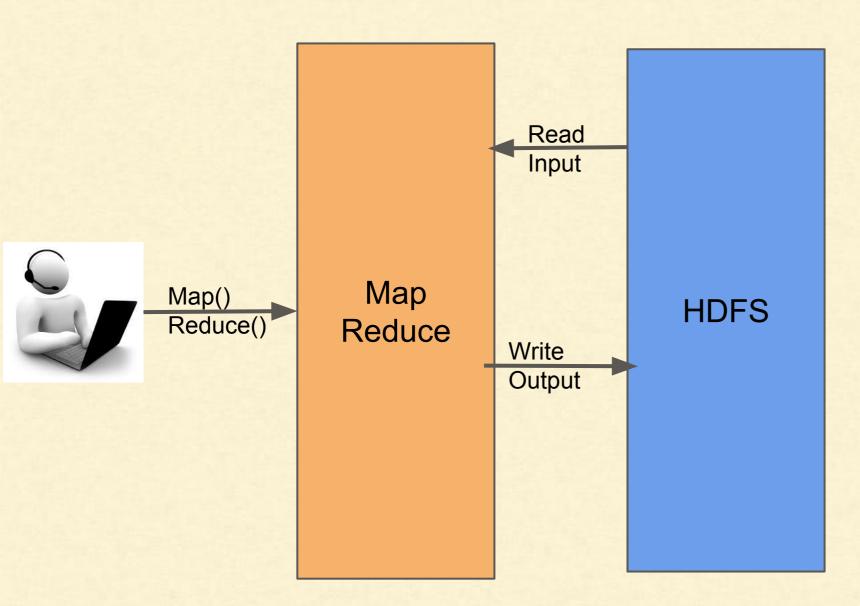


- Uses Many Disks
- Of Many Computers
- Over network
- To Provide
- Scalable
- Fault Tolerant
- Simple Storage





Hadoop Map Reduce



- User Sends Logic
- In form of Map() & Reduces
- Tries to do execute near data
- Saves result to HDFS





Hadoop Map Reduce - Multiple Phases







Shortcoming of Map Reduce

- 1. Batchwise Design
 - Every map-reduce cycle reads from and writes to HDFS
 - b. Heavy Latency
- 2. Converting logic to Map-Reduce paradigm is difficult
- 3. In-memory computing was not possible



80 times faster than disk

See: Latency Numbers Every Programmer Should Know





- Really fast MapReduce
 - 100x faster than Hadoop MapReduce in memory,
 - I0x faster on disk.
- Builds on similar paradigms as MapReduce
- Integrated with Hadoop

Spark Core - A fast and general engine for large-scale data processing.





Spark Architecture

It can run on almost all popular cluster resource managers.

Spark Core

Hadoop YARN

Amazon EC2

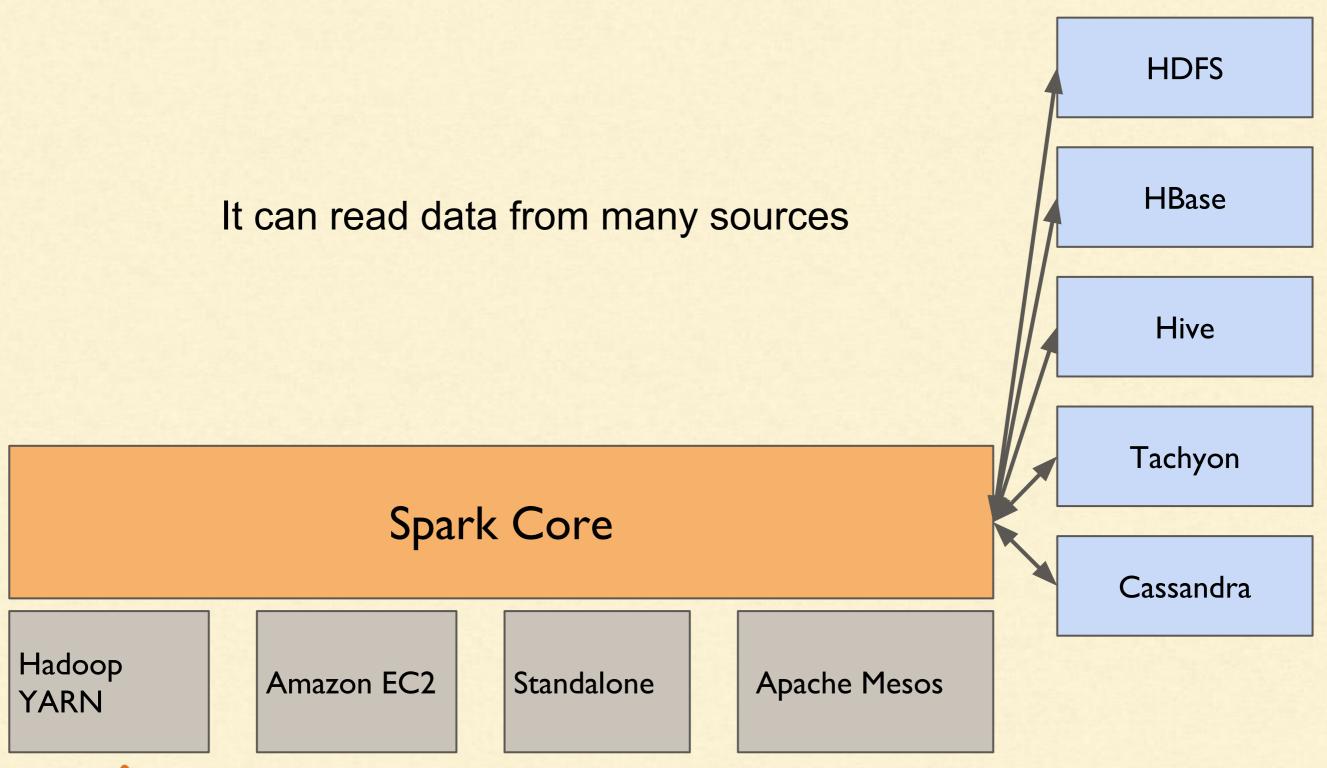
Standalone

Apache Mesos





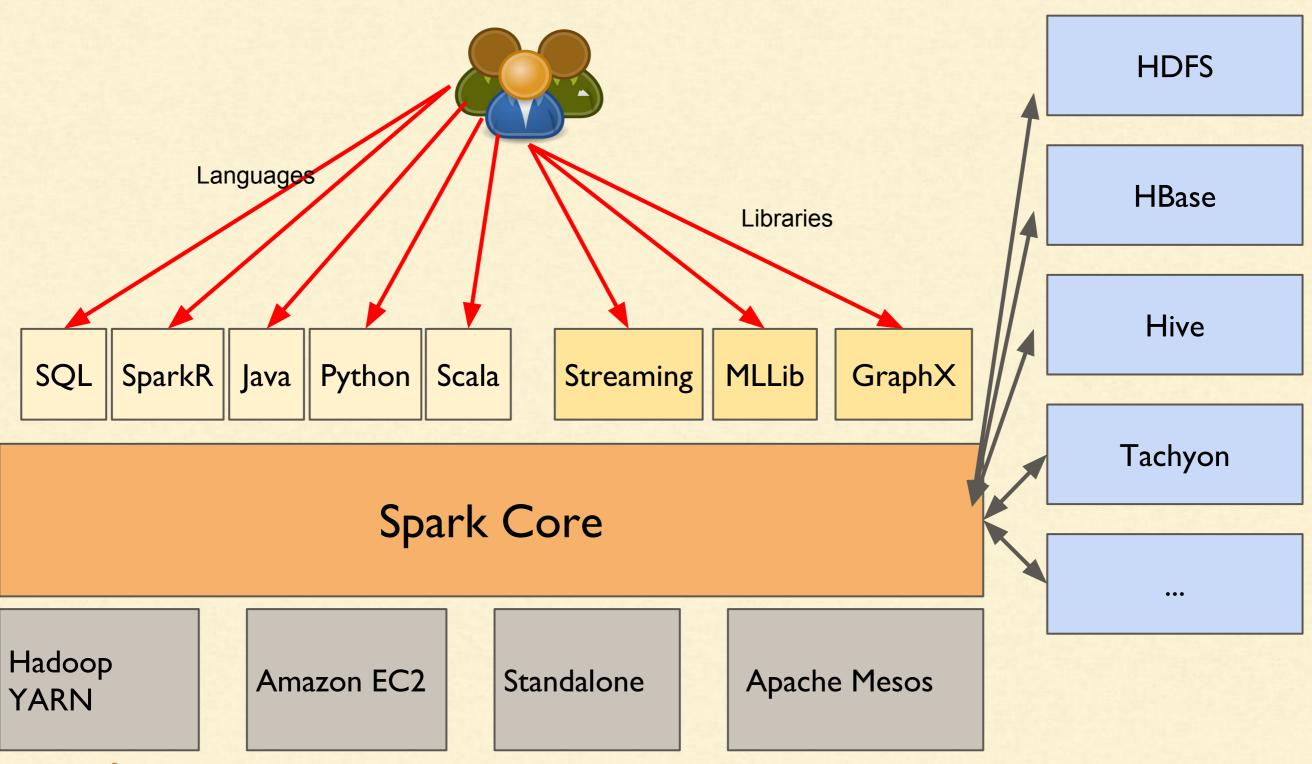
Spark Architecture







Spark Architecture

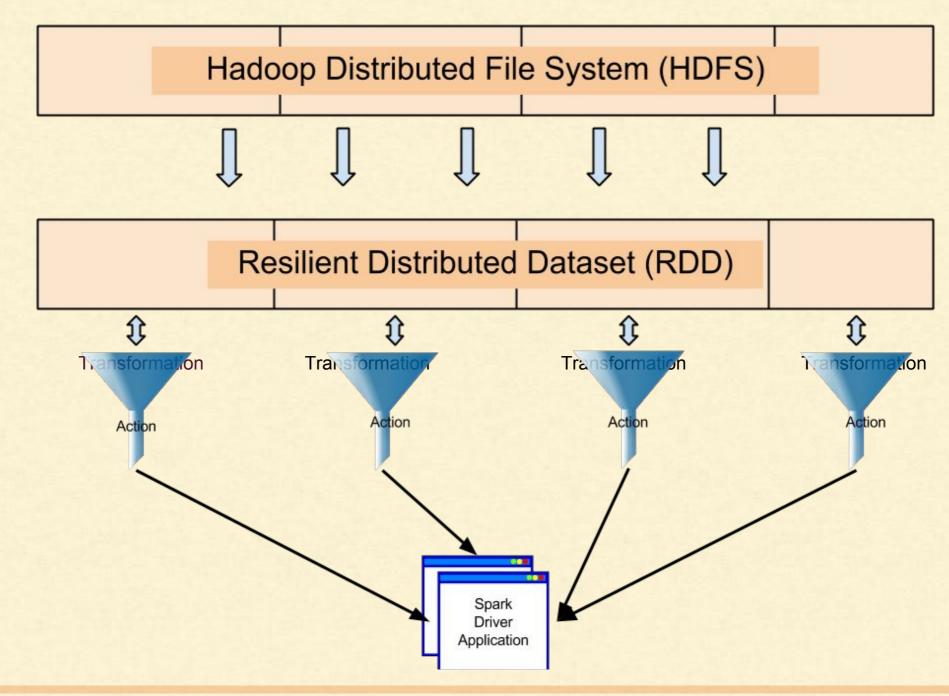






Spark Architecture - Core

RDD is a distributed data set on which either we can run actions or transformations.







Spark SQL

- Hive Compatibility
- Standard Connectivity
 - JDBC / ODBC
- Performance & Scalability

Meta Store HiveQL UDFs SerDes

Spark SQL

Apache Spark







Spark Streaming



Example: Show the sentiment on twitter in realtime.





MLLib - What is Machine Learning?

"Programming Computers to optimize a Performance using Example Data or Past Experience"

- Branch of Artificial Intelligence
- Design and Development of Algorithms
- Computers Evolve Behaviour based on Empirical Data





MLLib - Machine Learning Applications

- Recommend Friends, Dates, Products to end-user.
- Classify content into pre-defined groups.
- Find Similar content based on Object Properties.
- Identify key topics in large Collections of Text.
- Detect Anomalies within given data.
- Ranking Search Results with User Feedback Learning.
- Classifying DNA sequences.
- Sentiment Analysis/ Opinion Mining
- Computer Vision.
- Natural Language Processing,
- BioInformatics.
- Speech and HandWriting Recognition.

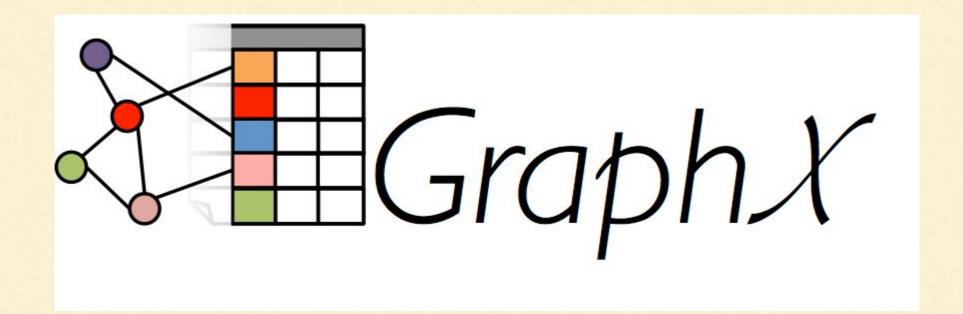


MLLib - Scalable machine learning library

- Ease of Use
 - Usable in Java, Scala and Python.
- Performance
- High-quality algorithms
- High Level APIs for ML Pipelines







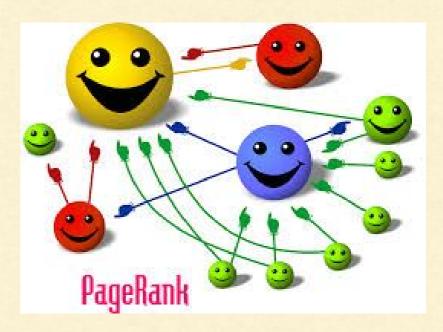
- Flexibility
 - Seamlessly work with both graphs and collections.
- Speed
 - Comparable performance to the fastest specialized graph processing systems.
- Algorithms
 - Choose from a growing library of graph algorithms.
- Community

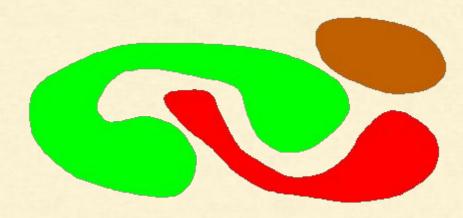




GraphX - Algorithms

- PageRank
- Connected components
- Label propagation
- SVD++
- Strongly connected components
- Triangle count









SparkR - R on Spark

- 1. Provides dataframe like structure
- 2. Lets you import data from R
- 3. Have rich operations such as group by, filter by etc.
- 4. Overcomes the memory limitations of R
- 5. Run SQL Queries on R Dataframe
- 6. SparkR allows using existing R packages





FULL COURSE - Big Data with Spark

www.KnowBigData.com

- 1. Upcoming Sessions
 - 17 Oct, 8:30pm-11:30pm IST, SAT-SUN
- 2.33 hrs 3 hr x II classes
- 3.₹24999 (25% off) (Incl. Taxes) \$399
- 4.Includes CloudLabs + Support + LMS
- 5. Every class is recorded.

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Apache Spark

Thank you.

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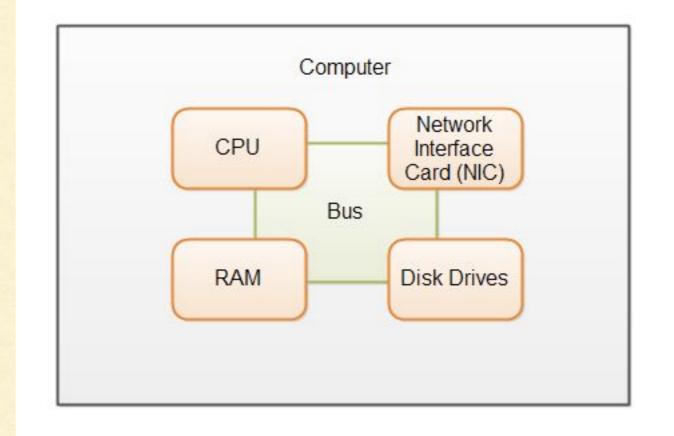
BIG DATA PROBLEM



I. CPU Speed



To process & store data we need





4. Network



2. RAM - Speed & Size





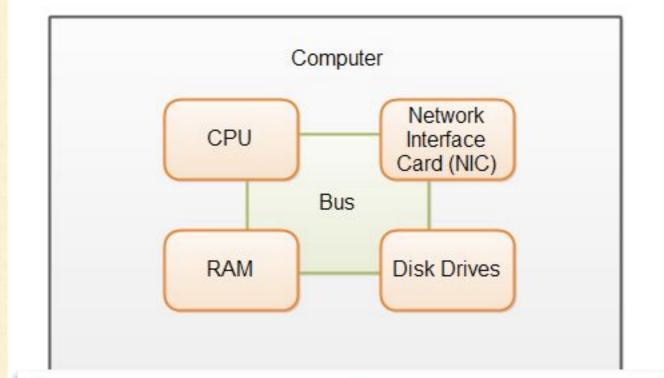
BIG DATA PROBLEM



I. CPU Speed



To process & store data we need



And at least one of these become bottle neck



4. Network



Disk Size + Speed

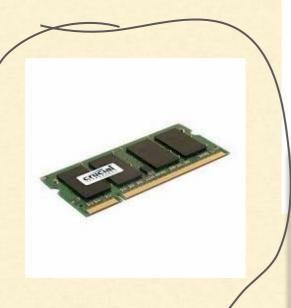




BIG DATA PROBLEM

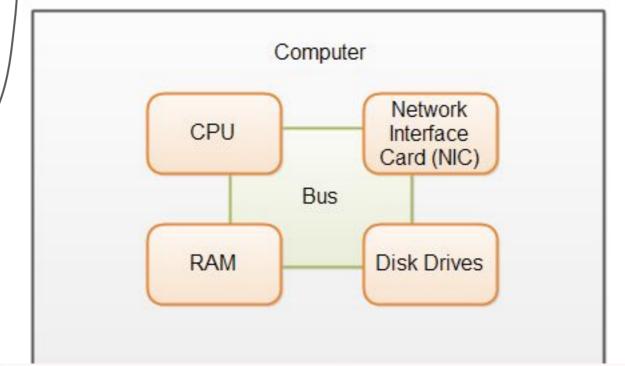


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Disk Size + Speed



