

(For each of the following questions, you will need to run experiments. You may choose the data to use (among the ones available at LSD or you may create/obtain others). However, it is important to notice the results may depend on the data size.)

We have studied and discussed the best algorithm for finding the top K in MapReduce.

- 1. In Spark, we may use the .top(K) action to obtain directly the top K from an RDD. Is it the most efficient way? To test it, you are asked to implement top K "by hand" by using mapPartitions to keep the top K of each partition and then calling top on the resulting RDD, and compare that to simply using top(K). As a baseline, also compare it to doing sortByKey followed by take.
- 2. There is no top action for dataframes, meaning the only way of finding the top K is to sort the data using orderBy and then obtaining the first K. However, a quick Google search seems to indicate that if we do orderBy followed by limit(K), Spark will be smart enough to only find the top K and not sort the whole data set. Is it true?To test it, compare it to orderBy followed by show(K) and to converting it to an RDD and then doing top.

## Report

For the third report, which will make for 30% of your grade for this course, you are asked to write about this activity. You are asked to:

- answer the questions above and explain your study in details: what experiments you designed to answer your questions (including code and what data set you used) and why, your experimental methodology, the obtained results, your conclusions from them.
- Respect a page count limit of 3 and submit your work in .pdf format.
- Work individually and submit your own report (i.e. one report per person).
- As long as not excessive, figures and code snippets may also be added to an appendix.
- Not copy anything from the internet or from colleagues, to not ask for solutions in online forums, and to cite all external sources you use.
- Write in French or English (or Portuguese :).

Grades will be based on:

- quality of the report: readability, clarity, organization, etc;
- scientific rigor applied to the study, including but not limited to experimental methodology;
- correctness of the provided arguments and explanations.

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