

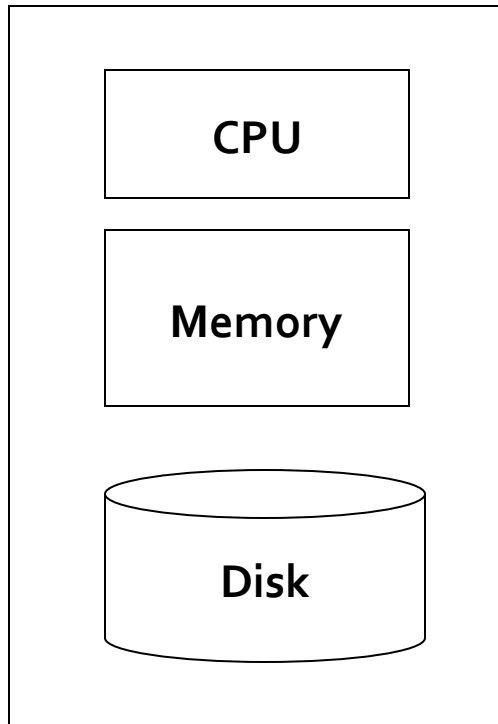
# Map-Reduce

Distributed File System  
Computational Model  
Scheduling and Data Flow  
Refinements

Mining of Massive Datasets  
Leskovec, Rajaraman, and Ullman  
Stanford University



# Single Node Architecture



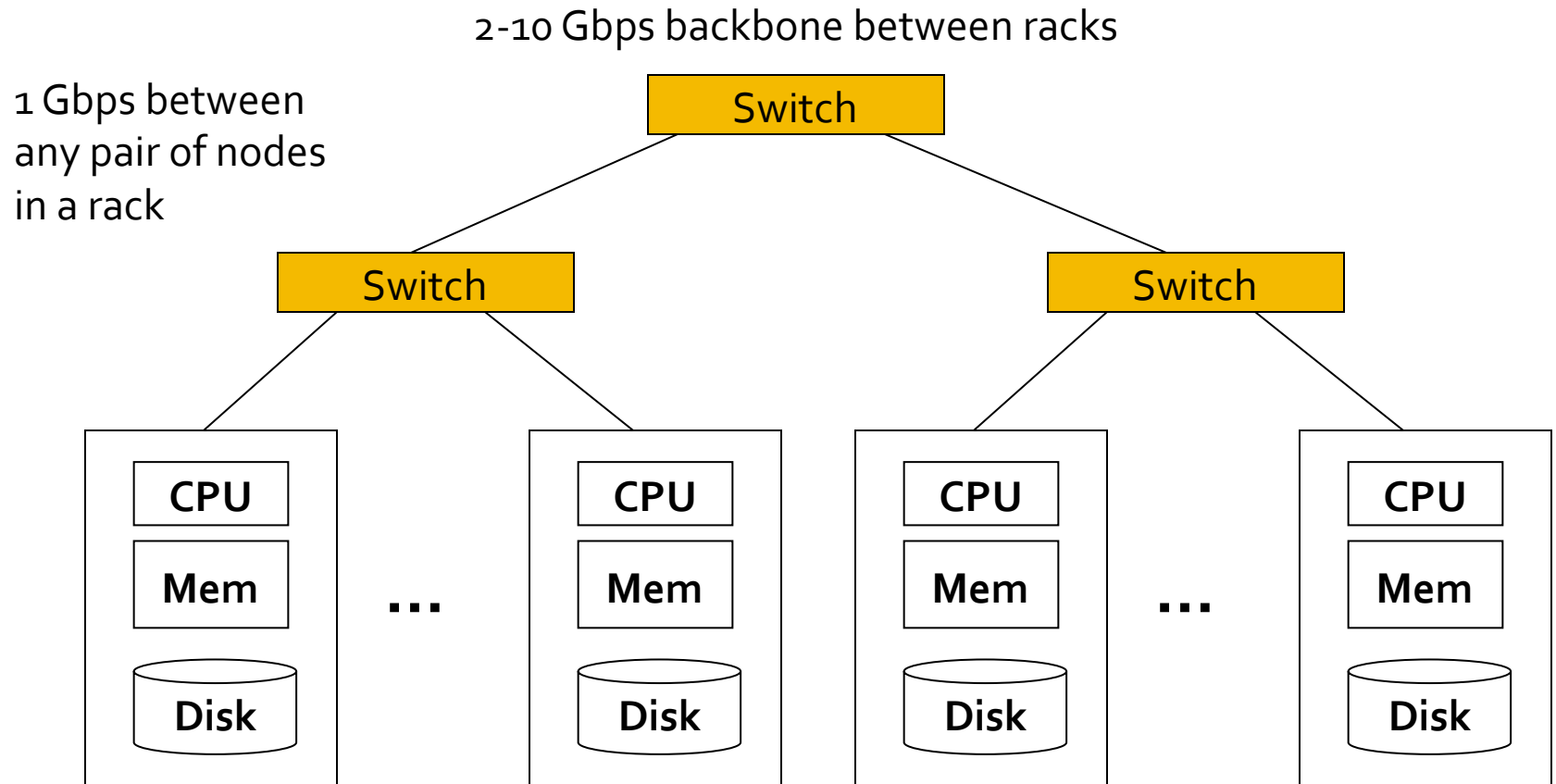
**Machine Learning, Statistics**

**“Classical” Data Mining**

# Motivation: Google Example

- 10 billion web pages
- Average size of webpage = 20KB
- $10 \text{ billion} * 20\text{KB} = 200 \text{ TB}$
- Disk read bandwidth = 50 MB/sec
- Time to read = 4 million seconds = 46+ days
- Even longer to do something useful with the data

# Cluster Architecture



Each rack contains 16-64 commodity Linux nodes

In 2011 it was guestimated that Google had 1M machines, <http://bit.ly/Shh0RO>



# Cluster Computing Challenges (1)

- Node failures
  - A single server can stay up for 3 years (1000 days)
  - 1000 servers in cluster => 1 failure/day
  - 1M servers in cluster => 1000 failures/day
- How to store data persistently and keep it available if nodes can fail?
- How to deal with node failures during a long-running computation?



# Cluster Computing Challenges (2)

- Network bottleneck
  - Network bandwidth = 1 Gbps
  - Moving 10TB takes approximately 1 day
- Distributed programming is hard!
  - Need a simple model that hides most of the complexity

# Map-Reduce

- Map-Reduce addresses the challenges of cluster computing
  - Store data redundantly on multiple nodes for persistence and availability
  - Move computation close to data to minimize data movement
  - Simple programming model to hide the complexity of all this magic



# Redundant Storage Infrastructure

- **Distributed File System**

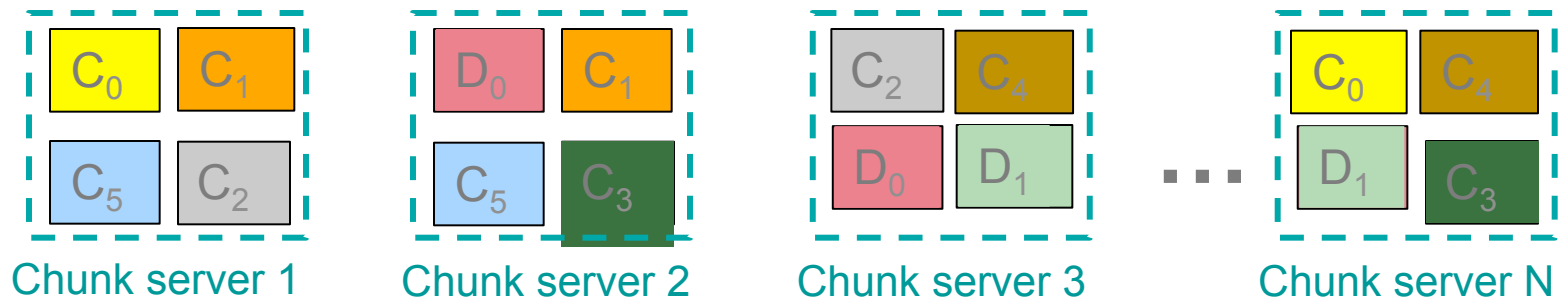
- Provides global file namespace, redundancy, and availability
- E.g., Google GFS; Hadoop HDFS

- **Typical usage pattern**

- Huge files (100s of GB to TB)
- Data is rarely updated in place
- Reads and appends are common

# Distributed File System

- Data kept in “chunks” spread across machines
- Each chunk **replicated** on different machines
  - Ensures persistence and availability



Chunk servers also serve as compute servers

Bring computation to data!

# Distributed File System

## ■ Chunk servers

- File is split into contiguous chunks (16-64MB)
- Each chunk replicated (usually 2x or 3x)
- Try to keep replicas in different racks

## ■ Master node

- a.k.a. Name Node in Hadoop's HDFS
- Stores metadata about where files are stored
- Might be replicated

## ■ Client library for file access

- Talks to master to find chunk servers
- Connects directly to chunk servers to access data