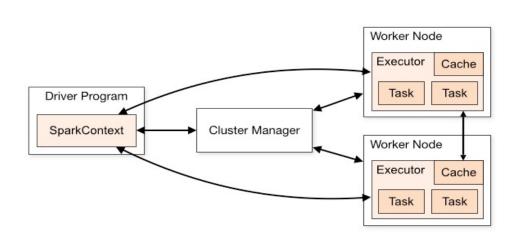
# SPARK CLUSTER OVERVIEW

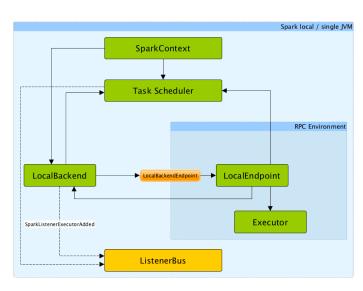
### Spark Execution modes

It is possible to run a spark application using **cluster mode**, **local mode** (pseudo-cluster) or with an **interactive** shell (*pypsark* or *spark-shell*).

#### Cluster mode

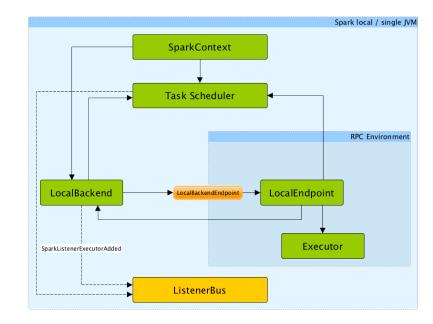


#### Local mode



### Spark Execution – Local mode

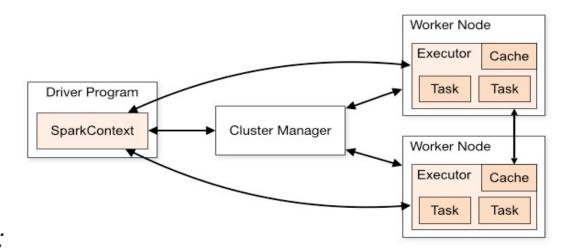
- In this non-distributed single-JVM deployment mode.
- Spark spawns all the execution components - <u>driver</u>, <u>executor</u>, <u>LocalSchedulerBackend</u>, and <u>master</u> in the same single JVM.
- The default parallelism is the number of threads as specified in the <u>master</u> URL.



### Spark Execution – Cluster mode

### Spark Driver:

- separate process to execute user applications
- creates SparkContext to schedule jobs execution and negotiate with cluster manager



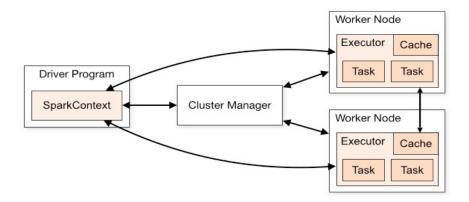
#### Executors:

- Executors run tasks scheduled by the driver
- store computation results in memory, on disk or off-heap
- interact with storage systems
- The executor manages computation as well as storage and caching on each

# Spark Execution – Cluster mode

### Spark Cluster:

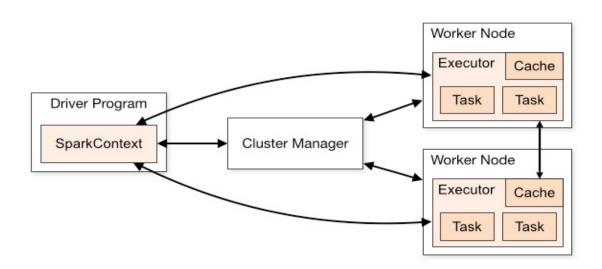
- Mesos
- YARN
- Kubernetes
- Spark Standalone –simplest way to deploy Spark on a private cluster



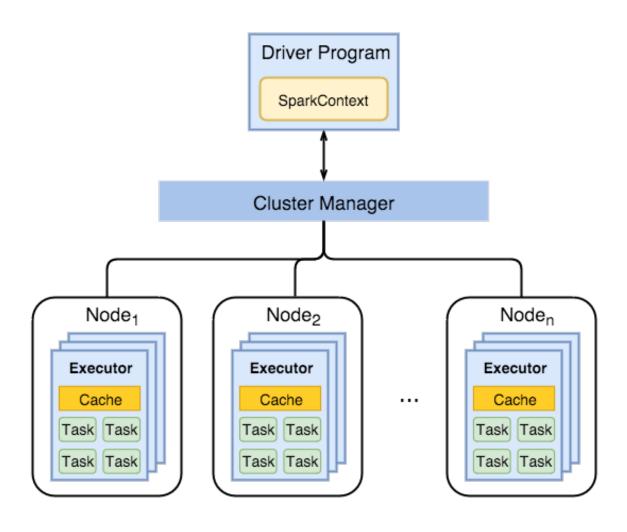
Spark is agnostic to the underlying cluster manager

### Spark Execution – Cluster mode

- The application code is sent from the *driver* to the *executors*, and the executors specify the context and the various *tasks* to be run.
- The driver program must listen for and accept incoming connections from its executors throughout its lifetime.

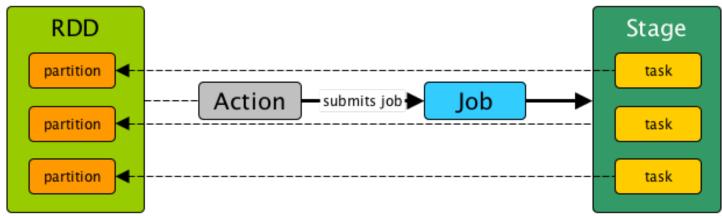


## Spark Execution -- Cluster Mode

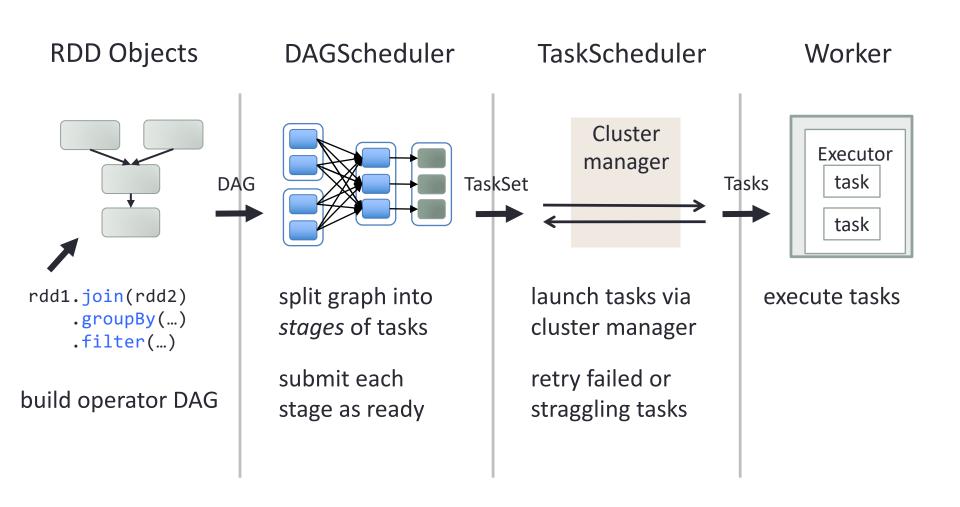


### **Spark Components**

- Task: individual unit of work sent to one executor over a sequences of partitions
- Job : set of tasks executed as a result of an action
- Stage: set of tasks in a job that can be executed in parallel at partition level
- RDD: Parallel dataset with partitions
- DAG: Logical Graph of RDD operations



## Job scheduling



## Spark Application – wordcount.py

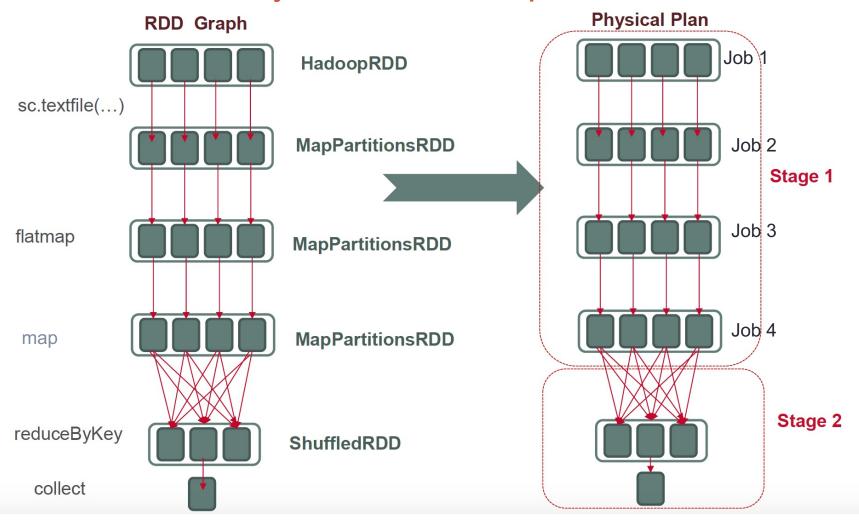
The application that we are going to create is a simple "wordcount":

- Performs a *textFile* operation to read an input file in HDFS
- flatMap operation to split each line into words
- map operation to form (word, 1) pairs
- reduceByKey operation to sum the counts (all the '1') for each word

## Spark Application – wordcount.py

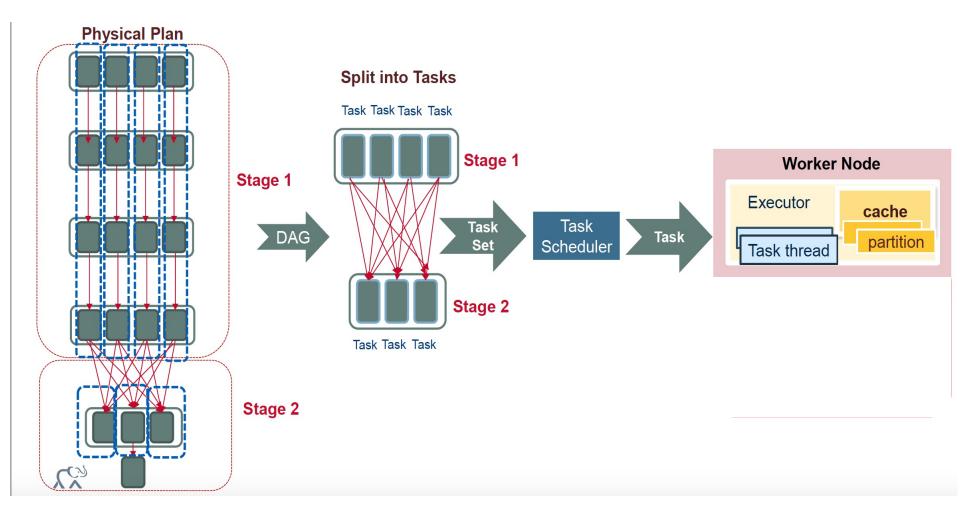
```
import sys
     from pyspark import SparkContext, SparkConf
     if __name__ == "__main__":
          conf = SparkConf().setAppName("Spark Count")
          sc = SparkContext(conf=conf)
          inputFile = sys.argv[1]
          textFile = sc.textFile(inputFile)
          wordCounts = textFile.flatMap(lambda line: line.split()).\
              map(lambda word: (word, 1)).reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a+b)
          output=wordCounts.collect()
          for (word, count) in output:
              print("%s: %i" % (word, count))
                                                          Job4
Job1
                                    Job3
                  Job2
                            t5 + P1 -W1
                                                  _W1
                                                               t13 - P1 -W1
                                                                               Job5
                            t6 P2 -W2
        t2 - P2 -W2
                                             t10 + P2 - W2
                                                               t14 - R2 -W2
                                                                                  t16 -
        t3 - P3 - W3
                            t7 P3 -W3
                                             t11 P3 -W3
                                                               t15 - P3 -W3 collect
                            t8 - P4 -W4
                                             t12 + P4 -W4
  textFile
                  flatmap
                                                        reduceByKey
                                       map
      RDD1
                           RDD2
                                                                                  RDD5
                                                                RDD4
                                           RDD3
```

### RDD DAG -> Physical Execution plan



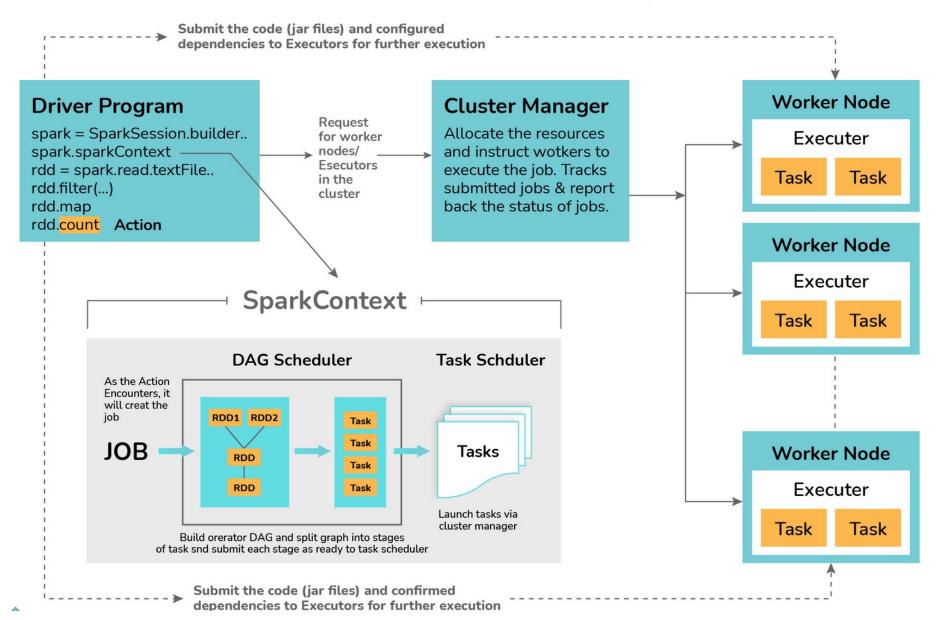
Initial RDDs distributed among 4 partitions. Final RDD distributed among 3 partitions

## Execution plan -> Stages and Tasks



Operations that can run on the same partition are executed in stages

### Internals of Job Execution In Spark



## Running Spark Applications

- Notebooks are great for:
  - developing and testing quickly experiment with the data
  - demos and collaborating with other people
- Spark-submit jobs are more likely to be used in production.

### Running Spark with Jupyter Notebooks

We are going to use Jupyter Notebooks for running our walkthroughs & lab exercises.

First we need to do the following steps:

- Copying all the material necessaire in our accounts in Cirrus
- Starting an interactive session in a node
- Starting a spark cluster (standalone) in that node
- Starting a Jupyter session connected with pyspark

All the information can be found at "Get\_Started\_Notebooks\_Cirrus": https://github.com/EPCCed/prace-spark-for-data-scientists/blob/master/Get\_Started\_Notebooks\_Cirrus.pdf

## Submit job via spark-submit

### spark-submit Syntax

```
spark-submit --option value \
application jar | python file [application arguments]
```

### Check the guide - Submitting Spark Applications:

https://github.com/EPCCed/prace-spark-for-data-scientists/blob/master/Spark Applications/Submitting Spark Applications.pdf

## Submit job via spark-submit

```
$SPARK HOME/bin/spark-submit \
--class <main-class> \
--master <master-url> \
--deploy-mode <deploy-mode> \
--conf \
<application-jar> [arguments] |
<python file >[arguments]
```

### Some spark-submit options

- master Determines how to run the job:
  - spark://r1i2n5:7077
  - local
- driver-memory
  - amount memory available for the driver process.
- executor-memory
  - amount of memory allocated to the executor process
- executor-cores
  - total number of cores allocated to the executor process
- total-executor-cores
  - Total number of cores available for all executors.

Note: https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/submitting-applications.html

### Cirrus

- High-performance computing cluster
- One of the EPSRC Tier-2 National HPC Services.
- 280 nodes: 36 Intel Xeon CPUs, hyper threading,
   256GB
  - Each node has (virtually) 72 cores
- 406 TB of storage- Lustre
- Link: <a href="http://www.cirrus.ac.uk/">http://www.cirrus.ac.uk/</a>

https://cirrus.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user-guide/connecting.html

### Cirrus

Connecting to Cirrus

```
ssh [userID]@login.cirrus.ac.uk
```

- Two types of nodes:
  - Login access to outside network
  - Computing only network between nodes ( no to outside world).
- For cloning the repository -> use the login node
  - git clone <a href="https://github.com/EPCCed/prace-spark-for-data-scientists.git">https://github.com/EPCCed/prace-spark-for-data-scientists.git</a>

https://cirrus.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user-guide/connecting.html

### Running jobs in Cirrus

- PBSPro to schedule jobs
  - Submission script to submit a job a queue
  - Interactive jobs → are also available
    - To submit a request for an interactive job reserving 1 nodes (72 physical cores) for 1 hour you would issue the following qsub command from the command line

```
qsub -IVl select=3:ncpus=36, walltime=05:00:00, place=scatter:excl -A y15 -q $1-j oe
```

- Your session will end:
  - It hits the requested walltime
  - Typing exit command within the session

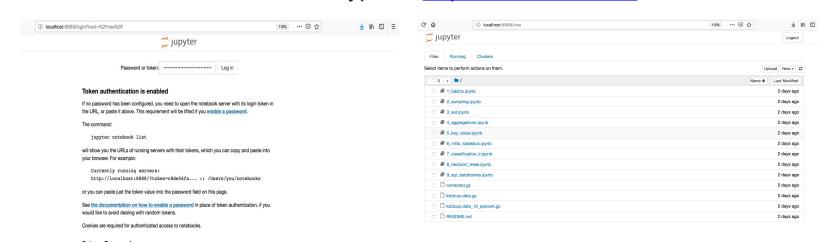
https://cirrus.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user-guide/batch.html#interactive-jobs

### Jupyter notebooks

- Start the jupyter server:

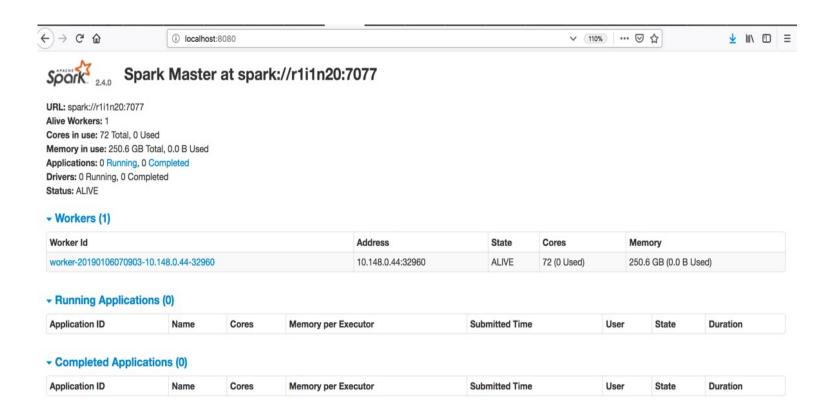
  ./start\_Jupyter\_local.sh <master>→ It will give you a token, like this one:

  http://0.0.0.0:8888/?token=2d5e554b2397355c334b8c3367503b06c4f6f95a26151795
- Open another terminal and type the following command
   >> ssh USER@login.cirrus.ac.uk -L8888:MASTER NODE:8888
   Got to a Web browser and type → <a href="http://localhost:8888">http://localhost:8888</a>



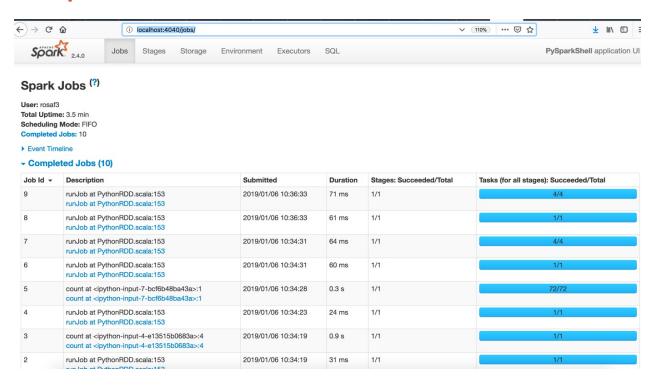
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## Master Spark UI



The spark setup can be monetarised via the <a href="Master's web UI">Master's web UI</a>
>> ssh USER@login.cirrus.ac.uk -L8080:MASTER NODE:8080
Got to a Web browser and type localhost:8080

### **Driver Spark UI**



Every SparkContext launches a web UI (<u>Spark driver's web UI</u>), by default on port 4040, that displays useful information about the application.

ssh **USER**@login.cirrus.ac.uk -L4040:**DRIVER NODE**:4040 web browser → localhost:4040

### Running notebooks in your laptop

- Prerequisites: Anaconda, Python3
- Get Spark from the <u>downloads page</u> of the project website (<a href="https://blog.sicara.com/get-started-pyspark-jupyter-guide-tutorial-ae2fe84f594f">https://blog.sicara.com/get-started-pyspark-jupyter-guide-tutorial-ae2fe84f594f</a>)
- Check if pyspark is properly install → type pyspark in a terminal

- >> git clone <a href="https://github.com/EPCCed/prace-spark-for-data-scientists.git">https://github.com/EPCCed/prace-spark-for-data-scientists.git</a>
- >> cd walkthrough\_examples
- >> export SPARK\_HOME=[INSTALLATION\_PATH]/spark-2.4.0-bin-hadoop2.7/
- >> export PYSPARK\_DRIVER\_PYTHON=jupyter
- >> export PYSPARK\_DRIVER\_PYTHON\_OPTS='notebook'
- >> \$SPARK\_HOME/bin/pyspark