



Как солить косые данные (Data Skew, Salting)

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Telecommunications Dataset



Milano Grid

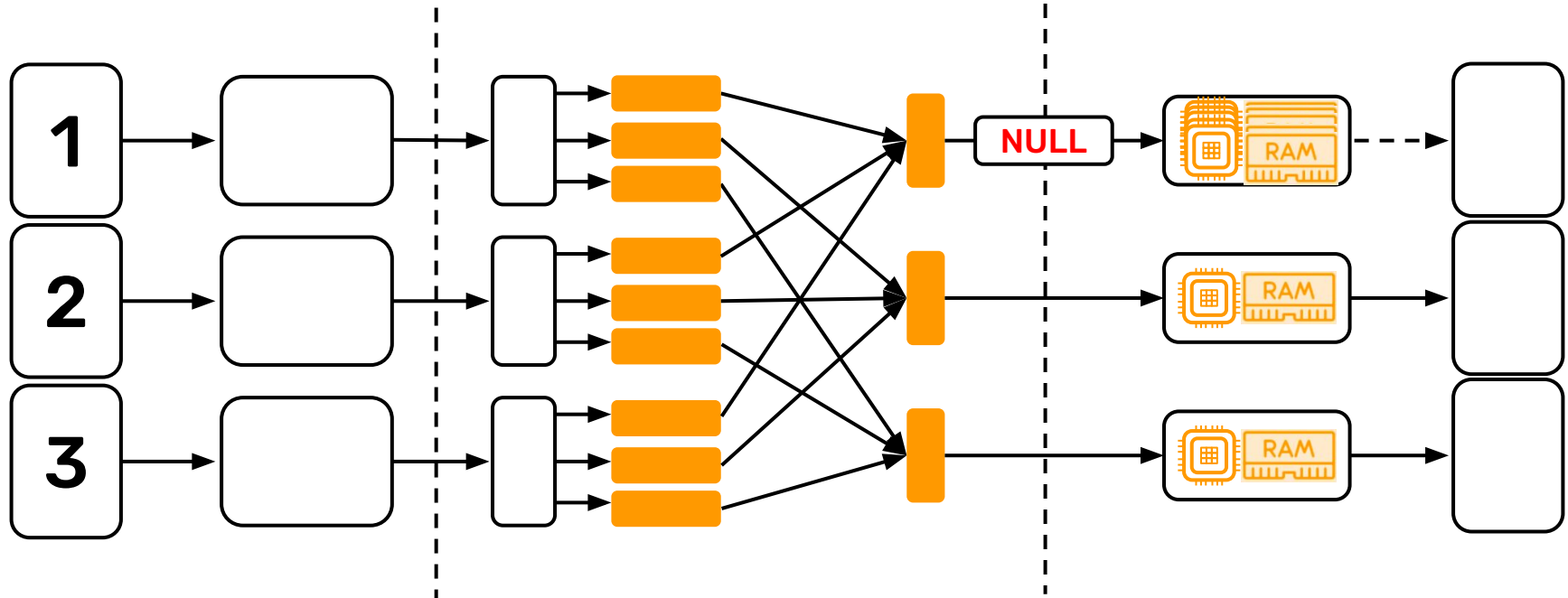
Square ID

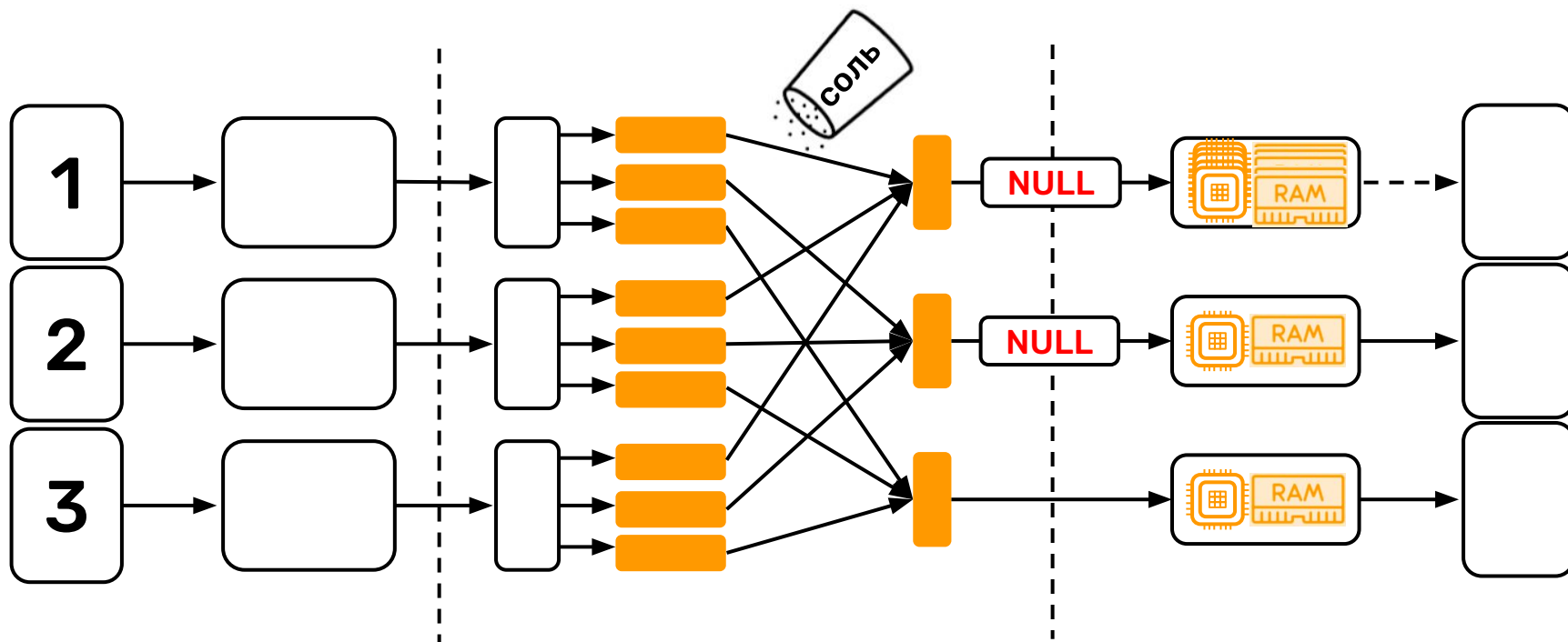
- ▶ Time Interval
- ▶ Country Code
- ▶ SMS-in Activity
- ▶ SMS-out Activity
- ▶ Call-in Activity
- ▶ Call-out Activity
- ▶ Internet Traffic Activity

Schema



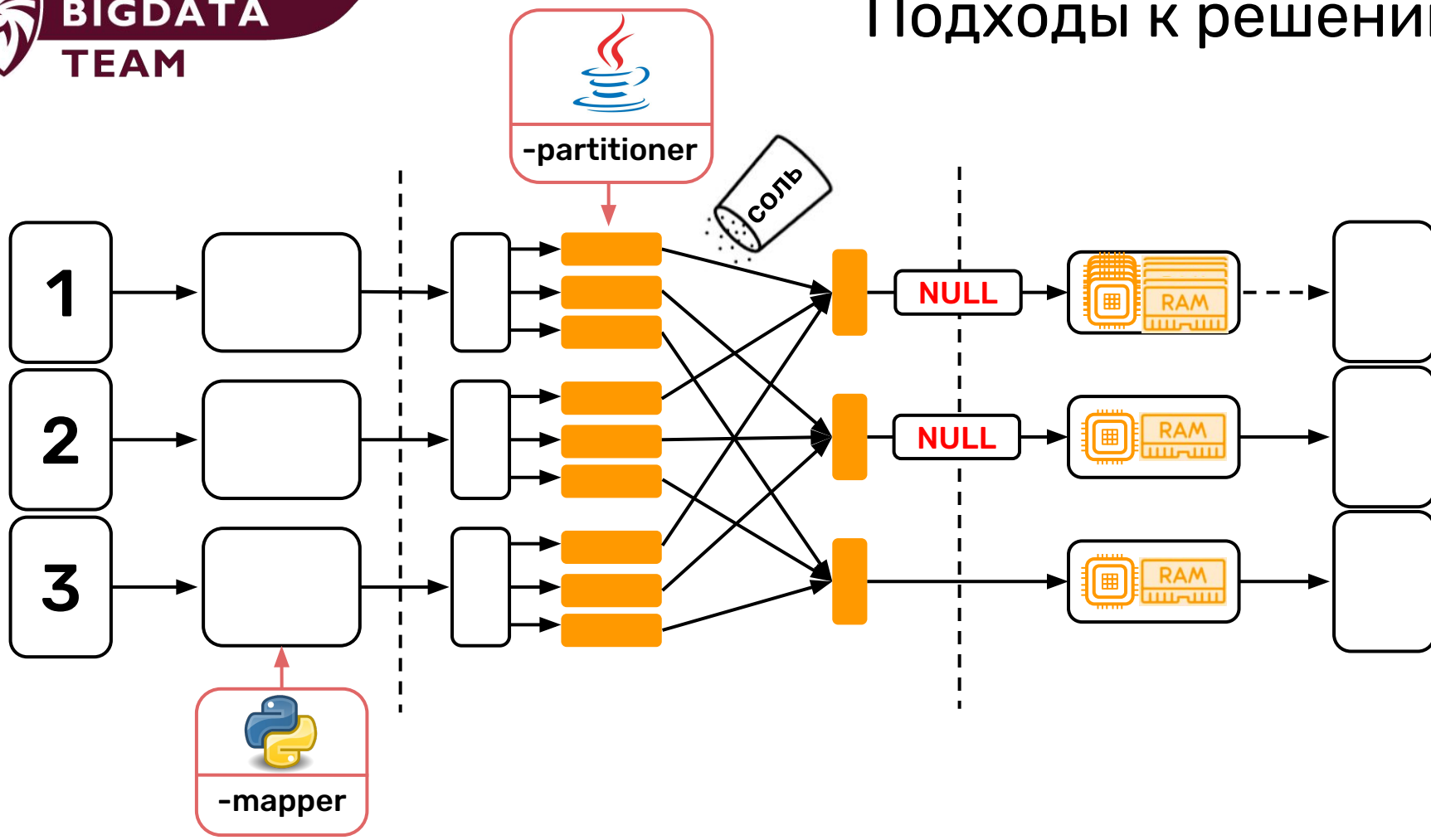
Dataset Skew (Nulls)







Подходы к решению





```
from random import randrange  
grid_id = grid_id or "null_{}".format(randrange(128))
```



```
...  
null_58    40989.56529872355  
null_67    40775.58025775422  
null_76    42430.98650098723  
null_85    41811.88806991089  
null_94    41086.03092382825  
...
```



Вторая стадия соления

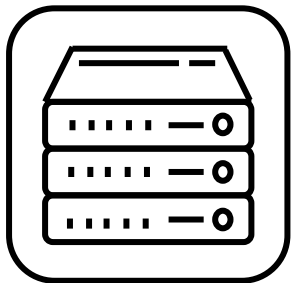
```
...  
null_58      40989.56529872355  
null_67      40775.58025775422  
null_76      42430.98650098723  
null_85      41811.88806991089  
null_94      41086.03092382825  
...
```



```
for line in sys.stdin:  
    key, value = line.rstrip("\n").split("\t", 1)  
    key = "null" if key.startswith("null_") else key  
    print(key, value, sep="\t")
```



```
South      164302.581973124  
null       4145425.004916422  
North      296659.744074992
```

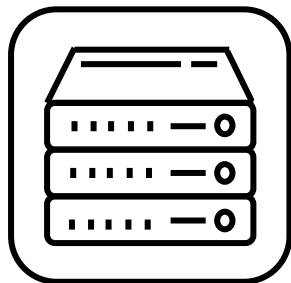
~~1,000 CPU~~
seconds



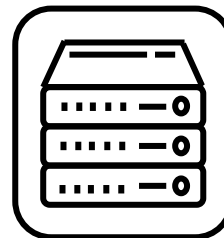
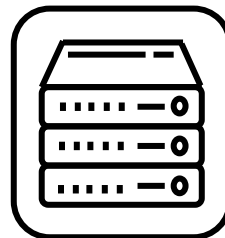
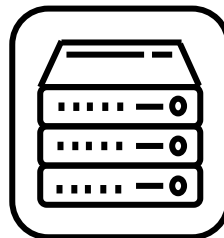
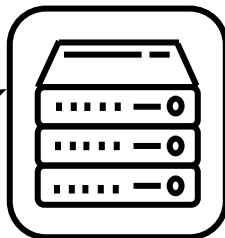
Оценка ускорения

20 CPU секунд
20 CPU секунд

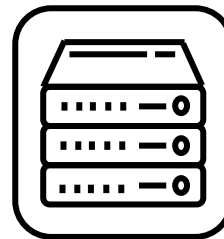
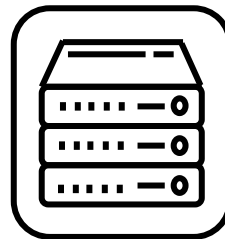
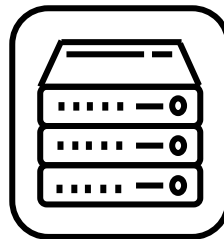
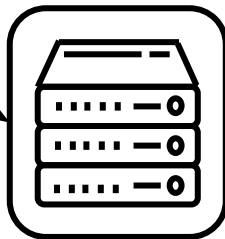
...



~~1,000 CPU
seconds~~

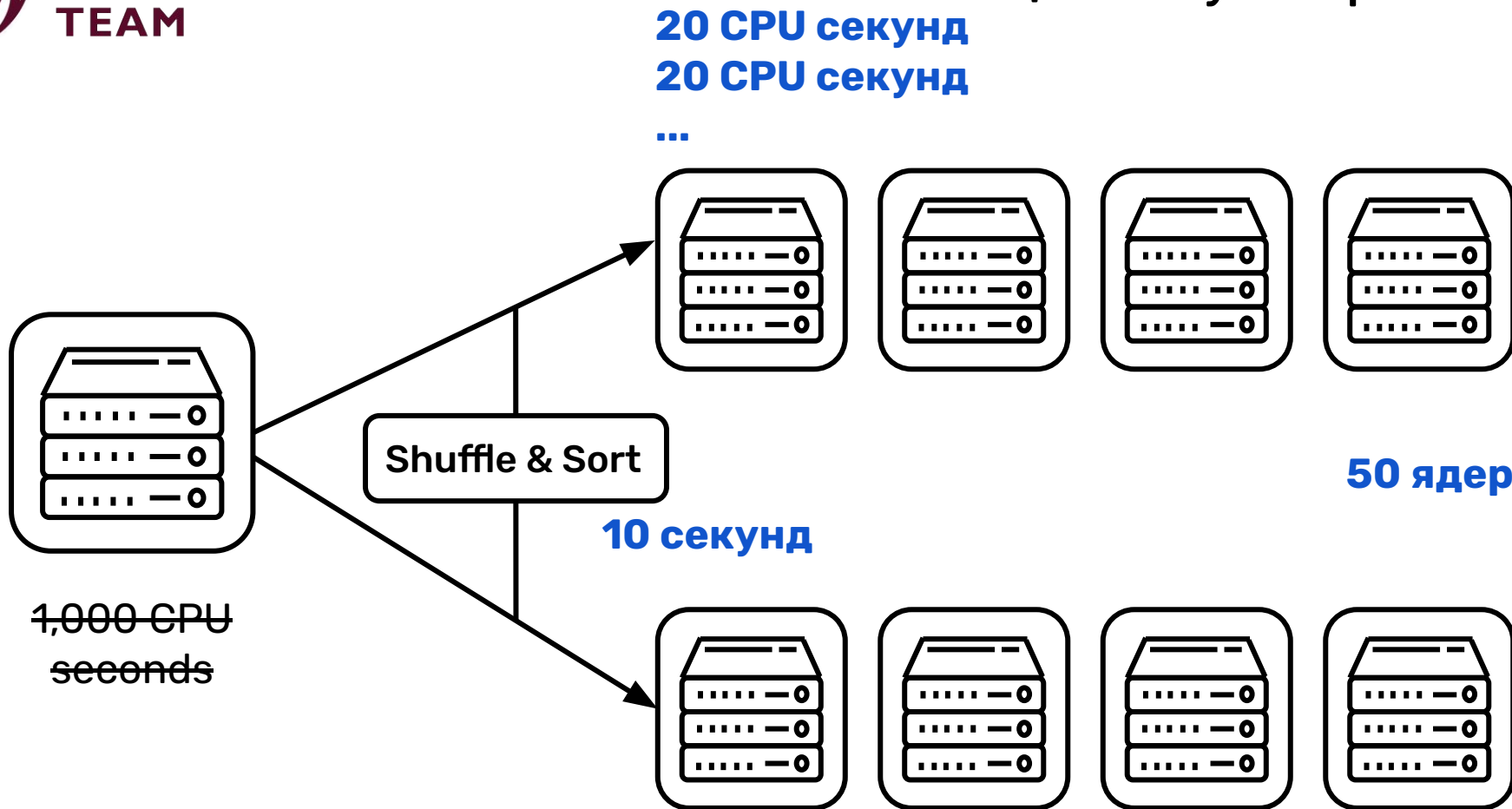


50 ядер





Оценка ускорения

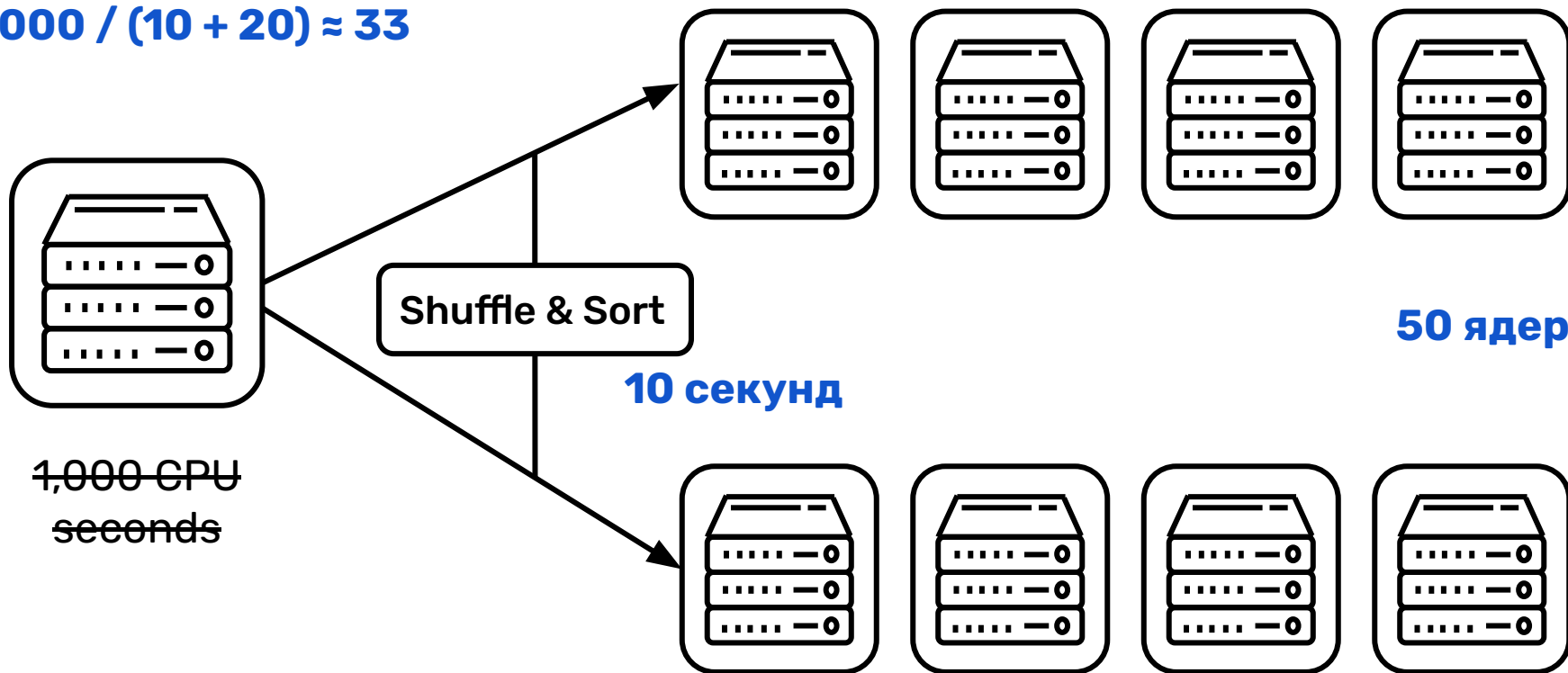




Оценка ускорения

$$1000 / (10 + 20) \approx 33$$

20 CPU секунд
20 CPU секунд
...

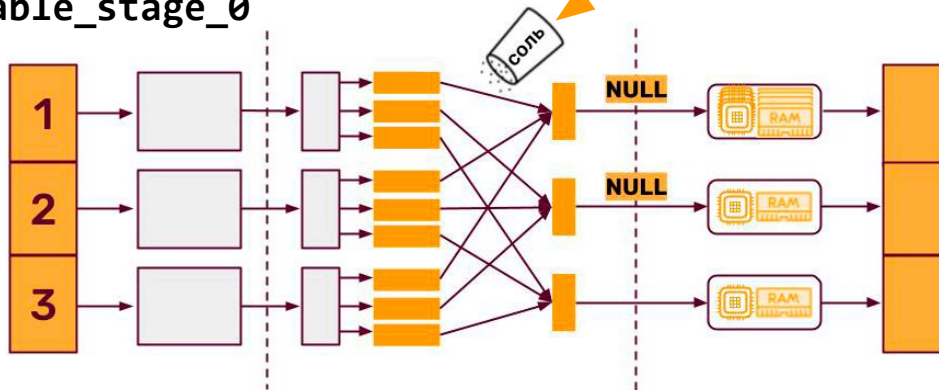




Data Skew в Hive: версия 1



```
SET mapred.reduce.tasks = 128;  
SELECT TRANSFORM(grid_id, ...)   
  USING "./count.sh" AS grid_id, some_stat  
FROM (  
  SELECT *  
  FROM access_log  
  DISTRIBUTE BY (  
    hash(grid_id)  
    + IF(grid_id IS NULL, my_salt_UDF(), 0)  
  )  
  table_stage_0
```





Data Skew в Hive: версия 1



```
FROM (  
    SELECT *  
    FROM access_log  
    DISTRIBUTE BY (  
        hash(user_id)  
        + IF(user_id IS NULL, my_salt_UDF(), 0)  
    )  
    ) table_stage_0
```

пример

```
SELECT CONCAT("none-", SUBSTR(  
    reflect("java.util.UUID", "randomUUID"), 0, 8))  
FROM some_table ...;
```

...

none-0a1a15ac

none-29e78368

none-3daa8e36

...



```
CREATE TABLE skewed_access_log (  
    ip STRING,  
    ...  
    request_date STRING,  
    user_id STRING,  
    ...  
)  
PARTITIONED BY (request_date STRING)  
SKEWED BY (user_id) ON ("unknown", "1")  
...
```



```
CREATE TABLE skewed_access_log (  
    ip STRING,  
    ...  
    user_id STRING,  
    ...  
)  
SKEWED BY (user_id) ON ("unknown", "1")  
STORED AS DIRECTORIES  
...
```




```
CREATE TABLE skewed_access_log (  
    ip STRING,  
    ...  
    user_id STRING,  
    ...  
)  
SKewed BY (user_id) ON ("unknown", "1")  
STORED AS DIRECTORIES  
...
```

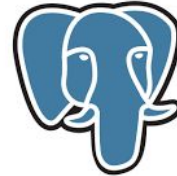
```
hdfs:///path/to/skewed_access_logs/  
- user_id = unknown ←  
- user_id = 1 ←  
- HIVE_DEFAULT_LIST_BUCKETING_DIR_NAME
```



schema-on-read



schema-on-write



PostgreSQL





List Bucketing (on-write)

```
SET hive.mapred.supports.subdirectories=true;
```


```
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE skewed_access_log  
SELECT ...  
FROM apache_log_raw;
```

hdfs:///path/to/skewed_access_logs/

- user_id=unknown
- user_id=1
- HIVE_DEFAULT_LIST_BUCKETING_DIR_NAME



- ▶ v.2 – ручной труд (см. MapReduce)

**BIGDATA
TEAM**

Advanced Spark

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На этом занятии

- Партиционирование
- Планы выполнения задач
- Оптимизация соединений и группировок
- Управление схемой данных
- Оптимизатор запросов Catalyst

Партиционирование

RDD и DF являются представляют собой классы, описывающие распределенные коллекции данных. Они (коллекции) разбиты на крупные блоки, которые называются партициями. В графе вычисления, который называется в Spark DAG (Direct Acyclic Graph), есть три основных компонента - `job`, `stage`, `task`.

`job` представляет собой весь граф целиком, от момента создания DF, до применения `action` к нему. Состоит из одной или более `stage`. Когда возникает необходимость сделать `shuffle` данных, Spark создает новый `stage`. Каждый `stage` состоит из большого количества `task`. `task` это базовая операция над данными. Одновременно Spark выполняет `N task`, которые обрабатывают `N` партиций, где `N` - это суммарное число доступных потоков на всех воркерах.



The man is sitting at a desk with a white laptop that has a 'coursera' sticker and a 'BIGDATA TEAM' logo. He is wearing a dark t-shirt and has a microphone in front of him. He is looking directly at the camera and appears to be speaking.



- ▶ v.2 – ручной труд (см. MapReduce)
- ▶ v.3 – см.

<https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-performance-tuning.html#optimizing-skew-join>

Optimizing Skew Join

Data skew can severely downgrade the performance of join queries. This feature dynamically handles skew in sort-merge join by splitting (and replicating if needed) skewed tasks into roughly evenly sized tasks. It takes effect when both `spark.sql.adaptive.enabled` and `spark.sql.adaptive.skewJoin.enabled` configurations are enabled.

Property Name	Default	Meaning	Since Version
<code>spark.sql.adaptive.skewJoin.enabled</code>	true	When true and <code>spark.sql.adaptive.enabled</code> is true, Spark dynamically handles skew in sort-merge join by splitting (and replicating if needed) skewed partitions.	3.0.0
<code>spark.sql.adaptive.skewJoin.skewedPartitionFactor</code>	10	A partition is considered as skewed if its size is larger than this factor multiplying the median partition size and also larger than <code>spark.sql.adaptive.skewJoin.skewedPartitionThresholdInBytes</code> .	3.0.0