

Using Apache Spark for generating ElasticSearch indices offline

Apache: Big Data Europe 2016

Who am I

Software engineer in database systems team

Responsible for collecting, moving and providing access to data



Context





Apache Kafka



Apache Hive/Impala



ElasticSearch



Agenda

Approaches we tried and why they failed

Solution used, Spark + ES

Benchmark, summary and possible improvements



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Indexing data to live cluster

Failed because of

Slowed search and near real-time (NRT) import

Reduce ingestion speed - too slow



Spark job with Lucene library

Approach

- Generate indices with Lucene and "import" them to ES
- Indexing with Lucene is fast, hundreds of GB/hour

Failed because of

- ES types in Lucene
- ES translog and checksum



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Goal

Offload ES cluster and generate indices on Spark cluster

We want indices to be "ready to use"

When appropriate copy them to ES



Spark + local ES

Based on https://github.com/MyPureCloud/elasticsearch-

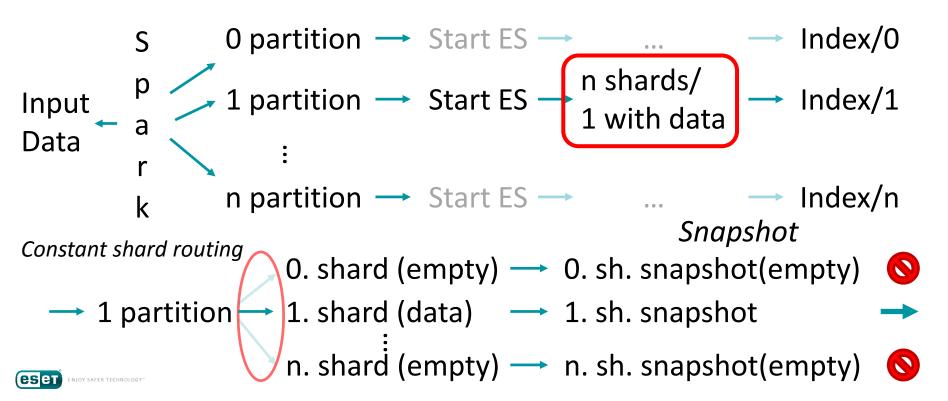
lambda

Similar approach to Cloudera Solr MapReduceIndexerTool

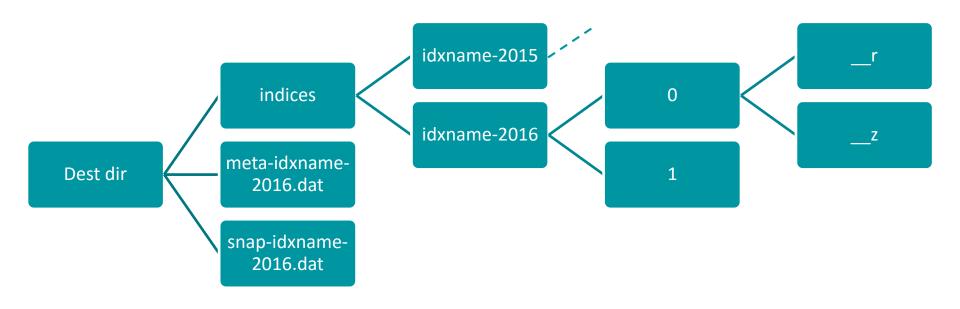


How do we generate indices offline

HDFS repository



HDFS snapshot repository layout



Creating local ES node

```
val nodeSettings: Settings = Settings.builder
  .put("http.enabled", false) 

HTTP unnecessary, use transport interface
  .put("processors", 1)
  .put("index.merge.scheduler.max_thread_count", 1)
  .build
                                     Only JVM local node discovery
val node: Node =
  nodeBuilder().settings(nodeSettings).local(true).node()
node.start
val client: Client = node.client
client.admin.indices. ... .setSource(mapping).get
```

Same json mapping as Index API (http)



RDD export like saveAsTextFile

```
rddToIndex
.repartition(config.numShards)
.saveToESSnapshot(
    config....
```



We use implicit conversions

```
implicit class
                              Input RDD type bound
   DBSysSparkRDDFunctions
     [T <: Map[String,Object]] //Row</pre>
       (val rdd: RDD[T]) extends AnyVal
def saveToESSnapshot(config:String,...):Unit = {
 rdd.sparkContext.runJob(rdd,esWriter.processPartition _)
                              Indexing method
```



Useful ES commands

Create HDFS snapshot repository:

```
curl -s -XPUT 'localhost:9200/_snapshot/<Repo name>' -d '{
    "type": "hdfs",
    "settings": {
        "uri": "hdfs://namenode:8020/",
        "path": "/user/<username>/<Snapshot repo hdfs path>",
        "load_defaults": "false"
    }
}'
```



Useful ES commands

Start restore process:

```
curl -XPOST 'localhost:9200/_snapshot/<Repo name>/<snapshot name>/_restore'
```

Monitor restore progress:

```
curl -s -XGET 'localhost:9200/_cat/recovery?v' |
  awk '{print $1 " " $11}' |
  fgrep -v " 0.0%" |
  fgrep -v "100.0%"
```



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ES cluster configuration

Property	Value
Number of nodes	24
ES heap size	29GB
CPUs	8 (/proc/cpuinfo)
HDD	2x3.5TB / node
No. of indices	130
No. of shards	~3900
Data size	16 TB
No. of docs	> 60 billion
Indexing speed (what we can handle)	~1000 docs/s



Offline indexing environment

Property	Value
Input size	135GB compr. parquet
Number of docs	470M
CPUs (indexing)	15 spark workers
Memory	4GB /worker
Output index layout	20 string fields, 15 part.
Job duration	~3.5h
Restore duration	~20m
Duration total	~4h
Indexing speed	>30k docs/s



Future work

Shard routing

Indexing on local FS, use directly HDFS

Speed up indexing

Use for stream indexing



Summary

- Hard to directly compare RT with our offline approach
- What we wanted was to make historical data available for users, without influencing production systems

https://github.com/andybab/OfflineESIndexGenerator





Thank you Questions?

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