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Introduction to Spark Performance Optimization

Project Overview

- Environment: Spark on EMR Cluster
- Input: 100G CSV; Output: 5B rows in Redshift, ~10T storage
- Functionality: Calculate history & daily inventory and other metrics
- Challenge:
 - Calculated metrics take sequential computation each day
 - Calculation based on big-sized Item Level tables
- Legacy Implementation:
 - Multiple table join
 - Fulfill and expand raw data as

No. of Location * No. of Item * No. of Date * No. of Metrics

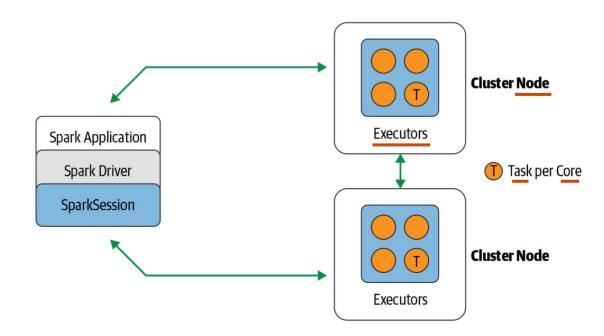
Refactored design

| Index | Legacy code | Refactored design | Benefits |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| data size/shuffle key | >>129416i * 365d * 27m * 200l | 129416i * 28d * 27m | >24000x |
| I/O | 500T | 10T | 50x |
| exec time | 8 hours | 6 hours | 1.2x |
| total cost (USD/month) | 350k | 10k | 35x |

| Legacy code | Refactored design | Benefits |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 8 EMR Notebooks | Packaged Spark app with CICD and tests | Automation and collaboration |
| Default Spark properties | Fine-tuned Spark properties | Reduced cost |
| Excessive IO and checkpoints | End to end script with reusable components | Development velocity |
| Monolithic CSV as input | Partitioned CSV as input | Parallelism and scalability |
| Mysterious code, redundant logic | Refactored code and logic | Code efficiency |

Spark performance tuning and optimization

Spark properties and Spark application architecture

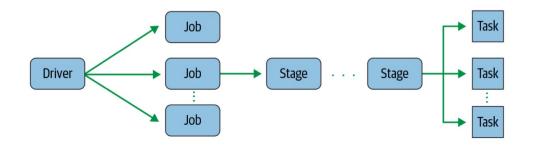


Learning Spark - Lightning-Fast Data Analytics, 2nd Edition, page 50

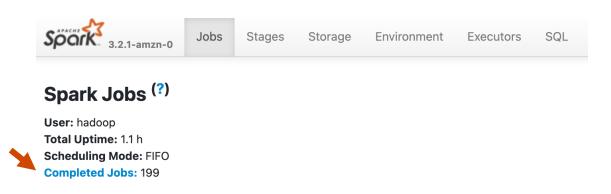
- Default Spark properties
- EMR default Spark properties
- Best practices for successfully managing memory for Apache Spark applications on Amazon EMR
 - EMR memory calculation helper program

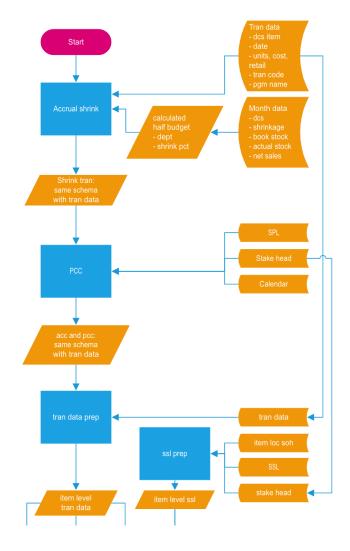
Spark performance tuning and optimization Spark UI: Jobs

Mind the usage of Spark actions and thus the number of jobs



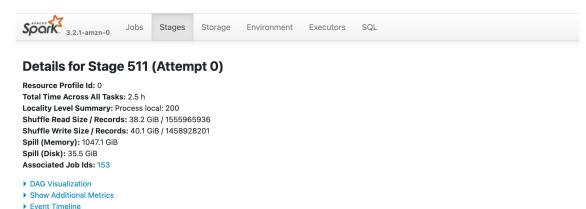
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Spark performance tuning and optimization Spark UI: Stage and Task

- Take shuffle action as little as possible. E.g., Broadcast Join
- spark.sql.autoBroadcastJoinThreshold
- Shuffle data as few as possible
- E.g., The order of joins
- The number of tasks: shouldn't < or >> max tasks in parallel
- To adjust the number of tasks:
- Coalesce / Repartition
- spark.sql.shuffle.partitions
- spark.sql.adaptive.coalescePartitions.parallelismFirst
- The running time of tasks: should be balanced
- To rebalance skewed partitions: repartition (max tasks in parallel)
- GC, Memory spill
- To manage memory:
- Adjust partition size
- spark.executor.memory
- df.unpersist()



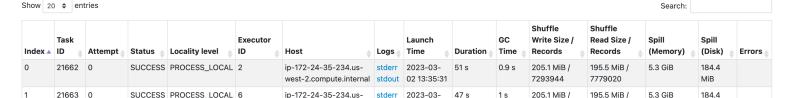
Summary Metrics for 200 Completed Tasks

| Metric | Min | 25th percentile | Median | 75th percentile | Max |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Duration | 20 s | 42 s | 45 s | 48 s | 1.1 min |
| GC Time | 0.0 ms | 0.1 s | 0.3 s | 0.7 s | 2 s |
| Spill (memory) | 0.0 B | 5.3 GiB | 5.3 GiB | 5.3 GiB | 6.4 GiB |
| Spill (disk) | 0.0 B | 184.3 MiB | 184.4 MiB | 184.5 MiB | 325.3 MiB |
| Shuffle Read Size / Records | 195.3 MiB / 7772955 | 195.5 MiB / 7777916 | 195.5 MiB / 7779894 | 195.6 MiB / 7781707 | 195.7 MiB / 7787165 |
| Shuffle Write Size / Records | 205 MiB / 7289074 | 205.1 MiB / 7292929 | 205.1 MiB / 7294761 | 205.2 MiB / 7296306 | 225.9 MiB / 7300972 |

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

Aggregated Merics by Executor

Tasks (200)

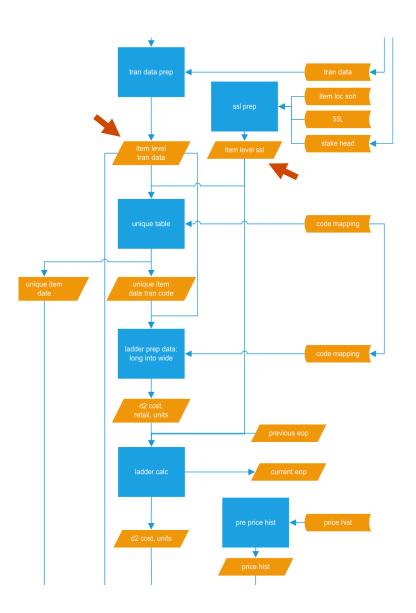


Spark performance tuning and optimization

Code-level design choices

- I/O Parallelization
 - Use parquet. Partition size: ~ tens of MB
 - EMR cluster IP = Number of nodes + 1
- Filter as early as possible
- Use API; avoid UDF
- Cache

```
joined_df = df1.join(df2, 'join_key', 'left')
# joined_df.cache()
# joined_df.count()
new_df_1 = joined_df.withColumn('new_column_1', F.lit(1))
new_df_2 = joined_df.withColumn('new_column_2', F.lit(2))
new_df_1.count(), new_df_2.count()
```



Optimization checklist

- Designing stage
 - Partition IO; adopt parquet if possible
 - Streamline code logic: transformations and actions
 - Calculate Spark properties based on estimated workload
- Building stage
 - Filter as early as possible
 - Shuffle as few as possible
 - Use API; avoid UDF
 - Cache if needed
- Testing stage
 - Fine-tune Spark properties
 - The number of tasks: shouldn't < or >> max tasks in parallel
 - The size of partitions: ~ tens of MB output partition
 - The running time of tasks: should be balanced
 - Look for GC or memory spill
- Other optimization techniques such as AQE, Bucketing, Checkpoint

Introduction to Spark Performance Optimization

References

Spark - The Definitive Guide, Chapter 19: Performance Tuning Learning Spark - Lightning-Fast Data Analytics, Chapter 7: Optimizing and Tuning Spark Applications