

Spark on AWS


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galvanize



- **Understand spark architecture and ways to deploy a spark cluster**
- **Deploy a spark cluster on AWS and use this for machine learning**
- **Monitor your spark cluster through remote UI**


Why is spark faster than Hadoop MapReduce? 

What are the advantages to using spark DataFrames over RDDs? Are there any reasons you would want to use an RDD instead? 

Describe the procedure for implementing a udf in pyspark 

What does it mean to partition your data in spark? Why is this a good idea? 

Describe the KMeans algorithm in 2-3 sentences

What does TF-IDF stand for? Why do we use this over a simple term frequency matrix? 

Major Spark Components

Component	Defines	Concept	Use Case
Spark	RDD	Record Sequences	Batch Processing
Spark SQL	DataFrame	Record Sequences with Schema	SQL queries on data
Spark Streaming	DStream	Micro-Batches	Near-Realtime Processing
MLlib	ML Dataset	Transformer Pipelines	ML Algorithms
GraphX	Edge/Vertex RDD	Graphs	Graph Algorithms
SparkR	DataFrame	Spark from R	Scale up R

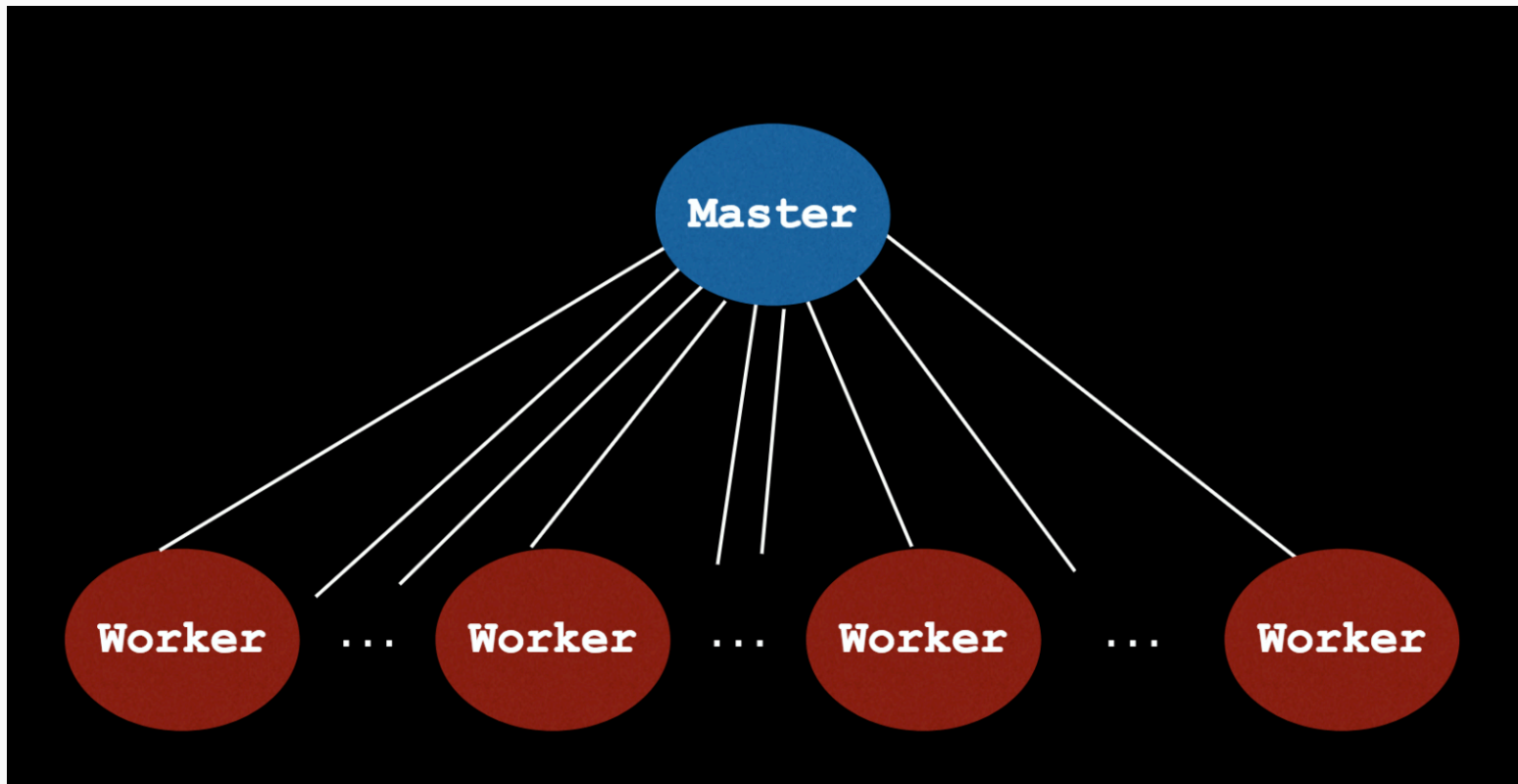
Deployment	Scenario	Use Case
Local	Single machine	For testing or small datasets
Spark Standalone	Cluster	Spark-dedicated cluster
YARN	Cluster	Shared cluster with HDFS, Map-Reduce, Hive
Mesos	Cluster	Shared cluster with web servers, YARN
EC2	Cluster	Cloud-based cluster, uses Spark Standalone

- YARN is the most popular configuration in production environments.
- YARN is used for on-prem while Spark Standalone is used for cloud hosting.
- Spark Standalone is good for demo, proof-of-concept, or testing.
- Spark Standalone is also used on EC2 for cloud-based clusters.

Is there an advantage to using spark on a local machine (to do some process, as opposed to doing the process in native python, e.g.)?

What are some disadvantages to using spark with small datasets? 

Create a cluster on amazon EMR with a Hadoop file system, using YARN



- Launch
 - Start a new cluster with specified settings
- Terminate
 - Permanently stops the cluster. You will not be charged for any further compute or storage, and you will not be able to use this cluster again
- Stop
 - Stops the cluster without terminating.
 - Quicker to restart than to launch a new one.
 - You will be charged for storage for a stopped cluster (much less than compute time, though)
- Restart
 - Restart a stopped cluster.

You'll need to choose number of cores and allocate memory to driver and executors

Driver is the master node, executors are workers/slaves. General rule of thumb is that they should have the same amount of memory.

If you don't select enough cores, your job will be slow. If you don't select enough memory, your JVM will crash. (Note: the `.toPandas()` function is exceptionally memory intensive. Use sparingly!)

View metrics through the UI to find out:

- How many worker nodes do I have?
- How many executors do I have?
- How many partitions is my data split into?
- Why is it taking so long?

The application UI serves up metrics through a web UI on port 4040 on the machine your driver is running on.

Try it now: <http://localhost:4040>.

Live demo

Live demo....

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Questions?

Warning: this assignment is a little long! The first part involves you setting up your own spark cluster on AWS using several different methods, will need to follow the directions exactly for this to work. Afterwards, you will use spark ML to do some machine learning on a dataset.

*NOTE - I have made some changes to this repo to update to the latest version of spark. There are minor so you don't necessarily need to re-download, but you should view branch spark-2.2 on the web to see the updates