

Glossary

Spark

APIs

RDD Immutable distributed collection of objects with lineage dependency (i.e., how the RDD is constructed), partitioned across nodes in the cluster that can be operated in parallel.

- The RDD API is not structured.
- Computation expressed in high-level structured APIs (Dataframe and Dataset) => low-level optimized RDD operations => Scala bytecode for executors' JVMs.

Row A generic untyped JVM object type in Spark, holding a collection of different types of fields that can be accessed using an index.

DataFrame A structured collection of generic objects `Dataset[Row]` (untyped).

- A DataFrame is an untyped view of Dataset.
- Python and R only support the untyped DataFrame API.
- Can let Spark infer schema.

Dataset A structured collection of strongly-typed JVM objects, dictated by a case class you define in Scala or a class in Java.

- Only supported in Scala and Java.
- Schema must be supplied.
- Dataset and Dataframe are unified as structured APIs in Spark 2.

As stated earlier in this chapter, **Spark 2.0 unified the DataFrame and Dataset APIs as Structured APIs with similar interfaces so that developers would only have to learn a single set of APIs. Datasets take on two characteristics: *typed* and *untyped* APIs**, as shown in **Figure 3-1**.

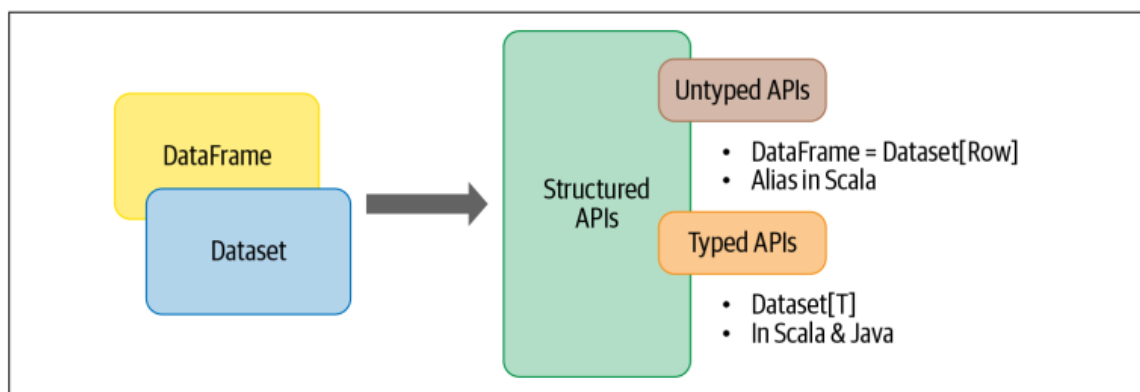


Figure 3-1. Structured APIs in Apache Spark

- If you want errors caught during compilation rather than at runtime, choose the appropriate API as depicted in **Figure 3-2**.

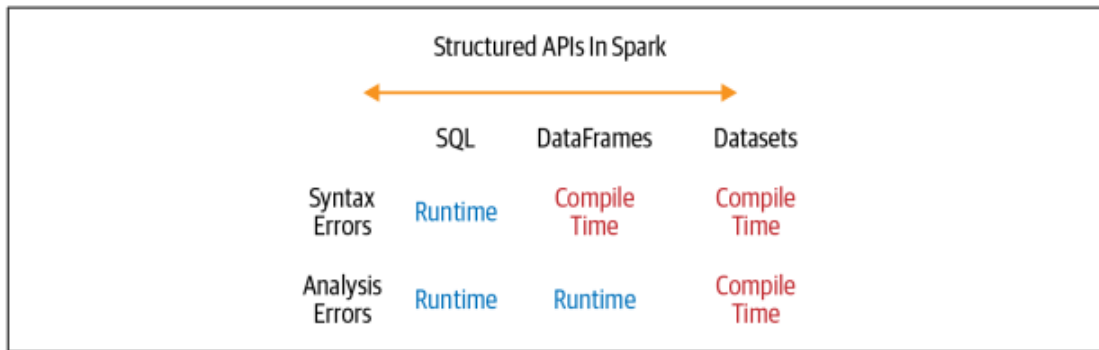


Figure 3-2. When errors are detected using the Structured APIs

Storage

Parquet A column-oriented data storage format of the Apache Hadoop ecosystem.

To write the DataFrame into an external data source in your format of choice, you can use the `DataFrameWriter` interface. Like `DataFrameReader`, it supports **multiple data sources**. Parquet, a popular columnar format, is the default format; it uses snappy compression to compress the data. If the DataFrame is written as Parquet, the schema is preserved as part of the Parquet metadata. In this case, subsequent reads back into a DataFrame do not require you to manually supply a schema.

snappy.parquet Data stored in parquet. compressed using the [snappy compression](#).

Components/Configurations

Worker node A member of the cluster. It can be a virtual machine (JVM) or a physical computer.

Executor A process launched for a Spark application on a worker node.

Shuffle operation Operations in Spark that trigger shuffle events. E.g., `repartition`, `coalesce`, `reduceBy`, `groupBy`, `join`. <https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/rdd-programming-guide.html#shuffle-operations>

spark.sql.shuffle.partitions The number of partitions to create after shuffling triggered by wide transformations. Large datasets might need higher values, while small datasets need a smaller number to save time by avoiding creating empty shuffle partitions that are not used: <https://www.coursera.org/lecture/spark-sql/shuffle-partitions-Y2TDV>

Spark SQL

Narrow transformation Any transformation where a single output partition can be computed from a single input partition. E.g., `select`, `filter` that can be done to each partition in parallel, since performing the operation in a single partition does not require information from other partitions.

Wide transformation Transformations like `join`, `group by` that require data shuffling among partitions. E.g., the group by operation cannot be performed in each partition in parallel because all records associated with a group by key might reside in more than one partitions.

Stateless transformation Operations like `select`, `filter` that do not require information from previous rows to process the next row.

Stateful transformation Operations like `count` , `join` , `group by` that require maintaining state to combine data across multiple rows.

Managed table A table created in Spark whose data and metadata is managed by Spark. E.g., a table whose data is stored in HDFS.

Unmanaged table A table created in Spark whose metadata is managed by Spark, but not its data. E.g., a table whose data is stored in an external data source like Cassandra.

View Temporary view created from tables that don't actually hold the data and disappear after the Spark application terminates. They may be global (accessible to all Spark sessions in cluster) or session-scoped.

Encoder An efficient mechanism for serializing and deserializing between the JVM and Spark's internal Tungsten format.

"Encoders convert data in off-heap memory from Spark's internal Tungsten format to JVM Java objects. In other words, they serialize and deserialize Dataset objects from Spark's internal format to JVM objects, including primitive data types. For example, an `Encoder[T]` will convert from Spark's internal Tungsten format to `Dataset[T]`."

Catalyst optimizer A core component in the Spark SQL engine that takes a computational query and converts it into an execution plan. It has four stages: Analysis, logical optimization, physical planning, and code generation.

Tungsten The other core component in the Spark SQL engine that acts as a compiler to generate efficient and compact Java code to run on each machine in the cluster (whole-stage code generation).

It has a new internal row-based format to lay out Datasets and DataFrames in off-heap memory using offsets and pointers. Allocating memory off-heap means Spark is less encumbered by JVM's garbage collection.

Broadcast hash join A join strategy where the smaller dataset is broadcasted by the driver to all executors and subsequently joined with the larger dataset on each executor. The smaller dataset should fit in driver's and executor's memory. Spark uses broadcast hash join if the smaller data set is less than `spark.sql.autoBroadcastJoinThreshold` (default is 10mb).

Catalog A high-level abstraction in Spark SQL for storing metadata. Accessible via `spark.catalog`.

Hadoop Eco-system

Hadoop A framework/suite that enables processing of large data sets in clusters. Made up of several modules that form a eco-system.

HDFS

HDFS Hadoop Distributed File System. Component of the Hadoop eco-system responsible for storing large datasets, structured and unstructured, across various nodes.

Name node Nodes in HDFS that store metadata (data about data, e.g., schema).

Data node Nodes in HDFS that store the actual data.

YARN

YARN Yet Another Resource Negotiator. Performs scheduling and resource allocation for the Hadoop systems.

Resource manager Allocates resource for applications in the cluster.

Nodes manager Allocates resource for CPU, memory for each machine.

Application manager Negotiates resource for an application with resource manager.

MapReduce

MapReduce Data processing paradigm that uses distributed and parallel algorithms to process data in distributed manner.

Map Breaks data into partitions.

Reduce Produces output by aggregating intermediate results in each partition.

PIG

PIG A high-level platform for creating programs that run on Hadoop. Can execute its Hadoop jobs in MapReduce, Spark, etc.

PIG Latin Language for the PIG platform. Abstracts the programming from the Java MapReduce idiom into a notation which makes MapReduce programming high level, similar to that of SQL for relational database management systems (RDBMS). Supports UDFs in Java, Python, etc.

HIVE

Hive A data warehouse software project built on top of Hadoop for providing data query and analysis.

Hive Query Language Hive's SQL-like interface to query data stored in various databases and file systems that integrate with Hadoop.

Spark

Spark Engine for distributed computing in cluster. Supports in-memory data processing (faster than the original MapReduce framework which writes intermediate results to disk).

Others

Flume System for collecting large amounts of log data from many different sources to a centralized data store.

Zookeeper Synchronization service in distributed application.

Kafka Distributed streaming platform.