

# Spark Streaming

Mateusz Kopeć, Michał Okulewicz

Institute of Computer Science  
Polish Academy of Sciences

Big Data  
27 November 2014

# Presentation Plan

- ① Spark
- ② Spark Streaming
- ③ Example 1: Stream processing task
- ④ Example 2: Twitter

# What is Apache Spark™?

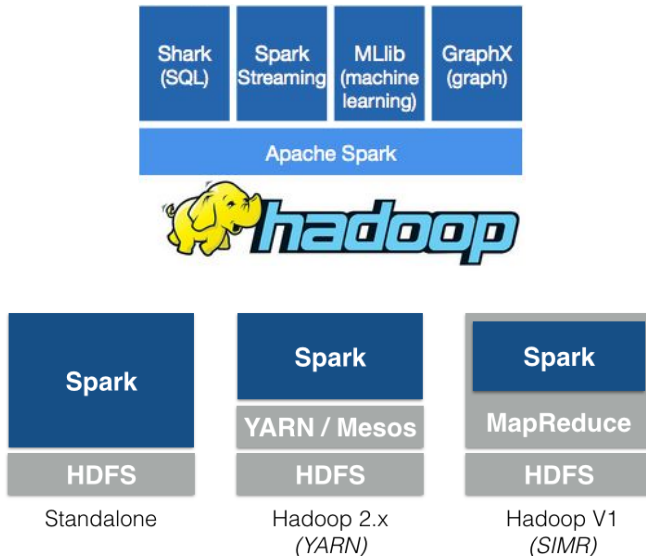
## Apache Spark™

- distributed computations system
- not only MapReduce applications
- supports in-memory operations (Resilient Distributed Dataset)
- may use HDFS

## APIs

- Scala
- Java
- python

# Spark architecture



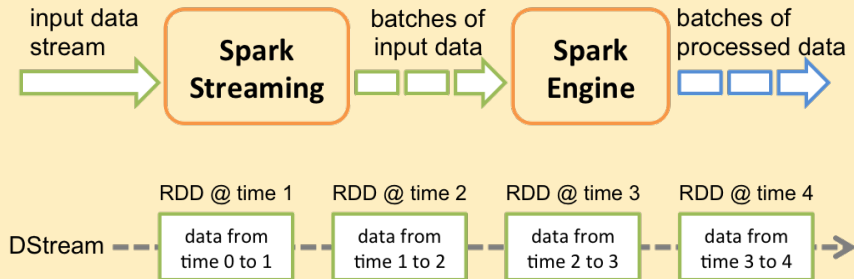
# Why do we want Spark Streaming?

- Fraud detection
- Financial market analysis
- On-line surveillance
- Early earthquakes detection
- ...

# What is Spark Streaming?

## Spark Streaming

- subproject of Apache Spark™
- allows for real-time distributed stream processing
- utilizes an idea called Discretized Stream (DStream)



# First example I

Data producer

Generates next integer every 100ms

Data analyser

Counts all distinct numbers

# Data analyser code I

## Init spark stream

```
SparkConf sparkConf = new SparkConf().setAppName("Socket");  
  
JavaStreamingContext ssc =  
    new JavaStreamingContext(sparkConf, new Duration(1000));  
  
JavaReceiverInputDStream<String> lines =  
    ssc.socketTextStream(host, port);
```



# Data analyser code II

## Transform stream

```
JavaDStream<String> words = lines
    .flatMap(line -> Lists.newArrayList(" ".split(line)))
    .map(word -> Long.valueOf(word))
    .mapToPair(number -> {
        Set<Long> set = new HashSet<>();
        set.add(number);
        return new Tuple2<String, Set<Long>>("distinct", set);
    })
    .updateStateByKey((values, state) -> {
        Set<Long> result = state.or(new HashSet<Long>());
        for (Set<Long> set : values)
            result.addAll(set);
        return Optional.of(result);
    });
```

# Data analyser code III

## Print stream

```
stream.foreachRDD(rdd -> {  
    if (rdd.count() != 1) {  
        System.out.println("Empty RDD");  
        return null;  
    }  
    List<Tuple2<String, Set<Long>>> collect = rdd.collect();  
    Set<Long> set = collect.get(0)._2;  
    System.out.println("Distinct: " + set.size());  
    return null;  
});
```

# How to run Spark? I

## Running master on Linux

- Run `sbin/start-master.sh`
- Check in browser if `http://localhost:8080` is available

## Running worker on Linux

- Get precompiled Spark 1.1.0 for Hadoop 1.x from `/home/2012/m.okulewicz/spark` and unpack it
- If necessary edit: `conf/spark-env.sh` and add location of `JAVA_HOME`
- Run `sbin/start-slave.sh 1 spark://phd01.phd.ipipan.waw.pl`
- Check in browser if `http://localhost:8081` is available and master points to `phd01.phd.ipipan.waw.pl`

# How to run Spark? II

## Running task on Linux

- Run:  

```
./bin/spark-submit  
--class  
pl.waw.ipipan.phd.mkopec.sparkReceiver.SocketReceiver  
--master spark://phd01.phd.ipipan.waw.pl:7077  
--executor-memory 20G  
--total-executor-cores 100  
/path/to/jar.jar localhost 9999 1000 1
```

# Example stream processing task

## Data producer

Retrieves stream of tweets containing specified keywords

## Data analyser

Counts most frequent words in tweets

# Data analyser code I

## Init spark stream

```
SparkConf sparkConf = new SparkConf().setAppName("Twitter");

JavaStreamingContext ssc =
    new JavaStreamingContext(sparkConf, new Duration(1000));

JavaReceiverInputDStream<String> lines =
    TwitterUtils.createStream(ssc,
        new Array[] {"Polska", "Poland"});
```

# Data analyser code II

## Transform stream

```
JavaPairDStream<String, Long> counts = twitterStream
    .flatMap(tweet -> Arrays.asList(" ".split(tweet.getText())))
    .filter(word -> {
        sleep(1000);
        return !StringUtils.isBlank(word);
    })
    .mapToPair(word -> new Tuple2<String, Long>(word, 1L))
    .reduceByKey((x, y) -> x + y)
    .updateStateByKey((values, state) -> {
        Long total = state.or(0L);
        for (Long v : values)
            total += v;
        return Optional.of(total);
    });
```

# Data analyser code III

## Print stream

```
stream.foreachRDD(rdd -> {  
    if (rdd.count() == 0) {  
        System.out.println("Empty_RDD");  
        return null;  
    }  
    List<Tuple2<String, Long>> list = rdd.collect();  
    Collections.sort(list, ...);  
  
    System.out.println("_Top_10_words");  
    for (Tuple2<String, Long> tuple :  
        list.subList(0, Math.min(list.size(), 10)))  
        System.out.println(tuple._1 + "\t" + tuple._2);  
    return null;  
});
```



# How to run this task?

## Running task on Linux

- Run:  

```
./bin/spark-submit  
--class  
pl.waw.ipipan.phd.mkopec.sparkReceiver.TwitterReceiver  
--master spark://phd01.phd.ipipan.waw.pl:7077  
--executor-memory 20G  
--total-executor-cores 100  
/path/to/jar.jar localhost 1000 1 Polska,Poland
```

# Bibliography I



[https://spark.apache.org/docs/0.9.0/streaming-programming\\_guide.html](https://spark.apache.org/docs/0.9.0/streaming-programming_guide.html).

Streaming Programming Guide, 2014.



Matei Zaharia, Tathagata Das, Haoyuan Li, Timothy Hunter, Scott Shenker, and Ion Stoica.

Discretized Streams: Fault-tolerant Streaming Computation at Scale.

In *Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth ACM Symposium on Operating Systems Principles*, SOSP '13, pages 423–438, New York, NY, USA, 2013. ACM.



Matei Zaharia, Tathagata Das, Haoyuan Li, Scott Shenker, and Ion Stoica.

Discretized Streams: An Efficient and Fault-tolerant Model for Stream Processing on Large Clusters.

In *Proceedings of the 4th USENIX Conference on Hot Topics in Cloud Computing*, HotCloud'12, pages 10–10, Berkeley, CA, USA, 2012. USENIX Association.