# MapReduce for Big Data with a DHT

Master's Thesis in Software Systems
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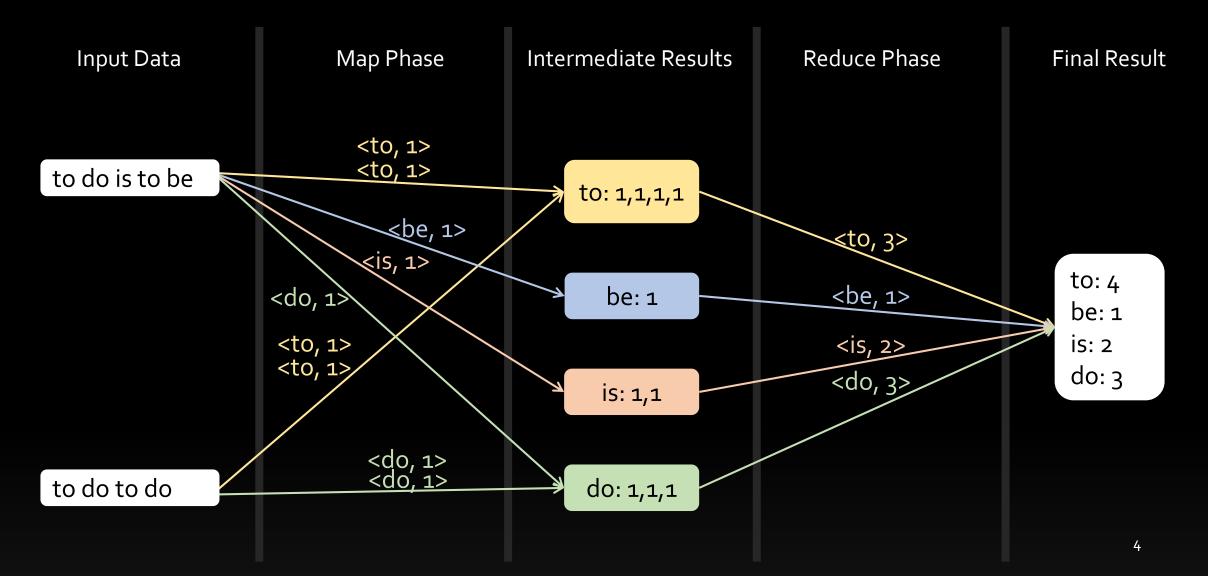
## Overview

- What?
- Why?
- Challenges
- System Design & Implementation
- Remaining work
- Demo (?)
- Questions & Inputs?

### What?

- MapReduce on TomP2P
- Evaluation using different datasets
- Comparison to Apache Hadoop (and possibly CloudFIT) regarding
  - Execution speed
  - Reliability

## MapReduce Basic Wordcount Example



## Why?

- Exploring (new) possibilities and testing the feasibility of implementing MapReduce on TomP2P with a distributed hash table as main storage facility
- Exploring ways to increase reliability compared to e.g. Hadoop
- Personal Goal: working and dealing with challenges in distributed systems, deepening understanding of both MapReduce and P2P

## Challenges

- Basic Challenges
  - How to implement a fault-tolerant MR system on a P2P overlay network?
- Communication Challenges
  - How should nodes communicate with each other to finish execution faster?
- Data Storage Challenges
  - How to avoid data corruption in case a node fails?

## Addressing Challenges

#### Basic Challenges

- Assume every node may fail: every node executes everything
- Results from other nodes are a nice-to-have but not a must-have!

#### Communication Challenges

- Only inform other nodes about completed executions
- Do not inform nodes about executions in progress or failed ones
- Use broadcasts for loose coupling between nodes

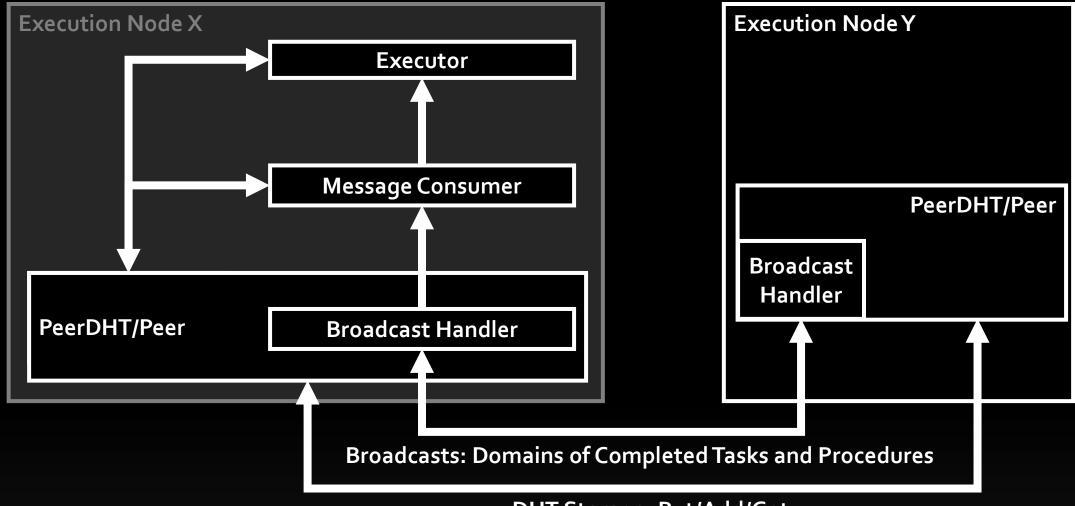
#### Data Storage Challenges

- Distinguish different result sets by storing each node's results into an own part of the DHT (domain)
- Only send locations of data via broadcasts, no actual data

## System Design Ideas

- Abstract Map and Reduce Functions to «Procedures» for simplicity
- A MapReduce job is a set of procedures and input data for each procedure
- Divide input data for every procedure into tasks and execute all tasks on every node
- Store data from each execution node, procedure, and task in an own domain in the DHT (using TomP2P's domain key feature)
- Broadcast only domains of completed tasks and procedures, not the actual data, to other nodes
  - if a domain is not received, execution simply takes longer
  - If a node crashes **before** sending the broadcast, nothing happens
  - If a node crashes **after** sending the broadcast, its data may still be used by other nodes as it is safely stored within the DHT

## **Current Implementation**



**DHT Storage: Put/Add/Get** 

## Remaining Work

#### Larger implementation endevours

- Correct scheduling and multithreading
- Data cleanup for discarded and intermediate data
- Possible (unknown) adaptions will become necessary during evaluation

#### Evaluation

- Testing behaviour with multiple jobs, task executions, procedure executions
- Correct interaction with multiple nodes/computers
- Datasets: evaluation of execution time and possible problems with increasing dataset size
- Comparison to other MapReduce implementations (Hadoop, CloudFIT?)

# Demo (?)

Not sure yet...

## **Questions & Inputs?**