GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRO TO DATA SCIENCE

LECTURE 18: HADOOP

I. BIG DATA
II. WHAT IS HADOOP?
III. HDFS
IV. MAP-REDUCE
V. MACHINE LEARNING
VI. MODERN HADOOP + THE FUTURE

I. BIG DATA

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But this is only half of the story…how would you

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But this has some obvious drawbacks:

- expensive
- difficult to maintain
- scalability is bounded

Instead of one huge machine, what if we got a bunch of regular (*commodity*) machines?

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This has obvious benefits!
- cheaper
- easier to maintain
- scalability is unbounded (just add more nodes to the *cluster*)

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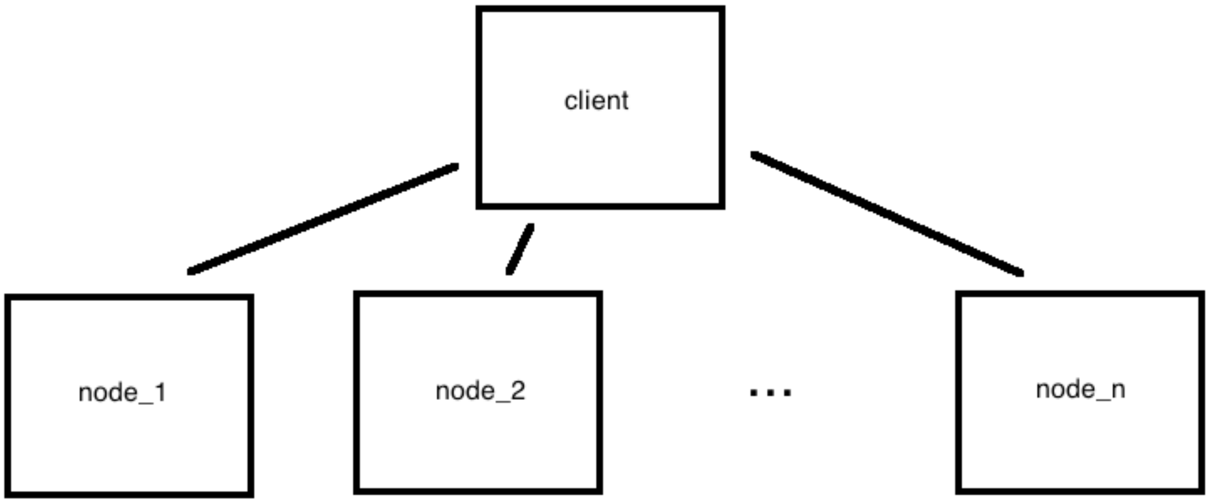

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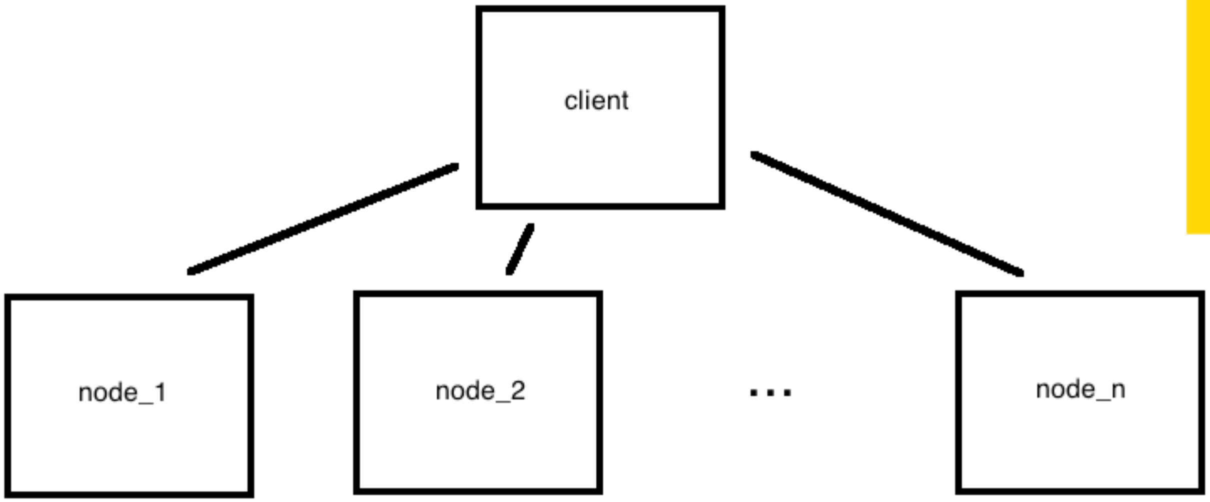
NOTE

A horizontally distributed system also has better *fault tolerance* than a single machine.



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1) move data to code (& processing power)

2) move code to data

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2) move code to data
   - map-reduce → less overhead (network traffic, disk I/O)

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3) recombine the subtask results into a final result

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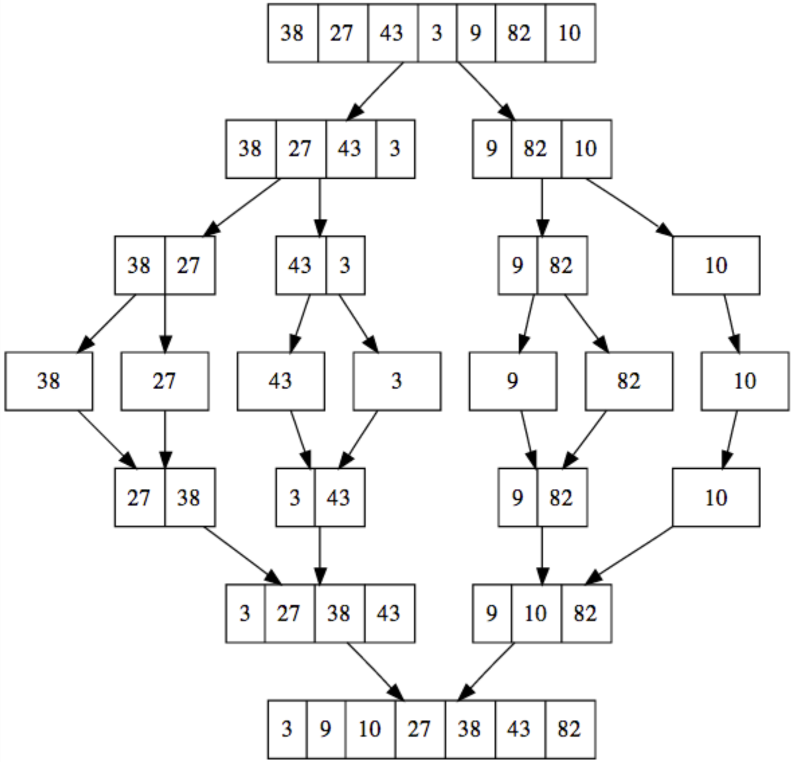
One famous example of divide and conquer is *m*



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- count, sum, average
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NOTE

Parallelizing an ML algorithm can be a non-trivial exercise!

II. PROGRAMMING MODEL

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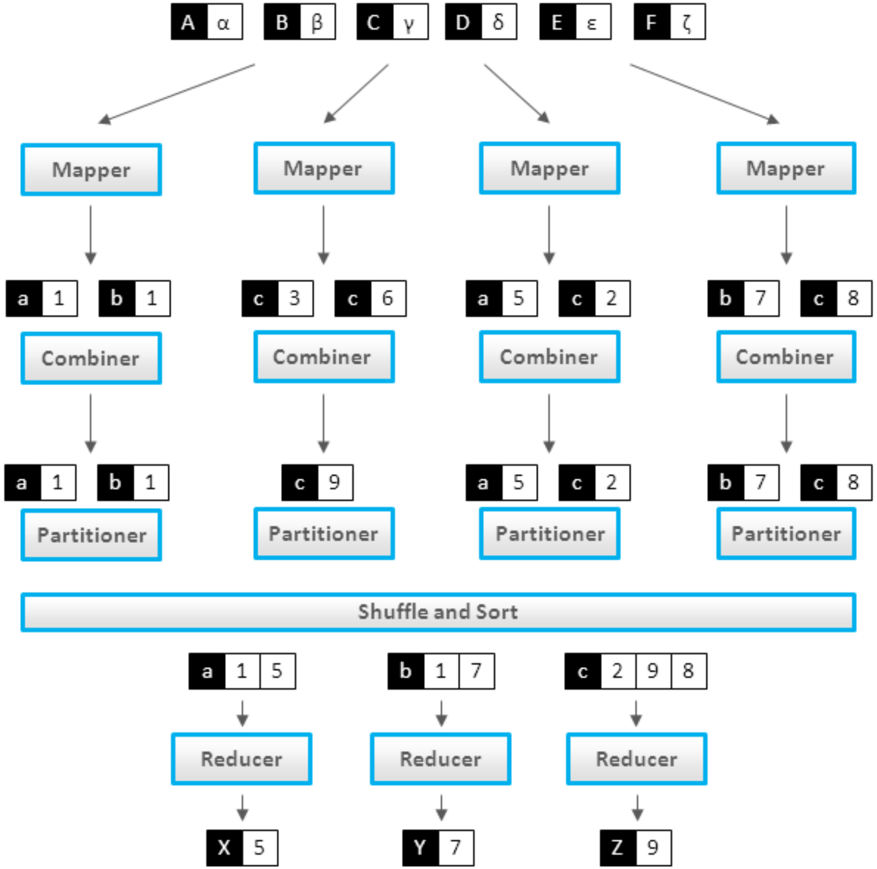
1) the mapper phase
1.5) *shuffle/sort*
2) the reducer phase

MAP-REDUCE


A α
B β
C γ
D δ
E ε
F ζ
Mapper
Mapper
Mapper
Mapper
a 1
b 1
c 3
c 6
a 5
c 2
b 7
c 8
Combiner
Combiner
Combiner
Combiner
a 1
b 1
c 9
a 5
c 2
b 7
c 8
Partitioner
Partitioner
Partitioner
Partitioner
Shuffle and Sort
a 1 5
b 1 7
c 2 9 8
Reducer
Reducer
Reducer
X 5
Y 7
Z 9

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The functional paradigm is good at describing how to solve a problem, but not very good at

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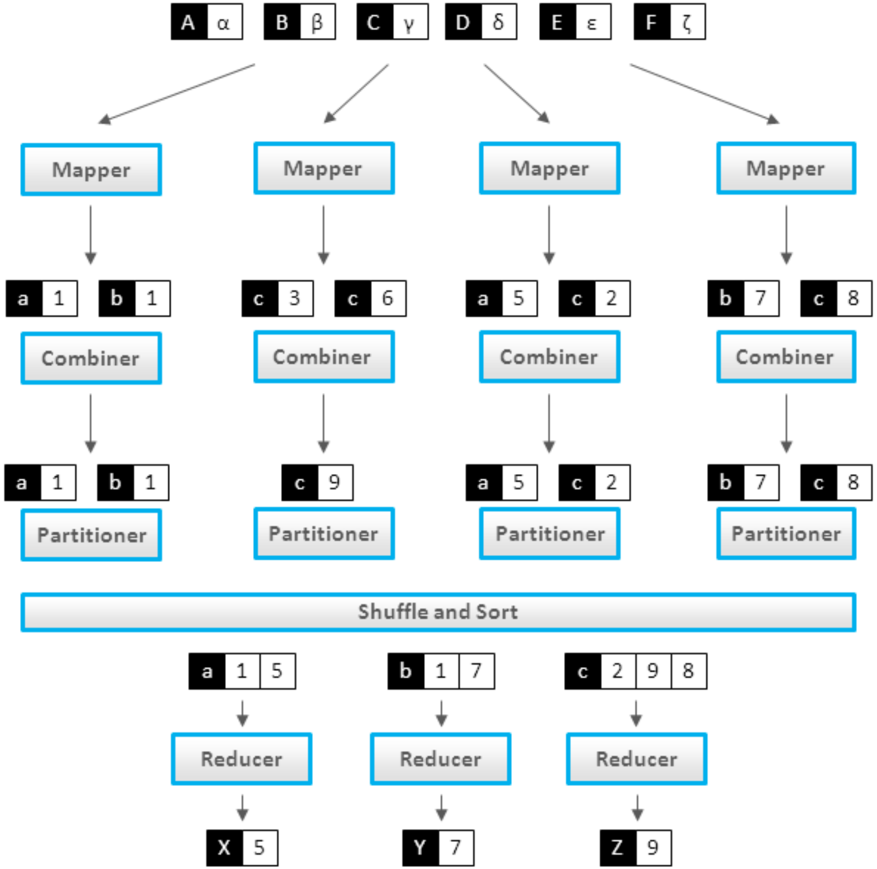
mappers – filter & transform data
combiners – perform reducer operations on the mapper node (optional
step, to reduce network traffic and disk I/O).

MAP-REDUCE



A α
B β
C γ
D δ
E ε
F ζ
Mapper
Mapper
Mapper
Mapper
a 1
b 1
c 3
c 6
a 5
c 2
b 7
c 8
Combiner
Combiner
Combiner
Combiner
a 1
b 1
c 9
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c 8
Partitioner
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a 1 5
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X 5
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Z 9

It’s possible to overlay the map-reduce framework with an additional *declarative syntax*.

This makes operations like select & join easier to implement and less error prone.

Popular examples include Pig and Hive.

source: http://www.slideshare.net/kevinweil/hadoop-pig-and-twitter-nosql-east-2009

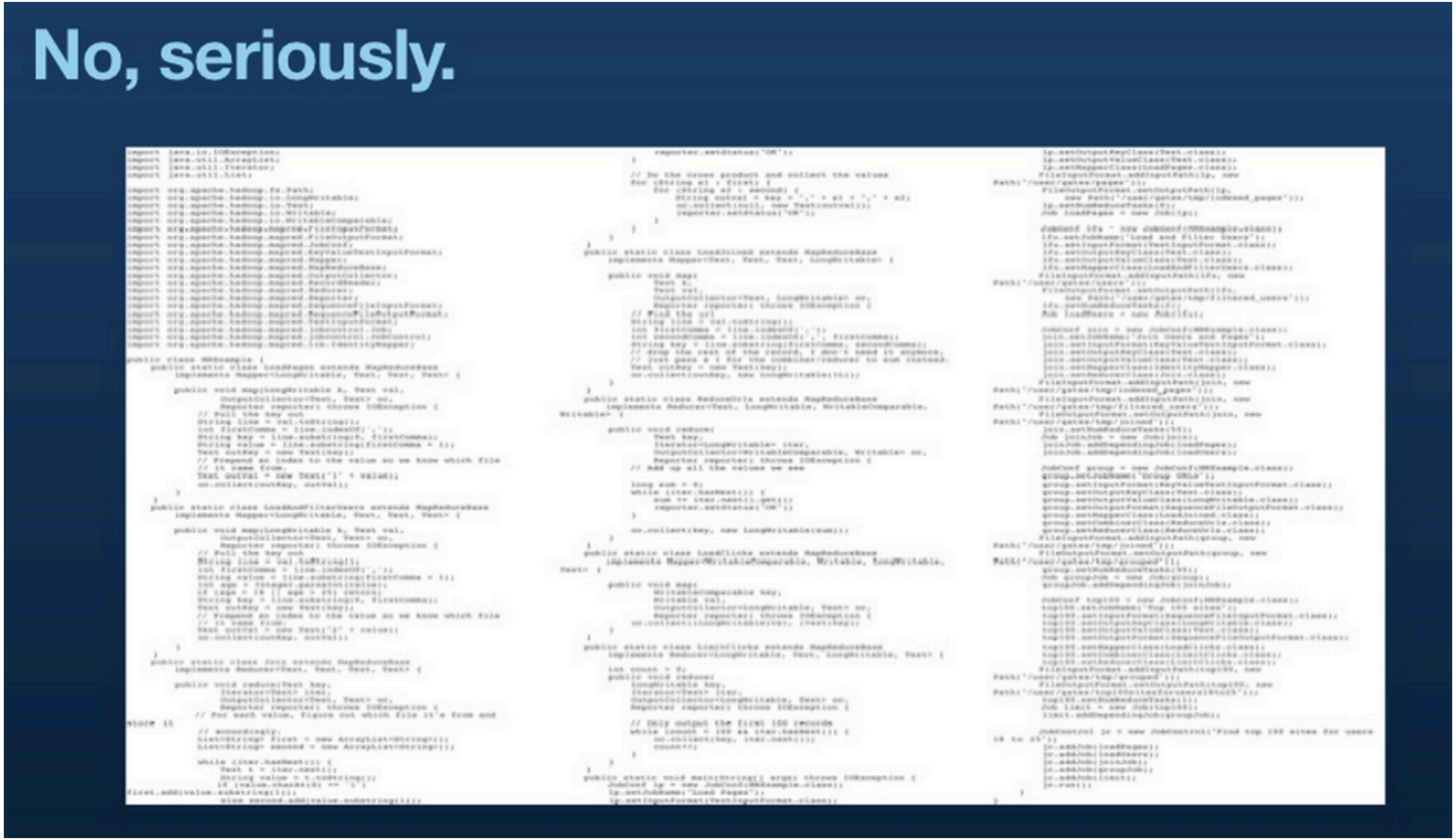
A Real Pig Script

top_5.pig

```
users = load 'users.csv' as (username: chararray, age: int);
users_1825 = filter users by age >= 18 and age <= 25;

pages = load 'pages.csv' as (username: chararray, url: chararray);

joined = join users_1825 by username, pages by username;
grouped = group joined by url;
summed = foreach grouped generate group as url, COUNT(joined) AS views;
sorted = order summed by views desc;
top_5 = limit sorted 5;

store top_5 into 'top_5_sites.csv';
```

- Now, just for fun... the same calculation in vanilla Hadoop MapReduce.

MAP-REDUCE



II. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

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- parallelization & distribution (eg, input splitting)
- partitioning (shuffle/sort/redirect)
- fault-tolerance (fact: tasks/nodes will fail!)
- I/O scheduling
- status and monitoring

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This (along with the functional semantics) allows

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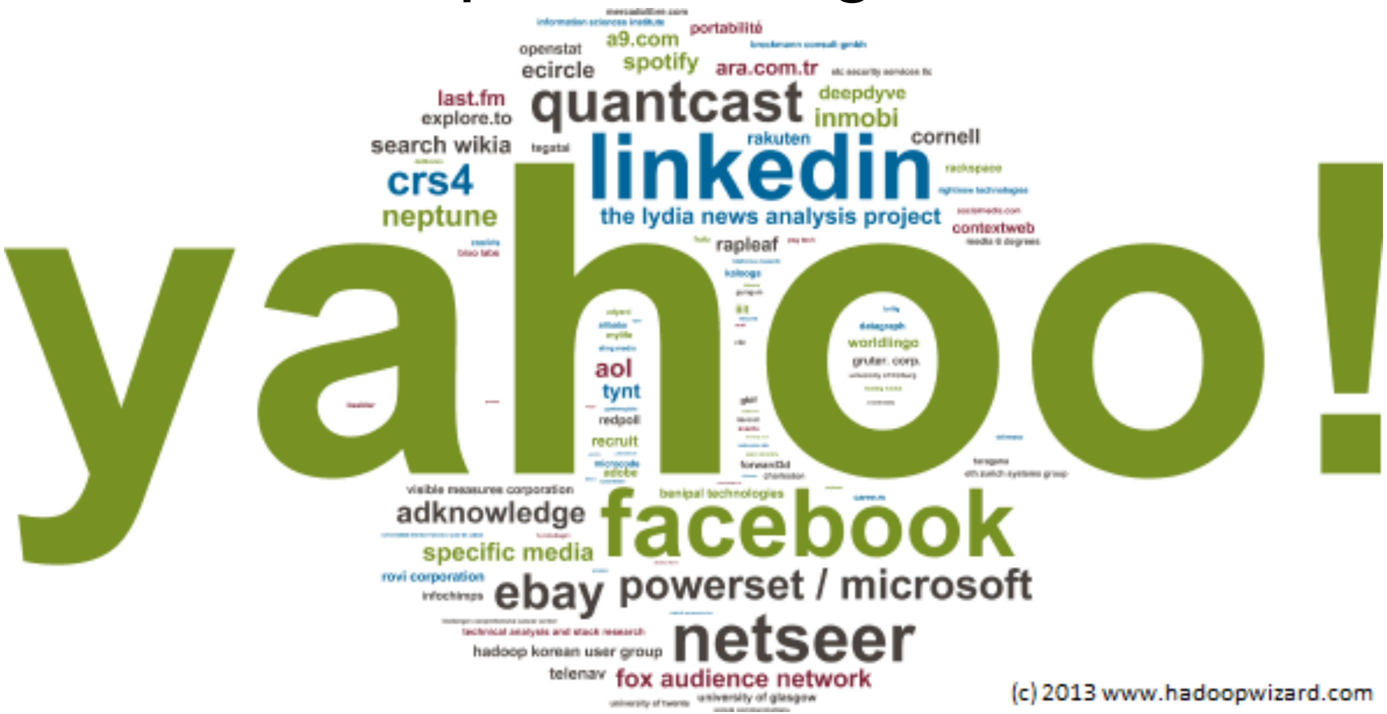
- many NoSQL databases support native map-reduce queries
- commercial distributions (Cloudera, MapR, etc)
- Google’s internal implementation

That said, Hadoop has a large user base.



source: http://www.hadoopwizard.com/which-big-data-company-has-the-worlds-biggest-hadoop-cluster/

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So we move code to data (instead of data to code), thus avoiding a lot of network traffic and

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across several nodes.

NOTE

“Compute nodes are the same as storage nodes.”

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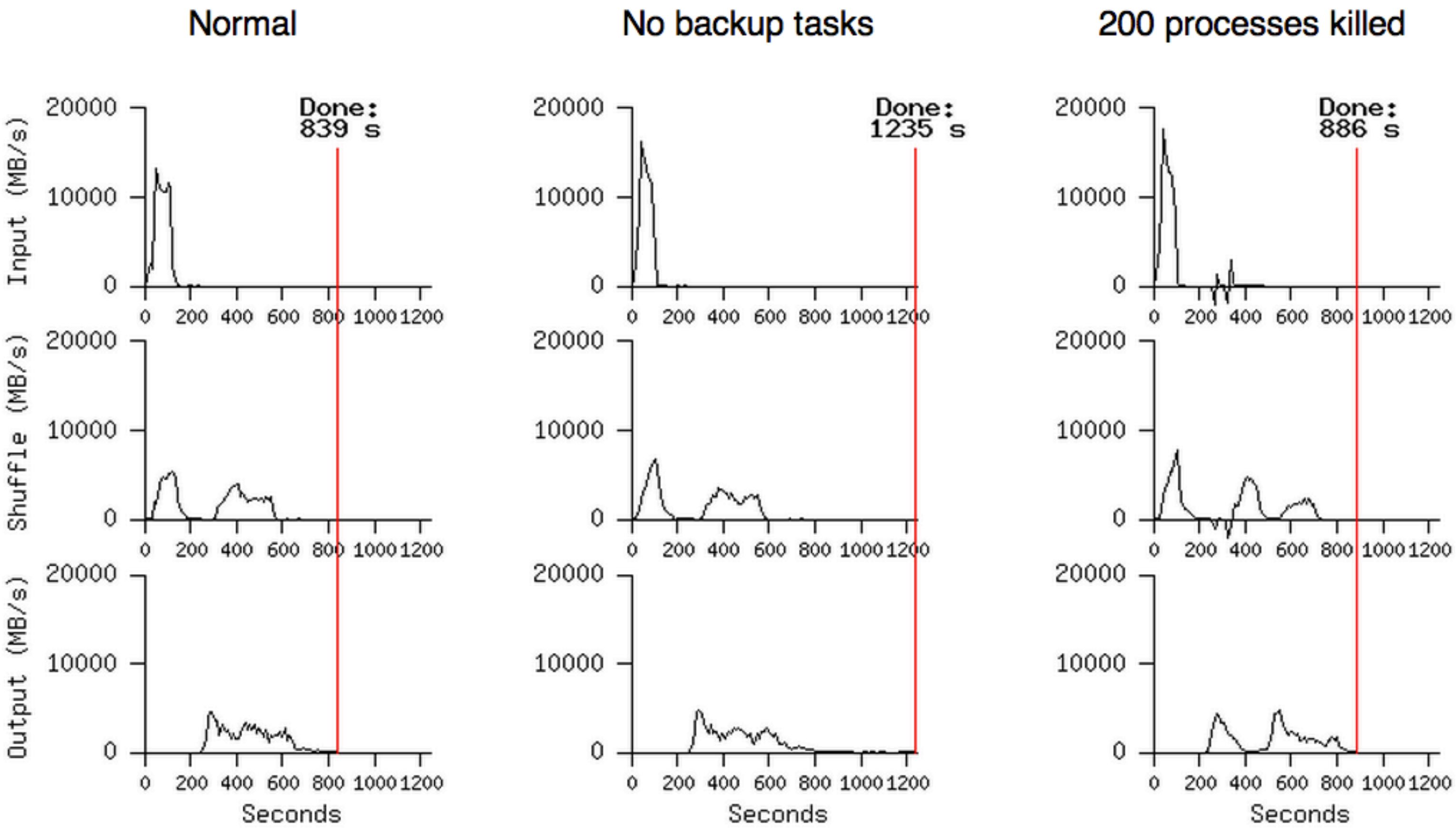
If you use Amazon EMR, you can use their file

UNDER THE HOOD



III. WORD COUNT EXAMPLE

Map-reduce processes data in terms of *key-value pairs*:

```
input           <k1, v1>
mapper          <k1, v1> → <k2, v2>
(partitioner)   <k2, v2> → <k2, [all k2 values]>
reducer         <k2, [all k2 values]> → <k3, v3>
```

Using the following input, we can implement the "Hello World" of map-reduce: a *word count*.

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```
where
where in
where in the
where in the world
where in the world is
where in the world is carmen
where in the world is carmen sandiego
```

The first processing primitive is the mapper, which filters & transforms the input data, and *emits* transformed key-value pairs.

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```
mapper(k1, v1):
// k1 = line number
// v1 = line contents (eg, space-delimited string)

    words = tokenize(v1)   // split string into words
    for word in words:
        emit (word, 1)
```

MAP-REDUCE EXAMPLE: MAPPER OUTPUT

The mapper emits key-value pairs for each word encountered in the input data.

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```
where 1
where 1
in    1
where 1
in    1
the   1
...
```

The partitioner is internal to the map-reduce framework, so we don’t have to write this ourselves. It shuffles & sorts the mapper output, and redirects all intermediate results for a given key to a *single* reducer.

MAP-REDUCE EXAMPLE: PARTITIONER OUTPUT

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```
where        [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
in           [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
the          [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
world        [1, 1, 1, 1]
is           [1, 1 ,1]
```

MAP-REDUCE EXAMPLE: REDUCER

Finally, the reducer receives all values for a given key and aggregates (in this case, sums) the results.

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```
reducer(k2, k2_vals):
// k2 = word
// k2_vals = word counts

    emit k2, sum(k2_vals)
```

MAP-REDUCE EXAMPLE: REDUCER OUTPUT

Reducer output is aggregated…

```
where       7
in          6
the         5
world       4
is          3
carmen      2
sandiego    1
```

MAP-REDUCE EXAMPLE: REDUCER OUTPUT

Reducer output is aggregated & sorted by key.

```
carmen      2
is          3
in          6
the         5
sandiego    1
where       7
world       4
```