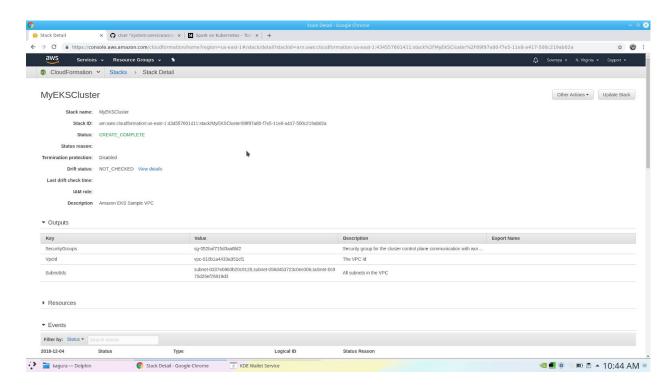
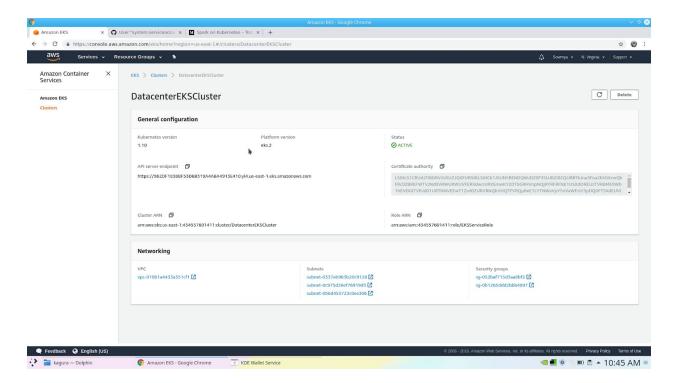
SPARK ON KUBERNETES - USING EKS AND MINIKUBE

EKS (Amazon Web Services' Managed Kubernetes Service)

Cluster VPC (Created using CloudFormation and an S3 Template URL)

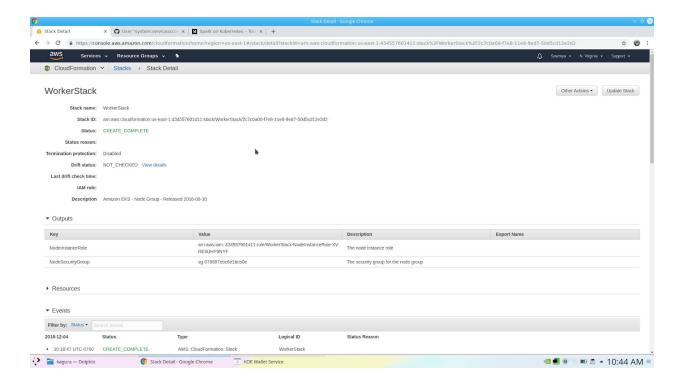


AWS EKS Cluster Plane (Created using EKS)

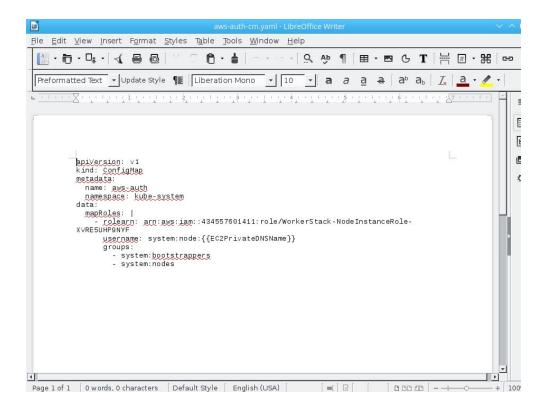


- Here, care should be taken to select appropriate VPC (created earlier through CloudFormation template) and thus, appropriate security groups.
- The console automatically shows the default VPC and its associated security groups, and creating the cluster with these will not serve up a running Kube-DNS pod and hence show TCP Connection Issues when the spark job is run. This is because, the default security groups do not give the cluster access to worker nodes. This is uniquely what the ControlPlaneSecurityGroup does, which is part of the Cluster VPC created.

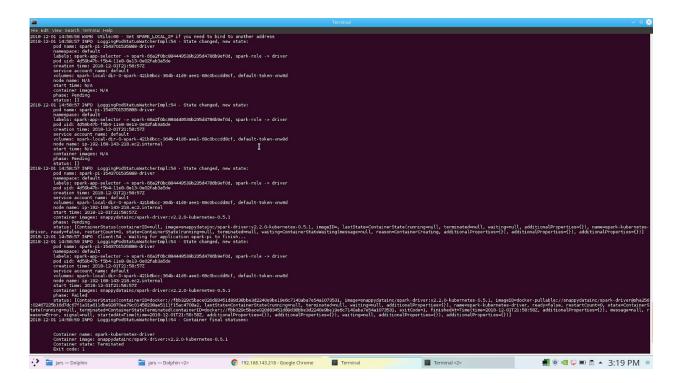
Worker Nodes



The Instance Role ARN is copied into the aws-auth-cm.yaml file.



Failure of EKS Spark Job



On observing the logs in the Kubernetes Dashboard, the following issues were observed and debugged:

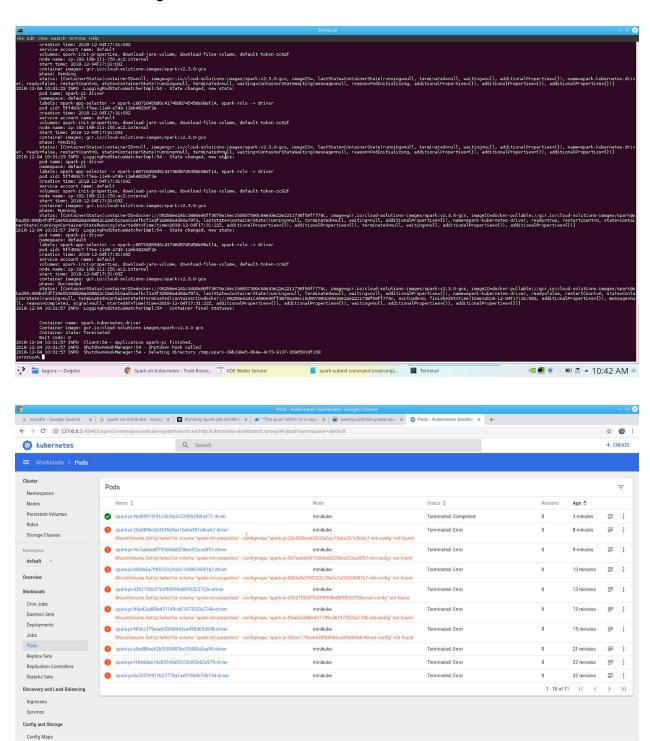
- Error: Could not find or load main class SparkPi This was resolved by uploading the jar file to a public S3 bucket and using the link in the spark-submit command.
- MountVolume.SetUp failed for volume "spark-init-properties": configmaps
 "spark-pi-f35e896061393afebbb78dc7f3e40a7e-init-config" not found This was
 resolved by creating cluster role bindings for default namespace.

Also, we tried the steps given in this github repo: https://github.com/SnappyDataInc/spark-on-k8s

We used EKS, and in the Setup Helm Charts step, faced a major issue, which, till date, we haven't been able to rectify: After installing appropriate Helm version, and doing helm init (which installs Tiller), and after confirming that tiller is installed, when we tried helm is or helm version, the client (helm) successfully showed up but the server (Tiller pod) stayed in ContainerCreating state and it hence said 'Could not find a ready tiller pod', which was weird. Anyhow, this approach was then abandoned and we were able to successfully create cluster and run the spark application the easier way!

Screenshots showing successful run:

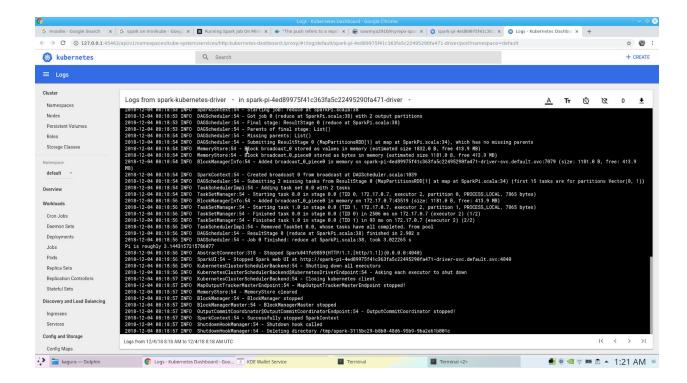
kagura — Dolphin



Terminal

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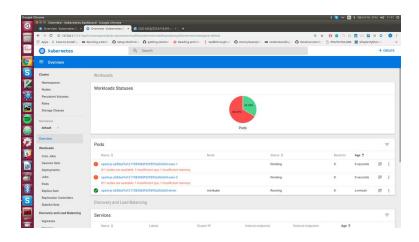


MINIKUBE

The issues we faced were similar to those observed during EKS implementation - Main class and configmaps, and were resolved the same way - use of S3 and creating cluster role bindings.

One other significant issue we faced was that of Insufficient CPU, Memory.

• Insufficient CPU, Insufficient Memory:



This was resolved by restarting kubectl pods (stopping and deleting minikube and starting it back up) - minikube stop; minikube delete; minikube start --memory 8192 --cpus 4

Minikube start

```
yorozuya% cd /usr/local/bin
yorozuya% minikube start --memory 8192 --cpus 4
Starting local Kubernetes v1.10.0 cluster...
Starting VM...
Getting VM IP address...
Moving files into cluster...
Setting up certs...
Connecting to cluster...
Setting up kubeconfig...
Starting cluster components...
Kubectl is now configured to use the cluster.
Loading cached images from config file.
yorozuya%
```

Creation of Spark Docker Image

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### Amber (a
```

Building the image for push to docker hub repository

Docker hub login (for access to repository)

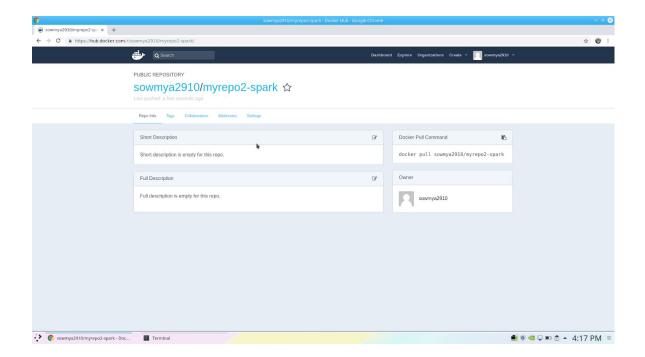
```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
yorozuya% sudo docker login --username sowmya2910
Password:
Login Succeeded
yorozuya%
```

Renaming repo and pushing image

```
yorozuya% sudo docker tag sowmya2910/myrepo2/spark sowmya2910/myrepo2-spark
Error response from daemon: No such image: sowmya2910/myrepo2/spark:latest
yorozuya% sudo docker tag sowmya2910/myrepo2/spark:v2.3.0
yorozuya% sudo docker push sowmya2910/myrepo2-spark:v2.3.0
The push refers to a repository [docker.io/sowmya2910/myrepo2-spark]
fd99da662d66: Pushed
52f485c165ba: Pushed
78ldedd9877c: Pushed
fd221420da76: Pushed
fd2261e86649: Pushed
fd24869918a4: Pushed
6e97b177306c: Pushed
6e97b177306c: Pushed
de669049121: Pushed
dof60d39121: Pushed
oc3170905795: Pushed
df64d3922fd6: Pushed
v2.3.0: digest: sha256:2fd2b4fbca902d9f87f120f6db857e967c28daf19a67eec7b62532762ebbcd7d size: 2624
yorozuya%
```

The need to rename was found as a solution to an issue, during which the push didn't happen since the repo could not be accessed (even after login). A workaround suggested that we rename the repo, (it apparently doesn't work if it has more than two parameters! (sowmya2910/myrepo2/spark) along with the image tag) and hence it was renamed as sowmya2910/myrepo2-spark, and it pushed.!

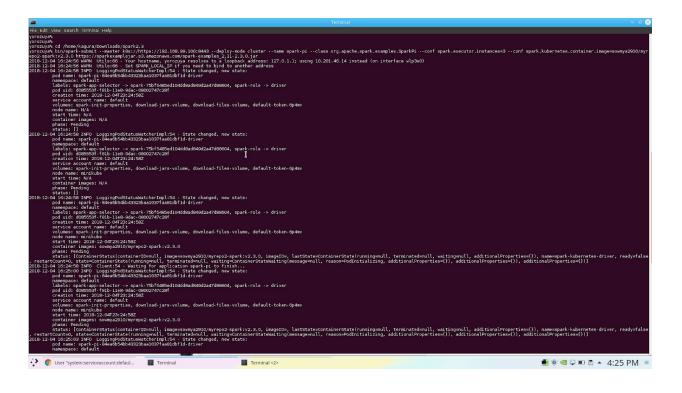
Screenshot showing repo creation and last push notification:

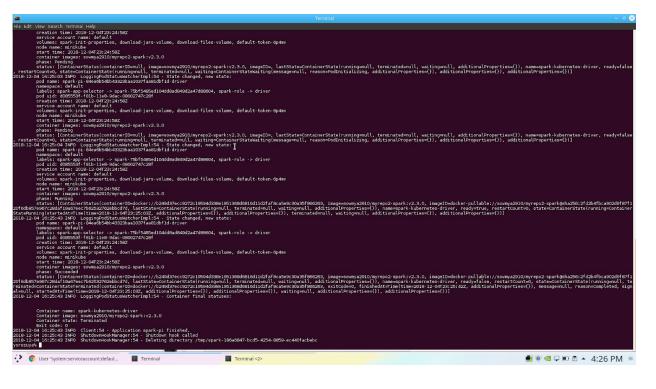


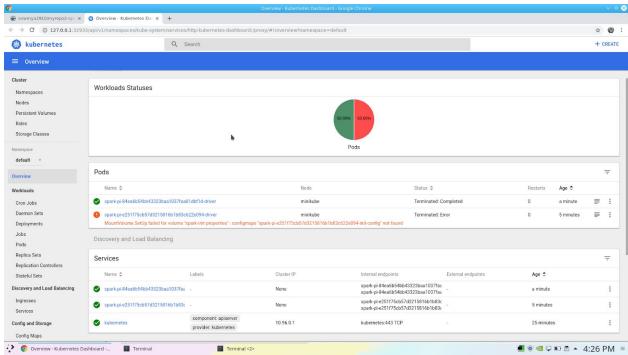
Creation of Cluster role bindings

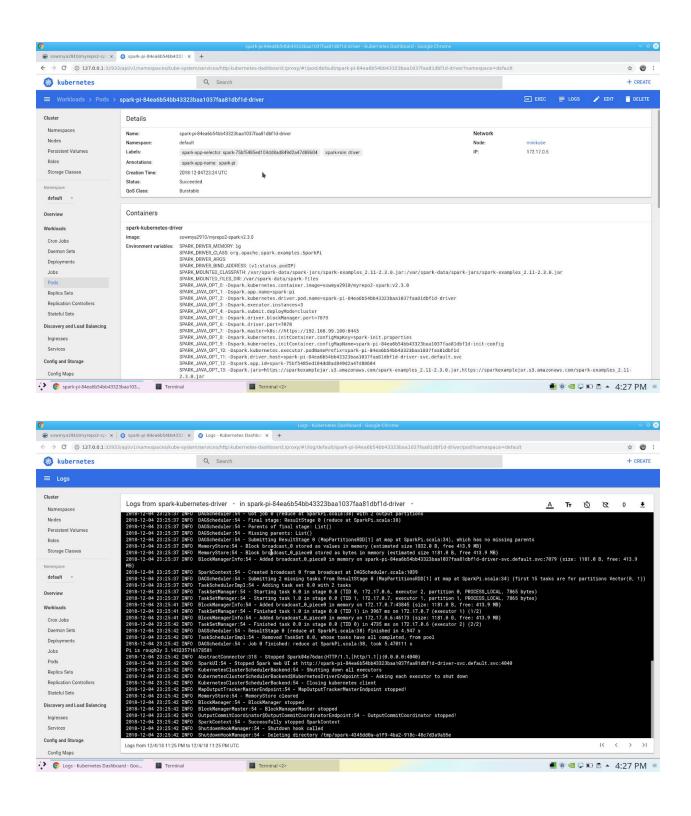
```
yorozuya% kubectl create clusterrolebinding cluster-system-anonymous --clusterrole=cluster-admin --user=system:anonymous
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/cluster-system-anonymous created
yorozuya% kubectl create clusterrolebinding default-admin --clusterrole cluster-admin --serviceaccount=default:default
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/default-admin created
yorozuya%
yorozuya%
yorozuya%
```

Screenshots showing successful run:









Thus, we were successfully able to run spark jobs on clusters created by both EKS as well as Minikube. The process was a little herculean, with it taking more time than we expected and (too) many errors encountered along the way, but lots of support made sure we crossed the line! Lots of learning too. Next steps are to integrate MongoDB

database to Kubernetes a App!	and to find a way to tr	ansfer spark query re	esults to the Django