



By Tsai Li Ming
PyData + Spark Meetup (SG) - 17 Nov 2015
<a href="http://about.me/tsailiming">http://about.me/tsailiming</a>

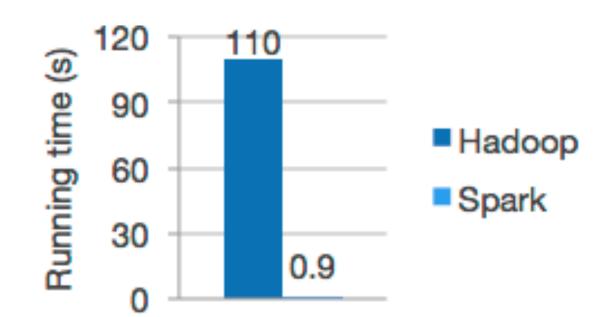
Presentation and source codes are available here: <a href="http://github.com/tsailiming/pydatasg-17Nov2015">http://github.com/tsailiming/pydatasg-17Nov2015</a>

## What is Spark?

#### What is Spark?

- Developed at UC Berkley in 2009. Open sourced in 2010.
- Fast and general engine for large-scale data processing
- Run programs up to 100x faster than Hadoop MapReduce in memory, or 10x faster on disk
- Multi-step Directed Acrylic Graphs (DAGs). Many stages compared to just Hadoop Map and Reduce only.
- Rich Scala, Java and Python APIs. R too!
- Interactive Shell
- Active development





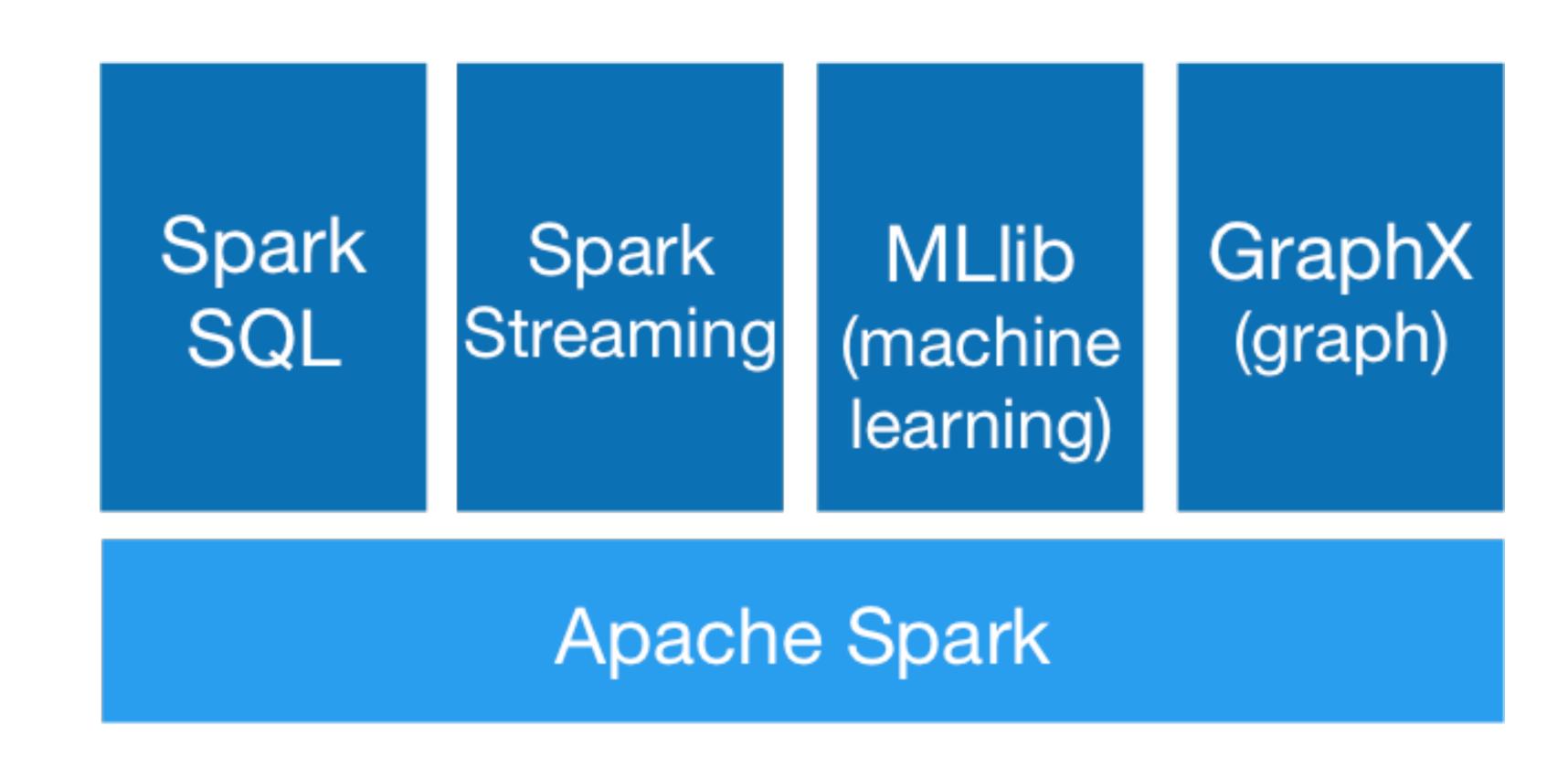




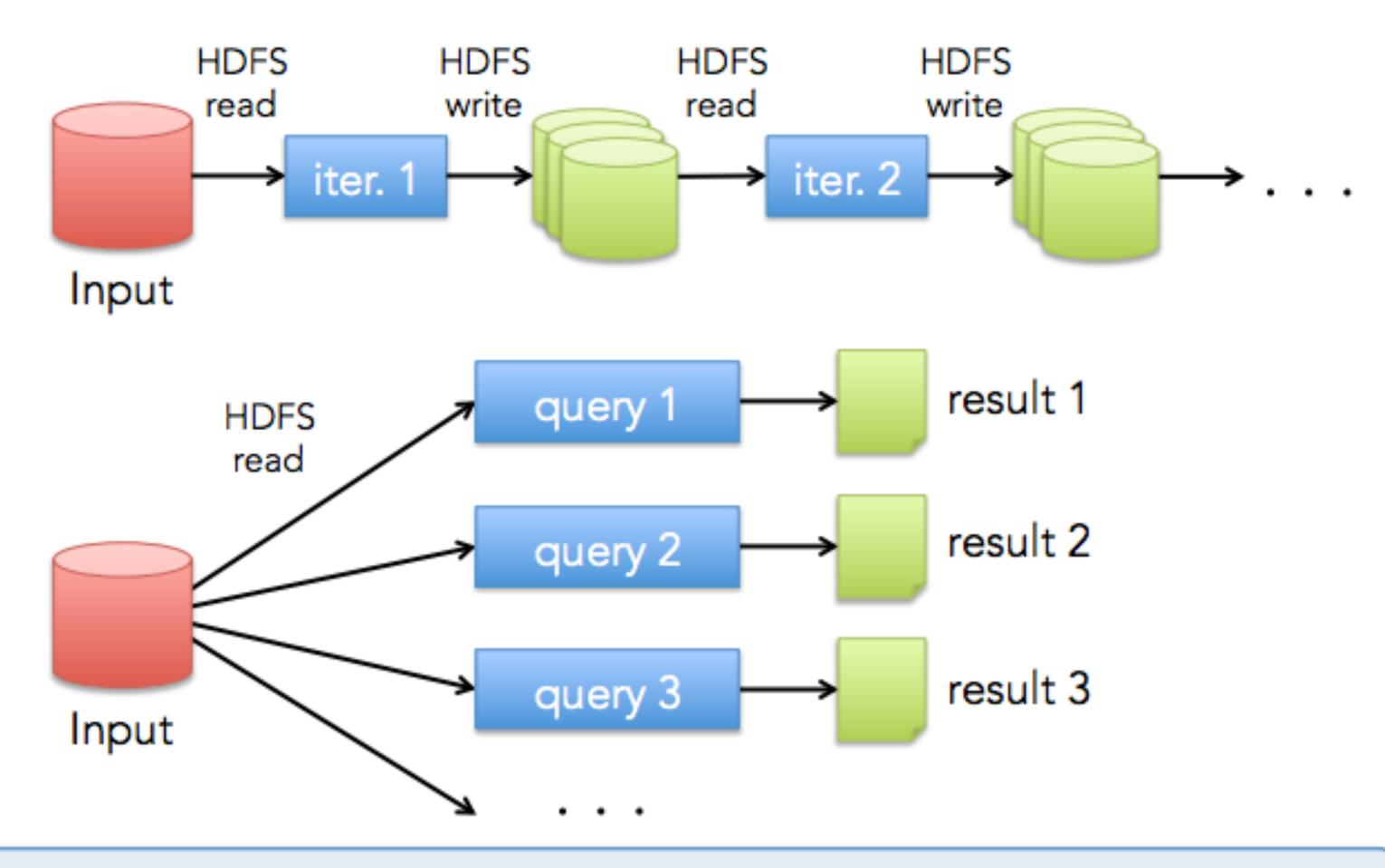




#### Spark Stack

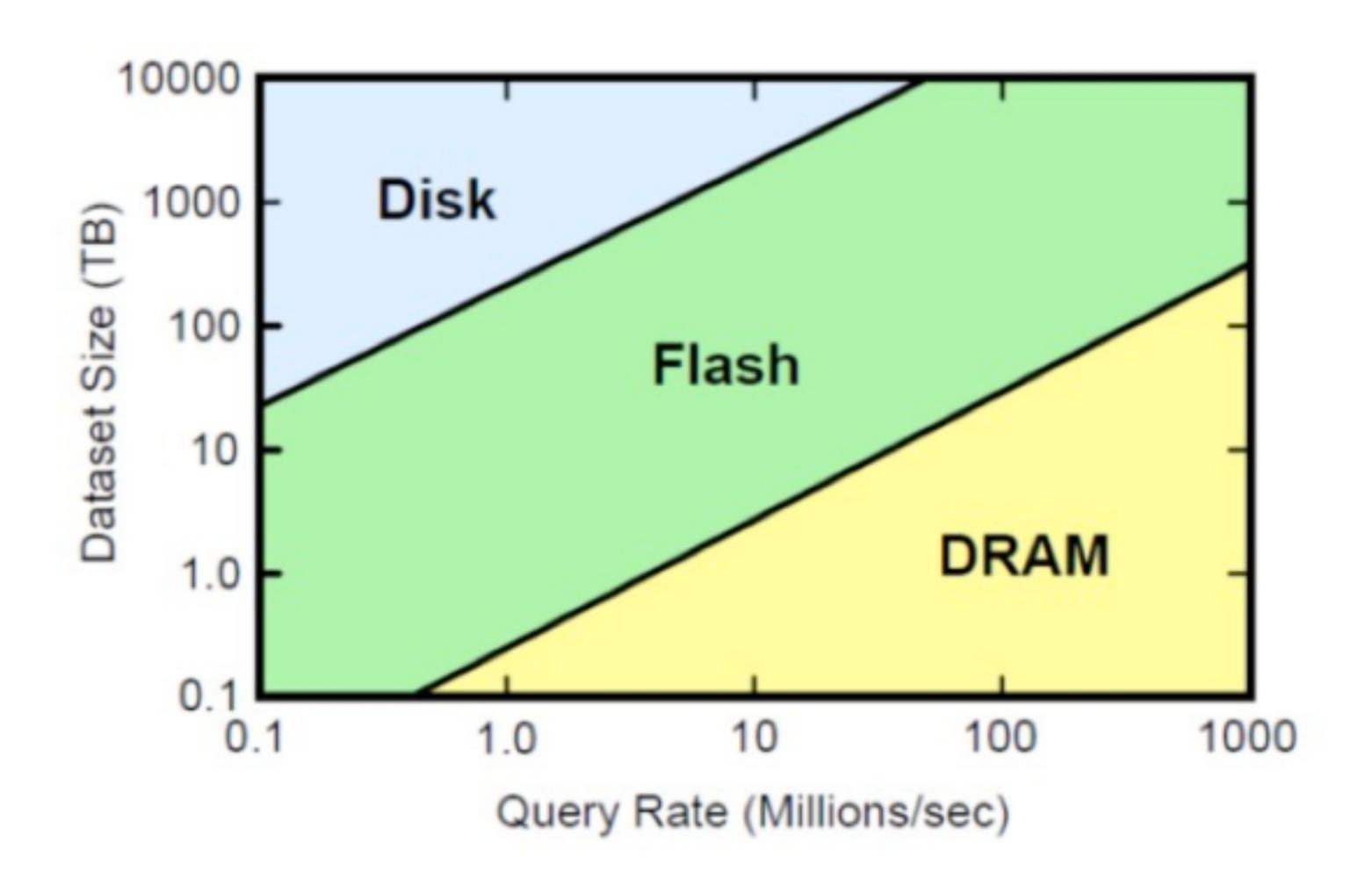


### Data Sharing in MapReduce



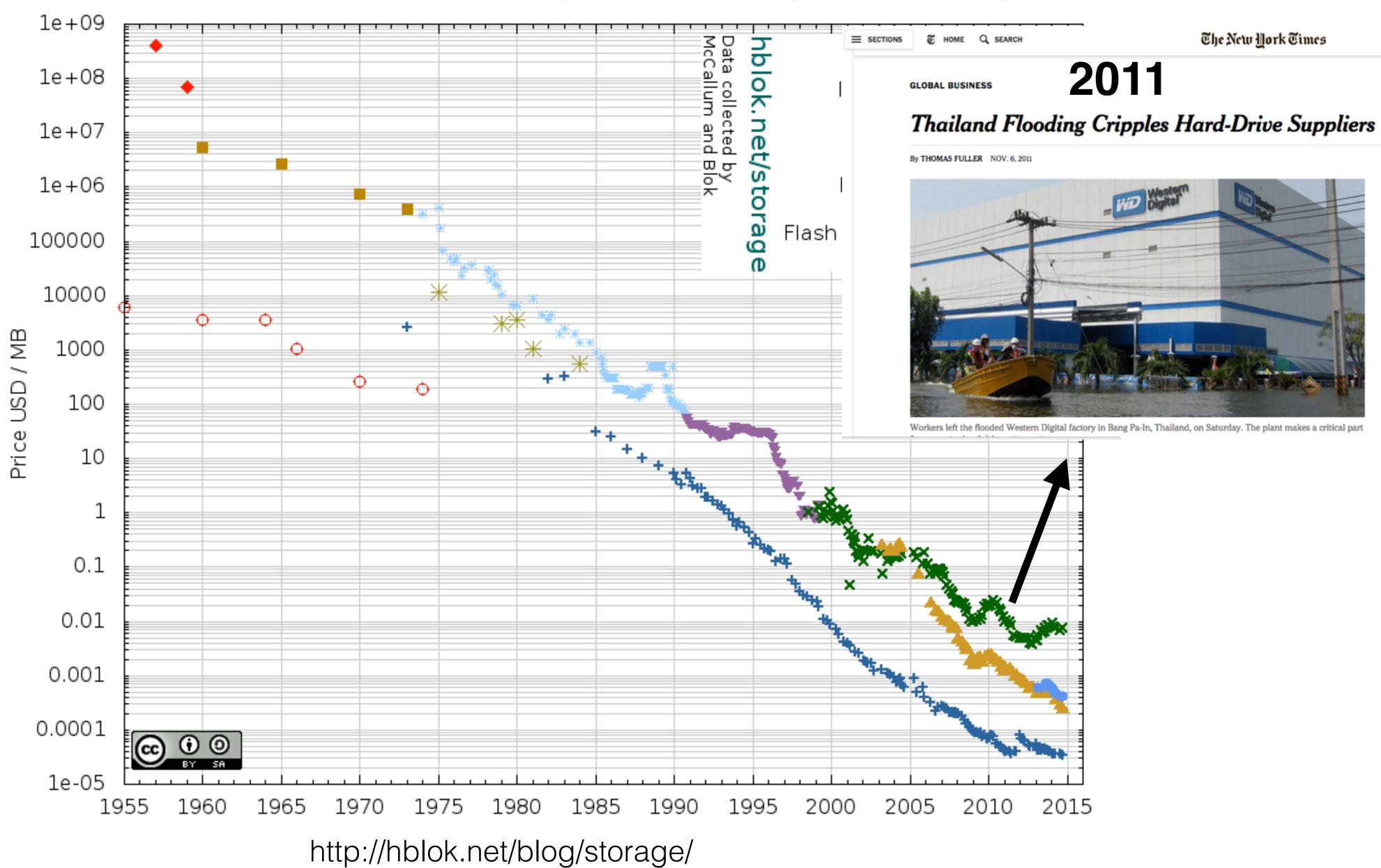
Slow due to data replication and disk I/O

#### Speed matters

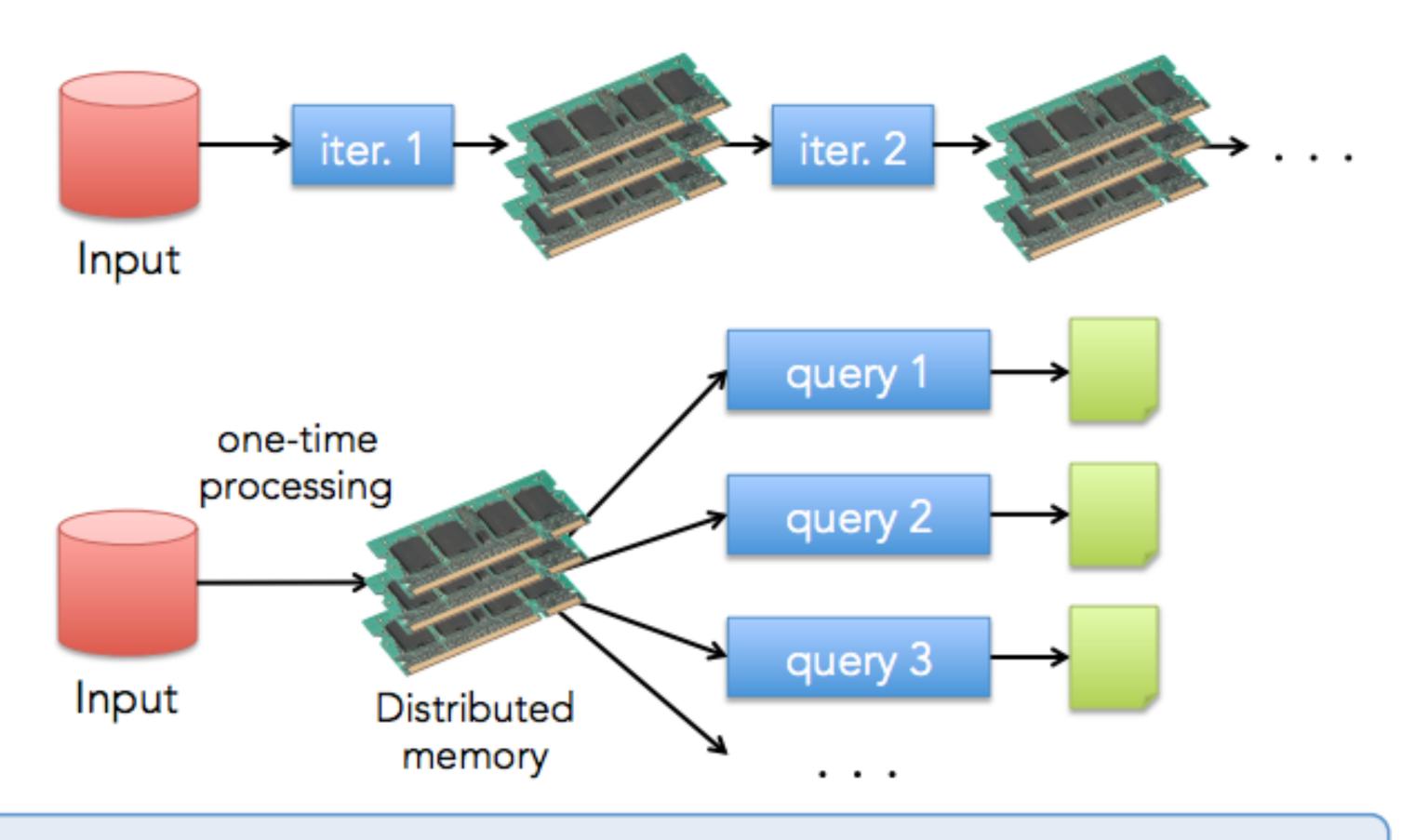


http://web.stanford.edu/~ouster/cgi-bin/papers/ramcloud.pdf

#### Historical Cost of Computer Memory and Storage

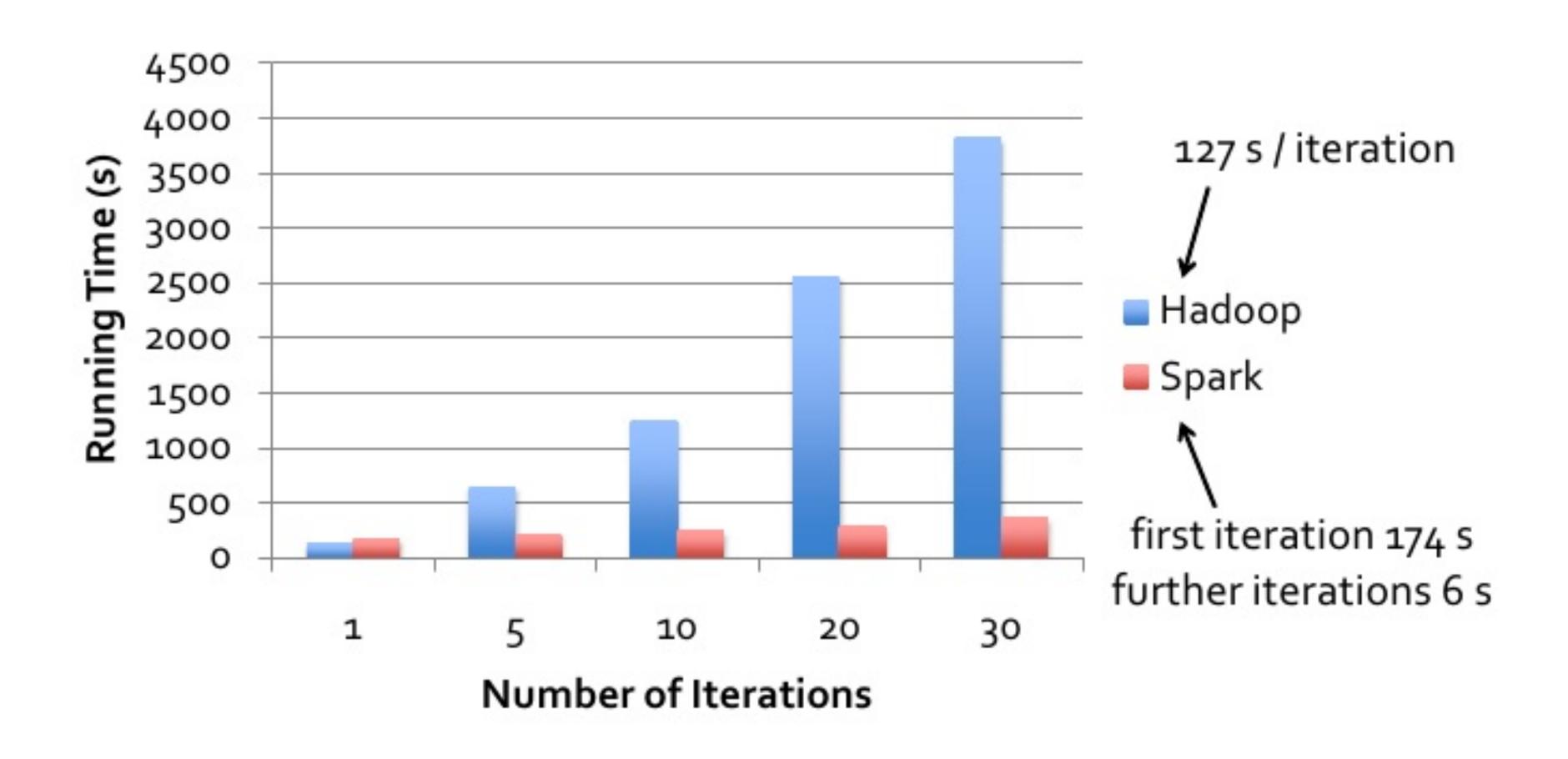


#### What We'd Like



10-100× faster than network and disk

#### Logistic Regression Performance



## How Spark works

#### Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDDs)

- Basic abstraction in Spark. Fault-tolerant collection of elements that can be operated on in parallel
- RDDs can be created from local file system, HDFS, Cassandra, HBase, Amazon S3, SequenceFiles, and any other Hadoop InputFormat.
- Different levels of caching: MEMORY\_ONLY,
   MEMORY\_AND\_DISK, DISK\_ONLY, OFF\_HEAP, etc.
- Rich APIs for Transformations and Actions
- Data Locality: PROCESS\_LOCAL -> NODE\_LOCAL -> RACK\_LOCAL

#### RDD Operations

map	flatMap	sortByKey
filter	union	reduce
sample	join	count
groupByKey	distinct	saveAsTextFile
reduceByKey	mapValues	first

## Spark Example

#### Wordcount Example

#### Hadoop MapReduce

conf.setInputFormat(TextInputFormat.class);
conf.setOutputFormat(TextOutputFormat.class);

JobClient.runJob(conf);

FileInputFormat.setInputPaths(conf, new Path(args[0]));
FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(conf, new Path(args[1]));

#### Spark Scala

```
//package org.myorg;
                                                                        val file = spark.textFile("hdfs://...")
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.*;
                                                                        val counts = file.flatMap(line => line.split(" "))
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.*;
                                                                                                             .map(word => (word, 1))
import org.apache.hadoop.mapred.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.*;
                                                                                                             .reduceByKey( + )
public class WordCount {
     public static class Map extends MapReduceBase implements Mapper < LongWritable, Text, Text,
                                                                        counts.saveAsTextFile("hdfs://...")
IntWritable>
          private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
          private Text word = new Text();
          public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, OutputCollector<Text, IntWritable>
output, Reporter reporter) throws IOException {
               String line = value.toString();
               StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
                                                                                            Spark Python
               while (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
                    word.set(tokenizer.nextToken());
                    output.collect(word, one);
                                                                    file = spark.textFile("hdfs://...")
Text, IntWritable> {
          public void reduce (Text key, Iterator<IntWritable> values, OutputCollector<Text, Counts = file.flatMap(lambda line: line.split(" ")) \
IntWritable> output, Reporter reporter) throws IOException {
               int sum = 0;
                                                                                             .map(lambda word: (word, 1)) \
               while (values.hasNext()) {
                    sum += values.next().get();
                                                                                             .reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a + b)
               output.collect(key, new IntWritable(sum));
                                                                     counts.saveAsTextFile("hdfs://...")
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
          JobConf conf = new JobConf(WordCount.class);
          conf.setJobName("wordcount");
          conf.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
          conf.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
          conf.setMapperClass(Map.class);
          //conf.setCombinerClass(Reduce.class);
          conf.setReducerClass(Reduce.class);
```

#### Spark SQL and Dataframe Example

```
from pyspark.sql import SQLContext
sqlContext = SQLContext(sc)
# Create the DataFrame
df = sqlContext.read.json("people.json")
# Show the content of the DataFrame
df.show()
## age name
## null Michael
## 30 Andy
## 19 Justin
# Print the schema in a tree format
df.printSchema()
## root
\#\# |-- age: long (nullable = true) \#\# 19 1
## |-- name: string (nullable = true)
# Select only the "name" column
df.select("name").show()
## name
## Michael
## Andy
## Justin
```

```
# Select everybody, but increment the age by 1
df.select(df['name'], df['age'] + 1).show()
## name (age + 1)
## Michael null
## Andy 31
## Justin 20
# Select people older than 21
df.filter(df['age'] > 21).show()
## age name
## 30 Andy
# Count people by age
df.groupBy("age").count().show()
## age count
## null 1
## 30 1
```

## Notebooks for Spark





Apache Zeppelin

andypetrella/spark-notebook (forked from Scala notebook)

### Actual Demo

# Strata+ Hadop WORLD

### Thank You!