



Data-Intensive Distributed Computing

CS 451/651 (Fall 2018)

Part I: MapReduce Algorithm Design (2/4)
September 11, 2018

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University of Waterloo

These slides are available at <http://lintool.github.io/bigdata-2018f/>



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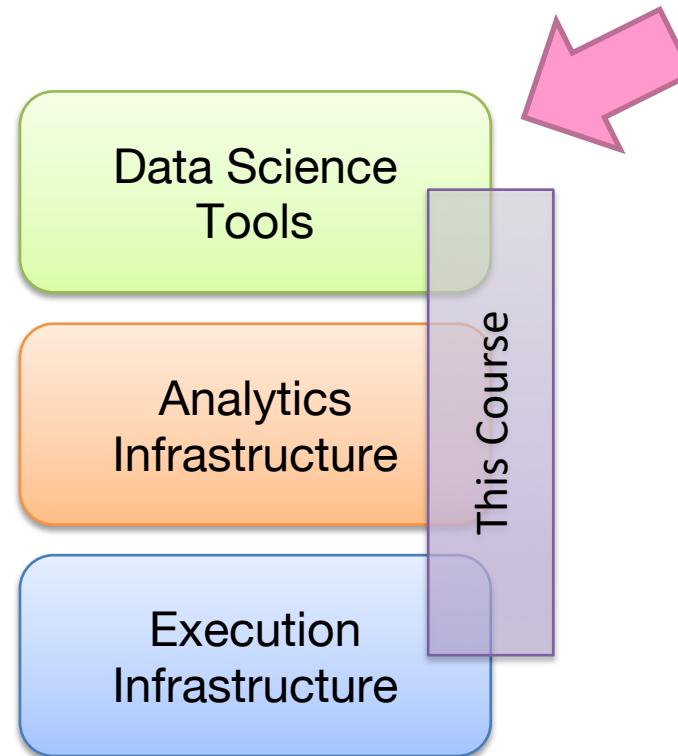
A close-up portrait of Yoda's face, looking slightly to the right with a serious expression.

RTFM you must

Agenda for Today

Why big data?
Hadoop walkthrough

Why big data?



“big data stack”



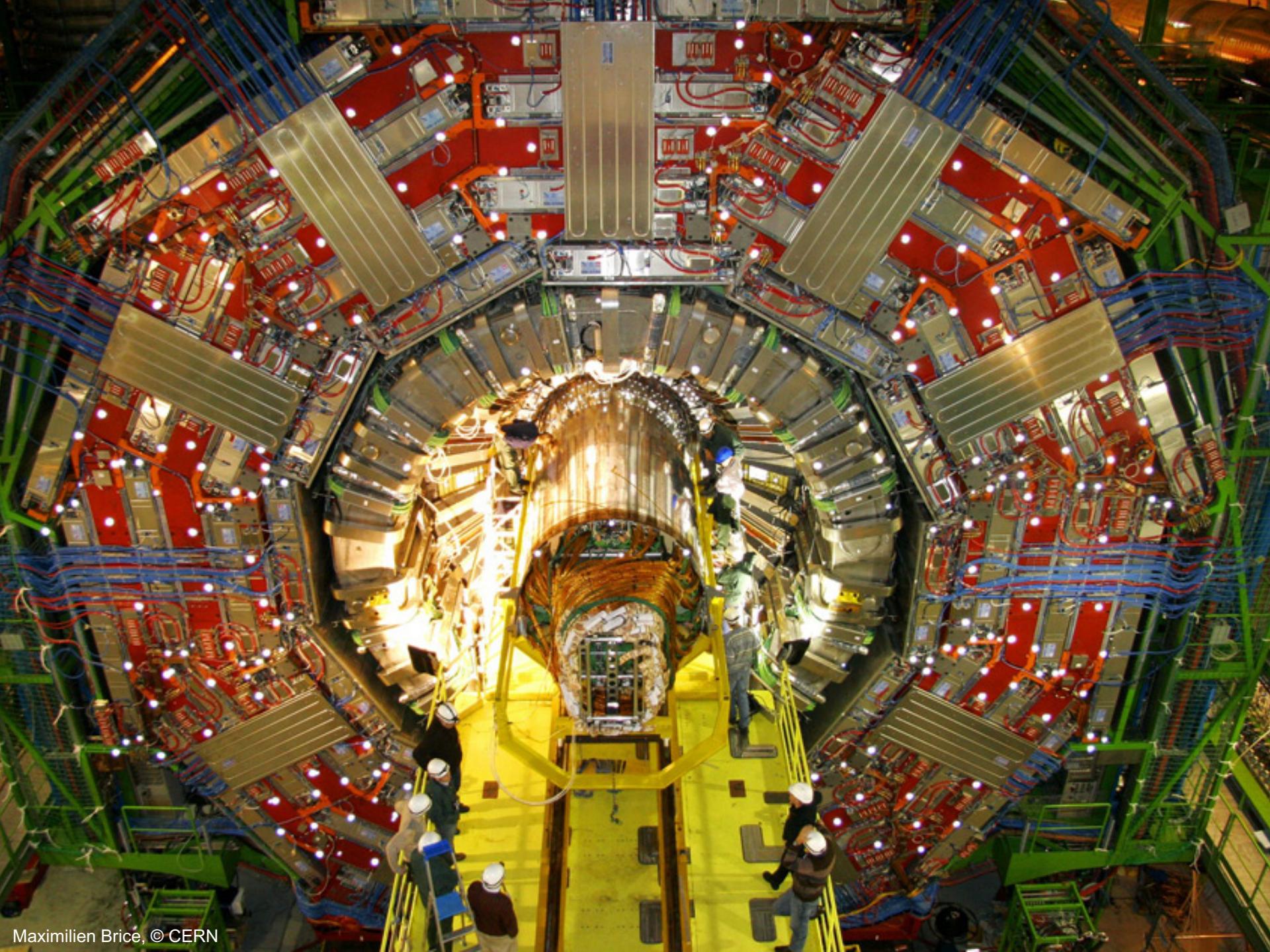
Why big data? Science
Business
Society

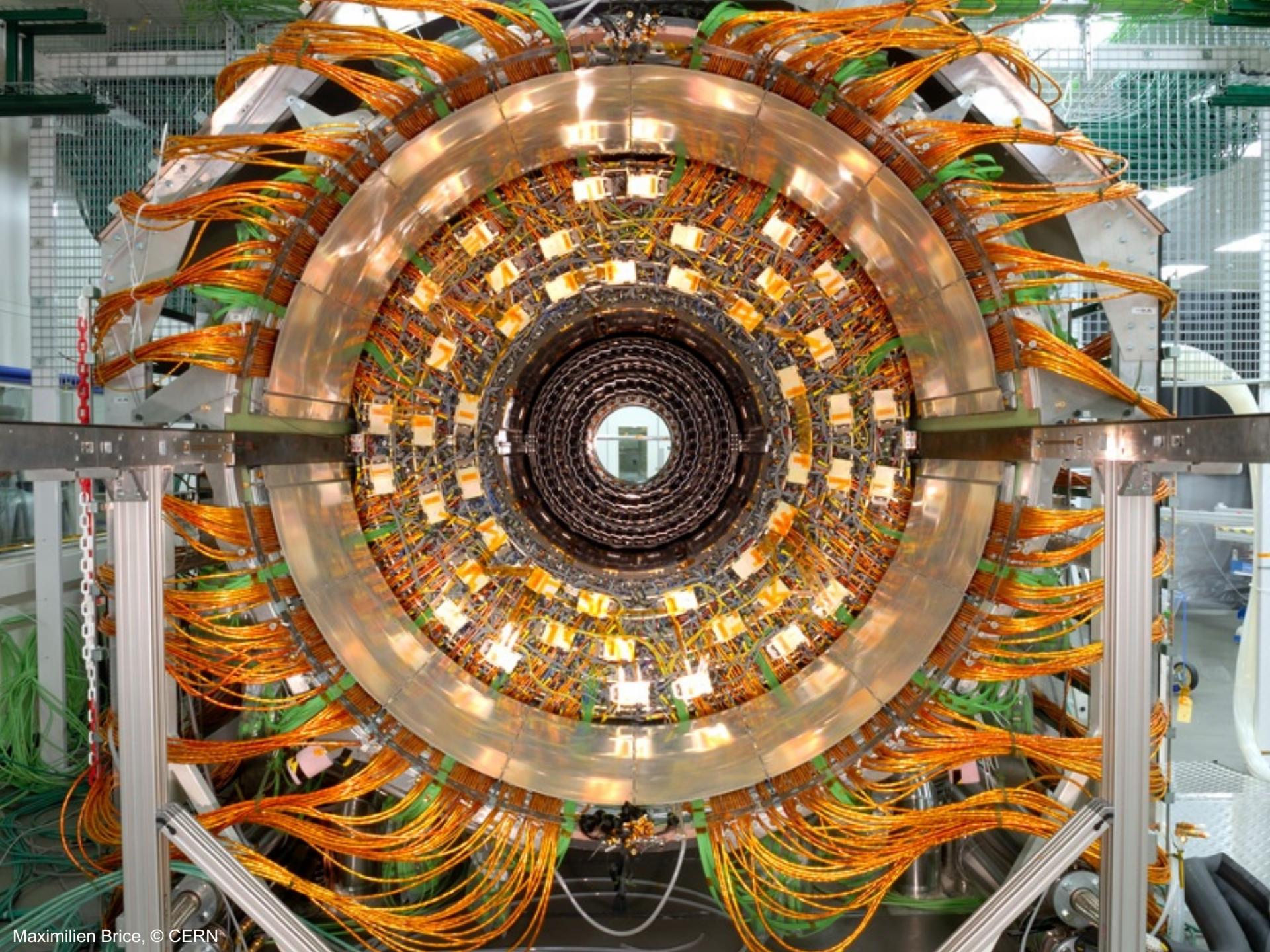


Science

Emergence of the 4th Paradigm

Data-intensive e-Science





Maximilien Brice, © CERN

Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

The ATLAS Collaboration

(Submitted on 31 Jul 2012 ([v1](#)), last revised 31 Aug 2012 (this version, v2))

A search for the Standard Model Higgs boson in proton–proton collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC is presented. The datasets used correspond to integrated luminosities of approximately 4.8 fb^{-1} collected at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ in 2011 and 5.8 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ in 2012. Individual searches in the channels $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow llll$, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$ in the 8 TeV data are combined with previously published results of searches for $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)}$, $WW^{(*)}$, bbbar and $\tau^+\tau^-$ in the 7 TeV data and results from improved analyses of the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow llll$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channels in the 7 TeV data. Clear evidence for the production of a neutral boson with a measured mass of $126.0^{+/- 0.4(\text{stat})^{+/- 0.4(\text{sys})}}$ GeV is presented. This observation, which has a significance of 5.9 standard deviations, corresponding to a background fluctuation probability of 1.7×10^{-9} , is compatible with the production and decay of the Standard Model Higgs boson.

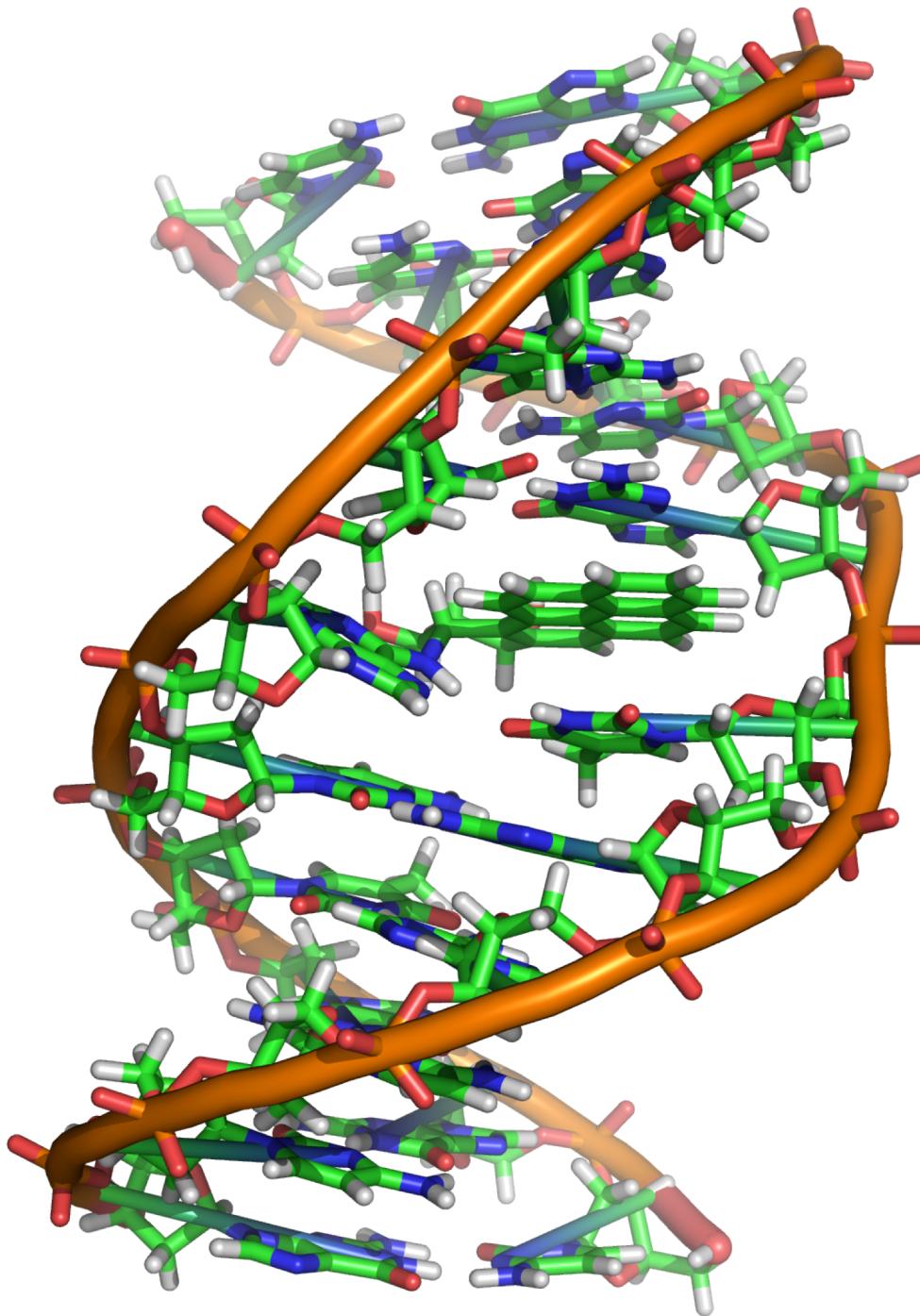
Comments:	24 pages plus author list (38 pages total), 12 figures, 7 tables, revised author list, matches version to appear in Physics Letters B
Subjects:	High Energy Physics – Experiment (hep-ex)
Journal reference:	Phys.Lett. B716 (2012) 1–29
DOI:	10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.020
Report number:	CERN-PH-EP-2012-218
Cite as:	arXiv:1207.7214 [hep-ex] (or arXiv:1207.7214v2 [hep-ex] for this version)

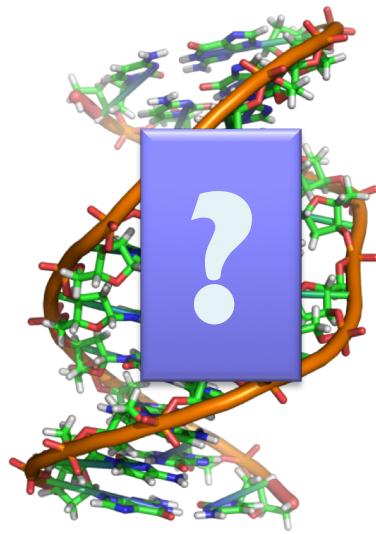
Submission history

From: Atlas Publications [[view email](#)]

[v1] Tue, 31 Jul 2012 11:59:59 GMT (334kb)

[v2] Fri, 31 Aug 2012 19:29:54 GMT (334kb)

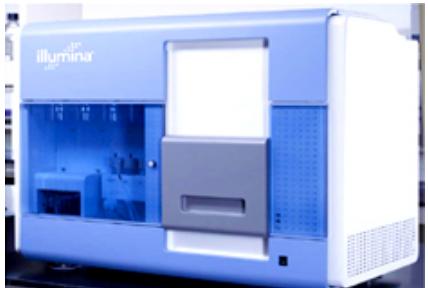




Subject genome



Sequencer



GATGCTTACTATGC_{GGGGCCCC}
CGGTCTAAC_TGCTTACTATGC
GCTTACTATGC_{GGGGCCCC}TT
AATGCTTACTATGC_{GGGGCCCC}TT
TAATGCTTACTATGC
AATGCTTAGCTATGC_{GGGG}
AATGCTTACTATGC_{GGGGCCCC}TT
AATGCTTACTATGC_{GGGGCCCC}TT
CGGTCTAGATGCTTACTATGC
AATGCTTACTATGC_{GGGGCCCC}TT
CGGTCTAAC_TGCTTAGCTATGC
ATGCTTACTATGC_{GGGGCCCC}TT

Reads

Human genome: 3 gbp
A few billion short reads
(~100 GB compressed data)

Business

Data-driven decisions

Data-driven products



Business Intelligence

An organization should retain data that result from carrying out its mission and exploit those data to generate insights that benefit the organization, for example, market analysis, strategic planning, decision making, etc.

Duh!?

This is not a new idea!

In the 1990s, Wal-Mart found that customers tended to buy diapers and beer together. So they put them next to each other and increased sales of both.*

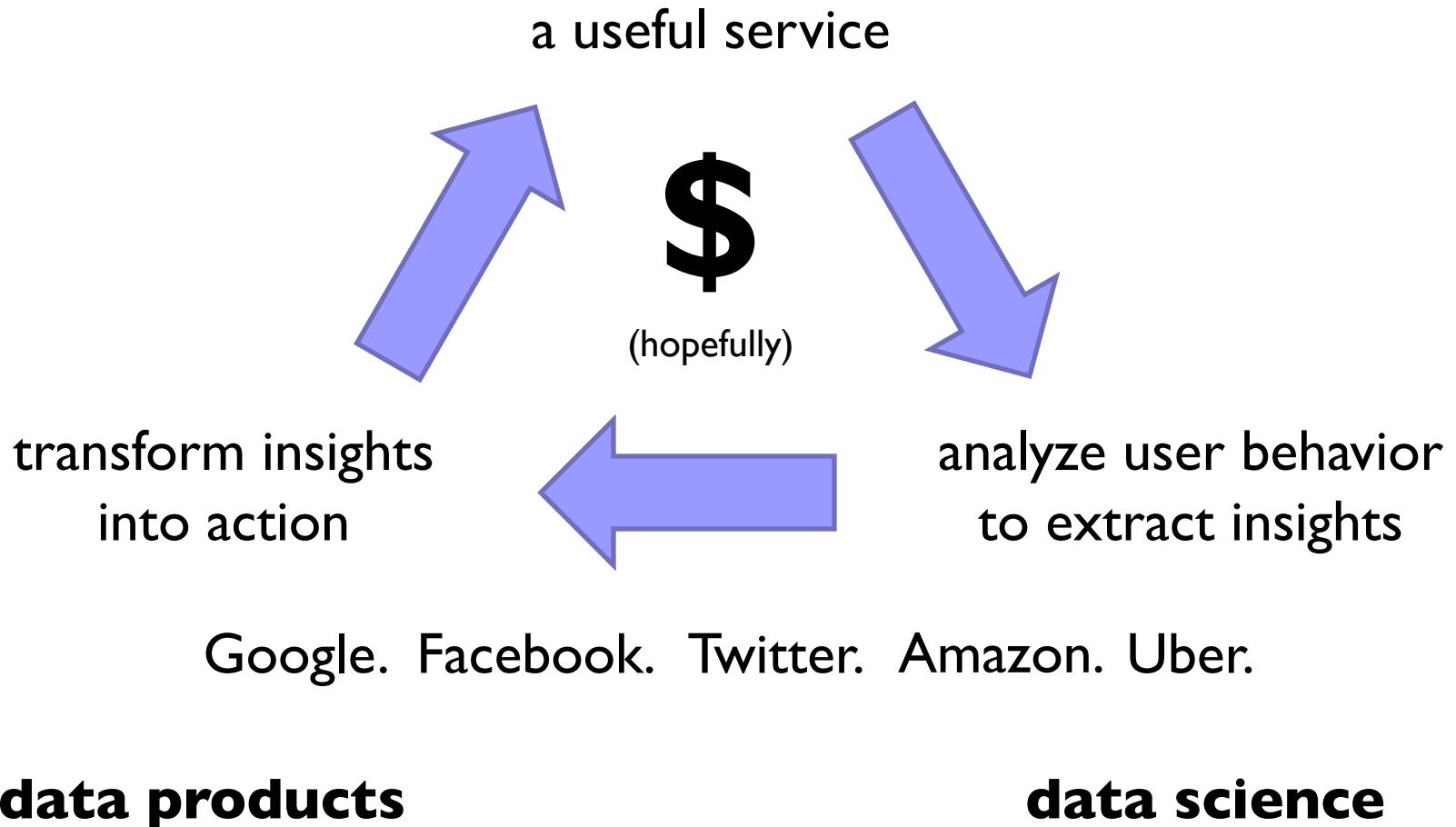
So what's changed?

More compute and storage

Ability to gather behavioral data

* BTW, this is completely apocryphal. (But it makes a nice story.)

Virtuous Product Cycle



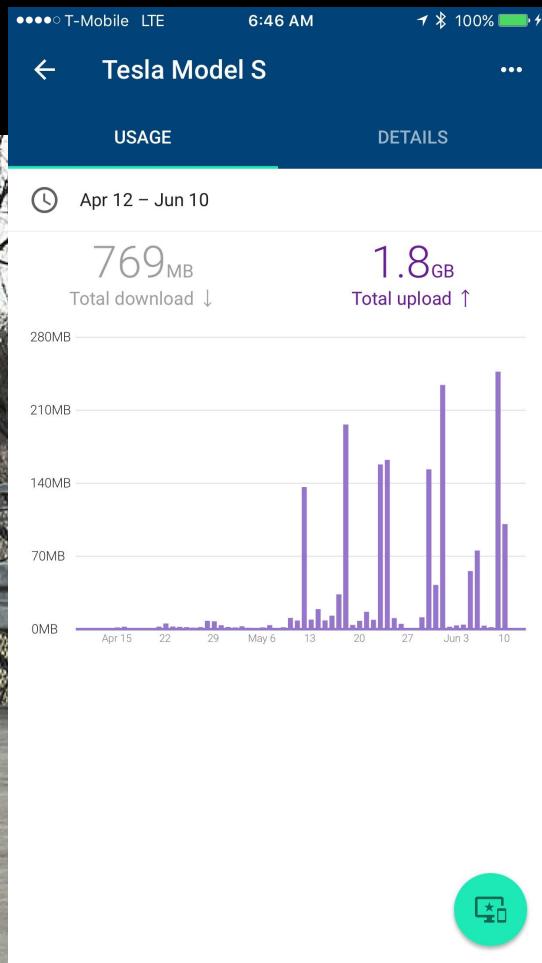


net•flix•ing

/'netflɪks-ing/ v

- 1. The act of watching an entire season of a show in one sitting.**
- 2. A totally valid excuse for avoiding social obligations.**

"Sorry, I can't make it to the party tonight. I am *netflixing*."



Translate

Turn off instant translation



Chinese English Spanish Detect language ▾



English Chinese (Traditional) Chinese (Simplified) ▾

Translate

How does Google translate English into Chinese?



47/5000

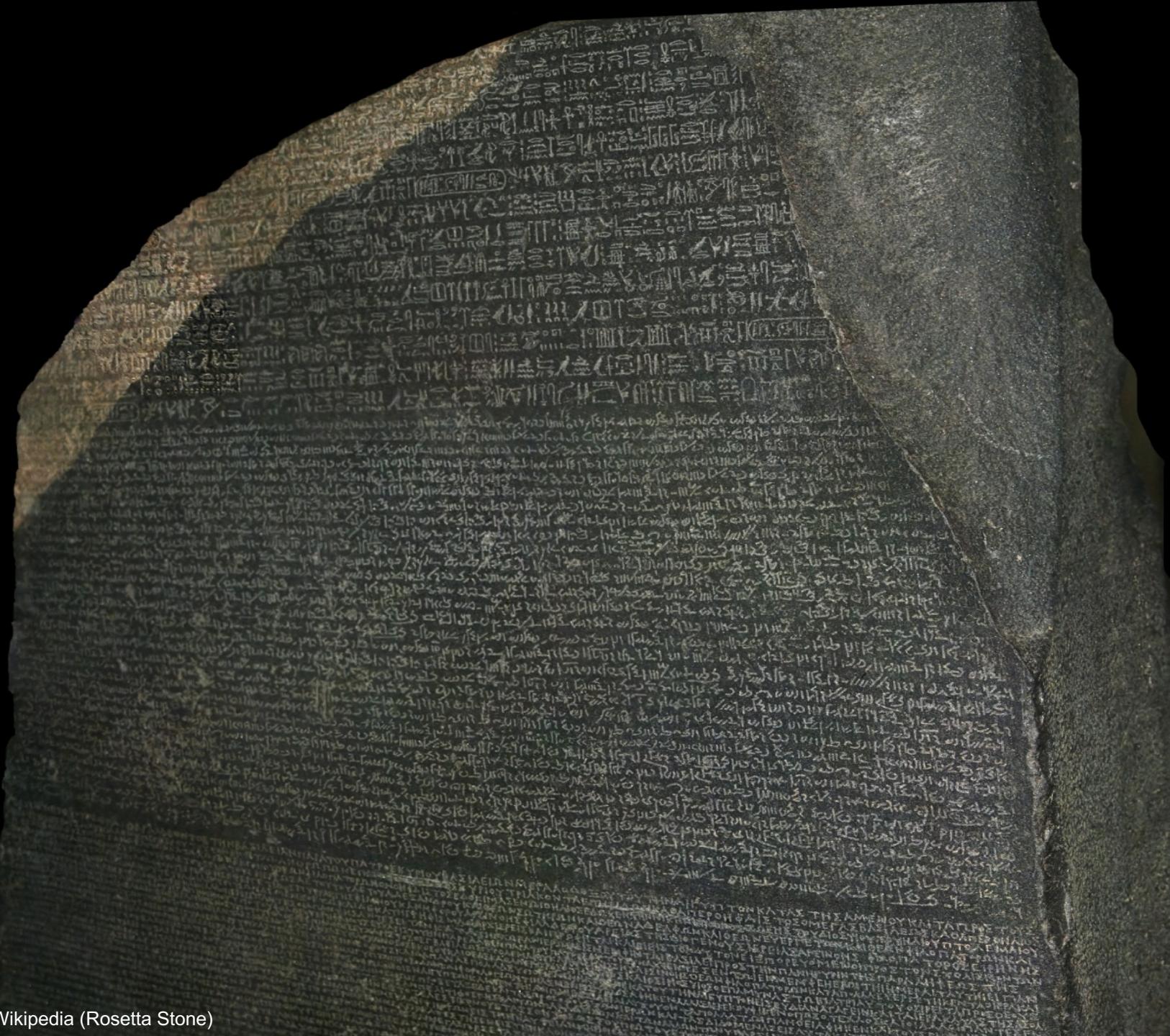
Google如何将英语翻译成中文?



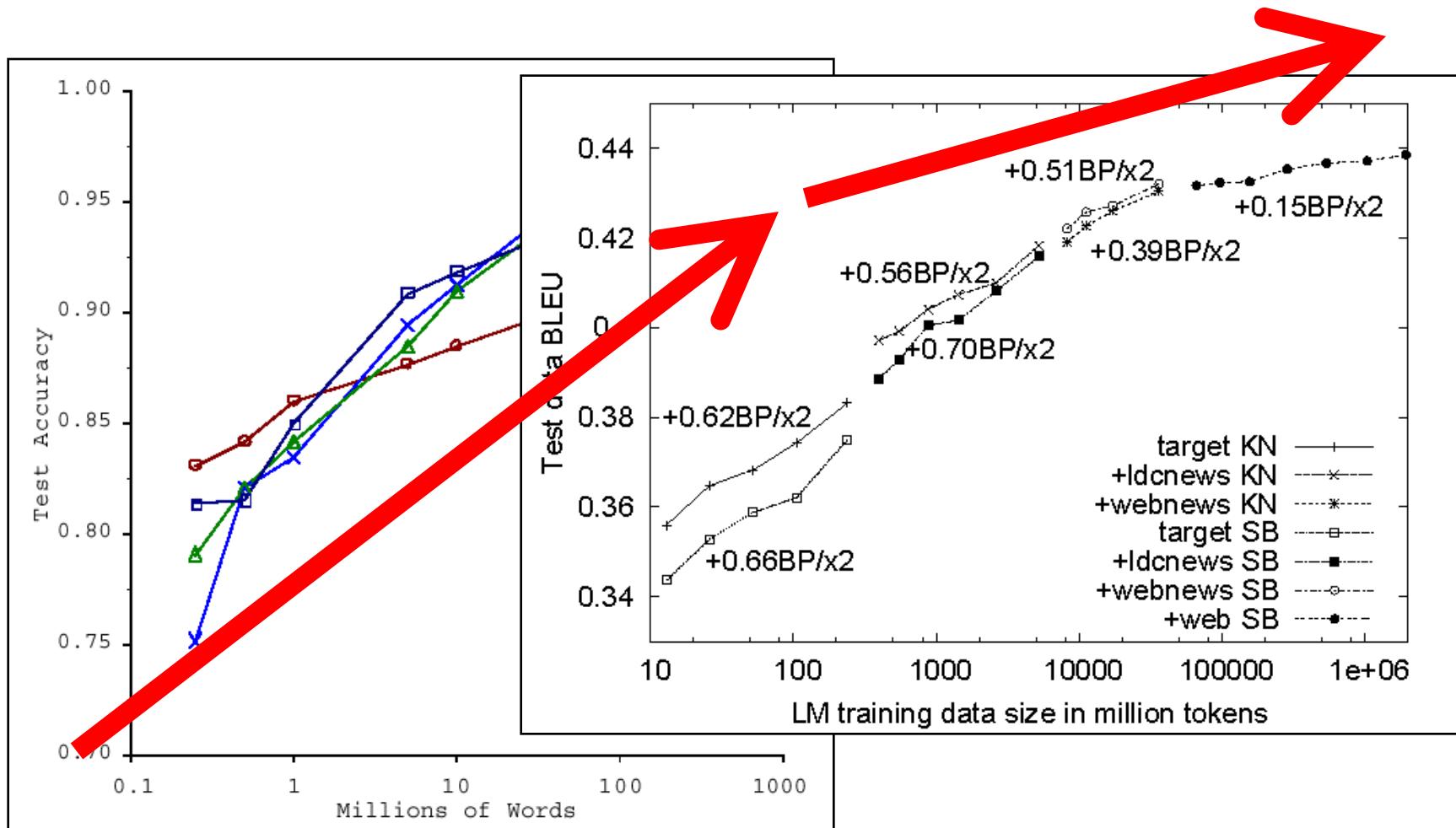
Suggest an edit

Google rúhé jiāng yīngyǔ fānyì chéng zhōngwén?

Google Translate for Business: [Translator Toolkit](#) [Website Translator](#)



No data like more data!



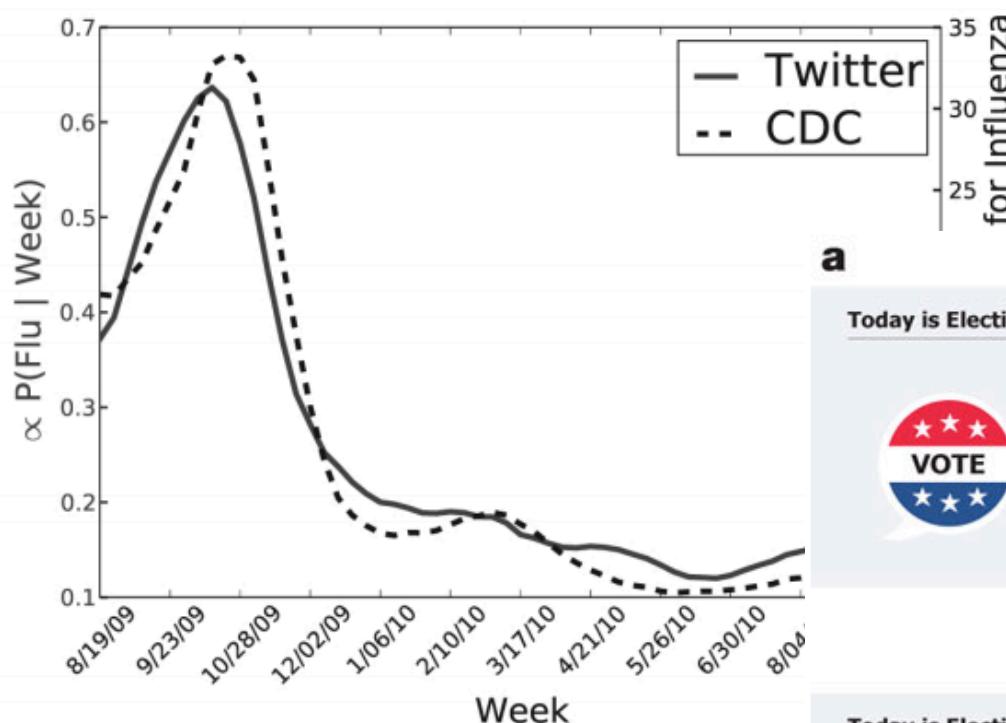


Society

Humans as social sensors

Computational social science

Predicting X with Twitter



a

Informational message

Today is Election Day

What's this? • close



Find your polling place on the U.S. Politics Page and click the "I Voted" button to tell your friends you voted.

I Voted

0 1 1 5 5 3 7 6
People on Facebook Voted

Social message

Today is Election Day

What's this? • close



Find your polling place on the U.S. Politics Page and click the "I Voted" button to tell your friends you voted.

I Voted

0 1 1 5 5 3 7 6
People on Facebook Voted

2010 US Midterm Elections:
60m users shown "I Voted" Messages
Summary: increased turnout by
60k directly and 280k indirectly

Woah! You should feel
unsettled about this!

Political Mobilization on Facebook

Suggested Page



Secured Borders
Sponsored

Every man should stand for our borders! Join!



Like Page

Secured Borders
News & Media Website
134,943 people like this.

"Religious" face coverings are putting American people at huge risk! We must not sacrifice national security to satisfy the demands of minorities. All face covering should be banned in every state across America!

DO YOU WANT THIS



TO BE BANNED IN AMERICA?

14K

5K Comments 4.3K Shares



Blacktivist

Black Panthers were dismantled by US government because they were black men and women standing up for justice and equality.

never forget that the Black Panthers, group formed to protect black people from the KKK, was dismantled by us govt but the KKK exists today



BLACKTIVIST

205 Comments 29K Shares

Suggested Page

Defend the 2nd
Sponsored

6.2K

The community of 2nd Amendment supporters, gun rights advocates, and gun owners.



Defend the 2nd
Community
96,678 people like this.

Like Page

Facebook Enabled Advertisers to Reach ‘Jew Haters’

After being contacted by ProPublica, Facebook removed several anti-Semitic ad categories and promised to improve monitoring.

by **Julia Angwin, Madeleine Varner and Ariana Tobin**, Sept. 14, 2017, 4 p.m. EDT



MACHINE BIAS
Investigating
Algorithmic Injustice

ruin the world.”

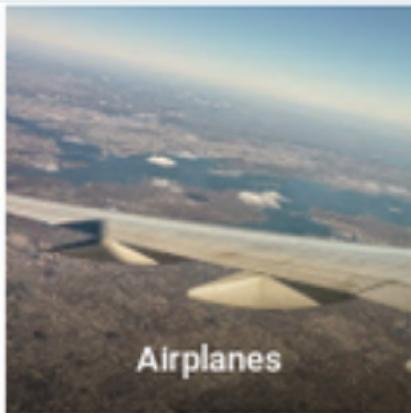
To test if these ad categories were real, we paid \$30 to target those groups with three “promoted posts” — in which a ProPublica article or post was displayed in their news feeds. Facebook approved all three ads within 15 minutes.

Want to market Nazi memorabilia, or recruit marchers for a far-right rally? Facebook’s self-service ad-buying platform had the right audience for you.

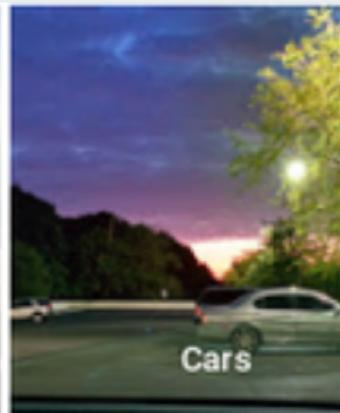
Until this week, when we asked Facebook about it, the world’s largest social network enabled advertisers to direct their pitches to the news feeds of almost 2,300 people who expressed interest in the topics of “Jew hater,” “How to burn jews,” or, “History of ‘why jews



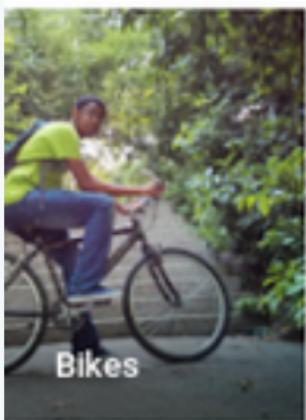
Skyscrapers



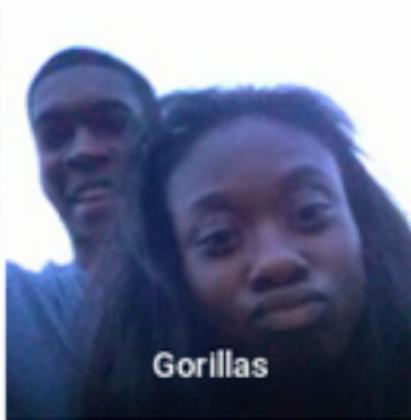
Airplanes



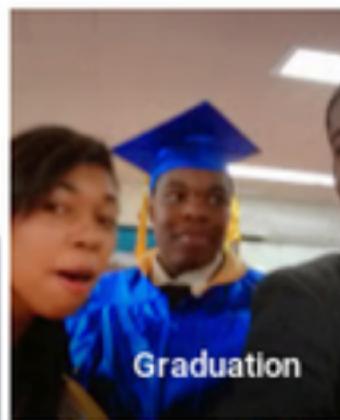
Cars



Bikes



Gorillas



Graduation

i



Jacky

@jackyalcine



Google Photos, y'all fucked up. My friend's not a gorilla.

8:22 PM - Jun 28, 2015



225



3,209



2,059

- X** The photo you want to upload does not meet our criteria because:
- Subject eyes are closed

Please refer to the technical requirements.
You have 9 attempts left.

Check the photo [requirements](#).

Read more about [common photo problems](#) and [how to resolve them](#).

After your tenth attempt you will need to start again and re-enter the CAPTCHA security check.

Reference number: 20161206-81

Filename: Untitled.jpg

If you wish to [contact us](#) about the photo, you must provide us with the reference number given above.



The Perils of Big Data

The end of privacy

Who owns your data and can the government access it?

The echo chamber

Are you seeing only what you want to see?

The racist algorithm

Algorithms aren't racist, people are?

We desperately need “data ethics” to go with big data!

AND, A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY...

MY FAULT--ALL MY FAULT! IF ONLY I HAD STOPPED HIM WHEN I COULD HAVE! BUT I DIDN'T--AND NOW --UNCLE BEN-- IS DEAD...



AND A LEAN, SILENT FIGURE SLOWLY FADES INTO THE GATHERING DARKNESS, AWARE AT LAST THAT IN THIS WORLD, WITH GREAT POWER THERE MUST ALSO COME -- GREAT RESPONSIBILITY!



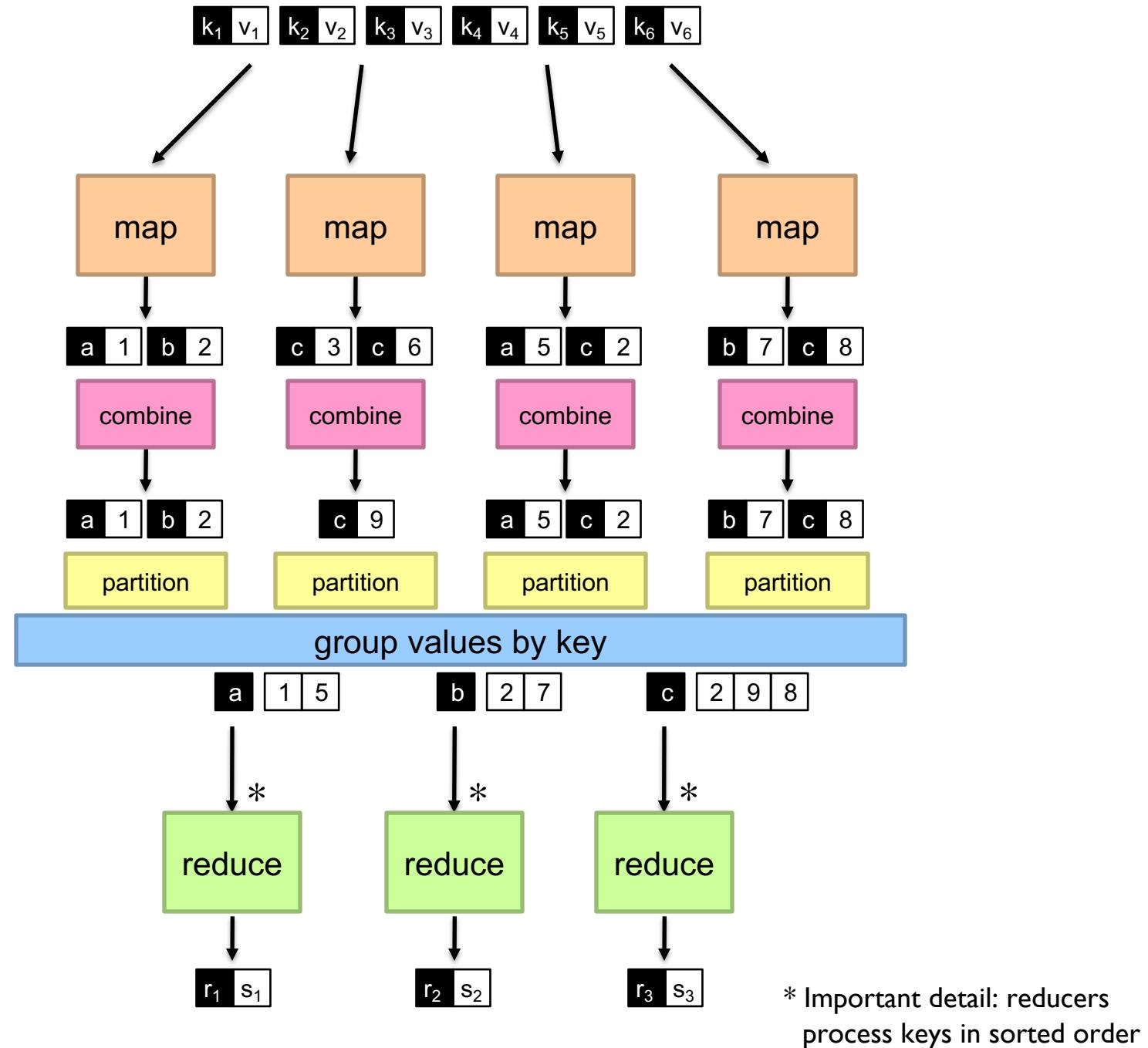
AND SO A LEGEND IS BORN AND A NEW NAME IS ADDED TO THE ROSTER OF THOSE WHO MAKE THE WORLD OF FANTASY THE MOST EXCITING REALM OF ALL!



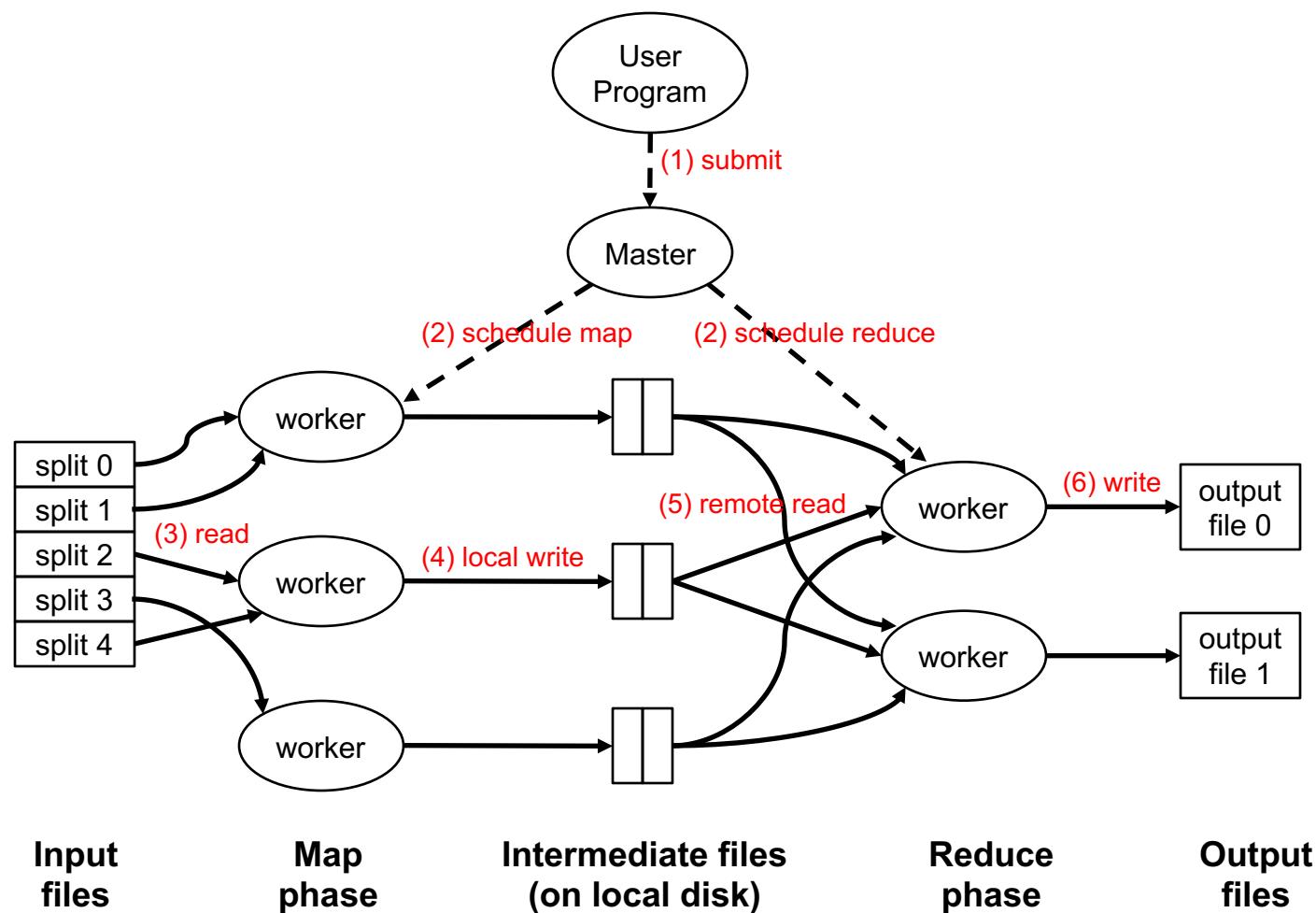
A wide-angle photograph of a massive data center. The floor is filled with rows of server racks, many of which are illuminated with blue and yellow lights. Above the racks, a complex network of steel beams, pipes, and walkways spans the entire structure. The ceiling is a dark, multi-layered metal framework. The overall atmosphere is one of a massive, industrial-scale technological facility.

Tackling Big Data

Logical View



Physical View





The datacenter *is* the computer!

The datacenter *is* the computer!

It's all about the right level of abstraction

Moving beyond the von Neumann architecture

What's the “instruction set” of the datacenter computer?

Hide system-level details from the developers

No more race conditions, lock contention, etc.

No need to explicitly worry about reliability, fault tolerance, etc.

Separating the *what* from the *how*

Developer specifies the computation that needs to be performed

Execution framework (“runtime”) handles actual execution

The datacenter *is* the computer!

“Big ideas”

Scale “out”, not “up”*

Limits of SMP and large shared-memory machines

Assume that components will break

Engineer software around hardware failures

Move processing to the data*

Clusters have limited bandwidth, code is a lot smaller

Process data sequentially, avoid random access

Seeks are expensive, disk throughput is good

Seek vs. Scans

Consider a 1 TB database with 100 byte records

We want to update 1 percent of the records

Scenario 1: Mutate each record

Each update takes ~30 ms (seek, read, write)

10^8 updates = ~35 days

Scenario 2: Rewrite all records

Assume 100 MB/s throughput

Time = 5.6 hours(!)

Lesson? Random access is expensive!



So you want to drive the elephant!



So you want to drive the elephant!
(Aside, what about Spark?)

A tale of two packages...

org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce
org.apache.hadoop.mapred



MapReduce API*

`Mapper<Kin, Vin, Kout, Vout>`

`void setup(Mapper.Context context)`

Called once at the start of the task

`void map(Kin key, Vin value, Mapper.Context context)`

Called once for each key/value pair in the input split

`void cleanup(Mapper.Context context)`

Called once at the end of the task

`Reducer<Kin, Vin, Kout, Vout>/Combiner<Kin, Vin, Kout, Vout>`

`void setup(Reducer.Context context)`

Called once at the start of the task

`void reduce(Kin key, Iterable<Vin> values, Reducer.Context context)`

Called once for each key

`void cleanup(Reducer.Context context)`

Called once at the end of the task

MapReduce API*

Partitioner<K, V>

int getPartition(K key, V value, int numPartitions)

Returns the partition number given total number of partitions

Job

Represents a packaged Hadoop job for submission to cluster

Need to specify input and output paths

Need to specify input and output formats

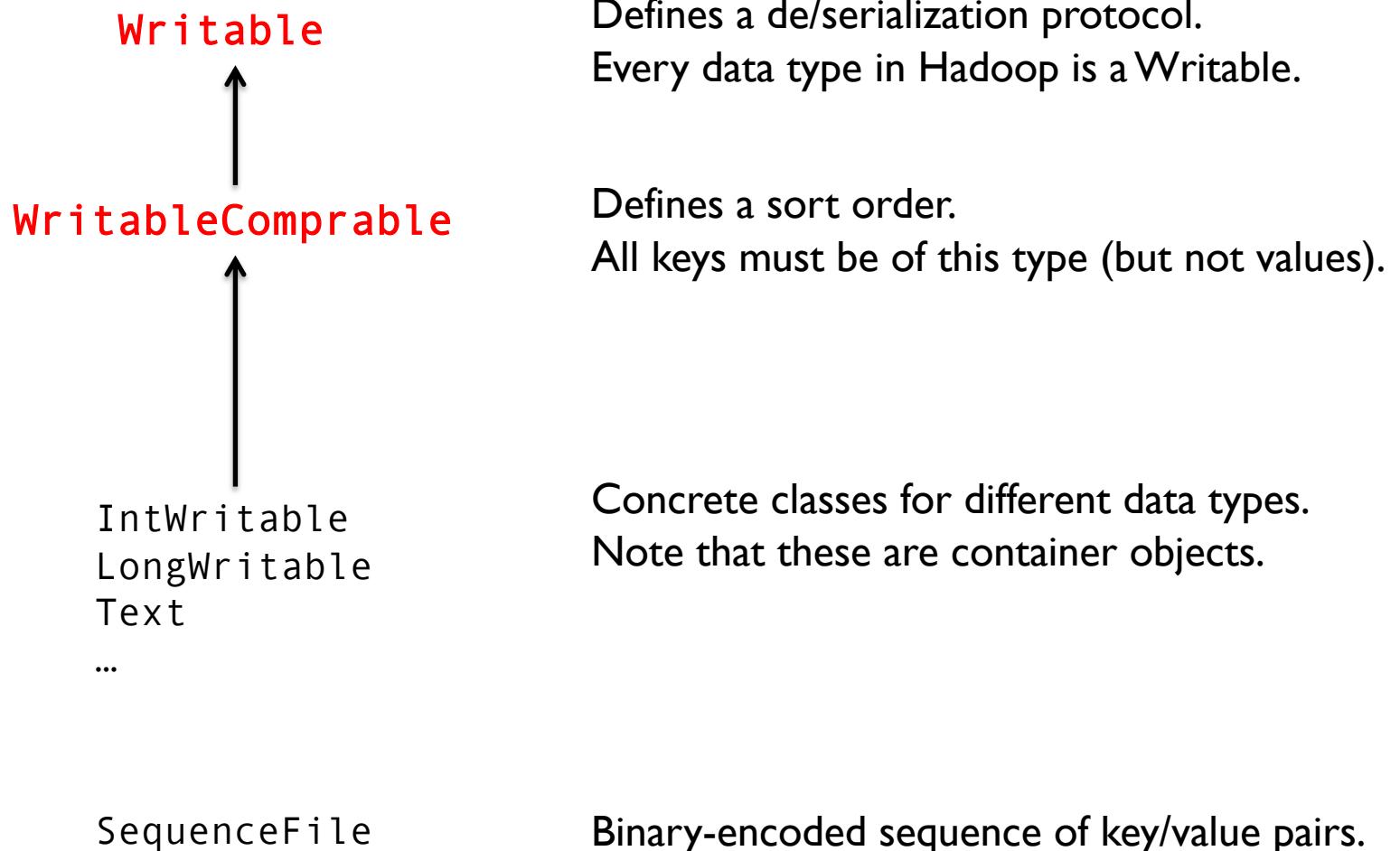
Need to specify mapper, reducer, combiner, partitioner classes

Need to specify intermediate/final key/value classes

Need to specify number of reducers (but not mappers, why?)

Don't depend on defaults!

Data Types in Hadoop: Keys and Values



“Hello World” MapReduce: Word Count

```
def map(key: Long, value: String) = {
    for (word <- tokenize(value)) {
        emit(word, 1)
    }
}

def reduce(key: String, values: Iterable[Int]) = {
    for (value <- values) {
        sum += value
    }
    emit(key, sum)
}
```

Word Count Mapper

```
private static final class MyMapper
    extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> {

    private final static IntWritable ONE = new IntWritable(1);
    private final static Text WORD = new Text();

    @Override
    public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
        throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        for (String word : Tokenizer.tokenize(value.toString())) {
            WORD.set(word);
            context.write(WORD, ONE);
        }
    }
}
```

Word Count Reducer

```
private static final class MyReducer
    extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {

    private final static IntWritable SUM = new IntWritable();

    @Override
    public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,
        Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        Iterator<IntWritable> iter = values.iterator();
        int sum = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            sum += iter.next().get();
        }
        SUM.set(sum);
        context.write(key, SUM);
    }
}
```

Three Gotchas

Avoid object creation

Execution framework reuses value object in reducer

Passing parameters via class statics doesn't work!

Getting Data to Mappers and Reducers

Configuration parameters

Pass in via Job configuration object

“Side data”

DistributedCache

Mappers/Reducers can read from HDFS in setup method

Complex Data Types in Hadoop

How do you implement complex data types?

The easiest way:

Encoded it as Text, e.g., (a, b) = “a:b”

Use regular expressions to parse and extract data

Works, but janky

The hard way:

Define a custom implementation of Writable(Comparable)

Must implement: readFields, write, (compareTo)

Computationally efficient, but slow for rapid prototyping

Implement WritableComparator hook for performance

Somewhere in the middle:

Bespin (via lin.tl) offers various building blocks

Anatomy of a Job

Hadoop MapReduce program = Hadoop job

Jobs are divided into map and reduce tasks

An instance of a running task is called a task attempt

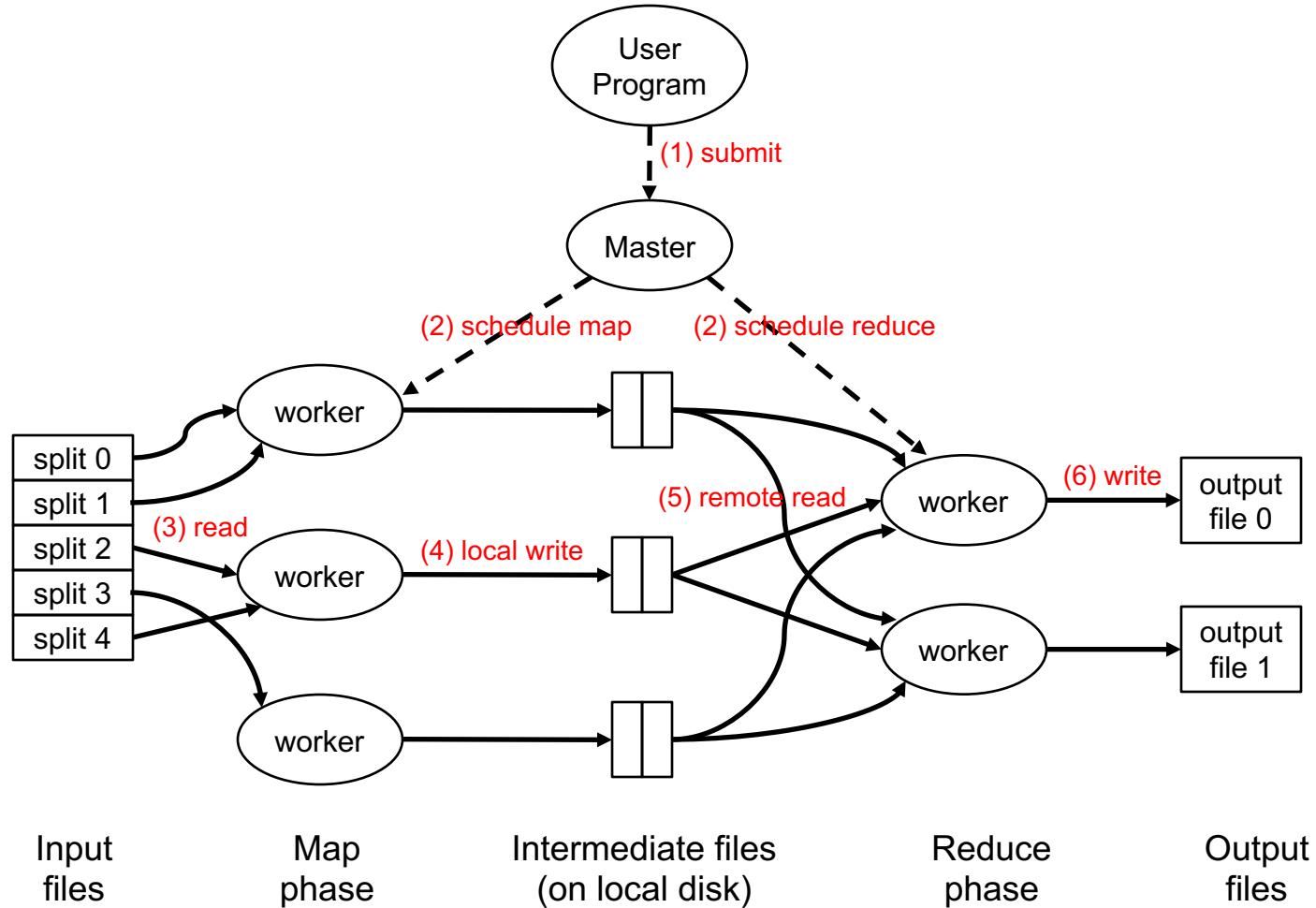
Each task occupies a slot on the tasktracker

Multiple jobs can be composed into a workflow

Job submission:

Client (i.e., driver program) creates a job,
configures it,
and submits it to jobtracker

That's it! The Hadoop cluster takes over...



Anatomy of a Job

Behind the scenes:

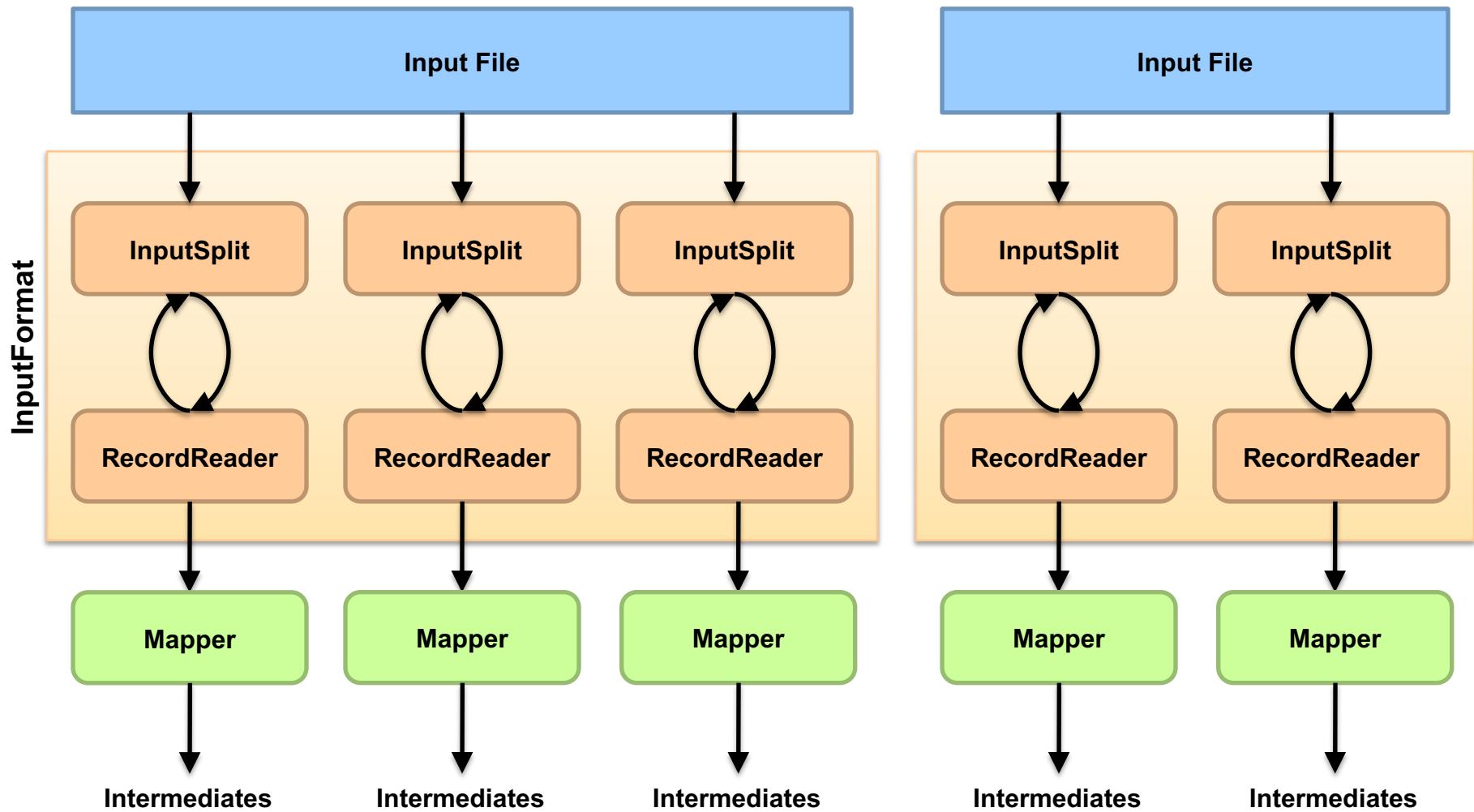
Input splits are computed (on client end)

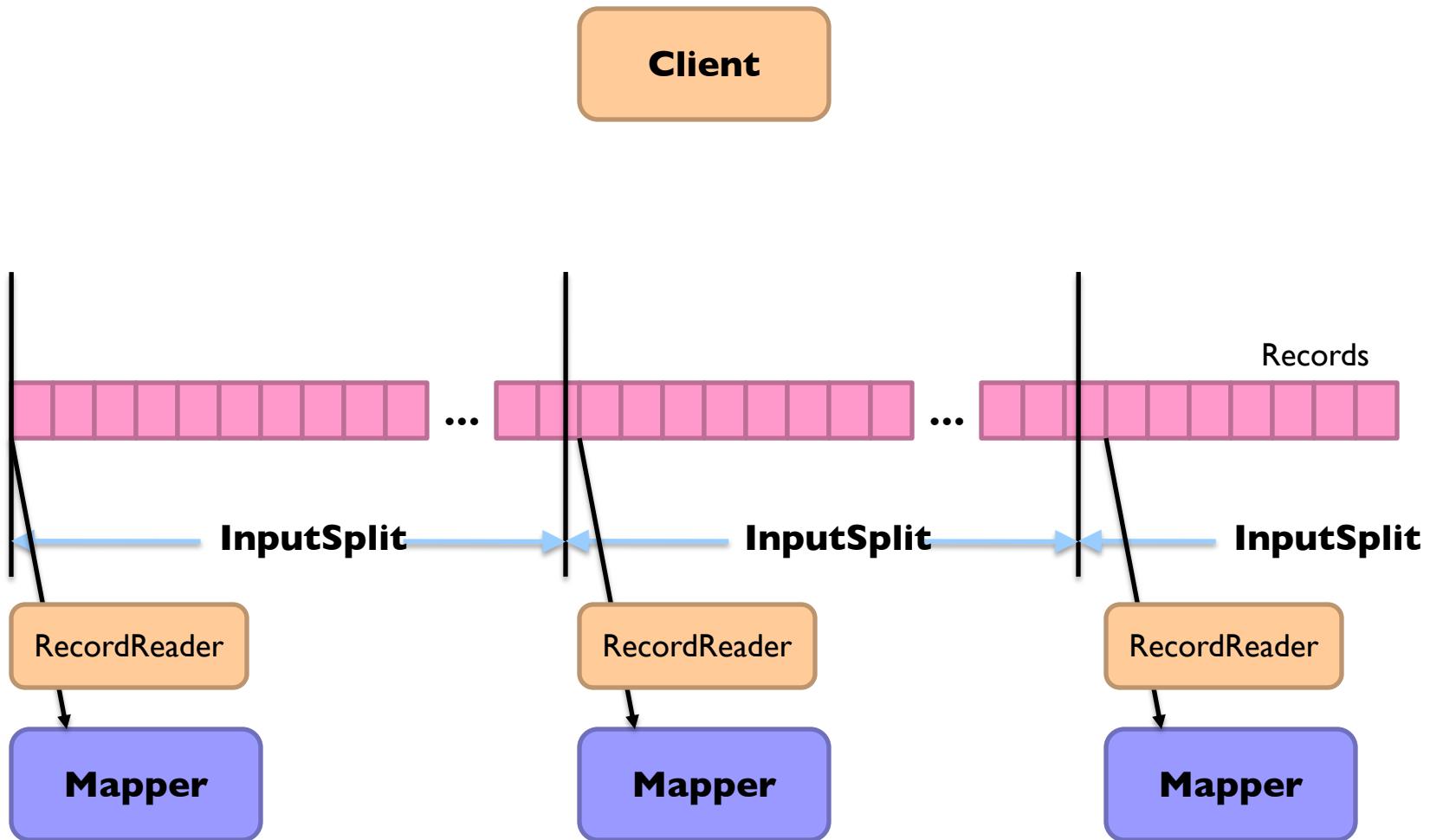
Job data (jar, configuration XML) are sent to jobtracker

Jobtracker puts job data in shared location, enqueues tasks

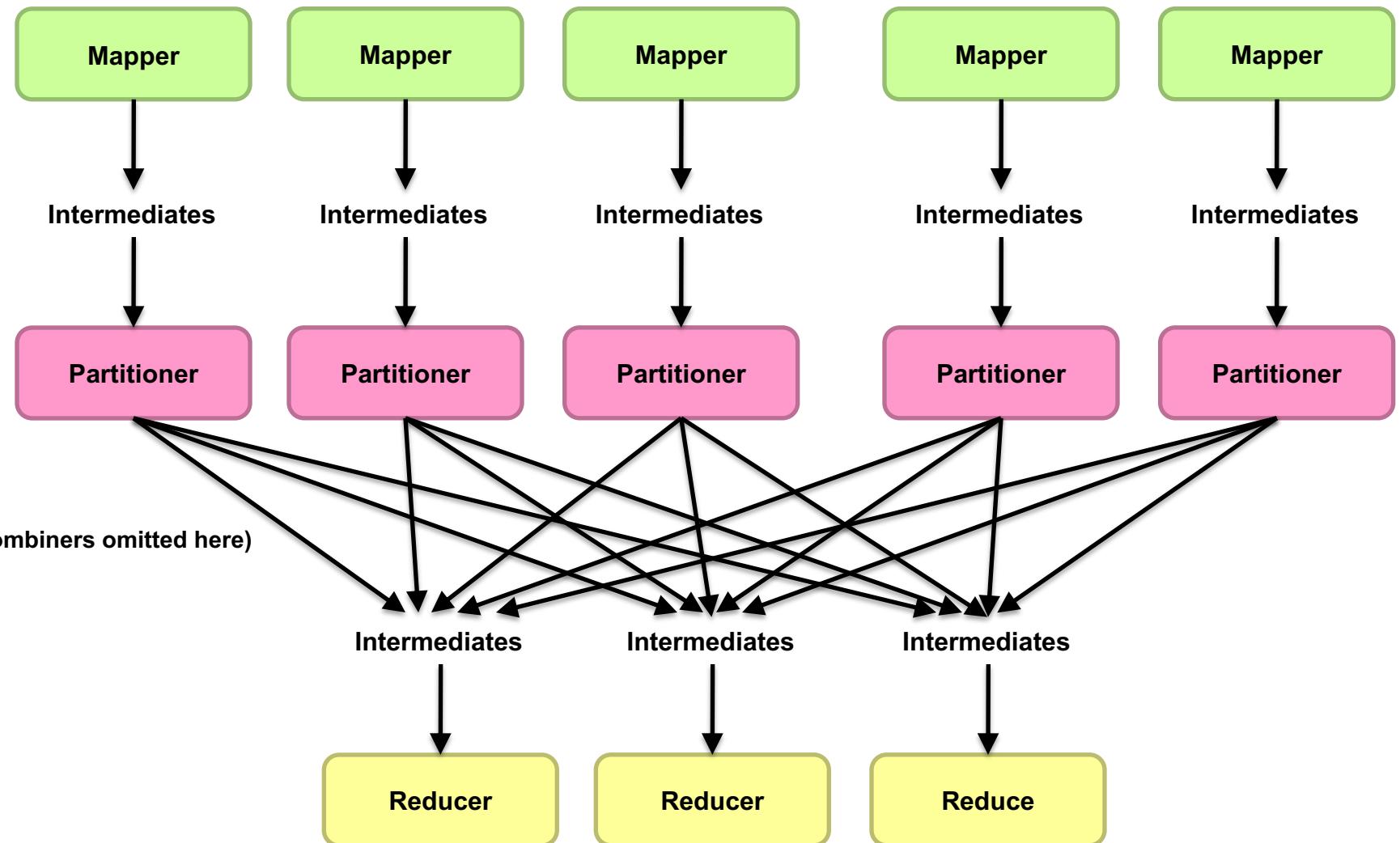
Tasktrackers poll for tasks

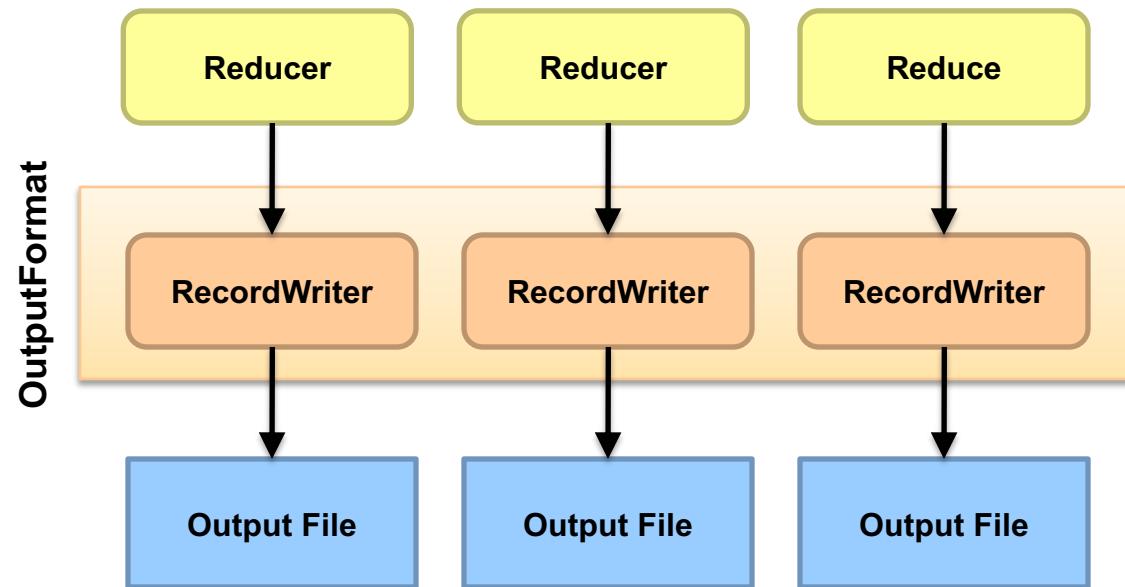
Off to the races...





Where's the data actually coming from?





Input and Output

InputFormat

TextInputFormat

KeyValueTextInputFormat

SequenceFileInputFormat

...

OutputFormat

TextOutputFormat

SequenceFileOutputFormat

...

Spark also uses these abstractions for reading and writing data!

Hadoop Workflow



You

Getting data in?
Writing code?
Getting data out?



Submit node
(datasci)



Hadoop Cluster

Where's the actual
data stored?

Debugging Hadoop

First, take a deep breath
Start small, start locally
Build incrementally



Code Execution Environments

Different ways to run code:

Local (standalone) mode

Pseudo-distributed mode

Fully-distributed mode

Learn what's good for what

Hadoop Debugging Strategies

Good ol' `System.out.println`

Learn to use the webapp to access logs

Logging preferred over `System.out.println`

Be careful how much you log!

Fail on success

Throw `RuntimeExceptions` and capture state

Use Hadoop as the “glue”

Implement core functionality outside mappers and reducers

Independently test (e.g., unit testing)

Compose (tested) components in mappers and reducers

A photograph of a traditional Japanese rock garden. In the foreground, a gravel path is raked into fine, parallel lines. Several large, dark, irregular stones are scattered across the garden. A small, shallow pond is visible in the middle ground, surrounded by more stones and some low-lying green plants. In the background, there are several traditional wooden buildings with dark, tiled roofs. The overall atmosphere is serene and minimalist.

Questions?