

# Introduction to Spark

Jan 2017 Galvanize, Seattle





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#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Describe the pros/cons of Spark compared to Hadoop MapReduce
- Define what an RDD is, by its properties and operations
- Explain the different between transformations and actions on an RDD
- Implement the different transformations through use cases
- Explain what persisting/caching an RDD means, and situations where this is useful

## Why Spark?



#### Data science friendly parallel computing

- Processing massive data sets
- Highly efficient distributed operations
- More use cases than just MapReduce
- Python and SQL supported natively



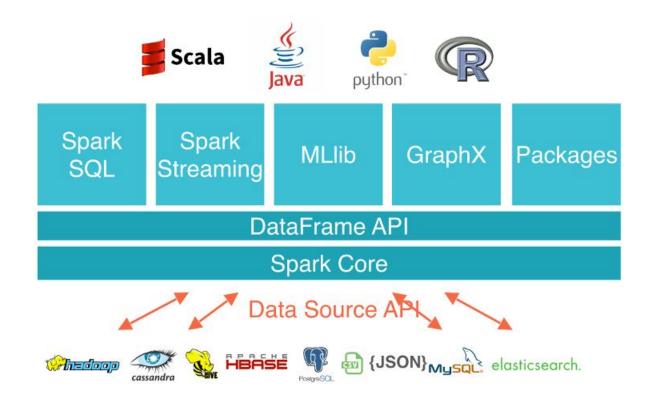
#### **Apache Hadoop** integration

- Seamless relatively easy integration into existing eco-systems (HDFS)
- Scalability, reliability, resilience

And... machine learning functions available!

#### Spark Ecosystem





#### Resilient Distributed Datasets



- created from HDFS, S3, HBase, JSON, text, local
- distributed across the cluster as partitions (atomic chunks of data)
- can recover from errors (node failure, slow process)
- traceability of each partition, can re-run the processing
- **immutable**: you *cannot* modify an RDD in place

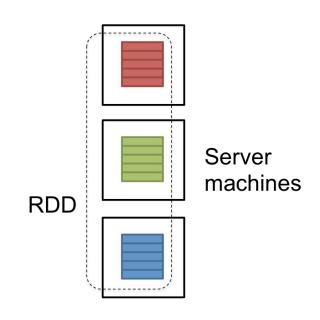


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## A "Functional" Programming paradigm



- RDDs are immutable!
  You can only transform an existing RDD into another one.
- Spark provides many transformations functions.
- Programming = construct a
  Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG).
- Passed from the client to the master, who then distributes them to workers, who apply them accross their partitions of the RDD.

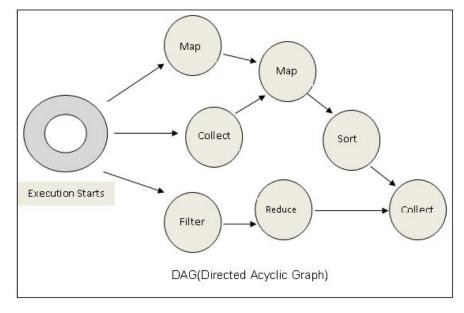


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### Directed-Acyclic-Graph



- You construct your sequence of transformations in python.
- Spark functional programming interface builds up a DAG.
- This DAG is sent by the driver for execution to the cluster manager.

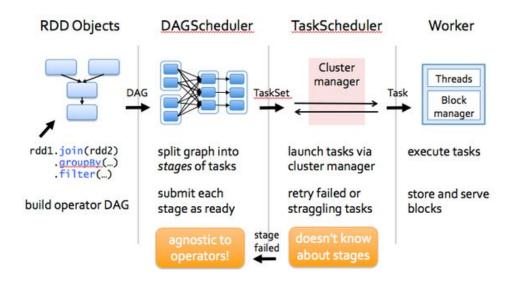
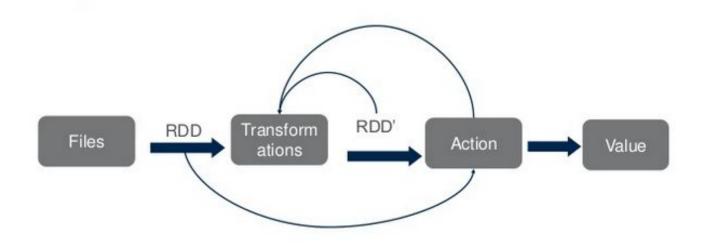


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### Operational Spark Workflow





**Brainstorming**: So, let's suppose you have this thing called an RDD, which is just basically a dataset made of rows and values.