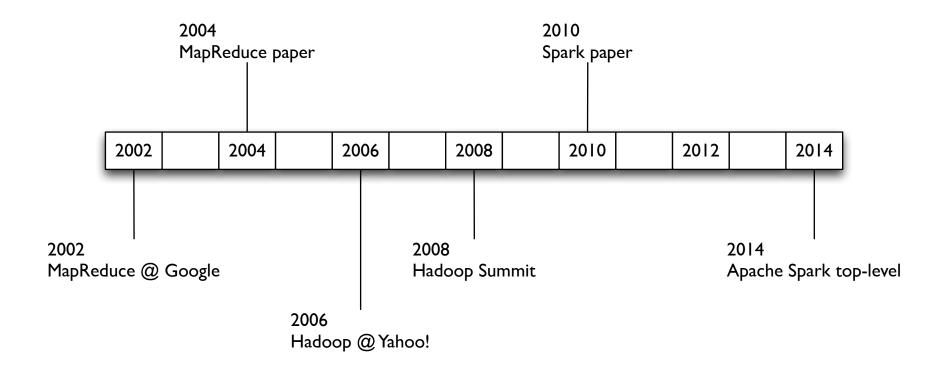
05: Getting Started

A Brief History

lecture: 35 min

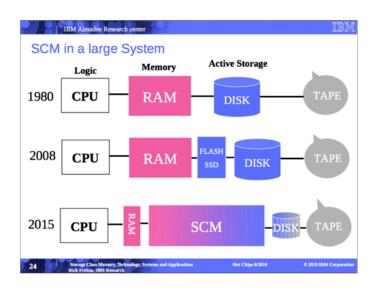
A Brief History:



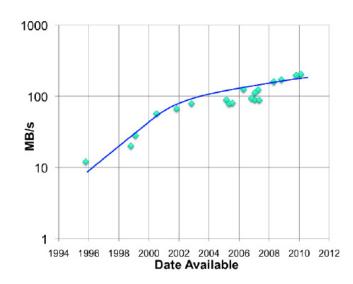
```
circa 1979 – Stanford, MIT, CMU, etc.
set/list operations in LISP, Prolog, etc., for parallel processing
www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/history/lisp/lisp.htm
circa 2004 – Google
MapReduce: Simplified Data Processing on Large Clusters
Jeffrey Dean and Sanjay Ghemawat
research.google.com/archive/mapreduce.html
circa 2006 – Apache
Hadoop, originating from the Nutch Project
Doug Cutting
research.yahoo.com/files/cutting.pdf
circa 2008 – Yahoo
web scale search indexing
Hadoop Summit, HUG, etc.
developer.yahoo.com/hadoop/
circa 2009 – Amazon AWS
Elastic MapReduce
Hadoop modified for EC2/S3, plus support for Hive, Pig, Cascading, etc.
aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/
```

Open Discussion:

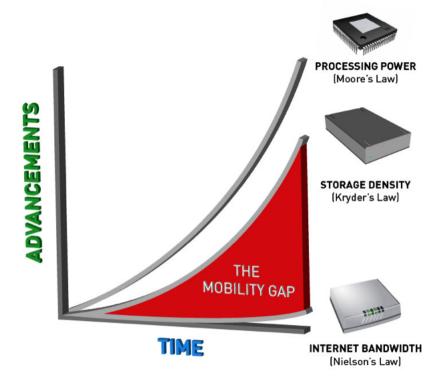
Enumerate several changes in data center technologies since 2002...



Rich Freitas, IBM Research



storagenewsletter.com/rubriques/hard-disk-drives/hdd-technology-trends-ibm/



pistoncloud.com/2013/04/storage-and-the-mobility-gap/

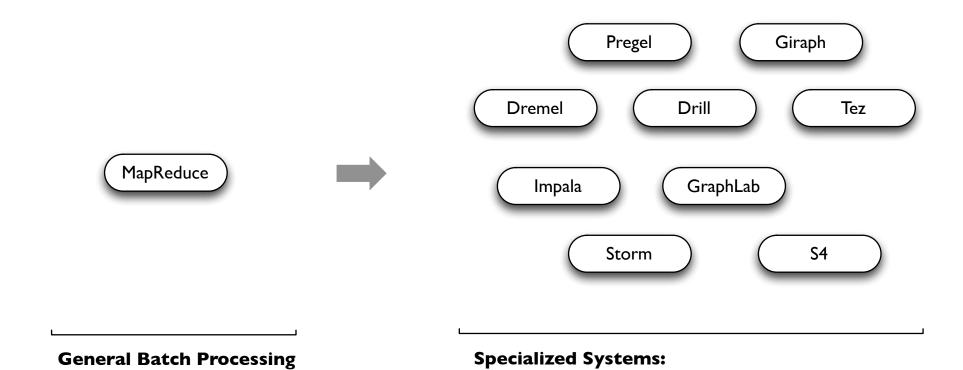
meanwhile, spinny disks haven't changed all that much...

MapReduce use cases showed two major limitations:

- I. difficultly of programming directly in MR
- 2. performance bottlenecks, or batch not fitting the use cases

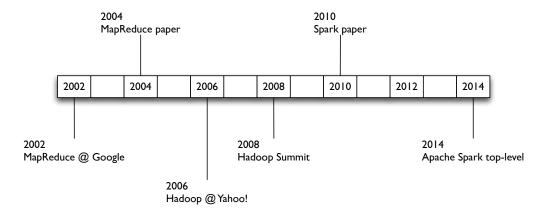
In short, MR doesn't compose well for large applications

Therefore, people built specialized systems as workarounds...



iterative, interactive, streaming, graph, etc.

The State of Spark, and Where We're Going Next Matei Zaharia
Spark Summit (2013)
youtu.be/nU6vO2EJAb4



Spark: Cluster Computing with Working Sets
Matei Zaharia, Mosharaf Chowdhury,
Michael J. Franklin, Scott Shenker, Ion Stoica
USENIX HotCloud (2010)
people.csail.mit.edu/matei/papers/2010/hotcloud_spark.pdf

Resilient Distributed Datasets: A Fault-Tolerant Abstraction for In-Memory Cluster Computing Matei Zaharia, Mosharaf Chowdhury, Tathagata Das, Ankur Dave, Justin Ma, Murphy McCauley, Michael J. Franklin, Scott Shenker, Ion Stoica NSDI (2012)

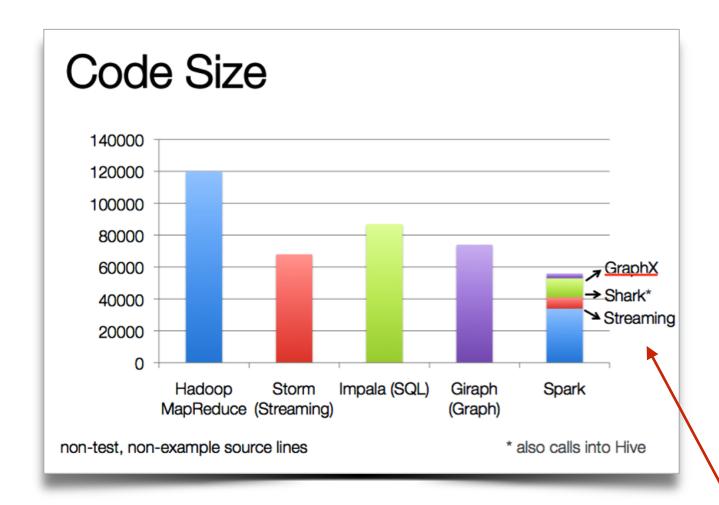
usenix.org/system/files/conference/nsdil2/nsdil2-finall38.pdf

Unlike the various specialized systems, Spark's goal was to generalize MapReduce to support new apps within same engine

Two reasonably small additions are enough to express the previous models:

- fast data sharing
- general DAGs

This allows for an approach which is more efficient for the engine, and much simpler for the end users



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youtu.be/nU6vO2EJAb4

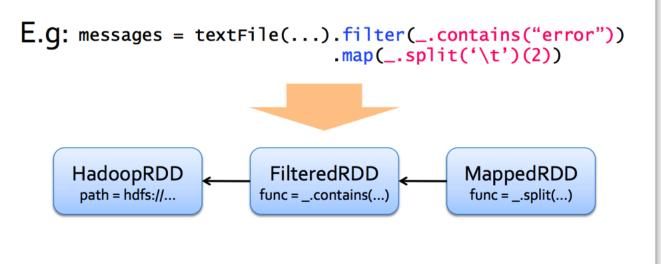
used as libs, instead of specialized systems

Some key points about Spark:

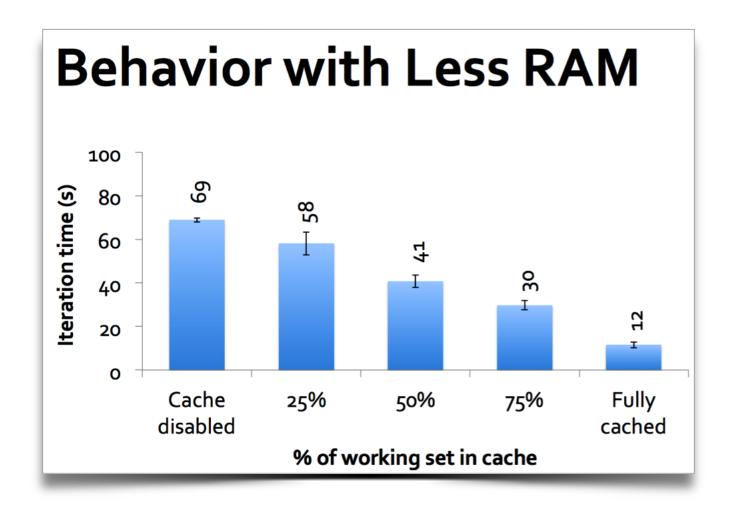
- handles batch, interactive, and real-time within a single framework
- native integration with Java, Python, Scala
- programming at a higher level of abstraction
- more general: map/reduce is just one set of supported constructs

RDD Fault Tolerance

RDDs track the series of transformations used to build them (their *lineage*) to recompute lost data



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