Apache Spark

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Lecture by: Faria Kalim (lead TA)

CS425

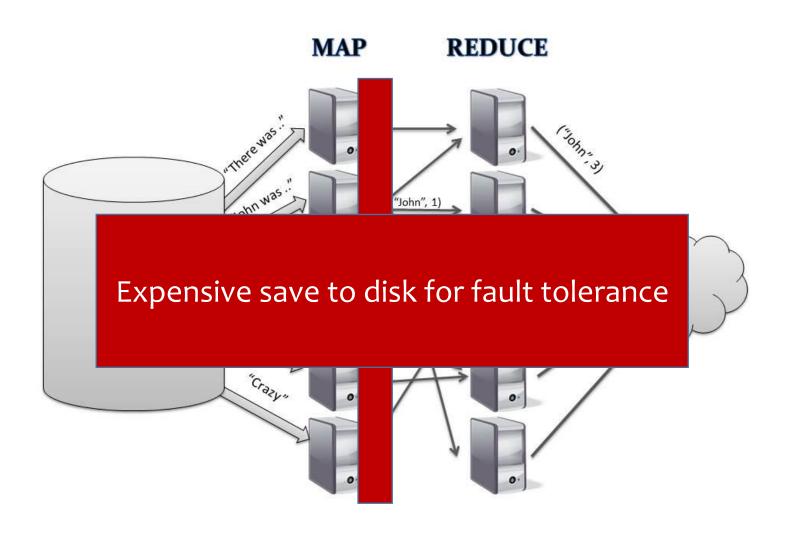
UIUC

(See Video)
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Why Spark?

Another system for big data analytics

- Isn't MapReduce good enough?
 - Simplifies batch processing on large commodity clusters



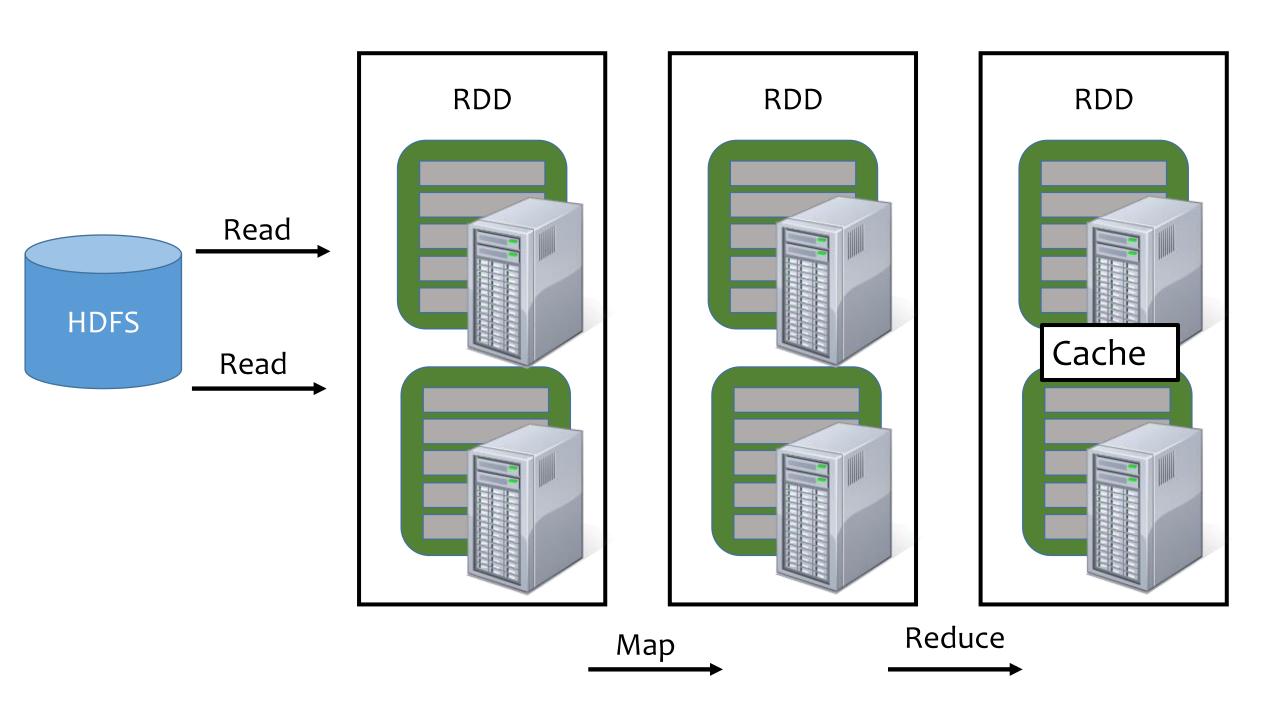
Why Spark?

- MapReduce can be expensive for some applications e.g.,
 - Iterative
 - Interactive
- Lacks efficient data sharing
- Specialized frameworks did evolve for different programming models
 - Bulk Synchronous Processing (Pregel)
 - Iterative MapReduce (Haloop)

Solution: Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDDs)

• RDDs

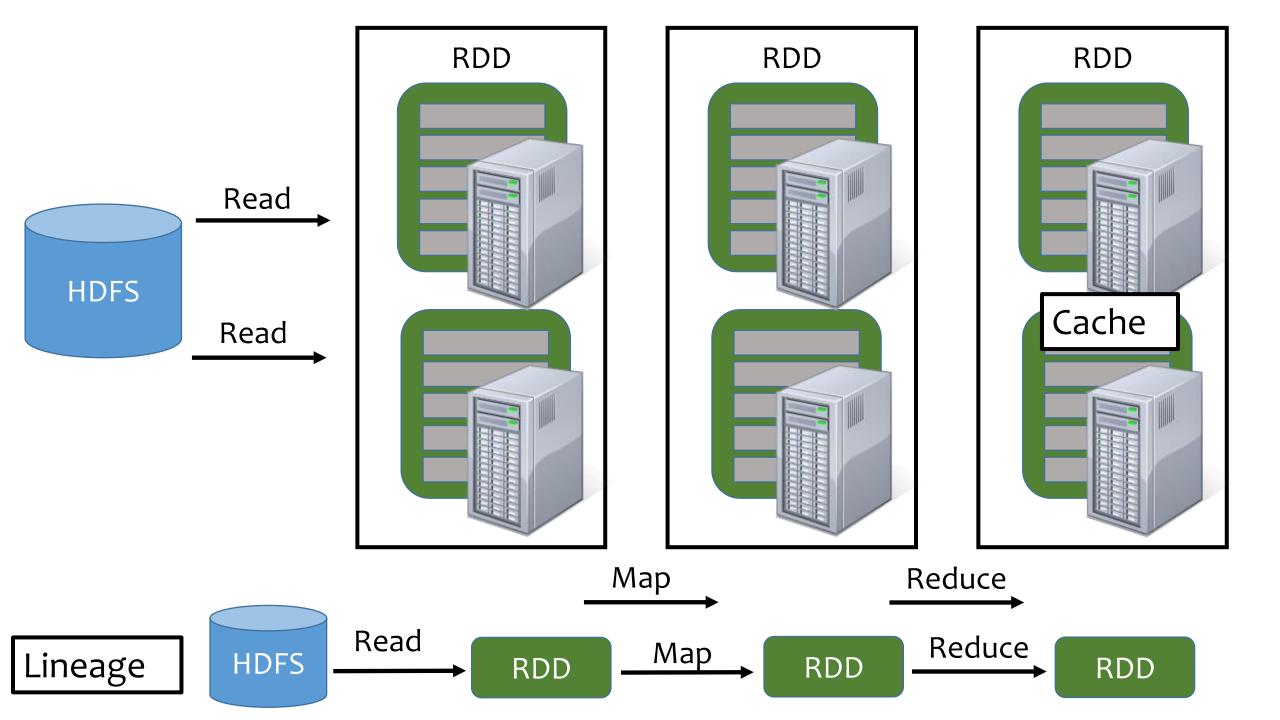
- Immutable, partitioned collection of records
- Built through coarse grained transformations (map, join ...)
- Can be cached for efficient reuse

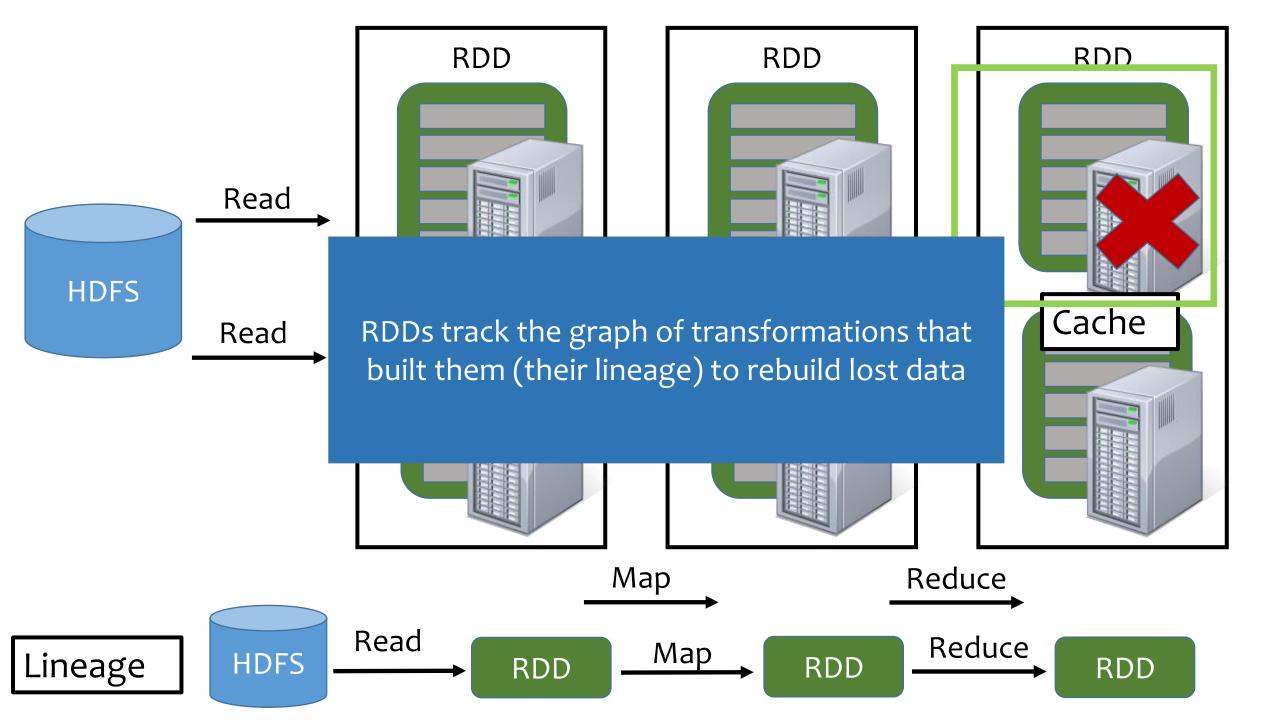


Solution: Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDDs)

- RDDs
 - Immutable, partitioned collection of records
 - Built through coarse grained, ordered transformations (map, join ...)

- Fault Recovery?
 - Lineage!
 - Log the coarse grained operation applied to a partitioned dataset
 - Simply recompute the lost partition if failure occurs!
 - No cost if no failure



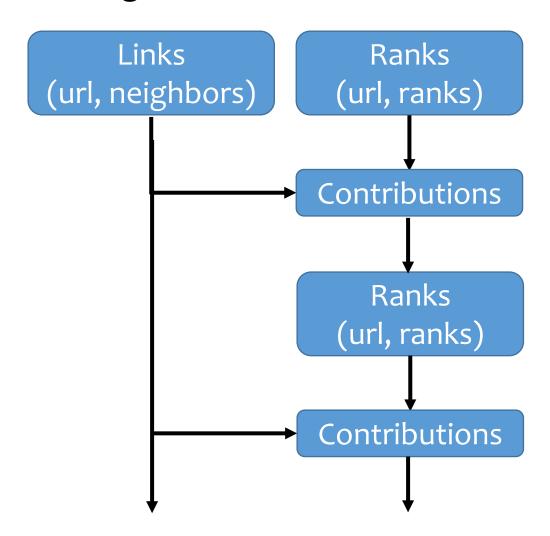


What can you do with Spark?

- RDD operations
 - Transformations e.g., filter, join, map, group-by ...
 - Actions e.g., count, print ...
- Control
 - Partitioning
 - Persistence

Partitioning

PageRank

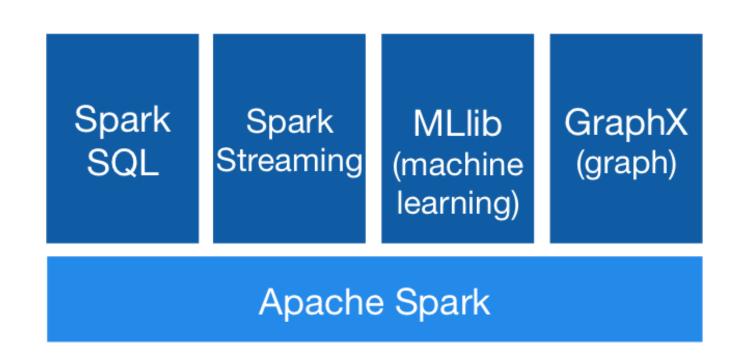


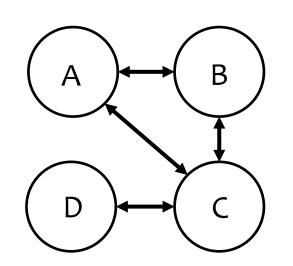
Joins take place repeatedly

Good partitioning reduces shuffles

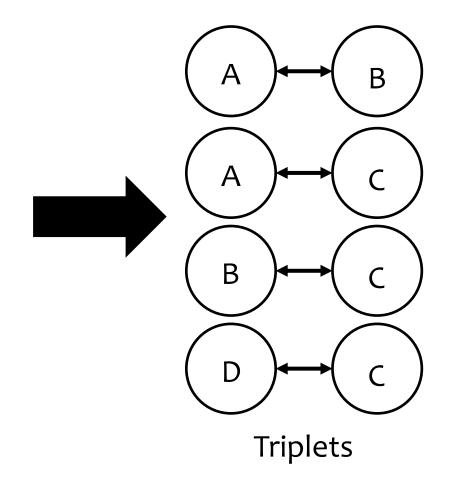
Generality

- RDDs allow unification of different programming models
 - Stream Processing
 - Graph Processing
 - Machine Learning

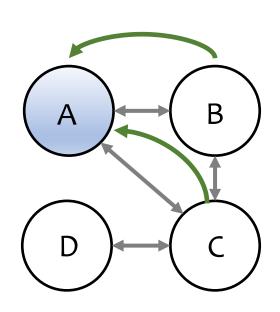




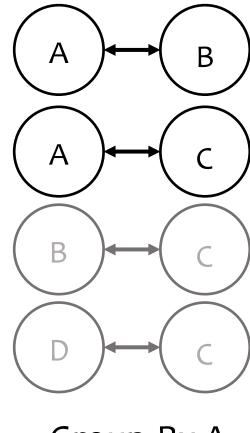
Vertices	Neighbors
Α	В
Α	С
В	С
D	С



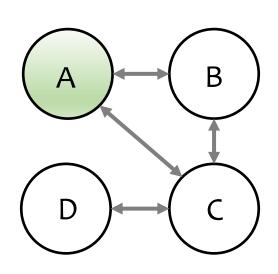
Graph Represented In a Table



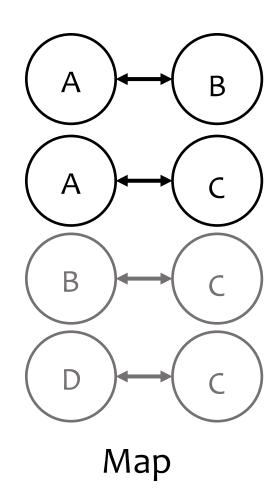
Gather at A

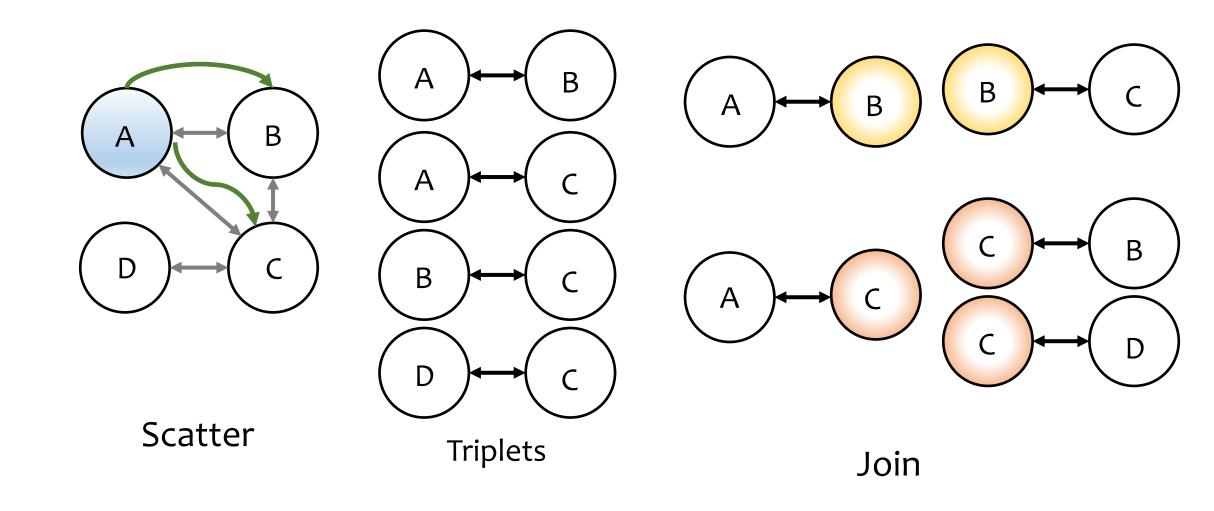


Group-By A



Apply





Summary

- RDDs provide a simple and efficient programming model
- Generalized to a broad set of applications
- Leverages coarse-grained nature of parallel algorithms for failure recovery