



# Why Spark Is the Next Top (Compute) Model

Philly ETE 2014  
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@deanwampler  
[polyglotprogramming.com/talks](http://polyglotprogramming.com/talks)

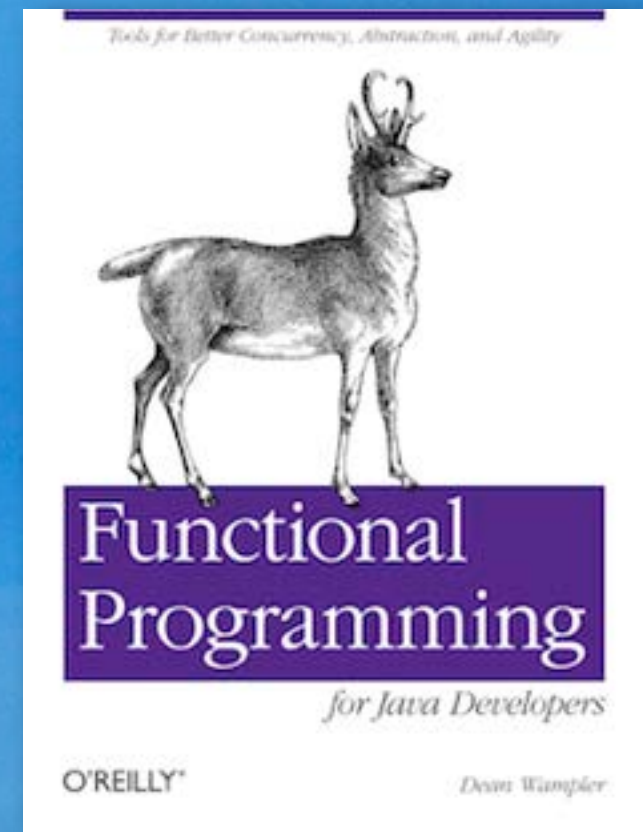
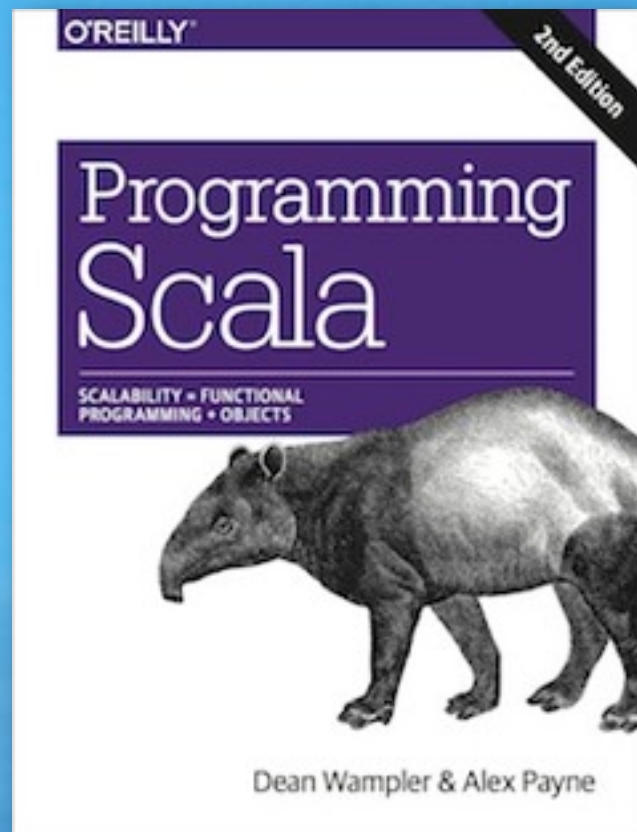
Thursday, May 1, 14

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Image: Detail of the London Eye



# Dean Wampler



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Thursday, May 1, 14

About me. You can find this presentation and others on Big Data and Scala at [polyglotprogramming.com](http://polyglotprogramming.com).

Programming Scala, 2nd Edition is forthcoming.

photo: Dusk at 30,000 ft above the Central Plains of the U.S. on a Winter's Day.



Or  
this?

THE  
Compleat Troller,  
OR,  
THE ART  
OF  
TROLLING.

WITH

A Description of all the Utensils,  
Instruments, Tackling, and Mate-  
rials requisite thereto : With Rules  
and Directions how to use them





# Hadoop circa 2013

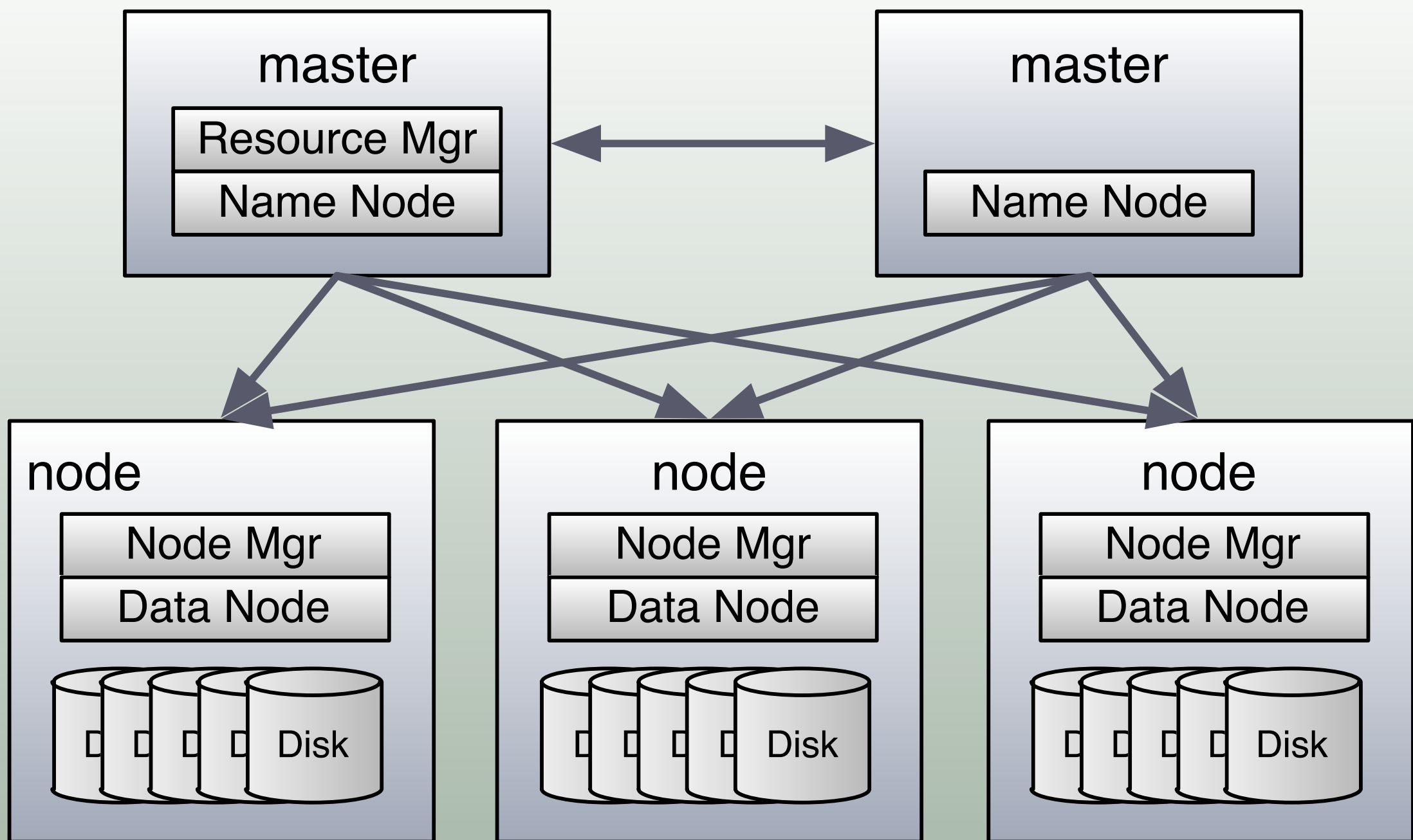
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The state of Hadoop as of last year.

Image: Detail of the London Eye



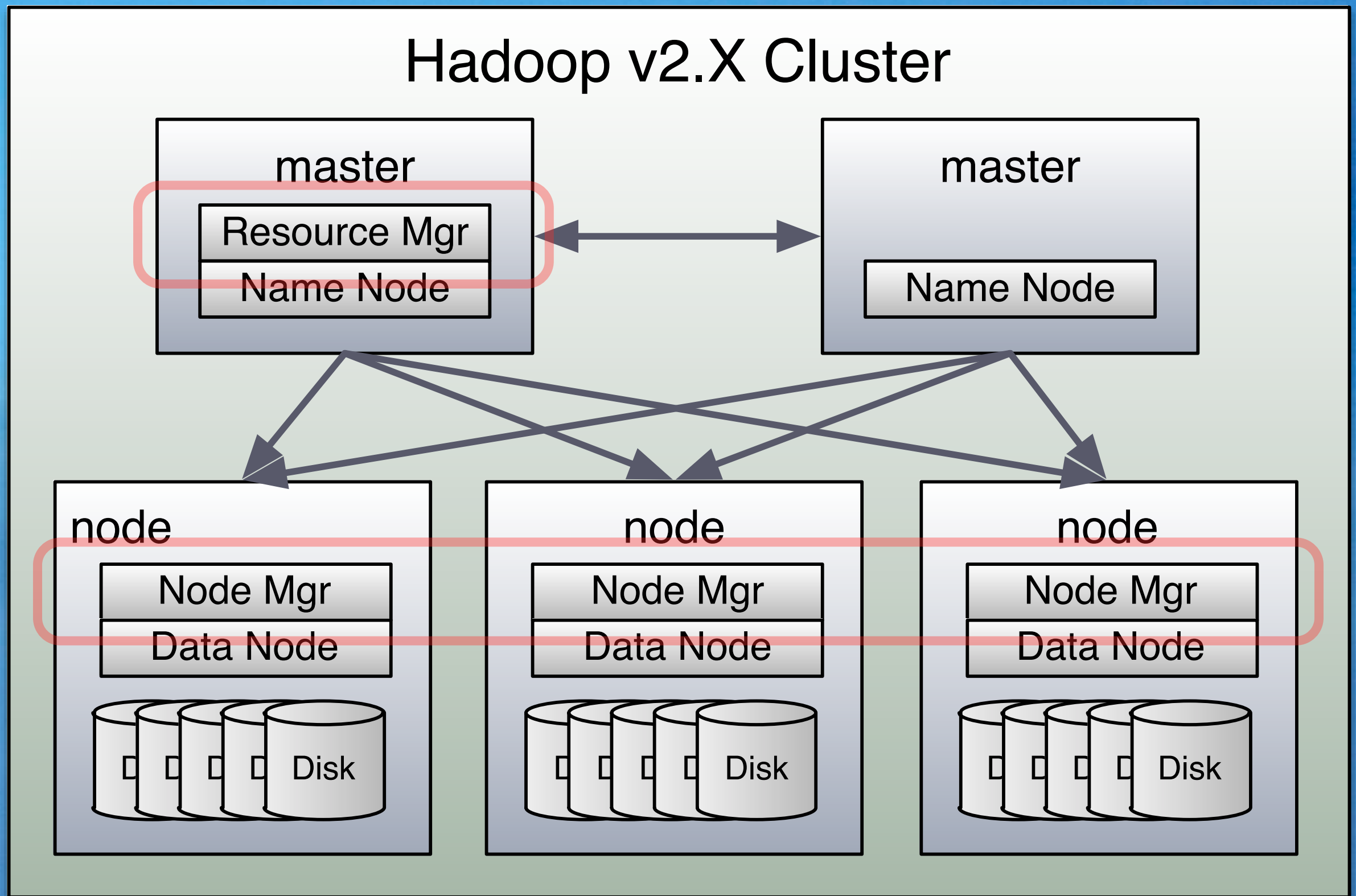
# Hadoop v2.X Cluster



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Schematic view of a Hadoop 2 cluster. For a more precise definition of the services and what they do, see e.g., <http://hadoop.apache.org/docs/r2.3.0/hadoop-yarn/hadoop-yarn-site/YARN.html>. We aren't interested in great details at this point, but we'll call out a few useful things to know.

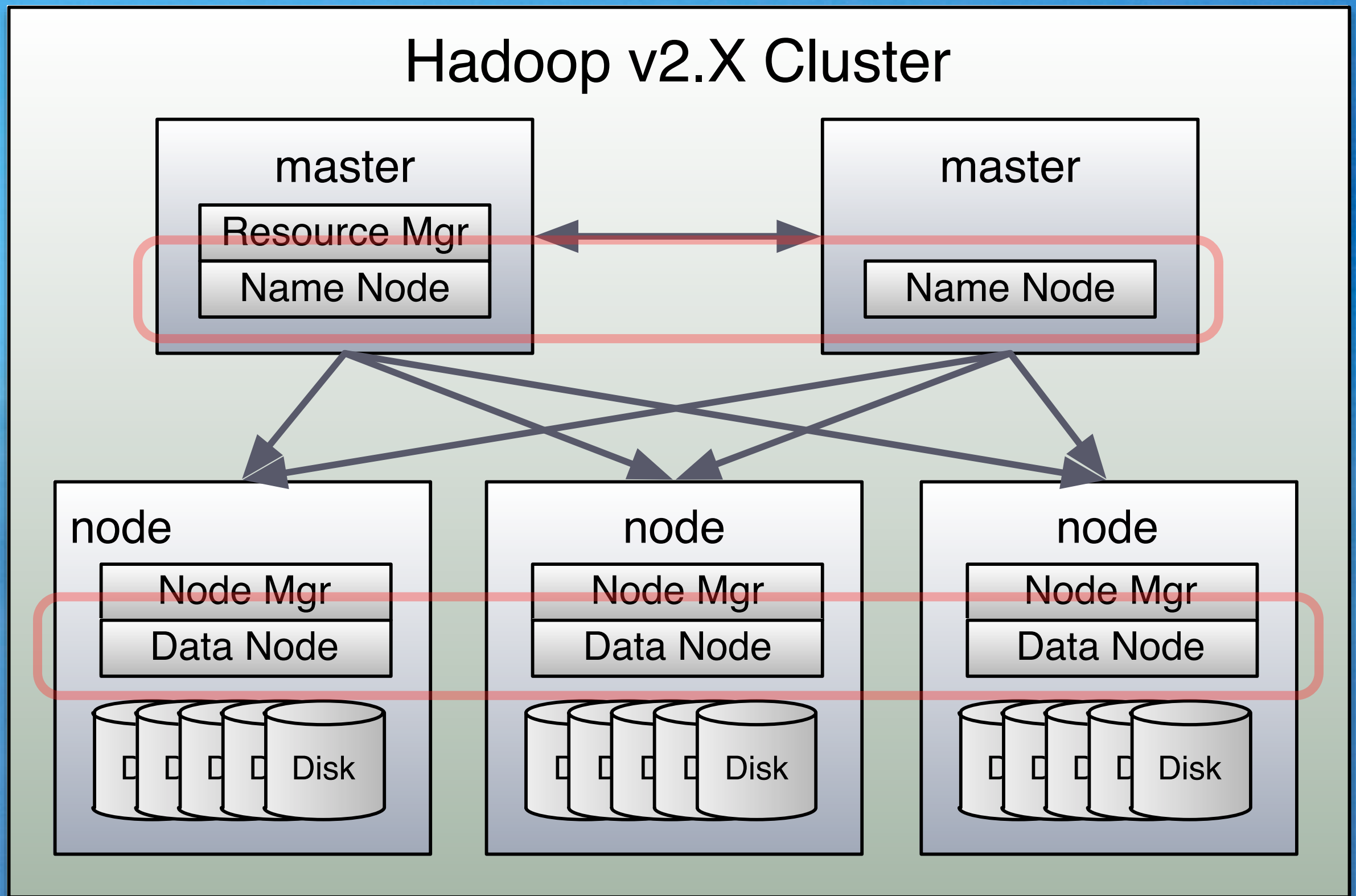
# Resource and Node Managers



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Hadoop 2 uses YARN to manage resources via the master Resource Manager, which includes a pluggable job scheduler and an Applications Manager. It coordinates with the Node Manager on each node to schedule jobs and provide resources. Other services involved, including application-specific Containers and Application Masters are not shown.

# Name Node and Data Nodes



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Hadoop 2 clusters federate the Name node services that manage the file system, HDFS. They provide horizontal scalability of file-system operations and resiliency when service instances fail. The data node services manage individual blocks for files.



# MapReduce

The classic compute model  
for **Hadoop**

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Hadoop 2 clusters federate the Name node services that manage the file system, HDFS. They provide horizontal scalability of file-system operations and resiliency when service instances fail. The data node services manage individual blocks for files.



# MapReduce

**1 map step + 1 reduce step**  
(wash, rinse, repeat)

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You get 1 map step (although there is limited support for chaining mappers) and 1 reduce step. If you can't implement an algorithm in these two steps, you can chain jobs together, but you'll pay a tax of flushing the entire data set to disk between these jobs.

# MapReduce

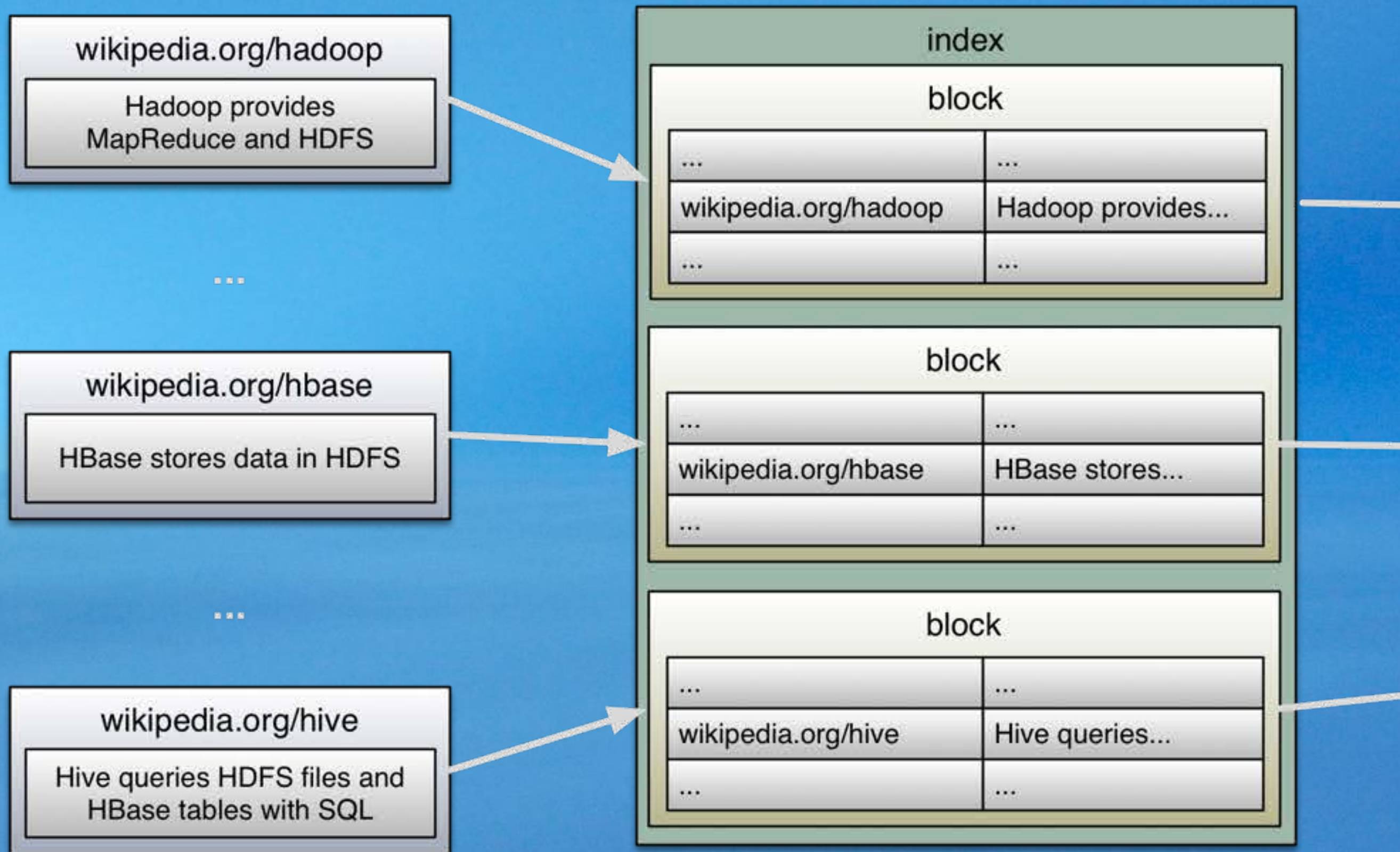
## **Example:** Inverted Index

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The inverted index is a classic algorithm needed for building search engines.

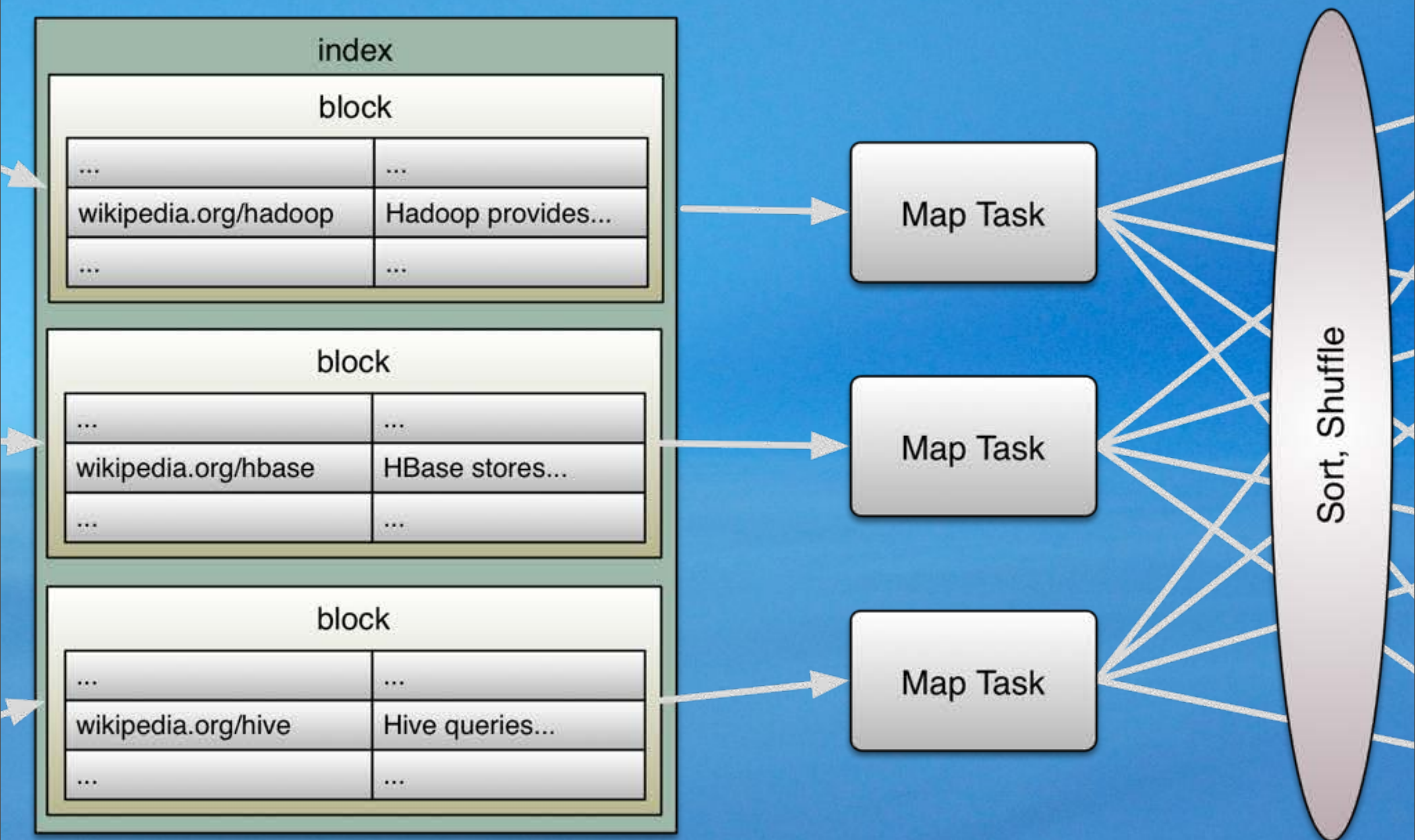


# Web Crawl



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Before running MapReduce, crawl teh interwebs, find all the pages, and build a data set of URLs -> doc contents, written to flat files in HDFS or one of the more “sophisticated” formats.



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Now we're running MapReduce. In the map step, a task (JVM process) per file \*block\* (64MB or larger) reads the rows, tokenizes the text and outputs key-value pairs ("tuples")...



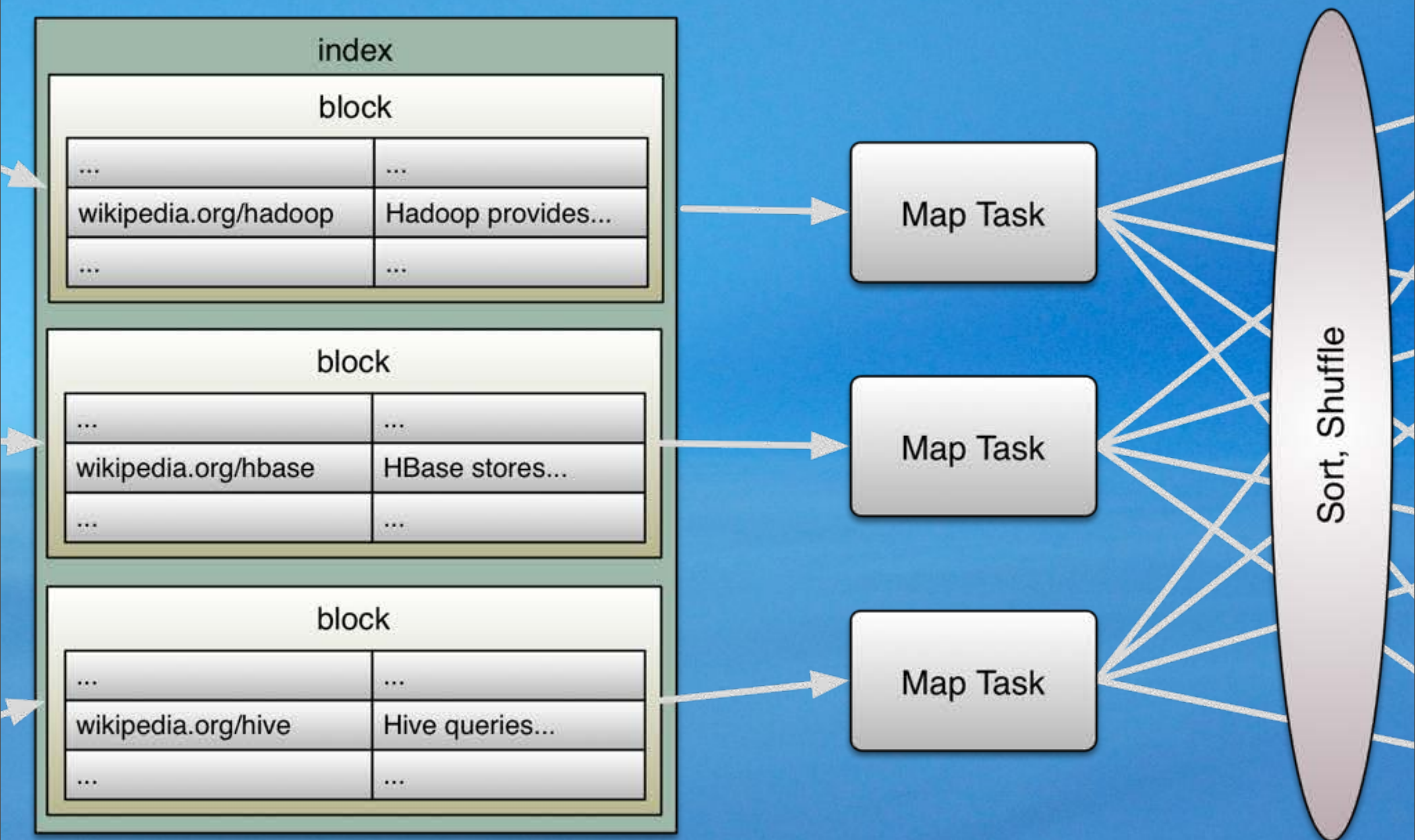
## Map Task

(hadoop,(wikipedia.org/hadoop,1))  
(provides,(wikipedia.org/hadoop,1))  
(mapreduce,(wikipedia.org/hadoop, 1))  
(and,(wikipedia.org/hadoop,1))  
(hdfs,(wikipedia.org/hadoop, 1))

Sort, Shuffle

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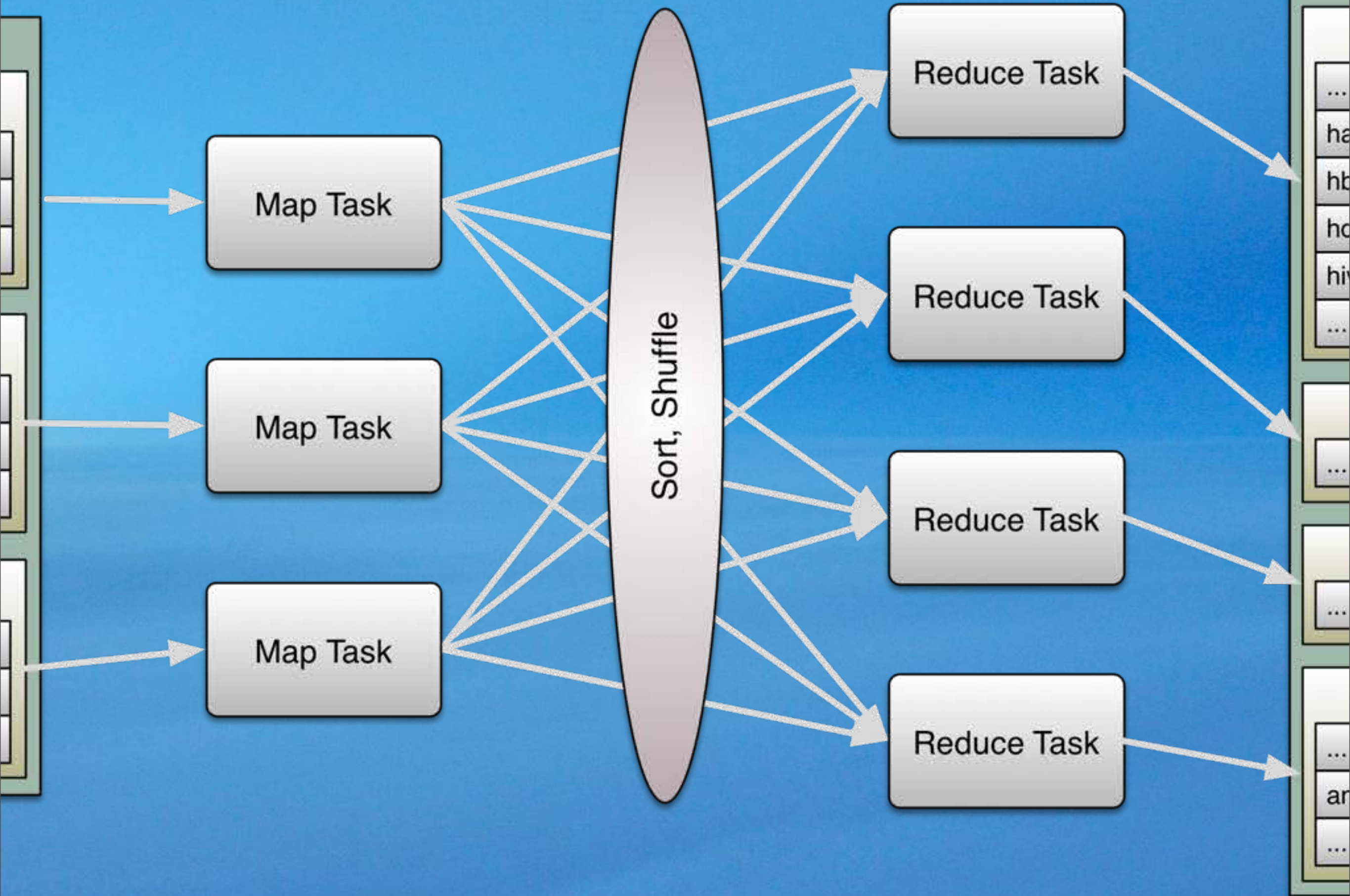
... the keys are each word found and the values are themselves tuples, each URL and the count of the word. In our simplified example, there are typically only single occurrences of each word in each document. The real occurrences are interesting because if a word is mentioned a lot in a document, the chances are higher that you would want to find that document in a search for that word.





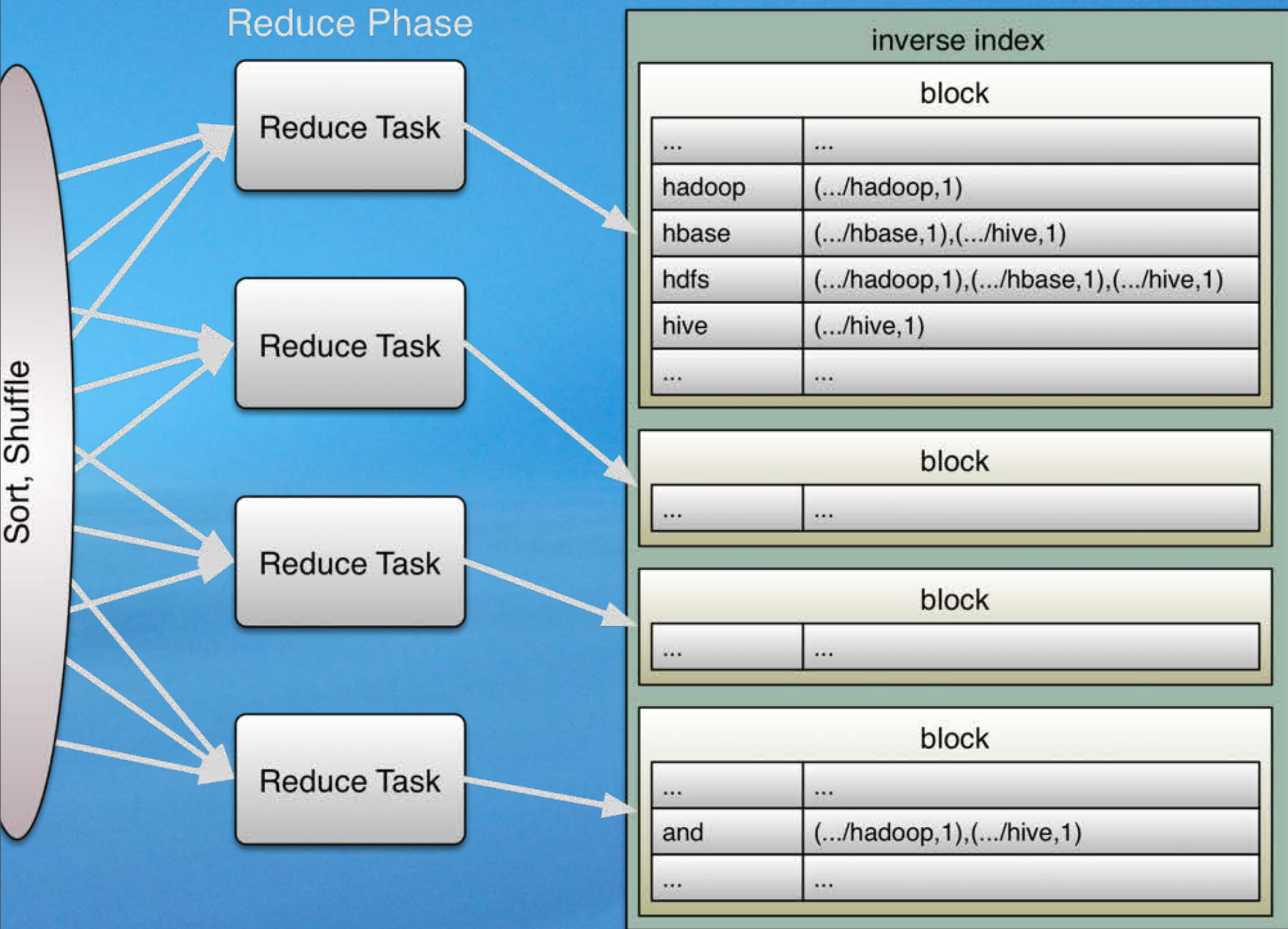
## Map Phase

## Reduce Phase



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The output tuples are sorted by key locally in each map task, then “shuffled” over the cluster network to reduce tasks (each a JVM process, too), where we want all occurrences of a given key to land on the same reduce task.

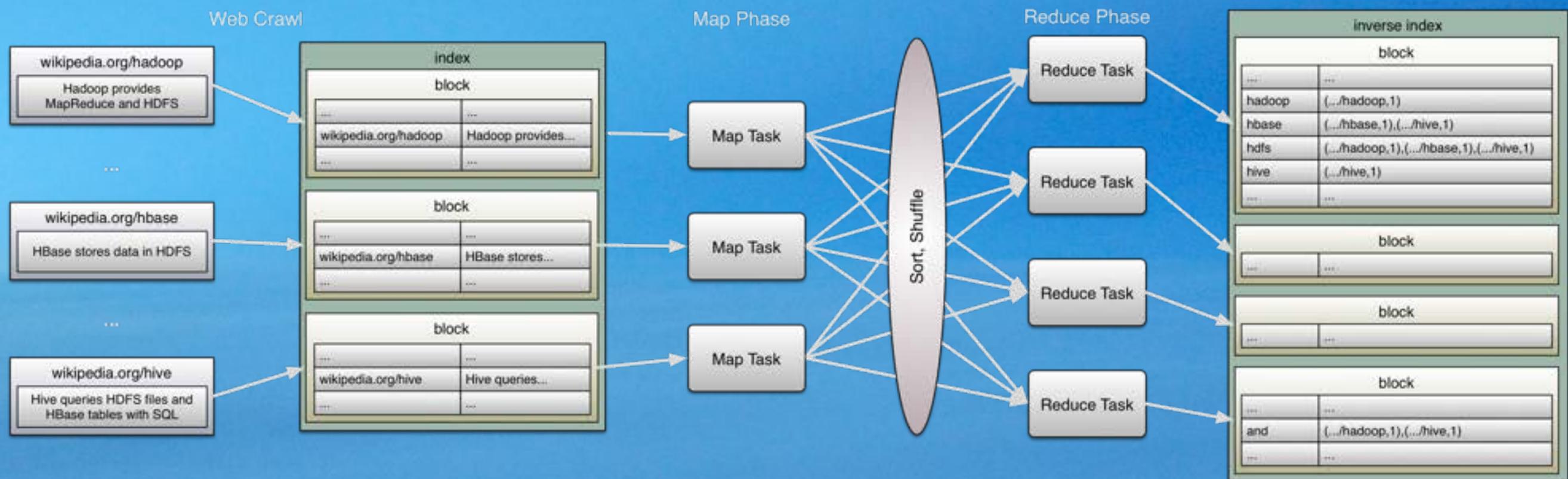


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Finally, each reducer just aggregates all the values it receives for each key, then writes out new files to HDFS with the words and a list of (URL-count) tuples (pairs).



# Altogether...



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Finally, each reducer just aggregates all the values it receives for each key, then writes out new files to HDFS with the words and a list of (URL-count) tuples (pairs).



What's  
not to like?

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This seems okay, right? What's wrong with it?



# Awkward

Most algorithms are  
much harder to implement  
in this restrictive  
map-then-reduce model.

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Writing MapReduce jobs requires arcane, specialized skills that few master. For a good overview, see <http://lntool.github.io/MapReduceAlgorithms/>.

# Awkward

Lack of flexibility inhibits  
optimizations, too.

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The inflexible compute model leads to complex code to improve performance where hacks are used to work around the limitations. Hence, optimizations are hard to implement. The Spark team has commented on this, see <http://databricks.com/blog/2014/03/26/Spark-SQL-manipulating-structured-data-using-Spark.html>



# Performance

Full dump to disk  
between jobs.

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Sequencing jobs wouldn't be so bad if the "system" was smart enough to cache data in memory. Instead, each job dumps everything to disk, then the next job reads it back in again. This makes iterative algorithms particularly painful.





# Enter Spark

[spark.apache.org](http://spark.apache.org)

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# Cluster Computing

Can be run in:

- YARN (Hadoop 2)
- Mesos (Cluster management)
- EC2
- Standalone mode



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If you have a Hadoop cluster, you can run Spark as a seamless compute engine on YARN. (You can also use pre-YARN Hadoop v1 clusters, but there you have manually allocate resources to the embedded Spark cluster vs Hadoop.) Mesos is a general-purpose cluster resource manager that can also be used to manage Hadoop resources. Scripts for running a Spark cluster in EC2 are available. Standalone just means you run Spark's built-in support for clustering (or run locally on a single box - e.g., for development). EC2 deployments are usually standalone...

# Compute Model

Fine-grained “combinators”  
for composing algorithms.



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Once you learn the core set of primitives, it's easy to compose non-trivial algorithms with little code.



# Compute Model

**RDDs:**  
Resilient,  
Distributed  
Datasets



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RDDs shard the data over a cluster, like a virtualized, distributed collection (analogous to HDFS). They support intelligent caching, which means no naive flushes of massive datasets to disk. This feature alone allows Spark jobs to run 10-100x faster than comparable MapReduce jobs! The “resilient” part means they will reconstitute shards lost due to process/server crashes.

# Compute Model


Written in **Scala**,  
with Java and Python APIs.



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Once you learn the core set of primitives, it's easy to compose non-trivial algorithms with little code.





# *Inverted Index* in **MapReduce** (Java).

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Let's see an actual implementation of the inverted index. First, a Hadoop MapReduce (Java) version, adapted from <https://developer.yahoo.com/hadoop/tutorial/module4.html#solution>. It's about 90 lines of code, but I reformatted to fit better.

This is also a slightly simpler version than the one I diagrammed. It doesn't record a count of each word in a document; it just writes (word,doc-title) pairs out of the mappers and the final (word,list) output by the reducers just has a list of documentations, hence repeats. A second job would be necessary to count the repeats.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.*;

import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapred.*;

public class LineIndexer {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JobClient client = new JobClient();
        JobConf conf =
            new JobConf(LineIndexer.class);

        conf.setJobName("LineIndexer");
        conf.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
    }
}
```

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I've shortened the original code a bit, e.g., using \* import statements instead of separate imports for each class.

I'm not going to explain every line ... nor most lines.

Everything is in one outer class. We start with a main routine that sets up the job. Lotta boilerplate...

I used yellow for method calls, because methods do the real work!! But notice that the functions in this code don't really do a whole lot...



```
JobClient client = new JobClient();
JobConf conf =
    new JobConf(LineIndexer.class);

conf.setJobName("LineIndexer");
conf.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
conf.setOutputValueClass(Text.class);
FileInputFormat.addInputPath(conf,
    new Path("input"));
FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(conf,
    new Path("output"));
conf.setMapperClass(
    LineIndexMapper.class);
conf.setReducerClass(
    LineIndexReducer.class);

client.setConf(conf);
```



```
LineIndexMapper.class);
conf.setReducerClass(
    LineIndexReducer.class);

client.setConf(conf);

try {
    JobClient.runJob(conf);
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

}

public static class LineIndexMapper
    extends MapReduceBase
    implements Mapper<LongWritable, Text,
                    Text, Text> {
```

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main ends with a try-catch clause to run the job.



```
public static class LineIndexMapper
    extends MapReduceBase
    implements Mapper<LongWritable, Text,
                    Text, Text> {
    private final static Text word =
        new Text();
    private final static Text location =
        new Text();

    public void map(
        LongWritable key, Text val,
        OutputCollector<Text, Text> output,
        Reporter reporter) throws IOException {

        FileSplit fileSplit =
            (FileSplit)reporter.getInputSplit();
        String fileName =
```

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This is the LineIndexMapper class for the mapper. The map method does the real work of tokenization and writing the (word, document-name) tuples.



```
FileSplit fileSplit =  
    (FileSplit)reporter.getInputSplit();  
String fileName =  
    fileSplit.getPath().getName();  
location.set(fileName);
```

```
String line = val.toString();  
StringTokenizer itr = new  
    StringTokenizer(line.toLowerCase());  
while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {  
    word.set(itr.nextToken());  
    output.collect(word, location);  
}
```

```
}  
}  
}
```

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The rest of the LineIndexMapper class and map  
method.




```
public static class LineIndexReducer
    extends MapReduceBase
    implements Reducer<Text, Text,
        Text, Text> {
    public void reduce(Text key,
        Iterator<Text> values,
        OutputCollector<Text, Text> output,
        Reporter reporter) throws IOException {
        boolean first = true;
        StringBuilder toReturn =
            new StringBuilder();
        while (values.hasNext()) {
            if (!first)
                toReturn.append(", ");
            first=false;
            toReturn.append(
                values.next().toString());
        }
    }
}
```

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The reducer class, LineIndexReducer, with the reduce method that is called for each key and a list of values for that key. The reducer is stupid; it just reformats the values collection into a long string and writes the final (word,list-string) output.





```
boolean first = true;
StringBuilder toReturn =
    new StringBuilder();
while (values.hasNext()) {
    if (!first)
        toReturn.append(", ");
    first=false;
    toReturn.append(
        values.next().toString());
}
output.collect(key,
    new Text(toReturn.toString()));
}
}
}
```



```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.*;

import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapred.*;

public class LineIndexer {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JobClient client = new JobClient();
        JobConf conf =
            new JobConf(LineIndexer.class);

        conf.setJobName("LineIndexer");
        conf.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
        conf.setOutputValueClass(Text.class);
        FileInputFormat.addInputPath(conf,
            new Path("input"));
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(conf,
            new Path("output"));
        conf.setMapperClass(
            LineIndexMapper.class);
        conf.setReducerClass(
            LineIndexReducer.class);

        client.setConf(conf);

        try {
            JobClient.runJob(conf);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static class LineIndexMapper
        extends MapReduceBase
        implements Mapper<LongWritable, Text,
            Text, Text> {
        private final static Text word =
            new Text();
        private final static Text location =
            new Text();

        public void map(
            LongWritable key, Text val,
            OutputCollector<Text, Text> output,
            Reporter reporter) throws IOException {

            FileSplit fileSplit =
                (FileSplit)reporter.getInputSplit();
            String fileName =
                fileSplit.getPath().getName();
            location.set(fileName);

            String line = val.toString();
            StringTokenizer itr = new
                StringTokenizer(line.toLowerCase());
            while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
                word.set(itr.nextToken());
                output.collect(word, location);
            }
        }
    }

    public static class LineIndexReducer
        extends MapReduceBase
        implements Reducer<Text, Text,
            Text, Text> {
        public void reduce(Text key,
            Iterator<Text> values,
            OutputCollector<Text, Text> output,
            Reporter reporter) throws IOException {
            boolean first = true;
            StringBuilder toReturn =
                new StringBuilder();
            while (values.hasNext()) {
                if (!first)
                    toReturn.append(", ");
                first=false;
                toReturn.append(
                    values.next().toString());
            }
            output.collect(key,
                new Text(toReturn.toString()));
        }
    }
}
```

# *Altogether*

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The whole shebang (6pt. font)



# *Inverted Index* in **Spark** (Scala).

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This code is approximately 45 lines, but it does more than the previous Java example, it implements the original inverted index algorithm I diagrammed where word counts are computed and included in the data.



```
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext._

object InvertedIndex {
  def main(args: Array[String]) = {

    val sc = new SparkContext(
      "local", "Inverted Index")

    sc.textFile("data/crawl")
      .map { line =>
        val array = line.split("\t", 2)
        (array(0), array(1))
      }
      .flatMap {
        case (path, text) =>
          text.split("""\w+""") map {
```

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It starts with imports, then declares a singleton object (a first-class concept in Scala), with a main routine (as in Java). The methods are colored yellow again. Note this time how dense with meaning they are this time.



```
val sc = new SparkContext(
    "local", "Inverted Index")

sc.textFile("data/crawl")
  .map { line =>
    val array = line.split("\t", 2)
    (array(0), array(1))
  }
  .flatMap {
    case (path, text) =>
      text.split("""\W+""") map {
        word => (word, path)
      }
  }
  .map {
    case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
  }
```

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You begin the workflow by declaring a SparkContext (in “local” mode, in this case). The rest of the program is a sequence of function calls, analogous to “pipes” we connect together to perform the data flow.

Next we read one or more text files. If “data/crawl” has 1 or more Hadoop-style “part-NNNNN” files, Spark will process all of them (in parallel if running a distributed configuration; they will be processed synchronously in local mode).



```
.map { line =>
  val array = line.split("\t", 2)
  (array(0), array(1))
}
.flatMap {
  case (path, text) =>
    text.split("""\W+""") map {
      word => (word, path)
    }
}
.map {
  case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
}
.reduceByKey {
  case (n1, n2) => n1 + n2
}
.map {
```

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sc.textFile returns an RDD with a string for each line of input text. So, the first thing we do is map over these strings to extract the original document id (i.e., file name), followed by the text in the document, all on one line. We assume tab is the separator. “(array(0), array(1))” returns a two-element “tuple”. Think of the output RDD has having a schema “String fileName, String text”.



```
}  
.flatMap {  
  case (path, text) =>  
    text.split("""\W+""") map {  
      word => (word, path)  
    }  
}  
.map {  
  case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)  
}  
.reduceByKey {  
  case (n1, n2) => n1 + n2  
}  
.map {  
  case ((w, p), n) => (w, (p, n))  
}  
.groupBy {
```

*Beautiful,  
no?*

Thursday, May 1, 14

flatMap maps over each of these 2-element tuples. We split the text into words on non-alphanumeric characters, then output collections of word (our ultimate, final “key”) and the path. Each line is converted to a collection of (word,path) pairs, so flatMap converts the collection of collections into one long “flat” collection of (word,path) pairs.

Then we map over these pairs and add a single count of 1.




$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

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Another example of a beautiful and profound DSL, in this case from the world of Physics: Maxwell's equations: <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c4/Maxwell'sEquations.svg>



```
}  
.reduceByKey {  
  case (n1, n2) => n1 + n2  
}  
.map {  
  case ((w, p), n) => (w, (p, n))  
}                                     (word1, (path1, n1))  
                                     (word2, (path2, n2))  
.groupBy {  
  case (w, (p, n)) => w ...  
}  
.map {  
  case (w, seq) =>  
    val seq2 = seq map {  
      case (_, (p, n)) => (p, n)  
    }  
    (w, seq2.mkString(", "))  
}
```

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reduceByKey does an implicit “group by” to bring together all occurrences of the same (word, path) and then sums up their counts.

Note the input to the next map is now ((word, path), n), where n is now  $\geq 1$ . We transform these tuples into the form we actually want, (word, (path, n)).



```
}  
  .groupBy {  
    case (w, (p, n)) => w  
  } (word, seq((word, (path1, n1)), (word, (path2, n2)), ...))  
  .map {  
    case (w, seq) =>  
      val seq2 = seq map {  
        case (_, (p, n)) => (p, n)  
      }  
      (w, seq2.mkString(", "))  
      (word, "(path1, n1), (path2, n2), ...")  
  }  
  .saveAsTextFile(argz.outpath)  
  
sc.stop()  
}  
}
```

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Now we do an explicit group by to bring all the same words together. The output will be (word, (word, (path1, n1)), (word, (path2, n2)), ...).

The last map removes the redundant “word” values in the sequences of the previous output. It outputs the sequence as a final string of comma-separated (path,n) pairs.

We finish by saving the output as text file(s) and stopping the workflow.



```
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext._

object InvertedIndex {
  def main(args: Array[String]) = {

    val sc = new SparkContext(
      "local", "Inverted Index")

    sc.textFile("data/crawl")
      .map { line =>
        val array = line.split("\t", 2)
        (array(0), array(1))
      }
      .flatMap {
        case (path, text) =>
          text.split("""\W+""") map {
            word => (word, path)
          }
      }
      .map {
        case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
      }
      .reduceByKey {
        case (n1, n2) => n1 + n2
      }
      .map {
        case ((w, p), n) => (w, (p, n))
      }
      .groupBy {
        case (w, (p, n)) => w
      }
      .map {
        case (w, seq) =>
          val seq2 = seq map {
            case (_, (p, n)) => (p, n)
          }
          (w, seq2.mkString(", "))
      }
      .saveAsTextFile(argz.outpath)

    sc.stop()
  }
}
```

# *Altogether*

Thursday, May 1, 14

The whole shebang (12pt. font, this time)



```
sc.textFile("data/crawl")
  .map { line =>
    val array = line.split("\\t", 2)
    (array(0), array(1))
  }
  .flatMap {
    case (path, text) =>
      text.split("""\\W+""") map {
        word => (word, path)
      }
  }
  .map {
    case (w, p) => ((w, p), 1)
  }
  .reduceByKey {
    case (n1, n2) => n1 + n2
  }
```

*Powerful  
Combinators!*

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I've shortened the original code a bit, e.g., using \* import statements instead of separate imports for each class.

I'm not going to explain every line ... nor most lines.

Everything is in one outer class. We start with a main routine that sets up the job. Lotta boilerplate...



*The **Spark** version  
took me ~30 minutes  
to write.*

Thursday, May 1, 14

Once you learn the core primitives I used, and a few tricks for manipulating the RDD tuples, you can very quickly build complex algorithms for data processing!

The Spark API allowed us to focus almost exclusively on the “domain” of data transformations, while the Java MapReduce version (which does less), forced tedious attention to infrastructure mechanics.




# SQL!

## **Shark:**

Hive (SQL query tool)  
ported to Spark.





*Use a SQL query when  
you can!!*



```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE stocks (  
  symbol      STRING,  
  ymd         STRING,  
  price_open  STRING,  
  price_close STRING,  
  shares_traded INT)  
LOCATION "hdfs://data/stocks";
```

Hive Query  
Language.

```
-- Year-over-year average closing price.  
SELECT year(ymd), avg(price_close)  
FROM stocks  
WHERE symbol = 'AAPL'  
GROUP BY year(ymd);
```

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Hive and the Spark port, Shark, let you use SQL to query and manipulate structured and semistructured data. By default, tab-delimited text files will be assumed for the files found in "data/stocks". Alternatives can be configured as part of the table metadata.

# Shark

~10-100x the performance of  
Hive, due to in-memory  
caching of RDDs & better  
Spark abstractions.





# Did I mention SQL?

**Spark SQL:**  
Next generation  
SQL query tool/API.



Thursday, May 1, 14

A new query optimizer. It will become the basis for Shark internals, replacing messing Hive code that is hard to reason about, extend, and debug.



*Combine Shark SQL  
queries with Machine  
Learning code.*

Thursday, May 1, 14

We'll use the Spark "MLlib" in the example, then return to it in a moment.



```
CREATE TABLE Users(  
  userId      INT,  
  name        STRING,  
  email       STRING,  
  age         INT,  
  latitude    DOUBLE,  
  longitude   DOUBLE,  
  subscribed  BOOLEAN);
```

Hive/Shark table  
definitions  
(not Scala).

```
CREATE TABLE Events(  
  userId INT,  
  action INT);
```

Thursday, May 1, 14

This example adapted from the following blog post announcing Spark SQL:

<http://databricks.com/blog/2014/03/26/Spark-SQL-manipulating-structured-data-using-Spark.html>

Assume we have these Hive/Shark tables, with data about our users and events that have occurred.



```
val trainingDataTable = sql("""
  SELECT e.action, u.age,
         u.latitude, u.longitude
  FROM Users u
  JOIN Events e
  ON u.userId = e.userId""")
```

Spark Scala.

```
val trainingData =
  trainingDataTable map { row =>
    val features =
      Array[Double](row(1), row(2), row(3))
    LabeledPoint(row(0), features)
  }
```

```
val model =
  new LogisticRegressionWithSGD()
```

Thursday, May 1, 14

Here is some Spark (Scala) code with an embedded SQL/Shark query that joins the Users and Events tables. The “"""...” string allows embedded line feeds.

The “sql” function returns an RDD, which we then map over to create LabeledPoints, an object used in Spark’s MLlib (machine learning library) for a recommendation engine. The “label” is the kind of event and the user’s age and lat/long coordinates are the “features” used for making recommendations. (E.g., if you’re 25 and near a certain location in the city, you might be interested a nightclub near by...)



```
val model =  
  new LogisticRegressionWithSGD()  
    .run(trainingData)  
  
val allCandidates = sql("""  
  SELECT userId, age, latitude, longitude  
  FROM Users  
  WHERE subscribed = FALSE""")  
  
case class Score(  
  userId: Int, score: Double)  
val scores = allCandidates map { row =>  
  val features =  
    Array[Double](row(1), row(2), row(3))  
  Score(row(0), model.predict(features))  
}
```

Thursday, May 1, 14

Next we train the recommendation engine, using a “logistic regression” fit to the training data, where “stochastic gradient descent” (SGD) is used to train it. (This is a standard tool set for recommendation engines; see for example: <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~wcohen/10-605/assignments/sgd.pdf>)



```
val allCandidates = sql("""
  SELECT userId, age, latitude, longitude
  FROM Users
  WHERE subscribed = FALSE""")

case class Score(
  userId: Int, score: Double)
val scores = allCandidates map { row =>
  val features =
    Array[Double](row(1), row(2), row(3))
  Score(row(0), model.predict(features))
}

// Hive table
scores.registerAsTable("Scores")
```

Thursday, May 1, 14

Now run a query against all users who aren't already subscribed to notifications.



```
case class Score(
  userId: Int, score: Double)
val scores = allCandidates map { row =>
  val features =
    Array[Double](row(1), row(2), row(3))
  Score(row(0), model.predict(features))
}
```

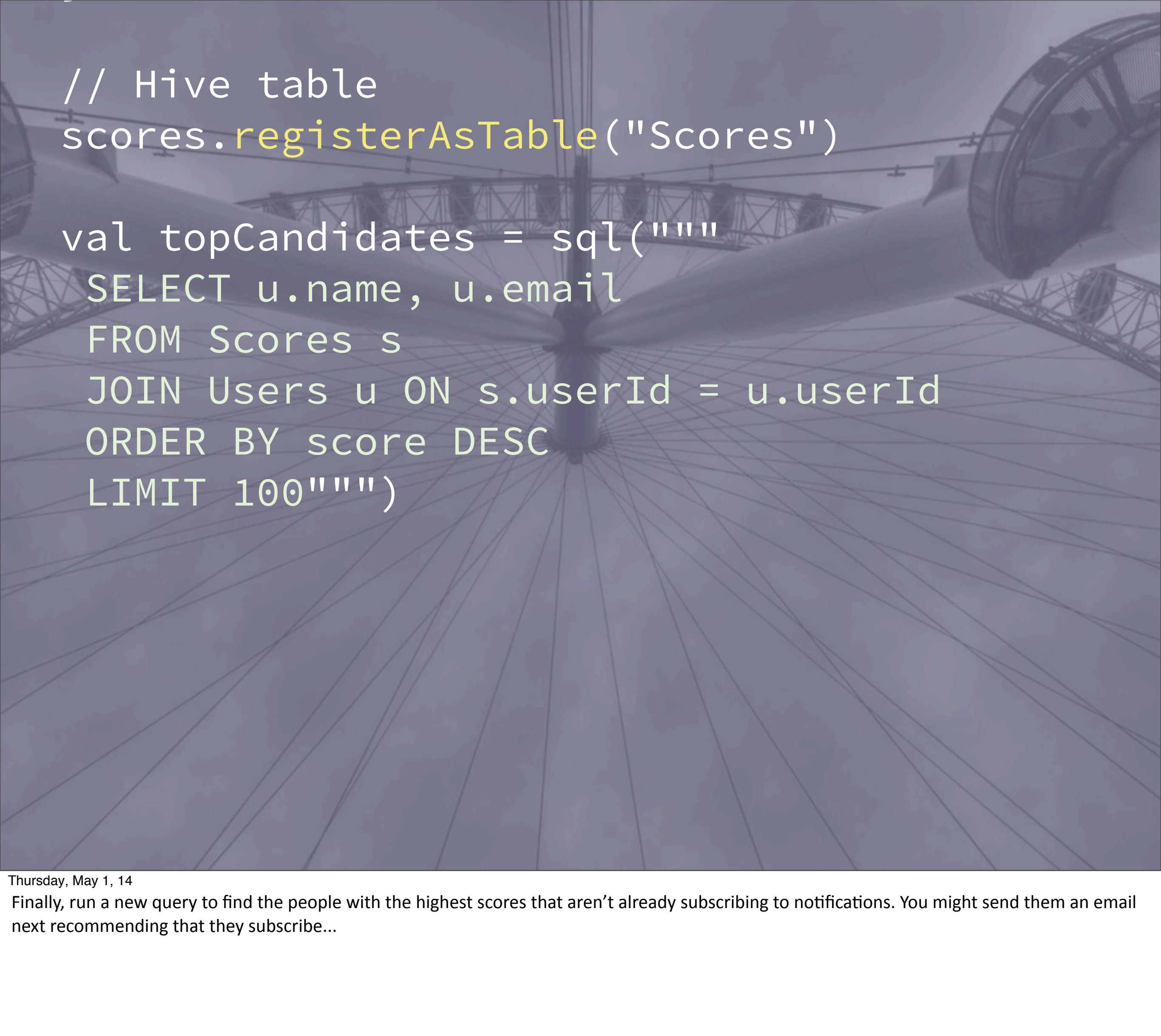
```
// Hive table
scores.registerAsTable("Scores")
```

```
val topCandidates = sql("""
  SELECT u.name, u.email
  FROM Scores s
  JOIN Users u ON s.userId = u.userId
  ORDER BY score DESC
```

Thursday, May 1, 14

Declare a class to hold each user's "score" as produced by the recommendation engine and map the "all" query results to Scores. Then "register" the scores RDD as a "Scores" table in Hive's metadata repository. This is equivalent to running a "CREATE TABLE Scores ..." command at the Hive/Shark prompt!





```
// Hive table
scores.registerAsTable("Scores")

val topCandidates = sql("""
SELECT u.name, u.email
FROM Scores s
JOIN Users u ON s.userId = u.userId
ORDER BY score DESC
LIMIT 100""")
```

Thursday, May 1, 14

Finally, run a new query to find the people with the highest scores that aren't already subscribing to notifications. You might send them an email next recommending that they subscribe...



# Cluster Computing

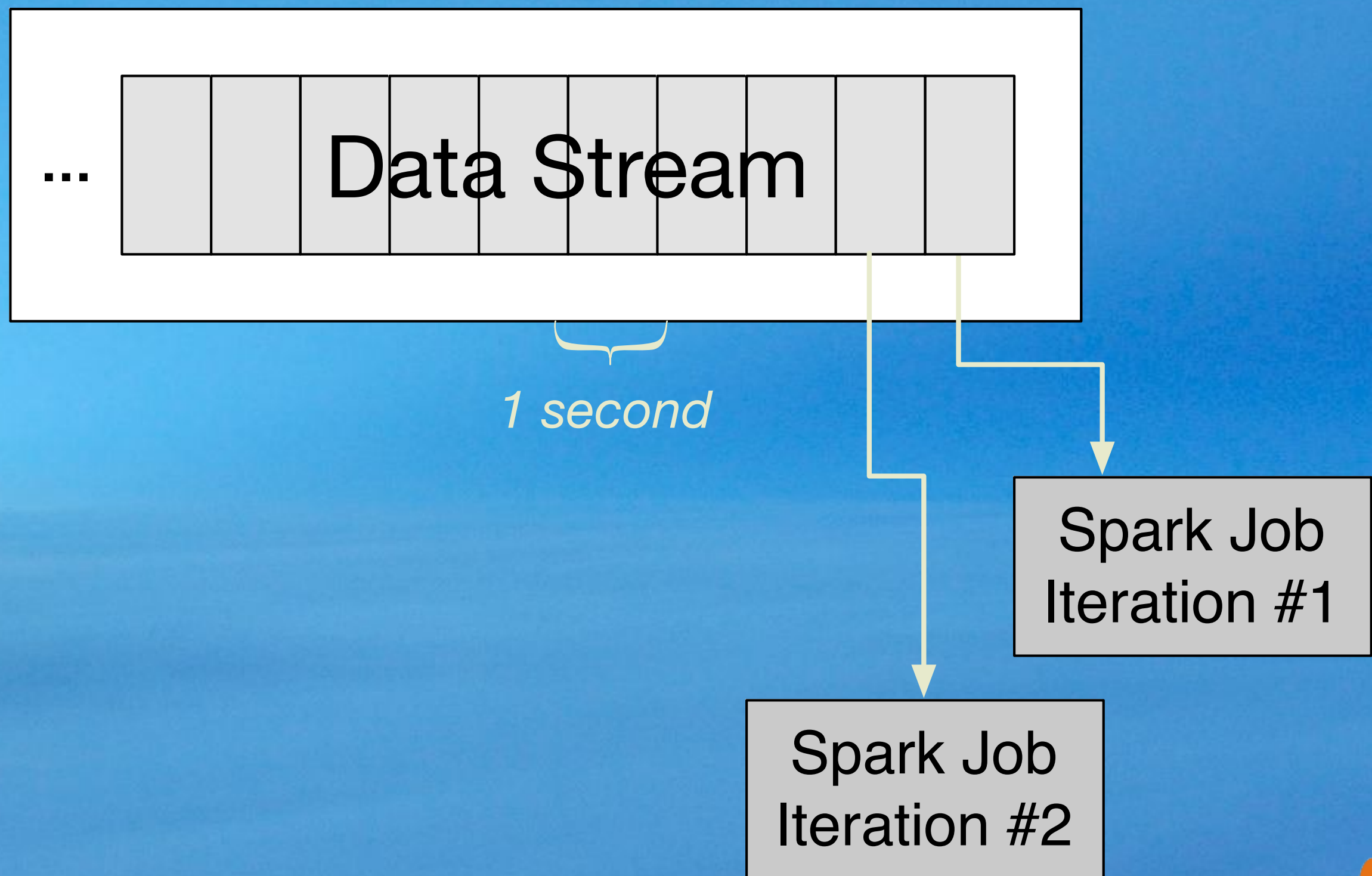
## **Spark Streaming:**

Use the same abstractions for  
real-time, event streaming.



Thursday, May 1, 14

Once you learn the core set of primitives, it's easy to compose non-trivial algorithms with little code.



Thursday, May 1, 14

You can specify the granularity, such as all events in 1 second windows, then your Spark job is patched each window of data for processing.





*Very similar code...*

Thursday, May 1, 14

```
val sc = new SparkContext(...)
val ssc = new StreamingContext(
    sc, Seconds(1))

// A DStream that will listen to server:port
val lines =
    ssc.socketTextStream(server, port)

// Word Count...
val words = lines flatMap {
    line => line.split(""\W+"")
}

val pairs = words map (word => (word, 1))
val wordCounts =
    pairs reduceByKey ((n1, n2) => n1 + n2)
```

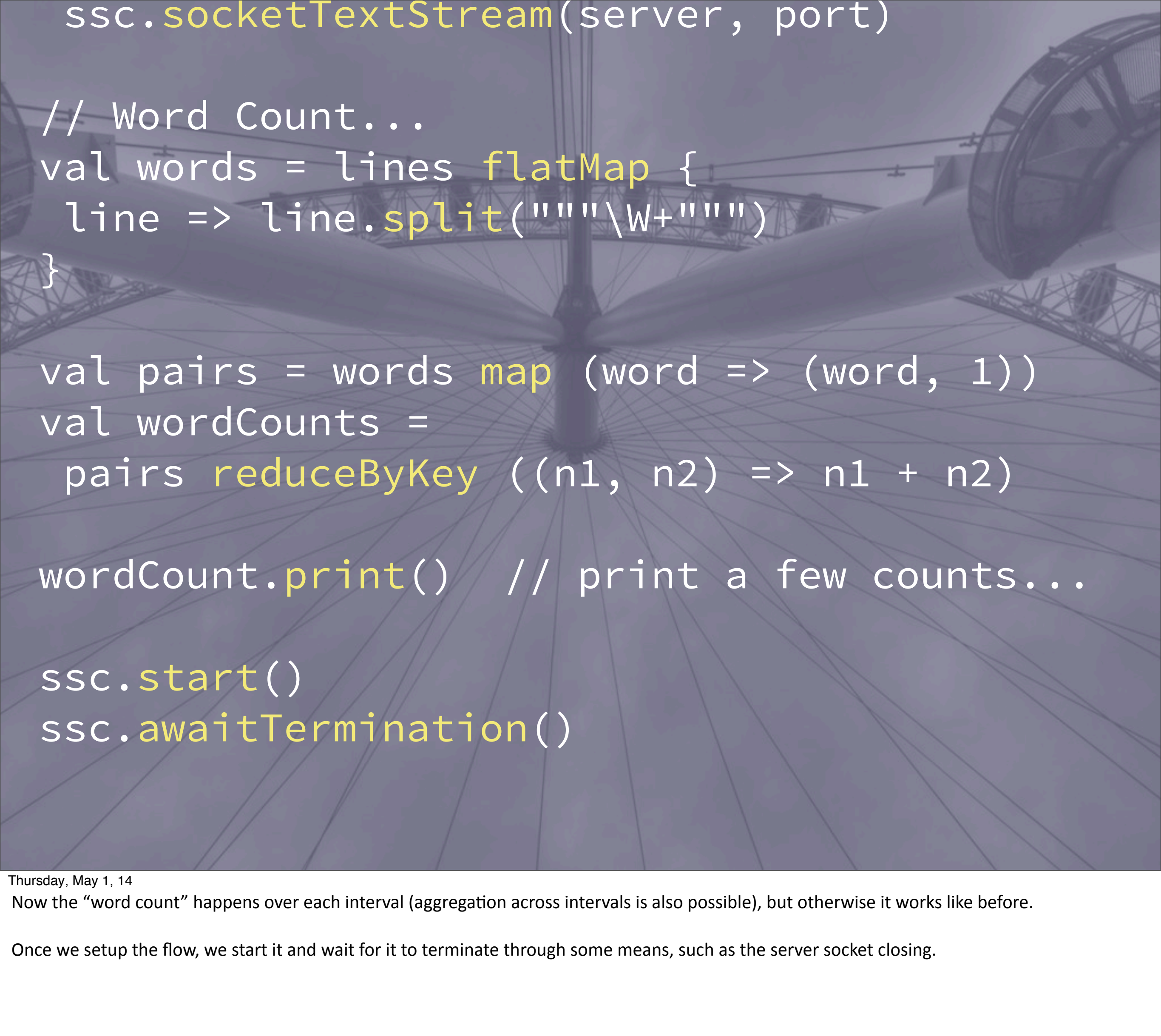
Thursday, May 1, 14

This example adapted from the following page on the Spark website:

<http://spark.apache.org/docs/0.9.0/streaming-programming-guide.html#a-quick-example>

We create a StreamingContext that wraps a SparkContext (there are alternative ways to construct it...). It will “clump” the events into 1-second intervals. Next we setup a socket to stream text to us from another server and port (one of several ways to ingest data).





```
ssc.socketTextStream(server, port)

// Word Count...
val words = lines flatMap {
  line => line.split("""\W+""")
}

val pairs = words map (word => (word, 1))
val wordCounts =
  pairs reduceByKey ((n1, n2) => n1 + n2)

wordCount.print() // print a few counts...

ssc.start()
ssc.awaitTermination()
```

Thursday, May 1, 14

Now the “word count” happens over each interval (aggregation across intervals is also possible), but otherwise it works like before.

Once we setup the flow, we start it and wait for it to terminate through some means, such as the server socket closing.

# Cluster Computing

**MLlib:**  
Machine learning library.



Thursday, May 1, 14

Spark implements many machine learning algorithms, although a lot more or needed, compared to more mature tools like Mahout and libraries in Python and R.



# MLlib

- Linear regression
- Binary classification
- Collaborative filtering
- Clustering
- Others...



Thursday, May 1, 14

Not as full-featured as more mature toolkits, but the Mahout project has announced they are going to port their algorithms to Spark, which include powerful Mathematics, e.g., Matrix support libraries.

# Cluster Computing

**GraphX:**  
Graphical models  
and algorithms.



Thursday, May 1, 14

Some problems are more naturally represented as graphs.  
Extends RDDs to support property graphs with directed edges.





**Dean Wampler**

@deanwampler

Functional Programming: I came for the concurrency, but I stayed for the data science.

Reply Delete Favorite More

RETWEETS

6

FAVORITES

5



Thursday, May 1, 14

Why is Spark so good (and Java MapReduce so bad)? Because fundamentally, data analytics is Mathematics and programming tools inspired by Mathematics - like Functional Programming - are ideal tools for working with data. This is why Spark code is so concise, yet powerful. This is why it is a great platform for performance optimizations. This is why Spark is a great platform for higher-level tools, like SQL, graphs, etc. Interest in FP started growing ~10 years ago as a tool to attack concurrency. I believe that data is now driving FP adoption even faster. I know many Java shops that switched to Scala when they adopted tools like Spark and Scalding (<https://github.com/twitter/scalding>).



# Spark

A flexible, scalable distributed  
compute platform with  
concise, powerful APIs and  
higher-order tools.

[spark.apache.org](http://spark.apache.org)





# Why Spark Is the Next Top (Compute) Model

@deanwampler  
[polyglotprogramming.com/talks](http://polyglotprogramming.com/talks)

Thursday, May 1, 14

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Image: The London Eye on one side of the Thames, Parliament on the other.