



Data acquisition, extraction, and storage

Distributed Computing with MapReduce and Beyond

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Outline

Distributed Data Systems

Distributed Data Management

Distributed File Systems (GFS/HDFS)

MapReduce

Limitations of MapReduce

Alternative Distributed Computation Models



Distributed systems

A **distributed system** is an application that coordinates the actions of several computers to achieve a specific task.

This coordination is achieved by exchanging **messages** which are pieces of data that convey some information.

⇒ “shared-nothing” architecture → no shared memory, no shared disk.

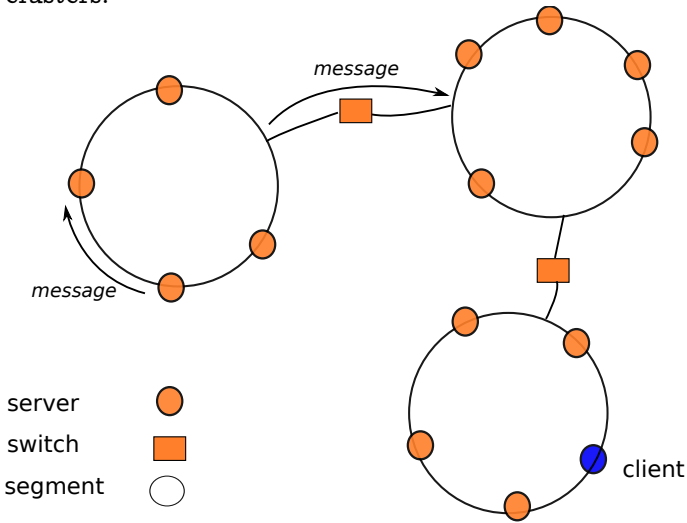
The system relies on a network that connects the computers and handles the routing of messages.

⇒ Local area networks (LAN), Peer to peer (P2P) networks...

Client (nodes) and **Server** (nodes) are communicating **software** components: we assimilate them with the machines they run on.

LAN-based infrastructure: clusters of machines

Three communication levels: “racks”, clusters, and groups of clusters.





Example: data centers

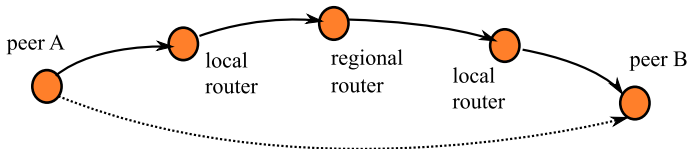
Typical setting of a Google data center.

1. \approx 40 servers per rack;
2. \approx 150 racks per data center (cluster);
3. \approx 6,000 servers per data center;
4. how many clusters? Google's secret, and constantly evolving ...

Rough estimate: 150-200 data centers? 1,000,000 servers?

P2P infrastructure: Internet-based communication

Nodes, or “peers” communicate with messages sent over the Internet network.



The physical route may consist of 10 or more forwarding messages, or “hops”.

Suggestion: use the traceroute utility to check the route between your laptop and a Web site of your choice.



Performance

Type	Latency	Bandwidth
Disk	$\approx 5 \times 10^{-3}$ s	At best 200 MB/s
SSD	$\approx 10^{-4}$ s	200–500 MB/s
LAN	$\approx 10^{-3}$ s	100 Mb/s to 10Gb/s (single-rack)
Internet	10–100 ms (highly variable)	A few MB/s (highly variable)

Bottom line (1): it can be one order of magnitude faster to exchange main memory data between 2 machines in the same rack of a data center, than to read on the disk.

Bottom line (2): exchanging through the Internet is slow and unreliable with respect to LANs.

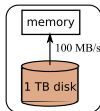


Distribution, why?

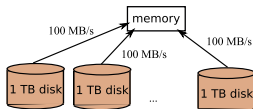
Sequential access. It takes a couple of hours to read a 1 TB disk.

Parallel access. With 100 disks, assuming that the disks work in parallel and sequentially: about 1 minute.

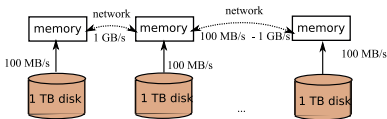
Distributed access. With 100 computers, each disposing of its own local disk: each CPU processes its own dataset.



a. Single CPU, single disk



b. Parallel read: single CPU, many disks



c. Distributed reads: an extendible set of servers

The latter solution is **scalable**, by adding new computing resources.



Performance of data-centric distr. systems

1. disk transfer rate is a bottleneck for large scale data management; parallelization and distribution of the data on many machines is a means to eliminate this bottleneck;
2. *write once, read many*: a distributed storage system is appropriate for large files that are written once and then repeatedly scanned;
3. *data locality*: bandwidth is a scarce resource, and program should be “pushed” near the data they must access to.

A distr. system also gives an opportunity to reinforce the security of data with **replication**.



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History and development of GFS

Google File System, a paper published in 2003 by Google Labs at OSDI.

Explains the design and architecture of a distributed system apt at serving very large data files; internally used by Google for storing documents collected from the Web.

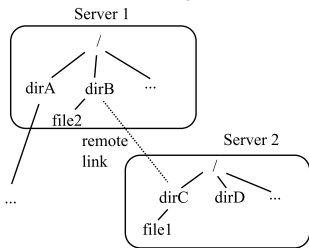
Open Source versions have been developed at once: Hadoop File System (HDFS), and Kosmos File System (KFS).



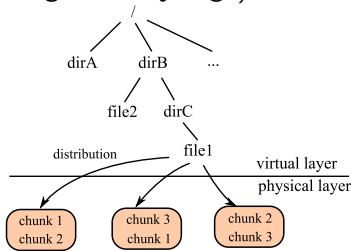
The problem

Why do we need a distributed file system in the first place?

Fact: standard NFS (left part) does not meet scalability requirements (what if file1 gets really big?).



A traditional network file system



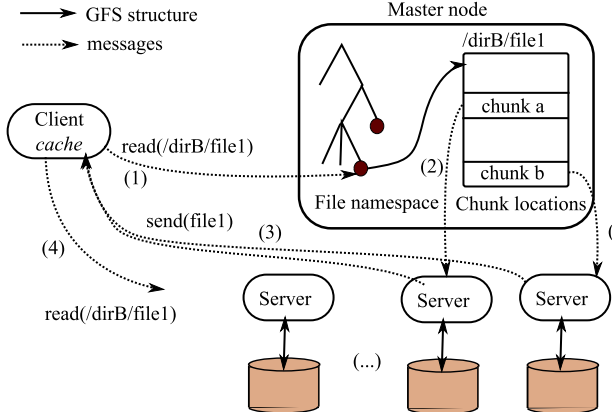
A large scale distributed file system

Right part: GFS/HDFS storage, based on (i) a virtual file namespace, and (ii) partitioning of files in “chunks”.



Architecture

A **Master node** performs administrative tasks, while **servers** store “chunks” and send them to Client nodes.



The Client maintains a **cache** with chunks locations, and directly communicates with servers.

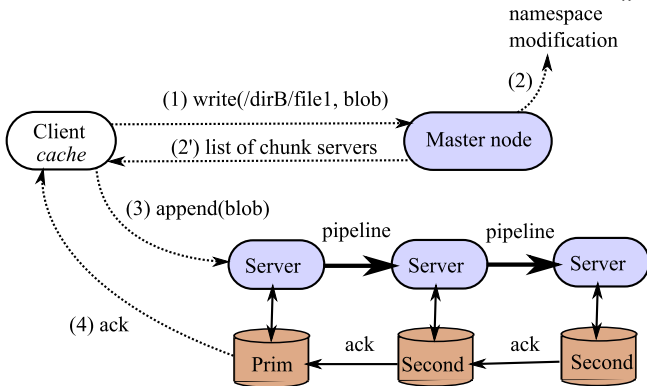


Technical details

- The architecture works best for very large files (e.g., several Gigabytes), divided in large (64-128 MBs) chunks.
⇒ this limits the metadata information served by the Master.
- Each server implements recovery and replication techniques (default: 3 replicas).
- (**Availability**) The Master sends heartbeat messages to servers, and initiates a replacement when a failure occurs.
- (**Scalability**) The Master is a potential single point of failure; its protection relies on distributed recovery techniques for all changes that affect the file namespace.

Workflow of a *write()* operation (simplified)

The following figure shows a non-concurrent *append()* operation.

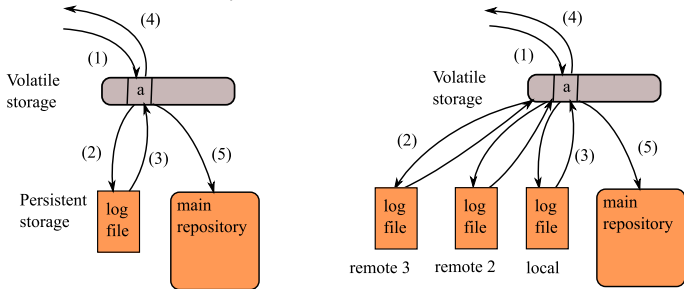


Write (append) in GFS (simplified to non-concurrent operations)

In case of concurrent appends to a chunk, the primary replica assigns serial numbers to the mutation, and coordinates the secondary replicas.

Namespace updates: distributed recovery protocol

Extension of standard techniques for recovery (left: centralized; right: distributed).



If a node fails, the replicated log file can be used to recover the last transactions on one of its mirrors.



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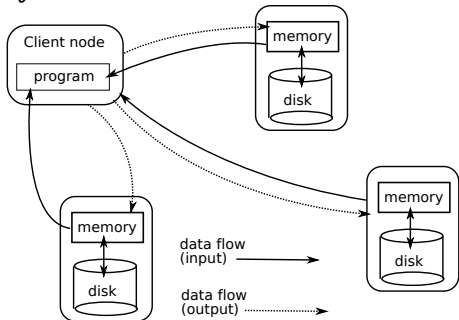


Data analysis at very large scale

- **Very large** data collections (dozen of TBs to EB) stored on distributed filesystems:
 - Crawl data
 - Query logs
 - Search engine indexes
 - Sensor data
- Need **efficient ways** for analyzing, reformatting, processing them
- In particular, we want:
 - Parallelization of computation (benefiting of the processing power of all nodes in a cluster)
 - Resilience to failure

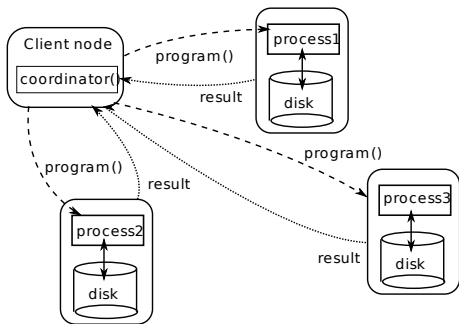
Centralized computing with distributed data storage

Run the program at client node, get data from the distributed system.



Downsides: important data flows, no use of the cluster computing resources.

Pushing the program near the data

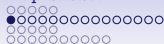


- **MapReduce**: A **programming model** (inspired by standard functional programming operators) to facilitate the development and execution of distributed tasks.
- Published by Google Labs in 2004 at OSDI [DG04]. Widely used since then, open-source implementation in **Hadoop**.



MapReduce in Brief

- The programmer defines the program logic as **two functions**:
 - **Map** transforms the input into key-value pairs to process
 - **Reduce** aggregates the list of values for each key
- The MapReduce environment takes in charge **distribution aspects**
- A complex program can be decomposed as a **succession** of Map and Reduce tasks
- Higher-level languages (Pig, Cascading, Hive, etc.) help with writing distributed applications



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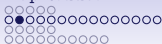
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Three operations on key-value pairs

1. User-defined: $map : (K, V) \rightarrow list(K', V')$

```
function map(uri, document)
  foreach distinct term in document
    output (term, count(term, document))
```

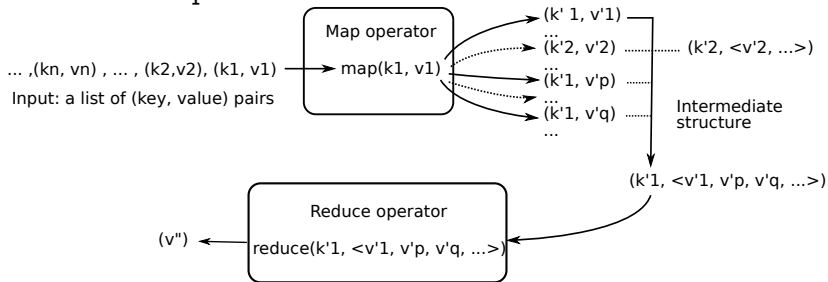
2. Fixed behavior: $shuffle : list(K', V') \rightarrow list(K', list(V'))$
regroups all intermediate pairs on the key
3. User-defined: $reduce : (K', list(V')) \rightarrow list(K'', V'')$

```
function reduce(term, counts)
  output (term, sum(counts))
```

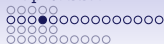


Job workflow in MapReduce

Important: each pair, at each phase, is processed **independently** from the other pairs.



Network and distribution are transparently managed by the MapReduce environment.



Example: term count in MapReduce (input)

URL	Document
-----	----------

u_1	the jaguar is a new world mammal of the felidae family.
-------	---

u_2	for jaguar, atari was keen to use a 68k family device.
-------	--

u_3	mac os x jaguar is available at a price of us \$199 for apple's new "family pack".
-------	--

u_4	one such ruling family to incorporate the jaguar into their name is jaguar paw.
-------	---

u_5	it is a big cat.
-------	------------------



Example: term count in MapReduce

term	count
jaguar	1
mammal	1
family	1
jaguar	1
available	1
jaguar	1
family	1
family	1
jaguar	2
...	

map output
shuffle input



Example: term count in MapReduce

term	count
jaguar	1
mammal	1
family	1
jaguar	1
available	1
jaguar	1
family	1
family	1
jaguar	2
...	

map output

shuffle input

term	count
jaguar	1,1,1,2
mammal	1
family	1,1,1
available	1
...	

shuffle output

reduce input



Example: term count in MapReduce

term	count
jaguar	1
mammal	1
family	1
jaguar	1
available	1
jaguar	1
family	1
family	1
jaguar	2
...	

map output
shuffle input

term	count
jaguar	1,1,1,2
mammal	1
family	1,1,1
available	1
...	

shuffle output
reduce input

term	count
jaguar	5
mammal	1
family	3
available	1
...	

final output

Example: simplification of the *map*

```
function map(uri, document)
  foreach distinct term in document
    output (term, count(term, document))
```

can actually be further simplified:

```
function map(uri, document)
  foreach term in document
    output (term, 1)
```

since all counts are aggregated.

Might be less efficient though (we may need a **combiner**, see further)



A MapReduce cluster

Nodes inside a MapReduce cluster are decomposed as follows:

- A **jobtracker** acts as a master node; MapReduce jobs are submitted to it
- Several **tasktrackers** run the computation itself, i.e., *map* and *reduce* tasks
- A given tasktracker may run several tasks in parallel
- Tasktrackers usually also act as **data nodes** of a distributed filesystem (e.g., GFS, HDFS)

+ a client node where the application is launched.



Processing a MapReduce job

A MapReduce **job** takes care of the distribution, synchronization and failure handling. Specifically:

- the input is split into M groups; each group is assigned to a **mapper** (assignment is based on the data locality principle)
- each mapper processes a group and stores the intermediate pairs locally
- grouped instances are assigned to **reducers** thanks to a hash function
- (*shuffle*) intermediate pairs are sorted on their key by the reducer
- one obtains grouped instances, submitted to the *reduce* function

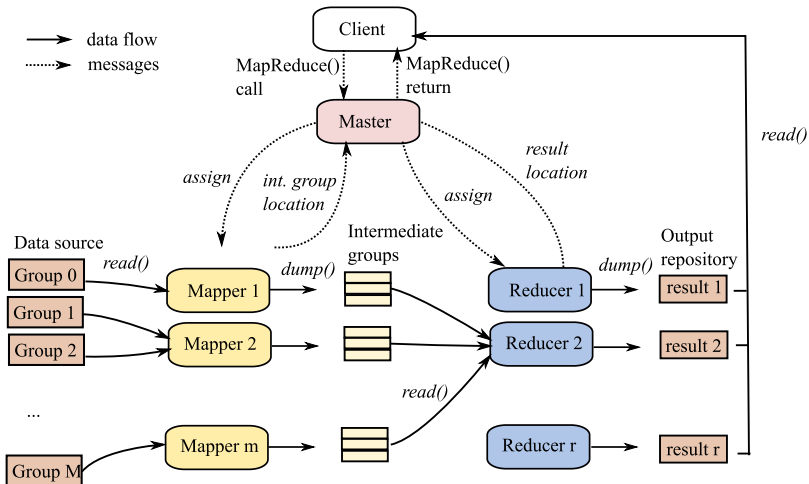
Remark: the data locality does no longer hold for the *reduce* phase, since it reads from the mappers.

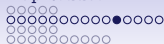


Assignment to reducer and mappers

- Each mapper task processes **a fixed amount of data (split)**, usually set to the distributed filesystem block size (e.g., 64 MB)
- The number of mapper nodes is function of the number of mapper tasks and the number of available nodes in the cluster: each mapper nodes can process (in parallel and sequentially) **several mapper tasks**
- Assignment to mapper tries optimizing **data locality**: the mapper node in charge of a split is, if possible, one that stores a replica of this split (or if not possible, a node of the same rack)
- The number of reducer tasks is **set by the user**
- Assignment to reducers is done through a hashing of the key, usually **uniformly at random**; no data locality possible

Distributed execution of a MapReduce job.





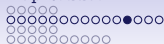
Processing the term count example

Let the input consists of documents, say, one billion 100-terms documents of approximately 1 KB each.

Assume the split operation distributes these documents in groups of 64 MB: each group consists of 64,000 documents. Therefore $M = \lceil 1\,000\,000\,000 / 64\,000 \rceil \approx 16\,000$ groups.

If there are 1 000 mapper nodes, each node processes on average 16 splits.

If there are 1 000 reducers, each reducer r_i processes all key-value pairs for terms t such that $hash(t) = i$ ($1 \leq i \leq 1\,000$)



Processing the term count example (2)

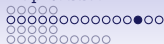
Assume that $hash('call') = hash('mine') = hash('blog') = i = 100$. We focus on three Mappers m_p , m_q and m_r :

- $G_i^p = (\langle \dots, ('mine', 1), \dots, ('call', 1), \dots, ('mine', 1), \dots, ('blog', 1) \dots \rangle)$
- $G_i^q = (\langle \dots, ('call', 1), \dots, ('blog', 1), \dots \rangle)$
- $G_i^r = (\langle \dots, ('blog', 1), \dots, ('mine', 1), \dots, ('blog', 1), \dots \rangle)$

r_i reads G_i^p , G_i^q and G_i^r from the three Mappers, sorts their unioned content, and groups the pairs with a common key:

$\dots, ('blog', \langle 1, 1, 1, 1 \rangle), \dots, ('call', \langle 1, 1 \rangle), \dots,$
 $('mine', \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle)$

Our *reduce* function is then applied by r_i to each element of this list. The output is $(('blog', 4), ('call', 2)$ and $(('mine', 3)$

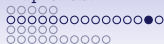


Failure management

In case of failure, because the tasks are distributed over hundreds or thousands of machines, the chances that a problem occurs somewhere are much larger; starting the job from the beginning is not a valid option.

The Master periodically checks the availability and reachability of the tasktrackers (**heartbeats**) and whether *map* or *reduce* jobs make any **progress**

1. if a reducer fails, its task is **reassigned to another tasktracker**, intermediate groups are sent over from mappers
2. if a mapper fails, its task is **reassigned to another tasktracker**
3. if the jobtracker fails, **the whole job should be re-initiated**

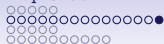


Joins in MapReduce

Two datasets, A and B that we need to join for a MapReduce task

- If one of the dataset is small, it can be **sent over fully** to each tasktracker and exploited inside the *map* (and possibly *reduce*) functions
- Otherwise, each dataset should be **grouped according to the join key**, and the result of the join can be computing in the *reduce* function

Not very convenient to express in MapReduce. Much easier in higher-level languages.



Using MapReduce for solving a problem

- Prefer:
 - **Simple** *map* and *reduce* functions
 - Mapper tasks processing **large data chunks** (at least the size of distributed filesystem blocks)
- A given application may have:
 - **A chain of *map* functions** (input processing, filtering, extraction...)
 - A sequence of **several *map-reduce* jobs**
 - **No *reduce* task** when everything can be expressed in the *map* (zero reducers, or the identity reducer function)
- Not the right tool for everything (see further)



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Combiners

- A mapper task can produce a large number of pairs with the same key
- They need to be sent over the network to the reducer:
costly
- It is often possible to **combine** these pairs into a single key-value pair
(jaguar,1), (jaguar, 1), (jaguar, 1), (jaguar, 2) → (jaguar, 5)
- *combiner* : $\text{list}(V') \rightarrow V'$ function executed (possibly several times) to **combine the values for a given key**, on a mapper node
- No guarantee that the *combiner* is called
- Easy case: the combiner is the same as the *reduce* function. Possible when the aggregate function α computed by *reduce* is **distributive**: $\alpha(k_1, \alpha(k_2, k_3)) = \alpha(k_1, k_2, k_3)$



Compression

- **Data transfers** over the network:
 - From datanodes to mapper nodes (usually reduced using data locality)
 - From mappers to reducers
 - From reducers to datanodes to store the final output
- Each of these can benefit from **data compression**
- **Trade-off** between volume of data transfer and (de)compression time
- Usually, **compressing *map* outputs** using a fast compressor increases efficiency



Optimizing the *shuffle* operation

- Sorting of pairs on each reducer, to compute the groups:
costly operation
- Sorting much more efficient **in memory** than on disk
- **Increasing the amount of memory** available for *shuffle* operations can greatly increase the performance
- ... at the downside of less memory available for *map* and *reduce* tasks (but usually not much needed)



Speculative execution

- The MapReduce jobtracker tries detecting tasks that take longer than usual (e.g., because of hardware problems)
- When detected, such a task is **speculatively** executed on another tasktracker, without killing the existing task
- Eventually, when one of the attempts succeeds, the other one is killed



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Hadoop

- Open-source software, Java-based, managed by the Apache foundation, for **large-scale distributed storage and computing**
- Originally developed for Apache Nutch (open-source Web search engine), a part of Apache Lucene (text indexing platform)
- Open-source implementation of GFS and Google's MapReduce
- Yahoo!: a main contributor of the development of Hadoop



Hadoop components

- Hadoop filesystem (HDFS)
- MapReduce
- Pig (data exploration), Hive (data warehousing): higher-level languages for describing MapReduce applications
- HBase: column-oriented distributed DBMS
- ZooKeeper: coordination service for distributed applications



Hadoop programming interfaces

- Different APIs to write Hadoop programs:
 - A rich **Java** API (main way to write Hadoop programs)
 - A **Streaming** API that can be used to write *map* and *reduce* functions in any programming language (using standard inputs and outputs)
 - A **C++** API (Hadoop Pipes)
 - With a **higher-language level** (e.g., Pig, Hive, Cascading)
- Advanced features only available in the Java API, but the streaming API is good enough for most uses



Python *map* for the term count example

```
import sys

for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    words = line.split()
    for word in words:
        print('%s\t%s' % (word, 1))
```



Python *reduce* for the term count example

```
import sys

c = dict()

for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    word, count = line.split('\t', 1)
    count = int(count)
    if word in c:
        c[word] += count
    else:
        c[word] = count

for w in c:
    print('%s\t%s' % (w, c[w]))
```



Command line to run the streaming API

```
hadoop jar hadoop-streaming-*.jar \  
  -files mapper.py, reducer.py \  
  -mapper mapper.py \  
  -reducer reducer.py \  
  -input 'input_directory/*' \  
  -output output_directory
```



Testing and executing a Hadoop job

- Required environment:
 - JDK on client
 - JRE on all Hadoop nodes
 - Hadoop distribution (HDFS + MapReduce) on client and all Hadoop nodes
 - SSH servers on each tasktracker, SSH client on jobtracker (used to control the execution of tasktrackers)
 - An IDE (e.g., Eclipse + plugin) on client
- Three different execution modes:
 - local** One mapper, one reducer, run locally from the same JVM as the client
 - pseudo-distributed** mappers and reducers are launched on a single machine, but communicate over the local network
 - distributed** over a cluster for real runs



Debugging MapReduce

- Easiest: debugging in **local mode**
- **Web interface** with status information about the job
- **Standard output and error** channels saved on each node, accessible through the Web interface
- **Counters** can be used to track side information across a MapReduce job (e.g., number of invalid input records)
- **Remote debugging** possible but complicated to set up (impossible to know in advance where a *map* or *reduce* task will be executed)



Hadoop in the cloud

- Possibly to set up one's own Hadoop cluster
- But often easier to use clusters in the cloud that support MapReduce:
 - Amazon EMR
 - Google Cloud Dataproc
 - Cloudera CDH
 - etc.
- Not always easy to know the cluster's configuration (in terms of racks, etc.) when on the cloud, which hurts data locality in MapReduce



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MapReduce limitations (1/2)

- **High latency.** Launching a MapReduce job has a high overhead, and *reduce* functions are only called after all *map* functions succeed, not suitable for applications needing a quick result.
- **Batch processing only.** MapReduce excels at processing a large collection, not at retrieving individual items from a collection.
- **Write-once, read-many mode.** No real possibility of updating a dataset using MapReduce, it should be regenerated from scratch
- **No transactions.** No concurrency control at all, completely unsuitable for transactional applications [PPR⁺09].



MapReduce limitations (2/2)

- **Relatively low-level.** Some efforts for more high-level languages: Scope [CJL⁺08], Pig [ORS⁺08, GNC⁺09], Hive [TSJ⁺09], Cascading <http://www.cascading.org/>
- **No structure.** Implies lack of indexing, difficult to optimize, etc. [DS87]
- **Hard to tune.** Number of reducers? Compression? Memory available at each node? etc.



Job Scheduling

- Multiple jobs concurrently submitted to the MapReduce jobtracker
- Fair scheduling required:
 - each submitted job should have some share of the cluster
 - prioritization of jobs
 - long-standing jobs should not block quick jobs
 - fairness with respect to users
- Standard Hadoop scheduler: priority queue
- Hadoop Fair Scheduler: ensures cluster resources are shared among users. Preemption (= killing running tasks) possible in case the sharing becomes unbalanced.



What you should remember on distributed computing

MapReduce is a simple model for **batch processing** of very large collections.

⇒ **good** for data analytics; **not good** for point queries (high latency).

The systems brings **robustness against failure** of a component and **transparent distribution and scalability**.

⇒ more expressive languages required (Pig)



Resources

- Original description of the MapReduce framework [DG04]
- Hadoop distribution and documentation available at <http://hadoop.apache.org/>
- Excellent textbook on Hadoop [Whi09]



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Alternative Distributed Computation Models

Apache Hive: SQL Analytics on MapReduce

Apache Storm: Real-Time Computation

Apache Spark: More Complex Workflows

Pregel, Apache Giraph, GraphLab: Think as a Vertex



Apache Hive

- Data warehousing on top of Hadoop
- SQL-like language to express high-level queries, esp., aggregate and analytics
- Queries translated into Map-Reduce jobs (or Spark jobs, see further)
- Similar to Pig (which is now a bit obsolete), but declarative vs imperative, and geared towards analytics vs transformation of datasets; dataflow more obvious in Pig programs



Term count in Hive

```
CREATE TABLE doc(text STRING)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\n'
STORED AS TEXTFILE;

LOAD DATA INPATH 'hdfs://input.txt'
  INTO TABLE doc;

SELECT word, COUNT(*)
FROM doc
  LATERAL VIEW EXPLODE(SPLIT(text, '␣')) temp
  AS word
GROUP BY word;
```



Term count in Pig

```
a = load 'hdfs://input.txt' as (line: chararray);
b = foreach a generate flatten(TOKENIZE(line))
  as word;
c = group b by word;
d = foreach c generate COUNT(b), group;
dump d;
```



Outline

Distributed Data Systems

MapReduce

Limitations of MapReduce

Alternative Distributed Computation Models

Apache Hive: SQL Analytics on MapReduce

Apache Storm: Real-Time Computation

Apache Spark: More Complex Workflows

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Apache Storm

- Real-time analytics, in opposition to the batch model of MapReduce
- Achieves very reasonable latency
- Process data in a streaming fashion
- Based on the notion of event producer (spout) and manipulation (bolt)
- Written in Clojure (Lisp) + Java, jobs usually written in Java



Term count in Storm

```
Config config = new Config();
config.put("inputFile", args[0]);
TopologyBuilder builder = new TopologyBuilder();
builder.setSpout("line-reader-spout",
                new LineReaderSpout());
builder.setBolt("word-spitter", new WordSplitterBolt()).
    shuffleGrouping("line-reader-spout");
builder.setBolt("word-counter", new WordCounterBolt()).
    shuffleGrouping("word-spitter");
LocalCluster cluster = new LocalCluster();
cluster.submitTopology("HelloStorm", config,
                      builder.createTopology());
```

Only the driver, the spouts and the bolts also need to be defined!



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Apache Spark

- Similar positioning as Pig: high-level language with a dataflow of operators
- Many more operators than Pig
- Complex programs can be written in Scala, Java, or Python
- Contrarily to Pig, jobs are not translated to MapReduce, but executed directly in a distributed fashion
- Based on **RDDs** (Resilient Distributed Dataset) that can be HDFS files, HBase tables, or the result of applying a succession of operators on these
- Contrarily to MapReduce, local workers have the ability to keep data in memory in a succession of tasks
- Extensions allowing to perform streaming data processing, to process Hive SQL queries
- MLlib: machine learning library on top of Spark



Term count in Spark (Python)

```
file = spark.textFile("hdfs://input.txt")
counts = file \
    .flatMap(lambda line: line.split("_")) \
    .map(lambda word: (word, 1)) \
    .reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a + b)
counts.saveAsTextFile("hdfs://output.txt")
```



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Graph Computation Frameworks

- Parallel computation on graph-like data (Web graph, social networks, transportation networks, etc.)
- Pregel: original system by Google
- Apache Giraph: open-source clone of Pregel
- GraphLab: similar goals, different architecture
- One writes **vertex programs**: each vertex receives messages and sends messages to its neighbours
- Pregel and Giraph are based on the **bulk synchronous parallel** paradigm: synchronization barrier once vertex programs are executed on every vertex
- GraphLab uses an **asynchronous** model

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