# Hadoop Parallel Programming Kai Shen 3/20/2014 CSC 258/458 - Spring 2014 1



## **MapReduce**

- A programming interface (two-stage Map and Reduce) and system support such that:
  - the interface is easy to program, and suitable for many big data processing applications;
  - the underlying system can automatically support parallelism, data movement, load balancing, and fault-tolerance behind this interface.
- Strength (compared with threads, MPI, etc.)
  - Ease of programming
  - Integration with data management to better support big data apps
- Weakness
  - Not applicable to all applications
  - More difficult to achieve good performance

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### Hadoop

- Original MapReduce/GFS implementation used at Google, but not shared with the public
- Hadoop: Java-based implementation of MapReduce
  - Originated at Yahoo but made open-source
  - Used by Facebook (more than 100 PetaBytes of data),
     Amazon (EC2 used by NYTimes), and many other places ...
- Hadoop implements MapReduce
  - Multiple TaskTrackers run map()/reduce() tasks
  - Single JobTracker assigns tasks to TaskTrackers and manage the entire workflow
  - Each TaskTracker sends periodic heartbeats to the JobTracker for fault detection and management

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### **Hadoop Distributed File System**

- Hadoop works with Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
  - Inferior to GFS in many ways (poor support for mutable data replication, incompatible with POSIX standard); but open-source

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# **Hadoop System Structure**

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/2/2b/Hadoop 1.png

- JobTracker and NameNode work together to support intelligent task placement
  - Dynamic load balancing
  - Data affinity

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### **Hadoop Programming**

- Java-based, implement several interfaces
- Mapper()
  - Maps input key/value pairs to a set of intermediate key/value pairs
- Reducer()
  - Reduces a set of intermediate values which share a key to a smaller set of values.
- Tool()
  - Handles your custom command inputs or any other custom preparation work

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### **Hadoop Task Mapping**

- Hadoop tries to assign map tasks to where the data is
- Surprisingly where the data is also affects how many map tasks are launched
  - The real number is typically no smaller than the number you specify, but could be larger if there are more distributed splits of your data
  - Always check the completion status of your run to be sure about the number of map tasks

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## **Hadoop Performance**

- What important issues affect Hadoop performance?
- Parallelism: number of map tasks; load at reduce (programmer control)
- Data locality (largely system control)
- Load balancing: uniform/heterogeneous nodes; uniform/heterogeneous tasks (system/programmer control)
- Overhead of task/data management granularity of tasks and data partitions (programmer control)

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## **Assignment #5**

- You will program three applications on the Hadoop parallel data processing platform.
- Goal: gain practical experience on Hadoop programming and learn the performance implication of parallel data processing.
- This assignment alone won't be enough to make you a great Hadoop programmer.

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## **Word Counting**

- The input is one or more text files.
- You should count the number of files each word appears in.
   Your word identification should be case-insensitive and ignore anything that isn't a letter.
- We provide two datasets: one for correctness testing and another for performance tests.
- The first example of almost any MapReduce/Hadoop tutorial; you can pretty much have the solution to carefully go through the tutorial.

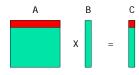
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### **Matrix-Vector Multiplication**

 Matrix-vector multiplication takes a file describing a matrix as an input and has to also load a file with a vector. The matrix will be split across map tasks, but every task will need to load the entire vector.



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### **Iterative Linear System Solver**

- Widely used for scientific computing and web data processing (PageRank).
- Iterative matrix-vector multiplication
  - MapReduce for each iteration
  - Data management between iterations

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# What performance to expect?

- You may be disappointed by the speedup you see
  - Depending on what you use as a base, you may not see any speedup
  - Larger problems/datasets has higher chance to allow speedup
- TA may provide more guidance on this

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# **Our Hadoop Cluster**

- One master node and 9 slave nodes
  - Small scale
- Status/usage check
  - Hadoop and HDFS
- Courtesy of using the shared Hadoop cluster
  - Particular for performance testing
  - Don't leave zombie tasks hanging in the system!

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### **Grading**

- Equal grading weights for the three applications (but nowhere near equal difficulty!)
- Grade on correctness and performance
- On performance, we care about the raw speed at multiple (up to 8) maps, not so much on the speedup over your own solution at 1 map, which can be poor

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# **Miscellaneous Things**

- Will post the assignment later today
- E-turnin
- Start working early
- Strongly encourage early turn-ins (bonus). Note that the last turn-in counts.
- Possibly run into issues, bear with us, potential award credit if discover and help solve problems with us
- TA session on April 3

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