# Intro to Apache Spark

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- Spark is a cluster computing engine.
- Provides high-level API in Scala, Java, Python and R.
- Provides high level tools:
  - Spark SQL.
  - MLib.
  - GraphX.
  - Spark Streaming.



## RDDs



- The basic abstraction in Spark is the RDD.
- Stands for: Resilient Distributed Dataset.
- A collection of items, with source:
  - Hadoop (HDFS).
  - JDBC.
  - ElasticSearch.
  - others...





Main concepts regarding RDD:Partitions.

Dependencies.

Lazy computation





- An RDD is partitioned.
- A partition is usually computed on a different process
  - (usually on a different machine).
- This is the implementation of the distributed part of the RDD.





- RDDs can depend on other RDDs.
- RDD calculations are lazy
  - map operation on RDD gives new RDD which depends on original
  - new RDD only contains meta-data (i.e., the computing function)
- Flow is only computed on a specific command
  - *i.e. when we calculate something final (reduce)*

### Lazy RDDs & dependency

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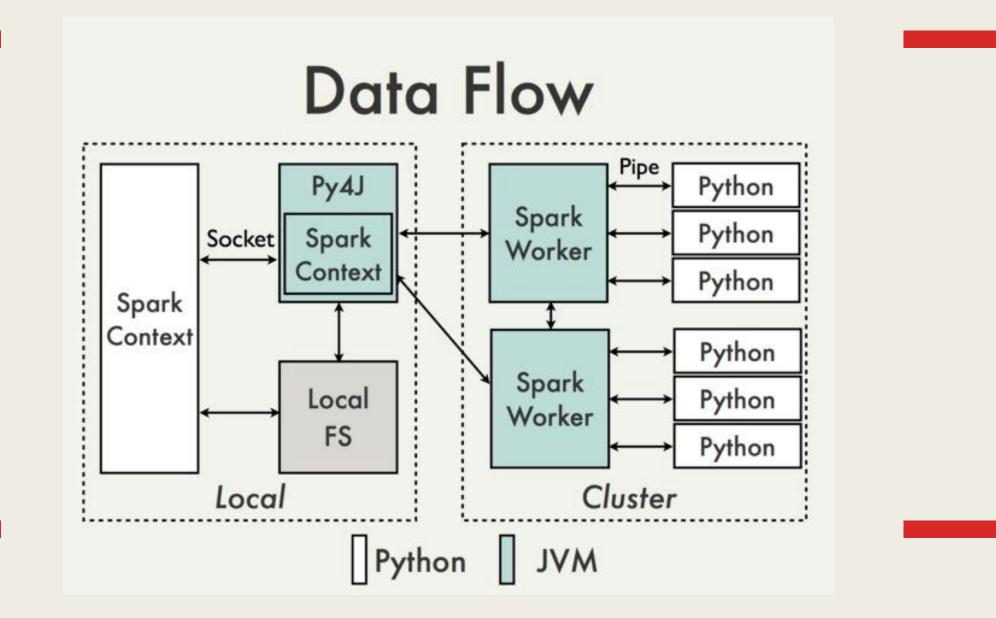
### Spark structure

#### Driver:

- Executes the main program
- Creates the RDDs
- Collects the results

#### Executors:

- Execute the RDD operations
- Participate in the shuffle



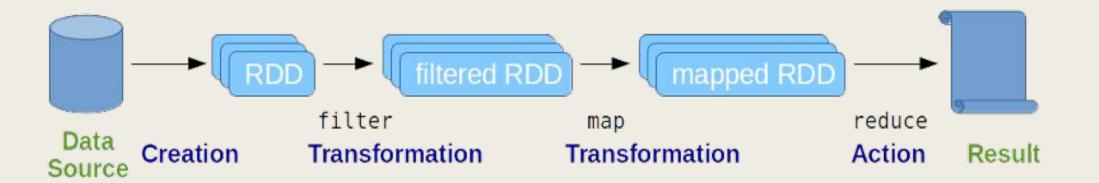
Taken from Spark wiki - https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/SPARK/PySpark+Internals

### Spark flow



#### Normal process:

- Data **ingestion**: turn any source of data to RDDs
- **Transformations**: modify the RDDs in some way
- Final **actions**:
- evaluate the RDDs and return some result



### RDD creation



- Spark supports reading files, directories, streams, etc.
- Some out-of-the-box methods:

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- textFile retrieving an RDD[String]
- sequenceFile Hadoop sequence files RDD[(K,V)]
- socketTextStream text stream RDD[String]

### RDD transformation

#### Transformations are divided to two main types:

- Those who shuffle
- Those who don't

Remember these are lazy operations!

# RDD transformations, no shuffle

### map(func):

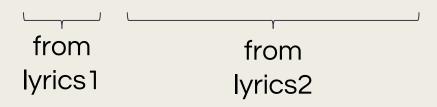
- return new RDD by passing each element through a function

### filter(func):

- return new RDD by selecting elements on which func returns true

### flatMap(func):

- similar to map, but each input item is mapped to 0 or more output items
- (so func should return a Seq rather than a single item)
- e.g. (lyrics1, lyrics2) -> flatmap -> (word1, word2, word3, word4)



# RDD transformations, shuffle

- Shuffle operations repartition the data across the network.
- Can be very expensive operations in Spark.
- You must be aware where and why shuffle happens.
- Order is not guaranteed inside a partition.
- Popular operations that cause shuffle are:
  - groupBy\*, reduceBy\*, sort\*, aggregateBy\* and join/intersect RDDs

## Final actions (1)



### The following (selected) methods evaluate the RDD (not lazy):

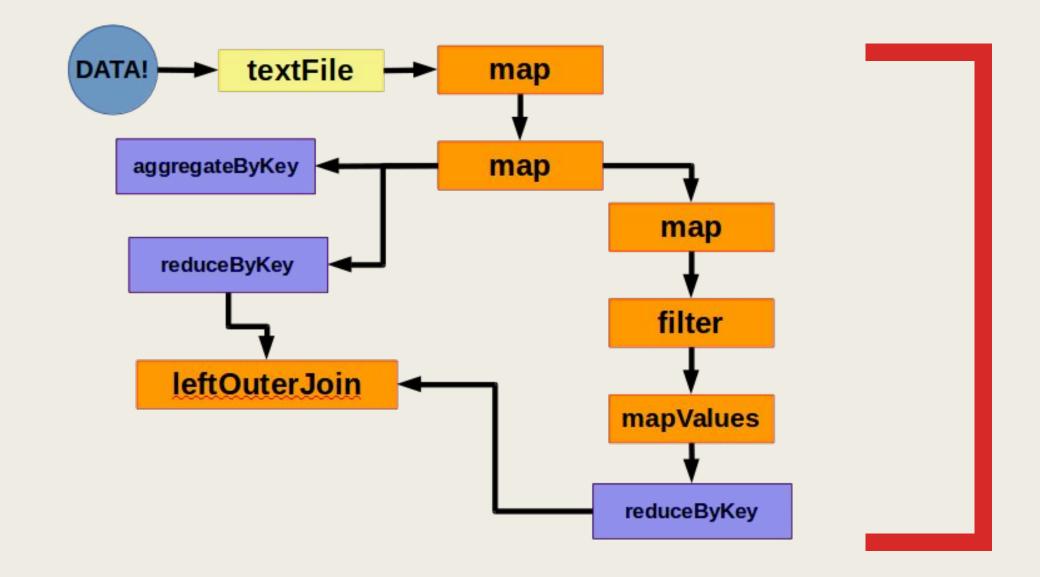
- **collect()** returns an list containing all the elements of the RDD main RDD evaluation method
- **count()** returns the number of the elements in the RDD
- first() returns the first element of the RDD
- **foreach(f)** performs a function on each element of the RDD
- isEmpty
- max/min
- reduce ((T,T) => T) parallel reduction.

## Final actions (2)

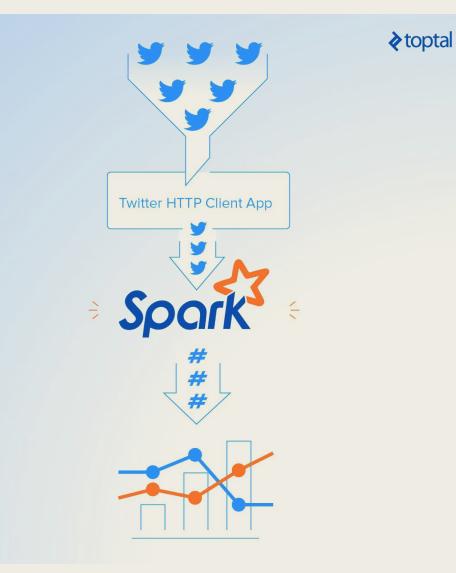


#### More evaluating methods

- **take(n)** returns the first n elements
- takeSample()
- **takeOrdered(n)** returns the first (smallest) n elements
- **top(n)** returns the first (largest) n elements
- countByKey for pair RDDs
- save\*File



An example workflow



### Demo streaming Twitter app

# Running the demo Twitter app

#### Demo is executed in two different Docker containers

- one responsible for connecting to Twitter stream and forwarding it locally
- one responsible for getting the local stream and processing it in Spark
- we make them talk to each other by "linking" them
- Running twitter\_app.py
  - docker run -it -v \$PWD:/app --name twitter -w /app python bash
  - pip install -U git+https://github.com/tweepy/tweepy.git
  - python twitter\_app.py

Installs latest version, previous one has a bug

#### Running spark\_app.py

- docker run -it -v \$PWD:/app --link twitter:twitter eecsyorku/eecs4415
- spark-submit spark\_app.py

### Twitter app credentials

- Twitter requires app developer account for access to stream.
  - Normally requires applying for it
  - This is the best option
- If that isn't possible, you can use credentials below:
  - May cause limiting issues with too many people running at the same time

ACCESS\_TOKEN = '2591998746-Mx8ZHsXJHzIxAaD2IxYfmzYuL3pYNVnvWoHZgR5'

ACCESS SECRET = 'LJDvEa0jL7QJXxql0NVrULTAniLobe2TAAlnBdXRfm1xF'

```
CONSUMER KEY = 'ZAPfZLcBhYEBCeRSAK5PqkTT7'
```

CONSUMER SECRET = 'M81KvgaicyJIaQegdgXcdKDeZrSsJz4AVrGv3yoFwuItQQPMay'

### Thank you!

#### Based on:

http://trainologic.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/SparkForDataScienceMeetup1.pptx https://www.toptal.com/apache/apache-spark-streaming-twitter