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Highly Scalable Data Processing

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Key Takeaways From the Last Session



- Data integration in cloud environment
- Focusing on our expertise
- Outsourcing
- Azure Data Factory
- Data integrated in a single repository
- Need for processing of the data
- Apache Spark, Databricks

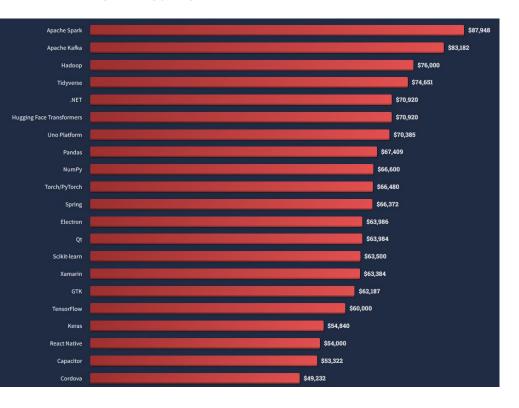


Agenda

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Brief History of Large-Scale Data Processing
- 3. Apache Spark
- 4. Databricks
- 5. Q&A



Motivation



- Apache Spark is used by thousands of companies
- 80% of the Fortune 500
- The most widely-used engine for scalable computing
- Databricks is used by more than 7,000 organizations worldwide
- Over 50% of the Fortune 500
- #1 in 2022 Stack Overflow top paying technologies survey in Other Frameworks category



Google's Challenges

- 1. How to store hundreds of TBs of data with high fault-tolerance?
- 2. How to process the stored data in distributed manner?



1 ticket roll - 1 cashier







A queue emerges





1 ticket roll - 2 cashiers







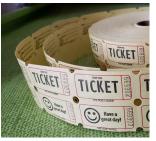


The queue intensifies





2 ticket rolls - 2 cashiers





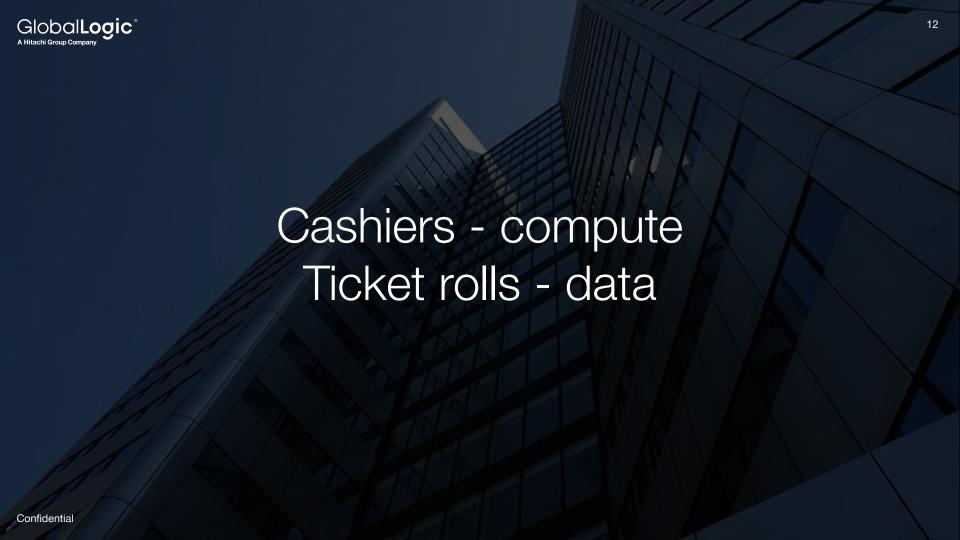






The queue is halved







Google's Focus

- 1. Distributed file system
- 2. Parallel execution model

Base requirement - high scalability

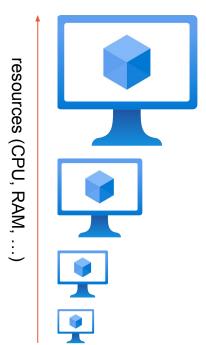


Scalability is the measure of a system's ability to increase or decrease in performance in response to changes in application and system processing demands.



Vertical Scaling

Scaling up





Horizontal Scaling

Scaling out



nodes



Scaling - Ball Raffle Ticket Cashier

Horizontal - adding more cashiers



Vertical - motivating cashier to better performance by increasing the salary



salary increase



What Google Came up With



3 Main Components

- Google published 3 papers between 2003 and 2006
- Google File System (2003) distributed, fault-tolerant, scalable file system
- MapReduce (2004) parallel programming paradigm based on functional programming
- BigTable (2006) NoSQL database
- Data locality sending code to where data resides to save I/O cost
- Proprietary work not shared with public as open-source



Google's Concepts Inspired the World

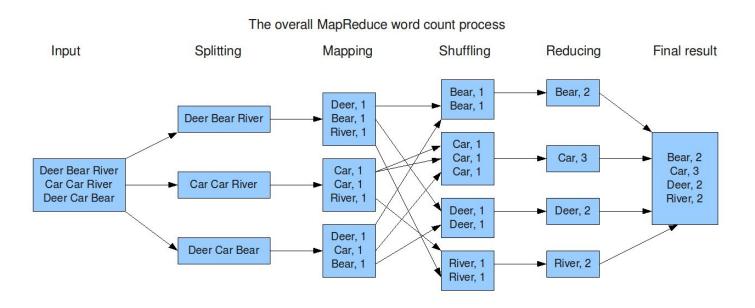


Namely Doug Cutting - The Father of Hadoop

- Cutting working at Yahoo on a web crawler (Apache Nutch)
- Desire to use the concepts proposed by Google in his project
- 2005 Created an open-source version of Google's components - Hadoop
- Hadoop File System (HDFS)
- Hadoop MapReduce
- Yahoo handed over the projects to The Apache Software Foundation



MapReduce





MapReduce - Sample Code

```
public static class TokenizerMapper
     extends Mapper<Object, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
  private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
  private Text word = new Text();
  public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context
                  ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
    StringTokenizer itr = new StringTokenizer(value.toString());
    while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
      word.set(itr.nextToken());
      context.write(word, one);
public static class IntSumReducer
     extends Reducer<Text,IntWritable,Text,IntWritable> {
  private IntWritable result = new IntWritable();
  public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,
                     Context context
                     ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
    int sum = 0:
    for (IntWritable val : values) {
      sum += val.get();
    result.set(sum);
    context.write(key, result);
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
   Configuration conf = new Configuration();
   Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "word count");
   job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);
   job.setCombinerClass(IntSumReducer.class);
   job.setCombinerClass(IntSumReducer.class);
   job.setReducerClass(IntSumReducer.class);
   job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
   job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
   FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
   FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
   System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
```



Hadoop - The Origin of the Name

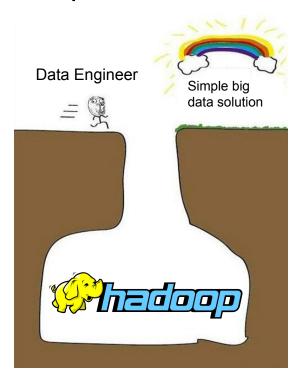




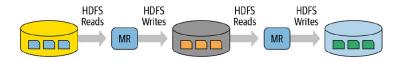




Hadoop - Pitfalls

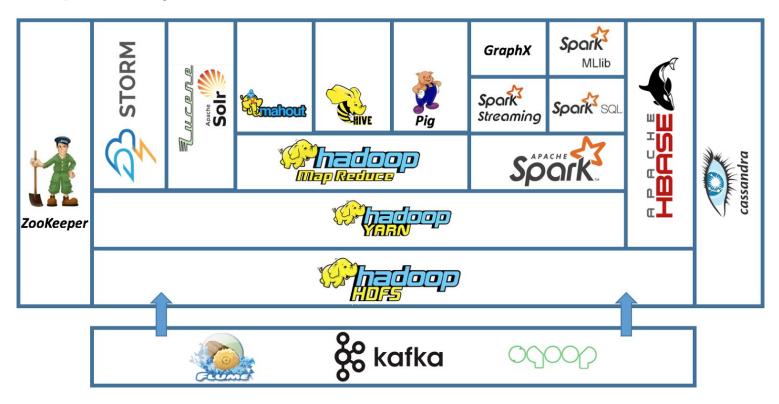


- Difficult to configure and maintain
- Verbose APIs
- I/O overhead stemming from results getting written to disk between jobs
- Machine learning each run a separate job - performance issues
- Great for batch jobs, but falls short for other workloads (ML, Streaming, interactive queries, ...)
- Issues usually solved by adding more components - increasing complexity of the whole system



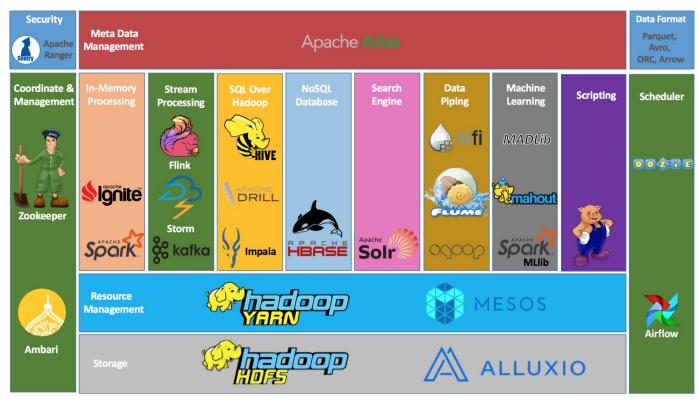


Hadoop Ecosystem





Hadoop Ecosystem



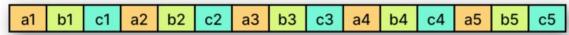


File Formats

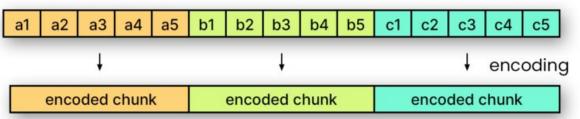
Logical table representation

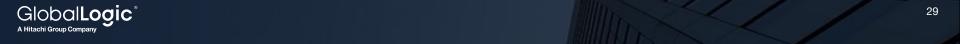
а	b	C
a1	b1	c1
a2	b2	c2
а3	b3	с3
a4	b4	с4
a5	b5	с5





Column Layout





Can Hadoop be improved and simplified?



Apache Spark

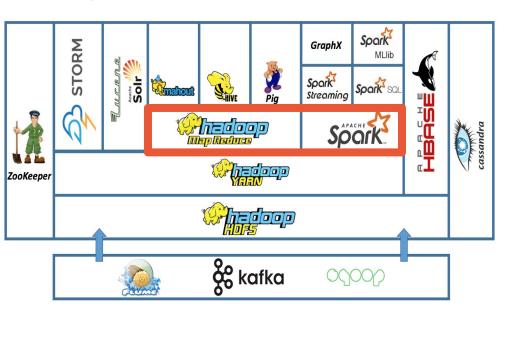




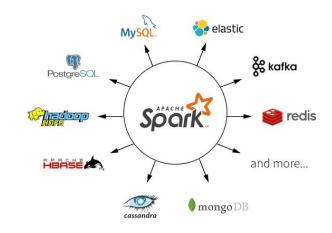
- Matei Zaharia created (2009) an alternative to MapReduce - Apache Spark
- 10-100x faster than MapReduce in many use cases (in-memory caching)
- Support for ML, Streaming, interactive queries using unified abstraction
- Apache Spark™ is a multi-language engine for executing data engineering, data science, and machine learning on single-node machines or clusters
- The most widely-used engine for scalable computing
- · Scala, Java, Python, SQL, R
- Wide support by 2013
- v1.0 released in 2014



Spark's Role

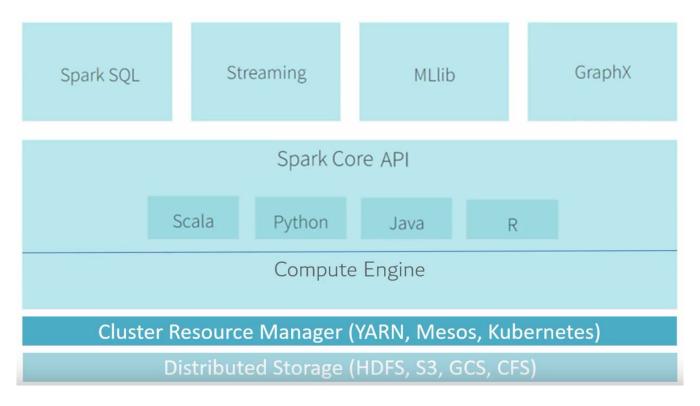


- Spark is a compute engine need for a cluster manager and a storage solution
- Lots of connectors out-of-the-box with possibility to create custom connectors
- Possibility to run the same code locally and on a cluster without major changes in behavior





Spark - Architecture



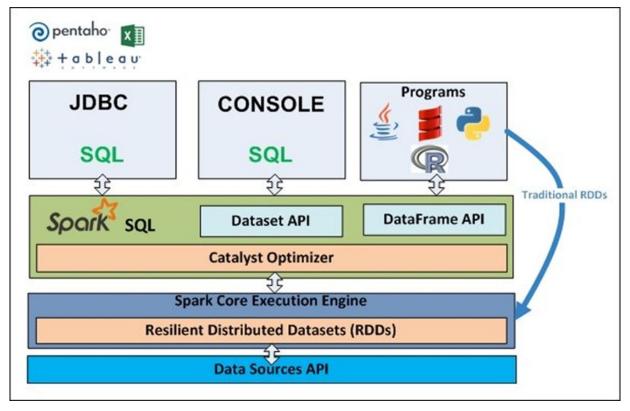


First Steps

- Install Apache Spark very simple installation for both Windows and UNIX systems
- Needs JDK 8 installed
- Set up environment variables
- Various options for working with Spark
- spark-shell (pre-created SparkSession)
- Working in an IDE (maven, sbt, ...)
- spark-submit



Spark - Architecture

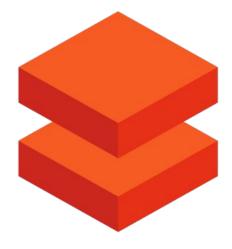




How can we get rid of the need to manage storage and a cluster manager?



Databricks

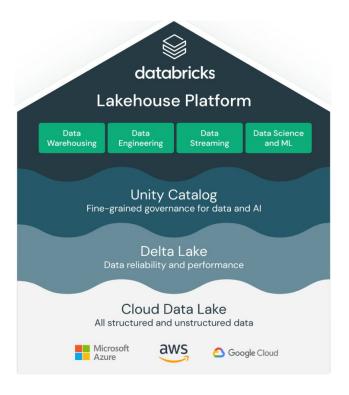


Spark-based Platform in Cloud

- Company founded in 2013
- No need to handle infrastructure and cluster management
- Focused on notebook-based development
- Auto-scaling, ad-hoc interactive queries
- New file format Delta (Parquet + ACID)
- Databricks File System (DBFS) abstraction for various storage solutions
- Lots of features that make life easier (Unity Catalog, Delta Live Tables, Autoloader, Workflows, etc.)



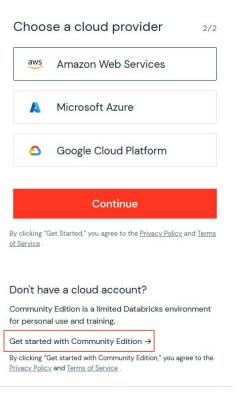
Lakehouse Platform



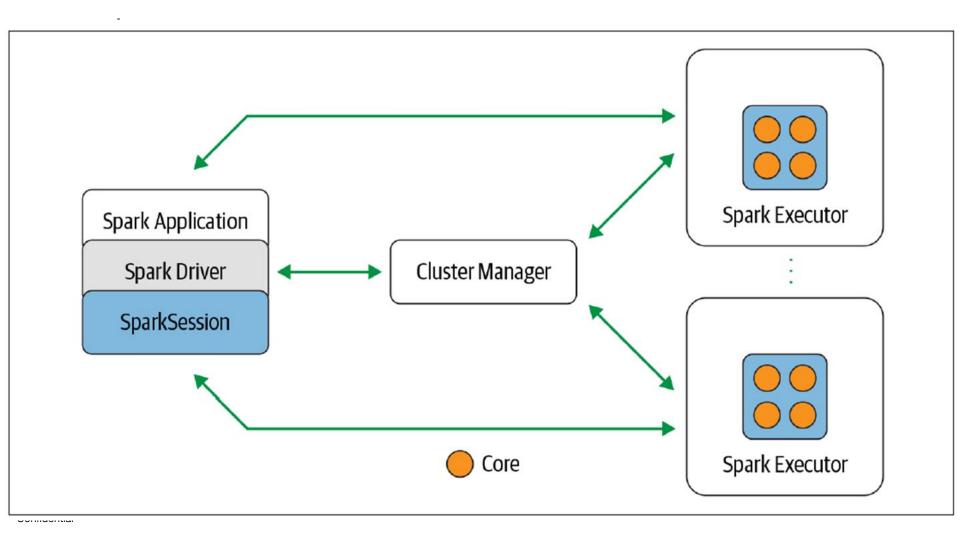
- Alternative to traditional Data Warehouses and Data Lakes
- Use of Delta Lake
- Data stored in cloud storage
- Limited vendor lock-in
- Unification for all roles
- Dedicated clusters or serverless SQL (DWH-like experience)

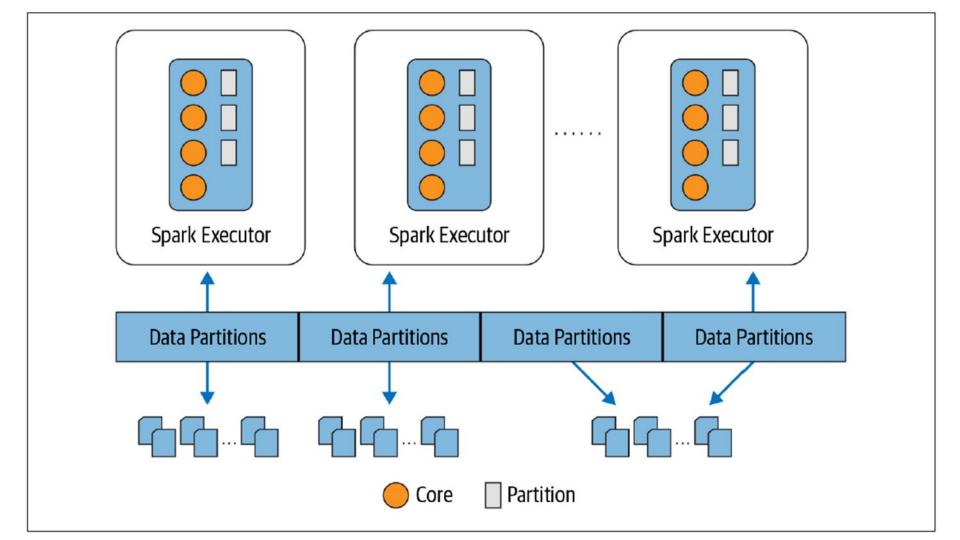


Databricks Community Edition



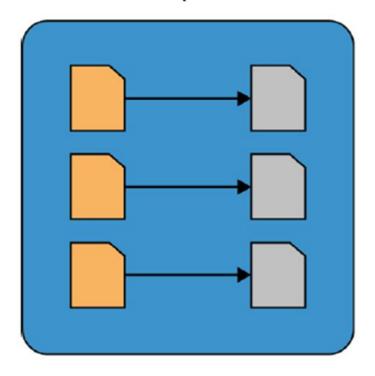
- For free
- Unlimited cluster time (limited cluster size)
- https://community.cloud.databricks.com



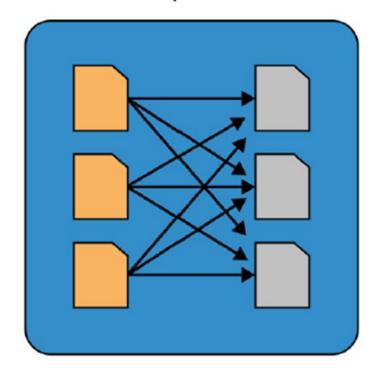


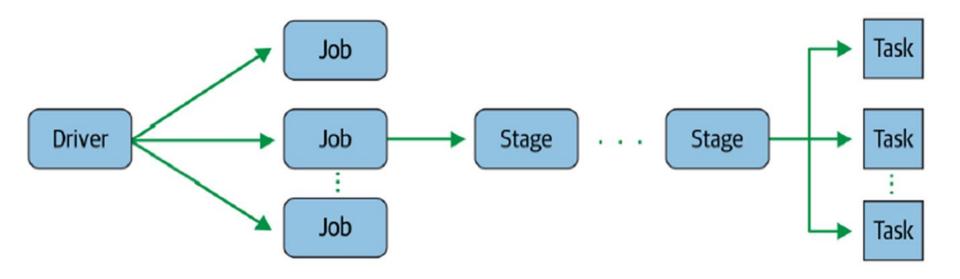


Narrow Dependencies



Wide Dependencies









It's worth looking into Apache Spark and Databricks as they are considered the industry standard



It's very easy to start working with Spark either locally or via Databricks



If you know SQL, you are almost there

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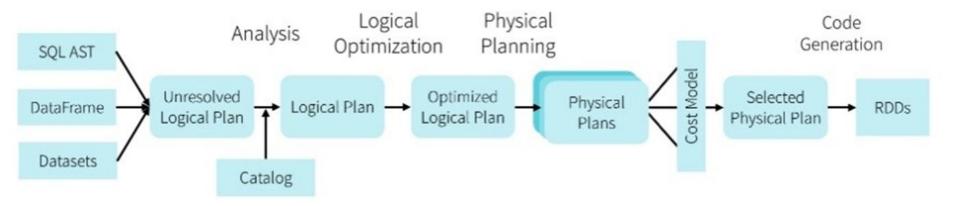
Q&A

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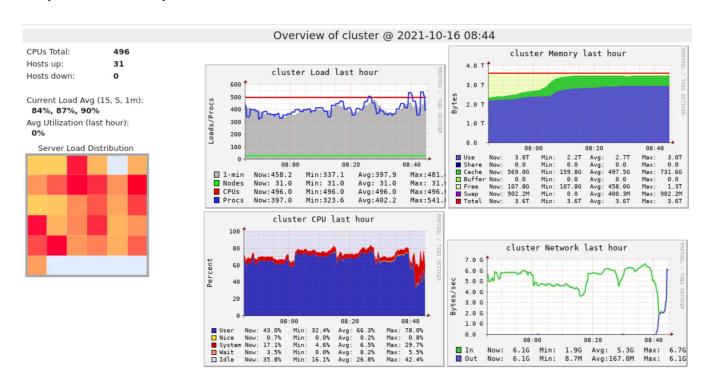








Apache Spark





Databricks



