

CMSC 714

Lecture 13

Cloud Computing - MapReduce

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Notes

- Project proposal due tomorrow
- Exam coming up on April 20
 - sample exam questions posted soon

MapReduce

- Both a programming model and a Google implementation for processing large data sets on clusters of commodity computers w/o a fast network
 - targeted data is mainly Web documents and related data, but could be applied to other domains
- Functional programming model, so processing order does not matter – user writes 2 functions:
 - **Map** takes an input (key, value) pair and produces a set of intermediate (key, value) pairs
 - **Reduce** takes a key, and all the corresponding values for the key from the intermediate pairs, and merges the values into a new set of values (sometimes just 1 value)
 - the intermediate values are given to the function via an iterator (helps when all values for a key don't fit into memory)

MapReduce (cont.)

- Implementation - runtime system does the parallelization onto the cluster
 - master/worker model – 1 master assigns map and reduce tasks to available worker machines
 - relies heavily on GFS – Google distributed file system
 - partition input data – called *splits*
 - schedule execution across cluster – try to have map tasks assigned near (in network terms) where the input data is located, and similarly have reduce tasks assigned near where map task outputs are written
 - deal with machine failures – restart failed tasks on other worker machines, and ensure each task only outputs once
 - if master fails, restart from checkpoint
 - manage communication between machines
- Several refinements/optimizations to give users more control over execution if desired, to provide additional functionality, to improve performance in some cases, to help with debugging, etc.

MapReduce vs. Parallel DBMSs

- A response from the relational DB community to the popularity and claims of MapReduce advocates
 - a shortened version of a SIGMOD 2009 conference paper for a more general audience
- Overall claim is that MR is complementary to pDBMSs, not a replacement
- Advantages of MR include:
 - Extract-Transform-Load applications, including loading data into a DBMS
 - Complex analytics – data mining, data clustering
 - Semi-structured data – no schema, but (key,value) pairs
 - Easy software install, for “quick and dirty analyses”
 - Cost – Hadoop is open source, but no open source pDBMSs
 - Powerful tool for some applications

MR vs. pDBMSs (cont.)

- Advantages of pDBMSs include:
 - Performance, even on tasks that appear well-suited to MR
 - results in paper mitigated by comparing solid commercial pDBMSs against Hadoop, a relatively new open source implementation
 - Data parsed when loaded into DBMS, so not parsed again when executing queries
 - Performance gains from compressing data
 - and hard to get those gains with semi-structured MR data in a distributed file system
 - Pipelined execution of compiled SQL operations from streaming of data between operators, instead of writing intermediate data into distributed file system for MR
 - Static query planning vs. MR runtime work scheduling
 - but MR can better adapt to heterogeneous hardware