Scaling Up 1
Hadoop, Pig

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Some lectures are partly based on materials by Professors Guy Lebanon, Jeffrey Heer, John Stasko, Christos Faloutsos, Le Song
How to handle data that is really large?

Really big, as in...

• **Petabytes** (PB, about 1000 times of terabytes)
  • Or beyond: **exabyte, zettabyte**, etc.

Do we *really* need to deal with such scale?

• Yes!
“Big Data” is Common...

Google processed **24 PB / day** (2009)

Facebook’s add **0.5 PB / day** to its data warehouses

CERN generated **200 PB** of data from “Higgs boson” experiments

Avatar’s 3D effects took **1 PB** to store

So, think **BIG**!

http://www.theregister.co.uk/2012/11/09/facebook_open_sources_corona/
http://thenextweb.com/2010/01/01/avatar-takes-1-petabyte-storage-space-equivalent-32-year-long-mp3/
http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1327452.1327492
How to analyze such large datasets?

First thing, how to store them?

Single machine? 16TB SSD announced.

Cluster of machines?

- How many machines?
- Need to worry about machine and drive failure. Really?
- Need data backup, redundancy, recovery, etc.

3% of 100,000 hard drives fail within first 3 months

Failure Trends in a Large Disk Drive Population
How to analyze such large datasets?

How to analyze them?

• What software libraries to use?
• What programming languages to learn?
• Or more generally, what framework to use?
Lecture based on Hadoop: The Definitive Guide

Book covers Hadoop, some Pig, some HBase, and other things.

http://goo.gl/YNcWN
Open-source software for reliable, scalable, distributed computing

Written in Java

Scale to thousands of machines

• Linear scalability (with good algorithm design): if you have 2 machines, your job runs twice as fast

Uses simple programming model (MapReduce)

Fault tolerant (HDFS)

• Can recover from machine/disk failure (no need to restart computation)

http://hadoop.apache.org
Why learn Hadoop?

Fortune 500 companies use it

Many research groups/projects use it

Strong community support, and favored/backed by major companies, e.g., IBM, Google, Yahoo, eBay, Microsoft, etc.

It’s free, open-source

Low cost to set up (works on commodity machines)

Will be an “essential skill”, like SQL

http://strataconf.com/strata2012/public/schedule/detail/22497
Elephant in the room

Hadoop created by Doug Cutting and Michael Cafarella while at Yahoo

Hadoop named after Doug’s son’s toy elephant
How does Hadoop scales up computation?

Uses master-slave architecture, and a simple computation model called **MapReduce** (popularized by Google’s paper)

Simple explanation

1. **Divide** data and computation into smaller pieces; each machine works on one piece

2. **Combine** results to produce final results

MapReduce: Simplified Data Processing on Large Clusters
How does Hadoop scales up computation?

More technically...

1. **Map phase**
   Master node *divides* data and computation into smaller pieces; each machine (“mapper”) works on one piece *independently* in parallel.

2. **Shuffle phase** (automatically done for you)
   Master *sorts and moves* results to “reducers”

3. **Reduce phase**
   Machines (“reducers”) *combines* results *independently* in parallel.
An example
Find words’ frequencies among text documents

Input

• “Apple Orange Mango Orange Grapes Plum”
• “Apple Plum Mango Apple Apple Plum”

Output

• Apple, 4
  Grapes, 1
  Mango, 2
  Orange, 2
  Plum, 3

http://kickstarthadoop.blogspot.com/2011/04/word-count-hadoop-map-reduce-example.html
Master divides the data (each machine gets one line)

Each machine (mapper) outputs a **key-value pair**

Pairs sorted by key (automatically done)

Each machine (reducer) combines pairs into one

A machine can be *both* a mapper and a reducer
How to implement this?

```java
map(String key, String value):
    // key: document id
    // value: document contents
    for each word w in value:
        emit(w, "1");
```
How to implement this?

```java
reduce(String key, Iterator values):
    // key: a word
    // values: a list of counts
    int result = 0;
    for each v in values:
        result += ParseInt(v);
    Emit(AsString(result));
```
What can you use Hadoop for?

As a “swiss knife”.

Works for many types of analyses/tasks (but not all of them).

What if you want to write less code?

- There are tools to make it easier to write MapReduce program (Pig), or to query results (Hive)
What if a machine dies?

Replace it!

• “map” and “reduce” jobs can be redistributed to other machines

Hadoop’s HDFS (Hadoop File System) enables this
HDFS: Hadoop File System

A distribute file system

Built on top of OS’s existing file system to provide redundancy and distribution

HSDF hides complexity of distributed storage and redundancy from the programmer

In short, you don’t need to worry much about this!
How to try Hadoop?

Hadoop can run on a single machine (e.g., your laptop)

- Takes < 30min from setup to running

Or a “home-brew” cluster

- Research groups often connect retired computers as a small cluster

Amazon EC2 (Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud)

- You only pay for what you use, e.g, compute time, storage
- You will use it in our next assignment (tentative)

http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/
High-level language

- instead of writing low-level map and reduce functions

Easy to program, understand and maintain

Created at Yahoo!

Produces sequences of Map-Reduce programs

(Lets you do “joins” much more easily)
Your data analysis task -> a **data flow sequence**

- **Data flow sequence**
  = sequence of **data transformations**

Input -> **data flow** -> output

You specify the **data flow** in **Pig Latin** (Pig’s language)

- Pig turns the data flow into a sequence of MapReduce jobs automatically!
Pig: 1st Benefit

Write only a few lines of Pig Latin

Typically, MapReduce development cycle is long

- Write mappers and reducers
- Compile code
- Submit jobs
- ...
Pig: 2nd Benefit

Pig can perform a sample run on representative subset of your input data automatically!

Helps debug your code (in smaller scale), before applying on full data
What Pig is good for?

Batch processing, since it’s built on top of MapReduce

- Not for random query/read/write

May be slower than MapReduce programs coded from scratch

- You trade ease of use + coding time for some execution speed
How to run Pig

Pig is a client-side application (run on your computer)

Nothing to install on Hadoop cluster
How to run Pig: 2 modes

Local Mode

• Run on your computer
• Great for trying out Pig on small datasets

MapReduce Mode

• Pig translates your commands into MapReduce jobs and turns them on Hadoop cluster
• Remember you can have a single-machine cluster set up on your computer
Pig program: 3 ways to write

Script

**Grunt** (interactive shell)

- Great for debugging

Embedded (into Java program)

- Use PigServer class (like JDBC for SQL)
- Use PigRunner to access Grunt
Grunt (interactive shell)

Provides “code completion”; press “Tab” key to complete Pig Latin keywords and functions

Let’s see an example Pig program run with Grunt

- Find highest temperature by year
Example Pig program

Find highest temperature by year

records = LOAD 'input/ncdc/micro-tab/sample.txt' AS (year:chararray, temperature:int, quality:int);

filtered_records = FILTER records BY temperature != 9999 AND (quality == 0 OR quality == 1 OR quality == 4 OR quality == 5 OR quality == 9);

grouped_records = GROUP filtered_records BY year;

max_temp = FOREACH grouped_records GENERATE group, MAX(filtered_records.temperature);

DUMP max_temp;
Example Pig program

Find highest temperature by year

grunt>
records = LOAD 'input/ncdc/micro-tab/sample.txt' AS (year:chararray, temperature:int, quality:int);

grunt> DUMP records;

(1950,0,1)
(1950,22,1)
(1950,-11,1)
(1949,111,1)
(1949,78,1)

called a “tuple”

grunt> DESCRIBE records;

records: {year: chararray, temperature: int, quality: int}
Example Pig program

Find highest temperature by year

grunt>
filtered_records =
    FILTER records BY temperature != 9999
    AND (quality == 0 OR quality == 1 OR
         quality == 4 OR quality == 5 OR
         quality == 9);

grunt> DUMP filtered_records;

(1950,0,1)
(1950,22,1)
(1950,-11,1)
(1949,111,1)
(1949,78,1)

In this example, no tuple is filtered out
Example Pig program

Find highest temperature by year

grunt> grouped_records = GROUP filtered_records BY year;

grunt> DUMP grouped_records;

(1949, {(1949, 111, 1), (1949, 78, 1)})
(1950, {(1950, 0, 1), (1950, 22, 1), (1950, -11, 1)})

called a "bag"
= unordered collection of tuples

grunt> DESCRIBE grouped_records;

grouped_records: {group: chararray,
filtered_records: {year: chararray, temperature: int, quality: int}}

alias that Pig created
Example Pig program

Find highest temperature by year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>{(1949,111,1), (1949,78,1)}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>{(1950,0,1), (1950,22,1), (1950,-11,1)}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

grouped_records: {group: chararray, filtered_records: {year: chararray, temperature: int, quality: int}}

```
grunt> max_temp = FOREACH grouped_records GENERATE group, MAX(filtered_records.temperature);
```

```
grunt> DUMP max_temp;

(1949,111)
(1950,22)
```
Run Pig program on a subset of your data

You saw an example run on a tiny dataset

How to do that for a larger dataset?

• Use the **ILLUSTRATE** command to generate sample dataset
Run Pig program on a subset of your data

grunt> **ILLUSTRATE** max_temp;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>records</th>
<th>year:chararray</th>
<th>temperature:int</th>
<th>quality:int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>9999</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>filtered_records</th>
<th>year:chararray</th>
<th>temperature:int</th>
<th>quality:int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>grouped_records</th>
<th>group:chararray</th>
<th>filtered_records:bag{tuple(year:chararray, temperature:int, quality:int)}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>{((1949, 78, 1), (1949, 111, 1))}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>max_temp</th>
<th>group:chararray</th>
<th>:int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How does Pig compare to SQL?

SQL: “fixed” schema

PIG: loosely defined schema, as in

```plaintext
records = LOAD 'input/ncdc/micro-tab/sample.txt'
   AS (year:chararray, temperature:int, quality:int);
```
How does Pig compare to SQL?

**SQL:** supports fast, random access (e.g., <10ms)

**PIG:** batch processing
Much more to learn about Pig

Relational Operators, Diagnostic Operators (e.g., describe, explain, illustrate), utility commands (cat, cd, kill, exec), etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loading and storing</td>
<td>LOAD</td>
<td>Loads data from the filesystem or other storage into a relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STORE</td>
<td>Saves a relation to the filesystem or other storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DUMP</td>
<td>Prints a relation to the console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtering</td>
<td>FILTER</td>
<td>Removes unwanted rows from a relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DISTINCT</td>
<td>Removes duplicate rows from a relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FOREACH...GENERATE</td>
<td>Adds or removes fields from a relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAPREDUCE</td>
<td>Runs a MapReduce job using a relation as input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STREAM</td>
<td>Transforms a relation using an external program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SAMPLE</td>
<td>Selects a random sample of a relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouping and joining</td>
<td>JOIN</td>
<td>Joins two or more relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COGROUP</td>
<td>Groups the data in two or more relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>Groups the data in a single relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CROSS</td>
<td>Creates the cross-product of two or more relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorting</td>
<td>ORDER</td>
<td>Sorts a relation by one or more fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIMIT</td>
<td>Limits the size of a relation to a maximum number of tuples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combining and splitting</td>
<td>UNION</td>
<td>Combines two or more relations into one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPLIT</td>
<td>Splits a relation into two or more relations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What if you need real-time read/write for large datasets?