Scaling Up

Pig

Duen Horng (Polo) Chau
Assistant Professor
Associate Director, MS Analytics
Georgia Tech

Partly based on materials by Professors Guy Lebanon, Jeffrey Heer, John Stasko, Christos Faloutsos, Parishit Ram (GT PhD alum; SkyTree), Alex Gray
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 becomes a data flow sequence (i.e., data transformations)

Input ➔ data flow ➔ output

You specify data flow in Pig Latin (Pig’s language), Pig turns the data flow into a sequence of MapReduce jobs automatically!

http://pig.apache.org
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 (**much faster!**), 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 (e.g., laptop)
• Great for trying out Pig on small datasets

MapReduce Mode

• Pig translates your commands into MapReduce jobs
• Remember you can have a single-machine cluster set up on your computer

Difference between PIG local and mapreduce mode: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/11669394/difference-between-pig-local-and-mapreduce-mode
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

```pig
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;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

```plaintext
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>

| grouped_records     | group:chararray | filtered_records:bag{:tuple(year:chararray,
                          temperature:int,quality:int)} |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></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

```
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, but of course depends on hardware, data size, and query complexity too)

**PIG:** batch processing
Pig vs SQL

1. Pig Latin is **procedural**, where SQL is **declarative**.

2. Pig Latin allows pipeline developers to decide where to checkpoint data in the pipeline.

3. Pig Latin allows the developer to select specific operator implementations directly **rather than relying on the optimizer**.

4. Pig Latin supports **splits** in the pipeline.

5. Pig Latin allows developers to **insert their own code** almost anywhere in the data pipeline.

Much more to learn about Pig

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

**Table 11-1. Pig Latin relational operators**

<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>