<Milestone talk> Improving Hadoop Performance by Weakening Dependency

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Major milestones



MapReduce review (1)

- Users specify the computation in terms of a map and a reduce function
- MapReduce runtime system automatically
 - + parallelizes the computation across large-scale clusters of machines
 - + sort & group intermediate pairs
 - + handles machine failures
- Hadoop is a representative MapReduce runtime system



MapReduce review (2) – Map task



- Map tasks go through two phases
 - 1) Mapping
 - 2) Merging

Each map task launches its own merger

- To merge local spill files

MapReduce review (3) – Reduce task



• **Reduce tasks** go through two phases

- 1) Shuffling
- 2) Reducing

Reduce tasks get their input from the output of completed map tasks

 Reduce tasks are scheduled after a pre-defined number of map tasks are over Improving Hadoop Performance by Weakening Dependency

- Goal
 - To make Hadoop run fast regardless of # of map tasks
 - # of map tasks has a significant impact on performance
- Challenge
 - To modify Hadoop design choices
 - Each map task launches its own merger
 - Reduce tasks get their input from the output of completed map tasks
- Solution
 - ??

More detail about Hadoop :
 # of simultaneous map tasks = # of task slots

- # of task slots = <user parameter>
 - If each of 2 nodes has 2 map slots, we can run at most 4 map tasks at an instant



of map tasks has a significant impact on performance

000e467

000660f

0009004

000c12b

0006c39

0000f9e

0007199

00027d9

0006373

0006351

- 100G sorting
 - Identity map function
 - Identity reduce function
 - 20 nodes
 - 12 map slots per node
 - > up to 240 map tasks at an instant



WyEy%g[eAe-U9EcSS-[)W=OMESW7]SK}As{yQY?Q;Q7iq_g;YSQ%mkUQ%=_+a[uWUsmY#o]?33e5Q{;[-+[5'0mau% !ciio?99EyS9cM_Y%k7)E)ecocUq/[]=35qm#=]c_3A07i0QE%8o!7%iQUm[qA9-iaSY+)ii_wAl#is_+a;Mi097sm qS9I57a]s]q9[)UM/UG/9'9GAAEM!aWI;A}yUOc#WUgqi'k1]W3;+UW!UqiYU7%)eWMu'W[o5'07e-?%Yy-ye)9Ek= 15!Mg/MekKegGaui1&s9s_=k=_mgE1!+c17=mCW9[EcyS3k;U/e7YmomK'MUAgAg-/IAYou5&M7egYg=oUiq_u] 9ok[55mCym+E9959Y0]=[Q-1?Si3Ye3U3o/7#E!O=u%'C;3/%o]?YUQ}']?mA!]')'iW#3WK'.W_#-UG/Sce;q1k[_i[3GUue#M#/+Em)o+1#7';CM7#-mQy)7];+soY'Me=]S_e5?_5m#{kI/+uY/%A3]0[k;E5%9[;_5;Wu=g%!=c_m]+ eQY'S-1o;u'W7KgIuy[Qy/qy?_K3oQqU1K_[]:0]3eM_1i)+cg?mqak7#Wm='_007wiS+7'C//=i)ww-Y7iaec)1 1u_WSa{U{=SE[Q09S]=y+y!A!}}%=[#*{qko1}#%/MqA7CkaEe9[W]gM=y!YkvW}M?{yY'G9}Ame-)s{okqA'aoU q3q+]:qe!0i1[=!i9IAEc[_k/w#_[-1%+]35[U_kU#!aA;Aq3cUKq2Q(q!Y)] [#6+[A[e(cU2YES';q'e!(C9+_ _g&%#I=Gww%0!3=9a{!/#QS_g-a7[_9:caoo3'cQ2'GMsG{G0};)M][S=[W7A+gSMu-q-acGq/7!-!Y%7W'KO//o]

<100G sorting input>



of map tasks has a significant impact on performance



Why **one map wave** takes so long time? **200 map tasks** vs. **800 map tasks**



- What makes the difference (276 sec 186 sec = 90 sec)?
 - 1) Beginning of reduce tasks (43 sec 21 sec = 22 sec)
 - Reduce tasks get their input from the output of completed map tasks
 - Each of the 200 maps (left) takes longer than each of the 800 maps (right)
 - 2) Duration of reduce tasks (196 sec 133 sec = 63 sec)
 - (with 800 maps) **smaller** map outputs are made continuously throughout the job
 - (with 200 maps) **mergers** are working around the same time
 - > 90 sec = 22 sec + 63 sec

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 - Decouple **mergers** from map tasks

A Hadoop design choice – Each map task launches its own merger





Mergers are working as soon as some local spills are available
 Mergers merge spill files regardless of their lineage

My idea – Decouple mergers from map tasks



Expectations

- 1) Start shuffling **earlier** than before
 - as soon as some **pullables** are available
 - not map outputs
- 2) Have control over when to merge spills
 - to make **pullable copiers** work **constantly**

What if our expectations become reality?



Advantages

- 1) Make Hadoop runs fast **regardless of # of map tasks**
 - Overlap different phases **regardless of # of map tasks**
 - ✓ Mapping
 - ✓ Merging
 - ✓ Shuffling
- 2) Ease the burden of choosing an appropriate value for # of maps

Conclusion

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