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Fall 2013

Principles of Software Construction: Objects, Design and Concurrency

Distributed System Design, Part 3

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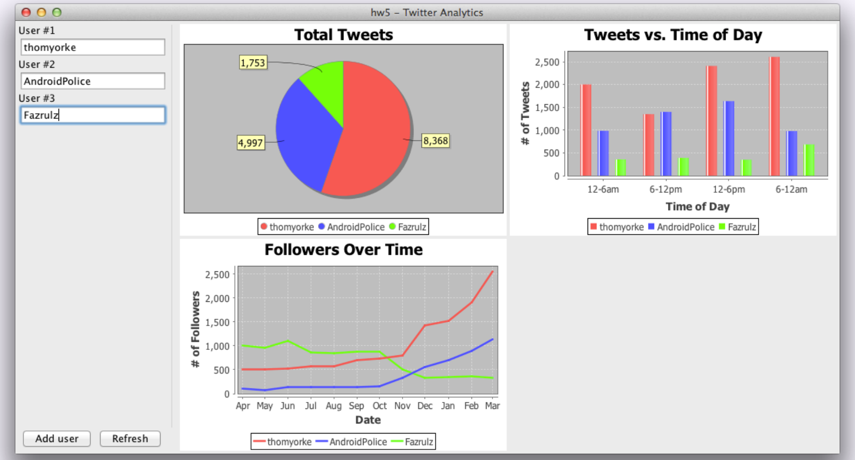
Administrivia

- Homework 5: The Framework Strikes Back
  - 5c plug-ins due Tuesday, 11:59 p.m.
    - 2 plug-ins for teams of 2 members
    - 4 plug-ins for teams of 3 members
    - Chosen-frameworks available tonight, details via Piazza



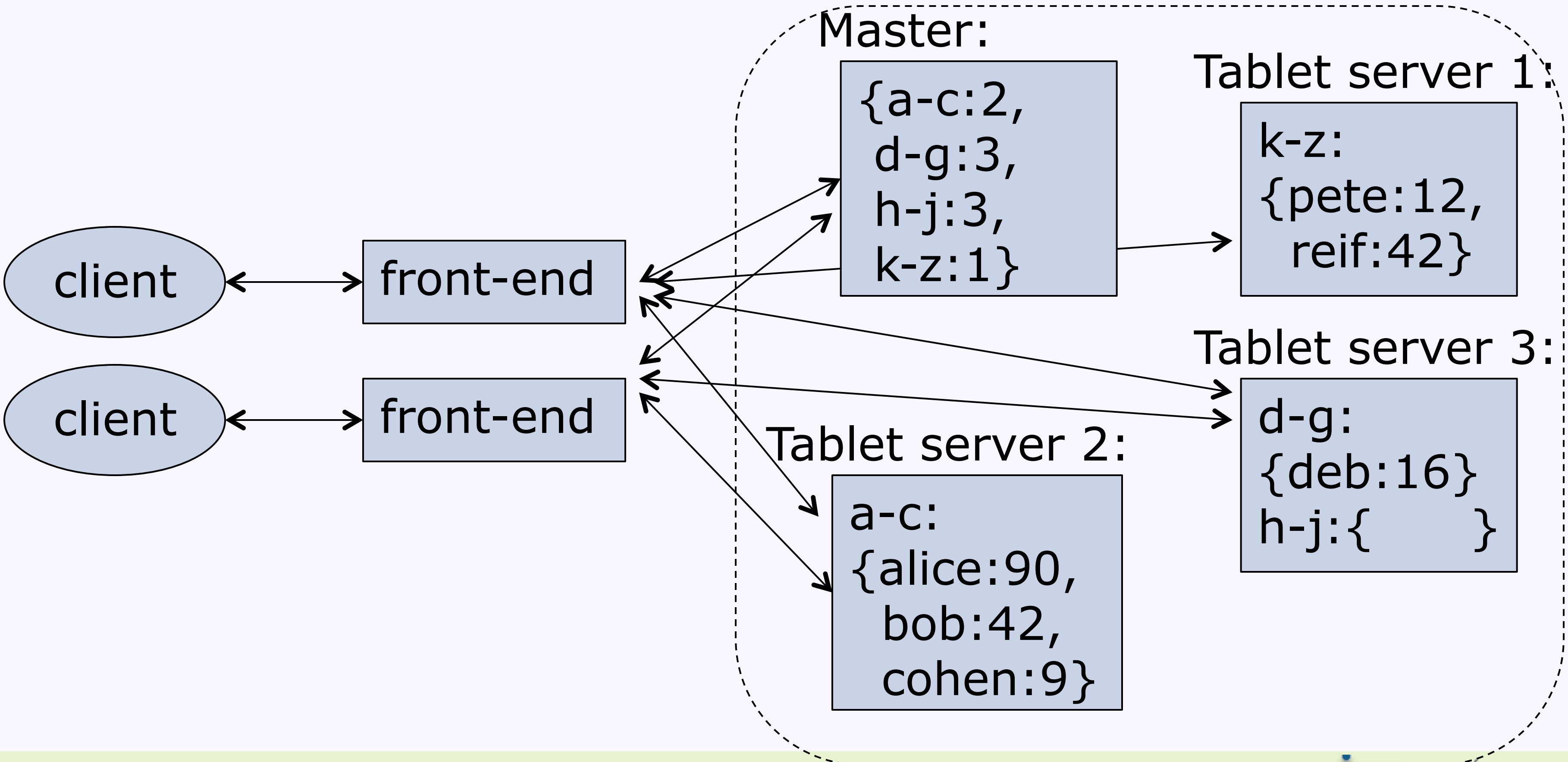
Key topics from Tuesday

Key topics from Tuesday

- Failure models
- Distributed system design principles
- Replication and partitioning for reliability and scalability
- Consistent hashing

Master/tablet-based systems

- Dynamically allocate range-based partitions
  - Master server maintains tablet-to-server assignments
  - Tablet servers store actual data
  - Front-ends cache tablet-to-server assignments

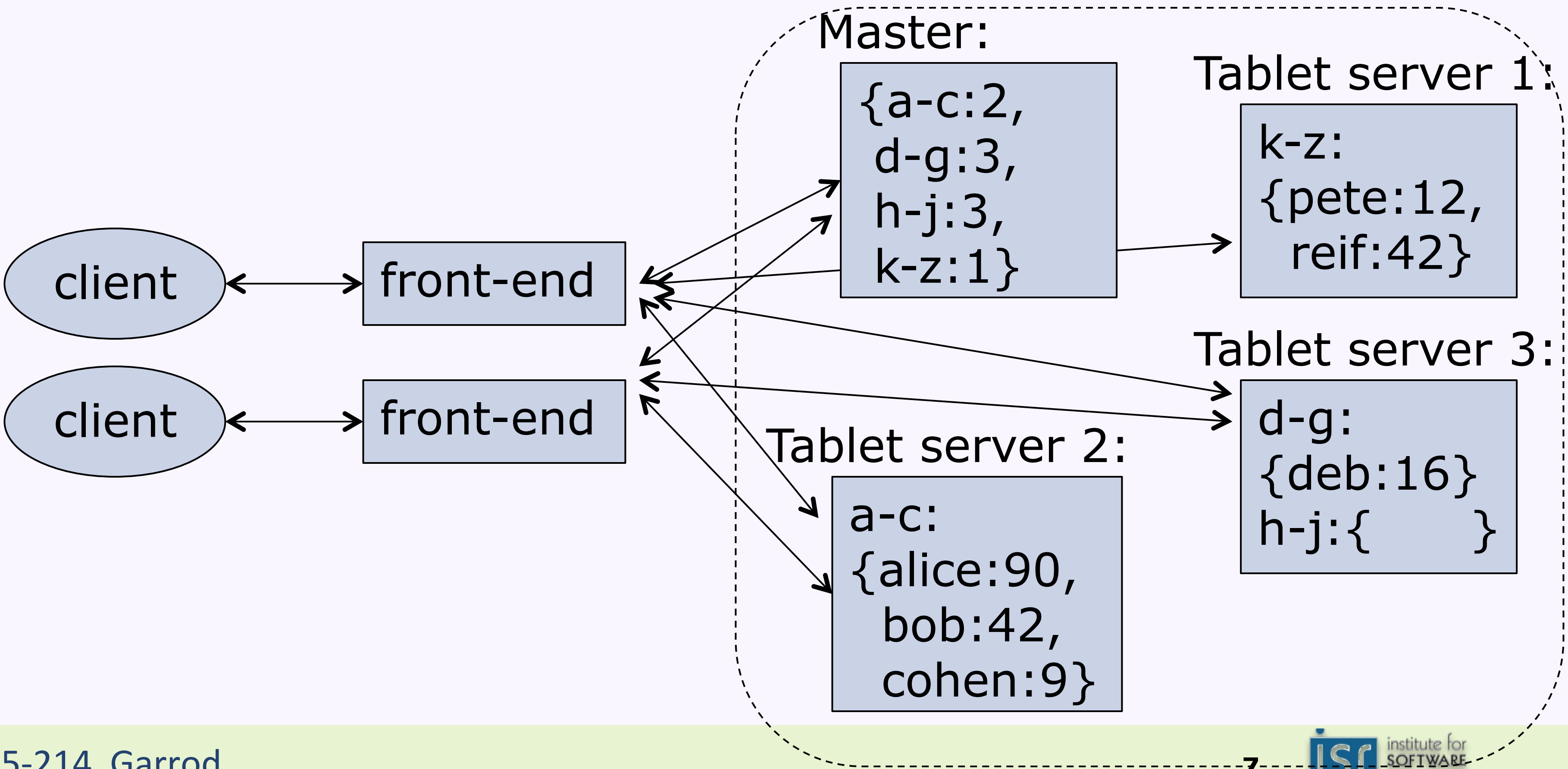


Today

- MapReduce: a robust, scalable framework for distributed computation

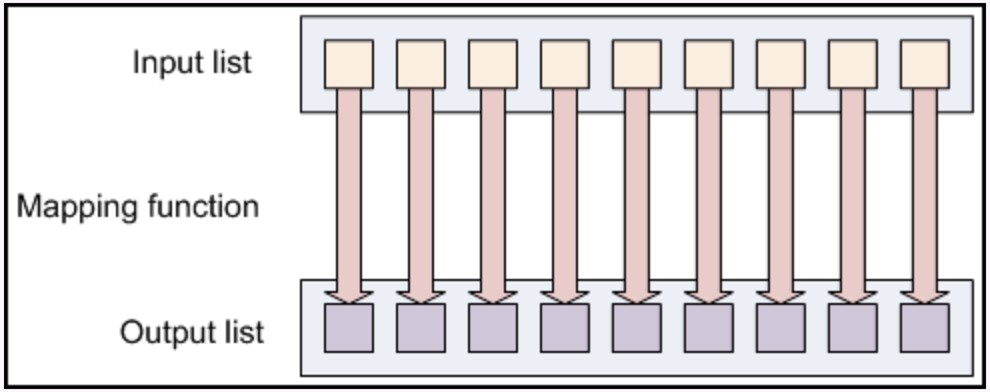
Goal: Robust, scalable distributed computation…

- …on replicated, partitioned data



Map from a functional perspective

- `map(f, x[0…n-1])`
  - Apply the function `f` to each element of list `x`



map/reduce images src: Apache Hadoop tutorials

- E.g., in Python:

  `def square(x): return x*x`

  `map(square, [1, 2, 3, 4])` would return `[1, 4, 9, 16]`

- Parallel map implementation is trivial
  - What is the work? What is the depth?

Reduce from a functional perspective

- `reduce(f, x[0…n-1])`
  - Repeatedly apply binary function `f` to pairs of items in `x`, replacing the pair of items with the result until only one item remains
  - One sequential Python implementation:

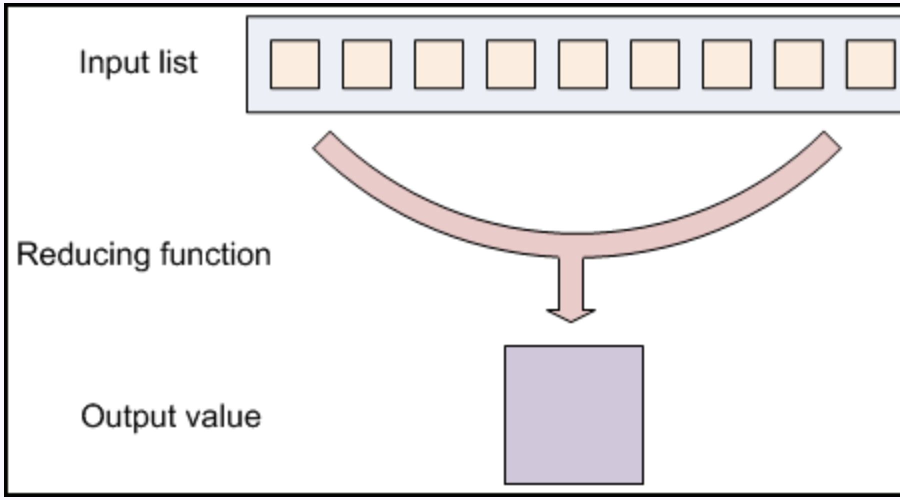
```
def reduce(f, x):
   if len(x) == 1: return x[0]
   return reduce(f, [f(x[0],x[1])] + x[2:])
```

  - e.g., in Python:

```
def add(x,y): return x+y
reduce(add, [1,2,3,4])
```

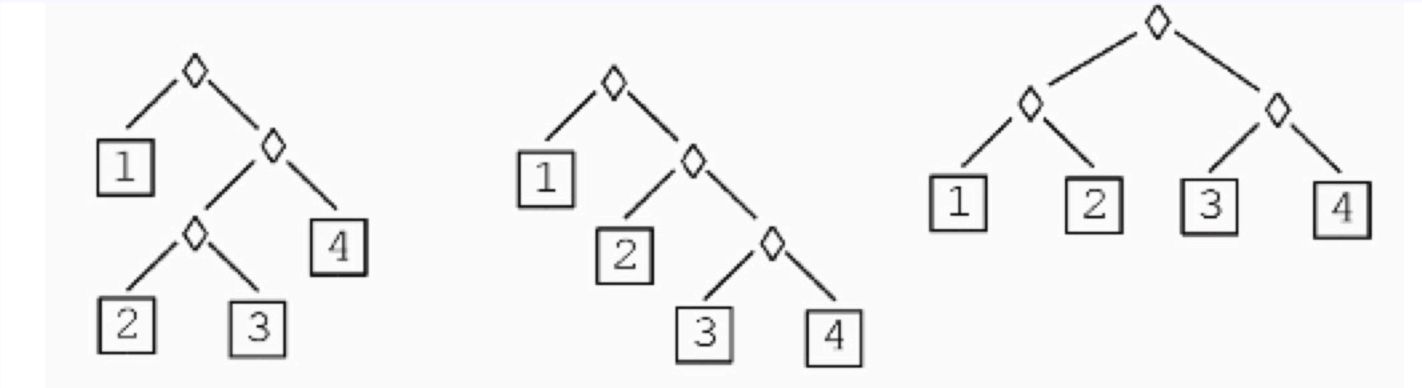
    would return 10 as

```
reduce(add, [1,2,3,4])
reduce(add, [3,3,4])
reduce(add, [6,4])
reduce(add, [10]) -> 10
```



Reduce with an associative binary function

- If the function `f` is associative, the order `f` is applied does not affect the result



1 + ((2+3) + 4)   1 + (2 + (3+4))   (1+2) + (3+4)

- Parallel reduce implementation is also easy
  - What is the work? What is the depth?

Distributed MapReduce

- The distributed MapReduce idea is similar to (but not the same as!):

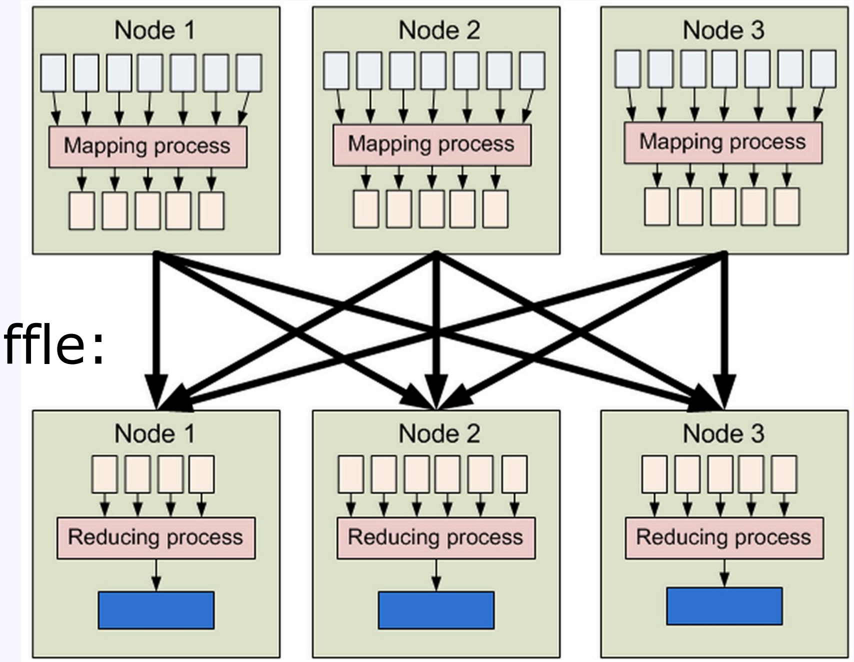
```
reduce(f2, map(f1, x))
```

- Key idea: a "data-centric" architecture
  - Send function `f1` directly to the data
    - Execute it concurrently
  - Then merge results with reduce
    - Also concurrently
- Programmer can focus on the data processing rather than the challenges of distributed systems

MapReduce with key/value pairs (Google style)

- Master
  - Assign tasks to workers
  - Ping workers to test for failures
- Map workers
  - Map for each key/value pair
  - Emit intermediate key/value pairs
- Reduce workers
  - Sort data by intermediate key and aggregate by key
  - Reduce for each key

the shuffle:



MapReduce with key/value pairs (Google style)

- E.g., for each word on the Web, count the number of times that word occurs
  - For Map: `key1` is a document name, `value` is the contents of that document
  - For Reduce: `key2` is a word, `values` is a list of the number of counts of that word

```
f1(String key1, String value):
  for each word w in value:
    EmitIntermediate(w, 1);
```

```
f2(String key2, Iterator values):
  int result = 0;
  for each v in values:
    result += v;
  Emit(key2, result);
```

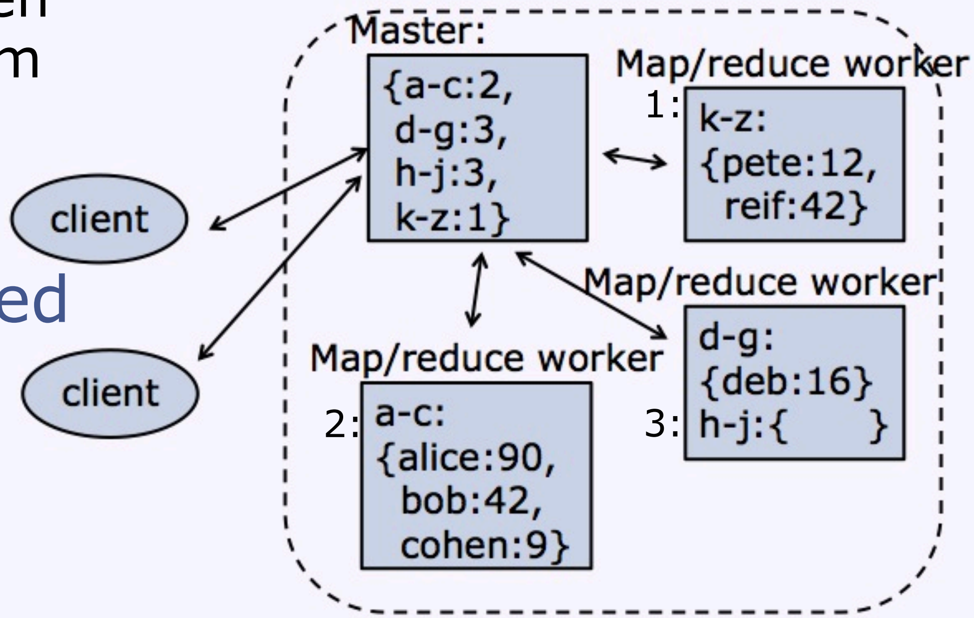
Map: (key1, v1) → (key2, v2)*   Reduce: (key2, v2*) → v2*

MapReduce: (key1, v1)* → (key2, v2*)*

MapReduce: (docName, docText)* → (word, wordCount)*

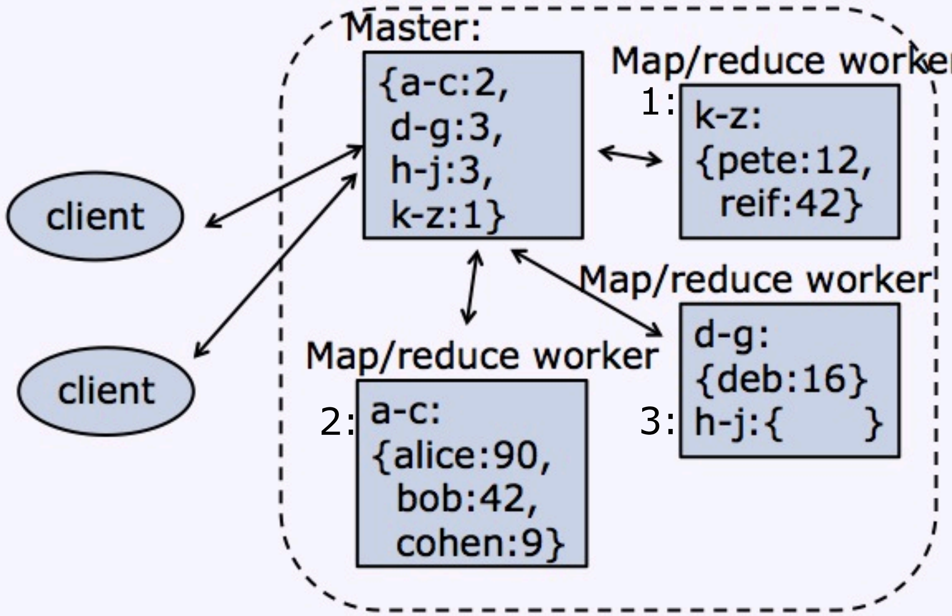
MapReduce architectural details

- Usually integrated with a distributed storage system
  - Map worker executes function on its share of the data
- Map output usually written to worker's local disk
  - Shuffle: reduce worker often pulls intermediate data from map worker's local disk
- Reduce output usually written back to distributed storage system



Handling server failures with MapReduce

- Map worker failure:
  - Re-map using replica of the storage system data
- Reduce worker failure:
  - New reduce worker can pull intermediate data from map worker's local disk, re-reduce
- Master failure:
  - Options:
    - Restart system using new master
    - Replicate master
    - …



The beauty of MapReduce

- Low communication costs (usually)
  - The shuffle (between map and reduce) is expensive
- MapReduce can be iterated
  - Input to MapReduce: key/value pairs in the distributed storage system
  - Output from MapReduce: key/value pairs in the distributed storage system

Another MapReduce example

- E.g., for person in a social network graph, output the number of mutual friends they have
  - For Map: `key1` is a person, `value` is the list of her friends
  - For Reduce: `key2` is ???, `values` is a list of ???

```
f1(String key1, String value):
```

```
f2(String key2, Iterator values):
```

Map: (key1, v1) → (key2, v2)*　　　Reduce: (key2, v2*) → v2*

MapReduce: (key1, v1)* → (key2, v2*)*

MapReduce: (person, friends)* → (pair of people, count of mutual friends)*

Another MapReduce example

- E.g., for person in a social network graph, output the number of mutual friends they have
  - For Map: `key1` is a person, `value` is the list of her friends
  - For Reduce: `key2` is a pair of people, `values` is a list of 1s, for each mutual friend that pair has

```
f1(String key1, String value):
  for each pair of friends
           in value:
    EmitIntermediate(pair, 1);
```

```
f2(String key2, Iterator values):
  int result = 0;
  for each v in values:
    result += v;
  Emit(key2, result);
```

Map: (key1, v1) → (key2, v2)*   Reduce: (key2, v2*) → v2*

MapReduce: (key1, v1)* → (key2, v2*)*

MapReduce: (person, friends)* → (pair of people, count of mutual friends)*

Another MapReduce example

- E.g., for each page on the Web, create a list of the pages that link to it
  - For Map: `key1` is a document name, `value` is the contents of that document
  - For Reduce: `key2` is ???, `values` is a list of ???

```
f1(String key1, String value):
```

```
f2(String key2, Iterator values):
```

Map: (key1, v1) → (key2, v2)*   Reduce: (key2, v2*) → v2*

MapReduce: (key1, v1)* → (key2, v2*)*

MapReduce: (docName, docText)* → (docName, list of incoming links)*

Next week

- Static analysis