## Big Data Analytics with Hadoop and Spark at OSC

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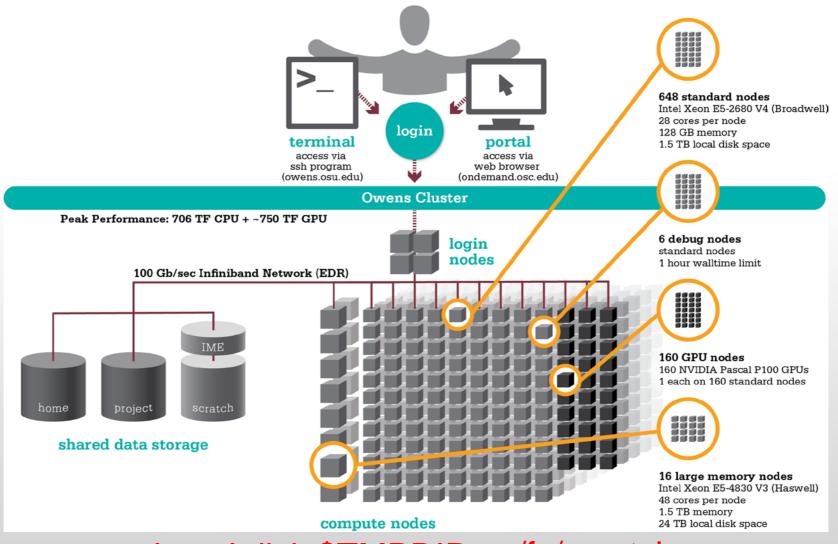
# Data Analytics at OSC

## Introduction: Data Analytical nodes **OSC Ondemand** Applications: R ☐ Spark Hadoop Howto: Rstudio on Ondemand Launch spark and hadoop clusters



### Data Analytical nodes

Owens' data analytics environment is comprised of 16 nodes, each with 48 CPU cores, 1.5TB of RAM and 24TB of local disk.



\$HOME: 500GB Backed up daily Permanent storage Local disk:\$TMPDIR
1.5TB or 24TB
Not backed up
Temporary storage

/fs/scratch:
1200TB
Not backed up
Temporary storage

/fs/project:
Upon request
1-5TB
Backed up daily
1-3 years



## OSC OnDemand ondemand.osc.edu

- 1: User Interface
  - Web based
    - Usable from computers, tablets, smartphones
    - Zero installation
  - Single point of entry
    - User needs three things
      - ondemand.osc.edu
      - OSC Username
      - OSC Password
    - Connected to all resources at OSC

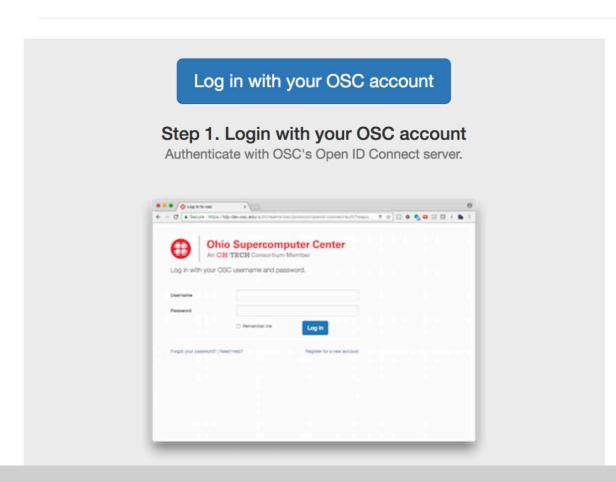
- 2: Interactive Services
  - File Access
  - Job Management
  - Visualization Apps
    - Desktop access
    - Single-click apps (Abaqus, Ansys, Comsol, Paraview)
  - Terminal Access

Tutorial available at osc.edu/ondemand



#### Login to OSC OnDemand

Log in with either your OSC Account or a third party account via ClLogon.

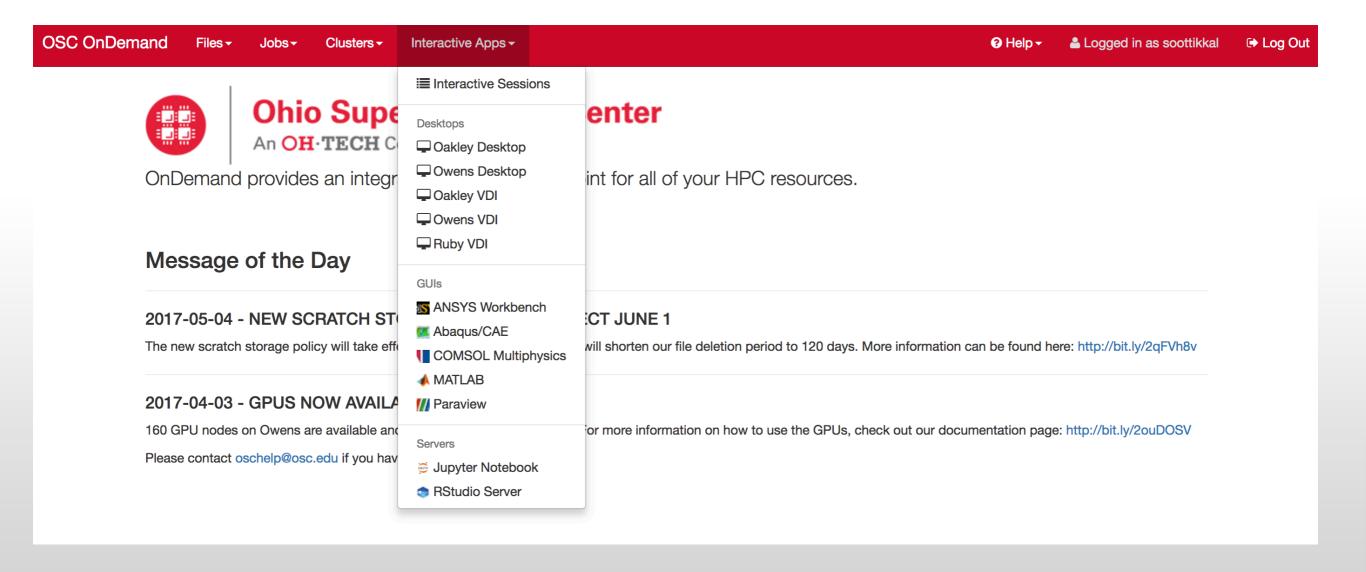


Log in with third party through ClLogon

#### Step 1. Choose your identity provider

CILogon provides access to identity providers from many academic institutions across the state.









### Data Analytical Applications

Python: A popular general-purpose, high-level programming language with numerous mathematical and scientific packages available for data analytics

R: A programming language for statistical and machine learning applications with very strong graphical capabilities

MATLAB: A full featured data analysis toolkit with many advanced algorithms readily available

Spark and Hadoop: Big data Frameworks based on distributed storage

Intel Compilers: Compilers for generating optimized code for Intel CPUs.

Intel MKL: The Math Kernel Library provides optimized subroutines for common computation tasks such as matrix-matrix calculations.

Statistical software: Octave, Stata, FFTW, ScaLAPACK, MINPACK, sprng2





### R and Rstudio

R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics. R provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques and is highly extensible.

### Availability:

The following versions of R are available on OSC systems:

VERSION	OAKLEY	OWENS
2.14.1	X	
2.15.0	X	
2.15.2	X	
3.0.1	X	
3.1.3	X	
3.2.0	X	
3.3.1	X*	X
3.3.2		X*

## Running R interactively

#### Set-up

In order to configure your environment for the usage of R, run the following command:

module load R

#### **Using R**

Once your environment is configured, R can be started simply by entering the following command:

R

For a listing of command line options, run:

R --help

### Batch Usage

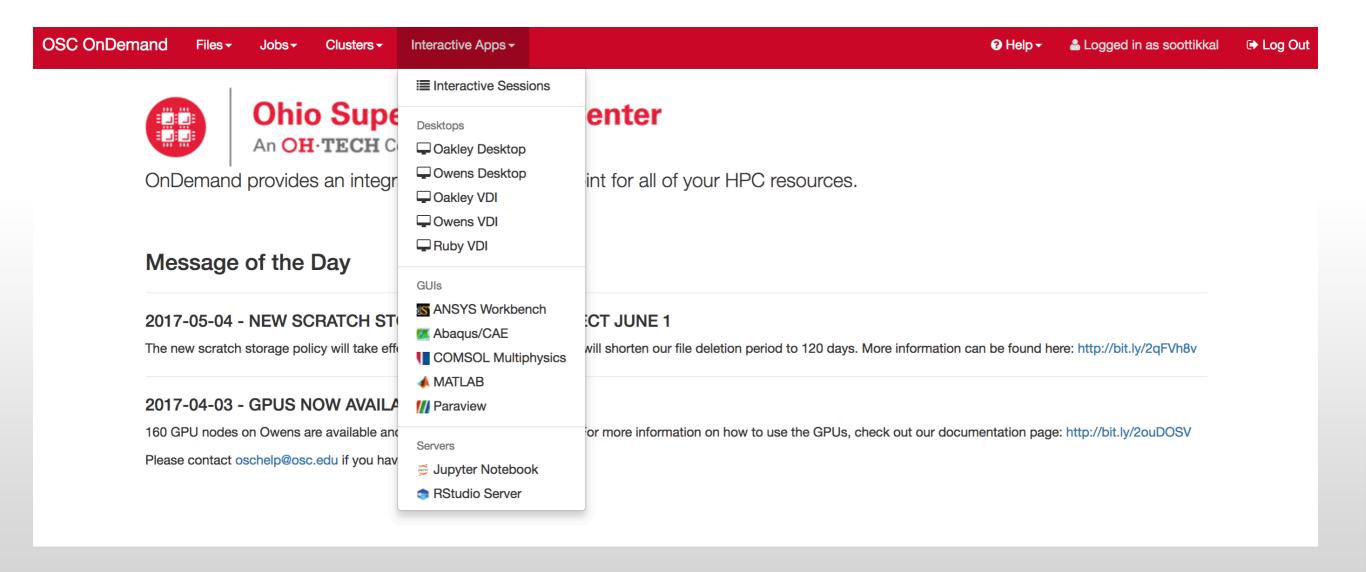
```
#PBS -N R_ExampleJob
#PBS -l nodes=1:ppn=12

module load R
cd $PBS_O_WORKDIR
cp in.dat $TMPDIR
cd $TMPDIR
R CMD BATCH test.R test.Rout

cp test.Rout $PBS_O_WORKDIR
```



### Rstudio on Ondemand





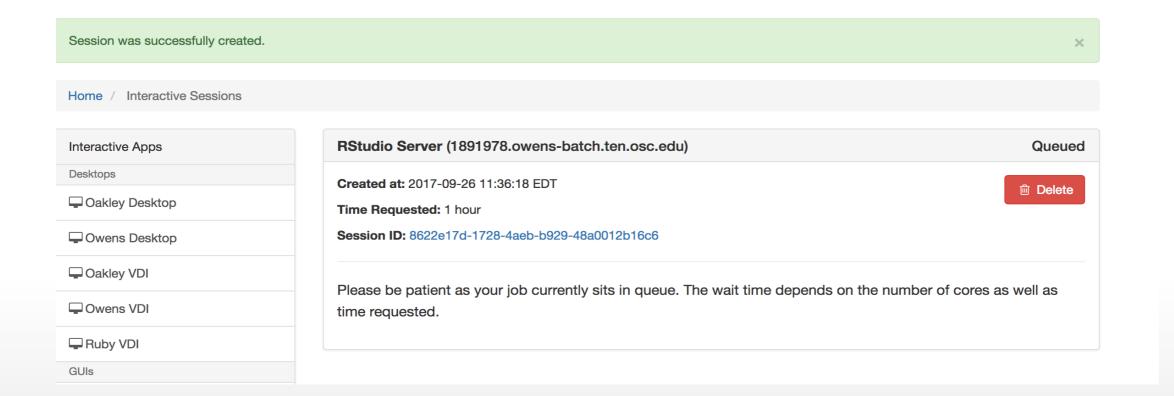


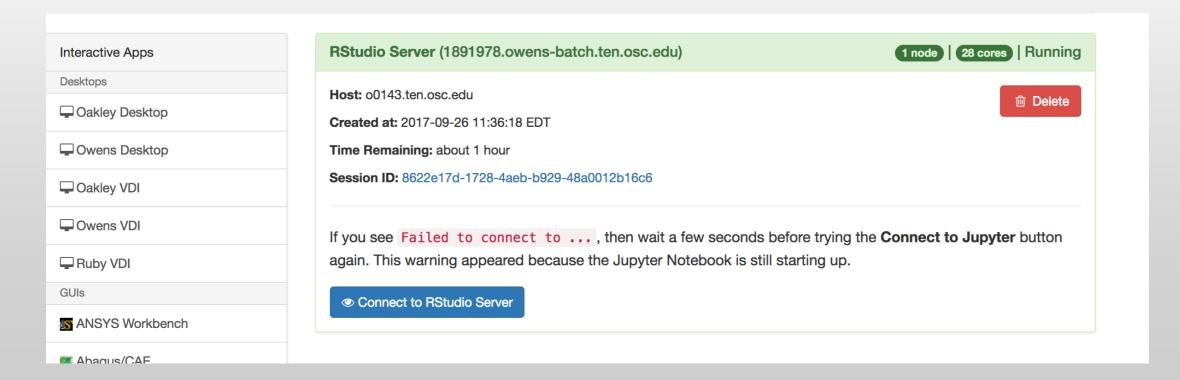
#### Home / Interactive Sessions / RStudio Server

Interactive Apps	This app will launch an RStudio Server on one or more Owens nodes.
Desktops	Number of hours
☐ Oakley Desktop	1
☐ Owens Desktop	Number of nodes
☐ Oakley VDI	1
☐ Owens VDI	Node type
Ruby VDI	any
GUIs	any - (28 cores) Chooses anyone of the available Owens nodes. This
ANSYS Workbench	reduces the wait time as you have no requirements.
	<ul> <li>hugemem - (48 cores) This Owens node has 1.5TB of available RAM as</li> </ul>
Abaqus/CAE	well as 48 cores. There are 16 of these nodes on Owens.
COMSOL Multiphysics	Account
♠ MATLAB	PZS0680
/// Paraview	You can leave this blank if <b>not</b> in multiple projects.
Servers	☐ I would like to receive an email when the session starts
Jupyter Notebook	Launch

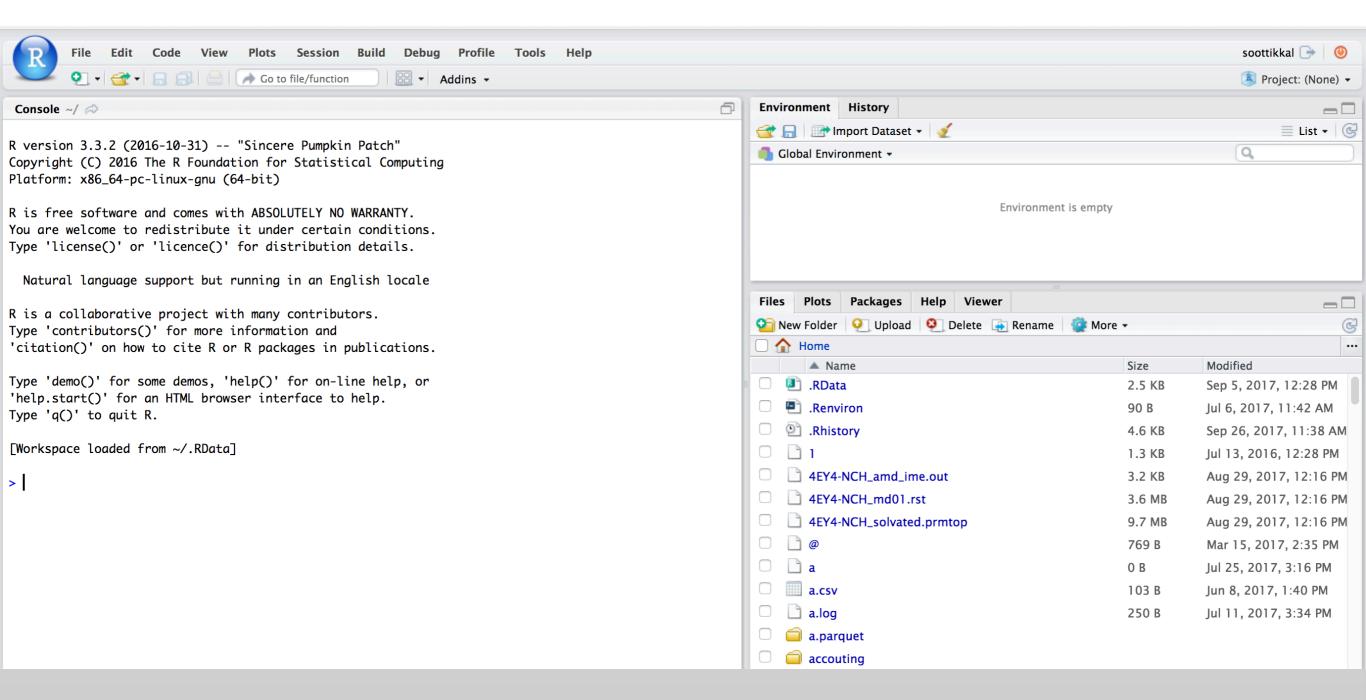














### Apache Spark

Apache Spark is an open source cluster computing framework originally developed in the AMPLab at University of California, Berkeley but was later donated to the Apache Software Foundation where it remains today. In contrast to Hadoop's disk-based analytics paradigm, Spark has multi-stage in-memory analytics.

#### **Speed**

Run programs up to 100x faster than Hadoop MapReduce in memory, or 10x faster on disk.

Spark has an advanced DAG execution engine that supports cyclic data flow and in-memory computing.

#### Ease of Use

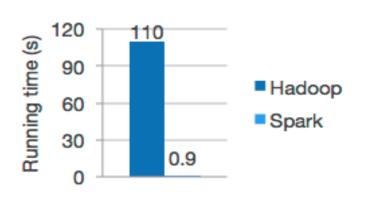
Write applications quickly in Java, Scala, Python, R.

Spark offers over 80 high-level operators that make it easy to build parallel apps. And you can use it *interactively* from the Scala, Python and R shells.

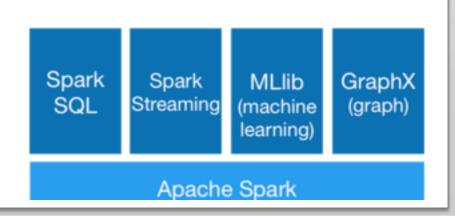
### Generality

Combine SQL, streaming, and complex analytics.

Spark powers a stack of libraries including SQL and DataFrames, MLlib for machine learning, GraphX, and Spark Streaming. You can combine these libraries seamlessly in the same application.

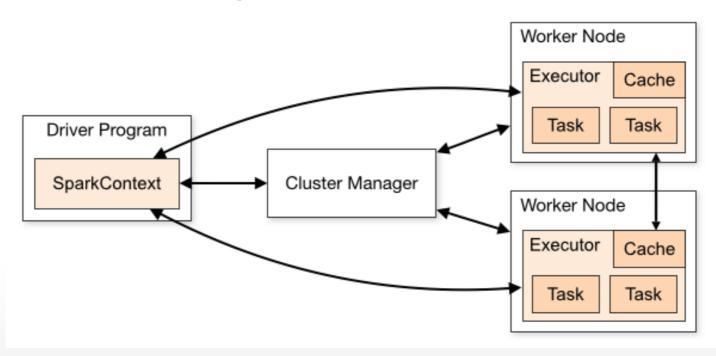


Logistic regression in Hadoop and Spark





### Spark workflow



Spark applications run as independent sets of processes on a cluster, coordinated by the SparkContext object in your main program (called the driver program).

Requires cluster managers which allocate resources across applications.

Once connected, Spark acquires executors on nodes in the cluster, which are processes that run computations and store data for your application.

Next, it sends your application code (defined by JAR or Python files passed to SparkContext) to the executors. Finally, SparkContext sends tasks to the executors to run.



### RDD- Resilient Distributed Datasets

RDD (Resilient Distributed Dataset) is the main logical data unit in Spark. They are

- Distributed and partitioned
- Stored in memory
- ◆ Immutable
- Partitions recomputed on failure

#### **RDD- Transformations and Actions**

Transformations are executed on demand. That means they are computed lazily. Eg: filter, join, sort

Actions return final results of RDD computations. Actions triggers execution using lineage graph to load the data into original RDD, carry out all intermediate transformations and return final results to Driver program or write it out to file system. Eg: collect(), count(), take()

### **RDD Operations**

#### **Transformations**

```
map(func)
flatMap(func)
filter(func)
groupByKey()
reduceByKey(func)
mapValues(func)
```

#### **Actions**

```
take(N)
count()
collect()
reduce (func)
takeOrdered(N)
top(N)
...
```

## Interactive Analysis with the Spark Shell

#### \$SPARK\_HOME/bin/pyspark # Opens SparkContext

#### 1. Create a RDD

>>> data = sc.textFile("README.md")

#### 2. Transformation of RDD

>>>linesWithSpark = data.filter(lambda line: "Spark" in line)

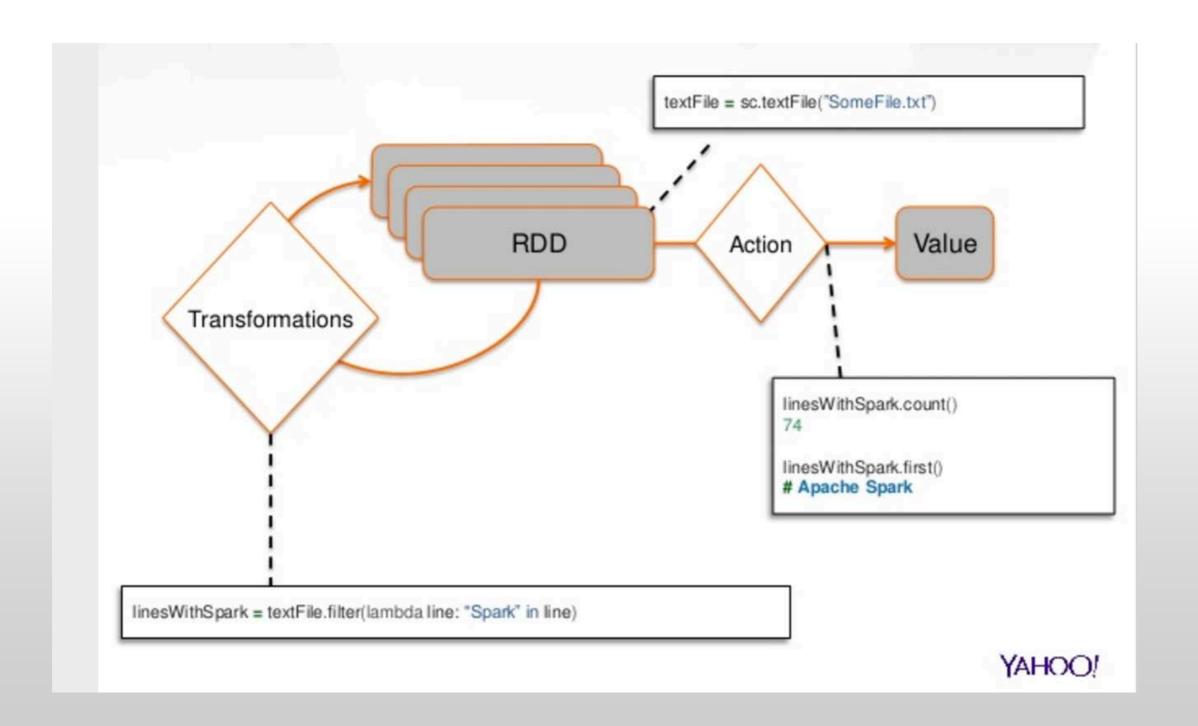
#### 3. Action on RDD

>>> linesWithSpark.count() # Number of items in this RDD 12

#### 4. Combining Transformation and Actions

>>> data.filter(lambda line: "Spark" in line).count() # How many lines contain "Spark"?



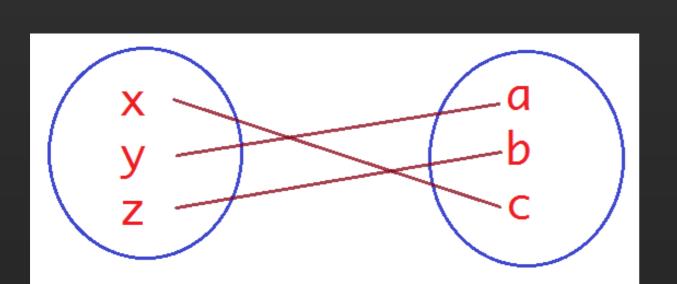




## Word count Example

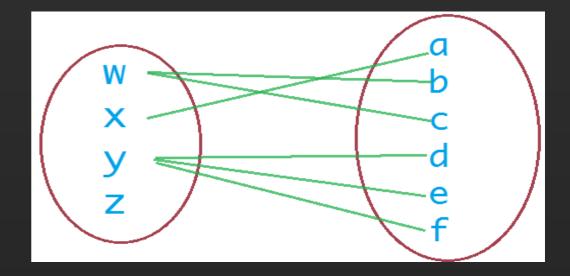
Map: One element in input gets mapped to only one element in output.

Flatmap: One element in input maps to zero or more elements in the output.

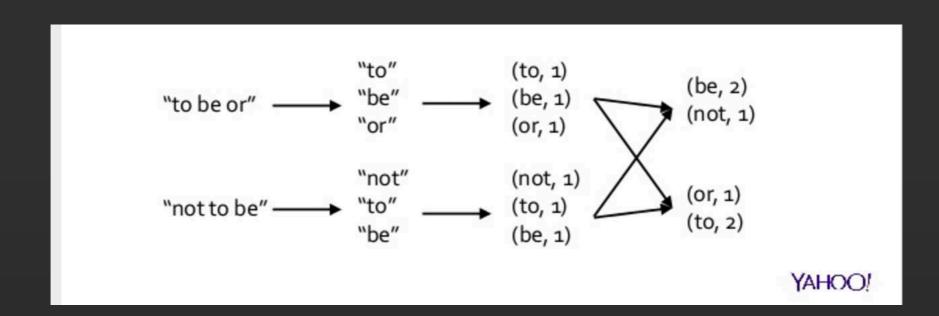


Мар





### Word count Example



>>>wordCounts = data.flatMap(lambda line: line.split()).map(lambda word: (word,1)).reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a+b)

>>> wordCounts.collect()



### Spark documentation at OSC

https://www.osc.edu/resources/available\_software/software\_list/spark

#### **Availability & Restrictions**

Spark is available to all OSC users without restriction.

The following versions of Spark are available on OSC systems:

VERSION	OAKLEY	OWENS
1.5.2	Х	
1.6.1	X	
2.0.0*	x	x

NOTE: \* means it is the default version.

#### Set-up

In order to configure your environment for the usage of Spark, run the following command:

module load spark

In order to access a particular version of Spark, run the following command

module load spark/2.0.0



### Running Spark interactively in batch

To run Spark interactively, but in batch on Owens please run the following command,

```
qsub -I -l nodes=4:ppn=28 -l walltime=01:00:00
```

When your interactive shell is ready, please launch spark cluster using the pbs-spark-submit script

```
pbs-spark-submit
```

You can then launch the interface for pyspark as follows,

```
pyspark --master spark://nodename.ten.osc.edu:7070
```



## Running Spark non-interactively

In order to run Spark in batch, reference the example batch script below. This script requests 6 node on the Oakley cluster for 1 hour of walltime. The script will submit the pyspark script called test.py using pbs-spark-submit command into the PBS queue.

```
#PBS -N Spark-example
#PBS -l nodes=6:ppn=12
#PBS -1 walltime=01:00:00
module load spark
cd $PBS_O_WORKDIR
cp test.py $TMPDIR
cd $TMPDIR
pbs-spark-submit test.py > test.log
cp * $PBS_O_WORKDIR
```



### Running Spark using PBS script

#### 1. Create an App in python: stati.py

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
import urllib
f = urllib.urlretrieve ("http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/kddcup99/kddcup.data.gz", "kddcup.data.gz")
data_file = "./kddcup.data.gz"
sc = SparkContext(appName="Stati")
raw data = sc.textFile(data file)
import numpy as np
def parse interaction(line):
  line split = line.split(",")
  symbolic_indexes = [1,2,3,41]
  clean line split=[item for i, item in enumerate(line split) if i not in symbolic indexes]
  return np.array([float(x) for x in clean_line_split])
vector data=raw data.map(parse interaction)
from pyspark.mllib.stat import Statistics
from math import sqrt
summary = Statistics.colStats(vector_data)
print ("Duration Statistics:")
print (" Mean %f" % (round(summary.mean()[0],3)))
print ("St. deviation : %f"%(round(sqrt(summary.variance()[0]),3)))
print (" Max value: %f"%(round(summary.max()[0],3)))
print (" Min value: %f"%(round(summary.min()[0],3)))
```



#### 2. Create a PBS script: stati.pbs

```
#PBS -N spark-statistics
#PBS -I nodes=18:ppn=28
#PBS -I walltime=00:10:00
module load spark/2.0.0
cp stati.py $TMPDIR
cd $TMPDIR
pbs-spark-submit stati.py > stati.log
cp * $PBS_O_WORKDIR
```

#### 3. Run Spark job

qsub stati.pbs

#### 4. Output: stati.log

sync from spark://n0381.ten.osc.edu:7077
starting org.apache.spark.deploy.master.Master, logging to /nfs/15/soottikkal/spark/kdd/spark-soottikkalorg.apache.spark.deploy.master.Master-1-n0381.ten.osc.edu.out
failed to launch org.apache.spark.deploy.master.Master:

full log in /nfs/15/soottikkal/spark/kdd/spark-soottikkal-org.apache.spark.deploy.master.Master-1-n0381.ten.osc.edu.out

Duration Statistics: Mean 48.342000

St. deviation : 723.330000 Max value: 58329.000000

Min value: 0.000000

Total value count: 4898431.000000

Number of non-zero values: 118939.000000

SPARK\_MASTER=spark://n0381.ten.osc.edu:7077

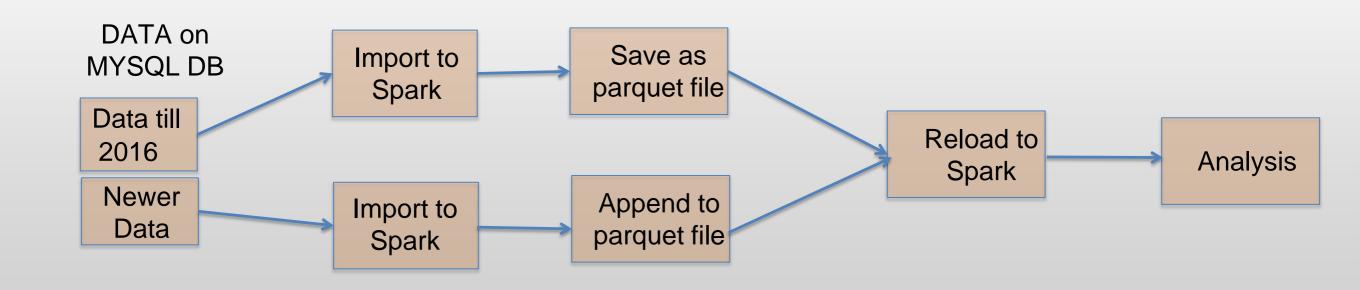


#### CASE STUDY

### Data mining of historical jobs records of OSC's clusters

Aim: To understand client utilizations of OSC recourses.

Data: Historical records of every Job that ran on any OSC clusters that includes information's such as number of nodes, software, CPU time and timestamp.



### Pyspark code for data analysis

#### #importing data

df=sqlContext.read.parquet("pbsacct/Jobs.parquet")
df.show(5)

```
jobid|username|system|nproc|submit_date| end_date|
13780.owens-batch...
13786.owens-batch...|
                                         96 | 2016-09-28 | 2016-10-05 |
                            344 | owens |
                                                                                FR181-011DS|
                                                                                               foam|parallel
                                         252 | 2016-09-28 | 2016-10-03 |
13798.owens-batch...|
                            180| owens|
                                                                             TSRD-5-3-012DS1
                                                                                               foam|parallel|
13800.owens-batch...
                            180| owens|
                                         252 | 2016-09-28 | 2016-10-02 |
                                                                            TSRD-5-3-013MSE1
                                                                                               foam|parallel
                            1801 owensi
                                         252 | 2016-09-28 | 2016-10-02 |
                                                                            TSRD-5-3-014MSE
13804.owens-batch..
                                                                                               foam|parallel|
```

#Which types of queue is mostly used

df.select("jobid","queue").groupBy("queue").count().show()

#Which software is used most?

df.select("jobid","sw\_app").groupBy

("sw\_app").count().sort(col("count").desc()) .show()

#who uses gaussian software most?

df.registerTempTable("Jobs")

sqlContext.sql(" SELECT username FROM

Jobs WHERE sw\_app='gaussian' " ).show()

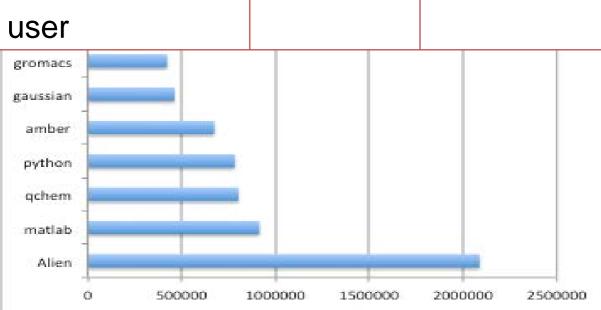
<b>.</b>	
queue	count
debug	
•	288174
montecarlo	12
parallel	41214
hugemem	102
largeparallel	60
longserial	66
dedicated	8
+	+

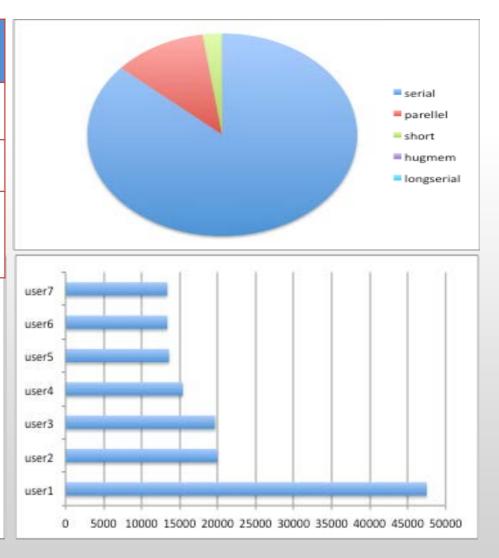
```
sw_app|count|
| condor|40199|
|fastsimcoal|39535|
| null|36914|
| amber|35304|
| real_exe|31076|
| molcas|23695|
| vasp|18164|
| gadget|13880|
| bam|13189|
| hpl| 9820|
```



### Results

Statistics	MYSQL	SPARK
Job vs CPU	1 hour	5 sec
CPU vs Account	1.25 hour	5 sec
Walltime vs	1.40 hour	5 sec
user		
gromacs		
gaussian		
amber		







## Running Hadoop at OSC

A Hadoop cluster can be launched within the HPC environment, but managed by the PBS job scheduler using Myhadoop framework developed by San Diego Supercomputer Center. (Please see http://www.sdsc.edu/~allans/MyHadoop.pdf)

#### **Availability & Restrictions**

Hadoop is available to all OSC users without restriction.

The following versions of Hadoop are available on OSC systems:

VERSION	OAKLEY	OWENS
3.0.0*		Χ

NOTE: \* means it is the default version.

#### Set-up

In order to configure your environment for the usage of Hadoop, run the following command:

module load hadoop

In order to access a particular version of Hadoop, run the following command

module load hadoop/3.0.0-alpha1

## Using Hadoop: Sample PBS Script

```
#PBS -N hadoop-example
#PBS -l nodes=6:ppn=12
#PBS -1 walltime=01:00:00
setenv WORK $PBS_O_WORKDIR
module load hadoop/3.0.0-alpha1
module load myhadoop/v0.40
setenv HADOOP_CONF_DIR $TMPDIR/mycluster-conf-$PBS_JOBID
cd $TMPDIR
myhadoop-configure.sh -c $HADOOP_CONF_DIR -s $TMPDIR
$HADOOP_HOME/sbin/start-dfs.sh
hadoop dfsadmin -report
hadoop dfs -mkdir data
hadoop dfs -put $HADOOP_HOME/README.txt data/
hadoop dfs -ls data
hadoop jar $HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.0.0-alpha1.jar
wordcount data/README.txt wordcount-out
hadoop dfs -ls wordcount-out
hadoop dfs -copyToLocal -f wordcount-out $WORK
$HADOOP_HOME/sbin/stop-dfs.sh
myhadoop-cleanup.sh
```





## Using Hadoop: Sample PBS Script

```
#PBS -N hadoop-example
#PBS -l nodes=6:ppn=12
#PBS -1 walltime=01:00:00
setenv WORK $PBS_O_WORKDIR
module load hadoop/3.0.0-alpha1
module load myhadoop/v0.40
setenv HADOOP_CONF_DIR $TMPDIR/mycluster-conf-$PBS_JOBID
cd $TMPDIR
myhadoop-configure.sh -c $HADOOP_CONF_DIR -s $TMPDIR
$HADOOP_HOME/sbin/start-dfs.sh
hadoop dfsadmin -report
hadoop dfs -mkdir data
hadoop dfs -put $HADOOP_HOME/README.txt data/
hadoop dfs -ls data
hadoop jar $HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.0.0-alpha1.jar
wordcount data/README.txt wordcount-out
hadoop dfs -ls wordcount-out
hadoop dfs -copyToLocal -f wordcount-out $WORK
$HADOOP_HOME/sbin/stop-dfs.sh
myhadoop-cleanup.sh
```



### **Upcoming Events**

### go.osu.edu/dataanalyticsmonth

Big Data at OSC

Oct. 26; 1-4 p.m.; Ohio Supercomputer Center, 1224 Kinnear Road.

### XSEDE Big Data workshop

Dec. 5-6; 10-5 p.m.; Ohio Supercomputer Center, 1224 Kinnear Road.

### References

#### 1. Spark Programming Guide

https://spark.apache.org/docs/2.0.0/programming-guide.html
-Programming with Scala, Java and Python

#### 2. Data Exploration with Spark

http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~rxin/ampcamp-ecnu/data-exploration-using-spark.html

#### 3. Hadoop

http://hadoop.apache.org/

#### 4. OSC Documentation

https://www.osc.edu/documentation/software\_list/spark https://www.osc.edu/resources/available\_software/software\_list/hadoop



## Thank you!

Questions or comments: <u>soottikkal@osc.edu</u>

General questions about OSC service: oschelp@osc.edu

### **Spark Exercise**

#### Connect to Owens cluster through putty terminal:

ssh <u>username@owens.osc.edu</u>

Enter password

```
#Copy necessary files
cp -r ~soottikkal/workshop/July17-Bigdata ./
#check files
cd July17-Bigdata
Is
cat instructions
#open another terminal
# request 1 interactive node
qsub -I -I nodes=1:ppn=28 -I walltime=04:00:00 -A PZS0557
#check files
cd July-Bigdata
S
cd spark
#launch spark
module load spark/2.0.0
pyspark -- executor-memory 10G -- driver-memory 10G
```



```
#Example 1: Unstructured Data
#create a RDD
>>> data = sc.textFile("README.md")
#count number of lines
>>> data.count()
99
#see the content of the RDD
>>> data.take(3)
[u'# Apache Spark', u", u'Spark is a fast and general cluster computing system for Big Data. It provides']
>>> data.collect()
#check data type
>>> type(data)
<class 'pyspark.rdd.RDD'>
#transformation of RDD
>>> linesWithSpark = data.filter(lambda line: "Spark" in line)
#action on RDD
>>> linesWithSpark.count()
19
##combining transformation and actions
>>> data.filter(lambda line: "Spark" in line).count()
19
```



## #Example 2: Structured Data #About the data: http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/kddcup99/kddcup99 #load data and run basic operations >>> raw\_data=sc.textFile("data.gz") >>> raw\_data.count() 494021 >>> raw\_data.take(1) 0.00,0.11,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,normal.'] >>> raw\_data.take(3) 0.00,0.11,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,normal.', 0.00,0.05,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,normal.', 0,0.00,0.03,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,normal.']



```
#SparkSQL
>>> from pyspark.sql import SQLContext
>>> sqlContext = SQLContext(sc)
>>> from pyspark.sql import Row
#transform to csv
>>> csv_data=raw_data.map(lambda l: l.split(","))
>>> selected_data=csv_data.map(lambda p: Row(
     duration=int(p[0]),
     protocal_type=p[1],
     service=p[2],
    flag=p[3],
     src_bytes=int(p[4]),
     dst_bytes=int(p[5])
>>> interactions_df = sqlContext.createDataFrame(selected_data)
>>> interactions_df.registerTempTable("interactions")
>>> interactions_df.printSchema()
root
 -- dst_bytes: long (nullable = true)
 -- duration: long (nullable = true)
 -- flag: string (nullable = true)
 -- protocal_type: string (nullable = true)
 -- service: string (nullable = true)
 -- src_bytes: long (nullable = true)
```



#### >>> interactions\_df.show(5) |dst\_bytes|duration|flag|protocal\_type|service|src\_bytes| 292001 0| S1| 228 tcp httpl 91561 0| S1| 212 tcp http 0 | REJ | other 0| tcp 01 0 | REJ | other 0| 0 | REJ | other only showing top 5 rows

>>> interactions\_df.select("dst\_bytes","flag").show(5)

>>> interactions\_df.filter(interactions\_df.flag!="SF").show(5)

```
+-----+---+----+----+
|dst_bytes|duration|flag|protocal_type|service|src_bytes|
    292001
                0| S1|
                                                228
                                tcp
                                      http
                0| S1|
                                                212|
     91561
                                      http
                                tcp
                0 | REJ |
                                tcpl
                                     other
                                                  0|
        01
                0 | REJ |
                                tcp
                                     other
                                                  01
                                                  0|
                0 | REJ |
                                     other
only showing top 5 rows
```

```
# Select top network interactions with more than 1 second duration and no transfer from destination
>>> tcp_interactions = sqlContext.sql("""
                SELECT duration, dst_bytes FROM interactions WHERE protocal_type = 'tcp' AND duration >
1000 \text{ AND } \text{dst\_bytes} = 0
tcp_interactions.show(5)
>>> interactions_df.select("protocal_type", "duration", "dst_bytes").groupBy("protocal_type").count().show()
     |protocal_type| count|
             tcp|190065|
             udp| 20354|
            icmp|283602|
>>> interactions_df.select("protocal_type", "duration",
"dst_bytes").filter(interactions_df.duration>1000).filter(interactions_df.dst_bytes==0).groupBy("protocal_type").c
ount().show()
     |protocal_type|count|
#exit from the interactive pyspark shell
>>> exit()
#exit from the compute node
exit
```

### Submitting Spark and Hadoop job non-interactively

```
cd spark
Is
qsub stati.pbs
qstat
qstat | grep `whoami`
Is
qsub sql.pbs

cd hadoop
qsub sub-wordcount.pbs
qsub sub-grep.pbs
```



### References

#### 1. Spark Programming Guide

https://spark.apache.org/docs/2.0.0/programming-guide.html
-Programming with Scala, Java and Python

#### 2. Data Exploration with Spark

http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~rxin/ampcamp-ecnu/data-exploration-using-spark.html

#### 3. Hadoop

http://hadoop.apache.org/

#### 4. OSC Documentation

https://www.osc.edu/documentation/software\_list/spark\_documentation https://www.osc.edu/resources/available\_software/software\_list/hadoop



## Thank you!

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