Hadoop Design and $k$-Means Clustering

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Hadoop Design

1. Fault Tolerance

2. Data Flow
   - Input
   - Output

3. MapTask
   - Map
   - Partition

4. ReduceTask
   - Fetch and Sort
   - Reduce

Later in this talk: Performance and $k$-Means Clustering
Managing Tasks

Design
- TaskTracker reports status or requests work every 10 seconds
- MapTask and ReduceTask report progress every 10 seconds

Issues
+ Detects failures and slow workers quickly
- JobTracker is a single point of failure
Coping With Failure

Failed Tasks
Rerun map and reduce as necessary.

Slow Tasks
Start a second backup instance of the same task.

Consistency
- Any MapTask or ReduceTask might be run multiple times
- Map and Reduce should be functional
Use of Random Numbers

**Purpose**

Support randomized algorithms while remaining consistent

**Sampling Mapper**

```java
private Random rand;
void configure(JobConf conf) {
    rand.setSeed((long)conf.getInt("mapred.task.partition"));
}
void map(WritableComparable key, Writable value,
    OutputCollector output, Reporter reporter) {
    if (rand.nextFloat() < 0.1) {
        output.collect(key, value);
    }
}
```
HDFS Input

Mapper

Local Output

HTTP Input

Reduce

HDFS Output

InputFormat splits and reads files

SequenceFileOutputFormat writes serialized values

Map outputs are retrieved over HTTP and merged

OutputFormat writes a SequenceFile or text
**InputSplit**

**Purpose**
Locate a single map task’s input.

**Important Functions**
Path FileSplit.getPath();

**Implementations**
- MultiFileSplit is a list of small files to be concatenated.
- FileSplit is a file path, offset, and length.
- TableSplit is a table name, start row, and end row.
RecordReader

Purpose
Parse input specified by InputSplit into keys and values. Handle records on split boundaries.

Important Functions
boolean next(Writable key, Writable value);

Implementations
- LineRecordReader reads lines. Key is an offset, value is the text.
- KeyValueLineRecordReader reads delimited key-value pairs.
- SequenceFileRecordReader reads a SequenceFile, Hadoop’s binary representation of key-value pairs.
InputFormat

**Purpose**
Specifies input file format by constructing `InputSplit` and `RecordReader`.

**Important Functions**
- `RecordReader getRecordReader(InputSplit split, JobConf job, Reporter reporter);`
- `InputSplit[] getSplits(JobConf job, int numSplits);`

**Implementations**
- `TextInputFormat` reads text files.
- `TableInputFormat` reads from a table.
OutputFormat

Purpose
- Machine or human readable output.
- Makes RecordWriter, which is analogous to RecordReader.

Important Functions
RecordWriter getRecordWriter(FileSystem fs, JobConf job, String name, Progressable progress);

Formats
- SequenceFileOutputFormat writes a binary SequenceFile
- TextOutputFormat writes text files
MapTask

Default Setup

- **InputFormat**: Split files and read records
- **MapRunnable**: Map all records in the task
- **Mapper**: Map a record
- **OutputCollector**: Consult Partitioner and save files
- **Partitioner**: Assign key-value pairs to reducers
- **Reducer**: Reducers retrieve files over HTTP

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### MapRunnable

**Purpose**

Sequence of map operations

**Default Implementation**

```java
public void run(RecordReader input, OutputCollector output, Reporter reporter) throws IOException {
    try {
        WritableComparable key = input.createKey();
        Writable value = input.createValue();
        while (input.next(key, value)) {
            mapper.map(key, value, output, reporter);
        }
    } finally {
        mapper.close();
    }
}
```
Mapper

**Purpose**
Single map operation

**Important Functions**

```java
void map(WritableComparable key, Writable value, OutputCollector output, Reporter reporter);
```

**Pre-defined Mappers**

- IdentityMapper
- InverseMapper flips key and value.
- RegexMapper matches regular expressions set in job.
- TokenCountMapper implements word count map.
Partitioner

Purpose
Decide which reducer handles map output.

Important Functions

```java
int getPartition(WritableComparable key, Writable value,
                 int numReduceTasks);
```

Implementations

- HashPartitioner uses `key.hashCode() % numReduceTasks`.
- KeyFieldBasedPartitioner hashes only part of `key`.
Fetch and Sort

Fetch

- TaskTracker tells Reducer where mappers are
- Reducer requests input files from mappers via HTTP

Merge Sort

- Recursively merges 10 files at a time
- 100 MB in-memory sort buffer
- Calls key’s Comparator, which defaults to key.compareTo

Important Functions

```java
int WritableComparable.compareTo(Object o);
int WritableComparator.compare(WritableComparable a,
                                WritableComparable b);
```
Reduce

Important Functions

void reduce(WritableComparable key, Iterator values, OutputCollector output, Reporter reporter);

Pre-defined Reducers

- IdentityReducer
- LongSumReducer sums LongWritable values

Behavior

Reduce cannot start until all Mappers finish and their output is merged.
Using Hadoop

5 Performance
   - Combiners

6 k-Means Clustering
   - Algorithm
   - Implementation
### Performance

**Why We Care**

- ≥ 10,000 programs
- Average 100,000 jobs/day
- ≥ 20 petabytes/day

Barriers

Concept

Barriers wait for \( N \) things to happen

Examples

- Reduce waits for all Mappers to finish
- Job waits for all Reducers to finish
- Search engine assembles pieces of results

Moral

Worry about the maximum time. This implies balance.
# Combiner

## Purpose

Lessen network traffic by combining repeated keys in MapTask.

## Important Functions

```java
void reduce(WritableComparable key, Iterator values,
            OutputCollector output, Reporter reporter);
```

## Example Implementation

- `LongSumReducer` adds `LongWritable` values

## Behavior

- Framework decides when to call.
- Uses `Reducer` interface, but called with partial list of values.
Extended Combining

**Problem**
- 1000 map outputs are buffered before combining.
- Keys can still be repeated enough to unbalance a reduce.

**Two Phase Reduce**
1. Run a MapReduce to combine values
   - Use Partitioner to balance a key over Reducers
   - Run Combiner in Mapper and Reducer
2. Run a MapReduce to reduce values
   - Map with IdentityMapper
   - Partition normally
   - Reduce normally
General Advice

Small Work Units
- More inputs than Mappers
- Ideally, more reduce tasks than Reducers
- Too many tasks increases overhead
- Aim for constant-memory Mappers and Reducers

Map Only
- Skip IdentityReducer by setting numReduceTasks to -1

Outside Tables
- Increase HDFS replication before launching
- Keep random access tables in memory
- Use multithreading to share memory
Netflix data

Goal
Find similar movies from ratings provided by users

Vector Model
- Give each movie a vector
- Make one dimension per user
- Put origin at average rating (so poor is negative)
- Normalize all vectors to unit length
  - Often called cosine similarity

Issues
- Users are biased in the movies they rate
+ Addresses different numbers of raters
**k-Means Clustering**

**Goal**
Cluster similar data points

**Approach**
Given data points \( x[i] \) and distance \( d \):
- Select \( k \) centers \( c \)
- Assign \( x[i] \) to closest center \( c[i] \)
- Minimize \( \sum_i d(x[i], c[i]) \)

\( d \) is sum of squares
Lloyd’s Algorithm

### Algorithm

1. Randomly pick centers, possibly from data points
2. Assign points to closest center
3. Average assigned points to obtain new centers
4. Repeat 2 and 3 until nothing changes

### Issues

- Takes superpolynomial time on some inputs
- Not guaranteed to find optimal solution
+ Converges quickly in practice
Lloyd’s Algorithm in MapReduce

Reformatting Data
Create a SequenceFile for fast reading. Partition as you see fit.

Initialization
Use a seeded random number generator to pick initial centers.

Iteration
Load centers table in MapRunnable or Mapper.

Termination
Use TextOutputFormat to list movies in each cluster.
Iterative MapReduce

Centers Version $i$

Points → Mapper → Reducer → Centers Version $i + 1$

Points → Mapper → Find Nearest Center → Key is Center, Value is Movie → Average Ratings → Centers Version $i + 1$
Direct Implementation

**Mapper**
- Load all centers into RAM off HDFS
- For each movie, measure distance to each center
- Output key identifying the closest center

**Reducer**
- Output average ratings of movies

**Issues**
- Brute force distance and all centers in memory
- Unbalanced reduce, possibly even for large $k$
Two Phase Reduce

**Implementation**

1. **Combine**
   - Mapper key identifies closest center, value is point.
   - Partitioner balances centers over reducers.
   - Combiner and Reducer add and count points.

2. **Recenter**
   - IdentityMapper
   - Reducer averages values

**Issues**

- Balanced reduce
- Two phases
- Mapper still has all $k$ centers in memory
Large $k$

### Implementation

- Map task responsible for part of movies and part of $k$ centers.
  - For each movie, finds closest of known centers.
  - Output key is point, value identifies center and distance.
- Reducer takes minimum distance center.
  - Output key identifies center, value is movie.
- Second phase averages points in each center.

### Issues

- Large $k$ while still fitting in RAM
  - Reads data points multiple times
  - Startup and intermediate storage costs
Exercises

**k-Means**

- Run on part of Netflix to cluster movies
- Read about and implement Canopies: http://www.kamalnigam.com/papers/canopy-kdd00.pdf