CLOUD COMPUTING CONCEPTS with Indranil Gupta (Indy)

MAPREDUCE

Lecture C

MAPREDUCE SCHEDULING

Programming MapReduce

Externally: For user

- 1. Write a Map program (short), write a Reduce program (short)
- 2. Submit job; wait for result
- 3. Need to know nothing about parallel/distributed programming!

Internally: For the Paradigm and Scheduler

- 1. Parallelize Map
- 2. Transfer data from Map to Reduce
- 3. Parallelize Reduce
- 4. Implement Storage for Map input, Map output, Reduce input, and Reduce output

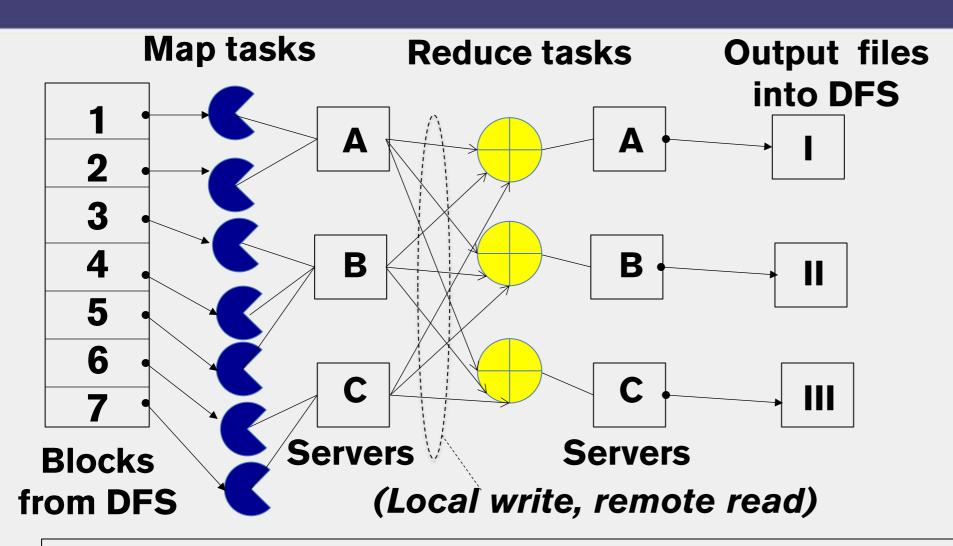
(Ensure that no Reduce starts before all Maps are finished. That is, ensure the *barrier* between the Map phase and Reduce phase)

Inside MapReduce

For the cloud:

- 1. Parallelize Map: easy! each map task is independent of the other!
 - All Map output records with same key assigned to same Reduce
- 2. Transfer data from Map to Reduce:
 - All Map output records with same key assigned to same Reduce task
 - Use partitioning function, e.g., hash(key)%number of reducers
- 3. Parallelize Reduce: easy! Each reduce task is independent of the other!
- 4. Implement Storage for Map input, Map output, Reduce input, and Reduce output
 - Map input: from distributed file system
 - Map output: to local disk (at Map node); uses local file system
 - Reduce input: from (multiple) remote disks; uses local file systems
 - Reduce output: to distributed file system

INTERNAL WORKINGS OF MAPREDUCE



Resource Manager (assigns maps and reduces to servers)

THE YARN SCHEDULER

- Used in Hadoop 2.x +
- YARN = Yet Another Resource Negotiator
- Treats each server as a collection of *containers*
 - Container = some CPU + some memory
- Has 3 main components
 - Global Resource Manager (RM)
 - Scheduling
 - Per-server *Node Manager (NM)*
 - Daemon and server-specific functions
 - Per-application (job) *Application Master (AM)*
 - Container negotiation with RM and NMs
 - Detecting task failures of that job



YARN: How a Job Gets a container

