

# SPARK-ROOT: First Looks at Performance with Spark.

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# Outline

- Introduction
  - SPARK-ROOT
  - Intel's Cluster
  - Data
- SPARK Execution
- SPARK Monitoring
- Procedure
- Queries Performed
- Results

# SPARK-ROOT

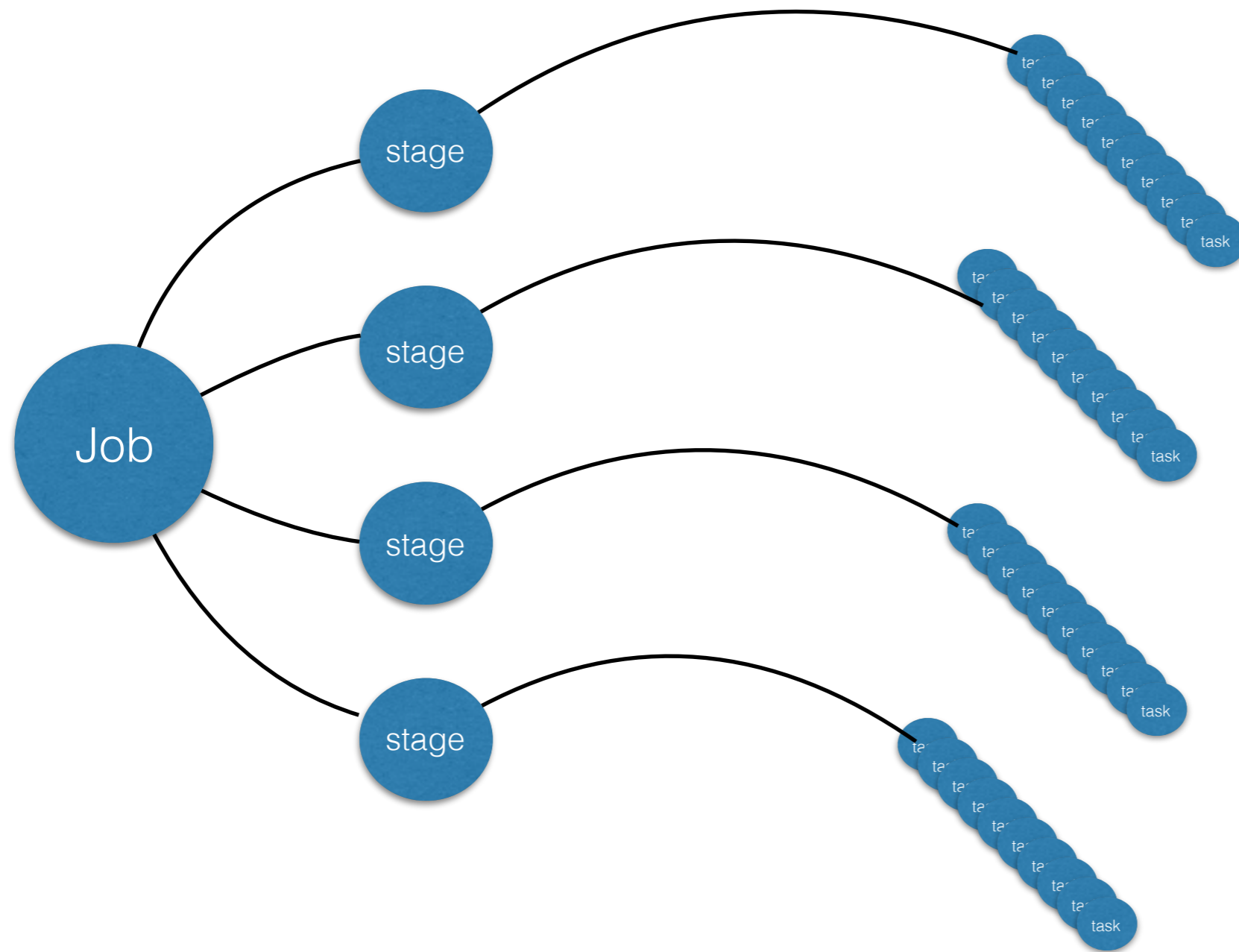
- ROOT I/O for JVM
- Usage with SPARK is just an example!
- on Maven - 0.1.9 latest keep incrementing!
  - [http://search.maven.org/#search%7Cga%7C1%7Ca%3A%22spark-root\\_2.11%22](http://search.maven.org/#search%7Cga%7C1%7Ca%3A%22spark-root_2.11%22)
- <https://github.com/diana-hep/spark-root>
- <https://github.com/vkhristenko/spark-root-applications>
  - Monitoring/Definitions/Examples

# Intel's Cluster

- CERN IT-DB received a grant
- 14 machines
- 2x18 cores => 72 (2x36) threads max used (Spark's — num-cores is actually threads!)
- spark-root got its first benchmarking/testing outside of CERN!

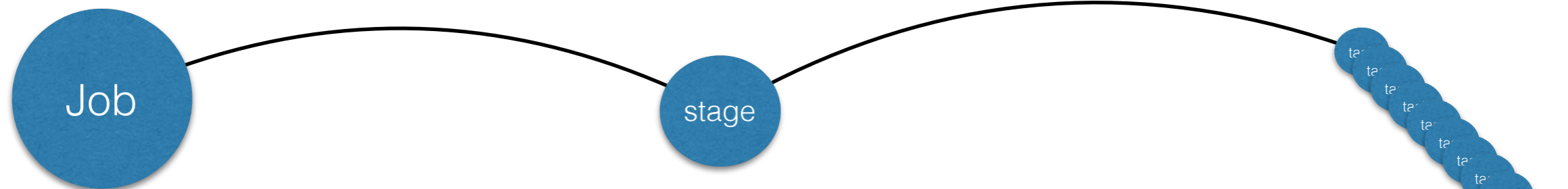


# SPARK Execution Model



1Query = 1 Job = N stages = stages.flatMap(\_.tasks).length Tasks

# SPARK Monitoring



- onJobStart/onJobEnd transitions
- job id
- job name/group
- startTime/endTime - same as timing the job!
- list of Stages

- onStageSubmitted/onStageCompleted
- id/name
- submissionTime/completionTime
- list of Tasks

- onTaskStart/onTaskEnd/onTaskGettingResult
- id/host/executorId
- duration
- launchTime/finishTime/gettingResultTime
- Metrics:
  - Exec DeserTime
  - Exec Deser CPU Time
  - Exec Run Time
  - Exec CPU Time
  - JVM GC Time
- bytes Read/Written
- .....

# SPARK Monitoring Summary

- Job/Stage/Task Transitions are currently collected
- There are more transitions available!
- There is other monitoring info available (I/O like but limited). spark-root needs work on I/O functionality - with `spark.sqlContext.read.root...` can not `__now__` see the I/O stats, but can with `parquet...`
- There is REST API -> JSON, however unreliable/depends on Cloudera Distribution used.... etc...
  - at least at this point.....



# Procedure

- Use full 1.2TB of data
- Selected 5 type of queries: from df.count up to several lines long ones.
- launch spark with N executors M threads
- perform these 5 queries. each one is redone 3 times.
  - I'm aware of hashing - have to understand better these details. When it's performed/when not...
- spark.stop! stop spark context
- redo the above steps varying number of executors range(5, 15, 1) keep threads=70
  - should've done 36 as well....
- redo the above steps varying number of threads range(20, 75, 5)
- important - each time I change the configuration (N execs, M threads) start/stop spark's contexts

```
d.filter(_.muons.length >= 2)  
.flatMap({e: Event => for (i <- 0 until e.muons.length; j <- 0 until e.muons.length) yield buildDiCandidate(e.muons(i), e.muons(j))})  
.rdd.aggregate(emptyDiCandidate)(new Increment, new Combine)
```



# Examples of Queries

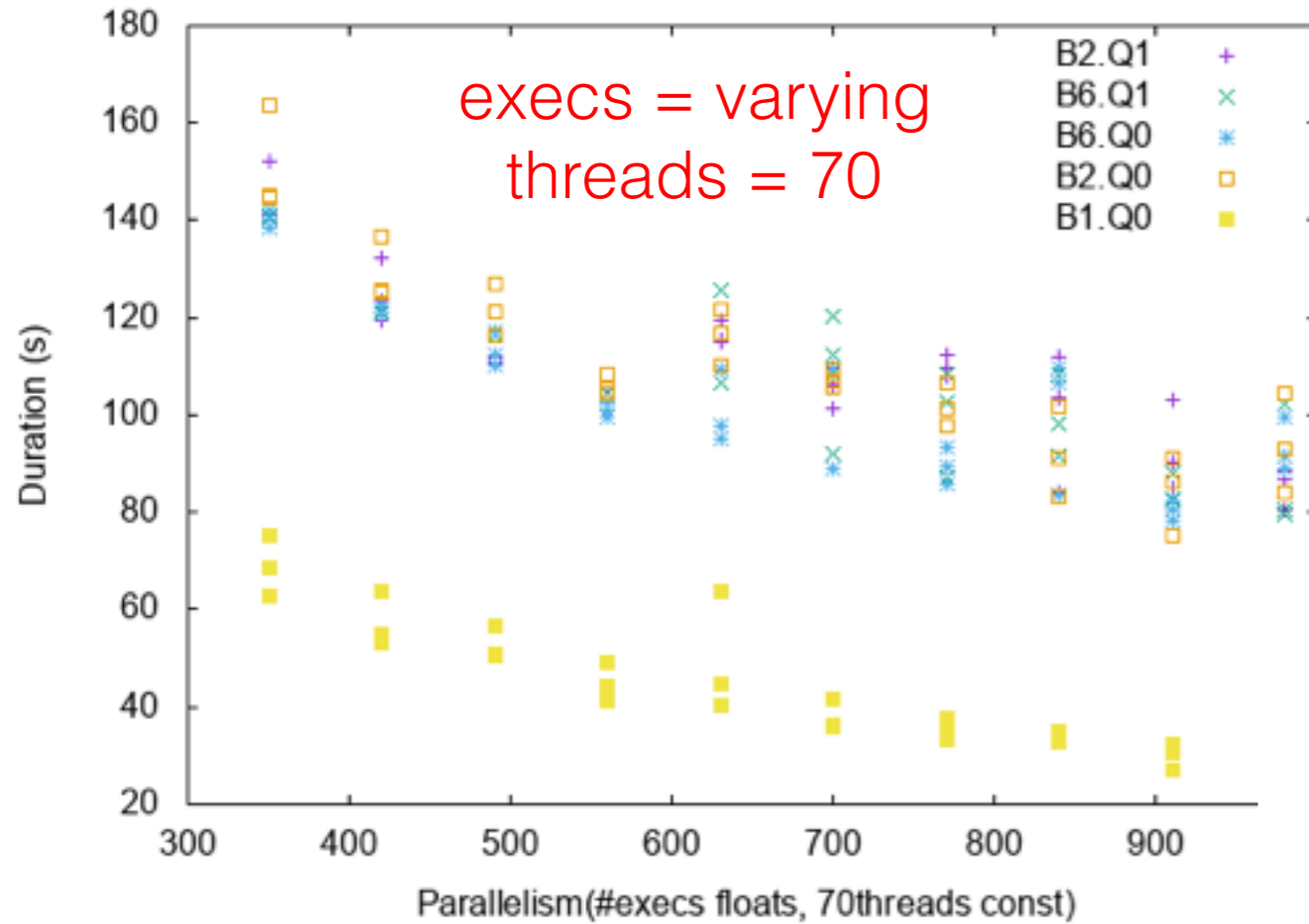
- Dataset[Row] - `df.count - count #rows`
- Dataset[Row] - `select(column).flatMap(...).reduce(...)`
- Dataset[Event] - `ds.filter(_.muons.length >= 2).flatMap({e: Event => for (i <- 0 until e.muons.length; j <- 0 until e.muons.length) yield buildDiCandidate(e.muons(i), e.muons(j))}).rdd.aggregate(emptyDiCandidate)(new Increment, new Combine)`

**histogrammar aggregation**  
**dataset manipulations**

# Time per Job

36 phys cores!  
36x14 = 504 total

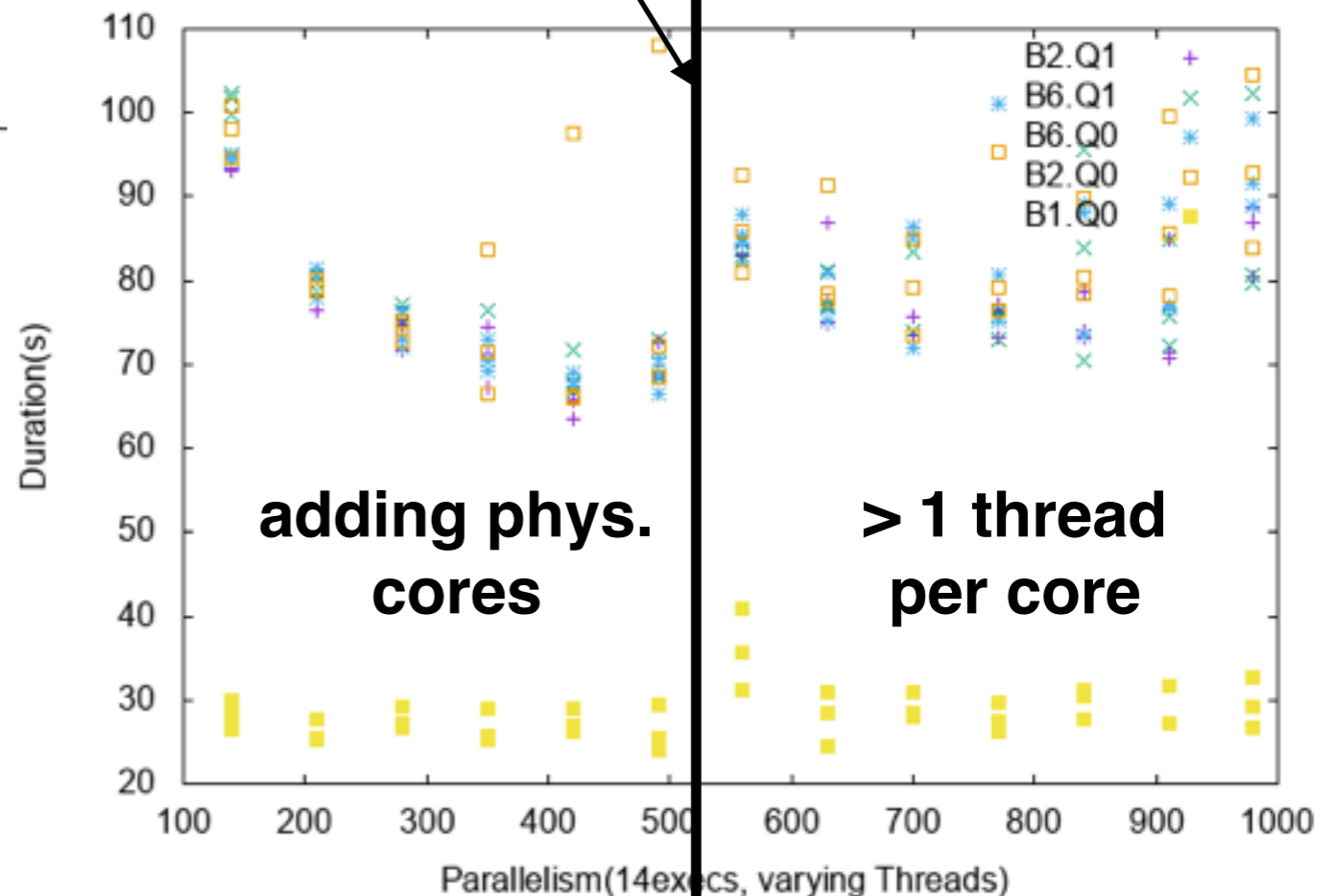
Job Execution Time vs Parallelism(#execs floats, 70threads const)



total 504  
phys cores

execs = 14  
threads = varying

Job Execution Time vs Parallelism(14execs const, varying #threads)

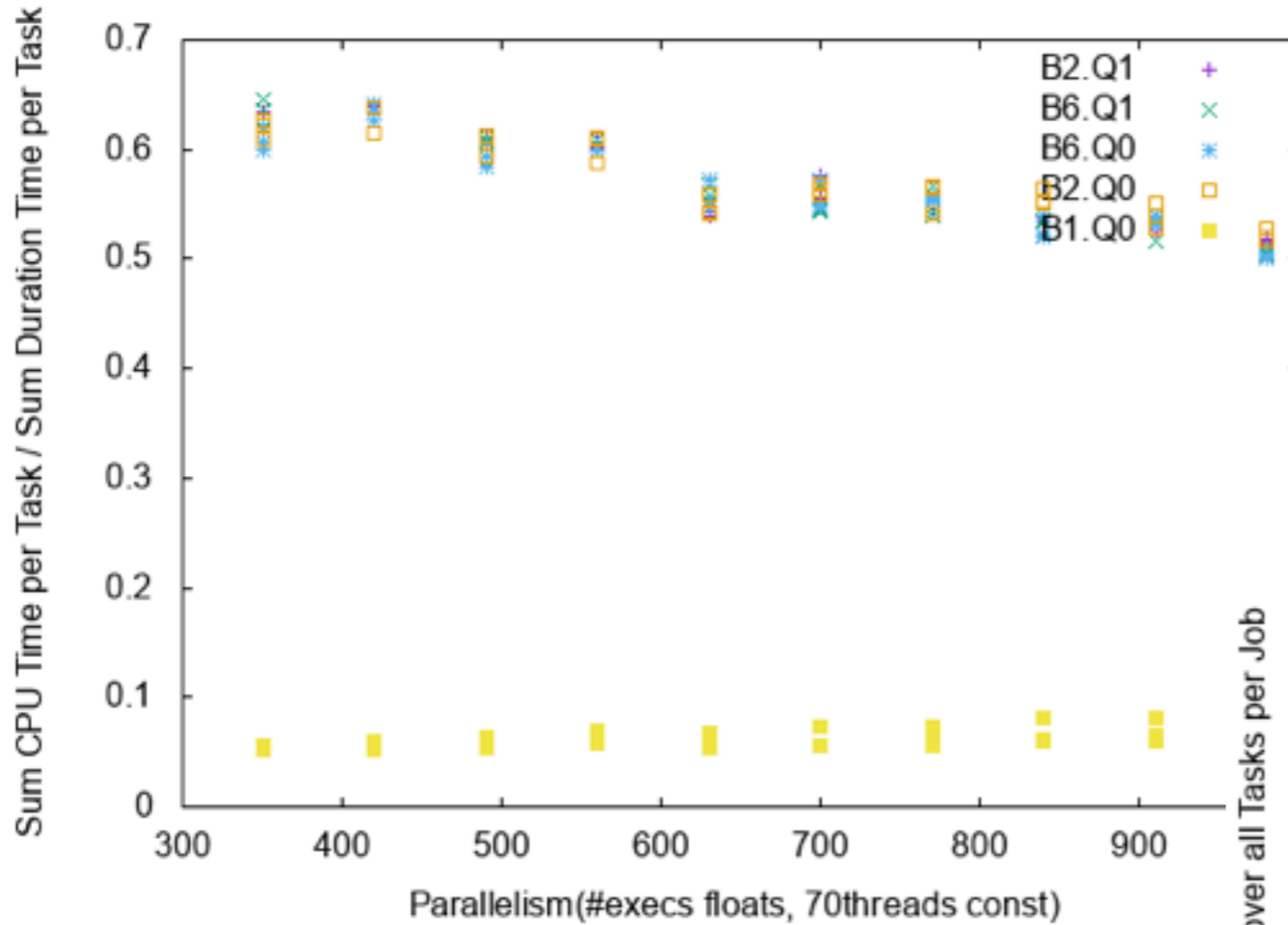


↑ Here we adding more machines,  
keeping #threads constant!

# CPU Usage

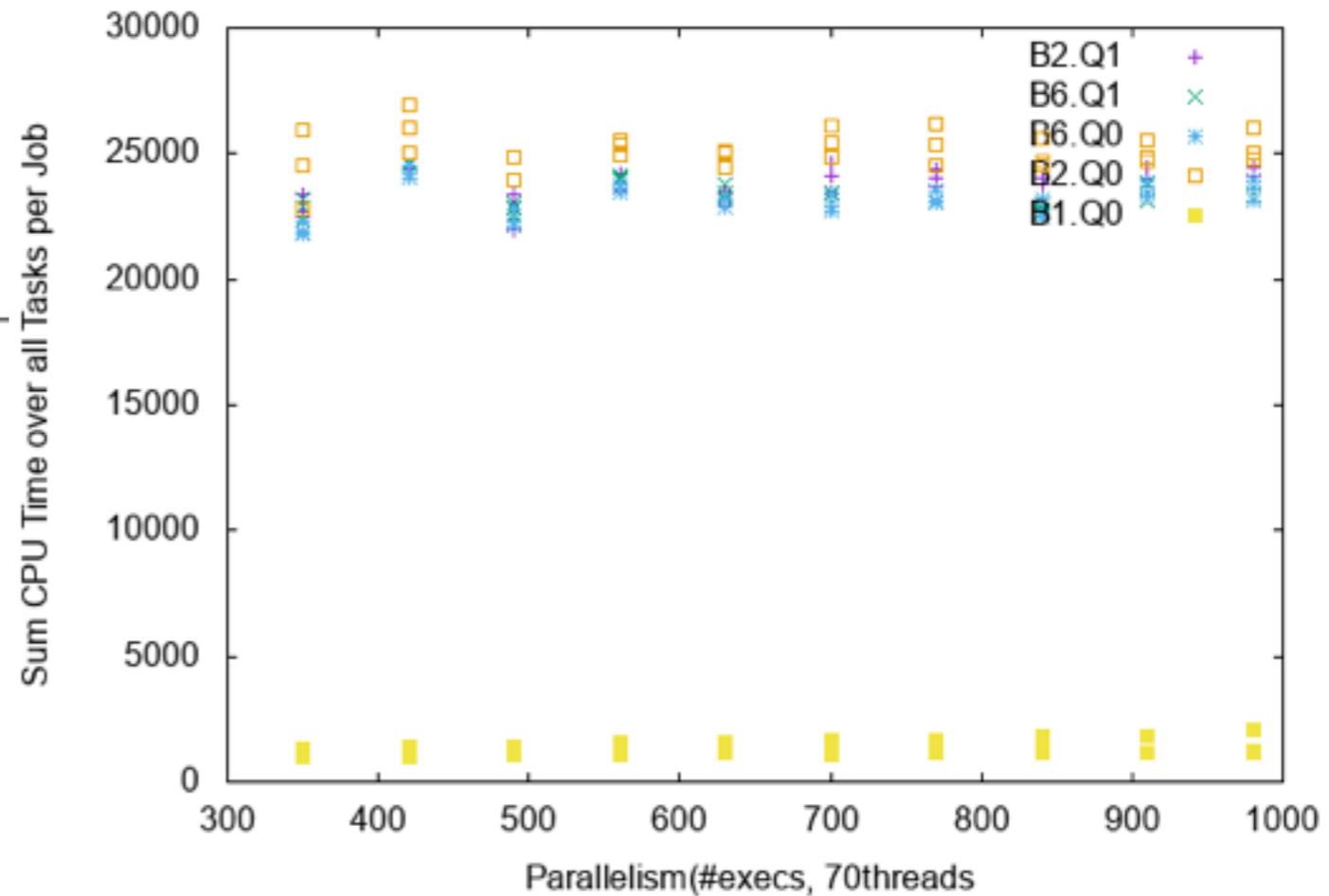
Ideally, CPU usage should be constant (per query) upon increasing the parallelism.

CPU Percentage vs Parallelism(#execs floats, 70threads const)



**70 threads  
varying execs**

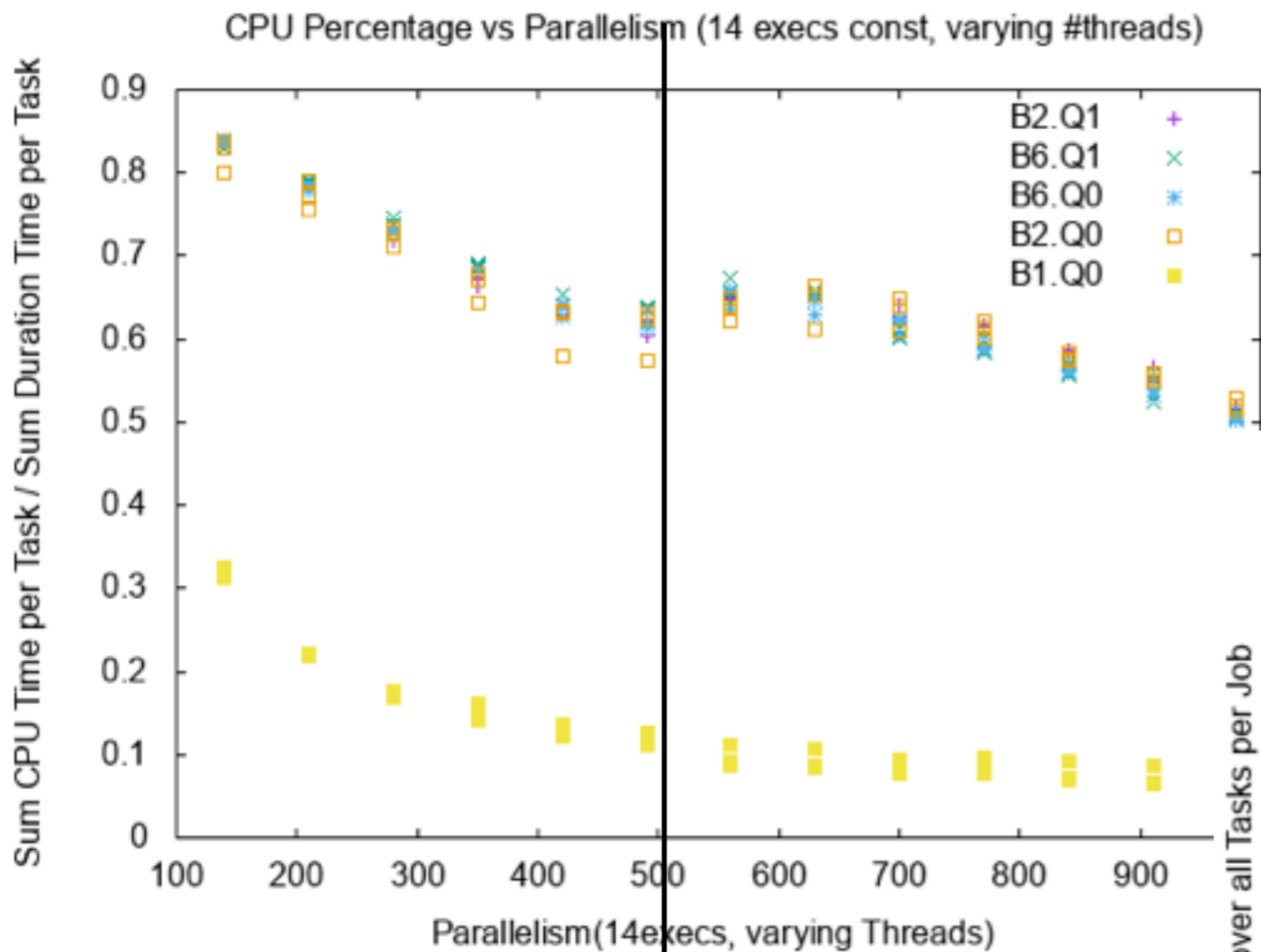
Total CPU Time vs Parallelism (#execs floats, 70threads const)



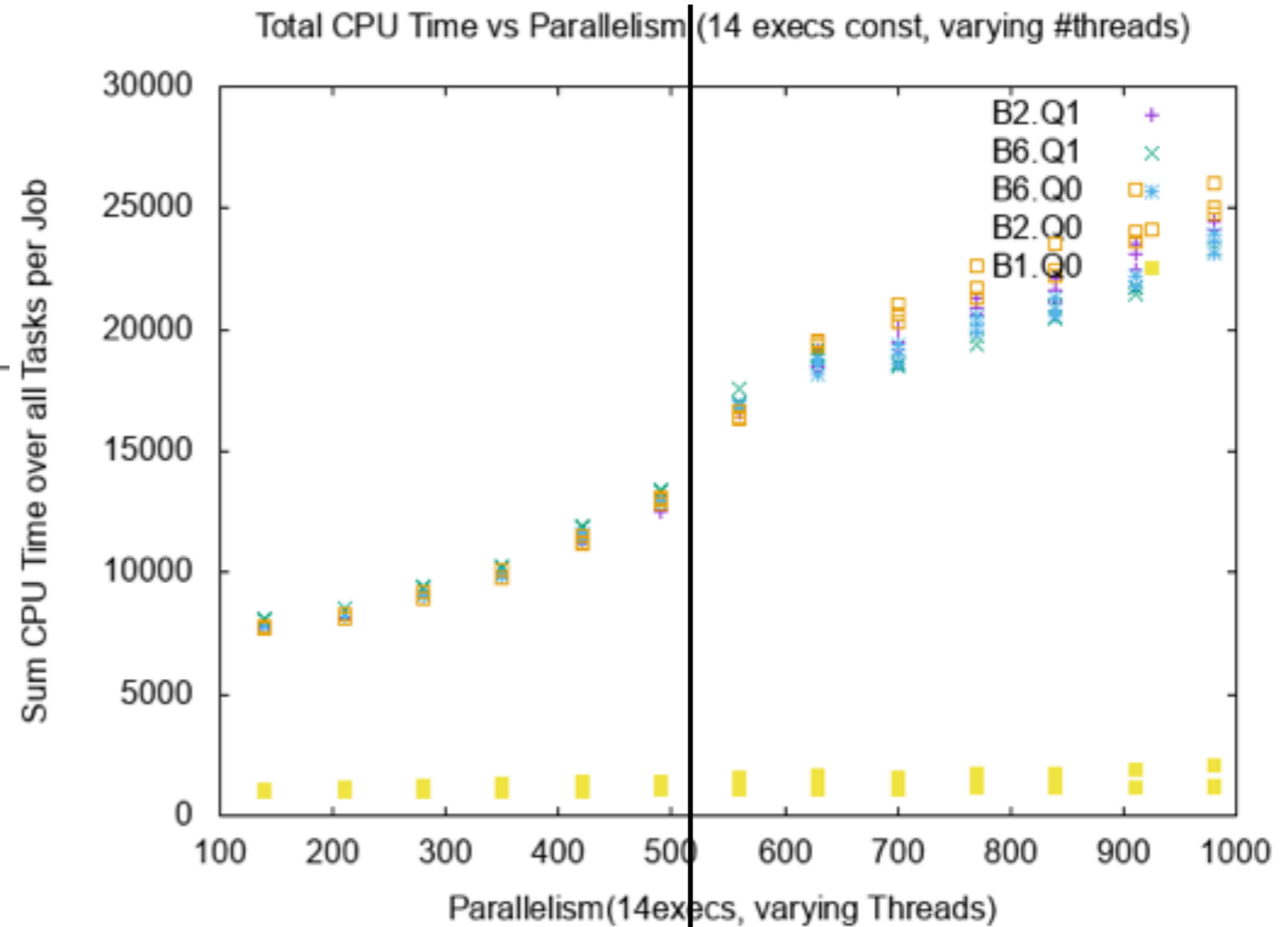
# CPU Usage

Ideally, CPU usage should be constant (per query) upon increasing the parallelism.

**14 execs  
varying threads**

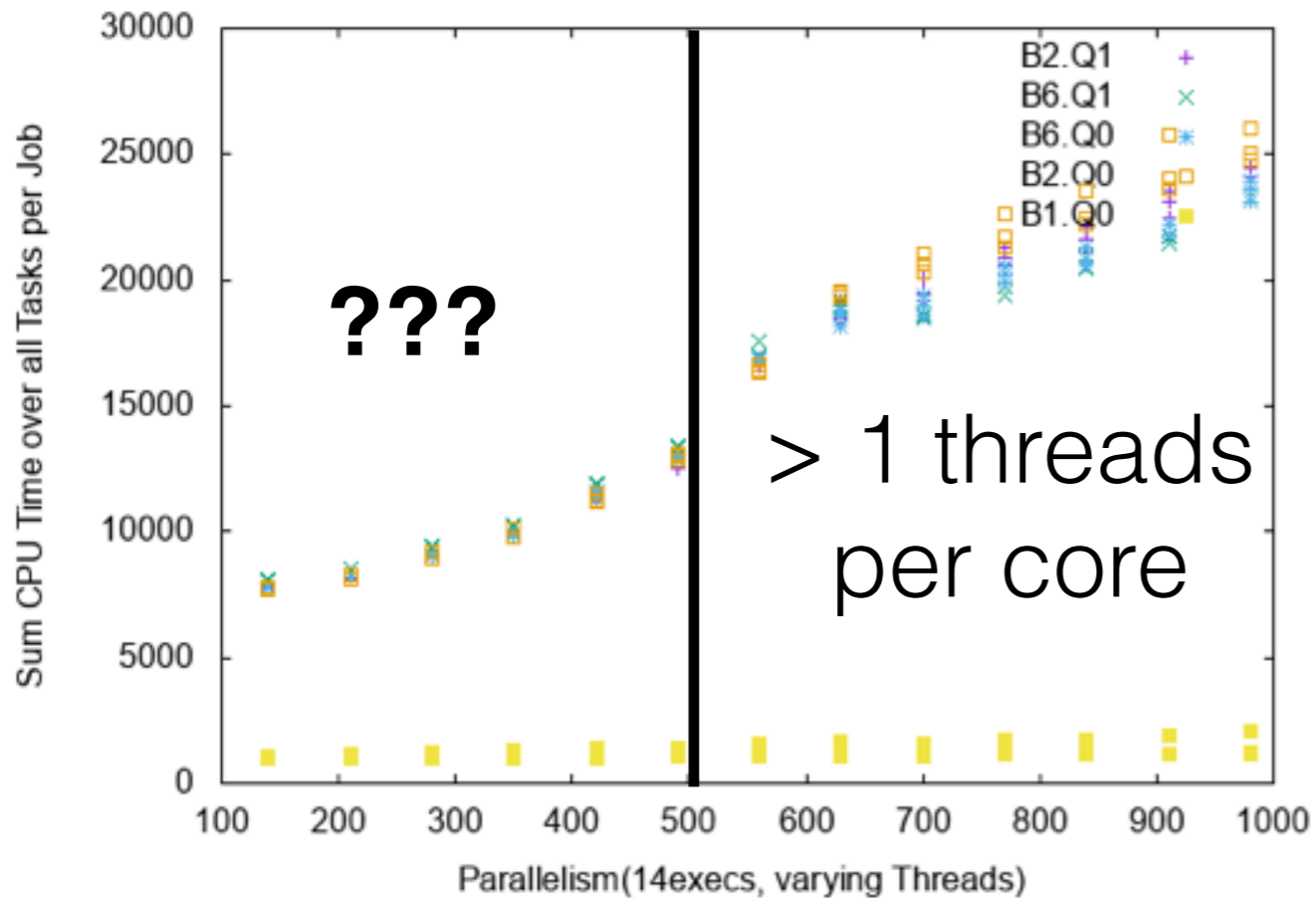


total 504  
phys cores

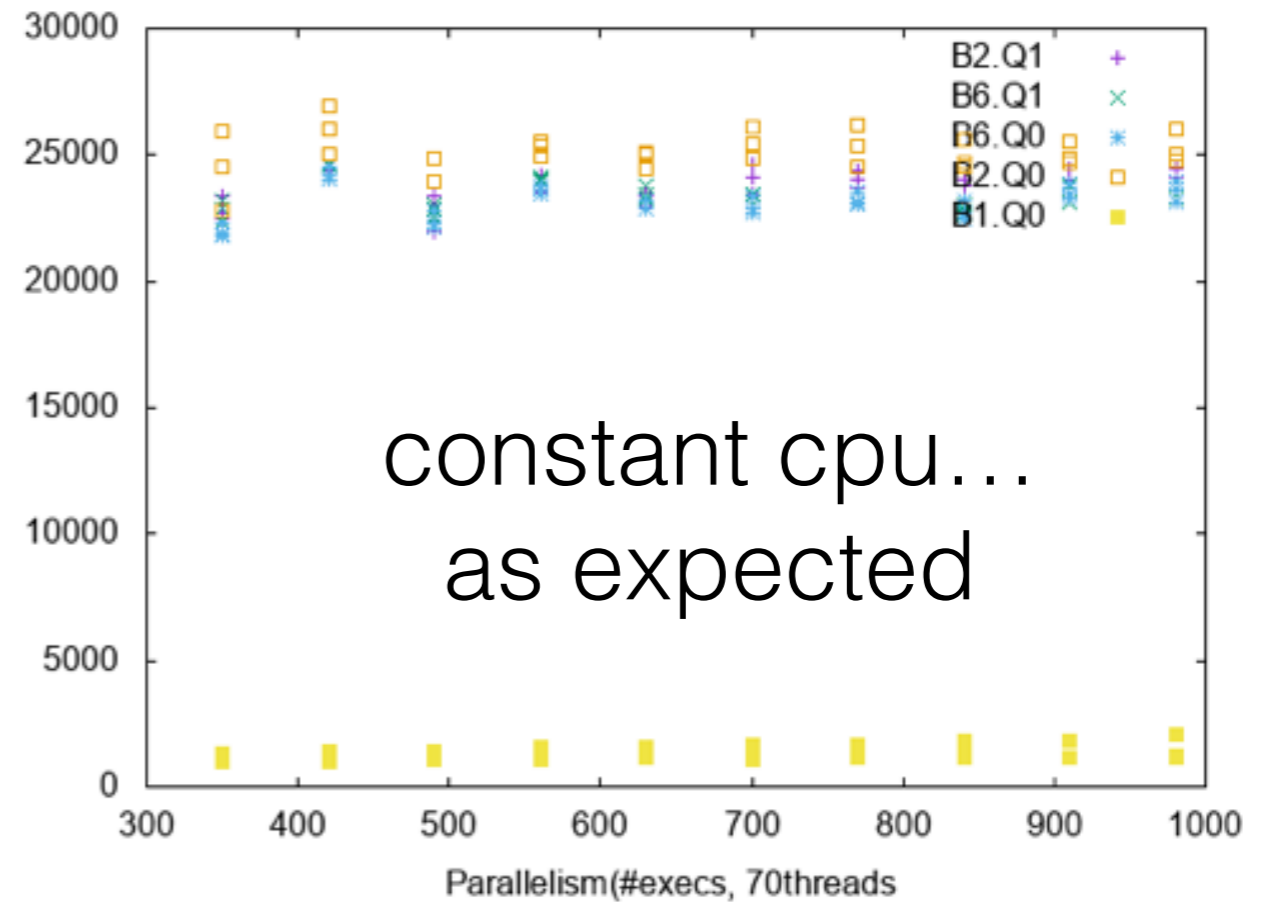


# Trying to stitch pieces together.

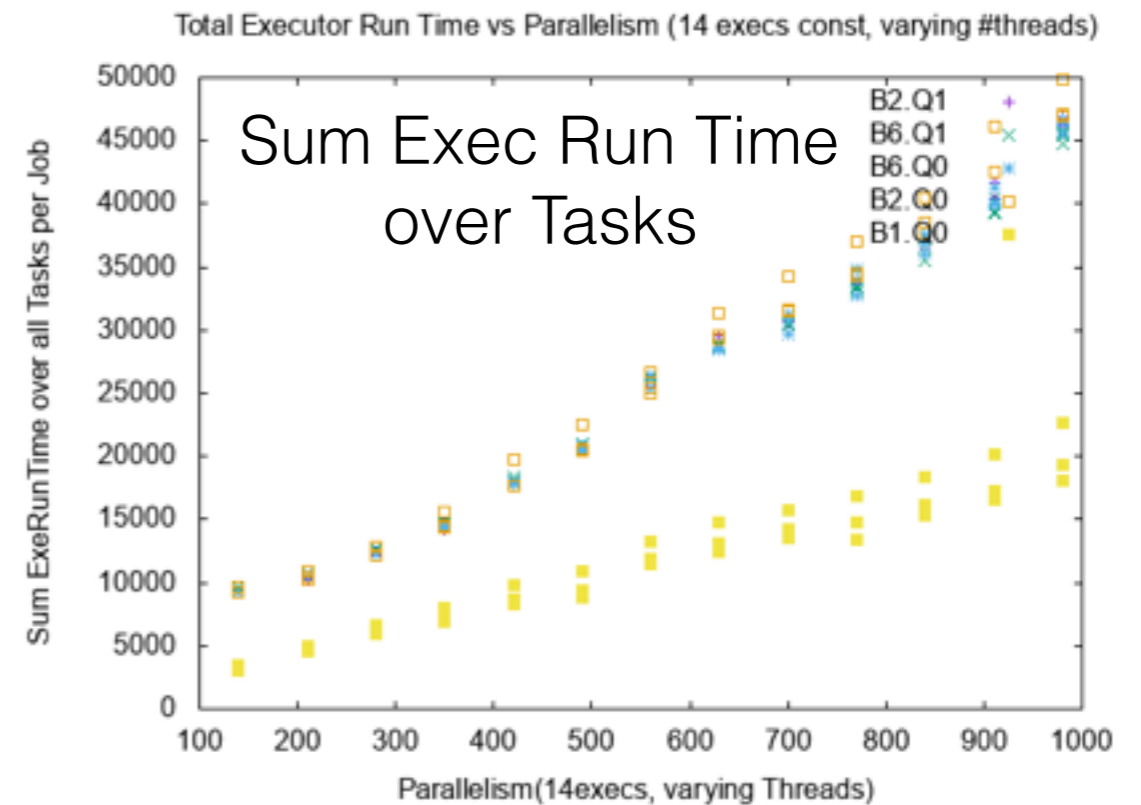
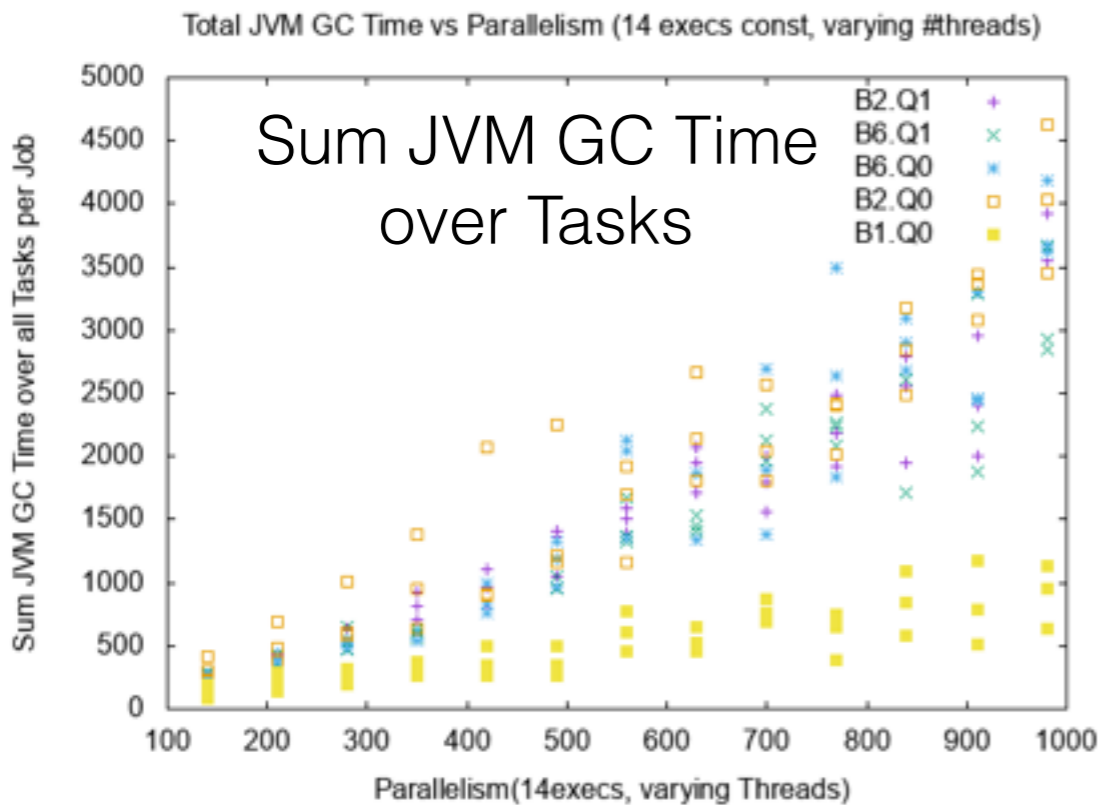
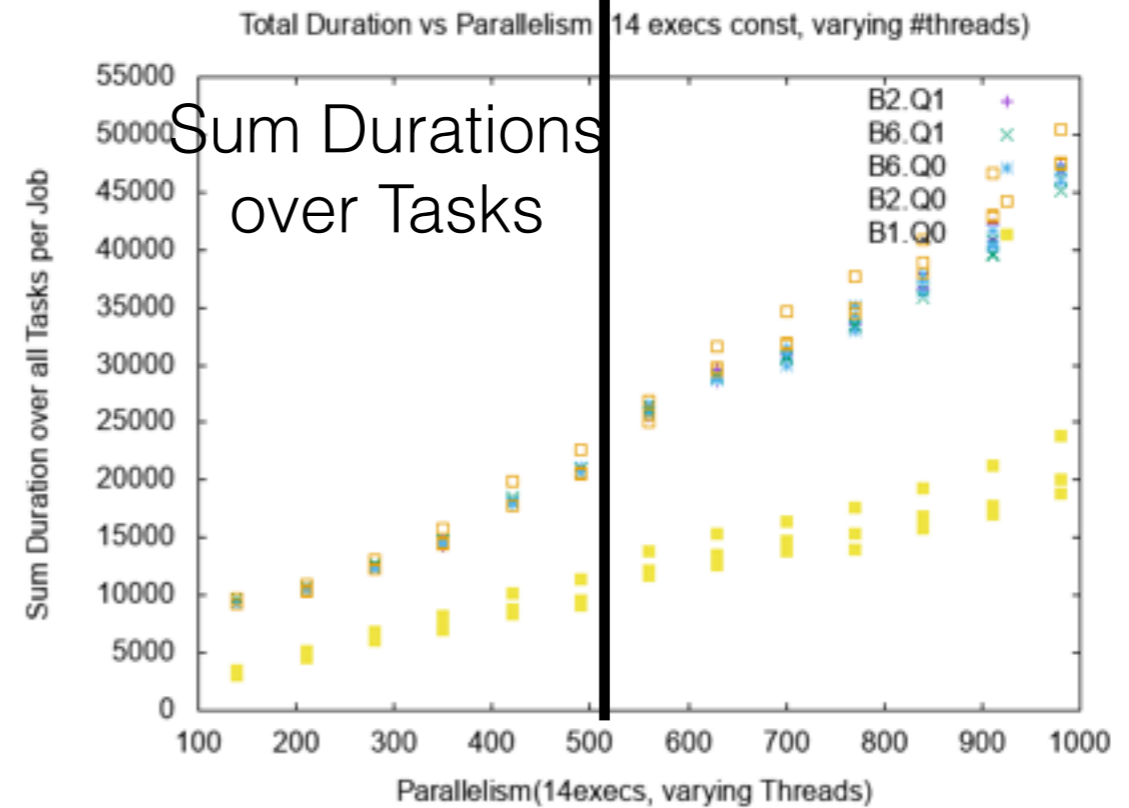
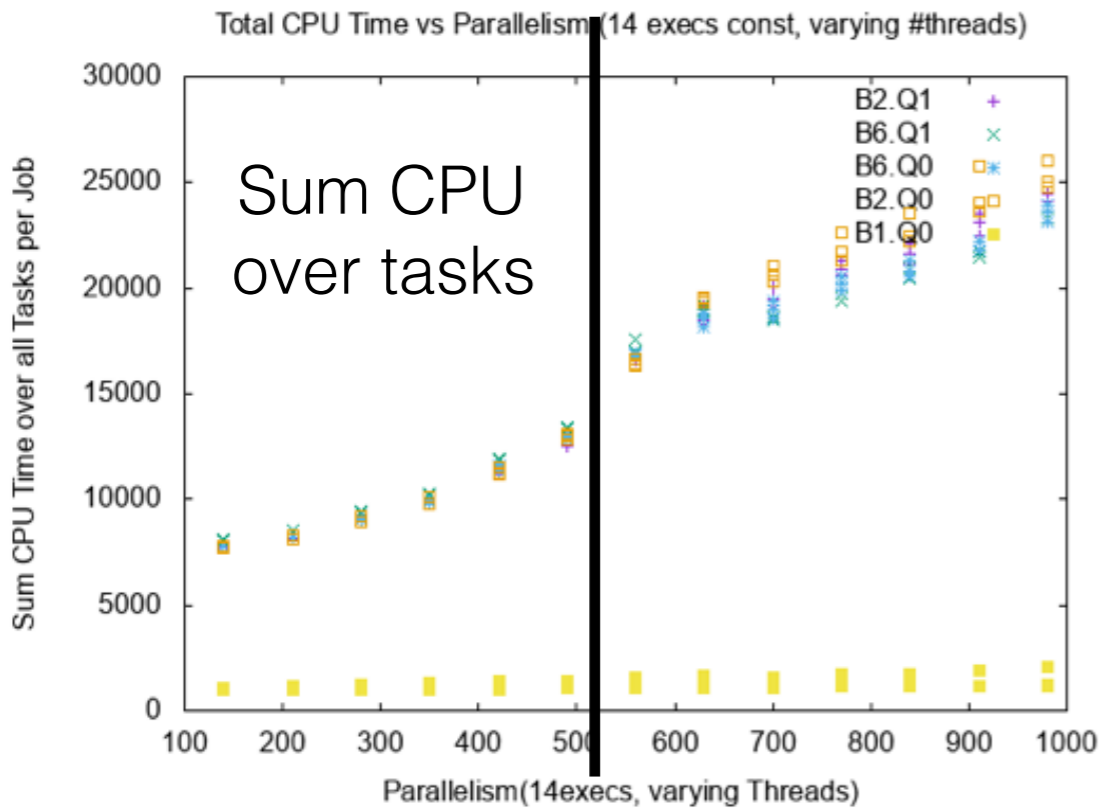
Total CPU Time vs Parallelism (14 execs const, varying #threads)



Total CPU Time vs Parallelism (#execs floats, 70threads const)



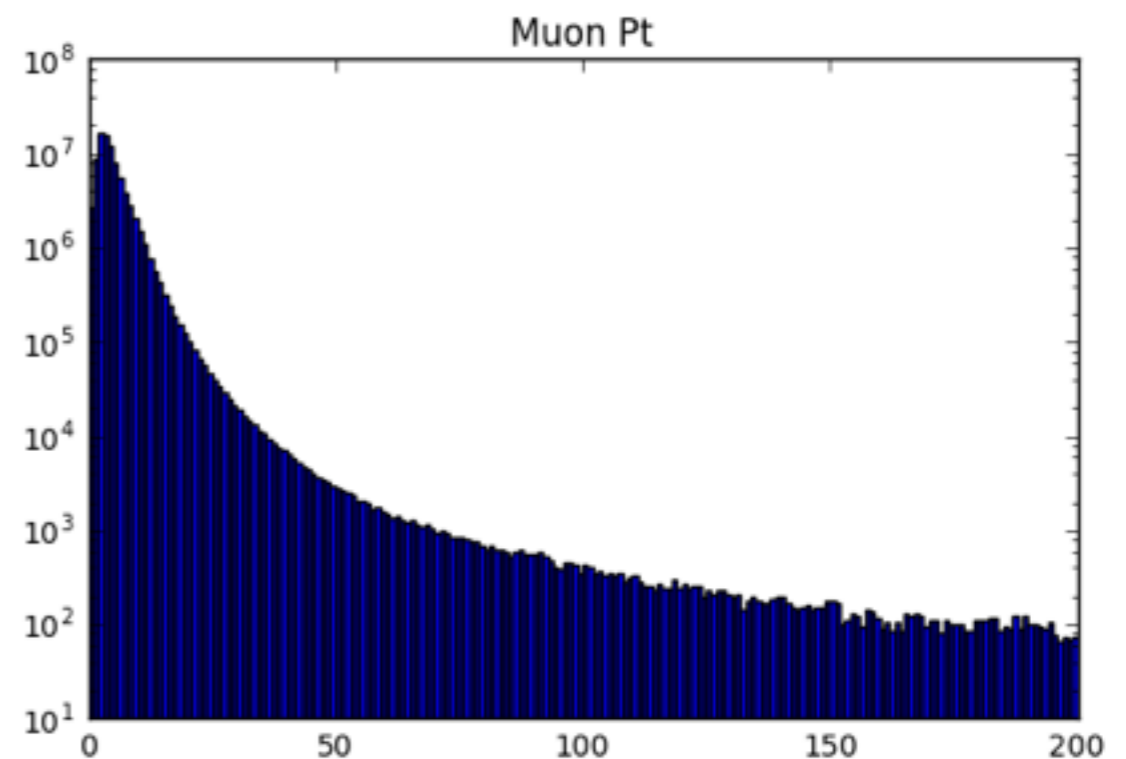
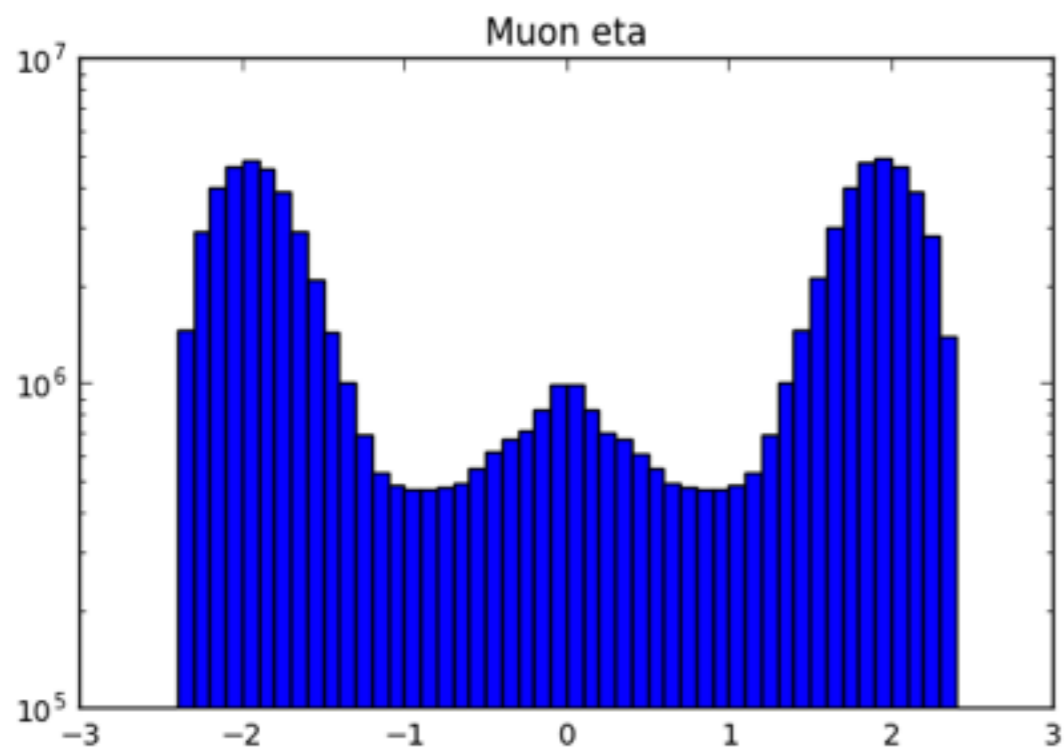
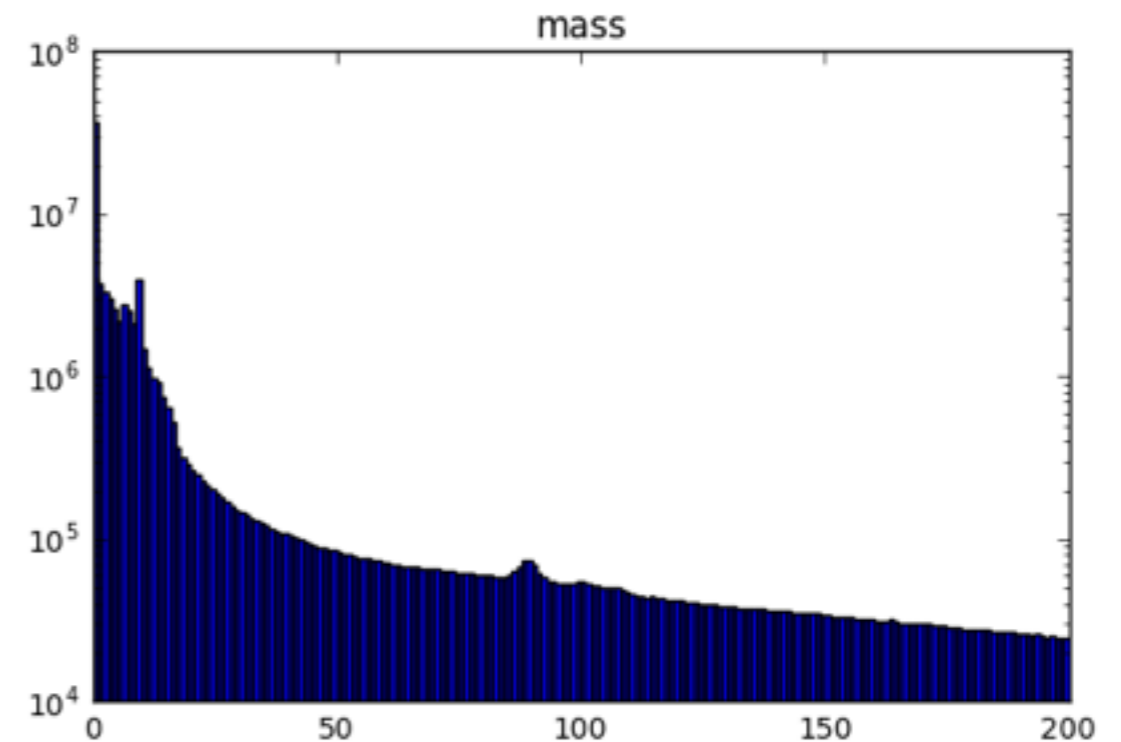
# Other Monitorables





# Special Examples

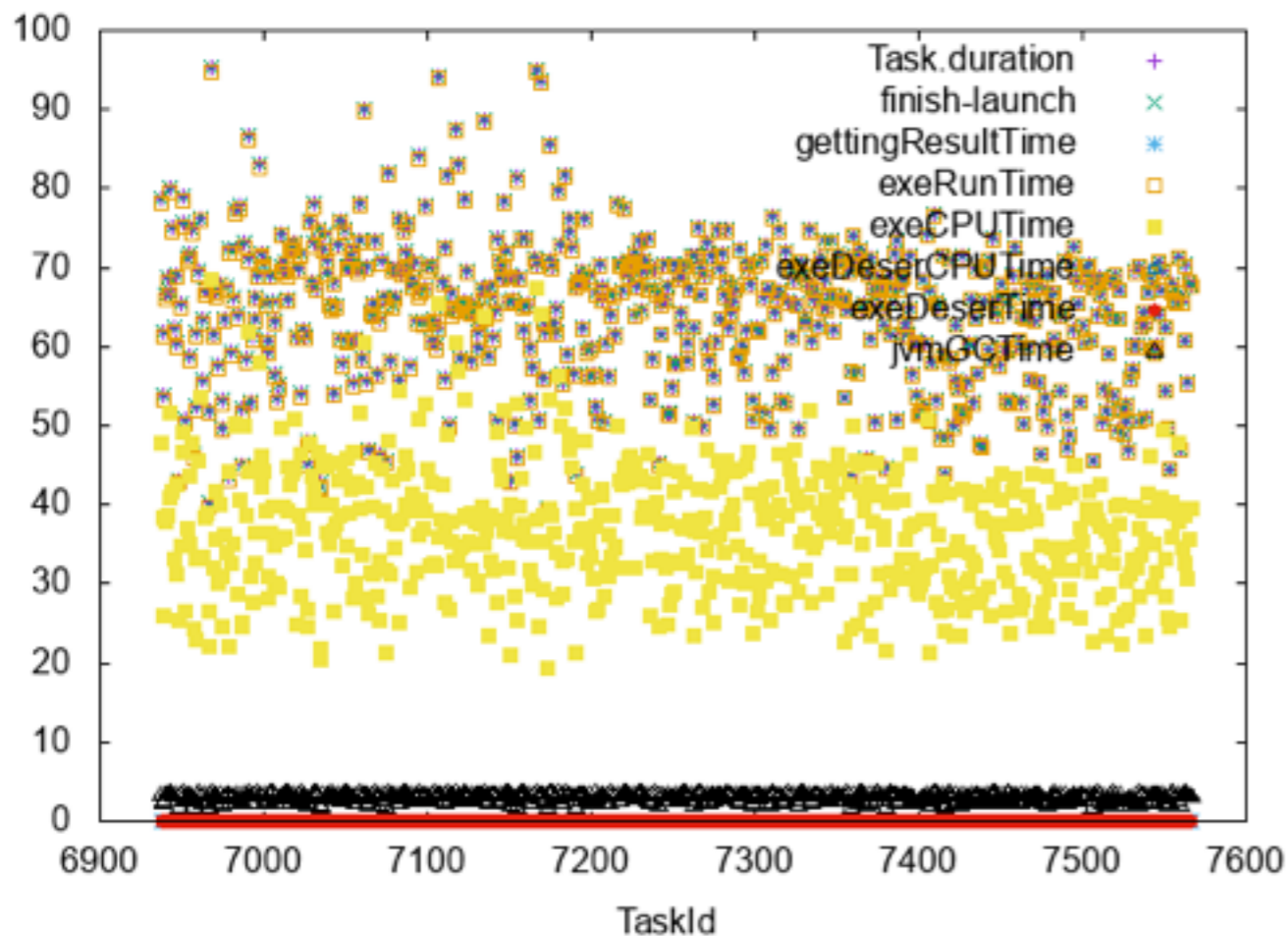
- Getting the to the dimuon mass + some cuts/filtering
- <https://gist.github.com/vkristenko/3bdd99716a81f2e65e1ef9bd419cb10e>
- Employ spark-root + histogrammar + (ROOT/matplotlib)



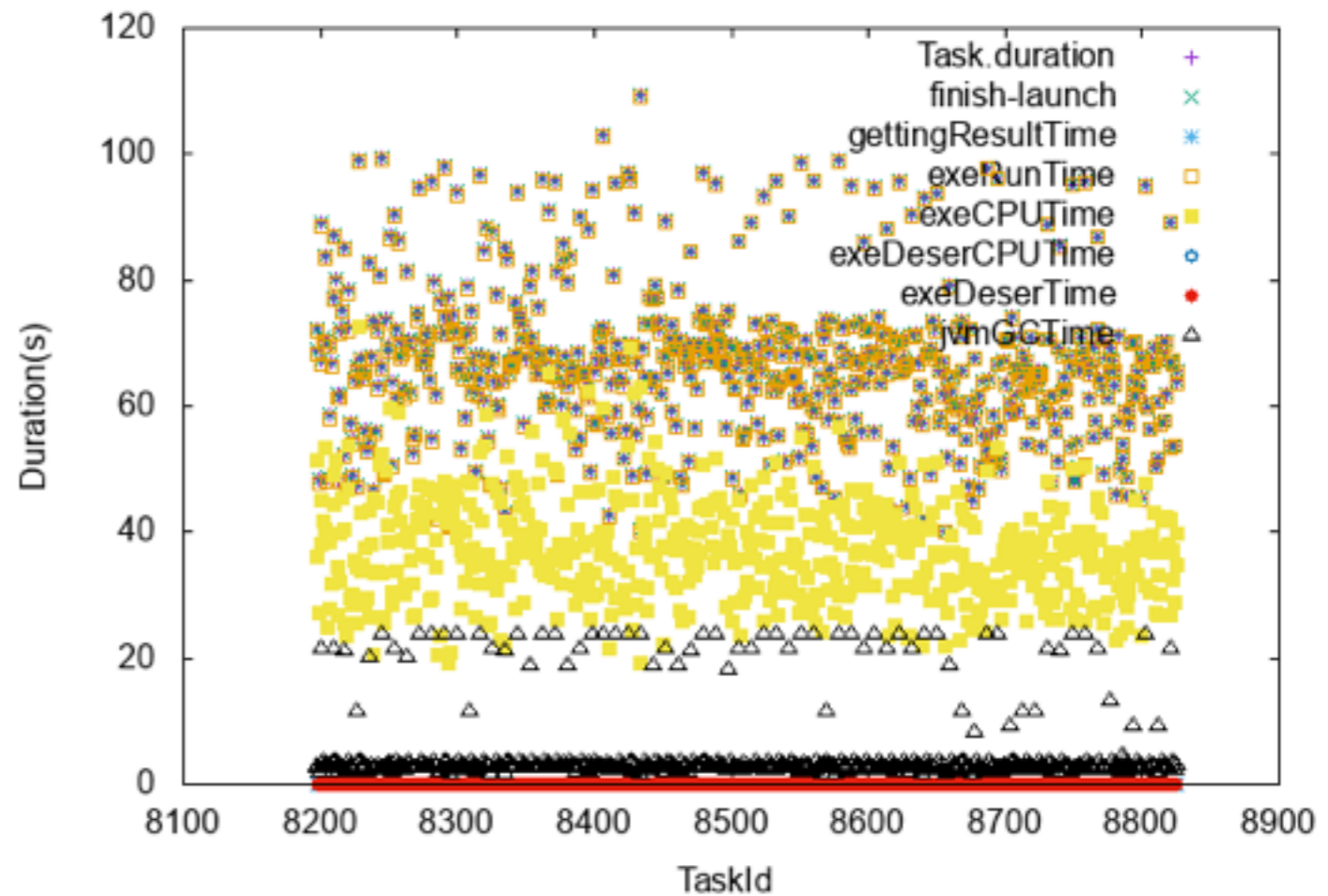
# Duration vs Task Id

flatMap on just Muons,  
and aggregate with  
Histogram mar

B6.Q0: Time vs TaskId(9execs, 70threads)



B6.Q1: Time vs TaskId(9execs, 70threads)



filter (nMuons>2),  
build DiMuons,  
flatMap on DiMuons  
aggregate with  
Histogram mar

# Summary

- These are/is very preliminary results/report - **main idea is to learn/establish the ability to monitor what's going**
- Additional things we are looking at:
  - Business of each executor
  - Number of active tasks vs time