

61A Lecture 34

Monday, December 2

Unix

Announcements

- Recursive art contest entries due Monday 12/2 @ 11:59pm
- Guerrilla section about logic programming on Monday 12/2 1pm-3:30pm in 273 Soda
- Homework 11 due Thursday 12/5 @ 11:59pm
- No video of lecture on Friday 12/6
 - Come to class and take the final survey
 - There will be a screencast of live lecture (as always)
 - Screencasts: http://www.youtube.com/view_play_list?p=-XXv-cvA_iCTEwJhyDVdylMCiimv6Tup

Systems

Systems research enables the development of applications by defining and implementing abstractions:

- **Operating systems** provide a stable, consistent interface to unreliable, inconsistent hardware.
- **Networks** provide a simple, robust data transfer interface to constantly evolving communications infrastructure.
- **Databases** provide a declarative interface to software that stores and retrieves information efficiently.
- **Distributed systems** provide a unified interface to a cluster of multiple machines.

A unifying property of effective systems:

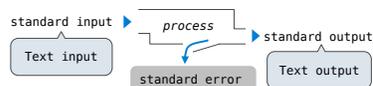
Hide *complexity*, but retain *flexibility*

The Unix Operating System

Essential features of the Unix operating system (and variants):

- **Portability:** The same operating system on different hardware.
- **Multi-Tasking:** Many processes run concurrently on a machine.
- **Plain Text:** Data is stored and shared in text format.
- **Modularity:** Small tools are composed flexibly via pipes.

"We should have some ways of coupling programs like [a] garden hose – screw in another segment when it becomes necessary to massage data in another way," Doug McIlroy in 1964.



The **standard streams** in a Unix-like operating system are similar to Python iterators.

(Demo)

Python Programs in a Unix Environment

The built-in `input` function reads a line from *standard input*.

The built-in `print` function writes a line to *standard output*.

(Demo)

The values `sys.stdin` and `sys.stdout` also provide access to the Unix *standard streams* as files.

A Python file is an interface that supports iteration, read, and write methods.

Using these "files" takes advantage of the operating system *standard stream* abstraction.

(Demo)

`ls -lsy | cat -f 1 -d '*' | grep hw | cat -c 3- | sort -n`

MapReduce

Big Data Processing

- MapReduce is a *framework* for batch processing of Big Data.
- Framework:** A system used by programmers to build applications.
- Batch processing:** All the data is available at the outset, and results aren't used until processing completes.
- Big Data:** Used to describe data sets so large that they can reveal new facts about the world, usually from statistical analysis.

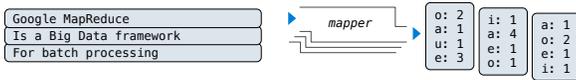
The MapReduce idea:

- Data sets are too big to be analyzed by one machine.
- Using multiple machines has the same complications, regardless of the application.
- Pure functions enable an abstraction barrier between data processing logic and coordinating a distributed application.

(Demo)

MapReduce Evaluation Model

- Map phase:** Apply a *mapper* function to inputs, emitting *intermediate key-value pairs*.
- The *mapper* takes an iterator over inputs, such as text lines.
- The *mapper* yields zero or more *key-value pairs* per input.

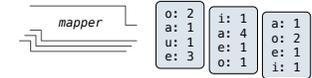


Reduce phase: For each *intermediate key*, apply a *reducer* function to accumulate all values associated with that key.

- The *reducer* takes an iterator over *key-value pairs*.
- All pairs with a given key are consecutive.
- The *reducer* yields 0 or more values, each associated with that *intermediate key*.

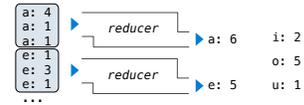
MapReduce Evaluation Model

Google MapReduce
Is a Big Data framework
For batch processing



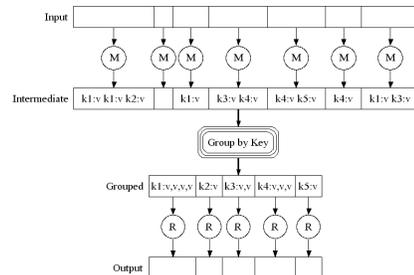
Reduce phase: For each *intermediate key*, apply a *reducer* function to accumulate all values associated with that key.

- The *reducer* takes an iterator over *key-value pairs*.
- All pairs with a given key are consecutive.
- The *reducer* yields 0 or more values, each associated with that *intermediate key*.

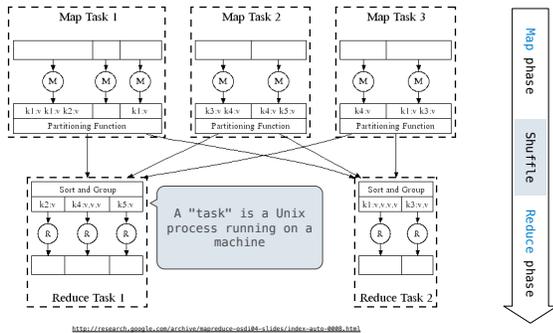


MapReduce Execution Model

Execution Model



Parallel Execution Implementation



MapReduce Assumptions

Constraints on the *mapper* and *reducer*:

- The *mapper* must be equivalent to applying a deterministic pure function to each input independently.
- The *reducer* must be equivalent to applying a deterministic pure function to the sequence of values for each key.

Benefits of functional programming:

- When a program contains only pure functions, call expressions can be evaluated in any order, lazily, and in parallel.
- Referential transparency*: a call expression can be replaced by its value (or *vis versa*) without changing the program.

In MapReduce, these functional programming ideas allow:

- Consistent results, however computation is partitioned.
- Re-computation and caching of results, as needed.



MapReduce Applications

Python Example of a MapReduce Application

- The *mapper* and *reducer* are both self-contained Python programs.
- Read from *standard input* and write to *standard output*!

Mapper

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import sys
from mr import emit
def emit_vowels(line):
    for vowel in 'aeiou':
        count = line.count(vowel)
        if count > 0:
            emit(vowel, count)
for line in sys.stdin:
    emit_vowels(line)
```

Tell Unix: This is Python 3 code

The emit function outputs a key and value as a line of text to standard output

Mapper inputs are lines of text provided to standard input

Python Example of a MapReduce Application

- The *mapper* and *reducer* are both self-contained Python programs.
- Read from *standard input* and write to *standard output*!

Reducer

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import sys
from mr import emit, values_by_key
for key, value_iterator in values_by_key(sys.stdin):
    emit(key, sum(value_iterator))
```

Takes and returns iterators

Input: lines of text representing key-value pairs, grouped by key
Output: Iterator over (key, value_iterator) pairs that give all values for each key

MapReduce Benefits

What Does the MapReduce Framework Provide

Fault tolerance: A machine or hard drive might crash.

-The MapReduce framework automatically re-runs failed tasks.

Speed: Some machine might be slow because it's overloaded.

-The framework can run multiple copies of a task and keep the result of the one that finishes first.

Network locality: Data transfer is expensive.

-The framework tries to schedule map tasks on the machines that hold the data to be processed.

Monitoring: Will my job finish before dinner?!?

-The framework provides a web-based interface describing jobs.

(Demo)
