

Winning a 60 Second Dash with a Yellow Elephant **Arun C Murthy** Owen O'Malley {oom,acm}@yahoo-inc.com





Existential Angst: Who Am I?

- Yahoo! Engineer on Hadoop Map/Reduce
 - Design, review, and implement features in Hadoop
 - Working on Hadoop full time since April 2006
- Hadoop Core Committer and Member of the Hadoop Project Management Committee`







Jim Gray's Sort Benchmark

- Started by Jim Gray at Microsoft in 1998
- Currently managed by 3 of the previous winners
- Sorting different numbers of 100 byte records
 - 10 byte key
 - 90 byte value
- Multiple variants:
 - Minute Sort: sort must finish < 60.0 secs
 - Terabyte Sort: 10^12 bytes, won in 2008, deprecated
 - Gray Sort: ≥ 10^14 bytes and ≥ 1 hour







Rules of the Benchmark

Rules

- Must use official data set, defined by their program
- The input must not start in the file cache
- The input and output must not be compressed
- The output must not overwrite the input
- The 128 bit sum of the crc32's of each key/value pair must match between input and output
- The output must be totally ordered.
- Output must be synced to disk.
- Sampling, starting and distributing the application count toward the run time.







Hadoop Implementation

Four Map/Reduce Programs:

- TeraGen Generate the dataset. Includes the number of 100 byte records to generate.
- TeraSort Sort the input data. This is the benchmark.
- TeraSum Sum (128 bits) the crc32 of each key/value
- TeraValidate Check the sort order of the output
 - Each reduce's output file is totally sorted.
 - The last key in reduce N is less than the first key of reduce N+1
 - Also calculates the 128 bit sum of the crc32 of each key/value







Hammer Cluster Specifications

Hammer was brand new and now is in production

- 3879 nodes (in theory, but in practice 3400-3700)
- 2 quad-core Xeons @ 2.5 Ghz / node
- 4 SATA disks / node
- 8 GB ram / node (upgraded to 16 GB)
- 1 gb ethernet / node
- 40 nodes / rack
- 8 gb ethernet uplink / rack
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server Release 5.1 (kernel 2.6.18)
- Sun Java JDK (1.6.0_05-b13 and 1.6.0_13-b03) (32 and 64 bit)







Bytes	Nodes	Maps	Reduces	Repl	Time
5*10^11	1,406	8,000	2,600	1	59 sec
10^12	1,460	8,000	2,700	1	62 sec
10^14	3,452	60,000	7,200	2	98 min
10^15	3,658	80,000	20,000	2	975 min

- Small runs used a subset of nodes
 - Higher cross-section bandwidth (500 MBPS)
 - Lower overhead for TaskTracker reporting
- Large runs need replication 2 to survive failures.
- 100 TB and 1PB sort rates are 1.03 TB/min.







Throughput versus Latency

- Speed means different things
- Freight trains move a lot of cargo, but start slowly
- Sports cars move little cargo, but start very fast.
- Hadoop was designed to maximize throughput, not minimize latency.
- Minute sort was a challenge!











Changes to Hadoop

Re-implemented the shuffle

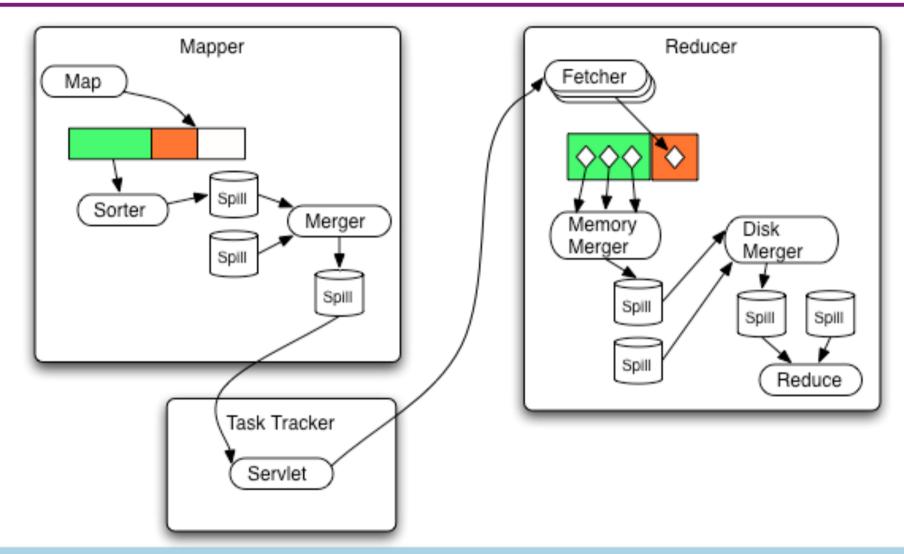
- Refactored code to be more maintainable. (Required so that we could work on it together without stepping on toes!)
- Fetch multiple map outputs in the same request.
- Allow configuration of timeouts on shuffle connections. We saw some connections hang until the timeout.
- Set TCP_NODELAY and more frequent pings between Task and TaskTracker.
- Used LZO compression on the map outputs.
- Made the heap size of maps and reduces configurable separately.







Shuffle Dataflow









Changes to Hadoop (cont)

- Found and worked around JVM bug that caused data corruption in shuffle. (Fixed in latest JVM!)
 - Took most of a week to track down cause of dropped records
- Made the heartbeat interval configurable for lower latency.
- Made the Job setup and cleanup tasks optional.
- Made the logging level for tasks configurable.
- Implemented memory to memory merge in shuffle.
- All of the changes have Jiras and will be rolled into Hadoop trunk.







Changes to Benchmark Code

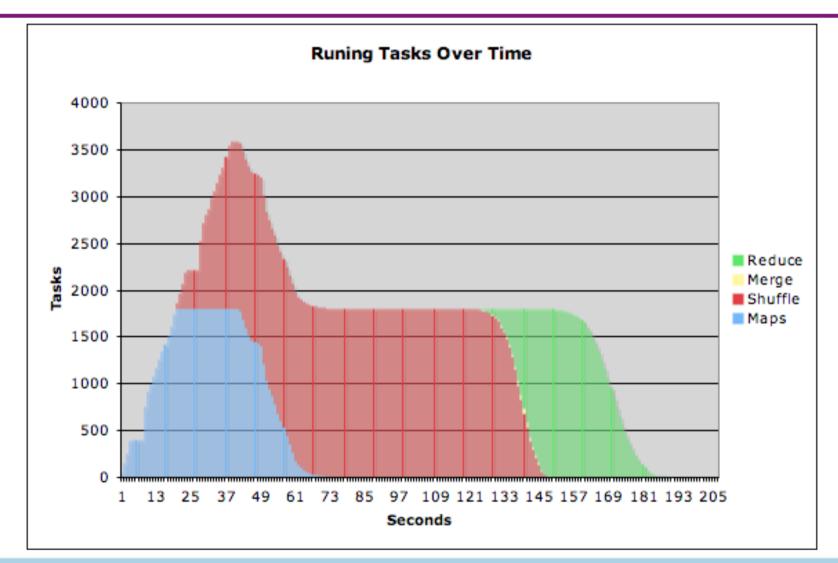
- Updated tools to reflect new rules in 2009.
 - Data files now binary instead of text
 - Random number generator 128 bit, so no overflow after 4 billion rows.
 - Added TeraSum to calculate checksum
- Made the input sampling code multi-threaded.
 - Each thread reads one range of the input
- Made a global scheduler for the map Tasks.
 - Assign each map to a node
 - For each node (starting with node with fewest maps)
 - Choose blocks with fewest nodes
 - Remove node from blocks not chosen







2008 Terabyte Sort Task Timeline

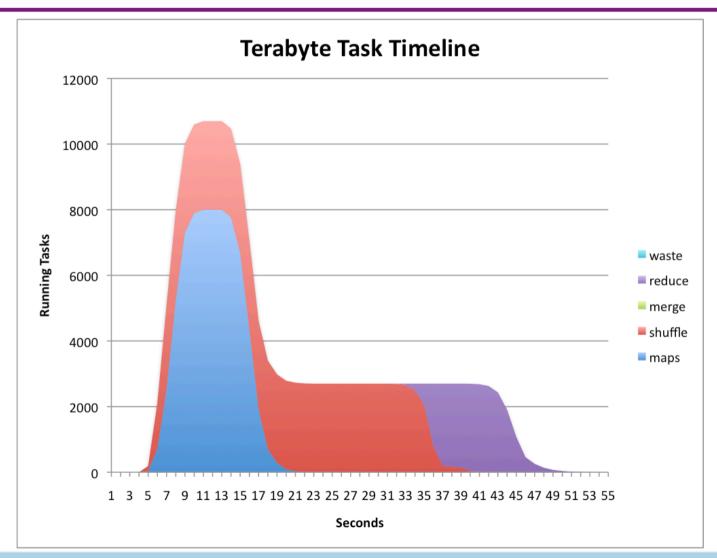








2009 Terabyte Sort Task Timeline









Speed Ups from 2008

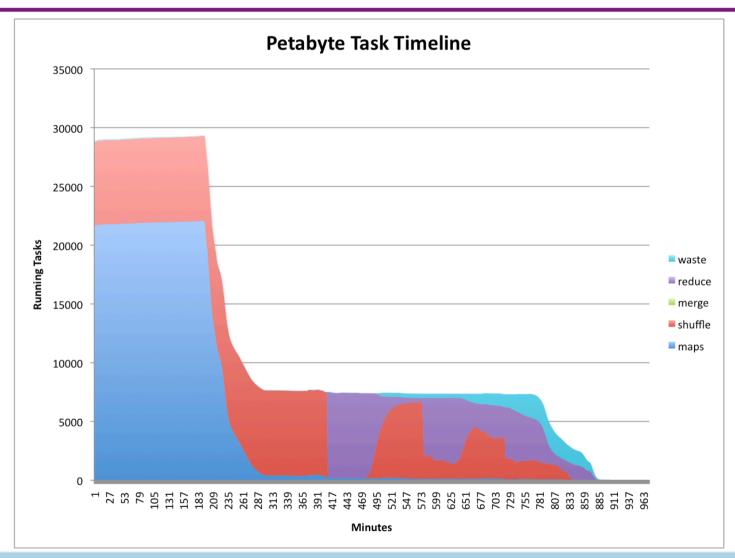
- Ran with 50% more nodes
- Ran with 2.5x cross-section bandwidth
- Faster task launching.
 - 2008 timeline is from first task launch, 2009 from job submission
 - In 2008, reduces didn't finish launching until 40 sec
- Compression of transient data
 - LZO got 2x on the dataset
 - Last year's shuffle couldn't use compression on large in memory shuffle.
- Other framework improvements







Petabyte Sort Task Timeline









Notes on Petabyte Sort

- 80,000 maps and 20,000 reduces
- Each node ran 2 maps and 2 reduces at a time
- So 11 waves of maps and 3 waves of reduces
- Tail of maps was 100 minutes
- Tail of reduces was 80 minutes
 - Caused by one slow node!
- Used speculative execution, but it must do better.
- The "waste" tasks at the end are mostly speculative execution.







Future Improvements

Better Speculative Execution

- Launches duplicate tasks when the original is being slow.
- Current heuristic helps, but is not good enough.
- HADOOP-2141
- Progress reporting isn't smooth enough
 - Map progress tracks input consumption, doesn't include sort
 - Reduce progress miscounted when compression used.
- Better handling of shuffle failures
- Better handling of task failures
- Automatic detection of bad and slow nodes







Yahoo Hadoop blog:

http://developer.yahoo.net/blogs/hadoop/2009/05/
hadoop sorts a petabyte in 162.html

Slashdot:

http://tech.slashdot.org/story/09/05/16/1316242/Open Source-Solution-Breaks-World-Sorting-Records?art_pos=1

Cnet:

- http://news.cnet.com/8301-13846 3-10242392-62.html

Sort benchmark:

http://sortbenchmark.org/



