

# Automatically Leveraging MapReduce Frameworks for Data-Intensive Applications

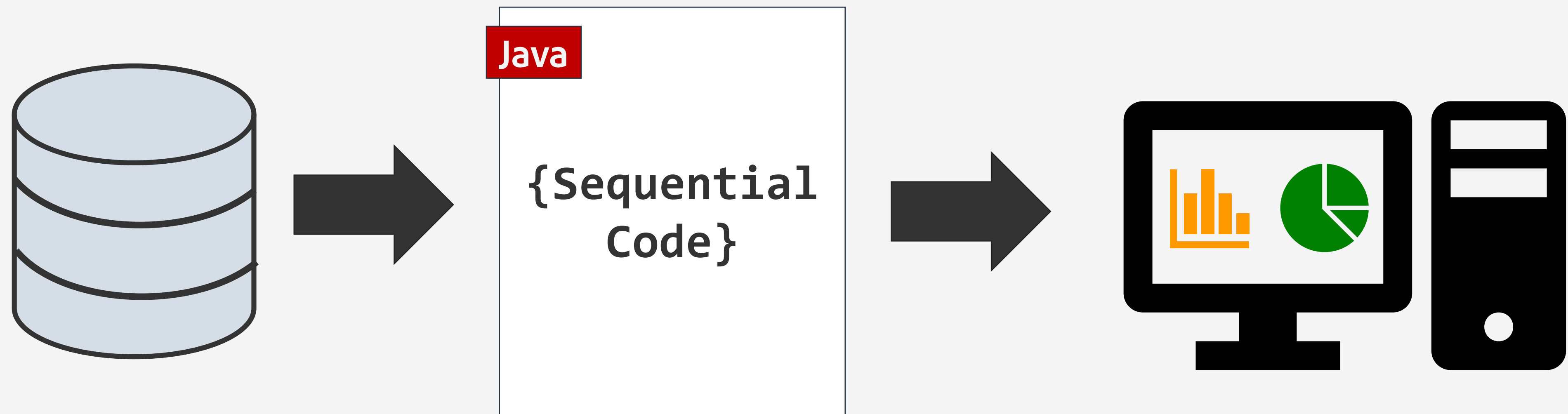
Maaz Bin Safeer Ahmad  
(University of Washington)

Alvin Cheung  
(University of Washington)

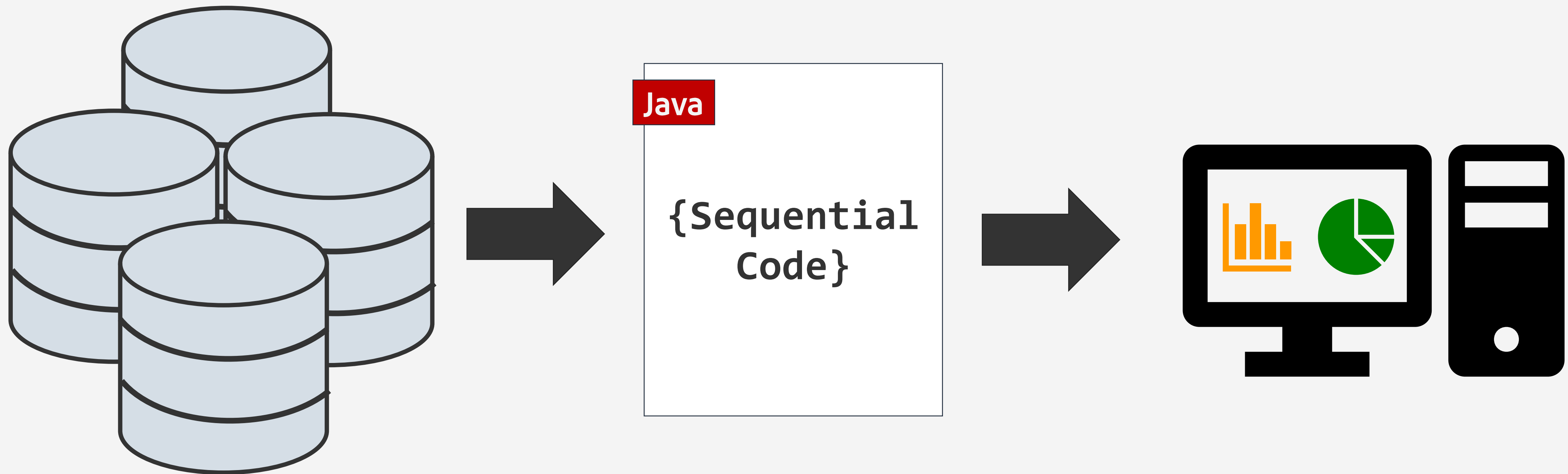


# Why translate sequential code to MapReduce?

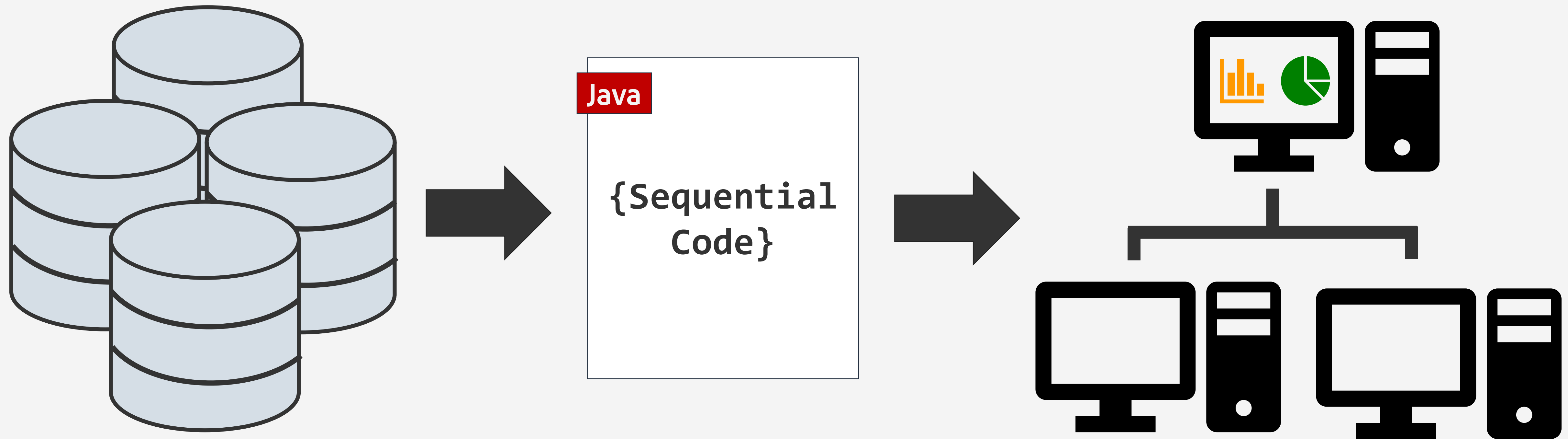
# Optimizing Existing Applications



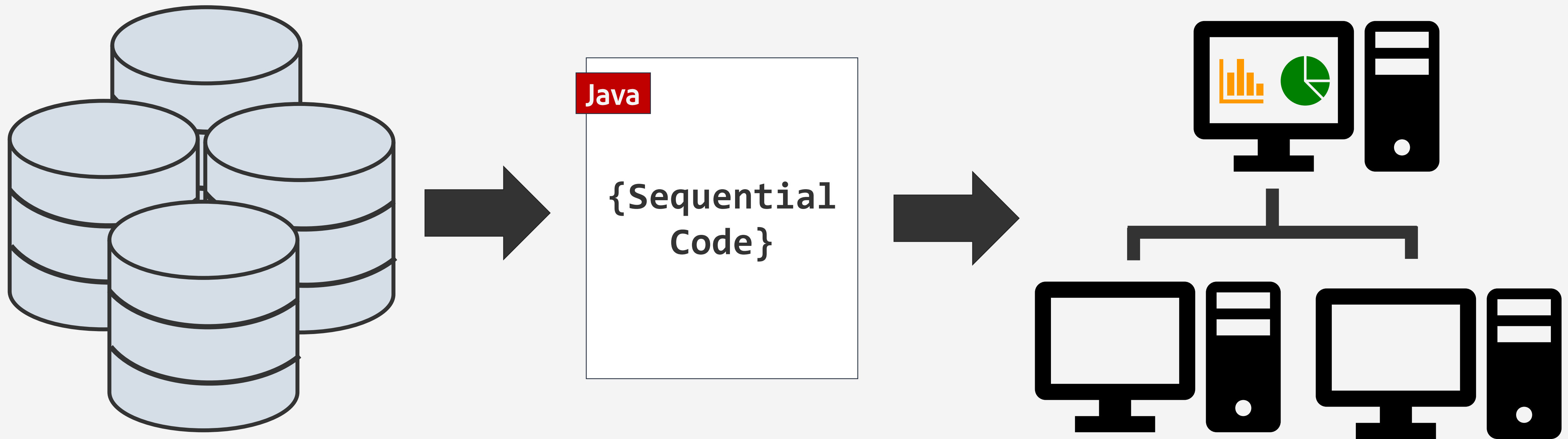
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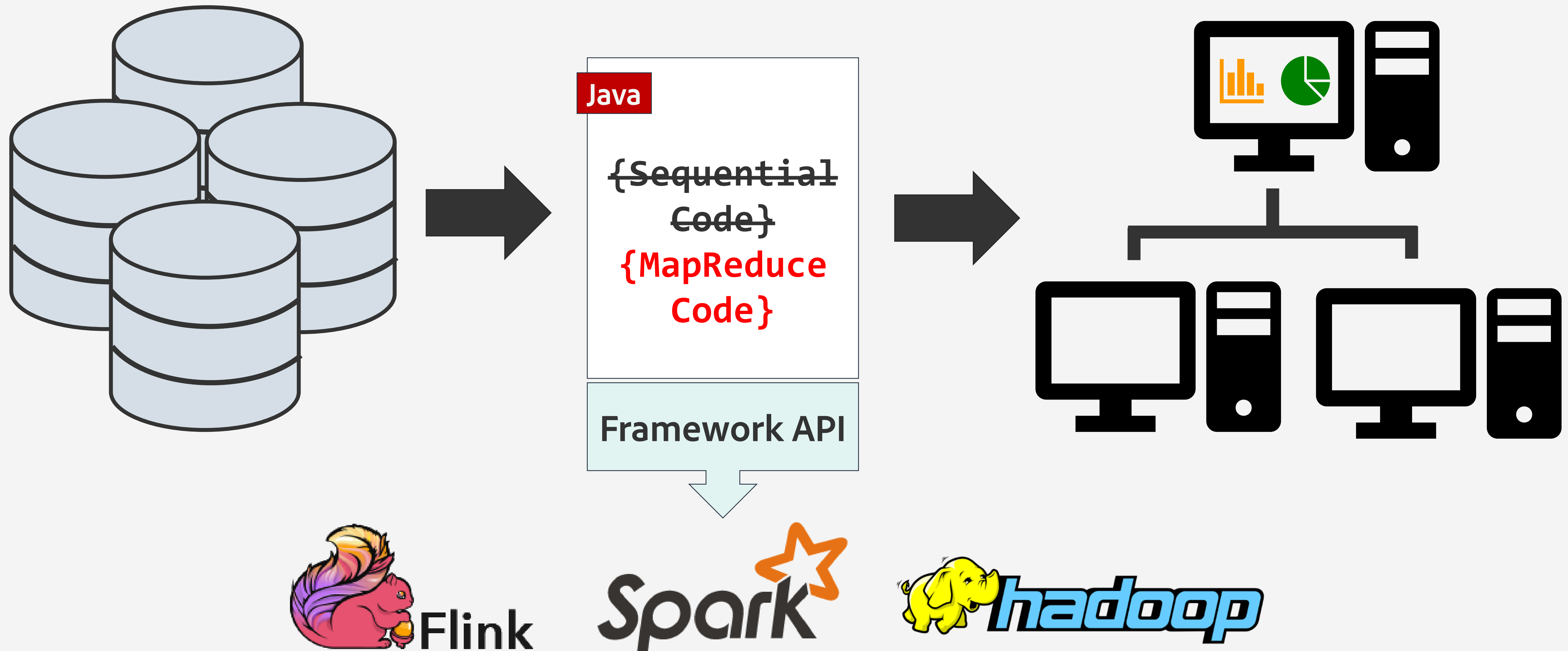
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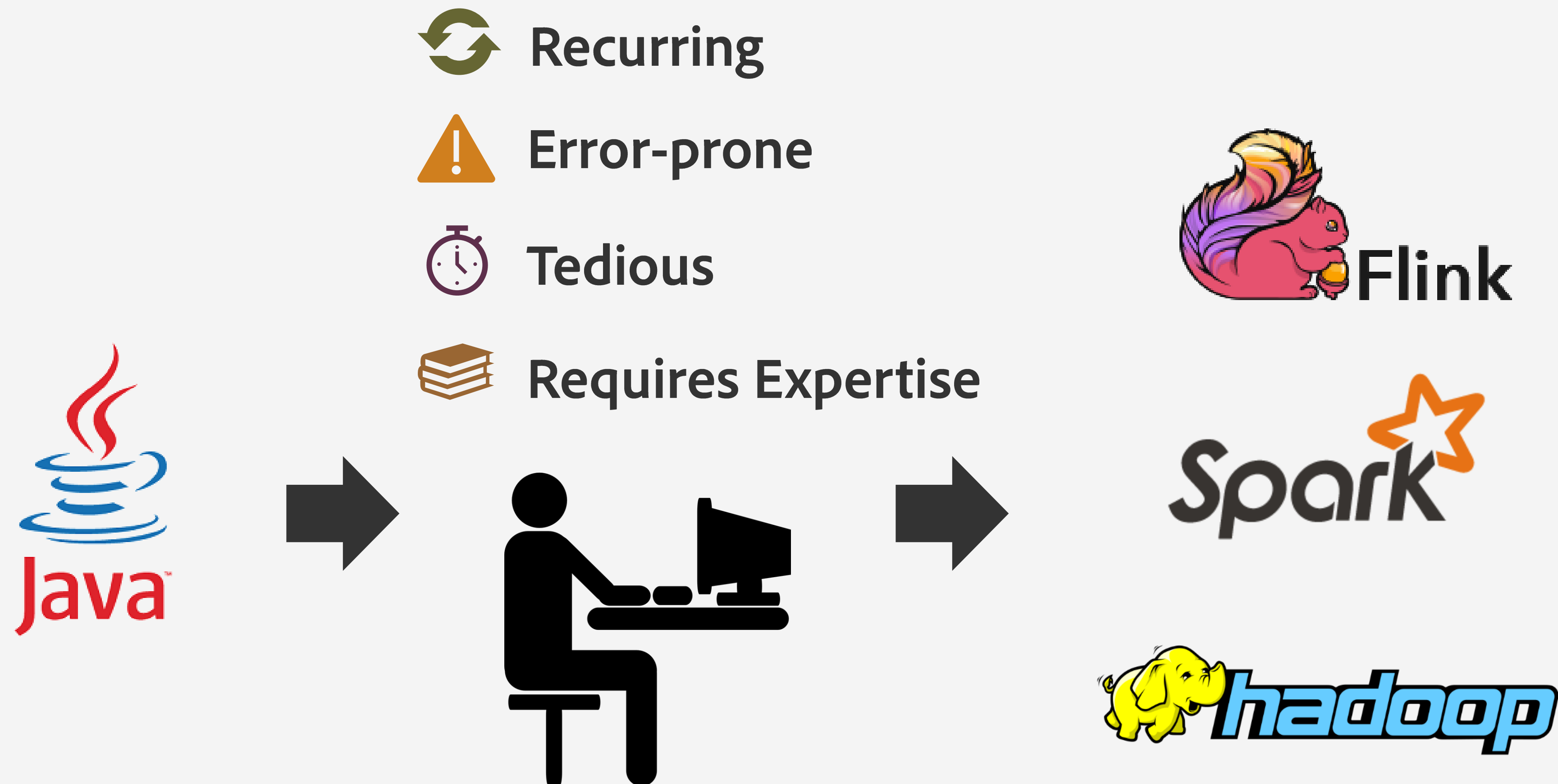
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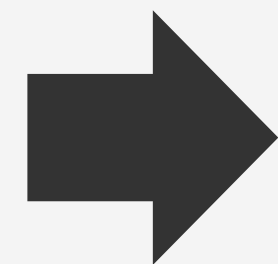


# Option 1: Manual Re-write

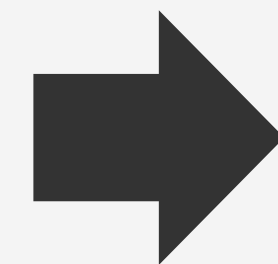




# Option 2: Build a Compiler



Compiler



**Why is the sequential to MapReduce  
re-write difficult to automate?**

# Syntax Directed Translation

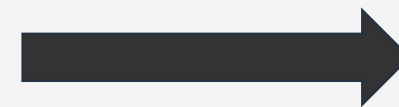
- Traditionally compilers use pattern-matching rules to do code transformations.

```
for (int i=0; i < $in.size(); ++i)
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    if ($in.get(i) > $c)
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```
$out.union($in.filter(e -> e > $c));
```

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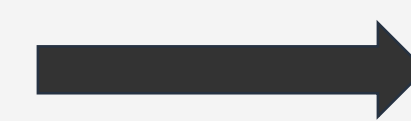
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    HashMap<String,Double> contrib = new HashMap<>();
    for (Map.Entry<String,Double> r : ranks.entrySet()) {
        List<String> urls = grouped_links.get(r.getKey());
        if(urls != null) {
            int size = urls.size();
            urls.forEach(dst -> {
                if (!contrib.containsKey(dst))
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??

# A Synthesis Based Approach



```
int sum = 0;
for (Integer val : data) {
    sum += val * val;
}
```

Re-write rules



```
int sum = 0;
sum = data.map(val -> val*val)
            .reduce((v1,v2) -> v1+v2);
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# A Synthesis Based Approach

$$\lambda_m(v) \rightarrow v * v$$
$$\lambda_r(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v_1 + v_2$$
$$sum = reduce(map(data, \lambda_m), \lambda_r);$$


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Codegen





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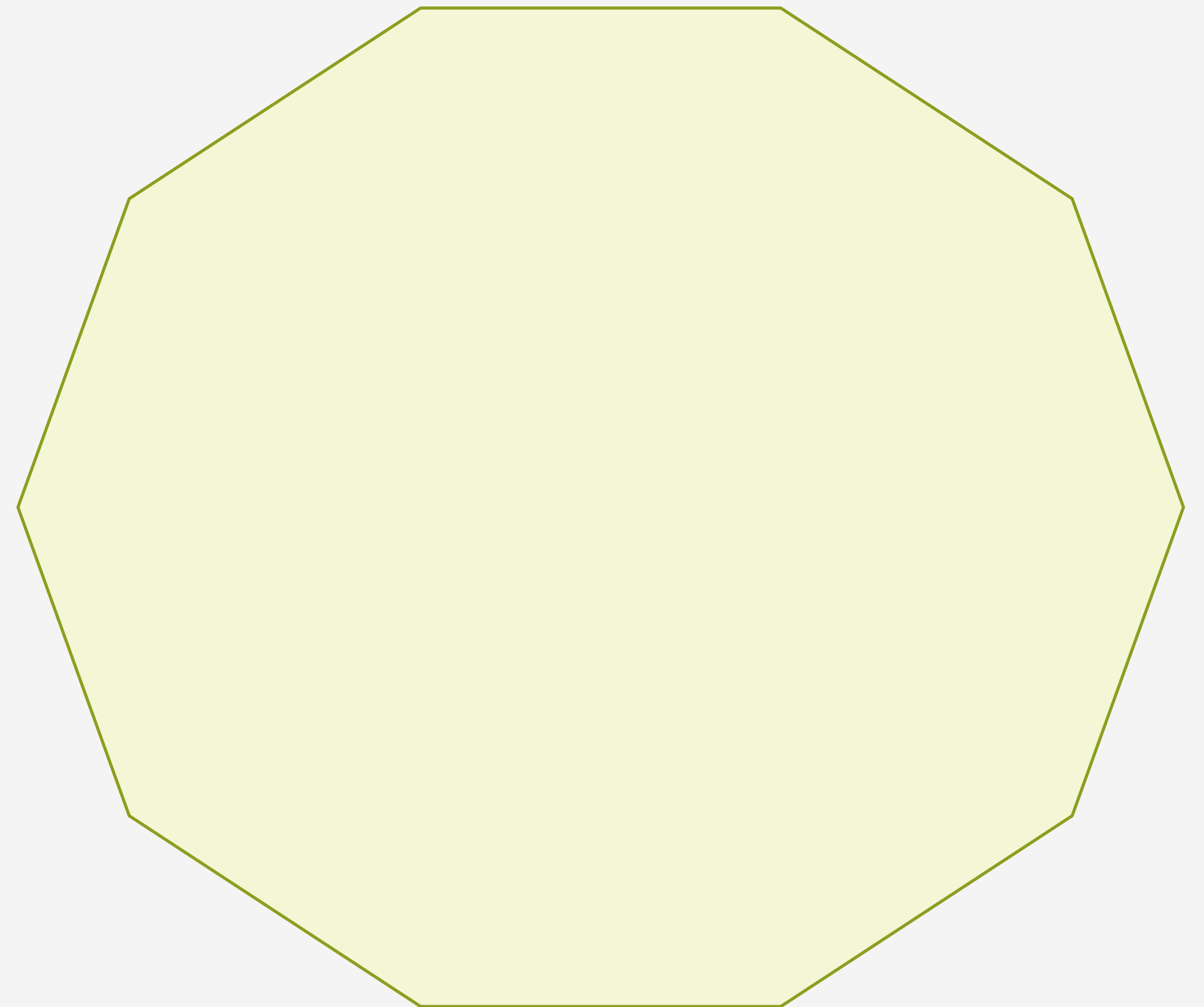
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# Program Synthesis

Space of programs constructed using  
*map* and *reduce* operators

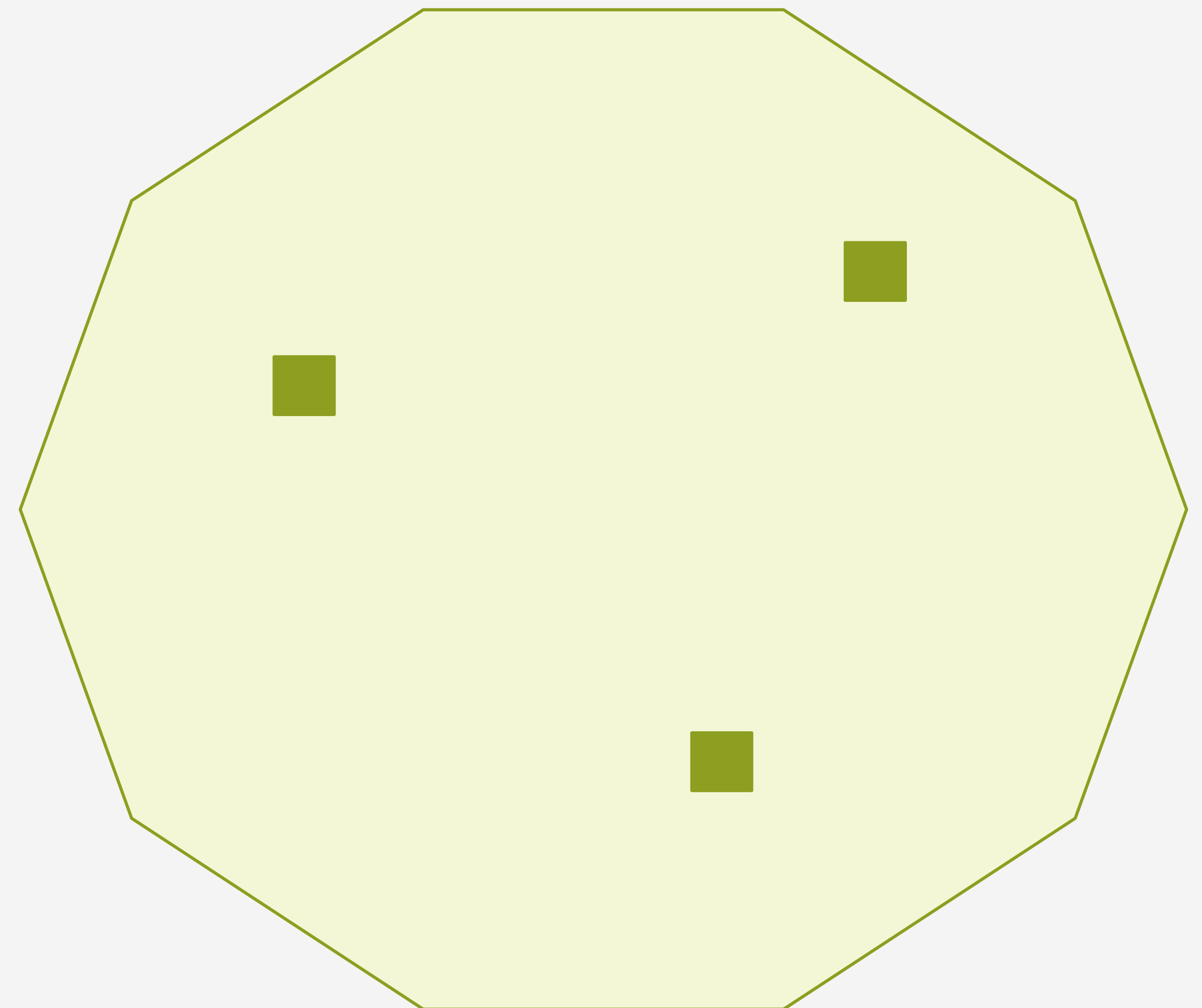
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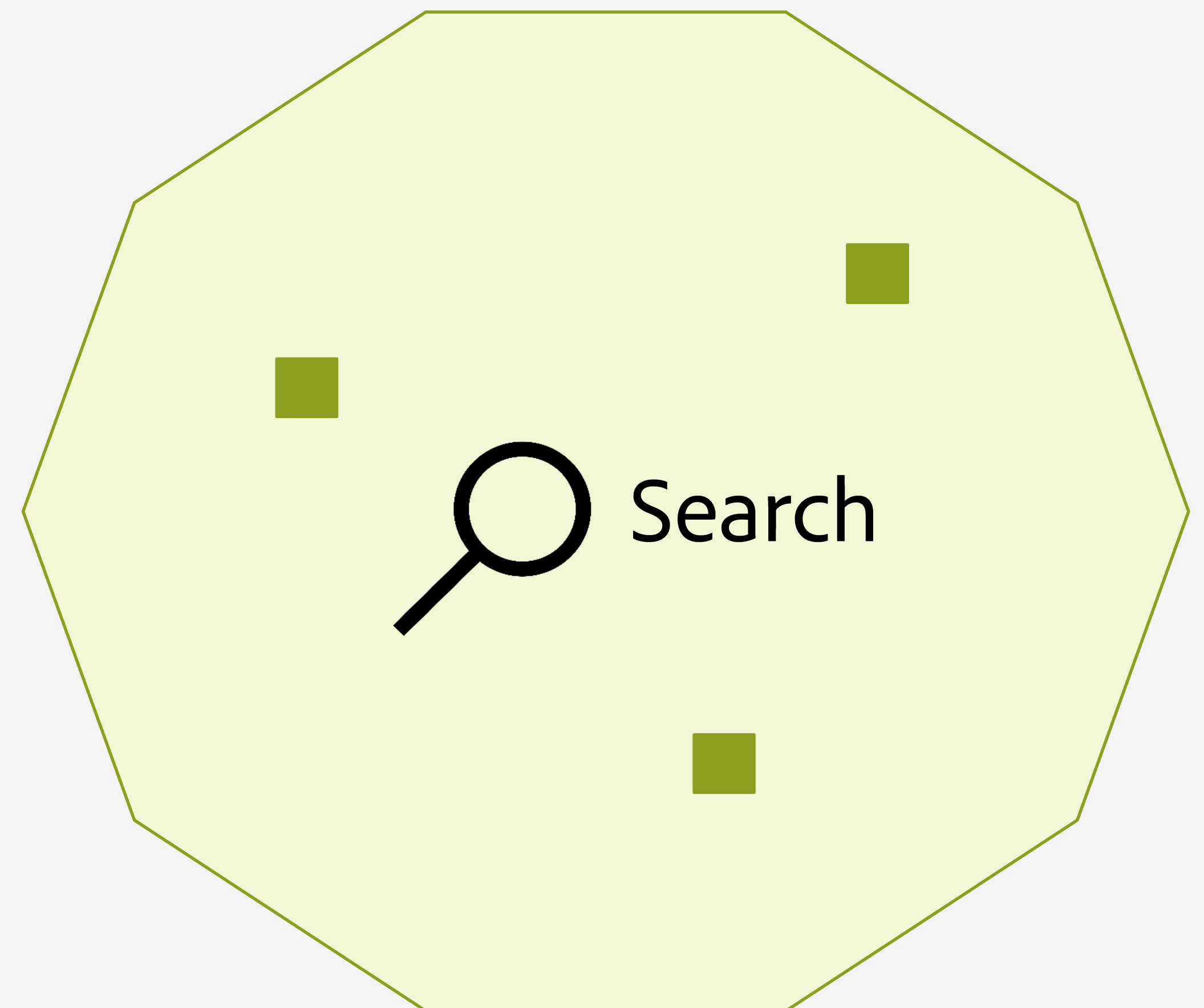
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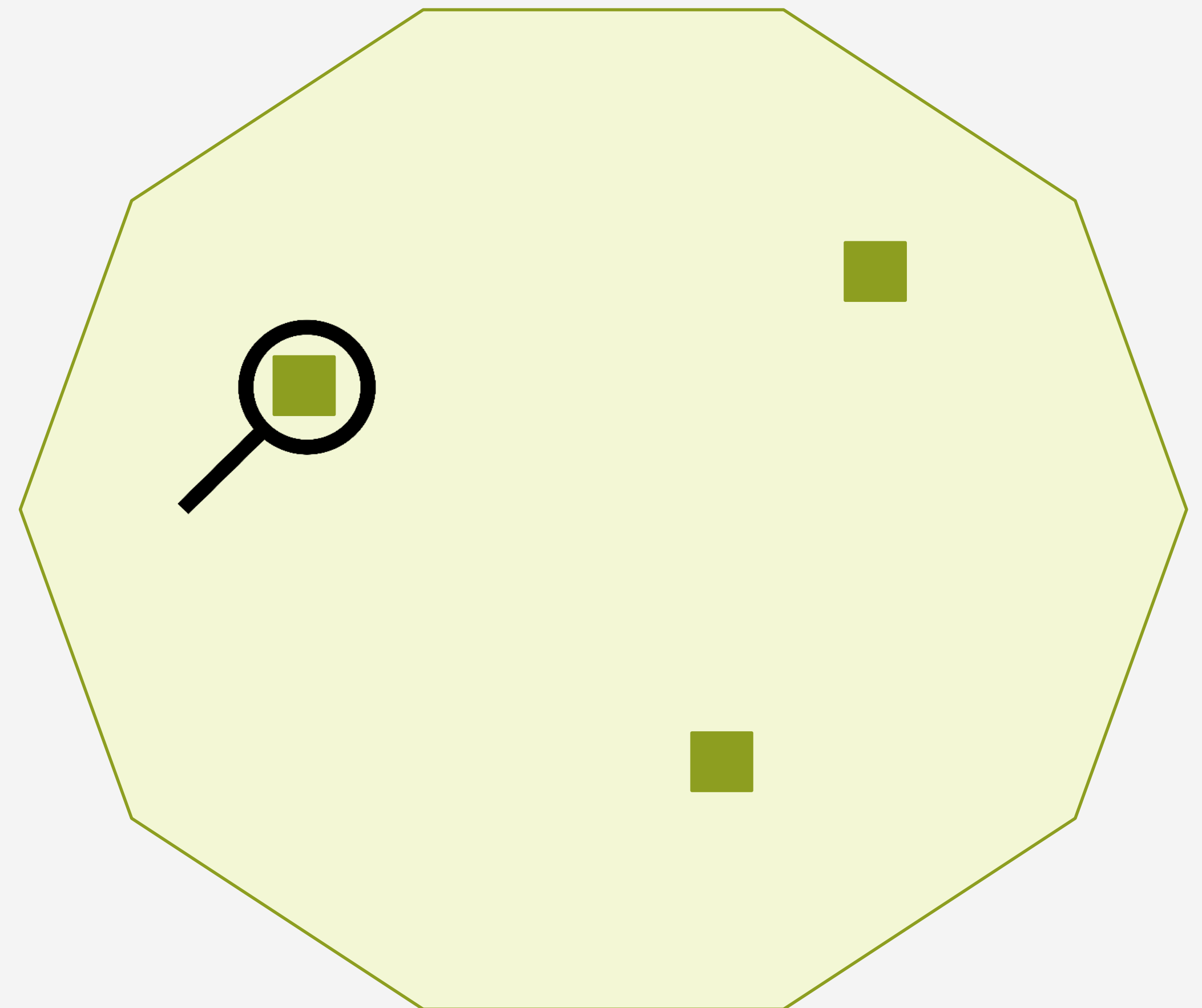


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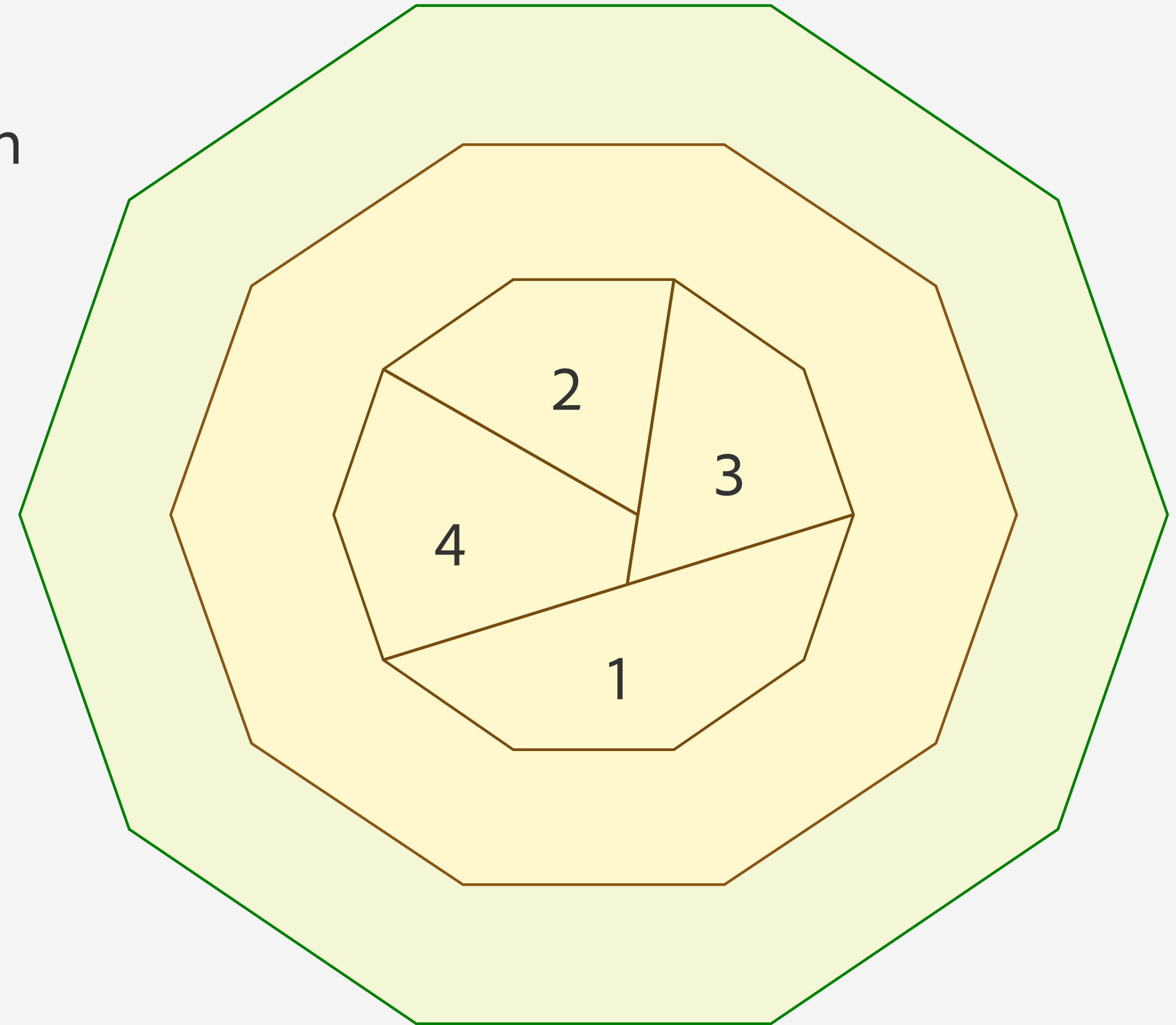
≡





# Making Search Manageable

- Design a concise API to express specification
- Use program analysis to specialize search
  - Ex: Only use specific operators
- Use incremental search
- Cost-based pruning







# Introducing Casper

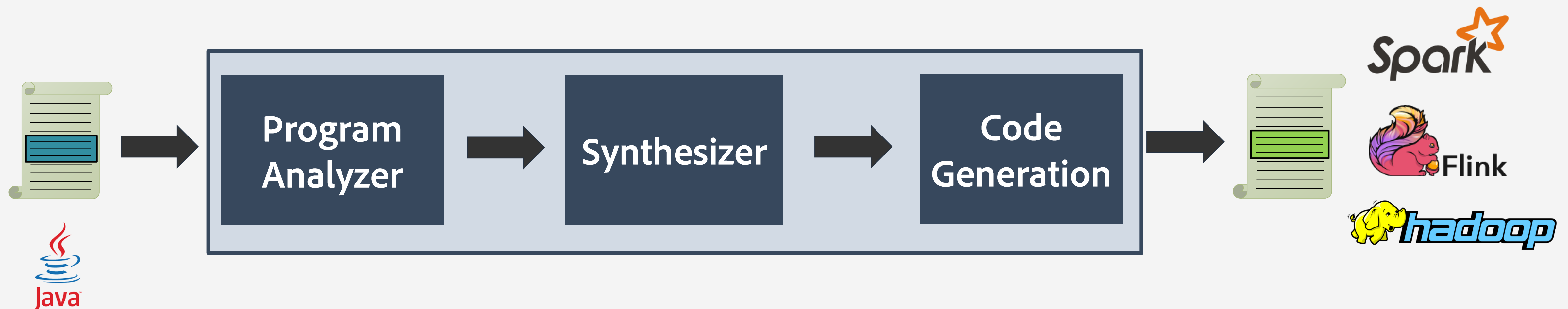
A compiler that automatically re-targets sequential Java applications to MapReduce frameworks.

## Input

Un-annotated sequential Java application source code.

## Output

An optimized version of the application that uses either Spark, Flink or Hadoop.



# System Evaluation: Benchmarks

We used to optimize **55 benchmarks** collected from various sources.

Category	Description
Phoenix	Classical MapReduce problems
Fiji	Four open-sourced plugins implementing image processing algorithms
Bigλ	Big-Data analytics kernels
Ariths	Mathematical functions such as <i>sum, count, delta etc.</i>
Stats	Statistical functions such as <i>mean, variance, standard error etc.</i>
TPC-H	Java implementations for q1, q6, q15 and q17
Iterative	Page-rank and Logistic Regression based classification

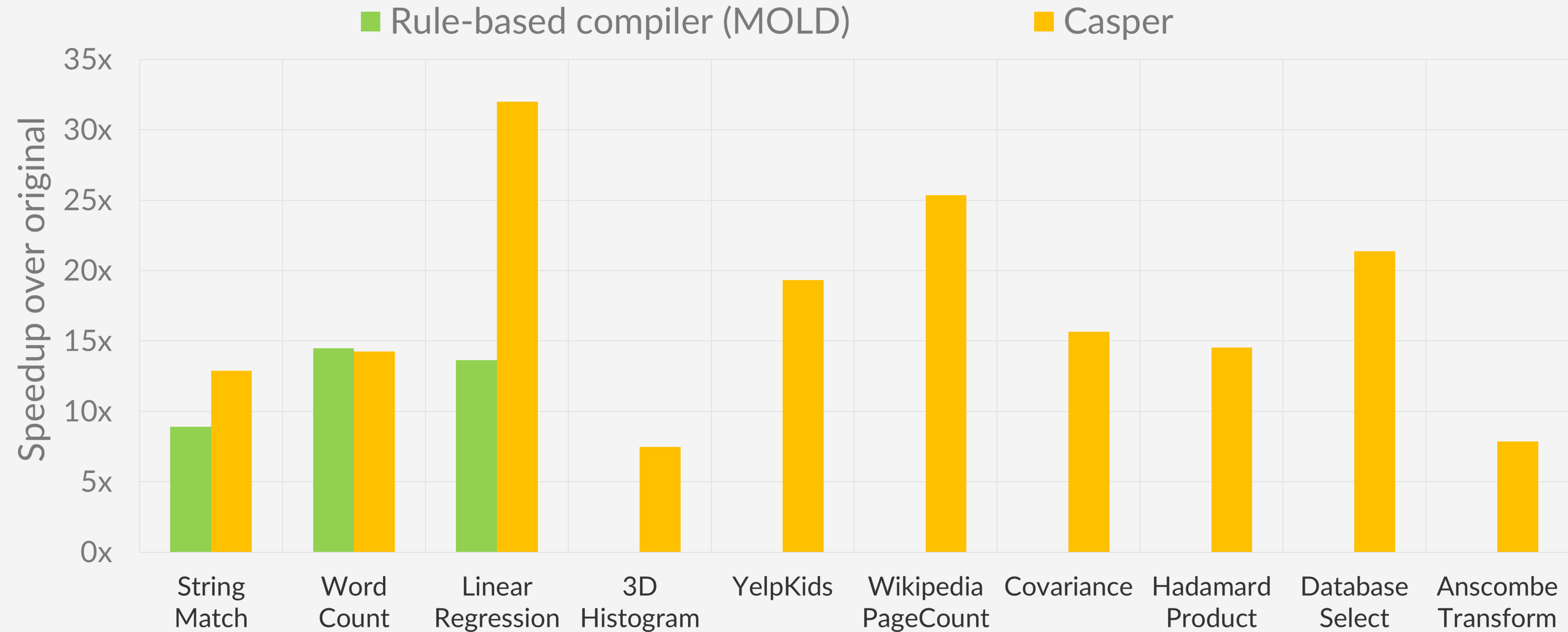
# Feasibility Analysis

Casper successfully translated **82** of the **101** identified code fragments across all benchmarks.

## Causes of failures

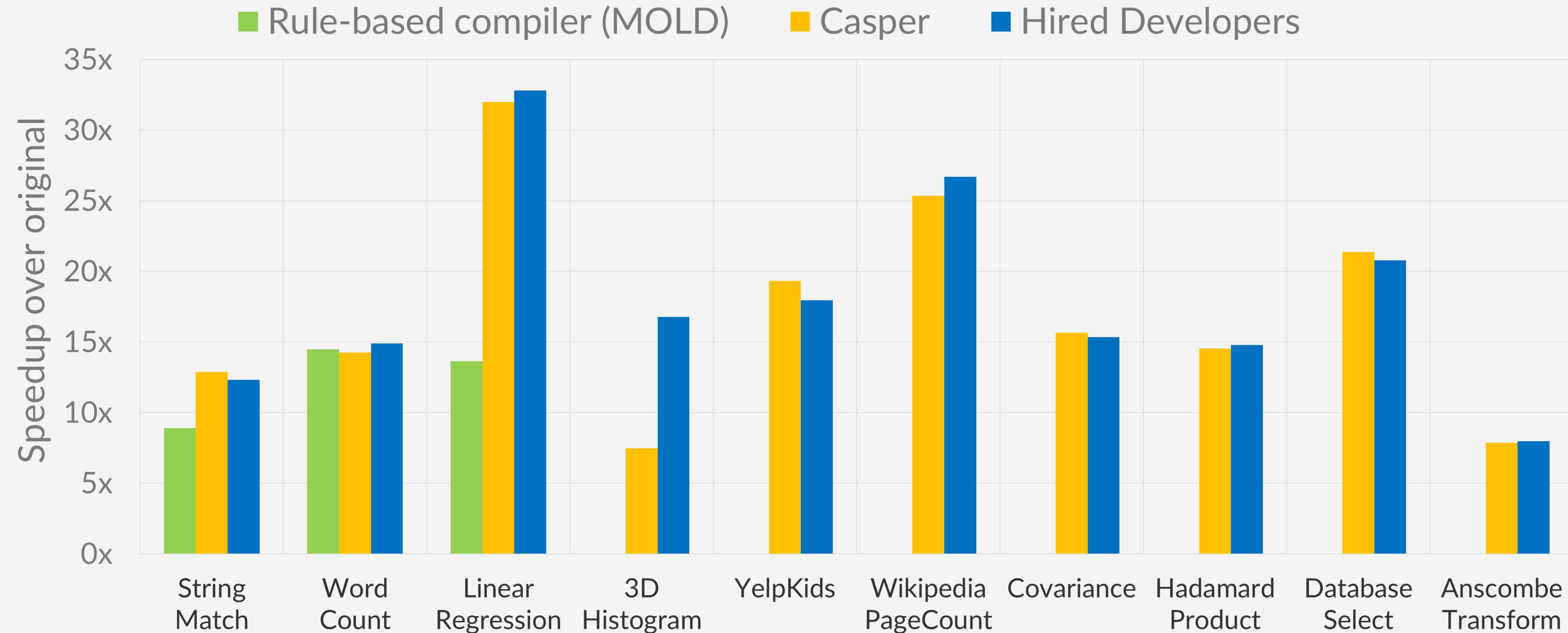
- 3 caused by references to external library calls which were not currently supported
- 7 benchmarks could not be expressed in our intermediate language
- 9 benchmarks timed out (required more than 90 minutes)

# Performance Analysis (Spark)



**75GB data on a 10 node cluster (8 cores, 30gb ram)**

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# How long does Casper take?

Mean compilation time for one benchmark was **11.4 minutes**.



Median compilation time for one benchmark was **2.1 minutes**.

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Median compilation time for one benchmark was **2.1 minutes**.

**No managerial overhead!**

**Maaz Safeer**  
Hi ,

Can you update on your progress?

**Maaz Safeer**  
Please update on progress, thank you.



Another point that I'm considering is time. I guess that it's difficult for me deliver the 40 algorithms in 4 days.

# Take-aways

- Casper can automatically translate a wide array of sequential applications to MapReduce.
- With average speedups of 15.6x, Casper is competitive with hand written translations.



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**[casper.uwplse.org](http://casper.uwplse.org)**

[Paper](#) | [Online Demo](#) | [Source Code](#)