Lessons Learnt from Launching Millions of Spark Executors

Zhou Jiang, Aaruna Godthi

About Us

Zhou Jiang is a software engineer building a high performance data analytics platform for software engineers and data scientists at Apple.

Aaruna Godthi leads the team that provides an on-demand, secure, fully managed and elastic Apache Spark service to various teams at Apple.

Data Platform

Securely accelerate the creation of immersive data experiences

Data Engineers | Data Scientists | ML Engineers | Business Analysts

Data Science Environment
High quality insights and modeling

jupyter

BI Tools
High quality insights

Data Processing & Analytics Engines
Large scale data processing and job management

Apache Spark | Flink | Apache Airflow

High performance Data Lake
All your data, in one place ready to feed insights and analytics

ICEBERG | trino

Data Governance & Metadata Layer

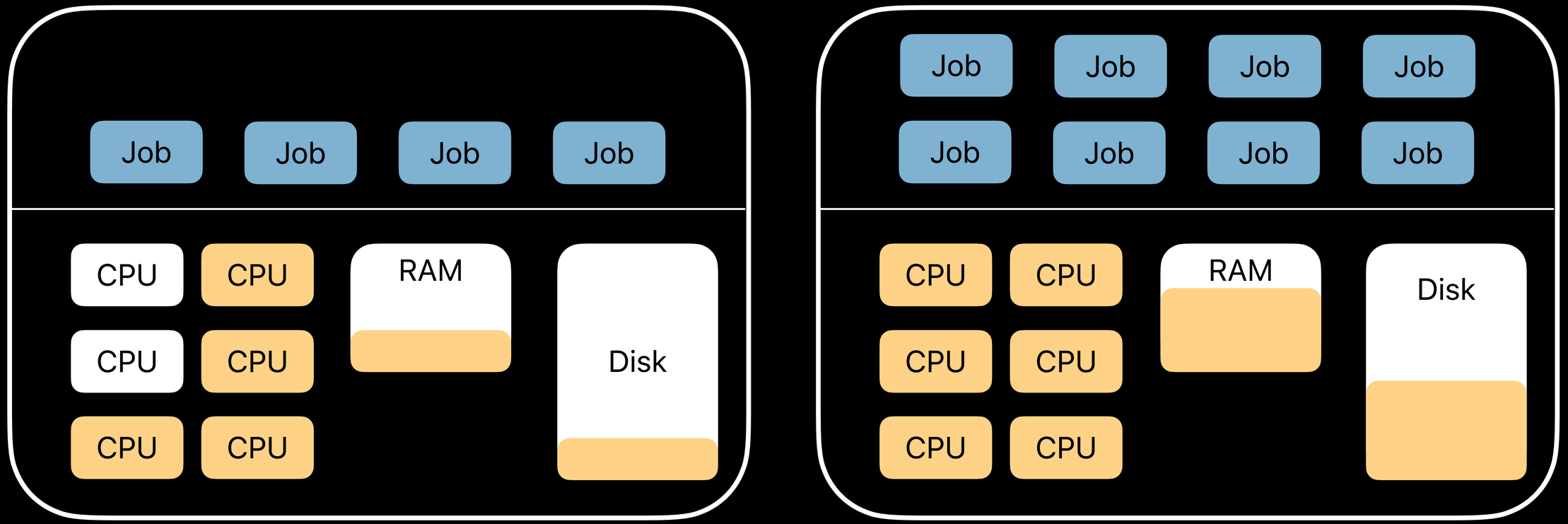
Compute & Storage

Managed Spark at Apple

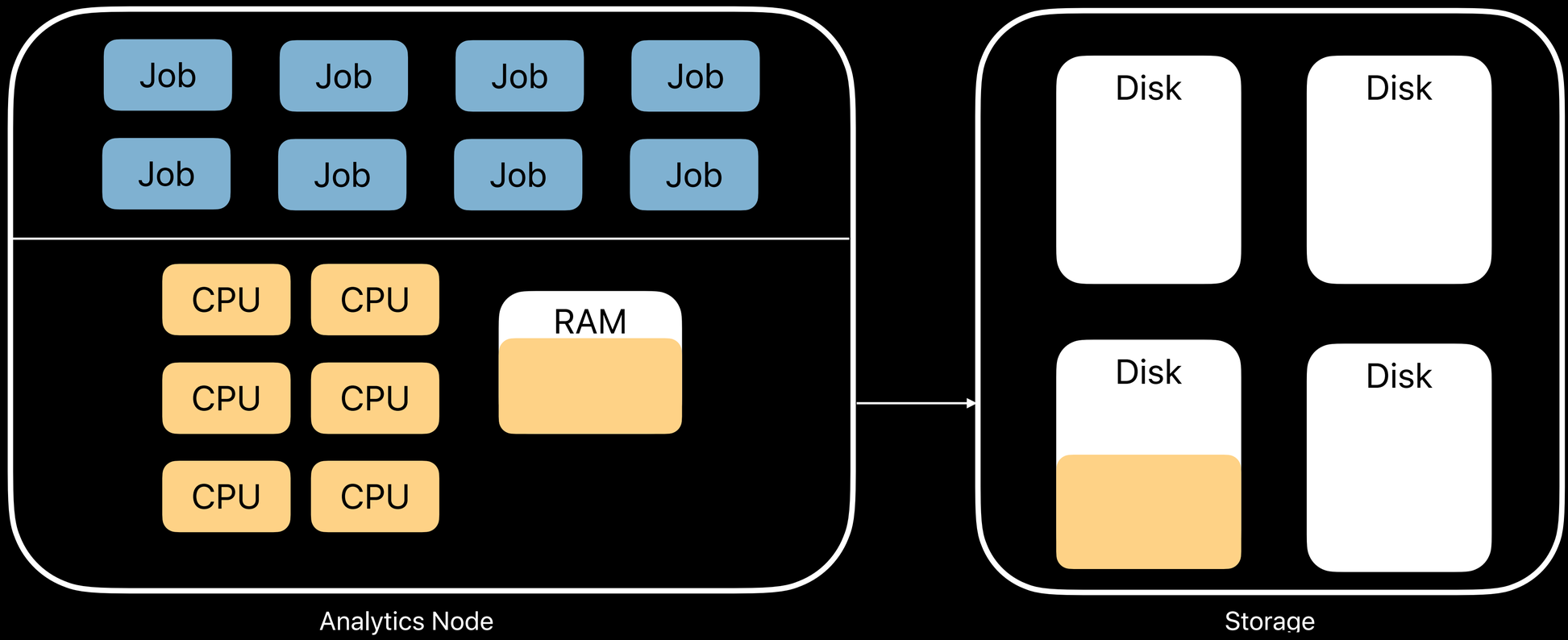
What & Why ?

Elastic Self Service Spark

Why?

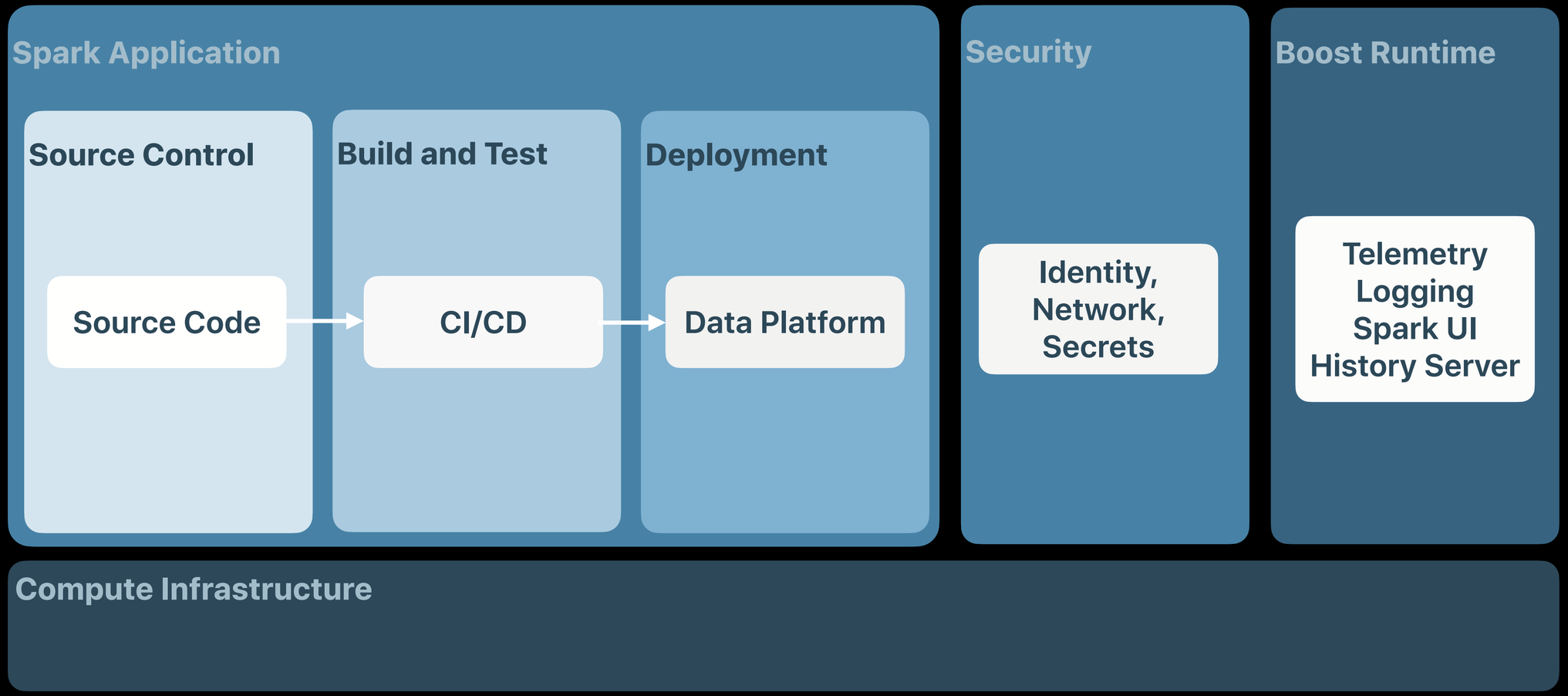


Elastic Self Service Spark



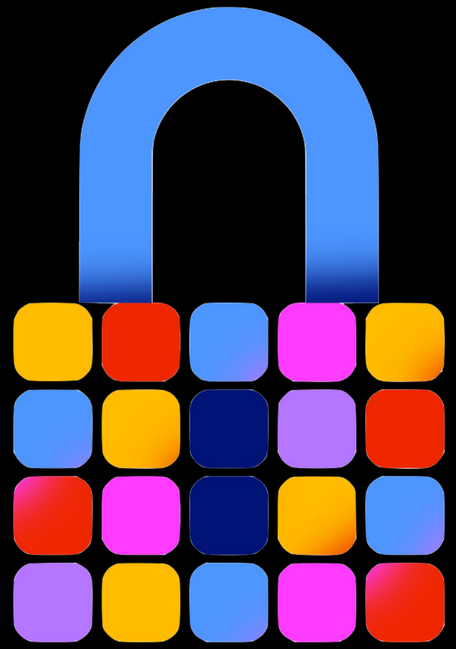
Code to Deployment

Develop, Build, Deploy, Run



Security

- Application certificates
- Network ACLs
- Encryption
- Secrets management

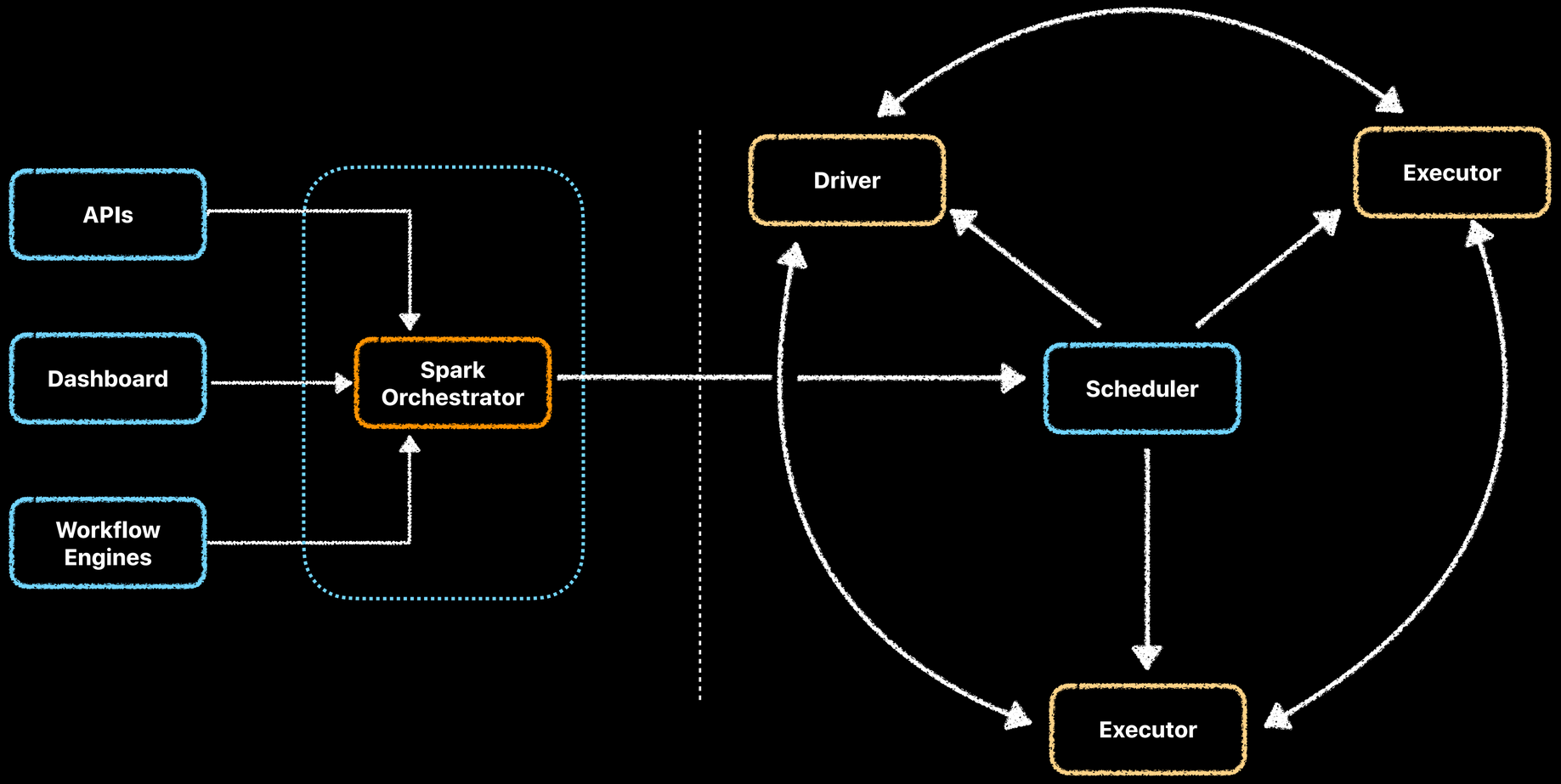


Monitoring

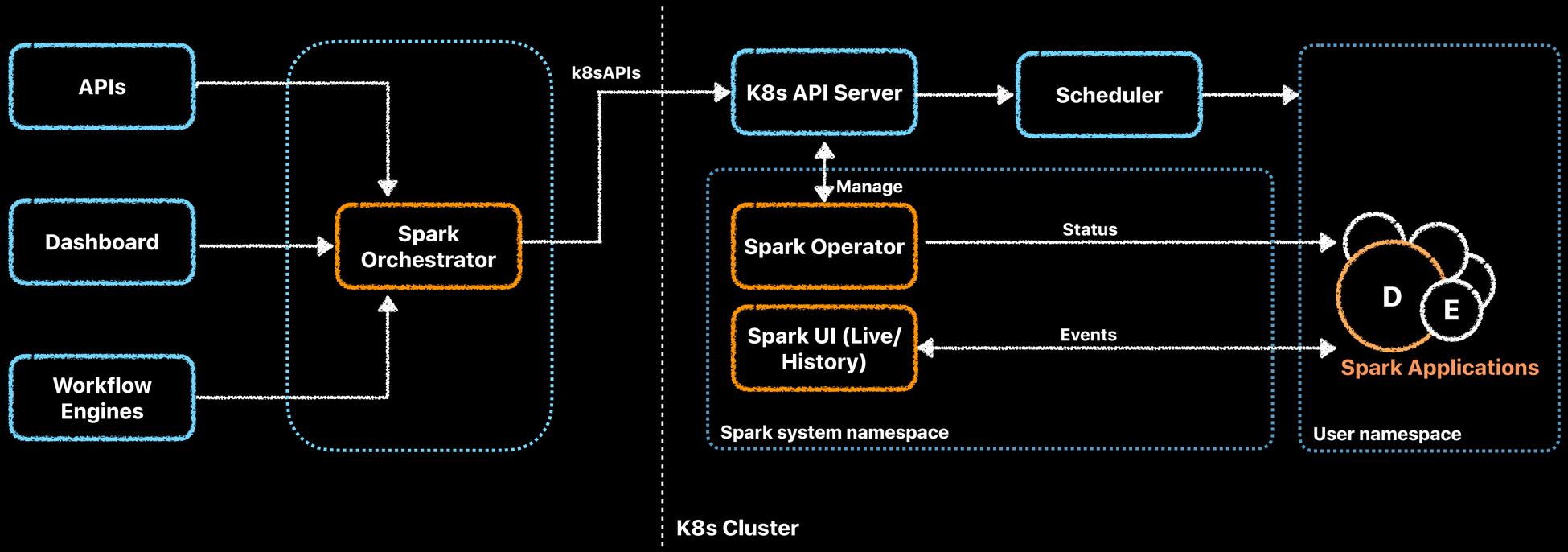
- Logging Integration
- Telemetry System Integration
- User Defined Metrics
- Alert on Key Metrics

How

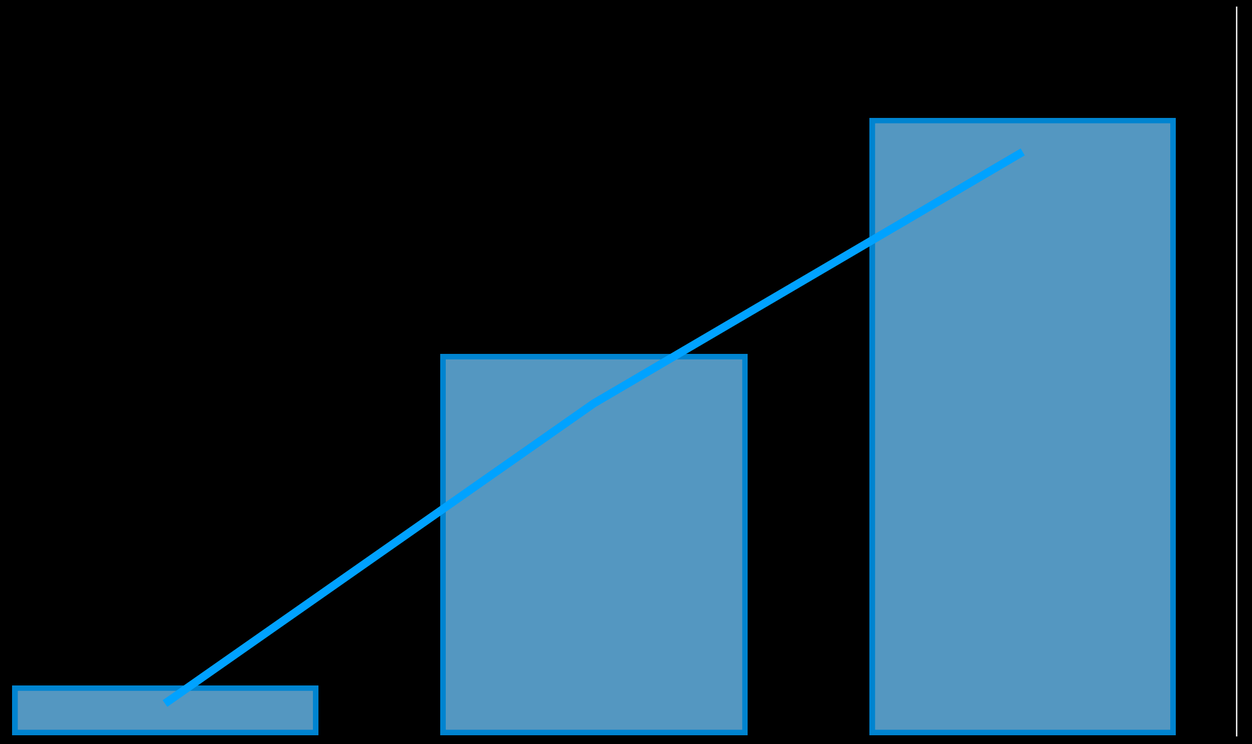
Orchestration Architecture



Orchestration Architecture



Our Scale



2020	2021	2022
20K+ Jobs 275K+ Executors	180K+ Jobs 2M+ Executors	380K+ Jobs 5M+ Executors

Scale up Spark On Kubernetes

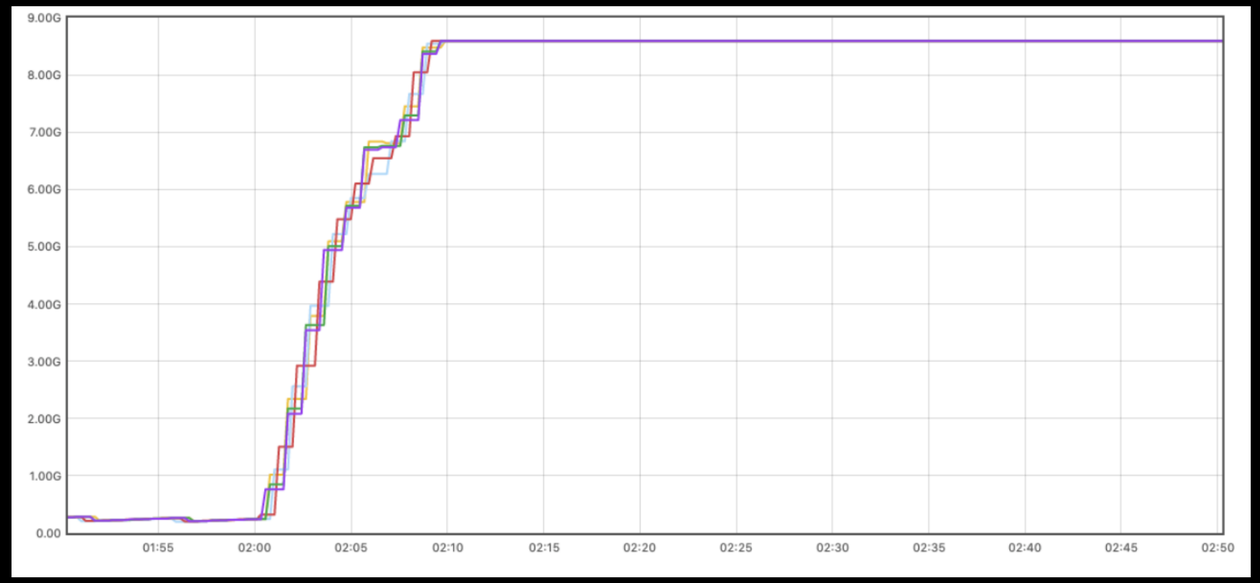
Challenges

Varying Workload Pattern

- "Wide" - simultaneously schedule 5k -10k Spark applications with small number of executors
- "Deep" - schedule a few jobs with 1k - 8k executors with heavy I/O on external FileSystem
- "Wide and Deep”- continuously schedule around 2k applications per minute, each app requests hundreds executors.
- Fluctuating batches applications / scheduled daily or weekly jobs
- Requirements for gang / batch scheduling

Stress on Kubernetes

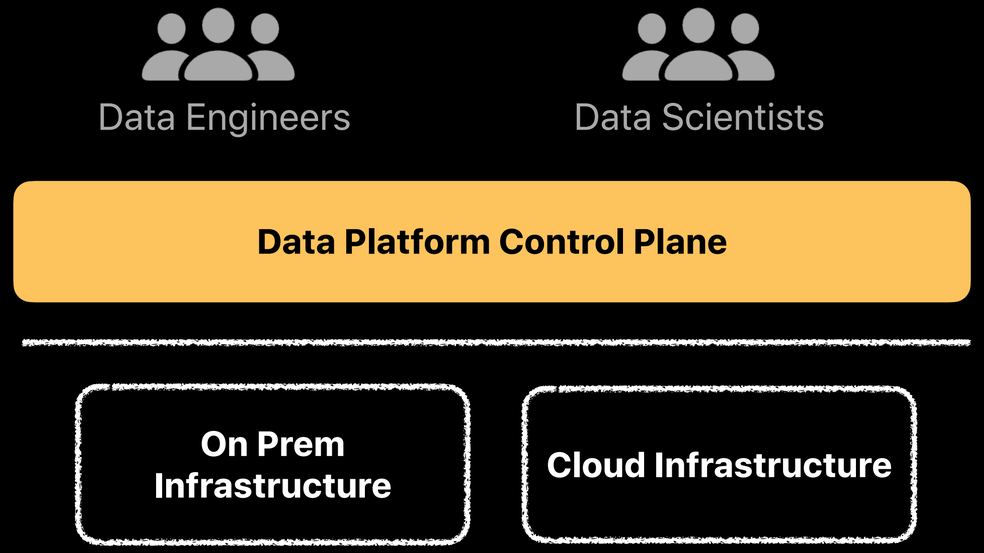
- Expect massive Spark Applications created simultaneously at peak time
- Each UPDATE of Spark Application CRD results in a new version
- Pod churn



Fills 8GB ETCD in 10 mintes

One Interface over Multi-Cloud

- Requirements for bring-you-own-cloud
  - Leverage additional compute resources
  - Feature Parity with On-prem
- Fast & Easy cluster onboarding
- Access control



Strategies

Optimize Kubernetes for Spark Workload

- Kubernetes optimization for write throughput
  - Increase ETCD size to beyond 8GB
  - Compaction tuning on ETCD
  - Separate storage for resources and events
- Working with cluster auto-scaler
- Priority class and preemption
- IPv4 exhaustion
  - Use cluster-routable IPs whenever possible
  - IPv6 upgrade for all services

Spark Orchestration at Scale

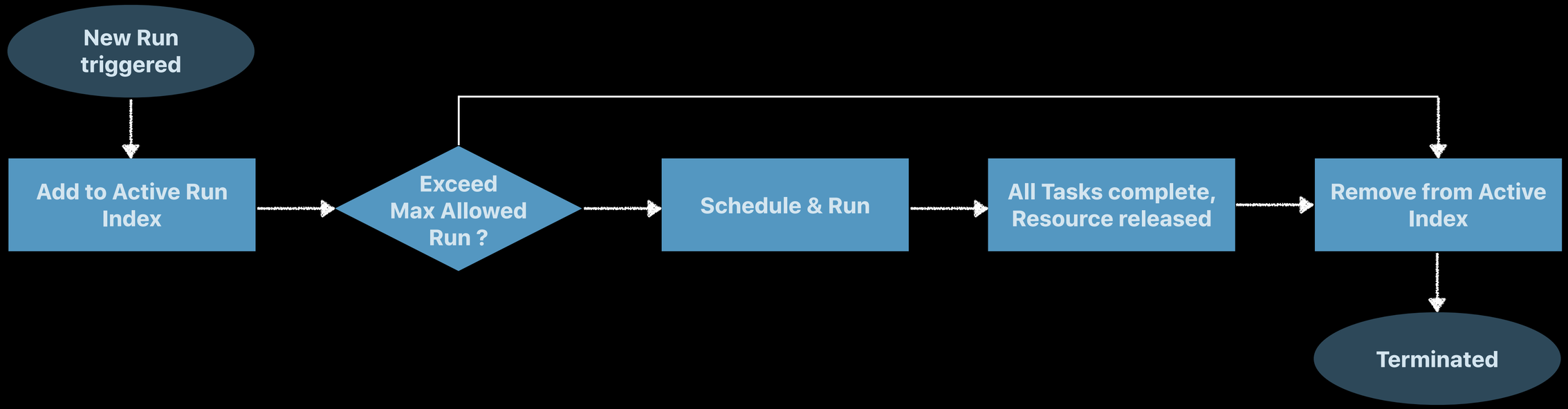
Concurrency Check

- Typical concurrency policies (available in oss operator)
  - e.g. Allow / Forbid / Replace
  - Possibility to flood cluster for batch job ('wide' case)
- Advanced concurrency control
  - Limit the max number of concurrent runs globally
  - Scheduled / ad-hoc runs

```
spec:
    schedule: "@every 5m"
    concurrencyPolicy: Allow
```

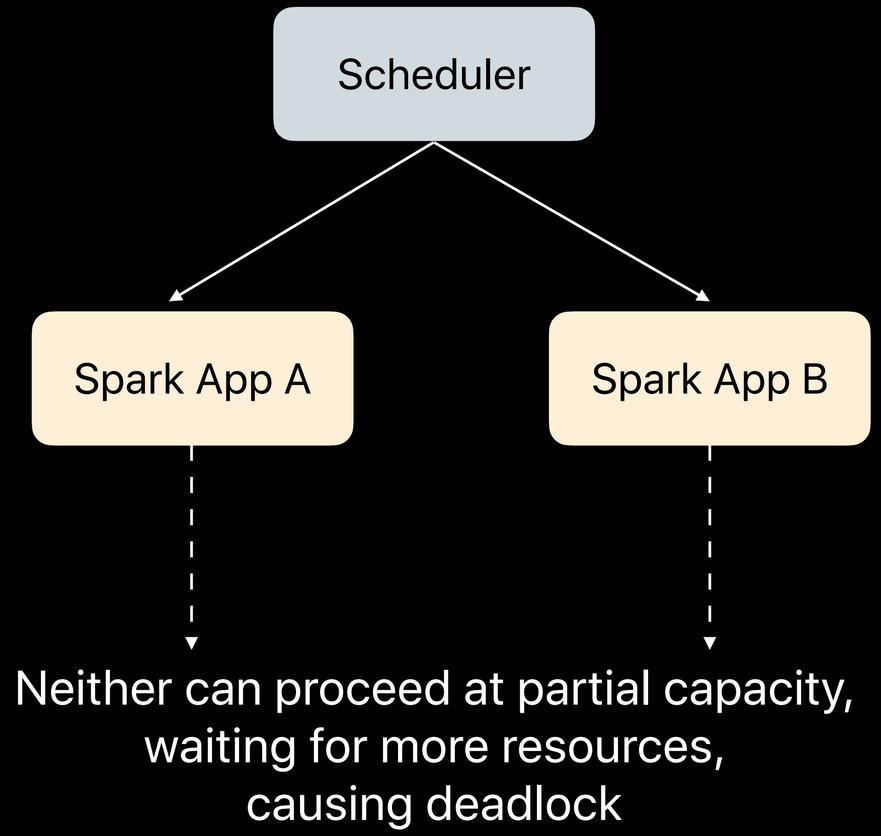
Granular Concurrency Check at Orchestration

```
properties:
    spark.executor.instances: 4
    spark.apple.job.max.concurrent.runs: 100                    // global max concurrent runs
    spark.apple.manualRun.max.concurrent.runs: 10               // max concurrent ad-hoc run
    spark.apple.triggers.hourlyJob.maxConcurrentRuns: 5         // max concurrent scheduled run from trigger
```



Avoid Partially Running Applications

- Gang-scheduling solutions
  - Batch integration for operator
  - Driver / executor pod group support
  - Apple collaboration in the community
- Operator-side timeouts helps in
  - Proactively terminates when not enough executors registered after given threshold
  - Restart policy for infrastructure reasons



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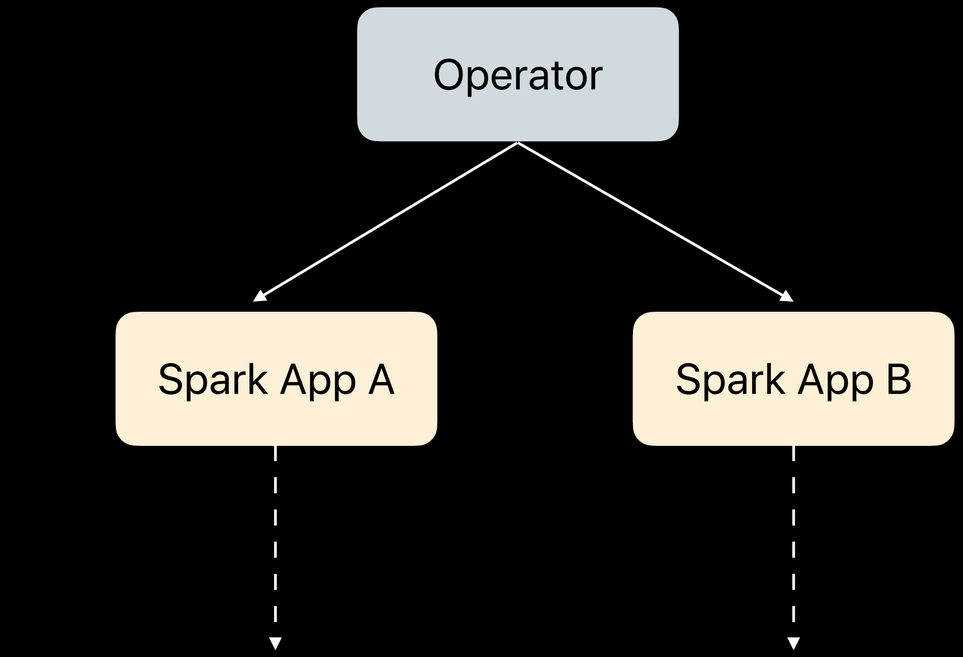
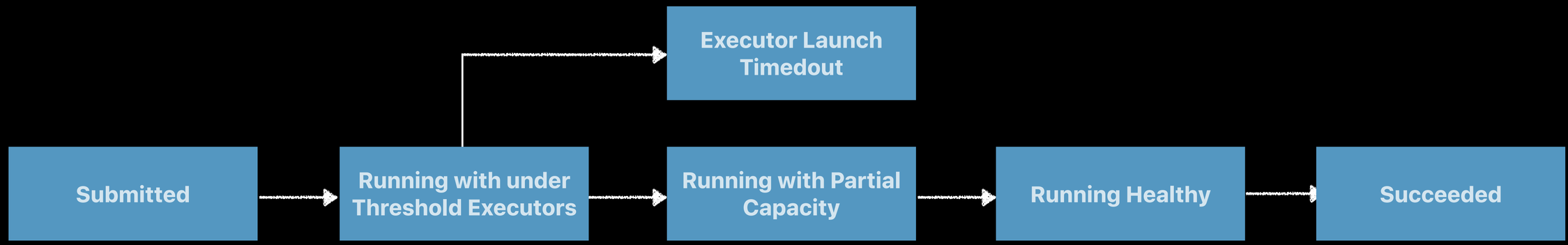


Terminates partially running applications if needed

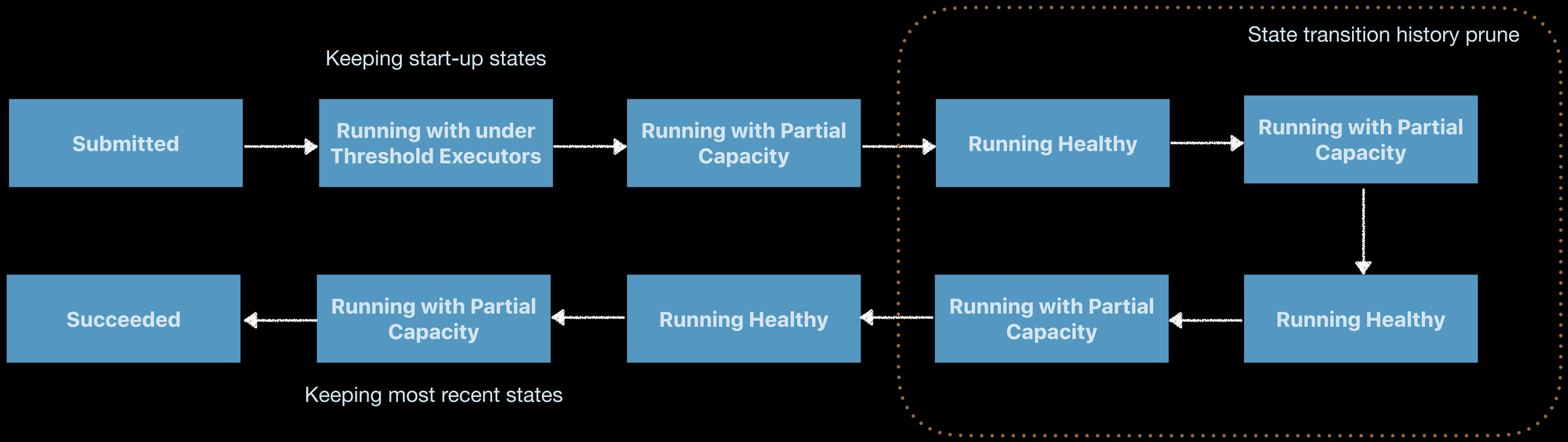
Timeout Partially Running Applications

```
properties:
   spark.executor.instances: 400
   spark.apple.executors.min.threshold.ratio: 0.8    // requires at least 80% of total executors
   spark.apple.executors.startup.timeout: 60000    // terminate if cannot get enough executors after 10 min
   spark.apple.backoff.duration.on.failure.ms: 30000   // backoff 5 min before attempting restart
```



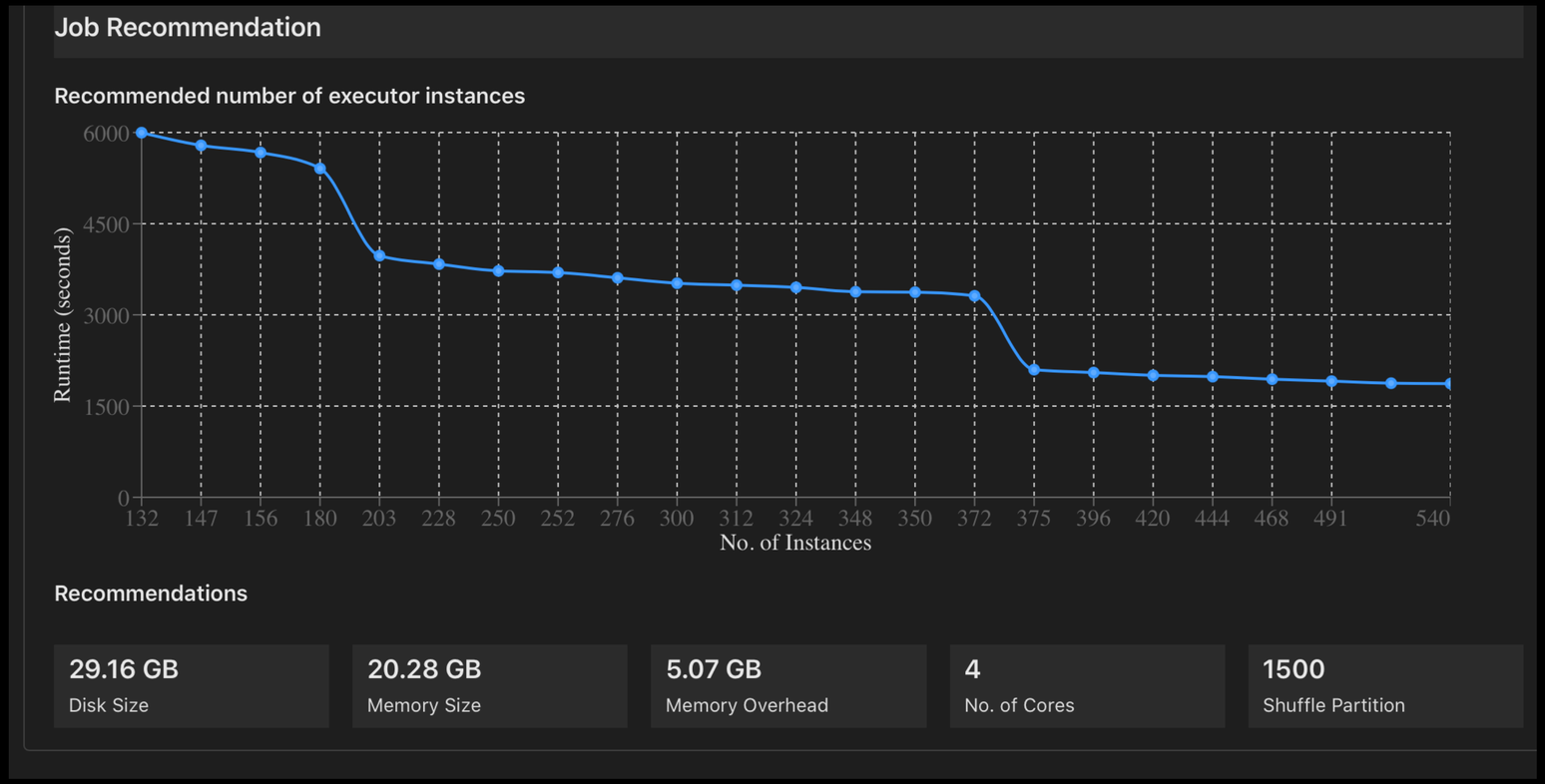
Mitigate Cluster Storage Stress

- Detailed running state may results in large state transition history
  - Executor lost / evicted / preempted, job may swing between states
  - History pruning within same attempt
- Orchestrator acknowledgement-based state history pruning



Utilization-based Allocation Recommendation

- Setting resource requests and limits
  - Low allocation leads eviction
  - Over allocation means resource waste
- Use Spark metrics from previous runs
  - Add listener for metrics collection
  - Aggregate historical run data over Spark
  - Provide recommendations for future run



Dynamic Allocation

- Dynamic Allocation is enabled for Spark 2.4 and above
- Batching pod requests
- Shuffle tracking and graceful decommission [SPARK-20624]
- External shuffle storage based on PVC

```
// enable dynamic allocation
spark.dynamicAllocation.enabled
spark.dynamicAllocation.minExecutors
spark.dynamicAllocation.maxExecutors
spark.dynamicAllocation.executorIdleTimeout
spark.kubernetes.allocation.batch.size

// enable state tracking
spark.dynamicAllocation.shuffleTracking.enabled
spark.dynamicAllocation.shuffleTracking.timeout
spark.dynamicAllocation.cachedExecutorIdleTimeout
```

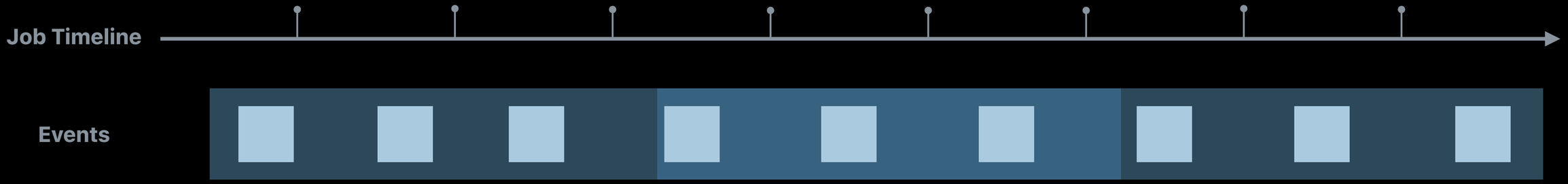
```
// or do dynamic allocation with migration
spark.decommission.enabled
spark.executor.decommission.killInterval
spark.storage.decommission.enabled
spark.storage.decommission.rddBlocks.enabled

// and external shuffle storage
spark.shuffle.externalStorage.enabled
spark.shuffle.externalStorage.backend
spark.shuffle.externalStorage.bucket
```

Scale up Spark on Kubernetes

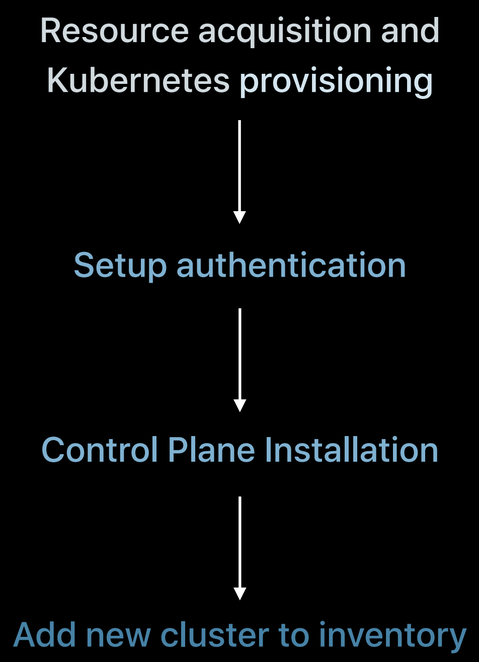
History Server

- Multi-tenant history server per cluster
- History server based off version 2.4, serving all versions
- Stores aggregated view of most recent jobs



Push-button Cloud Management

- Automated cluster installation
  - Cloud provider setup (resource acquisition, IAM .etc)
  - Kubernetes cluster provisioning
  - In-kubernetes components installation
  - Infrastructure as Code (IaC)
- Feature parity
  - CI / CD for control plane update
  - Logging & telemetry integration
  - Security
    - Team-based cluster access
    - Access control for Spark UI



Lessons

Scale up Spark on Kubernetes

- Configure k8s etcd storage size and compaction for write throughput
- Batch scheduling and infrastructure timeouts
- Design concurrency policy for 'wide' use cases
- Avoid over-allocation by analyzing historical runs
- Cluster-level auto-scaler and app-level dynamic allocation for cost efficiency
- History-server scaling up
- Portable, provider-agnostic in-cluster controlplane components

We are hiring!