

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Cloud Architecture

Lab10A: Unified Platform for Big Data Processing

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Student Name:

Branch:

Objective: Setting up and utilizing Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark to process large datasets efficiently.

This lab focuses on understanding the integration of Hadoop's distributed storage with Spark's fast computation framework, enabling a unified platform for big data processing.

Outcomes: After successful completion of the lab, students should be able to:

Upon completion of this lab, students will be able to:

- [1] Install and configure Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark on a distributed cluster.
- [2] Perform data storage and retrieval operations using the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).
- [3] Use Apache Spark to perform data analysis and processing on datasets stored in HDFS.
- [4] Understand the integration of Hadoop with Spark and run Spark jobs on the Hadoop platform for unified big data processing.

System Requirements:

The following minimum prerequisites are required for OpenStack:

Operating System: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS or later, or CentOS 7/8

Java Development Kit (JDK): JDK 8 or higher

Apache Hadoop: Version 3.3.0 or later Apache Spark: Version 3.0.0 or later

RAM: Minimum 4 GB per node (8 GB recommended)

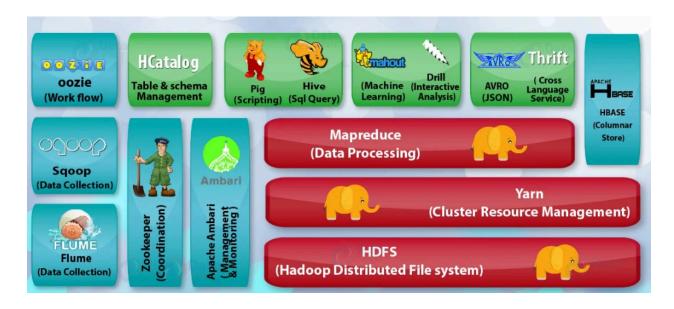
Disk Space: Minimum 10 GB per node

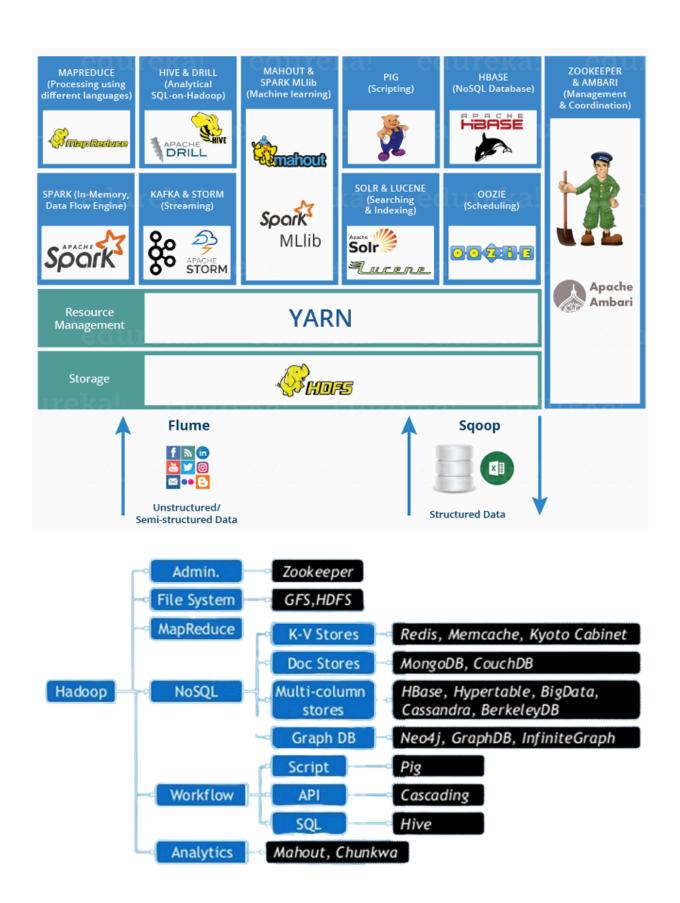
Python: Version 3.6 or higher for Spark Python API (PySpark)

Network Configuration: SSH and Internet connectivity for downloading packages

Brief Introduction to Big Data Analytics: (Write in your own words)

Draw a neat Architecture diagram:





Procedure:

Refer [1] [2] [3]

Step-1: Setup Apache Hadoop using CDH Apache Hadoop (CDH 5.8) Install with QuickStarts Docker

Step-2: Hadoop Running a MapReduce Job (Single-Node Cluster)

```
CSe-406a@CSE-406A:-$ docker search cloudera/quickstart

NAME

Cloudera/quickstart

Cloudera/clusterdock

Single-node deployment of Cloudera's 100% op...

Single-host, multi-node deployment of CDH 5...

Single-host, multi-node deployment of CDH 5...

AZURE Service Fabric Mesh quickstart web fro...

AZURE Service Fabric Mesh quickstart data ba...

1 [OK]
```

1) WordCounter MapReducer:

```
[root@quickstart /]# hdfs dfs -ls /user/cloudera/hadoop
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r--
               1 root cloudera
                                               83 2024-11-07 10:27 /user/cloudera/hadoop/input.txt
drwxr-xr-x
                                                0 2024-11-07 10:40 /user/cloudera/hadoop/output.txt

    root cloudera

[root@quickstart /]# hdfs dfs -ls /user/cloudera/hadoop/output.txt
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r- 1 root cloudera 0 2024-11-07 10:40 /user/cloudera/hadoop/output.txt/_SUCCESS
-rw-r--r- 1 root cloudera 95 2024-11-07 10:40 /user/cloudera/hadoop/output.txt/part-r-00000
[root@quickstart /]# hdfs dfs -cat /user/cloudera/hadoop/output.txt/part-r-00000
Hello
Welcome
data
files.
for
large
of
processing
to
used
[root@quickstart /]# cat input.txt
Welcome to Hadoop
Hello Hadoop
Hadoop is used for processing of large data files
```

2) Sales calculation by country MapReducer Program:

```
Mapper Class:
import
org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
import java.io.IOException;
public class SalesMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, DoubleWritable> {
        private static final int COUNTRY INDEX = 7; // Assuming country is the 8th column (index
        7) private static final int PRICE INDEX = 2; // Assuming price is the 3rd column (index 2)
        @Override
protected void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String line = value.toString();
       // Split CSV by comma
        String[] fields =
        line.split(",");
```

```
if (fields.length > COUNTRY INDEX && fields.length >
       PRICE INDEX) { try {
       String country = fields[COUNTRY INDEX];
       double price = Double.parseDouble(fields[PRICE_INDEX]);
       context.write(new Text(country), new DoubleWritable(price));
       } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
       // Ignore rows with invalid data
}
Reducer Class:
import
org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
import java.io.IOException;
public class SalesReducer extends Reducer<Text, DoubleWritable, Text, DoubleWritable> {
       @Override
protected void reduce(Text key, Iterable<DoubleWritable> values, Context context) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
       double totalSales = 0;
```

```
// Sum all sales values for each
        country for (DoubleWritable value:
        values) { totalSales += value.get();
        }
        context.write(key, new DoubleWritable(totalSales));
        }
}
        2) Driver class:
        import
        org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
        import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
        import
        org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;
        import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
        import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
        import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
        import
        org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
        public class SalesAnalysis {
                public static void main(String[] args) throws
               Exception { if (args.length != 2) {
                System.err.println("Usage: SalesAnalysis <input path> <output
               path>"); System.exit(-1);
                }
               Configuration conf = new Configuration();
               Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "Sales Analysis");
```

```
job.setJarByClass(SalesAnalysis.class);
job.setMapperClass(SalesMapper.class);
job.setReducerClass(SalesReducer.class);

job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
job.setOutputValueClass(DoubleWritable.class);

FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));

System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
}
```

```
[root@quickstart /]# hdfs dfs -cat /user/cloudera/hadoop/output/part-r-00000
Argentina
                1200.0
Australia
                64800.0
Austria 10800.0
Bahrain 1200.0
Belgium 12000.0
Bermuda 1200.0
Brazil 12300.0
Bulgaria
               1200.0
Canada 124800.0
Cayman Isls
               1200.0
China 1200.0
Costa Rica
               1200.0
Czech Republic 6000.0
Denmark 18000.0
Dominican Republic
                        1200.0
Finland 2400.0
France 53100.0
Germany 42000.0
Greece 1200.0
Guatemala
               1200.0
Hong Kong
               1200.0
Hungary 3600.0
Iceland 1200.0
India 2400.0
Ireland 69900.0
Israel 1200.0
Italy 37800.0
Japan 2400.0
Jersey 1200.0
Kuwait 1200.0
Latvia 1200.0
Luxembourg
                1200.0
Malaysia
              1200.0
```

```
India
      2400.0
Ireland 69900.0
Israel 1200.0
Italy 37800.0
Japan 2400.0
Jersey 1200.0
Kuwait 1200.0
Latvia 1200.0
Luxembourg
               1200.0
Malaysia
                1200.0
Malta 4800.0
Mauritius
                3600.0
Moldova 1200.0
Monaco 2400.0
Netherlands
               44700.0
New Zealand
               7200.0
Norway 21600.0
Philippines
               2400.0
Poland 2400.0
Romania 1200.0
Russia 3600.0
South Africa 12300.0
South Korea
               1200.0
Spain
       16800.0
Sweden 22800.0
Switzerland
               76800.0
Thailand
               4800.0
The Bahamas
               2400.0
Turkey 7200.0
Ukraine 1200.0
United Arab Emirates
                       12000.0
United Kingdom 144000.0
United States
               737000.0
[root@quickstart /]#
```

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the experiment with Hadoop demonstrated how deploying it in a Docker environment can simplify installation and dependency management while maintaining flexibility and efficiency. By running two MapReduce tasks—one for word counting and another for analyzing a sales dataset—we explored Hadoop's ability to handle diverse data processing needs.

The word count task highlighted the core principles of MapReduce, while the sales analysis showed its practical use in processing real-world structured data. Overall, this experiment reinforced Hadoop's strengths in distributed data processing and its adaptability to a wide range of workloads.

References:

[1] https://www.bogotobogo.com/Hadoop/BigData hadoop CDH5.8 QuickStarts Docker Install.php

[2]Spark and Hadoop Installation Guide (Medium article): https://medium.com/apache-spark/spark-on-hadoop-getting-started-guide-9a2f3b102c56

[3] Big Data Processing using Hadoop and Spark (Comprehensive guide): https://towardsdatascience.com/big-data-processing-with-hadoop-and-spark-5e2bda9e0d38