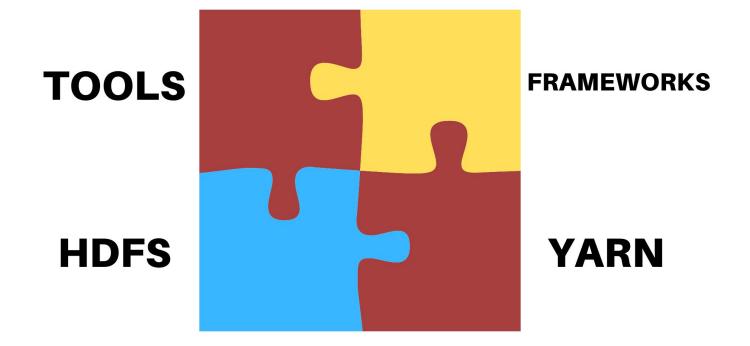
Przechowywanie oraz przetwarzanie danych

Apache Hadoop

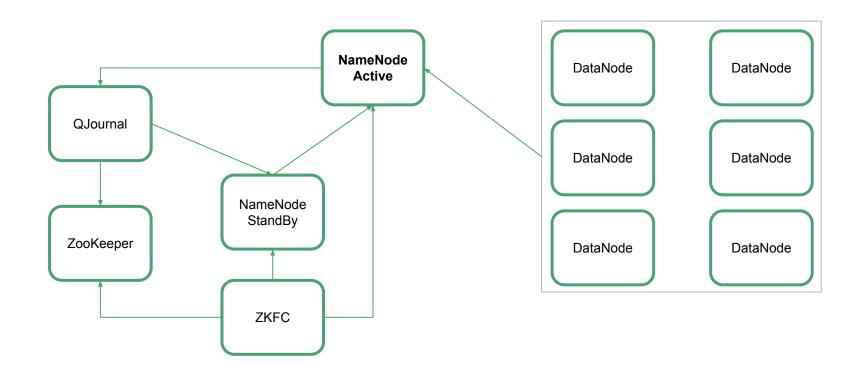
Agenda

- 1. Wprowadzenie
- 2. HDFS
 - a. Architektura
 - b. Rozproszone przechowywanie informacji
 - c. Bezpieczeństwo danych
 - d. Korzystanie z CLI
- 3. YARN
 - a. Czym jest YARN i powody powstania
 - b. Architektura klastrów obliczeniowych opartych o YARN
 - c. Zarządzanie zasobami
- 4. MapReduce
- 5. Tez
- 6. Uruchamiamy nasz pierwszy klaster (Część warsztatowa)
 - a. HDFS CLI
 - b. YARN CLI

Apache Hadoop



HDFS - Architektura





Datanode

Datanode

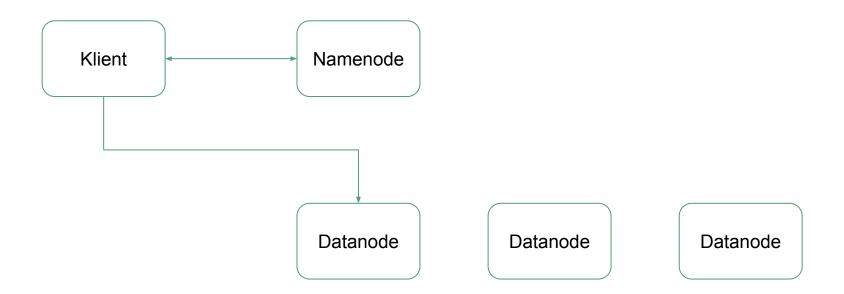
Datanode

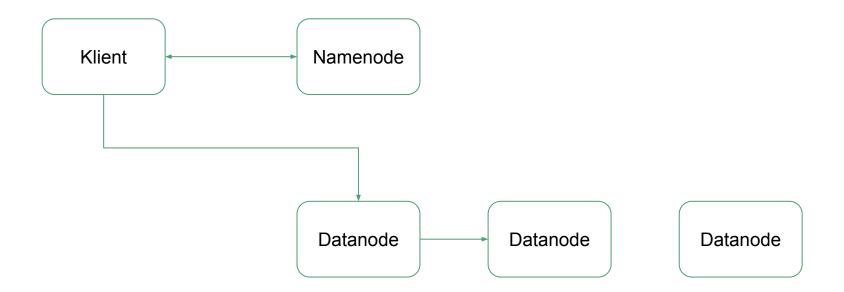


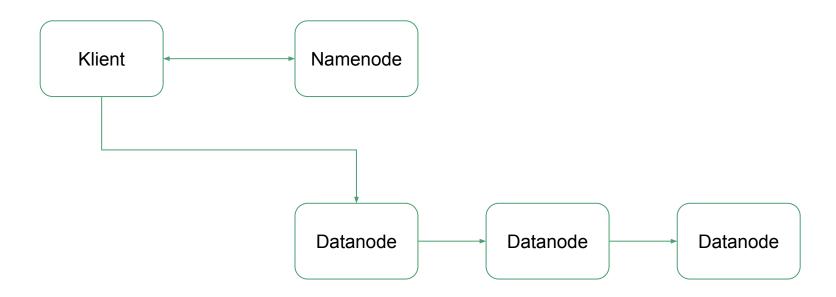
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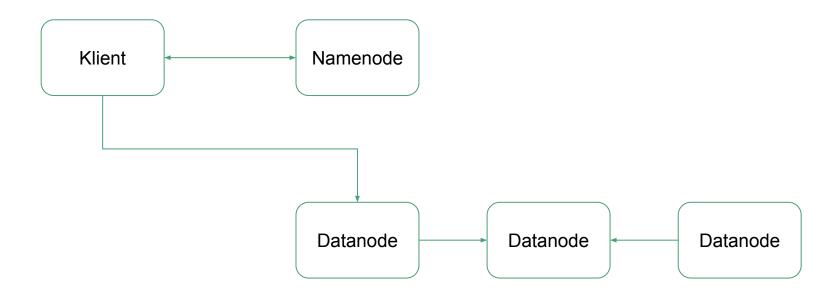
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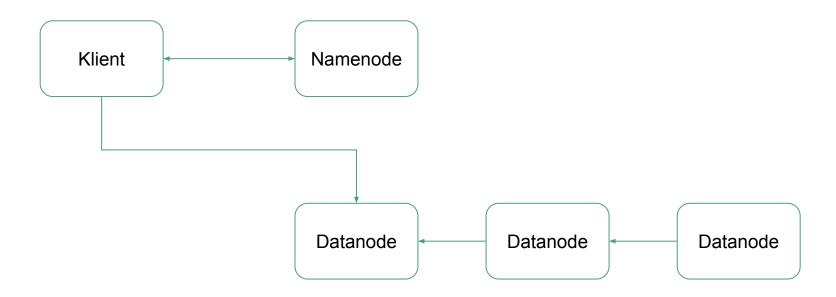
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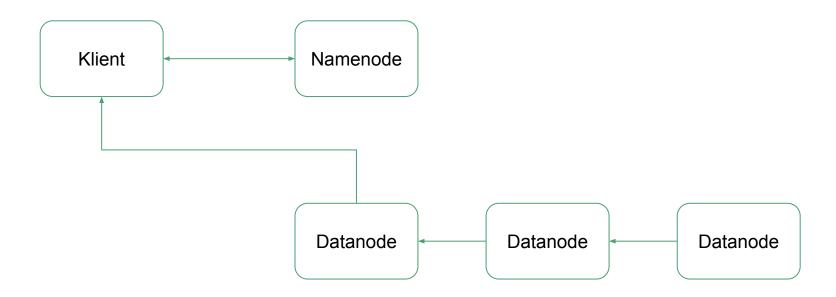


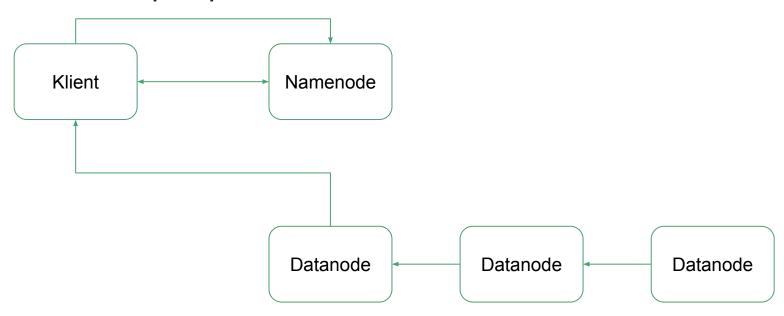












HDFS - Odczyt pliku

Klient lokalny

Datanode

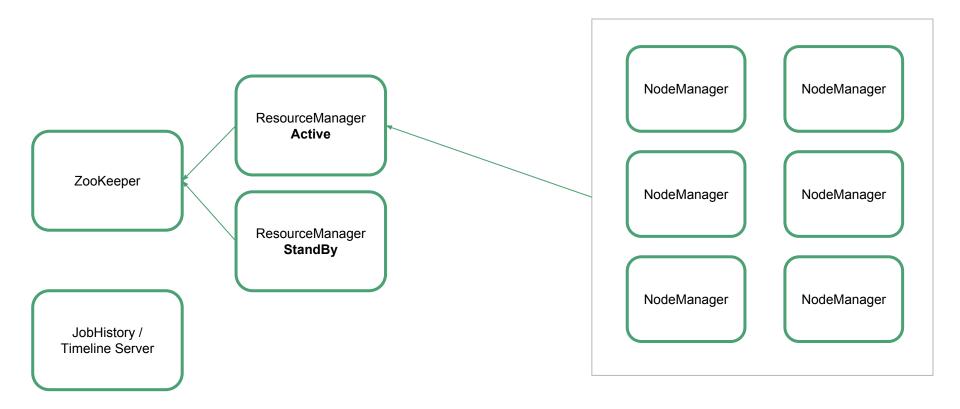
HDFS - Uprawnienia

```
> hdfs dfs -ls hdfs:///tmp/sparkPiExample-all.jar
-rw-r--r-- 3 hdfs hadoop 11670716 2016-09-22 14:49
hdfs:///tmp/sparkPiExample-all.jar
```

HDFS - CLI

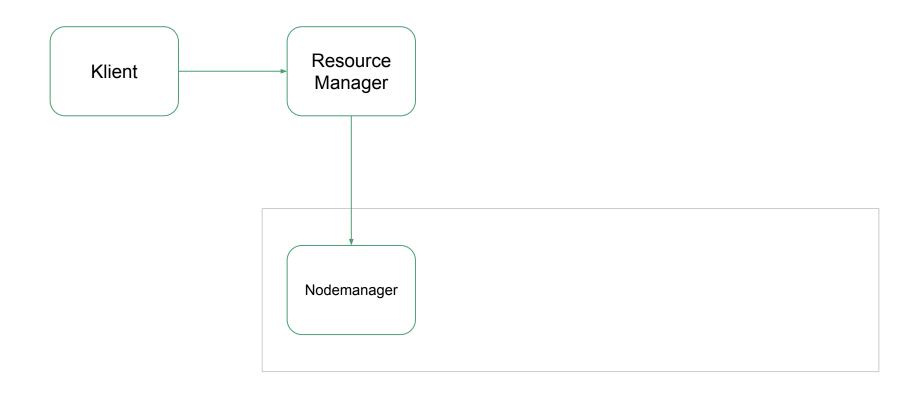
- hdfs dfs
- hdfs fsck
- hdfs dfsadmin
- hdfs haadmin

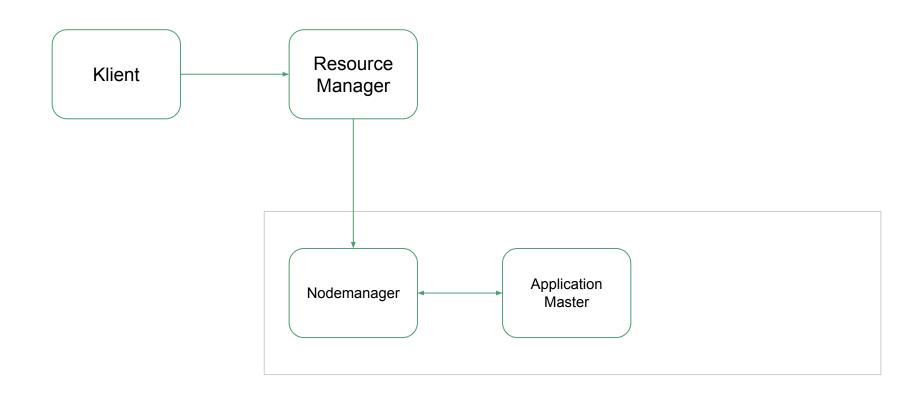
YARN - Architektura

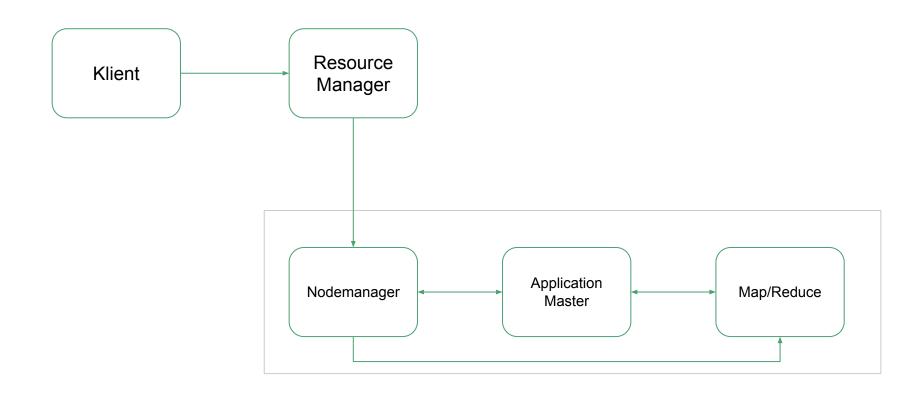


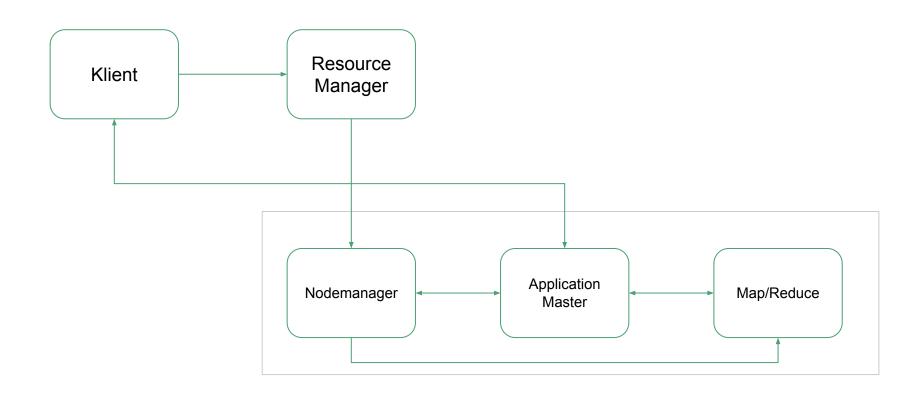


Nodemanager





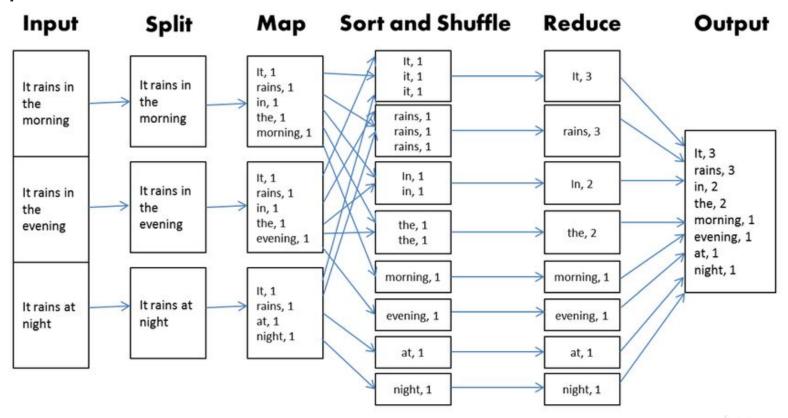




YARN - CLI

- yarn application
- yarn jar
- yarn logs
- yarn queue
- yarn rmadmin

MapReduce



MapReduce in Bash

```
cat /var/log/syslog | cut -d" " -f1 | sort | uniq -c
```

TEZ

