

HBASE Understanding

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SQL vs No SQL

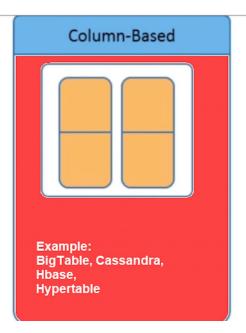
SQL	NO SQL
Relational DB	Distributed DB
Defined Schema	Dynamic Schema
Vertical Scalable	Horizontal Scalable
Low Availability	Highly Available
Support Complex Queries	Not Supported for Complex Queries

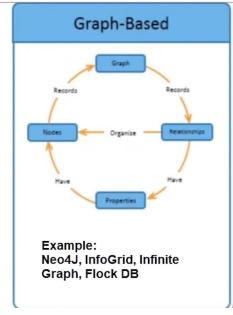


Types of No SQL

Key Value Example: Riak, Tokyo Cabinet, Redis server, Memcached, **Scalaris**









json

Why json format?

json vs XML

json vs YAML

YAML

apis:
 - name: login
 port: 8080
 - name: profile
 port: 8090

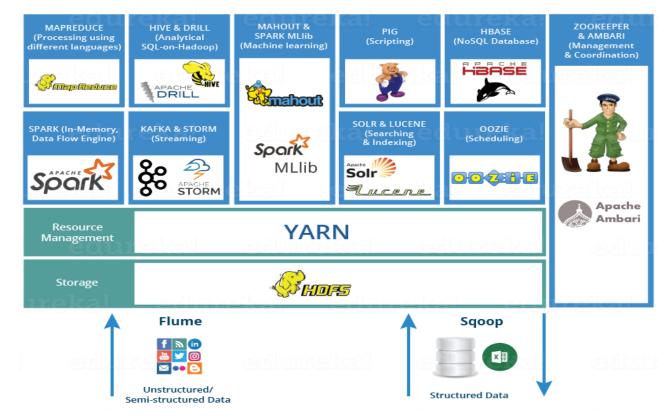
XML

```
<apis>
<apis>
<api><api><name>login</name>
<port>8080</port>
</api>
<api><name>profile</name>
<port>8090</port>
</api>
</api>
</api>>
```

JSON



Hadoop Ecosystem



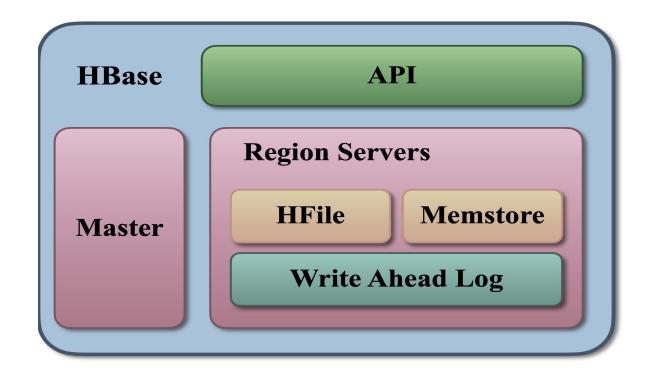
HBASE



- Apache HBase is a column-oriented key/value data(NoSQL) store built to run on top of the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
- ❖ Real-time read/write access to large datasets
- Provides random, real time access to Hadoop Data
- Multi-structured or sparse data
- Low latency storage

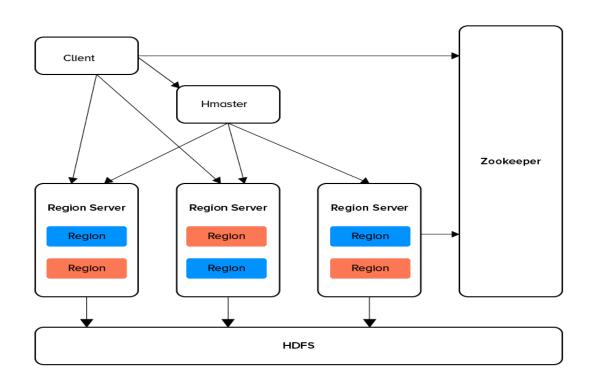


HBASE API



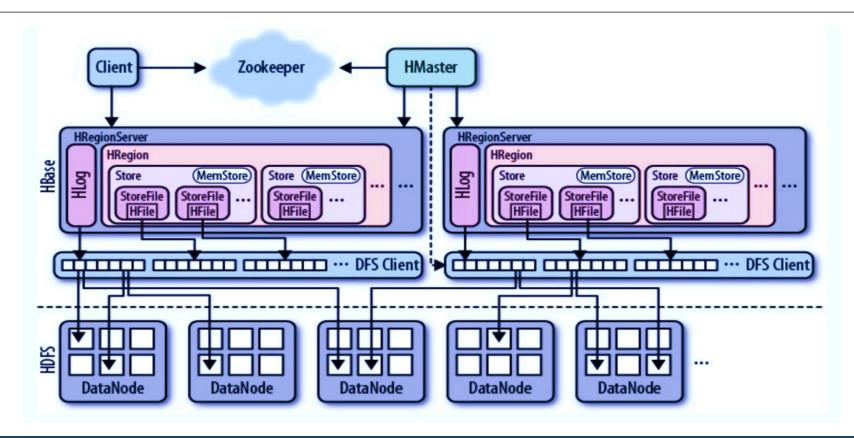


Simple Architecture





Architecture







HBase HMaster is a lightweight process that assigns regions to region servers in the Hadoop cluster for load balancing.

- ✓ Manages and Monitors the Hadoop Cluster
- ✓ Performs Administration (Interface for creating, updating and deleting tables)
- ✓ Controlling the failover
- ✓ DDL operations are handled by the HMaster
- ✓ Whenever a client wants to change the schema and change any of the metadata operations



Regional Server

These are the worker nodes which handle read, write, update, and delete requests from clients. Region Server process, runs on every node in the Hadoop cluster. Region Server runs on HDFS Data Node and consists of the following components

- ✓ Block Cache: This is the read cache. Most frequently read data is stored in the read cache and whenever the block cache is full, recently used data is evicted.
- ✓ MemStore: This is the write cache and stores new data that is not yet written to the disk. Every column family in a region has a MemStore.
- ✓ Write Ahead Log (WAL): is a file that stores new data that is not persisted to permanent storage.
- ✓ Hfile: is the actual storage file that stores the rows as sorted key values on a disk.



Zookeeper

Zookeeper is a centralized monitoring server that maintains configuration information and provides distributed synchronization

- ✓ Whenever a client wants to communicate with regions, they have to approach Zookeeper first.
- ✓ Hmaster and Region servers are registered with Zookeeper service, client needs to access
 Zookeeper quorum in order to connect with region servers and Hmaster
- ✓ In case of node failure within an HBase cluster, ZKquoram will trigger error messages and start repairing failed nodes



HBASE Interaction

Row key – Unique Identifier

Column Family – CF1,CF2 (Partition)

Region – Start & End key(.Meta table - ZK)

Size of the Region = 1 GB

Memstore → Write Cache in RAM (sorted)

WAL→ Write a head log used for recovery

Block cache → Read Cache follows LRU

HFile→ Sorted key value data on Disk





hbase(main):002:0> create 'Product', 'Basic detail', 'Other detail'

0 row(s) in 1.1600 seconds => Hbase::Table – Product

hbase(main):005:0> list

TABLE

Product

hbase(main):027:0> disable 'Product'

hbase(main):029:0> scan 'Product'

ROW COLUMN + CELL ERROR: Product is disabled.

hbase(main):031:0> is_disabled 'Product'

true 0 row(s) in 0.0545 seconds



HBASE Query

```
hbase> disable all 'p.*'
Product
Product1
Disable the above 2 tables (y/n)?
У
hbase(main):0035:0> enable 'Product'
0 row(s) in 0.4580 seconds
DESCRIBE
ALTER
DROP
COUNT
READ
DELETE
```



D&A? Thank You

