## Dossier à rendre

1. TD :	3
2. L'analyse de la compréhension des outils du cloud et de son utilisation	4
3. Expliquer la sécurité votre VM (par le CLOUD)	4
4. Les sources du TP avec des commentaires	4
5. Des procédures d'import des données (voir les fichier sh fournis sur la plateforme et explicité dans les fichiers pdf)	
6. Vos recommandations par rapport à l'utilisation de ce cloud privé	4

```
|root@hadoop-master:-# 1s | hadoop-streaming-2.7.2.jar | hbase_create.sh | hbase_cre
           [root@hadoop-master:~# ./job01.sh
        Starting namenodes on [hadoop-master] hadoop-master. Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-master, 172.18.0.2' (ECOSA) to the list of known hosts. hadoop-master: namenode running as process 273. Stop it first. hadoop-slave2: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slave2, 172.18.0.4' (ECOSA) to the list of known hosts. hadoop-slave2: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slave2, 172.18.0.3' (ECOSA) to the list of known hosts. hadoop-slave2: datanode running as process 856. Stop it first. hadoop-slave1: datanode running as process 856. Stop it first. Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0] 0.0.0! secondary namenodes [0.0.0]
          starting yarn daemons resourcemanager zunning as process 666. Stop it first. hadoop-slavel. Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slavel.172.18.0.3' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts. hadoop-slavel. Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slave2.172.18.0.4' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts. hadoop-slave2: modernager zunning as process 970. Stop it first. hadoop-slave2: nodemanager zunning as process 970. Stop it first.
        hadoop-master: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-master,172.18.0.2' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
hadoop-master: zookeeper running as process 15024. Stop it first.
master running as process 15105. Stop it first.
: regionserver running as process 15248. Stop it first.
thrift running as process 15248. Stop it first.
put: 'input'word.txt': File exists
24/085/16 1357:47 INFO fs.TrashPolicyDefault: Namenode trash configuration: Deletion interval = 0 minutes, Emptier interval = 0 minutes.
Deleted outputjob01
op-master:~# hdfs dfs -cat outputjob01/part-00000
```

```
[root@hadoo
Hadoop! 2
Hello 4
Wordcount!
```

2. L'analyse de la compréhension des outils du cloud et de son utilisation

Pour l'accès au cloud hidora, j'utilise filezilla pour le transfert de fichier et ensuite grâce à un accès SSH je peux me connecter directement à la machine virtuel.

J'utilise l'endpoint (port 22) pour la connexion.

3. Expliquer la sécurité votre VM (par le CLOUD)

Les différents endpoints avec des ip privés ainsi qu'une identification (login/password) permettent une sécurité du cloud.

4. Les sources du TP avec des commentaires

On est sur un mapper assez simple utilisant la librairie csv pour lire le fichier csv ouvert par hadoop.

Ensuite on identifie les différentes colonnes qui nous intéresse.

On filtre les données qui ne nous interesse pas et on les envoies pour le traitement par le reducer.

```
import ...

results = {}

results = {}

resultsdep = {}

for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    timbrecli, client, villecli, dep, qte = line.split(";")

try:
    qte = int(qte)
    except ValueError:
    continue

# Créer une clé unique pour chaque (client, ville, département)
    cle = (client, villecli, dep)

# Mettre à jour le dictionnaire en incrémentant le compteur pour cette clé
    if cle in results:
        results[cle] += qte

else:
        results[cle] = qte

# Mettre à jour le dictionnaire des résultats par département
    if dep in resultsdep:
        resultsdep[dep] += qte

else:
        resultsdep[dep] = qte

else:
        resultsdep[dep] = qte

resultsdep[dep] = qte
```

```
# Création d'un DataFrame à partir de results
results_df = pd.DataFrame(list(results.items()), columns=['Client_Ville_Dep', 'Total_Commandes'])

# Export des résultats vers un fichier Excel
results_excel_file = '/datavolume1/resultats.xlsx'
results_excel_file = '/datavolume1/resultats.xlsx'
results_df.to_excel(results_excel_file, index=False)

# Créer un DataFrame à partir du dictionnaire des résultats par département
df = pd.DataFrame(list(resultsdep.items()), columns=['Département', 'Total'])

# Créer une nouvelle figure
plt.figure()

# Créer le graphe pie
plt.pie(df['Total'], labels=df['Département'], autopot='%1.if%%', startangle=140)
plt.axis('equal') # Assurer que le diagramme est circulaire
plt.title("Répartition des commandes par département")

# Enregistrer le graphe au format PDF
output_pdf_file = '/datavolume1/resultat.pdf' # Chemin où le fichier PDF sera enregistré

with PdfPages(output_pdf_file) as pdf:
pdf.savefig() # Sauvegarder le graphe dans le fichier PDF
```

Le reducer traite les différentes données en deux objet transformer ensuite en dataframe.

Le premier permet d'afficher dans un excel les clients et la quantités de commandes qu'ils ont effectués.

Le deuxièmes les commandes par départements affiché dans une pie faites avec matplotlib.

5. Des procédures d'import des données (voir les fichier sh fournis sur la plateforme et explicité dans les fichiers pdf)

Pour pouvoir ensuite lancer mon mapper et reducer, j'adapte le fichier job01.sh.

```
cp /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-2.7.2.jar .

//stant-hadoop.sh

stant-hadoop.sh

hbase-deamon.sh start thrift

hdfs dfs -mkdir -p input

hdfs dfs -mkdir -p input

hdfs dfs -mybut dataw_fro83.csv -output outputjo802
```

Ensuite grâce à Filezilla, j'envoie tous les documents sur le cloud, je m'y connecte en SSH.

Je copie tout sur le docker, et j'execute le job01.sh.

```
[root@hadoop-master:~# ./iob01.sh
    Starting namenodes on [hadoop-master]
hadoop-master: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-master,172.18.0.2' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
hadoop-master: namenode running as process 273. Stop it first.
hadoop-slave2: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slave2,172.18.0.4' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
hadoop-slave1: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slave1,172.18.0.3' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
hadoop-slave2: datanode running as process 856. Stop it first.
hadoop-slave1: datanode running as process 856. Stop it first.
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]
0.0.0.0: secondarynamenode running as process 482. Stop it first.
    starting yarn daemons resourcemanager running as process 666. Stop it first. hadoop-slave2: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slave2, 172.18.0.4' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts. hadoop-slave1: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-slave1, 172.18.0.3' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts. hadoop-slave2: nodemanager running as process 970. Stop it first. hadoop-slave1: nodemanager running as process 970. Stop it first.
hadoop-master: Warning: Permanently added 'hadoop-master,172.18.0.2' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
hadoop-master: zookeeper running as process 15024. Stop it first.
master running as process 15106. Stop it first.
training as process 15106. Stop it first.
thrift running as process 15248. Stop it first.
put: 'input/dataw_fro83.csv': File exists
24/05/20 14:04:07 INFO fs.TrashPolicyDefault: Namenode trash configuration: Deletion interval = 0 minutes, Emptier interval = 0 minutes.
Deleted outputjob02
24/05/20 14:04:08 WARN streaming. StreamJob: -file option is deprecated, please use generic option -files instead.
packageJobJar: [mapper1.py, reducer1.py, /tmp/hadoop-unjar8437968220122313420/] [] /tmp/streamjob5349489168750919770.jar tmpDir=null
24/05/20 14:04:09 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at hadoop-master/172.18.0.2:8032
24/05/20 14:04:09 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at hadoop-master/172.18.0.2:8032
24/05/20 14:04:09 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:2
24/05/20 14:04:09 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: rumber of splits:2
24/05/20 14:04:09 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: submitting tokens for job: job_1715847096971_0019
24/05/20 14:04:09 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://hadoop-master:8088/proxy/application_1715847096971_0019
24/05/20 14:04:09 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1715847096971_0019 running in uber mode: false
24/05/20 14:04:15 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
24/05/20 14:04:15 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
24/05/20 14:04:25 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
24/05/20 14:04:25 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 100%
24/05/20 14:04:25 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 100%
24/05/20 14:04:25 INFO mapreduce.Job: counters: 50
24/05/20 14:84:25 INFO mapreduce.Job: Counters: 50
File System Counters
FILE: Number of bytes read=67712
FILE: Number of bytes written=497274
FILE: Number of tread operations=0
FILE: Number of large read operations=0
HDFS: Number of write operations=0
HDFS: Number of bytes read=26536758
HDFS: Number of bytes written=0
HDFS: Number of tread operations=9
HDFS: Number of read operations=0
HDFS: Number of write operations=2
Job Counters
                                                                 HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
HDFS: Number of write operations=2
Job Counters

Killed map tasks=1
Launched map tasks=2
Launched reduce tasks=1
Data-local map tasks=2
Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=5377
Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=2875
Total time spent by all reduce in occupied slots (ms)=2875
Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=2875
Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=2875
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=5377
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=5375
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=5506048
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=2974000
Map-Reduce Framework
Map input records=135278
Map output tytes=64392
Map output bytes=64392
Map output bytes=64392
Map output materialized bytes=67718
Input split bytes=218
Combine input records=0
Combine output records=0
Reduce input groups=949
Reduce shuffle bytes=67718
Reduce output records=657
Reduce output records=1657
Reduce output records=657
Reduce input groups=949
Reduce input seconds=1657
Reduce output records=657
Reduce output records=657
Reduce output records=657
Reduce input seconds=1657
Reduce output records=657
Reduce input records=657
Reduce inp
                                                                           Job Counters
                                                                                                                                              BAD_ID=0
CONNECTION=0
IO_ERROR=0
WRONG_LENGTH=0
WRONG_MAP=0
WRONG_REDUCE=0
                                                                         File Input Format Counters
Bytes Read=26536540
File Output Format Counters
    Bytes Written=0
24/05/20 14:04:25 INFO_streaming.StreamJob: Output directory: outputjob02
```

Tout est alors envoyé dans le datavolume1 du docker.

Je les récupères grâce à Filezilla et les mets sur ma machine locale.

6. Vos recommandations par rapport à l'utilisation de ce cloud privé

Je n'avais encore jamais utilisé de cloud pour le travail de cette manière et j'ai trouvé cela très pratique. Mon mac (avec une puce M1) ne me permettant pas de pouvoir installé Hadoop sur ma machine, cela permet donc de mettre en place un espace de travail totalement géré et indépendant de la machine de chaque utilisateur.