



॥ त्वं ज्ञानमयो विज्ञानमयोऽसि ॥

Project Report

Course Name: Software and Data Engineering (SDE)

Course Code: CSL7090

Exploring BigData: CDH Platform Architecture, Local Machine EDA

Submitted To: -

Dr. Sumit Kalra,
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of CSE,
IIT Jodhpur.

Submitted By: -

Bhawna Bhoria (M22MA003)
Jash Patel (M22CS061)

Introduction

As part of this project , we will be observing and analyzing processing techniques across CDH, local machine platform to comprehend intricate systems and address data processing challenges in the context of expanding data volumes.

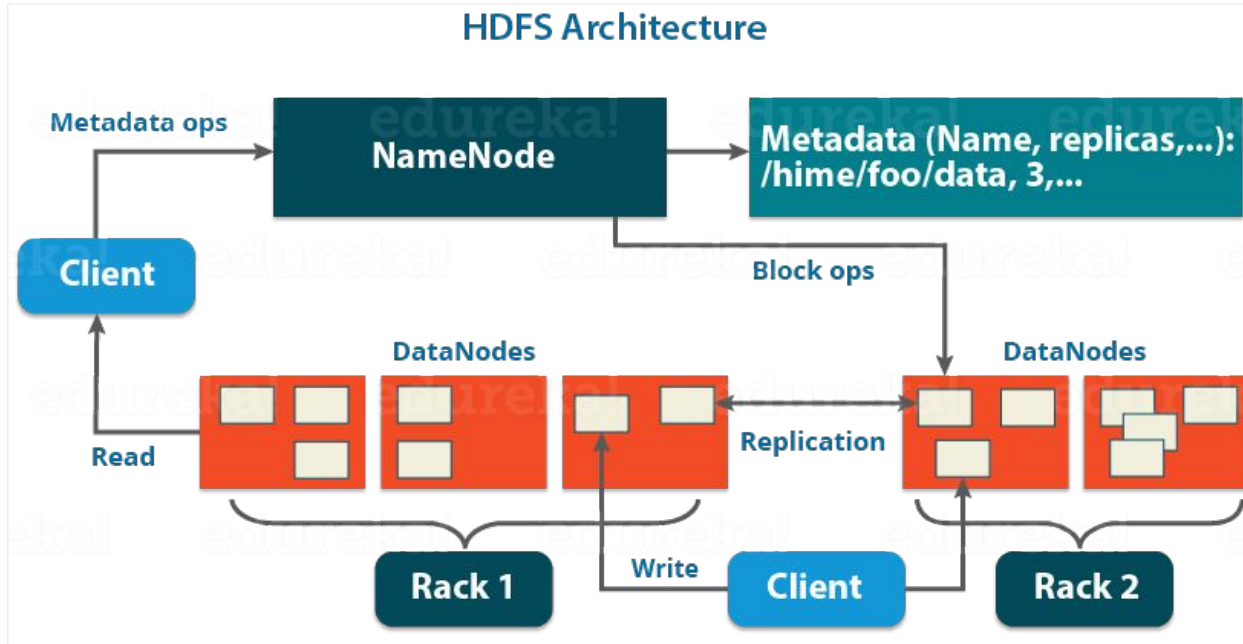
Platform 1:-

CDH - Architecture, Storage System and Job Scheduling.

Platform 2:-

EDA - Exploratory Data Analysis on Local Machine.

Platform 1 : Cloudera Distribution of Hadoop



The customised distribution employs the Namenode and YARN Resource Manager to oversee and allocate resources in a Hadoop cluster. The functionalities of the Job Tracker and Task Tracker have been substituted by the ResourceManager and NodeManagers, providing a resource management architecture that is more adaptable and capable of handling larger workloads.

Processes Running on CDH Architecture:-

jps output :-

```
[[root@quickstart /]# jps
880 JournalNode
2000 NodeManager
7292
6163 Bootstrap
2713 HMaster
5165 HistoryServer
5073 Bootstrap
5494 HRegionServer
1673 Bootstrap
674 DataNode
1321 SecondaryNameNode
```

```
1081 NameNode
563 QuorumPeerMain
1802 JobHistoryServer
7183 Bootstrap
2281 ResourceManager
9166 Jps
3953 RunJar
3346 ThriftServer
7443
3030 RESTServer
3616 RunJar
```

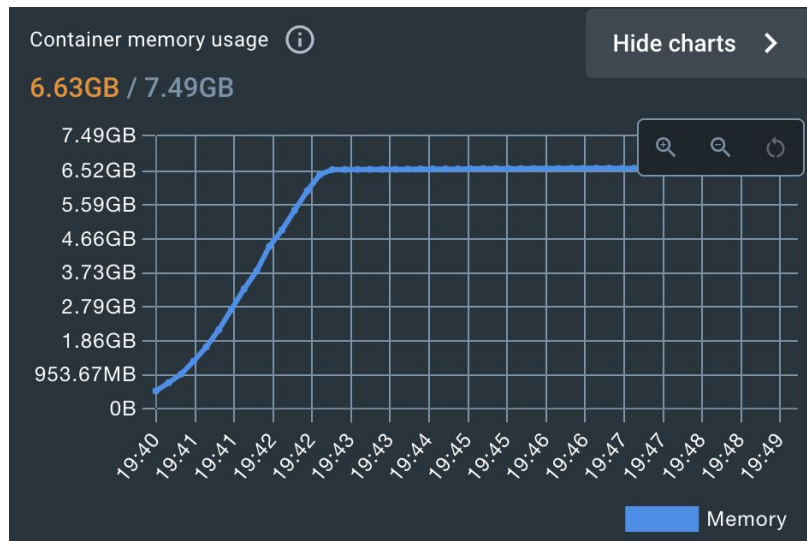
Checking Namenode :-

```
[[root@quickstart /]# hdfs getconf -confKey fs.defaultFS
hdfs://quickstart.cloudera:8020
```

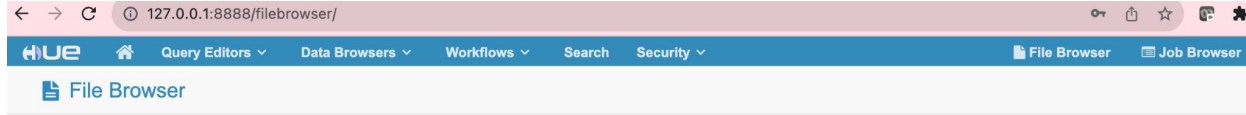
Laptop configurations and CDH Image Size

Physical Memory on device: 16GB

CDH Distribution Memory Occupance : 8 GB



CDH Ecosystem : Cluster and HDFS Storage



Search for file name

⚙️ Actions

✖️ Move to trash

🏠 Home

/

user

/

cloudera

✎

<input type="checkbox"/>	🔍 Name	📏 Size	👤 User	👥 Group	🔐 Permissions
<input type="checkbox"/>	📁 🔗		hdfs	supergroup	drwxr-xr-x
<input type="checkbox"/>	📁 .		cloudera	cloudera	drwxr-xr-x



Nodes of the cluster

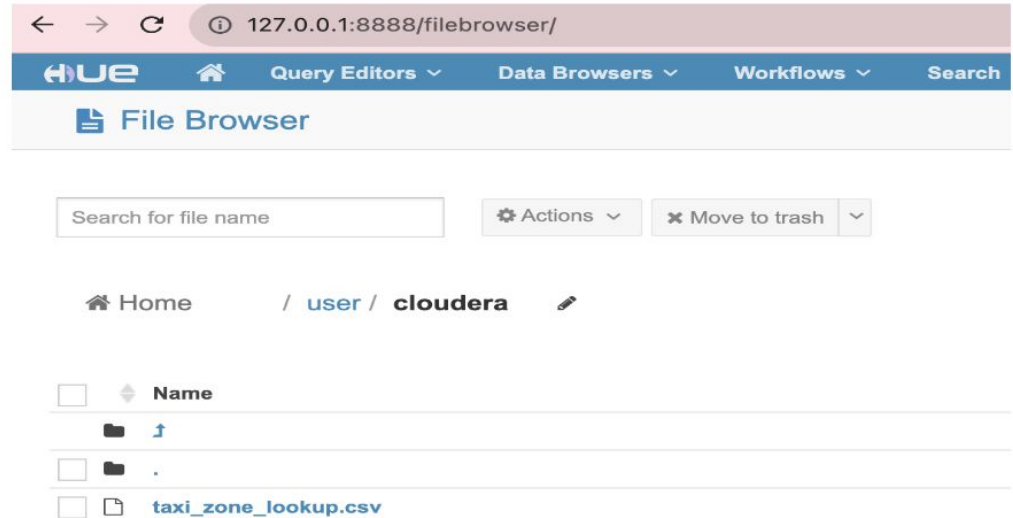
Logged in as: dr:who

Cluster		Cluster Metrics															
About	Nodes	Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running	Memory Used	Memory Total	Memory Reserved	VCores Used	VCores Total	VCores Reserved	Active Nodes	Decommissioned Nodes	Lost Nodes	Unhealthy Nodes	Rebooted Nodes
Applications		0	0	0	0	0	0 B	8 GB	0 B	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
NEW	SAVING SUBMITTED ACCEPTED RUNNING FINISHED FAILED KILLED	User Metrics for dr:who															
		Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running	Containers Pending	Containers Reserved	Memory Used	Memory Pending	Memory Reserved	VCores Used	VCores Pending	VCores Reserved			
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 B	0 B	0 B	0	0	0			
		Show 20 entries															
															Search:		
Scheduler		Node Labels	Rack	Node State	Node Address	Node HTTP Address	Last health-update	Health-report	Containers	Mem Used	Mem Avail	VCores Used	VCores Avail	Version			
Tools		/default-rack		RUNNING	quickstart.cloudera:33173	quickstart.cloudera:8042	Wed Nov 22 14:45:38 +0000 2023		0	0 B	8 GB	0	8	2.6.0-cdh5.7.0			
		Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries													First Previous 1 Next Last		

Taking File to hdfs

```
[[root@quickstart /]#  
[root@quickstart /]# hdfs dfs -put /user/sde_project/taxi_zone_lookup.csv /user/cloudera/
```

The Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) is renowned for its fault-tolerant nature. It allows clients to upload files from NameNodes, which then direct them to DataNodes for storage information. The client then uploads the file to the specified DataNode, completing the write request. In a read operation, the client seeks metadata from NameNodes, which then identifies the DataNode server where the file resides in the cluster and randomly selects one.



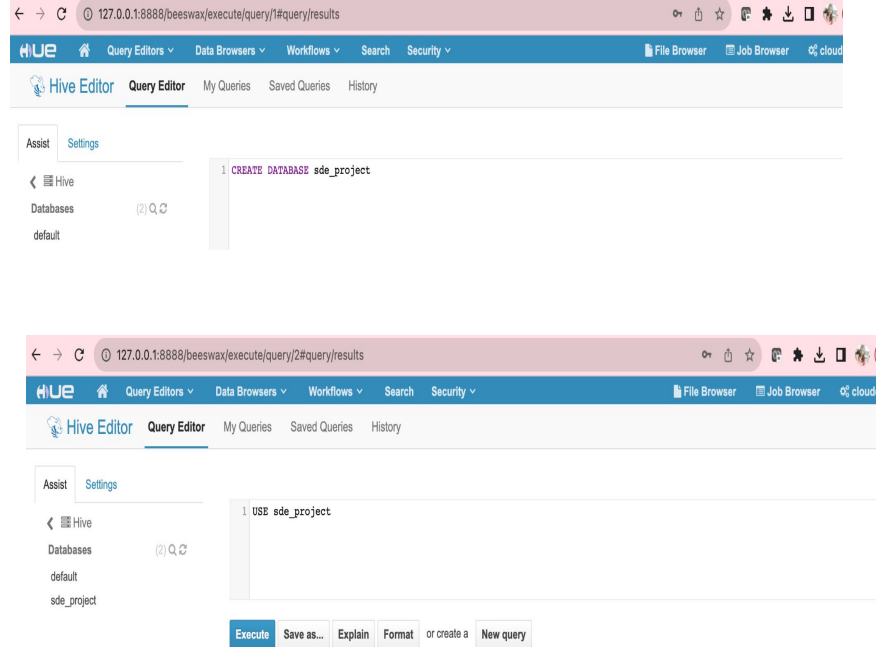
File placed at HDFS storage system into distributed blocks of 64 bytes.

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface for a file browser. The address bar indicates the URL `127.0.0.1:8888/filebrowser/view=/user/cloudera/taxi_zone_lookup.csv`. The navigation bar includes links for Home, Query Editors, Data Browsers, Workflows, Search, and Security. The main header shows the file path `/user / cloudera / taxi_zone_lookup.csv`. On the left, the 'ACTIONS' menu includes options like 'View as binary', 'Edit file', 'Download', 'View file location', and 'Refresh'. The 'INFO' section is also visible. The main content area displays the CSV data from the file.

	LocationID	Borough	Zone	service_zone
1	EWB	Newark Airport	EWB	
2	Queens	Jamaica Bay	Boro Zone	
3	Bronx	Allerton/Pelham Gardens	Boro Zone	
4	Manhattan	Alphabet City	Yellow Zone	
5	Staten Island	Arden Heights	Boro Zone	
6	Staten Island	Arrochar/Fort Wadsworth	Boro Zone	
7	Queens	Astoria	Boro Zone	
8	Queens	Astoria Park	Boro Zone	
9	Queens	Auburndale	Boro Zone	
10	Queens	Baisley Park	Boro Zone	

HIVE

Hive, a Hadoop-based data warehouse tool, efficiently processes queries and generates results for extensive datasets. It executes statements, similar to MySQL, and takes charge of user tasks. The compiler retrieves metadata, compiles the task, selects the optimal strategy, and delivers results. The pseudocode outlines Hive's data transformation, loading, and extraction process.



Querying on Hive:-

< sde_project

Tables

yellow_taxi_data

(1) Q ↺

```
1
2 -- Create a Hive table for the location data
3 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS sde_project.yellow_taxi_data (
4     LocationID INT,
5     Borough STRING,
6     Zone STRING,
7     service_zone STRING
8 )
9 ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
10 FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
11 STORED AS TEXTFILE
12 TBLPROPERTIES("skip.header.line.count"="1")
```

Execute

Save as...

Explain

Format

or create a

New query

:

```
1 LOAD DATA INPATH 'hdfs:///user/cloudera/taxi_zone_lookup.csv' INTO TABLE sde_project.yellow_taxi_cab;
```

Querying on Hive:-

The screenshot shows the Hive Editor interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Query Editors', 'Data Browsers', 'Workflows', 'Search', and 'Security'. The main editor area contains a query: `1 select * from sde_project.yellow_taxi_cab;`. Below the editor are buttons for 'Execute', 'Save as...', 'Explain', 'Format', 'or create a', and 'New query'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 7 rows and 4 columns: `yellow_taxi_cab.locationid`, `yellow_taxi_cab.borough`, `yellow_taxi_cab.zone`, and `yellow_taxi_cab.service_zone`.

	<code>yellow_taxi_cab.locationid</code>	<code>yellow_taxi_cab.borough</code>	<code>yellow_taxi_cab.zone</code>	<code>yellow_taxi_cab.service_zone</code>
1	1	EWB	Newark Airport	EWB
2	2	Queens	Jamaica Bay	Boro Zone
3	3	Bronx	Allerton/Pelham Gardens	Boro Zone
4	4	Manhattan	Alphabet City	Yellow Zone
5	5	Staten Island	Arden Heights	Boro Zone
6	6	Staten Island	Arden/Fort Wadsworth	Boro Zone
7	7	Queens	Astoria	Boro Zone

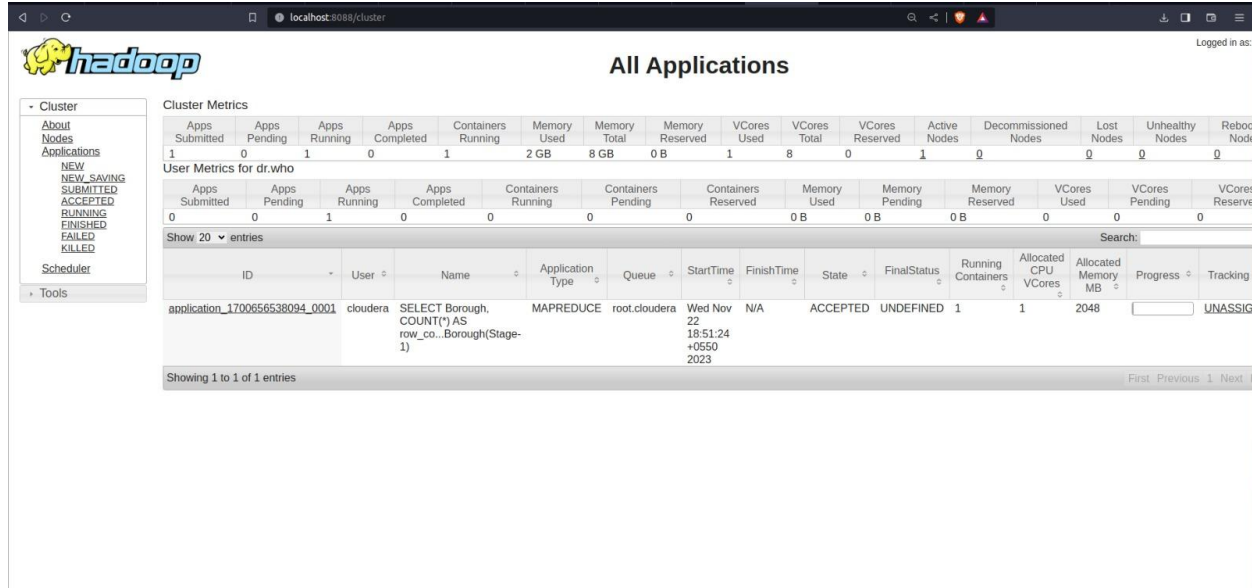
The screenshot shows the Hive Editor interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Query Editors', 'Data Browsers', 'Workflows', 'Search', and 'Security'. The main editor area contains a query: `1 SELECT Borough, COUNT(*) AS row_count FROM sde_project.yellow_taxi_cab GROUP BY Borough;`. Below the editor are buttons for 'Execute', 'Save as...', 'Explain', 'Format', 'or create a', and 'New query'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 6 rows and 2 columns: `borough` and `row_count`.

	<code>borough</code>	<code>row_count</code>
1	Bronx	43
2	Brooklyn	61
3	EWB	1
4	Manhattan	69
5	Queens	69
6	Staten Island	20

Map Reduce job Runs in background on YARN.

What happens behind the curtains?- YARN

Application Master Instance gets created and State is ACCEPTED.



The screenshot displays the Hadoop YARN web interface. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation links: Cluster, About, Nodes, Applications (selected), NEW, NEW SAVING, SUBMITTED, ACCEPTED, RUNNING, FINISHED, FAILED, KILLED, Scheduler, and Tools. The main content area is titled "All Applications" and shows "Cluster Metrics" and "User Metrics for dr.who". Below these, a table lists application details. The first application is "application_1700656538094_0001" in the "ACCEPTED" state.

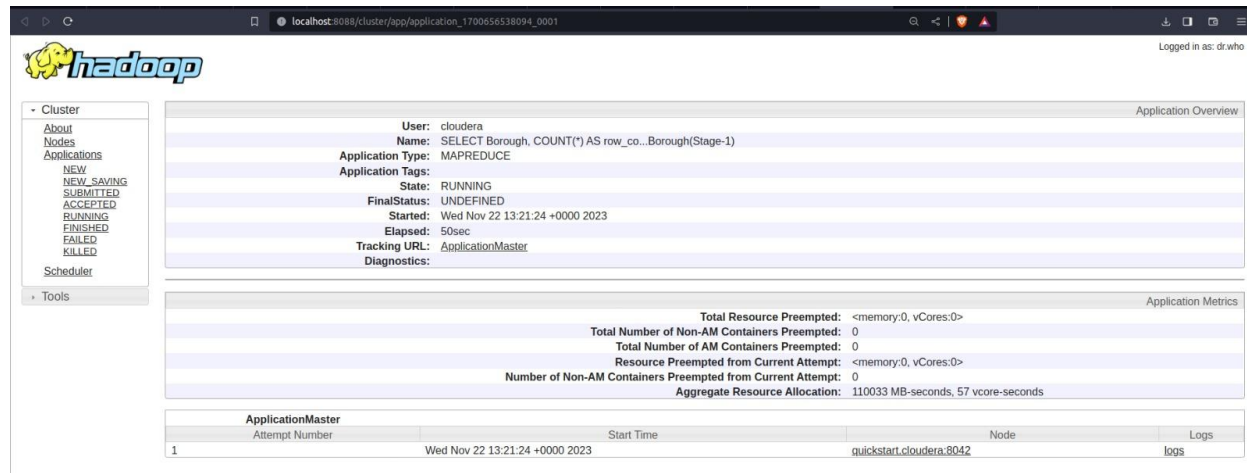
Cluster Metrics															
Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running	Memory Used	Memory Total	Memory Reserved	VCores Used	VCores Total	VCores Reserved	Active Nodes	Decommissioned Nodes	Lost Nodes	Unhealthy Nodes	Reboot Nodes
1	0	1	0	1	2 GB	8 GB	0 B	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0

User Metrics for dr.who															
Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running	Containers Pending	Containers Reserved	Memory Used	Memory Pending	Memory Reserved	VCores Used	VCores Pending	VCores Reserved			
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 B	0 B	0 B	0	0	0			

Show 20 entries															
ID	User	Name	Application Type	Queue	StartTime	FinishTime	State	FinalStatus	Running Containers	Allocated CPU VCoers	Allocated Memory MB	Progress	Tracking		
application_1700656538094_0001	cloudera	SELECT Borough, COUNT(*) AS row_co...Borough(Stage-1)	MAPREDUCE	root.cloudera	Wed Nov 22 18:51:24 +0550 2023	N/A	ACCEPTED	UNDEFINED	1	1	2048		UNASSIG		

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Logs are stored on HistoryServer and Jobs is moved to FINISHED Applications.



The screenshot shows the Hadoop Application Overview page for application `application_1700656538094_0001`. The page is divided into three main sections: Application Overview, Application Metrics, and ApplicationMaster details.

Application Overview

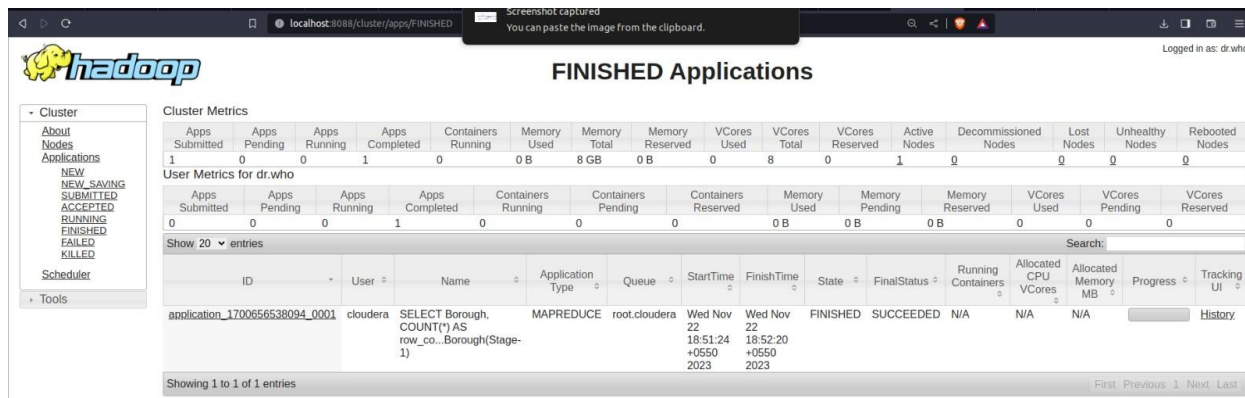
User:	cloudera
Name:	SELECT Borough, COUNT(*) AS row_co...Borough(Stage-1)
Application Type:	MAPREDUCE
Application Tags:	
State:	RUNNING
FinalStatus:	UNDEFINED
Started:	Wed Nov 22 13:21:24 +0000 2023
Elapsed:	50sec
Tracking URL:	ApplicationMaster
Diagnostics:	

Application Metrics

Total Resource Preempted:	<memory:0, vCores:0>
Total Number of Non-AM Containers Preempted:	0
Total Number of AM Containers Preempted:	0
Resource Preempted from Current Attempt:	<memory:0, vCores:0>
Number of Non-AM Containers Preempted from Current Attempt:	0
Aggregate Resource Allocation:	110033 MB-seconds, 57 vcore-seconds

ApplicationMaster

Attempt Number	Start Time	Node	Logs
1	Wed Nov 22 13:21:24 +0000 2023	quickstart.cloudera.8042	logs



The screenshot shows the Hadoop FINISHED Applications page. It displays cluster metrics, user metrics for `dr.who`, and a table of finished applications.

Cluster Metrics

Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running	Memory Used	Memory Total	Memory Reserved	VCoers Used	VCoers Total	VCoers Reserved	Active Nodes	Decommissioned Nodes	Lost Nodes	Unhealthy Nodes	Rebooted Nodes
1	0	0	1	0	0 B	8 GB	0 B	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0

User Metrics for dr.who

Apps Submitted	Apps Pending	Apps Running	Apps Completed	Containers Running	Containers Pending	Containers Reserved	Memory Used	Memory Pending	Memory Reserved	VCoers Used	VCoers Pending	VCoers Reserved
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 B	0 B	0 B	0	0	0

Finished Applications Table

ID	User	Name	Application Type	Queue	StartTime	FinishTime	State	FinalStatus	Running Containers	Allocated CPU VCoers	Allocated Memory MB	Progress	Tracking UI
application_1700656538094_0001	cloudera	SELECT Borough, COUNT(*) AS row_co...Borough(Stage-1)	MAPREDUCE	root.cloudera	Wed Nov 22 18:51:24 +0550 2023	Wed Nov 22 18:52:20 +0550 2023	FINISHED	SUCCEEDED	N/A	N/A	N/A		History

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

CDH Oozie Workflows

Workflow to create HDFS directories and files (action name : fs-12c7)

```
<workflow-app name="My Workflow" xmlns="uri:oozie:workflow:0.5">
  <start to="fs-12c7"/>
  <kill name="Kill">
    <message>Action failed, error message[${wf:errorMessage(wf:lastErrorNode())}]</message>
  </kill>
  <action name="fs-12c7">
    <fs>
      <touchz path='${nameNode}/user/cloudera/test' />
    </fs>
    <ok to="End"/>
    <error to="Kill"/>
  </action>
  <end name="End"/>
</workflow-app>
```

cloudera

STATUS

SUCCEEDED

PROGRESS

100%

ID

0000001-231122121616918-oozie-oozi-W

VARIABLES

Name	Value
dryrun	False
hue-id-w	3
jobTracker	localhost:8032
mapreduce.job.user.name	cloudera
nameNode	hdfs://quickstart.cloudera:8020
oozie.use.system.libpath	True
oozie.wf.application.path	hdfs://quickstart.cloudera:8020/user/hue/oozie/workspaces/hue-oozie-1700655912.35
security_enabled	False
user.name	cloudera

Back

Workflow to run shell script checking availability of file on hdfs

```
<workflow-app name="Test" xmlns="uri:oozie:workflow:0.5">
  <start to="shell-869a"/>
  <kill name="Kill">
    <message>Action failed, error message[${wf:errorMessage(wf:lastErrorNode())}]</message>
  </kill>
  <action name="shell-869a">
    <shell xmlns="uri:oozie:shell-action:0.1">
      <job-tracker>${jobTracker}</job-tracker>
      <name-node>${nameNode}</name-node>
      <exec>/user/cloudera/file_avail_check.sh</exec>
      <capture-output/>
    </shell>
    <ok to="End"/>
    <error to="Kill"/>
  </action>
  <end name="End"/>
</workflow-app>
```

The screenshot shows the HUE Job Browser interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Query Editors, Data Browsers, Workflows, Search, and Security. The main content area displays the details of a job with ID 1700509648185_0001, which is in the 'SUCCEEDED' state. The job is a shell action named 'Test'.

JOB ID
1700509648185_0001

TYPE
MR2

USER
cloudera

STATUS
SUCCEEDED

LOGS
Logs

MAPS
100%

REDUCES
0/0

DURATION
10s

oozie:launcher:T=shell;W=Test;A=shell-b9e4;ID=0000000-231120194824389-oozie-oozi-W

Attempts **Tasks** **Metadata** **Counters**

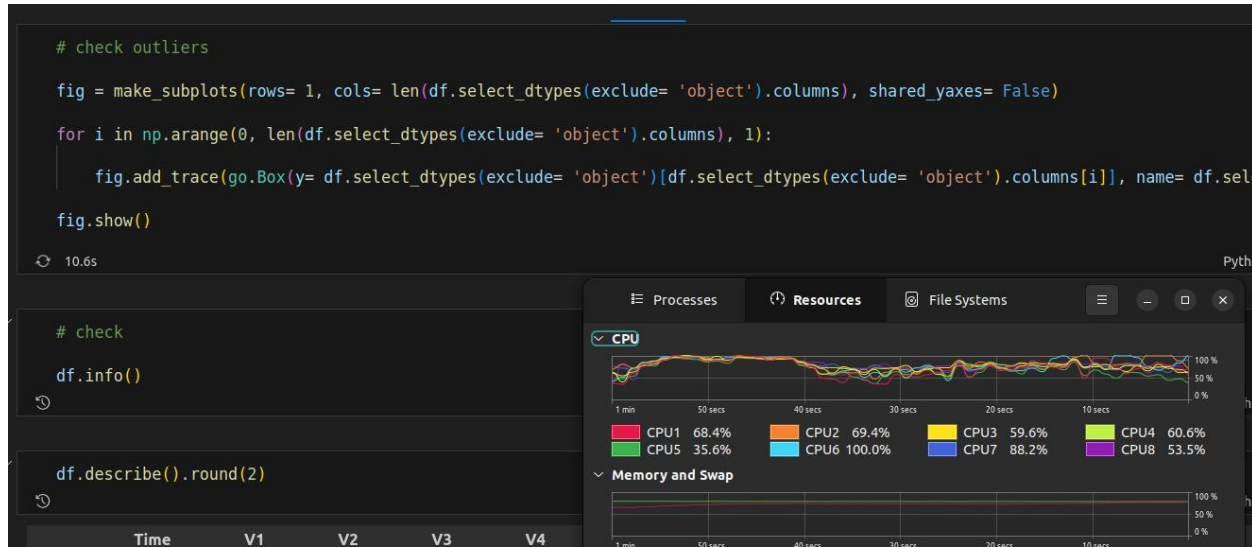
Text Filter

Name	Value
ID	1700509648185_0001
User	cloudera
Maps	1 of 1
Reduces	0 of 0
Started	11/20/23 13:38:14
Ended	11/20/23 13:38:25
Duration	10747
Status	SUCCEEDED
dfs.block.access.key.update.interval	600
dfs.block.access.token.enable	false
dfs.block.access.token.lifetime	600
dfs.block.scanner.volume.bytes.per.second	1048576
dfs.blockreport.initialDelay	0
dfs.blockreport.intervalMsec	21600000
dfs.blockreport.split.threshold	1000000
dfs.blocksize	134217728
dfs.bytes-per-checksum	512

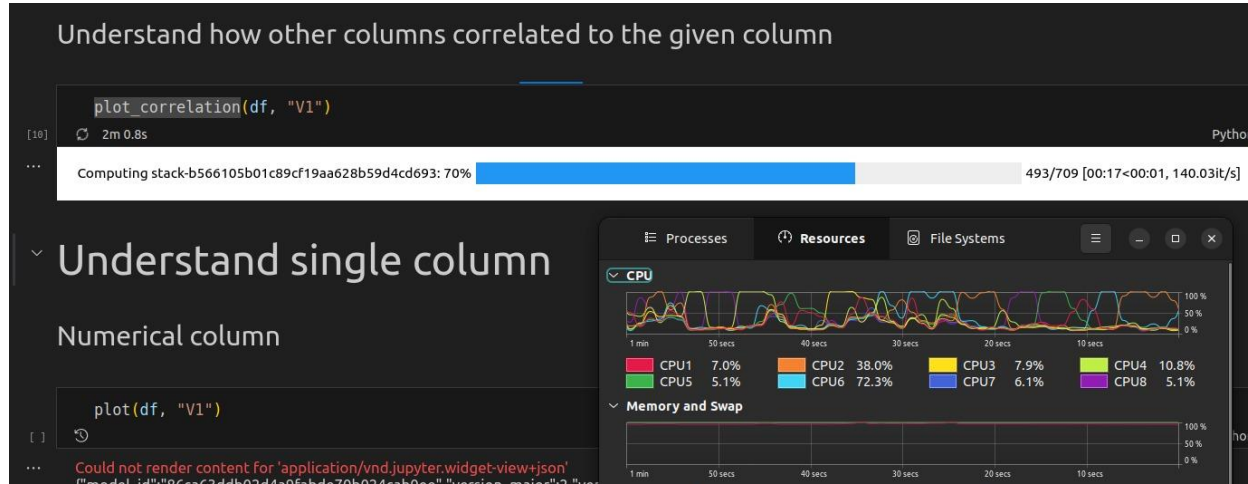
Platform 2 : EDA using standard libraries and dataprep

The main objective is to tune down the CPU Utilisation while performing Exploratory Data Analysis on Local Machine.

1. Traditional Method : CPU utilization of EDA using standard libraries



2. EDA Library Method : CPU Utilisation after data profiling using “dataprep”



CPU Utilization has come down significantly after using the profiling method of “dataprep”.

Performance comparison on EDA

CPU Core	EDA with dataprep in %	EDA with standard lib in %
Core 1	7	68.4
Core 2	38	69.4
Core 3	7.9	59.6
Core 4	10.8	60.6
Core 5	5.1	35.6
Core 6	72.3	100
Core 7	6.1	88.2
Core 8	5.1	53.5
Average	19.0375	66.9125

Conclusion

The project explores big data using CDH platform architecture and local machine Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA). It highlights the need for robust big data ecosystems due to the surge in global data storage capacity. Practical insights into CDH, local machine EDA are presented, showcasing their processing techniques. The project provides a holistic view of big data tools and platforms, laying the foundation for future data engineering and analytics endeavors.

References

<https://blog.clairvoyantsoft.com/cloduera-quickstart-vm-using-docker-on-mac-2308acd196f2>

<https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/Hive/LanguageManual+DDL>

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=9463522&tag=1>

<https://github.com/sfu-db/dataprep>

Thank You