AmazonEMRIntro

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Introduction

Amazon EMR provides a managed Hadoop framework that makes it easy, fast, and cost-effective to process vast amounts of data across dynamically scalable Amazon EC2 instances.

You can run popular distributed frameworks such as <u>Apache Spark</u>, <u>HBase</u>, <u>Presto</u>, and <u>Flink</u> in Amazon EMR, and interact with data in other AWS (Amazon Web Services) data stores such as Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB.

Amazon EMR securely and reliably handles a broad set of big data use cases, including log analysis, web indexing, data transformations (ETL), machine learning, financial analysis, scientific simulation, and bioinformatics.

References:

Amazon Elastic MapReduce

https://aws.amazon.com/emr/

Amazon EMR Management Guide

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-what-is-emr.html

Amazon Elastic MapReduce API

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticMapReduce/latest/API/Welcome.html

Amazon EMR Release Guide

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-hadoop-application.html

Apache Hadoop

http://hadoop.apache.org/

Programming Elastic MapReduce Using AWS Services to Build an End-to-End Application, Kevin Schmidt, Christopher Phillips, O'Reilly Media, December 2013. http://shop.oreilly.com/product/0636920029304.do

Key components

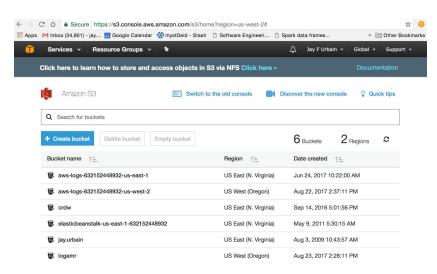
Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR)

Amazon EMR is an in-the-cloud platform of the Hadoop framework. Amazon EMR makes heavy use of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) to store analysis results and host data sets for processing, and leverages Amazon Elastic Cloud Compute (EC2) resources to run applications.

There is an additional charge of about 30 percent for the EMR EC2 instances. To read Amazon's overview of EMR, visit the <u>Amazon EMR web page</u>.

Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

Amazon S3 is the persistent storage for AWS. It provides a web services interface that can be used to store and retrieve any amount of data, at any time, from anywhere on the Web. There are some restrictions. Data in S3 must be stored in named buckets, and any single object can be no more than 5 terabytes in size. The data stored in S3 is highly durable and is stored in multiple facilities and multiple devices within a facility.



There are standard REST- and SOAP-based web service APIs to interact with files stored on S3.

Amazon S3's permanent storage will be used to store data sets and computed result sets generated by Amazon EMR Job Flows. Applications built with Amazon EMR need to use some S3 services for data storage.

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

Amazon EC2 makes it possible to run multiple instances of virtual machines on demand inside any one of the AWS regions. You can start as many or as few instances as you need without having to buy or rent physical hardware like in traditional hosting services. In the case of Amazon EMR, this means we can scale the size of your Hadoop cluster to any size needed. Individual EC2 instances come in a variety of sizes and specifications to meet the needs of different types of applications. There are instances tailored for high CPU load, high memory, high I/O, etc.

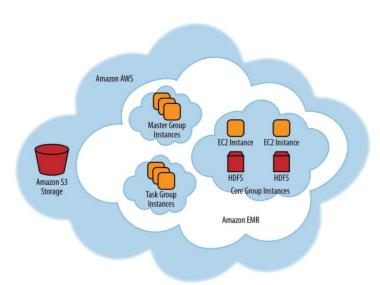
To read Amazon's overview of EC2, visit the <u>Amazon EC2 web page</u>. Amazon EC2 instances are used as part of an Amazon EMR cluster.

Amazon Elastic MapReduce Architecture

Amazon EMR allows users to launch and use resizable Hadoop clusters inside of Amazon's infrastructure. Amazon EMR, like Hadoop, can be used to analyze large data sets. EMR greatly simplifies the setup and management of the cluster of Hadoop and MapReduce components.

EMR instances use Amazon's pre-built and customized EC2 instances, which can take full advantage of Amazon's infrastructure and other AWS services. These EC2 instances are invoked when a new Job Flow is started to form an EMR cluster. A *Job Flow* is Amazon's term for the complete data processing that occurs through a number of compute steps in Amazon EMR. A Job Flow is specified by the MapReduce application and its input and output parameters.

https://aws.amazon.com/emr/



Amazon EMR performs the computational analysis using the <u>MapReduce</u> framework. The MapReduce framework splits the input data into smaller fragments, or shards, that are distributed to the nodes that compose the cluster

Master group instance

The master group instance manages the Job Flow and allocates all the needed executables, JARs, scripts, and data shards to the core and task instances. The master node monitors the health and status of the core and task instances and also collects the data from these instances and writes it back to Amazon S3.

The master group instances serve a critical function in our Amazon EMR cluster. If a master node is lost, you lose the work in progress by the master *and* the core and task nodes to which it had delegated work.

Core group instance

Core group instance members run the map and reduce portions of our Job Flow, and store intermediate data to the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) storage in our Amazon EMR cluster.

The master node manages the tasks and data delegated to the core and task nodes. Due to the HDFS storage aspects of core nodes, a loss of a core node will result in data loss and possible failure of the complete Job Flow.

Task group instance

The task group is optional. It can do some of the dirty computational work of the map and reduce jobs, but does not have HDFS storage of the data and intermediate results.

The lack of HDFS storage on these instances means the data needs to be transferred to these nodes by the master for the task group to do the work in the Job Flow.

Amazon EMR and the Hadoop Ecosystem

Amazon EMR uses Hadoop and its MapReduce framework at its core. Accordingly, many of the other core Apache Software Foundation projects that work with Hadoop also work with Amazon EMR. There are also many other AWS services that may be useful when you're running and monitoring Amazon EMR applications. For example:

Hive

Hive is a distributed data warehouse that allows you to create a Job Flow using a SQL-like language. Hive can be run from a script loaded in S3 or interactively inside of a running EMR instance.

Pig

Pig is a data flow language. The language is called *Pig Latin*. Pig scripts can be loaded into S3 and used to perform the data analysis in a Job Flow. Pig, like Hive, is one of the Job Flow types that can be run interactively inside of a running EMR instance.

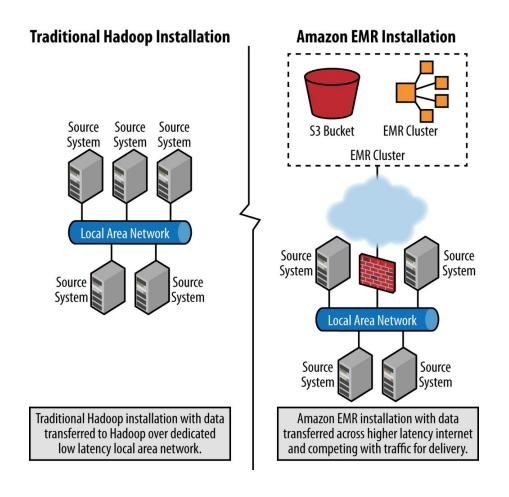
Amazon Cloudwatch

Cloudwatch allows you to monitor the health and progress of Job Flows. It also allows you to set alarms when metrics are outside of normal execution parameters.

Amazon Elastic MapReduce Versus Traditional Hadoop Installs

Amazon EMR uses S3 storage for the input and output of data sets to be processed and analyzed. In order to process data, you need to transport it to Amazon's cloud into S3 buckets.

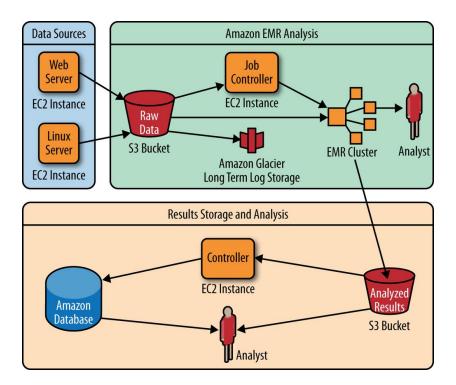
In the traditional Hadoop install, data transport between the current source locations and the Hadoop cluster may be collocated in the same data center on high-speed internal networks. This lowers the data transport barriers and the amount of time to get data into Hadoop for analysis.



Note: Amazon has S3 Import and Export services.

Application Building Blocks

- ingest large volumes of log data,
- perform real-time and
- batch analysis, and ultimately produce results that can be shared with end users.



Application Integration

Use Your Favorite Open Source Applications



With versioned releases on Amazon EMR, you can easily select and use the latest open source projects on your EMR cluster, including applications in the Apache Hadoop and Spark ecosystems. Software is installed and configured by Amazon EMR, so you can spend more time on increasing the value of your data without worrying about infrastructure and administrative tasks.

Apache Hadoop

Apache Spark

Apache HBase

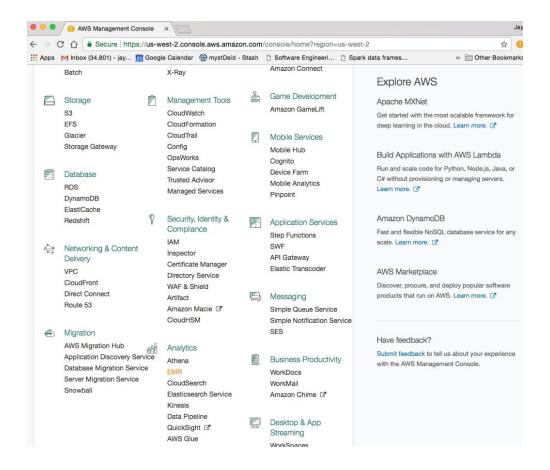
Presto

Amazon EMR Release Velocity

Creating and deploying a MapReduce App on Amazon EMR

Go to aws.amzon.com create an AWS account.

Log on to AWS. You should see the following services.



Amazon EMR Management Guide

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-what-is-emr.html

Amazon Elastic MapReduce API

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticMapReduce/latest/API/Welcome.html

Amazon EMR Release Guide

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-hadoop-application.html

Basic steps for creating a job:

- Upload
- Create
- Monitor

Standard approach:

- 1. Upload data from S3 (cloud storage) into HDFS (Hadoop File System)
- 2. Can do MapReduce directly against S3, or you can upload your data from S3 into the HDFS file systems that's part of the EC2 (Elastic Cloud Compute) instances with the JBMs with the Hadoop daemons installed on them.

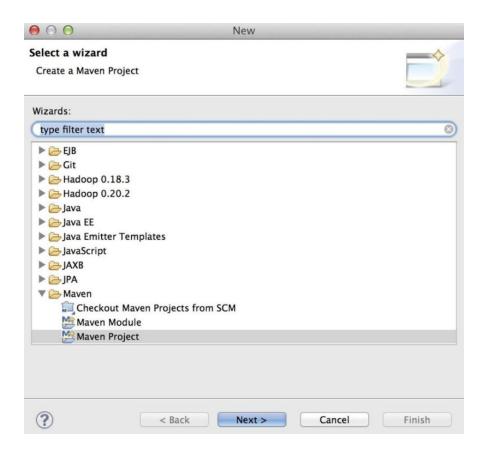
Building MapReduce Applications

This example uses Eclipse Java IDE and the Eclipse Maven plug-in, <u>m2eclipse</u>, to manage application dependencies.

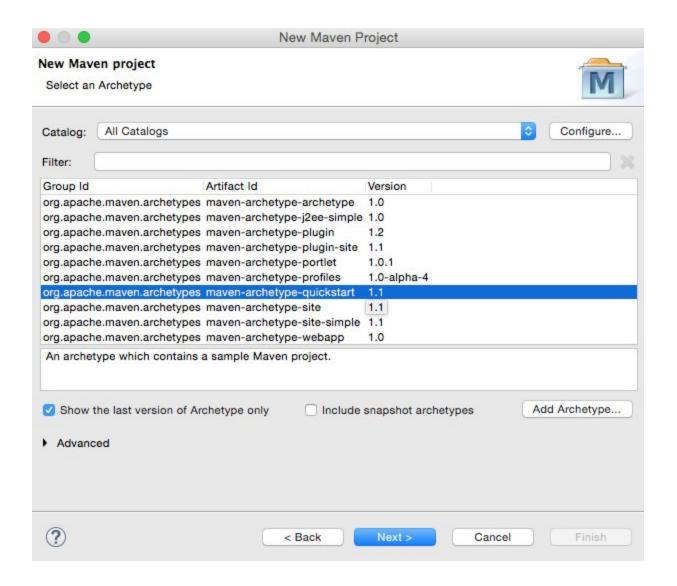
You can install the *m2eclipse plug-in* through the *Install New Software* option inside of Eclipse.

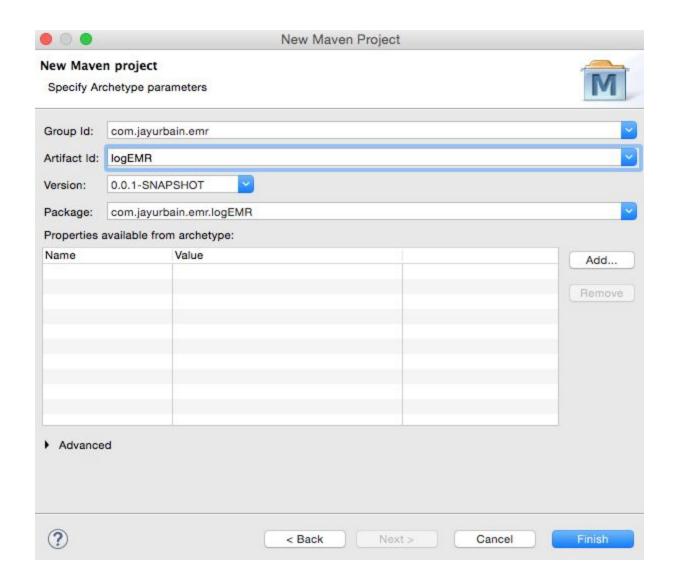
To include the dependencies needed to build the MapReduce applications:

Create a Maven project inside of Eclipse by selecting *File→New→Other*. The Maven project option should be available after you install the m2eclipse plug-in.



Select the program and project name of your application when going through the Eclipse New Project Wizard.





FYI: Maven naming conventions:

https://maven.apache.org/guides/mini/guide-naming-conventions.html

After the project is created, the Hadoop dependencies will need to be added to the project so the application can make use of the Hadoop base classes, types, and methods. You can add the Hadoop core dependencies by opening the *pom.xml* file that is in the root of the project.

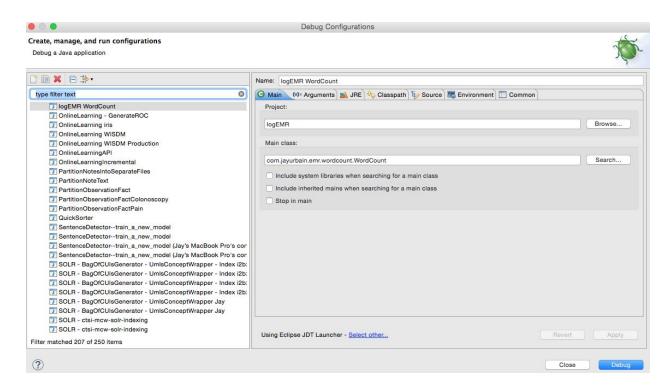
Add the following to your project pom.xml text

xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd"> <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion> <groupId>com.jayurbain.emr</groupId> <artifactId>logEMR</artifactId> <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version> <packaging>jar</packaging> <name>com.jayurbain.emr</name> <url>http://maven.apache.org</url> properties> <build> <plugins> <plugin> <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId> <artifactId>maven-shade-plugin</artifactId> <executions> <execution> <phase>package</phase> <goals> <goal>shade</goal> </goals> </execution> </executions> <configuration> <finalName>uber-\${artifactId}-\${version}</finalName> </configuration> </plugin> </plugins> </build> <dependencies> <!-- deid --> <dependency> <groupId>junit</groupId> <artifactId>junit</artifactId> <version>4.11</version> <scope>test</scope> </dependency> <dependency> <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId> <artifactId>hadoop-client</artifactId> <version>2.2.0</version> </dependency> </dependencies> </project>

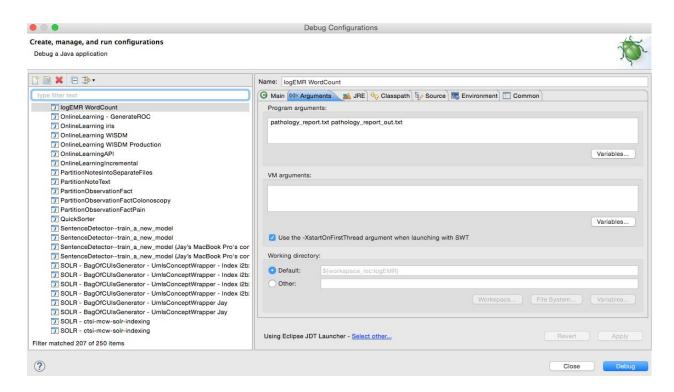
```
In your application:
Create a package com.jayurbain.emr
Create a new Java class file WordCount.java as follows:
package com.jayurbain.emr.wordcount;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextOutputFormat;
public class WordCount {
 public static class Map extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> {
   private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
   private Text word = new Text();
   public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
     String line = value.toString();
     StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
     while (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
       word.set(tokenizer.nextToken());
       context.write(word, one);
     }
 }
 public static class Reduce extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
```

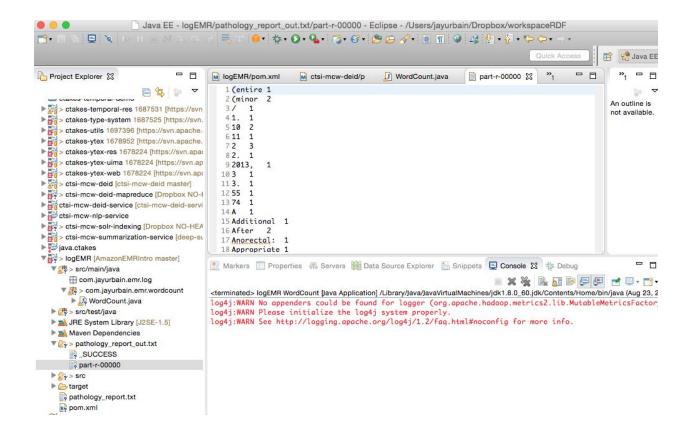
```
public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context)
     throws IOException, InterruptedException {
     int sum = 0;
     for (IntWritable val : values) {
       sum += val.get();
     }
     context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
   }
 }
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
   Configuration conf = new Configuration();
   Job job = new Job(conf, "wordcount");
   job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);
   job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
   job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
   job.setMapperClass(Map.class);
   job.setReducerClass(Reduce.class);
   job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class);
   job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class);
   FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
   FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
   job.waitForCompletion(true);
```

You can run the application locally first to test the application. Parameters: input text file, and output text file.

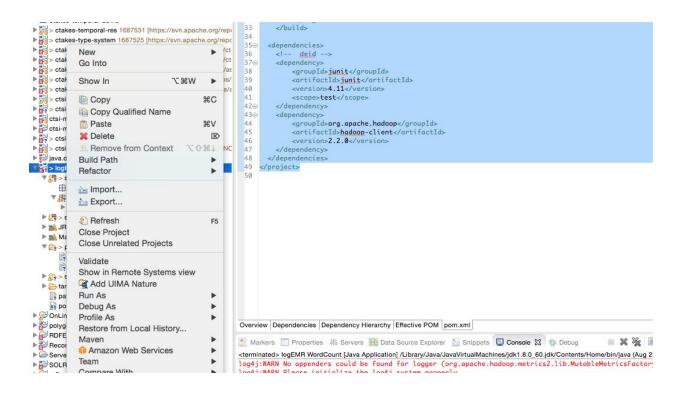


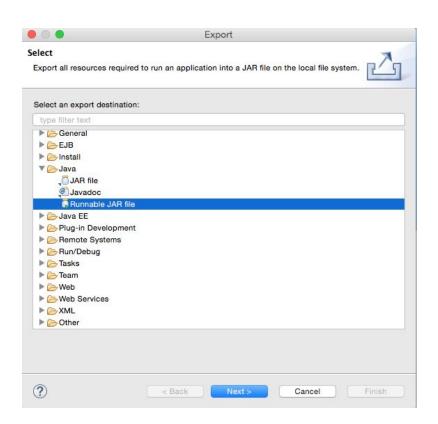
Select arguments.



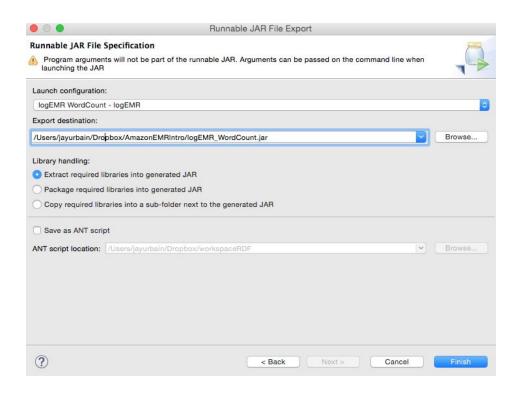


Export as executable jar file:

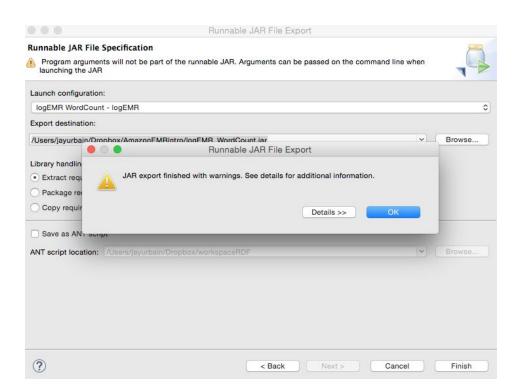




Select launch configuration, and export destination.



Select Ok.



Just hit Ok. Only duplicate packaging warnings.

To run the app on a Hadoop with local file system. (See end of this file for installing Hadoop locally).

\$ hadoop jar logEMR_WordCount patholgoy_report.txt pathology_report_out.txt

Run (for hdfs file system):

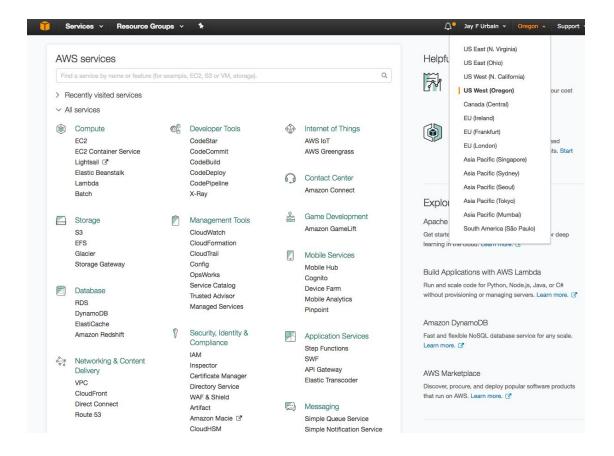
\$hadoop jar logEMR_WordCount hdfs:///xxx//patholgoy_report.txt hdfs:///xxx//pathology_report_out.txt

In either case, result file will be in pathology_report_out.txt/part-r-00000 (or something similar).

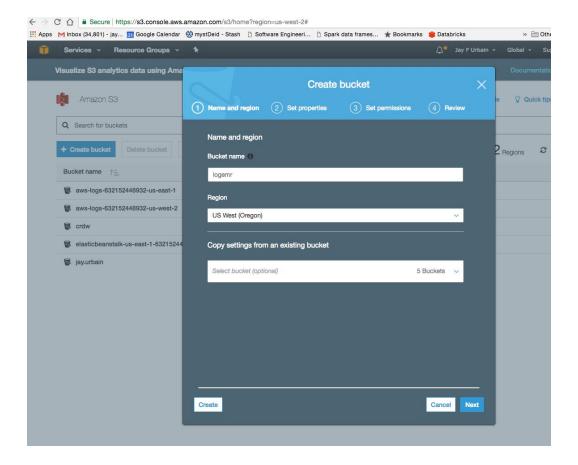
To run on AmazonEMR:

Sign into AWS Console.

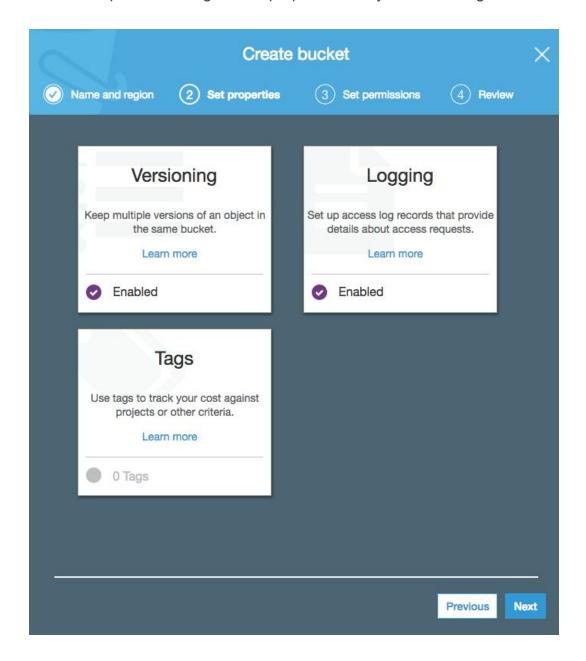
Select S3. Take note of the region. In this case US West (Oregon)



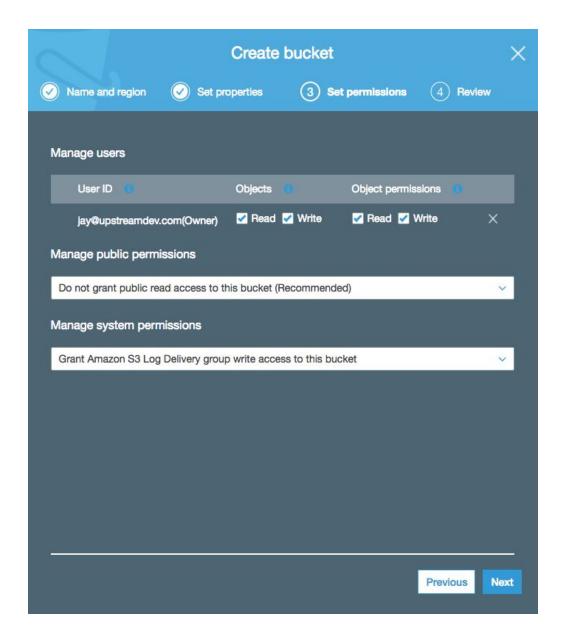
Create an S3 bucket.



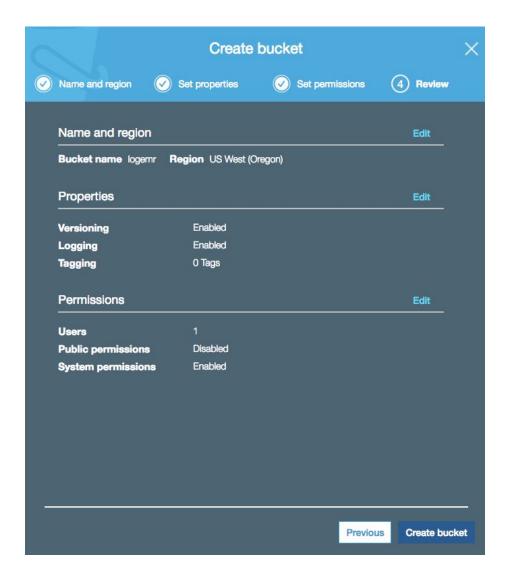
You can skip the following. Or set properties. They can be changed later.



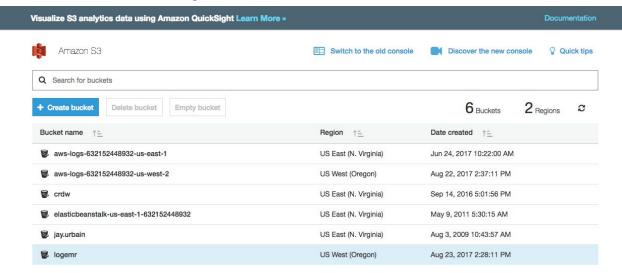
Select next.



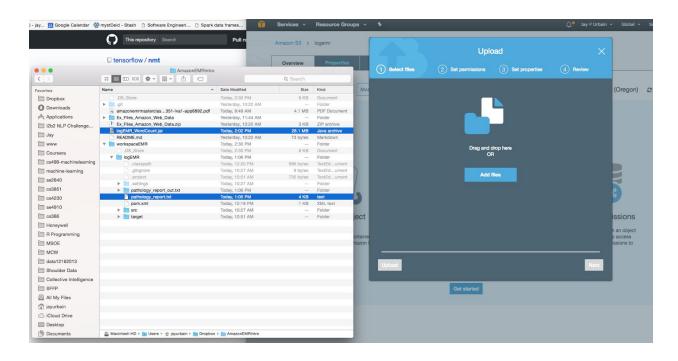
Select Create bucket.

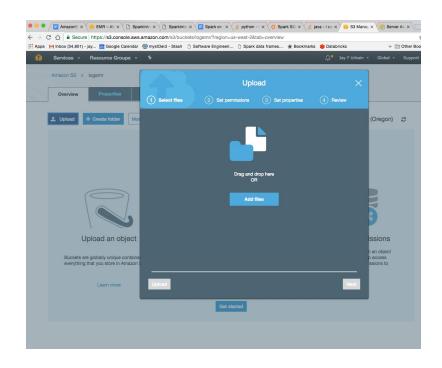


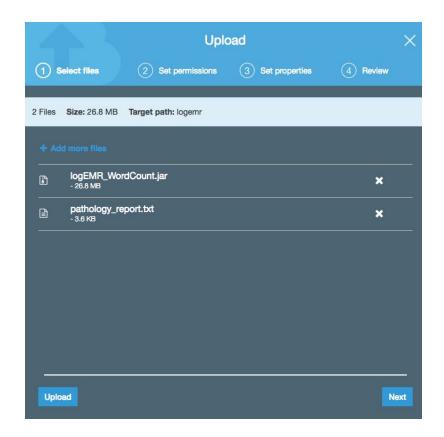
You should see the following.

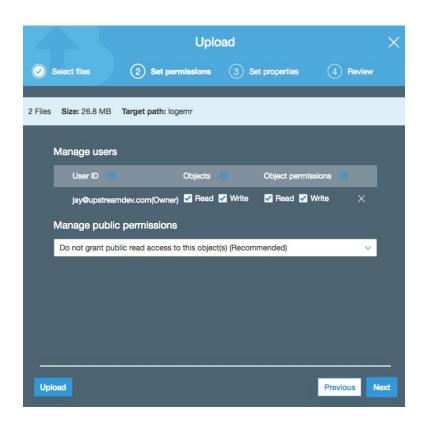


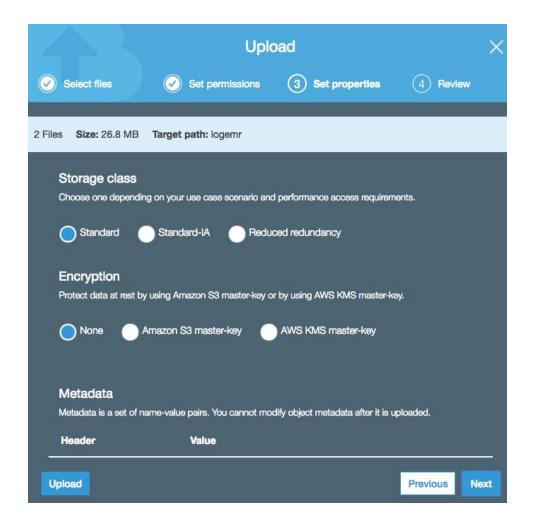
Select your logerr bucket and upload your jar and text input file.

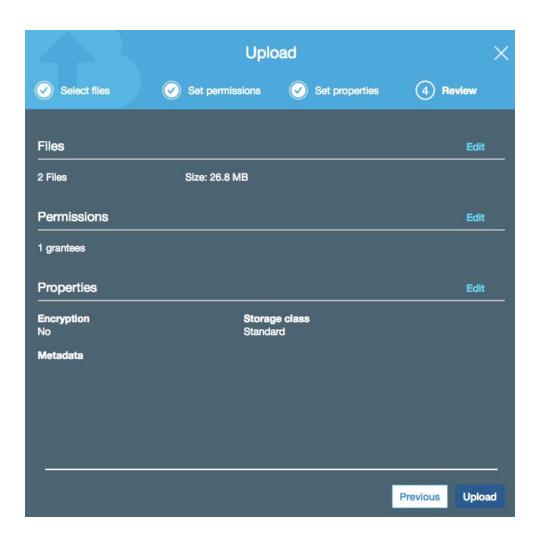






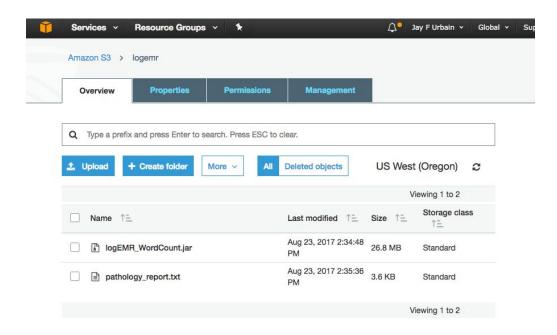






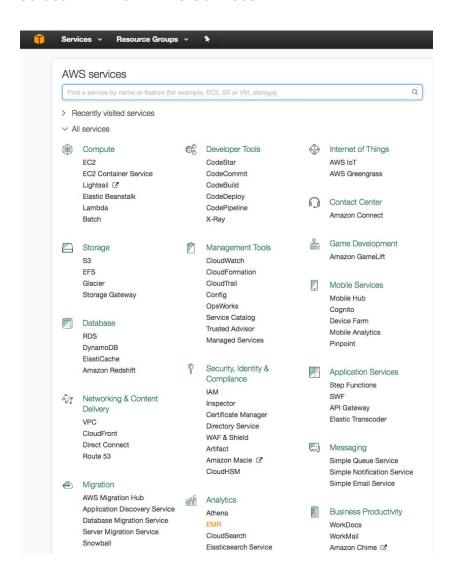
Sure asks a lot of questions. Select Upload.

Be patient.

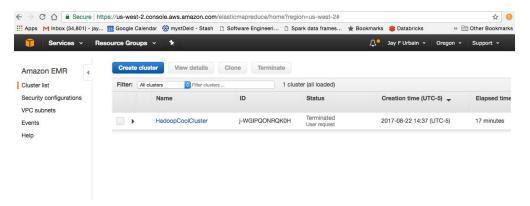


tada!

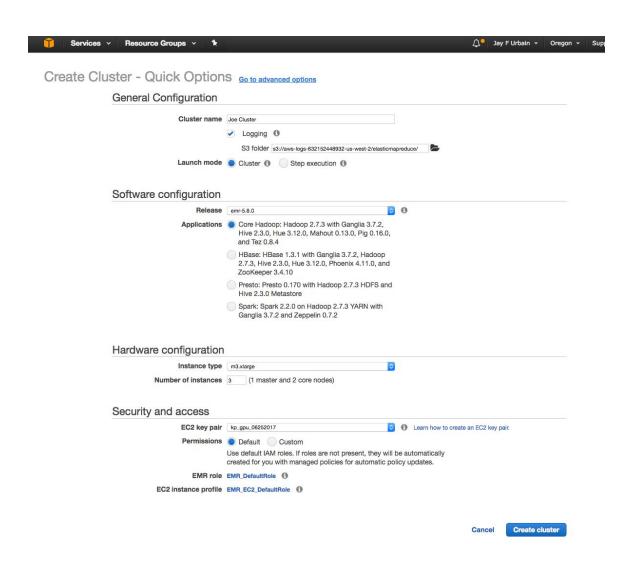
Select EMR from AWS Services



Select Create Cluster:

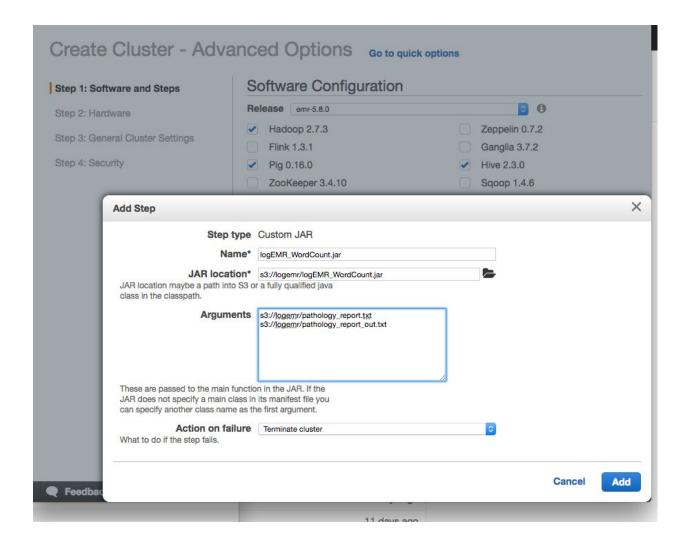


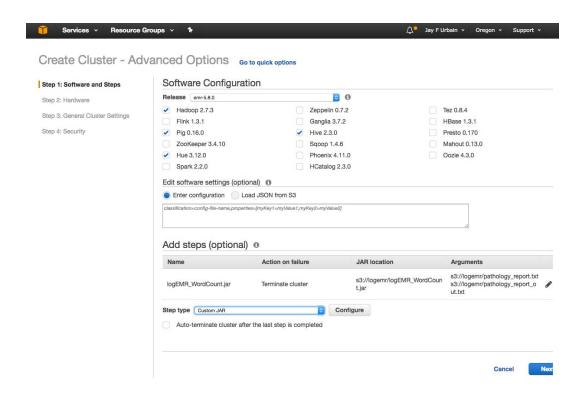
Make the following selections (do NOT select Create cluster until you scroll down):



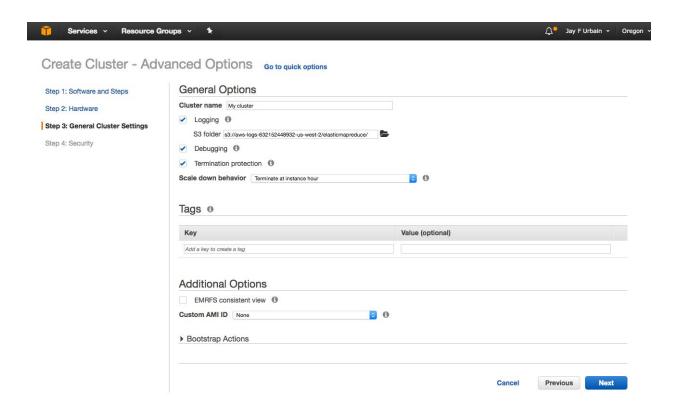
Select Go to advanced options

Create a custom JAR



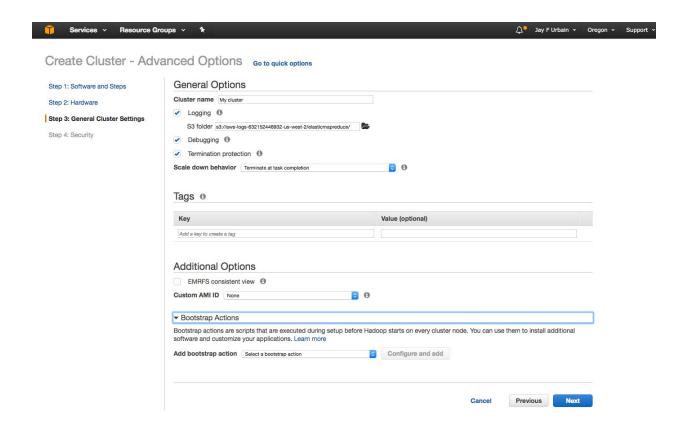


Select next.

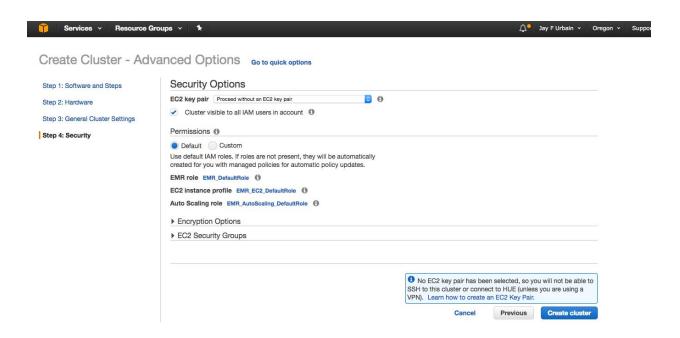


Some serious computer power here.

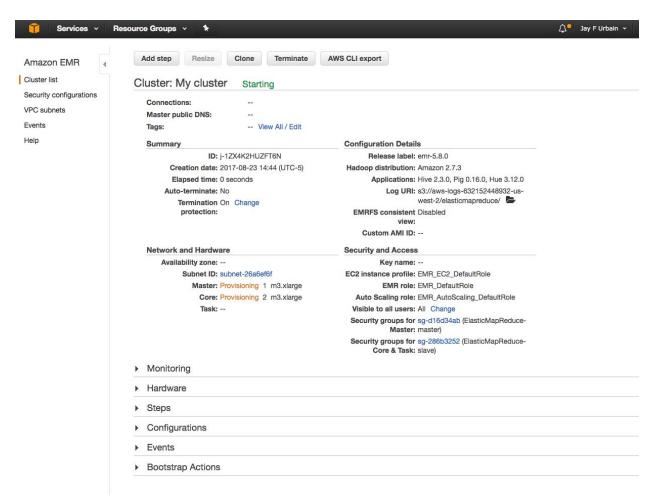
Select terminate at task completion



Next.

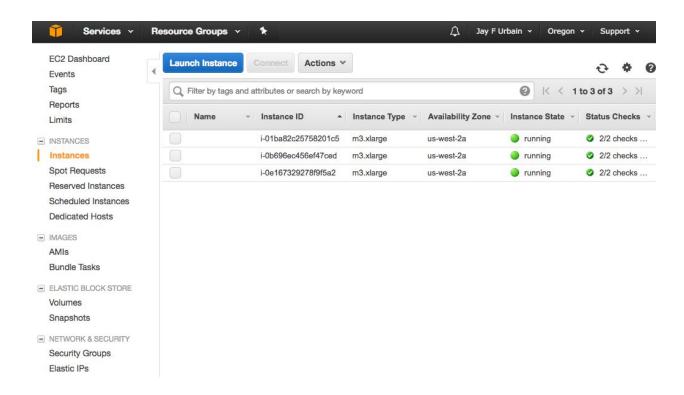


Create cluster

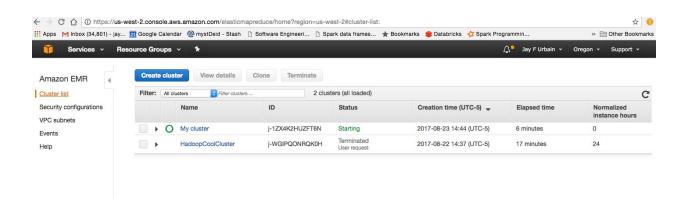


Be patient. If you're bored, you can look at the instances starting:

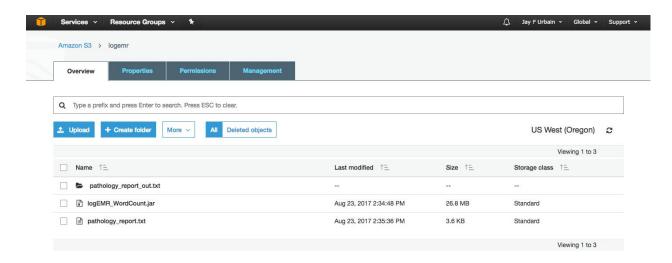
Go back to services, select EC2, and then select EC2 instances running:



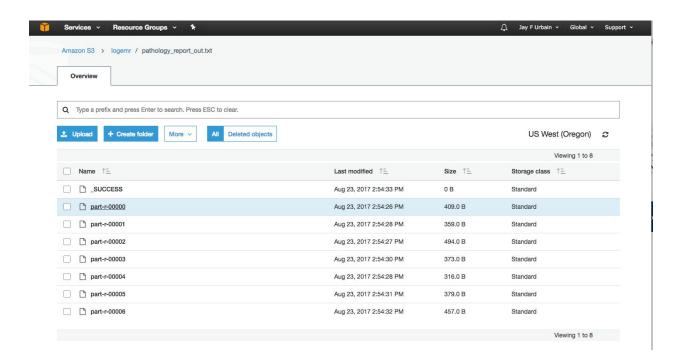
Go back to your clusters.



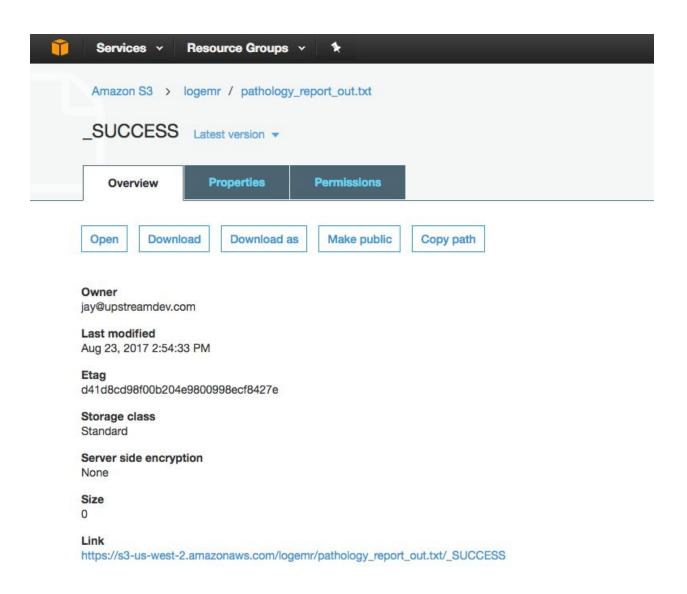
Check S3



This is exciting! Select your output directory.

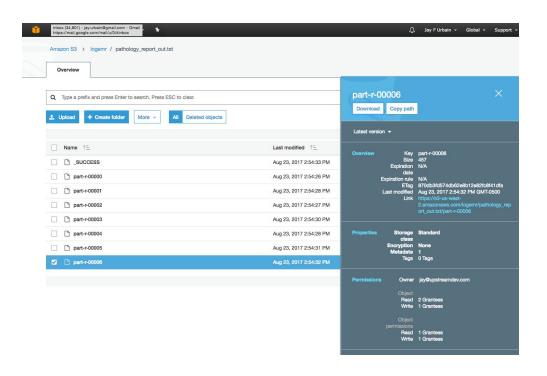


SUCCESS!!!



You can download output files individually. S3 is not designed for browsing file contents.

Note: if you install the command line tools, you can do the following: aws s3 sync s3://mybucket .

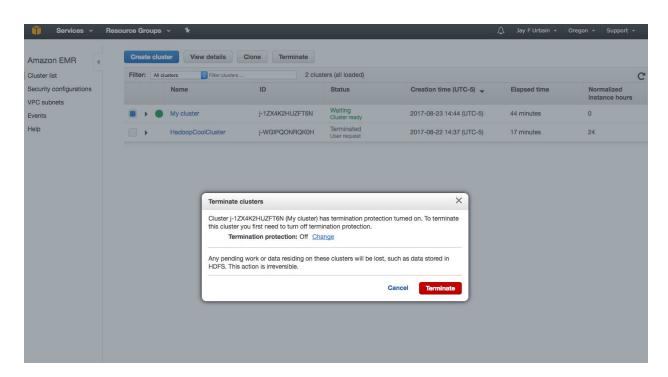


```
part-r-00006
part-r-00000
                  × part-r-00001
                                          × part-r-00002
                                                                 × part-r-00003
                                                                                       x part-r-00004
                                                                                                               × part-r-00005
                                                                                                                                       × part-r-00006
     1. 1
Additional 1
     Colon: 7
Descending 1
Diagnosis:none 1
     During 1
Histopathologic 1
     IV 2
     Left 1
Medications 1
     Medications:
Midazolam 1
Normal 9
     Olympus 1
Recommendations:
Sigmoid 1
                                   1
     The 3
[LOCATION] 1
      achieve 1
      are 1
     average 2
desaturation.
difficult. 1
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
                             2
      direct 2
      discomfort, 2
      examination,
      for 4
      help
      here
     ileum. 1
inadequate 1
     lavage 1
liquid) 1
     monitored
     oximetry place. 1
```

You can create a single file using cat:

```
Jays-MacBook-Pro-2:emr_output jayurbain$ ls
part-r-00000 part-r-00001 part-r-00002 part-r-00003 part-r-00004 part-r-00005 part-r-00006 part-r-00006 part-r-00005
Jays-MacBook-Pro-2:emr_output jayurbain$ ls
part-r-00000 part-r-00001 part-r-00002 part-r-00000 part-r-0
   CF 1
Currently
   Details:
Grade 3
   Impression:
                                                                                             1
   MD 3
Physician
   Prep 1
Procedure
Rectum: 1
Small 2
                                                                                                       2
      Small 2
[PERSON]
    and 10
and/or 2
      completion
      described
   diet. 1
digital 1
   digita.
evidence
    found 1
hemorrhoids
    home, 1
      incrementally 1
      lateral 1
      made 1
obtain 1
    made
   obtained.
over 1
   over 1
procedure
                                                                                                        5
```

Return to EMR screen, make sure your cluster is dead. The meter is running, Select Terminate.



AWS Command line tools

You can install AWS command line tools and interact with AWS through a terminal window. <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/cli/?sc_channel=PS&sc_campaign=acquisition_US&sc_publisher=google&sc_medium=command_line_b&sc_content=aws_cli_p&sc_detail=aws%20cli&sc_category=command_line&sc_segment=159752350313&sc_matchtype=p&sc_country=US&s_kwcid=AL!4422!3!159752350313!p!!g!!aws%20cli&ef_id=WM1YAAAAAHwO1Q7Z:20170823201900:s

Download Hadoop and run locally

http://hadoop.apache.org/releases.html

Download source far ball.

You should install <u>Cygwin</u> or better yet, buy a Mac. When installing Cygwin, make sure to select the Bash shell and OpenSSL features to be able to develop and run the MapReduce examples locally on Windows systems.

Hadoop, Hive, and Pig require the JAVA_HOME environment variable to be set. It is also typically good practice to have Java in the PATH so scripts and applications can easily find it. On a Linux machine, you can use the following command to specify these settings:

export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/latest export PATH=\$PATH:\$JAVA_HOME/bin

After you install Hadoop, it is convenient to add Hadoop to the path and define a variable that references the location of Hadoop for other scripts and routines that use it. The following example shows these variables being added to the .bash_profile on a Linux system to define the home location and add Hadoop to the path:

```
$ export HADOOP_INSTALL=/home/user/hadoop-0.20.205.0 $ export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_INSTALL/bin
```

You can confirm the installation and setup of Hadoop by running it at the command line. The following example shows running the hadoop command line and the version installed:

\$ hadoop version Hadoop 0.20.205.0 Subversion https://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/hadoop/ common/branches/branch-0.20-security-205 -r 1179940 Compiled by hortonfo on Fri Oct 7 06:26:14 UTC 2011