Experiment 3

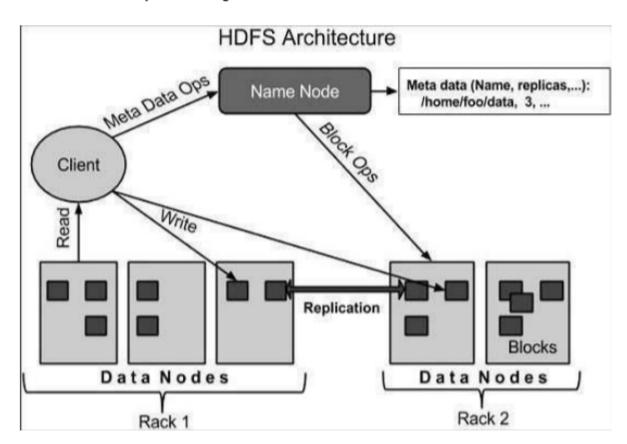
Aim: Execute different HDFC commands.

Theory:

Hadoop is a software framework that enables distributed storage and processing of large data sets. It consists of several open source projects, including HDFS, MapReduce, and Yarn. While Hadoop can be used for different purposes, the two most common are Big Data analytics and NoSQL database management. HDFS stands for "Hadoop Distributed File System" and is a decentralized file system that stores data across multiple computers in a cluster. This makes it ideal for large-scale storage as it distributes the load across multiple machines so there's less pressure on each individual machine. MapReduce is a programming model that allows users to write code once and execute it across many servers. When combined with HDFS, MapReduce can be used to process massive data sets in parallel by dividing work up into smaller chunks and executing them simultaneously.

HDFS Architecture

HDFS is an Open source component of the Apache Software Foundation that manages data. HDFS has scalability, availability, and replication as key features. Name nodes, secondary name nodes, data nodes, checkpoint nodes, backup nodes, and blocks all make up the architecture of HDFS. HDFS is faulttolerant and is replicated. Files are distributed across the cluster systems using the Name node and Data Nodes.



The primary difference between Hadoop and Apache HBase is that Apache HBase is a nonrelational database and Apache Hadoop is a non-relational data store

- Manages the file system namespace.
- · Regulates client's access to files.
- It also executes file system operations such as renaming, closing, and opening files and directories.

Datanode

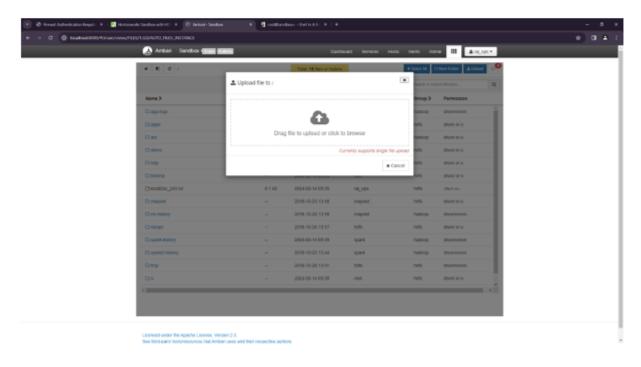
The datanode is a commodity hardware having the GNU/Linux operating system and datanode software. For every node (Commodity hardware/System) in a cluster, there will be a datanode. These nodes manage the data storage of their system.

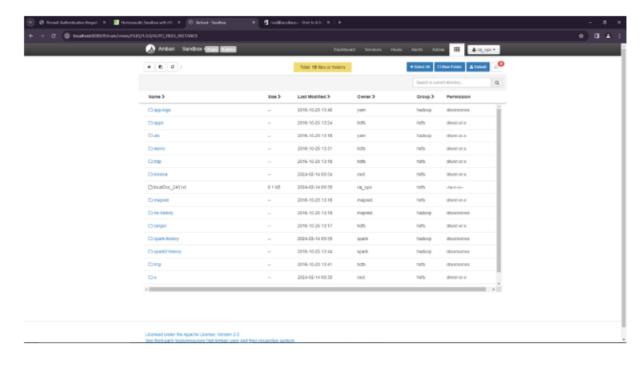
- Datanodes perform read-write operations on the file systems, as per client request.
- They also perform operations such as block creation, deletion, and replication according to the instructions of the namenode.

Block

Generally the user data is stored in the files of HDFS. The file in a file system will be divided into one or more segments and/or stored in individual data nodes. These file segments are called as blocks.

In other words, the minimum amount of data that HDFS can read or write is called a Block. The default block size is 64MB, but it can be increased as per the need to change in HDFS configuration.





```
| Second | 18 | First | Second | Second
```

Conclusion : We have successfully execute different HDFS Commands