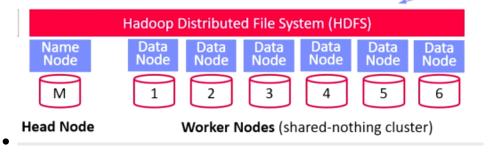
HDFS Overview

- distributed file system for large clusters and datasets
- splits files in 128 MB blocks, 3x replicated and distributed



HDFS NameNode

Master daemon that manages file system namespace and access by clients

Metadata for all files (e.g., replication, permissions, sizes, block ids, etc)

FSImage: checkpoint of FS namespace

EditLog: write-ahead-log (WAL) of file write operations (merged on startup)

HDFS DataNode

Worker daemon per cluster node that manages block storage (list of disks) Block creation, deletion, replication as individual files in local FS

On startup: scan local blocks and send block report to name node

Serving block read and write requests

Send heartbeats to NameNode (capacity, current transfers) and receives replies (replication, removal of block replicas)

CRUD Operations

Hadoop Distributed File System, cont. HDFS Write 1. Create **HDFS Client** #1 Client RPC to NameNode foo.txt to create file → lease/replica DNs 2 foo.txt: Name Node Data Node #2 Write blocks to DNs, pipelined D1-1,2 replication to other DNs D2-1,2 • #3 DNs report to NN via heartbeat М HDFS Read ■ #1 Client RPC to NameNode 1. Open HDFS Client D to open file → DNs for blocks foo.txt 2 ■ #2 Read blocks sequentially from Name Node Data Node closest DN w/ block foo.txt: Data Node D1-1,2 InputFormats and RecordReaders D2-1,2

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Data Locality

- HDFS is rack-aware
- schedule reads form closes DN

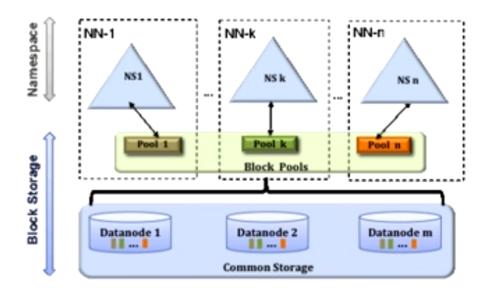
as abstraction for multi-part files

(incl. compression/encryption)

- replica placement 3x
 - local DN
 - other-rack DN
 - same-rack DN

HDFS Federation

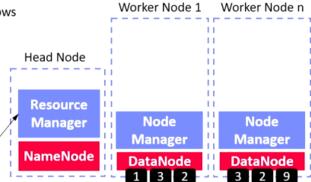
- eliminates NN als namespace scalability bottleneck
- multiple independent NNs for name spaces
- each is responsible for subtrees of file system



Architecture

- Management (Ambari)
- Coordination / workflows (Zookeeper, Oozie)
- Storage (HDFS)
- Resources (YARN) [SoCC'13]
- Processing (MapReduce)





Excursus: Amazon Redshift

- Motivation (release 02/2013)
 - Simplicity and cost-effectiveness (fully-managed DWH at petabyte scale)
- System Architecture
 - Data plane: data storage and SQL execution
 - Control plane: workflows for monitoring, and managing databases, AWS services

Data Plane

- Leader node + sliced compute nodes in EC2 with local storage
- Replication across nodes + S3 backup
- Query compilation in C++ code
- Support for flat and nested files



[[Distributed Data Storage]]

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Amazon S3

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