**Hadoop Disadvantages**

1. **Issue With Small Files**

Hadoop is suitable for a small number of large files but when it comes to the application which deals with a large number of small files, Hadoop fails here. A small file is nothing but a file which is significantly smaller than Hadoop’s block size which can be either 128MB or 256MB by default. These large number of small files overload the Name node as it stores namespace for the system and makes it difficult for Hadoop to function.

### 2. Vulnerable By Nature

Hadoop is written in[**Java which is a widely used programming language**](https://data-flair.training/blogs/java-tutorial/) hence it is easily exploited by cyber criminals which makes Hadoop vulnerable to security breaches.

### 3. Processing Overhead

In Hadoop, the data is read from the disk and written to the disk which makes read/write operations very expensive when we are dealing with tera and petabytes of data. Hadoop cannot do in-memory calculations hence it incurs processing overhead.

### 4. Supports Only Batch Processing

At the core, Hadoop has a batch processing engine which is not efficient in stream processing. It cannot produce output in real-time with low latency. It only works on data which we collect and store in a file in advance before processing.

### 5. Iterative Processing

Hadoop cannot do iterative processing by itself. [**Machine learning**](https://data-flair.training/blogs/machine-learning-tutorial/)or iterative processing has a cyclic data flow whereas Hadoop has data flowing in a chain of stages where output on one stage becomes the input of another stage.

### 6. Security

[For security](https://docs.hortonworks.com/HDPDocuments/HDP2/HDP-2.6.5/bk_security/content/ch_hdp-security-guide-overview.html), Hadoop uses Kerberos authentication which is hard to manage. It is missing encryption at storage and network levels which are a major point of concern.