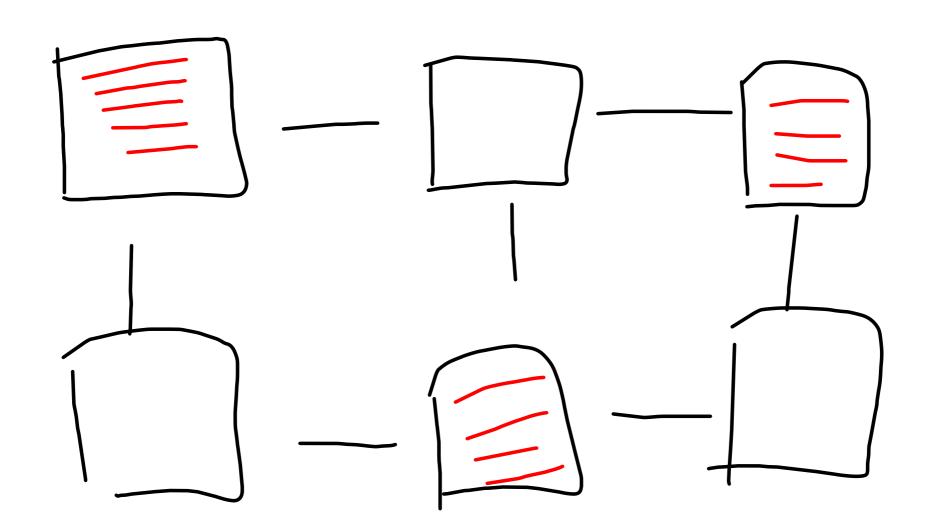
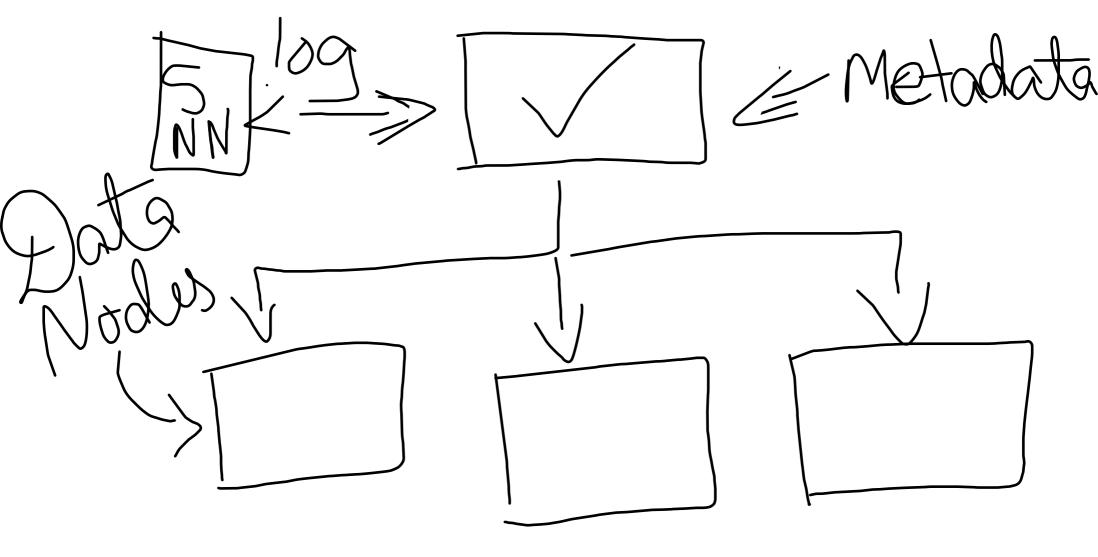
What is Big Data? 5 Vs of Big Data Stages of Big Data Analytics Types of Big Data Analytics Applications of Big Data Analytics Problems of Big Data Analytics What is Hadoop? Components of Hadoop



NameNode

Master Nodes

Metadata

High Quality Hardware

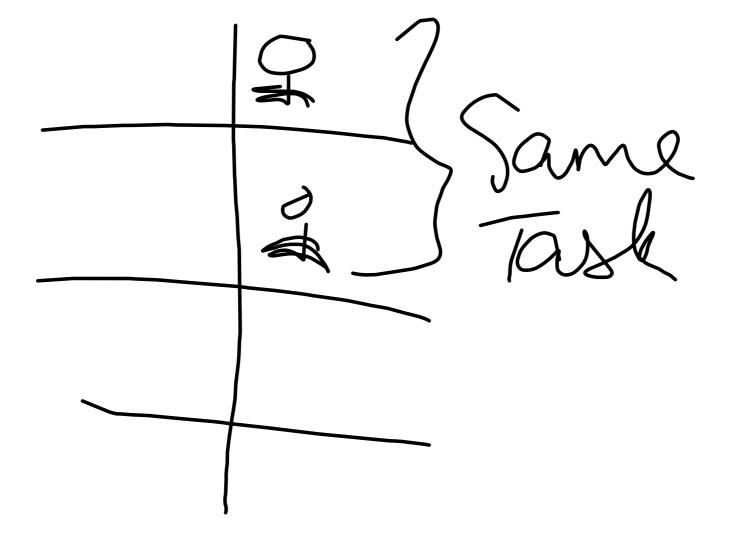
DataNode

Slave Nodes

Data

Commodity Hardware

Secondary NameNode (Maintain logs)



Rack Awareness



Advantages of Hadoop Highly Available Cost Effective Fault Tolerance Horizontally Scalable Open Source Variety of Data Sources High Throughput

Disadvantages of Hadoop Vulnerability Security (Kerberos Authentication) Processing Overhead (Read/Write Operations) Only Batch Processing

Hive

Before big data => SQL After big data => MapReduce => Java

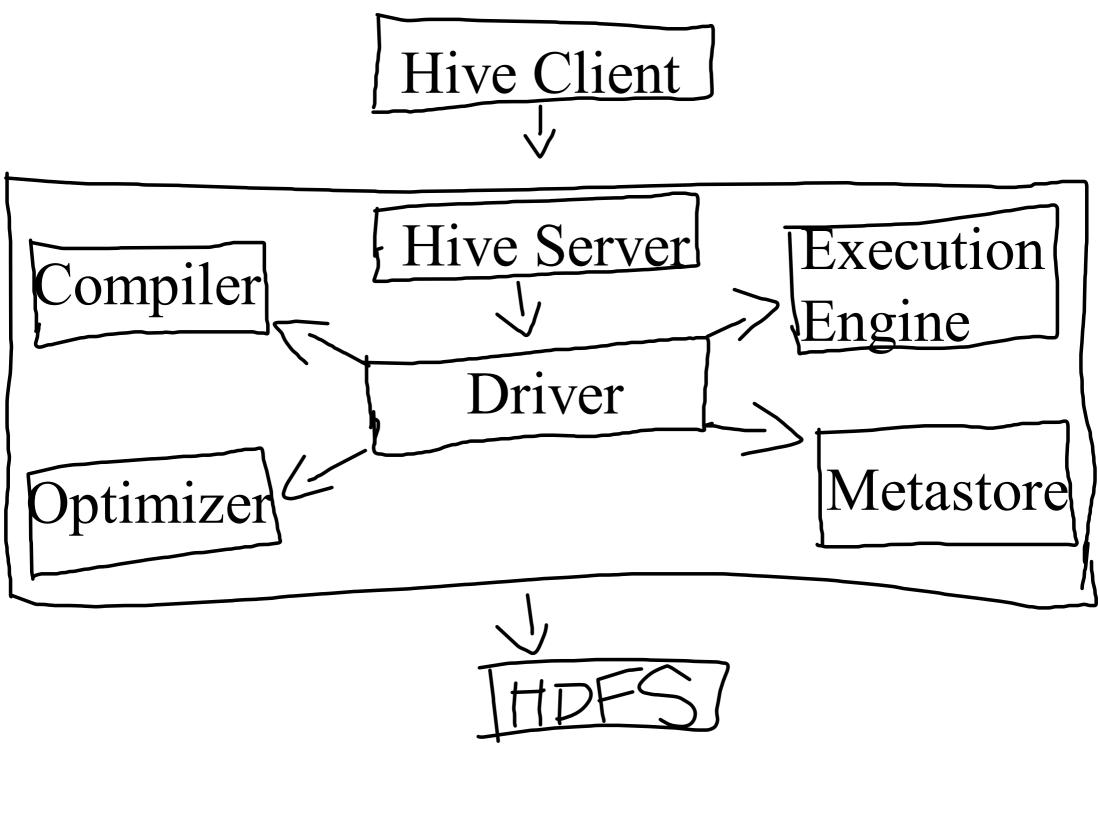
Employee CEO

SQL => Hive => MapReduce => HDFS Hive Query Language (HQL)

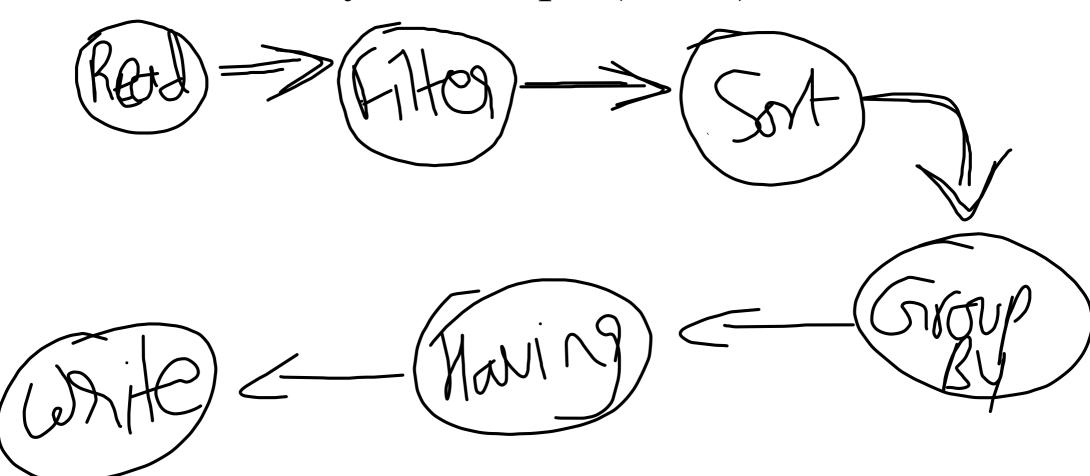
Hive gives an SQL like interface to query data stored in HDFS.

Developed by Facebook.

Contributions from Netflix, FINRA.



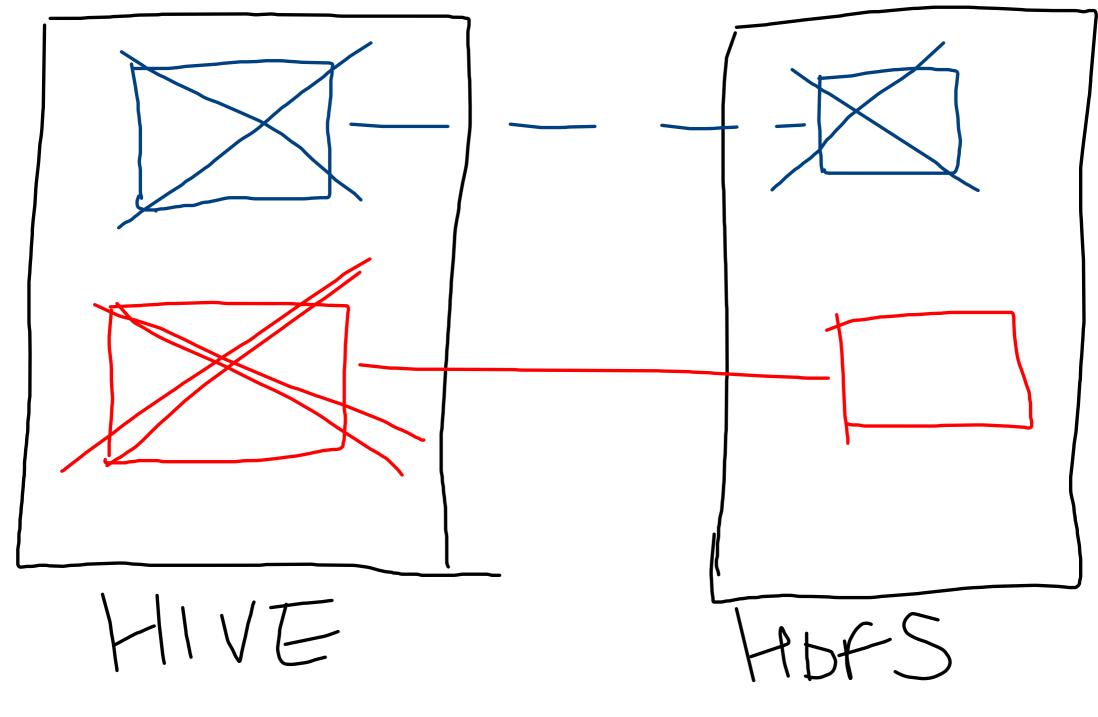
Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)



Data Model of Hive

Tables
Partitions
Buckets

- Managed Tables (Default)
- Do not control the creation and deletion of data
- External Tables
- Control the creation and deletion of data



Partitions

A from table Courty = 1/Mia) Japan

Apache Hive organizes tables into partitions for grouping same type of data together based on a column or partition key.

Faster and efficient queries.

Buckets

In Hive, Tables or partitions are subdivided into buckets based on the hash functions of a column in the table to give extra structure to the data that may be used for more efficient queries.

Apache Pig

Pig Latin => Pig => MapReduce => HDFS

Developed at Yahoo Research

result = Filter data by country=="India";