800+ Q&As | Logout | Contact

Java-Success.com

Prepare to fast-track, choose & go places with 800+ Java & Big Data Q&As with lots of code & diagrams.

search here ...

Go

Home Why? ▼ 300+ Java FAQs ▼ 300+ Big Data FAQs ▼ Courses ▼

▲ Membership ▼ Your Career ▼

Home > bigdata-success.com > Tutorials - Big Data > TUT - File Formats > 01a:

Convert XML file To Sequence File - writing & reading - Local File System

01a: Convert XML file To Sequence File – writing & reading – Local File System



Sequence files are good for saving **raw data** into HDFS. Sequence files are **compressible** and **splittable**. It is also useful for combining a number of smaller files into a single say 64MB or larger sequence file as HDFS is more suited for larger files. Text files like csv, xml, json, etc can be stored on HDFS in **sequence file format**.

Step 1: Create a Java project using Maven.

300+ Java Interview FAQs

300+ Java FAQs



16+ Java Key Areas Q&As



150+ Java Architect FAQs



80+ Java Code Quality Q&As



150+ Java Coding Q&As



300+ Big Data Interview FAQs

300+ Big Data FAOs



Tutorials - Big Data



TUT - M Starting Big Data

TUT - Starting Spark & Scala

```
1 | 2 | mvn archetype:generate -DgroupId=com.mytutorial -Da
```

Step 2: Import it into eclipse as a an "existing maven project".

Step 3: Add the hadoop dependencies to the **pom.xml** file.

```
1
2
   3
      xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/P(
4
       <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
5
       <groupId>com.mytutorial
       <artifactId>sequence-file</artifactId>
6
7
       <packaging>jar</packaging>
8
       <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT
9
       <name>sequence-file</name>
10
       <url>http://maven.apache.org</url>
11
12
       properties>
13
          <maven.compiler.source>1.8</maven.compiler</pre>
14
          <maven.compiler.target>1.8</maven.compiler</pre>
15
          project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8
16
          <junit.version>4.8.1</junit.version>
17
          <hadoop.version>2.7.2/hadoop.version>
18
       </properties>
19
20
       <dependencies>
21
          <!-- JUnit -->
22
          <dependency>
23
              <groupId>junit
24
              <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
25
              <version>${junit.version}
26
              <scope>test</scope>
27
          </dependency>
28
29
          <!-- Hadoop -->
30
          <dependency>
31
              <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
              <artifactId>hadoop-hdfs</artifactId>
32
33
              <version>${hadoop.version}
34
              <exclusions>
35
                  <exclusion>
36
                      <groupId>javax.servlet
                      <artifactId>*</artifactId>
37
38
                  </exclusion>
39
              </exclusions>
```

```
TUT - Starting with
Python
TUT - Kafka
TUT - Pig
TUT - Apache Storm
TUT - Spark Scala on
Zeppelin
TUT - Cloudera
TUT - Cloudera on
Docker
TUT - File Formats
TUT - Spark on Docker
TUT - Flume
TUT - Hadoop (HDFS)
TUT - HBase (NoSQL)
TUT - Hive (SQL)
```

TUT - Hadoop & Spark

TUT - Spark and Scala

TUT - MapReduce

TUT - Spark & Java

TUT - PySpark on

TUT - Zookeeper

Databricks

800+ Java Interview Q&As

300+ Core Java Q&As



300+ Enterprise Java Q&As



150+ Java Frameworks Q&As



120+ Companion Tech Q&As



Tutorials -Enterprise Java



```
40
           </dependency>
           <dependency>
41
42
                <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
                <artifactId>hadoop-client</artifactId>
43
44
                <version>${hadoop.version}</version>
45
                <exclusions>
46
                    <exclusion>
47
                        <groupId>javax.servlet
                        <artifactId>*</artifactId>
48
49
                    </exclusion>
50
                </exclusions>
51
           </dependency>
52
53
       </dependencies>
54
55
   </project>
56
```

Step 4: Create **src/main/resources** source folder, and under that the "data" sub-folder. Create "**report.xml**", which needs to be converted to a **sequence file** format.

```
1
2
   <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
3
   <transactionReports xmlns="http://mytutorial.com/j</pre>
4
       <transactionReport>
5
           <report>
6
              <reportNumber>9999</reportNumber>
7
              <createdDatetime>2015-06-15T11:29:52+1
              8
9
              <reportStatusCode>Active</reportStatus</pre>
10
           </report>
11
       </transactionReport>
12
   </transactionReports>
13
```

Step 5: Write a stand-alone Java class to convert above report.xml file to report.seq. Write and then read. This example uses the "LOCAL FILE SYSTEM"

```
package com.mytutorial;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import java.net.URL;
7
       import java.util.List;
8
       import java.util.stream.Collectors;
9
10 import org.apache.commons.io.FileUtils;
11 import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
12 import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
13 import org.apache.hadoop.io.BytesWritable;
14 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IOUtils;
15 | import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
16 | import org.apache.hadoop.io.SequenceFile;
       import org.apache.hadoop.util.ReflectionUtils;
17
18
19
       public class ConvertXmlToSequence {
                 private static final String FILE_IN_PATH = "defended by the strin
20
21
                 private static final String FILE_OUT_PATH = "
22
23
                 public static void main(String[] args) throws
24
                          URL resource = ConvertXmlToSequence.class
25
                          Configuration conf = new Configuration();
26
27
28
                          File inputFile = new File(resource.getPatk
29
                          Path outputFile = new Path(resource.getPath
30
31
                          write(conf, inputFile, outputFile); // wr
32
                          read(conf, outputFile); // read seg file
33
                 }
34
35
                 /**
36
                   * Write a text file to sequence file
37
38
                   * @param conf
39
                   * @param inputFile
                   * @param outputFile
40
41
                 public static void write(Configuration conf, I
42
43
                          SequenceFile.Writer writer = null;
44
45
                          try {
46
                                    writer = SequenceFile.createWriter(cor
47
                                                       SequenceFile.Writer.compression
48
                                                       SequenceFile.Writer.keyClass()
49
                                                       SequenceFile.Writer.valueClass
50
51
                                    List<String> lines = FileUtils.readLin
52
                                    String xmlString = lines.stream().map(
53
                                    IntWritable key = new IntWritable(1);
54
                                    BytesWritable value = new BytesWritab
55
                                    writer.append(key, value);
56
57
                          } catch (IOException e) {
58
                                    System.out.println("Error writing: "
59
                          }
60
```

```
finally {
61
62
                IOUtils.closeStream(writer);
63
       }
64
65
66
67
        * Read a sequence file
68
69
        * @param conf
70
        * @param sequenceFileToRead
71
72
       public static void read(Configuration conf, Po
73
           SequenceFile.Reader reader = null;
74
           try {
75
                reader = new SequenceFile.Reader(conf
76
                IntWritable keyRead = (IntWritable) Re
77
                BytesWritable valueRead = (BytesWrital
78
                while (reader.next(keyRead, valueRead)
79
                    System.out.println("key: " + keyl
80
                    valueRead = (BytesWritable) Reflect
81
           } catch (IOException e) {
82
83
                System.out.println("Cannot read sequn
84
85
           IOUtils.closeStream(reader);
86
87
       }
88 | }
89
```

Output:

```
1 | 2 | key : 1 - value : <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTI
```

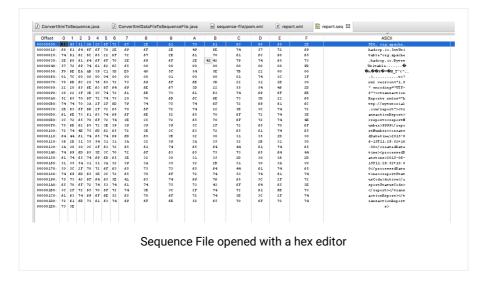
As you can see, the sequence files are stored as key/value pairs. The **key** being IntWritable "1" and the **value** being the "whole XML".

The **report.seq** file gets written to the project folder's "target/classes/data" folder. The "value" will be stored as binary.

Step 6: If you want to open the sequence file in eclipse, you need to install the hex editor plugin from

the update site:

"http://ehep.sourceforge.net/update".



if you write to HDFS, you can display it on HDFS shell with:

```
1
2 $ hdfs dfs -text path/report.seq
3
```

02: Q7 - Q15 Hadoop overview & architecture interview Q&As
 02: Convert XML file To Sequence File with Apache Spark - writing & reading >

Disclaimer

The contents in this Java-Success are copyrighted and from EmpoweringTech pty ltd. The EmpoweringTech pty ltd has the right to correct or enhance the current content without any prior notice. These are general advice only, and one needs to take his/her own circumstances into consideration. The EmpoweringTech pty ltd will not be held liable for any damages caused or alleged to be caused either directly or indirectly by these materials and resources. Any trademarked names or labels used in this blog remain the property of their respective trademark owners. Links to external sites do not imply endorsement of the linked-to sites. Privacy Policy