

Topics Covered

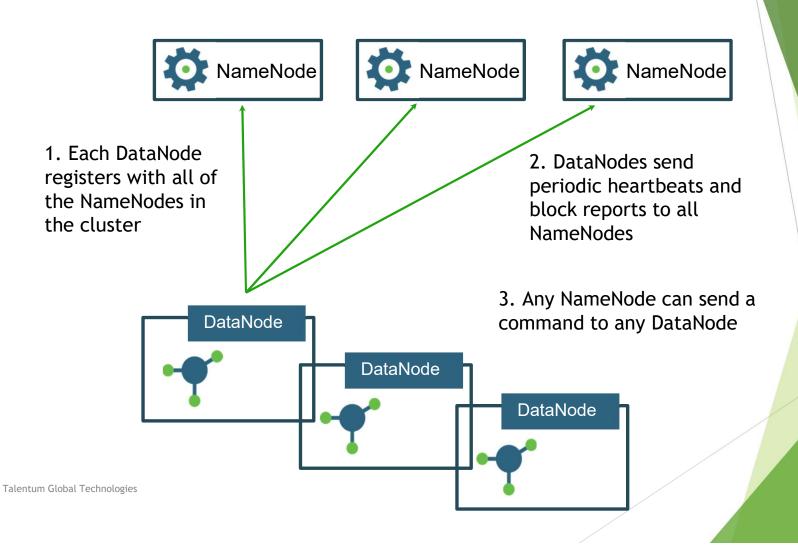
- About HDFS Federation
- Overview of HDFS High Availability
- Quorum Journal Manager
- Configuring Automatic Failover
- About YARN
- The Components of YARN
- Lifecycle of a YARN Application
- A Cluster View Example
- Introduction to Apache Slider
- Lab: Running a YARN Application



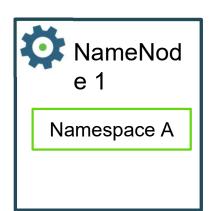
About HDFS Federation

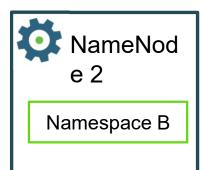
- According to Merriam-Webster's dictionary: a
 federation is an organization or group within which
 smaller divisions have some degree of internal autonomy
- HDFS Federation refers to the ability of NameNodes to work independently of each other

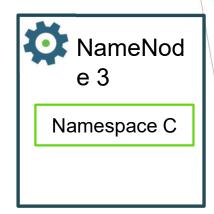
Multiple Federated NameNodes



Multiple Namespaces







- Files and directories belong to a Namespace
- Prior versions of Hadoop only had a single Namespace
- Hadoop 2.x allows for multiple Namespaces
- A NameNode manages a single Namespace Volume

Overview of HDFS HA

- In prior versions of Hadoop, the NameNode was a single point of failure that required additional tools to achieve HA
- In Hadoop 2.x, NameNode HA can be achieved using the built-in Quorum Journal Manager framework, Zookeeper, and the new Zookeeper Failover Controller processes

Quorum Journal Manager



All Namespace modifications are logged durably to a majority of the JournalNode daemons.



The Standby node is constantly reading the changes and applying them to its Namespace.

All client operations are handled by the Active node





A set of JournalNode daemons.

Configuring Automatic Failover



ZKFC holds a lock to the Active NameNode. If that NameNode fails, the lock is made available.



ZKFC daemon

The ZooKeeper daemons determine if a NameNode has failed. It also provides the lock that the ZKFC uses.



ZooKeeper instances.

About YARN

YARN = Yet Another Resource Negotiator

YARN splits up the functionality of the JobTracker in Hadoop 1.x into two separate processes:

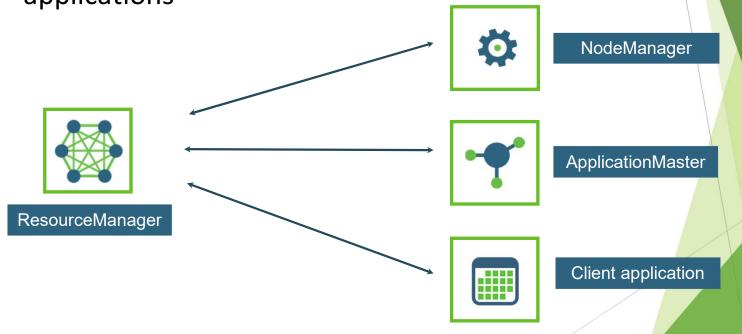
- ResourceManager: for allocating resources and scheduling applications
- ApplicationMaster: for executing applications and providing failover

Open-source YARN Use Cases

- Tez: improves the execution of MapReduce jobs
- Slider: deploy existing frameworks on YARN
- Storm: for real-time computing
- Spark: a MapReduce-like cluster computing framework designed for low-latency iterative jobs and interactive use from an interpreter
- Apache Giraph: a graph-processing platform

The Components of YARN

The **ResourceManager** communicates with the **NodeManagers**, **ApplicationMasters**, and **Client** applications



YARN Architecture - Big Picture View

Masteronode component Centrally manages cluster resources for all YARN applications **History Server**

master node 2 Secondary

Oozie Server

NameNode

master node 3

HiveServer2

ZooKeeper

Timeline Server

master node 4

WebHCat Server

Hive Metastore Server

Falcon Server

utility node 1

Knox

Client Gateway

utility node 2

Knox

Client Gateway

Ambari Server

Worker node component

Manages local resources at

the direction of the

worker rResourceMarrager6

NodeManager

DataNode

NodeManager

DataNode

worker node 1

NodeManager

DataNode

worker node 2

NodeManager

DataNode

worker node 3

NodeManager

DataNode

worker node 4

NodeManager

DataNode

YARN NodeManager

NodeManager

- Manages local CPU and RAM resources on behalf of requesting services
- Tracks node health and communicates status to the ResourceManager



NodeManager

Available Capacity (memory, CPU)

container

ApplicationMaster Request

Resource

Manager

Containers Defined

container

- Allocated RAM and CPU cores by the NodeManager
- Runs Application Master job
- New container spawned for each discrete job task

YARN NodeManager: ApplicationMaster

Resource Manager

NodeManager

Available Capacity (memory, CPU)

NodeManager monitors resource usage, log files, and file localization for the container

container

Job1
ApplicationMaster

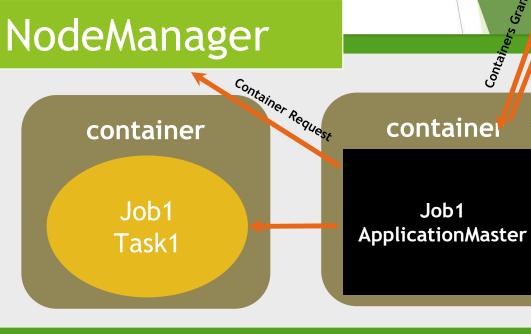
ApplicationMasters Defined

ApplicationMaster

- Bootstrap process for YARN applications
- Negotiates for resources with ResourceManager
- Works with NodeManagers to configure and execute containers and monitors application resource consumption
- Provides application fault tolerance and thus significant horizontal scale capabilities



Available Capacity (memory, CPU)



Resource Manager

Inquire Capabilities / Request

YARN NodeManager: Additional Tasks

Resource Manager

NodeManager

container

Job1 Task2 container

Job1 Task1 container

Job1 ApplicationMaster

Example Multi-node Resource Allocation Scenario



Default behavior is to move processing to data rather than copy data to nodes with available processing capacity

YARN ResourceManager (Master Node)

ResourceManager

Scheduler

- Controls global cluster resource usage
- Configurable by the Hadoop Administrator
- Enables multitenancy and Service Level Agreements

Node Management

- Monitor NodeManager state
- Submit ApplicationMaster Requests
- Verify container launch
- Monitor ApplicationMaster state

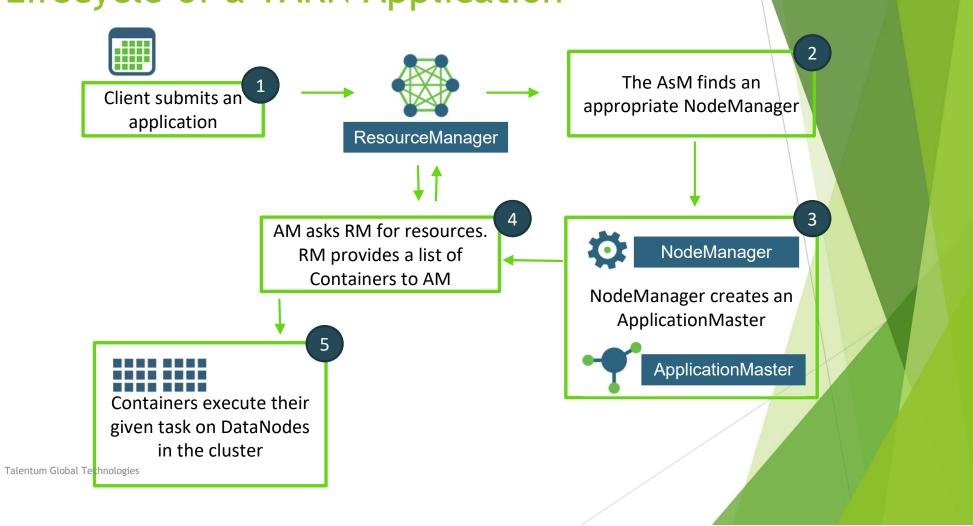
Security

- Web Application Proxy
- User ACLs
- Manages tokens to ensure validity of all container requests made by ApplicationMasters

YARN Component Summary

| ResourceManager | NodeManager | Container | ApplicationMaster |
|--|---|--|---|
| Schedule global resources | Manage local memory and CPU allocation | Allocated RAM and CPU cores by NodeManager | YARN application bootstrap process |
| Enable multitenancy | | | Negotiate resources |
| Enable SLA enforcement | | | Provide application fault tolerance |
| Monitor and manage NodeManagers | Track and report on node health | | Work with NodeManager for container restart |
| Monitor and manage ApplicationMasters | Manage file localization for containers | Run ApplicationMasters and job tasks | |
| Monitor containers globally | Monitor and manage local containers | | Monitor job tasks and containers across cluster |
| Manage ACLs | | | |
| Manage Tokens | | | |

Lifecycle of a YARN Application



A Cluster View Example

