

Big Data Analysis

Lecture 5

2019/11/28

Hadoop

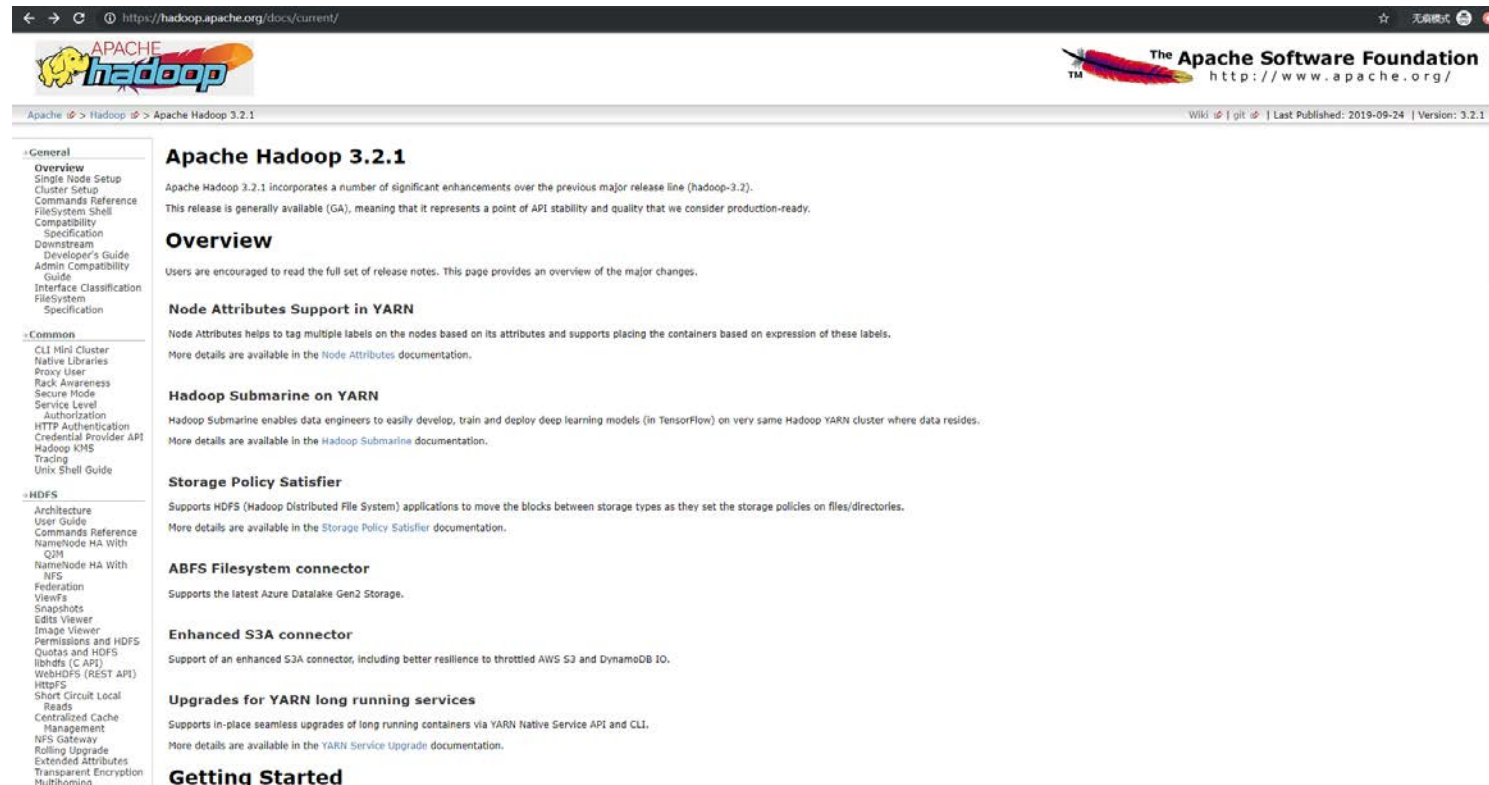
- <https://hadoop.apache.org/>



- The Apache™ Hadoop® project develops **open-source** software for reliable, scalable, distributed computing.
- The Apache Hadoop software library is a framework that allows for the **distributed processing of large data sets** across clusters of computers using simple programming models.
- It is designed to scale up from single servers to thousands of machines, each offering **local computation and storage**.

Hadoop Documents

- <https://developer.yahoo.com/hadoop/tutorial/>
- <https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/current/>

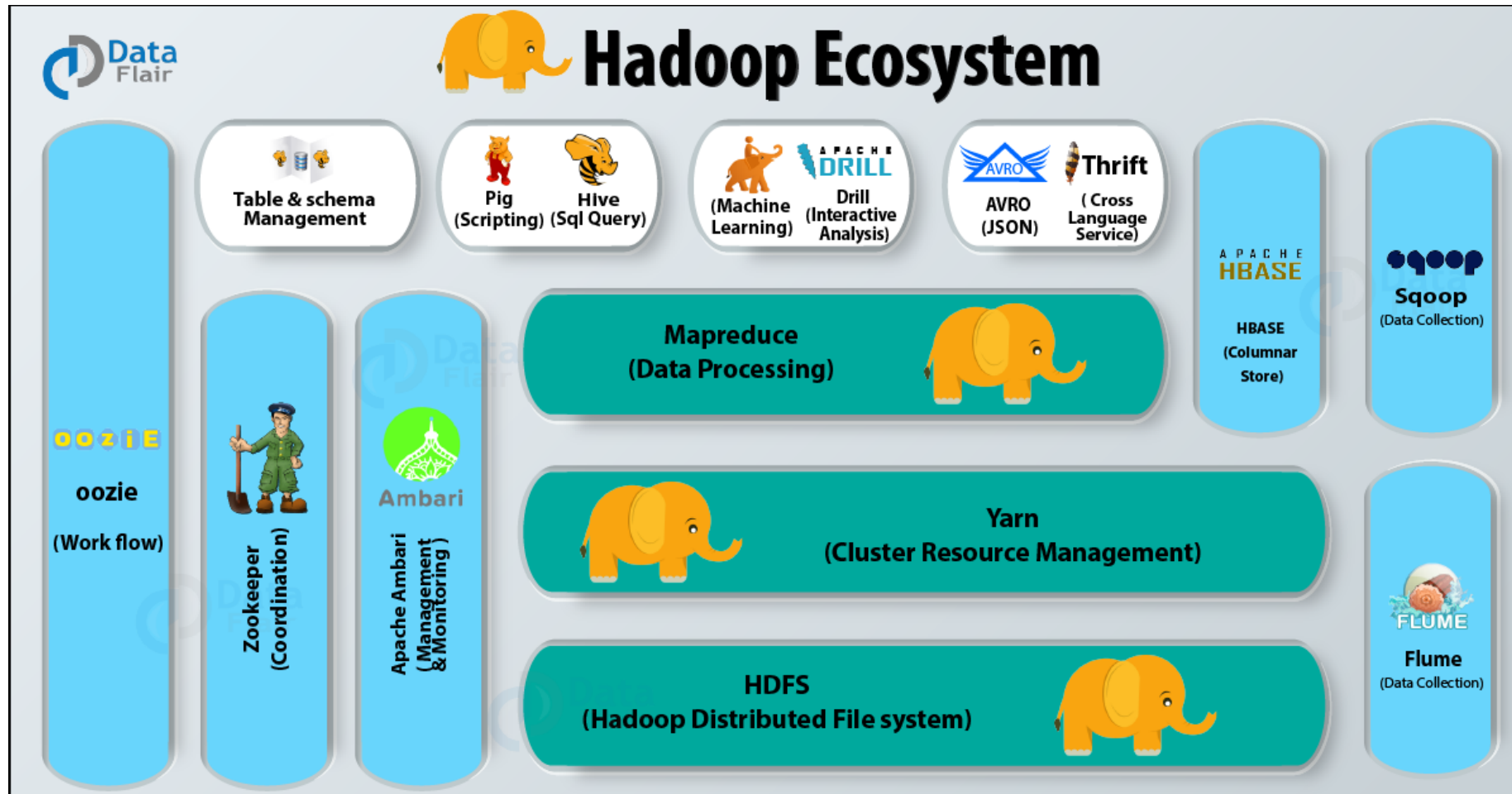


The screenshot shows the Apache Hadoop 3.2.1 documentation page. The browser address bar displays `https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/current/`. The page header includes the Apache Hadoop logo on the left and the Apache Software Foundation logo with the URL `http://www.apache.org/` on the right. Below the header, a navigation sidebar on the left lists various documentation sections under categories like General, Common, HDFS, and YARN. The main content area is titled "Apache Hadoop 3.2.1" and contains an "Overview" section. The overview text states: "Apache Hadoop 3.2.1 incorporates a number of significant enhancements over the previous major release line (hadoop-3.2). This release is generally available (GA), meaning that it represents a point of API stability and quality that we consider production-ready." Below the overview, there are several subsections: "Node Attributes Support in YARN", "Hadoop Submarine on YARN", "Storage Policy Satisfier", "ABFS Filesystem connector", "Enhanced S3A connector", "Upgrades for YARN long running services", and "Getting Started". Each subsection provides a brief description of the feature and a link to more detailed documentation.

Hadoop Core Components

- HDFS
 - Distributed storage on clusters of machines
- MapReduce
 - Distributed data processing locally on cluster machines
- Yarn
 - Resource management

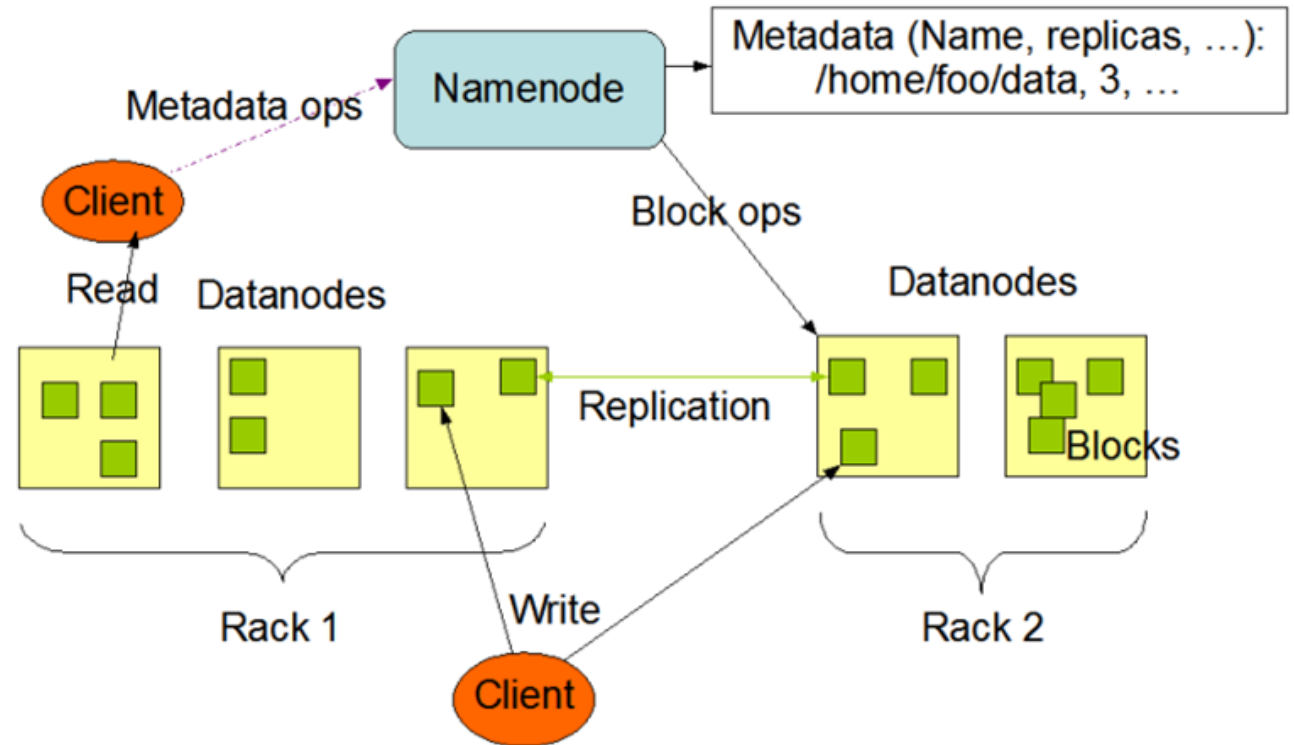
Hadoop Ecosystem



<https://data-flair.training/blogs/hadoop-ecosystem/>

HDFS

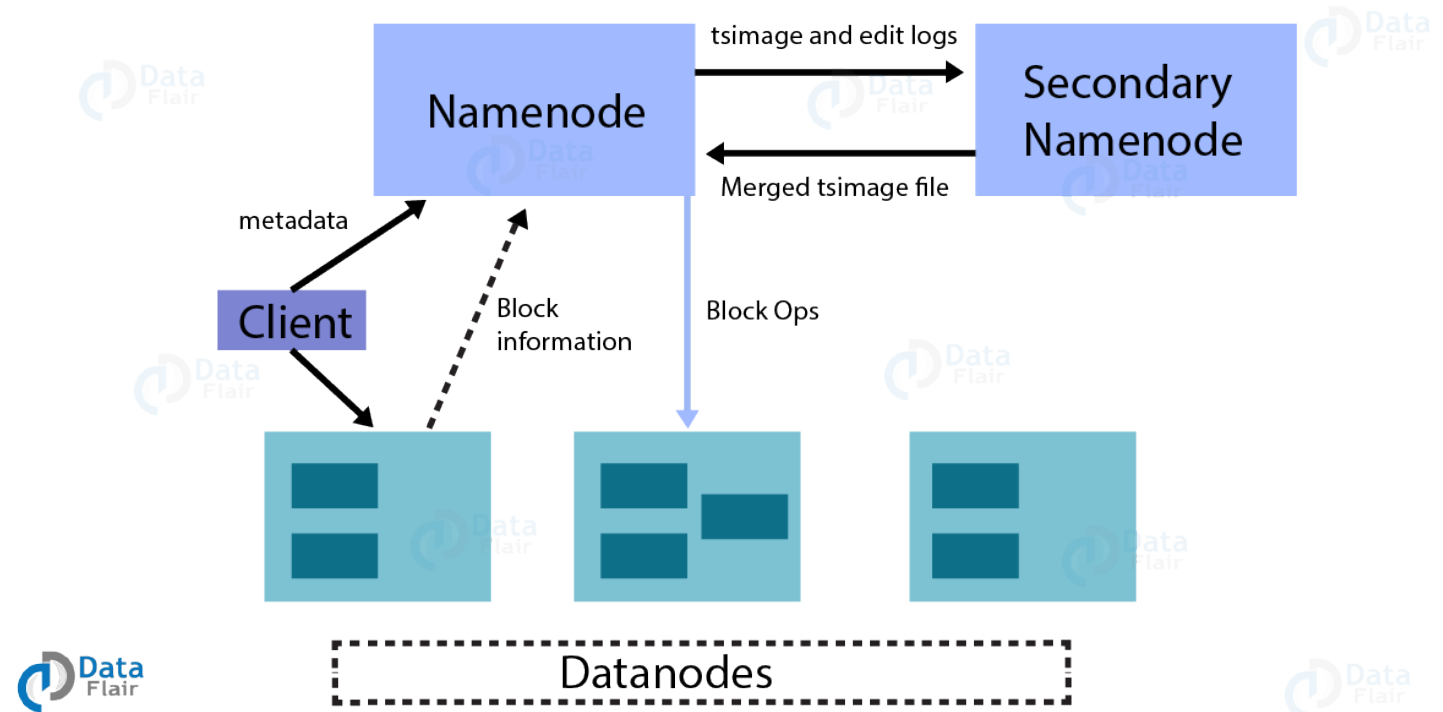
- Files get partitioned into blocks
- Block size configurable
dfs.block.size
- Replicated *dfs.replication* times
- Namenode: master
- Datanode: slave



Apache.org

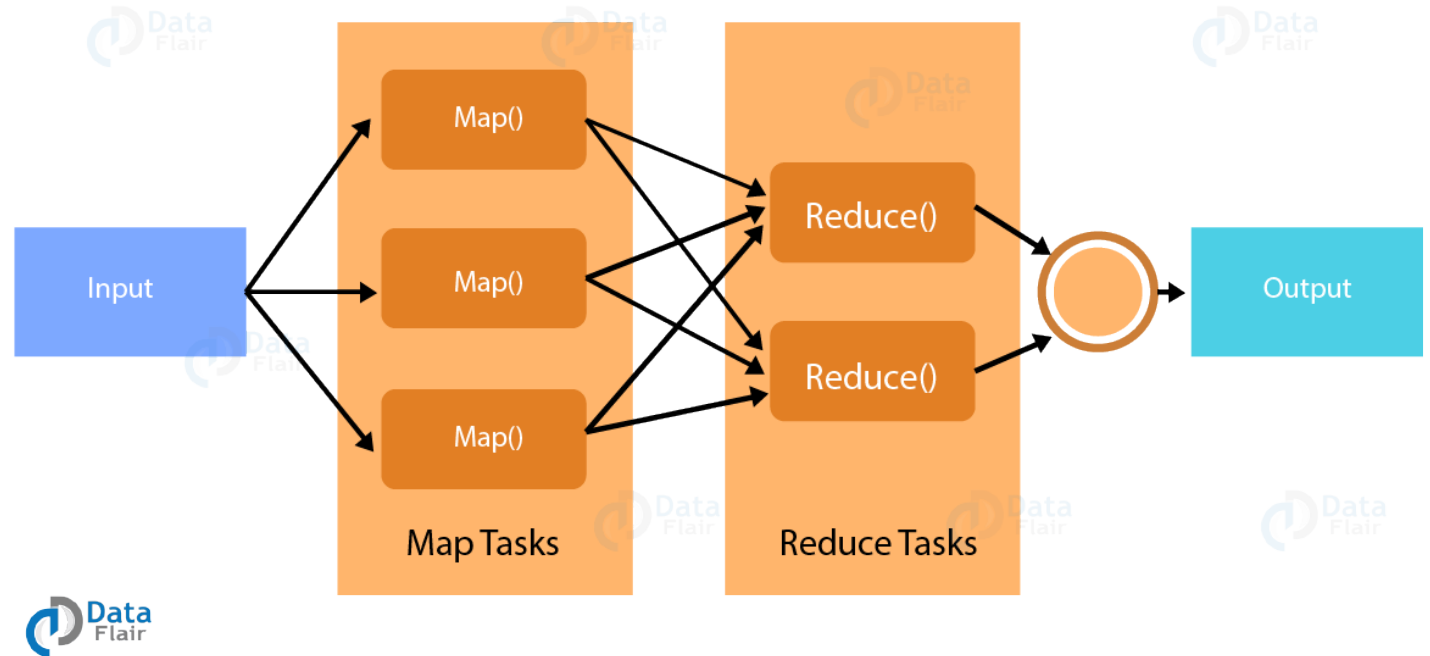
HDFS

- Files writing process
- Files reading process
- Secondary Namenode
- Standby Namenode



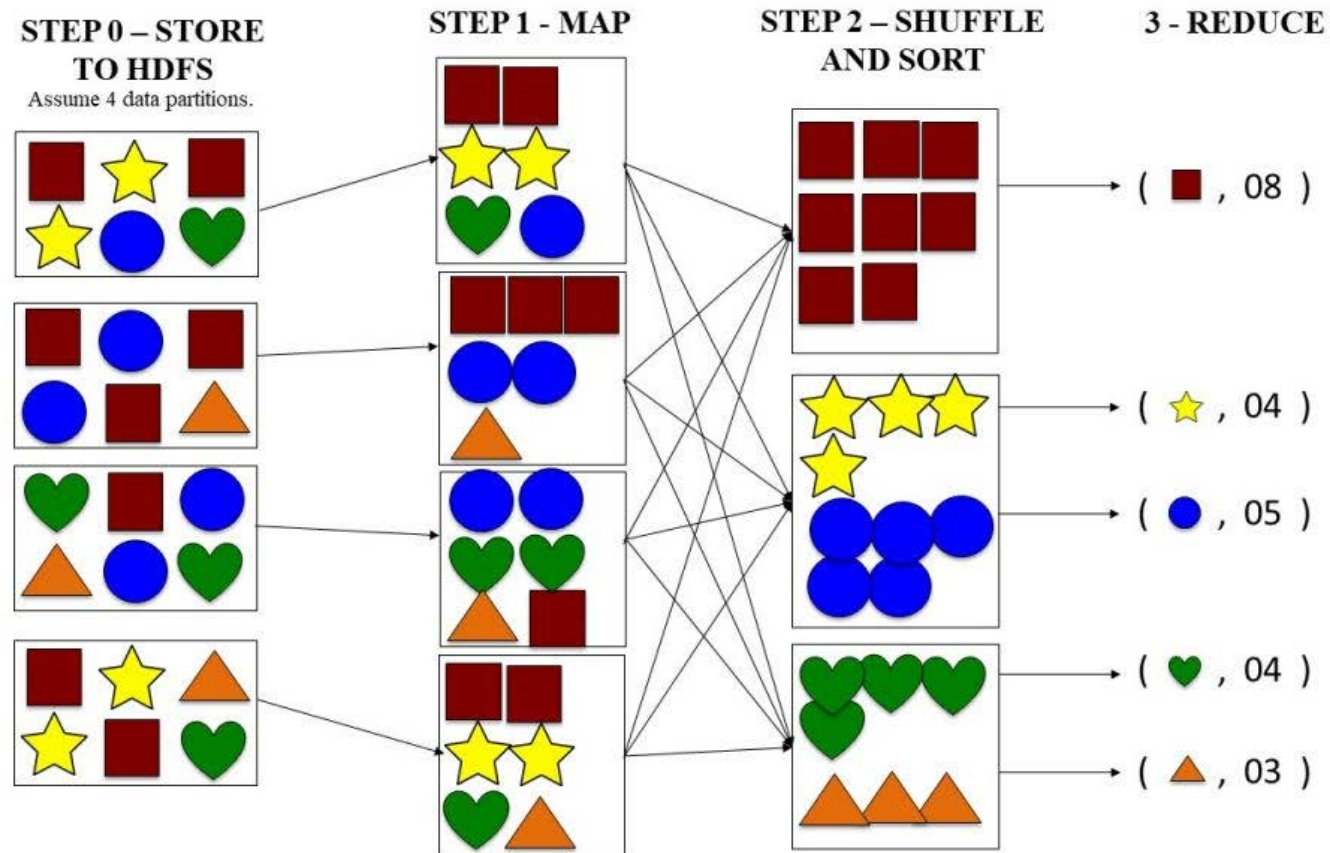
MapReduce

- Processing in parallel
- Intermediate records, basically key-value pairs
- Shuffle and sort based on keys
- Merge results



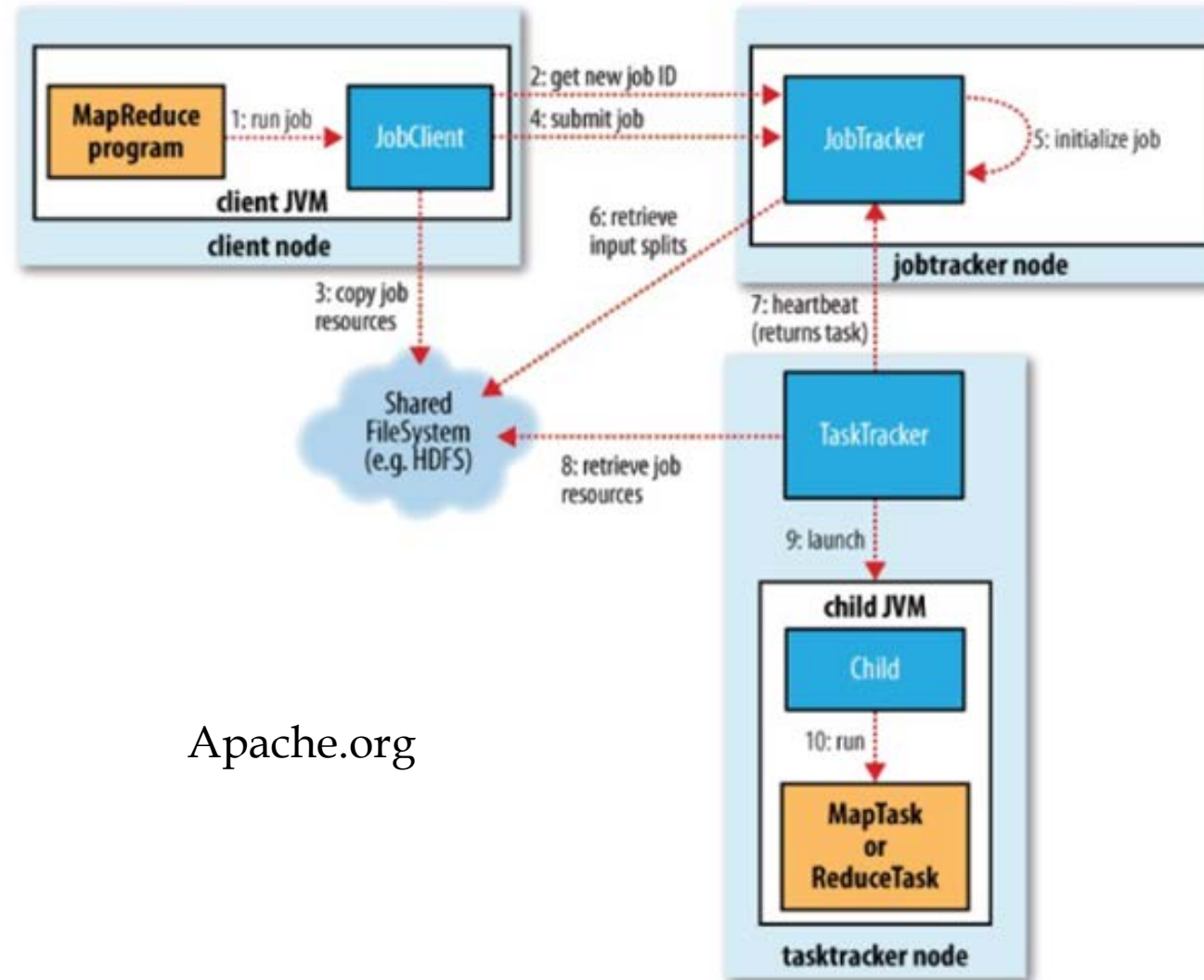
<https://data-flair.training/blogs/hadoop-ecosystem/>

MapReduce – Example



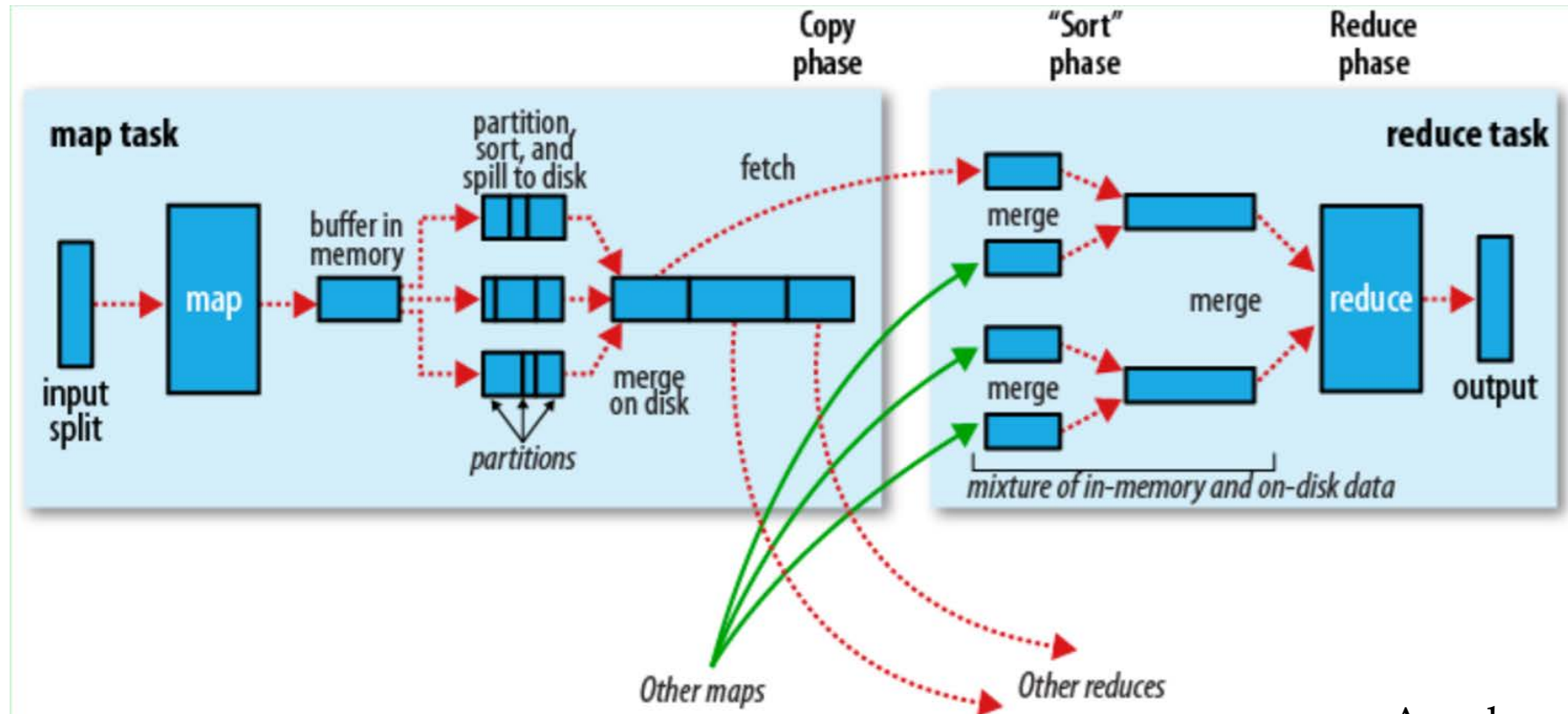
<https://www.digitalvidya.com/blog/hdfs-and-yarn-explained/>

MapReduce Daemons



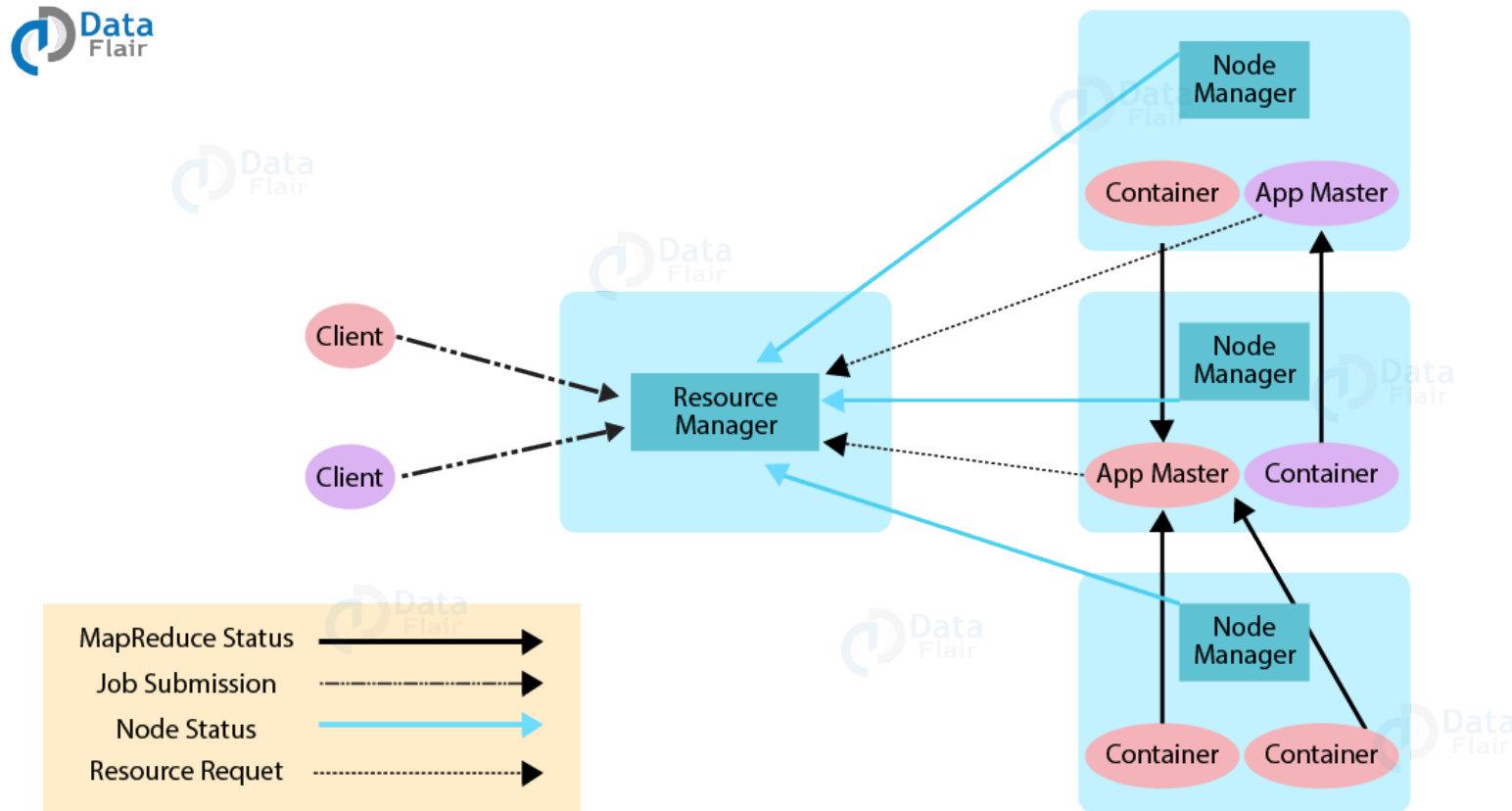
Apache.org

MapReduce Complete Workflow



Apache.org

Yarn



<https://data-flair.training/blogs/hadoop-ecosystem/>

Demos

- Discussions
 - Cons and pros
- Patterns
 - Filtering: sampling
 - Summarization: counting, statistics
 - Structural patterns: combination

Future of Hadoop



<https://analyticsindiamag.com/bad-news-from-cloudera-mapr-is-2019-the-year-of-demise-for-big-data/>

Future of Hadoop

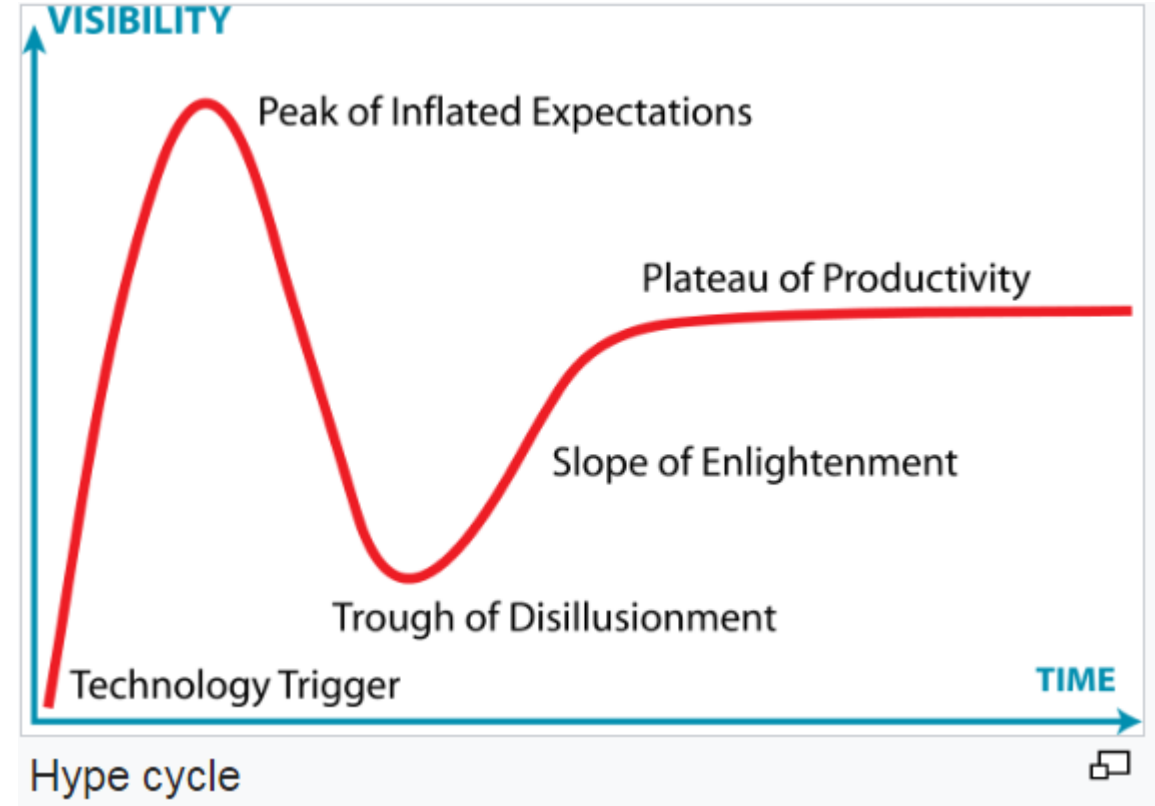
Last few weeks have brought in a string of bad news in the big data space. Publicly listed big data firm Cloudera revealed its CEO Tom Reilly is stepping down. The company lowered its 2020 guidance, followed by its share plunging almost 40%.

All this comes just five months after Cloudera merged with its rival Hortonworks, in a bid to consolidate industry, increase combined sales and cut down costs that they use to compete with each other.



What the merger was expected to do? In fact, the \$5.2 billion merger was expected to bolster its data management portfolio and improve competitiveness in the multi-cloud market, currently led by AWS, Microsoft and Google. By pooling in their database offerings, the acquisition could help the two biggest Hadoop vendors take on cloud computing giant AWS.

As the flag bearers of the Hadoop ecosystem struggle to capture real market value, another Google-backed big data startup MapR that proved to be disruptive in the big data space is now facing tough times with the company laying off 122 employees in a sign of what's to come.



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Cloud Computing vs. Hadoop

- Cloud Computing is economical as it has lower maintenance costs centralized platform no upfront cost and disaster safe implementation. Whereas, Big data is highly scalable, robust ecosystem, and cost-effective.
- Services on demand vs. distributed storage and processing of large sets of data
- Cloud computing easier to use while Hadoop with more flexibility to adjust for customization
- Open source success?