# Scalability.

The main benefit of Hadoop is its scalability. Scalability is the measure of a system’s ability to increase or decrease either in traffic or volume. Over time data volume in any company will change based on business needs; however, it's common to see data increase. When data is increased, this tends to lead enterprises to upgrade to additional servers to handle the extra data. With Hadoop, each server has its computation and storage facility, allowing storage and computation to be handled by all servers while remaining economical. A real-life example of Hadoop scalability is scaling up for a refrigerator; this means you get rid of the old piece and obtain a larger refrigerator. Scaling out for a fridge is to purchase another refrigerator that will work in conjunction with the old refrigerator.

## Cost-Effectiveness.

           Hadoop is considered very cost-effective in many different ways. The first way is that Hadoop is entirely free and open-source, allowing enterprises to spend money on hardware for storing the data. The second way Hadoop is cost-effective is because it eliminates dependency on a particular proprietary technology. Hadoop can be running on a cluster of commodity hardware with multiple operating systems, which means enterprises can buy from any number of vendors competing on performance and price, thus saving the company cost.

Modularity.

           Hadoop consist of four main modules: HDFS, YARN, MapReduce, and Hadoop Common. These modules allow components to be swapped with competent alternatives and allow distributed processing of extensive data across clusters of computers, thus allowing Hadoop to process additional information.

References

*Hadoop - Introduction*. Tutorialspoint. (n.d.). https://www.tutorialspoint.com/hadoop/hadoop\_introduction.htm.