



# **BIG DATA**

TOO BIG TO IGNORE

SÜMEYYE KAYNAK



# OUTLINE

Apache Pig MongoDB

## APACHE PIG

We can analyze big data with map-reduce.

- Map-reduce development methods:
  - Java, Phyton, Scala map-reduce
  - Apache Pig
  - Apache Hive

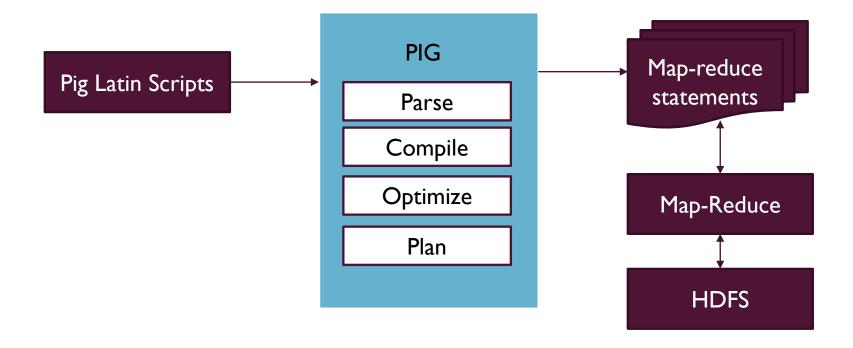
# APACHE PIG

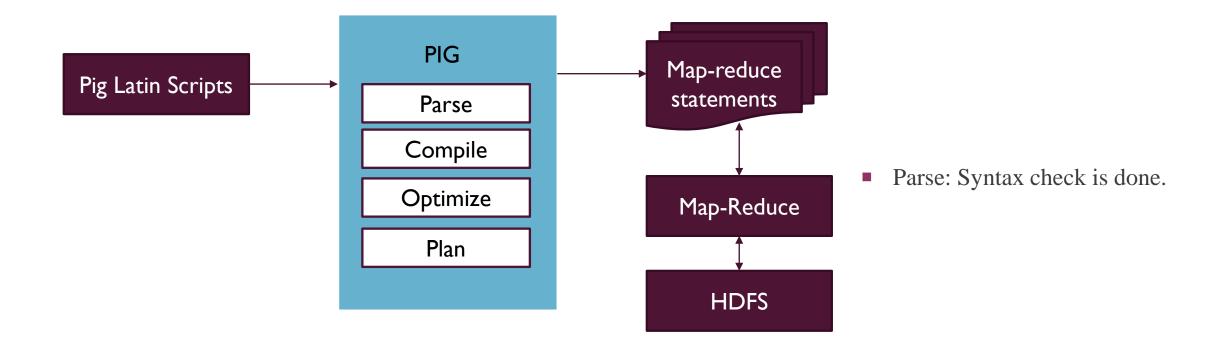
Apache Pig has own programming language named pig Latin.

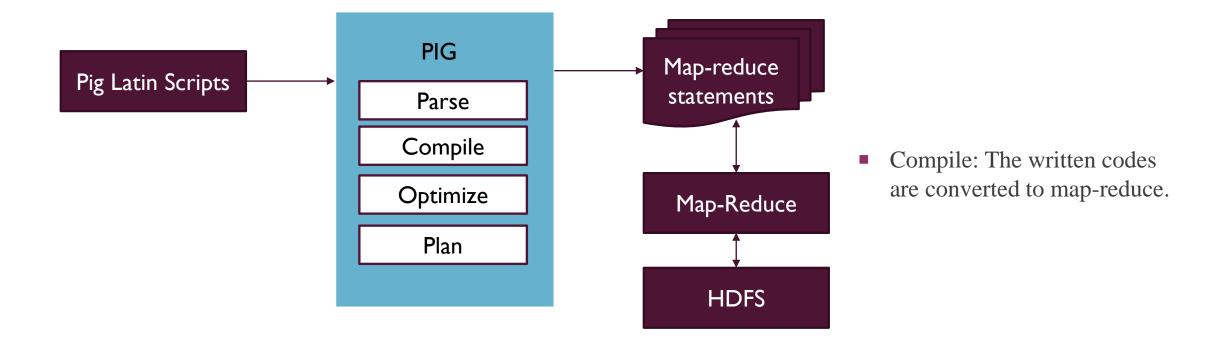
### PIG LATIN

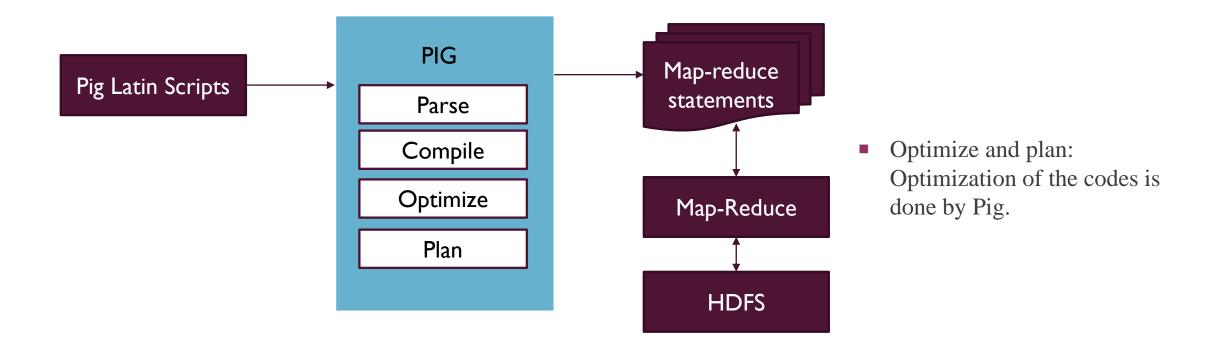
```
Users = load'users'as (name, age);
Fltrd = filter Users by
                age >= 18 and age <= 25;
Pages = load 'pages' as (user, url);
Jnd = joinFltrdby name, Pages by user;
Grpd = groupJndbyurl;
Smmd = foreachGrpdgenerate group,
COUNT(Jnd) as clicks;
Srtd = orderSmmdby clicks desc;
Top5 = limitSrtd 5;
store Top5 into'top5sites';</pre>
```

- The "users" data in HDFS is loaded.
- The "users" data have name and age information.
- The "users" data is filtered. (Age greater than 18 and less than 25)
- The "pages" data in HDFS is loaded.
- The "pages" data have user and url information.
- The users and pages data are joined then grouped.
- Finally, the 5 most visited sites are selected.









### WORD COUNT APPLICATION

```
Data = LOAD '/temp/loaded_data' USING PigStorage() AS

id: chararray,
keyword: chararray

;

FilteredData = FILTER DATA BY keyword != '' and keyword IS NOT NULL;

groupedDataByKeyword = GROUP FilteredData BY (keyword);

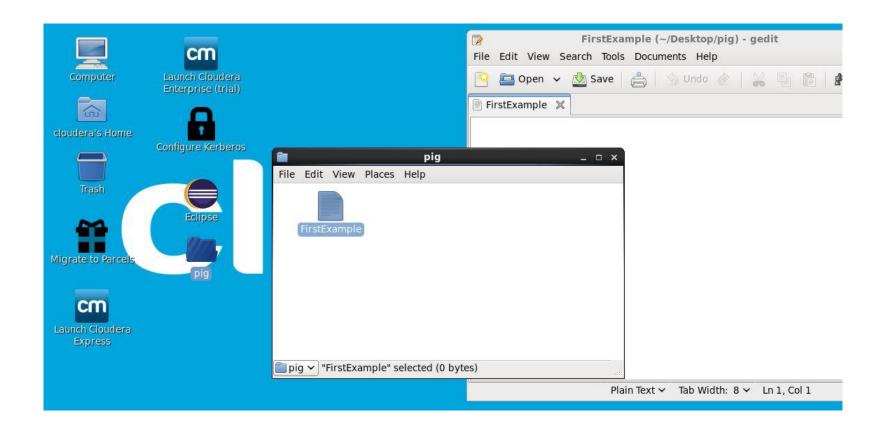
WordCount = FOREACH GroupedDataByKeyword {
GENERATE
group as groupedKeyword,
COUNT(keyword) as countOfKeyword:long;

16 }
```

- There is a file named "loaded\_data" under the temp folder in HDFS.
- This file is loaded into the Data variable using the LOAD command.
- There are keyword and id fields in this file.
- The keyword field of the file is filtered.
- Grouping according to the keyword field has been performed.
- Counting words was done using the Foreach loop.

### APACHE PIG ADVANTAGES

- It is simple to develop and learn to Apache Pig.
- It can easily perform analyzes on big data.
- It optimized the codes we write.
- It provides methods by which we can analyze data (filter, join).
- If needed, we can write libraries with javascript, java or python and use them in apache pig. This is named as UDF.



```
Data = LOAD '/example/*' USING PigStorage(',') AS
  (
    userId:int,
    movieId:int,
    rating: double,
    date: int
);
DUMP Data;
```

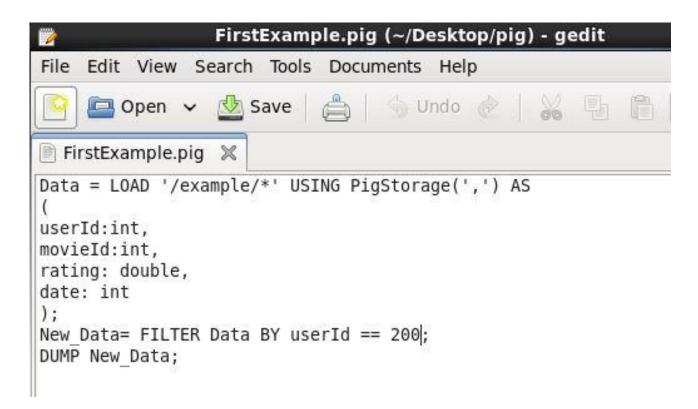
### 

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[cloudera@quickstart ~]\$ pig /home/cloudera/Desktop/pig/FirstExample.pig

```
Data = LOAD '/example/*' USING PigStorage(',') AS
(
userId:int,
movieId:int,
rating: double,
date: int
);
New_Data= FILTER Data BY rating > 3.0;
DUMP New_Data;
USING PigStorage(',') AS

cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ pig /home/cloudera/Desktop/pig/FirstExample.pig
DUMP New_Data;
```



# **FUNCTIONS AND OPERATORS**

| Id  | Country | <b>Duration Time</b> | Search        |
|-----|---------|----------------------|---------------|
| 253 | US      | 9424                 | Bebek Bezi    |
| 234 | TR      | 5462                 | Klavye        |
| 125 | EN      | 3452                 | Deterjan      |
| 560 | TR      | 1235                 | Süt           |
| 685 | US      | 4564                 | Koltuk Takımı |
| 456 | EN      | 1249                 | Paspas        |
| 237 | TR      | 8655                 | Halı          |

# PIG ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

| Operator       | Symbol | Sample                   |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Add            | +      | 8+4=12                   |
| Subtraction    | -      | 8-4=4                    |
| Multiplication | *      | 8*4=32                   |
| Division       | 1      | 8/4=2                    |
| Modulo         | %      | 8%4=0                    |
| Bincond        | ?:     | 8==4?'eşit'.'eşit değil' |

# COMPARISON OPERATORS

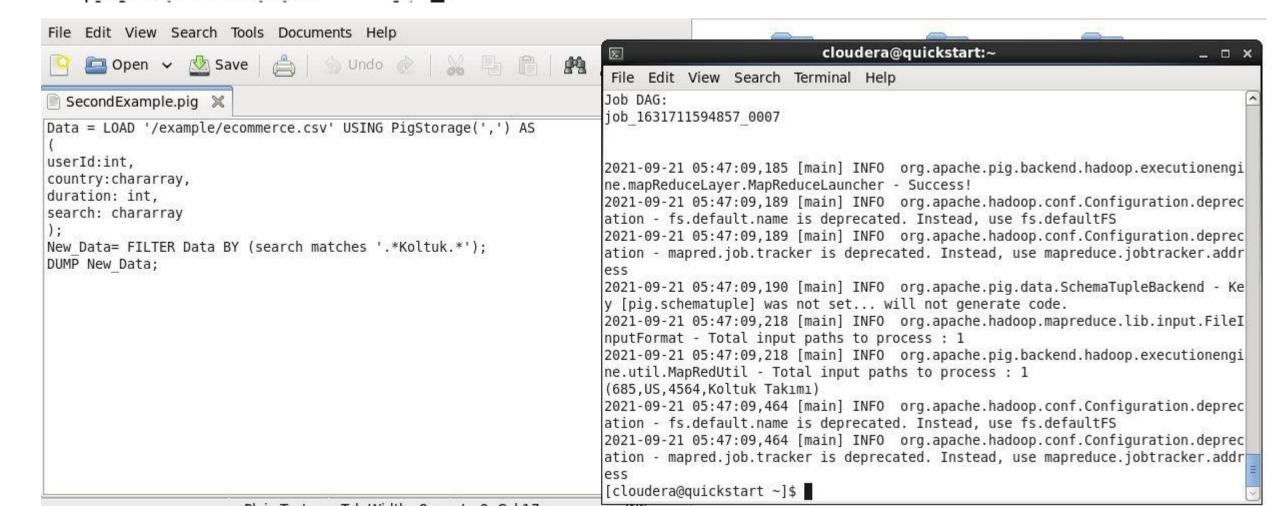
| Operator                 | Symbol  | Sample                                       |
|--------------------------|---------|--|
| Equal to                 | ==      | B= FILTER A BY(Id==560);                     |
| Not equal to             | !=      | B= FILTER A BY(Country!='TR');               |
| Less than                | <       | B= FILTER A BY(DurationTime<30000);          |
| Greater than             | >       | B= FILTER A BY(DurationTime>1000);           |
| Less than or equal to    | <=      | B= FILTER A BY(DurationTime<=2000);          |
| Greater than or equal to | >=      | B= FILTER A BY(DurationTime>=30000);         |
| Regex                    | matches | B= FILTER A BY(Search matches '.*Koltuk.*'); |

# LOGICAL OPERATORS

| Operator | Symbol | Sample  |
|----------|--------|---|
| AND      | and    | B= FILTER A BY(Country!='TR') <b>AND</b> (DurationTime > 3000); |
| OR       | or     | B= FILTER A BY(Country!='TR') <b>OR</b> (Country!='US');        |
| NOT      | not    | B= FILTER A BY( <b>NOT</b> DurationTime < 30000);               |

| Operator    | Symbol      | Sample                                   |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Is null     | is null     | B= FILTER A BY(Country <b>is null</b> ); |
| Is not null | is not null | B= FILTER A BY(Country is not null);     |

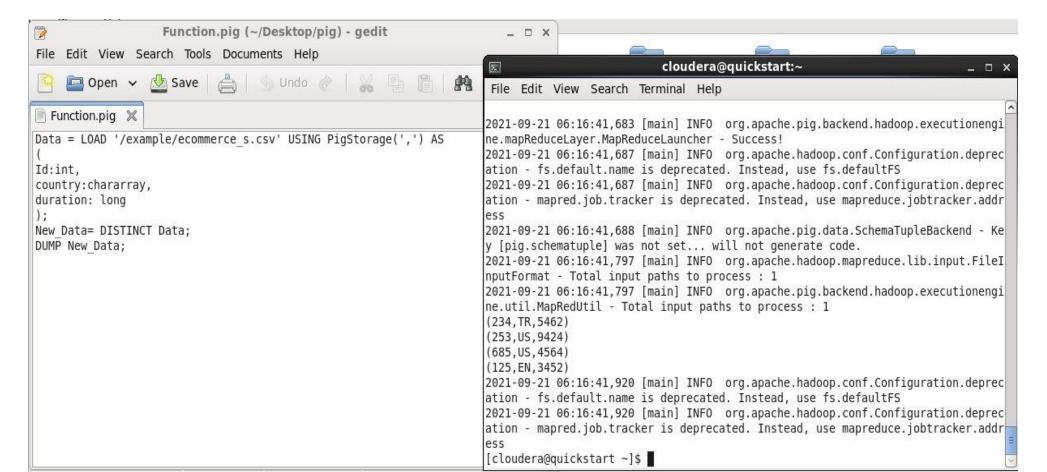
[cloudera@quickstart ~]\$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal /home/cloudera/Downloads/ecomme rce.csv /example



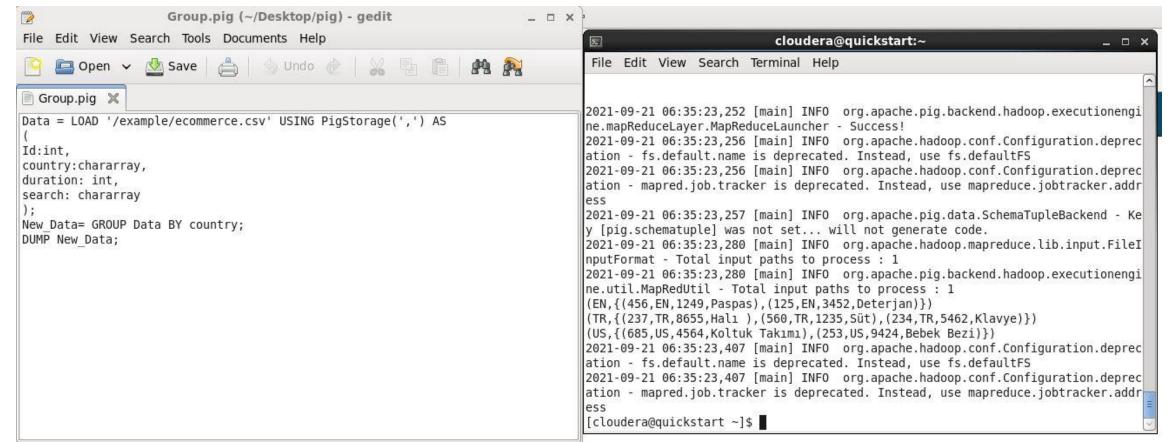
**DISTINCT FUNCTION : Deletes records with the same information.** 

| ld  | Coun<br>try | DurationTime |
|-----|-------------|--------------|
| 253 | US          | 9424         |
| 234 | TR          | 5462         |
| 125 | EN          | 3452         |
| 234 | TR          | 5462         |
| 685 | US          | 4564         |

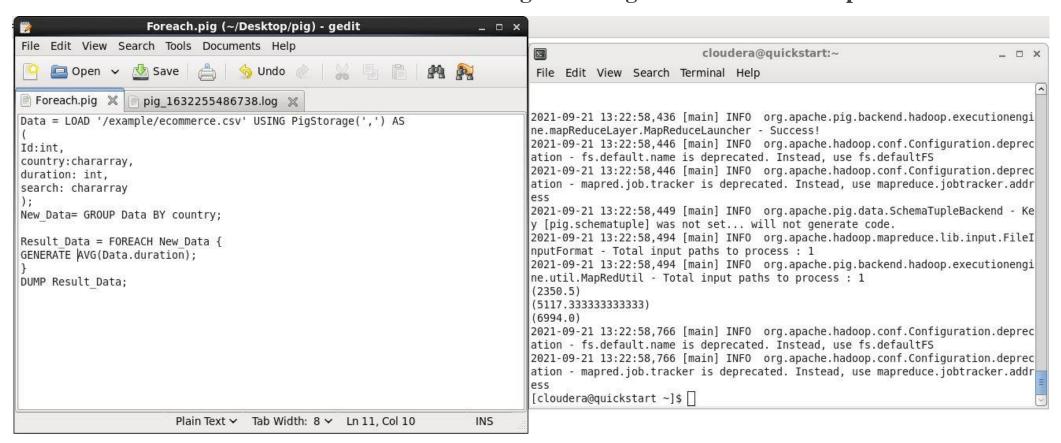
DISTINCT FUNCTION: Deletes records with the same information.



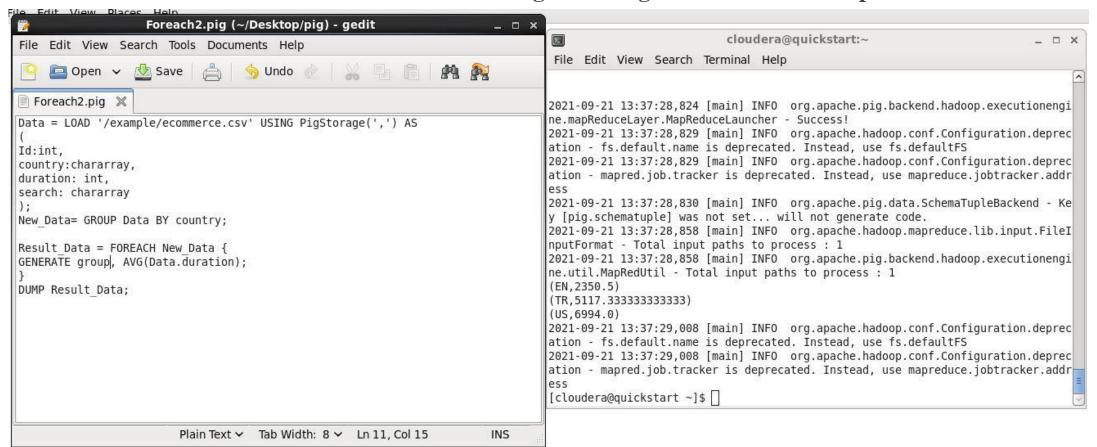
• GROUP FUNCTION: Grouping may be necessary for results such as the maximum, minimum, or average value within a field.

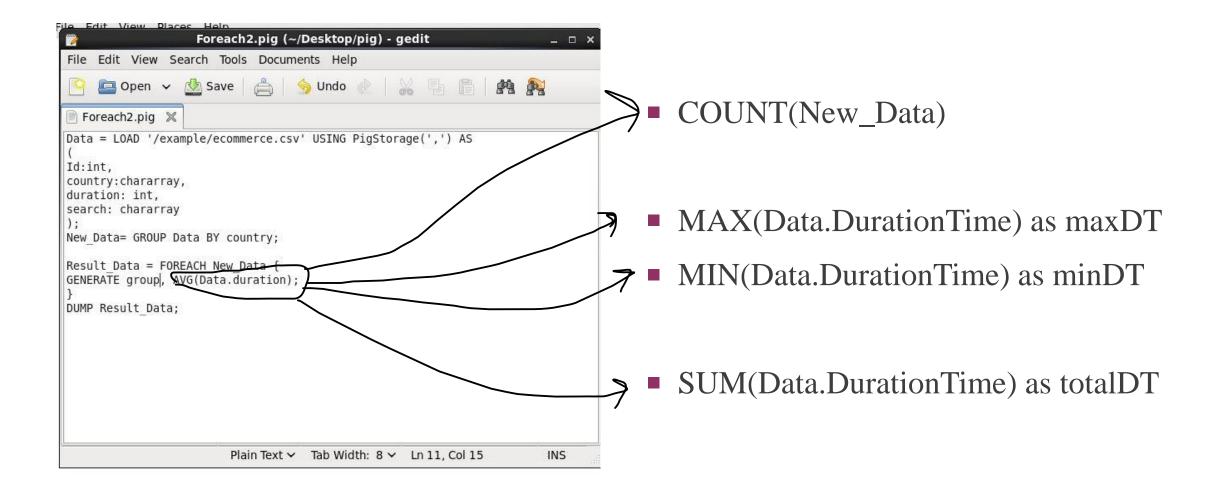


• FOREACH FUNCTION: It allows us to navigate through the data with a loop.



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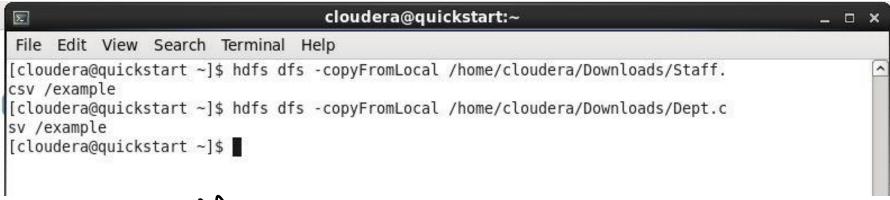


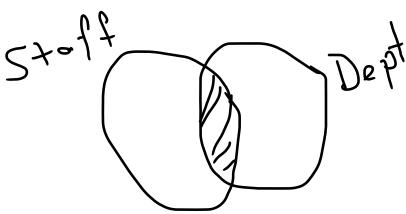
# APACHE PIG-JOIN APPLICATION

| Name   | Age | Dept_ld |
|--------|-----|---------|
| Ahmet  | 27  | I       |
| Mehmet | 35  | 2       |
| Fatma  | 24  | 3       |
| Seda   | 26  | 2       |
| Cenk   | 34  | 3       |
| Peter  | 30  | I       |
| Burak  | 29  | 2       |

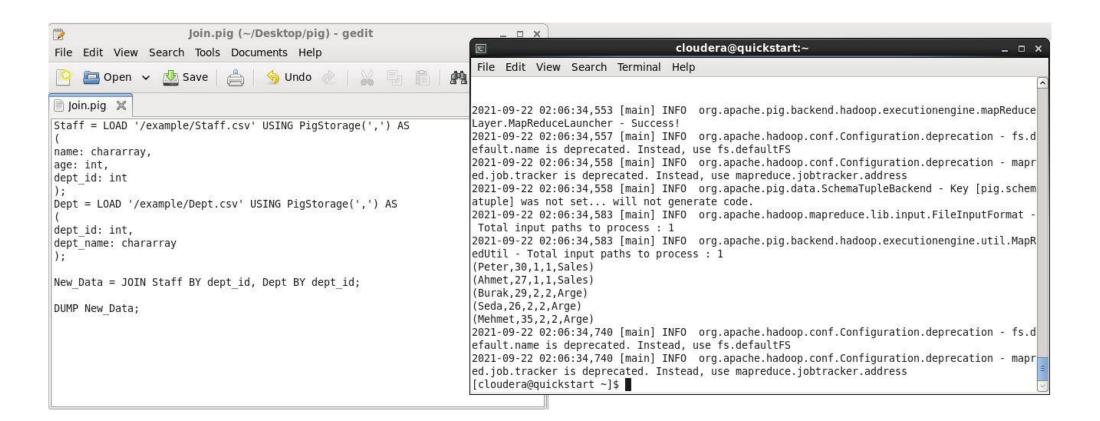
| Dept_ld | Dept_Name |
|---------|-----------|
| 1       | Sales     |
| 2       | Arge      |

### APACHE PIG-JOIN AND UNION



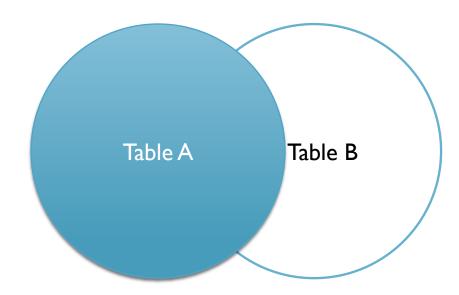


#### APACHE PIG-JOIN AND UNION

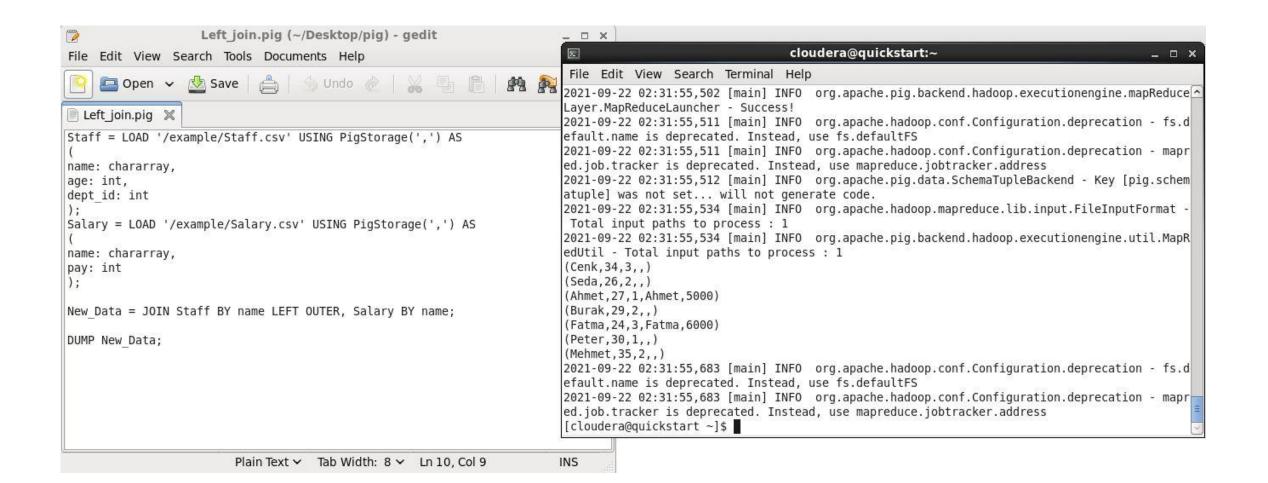


## APACHE PIG-LEFT JOIN

■ Left join: It is a join type. Returns all records from the left table. It returns only matching records from the table on the right.

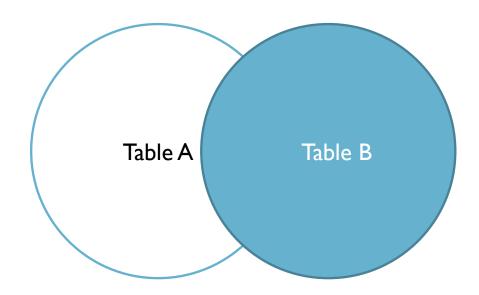


### APACHE PIG-LEFT JOIN APPLICATION

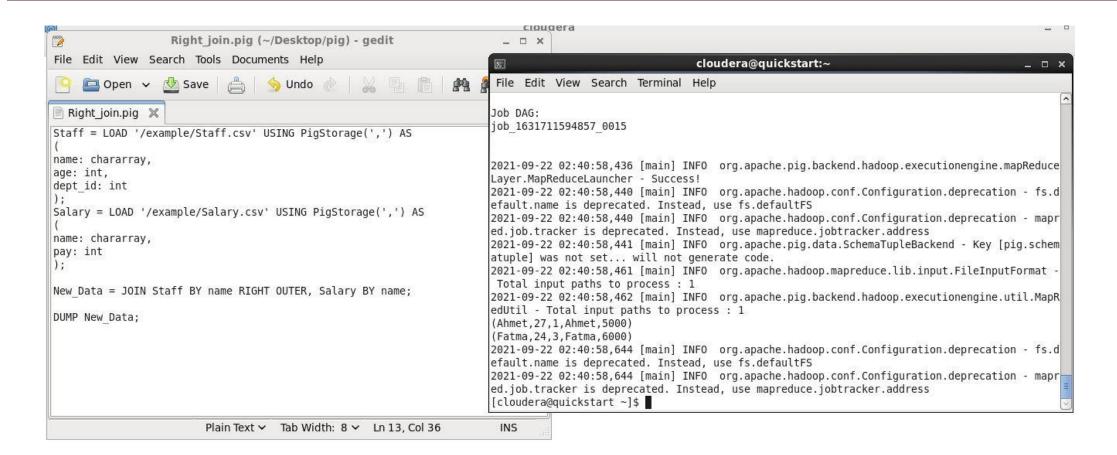


# APACHE PIG-RIGHT JOIN

■ Right join: It is a join type. Returns all records from the right table. It returns only matching records from the table on the left.

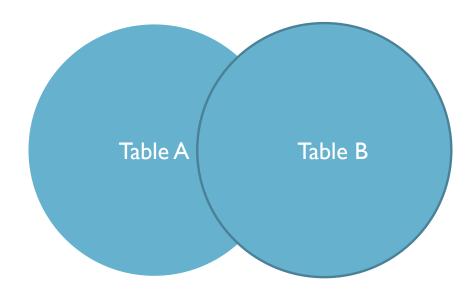


### APACHE PIG - RIGHT JOIN APPLICATION

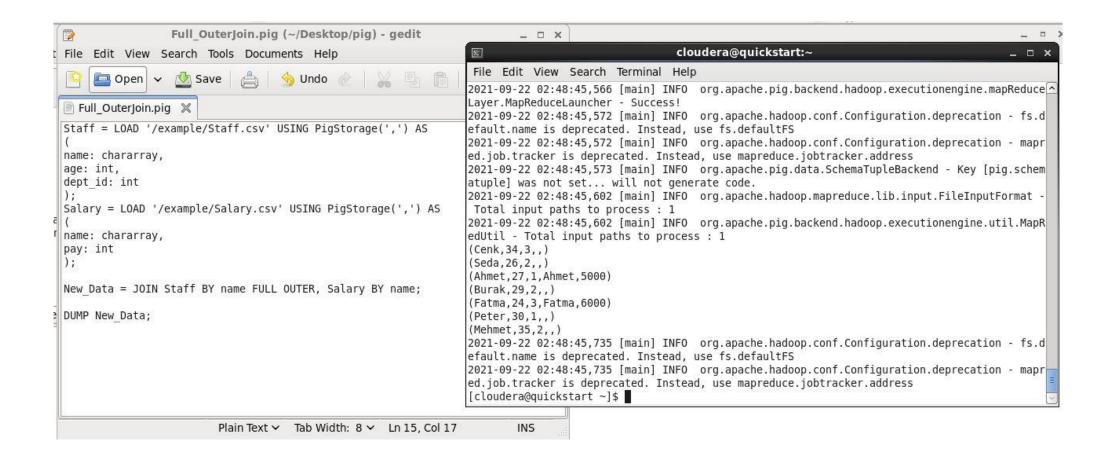


## APACHE PIG-FULL OUTER JOIN

• Full outer join: It is a join type. It returns both matching records and all records to the right and left.

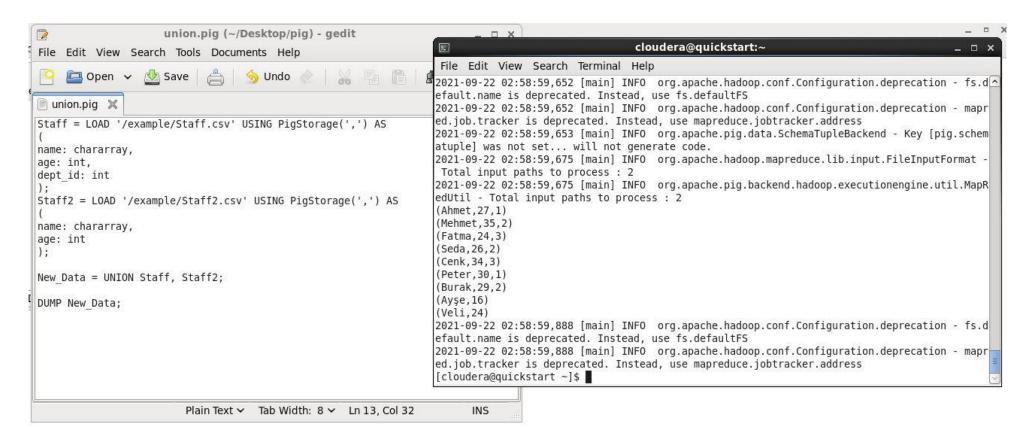


### APACHE PIG — FULL OUTER JOIN APPLICATION

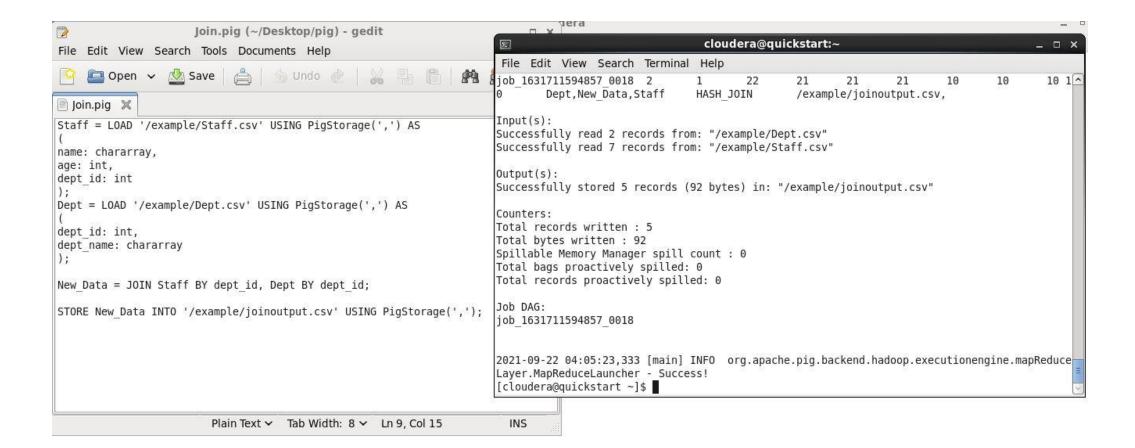


#### APACHE PIG –UNION

Combines two different datasets.



### APACHE PIG- STORE OPERATOR



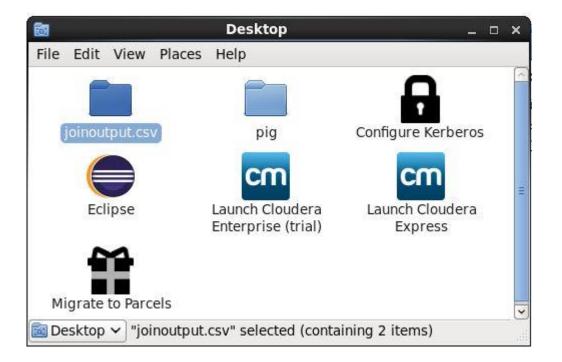
# APACHE PIG- STORE OPERATOR

/example Go

| Permission | Owner    | Group      | Size    | Last Modified                  | Replication | Block Size | Name            |
|------------|----------|------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| -rw-rr     | cloudera | supergroup | 15 B    | Wed Sep 22 01:48:35 -0700 2021 | 1           | 128 MB     | Dept.csv        |
| -rw-rr     | cloudera | supergroup | 22 B    | Wed Sep 22 02:27:11 -0700 2021 | 1           | 128 MB     | Salary.csv      |
| -rw-rr     | cloudera | supergroup | 76 B    | Wed Sep 22 01:47:56 -0700 2021 | 1           | 128 MB     | Staff.csv       |
| -rw-rr     | cloudera | supergroup | 17 B    | Wed Sep 22 02:52:56 -0700 2021 | 1           | 128 MB     | Staff2.csv      |
| -rw-rr     | cloudera | supergroup | 146 B   | Tue Sep 21 05:36:53 -0700 2021 | 1           | 128 MB     | ecommerce.csv   |
| -rw-rr     | cloudera | supergroup | 60 B    | Tue Sep 21 06:13:31 -0700 2021 | 1           | 128 MB     | ecommerce_s.csv |
| drwxr-xr-x | cloudera | supergroup | 0 B     | Wed Sep 22 04:05:20 -0700 2021 | 0           | 0 B        | joinoutput.csv  |
| -rwxrwxrwx | cloudera | supergroup | 2.33 MB | Fri Sep 17 05:40:20 -0700 2021 | 4           | 128 MB     | ratings.csv     |

# **APACHE PIG-STORE**

[cloudera@quickstart ~]\$ hdfs dfs -copyToLocal /example/joinoutput.csv /home/cloudera/Deskto p/



# **MONGODB**

- MongoDB is a document-oriented Nosql database.
- In MongoDB, each record is a document.
- Documents are stored in Binary JSON(BSN) format.
- MongoDB supports real-time analytics with a wide variety of data.



### MONGO DB & RELATIONAL DATABASE

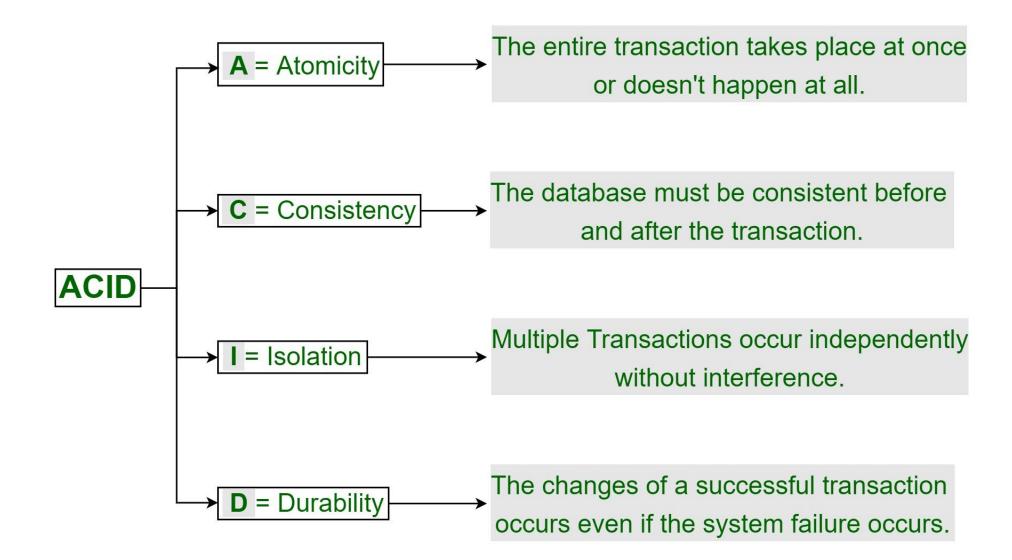
#### **RDBMS**

- It is a relational database.
- Not suitable for hierarchical data storage.
- It is vertically scalable i.e increasing RAM.
- It has a predefined schema.
- It is quite vulnerable to SQL injection.
- It centers around ACID properties (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability).

#### MongoDB

- It is a non-relational and document-oriented database.
- Suitable for hierarchical data storage.
- It is horizontally scalable i.e we can add more servers.
- It has a dynamic schema.
- It is not affected by SQL injection.
- It centers around the CAP theorem (Consistency, Availability, and Partition tolerance).

# **ACID Properties in DBMS**



# **CAP THEOREM**

- Consistency
- Availability
- Partition tolerance

### MONGO DB & RELATIONAL DATABASE

#### **RDBMS**

- It is row-based.
- It is slower in comparison with MongoDB.
- Supports complex joins.
- It is column-based.
- It does not provide JavaScript client for querying.
- It supports SQL query language only.

### MongoDB

- It is document-based.
- It is almost 100 times faster than RDBMS
- No support for complex joins.
- It is field-based.
- It provides a JavaScript client for querying.
- It supports JSON query language along with SQL.

### WHY MONGODB?

- Its flexible schema makes it easy to evolve and store data in a way that is easy for programmers to work with.
- MongoDB is also built to scale up quickly.
- MongoDB supports all the main features of modern databases such as transactions.
- MongoDB has a large community of users that can provide help, and enterprise-level support is available.

# WHY MONGODB?

- Multiple copies of the data can be stored and no data loss.
- MongoDB allows cluster structure.

# SAMPLE

| Pers_ID | Surname   | First_Name | City     |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 0       | Millor    | Paul       | London   |
| I       | Ortega    | Kate       | Valencia |
| 2       | Huber     | Micheal    | Zurich   |
| 3       | Stanc     | George     | Paris    |
| 4       | Bertolini | Jone       | Rome     |

| Car_ID | Model       | Year | <b>V</b> alue | Pers_ID |   |
|--------|-------------|------|---------------|---------|---|
| 101    | Bentley     | 1973 | 1000000       | 0       |   |
| 102    | Rolls Royce | 1955 | 3300000       | 0       |   |
| 103    | Peugeot     | 1993 | 500           | 3       | 9 |
| 104    | Ferrari     | 2005 | 1500000       | 4       |   |
| 105    | Renault     | 1998 | 20000         | 3       |   |

# SAMPLE

### **RDBMS**

| Pers_ID    | Surname   | First_Name   | City   |  |
|------------|---|--------------|--|--|
| 0          | Millor  | Paul         | London   |  |
| l          | Ortega  | Kate         | Valencia   |  |
| 2          | Huber   | Micheal      | Zurich   |  |
| 3          | Stanc   | George       | Paris  |  |
| 4          | Bertolini   | Jone         | Rome   |  |
|            |   |              |  |  |
| Car ID     | Model   | Year         | Value  | Pers ID  |
|            | and the second                                      | Editorial .  | value  | and the same   |
| 101        | Bentley   | 1973         | 1000000  | 0  |
| 101<br>102 | I SECULATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN | II BOOTHERS  | II MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH | The state of the s |
|            | Bentley   | 1973         | 1000000  | 0  |
| 102        | Bentley<br>Rolls Royce                              | 1973<br>1955 | 1000000<br>3300000   | 0  |

# MongoDB

```
first_name: 'Paul',
    surname: 'Miller'
    city: 'London',
    location: [45.123,47.232],
    cars: [
    { model: 'Bentley',
        year: 1973,
        value: 100000, ... },
    { model: 'Rolls Royce',
        year: 1965,
        value: 330000, ... }
}
```

# MONGODB CONCEPTS

| RDBMS       | MongoDB           |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Table, View | Collection        |
| Row         | Document          |
| Index       | Index             |
| Join        | Embedded Document |
| Foreign Key | Reference         |
| Partition   | Shard             |

# MONGODB ID INFORMATION

- When inserting a record on MongoDB, a field named \_id is automatically added.
- This field can be entered by the user.
- If it is not entered by the user, it is saved with a unique value.

