# CSCI4180 Tutorial Week 10 Assignment 2 HBase Setup and Implementation

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# Prerequisite

- A functional Hadoop configuration
  - Follow Introduction to Cloud Platform 02
  - Double check the following configurations
    - /etc/hosts
    - Environment Variables: HADOOP\_HOME, PATH
    - hadoop/conf/hadoop-env.sh
    - hadoop/conf/core-site.xml
    - hadoop/conf/mapred-site.xml
    - hadoop/conf/hdfs-site.xml
    - hadoop/conf/masters
    - hadoop/conf/slaves
  - Test with hadoop dfsadmin -report

## **HBase Version**



|                                   | HBase-0.92.x | HBase-0.94.x | HBase-0.96.0 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hadoop-0.20.205                   | S            | X            | X            |
| Hadoop-0.22.x                     | S            | X            | X            |
| Hadoop-1.0.0-1.0.2 <sup>[a]</sup> | S            | S            | X            |
| Hadoop-1.0.3+                     | S            | S            | S            |
| Hadoop-1.1.x                      | NT           | S            | S            |
| Hadoop-0.23.x                     | X            | S            | NT           |
| Hadoop-2.0.x-alpha                | X            | NT           | X            |
| Hadoop-2.1.0-beta                 | X            | NT           | S            |
| Hadoop-2.x                        | X            | NT           | S            |

[a] HBase requires hadoop 1.0.3 at a minimum; there is an issue where we cannot find KerberosUtil compiling against earlier versions of Hadoop.

#### Where

S = supported and tested,

X = not supported,

NT = it should run, but not tested enough.

# Step 1: Downloading HBase

We use HBase 0.92.2

http://archive.apache.org/dist/hbase/hbase-0.92.2/hbase-0.92.2.tar.gz

- Untar it into ~/hbase
- Set environment variables (e.g. in .bashrc)
  - HBASE HOME=~/hbase
  - PATH=\$HBASE HOME/bin:\$PATH
  - HADOOP\_CLASSPATH=`hbase classpath`
- The following slides assume
  - Namenode: test1
  - Datanodes: test2, test3, test4

# Step 2: HBase Environment

Make the following changes in ~/hbase/conf/hbase-env.sh

- export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/[JAVA PATH]
- export HBASE\_MANAGES\_ZK=true
  - Let HBase to manage Zookeeper

# Step 3: HBase Connection to HDFS

Make the following changes in ~/hbase/conf/hbase-site.xml

```
cproperty>
    <name>hbase.master</name>
    <value>test1:60000</value>
</property>
cproperty>
    <name>hbase.rootdir</name>
    <value>hdfs://test1:54310/hbase</value>
</property>
cproperty>
    <name>hbase.cluster.distributed</name>
    <value>true</value>
</property>
cproperty>
    <name>hbase.zookeeper.quorum</name>
    <value>test2,test3,test4</value>
</property>
```

Use the namenode

Use the same address as *fs.default.name* in core-site.xml

Run HBase in distributed mode

We use datanotes for zookeeper quorum

# Step 4: HBase regionservers

Add the list of datanodes to
 ~/hbase/conf/regionservers

- One host per line
  - Follow format in ~/hadoop/conf/slaves

# Step 5: Copy Hadoop Core

- Remove hadoop-core-1.0.3.jar in ~/hbase/lib
- Copy hadoop-core-0.20.203.0.jar from ~/hadoop to ~/hbase/lib

# Step 6: Setup HBase Client

- Add a symbolic link for hdfs-site.xml in ~/hbase/conf
  - In -s /home/hadoop/hadoop/conf/hdfs-site.xml
    /home/hadoop/hbase/conf/hdfs-site.xml

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2335 2012-08-31 15:19 hadoop-metrics.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 3528 2013-10-15 08:09 hbase-env.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2250 2012-08-31 15:19 hbase-policy.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1468 2013-10-15 08:33 hbase-site.xml
lrwxrwxrwx 1 hadoop hadoop 38 2013-10-15 08:21 hdfs-site.xml -> /home/hadoop/hadoop/conf/hdfs-site.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2070 2012-08-31 15:19 log4j.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 18 2013-10-15 08:09 regionservers
```

## Start HBase

- ~/hbase/bin/start-hbase.sh
- Check status in web management page
  - http://test1:60010/master-status
- Ignore this warning (Our Hadoop version does not have HDFS append support)
  - You are currently running the HMaster without HDFS append support enabled

#### **Region Servers**

|        | ServerName                | Start time                   | Load   |
|--------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|        | test2,60020,1381826224512 | Tue Oct 15 08:37:04 UTC 2013 | requestsPerSecond=0, numberOfOnlineRegions=2, usedHeapMB=27, maxHeapMB=998 |
|        | test3,60020,1381826258635 | Tue Oct 15 08:37:38 UTC 2013 | requestsPerSecond=0, numberOfOnlineRegions=1, usedHeapMB=29, maxHeapMB=998 |
|        | test4,60020,1381826212442 | Tue Oct 15 08:36:52 UTC 2013 | requestsPerSecond=0, numberOfOnlineRegions=1, usedHeapMB=26, maxHeapMB=998 |
| Total: | servers: 3                |                              | requestsPerSecond=0, numberOfOnlineRegions=4                               |

## Test HBase in Shell

```
[hduser@localhost ~]$ hbase shell
HBase Shell; enter 'help<RETURN>' for list of supported
commands.
Type "exit<RETURN>" to leave the HBase Shell
Version 0.90.5, r1212209, Fri Dec 9 05:40:36 UTC 2011
hbase(main):001:0> create 'test', 'data'
0 row(s) in 1.9300 seconds
hbase(main):002:0> list
TABLE
test
1 \text{ row}(s) \text{ in } 0.0250 \text{ seconds}
hbase(main):003:0> put 'test', 'row1', 'data:1', 'value1'
0 row(s) in 0.1970 seconds
```

You may submit an HBase script to create the tables

# Compile and Run HBase Program

- Similar to assignment 1
  - mkdir wordcount
  - javac -cp `hbase classpath`
    WordCount.java -d wordcount
  - jar -cvf wordcount.jar -C ./wordcount .
  - hadoop jar wordcount.jar
    org.myorg.WordCount

# Writing Data to HBase

### 1. Setting up Configuration

htable.close();

```
HBaseConfiguration hbaseConfig = new HBaseConfiguration();
HTable htable = new HTable(hbaseConfig, "bigram_in");
2. Writing a row using int as key and String as value
                                                       Table
int key = 1234;
String val = "abc";
                                                       Name
byte[] rowkey = Bytes.toBytes(key);
Put put = new Put(rowkey);
put.add(Bytes.toBytes("cf"), Bytes.toBytes("line"),
val.getBytes());
htable.put(put);
                       Column Family
                                              Column Family
3. Flush HBase
                                                Member
htable.flushCommits();
```

# Setting up MapReduce on HBase

#### 1. Setting up Configuration

#### 2. Mapper Prototype

#### 3. Reducer Prototype

# Reading Data from HBase

```
1. Scanning all rows in HBase
Scan scan = new Scan();
ResultScanner scanner = htable.getScanner(scan);
Result r;
while (((r = scanner.next()) != null)) {
    String key = new String (r.getRow());
    byte[] val = r.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("cf"),
Bytes.toBytes("line"));
    String valString = new String(val);
    System.out.println(key + " " + valString);
2. Close scanner and connection HBase
scanner.close();
htable.close();
```

## Hints

- Feel free to reuse most of your code from Assignment 1
- There are many performance configurations (e.g. buffer) in HBase that you can tune
- Make sure the output table schema is correct
  - Table name: "bigram result"
  - Column family: result
    - Member: count
- Make sure the filenames are correct
  - HBaseImport.java
  - HBaseBigram.java
  - HBaseExport.java

# **Questions?**

Thank You