Outline

Module 1:大數據簡介

Module 2: Hadoop Ecosystem介紹

Module 3: Hadoop 平台安裝

Module 4:Hadoop 分散式檔案系統(HDFS)

Module 5: Hadoop MapReduce

Module 6 : Apache Hive

Module 7: Sqoop與Flume

Module 8: Apache Spark

Module 9: Spark 平台安裝

Module 10: RDD - Resilient distributed dataset

Module 11: Scala 程式開發基礎

Module 12: Spark SQL 及 DataFrame

Module 13:Spark 機器學習函式庫(MLlib)

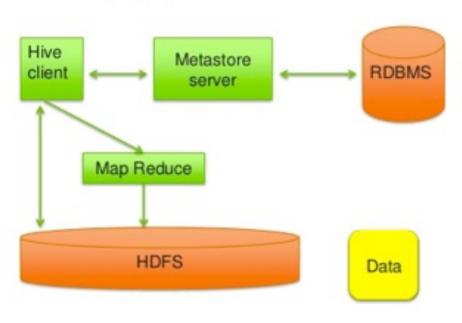


Apache Hive 介紹

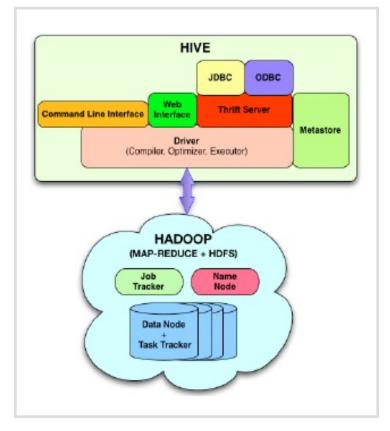
- ▶ Apache Hive是一個建立在Hadoop架構之上的數據 倉庫(data warehouse)。它能夠提供數據的精煉, 查詢和分析。
- ▶ 最初由Facebook開發,也有其他公司投入開發及使用,如Netflix、Amazon等
- ▶ 將結構化的數據文件映射為一張資料庫表格(table), 並提供簡單的SQL操作功能
- ▶ 可以將SQL語句轉換為MapReduce任務進行運行, 降低學習及開發成本

Hive architecture

What are we trying to protect here?



提供Hive對HDSF 檔案的對映



Metadata

Hive與傳統資料庫比較

| 特徵 | Hive | RDBMS |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Schema | Schema on READ | Schema on WRITE |
| 更新(Update) | 支援 增 / 刪 / 修(刪 / 修在0.14 後才支援) | 支援 增 / 刪 / 修 |
| 交易(Transaction) | 部份支援 | 支援 |
| 索引(Indexes) | 支援(0.7後才支援) | 支援 |
| 延遲(Latency) | 數分鐘 | 秒以內 |
| 函數(Function) | 數十個內建函數 | 上百個內建函數 |
| SELECT | FROM 子句限用單一資料表 | SQL-92 標準 |
| JOIN | INNER, OUTER, SEMI, MAP JOINS | SQL-92 或其他變形 |
| 次查詢 (Subqueries) | 只能在 FROM 子句中使用 | 在任何子句 |
| 擴展性 | 高 | 低 |
| 數據規模 | 大 | 小 |

Hive的優點

- ▶ 簡潔方便,門檻低(相較MapReduce)
- ▶ 可透過Partition提升查詢效能及彈性
- ▶ DBA可重複使用部份SQL(HiveSQL類似MySQL語法)
- ▶ 透過建立VIEW節省表格建立時間成本
 - 處理相同資料來源但不同欄位的情境可不必重覆 建立表格

Hive的缺點

- 無法應付即時查詢的情境
- ▶ 不支援交易(Transaction)機制
- ▶ 不是ETL工具
- ▶無法精細控制資料流程(IF…ELSE)
- ▶ 不易處理非結構化(沒有明確schema)資料

Hive的安裝及設定

▶ 參考Apache-Hive-Installation.pdf

HIVE SQL 介紹

- Ref: https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/Hive/ LanguageManual
- ▶ 語法與MySQL類似,開發者透過HiveSQL執行MapReduce作業
 - ○不會產生Java程式碼
- 基本資料型態
 - ○數值
 - ○日期 / 時間
 - ○字串
 - 布林 / binary / 複合型態

Hive SQL資料型態-數值

| Туре | Size | Range | Examples |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| TINYINT | 1 Byte signed integer | -128 to 127 | 100 |
| SMALLINT | 2 Bytes signed integer | -32,768 to 32,767 | 100, 1000 |
| INT | 4 Bytes signed integer | -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 | 100, 1000, 50000 |
| BIGINT | 8-byte signed integer | -9.2*10 ¹⁸ to 9.2*10 ¹⁸ | 100, 1000*10 ¹⁰ |
| FLOAT | 4-byte single precision float | 1.4*e ⁻⁴⁵ to 3.4*e ⁺³⁸ | 1500.00 |
| DOUBLE | 8-byte double precision float | 4.94e ⁻³²⁴ to 1.79e ⁺³⁰⁸ | 750000.00 |
| DECIMAL | 17 Bytes Precision upto 38 digits | - 10 ³⁸ +1 to 10 ³⁸ - 1 | DECIMAL(5,2) |

Ref: http://hadooptutorial.info/hive-data-types-examples/

Hive SQL資料型態-字串

| Туре | Description | Examples |
|---------|--|--|
| STRING | Sequence of characters. Either single quotes (') or double quotes (") can be used to enclose characters | 'Welcome to Hadooptutorial.info' |
| VARCHAR | Max length is specified in braces. Similar to SQL's VARCHAR. Max length allowed is 65355 bytes | 'Welcome to Hadooptutorial.info tutorials' |
| CHAR | Similar to SQL's CHAR with fixed- length. i.e values shorter than the specified length are padded with spaces | 'Hadooptutorial.info' |

Ref: http://hadooptutorial.info/hive-data-types-examples/

Hive SQL資料型態-日期時間

- DATE
 - ○格式YYYY-MM-DD的字串,範圍0000-01-01~9999-12-31
- TIMESTAMP
 - ○用整數、浮點數及字串表示時間
 - 整數 / 浮點數:自1970.01.01秒數
 - 字串:YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.fffffffff格式字串
- ▶ 字串及日期型態間可用cast函式作轉換
 - o ex : cast(string as date) \ cast(date as string)

Hive SQL資料型態-複合型態

> arrays: ARRAY<data_type>
>maps: MAP<primitive_type, data_type>
> structs: STRUCT<col_name : data_type
[COMMENT col_comment], ...>
> union: UNIONTYPE<data_type,
data type, ...>

```
CREATE TABLE union_test(foo UNIONTYPE<int, double, array<string>, struct<a:int,b:string>>);
SELECT foo FROM union_test;

{0:1}
{1:2.0}
{2:["three", "four"]}
{3:{"a":5,"b":"five"}}
{2:["six", "seven"]}
{3:{"a":8,"b":"eight"}}
{0:9}
{1:10.0}
```

Hive SQL - 資料庫操作

- 查看目前系統內的資料庫
 - show databases;
- 建立資料庫:
 - CREATE database db_name [COMMENT database_comment] [LOCATION hdfs_path];
- 切換目前使用的資料庫
 - USE db_name;
- ▶刪除資料庫
 - DROP db_name;

Hive SQL - 資料表操作

- ▶ 查看目前資料庫內的表格
 - show tables;
- 建立內部資料表:
 - create table tb_name(field1 type1, field2 type2, ...) [ROW FORMAT row_format];
- ▶ 將資料由file中讀入表格
 - LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH 'file_path' OVERWRITE INTO TABLE tb_name;
- ▶ 查看資料表Schema
 - o desc tb_name;
- ▶ 刪除資料表
 - o drop table tb_name;

[提示]:操作過程中可注意HDSF中/user/hive/的內容變化

Hive SQL - 資料操作

- ▶ 查詢-支援join、where、order、group by、having
 - SELECT * FROM sales WHERE amount > 10 AND region =
 "US" order by amount Limit 5;
 - SELECT col1 FROM t1 GROUP BY col1 HAVING SUM(col2) > 10;
 - SELECT a.* FROM a JOIN b ON (a.id = b.id);
- ▶ 新增
 - **INSERT INTO TABLE** students **VALUES** ('fred flintstone', 35, 1.28), ('barney rubble', 32, 2.32);
- 修改
 - UPDATE students SET age=40 WHERE name='smith';
- ▶刪除
 - DELETE FROM students WHERE name='smith';

[練習]WordCount的HIVE實作

- ▶ 建立t_wc table:
 - CREATE TABLE t_wc (sentence String)
- ▶ 載入本機檔案到hive table中:
 - LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH '/home/hduser/Downloads/gettysburg.txt'
 OVERWRITE INTO TABLE t_wc;
- ▶ 執行WordCount(依出現次數由大到小排序)
 - SELECT word, COUNT(*) as cnt FROM t_wc LATERAL VIEW explode(split(sentence, ' ')) lTable as word GROUP BY word order by cnt desc;
- ▶ 執行WordCount(依出現次數由大到小排序,取前五筆)
 - SELECT word, COUNT(*) as cnt FROM t_wc LATERAL VIEW explode(split(sentence, ' ')) | ITable as word GROUP BY word order by cnt desc LIMIT 5;

Lateral view參考: https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/Hive/ LanguageManual+LateralView

Hive SQL - 外部資料表操作

- 建立外部資料表:
 - create EXTRANAL table tb_name(field1 type1, field2 type2, ...) [ROW FORMAT row_format] [LOCATION hdfs_file_path];
- ▶ 將指定檔案上傳至hdfs_file_path
- ▶ 查看資料表Schema
 - o desc tb_name;
- ▶刪除資料表
 - o drop table tb_name;

[提示]: Hive內外部資料表的差別在那裡?可試著 觀察drop table後HDSF的變化看看

[練習]建立外部資料表

- ▶ 下載yelp.zip,解壓縮後將Yelp_ALL底下的items.txt上傳至HDFS的/ yelp路徑下
- ▶ 在hive shell中,輸入以下指令:
 - create external table items(itemid INT, category String) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '-' LOCATION '/ yelp';
- ▶ 查看匯入筆數
 - select * from items;
- ▶ 刪除items資料表
 - odrop table items;
 - ○觀察HDFS的/yelp路徑下,items.txt是否仍存在