

جلسه چهارم

آشنایی با هایو

Apache Hive

hive.apache.org

SQL On Hadoop

آنچه خواهیم دید

مفاهیم یایه و معماری

• آشنایی با HiveQL

• فرمتهای ذخیره فایل

کارگاہ عملی ھایو – مقدمات

کارگاہ عملی ھایو – بررسی یک مثال کاربردی

محدوديتهاي هدوب مسائل پايه

استفاده زیاد از فایل سیستم / پردازش آفلاین

سرعت پردازش

- آپاچی TEZ یک چهارچوب اجرای تسک با محوریت DAG
 - آیاچی اسیارک
 - آیاچی فلینک و

پیچیدگی کارکرد محدود بودن به مدل توزیع و تجمیع

- SQL : كتابخانههايي كه دستورات SQL را به MR تبديل مي كنند : SQL ب
 - Script : دستورات سطح بالا را از کاربر گرفته و به MR تبدیل می کنند : Pig
 - چارچوب های جایگزین : اسپارک / فلینک / ایگنایت / اپکس

دسترسی تصادفی روال معمول : اسکن خطی فایلها و دادهها

• ساخت كتابخانههاي واسط : Hudi /Hbase

مثالی از کدنویسی با Pig

```
A = LOAD 'myfile' AS (x, y, z);

B = FILTER A by x > 0;

C = GROUP B BY x;

D = FOREACH A GENERATE x, COUNT(B);

STORE D INTO 'output';

Apache Pig Releases
```



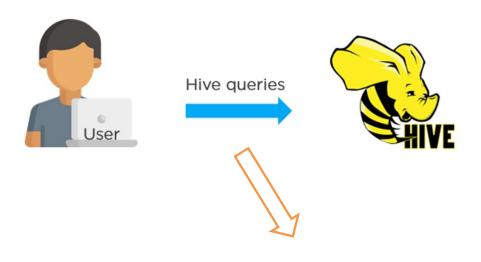
تعریف رسمی بنیاد آپاچی از هایو

The Apache Hive ™:

- data warehouse software
- facilitates reading, writing, and managing large datasets
- residing in distributed storage
- using SQL

انبار داده یا Data Warehouse پایگاه دادهای است که برای گزارشگیری و تحلیل داده به کار میرود و بعنوان هسته اصلی یک سیستم هوش تجاری در سامانههای دادهمحور امروزی به شمار میآید

هایو در یک نگاه

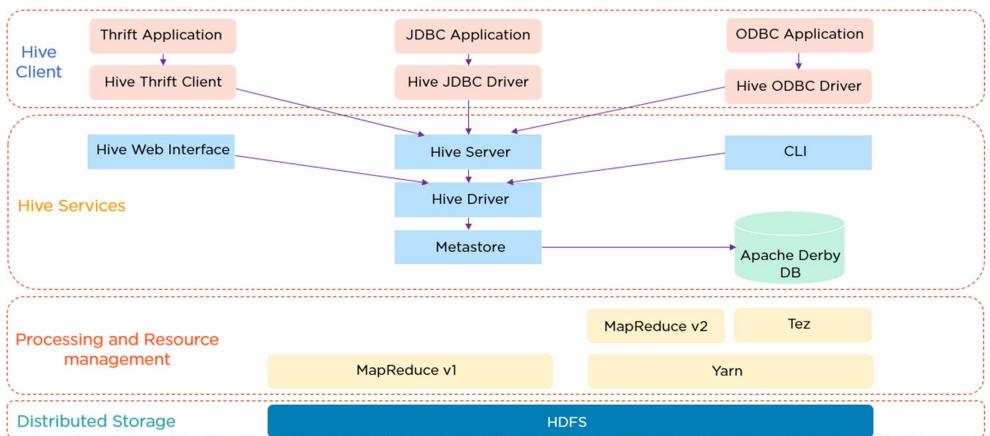




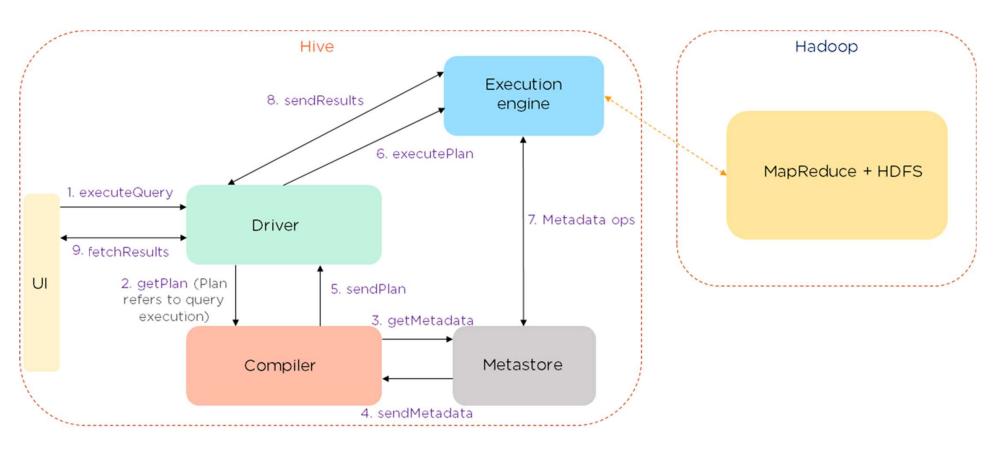


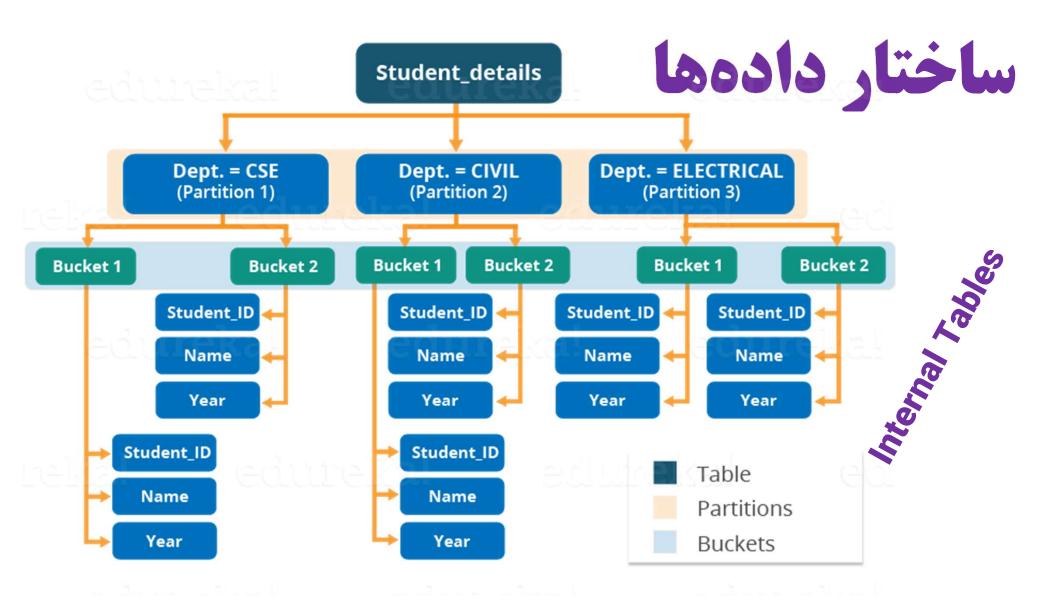
HiveQL

معماري هايو



جریان کار در هایو





ایجاد جدول و طراحی ساختار

```
CREATE TABLE table_name ...

PARTITIONED BY

(partition \ data_type, partition \ data_type,....)

CLUSTERED BY

(column_name \, column_name \, ...)

SORTED BY (column_name [ASC|DESC], ...)]

INTO num_buckets BUCKETS;
```

محدوديتهاي هايو

- · هایو یک دیتابیس رابطهای نیست
- امکان حذف یا به روزرسانی دادهها را ندارد
 - ← رونویسی یا افزودن
 - امکانات پیشرفته SQL بسیار محدود پشتیبانی می شوند

زبان کوئری هایو – HiveQL

- Philosophy
 SQL like constructs + Hadoop Streaming
- Query Operators in initial version
 Projections
 Joins
 Group by
 Sampling
- Output of these operators can be:
 passed to Streaming mappers/reducers
 can be stored in another Hive Table
 can be output to HDFS files
 can be output to local files

انواع دادههای پایه

- 1. Numeric Data types Data types like integral, float, decimal
- Y.String Data type Data types like char, string P.Date/ Time Data type - Data types like timestamp, date, interval
- **F.Miscellaneous Data type Data types like Boolean and binary**

انواع دادههای پیشرفته

- 1. Arrays A collection of the same entities. The syntax is: array<data_type>
- Y. Maps A collection of key-value pairs and the syntax is map<pri>primitive_type, data_type>
- **M.** Structs A collection of complex data with comments. Syntax: struct<col_name: data_type [COMMENT col_comment],....>

مثالی از ایجاد جدول

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE page_view(
    viewTime INT, userid BIGINT,
     page_url STRING, referrer_url STRING,
     ip STRING COMMENT 'IP Address of the User',
     country STRING COMMENT 'country of origination'
 COMMENT 'This is the staging page view table'
 ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
 FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
 STORED AS TEXTFILE
 LOCATION '/data/page_views';
```

مثالی از ایجاد جدول با پارتیشن

```
CREATE TABLE page_view(
    viewTime INT, userid BIGINT,
    page_url STRING, referrer_url STRING,
    ip STRING COMMENT 'IP Address of the User',
    country STRING COMMENT 'country of origination'
)

COMMENT 'This is the staging page view table'
PARTITIONED BY(dt STRING, country STRING)
CLUSTERED BY (userid)

SORTED BY (viewTime) INTO 32 BUCKETS
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
    FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\001'
    COLLECTION ITEMS TERMINATED BY '\002'
    MAP KEYS TERMINATED BY '\003'
STORED AS SEQUENCEFILE
```

انواع گزینه های مرتب سازی

ORDER BY x: guarantees global ordering, but does this by pushing all data through just one reducer.

SORT BY x: orders data at each of N reducers, but each reducer can receive overlapping ranges of data. You end up with N or more sorted files with overlapping ranges.

DISTRIBUTE BY x: ensures each of N reducers gets non-overlapping ranges of x, but doesn't sort the output of each reducer.

CLUSTER BY x: ensures each of N reducers gets non-overlapping ranges, then sorts by those ranges at the reducers.

مثالی از ایجاد جدول با ساختار پیچیده

```
CREATE TABLE struct_demo
(
   id BIGINT,
   name STRING,
   employee_info STRUCT < employer: STRING, id: BIGINT, address: STRING >,
   places_lived ARRAY <STRUCT <street: STRING, city:STRING,country:STRING >>,
   memorable_moments MAP < STRING, STRUCT < year: INT, place: STRING,
   details: STRING >>,
      current_address STRUCT < street_address: STRUCT <street_number:
INT, street_name: STRING, street_type: STRING>, country: STRING,
   postal_code: STRING >
)
STORED AS PARQUET;
```

نحوه جستجوي اطلاعات پيشرفته

```
SELECT id, employee_info.id FROM struct_demo;

SELECT id, name, street, city, country
  FROM struct_demo, struct_demo.places_lived;

SELECT id, name, mm.key, mm.value.year,
mm.value.place, mm.value.details
  FROM struct_demo, struct_demo.memorable_moments AS
mm
WHERE mm.key IN ('Birthday','Anniversary','Graduation');
```

بارگذاری دادهها از فایل به جدول

LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH
'usr/data/std_details.txt'
OVERWRITE INTO TABLE
std_details;

```
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE actions_users
SELECT u.id, actions.date
   FROM (
   SELECT av.uid AS uid, date
   FROM action_video av
   WHERE av.date = '2008-06-03'
   UNION ALL
   SELECT ac.uid AS uid, date
   FROM action_comment ac
   WHERE ac.date = '2008-06-03'
) actions JOIN users u ON (u.id = actions.uid);
```

```
FROM pv_users
   INSERT INTO TABLE pv_gender_uu
   SELECT pv_users.gender, count(DISTINCT
   pv_users.userid)
   GROUP BY(pv_users.gender)
   INSERT INTO TABLE pv_ip_uu
   SELECT pv_users.ip, count(DISTINCT pv_users.id)
   GROUP BY(pv_users.ip);
```

```
FROM pv_users
INSERT INTO TABLE pv_gender_sum
   SELECT pv_users.gender,
   count_distinct(pv_users.userid)
   GROUP BY(pv_users.gender)
INSERT INTO DIRECTORY '/user/tmp/pv_age_sum.dir'
   SELECT pv_users.age, count_distinct(pv_users.userid)
   GROUP BY(pv_users.age)
INSERT INTO LOCAL DIRECTORY '/home/me/pv_age_sum.dir'
   FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY \013
   SELECT pv_users.age, count_distinct(pv_users.userid)
   GROUP BY(pv_users.age);
```

```
EXPLAIN EXTENDED SELECT empid, deptname FROM emps
JOIN depts
ON (emps.deptno = depts.deptno)
WHERE hire_date >= '2017-01-01'
AND hire_date <= '2019-01-01';
```

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW mv1
AS
SELECT dest, origin, count(*)
FROM flights_hdfs
GROUP BY dest, origin;

```
create external table logs (
 host string, req_time string, req_code string,
req_url string,rep_code string,rep_bytes string
row format serde
'org.apache.hadoop.hive.contrib.serde2.RegexSerD
e,
with serdeproperties (
"input.regex" = ([^]*) - - ([(.*)]) ([^]*)
([^]*).*" ([^]*) ([^]*)
stored as textfile
location "/data/logs";
```

```
In movie table :genres
```

genres: drama | action | fantasy

```
from (select explode (genres) as genre from movies)
genres
select genres.genre, count(*) as popularity
group by genres.genre
order by popularity desc;
```

ایندکسینگ در هایو

Table		Index_Table	
key	string	key	string
value	string	_bucketname	string
		_offsets	array bigint>

CREATE INDEX inedx_salary ON TABLE
employee(salary)
AS

'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.index.compact.Compact
IndexHandler';

دستورات تعریف، نمایش و تغییر ساختار داده

DDL Command	Function
CREATE	It is used to create a table or Database
SHOW	It is used to show Database, Table, Properties, etc
ALTER	It is used to make changes to the existing table
DESCRIBE	It describes the table columns
TRUNCATE	Used to permanently truncate and delete the rows of table
DELETE	Deletes the table data, but, can be restored

قالب ذخيره دادهها: سطري / ستوني

	day	location	product	sale
row 1	2017-01-01	l1	р1	300
row 2	2017-01-01	I1	p2	40
row 3	2017-01-01	l2	р1	44
row 4	2017-02-01	l1	р1	200

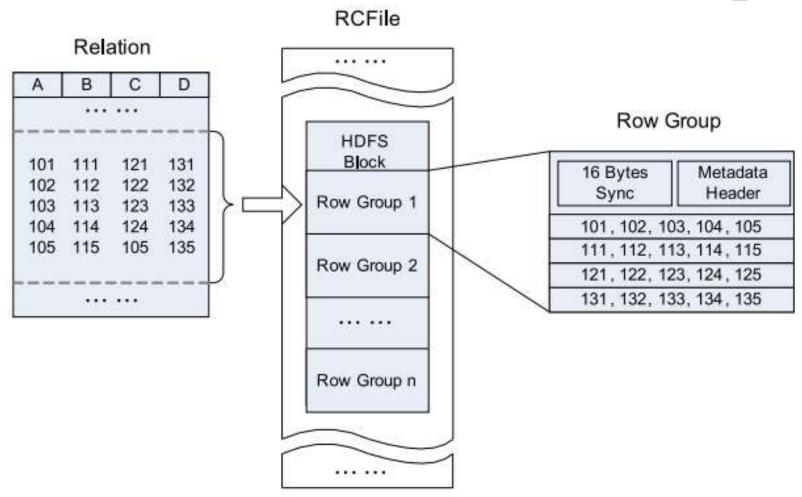
Traditional Memory Buffer		
	2017-01-01	
row 1	l1	
10W 1	p1	
	300	
	2017-01-01	
row 2	l 1	
10W 2	p2	
	40	
	2017-01-01	
row 3	12	
1000 5	p1	
	44	

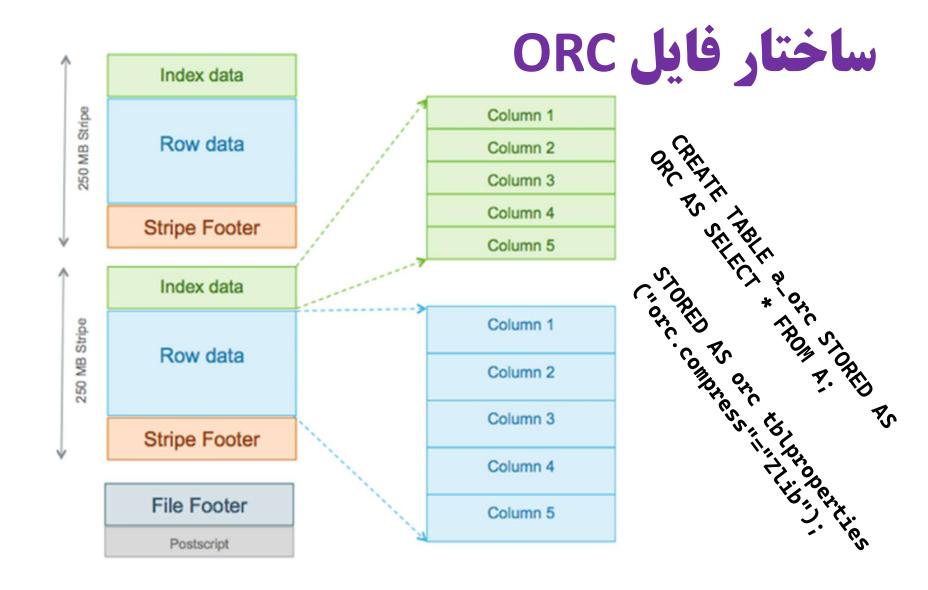
Columna		
	2017-01-01	
day	2017-01-01	
udy	2017-01-01	
	2017-01-02	
	l 1)
location	l 1	
location	12	
	l 1	Intel CPU
	p1	1990 55 50 50 50
product	p2	
product	p1	
	p1	

- Text File
- Sequence
- RC File
- ORC
- PARQUET
- AVRO

قالب ذخیره فایل در هایو

ساختار فایل RC

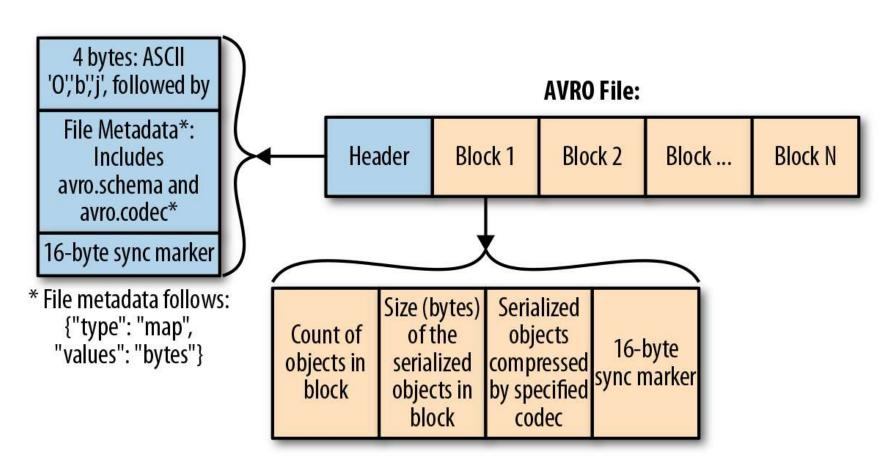




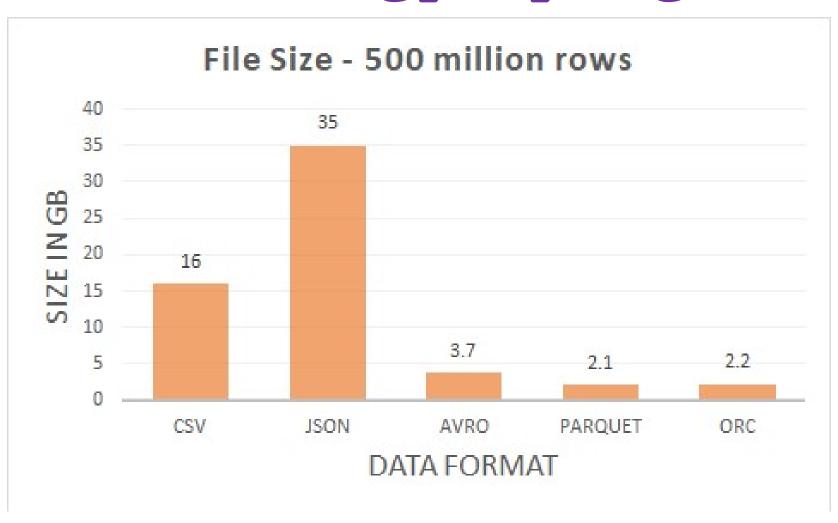
ساختار فایل پارکت

Row group 0	1	Page 0
Column A chunk 0		Page metadata
Column B chunk 0	/	Repetition levels
1		Definition levels
Column x chunk 0		Encoded values
1		
Column Z chunk 0	\	Page 1
	N.	Page 2
Row group N	/	•
Footer (file, row group and column metadata)	1	Page M

ساختار فایل AVRO



مقایسه فضای ذخیره سازی

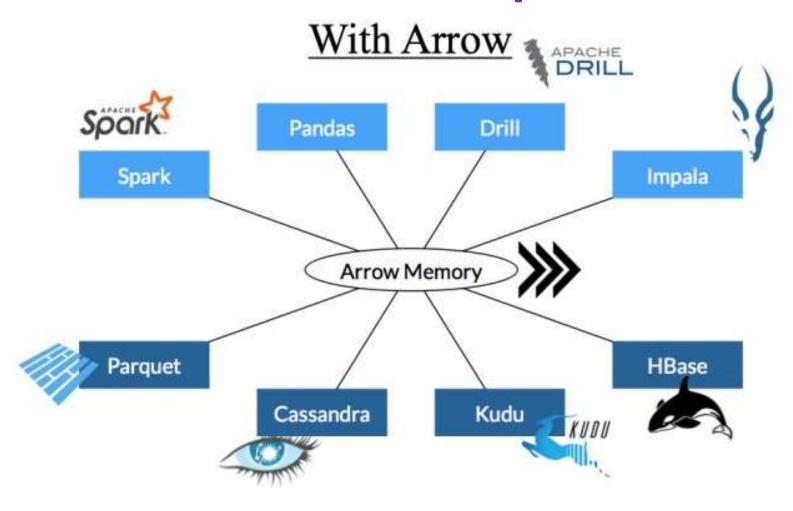


BIG DATA FORMATS COMPARISON

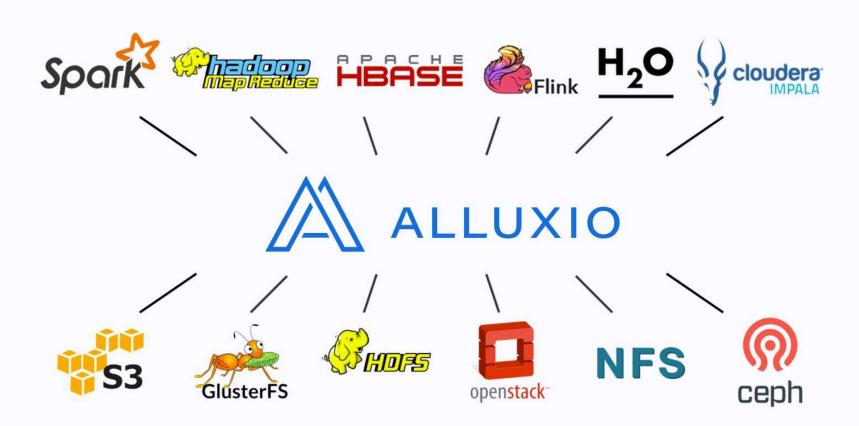
	Avro	Parquet	ORC
Schema Evolution Support			
Compression			
Splitability			
Most Compatible Platforms	Kafka, Druid	Impala, Arrow Drill, Spark	Hive, Presto
Row or Column	Row	Column	Column
Read or Write	Write	Read	Read

Source: Nexla analysis, April 2018

Apache Arrow



Alluxio



منابع و مطالعات بیشتر

