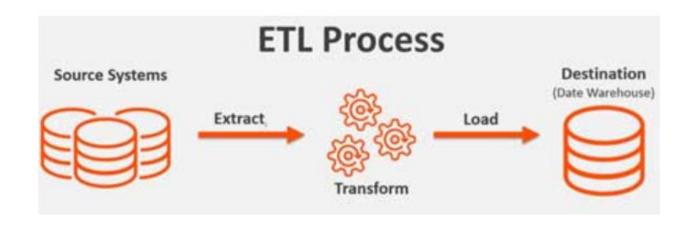
## **Data Integration**

#### ETL



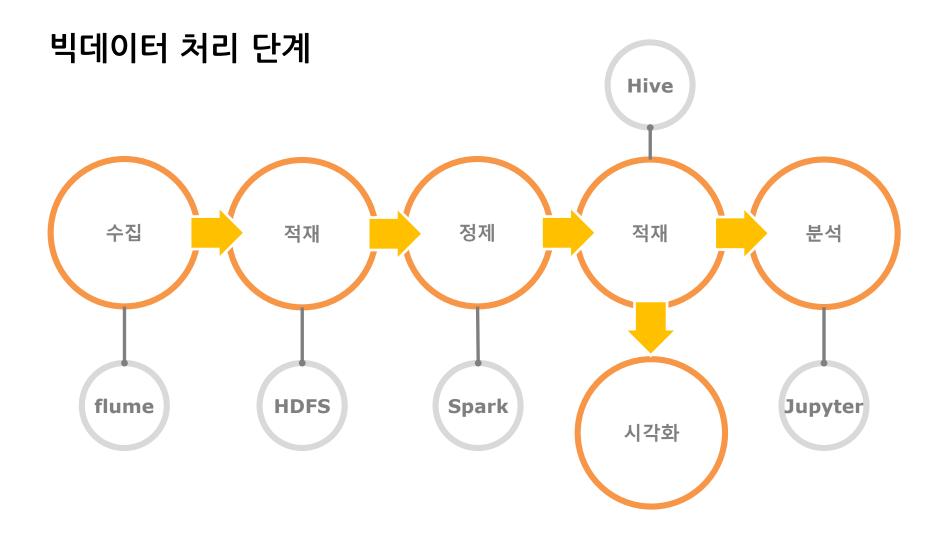
#### 핵심은 데이터 품질:

데이터 사이언티스트들이 작업시간의 80% 를 데이터 추출 및 정제 작업에 투자원천 데이터를 단순히 수집하여 바로 데이터 시스템에 적재해서는 안됨

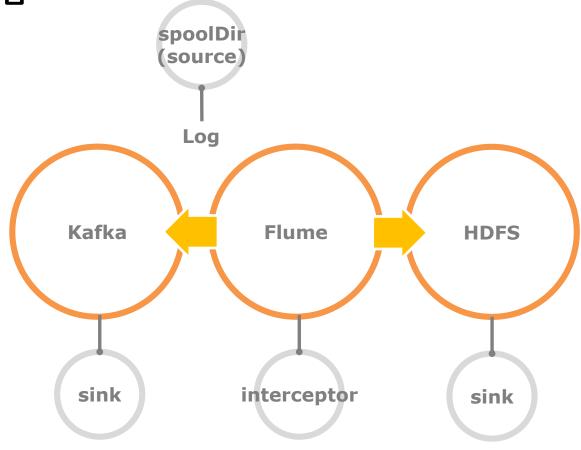
#### ETL:

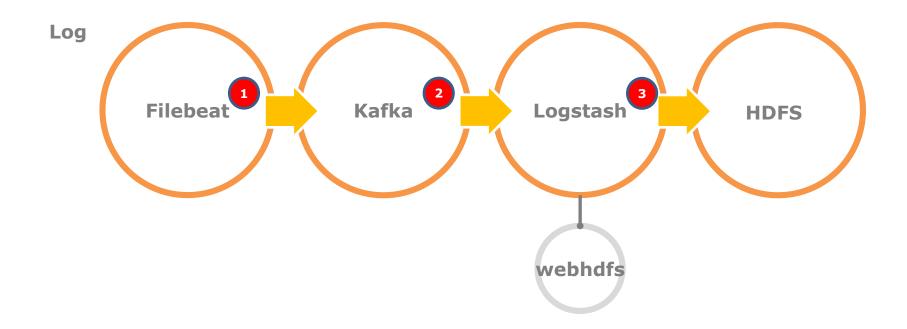
가장 보편적이고 검증된 배치 처리 기술

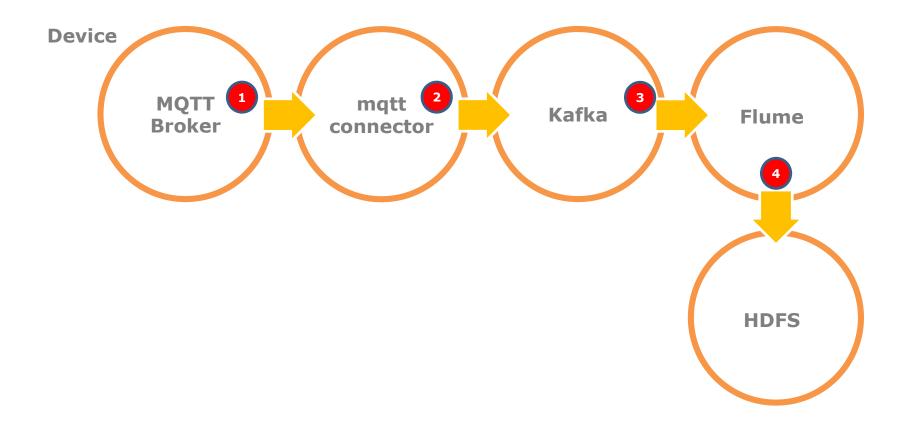
## 빅데이터 처리 단계

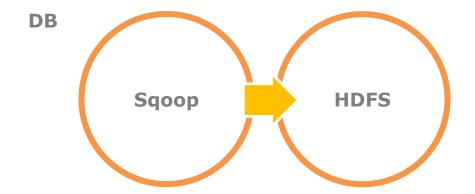






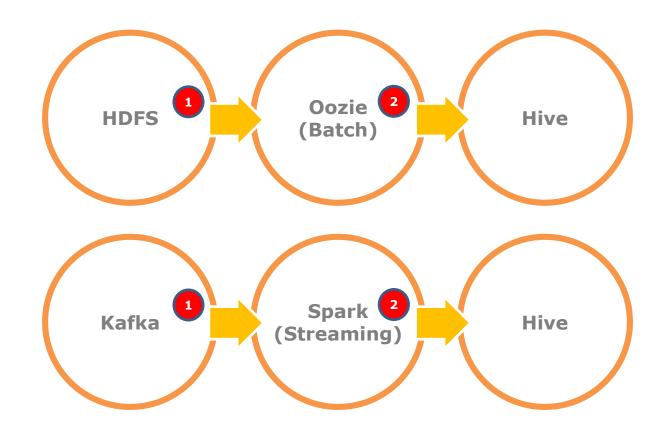








#### 데이터 정제, 적재





#### **Notebook**



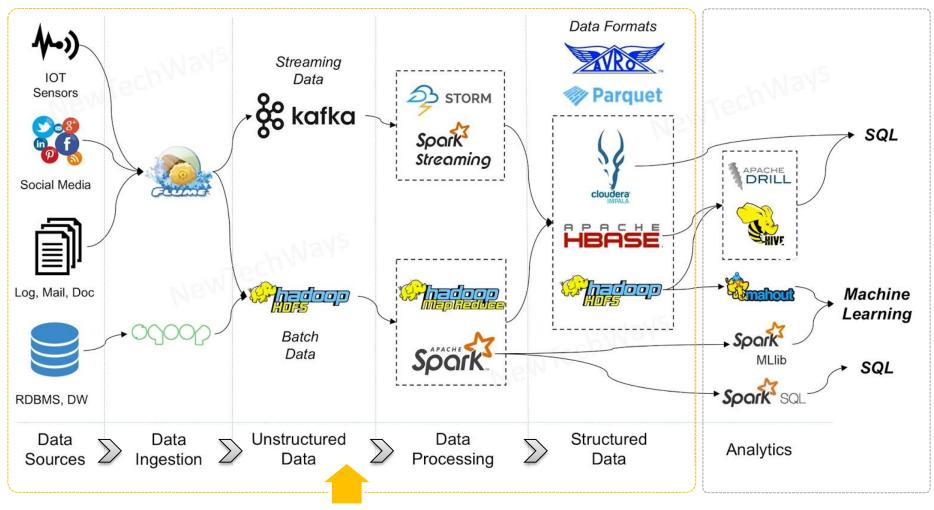






## **Data Pipeline**

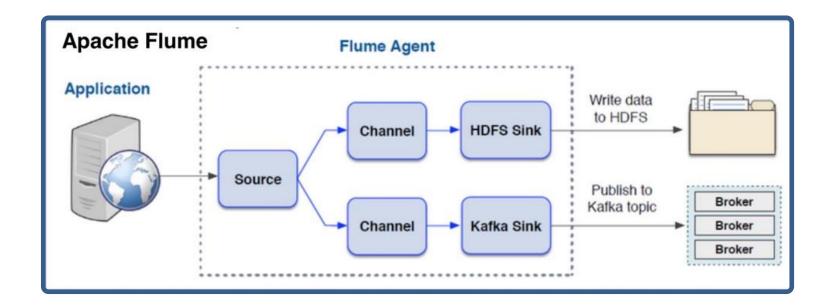
#### **Data Pipeline**



## **Apache Flume**

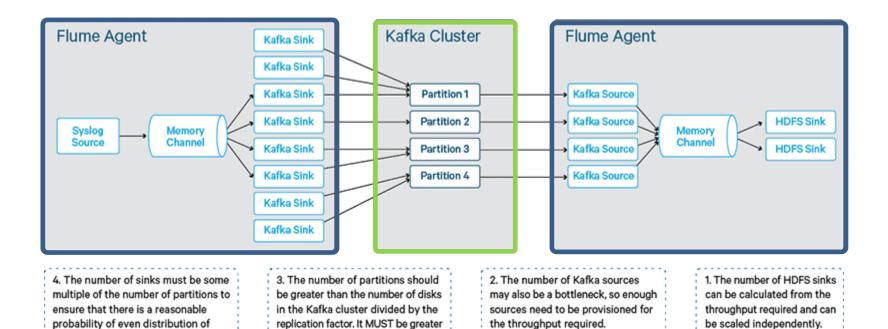
#### **Apache Flume**





#### **Apache Flume**





Kafka sources.

events across partitions and hence

the throughput required.

replication factor. It MUST be greater

than or equal to the number of

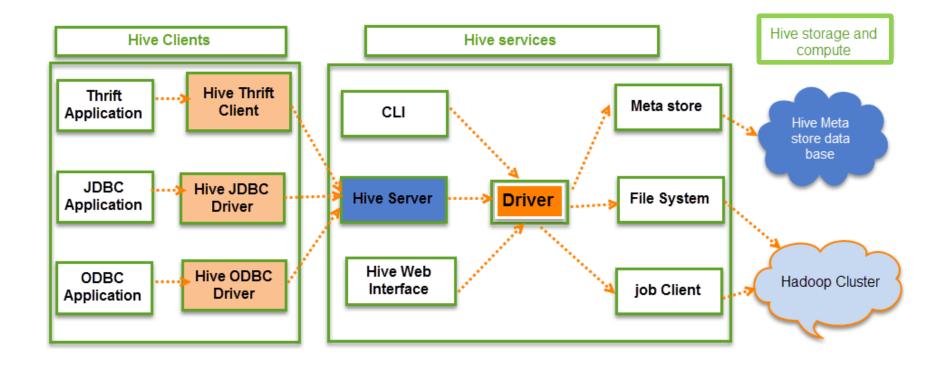
Kafka sources.

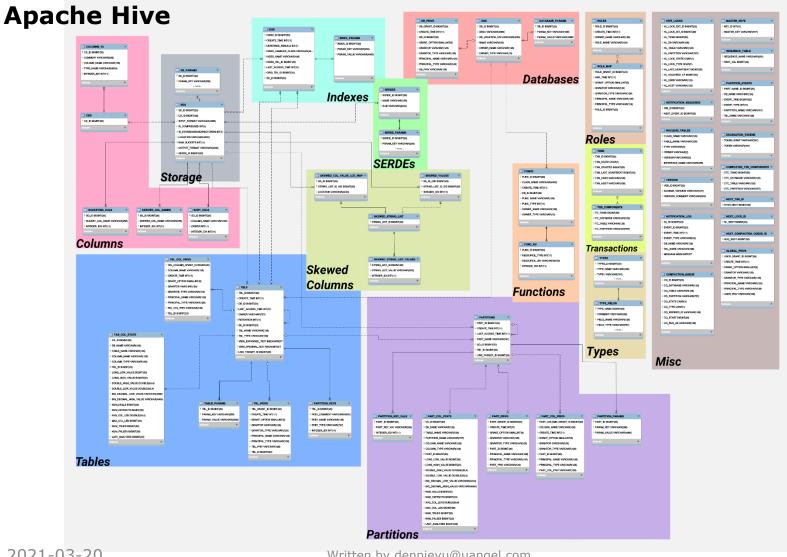
be scaled independently.

## **Apache Hive**

#### **Apache Hive**





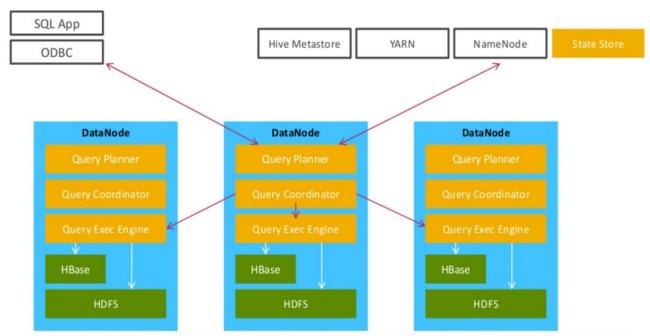


## **Apache Impala**

#### **Apache Impala**

- Unified storage: supports HDFS and HBase, Flexible file formats
- · Unified Metastore
- Unified security
- Unified client interface : ODBC, SQL syntax, Hue, Beeswax
- Impala: real time SQL queries, native distributive query engine, optimized for low-latency
- · Answers as fast as you can ask
- Everyone to ask questions for all data, Big Data storage and analytics together





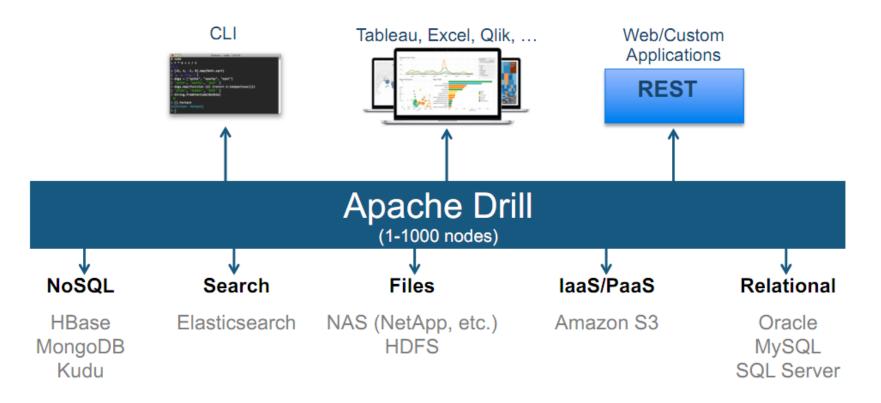
Source: http://cloudera.com/content/cloudera/en/products-and-services/cdh/impala.html

## **Apache Drill**

#### **Apache Drill**

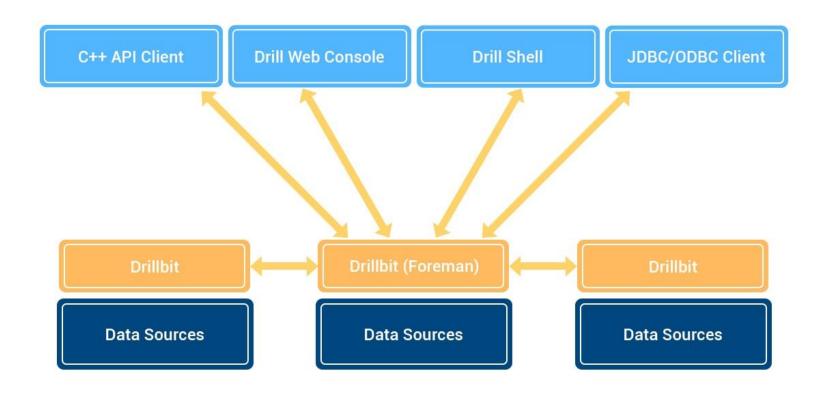


#### SQL-on-Everything with Apache Drill



#### **Apache Drill**

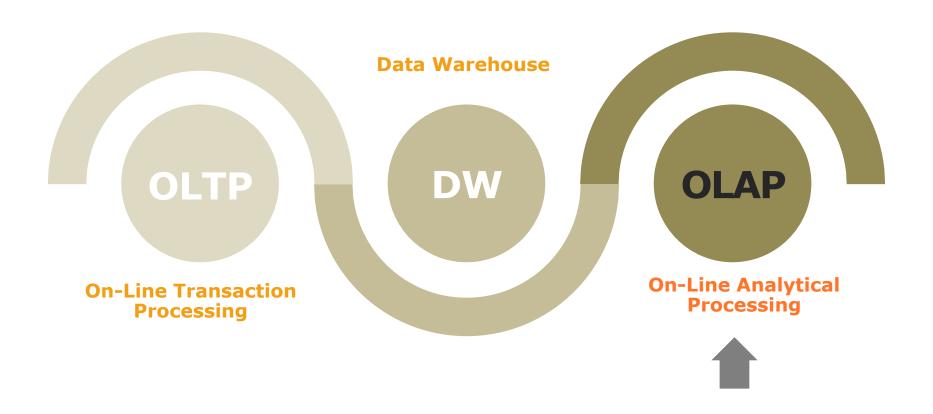






#### **OLAP**





#### druid **Architecture** Streaming Real-time Data **Druid Nodes** Nodes **External Dependencies MySQL** Client Zookeeper Queries **Broker Nodes** Coordinator Nodes Queries Metadata Batch Deep Historical ► Data/Segments Data Storage Nodes 2021-03-20 29 Written by dennieyu@uangel.com

#### **Overview**



Historical Node Broker Node Coordinator Node Realtime Node External Dependencies

- Deep Storage 에서 세그먼트 다운로드
- 세그먼트에 대한 Broker Node의 쿼리 실행 후 결과 반환
- Zookeeper를 통해 세그먼트 로드

- 쿼리 인입점
- 쿼리 실행, 결과 수집, 병합을 담당
- Zookeeper 를 통해 Realtime Node, Historical Node가 어떤 것인지 판단

- 세그먼트 관리
- Historical Node 에 지시하기 위해 Zookeeper를 사용
- 실시간 데이터 수집, 데이터 인덱싱 및 세그먼트를 Historical Node 에 전달
- Zookeeper 클러스터 내부에서의 서비스 디스커버리 및 데이터 토폴리지 운영
- Metadata storage instance - 세그먼트에 대한 메타데이터 저장소
- Deep Storage / File System - 세그먼트 저장





#### PROBLEM DEFINITION



- 리얼 타임이어야 하고
- 멀티 테넌시 하며
- 컬럼 지향
- 쿼리 속도 보장

Hadoop... 위 4가지를 만족시킬 수 없다.

Druid의 메타데이터는 3가지 요소로 구성되어 있다.

- Timestamp가 있다.
- Dimension 컬럼이 많다. 데이터 속성이 많다는 것.
- Metric 컬럼이 많다. 수집하고자 하는 지표가 많다는 것.

이러한 Metric은 수집되고 groupby되고 aggregate되는 대상이다.







OLAP(On-Line Analytical Processing) 즉, 온라인 분석 처리는 다차원 데이터 구조를 이용하여 다차원의 복잡한 질의를 고속으로 처리하는 데이터 분석 기술이다. 기업의 분석가, 관리자 및 임원들은 OLAP 기술을 통해 필요한 정보에 대해 대화형으로 빠르게 접근 가능하다.

#### "Druid is NOT time series DB"

즉, Druid는 원본을 저장하지 않으며 기존 데이터에서 OLAP질의가 가능 하도록 indexing하는 구조를 가지고 있다.

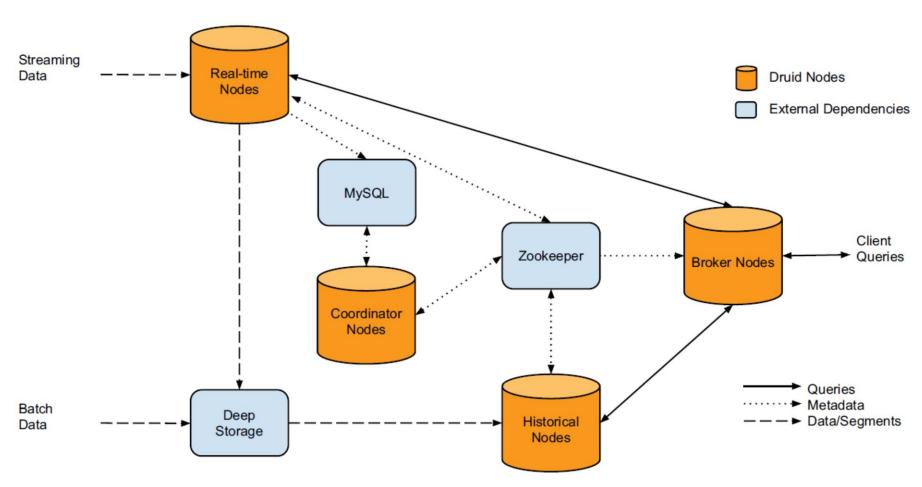
같은 시간 범위 내에 존재하는 데이터를 분할해 저장하는 점은 다른 시계열 DB (Machbase, OpenTSDB, ..)에서도 취하는 형태이다.



# 아키텍처

#### **Diagram**





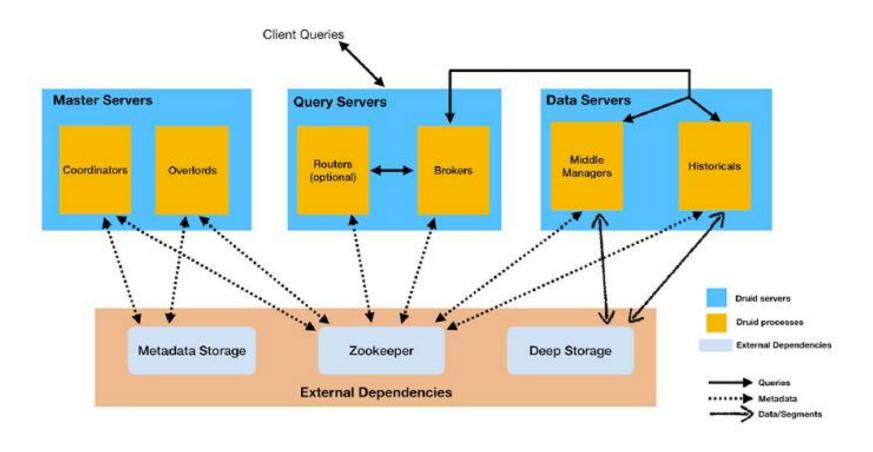
#### Diagram



- Druid 는 실시간 아키텍처와 배치 아키텍처를 모두 수용한다. 원본 데이터가 실시간인 경우 Real-time node에서 색인되며 segment(time 설정 기준)으로 Deep Storage로 내리게 된다. 배치 데이터는 Deep Storage에 저장되며 Deep Storage는 HDFS, S3등으로 구성될 수 있다.
- 사용자 쿼리는 Broker node가 담당한다. Segment 정보를 생성하지 않은 fresh한 데이터는 Real-time node에서 그리고 배치로 색인된 데이터는 Historical node에서 가져오게 된다. (람다아키텍처) Druid 내부 컴포넌트간 통신은 zookeeper로 되어있다.
- Druid 관련 메타정보는 mysql등 RDBMS에 저장할 수있다. Coordinator는 메타정보를 통해 segment life cycle(복제 갯수 조정 및 Load/Drop)을 관리한다.

#### **Diagram**





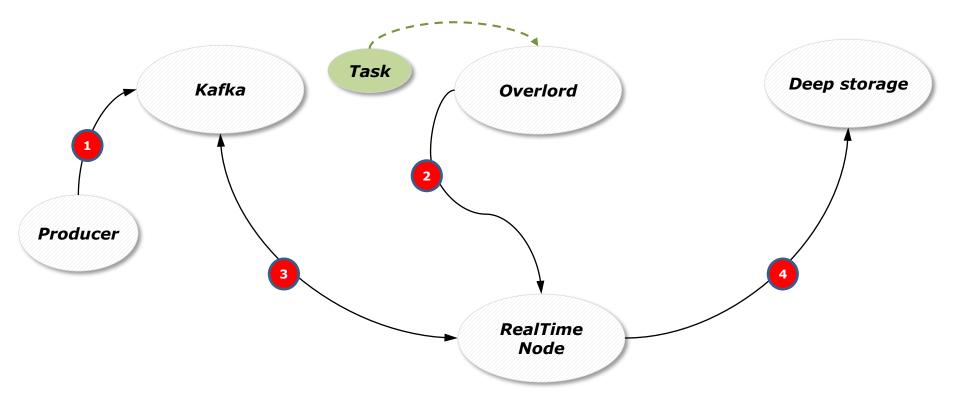


# 인덱싱

#### **Realtime Ingestion**



http://{OVERLORD\_IP}:{port}/druid/indexer/v1/supervisor



#### **Realtime Ingestion**



```
http://{OVERLORD_IP}:{port}/druid/indexer/v1/supervisor
"type": "kafka",
"dataSchema": {
 "dataSource": " cpoak",
 "parser": {
   "type": "string",
   "parseSpec": {
    "format": "json",
 },
"tuningConfig": {
 "type": "kafka",
 "maxRowsPerSegment": 5000000
"ioConfig": {
 "type": "kafka",
 "topic": "example1",
 "consumerProperties": {
   "bootstrap.servers": "192.168.7.35:9092"
 "taskCount": 1,
 "replicas": 1,
 "taskDuration": "PT1H"
```

#### **Batch Ingestion**

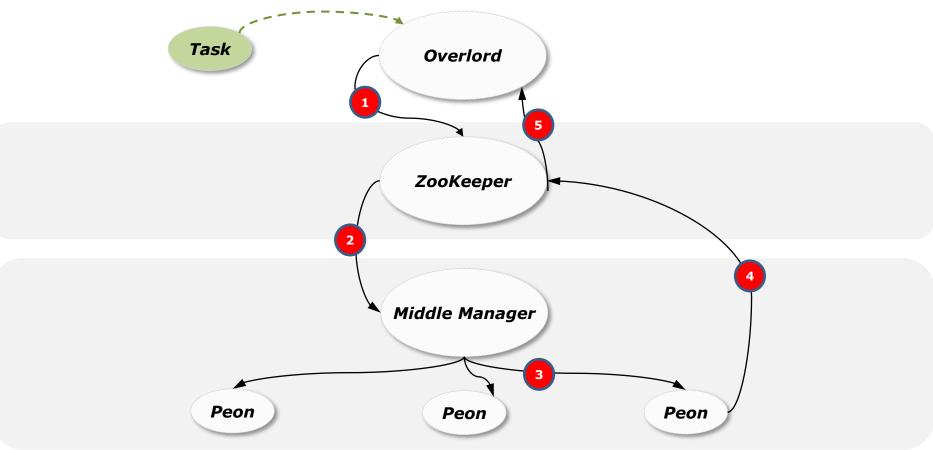


- Druid는 실시간 처리 외에도 정적 파일 (HDFS/S3)에 대한 ingestion도 지원한다.
- HDFS에서 ingestion을 하는 경우 hadoop MR job 으로 수행되며 앞서 언급한 overlord node에 ingestion job을 submit하면 된다.
- batch ingestion의 경우 type은 index-hadoop이다. 실시간과 다른점은 batch의 경우 intervals를 꼭 지정해주어야 한다.
- 이 후 MR job이 수행 된다. (1<sup>st</sup> MR -determinePartitions, 2<sup>nd</sup> MR IndexGeneration)

#### **Batch Ingestion**



http://{OVERLORD\_IP}:{port}/druid/indexer/v1/task



#### **Batch Ingestion**



```
http://{OVERLORD_IP}:{port}/druid/indexer/v1/task
"type": "index",
"spec": {
 "dataSchema": {
   "dataSource": "
                      _dhnjp",
   "parser": {
     "type": "csv.stream",
     "timestampSpec": {
      "column": "create_time",
     },
     ...
 "ioConfig": {
   "type": "index",
   "firehose": {
     "type": "local",
     "filter": "
                __dhnjp_1970-01-01T00:00:00.000Z.csv",
     "baseDir": "/tmp"
 "tuningConfig": {
   "type": "index",
   "maxRowsInMemory": 75000,
   "ignoreInvalidRows": true,
   "buildV9Directly": true
'context": ...
```







\_dhnjp\_2020-12-04T02:40:03.111Z index

dhnjp 2020-12-04T02:50:03.110Z index

\_dhnjp\_2020-12-04T03:00:03.120Z index

dhnip 2020-12-04T03:10:03.108Z index

2020-12-04T02:40:03.111Z

2020-12-04T02:50:03.111Z

1970-01-01T00:00:00.000Z SUCCESS

2020-12-04T03:00:03.120Z 1970-01-01T00:00:00.000Z SUCCESS

2020-12-04T03:10:03.108Z 1970-01-01T00:00:00.000Z

6177

5448

6206

5789

null

null

null

null

-1

-1

dhnip

\_\_\_dhnjp

dhnip

\_\_\_\_dhnjp

null

null

SUCCESS

SUCCESS

FAILED

**FAILED** 

NONE

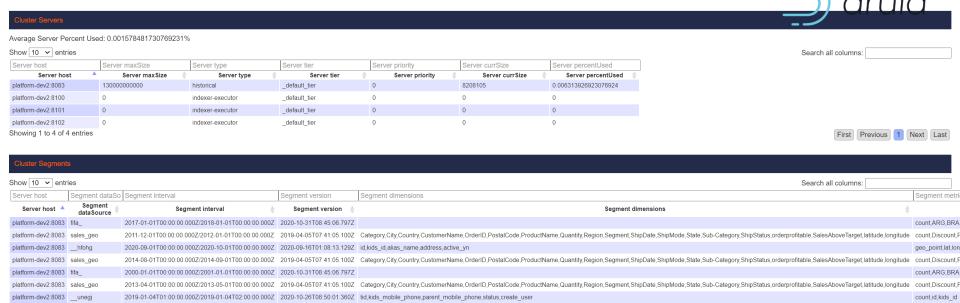
NONE

NONE

NONE

Exception: [io.druid.indexing.common.task.IndexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.lindexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.common.task.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.in

Exception: [io.druid.indexing.common.task.IndexTask.run(IndexTask.java:226), io.druid.indexing.



### Coordinater UI - Cluster Servers

2012-11-01T00:00:00:0000Z/2012-12-01T00:00:00:000Z/2012-12-01T00:00:00:000Z/2019-04-05T07:41:05:100Z/Category,City,Country,CustomerName,OrderiD,PostalCode,ProductName,Quantity,Region,Segment,ShipDate,ShipMode,State,Sub-Category,ShipStatus,orderprofitable,SalesAboveTarget,latitude,longitude count,Discount,F

1997-01-01T00:00:00.000Z/1998-01-01T00:00:00.000Z 2020-10-31T08:45:06.797Z

2004-01-01T00:00:00.000Z/2005-01-01T00:00:00.000Z 2020-10-31T08:45:06.797Z

platform-dev2:8083 fifa\_

platform-dev2:8083 fifa\_

platform-dev2:8083 sales\_geo Showing 1 to 10 of 185 entries

First Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next Last

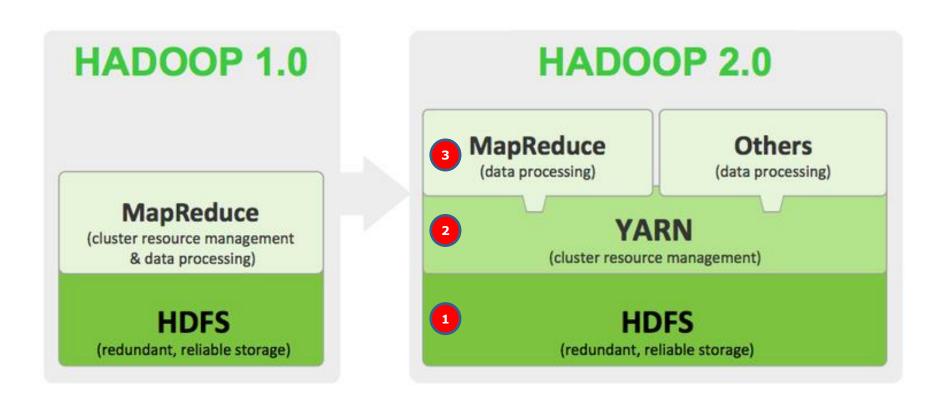
count, ARG, BRA

count.ARG.BRA



#### **Architecture**



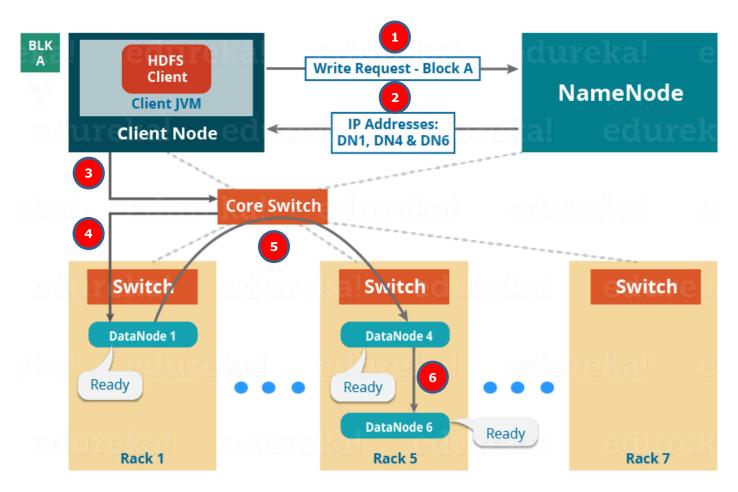


※ 현재 최신버전은 v3 이고, Erasure Coding을 지원함.

#### 1. HDFS

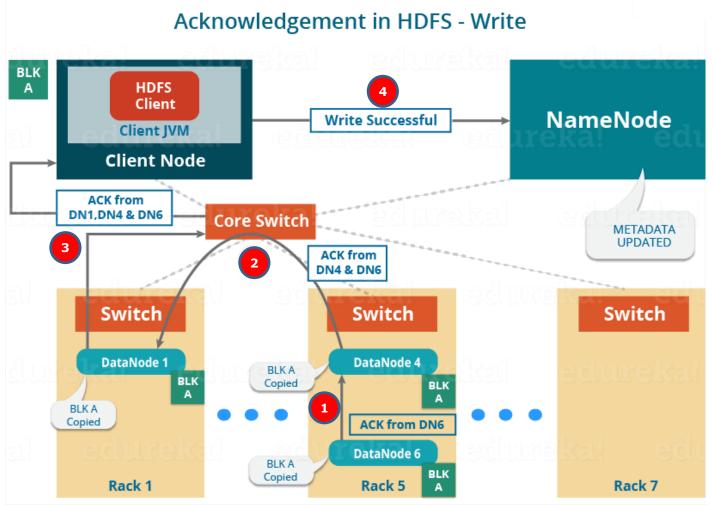


#### Setting up HDFS - Write Pipeline



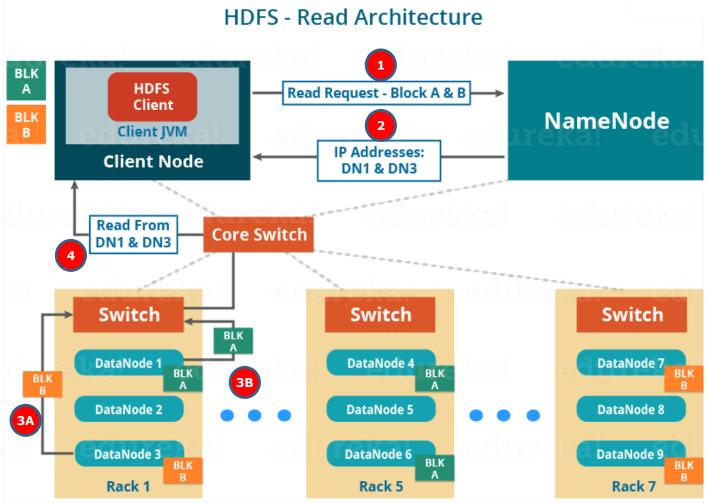
#### 1. HDFS





#### 1. HDFS

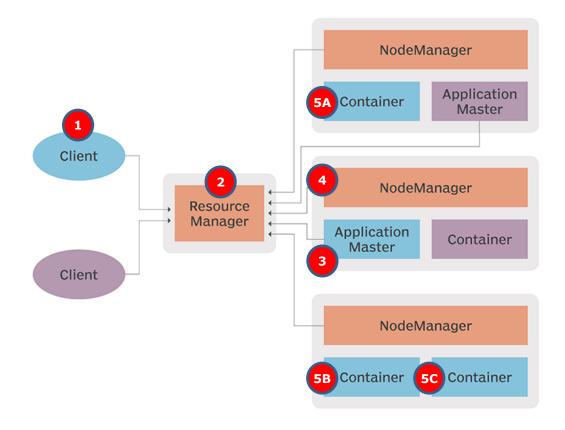




#### 2. YARN

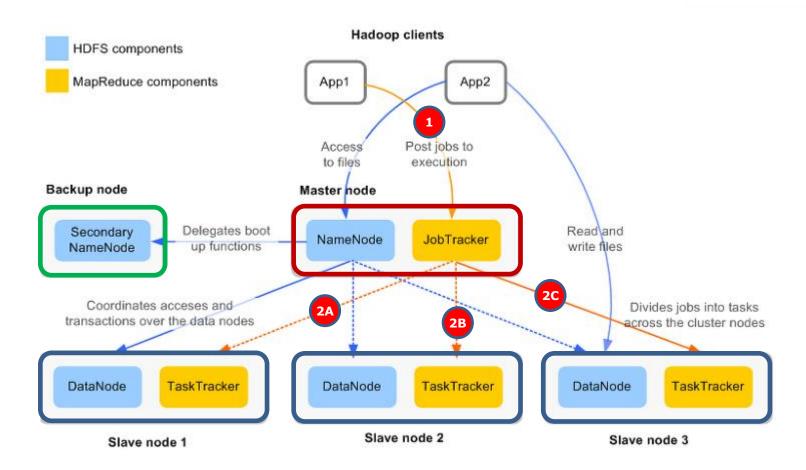


Specialized application clients submit processing jobs to YARN's ResourceManager, which works with ApplicationMasters and NodeManagers to schedule, run and monitor the jobs.



#### 3. MR (MapReduce)





#### 4. HDFS 코드로 접근하기

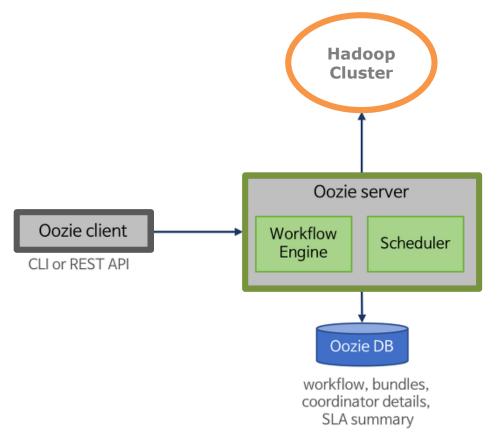


```
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.FSDataInputStream;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.FSDataOutputStream;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import java.io.IOException;
public class SingleFileWriteRead {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   if (args.length != 2) { System.err.println("Usage: SingleFileWriteRead <input> <output>"); System.exit(2); }
   Configuration conf = new Configuration();
   try {
     FileSystem hdfs = FileSystem.get(conf);
     // 경로를 체크하고 존재한다면 지운다
     Path path = new Path(args[0]);
     if (hdfs.exists(path)) { hdfs.delete(path, true); }
     // 파일을 저장하고 스트림을 닫는다
     FSDataOutputStream outputStream = hdfs.create(path);
     outputStream.writeUTF(args[1]);
     outputStream.close();
     // 앞서 저장한 파일을 읽어 String에 저장하고 닫는다
     FSDataInputStream inputStream = hdfs.open(path);
     String inputString = inputStream.readUTF();
     inputStream.close();
     // 읽은 내용을 출력
     System.out.println("## inputString: " + inputString);
   } catch (IOException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
 }
```



#### **Architecture**

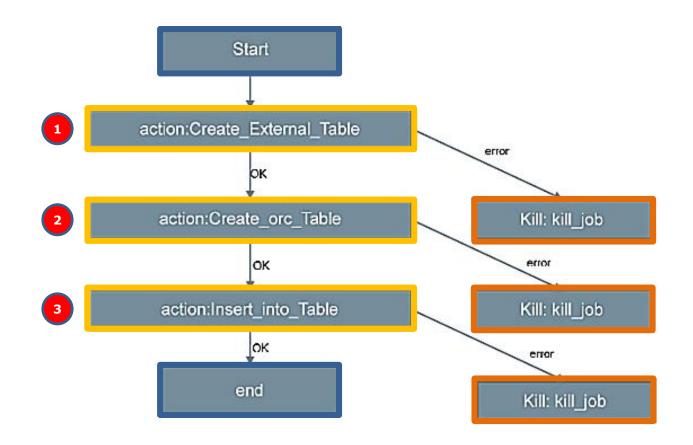




- Hadoop의 Job을 관리하기 위한 서버 기반의 Workflow Scheduler System
- Java servlet-container에서 수행되는 서버 기반의 Workflow Engine

#### DAG (Directed Acyclic Graph) 예시





#### **Step 1** - DDL for Hive external table (**external.hive**)



```
Create external table external_table (
    name string,
    age int,
    address string,
    zip int
)
row format delimited
fields terminated by ','
stored as textfile
location '/test/abc';
```

#### **Step 2** - DDL for Hive ORC table (**orc.hive**)



```
Create Table orc_table (
    name string, -- Concate value of first name and last name with space as seperator
    yearofbirth int,
    age int, -- Current year minus year of birth
    address string,
    zip int
)
STORED AS ORC;
```

### Step 3 - Hive script to insert data from external table to ORC table (Copydata hol)

```
use ${database_name}; -- input from Oozie
insert into table orc_table
select
concat(first_name,'',last_name) as name,
yearofbirth,
year(from_unixtime) --yearofbirth as age,
address,
zip
from external_table
;
```

### Step 4 - Create a workflow to execute all the above three steps. (workflow.xml)

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
<workflow-app xmlns = "uri:oozie:workflow:0.4" name = "simple-Workflow">
 <start to = "Create External Table" />
 <!--Step 1 -->
 <action name = "Create_External_Table">
   <hive xmlns = "uri:oozie:hive-action:0.4">
     <job-tracker>xyz.com:8088</job-tracker>
     <name-node>hdfs://rootname</name-node>
     <script>hdfs_path_of_script/external.hive</script>
   </hive>
   <ok to = "Create_orc_Table" />
   <error to = "kill job" />
 </action>
 <!--Step 2 -->
 <action name = "Create_orc_Table">
   <hive xmlns = "uri:oozie:hive-action:0.4">
     <job-tracker>xyz.com:8088</job-tracker>
     <name-node>hdfs://rootname</name-node>
     <script>hdfs_path_of_script/orc.hive</script>
   </hive>
   <ok to = "Insert_into_Table" />
   <error to = "kill_job" />
 </action>
```

**Step 4** - Create a workflow to execute all the above three steps. (workflow.xml) cont'd

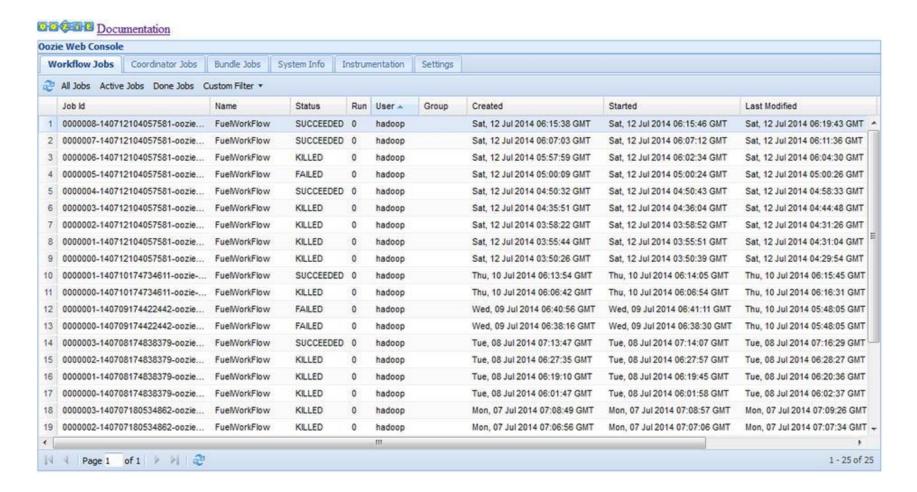
```
<!--Step 3 -->
 <action name = "Insert_into_Table">
   <hive xmlns = "uri:oozie:hive-action:0.4">
     <job-tracker>xyz.com:8088</job-tracker>
     <name-node>hdfs://rootname</name-node>
     <script>hdfs_path_of_script/Copydata.hql</script>
     <param>database_name/param>
   </hive>
   <ok to = "end" />
   <error to = "kill_job" />
 </action>
 <kill name = "kill_job">
   <message>Job failed</message>
 </kill>
 <end name = "end" />
</workflow-app>
```





#### **Enable Oozie Web Console**





## Druid 기반 데이터 플랫폼 예시





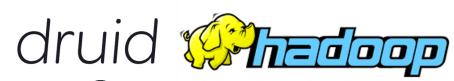


















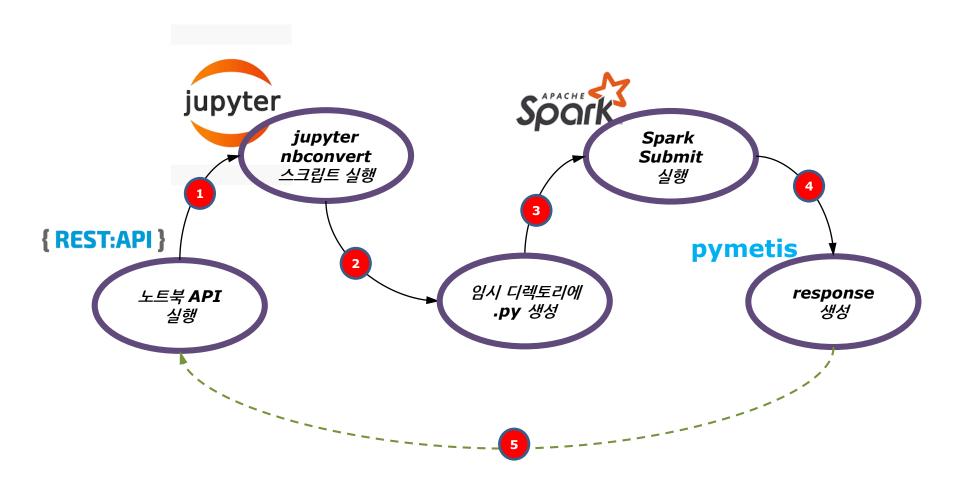








#### **Notebook API**



## 국내 Open Platform

# 통합 데이터 지도

# KDX 한국데이터거래소