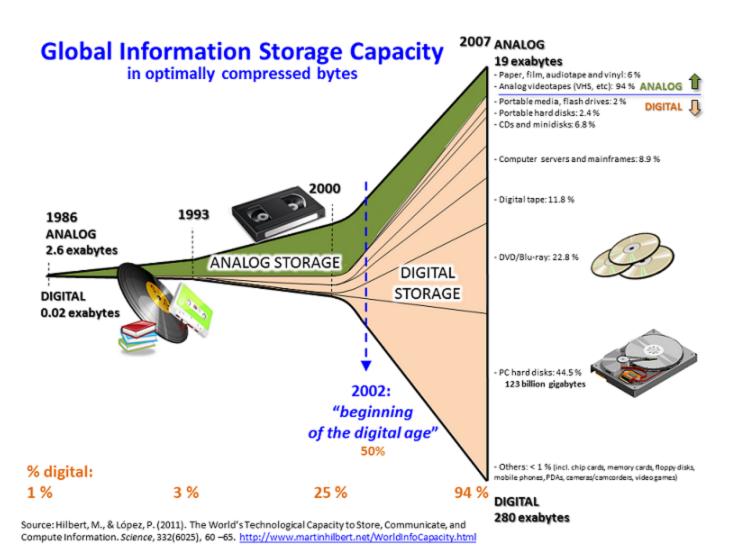
Introduction à la Big Data



Concept et historique

par Fabien Barbaud - @BarbaudFabien

Augmentation des capacités de stockage



• Volume:

téra (10^{12}) , péta (10^{15}) , exa (10^{18}) , zetta (10^{21}) , yotta (10^{24})

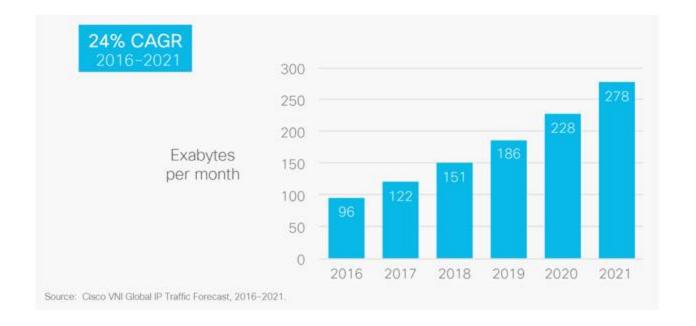
• Variété:

Profil, activité, interaction, statistique, image, voix, ...

• Vélocité:

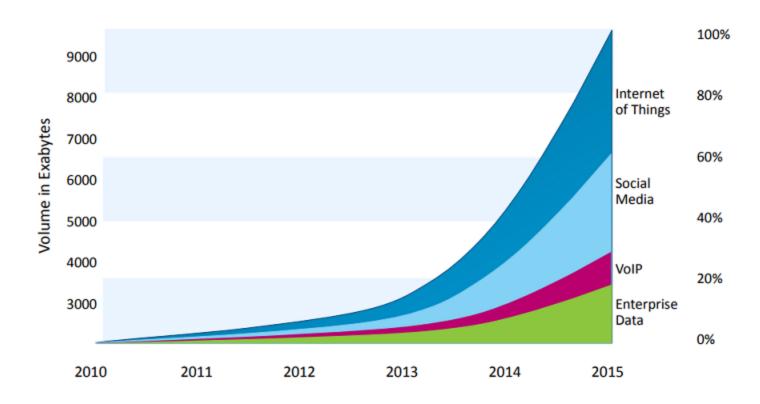
Temps réel, milliseconde, haute fréquence, ...

Volume



The Zettabyte Era: Trends and Analysis

Volume



Source: IBM Global Technology Outlook

Be a Smarter Business by Unlocking your Internet of Things

Variété

Produit

```
{
   "_id": {
        "$oid": "5968dd23fc13ae04d9000001"
   },
   "product_name": "sildenafil citrate",
   "supplier": "Wisozk Inc",
   "quantity": 261,
   "unit_cost": "$10.47"
}
```

10 Example JSON Files

Variété

GeoIP

```
"as": "AS16509 Amazon.com, Inc.",
"city": "Boardman",
"country": "United States",
"countryCode": "US",
"isp": "Amazon",
"lat": 45.8696,
"lon": -119.688,
"regionName": "Oregon",
"status": "success",
"timezone": "America\/Los_Angeles",
"zip": "97818"
```

Variété

Twitter

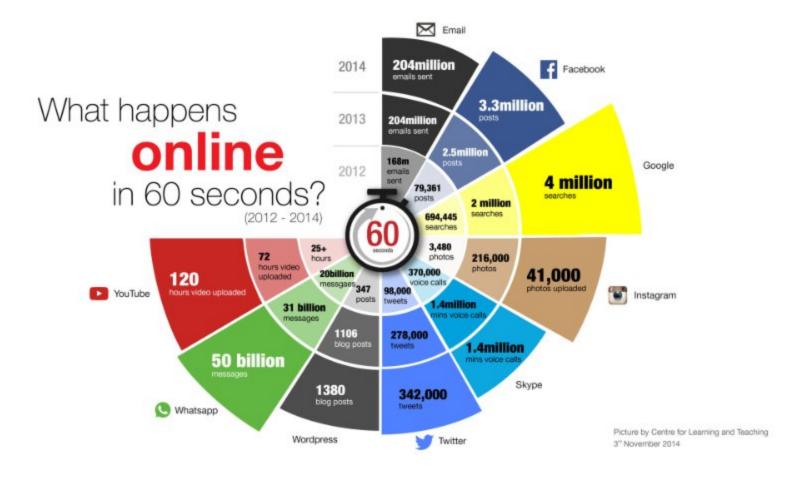
```
"created_at": "Thu Jun 22 21:00:00 +0000 2017",
"id": 877994604561387500,
"id_str": "877994604561387520",
"text": "....",
"entities": {
  "hashtags": [{
  }],
  "user_mentions": [],
  "urls": [{
    "url": "https://t.co/xFox78juL1",
 }]
```

Variété

WordPress

```
"id": 157538,
"date": "2017-07-21T10:30:34",
"date gmt": "2017-07-21T17:30:34",
"guid": {
   "rendered": "https://www.sitepoint.com/?p=157538"
"modified": "2017-07-23T21:56:35",
"modified gmt": "2017-07-24T04:56:35",
"slug": "why-the-iot-threatens-your-wordp..",
"status": "publish",
"type": "post",
"link": "https://www.sitepoint.com/why-the-io...",
```

Vélocité



Et les autres

- Variabilité
- Véracité
- Visualisation
- Valeur

La démocratisation de la "Big Data"



- 2004
- Doug Cutting
- Framework
- Java
- Doudou

En résumé

Hadoop est un framework libre et open source écrit en Java destiné à faciliter la création d'applications distribuées (au niveau du stockage des données et de leur traitement) et échelonnables (scalables) permettant aux applications de travailler avec des milliers de nœuds et des pétaoctets de données.

[...] *Hadoop* a été inspiré par la publication de *MapReduce*, *GoogleFS* et *BigTable* de Google

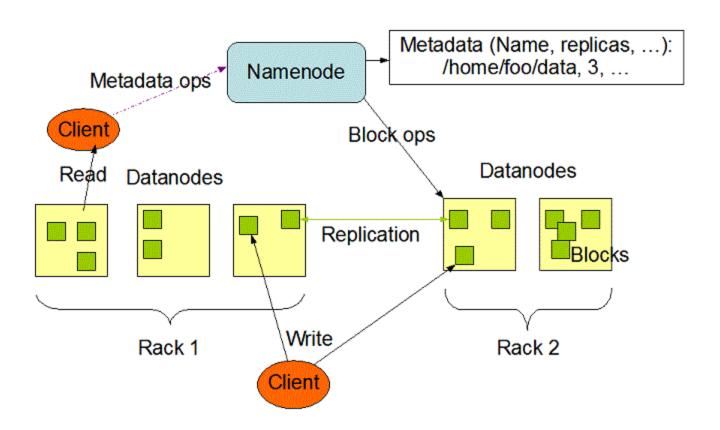
Wikipedia

L'architecture

- Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
- YARN
- MapReduce

HDFS

HDFS Architecture



HDFS

- *NameNode* : gestion de l'espace de noms, de l'arborescence et des métadonnées
- DataNode: stockage des blocs de données

HDFS - Quelques commandes

```
hadoop fs -mkdir
hadoop fs -ls
hadoop fs -put
hadoop fs -get
hadoop fs -cp
hadoop fs -mv
...
```

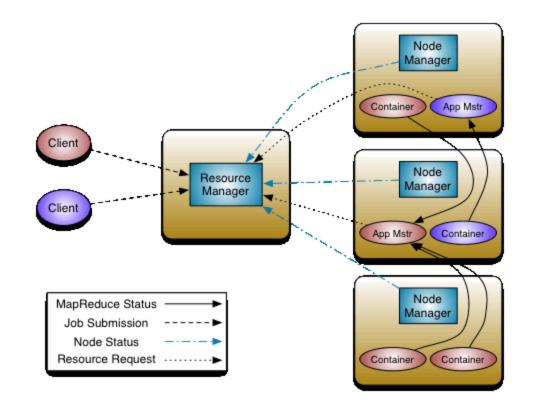
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HDFS - Exercice pratique

```
$ docker pull sequenceiq/hadoop-docker:2.7.1
$ docker run -it sequenceiq/hadoop-docker:2.7.1 \
   /etc/bootstrap.sh -bash
bash-4.1# cd $HADOOP_PREFIX
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop version
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop fs -mkdir test
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop fs -ls
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop fs
```

https://github.com/sequenceiq/hadoop-docker

YARN



Apache Hadoop YARN

YARN

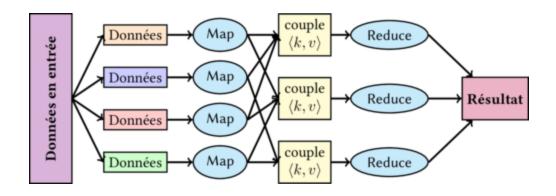
- Resource Manager: arbitre la gestion des ressources au sein du cluster
- Node Manager: fournit les ressources du nœud sous forme de Container
- Application Master : coordonne l'exécution des tâches
- Container : exécute les tâches

YARN - Web UI

```
$ docker run -p 8088:8088 -it sequenceiq/hadoop-docker:2.7.1 \
   /etc/bootstrap.sh -bash
```

http://host:8088

MapReduce



Wikipedia

```
input (k1, v1)
-> map -> (k2, v2)
-> combine -> (k2, v2)
-> reduce -> (k3, v3)
output
```

Par l'exemple : WordCount

Input (flux d'entrée):

```
Conseil tenu par les rats

Un chat, nommé Rodilardus,
Faisait des rats telle déconfiture
Que l'on n'en voyait presque plus,
Tant il en avait mis dedans la sépulture.
Le peu qu'il en restait n'osant quitter son trou
...
```

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Par l'exemple : WordCount

Mapper:

```
import sys

for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    keys = line.split()
    for key in keys:
       value = 1
       print('%s\t%d' % (key, value))
```

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Par l'exemple : WordCount

Reducer:

```
import sys
last key = None
running_total = 0
for input_line in sys.stdin:
    input line = input line.strip()
   this_key, value = input_line.split("\t", 1)
   value = int(value)
    if last key == this key:
        running total += value
    else:
        if last key:
            print("%s\t%d" % (last_key, running_total))
        running_total = value
        last key = this key
if last key == this key:
    print("%s\t%d" % (last_key, running_total))
```

Par l'exemple : WordCount

```
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop fs -mkdir wordcount
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop fs -put conseil-tenu-par-les-rats.txt \
wordcount/fable.txt
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop jar share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streamir
-mapper "python mapper.py" \
-reducer "python reducer.py" \
-input "wordcount/fable.txt" \
-output "wordcount/output"
```

```
bash-4.1# bin/hadoop fs -cat wordcount/output/*
```

Exercice

- Récupérez une source de données sur data.gouv.fr
- Importez ces données en HDFS
- Développez un code MapReduce en Python pour en extraire une nouvelle information
- Représentez-là sous forme de graphique

Base de données et Big Data

Les principes fondamentaux

- *Partitioning* : basé sur les colonnes
- Sharding : basé sur les clés d'une ligne

Base de données et Big Data

Partitioning

Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6
_					

Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4
_			

Col5	Col6
_	

Base de données et Big Data

Sharding - Horizontal partitioning

Key	Col1	Col2	Col3
X			
У			
Z			

Key	Col1	Col2	Col3
X			

Key	Col1	Col2	Col3
У			
Z uction à la	a Big Data		



- Base de données orientée colonnes
- Installé sur le système de fichier HDFS

Système de stockage

rowkey1	column family (CF11)					column family (CF12)				
	column111		colum	nn112	column113		column121		column122	
	version1111	value1111	version1121	value1121	version1121	value1131	version1211	value1211	version1221	value1221
	version1112	value1112	version1122	value1122					version1222	value1222
			version1123	value1123						
			version1124	value1124						

HBase Schema

Système de stockage

- Une table est une collection de rows
- Une row est une collection de columns family
- Une column family est une collection de columns
- Une *column* est une collection de clé/valeur

Système de stockage

HBase Shell

```
$ docker pull dajobe/hbase
$ mkdir data
$ docker run --name=hbase-docker -h hbase-docker -d \
-v $PWD/data:/data dajobe/hbase
$ docker exec -it hbase-docker bash
root@hbase-docker:/# hbase shell
```

HBase Shell

HBase Tutorial

```
> status
1 active master, 0 backup masters, 1 servers, 1 dead, 2.0000 av
> list
TABLE
0 row(s) in 0.0820 seconds
=> []
```

HBase Shell - Création d'une table

```
> create 'emp', 'personal data', 'professional data'
0 row(s) in 1.3160 seconds
=> Hbase::Table - emp
```

```
> list
TABLE
emp
1 row(s) in 0.0440 seconds
=> ["emp"]
```

HBase Shell - Désactivation

```
> disable 'emp'
0 row(s) in 2.3980 seconds
```

```
> is_disabled 'emp'
true
0 row(s) in 0.0110 seconds
```

HBase Shell - Activation

```
> enable 'emp'
0 row(s) in 1.3110 seconds
```

```
> is_enabled 'emp'
true
0 row(s) in 0.0280 seconds
```

HBase Shell - Ecriture

```
> put 'emp','1','personal data:name','raju'
> put 'emp','1','personal data:city','hyderabad'
> put 'emp','1','professional data:designation','manager'
> put 'emp','1','professional data:salary','50000'
```

```
> scan 'emp'
```

HBase Shell - Mise à jour

```
> put 'emp','1','personal data:city','Delhi'
ROW COLUMN+CELL
1 column=personal data:city, timestamp=1503511522300, value=
1 column=personal data:name, timestamp=1503511282272, value=
1 column=professional data:designation, timestamp=1503511332
1 column=professional data:salary, timestamp=1503511341265,
1 row(s) in 0.0250 seconds
```

HBase Shell - Accès

```
> get 'emp', '1'
COLUMN
    personal data:city
    personal data:name
    professional data:designation
    professional data:salary
4 row(s) in 0.0610 seconds
CELL
timestamp=1503511522300, value
timestamp=1503511282272, value
timestamp=1503511332216, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value

timestamp=1503511341265, value

timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value
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timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestamp=1503511341265, value
timestam
```

HBase Shell - Accès à une colonne

HBase Shell - Suppression

```
> delete 'emp', '1', 'personal data:city'
> deleteall 'emp','1'
> scan 'emp'
```

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HBase Shell - Sécurité

- R lecture
- W écriture
- X exécution
- C création
- A admin

```
> grant 'bobsmith', 'RWXCA'
> revoke 'bobsmith'
```

Cassandra



- Tolérance à la panne
- Décentralisé
- Scalable

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Cassandra Write Data Flows Single Region, Multiple Availability Zone

- Client Writes to any Cassandra Node
- Coordinator Node replicates to nodes and Zones
- 3. Nodes return ack to coordinator
- 4. Coordinator returns ack to client
- Data written to internal commit log disk



If a node goes offline, hinted handoff completes the write when the node comes back up.

Requests can choose to wait for one node, a quorum, or all nodes to ack the write

SSTable disk writes and compactions occur asynchronously



Cassandra

Tutorial

```
$ docker pull cassandra
$ docker run --name=cassandra -d library/cassandra
$ docker exec -it cassandra bash
root@a6b74edad198:/#
```

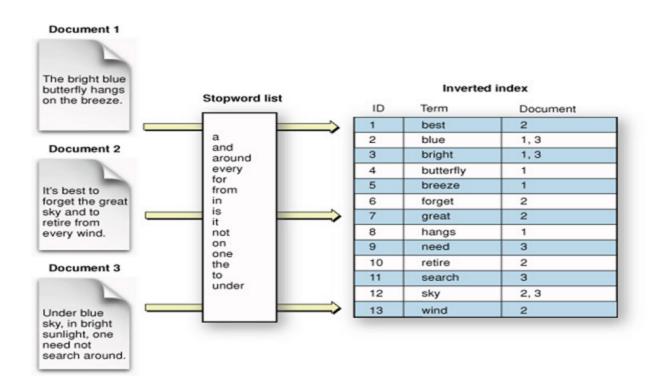
Cassandra Tutorial

Elasticsearch



- Indexation et recherche de données
- Moteur Lucene
- API HTTP RESTful en JSON

Elasticsearch



Elasticsearch Tutorial - Elasticsearch Storage Architecture : Analysis and Inverted Indexes

Elasticsearch

Tutorial

```
$ docker pull docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:5.5
$ docker run --name=elasticsearch -d -p 9200:9200 \
-e "http.host=0.0.0.0" -e "transport.host=127.0.0.1" \
docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:5.5.3
$ curl -u elastic http://127.0.0.1:9200/
```

Utilisateur: elastic

Mot de passe : changeme

Elasticsearch Tutorial