DADTO				
PART 2:				
Getting Started	with NoSal Syster	ns on HDES		
Getting Started with NoSql Systems on HDFS				
Fathima Syeda				

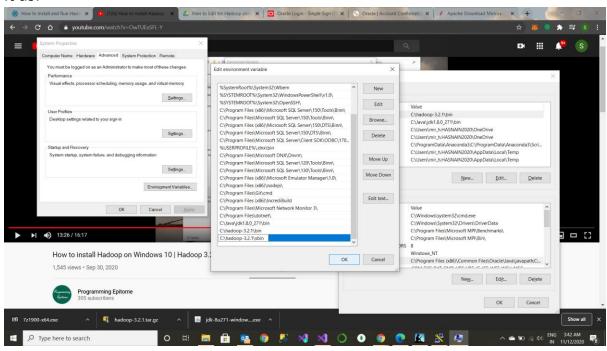
Platform Setup:

Hadoop 3.2.1 is installed in this lab, but in order to do that we must have JAVA SDK-8 installed on our system, so we install that first.

Hadoop would be setup as a single node system in pseudo-distributed mode

We download Hadoop from- https://hadoop.apache.org/releases.html

Once Hadoop is installed , we must set the path and environment variables for it as:



After that 5 configuration files in the C:\hadoop-3.2.1\etc\hadoop folder, viz core-site.xml ,mapred-site.xml , yarn -site.xml , hdfs-site.xml and hadoop-env.cmd are edited.

a) File C:/Hadoop-3.2.1/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml, paste below xml paragraph and save this file.

b) C:/Hadoop-3.2.1/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml, paste below xml paragraph and save this file.

```
<configuration>
  cname>mapreduce.framework.name
```

```
<value>yarn</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

- c) Create folder "data" under "C:\Hadoop-3.2.1"
- 1) Create folder "datanode" under "C:\Hadoop-3.2.1\data"
- 2) Create folder "namenode" under "C:\Hadoop-3.2.1\data" data
- d) Edit file C:\Hadoop-3.2.1/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml, paste below xml paragraph and save this file.

e) Edit file C:/Hadoop-3.2.1/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml, paste below xml paragraph and save this file.

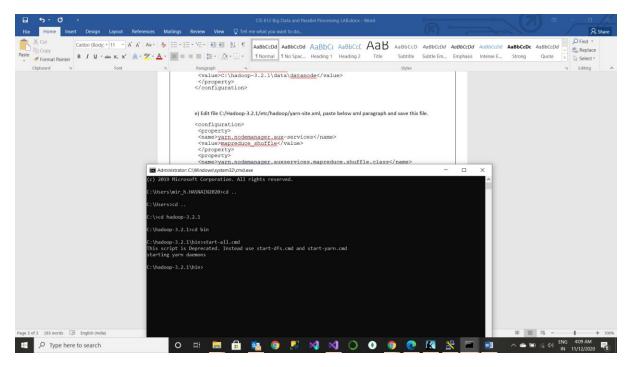
```
<configuration>
  <property>
  <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
  <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
  </property>
  <property>
  <name>yarn.nodemanager.auxservices.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>
  <value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>
  </property>
  </configuration>
```

f) save the java path in the hadoop-env.cmd file as the path of the java sdk's bin folder.

Once the configurations files have been edited and saved, the Hadoop configuration is completed successfully.

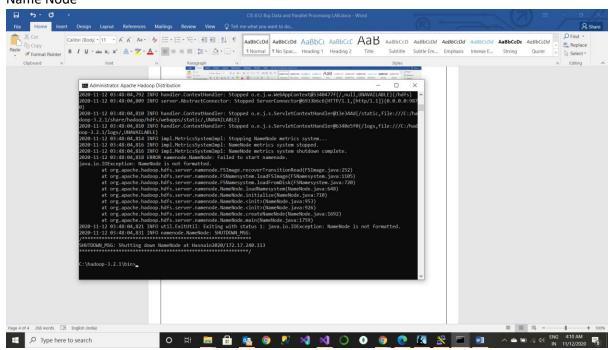
Running the Hadoop single node system

Go to the cmd prompt and go to the Hadoop-3.2.1/bin folder and type start-all.cmd to start all the nodes in the Hadoop system.

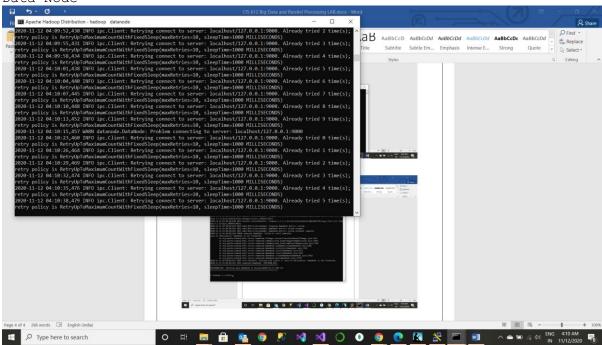


This would start the following

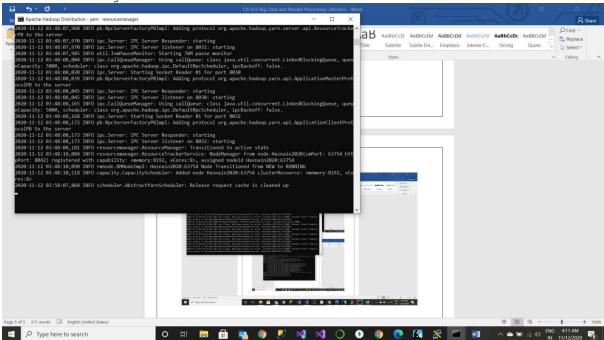
Name Node



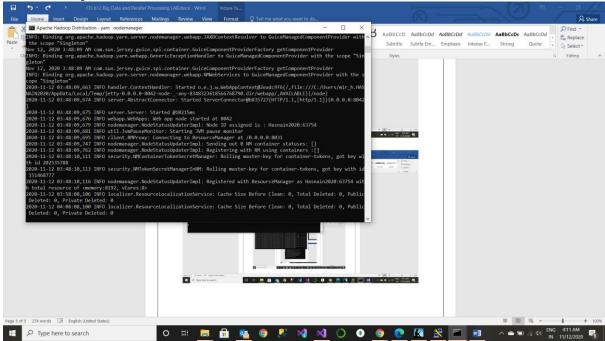
Data Node



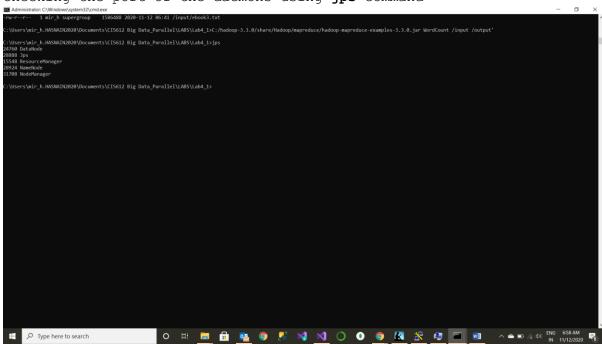
Resource Manager



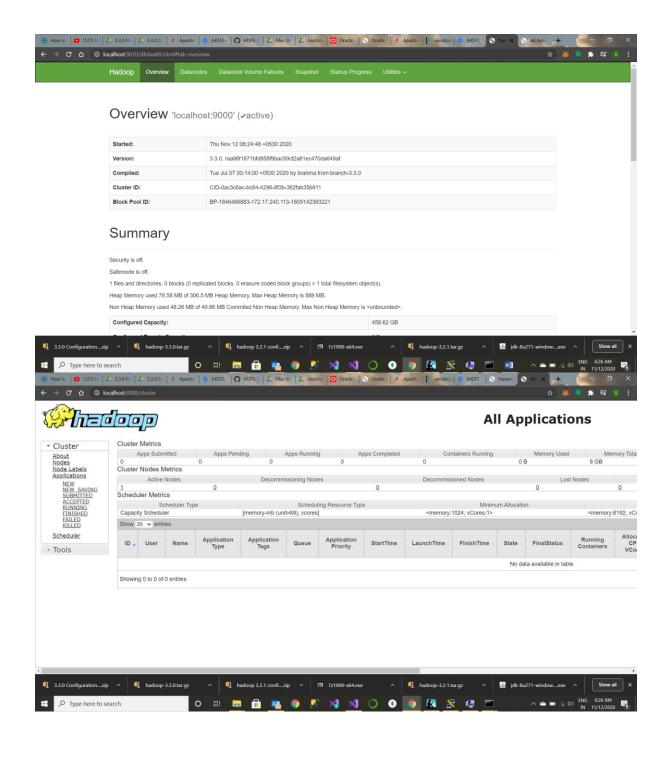
Node Manager



Checking the port of the daemons using **jps** command

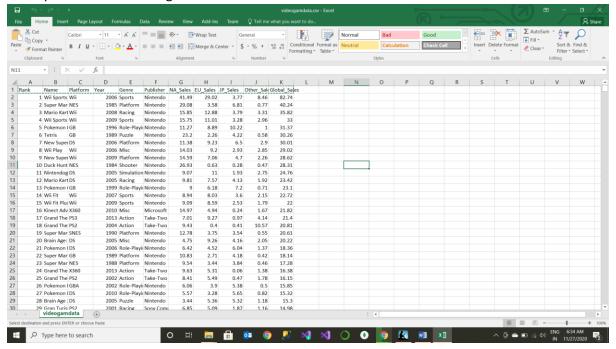


Open the browser and type localhost: 9870 anf localhost: 8086/clusters to see the Hadoop connection and the nodes running on it .



Part-1 Hive

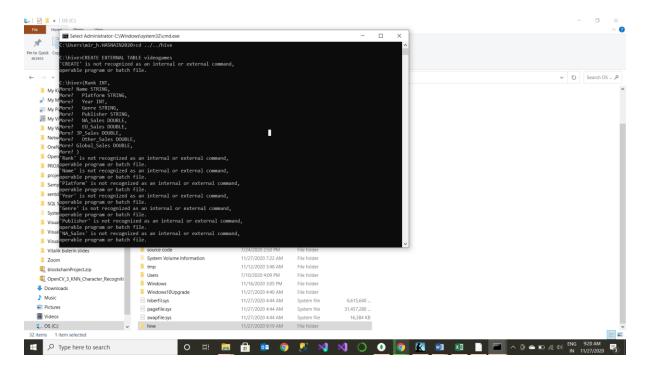
Our input data is the videogame sales data



1. Creation of Table

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE videogames

```
( Rank INT,
 Name STRING,
 Platform STRING,
 Year INT,
 Genre STRING,
 Publisher STRING,
 NA_Sales DOUBLE,
 EU_Sales DOUBLE,
 JP_Sales DOUBLE,
 Other_Sales DOUBLE,
 Global_Sales DOUBLE,
```



2. Loading data into created table all states

Load data local inpath '/home/hduser/Desktop/videogames.csv' into table videogames;

3. Creation of partition table

```
create table Platform _part(Rank INT,
```

Name STRING,

Year INT,

Genre STRING,

Publisher STRING,

NA_Sales DOUBLE,

EU_Sales DOUBLE,

JP_Sales DOUBLE,

Other_Sales DOUBLE,

Global_Sales DOUBLE,

) PARTITIONED BY(Platform STRING);

- 4. Set the following property on the partition set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict
- 5. Loading data into partition table

INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE Platform _part PARTITION(Platform)

SELECT Name, Year, Genre, Publisher ,NA_Sales , EU_Sales , JP_Sales , Other_Sales , Global_Sales from videogames;

6. Creating Bucket

In Hive, we have to enable buckets by using the **set.hive.enforce.bucketing=true**;

Create table sample_bucket { Rank INT,

Name STRING,

Year INT,

Platform STRING,

Publisher STRING,

NA_Sales DOUBLE,

EU_Sales DOUBLE,

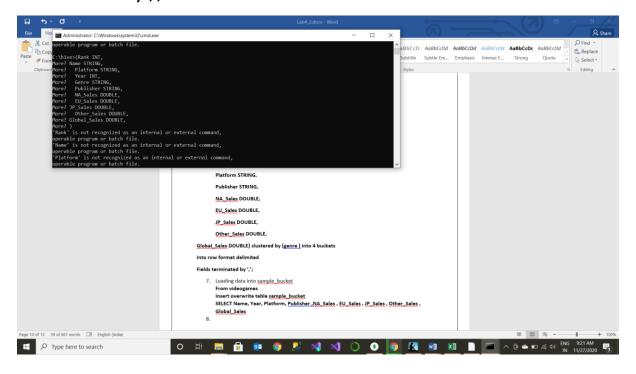
JP_Sales DOUBLE,

Other_Sales DOUBLE,

Global_Sales DOUBLE} clustered by (genre) into 4 buckets

Into row format delimited

Fields terminated by ',';



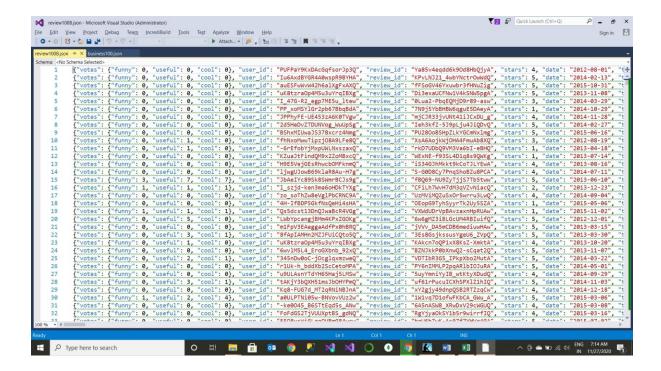
Loading data into sample_bucket
 From videogames
 Insert overwrite table sample_bucket
 SELECT Name, Year, Platform, Publisher ,NA_Sales , EU_Sales , JP_Sales , Other_Sales ,
 Global_Sales

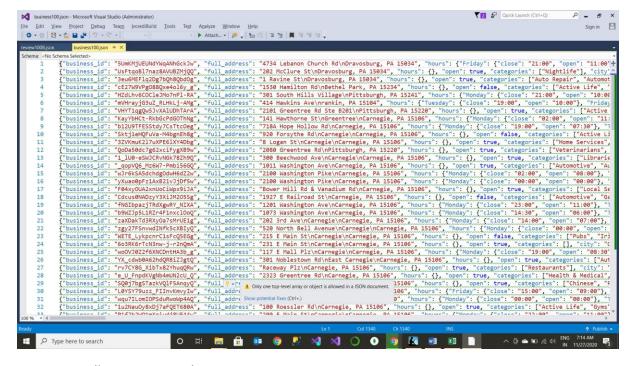
Part-2 MongoDb on HDFS

Download sample data

8.

Using the business100.json and review100.json files



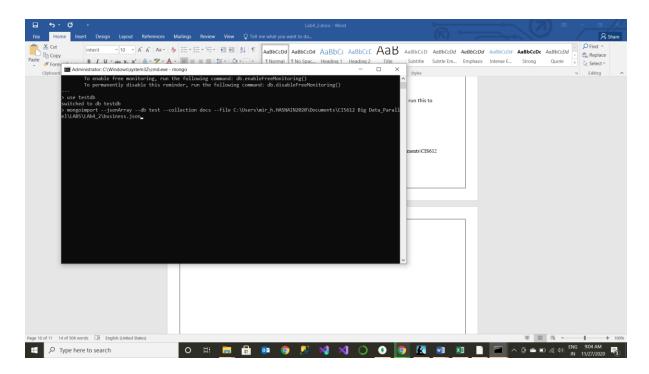


- Install MongoDB on the VM
- Start MongoDB a default configuration file is installed by yum so you can just run this to start on localhost and the default port 27017

mongod -f /etc/mongod.conf

- Install MongoDB Hadoop Connector
- Inserting into the mongodb collection using

 $mongoimport --jsonArray --db \ test --collection \ docs --file \\ C:\Users\mir_h.HASNAIN2020\Documents\CIS612 \ Big \ Data_Parallel\LABS\LAb4_2\business.json \\ mongoimport --jsonArray --db \ test --collection \ docs --file \\ C:\Users\mir_h.HASNAIN2020\Documents\CIS612 \ Big \ Data_Parallel\LABS\LAb4_2\review.json \\$



Displaying the data in the collection using mongodb via Hadoop input format # set up parameters for reading from MongoDB via Hadoop input format config = {"mongo.input.uri": "mongodb://localhost:27017/YelpBusiness.business"} inputFormatClassName = "com.mongodb.hadoop.MongoInputFormat" keyClassName = "org.apache.hadoop.io.Text" valueClassName = "org.apache.hadoop.io.MapWritable"

RawRDD = sc.newAPIHadoopRDD(inputFormatClassName, keyClassName, valueClassName, None, None, config)

configuration for output to MongoDB

config["mongo.output.uri"] = "mongodb://localhost:27017/ YelpBusiness. business "

outputFormatClassName = "com.mongodb.hadoop.MongoOutputFormat"

RDD = RawRDD.values()

