

Introduction to Distributed File Systems in Hadoop

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Agenda

- Introduction
 - Lecture Info
 - Lecture Goals
 - References
 - Hadoop
- File Systems
 - How does File System Work?
 - Distributed File Systems
- Hadoop Distributed File Systems (HDFS)
 - Different Nodes
 - How Data is Stored in HDFS
 - HDFS Architecture
 - HDFS in Practice
 - Further Research Directions
- Summary

Lecture Info: Who am I?



- Instructor: Dr. Javad Ghofrani
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 - Website: ghofrani85.github.io
 - Office : Z902, Faculty of Informatics / Mathematics, Dresden University of Applied Sciences
- PhD From TU Clausthal, Postdoc University of Hanover and HTW Dresden
- Research Interests:
 - Distributed Systems and Architectures
 - Industrial Internet of Things
 - Software Product Lines
 - Artificial Intelligence

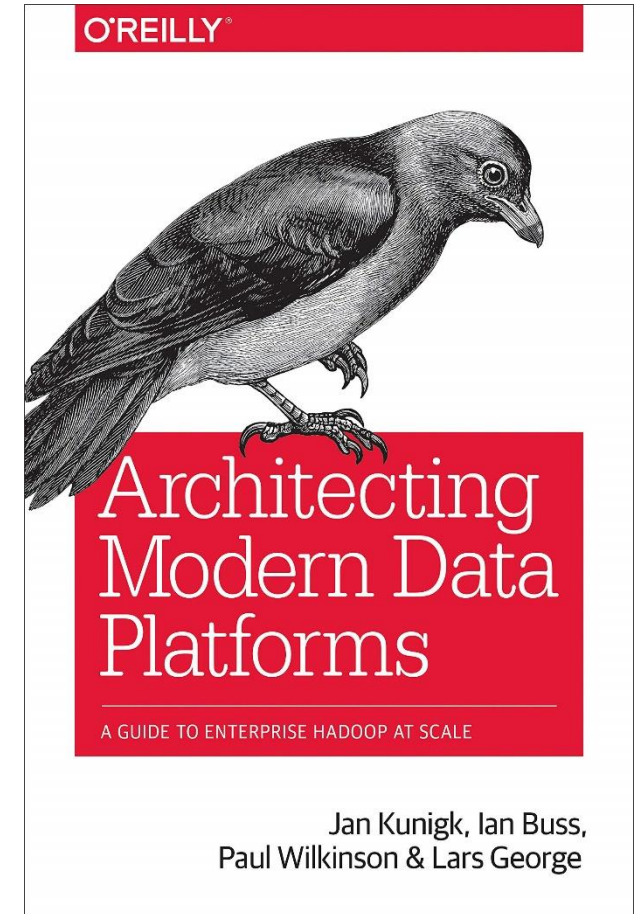
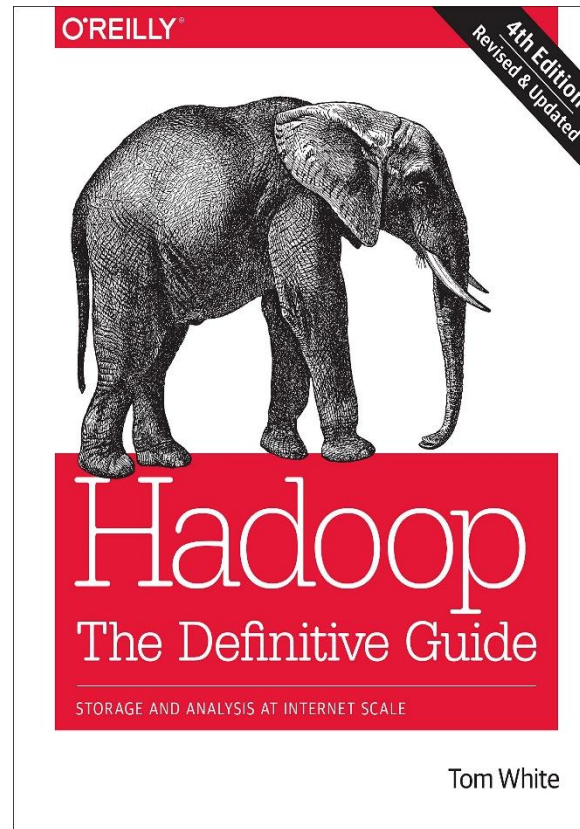
What this Lecture is About?

- 1: Concept of HDFS
 - Build a strong understanding of concepts of Hadoop Distributed File System in great details
- 2: Practical Aspects of HDFS
 - Get familiar with practical aspects of Hadoop Distributed File System
 - Do some practices in designing some real systems and architectures for storing data for parallel processing
- 3: Research Trends Around HDFS
 - Get familiar with the state-of-the-art in research around HDFS and related challenges

Introduction

References

[Bit.ly/HDFS20](https://bit.ly/HDFS20)



Introduction



Introduction

- The Hadoop Project is a Free reimplementation of Google's in-house MapReduce and distributed file system(GFS)[1]
- Originally written by Doug Cutting & Mike Cafarella, who also created Lucene and Nutch
- Now hosted and managed by the Apache Software Foundation

[1] Ghemawat, Sanjay, Howard Gobioff, and Shun-Tak Leung. "The Google file system."
Proceedings of the nineteenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles. 2003.



Introduction

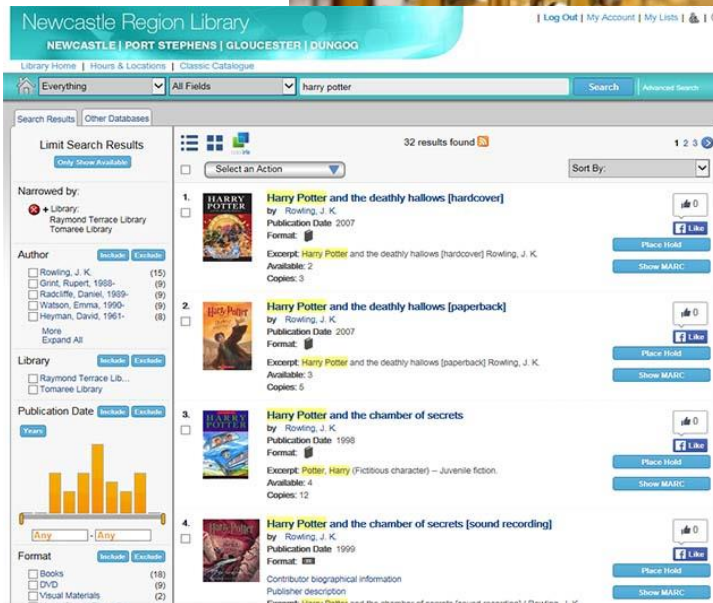
What does a File System mean?

How does it work?

Introduction

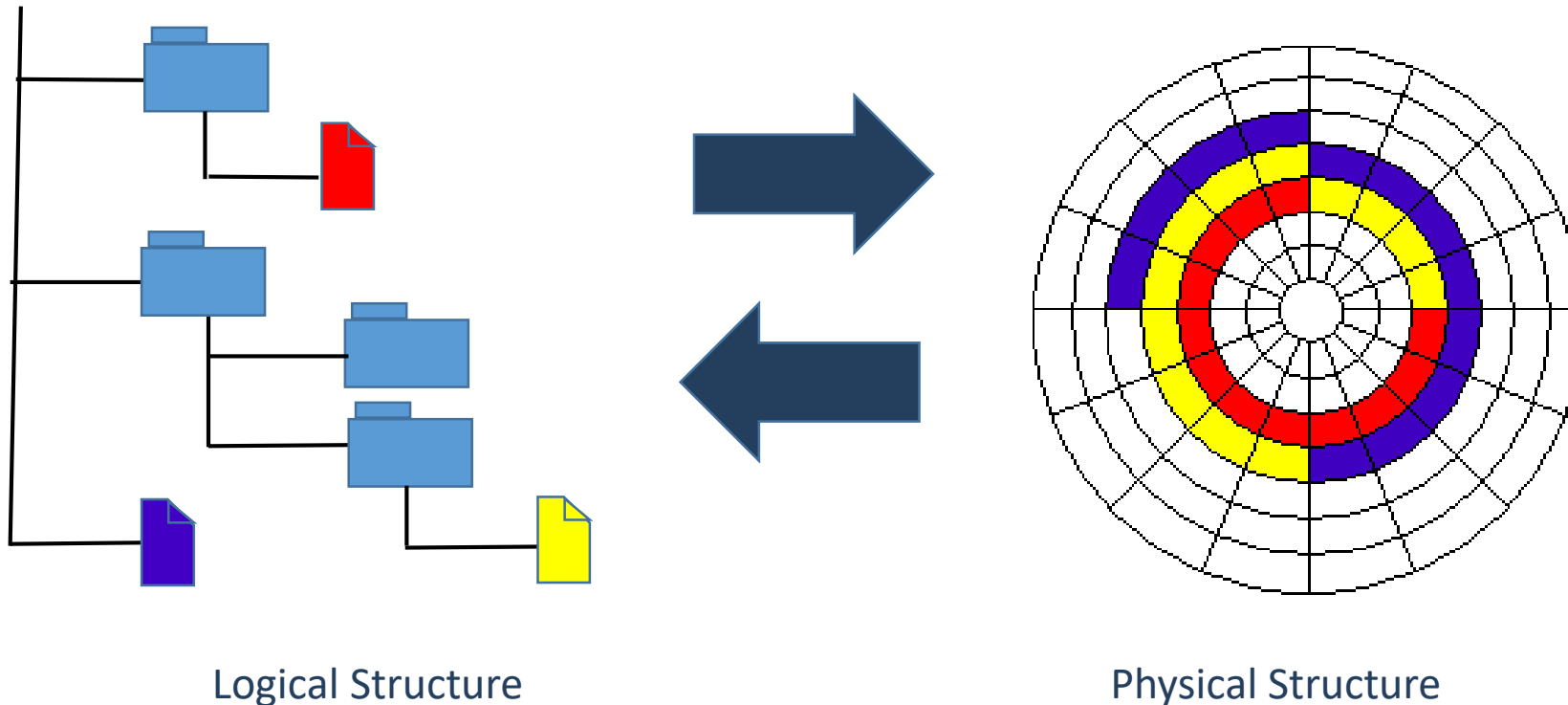
- An example from daily life: Locate a book in the library
 - How to Find Books in a Library?

Searching the Catalogue!



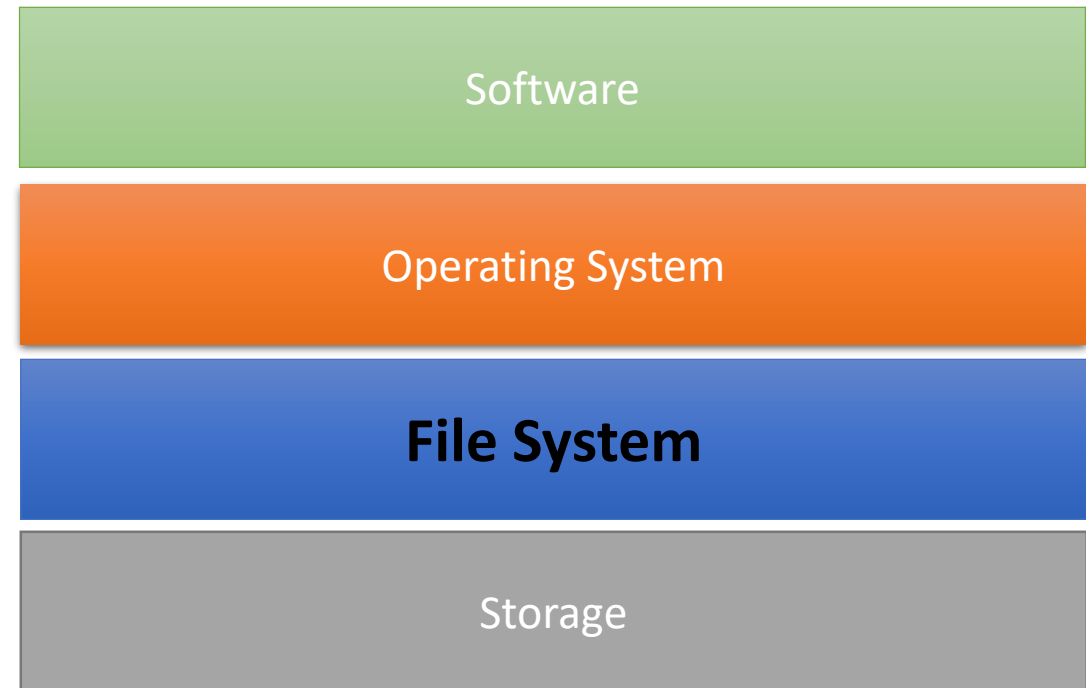
File System

File System (often abbreviated to fs) provides an abstraction layer between logical and physical structure of the storage



File System

- File System Describes how the data is stored on the storage
- Provides efficient and convenient access to disk
 - Create
 - Open
 - Read/write
 - Close
 - Delete



File System

- Metadata: information about files in file system
 - Information about files (e.g., path, name, type of file, dates of creation and modification, permission to access or change, etc.)
- Different features and properties
 - e.g., FAT 32, NTFS, ext* (ext2, ext3, ext4...), HFS+, XFS, JFS
 - different structure and logic

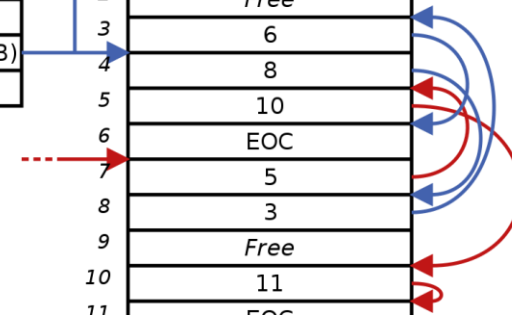
Directory table entry (32B)

Filename (8B)
Extension (3B)
Attributes (1B)
Reserved (1B)
Create time (3B)
Create date (2B)
Last access date (2B)
First cluster # (MSB, 2B)
Last mod. time (2B)
Last mod. date (2B)
First cluster # (LSB, 2B)
File size (4B)

File allocation table

0	Volume info
1	
2	Free
3	
4	6
5	8
6	10
7	EOC
8	5
9	3
10	Free
11	11
12	EOC
13	...

← 32b →



Discussion

- Why we store the data?
- How we analyze the data?
- What if the size of the data is bigger than the capacity of our storage?
 - E.g., reviews on social networks, transaction of credit card holders

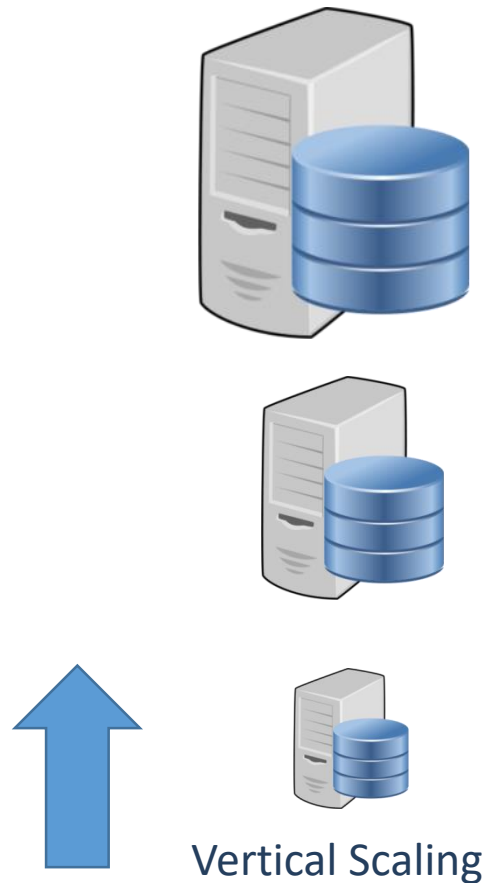
Solution

Huge Amount of Data
Requires
Larger Storage Space



Distributed File System

- How to provide more storage for big size of data?

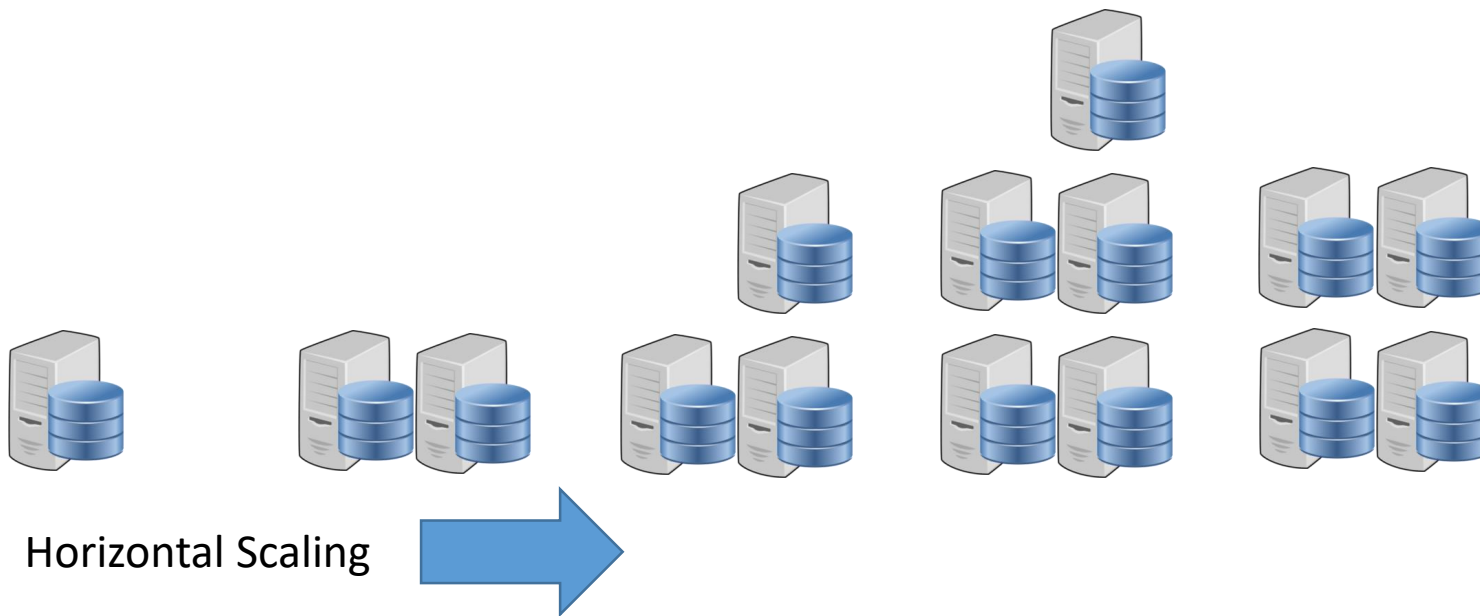


Challenges:

- Reliability
- Maintenance
- Limited capacity
- Fast obsolete
- Optimal usage of resources
 - How to scale down?

Distributed File System

- How to provide more storage for big size of data?



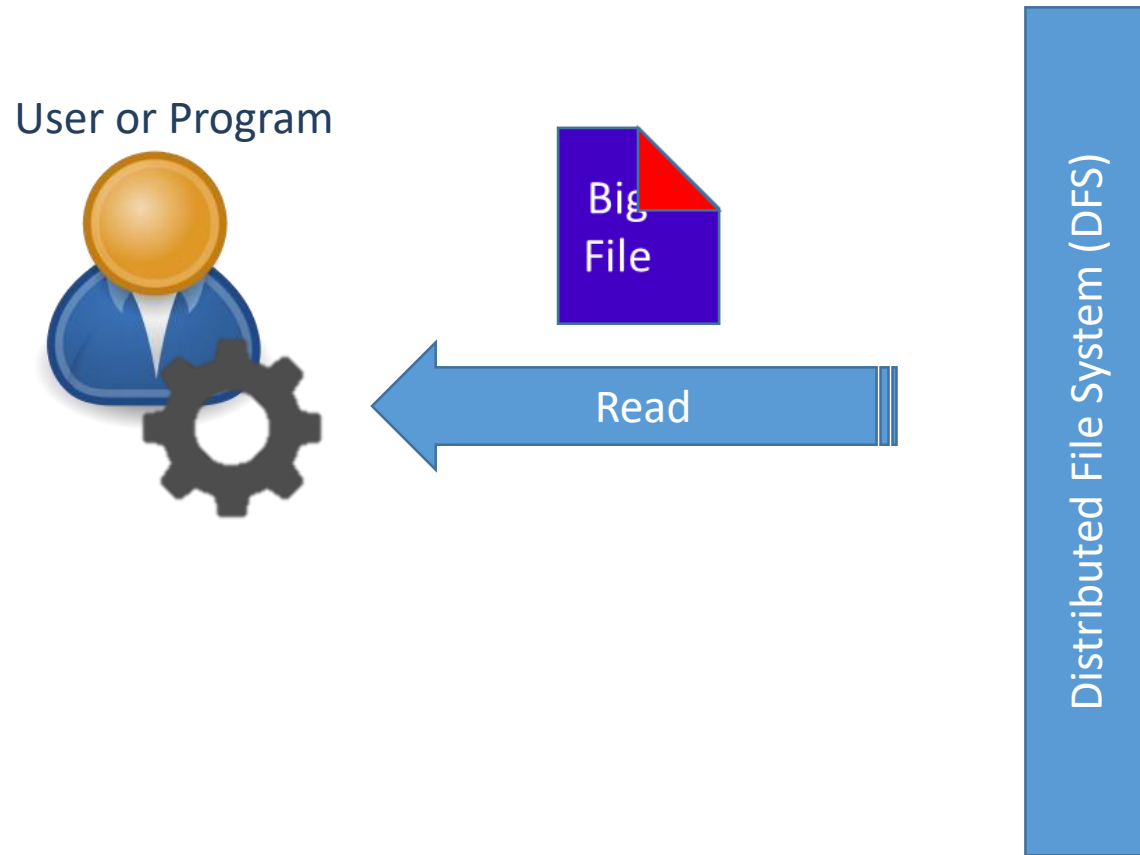
- Advantages
 - Flexibility and reliability
 - Resources optimization
 - Scale up/down
- Challenges
 - Transparency — Abstraction
 - Distribution of data and programs
 - Deal with network problems
 - Communication speed
 - Network failure

- Transparency — Abstraction

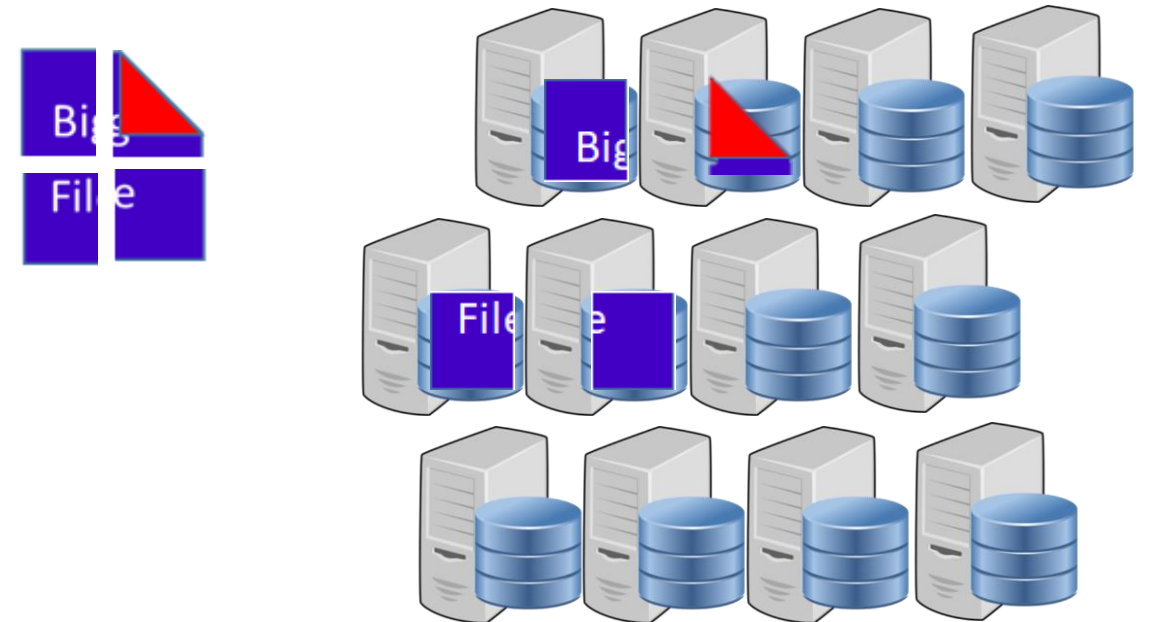


Distributed File System

- Transparency — Abstraction

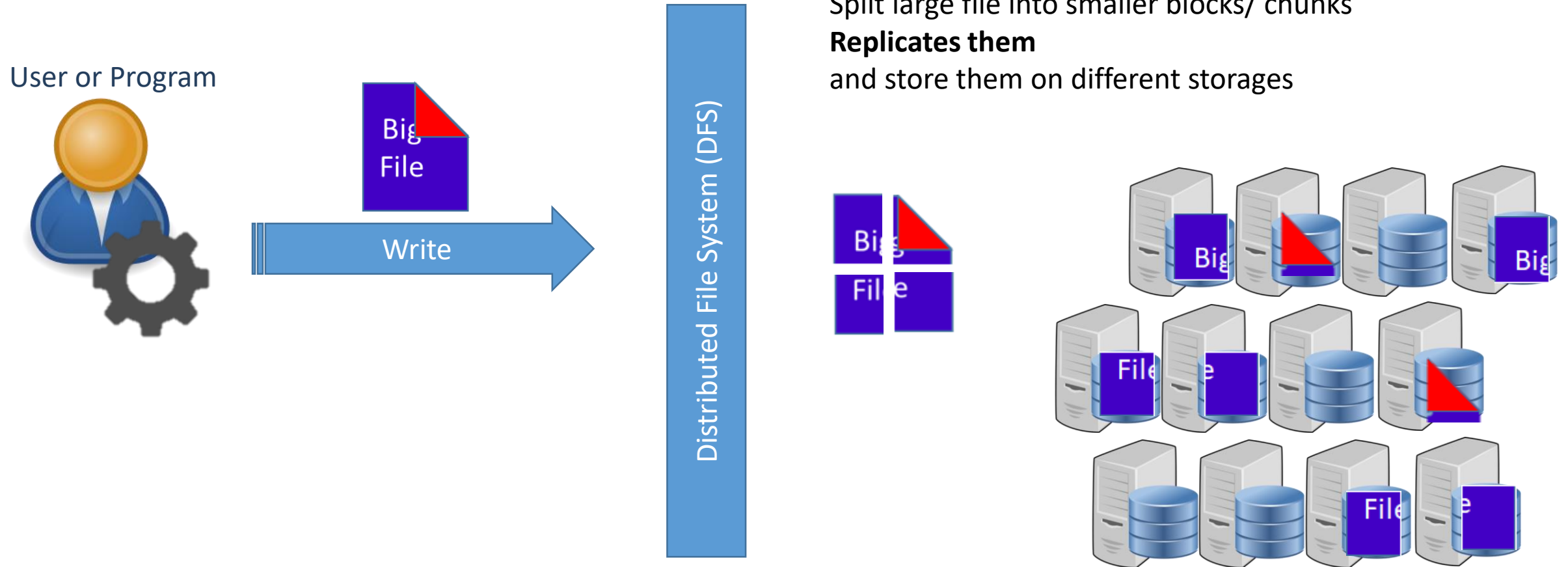


Merging smaller blocks/ chunks and create the big file



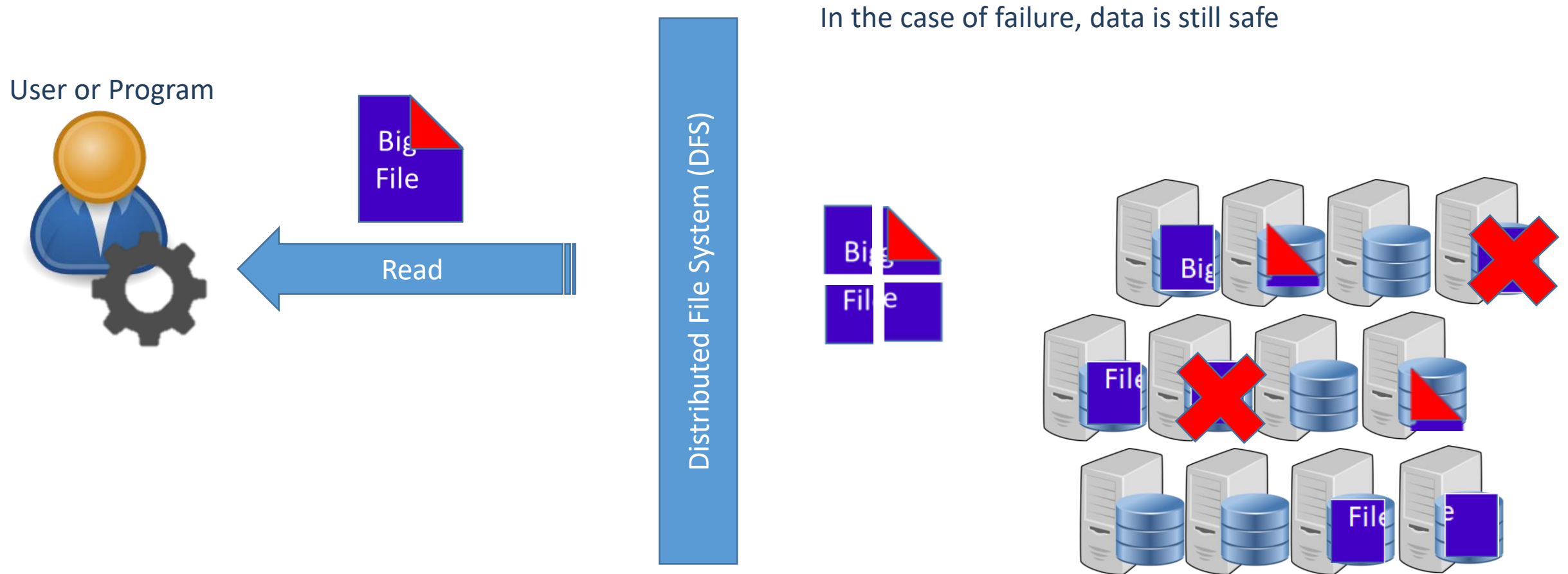
Distributed File System

- Reliability



Distributed File System

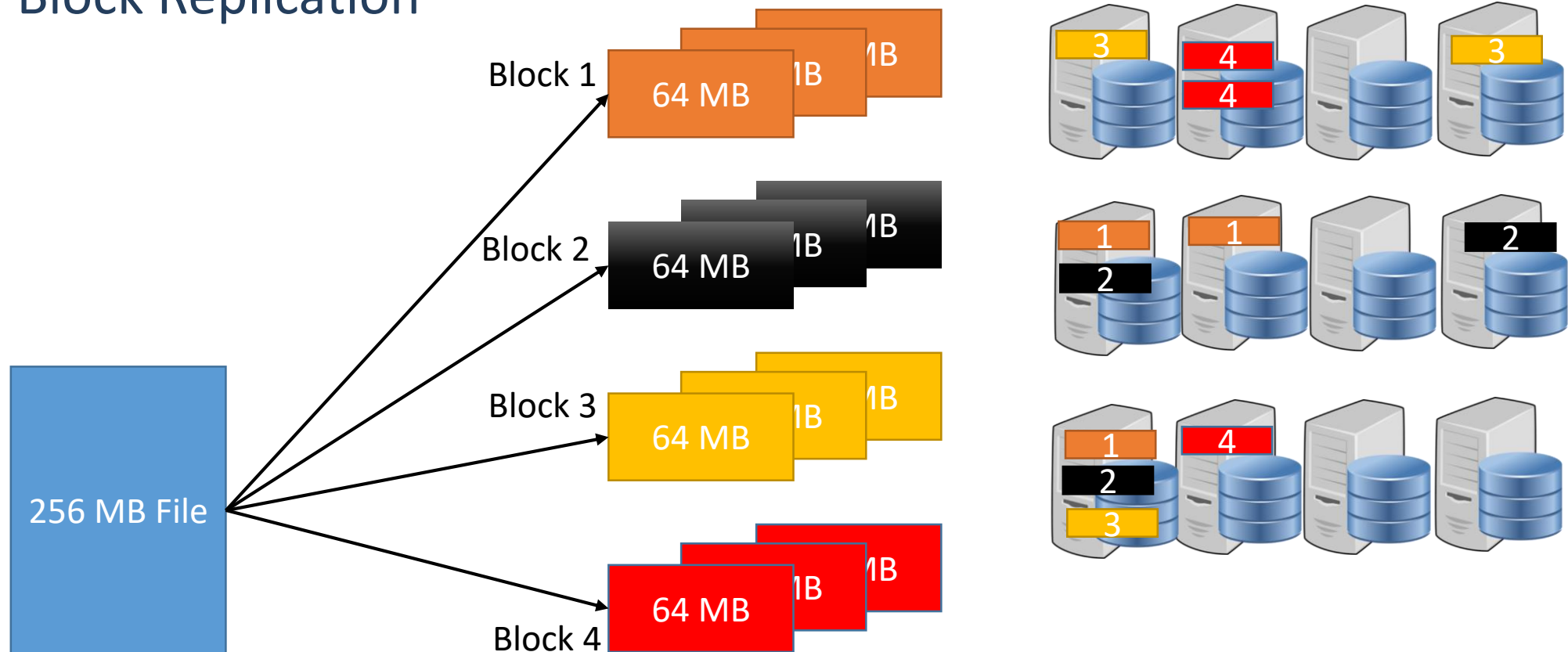
- Reliability



Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)

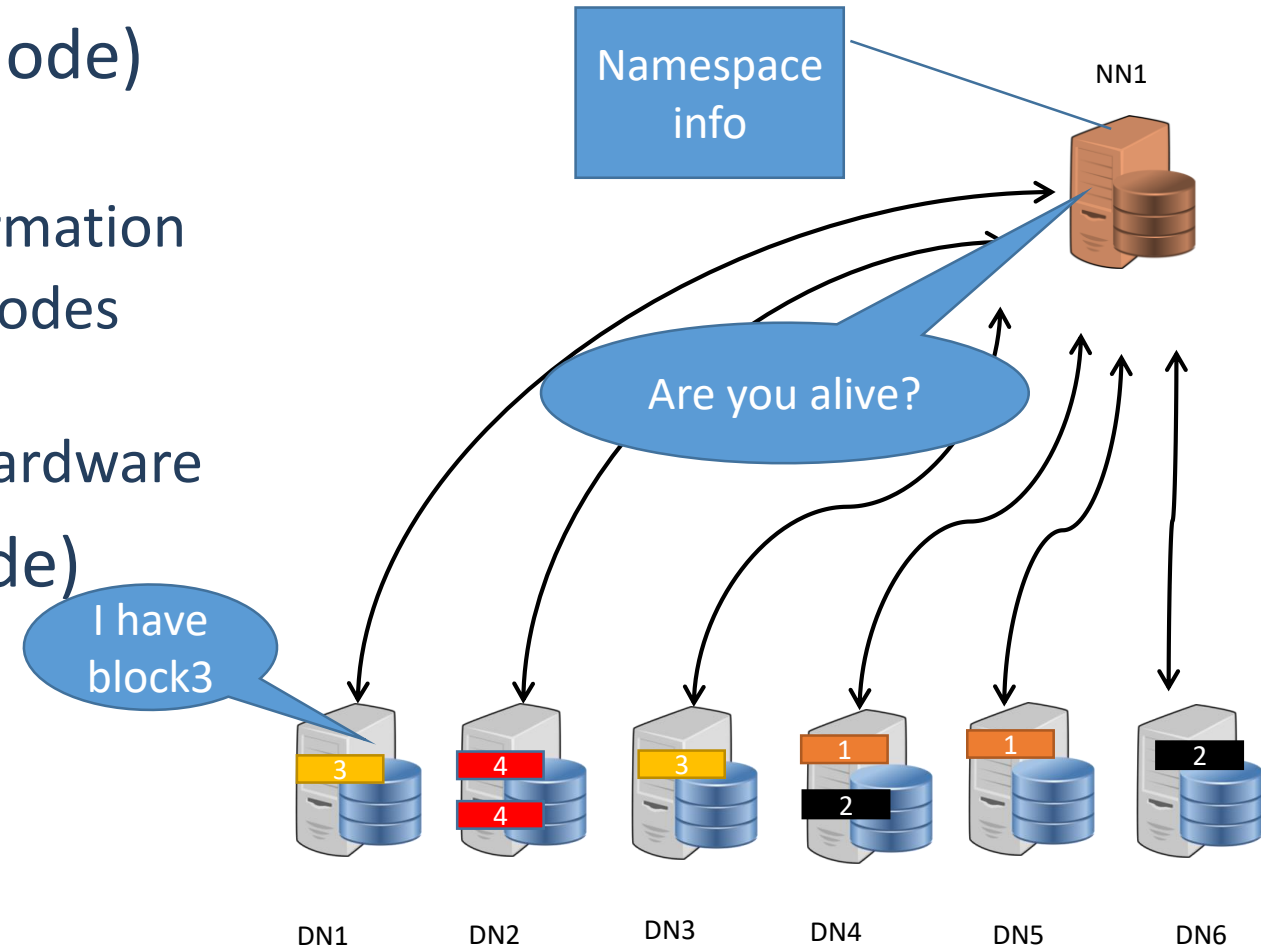
- HDFS Block
- Block Replication

3 Copies of Each Block → Default Replication Factor = 3



Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)

- Name Node (primary / master Node)
 - very few nodes
 - Store Namespace (meta data) Information
 - maintains and manages the slave nodes
 - heartbeat
 - It should be deployed on reliable hardware
- Data Node (secondary /slave Node)
 - Majority of nodes
 - Runs with commodity hardware
 - Cheap, no special hardware needed



Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)

- HDFS Block: Files are broken-up into blocks
 - Size of each block = 128 MB (Hadoop 2. x) and 64 MB (Hadoop 1. x)
- Block Replication: Multiple copies of each block are stored across the cluster on different nodes
 - Default 3: two copies are in same rack and one outside the rack.
 - Storage capacity is reduced (to 1/4 by default)
 - 3 replications and 1 additional scratch space for temporary data
 - provides high availability, fault tolerance, and reliability
- HDFS Client
 - Located on user side and fulfills user requests
 - interacts with Name Node and Data Node

Discussion

- Why we store the data?
- How we analyze the data?
- What if the size of the data is bigger than the capacity of our storage?
 - E.g., reviews on social networks, transaction of credit card holders

HDFS in Practice

General format of hdfs commands

hdfs dfs –[normalUnixCommand] –[normalUnixArguments]

Making a directory in local file system

Unix: `mkdir`

Example: `mkdir /tmp/directory1`

Making a directory in hadoop distributed file system

HDFS: `hdfs dfs -mkdir`

Example: `hdfs dfs -mkdir /tmp/directory1`

Copy from local file system to HDFS

`hdfs dfs -put <localsrc> ... <dst>`

- **Example:** `hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal Sample1.txt /tmp/diretory1/`

Copy/Upload Sample1.txt available in current direcotory (local default) to /user/javad/directory1 (hdfs path)

HDFS in Practice

```
ls
hdfs dfs -ls
hdfs dfs -mkdir mydir
hdfs dfs -ls
```

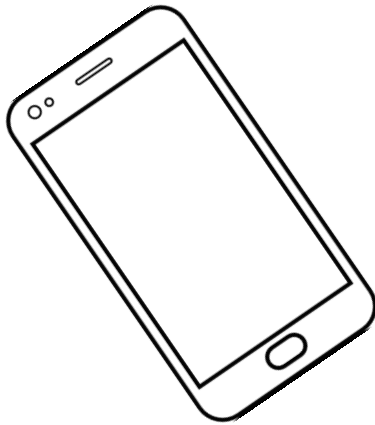
```
hdfs dfs -rm mydir
hdfs dfs -rm -r mydir
hdfs dfs -ls
```

```
ls
hdfs dfs -put hadoop-3.1.3.tar.gz /tmp/
hdfs dfs -ls /tmp/
ls
du -h hadoop-3.1.3.tar.gz
hdfs dfs -du -h /tmp/hadoop-3.1.3.tar.gz
hdfs fsck /tmp/hadoop-3.1.3.tar.gz
```

Demo

HDFS in Practice

- BigData Analytics
 - Processing huge volume of data



- Statistical analysis, ETL Processing, Business Intelligence

Research Directions

- General:
 - Polato, Ivanilton, et al. "**A comprehensive view of Hadoop research—A systematic literature review.**" *Journal of Network and Computer Applications* 46 (2014): 1-25.
 - Adam, Khalid, et al. "**Bigdata: Issues, challenges, technologies and methods.**" *Proceedings of the International Conference on Data Engineering 2015 (DaEng-2015)*. Springer, Singapore, 2019.
- Performance:
 - Alange, Neeta, and Anjali Mathur. "**Small Sized File Storage Problems in Hadoop Distributed File System.**" *2019 International Conference on Smart Systems and Inventive Technology (ICSSIT)*. IEEE, 2019.
 - Bende, Sachin, and Rajashree Shedge. "**Dealing with small files problem in hadoop distributed file system.**" *Procedia Computer Science* 79 (2016): 1001-1012.
 - Dai, Wei, Ibrahim Ibrahim, and Mostafa Bassiouni. "**An improved replica placement policy for Hadoop distributed file system running on cloud platforms.**" *2017 IEEE 4th International Conference on Cyber Security and Cloud Computing (CSCloud)*. IEEE, 2017.
 - Ciritoglu, Hilmi Egemen, et al. "**Towards a better replica management for hadoop distributed file system.**" *2018 IEEE International Congress on Big Data (BigData Congress)*. IEEE, 2018.
- Security:
 - Saraladevi, B., et al. "**Big Data and Hadoop-A study in security perspective.**" *Procedia computer science* 50 (2015): 596-601.
 - Wang, Fulin, et al. "**Complete Data Deletion Based on Hadoop Distributed File System.**" *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Computer Science and Application Engineering*. 2019.

What we have Learned

- What is HDFS
 - How it works
 - Why, when, how to use HDFS
 - No silver bullet
 - Costs vs. Benefits
 - Examples of practice
- “When to use and when not to use Hadoop”
- Cutting edge research: e.g. , Security and Performance
- Advanced Topics: e.g., load balancing, rack awareness, replication strategies, read and write, programming