Hadoop & HDFS

INF 551 & 553

Wensheng Wu

Hadoop

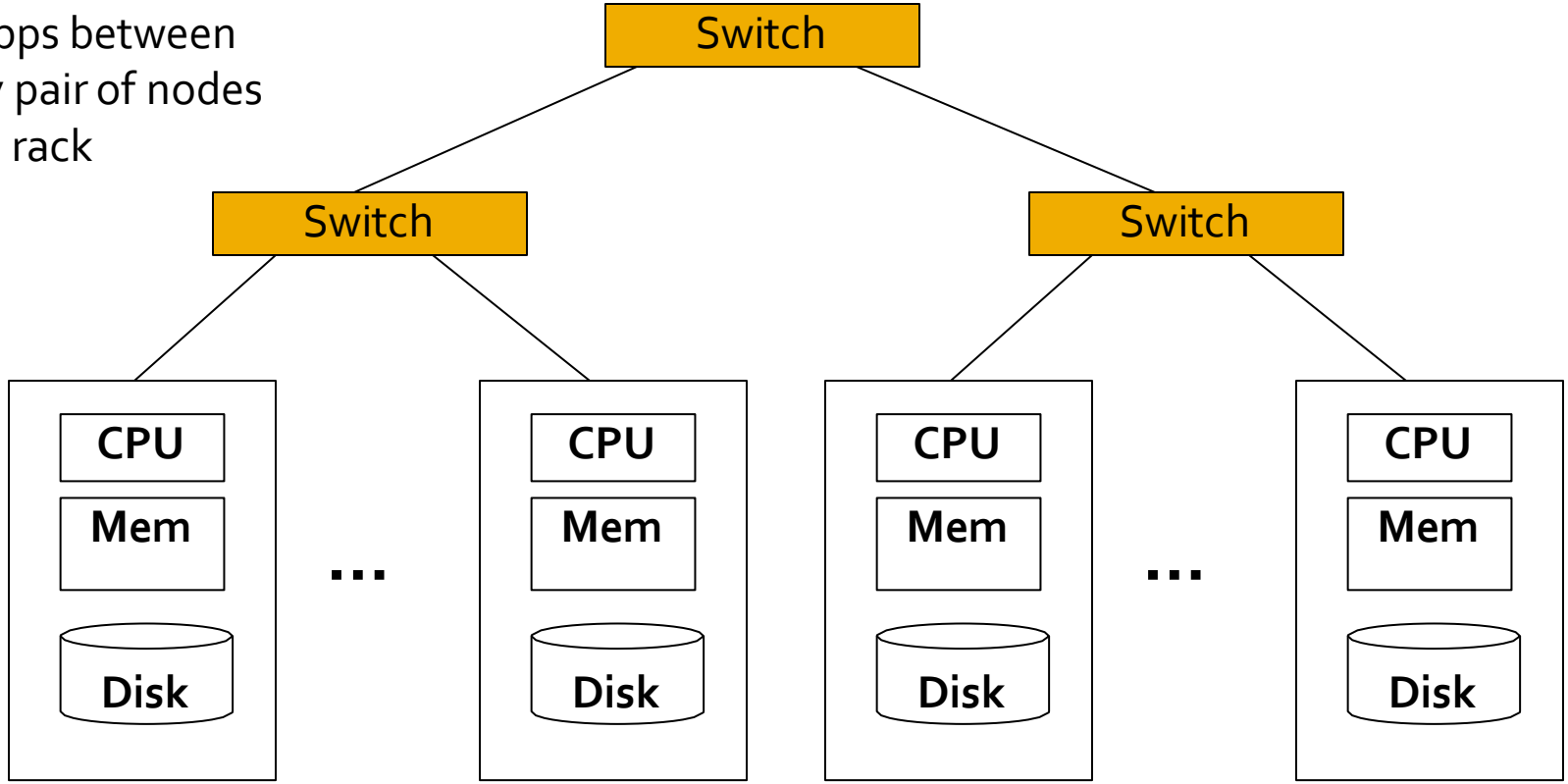
- A large-scale distributed batch-processing infrastructure

- Large-scale:
  - Handle a large amount of data and computation
- Distributed:
  - Distribute data & computation over multiple machines
- Batch processing
  - Process a series of jobs without human intervention

Cluster Architecture

2-10 Gbps backbone between racks

1 Gbps between any pair of nodes in a rack



Each rack contains 16-64 nodes

In 2011 it was guestimated that Google had 1M machines, http://bit.ly/Shh0RO

History

- 1st version released by Yahoo! in 2006
  - named after an elephant toy

- Originated from Google's work
  - GFS: Google File System (2003)
  - MapReduce (2004)

Roadmap

- Hadoop architecture 
  - HDFS
  - MapReduce

- Installing Hadoop & HDFS

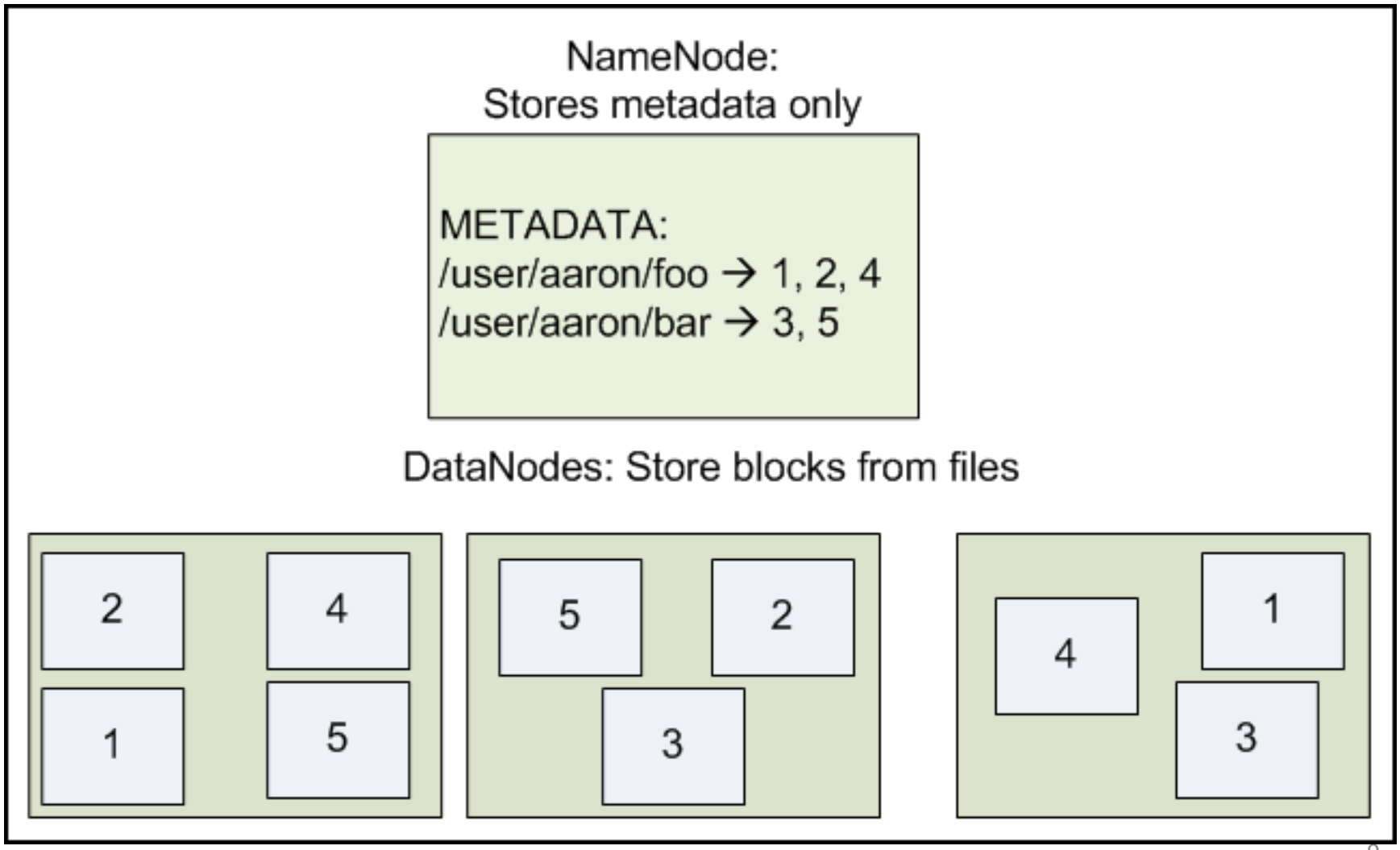
Key components

- HDFS (Hadoop distributed file system)
  - Distributed data storage with high reliability
- MapReduce
  - A parallel, distributed computational paradigm
  - With a simplified programming model

HDFS

- Data are distributed among multiple data nodes
  - Data nodes may be added on demand for more storage space
- Data are replicated to cope with node failure
  - Typically replication factor: 2 or 3
- Requests can go to any replica
  - Removing the bottleneck (as in single file server)

HDFS architecture



HDFS has …

- A single NameNode, storing meta data:
  - A hierarchy of directories and files
  - Attributes of directories and files
  - Mapping of files to blocks on data nodes
- A number of DataNodes:
  - Storing contents/blocks of files

Compute nodes

- Data nodes are compute nodes too
- Advantage:
  - Allow schedule computation close to data

HDFS also has …

- A SecondaryNameNode
  - Maintaining checkpoints of NameNode
  - For recovery

- In a single-machine setup
  - all nodes correspond to the same machine

Metadata in NameNode

- NameNode has an inode for each file and dir
- Record attributes of file/dir such as
  - Permission
  - Access time
  - Modification time
- Also record mapping of files to blocks

Mapping information in NameNode

- E.g., file /user/aaron/foo consists of blocks 1, 2, and 4

- Block 1 is stored on data nodes 1 and 3
- Block 2 is stored on data nodes 1 and 2
- …

Block size

- HDFS: 64MB
  - Much larger than disk block size (4KB)

- Why larger size in HDFS?
  - Reduce metadata required per file
  - Fast streaming read of data (since larger amount of data are sequentially laid out on disk)
  - Good for workload with largely sequential read of large file

HDFS (vs. NFS)

- HDFS exposes the concept of blocks to client

- Reading and writing are done in two phases
  - Phase 1: client asks NameNode for block locations
    - By calling getBlockLocations(), if reading
    - Or calling addBlock() for allocating new blocks, if writing (need to call create()/append() first)
  - Phase 2: client talks to DataNode for data transfer
    - Reading blocks or writing blocks

Client and Namenode communication

- Source code (version 2.8.1)
  - Definition of protocol
    - ClientNamenodeProtocol.proto
    - <hadoop-src-dir>\hadoop-hdfs-project\hadoop-hdfs-client\src\main\proto
  - Implementation
    - ClientProtocol.java
    - <hadoop-src-dir>\hadoop-hdfs-project\hadoop-hdfs-client\src\main\java\org\apache\hadoop\hdfs\protocol

Key operations

- Reading:
  - getBlockLocations()
- Writing
  - create()
  - append()
  - addBlock()

getBlockLocations

Before reading, client needs to first obtain locations of blocks

```
message GetEditsFromTxidResponseProto {
  required EventsListProto eventsList = 1;
}

service ClientNamenodeProtocol {
  rpc getBlockLocations(GetBlockLocationsRequestProto)
      returns(GetBlockLocationsResponseProto);
  rpc getServerDefaults(GetServerDefaultsRequestProto)
      returns(GetServerDefaultsResponseProto);
  rpc create(CreateRequestProto)returns(CreateResponseProto);
  rpc append(AppendRequestProto) returns(AppendResponseProto);
  rpc setReplication(SetReplicationRequestProto)
      returns(SetReplicationResponseProto);
  rpc setStoragePolicy(SetStoragePolicyRequestProto)
      returns(SetStoragePolicyResponseProto);
  rpc getStoragePolicies(GetStoragePoliciesRequestProto)
      returns(GetStoragePoliciesResponseProto);
  rpc setPermission(SetPermissionRequestProto)
      returns(SetPermissionResponseProto);
```

getBlockLocations

- Input:
  - File name
  - Offset (to start reading)
  - Length (how much data to be read)

- Output:
  - Located blocks (data nodes + offsets)

```
//////////////////////////////////////
// File contents
//////////////////////////////////////
/**
 * Get locations of the blocks of the specified file
 * within the specified range.
 * DataNode locations for each block are sorted by
 * the proximity to the client.
 * <p>
 * Return {@link LocatedBlocks} which contains
 * file length, blocks and their locations.
 * DataNode locations for each block are sorted by
 * the distance to the client's address.
 * <p>
 * The client will then have to contact
 * one of the indicated DataNodes to obtain the actual data.
 *
 * @param src file name
 * @param offset range start offset
 * @param length range length
 *
 * @return file length and array of blocks with their locations
 *
 * @throws org.apache.hadoop.security.AccessControlException If access is
 *           denied
 * @throws java.io.FileNotFoundException If file <code>src</code> does not
 *           exist
 * @throws org.apache.hadoop.fs.UnresolvedLinkException If <code>src</code>
 *           contains a symlink
 * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurred
 */
@Idempotent
LocatedBlocks getBlockLocations(String src, long offset, long length)
    throws IOException;
```

../java/…hdfs/protocol/LocatedBlocks.java

```
public class LocatedBlocks {
  private final long fileLength;
  // array of blocks with prioritized locations
  private final List<LocatedBlock> blocks;
  private final boolean underConstruction;
  private final LocatedBlock lastLocatedBlock;
  private final boolean isLastBlockComplete;
  private final FileEncryptionInfo fileEncryptionInfo;

  public
    filel
    block
    under
    lastl
    isLas
    filel
  }
```

```
public class LocatedBlock {

  private final ExtendedBlock b;
  private long offset;  // offset of the first byte of the block in the file
  private final DatanodeInfoWithStorage[] locs;
  /** Cached storage ID for each replica */
  private final String[] storageIDs;
  /** Cached storage type for each replica, if reported. */
  private final StorageType[] storageTypes;
  // corrupt flag is true if all of the replicas of a block are corrupt.
  // else false. If block has few corrupt replicas, they are filtered and
  // their locations are not part of this object
  private boolean corrupt;
  private Token<BlockTokenIdentifier> blockToken = new Token<BlockTokenIdentifie
r>();
  /**
   * List of cached datanode locations
   */
  private DatanodeInfo[] cachedLocs;

  // Used when there are no locations
  private static final DatanodeInfoWithStorage[] EMPTY_LOCS =
      new DatanodeInfoWithStorage[0];
```

Block

Offset

Data nodes with replicas of block

Create/append a file

```
message GetEditsFromTxidResponseProto {
  required EventsListProto eventsList = 1;
}

service ClientNamenodeProtocol {
  rpc getBlockLocations(GetBlockLocationsRequestProto)
      returns(GetBlockLocationsResponseProto);
  rpc getServerDefaults(GetServerDefaultsRequestProto)
      returns(GetServerDefaultsResponseProto);
  rpc create(CreateRequestProto)returns(CreateResponseProto);
  rpc append(AppendRequestProto)  returns(AppendResponseProto);
  rpc setReplication(SetReplicationRequestProto)
      returns(SetReplicationResponseProto);
  rpc setStoragePolicy(SetStoragePolicyRequestProto)
      returns(SetStoragePolicyResponseProto);
  rpc getStoragePolicies(GetStoragePoliciesRequestProto)
      returns(GetStoragePoliciesResponseProto);
  rpc setPermission(SetPermissionRequestProto)
      returns(SetPermissionResponseProto);
```

This opens the file for create/append

Creating a file

- Needs to specify:
  - Path to the file to be created, e.g., /foo/bar
  - Permission mask
  - Client name
  - Flag on whether to overwrite (entire file!) if already exists
  - How many replicas
  - Block size

```
/**
 * Create a new file entry in the namespace.
 * <p>
 * This will create an empty file specified by the source path.
 * The path should reflect a full path originated at the root.
 * The name-node does not have a notion of "current" directory for a client.
 * <p>
 * Once created, the file is visible and available for read to other clients.
 * Although, other clients cannot {@link #delete(String, boolean)}, re-create
 * or {@link #rename(String, String)} it until the file is completed
 * or explicitly as a result of lease expiration.
 * <p>
 * Blocks have a maximum size.  Clients that intend to create
 * multi-block files must also use
 * {@link #addBlock}
 *
 * @param src path of the file being created.
 * @param masked masked permission.
 * @param clientName name of the current client.
 * @param flag indicates whether the file should be
 * overwritten if it already exists or create if it does not exist or append.
 * @param createParent create missing parent directory if true
 * @param replication block replication factor.
 * @param blockSize maximum block size.
 * @param supportedVersions CryptoProtocolVersions supported by the client
 *
...
 */
@AtMostOnce
HdfsFileStatus create(String src, FsPermission masked,
    String clientName, EnumSetWritable<CreateFlag> flag,
    boolean createParent, short replication, long blockSize,
    CryptoProtocolVersion[] supportedVersions)
    throws IOException;
```

A hierarchy of files and directories

Creating a new file

Allocating new blocks for writing

Asking NameNode to allocate a new block
+ data nodes holding its replicas

```
rpc setPermission(SetPermissionRequestProto)
    returns(SetPermissionResponseProto);
rpc setOwner(SetOwnerRequestProto) returns(SetOwnerResponseProto);
rpc abandonBlock(AbandonBlockRequestProto) returns(AbandonBlockResponseProto);
rpc addBlock(AddBlockRequestProto) returns(AddBlockResponseProto);
rpc getAdditionalDatanode(GetAdditionalDatanodeRequestProto)
    returns(GetAdditionalDatanodeResponseProto);
rpc complete(CompleteRequestProto) returns(CompleteResponseProto);
rpc reportBadBlocks(ReportBadBlocksRequestProto)
    returns(ReportBadBlocksResponseProto);
rpc concat(ConcatRequestProto) returns(ConcatResponseProto);
rpc truncate(TruncateRequestProto) returns(TruncateResponseProto);
rpc rename(RenameRequestProto) returns(RenameResponseProto);
rpc rename2(Rename2RequestProto) returns(Rename2ResponseProto);
rpc delete(DeleteRequestProto) returns(DeleteResponseProto);
rpc mkdirs(MkdirsRequestProto) returns(MkdirsResponseProto);
rpc getListing(GetListingRequestProto) returns(GetListingResponseProto);
rpc renewLease(RenewLeaseRequestProto) returns(RenewLeaseResponseProto);
```

```
/**
 * A client that wants to write an additional block to the
 * indicated filename (which must currently be open for writing)
 * should call addBlock().
 *
 * addBlock() allocates a new block and datanodes the block data
 * should be replicated to.
 *
 * addBlock() also commits the previous block by reporting
 * to the name-node the actual generation stamp and the length
 * of the block that the client has transmitted to data-nodes.
 *
 * @param src the file being created
 * @param clientName the name of the client that adds the block
 * @param previous  previous block
 * @param excludeNodes a list of nodes that should not be
 * allocated for the current block
 * @param fileId the id uniquely identifying a file
 * @param favoredNodes the list of nodes where the client wants the blocks.
 *          Nodes are identified by either host name or address.
 * @param addBlockFlags flags to advise the behavior of allocating and placing
 *                      a new block.
 *
 * @return LocatedBlock allocated block information.
 *
 * ...
 */
@Idempotent
LocatedBlock addBlock(String src, String clientName,
    ExtendedBlock previous, DatanodeInfo[] excludeNodes, long fileId,
    String[] favoredNodes, EnumSet<AddBlockFlag> addBlockFlags)
    throws IOException;
```

Client and Datanode communication

- Source code (version 2.8.1)
  - Definition of protocol
    - datatransfer.proto
    - Located at: <hadoop-src-dir>\hadoop-hdfs-project\hadoop-hdfs-client\src\main\proto
  - Implementation
    - DataTransferProtocol.java
    - <hadoop-src-dir>\hadoop-hdfs-project\hadoop-hdfs-client\src\main\java\org\apache\hadoop\hdfs\protocol\datatransfer

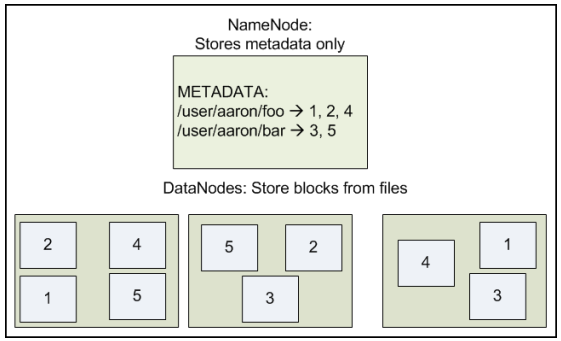
Operations

- readBlock()
- writeBlock()
- copyBlock() – for load balancing
- replaceBlock() – for load balancing
  - Move a block from one DataNode to another

Reading a file

1. Client first contacts NameNode which informs the client of the closest DataNodes storing blocks of the file
   - This is done by making which RPC call?

2. Client contacts the DataNodes directly for reading the blocks
   - Calling readBlock()



datatransfer.proto

```
message OpReadBlockProto {
  required ClientOperationHeaderProto header = 1;
  required uint64 offset = 2;
  required uint64 len = 3;
  optional bool sendChecksums = 4 [default = true];
  optional CachingStrategyProto cachingStrategy = 5;
}


message ChecksumProto {
  required ChecksumTypeProto type = 1;
  required uint32 bytesPerChecksum = 2;
}

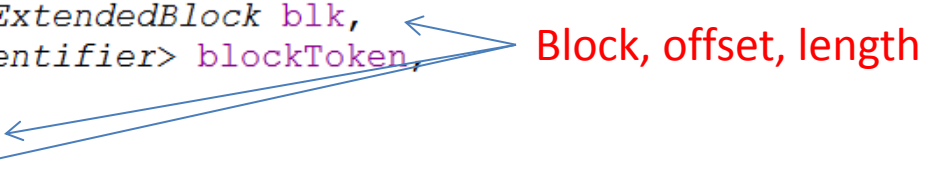
message OpWriteBlockProto {
  required ClientOperationHeaderProto header = 1;
  repeated DatanodeInfoProto targets = 2;
  optional DatanodeInfoProto source = 3;
  enum BlockConstructionStage {
    PIPELINE_SETUP_APPEND = 0;
    // pipeline set up for failed PIPELINE_SETUP_APPEND recovery
    PIPELINE_SETUP_APPEND_RECOVERY = 1;
    // data streaming
```

Block, offset, length

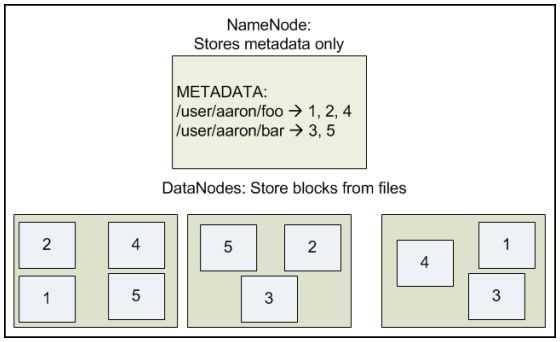
DataTransferProtocol.java

```
/**
 * Read a block.
 *
 * @param blk the block being read.
 * @param blockToken security token for accessing the block.
 * @param clientName client's name.
 * @param blockOffset offset of the block.
 * @param length maximum number of bytes for this read.
 * @param sendChecksum if false, the DN should skip reading and sending
 *        checksums
 * @param cachingStrategy  The caching strategy to use.
 */
public void readBlock(final ExtendedBlock blk,
    final Token<BlockTokenIdentifier> blockToken,
    final String clientName,
    final long blockOffset,
    final long length,
    final boolean sendChecksum,
    final CachingStrategy cachingStrategy) throws IOException;

/**
 * Write a block to a datanode pipeline.
 * The receiver datanode of this call is the next datanode in the pipeline.
 * The other downstream datanodes are specified by the targets parameter.
 * Note that the receiver {@link DatanodeInfo} is not required in the
 * parameter list since the receiver datanode knows its info.  However, the
 * {@link StorageType} for storing the replica in the receiver datanode is a
 * parameter since the receiver datanode may support multiple storage types.
 *
```



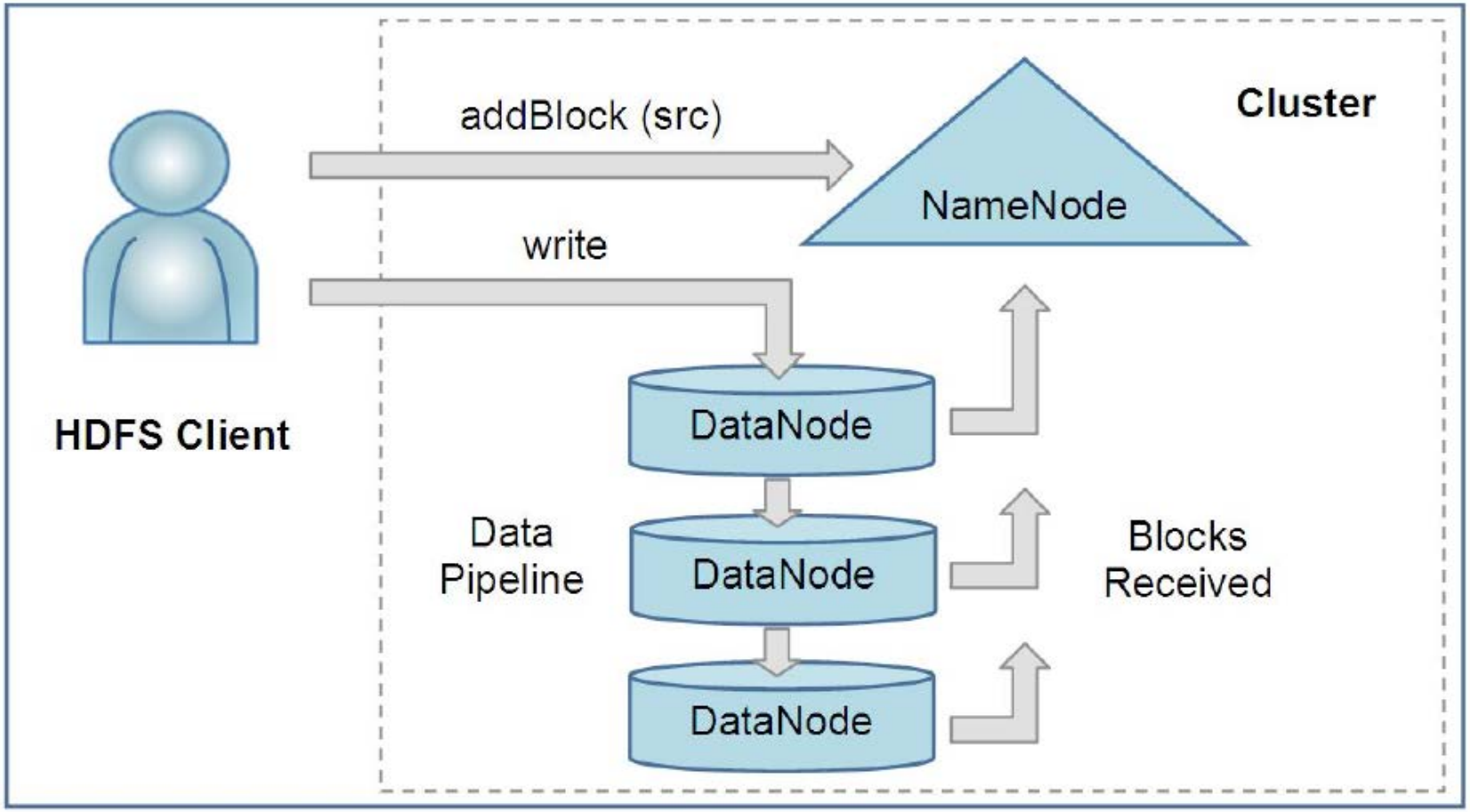
Writing a file



- Blocks are written one at a time
  - In a pipelined fashion through the data nodes

- For each block:
  - Client asks NameNode to select DataNodes for holding its replica (using which rpc call?)
    - e.g., DataNodes 1 and 3 for the first block of /user/aaron/foo
  - It then forms the pipeline to send the block

Writing a file



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 * parameter list since the receiver datanode knows its info.  However, the
 * {@link StorageType} for storing the replica in the receiver datanode is a
 * parameter since the receiver datanode may support multiple storage types.
 *
 * @param blk the block being written.
 * @param storageType for storing the replica in the receiver datanode.
 * @param blockToken security token for accessing the block.
 * @param clientName client's name.
 * @param targets other downstream datanodes in the pipeline.
 * @param targetStorageTypes target {@link StorageType}s corresponding
 *                           to the target datanodes.
 * @param source source datanode.
 * @param stage pipeline stage.
 * @param pipelineSize the size of the pipeline.
 * @param minBytesRcvd minimum number of bytes received.
 * @param maxBytesRcvd maximum number of bytes received.
 * @param latestGenerationStamp the latest generation stamp of the block.
 * @param pinning whether to pin the block, so Balancer won't move it.
 * @param targetPinnings whether to pin the block on target datanode
 */
void writeBlock(final ExtendedBlock blk,
    final StorageType storageType,
    final Token<BlockTokenIdentifier> blockToken,
    final String clientName,
    final DatanodeInfo[] targets,
    final StorageType[] targetStorageTypes,
    final DatanodeInfo source,
    final BlockConstructionStage stage,
    final int pipelineSize,
    final long minBytesRcvd,
    final long maxBytesRcvd,
```

Block to be written

Rest of data nodes

Current data node in the pipeline

Data pipelining

- Consider a block X to be written to DataNode A, B, and C (replication factor = 3)

1. X is broken down into packets (typically 64KB/packet)
2. Client sends the packet to DataNode A
3. A sends it further to B & B further to C

Acknowledgement

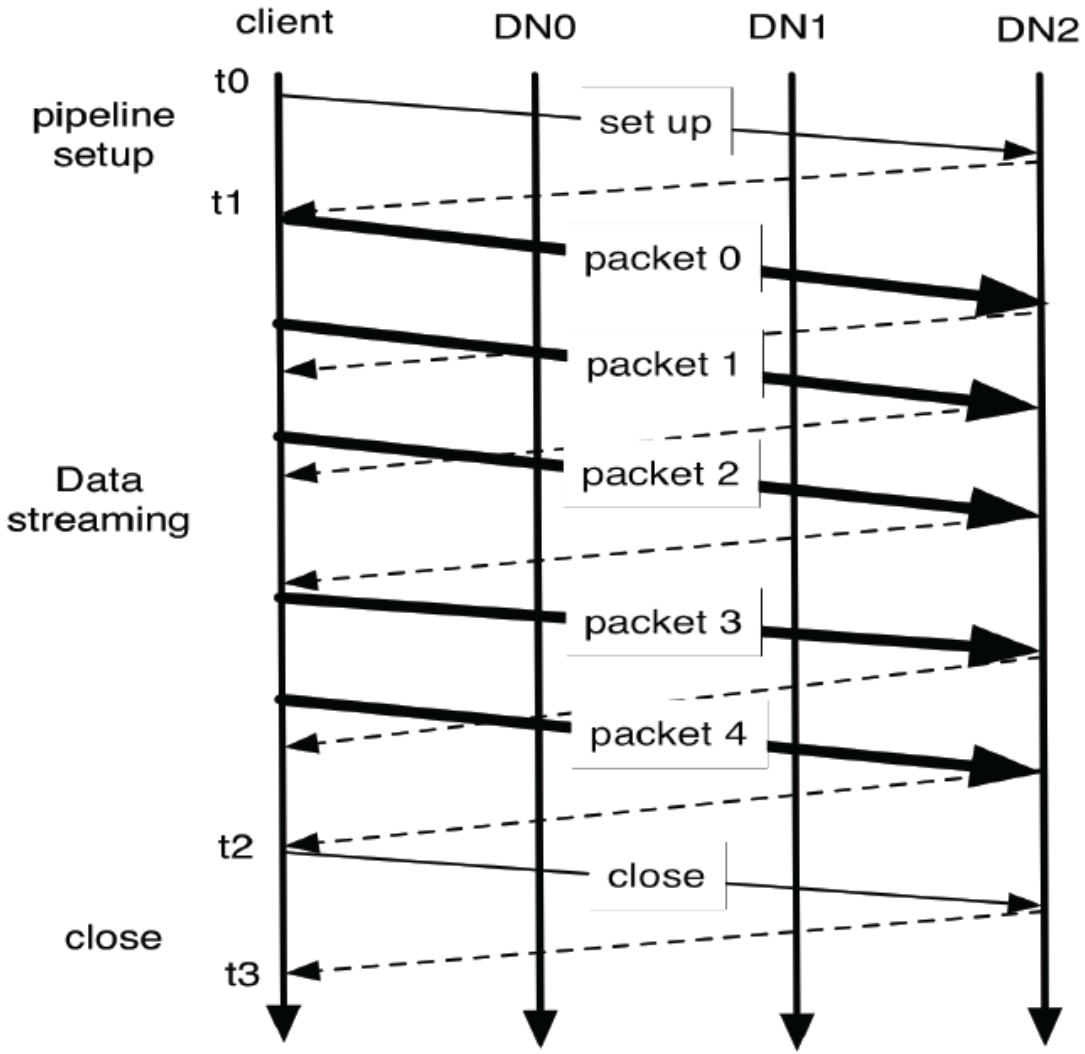
- C acknowledges to B
  - B to A
  - And finally A to client

- All send acknowledgements to Namenode
  - NameNode will update the metadata for the file
  - Reflecting that a new block has been added to the file

Acknowledgement

- Client does not wait for the acknowledgement of previous packet before sending next one
- Is this synchronous or asynchronous?
- Advantage?

Data pipelining for writing blocks



Roadmap

- Hadoop architecture
  - HDFS
  - MapReduce

- Installing Hadoop & HDFS 

Roadmap

- Hadoop architecture
  - HDFS
  - MapReduce

- Installing Hadoop & HDFS 

Hadoop installation

- Install the Hadoop package
  - Log into your EC2 instance and then execute:
    - wget http://apache.cs.utah.edu/hadoop/common/hadoop-2.7.7/hadoop-2.7.7.tar.gz
    - tar xvf hadoop-2.7.7.tar.gz
- Might want to remove installation package (~200MB) to save space

Install java sdk

- sudo yum install java-devel

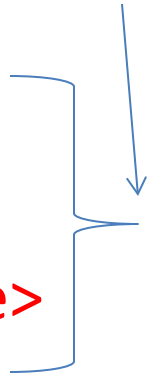
Setup environment variables

- Edit ~/.bashrc by adding the following:
  - export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java
  - export PATH=${JAVA_HOME}/bin:${PATH}
  - export HADOOP_CLASSPATH=${JAVA_HOME}/lib/tools.jar
- source ~/.bashrc
  - This is to get the new variables in effect
  - Or you may also log out and log in again

Set up pseudo-distributed mode

- Edit etc/hadoop/core-site.xml by adding this:
  - <configuration>

```
    <property>
            <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
            <value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
    </property>
</configuration>
```



- hdfs://localhost:9000 will be the URI for root of hdfs

Pseudo-distributed mode

- Edit etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml, add this:
  - <configuration>

```
<property>
        <name>dfs.replication</name>
        <value>1</value>
</property>
```

  - </configuration>
- dfs.replication = 1 (replication factor)

Setup passphraseless ssh

- Reason:
  - So that Hadoop can automatically start the DataNode daemons on machines running the daemons
- Note that DataNode is running on localhost in our setup
  - So all daemons run on the same host

Setup passphraseless ssh

-P specifies passphrase: here is an empty string

- ssh-keygen -t rsa -P '' -f ~/.ssh/id_rsa
  - This generates public/private key pairs
  - id_rsa is the private key; id_rsa.pub public key
- cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
  - Add public key into the list of authorized keys
- chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
  - Change the file permission properly

Check if it works

- ssh localhost
  - It should login to localhost without asking for password (may need to confirm yes first time)
- exit
  - Make sure you exit from "ssh localhost"

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-7 hadoop]$ ssh localhost
Last login: Sat Jan 28 19:14:57 2017 from 75-140-79-227.dhcp.mtpk.ca.cha
rter.com

       __|  __|_  )
       _|  (     /   Amazon Linux AMI
      ___|\___|___|

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2016.09-release-notes/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-7 ~]$
```

Formatting hdfs & starting hdfs

- bin/hdfs namenode -format
- sbin/start-dfs.sh
  - sbin/stop-dfs.sh to stop it

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 hadoop-2.7.3]$ sbin/start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
localhost: starting namenode, logging to /home/ec2-user/hadoop-2.7.3/log
s/hadoop-ec2-user-namenode-ip-172-31-52-194.out
localhost: starting datanode, logging to /home/ec2-user/hadoop-2.7.3/log
s/hadoop-ec2-user-datanode-ip-172-31-52-194.out
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]
0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /home/ec2-user/hadoop-2.
7.3/logs/hadoop-ec2-user-secondarynamenode-ip-172-31-52-194.out
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 hadoop-2.7.3]$ jps
30298 DataNode
30164 NameNode
30468 SecondaryNameNode
30577 Jps
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 hadoop-2.7.3]$
```

Verifying HDFS is started properly

- Execute jps, you should see 3 java processes:
  - SecondaryNameNode
  - DataNode
  - NameNode

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 hadoop-2.7.3]$ jps
4505 Jps
4347 SecondaryNameNode
4177 DataNode
4043 NameNode
```

- If NameNode is not started
  - Try to stop hdfs & reformat namenode (see previous slide)

Note

- Some codes of Hadoop may be compiled using Java 1.8. If you see errors like the following, when you try to start hdfs:
  - Exception in thread "main" java.lang.UnsupportedClassVersionError: org/apache/hadoop/mapreduce/lib/output/SequenceFileAsBinaryOutputFormat : Unsupported major.minor version 52.0

- Remove current version of Java (1.7) and install 1.8, as follows:
  - sudo yum remove java-devel
  - sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel

Working with hdfs

- Setting up home directory in hdfs
  - bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir /user
  - bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/ec2-user
    (ec2-user is user name of your EC2 account)

- Create a directory "input" under home
  - bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/ec2-user/input
  - Or simply:
  - bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir input

This will automatically create the "input" directory under /user/ec2-user

Working with hdfs

- Copy data from local file system
  - bin/hdfs dfs -put etc/hadoop/*.xml /user/ec2-user/input
  - Ignore error if you see one like this: "WARN hdfs.DFSClient: Caught exception…"
- List the content of directory
  - bin/hdfs dfs -ls /user/ec2-user/input

Working with hdfs

- Copy data from hdfs
  - bin/hdfs dfs -get /user/ec2-user/input input1
  - If input1 does not exist, it will create one
  - If it does, it will create another one under it

- Examine the content of file in hdfs
  - bin/hdfs dfs -cat /user/ec2-user/input/core-site.xml

Working with hdfs

- Remove files
  - bin/hdfs dfs -rm /user/ec2-user/input/core-site.xml
  - bin/hdfs dfs -rm /user/ec2-user/input/*
- Remove directory
  - bin/hdfs dfs -rmdir /user/ec2-user/input
  - Directory "input" needs to be empty first

Where is hdfs located?

- /tmp/hadoop-ec2-user/dfs/

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 data]$ pwd
/tmp/hadoop-ec2-user/dfs/data
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 data]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 dfs]$ ls
data  name  namesecondary
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 dfs]$ ls data
current  in_use.lock
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 dfs]$ ls name
current  in_use.lock
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 dfs]$ ls namesecondary/
current  in_use.lock
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-52-194 dfs]$
```

References

- K. Shvachko, H. Kuang, S. Radia, and R. Chansler, "The hadoop distributed file system," in Mass Storage Systems and Technologies (MSST), 2010 IEEE 26th Symposium on, 2010, pp. 1-10.