

Session 6

ADVANCE HBASE

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Assignment

Task1.1

Explain the below concepts with an example in brief.

● Nosql Databases

NoSQL database is the class of Database Management System which does not strictly follow principle of relational database system. These databases can accommodate not only structured data but also semi-structured and un-structured data. These database do not require table with fixed set of columns to store data and avoid join and support horizontal scaling. Below are the most popular NoSQL databases:

1. MongoDB - This is open source, highly scalable and agile NoSQL database
2. Redis - An open source, key value store of an advanced level.
3. Couch DB - This is powerful database for JSON based web applications. This database provides really powerful API to store JSON objects as documents in the database.
4. REVENDB - This DB is document oriented and schema free database. It provides extremely flexible and fast queries.
5. MemcacheDB - This is a distributed storage system of key value.
6. Neo4j - This is a NoSQL graph database which exhibits a high level of performance.
7. HBASE - HBase is a scalable, distributed and a big data store. This database can be used as real time and random access to data.
8. HyperGraphDB - This is an open source data storage system that is extensible, distributed, general purpose, portable and embeddable.
9. Cassandra - This is high available and scalable without compromising on performance, comes with fault tolerance and linear scalability along with best in class replication support.

● Types of Nosql Databases

There are 4 basic types of NoSQL databases:

1. Key-Value Store – The key value type basically, uses a hash table in which there exists a unique key and a pointer to a particular item of data. Example- Riak, Amazon S3 (Dynamo)

| Key | Value |
|------------|---|
| "BELLEVUE" | {"Office 2310, WA, Suite 2300, Bellevue - Bellevue Skyline Tower, United States"} |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| "VANCOUVER" | {"Office 2352, 1066, West Hasting, Street, 20th & 23rd Floors, Vancouver, BC V6E 3X2, Canada"} |
| "AUSTIN" | {"9020 N Capital of Texas Highway, Building # 01 Suite 220, Austin TX 78759, United States"} |

2. Document-based Store- A document store quite similar to a key-value store, but the only difference is that the values stored (referred to as "documents") provide some structure like XML, JSON. Example- CouchDB

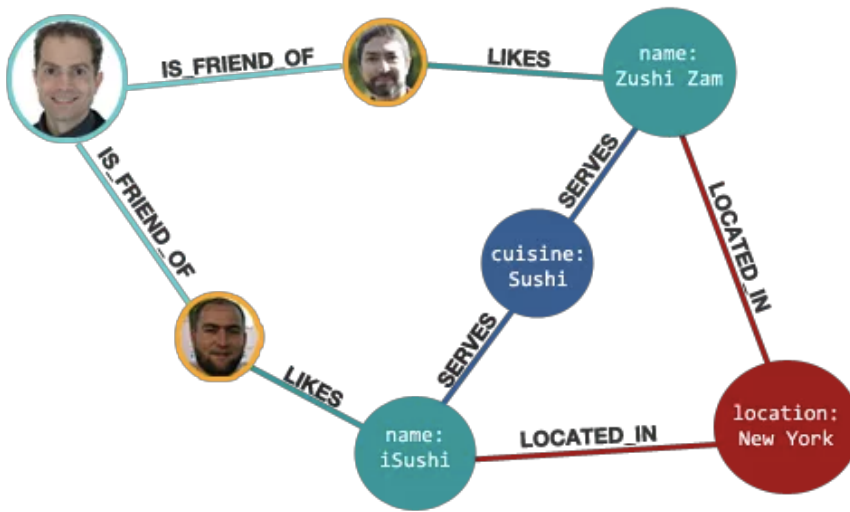
```
{
  data: [{
    manufacturer: 'Porsche',
    model: '911',
    price: 135000,
    wiki: 'http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porsche_997',
    img: '2004_Porsche_911_Carrera_type_997.jpg'
  },{
    manufacturer: 'Nissan',
    model: 'GT-R',
    price: 80000,
    wiki:'http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nissan_Gt-r',
    img: '250px-Nissan_GT-R.jpg'
  }]
}
```

3. Column-based Store- In column-oriented NoSQL database, data is stored in cells grouped in columns of data rather than as rows of data. Columns are logically grouped into column families. Column families can contain a virtually unlimited number of columns that can be created at runtime. Example- HBase, Cassandra

| RowId | Empld | Lastname | Firstname | Salary |
|-------|-------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1 | 10 | Smith | Joe | 40000 |
| 2 | 12 | Jones | Mary | 50000 |
| 3 | 11 | Johnson | Cathy | 44000 |
| 4 | 22 | Jones | Bob | 55000 |

```
10:001,12:002,11:003,22:004;
Smith:001,Jones:002,Johnson:003,Jones:004;
Joe:001,Mary:002,Cathy:003,Bob:004;
40000:001,50000:002,44000:003,55000:004;
```

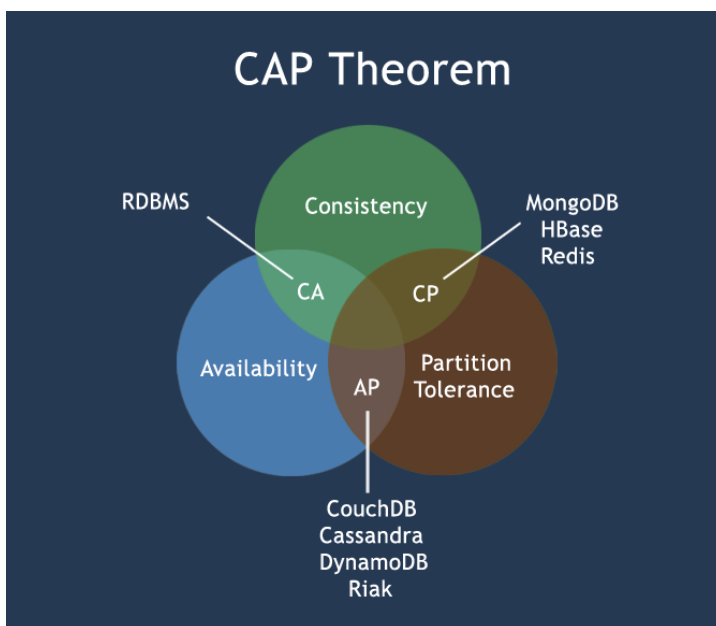
4. Graph-based - A flexible graphical representation is instead used which is perfect to address scalability concerns. Graph structures are used with edges, nodes and properties which provides index-free adjacency. Example- Neo4J



• CAP Theorem

The CAP theorem, also known as Brewer's theorem, states that it is impossible for a distributed computer system to simultaneously provide all three of the following guarantees:

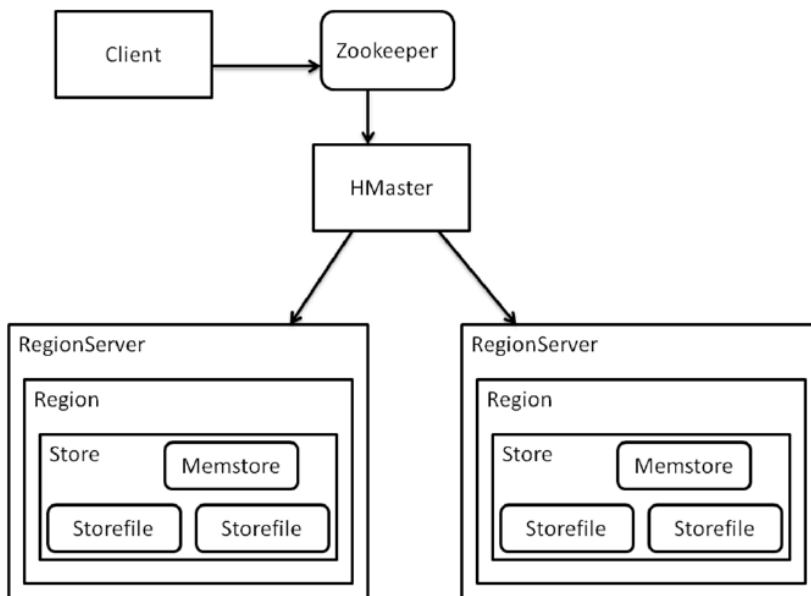
1. Consistency (all nodes see the same data at the same time)
2. Availability (a guarantee that every request receives a response about whether it was successful or failed)
3. Partition tolerance (the system continues to operate despite arbitrary message loss or failure of part of the system)



● HBase Architecture

The HBase cluster has one Master node, called HMaster and multiple Region Servers called HRegionServer. Each Region Server contains multiple Regions called HRegions. Also HBase uses ZooKeeper as a distributed coordination service to maintain server state in the cluster.

Data in HBase is stored in Tables and these Tables are stored in Regions. When a Table becomes too big, the Table is partitioned into multiple Regions. These Regions are assigned to Region Servers across the cluster. Each Region Server hosts roughly the same number of Regions.



● HBase vs RDBMS

| HBASE | RDBMS |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Column-Oriented | Row-Oriented |
| Flexible schema, columns can be added run time | Fixed schema |
| Good with sparse table | Not optimised for sparse table |
| No query language | SQL |
| Not transactional | Transactional |
| Wide table | Narrow table |
| De-Normalized data | Normalized data |
| Join using Map-Reduce | Optimized join |

Task1.2

ImportTSV Data from HDFS into HBase

Step-1

create 'bulktable','cf1','cf2'

```
[hbase(main):001:0> create 'bulktable','cf1','cf2'  
0 row(s) in 3.5470 seconds  
  
=> Hbase::Table - bulktable
```

Step-2

mkdir -p manish/hbase

```
[[acadgild@localhost ~]$ cd manish  
[[acadgild@localhost manish]$ mkdir hbase  
[[acadgild@localhost manish]$ ls -ltr
```

```
[[acadgild@localhost ~]$ cd manish/hbase  
[[acadgild@localhost hbase]$ vi bulk_data.tsv
```

Step-3

cat /home/acadgild/manish/hbase/bulk_data.tsv

```
[[acadgild@localhost hbase]$ pwd  
/home/acadgild/manish/hbase  
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/acadgild  
[[acadgild@localhost hbase]$ cat bulk_data.tsv  
1      Amit      4  
2      Girija    3  
3      Jatin     5  
4      Swati     3  
[[acadgild@localhost hbase]$
```

Step-4

hadoop fs -mkdir -p /hadoop/hbase

hadoop fs -put bulk_data.tsv /hadoop/hbase

hadoop fs -cat /hadoop/hbase/bulk_data.tsv

```
[[acadgild@localhost hbase]$ hadoop fs -cat /hadoop/hbase/bulk_data.tsv  
18/11/23 00:29:28 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop  
1      Amit      4  
2      Girija    3  
3      Jatin     5  
4      Swati     3  
[[acadgild@localhost hbase]$
```

```
hbase org.apache.hadoop.hbase.mapreduce.ImportTsv -
Dimporttsv.columns=HBASE_ROW_KEY,cf1:name,cf2:exp bulktable /hadoop/
hbase/bulk_data.tsv
```

```

2018-11-23 00:44:46,023 INFO [main] Configuration.deprecation: io.sort.mb is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduce.task.io.sort.mb
2018-11-23 00:44:46,023 INFO [main] Configuration.deprecation: io.bytes.per.checksum is deprecated. Instead, use dfs.bytes-per-checksum
2018-11-23 00:44:50,502 INFO [main] input.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 1
2018-11-23 00:44:50,688 INFO [main] mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:1
2018-11-23 00:44:50,725 INFO [main] Configuration.deprecation: io.sort.factor is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduce.task.io.sort.factor
2018-11-23 00:44:50,725 INFO [main] Configuration.deprecation: io.sort.mb is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduce.task.io.sort.mb
2018-11-23 00:44:50,726 INFO [main] Configuration.deprecation: io.bytes.per.checksum is deprecated. Instead, use dfs.bytes-per-checksum
2018-11-23 00:44:51,099 INFO [main] mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1542912096514_0002
2018-11-23 00:44:51,828 INFO [main] impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1542912096514_0002
2018-11-23 00:44:51,903 INFO [main] mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://localhost:8088/proxy/application_1542912096514_0002/
2018-11-23 00:44:51,904 INFO [main] mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1542912096514_0002
2018-11-23 00:45:14,251 INFO [main] mapreduce.Job: Job job_1542912096514_0002 running in uber mode : false
2018-11-23 00:45:14,263 INFO [main] mapreduce.Job: map 0% reduce 0%
2018-11-23 00:45:32,847 INFO [main] mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
2018-11-23 00:45:33,907 INFO [main] mapreduce.Job: Job job_1542912096514_0002 completed successfully
2018-11-23 00:45:34,655 INFO [main] mapreduce.Job: Counters: 31

File System Counters
  FILE: Number of bytes read=0
  FILE: Number of bytes written=139509
  FILE: Number of read operations=0
  FILE: Number of large read operations=0
  FILE: Number of write operations=0
  HDFS: Number of bytes read=153
  HDFS: Number of bytes written=0
  HDFS: Number of read operations=2
  HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
  HDFS: Number of write operations=0

Job Counters
  Launched map tasks=1
  Data-local map tasks=1
  Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=15381
  Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=0
  Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=15381
  Total vcore-seconds taken by all map tasks=15381
  Total megabyte-seconds taken by all map tasks=15750144

Map-Reduce Framework
  Map input records=4
  Map output records=4
  Input split bytes=113
  Spilled Records=0
  Failed Shuffles=0
  Merged Map outputs=0
  GC time elapsed (ms)=169
  CPU time spent (ms)=2990
  Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=103079936
  Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=2067746816
  Total committed heap usage (bytes)=32571392

ImportTsv
  Bad Lines=0

File Input Format Counters
  Bytes Read=40

File Output Format Counters
  Bytes Written=0

You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/acadgild

```


scan 'bulktable'

```
[hbase(main):001:0> scan 'bulktable'
ROW                                COLUMN+CELL
1                                column=cf1:name, timestamp=1542914079284, value=Amit
1                                column=cf2:exp, timestamp=1542914079284, value=4
2                                column=cf1:name, timestamp=1542914079284, value=Girija
2                                column=cf2:exp, timestamp=1542914079284, value=3
3                                column=cf1:name, timestamp=1542914079284, value=Jatin
3                                column=cf2:exp, timestamp=1542914079284, value=5
4                                column=cf1:name, timestamp=1542914079284, value=Swati
4                                column=cf2:exp, timestamp=1542914079284, value=3
4 row(s) in 1.2790 seconds
hbase(main):002:0> 
```

Task 2.1

Create a flume agent that streams data from Twitter and stores in the HDFS.

```
acadgild.conf
TwitterAgent.sources = Twitter
TwitterAgent.channels = MemChannel
TwitterAgent.sinks = HDFS

# Describing/Configuring the source
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.type = org.apache.flume.source.twitter.TwitterSource
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.consumerKey=xAwN58t0anYSnl7MH3SAYzS6
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.consumerSecret=0SUj0IxHh10kAbAzS2gSezh3VsB4jbRADuVX4riDLdcpPCfw38
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.accessToken=1388856116-P0i2Pr5n0nawitBX7tPas8jFE36eX09piwLGmna
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.accessTokenSecret=k4MQShLrYnhw60p8hAq01bNEqYB0vIDE1bGIHuS03T2gK
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.keywords=hadoop, bigdata, mapreduce, mahout, hbase, nosql
# Describing/Configuring the sink

TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.keywords= hadoop election sports cricket Big data

TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.channel=MemChannel
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.type=hdfs
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.path=hdfs://localhost:9000/user/flume/tweets
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.fileType=DataStream
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.writeformat=Text
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.batchSize=1000
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.rollSize=0
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.rollCount=10000
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.rollInterval=600

TwitterAgent.channels.MemChannel.type=memory
TwitterAgent.channels.MemChannel.capacity=10000
TwitterAgent.channels.MemChannel.transactionCapacity=1000

TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.channels = MemChannel
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.channel = MemChannel
```

```
flume-ng agent -n TweeterAgent -f /home/acadgild/install/flume/apache-flume-1.8.0-bin/conf/acadgild.conf
```

[illegible]