



Oozie

Complex work flow management

Relief to developers!!



Agenda



- Intro to Hue:
 - What is Hue
 - When to Use it
- Oozie
 - What is Oozie
 - Life with out it
 - When to use it
- Oozie Workflow
 - Actions
 - Control flow
- Actions
 - **Sqoop Action**
 - Hive Action
 - **HDFS Action**
- Workflows:
 - Example1
 - Example2
- Scheduling Workflows Coordinators
 - Bundles

What is HUE

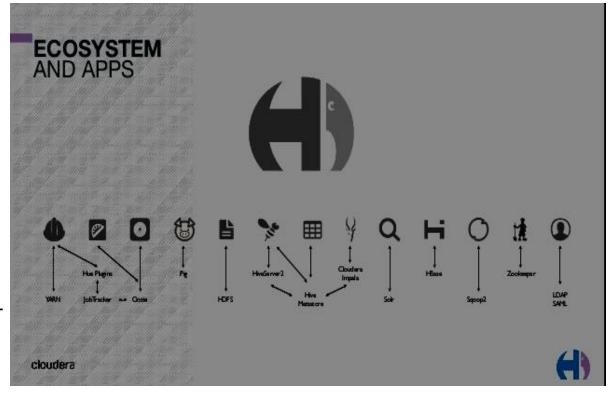


 Cloudera designed it, initially it was a commercial tool, later made it Apache Open Source.

Single tool, which provides multiple options

to developers:

- Hive Editor
- Pig Editor
- Hive Metastore Manager
- Impala
- DB Query
- Oozie
- File Browser HDFS
- Job Browser Resource Manager
- One stop for developers

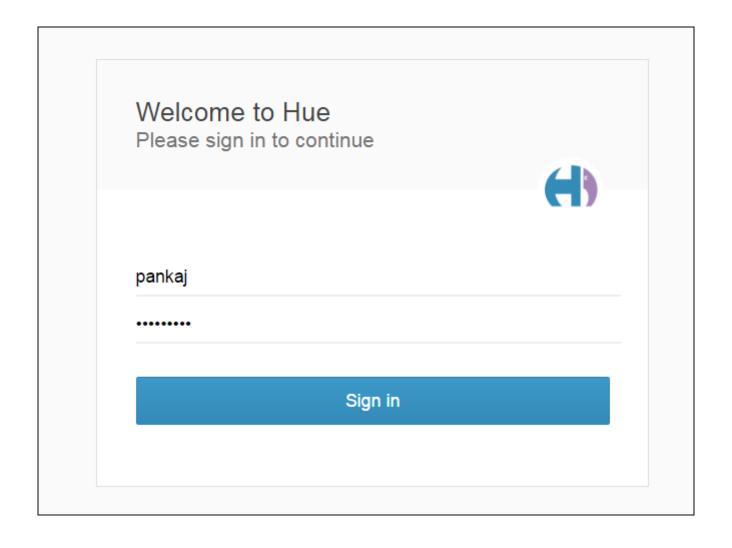






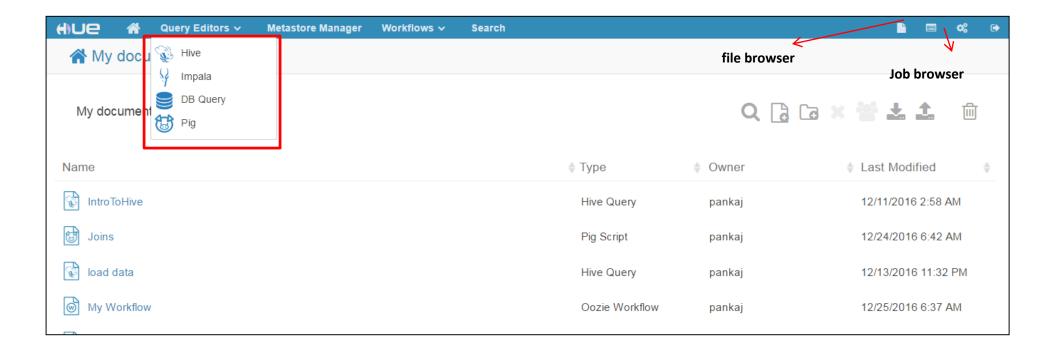
- If you are looking for the following:
- Editor to develop programs in Hive/ Pig/ Impala
- HDFS browser similar to Windows File Browser
- Track progress of :
 - Hive jobs
 - Pig Jobs
 - Spark Jobs
 - Map Reduce etc..
- Hive Metastore Manager
- Better Access to Databases and Tables on Hive
- Download results of Hive queries
- Visualize results of Hive Queries





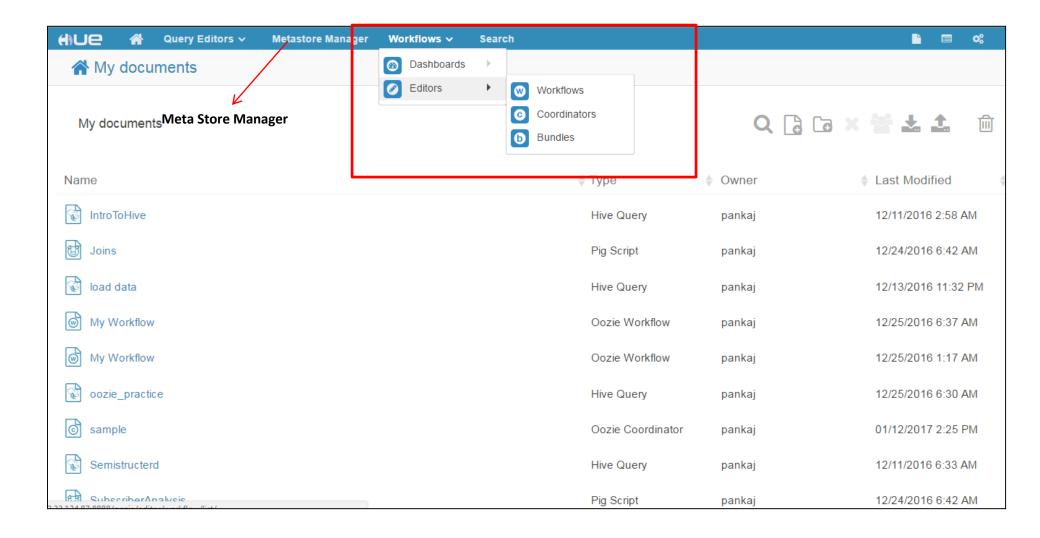


Query Editors, Job and File Browsers









Oozie



- Oozie as a tool is known for designing workflows, schedule and track them.
- In many industries, there are technology workflows, where output from one tool is consumed by another tool.
- Consider a example where you want to do the following:
- Clean data in HDFS
- Sqoop Import
- Hive / Pig scripts
- Sqoop export
- Drop a mail up on completion
- Answer to this example is Oozie. If you carefully observe, there is direction for data flow, and these flows are called as DAG(Directed Acyclic Graphs)
- The flow of the graph can be controlled using some control nodes, which helps in setting the start and end of the flow and some decision making nodes based on some intermediate predicate based values





Apache Oozie Workflow Scheduler for Hadoop

Overview

Oozie is a workflow scheduler system to manage Apache Hadoop jobs.

Oozie Workflow jobs are Directed Acyclical Graphs (DAGs) of actions.

Oozie Coordinator jobs are recurrent Oozie Workflow jobs triggered by time (frequency) and data availability.

Oozie is integrated with the rest of the Hadoop stack supporting several types of Hadoop jobs out of the box (such as Java map-reduce, Streaming map-reduce, Pig, Hive, Sqoop and Distop) as well as system specific jobs (such as Java programs and shell scripts).

Oozie is a scalable, reliable and extensible system.







- Imagine, you have to do the following manually:
 - Connect hadoop components
 - If something goes wrong, drop a mail to stake holders
 - Up on completion, send a detailed report
 - Launch parallel jobs daily, weekly, monthly...
- All the mentioned points are hard to manage, schedule, coordinate, track the progress.
- Oozie can do this for you!





Apache Oozie Market Share in Big Data

We use the best scanning and sleuthing tech in the world to track the install bases of over 3,000 technology products, including Big Data (e.g. databases). In the Big Data category, Apache Oozie has a market share of about 3.3%. Other major products in this category include:

Market Share:

3.3%

2,262 Companies

Market-Share for Apache Oozie



Other top Products

- 23,621 companies using Informatica
- 17,295 companies using Apache Hadoop
- 7,448 companies using Teradata
- 6,271 companies using Apache Hbase
- 4,080 companies using Cloudera
- View all other top products

Reference: https://idatalabs.com/tech/products/apache-oozie







Commercial tool, reliable fast and easy to use



Not a good tool for Big Data, too costly!



Good Competitor to talend



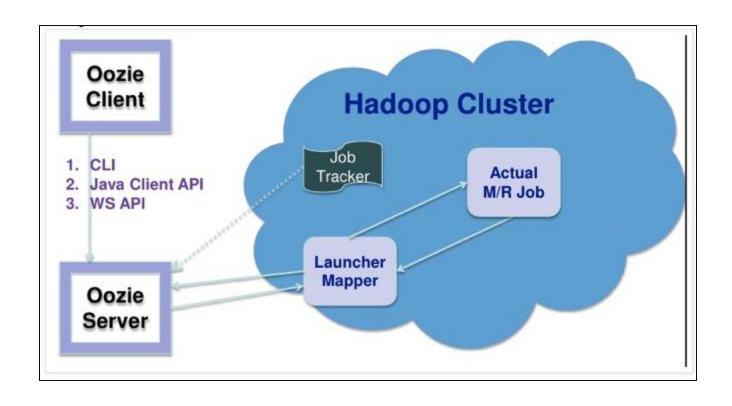
Azkaban, open source workflow manager, similar to Oozie

OOZIE WORKFLOW



- Oozie workflows contain control flow nodes and action nodes.
- Control flow node define the beginning and the end of the workflow (start, end and fail nodes)
- They also provide a way to control the workflow execution path (decision, fork and join)
- Action nodes can trigger the execution of a computation/processing task
- These tasks include map-reduce, HDFS commands, Pig, SSH, HTTP, eMail and Oozie subworkflow

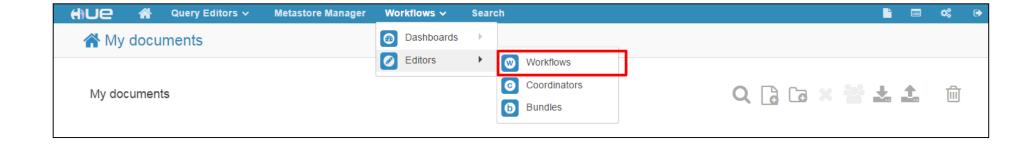




Reference: yahoo







- Under workflow, you see two options:
 - Dashboards for monitoring jobs.
 - Editors for designing, scheduling and bundling jobs.
- Click on workflows to design workflows.
- Click on coordinators to schedule workflows.
- Bundle to batch a set of coordinator applications.

Control Flow Nodes

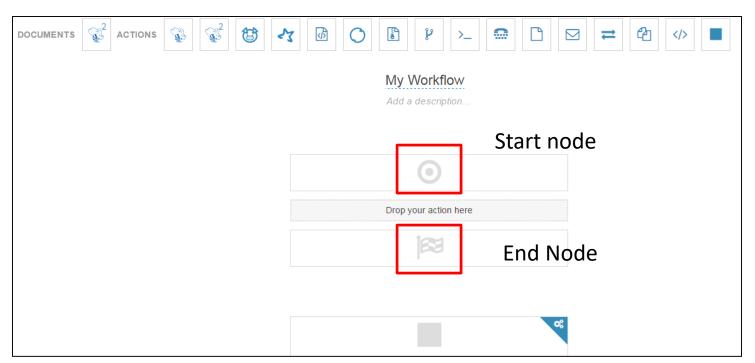


Start node

It indicates the first workflow node, through which the workflow job will start. This is the starting point for the workflow job. The "to" attribute points to the node where the job starts

End node

It is the end of the workflow job. When a workflow job reaches its end, it has completed successfully. Even if some other workflow jobs are in running state, when an end node is reached, these are killed forcefully and the program still exits successfully

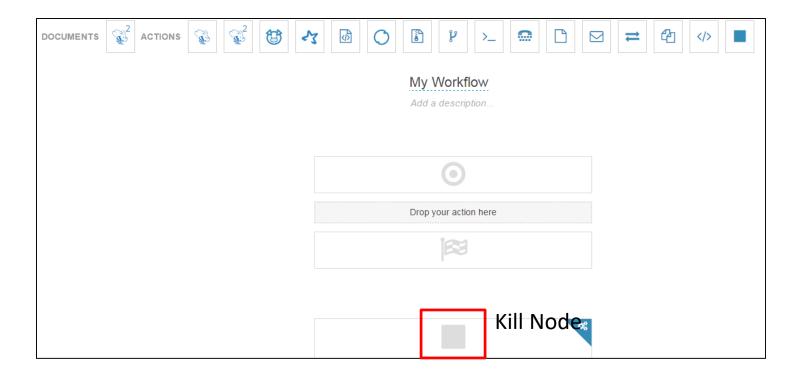


Control Flow Nodes



Kill node

Kill node allows a workflow job to kill itself. All the running actions of the workflow job would also be killed and a message as mentioned in the tags will be entered in the log file



Control Flow nodes

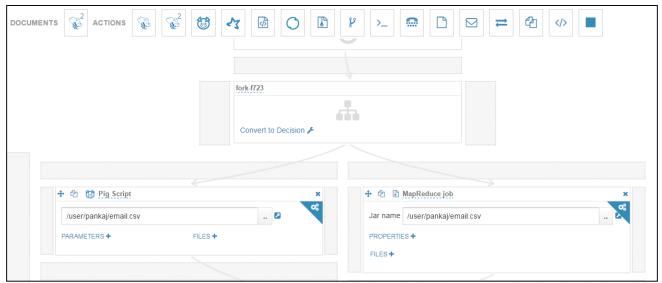


Fork and join control nodes

Fork node is used to split a path into multiple concurrent nodes. It allows tasks to be run in parallel. Join nodes then waits for every concurrent execution paths to reach to it. Fork and Join should be used in pairs

Decision node

Decision node allows a workflow job to make a selection between its execution paths based on a list of predicate. The predicates are evaluated on order of appearance until one of them comes true. In case all return false, default transition is taken. These predicate can contain logics such as the size of file being greater than some threshold, or the file being completely loaded or the exit status of an action node



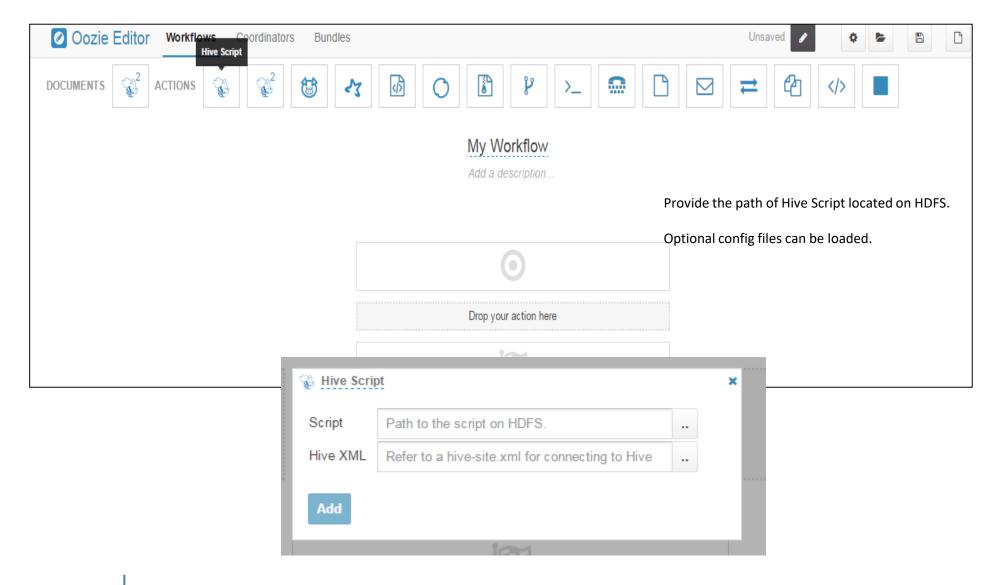




- Action nodes are generally used for performing computation tasks
- No Computation performed by Action nodes takes within oozie, all compution are performed remotely
- All computations performed by action node are asynchronous, but for most of the computations
 the workflow jobs waits for the action task to complete by polling and callbacks
- Ok attribute provides the path to follow on successful completion
- Error attribute provides the path to follow in case of error

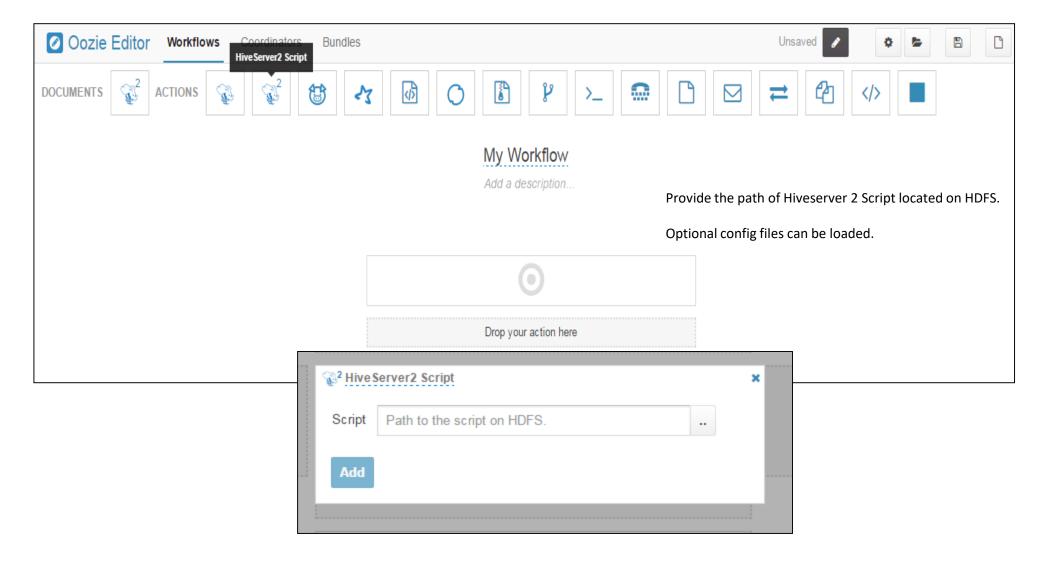






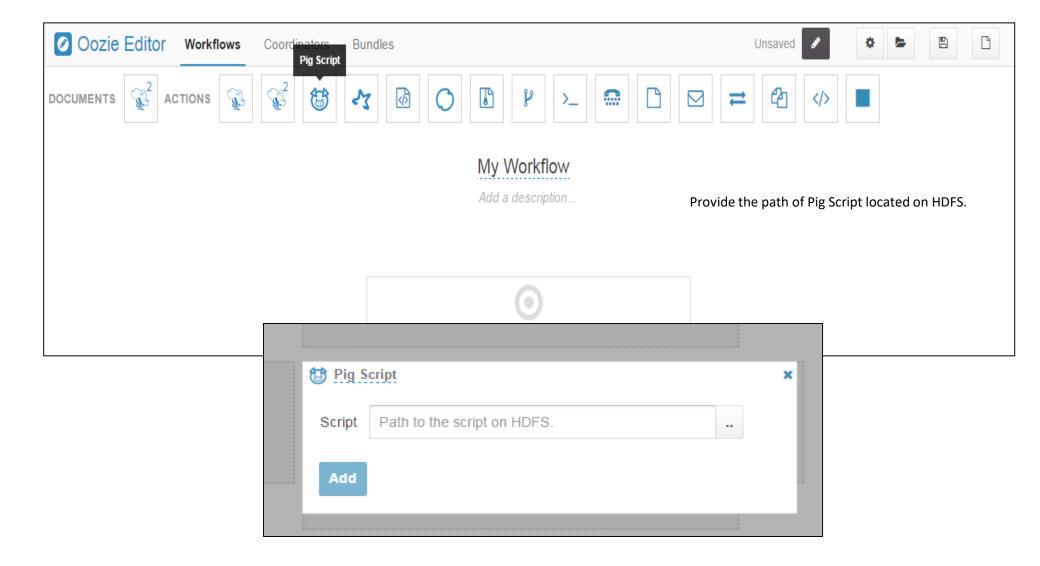






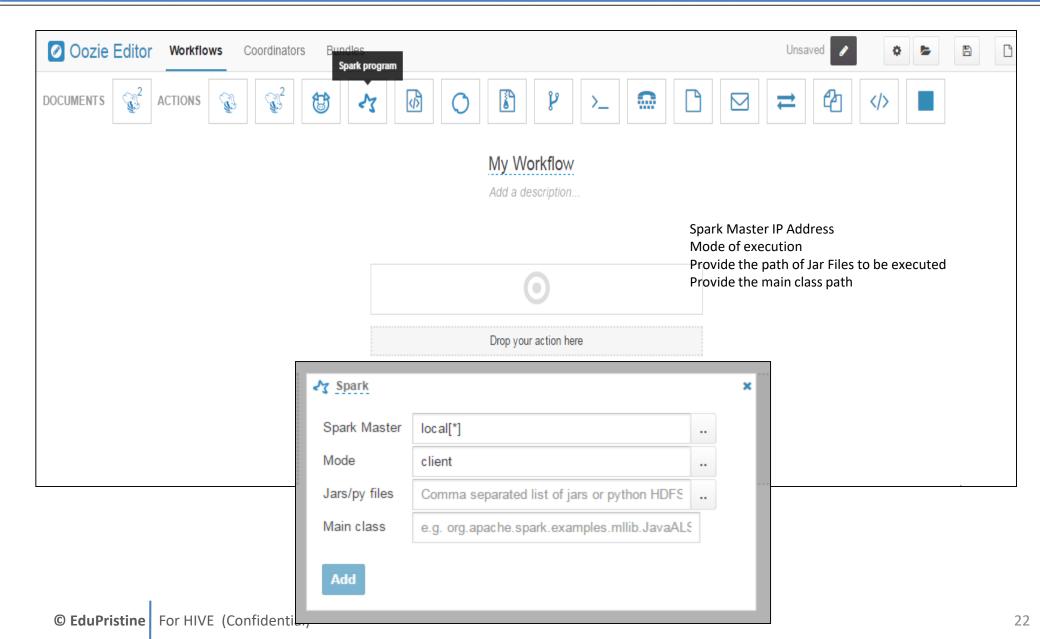






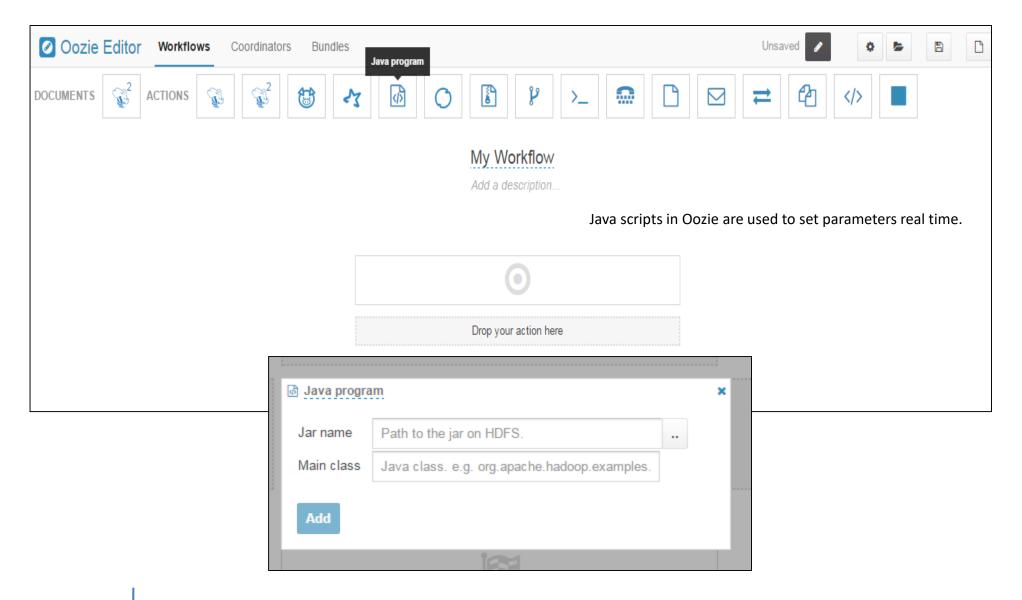
Spark Action





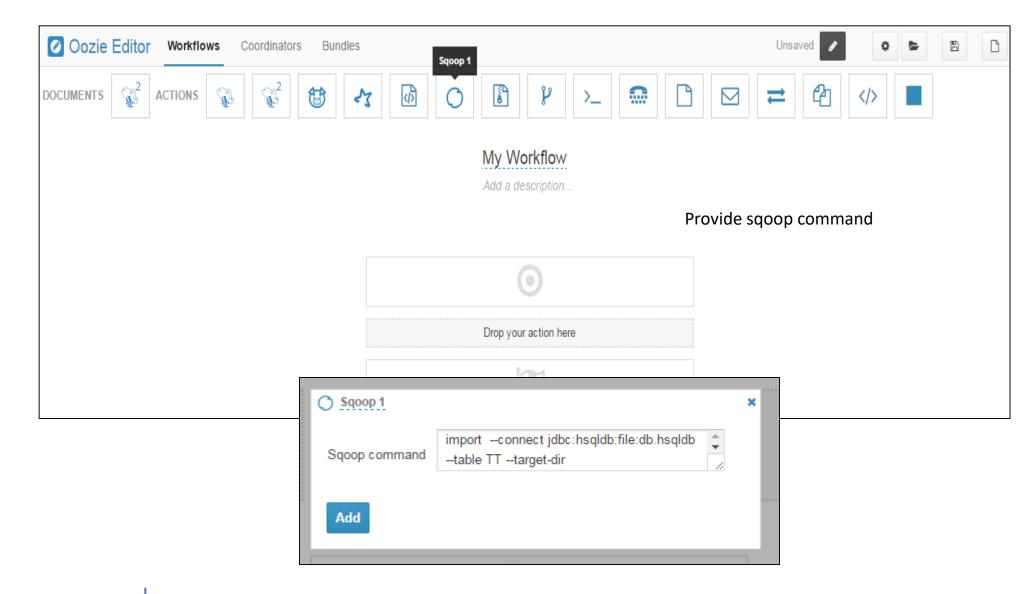






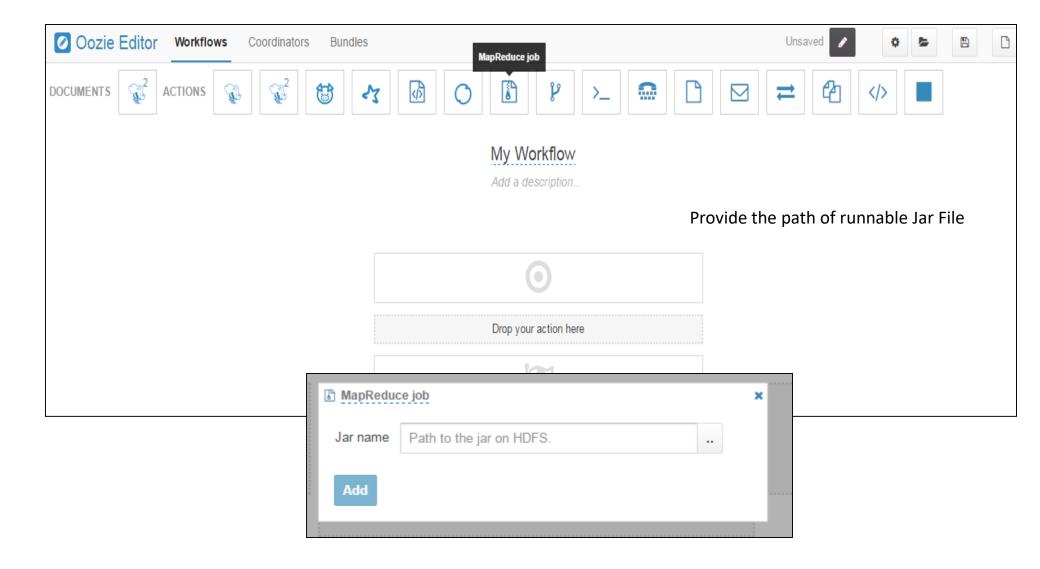






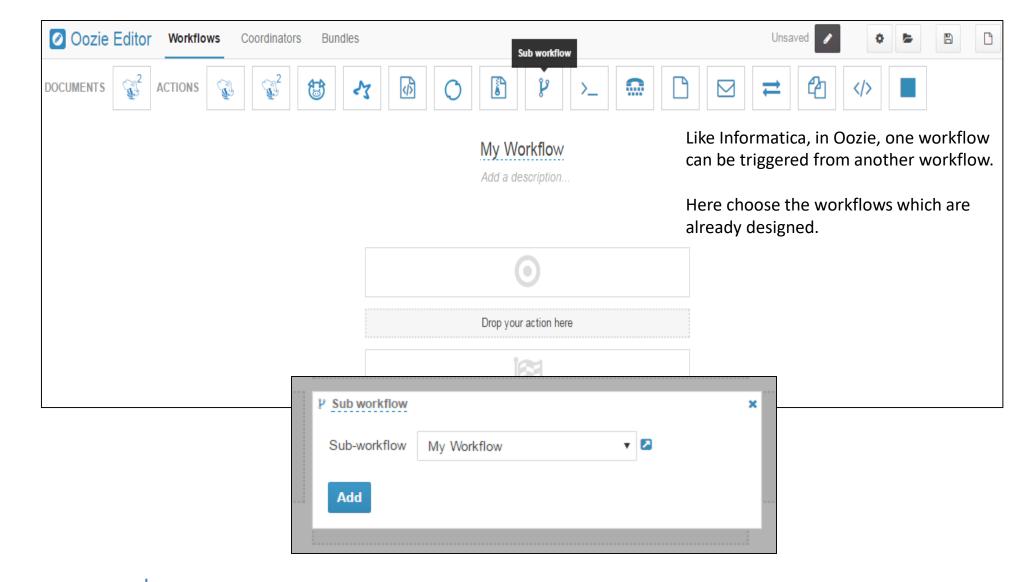






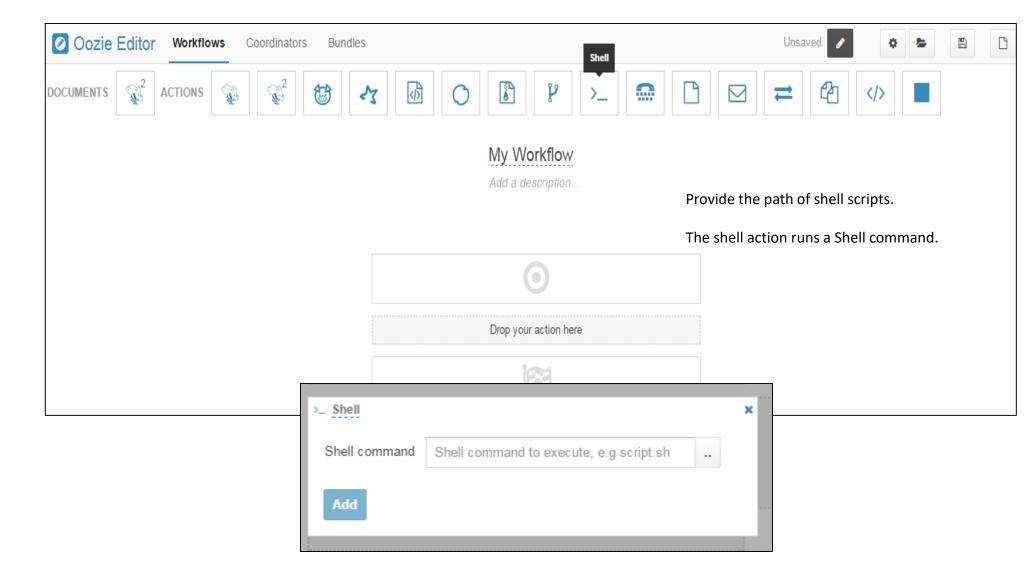


Sub Workflow, Fork and Joins control nodes



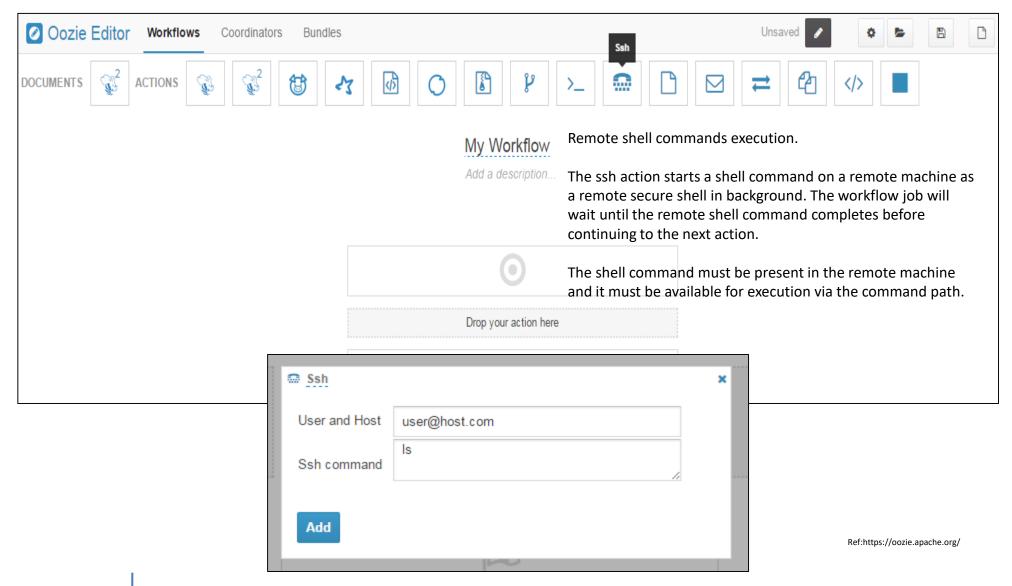






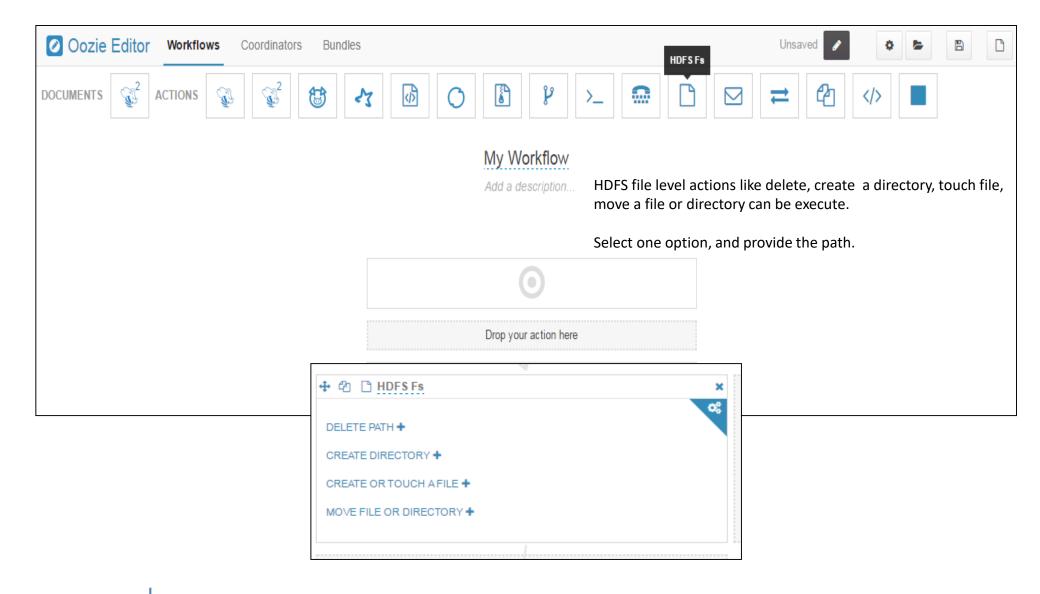






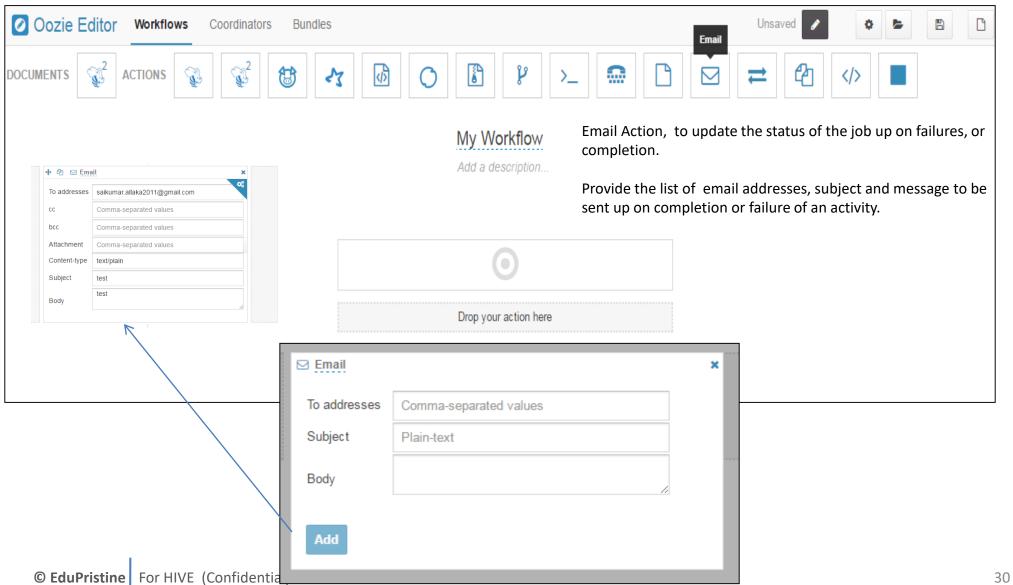






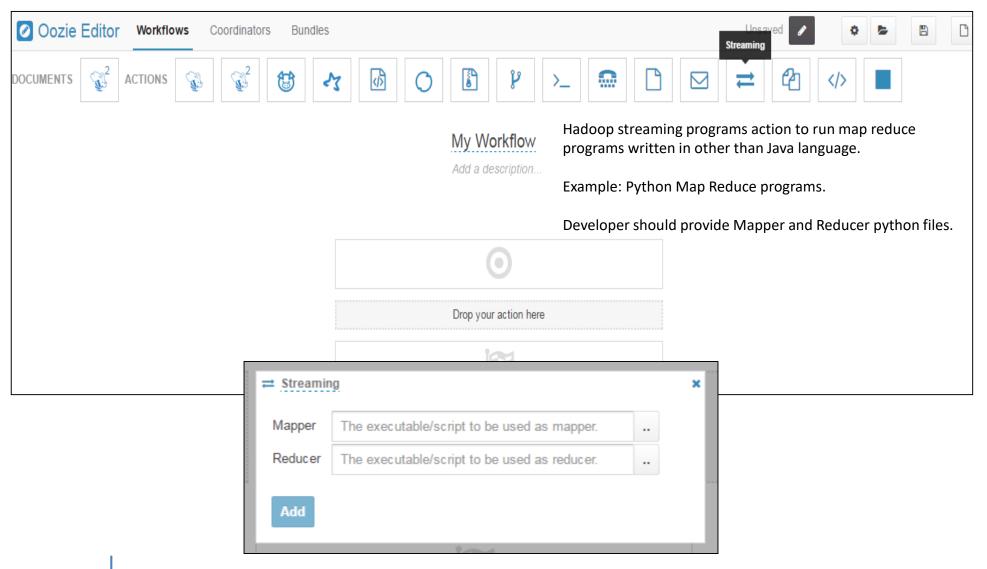
Email Action





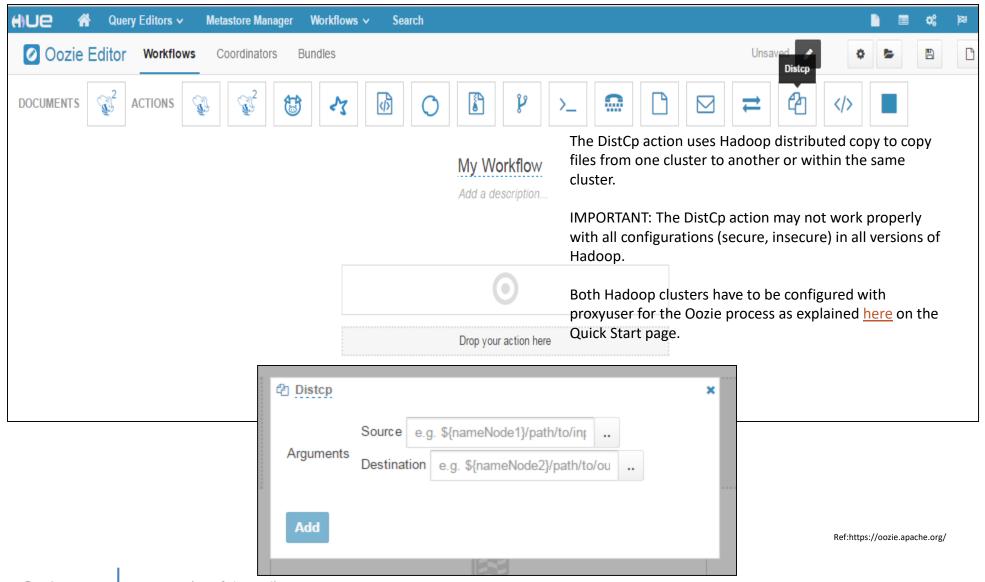






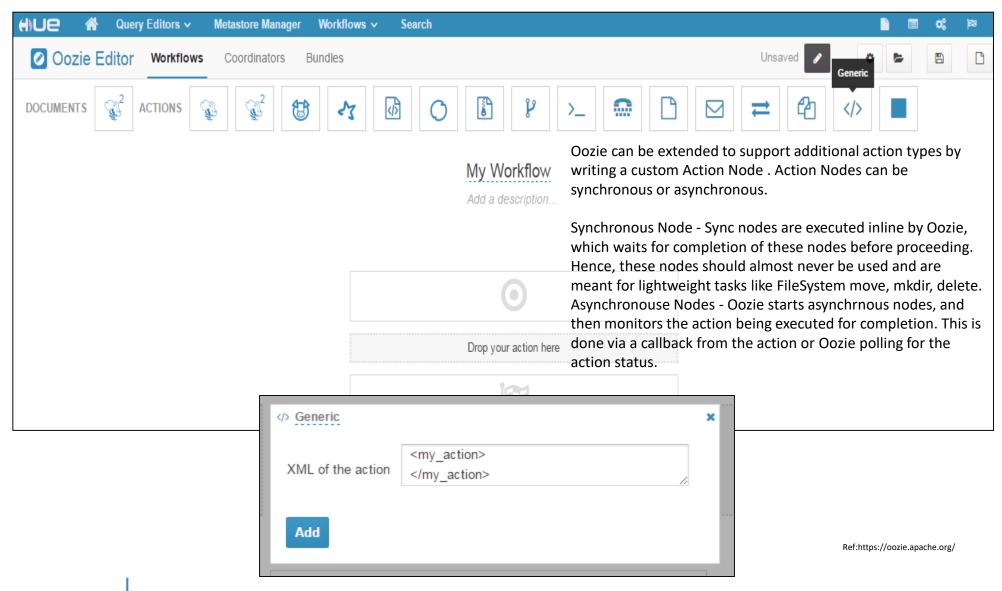






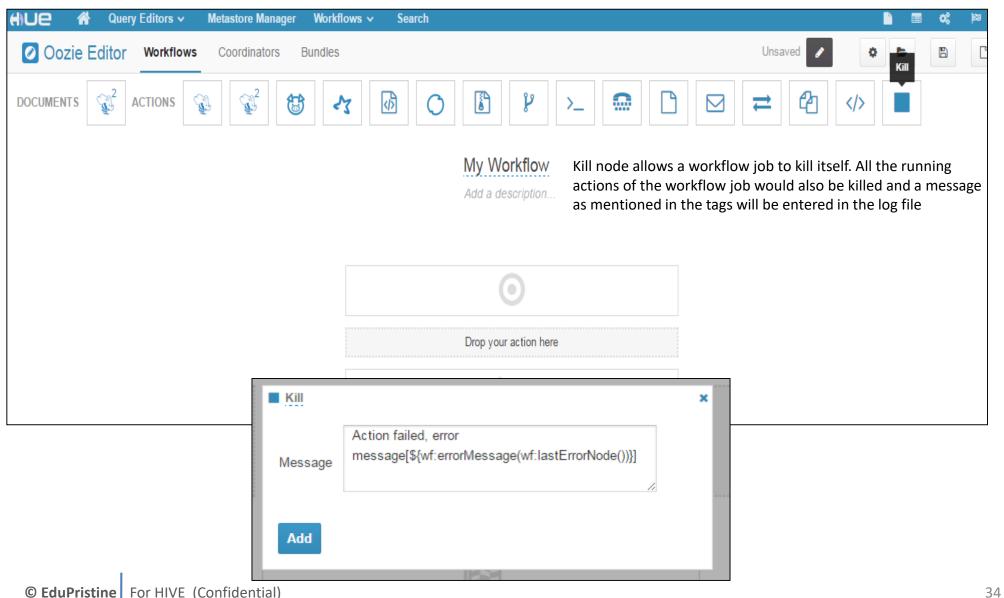






Kill Node



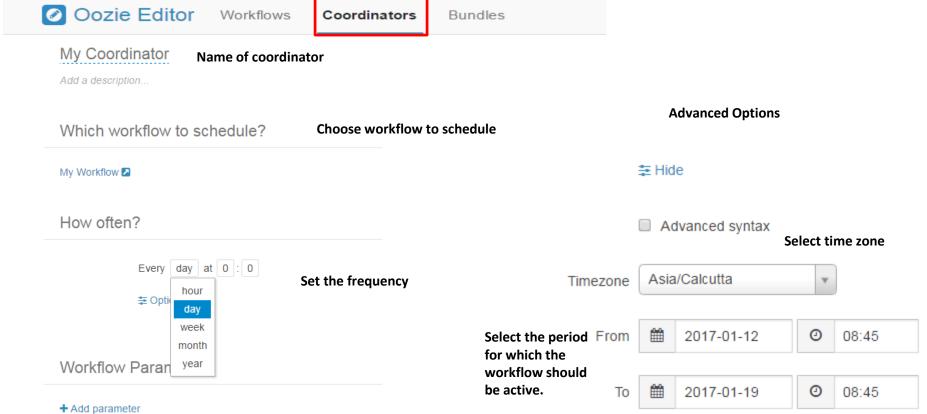






The Oozie **Coordinator** system allows the user to define and execute recurrent and interdependent workflow jobs (data application pipelines).

Choose a workflow, and you will find the following options:

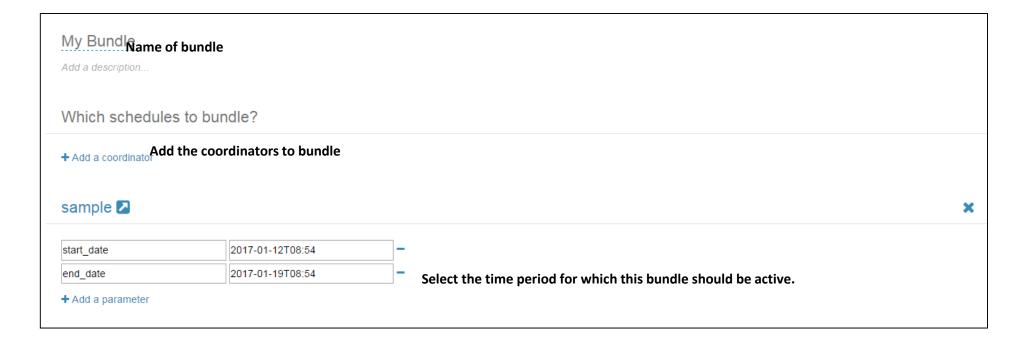






Bundle is a higher-level oozie abstraction that will batch a set of coordinator applications. The user will be able to start/stop/suspend/resume/rerun in the bundle level resulting a better and easy operational control.

More specififcally, the oozie Bundle system allows the user to define and execute a bunch of coordinator applications often called a data pipeline.







In this lab, you will learn the follwing:

- 1. Creating sqoop action
- 2. Creating HDFS action
- 3. Creating Hive action
- 4. Creating Pig Action
- 5. Creating Workflows
- 6. Integrating sub-workflows
- 7. Coordinating workflows

Steps



- 1. Sqoop data to HDFS
- 2. Pig consumes this data, and generates top10Cust. Sqoop exports the results back to MySQL.
- Hive creates external tables, and generates chain_stats. Sqoop exports the results back to MySQL.





Login:

```
mysql -h 54.149.41.179 -u username -p --local-infile
use database;
CREATE TABLE transactions(id varchar(20), chain varchar(20), dept varchar(20),
category varchar(20), company varchar(20), brand varchar(20), date1 varchar(10),
productsize int, productmeasure varchar(10), purchasequantity int, purchaseamount FLOAT);
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/home/training/Desktop/transactions.csv'
INTO TABLE transactions FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' ENCLOSED BY '"'
LINES TERMINATED BY '\r\n';
-- This table will be imported to HDFS
-- Results will be exported back to mysql
create table chain stats(chain varchar(3), deptcin int, categorycin int,
companycin int,brandcin int,totalspent float);
create table chainTop10Cust(chain varchar(3), id varchar(10),totalSales float);
```





Login to Hive, and create database oozie_username. Replace your name under username. In oozieScripts folder, change the DBName in hive script to oozie_username.

Up on making relavent changes:

Copy oozieScripts folder to home folder using winscp.

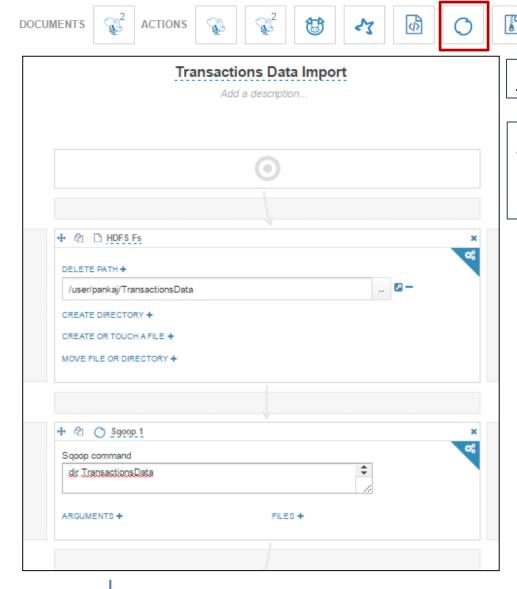
Push the folder to hadoop:

hadoop fs -put oozieScripts

```
pankaj@ip-172-31-4-182:~/oozie$ hadoop fs -put oozieScripts
pankaj@ip-172-31-4-182:~/oozie$ hadoop fs -ls oozieScripts
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 pankaj labusers 1627 2017-01-13 07:08 oozieScripts/reporting.hql
-rw-r--r-- 1 pankaj labusers 948 2017-01-13 07:08 oozieScripts/storeTop10cust.pig
```

Sqoop Import workflow





Name of the workflow

Drag and drop HDFS fs action.

Delete the directory, if exists before sqoop starts.

Drag and drop sqoop action.

Add the below command:

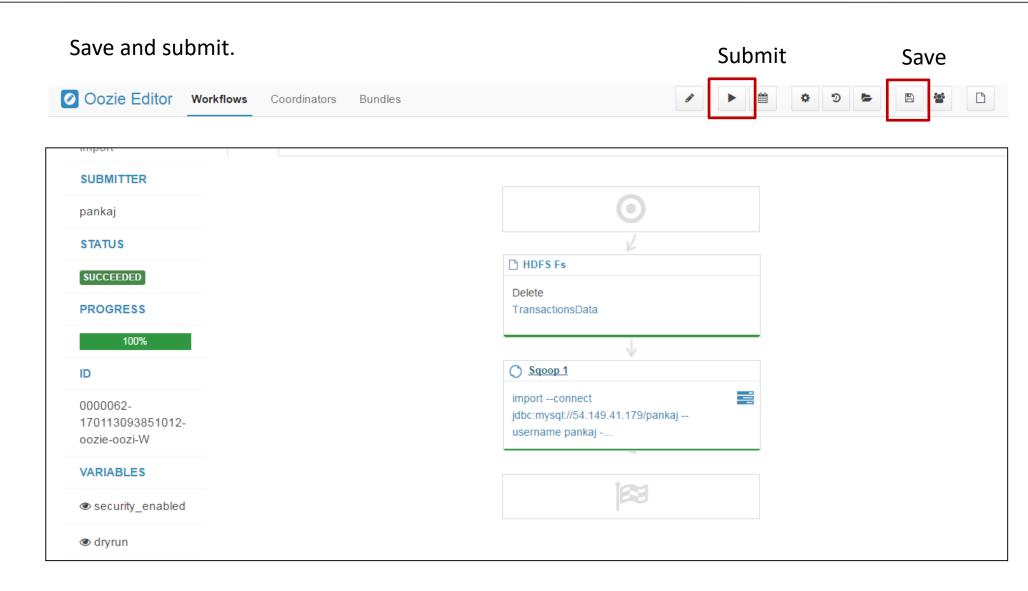
import --connect jdbc:mysql://54.149.41.179/p ankaj --username username-password pwd--table transactions --split-by id -target-dir TransactionsData

Add username and pwd.



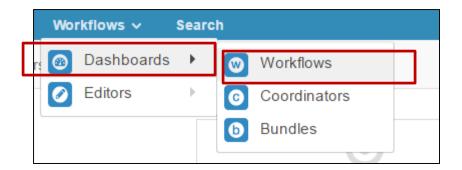


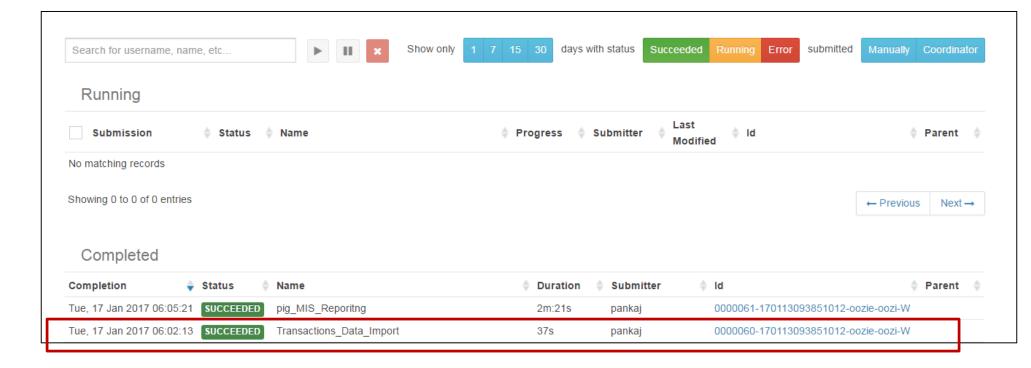
















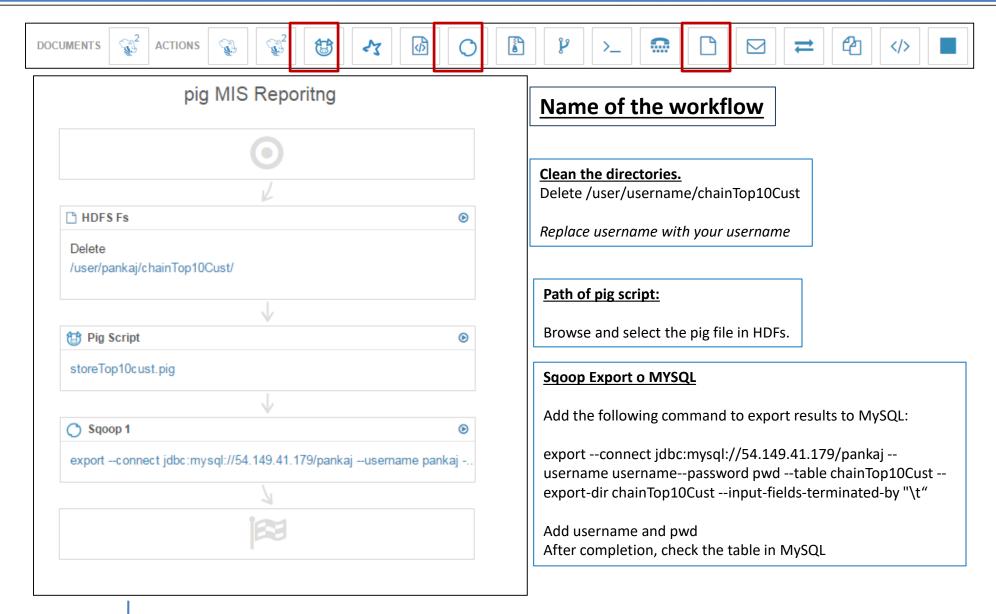
☆ Home / user / pankaj					▼ History
Name	♦ Size		Group	Permissions	Date \$
t e		hdfs	supergroup	drwxrwxrwx	January 16, 2017 08:03 PM
□ b .		pankaj	labusers	drwxrr	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
.Trash		pankaj	labusers	drwx	January 15, 2017 04:00 PM
sparkStaging		pankaj	labusers	drwxr-xr-x	January 07, 2017 05:00 AM
staging		pankaj	labusers	drwx	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
■ TransactionsData		pankaj	labusers	drwxr-xr-x	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM

You should see data imported to HDFS

☆ Home / user / pankaj / TransactionsData					▼ History
Name	Size	User	Group	Permissions	Date
t e		pankaj	labusers	drwxrr	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
<u> </u>		pankaj	labusers	drwxr-xr-x	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
	0 bytes	pankaj	labusers	-rw-rr	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
□ part-m-00000	7.5 MB	pankaj	labusers	-rw-rr	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
□ part-m-00001	5.9 MB	pankaj	labusers	-rw-rr	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
☐ part-m-00002	20.0 MB	pankaj	labusers	-ГW-ГГ	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM
☐ part-m-00003	24.1 MB	pankaj	labusers	-rw-rr	January 17, 2017 06:09 AM



Pig <--> Sqoop <--> MySQL – top 10 customers in each chain - report

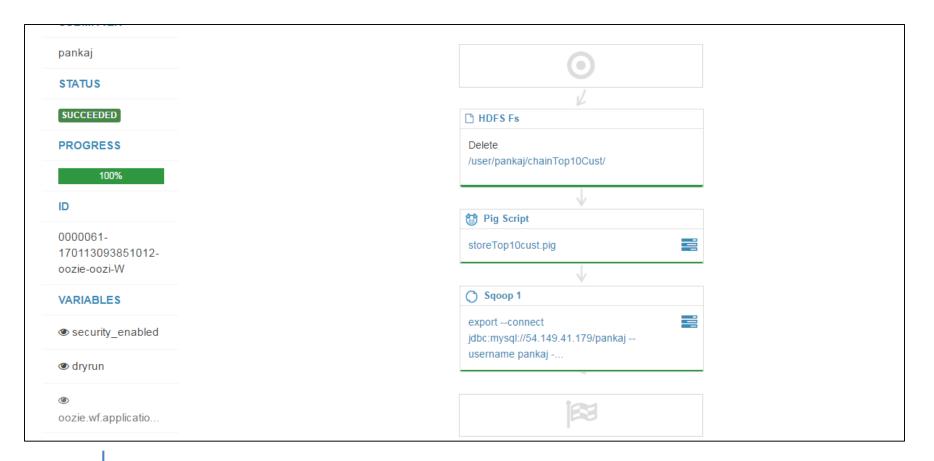




Pig <--> Sqoop <--> MySQL- top 10 customers in each chain - Submit

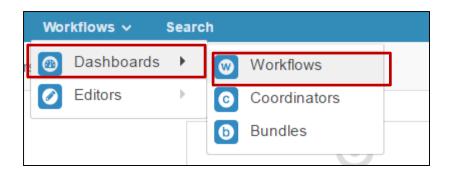
Save and submit. Submit Save

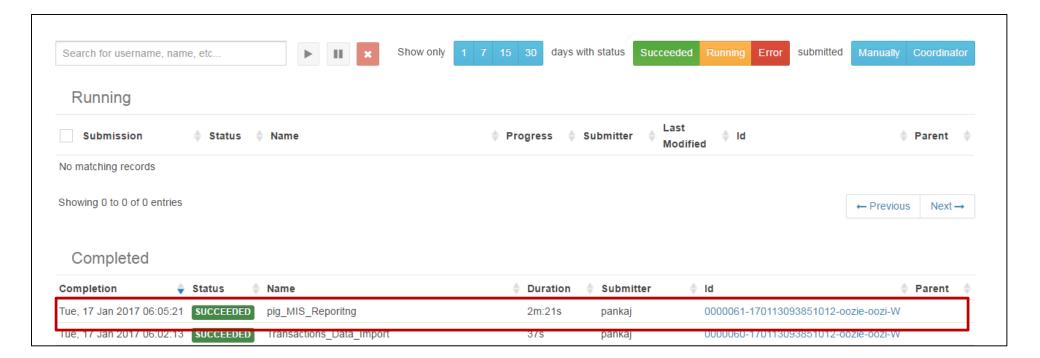




Pig <--> Sqoop <--> MySQL— top 10 customers in each chain — Track progress



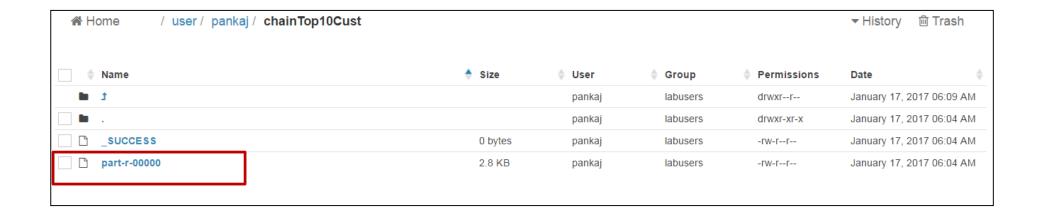






Pig <--> Sqoop <--> MySQL, pig output check

VValifial Ci	рапкај	labusers	UIWXII	January 14, 2017 05.51 AM
■ Walmart_partitioned	pankaj	labusers	drwxrr	January 14, 2017 11:56 AM
avroschema	pankaj	labusers	drwxr-xr-x	January 15, 2017 12:13 AM
☐ chainTop10Cust	pankaj	labusers	drwxr-xr-x	January 17, 2017 06:04 AM
■ creditcard	pankaj	labusers	drwxr-xr-x	January 14, 2017 09:00 PM
■ creditcardtrx	pankaj	labusers	drwxr-xr-x	January 14, 2017 09:01 PM







Login to MySQL:

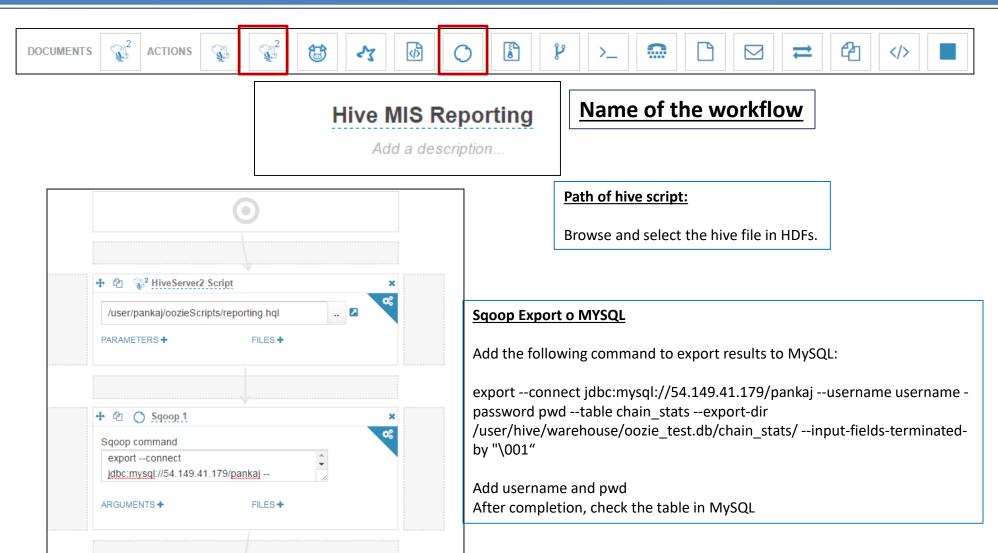
mysql -h 54.149.41.179 -u username-p

mysql> se	elect * from	<pre>chainTop10Cust;</pre>
chain	id id	totalSales
4	96841999	9552.77
4	13744500	9551.77
58	42937475	10223.8
88	73507112	12875.6
88	73850140	10351.8
88	18854215	9139.25
88	49806426	8786.69
88	88852308	8037.27
88	85358490	7767.95
88	50791864	7753.57
88	77989055	7313.03
88	66650733	7135.31
88	70462513	7001.42
95	83868868	15302.2
95	49522674	11603.2
95	83938442	11153.1
I OE	<i>C</i> 1022/70	10752 0 1



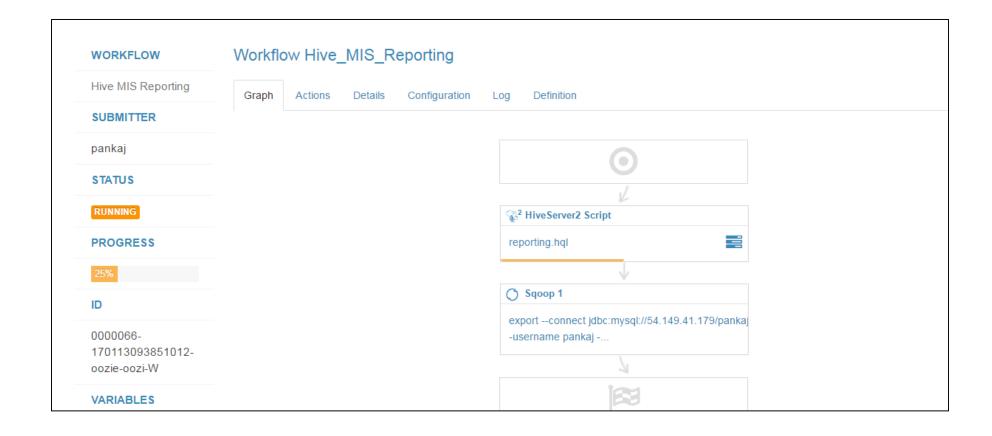






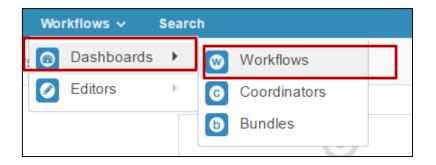


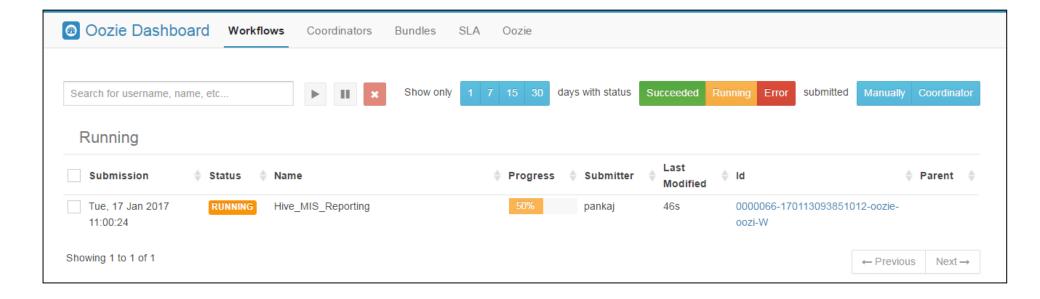




Hive<--> Sqoop <--> MySQL Track Progress











Login to hive, or use Hue.

Check in the oozie database created.

hive>	select	* from oo	zie_test	.chain_s	tats;	
OK			_	_		
14	82	700	2026	2486	365785.2999999863	
15	82	749	2715	3244	1077677.4699999483	
17	81	706	1960	2317	394737.3999999857	
18	82	740	2393	2931	693190.2099999533	
2	65	240	227	285	3814.6399999999	
20	82	721	1833	2193	291686.07999999437	
205	80	632	1115	1563	106421.01999999971	
3	82	682	1703	2044	208104.0299999987	
4	82	737	2394	2884	767159.359999946	
58	76	375	322	449	10223.759999999973	
88	82	714	1921	2269	324290.9899999864	
95	82	717	2160	2546	441778.4099999827	
Time	taken:	1.928 seco	nds, Fet	ched: 12	row(s)	







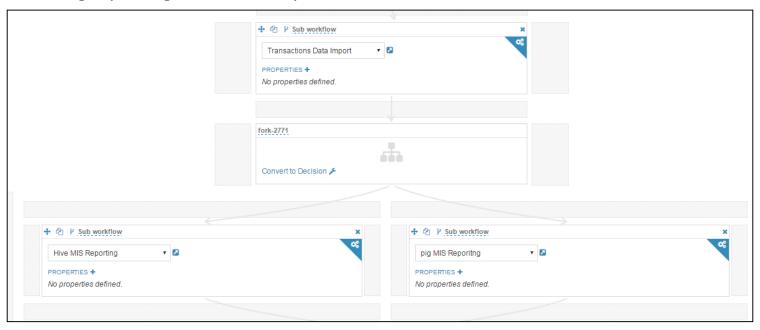


Create a new workflow.

Use sub workflow action.

Step1: Sqoop import work flow.

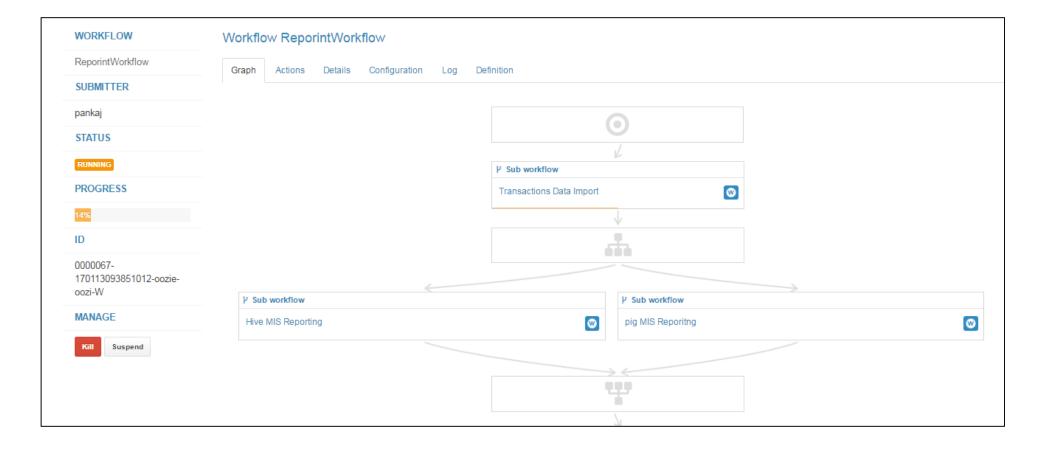
Step2: Hive and Pig reporting workflows in parallel.



Save it as reporting workflow. Run and see what happens!

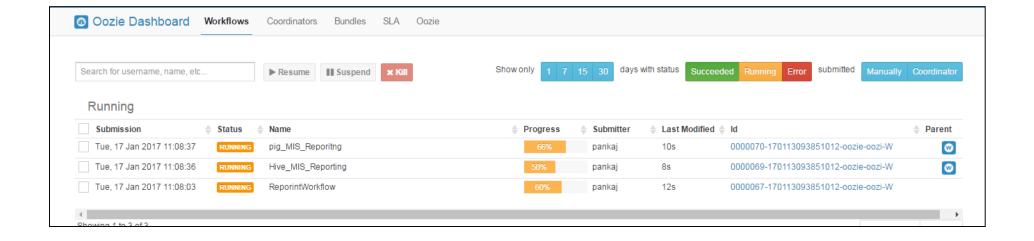








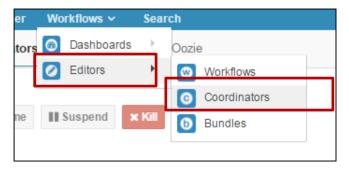








Add the previous workflow and schedule it.





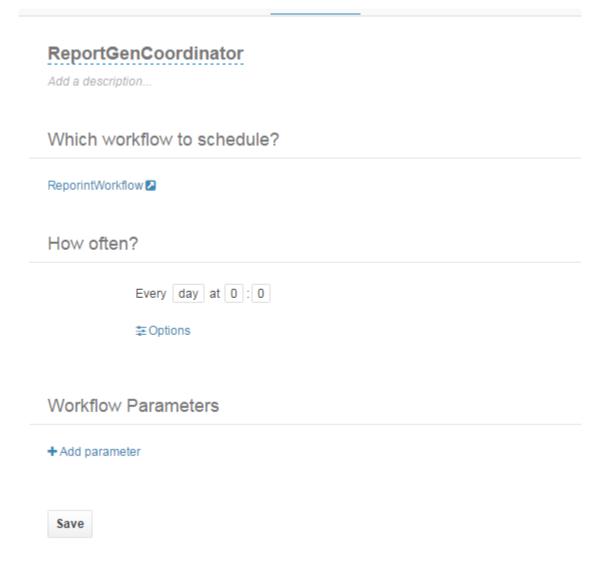
Create a new one

Select this workflow



Schedule it









You learnt the following:

- 1. Creating sqoop action
- 2. Creating HDFS action
- 3. Creating Hive action
- 4. Creating Pig Action
- 5. Creating Workflows
- 6. Integrating sub-workflows
- 7. Coordinating workflows