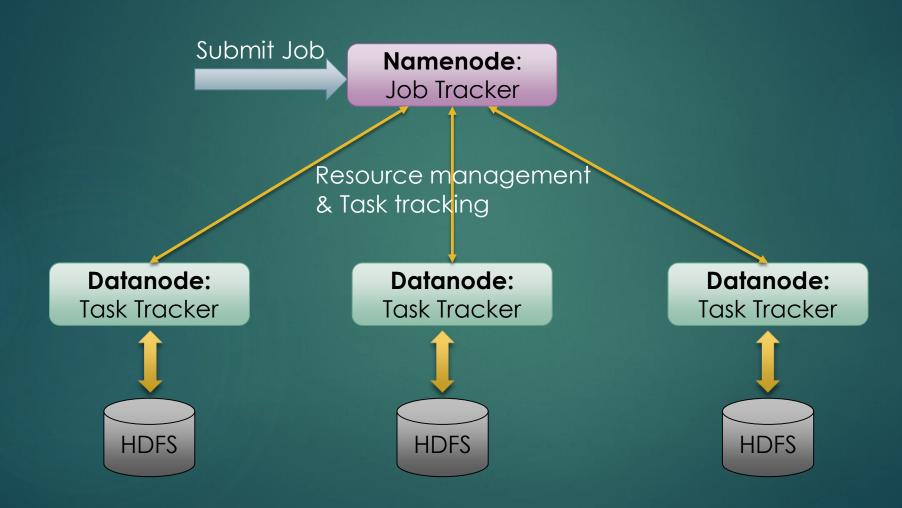


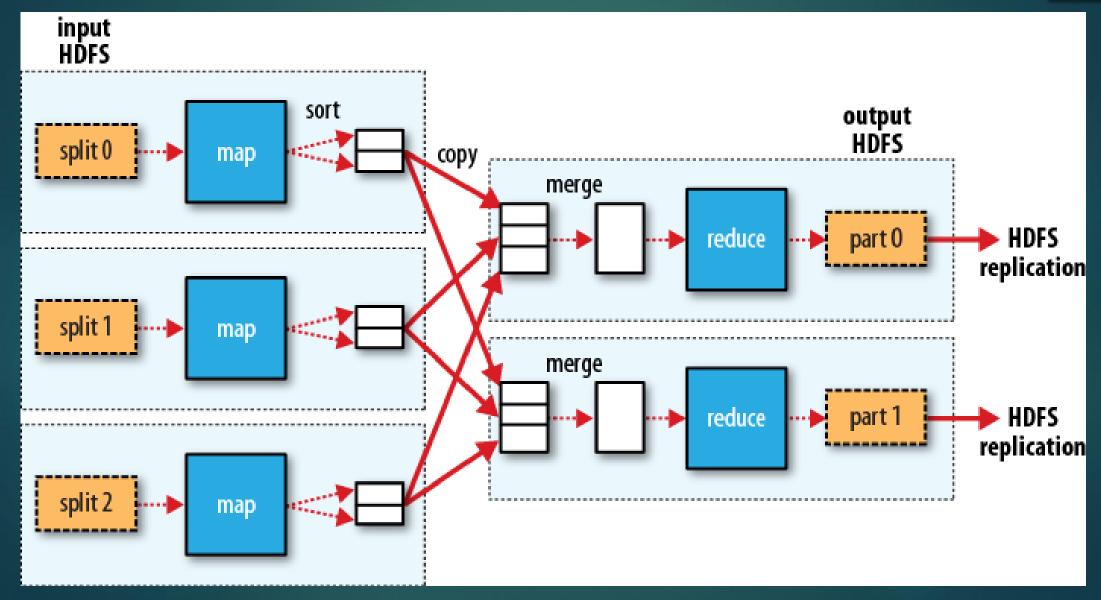
## Recap

- ► HDFS filesystem
  - Block
  - Read and Write operations
  - CLI commands
  - Network topology and rack awareness
- ▶ MapReduce
- ► Hadoop 1 vs Hadoop 2
- ► YARN

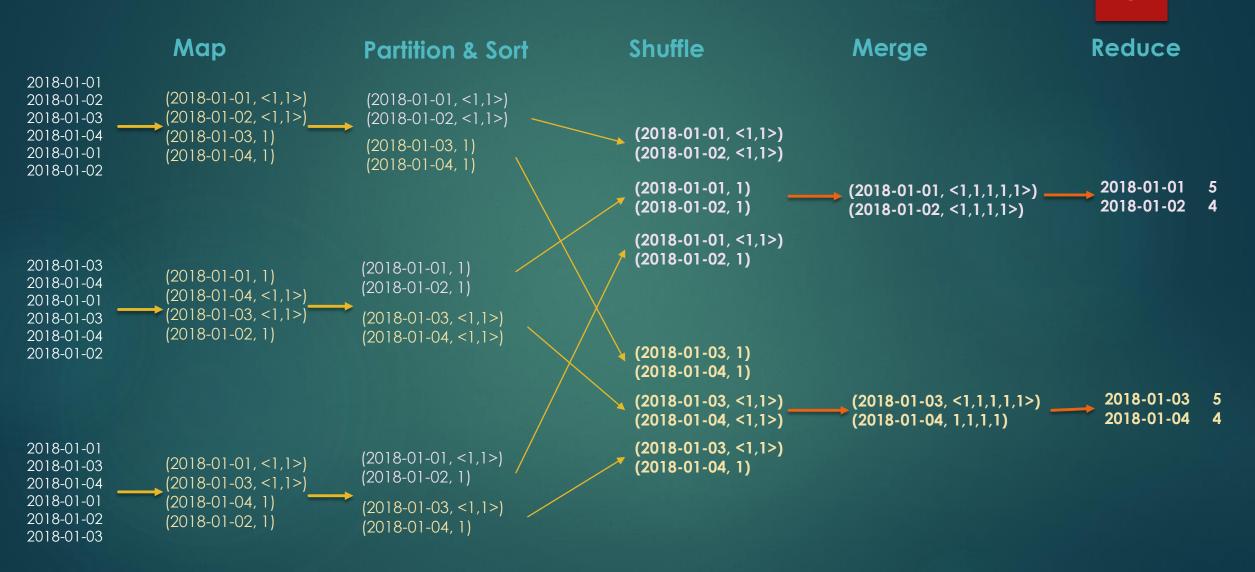
# Job management



# MapReduce Stages

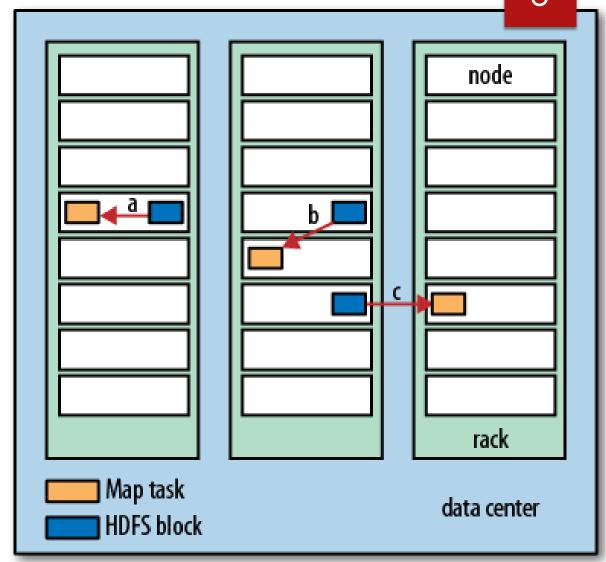


# Mapreduce: working example



# Task to node mapping

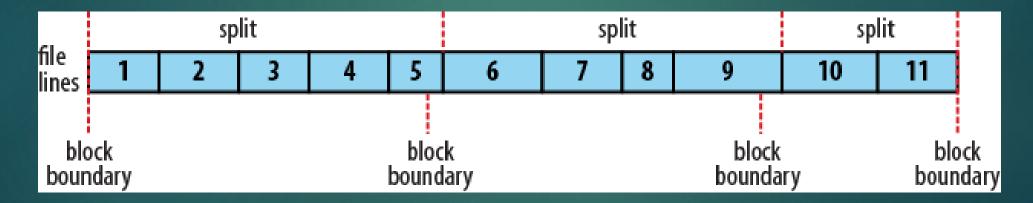
► Notion of data locality



# Input Splits

▶ Blocks are of fixed size

Good chances of records being split between two block



## MapReduce: Mapper code

```
public class WebHitCounterMapper extends
Mapper < Input Key, Input Value, Output Key, Output Value >
    public void map(Input Key, Input Value, Context context)
throws IOException, InterruptedException {
     <MAP Logic goes here>
     context.write(Output Key, Output Value)
```

## MapReduce: Reducer code

```
public class WebHitCounterReducer extends
Reducer < Input Key, Input Value, Output Key, Output Value >
    public void reduce(Input Key, Iterable<Value Data type>
values, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
     <REDUCE logic goes here>
        context.write(Output Key, Output Value);
```

```
public class WebHitCounterMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        Configuration conf = new Configuration();
        Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "Daily Web Hit Counter");

    }
}
```

```
public class WebHitCounterMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        Configuration conf = new Configuration();
        Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "Daily Web Hit Counter");

        job.setJarByClass(main.WebHitCounterMain.class);
        job.setMapperClass(mapper.WebHitCounterMapper.class);
        job.setReducerClass(reducer.WebHitCounterReducer.class);
}
```

```
public class WebHitCounterMain {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       Configuration conf = new Configuration();
       Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "Daily Web Hit Counter");
       job.setJarByClass(main.WebHitCounterMain.class);
       job.setMapperClass(mapper.WebHitCounterMapper.class);
       job.setReducerClass(reducer.WebHitCounterReducer.class);
       job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
       job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
```

```
public class WebHitCounterMain {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       Configuration conf = new Configuration();
       Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "Daily Web Hit Counter");
       job.setJarByClass(main.WebHitCounterMain.class);
       job.setMapperClass(mapper.WebHitCounterMapper.class);
       job.setReducerClass(reducer.WebHitCounterReducer.class);
       job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
       job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
       FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
       FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
```

```
public class WebHitCounterMain {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        Configuration conf = new Configuration();
        Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "Daily Web Hit Counter");
        job.setJarByClass(main.WebHitCounterMain.class);
        job.setMapperClass (mapper.WebHitCounterMapper.class);
        job.setReducerClass(reducer.WebHitCounterReducer.class);
        job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
        job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
        FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
```

## Performance tuning

- Cluster configuration
- ▶ Use compression technique
- ► Tuning # mappers and reducers
- ▶ Use combiner
- Appropriate data type
- ▶ Reuse objects
- Profiling

## MapReduce Job chaining

▶ Two separate jobs

Multiple mappers/reducers within same job

## MapReduce Job chaining

▶ Two separate jobs

1. Configure first job object and run it.

2. Configure second job object and run it

## MapReduce Job chaining

- Multiple mappers/reducers within same job
  - ► ChainMapper API: to add multiple mappers
  - ► ChainReducer API: to add multiple reducers

# Challenges with Hadoop 1

- Applications were limited to MapReduce implementations only
- Namenode machine crash or maintenance activity
- Namespace scaling
- Backup and Recovery
- ▶ Batch oriented architecture
- Support for various file formats
- Dual responsibilities of Job tracker

## Hadoop 2

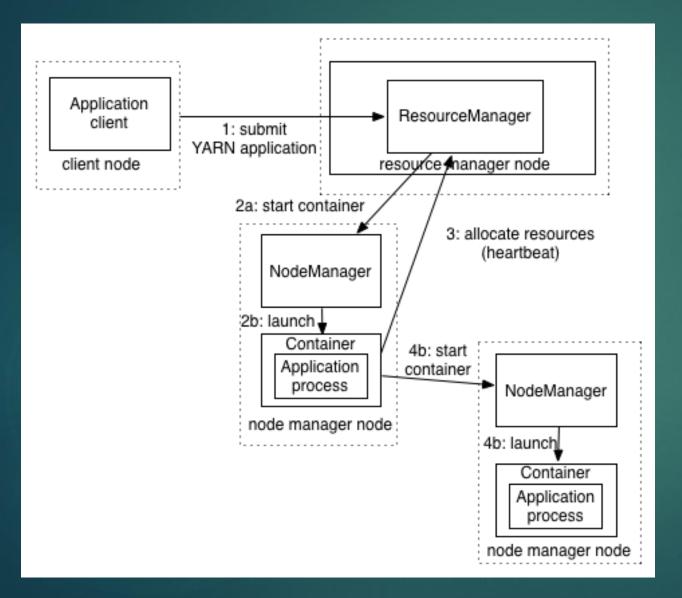
- Support for other data processing engines
- ▶ High Availability
- ▶ HDFS Federation
- ► HDFS Snapshot
- ▶ Introduced Streaming and Interactive analysis
- Support for various file formats
- ▶ Yarn

### YARN

#### ▶ Yet Another Resource Negotiator

MapReduce 1	YARN
Job Tracker	Resource Manager, Application Master and Timeline server
Task Tracker	Node Manager
Slot	Containers

#### YARN model

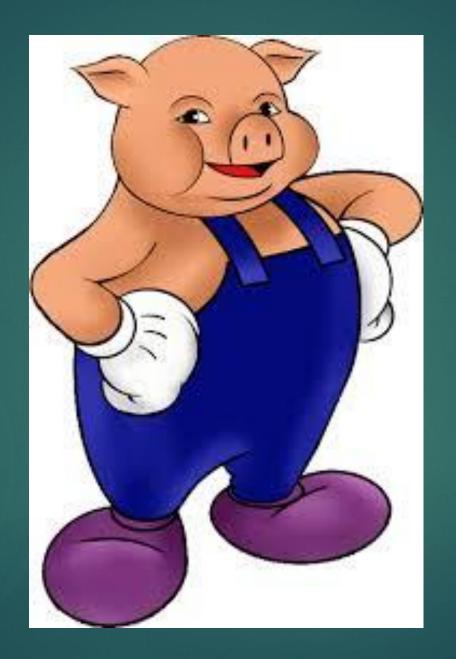


# Agenda for today

▶ Pig: Mapreduce scripting

▶ Installing Hadoop on single node

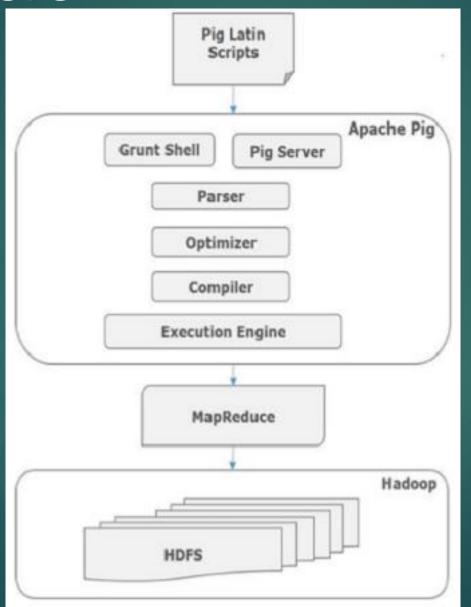
▶ Routine SQL operations



#### Introduction

- High Level Scripting Language developed by Yahoo originally
- Transforms SQL like language called Pig Latin into Java code
- ► Follows lazy evaluation
- Supports UDF written in multiple languages

Architecture



#### Execution

- Accessing approaches:
- 1. Batch mode: Run a script file
- 2. Interactive mode: Grunt, the pig shell
- 3. PigServer for Java program
- ► Execution mode:
- 1. Local mode: pig -x local
- 2. Mapreduce mode (default): pig –x mapreduce

# Data types

 Scalar Types: Int, long, float, double, boolean, null, chararray, bytearray

Complex Types: fields, tuples, bags, relations

#### Various loaders

- Supports various loader formats
- 1. TextLoader
- 2. PigStorage
- 3. JsonLoader & JsonStorage
- 4. BinStorage
- 5. HBaseStorage
- 6. OrcStorage
- 7. MongoStorage

## Operator: LOAD

► To load data from storage system lines=LOAD 'myfile' AS (line: chararray);

books = LOAD '/data/pig/books.csv' as (line: chararray)

# Operator: DUMP

▶ Print the data on console

DUMP RelationName;

DUMP sample\_books;

## Operator: LOAD cont...

► Load data without schema

relXYZ = LOAD 'yourfile.csv' USING PigStorage(',');

books = LOAD '/data/pig/books.csv' USING PigStorage(',');

► Load data with schema relXYZ = LOAD 'yourfile.csv' USING PigStorage(',') as (col1:datatype, col2:datatype,...);

books = LOAD '/data/pig/books.csv' USING PigStorage(',') as (id:int, author:chararray, name:chararray, year:int);

# Operator: LIMIT

► Take sample records

New\_Rel = LIMIT RelationName <Sample Count>;

Sample\_books = LIMIT books 5;

## Operator: FOREACH

► Select specific columns

New\_Rel = FOREACH RelationName GENERATE col1, col2, col3....;

book\_no\_author = FOREACH books GENERATE id, name, year;

## Operator: JOIN

▶ Joins two relations/datasets

join\_data = JOIN relation1 BY (column1), relation2 BY (column1);

book\_review = JOIN books BY (id), reviews BY (id)

# Operator: SORT

Sort a relation based on key

New\_rel = ORDER RelationName BY ColumnName asc;

books\_sorted\_by\_year = ORDER books BY year asc;

## Operator: FILTER

▶ Filter the dataset

New\_rel = FILTER RelationName BY (Condition);

books\_before\_2000 = FILTER books BY (year < 2000)

# Operator: DISTINCT

► Remove duplicates

New\_rel = DISTINCT RelationName;

bedupe = DISTINCT books\_before\_2000;

# Aggregate

Aggregate based on a key

GroupRel = GROUP RelName BY columnName;

group\_review = group book\_review by books::id;

AggRel = FOREACH GroupRel GENERATE group, AVG(columnName)

avg\_rating = foreach group\_review generate group as id, AVG(\$1.reviews::rating)

# Operator: STORE

▶ Store the output

STORE relationName INTO 'output\_directory' USING PigStorage(',');

STORE dedupe INTO '/data/pig/dedupe' USING PigStorage(',');

# PigServer API

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.pig.PigServer;
public class idlocal{
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
       PigServer pigServer = new PigServer("local");
      runIdQuery(pigServer, "passwd");
      catch(Exception e) {}
    public static void runIdQuery(PigServer pigServer, String inputFile) throws IOException {
       pigServer.registerQuery("A = load "" + inputFile + "" using PigStorage(':');");
       pigServer.registerQuery("B = foreach A generate $0 as id;");
       pigServer.store("B", "id.out");
}}
```

#### UDF

▶ Prepare a Jar file

Register the Jar

▶ Define alias

▶ Use it

## Hadoop Installation

Standalone

Everything in one JVM. No HDFS installation

Pseudo-distributed

Mimic a distributed cluster on single physical machine

Distributed

Fully distributed cluster with multiple physical machines

#### Reference

Hadoop standalone vs pseudo-distributed

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23435333/what-is-the-difference-between-single-node-pseudo-distributed-mode-in-hadoop

Hadoop installation differences

https://medium.com/@nidhinmahesh/getting-started-hadoop-mapreduce-hdfs-and-yarn-configuration-and-sample-program-febb1415f945

Download Ubuntu

https://www.ubuntu.com/download/desktop

Hadoop installation step by step guide

http://www.bogotobogo.com/Hadoop/BigData hadoop Install on ubuntu 16 04 single node cluster.php

Map Reduce job chaining:

https://mapr.com/blog/how-to-launching-mapreduce-jobs/

Pig inbuilt functions

https://pig.apache.org/docs/latest/func.html

Mapreduce job optimization

https://blog.cloudera.com/blog/2009/12/7-tips-for-improving-mapreduce-performance/

Pig UDF

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/apache pig/apache pig user defined functions.htm