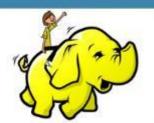
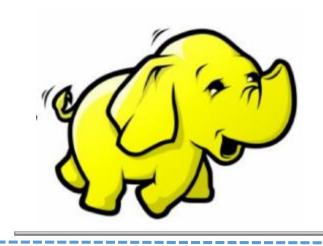
edureka!

Hadoop Administration **



Hadoop Administration



Module 7: Oozie, Hive and HBase Administration

Course Topics

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✓ Module 1

- ✓ Understanding Big Data
- √ Hadoop Components

√ Module 2

- ✓ Different Hadoop Server Roles
- ✓ Hadoop Cluster Configuration

✓ Module 3

- √ Hadoop Cluster Planning
- ✓ Job Scheduling

✓ Module 4

- ✓ Securing your Hadoop Cluster
- ✓ Backup and Recovery

✓ Module 5

- ✓ Hadoop 2.0 New Features
- ✓ HDFS High Availability

✓ Module 6

- ✓ Quorum Journal Manager (QJM)
- ✓ Hadoop 2.0 YARN

✓ Module 7

- ✓ Oozie Workflow Scheduler
- √ Hive and Hbase Administration

✓ Module 8

- √ Hadoop Cluster Case Study
- ✓ Hadoop Implementation

Topics of the Day

- Let's Revise
- Introduction to Hive and Hcatalog
- Introduction to Hbase
- Setting Up HBase Cluster
- HBase: Data Migration
- HBase Administration Tools: Web UI, Shell, hbck, etc.
- Backup and Restore HBase Data
- Monitoring, Diagnosis and Troubleshooting
- Maintenance and Security
- Performance Tuning
- HBase and Hive

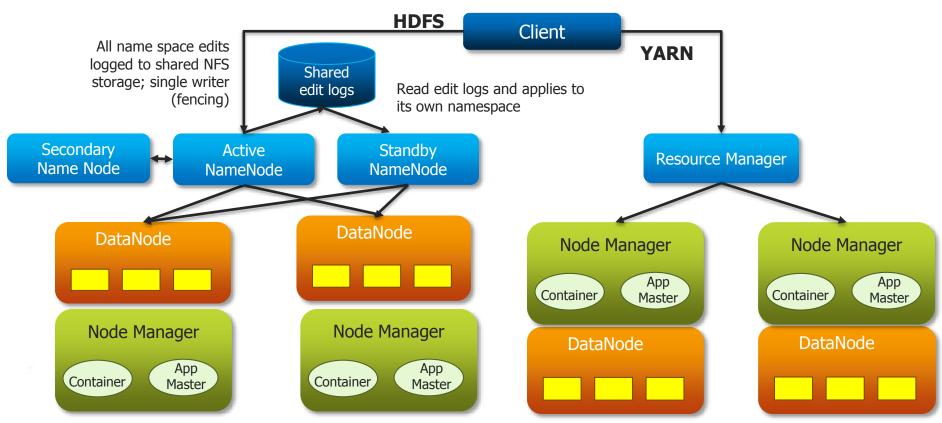


Let's Revise

- √ Hadoop 2.0 Features
- ✓ HDFS High Availability
- ✓ HDFS Federation
- ✓ YARN

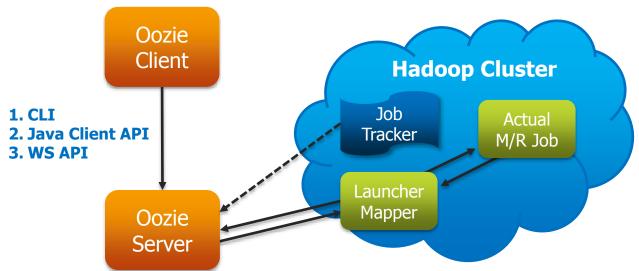
Hadoop 2.0 – In Summary





Apache Oozie

- ✓ Workflow engine and scheduler for large production clusters.
- ✓ A server based Workflow Engine.
- ✓ Oozie runs workflow jobs with Map/Reduce and Pig action nodes.
- ✓ A workflow is a collection of actions arranged in a control dependency **DAG** (Direct Acyclic Graph).



Apache Oozie



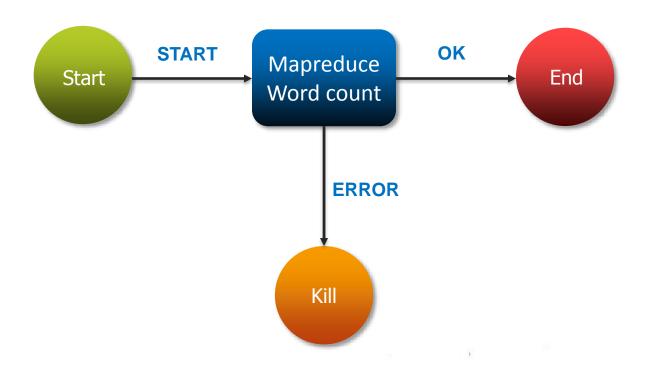
- ✓ The Oozie server can work with either MRv1 or YARN. **It cannot work with both simultaneously.**
- ✓ Can be configured by **CATALINA_BASE** variable in the /etc/oozie/conf/oozie-env.sh

Hadoop 1.x

CATALINA_BASE = /usr/lib/oozie/oozie-server-0.20

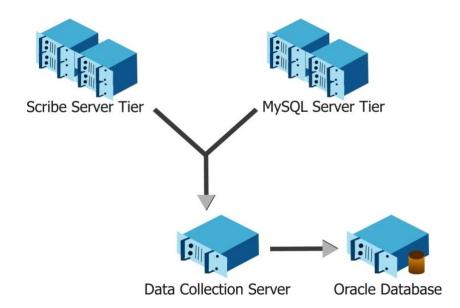
Hadoop 2.x

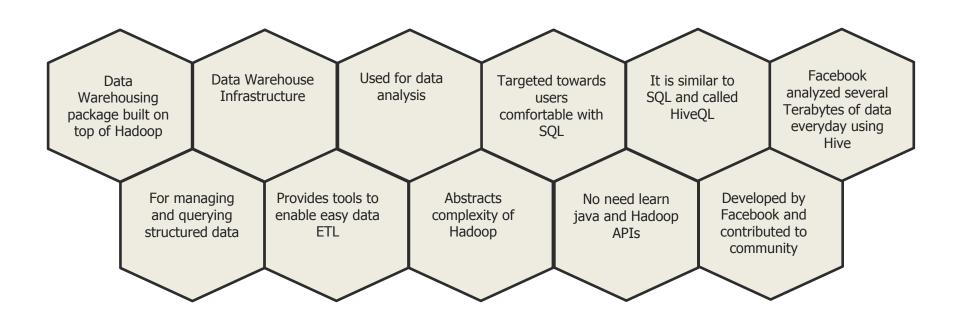
CATALINA_BASE = /usr/lib/oozie/oozie-server



Hive Background

- ✓ Started at Facebook.
- ✓ Data was collected by nightly cron jobs into Oracle DB.
- ✓ "ETL" via hand-coded python.
- \checkmark Grew from **10s of GBs** (2006) to **1 TB/day** new data (2007), now 10x that.



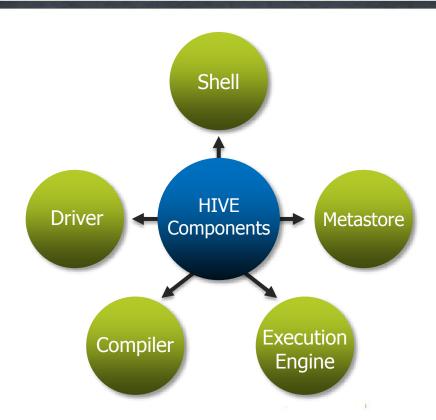


Differences with Traditional RDBMS



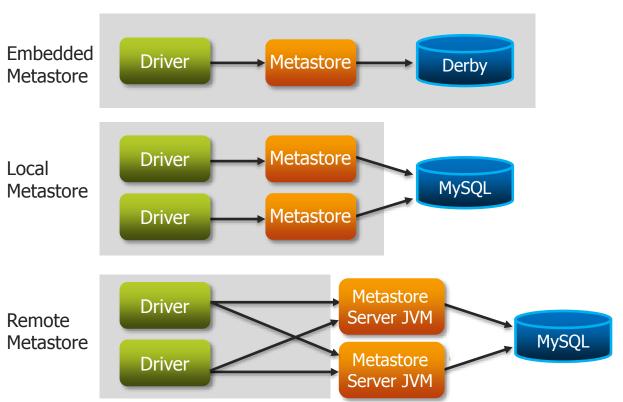
- ✓ Schema on Read vs Schema on Write
 - ✓ Hive does not verifies the data when it is loaded, but rather when a query is issued.
 - ✓ Schema on read makes for a **very fast initial load**, since the data does not have to be read, parsed and serialized to disk in the database's internal format. The load operation is just a file copy or move.
- **✓** No Updates, Transactions and Indexes.





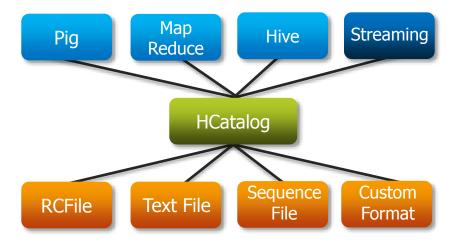


HIVE Service JVM

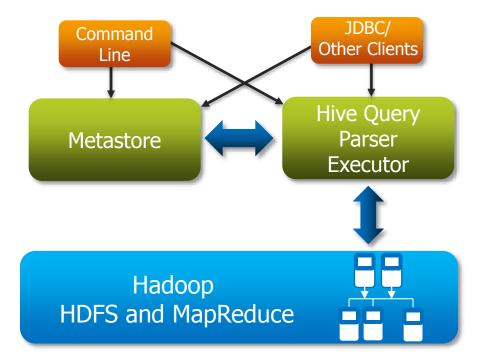


HCatalog

- ✓ Table and storage management layer for Hadoop that enables users with different data processing tools Pig, MapReduce, and Hive to more easily read and write data on the grid.
- HCatalog is built on top of the Hive metastore and incorporates Hive's DDL. HCatalog provides read and write interfaces for Pig and MapReduce and uses Hive's command line interface for issuing data definition and metadata exploration commands.



HCatalog is installed with Hive, starting with Hive release **0.11.0**.



DEMO

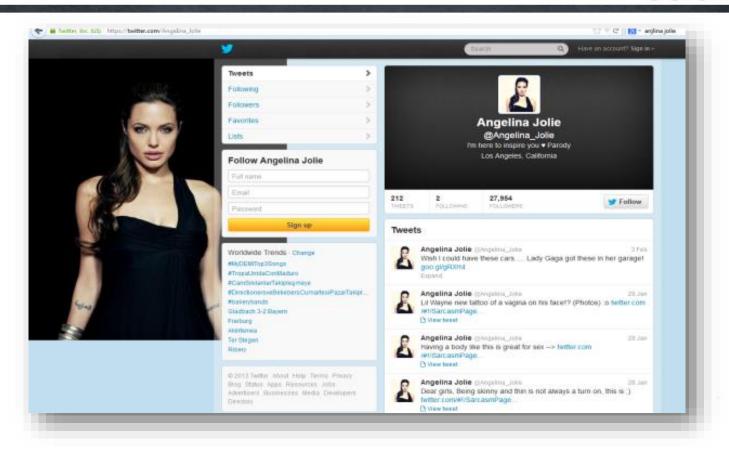


Hive Configuration

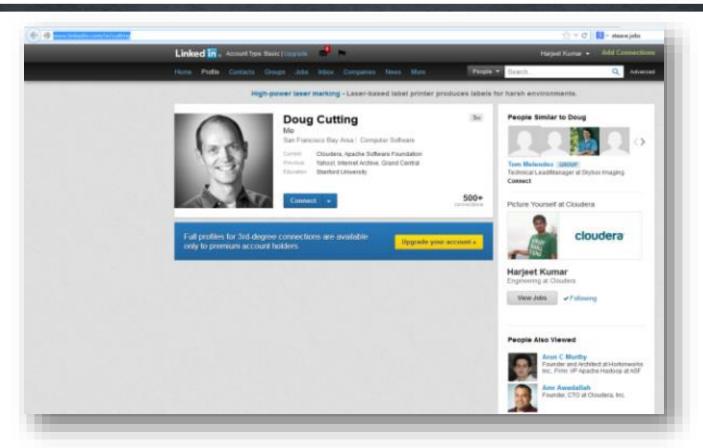
HBase: Introduction

- ✓ Problems in the Real World
- ✓ Traditional RDBMS fallacies
- ✓ Where to use HBase?
- ✓ Where not to use Hbase?
- ✓ The advent of Hbase?
- ✓ HBase Architecture
- ✓ Multiple ways of loading data into HBase (Shell, Jvm-Client, MapReduce, Avro, Thrift, REST API)

Problems in Real World...

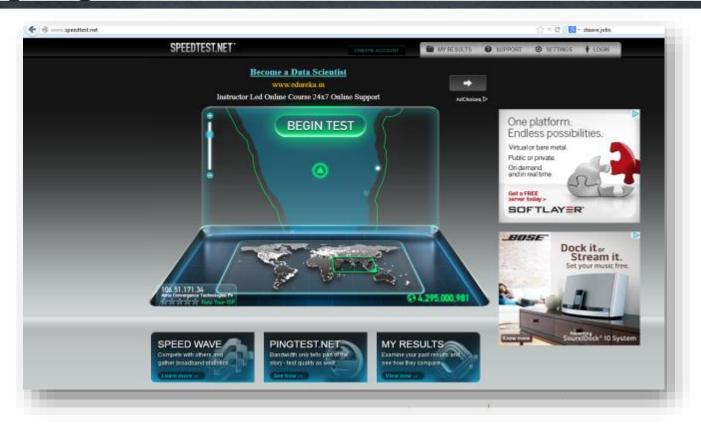


Problems in Real World...



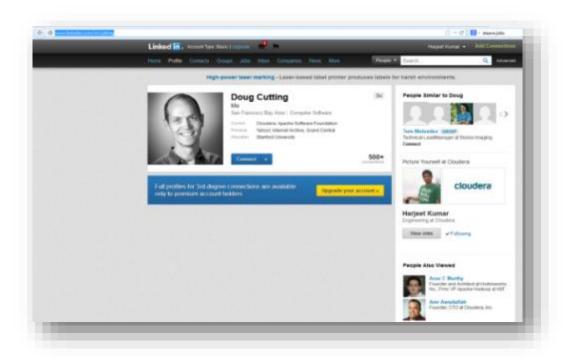
Revolutionizing Education



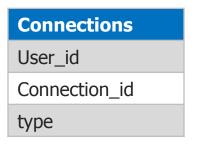




How Traditional Systems (RDBMS) will solve this? edureka!

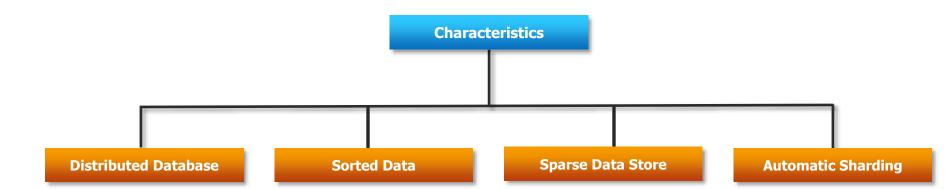






Characteristics of Probable Solution



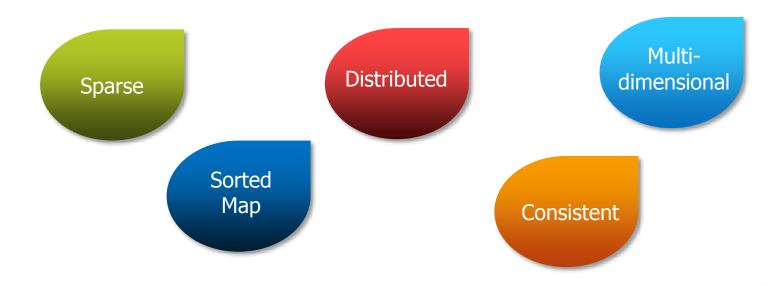




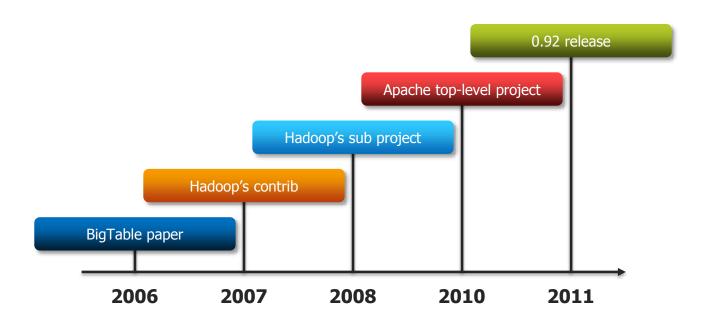
Query and Navigational Complexity



✓ HBase is a key/value store. Specifically it is:



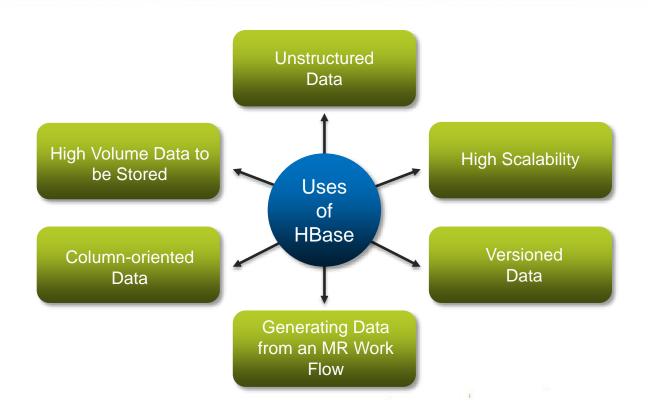






HBase	RDBMS
Column-oriented	Row oriented (mostly)
Flexible schema, add columns on the fly	Fixed schema.
Good with sparse tables,	Not optimized for sparse tables.
Joins using MR –not optimized	Optimized for joins.
Tight integration with MR	Not really
Horizontal scalability –just add hardware	Hard to shard and scale
Good for semi-structured data as well as structured data	Good for structured data





When Not to use HBase?



- ✓ When you have only a few thousand/million rows.
- ✓ Lacks RDBMS Commands.
- ✓ When you have hardware less than 5 Data Nodes when replication factor is 3.

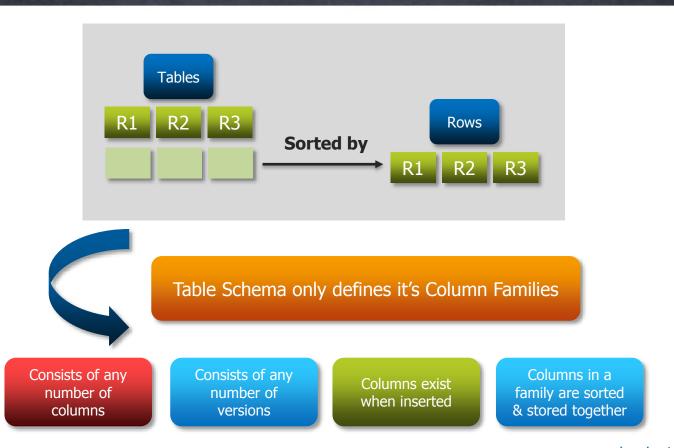


Note: HBase can run quite well stand-alone on a laptop - but this should be considered a development configuration only.

Row vs Column Oriented DBS



[URLS							
	url-id INTEGER PK	url VARCHAR(4096)		ref_short_id CHAR(8)	title VARCHAR(200)		description VARCHAR(400)	content TEXT
SQL Schema	1	http:/	/hbase.apache.org	3fG4J HBase Home		Great tool!	<html><head><title>Hbas
e Home</ti</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>http:/</td><td>/larsgeorge.com</td><td>1337</td><td colspan=2>Lineland</td><td><NULL></td><td><html><body>Newest
Posts</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td colspan=2>http://foobar.com/index.html</td><td>Hf34h</td><td colspan=2><NULL></td><td>Read about it</td><td>404 Page not found.</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td colspan=2>http://cnn.com/page123.html</td><td colspan=2>00001 Sport</td><td>News</td><td>Soccer News</td><td><html><body>Results,
Reviews,</td></tr><tr><th>1</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th></th><th></th><th>ļ</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>þ</td><td>Col 1:url</td><td></td><td>http://hbase.apache.org</td><td colspan=2>http://larsgeorge.com</td><td colspan=2>http://foobar.com/index.html</td><td>http://cnn.com/page12</td></tr><tr><td>iente
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Storage</td><td>Col 3: title</td><td></td><td colspan=2>HBase Home Lineland</td><td></td><td colspan=2><NULL></td><td>Sport News</td></tr><tr><td>Column Oriented</td><td colspan=2>Col 4: description</td><td colspan=2>Great tool! <NULL></td><td colspan=2>Read about it</td><td>about it</td><td>Soccer News</td></tr><tr><td>Ö</td><td>Col 5: content</td><td colspan=2>Col 5: content <head><title>HBa</td><td colspan=2><<html><body>Newest</td><td colspan=2>404 Page not found.</td><td><html><body>Results,</td></tr></tbody></table></title></head></html>	



HBase Installation and Configuration

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✓ Standalone Mode

- ✓ Uses local filesystem rather than HDFS
- ✓ Runs all HBase daemons and an Hbase-managed ZooKeeper instance in all in the same JVM

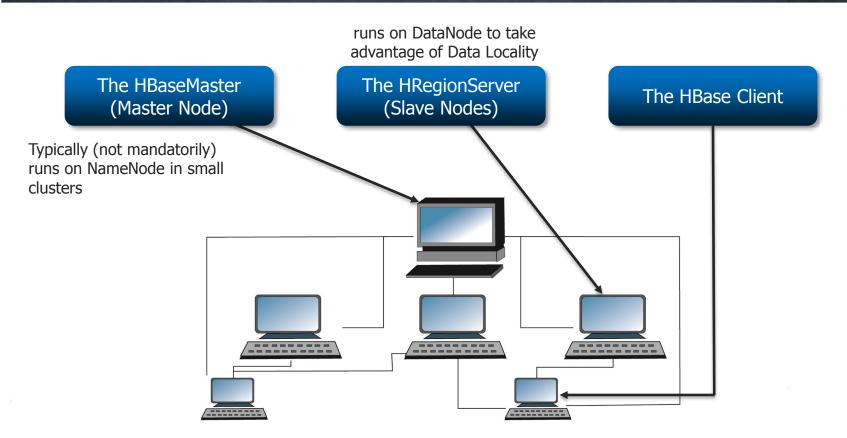
✓ Distributed Mode

- ✓ Pseudo-distributed
 - ✓ Fully-distributed mode but on a single host
 - ✓ Can use both local filesystem and HDFS in Pseudo-distributed mode

√ Fully-distributed mode

- ✓ Cluster servers
- ✓ ZooKeeper ensemble (Cluster) with Odd Number of Nodes

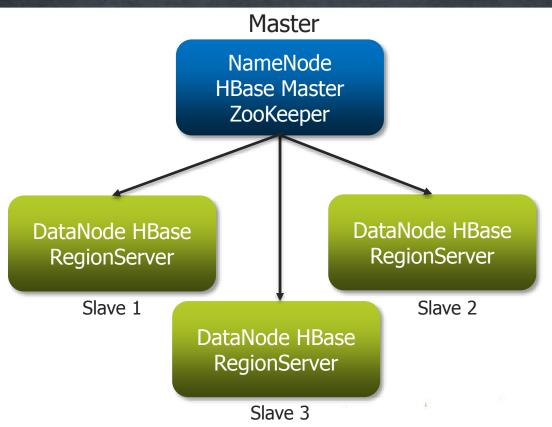








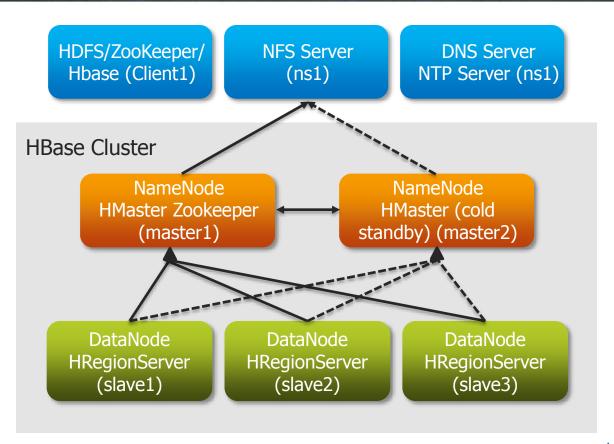


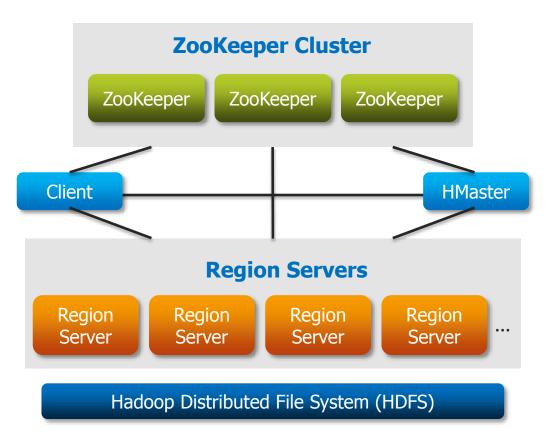


HBase Components

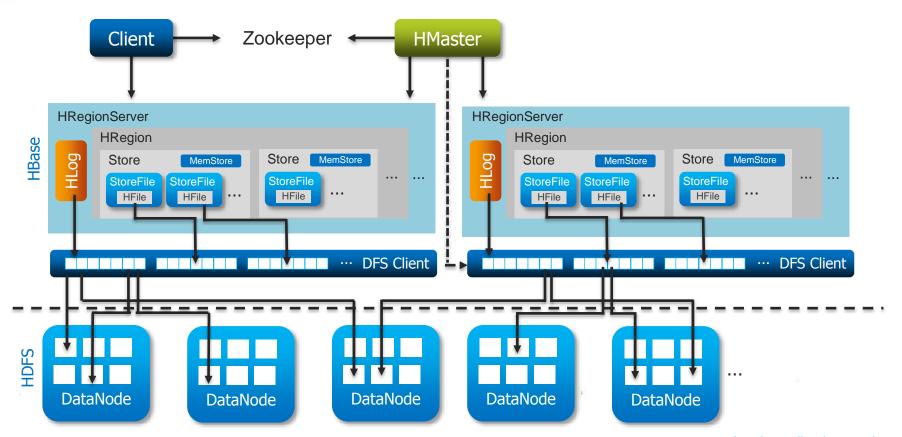
- ✓ Table made of regions
- √ Region a range of rows stored together
- ✓ Region servers- serves one or more regions
 - ✓ A region is served by only one region server
- ✓ Master server daemon responsible for managing HBase cluster
- ✓ HBase stores its data into HDFS
 - ✓ Relies on HDFS's High Availability and fault tolerance



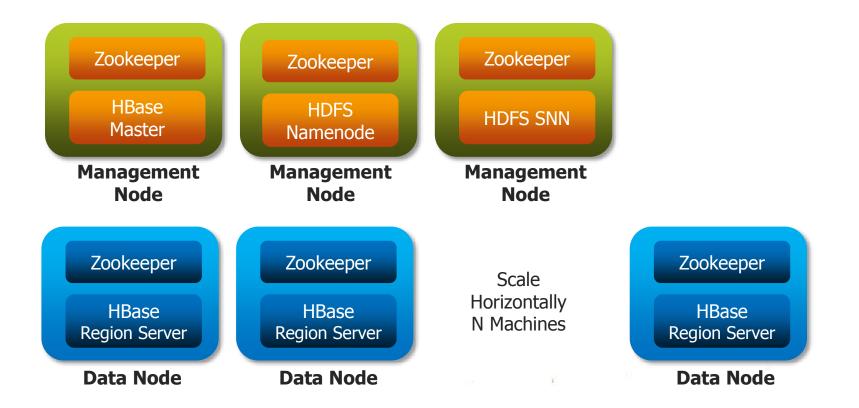


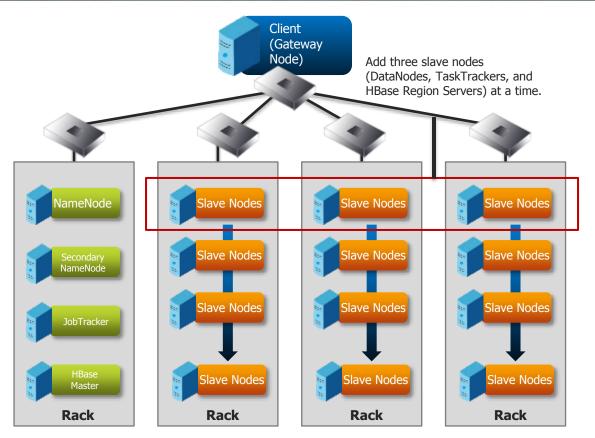












HBase Administration Tools

- √ HBase Master Web UI
 - http://hbase_master_server:60010/master.jsp
- √ HBase Shell
 - √ manage tables
 - √ access data
 - ✓ manage the cluster
 - ✓ execute Java methods
- ✓ Row Counter
- ✓ WAL tool
- ✓ HFile tool
- √ hbck-checking
 - ✓ health of an HBase cluster,
 - √ Its `fsck' for HBase (HBaseFsck),
- √ Hive on Hbase
 - √ query HBase using a SQL-like language



- ✓ hbase(main):003:0> create 'test', 'cf'
 ✓ 0 row(s) in 1.2200 seconds
- √ hbase(main):004:0> put 'test', 'row1', 'cf:a',
 'value1'
 - \checkmark 0 row(s) in 0.0560 seconds
- √ hbase(main):005:0> put 'test', 'row2', 'cf:b',
 'value2'
 - √ 0 row(s) in 0.0370 seconds
- hbase(main):006:0> put 'test', 'row3', 'cf:c',
 'value3'
 - \checkmark 0 row(s) in 0.0450 seconds

HBase Shell

- √ hbase(main):007:0> scan 'test'
 - ✓ ROW COLUMN+CELL
- ✓ row1 column=cf:a, timestamp=1288380727188, value=value1
- ✓ row2 column= cf:b, timestamp=1288380738440, value=value2
- ✓ row3 column= cf:c, timestamp=1288380747365, value=value3
- √ 3 row(s) in 0.0590 seconds

HBase Data Migration

- ✓ HBAse Put API
- ✓ HBase bulk load tool
 - √ 'importtsv' tool
- ✓ Custom MapReduce job

HBase Backup and Restore

- √ Full backup using 'distcp'
- √ HBase 'CopyTable'
- ✓ Export/Import using dump files
- ✓ Backup NameNode metadata
- √ Backup region starting keys
- ✓ Using Cluster Replication

DEMO



HBase Configuration

Further Reading

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Blogs

- √ http://architects.dzone.com/articles/hive-hbase-quickstart
- √ https://blog.cloudera.com/blog/category/hive/
- √ http://hadoop-hbase.blogspot.in/
- ✓ http://www.larsgeorge.com/2009/10/hbase-architecture-101-storage.html

Books

- ✓ http://www.amazon.in/Programming-Hive-Warehouse-Language-Hadoop/dp/9350239140?tag=googinhydr9181-21
- <u>http://www.amazon.in/HBase-Definitive-Guide-Lars-George/dp/935023503X?tag=googinhydr16410-21</u>



Tasks for you

- Attempt the following Assignments using the concepts discuss in the class:
 - Configure Hive in your Hadoop Cluster
 - Configure HBase in your Hadoop Cluster



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Review Hadoop Blogs at

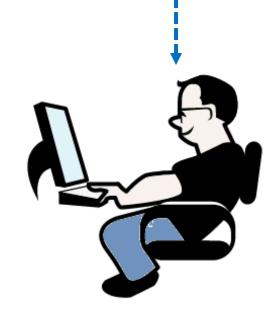
http://www.edureka.in/blog/?s=hadoop

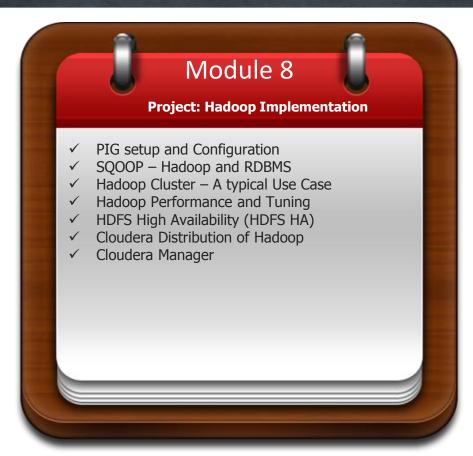
Specially,

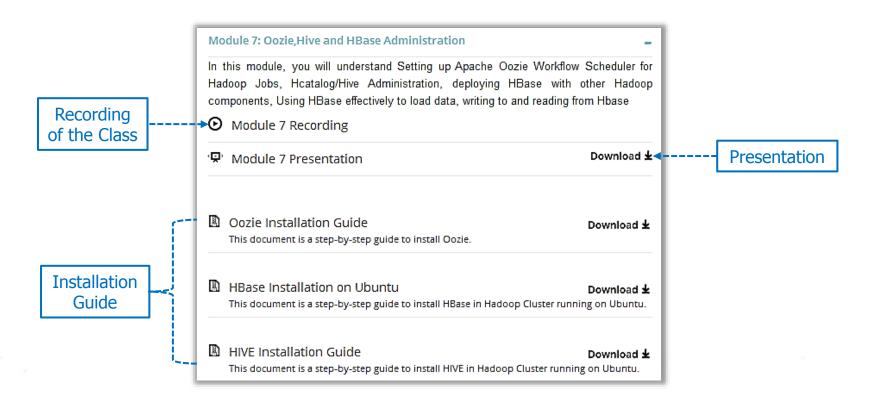
- Read about Hadoop HA.
- Read about Cloudera Manager and its use case.

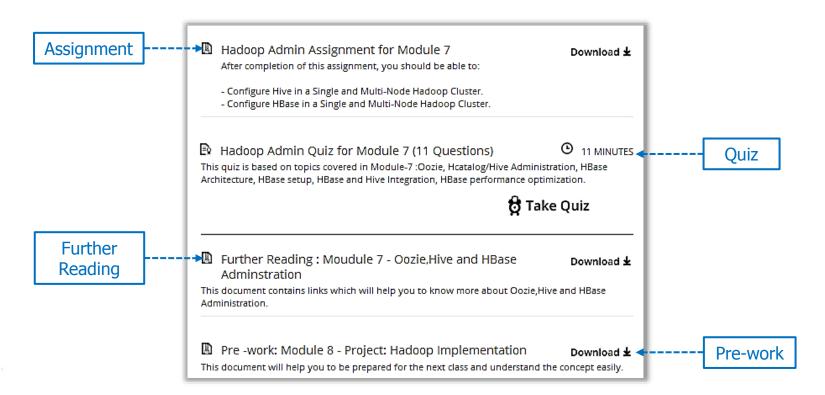
http://www.cloudera.com/content/cloudera/en/products-and-services/cloudera-enterprise/cloudera-manager.html

Read about hadoop performance:
http://www.idryman.org/blog/2014/03/
05/hadoop-performance-tuning-best-practices/
http://wiki.apache.org/hadoop/PerformanceTuning









edureka! Thank You

See You in Class Next Week