Getting Started with Big Data and Frameworks

Big Data refers to the data which is **large**, **fast and complex type** of structured, semi-structured and unstructured data generated from a variety of different sources, which becomes difficult to store and process using a **traditional processing system (RDBMS)**

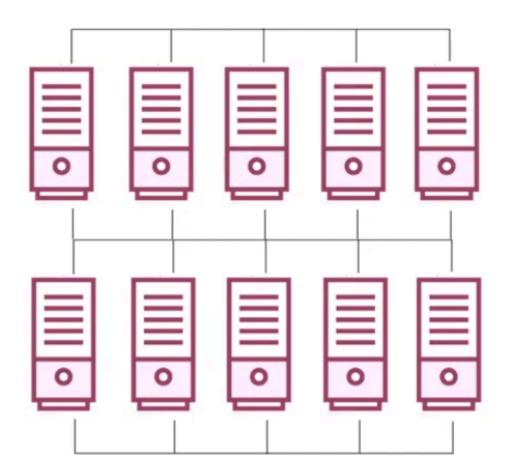
Challenges of Big Data

1. Storage: Distributed Storage System

2. Processing: MPP (Massive Parallel Processing)

Distributed Systems

A DS is a collection of autonomous system that are physically separated but are linked together



Hadoop

Apache Hadoop is a software framework that allows us to store and process large datasets in parallel and

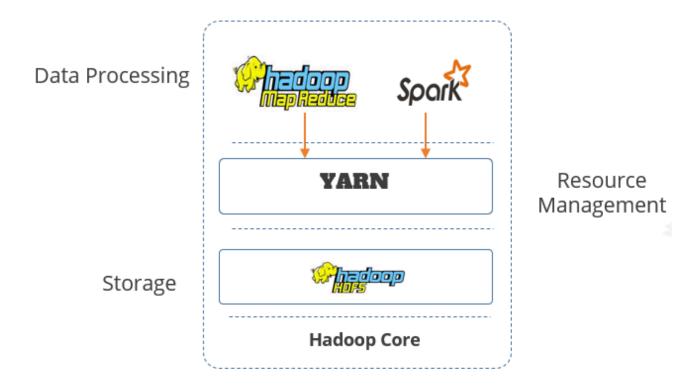
Components of Hadoop

Hadoop consists of 3 main components

1. Storage Layer: HDFS (Hadoop Distributed FS)

2. Resource Management Layer: YARN (Yet Another Resource Negotiator)

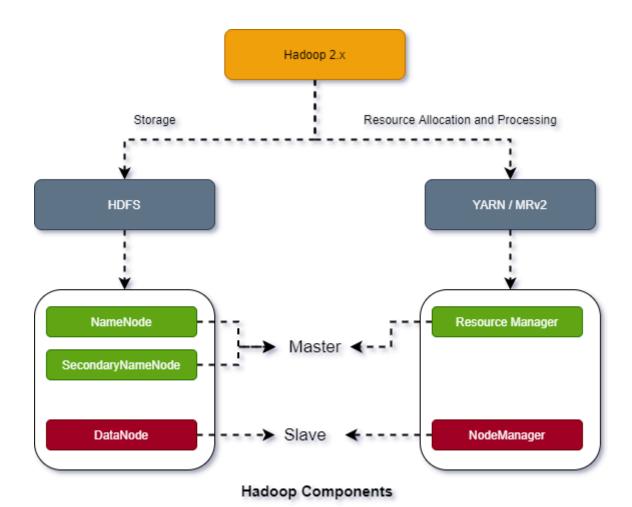
3. Data Processing Layer: MapReduce



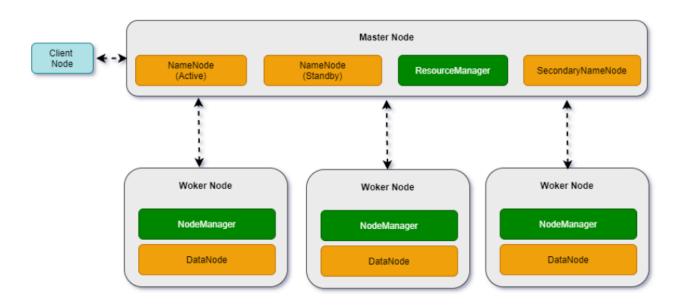
• Hadoop MapReduce is deprecated.

Hadoop Daemon Services

- 1. NameNode
- 2. SecondaryNameNode
- 3. DataNode
- 4. ResourceManager
- 5. NodeManager



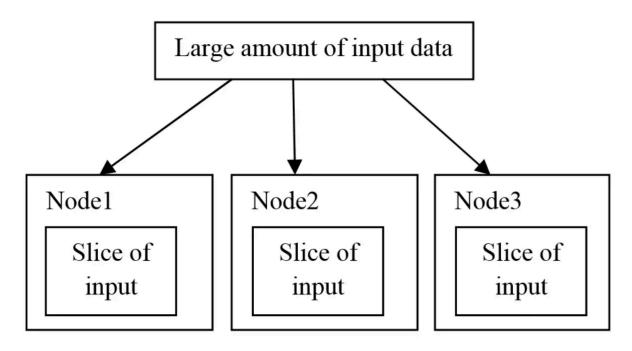
Master and Slave Architecture



HDFS and Architecture

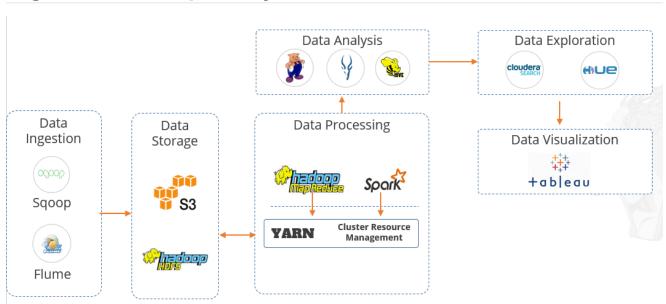
HDFS is a **distributed** and **scalable** file system designed for storing very large files.

• The files are stored across multiple machines, HDFS splits the file into smaller pieces (Blocks), distributes these blocks into multiple machines.



- The block size in 128 MB (configurable)
- 300 MB --> 128 MB 128 MB 44 MB.
- To handle fault tolerance, Hadoop replicates each block thrice

Big Data / Hadoop Ecosystem



Map Reduce

MR is a programming paradigm to process the data in parallel in multiple machines.

• MR comes with lot of IO operations

YARN

Yet Another Resource Negotiator

YARN consists of 3 main components

- 1. Resource Manager
- 2. Node Manager
- 3. Application Master

Important Points

- When you work with Hadoop, provides two Web UI
 - NameNode UI : Browse HDFS
 - Resource Manager UI : Track the job exeuction