



Inspire...Educate...Transform.

## Engineering Big Data

### Ingesting & Organizing Big Data

**Dr. Sreerama KV Murthy**  
CEO, Quadratyx

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# Wake-Up Quiz



K913; MemoryError; 9.5am; 1st Aug 2015

Error code: K913

Error Msg: Memory Error

Time : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

SQOOP

FLUME

AVRO

KAFKA

CHUKWA

Pre-existing  
Schema

Schema  
Imposition

NO SQL

ONLINE  
(small)

ONLINE  
(large)

Stream

Structured  
Data

Semi Structured  
Data

UnStructured  
Data

e.g: Transaction

e.g logs

e.g: Video/TV



HDFS CAN ***STORE*** BIG BYTES, FILES RELIABLY, AT VERY LOW COST.

BUT IT CANNOT ***BRING IN (INGEST)*** DATA BY ITSELF.

Eco-system components for Ingestion: [Flume](#), [Chukwa](#), [Avro](#), [Kafka](#)

HDFS ALSO DOES NOT ***ORGANIZE*** DATA FOR EASY QUERYING.

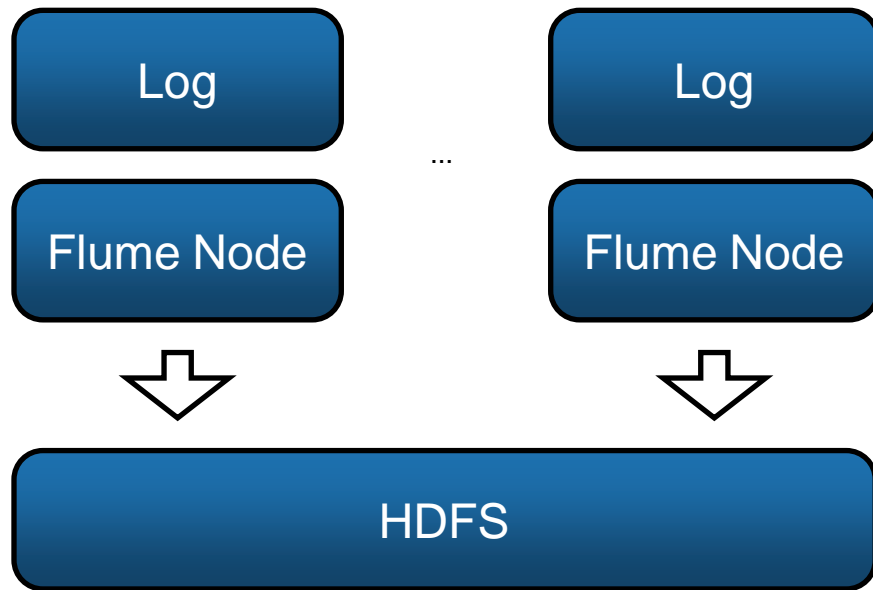
[No-SQL Data Stores](#)





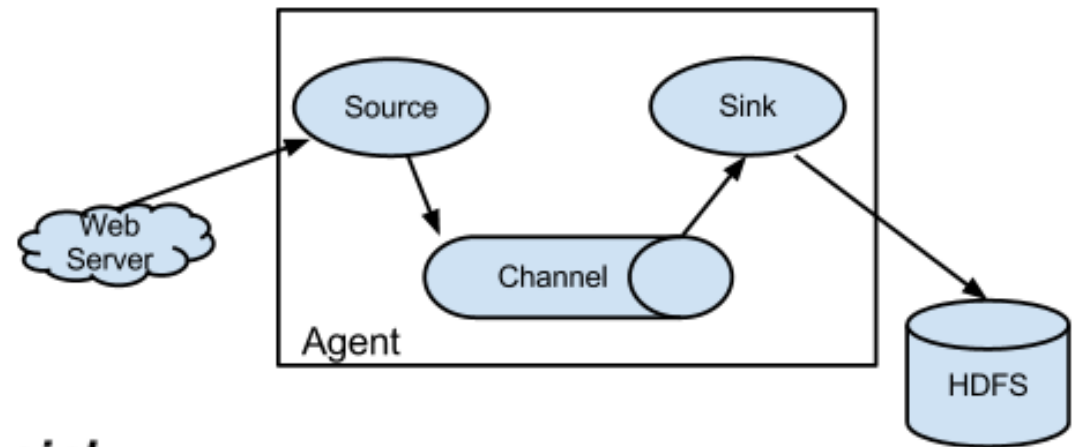
From <http://flume.apache.org>

Flume is a **distributed**, **reliable**, and **available** service for **efficiently** collecting, aggregating, and moving **large amounts** of log data.



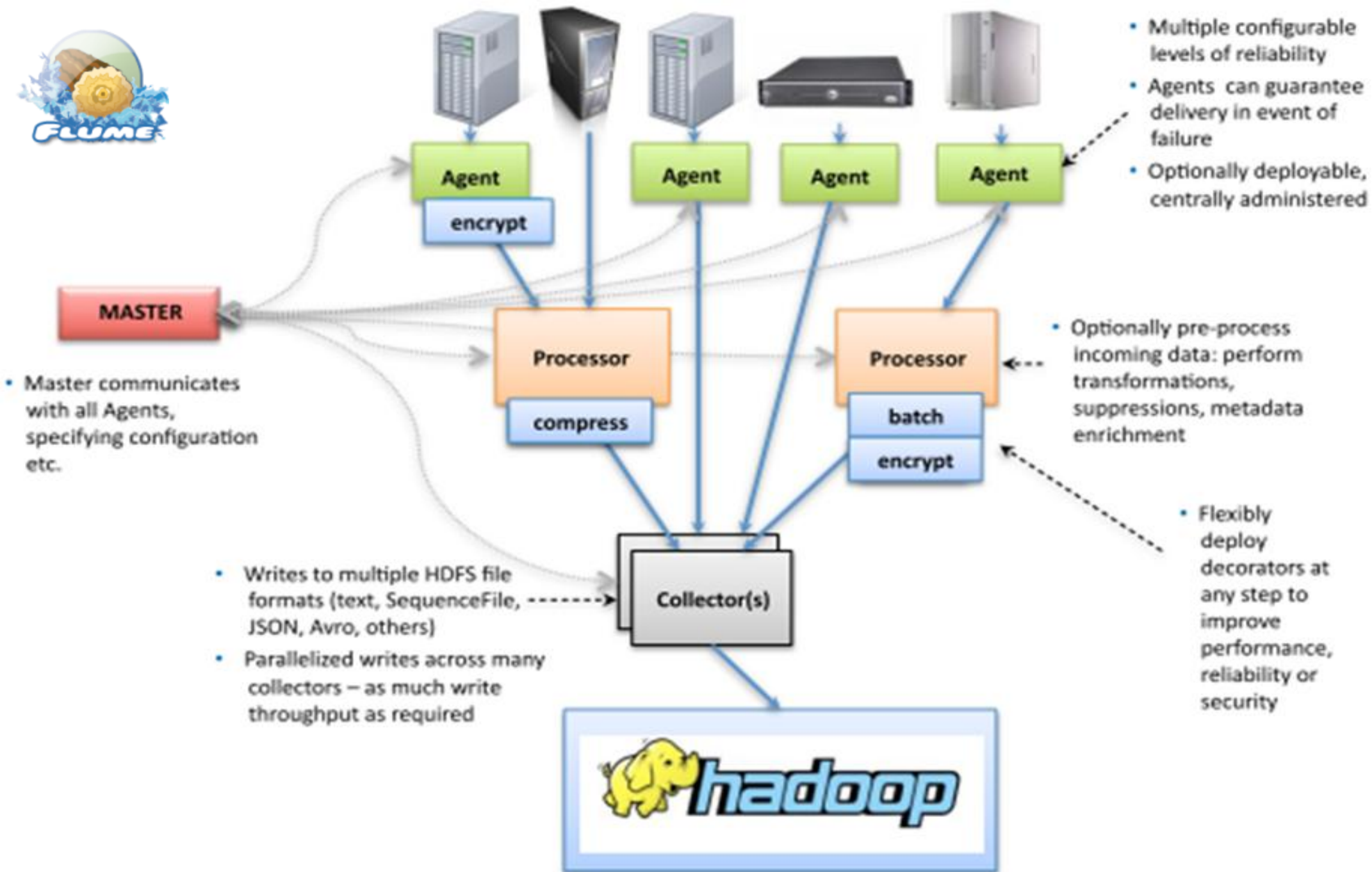
- Simple and flexible architecture
- **Streaming data flows**
- **Tunable reliability**
- **Many failover and recovery mechanisms.**
- Extensible data model
- Allows **online analytic applications**

# Flume Nodes



- Each Flume node has a **source** and a **sink**
- **Source**
  - Tells the node where to receive data from
- **Sink**
  - Tells the node where to send data to
- **Sink can have one or more *decorators***
  - Perform simple processing on data as it passes through, such as
    - Compression
    - Encryption
    - awk, grep-like functionality







# Avro



- Avro is a **serialization framework** developed within Apache's Hadoop project.
- Avro provides good way to **convert unstructured and semi-structured data into a structured way** using schemas



# Sample Avro schema

Schema description:

```
{  
  "name": "User",  
  "type": "record",  
  "fields": [  
    {"name": "FirstName", "type": "string", "doc": "First Name"},  
    {"name": "LastName", "type": "string"},  
    {"name": "isActive", "type": "boolean", "default": true},  
    {"name": "Account", "type": "int", "default": 0} ]  
}
```

# Avro Details

- Data serialization system
- Uses JSON based schemas
- Uses RPC calls to send data
- Schema's sent during data exchange
- Integrated with many languages
- Fast binary data format or encode with JSON

Avro API's exist for the following languages

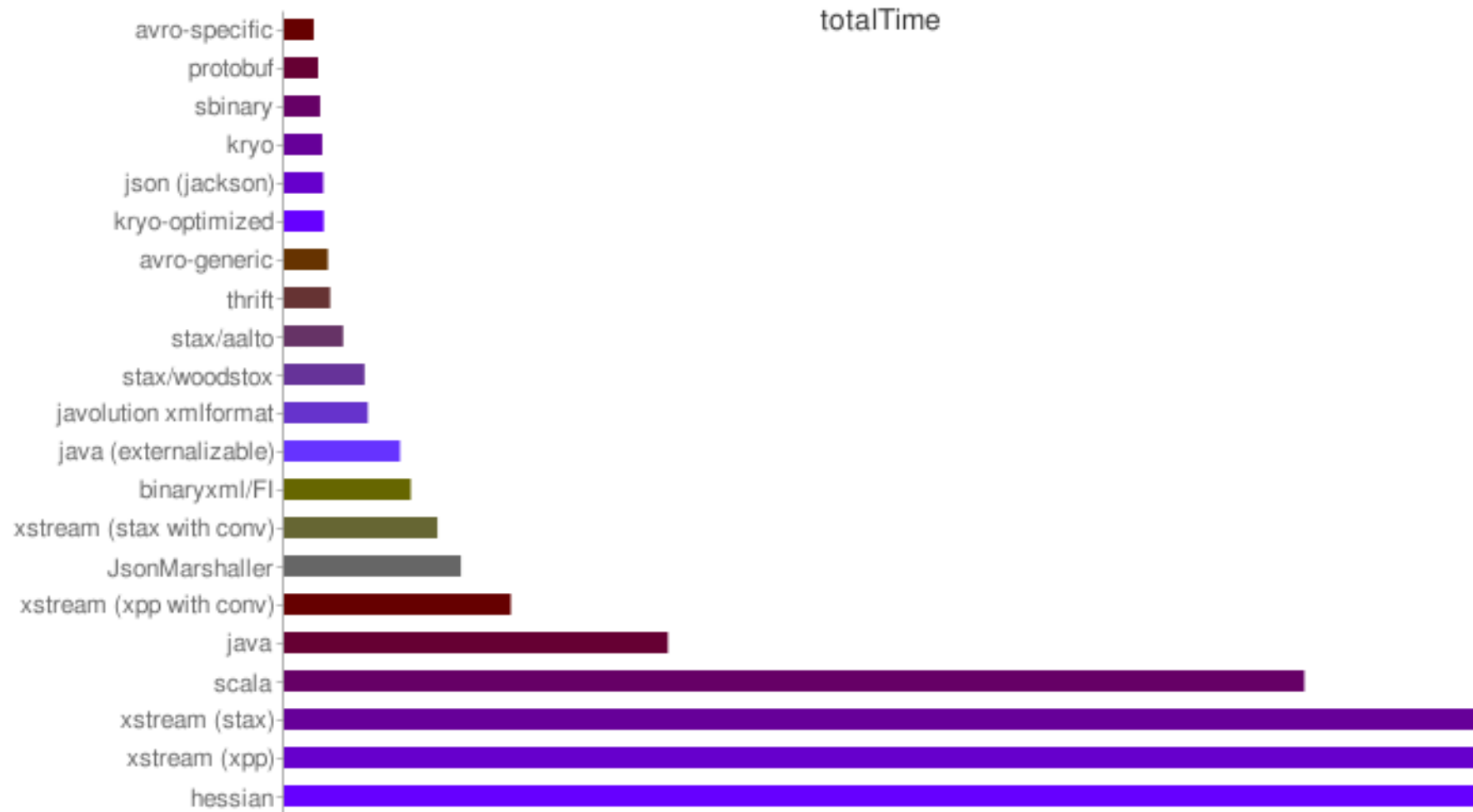
- Java
- C#
- C
- C++
- Python
- Ruby

# Other Serialization Methods, Avro example & analysis links



<https://martin.kleppmann.com/2012/12/05/schema-evolution-in-avro-protocol-buffers-thrift.html>

<http://devres.zoomquiet.io/data/20091111011019/index.html>





Hindu mythology has various account of World Tortoises, besides a World Serpent (Shesha), Kurmaraja and world-elephants.

The most widespread name given to the tortoise is Kurma or Kurmaraja. The Shatapatha Brahmana identifies the earth as its lower shell, the atmosphere as its body and the vault of heaven as its upper shell.

The name Akūpāra (the Sanskrit for "unbounded") is mentioned in the Bhagavata Purana.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

An alleged tortoise Chukwa supporting Mount Meru is reported by Leveson Venables Vernon-Harcourt in 1838.<sup>[2]</sup> Vernon-Harcourt claims that this Chukwa was introduced to bishop Heber "in the Vidalaya school in Benares [by] an astronomical lecturer" (sic; vidyalaya is the Sanskrit for "school"). Chukwa along with Maha-padma (spelled "Maha-pudma") as the name of a world-elephant mentioned in the Ramayana has subsequently made it into Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable and was further repeated by reference to that work.

The concept of World-Tortoise and World-Elephant was conflated in popular or rhetorical references to Hindu mythology.<sup>[dubious – discuss]</sup> The combination of tortoise and elephant is present in John Locke's 1690 tract *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, which references an "Indian who said the world was on an elephant which was on a tortoise". It is repeated in Bertrand Russell's 1927 *Why I Am Not A Christian* in the reference to "the Hindu's view, that the world rested upon an elephant and the elephant rested upon a tortoise". A whimsical allusion to such a supposed "tortoise-and-elephant" version of the myth appears in Wilfrid Sellars' 1956 *Empiricism and the Philosophy of Mind*:

authoritative nonverbal episodes... would constitute the tortoise on which stands the elephant on which rests the edifice of empirical knowledge.

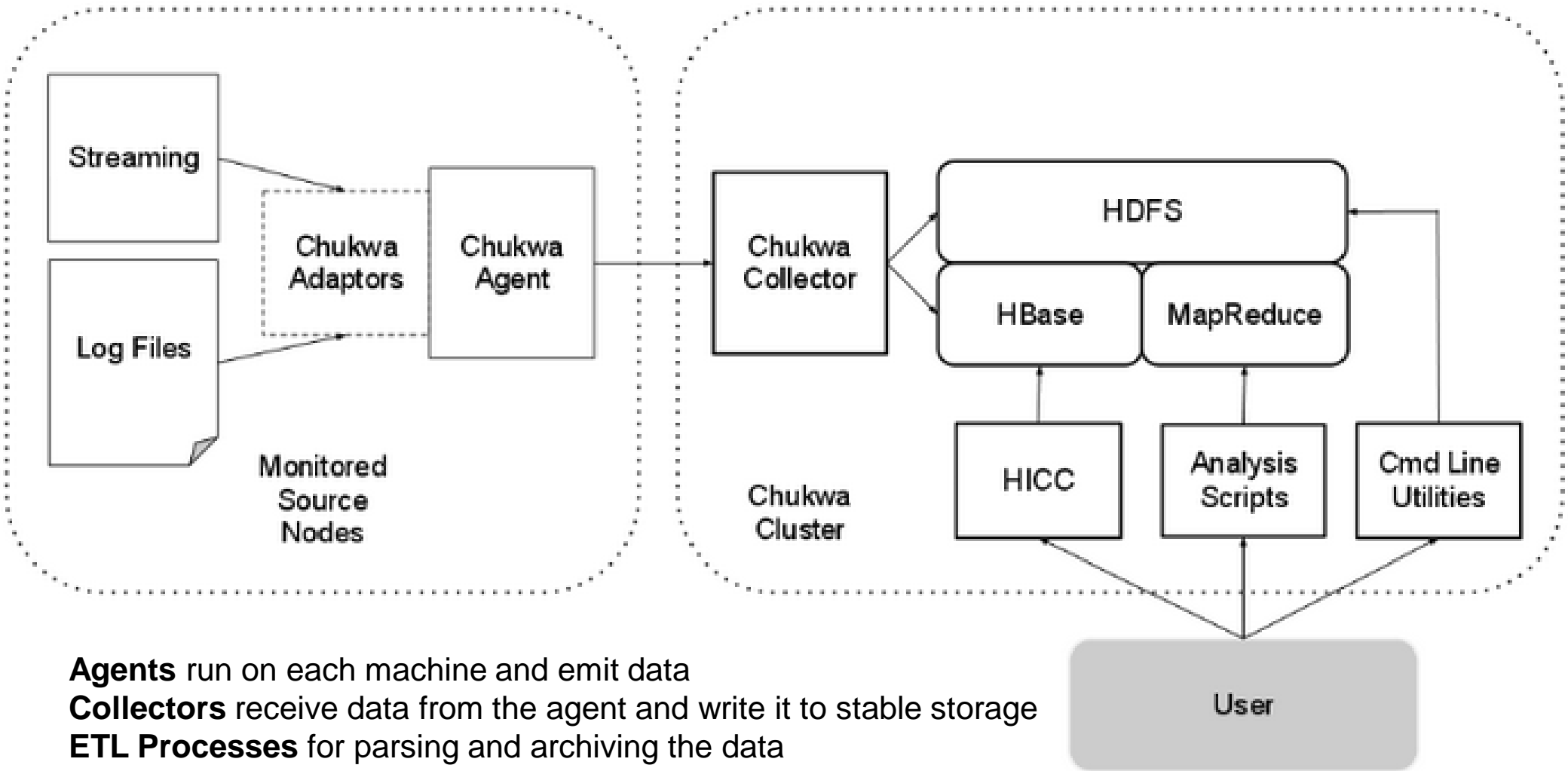


# Chukwa

- A scalable log collector
- Some log analyses
  - Anomaly detection via machine learning
  - Profiling to find inefficiencies
  - Hardware failure rate monitoring
  - Accounting and utilization tracking
  - Log collection & archiving for developers.
  - Summarization/archiving of metrics data
    - Upload to SQL database for visualization
- Major motivation for Chukwa was storing and analyzing Hadoop logs.



# Chukwa Architecture



**Agents** run on each machine and emit data

**Collectors** receive data from the agent and write it to stable storage

**ETL Processes** for parsing and archiving the data

**Data Analytics Scripts** for aggregate Hadoop cluster health.

**HICC**, the Hadoop Infrastructure Care Center; a web-portal style interface for displaying data.



# Chukwa goals

- How many nodes? How much data?
  - Scale to thousands of nodes. Hundreds of KB/sec/node on average, bursts above that OK
- What data sources and delivery semantics?
  - Console Logs and Metrics. Reliable delivery (as much as possible.) Minutes of delay are OK.
- Processing expressiveness?
  - MapReduce
- Storage?
  - Should be able to store data indefinitely. Support petabytes of stored data.

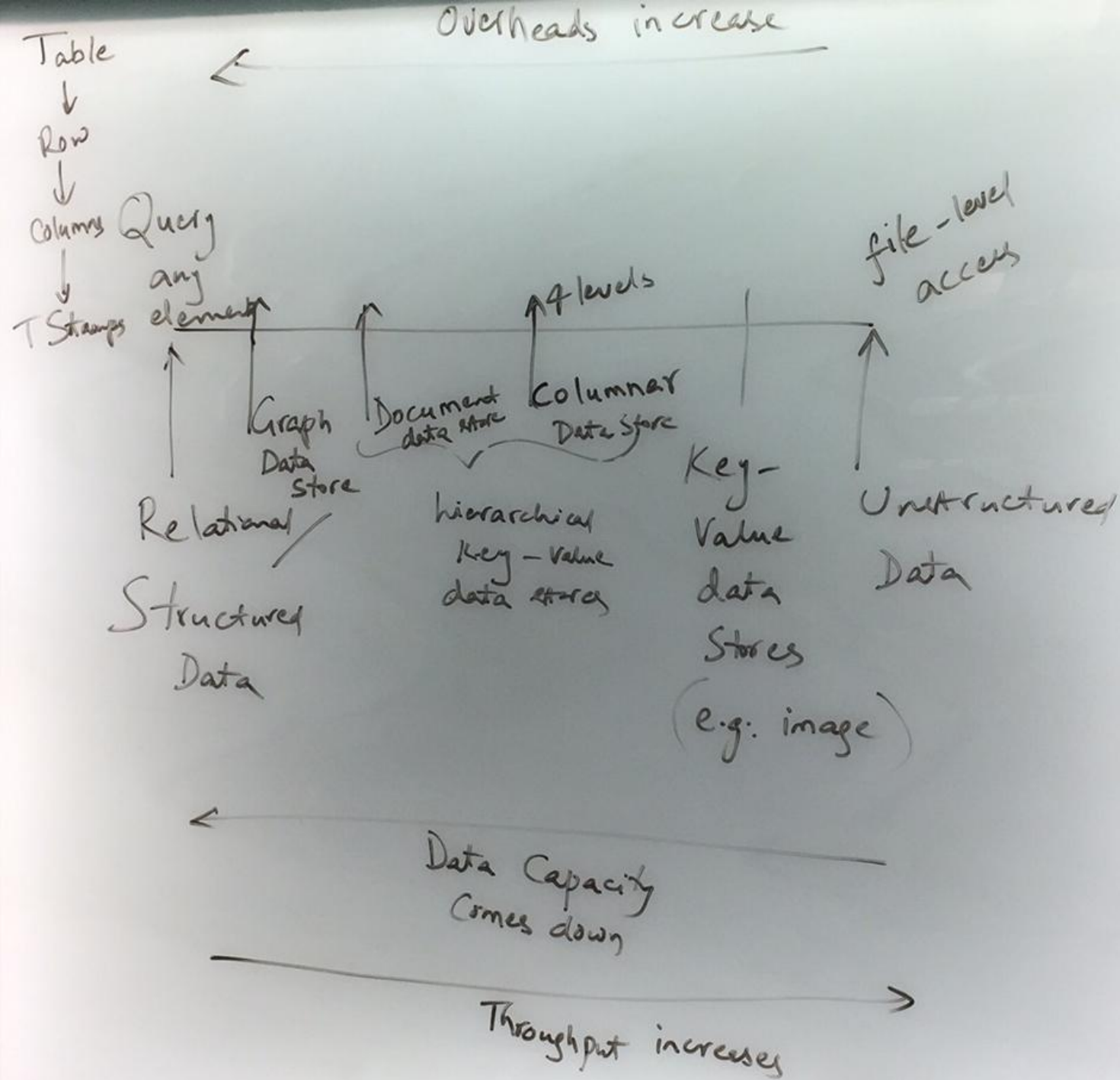
# HOW TO WRITE A CV



**N★SQL**



Leverage the NoSQL boom



















<http://nosql-database.org/>

Lists 150 No-SQL databases today.



Document Database	Graph Databases
  	 
Wide Column Stores	Key-Value Databases
   	    

@cloudtxt <http://www.aryannava.com>

## Example #1: Web log analysis

Each record: UserID, URL, timestamp, additional-info

Separate records: UserID, name, age, gender, ...

Task: Find average age of user accessing given URL

SOL-like

Consistency



## Example #2: Social-network graph

Each record: UserID<sub>1</sub>, UserID<sub>2</sub>

Separate records: UserID, name, age, gender, ...

Task: Find all friends of friends of friends of ... friends of given user



## Example #3: Wikipedia pages

Large collection of documents

Combination of structured and unstructured data

**Task:** Retrieve introductory paragraph of all pages about U.S. presidents before 1900

# NoSQL Distinguishing Characteristics

- Large data volumes
  - Google's "big data"
- Scalable replication and distribution
  - Potentially thousands of machines
  - Potentially distributed around the world
- Queries need to return answers quickly
- Mostly query, few updates
- Asynchronous Inserts & Updates
- Schema-less





# Transactions – ACID Properties

- **A**tomtic – All of the work in a transaction completes (commit) or none of it completes
- **C**onsistent – A transaction transforms the database from one consistent state to another consistent state. Consistency is defined in terms of constraints.
- **I**solated – The results of any changes made during a transaction are not visible until the transaction has committed.
- **D**urable – The results of a committed transaction survive failures



# NoSQL Theory

- Usually do not require a fixed table schema nor do they use the concept of joins
- All NoSQL offerings relax one or more of the ACID properties: Atomicity, consistency, isolation, durability
  - **BASE** (**B**asically **A**vailable, **S**oft state, **E**ventual consistency)

# The NoSQL movement

- Three major papers were the seeds of the NoSQL movement:
  - BigTable (Google)
  - Dynamo (Amazon)
    - Gossip protocol (discovery and error detection)
    - Distributed key-value data store
    - Eventual consistency
  - CAP Theorem



# CAP Theorem

It is impossible for a distributed computer system to simultaneously provide all three of the following guarantees:

- **Consistency:** all nodes see the same data at the same time
- **Availability:** a guarantee that every request receives a response on whether it was successful or failed
- **Partition tolerance:** the system continues to operate despite arbitrary message loss or failure of part of the system

According to the theorem, a distributed system can satisfy any two of these guarantees at the same time, but not all three.



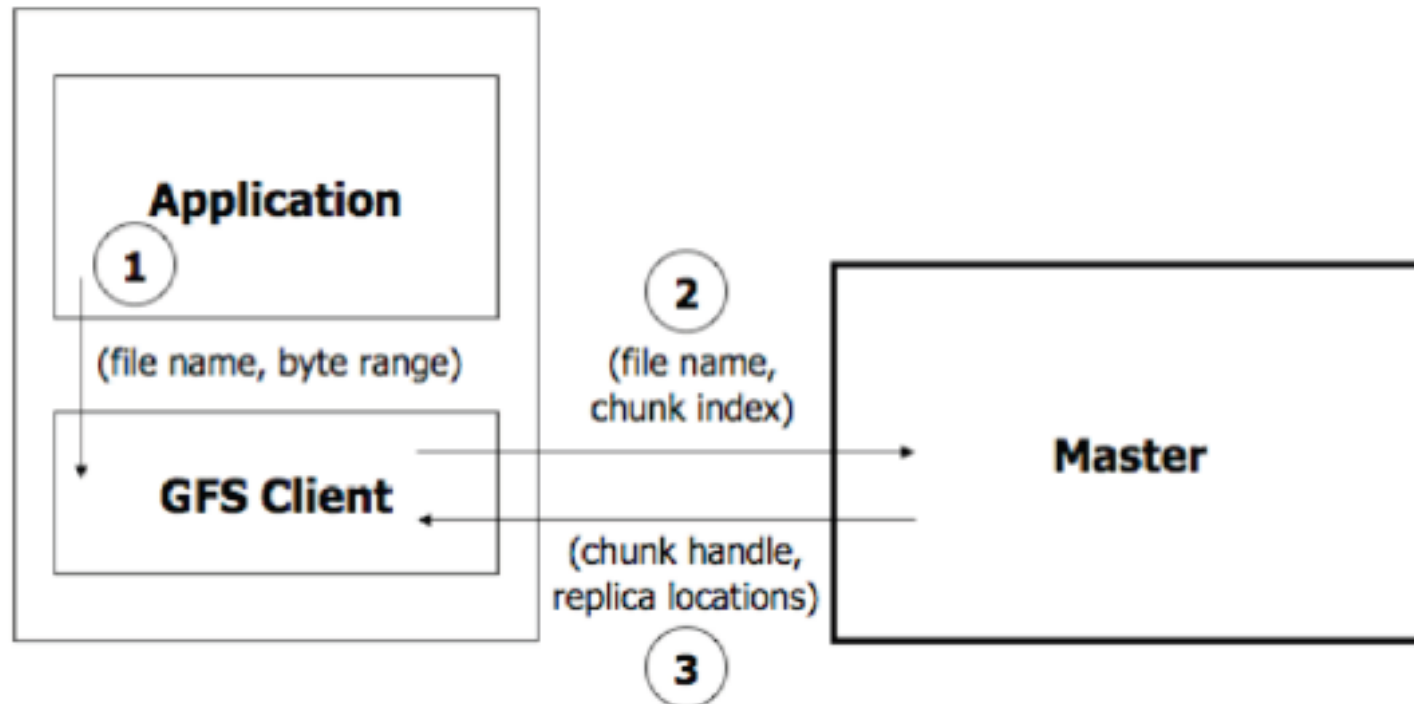
Appendix

# **SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS DURING FILE READ AND FILE WRITE, IN GFS AND HDFS**



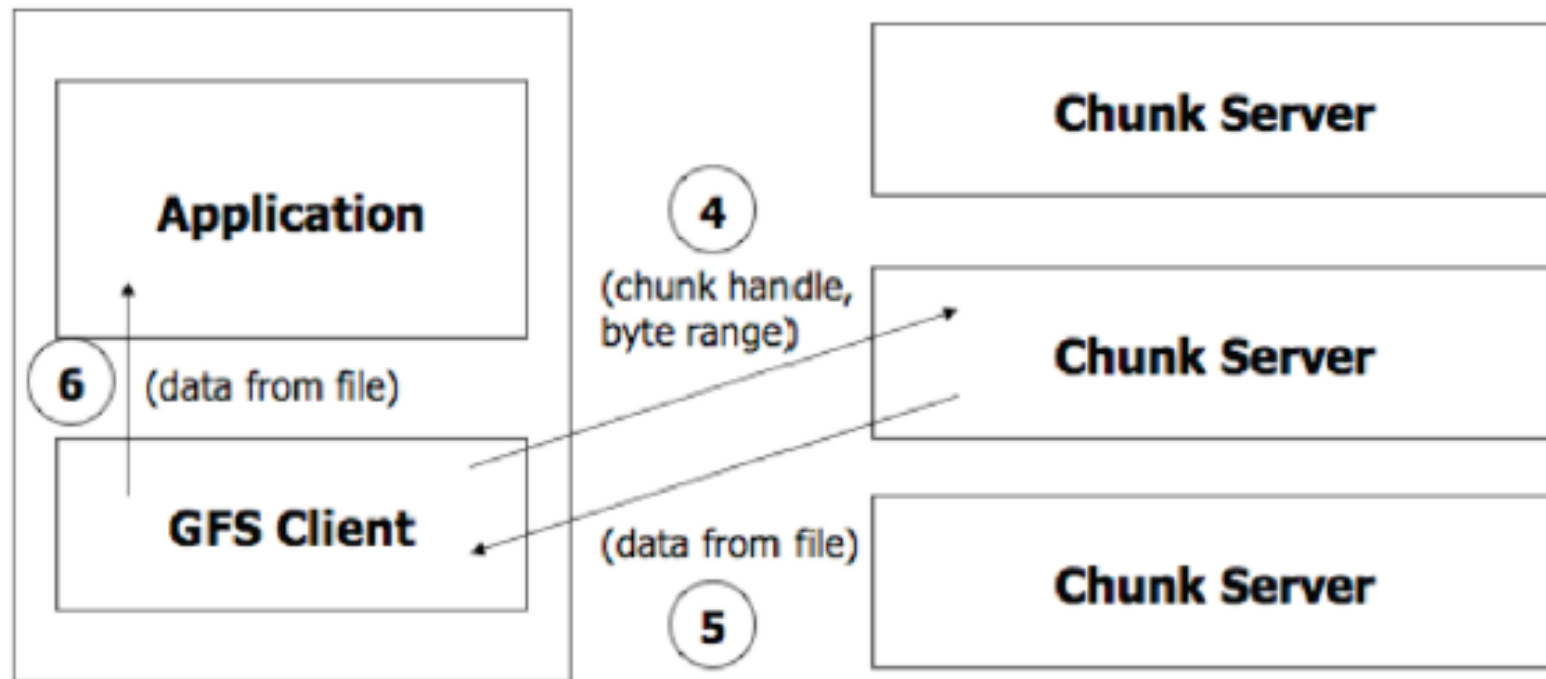
# GFS Read Algorithm

1. Application originates the read request
2. GFS client translates request and sends it to master
3. Master responds with chunk handle and replica locations

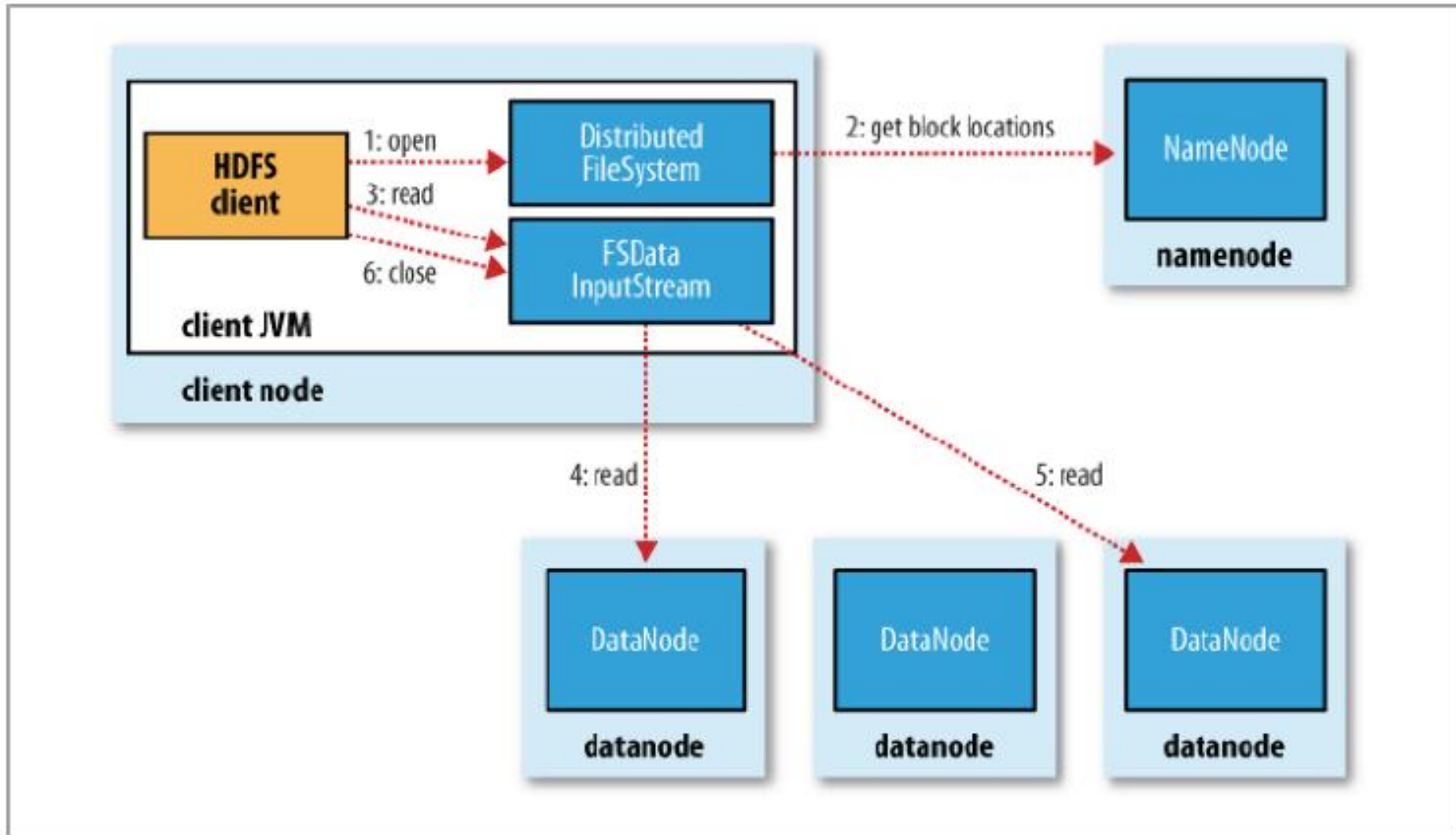


# Read Algorithm (contd.)

4. Client picks a location and sends the request
5. Chunkserver sends requested data to the client
6. Client forwards the data to the application

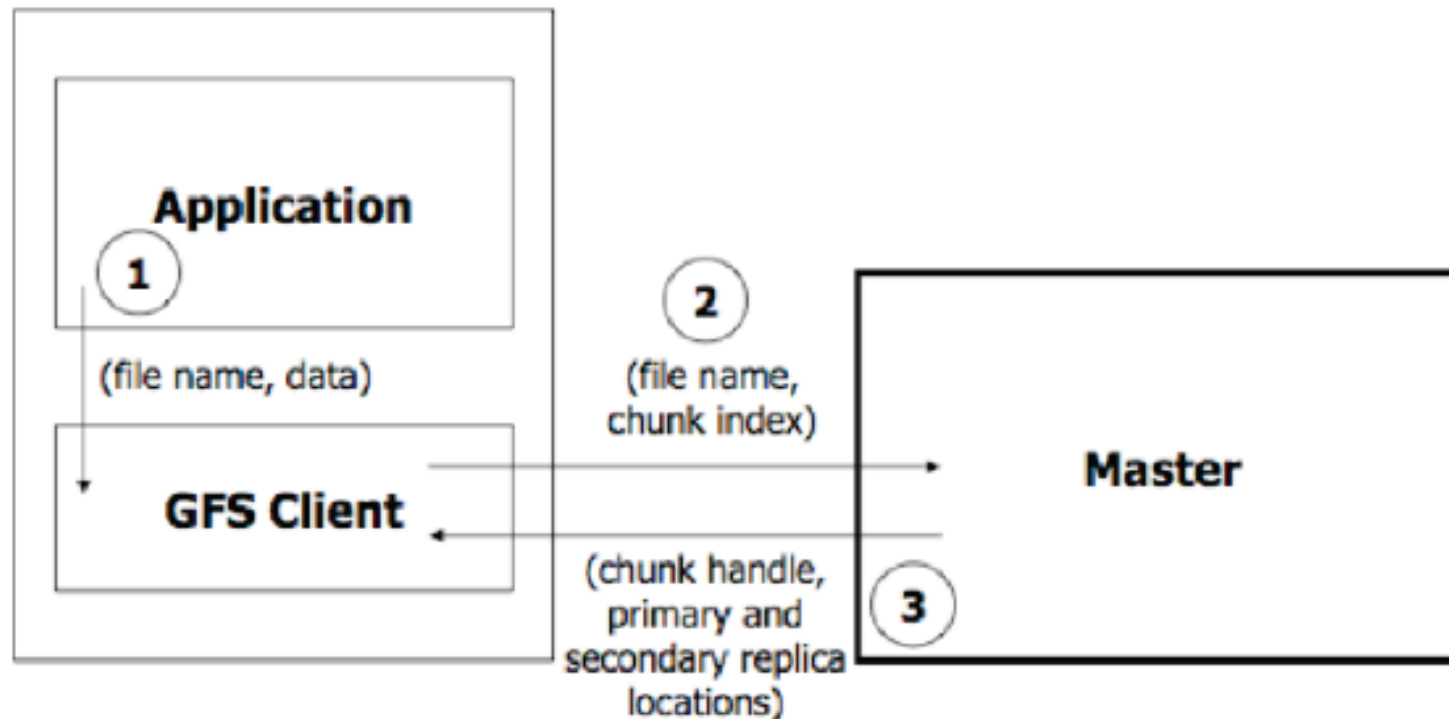


# HDFS: Anatomy of a File Read



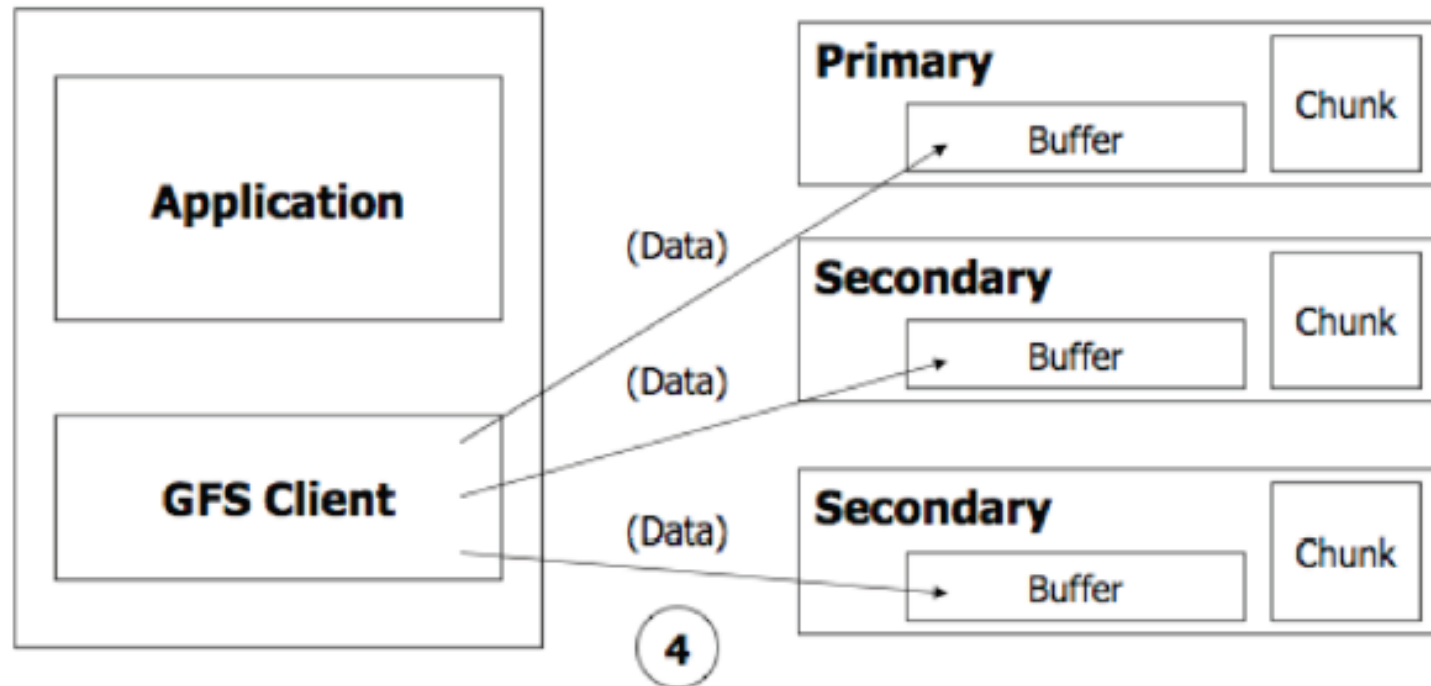
# GFS Write Algorithms

1. Application originates the request
2. GFS client translates request and sends it to master
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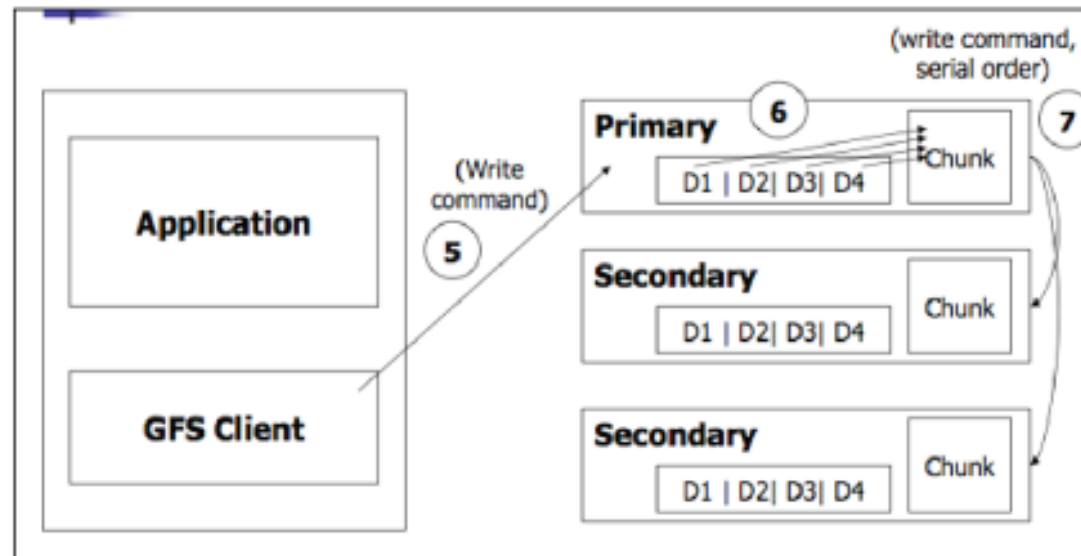
# Write Algorithm (contd.)

4. Client pushes write data to all locations. Data is stored in chunkserver's internal buffers



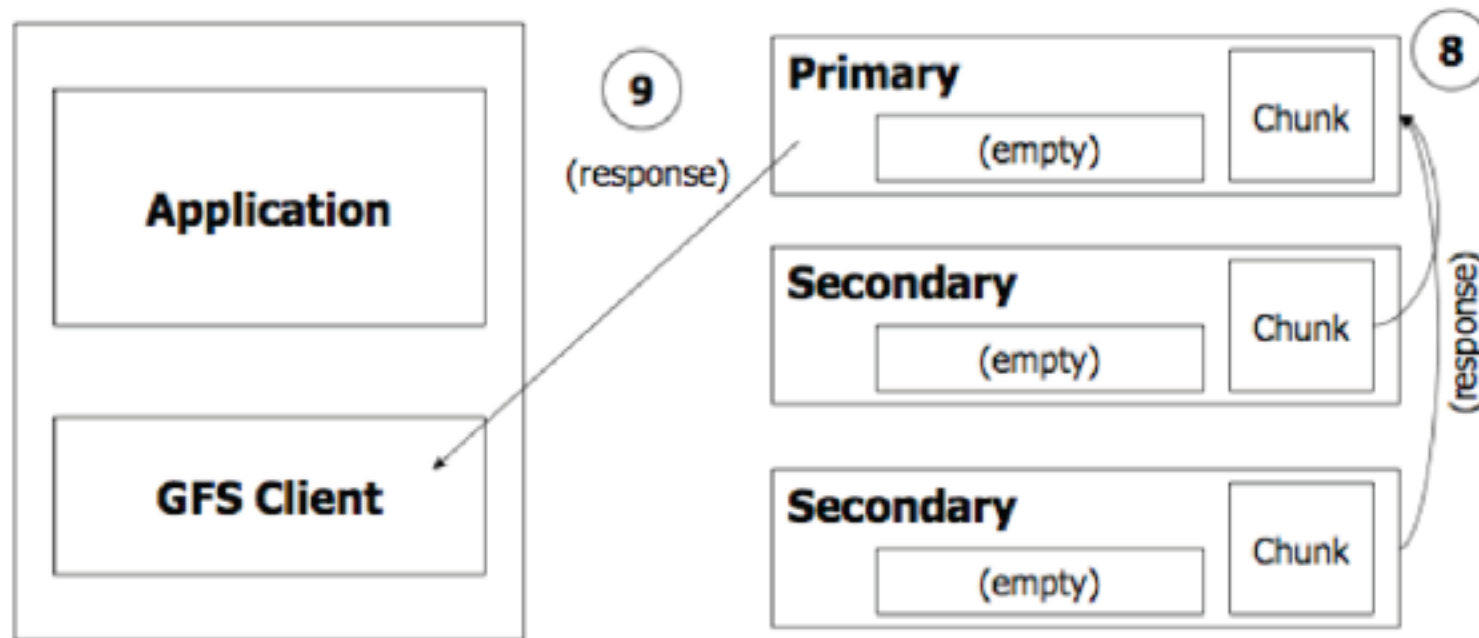
# Write Algorithm (contd.)

5. Client sends write command to primary
6. Primary determines serial order for data instances in its buffer and writes the instances in that order to the chunk
7. Primary sends the serial order to the secondaries and tells them to perform the write



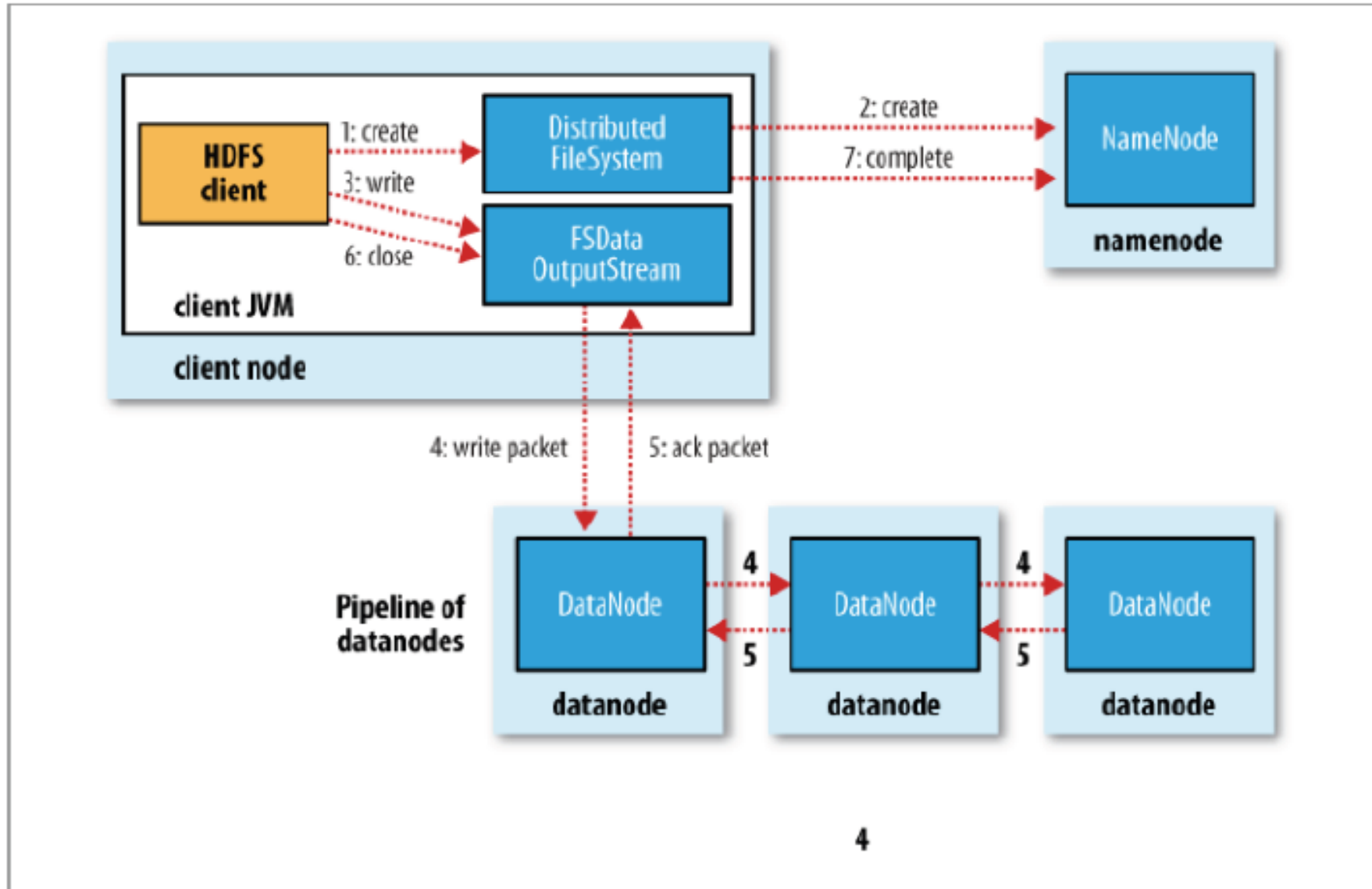
# Write Algorithm (contd.)

8. Secondaries respond back to primary
9. Primary responds back to the client





# HDFS: Anatomy of a File Write



## **International School of Engineering**

Plot 63/A, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Road # 13, Film Nagar, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad - 500 033

For Individuals: +91-9502334561/63 or 040-65743991

For Corporates: +91-9618483483

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