

### **Lesson Objectives**

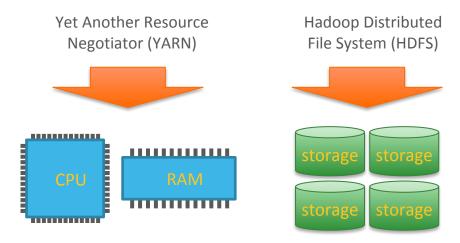
#### After completing this lesson, students should be able to:

- Describe the Hadoop ecosystem frameworks across the following five architectural categories:
  - Data Management
  - Data Access
  - Data Governance & Integration
  - Security
  - Operations
- Deploy Hadoop into a datacenter Connected Data Platforms
  - Hadoop cluster node types
  - Integrating with existing data applications





## **Hadoop Core = Storage + Compute**





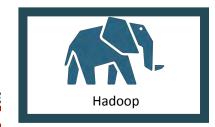
# The Hadoop Ecosystem



















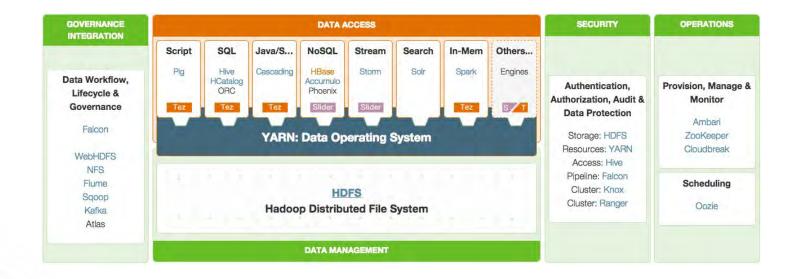


Apache Ambari





# **Hortonworks Hadoop Distribution**





# **Data Management Frameworks**

Framework	Description
Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)	A Java-based, distributed file system that provides scalable, reliable, high-throughput access to application data stored across commodity servers
Yet Another Resource Negotiator (YARN)	A framework for cluster resource management and job scheduling



# **Operations Frameworks**

Framework	Description
Ambari	A Web-based framework for provisioning, managing, and monitoring Hadoop clusters
ZooKeeper	A high-performance coordination service for distributed applications
Cloudbreak	A tool for provisioning and managing Hadoop clusters in the cloud
Oozie	A server-based workflow engine used to execute Hadoop jobs



### **Data Access Frameworks**

Framework	Description
Pig	A high-level platform for extracting, transforming, or analyzing large datasets
Hive	A data warehouse infrastructure that supports ad hoc SQL queries
HCatalog	A table information, schema, and metadata management layer supporting Hive, Pig, MapReduce, and Tez processing
Cascading	An application development framework for building data applications, abstracting the details of complex MapReduce programming
HBase	A scalable, distributed NoSQL database that supports structured data storage for large tables
Phoenix	A client-side SQL layer over HBase that provides low-latency access to HBase data
Accumulo	A low-latency, large table data storage and retrieval system with cell-level security
Storm	A distributed computation system for processing continuous streams of real-time data
Solr	A distributed search platform capable of indexing petabytes of data
Spark	A fast, general purpose processing engine use to build and run sophisticated SQL, streaming, machine learning, or graphics applications

# **Governance and Integration Frameworks**

Framework	Description
Falcon	A data governance tool providing workflow orchestration, data lifecycle management, and data replication services.
WebHDFS	A REST API that uses the standard HTTP verbs to access, operate, and manage HDFS
HDFS NFS Gateway	A gateway that enables access to HDFS as an NFS mounted file system
Flume	A distributed, reliable, and highly-available service that efficiently collects, aggregates, and moves streaming data
Sqoop	A set of tools for importing and exporting data between Hadoop and RDBM systems
Kafka	A fast, scalable, durable, and fault-tolerant publish-subscribe messaging system
Atlas	A scalable and extensible set of core governance services enabling enterprises to meet compliance and data integration requirements

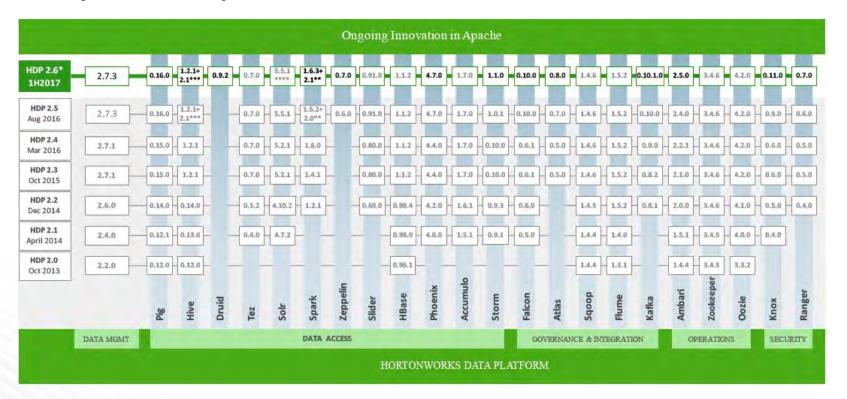


# **Security Frameworks**

Framework	Description
HDFS	A storage management service providing file and directory permissions, even more granular file and directory access control lists, and transparent data encryption
YARN	A resource management service with access control lists controlling access to compute resources and YARN administrative functions
Hive	A data warehouse infrastructure service providing granular access controls to table columns and rows
Falcon	A data governance tool providing access control lists that limit who may submit Hadoop jobs
Knox	A gateway providing perimeter security to a Hadoop cluster
Ranger	A centralized security framework offering fine-grained policy controls for HDFS, Hive, HBase, Knox, Storm, Kafka, and Solr



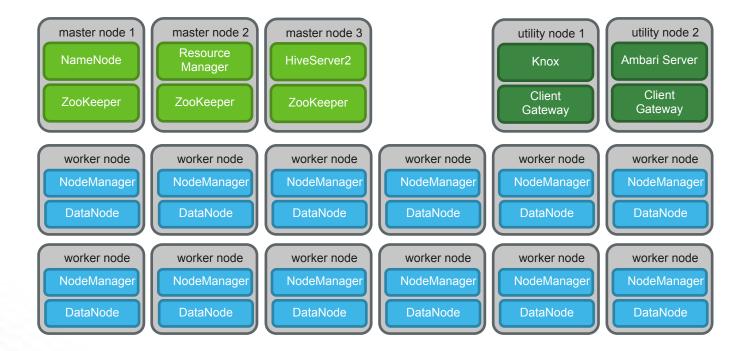
## **Ecosystem Component Versions**





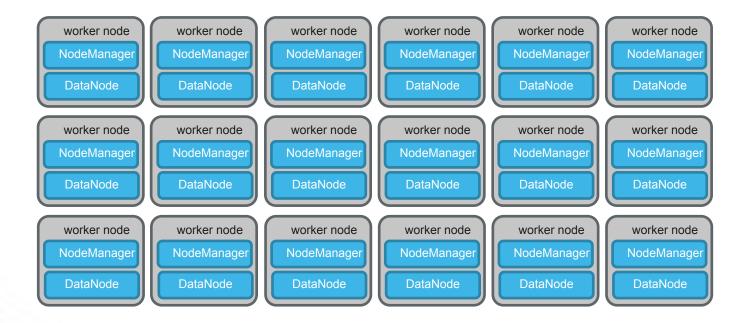


#### **Distinct Masters and Scale-Out Workers**



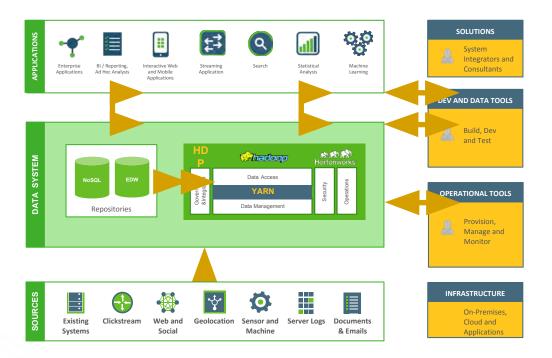


#### Worker Nodes can Scale into the Thousands



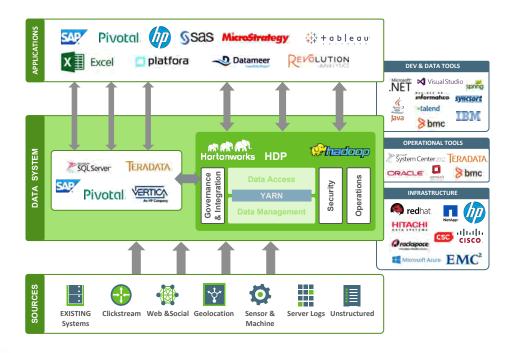


#### **Connected Data Platforms**





## **Hadoop as a +1 Architecture**







- Match the following components with the architectural categories of Data Management, Data Access, Governance & Integration, Security, and Operations
  - Ambari
  - HBase
  - HDFS
  - Sqoop
  - Ranger



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- 3. List a few types of data sources that are new to most organizations.
- 4. True/False? Hadoop's goal is to displace all existing data systems.





## Summary

- Hadoop ecosystem frameworks fall into the following five categories:
  - Data Management
  - Data Access
  - Governance & Integration
  - Security
  - Operations
- Primary server stereotypes are:
  - Master nodes
  - Worker nodes
- Hadoop complements existing systems and is the foundation of Connected Data Platforms



