

## **Lesson Objectives**

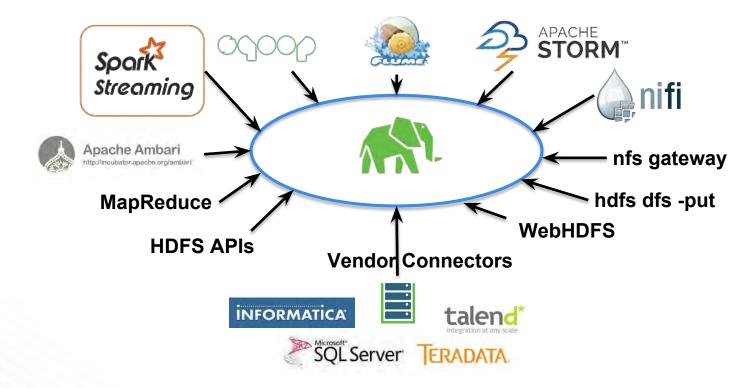
### After completing this lesson, students should be able to:

- Describe data ingestion
- Describe Batch/Bulk ingestion options
  - Ambari HDFS Files View
  - CLI & WebHDFS
  - NFS Gateway
  - Sqoop
- Describe streaming framework alternatives
  - Flume
  - Storm
  - Spark Streaming
  - HDF / NiFi





## **Data Input Options**





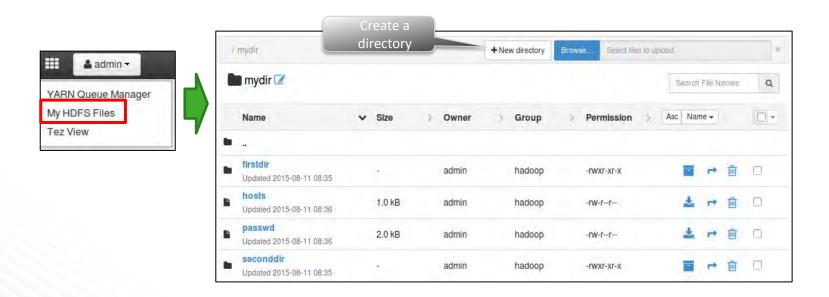
## **Real-Time Versus Batch Ingestion Workflows**

Real-time and batch processing are very different.

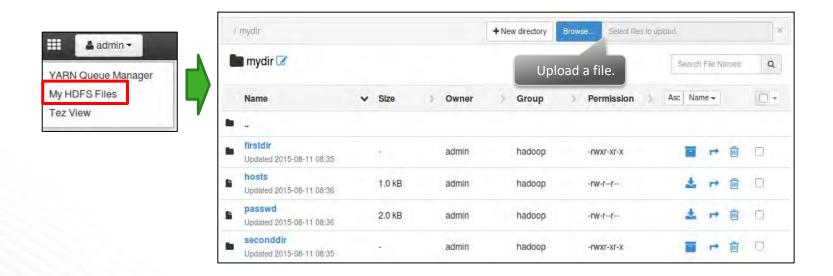
Factors		Real-Time	Batch
Data	Age	Real-time – usually less than 15 minutes old	Historical – usually more than 15 minutes old
	Location	Primarily in memory – moved to disk after processing	Primarily on disk – moved to memory for processing
Processing	Speed	Sub-second to few seconds	Few seconds to hours
	Frequency	Always running	Sporadic to periodic
Clients	Who	Automated systems only	Human & automated systems
	Туре	Primarily operational applications	Primarily analytical applications



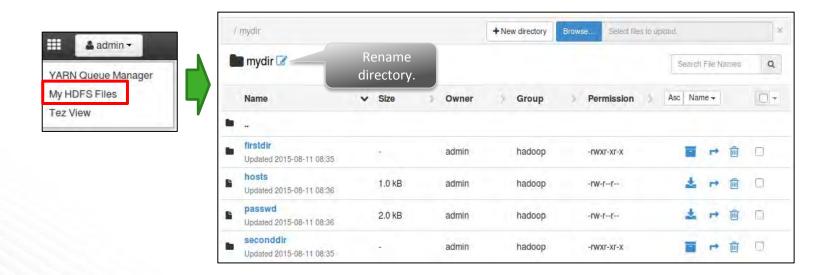




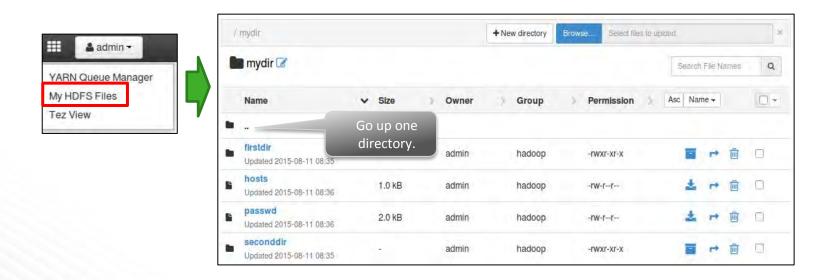




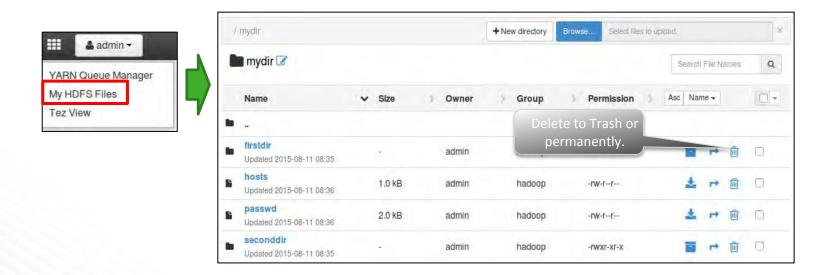




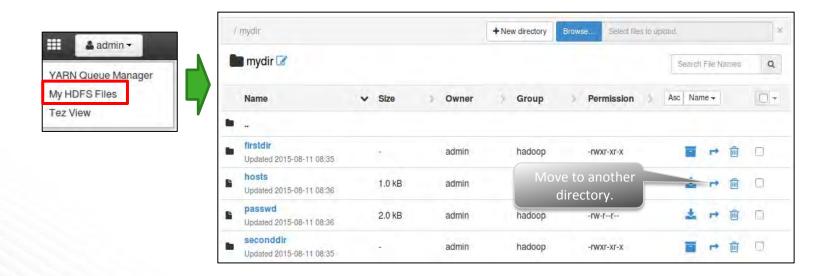




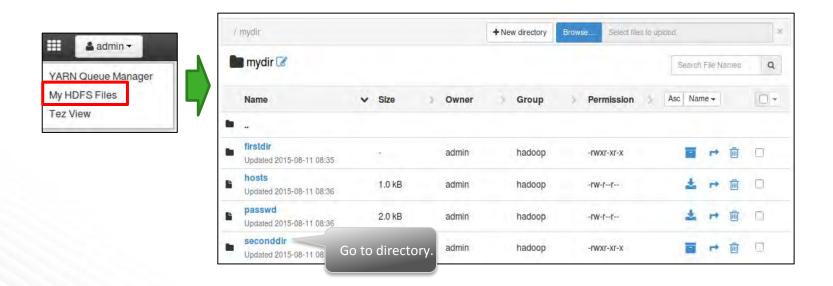




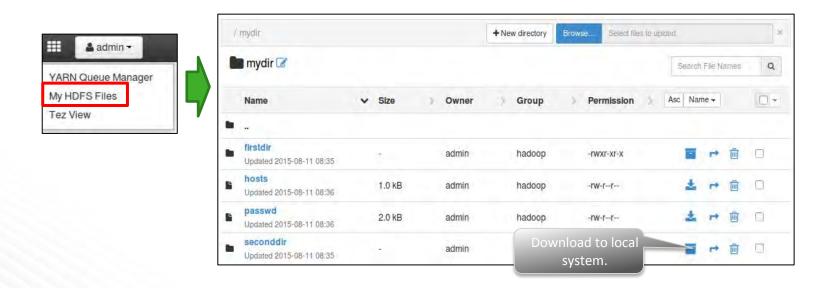














## **The Hadoop Client**

- The put command to uploading data to HDFS
- Perfect for inputting local files into HDFS
- Useful in batch scripts
- Usage:

```
hdfs dfs -put mylocalfile /some/hdfs/path
```



### **WebHDFS**

REST API for accessing all of the HDFS file system interfaces:

```
- http://host:port/webhdfs/v1/test/mydata.txt?op=OPEN
```

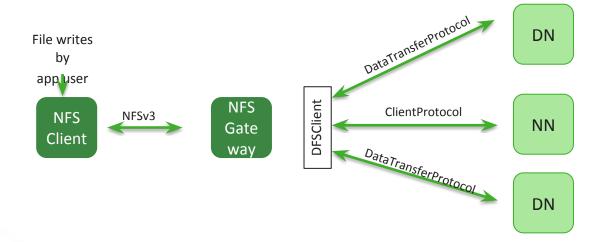
```
- http://host:port/webhdfs/v1/user/train/data?op=MKDIRS
```

- http://host:port/webhdfs/v1/test/mydata.txt?op=APPEND



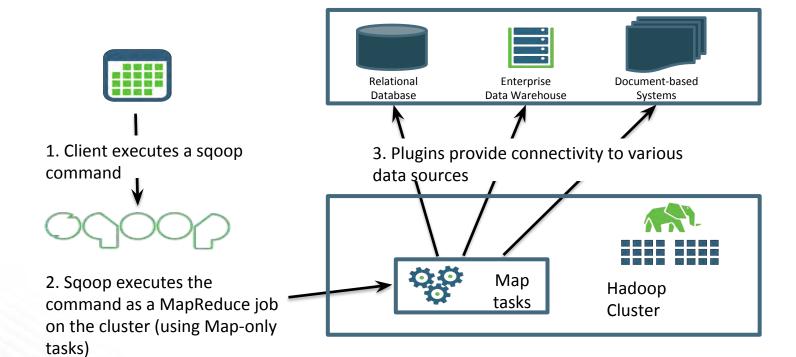
## **NFS Gateway**

- Uses NFS standard and supports all HDFS commands
- No random writes





# **Sqoop: Database Import/Export**





## The Sqoop Import Tool

The **import** command has the following requirements:

- Must specify a connect string using the --connect argument
- Credentials can be included in the connect string, so use the --username and --password arguments
- Must specify either a table to import using --table or the result of an SQL query using --query



## **Importing a Table**

```
sqoop import
--connect jdbc:mysql://host/nyse
--table StockPrices
--target-dir /data/stockprice/
--as-textfile
```



## **Importing Specific Columns**

```
sqoop import
--connect jdbc:mysql://host/nyse
--table StockPrices
--columns StockSymbol, Volume, High, ClosingPrice
--target-dir /data/dailyhighs/
--as-textfile
--split-by StockSymbol
-m 10
```



## Importing from a Query

```
sqoop import
--connect jdbc:mysql://host/nyse
--query "SELECT * FROM StockPrices s
WHERE s.Volume >= 1000000
AND \$CONDITIONS"
--target-dir /data/highvolume/
--as-textfile
--split-by StockSymbol
```



## The Sqoop Export Tool

- The export command transfers data from HDFS to a database:
  - Use --table to specify the database table
  - Use --export-dir to specify the data to export
- Rows are appended to the table by default
- If you define --update-key, existing rows will be updated with the new data
- Use --call to invoke a stored procedure (instead of specifying the --table argument)



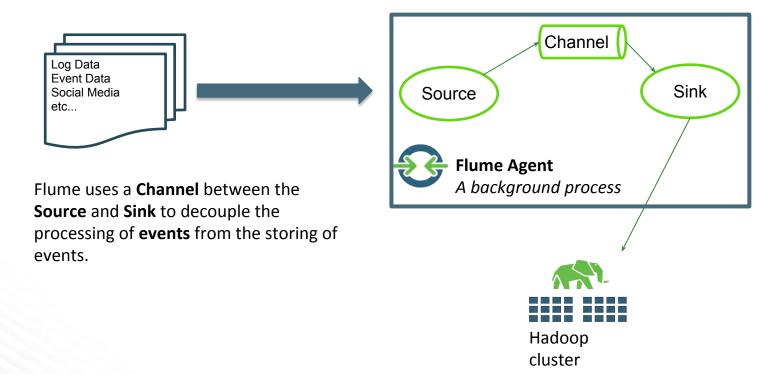
## **Exporting to a Table**

```
sqoop export
--connect jdbc:mysql://host/mylogs
--table LogData
--export-dir /data/logfiles/
--input-fields-terminated-by "\t"
```





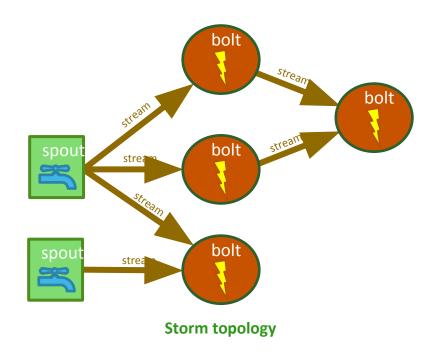
## **Flume: Data Streaming**





## **Storm Topology Overview**

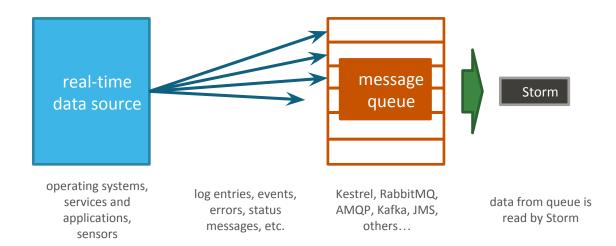
- Storm data processing occurs in a topology.
- A topology consists of spout and bolt components.
- Spouts bring data into the topology
- Bolts can (not required) persist data including to HDFS





## **Message Queues**

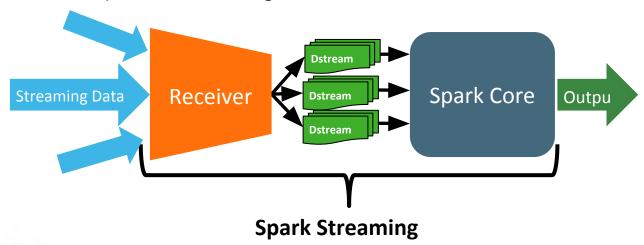
Various types of message queues are often the source of the data processed by real-time processing engines like Storm





## **Spark Streaming**

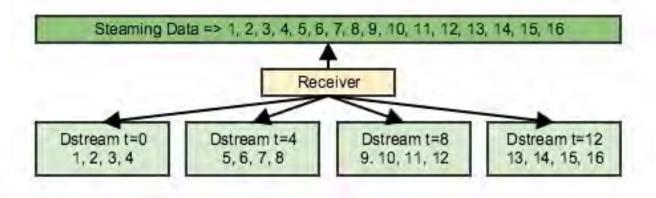
- Streaming Applications consist of the same components as a Core application, but add the concept of a receiver
- The receiver is a process running on an executor





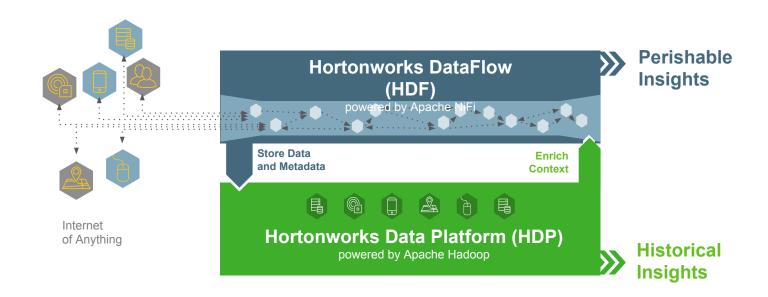
## Spark Streaming's Micro-Batch Approach

- Micro-batches are created at regular time intervals
  - Receiver takes the data and starts filling up a batch
  - After the batch duration completes, data is shipped off
  - Each batch forms a collection of data entities that are processed together





## **HDF with HDP – A Complete Big Data Solution**

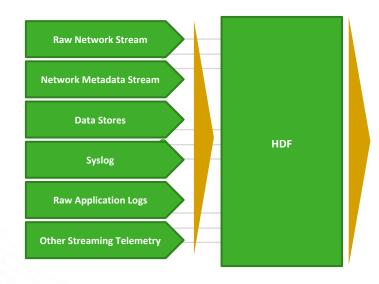


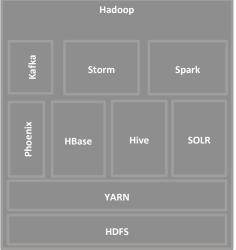
Hortonworks DataFlow and the Hortonworks Data Platform deliver the industry's most complete Big Data solution



## **Big Data Ingestion with HDF**

HDF workflows and Storm/Spark streaming workflows can be coupled









What tool is used for importing data from a RDBMS?



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- 2. List two ways to easily script moving files into HDFS.



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- List two ways to easily script moving files into HDFS.
- True/False? Storm operates on micro-batches.
- 4. Name the popular open-source messaging component that is bundled with HDP.





## Summary

- There are many different ways to ingest data including customer solutions written via HDFS APIs as well as vendor connectors
- Streaming and batch workflows can work together in a holistic system
- The NFS Gateway may help some legacy systems populate data into HDFS
- Sqoop's configurable number of database connection can overload an RDBMS
- The following are streaming frameworks:
  - Flume
  - Storm
  - Spark Streaming
  - HDF / NiFi

