

### **Cloud Computing**

**Apache Hadoop** 

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Spring 2024

### Apache Hadoop



- Apache Hadoop is the driving force behind the big data industry.
- ➤ It is an open-source, Java-based framework.
- ➤ Hadoop ...
  - Stores data (Hadoop Distributed File System HDFS)
  - Executes jobs (MapReduce) on large clusters of commodity servers.

➤ Hadoop is highly fault tolerant and it is scalable from a single server to thousands of servers.

## Hadoop Components

#### **Common**

Utilities supporting the other Hadoop modules, components, etc.

#### ➤ MapReduce (YARN)

- A framework for job scheduling and cluster resource management.
- It is a programming model and an execution engine running on clusters of commodity servers.

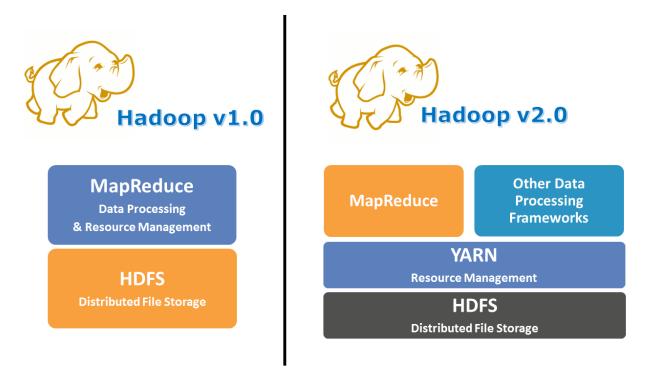
#### > HDFS

A distributed file system running on clusters of commodity computers.

#### Hadoop MapReduce v.2



- > YARN (Yet Another Resource Negotiator)
  - The major new improvement introduced in Hadoop v2.

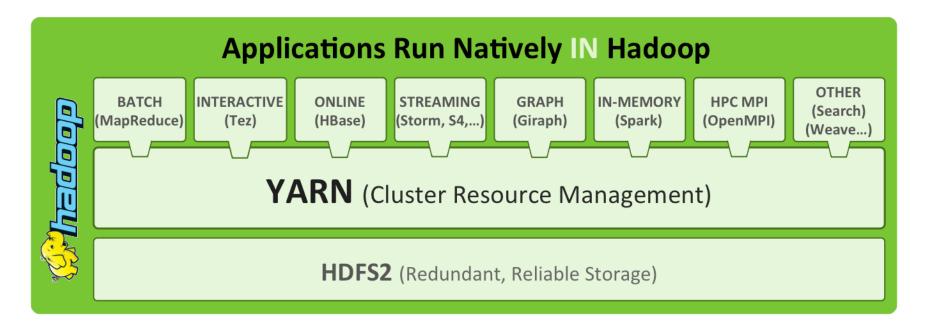


https://www.h2kinfosys.com/blog/hadoop-yarn-tutorial-learn-the-fundamentals-of-yarn-architecture/

➤ YARN is **a central component** in the Hadoop v2 ecosystem and provides a common platform for many different types of distributed applications.

- ➤ Some examples of the current YARN applications include:
  - The MapReduce framework
  - Spark processing engine
  - The Storm real-time stream processing framework

# Hadoop YARN



https://devveri.com/hadoop/hadoop-2-0-yarn

### Hadoop MapReduce v.2



YARN is a resource management system that allows *multiple distributed processing frameworks* to effectively share the compute resources of a Hadoop cluster and to utilize the data stored in HDFS.

The YARN ResourceManager process is the central resource scheduler that manages and allocates resources to the different applications (also known as jobs) submitted to the cluster.

➤ YARN NodeManager is a per node process that manages the resources of a single compute node.

Scheduler component of the ResourceManager allocates resources in response to the applications resource request.

- Factors taken into consideration:
  - The cluster capacity
  - The other scheduling policies that can be specified through the YARN policy plugin framework.

- ➤ YARN has a concept called **containers**, which is the unit of resource allocation.
  - Each allocated container has the rights to a certain amount of CPU and memory in a particular compute node.

 Applications can request resources from YARN by specifying the required number of containers and the CPU and memory required by each container.

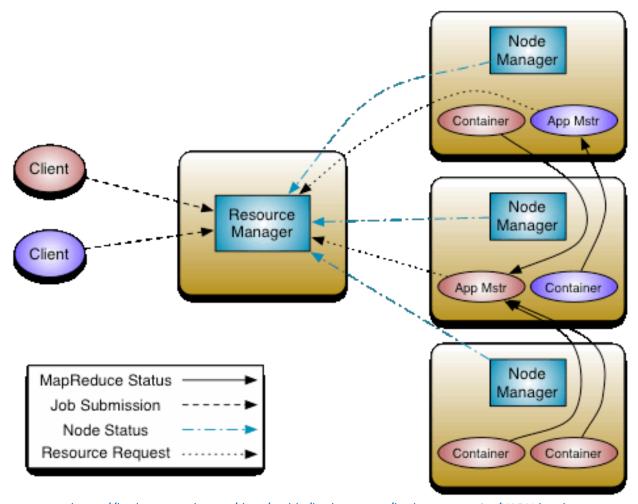
➤ ApplicationMaster is a per-application process that coordinates the computations for a single application.

The first step of executing a YARN application is to deploy the ApplicationMaster.

After an application is submitted by a YARN client, the ResourceManager allocates a container and deploys the ApplicationMaster for that application.

➤ Once deployed, the ApplicationMaster is responsible for requesting and negotiating the necessary resource containers from the ResourceManager.

➤ Once the resources are allocated by the ResourceManager,
ApplicationMaster coordinates with the NodeManagers to
launch and monitor the application containers in the allocated resources.



https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/stable/hadoop-yarn/hadoop-yarn-site/YARN.html

- A MapReduce job is a unit of work that the client wants to be performed.
  - It consists of the input data, the MapReduce program, and configuration information.

➤ Hadoop runs the job by dividing it into tasks, of which there are two types: map tasks and reduce tasks.

➤ Hadoop divides the input to a MapReduce job into fixed-size pieces called input splits, or just splits.

➤ Hadoop creates **one map task for each split**, which runs the user defined map function for each record in the split.

For most jobs, a good split size tends to be the size of an HDFS block, 128 MB by default.

➤ Hadoop does its best to run the map task on a node where the input data resides in HDFS.

➤ Why does Hadoop do this?

➤ Hadoop does its best to run the map task on a node where the input data resides in HDFS.

- ➤ This is called the data locality optimization
  - It should now be clear why the optimal split size is the same as the block size.

- > Map tasks write their output to the local disk, not to HDFS
  - Because the Map output is intermediate output, not the final output.

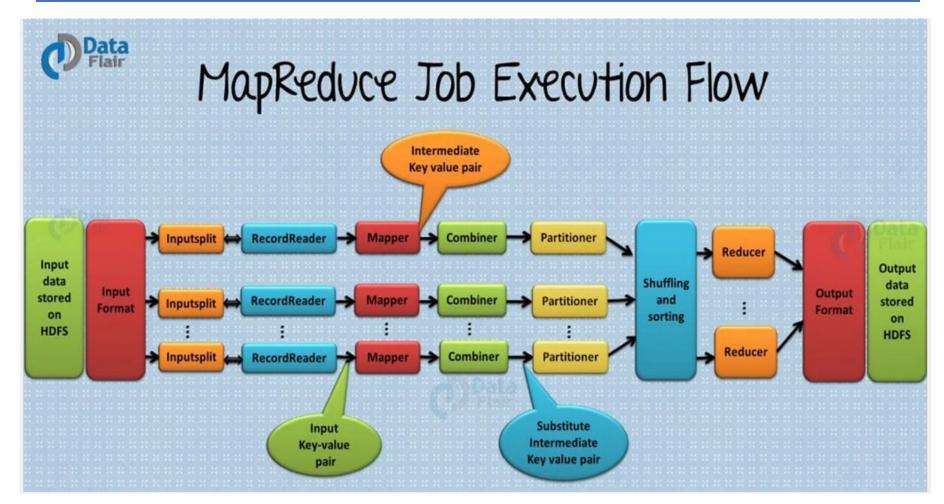
➤ Reduce tasks don't have the advantage of data locality.

➤ When there are multiple reducers, the map tasks partition their output, each creating one partition for each reduce task.

There can be many keys (and their associated values) in each partition, but the records for any given key are all in a single partition.

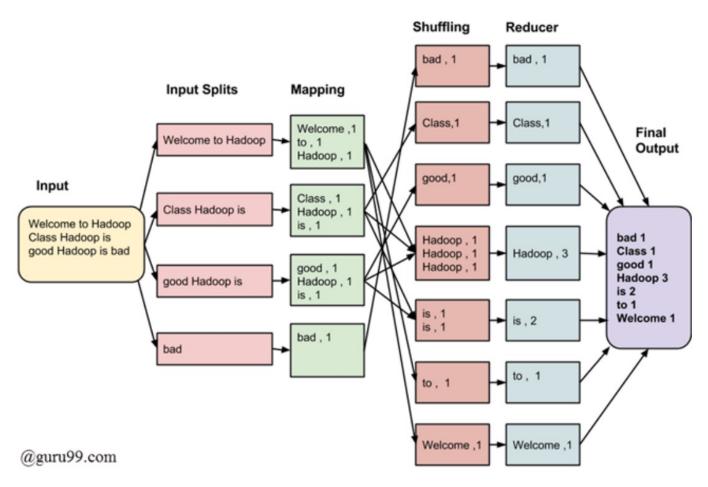
- The partitioning can be controlled by a user-defined partitioning function, but normally the default partitioner works very well.
  - Default partitioner buckets keys using a hash function.

## MapReduce Job Execution Flow



https://data-flair.training/blogs/how-hadoop-mapreduce-works/

## MapReduce Example



https://www.guru99.com/introduction-to-mapreduce.html

## MapReduce on Utility Clouds

Amazon offers an analytic cloud service called <u>Amazon Elastic</u>

<u>MapReduce (EMR)</u> which provides a managed Hadoop

MapReduce on Amazon EC2 instances.

➤ Microsoft also offers a big data service, which is called <u>Windows</u>

<u>Azure HDInsight</u> Service, which deploys and provisions

ApacheHadoop clusters in the Azure cloud.

## MapReduce on Utility Clouds (cont.)

AppEngine-MapReduce is an open-source library for doing MapReduce-style computations on the Google App Engine platform with pricing that is completive with Amazon EMR.