BUAN 6346 Big Data Analytics PHASE 2 SHIVA KUMAR REDDY KOPPULA 03/27/2024

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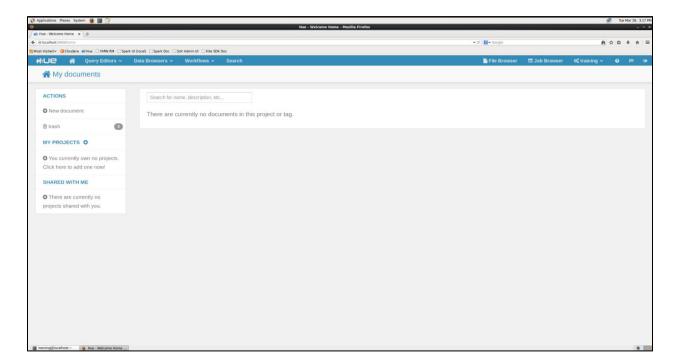
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CHAPTER 6 - CREATE AND POPULATE TABLES IN IMPALA OR HIVE

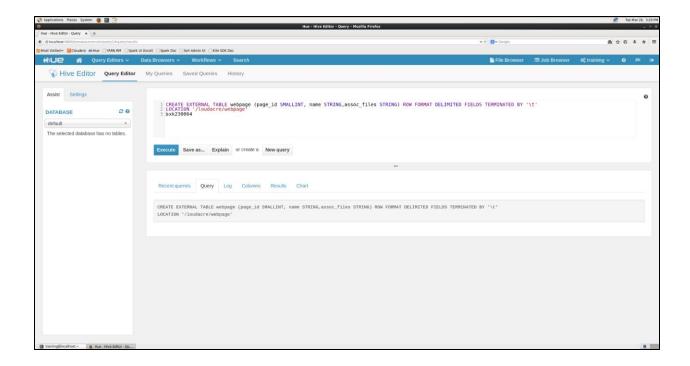
Create and Query a Table in Impala or Hive

1. Started the Hive server by executing the necessary commands in the terminal.

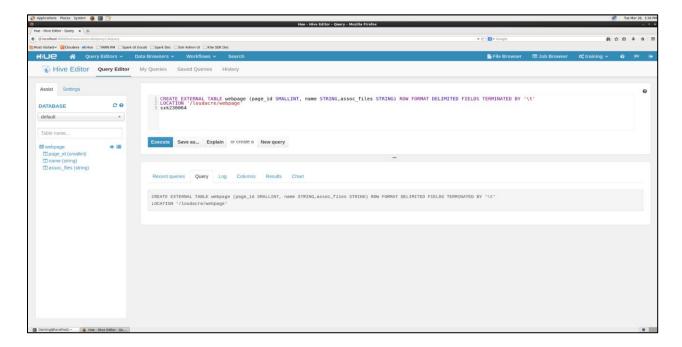
2. Accessed the HUE interface in Chrome, clicking on the HUE icon to navigate to the homepage.



3. Opened the query editor menu, selecting "Hive" from the dropdown, which directed me to the Hive query editor. Then, I entered an SQL command in the query editor pane to create a table for the previously imported webpage data.

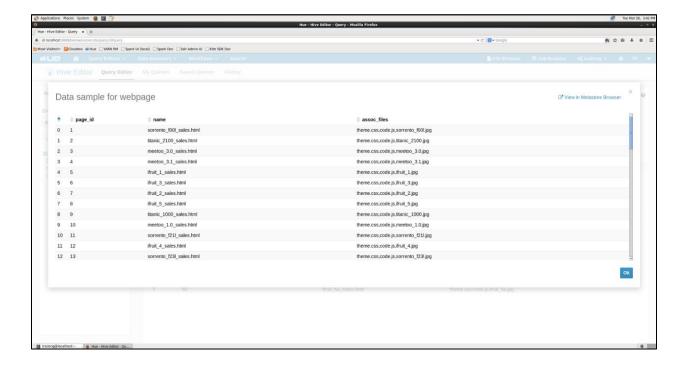


4. Executed the query by clicking the "Execute" button. To view the newly created table, I clicked on the 'refresh' button next to 'Database' on the left-hand side of the page, locating the webpage table with columns (page_id), name, and (assoc_files). I clicked on the webpage table to review the column definitions which reside below it.



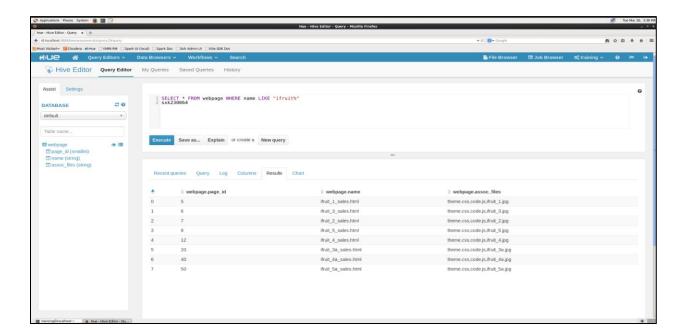
5. Initiated a test query by clicking the 'New Query' button, observing the findings in the "Results" tab.

6. Previewed sample data by clicking on the preview sample data icon adjacent to the table name.



Use Sqoop to Import Directly into Hive and Impala

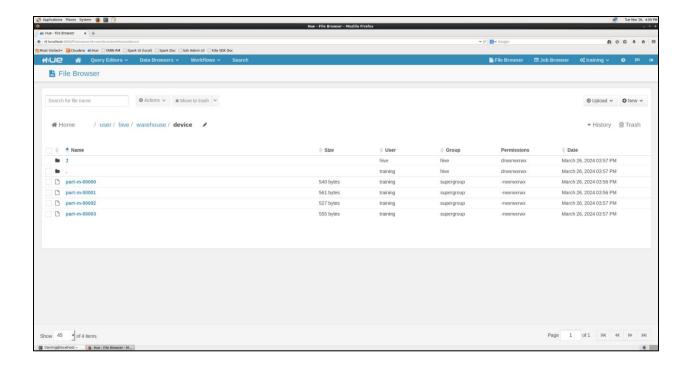
7. Imported the device table directly into the Hive metastore using the terminal, employing the below command.



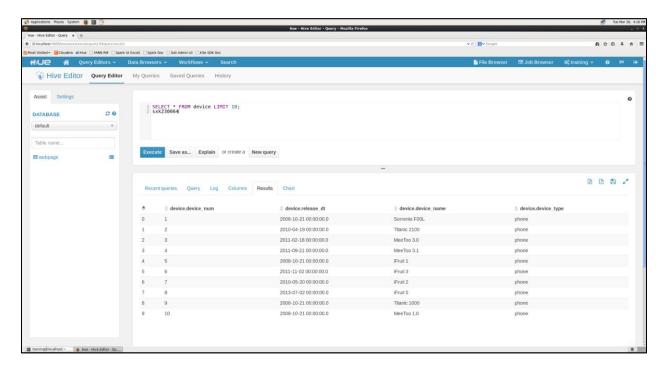
```
training@localhost ~]$ sudo service zookeeper-server start
JMX enabled by default
Using config: /etc/zookeeper/conf/zoo.cfg
Starting zookeeper ... already running as process 1694.
[training@localhost ~]$ sudo service hive-server2 start
Started Hive Server2 (hive-server2):
[training@localhost ~]$ sqoop import \
> --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/loudacre \
                                                                          [ OK ]
   --username training --password training \
--fields-terminated-by '\t' \
   --table device \
    --hive-import
24/03/26 15:55:46 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.5-cdh5.4.3 24/03/26 15:55:46 WARN tool.BaseSqoopTool: Setting your password on the command-line is
 insecure. Consider using -P instead.
24/03/26 15:55:47 INFO manager.MySQLManager: Preparing to use a MySQL streaming results
24/03/26 15:55:47 INFO tool.CodeGenTool: Beginning code generation
24/03/26 15:55:48 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM `de
      AS t LIMIT 1
24/03/26 15:55:48 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM `de
vice` AS t LIMIT 1
24/03/26 15:55:48 INFO orm.CompilationManager: HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME is /usr/lib/hadoop-ma
preduce
Note: /tmp/sqoop-training/compile/c324fb8a8e00915bc747f0ed7adf9641/device.java uses or
overrides a deprecated API.
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:deprecation for details.
24/03/26 15:55:54 INFO orm.CompilationManager: Writing jar file: /tmp/sqoop-training/co
mpile/c324fb8a8e00915bc747f0ed7adf9641/device.jar
24/03/26 15:55:54 WARN manager.MySQLManager: It looks like you are importing from mysql
24/03/26 15:55:54 WARN manager.MySQLManager: This transfer can be faster! Use the --dir
```

```
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                                         Map output records=50
                                         Input split bytes=464
                                         Spilled Records=0
                                        Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=0
                                         GC time elapsed (ms)=978
                                        CPU time spent (ms)=6330
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=485011456
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=3378053120
                                        Total committed heap usage (bytes)=191889408
                    File Input Format Counters
Bytes Read=0
                    File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=2183
24/03/26 15:57:22 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 2.1318 KB in 84.5297 seconds (25.8252 bytes/sec)
24/03/26 15:57:22 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 50 records.
24/03/26 15:57:22 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM `device` AS t LIMIT 1
24/03/26 15:57:22 WARN hive.TableDefWriter: Column release dt had to be cast to a less precise type in Hive
24/03/26 15:57:23 INFO hive.HiveImport: Loading uploaded data into Hive
 Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/usr/lib/hive/lib/hive-common-1.1.0-cdh5.4.3.jar!/hive-log4j.properties
 Time taken: 5.057 seconds
Loading data to table default.device chgrp: changing ownership of 'hdfs://localhost:8020/user/hive/warehouse/device/part-m-00000': User does not belong to hive chgrp: changing ownership of 'hdfs://localhost:8020/user/hive/warehouse/device/part-m-00001': User does not belong to hive chgrp: changing ownership of 'hdfs://localhost:8020/user/hive/warehouse/device/part-m-00002': User does not belong to hive chgrp: changing ownership of 'hdfs://localhost:8020/user/hive/warehouse/device/part-m-00003': User does not belong to hive chgrp: changing ownership of 'hdfs://localhost:8020/user/hive/warehouse/device/part-m-00003': User does not belong to hive changing ownership of 'hdfs://localhost:8020/user/hive/warehouse/device/part-m-00003': User does not belong to hive
 Table default.device stats: [numFiles=4, totalSize=2183]
 Time taken: 2.307 seconds
 [training@localhost ~]$ sxk230064
```

8. Utilized HUE to navigate to the specific data location (/user/hive/warehouse/device), to review the imported data files residing in the default hive warehouse.



9. Ran a test query to view all columns of the device table.



CHAPTER 7 - SELECT A FORMAT FOR A DATA FILE

1. I used the 'cd' command to navigate to the exercise directory.

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```

2. Utilizing the Sqoop import command, I imported the accounts table into an Avro data format.

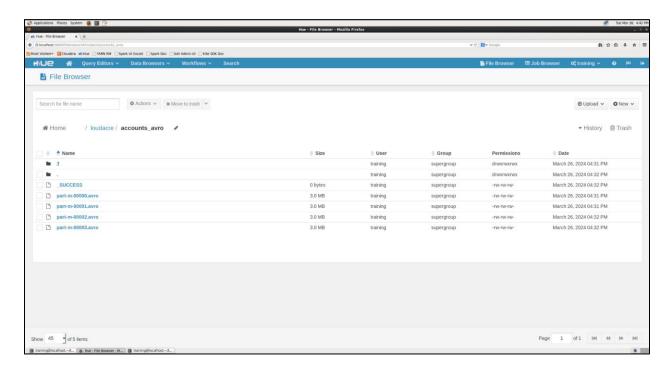
```
HDFS: Number of bytes read=470
                                 HDFS: Number of bytes written=12713125
                                 HDFS: Number of read operations=16
HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
                                 HDFS: Number of write operations=8
                 Job Counters
                                 Launched map tasks=4
                                 Other local map tasks=4
Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=0
Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=0
Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=72307
Total vcore-seconds taken by all map tasks=72307
Total megabyte-seconds taken by all map tasks=18510592
                 Map-Reduce Framework
                                 Map input records=129764
Map output records=129764
                                  Input split bytes=470
                                 Spilled Records=0
Failed Shuffles=0
                                  Merged Map outputs=0
                                GC time elapsed (ms)=1770
CPU time spent (ms)=32010
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=542732288
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=3383013376
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=191889408
Put Format Country
                 File Input Format Counters
                                 Bytes Read=0
                 File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=12713125

24/03/26 16:32:28 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 12.1242 MB in 104.4246 seconds (118.8911 KB/sec)

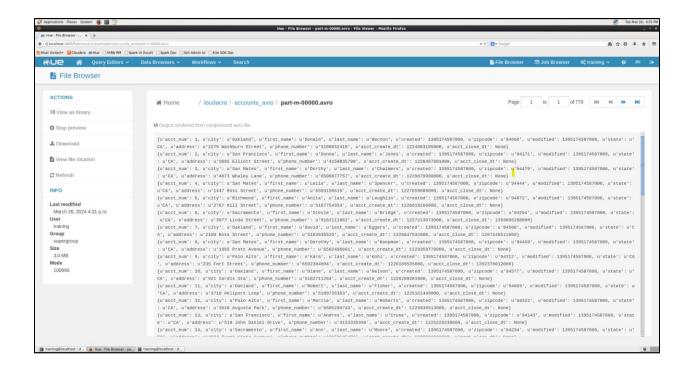
24/03/26 16:32:28 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 129764 records.

[training@localhost data-format]$ sxk230064
```

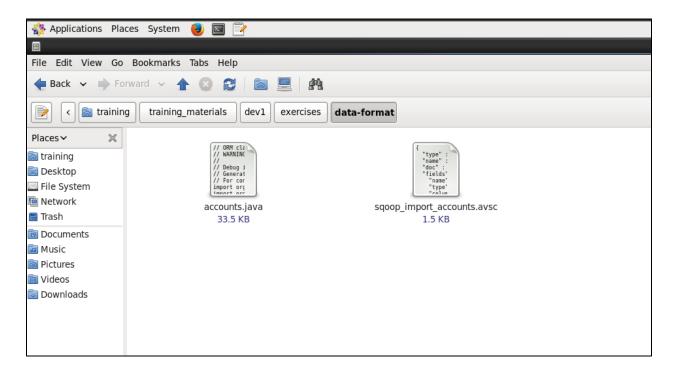
3. Then, I accessed the file browser to view the imported files by Sqoop into HDFS.



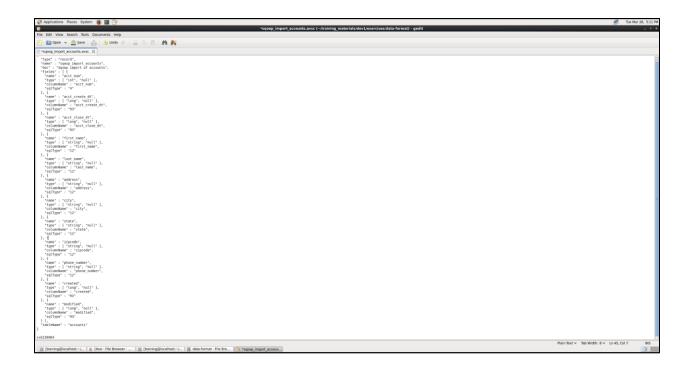
4. Upon locating the file part-m-00000.avro, I proceeded to view its contents, experiencing a lengthy loading time which may be due to large number of records.



5. Sqoop automatically generated a schema named "sqoop_import_accounts.avsc" in the current directory.



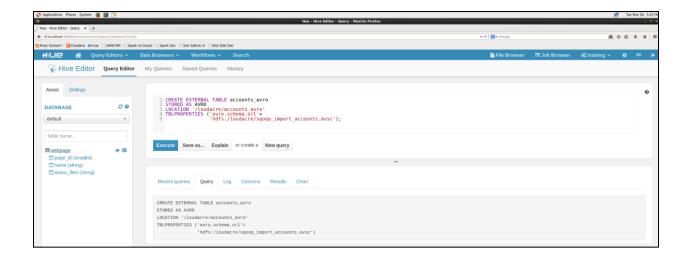
6. To examine the contents of the generated schema file, I accessed and viewed it accordingly.



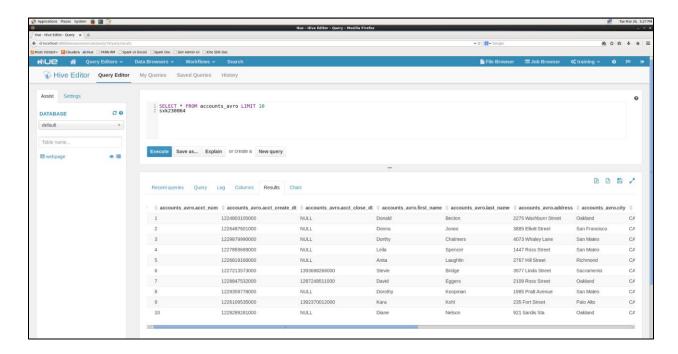
7. Employing the '-put' command, I copied the schema file to the /loudacre directory in HDFS. Utilizing the '-ls' command, I verified the successful transfer.



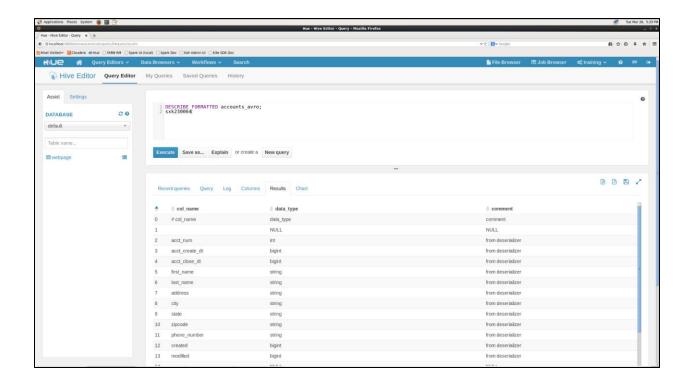
8. Within Hive, I proceeded to create the table "accounts_avro" utilizing the provided Avro schema.



9. After creating the table, I performed a test query using a select statement to ensure its successful created.

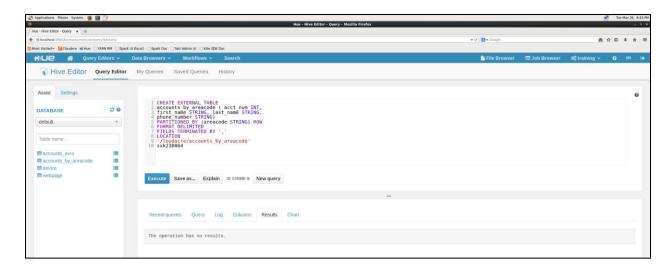


10. I utilized the 'DESCRIBE FORMATTED' command to list the columns and data types of the accounts_avro table, derived from the Avro schema.

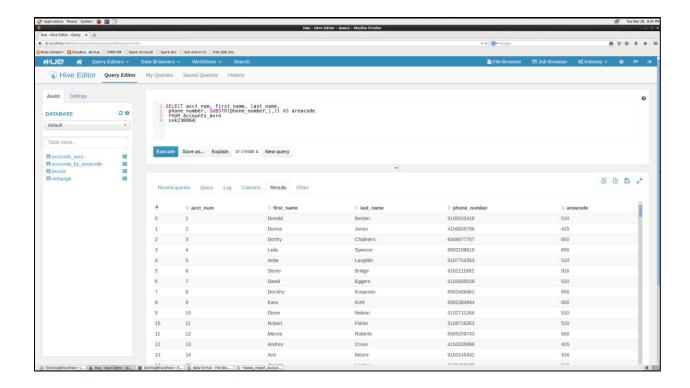


CHAPTER 8 - PARTITION DATA IN IMPALA OR HIVE

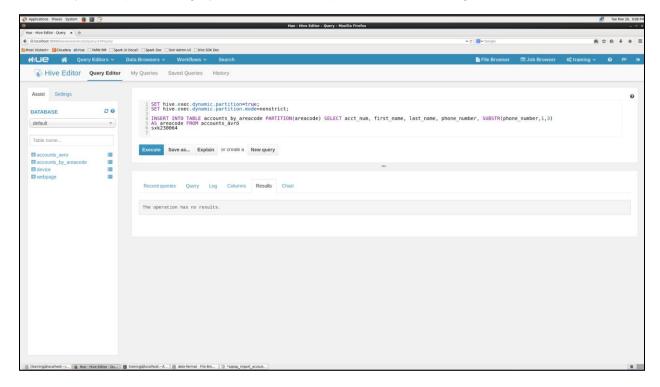
1. Initially, I created a new empty table in Hive using the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE statement.



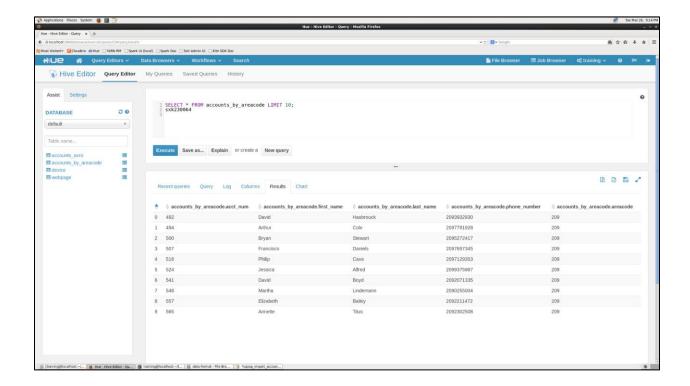
2. To extract the area code from phone numbers, I executed a query as per the below snippet.



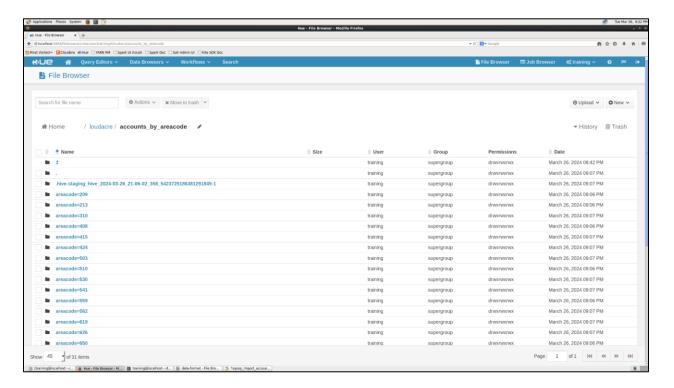
 Then, I employed the SELECT statement within an INSERT INTO TABLE command to transfer the specified columns into the newly created table. Notably, the process involved dynamic partitioning by area code, as depicted in the following screenshot.

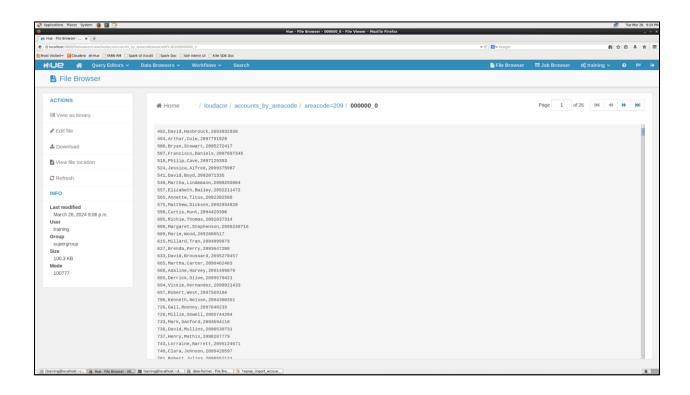


4. I ran a test query to ensure that the table was populated correctly.



5. Using Hue, I confirm that the index structure of the accounts_by_areacode table encompassed partition directories. Additionally, I reviewed the data within the directories to affirm that the partitioning is correct.



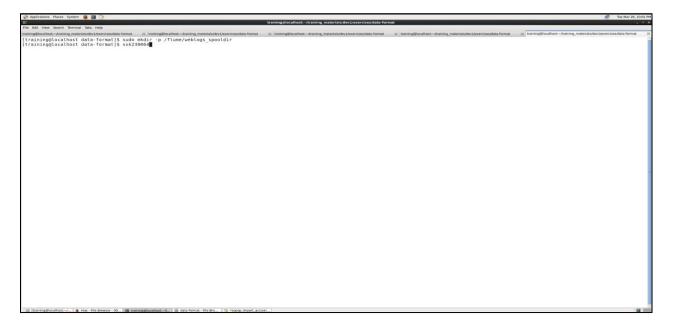


CHAPTER 9 - COLLECT WEB SERVER LOGS WITH FLUME

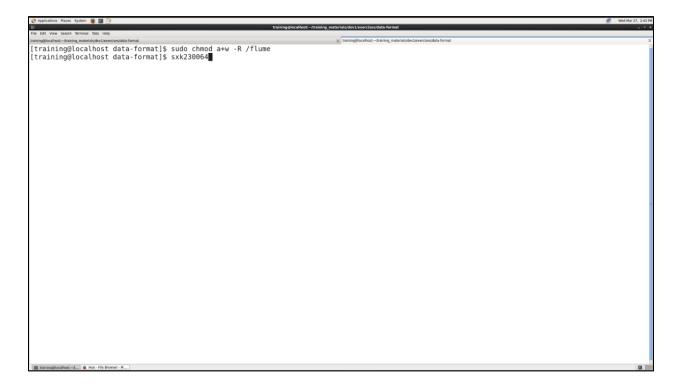
6. I created a directory named /loudacre/weblogs in HDFS, intending to store the data files ingested by Flume.



7. Furthermore, I created a spool directory to accommodate the data files that the weblog simulator will generate for Flume ingestion.



8. To facilitate seamless data ingestion, I granted all users permissions to write to the /flume/weblogs_spooldir directory, executing the command \$ sudo chmod a+w -R /flume in the command line.



Configure Flume

9. I created a flume configuration file with the specified properties for sink, source, and channel.



Run the Agent

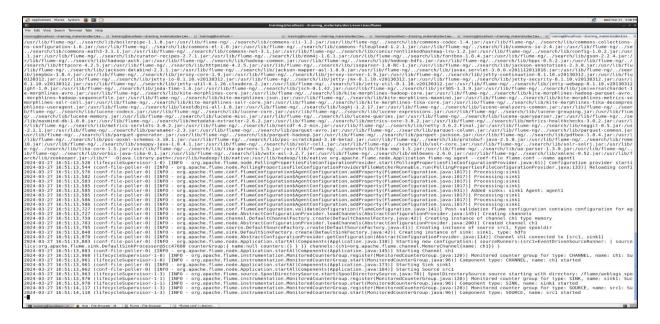
10. Following configuration setup, I navigated to the /training_materials/dev1/exercises/flume directory.

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11. I launched the Flume agent utilizing the previously created configuration.

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12. Towards the end of the lines, it's confirmed that the agent is successfully running with the configuration named src1.



Simulate Apache web server output

13. I opened a new terminal window, changed to the exercise directory, and executed the script to place the web log files in the /flume/weblogs_spooldir directory.

14. Upon completion, I terminated the process by clicking CTRL + C. I used the HUE file browser to validate that Flume successfully copied the weblogs into the weblogs directory. Each imported file is tagged with a Unix timestamp corresponding to the time it was imported.

