



RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

**An AUTONOMOUS Institution
Affiliated to ANNA UNIVERSITY, Chennai**

DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING



AI19741-BIG DATA TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

SUBHASH P

FINAL YEAR

SEVENTH SEMESTER

2024- 2025

ODD SEMESTER

List of Experiments

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Ex. No:1	InstallationOfHadoopFramework
Date:	

AIM:

Installation of Hadoop Framework, its components and study the HADOOP ecosystem

Hadoop is an open-source framework that allows to store and process big data in a distributed environment across clusters of computers using simple programming models. It is designed to scale up from single server to thousands of machines, each offering local computation and storage.

Hadoop Architecture:

The Apache Hadoop framework includes following four modules:

Hadoop Common:

Contains Java libraries and utilities needed by other Hadoop modules. These libraries give file system and OS level abstraction and comprise of the essential Java files and scripts that are required to start Hadoop.

Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS): A distributed file-system that provides high throughput access to application data on the community machines thus providing very high aggregate bandwidth across the cluster.

Hadoop YARN: A resource-management framework responsible for job scheduling and cluster resource management.

Hadoop MapReduce: This is a YARN-based programming model for parallel processing of large data sets.

Hadoop Installation procedure:

Step 1: Download and install Java

<https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase-downloads.html>

Step 2: Download Hadoop

<https://hadoop.apache.org/releases.html>

Step3:SetEnvironmentVariables

Step4:SetupHadoop

ou must configure Hadoop in this phase by modifying several configuration files. Navigate to the “etc/hadoop” folder in the Hadoop folder. You must make changes to three files:

core-site.xml

```
<configuration>
<property>
<name>fs.default.name</name>
<value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

hdfs-site.xml

```
<configuration>
<property>
<name>dfs.replication</name>
<value>1</value>
</property>
<property>
<name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
<value>file:/hadoop-3.3.1/data/namenode</value>
</property>
<property>
<name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>
<value>file:/hadoop-3.3.1/data/datanode</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

mapred-site.xml

```
<configuration>
<property>
<name>mapred.job.tracker</name>
<value>localhost:54311</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

Step5:FormatHadoopNameNode

`hadoopnamenode-format`

Step6:StartHadoop

`start-all.cmd`

Step7:VerifyHadoopInstallation

`http://localhost:50070/.`

Ex. No:2	File Management tasks in Hadoop
Date:	

AIM:

To perform various file operations in HDFS

Step 1: Adding Files and Directories to HDFS

Before running Hadoop programs on data stored in HDFS, the data needs to be added to HDFS. Let's start by creating a directory and adding a file to it.

1. Create a directory in HDFS:

```
hadoopfs-mkdir/user/myfile
```

This command creates a new directory named `myfile` in the `/user` directory in HDFS.

2. Add a file to HDFS:

```
hadoopfs-put a.txt
```

This command uploads the file `a.txt` from the local file system to the root directory of HDFS.

3. Add the file to the newly created directory:

```
hadoopfs-put a.txt/user/myfile
```

This command uploads the file `a.txt` from the local file system directly into the `/user/myfile` directory in HDFS.

Step2:RetrievingFilesfromHDFS

To copy files from HDFS back to the local file system, use the `get` command. Here's how to retrieve `a.txt`:

```
hadoopfs-cata.txt
```

This command displays the contents of the file `a.txt` directly to the console. To actually copy the file to the local file system, you would use:

```
hadoopfs-geta.txt/local/path
```

Replace `/local/path` with the desired path on your local file system.

Step3:DeletingFilesfromHDFS

To delete a file from HDFS, use the `rm` command. Here's how to delete `a.txt`:

```
hadoopfs-rma.txt
```

This command removes the file `a.txt` from HDFS.

Output

The successful execution of the above commands will result in the following:

- Creation of the `/user/myfile` directory in HDFS.
- Addition of `a.txt` to HDFS and then to `/user/myfile`
- Retrieval of `a.txt` from HDFS to the local file system.
- Deletion of `a.txt` from HDFS.

Ex. No:3	Implement word count program using MapReduce
Date:	

AIM:

To implement distinct word count problem using Map-Reduce

The function of the mapper is as follows:

- Create an IntWritable variable 'one' with value as 1
- Convert the input line in Text type to a String
- Use tokenizer to split the line into words
- Iterate through each word and form key-value pairs as Assign each word from the tokenizer (of String type) to a Text 'word'
- Form key-value pairs for each word as <word, one> and push it to the output collector

The function of Sort and Group:

After this, "aggregation" and "Shuffling and Sorting" done by framework. Then Reducers task these final pair to produce output.

The function of the reducer is as follows

- Initialize a variable 'sum' as 0
- Iterate through all the values with respect to a key and sum up all of them
- Push to the output collector the Key and the obtained sum as value For

Example:

For the given sample input 1 datafile(input1.txt: Hello World Bye World) mapper emits:

```
<Hello,1>
<World,1>
<Bye,1>
<World,1>
```

The second input 2 datafile(input2.txt: Hello Hadoop Goodbye Hadoop) mapper emits:

<Hello,1>
<Hadoop,1>
<Goodbye,1>
<Hadoop,1>

WordCount also specifies a combiner. Hence, the output of each map is passed through the local combiner (which is same as the Reducer as per the job configuration) for local aggregation, after being sorted on the keys.

The output of the first map:

<Hello,1>
<Bye,1>
<World,2>

The output of the second map:

<Hello,1>
<Hadoop,2>
<Goodbye,1>

The Reducer implementation via the reduce method just sums up the values, which are the occurrence counts for each key (i.e. words in this example).

Thus the output of the job is:

<Goodbye,1>
<Bye,1>
<Hello,2>
<Hadoop,2>
<World,2>

Ex. No:4	MapReduceProgramforWeatherReport
Date:	

AIM:

To write a MapReduce Program to analyze time-temperature statistics and generate a report with max/min temperature Weather Report POC.

PROGRAM:

```
// importing Libraries
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Iterator;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
```

```
public class MyMaxMin {
```

```
    //Mapper
```

```

/*MaxTemperatureMapperclassisstatic
 * andextendsMapperabstractclass
 * havingfourHadoopgenerics type
 * LongWritable,Text,Text,Text.
 */

```

```

public static class MaxTemperatureMapper extends
    Mapper<LongWritable,Text,Text,Text>{

```

```

    /**
     * @methodmap
     * Thismethod takestheinputasatextdatatype.
     * Nowleavingthefirstfivetokens,it takes
     * 6thtokenistakenastemp_max and
     * 7thtokenistakenastemp_min.Now
     * temp_max>30 andtemp_min <15 are
     * passedtothereducer.
     */

```

```

//thedatainourdatasetwith
//thisvalueisinconsistentdata
publicstaticfinalintMISSING=9999;

```

```

@Override

```

```

    publicvoidmap(LongWritablearg0,TextValue,Contextcontext) throws
        IOException, InterruptedException {

```

```

        //Convertthesinglerow(Record)to
        //StringandstoreitinString
        //variablename

```

```

Stringline=Value.toString();

//Checkfortheemptyline
if(!(line.length()==0)) {

    //fromcharacter6to14wehave
    //thedatainourdataset
    Stringdate=line.substring(6,14);

    //similarlywehavetaken themaximum
    //temperaturefrom39to 45characters
    floattemp_Max=Float.parseFloat(line.substring(39,45).trim());

    //similarlywehavetaken theminimum
    //temperaturefrom47to 53characters

    floattemp_Min=Float.parseFloat(line.substring(47,53).trim());

    //ifmaximumtemperatureis
    //greaterthan30,itisahotday if
    (temp_Max > 30.0) {

        //Hot day
        context.write(newText("TheDayisHotDay:"+ date),
                                new
Text(String.valueOf(temp_Max)));
    }

    //iftheminimumtemperatureis
    //less than15,it isacoldday

```

```

        if(temp_Min <15){

            //Coldday
            context.write(newText("TheDayisColdDay:"+date), new
                Text(String.valueOf(temp_Min)));
        }
    }
}

//Reducer

/*MaxTemperatureReducerclassisstatic
and extends Reducer abstract class
having four Hadoop generics type
Text,Text,Text,Text.
*/

publicstatic class MaxTemperatureReducer extends
    Reducer<Text, Text, Text, Text> {

    /**
     * @methodreduce
     * Thismethodtakestheinputaskeyand
     * listofvaluespairfromthemappper,
     * itdoesaggregationbasedonkeys and
     * producesthefinalcontext.
     */

    publicvoidreduce(TextKey,Iterator<Text>Values,Contextcontext)

```

```

        throwsIOException,InterruptedException{
            //puttingallthevaluesin
            //temperaturevariableoftypeString
            Stringtemperature= Values.next().toString();
            context.write(Key, new Text(temperature));
        }

    }

/**
 * @methodmain
 * Thismethodisusedforsetting
 * alltheconfigurationproperties.
 * Itactsasadriverformap-reduce
 * code.
 */

publicstaticvoid main(String[]args)throwsException {

    //readsthedefault configurationof the
    //clusterfromtheconfigurationXMLfiles
    Configurationconf=newConfiguration();

    //Initializingthejobwith the
    //defaultconfigurationofthecluster
    Jobjob=newJob(conf,"weatherexample");

    // Assigning the driver class name
    job.setJarByClass(MyMaxMin.class);

    //Keytypecomingoutofmapper

```

```
job.setMapOutputKeyClass(Text.class);

// value type coming out of mapper
job.setMapOutputValueClass(Text.class);

// Defining the mapper class name
job.setMapperClass(MaxTemperatureMapper.class);

// Defining the reducer class name
job.setReducerClass(MaxTemperatureReducer.class);

//DefininginputFormat classwhichis
//responsibletoparsethedataset
// into a key value pair
job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class);

//DefiningoutputFormatclasswhichis
//responsibletoparsethedataset
// into a key value pair
job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class);

//settingthesecondargument
//asapathinapath variable
PathOutputPath=newPath(args[1]);

//Configuringtheinputpath
// from the filesystem into the job
FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));

//Configuringtheoutputpathfrom
//thefilesystemintothejob
```

```
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job,newPath(args[1]));

        //deletingthecontextpathautomatically
        //fromhdfssothatwedon'thave
        // to delete it explicitly
        OutputPath.getFileSystem(conf).delete(OutputPath);

        //exitingthejob onlyifthe
        // flag value becomes false
        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true)?0:1);
    }
}
```


Ex.No:5.a	PigLatin script to sort, group
Date:	

AIM:

To write a script for sorting and grouping of data.

Student data:

Assume we have a file **student_data.txt** in HDFS with the following content.

```
001,Rajiv,Reddy,21,9848022337,Hyderabad
002,siddarth,Battacharya,22,9848022338,Kolkata
003,Rajesh,Khanna,22,9848022339,Delhi
004,Preethi,Agarwal,21,9848022330,Pune
005,Trupthi,Mohanthy,23,9848022336,Bhuwaneshwar
006,Archana,Mishra,23,9848022335,Chennai
007,Komal,Nayak,24,9848022334,trivendram
008,Bharathi,Nambiayar,24,9848022333,Chennai
```

Step1:

Load and store the student data in HDFS .

```
grunt> student=LOAD'hdfs://localhost:9000/pig_data/student_data.txt'USING
PigStorage(',')
as ( id:int, firstname:chararray, lastname:chararray, phone:chararray,
city:chararray );
```

The **ORDERBY** operator is used to display the contents of a relation in a sorted order based on one or more fields. `grunt>`

```
Relation_name2 = ORDER Relation_name1 BY (ASC|DESC);
```

Verify the relation **order_by_data** using the **DUMP** operator as shown below.

```
grunt> Dump order_by_data;
```

Output

It will produce the following output, displaying the contents of the relation **order_by_data**.

```
(8,Bharathi,Nambiayar,24,9848022333,Chennai)
```

(7,Komal,Nayak,24,9848022334,trivendram)
(6,Archana,Mishra,23,9848022335,Chennai)
(5,Trupthi,Mohanthi,23,9848022336,Bhuwaneshwar)

(3,Rajesh,Khanna,22,9848022339,Delhi)
(2,siddarth,Battacharya,22,9848022338,Kolkata)
(4,Preethi,Agarwal,21,9848022330,Pune)
(1,Rajiv,Reddy,21,9848022337,Hyderabad)

The **GROUP** operator is used to group the data in one or more relations. It collects the data having the same key. Given below is the syntax of the **group** operator.

Now, let us group the records/tuples in the relation by age as shown below. `grunt>`

```
group_data = GROUP student_details by age;
```

Verify the relation **group_data** using the **DUMP** operator as shown below. `grunt>`

```
Dump group_data;
```

Output:

```
(21,{(4,Preethi,Agarwal,21,9848022330,Pune),(1,Rajiv,Reddy,21,9848022337,Hyderabad)})  
(22,{(3,Rajesh,Khanna,22,9848022339,Delhi),(2,siddarth,Battacharya,22,9848022338,Kolkata)})  
(23,{(6,Archana,Mishra,23,9848022335,Chennai),(5,Trupthi,Mohanthi,23,9848022336,Bhuwaneshwar)})  
(24,{(8,Bharathi,Nambiayar,24,9848022333,Chennai),(7,Komal,Nayak,24,9848022334,trivendram)})
```

Ex.No:5.b	PigLatinscriptstoproject,andfilteryourdata
Date:	

AIM:

To write a script to perform project and filtering.

The **FILTER** operator is used to select the required tuples from a relation based on a condition.

Given below is the syntax of the **FILTER** operator.

```
grunt> Relation2_name= FILTERRelation1_nameBY(condition);
```

student_details.txt

```
001,Rajiv,Reddy,21,9848022337,Hyderabad
002,siddarth,Battacharya,22,9848022338,Kolkata
003,Rajesh,Khanna,22,9848022339,Delhi
004,Preethi,Agarwal,21,9848022330,Pune
005,Trupthi,Mohanthi,23,9848022336,Bhuwaneshwar
006,Archana,Mishra,23,9848022335,Chennai
007,Komal,Nayak,24,9848022334,trivendram
008,Bharathi,Nambiayar,24,9848022333,Chennai
```

And we have loaded this file into Pig with the relation name **student_details** as shown below.

```
grunt> student_details=LOAD'hdfs://localhost:9000/pig_data/student_details.txt'USING PigStorage(',') as
(id:int, firstname:chararray, lastname:chararray, age:int, phone:chararray, city:chararray);
```

Let us now use the Filter operator to get the details of the students who belong to the city Chennai.

```
filter_data=FILTER student_details BY city=='Chennai';
```

Verification

Verify the relation **filter_data** using the **DUMP** operator as shown below.

```
grunt> Dump filter_data;
```

Output

It will produce the following output, displaying the contents of the relation **filter_data** as follows.

(6, Archana, Mishra, 23, 9848022335, Chennai)

(8, Bharathi, Nambiayar, 24, 9848022333, Chennai)

Ex.No:6.a	HiveDatabases->Tables,Views
Date:	

AIM:

To write a script to HiveDatabases->Tables, Views,

Create Database Statement

Create Database is a statement used to create a database in Hive. A database in Hive is a **namespace** or a collection of tables. The **syntax** for this statement is as follows:

```
CREATE DATABASE|SCHEMA [IF NOT EXISTS] <database name>
```

Here, IF NOT EXISTS is an optional clause, which notifies the user that a database with the same name already exists. We can use SCHEMA in place of DATABASE in this command. The following query is executed to create a database named **userdb**:

```
hive> CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] userdb;
```

or

```
hive> CREATE SCHEMA userdb;
```

The following query is used to verify a database list:

```
hive> SHOW DATABASES;
default
userdb
```

JDBC Program

The JDBC program to create a database is given below.

```
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.sql.DriverManager;

public class HiveCreateDb {
    private static String driverName = "org.apache.hadoop.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {
```

```

//Registerdriverandcreatedriverinstance

Class.forName(driverName);
//getconnection

Connectioncon=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:hive://localhost:10000/default","","");
Statement stmt = con.createStatement();

stmt.executeQuery("CREATE DATABASE userdb");
System.out.println("Database userdb created successfully.");

con.close();
}
}

```

SavetheprograminafilenamedHiveCreateDb.java.Thefollowingcommandsareusedtocompileandexecutethis program.

```

$javacHiveCreateDb.java
$javaHiveCreateDb

```

Output:

Databaseuserdbcreatedsuccessfully.

Creating a View

YoucancreateaviewatthetimeofexecutingaSELECTstatement.Thesyntaxisasfollows:

```

CREATEVIEW[IFNOTEXISTS]view_name[(column_name[COMMENTcolumn_comment],...)] [COMMENT
table_comment]
ASSELECT...

```

Example

Let us take an example for view. Assume employee table as given below, with the fields Id, Name, Salary, Designation,andDept.GenerateaquerytoretrievetheemployeedetailswhoearnasalaryofmorethanRs30000. We store the result in a view named **emp_30000**.

ID	Name	Salary	Designation	Dept
1201	Gopal	45000	Technicalmanager	TP
1202	Manisha	45000	Proofreader	PR
1203	Masthanvali	40000	Technicalwriter	TP
1204	Krian	40000	Hr Admin	HR
1205	Kranthi	30000	Op Admin	Admin

The following query retrieves the employee details using the above scenario:

```
hive>CREATEVIEWemp_30000AS SELECT  
* FROM employee  
WHEREsalary>30000;
```

Dropping a View

Use the following syntax to drop a view:

```
DROPVIEWview_name
```

The following query drops a view named as emp_30000: hive>

```
DROP VIEW emp_30000;
```

Ex.No:6.b	HiveDatabases->FunctionsandIndexes
Date:	

AIM:

To write a script to HiveDatabases->**FunctionsandIndexes**

The following queries demonstrate some built-in functions:

round() function

```
hive>SELECT Round(2.6) from temp;
```

On successful execution of query, you get to see the following response:

3.0

floor() function

```
hive>SELECT floor(2.6) from temp;
```

On successful execution of the query, you get to see the following response:

2.0

ceil() function

```
hive>SELECT ceil(2.6) from temp;
```

On successful execution of the query, you get to see the following response:

3.0

Aggregate Functions

Hive supports the following built-in **aggregate functions**. The usage of these functions is the same as the SQL aggregate functions.

Return Type	Signature	Description
BIGINT	count(*), count(expr),	count(*)-Return the total number of retrieved rows.

DOUBLE	sum(col), sum(DISTINCTcol)	Itreturnsthesumoftheelementsinthegroupor the sum of the distinct values of the column in the group.
DOUBLE	avg(col), avg(DISTINCTcol)	It returns the average of the elements in the grouportheaverageofthedistinctvaluesofthe column in the group.
DOUBLE	min(col)	Itreturnstheminimumvalueofthecolumnin the group.
DOUBLE	max(col)	Itreturnsthemaximumvalueofthecolumnin the group.

CreatinganIndex

AnIndexisnothingbutapointeronaparticularcolumnofatable.Creatinganindexmeanscreatingapointeron a particular column of a table. Its syntax is as follows:

```
CREATEINDEXindex_name
ONTABLEbase_table_name (col_name,...) AS
'index.handler.class.name'
[WITHDEFERREDREBUILD]
[IDXPROPERTIES (property_name=property_value, ...)]
[IN TABLE index_table_name]
[PARTITIONEDBY(col_name,...)] [
  [ROWFORMAT...]STOREDAS...
  [STOREDBY...
]
[LOCATIONhdfs_path]
[TBLPROPERTIES(...)]
```

Example

Letustakeanexampleforindex.UsethesameemployeetablethatwehaveusedearlierwiththefieldsId,Name, Salary, Designation, and Dept. Create an index named index_salary on the salarycolumn of the employee table.

Thefollowingquerycreatesanindex:

```
hive>CREATEINDEXindex_salaryONTABLEemployee(salary)
AS'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.index.compact.CompactIndexHandler';
```

It is a point to the salary column. If the column is modified, the changes are stored using an index value.

Dropping an Index

The following syntax is used to drop an index:

```
DROP INDEX <index_name> ON <table_name>
```

The following query drops an index named index_salary:

```
hive> DROP INDEX index_salary ON employee;
```

Ex. No:7	ExportdatafromHadoopusingSqoop
Date:	

AIM:

To export data from Hadoop using Sqoop to import data to Hive.

To export data into MySQL from HDFS, perform the following steps:

Step1: Create a database and table in the hive.

create table hive_table_export(name string, company string, phone int, age int) row format delimited fields terminated by ',';



```

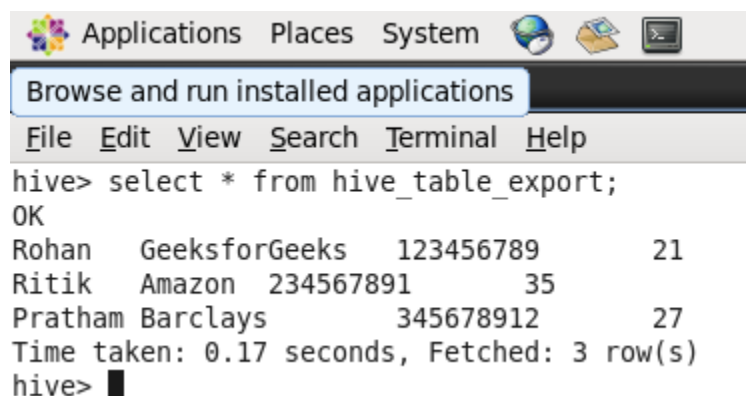
Applications Places System
Browse and run installed applications cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
hive> create database hive_export;
OK
Time taken: 0.083 seconds
hive> use hive_export;
OK
Time taken: 0.034 seconds
hive> create table hive_table_export(name string, company string, phone int, age int);
OK
Time taken: 0.164 seconds
hive>

```

Hive Database: hive_export and Hive Table: hive_table_export

Step2: Insert data into the hive table.

insert into hive_table_export values("Ritik", "Amazon", 234567891, 35);




```

Applications Places System
Browse and run installed applications
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
hive> select * from hive_table_export;
OK
Rohan    GeeksforGeeks    123456789    21
Ritik    Amazon    234567891    35
Pratham  Barclays    345678912    27
Time taken: 0.17 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive>

```

Data in Hive table

Step3: Create a database and table in MySQL in which data should be exported.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "cloudera@quickstart:~". The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
mysql> create database mysql_export;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> use mysql_export;
Database changed
mysql> create table mysql_table_export(name varchar(65),company varchar(65),phone int, age int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> █
```

MySQLDatabase:mysql_exportandMySQLTable:mysql_table_export

Step4: Run the following command on Hadoop.

```
sqoop export --connect \
jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/database_name_in_mysql \
--table table_name_in_mysql \
--username root --password cloudera \
--export-dir /user/hive/warehouse/hive_database_name.db/table_name_in_hive \
--m1 \
--driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
--input-fields-terminated-by ','
```

```

[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ sqoop export --connect jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/mysql_export --table mysql_table_export --usern
ame root --password cloudera --export-dir /user/hive/warehouse/hive_export.db/hive_table_export --m 1 --driver com.mysql.j
dbc.Driver --input-fields-terminated-by ','
Warning: /usr/lib/sqoop/./accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $ACCUMULO_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/09/08 02:10:05 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.5-cdh5.4.2
20/09/08 02:10:05 WARN tool.BaseSqoopTool: Setting your password on the command-line is insecure. Consider using -P instead.
20/09/08 02:10:05 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection mana
ger is not being set (via --connection-manager). Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager.
Please specify explicitly which connection manager should be used next time.
20/09/08 02:10:06 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000
20/09/08 02:10:06 INFO tool.CodeGenTool: Beginning code generation
20/09/08 02:10:08 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM mysql_table_export AS t WHERE 1=0
20/09/08 02:10:08 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM mysql_table_export AS t WHERE 1=0
20/09/08 02:10:08 INFO orm.CompilationManager: HADOOP MAPRED HOME is /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce
Note: /tmp/sqoop-cloudera/compile/3337bf5a79cf6ef945aa0f7d87de28a4/mysql_table_export.java uses or overrides a deprecated API
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:deprecation for details.
20/09/08 02:10:17 INFO orm.CompilationManager: Writing jar file: /tmp/sqoop-cloudera/compile/3337bf5a79cf6ef945aa0f7d87de28a4
/mysql_table_export.jar
20/09/08 02:10:17 INFO mapreduce.ExportJobBase: Beginning export of mysql table export
20/09/08 02:10:17 INFO Configuration.deprecation: mapred.job.tracker is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduce.jobtracker.address
20/09/08 02:10:18 INFO Configuration.deprecation: mapred.jar is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduce.job.jar
20/09/08 02:10:23 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM mysql_table_export AS t WHERE 1=0
20/09/08 02:10:23 INFO Configuration.deprecation: mapred.reduce.tasks.speculative.execution is deprecated. Instead, use mapre
duce.reduce.speculative
20/09/08 02:10:23 INFO Configuration.deprecation: mapred.map.tasks.speculative.execution is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduc
e.map.speculative
20/09/08 02:10:23 INFO Configuration.deprecation: mapred.map.tasks is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduce.job.maps
20/09/08 02:10:23 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8032
20/09/08 02:10:28 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 3
20/09/08 02:10:28 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 3
20/09/08 02:10:28 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:1
20/09/08 02:10:28 INFO Configuration.deprecation: mapred.map.tasks.speculative.execution is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduc
e.map.speculative
20/09/08 02:10:29 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1599551473625_0010
20/09/08 02:10:31 INFO impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1599551473625_0010

```

SQOOPcommandtoexportdata

Intheabovecodefollowingthingsshouldbenoted.

- **127.0.0.1**isthelocalhostIPaddress.
- **3306**istheportnumberforMySQL.
- Inthecaseofexportingdata,theentirepath tothe tablesouldbespecified
- **m**isthenumberofmappers

Step5:Check-inMySQLIfdataisexportedsuccessfullyornot.

```

mysql> select * from mysql_table_export;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name  | company  | phone  | age  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Rohan  | GeeksforGeeks | 123456789 | 21 |
| Ritik  | Amazon   | 234567891 | 35 |
| Pratham | Barclays | 345678912 | 27 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> █

```