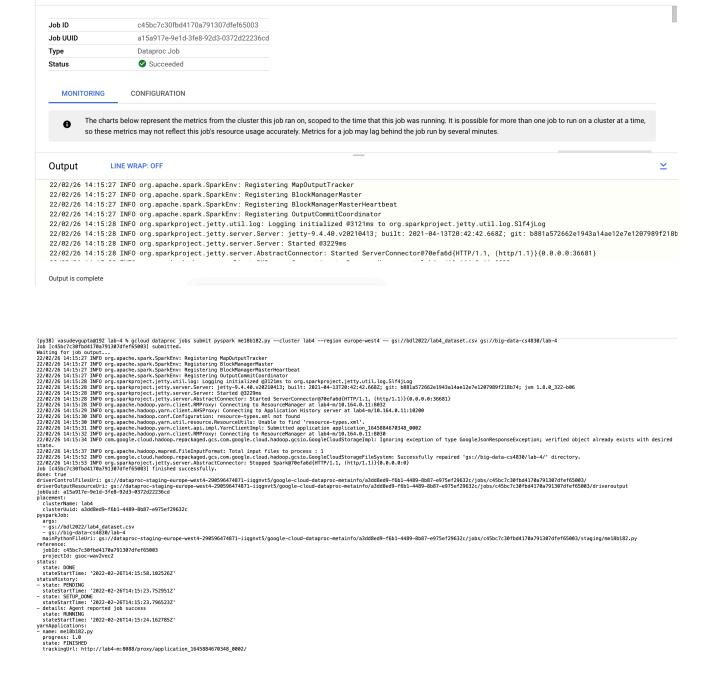
## **Big Data Lab**

## Assignment-2 (Vasudev Gupta, ME18B182)

## 1. Outputs

('12-18', 260) ('0-6', 227) ('18-24', 262) ('6-12', 252)



## HDFS is a network based file system that can store very large datasets by abstracting the location of the data using a mapping table. To store huge amounts of data, it employs a cluster (combined storage) of tiny storage devices. If more storage capacity is required, HDFS does not need the complete hardware be modified, but rather needs a suitable number of next **HDFS** storage nodes (machines) be added to the cluster. To accommodate a network machine failure, HDFS keeps three copies of the same machine (one primary machine + two duplicates). The two versions are stored on two different computers. Hive was designed primarily to let users to interact with data in HDFS using SQL-like queries. Hive does this by converting SQL queries into MapReduce Hive queries, which are subsequently run in Yarn on HDFS data. Hive also has data analysis and summarization capabilities. Pig, like Hive, is a data processing and manipulation framework. Pig abstracts MapReduce and turns it to a scripting language, whereas Hive Pig abstracts MapReduce and converts it to SQL. Yarn is in charge of cluster resource management and acts as a compute abstraction layer. It functions similarly to a cluster's operating system. Yarn also provides information on the amount of resources available in the cluster as well as the number of resources that do not have any tasks executing in them. Yarn has a non-functional requirement that unsuccessful tasks be Yarn automatically re-tried. As a result, it is responsible for work completion in the case of machine failure. Yarn's other non-functional role is to offer scalability, which means that if more storage is needed, Yarn is responsible for running the same operation (with the same code) while increasing the number of servers in the cluster.