# Assignment 2

# **BUAN 6346**

Big Data Analytics

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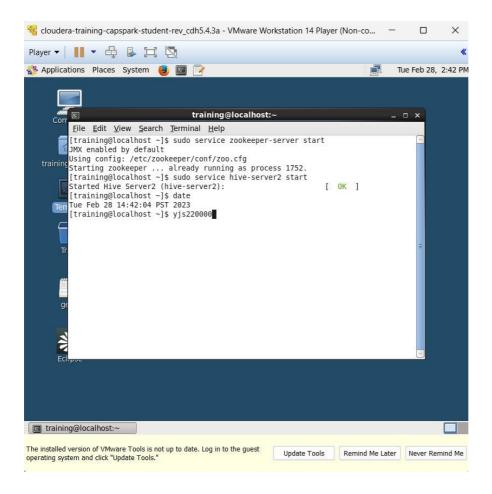
#### Chapter 6

We know that there are a variety of ways to interact with Impala and Hive. In this particular exercise, you will use the Impala or Hive Query Editor in Hue.

1. If you plan to use Hive rather than Impala for this or subsequent exercises, start the Hive server, which is not started by default, by entering the following two commands in a terminal window:

\$ sudo service zookeeper-server start

#### \$ sudo service hive-server2 start



- 2. Now, visit the Hue page in firefox, as described earlier in the "Using HDFS" exercise.
- 3. Further, open the Impala query editor or Hive query editor, by selecting the editor of your choice from the Query Editors menu.



4. In the query editor page on the right hand side, enter a SQL command to create a table for the webpage data imported in the previous exercises:

#### CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE webpage

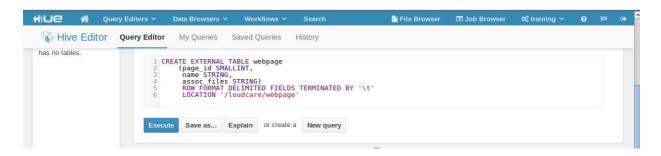
(page\_id SMALLINT,

name STRING

assoc\_files STRING)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'

LOCATION '/loudacre/webpage'

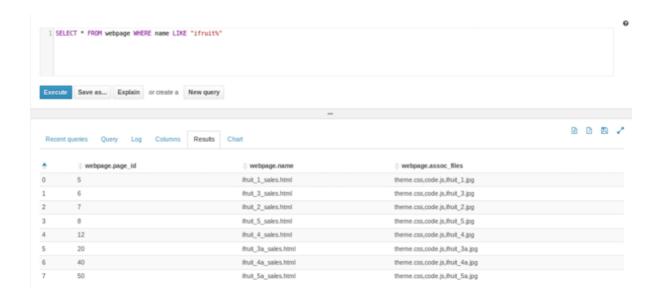


- 5. Click the EXECUTE button to execute the command.
- 6. To see the table you just created, refresh the table list on the left hand side
- 7. Now click on the webpage table to see the column definitions

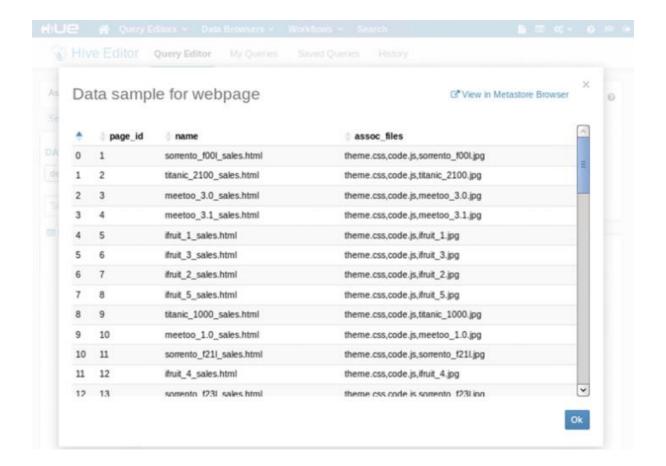


8. Now click the New Query button, then further enter and execute a test query such as:

# SELECT \* FROM webpage WHERE name LIKE "ifruit%"



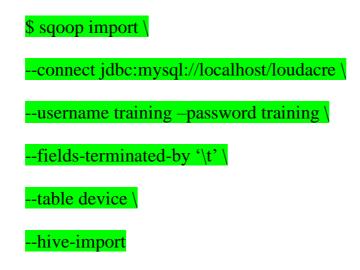
9. Click on the Preview Sample Data icon to view a sampling of the table data.



#### 6.1 Use Sqoop to Import Directly into Hive and Impala

In this particular section, we will use Sqoop to import data from MySQL into HDFS and also automatically create the corresponding table in the Hive Metastore.

10. Now in the terminal window, import the device table directly into the Hive Metastore.



```
Pite Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=2183

23/02/28 16:42:33 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 2.1318 KB in 29.5672 seconds (73.8318 bytes/sec)

23/02/28 16:42:33 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 50 records.

23/02/28 16:42:33 INFO hive.HiveImport: Column release dt had to be cast to a less precise type in Hive

23/02/28 16:42:33 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

OK

Time taken: 2.091 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

Table default.device stats: [numFiles=4, totalSize=2183]

OK

Time taken: 0.511 seconds

[training@localhost data-format]$ date

Tue Feb 28 16:42:56 PST 2023

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

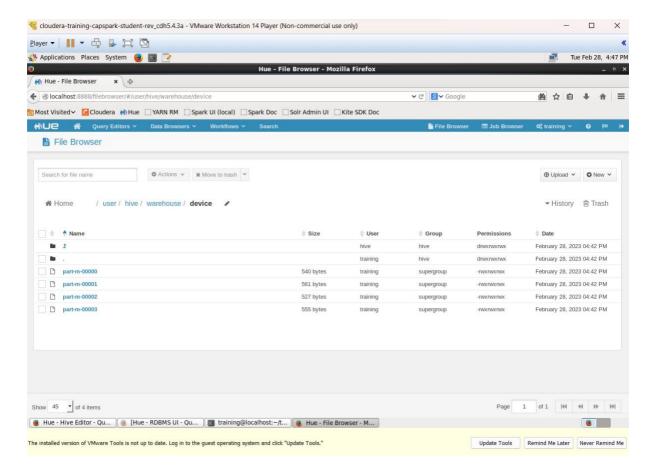
File Input Format Counters Bytes Read=0 File Output Format Counters

Use —hive-import for either Impala or Hive; this adds metadata to the Metastore, which both tools use.

Note: There might be a possibility that you may get a warning message that chgrp is unable to change the ownership of the generated files; you can disregard the warning, it does not affect the import.

11. Using Hue or the HDFS command line, review the imported data files. The Hive import copies the data to the default Hive warehouse location:

#### /user/hive/warehouse/device

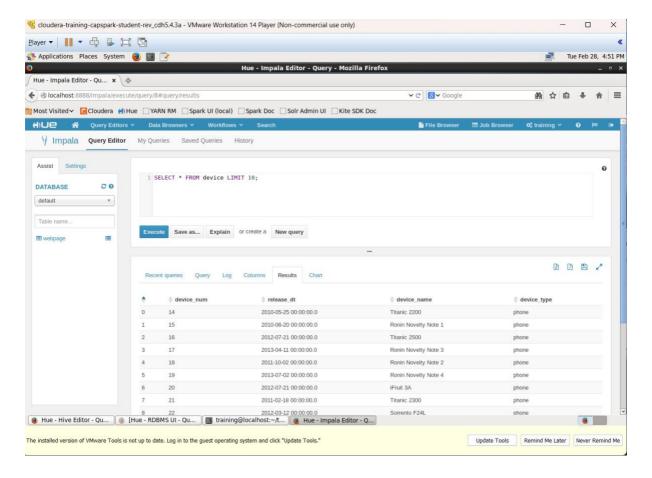


12. If you are using Impala, make sure you refresh the Impala metadata cache by entering the command in the Hue Impala Query Editor:

#### INVALIDATE METADATA

13. As in the previous exercise given, view the columns and execute a test query:

SELECT \* FROM device LIMIT 10;



#### **Chapter 7**

Talking about this exercise, you will you use import data in Avro format and create an Impala/Hive table to access it.

1. Change directories to the exercise directory:

\$ cd \$DEV1/exercises/data-format/

2. Import the accounts table to an Avro data format.

\$ sqoop import \

--connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/loudacre \

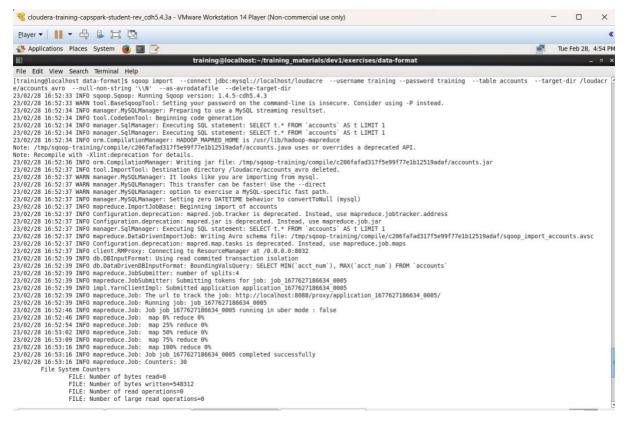
--username training --password training ackslash

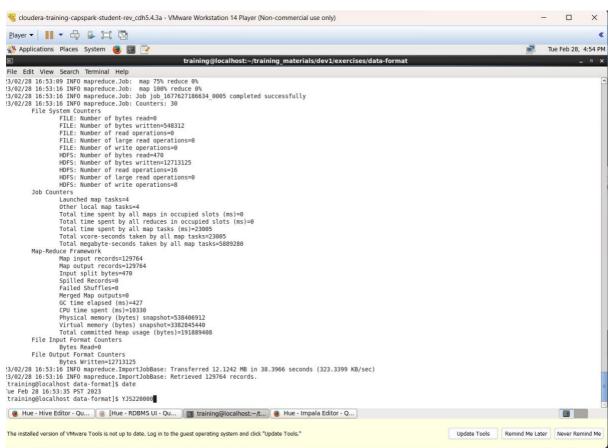
--table accounts \

--target-dir /loudacre/accounts\_avro \

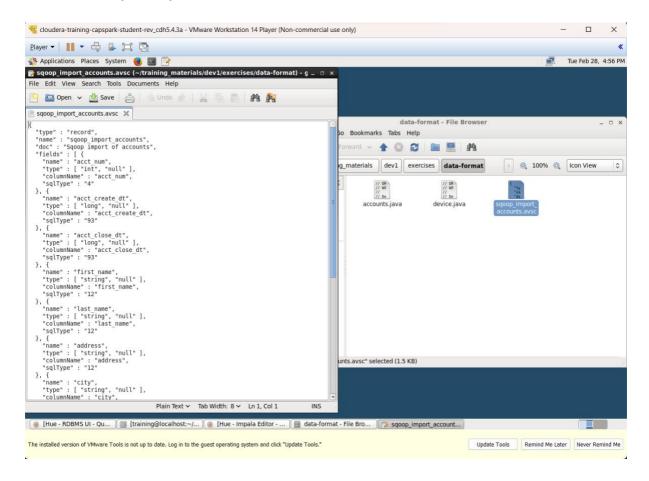
--null-non-string '\\N' \

#### --as-avrodatafile

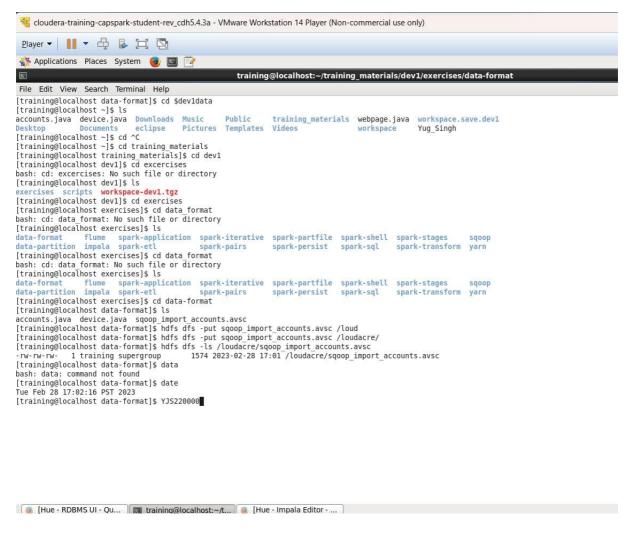




3. Now view the files imported by Sqoop into HDFS. What do you see when you try to view the content of the data files?



4. Sqoop generated a schema named sqoop\_import\_accounts.avsc in the current directory. Review this file and then copy it to the /loudacre directory in HDFS.

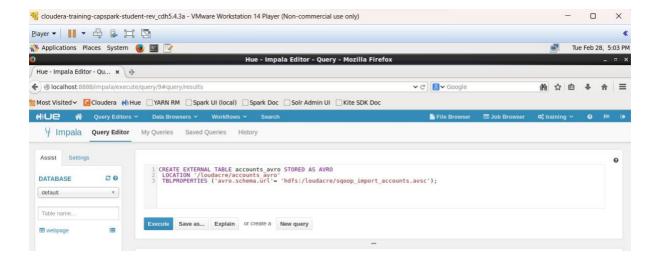


5. In Impala or Hive, create a table using this schema:

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE accounts\_avro STORED AS AVRO

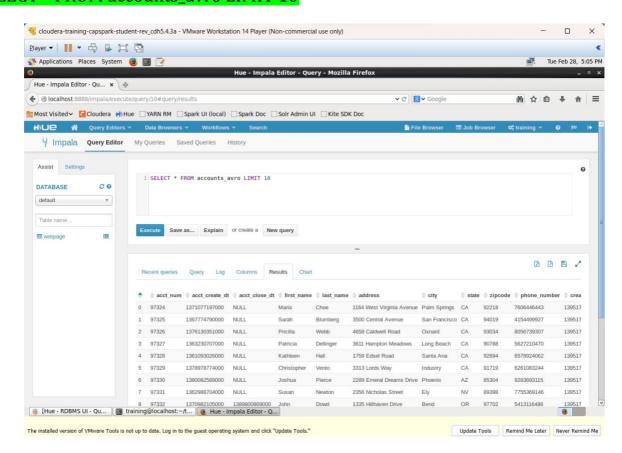
LOCATION '/loudacre/accounts\_avro'

TBLPROPERTIES ('avro.schema.url'= 'hdfs:/loudacre/sqoop\_import\_accounts.avsc');



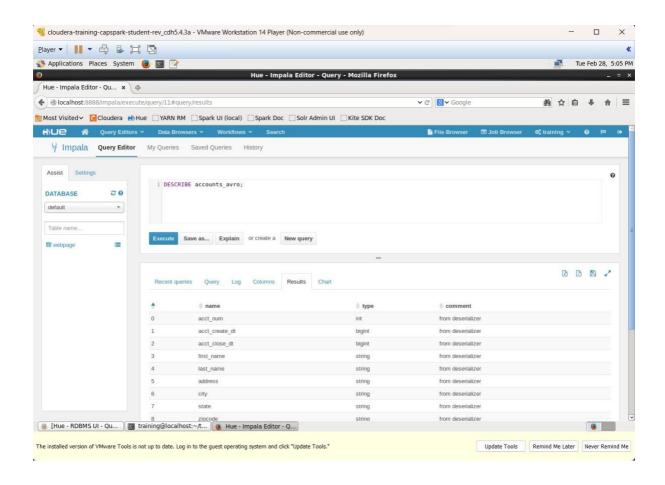
6. Confirm correct creation of the table by issuing a query such as

### SELECT \* FROM accounts\_avro LIMIT 10



7. Use the DESCRIBE or DESCRIBE FORMATTED command to list the columns and data types of the accounts\_avro table created from the Avro schema.

DESCRIBE accounts\_avro;



#### **Chapter 8**

Talking about this particular exercise, we will create and load an Impala/Hive table with account data, partitioned by area code.

Talking about the previous exercise, we imported data from the accounts table using Sqoop, into a table called accounts\_avro. In this exercise, you will create a new table with some of the account data, partitioned by area code (the first three digits of the phone number).

1. Create a new, empty table in Impala or Hive:

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE accounts\_by\_areacode ( acct\_num INT,first\_name STRING,

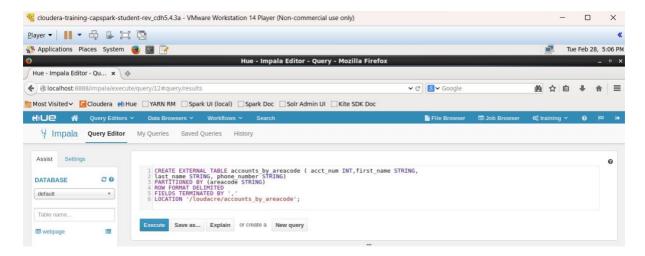
last\_name STRING, phone\_number STRING)

PARTITIONED BY (areacode STRING)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

#### FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

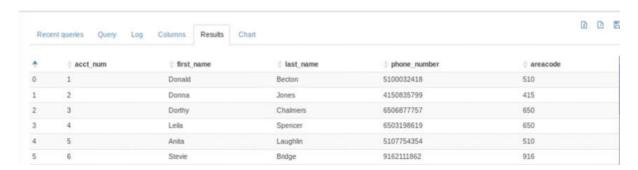
#### LOCATION '/loudacre/accounts\_by\_areacode';



2. In order to populate the new table, we will need to extract the area code from the phone number. We will try executing the following query to demonstrate:

SELECT acct\_num, first\_name, last\_name, phone\_number,

#### SUBSTR(phone\_number,1,3) AS areacode FROM accounts\_avro



3. Use the SELECT statement above in an INSERT INTO TABLE command to copy the specified columns to the new table, dynamically partitioning by area code.

INSERT INTO TABLE accounts\_by\_areacode PARTITION (areacode)

SELECT acct\_num, first\_name, last\_name, phone\_number,

SUBSTR(phone\_number,1,3) AS areacode

FROM accounts\_avro

4. Execute a simple query to confirm that the table was populated correctly, such as

#### SELECT \* FROM accounts\_by\_areacode LIMIT 10



5. Using Hue or the hdfs command-line interface, confirm that the directory structure of the accounts\_by\_areacode table includes partition directories. Review the data in the directories to verify that the partitioning is correct.

#### Chapter 9

Talking about this exercise, we will configure Flume to ingest web log data from a local directory to HDFS.

Apache web server logs are generally stored in files on the local machines running the server. In this exercise, we will simulate an Apache server by placing provided web log files into a local spool directory and then using Flume to collect the data. Both the local and HDFS directories must exist before using the spooling directory source.

1. Create a directory in HDFS called /loudacre/weblogs to hold the data files Flume ingests, example:

# \$ hdfs dfs -mkdir /loudacre/weblogs

2. Create the spool directory into which our weblog simulator will store data files for Flume to ingest. On the local filesystem create /flume/weblogs\_spooldir:

\$ sudo mkdir -p /flume/weblogs\_spooldir

3. Give all users the permission to write to the */flume/weblogs\_spooldir* directory:

\$ sudo chmod a+w -R /flume

```
🧌 Applications Places System 🍪 💹
                                                       training@localhost:~/training_materials/dev1/exercises/fl
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[training@localhost data-format]$ hdfs dfs -mkdir /loudacre/weblogs
[training@localhost data-format]$ sudo mkdir -p /flume/weblogs_spooldir
[training@localhost data-format]$ sudo chmod a+w -R /flume
[training@localhost data-format]$
[training@localhost data-format]$ cd $DEV1/exercises/flume
[training@localhost flume]$ YJS220000
bash: YJS220000: command not found
[training@localhost flume]$ ls -l
total 8
-rwxr-xr-x 1 training training 266 Aug 27 2015 copy-move-weblogs.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 training training 4096 Aug 27 2015 script
[training@localhost flume]$ mkdir solution
[training@localhost flume]$ ls -l
total 12
-rwxr-xr-x 1 training training 266 Aug 27 2015 copy-move-weblogs.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 training training 4096 Aug 27 2015 script
drwxrwxr-x 2 training training 4096 Feb 28 17:14 solution
[training@localhost flume]$ cd solution
[training@localhost solution]$ YJS220000
```

#### 9.1 Configure Flume

In \$DEV1/exercises/flume create a Flume configuration file with the characteristics listed below

• The source is a spooling directory source that pulls from

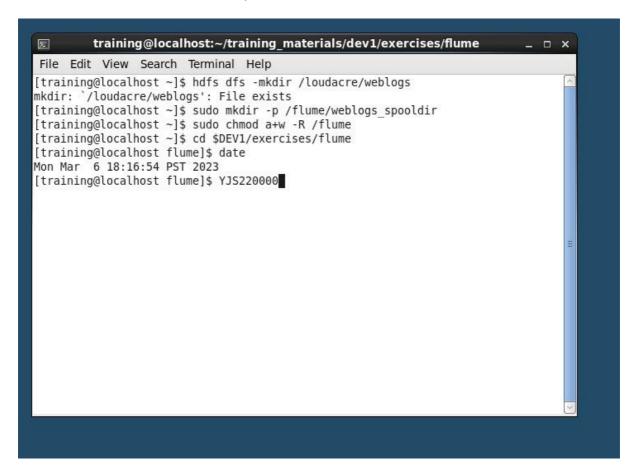
/flume/weblogs\_spooldir

- The sink is an HDFS sink that:
- Writes files to the /loudacre/weblogs directory
- Disables time-based file rolling by setting the hdfs.rollInterval property to  $\mathbf{0}.$
- Disables event-based file rolling by setting the hdfs.rollCount property to  $\mathbf{0}$ .
- Sets the hdfs.rollSize property as 524288 to enable size-based file rolling at 512KB. Writes raw text files (instead of SequenceFile format) by setting hdfs.fileType to datastream.

- The channel is a Memory Channel that:
- Can store 10,000 events using the capacity property.
- Has a transaction capacity of 10,000 events using the transactionCapacity property.
  - 4. I changed the directory to the \$DEV1/exercises/flume directory as follows:

#### \$ cd \$DEV1/exercises/flume

- I created solution directory as it didn't exist.
- I then created the spooldir.conf in the solution directory and we can see that in the /solution directory
  - 5. I started the flume agent that I had created in the last step (since it didn't exist I created it).

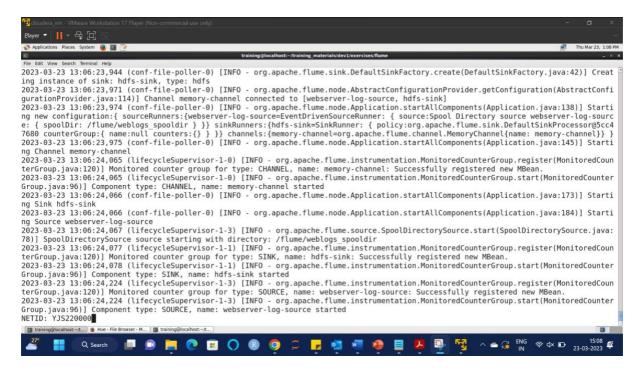


5.1 Starting the flume agent now using the following command:

flume-ng agent --conf /etc/flume-ng/conf \

# --conf-file solution/spooldir.conf \

#### --name agent1 -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console



Flume agent to start up. I saw the message like: Component type: SOURCE, name: webserver-log-source started

#### 9.2 Simulate Apache Web Server Output

7. Open a separate terminal window, and change to the exercise directory. Run the script to place the web log files in the /flume/weblogs\_spooldir directory: This script will create a temporary copy of the web log files and move them to the spooldir directory.

I wasn't able to run the following scripts in VMware because of certain error that was popping on my screen several times.

\$ cd \$DEV1/exercises/flume

\$./copy-move-weblogs.sh/flume/weblogs\_spooldir



- 8. The other terminal that is running the Flume agent and watch the logging output. The output will give information about the files Flume is putting into HDFS.
- 9. Once the Flume agent has finished, enter CTRL+C to terminate the process.
- 10. I then listed the files in HDFS that were added by the flume agent.

## \$ hdfs dfs -ls /loudacre/weblogs

