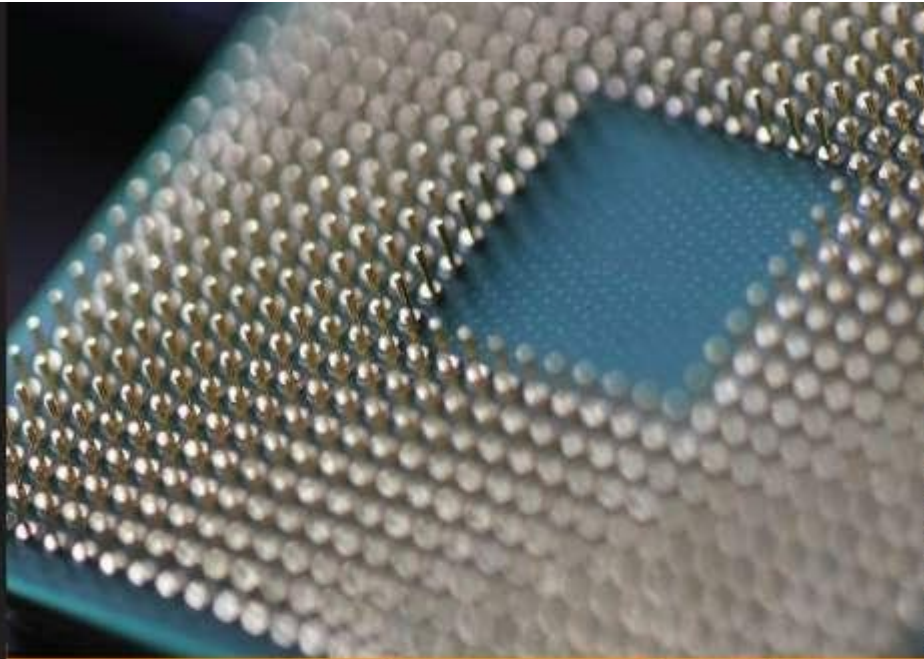




Community Experience Distilled

HDInsight Essentials

Tap your unstructured Big Data and empower your business
using the Hadoop distribution from Windows

Rajesh Nadipalli

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HDInsight Essentials

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I would like to thank my family.

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I would like to thank my parents and my lovely brother! Without your help I can't achieve any goals of my life.

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Preface

This book gives a quick introduction to Hadoop-like problems, and gives a primer on the real value of HDInsight. Next, it will show how to set up your HDInsight cluster. Then, it will take you through the four stages: collect, process, analyze, and report. For each of these stages you will see a practical example with the working code.

What this book covers

[Chapter 1](#), *Hadoop and HDInsight in a Heartbeat*, provides an overview of Hadoop and Microsoft HDInsight distribution. We will review core Hadoop concepts and get a primer on what's involved to build an end-to-end solution using HDInsight.

[Chapter 2](#), *Deploying HDInsight on Premise*, uncovers the links between HDInsight, Hadoop, and Hortonworks data platform. We will then install and set up HDInsight on the single-node and multinode cluster. We will verify the installation and review the uninstallation procedure.

[Chapter 3](#), *HDInsight Azure Cloud Service*, registers and provisions a HDInsight using the Azure cloud service. We will verify the installation and tear it down by preserving data in the Azure storage vault with the option to restore.

[Chapter 4](#), *Administer Your HDInsight Cluster*, explains the common administration responsibilities including cluster status, NameNode status, JobTracker status, and the key file locations.

[Chapter 5](#), *Ingest Data to Your Cluster*, covers various methods to load data to your cluster via Hadoop commands, Azure storage vault, and Sqoop.

[Chapter 6](#), *Transform Data in Cluster*, covers a real-life Hadoop transformation need and how to use MapReduce, Hive, and Pig to solve this need.

[Chapter 7](#), *Analyze and Report Your Data*, explains how to analyze and report using Excel, ad hoc queries using Hive, interactive JavaScript, and other Business Intelligence tools.

[Chapter 8](#), *Project Planning Tips and Resources*, reviews architectural considerations, project planning, and reference sites.

What you need for this book

To run the sample programs, you need to have a Windows Azure account and request the HDInsight preview service or install the software on your site. Supported platforms for on-premise installation are given below:

Type	Supported operating system
Single node	Windows 8, Windows 7, Vista SP2, XP SP3+, Server 2003 SP2+, Server 2008, and Server 2008 R2
HDP for Windows	Windows 8, Windows 7, Server 2008 R2, and Server 2012

Who this book is for

This book is designed for data architects, developers, and managers who want to understand Hadoop and leverage Windows infrastructure. It is ideal for teams who are starting/planning a Hadoop implementation and want to understand key Hadoop components and how HDInsight provides value addition in development, administration, and reporting.

Conventions

In this book, you will find a number of styles of text that distinguish between different kinds of information. Here are some examples of these styles, and an explanation of their meaning.

Code words in text are shown as follows: "We can include other contexts through the use of the `include` directive."

A block of code is set as follows:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws
Exception {
    if (args.length != 2) {
        System.out.println("Usage: WordCount <input
dir> <output dir>");
        System.exit(-1);
    }
}
```

Any command-line input or output is written as follows:

```
C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode
\WordCount>hadoop jar WordCount.jar
WordCount /user/hadoop/wcount/Nasa_Human_Spaceflight_Report.txt /user/had
```

New terms and **important words** are shown in bold. Words that you see on the screen, in menus or dialog boxes for example, appear in the text like this: "clicking the **Next** button moves you to the next screen".

Note

Warnings or important notes appear in a box like this.

Tip

Tips and tricks appear like this.

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Chapter 1. Hadoop and HDInsight in a Heartbeat

Apache Hadoop is the trademark of Apache Software Foundation (<http://hadoop.apache.org/>). HDInsight is Microsoft's Apache Hadoop-based solution for Windows server and Windows Azure. This chapter will provide an overview of Apache Hadoop and Microsoft Big Data strategy where Microsoft HDInsight plays an important role. We will cover the following topics:

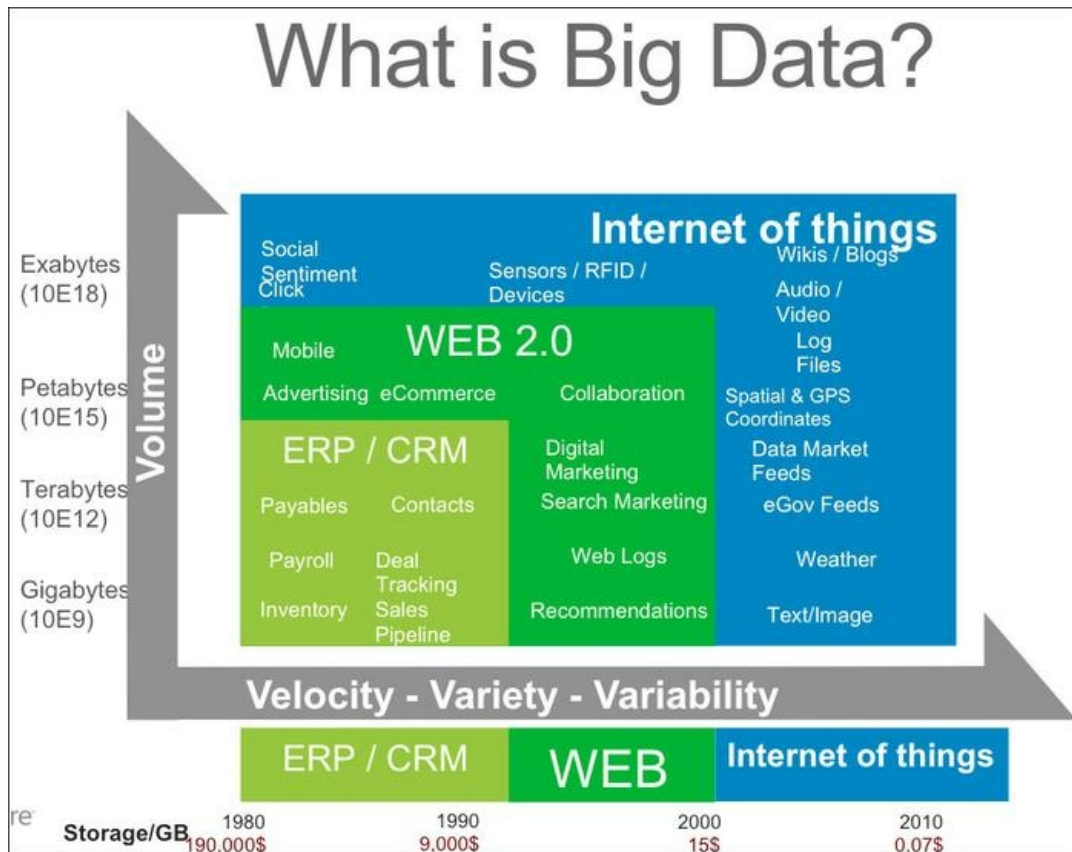
- Big Data: hype or real?
- Hadoop core concepts
- End-to-end Big Data solutions using HDInsight

Big Data – hype or real?

We live in an era where data is generated with every action. Following are some interesting facts based on the 2012 social-media data: 750 tweets per second, 575 Instagram likes every second, 5 Billion Google+ button clicks per day, and 130 friends per average Facebook user (Source: <http://www.go-globe.com/blog/social-media-facts/>). Big Data is not hype but a reality.

Some more Big Data use cases to demystify any skeptics are as follows:

- Utility sensors that tracked electricity consumption for a small town a decade ago were manual, and information was managed in a relational database. Today, these are digital and able to collect millions of data points per minute. Older relational databases cannot sustain this growth.
- Latest medical sensors allow asthma patients to be better prepared by alerting them, if weather data in an area is forecasted to be harsh. The systems now track who needs care and when they need care based on various data feeds.
- The following screenshot shows a trend analysis done by Microsoft Azure that shows volume across the three key platforms: ERP, Web 2.0, and Internet of things. The section in blue highlights the Big Data challenge where **Volume**, **Velocity**, and **Variety** are high like **Wikis**, **Video**, **Audio**, and **Sensors**.



The image source is as follows:

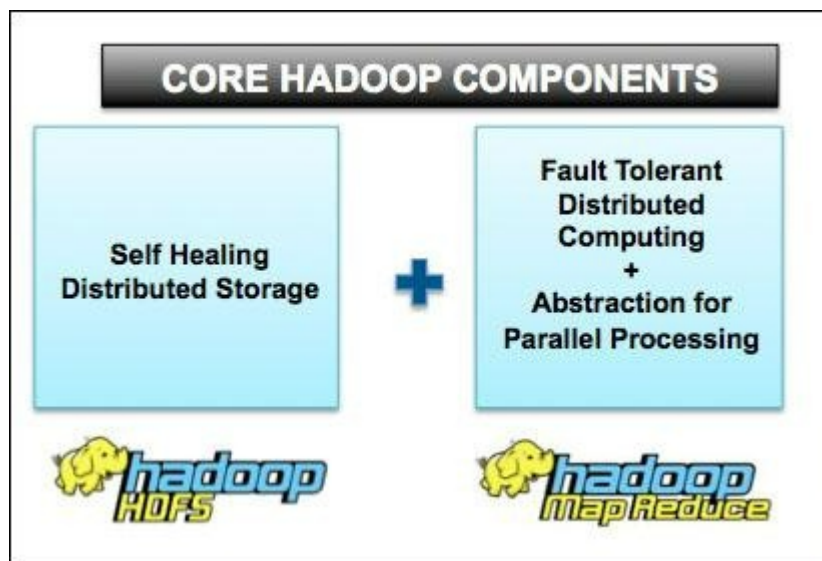
<http://anindita9.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/bigdata.jpg>.

Apache Hadoop concepts

Apache Hadoop is the leading Big Data platform that allows to process large datasets efficiently and at low cost. Other Big Data platforms are MongoDB, Cassandra, and CouchDB. This section describes Apache Hadoop core concepts and its ecosystem.

Core components

The following image shows core Hadoop components:



At the core, Hadoop has two key components:

- Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
- Hadoop MapReduce (distributed computing for batch jobs)

For example, say we need to store a large file of 1 TB in size and we only have some commodity servers each with limited storage. Hadoop Distributed File System can help here. We first install Hadoop, then we import the file, which gets split into several blocks that get distributed across all the nodes. Each block is replicated to ensure that there is redundancy. Now we are able to store and retrieve the 1 TB file.

Now that we are able to save the large file, the next obvious need would be to process this large file and get something useful out of it, like a summary report. To process such a large file would be difficult and/or slow if handled sequentially. Hadoop MapReduce was designed to address this exact problem statement and process data in parallel fashion across several machines in a fault-tolerant mode. MapReduce programming models use simple key-value pairs for computation.

One distinct feature of Hadoop in comparison to other cluster or grid solutions is that Hadoop relies on the "share nothing" architecture. This means when the MapReduce program runs, it will use the data local to the node, thereby reducing network I/O and improving performance. Another way to look at this is when running MapReduce, we bring the code to the location where the data resides. So the code moves and not the data.

HDFS and MapReduce together make a powerful combination, and is the reason why there is so much interest and momentum with the Hadoop project.

Hadoop cluster layout

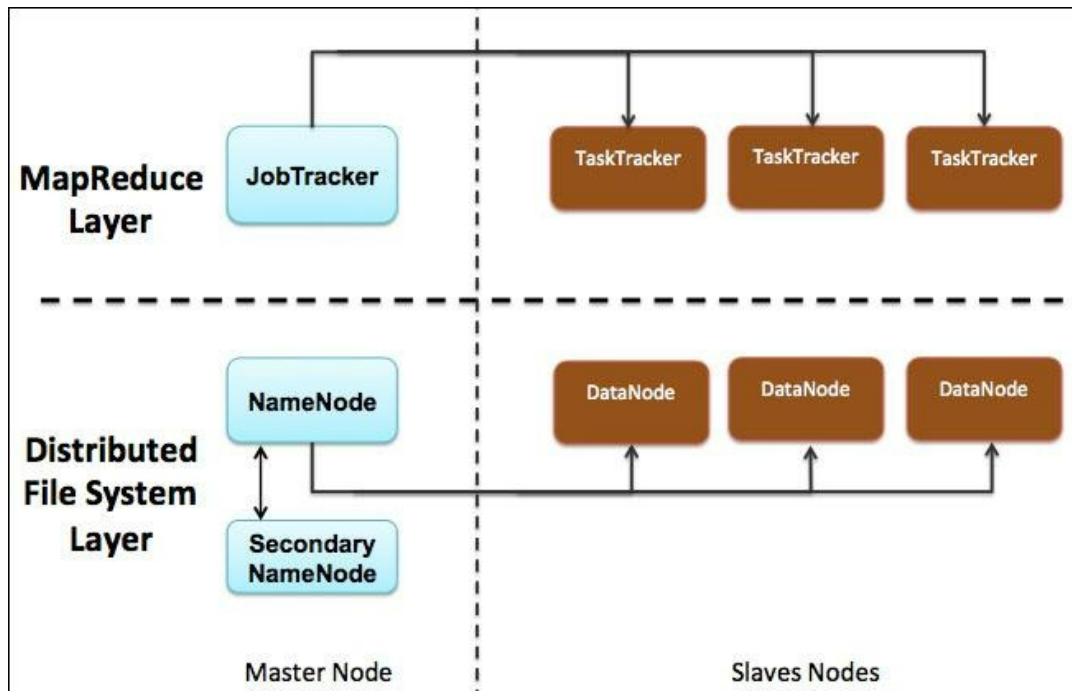
Each Hadoop cluster has three special master nodes (also known as servers):

- **NameNode:** This is the master for the distributed filesystem and maintains a metadata. This metadata has the listing of all the files and the location of each block of a file, which are stored across the various slaves (worker bees). Without a NameNode HDFS is not accessible.
- **Secondary NameNode:** This is an assistant to the NameNode. It communicates only with the NameNode to take snapshots of the HDFS metadata at intervals configured at cluster level.
- **JobTracker:** This is the master node for Hadoop MapReduce. It determines the execution plan of the MapReduce program, assigns it to various nodes, monitors all tasks, and ensures that the job is completed by automatically relaunching any task that fails.

All other nodes of the Hadoop cluster are slaves and perform the following two functions:

- **DataNode:** Each node will host several chunks of files known as blocks. It communicates with the NameNode.
- **TaskTracker:** Each node will also serve as a slave to the JobTracker by performing a portion of the map or reduce task, as decided by the JobTracker.

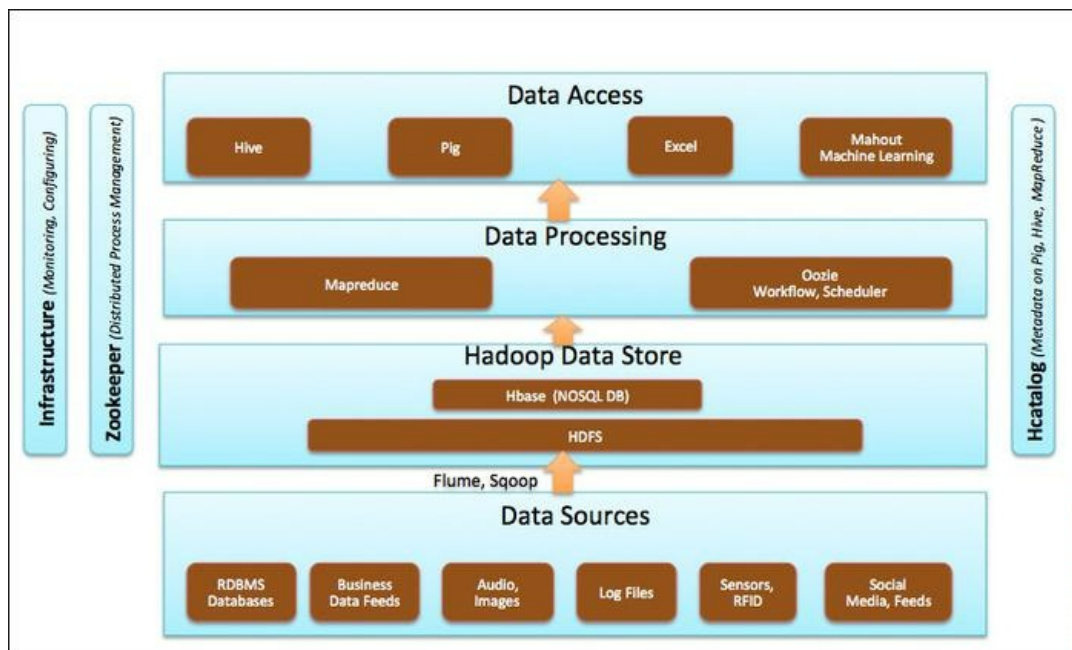
The following image shows a typical Apache Hadoop cluster:



The Hadoop ecosystem

As Hadoop's popularity has increased, several related projects have been created that simplify accessibility and manageability to Hadoop. I have organized them as per the stack, from top to bottom.

The following image shows the Hadoop ecosystem:



Data access

The following software are typically used access mechanisms for Hadoop:

- Hive: It is a data warehouse infrastructure that provides SQL-like access on HDFS. This is suitable for the ad hoc queries that abstract MapReduce.
- Pig: It is a scripting language such as Python that abstracts MapReduce and is useful for data scientists.
- Mahout: It is used to build machine learning and recommendation engines.
- MS Excel 2013: With HDInsight, you can connect Excel to HDFS via Hive queries to analyze your data.

Data processing

The following are the key programming tools available for processing data in Hadoop:

- MapReduce: This is the Hadoop core component that allows distributed computation across all the TaskTrackers
- Oozie: It enables creation of workflow jobs to orchestrate Hive, Pig, and MapReduce tasks

The Hadoop data store

The following are the common data stores in Hadoop:

- HBase: It is the distributed and scalable NOSQL (Not only SQL) database that provides a low-latency option that can handle unstructured data
- HDFS: It is a Hadoop core component, which is the foundational distributed filesystem

Management and integration

The following are the management and integration software:

- Zookeeper: It is a high-performance coordination service for distributed applications to ensure high availability
- Hcatalog: It provides abstraction and interoperability across various data processing software such as Pig, MapReduce, and Hive
- Flume: Flume is distributed and reliable software for collecting data from various sources for Hadoop
- Sqoop: It is designed for transferring data between HDFS and any RDBMS

Hadoop distributions

Apache Hadoop is an open-source software and is repackaged and distributed by vendors offering enterprise support. The following is the listing of popular distributions:

- Amazon Elastic MapReduce (cloud, <http://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/>)
- Cloudera (<http://www.cloudera.com/content/cloudera/en/home.html>)
- EMC PivotalHD (<http://gopivotal.com/>)
- Hortonworks HDP (<http://hortonworks.com/>)
- MapR (<http://mapr.com/>)
- Microsoft HDInsight (cloud, <http://www.windowsazure.com/>)

HDInsight distribution differentiator

HDInsight is an enterprise-ready distribution of Hadoop that runs on Windows servers and on Azure HDInsight cloud service. It is 100 percent compatible with Apache Hadoop. HDInsight was developed in partnership with Hortonworks and Microsoft. Enterprises can now harness the power of Hadoop on Windows servers and Windows Azure cloud service.

The following are the key differentiators for HDInsight distribution:

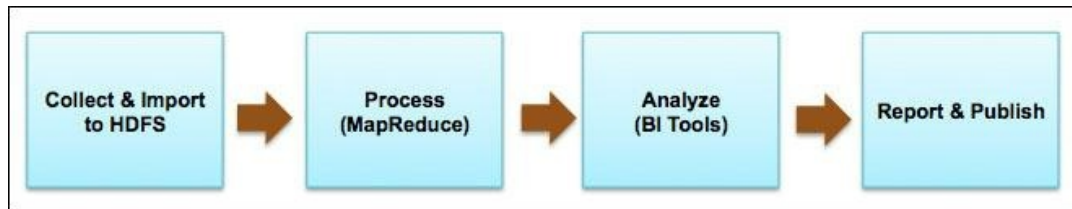
- Enterprise-ready Hadoop: HDInsight is backed by Microsoft support, and runs on standard Windows servers. IT teams can leverage Hadoop with **Platform as a Service (PaaS)** reducing the operations overhead.
- Analytics using Excel: With Excel integration, your business users can leverage data in Hadoop and analyze using PowerPivot.
- Integration with Active Directory: HDInsight makes Hadoop reliable and secure with its integration with Windows Active directory services.
- Integration with .NET and JavaScript: .NET developers can leverage the integration, and write map and reduce code using their familiar tools.
- Connectors to RDBMS: HDInsight has ODBC drivers to integrate with SQL Server and other relational databases.
- Scale using cloud offering: Azure HDInsight service enables customers to scale quickly as per the project needs and have seamless interface between HDFS and Azure storage vault.
- JavaScript console: It consists of easy-to-use JavaScript console for configuring, running, and post processing of Hadoop MapReduce jobs.

End-to-end solution using HDInsight

Since we are now familiar with the fundamentals, let's build an end-to-end Big Data solution using HDInsight.

Key phases of a Hadoop project

The following image shows the important phases of a typical project solution:



For any Hadoop project to get from data to information, we need the following phases:

1. Collect data from external systems and ingest (load) it into HDFS.
2. Process data using MapReduce programs and save results back into HDFS.
3. Analyze results using Business Intelligence tools.
4. Publish reports for a wider audience.

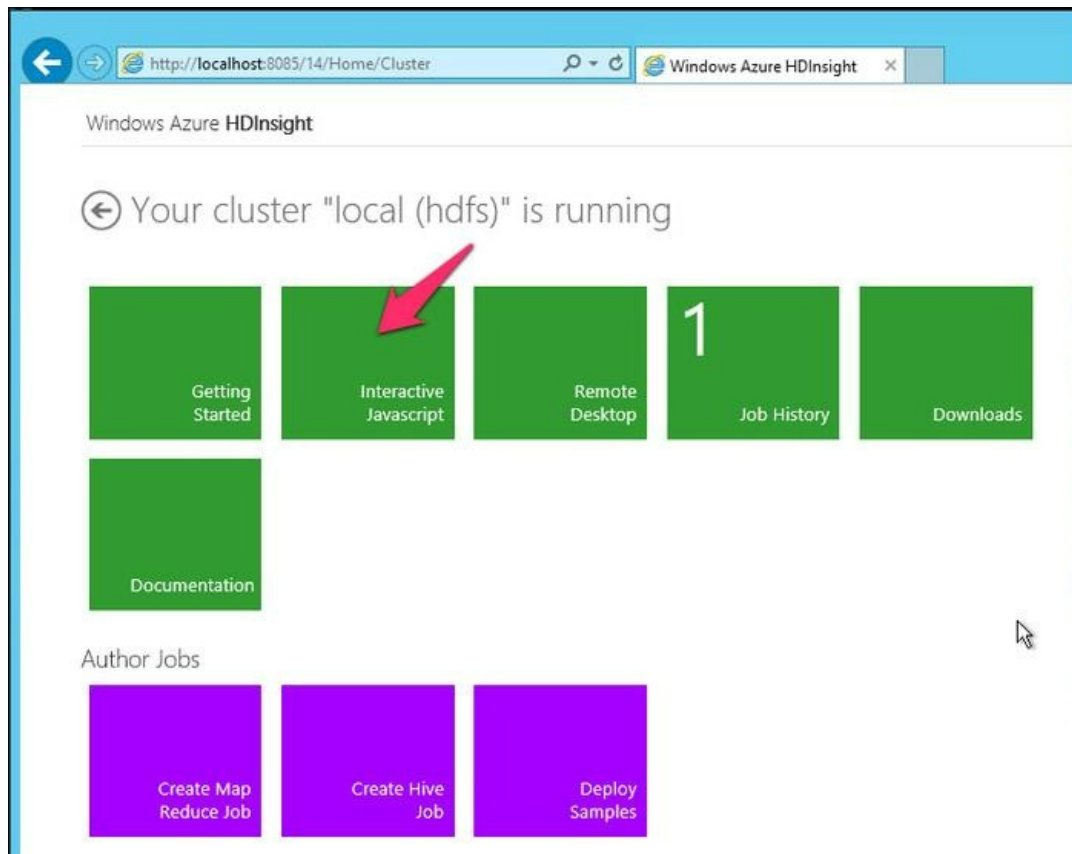
Let's take an example that will count the number of occurrences for each word in a file. We will go from data collection to reporting, using HDInsight.

Stage 1 – collect data

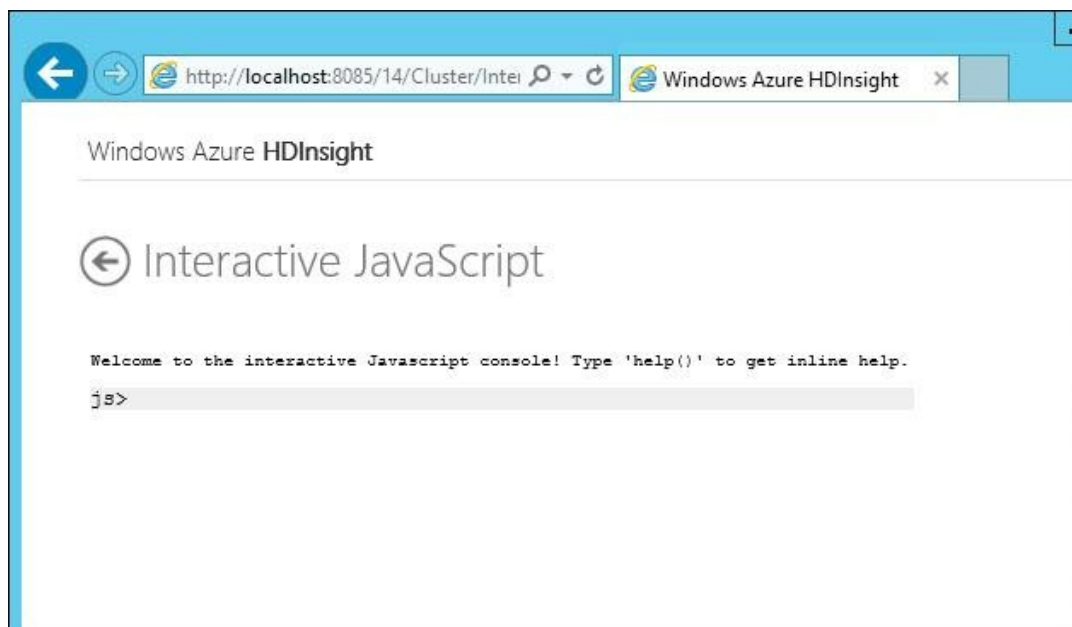
For this example, we will use a NASA report on human spaceflight. The source of this example is

http://www.nasa.gov/pdf/396117main_HSF_Cmte_FinalReport.pdf.

The text file is provided to you as `Nasa_Human_Spaceflight_Report.txt`. We will use the JavaScript console to upload this file to Hadoop. This feature is unique to HDInsight distribution, and makes it easy for development and troubleshooting. The following image shows the HDInsight cluster homepage:



After you click on **Interactive JavaScript**, you will see a console as shown in the following figure:



The following are the steps to load the file to HDFS:

1. First create a directory to keep all [WordCount](#) files in Hadoop using the JS console called `/user/hadoop/wcount`.

2. Next, upload the `Nasa_Human_Spaceflight_Report.txt` file.
3. Next, verify that the file is in HDFS using the `ls` command.

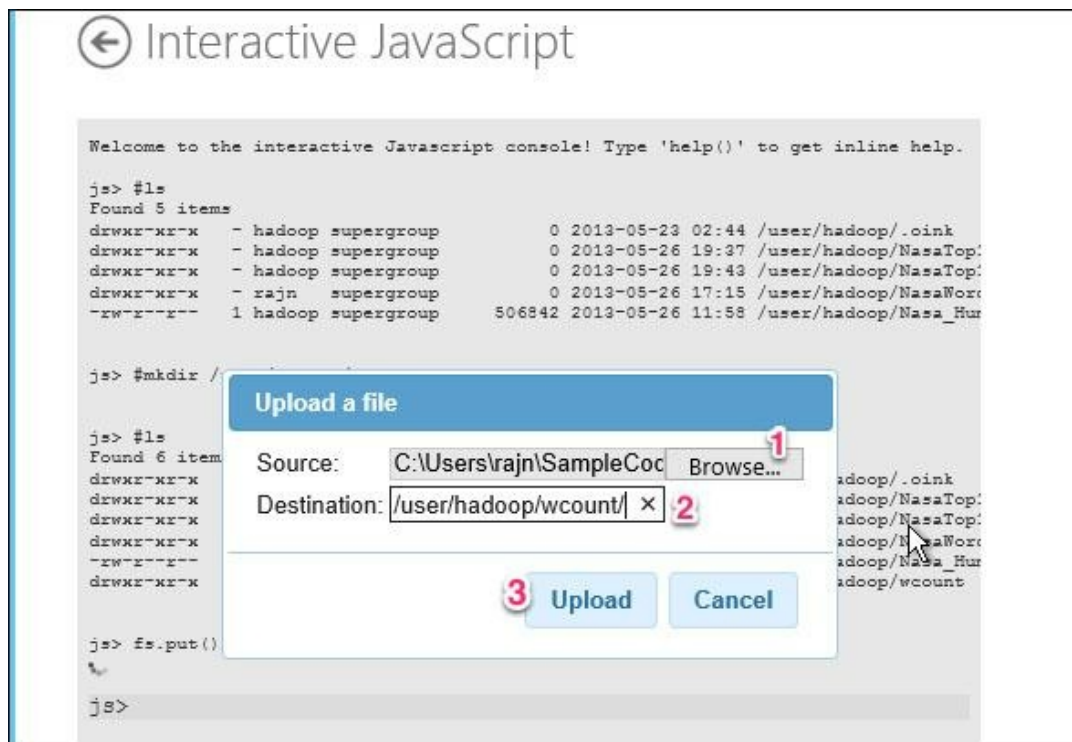
The following are the stage 1 commands for loading and verifying that the file is in HDFS:

```
js> #mkdir /user/hadoop/wcount

js> fs.put()
File uploaded.

js> #ls /user/hadoop/wcount
Found 1 items
-rw-r--
r--    1 hadoop supergroup      506842 2013-05-26
22:57 /user/hadoop/wcount/Nasa_Human_Spaceflight_Report.txt

js>
The following image shows JavaScript console File
Upload:
```



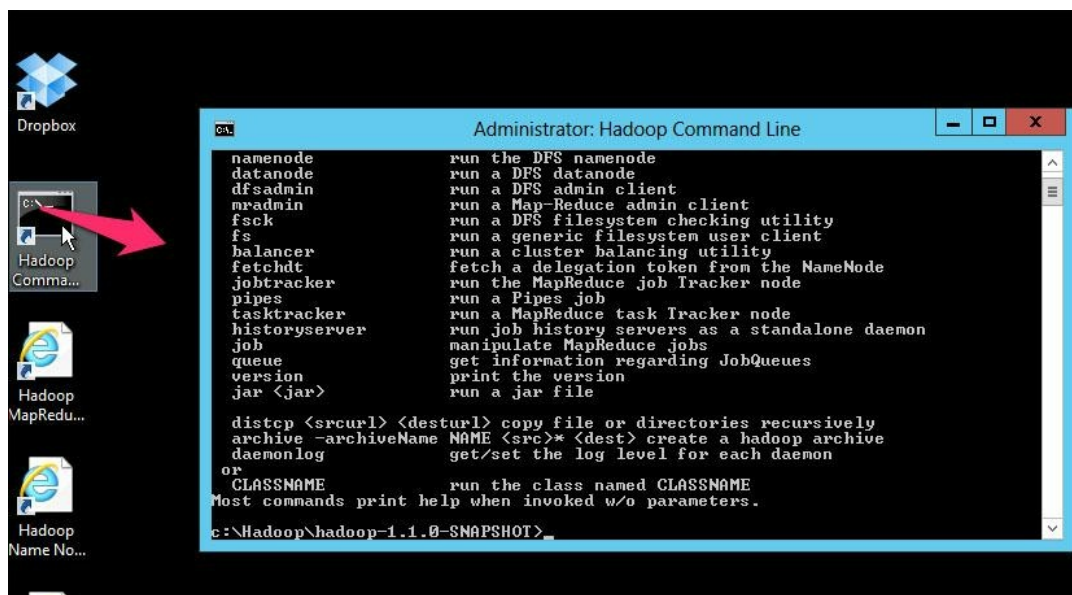
Stage 2a – process your data (build MapReduce)

To count the distinct words, you will need a MapReduce code. For this example, you can use the sample code provided in this book. There are three java files under the `WordCount` folder: `WordCountMapper.java`, `WordCountReducer.java`, and `WordCount.java`. The following are the steps to upload and compile the sample code:

1. First upload these files to your Hadoop client node. I have uploaded them to `C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode\WordCount`.
2. Next start the Hadoop command line (`c:\hadoop\hadoop-1.1.0-SNAPSHOT\bin\hadoop.cmd`).
3. Compile the java code to byte code using `javac`.
4. Then package the class files into a JAR file using `jar`.

Screenshots and code are shared. At the end, you should have the `WordCount.jar` file under `C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode\WordCount`.

The following image shows the Hadoop command line:



Note

The sample code here is in Java; the same code can be written in .NET, which integrates well with HDInsight.

The stage 2a commands will build the `WordCount` class files. They are as follows:

```
c:\>cd C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode\WordCount
```

```
C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode
\WordCount>dir
```

```
05/26/2013  04:37 PM                954
```

```
WordCount.java
```

```
05/26/2013  04:38 PM                688
```

```
WordCountMapper.java
```

```
C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode\WordCount>c:\Hadoop\java
\bin
\javac -classpath C:\Hadoop
\hadoop-1.1.0-SNAPSHOT\hadoop-core-*.jar *.java

C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode\WordCount>c:\Hadoop\java
\bin
\jar -cvf WordCount.jar *.class
added manifest
adding: WordCount.class(in = 1412) (out=
810)
(deflated 42%)
adding: WordCountMapper.class(in = 1691) (out=
738)
(deflated 56%)
adding: WordCountReducer.class(in =5. 1704) (out=
719) (deflated 57%)
```

The following code is for `WordCountMapper.java`:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.StringTokenizer;

import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;

public class WordCountMapper extends
Mapper<Object, Text, Text, IntWritable> {

    private Text word = new Text();
    private final static IntWritable ONE = new
IntWritable(1);

    public void map(Object key, Text value, Context
context)throws IOException, InterruptedException {

        // Break line into words for processing
        StringTokenizer wordList = new
StringTokenizer(value.toString());

        while (wordList.hasMoreTokens()) {
            word.set(wordList.nextToken());
            context.write(word, ONE);
        }
    }
}
```

The following code is for `WordCountReducer.java`:

```

import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;

public class WordCountReducer extends
Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {

    private IntWritable totalWordCount = new
IntWritable();
    public void reduce(Text key,
Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context)
throws IOException, InterruptedException {

        int wordCount = 0;
        for (IntWritable val : values) {
            wordCount += val.get();
        }

        totalWordCount.set(wordCount);
        context.write(key, totalWordCount);
    }
}

```

The following code is for `WordCount.java`:

```

import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;

public class WordCount {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws
Exception {
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println("Usage: WordCount <input
dir> <output dir>");
            System.exit(-1);
        }

        Job job = new Job();
        job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);
        job.setJobName("WordCount");
        FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new
Path(args[0]));
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new
Path(args[1]));
        job.setMapperClass(WordCountMapper.class);

```



```

        job.setReducerClass(WordCountReducer.class);
        job.setNumReduceTasks(1);
        job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
        job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 :
1);
    }
}

```

Tip

Downloading the example code

You can download the example code files for all Packt books you have purchased from your account at <http://www.packtpub.com>. If you purchased this book elsewhere, you can visit <http://www.packtpub.com/support> and register to have the files e-mailed directly to you.

Stage 2b – process your data (execute MapReduce)

Now, we are ready to use the MapReduce code to get the frequency of words in the data file.

1. We will use the Hadoop command line to start MapReduce.
2. The initiating command is `hadoop jar WordCount.jar WordCount input output`.
3. Once the MapReduce job is completed, check if the output file is created in the location as specified. The output file that has the word frequency will have a name like `part-r-00000`.
4. You can view the contents of the file using `hadoop fs -cat outputfilename`.
5. Complete the stage 2b commands as shown in the following command:

```

C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode
\WordCount>hadoop jar WordCount.jar
WordCount /user/hadoop/wcount/Nasa_Human_Spaceflight_Report.txt /use

13/05/26 23:20:39 WARN mapred.JobClient: Use
GenericOptionsParser for parsing the
arguments. Applications should implement Tool
for the same.
13/05/26 23:20:39 INFO input.FileInputFormat:
Total input paths to process : 1
13/05/26 23:21:15 INFO mapred.JobClient:  map
100% reduce 100%
13/05/26 23:21:16 INFO mapred.JobClient: Job
complete: job_201305230235_0024

```

```

13/05/26 23:21:16 INFO mapred.JobClient:
Map output records=75119

C:\Users\rajn\SampleCode
\WordCount>hadoop fs
-ls /user/hadoop/wcount/NasaWordCountOutput
Found 3 items
-rw-r--
r--    1 rajn supergroup          0 2013-05-26
23:21 /user/hadoop/wcount/NasaWordCountOutput/_SUCCESS
drwxr-xr-
x     - rajn supergroup          0 2013-05-26
23:20 /user/hadoop/wcount/NasaWordCountOutput/_logs
-rw-r--
r--    1 rajn supergroup      121653 2013-05-26
23:21 /user/hadoop/wcount/NasaWordCountOutput/part-
r-00000

```

Stage 3 – analyze data using JavaScript and Pig

Analyze your data. The previous step resulted in 10,622 unique words in the file (this is the reduced output result). If we have to find out the 20 most frequent words, we can change the MapReduce code we wrote in the second stage or leverage Pig, which is a wrapper on MapReduce. Let's see how this can be done using interactive JavaScript.

1. First, we call Pig to read the results file from stage 2.
2. The next step is to sort results by the count in descending order.
3. Then we take the first 20 records and store the results in
`/user/hadoop/wcount/NasaTop20Words` directory.

The stage 3 commands are as follows:

```

js>
pig.from("/user/hadoop/wcount/NasaWordCountOutput/part-
r-
00000","word,count:long").orderBy("count
DESC").take(20).to("/user/hadoop/wcount/NasaTop20Words")
2013-05-
26 23:53:00,124 [main] INFO
org.apache.pig.backend.hadoop.executionengine.mapReduceLayer.MapReduceLau
- Success! (View Log)

js> file
=fs.read("/user/hadoop/wcount/NasaTop20Words")
the 4819
of 2620
and 2092
...

```

```
js> top20words = parse(file.data, "word,  
count:long")  
[  
  0: {  
    word: "the"  
    count: 4819  
  }  
  ...  
]
```

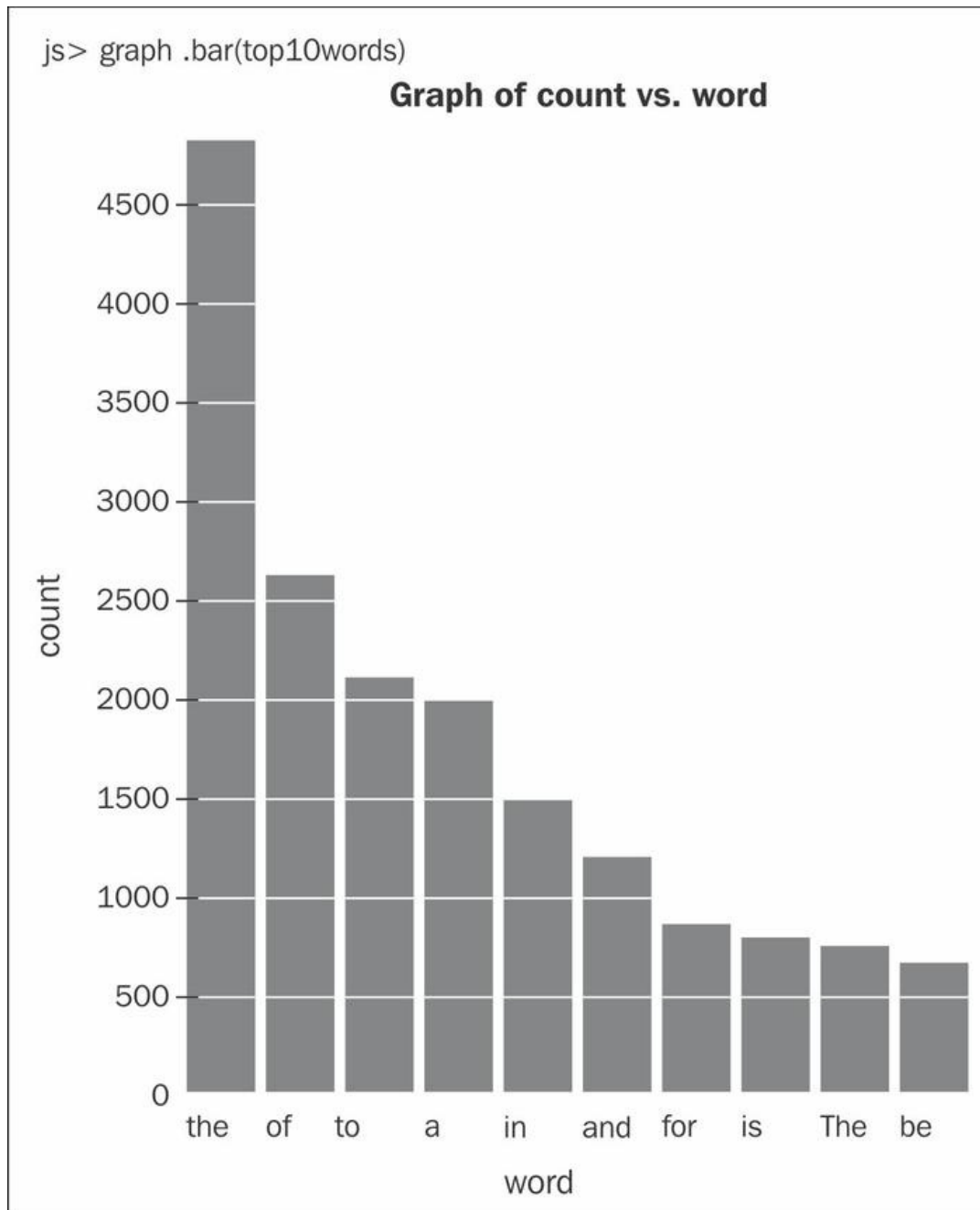
Stage 4 – report data using JavaScript charts

Data from the JavaScript console can be exported as a graph for reporting with the commands as shown as follows:

```
js> graph.bar(top20words)
```

```
js> graph.pie(top20words)
```

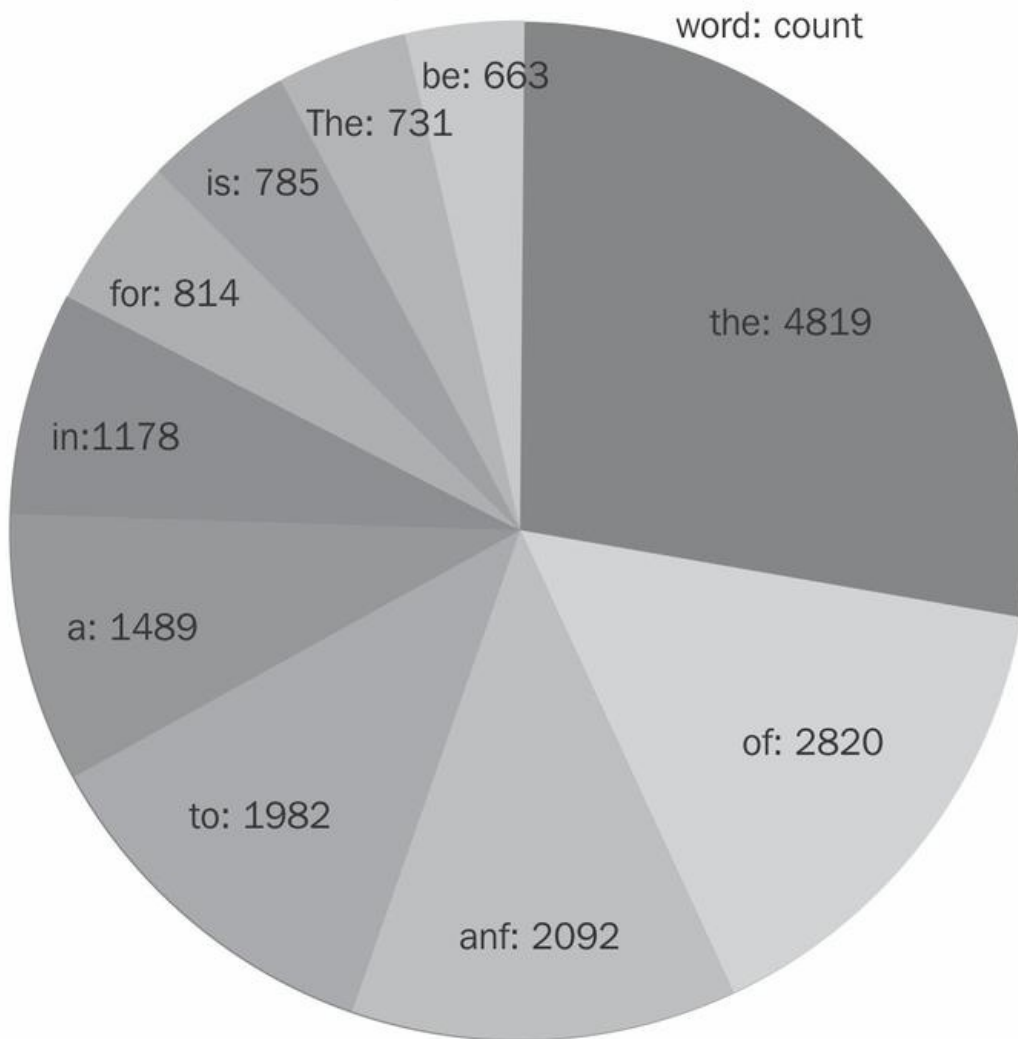
The following image shows the JavaScript bar chart:



The following image shows the JavaScript pie chart

```
js> graph.pie(top10words)
```

Graph of count vs. word



Summary

In this chapter we started with today's challenging and complex Big Data needs. We then reviewed the Apache Hadoop components and the ecosystem of projects that provide a cost-effective way to deal with Big Data problems. We then looked at how Microsoft HDInsight makes the Apache Hadoop solution better by simplified management, integration, development, and reporting.

In the next chapter we will look at how to deploy a Microsoft HDInsight cluster on physical servers.

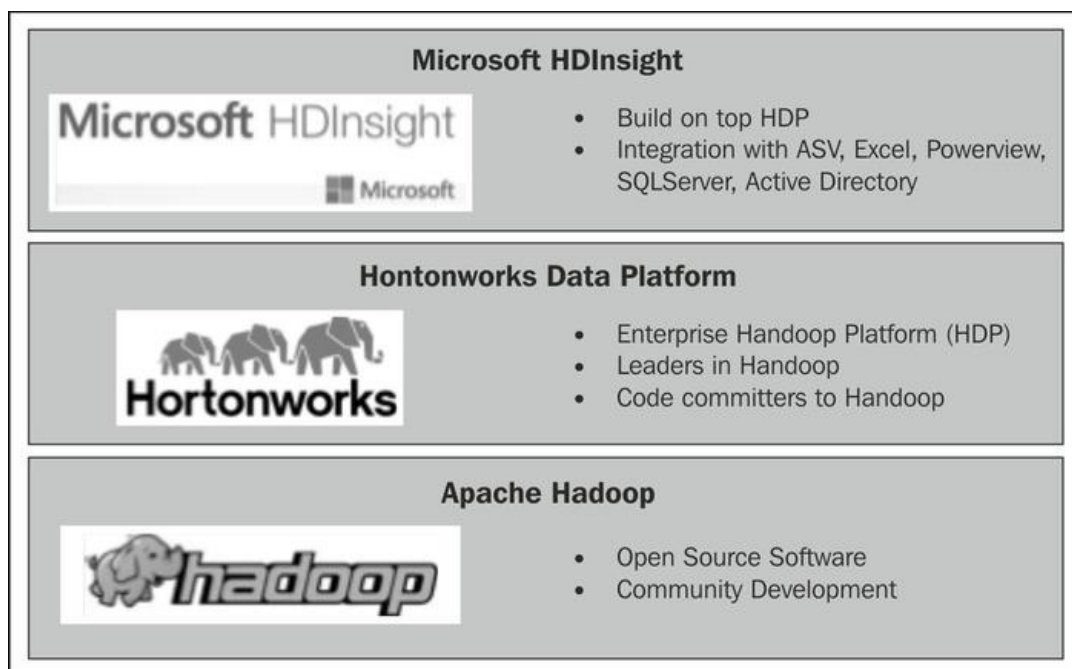
Chapter 2. Deploying HDInsight on Premise

This chapter will articulate how to install and set up HDInsight on Windows servers. We will cover the following topics:

- HDInsight and Hadoop relationship
- Deployment options
- Single-node install
- Multinode planning and preparation
- Multinode install
- Managing HDInsight services
- Uninstalling HDInsight for Windows

HDInsight and Hadoop relationship

Before we get started with installation, it is good to understand what makes up HDInsight stack. The following screenshot shows the stack making up HDInsight:



The following are the components of HDInsight and Hadoop relationship:

- **Apache Hadoop:** It is the open source software that allows distributed storage and computation. Hadoop is reliable and scalable.

- **Hortonworks Data Platform (HDP):** It is an enterprise-ready Hadoop platform. This is supported on Linux and Windows. It includes the following additional services:

- **Operational services:** It serves to ease management of the Hadoop cluster
- **Data services:** It serves to ease the storage, analysis, and access to Hadoop data
- **Platform services:** It has high availability and snapshots on Hadoop

- **Microsoft HDInsight:** It is built with partnership of Hortonworks on top of HDP for Microsoft servers and Azure cloud service. It has the following additional key value added services provided by Microsoft:

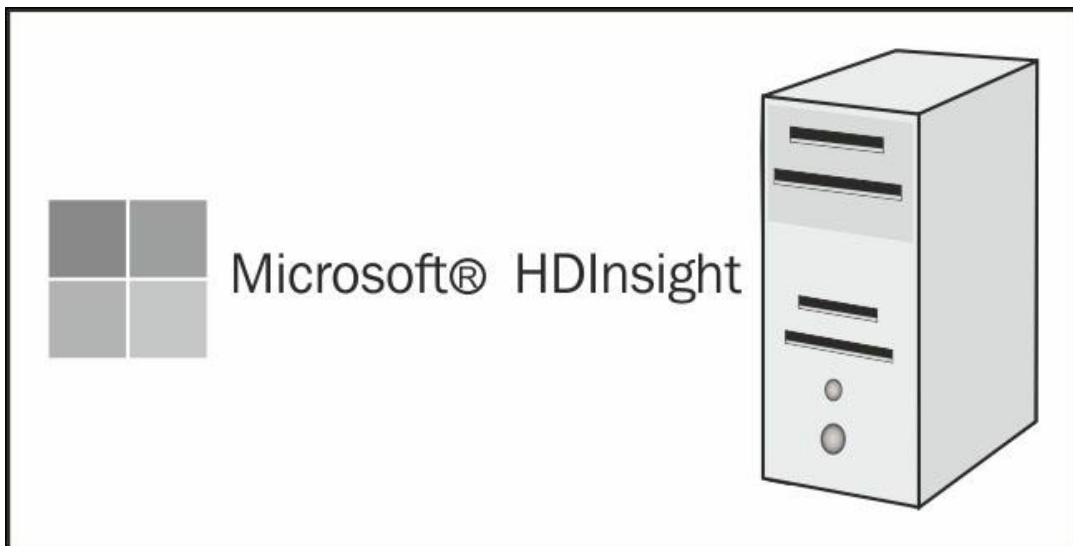
- Integration with Azure Storage Vault, Microsoft Active Directory, Excel, Powerview, SQL Server, .Net, C#, F#, and so on
- JavaScript console for easy development

Deployment options for on-premise

HDInsight has two key modes of deployment: Windows Azure cloud service and Physical Windows Server. This chapter discusses the on-premise options.

Windows HDInsight server

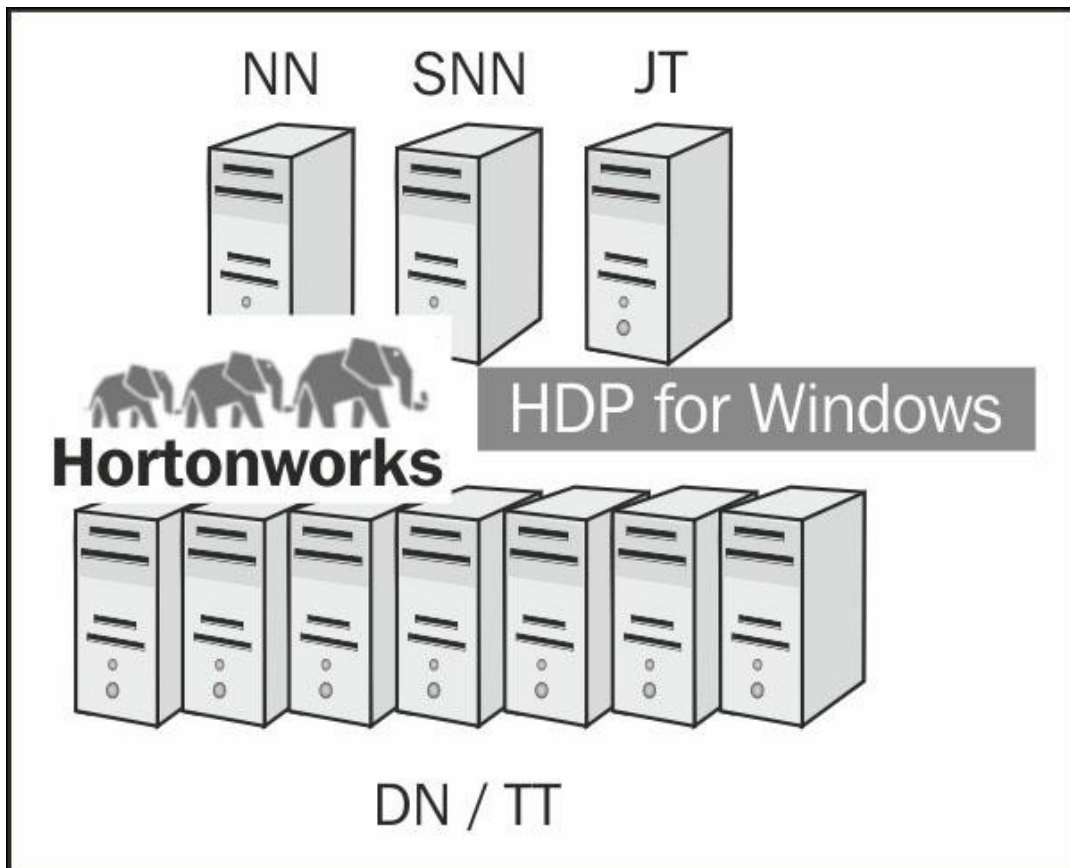
The following screenshot shows Microsoft HDInsight with a single node setup:



At the time this book was authored, Microsoft HDInsight on-premise would have been deployed only on a single node. This one-box solution can be used to test the functionality and development. You can promote your MapReduce code to a multinode Azure cloud infrastructure when you are ready.

Hortonworks Data Platform (HDP for Windows)

The following screenshot shows the Microsoft Hortonworks Data Platform cluster setup:



A single node setup is good for functionality development after which you will need a multinode cluster. HDP for Windows can be deployed on multiple Windows servers. With this option, you can scale the cluster as per your project needs.

Supported platforms for on-premise install

The following table lists the supported software platforms:

Type	Supported operating system
Single node HDInsight server	Windows 8, Windows 7, Vista SP2, XP SP3+, Server 2003 SP2+, Server 2008, and Server 2008 R2
HDP for Windows	Windows 8, Windows 7, Server 2008 R2, and Server 2012

Single-node install

HDInsight single-node is a simple and excellent way for developers who want to try out MapReduce and HDFS features. You will need access to the Internet to complete this installation.

Downloading the software

The link for the single-node install is

<http://www.microsoft.com/web/gallery/install.aspx?appid=HDINSIGHT-PREVIEW>.

Running the install wizard

Double-click on the `.exe` file that you have downloaded, and then select the default options. The wizard will walk you through the following stages:

1. The prerequisites to install additional supporting software. Click on **I Accept**.
2. The install stage will download the necessary packages from the internet.
3. The configure stage will set up browser shortcuts on your desktop.

The following screenshot shows single-node post-install icons:



Validating the install

The following steps explain how to verify the install:

1. Click on the desktop icon **Hadoop NameNode**.
2. This should bring up the HDFS **Cluster Summary**.
3. Investigate the number of live nodes; it should be **1**.

4. You can then click on **Browse the filesystem**.

The following screenshot shows a valid single-node install:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: 'Windows Azure HDInsight' and 'Hadoop NameNode 127.0.0.1'. The address bar shows '127.0.0.1:50070/dfshealth.jsp'. The page content includes links for 'Browse the filesystem' (highlighted with a red arrow) and 'Namenode Logs'. Below these is a 'Cluster Summary' section with the following text: '12 files and directories, 1 blocks = 13 total. Heap Size is 47.57 MB / 3.87 GB (1%)'. A table follows with various metrics: 'Configured Capacity' (39.66 GB), 'DFS Used' (0.42 KB), 'Non DFS Used' (14.73 GB), 'DFS Remaining' (24.92 GB), 'DFS Used%' (0 %), and 'DFS Remaining%' (62.84 %). Below the table are links for 'Live Nodes' (1, highlighted with a red arrow), 'Dead Nodes' (0), and 'Decommissioning Nodes' (0). The 'Number of Under-Replicated Blocks' is also 0. At the bottom, the 'NameNode Storage:' section contains a table with one row showing the storage directory 'c:\hadoop\HDFS\inn', type 'IMAGE_AND_EDITS', and state 'Active'.

[Browse the filesystem](#) 

[Namenode Logs](#)

Cluster Summary

12 files and directories, 1 blocks = 13 total. Heap Size is 47.57 MB / 3.87 GB (1%)

Configured Capacity	:	39.66 GB
DFS Used	:	0.42 KB
Non DFS Used	:	14.73 GB
DFS Remaining	:	24.92 GB
DFS Used%	:	0 %
DFS Remaining%	:	62.84 %
Live Nodes	:	1 
Dead Nodes	:	0
Decommissioning Nodes	:	0
Number of Under-Replicated Blocks	:	0

NameNode Storage:

Storage Directory	Type	State
c:\hadoop\HDFS\inn	IMAGE_AND_EDITS	Active

Multinode planning and preparation

Following are the steps to prepare the nodes for a multinode cluster:

1. Install the following prerequisite software:

1. Install Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Redistributable Package from <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=14632>.
2. Install .Net Framework from <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/confirmation.aspx?id=17851>.
3. Install JDK 6 or higher. Download from the Oracle website. In the install directory, use a directory without any spaces, for example, `C:\Java\jdk1.6.0_31`. Do *not* use `C:\Program Files \` as the install location. The link is <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javasebusiness/downloads/java-archive-downloads-javase6-419409.html#jdk-6u31-oth-JPR>.
4. Verify the install by starting the command prompt or Windows Powershell and type `java-version`.
5. Add a system variable called `JAVA_HOME` and set it to the Java install directory, for example, `C:\Java\jdk1.6.0_31`.
6. Open **Control Panel**. Click on **System** and then on **Advanced**.
7. Under **System variables**, add **New**. Enter the variable name as `JAVA_HOME` and the directory as value.

2. Install Python as follows:

1. Download the `.msi` file from <http://www.python.org/download/>.
2. Update the `PATH` environment variable and append the path where Python was installed, for example, `C:\Python33`.
3. Navigate to **Control Panel | System**; Click on **Advanced**.
4. Click on the **Environment variables** button. Edit `PATH` and add `C:\Python33` to the end of the values.
5. Validate this by using Windows Powershell and type `python`, you will get a Python command prompt.

Setting up the network

The following steps are required to set up a network:

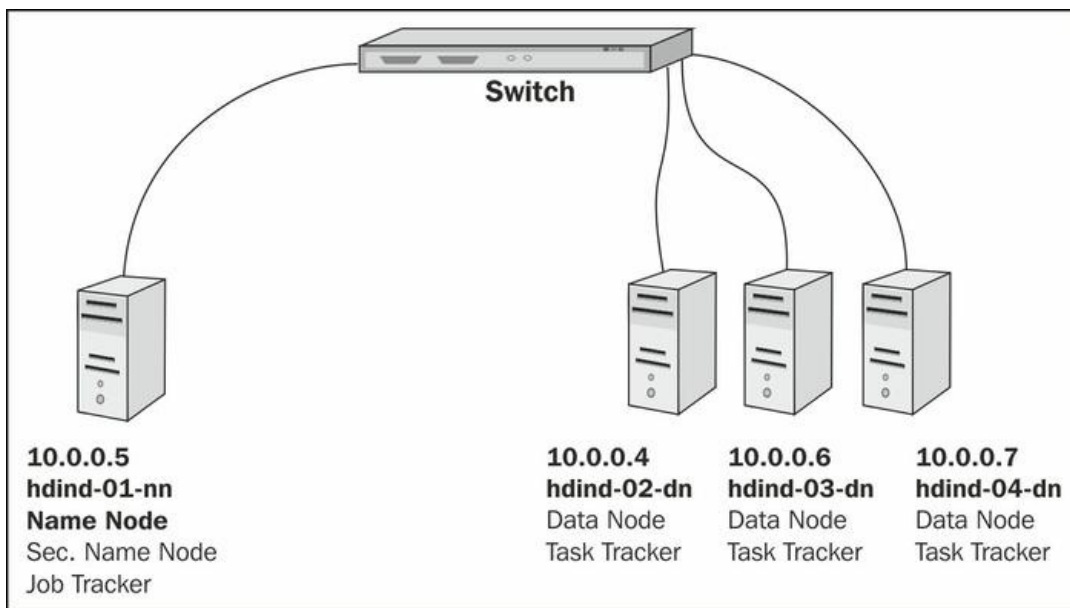
1. Each server must be able to connect to the other nodes in the cluster using IPV4 addressing. Disable IPV6 addressing for these nodes.
2. This can be done via a physical switch that all the nodes connect to, or a virtual network.

3. Once connected, each server should be able to ping any other node.

Note

By default, ping is disabled on a Windows server. Use the following link to understand how to update the firewall to enable pings: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749323\(Ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749323(Ws.10).aspx)

4. You will need at least four nodes for a HDP cluster.
5. The following diagram shows a test bed that we will configure:



The following table lists the server and role:

Server IP	Name	Role
10.0.0.5	hdind-01-nn	NameNode + Secondary NameNode + JobTracker
10.0.0.4	hdind-02-dn	DataNode + TaskTracker

Server IP	Name	Role
10.0.0.6	hdind-03-dn	DataNode + TaskTracker
10.0.0.7	hdind-04-dn	DataNode + TaskTracker

Setting common time on all nodes

All nodes should have the exact date and time, which can be accomplished by configuring Windows time service. Microsoft has a support article that explains how to configure Windows server time service with a fix it wizard, which can be found at <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816042>.

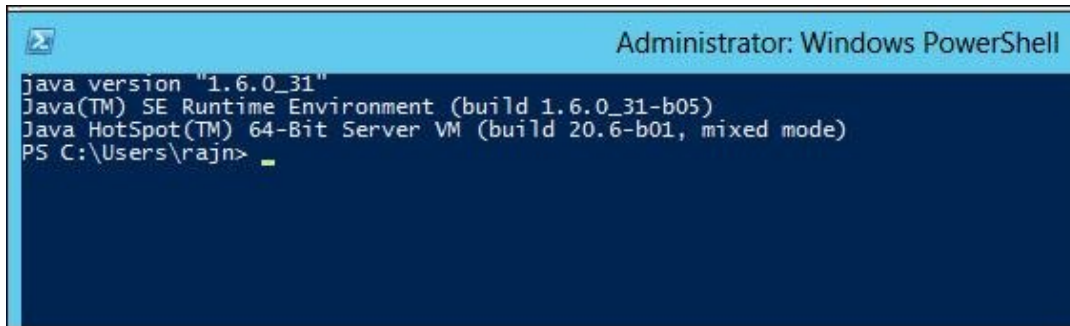
Setting up remote scripting

For a multinode environment setup, the installation will require Powershell scripts to be enabled on every node, and in addition `run` commands on other nodes using remote scripting. Follow the instructions to enable and verify remote scripting on every node:

1. Ensure that the administrator account on the Windows server node has a password. The remote scripting below will not work if the administrator account has an empty password.
2. Run Powershell as the administrator, as shown in the following screenshot:



The following screenshot shows **Administrator: Windows Powershell**:



1. In the command line, type the following to enable the trust between nodes:

```
C:\Users
\rajn> Set-ExecutionPolicy "AllSigned"

\rajn> Enable-PSRemoting

\rajn> Set-item
wsman:localhost\client
\trustedhosts -value
"hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net,hdind-02-
dn.cloudapp.net,hdind-03-
dn.cloudapp.net,hdind-04-dn.cloudapp.net"
```

2. Use the following command to verify that the trust is established. Here, we will verify that `hdind-01-nn` can connect to `hdind-02-dn`, and run the `hostname` command on the remote server:

```
PS C:\Users\rajn> hostname
hdind-01-nn
PS C:\Users\rajn> Invoke-Command
-
Computename hdind-02-dn.cloudapp.net
-ScriptBlock { hostname }
hdind-02-dn
PS C:\Users\rajn>
```

Configuring firewall ports

The following ports need to be opened for Hadoop to run on your machines. In single-node install, enable all the ports mentioned as follows. For HDP, depending on the role of the node, you will need to enable the respective ports in the following manner:

1. Navigate to **Start | Programs | Administrative tools | Windows Firewall**.
2. Click on **Inbound Rules**, and then on **New Rule**.

3. Select the protocol as **TCP** and specify the ports. Now click on **Next** and the **allow connection** option. Click on **Next**. Now, in the window that appears, click on **Next** again. Type a name, for example, **enable Hadoop ports**, and then click on **Finish** as, shown in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the 'New Inbound Rule Wizard' window with the title bar 'New Inbound Rule Wizard'. The main heading is 'Protocol and Ports' with the instruction 'Specify the protocols and ports to which this rule applies.' On the left, a 'Steps:' sidebar lists 'Rule Type', 'Protocol and Ports' (selected), 'Action', 'Profile', and 'Name'. The main area contains two questions: 'Does this rule apply to TCP or UDP?' with radio buttons for 'TCP' (selected) and 'UDP'; and 'Does this rule apply to all local ports or specific local ports?' with radio buttons for 'All local ports' and 'Specific local ports:' (selected). Below the second question is a text box containing '50070,50470,8020,9000,50090,50030,8021|' and an example 'Example: 80, 443, 5000-5010'. At the bottom right are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

The following table shows the server role and corresponding ports that need to be enabled:

Server role	Ports
NameNode	50070, 8020, and 9000
Secondary NameNode	50090
JobTracker	50030, 8021, 51111

Server role	Ports
DataNode and TaskTracker (slaves)	50075, 50475, 50010, 50020, and 50060
Hive server	10000 and 9083
Tempelton server	50111

Multinode installation

The following steps will guide you through the installation process.

Downloading the software

The Hortonworks website has the necessary software for HDP. Download this software for each node in the cluster. The link to the site is as follows:

<http://hortonworks.com/thankyou-hdp11-win/>

Configuring the multinode install

Create the `clusterproperties.txt` file based on the sample. Save it on your desktop. This defines your cluster.

```
#Log directory
HDP_LOG_DIR=c:\hadoop\logs

#Data directory
HDP_DATA_DIR=c:\hdp\data
#Hosts
NAMENODE_HOST=hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net
SECONDARY_NAMENODE_HOST=hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net
JOBTRACKER_HOST=hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net
HIVE_SERVER_HOST=hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net
OOZIE_SERVER_HOST=hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net
TEMPLETON_HOST=hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net
SLAVE_HOSTS=hdind-02-
dn.cloudapp.net, hdind-03-dn.cloudapp.net,
hdind-04-dn.cloudapp.net

#Database host
DB_FLAVOR=derby
DB_HOSTNAME=hdind-01-nn.cloudapp.net

#Hive properties
HIVE_DB_NAME=hive
HIVE_DB_USERNAME=hive
HIVE_DB_PASSWORD=hive

#Oozie properties
OOZIE_DB_NAME=oozie
OOZIE_DB_USERNAME=oozie
OOZIE_DB_PASSWORD=oozie
```

Running the installer

On each node run the following command in the administration mode:

```
C:> msixexec /i
"C:\Users\rajn\Downloads\hdp-1.1.0-GA\hdp-1.1.0-GA
\hdp-1.1.0-
GA.winpkg.msi" /lv
"C:\Users\rajn\Downloads\hdp-1.1.0-GA\Install-Logs
\HDP-1-1-
install.log"
HDP_LAYOUT="C:\Users\rajn\Desktop
\clusterproperties.txt" HDP_DIR="C:\hadoop"
DESTROY_DATA="no"
```

Start the services by executing the following command on Powershell on the NameNode server:

```
cd %HADOOP_NODE_INSTALL_ROOT%
start_remote_hdp_services.cmd
```

Validating the install

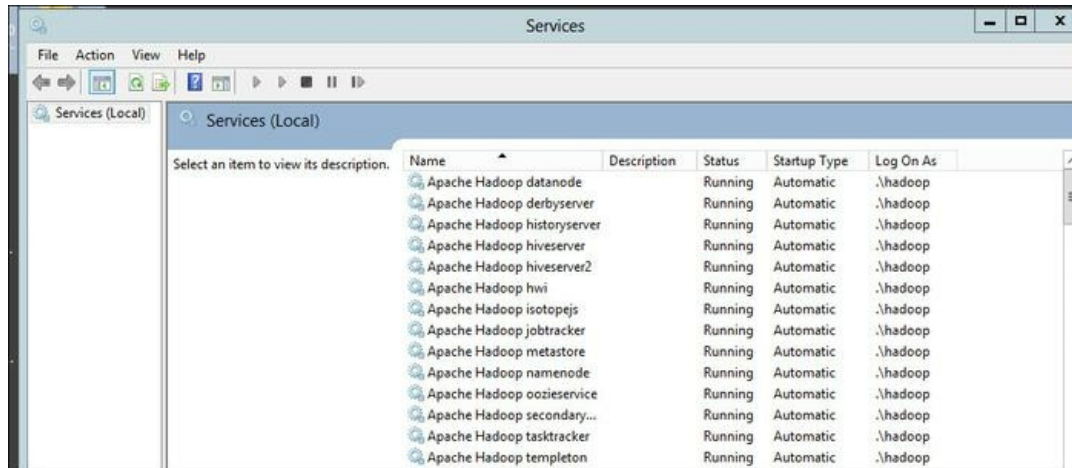
On the NameNode server (also JobTracker in our sample test bed), run the smoke test:

```
cd %HADOOP_NODE_INSTALL_ROOT%
Run-SmokeTests
```

This completes the multinode HDP for Windows setup.

Managing HDInsight services

Once HDInsight is configured, services are registered with the Windows system like other services, and can be stopped and started by navigating to **Control Panel | Administration | View local Services**, as shown in the following figure:



Uninstalling HDInsight

The steps for uninstalling HDInsight are as follows:

1. Launch the control panel. Next, click on **Programs**.
2. Select the program listed: **Hortonworks Data Platform 1.1 for Windows**.
3. With that program selected, click on the **Uninstall** option.

Note

HDP for Windows cannot be uninstalled if there is data in existing data directories. First delete the non-empty data directories.

Summary

In this chapter we reviewed the Microsoft HDInsight stack and its relationship with Hortonworks Data Platform and Apache Hadoop. Next we went through the setup and installation process for a single-node and multinode cluster. A single-node setup is great for development and is quick to set up. Multinode setup needs planning and is set up at hardware, network, and software levels.

In the next chapter, we will see how to provision HDInsight service on the cloud using Windows Azure.

Chapter 3. HDInsight Azure Cloud Service

This chapter will articulate how to install and set up HDInsight on Windows servers. The topics that we will cover are as follows:

- HDInsight Service on Azure
- Provision your cluster
- HDInsight Management portal
- Verify cluster and sample jobs
- Monitor your cluster
- Azure storage integration
- Remove your cluster

HDInsight Service on Azure

The following screenshot shows the Windows Azure HDInsight logo:



Windows Azure is a Windows cloud solution that allows you to rent, compute, and store resources on-demand for the duration of a project. HDInsight is a service that utilizes these elastic services and allows us to quickly create a Hadoop cluster for Big Data processing.

Considerations for Azure HDInsight Service

Azure HDInsight is a Platform as a Service that enables enterprises to leverage the power of Hadoop without the complexity and cost of installation, management, and support. HDInsight service has the following key advantages over the on-premise plan:

- You can start small and then grow as per your needs.
- You can provision the cluster in minutes without complex installation and setup.
- You get managed and highly available infrastructure from Microsoft support.
- You can shutdown your cluster when you don't need it. Optionally, you can retain data on Azure storage for future use.

Provision your cluster

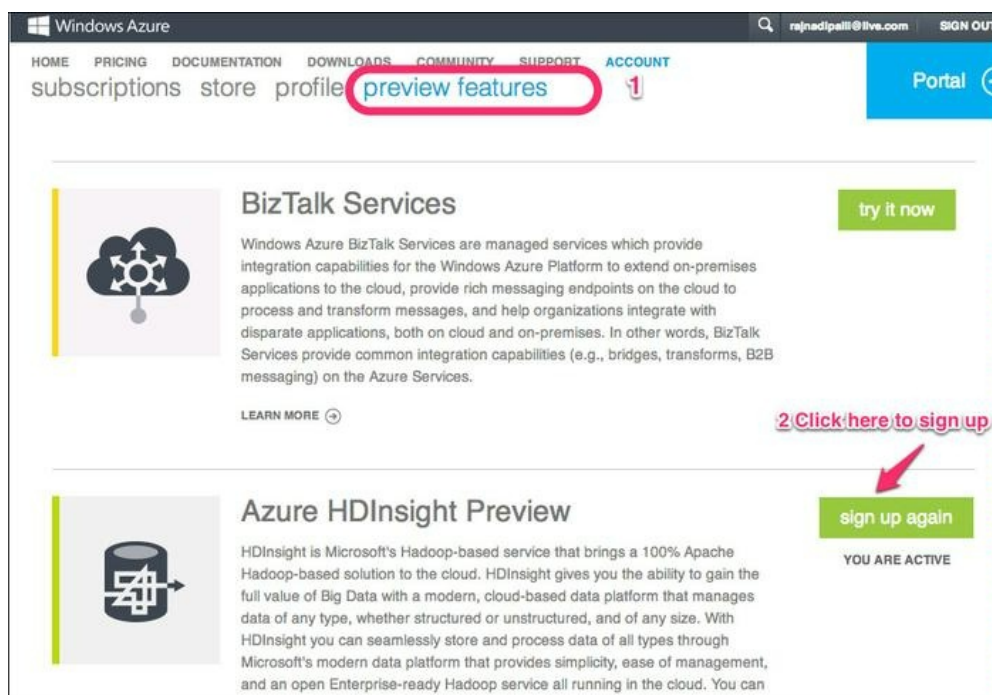
The following are the steps to provision your cluster:

1. Register for the Azure account.

First you will need an Azure account; register at this URL <http://www.windowsazure.com/en-us/> for a new account.

2. Request the preview feature.

The following is a screenshot on how to request a preview feature:



At the time this book was authored, HDInsight was a preview feature on Azure. A preview feature represents the latest capabilities added to the Microsoft Azure cloud platform. You will need to request access to this feature by going to Account | preview features, as shown in the previous figure. This request could take a few weeks to be approved.

3. Create a storage account.

Before you create a new HDInsight cluster, you will need a new storage account; this is where the HDFS data will reside. Follow these steps to create a new storage account:

1. Navigate to **NEW | DATA SERVICES**. Then, go to **STORAGE | QUICK CREATE**.

2. Enter a name and select a location. I have selected **North Europe**.
3. Do ensure **Geo-replication** is turned off.
4. Click on **CREATE STORAGE ACCOUNT** and you will have a storage account ready in a few minutes, as shown in the following screenshot:

4. Create a HDInsight cluster.

Let's create a new HDInsight cluster as follows:

1. Navigate to **NEW | DATA SERVICES**. Click on **HDINSIGHT** and then **QUICK CREATE**.
2. Enter a name, select the size of the cluster, and then enter a password.
3. Select the storage account you created in the previous step.
4. Click on **CREATE HDINSIGHT CLUSTER**. This will provision the cluster and will take several minutes.

This eliminates the need for the complex software installation and setup we saw in [Chapter 2, Deploying HDInsight on Premise](#) on each node. The following screenshot shows the previous steps performed in the Azure site:

Note

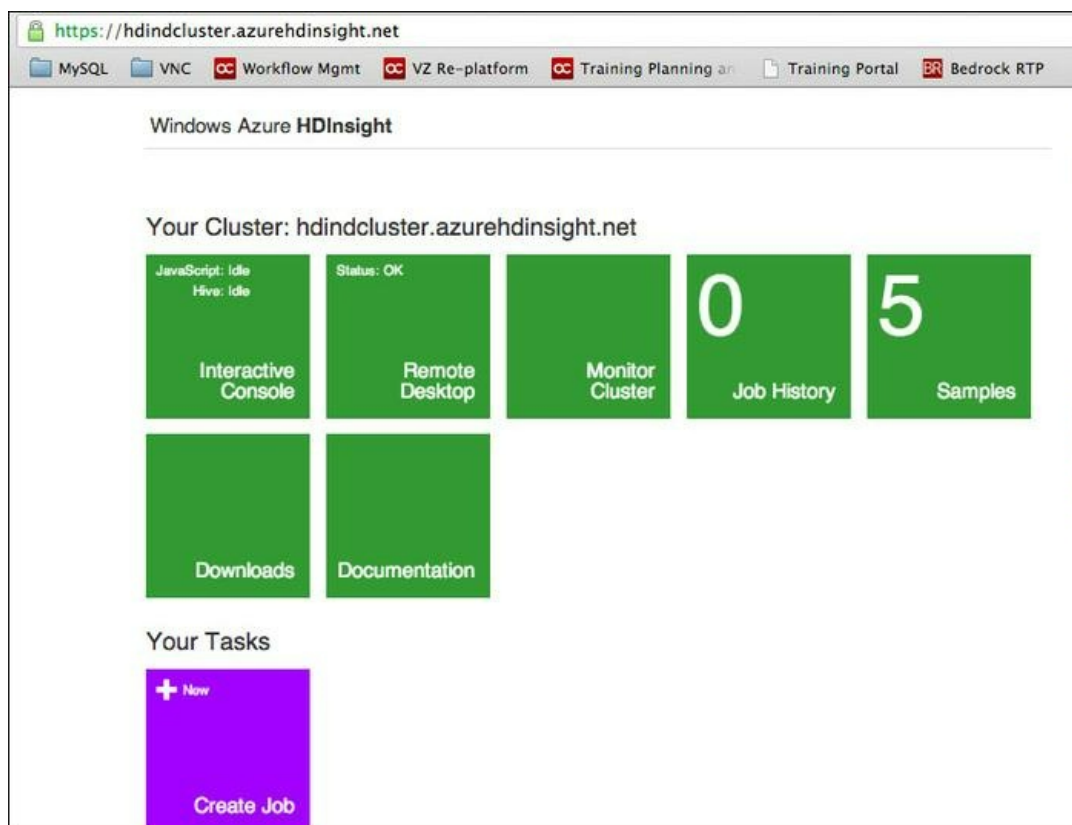
At the time this book was authored, if you would have chosen the **CUSTOM CREATE** option, there would have been a single option available for storage location—**North Europe**.

HDInsight management dashboard

Once you have created your HDInsight cluster, you can access your management portal using the link, as showing in the following screenshot:



Login with the username `admin` and the password you entered during the creation of the cluster. The following screenshot shows the management portal:



The managed dashboard can be used to monitor your cluster, see your job history, launch the JavaScript console, and create a new job.

Verify the cluster and run sample jobs

This section verifies the cluster that we just provisioned.

Access HDFS

To verify whether the distributed filesystem is accessible, we will use JavaScript. The following are the steps for verifying HDFS:

1. From the management dashboard page, click on **Interactive Console**. This will launch the JavaScript console, as shown in the following figure:
2. Explore the filesystem and verify one example file, as shown in the following code snippet:

```
js> #tail /example/data/gutenberg/davinci.txt  
nd to  
    let us know your plans and to work out  
the details.  
  
WHAT IF YOU *WANT* TO SEND MONEY EVEN IF YOU  
DON'T HAVE TO?  
Project Gutenberg is dedicated to increasing  
the number of
```

Windows Azure HDInsight

← Interactive JavaScript

JavaScript

```
js> #ls /  
Found 3 items  
drwxr-xr-x - admin supergroup 0 2013-08-08 02:07 /example  
drwxr-xr-x - hdp supergroup 0 2013-08-08 02:07 /hive  
.
```

Deploy and execute the sample MapReduce job

To verify the MapReduce component, you can choose any of the sample jobs. I have selected the PI sample.

1. In the management portal, click on **Samples**, and then click on **PI estimator**.

2. Next, click on **Deploy to your cluster**.
3. This sample has two parameters. The first one is the number of maps and I have selected 8. The second one is the number of samples and I have set that at 500,000. Next, click on **Execute job**.

This will execute the MapReduce job on the cluster, as shown in the following screenshot. The user interface ultimately executes the following Hadoop command:

```
c:\apps\dist\hadoop-1.1.0-SNAPSHOT\bin
\hadoop.cmd jar
c:\apps\Jobs\templates\635066837930351814.hadoop-
examples.jar pi 8 500000
```

Windows Azure HDInsight

← Create Job

Job Name and JAR File

Job Name:

JAR File:
[Replace file](#)

☐ Delete existing JAR

Parameters

Parameter 0: Plain text 🗑️

[Add parameter](#)

Final Command

[Delete job](#) [Save draft](#) [Execute job](#)

Job History

Job Name	Command Line	Start time	End time	Status
No instances of this job have been submitted to this cluster.				

View job results

The output of the job is shown next using the standard out command `stdout`:

```
Number of Maps = 8
Samples per Map = 500000
...
Starting Job
Job Finished in 38.114 seconds
```

```
Estimated value of Pi is 3.14160400000000000000
```

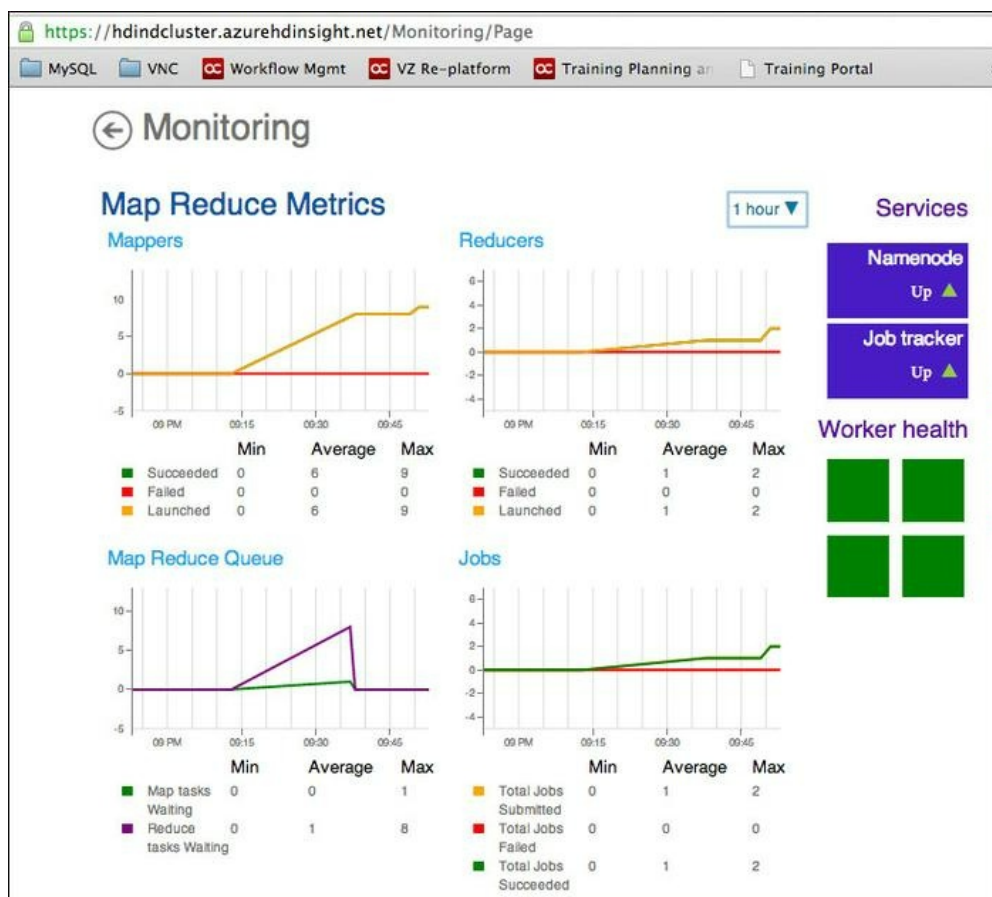
If your job has any errors, review the debug output (`stderr`) section. This will show both `INFO` and `ERROR` messages in Hadoop MapReduce. I have shown a portion of this output in the following code snippet:

```
13/06/13 01:36:42 INFO mapred.FileInputFormat:
Total input paths to process : 8
13/06/13 01:37:17 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 100%
reduce 100%
13/06/13 01:37:19 INFO mapred.JobClient: Job
complete:
```

Monitor your cluster

The dashboard provides you with a simple-to-use cluster monitoring. In the cluster management dashboard, click on **Monitor Cluster**. The following are the highlights of cluster monitoring:

- The dashboard shows the **NameNode** and **JobTracker** services on the top-right of the dashboard
- This is followed by four squares since we have four worker nodes in our cluster
- Additionally, the dashboard shows the trending charts for **Mappers**, **Reducers**, **Queue**, and **Jobs**, as shown in the following screenshot:



Azure storage integration

A key value-adding feature of HDInsight is its integration with Azure storage. This has two key benefits that I will highlight.

Firstly, the integration of HDInsight with Azure storage makes it easy for downloading results from MapReduce using the browser. You don't need to use Hadoop commands to get your MapReduce results. You can see the files listed on your screen without having to use the Hadoop commands, in the following manner:

1. Go to your Azure management portal at <https://manage.windowsazure.com>.
2. Navigate to **Storage** | **Select your Storage**.
3. Next click on **CONTAINERS**.
4. Click on the container you created for HDInsight; this will display a list of files also known as blobs.
5. You can select a file and then download it (link can be seen in the screenshot).
6. This allows you to browse HDFS files and download them without needing to use Hadoop `fs` commands, as shown in the following screenshot:



The following figure shows how to select a file and download it:

Windows Azure portal interface showing the 'hdindcluster' storage account. The table displays the following data:

NAME	URL	LAST MODIFIED	SIZE
DaVinciAllTopWords	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 9:50:14 PM	0 B
DaVinciAllTopWords/_SUCCESS	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 9:50:35 PM	0 B
DaVinciAllTopWords/part-r-00000	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 9:50:31 PM	329.71 KB
DaVinciTop20Words	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 10:22:45 PM	0 B
DaVinciTop20Words/_SUCCESS	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 10:23:08 PM	0 B
DaVinciTop20Words/part-r-00000	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 10:23:04 PM	178 B
example	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 8:35:11 PM	0 B
example/apps	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 8:35:25 PM	0 B
example/a	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 8:35:32 PM	4.5 KB
example/apps/wc.exe	http://hdindstorage.blob.core.win	6/12/2013 8:35:32 PM	5 KB

At the bottom, the 'DOWNLOAD BLOB' button is highlighted with a red arrow. A red text overlay states: 'You can download file generated from MapReduce here'.

The second advantage of Azure storage integration is that you can retain your HDFS data even after you shutdown your HDInsight cluster. This allows you to pay only for long-term storage and use compute resources on-demand as needed.

Remove your cluster

The following section describes how to delete your cluster and restore it in case you need it later.

Delete your cluster

The first step to remove your cluster is to delete it using the Azure management page. Once you click on **Delete**, the request gets queued. Once you delete the cluster, you will not pay for any compute resources. This does not delete your storage, which enables you to revive the cluster if needed.

Delete your storage

If you do not need the data, delete the storage container first and then its components to completely clean your HDInsight cluster, in the following manner:

1. Go to your Azure management portal:
<https://manage.windowsazure.com>.
2. Navigate to **Storage | Select your Storage**.
3. Next, click on **Container**. The **Delete** option is on the footer.
4. Next, go back to the storage listing. Click on **Storage** and then click on **Delete**.
5. This will now ensure your storage is completely deleted.

Restore your cluster

In case you preserved your storage and only deleted your cluster, follow the given steps to restore your cluster:

1. Go to your Azure management portal:
<https://manage.windowsazure.com>.
2. Navigate to **HDInsight | Create new HDInsight cluster**.
3. Click on **CUSTOM CREATE**. Give a cluster name, select nodes, and give a password.
4. Next, click on **Use Existing Storage**. Select the account name and the container that has the HDFS data.
5. Click on **Next** and this will restore your HDInsight cluster, as shown in the following screenshot:

NEW

- SQL DATABASE
- STORAGE
- HDINSIGHT PREVIEW
- SQL REPORTING
- RECOVERY SERVICES

QUICK CREATE

CUSTOM CREATE

CLUSTER NAME
*azurehdinsight.net

CLUSTER SIZE
4 data nodes

CLUSTER USER NAME ADMIN

PASSWORD CONFIRM PASSWORD

STORAGE ACCOUNT
hdindstorage

CREATE HDINSIGHT CLUSTER ✓

The following screenshot shows the final step to restore your cluster:

NEW HDINSIGHT CLUSTER

Storage Account

STORAGE ACCOUNT
Use Existing Storage

ACCOUNT NAME
hdindstorage

DEFAULT CONTAINER
hdindcluster

2

← ✓

Summary

In this chapter, we reviewed how to register for an Azure account and provision a new HDInsight cluster in minutes. Azure HDInsight delivers Apache Hadoop services with a lower **total cost of ownership (TCO)** in comparison to an on-premise deployment by reducing the time to procure, set up, and manage the infrastructure. The additional benefit with the Azure storage vault is the ability to park your data at a low cost and not pay for the unused computer resources.

In the next chapter, we will cover common administration responsibilities including cluster health, NameNode, and JobTracker status.

Chapter 4. Administering Your HDInsight Cluster

This chapter will cover common administration responsibilities. We will cover the following topics:

- Cluster status
- Distributed filesystem health
- MapReduce health
- Key files and locations

The following screenshot shows the key shortcuts needed to administer your cluster:



Cluster status

After you set up HDInsight, there are three key icons on the desktop that help you monitor and manage the cluster. These are available on each node of the cluster, as shown in the following table:

Link name	URL	Purpose
Microsoft HDInsight Dashboard	http://namenode:8085	HDInsight Dashboard includes sample programs

Link name	URL	Purpose
Hadoop NameNode status	http://namenode:50070	Status for HDFS including NameNode and DataNodes
Hadoop MapReduce status	http://jobtracker:50030	JobTracker status for MapReduce

Distributed filesystem health

HDFS is a core component of Apache Hadoop, and as an administrator you need to watch out for how the cluster is serving your project needs. HDFS constitutes of one NameNode and several DataNodes. NameNode is the one in charge of this bookkeeping, while the actual data is hosted by the DataNodes.

NameNode URL

On your desktop, click on the Hadoop **NameNode Status browser** link and you will be directed to <http://namenode:50070>. This link allows us to access information of both the NameNodes and the DataNodes. The following are the highlights of what you can do from this page:

1. **Browse HDFS:** Use this to navigate to HDFS.
2. **Access the NameNode Log:** Use this to troubleshoot the NameNode issues.
3. **View the capacity, the percent used, and the percent available:** Use this information to plan for additional hardware that might be needed.
4. **Get the count of the nodes alive and dead with links for further information:** Use this information to diagnose nodes that need to be fixed as shown in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the Hadoop NameNode web interface for the instance '127.0.0.1:8020'. It includes status information like 'Started: Mon Jun 10 19:06:32 PDT 2013' and 'Version: 1.1.0-SNAPSHOT'. Navigation links for 'Browse the filesystem' and 'Namenode Logs' are present, with a red arrow pointing to 'Browse the filesystem'. A 'Click to Browse HDFS' button is also visible. The 'Cluster Summary' section shows '71 files and directories, 39 blocks = 110 total. Heap Size is 91.14 MB / 3.87 GB (2%)'. A table lists capacity and usage metrics, with a red arrow pointing to '39.66 GB' under 'Configured Capacity' and another pointing to the 'Live Nodes' row in the 'Node Status' section.

Metric	Value
Configured Capacity	39.66 GB
DFS Used	320 MB
Non DFS Used	15.54 GB
DFS Remaining	23.8 GB
DFS Used%	0.79 %
DFS Remaining%	60.02 %
Live Nodes	1
Dead Nodes	0
Decommissioning Nodes	0
Number of Under-Replicated Blocks	1

Browsing HDFS

The NameNode Summary page provides a link to browse HDFS. In the following screenshot, I have browsed to `/users/rajn/OTP` and the page shows a listing of four CSV files. The browsed page allows to download the file:

127.0.0.1:50075/browseDirectory.jsp?dir=%2Fuser%2Frajn%2FOTP&namenodeInfoPort=50070

Contents of directory /user/rajn/OTP

1 Enter directory in HDFS you need to browse

Goto : /user/rajn/OTP go

[Go to parent directory](#)

Name	Type	Size	Replication	Block Size	Modification Time	Permission	Owner	Group
I_ONTIME_APR2013.csv	file	82.23 MB	1	64 MB	2013-06-10 20:00	rw-r--r--	Administrator	supergroup
I_ONTIME_FEB2013.csv	file	71.91 MB	1	64 MB	2013-06-10 20:00	rw-r--r--	Administrator	supergroup
I_ONTIME_JAN2013.csv	file	78.13 MB	1	64 MB	2013-06-10 20:00	rw-r--r--	Administrator	supergroup
I_ONTIME_MAR2013.csv	file	84.68 MB	1	64 MB	2013-06-10 20:00	rw-r--r--	Administrator	supergroup

[Go back to DFS home](#)

2 You can download a file from here

Local logs

MapReduce health

MapReduce is the second core component of Hadoop and handles all the processing of the data in HDFS. The JobTracker node is the Master node for MapReduce and tracks a job from start to finish. The actual worker bees are called **TaskTrackers**.

MapReduce summary

From your desktop, when you click on the Hadoop **MapReduce Status browser** link, you will be directed to the JobTracker URL at <http://jobtracker:50030>. In the next screenshot I have highlighted the key things you should watch for:

- Quick links at the top-right corner for **Running Jobs**, **Retired Jobs**, and **Local Logs**
- The summary table shows the number of nodes, the total number of slots and the ones that are occupied
- The **Filter** box will allow us to search for a specific job by its ID or the user ID
- **Running Jobs** shows in-progress jobs and the percentage of completion
- **Retired Jobs** shows execution details of completed jobs
- **Local Logs** allows us to get a detailed MapReduce log for each job
- Click on any job to get detailed information about it, as shown in the following screenshot:

The screenshot shows the Hadoop MapReduce Status browser interface. At the top, there is a filter box labeled "Filter (Jobid, Priority, User, Name)" with an example: "Example: 'user:smith 3200' will filter by 'smith' only in the user field and '3200' in all fields." A red arrow points to this box with the annotation "3 Search for a specific Job". Below the filter box, there are three main sections: "Running Jobs", "Retired Jobs", and "Local Logs". Each section has a red arrow pointing to it with an annotation: "4 Current Running Jobs and Progress" for Running Jobs, "5 Execution History of past Jobs with Status" for Retired Jobs, and "6 Jobtracker Logs" for Local Logs. The "Running Jobs" section contains a table with columns: Jobid, Started, Priority, User, Name, Map % Complete, Map Total, Maps Completed, Reduce % Complete, Reduce Total, Reduces Completed, Job Scheduling Information, and Diagnostic Info. The "Retired Jobs" section contains a table with columns: Jobid, Priority, User, Name, State, Start Time, Finish Time, Map % Complete, Reduce % Complete, Job Scheduling Information, and Diagnostic Info. The "Local Logs" section contains a link to the log directory and a note about the Apache Hadoop release.

Filter (Jobid, Priority, User, Name) **3 Search for a specific Job**
Example: 'user:smith 3200' will filter by 'smith' only in the user field and '3200' in all fields

Running Jobs **4 Current Running Jobs and Progress**

Jobid	Started	Priority	User	Name	Map % Complete	Map Total	Maps Completed	Reduce % Complete	Reduce Total	Reduces Completed	Job Scheduling Information	Diagnostic Info
job_201306160611_0003	Tue Jun 18 17:12:21 PDT 2013	NORMAL	hadoop	TempletonControllerJob	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	1 running map tasks using 1 map slots. 0 additional slots reserved. 0 running reduce tasks using 0 reduce slots. 0 additional slots reserved.	NA

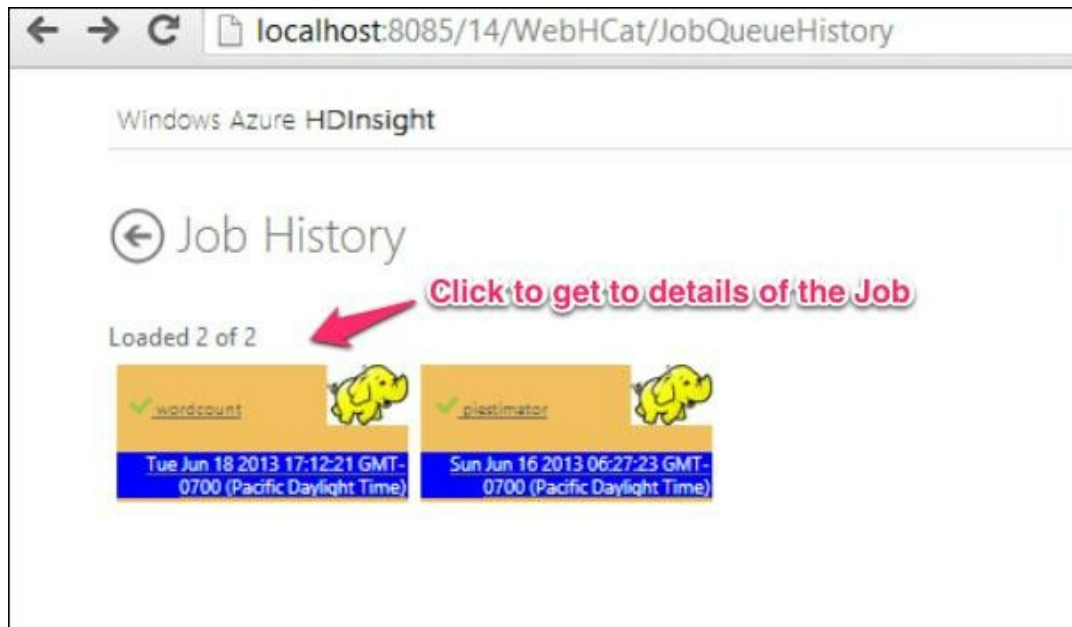
Retired Jobs **5 Execution History of past Jobs with Status**

Jobid	Priority	User	Name	State	Start Time	Finish Time	Map % Complete	Reduce % Complete	Job Scheduling Information	Diagnostic Info
job_201306160611_0002	NORMAL	hadoop	REstimator	SUCCEEDED	Sun Jun 16 06:27:23 PDT 2013	Sun Jun 16 06:29:53 PDT 2013	100.00%	100.00%	0 running map tasks using 0 map slots. 0 additional slots reserved. 0 running reduce tasks using 0 reduce slots. 0 additional slots reserved.	NA
job_201306160611_0001	NORMAL	hadoop	TempletonControllerJob	SUCCEEDED	Sun Jun 16 06:26:44 PDT 2013	Sun Jun 16 06:30:11 PDT 2013	100.00%	100.00%	0 running map tasks using 0 map slots. 0 additional slots reserved. 0 running reduce tasks using 0 reduce slots. 0 additional slots reserved.	NA

Local Logs **6 Jobtracker Logs**
Log directory: [Job Tracker History](#)
This is Apache Hadoop release 1.1.0-SNAPSHOT

MapReduce Job History

Another useful view is MapReduce Job History. This is reached via the HDInsight Dashboard page (click on **Job History** to access it). When you click on the tile, you will get details of that job, as shown in the following screenshot:



The page has two important shortcuts: **Output** and **Log**. **Output** allows you to revisit `stdout` as it happened at that time.

Note

In Azure cloud version, HDInsight dashboard has additional useful features; specific to Job History it shows trending for Map and Reduce the steps.

Key files

The following are the key files in HDInsight and their locations. `%hadoop%` is your Hadoop home directory.

Filename	Node	Location
<code>Core-site.xml</code>	NameNode server	<code>%hadoop% %/conf</code>
<code>Hadoop-env.sh</code>	NameNode server	<code>%hadoop% %/conf</code>
<code>Hdfs-site.xml</code>	NameNode server	<code>%hadoop% %/conf</code>
<code>Mapred-site.xml</code>	JobTracker server	<code>%hadoop% %/conf</code>
<code>Hadoop-core.jar</code>	All nodes	<code>%hadoop%/</code>
<code>Hadoop-client-1.1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar</code>	All nodes and the client	<code>%hadoop%/</code>

Backing up NameNode content

NameNode is a single point of failure for Hadoop as it hosts critical metadata of HDFS.

The following command explains how to save the NameNode content to a local file, which can then be backed up onto an external storage if desired.

```
su hdfs
hadoop dfs -lsr / > hdfs-old-lsr-2013-06-21.log
```

The following command explains how to create a list of DataNodes available in the cluster:

```
su hdfs
hadoop dfsadmin -report >
dfs-old-report-2013-06-21.log
```

The following command shows how to back up checkpoint files to a backup directory. Before copying, you need to save the namespace. Note that `dfs.name.dir` is defined in the `hdfs-site.xml` file:

```
hadoop dfsadmin -saveNamespace
dfs.name.dir/edits
dfs.name.dir/images/fsimage
```

Summary

Understanding how your cluster is being utilized is key to a successful Hadoop implementation. Hadoop provides several dashboards and metrics that report storage utilization, job performance, MapReduce slots, and trending. It is encouraged to periodically review your cluster usage as a team and then validate the results. This can be used to effectively utilize the cluster and/or plan additional hardware purchase.

In the next chapter we will discuss various methods to load data to your new cluster.

Chapter 5. Ingesting Data to Your Cluster

Big Data Analysis first needs data to be collected and ingested to your cluster. This chapter will discuss various methods to load data to your new cluster.

We will cover the following topics:

- Loading data using Hadoop commands
- Loading data using Azure Storage Vault
- Loading data using Interactive JavaScript
- Shipping data to your Cluster
- Loading data from RDBMS via Sqoop

Loading data using Hadoop commands

The simplest way to upload files is to use the Hadoop command line. The steps to load data are discussed in the next sections.

Step 1 – connect to a Hadoop client

You can choose any node of the cluster for development purposes. In a multi-developer environment, it is recommended that you have an edge node that acts as a Hadoop client, and all developers only access that instead of a Hadoop node.

Step 2 – get your files on local storage

Get your files on the edge node, either via Web download, SCP, or SFTP. As shown in the following screenshot, I am downloading the Airline On-time Performance data from the RITA website at http://www.transtats.bts.gov/DL_SelectFields.asp?Table_ID=236.

TranStats
Search this site:
Advanced Search

Resources
Database Directory
Glossary
Upcoming Releases
Data Release History

Data Tools
Analysis
Table Profile
Table Contents

On-Time Performance
Data Tables Table Contents

Download Instructions
Latest Available Data: April 2013

Filter Geography: All Filter Year: 2013 Filter Period: April

☐ Prezipped File ☐ % Missing ☐ Documentation ☐ Terms

Download

Field Name	Description	Support Table
Time Period		
☒ Year	Year	
☒ Quarter	Quarter (1-4)	Get Lookup Table
☒ Month	Month	Get Lookup Table
☐ DayofMonth	Day of Month	
☐ DayOfWeek	Day of Week	Get Lookup Table
☐ FlightDate	Flight Date (yyyymmdd)	Get Lookup Table
Airline		
☒ UniqueCarrier	Unique Carrier Code. When the same code has been used by multiple carriers, a numeric suffix is used for earlier users, for example, PA, PA(1), PA(2). Use this field for analysis across a range of years.	Get Lookup Table
☐ AirlineID	An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique airline (carrier). A unique airline (carrier) is	Get Lookup Table

This downloads the files to your local directory and creates a ZIP file for each month. Unzip these files and arrange them in a single directory.

Note

For each file, delete the first line, which has the column names. This will be of help in the next chapter where we transform the data.

Step 3 – upload to HDFS

Launch the Hadoop command line and use the following commands to upload the complete directory to HDFS:

```
C:
\>hadoop fs -put
C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads
\OTP /user/rajn/
C:
\>hadoop fs -ls /user/rajn/OTP
Found 16 items
-rw-r--
r--    1 Administrator supergroup    55436563
2013-07-
06 10:21 /user/rajn/O
TP/T_ONTIME_APR2012.csv
...
-rw-r--
r--    1 Administrator supergroup    56738357
```

```
2013-07-
06 10:23 /user/rajn/O
TP/T_ONTIME_OCT2012.csv
-rw-r--
r--    1 Administrator supergroup    53836795
2013-07-
06 10:23 /user/rajn/O
TP/T_ONTIME_SEP2012.csv
```

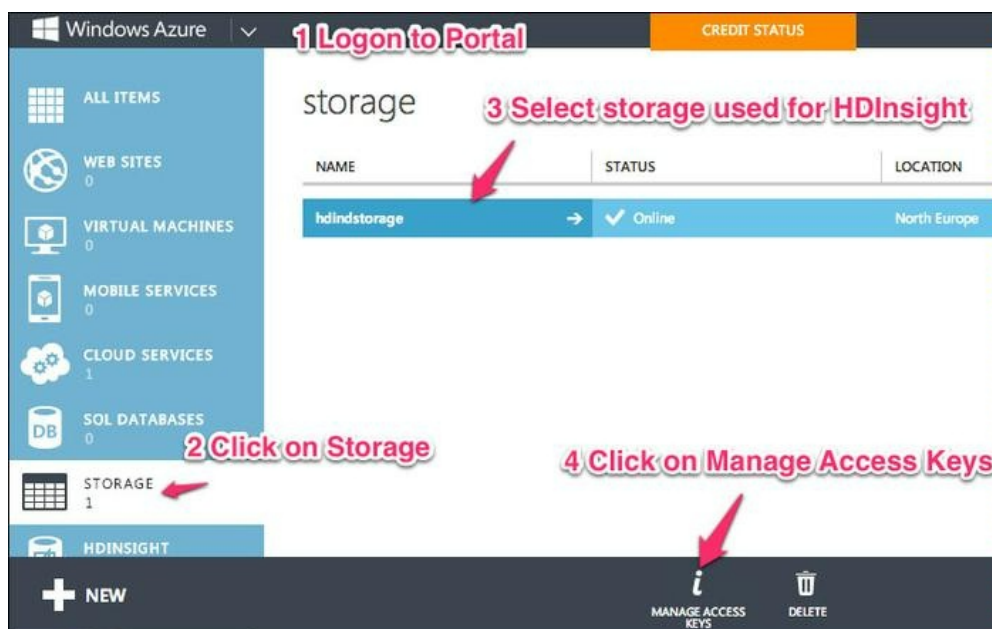
Loading data using Azure Storage Vault (ASV)

This section is applicable only if you are using the Azure cloud service. The HDInsight cluster on Azure uses Azure Storage.

Storage access keys

To use any of the ASV explorer tools, you will need your storage access keys. Perform the following steps to get this information:

1. Go to your Azure management Portal
<https://manage.windowsazure.com>.
2. Click on **STORAGE** from your left-hand side menu.
3. Select the Storage used for the HDInsight cluster.
4. Click on **MANAGE ACCESS KEY** (bottom-center of the page as shown in the screenshot below). This brings up a pop up with account name, primary and secondary keys that you will need to connect to your storage remotely.
5. This will provide you a pop up with account name, primary, and secondary keys as shown in the following screenshot. You will need these details to connect remotely to your storage:



Storage tools

There are several tools that you can use to load data to Azure Storage; some of them are freeware. The following is a list of the popular ones, out of which we will learn about Azure Storage Explorer in detail:

- Azure Storage Explorer (<http://azurestorageexplorer.codeplex.com/>)
- Cloud Storage Studio (<http://www.cerebrata.com/products/cloud-storage-studio/introduction>)
- CloudXplorer (<http://clumsyleaf.com/products/cloudxplorer>)
- Windows Azure Explorer (<http://www.cloudberrylab.com/microsoft-azure-explorer-pro.aspx>)

Azure Storage Explorer

Azure Storage Explorer is a GUI tool to view and edit Windows Azure Storage. This is available as a freeware under CCDL. First download and install the software from <http://azurestorageexplorer.codeplex.com/>.

Registering your storage account

Let's now register the storage used for HDInsight to Azure Storage Explorer by performing the following steps:

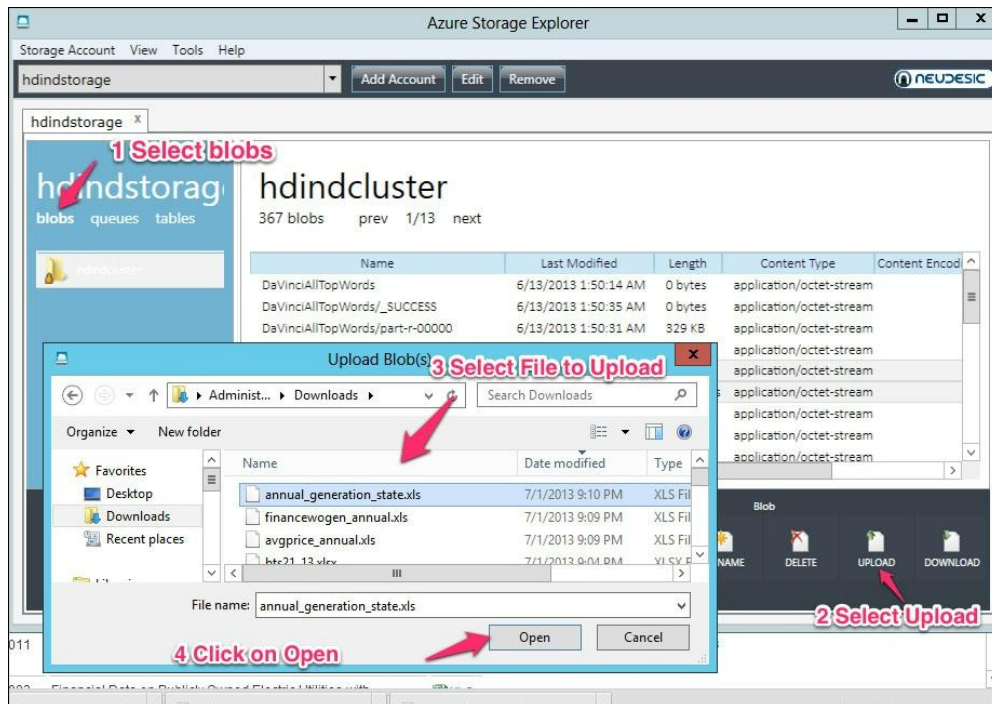
1. Click on the **Add Account** button.
2. Enter a storage name; I recommend using the same name as in Azure Portal.
3. Next, enter your Primary Key as obtained from Azure Portal.
4. Finally, click on **Add Storage Account** and now your storage will be added to the Explorer as shown in the following screenshot:



Uploading files to your blob storage

The following are the steps to upload files using Azure Storage Explorer with a screenshot:

1. Click on **blobs** on the left-hand side; you will see the right-hand side of the screen getting updated with all available blobs.
2. Click on the **UPLOAD** icon on the bottom-right corner of the screen.
3. Select the file(s) you want to be uploaded and then click on **OK**.
4. This will start the upload which you can verify by checking the Hadoop filesystem if needed.
5. You can use Azure Storage Explorer to download from Azure Storage to your local storage if needed. This option is available on the bottom-right corner:



Loading data using interactive JavaScript

Another option to upload data to your cluster is to use the interactive JavaScript. This feature is unique to the HDInsight distribution. Perform the following steps to upload your files:

1. From your desktop, click on HDInsight Dashboard and then click on the **Interactive JavaScript** tile.
2. You will now see a JavaScript console.
3. Use the following commands on the JavaScript console:

```
js> #mkdir /user/hadoop/otpdata3
js> fs.put();
File uploaded.
js> #ls /user/hadoop/otpdata3
Found 1 items
-rw-r--
r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 227977 2013-08-09
20:34 /user/hadoop/otpdata3/Microsoft
HDInsight Customer Previews.pdf
```

The following screenshot shows the steps for the JavaScript-based upload:

← Interactive JavaScript

```
js> #mkdir /user/hadoop/otpdata3  
  
js> fs.put();  
?  
js>
```

1) Create directory

2) Use this to launch pop-up

3) Browse and select your local file

4) HDFS
Destination

Upload a file

Source: C:\Users\Administrato Browse...

Destination: /user/hadoop/otpd x

Upload

Cancel

Shipping data to Azure

This section is applicable only if you are using the Azure cloud service. The HDInsight cluster on Azure uses Azure Storage.

Let's consider you want to analyze data from your **Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)**, which is 2 TB in size including the historical data. If you have a standard Internet connection, this would take about 100 days if you upload at a rate of 10 GB per day. A more practical solution for this is to download the data onto an external storage (Fireware or USB) from your local data center and then ship it to Microsoft Azure. They will load the data to your ASV. Contact Microsoft Azure Support for details on how to ship.

For ongoing incremental updates to your EDW that occur after you have shipped the storage, you can upload the deltas to keep the Hadoop data in sync with your EDW.

Loading data using Sqoop

Sqoop enables us to transfer data between any relational database and Hadoop.

Key benefits

- Leverages RDBMS metadata to get the column datatypes
- Simple to script and uses SQL
- Uses MapReduce for export and import that enables parallel and efficient data movement

Two modes of using Sqoop

- **Sqoop Import:** Data moves from RDBMS to HDInsight
- **Sqoop Export:** Data moves from HDInsight to RDBMS

The following figure shows the two modes of using Sqoop:



Using Sqoop to import (SQL to Hadoop)

Let's consider the following scenario for import from Teradata database to Hadoop:

- **Source database:** Teradata
- **Server IP:** 10.11.12.6
- **SQL username:** dbc
- **SQL password:** dbc123
- **Table:** `airline_otp` (has 509,519 rows)
- **HDFS Directory:** `/user/rajn/TDStage2`

Following are the steps to import using Sqoop:

1. Ensure that you have the necessary JDBC drivers installed. Copy them to the Sqoop `lib` folder. In my installation, that was `C:\Hadoop\sqoop-1.4.2\lib`. I copied the `terajdbc4.jar` and `tdgssconfig.jar` files.

Note

SQLServer drivers come preloaded with HDInsight.

The following screenshot shows the location where the JAR files are copied to:



2. Use Windows PowerShell and run the Sqoop `import` command:

```
C:\Hadoop\sqoop-1.4.2\bin> .  
\sqoop import --connect  
"jdbc:teradata://10.11.12.6" --username dbc  
--  
password dbc123 --table "airline_otp"  
--  
driver com.teradata.jdbc.TeraDriver  
--target-dir /user/rajn/TDStage2 -m 1
```

Note

`-m 1` ensures that there is only one map task and hence only one file that has the complete dataset.

3. Verify the data in HDFS by using a `tail` command:

```
c:\Hadoop\sqoop-  
1.4.2\lib>hadoop fs -tail  
/user/rajn/TDStage2/part-m-00000
```

4. You can optionally filter the data by using a `where` clause. For the preceding dataset, let's filter for `flights` where the carrier is `AA` (American Airlines):

```
C:\Hadoop\sqoop-1.4.2\bin> .  
\sqoop import --connect  
"jdbc:teradata://10.11.12.6" --username dbc  
--password dbc --tabl
```

```
e "airline_otp" --driver  
com.teradata.jdbc.TeraDriver  
--target-  
dir /user/rajn/TDStage3 --where "  
uniquecarrier='AA' " -m 1
```

Sqoop can also be used to export data out from Hadoop and send it to RDBMS. For further details, refer to the Sqoop user guide at http://sqoop.apache.org/docs/1.4.4/SqoopUserGuide.html#_literal_sqoop_export_literal.

Summary

In this chapter, we discussed the various options for moving data in/out of your HDInsight cluster. The Hadoop command line is good for scripting and it leverages the core Hadoop libraries. Azure Cloud Storage can be managed using several easy-to-use graphical tools. Sqoop is very handy for transferring data between relational databases and Hadoop.

In the next chapter, we will discuss how to transform/process the data you just ingested to the cluster using MapReduce, Hive, and Pig programs.

Chapter 6. Transforming Data in Cluster

Once you have data in your cluster, you will need to process it. This chapter will discuss how to compute/transform data in Hadoop. We will cover the following topics:

- Transformation scenario
- MapReduce solution
- Hive solution
- Pig solution

Transformation scenario

In this chapter, we will look at solving a real-life problem statement—how to summarize data from different files in HDFS.

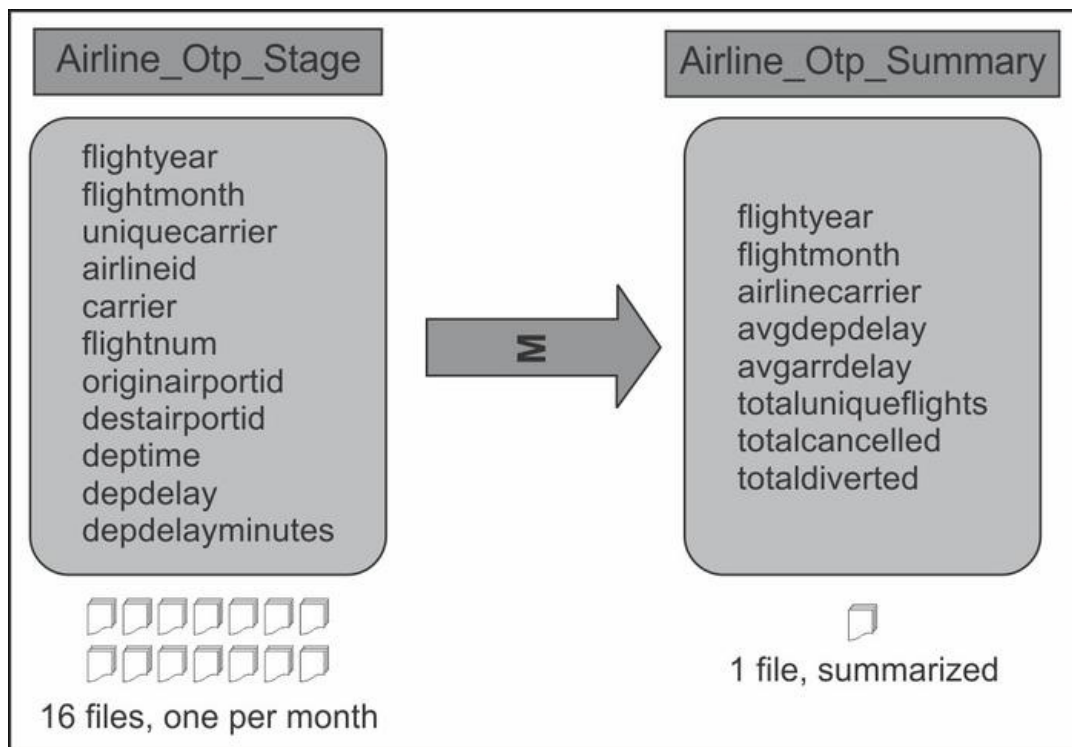
Scenario

Let's build a summary of the performance of an airline from the files loaded into HDFS. Data is downloaded from the RITA website at http://www.transtats.bts.gov/DL_SelectFields.asp?Table_ID=236 as discussed in [Chapter 5](#), *Ingesting Data to your Cluster*.

Transformation objective

Summarize the data by year, month, and airline, and calculate the following:

- Average departure delay and average arrival delay
- Total unique flights, total cancelations, and total diversions
- The following figure shows the source and summary structures:



File organization

Before we start the transformation, we will organize the data files according to the year. Moving operations in Hadoop is very quick, as it just updates the references and does not move the blocks. Perform the follow steps to create two directories. There are 12 files in the 2012 directory, one for each month, and four files in the 2013 directory:

```
c:
\> hadoop fs -mkdir /user/rajn/OTP/2012
c:
\> hadoop fs -mkdir /user/rajn/OTP/2013
c:
\> hadoop fs
-
mv /user/rajn/OTP/*2012*.csv /user/rajn/OTP/2012/
c:
\> hadoop fs
-mv /user/rajn/OTP/*2013*.csv /user/rajn/OTP/2013/
```

Now we will look into three different solutions commonly used with HDFS to solve this problem. MapReduce-based solutions offer maximum control, but require a lot of development. Pig and Hive are wrappers that work on top of MapReduce making it easier for non-developers, such as business analysts. But the drawback is that it allows less control on the actual code.

MapReduce solution

If you want to build your own application on top of HDFS, MapReduce provides low-level programming ability. MapReduce is also the foundation for other high-level projects such as Hive and Pig. Let's get into more detail of a MapReduce example with the airline on-time performance dataset.

Design

The approach for this problem statement is as described:

- We have a Map job that processes one line at a time (new line).
- The Map task emits a key, as a concatenated string of "Year + Month + Unique Carrier", and a value as a metric such as Departure Delay.
- The Reduce task receives all the values for a given key, for example, `2012,01,AA`, and does the math: *average departure delay = total departure delay / total number of entries*. The MapReduce will then run on all the files for a given year.

Map code

The process of calculating the average Departure Delay is shown in the following Java code. The same logic can be applied to other fields:

```
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;

/** key = year + month + Airline ID
 * value = depdelay
 * @author Raj Nadipalli */

public class OtpSumMapper extends
Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, DoubleWritable> {

    String otpDetails = null;
    @Override
    public void map(LongWritable key, Text values,
Context context) throws
        IOException, InterruptedException {

        otpDetails = values.toString();
        //System.out.println("The line is " +
otpDetails);
        String[] otpDetailsFieldValues =
otpDetails.toString().split(",");
```



```

        if(otpDetailsFieldValues.length == 19){

            // key is formed as year , month ,
            carrier without the double quotes ,
            String OtpKey =
otpDetailsFieldValues[0] + ',' +
otpDetailsFieldValues[1] + ',' +
otpDetailsFieldValues[3].replace("\"","") + ',';

            // get the
            Departure Delay with is 11th string, so using
            [10]
            String val =
otpDetailsFieldValues[10];
            double dobval = 0;

            // if string length is 0, return 0,
            else convert to double.
            if (val.trim().length() == 0) {
                System.out.println("Here in 0");
                dobval = -99999; // use this to
            indicate null, need to exclude this for average
            }
            else {
                System.out.println("Here in NOT
0");
                dobval = Double.parseDouble(val);
            }

            DoubleWritable doubleval = new
            DoubleWritable(dobval);
            context.write(new
            Text(OtpKey), doubleval );
        }
    }
}

```

Reduce code

The following is the Reduce Java code:

```

import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Iterator;

import org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
/** key in  = year + month + Airline ID
 * value in = arrdelay
 * @author Raj */

```

```

public class OtpSumReducer extends Reducer<Text,
DoubleWritable, Text, DoubleWritable> {
    private DoubleWritable avgdepDelay = new
DoubleWritable();
    @Override
    public void reduce(Text key,
Iterable<DoubleWritable> values, Context context)
        throws IOException, InterruptedException
    {

        double depDelay = 0;
        int otpcounter = 0;

        for (DoubleWritable val : values) {
            // -99999 is used to indicate null
values
            if (val.get() != -99999) {
                depDelay += val.get();
                otpcounter += 1;
            }
        }
        // average is totdepDelay / count of records
        avgdepDelay.set(depDelay/otpcounter);
        context.write(key, avgdepDelay);
    }
}

```

Driver code

The following is the Driver code needed to run MapReduce:

```

import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.DoubleWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;

public class OtpSumDriver {

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

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println("Usage: OtpSumDriver
<input dir> <output dir>");
            System.exit(-1);
        }

        Job job = new Job();
        job.setJarByClass(OtpSumDriver.class);
        job.setJobName("OtpSummary");
    }
}

```

```

        FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new
Path(args[0]));
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new
Path(args[1]));

        job.setMapperClass(OtpSumMapper.class);
        job.setReducerClass(OtpSumReducer.class);
        job.setNumReduceTasks(1);

        job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);

        job.setOutputValueClass(DoubleWritable.class);

        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0
: 1);
    }
}

```

Compiling and packaging the code

The following are the steps to compile and package the code:

1. Compile using `javac` with Hadoop core JAR file in the classpath.
2. Next, build the `OtpSummary.jar` file with all the classes:

```

c:\ch6code>c:\Hadoop\java\bin
\javac -classpath
C:\Hadoop\hadoop-1.1.0-SNAPSHOT\hadoop-core-
*.jar *.java
c:\ch6code>c:\Hadoop\java\bin
\jar -cvf OtpSummary.jar *.class

```

Executing MapReduce

Let's run the MapReduce code for the year 2012, which has 12 files per month:

```

c:
\ch6code>hadoop jar OtpSummary.jar
OtpSumDriver /user/rajn/OTP/2012 /user/rajn/otpmapproducesum
13/07/14 05:42:44 WARN mapred.JobClient: Use
GenericOptionsParser for parsing the arguments.
Applications should implement Tool for the same.
13/07/14 05:42:44 INFO input.FileInputFormat:
Total input paths to process : 12
13/07/14 05:42:44 INFO util.NativeCodeLoader:
Loaded the native-
...

```

13/07/14 05:48:53 INFO mapred.JobClient: Map
output records=6114960

Results verification

The content of the `/user/rajn/otpmappeducsum/part-r-00000` file is as follows:

2012,1,AA,	4.958266527245265
2012,1,AS,	5.670788253477589
2012,1,B6,	6.874459603615743
2012,1,DL,	3.9864418469580367
2012,1,EV,	9.676645859489664
2012,1,F9,	9.2591671845867
2012,1,FL,	0.002310924369747899
2012,1,HA,	0.3807817033623485
2012,1,MQ,	4.238544624464117
2012,1,OO,	5.583140391496527
2012,1,UA,	7.905107187894073
2012,1,US,	2.82173209822085

Hive solution

As seen in the previous section, there is a lot involved to get a working MapReduce executable. I am a novice Java developer and it took me about four hours to get this working; for a non-developer, this would be a tougher task.

Hive enables business users who are typically aware of SQL and who are not MapReduce developers become more effective on using HDFS. Hive generates MapReduce code dynamically, based on the user's request. Hive comes preinstalled with HDInsight and HDP for Windows.

Note

Hive syntax is very similar to MySQL.

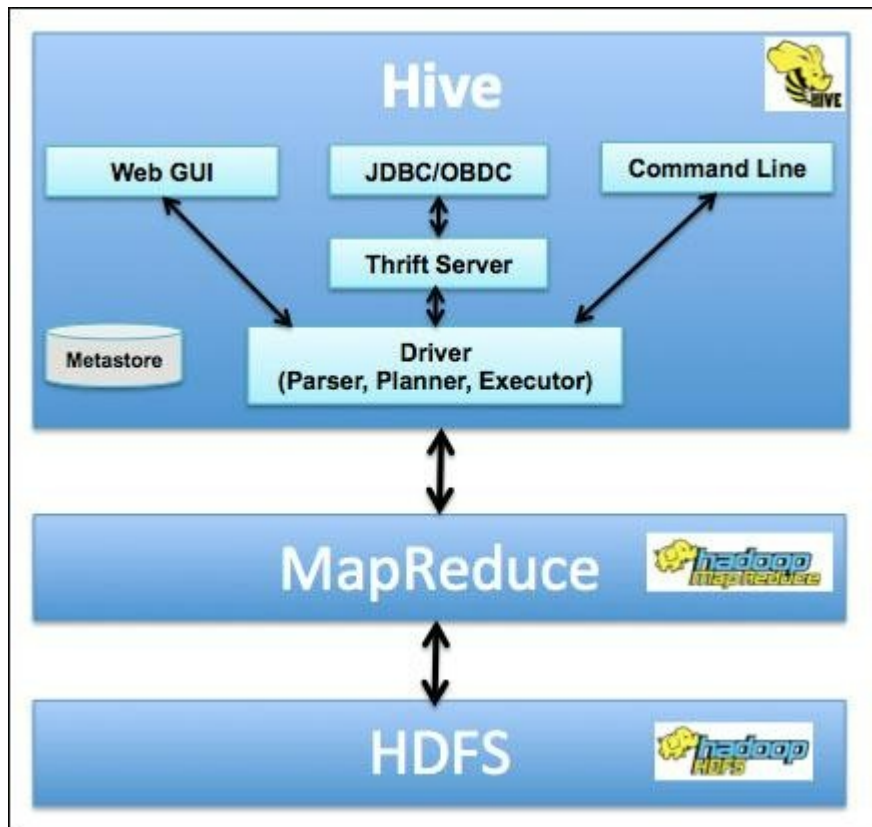
Overview of Hive

Apache Hive is a data warehouse infrastructure built on top of Hadoop and provides easy querying, summarization, and analysis. Its SQL-like interface is called **HiveQL**. Hive was initially developed by Facebook engineers.

Note

Because Hive is based on Hadoop, it will not support update, delete, and row-level inserts.

The following figure shows the Hive architecture and its relationship with Hadoop components:



- **Command line:** This is the best way to start using Hive.
- **Driver:** HiveQL is parsed and converted to a MapReduce Task using Driver.
- **HDFS:** MapReduce will access the necessary HDFS files.
- **Metastore:** This is typically a relational database and has the structure information of the files.
- **JDBC and ODBC drivers:** These drivers are supported and use the Thrift server to connect to Driver.

Starting Hive in the HDInsight node

To start Hive, click on the Hadoop Command Line icon on your desktop and then type `hive`. This will start the Hive session. It is recommended that you first create a separate database for each application. Here, I will be creating a database called `rajn`, as shown in the following screenshot:

```
c:\>hive
Hive history file=c:\hadoop\hive-0.9.0\logs\history\hive_job_log_Administrator_201307071339_328641340.txt
Logging initialized using configuration in file C:/Hadoop/hive-0.9.0/conf/hive-log4j.properties
hive> create database raj2;
OK
Time taken: 1.532 seconds
hive>
```

Session Activity logged here

Note

The HDInsight service in Azure has a feature called **Interactive Hive** that simplifies access to Hive commands.

Step 1 – table creation

Next, we will create a table to store all the source files and call this [airline_otp_stage](#). The table will be created as "external," which means that this Hive table is just a definition and will reference the HDFS files that we have already loaded earlier:

```
hive> use rajn;
hive> CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE airline_otp_stage (
    flightyear      SMALLINT,  -- COMMENT Year
    flightmonth     SMALLINT,  -- Month
    flightdate      STRING,    -- Flight Date
    (yyyymmdd)
    uniquecarrier   STRING,    -- Unique Carrier
    Code.
    airlineid       INT,       -- Identification
    number for carrier
    carrier         STRING,
    flightnum       STRING,    -- Flight Number
    originairportid INT,       -- Origin Airport,
    destairportid   INT,       -- Destination
    Airport, Airport ID
    deptime        STRING,    -- Actual Departure
    Time (hh:mm)
    depdelay        STRING,    -- Difference in
    minutes
    depdelayminutes STRING,    -- Difference in
    minutes
    depdel15        STRING,    -- (1=Yes) ->
    true/false
    arptime         STRING,    -- Actual Arrival
```

```

Time (hh:mm)
    arrdelay          STRING,      -- Difference in
minutes
    arrdelayminutes  STRING,      -- Difference in
minutes
    arrdel15          STRING,      -- (1=Yes) ->
true/false
    cancelled         STRING,      -- (1=Yes) ->
true/false
    diverted          STRING      -- (1=Yes) ->
true/false
)
partitioned by (flight_year INT)
row format DELIMITED
fields terminated by ',';

```

You can review if the table is created using the describe command:

```

hive> describe airline_otp_stage;
OK

```

Step 2 – table loading

Next, we will add partitions to the table, one each for 2012 and 2013:

```

ALTER TABLE airline_otp_stage ADD
PARTITION(flight_year = 2012)
LOCATION '/user/rajn/OTP/2012';

ALTER TABLE airline_otp_stage ADD
PARTITION(flight_year = 2013)
LOCATION '/user/rajn/OTP/2013';

hive> show partitions airline_otp_stage;
OK
flight_year=2012
flight_year=2013

```

Step 3 – summary table creation

Next, we will build the real summary table to store the results. This will fire a MapReduce job:

```

create table airline_otp_summary
as
select flightyear, flightmonth ,
regexp_replace(uniquecarrier,"\"","") as
airlinecarrier,
avg(depdelay) as avgdepdelay,

```



```

avg(arrdelay) as avgarrdelay, count(distinct
flightnum) as totaluniqueflights,
sum(cancelled) as totalcancelled,
sum(diverted) as totaldiverted
from airline_otp_stage
group by flightyear, flightmonth ,
regexp_replace(uniquecarrier,"\"","");
Total MapReduce jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Starting Job = job_201307070550_0014, Tracking
URL =
http://localhost:50030/jobdetails.jsp?
jobid=job_201307070550_0014
Kill Command =
c:\Hadoop\hadoop-1.1.0-SNAPSHOT\bin
\hadoop.cmd job -Dmapred.job.
tracker=localhost:50300 -kill
job_201307070550_0014
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of
mappers: 3; number of reducers: 1
2013-07-
07 14:11:35,743 Stage-1 map = 0%, reduce = 0%

```

Step 4 – verifying the summary table

Now, verify the summary table data:

```

hive> desc airline_otp_summary;OKflightyear
smallintflightmonth      smallintairlinecarrier
stringavgdepdelay        doubleavgarrdelay
doubletotaluniqueflights
biginttotalcancelled     doubletotaldiverted    double
Time taken: 0.235 seconds
hive> select * from airline_otp_summary limit 2;OK
2012      1      AA      4.958266527245265
-
0.27544268406337374      1254
718.0      93.02012      1      AS
5.670788253477589      3.081671849277483
390
402.0      58.0

```

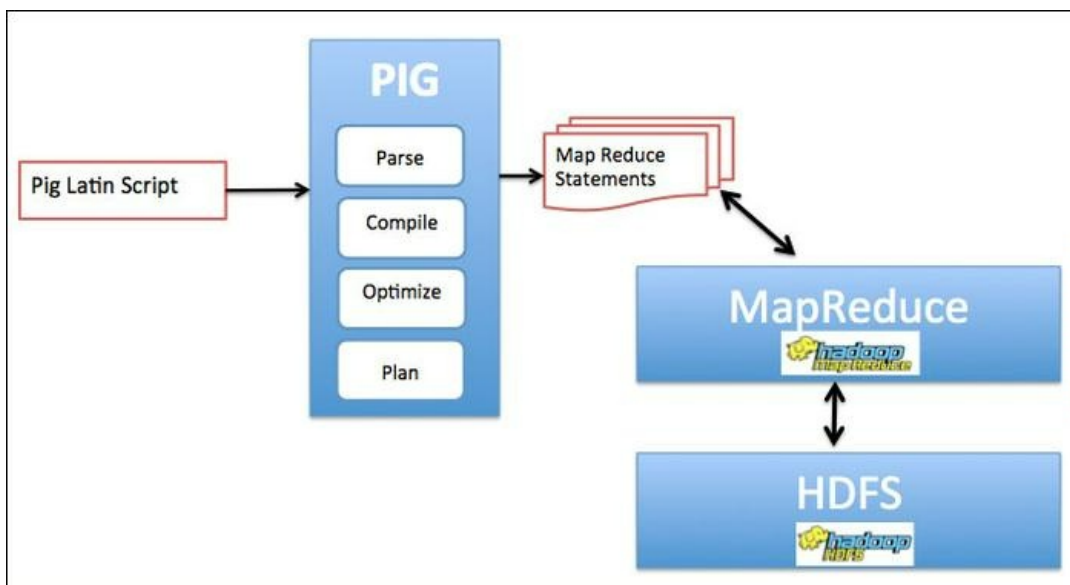
Pig solution

Pig is another high-level platform that generates MapReduce code dynamically. It is a scripting language similar to Python. The following are its key features:

- Rapid prototyping of algorithms
- Iterative processing of data (chaining)
- Joins are easy using Pig to correlate datasets
- Data can be verified onscreen or saved back to HDFS

Pig architecture

The following figure shows the Pig architecture:

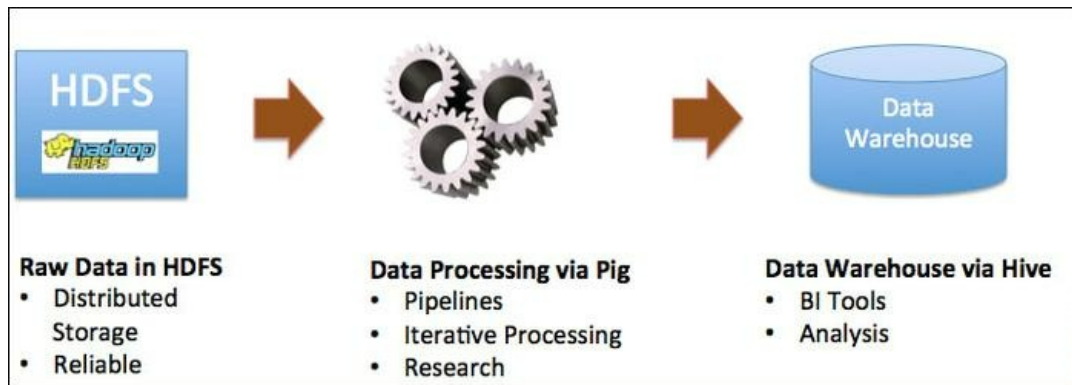


The preceding figure shows the following three steps:

1. Users start with a Pig script or the Pig command line (called **Grunt**).
2. Pig parses, compiles, optimizes, and fires MapReduce statements.
3. MapReduce accesses HDFS and returns the results.

Pig or Hive?

If you are unsure whether to use Pig or Hive, think of a pipeline of ETL operations from **Raw Data in HDFS** to a BI analytical user, as shown in the following figure. Pig can be used for doing core ETL operations where the algorithms are known and Hive can be used for ad hoc queries:



Starting Pig in the HDInsight node

To start Pig, click on the Hadoop Command Line icon on your desktop and then type `Pig`, as shown in the following screenshot:



Pig Grunt script

The summarization can be achieved using five steps in Pig. I will first share the code here and then explain each line below.

Code

The following is a set of commands that you need to create a summary using Pig:

```
AirlineOTPStage = LOAD '/user/rajn/OTP' using
PigStorage(',') AS
(flightyear:int, flightmonth:int,
flightdate:chararray,
uniquecarrier:chararray, airlineid:int,
carrier:chararray,
```

```

    flightnum:chararray, originairportid:int,
    destairportid:int,
    depctime:chararray, depdelay:int,
    depdelayminutes:chararray,
    depdel15:chararray, arrtime:chararray,
    arrdelay:int,
    arrdelayminutes:chararray, arrdel15:chararray,
    cancelled:int, diverted:int);

AirlineOTPStageCleaned = foreach AirlineOTPStage
generate flightyear, flightmonth,
REPLACE(uniquecarrier, '"','') as
newcarrier:chararray, depdelay, arrdelay,
cancelled, diverted;

GroupYrMoCa = group AirlineOTPStageCleaned by
(flightyear, flightmonth, newcarrier);

GroupYrMoCaCounts = foreach GroupYrMoCa generate
FLATTEN(group) as (Year, Month, Carrier),
AVG(AirlineOTPStageCleaned.depdelay),
AVG(AirlineOTPStageCleaned.arrdelay),
SUM(AirlineOTPStageCleaned.cancelled),
SUM(AirlineOTPStageCleaned.diverted);

STORE GroupYrMoCaCounts into
'/user/rajn/AirlinePigSummary';

```

Code explanation

Let me explain the code shared in the previous section:

1. One neat feature of Pig is that it lets you define the schema on the fly. In the first line, `AirlineOTPStage` is defined as a variable that will hold all the 16 files under `/user/rajn/OTP` with a structure, that is, 19 comma-separated fields.
2. In the second line, `AirlineOTPStageCleaned` goes through every record of `AirlineOTPStage` and removes double quotes from the `uniquecarrier` column. It also reduces the number of columns to only those that we need for the next steps.
3. In the third line, `GroupYrMoCa` groups the `AirlineOTPStageCleaned` by `flightyear`, `flightmonth`, and `uniquecarrier`.
4. In the fourth line, `GroupYrMoCaCounts` computes the average and the sum of the columns.
5. In the fifth line, `STORE` is used to save the content to `/user/rajn/AirlinePigSummary`.

Execution

When the script is executed, you will see an information message as follows:

```
2013-07-
08 07:14:37,045 [main] INFO
org.apache.pig.backend.hadoop.executionengi
ne.mapReduceLayer.MapReduceLauncher - 0% complete
2013-07-
08 07:14:37,358 [Thread-7] INFO
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.F
ileInputFormat - Total input paths to process : 2
2013-07-
08 07:14:37,372 [Thread-7] INFO
org.apache.pig.backend.hadoop.execution
engine.util.MapRedUtil - Total input paths to
process : 16
2013-07-
08 07:14:37,415 [Thread-7] INFO
org.apache.hadoop.util.NativeCodeLoader
- Loaded the native-hadoop library
2013-07-
08 07:14:37,416 [Thread-7] WARN
org.apache.hadoop.io.compress.snappy.Lo
adSnappy - Snappy native library not loaded
2013-07-
08 07:14:37,455 [Thread-7] INFO
org.apache.pig.backend.hadoop.execution
engine.util.MapRedUtil - Total input paths
(combined) to process : 15
2013-07-
08 07:14:38,343 [main] INFO
org.apache.pig.backend.hadoop.executionengi
ne.mapReduceLayer.MapReduceLauncher -
HadoopJobId: job_201307080428_0003

HadoopVersion   PigVersion      UserId  StartedAt
FinishedAt      Features

1.1.0-
SNAPSHOT 0.9.3-SNAPSHOT Administrator
2013-07-
08 07:26:12      2013-07-
08 07:37:32      GROUP_BY

Success!

Job Stats (time in seconds):
JobId   Maps   Reduces MaxMapTime
MinMapTime   AvgMapTime   MaxReduc
eTime   MinReduceTime   AvgReduceTime   Alias
Feature Outputs
job_201307080721_0001   15       1       119
```

```

49      83      536      536
536
AirlineOTPStage,AirlineOTPStageCleaned,GroupYrMoCa,GroupYrMoCaCounts
GROUP_BY,COMBINER
/user/rajn/AirlinePigSummary,

Input(s):
Successfully read 7989334 records (833188115
bytes) from: "/user/rajn/OTP"
Output(s):
Successfully stored 225 records (12228 bytes) in:
"/user/rajn/AirlinePigSummary"
Counters:
Total records written : 225
Total bytes written : 12228
Spillable Memory Manager spill count : 0
Total bags proactively spilled: 48
Total records proactively spilled: 437214
Job DAG:
job_201307080721_0001
    2013-07-
08 07:37:32,933 [main] INFO
org.apache.pig.backend.hadoop.executionengi
ne.mapReduceLayer.MapReduceLauncher - Success!

```

Verification

Let's verify the content of the summarized file. I will first get the local file to my desktop and then view the content using Notepad:

```

c:\Hadoop\hadoop-1.1.0-
SNAPSHOT>hadoop fs
-
get /user/rajn/AirlinePigSummary/part*
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\

View the file contents...
2012  1  AA  4.958266527245265
-
0.27544268406337374  718  93
2012  1  AS  5.670788253477589  3.081671849277483
    402  58
2012  1  B6  6.874459603615743
1.9808709350737033  48  35
2012  1  DL  3.9864418469580367
-
2.318164456812353  344  96
2012  1  EV  9.676645859489664  4.822557751676662
    1074  149

```

Summary

To conclude this chapter, we have solved the airline summarization problem statement using three different solutions: MapReduce, Hive, and Pig. Hive and Pig do require getting used to the syntax, but are far superior in terms of the time needed to develop and ease of use by business analysts. In the next chapter we will discuss how to report and analyze the summarized data through BI tools and Excel.

Chapter 7. Analyzing and Reporting Your Data

After you have ingested and transformed data in Hadoop, your ultimate goal becomes analyzing and reporting. You can make effective business decisions that improve customer satisfaction, engineer productivity, and/or identify new market segments. This chapter will discuss analyzing and reporting of the data in Hadoop. We will cover the following topics:

- Analyzing and reporting using Excel
- Using Hive for ad hoc queries
- Interactive JS (Azure) for analysis and reporting
- Other business intelligence tools

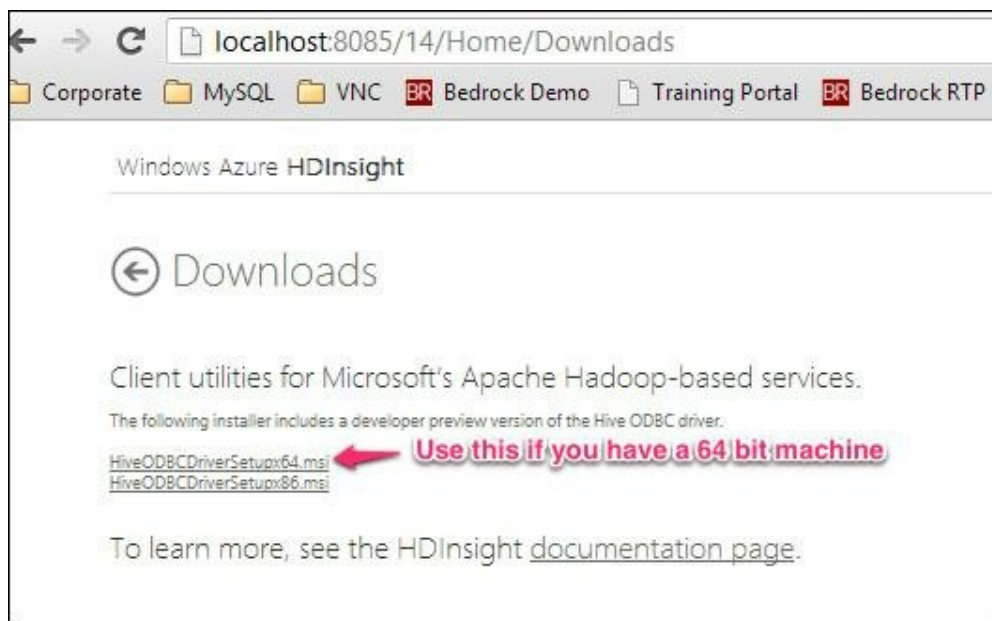
Analyzing and reporting using Excel

Excel is the most popular data analysis tool used by companies. HDInsight makes it easy to integrate Excel with Hadoop using Hive. To use this feature, you must have Excel 2010 or Excel 2013 or higher. Following are the steps to get your data into Excel and analyze it:

Step 1 – installing the Hive ODBC driver

The first step is to download the Hive ODBC driver and set it up. There are the following two options to get this file:

- Download the Hive ODBC driver from Microsoft Download Center at <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/confirmation.aspx?id=37134>.
- From your HDInsight Dashboard, click on the **Downloads** tile. The following screenshot shows the options you will see after this. If you have a 32-bit node, select the **HiveODBCDriverSetupx86.msi** link, else select the **HiveODBCDriverSetupx64.msi** link:

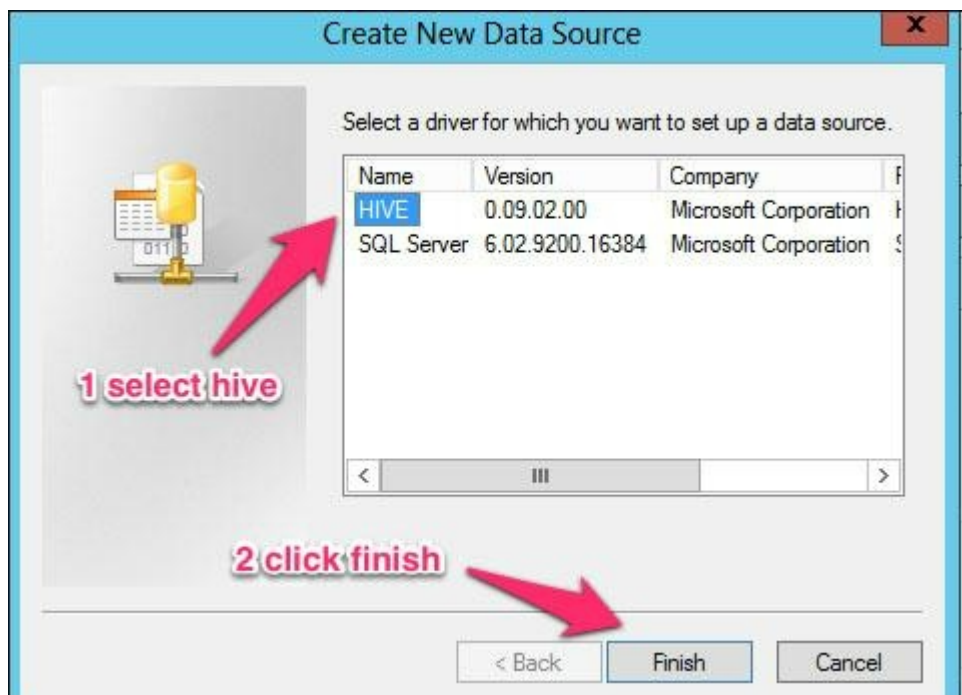


Once you find the driver MSI, double-click on it to install the driver. At the end of the installation, you will get a success message.

Step 2 – creating Hive ODBC data source

The next step is to configure Hive ODBC Data Source. Use the following steps to create your Hive ODBC Data Source:

1. Navigate to **Start | Control Panel**.
2. Then navigate to **System and Security | Administration tools**.
3. Next, click on **ODBC Data Sources** and select the user DSN.
4. Then, click on **Add**; this will enable you to add a new Data Source. You should now see an option with Hive as shown in the following screenshot. Click on **Finish**:



5. You will now see a **Hive Data Source Configuration** pop up. You will need to enter the following information into it:

- **Data Source Name:** Provide a name.
- **Description:** Provide a description.
- **Host:** Use `localhost` if you have the single-box setup, or give a complete cluster name such as `hdindcluster.azurehdinsight.net` for the Azure HDInsight service.
- **Port:** Provide the port number `1001` for single-box setup or type `563` for the Azure HDInsight service. This is the port of the thrift server.
- **Authentication:** Select **No Authentication** for a single-box setup or provide the admin username and password for cluster in case of the Azure HDInsight service.

The following screenshot shows a new Hive Data Source configuration:

Hive Data Source Configuration

Data Source Name :

Description :

Host :

Port : ← **Thrift server port**

Hive Server HTTP Path :

☐ Enable Logger ☐ Use Framed Packet Communication

Logging

Logger Severity :

Log File Directory : ...

Authentication

☒ No Authentication

☐ Username/Password

Username

Password (Will not be saved to configuration) ← **Click to finish**

Step 3 – importing data to Excel

Once you have the ODBC driver set up, you can use Excel 2010 or higher to analyze and visualize your data.

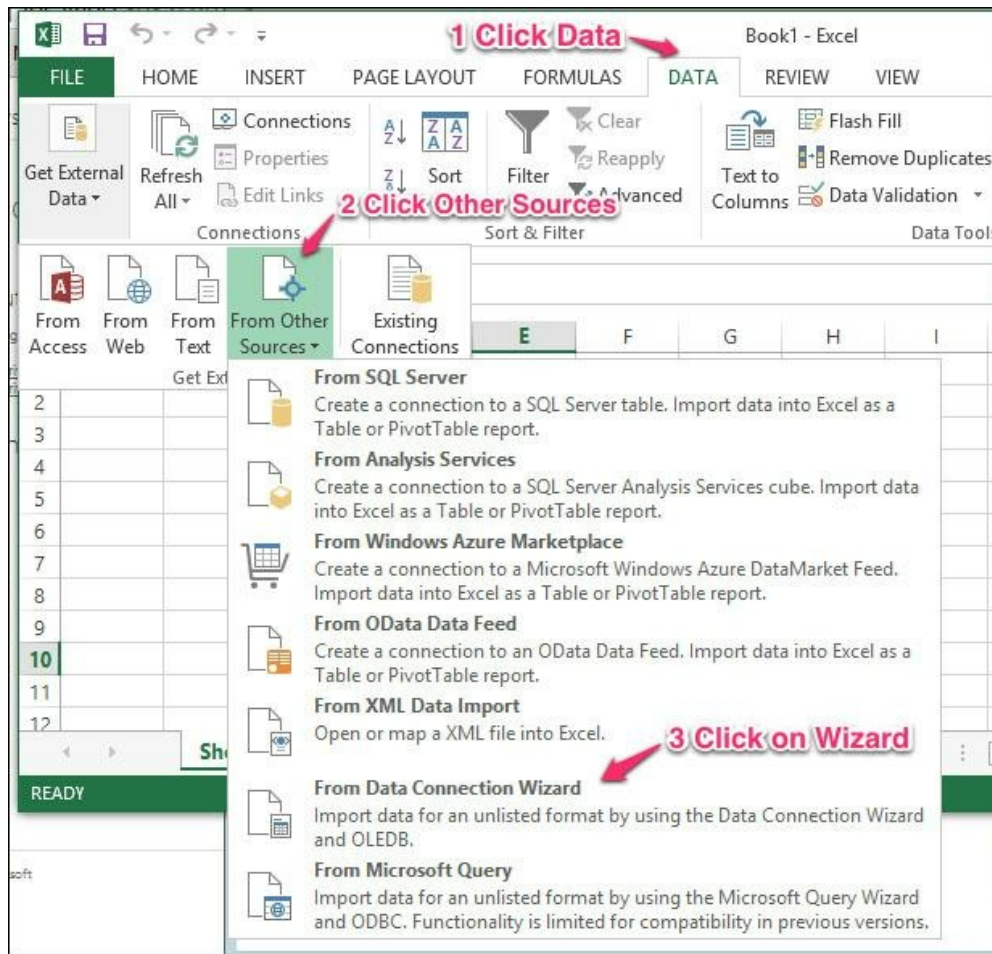
Note

With Excel 2010, the PowerPivot tool is required for Excel in order to work on PivotChart/PivotTable. With Excel 2013, PowerPivot and PowerView are inbuilt; you just need to enable the COM add-ons: *Hive for Excel*, *Microsoft Office PowerPivot for Excel 2013*, and *PowerView*.

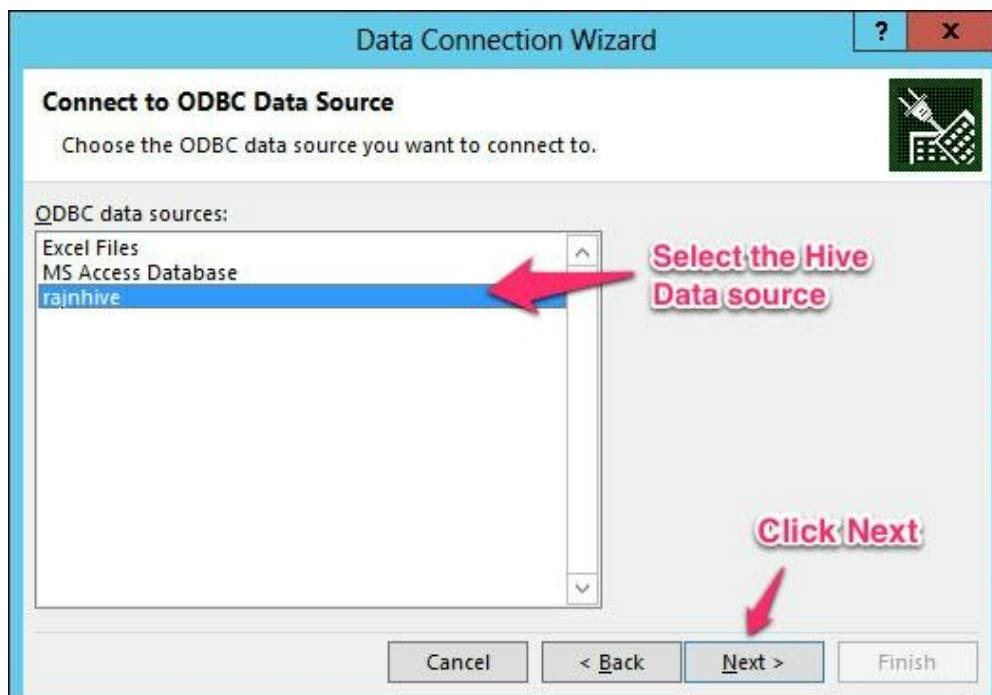
Perform the following steps to get your Hive data into Excel:

1. Open a new Excel workbook and click on the **Data** tab.
2. Click on **From Other Data Sources**.
3. Then click on **From Data Connection Wizard**.

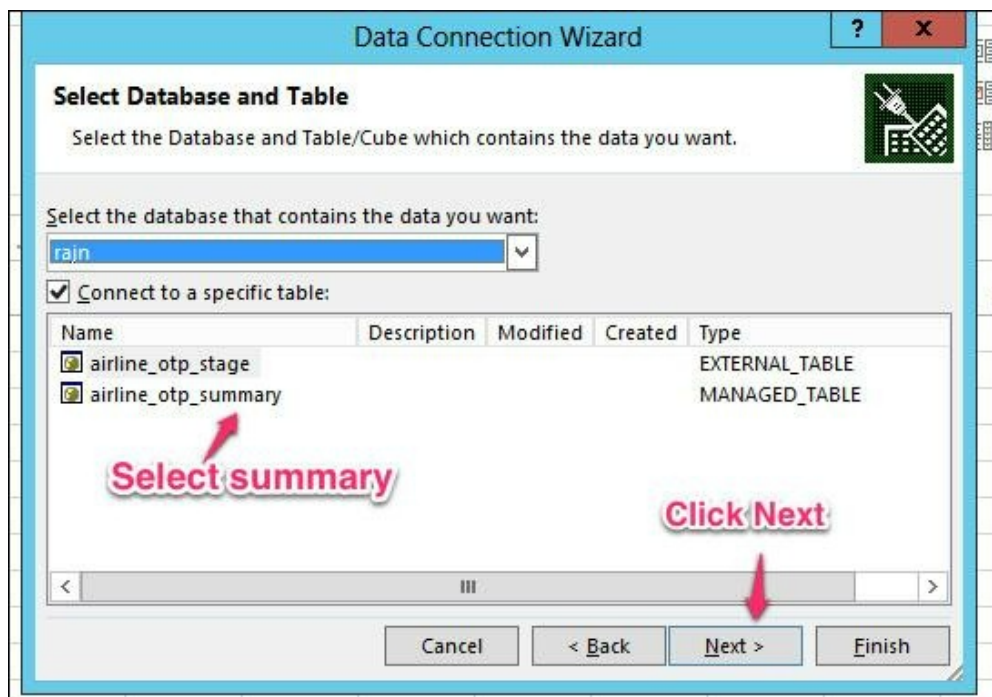
The following screenshot illustrates these steps:



4. Next, the wizard will ask which remote data source you want to connect to; select **ODBC DSN**. The next pop up should show you Hive ODBC Data Source that you have just created. The following screenshot shows the driver I created:



5. If you have a password set for the connection, you will be prompted again, otherwise, you will see the following screen that will allow you to select the table:



6. Next, you will get a pop up to save this Data Connection file. Add a description and click on **Finish**. The following screenshot shows this pop up:

Save Data Connection File and Finish

Enter a name and description for your new Data Connection file, and press Finish to save.

File Name:

☐ Save password in file 1 Click if you want to save password

Description: 2 Provide a description

Friendly Name:

Search Keywords:

☐ Always attempt to use this file to refresh data 3 Click Finish

Excel Services:

7. Next, you have a choice to import the data as a simple table, PivotTable, or a PivotChart. Select **PivotChart**, as shown in the following screenshot:

Import Data

Select how you want to view this data in your workbook.

☐ Table

☐ PivotTable Report

☒ PivotChart

☐ Only Create Connection

Where do you want to put the data?

☐ Existing worksheet:

☒ New worksheet

☐ Add this data to the Data Model

8. Next, you will get options to configure the PivotTable and chart as shown in the following screenshot. Let's say you want to understand how the airlines have performed over time with regards to average Departure Delay, as shown in the following screenshot:



Let's understand how this works:

- Microsoft ODBC driver for Hive executes the HiveQL on the HDInsight cluster
- Hive will create a MapReduce job as per the query
- Results from the query are sent to the client PC where Excel is running
- All further analysis/charts will use data that is already imported to Excel

Hive for ad hoc queries

For business users who are aware of SQL and cannot wait for precomputed metrics, Hive is an excellent choice. It has a query language that converts SQL to MapReduce. The following section provides some examples. We will continue to use the airline on-time performance data as shown in [Chapter 5, Ingesting Data to your Cluster](#).

Creating reference tables

In addition to the on-time performance stage data, we will load two additional lookup tables for a list of airports and a list of carriers. Data for this list can be found at the RITA website at http://www.transtats.bts.gov/DL_SelectFields.asp?Table_ID=236, and refer to the **Get Lookup Table** links.

```
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop
\Chapter 7>hadoop fs -put L_AIRPORT_ID.csv /user/r
ajjn/OTP/refdata/AIRPORT/L_AIRPORT_ID.csv

c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop
\Chapter 7>hadoop fs -put L_UNIQUE_CARRIERS.csv /u
ser/rajn/OTP/refdata/CARRIER/L_UNIQUE_CARRIERS.csv

-- Create managed Hive tables for Airport ID,
Unique Carriers
create external table airport_list (
id INT,
description STRING,
state STRING,
longdescription STRING)
row format DELIMITED
fields terminated by ','
LOCATION '/user/rajn/OTP/refdata/AIRPORT';

create external table carrier_list (
carrierid STRING,
carrierdesc STRING)
row format DELIMITED
fields terminated by ','
LOCATION '/user/rajn/OTP/refdata/CARRIER';
```

Ad hoc queries

Now, your business users can run ad hoc queries to answer the following questions:

- What are the top 10 busiest airports?
- What is the percentage share of US Airways in the year 2012?
- Which carriers have most flights departing on time from NY state?
- Which carriers have improved their operations by reducing the departure and arrival delays from 2012 to 2013?

If you were to write a MapReduce program for each of these questions, your development team would be really busy and unable to meet business needs on time. This is where Hive becomes useful. I will share the solution of the first question in detail.

```
hive> select description, state,
count(flightnum) as flightcount
from airline_otp_stage join airport_list on
airline_otp_stage.originairportid =
airport_list.id
group by description, state
sort by flightcount DESC limit 10;
```

The following is a screenshot of the Hive query execution:

```
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 2 seconds 433 msec
Ended Job = job_201307201928_0008
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Job 0: Map: 4 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 97.89 sec HDFS Read: 833446562 HDFS Write: 10881 SUCCESS
Job 1: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 2.308 sec HDFS Read: 11343 HDFS Write: 10881 SUCCESS
Job 2: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 2.34 sec HDFS Read: 11343 HDFS Write: 439 SUCCESS
Job 3: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 2.433 sec HDFS Read: 901 HDFS Write: 203 SUCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 1 minutes 44 seconds 971 msec
OK
Atlanta GA 521356
Chicago IL 510365
Dallas/Fort Worth TX 365566
Houston TX 301883
Denver CO 300270
Los Angeles CA 286889
New York NY 263401
Phoenix AZ 230986
San Francisco CA 217441
Washington DC 190268
Time taken: 413.482 seconds
```

Analytic functions in HiveQL

Based on popular user requests, the Hive query language has been enhanced for windowing and analytical functions. These functions operate as per the SQL standards seen in other popular databases and are supported since release 0.11 (release dated May 2013). Following are the highlights:

- Windowing functions: `Lead`, `Lag`, `first_value`, and `last_value`
- The `over` clause: This aggregates with partition by and order by

- Analytics functions: `Rank`, `Row_Number`, `Dense_Rank`, `Cume_Dist`, `Percent_Rank`, and `Ntile`.

For further details, visit the Apache Hive wiki site at

<https://cwiki.apache.org/Hive/languagemanual-windowingandanalytics.html>.

Interactive JavaScript for analysis and reporting

HDInsight comes with interactive JavaScript that interfaces well with Pig Latin. The following are the key benefits of the JavaScript console:

- Easy access to Hadoop cluster, such as for transferring files from the client to HDFS
- Interface to Pig Latin that enables a user to run Pig scripts
- Ability to display data as charts from the console

Refer to [Chapter 1](#), *Hadoop & HDInsight in a heartbeat*, section *End-to-End solution using HDInsight*, Stages three and four.

Other business intelligence tools

As Hadoop's popularity is increasing, traditional BI companies are extending their support to this platform. I will provide a short list based on my familiarity; all of them require additional hardware and licensing:

- Microsoft SQL Server Analysis and Reporting Services (SSAS, SSRS): <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/bi/default.aspx>
- SAS Enterprise Miner, SAS Visual Analytics: <http://www.sas.com/software/information-management/big-data/hadoop.html>
- Tableau software: <http://www.tableausoftware.com/solutions/hadoop-analysis>
- Platfora: <http://www.platfora.com/>
- Datameer: <http://www.datameer.com/>
- Oracle BI: <http://www.oracle.com/us/solutions/business-analytics/business-intelligence/overview/index.html>
- IBM Infosphere Data Explorer: <http://www-01.ibm.com/software/data/infosphere/data-explorer/>
- SAP BI Platform: <http://help.sap.com/bobip>

Summary

For any Hadoop project to be successful, the key is to gain actionable information from the vast amount of data collected in HDFS. Microsoft HDInsight enables analysis and reporting using Excel software on Big Data. Hive, Pig, and Interactive Java Script are other alternatives for ad hoc queries and analysis. With the increasing trend of Big Data, several traditional BI platforms including Microsoft now seamlessly integrate with Hadoop, enabling business users to model and visualize SQL and Big Data in one place.

In the next chapter we will review project planning and architectural considerations for your HDInsight-based project.

Chapter 8. Project Planning Tips and Resources

HDInsight and Hadoop, in general, are relatively new platforms and require a new mindset from the decade's old relational and SQL systems. In this chapter, I will provide architectural and project considerations to help you on a successful HDInsight implementation. We will cover the following topics:

- Architectural considerations
- Project planning
- Reference sites and blogs

Architectural considerations

Although Hadoop is now a mainstream technology, and is being used in several public sectors and enterprises, the ecosystem is still evolving and new tools/projects are released every quarter. In the next few sections, I will highlight key architectural considerations.

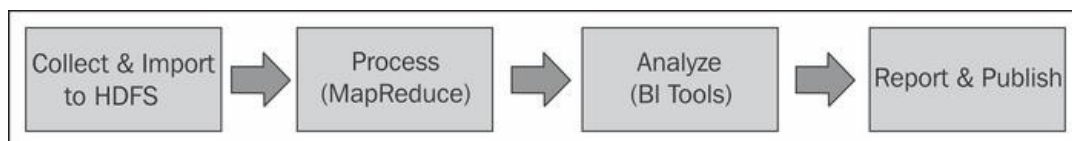
Extensible and modular

Every Hadoop project will go through the four steps as discussed in [Chapter 1](#), *Hadoop and HDInsight in a Heartbeat*. The four steps are as follows:

1. Collect
2. Process
3. Analyze
4. Report

Use this model to design and build components for each module with well-defined interfaces. This allows you to have a pluggable model; for example, in future, if you find a better collection agent, you can replace the current one with little or no impact to your process or analyze layers.

The following figure shows the four-step model:



Metadata-driven solution

For each phase, consider a metadata-driven solution that will help in the development and streamline operations. The following are a few elements of the metadata repository:

- Data sources interfacing with the cluster; file types to be loaded into HDInsight with definitions, and expected frequency
- MapReduce workflows, priorities, scheduling, and notifications
- Downstream (target) systems to the HDInsight cluster

Integration strategy

Plan and build a good integration strategy for both upstream and downstream systems. Typical implementations involve an edge node that is dedicated to receive files and ingests to HDInsight. For sending data out of HDInsight, you can set up scheduled workflows to export data out of the cluster to the external system or have the downstream system query HDFS via Hive/Pig.

Security

Hadoop essentially inherits **POSIX** filesystem security with three roles: users, groups, others, along with read/write/execute permissions for each role. This allows basic filesystem security that can be used to manage access by functional users defined per application. Hadoop also integrates with Kerberos for network-based authentication.

If your data has **Personal Identifiable Information (PII)**, consider masking and/or tokenizing to ensure the information is protected.

Project planning

In this section, I will share a model that you can apply to your existing project or a new project on HDInsight.

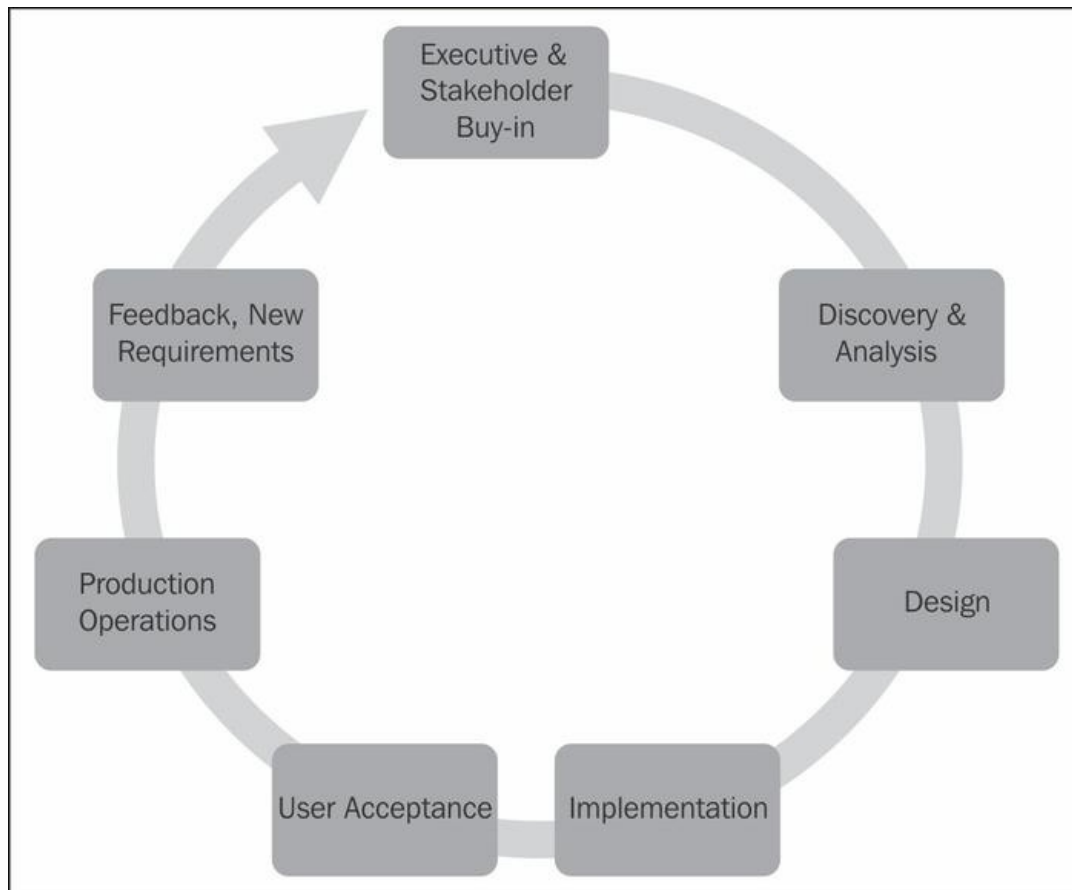
Proof of Concept

The first phase of the project should be a time-bound evaluation with specific goals. The following should be in your **Proof of Concept (POC)** plan:

- **POC objectives:** The volume of data to be processed, desired aggregates, integration and query support, and success criteria.
- **Non-functional considerations:** Will this architecture scale? Will it be available? Can it meet the SLAs as data grows? Is it maintainable?
- **Timeline and resources:** Start and end dates with resources identified.
- **POC readout:** POC should have a closure date with a readout to stakeholders.

Production implementation

Once your project gets stakeholder commitment to move to the next phase, you can use the following iterative model to get to production. The overall lifecycle of the HDInsight project will be as shown in the following figure:



The following is a short description on what is required for each phase:

- **Executive & Stakeholder Buy-in:** Ensure you have buy-in from executives and have all requirements captured and documented
- **Discovery & Analysis:** Evaluate current data source, integrations, and pain points
- **Design:** Design the target architecture with HDInsight
- **Implementation:** This is the build or the development phase
- **User Acceptance:** Demonstrate the solution to the end users and stakeholders
- **Production Operations:** Document and have an operations plan
- **Feedback, New Requirements:** Gather new enhancement requests or new system onboarding requests

Reference sites and blogs

The following are some helpful references for HDInsight:

- <http://hadoop.apache.org/>
- <http://www.microsoft.com/BigData>
- <http://hortonworks.com/download/>
- <http://www.windowsazure.com/en-us/manage/services/hdinsight/get-started-hdinsight/>

- <http://microsoft.com/BI>
- <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/cindygross/>
- http://sqlblog.com/blogs/lara_rubbelke
- <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/carlnol/>
- <http://dennyglee.com/>
- <http://www.hdinsightblog.com/>
- <http://anindita9.wordpress.com/>
- <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/avkashchauhan/>

Summary

Hadoop Elephant has grown in size since 2007; it is now mature and ready for enterprise adoption, and HDInsight makes adoption, management, and integration easier.

There is a lot going on in this space that will further ease the adoption of Hadoop; notably Hadoop 2.0 with data federation, MapReduce NextGen YARN, HDInsight general availability, and SQL Server 2014 CTP1.

For a successful implementation, start with a good plan, build a modular architecture, and iterate through a set of requirements to show value and progress. Good luck!!!

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