



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Department of MCA

Topic: Hadoop Cluster

COURSE

19CAT702

Big Data
Analytics

UNIT - II

Hadoop

CLASS

III Semester /
II MCA



Session Objectives



- Understand the architecture of Hadoop cluster
- Prepare a cluster of nodes for Hadoop to run the user job



- ❑ Collection of interconnected computers with the capable of communicating with each other and work as a single unit on a given task
- ❑ Hadoop cluster deigned to store and management huge volume of data and to perform analysis
- ❑ Basically it has master and number of slaves
- ❑ **Advantages:** Scalability, cost effective, flexible, resilient to failure





Example



32,000 Nodes in
a cluster

YAHOO!

4,000 Nodes in
a cluster

facebook

5,000 Nodes in
a cluster

kubernetes

<100 to 1000 Nodes
in a cluster



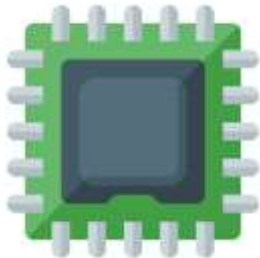


Hadoop Cluster: H/W Configuration



- Typical choice of computer node running a Hadoop datanode and tasktracker would have specifications (Yr 2010)

Processor 2
quad-core 2-
2.5GHz CPUs



Memory 16-24
GB ECC RAM*



Storage 4 ×
1TB SATA
disks



Network
Ethernet





Hadoop Cluster Architecture



Master Nodes

- NameNode, Secondary NameNode, and JobTracker
- Utilize higher quality hardware
- Responsible for storing data in HDFS & overseeing MapReduce operations

- Virtual machines, running both DataNode and TaskTracker services
- Do the actual work of storing and processing the jobs as directed by the master nodes

Worker Nodes



Client Nodes

- loading the data into the cluster
- First submit MapReduce jobs describing how data needs to be processed,
- Then fetch the results once the processing is finished



Single Node

- All daemons like NameNode, DataNode run on the same machine
- All the processes run on one JVM instance
- Need not make any configuration setting

Multiple Nodes

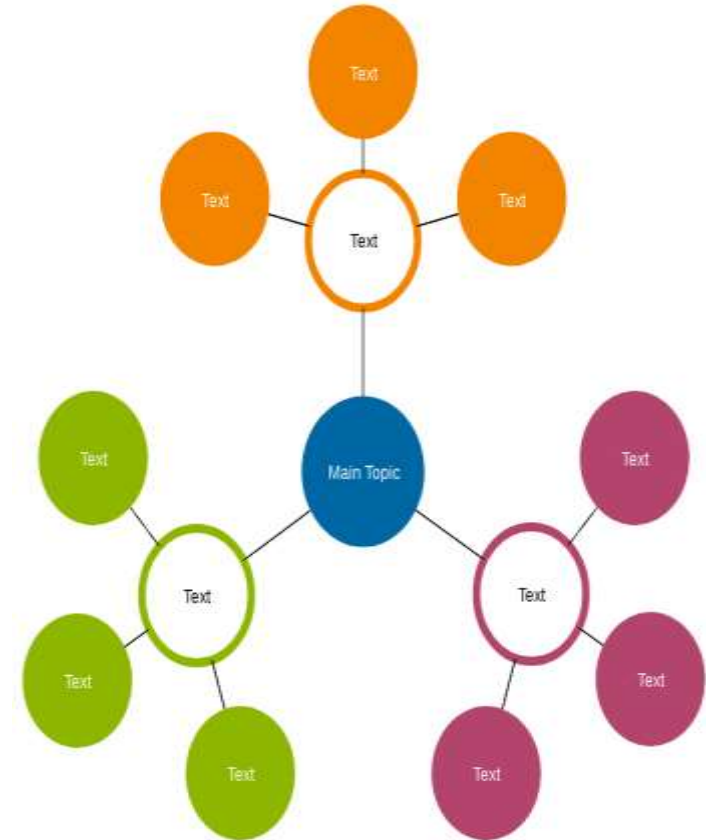
- Daemons run on separate host
- Slave daemons run on low commodity h/w
- Slave machines can be present in any location



Cluster Management



- ❑ Tool should provide
 - work-load management
 - security
 - resource provisioning
 - performance optimization
 - health monitoring
 - policy management
 - job scheduling
 - back up and recovery
- ❑ High availability of NameNode
- ❑ Policy based controls





Network Topology



- ❑ Hadoop cluster architecture consists of a two-level network topology
- ❑ There are 30 to 40 servers per rack, with a 1 GB switch for the rack, and an uplink to a core switch or router
- ❑ If cluster runs on a single rack, then there is nothing more to do
- ❑ Namenode uses the network location to determine where to place block replicas





Network Topology

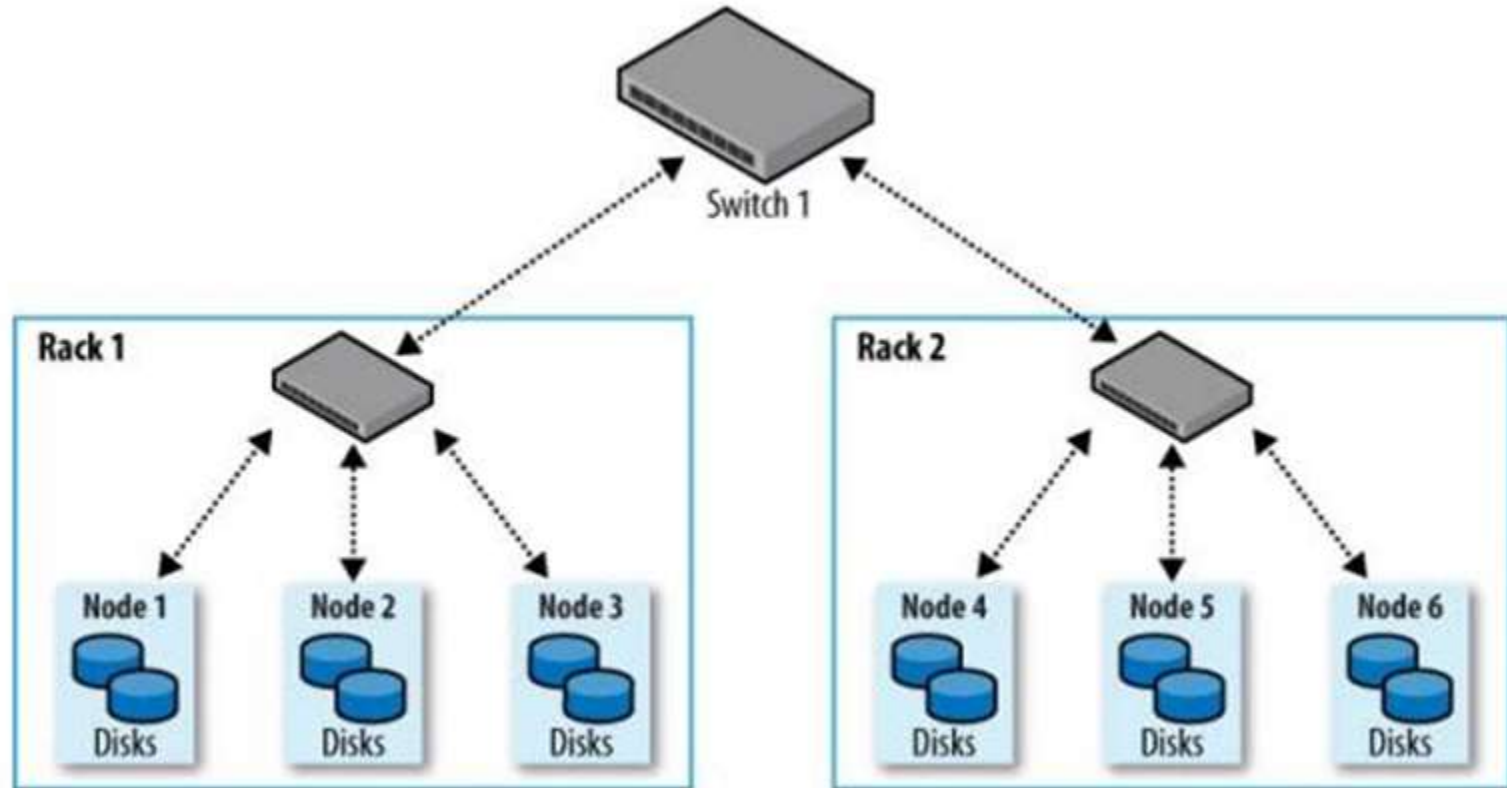


- ❑ Jobtracker uses network location to determine where the closest replica is as input for a map task that is scheduled to run on a tasktracker
- ❑ There are two network locations
 - /switch1/rack1 and
 - /switch1/rack2



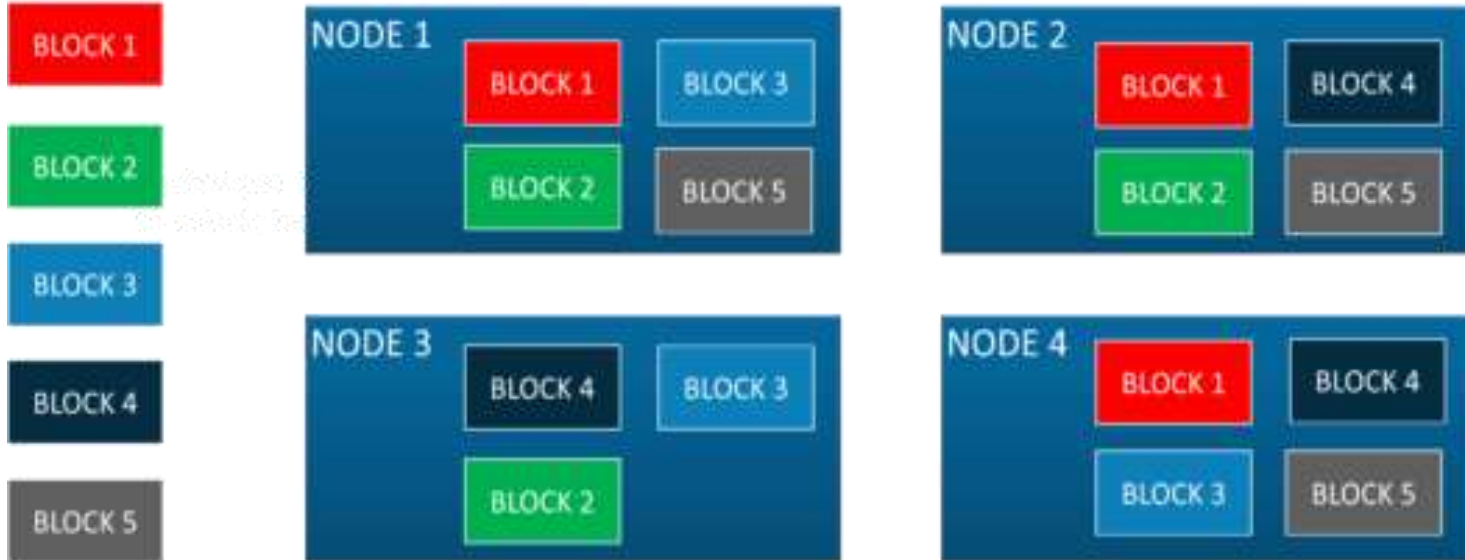


Network Topology



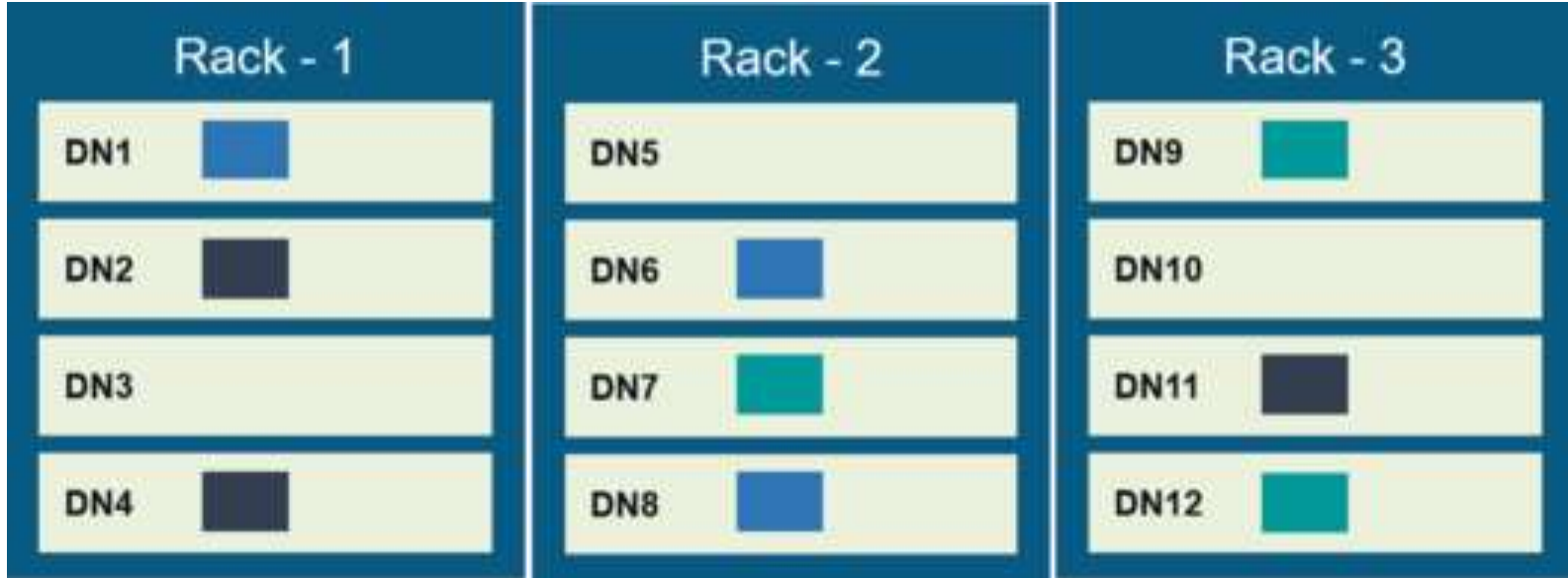


Rack Awareness



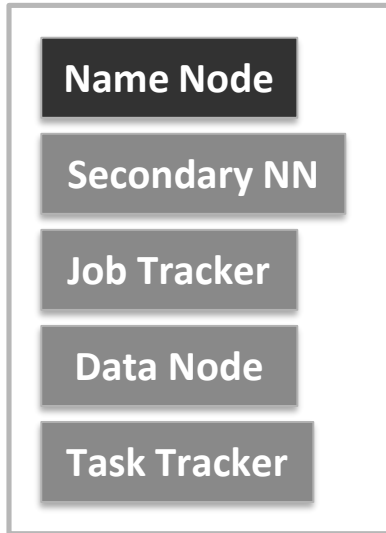


Rack Awareness

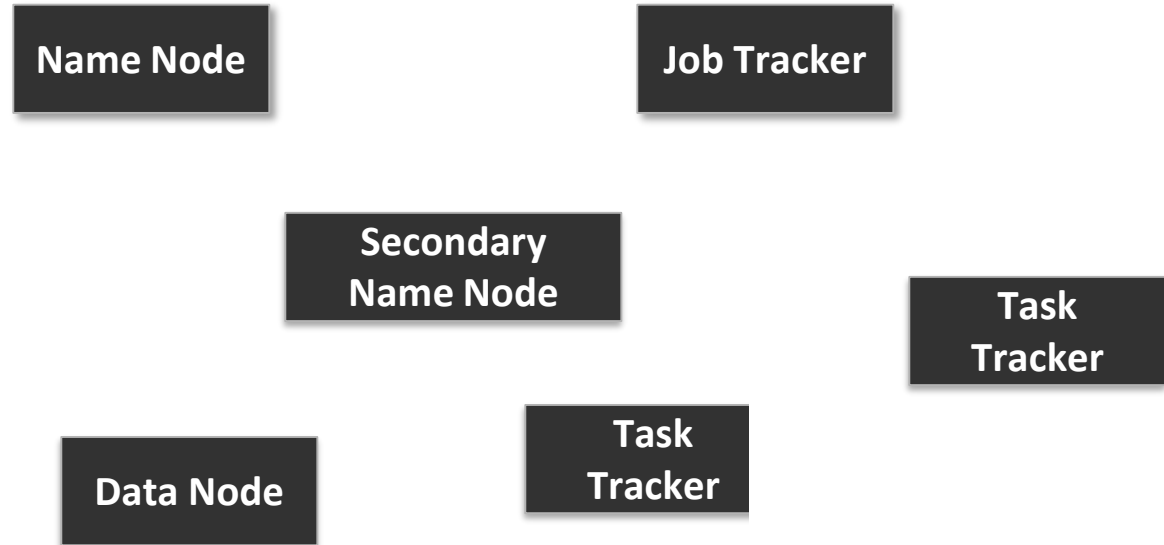




Single Node Cluster



Multi Node Cluster





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4A_A-CmrqpQ



Assessment



1. Client node in cluster performs
 - A. Manages HDFS Ops
 - B. Performs data Ops.
 - C. Load data into cluster
2. Default replication factor for multinodes cluster is
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
3. Configuration setting is not required for
 - A. Single node cluster
 - B. Multi nodes cluster
 - C. Multidimensional Cluster



- ❑ Tom White, “ Hadoop: The Definitive Guide” Third Edition, O’reilly Media, 4th Edition, 2012

Web Resources

- ❑ <https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/current/hadoop-project-dist/hadoop-common/ClusterSetup.html>
- ❑ https://docs.cloudera.com/HDPDocuments/HDP2/HDP-2.1.2/bk_getting-started-guide/content/ch_typical-hadoop-cluster.html
- ❑ <https://techvidvan.com/tutorials/hadoop-cluster/>



*Thank
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