



Big Data

Principes d'HDFS

Stéphane Vialle & **Gianluca Quercini**

 universitÉ PARIS-SACLAY


ÉCOLE DOCTORALE
Sciences et technologies
de l'information
et de la communication (STIC)

 LISN
LABORATOIRE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE
DES SCIENCES DU NUMÉRIQUE

 Grand Est
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 Région Île de France

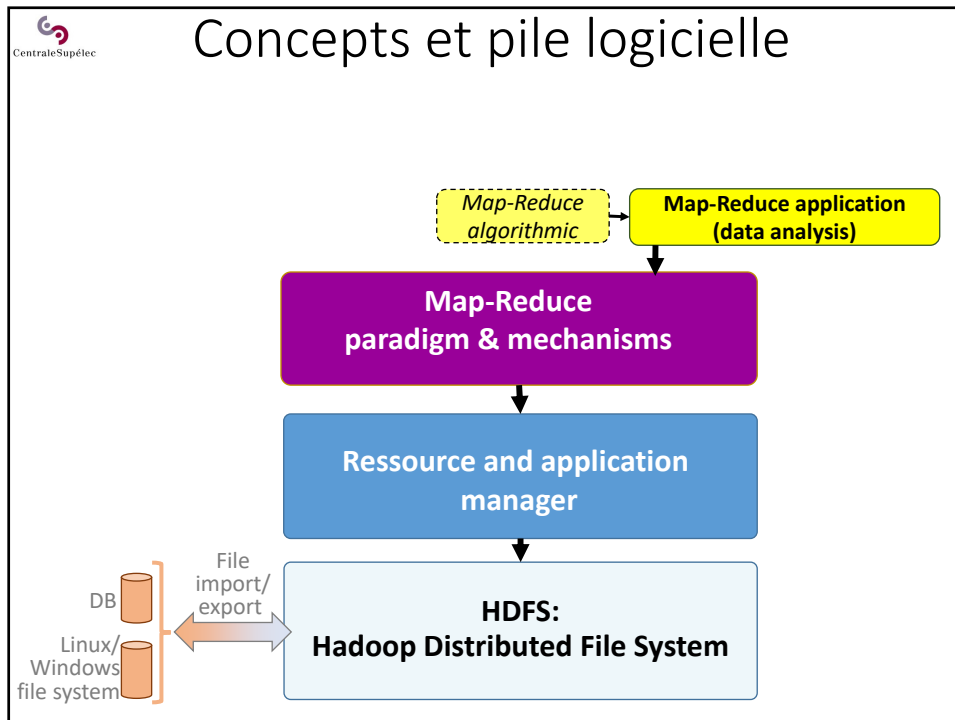
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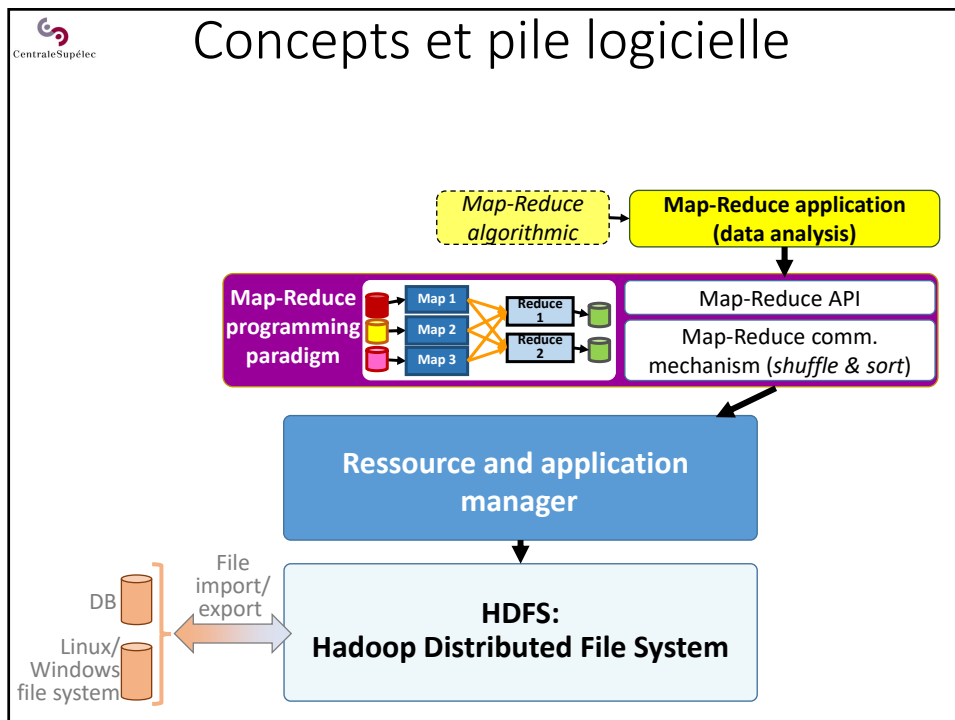
Principes d'HDFS

- 1. Framework d'Hadoop**
2. Système de fichiers distribué d'Hadoop : HDFS

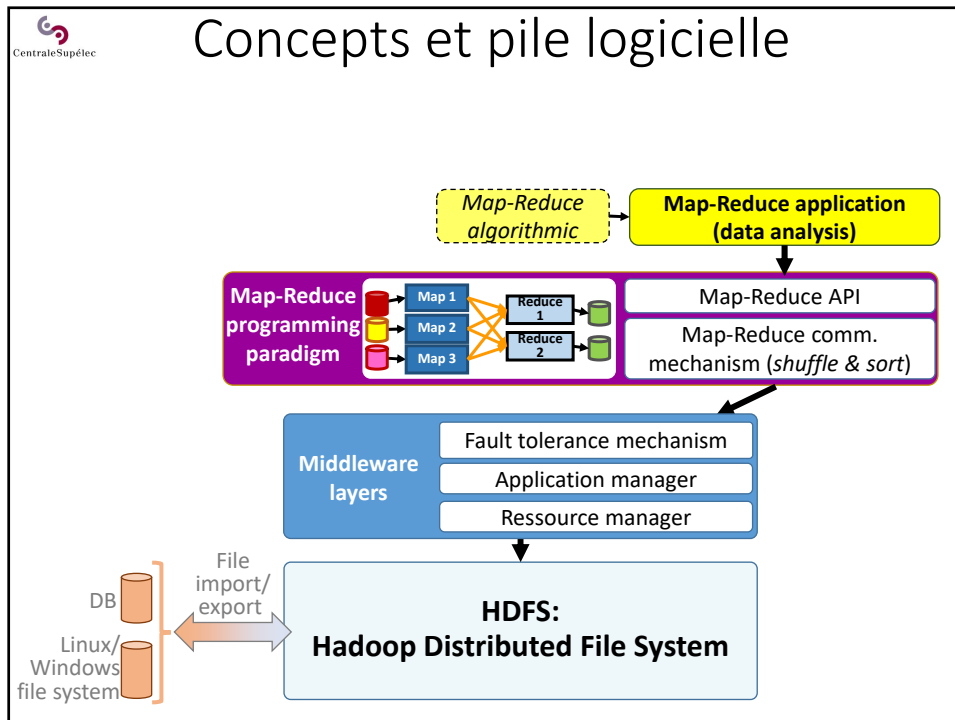
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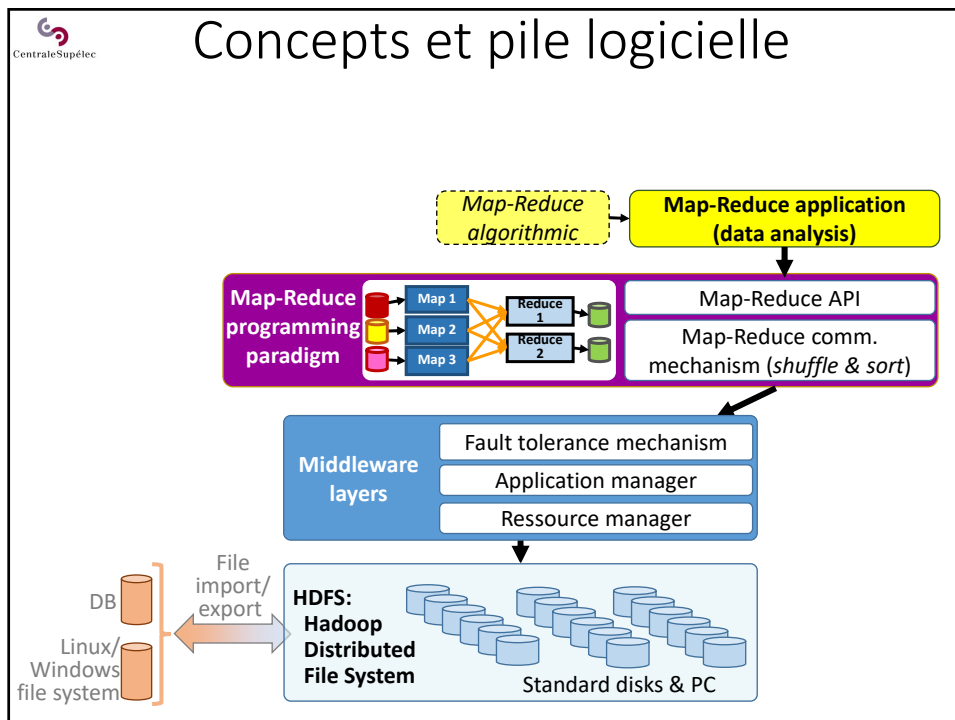
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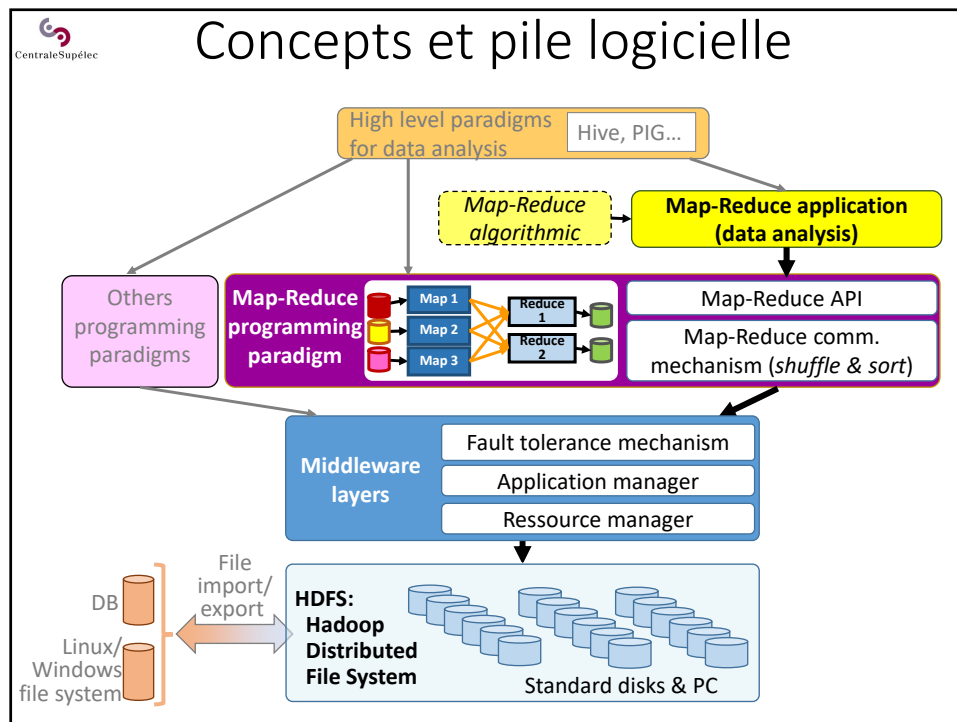
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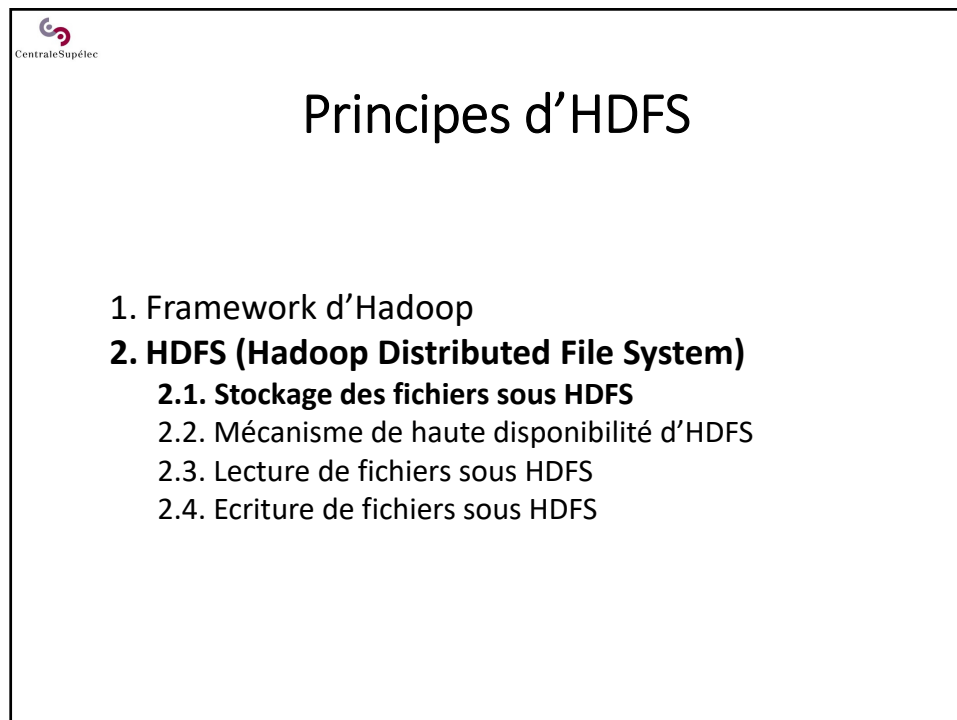
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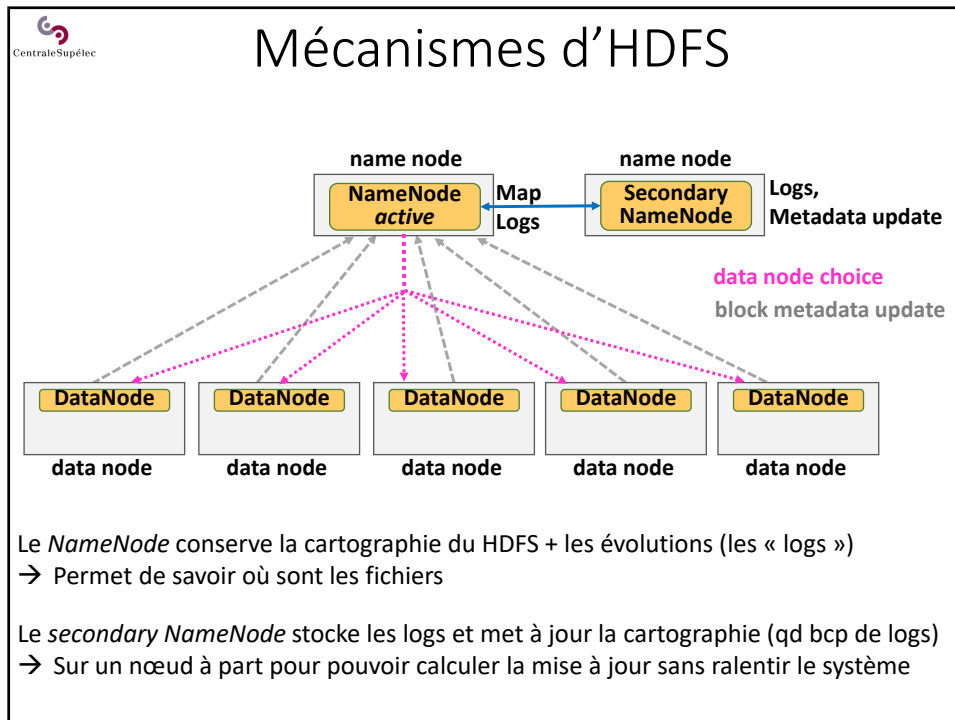
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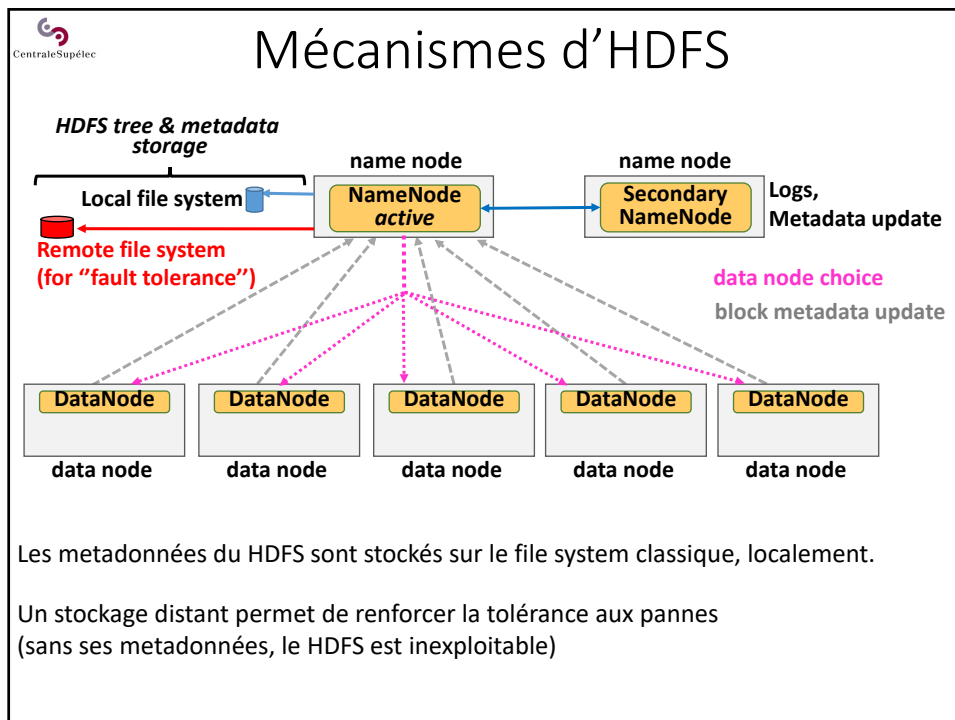
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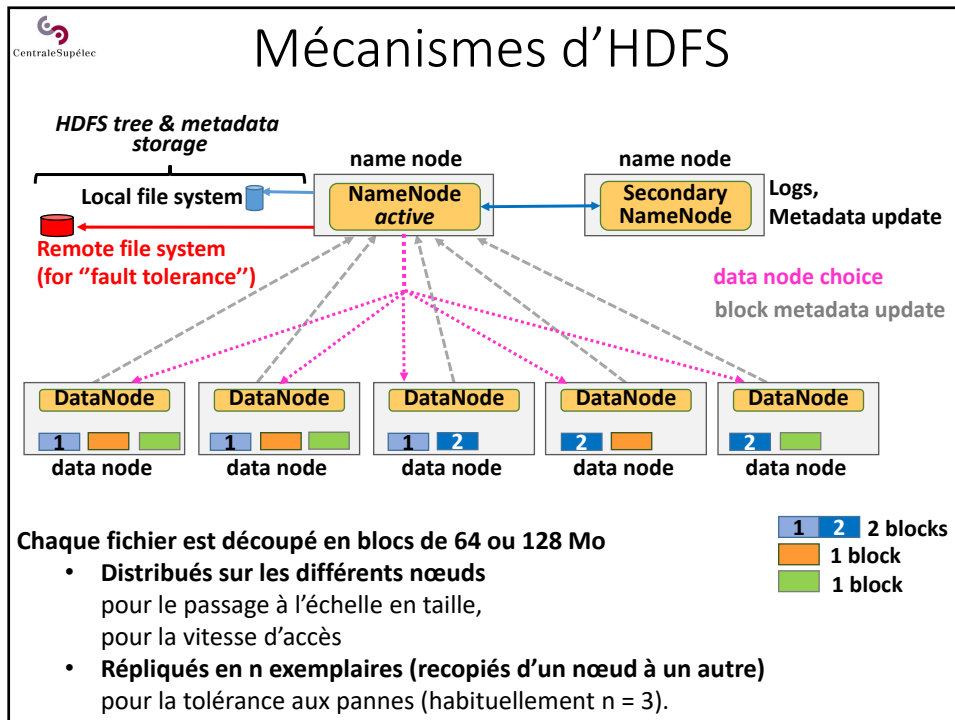
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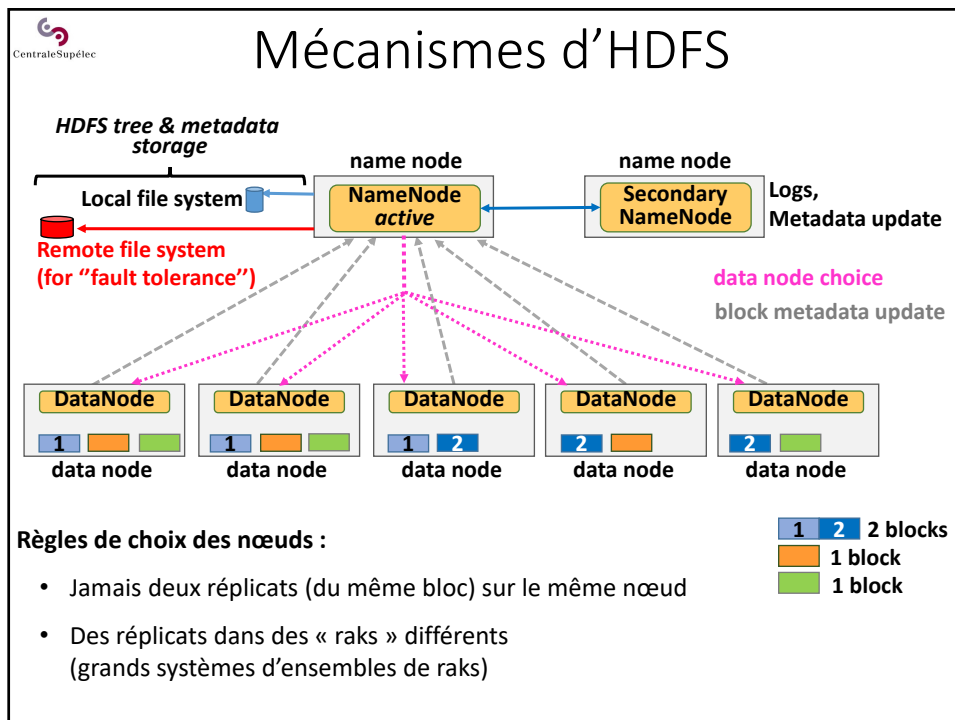
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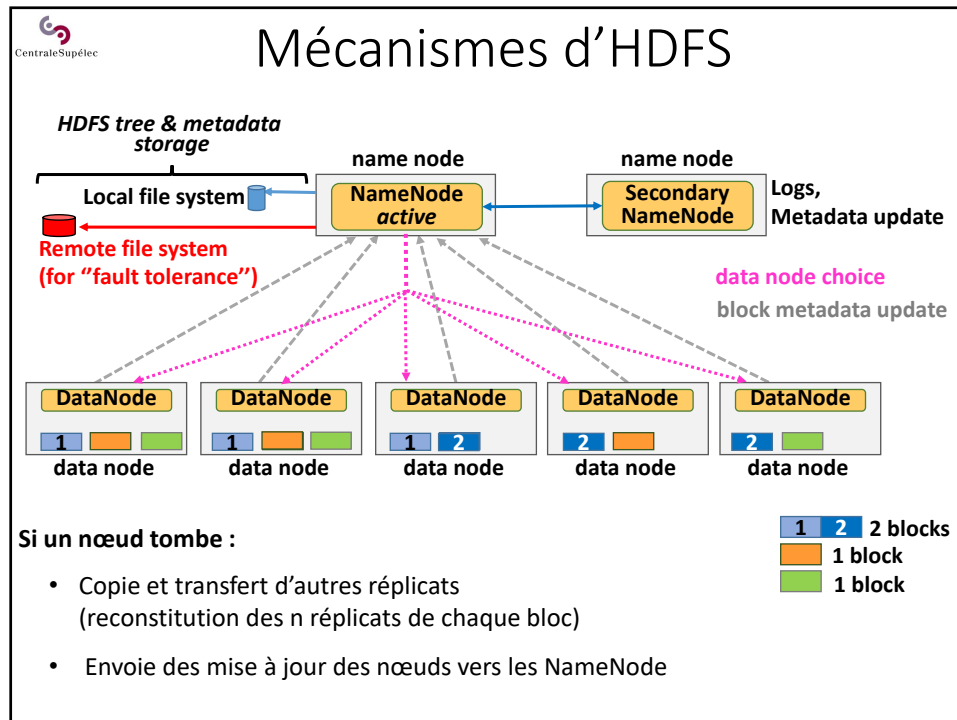
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Mécanismes d'HDFS

Pourquoi des blocs de 64 Mo ?

Temps de « seek » : temps de positionnement au début du fichier sur le disque (disque standard, rotatif)
 $T_{seek} = 10\text{ms}$

Bande passante disque std : $Bw = 100\text{ Mo/s}$
 $T_{read} = Q / Bw$

On veut : $T_{seek} < 1\% T_{read}$
 $\Leftrightarrow 10 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ s} < (1/100) \cdot (Q/100)\text{ s}$
 $\Leftrightarrow 100\text{ (Mo)} < Q$

→ Des blocs de 64 Mo ou 128 Mo permettent de masquer les temps de seek

→ Au-delà : pas plus de gain, mais moins de distribution des fichiers, moins de vitesse de lecture

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Principes d'HDFS

1. Framework d'Hadoop
2. HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System)
 - 2.1. Stockage des fichiers sous HDFS
 - 2.2. Mécanisme de haute disponibilité d'HDFS
 - 2.3. Lecture de fichiers sous HDFS
 - 2.4. Ecriture de fichiers sous HDFS

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Mécanismes d'HDFS : « haute disponibilité »

SPOF
name node

name node

NameNode active

Secondary NameNode

DataNode

data node

DataNode

data node

DataNode

data node

DataNode

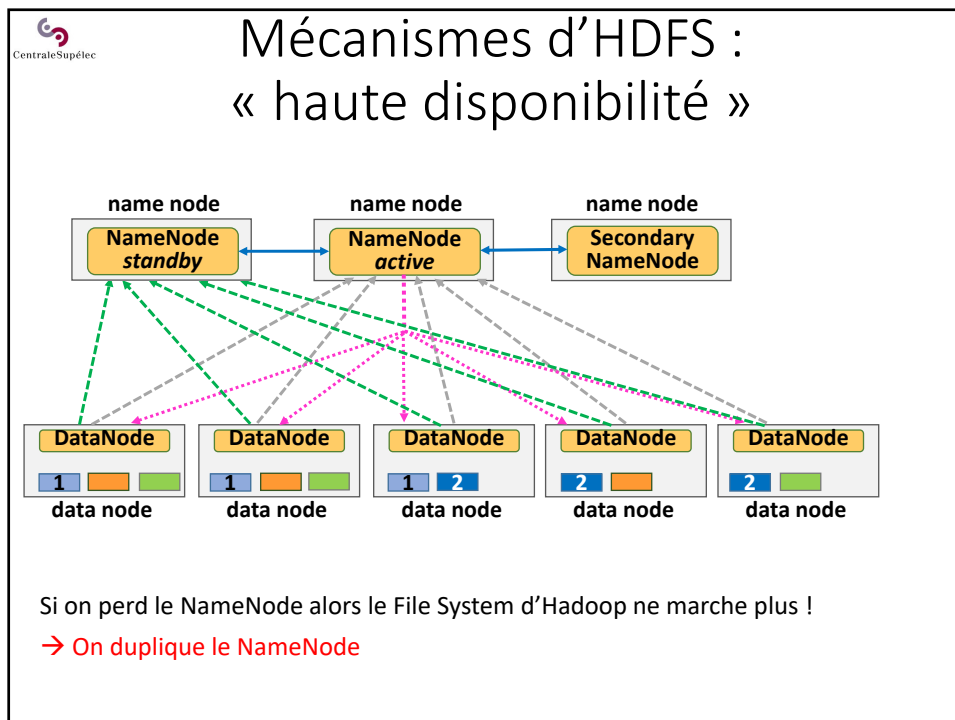
data node

DataNode

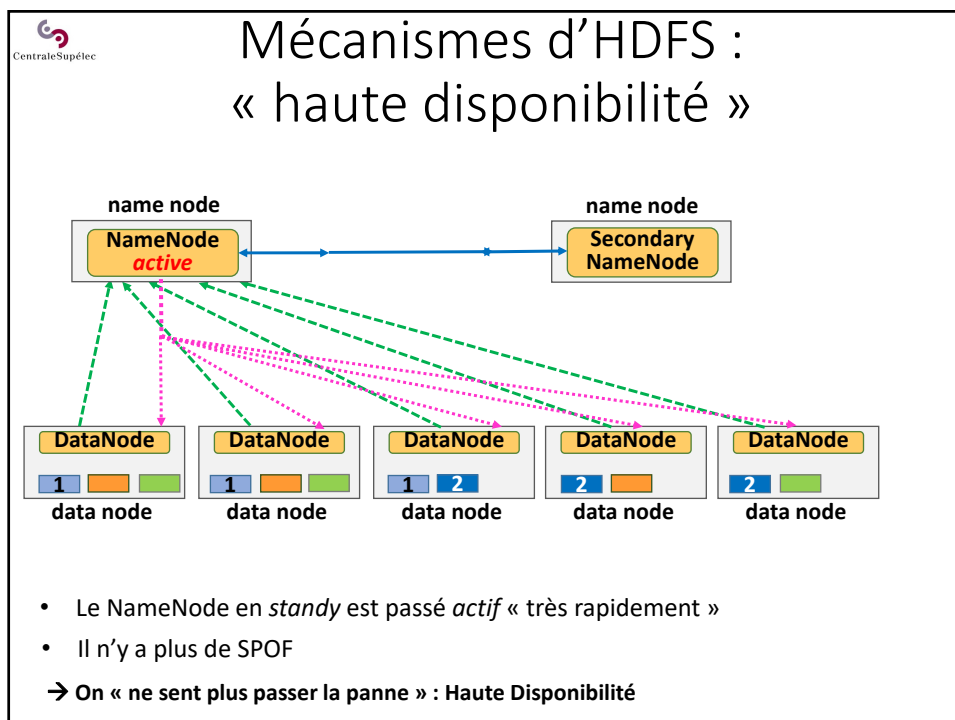
data node

Le NameNode est un SPOF : Single Point Of Failure
→ Si on perd le NameNode alors le File System d'Hadoop ne marche plus !

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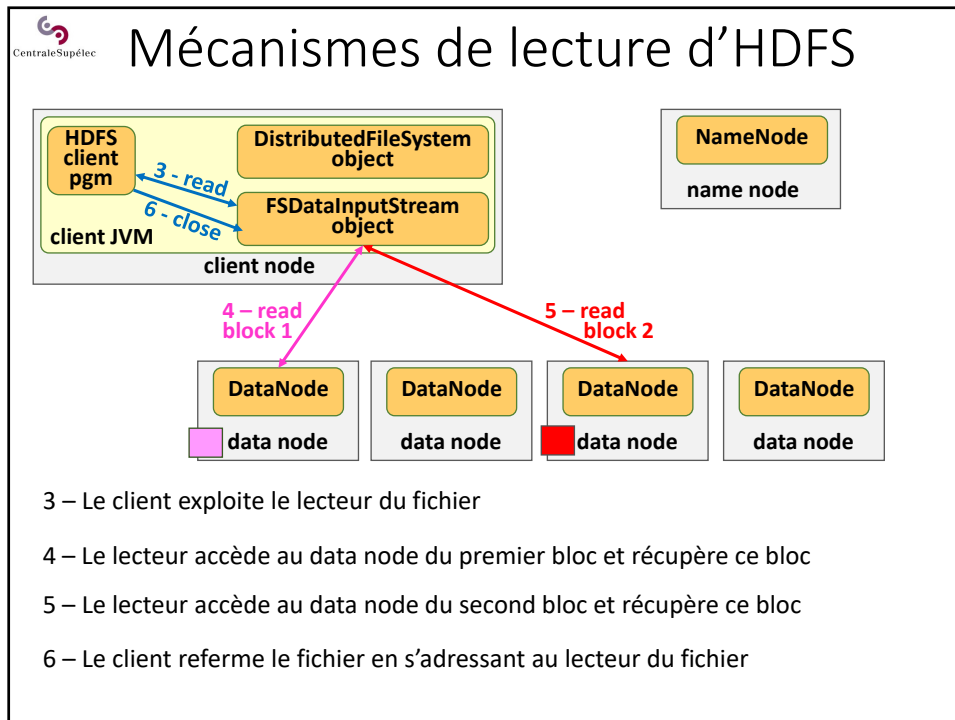
Mécanismes de lecture d'HDFS

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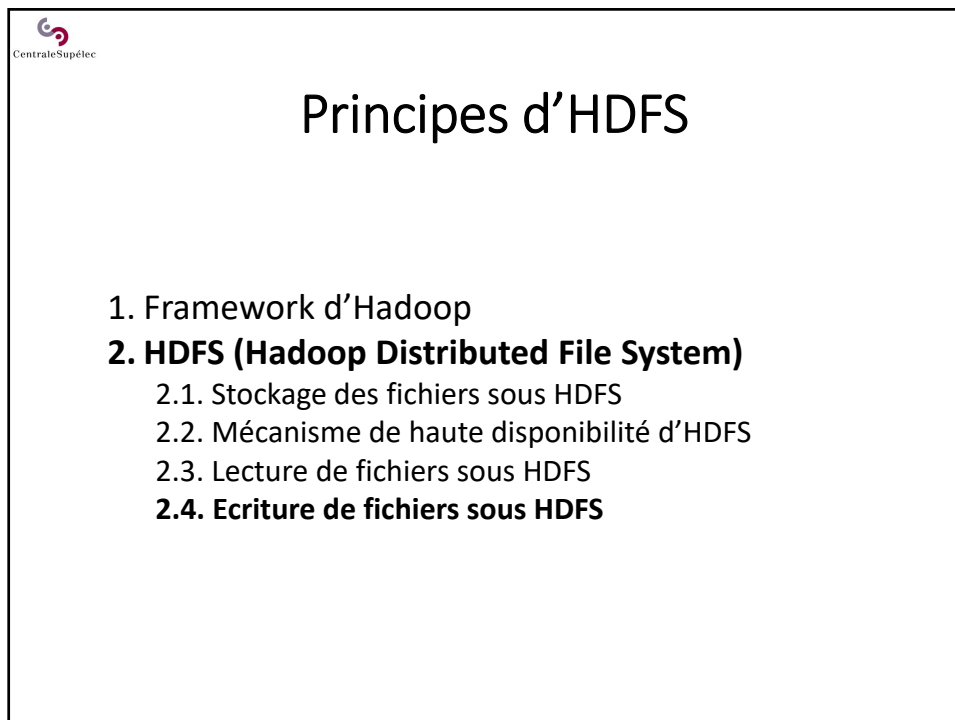
graph LR
    subgraph client_node [client node]
        HDFS_client[HDFS client pgm]
        FSDataInputStream[FSDataInputStream object]
        DistributedFileSystem[DistributedFileSystem object]
        HDFS_client -- "1 - open" --> DistributedFileSystem
        DistributedFileSystem -- "2b - create object" --> FSDataInputStream
    end
    DistributedFileSystem -- "2a - get block locations" --> NameNode
    NameNode -- "locations" --> DistributedFileSystem
  
```

- 0 – Création d'un objet permettant de s'interfacer à HDFS (un stub/proxy d'HDFS)
- 1 – Demande d'ouverture d'un fichier HDFS en lecture (« open »)
- 2 – Demande de localisation du fichier
 - 2a - Le proxy interroge le NameNode : pour savoir quels blocs lire et où les lire
Le NameNode répond au proxy
 - 2b - Le proxy crée et retourne un objet lecteur spécialisé sur le fichier ciblé

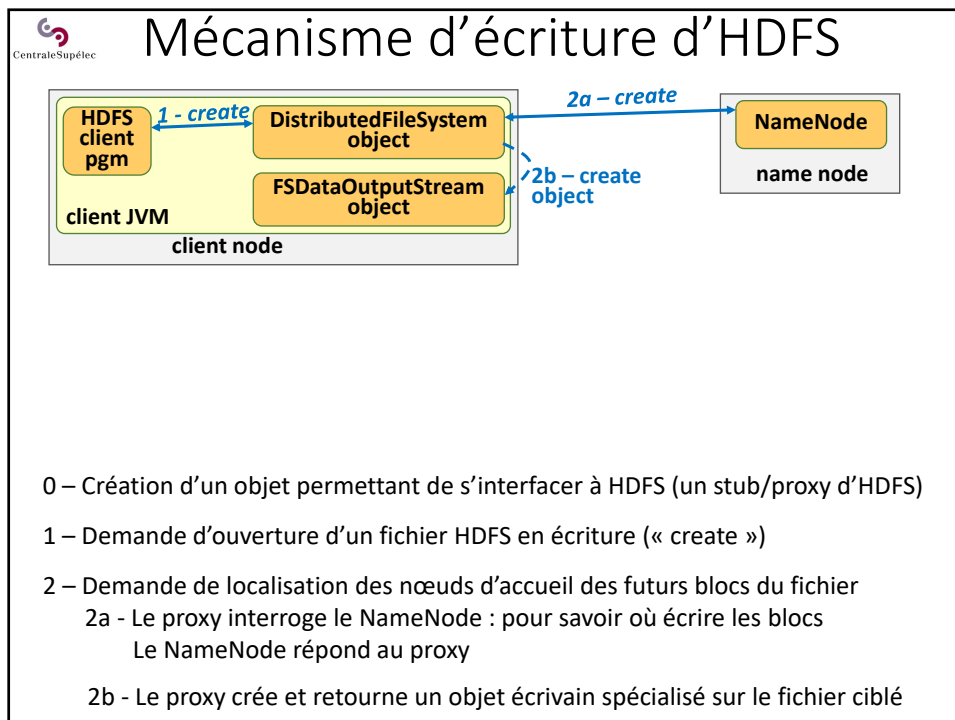
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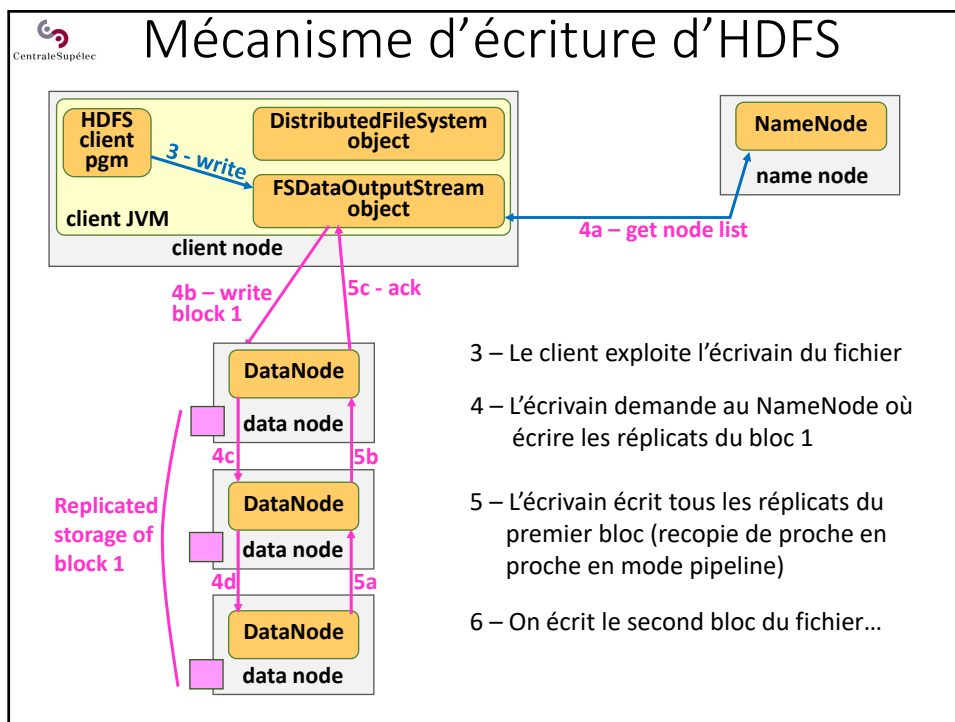
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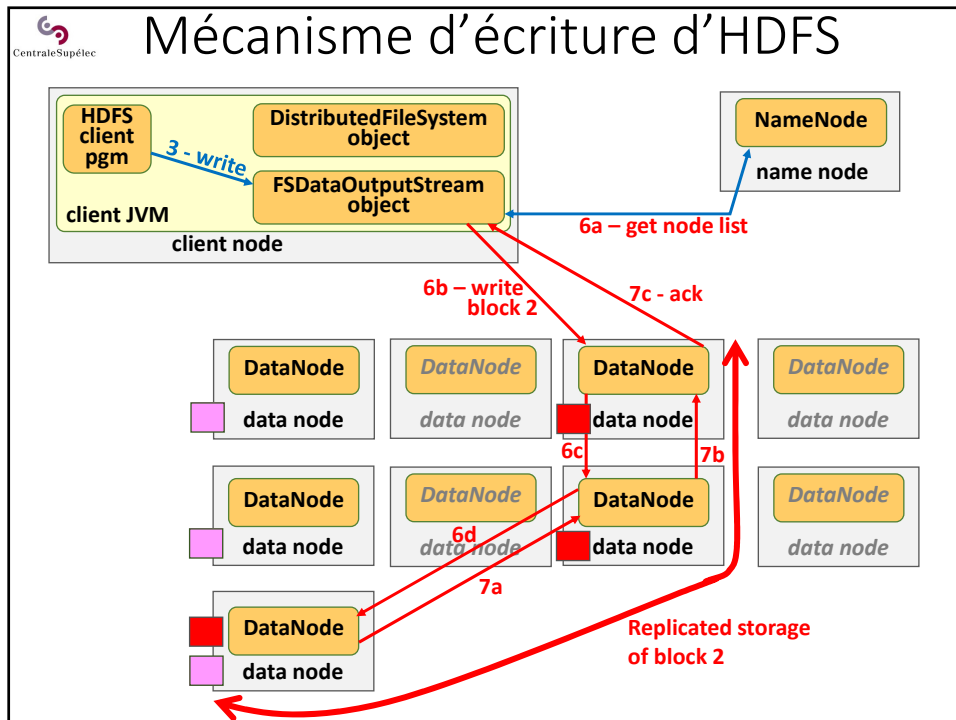
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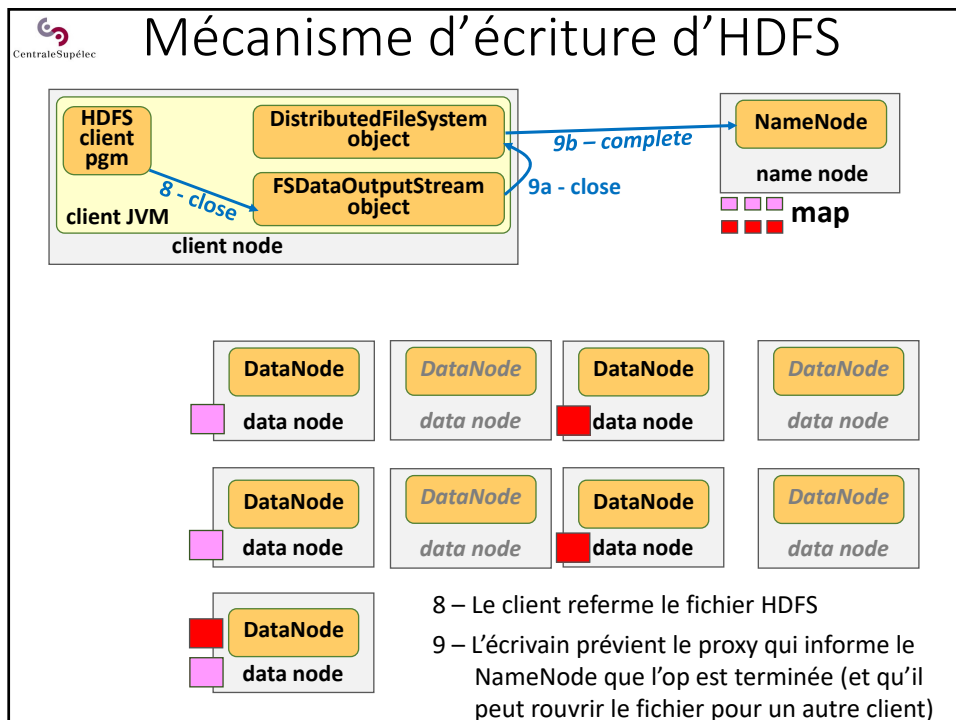
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QUIZ

Q1: a user connects his client program, running on his laptop, to a 100-node Hadoop cluster, and submits Map-Reduce queries, to compute the histogram of the age of the French (with one-year increments)

- Technically, can he download the results to his laptop?
- Technically, can he upload new input data to the HDFS of the 100-node cluster?
- Technically, can he download the input data to his laptop and then load it into a second Hadoop cluster?
- Is it possible to copy data from the HDFS of a first Hadoop cluster directly to the HDFS of a second?

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QUIZ

Q2: a failure occurs on a Hadoop data node used during the execution of a Map-Reduce program (the node disappears)

- Does the user have to resubmit the Map-Reduce request?
- Does the user get the result later when a failure occurs?

Q3: to improve fault tolerance, you can install HDFS on top of a RAID-enabled storage array (*Redundant Array of Independent Disks*)

- Do you think this is a logical approach?

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Principes d'HDFS

