

## A REVIEW PAPER ON BIG DATA AND HADOOP

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### ABSTRACT

The term 'Big Data' describes innovative techniques and technologies to capture, store, distribute, manage and analyze petabyte- or larger-sized datasets with high-velocity and different structures. Big data can be structured, unstructured or semi-structured, resulting in incapability of conventional data management methods. Data is generated from various different sources and can arrive in the system at various rates. In order to process these large amounts of data in an inexpensive and efficient way, parallelism is used. Big Data is a data whose scale, diversity, and complexity require new architecture, techniques, algorithms, and analytics to manage it and extract value and hidden knowledge from it. Hadoop is the core platform for structuring Big Data, and solves the problem of making it useful for analytics purposes. Hadoop is an open source software project that enables the distributed processing of large data sets across clusters of commodity servers. It is designed to scale up from a single server to thousands of machines, with a very high degree of fault tolerance.

**Keywords -Big Data, Hadoop, Map Reduce, HDFS, Hadoop Components**

### I. INTRODUCTION

#### A. Big Data: Definition

Big data is a term that refers to data sets or combinations of data sets whose size (volume), complexity (variability), and rate of growth (velocity) make them difficult to be captured, managed, processed or analyzed by conventional technologies and tools, such as relational databases and desktop statistics or visualization packages, within the time necessary to make them useful. While the size used to determine whether a particular data set is considered big data is not firmly defined and continues to change over time, most analysts and practitioners currently refer to data sets from 30-50 terabytes (10<sup>12</sup> or 1000 gigabytes per terabyte) to multiple petabytes (10<sup>15</sup> or 1000 terabytes per petabyte) as big data. Figure No. 1.1 gives Layered Architecture of Big Data System. It can be decomposed into three layers, including Infrastructure Layer, Computing Layer, and Application Layer from top to bottom.

#### B.3 Vs of Big Data

**Volume of data:** Volume refers to amount of data. Volume of data stored in enterprise repositories have grown from megabytes and gigabytes to petabytes.

**Variety of data:** Different types of data and sources of data. Data variety exploded from structured and legacy data stored in enterprise repositories to unstructured, semi structured, audio, video, XML etc.

**Velocity of data:** Velocity refers to the speed of data processing. For time-sensitive processes such as catching fraud, big data must be used as it streams into your enterprise in order to maximize its value.

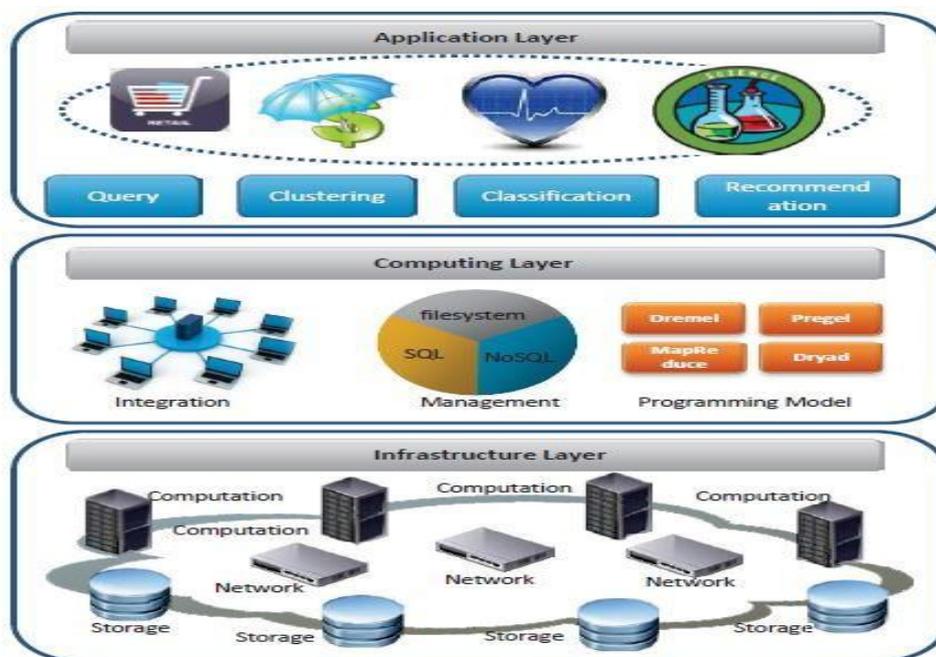


Figure 1: Layered Architecture of Big Data System

### C. Problem with Big Data Processing

- **Heterogeneity and Incompleteness**

When humans consume information, a great deal of heterogeneity is comfortably tolerated. In fact, the nuance and richness of natural language can provide valuable depth. However, machine analysis algorithms expect homogeneous data, and cannot understand nuance. In consequence, data must be carefully structured as a first step in (or prior to) data analysis. Computer systems work most efficiently if they can store multiple items that are all identical in size and structure.

- **Scale**

Of course, the first thing anyone thinks of with Big Data is its size. After all, the word “big” is there in the very name. Managing large and rapidly increasing volumes of data has been a challenging issue for many decades. In the past, this challenge was mitigated by processors getting faster, following Moore’s law, to provide us with the resources needed to cope with increasing volumes of data. But, there is a fundamental shift underway now: data volume is scaling faster than compute resources, and CPU speeds are static.

- **Timeliness**

The flip side of size is speed. The larger the data set to be processed, the longer it will take to analyze. The design of a system that effectively deals with size is likely also to result in a system that can process a given

size of data set faster. However, it is not just this speed that is usually meant when one speaks of Velocity in the context of Big Data. Rather, there is an acquisition rate challenge

- **Privacy**

The privacy of data is another huge concern, and one that increases in the context of Big Data. For electronic health records, there are strict laws governing what can and cannot be done. For other data, regulations, particularly in the US, are less forceful. However, there is great public fear regarding the inappropriate use of personal data, particularly through linking of data from multiple sources. Managing privacy is effectively both a technical and a sociological problem, which must be addressed jointly from both perspectives to realize the promise of big data.

- **V. Human Collaboration**

In spite of the tremendous advances made in computational analysis, there remain many patterns that humans can easily detect but computer algorithms have a hard time finding. Ideally, analytics for Big Data will not be all computational rather it will be designed explicitly to have a human in the loop. The new sub-field of visual analytics is attempting to do this, at least with respect to the modeling and analysis phase in the pipeline. In today's complex world, it often takes multiple experts from different domains to really understand what is going on. A Big Data analysis system must support input from multiple human experts, and shared exploration of results. These multiple experts may be separated in space and time when it is too expensive to assemble an entire team together in one room. The data system has to accept this distributed expert input, and support their collaboration

## II. HADOOP: SOLUTION FOR BIG DATA PROCESSING

Hadoop is a Programming framework used to support the processing of large data sets in a distributed computing environment. Hadoop was developed by Google's MapReduce that is a software framework where an application break down into various parts. The Current Apache Hadoop ecosystem consists of the Hadoop Kernel, MapReduce, HDFS and numbers of various components like Apache Hive, Base and Zookeeper. HDFS and MapReduce are explained in following points.

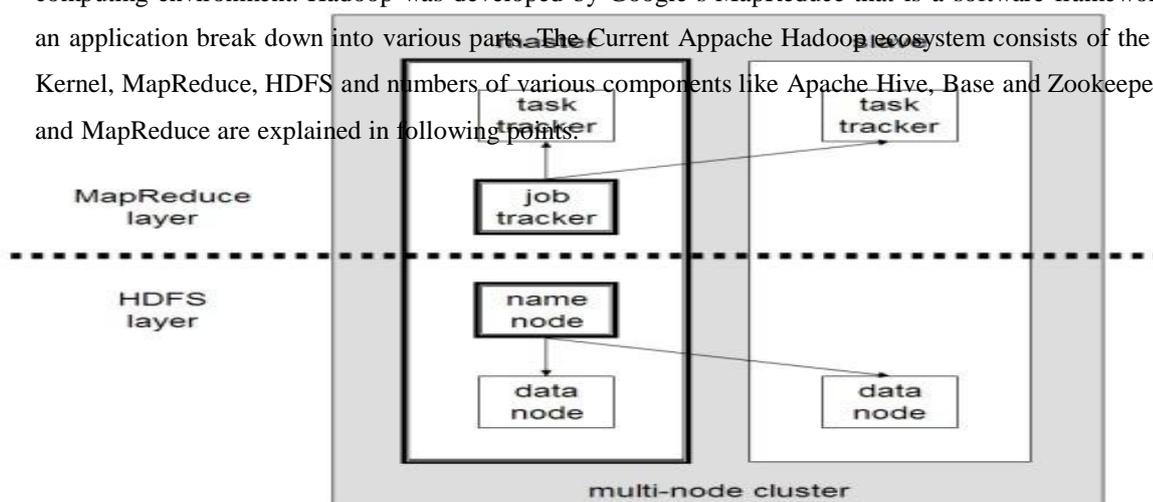


Figure 2: Hadoop Architecture

**A. HDFS Architecture**

Hadoop Distributed File System, or HDFS. HDFS is able to store huge amounts of information, scale up incrementally and survive the failure of significant parts of the storage infrastructure without losing data. Hadoop creates *clusters* of machines and coordinates work among them. Clusters can be built with inexpensive computers. If one fails, Hadoop continues to operate the cluster without losing data or interrupting work, by shifting work to the remaining machines in the cluster. HDFS manages storage on the cluster by breaking incoming files into pieces, called “blocks,” and storing each of the blocks redundantly across the pool of servers. In the common case, HDFS stores three complete copies of each file by copying each piece to three different servers.

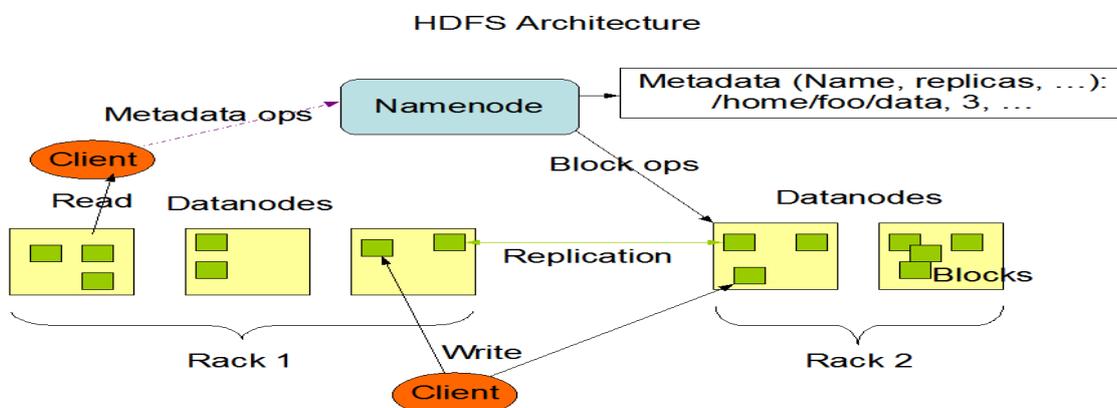


Figure 3: HDFS Architecture

**B. Map Reduce Architecture**

The processing pillar in the Hadoop ecosystem is the MapReduce framework. The framework allows the specification of an operation to be applied to a huge data set, divide the problem and data, and run it in parallel. From an analyst’s point of view, this can occur on multiple dimensions. For example, a very large dataset can be reduced into a smaller subset where analytics can be applied. In a traditional data warehousing scenario,

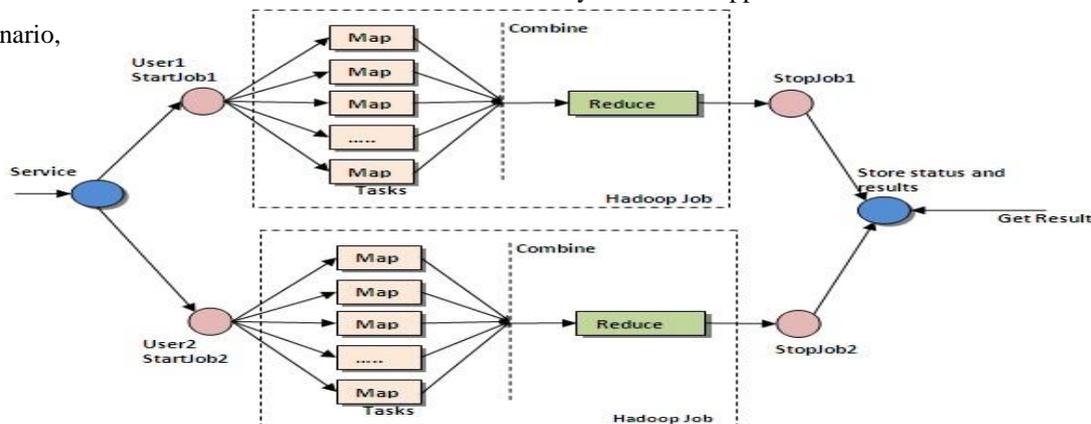


Figure 4: MapReduce Architecture

might entail applying an ETL operation on the data to produce something usable by the analyst. In Hadoop, these kinds of operations are written as MapReduce jobs in Java. There are a number of higher level languages like Hive and Pig that make writing these programs easier. The outputs of these jobs can be written back to either HDFS or placed in a traditional data warehouse. There are two functions in MapReduce as follows:

**map** – the function takes key/value pairs as input and generates an intermediate set of key/value pairs

**reduce** – the function which merges all the intermediate values associated with the same intermediate key

### **III. LITERATURE REVIEW**

**S. Vikram Phaneendra & E. Madhusudhan Reddy** *et.al.* Illustrated that in olden days the data was less and easily handled by RDBMS but recently it is difficult to handle huge data through RDBMS tools, which is preferred as “big data”. In this they told that big data differs from other data in 5 dimensions such as volume, velocity, variety, value and complexity. They illustrated the hadoop architecture consisting of name node, data node, edge node, HDFS to handle big data systems. Hadoop architecture handle large data sets, scalable algorithm does log management application of big data can be found out in financial, retail industry, health-care, mobility, insurance. The authors also focused on the challenges that need to be faced by enterprises when handling big data: - data privacy, search analysis, etc [1].

**Kiran kumara Reddi & Dnysl Indira** *et.al.* Enhanced us with the knowledge that Big Data is combination of structured, semi-structured ,unstructured homogenous and heterogeneous data .The author suggested to use nice model to handle transfer of huge amount of data over the network .Under this model, these transfers are relegated to low demand periods where there is ample ,idle bandwidth available . This bandwidth can then be repurposed for big data transmission without impacting other users in system. The Nice model uses a store –and- forward approach by utilizing staging servers. The model is able to accommodate differences in time zones and variations in bandwidth. They suggested that new algorithms are required to transfer big data and to solve issues like security, compression, routing algorithms [2].

**Jonathan Paul Olmsted** *et.al.* Derive the necessary results to apply variation Bayesian inference to the ideal point model. This deterministic, approximate solution is shown to produce comparable results to those from standard estimation strategies. However, unlike these other estimation approaches, solving for the (approximate) posterior distribution is rapid and easily scales to ‘big data’. Inferences from the variation Bayesian approach to ideal point estimation are shown to be equivalent to standard approaches on modestly-sized roll call matrices from recent sessions of the US Congress. Then, the ability of variation inference to scale to big data is demonstrated and contrasted with the performance of standard approaches.[3]

**Jonathan Stuart Ward** *et.al.* did a survey of Big data definition, Anecdotally big data is predominantly associated with two ideas: data storage and data analysis. Despite the sudden Interest in big data, these concepts are far from new and have long lineages. This, therefore, raises the question as to how big data is notably different from conventional data processing techniques. For rudimentary insight as to the answer to this question one need look no further than the term big data.

"Big" implies significance, complexity and challenge. Unfortunately the term "big" also invites quantification and therein lies the difficulty in furnishing a definition. The lack of a consistent definition introduces ambiguity and hampers discourse relating to big data. This short paper attempts to collate the various definitions which have gained some degree of traction and to furnish a clear and concise definition of an otherwise ambiguous term [4].

**Albert Bifet et.al.** Discuss the current and future trends of mining evolving data streams, and the challenges that the field will have to overcome during the next years. Data stream real time analytics are needed to manage the data currently generated, at an ever increasing rate, from such applications as: sensor networks, measurements in network monitoring and traffic management, log records or click-streams in web exploring, manufacturing processes, call detail records, email, blogging, twitter posts and others. In fact, all data generated can be considered as streaming data or as a snapshot of streaming data, since it is obtained from an interval of time. Streaming data analysis in real time is becoming the fastest and most efficient way to obtain useful knowledge from what is happening now, allowing organizations to react quickly when problems appear or to detect new trends helping to improve their performance. Evolving data streams are contributing to the growth of data created over the last few years. We are creating the same quantity of data every two days, as we created from the dawn of time up until 2003. Evolving data streams methods are becoming a low-cost, green methodology for real time online prediction and analysis [5].

#### IV. OTHER COMPONENTS OF HADOOP

The Table 1, Comparison among Components of Hadoop, gives details of different Hadoop Components which have been used now days. HBase, Hive, MongoDB, Redis, Cassandra and Drizzle are the different components. Comparison among these components is done on the basis of Concurrency, Durability, Replication Method, Database Model and Consistency Concepts used in the components.

**Table 1:** Comparison among Components of Hadoop

Na	HBase	Hiv	MongoDB	Redis	Cassandra	Drizzle
<b>Description</b>	Wide-column store based on Apache Hadoop and on concepts of Big Table	Data Warehouse Software for Querying and Managing Large Distributed Datasets, built on	One of the most popular Document Stores	In-memory Database with configurable options performance vs. persistency	Wide-column store based on ideas of BigTable and DynamoDB	MySQL fork with a pluggable micro-kernel and with an emphasis of performance over compatibility
<b>Implementation language</b>	Java	Java	C++	C	Java	C++

<b>Databas e Mode l</b>	<b>Wide Colu mn Store</b>	<b>Relationa l DBM S</b>	<b>Document Store</b>	<b>Key – Value Stor e</b>	<b>Wide Column Stor e</b>	<b>Relational DBM S</b>
<b>Consistenc y Concept s</b>	Immediat e Consistenc y	Eventua l Consistenc y	Eventual Consistency, Immediate Consistency	-	Eventual Consistency , Immediate Consistency	-
<b>Concurrency</b>	Y	Ye	Yes	Ye	Ye	Ye
<b>Durability</b>	Y	Ye	Yes	Ye	Ye	Ye
<b>Replicatio n Metho d</b>	Selected Replicati on factor	Selected Replicatio n factor	Master – Slave Replication	Master – Slave Replication	Selected Replicatio n factor	Master – Master Replication, Master – Slave Replication

## **V. CONCLUSION**

In this research, we have examined the innovative topic of big data, which has recently gained lots of interest due to its perceived unprecedented opportunities and benefits. In the information era we are currently living in, voluminous varieties of high velocity data are being produced daily, and within them lay intrinsic details and patterns of hidden knowledge which should be extracted and utilized. Hence, big data analytics can be applied to leverage business change and enhance decision making, by applying advanced analytic techniques on big data, and revealing hidden insights and valuable knowledge.

Accordingly, the literature was reviewed in order to provide an analysis of the big data analytics concepts which are being researched, as well as their importance to decision making. Consequently, big data was discussed, as well as its characteristics and importance. Moreover, some of the big data analytics tools and methods in particular were examined. Thus, big data storage and management, as well as big data analytics processing were detailed. In addition, some of the different advanced data analytics techniques were further discussed.

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