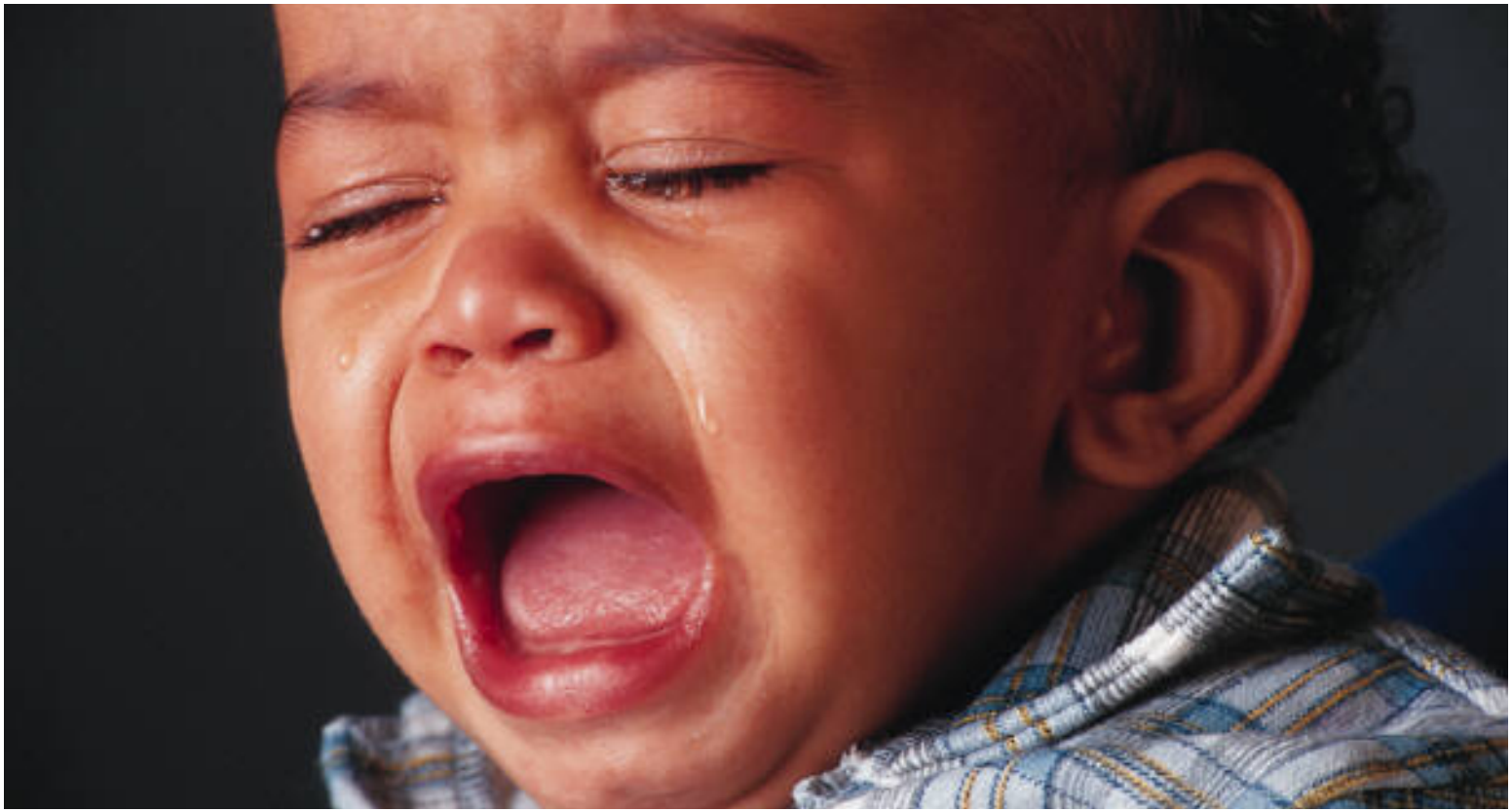
Hive - A Warehousing Solution Over a Map-Reduce Framework

Agenda

- Why Hive???
- What is Hive?
- Hive Data Model
- Hive Architecture
- HiveQL
- Hive SerDe's
- Pros and Cons
- Hive v/s Pig
- Graphs

Data Analysts with Hadoop



Challenges that Data Analysts faced

- Data Explosion

    - TBs of data generated everyday

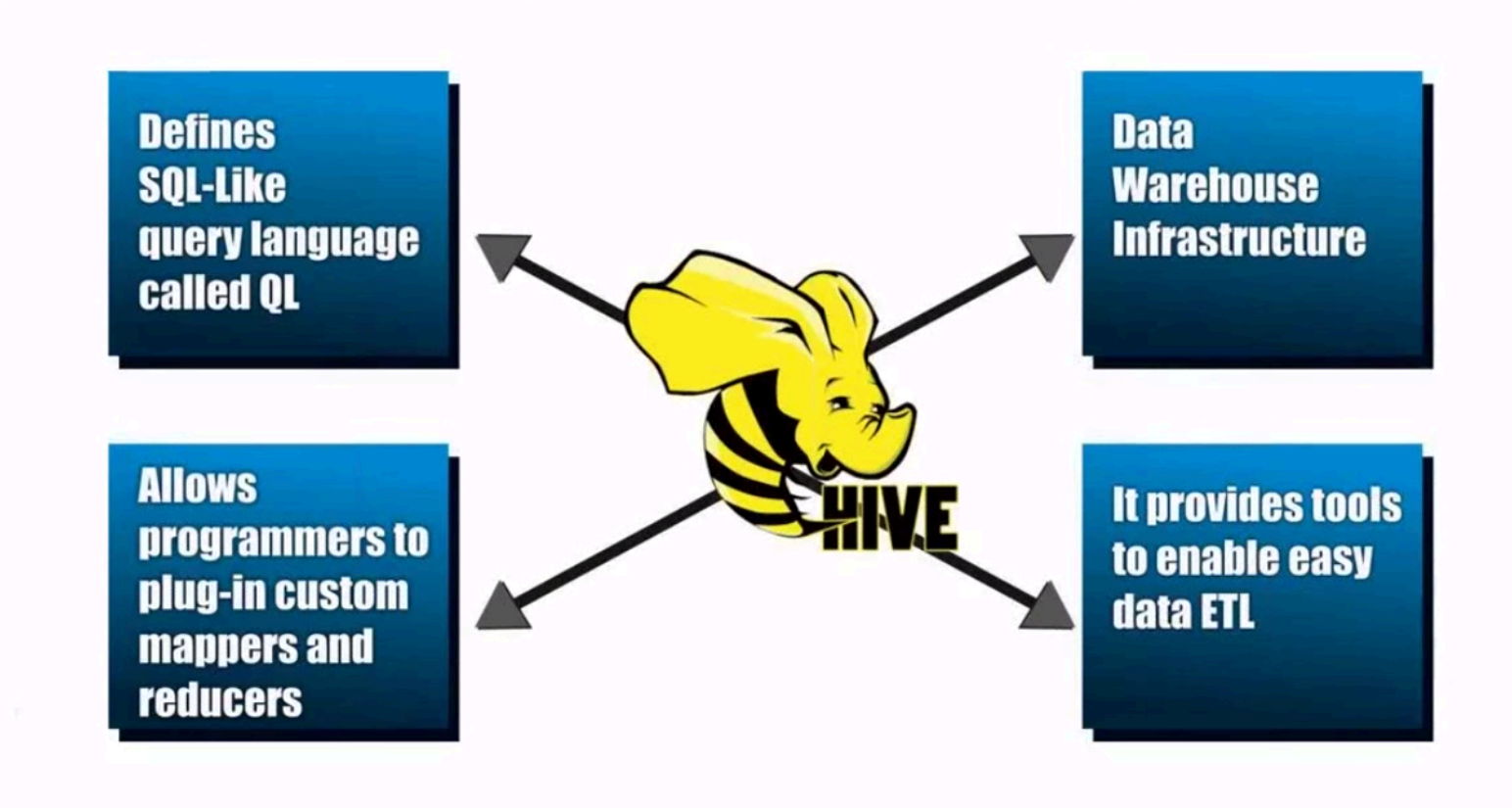
Solution – HDFS to store data and Hadoop Map-Reduce framework to parallelize processing of Data

What is the catch?

- Hadoop Map Reduce is Java intensive
- Thinking in Map Reduce paradigm can get tricky

… Enter Hive!

Hive Key Principles

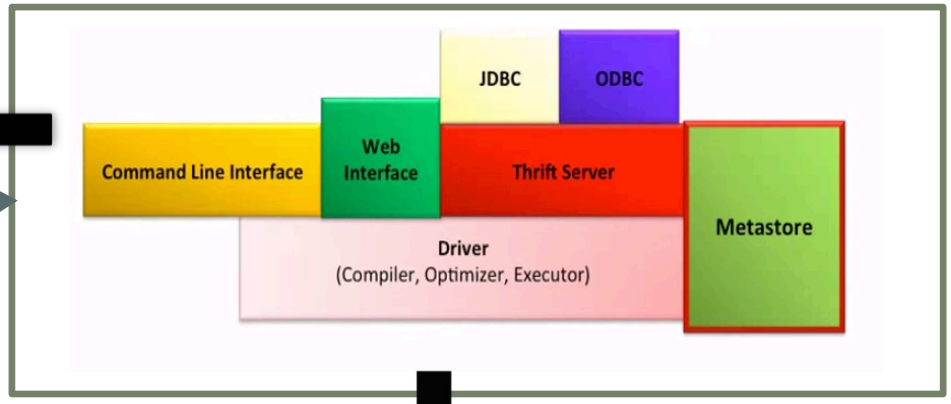


HiveQL to MapReduce

Hive Framework

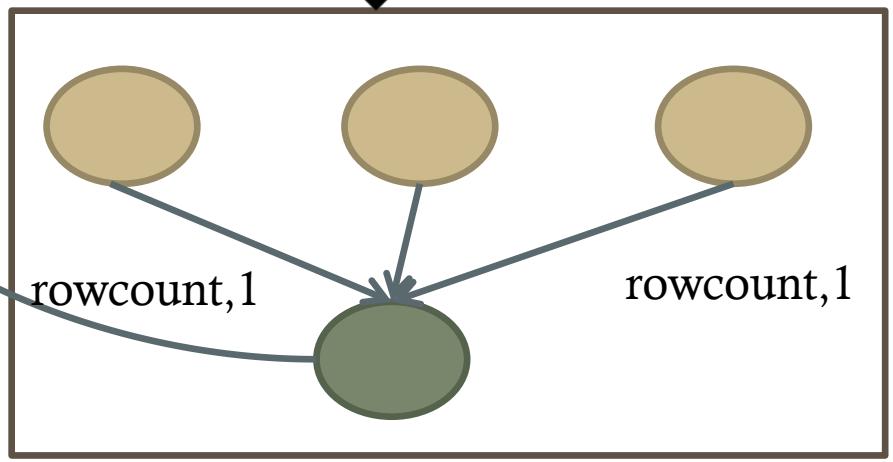
Data Analyst

N



SELECT COUNT(1) FROM Sales;

rowcount, N



Sales: Hive table

MR JOB Instance

Hive Data Model

Data in Hive organized into :

- Tables
- Partitions
- Buckets

Hive Data Model Contd.

- Tables

- Analogous to relational tables

- Each table has a corresponding directory in HDFS

- Data serialized and stored as files within that directory

- Hive has default serialization built in which supports compression and lazy deserialization

- Users can specify custom serialization –deserialization schemes (**SerDe's**)

Hive Data Model Contd.

- Partitions

- Each table can be broken into partitions
- Partitions determine distribution of data within subdirectories

Example -

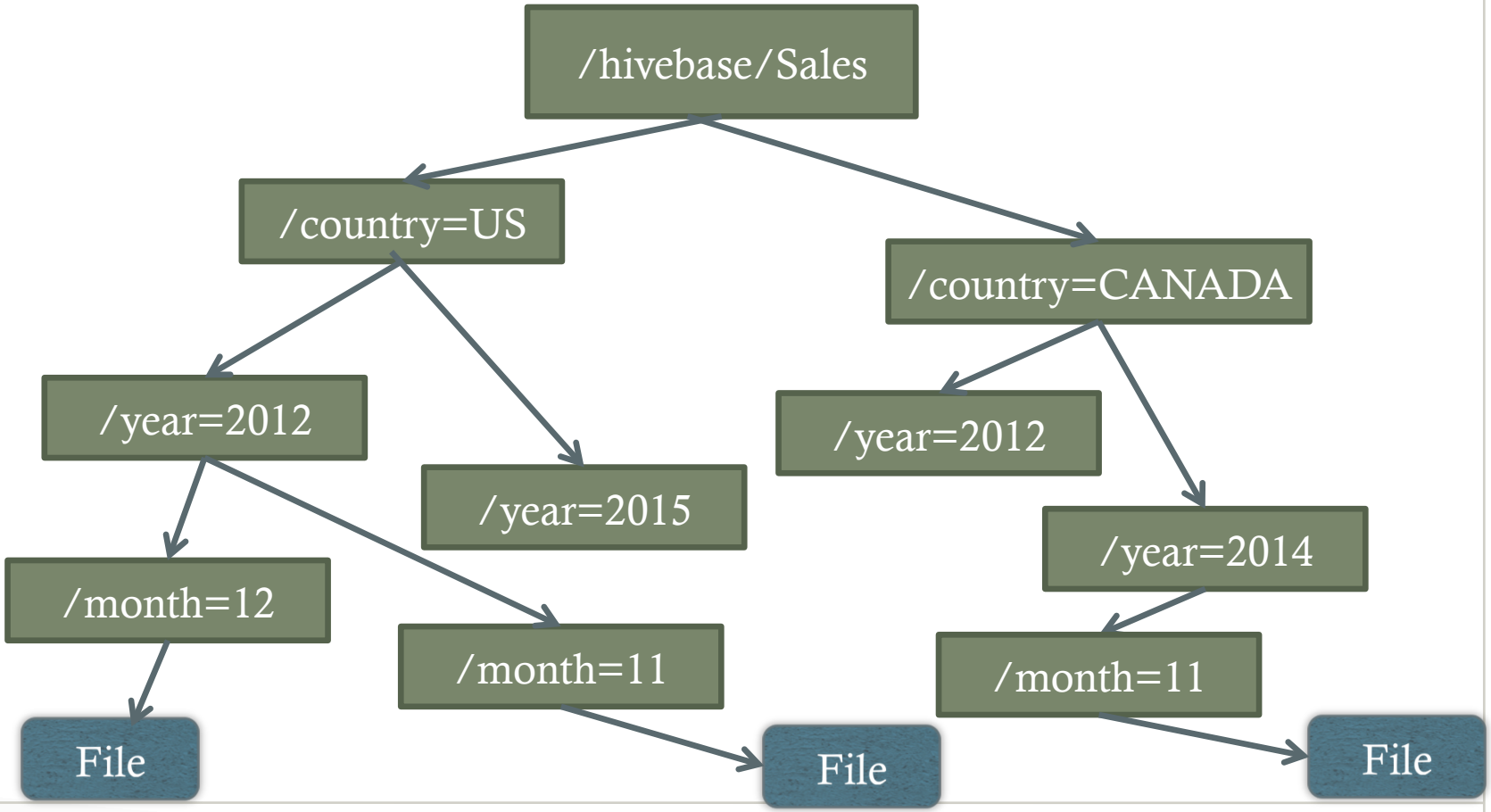
CREATE_TABLE Sales (sale_id INT, amount FLOAT)

PARTITIONED BY (country STRING, year INT, month INT)

So each partition will be split out into different folders like

Sales/country=US/year=2012/month=12

Hierarchy of Hive Partitions



Hive Data Model Contd.

- Buckets

- Data in each partition divided into buckets
- Based on a hash function of the column
- **H(column) mod NumBuckets = bucket number**
- Each bucket is stored as a file in partition directory

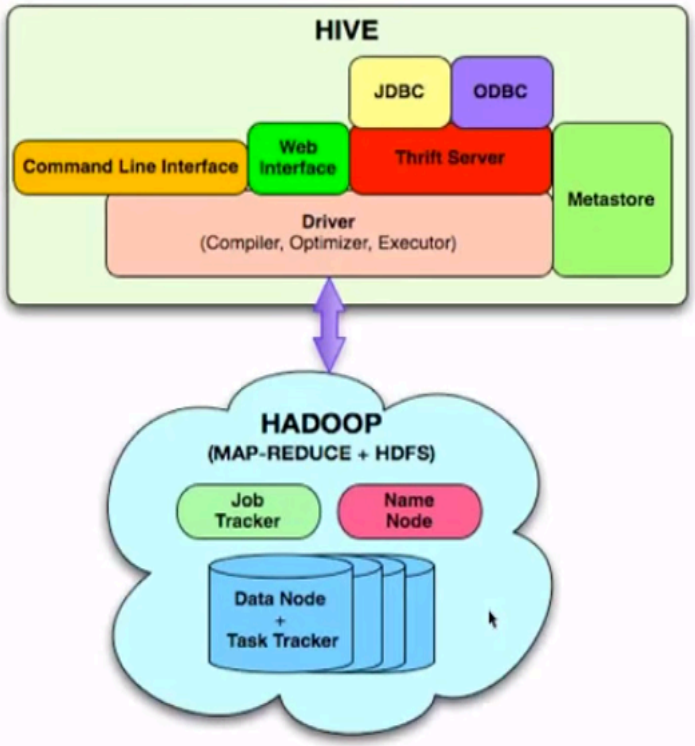
Architecture

Externel Interfaces- CLI, WebUI, JDBC, ODBC programming interfaces

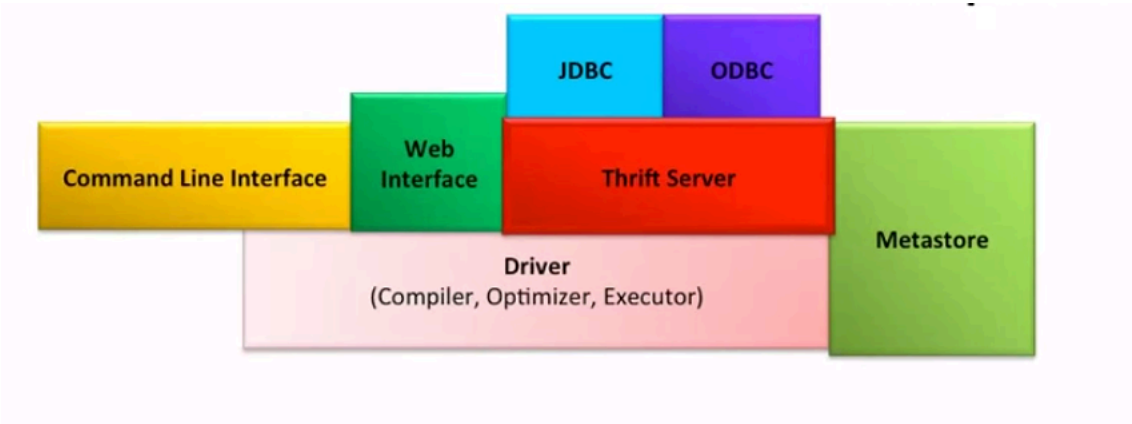
Thrift Server – Cross Language service framework .

Metastore - Meta data about the Hive tables, partitions

Driver - Brain of Hive! Compiler, Optimizer and Execution engine

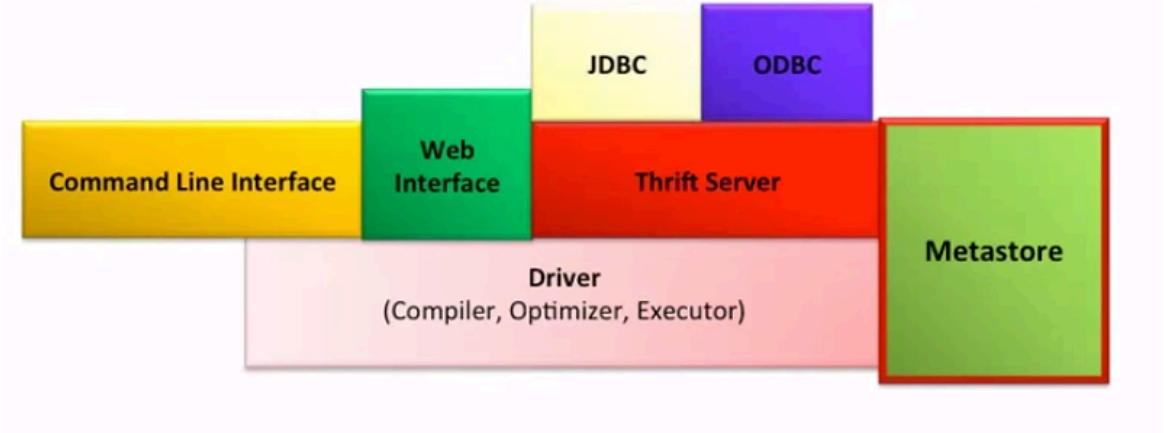


Hive Thrift Server



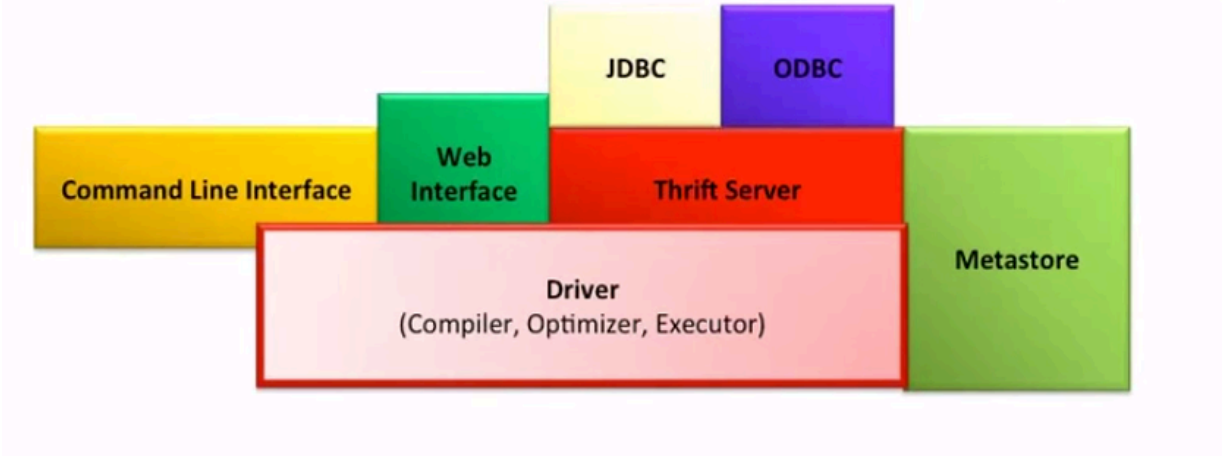
- Framework for cross language services
- Server written in Java
- Support for clients written in different languages
  - JDBC(java), ODBC(c++), php, perl, python scripts

Metastore



- System catalog which contains metadata about the Hive tables
- Stored in RDBMS/local fs. HDFS too slow(not optimized for random access)
- Objects of Metastore
  - Database - Namespace of tables
  - Table - list of columns, types, owner, storage, SerDes
  - Partition – Partition specific column, Serdes and storage

Hive Driver



- **Driver** - Maintains the lifecycle of HiveQL statement
- **Query Compiler** – Compiles HiveQL in a DAG of map reduce tasks
- **Executor** - Executes the tasks plan generated by the compiler in proper dependency order. Interacts with the underlying Hadoop instance

Compiler

- Converts the HiveQL into a plan for execution
- Plans can
  - Metadata operations for DDL statements e.g. CREATE
  - HDFS operations e.g. LOAD
- Semantic Analyzer – checks schema information, type checking, implicit type conversion, column verification
- Optimizer – Finding the best logical plan e.g. Combines multiple joins in a way to reduce the number of map reduce jobs, Prune columns early to minimize data transfer
- Physical plan generator – creates the DAG of map-reduce jobs

HiveQL

DDL :

- CREATE DATABASE
- CREATE TABLE
- ALTER TABLE
- SHOW TABLE
- DESCRIBE

DML:

- LOAD TABLE
- INSERT

QUERY:

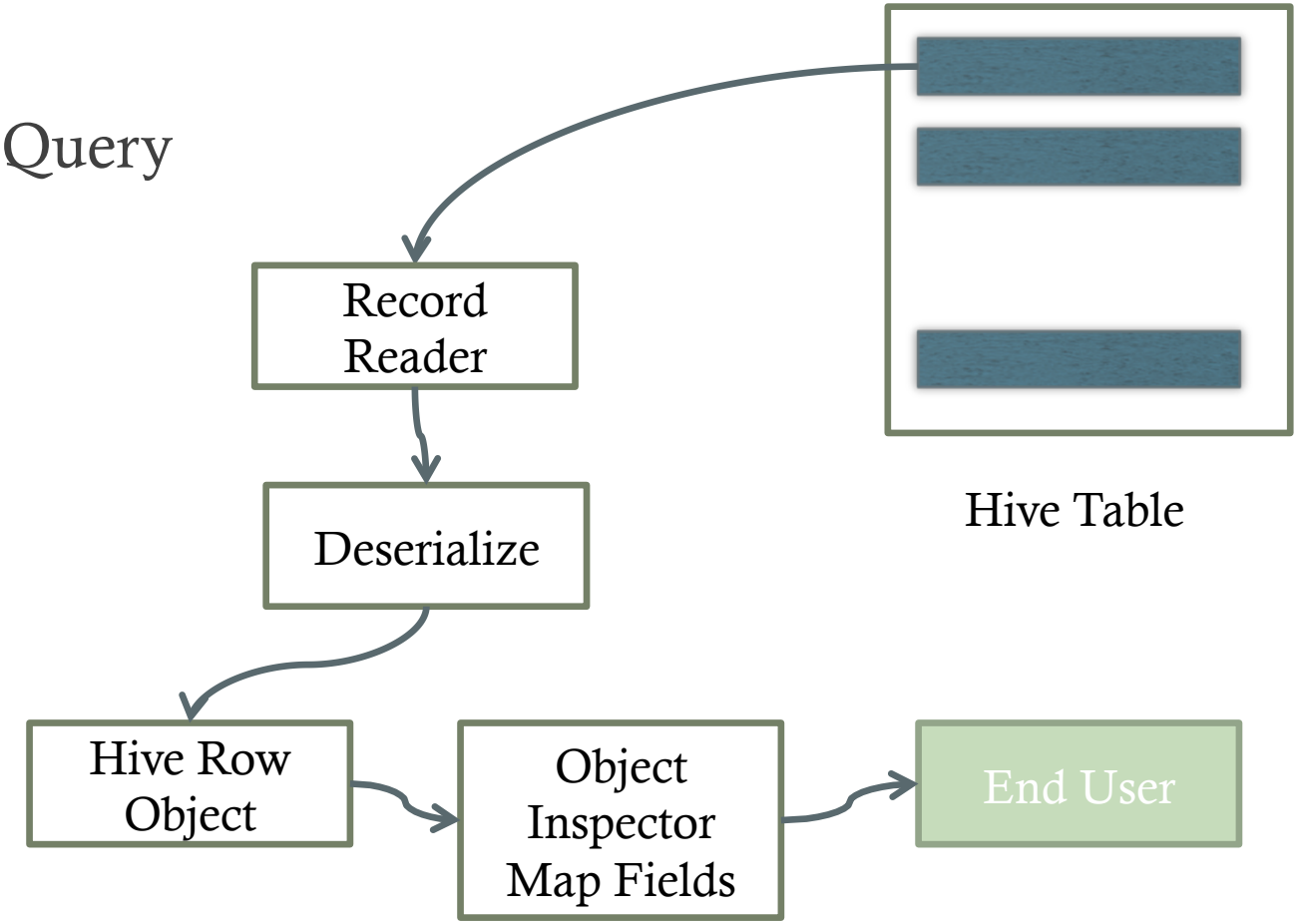
- SELECT
- GROUP BY
- JOIN
- MULTI TABLE INSERT

Hive SerDe

- SELECT Query

- Hive built in Serde: Avro, ORC, Regex etc

- Can use Custom SerDe's (e.g. for unstructured data like audio/video data, semistructured XML data)



Good Things

- Boon for Data Analysts
- Easy Learning curve
- Completely transparent to underlying Map-Reduce
- Partitions(speed!)
- Flexibility to load data from localFS/HDFS into Hive Tables

Cons and Possible Improvements

- Extending the SQL queries support(Updates, Deletes)
- Parallelize firing independent jobs from the work DAG
- Table Statistics in Metastore
- Explore methods for multi query optimization
- Perform N- way generic joins in a single map reduce job
- Better debug support in shell

Hive v/s Pig

Similarities:

- Both High level Languages which work on top of map reduce framework
- Can coexist since both use the under lying HDFS and map reduce

Differences:

- **Language**
  - Pig is a procedural ; (A = load ‘mydata’; dump A)
  - Hive is Declarative (select * from A)

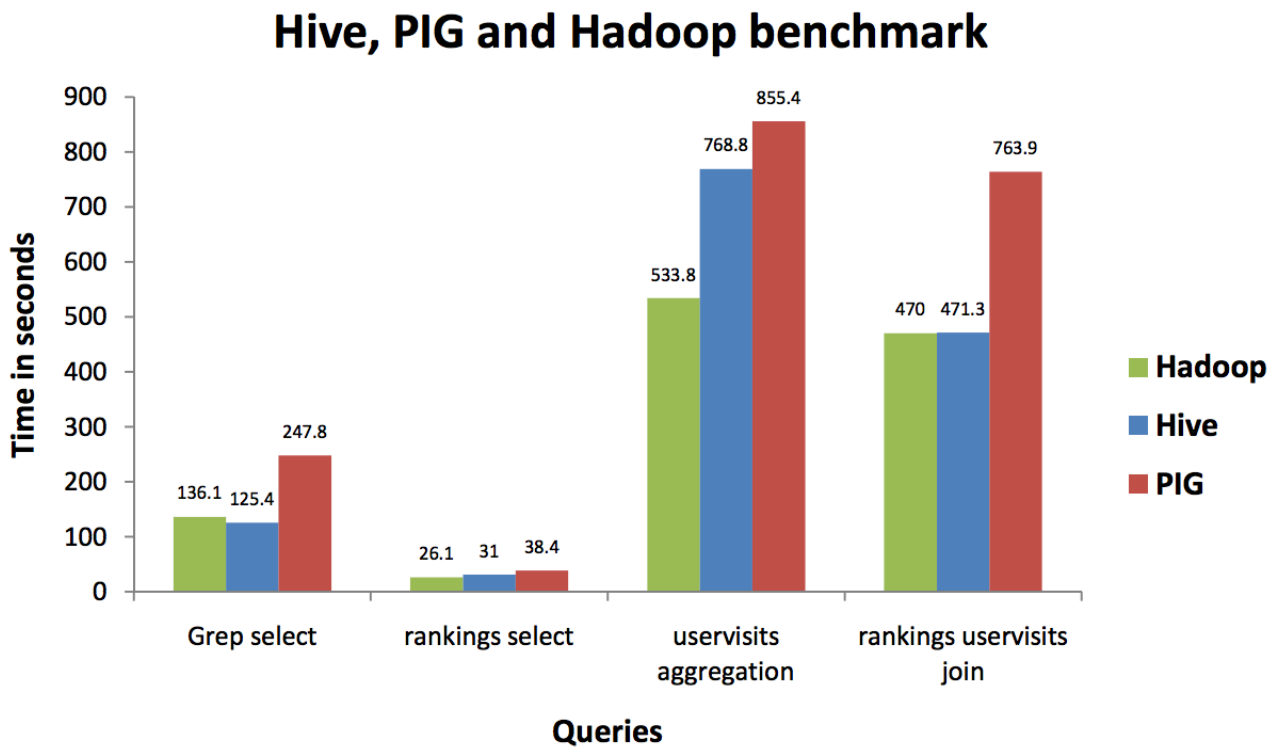
- **Work Type**
  - Pig more suited for adhoc analysis (on demand analysis of click stream search logs)
  - Hive a reporting tool (e.g. weekly BI reporting)

Hive v/s Pig

Differences:

- **Users**
  - Pig – Researchers, Programmers (build complex data pipelines, machine learning)
  - Hive – Business Analysts
- **Integration**
  - Pig - Doesn't have a thrift server(i.e no/limited cross language support)
  - Hive - Thrift server
- **User's need**
  - Pig – Better dev environments, debuggers expected
  - Hive - Better integration with technologies expected(e.g JDBC, ODBC)

Head-to-Head
(the bee, the pig, the elephant)



Version: Hadoop – 0.18x, Pig:786346, Hive:786346

REFERENCES

- https://hive.apache.org/
- https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/Hive/Presentations
- https://developer.yahoo.com/blogs/hadoop/comparing-pig-latin-sql-constructing-data-processing-pipelines-444.html
- http://www.qubole.com/blog/big-data/hive-best-practices/
- Hortonworks tutorials (youtube)
- Graph : https://issues.apache.org/jira/secure/attachment/12411185/hive_benchmark_2009-06-18.pdf