Apache N.f. Présentation Hadoop

(1) installation "On Poem"

(2) Installe un cluster Hadoop (HDInsight sous Ague)

Ehr ironnement. _ micro __ nouvelles technos ______ferra, fil, Nosy.l,.... - Mini -> SAP, IBA, Colol,... - HPC -> calcul, simulation, - info en grille - Hadoop (OpenSource)

Mistorique de Madosp. 2 2000 Google - bup de recharche Characheurs > modelle Map Reduce objectif -> calcul distribut Hour Tester. Hedroop > Tro's Complexe of installer Cloudera 3 Societés que font une distribution Hortonwortes de Hading at vendent du Service tile System: HDFS Madroop File System -> pas equ. exts, glughests s encapsule' en ligne de Comenda Pas de point de montage -> Fichiors sous HOPS sont rophyrus at Trongue's Verticobment (CSV)

-s Calcul -s Map Reduce -s Java Pig Aubari Hove Spark (equ sge) etc..... (ligne de Commande) Lirealison "accessible" => DATABRICKS - Environnement de dév en html5 (sans shall) -> jupyter Nokebooks Judie un déliteur dans le nousignateur DATABRICKS Community = gratuit pour-faire du stockage / colore -

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Différence entre données froides et données chaudes

- Différence entre Flux, et Batch
- Batch (Talend, SSIS, ETL conventionnels)
 - Les opérations en batch s'effectuent régulièrement, et par lot.
 - Entre l'apparition de la donnée, et l'exécution du batch, la donnée a « refroidi », il y a une latence, il ne s'agit pas de temps réel
 - · Au moment du batch, l'intégralité des données « côte à côte » sont disponibles
 - Le traitement n'est pas distribué
 - · La transformation de données est aisée (opérations ETL)
- Flux (Nifi)
 - · Les systèmes en flux fonctionnent en continu, en temps réel
 - Les données « côte à côte » ne sont pas disponibles
 - · Les opérations sont distribuables (BigCompute)
 - · Les transformations de données sont plus difficiles (il faut préférer le modèle ELT)









equivalent du ssh en Contreneurs

information from FlowFiles.

Relationship:

Each Processor has zero or more Relationships defined for it. These Relationships are named to indicate the result of processing a FlowFile. After a Processor has finished processing a FlowFile, it will route (or "transfer") the FlowFile to one of the Relationships. A DFM is then able to connect each of these Relationships to other components in order to specify where the Flow File should go next under each potential processing result. SUCCESS

Connection: FAULUR ST. A DFM creates an autom sed dataflow by dragging components from the Components

part of the NiFi toolbar to the canvas and then connecting the components together via Connections. Each connection consists of one or more Relationships. For each Connection that is drawn, a DFM can determine which Relationships should be used for the Connection. This allows data to be routed in different ways based on its processing outcome. Each connection houses a FlowFile Queue. When a FlowFile is transferred to a particular Relationship, it is added to the queue belonging to the associated Connection.

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Controller Service:

Connect pour un Controller Services are extension points 44%, after being added and configured by a DFM in the User Interface, will start up when NiFi starts up and provide information for use by other components (such as processors or other controller services). A common Controller Service used by several components is the StandardSSLContextService. It provides the ability to configure keystore and/or truststore properties once and reuse that configuration throughout the application. The idea is that, rather than configure this information in every processor that might need it, the controller service provides it for any processor to use as needed.

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Reporting Task:

Reporting Tasks run in the background to provide statistical reports about what is happening in the NiFi instance. The DFM adds and configures Reporting Tasks in the User Interface as desired. Common reporting tasks include the ControllerStatusReportingTask. MonitorDiskUsage reporting task, MonitorMemory reporting task, and the StandardGangliaReporter.

Funnel:

A funnel is a NiFi component that is used to combine the data from several Connections into a single Connection.

Process Group

When a dataflow becomes complex, it often is beneficial to reason about the dataflow at a higher, more abstract level. NiFi allows multiple components, such as Processors, to be grouped together into a Process Group. The NiFi User Interface then makes it easy for a DFM to connect together multiple Process Groups into a logical dataflow, as well as allowing the DFM to enter a Process Group in order to see and manipulate the components within the Process Group.



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Apache Nifi



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Dockor - Pilotage mono-machine gerent (Helm (gestionnais de Paquels pour Openshift Kubernetes (~ Kubect & fichung déclaratif) Pilote le cluster Docker J cluster de Container runtimes Container runtimes Container container



http://localhost:18080/nifi-registry

Ajouter le serveur registry

L'enregistrer au niveau du cluster menu principal / controller setting / registry client Clic droit dans le canevas, et activer la gestion de version

Aller dans l'environnement de destination, ajouter aussi le registry client Créer un ProcessGroup qui sera importé depuis le registry







