

Accessing Data from CML

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Data Access

Cloudera Machine Learning is a flexible, open platform supporting connections to many data sources.

CML supports easy, secure data access through connection snippets and the `cml.data` library. This library, implemented in Python, abstracts all of the complexity of configuring, initializing, and authenticating data connections. Users choosing to manually create and configure the data connections can follow the reference guide below.

Upload and work with local files

This topic includes code samples that demonstrate how to access local data for CML workloads.

If you want to work with existing data files (.csv, .txt, etc.) from your computer, you can upload these files directly to your project in the CML workspace. Go to the project's Overview page. Under the Files section, click Upload and select the relevant data files to be uploaded. These files will be uploaded to an NFS share available to each project.



Note: Storing large data files in your Project folder is highly discouraged. You can store your data files in the Data Lake.

The following sections use the [tips.csv](#) dataset to demonstrate how to work with local data stored in your project. Before you run these examples, create a folder called `data` in your project and upload the dataset file to it.

Python

```
import pandas as pd
tips = pd.read_csv('data/tips.csv')

tips \
    .query('sex == "Female"') \
    .groupby('day') \
    .agg({'tip' : 'mean'}) \
    .rename(columns={'tip': 'avg_tip_dinner'}) \
    .sort_values('avg_tip_dinner', ascending=False)
```

R

```
library(readr)
library(dplyr)

# load data from .csv file in project
tips <- read_csv("data/tips.csv")

# query using dplyr
tips %>%
  filter(sex == "Female") %>%
  group_by(day) %>%
  summarise(
    avg_tip = mean(tip, na.rm = TRUE)
  ) %>%
  arrange(desc(avg_tip))
```

Connect to CDW

The Data Connection Snippet feature now suggests using the `cml.data` library to connect to CDW virtual warehouses - these code snippets pop up as suggestions for every new session in a project. For further information, see *Using data connection snippets*.

However, if you would still like to use raw Python code to connect, follow the below details.

You can access data stored in the data lake using a Cloudera Data Warehouse cluster from a CML workspace, using the `impyla` Python package.

Configuring the connection

The CDW connection requires a `WORKLOAD_PASSWORD` that can be configured following the steps described in *Setting the workload password*, linked below.

The `VIRTUAL_WAREHOUSE_HOSTNAME` can be extracted from the JDBC URL that can be found in CDW, by selecting the `Option menu > Copy JDBC String` on a Virtual Warehouse.

For example, if the JDBC string copied as described above is:

```
jdbc:impala//<your-vw-host-name.site>/default;transportMode=http;httpPath=cliservice;socketTimeout=60;ssl=true;auth=browser;
```

Then, the extracted hostname to assign to the `VWH_HOST` is: `<your-vw-host-name.site>`

Connection code

Enter this code in your project file, and run it in a session.

```
# This code assumes the impyla package to be installed.
# If not, please pip install impyla

from impala.dbapi import connect
import os
USERNAME=os.getenv('HADOOP_USER_NAME')
PASSWORD=os.getenv('WORKLOAD_PASSWORD')
VWH_HOST = "<<VIRTUAL_WAREHOUSE_HOSTNAME>>"
VWH_PORT = 443
conn = connect(host=VWH_HOST, port=VWH_PORT, auth_mechanism="LDAP", user=USERNAME, password=PASSWORD, use_http_transport=True, http_path="cliservice", use_ssl=True)

dbcursor = conn.cursor()
dbcursor.execute("<<INSERT SQL QUERY HERE>>")
for row in dbcursor:
    print(row)

#Sample pandas code
#from impala.util import as_pandas
#import pandas
#dbcursor = conn.cursor()
#dbcursor.execute("<<INSERT SQL QUERY HERE>>")
#tables = as_pandas(dbcursor)
#tables
#dbcursor.close()
```

Accessing data with Spark

When you are using CDW, you can use JDBC connections.

JDBC is useful in the following cases:

1. Use JDBC connections when you have fine-grained access.
2. If the scale of data sent over the wire is on the order of tens of thousands of rows of data.

Add the Python code as described below, in the Session where you want to utilize the data, and update the code with the data location information.

Permissions

In addition, check with the Administrator that you have the correct permissions to access the data lake. You will need a role that has read access only.

How to obtain the Data Lake directory location

You need this location if you are using a Direct Reader connection.

1. In the CDP home page, select Management Console.
2. In Environments, select the environment you are using.
3. In the tabbed section, select Cloud Storage.
4. Choose the location where your data is stored.
5. For managed data tables, copy the location shown for Hive Metastore Warehouse.
6. For external unmanaged data tables, copy the location shown for Hive Metastore External Warehouse.
7. Paste the location into the connection script in the designated position. If you are using AWS, the location starts with s3:, and if you are using Azure, it starts with abfs:. If you are using a different location in the data lake, the default path is shown by Hbase Root.

Set up a JDBC Connection

When using a JDBC connection, you read through a virtual warehouse that has Hive or Impala installed. You need to obtain the JDBC connection string, and paste it into the script in your session.

1. In CDW, go to the Hive database containing your data.
2. From the kebab menu, click Copy JDBC URL.
3. Paste it into the script in your session.
4. You also have to enter your user name and password in the script. You should set up environmental variables to store these values, instead of hardcoding them in the script.

Use JDBC Connection with PySpark

PySpark can be used with JDBC connections, but it is not recommended. The recommended approach is to use Impyla for JDBC connections. For more information, see *Connect to CDW*.

Procedure

1. In your session, open the workbench and add the following code.
2. Obtain the JDBC connection string, as described above, and paste it into the script where the “jdbc” string is shown. You will also need to insert your user name and password, or create environment variables for holding those values.

Example

This example shows how to read external Hive tables using Spark and a Hive Virtual Warehouse.

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
```

```

from pyspark_llap.sql.session import HiveWarehouseSession

spark = SparkSession\
.builder\
.appName("CDW-CML-JDBC-Integration")\
.config("spark.security.credentials.hiveserver2.enabled", "false")\
.config("spark.datasource.hive.warehouse.read.jdbc.mode", "client")\
.config("spark.sql.hive.hiveserver2.jdbc.url",
"jdbc:hive2://hs2-aws-2-hive-viz.env-j2ln9x.dw.ylcu-atmi.cloudera.site/default;\
transportMode=http;httpPath=cliservice;ssl=true;retries=3;\
user=<username>;password=<password>")\
.getOrCreate()

hive = HiveWarehouseSession.session(spark).build()
hive.showDatabases().show()
hive.setDatabase("default")
hive.showTables().show()
hive.sql("select * from foo").show()

```

Related Information

[Connect to CDW](#)

Connect to a CDP Data Hub cluster

The Data Connection Snippet feature helps simplify the user experience by abstracting the complexity of creating and configuring a data connection.

You can set up a Data Hub Impala or Hive connection by following the documentation: *Set up a data connection to CDP Data Hub*.

However, if you would still like to use raw Python code to connect, follow this Python example:

```

from impala.dbapi import connect

#Example connection string:
# jdbc:hive2://my-test-master0.eng-ml-i.svbr-nqvp.int.cldr.work/;ssl=true;
transportMode=http;httpPath=my-test/cdp-proxy-api/hive

USERNAME=os.getenv(HADOOP_USER_NAME)
PASSWORD=os.getenv(WORKLOAD_PASSWORD)

conn = connect(
    host = "my-test-master0.eng-ml-i.svbr-nqvp.int.cldr.work",
    port = 443,
    auth_mechanism = "LDAP",
    use_ssl = True,
    use_http_transport = True,
    http_path = "my-test/cdp-proxy-api/hive",
    user = USERNAME,
    password = PASSWORD)
cursor = conn.cursor()
cursor.execute("<<INSERT SQL QUERY HERE>>")

for row in cursor:
    print(row)
cursor.close()
conn.close()

```

Connect to external Amazon S3 buckets

Every language in Cloudera Machine Learning has libraries available for uploading to and downloading from Amazon S3.

To work with external S3 buckets in Python, do the following:

- Add your Amazon Web Services [access keys](#) to your project's [environment variables](#) as `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` and `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY`.

Python

```
# Install Boto to the project
%pip install boto3

import boto3

s3 = boto3.client('s3')
# Print out bucket names
for bucket in s3.buckets.all():
    print(bucket.name)

# Download a file
s3.download_file('BUCKET_NAME', 'OBJECT_NAME', 'FILE_NAME')
```

Connect to External SQL Databases

Every language in Cloudera Machine Learning has multiple client libraries available for SQL databases.

If your database is behind a firewall or on a secure server, you can connect to it by creating an SSH tunnel to the server, then connecting to the database on localhost.

If the database is password-protected, consider storing the password in an environmental variable to avoid displaying it in your code or in consoles. The examples below show how to retrieve the password from an [environment variable](#) and use it to connect.

Python

You can access data using [pyodbc](#) or [SQLAlchemy](#)

```
# pyodbc lets you make direct SQL queries.
!wget https://pyodbc.googlecode.com/files/pyodbc-3.0.7.zip
!unzip pyodbc-3.0.7.zip
!cd pyodbc-3.0.7;python setup.py install --prefix /home/cdsw
import os

# See http://www.connectionstrings.com/ for information on how to construct
# ODBC connection strings.
db = pyodbc.connect("DRIVER={PostgreSQL Unicode};SERVER=localhost;PORT=5432;DATABASE=test_db;USER=cdswuser;OPTION=3;PASSWORD=%s" % os.environ["POSTGRES_PASSWORD"])
cursor = cnxn.cursor()
cursor.execute("select user_id, user_name from users")

# sqlalchemy is an object relational database client that lets you make data
# base queries in a more Pythonic way.
```



```
!pip install sqlalchemy
import os

import sqlalchemy
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
db = create_engine("postgresql://cdswuser:%s@localhost:5432/test_db" % os.en
viron["POSTGRES_PASSWORD"])
session = sessionmaker(bind=db)
user = session.query(User).filter_by(name='ed').first()
```

R

You can access remote databases with dplyr.

```
install.packages("dplyr")
library("dplyr")
db <- src_postgres(dbname="test_db", host="localhost", port=5432, user="cds
wuser", password=Sys.getenv("POSTGRES_PASSWORD"))
flights_table <- tbl(db, "flights")
select(flights_table, year:day, dep_delay, arr_delay)
```

Accessing Ozone from Spark

In CML, you can connect Spark to the Ozone object store with a script. The following example demonstrates how to do this.

This script, in Scala, counts the number of word occurrences in a text file. The key point in this example is to use the following string to refer to the text file: o3fs://hivetest.s3v.o3service1/spark/jedi_wisdom.txt

Word counting example in Scala

```
import sys.process._

// Put the input file into Ozone
// "hdfs dfs -put data/jedi_wisdom.txt o3fs://hivetest.s3v.o3service1/spark
" !
// Set the following spark setting in the file "spark-defaults.conf" on the
CML session using terminal
// spark.yarn.access.hadoopFileSystems=o3fs://hivetest.s3v.o3service1.neptune
e01.olympus.cloudera.com:9862

//count lower bound
val threshold = 2
// this file must already exist in hdfs, add a
// local version by dropping into the terminal.
val tokenized = sc.textFile("o3fs://hivetest.s3v.o3service1/spark/jedi_wisdo
m.txt").flatMap(_.split(" "))
// count the occurrence of each word
val wordCounts = tokenized.map((_, 1)).reduceByKey(_ + _)
// filter out words with fewer than threshold occurrences
val filtered = wordCounts.filter(_._2 >= threshold)
System.out.println(filtered.collect().mkString(", "))
```