6.824 Lab 1: MapReduce

Spring 2018

lab1链接

博客的markdown文件

step1 安装go并设置环境变量

```
$\text{ \text{wget -q0- https://dl.google.com/go/go1.13.6.linux-amd64.tar.gz | sudo tar xz -C /usr/local vim /etc/profile # 在最后一行添加 export GOROOT=/usr/local/go export PATH=$PATH:$GOROOT/bin # 保存退出后source一下 (vim 的使用方法可以自己搜索一下) source /etc/profile 重启系统
```

Linux修改环境变量

GOPATH环境变量也可以在这里设置,也可以写一个shell文件,每次测试项目前运行即可,例如

```
1  # path.sh
2  export "GOPATH=/mnt/hgfs/linuxfile/2018/6.824"
```

step2 看懂MapReduce项目大致流程

主要执行流程在mapreduce/master.go 和 mapreduce/worker.go中,建议在开始写代码前阅读一下 其中master.go中的Sequential Distributed run函数能够清晰地反映执行流程

```
1 // 顺序执行,不需要worker节点
 2
    func Sequential(jobName string, files []string, nreduce int,
 3
        mapF func(string, string) []KeyValue,
        reduceF func(string, []string) string,
 5
    ) (mr *Master) {
 6
        mr = newMaster("master")
 7
        go mr.run(jobName, files, nreduce, func(phase jobPhase) {
8
            switch phase {
9
            // 任务的调度逻辑非常简单,就是在master节点上顺序地执行所有任务
10
            case mapPhase:
11
                for i, f := range mr.files {
                    doMap(mr.jobName, i, f, mr.nReduce, mapF)
12
13
            case reducePhase:
14
15
                for i := 0; i < mr.nReduce; i++ {
                    doReduce(mr.jobName, i, mergeName(mr.jobName, i),
16
    len(mr.files), reduceF)
17
                }
```

```
18
            }
19
        }, func() {
20
            mr.stats = []int{len(files) + nreduce}
21
        })
22
        return
23
    }
24
    // 并行执行
    func Distributed(jobName string, files []string, nreduce int, master
25
    string) (mr *Master) {
26
        mr = newMaster(master)
27
        // 注册RPC服务
28
        mr.startRPCServer()
29
        go mr.run(jobName, files, nreduce,
            func(phase jobPhase) {
30
31
                ch := make(chan string)
                // 等待worker节点注册,并将RPC地址传入管道
32
33
                go mr.forwardRegistrations(ch)
34
                // 调用schedule函数,执行任务调度
35
                schedule(mr.jobName, mr.files, mr.nReduce, phase, ch)
36
            },
            func() {
37
38
                // 结束worker节点进程
39
                mr.stats = mr.killWorkers()
40
                // 停止RPC服务
41
                mr.stopRPCServer()
42
            })
43
        return
44
    }
45
    // 执行函数
    func (mr *Master) run(jobName string, files []string, nreduce int,
47
48
        schedule func(phase jobPhase),
49
        finish func(),
50
    ) {
51
        mr.jobName = jobName
52
        mr.files = files
53
        mr.nReduce = nreduce
54
55
        fmt.Printf("%s: Starting Map/Reduce task %s\n", mr.address, mr.jobName)
56
        // 执行map阶段
57
        schedule(mapPhase)
58
        // 执行reduce节点
59
        schedule(reducePhase)
60
        // 任务完成
61
        finish()
        // 合并reduce任务产生的文件
62
63
        mr.merge()
64
65
        fmt.Printf("%s: Map/Reduce task completed\n", mr.address)
66
        mr.doneChannel <- true</pre>
67
68
    }
69
```

the code we give you is missing two crucial pieces: the function that divides up the output of a map task, and the function that gathers all the inputs for a reduce task. These tasks are carried out by the <code>doMap()</code> function in <code>common_map.go</code>, and the <code>doReduce()</code> function in <code>common_reduce.go</code>

- doMap函数: 读入输入文件, 执行mapF函数, 将结果存入中间文件
- doReduce函数: 读入中间文件, 执行reduceF函数, 将结果存入目标文件

实现part1的思路:

在map阶段中,会产生一系列k-v对。

1. 在该阶段就将key值相同的value聚合,在reduce阶段再次进行聚合,减少机器之间的通信 (lab1 运行在本地文件系统,意义并不是不是非常大)

聚合的方式

- 1. 将key-value对按key值排序,而后从左到右,依次遍历聚合
- 2. 利用map这种数据结构,间接进行聚合
- 2. 直接将k-v对写入中间文件,待到reduce阶段再进行聚合

各种方式的运行时间比较

map阶段聚集方法	reduce阶段方法	运行时间	版本
sort	map	84.658s	version1
map	map	98.971s	version2
不聚集	map	130.84s	version3

```
// 实现key-value对按key值排序需提前定义的3个方法
2
    type ByKey []KeyValue
3
4
   // for sorting by key.
5
   func (a ByKey) Len() int
                                    { return len(a) }
   func (a ByKey) Swap(i, j int) { a[i], a[j] = a[j], a[i] }
7
    func (a ByKey) Less(i, j int) bool { return a[i].Key < a[j].Key }</pre>
9
    // version 1 2的输出类型
10
   type MapOutPutType struct {
        Key string
11
12
       Value []string
13
    }
14
15
    func doMap(
16
        jobName string, // the name of the MapReduce job
                     // which map task this is
17
        mapTask int,
18
        inFile string,
        nReduce int, // the number of reduce task that will be run ("R" in the
19
    paper)
20
        mapF func(filename string, contents string) []KeyValue,
21
22
       //读取输入文件,执行map函数
23
        fileStream, err := os.Open(inFile)
       if err != nil {
24
25
            log.Fatal("open file error in doMap")
```

```
26
            return
27
        }
28
        defer fileStream.Close()
29
        fileContent, err := ioutil.ReadAll(fileStream)
30
        if err != nil {
31
            log.Fatal("read file error in doMap")
32
            return
33
        }
34
        mapOutput := mapF(inFile, string((fileContent)))
35
        // 生成nReduce个输入文件流
        files := make([]*os.File, 0, nReduce)
36
37
        enc := make([]*json.Encoder, 0, nReduce)
38
        for r := 0; r < nReduce; r++ {
39
            filename := reduceName(jobName, mapTask, r)
40
            mapOutputFileStream, err := os.Create(filename)
            if err != nil {
41
42
                log.Fatal("doMap Create: ", err)
43
                return
44
            }
45
            files = append(files, mapOutputFileStream)
            enc = append(enc, json.NewEncoder(mapOutputFileStream))
46
47
        }
48
            // version1: 使用sort后进行聚集
49
            // 将map阶段产生的输出按key进行排序并合并key值相同的value, 然后写入文件
51
            sort.Sort(ByKey(mapOutput))
52
            outputLength := len(mapOutput)
            i := 0
53
54
            for i < outputLength {</pre>
                j := i + 1
56
                for j < outputLength && mapOutput[j].Key == mapOutput[i].Key {</pre>
57
                    j++
58
59
                values := []string{}
60
                for k := i; k < j; k++ {
61
                    values = append(values, mapOutput[k].Value)
62
                }
63
                reduceID := ihash(mapOutput[i].Key) % nReduce
64
                enc[reduceID].Encode(MapOutPutType{mapOutput[i].Key, values})
65
                i = j
66
            }
67
68
            // version2: 使用map数据结构进行聚集
69
            mapData := make(map[string][] string)
70
            for _, kv := range mapOutput {
                mapData[kv.Key] = append(mapData[kv.Key], kv.Value)
71
72
73
            for k, v := range mapData {
74
                 reduceID := ihash(k) % nReduce
75
                enc[reduceID].Encode(MapOutPutType{k, v})
76
            }
        */
77
        // version3:不进行聚集,直接写入文件
78
79
        for _, kv := range mapOutput {
80
            reduceID := ihash(kv.Key) % nReduce
81
            enc[reduceID].Encode(kv)
82
83
        for _, f := range files {
```

```
84 f.Close()
85 }
86 
87 }
```

```
func doReduce(
 1
 2
        jobName string, // the name of the whole MapReduce job
 3
        reduceTask int, // which reduce task this is
        outFile string, // write the output here
 4
 5
        nMap int,
                       // the number of map tasks that were run ("M" in the
    paper)
 6
        reduceF func(key string, values []string) string,
 7
    ) {
 8
        //创建输出文件
 9
        fileStream, err := os.Create(outFile)
10
        if err != nil {
            log.Fatal("create file fail")
11
12
            return
13
        }
14
        defer fileStream.Close()
15
        enc := json.NewEncoder(fileStream)
        // 读取中间文件数据,利用map数据结构实现key值相同的value聚合
16
17
        inputData := make(map[string][]string)
        for m := 0; m < nMap; m++ {
18
19
            filename := reduceName(jobName, m, reduceTask)
20
            inputFileStream, err := os.Open(filename)
21
            if err != nil {
22
                log.Fatal("open input file fail")
23
                return
24
            }
25
            dec := json.NewDecoder(inputFileStream)
26
            for {
27
                // var kv MapOutPutType version 1,2
28
                var kv KeyValue
29
                err = dec.Decode(&kv)
                if err != nil {
30
31
                    break
32
                }
33
34
                // inputData[kv.Key] = append(inputData[kv.Key], kv.Value...)
    version 1,2
35
                inputData[kv.Key] = append(inputData[kv.Key], kv.Value) //
    version 3
36
37
            inputFileStream.Close()
38
        }
        // 写入目标文件
39
40
        for k, v := range inputData {
41
            res := reduceF(k,v)
42
            enc.Encode(KeyValue{k,res})
43
        }
44
```

```
45 }
```

tip

可以使用内建函数 make 也可以使用 map 关键字来定义 Map:

如果不初始化 map, 那么就会创建一个 nil map。nil map 不能用来存放键值对

```
/* 声明变量, 默认 map 是 nil */
 1
 2
    var map_variable map[key_data_type]value_data_type
 3
    /* 使用 make 函数 */
    map_variable := make(map[key_data_type]value_data_type)
 5
    inputData := make(map[string][]string)
 6
        for m := 0; m < nMap; m++ {
 7
            filename := reduceName(jobName, m, reduceTask)
 8
            inputFileStream, err := os.Open(filename)
 9
            if err != nil {
10
                log.Fatal("open input file fail")
11
                return
12
            }
13
            dec := json.NewDecoder(inputFileStream)
14
            for {
15
                var kv MapOutPutType
16
                err = dec.Decode(&kv)
17
                if err != nil {
18
                    break
19
                }
20
                inputData[kv.Key] = append(inputData[kv.Key], kv.Value...)
21
            inputFileStream.Close()
22
        }
23
```

6.824 debug call has arguments but no formatting directives

注释掉所显示的一行即可

```
// debug("RegistrationServer: accept error", err)
break
```

append的用法有两种:

```
1 | slice = append(slice, elem1, elem2)
2 | slice = append(slice, anotherslice...)
```

第一种用法中,第一个参数为slice,后面可以添加多个参数。

如果是将两个slice拼接在一起,则需要使用第二种用法,在第二个slice的名称后面加三个点,而且这时候append只支持两个参数,不支持任意个数的参数。

'...' 其实是go的一种语法糖。

它的第一个用法主要是用于函数有多个不定参数的情况,可以接受多个不确定数量的参数。 第二个用法是slice可以被打散进行传递。

```
1 func test1(args ...string) { //可以接受任意个string参数
2 for _, v:= range args{
3 fmt.Println(v)
4 }
```

```
5
 6
 7
    func main(){
 8
    var strss= []string{
9
            "qwr",
            "234",
10
11
            "yui",
12
            "cvbc",
13
        }
14
        test1(strss...) //切片被打散传入
    }
15
16
17
        var strss= []string{
            "qwr",
18
            "234",
19
            "yui",
20
21
22
        }
23
        var strss2= []string{
24
            "qqq",
            "aaa",
25
26
            "zzz",
27
            "zzz".
28
        }
29
    strss=append(strss,strss2...) //strss2的元素被打散一个个append进strss
    fmt.Println(strss)
30
```

select

golang 的 select 就是监听 IO 操作,当 IO 操作发生时,触发相应的动作。

在执行select语句的时候,运行时系统会自上而下地判断每个case中的发送或接收操作是否可以被立即执行(立即执行:意思是当前Goroutine不会因此操作而被阻塞)

select的用法与switch非常类似,由select开始一个新的选择块,每个选择条件由case语句来描述。与switch语句可以选择任何可使用相等比较的条件相比,select有比较多的限制,其中最大的一条限制就是每个case语句里必须是一个IO操作,确切的说,应该是一个面向channel的IO操作。

Go语言通道 (chan) ——goroutine之间通信的管道

part2

Now you will implement word count — a simple Map/Reduce example. Look in main/wc.go; you'll find empty mapF() and reduceF() functions. Your job is to insert code so that wc.go reports the number of occurrences of each word in its input. A word is any contiguous sequence of letters, as determined by unicode.IsLetter.

part2工作量不大,只是实现一个简单的word count程序,hint中也提供了 <u>strings.FieldsFunc</u> 函数和 <u>unicode.IsLetter</u>. 函数

```
func mapF(filename string, contents string) []mapreduce.KeyValue {
    // 定义分割函数
    spiltFunc := func(r rune) bool { return !unicode.IsLetter(r) }
```

```
words := strings.FieldsFunc(contents, spiltFunc)
 4
 5
        var res []mapreduce.KeyValue
        for _, word := range words {
 6
 7
            res = append(res, mapreduce.KeyValue{word, "1"})
 8
 9
        return res
10
    }
11
12
13
    func reduceF(key string, values []string) string {
14
        // 返回string类型的结果
15
        return strconv.Itoa(len(values))
16 }
```

tip

rune

```
// rune is an alias for int32 and is equivalent to int32 in all ways. It is
// used, by convention, to distinguish character values from integer values.

//int32的别名,几乎在所有方面等同于int32
//它用来区分字符值和整数值

type rune = int32
```

golang中还有一个byte数据类型与rune相似,它们都是用来表示字符类型的变量类型。它们的不同在于:

- byte 等同于int8, 常用来处理ascii字符
- rune 等同于int32,常用来处理unicode或utf-8字符

strings.FieldsFunc

```
1 | func FieldsFunc(s string, f func(rune) bool) []string
```

FieldsFunc用来分割字符串的,传入的那个func处理字符串的每个rune字符,你写代码判断是否符合你的要求,返回ture或flase,如果是true,该字符略去,如果false,会保留,如果几个连续字符都保留,则合并成一个字符串。

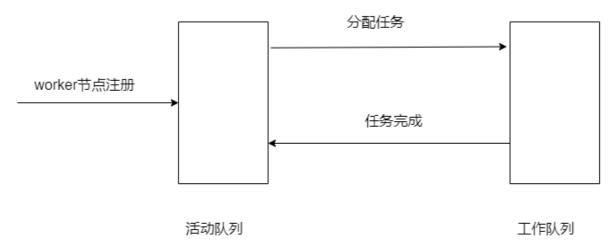
part3

Your job is to implement <code>schedule()</code> in <code>mapreduce/schedule.go</code>. The master calls <code>schedule()</code> twice during a MapReduce job, once for the Map phase, and once for the Reduce phase. <code>schedule()</code> 's job is to hand out tasks to the available workers. There will usually be more tasks than worker threads, so <code>schedule()</code> must give each worker a sequence of tasks, one at a time. <code>schedule()</code> should wait until all tasks have completed, and then return.

看到题目描述我的第一反应是维持两个全局的队列:活动队列与工作队列,

- 1. worker节点注册则将RPC地址加入活动队列
- 2. master节点取活动队列中的RPC地址,分配任务

- 3. 给一个worker节点分配任务后,将该节点的RPC地址放入工作队列
- 4. 在一个worker完成后,将该worker节点放回活动队列



但在实际编写时发现worker节点结束任务时并没有与master节点进行通信,故不知道如何执行第四步(实际上可以通过call的返回值判断,RPC采用<mark>同步调用</mark>方式)

在看了<u>博客</u>的代码,才发现使用并发编程的方法可以以更简洁的方式解决问题 part3-part4的代码如下

```
func schedule(jobName string, mapFiles []string, nReduce int, phase
    jobPhase, registerChan chan string) {
 2
        var ntasks int // 当前阶段任务数目
 3
        var n_other int // number of inputs (for reduce) or outputs (for map)
 4
        switch phase {
 5
        case mapPhase:
 6
            ntasks = len(mapFiles)
             n\_other = nReduce
 8
        case reducePhase:
 9
            ntasks = nReduce
            n_other = len(mapFiles)
10
11
        }
12
13
        fmt.Printf("Schedule: %v %v tasks (%d I/Os)\n", ntasks, phase, n_other)
14
        var wg sync.WaitGroup
15
        wg.Add(ntasks)
16
        for i := 0; i < ntasks; i++ {
17
            var arg DoTaskArgs
            if phase == mapPhase {
18
19
                arg = DoTaskArgs{JobName: jobName, File: mapFiles[i], Phase:
    phase, TaskNumber: i, NumOtherPhase: n_other}
20
            } else {
                arg = DoTaskArgs{JobName: jobName, File: "", Phase: phase,
21
    TaskNumber: i, NumOtherPhase: n_other}
22
23
             go func(args DoTaskArgs, registerChan chan string) {
24
                 res := false
25
                var workerAddress string
                 for res == false {
26
27
                     workerAddress = <-registerChan</pre>
                     res = call(workerAddress, "Worker.DoTask", arg, nil)
28
29
                }
30
                go func() {
```

```
31
                     registerChan <- workerAddress
32
                 }()
33
                 wq.Done()
34
            }(arg, registerChan)
35
        }
36
        wg.Wait()
37
        fmt.Printf("Schedule: %v done\n", phase)
38
39
   }
40
```

此时registerChan相当于一个没有内部空间,会发生阻塞的活动队列,当worker节点注册或worker节点完成任务时会向channel中写入地址,而master节点分配ntasks个协程,等待地址的传入

worker节点在任务完成后使用协程向channel写入地址是避免最后一次任务后,已经没有协程读取 channel,该协程则会一直阻塞在这一步

```
1 registerChan <- workerAddress
```

part4

In this part you will make the master handle failed workers. MapReduce makes this relatively easy because workers don't have persistent state. If a worker fails while handling an RPC from the master, the master's call() will eventually return false due to a timeout. In that situation, the master should re-assign the task given to the failed worker to another worker.

实际上只通过一个循环判断就能实现

```
for res == false {
    workerAddress = <-registerChan
    res = call(workerAddress, "Worker.DoTask", arg, nil)
}</pre>
```

part5

Inverted indices are widely used in computer science, and are particularly useful in document searching. Broadly speaking, an inverted index is a map from interesting facts about the underlying data, to the original location of that data. For example, in the context of search, it might be a map from keywords to documents that contain those words

只需注意去除重复的文件名和文件名排序

代码如下

```
// 实现[]string排序前需实现的3个方法
type StringList []string

func (s StringList) Len() int {
    return len(s)
}

func (s StringList) Less(i, j int) bool {
    return s[i] < s[j]</pre>
```

```
9 }
10
    func (s StringList) Swap(i, j int) {
11
        s[i], s[j] = s[j], s[i]
12
    }
13
14
    func mapF(document string, value string) (res []mapreduce.KeyValue) {
15
        spiltFunc := func(r rune) bool {
16
             return !unicode.IsLetter(r)
17
18
        words := strings.FieldsFunc(value, spiltFunc)
19
        for _, word := range words {
20
            res = append(res, mapreduce.KeyValue{word, document})
21
        }
22
        return res
23
    }
24
25
26
    func reduceF(key string, values []string) string {
27
        // 将values中重复的值去除,得到newValues
28
        tmp := make(map[string]int)
29
        for _,val := range values{
30
            tmp[val] = 1
31
        }
32
        var newValues [] string
33
        for v,_ := range tmp{
34
            newValues = append(newValues, v)
35
        }
36
        length := len(newValues)
37
        res := strconv.Itoa(length)
        res += " "
38
39
        // 文件名排序
40
        sort.Sort(StringList(newValues))
        for i := 0; i < length-1; i++ {
41
42
            res += newValues[i] + ","
        }
44
        res += newValues[length-1]
45
        return res
46
    }
47
```

整体测试截图

```
xyr1020@ubuntu:/mnt/hgfs/linuxfile/2018/6.824/src/main$ ./test-mr.sh
==> Part I
      mapreduce
                       125.418s
ok
==> Part II
Passed test
==> Part III
                      60.710s
ok
       mapreduce
==> Part IV
       mapreduce
                      135.171s
ok
==> Part V (inverted index)
Passed test
```

doMap 和 doReduce采用的是version3,看其他博客运行时间都是几秒,我这个就是几十上百秒,有点奇怪。。。