# 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{ sudo tar xz -C /usr/local vim /etc/profile } # 在最后一行添加  
$\text{ export GOROOT=/usr/local/go export PATH=$PATH:$GOROOT/bin  
$\text{ # 保存退出后source—下 (vim 的使用方法可以自己搜索一下) } 
$\text{ source /etc/profile } 
$\text{ 重启系统}$
```

## 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

```
1 // 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.
    func (a ByKey) Len() int \{ \text{ return len(a) } \}
func (a ByKey) Swap(i, j int) \{ a[i], a[j] = a[j], a[i] \}
   func (a ByKey) Len() int
 5
 6
 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 {
11
        Key string
        Value []string
12
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
        fileStream, err := os.Open(inFile)
23
        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)))
        // 生成nReduce个输入文件流
35
36
        files := make([]*os.File, 0, nReduce)
37
        enc := make([]*json.Encoder, 0, nReduce)
38
        for r := 0; r < nReduce; r++ {
39
            filename := reduceName(jobName, mapTask, r)
            mapOutputFileStream, err := os.Create(filename)
40
41
            if err != nil {
                log.Fatal("doMap Create: ", err)
42
43
                return
44
            files = append(files, mapOutputFileStream)
45
            enc = append(enc, json.NewEncoder(mapOutputFileStream))
46
47
        }
        /*
48
49
            // version1: 使用sort后进行聚集
50
            // 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)
53
            i := 0
            for i < outputLength {</pre>
55
                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++ {
                    values = append(values, mapOutput[k].Value)
61
62
63
                reduceID := ihash(mapOutput[i].Key) % nReduce
64
                enc[reduceID].Encode(MapOutPutType{mapOutput[i].Key, values})
65
                i = i
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 {
71
                mapData[kv.Key] = append(mapData[kv.Key], kv.Value)
72
73
            for k, v := range mapData {
74
                 reduceID := ihash(k) % nReduce
75
                enc[reduceID].Encode(MapOutPutType{k, v})
76
            }
        */
77
78
        // version3:不进行聚集,直接写入文件
79
        for _, kv := range mapOutput {
80
            reduceID := ihash(kv.Key) % nReduce
81
            enc[reduceID].Encode(kv)
82
        }
```

```
1
    func doReduce(
        jobName string, // the name of the whole MapReduce job
 2
 3
        reduceTask int, // which reduce task this is
        outFile string, // write the output here
 4
 5
                        // the number of map tasks that were run ("M" in the
        nMap int,
    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 {
11
            log.Fatal("create file fail")
            return
12
13
        }
14
        defer fileStream.Close()
        enc := json.NewEncoder(fileStream)
15
16
        // 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
17
        inputData := make(map[string][]string)
18
        for m := 0; m < nMap; m++ {
19
            filename := reduceName(jobName, m, reduceTask)
            inputFileStream, err := os.Open(filename)
20
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
            inputFileStream.Close()
37
38
        }
39
        // 写入目标文件
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 */
 2
    var map_variable map[key_data_type]value_data_type
 3
    /* 使用 make 函数 */
 4
    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)
            inputFileStream, err := os.Open(filename)
 8
 9
            if err != nil {
                log.Fatal("open input file fail")
10
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{
            "qwr",
9
            "234",
10
            "yui",
11
            "cvbc",
12
13
        test1(strss...) //切片被打散传入
14
15
    }
16
17
        var strss= []string{
            "qwr",
18
            "234",
19
20
            "yui",
21
22
        }
23
        var strss2= []string{
24
            "qqq",
25
            "aaa",
26
            "zzz",
            "zzz",
27
28
    strss=append(strss,strss2...) //strss2的元素被打散一个个append进strss
29
    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

```
1 func mapF(filename string, contents string) []mapreduce.KeyValue {
2 // 定义分割函数
```

```
spiltFunc := func(r rune) bool { return !unicode.IsLetter(r) }
 4
        words := strings.FieldsFunc(contents, spiltFunc)
 5
        var res []mapreduce.KeyValue
 6
        for _, word := range words {
 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。

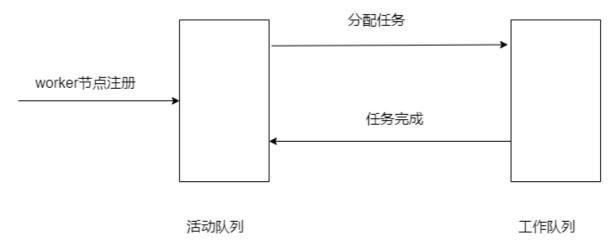
## part3

Your job is to implement schedule() in mapreduce/schedule.go. The master calls schedule() twice during a MapReduce job, once for the Map phase, and once for the Reduce phase. schedule() 's job is to hand out tasks to the available workers. There will usually be more tasks than worker threads, so schedule() must give each worker a sequence of tasks, one at a time. schedule() 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:
            ntasks = len(mapFiles)
 6
 7
            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
18
            if phase == mapPhase {
                arg = DoTaskArgs{JobName: jobName, File: mapFiles[i], Phase:
19
    phase, TaskNumber: i, NumOtherPhase: n_other}
20
21
                arg = DoTaskArgs{JobName: jobName, File: "", Phase: phase,
    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() {
                     registerChan <- workerAddress
31
32
                 }()
33
                 wg.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

```
1  // 实现[]string排序前需实现的3个方法
2  type StringList []string
3
4  func (s StringList) Len() int {
5    return len(s)
6  }
7  func (s StringList) Less(i, j int) bool {
```

```
8     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
        tmp := make(map[string]int)
28
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))
41
        for i := 0; i < length-1; i++ {
42
            res += newValues[i] + ","
43
44
        res += newValues[length-1]
45
        return res
46
   }
47
```

## 整体测试截图

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。。。