LABWORK 4: Word Count

Student's name: Nguyen Thai Duong

Student's ID: BI12-117

I. Choice of Mapreduce implementation

The MapReduce implementation in my C code was selected for its simplicity and effectiveness in performing word count on a text file. Here are the main reasons for opting for this implementation:

- Simplicity: The implementation is straightforward and easy to grasp, making it suitable for educational purposes and initial exploration of map-reduce concepts.
- Clear Separation of Tasks: The code neatly separates the mapping and reducing phases, adhering closely to the fundamental map-reduce paradigm.
- Minimalistic Approach: It relies on basic C programming constructs without external dependencies, ensuring portability and lightweight operation.
- Educational Value: This implementation serves as a practical illustration of how map-reduce principles can be applied to solve a simple problem, aiding in learning and understanding core concepts.

Workflow

a. Data Structures

The code defines a WordCount structure containing a word (of maximum length MAX_WORD_LENGTH) and its corresponding count.

```
typedef struct {
   char word[MAX_WORD_LENGTH];
   int count;
} WordCount;
```

b. Map Function

- Parses each line of the input file.
- Tokenizes the line into words using strtok.

```
void map(const char *line, WordCount **wordCounts, int *numWords) {
   char *token;
   char copyLine[1000];
   strcpy(copyLine, line);
   token = strtok(copyLine, " ");
```

- Converts each word to lowercase and removes non-alphabetic characters.
- Counts the occurrences of each word and updates the wordCounts array accordingly.
- Dynamically allocates memory for new words as needed using realloc.

```
while (token != NULL) {
   char word[MAX_WORD_LENGTH];
    for (i = 0; token[i]; i++) {
       if (isalpha(token[i])) {
           word[j++] = tolower(token[i]);
   word[j] = '\0';
   if (strlen(word) > 0) {
       int found = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < *numWords; i++) {
            if (strcmp(word, (*wordCounts)[i].word) == 0) {
                found = 1;
                (*wordCounts)[i].count++;
       if (!found) {
            *wordCounts = (WordCount *)realloc(*wordCounts, (*numWords + 1) * sizeof(WordCount));
            strcpy((*wordCounts)[*numWords].word, word);
            (*wordCounts)[*numWords].count = 1;
            (*numWords)++;
   token = strtok(NULL, " ");
```

c. Reduce Function

- Definition of the reduce function.
- Implementation of sorting the wordCounts array based on word counts.

d. Figure

Here's is the figure that illustrated the workflow of Mapper and Reducer:

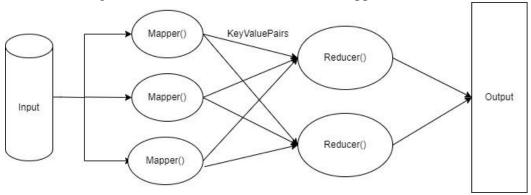
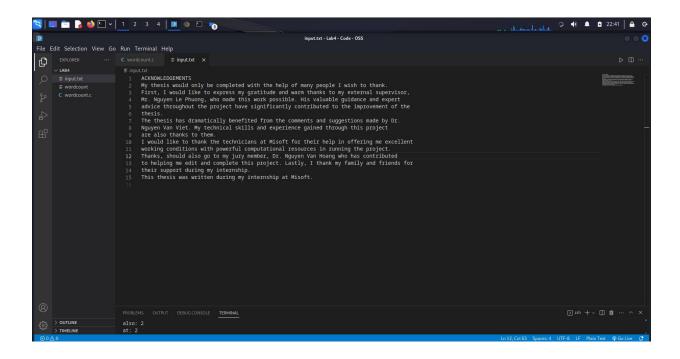


Figure 1. Workflow of MapReduce

II. Implementation

This is the test file, which is "input.txt"

Now we run the wordcount.c with input is the "input.txt"



=> The result:

