Solution Q3b: Illustrate algorithm 3.8 (with in-mapper combining. Apply your algorithm Q1).

INPUT	Input Split-1	Input Split-2
Mapper Input	cat mat rat cat cat bat cat pat cat bat rat bat N(cat) = {mat,rat} N(mat) = {rat,cat} N(cat) = {bat} N(cat) = {bat} N(cat) = {pat} N(cat) = {pat} N(cat) = {pat} N(cat) = {pat} N(cat) = {bat,rat,bat} N(cat) = {cat,pat} N(cat) = {bat,rat,bat} N(cat) = {cat,pat} N(cat) = {bat,rat,bat} N(cat) = {cat,pat} N(cat) = {c	Dat mat pat bat Description
MAP	Mapper-1	Mapper-2
Mapper Output	((cat,mat),1) ((cat,rat),2) ((mat,rat),1) ((mat,cat),1) ((rat,cat),1) ((cat,bat),3) ((bat,cat),1) ((bat,pat),1) ((cat,pat),1) ((bat,rat),1) ((mat,rat),1) ((mat,rat),1)	((cat,rat),2) ((cat,bat),2) ((rat,bat),1) ((bat,rat),1) ((bat,mat),2) ((bat,pat),1) ((mat,pat),1) ((mat,bat),1) ((pat,bat),2) ((pat,cat),1) ((pat,mat),1) ((cat,mat),1)

PARTITION	(a-j)	(k-z)
SORT & COMBINE Reducer Output Sorting rule: class Pair implements Comparable <pair> { String a, b; int compareTo(Pair p) { int k = a.compareTo(p.a) if(k==0) k=b.compareTo(p.b) return k; } }</pair>	((cat,mat),1) ((cat,rat),2) ((cat,bat),3) ((bat,cat),1) ((bat,pat),1) ((cat,rat),2) ((cat,bat),2) ((cat,bat),2) ((bat,rat),1) ((bat,mat),2) ((bat,pat),1) ((cat,mat),1) ((bat,cat), [1]) ((bat,pat), [1,1]) ((bat,pat), [1,1]) ((cat,bat), [2,3]) ((cat,mat), [1]) ((cat,pat), [1]) ((cat,pat), [1]) ((cat,pat), [1]) ((cat,pat), [1]) ((cat,pat), [2,2])	((rat,bat),1) ((mat,pat),1) ((mat,bat),2) ((pat,cat),1) ((pat,mat),1) ((mat,rat),1) ((mat,cat),1) ((rat,cat),1) ((rat,cat),1) ((mat,cat),[1]) ((mat,pat),[1]) ((mat,pat),[1]) ((pat,bat),[2]) ((pat,cat),[1]) ((pat,mat),[1]) ((rat,bat),[1]) ((rat,bat),[1]) ((rat,bat),[1]) ((rat,bat),[1])
REDUCE	Reducer-1	Reducer-2
Reducer Output	((bat,cat), 1) ((bat,mat), 2) ((bat,pat), 2) ((bat,rat), 2) ((cat,bat), 5) ((cat,mat), 2)	((mat,bat), 1) ((mat,cat), 1) ((mat,pat), 1) ((mat,rat), 1) ((pat,bat), 2)

((cat,pat), 1) ((cat,rat), 4)	((pat,cat), 1) ((pat,mat), 1)
	((rat,bat), 2) ((rat,cat), 1)