

EXP 3: Map Reduce program to process a weather dataset.**AIM:**

To implement MapReduce program to process a weather dataset.

Procedure:**Step 1: Create Data File:**

Create a file named "word_count_data.txt" and populate it with text data that you wish to analyse. Login with your hadoop user.

Download the dataset (weather data)**Output:**

dataset - Notepad

File	Edit	Format	View	Help												
23907	20150103	2.423	-98.08	30.62	15.9	2.3	9.1	7.5	3.1	11.00	C	16.4	2.9	7.3	100.0	
23907	20150104	2.423	-98.08	30.62	9.2	-1.3	3.9	4.2	0.0	13.24	C	12.4	-0.5	4.9	82.0	
23907	20150105	2.423	-98.08	30.62	10.9	-3.7	3.6	2.6	0.0	13.37	C	14.7	-3.0	3.8	77.9	
23907	20150106	2.423	-98.08	30.62	20.2	2.9	11.6	10.9	0.0	12.90	C	22.0	1.6	9.9	67.7	
23907	20150107	2.423	-98.08	30.62	10.9	-3.4	3.8	4.5	0.0	12.68	C	12.4	-2.1	5.5	82.7	
23907	20150108	2.423	-98.08	30.62	0.6	-7.9	-3.6	-3.3	0.0	4.98	C	3.9	-4.8	-0.5	57.7	
23907	20150109	2.423	-98.08	30.62	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.52	C	4.1	1.2	2.5	87.8	
23907	20150110	2.423	-98.08	30.62	0.5	-2.0	-0.8	-0.6	3.9	2.11	C	2.5	-0.1	1.4	99.9	
23907	20150111	2.423	-98.08	30.62	10.9	0.0	5.4	4.4	2.6	6.38	C	12.7	1.3	5.8	100.0	
23907	20150112	2.423	-98.08	30.62	6.5	1.4	4.0	4.3	0.0	1.55	C	6.9	2.7	5.1	100.0	
23907	20150113	2.423	-98.08	30.62	3.0	-0.7	1.1	1.2	0.0	3.26	C	5.6	0.7	2.9	99.7	
23907	20150114	2.423	-98.08	30.62	2.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.88	C	4.7	2.0	3.1	99.6	
23907	20150115	2.423	-98.08	30.62	13.2	1.2	7.2	6.4	0.0	13.37	C	16.4	1.4	6.7	98.9	
23907	20150116	2.423	-98.08	30.62	16.7	3.5	10.1	9.9	0.0	13.68	C	19.2	1.3	8.7	80.2	
23907	20150117	2.423	-98.08	30.62	19.5	5.0	12.2	12.3	0.0	10.96	C	20.9	3.3	10.6	87.7	
23907	20150118	2.423	-98.08	30.62	20.9	7.6	14.3	13.7	0.0	15.03	C	23.4	3.5	11.9	45.9	
23907	20150119	2.423	-98.08	30.62	23.9	6.7	15.3	14.3	0.0	14.10	C	25.6	3.8	12.6	65.3	
23907	20150120	2.423	-98.08	30.62	26.0	9.5	17.8	15.9	0.0	14.57	C	27.9	6.5	14.5	88.4	
23907	20150121	2.423	-98.08	30.62	11.0	6.9	8.9	8.9	1.7	2.71	C	13.1	6.8	9.7	99.2	
23907	20150122	2.423	-98.08	30.62	8.6	3.5	6.1	5.6	40.0	1.28	C	9.1	4.1	6.3	99.6	
23907	20150123	2.423	-98.08	30.62	9.4	2.2	5.8	4.2	7.5	6.58	C	11.1	2.0	4.8	98.4	
23907	20150124	2.423	-98.08	30.62	16.0	1.4	8.7	8.0	0.0	14.26	C	18.8	0.4	7.7	92.0	
23907	20150125	2.423	-98.08	30.62	20.2	6.4	13.3	12.7	0.0	14.99	C	22.0	4.4	11.0	69.2	
23907	20150126	2.423	-98.08	30.62	21.5	7.2	14.4	14.1	0.0	12.01	C	22.9	5.5	12.2	56.8	

Step 2: Mapper Logic - mapper.py:

Create a file named "mapper.py" to implement the logic for the mapper. The mapper will read input data from STDIN, split lines into words, and output each word with its count.

```
nano mapper.py
# Copy and paste the mapper.py code
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import sys
```

```
# input comes from STDIN (standard input)
```

```
# the mapper will get daily max temperature and group it by month. so output will be
(month,dailymax_temperature)
```

```

for line in sys.stdin:
    # remove leading and trailing whitespace
    line = line.strip()
    # split the line into words
    words = line.split()
    # See the README hosted on the weather website which help us understand how each
    position represents a column
    month = line[10:12]
    daily_max = line[38:45]
    daily_max.strip() # increase
    counters
    for word in words:
        # write the results to STDOUT (standard output);
        # what we output here will be go through the shuffle process and then #
        be the input for the Reduce step, i.e. the input for reducer.py
        #
        # tab-delimited; month and daily max temperature as output print
        ('%s\t%s' % (month, daily_max))

```

Step 3: Reducer Logic - reducer.py:

Create a file named "reducer.py" to implement the logic for the reducer. The reducer will aggregate the occurrences of each word and generate the final output.

```

nano reducer.py
# Copy and paste the reducer.py code

```

reducer.py

```

#!/usr/bin/env python

from operator import itemgetter
import sys

#reducer will get the input from stdin which will be a collection of key, value(Key=month ,
value= daily max temperature)
#reducer logic: will get all the daily max temperature for a month and find max temperature for
the month
#shuffle will ensure that key are sorted(month)
current_month = None
current_max = 0
month = None

# input comes from STDIN
for line in sys.stdin:

```

```
# remove leading and trailing whitespace
line = line.strip()
# parse the input we got from mapper.py
month, daily_max = line.split('\t', 1)

# convert daily_max (currently a string) to float try:
daily_max = float(daily_max) except
ValueError:
    # daily_max was not a number, so silently #
    ignore/discard this line
    continue

# this IF-switch only works because Hadoop shuffle process sorts map output #
by key (here: month) before it is passed to the reducer
if current_month == month:
    if daily_max > current_max: current_max
        = daily_max
else:
    if current_month:
        # write result to STDOUT
        print ('%s\t%s' % (current_month, current_max))
    current_max = daily_max
    current_month = month

# output of the last month
if current_month == month:
    print ('%s\t%s' % (current_month, current_max))
```

Step 4: Prepare Hadoop Environment:

Start the Hadoop daemons and create a directory in HDFS to store your data.

```
start-all.sh
```

Step 6: Make Python Files Executable:

Give executable permissions to your mapper.py and reducer.py files.

```
chmod 777 mapper.py reducer.py
```

Step 7: Run the program using Hadoop Streaming:

Download the latest hadoop-streaming jar file and place it in a location you can easily access.

Then run the program using Hadoop Streaming. `hadoop`

```
fs -mkdir -p /weatherdata
```

```
hadoop fs -copyFromLocal /home/sx/Downloads/dataset.txt /weatherdata
```

```
hdfs dfs -ls /weatherdata
```

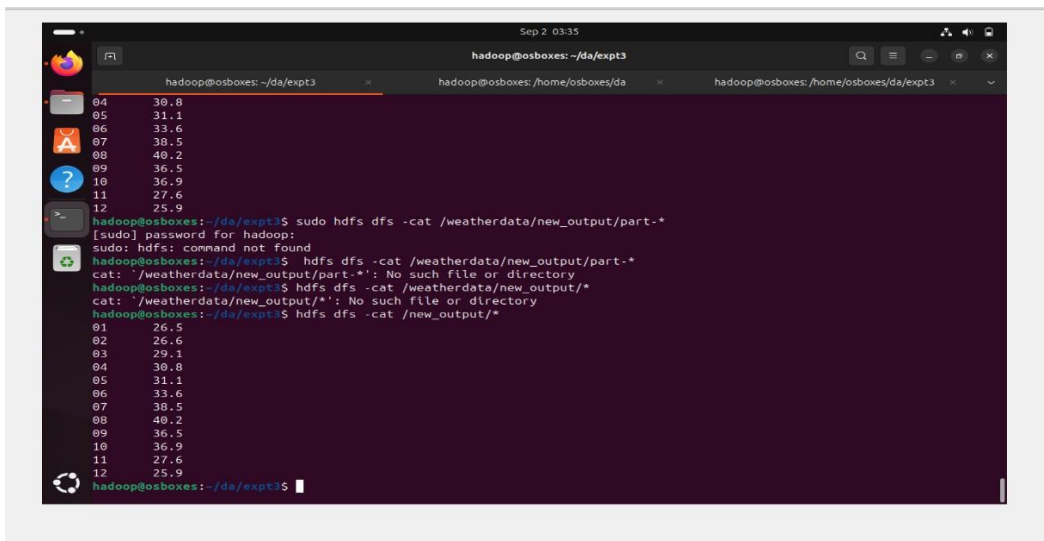
```
hadoop jar /home/sx/hadoop-3.2.3/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-3.2.3.jar \
-input /weatherdata/dataset.txt \
-output /weatherdata/output \
-file "/home/sx/Downloads/mapper.py" \
-mapper "python3 mapper.py" \
-file "/home/sx/Downloads/reducer.py" \
-reducer "python3 reducer.py"
```

```
hdfs dfs -text /weatherdata/output/* > /home/sx/Downloads/outputfile.txt
```

Step 8: Check Output:

Check the output of the program in the specified HDFS output directory.

```
hdfs dfs -text /weatherdata/output/* > /home/sx/Downloads/output/
/part-00000
```



```

Sep 2 03:35
hadoop@osboxes: ~/da/expt3
hadoop@osboxes: ~/home/osboxes/da
hadoop@osboxes: ~/home/osboxes/da/expt3
04 30.8
05 31.1
06 33.6
07 38.5
08 40.2
09 36.5
10 36.9
11 27.6
12 25.9
hadoop@osboxes:~/da/expt3$ sudo hdfs dfs -cat /weatherdata/new_output/part-*
[sudo] password for hadoop:
sudo: hdfs: command not found
hadoop@osboxes:~/da/expt3$ hdfs dfs -cat /weatherdata/new_output/part-*
cat: '/weatherdata/new_output/part-*': No such file or directory
hadoop@osboxes:~/da/expt3$ hdfs dfs -cat /weatherdata/new_output/*
cat: '/weatherdata/new_output/*': No such file or directory
hadoop@osboxes:~/da/expt3$ hdfs dfs -cat /new_output/*
01 26.5
02 26.6
03 29.1
04 30.8
05 31.1
06 33.6
07 38.5
08 40.2
09 36.5
10 36.9
11 27.6
12 25.9
hadoop@osboxes:~/da/expt3$

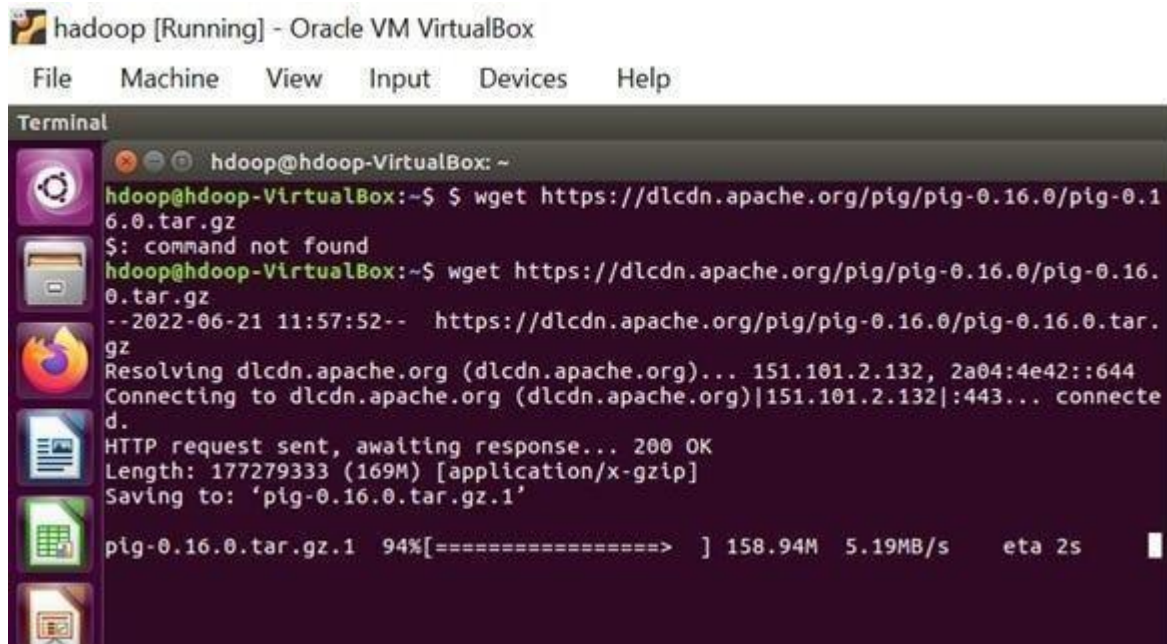
```

Result:

Thus, the program for weather dataset using Map Reduce has been executed successfully.

EXP 4: Create UDF in PIG**Step-by-step installation of Apache Pig on Hadoop cluster on Ubuntu****Pre-requisite:**

- Ubuntu 16.04 or higher version running (I have installed Ubuntu on Oracle VM (Virtual Machine) VirtualBox),
- Run Hadoop on ubuntu (I have installed Hadoop 3.2.1 on Ubuntu 16.04). You may refer to my blog “How to install Hadoop installation” click [here](#) for Hadoop installation).

Pig installation steps**Step 1: Login into Ubuntu**

```
hadoop [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Terminal
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox: ~
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox:~$ $ wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/pig/pig-0.16.0/pig-0.16.0.tar.gz
$: command not found
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox:~$ wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/pig/pig-0.16.0/pig-0.16.0.tar.gz
--2022-06-21 11:57:52-- https://dlcdn.apache.org/pig/pig-0.16.0/pig-0.16.0.tar.gz
Resolving dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)... 151.101.2.132, 2a04:4e42::644
Connecting to dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)|151.101.2.132|:443... connecte
d.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 177279333 (169M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'pig-0.16.0.tar.gz.1'

pig-0.16.0.tar.gz.1  94%[=====> ] 158.94M  5.19MB/s   eta 2s
```

Step 2: Go to <https://pig.apache.org/releases.html> and copy the path of the latest version of pig that you want to install. Run the following command to download Apache Pig in Ubuntu:

\$ wget <https://dlcdn.apache.org/pig/pig-0.16.0/pig-0.16.0.tar.gz>

Step 3: To untar pig-0.16.0.tar.gz file run the following command:

```
$ tar xvfz pig-0.16.0.tar.gz
```

Step 4: To create a pig folder and move pig-0.16.0 to the pig folder, execute the following command:

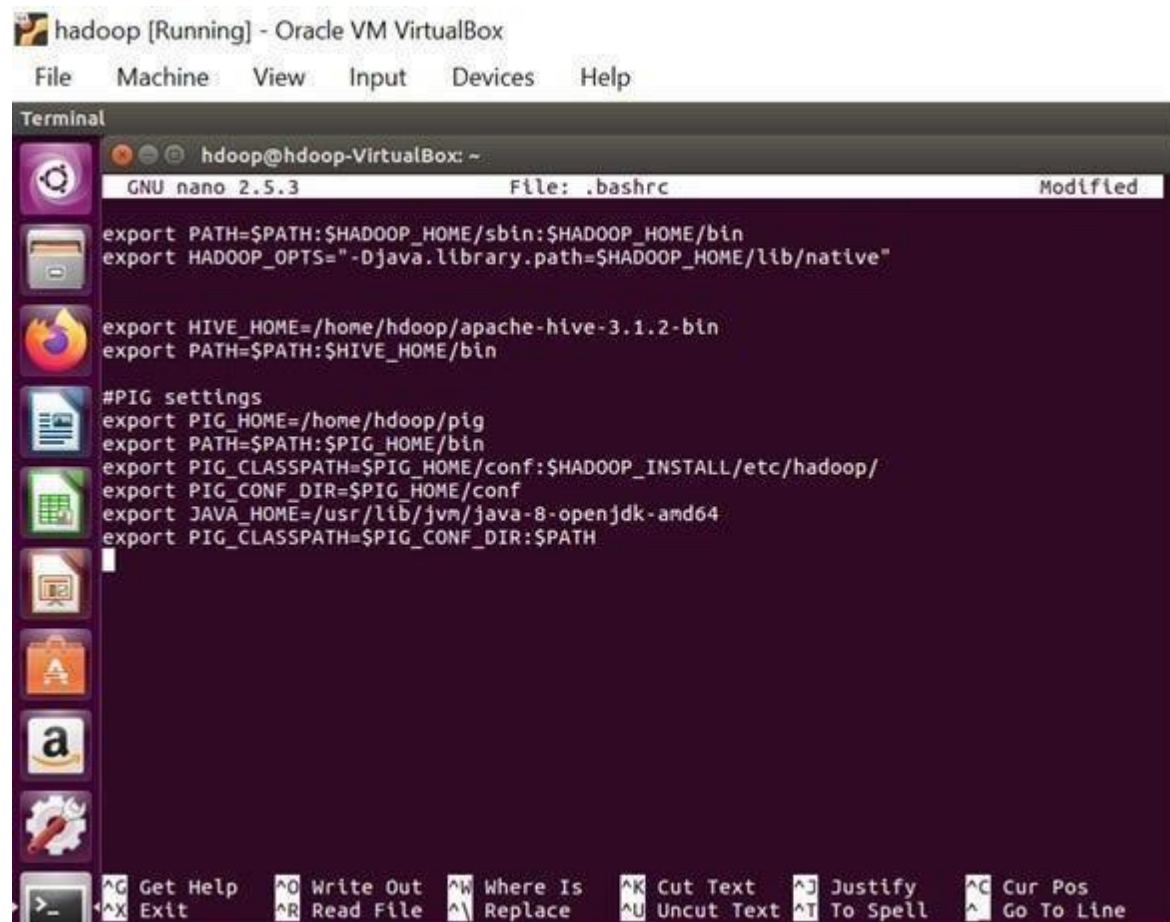
```
$ sudo mv /home/hadoop/pig-0.16.0 /home/hadoop/pig
```

Step 5: Now open the .bashrc file to edit the path and variables/settings for pig. Run the following command:

```
$ sudo nano .bashrc
```

Add the below given to .bashrc file at the end and save the file.

```
#PIG settings
export PIG_HOME=/home/hadoop/pig
export PATH=$PATH:$PIG_HOME/bin
export PIG_CLASSPATH=$PIG_HOME/conf:$HADOOP_INSTALL/etc/hadoop/export
export PIG_CONF_DIR=$PIG_HOME/conf
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64
export PIG_CLASSPATH=$PIG_CONF_DIR:$PATH
#PIG setting ends
```



Step 6: Run the following command to make the changes effective in the .bashrc file:

```
$ source .bashrc
```


[Type here]

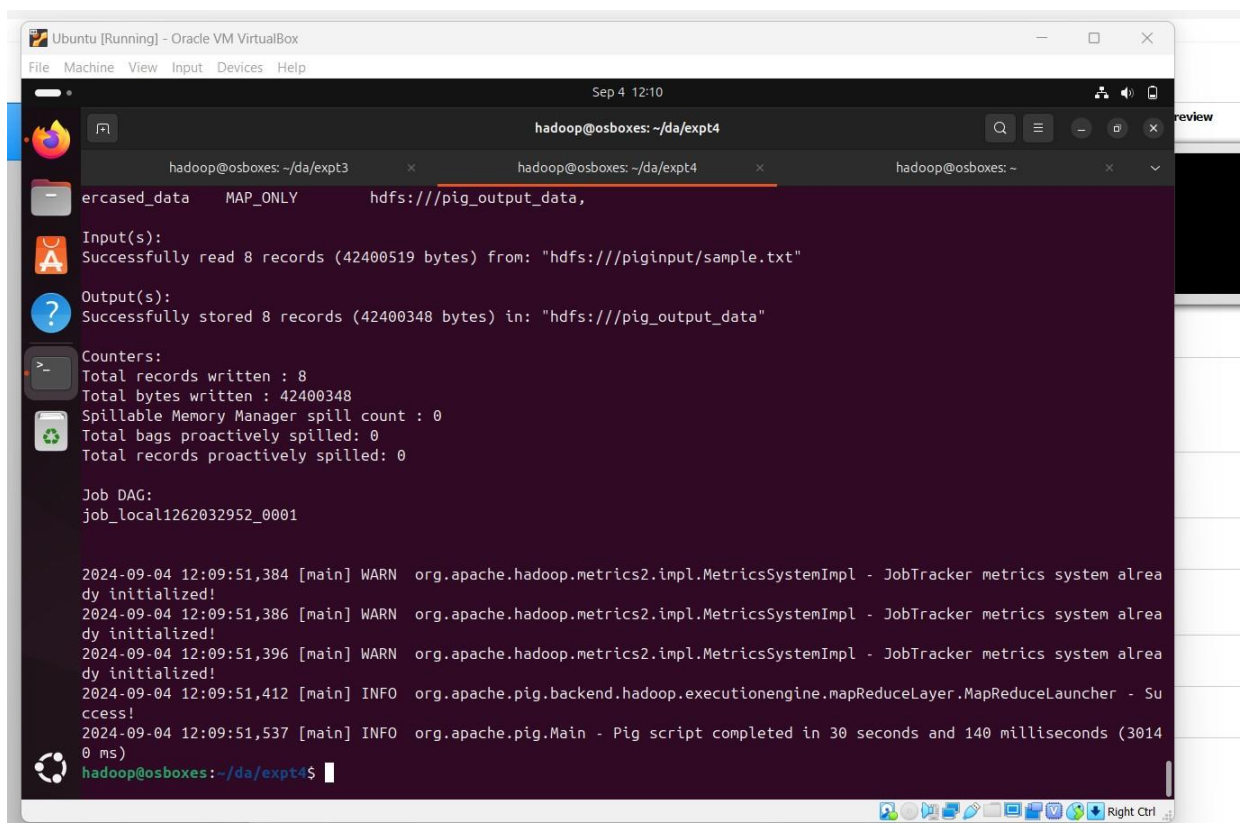
Step 7: To start all Hadoop daemons, navigate to the `hadoop-3.2.1/sbin` folder and run the following commands:

```
$ ./start-dfs.sh$ ./start-yarn$ jps
```

```
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox:~$ cd hadoop-3.2.1/sbin
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox:~/hadoop-3.2.1/sbin$ ./start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
Starting datanodes
Starting secondary namenodes [hadoop-VirtualBox]
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox:~/hadoop-3.2.1/sbin$ ./start-yarn.sh
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox:~/hadoop-3.2.1/sbin$ jps
4817 DataNode
5298 ResourceManager
5000 SecondaryNameNode
5450 NodeManager
4683 NameNode
5982 Jps
hadoop@hadoop-VirtualBox:~/hadoop-3.2.1/sbin$
```

Step 8: Now you can launch pig by executing the following command:

\$ pig



Step 9: Now you are in pig and can perform your desired tasks on pig. You can come out of the pig by the quit command:

```
> quit;
```