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

AIM:

To implement MapReduce program to process a weather dataset.

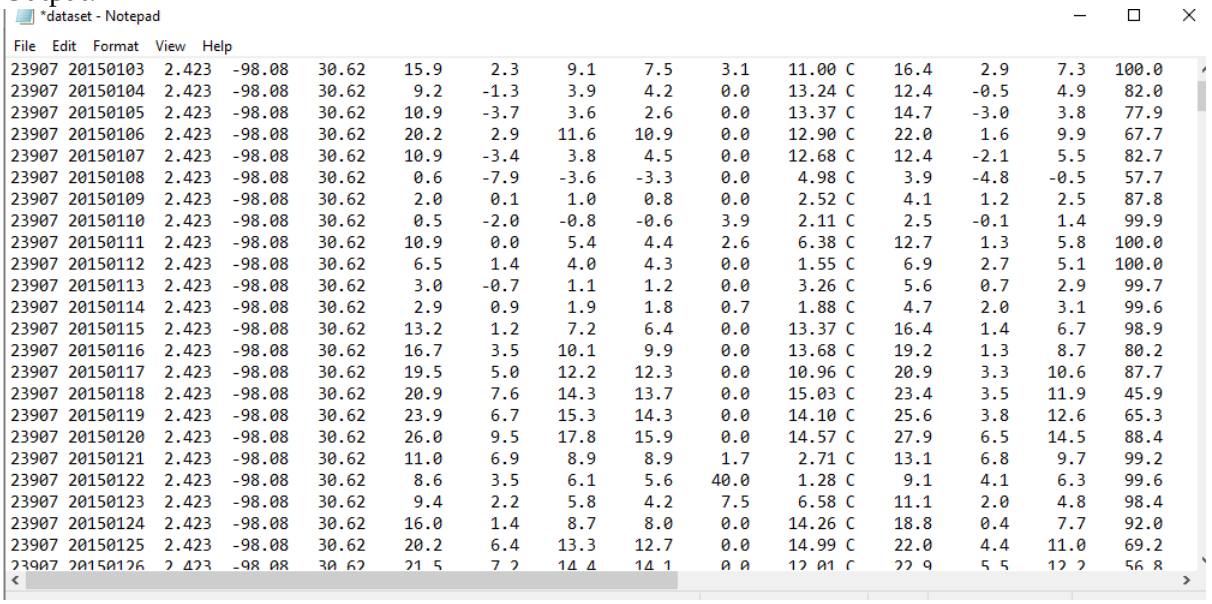
Procedure:

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:



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 =
    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 proess 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))
```

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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 stdid 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.

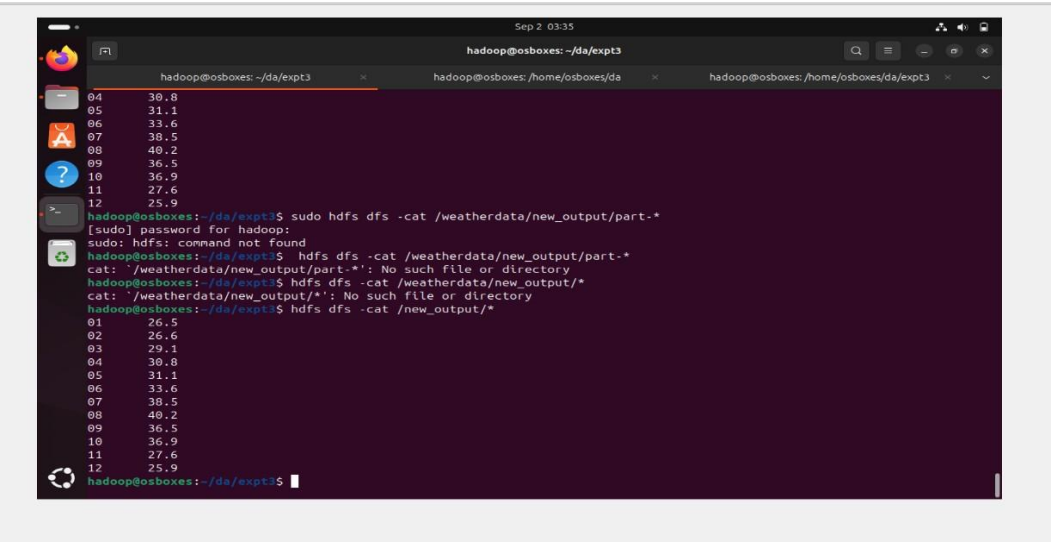
Then run the program using Hadoop Streaming. hadoop

```
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
```



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

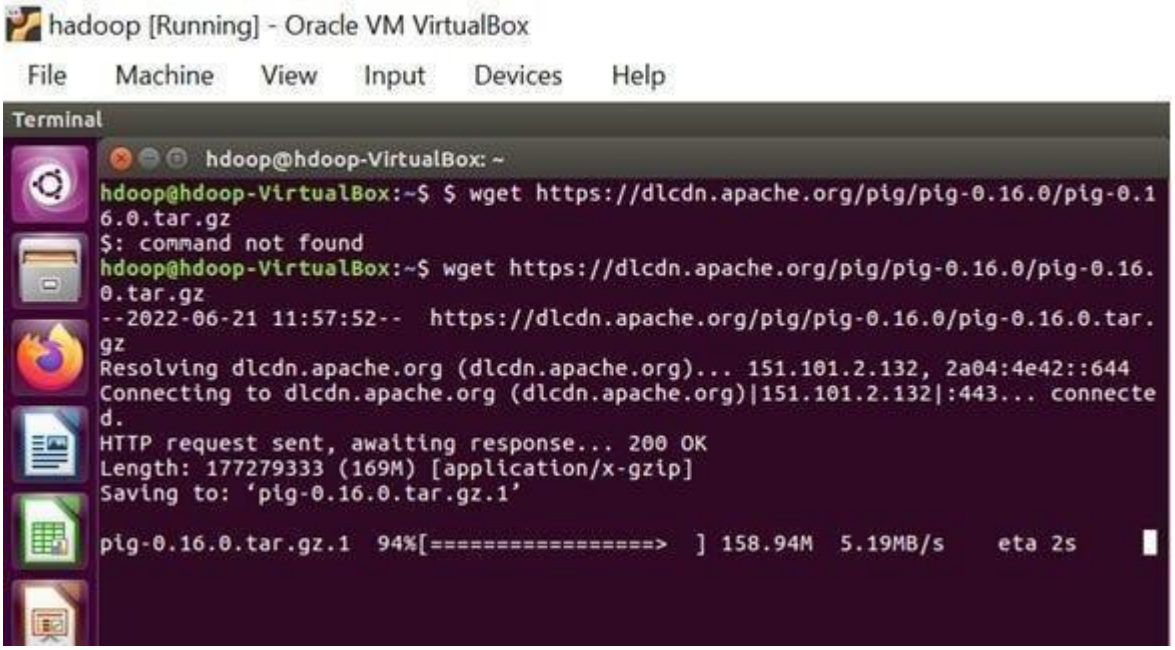
Pre-requisite:

· 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



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 comment 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 xvzf 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:

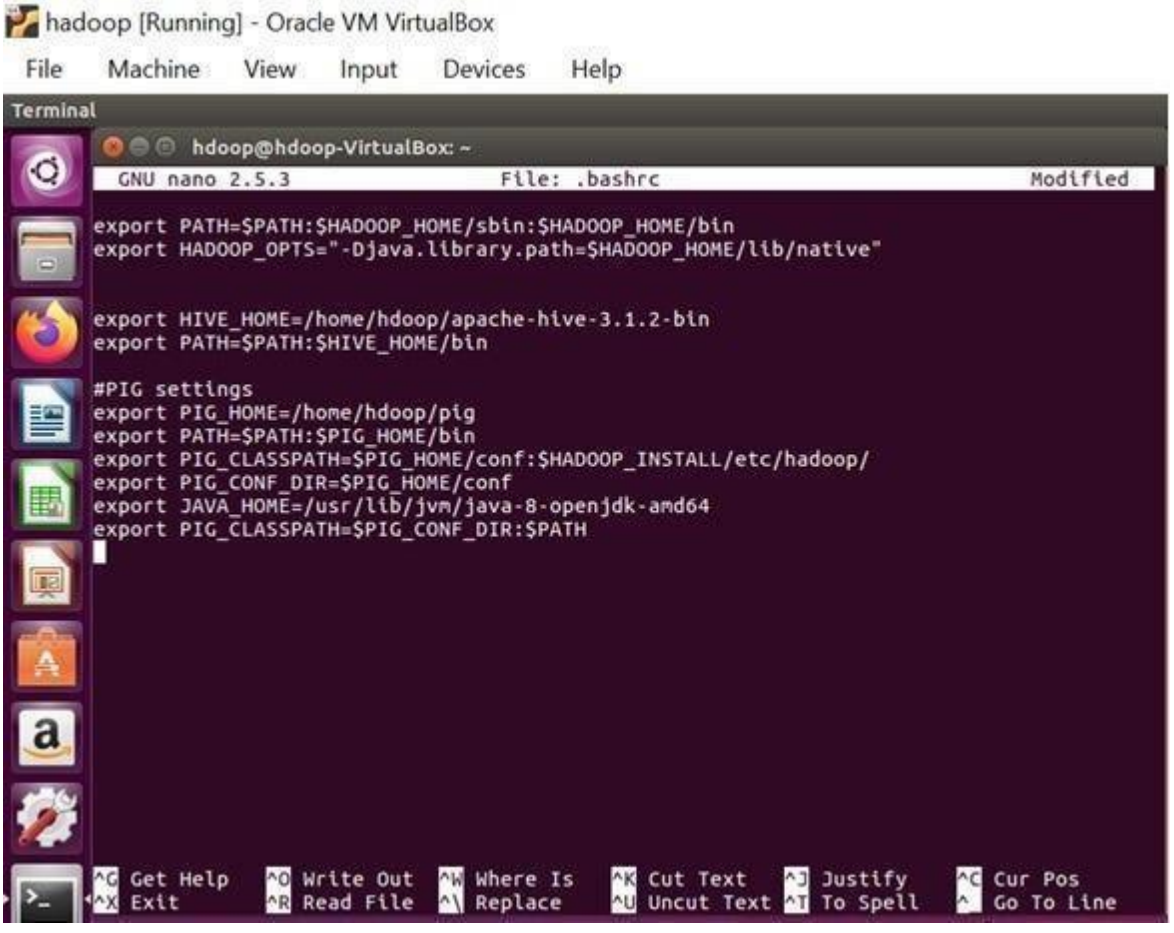
$ sudo mv /home/hdoop/pig-0.16.0 /home/hdoop/pig

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 settingsexport PIG_HOME=/home/hdoop/pigexport PATH=$PATH:$PIG_HOME/binexport PIG_CLASSPATH=$PIG_HOME/conf:$HADOOP_INSTALL/etc/hadoop/export PIG_CONF_DIR=$PIG_HOME/confexport JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64export PIG_CLASSPATH=$PIG_CONF_DIR:$PATH#PIG setting ends



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

$ source .bashrc

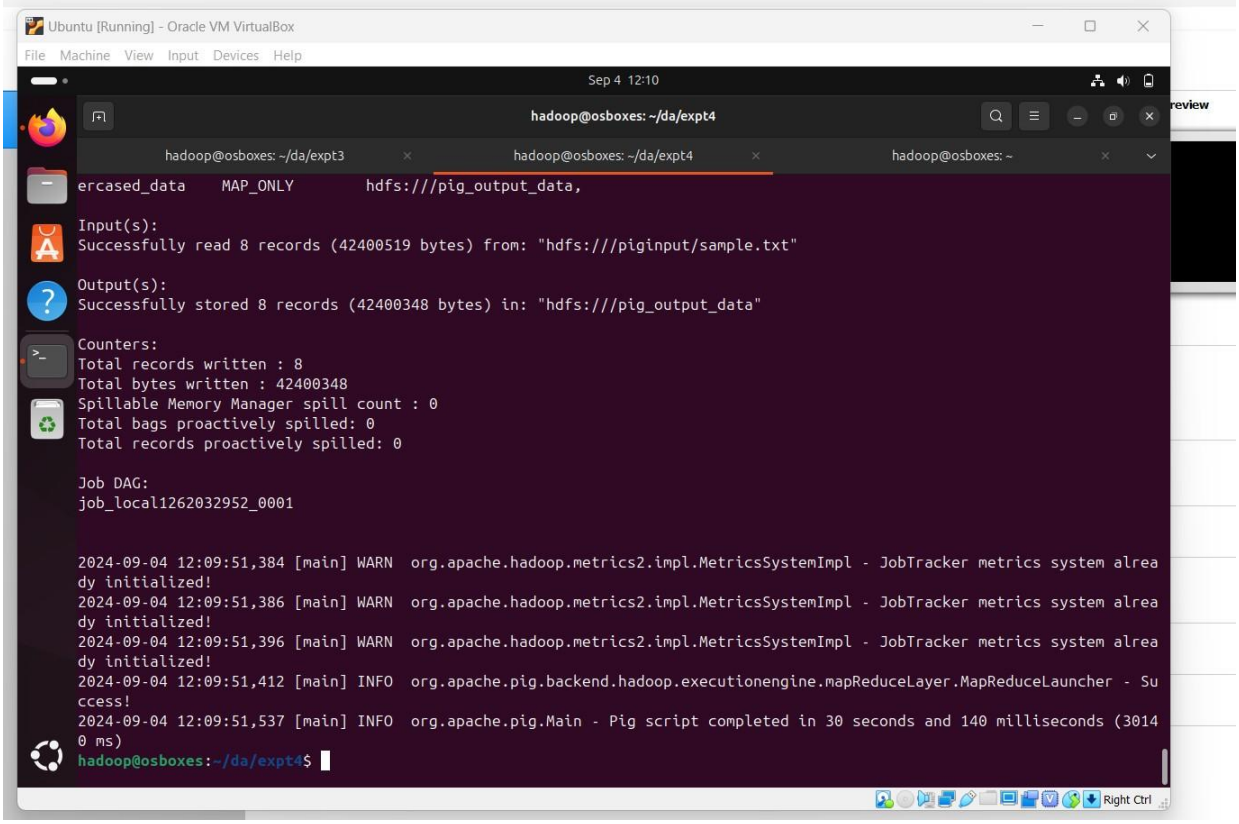
Step 7: To start all Hadoop daemons, navigate to the hadoop-3.2.1/sbin folder and run the following commands:

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

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