

Department of Computer Engineering

Experiment No.4

Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce

Date of Performance: 07/08/23

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AIM: -To write a program to implement a word count program using MapReduce.

THEORY:

WordCount is a simple program which counts the number of occurrences of each word in a given text input data set. WordCount fits very well with the MapReduce programming model making it a great example to understand the Hadoop Map/Reduce programming style. The implementation consists of three main parts:

- 1. Mapper
- 2. Reducer
- 3. Driver



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Step-1. Write a Mapper

A Mapper overrides the —map function from the Class "org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper" which provides <key, value> pairs as the input. A Mapper implementation may output <key,value> pairs using the provided Context.

Input value of the WordCount Map task will be a line of text from the input data file and the key would be the line number line_number, line_of_text>. Map task outputs <word, one> for each word in the line of text. Pseudo-code void Map (key, value){ for each word x in value:

```
output.collect(x,1);
```

}

Step-2. Write a Reducer

A Reducer collects the intermediate <key,value> output from multiple map tasks and assemble a single result. Here, the WordCount program will sum up the occurrence of each word to pairs as <word, occurrence>. Pseudo-code

```
void Reduce (keyword, <list of value>){ for each
x in <list of value>:
sum+=x;
final_output.collect(keyword, sum);
}
```

Code:

import java.io.IOException; import java.util.StringTokenizer; import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable; import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable; import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text; import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper; import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer; import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration; import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;



```
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat;
import
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextOutputFormat;
           org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path; public class WordCount
{
public static class Map extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> { public
void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws
IOException, Interrupted Exception {
String line = value.toString();
StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
while
               (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens())
value.set(tokenizer.nextToken()); context.write(value,
new IntWritable(1));
} }
}
public static class Reduce extends Reducer<Text,IntWritable,Text,IntWritable> {
public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,Context context)
throws IOException, InterruptedException { int sum=0; for (IntWritable x: values)
\{ sum+=x.get(); \}
context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
} }
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
{ Configuration conf= new Configuration(); Job job =
new Job(conf,"My Word Count Program");
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```

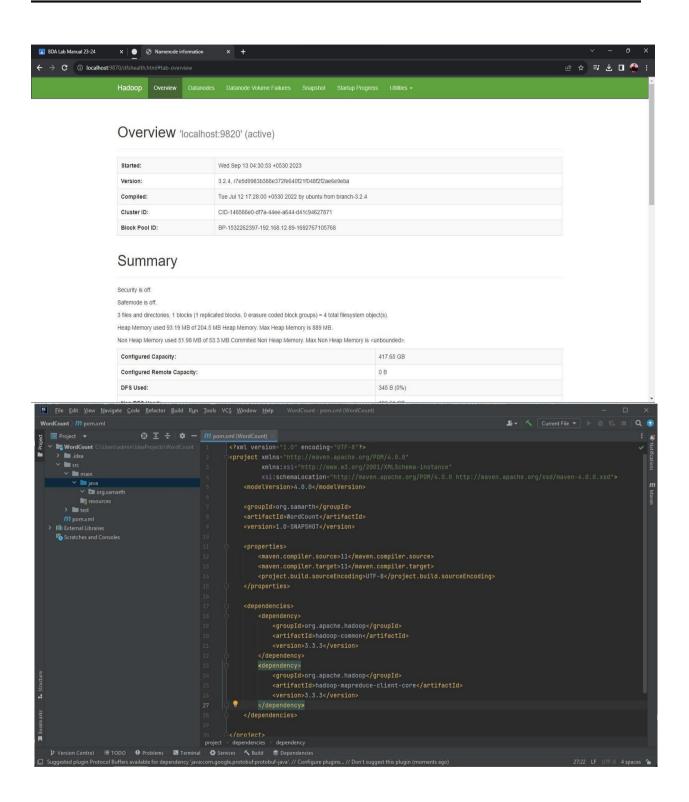


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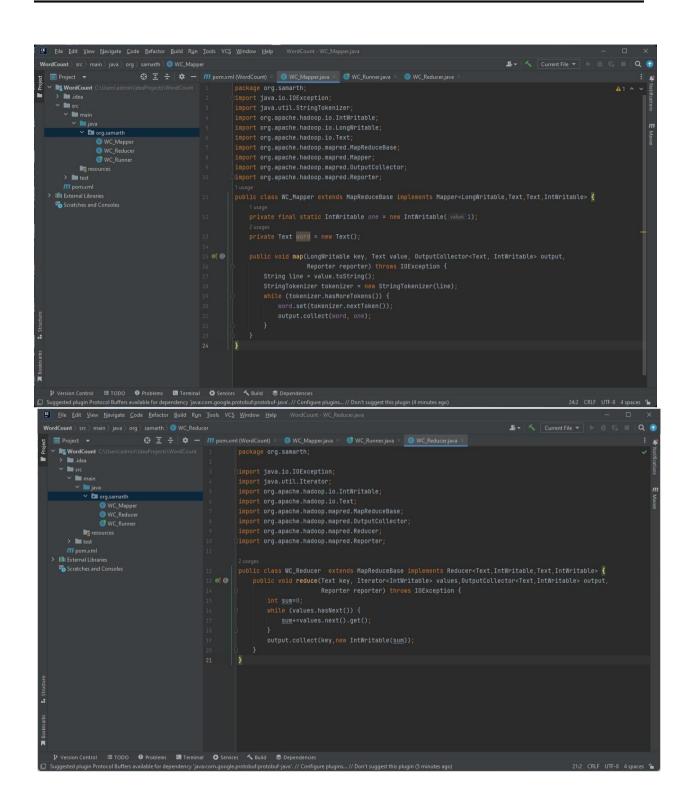
```
job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);
job.setMapperClass(Map.class);
job.setReducerClass(Reduce.class);
job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class);
job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class);
Path outputPath = new Path(args[1]);
//Configuring the input/output path from the filesystem into the job
FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0])); FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job,
new Path(args[1]));
//deleting the output path automatically from hdfs so that we don't have to delete
it explicitly
outputPath.getFileSystem(conf).delete(outputPath); //exiting
the job only if the flag value becomes false
System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true)? 0:1);
}
}
```

OUTPUT:

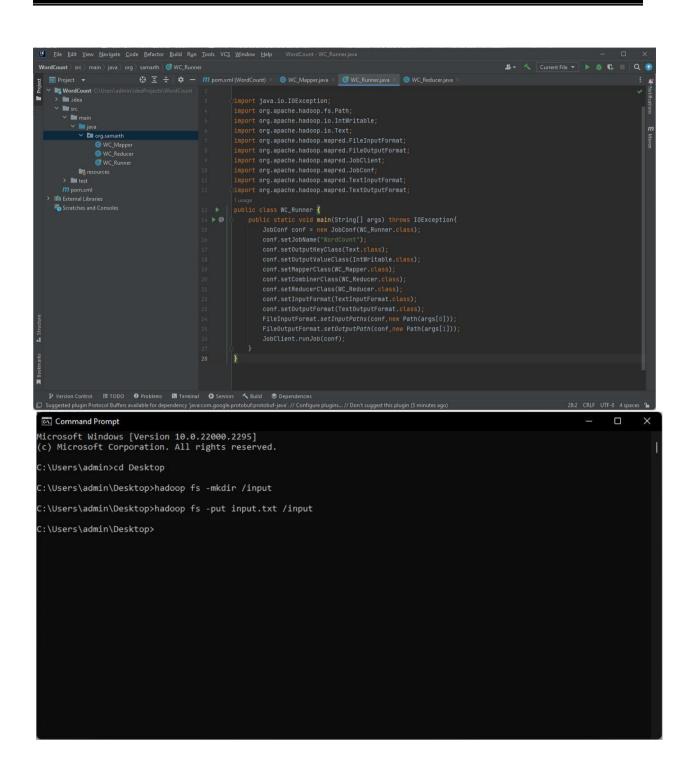




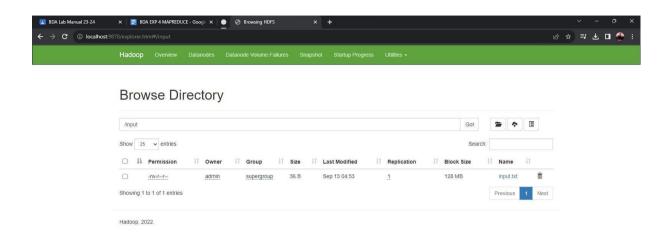


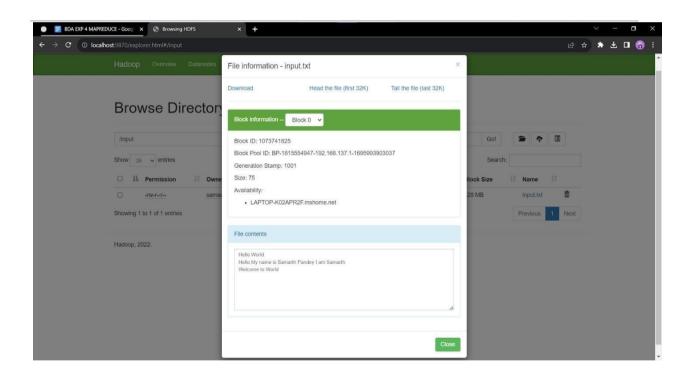










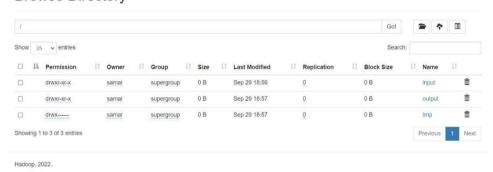




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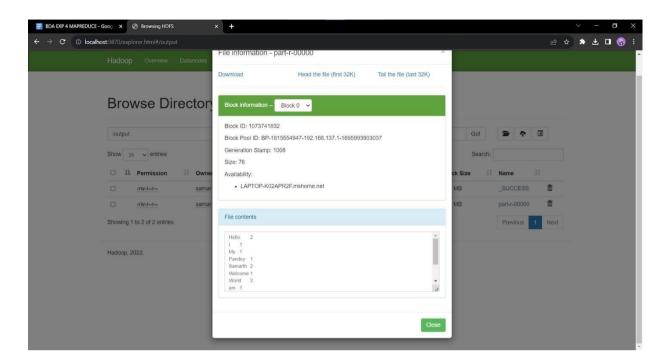


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CONCLUSION:

The attempt to use MapReduce to construct a word count programme was a resounding success. When dealing with large datasets, MapReduce clearly showed its scalability and efficiency, assigning tasks to different nodes effectively to enable parallel processing. In particular, it demonstrated how it might ensure the integrity of data processing in dispersed systems. A wide range of developers can use MapReduce thanks to its simple design and simple-to-understand mapper and reducer functionalities. This experiment has real-world applications for more complex data processing tasks like log analysis and machine learning. The program's efficiency can also be increased by incorporating performance optimisation techniques like combiners and partitioners.