Q1a)

I divided this question into two map-reduce job.

The first map task is print a key-value pair similar to the input file.

The first reducer task print a key and a set, which the set will contain all the followee of that corresponding key.

The second mapper takes the first reducer output and generate every pair of possible combinations. If the length of their intersection is greater than 0, print it out.

The second reducer is just choose the greatest number of intersection of each blog id and print the information out.

1st MapReduce job:

Command:

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar -file $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_a_first_mapper.py -mapper $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_a_first_mapper.py -file $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_a_first_reducer.py -reducer $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_a_first_reducer.py -input medium/medium_relation -output q_one_a_1_output

```
Itilisistry Projectives Andron 18 Audoro 18 / usr/llb/haddop-magraduce/haddop-streaming-2.10.1.jsr -file -/hwi/d_ome_s_first_mapper.py -dipor-/hwi/d_ome_s_first_mapper.py -file -/hwi/d_ome_s_first_mapper.py -fi
```

Code:

Mapper:

```
#//usr/bin/env python3
"""q_one_a_first_mapper.py"""

import sys

# inport comes from STDIN (standard input)
for line in sys.stdin:

# remove leading and trailing whitespace
line = line.strip()
# split the line into words
words = line.split(" ")
# print the pairs
print[0]%s\tasks' % (words[0], words[1])[0]

##/usr/bin/env python3

##/usr/bin/env python4

##/usr/bin/env python4
```

Reducer:

2nd MapReduce job:

Command:

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar -D mapred.map.tasks=20 -D mapred.reduce.tasks=1 -files

q_one_a_1_output/part-00000 -output q_one_a_two_16_output

```
Islisto/re/Get/comec. 15 Indoop jair /usr/lib/hadopo-mappreduce/hadopo-streaming-2.80.1jar -D mapred map restrict 0 mapper follows for the first of the first of
```

Code:

Mapper:

```
q_one_a_second_mapper.py >
      cache lines = []
      file path = "part-00000"
      # read the file from first mapreduce output
with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
               temp_follower, temp_followee = line.split("\t",2)
               cache_lines.append((temp_follower, ast.literal_eval(temp_followee)))
20
21
22
23
24
25
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
       for line in sys.stdin:
           max = 0
               x = 0
remove leading and trailing whitespace
           line = line.strip()
           follower, followee_string = line.split("\t", 2)
           #process the value to a set
followee_set = ast.literal_eval(followee_string)
            for cache_line in cache_lines:
    cache_follower, cache_followee_set = cache_line
                if cache_follower != follower:
    # find the intersection of the two sets
                     intersection = followee_set.intersection(cache_followee_set)
set_length = len(intersection)
                     # if the length of the intersection is greater than 0
                      if set_length >= max and set_length > 0:
                         max = set_length
                           print(f"{follower}\t{cache_follower}\t{intersection}\t{len(intersection)}")
```

Reducer:

```
current website one = None
current_website_two = None
current_followee_set = set()
current_followee_number = None
website_one = -1
     line = line.strip()
     # output the greatest length of a follower found
if website_one != current_website_one:
                print(f"{current_website_one}:{current_website_two}, {current_followee_set}, {current_followee_number}")
          current_website_one = website_one
current_website_two = website_two
           current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set = ast.literal_eval(common_followee_string)
            current_followee_number = len(current_followee_set)
         # check if the id is smaller when it is a tie in length/ length of set is longer
if int(common_followee_number) > int(current_followee_number):
                 current_website_one = website_one
current_website_two = website_two
current_followee_set.clear()
                 current_followee_set = ast.literal_eval(common_followee_string)
current_followee_number = len(current_followee_set)
          current_ollowee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
current_followee_set.clear()
                 current_followee_number = len(current_followee_set)
 if current_website_one == website_one:
    print(f"{current_website_one}:{current_website_two}, {current_followee_set}, {current_followee_number}")
```

Final Output:

grep the blog ID ends with 7657 (my SID ends with 7657):

Command:

```
hadoop fs -cat q_one_a_two_16_output/part-000000 | grep "7657:"

[si1551576576dtvmc4-15 hadoop is -cat q_one_a_two_16_output/part-000000 | grep "7657:"

1157627816394, (21247716, 72996223, 822388, 14294739, 14555658), 6

177797657*31289, (238380217, 11471888, 111671468, 71256938), 4
```

Q1b)

In this question I used the output from job1 in Q1a.

Based on the output of the 1st MapReduce job, we have a key and a set pair which the set contains all followee of the key. We only do one MapReduce job this time.

Mapper:

The mapper generates all possible pairs of keys (except with itself). If the length of their intersection of their corresponding set is greater than 0, then it output the similarity of this pair of keys and the intersection set (common followee).

Reducer:

In the reduce stage I perform sorting for all the values for each key and take top K row of each key.

```
#:/usr/bin/env python3
"""q_one_b_first_reducer.py"""
current_website_two = None
current_followee_set = set()
current_followee_number = None
top_k_list = []
website one = -1
for line in sys.stdin:
    # parse the input we got from mapper.py
     website_one, website_two, similar_score, common_followee_string = line.split('\t')
    current_followee_set = ast.literal_eval(common_followee_string)
     # print top K result if key changed
if current_website_one != website_one:
       if current_website_one:
    if len(top_k_list) > k:
                    top_k_list = sorted(top_k_list, reverse=True, key=lambda x: (x[2]))
                 for i in range(k):
            elif len(top_k_list) == k:
for i in range(k):
                        print(f"{top_k_list[i][0]}:{top_k_list[i][1]}, {top_k_list[i][3]}, {top_k_list[i][2]}")
                     for i in range(len(top_k_list)):
    print(f"{top_k_list[i][0]}:{top_k_list[i][1]}, {top_k_list[i][3]}, {top_k_list[i][2]}")
     current_website_one = website_one
top_k_list = []
     top_k_list.append((website_one, website_two, similar_score, current_followee_set))
# print top K result for the last one if key didn't changed
if current_website_one == website_one:
          if len(top k list) > k:
           top_k_list = sorted(top_k_list, reverse=True, key=lambda x: (x[2]))
              for i in range(k):
    print(f"{top_k_list[i][0]}:{top_k_list[i][1]}, {top_k_list[i][3]}, {top_k_list[i][2]}")
              e:
    for i in range(len(top_k_list)):
        print(f"{top_k_list[i][0]}:{top_k_list[i][1]}, {top_k_list[i][3]}, {top_k_list[i][2]}")
```

MapReduce job:

Command:

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar -D mapred.map.tasks=10 -D mapred.reduce.tasks=3 -files hdfs://dicvmc2.ie.cuhk.edu.hk/user/s1155157657/q_one_a_1_output/part-00000 -file $^{hw1/q}$ _one_b_first_mapper.py -mapper $^{hw1/q}$ _one_b_first_mapper.py -file $^{hw1/q}$ _one_b_first_reducer.py -reducer $^{hw1/q}$ _one_b_first_reducer.py -input

```
q_one_a_1_output/part-00000 -output q_one_b_5_output

[sits5i5767gdicweek_hells hadoo_jar_durt/lib/hadoop-expreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.18.1,jar_o mapred.nup.tarks=18 -0 mapred.reduce.tarks=3 -files hdfs://dicwe2.is.cunk.edu.nk/user/sli55i57657/a.one_a_i
output/part-08086-files_nam/g.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.streaming.st
```

Output:

grep the blog ID ends with 7657 (my SID ends with 7657): Command:

hadoop fs -cat q_one_b_3_output/part-0000x | grep "7657:"

```
(which x is 0,1,2 because I used 3 reducer for my MapReduce job)

[s11851874678dis/mvA hw18 hadoop fs -cat q_one_b_5_output/part-00000 | grep *7657:*
11576871892197, (14290727, 1625658, 822222222222222
11576874897121, (21347716, 7290822), 822886, 72908223, 0.20857142867142867
1157687489712, (21347716, 7290822), 822886, 14296729, 14526568), 0.19230769230769230
1192476957137186975, (14080721, 12083275), 0.4
19247695713785159, (14089607), 0.33333333333333
[s115465767676014004 hw18] hadoop fs -cat q_one_b5_output/part-00001 | grep *7657:*
17778657 15918047, (11447888, 71256938), 0.4
```

Q1c)

I used two MapReduce job in this question.

The first Mapper task is to take the medium_relation input and output the followee as key and the follower as value.

The first Reducer task is to output the blog id that has two or more follower.

Then, the second Mapper task is to take the output file from the first task and make it a list. Also take medium_label as input file. Read medium_label line by line and if the blog id is in the list, output a <community, 1> intermediate key if yes.

The second reducer simply sum it up for each community key and output the final value.

1st MapReduce job:

Code:

Mapper:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

"""q_one_c_first_mapper.py"""

import sys

fining in sys.stdin:

# remove leading and trailing whitespace

line = line.strip()

# split the line into words

words = line.split(" ")

# print the followee as key and follower as value this time

print('%s\t%s' % (words[1], words[0]))
```

Reducer:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
#""q_one_cfirst_reducer.py"""

# import sys

current_id = None
current_set = set()

# 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
follower, followee = line.split('\t')

# add the follower to the set of the corresponding followee key
if current_id = follower:

current_set.add(int(followee))
else:

if current_id and len(current_set) >= 2:

print(f"(current_id)")
current_set.clear()
current_set.add(int(followee))

# if the set contains two or more follower, output the followee key
if current_id = follower and len(current_set) >= 2:

print(f"(follower)")
```

Command:

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar -file $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_first_mapper.py -mapper $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_first_mapper.py -file $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_first_reducer.py -reducer $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_first_reducer.py -input medium/medium_relation -output q_one_c_3_output

```
[Esi551576576dicverc4 hrl]s hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar _file _/hw1/q_one_c_first_mapper.py __nepper __hw1/q_one_c_first_mapper.py __nepp
```

2nd MapReduce job:

Code:

Mapper:

```
#//usr/bin/env python3
"""q.one_c.second_happer.py"""

import sys

cache_lines = []

file_path = "part-00000"

with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
    for line in file:
        # Do something with each line
        line = line.strip()
        cache_lines.append(int(line))

# input comes from STDIN (standard input)
for line in sys.stdin:
# remove leading and trailing whitespace
line = line.strip()
# split the line into words
follower, community = line.split(" ", 2)
# print(follower) is in the first output file, the emit <community, 1>
if int(follower) in cache_lines:
        print(f*{int(community)}\ti")
```

Reducer:

Command:

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar -files hdfs://dicvmc2.ie.cuhk.edu.hk/user/s1155157657/q_one_c_3_output/part-00000 -file $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_second_mapper.py -mapper $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_second_mapper.py -file $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_second_reducer.py -reducer $^{\prime}$ /hw1/q_one_c_second_reducer.py -input medium/medium_label -output q_one_c_second_2_output

```
[1s155157867Rodicweck hell® hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mappreduce/hadoop-etteaming-2.10.1.jar = files hdfs://dicwec2.is.cush.edu.hk/user/s1555767/q_one_c_3_output/part-00000 = file -/hmi/q_one_c_second_radicmer_ny -radicer e/wsr/q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input medium/medium_label -output q_one_c_second_radicer_ny -radicer e/wsr/q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input medium/medium_label -output q_one_c_second_radicer_ny -radicer e/wsr/q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input medium/medium_label -output q_one_c_second_radicer_ny -radicer e/wsr/q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input medium/medium_label -output q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input medium/medium_label -output q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input medium/medium_label -output q_one_c_second_radicer.py -input q_one_c_second_
```

Output:

```
[sil551576570dicvmc4 hwl]$ hadoop fs -cat q_one_c_second_2_output/part-80000
Community 0: 23633
Community 1: 23751
Community 2: 23785
```

Q1d)

#Job	Mappe	Reduce	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Total
	r num	r num	mapper	mapper	mapper	reduce	reduce	reduce	time
			time	time	time	r time	r time	r time	
1	2	1	4s	4s	4s	2s	2s	2s	13s
(1036									
)									
2	2	1	31m52	29m46	30m49	9s	9s	9s	32m04
(1041			S	S	S				S
)									

#Job	Марре	Reduce	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Total
	r num	r num	mappe r time	mappe r time	mappe r time	reduce r time	reduce r time	reduce r time	time
1 (1562)	5	1	18s	3s	15s	3s	3s	3s	13s
2 (1584)	20	1	3m42s	2m58s	3m15s	17s	17s	17s	25m48 s

#Job	Марре	Reduce	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Total
	r num	r num	mappe	mappe	mappe	reduce	reduce	reduce	time
			r time						
1	3	1	4s	4s	4s	2s	2s	2s	14s
(1596									
)									
2	10	1	6m58s	5m56s	6m18s	16s	16s	16s	22m40
(1598									S
)									

#Job	Марре	Reduce	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Total
	r num	r num	mappe	mappe	mappe	reduce	reduce	reduce	time
			r time						
1	10	1	3s	3s	3s	2s	2s	2s	18s
(1614									
)									
2	10	3	7m13s	6m1s	6m31s	4s	4s	4s	27m43
(1615									S
)									

Discovery:

For job1, since it is a very lightweight job, increasing amount of mapper does not help to boost the mapping stage but to slow it down on the whole progress.

For job2, since it requires a lot of system resources on mapping stage, so more mapper meaning more system resources can be utilized for mapper. It is generally faster if we use more mapper on mapping stage. However, is does not necessarily guarantee the whole job is

faster since it requires more time to shuffle and sort the result from more mappers. It slows down a bit when the mapper is too much.

Increasing reducer does not help in this case too because it is not reducer heavy job. No big performance boost is observed.

Bonus

I tried to run my code but it cannot work on the IE server. The first MapReduce job run successfully an it generates a key value pair where the key is the follower and the value is a set of followee of that follower.

The first Job runs fine but the second one is messed up. The second job takes up too much memory

Command:

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar -file ~/hw1/q_one_a_first_mapper.py -mapper ~/hw1/q_one_a_first_mapper.py -file ~/hw1/q_one_a_first_reducer.py -reducer ~/hw1/q_one_a_first_reducer.py -input large/large relation -output q one e 1 output

```
IsinSisToRSOFOciorwack hadoop18 hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.18.1.jar -file -/hw1/q_one_a_first_mapper.py -mapper -/hw1/q_one_a_first_mapper.py -file -/hw1/q_one_a_first_mapper.py -fi
```

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming-2.10.1.jar -D mapred.map.tasks=15 -D mapreduce.map.output.compress=true -files hdfs://dicvmc2.ie.cuhk.edu.hk/user/s1155157657/q_one_e_1_output/part-00000 -file ~/hw1/q_one_e_first_mapper.py -mapper ~/hw1/q_one_e_first_mapper.py -file ~/hw1/q_one_e_first_reducer.py -reducer ~/hw1/q_one_e_first_reducer.py -input q_one_e_1_output/part-00000 -output q_one_e_second_12_output

some errors which shows cannot allocate that much memory:

```
[2823-18-09 17:81:16.785]Container exited with a non-zero exit code 1. Error file: prelaunch.err.
Last 4096 bytes of prelaunch.err:
Java HotSport[N] 64-581 Server VM warning: INFO: os::commit_memory(0x00000006c26000000, 1879572480, 0) failed; error='Cannot allocate memory' (errno=12)

[2823-18-09 17:01:16.705]Container exited with a non-zero exit code 1. Error file: prelaunch.err.
Last 4096 bytes of prelaunch.err:
Last 4096 bytes of stderr:
Java HotSport[N] 64-881 Server VM warning: INFO: os::commit_memory(0x00000006c2600000, 1879572480, 0) failed; error='Cannot allocate memory' (errno=12)
```

(Please give me some points for at least trying^^)

Q2a)

- 1)
- Port 9000 is responsible for metadata services. It provides communication between datanode and resource manager. It is where the hdfs are connected to.

 Port 8088 is yarn resource manager. It facilitates the execution of tasks in a job using existing resources available.
- 2) I am using private IP. Using private IP is a saver than using public IP as public IP is exposed to security threads.
- 3) No, as stated in the assignment we kept the internal communication port in gcp and it will allow communication of all machine in the same network. No extra firewall rules need to be setup.

Q2b)

In general, take up 150GB of total space in Hadoop using 4 VMs with 100GB storage each is feasible since 150GB < 400GB. However, we should consider other factors.

If the storage in the VMs cannot be fully utilized, such as they already have some big files that takes up bunch of storage. In that case, the total storage of hdfs may be less than 150GB. So, it does not have resources to store the 150GB in total in hdfs.

Also if you are refereeing to 150GB before storing it to hdfs, since by default it will have 3 replication and be stored to different VMs. So In this case it does not have enough storage for 150GB*3 = 450GB to store it.