Nick Petty

CAP 6315 Social Networks and Big Data Analytics

Homework 4

**Question 1 (0.5 pts): Please use your own language to describe the following concepts:**

MapReduce (including Map and Reduce): a programming model, framework, or implementation for processing and generating large data sets using a distributed computing system. It is composed of two main functions, Map, which filters and sorts key-value pairs into a usable form, and Reduce, which aggregates the key-value pairs to create intermediate output. Additionally, the data set must be read by a scanner process, moved from Mappers to Reducers by intermediate steps called shuffling and sorting, and retrieved from the Reducers by a reader process that produces usable output.

Combiner: a less powerful Reducer-like component of MapReduce that is used with a Mapper to optimize intermediate values before moving them on to Reducers. They lower network traffic and lighten the workload of the Reducers.

Hadoop Distributed File System: a program designed to store and process large sets of data using clusters of computers. The program started from research at Google, but is now open-source and managed by Apache. Also called HDFS, it is programmed in Java and built to be fault-tolerant, easy to use, and inexpensive.

Hadoop Name Node: the control center and single point of failure of an HDFS implementation. It tracks the locations and attributes of all files in a cluster and provides the interface to add/copy/move/delete files on the file system. If the NameNode fails, the entire system is offline.

Hadoop Data Node: a server in an HDFS cluster that stores files/data. The DataNode receives its directions for file management from the NameNode, other DataNodes, or applications after they have been directed by the NameNode. DataNodes work together to coordinate data replication and create redundancy in the file system, and periodically update the NameNode on their contents.

**Question 2 (1.5 pts) Hadoop Installation:** Please follow the “MapReduce Programming Platform Installation Instruction” posted in the Blackboard (in the “Lectures” folder) to install Hadoop on your computer. Please report following major steps (capturing screenshots)

* **Part I:** Cloudera MapReduce Installation (0.5 pt)
* **Part II:** First MapReduce Job Task (0.5 pt)
* Pleases report the WordCounttask outputs **(**0.5 pt**)**

**Question 3 (2 pts)** **Eclipse Hadoop project development:** Please follow the installation instruction Part III (**Part III:** Eclipse MapReduce programming platform) to create a WordCount Eclipse Project. You can use WordCount.java file downloaded from the Cloudera website (please refer to the instruction for details). After that, please report the following major steps (capturing screenshots)

* Report that you have created an Eclipse WordCount project (0.5 pt)
* Report that you can compile the WordCount project and output JAR file (0.5 pt)
* Run WordCound.Jar as a MapReduce tasks, and report the output (1 pt)

**Question 4 (3 pts) Mapper functions:** In the attached “WordCountLmc.java” and “WordCountGmc.java”, the mapper functions create associate array to maintain key-value pair status. The difference is that WordCountLmc uses local in-mapper-combing, and WordCountGmc uses global in-mapper-combing.

* Please modify your Hadoop Project in Question 3, to create a new project “WordCountLmc”, which uses local in-mapper-combing to count word frequency. Please use “genesis.txt”, “luke.txt”, and “kings.txt” as input (place all three files in a folder named “input”), and report the running results of the project. (1 pt)
* Please modify your Hadoop Project in Question 3, to create a new project “WordCountGmc”, which uses global in-mapper-combing to count word frequency. Please use “genesis.txt”, “luke.txt”, and “kings.txt” as input (place all three files in a folder named “input”), and report the running results of the project. (1 pt)
* Please compare running results from three MapReduce Tasks, WordCount, WordCountLmc, and WordCoundGmc. Analyze and report the differences (i.e. Explain the benefits of in-mapper-combining, and explain how local and global in-mapper-combing achieve the efficiency gain) (1 pt)

**Question 5 (1.5 pt)** **Bigram Counting MapReduce Task:** Given a sentence, a bigrapm denotes a unit consists of two consecutive words of the sentence. For example, given a sentence “I am a student at FAU”, there are five bigrams: (I am), (am a) (a student) (student at) (at FAU). Bigrams are used to preserve the context information in the sentence.

Please deign a MapReduce task, which takes “genesis.txt” as the input, and count the frequency of all bigrams (excluding punctuations).

* Please submit your java file [1.0 pt]
* Please use “genesis.txt” as input, and report the final counting results [0.5 pt]