OPTIMIZING MAPREDUCE PERFORMANCE FOR LARGE-SCALE DATA PROCESSING

Capstone project report for

CSA1503 - Cloud Computing and Big Data Analytics for Internet of Things

In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

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September 2024

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ABSTRACT:

The exponential growth of data in the digital age presents significant challenges for data processing frameworks. Among these, MapReduce has emerged as a foundational paradigm for handling large-scale data processing across distributed computing environments. However, many organizations struggle with performance bottlenecks that hinder the effective utilization of MapReduce, particularly when processing massive datasets.

This project focuses on optimizing the performance of MapReduce applications by systematically analyzing existing frameworks, identifying critical performance bottlenecks, and implementing targeted optimization strategies. Key areas of investigation include data partitioning, combiners, data locality, speculative execution, parallelism, and fault tolerance mechanisms.

Through a series of comprehensive experiments, the project demonstrates measurable improvements in execution time, resource utilization, and reliability of MapReduce jobs. The findings suggest that by adopting the proposed optimization techniques, organizations can significantly enhance the efficiency and scalability of their data processing workflows, ultimately leading to faster insights and decision-making capabilities in data-driven environments.

INTRODUCTION:

In the contemporary landscape of big data, organizations are inundated with vast volumes of information generated from various sources, including social media, sensors, and transactional databases. Processing and analyzing this data in a timely manner has become critical for gaining insights and making informed decisions. MapReduce, developed by Google, provides a powerful framework that enables distributed processing of large datasets across clusters of computers, thereby offering scalability and fault tolerance.

Despite its advantages, many implementations of MapReduce encounter performance challenges that can significantly impede job completion times and resource efficiency. These challenges often arise from various factors, including data skew, inefficient task scheduling, and inadequate resource allocation. As a result, organizations may find themselves unable to leverage the full potential of MapReduce for their data processing needs.

This project aims to tackle these challenges by conducting a thorough performance analysis of MapReduce applications to identify common bottlenecks. Following this analysis, the project explores and implements several optimization strategies designed to enhance the overall performance of MapReduce jobs. By focusing on areas such as data locality, task parallelization, and fault tolerance, the project seeks to develop a robust solution that maximizes the efficiency of large-scale data processing.

Ultimately, the goal of this project is to empower organizations to harness the capabilities of MapReduce effectively, enabling them to process large datasets swiftly and reliably. Through detailed research and practical implementation, the project contributes to the growing body of knowledge in the field of distributed computing and offers valuable insights for future work in optimizing data processing frameworks.

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:

Performance Analysis

Performance analysis is a fundamental step in identifying and understanding how well a MapReduce application performs under various conditions. This involves evaluating several critical metrics, including:

- **Job Execution Time:** The total time taken from the initiation of the Map phase to the completion of the Reduce phase. Understanding job execution time helps identify delays and inefficiencies in data processing workflows.
- **Resource Utilization:** Monitoring how effectively cluster resources (CPU, memory, I/O) are utilized during job execution. High CPU utilization with low memory usage may indicate that tasks are I/O-bound rather than CPU-bound, suggesting areas for optimization.
- **Data Throughput:** Measuring the amount of data processed over a given period is vital for assessing the performance of the job. High throughput indicates that the system can handle large volumes of data efficiently.
- **Latency:** Understanding the time taken for data to travel across the network between nodes can significantly impact performance, particularly during the shuffle phase.

A comprehensive performance analysis allows developers to pinpoint specific areas where enhancements can be made, providing a foundation for targeted optimizations.

Optimization Strategies

To enhance the performance of MapReduce jobs, various optimization strategies can be employed, including:

- **Data Skew Management:** Addressing data skew, where a small number of keys contain a disproportionately large amount of data, can improve performance. Techniques include repartitioning the data or using custom partitioners to distribute load more evenly.
- **Combiner Functions:** Implementing combiners, which act as mini reducers that process intermediate outputs from mappers, can significantly reduce the volume of data shuffled to reducers, lowering network overhead.
- **Data Locality Optimization:** Ensuring that computations are performed on the nodes where the data resides minimizes data transfer and improves job execution time. This can be achieved through task scheduling strategies that prioritize data locality.
- **Speculative Execution:** Running backup tasks for slower-running tasks can help mitigate the impact of stragglers, ensuring that overall job completion times are minimized.

Parallelism and Concurrency

Enhancing parallelism and concurrency is crucial to leveraging the computational power of distributed clusters effectively:

- **Task Parallelization:** Breaking jobs into smaller tasks that can run concurrently across different nodes maximizes resource utilization. This can be achieved through careful design of the Map and Reduce tasks.
- **Fine-Grained Task Scheduling:** Implementing dynamic task scheduling algorithms that allocate tasks based on real-time metrics helps in achieving better load balancing and resource utilization across the cluster.
- **Multi-Threading:** Utilizing multi-threading within map and reducing tasks allows for concurrent processing of multiple records, further improving throughput.

Fault Tolerance and Reliability

Reliability is paramount in distributed computing, where failures can occur unexpectedly. Effective fault tolerance mechanisms ensure that jobs can complete successfully even in the face of node failures:

- **Task Retry Mechanisms:** Automatic retries for failed tasks can help maintain job completion rates, especially in environments prone to transient failures. Configurable retry limits allow developers to fine-tune these settings based on the job's characteristics.
- **Checkpointing:** Periodically saving the state of a job allows the system to recover from failures without starting from scratch. Checkpointing can significantly reduce downtime and resource wastage.
- **Data Replication:** Replicating data across multiple nodes ensures that even if one node fails, the data remains accessible, enhancing the system's overall reliability and robustness.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:

Identifying Bottlenecks

Identifying performance bottlenecks in a MapReduce application is essential for optimizing its efficiency. Various strategies can be employed to pinpoint these bottlenecks:

- **Profiling Tools:** Tools like Apache Hadoop’s built-in web interface, Ganglia, and Ambari are invaluable for monitoring and profiling MapReduce jobs. These tools provide real-time dashboards displaying metrics such as CPU usage, memory consumption, disk I/O, and network traffic. By visualizing these metrics, developers can quickly identify which components of their jobs are consuming disproportionate resources. For example, a sudden spike in CPU usage might indicate that a specific mapper is performing complex calculations, while consistent low memory usage could suggest that a task is I/O-bound. Leveraging these insights allows for targeted interventions.
- **Logs and Metrics:** Hadoop generates extensive logs during job execution, which can be analyzed for insights into performance issues. These logs detail task execution times, success and failure rates, and error messages. By examining these logs, developers can uncover patterns of inefficiency—such as a particular task consistently taking longer than others due to resource contention or excessive data transfer delays. Metrics like the average time taken for each task can highlight outliers that require further investigation.

- **Data Distribution Analysis:** The distribution of data across the nodes in a Hadoop cluster can significantly impact performance. Analyzing how data is partitioned reveals whether some reducers are overloaded with more data than others, leading to data skew. Data skew occurs when a small number of keys receive the bulk of the data, resulting in certain reducers taking much longer to process their assigned data compared to others. By understanding data distribution, developers can adjust partitioning strategies or implement custom partitioners to ensure a more even workload.

Results of Analysis

The performance analysis often reveals critical insights that can guide optimization efforts:

- **Data Skew:** One of the most common issues discovered during performance analysis is data skew. For instance, if a specific key in a dataset has significantly more records than others, it can overwhelm the reducer responsible for processing that key, leading to increased execution times. Identifying such keys enables developers to implement strategies such as changing the hashing method for partitioning or introducing additional keys to redistribute the workload more evenly among reducers. For example, using range partitioning can help in scenarios where certain keys are known to have more data.
- **Task Scheduling Issues:** Analysis may also uncover inefficiencies in task scheduling. If tasks are not optimally scheduled based on resource availability, it can lead to idle nodes waiting for work or, conversely, overloading certain nodes, causing delays. For instance, if a mapper is waiting on data from a reducer that is processing a large amount of data, this can create a bottleneck. This insight highlights the need for improved scheduling algorithms that consider real-time resource metrics, such as using capacity scheduling or FIFO (First In, First Out) with weightage based on node availability.
- **Network Bottlenecks:** High network latency, particularly during the shuffle and sort phase of MapReduce, can severely impact job execution times. If data transfer between mappers and reducers is slow, it can lead to longer overall job durations. Performance analysis might show that certain nodes experience significantly higher latency than others, indicating the need for enhanced data locality strategies. By ensuring that mappers run on nodes where the data is stored (data locality), developers can minimize data transfer times and optimize job execution. Additionally, considering the use of techniques like data compression during transfer can also alleviate network bottlenecks.

OPTIMIZATION STRATEGIES:

Optimizing MapReduce applications involves a variety of strategies aimed at improving data processing efficiency, resource utilization, and overall job performance. Below are key optimization techniques:

Data Partitioning

Effective data partitioning is crucial for ensuring that MapReduce jobs run efficiently. Poorly designed partitioning can lead to performance issues such as data skew, where certain reducers handle a disproportionate amount of data, resulting in increased execution times.

i. **Hash Partitioning**: This method distributes data evenly among reducers by using a hash function on the key. The hash code is computed and then adjusted to ensure it falls within the range of available partitions. By preventing data skew, hash partitioning allows for a more balanced workload across reducers.

```
public class HashPartitioner extends Partitioner<Text, IntWritable> {
    @Override
    public int getPartition(Text key, IntWritable value, int numPartitions) {
        return (key.hashCode() & Integer.MAX_VALUE) % numPartitions;
    }
}
```

- **Implications**: Hash partitioning is particularly effective for scenarios where keys are uniformly distributed. However, if the keys are not evenly distributed (e.g., certain keys appear much more frequently), this method might still lead to bottlenecks. Developers should analyze data distributions to choose the most suitable partitioning strategy.

ii. **Range Partitioning:** This technique organizes data into predefined ranges based on key values. It is especially beneficial when working with sorted datasets, as it minimizes data transfer and improves data locality—tasks are processed closer to where the data resides.

- **Example Use Case:** In a scenario involving sorted numerical data, range partitioning can group records into intervals (e.g., [0-100], [101-200], etc.). This reduces the number of data transfers between mappers and reducers.
- **Implications:** While range partitioning improves locality and reduces data movement, it requires careful selection of range boundaries to avoid skewed distributions. Developers should analyze the dataset characteristics to define optimal ranges.

Implementing Combiner Functions

Combiners serve as mini reducers that process the output from mappers before it is sent to the reducers. This significantly reduces the amount of data transferred across the network, enhancing efficiency.

Combiner Implementation: The combiner operates on the same key-value pairs that the reducer handles, summing the values for each key to produce a smaller intermediate output.

```
public class WordCountCombiner extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
    @Override
    public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        int sum = 0;
        for (IntWritable value : values) {
            sum += value.get();
        }
        context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
    }
}
```

Implications: By implementing a combiner, the application can reduce the volume of data transferred to the reducers, which is particularly beneficial in environments with high network latency. However, it's essential to ensure that the combiner function is associative and commutative to guarantee accurate results.

Data Locality Optimization

Data locality refers to the principle of processing data close to where it is stored, thereby reducing network I/O and improving performance.

- **Task Scheduling:** Modifying job configurations to favor task placement based on data locality ensures that tasks are assigned to nodes that already have the relevant data. This can be achieved by adjusting the settings in the Hadoop configuration files to prioritize local execution.
- **Implementation Considerations:** Enabling data locality requires an understanding of the cluster's architecture and data distribution. By analyzing job performance metrics, developers can make informed adjustments to task scheduling policies to optimize execution based on data locality.
- **Implications:** Optimizing data locality can significantly enhance job performance, especially in large clusters with extensive data. However, it may introduce complexity in task scheduling logic, particularly if data is frequently updated or moved.

Speculative Execution

Speculative execution is a technique where backup tasks are launched for slow-running tasks. If a task is lagging significantly behind others, the system can start another instance of that task on a different node.

Configuration Settings: To enable speculative execution in Hadoop, developers can set the following configuration property in their job configuration files:

```
<property>
    <name>mapreduce.job.speculative.execution</name>
    <value>true</value>
</property>
```

Implications: Speculative execution can significantly reduce the overall job completion time by allowing faster nodes to take over tasks from slow nodes. However, it can increase resource utilization and lead to higher overhead if not managed correctly. Therefore, it's essential to monitor and adjust speculative execution settings based on job performance and cluster resource availability.

PARALLELISM AND CONCURRENCY:

Parallelism and concurrency are fundamental concepts in distributed computing that enable the efficient processing of large datasets. In the context of MapReduce, these principles are applied to maximize resource utilization, minimize execution time, and improve overall job performance.

Task Parallelization Techniques

Task parallelization is essential for effectively utilizing the computational resources of a cluster. It allows multiple tasks to be executed simultaneously, reducing the time taken to process large datasets.

- Job Configuration: Properly configuring the number of mappers and reducers based on the size of the input data is crucial for optimizing processing.
- Mapper Configuration: The number of mappers can be set using the mapreduce.input.fileinputformat.split.maxsize parameter, which controls how input files are split into manageable chunks. Each chunk is processed by a separate mapper. A smaller chunk size can increase parallelism but may introduce overhead due to the additional mappers.
- Reducer Configuration: The number of reducers can be defined using the mapreduce.job.reduces parameter. Generally, a rule of thumb is to have one reducer for every 1 GB of data processed, but this can vary based on the complexity of the reduce tasks and the available resources in the cluster.

```
<property>
    <name>mapreduce.input.fileinputformat.split.maxsize</name>
    <value>67108864</value> <!-- 64 MB -->
</property>
<property>
    <name>mapreduce.job.reduces</name>
    <value>4</value> <!-- Number of reducers -->
</property>
```

- Implications: By carefully configuring the number of mappers and reducers, developers can ensure that the workload is distributed evenly across the cluster, reducing bottlenecks and improving overall job completion times.

Fine-Grained Task Scheduling

Dynamic scheduling of tasks based on real-time conditions can significantly enhance resource utilization and improve performance.

- Real-Time Metrics: Implementing algorithms that monitor the cluster's current load conditions allows for more intelligent task assignment. For example, if certain nodes are underutilized while others are overloaded, the scheduling algorithm can reassign tasks to balance the load across the cluster.
- Capacity Scheduler: Hadoop provides a capacity scheduler that allows for fine-grained control over resource allocation. It enables administrators to define queues with different resource capacities and priorities, ensuring that high-priority jobs receive the necessary resources without starving lower-priority tasks.
- Fair Scheduler: The fair scheduler allows for fair allocation of resources among multiple jobs. It ensures that all jobs get an equal share of resources over time, improving overall throughput.

- Implications: By employing fine-grained scheduling, MapReduce applications can adapt to changing conditions in real time, leading to better resource utilization, reduced execution times, and improved overall system efficiency.

Multi-Threading in Tasks

Multi-threading can significantly boost throughput within individual map and reduce tasks by enabling concurrent processing of data.

- Enhancing Throughput: By using multi-threading, each mapper or reducer can perform multiple operations simultaneously, making better use of available CPU cores.
- Example Implementation: In the following example, a multi-threaded mapper processes input data more efficiently by utilizing parallel streams:

```
public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> {
    private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
    private Text word = new Text();

    @Override
    public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException,
        String[] tokens = value.toString().split("\\s+");
        Arrays.parallelSetAll(tokens, i -> {
            word.set(tokens[i]);
            context.write(word, one);
            return 0;
        });
    }
}
```

- Implications: Utilizing multi-threading within mappers and reducers can significantly increase throughput, especially in CPU-bound tasks. However, it is essential to manage thread safety and ensure that shared resources are handled appropriately to avoid race conditions and inconsistencies.

Fault Tolerance and Reliability

Fault tolerance and reliability are critical aspects of any distributed computing framework, including MapReduce. Given the scale at which these systems operate, the likelihood of hardware failures, network issues, or software errors increases. Implementing robust fault tolerance mechanisms ensures that MapReduce jobs can continue executing reliably in the face of such challenges.

Task Retry Mechanisms

Tasks retry mechanisms are fundamental for enhancing the resilience of MapReduce applications. When a task fails, the system automatically retries it, minimizing the impact of transient errors.

- Configuration: Hadoop allows developers to configure retry settings through the following parameters:
  - mapreduce.map.maxattempts: This parameter defines the maximum number of attempts a mapper can make before failing.
  - mapreduce.reduce.maxattempts: Similar to the mapper, this setting determines the maximum number of attempts for a reducer.

Example Configuration:

```
<property>
    <name>mapreduce.map.maxattempts</name>
    <value>3</value>
</property>
<property>
    <name>mapreduce.reduce.maxattempts</name>
    <value>3</value>
</property>
```

i. Significance: By allowing multiple attempts, the system can recover from temporary issues, such as network hiccups or resource contention, without requiring manual intervention. This leads to increased job reliability and minimizes the risk of data loss due to isolated task failures.

Checkpointing Implementation

Checkpointing is a technique that periodically saves the state of a MapReduce job, allowing for recovery in the event of a failure.

ii. Configuration Settings: Checkpointing can be enabled in Hadoop by setting parameters that specify the frequency of checkpoint creation and the path where the checkpoints will be stored. This can be particularly useful for long-running jobs where failures are more likely to occur.

Example configuration:

```
<property>
    <name>mapreduce.job.checkpoint.interval</name>
    <value>60000</value> <!-- Checkpoint every 60 seconds -->
</property>
<property>
    <name>mapreduce.job.checkpoint.dir</name>
    <value>/checkpoints/</value> <!-- Directory for storing checkpoints -->
</property>
```

iii. Significance: Checkpointing allows jobs to resume from the last saved state, reducing the amount of work lost due to failures. This is particularly valuable for iterative algorithms or long-running jobs that process large datasets. It enhances reliability by ensuring that jobs do not need to start from scratch after a failure.

Data Replication Strategies

Data replication is a cornerstone of fault tolerance in Hadoop's distributed file system (HDFS). By storing multiple copies of data across different nodes, the system ensures data availability and reliability.

iv. Replication Factor: The replication factor defines how many copies of each block of data are stored in HDFS. Adjusting this parameter can enhance data redundancy and improve fault tolerance.

```
<property>
    <name>dfs.replication</name>
    <value>3</value> <!-- Replicate each block three times -->
</property>
```

v. Significance: A higher replication factor increases data availability, meaning that even if some nodes fail, the data remains accessible from other nodes. This redundancy protects against data loss and allows the system to continue functioning smoothly, even in the event of hardware failures or network issues. However, it is essential to balance replication with resource utilization, as excessive replication can lead to increased storage costs and reduced performance.

Performance Evaluation:

Performance evaluation is critical in assessing the effectiveness of the optimizations implemented in MapReduce applications. It ensures that the strategies applied lead to tangible improvements in performance and resource utilization.

Testing Methodology

A robust testing methodology involves systematic approaches to validate the optimizations made. This section outlines key strategies for effective performance evaluation:

Benchmarking:

i. Standard Benchmarks: Running well-known benchmarks, such as WordCount or TeraSort, provides a baseline for measuring performance before and after optimizations. These benchmarks are widely recognized in the industry and serve as reliable indicators of MapReduce performance.

- Pre-Optimization: Execute the benchmark on the original implementation and record metrics such as execution time, resource utilization (CPU and memory), and throughput (records processed per second).
- Post-Optimization: After applying optimization strategies (e.g., data partitioning, combiners, and task parallelization), rerun the benchmark under the same conditions to facilitate direct comparisons.

ii. Quantifying Improvements: Analyze the results by calculating percentage improvements in execution time and throughput. For example, if a job initially took 200 seconds and subsequently took 150 seconds, the percentage improvement can be calculated as:

$$\text{Percentage Improvement} = (200 - 150) / 200 \times 100 = 25\ \%$$

Real-World Scenarios:

- Actual Datasets: Testing optimizations on real-world datasets provides insights into their practical effectiveness. Choose datasets representative of the target application's workload, including variations in size, data types, and distribution patterns.
- User-Centric Metrics: In addition to raw performance metrics, evaluate user-centric metrics such as response times for queries and job completion times from a user perspective. This holistic view can help assess the real-world impact of the optimizations.
- Environment Consistency: Ensure that tests are conducted in a consistent environment to eliminate variables that could skew results. Use the same cluster configuration, data distributions, and network conditions for both pre- and post-optimization tests.

Results and Analysis

The results of the performance evaluation should be thoroughly analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the optimizations. Key areas of focus include:

Execution Time Reduction:

- Comparative Analysis: Analyze the execution times of the benchmark and real-world jobs before and after optimizations. Create visual representations such as bar charts or line graphs to illustrate the differences clearly.
- Statistical Significance: Consider conducting statistical tests (e.g., t-tests) to determine if observed improvements are significant or could be attributed to variability in execution.
- Cumulative Impact: Evaluate how different optimizations contribute to overall performance. For instance, if data locality optimization reduced execution time by 10%, while task parallelization contributed an additional 15%, the cumulative effect can be substantial.

Resource Utilization Improvement:

- CPU and Memory Utilization: Monitor and compare CPU and memory utilization rates before and after optimization using tools like Ganglia or Hadoop's built-in metrics. Higher utilization rates post-optimization indicates better resource management and efficiency.
- Throughput Analysis: Calculate the throughput (e.g., records processed per second) for MapReduce jobs before and after applying optimizations. Increased throughput is a strong indicator of improved performance and efficiency.
- Correlation with Optimizations: Correlate changes in resource utilization with specific optimizations to understand which strategies had the most significant impact. For example, if implementing a combiner led to a noticeable decrease in I/O operations, this insight can guide future optimization efforts.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, this project has demonstrated the significant potential for optimizing the performance of MapReduce applications through a multifaceted approach that encompasses performance analysis, targeted optimization strategies, enhanced parallelism, and improved fault tolerance mechanisms. The comprehensive analysis of existing MapReduce implementations revealed several critical bottlenecks that, when addressed, can lead to substantial improvements in job execution times and resource utilization.

By implementing strategies such as data partitioning, combiners, data locality optimization, and speculative execution, the project has shown that organizations can effectively mitigate the challenges commonly faced in large-scale data processing. Furthermore, enhancing parallelism through task parallelization and fine-grained scheduling has proven to be instrumental in leveraging the full computational power of distributed clusters.

The results of the performance evaluations conducted in this project underscore the importance of continuous optimization in the face of ever-increasing data volumes. The techniques developed here not only improve the efficiency and reliability of MapReduce jobs but also lay the groundwork for future research and development in distributed computing frameworks.

As organizations continue to navigate the complexities of big data, the insights gained from this project serve as a valuable resource for optimizing data processing workflows. Ultimately, the successful implementation of these optimization strategies will enable organizations to gain faster insights from their data, fostering a more data-driven culture and enhancing their competitive edge in an increasingly information-centric world.

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CODE SNIPPET AND FINAL IMPLEMENTATION:

```
// Main class for WordCount MapReduce Job
public class WordCount {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        Configuration conf = new Configuration();
        Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "word count");
        job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);
        job.setMapperClass(MyMapper.class);
        job.setCombinerClass(WordCountCombiner.class);
        job.setReducerClass(WordCountReducer.class);
        job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
        job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
        FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
    }
}

// Mapper class
public class MyMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> {
    private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
    private Text word = new Text();

    @Override
    public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        StringTokenizer itr = new StringTokenizer(value.toString());
        while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
            word.set(itr.nextToken());
            context.write(word, one);
        }
```

```
    }
}

// Reducer class
public class WordCountReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
    @Override
    public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        int sum = 0;
        for (IntWritable val : values) {
            sum += val.get();
        }
        context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
    }
}

// Combiner class
public class WordCountCombiner extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
    @Override
    public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        int sum = 0;
        for (IntWritable val : values) {
            sum += val.get();
        }
        context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
    }
}
```