

Experiment No.4

Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce

Date of Performance: 7/8/2023

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<u>AIM</u>: -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

Step-1. Write a Mapper

A Mapper overrides the —mapl 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;
```

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```
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;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
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,InterruptedException{
String line = value.toString();
StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
while (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
value.set(tokenizer.nextToken());
context.write(value, new IntWritable(1));
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```



```
}
}
}
public static class Reduce extends Reducer<Text,IntWritable,Text,IntWritable> {
public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,Context context)
throws IOException, Interrupted Exception {
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");
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]));
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```



FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));

//deleting the output path automatically from hdfs so that we don't have to delete it explicitly

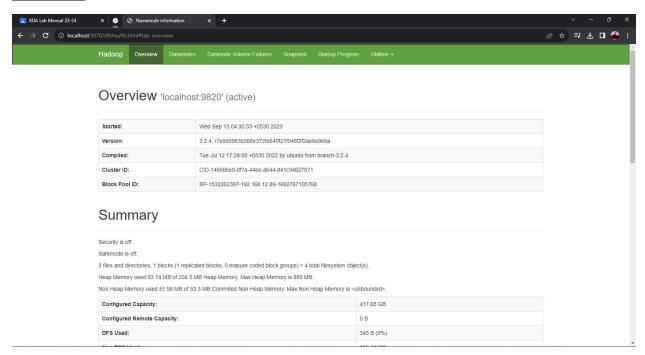
outputPath.getFileSystem(conf).delete(outputPath);

//exiting the job only if the flag value becomes false

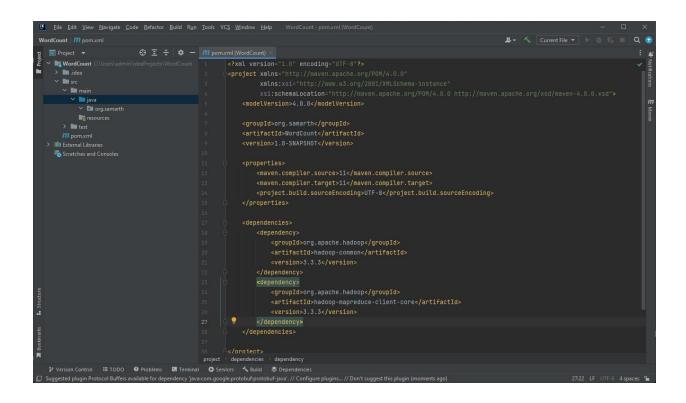
System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);

}

OUTPUT:







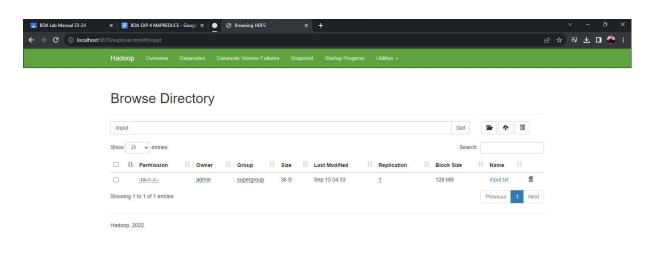
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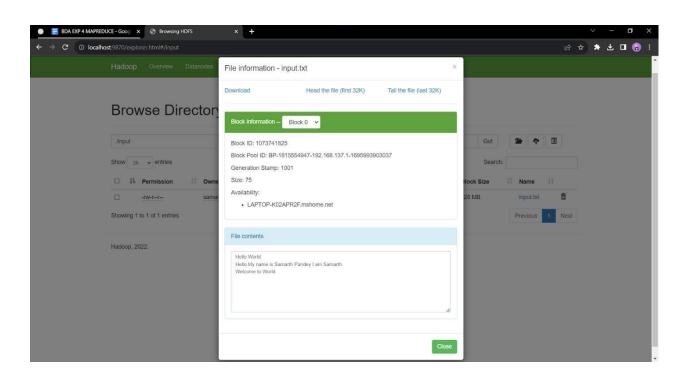
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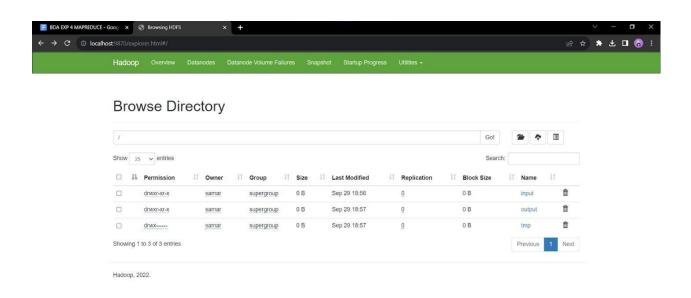


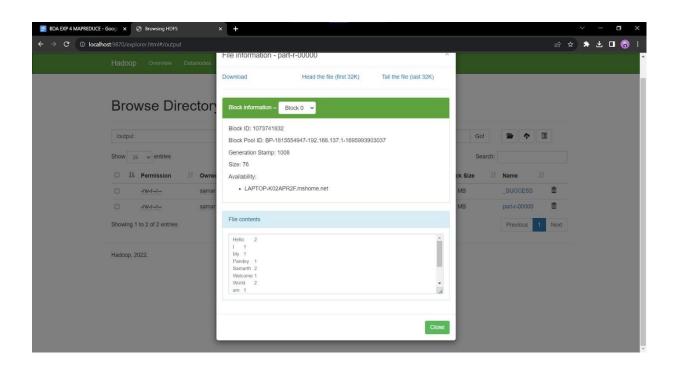














CONCLUSION:

The experiment to implement a word count program using MapReduce was successful. MapReduce proved its scalability and efficiency in processing large datasets, distributing tasks across multiple nodes for parallel processing. MapReduce's simplicity, with its straightforward mapper and reducer functions, makes it accessible to various developers. The experiment's real-world applicability extends to more complex data processing tasks like log analysis and machine learning. Performance optimizations such as combiners and partitioners can enhance the program's efficiency MapReduce is a powerful, scalable, and fault-tolerant framework for processing large datasets in parallel across a distributed cluster. It has been instrumental in the big data revolution, enabling organizations to perform complex computations on massive datasets effectively.

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