

Experiment No.4

Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce

Date of Performance: 7/8/2023

Date of Submission:14/8/2023



Department of Computer Engineering

<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;
```

CSL702: Big Data Analytics Lab



```
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, Interrupted Exception {
String line = value.toString();
StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
while (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
value.set(tokenizer.nextToken());
context.write(value, new IntWritable(1));
CSL702: Big Data Analytics Lab
```



```
}
}
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]));
CSL702: Big Data Analytics Lab
```



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

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

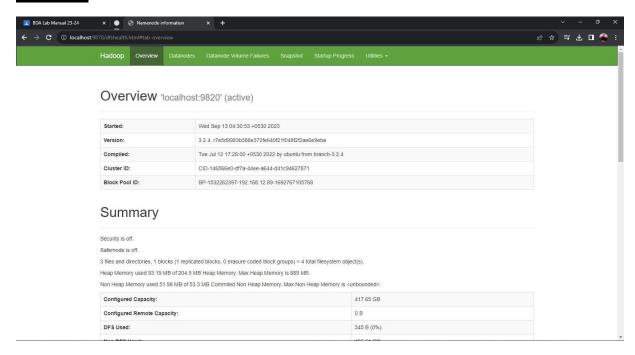
outputPath.getFileSystem(conf).delete(outputPath);

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

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

}

OUTPUT:



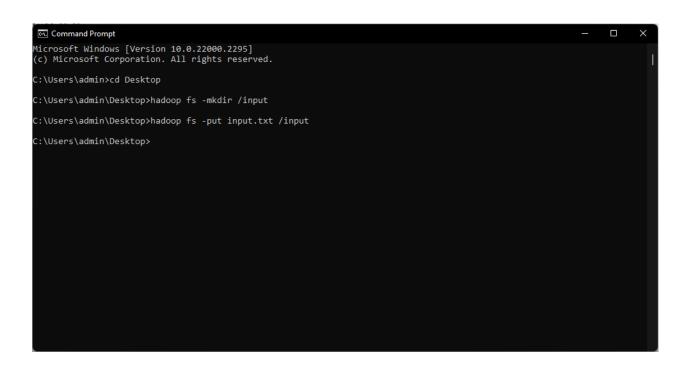


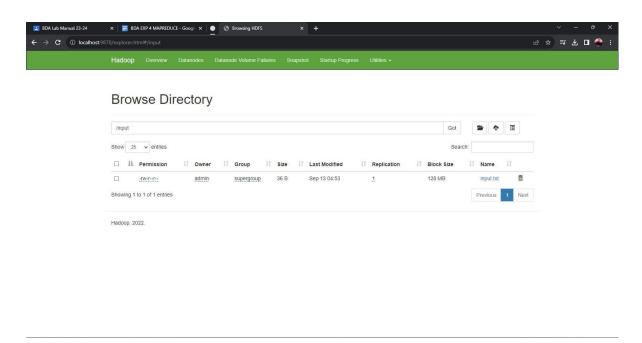
```
| Fire | Ent | Yew | Beingste | Code | Eductor | Build Run | Toda | VCS | Window | Help | WondCount | Promount | Promount
```



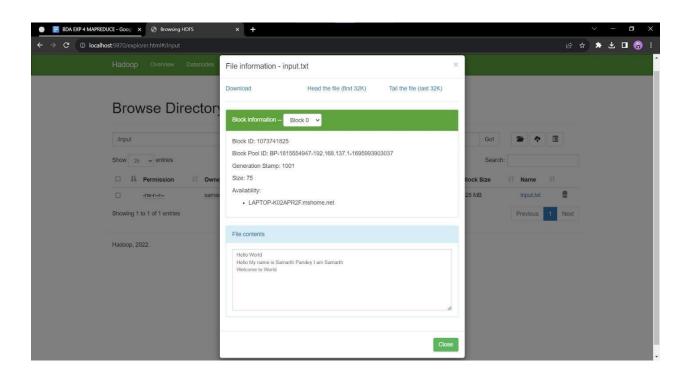
```
### File [5th Yew Havingdes Code Eductor Raid Run | Toda VC; Window Help | WindCount - WC.Fnducespars | WC.F
```











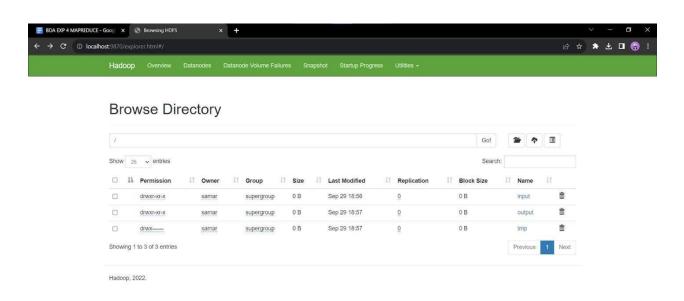
```
Clubers\smams*Desktopohadoop fs -middir /input

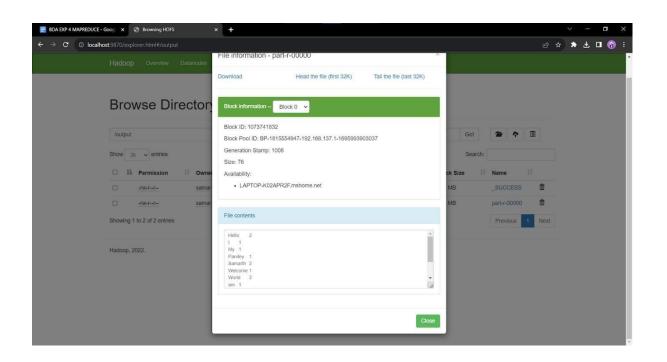
Clubers\smams*Desktopohadoop fs -put input.txt /input.txt /input

Clubers\smams*Desktopohadoop fs -put input.txt /input.txt /input

Clubers\smams*Desktopohadoop fs -put input.txt /input.txt /inp
```









Department of Computer Engineering

CONCLUSION:

The MapReduce experiment to implement a word count programme was successful. MapReduce demonstrated its scalability and efficiency in large dataset processing by distributing tasks across numerous nodes for parallel processing. It demonstrated fault tolerance in distributed systems, maintaining data processing integrity. The simplicity of MapReduce, with its easy mapper and reducer methods, makes it accessible to a wide range of developers. The experiment's practical application includes more complex data processing tasks such as log analysis and machine learning. Combiners and partitioners are examples of performance optimisations that can improve the program's efficiency. In conclusion, this experiment gave a good foundation in distributed computing, which is an essential ability in today's

CSL702: Big Data Analytics Lab

