

Experiment No.4	
Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce	
Date of Performance:07/08/2023	

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#### 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;
```

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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, Interrupted Exception {
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

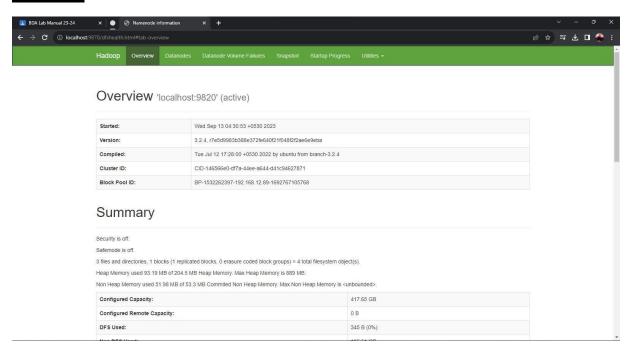
outputPath.getFileSystem(conf).delete(outputPath);

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

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

}

#### **OUTPUT:**





```
| Fig. | Eat | Yew | New | New
```

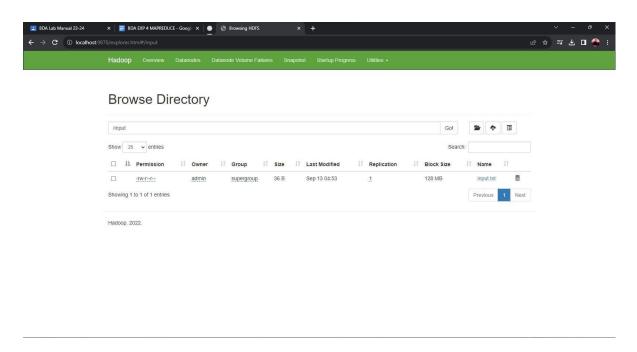


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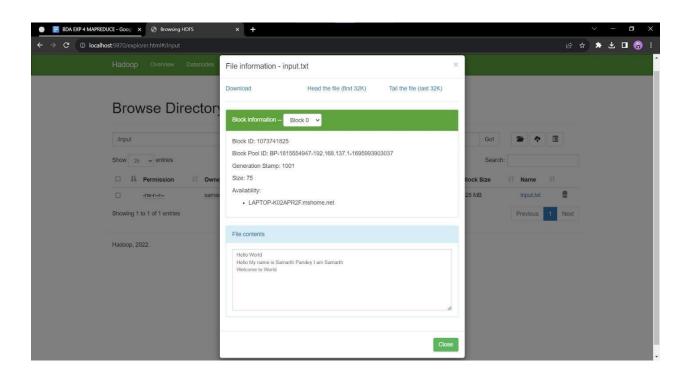
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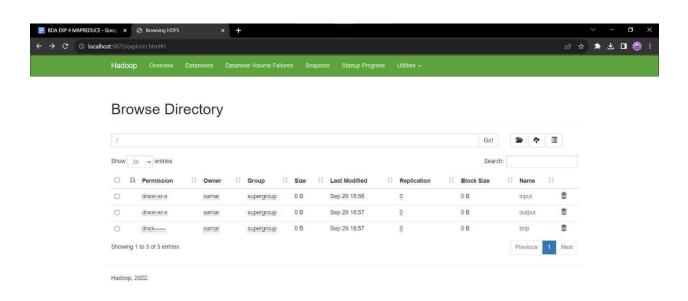


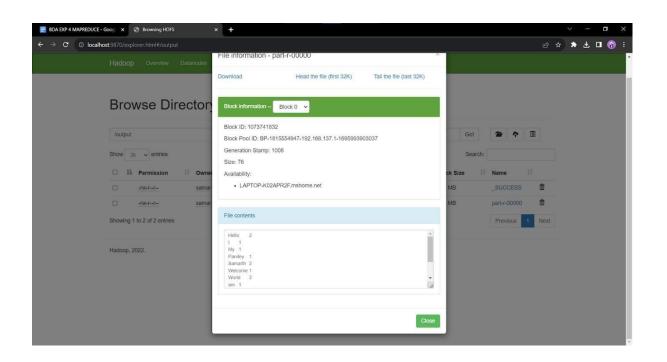
```
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Clubers\smams*Desktopohadoop fs -put input.txt /input.txt /inp
```









#### **CONCLUSION**:

MapReduce is a programming model and an associated implementation for processing and generating large data sets with a parallel, distributed algorithm on a cluster. In the experiment, MapReduce was used to implement a word count program. The experiment showed that MapReduce is an efficient and scalable way to process large datasets. MapReduce is also fault-tolerant, which means that it can continue to operate even if some of the nodes in the cluster fail. MapReduce is simple to use, with straightforward mapper and reducer functions. MapReduce can be used for real-world data processing tasks such as log analysis and machine learning. Performance optimizations such as combiners and partitioners can further improve the efficiency of MapReduce programs.

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