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Experiment No.4
Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce
Date of Performance:07/08/2023
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CSL702: Big Data Analytics Lab



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AIM: -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 —map 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;
final_output.collect(keyword, sum);
}
Code:
```

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```
java.io.IOException;
import
                                       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;
          org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat;
import
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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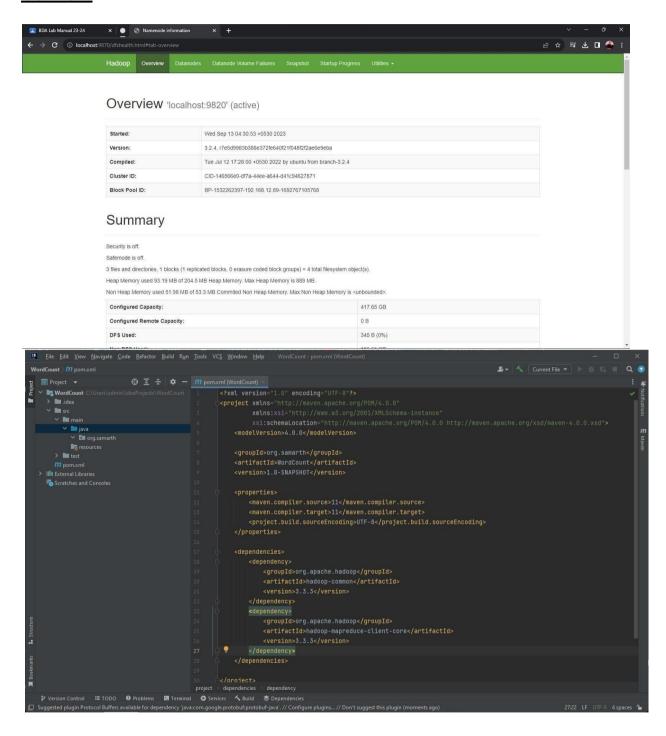
```
public static class Reduce extends Reducer<Text,IntWritable,Text,IntWritable> {
public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,Context context)
throws IOException, InterruptedException { int sum=0; for (IntWritable x: values)
\{ sum+=x.get(); \}
context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
} }
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])); 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);
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```



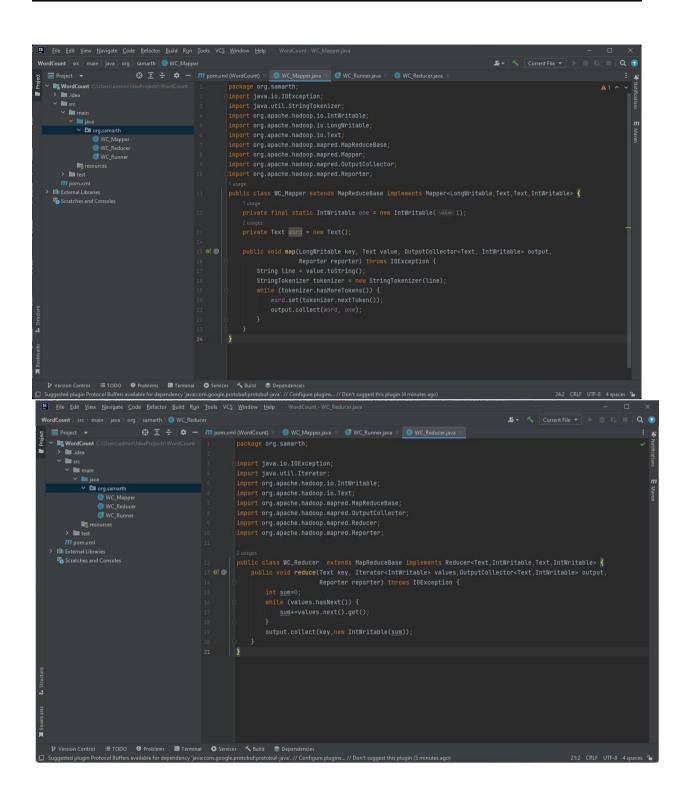
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}

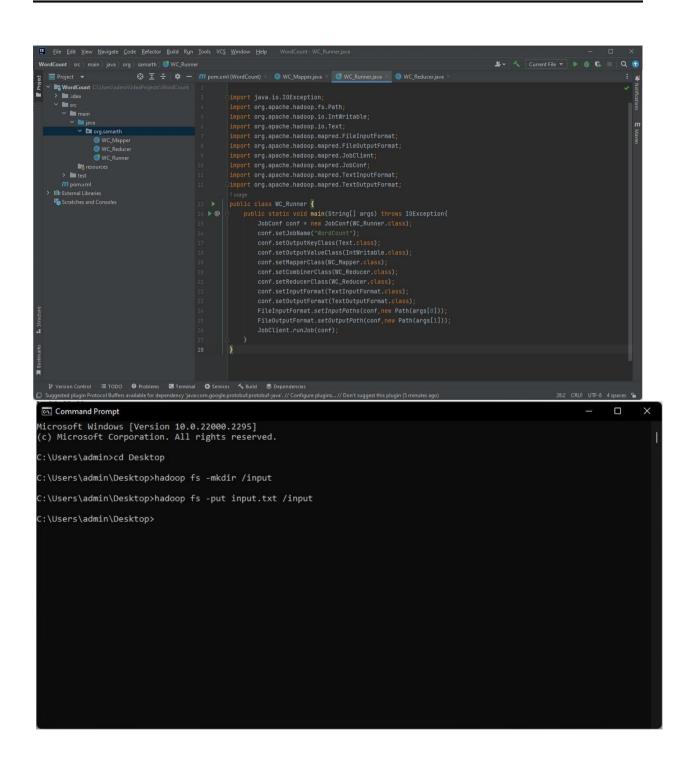
#### **OUTPUT:**



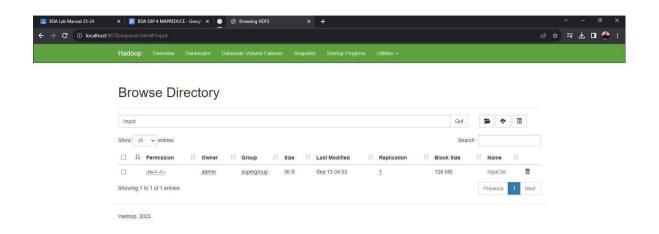


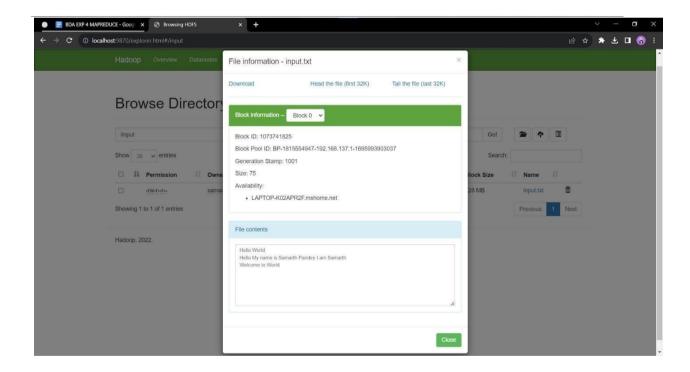






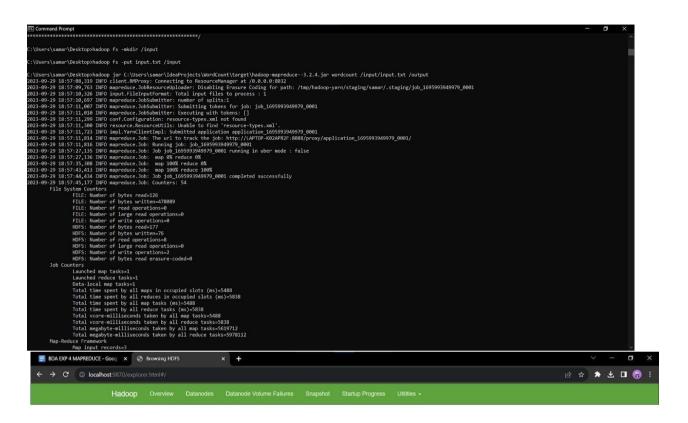




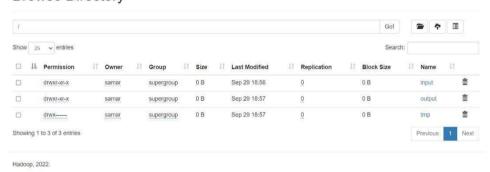




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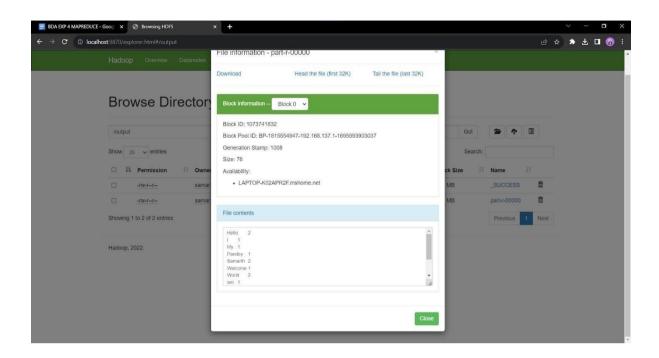


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#### **CONCLUSION**:

MapReduce offers a rapid and efficient approach to processing extensive datasets by distributing the workload across multiple computers. It exhibits robust error-handling capabilities, ensuring seamless operation even in the event of computer failures. MapReduce's user-friendly nature makes it versatile for a range of tasks, from word counting in documents to log data analysis. This experiment underscored that MapReduce stands as an excellent option for handling substantial datasets within distributed systems, while also serving as an ideal choice for developers keen on exploring distributed computing.