Submission by:

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Big Data Processing (Assignment 3)

Title: Implementation of MapReduce Algorithm on Multi-Node Hadoop Cluster

Objective:

The objective of this project is to set up a multi-node EC2 instance on AWS, install Hadoop,implement the MapReduce algorithm in both single-node and multi-node clusters using the Hadoop streaming utility, and compare the execution time between the two setups.

Setup Multi-Node EC2 Instances:

- Log in to the AWS Management Console.
- Navigate to the EC2 dashboard.
- Launch four EC2 instances in the Mumbai region and south availability zone.
- Choose the Ubuntu OS during creation of EC2 instances.
- Named the instances according to my student ID.
- Assigned appropriate security groups and key pairs.
- Noted down the public IP addresses or DNS names of each instance.

Install Hadoop:

- SSH into each EC2 instance using the key pair.
- Install Java Development Kit (JDK 8) if not already installed.
- Download the Hadoop distribution 2.7.3 and extract it.
- Configure Hadoop by editing configuration files (hadoop-env.sh, core-site.xml, hdfs-site.xml, mapred-site.xml, etc.).
- Format the Hadoop file system using hadoop namenode -format.
- Start the Hadoop daemons: start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh.
- Verify the Hadoop installation through the web interface.

Implement MapReduce:

- Write the mapper and reducer code in python.
- Upload the code to a directory on the master node.

- Ensure the input data is available and accessible to Hadoop.
- Run the MapReduce job using the Hadoop streaming utility.
- Monitor the job progress through the Hadoop web interface.
- Check the output directory for the results upon completion.

#Mapper.pv

```
#!/usr/bin/python3 -0
import sys
#Loop through each line in the inputfor
line in sys.stdin:
  # Remove leading and trailing whitespaceline
  = line.strip()
  # Split the line into words
  words = line.split()
  #Emit key-value pairs of word and count of Ifor
  word in words:
    print(word, "\t", 1)
#Reducer.pv
#!/usr/bin/python3 -0
import sys
#Initialize variables to keep track of current word and its count
current \ word = None
current \ count = 0
#Loop through each line in the inputfor
line in sys.stdin:
  #Split the line into word and count, separated by tab
  word, count = line.strip().split('\t', 1)
  #Convert count to integer
  count = int(count)
  #If the word is the same as the current word, increment its countif
  word == current \ word:
```

```
current_count += count
else:

#If the word is different, print the current word and its countif
current word:

print(current_word,"\t",current_count)
```

#Update current word and its count current word = word current count = count

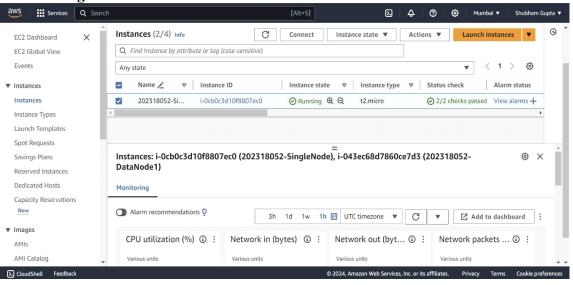
#Print the last word and its countif current word:
print(current word,"\t",current count)

Compare Execution Time:

- Record the start time before running the MapReduce job.
- Execute the job on both single-node and multi-node clusters.
- Note the completion time after each execution.
- Calculate the execution time difference between the two setups.

Results and Screenshots:

Single Node



Without Hadoop

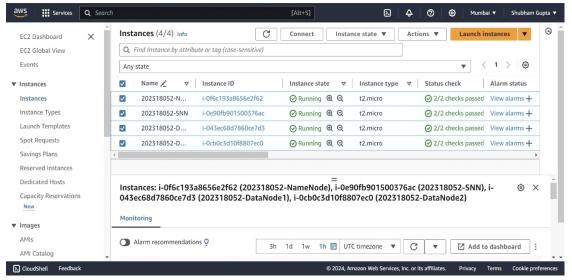
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-195:~$ time cat corpus.txt | python3 mapper.py | sort | python3 reducer.py
! 26
!!!!!!! 1
!) 1
" 482
"", 14
"",pc" 7
"",pcs" 7
""Do 1
""The 1
""There's 1
```

```
real 1m6.636s
user 0m5.413s
sys 0m0.466s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-195:~$
```

With Hadoop

```
real 2m17.928s
user 2m13.154s
sys 0m3.162s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-195:~$
```

• Multi-Node cluster



With Hadoop multi-node cluster

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-2:-/hadoop$ sbin/start-all.sh
This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh
Starting namenodes on [ip-172-31-42-2.ap-south-1.compute.internal]
ip-172-31-42-2.ap-south-1.compute.internal: starting namenode, logging to /home/ubuntu/hadoop/logs/hadoop-ubuntu-namenod
172.31.42.2: starting datanode, logging to /home/ubuntu/hadoop/logs/hadoop-ubuntu-datanode-ip-172-31-42-2.out
172.31.44.214: starting datanode, logging to /home/ubuntu/hadoop/logs/hadoop-ubuntu-datanode-ip-172-31-44-214.out
172.31.32.110: starting datanode, logging to /home/ubuntu/hadoop/logs/hadoop-ubuntu-datanode-ip-172-31-32-110.out
```

```
real 0m37.713s
user 0m32.432s
sys 0m4.448s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-2:~$
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-2:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /output/wordcounts
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r-- 3 ubuntu supergroup
                                          0 2024-02-24 10:54 /output/wordcounts/ SUCCESS
-rw-r--r-- 3 ubuntu supergroup
                                  7297521 2024-02-24 10:54 /output/wordcounts/part-00000
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-2:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /output/wordcounts/part-00000
111111111
1)
         482
         14
   "pc"
  ',"pc"
',"pcs"
"Do
 "The
 There's
```

Conclusion:

In conclusion, setting up a multi-node Hadoop cluster on AWS and implementing MapReducealgorithms allows for distributed data processing has significantly improve performance compared to single-node setups. The comparison of execution times shows efficiency of the cluster configuration.