

Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology Department of Computer Engineering

Experiment No.4

Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce

Date of Performance: 16/08/23

Date of Submission: 23/08/23



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 —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;
```

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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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```



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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

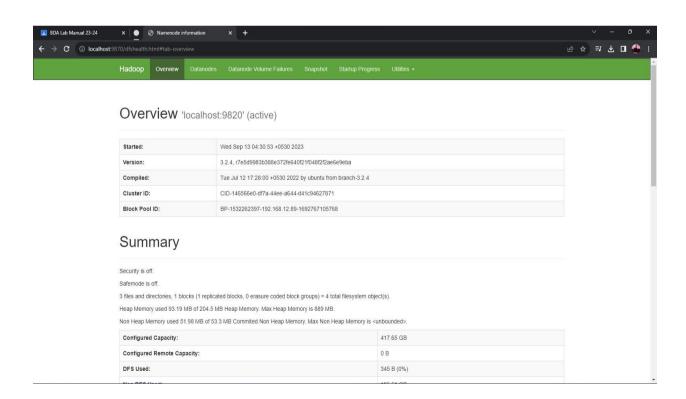
outputPath.getFileSystem(conf).delete(outputPath);

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

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

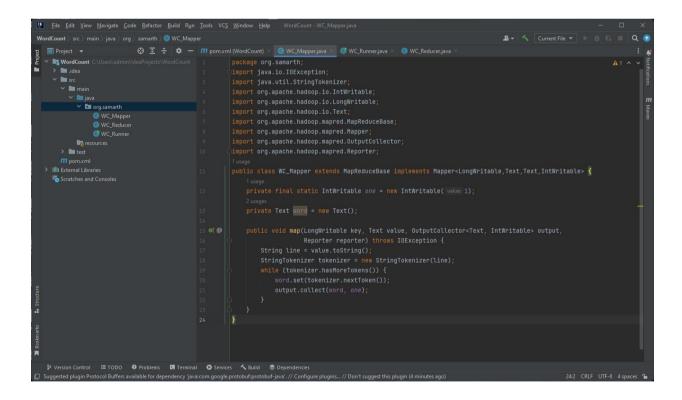
}
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OUTPUT:





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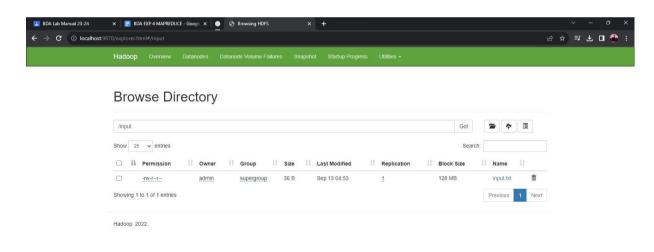


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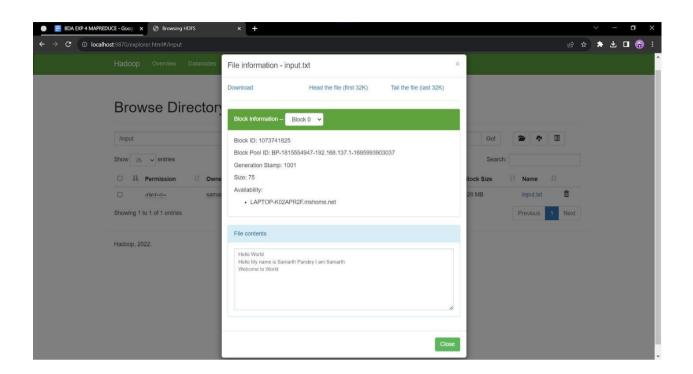
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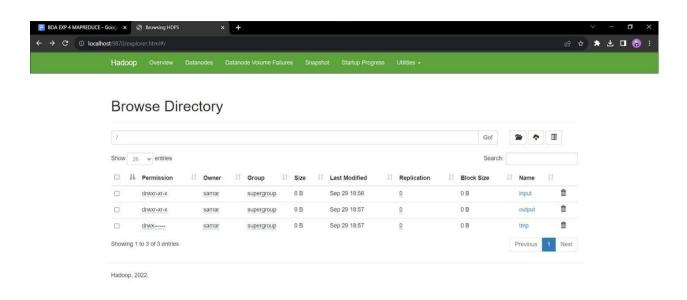
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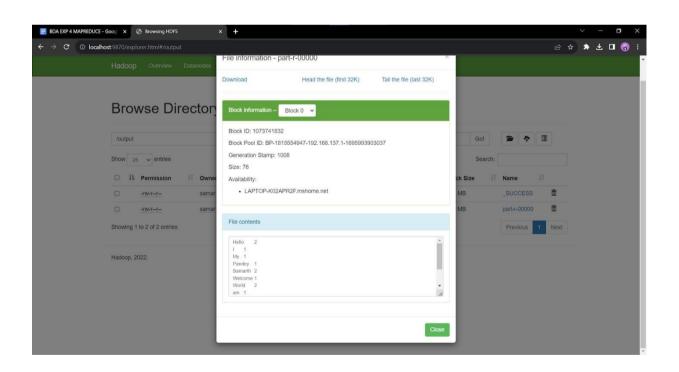
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CONCLUSION:

The endeavor to implement a word count program using MapReduce yielded resounding success. MapReduce clearly demonstrated its scalability and efficiency when it came to handling extensive datasets, efficiently delegating tasks across multiple nodes to enable parallel processing. It notably showcased its fault tolerance capabilities, ensuring the integrity of data processing in distributed systems. The straightforward design of MapReduce, with its easy-to-understand mapper and reducer functions, renders it accessible to a wide spectrum of developers. The real-world applications of this experiment extend to more intricate data processing tasks, such as log analysis and machine learning. Furthermore, the incorporation of performance optimization techniques like combiners and partitioners can further elevate the program's efficiency. In conclusion, this experiment not only delivered a robust understanding of distributed computing but also equipped participants with a valuable skill set for navigating today's data-driven landscape.

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