ENGR 516 ECC - Assignment 1

By

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+ Hadoop Installation:

Below are the steps which I performed for Hadoop installation:

- → Step 1: Created instance on Jetstream with Ubuntu to host Hadoop.
- → Step 2: Updated JDK 11 as a prerequisite for running Hadoop.
- → Step 3: Downloaded Hadoop 3.3.6.
- → Step 4: I updated configuration files such as hdfs-site.xml, mapred-site.xml, they contain important settings for Hadoop's distributed file system and MapReduce framework.
- → Step 5: I setup environment variables such as JAVA_HOME, HADOOP_HOME in .bashrc.
- → Step 6: I started Hadoop with start-all.sh script. This script includes NameNode, DataNode, NodeManager, ResourceManager startup process.

```
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$ start-all.sh
WARNING: Attempting to start all Apache Hadoop daemons as hadoop in 10 seconds.
WARNING: This is not a recommended production deployment configuration.
WARNING: Use CTRL-C to abort.
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
Starting datanodes
Starting secondary namenodes [sdiware-ecc]
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$
```

Fig: Start-all.sh Output

```
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$ jps
3696 SecondaryNameNode
4529 Jps
4066 NodeManager
3941 ResourceManager
3303 NameNode
3447 DataNode
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$
```

Fig: All process Up and Running

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
export HADOOP_HOME=/home/hadoop/hadoop
export HADOOP_INSTALL=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_HOFS_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_COMMON_LIB_NATIVE_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native
export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$HADOOP_HOME/bin
export HADOOP_OPTS="-Djava.library.path=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native"
```

Fig: Environment variables setup in .bashrc

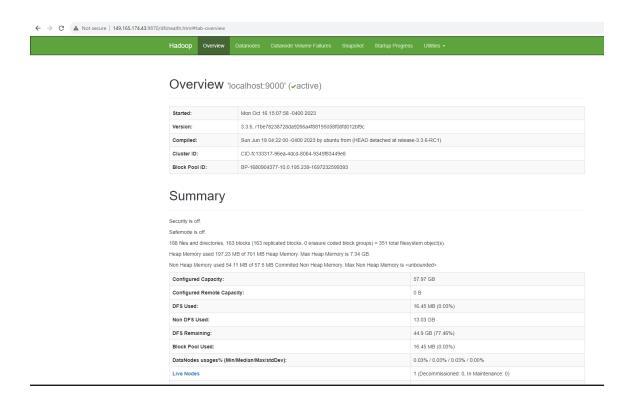


Fig: Hadoop UI

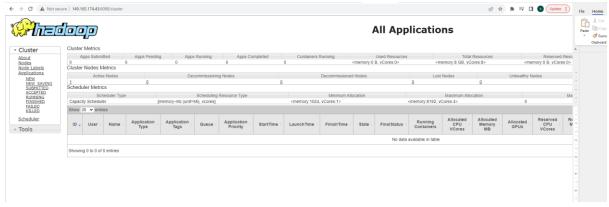


Fig Hadoop Cluster

❖ PART 1. Output the top-3 IP addresses with the granularity of an hour

Mapper (Map_granularityHour.py):

- > Below mapper code searches and extracts IP addresses and hours from input log file.
- For each match it prints the hour and IP along 1 to indicate the count which is passed to reducer.

Fig: Mapper (Map_granularityHour.py)

Reducer (Reduce_Part1_2.py):

- ➤ It aggregates the count of each IP address for specific hour, then sorts the IP addresses according to their count in descending order.
- Finally prints the top 3 lps with their count for each hour.

Fig: Reducer (Reduce_Part1_2.py)

Command to run Map Reduce:

Hadoop jar \$HADOOP_HOME/share/adoop/tools/lib/adoop-streaming-3.3.6.jar -files
Map_granularityHour.py,Reduce_Part1_2.py -mapper 'python3 Map_granularityHour.py' -reducer
'python3 Reduce_Part1_2.py' -input /inputFolder/sample.log -output
/outputFolder_part1_granularityHour

Logs:

Fig: Logs

Command to check output: hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_part1_granularityHour/part-00000

Final Output:

```
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_part1_granularityHour/part-00000

TOTAL COUNT: 38, IP: 66.111.54.249, Hour: 03:00

TOTAL COUNT: 36, IP: 5.211.97.39, Hour: 03:00

TOTAL COUNT: 31, IP: 66.249.66.194, Hour: 03:00

hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$
```

Fig: Final Output

❖ PART 2.1: Make your program like a database search. Your program should be able to accept parameters from users, such as 0-1, which means from time 00:00 to 01:00, and output the top-3 IP addresses in the given time period.

Mapper (Map_databaseSearch.py):

- I have modified the mapper to accept command line argument called time window.
- It is extracting the start hour and end hour from the time window mentioned in command line.
- And based on this, it filters and print entries that fall within the specified time window.

Fig: Mapper (Map_databaseSearch.py)

Reducer (Reduce_Part1_2.py):

- Reducer for this part is the same as part 1.
- ➤ I have taken two test cases; first time window is 01 to 02 which has no IP addresses and second time window is 01 to 04 which has IP addresses.

Test case 1 Time Window 01 to 02:

Command to run Map Reduce:

hadoop jar \$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-3.3.6.jar -files
Map_databaseSearch.py,Reduce_Part1_2.py -mapper 'python3 Map_databaseSearch.py' -reducer
'python3 Reduce_Part1_2.py' -input /inputFolder/sample.log -output
/outputFolder_part2_databaseSearch_test1 -cmdenv timewindow="01-02"

Logs:

Fig: Logs

Command to check output: hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_part2_databaseSearch_test1/part-00000

Final Output:

```
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_part2_databaseSearch_test1/part-00000
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$
```

Fig: Final Output

Test Case 2 Time Window 01 to 04:

Command to run Map Reduce:

hadoop jar \$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-3.3.6.jar -files
Map_databaseSearch.py,Reduce_Part1_2.py -mapper 'python3 Map_databaseSearch.py' -reducer
'python3 Reduce_Part1_2.py' -input /inputFolder/sample.log -output
/outputFolder_part2_databaseSearch_test2 -cmdenv timewindow="01-04"

Logs:

Fig: Logs

Command to check output: hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_part2_databaseSearch_test2/part-00000 **Final Output:**

```
hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_part2_databaseSearch_test2/part-00000

TOTAL COUNT: 38, IP:66.111.54.249, Hour: 03:00

TOTAL COUNT: 36, IP:5.211.97.39, Hour: 03:00

TOTAL COUNT: 31, IP:66.249.66.194, Hour: 03:00

hadoop@sdiware-ecc:~$
```

Fig: Final Output

❖ PART 2.2: Run it along with three other examples, WordCount, Sort, Grep, at the same time, and test fair and capacity schedulers.

Running all task:

- To run all the task in parallel that are wordcount, sort, database search and grep I developed a script called runAll.sh.
- I ran these jobs individually and added them in script with & at the end to make it run in background and concurrently.
- > I have also added individual mapper and reducer code and output for each of the above task.
- I have added each queue name in each command with the flag -D mapreduce.jobs.queuename. Below is the screenshot of runAll.sh.

Fig: runAll.sh

❖ Sort Task:

Mapper Sort (Map_sort.py):

- It extracts the first word as IP and remaining words as string.
- > It then prints IP along with rest words in tab-separated format and sends it to reducer.

Reducer Sort (Reduce_sort.py):

It stores log entries in dictionary and then sorts the IP address and prints it alongside the corresponding log entries.

Fig: Reducer Sort (Reduce_sort.py)

Command to run Map Reduce:

hadoop jar \$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-3.3.6.jar -files
Map_sort.py,Reduce_sort.py -mapper 'python3 Map_sort.py' -reducer 'python3 Reduce_sort.py' input /inputFolder/sample.log -output /outputFolder_sort

Command to check output: hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_sort/part-00000

Final Output:

> It shows logs sorted according to IP address.

Fig: Final Output

❖ Word Count Task:

Mapper Word Count (Map_wc.py):

It uses dictionary to store word counts and sends the word counts to reducer.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
import re

# Initialize a dictionary to store word counts
wordCount = {}

for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    words = line.split()
    words = re.findall(r'\b\w+\b|\.\w+\b', line)
    for w in words:
# Increment the word count in the dictionary
        wordCount[w] = wordCount.get(w, 0) + 1

# Output word counts to STDOUT
for w, c in wordCount.items():
    print(f'{w}\t{c}')
```

Fig Mapper Word Count (Map_wc.py)

- > It processes word count pairs and consolidates the counts for each word.
- > It sums the count for each word and when word changes it prints the word and count.

```
mport sys
currentWord = None
currentCount = 0
 or line in sys.stdin:
   line = line.strip()
   word, count = line.split('\t', 1)
       count = int(count)
   if currentWord == word:
       currentCount += count
          currentWord:
            print(f
            print(
        currentWord = word
        currentCount = count
  currentWord:
   print(f'{currentWord}\t{currentCount}')
```

Fig: Reducer Word Count (Reduce_wc.py)

Command to run Map Reduce:

hadoop jar \$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-3.3.6.jar -files
Map_wc.py,Reduce_wc.py -mapper 'python3 Map_wc.py' -reducer 'python3 Reduce_wc.py' -input
/inputFolder/sample.log -output /outputFolder_wc

Command to check output: hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_wc/part-00000

Final Output:

> It shows word count of each word from the log file.

```
sim
       6
site
sport
sports 1
static 30
stexists
stove 1
support 2
t445
t51
tag
telegram
third 3
tools 2
torob
updateVariation 8
usqp
```

Fig: Final Output

❖ Grep Task:

Mapper Grep (Map_grep.py):

- ➤ It takes the input for specific search pattern from user via command line and checks if it matches.
- ➤ If the line matches the search pattern it sends it to reducer.

```
import sys
import re
import os

# Check if the 'search_pattern' environment variable is set
search_pattern = os.environ.get('search_pattern')
if not search_pattern:
    print("The 'search_pattern' environment variable is not defined")
    sys.exit(1)
patternFound = re.compile(search_pattern)
for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    if patternFound.search(line):
        print(line)
```

Mapper Grep (Map_grep.py)

Reducer Grep (Reduce_grep.py):

➤ It prints out the line which it receives from the mapper after filtering according to search pattern.

Reducer Grep (Reduce_grep.py)

TestCase 1 "Dual" as search pattern:

Command to run Map Reduce:

hadoop jar \$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-*.jar -files
Map_grep.py,Reduce_grep.py -mapper 'python3 Map_grep.py' -reducer 'python3 Reduce_grep.py' input /inputFolder/sample.log -output /outputFolder_grep -cmdenv search_pattern="Dual"

Command to check output: hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_grep/part-00000

Final Output for Test Case 1:

```
| Section | Sect
```

Fig: Final Output

Test Case 2 "telegram" as search pattern:

Command to run Map Reduce:

hadoop jar \$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-*.jar -files
Map_grep.py,Reduce_grep.py -mapper 'python3 Map_grep.py' -reducer 'python3 Reduce_grep.py' input /inputFolder/sample.log -output /outputFolder_grep_test2 -cmdenv
search_pattern="telegram"

Command to check output: hdfs dfs -cat /outputFolder_grep_test2/part-00000

Final Output:

```
miscognisticars—ec::-$ Adds ofs -cat /outputFolder_grep_text2/part-08000
21.77.12.140 - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22/73.12.103] - [22
```

Fig: Final Output

❖ Testing the Fair Scheduler:

→ To test the fair scheduler, I added below properties in \$HADOOP_HOME/yarn-site.xml. It is fair scheduler module which is required to change the scheduler to fair.

Fig: yarn-site.xml for fair scheduler

- → I also created fair-sheduler.xml file and allocated below queues in it.
 - 1. Database Search
 - 2. Word Count
 - 3. Sort
 - 4. Grep

```
<allocations>
       <defaultQueueSchedulingPolicy>fair</defaultQueueSchedulingPolicy>
        <queue name="root">
                <queue name="
                        <schedulingPolicy>fair</schedulingPolicy>
                        <weight>0.75</weight>
               </queue>
                        <schedulingPolicy>fair</schedulingPolicy>
                        <weight>0.50</weight>
               </queue>
               <queue name="5
                        <schedulingPolicy>fair</schedulingPolicy>
                        <weight>0.25</weight>
               </queue>
                        <schedulingPolicy>fair</schedulingPolicy>
                        <weight>0.25</weight>
                </queue>
        </queue>
</allocations>
```

Fig: fair-scheduler.xml

→ Below are the queues which are created in Hadoop.

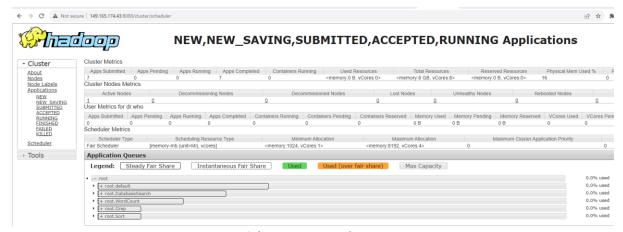


Fig: Initial Queues in Hadoop

- → In fair-scheduler.xml, I have given more weight database search as it was consuming more resources and initially it failed hence, I increased the weight.
- → In the below screenshot, we can see DatabaseSearch queue is running first.

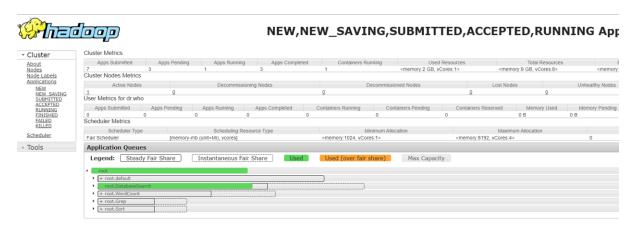


Fig: DatabaseSearch Queue running first

→ I also gave name WordCount slightly less weight than DatabaseSearch but more than other two and hence it is running on second number as seen in below screenshot.

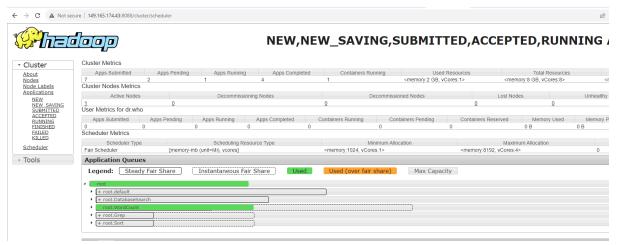


Fig: WordCount queue running second

→ I gave equal weights to both Sort and Grep as they were relatively less bulky and executed fast. As seen in below screenshot they are running concurrently.

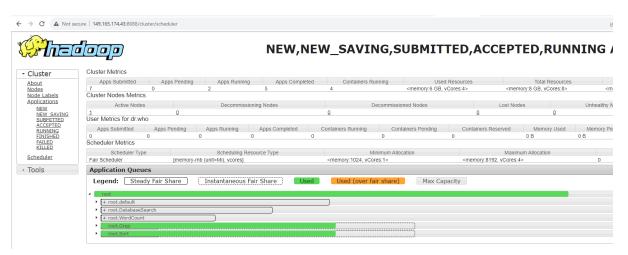


Fig: Grep and Sort queue running concurrently

Testing the Capacity Scheduler:

- → To implement capacity scheduler, I modified capacity-scheduler.xml.
- → I have configured databaseSearch, wordcount, sort, grep queues in my capacity-scheduler.xml as shown in below screenshot.

```
cproperty>
   <name>yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.DatabaseSearch.capacity</name>
   <value>35</value>
   <description>DatabaseSearch queue target capacity.</description>
 </property>
property>
name>yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.WordCount.capacity</name>
value>25</value>
description>WordCount queue target capacity.</description>
/property>
property>
            <name>yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.Sort.capacity</name>
            <value>25</value>
description>Sort queue target capacity.</description>
/property>
cproperty>
            <name>yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.Grep.capacity</name>
                <value>15</value>
                    <description>Grep queue target capacity.</description>
```

Fig: Capacity-scheduler.xml with sort, grep, wordcount and DatabaseSearch Queue

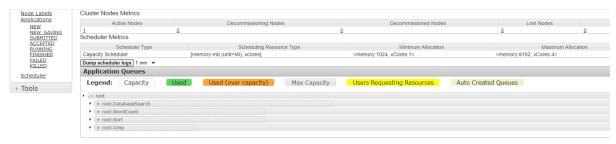
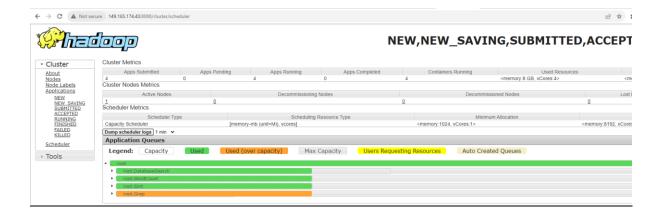


Fig: Capacity Scheduler with sort, grep, wordcount and DatabaseSearch Queue

- → Soon I noticed from below that queues reached at max capacity and got stuck hence I implemented priority handling in fair scheduling.
- → I saw the queues executed smoothy in fair scheduling.



Conclusion:

I got to learn many topics related to scheduling and map-reduce framework along with Hadoop.

Reference:

1. How to Install Apache Hadoop on Ubuntu 22.04 – TecAdmin