Exp No: 11 Date:

HADOOP IMPLEMENT THE MAX TEMPERATURE MAPREDUCE PROGRAM TO IDENTIFY THE YEAR WISE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FROM SENSOR DATA

AIM

To implement the Max temperature MapReduce program to identify the year-wise maximum temperature from the sensor data.

Description

Sensors senses weather data in big text format containing station ID, year, date, time, temperature, quality etc. from each sensor and store it in a single line. Suppose thousands of data sensors are there, then we have thousands of records with no particular order. We require only a year and maximum temperature of particular quality in that year.

For example:

Input string from sensor: 0029029070999991902010720004+64333+023450

FM-12+

000599999V0202501N02781999999N0000001N9-*00331*+

99999098351ADDGF1029919999999999999999

Here: 1902 is year 0033 is temperature

1 is measurement quality (Range between 0 or 1 or 4 or 5 or 9)

Here each mapper takes the input key as "byte offset of line" and value as "one weather sensor read i.e one line". and parse each line and produce an intermediate key "year" and intermediate value as "temperature of certain measurement qualities" for that year.

The combiner will form set values of temperature. Year and set of values of temperatures is given as input <key, value> to reducer and Reducer will produce year and maximum temperature for that year from the set of temperature values.

PROGRAM

*/

```
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
importorg.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
importorg.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
//Mapper class
class MaxTemperatureMapper
extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> { private static final int MISSING
= 9999:
@Override
public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
String line = value.toString(); String year = line.substring(15, 19); int airTemperature;
if (line.charAt(87) == '+') { // parseInt doesn't like leading plus signs airTemperature =
Integer.parseInt(line.substring(88, 92));
} else {
airTemperature = Integer.parseInt(line.substring(87, 92));
String quality = line.substring(92, 93);
if (airTemperature!= MISSING && quality.matches("[01459]")) { context.write(new
Text(year), new IntWritable(airTemperature));
//Reducer class
class MaxTemperatureReducer
extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
@Override
public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context)
throws IOException, InterruptedException {
```

```
int maxValue = Integer.MIN VALUE; for (IntWritable value : values) {
maxValue = Math.max(maxValue, value.get());
context.write(key, new IntWritable(maxValue));
//Driver Class
public class MaxTemperature {
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception { if (args.length != 2) {
System.err.println("Usage: MaxTemperature <input path=""> <output path>"); System.exit(-
1);
Job job = Job.getInstance(new Configuration()); job.setJarByClass(MaxTemperature.class);
job.setJobName("Max temperature");
FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0])); FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job,
new Path(args[1]));
job.setMapperClass(MaxTemperatureMapper.class);
job.setReducerClass(MaxTemperatureReducer.class);
job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class); job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
job.submit();
OUTPUT:
Input for String:
0029029070999991902010720004+64333+023450FM-12+
00059999V0202501N02781999999N0000001N9-00331+
```

```
(hadoop@ kali)-[~]
S jps
Picked up JAVA_OPTIONS: -Dawt.useSystemAAFontSettings-on -Dswing.aatext-true
14436 NodeWanager
16772 Jps
13830 SecondaryNameNode
14311 ResourceWanager
13397 DataNode
13471 NameNode
```

```
(hadoop® kali)-[~/hadoop/bin]
$ ./hdfs dfs -ls /exp3
Picked up _JAVA_OPTIONS: -Dawt.useSystemAAFontSettings=on -Dswing.aatext=true
2024-09-21 00:11:13,818 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform...
Found 3 items
-rw-r-r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 79205 2024-08-29 10:50 /exp3/dataset.txt
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup 0 2024-08-29 10:52 /exp3/new_output
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup 0 2024-09-13 01:00 /exp3/output
```

```
-(hadoop@kali)-[~/hadoop/bin]
 -$ ./hdfs dfs -cat /exp3/output/*
Picked up _JAVA_OPTIONS: -Dawt.useSystemAAFontSettings=on -Dswing.aatext=true
2024-09-21 00:15:38,966 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform...
          26.5
           26.6
           29.1
           30.8
05
          31.1
06
          33.6
           38.5
08
           40.2
09
           36.5
10
           36.9
```

RESULT

Thus a java program has been implemented to identify the year-wise maximum temperature from the sensor data.

Sample Questions

BASIC UNDERSTANDING: Exp 1

1. What is virtualization?

Ans. Virtualization is an abstraction layer that decouples physical hardware from operating system to deliver greater IT resource utilization and flexibility.

2. What is the Difference between Full Virtualization and Para Virtualization?

Ans. Full virtualization & Para virtualization both comes under the Hardware virtualization. Some of the differences between them are listed below:

Full Virtualization: In full virtualization guest VMs (Virtual Machines) are not aware that they are in virtualized environment there-fore the guest os issues command to what it thinks as actual hardware but actually are just simulated devices created by the hosts.

Para Virtualization: In para virtualization the guest vm is aware that it is in a virtualized environment. If guest vm requires resources, it issues commands to host operating system instead of directly communicating with simulated hardware.

3. What is Hyper-visor?

A hypervisor or virtual machine monitor (VMM) is computer software, firmware or hardware that creates and runs virtual machines. A computer on which a hypervisor runs one or more virtual machines is called a host machine, and each virtual machine is called a guest machine.

4. Whatare the difference between Type 1 and Type 2 Hypervisor

Ans. Type 1: When the Hypervisor is installed on bare metal / Physical hardware it is known as Type 1 Hypervisor. Examples are VM ware ESXi, Oracle VM, Microsoft Hyper V.

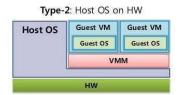
Type 2: When the Hypervisor is installed on top of an operating system it is known as Type 2 Hypervisor. Examples are Microsoft Virtual Server, VM Ware Server and workstation.

Type-1 vs. Type-2

Depending on what sits right on HW

Type-1: VMM on HW Guest VM **Guest VM** Guest OS VMM

- Xen, VMware ESX server, Hyper-V
- Mostly for server, but not limited
- VMM by default
- OS-independent VMM



- KVM, VMware Workstation, VirtualBox Mostly for client devices, but not limited
- VMM on demand
- · OS-dependent VMM

BASIC UNDERSTANDING: Exp 2

1. What is a virtual block?

A virtual block device is an interface with applications that appears to the applications as a memory device, such as a standard block device.

2. What is a virtual disk?

Virtual disks are stored as files on the host computer or on a network file server. It does not matter whether the physical disk that holds the files is IDE or SCSI.

IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics) SCSI(Small Computer System Interface) SATA(Serial Advanced Technology Attachment)

3. What is a VM clone?

A clone is a copy of an existing virtual machine.

4. What is a Snapshot and a Template?

A snapshot is a copy of the virtual machine's disk file at a given point in time. **Snapshots** provide a change log for the virtual disk and are used to restore a VM to a particular point in time when a failure or system error occurs.

A **template** is a master copy of a virtual machine that can be used to create many clones.