MapReduce 是利用多进程并行处理文件数据的典型场景。作为一种编程模型,其甚至被称为 Google 的"三驾马车"之一(尽管目前由于内存计算等的普及已经被逐渐淘汰)。在编程模型中, Map 进行任务处理, Reduce 进行结果归约。本周作业要求利用 Python 多进程实现 MapReduce 模型下的文档库(<u>搜</u> *狐新闻数据*(SogouCS), 下载地址: https://www.sogou.com/labs/resource/cs.php),注意仅使用页面内容,即新闻正文)词频统计功能。具体地:

```
from multiprocessing import Process
from multiprocessing import Queue
import os
import jieba
import re
import math
import pickle
from tqdm import tqdm
import collections
import time

filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\11\news_sohusite_xml.dat"
respath=r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\11"
txtlist = []
```

1. Map 进程读取文档并进行词频统计,返回该文本的词频统计结果。

利用正则表达式对于新闻信息进行处理,只保留正文部分;然后进行分词统计词频,将结果保存到文件中,在队列中放入文件路径

```
def map_task(n,count,q,txtlist):
   res = {}
   start = n*count
   end = n*(count+1)
   pattern = '[(<content>)(</content>)]'
    jieba.setLogLevel(jieba.logging.INFO)
    for i in range(start,end):
        if i < len(txtlist):</pre>
            line =re.sub(pattern,'',txtlist[i])
            data = jieba.lcut(line)
            for j in data:
                if '\u4e00'<= j <='\u9fff':
                    if j not in res.keys():
                        res[j] = 1
                        res[j] += 1
   with open(os.path.join(respath, "map_result{}}.txt".format(count)), 'wb') as f:
        pickle.dump(res,f)
    q.put(os.path.join(respath, "map_result{}.txt".format(count)))
```

```
class Map(Process):
    def __init__(self,n,count,q,txtlist) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.n = n
        self.count = count
        self.q = q
        self.txtlist = txtlist

def run(self):
    print("Map Process {} starts.".format(self.count))
    map_task(self.n,self.count,self.q,self.txtlist)
    print("Map Process {} ends.".format(self.count))
```

2. Reduce 进程收集所有 Map 进程提供的文档词频统计,更新总的文档库词频,并在所有 map 完成后保存总的词频到文件。

利用队列中的路径更新总的字典,并将结果输出到文件中

```
def __init__(self,q,process_num) -> None:
    self.process_num = process_num
    self.result={}
def run(self):
    print("Reduce process is runing...")
    pbar = tqdm(total=self.process_num,desc="Reduce")
    while not self.q.empty():
       path = self.q.get()
       with open(path,'rb') as f:
res = pickle.load(f)
        for i in res.keys():
            if i in self.result.keys():
       pbar.update(1)
    pbar.close()
    self.result=dict(collections.OrderedDict(sorted(self.result.items(),key=lambda dc:dc[1],reverse=True)))
    with open(os.path.join(respath, "result.txt"), 'w+', encoding='ansi') as f:
        for m,n in self.result.items():
            f.write(m+':'+str(n)+'\n')
```

3. 主进程可提前读入所有的文档的路径列表,供多个 Map 进程竞争获取文档路径;或由主进程根据 Map 进程的数目进行分发;或者单独实现一个分发进程,与多个 MAP 进程通信。

主进程提前对信息进行处理,只保留<content>行;并根据进程数目得到每个进程要处理的新闻数量

```
def give_out(filepath,process_num):
    global txtlist
    i=1
    with open(filepath,'r',encoding='ansi') as f:
        for line in f.readlines():
            if i % 6 == 5:
                 txtlist.append(line.strip())
            i += 1
    #txtlist=txtlist[:100]
    length = len(txtlist)
    n=int(math.ceil(length/process_num))
    return n
```

Main 函数:

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
   a=time.time()
   p_list=[]
   process num = 8
   q=Queue(process_num)
   n=give_out(filepath,process_num)
    for i in range(process_num):
        p=Map(n,i,q,txtlist)
       p list.append(p)
    for i in p_list:
       i.start()
    for i in p_list:
       i.join()
   b=time.time()
    r=Reduce(q,process_num)
    r.start()
    r.join()
    print("time:{:.0f}min{:.0f}s".format((b-a)//60,(b-a)%60))
```

运行结果:

```
PS C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计> c:; cd 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计'; & 'C:\Users\86186\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\python.exe' 'c:\Users\86186\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\python.exe' 'c:\Users\86186\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\python.exe' 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\11\p.py'

Map Process 0 starts.

Map Process 1 starts.

Map Process 3 starts.

Map Process 3 starts.

Map Process 5 starts.

Map Process 6 starts.

Map Process 6 starts.

Map Process 7 starts.

Map Process 7 starts.

Map Process 3 ends.

Map Process 2 ends.

Map Process 2 ends.

Map Process 6 ends.

Map Process 9 ends.

Map Process 9 ends.

Map Process 0 ends.

Map Process 0 ends.

Map Process 1 ends.

Map Process 1 ends.

Map Process 1 ends.

Map Process 2 ends.

Map Process 3 ends.

Map Process 6 ends.

Map Process 6 ends.

Map Process 7 ends.

Map Process 8 ends.

Map Process 9 ends.

Map Process 9 ends.

Map Process 9 ends.

Map Process 1 ends.

Map Process 1 ends.

Map Process 1 ends.

Map Process 3 ends.

Map Process 5 finished.

Lime: 33min39s
```

■ result.txt - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

的:13150179

在:3294681

7:2828306

是:2037399

和:1949345

月:1282203

也:1106906

有:1084942

为:1071075

将:1005800

日:1002622

年:929559

等:873420

对:830688

中:812335

与:798422

L:778239

都:718932

他:714291

不:696994

到:673660

±1.07 3000

就:672174

记者:643072

后:619954

多:604950

中国:600520

我:587094

更:565668

人:555547

但:548691

说:546568

系列:528887

被:518963

而:510624

元:508072

从:505777

公司:503115

#:492846

这:490927

4. 记录程序运行时间,比较不同 Map 进程数量对运行时间的影响,可以做出运行时间-进程数目的 曲线并进行简要分析。

随着进程数目增加运行时间显著减少,担当进程数目多于8时,时间并未减少反而有所增加。这是因为电脑的cpu数量为8,最多只能同时运行8个进程,而设定的进程数目多于8个时,部分进程并不能同时运行,而是在等待前面的完成才能运行。

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt import numpy as np

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False

x=np.array([2,4,8,15])

y=np.array([4620,3076,1959,2020])

plt.plot(x,y) plt.title("运行时间与进程数") plt.xlabel("进程数") plt.ylabel("运行时间(s)") plt.show()
```

