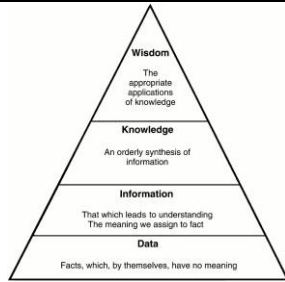


CS286 Solving Big Data Problems – Exam #1 Study Guide

By: Zayd Hammoudeh

Lecture #01 – Introduction to Big Data

Data Categories		Data – Raw values	
Quantitative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observable and measureable Structured and objective Numerical Example: Income, Height	Qualitative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observable but NOT measureable Unstructured and subjective Descriptive Example: Favorite Color	Information – Set of data with meaning Knowledge – Interpretation of the data with meaning. Wisdom – Appropriate application of knowledge.	

Storage Terminology

Directly Attached Storage (DAS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage attached directly to the processing node. Lowest capacity Minimal data sharing Highest Speed. 	Network Attached Storage (NAS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage accessible via a network connection. Capable of using NFS 	Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional database providers. Examples: Oracle, MySQL, IBM DB2 	Storage Area Network (SAN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage accessible via a network connection. Uses different protocols than NAS. 	Network File System (NFS) Allows a computer to view and store data on remote disk as if that disk was directly attached to the local computer. Access Transparency – Access data the same way whether it is remote or local.
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Data Analysis Categories		Four Steps in Traditional Data Mining <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Problem Definition Data gathering and preparation Model building and evaluation Knowledge Deployment Process is cyclical and may repeat multiple times.	
Descriptive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backward looking. Hindsight Explain a previous phenomenon. Analysis 	Predictive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forward looking Foresight Investigate future trends. Mining 		

Big Data

Big Data – Data whose scale, diversity, and complexity require new architecture, techniques, algorithms, and analytics to manage it and to extract value and hidden knowledge from it.	3 V's of Big Data		
	Volume – The amount of data is too large for traditional database software tools to cope with. Example: Image server	Velocity – The data is being produced at a rate that is beyond the performance limits of traditional systems. Example: Social media site	Variety – Data lacks the structure to make it suitable for storage and analysis in traditional databases and data warehouses. Example: Data organization variety.

Data Organization			Scaling to Process Big Data		
Structured – Every piece of data and its format is known. Fits in a database. Example: RDBMS	Semi-structured – For some fields, data may not exist and some fields can have different formats. Not in a typical database but has structure. Example: XML, CSV, JSON	Unstructured – Does not fit into a database well. Most data is in this category. Examples: Text document, multimedia content.	Scale Up Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large capital and operating expense. Lower availability and scalability. Example: Monolithic Database	Scale Out Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synchronization overhead Programming Complexity Specialized hardware. Example: Grid Cluster	Sampling Limitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower accuracy and precision. Example: Any approach

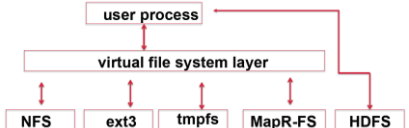
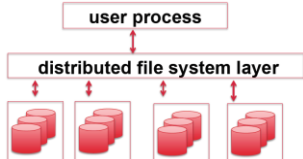
Exploiting Locality of Reference – In Big Data, accessing the data can be very time consuming. Solution: Keep the data and program close together. Distribute Data and Computation – Map the data to multiple nodes and the program with it to decrease execution time.	Three Laws of Big Data		
	Moore's Law – Every two years, the number of transistors per chip doubles. Kryder's Law – Every two years, storage capacity doubles. (Storage version of Moore's Law)	Amdahl's Law – The extent to which a program's execution can be sped up is dependent on its level of parallelism.	Murphy's Law – What can go wrong will go wrong. Big data must be resistant to failures.

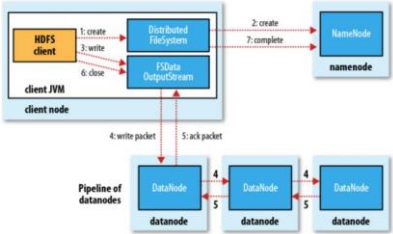
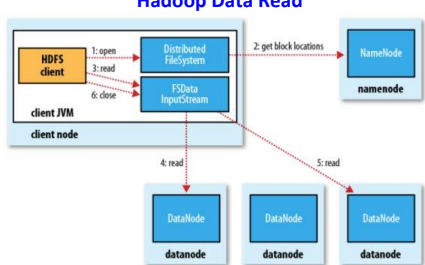
Hadoop

Summary of the Hadoop Strategy			Core of Hadoop	Name Node	Job Tracker
Distribute Data Processing nodes share no data.	Distribute Computation Achieve parallelism without synchronization .	Tolerate Failures Eliminate single points of failure .	1. Hadoop File System (HDFS) – Storage level 2. MapReduce – Compute Level	Key component in HDFS that stores the location of distributed data in the file system .	Manages computation tasks in the Hadoop system .

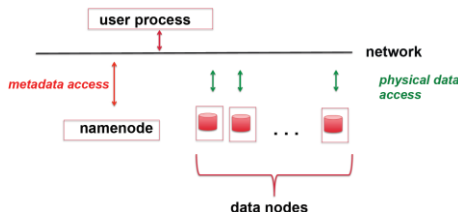
Lecture #02 – Introduction to HDFS and MapR-FS

File System	Storage in a File System	Block Structure in an ext2 File System			
Like a database. A system to store data so that the data can be accessed later. Typical Structure: A rooted tree.	Data – Actual file in the FS. Metadata – Information about the data/file. Example: Size, location	Hadoop Block Size: 64MB	Inode – Data structure used to represent a file system object. This includes the location of the disk block location.	Direct Block – File block location pointed to directly by the inode .	Indirect Block – Block pointed to by the inode through exactly one intermediary block . Double Indirect Block – Block pointed to by the inode through exactly two intermediary blocks .

Virtual File System	Distributed File System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition layer between a generic file system and a real file system. Virtualizes different file system types into a single common interface. Enables standard POSIX file access. HDFS is not compatible with a virtual file system while MapR-FS is. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centrally stores metadata (e.g. name node) and distributes actual data (e.g. data node) Overcomes space, performance, and availability limitations of a single machine. Location Transparency – Abstracts data locality from client access. 

Hadoop Data Write	Hadoop Data Read	Hadoop Write Pipeline
		<p>Hadoop Write Pipeline – Before a write can be acknowledged to the client, it must be acknowledged by the name node.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each replicate write is sequential through a pipeline where one data node writes to the next. <p>Sequential Block Reading – Each file block is read sequentially even if the blocks reside on multiple data nodes and could theoretically be read in parallel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block size: 64MB

Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) Architecture

Architecture Diagram	User Process	Name Node – Master	Data Node – Slave
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected to HDFS through the network. Communicates with the name node to know where to read and write data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages file names and locations on disk. Provides metadata information All data is persisted in memory (RAM) May have a secondary name node used to offload processing (e.g. writing logs) off the primary. Secondary is not for high availability. All writes must be acknowledged by the name node before they can be acknowledged to the user process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent storage disks for the data. Data is replicated across multiple data nodes if possible across multiple racks.

Limitations of HDFS

Mutability	Block Size	POSIX Semantics	Availability	Scalability	Performance
Data is write once, read many.	Single block size (e.g. 64MB) for disk I/O, replication and sharding	Must use the command “hadoop fs” to access the data. Example POSIX Commands: Open, close, read, write.	No snapshot or built-in mirroring capability.	Name node only scales to 100M files. This is due to the single name node persisting all data in RAM .	Written in Java and runs on a block device

Overview of MapR File System (MapR-FS)

Physical Disk – A single hard drive. Storage Pool – Three striped physical disks. Striping is used to increase write performance.	Node – A set of storage pools. Topology – A set of nodes.	Container – Unit of shared storage . It is the size of replicated data. A storage pool has multiple containers . Each container belongs to only one volume.	Volume – A tree of files and directories grouped for the purpose of applying a policy or set of policies.
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MapR-FS Volume Features

Topologies Provide data placement policies.	Compression Compress data as it is written to disk.	Mirroring Copy data locally or remotely for protection in real time for load balancing, backup, and disaster readiness.	Snapshots Maintain point-in-time data and updates.	Quotas Restrict total capacity per-user or per-group.	Permissions Restrict access to users or groups.	Replication Replicate containers in a volume across the cluster
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Differences between MapR-FS and HDFS

Block Size MapR-FS supports different block sizes for sharding, replication, and performing I/O.	Mutability MapR-FS has full read write capability.	Access MapR-FS volumes can be NFS-mounted.	POSIX Support MapR-FS supports native OS commands to access data.	Availability MapR-FS supports snapshots and local/remote mirroring support.	Scalability No limit to the number of files.	Performance MapR-FS is written in C and runs on a raw device (i.e. no filesystem overhead).
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<div>Block Size Comparison between HDFS and MapR-FS</div>			<div>Role of a Single Sharding Unit (e.g. Block/Chunk) – In Map Reduce, each mapper is assigned a single shard (e.g. block/chunk) to analyze.</div>	<div>Using the “hadoop fs” Command Line Interface (CLI)</div>
<div>Storage Unit</div>	<div>HDFS</div>	<div>MapR-FS</div>	<div>Relationship between Container and Volume – In MapR-FS, a container is assigned to a single volume and a volume is made up of one or more containers.</div>	<div>Format:</div>
<div>Unit of Sharding</div>	<div>Block=64MB</div>	<div>Chunk=256MB</div>	<div>Example Block/Chunk Count Calculation: If a Map Reduce file has 300MB of data, it will required 5 blocks in HDFS and 2 chunks in MapR-FS.</div>	<div>hadoop fs -<command> [args]</div>
<div>Unit of Replication</div>	<div>Block=64MB</div>	<div>Container = 16-32GB</div>		<div>Examples:</div>
<div>Unit of I/O</div>	<div>Block=64MB</div>	<div>Block=8KB</div>		<div>hadoop fs -mkdir newDirectory</div>
<div>MapR-FS allows for different storage unit sizes to optimize performance.</div>				<div>hadoop fs -rm my_file.txt</div>
				<div>Not Supported Command:</div>
				<div>hadoop fs -cd ...</div>
				<div>This command has no directory state so must use absolute path.</div>
				<div>hadoop mfs [command] [args]</div>
				<div>Performs MapR-FS operations similar to hadoop fs.</div>

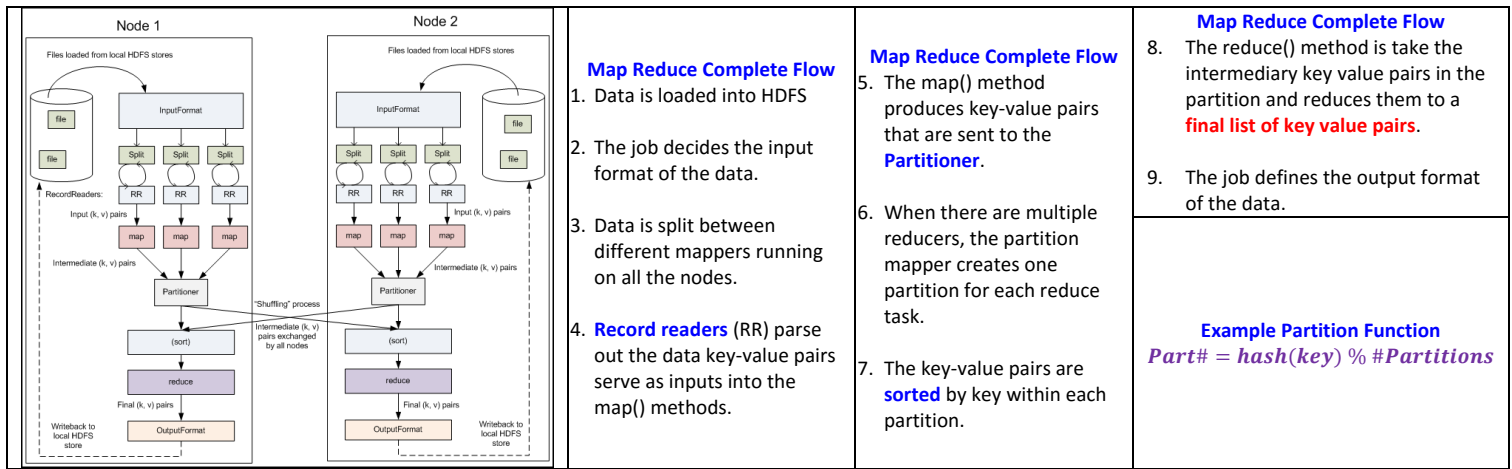
Lecture #03 – Introduction to MapReduce

Map Reduce Underlying Principle: Divide and Conquer Derives from Lisp	map (String key, String value): // key: document or shard name // value: document or shard contents for each word w in value: EmitIntermediate ((w,"1")); // key value pair	reduce (String key, Iterator values): // key: a word // values: a list of word counts int results = 0 for each v in values: results += ParseInt (v) Emit (AsString (result)) Reduce is called one on each key NOT each partition.	Key Methods EmitIntermediate – Output of the mapper function. Writes an intermediary key-value pair to be analyzed by a reducer. Emit – Outputs the result of the reducer.
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Three Phases of Map Reduce 1. Map 2. Sort/Shuffle/Merge 3. Reduce	Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One mapper is assigned per input split. The “map” function is called once for each key-value pair (i.e. record). Each mapper processes a local data set and can output a set of intermediary key-value pairs. “Send the compute to where the data is.” Outputs zero or more key-value pairs. 	Sort/Shuffle/Merge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer results from mappers to reducers. Creates <i>n</i> partitions where <i>n</i> is equal to the number of reducers. Divides intermediary key value pairs into the <i>n</i> partitions. May run a “Combiner” function to merge results from the Map stage to reduce the amount of data to transfer over the network. After keys are partitioned and merge, the keys in the partition are sorted. Partitions are sent over the network to the reducers. Hadoop uses HTTP while MapR-FS uses RPC. 	Reduce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One reducer per input partition. The “reduce” method is called once per key. Outputs zero or more key value pairs. Reads one list of values for each key. No data locality exploitation in reduce.
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Responsibilities of the Map Reduce Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split the incoming input file and read the records. Schedules, runs, and reruns map/reduce tasks. Transfers map outputs to reduce inputs. Collects and writes status and results. 	Map Reduce Block and Record Splitting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Map Reduce framework divides an input file to one or more splits\block. A split\block contains one or more (typically many) records. Default record delimiter is “\n”. The map function is called once per record. Map Record Key-Value Format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key – Byte offset for start of record value – Record data in the split. 	Typical Map Reduce Workflow <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Load the data into the cluster. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDFS – Uses WORM (write once read many). Preload only. MapR-FS – POSIX + network file system (NFS) access. Preload or persistent storage. Analyze the data Store the results in the cluster (e.g. in HDFS/MapR-FS) <p>Read the results from the cluster.</p>
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MapReduce Complete Flow



Hadoop Classes

<p>InputFormat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checks if the input file exists. Splits the input file into one or more InputSplit objects. Instantiates RecordReader to partition splits into records which are turned into key-value pairs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key is byte offset of the start of the record. 	<p>Mapper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements the map() method. One Mapper object is created for each input split. Processes keys and/or values. Updates status in reporter. Writes output. 	<p>Partitioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes the output(s) generated by the map() method and creates partitions based on the hashed key. Each partition is assigned to a single reducer. All records with the same key are assigned to the same partition. 	<p>Combiner (Optional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has no default behavior. Motivation: Reduce the intermediate values of the mappers before they are sent over the network. Often the reducer can be repurposed as a combiner. 	<p>Reducer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements the reduce() method. Each Reducer object is assigned one partition. Executes the reduce method on each key in the partition. Updates status in reporter. Writes output.
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Outputs of a MapReduce Job <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _SUCCESS – Empty file indicating the job was completed successfully.• part-m-00000 – First intermediate results output file from a map task.• part-r-00000 – First intermediate results output file from a single reducer.	Hadoop Job Execution Framework			Hadoop Schedulers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fair Scheduler (default) – Resources shared evenly among pools.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Each user has a pool. Custom pools can be created. Supports Pre-emption.• Capacity Scheduler – Resources shared among queues. Admin creates hierarchical queues. Supports soft and hard capacity limits to users within a queue.
	JobClient <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instantiated by the client. Submits job to the JobTracker. Runs inside a JVM.	JobTracker <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instantiates a Job object which gets sent to the TaskTracker(s). Runs inside a JVM.• Reschedules tasks on failed TaskTrackers to other TaskTrackers.	TaskTracker <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launches a child process that runs a MapTask or a ReduceTask.• HeartBeat Messages to JobTracker include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Task Status◦ Task Counter◦ Data read/write status	

Hadoop Fair Scheduler		Hadoop Capacity Scheduler		MCS – MapR Control System CLDB – Container Location Database.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pool – Set of jobs.• User configures priority of jobs within a pool.• Default of one user per pool.• “Over-using” users can be preempted.• Developed at Facebook.	<p>Scheduling Algorithm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Divide each pool’s min maps and reduces among jobs.• When a slot is free, allocate a job that is below its minimum share (i.e. most starved).• Preempt long running jobs to meet minimum guarantees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Queue – Set of Jobs• Queues may be hierarchically organized (i.e. a queue is made of other queues).• Shares assigned to queues as a percentage of total resources.• Per-Queue and Per-User configurations.• Developed at Yahoo.	<p>Scheduling Algorithm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allocate slots to queues based on percentage of shares.• FIFO scheduling within each queue.	

Limitations of the Hadoop Execution Framework

<p>Scalability</p> <p>Single JobTracker restricts job throughput.</p>	<p>Availability</p> <p>Only one JobTracker and one NameNode introduces single points of failure (SPOF).</p>	<p>Inflexibility</p> <p>Map and reduce jobs are not interchangeable.</p>	<p>Scheduler Optimization</p> <p>Framework does not optimize scheduling of jobs.</p>	<p>Program Support</p> <p>Framework is limited to Map and Reduce programs.</p>
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Inflexibility and program support are addressed in Map Reduce version 2 (also known as **YARN**)

Lecture #04 – Installing MapR

Disk Provisioning	Network Configuration	Joining Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic – Thin provisioning Fixed – Thick provisioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAT – The VM does not have a separate IP from the host. Rather a separate private network is setup on the host machine and the VM gets an address in that network. Network traffic looks as though it came from the host PC. Bridged – Replicates another node on the physical network and the VM gets its own IP. Host-Only – The nested VM's network is within the host computer only. 	<p>Join can be done in the map and reduce stages.</p>

Lecture #05 – Writing a MapReduce Program

Common Map Reduce Applications

Summarizing Data	Filtering Data	Organizing Data	Joining Data
			Join can be done in the map and reduce stages.

MapReduce Program Imports

org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.* Includes the definition of the “ Mapper ”, “ Reducer ”, “ Job ”, and “ Context ” classes.	org.apache.hadoop.io.* Includes the definition of the “ Text ”, “ LongWritable ”, and “ IntWritable ” classes.	org.apache.hadoop.conf.* Includes the definition of the “ Configured ” and “ Configuration ” classes.	org.apache.hadoop.util.* Includes the definition of the “ Tool ” interface and “ ToolRunner ” class.
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.* Includes the definition of the “ TextInputFormat ” and “ FileInputFormat ” classes.	org.apache.hadoop.fs.* Includes the definition of the “ Path ” class.	java.util.* Includes the definition of the “ StringTokenizer ” class.	java.io.* Includes the definition of the “ IOException ” class.
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.* Includes the definition of the “ FileOutputFormat ” class.			

MapReduce Class Definitions

Mapper Class Definition	Reducer Class Definition	Driver Class Definition
<pre>import java.util.*; import java.io.*; import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.*; import org.apache.hadoop.io.*; public class MyMapper extends Mapper<InputKeyClassName, InputValueClassName, OutputKeysClassName, OutputValuesClassName> { }</pre> <p>Must override the “map” method.</p> <p>InputFormat – TextInputFormat Key Class – LongWritable Value Class – Text</p>	<pre>import java.util.*; import java.io.*; import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.*; import org.apache.hadoop.io.*; public class MyReducer extends Reducer<InputKeyClassName, InputValueSClassName, OutputKeysClassName, OutputValuesClassName> { }</pre> <p>Must override the “reduce” method.</p> <p>The input key and value types for the Reducer must match the output key and value types for the associated Mapper.</p>	<pre>import org.apache.hadoop.conf.*; import org.apache.hadoop.io.*; import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.*; import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.*; import org.apache.hadoop.util.*; public class ReceiptsDriver extends Configured implements Tool { ... public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{ Configuration conf = new Configuration(); System.exit(ToolRunner.run(conf, new ReceiptsDriver(), args)); } }</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must implement the “run” method. Specifies whether the job is run synchronously or asynchronously via the “waitForCompletion” command. Specifies class types for mapper and reducer. Verifies function input arguments.

MapReduce Class Method Definitions

map Function Format	reduce Function Format	run Function Format
<pre> @Override public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException { StringTokenizer strToken = new StringTokenizer(value, splitCriteria); // Iterate through all the tokens in the record while(strToken.hasMoreTokens()){ String myStr = strToken.nextToken(); ... // Emit any intermediate <key, value> pairs // Optional to emit any pairs. context.write(new OutputKeysClassName(...), new OutputValuesClassName (...)); } First two arguments in the map method are the input key and record value. Map is called once per input record. </pre>	<pre> @Override public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<Text> value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException { // Parse the Iterable object for(Text value: values) // Emit any intermediate <key, value> pairs // Optional to emit any pairs. context.write(new OutputKeysClassName(...), new OutputValuesClassName (...)); } Reduce is called once per intermediate key. </pre>	<pre> @Override public int run(String[] args) throws Exception { if(args.length != 2){ System.err.printf("usage: %s [general options] <inputfile> <outputfile>\n", getClass().getSimpleName()); System.exit(1); } // Configure the job Job job = new Job (getConf(), "job name"); job.setJarByClass(MyDriver.class); job.setMapperClass(MyMapper.class); job.setReducerClass(MyReducer.class); // Define input file's format (e.g. text file) job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class); // Setup the mapper output classes. // Mapper Input class are a LongWritable by default and Text job.setMapOutputKeyClass(MapperOutputKeysClassName.class); job.setMapOutputValueClass(MapperOutputValuesClassName.class); // Set the reducer's output class. job.setOutputKeyClass(ReduceOutputKeysClassName.class); job.setOutputValueClass(ReduceOutputValuesClassName.class); // Set the reducer's output class. FileInputFormat.addInputFormat (job, new Path(<inputfilepath>); FileOutputFormat.setOutputFormat (job, new Path(<outputfolderpath>); // Wait for the job to finish. return job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1; } </pre>

MapReduce Environment Variables

HADOOP_HOME	LD_LIBRARY_PATH	PATH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Path: /opt/mapr/hadoop/Hadoop-0.20.2 Not required. Useful when defining other environment variables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Path: \$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native/Linux-amd64-64 Not required. Enables the use of libraries specifically compiled for MapR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Path: \$HADOOP_HOME/bin:\$PATH Not required. Order in PATH variable is important as earlier items in the list take precedence. Provides path to Hadoop executables so user does not need to specify the absolute path.
CLASSPATH	HADOOP_CLASSPATH	export
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Path: \$HADOOP_HOME/*:\$HADOOP_HOME/lib/* Not required. Points to all jars in the Hadoop distribution required to run a program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Path: \$CLASSPATH Not required. Makes it easier to run MapReduce applications from the hadoop command. 	<p>Bash command to add environment variables to the terminal.</p>

Command Line Instructions

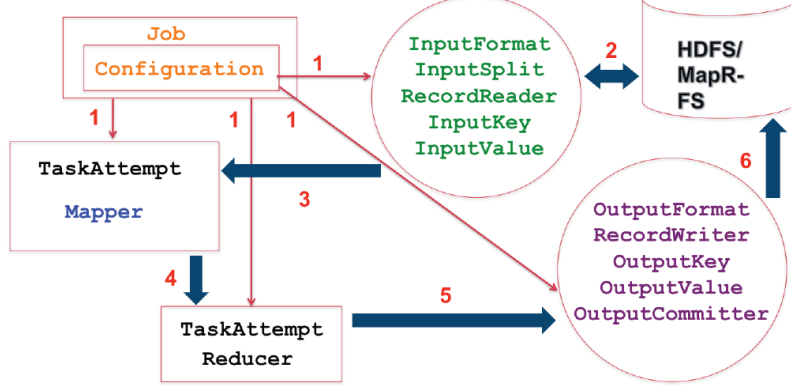
javac	jar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiles a Java class from ASCII to byte code. Example: <pre>javac -d <FolderName> <ClassName>.java</pre> -d – Allows for a custom output directory to be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combines the different class files into a single Java Archive (JAR) File. Example #1: Create a New JAR File <pre>jar -cvf <jarname>.jar -C <classfolder>/.</pre> -c – Create a new JAR file. -v – Generate a verbose output. -f – Specifies that the command includes the output JAR's file name. -C – Specifies the location of the source .class files. Example #1: Updating an Existing JAR <pre>jar -uvf <jarname>.jar -C <classfolder>/.</pre> -u – Update a JAR.
hadoop jar	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launches a Hadoop job. Example: <pre>hadoop jar <JarNameAndPath>.jar <DriverClass> file://<InputPathAndFile> <outputDirectory></pre> Arguments in the call correspond to the args argument in the driver. -D – Used to specify properties of the Hadoop jar operation. 	
hadoop fs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables POSIX style commands on HDFS Example: <pre>hadoop fs -<CommandName> [args]</pre> Must precede POSIX command (e.g. ls, cat, rm, etc.) with a hyphen. 	

Lecture #06 – Using the mapreduce API

<p>Hadoop and Mapr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MapR 3.0.1 ships with version 0.20.2 of Hadoop. 	<p>Setting HADOOP_HOME PATH</p> <p>HADOOP_HOME = /opt/mapr/hadoop/hadoop-0.20.2</p>
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Comparison of the mapreduce and mapred Libraries

	Supported on MapR	Deprecated	YARN-Compatible	Types	Objects
mapred	Yes	No	Yes	Interfaces	OutputCollector, Reporter, JobConf
mapreduce	Yes	No	Yes	Abstract Classes	Context
	Methods	Output Files	Reducer Input Values	Import Command	
mapred	map(), reduce()	part-xxxxx	java.lang.iterator	import org.apache.hadoop.mapred.*	
mapreduce	map(), reduce(), cleanup(), setup(), run()	part-m-xxxxx (Mapper) part-r-yyyyy (Reducer)	Java.lang.Iterable	import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.*	



Writable Types

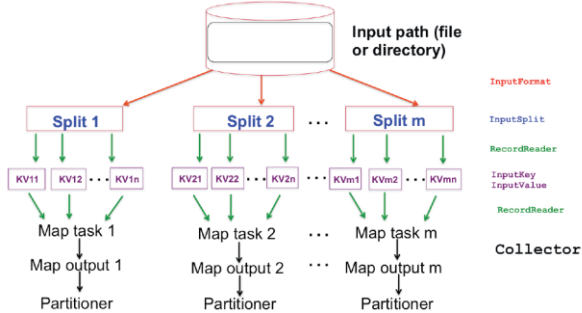
- **All Key/Value types must implement the Writable Interface.**
- Used to serialize keys/values before they are written to disk.
- All Java primitives must have a wrapper class to be able to return/pass from map/reduce calls.
- Do not support commands on equivalent Java primitives. **Example:** cannot use "+" to add to LongWritable.

Writable Interface Methods

- `void write(DataOutput out) throws IOException`
- `void readFields(DataInput in) throws IOException`

Java Primitive	Hadoop Writable Type
boolean	BooleanWritable
long	LongWritable new LongWritable(1)
double	DoubleWritable
string	Text (UTF-8 Format) new Text("my String")
N/A	BytesWritable (Writable Binary)

Describe Mapper Input Flow



WritableComparable

- All keys must implement the Writable and Comparable Interfaces.

Comparable Interface

```
int compareTo(WriteComparable o)
```

- **compareTo** is used to provide a total ordering of keys in the Sort/Shuffle/Merge stage.
- Returns -1 if implicit parameter should be order first.
- Returns 0 if they are equal.
- Returns 1 if explicit parameter should be ordered first.

InputFormat Class

- Valid input files/directories exists.
- Partitions the input file into splits.
- Instantiates `RecordReader` for parsing records in the splits.
- Throws `IOException`

Methods

```
public abstract List<InputSplit>  
getSplits(JobContext)
```

```
public abstract RecordReader<K,V>
createRecordReader(InputSplit split,
TaskAttemptContext context)
```

Common Implementations

- **TextInputFormat** – Single Line Record Text Files. **Terminated by newline characters.**
- **SequenceFileInputFormat** – Binary Files

InputSplit Class

- Object that encapsulates a single file split.
- Logical representation of a subset of the data.
- **Split size is defined by:**

$$\max(\text{minSplitSize}, \max(\text{maxSplitSize}, \text{blockSize}))$$

Methods

```
public abstract long getLength()
```

public abstract String[] getLocations() – Gets a list of host names where the split is located.

Common Implementations

- FileSplit

Split Versus Block Size

- Split Size is configurable in Hadoop and MapR.
- A split may be smaller, larger, or the same size as a block as defined by equation on the left.

Record Boundaries – Two Possibilities

- **Last Record Boundary Falls On Split Boundary** – Read whole first record in the next split.
- **Last Record Boundary Falls in the Next Split** – Record reader reads the next split until the end of the record (i.e. first delimiter).

RecordReader Interface

- **Breaks up the data in an input split into Key-Value pairs**
- **Handles incomplete records**
 - **Discards first record in a split after the first split**
 - **Reads ahead to first delimiter in the next split (except the last split).**

Methods

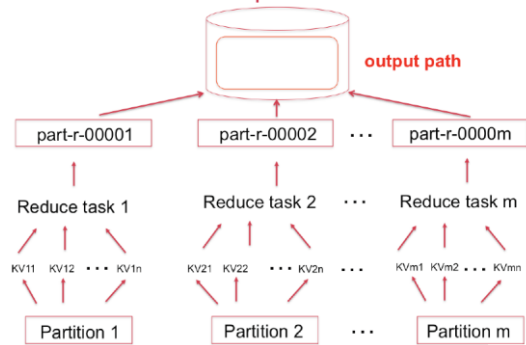
```
boolean next(K key, V value)
K createKey()
V createValue()
long getPos()
public void close()
float getProgress()
```

Common Implementations

- **LineRecordReader** – Used for text files. Key is byte offset and text is the line.
- **SequenceFileRecordReader** – Binary input files

Reducer Output Classes

Describe Reducer Output Flow



OutputFormat Class

- Valid output file specifications via method `checkOutputSpecs`.
- Provide `RecordWriter` to write output files.

Methods

```
public abstract RecordWriter<K,V>
getRecordWrite(TaskAttemptContext
context)
```

```
public abstract void
checkOutputSpecs(JobContext context)
```

```
public abstract OutputCommitter
getOutputCommitter(TaskAttemptContext
context)
```

Common Implementations

- `FileOutputFormat` – Wrapper of `OutputFormat`.
- `TextOutputFormat` – Plain text file.
- `NullOutputFormat` – Send all outputs to `/dev/null`
- `SequenceFileOutputFormat` – Binary Files

RecordWriter Class

- Writes the key value pairs to the output files.
- Can automatically compress the output streams as they are written to disk.

Methods

```
public abstract void write(K key, V
value)
```

```
public abstract void
close(TaskAttemptContext)
```

Common Implementations

- `TextOutputFormat.LineRecordWriter` – Writes Key-Value pairs to plain text files.

OutputCommitter Class

- Initializes the Job at job start (in `setupJob()`)
- Cleans up the job upon job completion (in `cleanJob()`).
- Sets up the task temporary outputs (in `setupTask()`)
- Checks whether a tasks needs to be committed (in `needsTaskCommit()`)
- Commit of the task output (in `commitTask()`)
- Discard the task commit (in `abortTask()`)

Common Implementations

- `FileOutputCommitter` – Commits files to job output directory.

Mapper Class

- Based off `Java Generics` since key and value types are generic.
- Primary method to override is `map`.
- `Context` object is used to output to intermediate files.
- `run` method calls `setup`, `map`, and `cleanup`.
- `setup` is called before `map` and `cleanup` is called after `map`.

Methods

```
protected void cleanup(Context context)
```

```
protected void map(KEYIN key, VALUEIN
value, Context context)
```

```
void run(Context context)
```

```
protected void setup(Context context)
```

Mapper and Reducer run Method

```
public void run(Context context){
    try{
        setup()
        while(context.nextKey()){
            map(context.getCurrentKey(),
                context.getCurrentValue(),
                context);
        }
    }
    finally{
        cleanup()
    }
}
```

Reducer Class

- Based off `Java Generics` since key and value types are generic.
- If no `Reducer` class is specified, then `Mapper` outputs are sent directly as final outputs **after sorting by key**.
- Primary method to override is `reduce`.
- `Context` object is used to output to final files.
- `run` method calls `setup`, `reduce`, and `cleanup`.
- `setup` is called before `reduce` and `cleanup` is called after `reduce`. (Similar to `Mapper`)

Methods

```
protected void cleanup(Context context)
```

```
protected void map(KEYIN key,
Iterable<VALUEIN> values, Context context)
```

```
void run(Context context)
```

- `protected void setup(Context context)`

Job Class

Job Methods

`void failTask(TaskAttemptID taskID)` – Indicate task with specified ID failed.

`String getJar()` – Gets the Job's JAR file pathname.

`boolean isComplete()` – Gets whether the job has completed.

`boolean isSuccessful()` – Returns whether the job completed successfully.

`void killJob()` – Kills the job.

`void killTask(TaskAttemptID taskID)` – Kills the task with the specified ID failed.

`float mapProgress()` – Gets progress of the map tasks. Between 0 and 1.

`float reduceProgress()` – Gets progress of the reduce tasks. Between 0 and 1.

Constructors

```
Job()
Job(Configuration conf)
Job(Configuration conf, String jobName)
```

Example Usage #1

```
Configuration conf = new Configuration();
Job job1 = new Job(conf, "Job1");
```

Example Usage #2

```
Job job2 = new Job(getConf(), "Job2");
```


More Job Class Methods		
void setJarByClass(Class cls) – Specifies the driver class. void setInputFormatClass(Class cls) – Sets the InputFormat type for the job. void setMapperClass(Class cls) – Sets the class type for the Mapper. void setMapOutputKeyClass(Class cls) – Sets the class type for the Mapper output key(s). void setMapOutputValueClass(Class cls) – Sets the class type for the Mapper output value(s).	void setOutputFormatClass(Class cls) – Sets the OutputFormat type for the job. void setReducerClass(Class cls) – Sets the class type for the Reducer. void setOutputKeyClass(Class cls) – Sets the class type for the Reducer output key(s) and the Mapper if setMapOutputKeyClass is not called. void setOutputValueClass(Class cls) – Sets the class type for the Reducer output value(s) and the Mapper if setMapOutputValueClass is not called.	void submit() – Submit the job to the cluster and return immediately. void waitForCompletion(boolean verbose) – Submit the job to the cluster and wait for it to finish. Often called within System.exit() with a ternary operator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Returns “true” if the job succeeded. <p>System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(True) ? 0 : 1);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When configuring the job, almost all method names end in “Class”.

Implementing the Driver	Job Configuration Code Example
<pre> public class MyDriver extends Configured implements Tool{ public static void main(){ Configuration conf = new Configuration(); System.exit(ToolRunner.run(conf, new MyDriver(), args); } public int run(String[] args) throws Exception{ Job job = new Job(getConf(), "My Job"); ... return job.waitForCompletion(True) ? 0 : 1; } } </pre> <p>Use ToolRunner to execute driver code.</p>	<pre> Job job = new Job(getConf(), "myJob"); job.setJarByClass(MyDriver.class); job.setMapperClass(MyMapper.class); job.setReducerClass(MyReducer.class); job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class); job.setOutputValueClass(LongWritable.class); job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class); job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class); FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0])); FileOutputFormat.addOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1])); System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(True) ? 0 : 1); </pre> <p>Drawback: Cannot be dynamically configured.</p>

Levels of MapReduce Configuration Priority		
Highest Priority <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Driver Code 2. Command Line Parameters 3. Local XML Files 4. Global XML Files (i.e. within the Global Map Reduce folder) 5. Hadoop Framework Modifications Lowest Priority		

Lecture #07 – Managing, Monitoring, and Testing MapReduce Jobs

MapReduce Counter Categories

File System – Total number of bytes written and read during a Hadoop job.	Job – Summary of task cardinality and CPU time.	Framework – Granular summaries of CPU and memory consumption, records read & written, and bytes read & written in each phase of MapReduce	Custom – Completely specific to the application.
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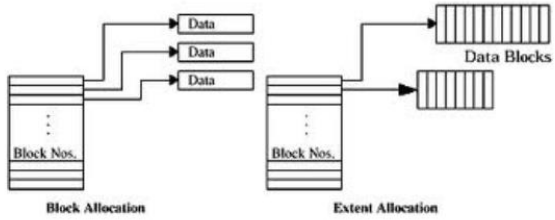
File System Counters

FILE_BYTES_WRITTEN – Total number of bytes written to the local file system. May occur during map, shuffle, or reduce phases.	MAPRFS_BYTES_READ – Total number of bytes read from MapR-FS.	MAPRFS_BYTES_WRITTEN – Total number of bytes written to MapR-FS.
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Job Counters

DATA_LOCAL_MAPS – Total number of map tasks executed on local data.	FALLOW_SLOTS_MILLIS_MAPS – Total time map tasks spend waiting after slots are reserved (pre-emption)	FALLOW_SLOTS_MILLIS_REDUCE – Total time reduce tasks spend waiting after slots are reserved (pre-emption)	SLOTS_MILLI_MAPS – Total time map tasks spent executing
SLOTS_MILLI_REDUCE – Total time reduce tasks spent executing	TOTAL_LAUNCHED_MAPS – Total number of map tasks launched, including failed tasks.	TOTAL_LAUNCHED_REDUCE – Total number of reduce tasks launched, including failed tasks.	

Miscellaneous



block vs extent-based allocation