

The problem:

• Big data means ...

The problem:

Big data means ...
 lots of hard drives



The solution:

 Lots of data means we should...

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 Lots of data means we should...

bring computation to data!

Lots of disks:







Case 1: data needs updating







Case 1: data needs updating so ...



Case 2: need to sweep through data







Case 2: need to sweep through data so...





The framework:

User defines:

a. <key, value>

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- User defines:
 - a. <key, value>
 - b. mapper & reducer functions

The framework:

- User defines:
 - a. <key, value>
 - b. mapper & reducer functions
- Hadoop handles the logistics

The logistics:

Hadoop handles the distribution and execution



User defines a map function

map()

map() reads data and outputs <key,value>



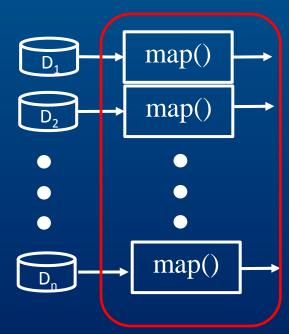
User defines a reduce function

reduce()

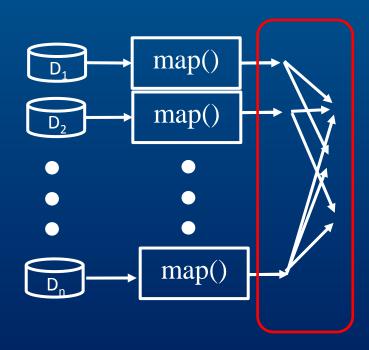
 reduce() reads <key,value> and outputs your result

```
<key,value> reduce() \rightarrow result
```

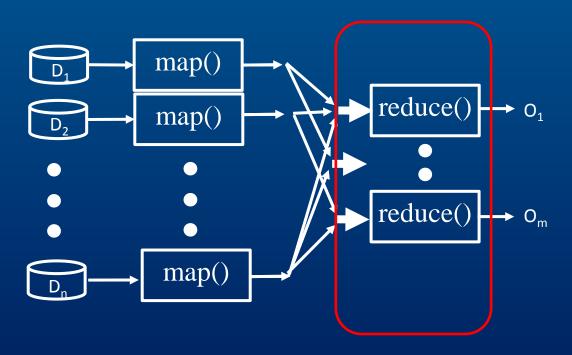
Hadoop distributes map() to data

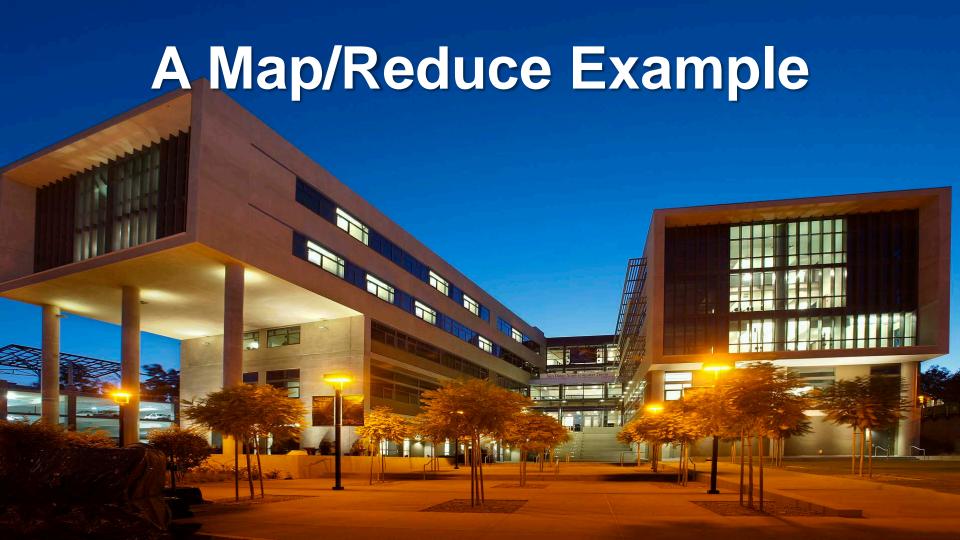


Hadoop groups <key,value> data



Hadoop distributes groups to reducers()





The paradigmatic example:

Count word frequencies

How would you count all the words in Star Wars?

```
Episode IV

A long
time ago,
in a galaxy
far, far,
away ...
```

- In a nutshell:
- 1. Get word

- In a nutshell:
- 1. Get word
- 2. Look up word in table

- In a nutshell:
- 1. Get word
- 2. Look up word in table
- 3. Add 1 to count

Result Table:

Word	Count
а	1000
far	2000
Jedi	5000
Luke	9000

 How would you count all the words in all the Star Wars scripts and ...

> Episode MMMDXXLIV Yet another long saga of cute versus not so cute...

• ... books, blogs, and fan-fiction?



• ... books, blogs, and fan-fiction?



Map/Reduce Strategy

Keep it simple!

Wordcount Strategy

Let <word, 1> be the <key, value>

Wordcount Strategy

Let Hadoop do the hard work

Wordcount Map/Reduce:

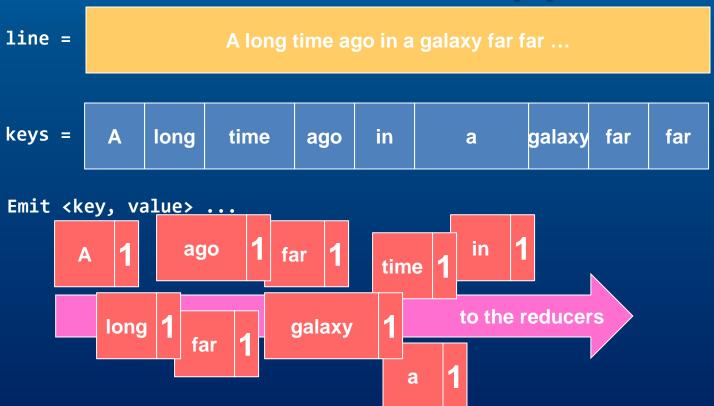
The Mapper:

```
Until Bone Get word

Get word

Emit < word> < 1>
```

What One Mapper Does



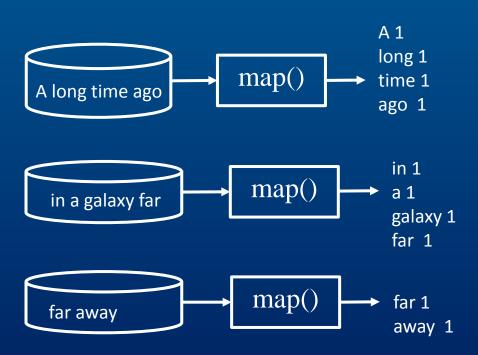
Wordcount Map/Reduce:

The Reducer:

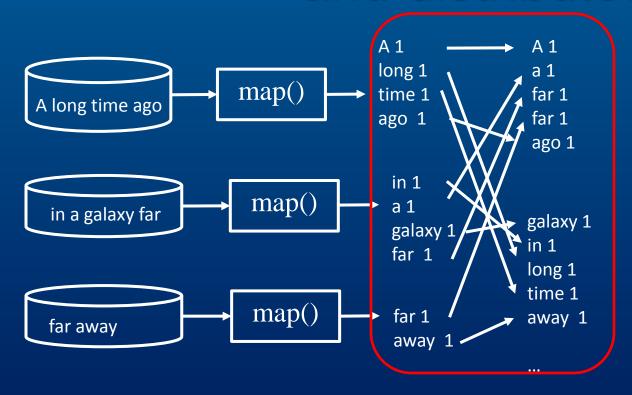
```
Cop
Over
key-
values

Get next <word><value>
If <word> is same as previous word
add <value> to count
else
emit <word> < count>
set count to 0
```

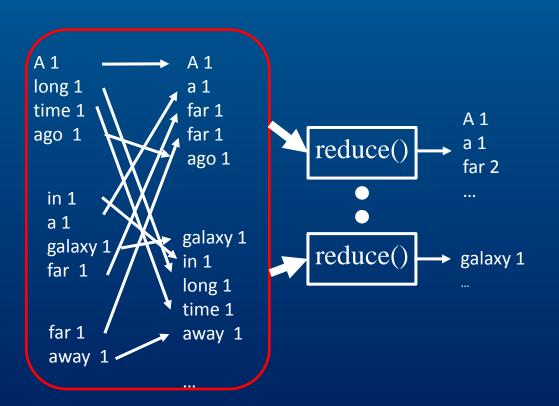
map() output

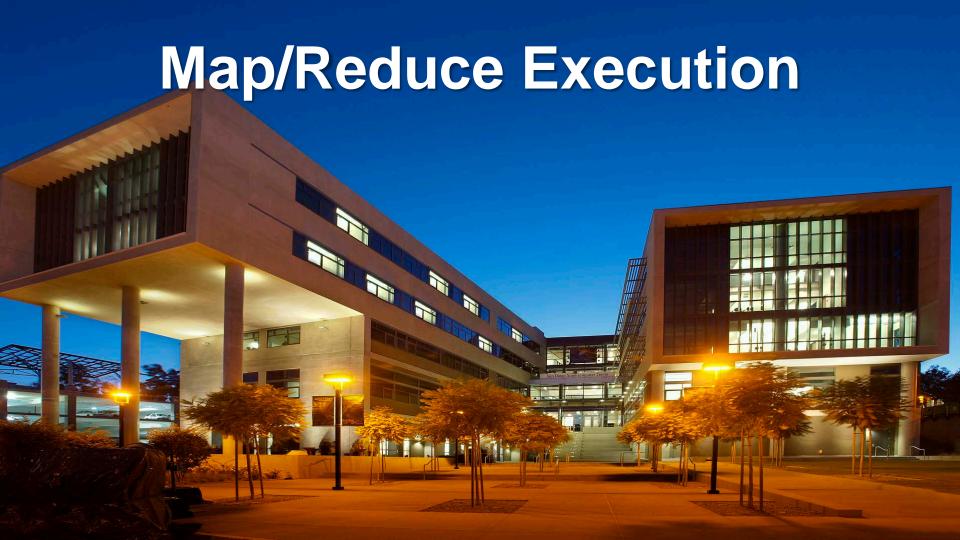


Hadoop shuffles, groups, and distributes



reduce() aggregates





Running Map/Reduce

• 2 ways: Streaming or API

Running Map/Reduce

- API lots of function calling
- Streaming easier to teach we'll use Streaming with Python

Step 1: code map/reduce functions

(see assignment handout)

Step 2. put data into HDFS

```
> hdfs dfs -mkdir ...
```

> hdfs dfs -put ...

```
> hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming.jar \
    -input /user/cloudera/input \
    -output /user/cloudera/output_new \
    -mapper /home/cloudera/mapper.py \
    -reducer /home/cloudera/reducer.py
```

Step 3: run streaming utilitiy:

```
> hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-streaming.jar \
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    -output /user/cloudera/output_new \
    -mapper /home/cloudera/mapper.py \
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    -reducer /home/cloudera/reducer.py

functions
```

Step 3: run streaming utilitiy:

• Step 4: review results

```
> hdfs dfs -cat ...
```

> hdfs dfs -getmerge ...