RT4 · Big Data Class Labs

Lab 1 · Batch processing with Hadoop HDFS and Map Reduce

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1 Introduction

In this lab, we will learn how to use Hadoop to process large amounts of data. We will use the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) to store the data and the MapReduce framework to process it. We will use the Java MapReduce API to write our MapReduce programs.

2 Definitions

2.1 Hadoop

Hadoop is an open-source software framework for distributed storage and distributed processing of very large data sets on computer clusters built from commodity hardware. All the modules in Hadoop are designed with a fundamental assumption that hardware failures are common and should be automatically handled in software by the framework.

2.2 HDFS

HDFS is a distributed file system designed to run on commodity hardware. It has many similarities with existing distributed file systems. However, the differences from other distributed file systems are significant. HDFS is highly fault-tolerant and is designed to be deployed on low-cost hardware. HDFS provides high throughput access to application data and is suitable for applications that have large data sets.

2.3 MapReduce

MapReduce is a programming model for processing and generating large data sets with a parallel, distributed algorithm on a cluster. The MapReduce programming model is comprised of the map and reduce operations. The map operation processes a set of input key/value pairs to generate a set of intermediate key/value pairs. The reduce operation merges all intermediate values associated with the same intermediate key to produce a set of output key/value pairs.

2.4 Java MapReduce API

The Java MapReduce API is a Java programming interface for writing applications which process vast amounts of data (multi-terabyte data-sets) in-parallel on large clusters (thousands of nodes) of commodity hardware in a reliable, fault-tolerant manner.

2.5 Docker

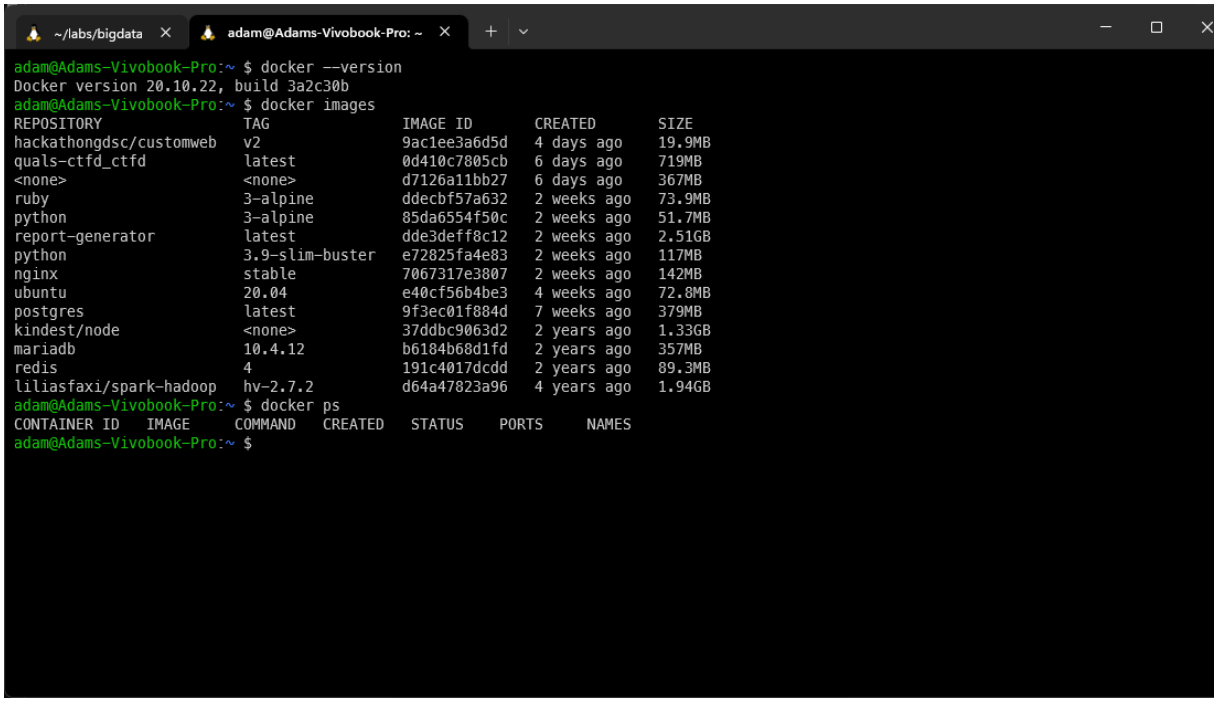
Docker is a set of platform as a service (PaaS) products that use OS-level virtualization to deliver software in packages called containers. Containers are isolated from one another and bundle their own software, libraries and configuration files; they can communicate with each other through well-defined channels. All containers are run by a single operating-system kernel and are thus more lightweight than virtual machines. Containers are created from images that specify their precise contents. Images are often created by combining and modifying standard images downloaded from public repositories.

3 Environment

Requirements:

- Docker (latest)
- JDK 8
- Maven 4.0.0
- WSL2 (Ubuntu/Debian preferrably) or Linux Distro
- Hadoop image (latest)

3.1 WSL2 (Ubuntu) + Docker CLI + Hadoop image (Liliasfaxi's Image in DockerHub)



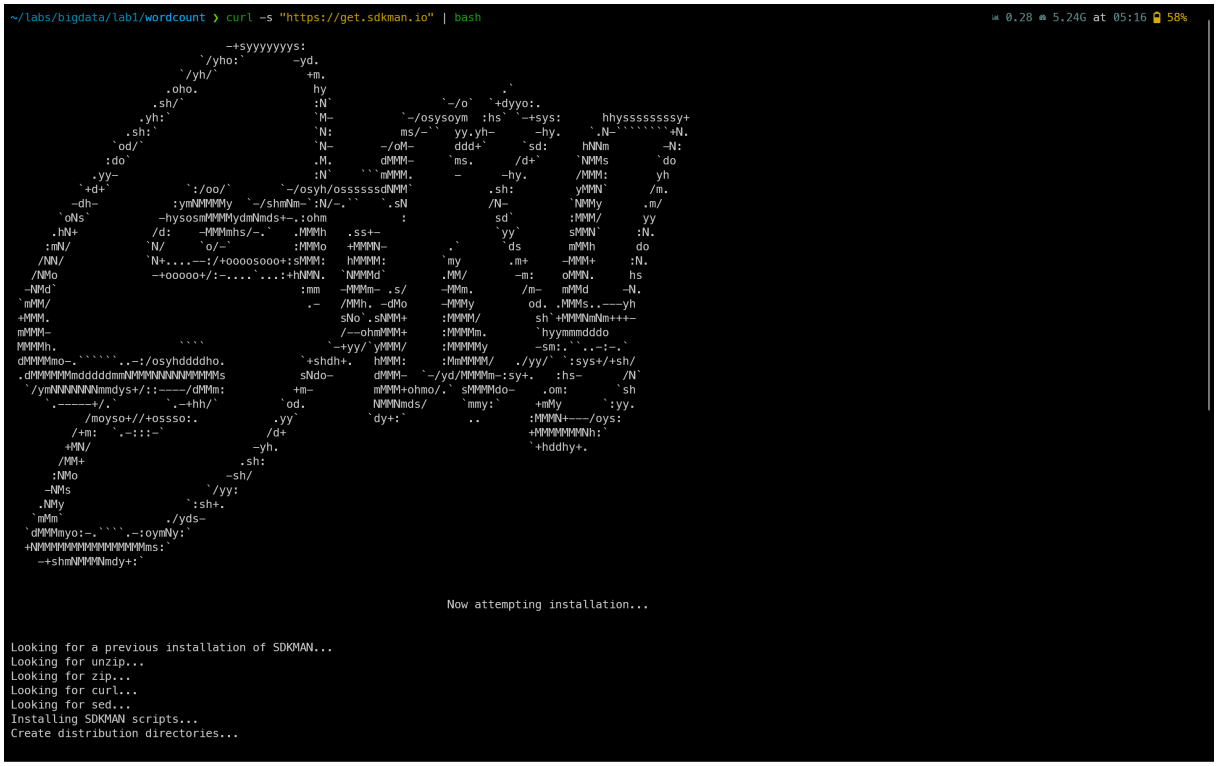
WSL 2 is a new version of the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) that is based on a real Linux kernel, using a lightweight utility virtual machine (VM) manager called Hyper-V. WSL 2 is a significant improve-

ment over WSL 1, which was based on a Linux compatibility layer called the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) that was built into the Windows 10 kernel. WSL 2 is a significant improvement over WSL 1, which was based on a Linux compatibility layer called the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) that was built into the Windows 10 kernel.

3.2 JDK 8 + JDK 11

JDK or Java Development Kit is a software development environment used for developing Java applications and applets. It contains the Java Runtime Environment, an interpreter/loader (java), a compiler (javac), an archiver (jar), a documentation generator (javadoc) and other tools needed in Java development. It is a development environment for building applications, applets, and components using the Java programming language. It includes an interpreter, a compiler, debuggers, and other tools needed to develop applications and applets that run in the Java runtime environment.

I installed SDKMan to manage my Java versions, it's a tool for managing parallel versions of multiple Software Development Kits on most Unix based systems. It provides a convenient Command Line Interface (CLI) and API for installing, switching, removing and listing Candidates. It is written in Groovy and uses Gradle for building. It is available under the Apache 2.0 license.



`SDKMan list java`, can show all the available JDKs

I installed Java JDK 8.0.302-open for this lab and Java JDK 11.0.2-open for myself, I'll keep JDK 11.0.2-open as my default Java version, and switch to JDK 8.0.302-open when I need to run Hadoop using `sdk use java xxx`

```
~/.sdkman/candidates/java ❯ sdk install java 8.0.282.j9-adpt                          0.23  4.93G at 05:38  59%

Downloading: java 8.0.282.j9-adpt

In progress...

##################################################################################################### 100.0%

Repackaging Java 8.0.282.j9-adpt...

Done repackaging...

Installing: java 8.0.282.j9-adpt
Done installing!


Setting java 8.0.282.j9-adpt as default.
~/.sdkman/candidates/java ❯ sdk install javasdk install java 11.0.2-open      took 1m 49s  0.18  4.94G at 05:42  59%
.autocomplete.async.stop:6: failed to close file descriptor 25: bad file descriptor
~/.sdkman/candidates/java ❯ sdk install java 11.0.2-open                      took 1m 49s  0.18  4.94G at 05:42  59%

Downloading: java 11.0.2-open

In progress...

##################################################################################################### 100.0%

Repackaging Java 11.0.2-open...

Done repackaging...

Installing: java 11.0.2-open
Done installing!


Setting java 11.0.2-open as default.
```

```
Setting java 11.0.2-open as default.
~/.sdkman/candidates/java ❯ java -version                                     took 3m 1s  1.34  4.88G at 05:45  59%
zsh: command not found: java
~/.sdkman/candidates/java ❯ bash                                                          1.29  4.87G at 05:45  59%
adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro:~/.sdkman/candidates/java $ java -version
openjdk version "11.0.2" 2019-01-15
OpenJDK Runtime Environment 18.9 (build 11.0.2+9)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM 18.9 (build 11.0.2+9, mixed mode)
```

```
adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro:~/.sdkman/candidates/java $ sdk use java 8.0.282.j9-adpt

Using java version 8.0.282.j9-adpt in this shell.
adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro:~/.sdkman/candidates/java $ java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_282"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_282-b08)
Eclipse OpenJ9 VM (build openj9-0.24.0, JRE 1.8.0 Linux amd64-64-Bit Compressed References 20210120_930 (JIT enabled, AOT enabled)
OpenJ9   - 345e1b09e
OMR      - 741e94ea8
JCL      - ab07c6a8fd based on jdk8u282-b08)
adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro:~/.sdkman/candidates/java $
```

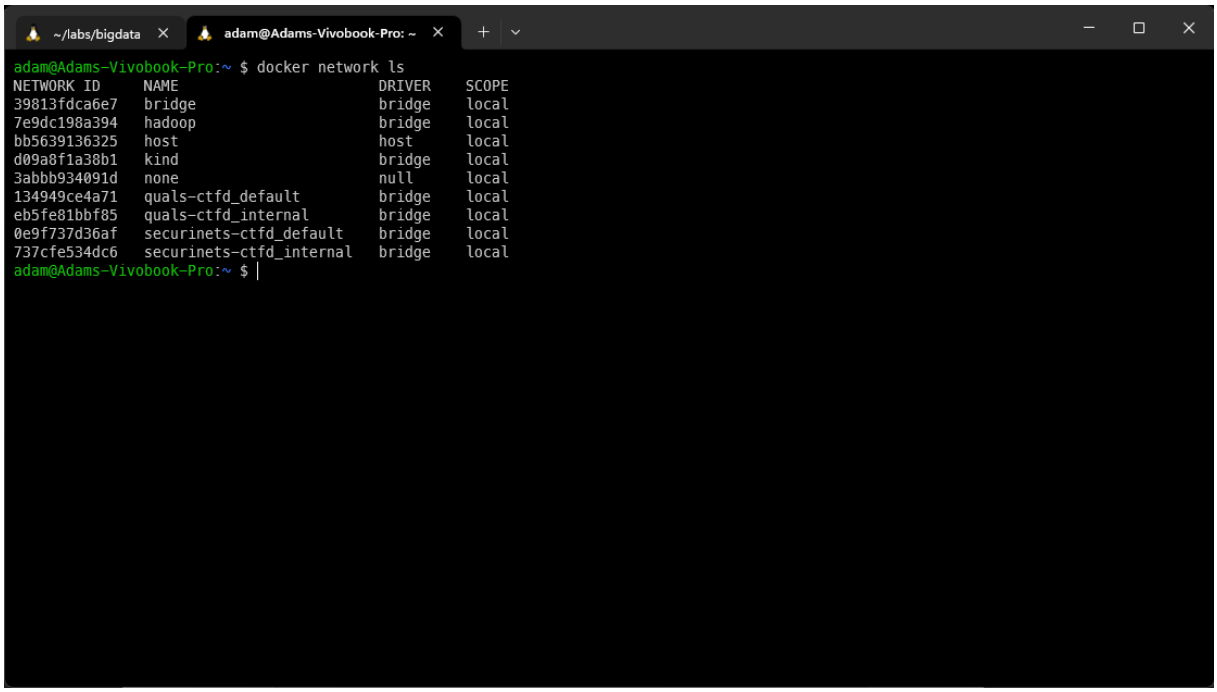
3.3 Installing Maven

Maven is a build automation tool used primarily for Java projects. Maven addresses two aspects of building software: first, it describes how software is built, and second, it describes its dependencies. Maven is a build automation tool used primarily for Java projects. Maven addresses two aspects of building software: first, it describes how software is built, and second, it describes its dependencies.

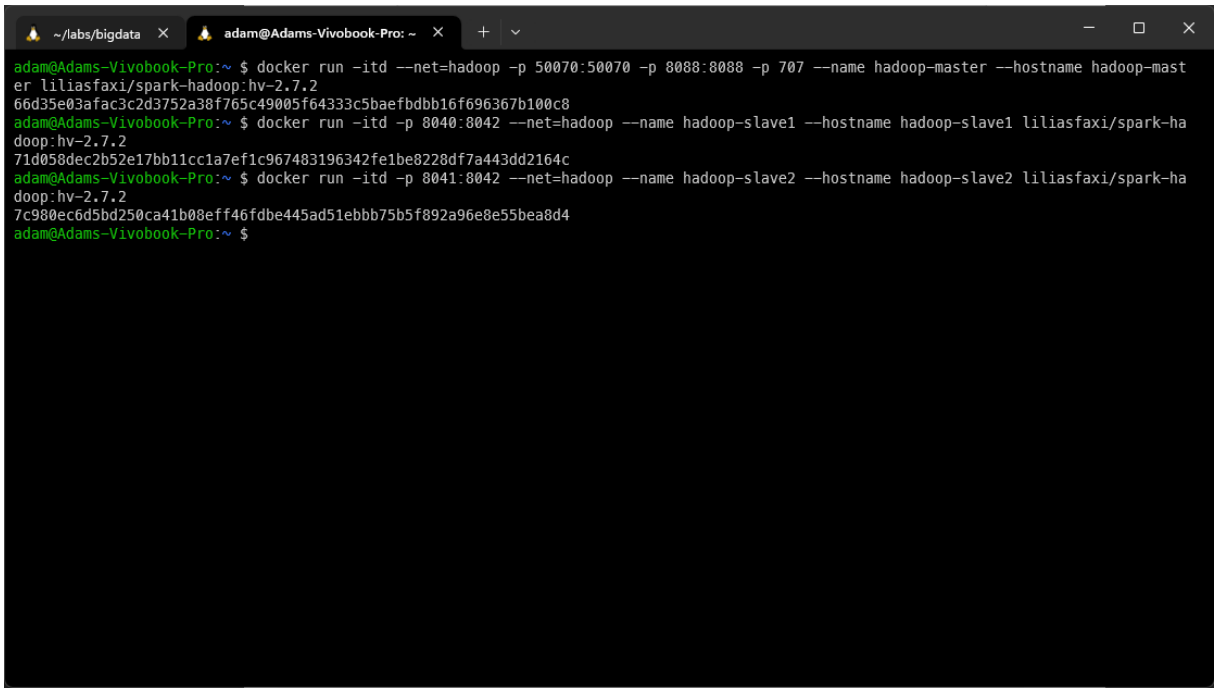
```
adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro:~/.sdkman/candidates/java $ mvn -version
Apache Maven 3.6.3
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 1.8.0_282, vendor: AdoptOpenJDK, runtime: /home/adam/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.282.j9-adpt/jre
Default locale: en_US, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "5.15.79.1-microsoft-standard-wsl2", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro:~/.sdkman/candidates/java $
```

3.4 Docker Network

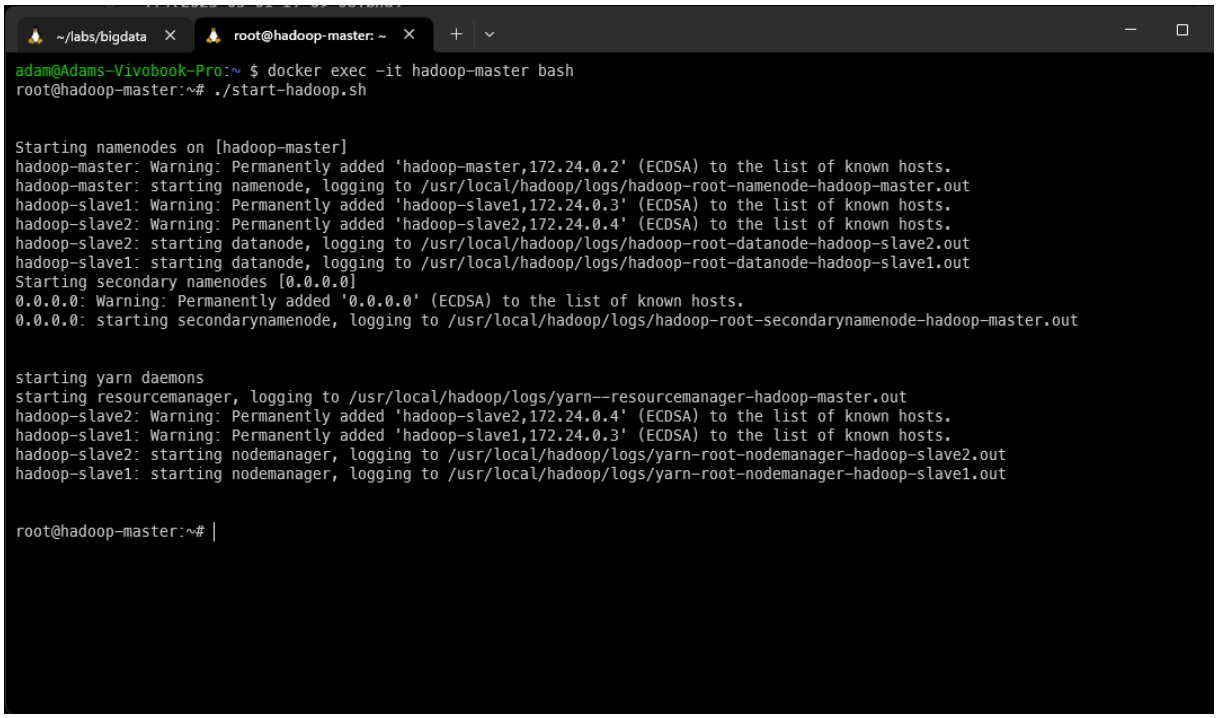
A Docker network is a virtual network that connects containers. It is a layer 2 bridge that connects containers running on the same Docker host. It is also a layer 3 network that connects containers running on different Docker hosts. Docker networks are isolated from each other and from the host by default. Docker networks are defined by a driver. The default driver is bridge. The bridge driver creates a virtual network that connects containers running on the same Docker host. The virtual network is isolated from the host network and other Docker networks by default. The bridge driver is the only driver that supports the default network. The bridge driver supports the creation of user-defined networks.



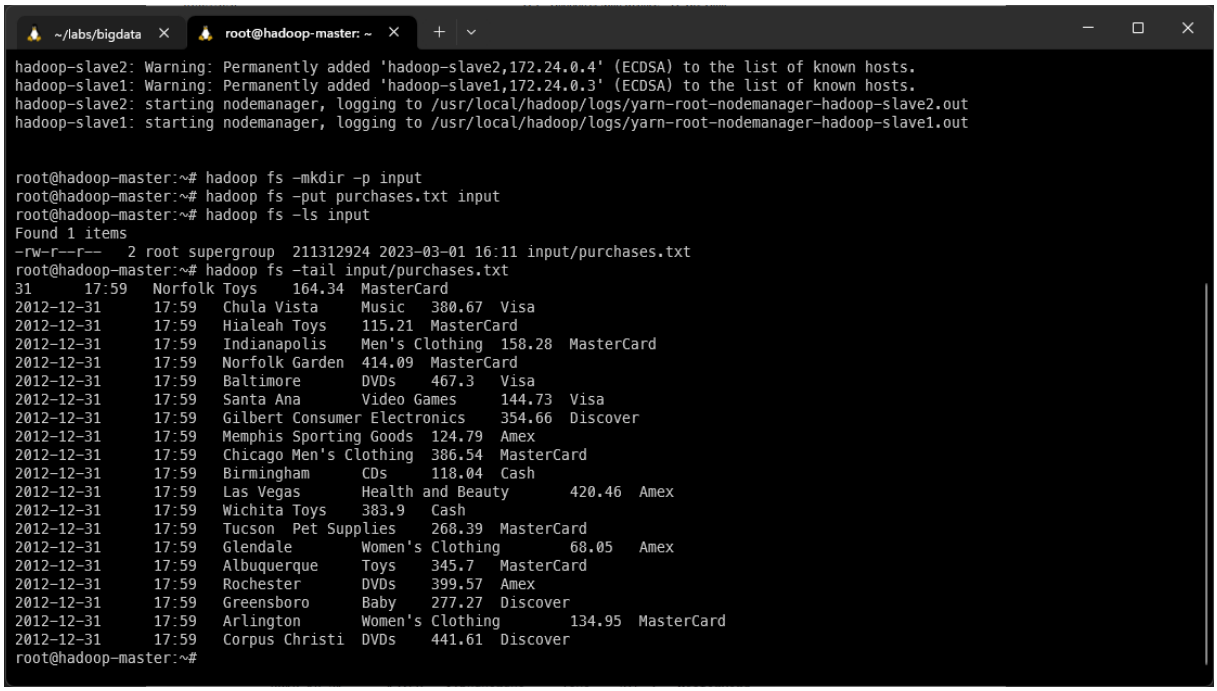
3.5 Master and 2 slaves



3.6 Starting Hadoop

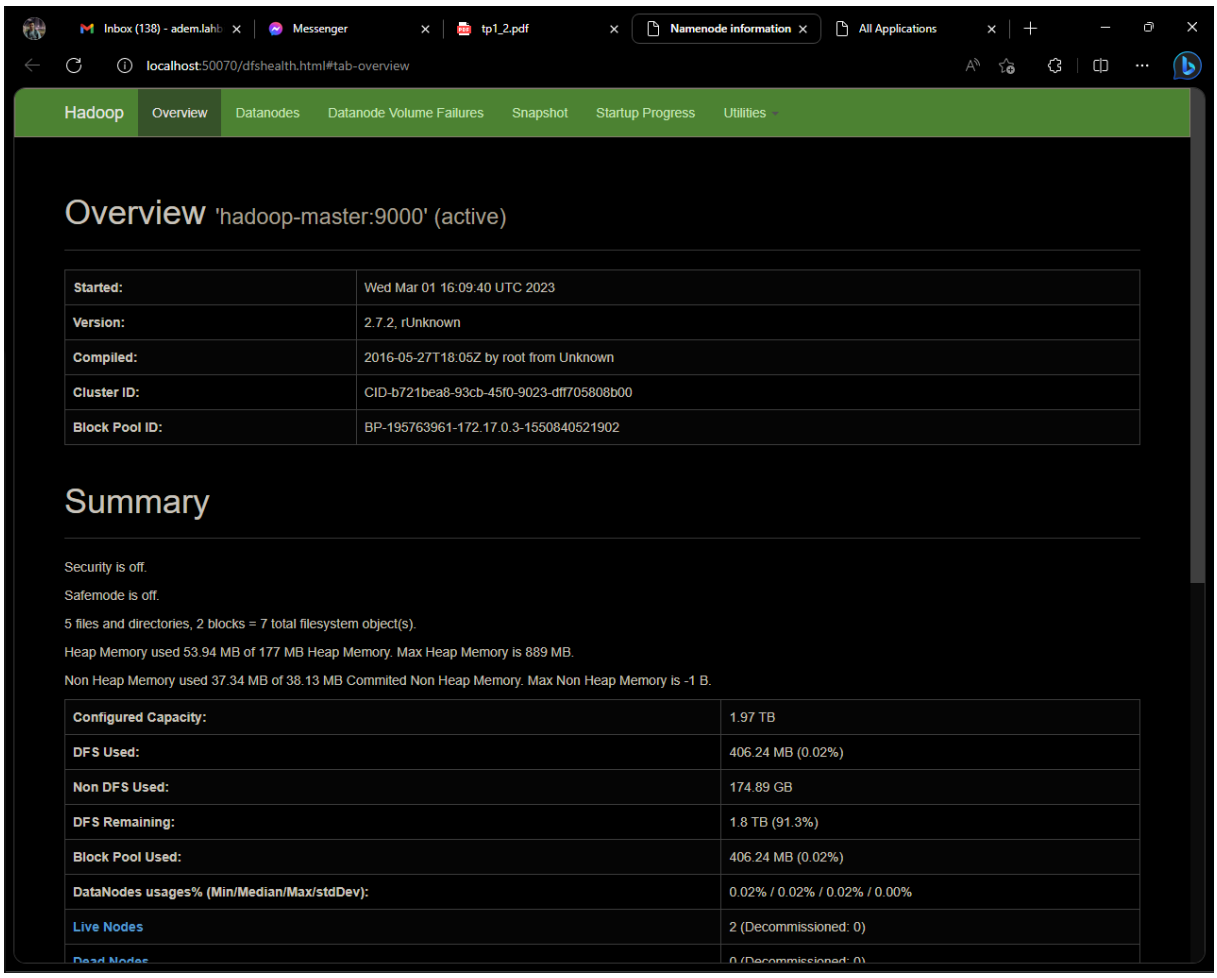


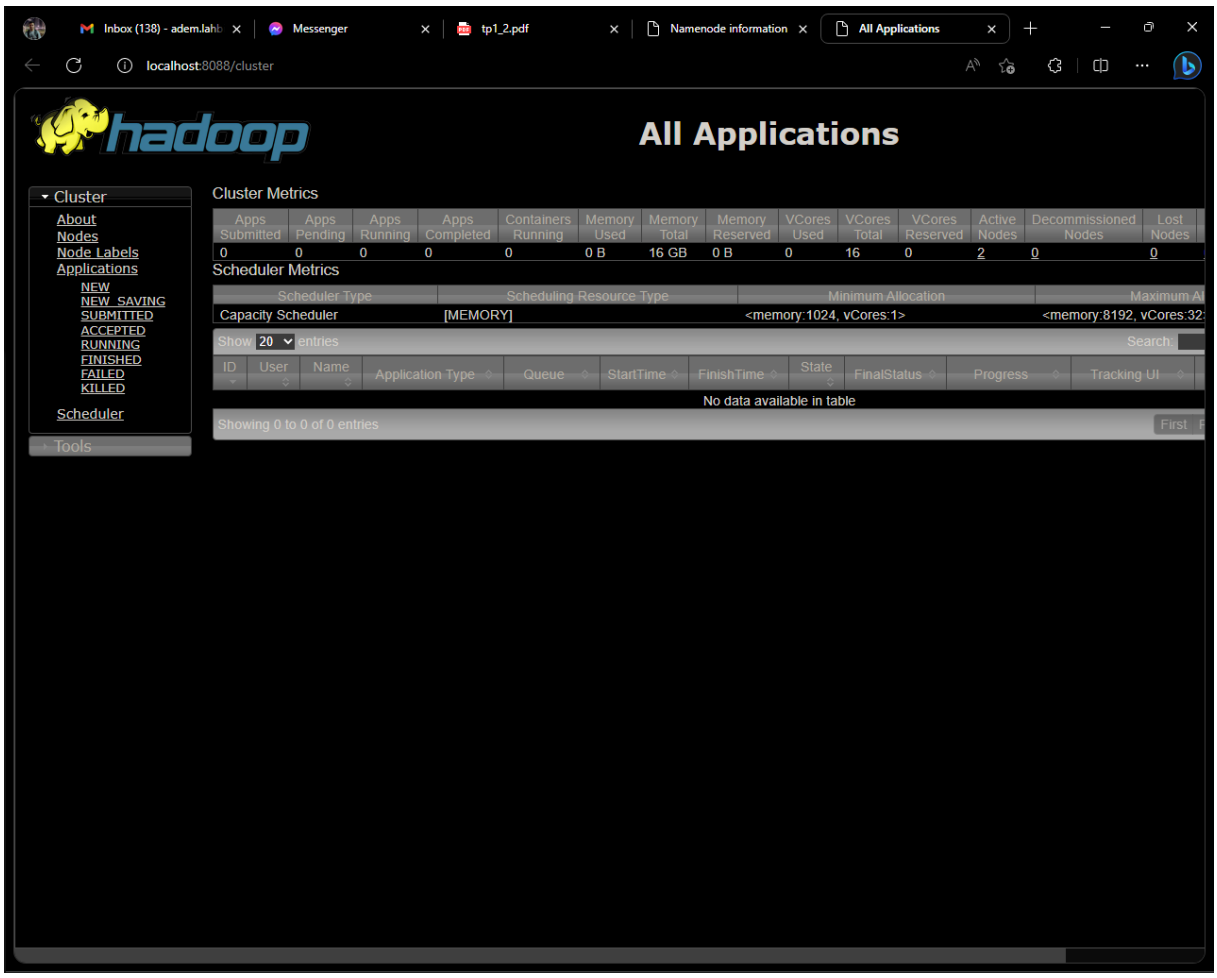
3.7 First Steps with Hadoop



3.8 Hadoop Web UI

The Hadoop Web UI is a web interface that allows you to monitor the status of your Hadoop cluster. It is available at `http://localhost:50070/`. To view job results and progress, go to `http://localhost:8088/`.


Inbox (138) - adem.lahb
Messenger
tp1_2.pdf
Namenode information
All Applications
localhost:50070/dfshealth.html#tab-overview
Hadoop
Overview
Datanodes
Datanode Volume Failures
Snapshot
Startup Progress
Utilities
Overview 'hadoop-master:9000' (active)
Started: Wed Mar 01 16:09:40 UTC 2023
Version: 2.7.2, rUnknown
Compiled: 2016-05-27T18:05Z by root from Unknown
Cluster ID: CID-b721bea8-93cb-45f0-9023-dff705808b00
Block Pool ID: BP-195763961-172.17.0.3-1550840521902
Summary
Security is off.
Safemode is off.
5 files and directories, 2 blocks = 7 total filesystem object(s).
Heap Memory used 53.94 MB of 177 MB Heap Memory. Max Heap Memory is 889 MB.
Non Heap Memory used 37.34 MB of 38.13 MB Commited Non Heap Memory. Max Non Heap Memory is -1 B.
Configured Capacity: 1.97 TB
DFS Used: 406.24 MB (0.02%)
Non DFS Used: 174.89 GB
DFS Remaining: 1.8 TB (91.3%)
Block Pool Used: 406.24 MB (0.02%)
DataNodes usages% (Min/Median/Max/stdDev): 0.02% / 0.02% / 0.02% / 0.00%
Live Nodes 2 (Decommissioned: 0)


Inbox (138) - adem.lahb
Messenger
tp1_2.pdf
Namenode information
All Applications
localhost:8088/cluster
hadoop
All Applications
Cluster
About
Nodes
Node Labels
Applications
NEW
NEW_SAVING
SUBMITTED
ACCEPTED
RUNNING
FINISHED
FAILED
KILLED
Scheduler
Tools
Cluster Metrics
Apps Submitted
Apps Pending
Apps Running
Apps Completed
Containers Running
Memory Used
Memory Total
Memory Reserved
VCores Used
VCores Total
VCores Reserved
Active Nodes
Decommissioned Nodes
Lost Nodes
0 0 0 0 0 0 B 16 GB 0 B 0 16 0 2 0 0
Scheduler Metrics
Scheduler Type
Scheduling Resource Type
Minimum Allocation
Maximum Al
Capacity Scheduler
[MEMORY]
<memory:1024, vCores:1>
<memory:8192, vCores:32
Show 20 entries
Search:
ID
User
Name
Application Type
Queue
StartTime
FinishTime
State
FinalStatus
Progress
Tracking UI
No data available in table
Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries
First

4 Application

4.1 Idea

Total sales per shop is a simple MapReduce application that counts the total sales per shop. The input is a CSV file with the architecure: date, time, shop, product, price, payment method. The output is a CSV file with the architecture: shop, total sales.

4.2 Code Modifications

4.2.1 `WordCount.java`

```java
package tn.insat.tp1;

import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.FloatWritable;
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;

public class WordCount {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        Configuration conf = new Configuration();
        Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "word count");
        job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);
        job.setMapperClass(TokenizerMapper.class);
        job.setCombinerClass(IntSumReducer.class);
        job.setReducerClass(IntSumReducer.class);
        job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
        job.setOutputValueClass(FloatWritable.class);
        FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
    }
}
```

4.2.2 TokenizerMapper.java

The TokenizerMapper class extends the Mapper class and overrides the map method. The map method takes three parameters: the key, the value, and the Context. The key is the offset of the line in the input file, the value is the line itself, and the Context is the object that allows you to write the output of the map method. The map method is called once for each line in the input file. The map method tokenizes the line into words and writes each word as a key with a value of 1. The output of the map method is written to the Context object.

```
package tn.insat.tp1;

import org.apache.hadoop.io.FloatWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class TokenizerMapper
        extends Mapper<Object, Text, Text, FloatWritable>{

    private Text magasin = new Text();
    private FloatWritable cout = new FloatWritable();

    public void map(Object key, Text value, Mapper.Context context) throws IOException,
    ↪  InterruptedException {

        String[] columns = value.toString().split(",");

        if (columns.length == 7) {
            // Extract the 'magasin' and 'cout' values
            magasin.set(columns[3]);
            cout.set(Float.parseFloat(columns[5]));
            System.out.println(magasin);
            System.out.println(cout);
            context.write(magasin, cout);
        }
    }
}
```

4.2.3 IntSumReducer.java

The IntSumReducer class extends the Reducer class and overrides the reduce method. The reduce method takes three parameters: the key, the values, and the Context. The key is the word, the values are the counts, and the Context is the object that allows you to write the output of the reduce method.

The reduce method is called once for each key. The reduce method sums the values for each key and writes the key and the sum as the output. The output of the reduce method is written to the Context object.

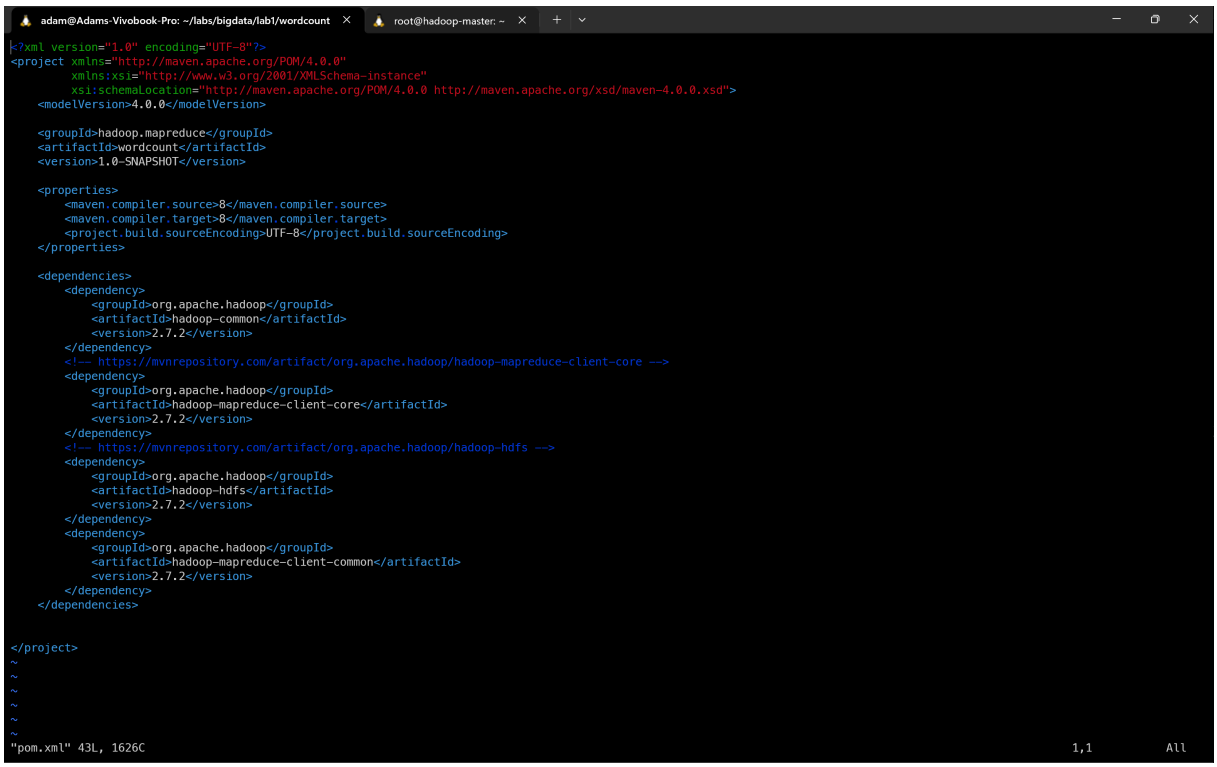
```java
package tn.insat.tp1;


import org.apache.hadoop.io.FloatWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;

import java.io.IOException;

public class IntSumReducer
        extends Reducer<Text,FloatWritable,Text,FloatWritable> {

    private FloatWritable result = new FloatWritable();

    public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<FloatWritable> values,
                       Context context
    ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        int sum = 0;
        for (FloatWritable val : values) {
            System.out.println("value: "+val.get());
            sum += val.get();
        }
        System.out.println("--> Sum = "+sum);
        result.set(sum);
        context.write(key, result);
    }
}
```

Since prices are rather floats, I used FloatWritable instead of IntWritable.

4.2.4 Github repo for source code: https://github.com/adamlahbib/BigData_Labs/tree/main/lab1/wordcount

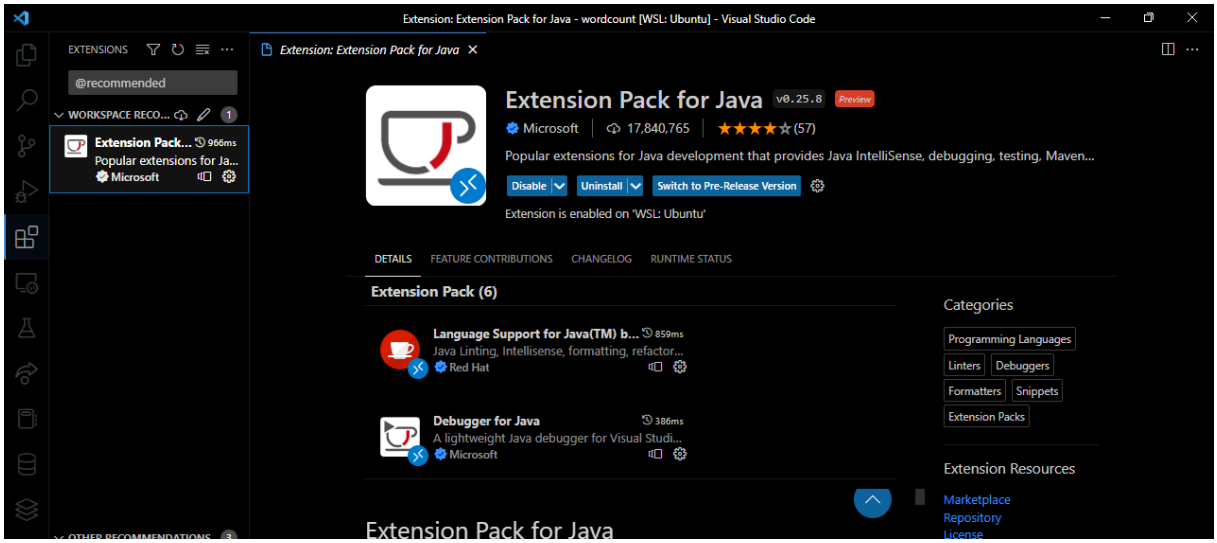
4.2.5 `pom.xml` File

This is the pom.xml file, it contains all the dependencies needed for the project, I used the following dependencies:



4.3 Local test using VSCode

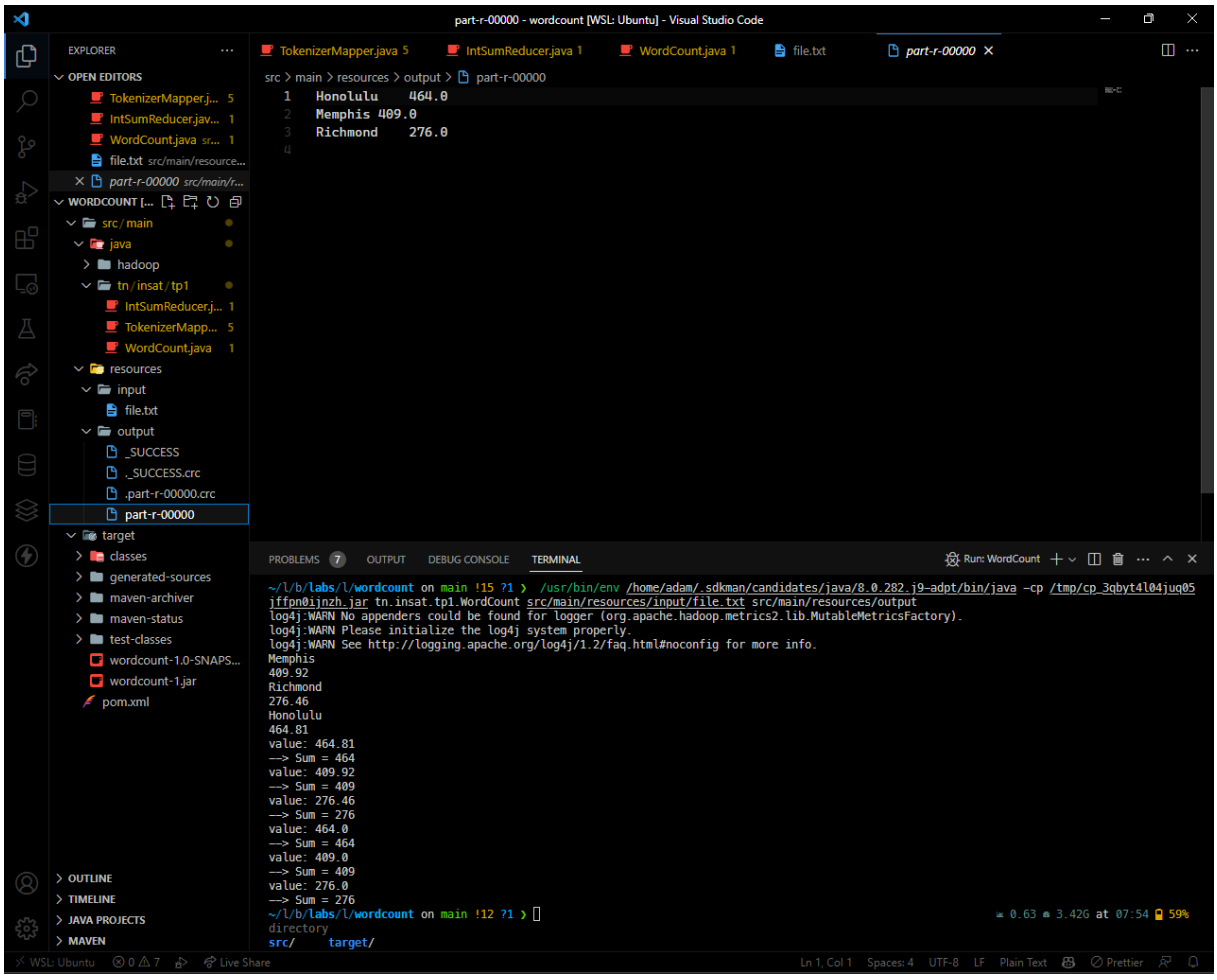
I will use the following extension to run/debug Java code in VSCode:



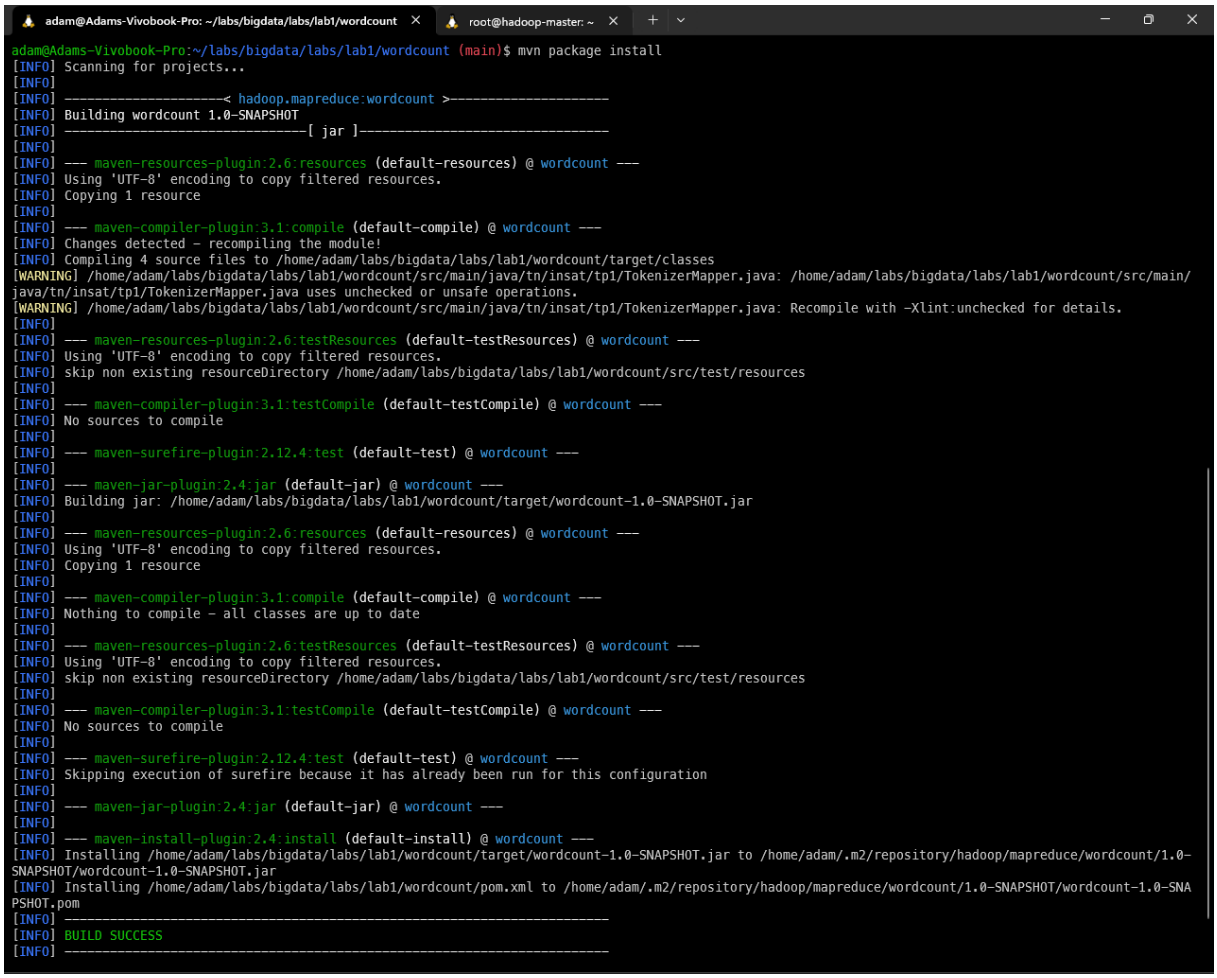
I will use this part of the file as my input:

```
428400,2012-02-07,16:17,Memphis,Crafts,409.92,Discover
428401,2012-02-07,16:17,Richmond,Children's Clothing,276.46,MasterCard
428402,2012-02-07,16:17,Honolulu,Crafts,464.81,MasterCard
```

Then thanks to the VSCode extension when I press RUN and add the arguments to the command line, I get the following output:

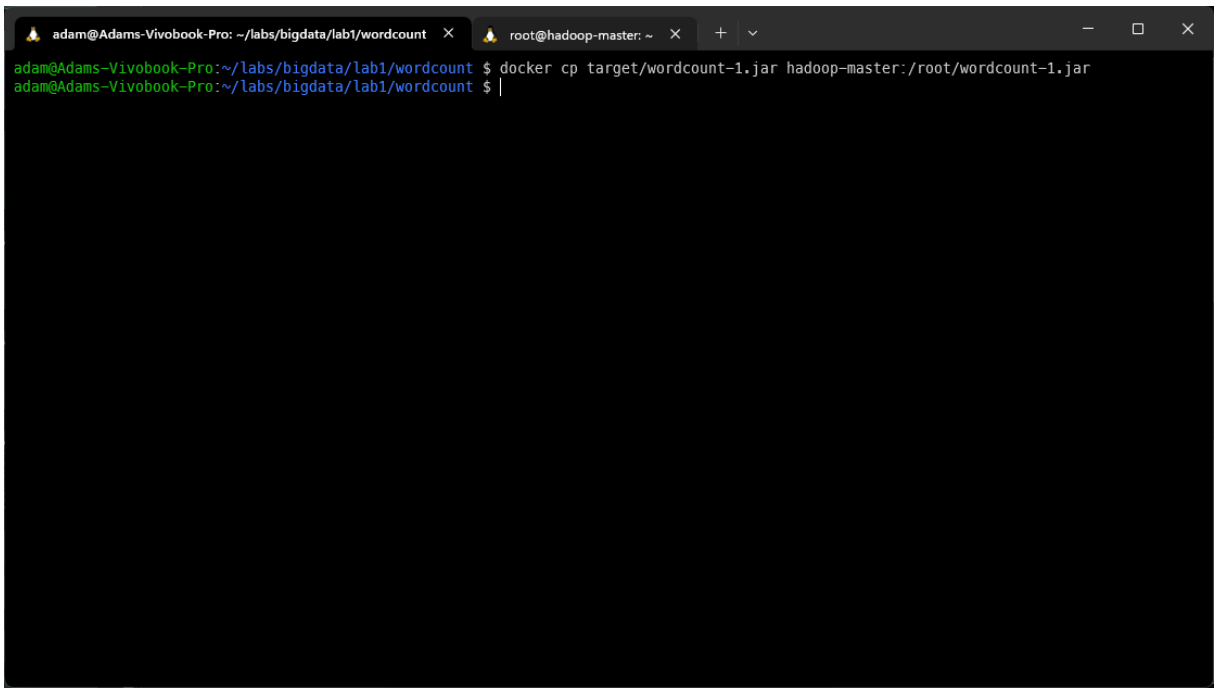


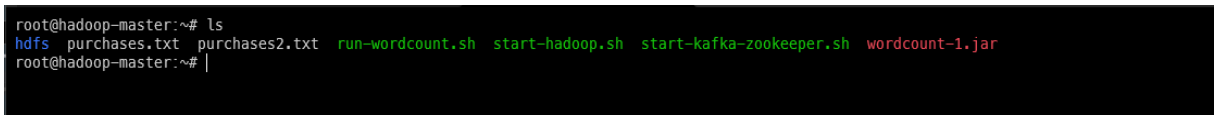
4.3.1 Packages Installation: `mvn package install`



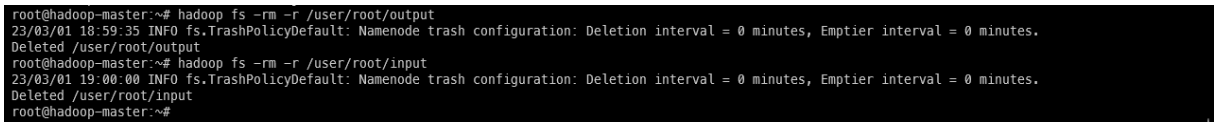
4.4 Hadoop test (Dockerized)

For hadoop test, I will use the CSV file as input, instead of the tab delimited file, to make things easier.



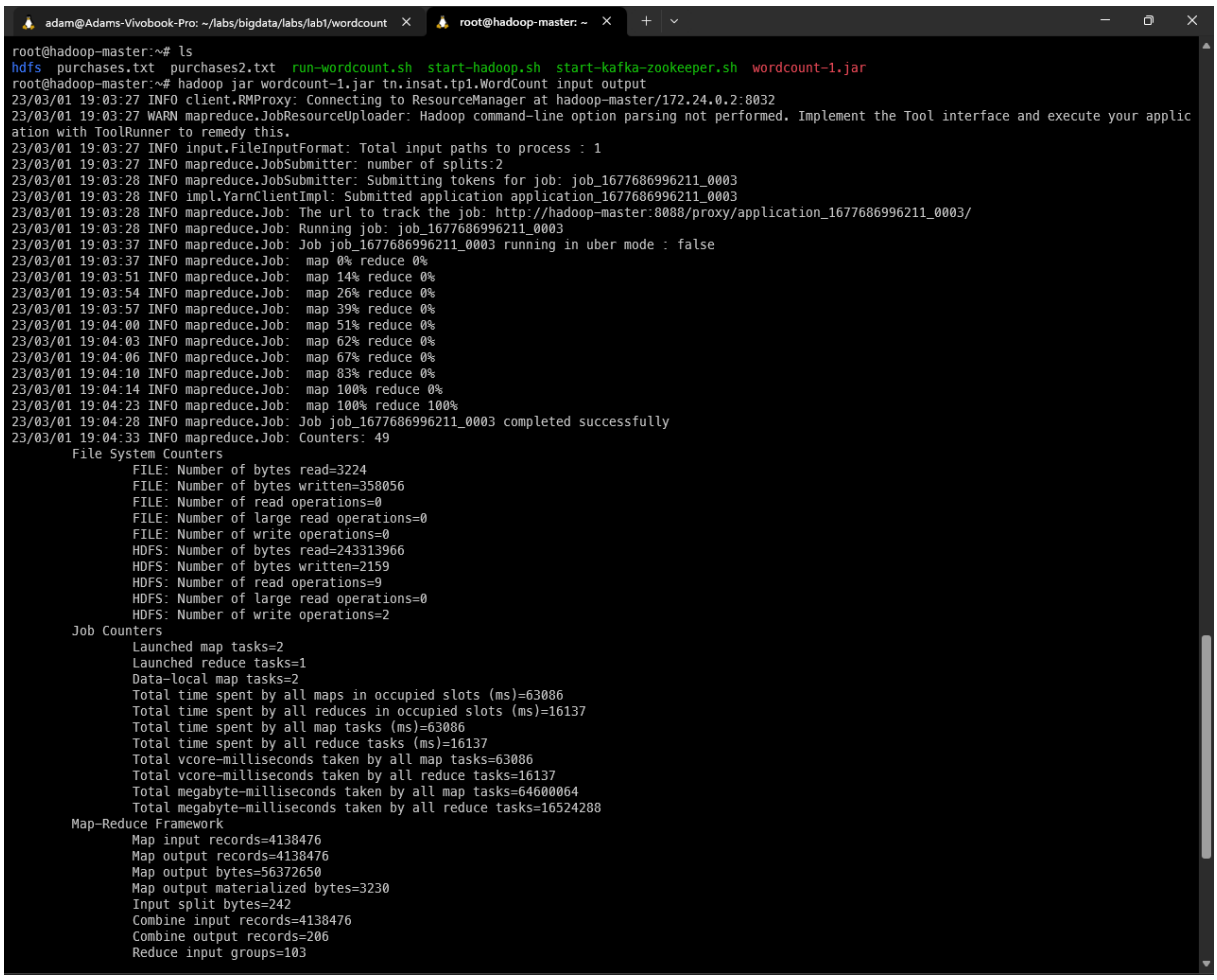


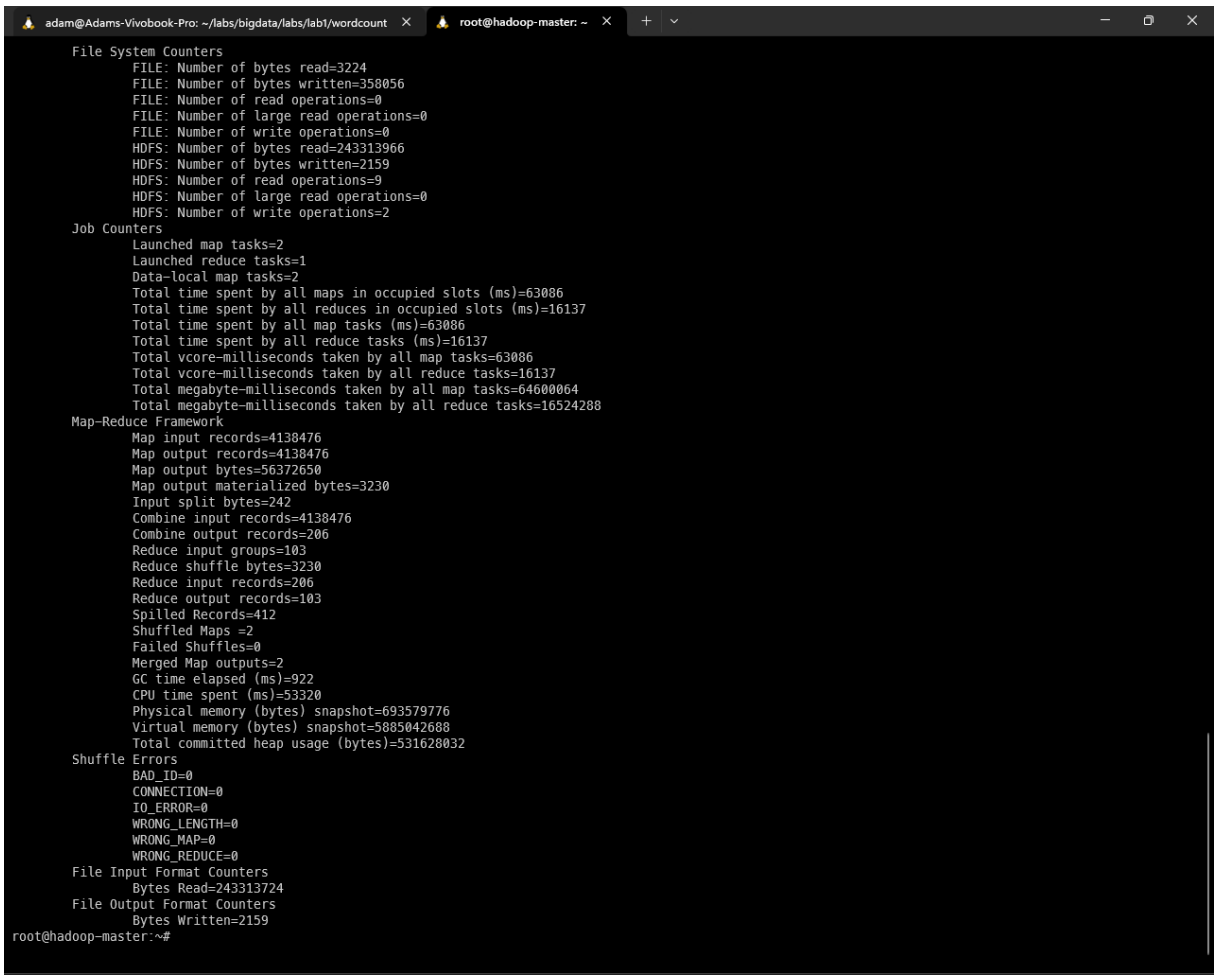
Let's remove the old input content as well as the output folder

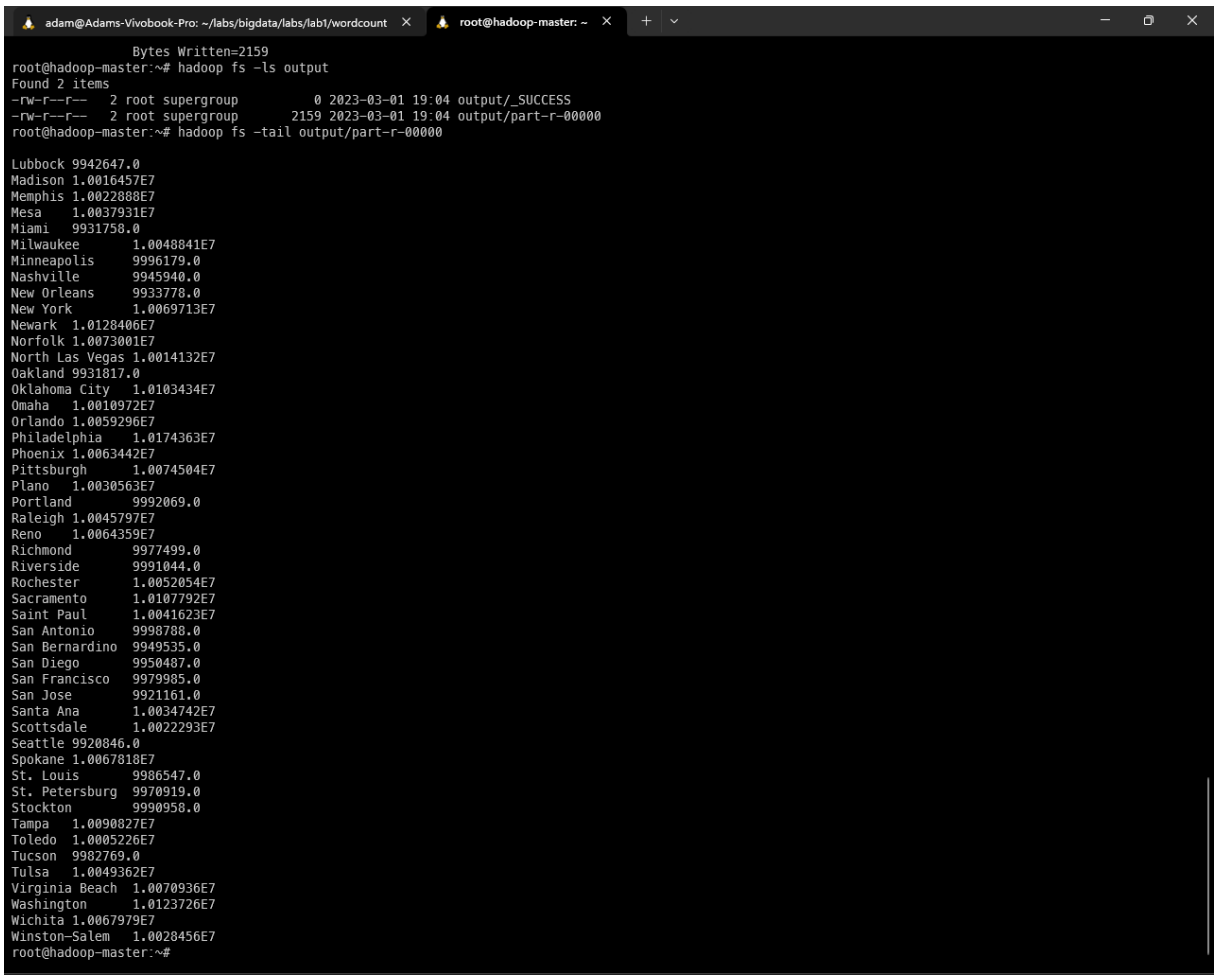


Let's now use purchases2.txt

Everything is ready, let's run the job

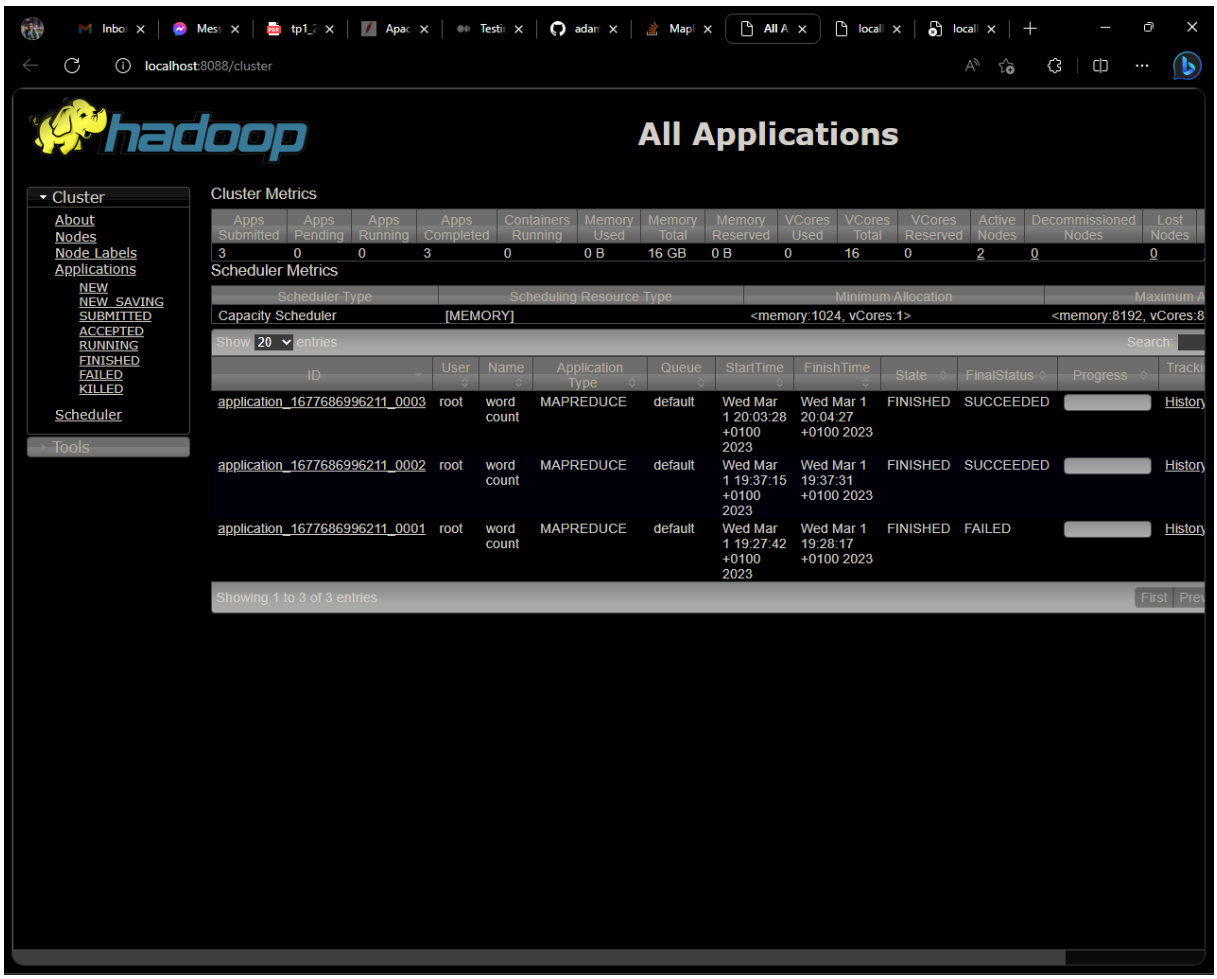

adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro: ~/labs/bigdata/labs/lab1/wordcount
root@hadoop-master: ~
root@hadoop-master:~# ls
hdfs purchases.txt purchases2.txt run-wordcount.sh start-hadoop.sh start-kafka-zookeeper.sh wordcount-1.jar
root@hadoop-master:~# hadoop jar wordcount-1.jar tn.insat.tp1.WordCount input output
23/03/01 19:03:27 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at hadoop-master/172.24.0.2:8032
23/03/01 19:03:27 WARN mapreduce.JobResourceUploader: Hadoop command-line option parsing not performed. Implement the Tool interface and execute your application with ToolRunner to remedy this.
23/03/01 19:03:27 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 1
23/03/01 19:03:27 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:2
23/03/01 19:03:28 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1677686996211_0003
23/03/01 19:03:28 INFO impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1677686996211_0003
23/03/01 19:03:28 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://hadoop-master:8088/proxy/application_1677686996211_0003/
23/03/01 19:03:28 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1677686996211_0003
23/03/01 19:03:37 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1677686996211_0003 running in uber mode : false
23/03/01 19:03:37 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 0% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:03:51 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 14% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:03:54 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 26% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:03:57 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 39% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:04:00 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 51% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:04:03 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 62% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:04:06 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 67% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:04:10 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 83% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:04:14 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
23/03/01 19:04:23 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 100%
23/03/01 19:04:28 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1677686996211_0003 completed successfully
23/03/01 19:04:33 INFO mapreduce.Job: Counters: 49
File System Counters
FILE: Number of bytes read=3224
FILE: Number of bytes written=358056
FILE: Number of read operations=0
FILE: Number of large read operations=0
FILE: Number of write operations=0
HDFS: Number of bytes read=243313966
HDFS: Number of bytes written=2159
HDFS: Number of read operations=9
HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
HDFS: Number of write operations=2
Job Counters
Launched map tasks=2
Launched reduce tasks=1
Data-local map tasks=2
Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=63086
Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=16137
Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=63086
Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=16137
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=63086
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=16137
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=64600064
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=16524288
Map-Reduce Framework
Map input records=4138476
Map output records=4138476
Map output bytes=56372650
Map output materialized bytes=3230
Input split bytes=242
Combine input records=4138476
Combine output records=206
Reduce input groups=103


adam@Adams-Vivobook-Pro: ~/labs/bigdata/labs/lab1/wordcount
root@hadoop-master: ~
File System Counters
FILE: Number of bytes read=3224
FILE: Number of bytes written=358056
FILE: Number of read operations=0
FILE: Number of large read operations=0
FILE: Number of write operations=0
HDFS: Number of bytes read=243313966
HDFS: Number of bytes written=2159
HDFS: Number of read operations=9
HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
HDFS: Number of write operations=2
Job Counters
Launched map tasks=2
Launched reduce tasks=1
Data-local map tasks=2
Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=63086
Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=16137
Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=63086
Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=16137
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=63086
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=16137
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=64600064
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=16524288
Map-Reduce Framework
Map input records=4138476
Map output records=4138476
Map output bytes=56372650
Map output materialized bytes=3230
Input split bytes=242
Combine input records=4138476
Combine output records=206
Reduce input groups=103
Reduce shuffle bytes=3230
Reduce input records=206
Reduce output records=103
Spilled Records=412
Shuffled Maps =2
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=2
GC time elapsed (ms)=922
CPU time spent (ms)=53320
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=693579776
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=5885042688
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=531628032
Shuffle Errors
BAD_ID=0
CONNECTION=0
IO_ERROR=0
WRONG_LENGTH=0
WRONG_MAP=0
WRONG_REDUCE=0
File Input Format Counters
Bytes Read=243313724
File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=2159
root@hadoop-master:~#

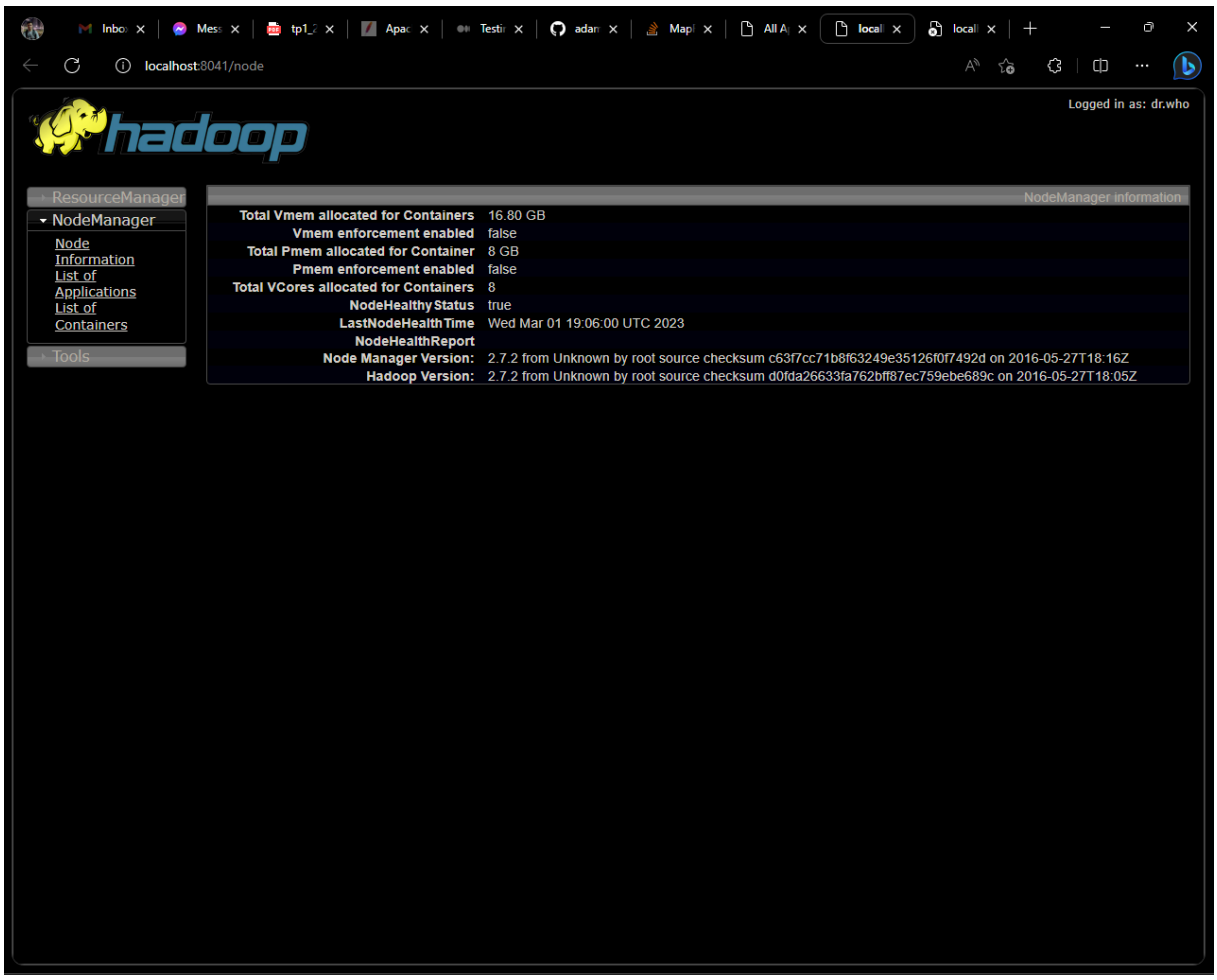


4.5 Monitoring the job

Monitoring the job is done using the Hadoop Web UI, we can see the job running on the Master node:



and Slave 1 for example:


localhost:8041/node
Logged in as: dr.who
hadoop
ResourceManager
NodeManager
Node Information
List of Applications
List of Containers
Tools
NodeManager information
Total Vmem allocated for Containers 16.80 GB
Vmem enforcement enabled false
Total Pmem allocated for Container 8 GB
Pmem enforcement enabled false
Total VCores allocated for Containers 8
NodeHealthy Status true
LastNodeHealth Time Wed Mar 01 19:06:00 UTC 2023
NodeHealthReport
Node Manager Version: 2.7.2 from Unknown by root source checksum c63f7cc71b8f63249e35126f0f7492d on 2016-05-27T18:16Z
Hadoop Version: 2.7.2 from Unknown by root source checksum d0fda26633fa762bff87ec759ebe689c on 2016-05-27T18:05Z

5 Homework

5.1 Idea

Processing Wireshark PCAP files using Hadoop MapReduce job, to extract the GEO data from PCAP packets using the MaxMind GeoLite2 database.

5.2 Architecture

5.3 Code

We will, as usual, modify the WordCount (template) example to process the PCAP files.

5.3.1 `WordCount.java`

```
package tn.insat.tp1;

import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configured;
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.input.SequenceFileAsBinaryInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.Tool;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.ToolRunner;

public class Driver extends Configured implements Tool {

    public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {

        Job job = Job.getInstance(getConf(), "PcapProcessing");
```

```
        job.setJarByClass(getClass());

        Path in = new Path(args[0]);
        Path out = new Path(args[1]);
        FileInputFormat.setInputPaths(job, in);
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, out);

        job.setMapperClass(PcapMapper.class);
        job.setReducerClass(PcapReducer.class);

        job.setInputFormatClass(SequenceFileAsBinaryInputFormat.class);
        job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class);

        job.setMapOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
        job.setMapOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);

        job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
        job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);

        job.addCacheFile(new Path("GeoLite2-City.mmdb").toUri());

        return job.waitForCompletion(true)?0:1;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        int result = ToolRunner.run(new Configuration(),new Driver(), args);
                System.exit(result);

    }

}
```

5.3.2 `TokenizerMapper.java`

```
package tn.insat.tp1;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.InetAddress;

import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.BytesWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;

import com.maxmind.geoip2.DatabaseReader;
```

```
import com.maxmind.geoip2.exception.GeoIp2Exception;
import com.maxmind.geoip2.model.CityResponse;

public class PcapMapper extends Mapper<BytesWritable, BytesWritable, Text, IntWritable> {


 private static final String DBNAME="GeoLite2-City.mmdb";

 private Text word = new Text();
 private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
 private byte[] binaryValue;
 private byte[] binaryIpAddress = new byte[4];
 private InputStream is;
 private DatabaseReader dbReader;
 private CityResponse dbResponse;

 @Override
protected void setup(Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
     Configuration conf = context.getConfiguration();

     FileSystem fs = FileSystem.getLocal(conf);
     is = fs.open(new Path(DBNAME));
     dbReader = new DatabaseReader.Builder(is).build();
}

@Override
 public void map(BytesWritable key, BytesWritable value, Context contex) throws IOException,
  ↪  InterruptedException {

     // Get Bytes
     binaryValue = value.getBytes();

     // Extract IP address
     binaryIpAddress[0] = binaryValue[27];
     binaryIpAddress[1] = binaryValue[28];
     binaryIpAddress[2] = binaryValue[29];
     binaryIpAddress[3] = binaryValue[30];

     // Find GEO data of the IP address
     try {
        dbResponse = dbReader.city(InetAddress.getByAddress(binaryIpAddress));
        word.set(dbResponse.getCountry().getName()+"-"+dbResponse.getCity().getName());
        contex.write(word, one);
    } catch (GeoIp2Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
 }

@Override
protected void cleanup(Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
    is.close();
}
```

```
}
```

We know that in a pcap file, the Source IP address is stored in the 27th to 30th bytes of the packet, so we extract it and use it to find the GEO data.

5.3.3 `IntSumReducer.java`

```
package tn.insat.tp1;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Iterator;


import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;



public class PcapReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {

 private IntWritable totalWordCount = new IntWritable();

 @Override
 public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context) throws
 ↪  IOException, InterruptedException {

  int wordCount = 0;

  Iterator<IntWritable> it=values.iterator();
  while (it.hasNext()) {
   wordCount += it.next().get();
  }

  // Write keys with count > 1
  if(wordCount > 1){
      totalWordCount.set(wordCount);
      context.write(key, totalWordCount);
  }
 }
}
```

You can view the full code at: https://github.com/adamlahbib/BigData_Labs/tree/main/homework

I will use a dummy PCAP file from Wireshark samples as input.

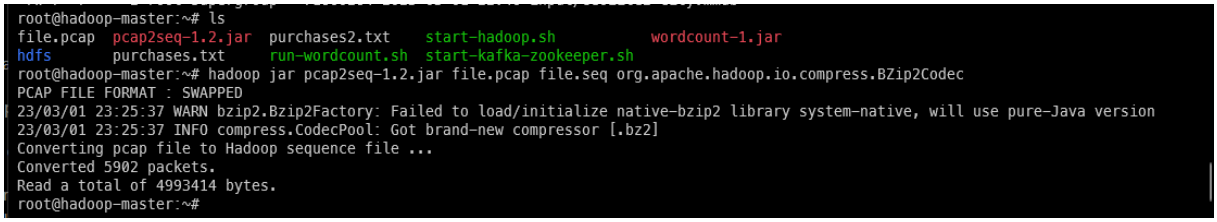
Link: https://tranalyzer.com/download/data/faf-exercise.pcap *I will rename it to file.pcap simply.*

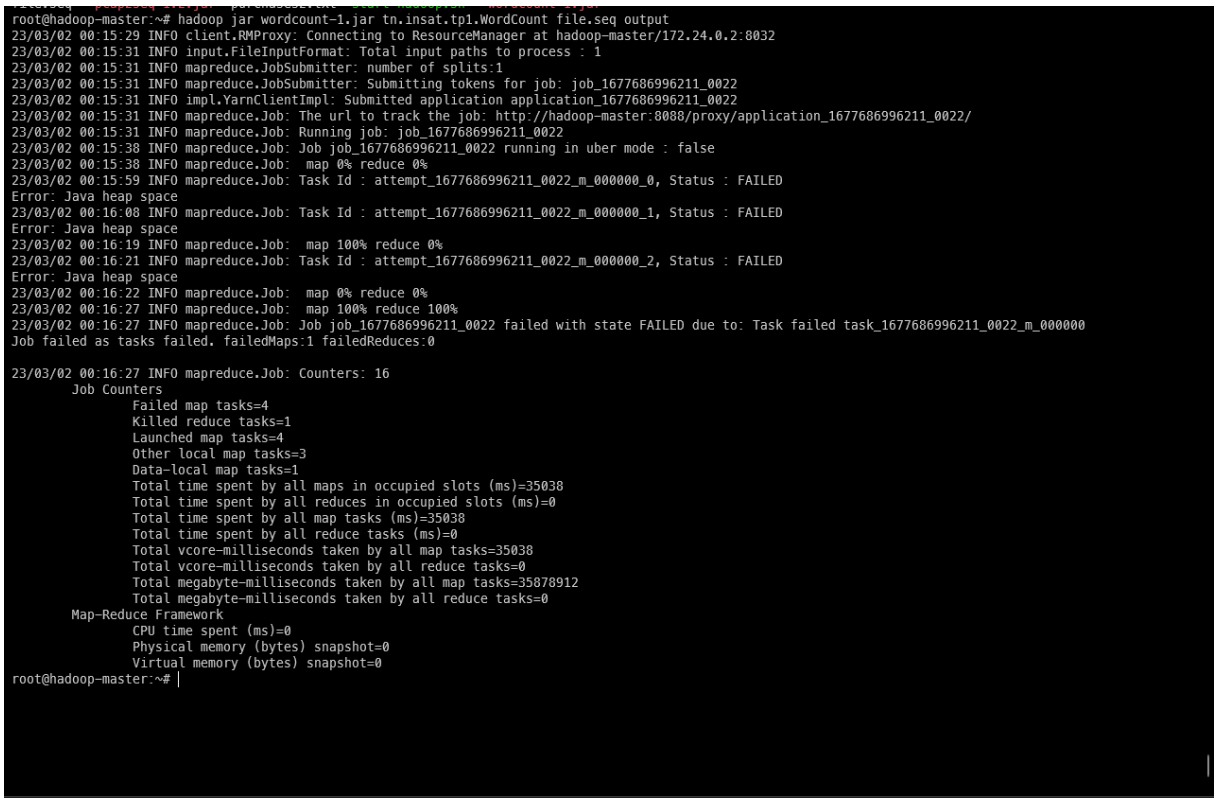
We will need to convert the pcap file to a sequence file using the following tool: https://github.com/marouni/pcap2seq

I will also need this DB file to get the GEO data of the IP addresses. https://github.com/P3TERX/GeoLite.mmdb/raw/download/GeoLite2-City.mmdb it weights ~ 60 MB and I wget it to my home directory.

5.4 Results

To conduct a test on the cluster, I had to put the DB file `GeoLite2-City.mmdb` in HDFS, the `pcap2seq.jar` file along the **fat jar** `wordocunt-1.jar` (meaning a jar packed with dependencies) in the hadoop root, and the `file.seq` file in the root of the HDFS (according to the tool!).





Unfortunately, as you can see, I got the Java Heap Space error, I tried to increase the memory of the JVM but it didn't work.

Let’s try a seq file locally.

```
~/l/b/labs/homework on main !9 ?2 ❯ /usr/bin/env /home/adam/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.282.j9-adpt/bin/java -cp /tmp/cp_f2nu587fs1zcd0enk0zzoz1bn.jar tn.insat.tp1.WordCount src/main/resources/input/file.seq src/main/resources/output
log4j:WARN No appenders could be found for logger (org.apache.hadoop.util.Shell).
log4j:WARN Please initialize the log4j system properly.
log4j:WARN See http://logging.apache.org/log4j/1.2/faq.html#noconfig for more info.
```

```
1   1 Canada-Thornhill
2   2 United States-San Marcos
3   3 United States-Wilmington
4   4 United States-Palo Alto
5   5 United States-Clifton
6   6 United States-Ashburn
7   7 United States-North Bergen
8   8 United States-Hampton
9   9 United States-Meredosia
10  10 United States-Seattle
11  11 United States-Hampton
12  12 United States-Mountain View  High anonymity  2886 kB/s
13  13 United States-Houston
14  14 United States-Ashburn
15  15 United States-Ashburn
```

6 Conclusion

In this lab, I learned how to install Hadoop on a cluster of 3 nodes, and how to run a simple MapReduce job using Hadoop. I also learned how to use the Hadoop Web UI to monitor the job.

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