

Hadoop HDFS & MapReduce

Part I

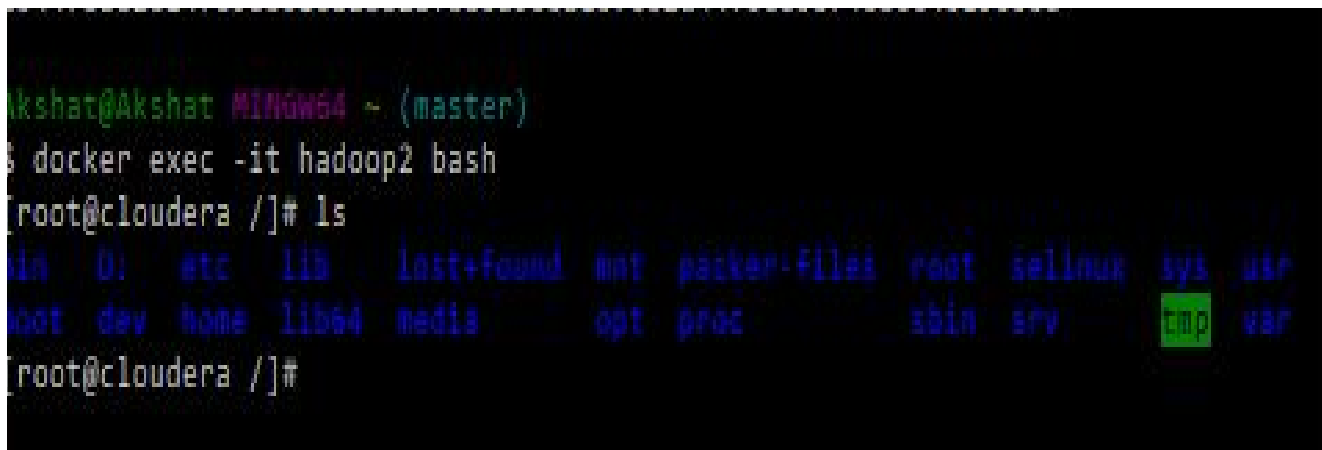
The wordcount program from the class was modified by created a tuple containing word pairs, and printing the pairs as the output of the mapper. The reducer then counts these tuples and aggregates them. The job was performed using the Hadoop streaming service. First, we run docker on Linux machine after setting it up. Then to start Hadoop, we first enter the following command to look for a hadoop image. If the image doesn't exist, then a new image is downloaded.

```
docker run --hostname=quickstart.cloudera --name=hadoop2 --privileged=true -t -d -p 80:80 -p 8080:8080 -p 8888:8888 -v /c/Users/:/home cloudera/quickstart /usr/bin/docker-quickstart
```

We then enter the following command to execute hadoop-

```
docker exec -it hadoop2 bash
```

This gives the following output -



```

Akshat@Akshat MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ docker exec -it hadoop2 bash
[root@cloudera /]# ls
bin  boot  etc  lib  lost+found  mnt  partition  root  selinux  sys  usr
boot  dev  home  lib64  media  opt  proc  sbin  srv  tmp  var
[root@cloudera /]#
  
```

To run the file in Hadoop, I must iterate through to the directory containing my mapper and reducer, and execute the command for it to run. Then, I will check Hue to locate my output file.

The mapping file, *mapper.py*, is as follows -

```
mapper.py
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  """A more advanced Mapper, using Python iterators and generators."""
3
4  import sys
5  import re
6
7  def read_input(file):
8      for line in file:
9          # split the line into words
10         line = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z0-9]+', ' ', line)
11         yield line.split()
12
13  def main(separator='\t'):
14      # input comes from STDIN (standard input)
15      data = read_input(sys.stdin)
16      for words in data:
17          # write the results to STDOUT (standard output);
18          # what we output here will be the input for the
19          # Reduce step, i.e. the input for reducer.py
20          #
21          # tab-delimited; the trivial word count is 1
22          if(len(words) == 1):
23              print '%s%s%d' % (word, separator, 1)
24          else:
25              creator = zip(words, words[1:])
26              for word in creator:
27                  print '%s%s%d' % (word, separator, 1)
28
29  if __name__ == "__main__":
30      main()
31
```

The reducer file, *reduce.py*, is as follows -

```

1  |#!/usr/bin/env python
2  |"""A more advanced Reducer, using Python iterators and generators."""
3  |
4  |from itertools import groupby
5  |from operator import itemgetter
6  |import sys
7  |
8  |def read_mapper_output(file, separator='\t'):
9  |    for line in file:
10 |        yield line.rstrip().split(separator, 1)
11 |
12 |def main(separator='\t'):
13 |    # input comes from STDIN (standard input)
14 |    data = read_mapper_output(sys.stdin, separator=separator)
15 |    # groupby groups multiple word-count pairs by word,
16 |    # and creates an iterator that returns consecutive keys and their group:
17 |    #   current_word - string containing a word (the key)
18 |    #   group - iterator yielding all ["<current_word>", "<count>"] items
19 |    for current_word, group in groupby(data, itemgetter(0)):
20 |        try:
21 |            total_count = sum(int(count) for current_word, count in group)
22 |            print "%s%s%d" % (current_word, separator, total_count)
23 |        except ValueError:
24 |            # count was not a number, so silently discard this item
25 |            pass
26 |
27 |if __name__ == "__main__":
28 |    main()
29 |

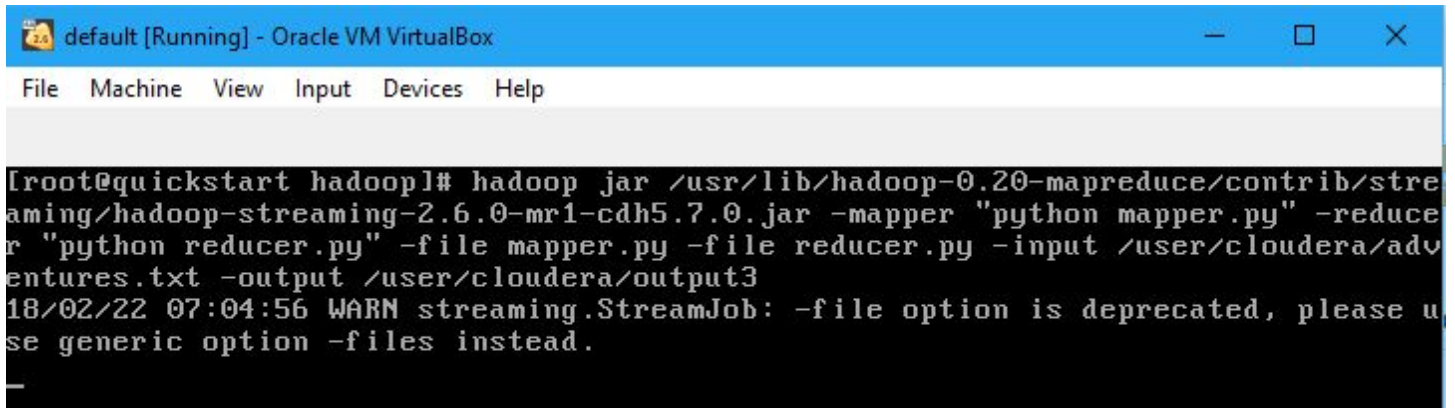
```

I have setup my mapper and reducer in the folder *hadoop*, located in *C:\Users\Akshat\Desktop\hadoop*. After iterating through this path in *hadoop*, I must enter the following command to submit the job to *hadoop* -

```
hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-0.20-mapreduce/contrib/streaming/hadoop-streaming-2.6.0-mr1-cdh5.7.0.jar -mapper "python mapper.py"
-reducer "python reducer.py" -file mapper.py -input /user/cloudera/adventures.txt -output /user/cloudera/output8
```

The text file to use, *adventures.txt*, was placed in *user/cloudera* through *Hue*. This would run the job in *Hadoop*. The jar file would be created and the output would be positioned in the path specified in the command. In case of any errors in the code, the job would not complete and this would be intimated through the console and *Hue*'s job tracker.

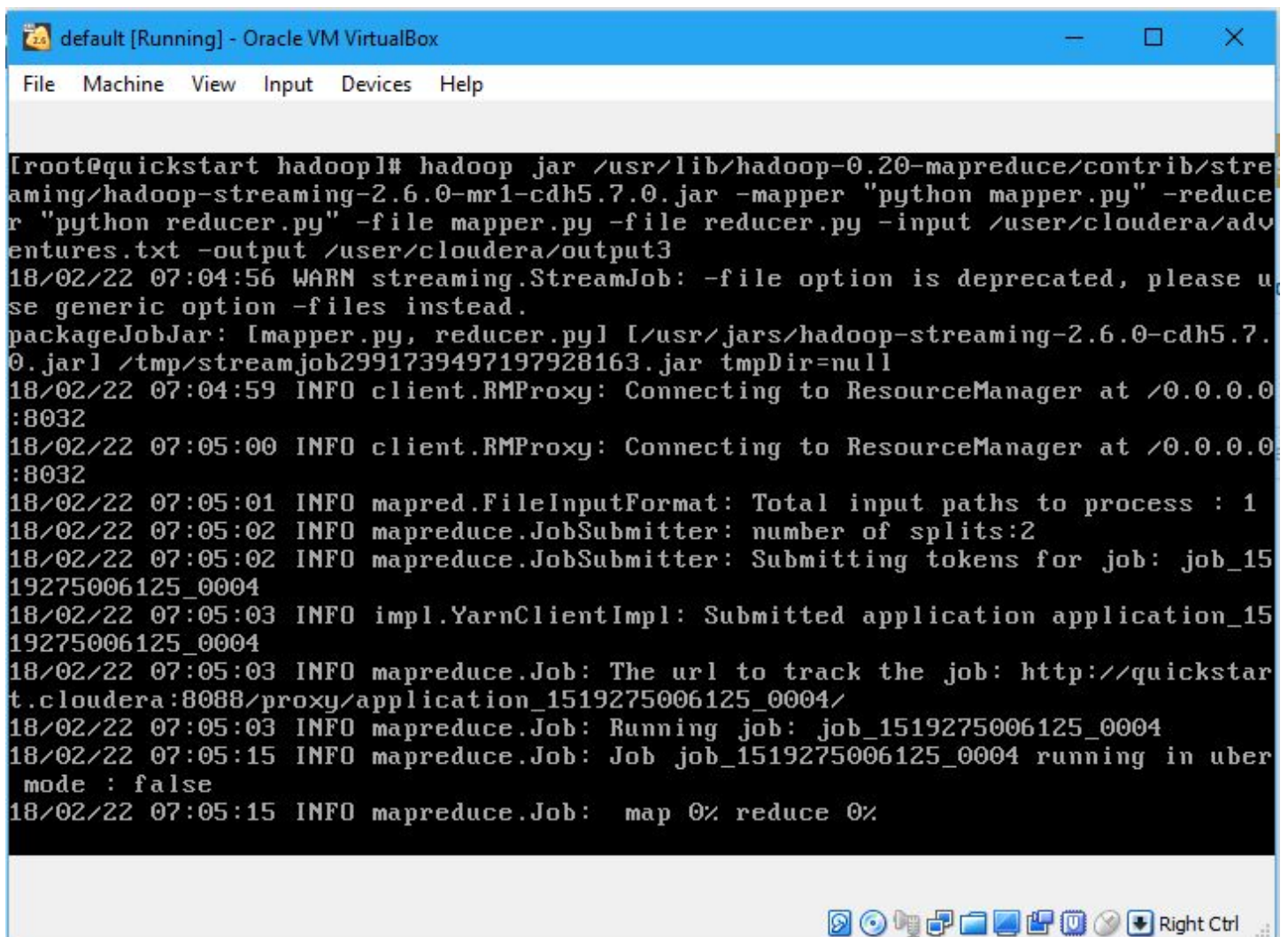
The output of the command above is as follows -



```

[rooft@quickstart hadoop1# hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-0.20-mapreduce/contrib/streaming/hadoop-streaming-2.6.0-mr1-cdh5.7.0.jar -mapper "python mapper.py" -reducer "python reducer.py" -file mapper.py -file reducer.py -input /user/cloudera/adv
entures.txt -output /user/cloudera/output3
18/02/22 07:04:56 WARN streaming.StreamJob: -file option is deprecated, please use generic option -files instead.

```



```

[rooft@quickstart hadoop1# hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop-0.20-mapreduce/contrib/streaming/hadoop-streaming-2.6.0-mr1-cdh5.7.0.jar -mapper "python mapper.py" -reducer "python reducer.py" -file mapper.py -file reducer.py -input /user/cloudera/adv
entures.txt -output /user/cloudera/output3
18/02/22 07:04:56 WARN streaming.StreamJob: -file option is deprecated, please use generic option -files instead.
packageJobJar: [mapper.py, reducer.py] [/usr/jars/hadoop-streaming-2.6.0-cdh5.7.0.jar] /tmp/streamjob2991739497197928163.jar tmpDir=null
18/02/22 07:04:59 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8032
18/02/22 07:05:00 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8032
18/02/22 07:05:01 INFO mapred.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 1
18/02/22 07:05:02 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:2
18/02/22 07:05:02 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1519275006125_0004
18/02/22 07:05:03 INFO impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1519275006125_0004
18/02/22 07:05:03 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://quickstart.cloudera:8088/proxy/application_1519275006125_0004/
18/02/22 07:05:03 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1519275006125_0004
18/02/22 07:05:15 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1519275006125_0004 running in uber mode : false
18/02/22 07:05:15 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 0% reduce 0%

```



```

Reduce input records=1095695
Reduce output records=81397
Spilled Records=2191390
Shuffled Maps =2
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=2
GC time elapsed (ms)=604
CPU time spent (ms)=11290
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=597385216
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=3919175680
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=385228800

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=6621217
File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=946057

18/02/22 07:05:54 INFO streaming.StreamJob: Output directory: /user/cloudera/output3

```

Our program compiled and ran on hadoop successfully. On typing <http://192.168.99.100:8888> in the web browser, Hue can be accessed. The output in Hue is as follows-

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'HUE', 'Query Editors', 'Data Browsers', 'Workflows', 'Search', and 'Security'. The left sidebar has 'ACTIONS' (View as binary, Download, View file location, Refresh) and 'INFO' (Last modified: Feb. 22, 2018 12:17 p.m., User: root, Group: cloudera, Size: 7.7 MB, Mode: 100644). The main content area displays the file browser for '/user/cloudera/output8/part-00000'. The file content is a list of word-frequency pairs, such as ('young', 'shoots') 2, ('young', 'side') 1, ('young', 'soldier') 8, ('young', 'soldiers') 1, ('young', 'some') 1, ('young', 'son') 1, ('young', 'sovereigns') 1, ('young', 'students') 1, ('young', 'subjects') 4, ('young', 'than') 2, ('young', 'that') 1, ('young', 'the') 1, ('young', 'to') 1, ('young', 'trees') 1, ('young', 'unite') 1, ('young', 'vascular') 1, ('young', 'wealthy') 1, ('young', 'were') 1, ('young', 'widow') 1, and ('young', 'wife') 2.

Here, part-0000 is the output file, located in the folder output8. It contains the tuple containing pair of words, separated by their frequencies in the text file.

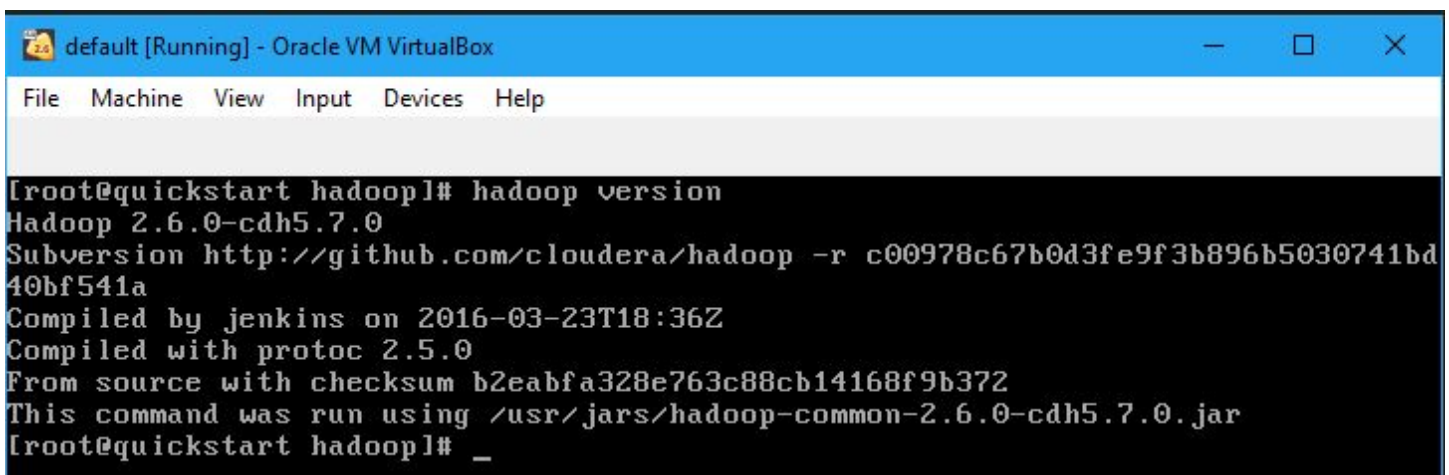
Part II

Running a version of Hadoop (docker or otherwise), create a directory on HDFS with your first name (e.g. mine will be 'juan'). Submit a screen grab of the output of a Hadoop fs listing showing your home directory and your new directory in it.

The version of Hadoop can be specified with the following command -

hadoop version

The output is as follows -

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "default [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal shows the output of the command "hadoop version". The output text is: "Hadoop 2.6.0-cdh5.7.0", "Subversion http://github.com/cloudera/hadoop -r c00978c67b0d3fe9f3b896b5030741bd40bf541a", "Compiled by jenkins on 2016-03-23T18:36Z", "Compiled with protoc 2.5.0", "From source with checksum b2eabfa328e763c88cb14168f9b372", "This command was run using /usr/jars/hadoop-common-2.6.0-cdh5.7.0.jar", and the prompt "[root@quickstart hadoop]# _".

```
[root@quickstart hadoop]# hadoop version
Hadoop 2.6.0-cdh5.7.0
Subversion http://github.com/cloudera/hadoop -r c00978c67b0d3fe9f3b896b5030741bd40bf541a
Compiled by jenkins on 2016-03-23T18:36Z
Compiled with protoc 2.5.0
From source with checksum b2eabfa328e763c88cb14168f9b372
This command was run using /usr/jars/hadoop-common-2.6.0-cdh5.7.0.jar
[root@quickstart hadoop]# _
```

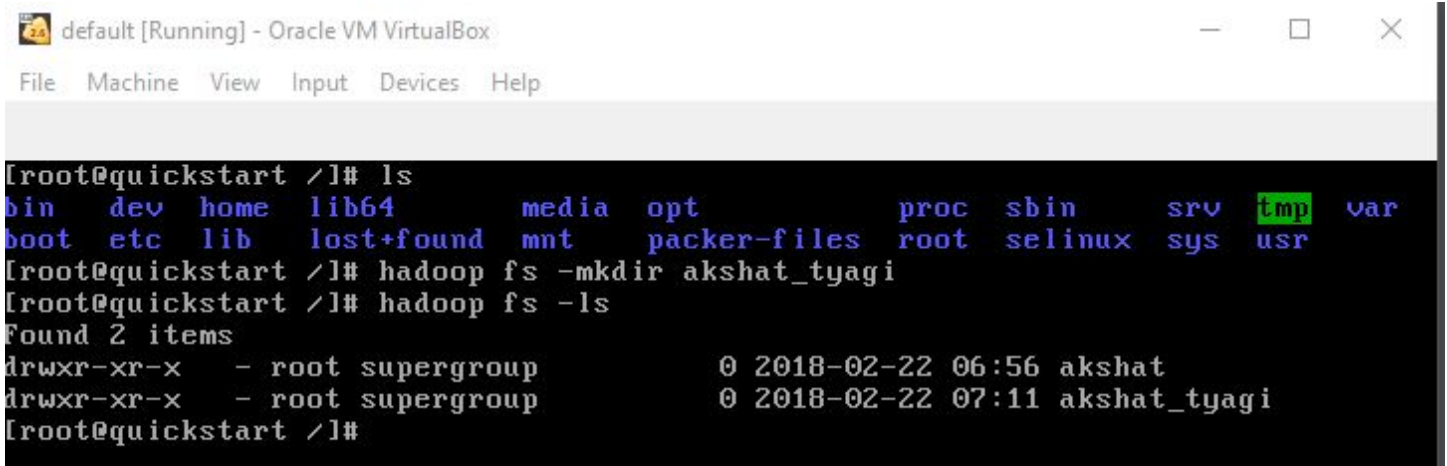
To create a new directory in Hadoop FS, the following command is executed -

hadoop fs -mkdir akshat_tyagi

This would create a directory named akshat_tyagi in the present working directory. To look at the files and directories in the current working directory, we may use the following command -

hadoop fs -ls

Basically, the command line for hadoop fs follows linux shell line, just that come of the important commands in linux end up as switches for hadoop fs. The outputs and the directories that we created have been shown in the screenshot of the terminal attached below -



```

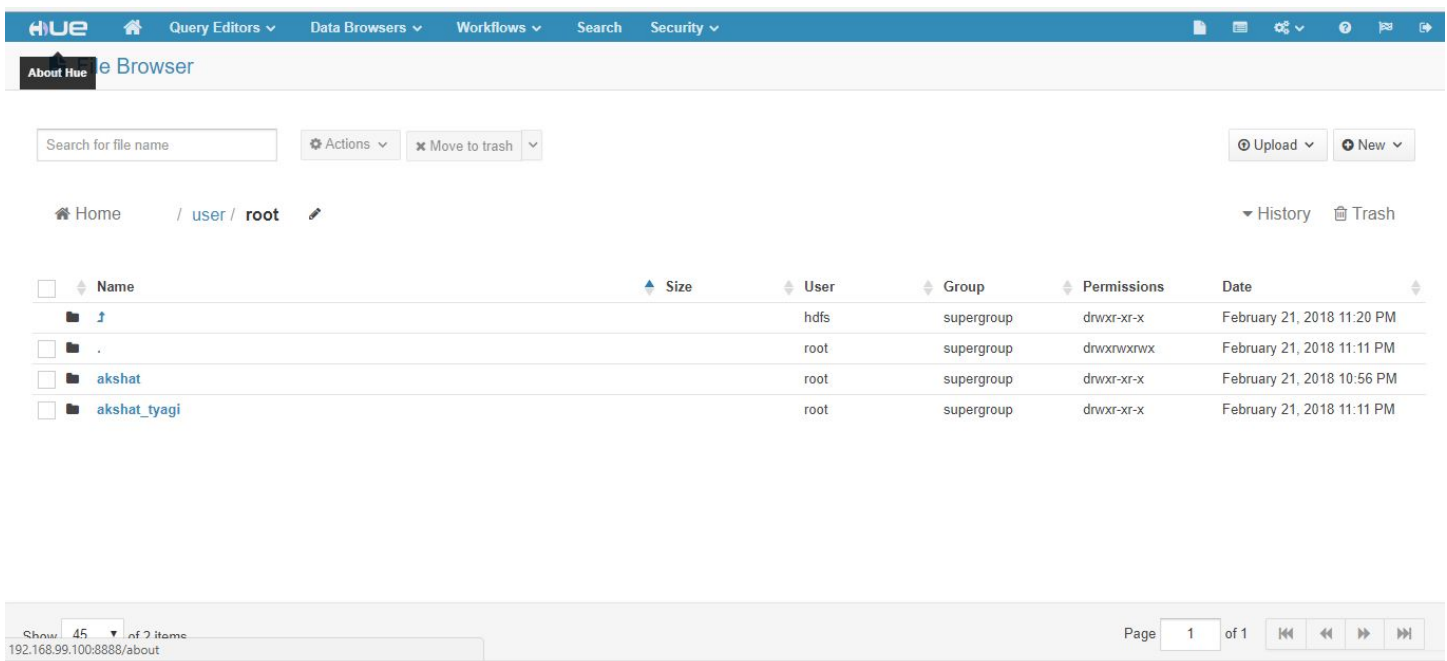
[root@quickstart /]# ls
bin  dev  home  lib64      media  opt      proc  sbin      srv  tmp  var
boot etc  lib   lost+found mnt     packer-files root  selinux  sys  usr

[root@quickstart /]# hadoop fs -mkdir akshat_tyagi
[root@quickstart /]# hadoop fs -ls
Found 2 items
drwxr-xr-x  - root supergroup          0 2018-02-22 06:56 akshat
drwxr-xr-x  - root supergroup          0 2018-02-22 07:11 akshat_tyagi
[root@quickstart /]#

```

Submit a screen grab of Hue showing the same as (a)

The screenshots have been attached below -



HUE Query Editors Data Browsers Workflows Search Security

About Hue File Browser













Search for file name Actions Move to trash Upload New

Home / user / root History Trash

Name	Size	User	Group	Permissions	Date
↑		hdfs	supergroup	drwxr-xr-x	February 21, 2018 11:20 PM
.		root	supergroup	drwxrwxrwx	February 21, 2018 11:11 PM
akshat		root	supergroup	drwxr-xr-x	February 21, 2018 10:56 PM
akshat_tyagi		root	supergroup	drwxr-xr-x	February 21, 2018 11:11 PM


Show 45 of 2 items 192.168.99.100:8888/about Page 1 of 1

As shown above, the two directories that we created are present in /user/root. The root directory is located as follows -

 	hdfs	supergroup	drwxr-xr-x	April 05, 2016 07:26 PM
 	hdfs	supergroup	drwxr-xr-x	April 05, 2016 07:27 PM
 cloudera	cloudera	cloudera	drwxr-xr-x	February 21, 2018 10:47 PM
 history	mapred	hadoop	drwxr-xr-x	April 05, 2016 07:26 PM
 hive	hive	supergroup	drwxrwxrwx	April 05, 2016 07:27 PM
 hue	hue	supergroup	drwxrwxrwx	April 05, 2016 07:26 PM
 jenkins	jenkins	supergroup	drwxrwxrwx	April 05, 2016 07:26 PM
 oozie	oozie	supergroup	drwxrwxrwx	April 05, 2016 07:27 PM
 root	root	supergroup	drwxrwxrwx	February 21, 2018 10:56 PM
 spark	hdfs	supergroup	drwxr-xr-x	April 05, 2016 07:27 PM

Show 45 of 8 items

Page 1 of 1



192.168.99.100:8888/about

Submit a screen grab of your program running or completed in Hadoop. Hue has a jobs status page, use that one. Or use the command: ‘hadoop jar’ . See the documentation.

The screengrab has been attached below -

HUE

Job Browser

Schedule with Oozie

Username

Search for username

Text

Search for text

Succeeded

Running

Failed

Killed

Logs	ID	Name	Application Type	Status	User	Maps	Reduces	Queue	Priority	Duration	Submitted
	1519275006125_0014	streamjob5184153128394461909.jar	MAPREDUCE	SUCCEEDED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	54s	02/22/18 11:49:45
	1519275006125_0013	streamjob3910640475776434991.jar	MAPREDUCE	SUCCEEDED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	35s	02/22/18 11:46:52
	1519275006125_0012	streamjob1961067700516053861.jar	MAPREDUCE	SUCCEEDED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	36s	02/22/18 11:43:12
	1519275006125_0011	streamjob2223154958807999611.jar	MAPREDUCE	FAILED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	1m:8s	02/22/18 11:41:17
	1519275006125_0010	streamjob4952393701039557385.jar	MAPREDUCE	SUCCEEDED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	49s	02/22/18 11:38:14
	1519275006125_0009	streamjob1537593174642414378.jar	MAPREDUCE	FAILED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	1m:6s	02/22/18 11:21:19
	1519275006125_0008	streamjob6720833893183139252.jar	MAPREDUCE	FAILED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	1m:9s	02/22/18 11:05:45
	1519275006125_0007	streamjob1574726439022844515.jar	MAPREDUCE	FAILED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	1m:24s	02/22/18 11:00:47
	1519275006125_0006	streamjob6548326351994997864.jar	MAPREDUCE	SUCCEEDED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	46s	02/21/18 23:22:24

The status for the job for our wordcount program is as follows -

1519275006125_0014	streamjob5184153128394461909.jar	MAPREDUCE	SUCCEEDED	root	100%	100%	root.root	N/A	54s	02/22/18 11:49:45
--------------------	----------------------------------	-----------	-----------	------	------	------	-----------	-----	-----	-------------------