

LOG8415
Advanced Concepts of Cloud Computing
Lab2: MapReduce with Hadoop and Spark on Microsoft Azure

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We introduced how to set up the system, including Hadoop and Spark in section 1, and recorded what should be noticed while performing the WordCount experimentations in different comparison scenarios in sections 2 and 3. In section 4, we described how we managed to solve the social problem to implement a simple “People You Might Know” social network friendship recommendation algorithm. Finally, we showed the procedures of running all the scenarios and benchmarks in section 5. The setup procedures and corresponding scripts could be found in our GitHub repository [4].

1 Environment Setup

We set up our testing system environment(s) in the order of **Hadoop**, and **Spark**.

1.1 Hadoop Setup [5], [8], [6], [7] and [1]

We used a 20.04 LTS Ubuntu OS (local machine) with Openjdk version “1.8.0_292” and OpenSSH server and client installed on it. Our goal was to configure Hadoop on our system using standalone mode. The first steps were to create a Hadoop user, and add him to the sudo group. Then, we should configure a Password-less SSH using this user.

See the following commands concerning password-less SSH :

```
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
$ sudo cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
$ sudo chmod 640 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
$ ssh localhost #to verify if the password-less SSH is functional
```

After downloading, extracting and dealing with permissions of Hadoop version 3.3.1, we made the essential configurations concerning Hadoop and Java environment variables. We also edited core-site.xml, hdfs-site.xml, mapred-site.xml, and yarn-site.xml XML files to specify NameNode URL, define the storing location for node metadata and fsimage files, define MapReduce values and YARN-related settings. See Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 for the validation of these steps. We refer the reader to Appendix A to see the other aspects of Hadoop configuration in standalone mode.

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hdfs namenode -format
[sudo] password for hadoop:
2021-11-07 20:07:38,276 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****
STARTUP_MSG: Starting NameNode
STARTUP_MSG: host = alex-SATELLITE-L755/127.0.1.1
STARTUP_MSG: args = [-format]
STARTUP_MSG: version = 3.3.1
STARTUP_MSG: classpath = /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jetty-xml-9.4.40.v20210413.jar:/usr/local/hadoop

```

Figure 1: Hadoop Configuration Validation (1)

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [view-localhost]
view-localhost: sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
Starting datanodes
localhost: sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
Starting secondary namenodes [alex-SATELLITE-L755]
alex-SATELLITE-L755: sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$

```

Figure 2: Hadoop Configuration Validation (2)

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ start-yarn.sh
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
localhost: sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$

```

Figure 3: Hadoop Configuration Validation (3)

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ jps
21683 ResourceManager
20953 NameNode
21130 DataNode
22590 Jps
21359 SecondaryNameNode
21855 NodeManager
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$

```

Figure 4: Hadoop Configuration Validation(4)

In Figures 5, 6 and 7, we can observe that we can access Hadoop Namenode (using port 9870), the Resource Manager (using port 8088) and browsing HDFS filesystem.

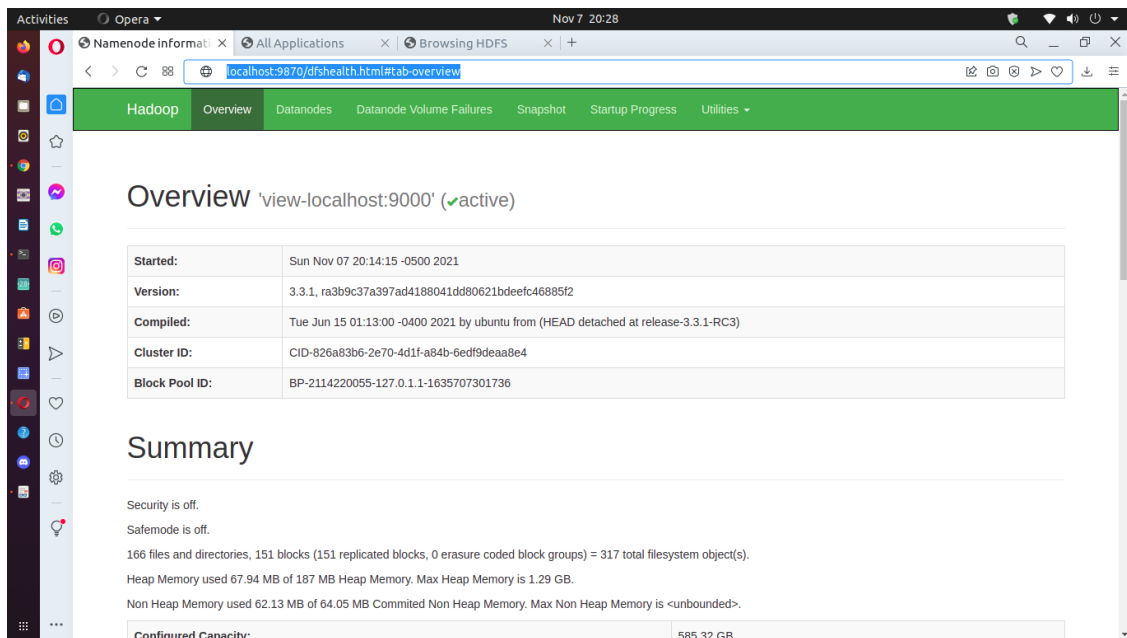


Figure 5: Hadoop Namenode

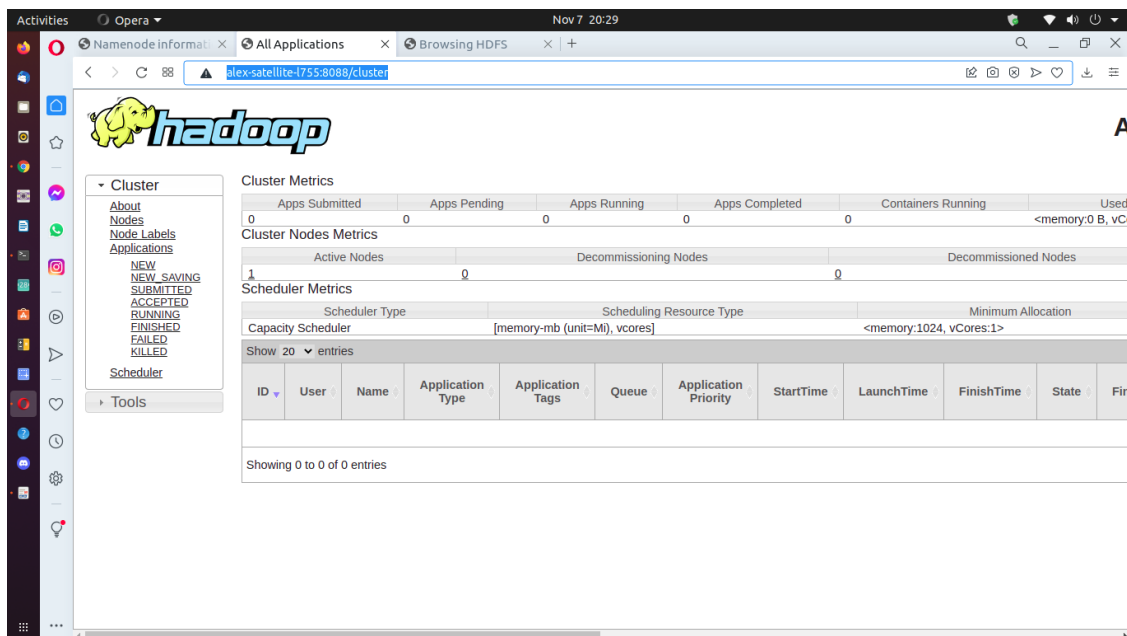


Figure 6: Resource Manager

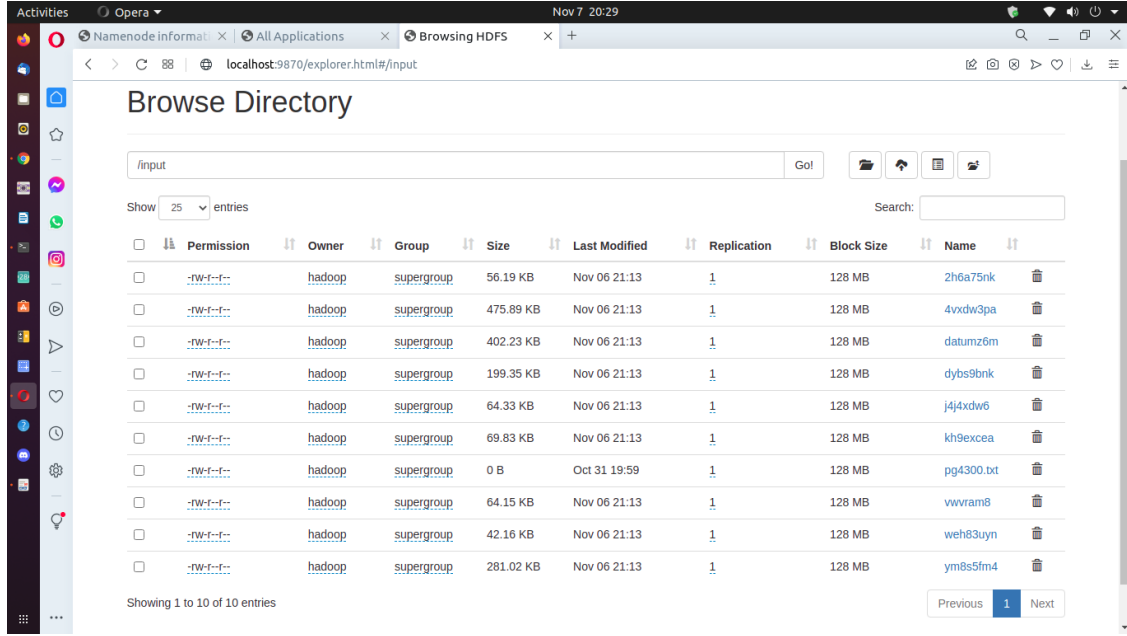


Figure 7: Browsing HDFS Filesystem

1.2 Hadoop and Spark Setup on Azure

Since only one Hadoop node was required, we did not need additional setting related to network traffic. We could run Hadoop by the instructions in section 1.1. We configured Spark on Azure following the online tutorials [10] [9], and the most essential part is shown as below.

```
conf = SparkConf()
sc = SparkContext(conf=conf)
distFile = sc.textFile(input_file)
count = distFile.flatMap(lambda line: line.split(" ")) \
    .map(lambda word: (word, 1)) \
    .reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a + b) \
    .sortByKey()
count.saveAsTextFile(output_file)
```

The *input_file* and *output_file* in the python script above could be either local storage or HDFS. In our experiments, we retrieved the data sets from HDFS and wrote the result back to HDFS.

2 Initial Experiments with WordCount program

In this section, we will go over the various results obtained by running some preliminary tests with Hadoop. After creating an input directory within HDFS, we begin by copying James Joyce's Ulysses book (named here pg4300.txt) to HDFS (see Figures 8, 9 and 10). Later on, we run the WordCount program on this book file in Figures 11, 12, 13 and 14. The Resource Manager interface in Figures 15 and 16 allows us to validate the success of these steps.

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hdfs dfs -mkdir /input
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /
Found 1 items
drwxr-xr-x  - hadoop supergroup          0 2021-10-31 17:41 /input
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ curl -O http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/4300/pg4300.txt
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal pg4300.txt /input
[sudo] password for hadoop:

```

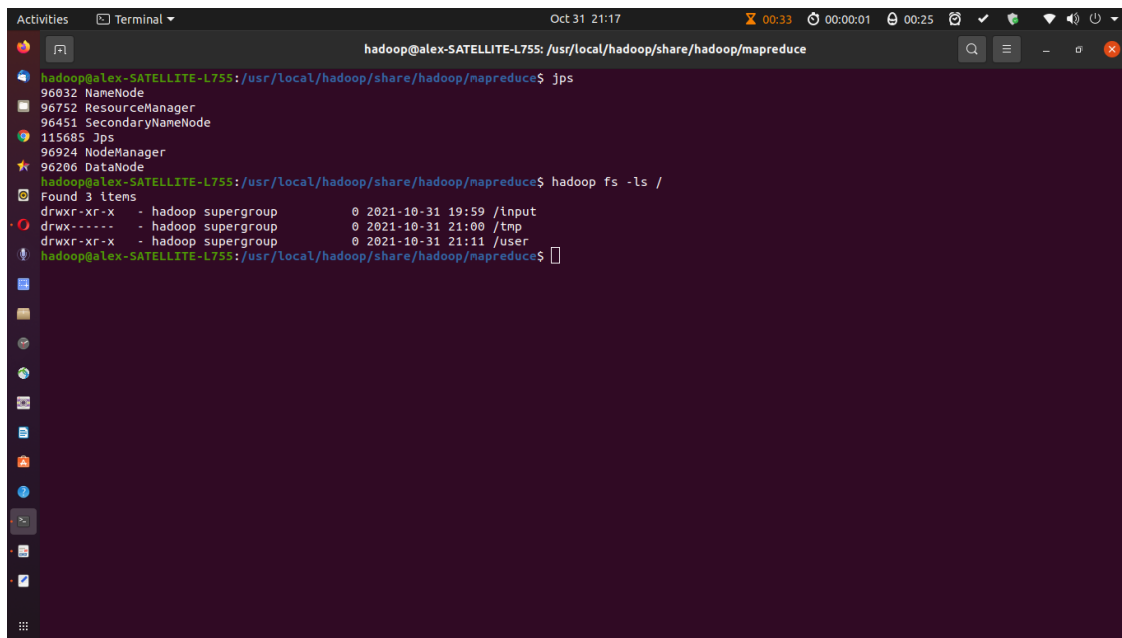
Figure 8: Making Input Directory in HDFS and Downloading James Joyce's Ulysses book

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
capacity-scheduler.xml  hadoop-policy.xml  kms-acls.xml  mapred-queues.xml.template  yarn-env.cmd
configuration.xml      hadoop-user-functions.sh.example  kms-env.sh  mapred-site.xml  yarn-env.sh
container-executor.cfg  hdfs-rbf-site.xml  kms-log4j.properties  shellprofile.d  yarnservice-log4j.properties
core-site.xml          https-env.sh       kms-site.xml  ssl-client.xml.example  yarn-site.xml
hadoop-env.cmd         https-log4j.properties  log4j.properties  ssl-server.xml.example  workers
hadoop-env.sh          https-site.xml        mapred-env.cmd  user_ec_policies.xml.template
hadoop-metrics2.properties  https-site.xml        mapred-env.sh
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd ../
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
hadoop
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd ..
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
bin  etc  include  lib  libexec  LICENSE-binary  LICENSE.txt  logs  NOTICE-binary  NOTICE.txt  README.txt  sbin  share
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd lib
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
javax.activation-apl-1.2.0.jar  native
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd ../sbin
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
distribute-exclude.sh  httpfs.sh  start-all.cmd  start-dfs.sh  stop-all.cmd  stop-dfs.sh  workers.sh
FederationStateStore  kms.sh  start-all.sh  start-secure-dns.sh  stop-all.sh  stop-secure-dns.sh  yarn-daemon.sh
hadoop-daemon.sh      mr-jobhistory-daemon.sh  start-balancer.sh  start-yarn.cmd  stop-balancer.sh  stop-yarn.cmd  yarn-daemons.sh
hadoop-daemons.sh    refresh-namenodes.sh  start-dfs.cmd  start-yarn.sh  stop-dfs.cmd  stop-yarn.sh
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd ../share
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
doc  hadoop
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
client  common  hdfs  mapreduce  tools  yarn
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ cd mapreduce/
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ ls
hadoop-mapreduce-client-app-3.3.1.jar  hadoop-mapreduce-client-jobclient-3.3.1.jar  hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.3.1.jar
hadoop-mapreduce-client-common-3.3.1.jar  hadoop-mapreduce-client-jobclient-3.3.1-tests.jar  jdiff
hadoop-mapreduce-client-core-3.3.1.jar  hadoop-mapreduce-client-native-task-3.3.1.jar  lib-examples
hadoop-mapreduce-client-hs-3.3.1.jar  hadoop-mapreduce-client-shuffle-3.3.1.jar  sources
hadoop-mapreduce-client-hs-plugins-3.3.1.jar  hadoop-mapreduce-client-uploader-3.3.1.jar

```

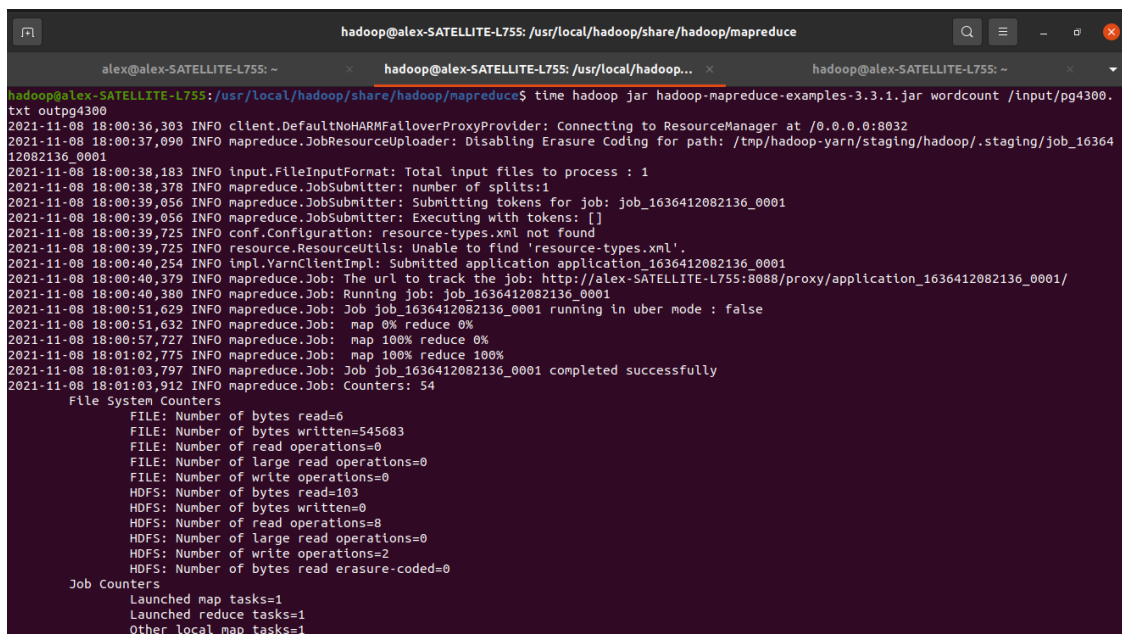
Figure 9: Exploring Hadoop Related Directories



A terminal window on a Linux system with the title bar 'hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce'. The terminal shows the output of the 'jps' command, listing Hadoop daemons: NameNode (96032), ResourceManager (96752), SecondaryNameNode (96451), Jps (115685), NodeManager (96924), and DataNode (96286). Below this, the 'hadoop fs -ls /' command is executed, showing the root of the HDFS filesystem with three items: /input, /tmp, and /user, each with permissions, owner, group, size, and modification time.

```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$ jps
96032 NameNode
96752 ResourceManager
96451 SecondaryNameNode
115685 Jps
96924 NodeManager
96286 DataNode
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$ hadoop fs -ls /
Found 3 items
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup 0 2021-10-31 19:59 /input
drwx----- - hadoop supergroup 0 2021-10-31 21:00 /tmp
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup 0 2021-10-31 21:11 /user
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$
```

Figure 10: Check out all Hadoop Daemons And Exploring HDFS files



A terminal window showing the execution of the WordCount Java program. The command 'time hadoop jar hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.3.1.jar wordcount /input/pg4300.txt outputpg4300' is run. The output shows a series of INFO messages from the Hadoop client and server, including job submission details, progress reports (map 0%, reduce 0%, then map 100%, reduce 100%), and a final success message. Below the messages, 'File System Counters' and 'Job Counters' are displayed, showing various metrics like bytes read/written and tasks launched.

```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$ time hadoop jar hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.3.1.jar wordcount /input/pg4300.txt outputpg4300
2021-11-08 18:00:36,303 INFO client.DefaultNoHARMAFailoverProxyProvider: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8032
2021-11-08 18:00:37,090 INFO mapreduce.JobResourceUploader: Disabling Erasure Coding for path: /tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/hadoop/.staging/job_1636412082136_0001
2021-11-08 18:00:38,183 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input files to process : 1
2021-11-08 18:00:38,378 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:1
2021-11-08 18:00:39,056 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1636412082136_0001
2021-11-08 18:00:39,056 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Executing with tokens: []
2021-11-08 18:00:39,725 INFO conf.Configuration: resource-types.xml not found
2021-11-08 18:00:39,725 INFO resource.ResourceUtils: Unable to find 'resource-types.xml'.
2021-11-08 18:00:40,254 INFO impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1636412082136_0001
2021-11-08 18:00:40,379 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://alex-SATELLITE-L755:8088/proxy/application_1636412082136_0001/
2021-11-08 18:00:40,380 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1636412082136_0001
2021-11-08 18:00:51,629 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1636412082136_0001 running in uber mode : false
2021-11-08 18:00:51,632 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 0% reduce 0%
2021-11-08 18:00:57,727 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
2021-11-08 18:01:02,775 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 100%
2021-11-08 18:01:03,797 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1636412082136_0001 completed successfully
2021-11-08 18:01:03,912 INFO mapreduce.Job: Counters: 54
  File System Counters
    FILE: Number of bytes read=6
    FILE: Number of bytes written=545683
    FILE: Number of read operations=0
    FILE: Number of large read operations=0
    FILE: Number of write operations=0
    HDFS: Number of bytes read=103
    HDFS: Number of bytes written=0
    HDFS: Number of read operations=8
    HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
    HDFS: Number of write operations=2
    HDFS: Number of bytes read erasure-coded=0
  Job Counters
    Launched map tasks=1
    Launched reduce tasks=1
    Other local map tasks=1
```

Figure 11: Performing WordCount Java Program on James Joyce's Ulysses book

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce
alex@alex-SATELLITE-L755: ~
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop...
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: ~

Job Counters
  Launched map tasks=1
  Launched reduce tasks=1
  Other local map tasks=1
  Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=3418
  Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=3380
  Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=3418
  Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=3380
  Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=3418
  Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=3380
  Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=3500032
  Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=3461120

Map-Reduce Framework
  Map input records=0
  Map output records=0
  Map output bytes=0
  Map output materialized bytes=6
  Input split bytes=103
  Combine input records=0
  Combine output records=0
  Reduce input groups=0
  Reduce shuffle bytes=6
  Reduce input records=0
  Reduce output records=0
  Spilled Records=0
  Shuffled Maps =1
  Failed Shuffles=0
  Merged Map outputs=1
  GC time elapsed (ms)=144
  CPU time spent (ms)=1390
  Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=505724928
  Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=5144027136
  Total committed heap usage (bytes)=407896064
  Peak Map Physical memory (bytes)=297615360
  Peak Map Virtual memory (bytes)=2567708672
  Peak Reduce Physical memory (bytes)=208109568
  Peak Reduce Virtual memory (bytes)=2576318464

```

Figure 12: Performing WordCount Java Program on James Joyce's Ulysses book (2)

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce
alex@alex-SATELLITE-L755: ~
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop...
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: ~

Input split bytes=103
Combine input records=0
Combine output records=0
Reduce input groups=0
Reduce shuffle bytes=6
Reduce input records=0
Reduce output records=0
Spilled Records=0
Shuffled Maps =1
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=1
GC time elapsed (ms)=144
CPU time spent (ms)=1390
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=505724928
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=5144027136
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=407896064
Peak Map Physical memory (bytes)=297615360
Peak Map Virtual memory (bytes)=2567708672
Peak Reduce Physical memory (bytes)=208109568
Peak Reduce Virtual memory (bytes)=2576318464

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=0
File Output Format Counters
  Bytes Written=0

real    0m37.046s
user    0m7.990s
sys     0m0.440s
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$

```

Figure 13: Performing WordCount Java Program on James Joyce's Ulysses book (3)

```

hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$ hdfs dfs -ls /input/output2
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 0 2021-10-31 21:25 /input/output2/_SUCCESS
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 0 2021-10-31 21:25 /input/output2/part-r-00000
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$

```

Figure 14: Checking the Output Directory Generated after running WordCount Program

The screenshot shows the Hadoop web interface with the following metrics:

- Cluster Metrics:**
 - Apps Submitted: 3
 - Apps Pending: 0
 - Apps Running: 3
 - Apps Completed: 0
 - Containers Running: 0
- Cluster Nodes Metrics:**
 - Active Nodes: 1
 - Decommissioning Nodes: 0
 - Decommissioned Nodes: 0
- Scheduler Metrics:**
 - Scheduler Type: Capacity Scheduler
 - Scheduling Resource Type: [memory-mb (unit=M), vcores]
 - Minimum Allocation: <memory:1024, vCores:1>
- Jobs Table:**

ID	User	Name	Application Type	Application Tags	Queue	Application Priority	StartTime	LaunchTime	Final Status
application_1635707836771_0003	hadoop	word count	MAPREDUCE		default	0	Sun Oct 31 21:24:48 -0400 2021	Sun Oct 31 21:24:49 -0400 2021	FINISHED
application_1635707836771_0002	hadoop	word count	MAPREDUCE		default	0	Sun Oct 31 21:11:04 -0400 2021	Sun Oct 31 21:11:04 -0400 2021	FINISHED

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Figure 15: Checking Resource Manager Jobs (1)

FINISHED Applications

Apps Completed		Containers Running		Used Resources		Total Resources		Reserved Resources	
3		0		<memory:0 B, vCores:0>		<memory:8 GB, vCores:8>		<memory:0 B, vCores:0>	

Nodes		Decommissioned Nodes		Lost Nodes		Unhealthy Nodes	
0		0		0		0	

Resource Type		Minimum Allocation		Maximum Allocation	
		<memory:1024, vCores:1>		<memory:8192, vCores:4>	0

Application	Queue	Application Priority	StartTime	LaunchTime	FinishTime	State	FinalStatus	Running Containers	Allocated CPU VCores	Allocated Memory MB	Allocated GPUs	Reserved CPU VCores
	default	0	Sun Oct 31 21:24:48 -0400 2021	Sun Oct 31 21:24:49 -0400 2021	Sun Oct 31 21:25:09 -0400 2021	FINISHED	SUCCEEDED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	default	0	Sun Oct 31 21:11:04 -0400 2021	Sun Oct 31 21:11:04 -0400 2021	Sun Oct 31 21:11:35 -0400 2021	FINISHED	FAILED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 16: Checking Resource Manager Jobs (2)

3 Further Experiments with WordCount program

3.1 Performance comparison of Hadoop vs. Linux

We ran WordCount Java program example to perform the required tests using these [commands](#), which enabled us to perform 3 experiments on all datasets and measure the user time at each experiment. The Table 1, comparing Linux vs Hadoop, shows the average user time for the nine given datasets. Using the same table and referring to [2] and [3], it is possible to conclude that Linux vastly outperforms Hadoop. In fact, several linux command line tools, such as grep, awk, sort, and uniq, can perform stream processing, so no batching is required and the memory overhead is minimal. Thus, it can be a very simple and rapid approach to pre-process big volumes of data on a local system. Hadoop, on the other hand, is designed to run on lots of machines and process large datasets that would otherwise be impossible to process on a single system.

Table 1: Execution time: Hadoop vs. Linux (sec)

	Hadoop	Linux
Dataset1	8.257	0.254
Dataset2	8.011	0.041
Dataset3	8.070	0.088
Dataset4	8.234	0.213
Dataset5	8.585	0.041
Dataset6	8.161	0.15
Dataset7	8.063	0.04
Dataset8	8.033	0.033
Dataset9	8.437	0.035

The reader is directed to Figures 17 and 18 for more detailed visualizations of the comparison results. The reader should also refer to appendix B for the commands and steps used in this scenario.

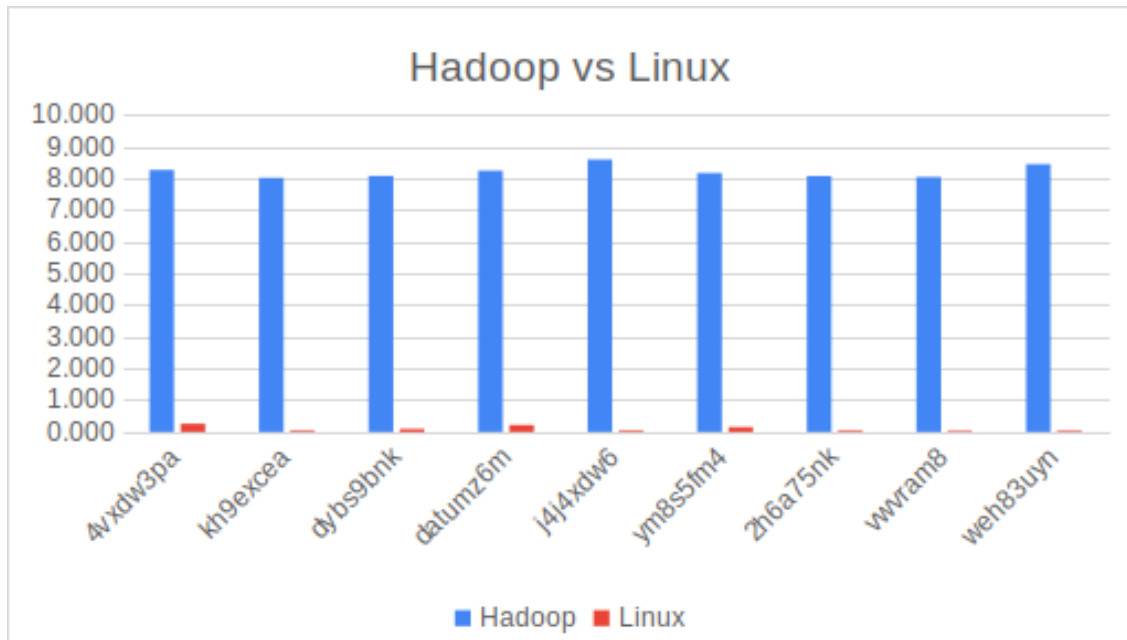


Figure 17: Hadoop vs Linux Comparison. User Time in seconds (1)

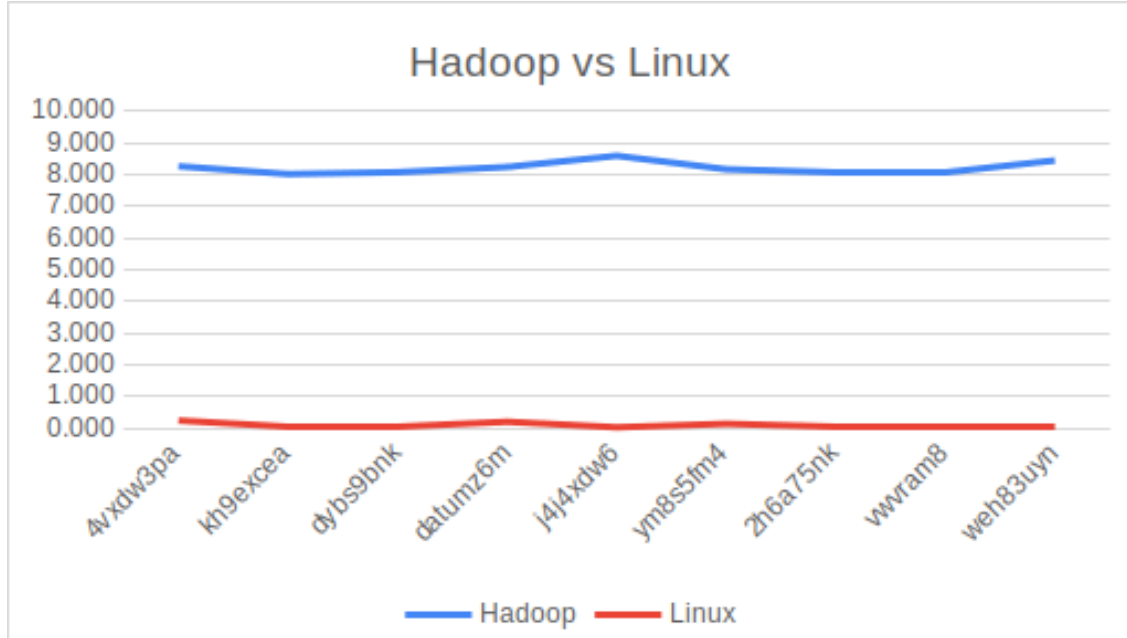


Figure 18: Hadoop vs Linux Comparison. User Time in seconds (2)

3.2 Performance comparison of Hadoop vs. Spark on Azure

As shown in Table 2, the execution time of Hadoop is significantly longer than Spark's, which matches our expectations. Figures 19 and 20 provide more detailed visualizations of the comparison results. Although both retrieved data from HDFS, Spark stored temporary results in RAM while Hadoop wrote back to HDFS during processing stages, which might be the primary reason for the performance difference.

Table 2: Execution time: Hadoop vs. Spark (sec)

	Hadoop	Spark
Dataset 1	11.007	0.154
Dataset 2	9.781	0.153
Dataset 3	10.495	0.159
Dataset 4	10.701	0.143
Dataset 5	10.761	0.164
Dataset 6	10.937	0.158
Dataset 7	10.579	0.157
Dataset 8	10.513	0.158
Dataset 9	10.208	0.149

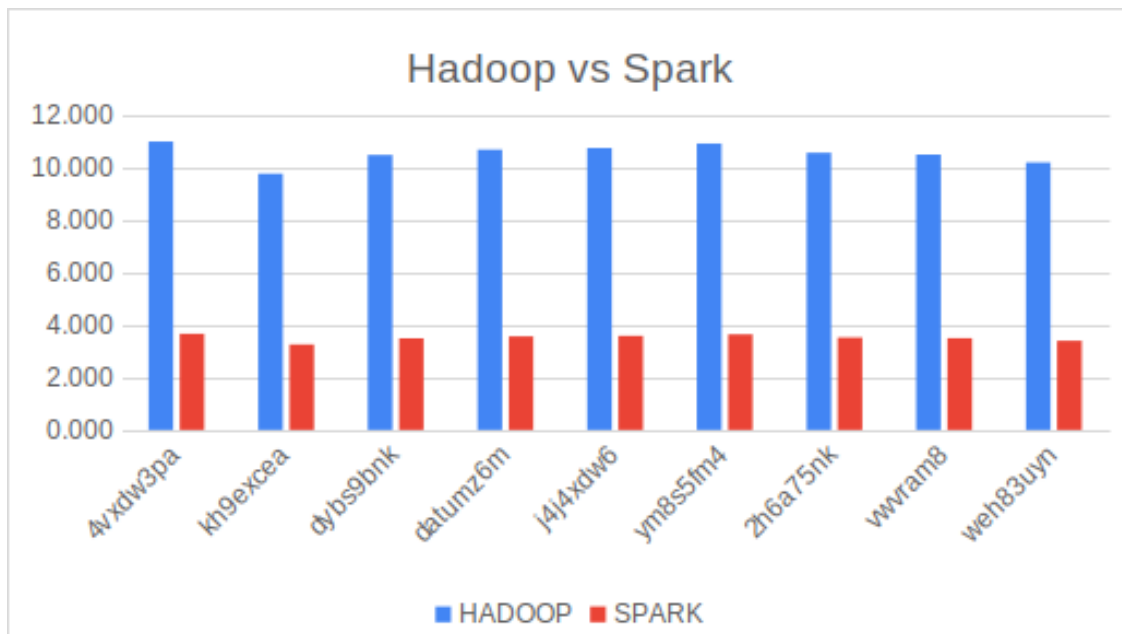


Figure 19: Hadoop vs Spark Comparison. User Time in seconds (1)

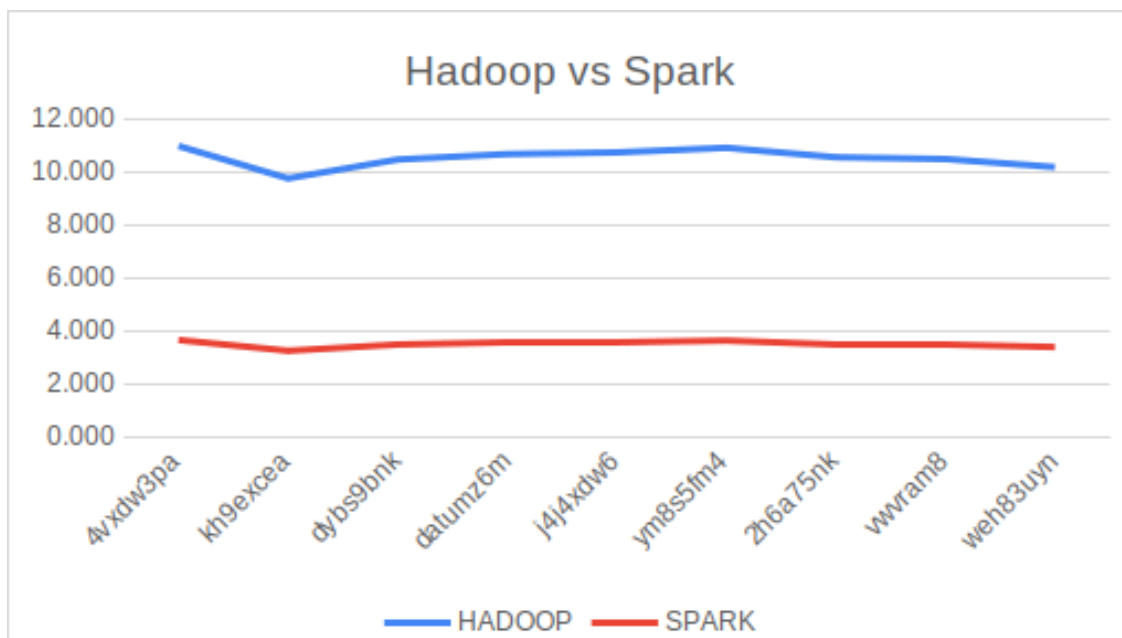


Figure 20: Hadoop vs Spark Comparison. User Time in seconds (2)

4 The social network problem

4.1 Describe how you have used MapReduce jobs to solve the social network problem.

- We have written two Python scripts: ‘mapper.py’ and ‘reducer.py’.
- mapper.py: Reads the source text file line by line. For each line in the source file which is in the format (UserID)(tab)(FriendsID), mapper outputs: (UserID)(tab)(FriendID)(‘friend’). For each FriendID in UserID’s friends list, it generates a combination in this format (FriendID)(tab)(OtherFriendID)(‘not friend’).
- reducer.py: Reads the outputs of mapper.py line by line. Since we set UserID as key, all UserID’s data goes to the same reducer. Each reducer, counts the and relations of the users that it reads.

4.2 Describe your algorithm to tackle the social network problem.

- Our idea is to use UserID’s as keys and FriendID information as values. For example, if we have user 0 which is friends with users 2, 3, 4, and 5, the output of the mapper will be:
 - 0 2 friend
 - 0 3 friend
 - 0 4 friend
 - 0 5 friend
 - 2 3 not friend
 - 2 4 not friend
 - 2 5 not friend
 - 3 4 not friend
 - 3 5 not friend
 - 4 5 not friend

Since friendships have been defined as both ways (if 0 is friends with 1, 1 is friends with 0), we sort the users by numerical order before generating outputs. This means that we will be able to have consistent keys for each user and send all that user’s information to the same reducer. The reducers read the outputs of mappers. Since we are using the UserID as key and we are sorting by numerical value, our reducers have the entire information for that UserID.

- Each reducer contains a dictionary keyed by UserIDs. Each UserID’s dictionary is a nested dictionary that contains the number of times each User has seen other users. If a relation of ‘friend’ has been seen between users the relation flag will be set to True and this user will not be counted for recommendation. If the ‘not friend’ is seen for two users, we will consider them as recommendation candidates. Finally, we filter the user’s dictionary by ‘not friend’ flag to see which users should be recommended as friends.

- We tried multiple times with ideas inspired from the WordCount example. We first tried setting the key as UserID and FriendID. For the same example as above, the output would be:

- (0 2) friend
- (0 3) friend
- (0 4) friend
- (0 5) friend
- (2 3) not friend
-

Like our final solution, these keys would be sorted numerically. However, even though this algorithm worked on a single machine, on a distributed system, it meant that not all users' information would go to the same reducer and thus reducers would have incomplete information.

- The other solution that we tried was the same as our current solution but without sorting the friend lists numerically when we were generating mapper's outputs. This solution counted duplicates for the same keys and was not able to find correct recommendations.

4.3 Presents your recommendations of connection for the users with following user IDs: 924, 8941, 8942, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9990, 9992, 9993

For each user, each recommendation contains two numbers. The first is the other UserID and the second is the number of mutual friends they have. Our results are presented below:

- User 924: (6995, 1) - (439, 1) - (2409, 1) - (11860, 1) - (15416, 1) - (43748, 1) - (45881, 1)
- User 8941: (8943, 2) - (8944, 2) - (8940, 1)
- User 8942: (8939, 3) - (8940, 1) - (8943, 1) - (8944, 1)
- User 9019: (9022, 2) - (317, 1) - (9023, 1)
- User 9020: (9021, 3) - (9016, 2) - (9017, 2) - (9022, 2) - (317, 1) - (9023, 1)
- User 9021: (9020, 3) - (9016, 2) - (9017, 2) - (9022, 2) - (317, 1) - (9023, 1)
- User 9022: (9019, 2) - (9020, 2) - (9021, 2) - (317, 1) - (9016, 1) - (9017, 1) - (9023, 1)
- User 9990: (13134, 1) - (13478, 1) - (13877, 1) - (34299, 1) - (34485, 1) - (34642, 1) - (37941, 1)
- User 9992: (9987, 4) - (9989, 4) - (35667, 3) - (9991, 2)
- User 9993: (9991, 5) - (13134, 1) - (13478, 1) - (13877, 1) - (34299, 1) - (34485, 1) - (34642, 1) - (37941, 1)

5 Summary of results and instructions to run your code

This section deals with steps to follow in order to reproduce our work (**we uploaded everything at our GitHub repository**[4]). First, we need to follow the instructions in the environment setup section 1 to install Hadoop and Spark adequately. Next, we should start the Apache Hadoop Cluster using the next commands:

```
$ start-dfs.sh
$ start-yarn.sh
$ jps # to verify all the running components
```

After that, **Spark script** can retrieve data from the input folder of HDFS and run the test.

For the first scenario which concerns comparing Hadoop to Linux, we should download our Github repo [4]. Then, we copy this **script** and the 9 datasets to the directory `/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce`. After that, we simply run the former script three times and get the average user time. We can see the results in this **Excel file**. At this stage, we can easily perform the comparison between Hadoop and Linux. For the second scenario which concerns comparing Hadoop to Spark, this **file** contains the comparison results, which shows that Spark has a much better performance. As for the social network scenario, before running the scripts, we needed to install Hadoop on our Azure VM [5]. After that, since we have used python instead of Java, we have used the instructions from this source [11]. In short, after installing Hadoop, first put the source file in Hadoop's HDFS directory. Then, we leverage Hadoop's streaming API to pass files between 'mapper.py' and 'reducer.py' by STDIN and STDOUT.

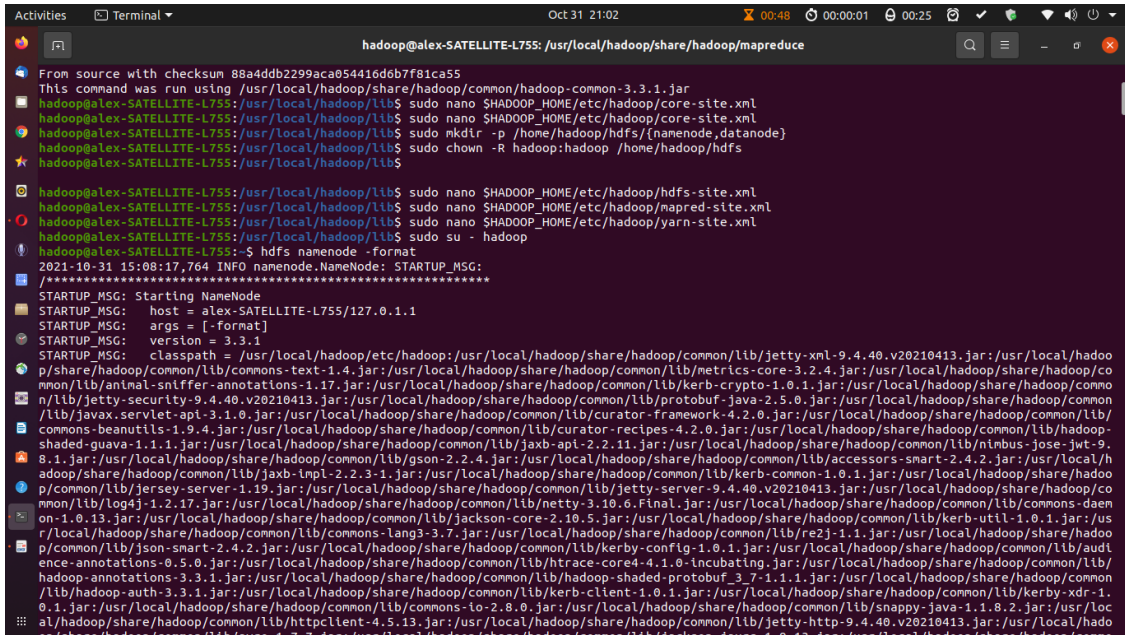
```
azureuser@ubuntu: /usr/local/hadoop
$ bin/hadoop jar contrib/streaming/hadoop-*streaming*.jar \
-mapper /home/azureuser/mapper.py \
-reducer /home/azureuser/reducer.py \
-input /user/azureuser/recom_example/cc_tp2.txt \
-output /user/azureuser/recome_output
```

References

- [1] *BASIC HDFS FILE OPERATIONS COMMANDS*. URL: <https://www.alluxio.io/learn/hdfs/basic-file-operations-commands/>.
- [2] *Command-line Tools can be 235x Faster than your Hadoop Cluster*. URL: <https://adamdrake.com/command-line-tools-can-be-235x-faster-than-your-hadoop-cluster.html>.
- [3] *Command-line Tools vs Hadoop*. URL: https://www.reddit.com/r/programming/comments/8ljzjm/commandline_tools_can_be_235x_faster_than_your/.
- [4] *Github Repo for Lab2*. URL: https://github.com/marsup13/CCF_Lab2_Fall2021.
- [5] *Hadoop single node cluster setup*. URL: <https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/stable/hadoop-project-dist/hadoop-common/SingleCluster.html>.
- [6] *How to Install and Configure Hadoop on Ubuntu 20.04*. URL: <https://tecadmin.net/install-hadoop-on-ubuntu-20-04/>.

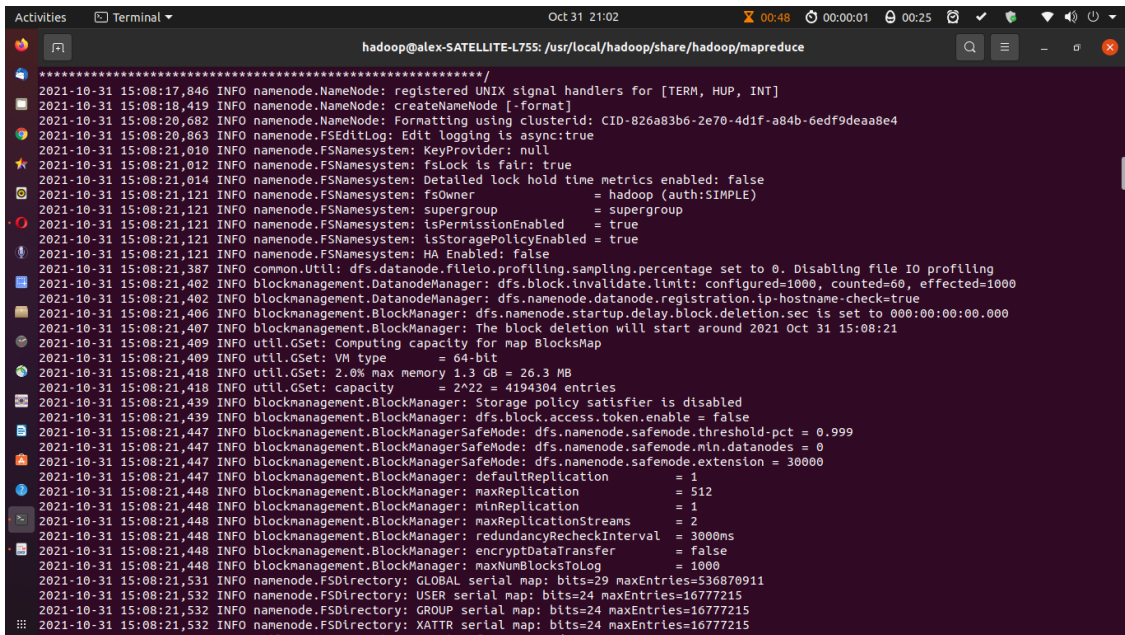
- [7] *How to Install Hadoop on Ubuntu 18.04 or 20.04*. URL: <https://phoenixnap.com/kb/install-hadoop-ubuntu>.
- [8] *Install and Configure Apache Hadoop on Ubuntu 20.04*. URL: <https://www.vultr.com/docs/install-and-configure-apache-hadoop-on-ubuntu-20-04>.
- [9] *RDD APIs*. URL: <http://spark.apache.org/examples.html>.
- [10] *RDD programming guide*. URL: <https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/rdd-programming-guide.html#resilient-distributed-datasets-rdds>.
- [11] *Writing An Hadoop MapReduce Program In Python*. URL: <https://www.michael-noll.com/tutorials/writing-an-hadoop-mapreduce-program-in-python/>.

A Appendix: Hadoop Configuration



```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce
From source with checksum 88a4ddb2299aca054416db07f81ca55
This command was run using /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/hadoop-common-3.3.1.jar
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo nano $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo nano $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo mkdir -p /home/hadoop/hdfs/{namenode,datanode}
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo chown -R hadoop:hadoop /home/hadoop/hdfs
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo nano $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo nano $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo nano $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/lib$ sudo su - hadoop
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hdfs namenode -format
2021-10-31 15:08:17,764 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****
STARTUP_MSG: Starting NameNode
STARTUP_MSG: host = alex-SATELLITE-L755/127.0.1.1
STARTUP_MSG: args = [-format]
STARTUP_MSG: version = 3.3.1
STARTUP_MSG: classpath = /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jetty-xml-9.4.40.v20210413.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/commons-text-1.4.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/metrics-core-3.2.4.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/antimal-sniffer-annotations-1.17.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/kerb-crypto-1.0.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jetty-security-9.4.40.v20210413.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/protobuf-java-2.5.0.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/javax.servlet-api-3.1.0.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/curator-framework-4.2.0.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/commons-beanutils-1.9.4.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/curator-recipes-4.2.0.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/hadoop-shaded-guava-1.1.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jaxb-api-2.2.11.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/nimbus-jose-jwt-9.8.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/gson-2.2.4.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/accessors-smart-2.4.2.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jaxb-impl-2.2.3-1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/curator-recipes-4.2.0.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/kerb-common-1.0.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jersey-server-1.19.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jetty-server-9.4.40.v20210413.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/log4j-1.2.17.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/netty-3.10.6.Final.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/commons-daemon-1.0.13.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jackson-core-2.10.5.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/kerb-util-1.0.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/commons-lang3-3.7.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/re2j-1.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/json-smart-2.4.2.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/kerby-config-1.0.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/audience-annotations-0.5.0.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/htrace-core4-4.1.0-incubating.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/hadoop-annotations-3.3.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/hadoop-shaded-protobuf-3.7-1.1.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/hadoop-auth-3.3.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/kerb-client-1.0.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/kerby-xdr-1.0.1.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/commons-io-2.8.0.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/snappy-java-1.1.8.2.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/httpclient-4.5.13.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/jetty-http-9.4.40.v20210413.jar:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/...
```

Figure 21: Testing Hadoop (1)



```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce
2021-10-31 15:08:17,846 INFO namenode.NameNode: registered UNIX signal handlers for [TERM, HUP, INT]
2021-10-31 15:08:18,419 INFO namenode.NameNode: createNameNode [-format]
2021-10-31 15:08:20,682 INFO namenode.NameNode: Formatting using clusterId: CID-826a83b6-2e70-4d1f-a84b-6edf9dea8e4
2021-10-31 15:08:20,863 INFO namenode.FSEditLog: Edit logging is async:true
2021-10-31 15:08:21,010 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: KeyProvider: null
2021-10-31 15:08:21,012 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: fsLock is fair: true
2021-10-31 15:08:21,014 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Detailed lock hold time metrics enabled: false
2021-10-31 15:08:21,121 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: fsOwner = hadoop (auth:SIMPLE)
2021-10-31 15:08:21,121 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: supergroup = supergroup
2021-10-31 15:08:21,121 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: isPermissionEnabled = true
2021-10-31 15:08:21,121 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: isStoragePolicyEnabled = true
2021-10-31 15:08:21,121 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: HA Enabled: false
2021-10-31 15:08:21,387 INFO common.Util: dfs.datanode.fileio.profilling.sampling.percentage set to 0. Disabling file IO profilling
2021-10-31 15:08:21,462 INFO blockmanagement.DatanodeManager: dfs.block.invalidate.limit: configured=1000, counted=69, effected=1000
2021-10-31 15:08:21,462 INFO blockmanagement.DatanodeManager: dfs.datanode.registration.ip.hostname.check=true
2021-10-31 15:08:21,466 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: dfs.datanode.startup.delay.block.deletion.sec is set to 00:00:00:00.000
2021-10-31 15:08:21,467 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: The block deletion will start around 2021 Oct 31 15:08:21
2021-10-31 15:08:21,469 INFO util.GSet: Computing capacity for map BlocksMap
2021-10-31 15:08:21,469 INFO util.GSet: VM type = 64-bit
2021-10-31 15:08:21,418 INFO util.GSet: 2.0% max memory 1.3 GB = 26.3 MB
2021-10-31 15:08:21,418 INFO util.GSet: capacity = 2^22 = 4194304 entries
2021-10-31 15:08:21,439 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: Storage policy satisfier is disabled
2021-10-31 15:08:21,439 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: dfs.block.access.token.enable = false
2021-10-31 15:08:21,447 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManagerSafeMode: dfs.datanode.safemode.threshold-pct = 0.999
2021-10-31 15:08:21,447 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManagerSafeMode: dfs.datanode.safemode.min.datanodes = 0
2021-10-31 15:08:21,447 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManagerSafeMode: dfs.datanode.safemode.extension = 300000
2021-10-31 15:08:21,447 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: defaultReplication = 1
2021-10-31 15:08:21,448 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: maxReplication = 512
2021-10-31 15:08:21,448 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: minReplication = 1
2021-10-31 15:08:21,448 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: maxReplicationStreams = 2
2021-10-31 15:08:21,448 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: redundancyRecheckInterval = 3000ms
2021-10-31 15:08:21,448 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: encryptDataTransfer = false
2021-10-31 15:08:21,448 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: maxNumBlocksToLog = 1000
2021-10-31 15:08:21,531 INFO namenode.FSDirectory: GLOBAL serial map: bits=29 maxEntries=536870911
2021-10-31 15:08:21,532 INFO namenode.FSDirectory: USER serial map: bits=24 maxEntries=16777215
2021-10-31 15:08:21,532 INFO namenode.FSDirectory: GROUP serial map: bits=24 maxEntries=16777215
2021-10-31 15:08:21,532 INFO namenode.FSDirectory: XATTR serial map: bits=24 maxEntries=16777215
```

Figure 22: Testing Hadoop (2)

```
Activities Terminal Oct 31 21:02 00:47 00:00:01 00:25
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce

Your Hardware Enablement Stack (HWE) is supported until April 2025.
Last login: Sun Oct 31 14:43:12 2021 from 127.0.0.1
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ sudo su hadoop
[sudo] password for hadoop:
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [0.0.0.0]
0.0.0.0: Warning: Permanently added '0.0.0.0' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Starting datanodes
localhost: sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
Starting secondary namenodes [alex-SATELLITE-L755]
alex-SATELLITE-L755: Warning: Permanently added 'alex-satellite-l755' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
alex-SATELLITE-L755: sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ start-yarn.sh
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
localhost: sudo: a terminal is required to read the password; either use the -S option to read from standard input or configure an askpass helper
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ jps
96032 NameNode
97312 Jps
96752 ResourceManager
96451 SecondaryNameNode
96924 NodeManager
96206 DataNode
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hadoop
Usage: hadoop [OPTIONS] SUBCOMMAND [SUBCOMMAND OPTIONS]
or: hadoop [OPTIONS] CLASSNAME [CLASSNAME OPTIONS]
where CLASSNAME is a user-provided Java class

OPTIONS is none or any of:
  buildpaths      attempt to add class files from build tree
  --config dir    Hadoop config directory
  --debug         turn on shell script debug mode
  --help         usage information
  hostnames list[,of,host,names] hosts to use in slave mode
```

Figure 23: Testing Hadoop (3)

B Appendix: Hadoop vs Linux Comparison

```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /
Found 3 items
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup      0 2021-11-06 21:13 /input
drwx----- - hadoop supergroup      0 2021-10-31 21:00 /tmp
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup      0 2021-10-31 21:11 /user
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /input
Found 10 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup      57536 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/2h6a75nk
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup     487315 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/4vxdw3pa
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup     411884 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/datumz6m
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup     204131 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/dybs9bnk
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup      65879 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/j4j4xdw6
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup      71511 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/kh9excea
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup        0 2021-10-31 19:59 /input/pg4300.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup      65694 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/vwvram8
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup      43169 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/weh83uyn
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup     287764 2021-11-06 21:13 /input/ym8s5fm4
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~$
```

Figure 24: Looking through all datasets

```
sys 0m0.366s
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$ time hadoop jar hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.3.1.jar wordcount /Input/4vxdw3p
a out4vxdw3pa
[sudo] password for hadoop:
2021-11-06 21:19:28,651 INFO client.DefaultNoHARMAFailoverProxyProvider: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8032
2021-11-06 21:19:29,166 INFO mapreduce.JobResourceUploader: Disabling Erasure Coding for path: /tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/hadoop/.staging/job_1636231869910_0004
2021-11-06 21:19:29,500 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input files to process : 1
2021-11-06 21:19:29,698 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:1
2021-11-06 21:19:30,486 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1636231869910_0004
2021-11-06 21:19:30,487 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Executing with tokens: []
2021-11-06 21:19:30,974 INFO conf.Configuration: resource-types.xml not found
2021-11-06 21:19:30,974 INFO resource.ResourceUtils: Unable to find 'resource-types.xml'.
2021-11-06 21:19:31,257 INFO impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1636231869910_0004
2021-11-06 21:19:31,368 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://alex-SATELLITE-L755:8088/proxy/application_1636231869910_0004/
2021-11-06 21:19:31,369 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1636231869910_0004
2021-11-06 21:19:41,295 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1636231869910_0004 running in uber mode : false
2021-11-06 21:19:41,298 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 0% reduce 0%
2021-11-06 21:19:47,474 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
2021-11-06 21:19:53,530 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 100%
2021-11-06 21:19:53,542 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1636231869910_0004 completed successfully
2021-11-06 21:19:53,662 INFO mapreduce.Job: Counters: 54
    File System Counters
        FILE: Number of bytes read=226072
        FILE: Number of bytes written=997815
        FILE: Number of read operations=0
        FILE: Number of large read operations=0
        FILE: Number of write operations=0
        HDFS: Number of bytes read=487416
        HDFS: Number of bytes written=163674
        HDFS: Number of read operations=0
        HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
        HDFS: Number of write operations=2
        HDFS: Number of bytes read erasure-coded=0
    Job Counters
```

Figure 25: Measuring the execution time of dataset 1

```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce
Input split bytes=101
Combine input records=89018
Combine output records=15838
Reduce input groups=15838
Reduce shuffle bytes=226072
Reduce input records=15838
Reduce output records=15838
Spilled Records=31676
Shuffled Maps =1
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=1
GC time elapsed (ms)=132
CPU time spent (ms)=3860
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=498663424
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=5143928832
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=382730240
Peak Map Physical memory (bytes)=286060544
Peak Map Virtual memory (bytes)=2568175616
Peak Reduce Physical memory (bytes)=212602880
Peak Reduce Virtual memory (bytes)=2575753216
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=487315
File Output Format Counters
    Bytes Written=163674
real    0m36.525s
user    0m8.204s
sys     0m0.403s
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$
```

Figure 26: Measuring the execution time of dataset 1 (2)

```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce x hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: ~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets x
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash -f outvwwram8
Deleted outvwwram8
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash -f outvwwram8
Deleted outvwwram8
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash -f outvwwram8
Deleted outvwwram8
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash -f outweh83uyn
Deleted outweh83uyn
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash -f outweh83uyn
Deleted outweh83uyn
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash -f outweh83uyn
Deleted outweh83uyn
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$
```

Figure 27: Deleting output after each experiment

```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce x hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: ~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets x
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ ls
2h6a75nk 4vxdw3pa datumz6m dybs9bnk j4j4xdw6 kh9excea vwvram8 weh83uyn ym8s5fm4
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$ time cat 4vxdw3pa | tr ' ' '\n' | sort | uniq -c
```

Figure 28: Using Linux command line to perform word frequencies of the dataset

```
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce x hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755: ~/Downloads/TP2/Ds
15 Your
1 YOUR
9 you're
1 "You're
2 You're
2 yours
4 yours,
3 yours.
3 yours."
1 _Yours
1 yourself?
10 yourself
4 yourself,
1 yourself.
1 yourself?
1 yourselves,
1 yours--he
10 youth
3 youth,
2 youth.
1 Youth
1 Youth!
1 youthful
1 youth's
1 you've
1 y'r
1 zany
1 zeal
1 zealous
3 Zerry
1 zest

real    0m0.362s
user    0m0.262s
sys      0m0.055s
hadoop@alex-SATELLITE-L755:~/Downloads/TP2/Datasets$
```

Figure 29: Using Linux command line to perform word frequencies of the dataset (2)