Big Data Analytics Lab 01 - Hadoop MapReduce in the cloud

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1 Task 2: Using Elastic MapReduce

1.1 EMR console summary

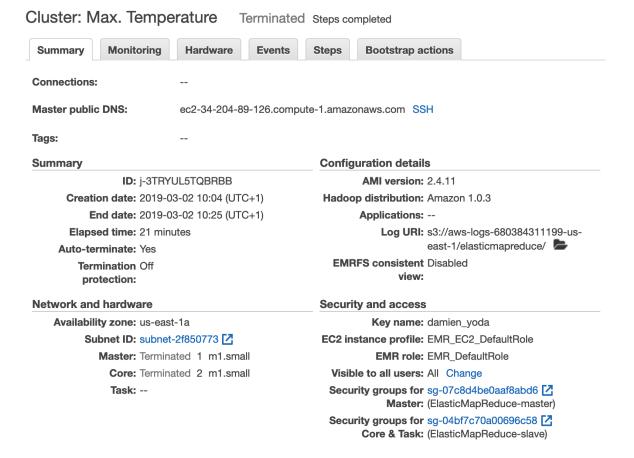


Figure 1: Elastic MapReduce summary

1.2 Max temperature chart

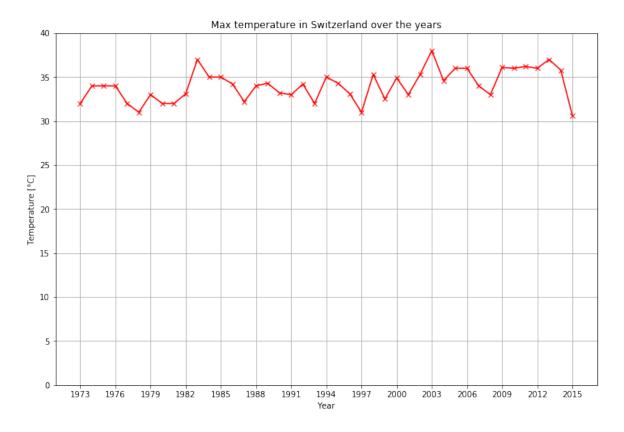


Figure 2: Max temperature chart

The overall highest recorded temperature is of 38.0 °C in 2003, year of the European heat wave.

1.3 EC2 instances

We used 3 m1.small instances (1 master and 2 cores).

For each one, the price of the on-demand EC2 is 0.044 + 0.011 for the EMR per hour. Our cluster ran during 21 minutes.

The total cost is of 0.0693 ((0.055 + 0.011) * 3 * 0.35 = 0.0693).

1.4 EMR job

From the job log file, the Mappers processed 2'831'380 input records (MAP_INPUT_RECORDS) and produced 2'821'078 records (MAP_OUTPUT_RECORDS).

The Reducers processed 2'821'078 input records (REDUCE_INPUT_RECORDS) and produced 43 records (REDUCE_OUTPUT_RECORDS).

2 Task 3: Writing a MapReduce program

2.1 Source code

2.1.1 Mapper

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
3 # max_temperature_map.py - Count temperature from NCDC Global
4 #
                               Hourly Data - Mapper part
6 import re # import regular expressions
7 import sys # import system-specific parameters and functions
9 \text{ map\_count} = \{\}
10
11 # loop through the input, line by line
12 for line in sys.stdin:
    # remove leading and trailing whitespace
     val = line.strip()
15
     # extract values for temperature and quality indicator
    temp = val[87:92]
17
     q = val[92:93]
     # temperature is valid if not +9999 and quality indicator is
18
     # one of 0, 1, 4, 5 or 9
20
     if (temp != "+9999" and re.match("[01459]", q)):
21
22
       # binning of the temperature
23
       temp = int(float(temp)/10)
24
25
       map_count[temp] = map_count.get(temp, 0) + 1
27 # produce output
28 for temp, count in map_count.iteritems():
       print "%s\t%s" % (temp, count)
                       Listing 1: max temperature map.py source code
```

2.1.2 Reducer

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 #
3 # max_temperature_reduce.py - Count temperature from NCDC Global
                                   Hourly Data - Reducer part
4 #
6 import sys
8 \quad last_key = None
9 \quad \text{count} = 0
10\, # loop through the input, line by line
  for line in sys.stdin:
     # each line contains a key and a value separated by a tab character
     (key, val) = line.strip().split("\t")
     # Hadoop has sorted the input by key, so we get the values
    # for the same key immediately one after the other.
15
     # Test if we just got a new key, in this case output the count
```

```
# temperature for the previous key and reinitialize the variables.
17
18
     # If not, keep counting temperature.
19
     if last_key and last_key != key:
       print "%s\t%s" % (last_key, count)
20
21
       count = int(val)
22
     else:
23
       count = count+int(val)
24
     last_key = key
25
26\, # we've reached the end of the file, output what is left
27
   if last_key:
     print "%s\t%s" % (last_key, count)
```

Listing 2: max temperature reduce.py source code

We also tried a non-optimized version of the code (without "In-Mapper combining") and obtained a time difference of 3 minutes (10 minutes instead of 7 minutes) on the EMR step duration.

2.2 Stats

How often does the temperature 22 degrees celsius occur? 56'530 times

What is the lowest and highest temperature occurring? min: -25 °C, max: 38 °C

Which temperature occurs most often? 13 °C with 114'613 occurences

2.3 Histogram

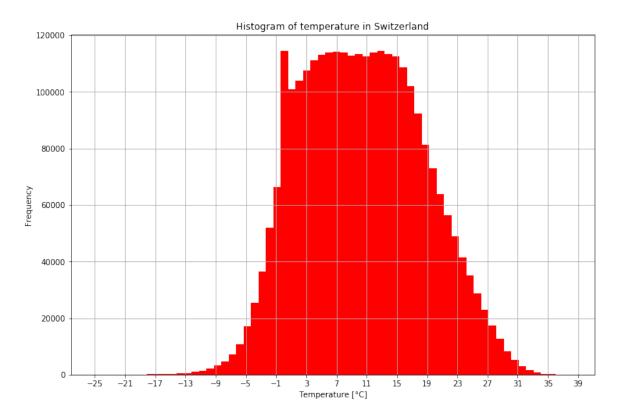


Figure 3: Histogram of temperature in Switzerland