

Hadoop Streaming

Hadoop Streaming

- Hadoop streaming: Hadoop utility distribution
- It allows you to create and run map/reduce jobs with *any executable* or script as mapper/reducer:
 - C, Python, Java, Ruby, C#, perl, shell commands
- Map and Reduce classes can even be written in different languages

Using Streaming Utility

The diagram illustrates the Hadoop streaming command and its options. The command is shown in a yellow box, and each option is grouped with a red bracket and an annotation. The annotations are in red text and include arrows pointing to the corresponding options.

```
> hadoop jar <dir>/hadoop-  
*streaming*.jar \  
  
  -file /path/to/mapper.py \  
  -mapper /path/to/mapper.py \  
  
  -file /path/to/reducer.py \  
  -reducer /path/to/reducer.py \  
  
  -input /user/hduser/books/* \  
  -output /user/hduser/books-output
```

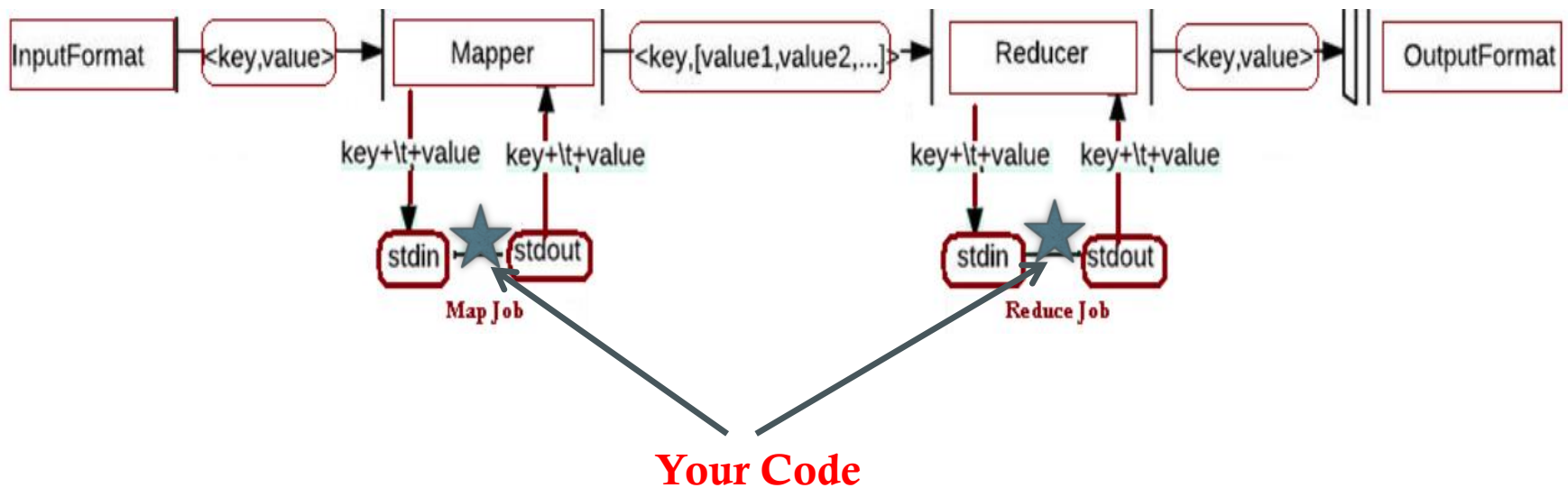
Path to the streaming jar library

Location of mapper file, and define it as mapper

Location of reducer file, and define it as reducer

Input and output locations

Execution Flow



Hadoop Streaming: Basic Concept

- Map and reduce functions read their input from STDIN and produce their output to STDOUT
- **Map**
 - Hadoop streaming reads the input data line by line
 - Pass it to the map function through the STDIN
 - *Do your code (any language)*
 - *Produce output to STDOUT*
 - *Key + \t + value*
 - Hadoop streaming reads output from STDOUT
 - Performs shuffling and sorting based on Key part

← User's code

WordCount: Mapper.py

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3  import sys
4
5  # input comes from STDIN (standard input)
6  for line in sys.stdin:
7      # remove leading and trailing whitespace
8      line = line.strip()
9      # split the line into words
10     words = line.split()
11     # increase counters
12     for word in words:
13         # write the results to STDOUT (standard output);
14         # what we output here will be the input for the
15         # Reduce step, i.e. the input for reducer.py
16         #
17         # tab-delimited; the trivial word count is 1
18         print '%s\t%s' % (word, 1)
```

**The code is reading from STDIN
and writing to STDOUT**

← Tab delimited Key + value

Hadoop Streaming

- **Reducer**

- Hadoop streaming shuffles and sorts map outputs based on Key
- Passes one record at a time to reduce function through STDIN
- *Do your code (any language)*
- *Produce output to STDOUT*
 - *Key + \t + value*
- Hadoop streaming reads the output from STDOUT
 - Writes to the output file

WordCount: Reducer.py

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3  from operator import itemgetter
4  import sys
5
6  current_word = None
7  current_count = 0
8  word = None
9
10 # input comes from STDIN
11 for line in sys.stdin:
12     # remove leading and trailing whitespace
13     line = line.strip()
14
15     # parse the input we got from mapper.py
16     word, count = line.split('\t', 1)
17
18     # convert count (currently a string) to int
19     try:
20         count = int(count)
21     except ValueError:
22         # count was not a number, so silently
23         # ignore/discard this line
24         continue
25
26     # this IF-switch only works because Hadoop sorts map output
27     # by key (here: word) before it is passed to the reducer
28     if current_word == word:
29         current_count += count
30     else:
31         if current_word:
32             # write result to STDOUT
33             print '%s\t%s' % (current_word, current_count)
34             current_count = count
35             current_word = word
36
37 # do not forget to output the last word if needed!
38 if current_word == word:
39     print '%s\t%s' % (current_word, current_count)
```

← Read from STDIN

← Make one split to get the word
and the count

← If it is like the previous word,
then increment.
Otherwise, report.

More Information

- <http://www.michael-noll.com/tutorials/writing-an-hadoop-mapreduce-program-in-python/>