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➤ 1st Map Function:

for each tuple $(A, i, j, A[i, j])$ (i is the row number of A
 j is the column number of A)
emit $(j, (A, i, A[i, j]))$

Similarly for each tuple $(B, j, k, B[j, k])$ (j is the row number of B
 k is the column number of B)
emit $(j, (B, j, B[j, k]))$ ①

➤ 1st Reduce Function:

for each j in the key

for each i in the value list in A and for each k in the value list in B .

emit $((i, k), A[i, j] \times B[j, k])$

①

➤ 2nd Map Function:

Just is identity.

pass the key-value pair into reduce function.

for each k-v pair

emit $((i, k), A[i, j] \times B[j, k])$

①

➤ 2nd Reduce Function:

~~result~~ value = 0

for each key-value pair $((i, k), A[i, j] \times B[j, k])$

~~emit~~ value += $A[i, j] \times B[j, k]$

emit (i, k, value) , where i is the row of C

k is the column of C

value is the value of $C[i, k]$

①