

ISIT312 Big Data Management

Java MapReduce Application

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Common building blocks of MapReduce program

Mapper, **Reducer**, **Combiner**, and **Partitioner** classes correspond to their counterparts in the **MapReduce** model

- These classes implement the **MapReduce** logic

The **Driver** or **ToolRunner** in a **MapReduce** program represents the client program

- The main method of a **MapReduce** program is in the **Driver** or **ToolRunner**
- The code of the two is very standard

An elementary **MapReduce** program consists of a **Mapper class**, a **Reducer class** and a **Driver**

As the main method is contained in the **Driver**, sometimes (but not always) it is convenient to make **Mapper** and **Reducer** as inner classes in **Driver**, which contains routine codes

Driver

Driver is the program which sets up and starts a **MapReduce** application

Driver code is executed on the client; this code submits the application to the **ResourceManager** along with the application's configuration

Driver can submit the job asynchronously (in a non-blocking fashion) or synchronously (waiting for the application to complete before performing another action)

Driver can also configure and submit more than one application; for instance, running a workflow consisting of multiple **MapReduce** applications

Mapper

Mapper Java class contains a **map()** method

Its object instance iterates through the input split to execute a **map()** method, using the **InputFormat** and its associated **RecordReader**

The number of **HDFS** blocks for the file determines the number of input splits, which, in turn, determines the number of **Mapper** objects (or **Map** tasks) in a **MapReduce** application

Mappers can also include setup and cleanup code to run in any given object lifespan

Mappers do most of the heavy lifting in data processing in **MapReduce**, as they read the entire input file for the application

transform data to KVT ✓

Reducer

Reducer runs against a partition and each key and its associated values are passed to a **reduce()** method inside **Reducer class**

Reduce's InputFormat matches **Mapper's** OutputFormat

While **Mapper** usually do the data preparation, for example, filtering and extracting), **Reducer** usually contains the main application logic

- For example, summation, counting, and averaging operations are implemented in **Reducers**

The runtime of **Reducer** instances is usually faster (and much faster in some cases) than the runtime of **Mapper** instances

map-reduce

Word Count: The "Hello, World" of MapReduce

WordCount: Read a text file and count occurrences of each word

Consider a text document containing a fragment of the works of Shakespeare

```
0 Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?  
Deny thy father, and refuse thy name
```

Romeo and Juliet

The input format is `TextInputFormat`

After the text is read, the input to `Map` task, i.e. the process running `Mapper` is the following

```
(0, '0 Romeo , Romeo ! wherefore art thou Romeo ?')  
(45, 'Deny thy father, and refuse thy name')
```

Romeo and Juliet

Character

Word Count: The "Hello, World" of MapReduce

The output of the Map task is the following

- It is possible to filter out in **Mapper** some trivial words such as "a" and "and"

```
( '0', 1)
( 'Romeo', 1)
( 'Romeo', 1)
( 'wherefore', 1)
( 'art', 1)
( 'thou', 1)
( 'Romeo', 1)
( 'Deny', 1)
( 'thy', 1)
( 'father', 1)
( 'and', 1)
( 'refuse', 1)
( 'thy', 1)
( 'name', 1)
```

Key-Value pairs

Word Count: The "Hello, World" of MapReduce

Before sending data to **Reduce** task, there is a **shuffle-and-sort stage**

Shuffle-and-sort is usually hidden from a programmer

The following is the input to **Reduce** task

Key-value pairs after shuffle-and sort

```
('and', [1])
('art', [1])
('Deny', [1])
('father', [1])
('name', [1])
('O', [1])
('refuse', [1])
('Romeo', [1,1,1])
('thou', [1])
('thy', [1,1])
('wherefore', [1])
```


Word Count: The "Hello, World" of MapReduce

The following is the final output from **Reduce** task:

- Note that we use plain texts to illustrate the data passing through the **MapReduce stages**, but in the Java implementation, all texts are wrapped in some object that implements the Writable interface

```
('and', 1)
('art', 1)
('Deny', 1)
('father', 1)
('name', 1)
('O', 1)
('refuse', 1)
('Romeo', 3)
('thou', 1)
('thy', 2)
('wherefore', 1)
```

Final output from Reduce

Hadoop data type objects

In most programming languages, when defining most data elements, we usually use simple, or primitive, datatypes such as `int`, `long`, or `char`

However, in Hadoop a key or a value is an object that is an instantiation of a class, with attributes and defined methods

A key or a value contains (or encapsulates) the data with methods defined for reading and writing data from and to the object


Writable interface

Hadoop serialisation format is `Writable` interface

For example, a class that implements `Writable` is `IntWritable`, which a wrapper for a Java `int`

One can create such a class and set its value in the following way

```
IntWritable writable = new IntWritable();  
writable.set(163);
```



Creating IntWritable object

Alternatively, we can write

```
IntWritable writable = new IntWritable(163);
```

Creating IntWritable object

WritableComparable interface

`IntWritable` implements `WritableComparable` interface

It is interface of `Writable` and `java.lang.Comparable` interfaces

```
package org.apache.hadoop.io;  
public interface WritableComparable extends Writable, Comparable { ... }
```

Creating WritableComparable interface

Comparison is crucial for `MapReduce`, because `MapReduce` contains a sorting phase during which keys are compared with one another

`WritableComparable` permits to compare records read from a stream without deserialising them into objects, thereby avoiding any overhead of object creation

Hadoop primitive Writable wrappers

Writable Wrappers	
Writable Wrapper	Java Primitive
BooleanWritable	boolean
ByteWritable	byte
IntWritable	int
FloatWritable	float
LongWritable	long
DoubleWritable	double
NullWritable	null
Text	String

Input and output formats

FileInputFormat (the base class of `InputFormat`) reads data (keys and values) from a given path, using the default or user-defined format

- The default input format is `LongWritable` for the keys and `Text` for the values

FileOutputFormat (the base class of `OutputFormat`) writes data into a file in a given path

- The `output format` is usually defined by a `programmer`
- For example, the output format is `Text` for the keys and `IntWritable` for the values

Some imported package members

Imported package members

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
```

Java code of Driver

Java code of Driver

```
public class WordCount {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        Configuration conf = new Configuration();  
        Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "word count");  
        job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);  
        job.setMapperClass(MyMapper.class); //the Mapper class  
        job.setReducerClass(MyReducer.class); //the Reducer class  
        job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);  
        job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);  
        FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));  
        FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));  
        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);  
    }  
}
```


Job object and configuration

Driver class instantiates a **Job** object

A **Job** object creates and stores the configuration options for a **Job**, including the classes to be used as **Mapper** and **Reducer**, input and output directories, etc

The configuration options are specified in (one or more of) the following places

- **Hadoop** defaults (***-default.xml**, e.g., **core-default.xml**)
- A default configuration is documented in the Apache Hadoop documentation
- The ***-site.xml** files on the client node where **Driver** code is processed
- The ***-site.xml** files on the slave nodes where **Mapper** runs on
- **Configuration** properties set at the command line as arguments to a **MapReduce** application (in a **ToolRunner** object)
- **Configuration** properties set explicitly in code and compiled through a **Job** object

Driver routines

Parses the command line for positional arguments - `input` file(s)/directory and `output` directory

Creates a new `Job` object instance, using `getConf()` method to obtain configuration from the various sources (`*-default.xml` and `*-site.xml`)

Gives a `Job` a friendly name (the name you will see in the ResourceManager UI)

Sets the `InputFormat` and `OutputFormat` for a `Job` and determines the input splits for a `Job`

Defines `Mapper` and `Reducer` classes to be used for a Job (They must be available in the Java classpath where `Driver` is run - typically these classes are packaged alongside the Driver)

Sets the final output key and value classes, which will be written out files in the output directory

Submits a `Job` object through `job.waitForCompletion(true)`

[TOP](#)

Java code of Mapper

```
public static class MyMapper
extends Mapper{
    private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
    private Text wordObject = new Text();
    public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context
        ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        String line = value.toString();
        for (String word : line.split("\\W+")) {
            if (word.length() > 0) {
                wordObject.set(word);
                context.write(wordObject, one);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Java code of Mapper

Delimiter

Output

Mapper class

A class `MyMapper` extends a base `Mapper` class included within the `Hadoop` libraries

In the example, the four generics in `Mapper<Object, Text, Text, IntWritable>` represent `<map_input_key, map_input_value, map_output_key, map_output_value>`

These generics must correspond to

- `Key-value pair` types as defined by `InputFormat` in `Driver` (may be the default one)
- `job.setMapOutputKeyClass` and `job.setMapOutputValueClass` defined in `Driver`
- Input and output to the `map()` method

Mapper class

In `map()` method, before performing any functions against a key or a value (such as `split()`), we need to get the value contained in the serialised `Writable` or `WritableComparable` object, by using the `value.toString()` method

After performing operations against the input data (key-value pairs), the output data (intermediate data, also key-value pairs) are `WritableComparable` and `Writable` objects, both of which are ~~emitted using a~~ `Context` object

In the case of a `Map-only` job, the output from `Map phase`, namely the set of key-value pairs emitted from all `map()` methods in all map tasks, is the final output, without intermediate data or `Shuffle-and-Sort phase`

Context object

A **Context** object is used to pass information between processes in Hadoop

We mostly invoke its **write()** method to write the output data from **Mapper** and **Reducer**

Other functions of **Context** object are the following

- It contains configuration and state needed for processes within the **MapReduce** application, including enabling parameters to be passed to distributed processes
- It is used in the optional **setup()** and **cleanup()** methods within a **Mapper** or **Reducer**

Java code of Reducer

```
public static class MyReducer
    extends Reducer {
    private IntWritable result = new IntWritable();
    public void reduce(Text key, Iterable values,
        Context context)
        throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        int sum = 0;
        for (IntWritable val : values) {
            sum += val.get();
        }
        result.set(sum);
        context.write(key, result);
    }
}
```

sql

Reducer class

A class `MyReducer` extends the based `Reducer` class included with the Hadoop libraries.

The four generics in

`Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable>` represents
`<reduce_input_key, reduce_input_value, reduce_output_key, reduce_output_value>`

A `reduce()` method accepts a key and an `Iterable` list of values as input, denoted by the angle brackets `<>`, for example

`Iterable<IntWritable>`

As in `Mapper`, to operate or perform Java string or numeric operations against keys or values from the input list of values, we first extract a value included in `Hadoop` object

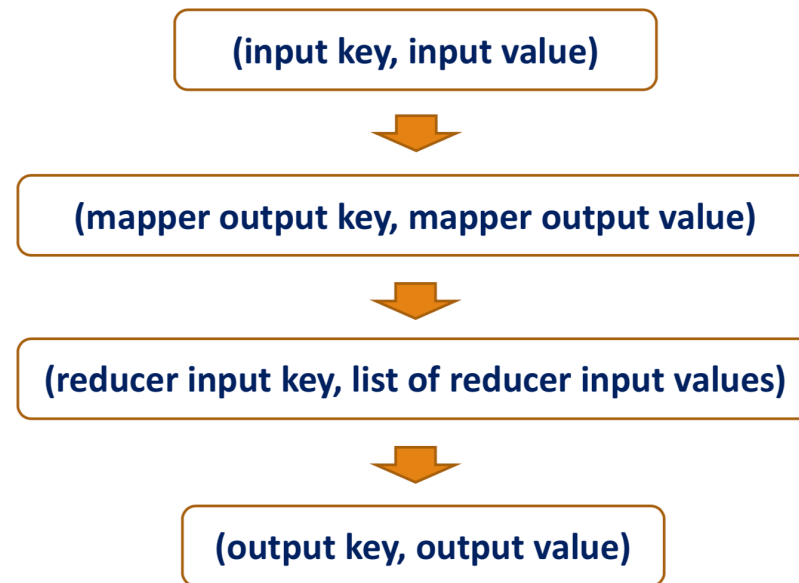
Also, the emit of `key-value pairs` in the form of `WritableComparable` objects for keys and values uses a `Context` object

Reducer class

Reducer class implements the main application logic

For example, the actually counting of **WordCount** is implemented in **Reducer**

Data flow of keys and values



ToolRunner

Despite optional, **Driver** can leverage a class called **ToolRunner**, which is used to parse command-line options

A class ToolRunner

```
// ... Originally imported package members of WordCount
import org.apache.hadoop.util.Tool;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.ToolRunner;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configured;
public class WordCountTR extends Configured implements Tool {
    public static void main(String[] args)
        throws Exception {
        int res = ToolRunner.run(new Configuration(), new
            WordCount(), args);
        System.exit(res);
    }
// "run" method of ToolRunner (in the next slide)
}
```

ToolRunner

run method of ToolRunner

@Override

```
public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    Configuration conf = this.getConf();  
    Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "word count with ToolRunner");  
    job.setJarByClass(WordCountTR.class);  
    job.setMapperClass(MyMapper.class); //the Mapper class  
    job.setReducerClass(MyReducer.class); //the Reducer class  
    job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);  
    job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);  
    FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]));  
    FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));  
    return job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1;  
}
```

run method of ToolRunner

ToolRunner in the command line

ToolRunner enables flexibility in supplying configuration parameters at the command line when submitting a **MapReduce** job

The following submission has a command to specify the number of **Reduce** tasks from the command line

ToolRunner in a command line

```
hadoop jar mr.jar MyDriver -D mapreduce.job.reduces=10 myinputdir myoutputdir
```

The following submission specifies the location of **HDFS**

ToolRunner in a command line

```
hadoop jar mr.jar MyDriver  
-D fs.defaultFS=hdfs://localhost:9000 myinputdir myoutputdir
```

Setting up a local running environment

A local running environment is often convenient in MapReduce application development

- Before sending it out to the whole cluster.
- Used for debugging and testing

Create a configuration file, say, `hadoop-local.xml`

```
<property>
  <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
  <value>file:///</value>
</property>
<property>
  <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
  <value>local</value>
</property>
```

hadoop-local.xml

Setting local environment

```
hadoop jar mr.jar MyDriver -conf hadoop-local.xml myinputdir myoutputdir
```

Combiner API

Combiner functions can decrease the amount of intermediate data sent between **Mappers** and **Reducers** as part of a **Shuffle-and-Sort process**

- In a sense, **Combiner** is the "map-side reducers"

One can reuse **Reducer** code to implement **Combiner** if

- A **combiner()** function is identical to a **reduce()** function defined in your **Reducer** class
- The output key and value object types from a **map()** function implemented in **Mapper** match the input to the function used in **Combiner**
- The output key and value object types from the function used in **Combiner** match the input key and value object types used in **Reducer's reduce()** method
- The operation to be performed is commutative and associative.

Partitioner API

Partitioner divides the output keyspace for a **MapReduce** application, controlling which **Reducers** get which intermediate data

- It is useful in process distribution or load balancing, for example, getting more **Reduce** tasks running in parallel
- It can be used to segregate the outputs, for example, creating a file for monthly data in a year

A default **Partitioner** is a **HashPartitioner**, which arbitrarily hashes the key space such that

- the same keys go to the same **Reducers** and
- the keyspace is distributed roughly equally among the number of **Reducers** when determined by a programmer

In case of one **Reduce** task (default in pseudo-distributed mode), the **Partitioner** is "academic" because all intermediate data goes to the same **Reducer**

Example: LetterPartitioner

LetterPartitioner

```
// ... other imported package members
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Partitioner;
public static class LetterPartitioner
    extends Partitioner {
    @Override
    public int getPartition(Text key, IntWritable value, int
        numReduceTasks) {
        String word = key.toString();
        if (word.toLowerCase().matches("^[a-m].*$")) {
//          if word starts with a to m, go to the first Reducer or partition
            return 0;
        } else {
//          else go to the second Reducer or partition
            return 1;
        }
    }
}
```


Declare Combiner and Partitioner in a Driver

· Declaring Combiner and Partitioner in a Driver

```
public class WordCountWithLetPar {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        ...  
        job.setMapperClass(MyMapper.class);    // Mapper class  
        job.setCombinerClass(MyReducer.class); // Combiner class, which is  
                                                same as Reducer class in this program  
        job.setPartitionerClass(MyPartitioner.class); // Partitioner class  
        job.setReducerClass(MyReducer.class);  // Reducer class  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

ToolRunner options

ToolRunner options

Option	Description
<code>-D property=value</code>	Sets the given Hadoop configuration property to the given value. Overrides any default or site properties in the configuration and any properties set via the <code>-conf</code> option.
<code>-conf filename ...</code>	Adds the given files to the list of resources in the configuration. This is a convenient way to set site properties or to set a number of properties at once.
<code>-fs uri</code>	Sets the default filesystem to the given URI. Shortcut for <code>-D fs.defaultFS=uri</code> .
<code>-jt host:port</code>	Sets the YARN resource manager to the given host and port. (In Hadoop 1, it sets the jobtracker address, hence the option name.) Shortcut for <code>-D yarn.resourcemanager.address=host:port</code> .

ToolRunner options

Option	Description
<code>-files file1, file2, ...</code>	Copies the specified files from the local filesystem (or any filesystem if a scheme is specified) to the shared filesystem used by MapReduce (e.g. HDFS) and makes them available to MapReduce programs in the working directory of task.
<code>-archives archive1, archive2, ...</code>	Copies the specified archives from the local filesystem (or any filesystem if a scheme is specified) to the shared filesystem used by MapReduce (usually HDFS), unarchives them, and makes them available to MapReduce programs in the working directory of task.
<code>-libjars jar1, jar2, ...</code>	Copies the specified JAR files from the local filesystem (or any filesystem if a scheme is specified) to the shared filesystem used by MapReduce (usually HDFS) and adds them to the MapReduce classpath of task. This option is a useful way of shipping JAR files that a job is dependent on.