

Department of Computer Engineering

Experiment No.4

Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce

Date of Performance: 7/8/23

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AIM: -To write a program to implement a word count program using MapReduce.

THEORY:

WordCount is a simple program which counts the number of occurrences of each word in a given text input data set. WordCount fits very well with the MapReduce programming model making it a great example to understand the Hadoop Map/Reduce programming style. The implementation consists of three main parts:

- 1. Mapper
- 2. Reducer
- 3. Driver

Step-1. Write a Mapper

A Mapper overrides the —map function from the Class "org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper" which provides <key, value> pairs as the input. A Mapper implementation may output <key, value> pairs using the provided Context.

Input value of the WordCount Map task will be a line of text from the input data file and the key would be the line number line_number, line_of_text>. Map task outputs <word, one> for each word in the line of text. Pseudo-code void Map (key, value) { for each word x in value:

```
output.collect(x,1);
}
```

Step-2. Write a Reducer

A Reducer collects the intermediate <key,value> output from multiple map tasks and assemble a single result. Here, the WordCount program will sum up the occurrence of each word to pairs as <word, occurrence>. Pseudo-code

```
void Reduce (keyword, <list of value>){ for each
x in <list of value>:
sum+=x;
final_output.collect(keyword, sum);
}
Code:
```



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```
java.io.IOException;
import
                                       import
java.util.StringTokenizer;
                                       import
org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
                                       import
org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable;
                                       import
org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
                                       import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper; import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer; import
org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration; import
org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
          org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat;
import
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextOutputFormat;
          org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path; public class WordCount
{
public static class Map extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> { public
void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws
IOException, Interrupted Exception {
String line = value.toString();
StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
while
              (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens())
value.set(tokenizer.nextToken()); context.write(value,
new IntWritable(1));
} }
```



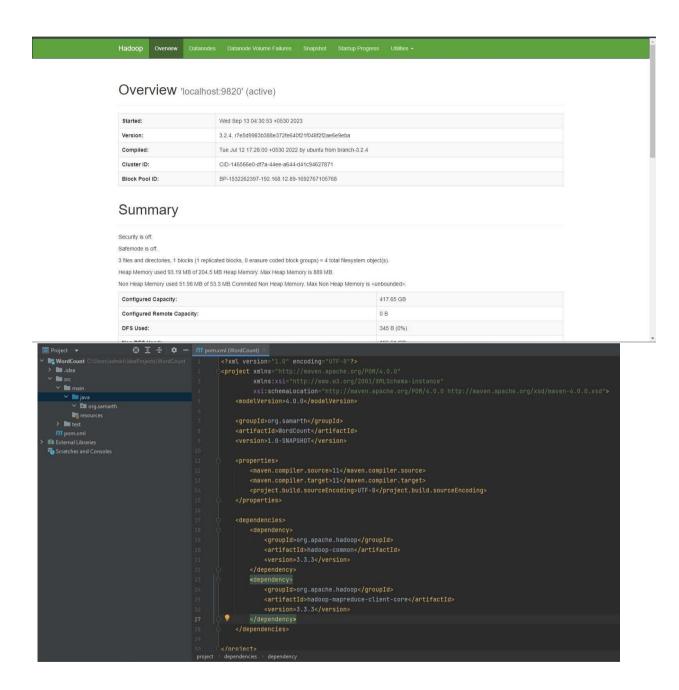
```
public static class Reduce extends Reducer<Text,IntWritable,Text,IntWritable> {
public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,Context context)
throws IOException, InterruptedException { int sum=0; for (IntWritable x: values)
\{ sum+=x.get(); \}
context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
} }
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
Configuration conf= new Configuration(); Job job =
new Job(conf,"My Word Count Program");
job.setJarByClass(WordCount.class);
job.setMapperClass(Map.class);
job.setReducerClass(Reduce.class);
job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class);
job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class);
Path outputPath = new Path(args[1]);
//Configuring the input/output path from the filesystem into the job
FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0])); FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job,
new Path(args[1]));
//deleting the output path automatically from hdfs so that we don't have to delete
it explicitly
outputPath.getFileSystem(conf).delete(outputPath); //exiting
the job only if the flag value becomes false
System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true)? 0:1);
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```



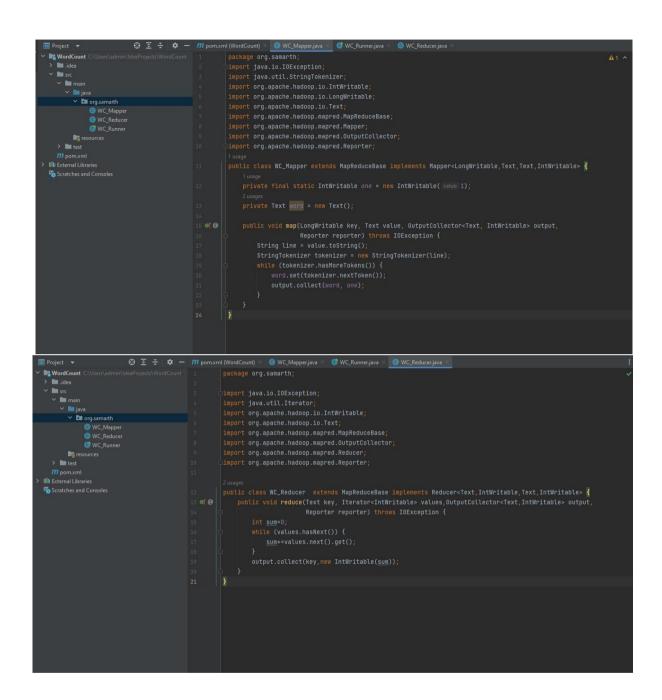
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}

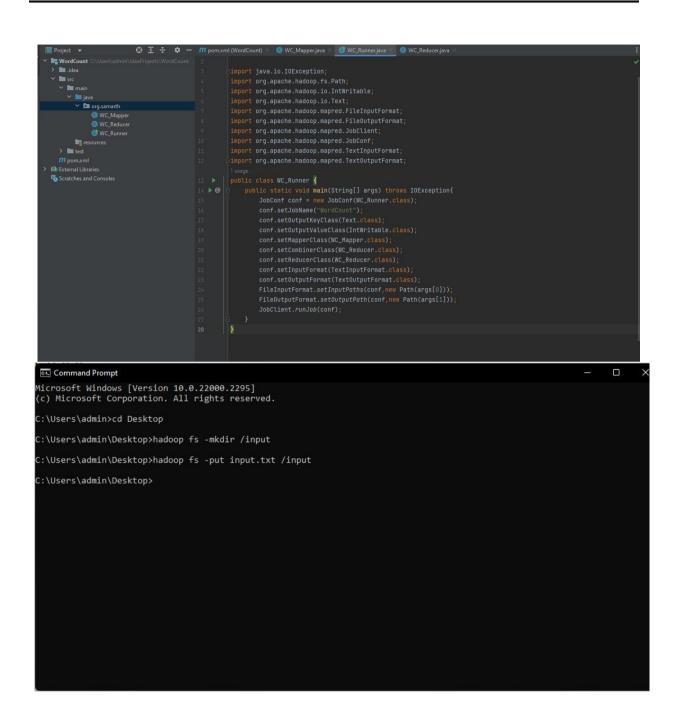
OUTPUT:



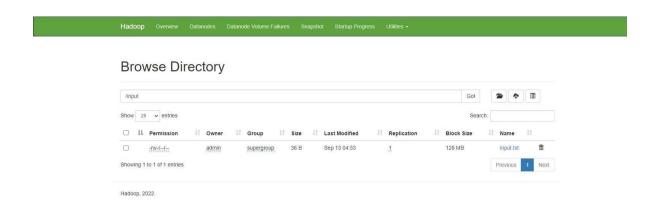


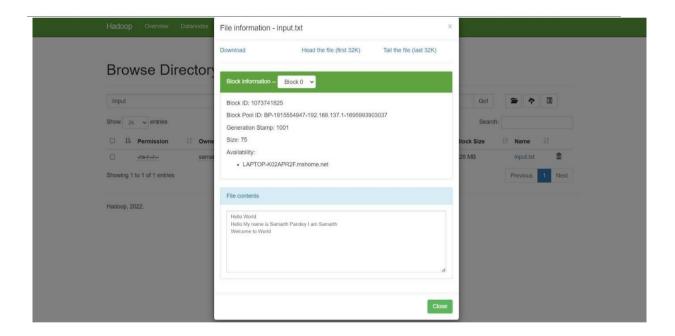






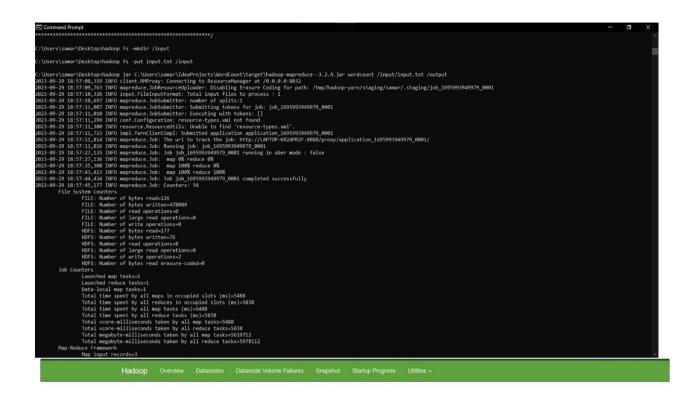




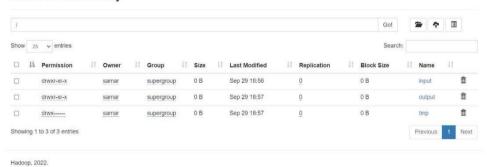




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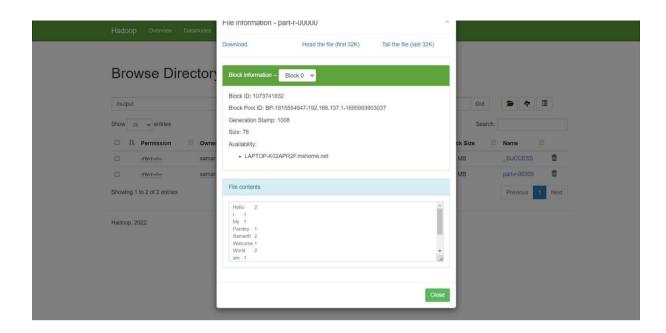


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CONCLUSION:

In this experiment we implemented a word count program using Map-Reduce which involves two primary functions: the Map function, which tokenizes and emits key-value pairs, and the Reduce function, which aggregates and counts the words. Hadoop's Map-Reduce framework efficiently processes large datasets in a distributed manner. MapReduce not only significantly reduces the computational time required for processing large datasets but also optimizes resource utilization.