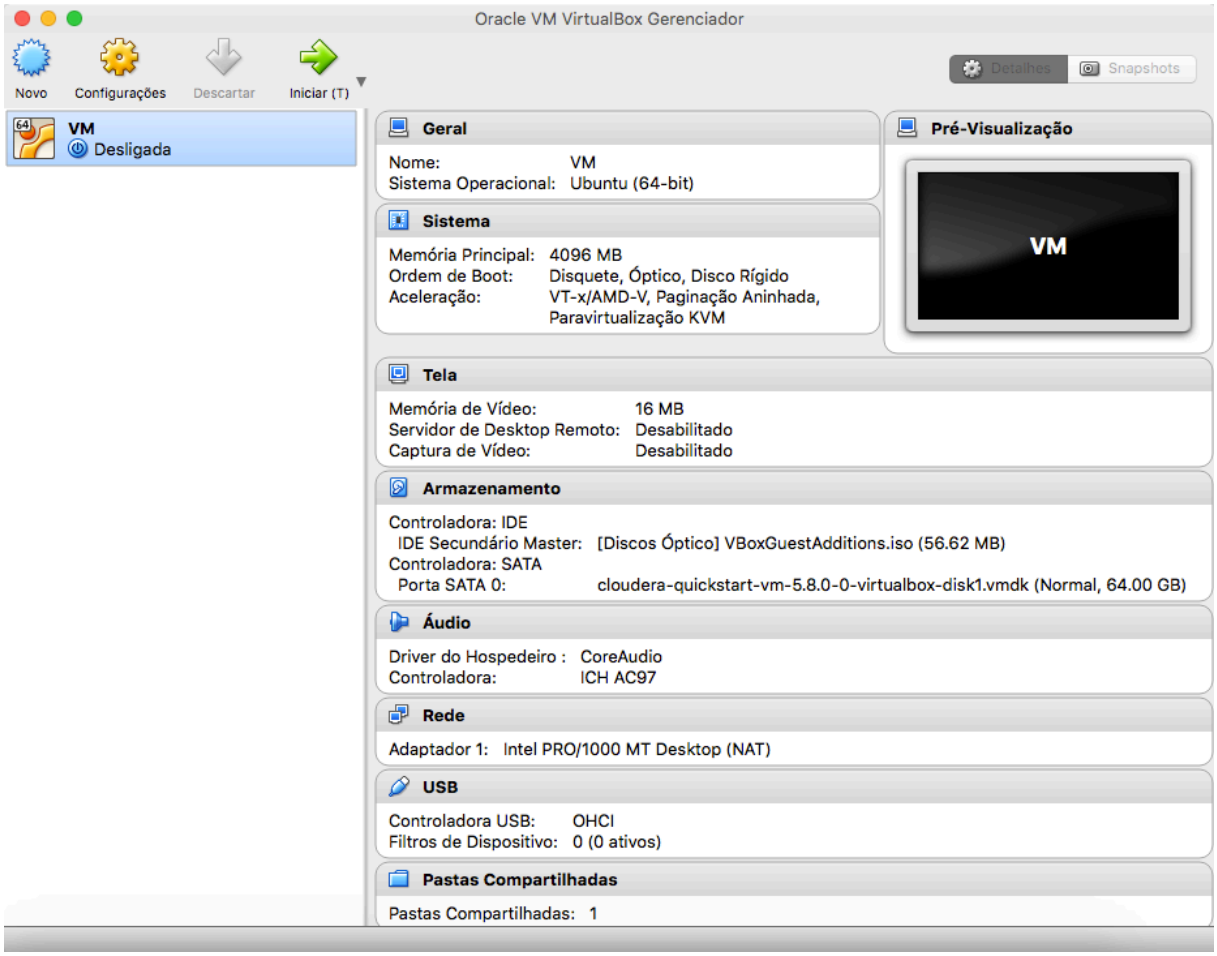
Assignment 1 – Big Data Processing – Olivier Salaün – 16/02/2017.

Settings.

The virtual machine is the same as the one used for the WordCount assignment. It is a CentOS that relies on a 64-bit version of Ubuntu with 4GB of allocated RAM and a 2.5 GHz CPU.

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ hadoop version
Hadoop 2.6.0-cdh5.8.0
Subversion http://github.com/cloudera/hadoop -r
57e7b8556919574d517e874abfb7ebe31a366c2b
Compiled by jenkins on 2016-06-16T19:38Z
Compiled with protoc 2.5.0
From source with checksum 9e99ecd28376acfd5f78c325dd939fed
This command was run using /usr/lib/hadoop/hadoop-common-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0.jar

[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ lsb_release –a
LSB Version:      :base-4.0-amd64:base-4.0-noarch:core-4.0-amd64:core-4.0-noarch
Distributor ID:   CentOS
Description:      CentOS release 6.7 (Final)
Release:    6.7
Codename:   Final

[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ cat /proc/cpuinfo
processor   : 0
vendor_id   : GenuineIntel
cpu family  : 6
model       : 58
model name  : Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3210M CPU @ 2.50GHz
stepping    : 9
microcode   : 25
cpu MHz           : 2494.316
cache size  : 3072 KB
physical id : 0
siblings    : 1
core id           : 0
cpu cores   : 1
apicid            : 0
initial apicid    : 0
fpu         : yes
fpu_exception     : yes
cpuid level : 13
wp          : yes
flags       : fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat
pse36 clflush mmx fxsr sse sse2 syscall nx rdtscp lm constant_tsc up rep_good
xtopology nonstop_tsc unfair_spinlock pni pclmulqdq monitor ssse3 cx16 sse4_1
sse4_2 x2apic popcnt aes xsave avx rdrand hypervisor lahf_lm
bogomips    : 4988.63
clflush size      : 64
cache_alignment   : 64
address sizes     : 36 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
power management:
```



In order to keep things clear, we create a whole new folder for each question in Eclipse Package Explorer.

(a) (30) Run a MapReduce program to identify stop words (words with frequency > 4000) for the given document corpus. Store them in a single csv file on HDFS (stopwords.csv). You can edit the several parts of the reducers' output after the job finishes (with hdfs commands or with a text editor), in order to merge them as a single csv file.

For all questions a), the (key, values) formats are the following:
mapper input: (LongWritable, Text) [file names and content of the files]
mapper output – reducer input: (Text, IntWritable) [word, number of occurrences of that word]
reducer output: (Text, IntWritable) [word, number of occurrences of that word]

i. (10) Use 10 reducers and do not use a combiner. Report the execution time.

We create an input folder where all three texts are initially stored and we reuse the code from the WordCount assignment for this question. In the driver class, we add 10 reducers with the following line :

```
job.setNumReduceTasks(10);
```

We also add an if-condition so that existing arguments files are replaced by new ones when the program is executed repeatedly.

```
FileSystem fs = FileSystem.newInstance(getConf());

if (fs.exists(new Path(args[1]))) {
fs.delete(new Path(args[1]), true);
}
```

Since the output is a csv file, we use semicolon as a separator:

```
job.getConfiguration().set("mapreduce.output.textoutputformat.sepa
rator", " ; ");
```

In the map class, we use a for-loop that splits the text at whitespaces between words and convert all words into lowercase strings.

```
for (String string: value.toString().split("\\s+")) {
     word.set(string.toLowerCase());
     context.write(word, ONE);
}
```

In the reduce class, we create another loop that generates a counter for each word and those that have more than 4000 occurrences are included within the output file.

```
for (IntWritable val : values) {
     sum = sum + val.get();
}
if (sum > 4000){
```

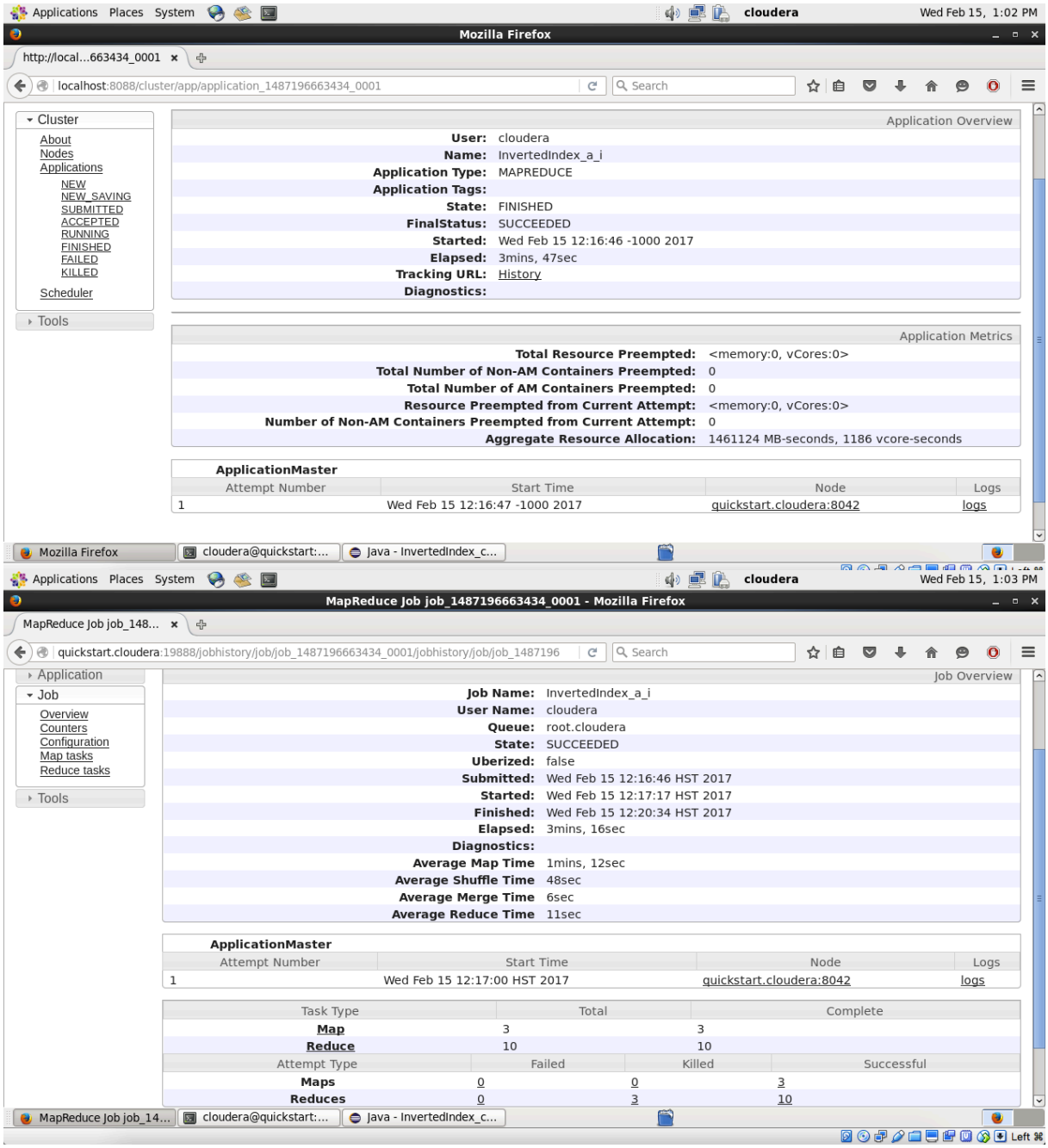
In the outputfile, each key (stop word) comes with its value (integer, number of occurences):

```
context.write(key, new IntWritable(sum));
}
```

We use the following commands in the terminal :

```
cd workspace
hdfs dfsadmin -safemode leave
hadoop jar InvertedIndex_a_i.jar stopwordcount.InvertedIndex_a_i
input output
hadoop fs -ls output
hadoop fs -getmerge output
/home/cloudera/workspace/InvertedIndex_a_i/output/StopWords_10redu
c_nocomb.csv
```

The whole process takes 3minutes and 47seconds.

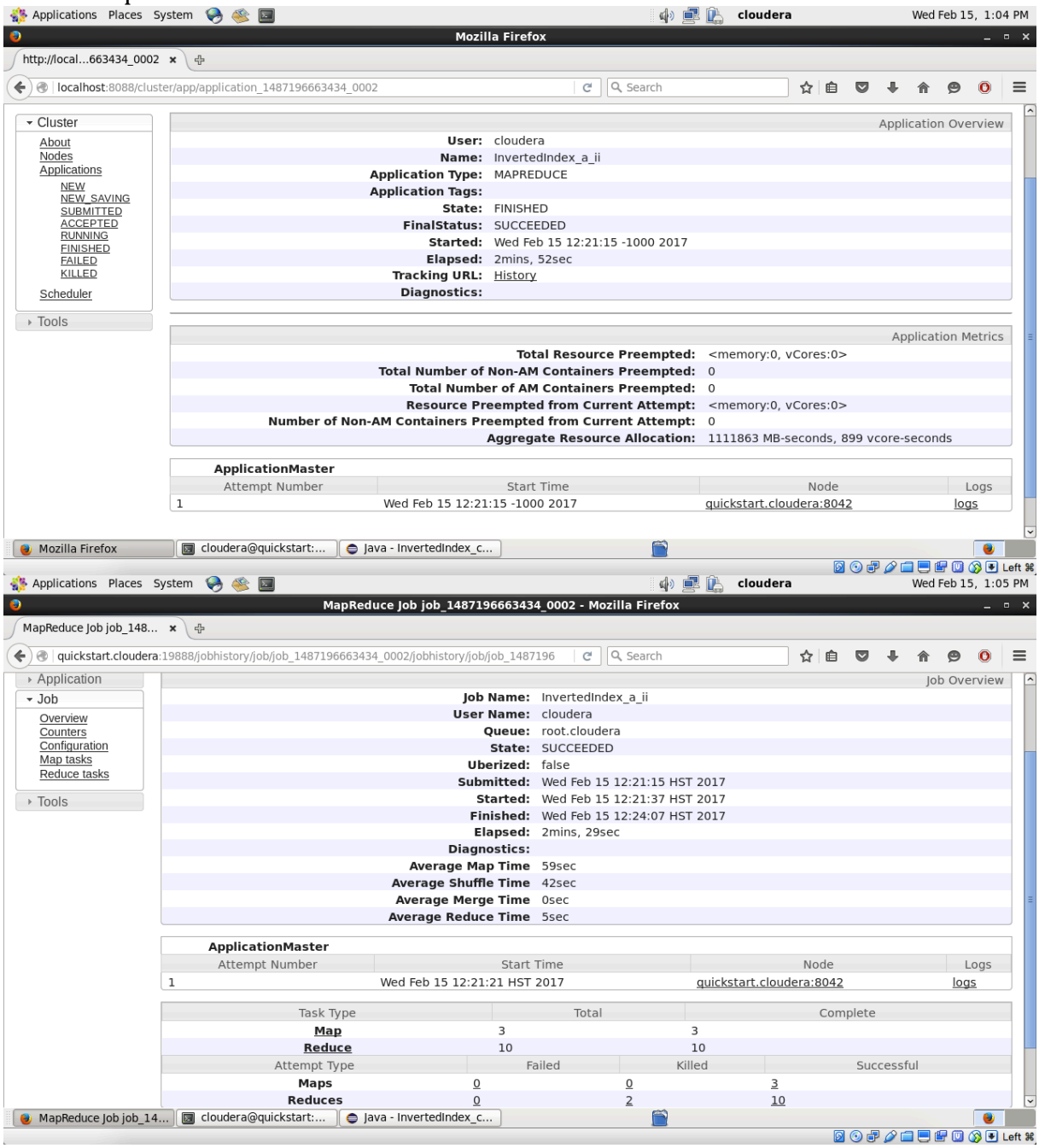


ii. (10) Run the same program again, this time using a Combiner. Report the execution time. Is there any difference in the execution time, compared to the previous execution? Why?

The purpose of a combiner is to take the mapper output and to create a reducer input that is minimized. We take the code used previously and add a combiner in the driver class with this line :

```
job.setCombinerClass(Reduce.class);
```

The whole process takes 2 minutes and 52 seconds, showing that the combiner allows a 24% reduction in execution runtime with respect to previous question thanks to minimized reducer input.



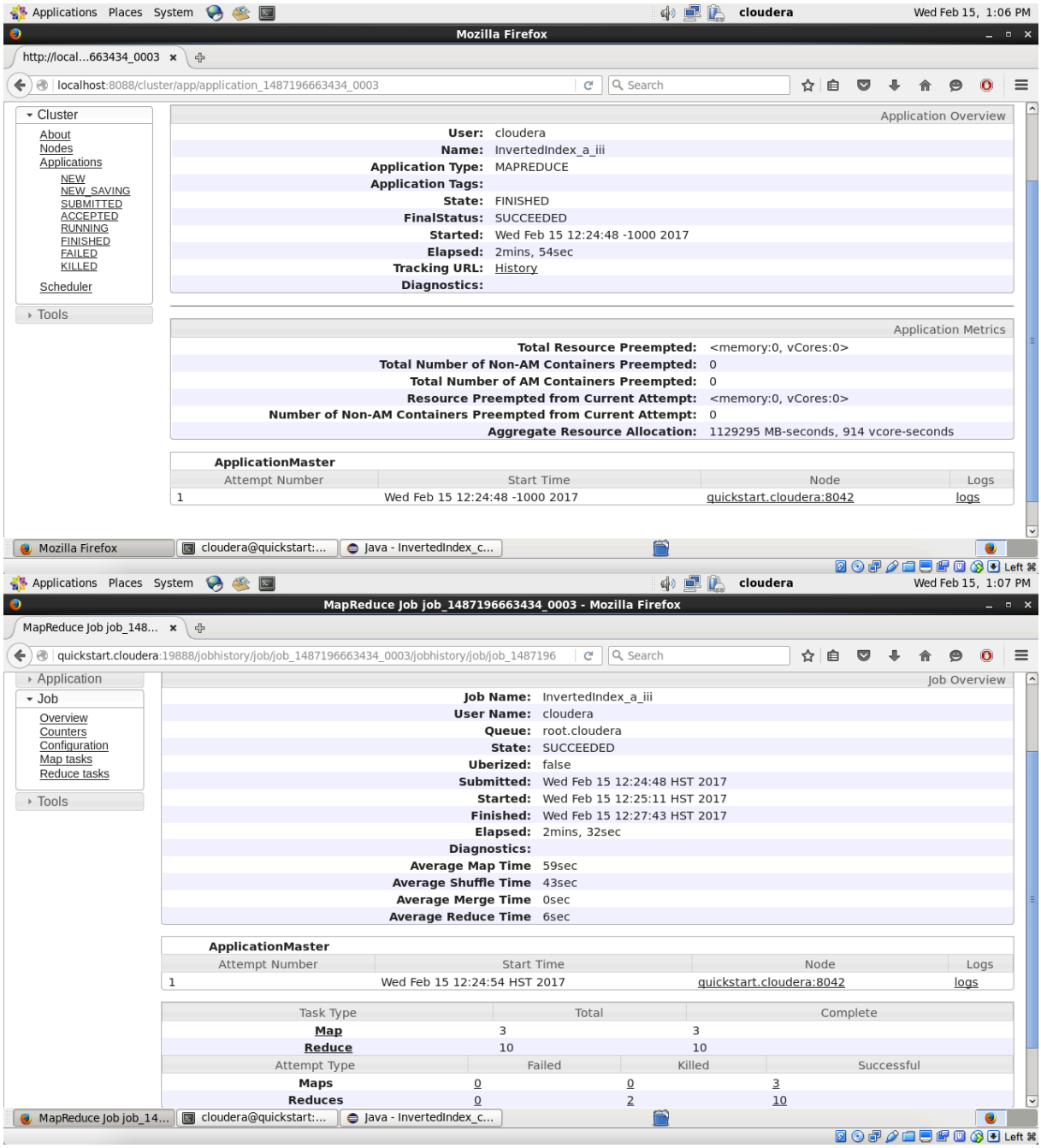
iii. (5) Run the same program again, this time compressing the intermediate results of map (using any codec you wish). Report the execution time. Is there any difference in the execution, time compared to the previous execution? Why?

The purpose of a compressor is to compress input data so that they are faster to read during the hadoop process. It also helps in reducing storage space usage.

We import the following compressors in the code used previously:

```
import org.apache.hadoop.io.compress.BZip2Codec;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.compress.CompressionCodec;
```

The execution time is 2 minutes and 54 seconds, we got almost the same performance like in question a)ii). This might be due to the fact that compression requires significant amount of time. Some codecs do not allow splitting of compressed files but bzip2 supports splitting, so it should not be an issue in our case.



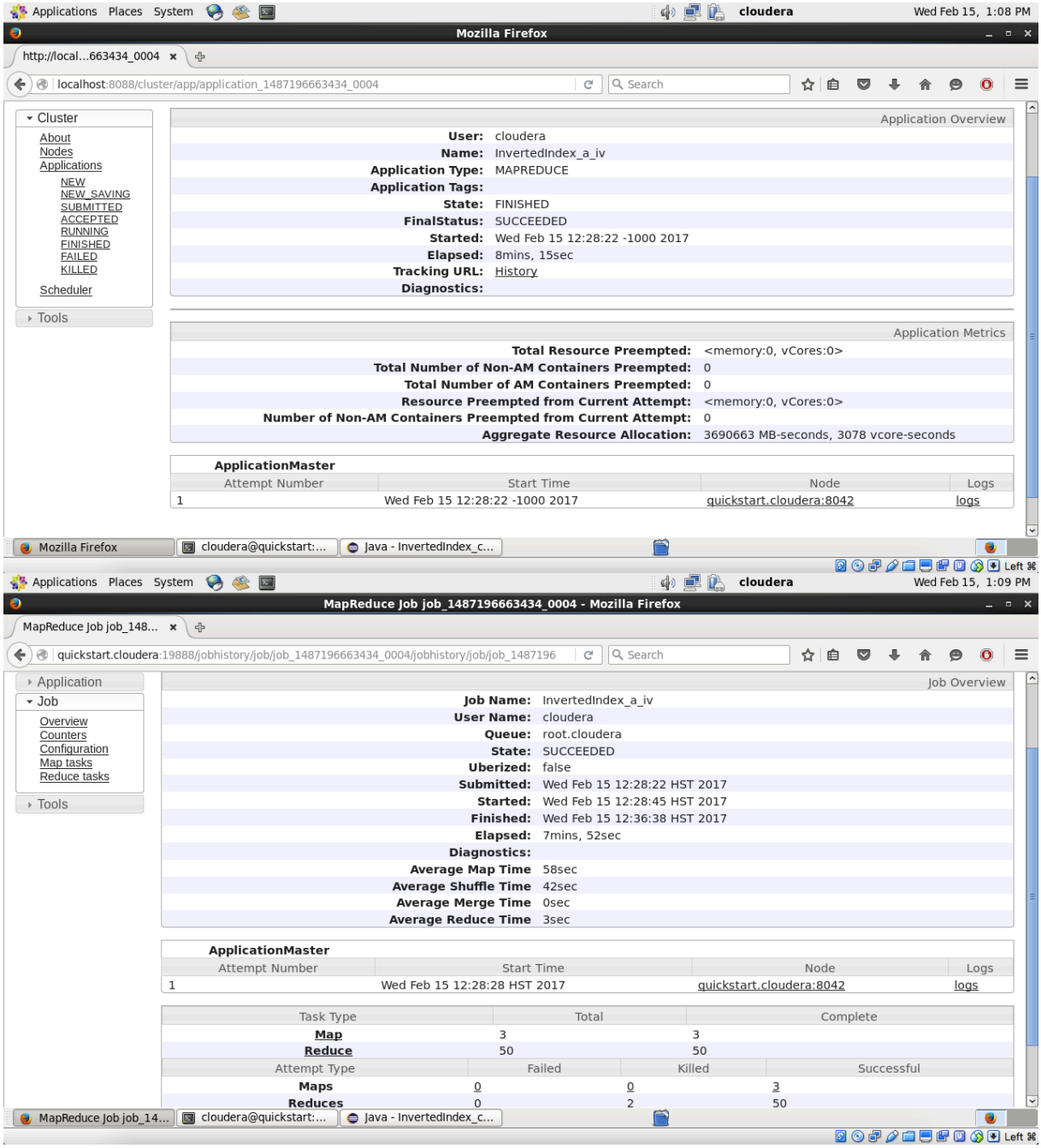
iv. (5) Run the same program again, this time using 50 reducers. Report the execution time. Is there any difference in the execution time, compared to the previous execution? Why?

The purpose of a reducer is to reduce a set of intermediate values corresponding to a common key into a smaller set. Augmenting the number of reducers allows running many reducing tasks in parallel, but the number of reducers has to be a balance:
- if there are too few reducers with respect to the amount of data to process, it implies that more tasks could have been parallelized. The job will be slow with the few existing reducers;
- if the reducers are too many, many tasks will be executed in parallel on very small amount of files, that is time consuming and not optimal.

Unsurprisingly, in this question, setting the number of reducers at 50 causes a dramatic rise in the execution time: 8 minutes and 15 seconds. We used the following line in the driver class:

```
job.setNumReduceTasks(50);
```

We get a 184% increase with respect to the execution time obtained in previous question. There are clearly too many reducers with respect to the amount of files to process.



(b) (30) Implement a simple inverted index for the given document corpus, as shown in the previous Table, skipping the words of stopwords.csv.

The (key, values) formats are the following:
mapper input: (LongWritable, Text) [file names and content of the files]
mapper output – reducer input: (Text, Text) [word, file name where the word appears]
reducer output: (Text, Text) [word, file name where the word appears]

We reuse code from previous questions and we set the number of reducers at 10 in the driver class.

```
job.setNumReduceTasks(10);
```

Our folder contains the three text input files and a StopWords.csv obtained from questions a). In the mapper class, we create a HashSet for storing the stop words from the csv file.

```
HashSet<String> stopwordslist = new HashSet<String>();
     BufferedReader Reader = new BufferedReader(
          new FileReader(new
     File("/home/cloudera/workspace/InvertedIndex_b/StopWords.csv"
     )));

String pattern;
while ((pattern = Reader.readLine()) != null) {
     stopwordslist.add(pattern.toLowerCase());
```

We use a for loop in order to exclude the words from the input files that match those contained in the stopwordslist

```
for (String string : value.toString().split("\\s+")) {
     if (!stopwordslist.contains(string.toLowerCase())) {
          word.set(string.toLowerCase());
     }
}
```

The intermediate mapper output files include series of keys (word) with corresponding file(s) name where it is used. The reducer will gather all values corresponding respectively to each key.

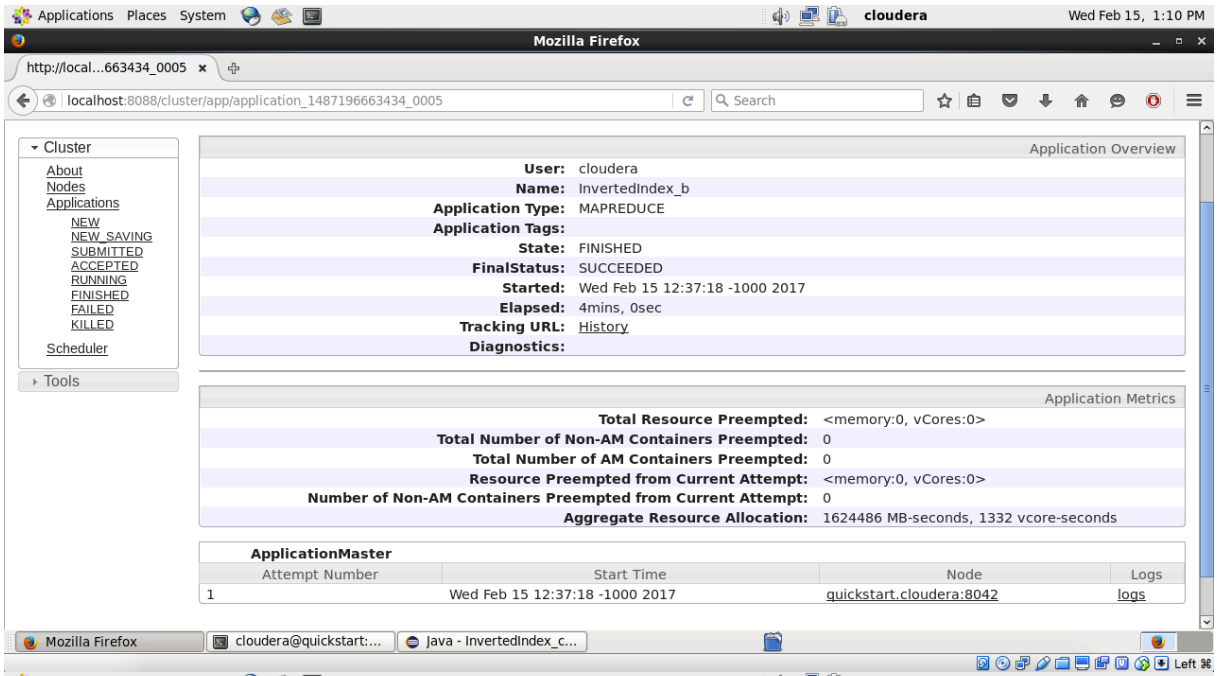
```
context.write(word, filename);
```

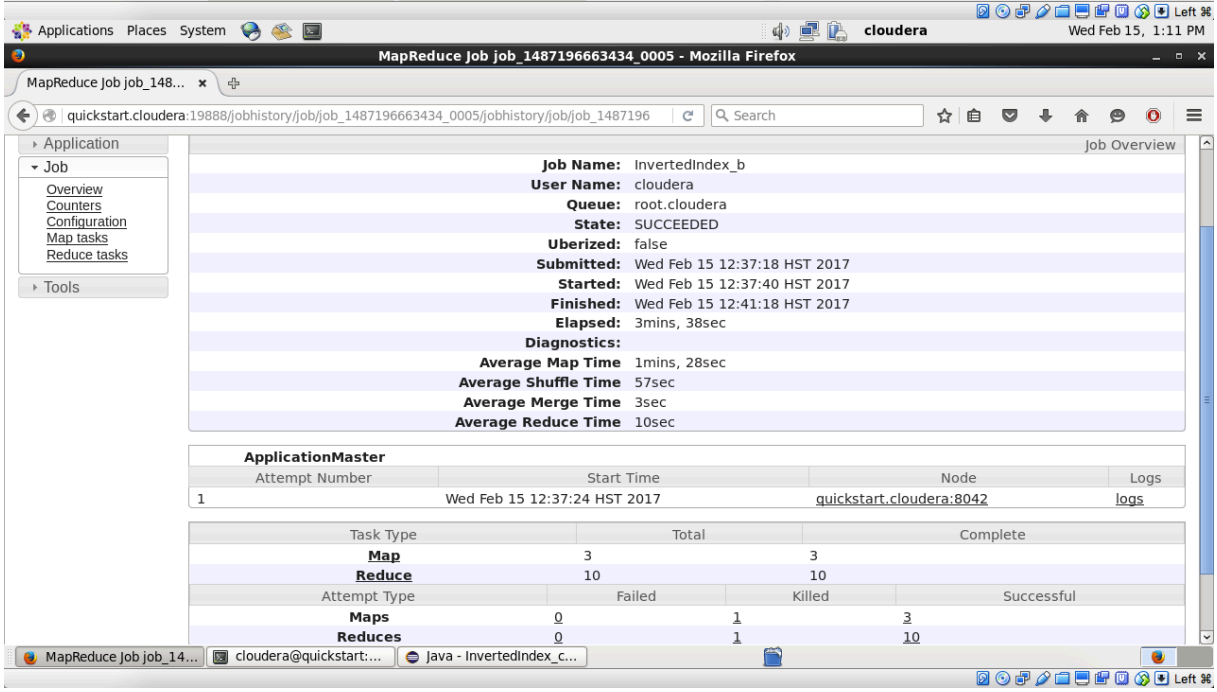
In the reducer class, for each key, we add all matching values (files names in which the word is contained). All files names are separated by commas and spaces:

```
HashSet<String> set = new HashSet<String>();

for (Text value : values) {
     set.add(value.toString());
}
```

```
StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();

String separator = "";
for (String value : set) {
     builder.append(separator);
     separator = ", ";
     builder.append(value);
}

context.write(key, new Text(builder.toString()));
```

Below are screenshots about the execution runtime:





(c) (10) How many unique words exist in the document corpus (excluding stop words)? Which counter(s) reveal(s) this information? Define your own counter for the number of words appearing in a single document only. What is the value of this counter? Store the final value of this counter on a new file on HDFS.

In the code used in question b), we add the following line just before the driver class:

```
public static enum UNIQUE_WORDS_COUNTER {
     NUMBER_OF_UNIQUE_WORDS,
};
```

In the mapper class, stop words are excluded from the mapper output. In the reducer class, each word is added to the HashSet set. The UNIQUE_WORD_COUNTER increases by one for each unique word that appears in the document, with the following if-condition:

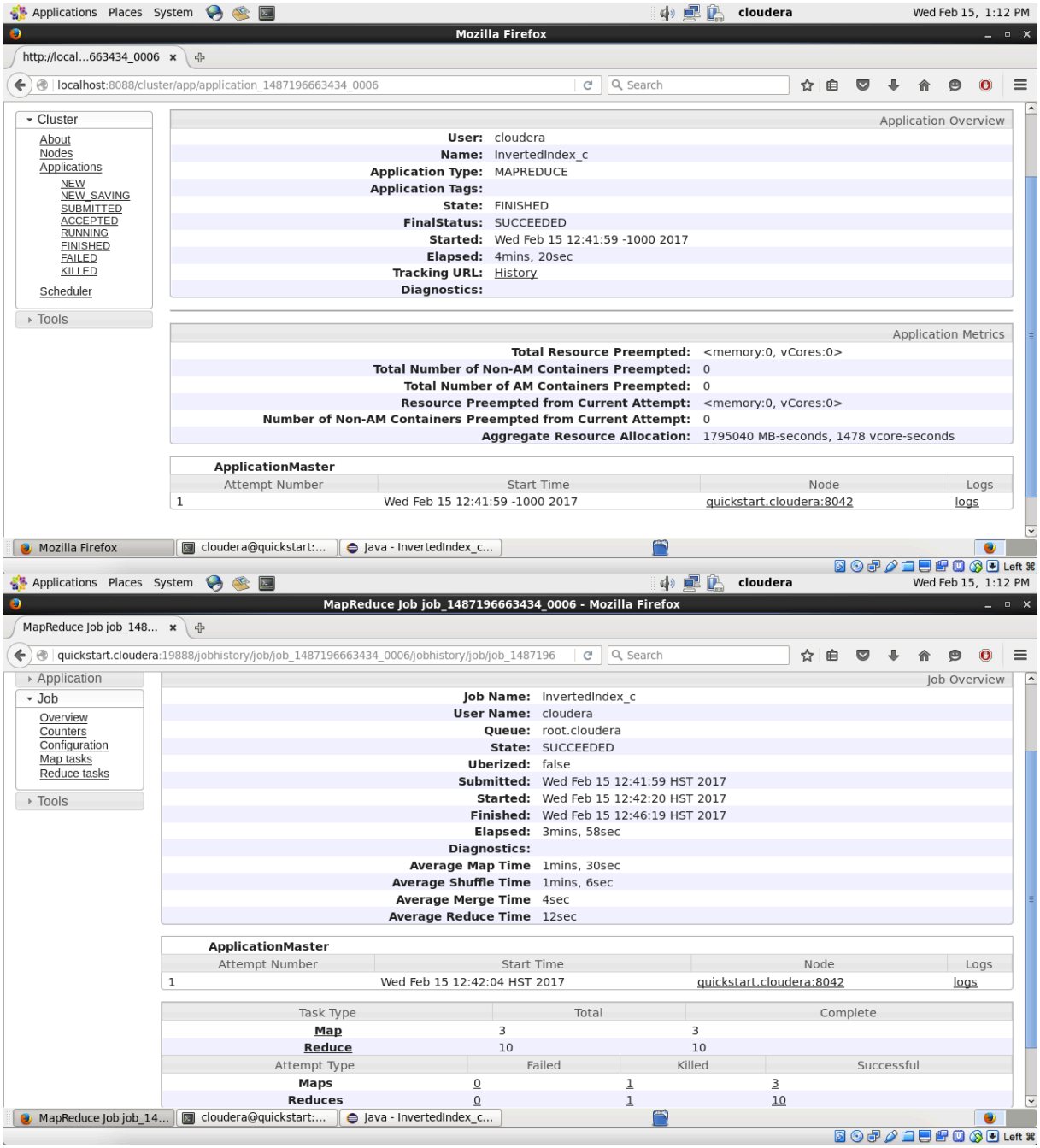
```
if (set.size() == 1) {
     context.getCounter(UNIQUE_WORDS_COUNTER.NUMBER_OF_UNIQUE_WORD
S).increment(1);
```

The total number of unique words appears at the end of the terminal output. We end up with 57033 unique words:

```
[cloudera@quickstart workspace]$ hadoop jar InvertedIndex_c.jar
stopwordcount.InvertedIndex_c input output
[input, output]
[input, output]
17/02/15 12:41:53 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8032
17/02/15 12:41:57 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 3
17/02/15 12:41:57 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:3
17/02/15 12:41:58 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job:
job_1487196663434_0006
17/02/15 12:41:59 INFO impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application
application_1487196663434_0006
17/02/15 12:41:59 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job:
http://quickstart.cloudera:8088/proxy/application_1487196663434_0006/
17/02/15 12:41:59 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1487196663434_0006
17/02/15 12:42:22 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1487196663434_0006 running in uber mode :
false
17/02/15 12:42:22 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 0% reduce 0%
17/02/15 12:42:55 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 1% reduce 0%
17/02/15 12:42:59 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 3% reduce 0%
17/02/15 12:43:01 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 4% reduce 0%
[…]
17/02/15 12:46:07 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 100% reduce 87%
17/02/15 12:46:10 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 100% reduce 88%
17/02/15 12:46:14 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 100% reduce 93%
17/02/15 12:46:18 INFO mapreduce.Job:  map 100% reduce 100%
17/02/15 12:46:21 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1487196663434_0006 completed successfully
17/02/15 12:46:22 INFO mapreduce.Job: Counters: 52
      File System Counters
            FILE: Number of bytes read=9334569
            FILE: Number of bytes written=20190356
            FILE: Number of read operations=0
            FILE: Number of large read operations=0
            FILE: Number of write operations=0
            HDFS: Number of bytes read=25755981
            HDFS: Number of bytes written=1263324
            HDFS: Number of read operations=39
            HDFS: Number of large read operations=0
            HDFS: Number of write operations=20
      Job Counters
```

```
        Killed map tasks=1
        Killed reduce tasks=2
        Launched map tasks=4
        Launched reduce tasks=11
        Data-local map tasks=4
        Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=350410
        Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=841723
        Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=350410
        Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=841723
        Total vcore-seconds taken by all map tasks=350410
        Total vcore-seconds taken by all reduce tasks=841723
        Total megabyte-seconds taken by all map tasks=358819840
        Total megabyte-seconds taken by all reduce tasks=861924352
    Map-Reduce Framework
        Map input records=507536
        Map output records=507536
        Map output bytes=8319437
        Map output materialized bytes=9334689
        Input split bytes=381
        Combine input records=0
        Combine output records=0
        Reduce input groups=71037
        Reduce shuffle bytes=9334689
        Reduce input records=507536
        Reduce output records=57033
        Spilled Records=1015072
        Shuffled Maps =30
        Failed Shuffles=0
        Merged Map outputs=30
        GC time elapsed (ms)=5425
        CPU time spent (ms)=58300
        Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=1796476928
        Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=19568939008
        Total committed heap usage (bytes)=1104359424
    Shuffle Errors
        BAD_ID=0
        CONNECTION=0
        IO_ERROR=0
        WRONG_LENGTH=0
        WRONG_MAP=0
        WRONG_REDUCE=0
    File Input Format Counters
        Bytes Read=25755600
    File Output Format Counters
        Bytes Written=1263324
    stopwordcount.InvertedIndex_c$UNIQUE_WORDS_COUNTER
        NUMBER_OF_UNIQUE_WORDS=57033
```

Below are screenshots for the execution runtime.



(d) (30) Extend the inverted index of (b), in order to keep the frequency of each word for each document. The new output should be of the form: [table on questions sheet] which means that the word frequency should follow a single '#' character, which should follow the filename, for each file that contains this word. You are required to use a Combiner.

In this question, the (key, values) formats are the following:
mapper input: (LongWritable, Text) [file names, text of the files]
mapper output – combiner input: (Text, Text) [word, file(s) name(s) where the word appears]
mapper output – combiner input: (Text, Text) [word, file(s) name(s) where the word appears]
combiner output – reducer input: (Text, Text) [word, file(s) name(s) where the word appears]
reducer output: (Text, Text) [word, file(s) name(s) where the word appears]

We reuse the code made previously and add a Combiner class. In the Reducer class, we use a HashMap that can contain a string with an integer.

```
HashMap<String, Integer> container = new HashMap<String,
Integer>();
```

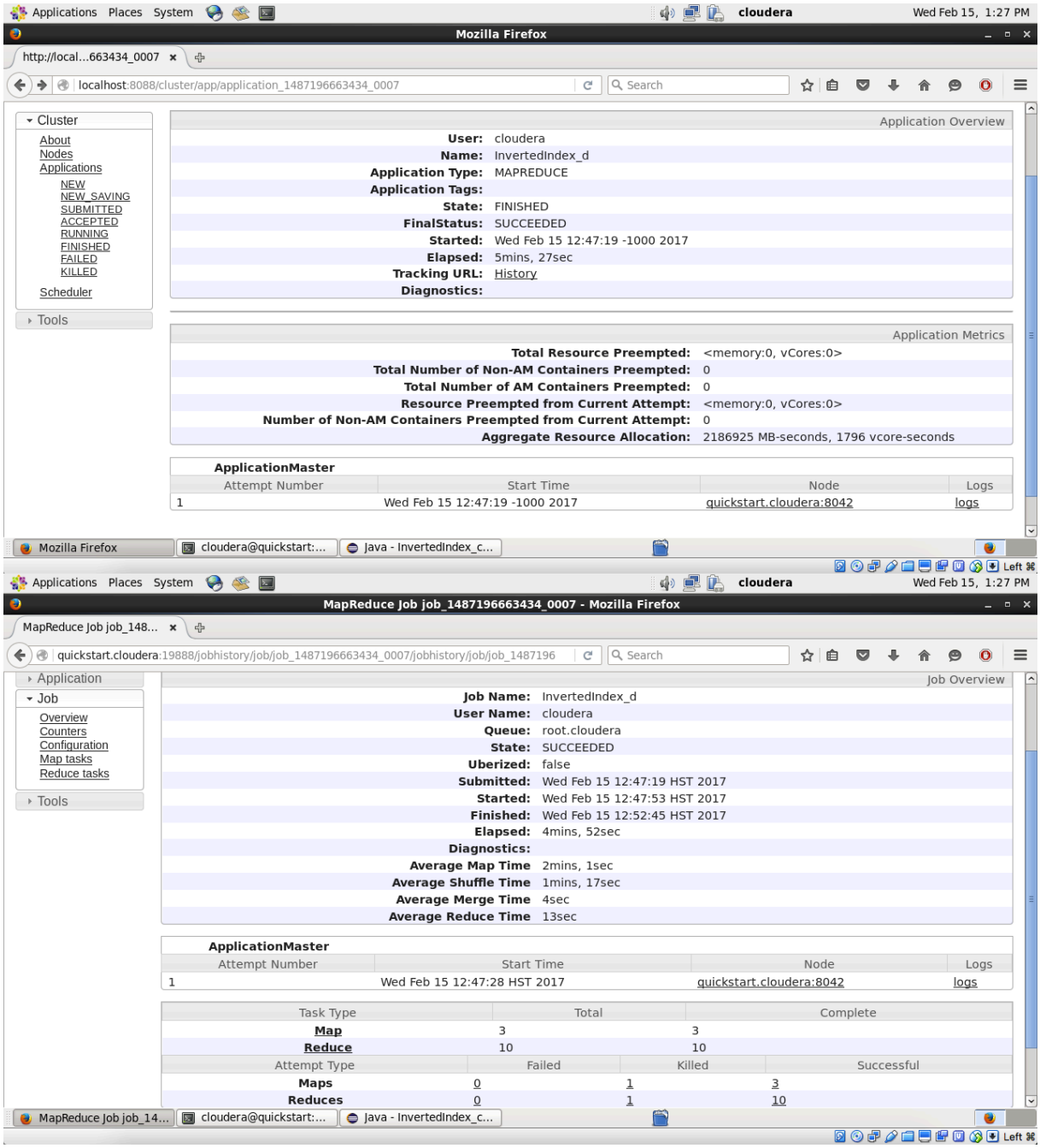
For each key/word, it will store files names (string) with the corresponding number of occurrences (integer). With a for-loop and an if-else condition, for each key, we span the values (file names), store them, if not already present, in the HashMap and set the corresponding integer value at 1. In case the file name was already stored, we increase the corresponding integer of the HashMap by 1.

```
for (Text value : values) {
if (!container.containsKey(value.toString())) {
      container.put(value.toString(),1);

}else{

      int count = container.get(value.toString()) + 1;
      container.put(value.toString(), count);
}
}
```

Finally, when generating the output file, for each key (word), we append the file(s) name(s) where the word appears and the number of occurrences that was stored in the Hashmap.

```
StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();

String separator = "";
for (String value : container.keySet()) {
     builder.append(separator);
     separator = "; ";
     builder.append(value + "#" + container.get(value));
}

context.write(key, new Text(builder.toString()));
```

Below are the screenshots with the execution time:



Bibliography.

White, Tom E. *Hadoop: The Definitive Guide (4th Edition)*. N.p.: O'Reilly Media, 2015.