

Department of Computer Engineering

Experiment No.4

Experiment on Hadoop Map-Reduce

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CSL702: Big Data Analytics Lab



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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 CSL702: Big Data Analytics Lab



```
void Reduce (keyword, <list of
value>){ for each x in < list of
value>:
sum+=x;
final output.collect(keyword, sum);
}
Code:
import java.io.IOException;
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;
importorg.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextIn
putFormat;
importrg.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextO
utputFormat;
importorg.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileIn
putFormat;
importorg.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.File
OutputFormat;
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 {
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```

```
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)
          IOException, Interrupted Exception
                                                         sum=0;
for(IntWritable x: values)
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.clas
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```

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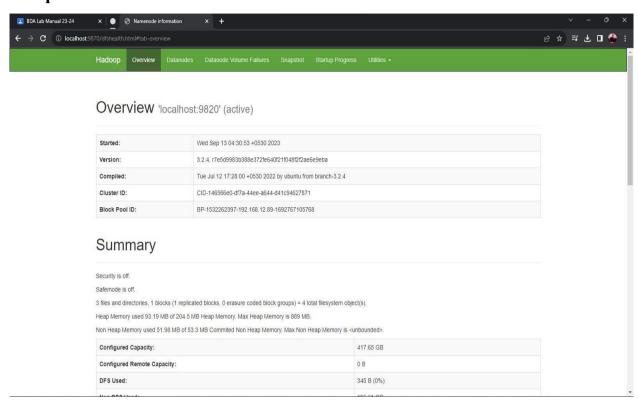
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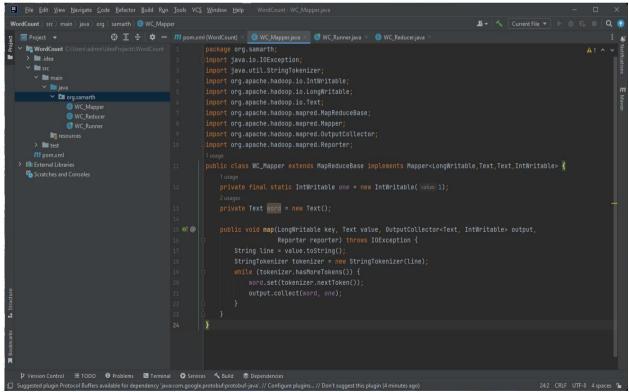
```
s);
job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputForma
t.class);
job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFor
mat.class);
Path outputPath = new Path(args[1]);
//Configuring the input/output path from the filesystem into the job
FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job,newPath(args[0]));
FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, 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(outpu
tPath); //exiting the job only if the flag value
becomes false
System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true)?0:1);
}
}
```



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Output:

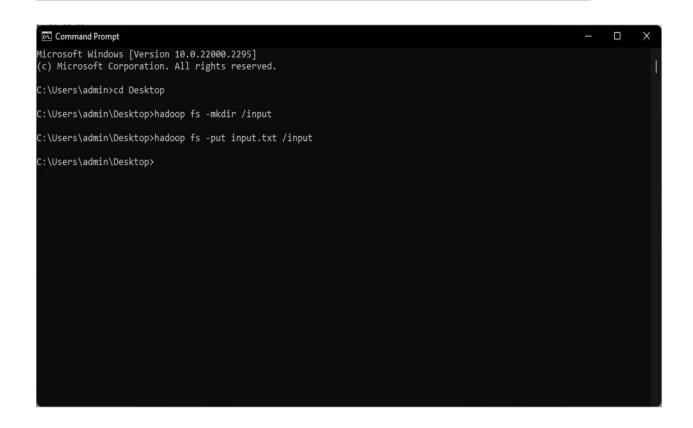


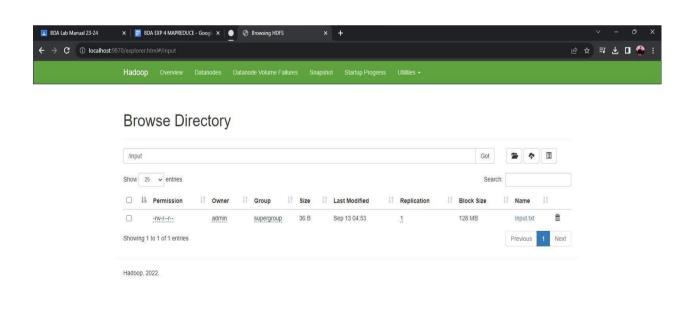




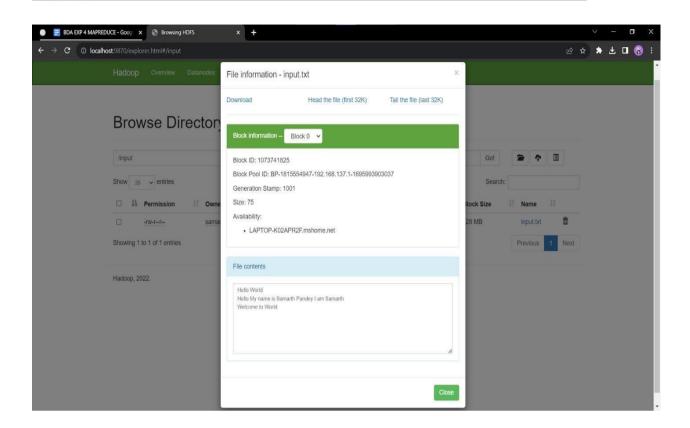
```
WordCount | Irc | main | jeve | org | samuth | @VC_Romere | WordCount | WC_Romere | WC_Rom
```





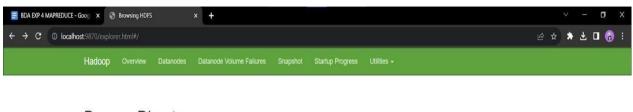




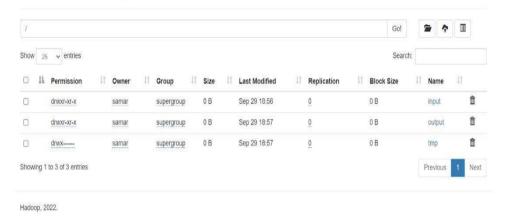


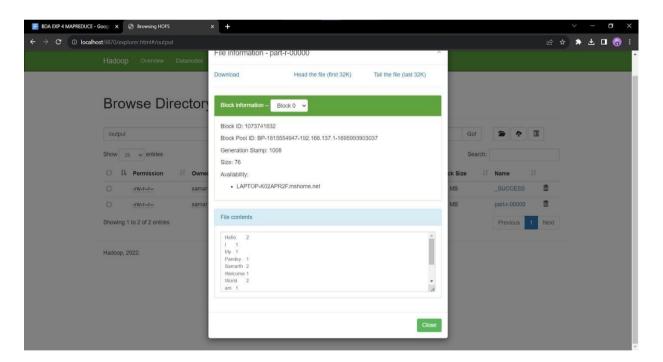


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Conclusion:

In a Hadoop cluster, the MapReduce programming paradigm allows for tremendous scalability over hundreds or thousands of computers. It provides a framework for breaking up big datasets into manageable tasks that may be split across several machines in a cluster for processing and analysis. The versatile and dependable MapReduce architecture, which is still a helpful tool for data processing and analysis, has radically changed the way we manage massive data. A straightforward program called WordCount counts how many times each word appears in a given text input data set. In this experiment, we successfully used MapReduce to construct a word count software..

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