EXP 2: Run a basic Word Count Map Reduce program to understand Map Reduce Paradigm.

AIM:

To run a basic Word Count MapReduce program.

Procedure:

Step 1: Create Data File:

Create a file named "word_count_data.txt" and populate it with text data that you wish to analyse.

Login with your hadoop user.

nano word count.txt

Output: Type the below content in word_count.txt

```
hadoop@ubuntu:—$ hdfs dfs -cat /word_count_in_python/new_output/part-00000
Callin 1
Finally 1
LA 2
Looking 1
Lost 1
Made 1
Maria 2
Might 1
Tryna 1
dive 1
dough 1
for 2
in 2
it 1
make 1
marina 1
my 1
own 1
the 2
though 1
to 1
weed 1
without 1
yeach 1
yeach 1
yeach 1
yeach 1
yeach 1
hadoop@ubuntu:—$
```

Step 2: Mapper Logic - mapper.py:

nano mapper.py

Create a file named "mapper.py" to implement the logic for the mapper. The mapper will read input data from STDIN, split lines into words, and output each word with its count.

```
# Copy and paste the mapper.py code

#!/usr/bin/env python3
# import sys because we need to read and write data to STDIN and STDOUT
#!/usr/bin/python3
import sys
for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip() # remove leading and trailing whitespace
    words = line.split() # split the line into words
    for word in words:
```

```
print( '%s\t%s' % (word, 1))
```

Step 3: Reducer Logic - reducer.py:

Create a file named "reducer.py" to implement the logic for the reducer. The reducer will aggregate the occurrences of each word and generate the final output.

```
nano reducer.py
# Copy and paste the reducer.py code
```

reducer.py

```
#!/usr/bin/python3 from
operator import itemgetter
import sys current word =
None current count = 0 word =
None for line in sys.stdin:
line = line.strip()
count = line.split('\t', 1)
                           try:
    count = int(count)
except ValueError:
continue
current word == word:
current count += count
else:
    if current word:
       print( '%s\t%s' % (current word, current count))
current count = count
                           current word = word if
current word == word:
                            print( '%s\t%s' %
(current word, current count))
```

Step 4: Prepare Hadoop Environment:

Start the Hadoop daemons and create a directory in HDFS to store your data.

```
start-all.sh hdfsdfs -mkdir /word_count_in_python hdfsdfs -copyFromLocal /path/to/word_count.txt/word_count_in_python
```

Step 6: Make Python Files Executable:

Give executable permissions to your mapper.py and reducer.py files. chmod 777 mapper.py reducer.py

Step 7: Run Word Count using Hadoop Streaming:

Download the latest hadoop-streaming jar file and place it in a location you can easily access.

Then run the Word Count program using Hadoop Streaming.

```
hadoop jar /path/to/hadoop-streaming-3.3.6.jar \ - input /word_count_in_python/word_count_data.txt \ -output /word_count_in_python/new_output \ -mapper /path/to/mapper.py \ -reducer /path/to/reducer.py
```

Step 8: Check Output:

Check the output of the Word Count program in the specified HDFS output directory.

hdfs dfs -cat /word count in python/new output/part-00000

```
hadoop@ubuntu:-$ hdfs dfs -cat /word_count_in_python/new_output/part-00000
Callin 1
Finally 1
LA 2
Looking 1
Lost 1
Made 1
Maria 2
Might 1
Tryna 1
dive 1
dough 1
for 2
in 2
it 1
make 1
marina 1
my 1
own 1
the 2
though 1
to 1
weed 1
without 1
yeach 1
yeach 1
yeach 1
hadoop@ubuntu:-$
```

Result:

Thus, the program for basic Word Count Map Reduce has been executed successfully.