빅데이터 분석 및 응용

L02: MapReduce Programming Model

Summer 2020

Kookmin University

In this lecture

MapReduce Programming Model

Programming Model: MapReduce

Warm-up task:

- We have a huge text document
- Count the number of times each distinct word appears in the file
- Sample application:
 - Analyze web server logs to find popular URLs
 - Term statistics for search

Task: Word Count

Case 1:

 File too large for memory, but all <word, count> pairs fit in memory

Case 2:

- Even the <word, count> pairs don't fit in memory
 - words(doc.txt) | sort | uniq -c
 - where words takes a file and outputs the words in it, one per a line
 (e.g., cat doc.txt | tr -s '[:punct:][:space:]' '\n')
- Case 2 captures the essence of MapReduce
 - Great thing is that it is naturally parallelizable

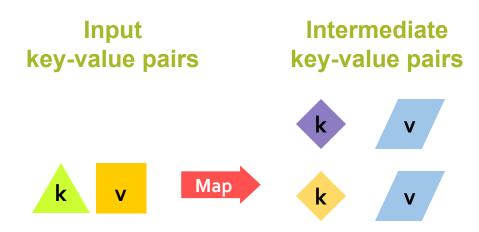
MapReduce: Overview

words(doc.txt) | sort | uniq -c

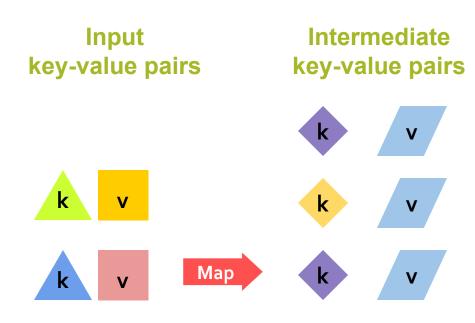
- Map
 - Scan input file record-at-a-time
 - Extract something you care about from each record (keys)
- Group by key
 - Sort and Shuffle
- Reduce
 - Aggregate, summarize, filter or transform
 - Write the result

Outline stays the same, **Map** and **Reduce** change to fit the problem

MapReduce: The Map Step



MapReduce: The Map Step



MapReduce: The Map Step

Input key-value pairs

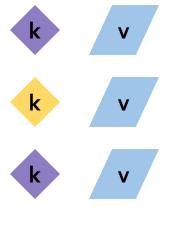






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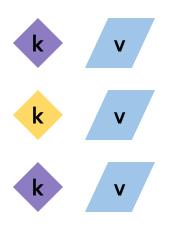




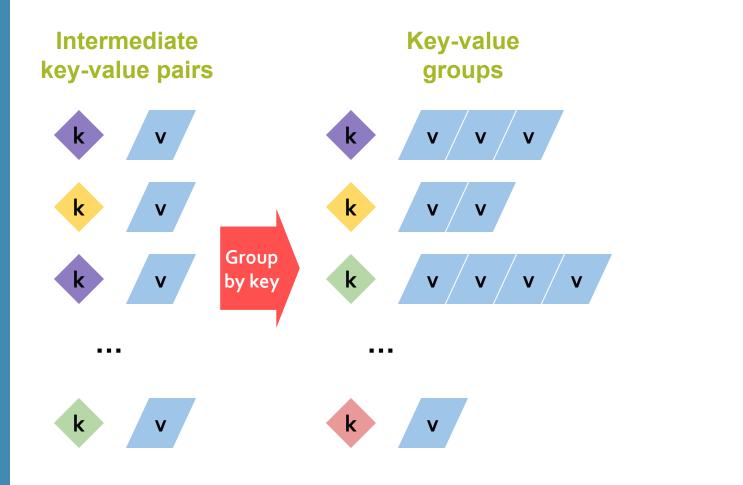
Intermediate

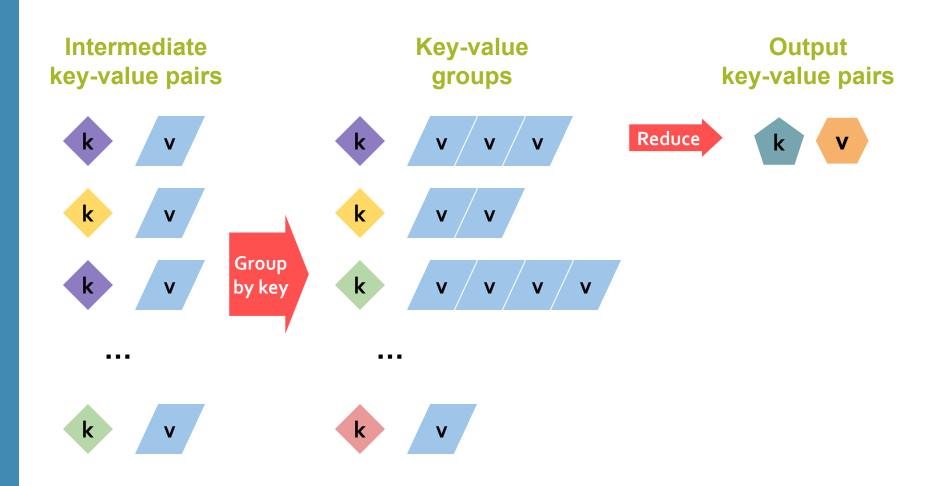


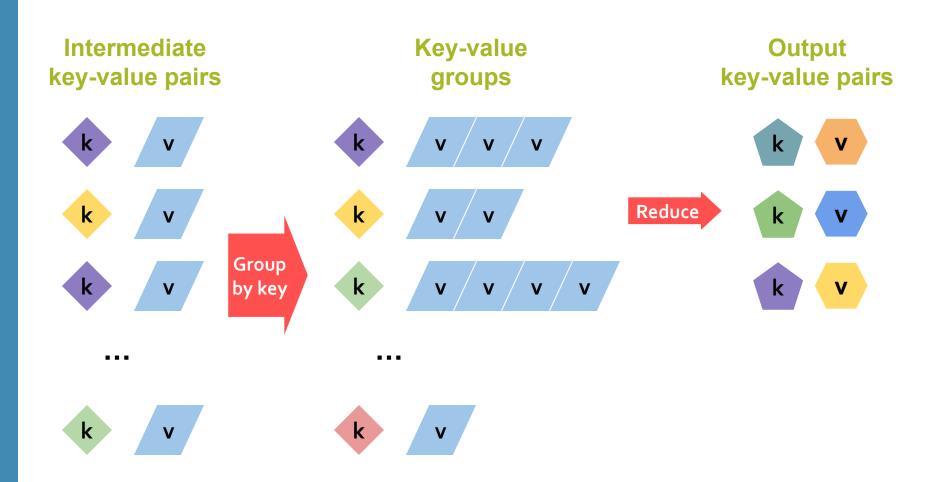
Intermediate key-value pairs

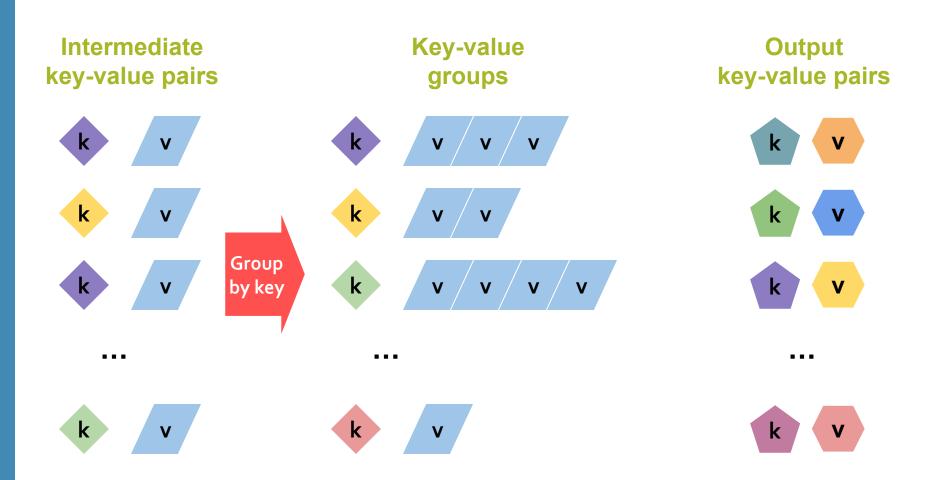












More formally...

- Input: a set of key-value pairs
- Programmer specifies two methods:
 - Map(k, v) → <k', v'>*
 - Takes a key-value pair and outputs a set of key-value pairs
 - There is one Map call for every (k, v) pair
 - Reduce(k', <v'>*) → <k', v">*
 - All values v' with same key k' are reduced together
 - There is one Reduce function call per unique key k'

The crew of the space shuttle Endeavor recently returned to Earth as ambassadors, harbingers of a new era of space exploration. Scientists at NASA are saying that the recent assembly of the Dextre bot is the first step in a long-term space-based man/mache partnership. "The work we're doing now -- the robotics we're doing -- is what we're going to need

Big document

Provided by the programmer

MAP:

Read input and produces a set of key-value pairs

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```
(the, 1)
(crew, 1)
...
(of , 1)
(a, 1)
...
(man, 1)
(mache, 1)
```

Big document

(key, value)

Provided by the programmer

MAP:

Read input and produces a set of key-value pairs

Group by key: Collect all pairs with same key

The crew of the space shuttle Endeavor recently returned to Earth as ambassadors, harbingers of a new era of space exploration. Scientists at NASA are saying that the recent assembly of the Dextre bot is the first step in a long-term space-based man/mache partnership. "The work we're doing now -- the robotics we're doing -is what we're going to need

Big document

```
(the, 1)
                        (crew, [1,1])
  (crew, 1)
                         (space, [1])
   (of, 1)
                        (the, [1,1,1])
    (a, 1)
                        (shuttle, [1])
  (man, 1)
                      (recently, [1,1])
 (mache, 1)
(key, value)
```

(key, value)

Provided by the programmer

MAP:

Read input and produces a set of key-value pairs

Group by key: Collect all pairs

with same key

Provided by the programmer

Reduce:

Collect all values belonging to the key and output

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Big document

```
(the, 1)
(crew, 1)
...
(of, 1)
(a, 1)
...
(man, 1)
(mache, 1)
....
```

(key, value)

```
(crew, [1,1])
(space, [1])
...
(the, [1,1,1])
(shuttle, [1])
...
(recently, [1,1])
```

(key, value)

```
(crew, 2)
(space, 1)
...
(the, 3)
(shuttle, 1)
...
(recently, 2)
```

(key, value)

Word Count Using MapReduce

```
map(key, value):
   // key: document name; value: text of the document
   for each word w in value:
      emit(w, 1)
reduce(key, values):
   // key: a word; values: an iterator over counts
   result = 0
   for each count v in values:
      result += v
   emit(key, result)
```

Example: Host size

- Suppose we have a large web corpus with a metadata file formatted as follows:
 - Each record of the form: (URL, size, data, ...)
- For each host, find the total number of bytes

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- Suppose we have a large web corpus with a metadata file formatted as follows:
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- Map
 - For each record, output (hostname(URL), size)
- Reduce
 - Sum the sizes for each host

Example: Language Model

 Count number of times each 5-word sequence occurs in a large corpus of documents (5-gram)

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Map

Extract (5-word sequence, count) from document

Reduce

Combine the counts

Questions?