CS 378 – Big Data Programming

Lecture 3
Anatomy of a Hadoop
Map-Reduce Program

Assignment 1 Update

- JAR file build issues?
- What's in pom.xml

- Running the example on AWS
 - The cluster and job monitor page
 - Log files: controller, syslog
- Questions?

- main() method
- Job object Collects up all the specs for the job
 - Where is the JAR file to distribute?
 - Type of the output pair
 - Mapper and Reducer classes
 - Input and output file formats
 - Input file(s), output directory
- Configuration object forwarded to map(), reduce()
 - Job level parameters communicated via this object

- MapClass
 - Extends Mapper, declaring the input and output pair types for the map () method

- map() method
 - Arguments: input pair, and the Context
 - Output done via the context object

- ReduceClass
 - Extends Reducer, declaring the input and output pair types for the reduce() method

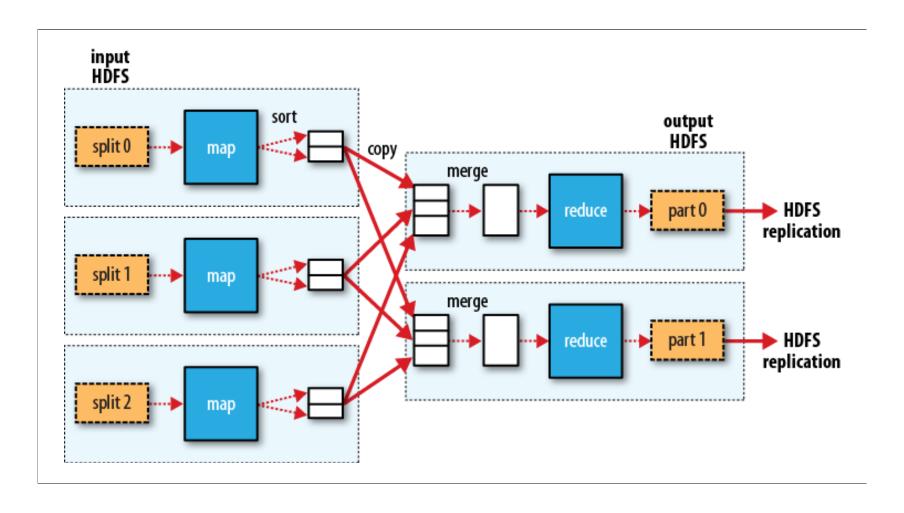
- reduce() method
 - Arguments: input pair, and the Context
 - Output done via the context object

- map() and reduce() input pair and output pair types
- Derived from Writable
 - readFields(DataInput in)
 - write(DataOutput out)
- Text, IntWritable, LongWritable all implement Writable
 - As do many other types, some of which we will use
- Possible to design your own class that implements
 Writable

- Combiner combines multiple outputs from a Mapper before shuffle
- Input and output pair types must be the same.
 - Why?
- When can a combiner be used?
 - Map output can be processed ("combined") even through we do not see all values associated with the key
 - Combiner output can be interpreted by reducer
 - Word count, and many other counting applications can use a combiner.

MapReduce in Hadoop

Figure 2.4, Hadoop - The Definitive Guide



 For WordCount, suppose we used a hash table to collect word counts over multiple input records.

Why wouldn't this work?