



財團法人國家實驗研究院

國家高速網路與計算中心

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

# Map Reduce 介紹

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# Outline

- Why should we learn this ?
- What is MapReduce ?
- Where does it fit ?
- What is its benefit ?
- How does it work ?
- Must be in Java ?

# 目的

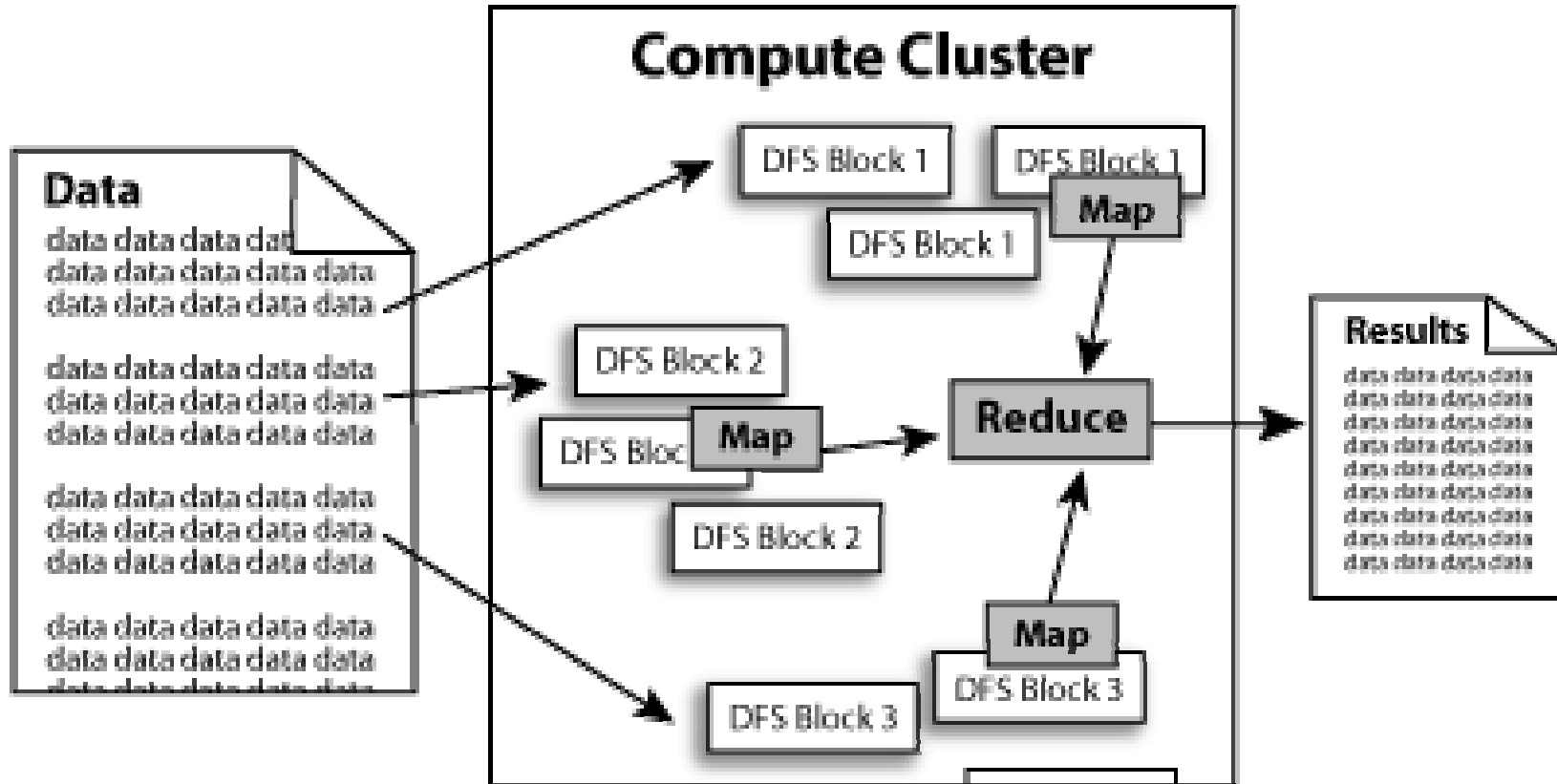


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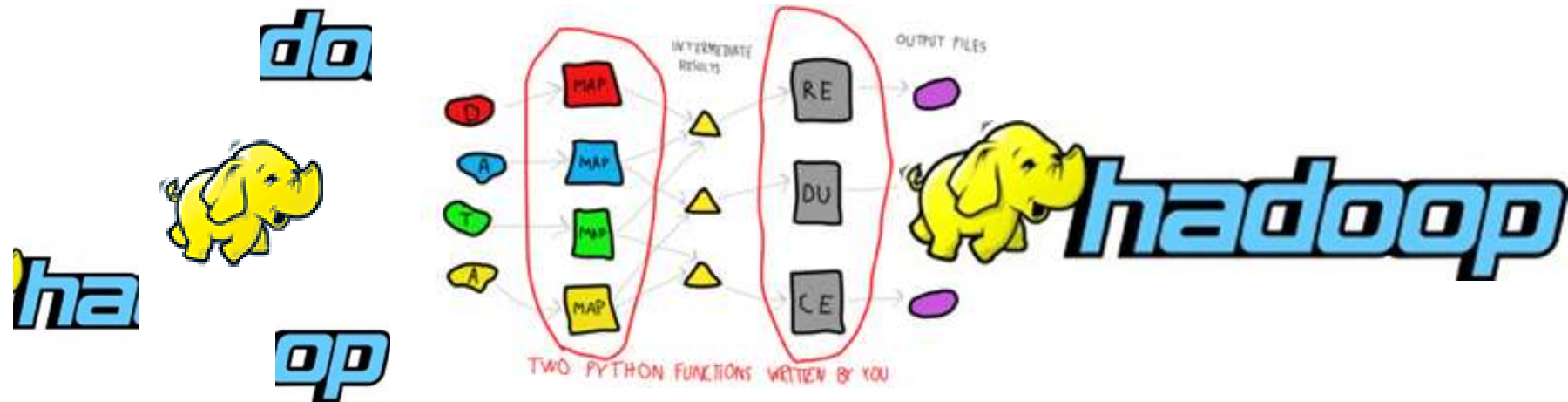
太歲頭上動土

# Google 原生定義



MapReduce is a framework for computing certain kinds of distributable problems using a large number of computers (nodes), collectively referred to as a cluster.

# Hadoop MapReduce 定義



Hadoop Map/Reduce 是一個易於使用的軟體平台，以 MapReduce 為基礎的應用程序，能夠運作在由上千台 PC 所組成的大型叢集上，並以一种可靠容錯的方式平行處理上 P 級別的資料集。

# MapReduce 由來

- Functional Programming : Map Reduce
  - map(...) :
    - [ 1,2,3,4 ] - (\*2) -> [ 2,4,6,8 ]
  - reduce(...):
    - [ 1,2,3,4 ] - (sum) -> 10
    - 對應演算法中的 Divide and conquer
    - 將問題分解成很多個小問題之後，再做總和
- 首先被Google引用到程式設計的軟體架構內，使用在大規模數據的運算中

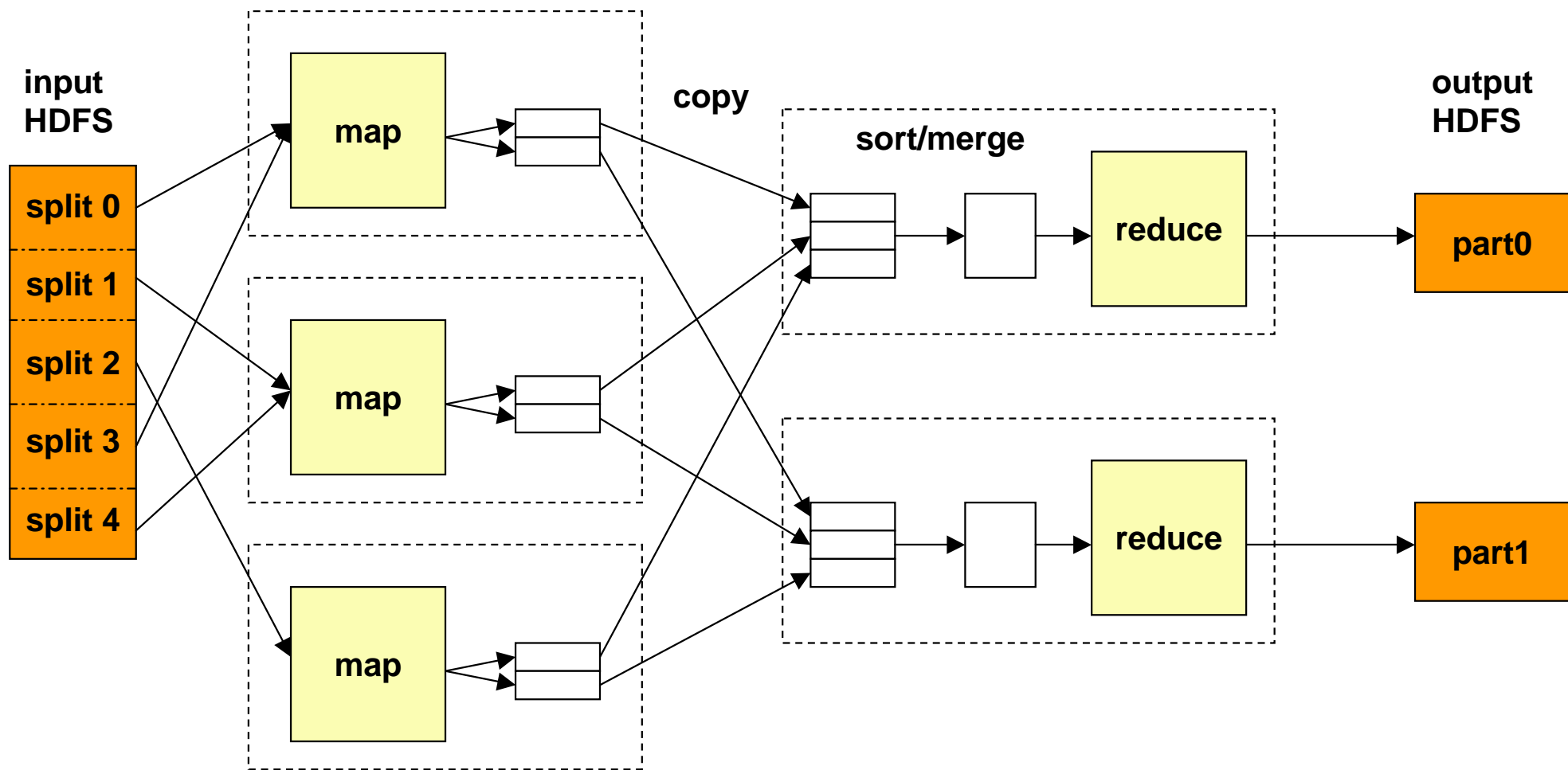
# 應用範圍

- Text tokenization
- Indexing and Search
- Data mining
- machine learning
- ...



How does it work ?

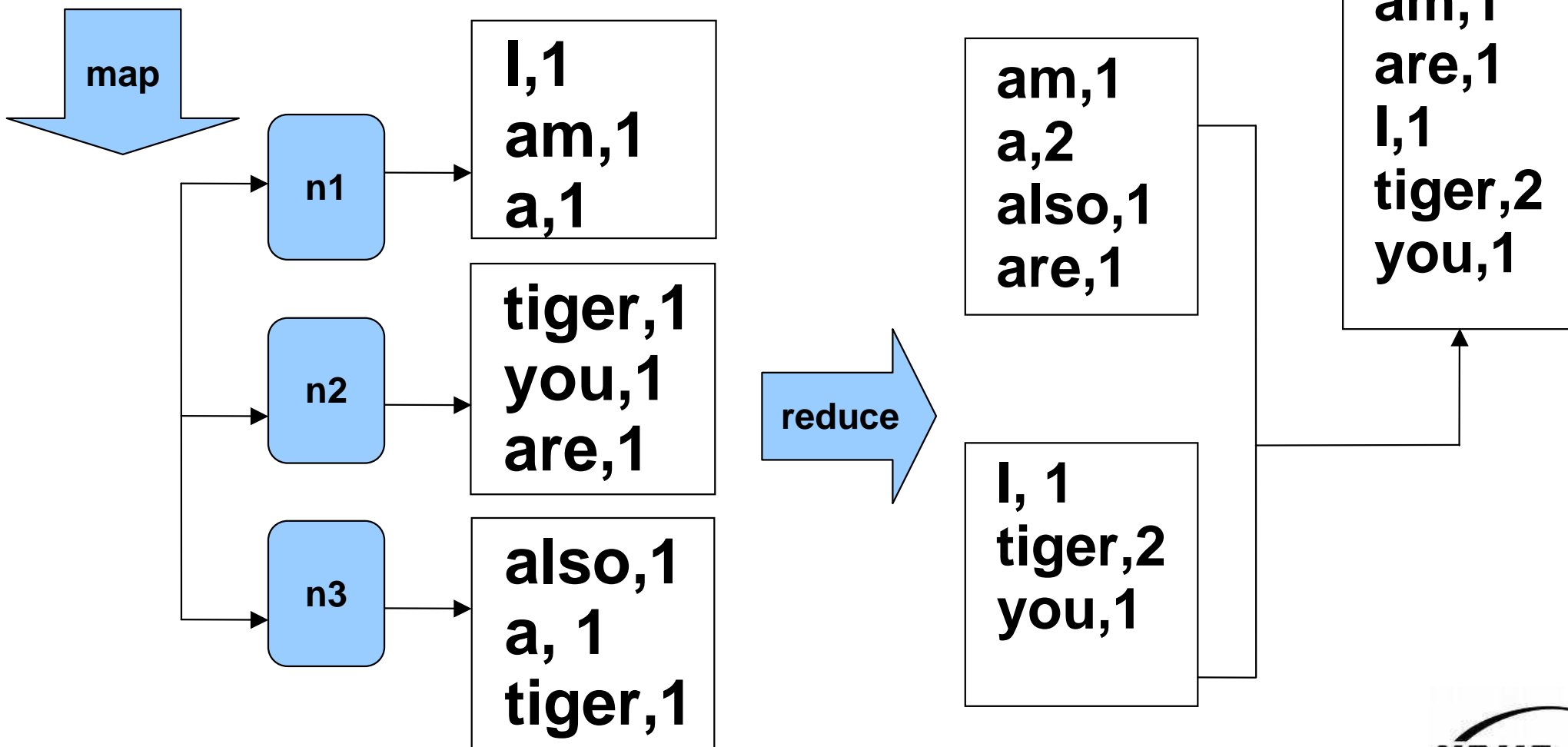
# MapReduce 運作流程





# 範例

I am a tiger, you are also a tiger



# Streaming & Pipes

- 雖然Hadoop框架是用Java實作，但Map/Reduce應用程序則不一定要用Java來寫
- Hadoop Streaming：
  - 執行作業的工具，使用者可以用其他語言（如：PHP）套用到Hadoop的mapper和reducer
- Hadoop Pipes：C++ API



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# Map Reduce Programming

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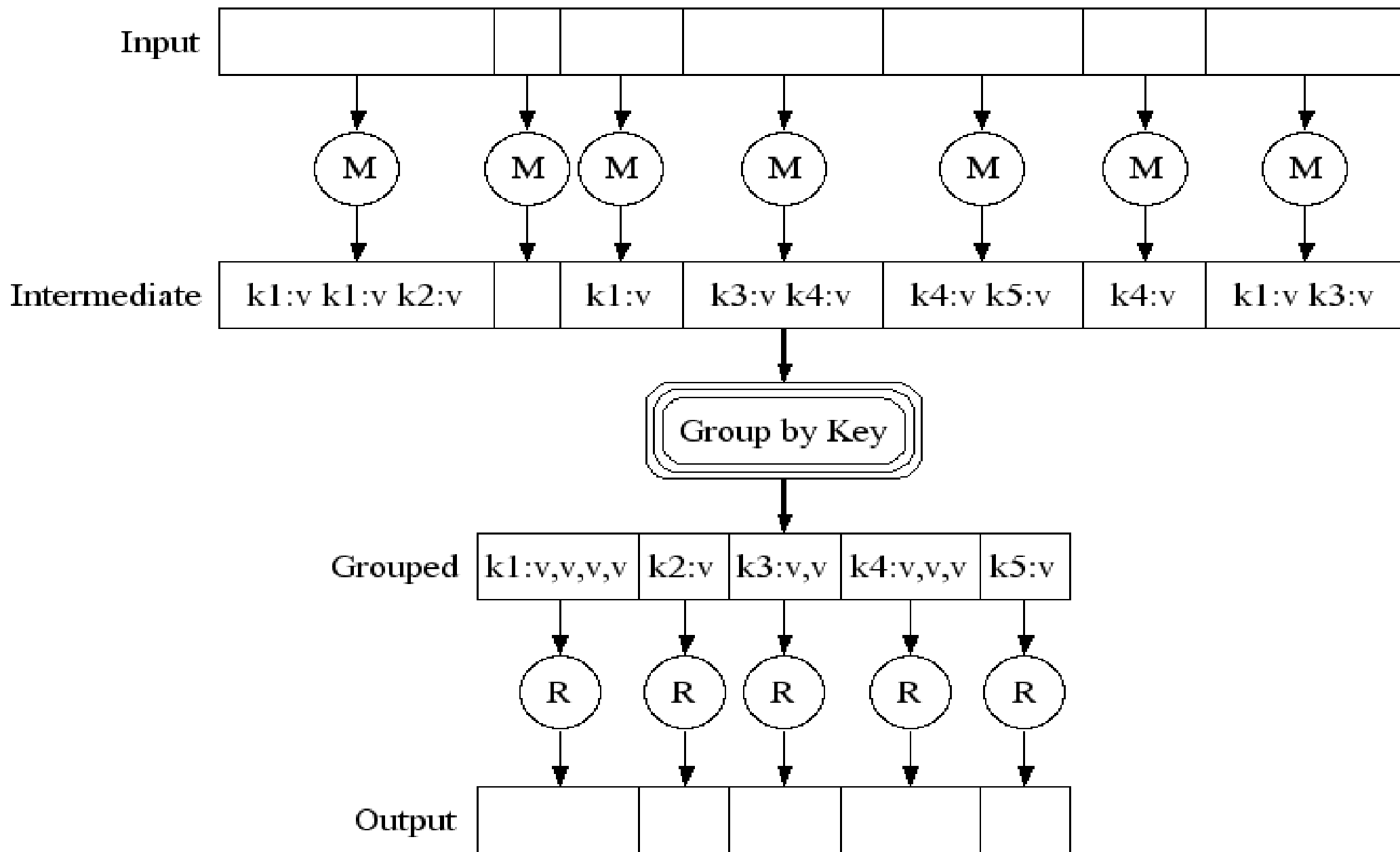
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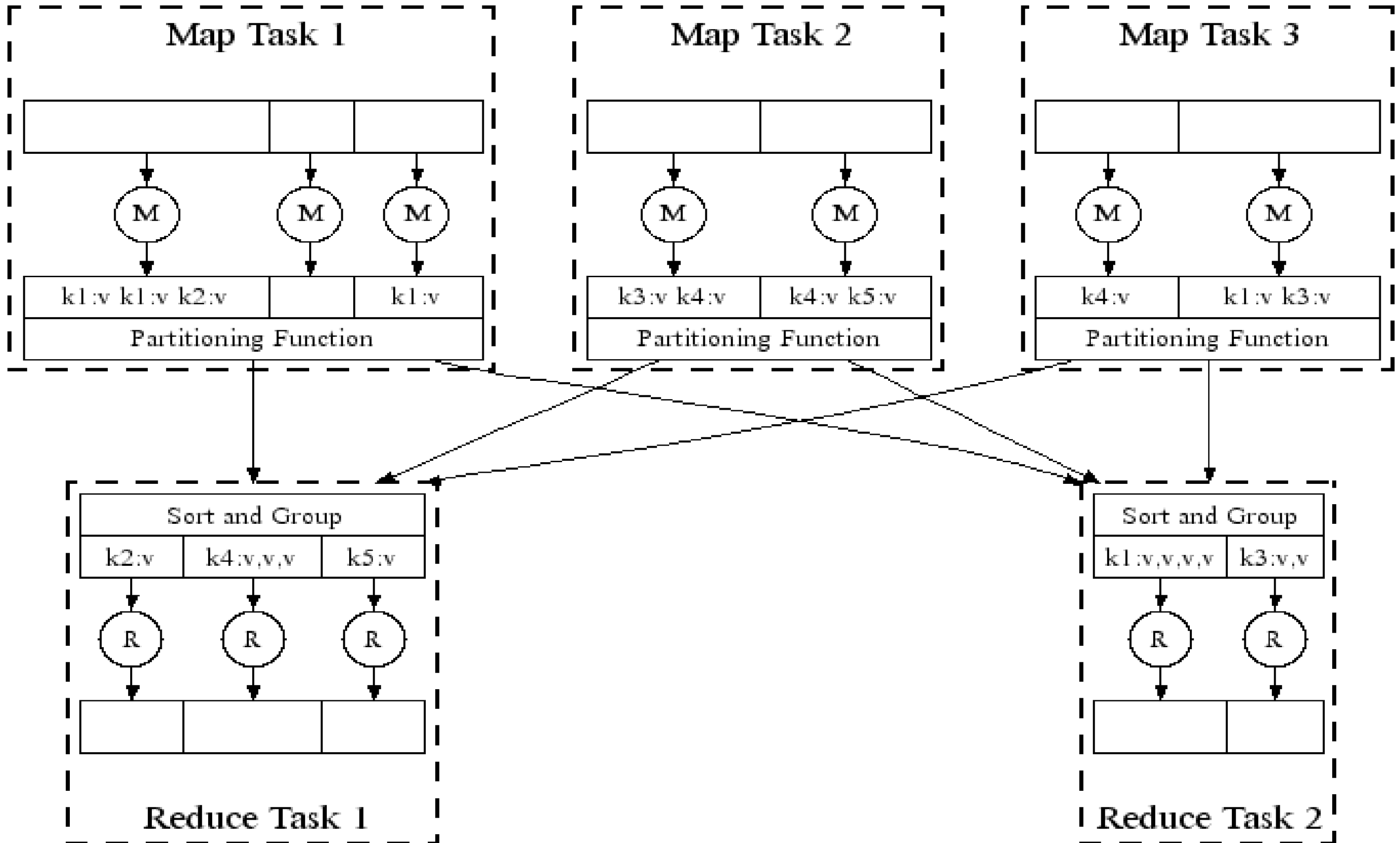
# Outline

- 概念
- 程式基本框架及執行步驟方法
- 範例一：
  - Hadoop 的 Hello World => Word Count
  - 說明
  - 動手做
- 範例二：
  - 進階版=> Word Count 2
  - 說明
  - 動手做

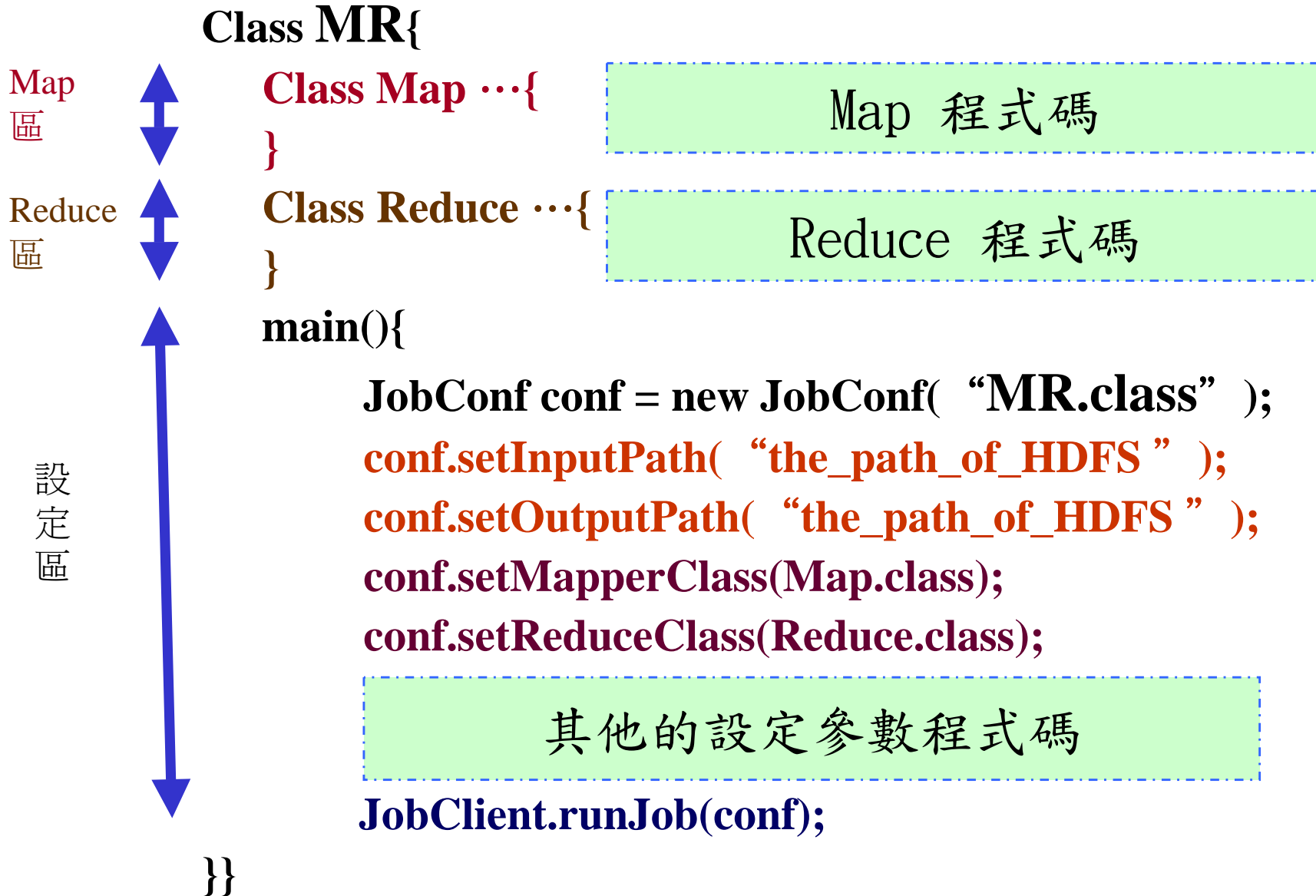
# MapReduce 圖解



# MapReduce in Parallel



# Program Prototype



# Process Prototype

## 1. 編譯

- `javac -classpath hadoop-*-core.jar -d MyJava MyCode.java`

## 2. 封裝

- `jar -cvf MyJar.jar -C MyJava .`

## 3. 執行

- `bin/hadoop jar MyJar.jar MyCode HDFS_Input/  
HDFS_Output/`

- 
- 所在的執行目錄為Hadoop\_Home
  - ./MyJava = 編譯後程式碼目錄
  - My jar. jar = 封裝後的編譯檔

- 先放些文件檔到HDFS上的input目錄
- ./input; ./ouput = hdfs的輸入、  
輸出目錄



# Word Count Sample (1)

```
1 class MapClass extends MapReduceBase implements  
Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> {  
2     private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);  
3     private Text word = new Text();  
4     public void map( LongWritable key, Text value,  
        OutputCollector<Text, IntWritable> output, Reporter  
        reporter) throws IOException {  
5         String line = ((Text) value).toString();  
6         StringTokenizer itr = new StringTokenizer(line);  
7         while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {  
8             word.set(itr.nextToken());  
9             output.collect(word, one);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Word Count Sample (2)

```
1 class ReduceClass extends MapReduceBase implements  
   Reducer< Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {  
2     IntWritable SumValue = new IntWritable();  
3     public void reduce( Text key, Iterator<IntWritable> values,  
   OutputCollector<Text, IntWritable> output, Reporter reporter)  
   throws IOException {  
4         int sum = 0;  
5         while (values.hasNext())  
6             sum += values.next().get();  
7         SumValue.set(sum);  
8         output.collect(key, SumValue);  
   }  
}
```

# Word Count Sample (3)

```
Class WordCount{  
main()
```

```
    JobConf conf = new JobConf(WordCount.class);  
    conf.setJobName("wordcount");  
    // set path  
    conf.setInputPath(new Path(args[0]));  
    conf.setOutputPath(new Path(args[1]));  
    // set map reduce  
    conf.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class); // set every word as key  
    conf.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class); // set 1 as value  
    conf.setMapperClass(MapClass.class);  
    conf.setCombinerClass(Reduce.class);  
    conf.setReducerClass(ReduceClass.class);  
    onf.setInputFormat(TextInputFormat.class);  
    conf.setOutputFormat(TextOutputFormat.class);  
    // run  
    JobClient.runJob(conf);
```

```
}}
```

# 核心 Mapper

- <key/value > 的映射集合
- 設定
  - `conf.setMapperClass(MapClass.class);`
- 每次map的輸入
  - `map ( WritableComparable, Writable, OutputCollector, Reporter)`
- map完後的輸出
  - `OutputCollector.collect ( WritableComparable, Writable )`

# 核心Combiner

- 指定一個combiner，它負責對中間過程的輸出進行本地的聚集，這會有助於降低從Mapper到Reducer數據傳輸量。
- 設定
  - `JobConf.setCombinerClass(Class)`

# 核心Reducer

- 將Map送來的<key/value>,對每個key作value的整合
- 輸入: <key, (list of values)>
  - Reduce (WritableComparable, Iterator, OutputCollector, Reporter)
- 輸出
  - OutputCollector.collect(WritableComparable, Writable)
- 若沒有Reduce要執行,可以不編寫

# 配置JobConf

- Hadoop程式架構內主要的執行設定類別
- 指定Mapper、Combiner、Partitioner、Reducer、InputFormat和OutputFormat的類別為何
- 指定輸入文件
  - `setInputPaths(JobConf, Path...)` / `addInputPath(JobConf, Path)`
- 指定輸出文件
  - `setOutputPath(Path)`
- debug script
  - `setMapDebugScript(String)` / `setReduceDebugScript(String)`
- 最多的嘗試次數
  - `setMaxMapAttempts(int)` / `setMaxReduceAttempts(int)`
- 容許任務失敗的百分比
  - `setMaxMapTaskFailuresPercent(int)` / `setMaxReduceTaskFailuresPercent(int)`
- .....

# 任務執行

- `runJob(JobConf)` :
  - 提交作業，僅當作業完成時返回。
- `submitJob(JobConf)` :
  - 只提交作業，之後需要你輪詢它返回的 `RunningJob` 句柄的狀態，並根據情況調度。
- `JobConf.setJobEndNotificationURI(String)` :
  - 設置一個作業完成通知，可避免輪詢。



# WordCount練習 (前置)

1. `cd $HADOOP_HOME`
2. `bin/hadoop dfs -mkdir input`
3. `echo "I like NCHC Cloud Course." > input1`
4. `echo "I like nchc Cloud Course, and we enjoy this crouse." > input2`
5. `bin/hadoop dfs -put input1 input`
6. `bin/hadoop dfs -put input2 input`
7. `bin/hadoop dfs -ls input`

```
wawe@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ bin/hadoop dfs -ls input
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r--  1 wawe supergroup    26 2009-03-22 12:15 /user/wawe/input/input1
-rw-r--r--  1 wawe supergroup    52 2009-03-22 12:15 /user/wawe/input/input2
wawe@vPro:/opt/hadoop$
```

8. 編輯WordCount.java  
[http://trac.nchc.org.tw/cloud/attachment/wiki/jazz/Hadoop\\_Lab6/WordCount.java?format=raw](http://trac.nchc.org.tw/cloud/attachment/wiki/jazz/Hadoop_Lab6/WordCount.java?format=raw)
9. `mkdir MyJava`

# WordCount練習 (執行)

## 1. 編譯

- `javac -classpath hadoop-*-core.jar -d MyJava WordCount.java`

## 2. 封裝

- `jar -cvf wordcount.jar -C MyJava .`

## 3. 執行

- `bin/hadoop jar wordcount.jar WordCount input/output/`

- 
- 所在的執行目錄為Hadoop\_Home
  - `./MyJava` = 編譯後程式碼目錄
  - `wordcount.jar` = 封裝後的編譯檔

- 先放些文件檔到HDFS上的input目錄
- `./input`; `./ouput` = hdfs的輸入、輸出目錄

# WordCount練習 (執行)

```
waue@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ mkdir MyJava
waue@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ javac -classpath hadoop-*-core.jar -d MyJava WordCount.java
waue@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ jar -cvf wordcount.jar -C MyJava .
新增 manifest
新增: WordCount.class (讀=1516)(寫=740)(壓縮 51%)
新增: WordCount$Reduce.class (讀=1591)(寫=642)(壓縮 59%)
新增: WordCount$Map.class (讀=1918)(寫=795)(壓縮 58%)
waue@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ bin/hadoop jar wordcount.jar WordCount input/ output/
09/03/22 11:39:01 WARN mapred.JobClient: Use GenericOptionsParser for parsing the arguments. Applications should implement Tool for the same.
09/03/22 11:39:01 INFO mapred.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 1
09/03/22 11:39:01 INFO mapred.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 1
09/03/22 11:39:02 INFO mapred.JobClient: Running job: job_200903201526_0007
09/03/22 11:39:03 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 0% reduce 0%
09/03/22 11:39:08 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 100% reduce 0%
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: Job complete: job_200903201526_0007
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: Counters: 16
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: File Systems
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: HDFS bytes read=320950
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: HDFS bytes written=130568
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: Local bytes read=168448
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: Local bytes written=336932
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: Job Counters
09/03/22 11:39:15 INFO mapred.JobClient: Launched reduce tasks=1
```

# WordCount練習 (結果)

```
waue@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ bin/hadoop dfs -cat output/part-00000  
Cloud      2  
Course,    1  
Course.    1  
I          2  
NCHC      1  
and        1  
course.    1  
enjoy      1  
like       2  
nchc       1  
this       1  
we         1
```

# WordCount 進階版

- WordCount2

[http://trac.nchc.org.tw/cloud/attachment/wiki/jazz/Hadoop\\_Lab6/WordCount2.java?format=raw](http://trac.nchc.org.tw/cloud/attachment/wiki/jazz/Hadoop_Lab6/WordCount2.java?format=raw)

- 功能

- 不計標點符號
- 不管大小寫

- 步驟 (接續 WordCount 的環境)

1. `echo "\" >pattern.txt && echo "\",\" >>pattern.txt`
2. `bin/hadoop dfs -put pattern.txt ./`
3. `mkdir MyJava2`
4. `javac -classpath hadoop-*-core.jar -d MyJava2 WordCount2.java`
5. `jar -cvf wordcount2.jar -C MyJava2 .`

# 不計標點符號

- 執行

- bin/hadoop jar wordcount2.jar WordCount2 input output2 -skip pattern.txt dfs -cat output2/part-00000

```
wave@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ bin/hadoop dfs -cat output2/part-00000
Cloud      2
Course     2
I          2
NCHC       1
and        1
course     1
enjoy      1
like       2
nchc       1
this       1
we         1
```

# 不管大小寫

- 執行

- bin/hadoop jar wordcount2.jar WordCount2 -  
Dwordcount.case.sensitive=false input output3 -skip  
pattern.txt

```
waue@vPro:/opt/hadoop$ bin/hadoop dfs -cat output3/part-00000  
and      1  
cloud    2  
course   3  
enjoy    1  
i        2  
like     2  
nchc     2  
this     1  
we       1
```

# Tool

- 處理Hadoop命令執行的選項
  - conf <configuration file>
  - D <property=value>
  - fs <local|namenode:port>
  - jt <local|jobtracker:port>
- 透過介面交由程式處理
  - ToolRunner.run(Tool, String[])



# DistributedCache

- 設定特定有應用到相關的、超大檔案、或只用來參考卻不加入到分析目錄的檔案
  - 如 pattern.txt 檔
- DistributedCache.addCacheFile(URI,conf)
  - URI = hdfs://host:port/FilePath