Big data: architectures and data analytics

MapReduce Programming Paradigm and Hadoop — Part 2

Combiner

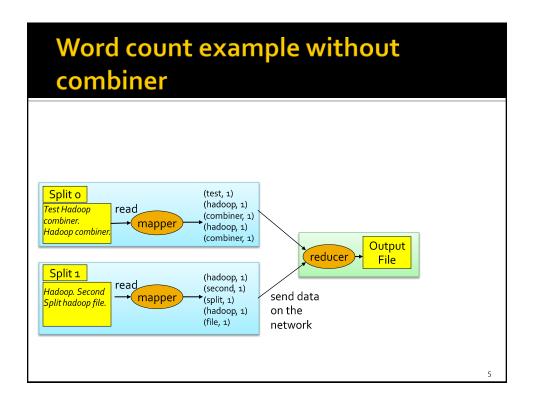
Combiner

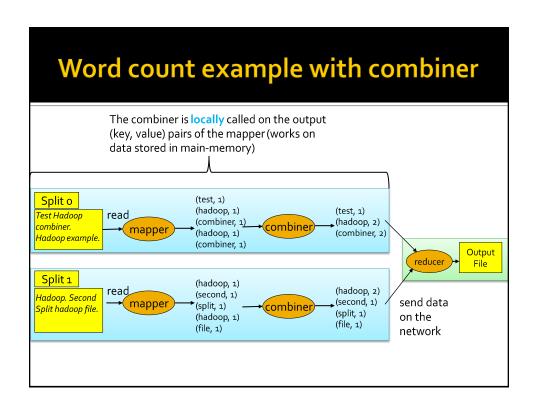
- "Standard" MapReduce applications
 - The (key,value) pairs emitted by the Mappers are sent to the Reducers through the network
- Some "pre-aggregations" could be performed to limit the amount of network data

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Combiner – Word count example

- Consider the standard word count problem
- Suppose the input file is split in two Input Splits
 - Hence, two Mappers are instanced (one for each split)





Combiner

- MapReduce applications with combiners
 - The (key,value) pairs emitted by the Mappers are analyzed in main-memory and aggregated by the Combiners
 - The combiner perform some "pre-aggregations" to limit the amount of network data
 - Pre-aggregate the values associated with the same key emitted by a Mapper
- Works only if the reduce function is commutative and associative

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Combiner

- The Combiner
 - Is an instance of the org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer class
 - There is not a specific combiner-template class
 - "Implements" a pre-reduce phase
 - Is characterized by the reduce(...) method
 - Processes (key, [list of values]) pairs and emits (key, value) pairs
 - Runs on the cluster

MapReduce programs - Combiner

- The Combiner class extends the org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer class
 - The org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer class
 - Is a generic type/generic class
 - With four type parameters: input key type, input value type, output key type, output value type
- The designer/developer implements the reduce(...) method
 - That is automatically called by the framework for each (key, [list of values]) pair obtained by aggregating the output of a mapper
- i.e., Combiners and Reducers extend the same class

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MapReduce programs - Combiner

- The Combiner class is specified by using the job.setCombinerClass() method in the run method of the Driver
 - i.e., in the job configuration part of the code

MapReduce Programming Paradigm and Hadoop — Part 2

Personalized Data Types

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Personalized Data Types and Values

- Personalized Data Types are useful when the value of a key-value pair is a complex data type
- Personalized Data Types are defined by implementing the org.apache.hadoop.io.Writable interface
 - The following methods must be implemented
 - public void readFields(DataInput in)
 - public void write(DataOutput out)
 - To properly format the output of the job usually also the following method is "redefined"
 - public String toString()

Personalized Data Types - Example

- Suppose to be interested in "complex" values composed of two parts:
 - a counter (int)
 - a sum (float)
- An ad-hoc Data Type can be used to implement this complex data type in Hadoop

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Personalized Data Types - Example (1)

```
package it.polito.bigdata.hadoop.combinerexample;
import java.io.DataInput;
import java.io.DataOutput;
import java.io.IOException;
public class SumAndCountWritable implements
  org.apache.hadoop.io.Writable {
    /* Private variables */
    private float sum = o;
    private int count = o;
```

Personalized Data Types - Example (2)

```
/* Methods to get and set private variables of the class */
public float getSum() {
    return sum;
}

public void setSum(float sumValue) {
    sum=sumValue;
}

public int getCount() {
    return count;
}

public void setCount(int countValue) {
    count=countValue;
}
```

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Personalized Data Types - Example (3)

```
/* Methods to serialize and deserialize the contents of the
instances of this class */
@Override /* Serialize the fields of this object to out */
public void write(DataOutput out) throws IOException {
    out.writeFloat(sum);
    out.writeInt(count);
}

@Override /* Deserialize the fields of this object from in */
public void readFields(DataInput in) throws IOException {
    sum=in.readFloat();
    count=in.readInt();
}
```

Personalized Data Types - Example (4)

Personalized Data Types and Keys

- Personalized Data Types can be used also to manage complex keys
- In that case the Personalized Data Type must implement the org.apache.hadoop.io.
 WritableComparable interface
 - Because keys must be comparables

MapReduce Programming Paradigm and Hadoop – Part 2

Sharing parameters among Driver, Mappers, and Reducers

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Sharing parameters among Driver, Mappers, and Reducers

- The configuration object is used to share the (basic) configuration of the Hadoop environment across the driver, the mappers and the reducers of the application/job
- It stores a list of (property-name, propertyvalue) pairs
- Personalized (property-name, propertyvalue) pairs can be specified in the driver
 - They can be used to share some parameters of the application with mappers and reducers

Sharing parameters among Driver, Mappers, and Reducers

- Personalized (property-name, property-value) pairs are useful to shared small (constant) properties that are available only during the execution of the program
 - The driver set them
 - Mappers and Reducers can access them
 - Their values cannot be modified by mappers and reducers

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Sharing parameters among Driver, Mappers, and Reducers

- In the driver
 - Configuration conf = this.getConf();
 - Retrieve the configuration object
 - conf.set("property-name", "value");
 - Set personalized properties
- In the Mapper and/or Reducer
 - context.getConfiguration().get("property-name")
 - This method returns a String containing the value of the specified property