

Apache Avro# 1.9.2 Hadoop MapReduce guide

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Avro provides a convenient way to represent complex data structures within a Hadoop MapReduce job. Avro data can be used as both input to and output from a MapReduce job, as well as the intermediate format. The example in this guide uses Avro data for all three, but it's possible to mix and match; for instance, MapReduce can be used to aggregate a particular field in an Avro record.

This guide assumes basic familiarity with both Hadoop MapReduce and Avro. See the [Hadoop documentation](#) and the [Avro getting started guide](#) for introductions to these projects. This guide uses the old MapReduce API (`org.apache.hadoop.mapred`) and the new MapReduce API (`org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce`).

1 Setup

The code from this guide is included in the Avro docs under *examples/mr-example*. The example is set up as a Maven project that includes the necessary Avro and MapReduce dependencies and the Avro Maven plugin for code generation, so no external jars are needed to run the example. In particular, the POM includes the following dependencies:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.avro</groupId>
  <artifactId>avro</artifactId>
  <version>1.9.2</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.avro</groupId>
  <artifactId>avro-mapred</artifactId>
  <version>1.9.2</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
  <artifactId>hadoop-client</artifactId>
  <version>3.1.2</version>
</dependency>
```

And the following plugin:

```
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.avro</groupId>
  <artifactId>avro-maven-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>1.9.2</version>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <phase>generate-sources</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>schema</goal>
      </goals>
      <configuration>
        <sourceDirectory>${project.basedir}/../</sourceDirectory>
        <outputDirectory>${project.basedir}/target/generated-sources/</outputDirectory>
      </configuration>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>
```

```

    </configuration>
  </execution>
</executions>
</plugin>

```

If you do not configure the *sourceDirectory* and *outputDirectory* properties, the defaults will be used. The *sourceDirectory* property defaults to *src/main/avro*. The *outputDirectory* property defaults to *target/generated-sources*. You can change the paths to match your project layout.

Alternatively, Avro jars can be downloaded directly from the [Apache Avro# Releases](#) page. The relevant Avro jars for this guide are *avro-1.9.2.jar* and *avro-mapred-1.9.2.jar*, as well as *avro-tools-1.9.2.jar* for code generation and viewing Avro data files as JSON. In addition, you will need to install Hadoop in order to use MapReduce.

2 Example: ColorCount

Below is a simple example of a MapReduce that uses Avro. There is an example for both the old (*org.apache.hadoop.mapred*) and new (*org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce*) APIs under *examples/mr-example/src/main/java/example/*. *MapredColorCount* is the example for the older mapred API while *MapReduceColorCount* is the example for the newer mapreduce API. Both examples are below, but we will detail the mapred API in our subsequent examples.

MapredColorCount:

```

package example;

import java.io.IOException;

import org.apache.avro.*;
import org.apache.avro.Schema.Type;
import org.apache.avro.mapred.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapred.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.*;

import example.avro.User;

public class MapredColorCount extends Configured implements Tool {

    public static class ColorCountMapper extends AvroMapper<User, Pair<CharSequence,
Integer>> {
        @Override
        public void map(User user, AvroCollector<Pair<CharSequence, Integer>> collector,
Reporter reporter)
            throws IOException {
            CharSequence color = user.getFavoriteColor();
            // We need this check because the User.favorite_color field has type ["string",
"null"]

```

```

        if (color == null) {
            color = "none";
        }
        collector.collect(new Pair<CharSequence, Integer>(color, 1));
    }
}

public static class ColorCountReducer extends AvroReducer<CharSequence, Integer,
    Pair<CharSequence, Integer>> {

    @Override
    public void reduce(CharSequence key, Iterable<Integer> values,
        AvroCollector<Pair<CharSequence, Integer>> collector,
        Reporter reporter)
        throws IOException {
        int sum = 0;
        for (Integer value : values) {
            sum += value;
        }
        collector.collect(new Pair<CharSequence, Integer>(key, sum));
    }
}

public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {
    if (args.length != 2) {
        System.err.println("Usage: MapredColorCount <input path> <output path>");
        return -1;
    }

    JobConf conf = new JobConf(getConf(), MapredColorCount.class);
    conf.setJobName("colorcount");

    FileInputFormat.setInputPaths(conf, new Path(args[0]));
    FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(conf, new Path(args[1]));

    AvroJob.setMapperClass(conf, ColorCountMapper.class);
    AvroJob.setReducerClass(conf, ColorCountReducer.class);

    // Note that AvroJob.setInputSchema and AvroJob.setOutputSchema set
    // relevant config options such as input/output format, map output
    // classes, and output key class.
    AvroJob.setInputSchema(conf, User.getClassSchema());
    AvroJob.setOutputSchema(conf, Pair.getPairSchema(Schema.create(Type.STRING),
        Schema.create(Type.INT)));

    JobClient.runJob(conf);
    return 0;
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    int res = ToolRunner.run(new Configuration(), new MapredColorCount(), args);
    System.exit(res);
}
}

```

MapReduceColorCount:

```
package example;
```

```

import java.io.IOException;

import org.apache.avro.Schema;
import org.apache.avro.mapred.AvroKey;
import org.apache.avro.mapred.AvroValue;
import org.apache.avro.mapreduce.AvroJob;
import org.apache.avro.mapreduce.AvroKeyInputFormat;
import org.apache.avro.mapreduce.AvroKeyValueOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configured;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.NullWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.Tool;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.ToolRunner;

import example.avro.User;

public class MapReduceColorCount extends Configured implements Tool {

    public static class ColorCountMapper extends
        Mapper<AvroKey<User>, NullWritable, Text, IntWritable> {

        @Override
        public void map(AvroKey<User> key, NullWritable value, Context context)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {

            CharSequence color = key.datum().getFavoriteColor();
            if (color == null) {
                color = "none";
            }
            context.write(new Text(color.toString()), new IntWritable(1));
        }
    }

    public static class ColorCountReducer extends
        Reducer<Text, IntWritable, AvroKey<CharSequence>, AvroValue<Integer>> {

        @Override
        public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,
            Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {

            int sum = 0;
            for (IntWritable value : values) {
                sum += value.get();
            }
            context.write(new AvroKey<CharSequence>(key.toString()), new
AvroValue<Integer>(sum));
        }
    }

    public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.err.println("Usage: MapReduceColorCount <input path> <output path>");

```

```

    return -1;
}

Job job = new Job(getConf());
job.setJarByClass(MapReduceColorCount.class);
job.setJobName("Color Count");

FileInputFormat.setInputPaths(job, new Path(args[0]));
FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));

job.setInputFormatClass(AvroKeyInputFormat.class);
job.setMapperClass(ColorCountMapper.class);
AvroJob.setInputKeySchema(job, User.getClassSchema());
job.setMapOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
job.setMapOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);

job.setOutputFormatClass(AvroKeyValueOutputFormat.class);
job.setReducerClass(ColorCountReducer.class);
AvroJob.setOutputKeySchema(job, Schema.create(Schema.Type.STRING));
AvroJob.setOutputValueSchema(job, Schema.create(Schema.Type.INT));

return (job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    int res = ToolRunner.run(new MapReduceColorCount(), args);
    System.exit(res);
}
}

```

ColorCount reads in data files containing User records, defined in *examples/user.avsc*, and counts the number of instances of each favorite color. (This example draws inspiration from the canonical WordCount MapReduce application.) This example uses the old MapReduce API. See MapReduceAvroWordCount, found under *doc/examples/mr-example/src/main/java/example/* to see the new MapReduce API example. The User schema is defined as follows:

```

{
  "namespace": "example.avro",
  "type": "record",
  "name": "User",
  "fields": [
    { "name": "name", "type": "string" },
    { "name": "favorite_number", "type": [ "int", "null" ] },
    { "name": "favorite_color", "type": [ "string", "null" ] }
  ]
}

```

This schema is compiled into the User class used by ColorCount via the Avro Maven plugin (see *examples/mr-example/pom.xml* for how this is set up).

ColorCountMapper essentially takes a User as input and extracts the User's favorite color, emitting the key-value pair *<favoriteColor, 1>*. ColorCountReducer then adds up how

many occurrences of a particular favorite color were emitted, and outputs the result as a `Pair` record. These `Pairs` are serialized to an Avro data file.

2.1 Running ColorCount

The `ColorCount` application is provided as a Maven project in the Avro docs under *examples/mr-example*. To build the project, including the code generation of the `User` schema, run:

```
mvn compile
```

Next, run `GenerateData` from `examples/mr-examples` to create an Avro data file, *input/users.avro*, containing 20 `Users` with favorite colors chosen randomly from a list:

```
mvn exec:java -q -Dexec.mainClass=example.GenerateData
```

Besides creating the data file, `GenerateData` prints the JSON representations of the `Users` generated to stdout, for example:

```
{ "name": "user", "favorite_number": null, "favorite_color": "red" }
{ "name": "user", "favorite_number": null, "favorite_color": "green" }
{ "name": "user", "favorite_number": null, "favorite_color": "purple" }
{ "name": "user", "favorite_number": null, "favorite_color": null }
...
```

Now we're ready to run `ColorCount`. We specify our freshly-generated *input* folder as the input path and *output* as our output folder (note that MapReduce will not start a job if the output folder already exists):

```
mvn exec:java -q -Dexec.mainClass=example.MapredColorCount -Dexec.args="input output"
```

Once `ColorCount` completes, checking the contents of the new *output* directory should yield the following:

```
$ ls output/
part-00000.avro  _SUCCESS
```

You can check the contents of the generated Avro file using the `avro-tools` jar:

```
$ java -jar /path/to/avro-tools-1.9.2.jar tojson output/part-00000.avro
{"value": 3, "key": "blue"}
{"value": 7, "key": "green"}
```

```

{"value": 1, "key": "none"}
{"value": 2, "key": "orange"}
{"value": 3, "key": "purple"}
{"value": 2, "key": "red"}
{"value": 2, "key": "yellow"}

```

Now let's go over the ColorCount example in detail.

3 Mapper - org.apache.hadoop.mapred API

The easiest way to use Avro data files as input to a MapReduce job is to subclass `AvroMapper`. An `AvroMapper` defines a map function that takes an Avro datum as input and outputs a key/value pair represented as a `Pair` record. In the `ColorCount` example, `ColorCountMapper` is an `AvroMapper` that takes a `User` as input and outputs a `Pair<CharSequence, Integer>`, where the `CharSequence` key is the user's favorite color and the `Integer` value is 1.

```

public static class ColorCountMapper extends AvroMapper<User, Pair<CharSequence, Integer>>
{
    @Override
    public void map(User user, AvroCollector<Pair<CharSequence, Integer>> collector, Reporter
reporter)
        throws IOException {
        CharSequence color = user.getFavoriteColor();
        // We need this check because the User.favorite_color field has type ["string", "null"]
        if (color == null) {
            color = "none";
        }
        collector.collect(new Pair<CharSequence, Integer>(color, 1));
    }
}

```

In order to use our `AvroMapper`, we must call `AvroJob.setMapperClass` and `AvroJob.setInputSchema`.

```

AvroJob.setMapperClass(conf, ColorCountMapper.class);
AvroJob.setInputSchema(conf, User.getClassSchema());

```

Note that `AvroMapper` does not implement the `Mapper` interface. Under the hood, the specified Avro data files are deserialized into `AvroWrappers` containing the actual data, which are processed by a `Mapper` that calls the configured `AvroMapper`'s map function. `AvroJob.setInputSchema` sets up the relevant configuration parameters needed to make this happen, thus you should not need to call `JobConf.setMapperClass`, `JobConf.setInputFormat`,

`JobConf.setMapOutputKeyClass`, `JobConf.setMapOutputValueClass`, or `JobConf.setOutputKeyComparatorClass`.

4 Mapper - `org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce API`

This document will not go into all the differences between the `mapred` and `mapreduce` APIs, however will describe the main differences. As you can see, `ColorCountMapper` is now a subclass of the Hadoop Mapper class and is passed an `AvroKey` as it's key. Additionally, the `AvroJob` method calls were slightly changed.

```
public static class ColorCountMapper extends
    Mapper<AvroKey<User>, NullWritable, Text, IntWritable> {

    @Override
    public void map(AvroKey<User> key, NullWritable value, Context context)
        throws IOException, InterruptedException {

        CharSequence color = key.datum().getFavoriteColor();
        if (color == null) {
            color = "none";
        }
        context.write(new Text(color.toString()), new IntWritable(1));
    }
}
```

5 Reducer - `org.apache.hadoop.mapred API`

Analogously to `AvroMapper`, an `AvroReducer` defines a reducer function that takes the key/value types output by an `AvroMapper` (or any mapper that outputs `Pairs`) and outputs a key/value pair represented a `Pair` record. In the `ColorCount` example, `ColorCountReducer` is an `AvroReducer` that takes the `CharSequence` key representing a favorite color and the `Iterable<Integer>` representing the counts for that color (they should all be 1 in this example) and adds up the counts.

```
public static class ColorCountReducer extends AvroReducer<CharSequence, Integer,
    Pair<CharSequence, Integer>> {

    @Override
    public void reduce(CharSequence key, Iterable<Integer> values,
        AvroCollector<Pair<CharSequence, Integer>> collector,
        Reporter reporter)
        throws IOException {
        int sum = 0;
        for (Integer value : values) {
            sum += value;
        }
        collector.collect(new Pair<CharSequence, Integer>(key, sum));
    }
}
```

In order to use our `AvroReducer`, we must call `AvroJob.setReducerClass` and `AvroJob.setOutputSchema`.

```
AvroJob.setReducerClass(conf, ColorCountReducer.class);
AvroJob.setOutputSchema(conf, Pair.getPairSchema(Schema.create(Type.STRING),
                                                Schema.create(Type.INT)));
```

Note that `AvroReducer` does not implement the `Reducer` interface. The intermediate Pairs output by the mapper are split into `AvroKeys` and `AvroValues`, which are processed by a `Reducer` that calls the configured `AvroReducer`'s `reduce` function. `AvroJob.setOutputSchema` sets up the relevant configuration parameters needed to make this happen, thus you should not need to call `JobConf.setReducerClass`, `JobConf.setOutputFormat`, `JobConf.setOutputKeyClass`, `JobConf.setMapOutputKeyClass`, `JobConf.setMapOutputValueClass`, or `JobConf.setOutputKeyComparatorClass`.

6 Reduce - org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce API

As before we not detail every difference between the APIs. As with the Mapper change `ColorCountReducer` is now a subclass of `Reducer` and `AvroKey` and `AvroValue` are emitted. Additionally, the `AvroJob` method calls were slightly changed.

```
public static class ColorCountReducer extends
    Reducer<Text, IntWritable, AvroKey<CharSequence>, AvroValue<Integer>> {

    @Override
    public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,
        Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {

        int sum = 0;
        for (IntWritable value : values) {
            sum += value.get();
        }
        context.write(new AvroKey<CharSequence>(key.toString()), new
            AvroValue<Integer>(sum));
    }
}
```

7 Learning more

The `mapred` API allows users to mix Avro `AvroMappers` and `AvroReducers` with non-Avro `Mappers` and `Reducers` and the `mapreduce` API allows users input Avro and output non-Avro or vice versa.

The `mapred` package has API [org.apache.avro.mapred documentation](#) as does the [org.apache.avro.mapreduce package](#). MapReduce API (`org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce`). Similarly to the `mapreduce` package, it's possible with the `mapred` API to implement your own Mappers and Reducers directly using the public classes provided in these libraries. See the `AvroWordCount` application, found under `examples/mr-example/src/main/java/example/AvroWordCount.java` in the Avro documentation, for an example of implementing a Reducer that outputs Avro data using the old MapReduce API. See the `MapReduceAvroWordCount` application, found under `examples/mr-example/src/main/java/example/MapReduceAvroWordCount.java` in the Avro documentation, for an example of implementing a Reducer that outputs Avro data using the new MapReduce API.