

MOVIE RECOMENDATION

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PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Project overview

By the time we finish this project, we would have learned:

- How to load the raw data from a file.
- How to extract information from the dataset.
- Import Spark's ALS recommendation model and inspect the train method.
- Import a class and inspect it.
- Construct the RDD of objects.
- Train the ALS model.
- Make predictions.

Prerequisite

The software technology we are going to be needing is:

- Java installed Hadoop concepts
- Hadoop installed Java concepts
- Spark installed
- Ubuntu OS

Understanding the data

The MovieLens 100k dataset is a set of 100,000 data points related to ratings given by a set of users to a set of movies. It also contains movie metadata and user profiles.

The readme file contains more information on the dataset, including the variables present in each data file.

- The u.user file contains the user id, age, gender, occupation, and ZIP code fields.
- The u.item file contains the movie id, title, release data, and IMDB link fields and a set of fields related to movie category data.
- The u.data file contains the user id, movie id, rating (1-5 scale), and timestamp fields.

MOVING THE DATA TO HDFS

We need to start Hadoop if we haven't done so. We use the commands **start-dfs.sh**, **start-yarn.sh** and **mr-jobhistory-daemon.sh start historyserver** to do so.

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~
hadoop@ubuntu:~
hadoop@ubuntu:~
$ start-dfs.sh

Starting namenodes on [localhost]
localhost: starting namenode, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.8.0/logs/hadoop-hadoop-namenode-ubuntu.out
localhost: starting datanode, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.8.0/logs/hadoop-hadoop-datanode-ubuntu.out
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]
0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.8.0/logs/hadoop-hadoop-secondarynamenode-ubuntu.out
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ start-yarn.sh
starting yarn daemons
starting resourcemanager, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.8.0/logs/yarn-hadoop-resourcemanager-ubuntu.out
localhost: starting nodemanager, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.8.0/logs/yarn-hadoop-nodemanager-ubuntu.out
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ mr-jobhistory-daemon.sh start historyserver
starting historyserver, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.8.0/logs/mapred-hadoop-historyserver-ubuntu.out
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ jps
31168 ResourceManager
31296 NodeManager
31296 NodeManager
31297 Jps
31657 JobHistoryServer
30810 DataNode
31004 SecondaryNameNode
```

Figure 1. Starting Hadoop.

In order to move our data to HDFS we have first to create a folder for it. We create the folder and parent folders, if they don't exist, with the command hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hadoop/projects/movie/input. Then we use the command hdfs dfs -put /home/hadoop/MovieRecs /user/hadoop/projects/movie/input to copy the files into HDFS.

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hadoop/projects/movie/input
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hadoop/projects/movie/output
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ hdfs dfs -put /home/hadoop/MovieRecs /user/hadoop/projects/movie/input
```

Figure 2. Putting our data in HDFS.

We can see that our data has been copied in HDFS by browsing to the folder.

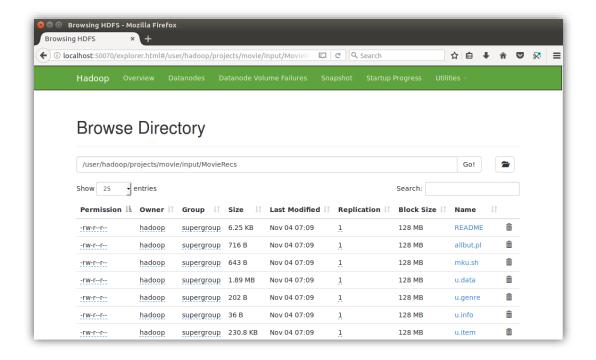


Figure 3. Our data in HDFS.

PART 1 – DATA PROCESSING

First, we need to start our Spark. We do it using the command **spark-shell**.

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ spark-shell

Setting default log level to "WARN".

To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel).

17/11/04 07:04:35 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable 17/11/04 07:04:35 WARN util.Utils: Your hostname, ubuntur resolves to a loopback address: 127.0.1.1; using 192.168.129.128 instead (on interface ens33) 17/11/04 07:04:35 WARN util.Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address 17/11/04 07:04:43 WARN metastore.0bjectStore: Failed to get database global_temp, returning NoSuchObjectException Spark context Web UI available at http://192.168.129.128:4040 Spark context available as 'sc' (master = local[*], app id = local-1509793476977). Spark session available as 'spark'.

Welcome to

Using Scala version 2.11.8 (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_131) Type in expressions to have them evaluated.

Type :help for more information.
```

Figure 4. Starting Spark.

We load the raw ratings data from the u.data file using val rawData sc.textFile("/user/hadoop/projects/movie/input/MovieRecs/u.data") and inspect the dataset using rawData.first().

```
scala> val rawData = sc.textFile("/user/hadoop/projects/movie/input/MovieRecs/u.data")
rawData: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = /user/hadoop/projects/movie/input/MovieRecs/u.data
MapPartitionsRDD[1] at textFile at <console>:24
```

Figure 5. Loading our raw ratings data.

Figure 6. Inspecting our raw data.

We extract the user id, movie id and rating only from the dataset using val rawRatings = rawData.map(_.split("\t").take(3)) and inspect the extracted dataset with rawRatings.first().

```
scala> val rawRatings = rawData.map(_.split("\t").take(3))
rawRatings: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Array[String]] = MapPartitionsRDD[2] at map at <console>:
26
```

Figure 7. Extracting rating data.

```
scala> rawRatings.first()
res1: Array[String] = Array(196, 242, 3)
```

Figure 8. Inspecting our extracted data.

We import Spark's ALS recommendation model using **import org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.ALS** and inspect the train method with the **ALS.train** command.

```
scala> import org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.ALS import org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.ALS
```

Figure 9. Importing Spark's ALS recommendation model.

```
scala> ALS.train
<console>:25: error: ambiguous reference to overloaded definition,
both method train in object ALS of type (ratings: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[org.apache.spark.ml
lib.recommendation.Rating], rank: Int, iterations: Int)org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.M
atrixFactorizationModel
and method train in object ALS of type (ratings: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[org.apache.spark.ml
lib.recommendation.Rating], rank: Int, iterations: Int, lambda: Double)org.apache.spark.mllib.
recommendation.MatrixFactorizationModel
match expected type ?

ALS.train
^
```

Figure 10. Inspecting the train method.

We import the Rating class **import org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating** using and inspect it with **Rating()**.

```
scala> import org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating import org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating
```

Figure 11. Importing the Rating class.

```
scala> Rating()
<console>:26: error: not enough arguments for method apply: (user: Int, product: Int, rating:
Double)org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating in object Rating.
Unspecified value parameters user, product, rating.
Rating()
```

Figure 12. Inspecting the Rating() class.

We construct the RDD of Rating objects with val ratings = rawRatings.map { case Array(user, movie, rating) => Rating(user.toInt, movie.toInt, rating.toDouble) and verify it with ratings.first().

```
scala> val ratings = rawRatings.map {    case Array(user, movie, rating) => Rating(user.toInt, mo
vie.toInt, rating.toDouble) }
ratings: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating] = MapPartition
sRDD[3] at map at <console>:30
```

Figure 13. Constructing the RDD of Rating objects.

```
scala> ratings.first()
res4: org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating = Rating(196,242,3.0)
```

Figure 14. Verifying our RDD.

We train the ALS model with rank=50, iterations=10, lambda=0.01 using **val model = ALS.train(ratings, 50, 10, 0.01)**.

```
scala> val model = ALS.train(ratings, 50, 10, 0.01)

17/11/04 07:22:28 WARN netlib.BLAS: Failed to load implementation from: com.github.fommil.netl
ib.NativeSystemBLAS

17/11/04 07:22:28 WARN netlib.BLAS: Failed to load implementation from: com.github.fommil.netl
ib.NativeRefBLAS

17/11/04 07:22:29 WARN netlib.LAPACK: Failed to load implementation from: com.github.fommil.ne
tlib.NativeSystemLAPACK

17/11/04 07:22:29 WARN netlib.LAPACK: Failed to load implementation from: com.github.fommil.ne
tlib.NativeRefLAPACK

17/11/04 07:22:33 WARN executor.Executor: 1 block locks were not released by TID = 59:
[rdd_209_0]

17/11/04 07:22:33 WARN executor.Executor: 1 block locks were not released by TID = 60:
[rdd_210_0]
model: org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.MatrixFactorizationModel = org.apache.spark.mllib
.recommendation.MatrixFactorizationModel@7d968ec1
```

Figure 15. Training our ALS model.

We inspect the user factors by typing **model.userFeatures**.

```
scala> model.userFeatures
res5: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(Int, Array[Double])] = users MapPartitionsRDD[209] at mapValue
s at ALS.scala:269
```

Figure 16. Inspecting the user factors.

We count user factors and force computation with **model.userFeatures.count**. We do the same for product factors with **model.productFeatures.count**.

```
scala> model.userFeatures.count
res6: Long = 943
```

Figure 17. Counting user features.

```
scala> model.productFeatures.count
res7: Long = 1682
```

Figure 18. Counting product features.

We make a prediction for a single user and movie pair with val predictedRating = model.predict(789, 123).

```
scala> val predictedRating = model.predict(789, 123)
predictedRating: Double = 2.485100509636872
```

Figure 19. Making a prediction for a single user and movie pair.

We make predictions for a single user across all movies with the following commands:

val userId = 789

val K = 10

val topKRecs = model.recommendProducts(userId, K)

println(topKRecs.mkString("\n"))

```
scala> val userId = 789
userId: Int = 789

scala> val K = 10
K: Int = 10

scala> val topKRecs = model.recommendProducts(userId, K)
topKRecs: Array[org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating] = Array(Rating(789,214,5.5716545
3459351), Rating(789,188,5.538375960865962), Rating(789,179,5.314128485578616), Rating(789,447
,5.201415652053209), Rating(789,316,5.075221094831604), Rating(789,135,5.0605474018701155), Ra
ting(789,429,5.056760722738209), Rating(789,193,5.003697674339193), Rating(789,129,4.990840579
254153), Rating(789,276,4.974443844487516))

scala> println(topKRecs.mkString("\n"))
Rating(789,181,5.57165453459351)
Rating(789,188,5.538375960865962)
Rating(789,189,5.538375960865962)
Rating(789,475,201415652053209)
Rating(789,316,5.075221094831604)
Rating(789,316,5.075221094831604)
Rating(789,429,5.056760722738209)
Rating(789,193,5.0605474018701155)
Rating(789,193,5.03697674339193)
Rating(789,193,5.03697674339193)
Rating(789,193,5.03697674388163)
Rating(789,276,4.974443844487516)
```

Figure 20. Making a prediction for a single user across all movies.

We load the movie titles to inspect the recommendations with val movies = sc.textFile("/user/hadoop/projects/movie/input/MovieRecs/u.item"), map the data using val titles = movies.map(line => line.split("\\|").take(2)).map(array => (array(0).tolnt, array(1))).collectAsMap() and inspect it with titles(123).

```
scala> val movies = sc.textFile("/user/hadoop/projects/movie/input/MovieRecs/u.item")
movies: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = /user/hadoop/projects/movie/input/MovieRecs/u.item
MapPartitionsRDD[214] at textFile at <console>:26
```

Figure 21. Loading our movie titles.

```
scala> val titles = movies.map(line => line.split("\\|").take(2)).map(array => (array(0).toInt, array(1))).collectAsMap()
titles: scala.collection.Map[Int,String] = Map(137 -> Big Night (1996), 891 -> Bent (1997), 55
0 -> Die Hard: With a Vengeance (1995), 1205 -> Secret Agent, The (1996), 146 -> Unhook the St
ars (1996), 864 -> My Fellow Americans (1996), 559 -> Interview with the Vampire (1994), 218 -
> Cape Fear (1991), 568 -> Speed (1994), 227 -> Star Trek VI: The Undiscovered Country (1991),
765 -> Boomerang (1992), 1115 -> Twelfth Night (1996), 774 -> Prophecy, The (1995), 433 -> He
athers (1989), 92 -> True Romance (1993), 1528 -> Nowhere (1997), 846 -> To Gillian on Her 37t
h Birthday (1996), 1187 -> Switchblade Sisters (1975), 1501 -> Prisoner of the Mountains (Kavk
azsky Plennik) (1996), 442 -> Amityville Curse, The (1990), 1160 -> Love! Valour! Compassion!
(1997), 101 -> Heavy Metal (1981), 1196 -> Sa...
```

Figure 22. Mapping our movie titles.

```
scala> titles(123)
res9: String = Frighteners, The (1996)
```

Figure 23. Mapping our movie titles.

We can inspect the movies rated by user 789 with val moviesForUser = ratings.keyBy(_.user).lookup(789).

```
scala> val moviesForUser = ratings.keyBy(_.user).lookup(789)
moviesForUser: Seq[org.apache.spark.mllib.recommendation.Rating] = WrappedArray(Rating(789,101
2,4.0), Rating(789,127,5.0), Rating(789,475,5.0), Rating(789,93,4.0), Rating(789,1161,3.0), Ra
ting(789,286,1.0), Rating(789,293,4.0), Rating(789,9,5.0), Rating(789,50,5.0), Rating(789,294,
3.0), Rating(789,181,4.0), Rating(789,1,3.0), Rating(789,1008,4.0), Rating(789,508,4.0), Rating
g(789,284,3.0), Rating(789,1017,3.0), Rating(789,137,2.0), Rating(789,111,3.0), Rating(789,742,3.0), Rating(789,248,3.0), Rating(789,249,3.0), Rating(789,1007,4.0), Rating(789,591,3.0), Ra
ting(789,150,5.0), Rating(789,276,5.0), Rating(789,151,2.0), Rating(789,129,5.0), Rating(789,1
00,5.0), Rating(789,741,5.0), Rating(789,288,3.0), Rating(789,762,3.0), Rating(789,628,3.0), R
ating(789,124,4.0))
```

Figure 24. Inspecting the movies rated by user 789.

To see how many movies the user has we use **println(moviesForUser.size)**.

```
scala> println(moviesForUser.size)
33
```

Figure 25. Number of movies reviewed by user 789.

We take the 10 highest rated movies with title from the user with moviesForUser.sortBy(-_.rating).take(10).map(rating => (titles(rating.product), rating.rating)).foreach(println).

```
scala> moviesForUser.sortBy(-_.rating).take(10).map(rating => (titles(rating.product), rating.
rating)).foreach(println)
(Godfather, The (1972),5.0)
(Trainspotting (1996),5.0)
(Dead Man Walking (1995),5.0)
(Star Wars (1977),5.0)
(Swingers (1996),5.0)
(Leaving Las Vegas (1995),5.0)
(Bound (1996),5.0)
(Fargo (1996),5.0)
(Last Supper, The (1995),5.0)
(Private Parts (1997),4.0)
```

Figure 26. Top 10 rated movies by the user.

We get the top 10 recommendations for the user with topKRecs.map(rating => (titles(rating.product), rating.rating)).foreach(println).

```
scala> topKRecs.map(rating => (titles(rating.product), rating.rating)).foreach(println)
(Pink Floyd - The Wall (1982),5.57165453459351)
(Full Metal Jacket (1987),5.538375960865962)
(Clockwork Orange, A (1971),5.314128485578616)
(Carrie (1976),5.201415652053209)
(As Good As It Gets (1997),5.075221094831604)
(2001: A Space Odyssey (1968),5.0605474018701155)
(Day the Earth Stood Stil, The (1951),5.056760722738209)
(Right Stuff, The (1983),5.003697674339193)
(Bound (1996),4.990840579254153)
(Leaving Las Vegas (1995),4.974443844487516)
```

Figure 27. Top 10 recommendation for the user.

PART 2 – MAVEN PROJECT

- 1. Spark & Scala Installation.
 - We download spark-2.0.0-bin-hadoop2.7.tar.gz from apache mirrors and paste it in /home/hadoop/work folder and extract the file. We download scala-2.11.7.tar.gz from www.scala-lang.org/download/ and paste it in /home/hadoop/work folder and extract the file.

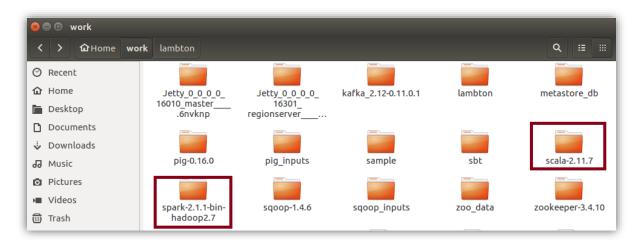


Figure 28. Extracted Spark and Scala.

We check & set SPARK_HOME and SCALA_HOME in .bashrc file.

Spark

export SPARK_HOME=/home/hadoop/work/spark-2.0.0-bin-hadoop2.7 export PATH=\$SPARK_HOME/bin:\$PATH

Scala

export SCALA_HOME=/home/hadoop/work/scala-2.11.7 export PATH=\$SCALA HOME/bin:\$PATH



Figure 29. Spark and Scala environment variables set.

Type echo \$SPARK_HOME and \$SCALA_HOME in the terminal to verify.

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ $SPARK_HOME
bash: /home/hadoop/work/spark-2.1.1-bin-hadoop2.7: Is a directory
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ $SCALA_HOME
bash: /home/hadoop/work/scala-2.11.7: Is a directory
```

Figure 30. Verifying installations.

2. Download Eclipse Oxygen.

We download Eclipse for java developers from http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/packages/eclipse-ide-java-developers/oxygenrc3, extract and put in work folder. We run using the eclipse icon.

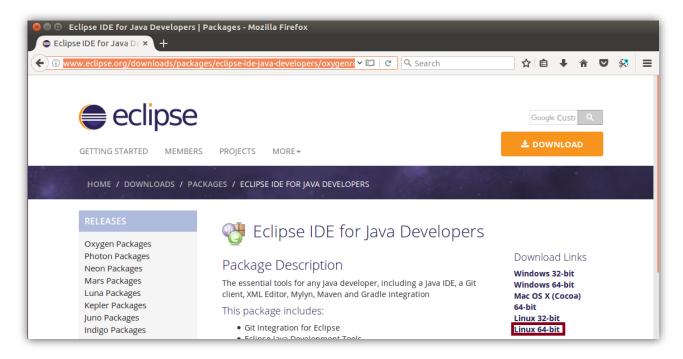


Figure 31. Downloading Eclipse.



Figure 32. Eclipse installation.



Figure 33. Running Eclipse.

- 3. From Eclipse Marketplace download Scala and Maven and integrate. We go to Help, select Eclipse Marketplace and install the following solutions: Scala
 - Search: Scala IDE,
 - Install Scala IDE 4.2.x

Maven

- Search Maven
- Install the version for Luna and Newer (we have Oxygen)

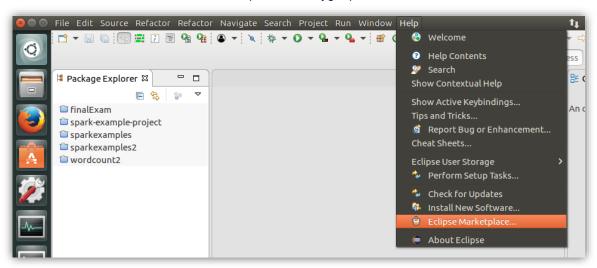


Figure 34. Accessing Eclipse Marketplace.

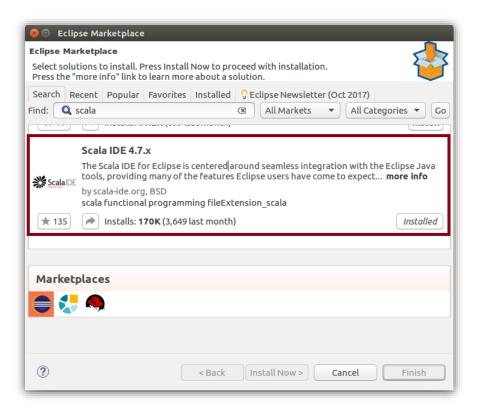


Figure 35. Scala integration.

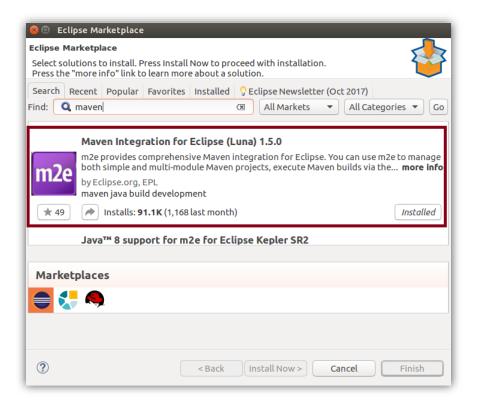


Figure 36. Maven integration.

4. Create a Maven Project (com.lambton.spark.training)(sparkexamplesmovie). Go to File – New – Project Select Maven – Maven Project – Next Group ID is the package name of Scala one com.lambton.spark.training Artifact id Is the project name sparkexamplesmovie

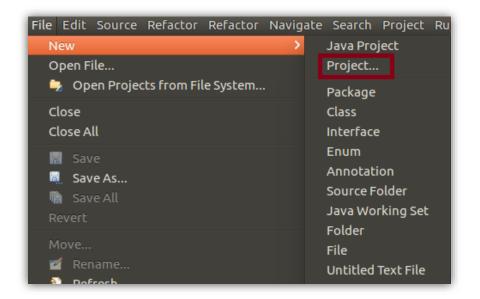


Figure 37. Creating a new project.

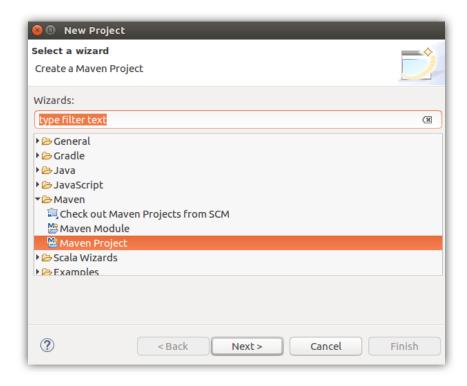


Figure 38. Selecting type of project.

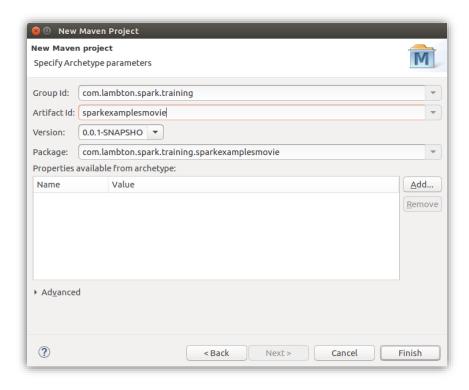


Figure 39. Creating a new Maven Project.

5. From Configure->Add Scala Nature.

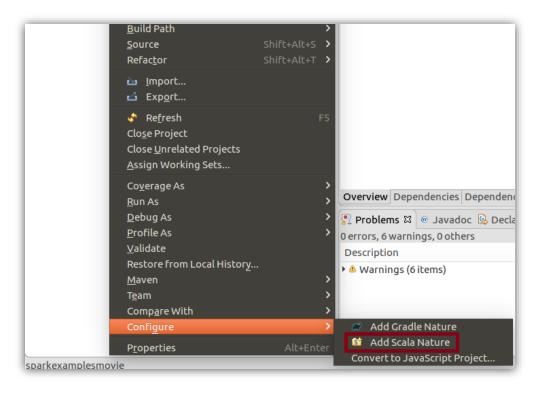


Figure 40. Adding Scala Nature.

6. From Properties-->java Buildpath-->Add a new folder-->Scala (**/*.scala. Right click on the project – Build path – Configure build path In java build path go to source – add folder – add folder – select main and create new folder Give name scala – In inclusion we have to add the pattern **/*.scala Click Ok – Apply – Apply and close



Figure 41. Adding Scala path.

7. Create a Package (com.lambton.spark.training.sparkexamples).

Right click on folder scr/main/scala and create new package – to create our scala project

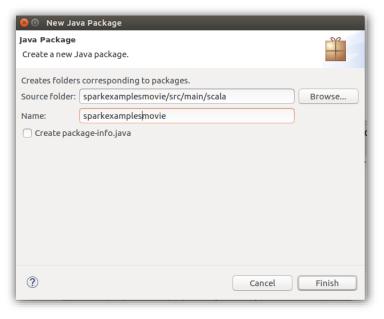


Figure 42. Creating a package.

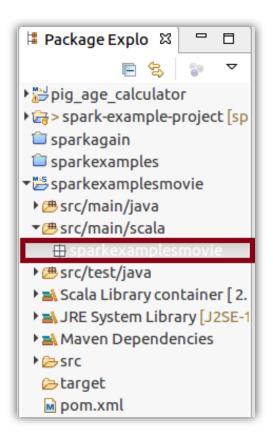


Figure 43. Package created.

8. Create a Scala Object (MovieRec).

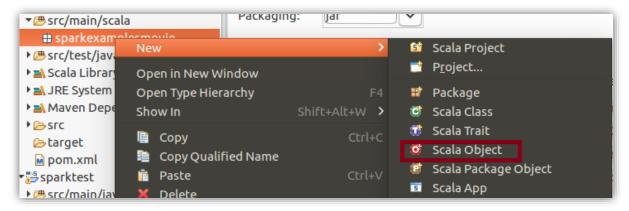


Figure 44. Selecting Scala Object.

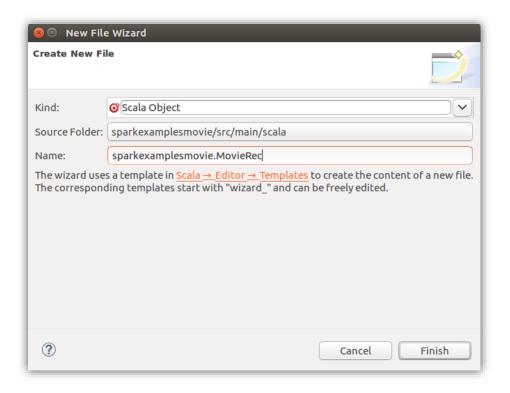


Figure 45. Creating Scala Object.

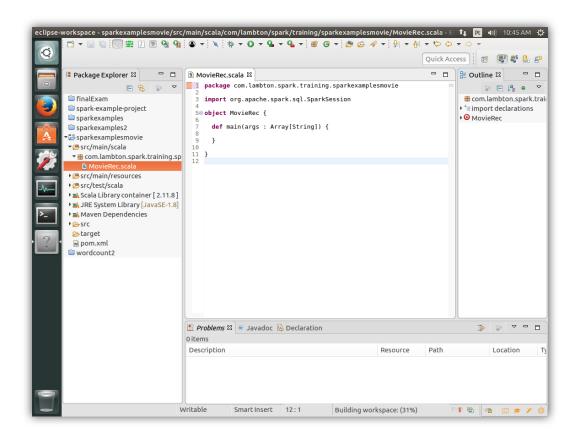


Figure 46. Scala Object created.

9. Add Pom dependencies for Scala and Spark.
We go to pom.xml and we need to add spark and scala dependencies
We searh for maven dependency spark core 2.1.1 - we copy the code from internet and add dependency
We search for maven scala dependency 2.11.7 - we copy the code from internet and add dependency

```
■ *sparkexamplesmovie/pom.xml 

□

13⊜
     cproperties>
       14
15
     </properties>
16
17⊜
    <dependencies>
     <dependency>
        <groupId>junit</groupId>
        <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
20
        <version>3.8.1
21
        <scope>test</scope>
22
     </dependency>
23
24⊝
          <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
          <artifactId>spark-core_2.11</artifactId>
27
          <version>2.1.1</version>
28
          <scope>provided</scope>
    </dependency>
29
30⊝
          <groupId>org.scala-lang
31
32
          <artifactId>scala-library</artifactId>
33
          <version>2.11.7
34 </dependency>
35
     </dependencies>
36 </project>
Dependency Hierarchy Effective POM pom.xml "2
```

Figure 47. POM dependencies added for Scala and Spark.

10. Write a MovieRec Scala Program.

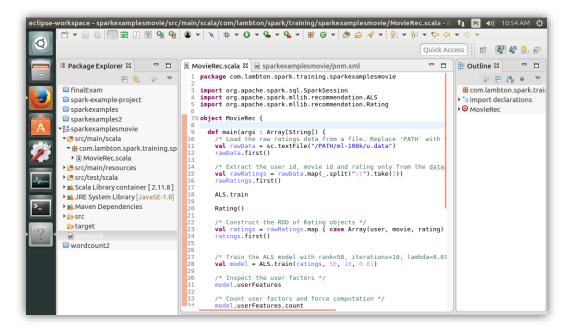


Figure 48. Our MovieRec Scala Program.

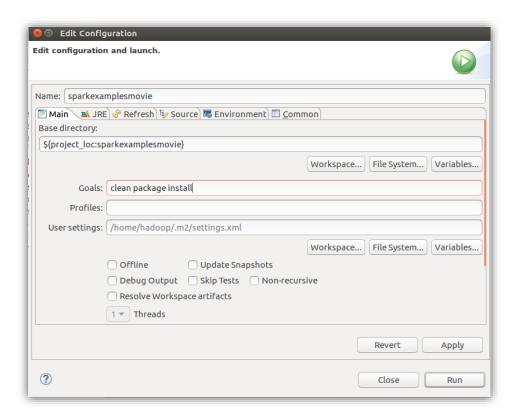


Figure 49. We launch to test our program.

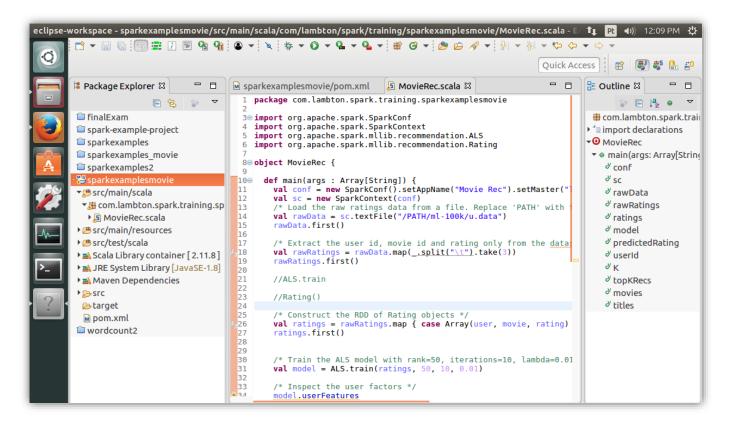


Figure 50. We make some modifications to our program.

11. Create a jar to use on Spark.

Right click on project – Export – click on Java, jar file – Next We select destination – point it to work folder and give a name for it – Next Next – Finish – We have built a jar file

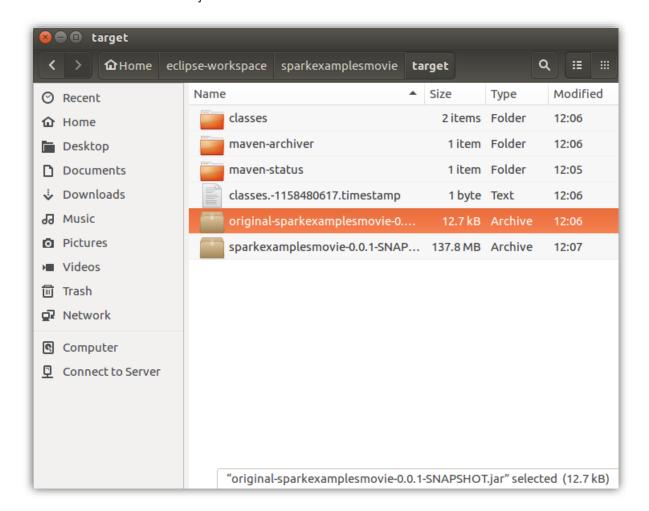


Figure 51. Jar created.

12. We run the program in Spark.

hadoop@hadoop-ubuntu:~\$ spark-submit --class com.lambton.spark.training.sparkexamplesmovie.MovieRec /home/hadoop/ecl ipse-workspace/sparkexamplesmovie/target/original-sparkexamplesmovie-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar

Figure 52. Submitting our program to Spark.

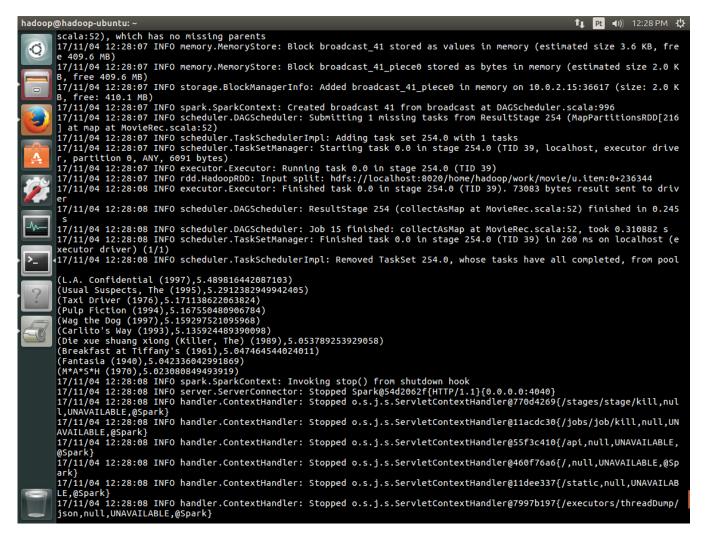


Figure 53. Program's result.