Aims:

This exercise aims to get you to:

- 1. Practice with the use of Apache Spark and its shell
- 2. Implement and run the example WordCount using Apache Spark
- 3. Practice with common Transformations and Actions in Spark.

Run Apache Spark on VLab

Apache Spark has been installed on the lab computer. In order to do this, first you need to open a terminal in VLab and run the following program:

```
$ 9313
```

This program will setup the environment needed to run your program on Hadoop. You should see an output like the following:

```
$ 9313
Welcome to COMP9313!
newclass starting new subshell for class COMP9313...
```

Next, run the spark-shell, which is an interactive tool that allows you to write Spark programs using Scala language:

```
$ spark-shell
...

Welcome to

\[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarr
```

Create and manipulate an RDD starting from a Scala array

As a warm-up, let's create an RDD from an Scala array:

```
scala> val myList = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3,4,5))
myList: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[3] at parallelize at
<console>:24
```

Now, let's create a new list derived from myList above, where the new list contains the same elements divided by 2.0.

```
scala> val myNewList = myList.map(x => x/2.0)
myNewList: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Double] = MapPartitionsRDD[4] at map at <console>:25
```

We can now print myNewList on the screen to check the results (order of output might be different in your shell):

```
scala> myNewList.foreach(println)
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
```

Let's print the original list from which myList was derived (order of output might be different in your shell):

```
scala> myList.foreach(println)
1
2
3
4
5
```

Notice that the original list myList was not modified after the map transformation was applied to it.

Word Count in Spark

Let's now implement the word count example in Spark. We assume below that you have a text file named myInputFile.txt in the file system (you can create a text file yourself for testing purposes). Notice that you might need to provide the full path of your file (as stored in the file system)

After executing the command above, you should end up with a directory named myoutput in your file system. Inside this directory, you will find the file(s) containing the final result of the computations above.

Sample of Spark Transformations

map(func): returns a new RDD formed by passing each element of the source through a function func.

```
scala> val myList = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10))

myList: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[0] at parallelize at
<console>:24

scala> val myListInc2 = myList.map(x => x + 2)

myListInc2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = MapPartitionsRDD[1] at map at <console>:25

scala> myListInc2.foreach(println)
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
```

filter(func): returns a new RDD formed by selecting those elements of the source on which **func** returns true.

```
scala> val divByTwo = myList.filter(x => x % 2 == 0)

divByTwo: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = MapPartitionsRDD[8] at filter at <console>:25

scala> divByTwo.foreach(println)
2
4
6
8
10
```

distinct(): retruns new RDD that contains the distinct elements of the source dataset

Sample of Spark Actions

reduce(func): aggregates RDD's elements using function func.

```
scala> val salaries = sc.parallelize(Array(10000, 12000, 3000, 15500))
salaries: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[39] at parallelize at
<console>:24
scala> val totalSalary = salaries.reduce(_ + _)
totalSalary: Int = 40500
```

take(n): returns an array with the first n elements.

```
scala> val myList = sc.parallelize(1 to 1000)

myList: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[42] at parallelize at
<console>:24

scala> myList.take(100)

res31: Array[Int] = Array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64,
65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87,
88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)
```

collect(): returns all the elements as an array

```
scala> val myList = sc.parallelize(1 to 50)
myList: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[43] at parallelize at
<console>:24
scala> myList.collect()
res32: Array[Int] = Array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50)
```

takeOrdered(n, key=func): returns n elements ordered in ascending order or as specified by the optional **key** function.

```
scala> val myList = sc.parallelize(Array(5,7,2,8,9,1,3,22,13))
myList: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[44] at parallelize at
<console>:24
scala> myList.takeOrdered(5)
res33: Array[Int] = Array(1, 2, 3, 5, 7)
```