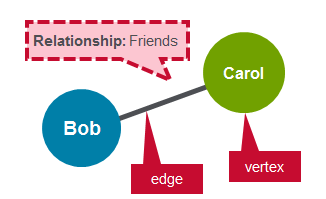
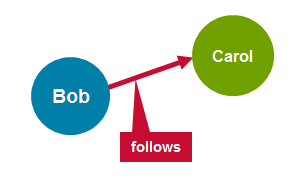
GraphX is the Apache Spark component for graph-parallel computations, built upon a branch of mathematics called graph theory. It is a distributed graph processing framework that sits on top of Spark core.

**Overview of some graph concepts**

A graph is a mathematical structure used to model relations between objects. A graph is made up of vertices and edges that connect them. The vertices are the objects and the edges are the relationships between them.



A directed graph is a graph where the edges have a direction associated with them. An example of a directed graph is a Twitter follower. User Bob can follow user Carol without implying that user Carol follows user Bob.

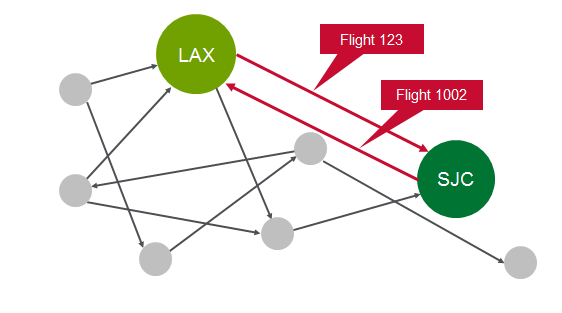


A  **regular graph** is a graph where each vertex has the same number of edges. An example of a regular graphs is Facebook friends. If Bob is a friend of Carol, then Carol is also a friend of Bob.

**Graphx Property Graph**

GraphX extends the Spark RDD with a Resilient Distributed Property Graph.

The [property graph](http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/scala/index.html#org.apache.spark.graphx.Graph) is a directed multigraph which can have multiple edges in parallel. Every edge and vertex has user defined properties associated with it. The parallel edges allow multiple relationships between the same vertices.



In this activity, you will use GraphX to analyze flight data.

# Scenario

As a starting simple example, we will analyze 3 flights, for each flight we have the following information:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Originating Airport | Destination Airport | Distance |
| SFO | ORD | 1800 miles |
| ORD | DFW | 800 miles |
| DFW | SFO | 1400 miles |

In this scenario, we are going to represent the airports as vertices and routes as edges. For our graph we will have three vertices, each representing an airport. The distance between the airports is a route property, as shown below:

As a starting simple example, we will analyze 3 flights, for each flight we have the following information:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Originating Airport | Destination Airport | Distance | Delay |
| SFO | ORD | 1800 miles | yes |
| ORD | DFW | 800 miles | Yes |
| DFW | SFO | 1400 miles | ? |

**Vertex Table for Airports**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ID | Property |
| 1 | SFO |
| 2 | ORD |
| 3 | DFW |

**Edges Table for Routes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SrcId | DestId | Property |
| 1 | 2 | 1800 |
| 2 | 3 | 800 |
| 3 | 1 | 1400 |

# Analyze real Flight data with GraphX

# Scenario

Our data is from <http://www.transtats.bts.gov/DL_SelectFields.asp?Table_ID=236&DB_Short_Name=On-Time>. We are using flight information for January 2015. For each flight we have the following information:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Field | Description | Example Value |
| dOfM(String) | Day of month | 1 |
| dOfW (String) | Day of week | 4 |
| carrier (String) | Carrier code | AA |
| tailNum (String) | Unique identifier for the plane - tail number | N787AA |
| flnum(Int) | Flight number | 21 |
| org\_id(String) | Origin airport ID | 12478 |
| origin(String) | Origin Airport Code | JFK |
| dest\_id (String) | Destination airport ID | 12892 |
| dest (String) | Destination airport code | LAX |
| crsdeptime(Double) | scheduled departure time | 900 |
| deptime (Double) | actual departure time | 855 |
| depdelaymins (Double) | departure delay in minutes | 0 |
| crsarrtime (Double) | scheduled arrival time | 1230 |
| arrtime (Double) | actual arrival time | 1237 |
| arrdelaymins (Double) | Arrival delay minutes | 7 |
| crselapsedtime (Double) | Elapsed time | 390 |
| dist (Int) | Distance | 2475 |

In this scenario, we are going to represent the airports as vertices and routes as edges. We are interested in visualizing airports and routes and would like to see the number of airports that have departures or arrivals.

Software

This tutorial will run on the MapR Sandbox, which includes Spark.

* You can download the code and data to run these examples from here:
  + <https://github.com/caroljmcdonald/sparkgraphxexample>
* The examples in this post can be run in the spark-shell, after launching with the spark-shell command.
* You can also run the code as a standalone application as described in the tutorial on [Getting Started with Spark on MapR Sandbox](https://www.mapr.com/products/mapr-sandbox-hadoop/tutorials/spark-tutorial" \t "_new).

Log into the MapR Sandbox, as explained in [Getting Started with Spark on MapR Sandbox](https://www.mapr.com/products/mapr-sandbox-hadoop/tutorials/spark-tutorial" \t "_new), using userid user01, password mapr. Copy the sample data files to your sandbox home directory /user/user01 using scp. Start the spark shell with:   
$ spark-shell

## Define Vertices

First we will import the GraphX packages.

(In the code boxes, comments are in Green and output is in Blue)

(In the code boxes, comments are in Green and output is in Blue)

|  |
| --- |
| import org.apache.spark.\_  import org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD  // Import classes for MLLib  import org.apache.spark.mllib.regression.LabeledPoint  import org.apache.spark.mllib.linalg.Vectors  import org.apache.spark.mllib.tree.DecisionTree  import org.apache.spark.mllib.tree.model.DecisionTreeModel  import org.apache.spark.mllib.util.MLUtils |

Below we a Scala case classes to define the Flight schema corresponding to the csv data file.

|  |
| --- |
| // define the Flight Schema  case class Flight(dofM: String, dofW: String, carrier: String, tailnum: String, flnum: Int, org\_id: String, origin: String, dest\_id: String, dest: String, crsdeptime: Double, deptime: Double, depdelaymins: Double, crsarrtime: Double, arrtime: Double, arrdelay: Double, crselapsedtime: Double, dist: Int) |

The function below parses a line from the data file into the Flight class.

|  |
| --- |
| // function to parse input into Flight class  def parseFlight(str: String): Flight = {  val line = str.split(",")  Flight(line(0), line(1), line(2), line(3), line(4).toInt, line(5), line(6), line(7), line(8), line(9).toDouble, line(10).toDouble, line(11).toDouble, line(12).toDouble, line(13).toDouble, line(14).toDouble, line(15).toDouble, line(16).toInt)  } |

Below we load the data from the csv file into a [Resilient Distributed Dataset (RDD)](https://spark.apache.org/docs/0.8.1/api/core/org/apache/spark/rdd/RDD.html). RDDs can have [transformations](https://spark.apache.org/docs/1.3.0/programming-guide.html#transformations) and [actions](https://spark.apache.org/docs/1.3.0/programming-guide.html#actions), the first() action returns the first element in the RDD.

|  |
| --- |
| // load the data into a RDD  val textRDD = sc.textFile("/user/user01/data/rita2014jan.csv")  // MapPartitionsRDD[1] at textFile  // parse the RDD of csv lines into an RDD of flight classes  val flightsRDD = textRDD.map(parseFlight).cache()  flightsRDD.take(1)  //Array(Flight(1,3,AA,N338AA,1,12478,JFK,12892,LAX,900.0,914.0,14.0,1225.0,1238.0,13.0,385.0,2475), |

We define airports as vertices. Vertices can have properties or attributes associated with them. Each vertex has the following property:

* Airport name (String)

Vertex Table for Airports

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ID | Property(V) |
| 10397 | ATL |

We define an RDD with the above properties that is then used for the Vertexes .

|  |
| --- |
| // create airports RDD with ID and Name  var carrierMap: Map[String, Int] = Map()  var index: Int = 0  flightsRDD.map(flight => flight.carrier).distinct.collect.foreach(x => { carrierMap += (x -> index); index += 1 })  carrierMap.toString  //res2: String = Map(DL -> 5, F9 -> 10, US -> 9, OO -> 2, B6 -> 0, AA -> 6, EV -> 12, FL -> 1, UA -> 4, MQ -> 8, WN -> 13, AS -> 3, VX -> 7, HA -> 11)  // Defining a default vertex called nowhere  var originMap: Map[String, Int] = Map()  var index1: Int = 0  flightsRDD.map(flight => flight.origin).distinct.collect.foreach(x => { originMap += (x -> index1); index1 += 1 })  originMap.toString  //res4: String = Map(JFK -> 214, LAX -> 294, ATL -> 273,MIA -> 175 ...  // Map airport ID to the 3-letter code to use for printlns  var destMap: Map[String, Int] = Map()  var index2: Int = 0  flightsRDD.map(flight => flight.dest).distinct.collect.foreach(x => { destMap += (x -> index2); index2 += 1 }) |

## Define Edges

Edges are the routes between airports. An edge must have a source, a destination, and can have properties. In our example, an edge consists of :

* Edge origin id 🡪 src (Long)
* Edge destination id 🡪 dest (Long)
* Edge Property distance 🡪 distance (Long)

Edges Table for Routes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| srcid | destid | Property(E) |
| 14869 | 14683 | 1087 |

We define an RDD with the above properties that is then used for the Edges . The edge RDD has the form (src id, dest id, distance ).

|  |
| --- |
| // create routes RDD with srcid, destid , distance  //- Defining the features array  val mlprep = flightsRDD.map(flight => {  val monthday = flight.dofM.toInt - 1 // category  val weekday = flight.dofW.toInt - 1 // category  val crsdeptime1 = flight.crsdeptime.toInt  val crsarrtime1 = flight.crsarrtime.toInt  val carrier1 = carrierMap(flight.carrier) // category  val crselapsedtime1 = flight.crselapsedtime.toDouble  val origin1 = originMap(flight.origin) // category  val dest1 = destMap(flight.dest) // category  val delayed = if (flight.depdelaymins.toDouble > 40) 1.0 else 0.0  Array(delayed.toDouble, monthday.toDouble, weekday.toDouble, crsdeptime1.toDouble, crsarrtime1.toDouble, carrier1.toDouble, crselapsedtime1.toDouble, origin1.toDouble, dest1.toDouble)  })  mlprep.take(1)  //res6: Array[Array[Double]] = Array(Array(0.0, 0.0, 2.0, 900.0, 1225.0, 6.0, 385.0, 214.0, 294.0)) |

## Create Property Graph

To create a graph, you need to have a Vertex RDD, Edge RDD and a Default vertex.

Create a property graph called graph.

|  |
| --- |
| // define the graph  //Making LabeledPoint of features - this is the training data for the model  val mldata = mlprep.map(x => LabeledPoint(x(0), Vectors.dense(x(1), x(2), x(3), x(4), x(5), x(6), x(7), x(8))))  mldata.take(1)  //res7: Array[org.apache.spark.mllib.regression.LabeledPoint] = Array((0.0,[0.0,2.0,900.0,1225.0,6.0,385.0,214.0,294.0]))  // mldata0 is %85 not delayed flights  val mldata0 = mldata.filter(x => x.label == 0).randomSplit(Array(0.85, 0.15))(1)  // mldata1 is %100 delayed flights  val mldata1 = mldata.filter(x => x.label != 0)  // mldata2 is delayed and not delayed  val mldata2 = mldata0 ++ mldata1  // split mldata2 into training and test data  val splits = mldata2.randomSplit(Array(0.7, 0.3))  val (trainingData, testData) = (splits(0), splits(1))  testData.take(1)  //res21: Array[org.apache.spark.mllib.regression.LabeledPoint] = Array((0.0,[18.0,6.0,900.0,1225.0,6.0,385.0,214.0,294.0])) |

1. How many airports are there?

|  |
| --- |
| // How many airports?  // set ranges for 0=dofM 1=dofW 4=carrier 6=origin 7=dest  var categoricalFeaturesInfo = Map[Int, Int]()  categoricalFeaturesInfo += (0 -> 31)  categoricalFeaturesInfo += (1 -> 7)  categoricalFeaturesInfo += (4 -> carrierMap.size)  categoricalFeaturesInfo += (6 -> originMap.size)  categoricalFeaturesInfo += (7 -> destMap.size)  val numClasses = 2  // Defning values for the other parameters  val impurity = "gini"  val maxDepth = 9  val maxBins = 7000 |

1. How many routes are there?

|  |
| --- |
| // How many airports?  val model = DecisionTree.trainClassifier(trainingData, numClasses, categoricalFeaturesInfo,  impurity, maxDepth, maxBins)  model.toDebugString  // 0=dofM 4=carrier 3=crsarrtime1 6=origin  res20: String =  DecisionTreeModel classifier of depth 9 with 919 nodes  If (feature 0 in {11.0,12.0,13.0,14.0,15.0,16.0,17.0,18.0,19.0,20.0,21.0,22.0,23.0,24.0,25.0,26.0,27.0,30.0})  If (feature 4 in {0.0,1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0,5.0,6.0,7.0,8.0,9.0,10.0,11.0,13.0})  If (feature 3 <= 1603.0)  If (feature 0 in {11.0,12.0,13.0,14.0,15.0,16.0,17.0,18.0,19.0})  If (feature 6 in {0.0,1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0,5.0,6.0,7.0,8.0,10.0,11.0,12.0,13.0... |

1. which routes > 1000 miles distance?

|  |
| --- |
| // routes > 1000 miles distance?  val labelAndPreds = testData.map { point =>  val prediction = model.predict(point.features)  (point.label, prediction)  }  labelAndPreds.take(3)  res33: Array[(Double, Double)] = Array((0.0,0.0), (0.0,0.0), (0.0,0.0))  val wrongPrediction =(labelAndPreds.filter{  case (label, prediction) => ( label !=prediction)  })  wrongPrediction.count()  res35: Long = 11040  val ratioWrong=wrongPrediction.count().toDouble/testData.count()  ratioWrong: Double = 0.3157443157443157 |

**Want to learn more?**

* http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/graphx-programming-guide.html
* http://ampcamp.berkeley.edu/big-data-mini-course/graph-analytics-with-graphx.html