Assignment 9.3

November 5, 2020

0.1 Assignment 9.3

```
[1]: import os
     import shutil
     import json
     from pathlib import Path
     import pandas as pd
     from kafka import KafkaProducer, KafkaAdminClient
     from kafka.admin.new_topic import NewTopic
     from kafka.errors import TopicAlreadyExistsError
     from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
     from pyspark.streaming import StreamingContext
     from pyspark import SparkConf
     from pyspark.sql.functions import window, from json, col, expr, to json, u
     ⇒struct, when
     from pyspark.sql.types import StringType, TimestampType, DoubleType,
     →StructField, StructType
     from pyspark.sql.functions import udf
     current_dir = Path(os.getcwd()).absolute()
     checkpoint_dir = current_dir.joinpath('checkpoints')
     joined_checkpoint_dir = checkpoint_dir.joinpath('joined')
     if joined_checkpoint_dir.exists():
         shutil.rmtree(joined_checkpoint_dir)
     joined_checkpoint_dir.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
```

0.1.1 Configuration Parameters

TODO: Change the configuration prameters to the appropriate values for your setup.

```
[2]: config = dict(
    bootstrap_servers=['kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092'],
    first_name='Brandon',
```

0.1.2 Create Topic Utility Function

The create_kafka_topic helps create a Kafka topic based on your configuration settings. For instance, if your first name is *John* and your last name is *Doe*, create_kafka_topic('locations') will create a topic with the name DoeJohn-locations. The function will not create the topic if it already exists.

```
topic = NewTopic(
    name=name,
    num_partitions=num_partitions,
    replication_factor=replication_factor
)

topic_list = [topic]
try:
    admin_client.create_topics(new_topics=topic_list)
    print('Created topic "{}"'.format(name))
except TopicAlreadyExistsError as e:
    print('Topic "{}" already exists'.format(name))
create_kafka_topic('joined')
```

Topic "SamsBrandon-joined" already exists

TODO: This code is identical to the code used in 9.1 to publish acceleration and location data to the LastnameFirstname-simple topic. You will need to add in the code you used to create the df_accelerations dataframe. In order to read data from this topic, make sure that you are running the notebook you created in assignment 8 that publishes acceleration and location data to the LastnameFirstname-simple topic.

```
[4]: spark = SparkSession\
         .builder\
         .appName("Assignment09")\
         .getOrCreate()
     df_locations = spark \
       .readStream \
       .format("kafka") \
       .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092") \
       .option("subscribe", config['locations_topic']) \
       .load()
     ## TODO: Add code to create the df_accelerations dataframe
     df_accelerations = df_locations = spark \
       .readStream \
       .format("kafka") \
       .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092") \
       .option("subscribe", config['accelerations_topic']) \
       .load()
```

The following code defines a Spark schema for location and acceleration data as well as a user-defined function (UDF) for parsing the location and acceleration JSON data.

```
StructField('id', StringType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('ride_id', StringType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('uuid', StringType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('course', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('latitude', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('longitude', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('geohash', StringType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('speed', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('accuracy', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
])
acceleration_schema = StructType([
    StructField('offset', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('id', StringType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('ride_id', StringType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('uuid', StringType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('x', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('y', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
    StructField('z', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
1)
udf_parse_acceleration = udf(lambda x: json.loads(x.decode('utf-8')),_
 →acceleration_schema)
udf_parse_location = udf(lambda x: json.loads(x.decode('utf-8')),__
 →location_schema)
```

TODO:

- Complete the code to create the accelerationsWithWatermark dataframe.
 - Select the timestamp field with the alias acceleration_timestamp
 - Use the udf_parse_acceleration UDF to parse the JSON values
 - Select the ride_id as acceleration_ride_id
 - Select the x, y, and z columns
 - Use the same watermark timespan used in the locationsWithWatermark dataframe

```
.withWatermark('location_timestamp', "2 seconds")
accelerationsWithWatermark = df_accelerations \
    .select(
        col('timestamp').alias('acceleration_timestamp'),
        udf_parse_acceleration(df_accelerations['value']).alias('json_value')
    ) \
    .select(
        col('acceleration_timestamp'),
        col('json_value.ride_id').alias('acceleration_ride_id'),
        col('json_value.x'),
        col('json_value.y'),
        col('json_value.z')
    ) \
    .withWatermark('acceleration_timestamp', "2 seconds")
```

[7]: accelerationsWithWatermark

[7]: DataFrame[acceleration_timestamp: timestamp, acceleration_ride_id: string, x: double, y: double, z: double]

TODO:

• Complete the code to create the df_joined dataframe. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#stream-stream-joins for additional information.

```
[8]: df_joined = locationsWithWatermark.join(
    accelerationsWithWatermark,
    expr("location_ride_id = acceleration_ride_id"))
    df_joined
```

[8]: DataFrame[location_timestamp: timestamp, location_ride_id: string, speed: double, latitude: double, longitude: double, geohash: string, accuracy: double, acceleration_timestamp: timestamp, acceleration_ride_id: string, x: double, y: double, z: double]

```
col('y'),
col('z')
)
```

```
[10]: df_joined
```

[10]: DataFrame[ride_id: string, location_timestamp: timestamp, speed: double, latitude: double, longitude: double, geohash: string, accuracy: double, acceleration_timestamp: timestamp, x: double, y: double, z: double]

If you correctly created the df_joined dataframe, you should be able to use the following code to create a streaming query that outputs results to the LastnameFirstname-joined topic.

```
[11]: ds_joined = df_joined \
        .withColumn(
          'value',
          to_json(
              struct(
                  'ride_id', 'location_timestamp', 'speed',
                  'latitude', 'longitude', 'geohash', 'accuracy',
                  'acceleration timestamp', 'x', 'y', 'z'
              )
          ).withColumn(
           'key', col('ride_id')
        .selectExpr("CAST(key AS STRING)", "CAST(value AS STRING)") \
        .writeStream \
        .format("kafka") \
        .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092") \
        .option("topic", config['joined_topic']) \
        .option("checkpointLocation", str(joined_checkpoint_dir)) \
        .start()
      try:
          ds joined.awaitTermination()
      except KeyboardInterrupt:
          print("STOPPING STREAMING DATA")
```

STOPPING STREAMING DATA