Ex.2

1.

The 5Gb file is too big to upload it on canvas, you can refer to the screen shot to check the size of this file, and the python file that generates the 5Gb csvfile is also uploaded on canvas.

2.

a)

stu_name	id	score
Aaron Aaberg	4790329952	0

The screen shot of the result:

```
WARN: JAVA_HOME not found in your environment.
Please set the JAVA_HOME variable in your environment to match the location of your Java installation

Apache Drill 1.21.1

"A little SQL for your NoSQL."
apache drill' select columns[0] as stu_name, columns[1] as id, cast (columns[2] as int) as grade
2..semicolon> from dfs.`C:/Users/oscar meng/Desktop/data_process/l2/students.csv`
3..semicolon> order by grade
4..semicolon> limit 2;

| stu_name | id | grade |
| Aaron Aaberg | 4790329952 | 100 |
| Aaron Aaberg | 4790329952 | 100 |
| apache drill' select columns[0] as stu_name, columns[1] as id, cast (columns[2] as int) as grade
2..semicolon> from dfs.`C:/Users/oscar meng/Desktop/data_process/l2/students.csv`
3..semicolon> asc
5..semicolon> order by grade
4..semicolon> asc
5..semicolon> limit 2;

| stu_name | id | grade |
| Aaron Aaberg | 4790329952 | 0 |
```

b)

name	avgScore
Latrisha Auel	50.574

The screen shot of the result:

```
Apache Drill 1.21.1

"Got Drill?"
apache drill> select data.name,avg(data.score) as avgScore
2.semicolon>
3.semicolon> from (
4......)>
5......)> select name,score
6......)> from (
8......)>
9......> select
10......>
11......> columns[0] as name,
12.......> columns[1] as id,
14......> columns[2] as score
16.....> from dfs.`C:/Users/oscar meng/Desktop/data_process/l2/students.csv`
18.....> 19.....>
19.....> )
20.....> )
21......> ) as data
22.semicolon>
23.semicolon> group by data.name
24.semicolon> crder by avgScore desc
25.semicolon> limit 10;
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. \times
                                             columns[2] as score
                                      from dfs.`C:/Users/oscar meng/Desktop/data_process/l2/students.csv
                   )>
)>
19
21.....)> ) as data
22.semicolon>
23.semicolon> group by data.name 24.semicolon>
25.semicolon> order by avgScore desc 26.semicolon>
27.semicolon> limit 10;
            name
                                   avgScore
   Latrisha Auel
Sol Battistone
Dewitt Alterman
Kenya Askari
Christa Alcon
Joy Arrants
Myung Ballon
                                  50.574
50.56640625
50.54984375
50.5325
50.512125
                                  50.50734375
50.50690625
50.50415625
50.49496875
   Myung Ballon
Latonya Audi
Man Backfisch
Kisha Assing
                                  50.49475
10 rows selected (54.909 seconds)
```

3.

stu_name	id	score	idAsc	
Emanuel Amorin	8457454041	50	87904000	
Emelda Amormino	1480730870	50	87903999	

The screen shot of the result:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. × + ~
Error: VALIDATION ERROR: Missing columns column type not compatible with projection specification
Projected column: column[0, 1, 2]
Missing columns column: `column` VARCHAR NOT NULL
Fragment: 3:0
[Error Id: 342a545c-cedb-40a5-9334-c7ef2277e90a on DESKTOP-SKOEEVJ:31010] (state=,code=0) apache drill> select stu_name, id, score, idAsc 2..semicolon>
  .semicolon>
.semicolon> from (
.....)>
.....)> sel
.....)>
                         select columns[0] as stu_name, columns[1] as id, columns[2] as score,
                         row_number() over (order by cast(columns[2] as int)) as idAsc,
                         (select count(*) from dfs.`C:/Users/oscar meng/Desktop/data_process/l2/students.csv`) as cnt
11......)> from dfs.`C:/Users/oscar meng/Desktop/data_process/l2/students.csv`
12......)>
13......)>
14.semicolon> where (mod(cnt, 2) = 1 and idAsc = trunc((cnt + 1) / 2)) or (mod(cnt, 2) = 0 and idAsc in (trunc(cnt / 2), trunc(cnt / 2) - 1));
                                 id
                                            score
                                                           idAsc
       stu_name
  Emelda Amormino | 1480730870 | 50
Emanuel Amorin | 8457454041 | 50
                                                          87903999
                                                          87904000
2 rows selected (198.931 seconds) apache drill> |
```

Ex.3

We prepare data of 7.76MB, 175.44MB, 7.4GB.

Here is our code:

```
from pyspark import sql, SparkConf, SparkContext

spark = sql.session.SparkSession.builder.master("yarn").appName("14e3").getOrCreate()
rdd = spark.read.text("hdfs://hadoop-master:9000/user/root/input/students_100.csv").rdd

pairs = rdd.flatMap(lambda r: [r[0].split(",")[1:3]])
max_grade = pairs.reduceByKey(lambda x, y: max([x, y]))

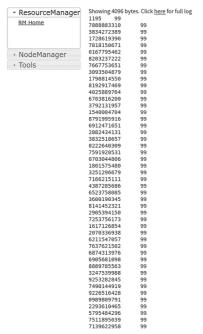
for entry in max_grade.collect():
    print("{}\t{}".format(entry[0], entry[1]))
```



For 175.44MB file:

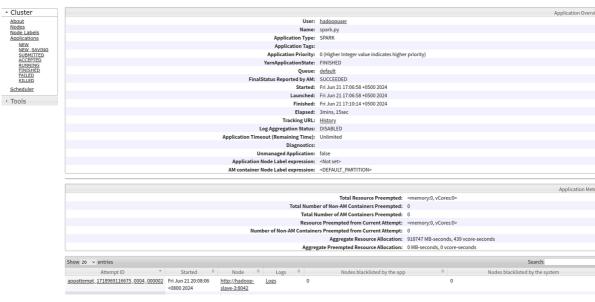


Logs for container_1718969116675_0004_02_000001



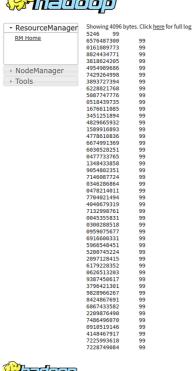
موم المسلمة

Application application_1718969116675_0004



For 7.4GB file:





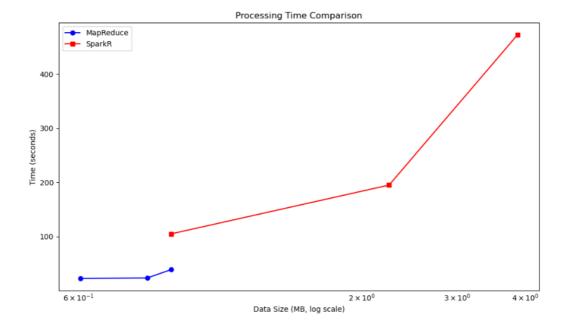
Phedoop

Tools



Comparing the result between MapReduce and SparkR:

attempt 1718969116675 0013 000001 Fri Jun 21 21:23:23 +0800 2024



From the graph, we can see that for smaller files, MapReduce is faster than SparkR. For bigger files, we believe that MapReduce will be slower than SparkR. This is because SparkR is more efficient in handling large datasets due to its in-memory processing capabilities.

fize size(MB) / time(s)	4.03	6.36	7.76	175.44	7577.6
MapReduce	22.614	23.488	39.084	None	None
SparkR	None	None	105	195	472