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MSc In Data Analytics CA2

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

This project is an integrated assessment used for analysing a large dataset derived from the Twitter API named “ProjectTweets.csv”. The dataset comprises od 1,600,00.0 tweets, and the primary objective was to investigate the sentiment shift over the recorded time period. A time series forecast was mandated fir projecting the sentiment across 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months into the future. The forecast results representation in a dynamic dashboard.

## Dataset Description

The Twitter dataset comprises of five key attributes: ”ids” (tweet ID), “date” (tweet date), “flag” (query status), “user” (tweeting user), and “text” (tweet content).

# Data Storage and Cleaning

## Dataset Storage

The dataset “ProjectTweets.csv” was stored into the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS), a reliable and scalable storage system designed to span across multiple clusters of commodity hardware (Databricks, 2023). The storage procedure followed these key steps:

* HDFS Initialization: Using the command “start-dfs.sh”, the HDFS was initialized. This command ensured all background processes have been successfully started and are currently active.
* YARN Initialization: The YARN (Yet Another Resource Negotiator) resource management platform was initiated using the “start-yarn.sh” command. YARN is very important for efficient resource allocation and task scheduling within Hadoop ecosystem.
* Dataset storage: The dataset was saved in HDFS using the command “-put” and using “user1” folder.
* Pyspark Integration: To facilitate data processing and analytics, Pyspark was used. Pyspark is an interface for Apache Spark in Python with powerful big data processing capabilities.
* Jupyter Notebook Access: The dataset analysis was executed using Jupyter notebook. By starting Pyspark, a Jupyter notebook was automatically launched and made accessible at the address “http://localhost:8889/notebooks/Downloads/Ca2.ipynb”

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Figure 2.1: Jupyter Notebook Access

In summary, the dataset was securely stored in HDFS. YARN together with Pyspark were then used to establish a robust analytical environment through the Jupiter notebook interface.

## Data Cleaning

The initial row of the dataset served as the header, which was preserved and saved under the name "header\_row". Subsequently, it was added back into the dataset with the header names being updated to: "index", "user\_id", "timestamp", "query", "username", and "tweet\_text". In order for the header to be updated the “withColumnRenamed” Pyspark dataframe method was used (Spark, 2023).

The "query" column was removed as it didn’t hold any important information.

### Missing Data

Using pyspark sql functions “when”, “count” and “col” each column was checked for missing values. The output indicated that the dataset doesn’t have missing values (Naveen, 2022).

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Figure 2.2: Missing Data Output

### Tweet Text Cleaning

The tweet\_text column was cleaned using “withColumn” dataframe function (Zach, 2023). The following steps were taken:

* URL removal: All URLs starting with http:// or https:// were removed from the text.
* Hashtags removal: Hashtags, which are words starting with “#” were removed
* Special characters removal: Special characters including &,\*,%,$,~,@ and ! were removed. It was later decided to retain “!” and “?” because of their potential significance in sentiment analysis.

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Figure 2.3: Tweet Text Cleaning

### Timestamp Transformation

The dataset contained timestamps in the format "Mon Apr 06 22:19:45 PDT 2009" (StringType). All timestamps were converted into a standard datetime format to support time series sentiment analysis. Due to the changes made in Spark 3.0 datetime parsing bahaviour, the parsing policy was changed to “LEGACY” (Datacamp, 2022) to ensure compatibility. Using PySpark's in-built datetime functions (“unix\_timestamp”, ”from\_unixtime”, “timestamptype”), the timestamps were transformed into the format "2009-04-07 06:19:45".

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Figure 2.4: Timestamp transformation

### Column Renaming

The “tweet\_text” column was dropped after creating the “cleaned\_text” column. The latter was renamed to “tweets”. The user\_”id column” was renamed to “userid”.

### Text Normalization

The “tweets” column was converted to lowercase to maintain consistency and reduce redundancy during sentiment analysis, as the same word could have been treated as distinct if written in uppercase or lowercase.

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Figure 2.5: Cleaned Dataset

### Removing Duplicate Rows

The removal of duplicate rows was achieved in Spark using the “distinct()” and the “dropDuplicates()” method. First the dataset was interrogated using the distinct().count() function. The results showed that the dataset has 1,600,000.0 of distinct rows, meaning that no duplicates were identified. A further analysis done specifically on the “username” and “tweets” columns revealed otherwise. After discarding the duplicates, 1,588,174 rows remained. To determine which rows were duplicated, the “subtract” function was utilized. A visualization of these rows was achieved using the “show” function. To validate the accuracy of this method, a selection of rows was randomly cross referenced against the original dataset. All spot checks confirmed that the method used was successful.

## Comparative Analysis Using YCSB Benchmarking Tool

YCSB is a good tool for assessing the performance of widely used database such as MySQL and MongoDB. This is attributed to the extensive adoption of these databases and the robustness of their respective YCSB connectors (drivers). They have been extensively tested and improved over time based on feedback from a large community of users. This ensures that when YCSB test is performed on these databases, the results are accurate and trustworthy (Pandey, 2020). Databases like Cassandra and HBase are designed with particular architectural features that are optimized for certain use cases, such as handling very large volumes of data spread across many servers (Mehta, 2021). Cassandra, for instance, is a wide-column store (Scylla, 2023) that excels at managing large datasets with high write and read throughput across distributed systems. Similarly, HBase offers efficient storage and rapid access to big data tables, and it’s particularly good for sequential read/write operations. While YCSB can certainly be used to benchmark these databases, their specialized nature might mean that a benchmarking tool specifically developed for their unique architecture would more accurately showcase their performance advantages in the scenarios they are built for. In other words, although YCSB provides a general framework for performance testing, a more customized approach might be required to fully tap into and evaluate the distinctive capabilities and performance optimizations of databases like Cassandra and HBase.

YCSB, MySQL, and MongoDB have been configured and prepared for the performance analysis. The cleaned dataset, as mentioned in section 2.2, will serve to populate the newly created MySQL database. This database will subsequently be employed as a workload within YCSB to produce results that will reflect on the performance metrics of both MySQL and MongoDB.

### Database Preparation

First the cleaned dataset named “distinct\_rows\_based\_on\_colums” was saved in HDFS user 1 folder using the “write.csv” function using the path “/user1/cleaned\_ProjectTweet.csv”.

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Figure 2.6: HDFS user 1 folder containing cleaned\_ProjectTweets.csv.

MySql was accessed using the command "-u root -p" and a new database named tweetsDB was established. Subsequently, a table meant for the cleaned dataset was created. An attempt to load the cleaned dataset directly from HDFS was made, but it resulted in an error. The allowed directory specified by the "secure-file-priv" option was then checked using the "show" command. Finally, efforts were made to save the file on the local system and then save it in the specified location “var/lib/mysql-files/”.

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Figure 2.7: TweetsDB new database.

The output files in Spark’s DataFrame when “write.csv” method is used are split in multiple parts and files start with “part- “. In order to get the file from HDFS the parts had to be merged using the “getmerge” command and save the output as a csv file on the local directory “Lab05”.



Figure 2.8: Retrieving the file from HDFS.

The merged file was then saved in the specified location and previous commands required to populate the database were used.

When the cleaned dataset was loaded in mysql an error was generated. The error was related to column 6968. The potential reason for this is that mysql interprets the emoticons or punctuation as a new row. This information might be relevant for the sentiment analysis and cannot be removed. In order to continue the test with YCSB a new dataset was created with only 1000 rows and this was analysed further.

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Figure 2.8: Error loading the dataset.

Errors were still generated even with a reduced size of the dataset. The dataset was further cleaned and the process of saving the content of the .cvs in MySQL reinitiated. Finally, it worked and the results are indicated in the below snip.

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Figure 2.9: Database table generated.

The YCSB workload was loaded however a couple of errors were generated. These errors were related to YCSB trying to find the table “usertable”. The “tweetsDB” database has a different table name. The “db.properties” has been updated with the new table name and the database will need to change the headers to YCSB expected values field01 etc.

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Figure 2.10: YCSB errors and table fields corrected.

Both files are saved on the local machine and utilized for further analysis

Comparison quantitatively

I should do the test 3 times and average the results and then compare the results

I can check the time series performance

Casandra is used in Twitter production clusters

# Reference

# Annexture

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Note: the total count includes section title, references etc.

Github project location: https://github.com/cuculicu/CA2-Second-semester