# Spark Based K-Means Algorithm on KMeans\_Data.txt

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#### Introduction

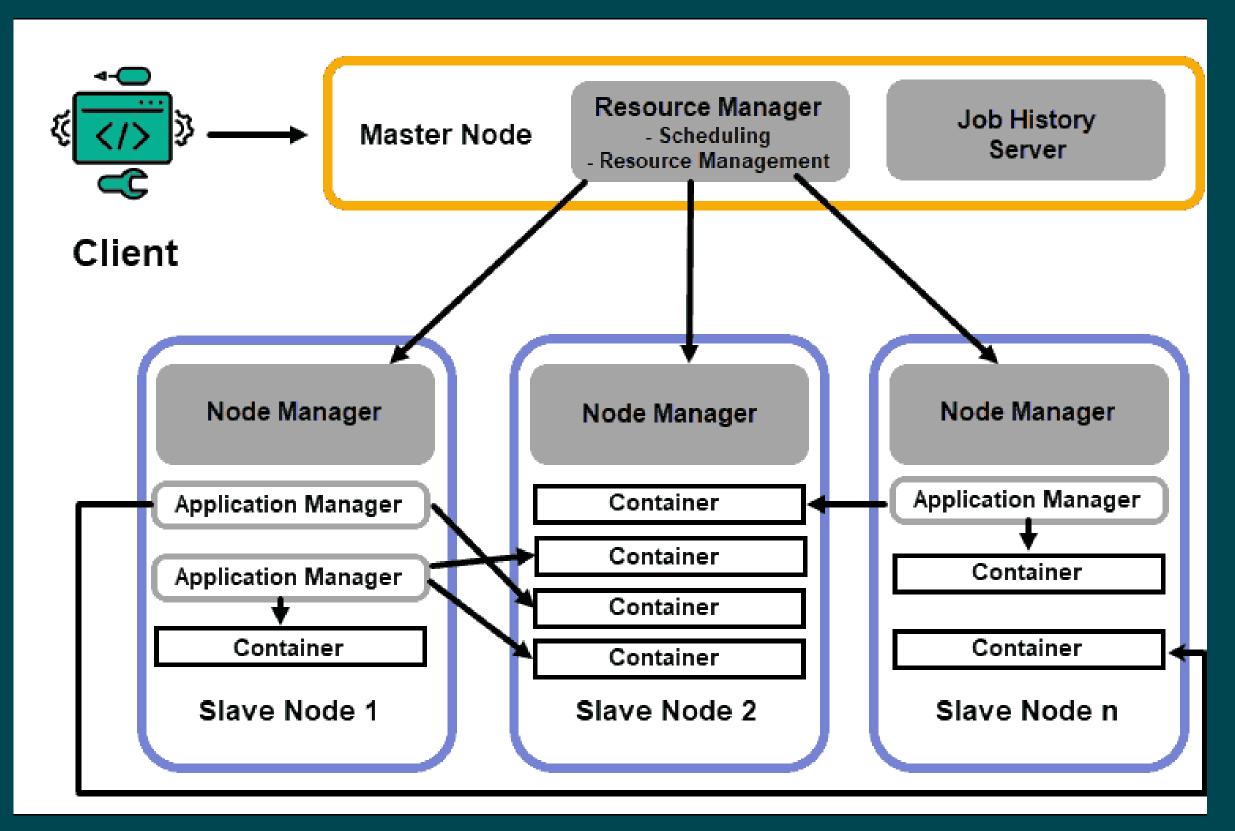
- Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) is the primary data storage system used by Hadoop applications.
- To implement a distributed file system that provides high-performance access to data across highly scalable Hadoop clusters, HDFS uses the NameNode and DataNode architecture.
- Manages big data pools and support big data analytics applications.



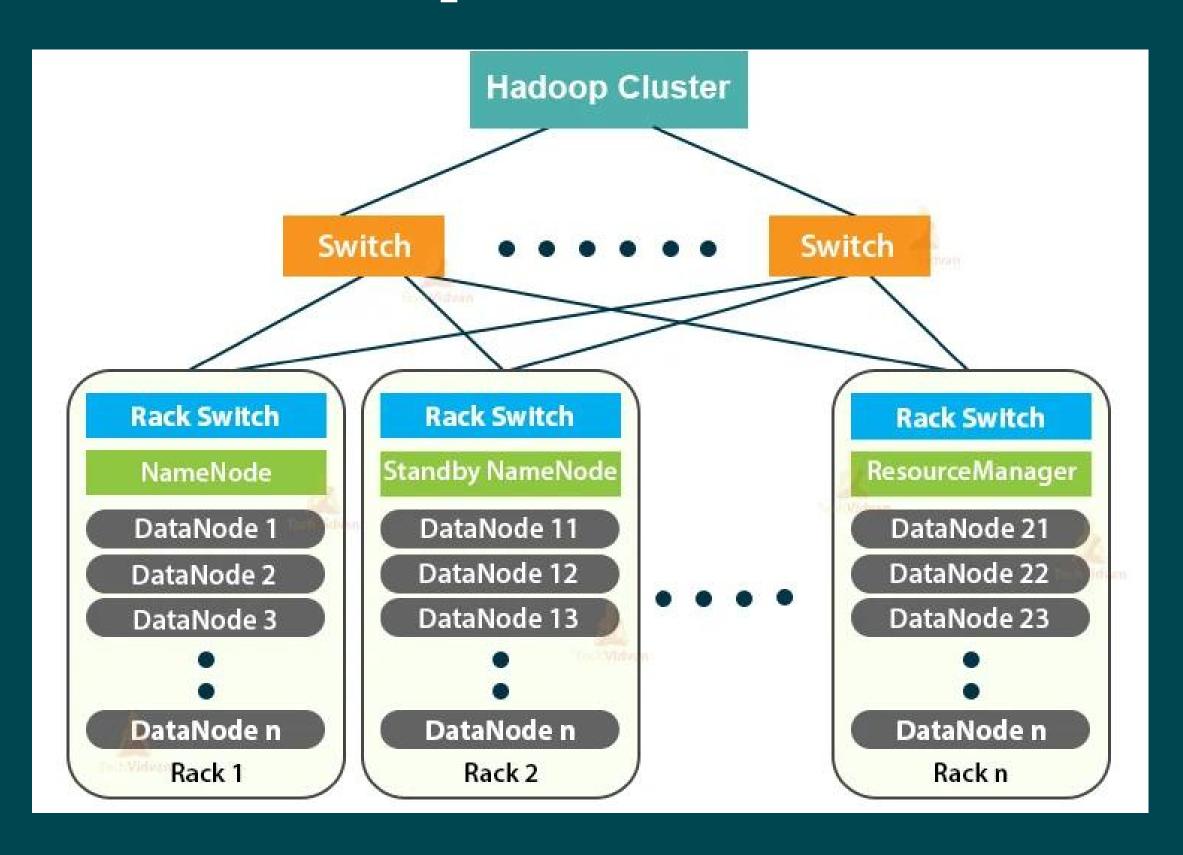


#### Hadoop Architecture

Hadoop architecture is a distributed computing framework that consists of HDFS for storage and MapReduce/YARN for processing, enabling scalable and fault-tolerant handling of large datasets across a cluster of machines.



### Hadoop cluster:



A Hadoop cluster is a group of interconnected computers or servers that work together to store and process large volumes of data. It uses the Hadoop framework, including the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and MapReduce, to enable distributed storage and parallel processing. The cluster provides scalability, fault tolerance, and highthroughput data access, making it suitable for big data processing and analytics.

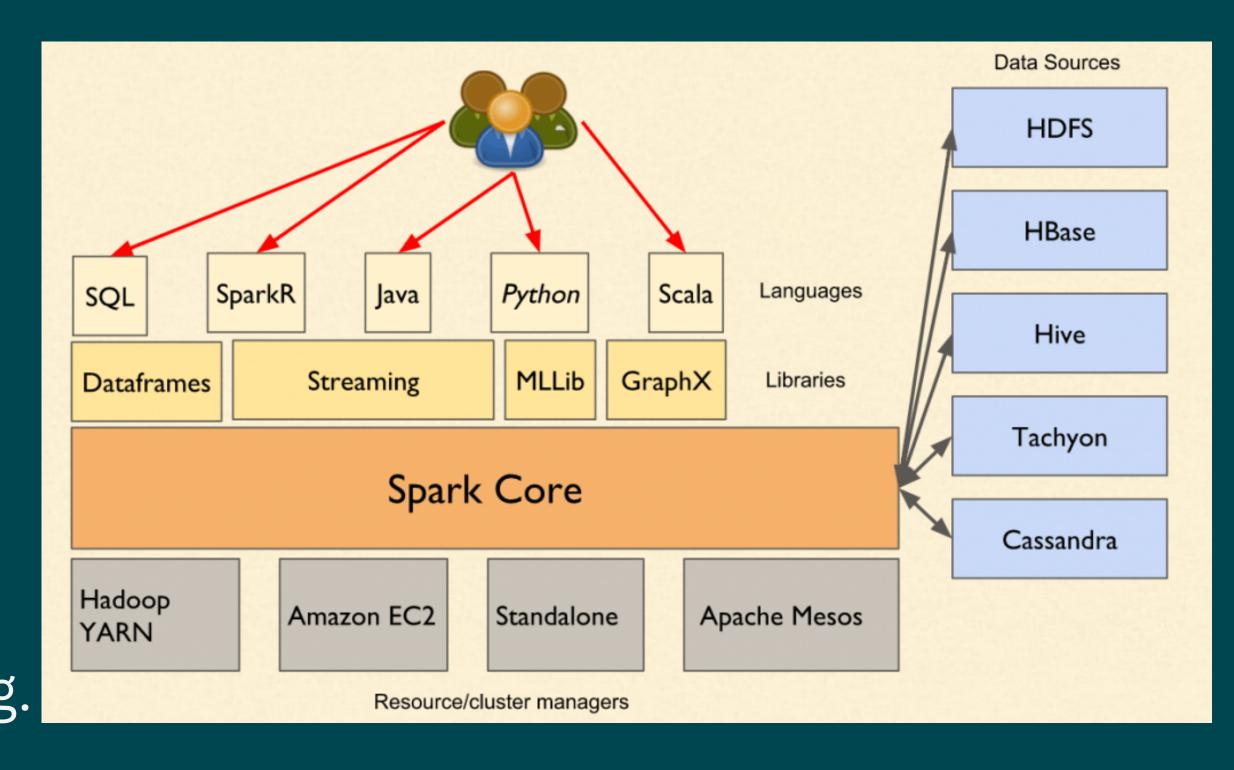
#### **SPARK**

- Spark is an open-source, distributed computing framework that provides a unified analytics engine for large-scale processing.
- Spark provides high-level APIs for various data processing tasks, including batch processing, stream processing, machine learning, and graph processing.
- Spark is known for its speed and scalability, and it has been used by many companies, including Netflix, Uber, Airbnb, and IBM.



#### Spark Architecture

Spark architecture consists of a cluster manager, a distributed storage system, and a computational engine that operates on data stored in memory, enabling fast and efficient data processing.



#### Spark Cluster

- A Spark cluster is a group of machines that work together to perform distributed data processing.
- Spark cluster consists of a single driver node and multiple worker nodes, with each node running its own Spark processes.
- Spark cluster uses a master-worker architecture, where the driver node acts as the master node and the worker nodes act as the slave nodes.
- Spark cluster provides fault-tolerance through its RDD (Resilient Distributed Datasets) model, which allows for data to be automatically replicated across worker nodes in case of node failures.

## K-Means Algorithm

K-means is an unsupervised machine learning algorithm used for clustering and pattern recognition tasks.

It is a centroid-based algorithm, which means that it assigns data points to clusters based on their proximity to the centroids.

The algorithm works by first randomly selecting K centroids, where K is the number of clusters desired.

K-means is a computationally efficient algorithm, making it suitable for large datasets.

# Benefit of HDFS cluster On kmeans algorithm

- Scalability: HDFS is designed to handle large-scale data storage and processing.
- Fault Tolerance: HDFS provides built-in fault tolerance mechanisms.
- **Data Locality**: HDFS's data locality principle is beneficial for iterative algorithms like K-means.
- Cost-Effective Storage: HDFS is designed to run on commodity hardware, making it cost-effective for storing large datasets.

#### Data Set

The given dataset represents a three-dimensional data set with six data points. Each data point consists of three values separated by spaces.

Each line represents a data point with three values. Let's denote these values as X, Y, and Z for simplicity. The dataset can be interpreted as follows:

Data Point 1: X=0.0, Y=0.0, Z=0.0

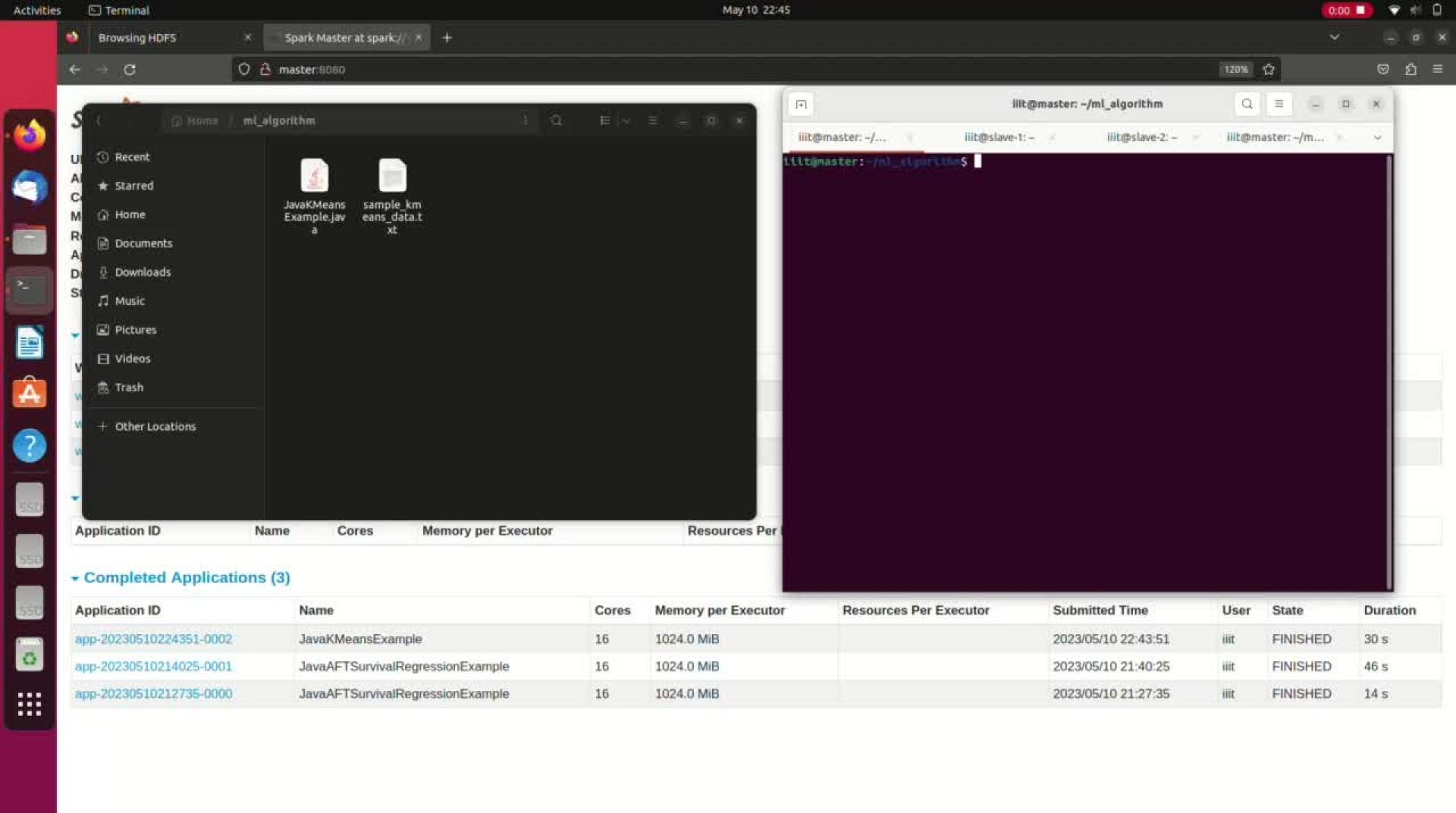
Data Point 2: X=0.1, Y=0.1, Z=0.1

Data Point 3: X=0.2, Y=0.2, Z=0.2

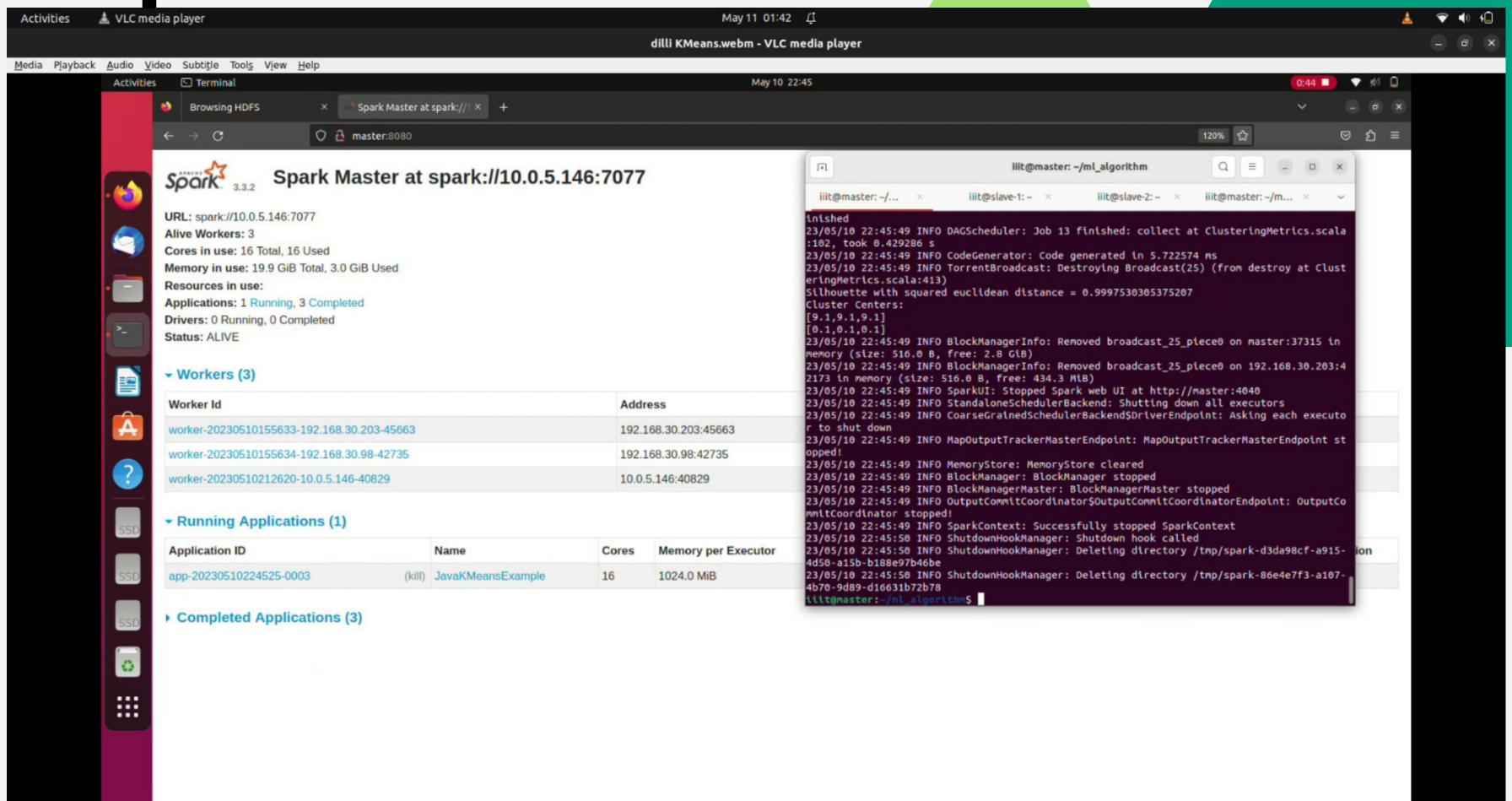
Data Point 4: X=9.0, Y=9.0, Z=9.0

Data Point 5: X=9.1, Y=9.1, Z=9.1

Data Point 6: X=9.2, Y=9.2, Z=9.2



#### Output



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