Week 5 Assignment

Guruprasad Velikadu Krishnamoorthy

College of Science and Technology, Bellevue University

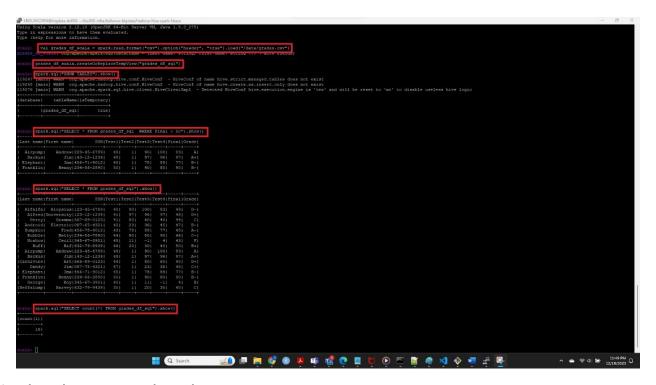
DSC650-T301: Big Data

Professor. Nasheb Ismaily

December 19, 2023

1. SparkSQL with Scala:

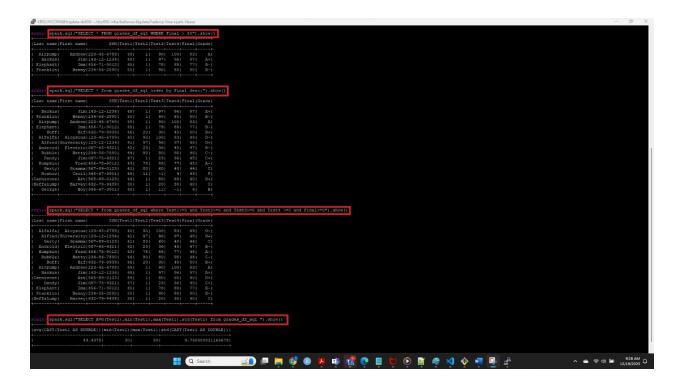
```
val grades_df_scala = spark.read.format("csv").option("header", "true").load("/data/grades.csv")
grades_df_scala.createOrReplaceTempView("grades_df_sql")
spark.sql("SHOW TABLES").show()
spark.sql("SELECT * FROM grades_df_sql WHERE Final > 50").show()
spark.sql("SELECT * FROM grades_df_sql").show()
```



Additional SparkSQL commands used:

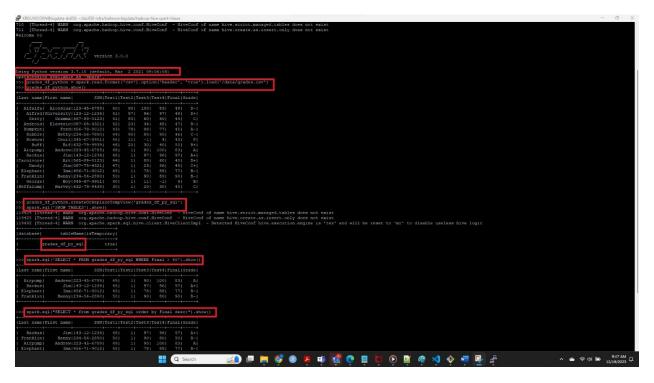
- 1.1. spark.sql("SELECT * from grades_df_sql order by Final desc;").show()

 Significance: This command lists the in the Descending order of the values of column "Final"
- 1.2. spark.sql("SELECT * from grades_df_sql where Test1>=0 and Test2>=0 and Test3>=0 and Test3>=0 and Test4 >=0 and Final>=0").show()
 - **Significance:** This returns the records where the Test1,Test2, Test3,Test4 and Final are only positive values.
- 1.3. spark.sql("SELECT AVG(Test1),min(Test1),max(Test1),std(Test1) from grades_df_sql ").show() Significance: Returns the statistical quantities of Test1 values.



2. SparkSQL with Python:

```
grades_df_python = spark.read.format('csv').option('header', 'true').load('/data/grades.csv')
grades_df_python.show()
grades_df_python.createOrReplaceTempView('grades_df_py_sql')
spark.sql('SHOW TABLES').show()
spark.sql('SELECT * FROM grades_df_py_sql WHERE Final > 50').show()
```



Additional SparkSQL commands used:

- 2.1. spark.sql("SELECT * from grades_df_py_sql order by Final desc;").show()

 Significance: This command lists the in the Descending order of the values of column "Final"
- 2.2. spark.sql("SELECT * from grades_df_py_sql where Test1>=0 and Test2>=0 and Test3>=0 and Test4 >=0 and Final>=0").show()

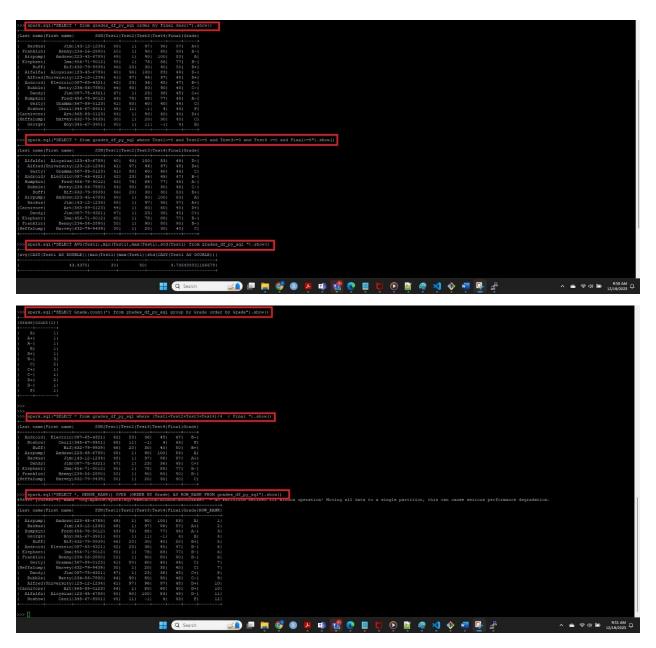
Significance: This returns the records where the Test1,Test2, Test3,Test4 and Final are only positive values.

- 2.3. spark.sql("SELECT AVG(Test1),min(Test1),max(Test1),std(Test1) from grades_df_py_sql ").show() **Significance:** Returns the statistical quantities of Test1 values.
- 2.4. spark.sql("SELECT Grade,count(*) from grades_df_py_sql group by Grade order by Grade").show()

Significance: Returns the count of the number of students grouped by the Grade.

- 2.5. spark.sql("SELECT * from grades_df_py_sql where (Test1+Test2+Test3+Test4)/4 < Final ").show()</p>
 Significance: Returns the records where the average of Test1-4 scores is lesser than the Final scores.
- 2.6. spark.sql("SELECT *, DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Grade) AS ROW_RANK FROM grades_df_py_sql").show()

Significance: This assigns Rank to the students ordered based on the Grades.



3. **SparkSQL** with Custom Data Set:

For this exercise, the Hollywood movies dataset used in the prior Hive assignment is reused.

3.1. The description of some of the commonly used columns is explained below:

- *Movie:* Name of the movie
- LeadStudio: The Studio that produced the movie.
- RottenTomatoes: Represents the score rated by Rotten Tomatoes critics.
- AudienceScore: Represents the score rated by Audience critics.
- *Genre*: Represents the Genre of the movie
- **TheatersOpenWeek**: Number of theatres where the movie was released in the opening week in the US and Canada. This is an integer value.

- OpeningWeekend: Box Office collection in the opening week in the US and Canada in USD. This is a floating number value.
- DomesticGross: Total domestic collection in the US and Canada represented in USD.
- **ForeignGross:** Total collection from countries other than the US and Canada represented in USD.
- WorldGross: Sum of Domestic and Foreign Gross collection represented in USD.
- Budget: Total movie budget represented in USD.
- *Profitability:* Total profits made from the movie represented in Percentage.
- **Year**: The year in which the movie was released.
- 3.2. Commands to copy the dataset into HDFS, start Spark shell and on Scala, and load the data into Data frame.

Copying file to HDFS

hdfs dfs -put /data/HollywoodMovies.csv /data/HollywoodMovies.csv hdfs dfs -ls /data/HollywoodMovies.csv

Starting Spark shell on Scala

spark-shell

Creating a Dataframe using Spark Scala and printing sample rows:

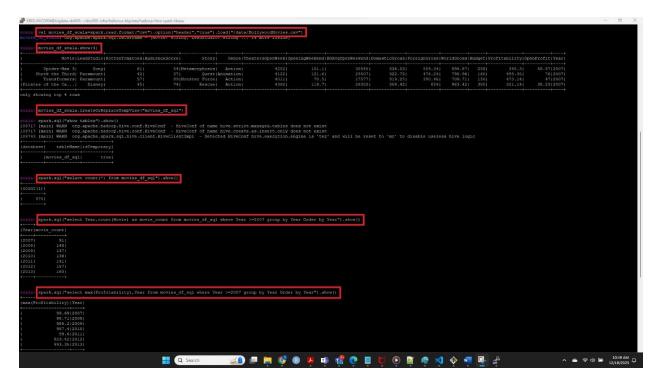
val

 $movies_df_scala = spark.read.format("csv").option("header", "true").load("/data/HollywoodMovies.csv")$

movies_df_scala.show(4)

Creating a View on the Dataframe to use Spark Sql:

movies_df_scala.createOrReplaceTempView("movies_df_sql")
spark.sql("show tables").show()



3.3. Additional Scala Sql Commands used:

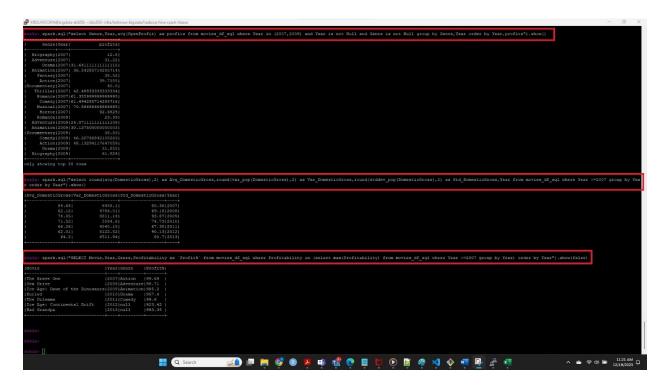
- 3.3.1. spark.sql("select count(*) from movies_df_sql").show()

 Significance: Returns the count of number of records in the Dataframe.
- 3.3.2. spark.sql("select Year,count(Movie) as movie_count from movies_df_sql where Year >=2007 group by Year Order by Year").show()
 Significance: The query returns the count of the number of movies from each year in the dataframe.
- 3.3.3. spark.sql("select max(Profitability),Year from movies_df_sql where Year >=2007 group by Year Order by Year").show()
 Significance: Returns the maximum profitability achieved by a movie over the period of 2007-2013.
- 3.3.4. spark.sql("select Genre,Year,avg(OpenProfit) as profits from movies_df_sql where Year in (2007,2009) and Year is not Null and Genre is not Null group by Genre,Year order by Year,profits").show()
 - **Significance:** Returns the average Profits made in the years 2007 and 2009 by Genre, the results are ordered in ascending order of Year and average profit.
- 3.3.5. spark.sql("select round(avg(DomesticGross),2) as Avg_DomesticGross,round(var_pop(DomesticGross),2) as Var_DomesticGross,round(stddev_pop(DomesticGross),2) as Std_DomesticGross,Year from movies_df_sql where Year >= 2007 group by Year order by Year").show()

Significance: Returns the statistical quantities such as Mean, Variance, and standard deviation of Domestic Gross, arranged by Year.

3.3.6. spark.sql("SELECT Movie,Year,Genre,Profitability as `Profit%` from movies_df_sql where Profitability in (select max(Profitability) from movies_df_sql where Year >=2007 group by Year) order by Year").show(false)

Significance: Using Subqueries, the SQL returns the movie name and its Genre with the highest profit % for each year.



3.3.7. spark.sql("SELECT Movie,RottenTomatoes,Year, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY RottenTomatoes DESC) AS ROWNUM FROM movies_df_sql").show(false)

Significance: Ranks the Movies based on the Rotten Tomatoes rating for each year.



3.3.8. spark.sql("SELECT *, round(PERCENT_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY OpenProfit),2) AS Percentile from (SELECT Movie,OpenProfit,Year from movies_df_sql where Year=2010 and Genre='Action' and OpenProfit is not null)").show(50, false)
Significance: Returns the percentile value of Action movies of 2010, based on the Profits made.

