## Exp.No: 6

Import a JSON file from the command line. Apply the following actions with the data present in the JSON file where, projection, aggregation, remove, count, limit, skip and sort

#### AIM:

To import a JSON file from the command line and apply the following actions with the data present in the JSON file where, projection, aggregation, remove, count, limit, skip and sort using jq tool.

#### **PROCEDURE:**

• Create a json file 'emp.json' and provide data in it.

```
"name": "Anu",
     "age":12,
     "dept": "Computer",
     "salary":10000
     },
     "name": "Bob",
     "age" :14,
     "dept": "HR",
     "salary":15000
     },
     "name": "Jane Smith",
     "age": 25,
     "department": "IT",
     "salary": 60000
     },
     "name": "Alice Johnson",
     "age": 35,
     "department": "Finance",
```

```
"salary": 70000
},
{
    "name": "Bob Brown",
    "age": 28,
    "department": "Marketing",
    "salary": 55000
}
```

- Open the command prompt.
- Navigate to the folder where emp. json is stored.
- Load and view the JSON data with jq.
- Use the jq commands for projection, aggregation, removal, counting, limiting, and sorting operations.

### **OUTPUT:**

## **Running jq queries:**

# 1. Projection:

## 2. Aggregation:

```
vboxuser@ubuntu-22:-/JSON Q = - D X

vboxuser@ubuntu-22:-/JSON x v

vboxuser@ubuntu-22:-/JSON$ jq "[.[] | .salary] | add" /home/vboxuser/JSON/emp.json
210000
vboxuser@ubuntu-22:-/JSON$
```

### 3. Remove:

## 4. Count:

## 5. Limit:

```
| vboxuser@ubuntu-22: -// / vboxuser@ubuntu-22: -// vboxuser@ubuntu-22: -// vboxuser@ubuntu-22: -// vboxuser@ubuntu-22: -// vboxuser@ubuntu-22: -//
```

# 6. Skip:

#### 7. Sort:

## 8. Analyzing json data with python

- 1. Load emp.json into hdfs root folder
- 2. Run the below python code with root privileges

```
from hdfs import InsecureClient
import pandas as pd
import json
# Connect to HDFS
hdfs_client = InsecureClient('http://localhost:9870', user='root')
# Read JSON data from HDFS
try:
  with hdfs client.read('/emp.json', encoding='utf-8') as reader:
    json_data = reader.read() # Read the raw data as a string
    if not json_data.strip(): # Check if data is empty
      raise ValueError("The JSON file is empty.")
    print(f"Raw JSON Data: {json_data[:1000]}") # Print first 1000 characters for
debugging
    data = json.loads(json_data) # Load the JSON data
except json.JSONDecodeError as e:
  print(f"JSON Decode Error: {e}")
  exit(1)
```

```
except Exception as e:
  print(f"Error reading or parsing JSON data: {e}")
  exit(1)
# Convert JSON data to DataFrame
try:
  df = pd.DataFrame(data)
except ValueError as e:
  print(f"Error converting JSON data to DataFrame: {e}")
  exit(1)
# Projection: Select only 'name' and 'salary' columns
projected_df = df[['name', 'salary']]
# Aggregation: Calculate total salary
total salary = df['salary'].sum()
# Count: Number of employees earning more than 50000
high\_earners\_count = df[df['salary'] > 50000].shape[0]
# Limit: Get the top 5 highest earners
top_5_earners = df.nlargest(5, 'salary')
# Skip: Skip the first 2 employees
skipped df = df.iloc[2:]
# Remove: Remove employees from a specific department
filtered_df = df[df['department'] != 'IT']
# Save the filtered result back to HDFS
filtered ison = filtered df.to ison(orient='records')
try:
  with hdfs_client.write('/exp6/filtered_employees.json', encoding='utf-8',
overwrite=True) as writer:
    writer.write(filtered_json)
  print("Filtered JSON file saved successfully.")
except Exception as e:
  print(f"Error saving filtered JSON data: {e}")
  exit(1)
# Print results
print(f"Projection: Select only name and salary columns")
print(f"{projected_df}")
print(f"Aggregation: Calculate total salary")
print(f"Total Salary: {total_salary}")
print(f'' \setminus n'')
```

```
print(f"# Count: Number of employees earning more than 50000")

print(f"Number of High Earners (>50000): {high_earners_count}")

print(f"\n")

print(f"limit Top 5 highest salary")

print(f"Top 5 Earners: \n{top_5_earners}")

print(f"\n")

print(f"Skipped DataFrame (First 2 rows skipped): \n{skipped_df}")

print(f"\n")

print(f"Filtered DataFrame (Sales department removed): \n{filtered_df}")
```

#### Execution - a

```
•
                                                                              soul@fedora:~/hadoop-3.4.0/input/Experiments/Exp6
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Q =
coulefedors: /Nudcop-3.4.0/input/Experiments/Exp6$ hdfs dfs -cat /exp6/*
[{"name":"John Doe","age":36,"department":"HR","salary":56060},("name":"Alice Johnson","age":35,"department":"Finance","salary":7
9080},("name":"Bob Brown","age":28,"department":"Marketing","salary":55060]]eaulufedora://mdoup-1.4.0/input/Experiment*/Exp6$ hd
fs dfs -ls /exp6
Found 1 items
                                 t supergroup 205 2024-09-16 20:40 /exp6/filtered_employees.json
 rw-r--r-- 1 root supergroup
      "name": "John Doe", "age": 30, "department": "HR", "salary": 50000},
{"name": "Jane Smith", "age": 25, "department": "IT", "salary": 60000),
{"name": "Alice Johnson", "age": 35, "department": "Finance", "salary": 70000},
{"name": "Bob Brown", "age": 28, "department": "Marketing", "salary": 55000},
{"name": "Charlie Black", "age": 45, "department": "IT", "salary": 80000}
Filtered JSON file saved successfully.
 Projection: Select only name and salary columns
  John Doe 50000
Jane Smith 60000
Alice Johnson 70000
Bob Brown 55000
Charlie Black 80000
 Aggregation: Calculate total salary
Total Salary: 315808
# Count: Number of employees earning more than 50808
 lumber of High Earners (>58080): 4
```

## Execution - b

### **RESULT:**

Thus to import a JSON file from the command line and apply the following actions with the data present in the JSON file where, projection, aggregation, remove, count, limit, skip and sort using jq tool is completed successfully