

Problem #1:

Task 1: Cluster Setup - Apache Spark Framework on GCP

1. I opened my google cloud account [1].
2. Searched for VM instance and clicked on Create button.
3. Selected E2-medium and Ubuntu 20.04 LTS as per instructions.
4. Enabled HTTP and HTTPS traffic and permitted to allow all protocols and ports.
5. Opened terminal and installed JDK, scala, and git with the command: `sudo apt install default-jdk scala git -y`
6. Created a new folder Apache_Spark and installed apache-spark [2], and configured the path.
7. Started the master node with the command: `start-master.sh`
8. After that, I started the slave node using the command: `start-slave.sh <url>`
9. Opened `<VM adress>:8080` to confirm the working of the cluster.
10. I installed pyspark for future use.

➤ Figure 1 shows the VM instance used for the apache spark cluster.

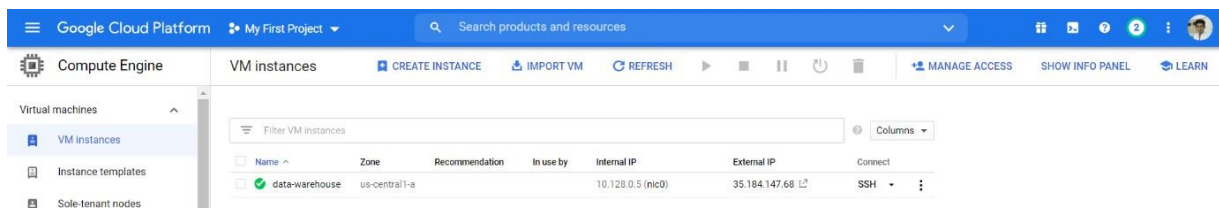


Figure 1 VM instance

➤ Figure 2 shows the spark dashboard with master and slave

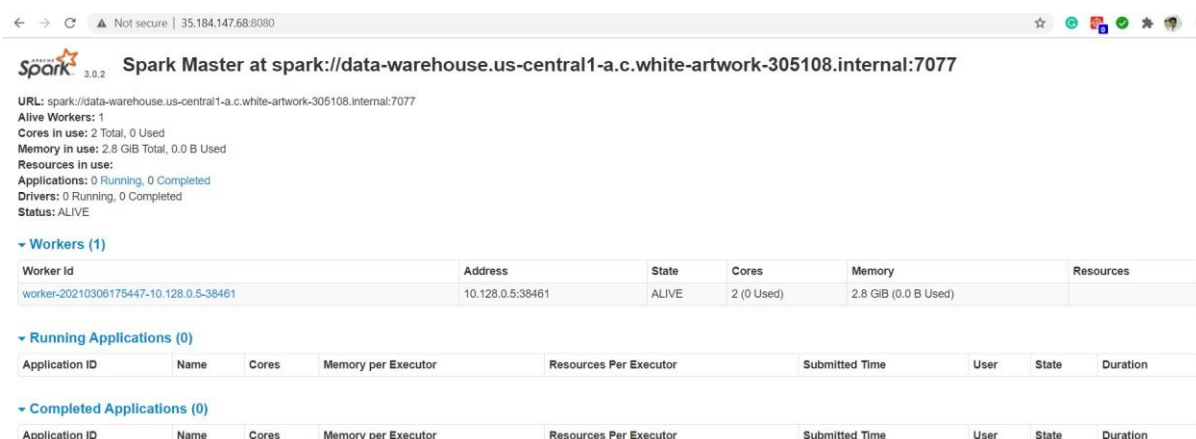


Figure 2 spark dashboard

Task 2:Data Extraction from Twitter:

- At first, I have created a Twitter developer account
- To extract data from Twitter, I have used tweepy library [4].
- In tweepy, I have used search and stream API for searching previously generated data and live streaming data.

1)Stream API:

- Stream API is helpful in extracting live tweets.
- I have used the MongoClient library to connect with the MongoDB remote database [3].
- Also, I have authenticated the user based on Twitter-generated keys.
- I have used StreamListener class to search real-time tweets of the required keywords.
- In that class, I have given the path for the database and collection.
- I have defined a function on_status() to fetch tweet text with some metadata and inserted it into the database with the help of the insert() function provided by StreamListener class.
- To make 40 separate files for this data, I have used two counters: count and fileName. To change the file, I have used an if condition that checks for the count, and if the count is divisible by 100, it creates a new file and flushes 100 tweets in that file.
- I have used the fileName counter to give different file names in the database.
- One more if the condition will check for the counter. As mentioned in the assignment requirement, I have given an If the condition checks for the count value. If it is 4000, then the program will stop automatically.
- In the case of any error, I have handled it with the on_error() function.
- After running this program on GCP, files will automatically upload to the MongoDB remote database.

2)Search API:

- Search API is helpful in extracting previously generated tweets based on date. You have to specify a date, and the tweepy library will search it with the help of the `Cursor()` function and give you the tweets since that date.
- I have authenticated the user based on the keys given by Twitter.
- After that, I have connected MongoDB remote database with the help of the `pymongo` library.
- I have defined one list named "WORDS" to define keywords mentioned in the assignment requirements.
- I have defined a for loop to take each tweet with the [key, value] pair and extracted the text and metadata. After that, with the help of a predefined method `insert()`, I have inserted those fields into a MongoDB remote database collection.
- To store these data in separate files, I have used two counters: `count` and `fileName`. When the count is divisible by 100, this condition will store 100 tweets in one file in the MongoDB database named "myMongoTweet."
- I have used the `fileName` counter to give different file names in the database.
- I have defined one more if condition to terminate the program when the count value reaches 4000.

Output screenshots for twitter data extraction:

1) Before generating the “myMongoTweet” database

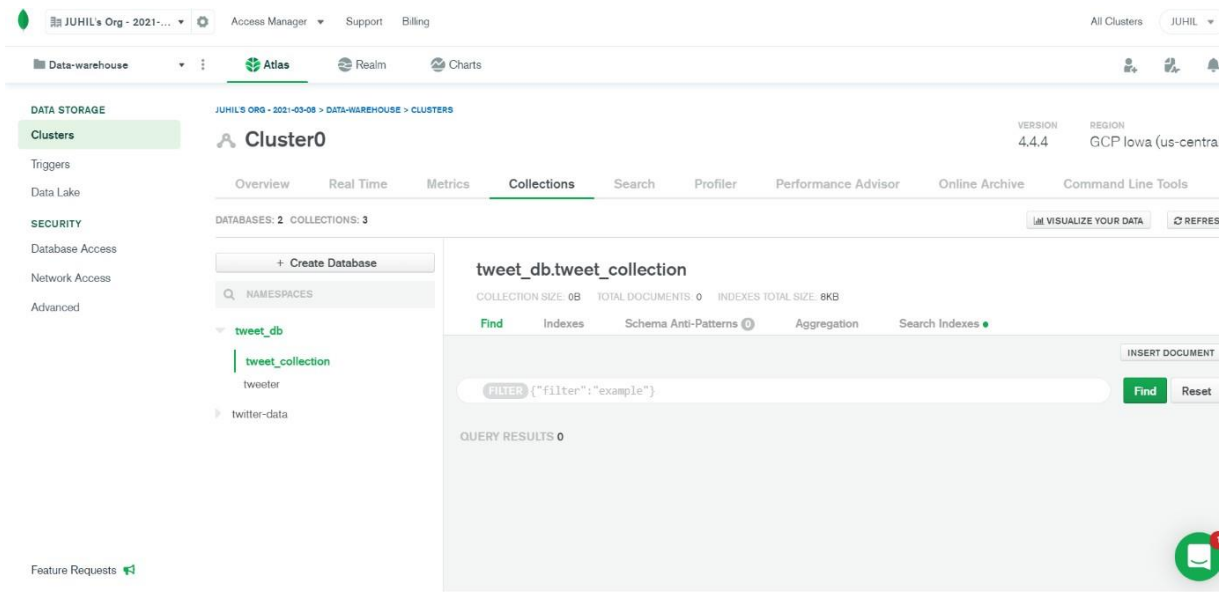


Figure 2. Before running the script

2) After running the search data extraction script

```
Tweet :WHO Expert Expects Covid-19's Origins to Be Found Within a Few Years https://t.co/pnw5Qg2BaT
UserName :ICEHInvest_News
Created :2021-03-11 08:07:28
User_location :World
User_followers :107
Retweet_count :9
Coordinates :None

Tweet :@Qvittira Morning Pernilla definitely don't need snow 🌨️
UserName :Gmoza5
Created :2021-03-11 08:07:28
User_location :A-U-L, CHAMPIONS 12,14,18,19
User_followers :776
Retweet_count :10
Coordinates :None

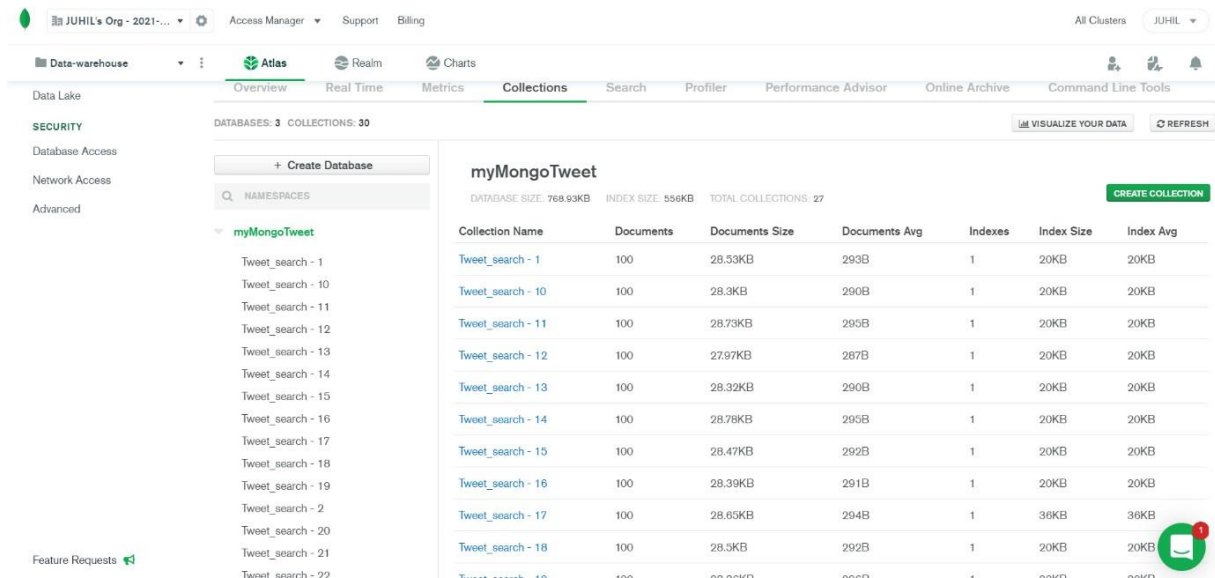
Tweet :RT @BloombergAsia: Hong Kong's vaccine no-show rate rises after the city reported three deaths and three critical illnesses among the more...
UserName :bobbyloveshk
Created :2021-03-11 08:07:28
User_location :Hong Kong
User_followers :26
Retweet_count :51
Coordinates :None

Tweet : 🇬🇧
COVID-19: Morrisons extends 10% discount for NHS staff amid pay row for nurses
https://t.co/x90Mly23w https://t.co/5JcKTf8aPH
UserName :gallantfive
Created :2021-03-11 08:07:28
User_location :Bath, England
User_followers :13866
Retweet_count :9
Coordinates :None

Tweet :RT @KhinMya79426049: @nslwin Today happening in Myanig.
There is an emergency situation in Myanig.
SO SAD 😞😞😞
https://t.co/x3ly5xbagM
UserName :PhyoMon14
Created :2021-03-11 08:07:28
User_location :United States
User_followers :317
Retweet_count :1
Coordinates :None
```

Figure 3. After running the search data extraction script

3) Output of the search data extraction script on MongoDB



The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas interface. On the left, the 'Data Lake' sidebar is visible with 'myMongoTweet' selected. The main panel displays the 'myMongoTweet' database overview, including a table of collections. The table has columns: Collection Name, Documents, Documents Size, Documents Avg, Indexes, Index Size, and Index Avg. There are 27 collections listed, all named 'Tweet_search - X' where X ranges from 1 to 27. Each collection has 100 documents. The 'Documents Size' and 'Documents Avg' columns show values in KB and B respectively. The 'Indexes' column shows 1 index for each collection. The 'Index Size' and 'Index Avg' columns show values in KB. A 'CREATE COLLECTION' button is visible in the top right corner of the database overview panel.

Collection Name	Documents	Documents Size	Documents Avg	Indexes	Index Size	Index Avg
Tweet_search - 1	100	28.53KB	293B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 10	100	28.3KB	290B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 11	100	28.73KB	295B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 12	100	27.97KB	287B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 13	100	28.32KB	290B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 14	100	28.78KB	295B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 15	100	28.47KB	292B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 16	100	28.39KB	291B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_search - 17	100	28.65KB	294B	1	36KB	36KB
Tweet_search - 18	100	28.5KB	292B	1	20KB	20KB

Figure 4. The output of search data extraction on MongoDB

4) After running the stream data extraction script

```
Tweet :RT @Sciakkispirr: Leggo di persone che scrivono di avere il COVID e un pò mi danno l'impressione di essere quasi felici perché sono i prota...
UserName :Toni_ct_1
Created :2021-03-11 08:39:59
User_location :None
User_followers :17851
Retweet_count :0
Coordinates :None

Tweet :RT @tea_milk_1: @SnowManhai REQUEST #SnowMan @MTV #FridayLivestream
Snow Man ♡ 深澤辰哉くんの好きなところ
『 優しくみんなを見守る囁。そして優しい歌声 』
┌───┐
└───┘
( m m "G" m m )
  つ ♡ m m

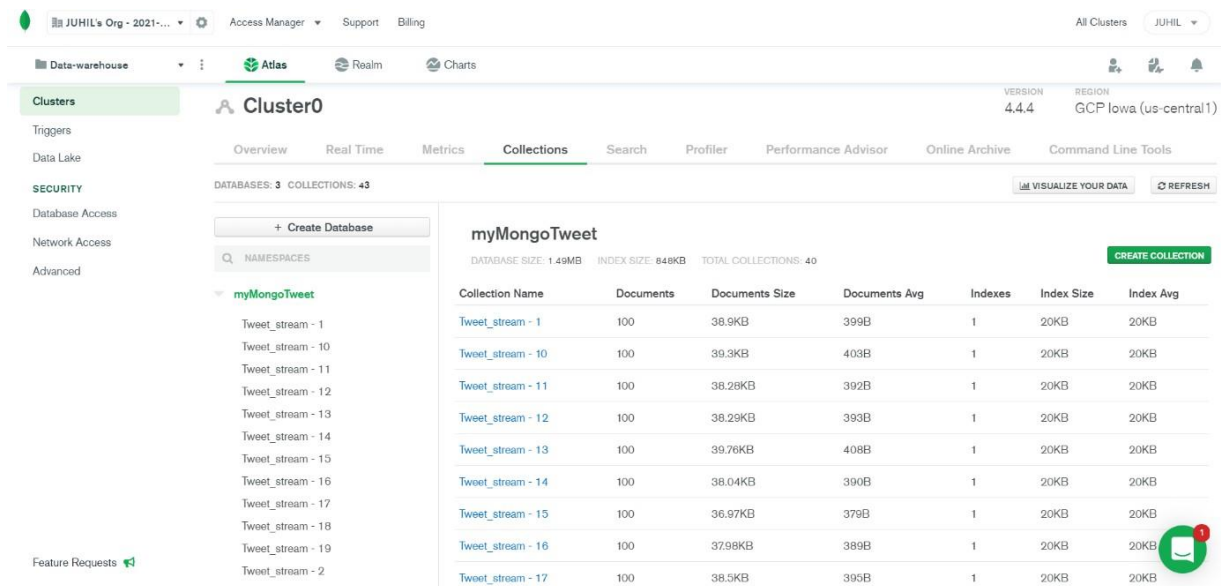
UserName :tea_milk_1
Created :2021-03-11 08:39:59
User_location :None
User_followers :162
Retweet_count :0
Coordinates :None

Tweet :RT @AkhilWriter: To be honest, some onus also lies with citizens too to comply with COVID guidelines.
Any govt. of the day can only do so...
UserName :surnell
Created :2021-03-11 08:39:59
User_location :Bengaluru, India
User_followers :48743
Retweet_count :0
Coordinates :None

Tweet :RT @simondolan: To those who capitulated in the belief the 'vaccine' would give them their lives back, I'm afraid you've been had.
The vac...
UserName :philharriman
Created :2021-03-11 08:39:59
User_location :None
User_followers :180
Retweet_count :0
Coordinates :None
```

Figure 5. After running the stream data extraction script

5) Output of the stream data extraction script on MongoDB



The screenshot displays the MongoDB Atlas web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'JUHL's Org - 2021-...', 'Access Manager', 'Support', and 'Billing'. The main header shows 'Data-warehouse', 'Atlas', 'Realm', and 'Charts'. The left sidebar lists 'Clusters', 'Triggers', 'Data Lake', 'SECURITY', 'Database Access', 'Network Access', and 'Advanced'. The main content area is titled 'Cluster0' and shows 'DATABASES: 3' and 'COLLECTIONS: 43'. A table lists the collections under the 'myMongoTweet' database. Each collection has 100 documents. The document sizes range from 36.97KB to 39.76KB, and the index sizes are consistently 20KB. A 'CREATE COLLECTION' button is visible in the top right corner of the table area.

Collection Name	Documents	Documents Size	Documents Avg	Indexes	Index Size	Index Avg
Tweet_stream - 1	100	38.9KB	399B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 10	100	39.3KB	403B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 11	100	38.28KB	392B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 12	100	38.29KB	393B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 13	100	39.76KB	408B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 14	100	38.04KB	390B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 15	100	36.97KB	379B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 16	100	37.98KB	389B	1	20KB	20KB
Tweet_stream - 17	100	38.5KB	395B	1	20KB	20KB

Figure 6. The output of stream data extraction on MongoDB

3) Cleaning process:

- At first, I have established a connection to store data in the MongoDB remote database.
- After that, I have defined paths for a database named “myMongoTweet” where all the streaming files are located. I have used previously generated streaming data for cleaning.
- I have used the find() method to find the tweets in the file.
- With the help of for loop, I have accessed each field of tweets like id, text, location and cleaned those fields with the clean_data() function. This function will take that field as input and checks it with the regular expression. As per the assignment requirement, I have defined regular expressions to remove the emoticons, special characters, and URLs.
- After the cleaning part, I have used the insert_one() function to insert all that data into a separate file.

Output screenshots for twitter data extraction:

1) Before applying the cleaning

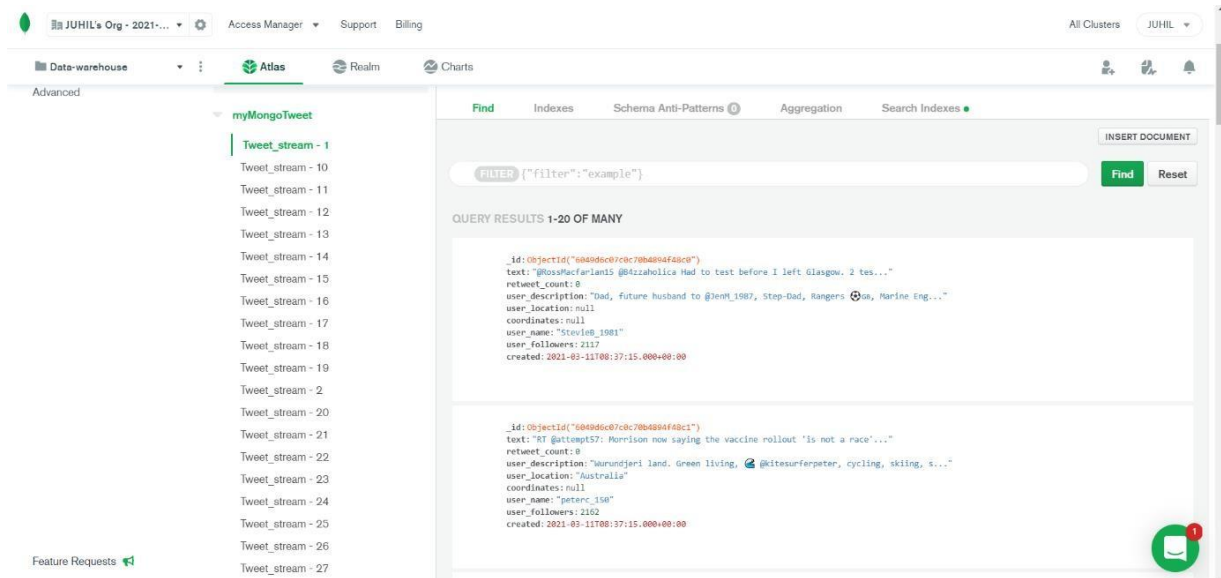


Figure 7. Before applying the cleaning

2) After running the cleaning script



Figure 8. After running the cleaning script

3) Output of the cleaned data on MongoDB

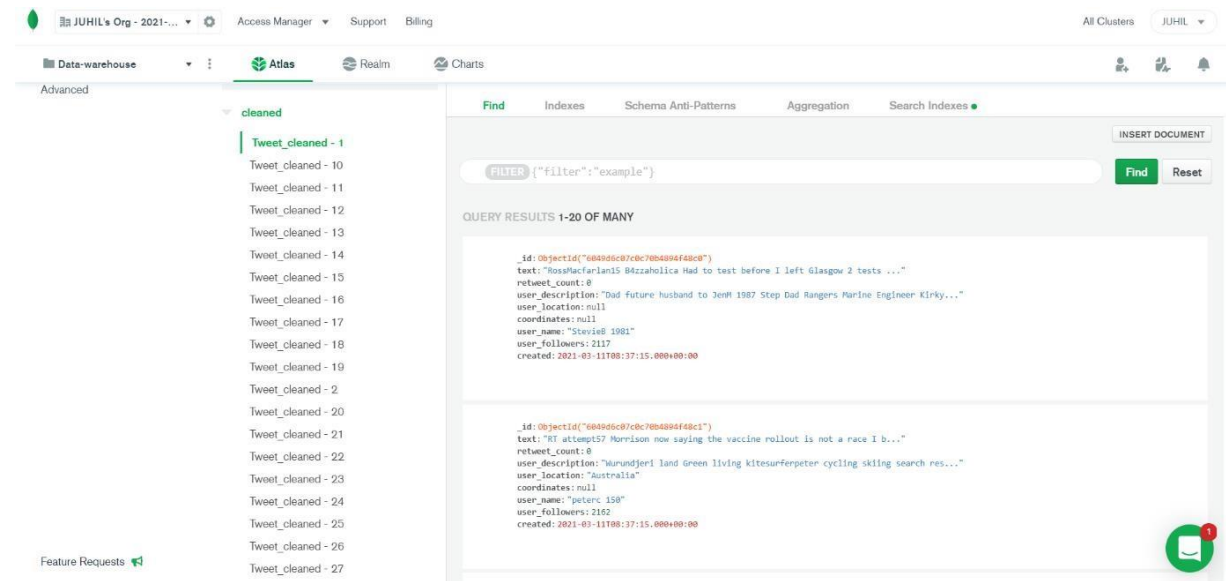


Figure 9. The output of the cleaned data on MongoDB

Problem #2

Task 1: Data Processing using Spark - MapReduce to perform count

- MapReduce is used for the processing of extensive data set. The task is divided into many smaller parts to make the processing efficient and fast.
- To perform this task, I have used the SparkContext library for mapping and reduce tasks. I also used the MongoClient library to connect with the MongoDB remote database.
- After the connection part, I have given the path for the database where all the cleaned data is stored in different files.
- For storing the list of searched keywords mentioned in the assignment requirement, I have defined the initial_list.
- After that, I have used one for loop to access different files in the database.
- I have used another for loop to break the string into a list of words and compare it with the keywords I want to search.
- After all these steps, I will have a list of words required for the given task. I have stored all these keywords in the initial_list.
- I used parallelized() method to convert that initial_list into Resilient Distributed Dataset.
- After that, mapping is done with the help of the map() function. Its output will be given for the reducing part. SparkContext library has one method named reduceByKey() for the reducing part. So, I have used it and stored the output in the reduced_map list.

The output of the MapReduce program:

```
zalavadiya@juhl199data-warehouse:~$ vi WordCounter.py
zalavadiya@juhl199data-warehouse:~$ $SPARK_HOME/bin/spark-submit WordCounter.py
WARNING: An illegal reflective access operation has occurred
WARNING: Illegal reflective access by org.apache.spark.unsafe.Platform (file:/opt/spark/jars/spark-unsafe_2.12-3.0.2.jar) to constructor java.nio.DirectByteBuffer(long,int)
WARNING: Please consider reporting this to the maintainers of org.apache.spark.unsafe.Platform
WARNING: Use --illegal-access=warn to enable warnings of further illegal reflective access operations
WARNING: All illegal access operations will be denied in a future release
21/03/11 10:01:56 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-heapoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Using Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO SparkContext: Running Spark version 3.0.2
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO ResourceUtils: =====
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO ResourceUtils: Resources for spark.driver:
=====
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO ResourceUtils: =====
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO SparkContext: Submitted application: count app
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO SecurityManager: Changing view acls to: zalavadiyajuhl199
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO SecurityManager: Changing view acls groups to:
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO SecurityManager: Changing modify acls groups to:
21/03/11 10:01:57 INFO SecurityManager: SecurityManager: authentication disabled; ui acls disabled; users with view permissions: Set(zalavadiyajuhl199); groups with view permissions: Set(); users with modify permissions: Set(zalavadiyajuhl199); groups with modify permissions: Set()
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO Utils: Successfully started service 'sparkDriver' on port 36419.
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO SparkEnv: Registering MapOutputTracker
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO SparkEnv: Registering BlockManagerMaster
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO BlockManagerMasterEndpoint: Using org.apache.spark.storage.DefaultTopologyMapper for getting topology information
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO BlockManagerMasterEndpoint: BlockManagerMasterEndpoint up
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO SparkEnv: Registering BlockManagerMasterHeartbeat
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO DiskBlockManager: Created local directory at /tmp/blockmgr-8290f9be-d3c4-402e-b380-da727fe39a7c
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO MemoryStore: MemoryStore started with capacity 434.4 MiB
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO SparkEnv: Registering OutputCommitCoordinator
21/03/11 10:01:58 INFO Utils: Successfully started service 'SparkUI' on port 4040.
21/03/11 10:01:59 SparkUI: Bound SparkUI to 0.0.0.0, and started at http://data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal:4040
21/03/11 10:01:59 Executor: Starting executor 10 driver on host data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal
21/03/11 10:01:59 INFO Utils: Successfully started service 'org.apache.spark.network.netty.NettyBlockTransferService' on port 40285.
21/03/11 10:01:59 INFO NettyBlockTransferService: Server created on data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal:40285
21/03/11 10:01:59 INFO BlockManager: Using org.apache.spark.storage.RandomBlockReplicationPolicy for block replication policy
21/03/11 10:01:59 INFO BlockManagerMaster: Registering BlockManager BlockManagerId(driver, data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal, 40285, None)
```

Figure 10. The output of the MapReduce - 1

```
ns Vector(0))
21/03/11 10:02:01 INFO TaskSchedulerImpl: Adding task set 0.0 with 1 tasks
21/03/11 10:02:01 INFO TaskSetManager: Starting task 0.0 in stage 0.0 (TID 0, data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal, executor driver, partition 0, PROCESS_LOCAL, 7987 bytes)
21/03/11 10:02:01 INFO Executor: Running task 0.0 in stage 0.0 (TID 0)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO PythonRunner: Times: total = 414, boot = 400, init = 12, finish = 2
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO Executor: Finished task 0.0 in stage 0.0 (TID 0). 1768 bytes result sent to driver
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO TaskSetManager: Finished task 0.0 in stage 0.0 (TID 0) in 942 ms on data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal (executor driver) (1/1)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO TaskSchedulerImpl: Removed TaskSet 0.0, whose tasks have all completed, from pool
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO PythonAccumulatorV2: Connected to AccumulatorServer at host: 127.0.0.1 port: 43537
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: ShuffleMapStage 0 (reduceByKey at /home/zalavadiyajuhl199/WordCounter.py:27) finished in 1.367 s
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: looking for newly runnable stages
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: running: Set()
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: waiting: Set(ResultStage 1)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: failed: Set()
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: Submitting ResultStage 1 (PythonRDD[5] at foreach at /home/zalavadiyajuhl199/WordCounter.py:28), which has no missing parents
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO MemoryStore: Block broadcast_1 stored as value in memory (estimated size 9.4 KiB, free 434.4 MiB)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO MemoryStore: Block broadcast_1_piece0 stored as bytes in memory (estimated size 5.6 KiB, free 434.4 MiB)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO BlockManagerInfo: Added broadcast_1_piece0 in memory on data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal:40285 (size: 5.6 KiB, free: 434.4 MiB)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO SparkContext: Created broadcast 1 from broadcast at DAGScheduler.scala:1223
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: Submitting 1 missing tasks from ResultStage 1 (PythonRDD[5] at foreach at /home/zalavadiyajuhl199/WordCounter.py:28) (first 15 tasks are for partitions Vector(0))
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO TaskSchedulerImpl: Adding task set 1.0 with 1 tasks
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO TaskSetManager: Starting task 0.0 in stage 1.0 (TID 1, data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal, executor driver, partition 0, NODE_LOCAL, 7143 bytes)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO Executor: Running task 0.0 in stage 1.0 (TID 1)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO ShuffleBlockFetcherIterator: Getting 1 (106.0 B) non-empty blocks including 1 (106.0 B) local and 0 (0.0 B) host-local and 0 (0.0 B) remote blocks
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO ShuffleBlockFetcherIterator: Started 0 remote fetches in 15 ms
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO ('flu', 48)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO ('emerge', 110)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO ('emergency', 152)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO PythonRunner: Times: total = 22, boot = -569, init = 590, finish = 1
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO Executor: Finished task 0.0 in stage 1.0 (TID 1). 1807 bytes result sent to driver
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO TaskSetManager: Finished task 0.0 in stage 1.0 (TID 1) in 149 ms on data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal (executor driver) (1/1)
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO TaskSchedulerImpl: Removed TaskSet 1.0, whose tasks have all completed, from pool
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: ResultStage 1 (foreach at /home/zalavadiyajuhl199/WordCounter.py:28) finished in 0.181 s
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: Job 0 is finished. Cancelling potential speculative or zombie tasks for this job
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO TaskSchedulerImpl: Killing all running tasks in stage 1: Stage finished
21/03/11 10:02:02 INFO DAGScheduler: Job 0 finished: foreach at /home/zalavadiyajuhl199/WordCounter.py:28, took 1.696045 s
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO SparkContext: Invoking stop() from shutdown hook
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO SparkUI: Stopped Spark web UI at http://data-warehouse.us-central1-a-c.white-artwork-305108.internal:4040
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO OutputTrackerMasterEndpoint: MapOutputTrackerMasterEndpoint stopped!
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO MemoryStore: MemoryStore cleared
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO BlockManager: BlockManager stopped
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO BlockManagerMaster: BlockManagerMaster stopped
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO OutputCommitCoordinator: OutputCommitCoordinator stopped!
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO SparkContext: Successfully stopped SparkContext
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO ShutdownHookManager: Shutdown hook called
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO ShutdownHookManager: Deleting directory /tmp/spark-6ee7ddbc-8faa-4e9b-a1b1-6e57ea39f680
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO ShutdownHookManager: Deleting directory /tmp/spark-6ee7ddbc-8faa-4e9b-a1b1-6e57ea39f680/pyspark-26a02fe0-0413-4f77-a318-bb1eca453daf
21/03/11 10:02:03 INFO ShutdownHookManager: Deleting directory /tmp/spark-beb4fbbd-0c77-4866-809a-0badc80e4fd7
zalavadiya@juhl199data-warehouse:~$
```

Figure 11. The output of the MapReduce - 2

Highest frequencies: emergency -> 152

Lowest frequencies: flu -> 48

References:

- [1] "Google Cloud Services" , Google Cloud, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://cloud.google.com/> [Accessed: 5-March 2021]
- [2] "Apache Spark – Python Programming Guide" [Online]. Available: <https://spark.apache.org/docs/0.9.0/python-programming-guide.html> [Accessed: 6-March 2021]
- [3] "MongoDB Cloud", MongoDB,2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mongodb.com/cloud> [Accessed: 8-March 2021]
- [4] "Tweepy – An easy-to-use Python library for accessing the Twitter API" [Online]. Available: <https://www.tweepy.org/> [Accessed: 8-March 2021]