

EECS E6893 Big Data Analytics

Homework #2 Report

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Part I

Marcro Setting

```
In [ ]:
        from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
        from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        %matplotlib inline
        import numpy as np
In [ ]:
        spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("Adult Data Binary Classifier").getOrCreate()
       1. Data loading
In [ ]:
        #Read csv file to dataframe
        data = spark.read.csv("adult.csv")
        data.show(5)
                                         _c3|_c4|
                                                                c5
                                                                                              c7 | c8 | c9 | c10 | c11 | c12 |
                         c1 c2
                                                                                 c6
        | c0|
        c14
                   State-gov 77516 Bachelors 13
                                                                        Adm-clerical Not-in-family White
                                                                                                           Male | 2174|
                                                                                                                        0 | 40 | United-States |
        39
                                                      Never-married
       <=50K
                                                                      Exec-managerial
        | 50 | Self-emp-not-inc | 83311 | Bachelors | 13 | Married-civ-spouse |
                                                                                           Husband | White |
                                                                                                           Male
                                                                                                                           13 United-States
       <=50K
                     Private | 215646 |
                                                           Divorced | Handlers-cleaners | Not-in-family | White |
                                                                                                                           40 | United-States |
        38
                                      HS-grad 9
                                                                                                           Male
       <=50K
                                         11th 7 Married-civ-spouse Handlers-cleaners
                                                                                           Husband | Black |
                                                                                                                           40 | United-States |
        53
                     Private | 234721 |
                                                                                                           Male
                                                                                                                   0 |
       <=50K
       28
                     Private | 338409 | Bachelors | 13 | Married-civ-spouse | Prof-specialty |
                                                                                             Wife | Black | Female |
                                                                                                                    0 |
                                                                                                                        0 40
                                                                                                                                       Cuba
       <=50K
       only showing top 5 rows
In [ ]:
        #change the column names of dataframe
        df = data.withColumnRenamed('_c0', 'age').withColumnRenamed('_c1', 'workclass').withColumnRenamed('_c2', 'fnlwgt')\
        .withColumnRenamed('_c3', 'education').withColumnRenamed('_c4', 'education_num')\
         .withColumnRenamed('_c5','marital_status').withColumnRenamed('_c6', 'occupation').withColumnRenamed('_c7', 'relationship')\
         .withColumnRenamed('_c8', 'race').withColumnRenamed('_c9', 'sex').withColumnRenamed('_c10', 'capital_gain')\
         .withColumnRenamed('_c11', 'capital_loss').withColumnRenamed('_c12', 'hours_per_week')\
        .withColumnRenamed('_c13', 'native_country').withColumnRenamed('_c14', 'income')
        df.printSchema()
        df.show(5)
        dataset = df
         -- age: string (nullable = true)
         -- workclass: string (nullable = true)
         -- fnlwgt: string (nullable = true)
         -- education: string (nullable = true)
         -- education_num: string (nullable = true)
         -- marital_status: string (nullable = true)
         -- occupation: string (nullable = true)
         -- relationship: string (nullable = true)
         -- race: string (nullable = true)
         -- sex: string (nullable = true)
         -- capital gain: string (nullable = true)
         -- capital loss: string (nullable = true)
         |-- hours_per_week: string (nullable = true)
         -- native country: string (nullable = true)
         |-- income: string (nullable = true)
        workclass | fnlwgt | education | education num |
                                                               marital status
                                                                                   occupation relationship race
                                                                                                                     sex capital gain capital 1
       oss|hours per week|native country|income|
        State-gov | 77516 | Bachelors |
                                                       13
        39
                                                                Never-married
                                                                                  Adm-clerical | Not-in-family | White |
                                                                                                                                2174
                   40 | United-States | <=50K |
        | 50 | Self-emp-not-inc | 83311 | Bachelors |
                                                       13 | Married-civ-spouse
                                                                               Exec-managerial
                                                                                                    Husband | White |
                                                                                                                    Male
       0
                    13 | United-States | <=50K |
        38
                    Private| 215646|
                                      HS-grad
                                                                    Divorced | Handlers-cleaners | Not-in-family | White |
                                                                                                                                   0
                                                                                                                    Male
                    40 | United-States | <=50K |
                   Private| 234721|
                                                        7 | Married-civ-spouse | Handlers-cleaners |
                                                                                                                                   0 |
        53
                                         11th
                                                                                                    Husband Black
                                                                                                                    Male
                    40 | United-States | <=50K |
        28
                    Private 338409 Bachelors
                                                       13 | Married-civ-spouse
                                                                                Prof-specialty
                                                                                                       Wife | Black | Female |
                                                                                                                                   0
                                Cuba | <=50K |
        +---+-----+
        ---+-----+
       only showing top 5 rows
       2. Data preprocessing
In []:
        from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
        from pyspark.ml.feature import OneHotEncoder, StringIndexer, VectorAssembler
In [ ]:
        #stages in our Pipeline
        stages = []
        categoricalColumns = ["workclass", "education", "marital status", "occupation", "relationship", "race", "sex", "native country"]
In []:
        for categoricalCol in categoricalColumns:
            # Category Indexing with StringIndexer
```

stringIndexer = StringIndexer(inputCol=categoricalCol, outputCol=categoricalCol + "Index")

Use OneHotEncoder to convert categorical variables into binary SparseVectors

```
encoder = OneHotEncoder(inputCols=[stringIndexer.getOutputCol()], outputCols=[categoricalCol + "classVec"])
             # Add stages. These are not run here, but will run all at once later on.
             stages += [stringIndexer, encoder]
In []:
         # Convert label into label indices using the StringIndexer
         label stringIdx = StringIndexer(inputCol="income", outputCol="label")
         stages += [label stringIdx]
In [ ]:
         # Convert values of numeric columns from string to integer
         numericCols = ["age", "fnlwgt", "education num", "capital gain", "capital loss", "hours per week"]
         for nc in numericCols:
             dataset = dataset.withColumn(nc, df[nc].cast(IntegerType()))
         # Transform all features into a vector using VectorAssembler
         assemblerInputs = [c + "classVec" for c in categoricalColumns] + numericCols
         assembler = VectorAssembler(inputCols=assemblerInputs, outputCol="features")
         stages += [assembler]
In []:
         pipeline = Pipeline(stages=stages)
         pipelineModel = pipeline.fit(dataset)
         preppedDataDF = pipelineModel.transform(dataset)
In [ ]:
         # Keep relevant columns
         cols = dataset.columns
         selectedcols = ["label", "features"] + cols
         dataset = preppedDataDF.select(selectedcols)
         display(dataset)
        DataFrame[label: double, features: vector, age: int, workclass: string, fnlwgt: int, education: string, education_num: int, marital_status: string,
        occupation: string, relationship: string, race: string, sex: string, capital_gain: int, capital_loss: int, hours_per_week: int, native_country: str
        ing, income: string]
In [ ]:
         # Randomly split data into training and test sets. set seed for reproducibility
         trainingData, testData = dataset.randomSplit([0.7, 0.3], seed=10)
         trainingData.cache()
         print(trainingData.count())
         print(testData.count())
        22685
        9876
```

3. Modeling

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

```
In [ ]:
         accuracy dict = {}
In [ ]:
         # LogisticRegression model, maxIter=10
         from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression
         from pyspark.ml.evaluation import MulticlassClassificationEvaluator
         lrModel = LogisticRegression(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label", maxIter=10).fit(trainingData)
         # select example rows to display.
         predictions = lrModel.transform(testData)
         predictions.select(["label", "prediction"]).show(5)
         # compute accuracy on the test set
         evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
         accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
         print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
         accuracy dict['Logistic'] = round(accuracy, 4)
         # draw the ROC curve
         trainingSummary = lrModel.summary
         roc = trainingSummary.roc.toPandas()
         plt.plot(roc['FPR'], roc['TPR'])
         plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
         plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
         plt.title('ROC Curve using Logistic Regression')
         plt.show()
         print('Training set areaUnderROC: ' + str(trainingSummary.areaUnderROC))
        +----+
        |label|prediction|
        +----+
           0.0
                      1.0
```

1.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

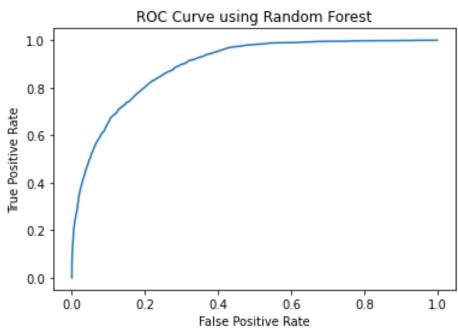
only showing top 5 rows

Training set areaUnderROC: 0.9107986021451718

```
In [ ]:
         # Random Forest
         from pyspark.ml.classification import RandomForestClassifier
         rfModel = RandomForestClassifier(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label").fit(trainingData)
         predictions = rfModel.transform(testData)
         predictions.select(["label", "prediction"]).show(5)
         # compute accuracy on the test set
         evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
         accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
         print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
         accuracy_dict['Random Forest'] = round(accuracy, 4)
         # draw the ROC curve
         trainingSummary = rfModel.summary
         roc = trainingSummary.roc.toPandas()
         plt.plot(roc['FPR'], roc['TPR'])
         plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
         plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
         plt.title('ROC Curve using Random Forest')
         plt.show()
         print('Training set areaUnderROC: ' + str(trainingSummary.areaUnderROC))
```

only showing top $5\ \mathrm{rows}$

```
Test set accuracy = 0.8146010530579182
```



Training set areaUnderROC: 0.893372713336966

```
In []:
    # NaiveBayes
    from pyspark.ml.classification import NaiveBayes

nbModel = NaiveBayes(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label").fit(trainingData)

# select example rows to display.
predictions = nbModel.transform(testData)
predictions.select(["label", "prediction"]).show(5)

# compute accuracy on the test set
evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
accuracy_dict['NaiveBayes'] = round(accuracy, 4)
```

only showing cop 3 lows

Test set accuracy = 0.7805791818550021

```
In []:  # Decision Tree
    from pyspark.ml.classification import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
dtree = DecisionTreeClassifier(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label").fit(trainingData)
       # select example rows to display.
       predictions = dtree.transform(testData)
       predictions.select(["label", "prediction"]).show(5)
       # compute accuracy on the test set
       evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
       accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
       print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
       accuracy dict['DecisionTree'] = round(accuracy, 4)
       +----+
       |label|prediction|
       +----+
         0.0
                  0.0
         0.0
                  0.0
         0.0
                  0.0
         0.0
                  0.0
         0.0
                  0.0
       +---+
       only showing top 5 rows
                                                                (0 + 1) / 1]
       [Stage 4081:>
       Test set accuracy = 0.83424463345484
In [ ]:
       # Gradient Boosting Trees
       from pyspark.ml.classification import GBTClassifier
       gbt = GBTClassifier(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label").fit(trainingData)
       # select example rows to display.
       predictions = gbt.transform(testData)
       predictions.select(["label", "prediction"]).show(5)
       # compute accuracy on the test set
       evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
       accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
       print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
       accuracy_dict['GBT'] = round(accuracy, 4)
       +----+
       |label|prediction|
       +----+
         0.0
                  1.0
         0.0
                  1.0
         0.0
                  0.0
         0.0
                  0.0
         0.0
                  0.0
       only showing top 5 rows
       Test set accuracy = 0.8522681247468611
In [ ]:
       # Multi-layer Perceptron
       from pyspark.ml.classification import MultilayerPerceptronClassifier
       layer structure = [100, 40, 10, 2]
       mlp = MultilayerPerceptronClassifier(featuresCol="features",
                                      labelCol="label",
                                      layers=layer_structure,
                                      seed=10).fit(trainingData)
       # select example rows to display.
       predictions = mlp.transform(testData)
       predictions.show(5)
       # compute accuracy on the test set
       evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
       accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
       print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
       accuracy_dict['MLP'] = round(accuracy, 4)
       +----+
                      features | age | workclass | fnlwgt | education | education | num |
                                                                        marital status
                                                                                        occupation|relationship| race| sex|capital gain
       |capital loss|hours per week|native country|income| rawPrediction|
                                                                          probability prediction
       +-----+
         0.0|(100,[0,8,23,29,4...| 60| Private|160625| HS-grad|
                                                                  9 | Married-civ-spouse | Prof-specialty |
                                                                                                      Husband | White | Male |
                                                                                                                              5013
                 0 | 40 | United-States | <=50K | [-1.1700061180216... | [0.33006698208408... |
                                                                                          1.0
         0.0|(100,[0,8,23,29,4...| 36| Private|370767| HS-grad| 9| Married-civ-spouse| Prof-specialty|
                                                                                                      Husband | White | Male |
                            60 | United-States | <=50K | [-0.1467829521576... | [0.79174805701775... |
                                                                                          0.0
              2377
         0.0|(100,[0,8,23,29,4...| 29| Private| 40295| HS-grad| 9| Married-civ-spouse| Prof-specialty|
                                                                                                      Husband | White | Male |
                    40 | United-States | <=50K | [-0.1467829521576... | [0.79174805701775... |
                                                                                          0.0
                 0 |
         0.0|(100,[0,8,23,29,4...| 30| Private| 83253| HS-grad| 9| Married-civ-spouse| Prof-specialty|
                                                                                                      Husband | White | Male |
                            55 | United-States | <=50K | [-0.1467829521576... | [0.79174805701775... |
                                                                                          0.0
         0.0|(100,[0,8,23,29,4...| 31| Private| 62374| HS-grad| 9| Married-civ-spouse| Prof-specialty|
                                                                                                      Husband | White | Male |
                          50 | United-States | <=50K | [-0.1467829521576... | [0.79174805701775... |
                                                                                          0.0
           only showing top 5 rows
                                                               (0 + 1) / 1]
       [Stage 4466:>
       Test set accuracy = 0.7918185500202511
In [ ]:
       # Linear Support Vector Machine
       from pyspark.ml.classification import LinearSVC
       lsvc = LinearSVC(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label").fit(trainingData)
```

```
# select example rows to display.
         predictions = lsvc.transform(testData)
         predictions.select(["label", "prediction"]).show(5)
         # compute accuracy on the test set
         evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
         accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
         print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
         accuracy_dict['LSVM'] = round(accuracy, 4)
        +----+
        |label|prediction|
        +----+
          0.0
                     1.0
           0.0
                     1.0
          0.0
                     0.0
           0.0
                     0.0
                     0.0
           0.0
        only showing top 5 rows
                                                                          (0 + 1) / 1]
        [Stage 4701:>
        Test set accuracy = 0.8463953017415958
In [ ]:
         # One-vs-Rest
         from pyspark.ml.classification import OneVsRest
         lr = LogisticRegression(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label", maxIter=10)
         ovr = OneVsRest(classifier=lr).fit(trainingData)
         # select example rows to display.
         predictions = ovr.transform(testData)
         predictions.select(["label", "prediction"]).show(5)
         # compute accuracy on the test set
         evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
         accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
         print("Test set accuracy = " + str(accuracy))
         accuracy_dict['OVR'] = round(accuracy, 4)
        +----+
        |label|prediction|
        +----+
           0.0
                     1.0
          0.0
                     1.0
           0.0
                     0.0
           0.0
                     0.0
          0.0
                     0.0
        only showing top 5 rows
        [Stage 4731:>
                                                                          (0 + 1) / 1]
        Test set accuracy = 0.8466990684487646
```

4. Comparison and analysis

```
# Rank models according to Test set accuracy
import pandas as pd
accuracy_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(accuracy_dict, orient='index', columns=['Accuracy'])
accuracy_df.sort_values(by='Accuracy', ascending=False, inplace=True)
accuracy_df
```

```
Out[]:
                        Accuracy
                          0.8523
                  GBT
               Logistic
                          0.8467
                  OVR
                          0.8467
                 LSVM
                          0.8464
           DecisionTree
                          0.8342
         Random Forest
                          0.8146
                  MLP
                           0.7918
            NaiveBayes
                          0.7806
```

Result Analysis

The gradient boost tree method has the highest accuracy among all the methods, which is around 85%. Being an ensemble method, GBT uses boosting to put more effort on weak learners. Compared to the random forest, which simply uses bagging and train individual tree separately, GBT is is able to sequentially combine the tree. This helps to model complex structures but also may lead to overfitting very easily.

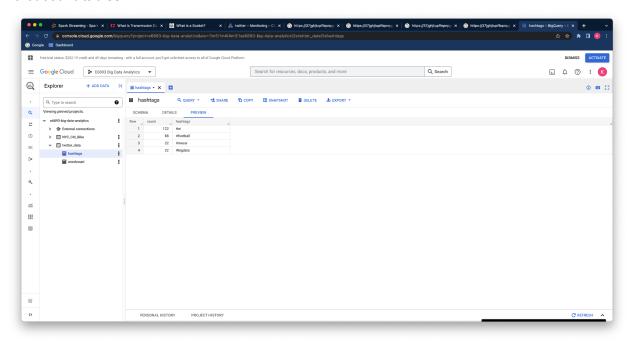
Other tree methods like OVR, decision treea and random forest also give decent outcomes because the problem's structure is suitable for tree classfication. One-versus-rest performs better than vanilla decision tree and random forest because it. And unexpectedly, the decision tree is better than random forest, which might indicate the data is noisy (or simply under the current random seed setting, the RF happens to be worse, which usually is not the case)

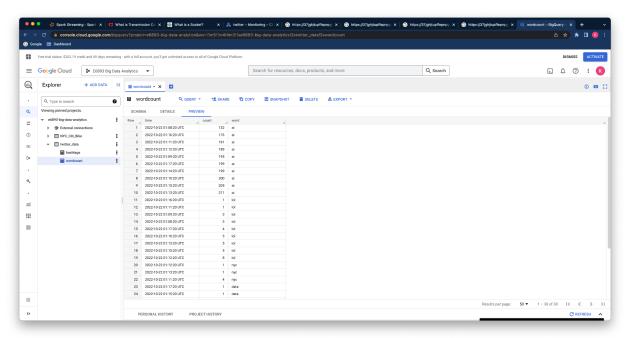
For logistic regression and linear support vector machine, they are all suitable for binary prediction, and both of their performance are great according to the ranking. Intuitively speaking, SVM handles outliers better than logistic regression, but since we are predicting income based on education, occupation etc, the dataset should not have many outliers. These two methods thus have similar performance.

Surprisingly the Multi Layer Perception method performance is not great. Since MLP heavily relies on the structure of the network, adjusting the number of layers and number of neurons within each layer might help to improve the prediction accuracy.

Part II

The codes are attached at the end of this section. Below are the previews of *hashtags* and *worcdcount* tables





```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# Columbia EECS E6893 Big Data Analytics
This module is used to pull data from twitter API and send data to
Spark Streaming process using socket. It acts like a client of
twitter API and a server of spark streaming. It opens a listening TCP
server socket, and listens to any connection from TCP client. After
a connection established, it send streaming data to it.
Usage:
  If used with dataproc:
    gcloud dataproc jobs submit pyspark --cluster <Cluster Name> twitterHTTPClient.py
  Make sure that you run this module before you run spark streaming process.
  Please remember stop the job on dataproc if you no longer want to stream data.
import tweepy
from tweepy import OAuthHandler
from tweepy import Stream
import socket
import re
# credentials
ACCESS_TOKEN = "1578524023033667586-nYVmtbLtnhKqa40jEoMirSRmeCJ6vS"
ACCESS_SECRET = "oG98avuyMnjsX8SuVF6cfzY40Pg6AvcwSuDwnIOwaaCLJ"
CONSUMER_KEY = "xIDvSjDs3ZjREUM1WvXlScY0W"
CONSUMER_SECRET = "OV3p8VhuWPtjQnxAo32D0edi35YteQOuNJvljbH6UmHy3WWnG0"
BEARER_TOKEN = "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAKfdiAEAAAAAZWSgd%2BmDUoyZU07jPDbdgNfTQ6w%3DvbWWUbmbLIsr5yVcWXjo0LKSf7CHh52oEJlgUTFmx017ozG4w7"
# the tags to track
tags = ['messi', 'bigdata', 'football', 'ai', 'fcbarcelona']
class MyStream(tweepy.StreamingClient):
    global client_socket
    def on_tweet(self, tweet):
        try:
            msg = tweet
              print('TEXT:{}\n'.format(msg.text))
            # Remove some non-English tweets, reference only
            temp = re.sub('[^\u0000-\u05C0\u2100-\u214F]+', '', msg.text)
            temp = re.sub(r'http\S+', '', temp)
            client_socket.send(msg.text.encode('utf-8'))
            return True
        except BaseException as e:
            print("Error on_data: %s" % str(e))
            self.disconnect()
            return False
    def on error(self, status):
        print(status)
        return False
def sendData(c socket, tags):
    send data to socket
    global client socket
    client_socket = c_socket
    stream = MyStream(BEARER_TOKEN)
    for tag in tags:
        stream.add rules(tweepy.StreamRule(tag))
    stream.filter()
class twitter_client:
    def __init__(self, TCP_IP, TCP_PORT):
      self.s = s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
      self.s.bind((TCP_IP, TCP_PORT))
    def run_client(self, tags):
      try:
        self.s.listen(1)
        while True:
          print("Waiting for TCP connection...")
          conn, addr = self.s.accept()
          print("Connected... Starting getting tweets.")
          sendData(conn,tags)
          conn.close()
      except KeyboardInterrupt:
        exit
if __name__ == '__main__':
    client = twitter_client("localhost", 9001)
    client.run_client(tags)
Waiting for TCP connection...
Connected... Starting getting tweets.
Stream connection closed by Twitter
Error on_data: [Errno 32] Broken pipe
Waiting for TCP connection...
```

In []: #!/usr/bin/env python

```
In [1]: #!/usr/bin/env python
        # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
        # Columbia EECS E6893 Big Data Analytics
        This module is the spark streaming analysis process.
            If used with dataproc:
                gcloud dataproc jobs submit pyspark --cluster <Cluster Name> twitterHTTPClient.py
            Create a dataset in BigQurey first using
                bq mk bigdata_sparkStreaming
        n n n
        from pyspark import SparkConf, SparkContext
        from pyspark.streaming import StreamingContext
        from pyspark.sql import Row, SQLContext
        import sys
        import requests
        import time
        import subprocess
        import re
        from google.cloud import bigquery
        # global variables
        bucket = "6893 course data"
        output_directory_hashtags = 'gs://{}/hadoop/tmp/bigquery/pyspark_output/hashtagsCount'.format(bucket)
        output_directory_wordcount = 'gs://{}/hadoop/tmp/bigquery/pyspark_output/wordcount'.format(bucket)
        # output table and columns name
        output_dataset = 'twitter_data'
        output_table_hashtags = 'hashtags'
        columns_name_hashtags = ['hashtags', 'count']
        output_table_wordcount = 'wordcount'
        columns_name_wordcount = ['word', 'count', 'time']
        # parameter
        IP = 'localhost' # ip port
        PORT = 9001
                        # port
        # time that the streaming process runs
        STREAMTIME = 600
        # the tags to track
        tags = ['messi', 'bigdata', 'football', 'ai', 'nyc']
        tags_regex = ["^#" + tag + "$" for tag in tags]
        PATTERN = " | ".join(tags_regex)
        # the words you should filter and do word count
        WORD = ['data', 'lol', 'ai', 'news', 'nyc']
```

```
In [2]: # Helper functions
        def saveToStorage(rdd, output_directory, columns_name, mode):
            Save each RDD in this DStream to google storage
            Args:
                rdd: input rdd
                output directory: output directory in google storage
                columns name: columns name of dataframe
                mode: mode = "overwirte", overwirte the file
                      mode = "append", append data to the end of file
            ......
            if not rdd.isEmpty():
                (rdd.toDF(columns name).write.save(output directory, format="json", mode=mode))
        def saveToBigQuery(sc, output_dataset, output_table, directory):
            Put temp streaming json files in google storage to google BigQuery
            and clean the output files in google storage
            files = directory + '/part-*'
            subprocess.check call(
                'bq load --source_format NEWLINE_DELIMITED_JSON '
                '--replace '
                '--autodetect '
                '{dataset}.{table} {files}'.format(
                    dataset=output dataset, table=output table, files=files
                ).split())
            output path = sc. jvm.org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path(directory)
            output_path.getFileSystem(sc._jsc.hadoopConfiguration()).delete(
                output_path, True)
        def hashtagCount(words):
            Calculate the accumulated hashtags count sum from the beginning of the stream
            and sort it by descending order of the count.
            Ignore case sensitivity when counting the hashtags:
                "#Ab" and "#ab" is considered to be a same hashtag
            You have to:
            1. Filter out the word that is hashtags.
               Hashtag usually start with "#" and followed by a serious of alphanumeric
            2. map (hashtag) to (hashtag, 1)
            3. sum the count of current DStream state and previous state
            4. transform unordered DStream to a ordered Dstream
            Hints:
                you may use regular expression to filter the words
                You can take a look at updateStateByKey and transform transformations
            Args:
                dstream(DStream): stream of real time tweets
            Returns:
                DStream Object with inner structure (hashtag, count)
            def update(newVal, runningCnt):
                if runningCnt is None:
                    return sum(newVal)
                return sum(newVal) + runningCnt
            hashtag = words.map(lambda w: w.lower())\
                            .filter(lambda w: True if re.match(PATTERN, w) else False)\
                            .map(lambda tag: (tag, 1))\
                            .reduceByKey(lambda v1, v2: v1 + v2)\
                            .updateStateByKey(update)\
                            .transform(lambda rdd: rdd.sortBy(lambda x: -x[1]))
            return hashtag
        def wordCount(words):
            Calculte the count of 5 sepcial words for every 60 seconds (window no overlap)
            You can choose your own words.
            Your should:
            1. filter the words
            2. count the word during a special window size
            3. add a time related mark to the output of each window, ex: a datetime type
            Hints:
                You can take a look at reduceByKeyAndWindow transformation
                Dstream is a series of rdd, each RDD in a DStream contains data from a certain interval
                You may want to take a look of transform transformation of DStream when trying to add a time
            Args:
                dstream(DStream): stream of real time tweets
            Returns:
                DStream Object with inner structure (word, count, time)
            window_count = words.map(lambda w: w.lower())\
                                 .filter(lambda w: w in WORD)\
                                 .map(lambda w: (w, 1))
                                 .reduceByKeyAndWindow(lambda x, y: x + y,
                                                       lambda x, y: x - y,
                                                       60,
                                                       60)\
                                 .transform(lambda time, rdd: rdd.map(lambda w: (w[0],
                                                                                 time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"))))
            window_count_time = window_count
            return window count
```

```
In [3]: if __name__ == '__main__':
            # Spark settings
            /gateway/default/node/conf?host&port = SparkConf()
            /gateway/default/node/conf?host&port.setMaster('local[2]')
            /gateway/default/node/conf?host&port.setAppName("TwitterStreamApp")
            # create spark context with the above configuration
            sc = SparkContext(/gateway/default/node/conf?host&port=/gateway/default/node/conf?host&port)
            sc.setLogLevel("ERROR")
            # create sql context, used for saving rdd
            sql_context = SQLContext(sc)
            # create the Streaming Context from the above spark context with batch interval size 5 seconds
            ssc = StreamingContext(sc, 5)
            # setting a checkpoint to allow RDD recovery
            ssc.checkpoint("~/checkpoint_TwitterApp")
            # read data from port 9001
            dataStream = ssc.socketTextStream(IP, PORT)
            words = dataStream.flatMap(lambda line: line.split(" "))
            # calculate the accumulated hashtags count sum from the beginning of the stream
            topTags = hashtagCount(words)
            topTags.pprint()
            # Calculte the word count during each time period 60s
            wordCount = wordCount(words)
            wordCount.pprint()
            # save hashtags count and word count to google storage
            # used to save to google BigQuery
            # You should:
              1. topTags: only save the lastest rdd in DStream
            # 2. wordCount: save each rdd in DStream
            # Hints:
            # 1. You can take a look at foreachRDD transformation
            # 2. You may want to use helper function saveToStorage
            # 3. You should use save output to output directory hashtags, output directory wordcount,
                    and have output columns name columns_name_hashtags and columns_name_wordcount.
            topTags.foreachRDD(lambda rdd: saveToStorage(rdd,
                                                          output_directory_hashtags,
                                                          columns name hashtags,
                                                          "overwrite"))
            wordCount.foreachRDD(lambda rdd: saveToStorage(rdd,
                                                            output directory wordcount,
                                                            columns_name_wordcount,
                                                            "append"))
            # start streaming process, wait for 600s and then stop.
            ssc.start()
            time.sleep(STREAMTIME)
            ssc.stop(stopSparkContext=False, stopGraceFully=True)
            print("STREAMING END")
            # put the temp result in google storage to google BigQuery
            saveToBigQuery(sc, output_dataset, output_table_hashtags, output_directory_hashtags)
            saveToBigQuery(sc, output_dataset, output_table_wordcount, output_directory_wordcount)
            print("DONE SAVING")
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('#ai', 116)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 21)
('#bigdata', 20)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:05
('#ai', 116)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 21)
('#bigdata', 20)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:10
('#ai', 116)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 21)
('#bigdata', 21)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:15
-----
('#ai', 120)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:20
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
______
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:20
_____
('ai', 199, '2022-10-22 01:17:20')
('news', 1, '2022-10-22 01:17:20')
('lol', 4, '2022-10-22 01:17:20')
('data', 1, '2022-10-22 01:17:20')
_____
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:25
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
______
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:30
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:35
-----
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
_____
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:40
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
_____
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:45
```

```
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:50
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:17:55
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:18:00
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:18:05
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:18:10
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
______
Time: 2022-10-22 01:18:15
_____
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:18:20
('#ai', 122)
('#football', 88)
('#messi', 22)
('#bigdata', 22)
Time: 2022-10-22 01:18:20
STREAMING END
```

In []:

DONE SAVING

```
In [1]: from pyspark import SparkConf, SparkContext, SQLContext
        from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
        from pyspark.ml.feature import Word2Vec, CountVectorizer
        from pyspark.ml.clustering import LDA, LDAModel
        from pyspark.sql.functions import col, udf
        from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType, ArrayType, StringType
        import pylab as pl
In [2]: def to word(termIndices):
           words = []
           for termID in termIndices:
               words.append(vocab_broadcast.value[termID])
           return words
In [3]: # Load document dataframe (provided by the TA)
        PATH = "gs://6893 course data/twitter data/stream data.csv"
        spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("LDA").getOrCreate()
        spark_df = spark.read.csv(PATH)
        spark_df.show()
                         _c0|
        +----+
        I absolutely ADOR...
        Java Vs Python Fo...
        voulu un grec pui...
        Pareil Il pris de...
        Music Academy Blo...
        Tarps, tents, and...
        |voulu un grec pui...
        We drive efficien...
        Check out my Gig ...
        Hey, nice bones y...
        lembro como sofri...
        WHO WITH A DEEP T...
        @Tina69911364 @As...
        alguem cria um ap...
        @Neptvn08 Comment...
        une dinguerie de ...
        Y a une grosse mo...
        Je te cache pas q...
        @JAPANFESS setauk...
        |Femme recherchant...|
       only showing top 20 rows
In [4]: # dataframe preprocessing
        from pyspark.sql.functions import col, split
        spark_df = spark_df.withColumnRenamed('_c0', 'words')
        spark_df = spark_df.withColumn("input", split(col("words"),"\s+"))
        spark_df.show()
                       words
                                           input
        I absolutely ADOR... [I, absolutely, A...
        Java Vs Python Fo... | [Java, Vs, Python...
        |voulu un grec pui...|[voulu, un, grec,...
        | Pareil Il pris de... | [Pareil, Il, pris...
        | Music Academy Blo... | [Music, Academy, ...
        Tarps, tents, and... [Tarps,, tents,, ...
        |voulu un grec pui...|[voulu, un, grec,...
        |We drive efficien...| [We, drive, effic...
        Check out my Gig ... [Check, out, my, ...
        | Hey, nice bones y... | [Hey,, nice, bone...
        lembro como sofri... [lembro, como, so...
        WHO WITH A DEEP T... | [WHO, WITH, A, DE...
        |@Tina69911364 @As...|[@Tina69911364, @...
        alguem cria um ap... [alguem, cria, um...
        @Neptvn08 Comment... [@Neptvn08, Comme...
        une dinguerie de ... [une, dinguerie, ...
        Y a une grosse mo... [Y, a, une, gross...
        Je te cache pas q... [Je, te, cache, p...
        @JAPANFESS setauk... [@JAPANFESS, seta...
        | Femme recherchant... | [Femme, rechercha... |
        +----+
       only showing top 20 rows
In [5]: # CountVectorizer
        cv = CountVectorizer(inputCol="input", outputCol="features")
        model = cv.fit(spark df)
        cvResult = model.transform(spark_df)
        cvResult.show(5)
        +----+
                       words
                                          input
                                                           features
        +----+
        | I absolutely ADOR... | [I, absolutely, A... | (4475, [0,9,12,62,...
        Java Vs Python Fo... Java, Vs, Python... (4475, 241, 398, 71...
        |voulu un grec pui...|[voulu, un, grec,...|(4475,[8,14,15,55...
        | Pareil Il pris de... | [Pareil, Il, pris... | (4475,[2,13,15,21...
        | Music Academy Blo... | [Music, Academy, ... | (4475, [0,3,4,30,1...
        +----+
       only showing top 5 rows
In [6]: # train LDA model, cluster the documents into 10 topics
        ldaModel = LDA(featuresCol="features").setK(10).fit(cvResult)
```

```
In [7]: transformed = ldaModel.transform(cvResult).select("topicDistribution")
        #show the weight of every topic Distribution
        transformed.show(truncate=False)
        |topicDistribution
        [0.005186164216874515,0.003960160476691635,0.003956312707033753,0.003934193713513273,0.003934219359069845,0.003934507045586802,0.962
        9163772715503,0.0040716766432422336,0.0039378703542221295,0.004168518212215463]
        |[0.007799073061056249, 0.9418017624877411, 0.005949954723848018, 0.005916704936338126, 0.005916747034640611, 0.00591717185697665, 0.008383]|
        900180722291,0.006123461481739278,0.005922236727356218,0.006268987509581555
        |[0.9436470323598692, 0.0059557139343809845, 0.005949909186700705, 0.005916661523791629, 0.00591669828524434, 0.005917129790119107, 0.00838]|
        2368015919312,0.006123399724134416,0.005922191400707887,0.006268895779132182
        | [0.9536550689576917,0.004897957061174042,0.0048931778722966345,0.00486583116408637,0.00486586667051405,0.004866217930864015,0.006894
        118395051148,0.005035861912325537,0.004870379093801928,0.005155520942194619
        |[0.0060574950127318394,0.004624384862931298,0.004619891300247162,0.0045940436981719256,0.00459410613815166,0.004594421039009235,0.95]|
        66949820658037,0.004754626289906503,0.0045983438445779,0.004867705748468703]
        [0.008404860455611665,0.006417818674753064,0.006411558651371602,0.006375745815758958,0.006375775518467542,0.006376235276310497,0.366
        04517638977097,0.006598539563966586,0.006381690980193671,0.5806125986737956]
        |[0.9436470323598692, 0.0059557139343809845, 0.005949909186700705, 0.005916661523791629, 0.00591669828524434, 0.005917129790119107, 0.00838]|
        2368015919312,0.006123399724134416,0.005922191400707887,0.006268895779132182
        10.007801270400857256,0.00595593936267246,0.005950136191427075,0.005916895956584153,0.7620980170657207,0.005917359032440619,0.188044
        84003716423,0.0061237422482906334,0.005922403279368215,0.006269396425474574
        10.006057977677200088,0.0046243893877206625,0.00461987861876666,0.004594052238250576,0.004594230867509453,0.0045944331193144795,0.95
        66942091602015,0.004754686302647543,0.004598367994717345,0.004867774633671651
        |[0.007281311095216425, 0.005556029560773472, 0.00555063304902038, 0.005519588670424111, 0.005519645752300187, 0.005520022994663279, 0.9479]|
        67104804293,0.005712525314545051,0.0055247218614868695,0.005848416897277269]
        89899681443459,0.004502794310345266,0.00435476567208755,0.004609733267496938]
        9661563207066061,0.003715944956293797,0.0035938294294121167,0.0038043000725021545
        [0.008404503425467393,0.006417785925041724,0.006411527617476171,0.006375703612792339,0.006375747350987522,0.006376206899185855,0.009
        03998868325186,0.006598503995542425,0.0063816655993910055,0.9376183668908636]
        |[0.007803199636703919, 0.005955906308488051, 0.005950068058683891, 0.005916811065958371, 0.005916875133244223, 0.0059172939390356415, 0.51]|
        21368840098761,0.43821143312845695,0.005922340426761541,0.006269188292791376]
        |[0.9474273442432625, 0.005555882602923386, 0.005550473711243357, 0.005519464393656279, 0.005519500764727213, 0.005519895459695997, 0.00782]|
        2166560598687,0.005712410802207438,0.005524682614590265,0.00584817884709508]
        |[0.006059656566684649,0.004624167462850101,0.00461966262785673,0.004593843735915511,0.00459387488065969,0.00459420649611898,0.956694]|
        7530799059,0.004754372622805529,0.004598136797790713,0.004867325729412239]
        |[0.9436366740589319,0.005955999721701497,0.005950187627745641,0.0059169292274708065,0.005916953467225662,0.005917449632176018,0.0083]|
        90136535726239,0.006123814679523933,0.0059224539348817235,0.006269401114616579
        |[0.9474250026351184,0.005555943097069845,0.005550516003196437,0.00551949911829714,0.005519530188958094,0.005519917021080304,0.007824]|
        410227391599,0.005712397056635345,0.005524639594754359,0.005848145057498606]
        |[0.00911128156198015, 0.006957492920547816, 0.006950724315800845, 0.006911870994411143, 0.006911904782800206, 0.006912413514777064, 0.0097]|
        96179662681438,0.007153390930546373,0.006918321696266507,0.9323764196201885
        |[0.9436443127016174,0.0059557909927799215,0.0059499795318675676,0.0059167283370015885,0.0059167730764538105,0.005917195452316469,0.0
        08384455766608265,0.006123486927938401,0.005922261629643798,0.006269015583772888
        only showing top 20 rows
In [8]: | #The higher 11 is, the lower 1p is, the better model is.
        11 = ldaModel.logLikelihood(cvResult)
        lp = ldaModel.logPerplexity(cvResult)
        print("11: ", 11)
        print("lp: ", lp)
        11: -123598.70801748236
        lp: 11.011020758795757
In [9]: # Output topics. Each is a distribution over words (matching word count vectors)
        print("Learned topics (as distributions over vocab of " + str(ldaModel.vocabSize())+ " words):")
        topics = ldaModel.topicsMatrix()
        print(topics)
        Learned topics (as distributions over vocab of 4475 words):
        DenseMatrix([[24.1896685 , 1.18594903, 0.56720227, ..., 0.83336772,
                      1.54761506, 0.68031076],
                    [0.59859061, 1.24843117, 0.69348586, ..., 0.57424243,
                      0.56883441, 12.28921633],
                    [76.35448255, 0.63714835, 1.31674193, ..., 4.21452495,
                      0.54687653, 0.56760941],
                    ...,
                    [0.76212978, 0.63671608, 0.54815412, ..., 0.74086032,
                      0.6261614 , 0.65348755],
                    [0.54197475, 0.68193242, 0.61783876, ..., 0.6347725,
                      0.59419805, 0.87816495],
                    [0.57097721, 0.64350979, 0.7138692, ..., 0.59503576,
                      0.60042012, 0.51342917]
```