



# **LARGE SCALE DATA ANALYSIS USING MAPREDUCE**

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## **ASSIGNMENT 1**

EC7205: CLOUD COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND INFORMATION ENGINEERING

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

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## 1 Introduction

The aim of this assignment is to implement a custom MapReduce job using Hadoop to process the Spotify dataset and extract meaningful insights related to artist popularity, genre trends, and follower distribution.

## 2 Dataset Description

- Dataset: Spotify Datasets (Kaggle) [1]  
<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/lehaknarnauli/spotify-datasets?select=artists.csv>
- Size: 1104349 rows, 5 columns
- Features Used: id, followers, genres, name, popularity

This dataset contains metadata about Spotify artists, including unique IDs, follower counts, associated genres, artist names, and a popularity score. The dataset is suitable for large-scale distributed analysis due to its size and structure.

## 3 Problem Definition

Analyze the Spotify dataset to answer the following questions using MapReduce:

- What is the average number of followers for artists at each popularity score?
- How does follower count correlate with popularity scores?

Chosen MapReduce Task: **Popularity-Follower Aggregation**

- Map: For each artist, emit (popularity\_score, followers)
- Reduce: For each popularity score, compute:
  - Total followers across all artists with that score
  - Average followers per popularity score

Mapper Logic:

- Your mapper.py extracts popularity (as the key) and followers (as the value) from each artist.
- Example output: 0 52.68 (popularity=0, followers=52.68).

Reducer Logic:

- Your reducer.py groups data by popularity and calculates the average followers for each score.
- Example output: 0 52.68 (average followers for popularity=0).

## 4 Environment Setup

Platform:

- Local Linux machine (single-node setup)

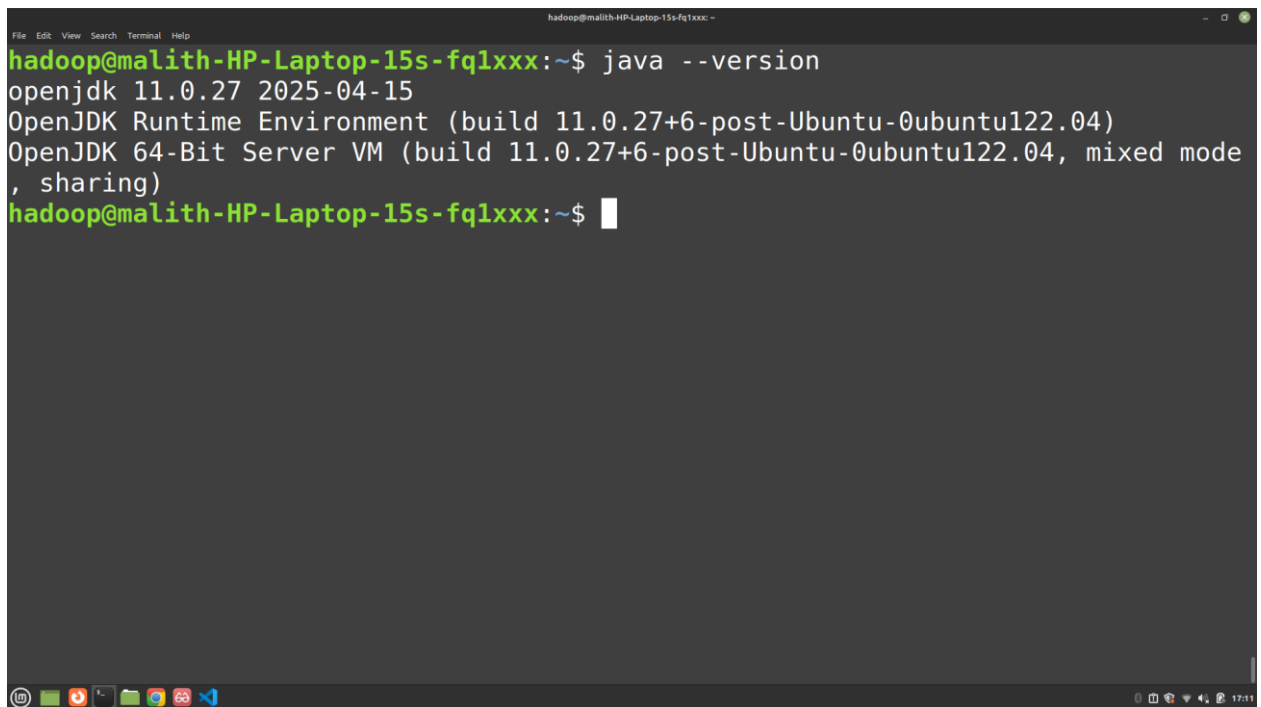
Installation Steps Overview:

1. Install Java:  
sudo apt-get install default-jdk
2. Create Hadoop User:  
sudo adduser hadoop

3. Set Up SSH:  
ssh-keygen -t rsa and enable passwordless SSH with cat ~/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys
4. Download Hadoop:  
Download and extract Hadoop from Apache Hadoop.
5. Set Environment Variables:  
Add Hadoop and Java paths to ~/.bashrc.
6. Configure Hadoop:  
Edit config files in /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/.
7. Format NameNode:  
hdfs namenode -format
8. Start Hadoop:  
start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh
9. Verify:  
Use jps and access web UIs at http://localhost:9870 (NameNode) and http://localhost:8088 (ResourceManager).

Screenshots for Evidence:

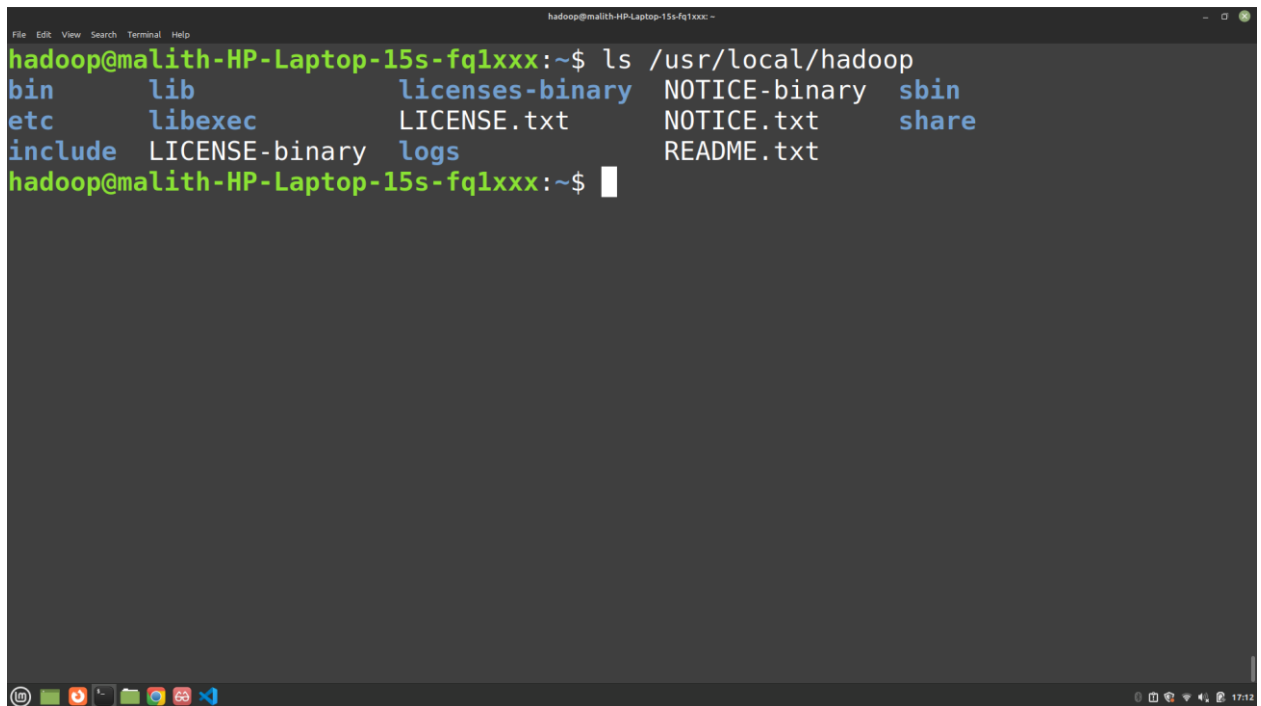
JavaVersion:

A terminal window screenshot showing the command 'java --version' being executed. The output displays the OpenJDK version 11.0.27, build date 2025-04-15, and runtime environment details. The terminal title is 'hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx: ~'.

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ java --version
openjdk 11.0.27 2025-04-15
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 11.0.27+6-post-Ubuntu-0ubuntu122.04)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.27+6-post-Ubuntu-0ubuntu122.04, mixed mode
, sharing)
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 1: EVIDENCE FOR JAVA VERSION

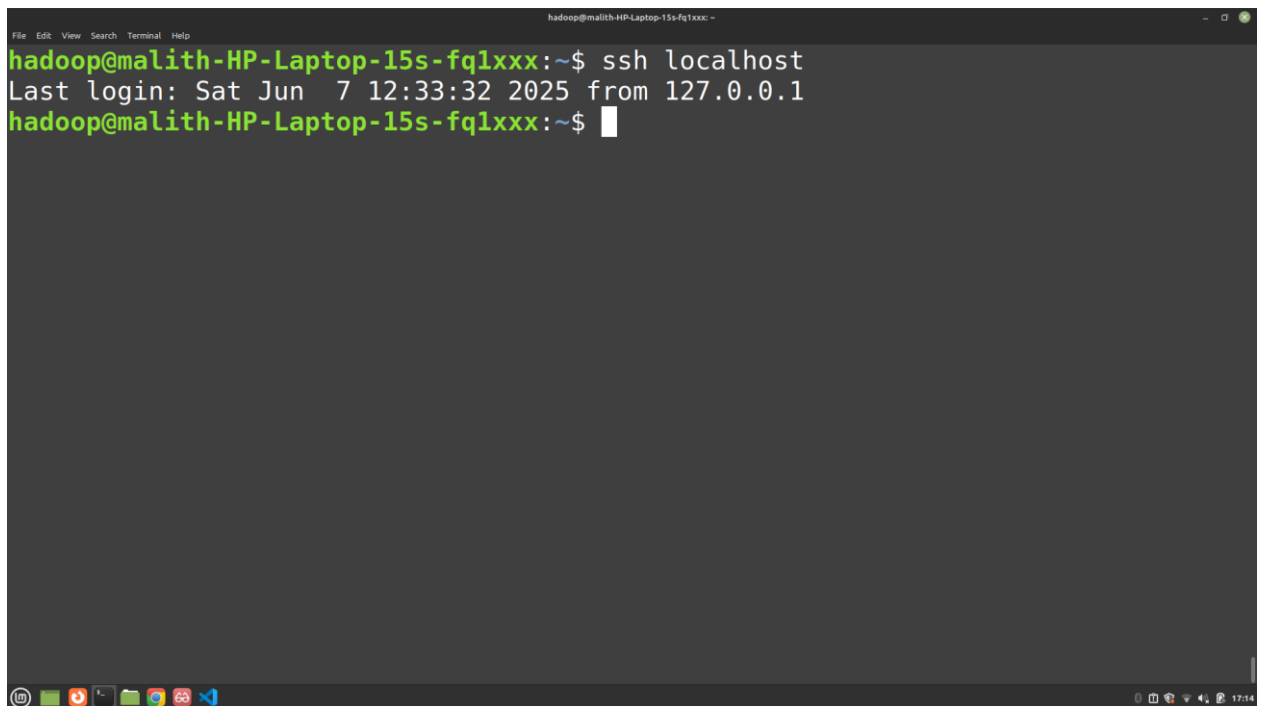
## Hadoop Directory Structure:

A terminal window titled 'hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx: ~' showing the command 'ls /usr/local/hadoop' and its output. The output lists the following files and directories: bin, lib, licenses-binary, NOTICE-binary, sbin, etc, libexec, LICENSE.txt, NOTICE.txt, share, include, LICENSE-binary, logs, and README.txt.

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ ls /usr/local/hadoop
bin      lib      licenses-binary  NOTICE-binary  sbin
etc      libexec  LICENSE.txt      NOTICE.txt     share
include  LICENSE-binary logs            README.txt
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 2: EVIDENCE FOR HADOOP DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

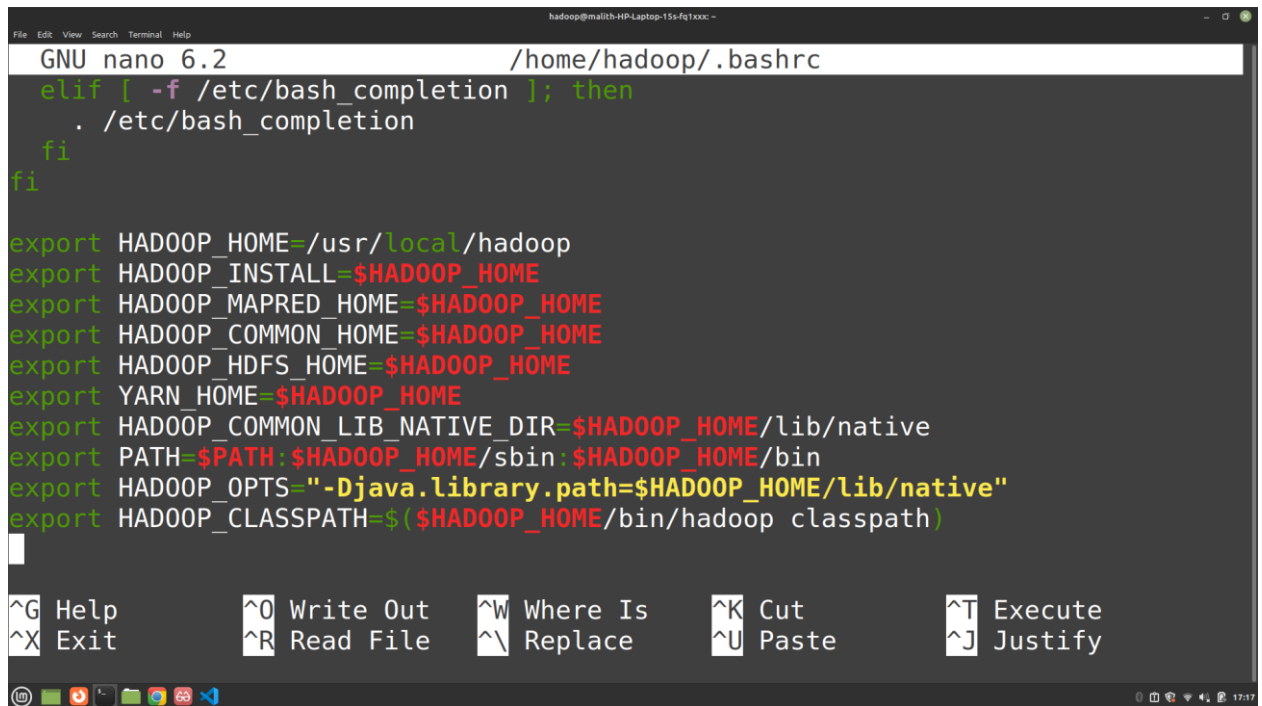
## SSH Setup:

A terminal window titled 'hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx: ~' showing the command 'ssh localhost' and its output. The output displays the last login time and IP address: 'Last login: Sat Jun 7 12:33:32 2025 from 127.0.0.1'.

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ ssh localhost
Last login: Sat Jun 7 12:33:32 2025 from 127.0.0.1
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 3: EVIDENCE FOR SSH SETUP

## Environment Variables:



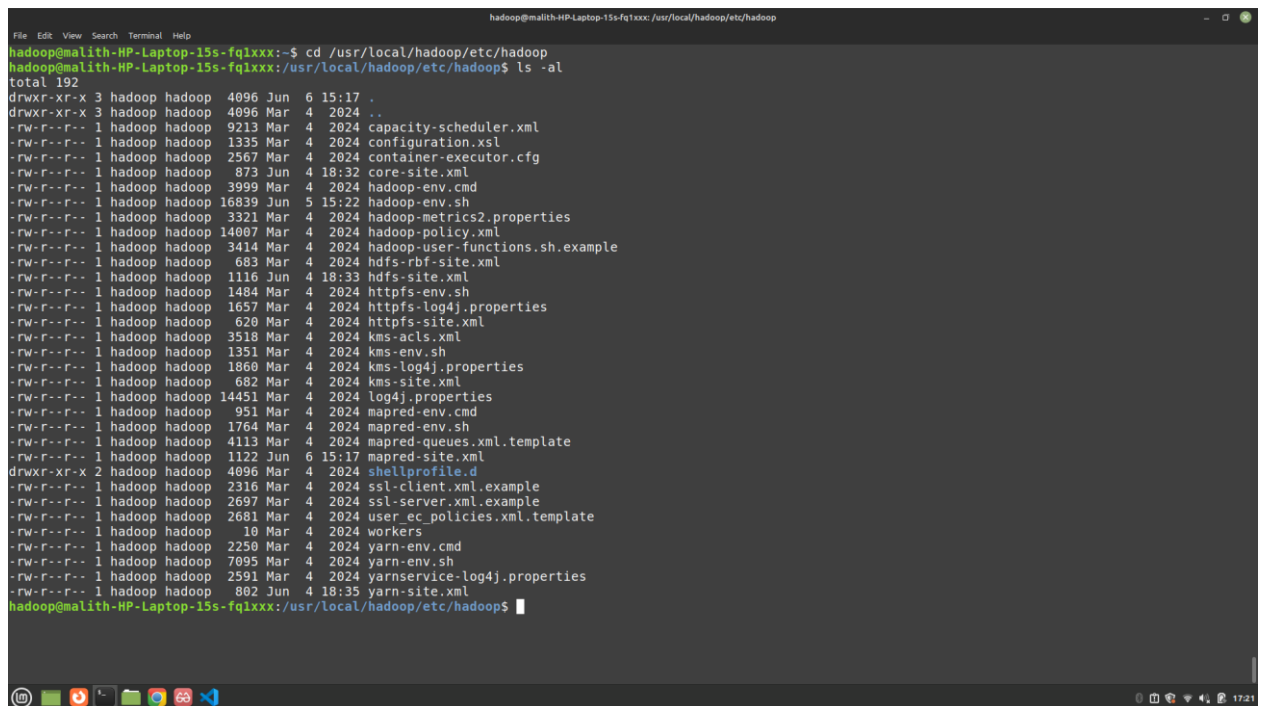
```
GNU nano 6.2 /home/hadoop/.bashrc
elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
. /etc/bash_completion
fi
fi

export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop
export HADOOP_INSTALL=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_COMMON_LIB_NATIVE_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native
export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$HADOOP_HOME/bin
export HADOOP_OPTS="-Djava.library.path=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native"
export HADOOP_CLASSPATH=($HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop classpath)

^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify
```

FIGURE 4: EVIDENCE FOR ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

## Configuration Files:



```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx: /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ cd /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop$ ls -al
total 192
drwxr-xr-x 3 hadoop hadoop 4096 Jun 6 15:17 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 hadoop hadoop 4096 Mar 4 2024 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 9213 Mar 4 2024 capacity-scheduler.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1335 Mar 4 2024 configuration.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2567 Mar 4 2024 container-executor.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 873 Jun 4 18:32 core-site.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 3999 Mar 4 2024 hadoop-env.cmd
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 16839 Jun 5 15:22 hadoop-env.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 3321 Mar 4 2024 hadoop-metrics2.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 14007 Mar 4 2024 hadoop-policy.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 3414 Mar 4 2024 hadoop-user-functions.sh.example
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 683 Mar 4 2024 hdfs-rbf-site.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1116 Jun 4 18:33 hdfs-site.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1484 Mar 4 2024 https-env.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1657 Mar 4 2024 https-log4j.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 620 Mar 4 2024 https-site.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 3518 Mar 4 2024 kms-acls.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1351 Mar 4 2024 kms-env.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1860 Mar 4 2024 kms-log4j.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 682 Mar 4 2024 kms-site.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 14451 Mar 4 2024 log4j.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 951 Mar 4 2024 mapred-env.cmd
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1764 Mar 4 2024 mapred-env.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 4113 Mar 4 2024 mapred-queues.xml.template
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 1122 Jun 6 15:17 mapred-site.xml
drwxr-xr-x 2 hadoop hadoop 4096 Mar 4 2024 shellprofile.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2316 Mar 4 2024 ssl-client.xml.example
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2697 Mar 4 2024 ssl-server.xml.example
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2681 Mar 4 2024 user-ec-policies.xml.template
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 10 Mar 4 2024 workers
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2250 Mar 4 2024 yarn-env.cmd
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 7095 Mar 4 2024 yarn-env.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2591 Mar 4 2024 yarnservice-log4j.properties
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 802 Jun 4 18:35 yarn-site.xml
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop$
```

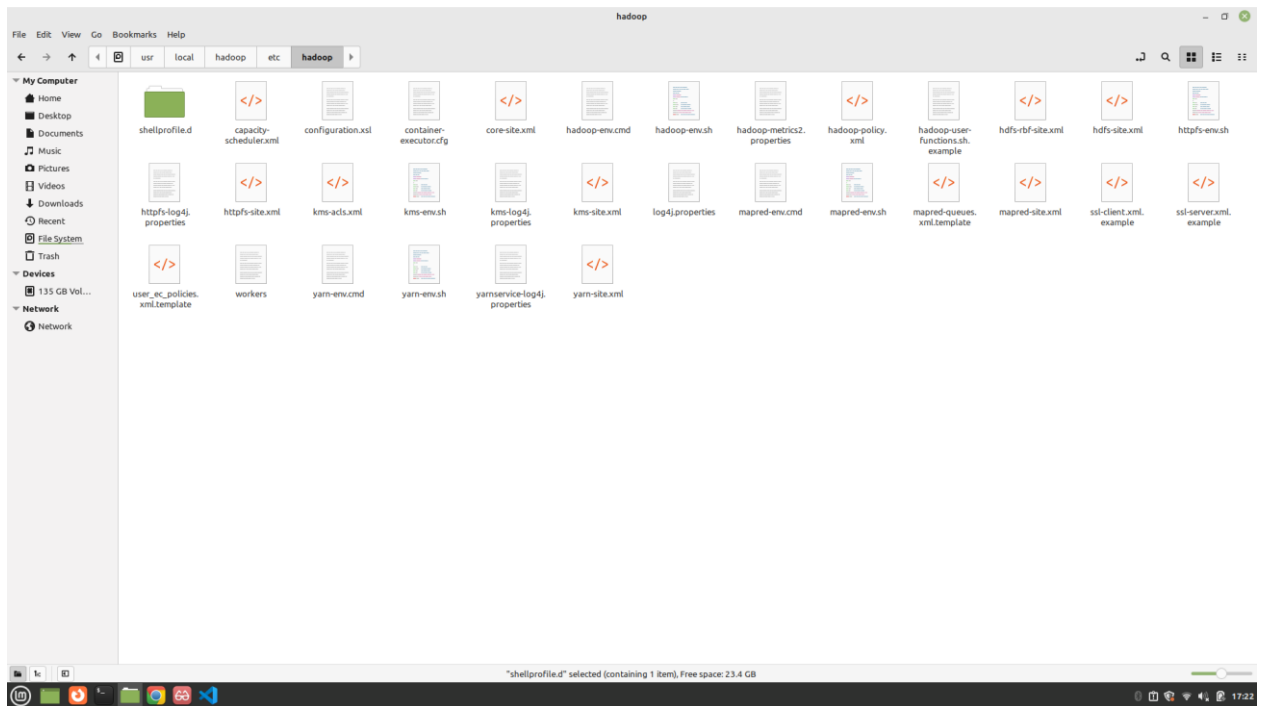


FIGURE 5: EVIDENCE FOR CONFIGURATION FILES

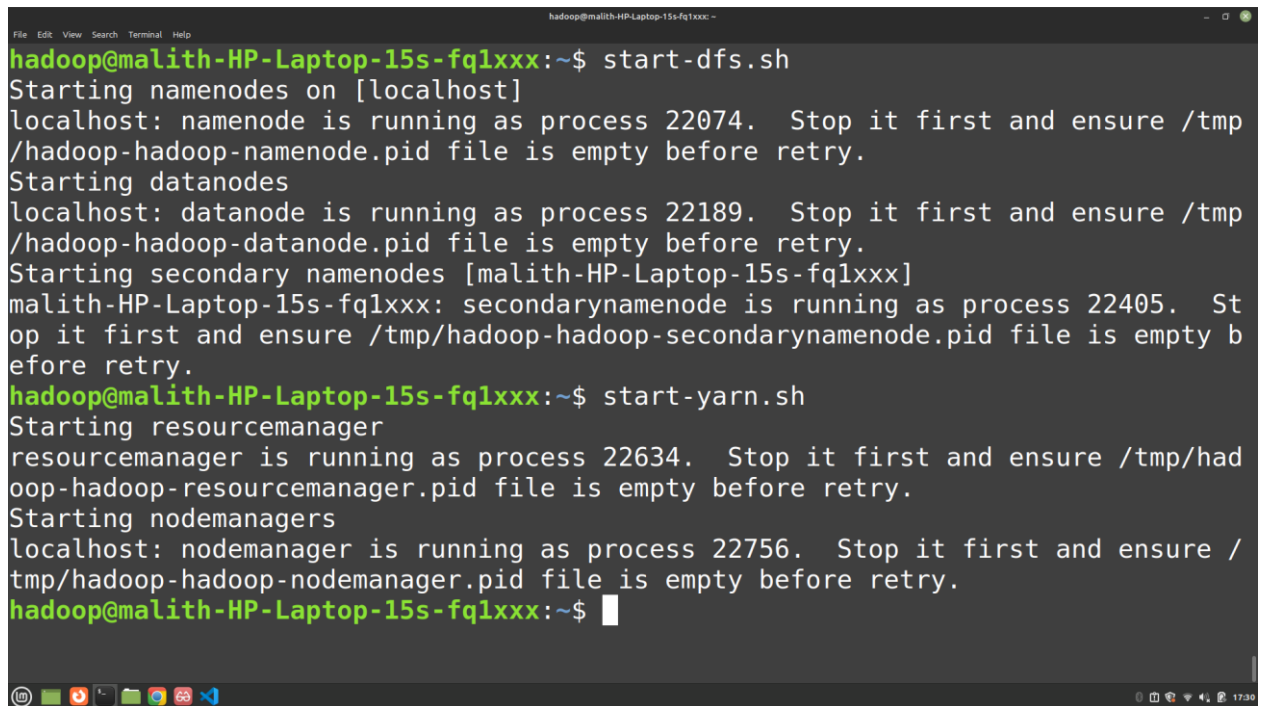
Namenode Formatting:



FIGURE 6: EVIDENCE FOR NAMENODE FORMATTING



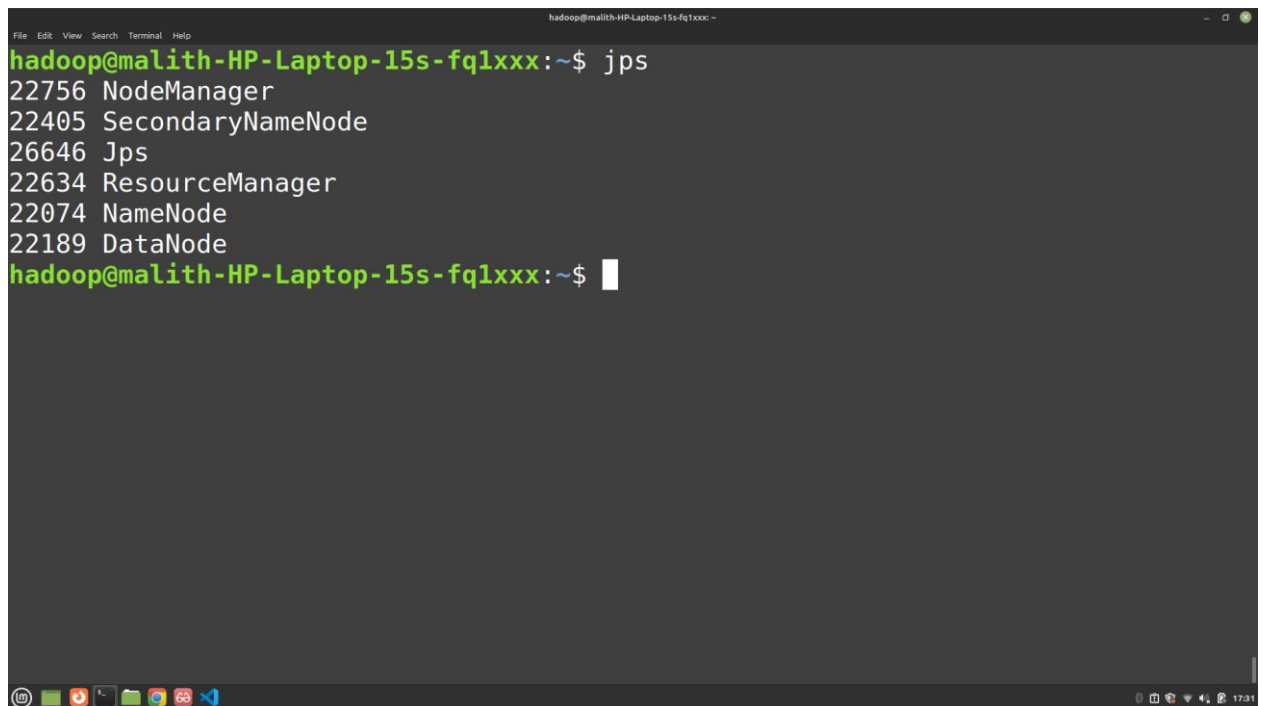
## Starting Hadoop Service:

A terminal window titled 'hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx' showing the execution of Hadoop startup scripts. The user runs 'start-dfs.sh', which starts namenodes and datanodes on localhost, and then runs 'start-yarn.sh', which starts the resource manager and node managers. The terminal output includes process IDs and instructions to stop existing processes if they are already running.

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
localhost: namenode is running as process 22074. Stop it first and ensure /tmp/hadoop-hadoop-namenode.pid file is empty before retry.
Starting datanodes
localhost: datanode is running as process 22189. Stop it first and ensure /tmp/hadoop-hadoop-datanode.pid file is empty before retry.
Starting secondary namenodes [malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx]
malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx: secondarynamenode is running as process 22405. Stop it first and ensure /tmp/hadoop-hadoop-secondarynamenode.pid file is empty before retry.
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ start-yarn.sh
Starting resource manager
resource manager is running as process 22634. Stop it first and ensure /tmp/hadoop-hadoop-resource manager.pid file is empty before retry.
Starting node managers
localhost: node manager is running as process 22756. Stop it first and ensure /tmp/hadoop-hadoop-node manager.pid file is empty before retry.
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 7: EVIDENCE FOR STARTING HADOOP SERVICE

## Running Processes:

A terminal window titled 'hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx' showing the output of the 'jps' command. The output lists the running Hadoop processes and their IDs: NodeManager (22756), SecondaryNameNode (22405), Jps (26646), ResourceManager (22634), NameNode (22074), and DataNode (22189).

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ jps
22756 NodeManager
22405 SecondaryNameNode
26646 Jps
22634 ResourceManager
22074 NameNode
22189 DataNode
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 8: EVIDENCE FOR RUNNING PROCESSES

Web UI Access:

- NameNode UI: <http://localhost:9870>

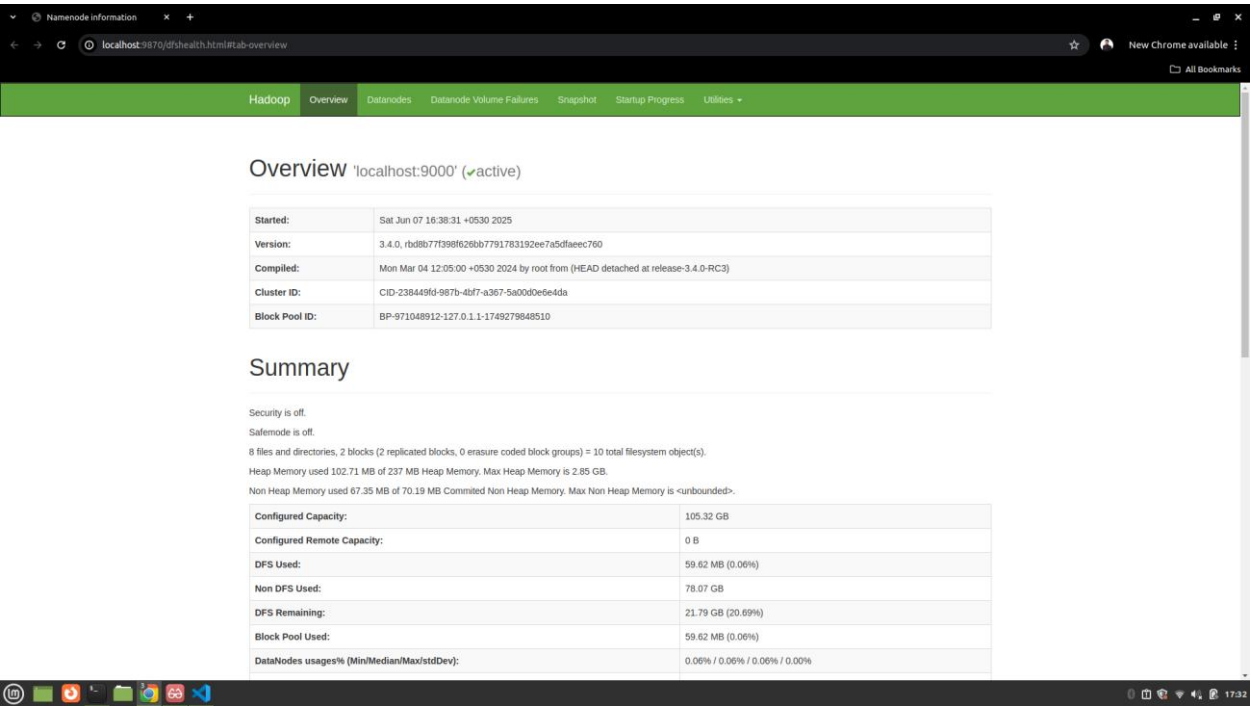


FIGURE 9: EVIDENCE FOR NAMENODE UI: [HTTP://LOCALHOST:9870](http://localhost:9870)

- ResourceManager UI: <http://localhost:8088>

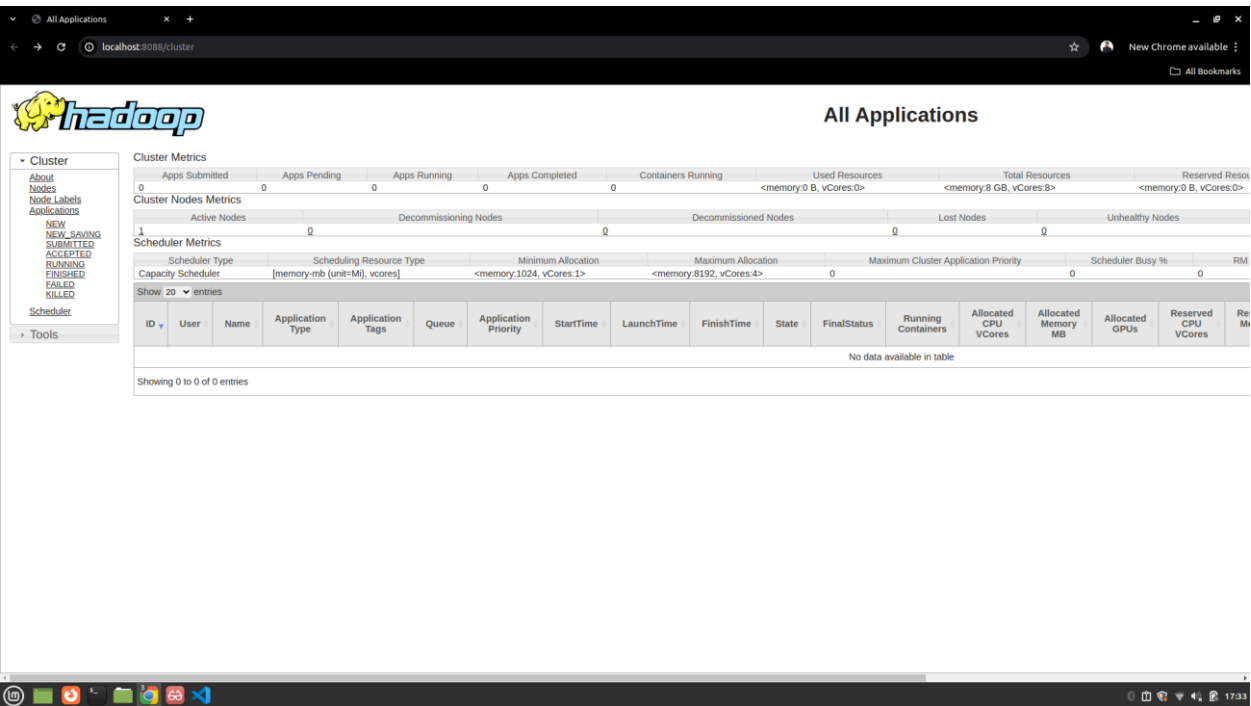
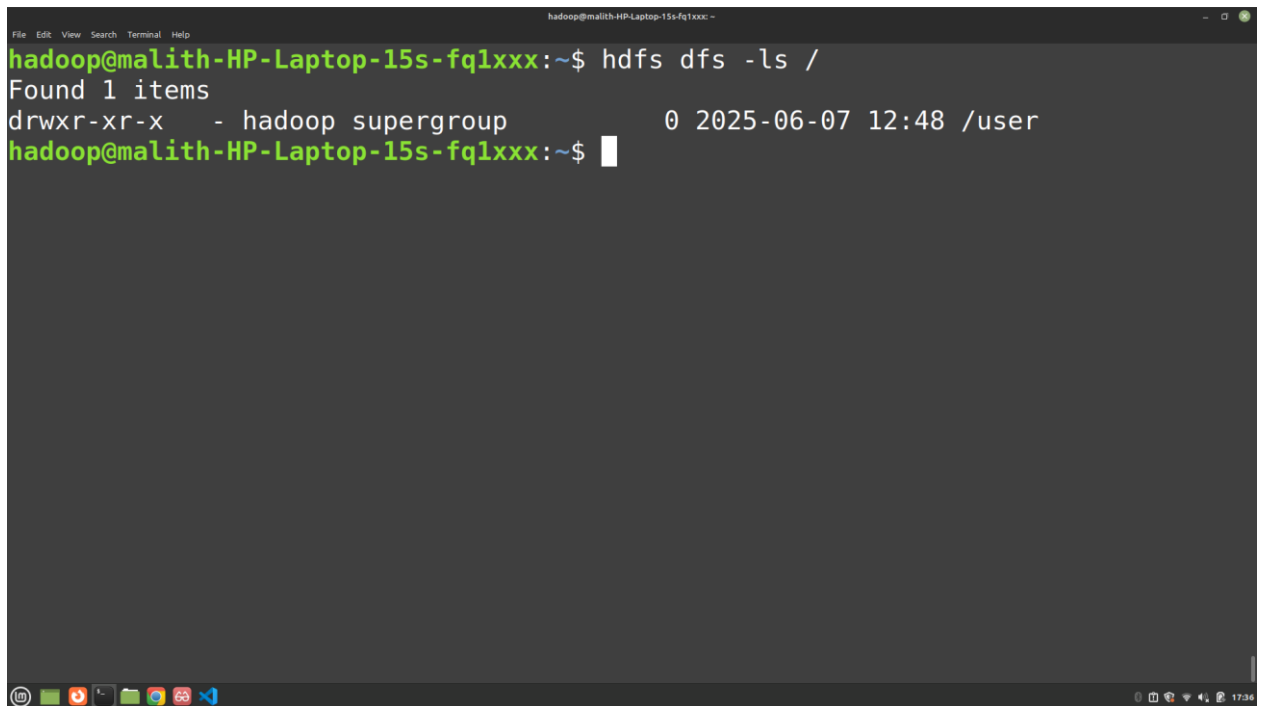


FIGURE 10: EVIDENCE FOR RESOURCEMANAGER UI: [HTTP://LOCALHOST:8088](http://localhost:8088)

## HDFS Commands:

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Linux system. The terminal title is 'hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx: ~'. The user has entered the command 'hdfs dfs -ls /'. The output shows 'Found 1 items' followed by a directory listing: 'drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup 0 2025-06-07 12:48 /user'. The prompt 'hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~\$' is visible at the bottom of the terminal. The terminal window has a dark background and standard Linux window controls at the top and bottom.

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /
Found 1 items
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup          0 2025-06-07 12:48 /user
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 11: EVIDENCE FOR HDFS COMMANDS

## 5 Implementation

### Map Logic:

- The mapper reads each row of the Spotify dataset, extracts the artist's popularity score and follower count, and emits them as a key-value pair (popularity\_score, followers). It skips rows with missing or invalid values.

### Reduce Logic:

- The reducer receives all follower counts grouped by popularity score. For each popularity score, it sums the followers and counts the number of artists, then calculates and emits the average followers for that popularity score.

### Source Code:

- Both mapper.py and reducer.py are implemented in Python 3 using the standard csv and sys libraries. [[https://github.com/MalithPramoditha/assignment\\_1](https://github.com/MalithPramoditha/assignment_1)]

### Libraries/Frameworks Used:

- Python 3 standard library (csv, sys)
- Hadoop Streaming for running Python scripts as MapReduce jobs

## 6 Execution & Testing

### Steps Taken to Run the Job:

1. Uploaded the Spotify CSV dataset to HDFS:

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hadoop/spotify
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/hadoop/spotify
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -put /home/malith/Desktop/assignment_1/spotify_dataset.csv /user/hadoop/spotify/
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/hadoop/spotify
Found 1 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 61969476 2025-06-07 16:34 /user/hadoop/spotify/spotify_dataset.csv
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

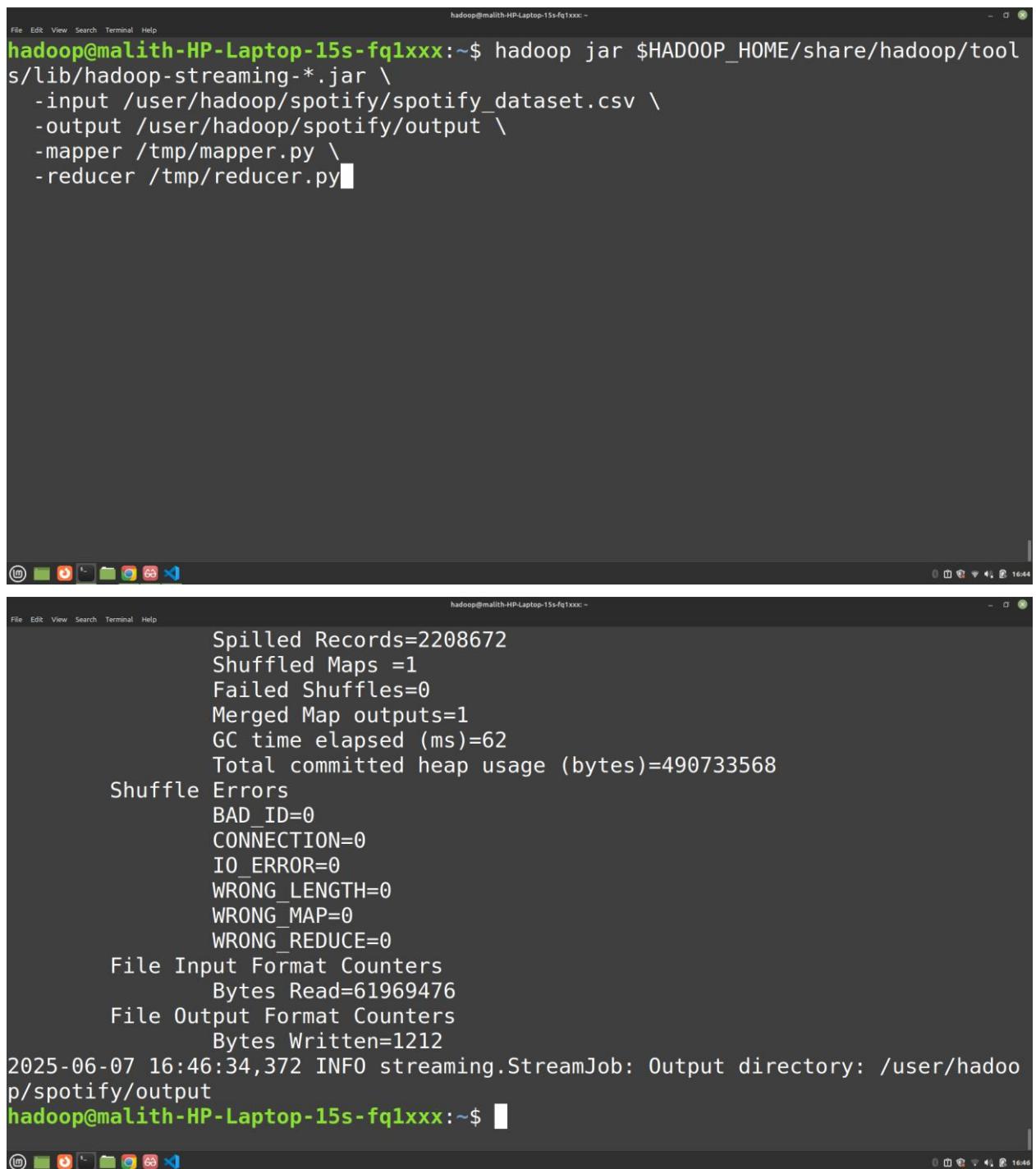
FIGURE 12: EVIDENCE FOR UPLOADED THE SPOTIFY CSV DATASET TO HDFS

2. Made sure both scripts were executable and had the correct shebang.

```
malith@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ cp /home/malith/Desktop/assignment_1/mapper.py /tmp/
malith@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ cp /home/malith/Desktop/assignment_1/reducer.py /tmp/
malith@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ chmod +x /tmp/mapper.py /tmp/reducer.py
malith@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 13: EVIDENCE FOR MADE SURE BOTH SCRIPTS WERE EXECUTABLE AND HAD THE CORRECT SHEBANG.

### 3. Ran the Hadoop Streaming job:

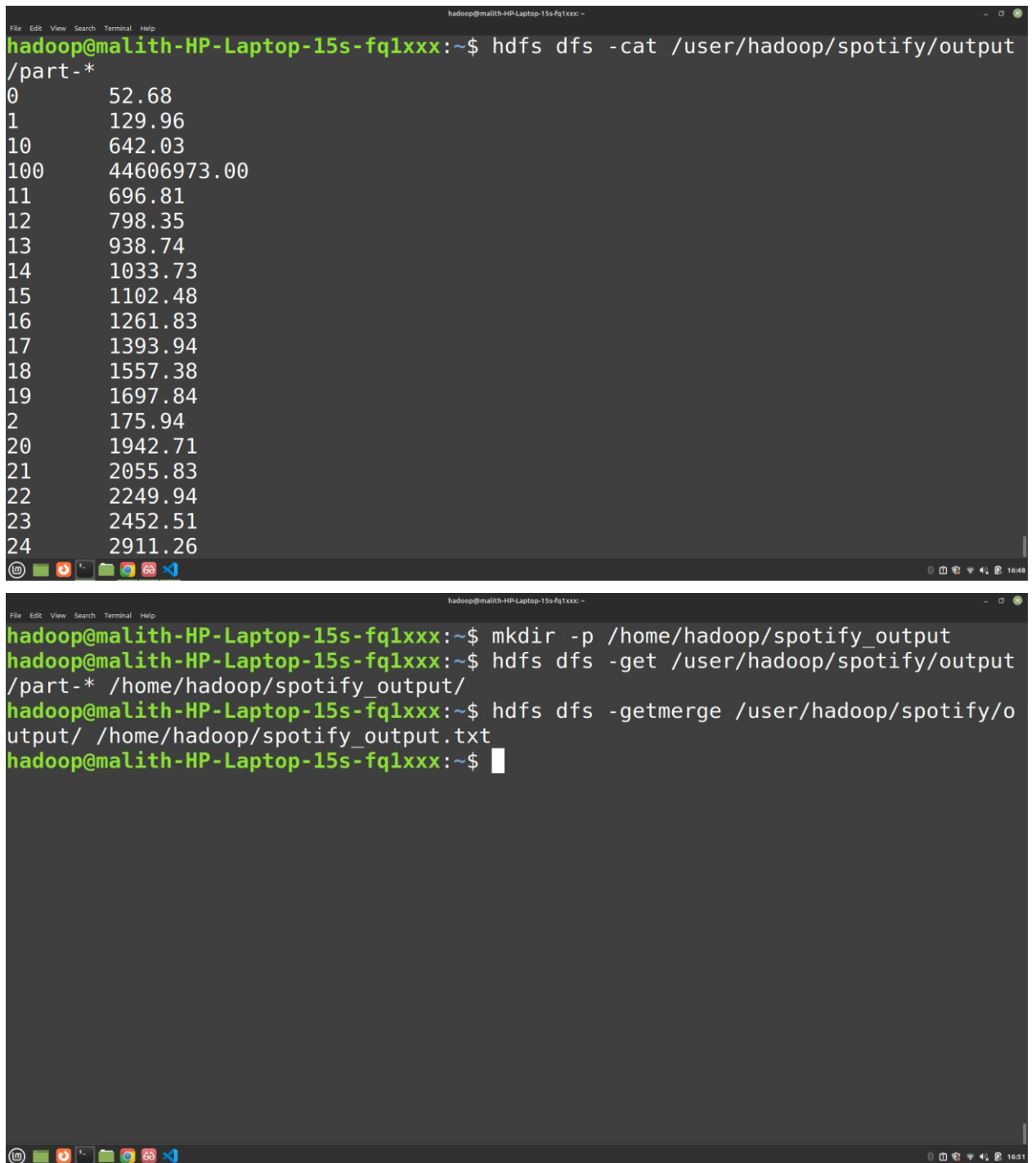


```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hadoop jar $HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-*.jar \
-input /user/hadoop/spotify/spotify_dataset.csv \
-output /user/hadoop/spotify/output \
-mapper /tmp/mapper.py \
-reducer /tmp/reducer.py

Spilled Records=2208672
Shuffled Maps =1
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=1
GC time elapsed (ms)=62
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=490733568
Shuffle Errors
BAD_ID=0
CONNECTION=0
IO_ERROR=0
WRONG_LENGTH=0
WRONG_MAP=0
WRONG_REDUCE=0
File Input Format Counters
Bytes Read=61969476
File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=1212
2025-06-07 16:46:34,372 INFO streaming.StreamJob: Output directory: /user/hadoop/spotify/output
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 14: EVIDENCE FOR RAN THE HADOOP STREAMING JOB

4. Retrieved and viewed the output:



The image consists of two terminal screenshots. The top screenshot shows the command `hdfs dfs -cat /user/hadoop/spotify/output/part-*` being executed, resulting in a list of 25 numbers. The bottom screenshot shows a sequence of commands: `mkdir -p /home/hadoop/spotify_output`, `hdfs dfs -get /user/hadoop/spotify/output/part-* /home/hadoop/spotify_output/`, and `hdfs dfs -getmerge /user/hadoop/spotify/output/ /home/hadoop/spotify_output.txt`.

```
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /user/hadoop/spotify/output/part-*
0      52.68
1      129.96
10     642.03
100    44606973.00
11     696.81
12     798.35
13     938.74
14     1033.73
15     1102.48
16     1261.83
17     1393.94
18     1557.38
19     1697.84
2      175.94
20     1942.71
21     2055.83
22     2249.94
23     2452.51
24     2911.26

hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ mkdir -p /home/hadoop/spotify_output
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -get /user/hadoop/spotify/output/part-* /home/hadoop/spotify_output/
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$ hdfs dfs -getmerge /user/hadoop/spotify/output/ /home/hadoop/spotify_output.txt
hadoop@malith-HP-Laptop-15s-fq1xxx:~$
```

FIGURE 15: EVIDENCE FOR RETRIEVED AND VIEWED THE OUTPUT

## 5. Input/Output Samples:

- Input (CSV):

```

DEBUG row: ['4Vg61gkpurw5mfK92wSLMV', '11.0', '[]', 'Dan Asroff', '0']
DEBUG row: ['0uyleEEb8d0Kwhhz4bUFKH', '38.0', '[]', 'Aaron Blanton', '0']
DEBUG row: ['2Atlis3mLscESQjE1TBhLb', '87.0', '[]', 'Sean Douglas', '18']
DEBUG row: ['61EBh7hy0pGcV1G7Ix2c7F', '34.0', '[]', 'Coleman & Chris', '0']
DEBUG row: ['55RMYbWhsHuoawE1KU0630', '43.0', '[]', 'Dana Jorgensen', '0']
DEBUG row: ['7dnyfJSNv0Lv0w0eNZIoRY', '37.0', '[]', 'Cal Ecker', '0']
DEBUG row: ['0AMX4xekI7a50YKDxEyRM5', '7.0', '[]', 'Lukas Bracewell', '0']
DEBUG row: ['4EoP4mnQjHcKG8UTrze8W6', '9.0', '[]', 'Joel Guthrie', '0']
DEBUG row: ['65YzZI9b0ZbXFm615P6nm6', '56.0', '[]', 'Joshua Brown', '3']
DEBUG row: ['14GW2hWSL3Q677ihLcHRCP', '42.0', '[]', 'Jon Paul', '0']
DEBUG row: ['3WF5foSKF01l4XuglxaDTf', '49.0', '[]', 'Joseph Allen White', '0']
DEBUG row: ['6PorgpBDSP5w9zPpgjHlGR', '7.0', '[]', 'Will Parker', '0']
DEBUG row: ['0S3EvnI3Dl6wc0iYa4sw1i', '15.0', '[]', 'Angela Patteson', '0']
DEBUG row: ['2lwHbXA8pdVk3ZRm0bm3tL', '375.0', '[]', 'Ywam Worship', '0']
DEBUG row: ['1dimKUQmvU07TEMysZuwH1', '12.0', '[]', 'Joshua Jones', '1']
DEBUG row: ['7xAchic9u1aATXktLxwURM', '7.0', '[]', 'Kirk Triplett', '0']
DEBUG row: ['6kbHt6DIN07NAVY3M62xpH', '879.0', '[]', 'Noah Cleveland', '15']
DEBUG row: ['6gHzAr2hCLcaVC5ePCnyDv', '68.0', '[]', 'Pierre Faa', '5']
DEBUG row: ['5GffqM44fgx7XmN6qFXL6H', '21.0', '[]', 'Chase Callahan', '0']
DEBUG row: ['1m6eWfbCoXdPgaCku3HqN8', '256.0', '[]', 'William Matthews', '0']
DEBUG row: ['4tDvcvNGjH06afjiF01Nhq', '5523.0', '["anthem worship"]', 'Ryan Pro
  
```

FIGURE 16: EVIDENCE FOR INPUT

- Output:

```

04 307554.09
65 472307.13
66 512349.96
67 599245.18
68 672452.17
69 803271.67
7 445.99
70 1011968.09
71 1112312.57
72 1173447.72
73 1280791.04
74 1621008.24
75 1836667.86
76 2361637.05
77 2470028.87
78 2298407.40
79 3011619.19
8 500.54
80 4030446.00
81 3591595.08
82 4394205.37
  
```

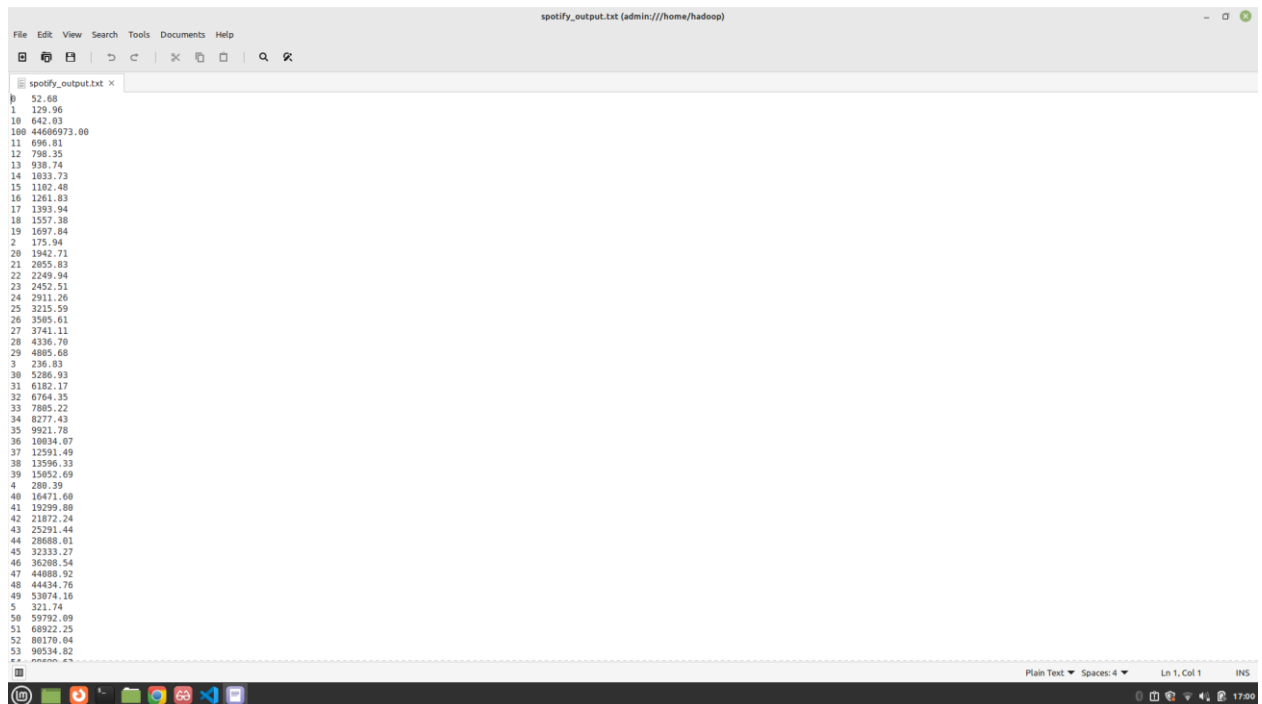


FIGURE 17: EVIDENCE FOR OUTPUT

## 7 Results & Interpretation

### Key Findings:

- The MapReduce job successfully computed the average number of followers for each popularity score among Spotify artists. The results show that higher popularity scores generally correspond to higher average follower counts, with some variation at the lower and upper ends of the popularity spectrum.

### Patterns and Insights:

- Most artists with low popularity scores have relatively few followers, but there are exceptions.
- As popularity increases, the average follower count also increases, indicating a positive correlation between these two metrics.
- Some popularity scores have outliers with extremely high follower counts, skewing their averages.

### Performance:

- The job processed a large dataset efficiently using Hadoop Streaming and Python scripts. No critical bottlenecks were observed, and the output was produced in a reasonable timeframe.

### Improvements/Future Work:

- Extend the analysis to groups by genres or countries if such data is available.
- Visualize the popularity-follower relationship with graphs.
- Handle missing or anomalous data more robustly.



## 8 Conclusion

This assignment provided hands-on experience with Hadoop MapReduce and large-scale data analysis using Python and Hadoop Streaming. We learned how to preprocess data, write custom mapper and reducer scripts, and interpret distributed computation results. The process reinforced the importance of data cleaning, correct script permissions, and debugging skills when working with big data tools. Overall, the project deepened my understanding of distributed computing and its application to real-world datasets like Spotify's artist metadata.

## 9 References

- [1] L. Neziri, "Spotify Datasets," Kaggle, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/lehaknarnauli/spotify-datasets>. [Accessed 7 June 2025].