PageRank作业

源码和注释

```
println("Hello, world!") // 输出 Hello World
var links=sc.parallelize(Array(("A",List("B","C","D")),("B",List("A")),("C",List("A","B")),("D",List("B
var ranks=links.mapValues(x=>1.0)//用links的键值生成map,值为1.0
links.first
ranks.first
for(i <- 1 to 10)
{
   val join1=links.join(ranks)
   /*join按键值合并links和ranks, i=1时生成
    (B,(List(A),1.0))
   (A,(List(B, C, D),1.0))
   (C,(List(A, B),1.0))
    (D,(List(B, C),1.0))*/
   val contribsRdd = join1.flatMap{
       case(srcURL, (link, rank)) => link.map(destURL => (destURL, rank / link.size))}
   /* destUTL代表link中某一个元素如B
   case模式匹配将join1的map分解为三部分,其中link=List("B", "C", "D")+List....
   link.map(destURL => (destURL, rank / link.size))输出,
   (A, 1.0)
   (B, 0.33333333333333333)
   (D, 0.33333333333333333)
   (A, 0.5)
   (B, 0.5)
   (B, 0.5)
   (C, 0.5)*/
   ranks = contribsRdd.reduceByKey(_ + _).mapValues(0.15 + _ * 0.85)
   /*_ + _就是(x,y) => x+y
   寻找相同key的数据,当找到这样的两条记录时会对其value(分别记为x,y)做(x,y) => x+y的处理,即只保留求和之后的数据作
   ranks.take(4).foreach(println)//获取RDD中从0到3下标的元素(不排序)并输出
   println()//换行,便于观察
ranks.saveAsTextFile("ranks")//保存在ranks文件夹下
```

结果截图

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