



# DIC - HW3 - PYSPARK

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In this report I'll be presenting two programs of word count one is basic and the other is little complex with some cleaning and sorting functions with the use of spark, , the environment where we running this is Jupiter notebook which is installed in the WSL (Windows subsystem for Linux). Let's now look at the each implementations below.

Here we're running the apace spark and jupyter notebook on the WSL

## Basic Word Count

The implemented program here analyzes a text file by counting how many times each word appears. It then produces an output in a text file, displaying a list where each word is paired with the number of times it occurs.

### Program to Basic Word Count:

```
from pyspark import SparkContext

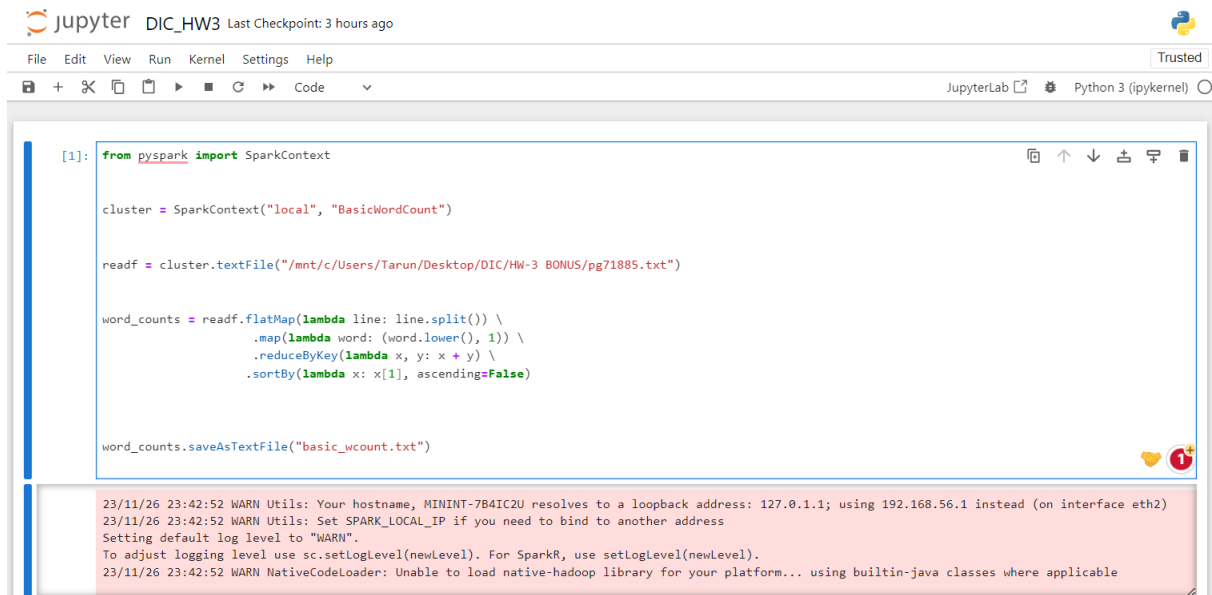
cluster = SparkContext("local", "BasicWordCount")

readf = cluster.textFile("/mnt/c/Users/Tarun/Desktop/DIC/HW-3 BONUS/pg71885.txt")

word_counts = readf.flatMap(lambda line: line.split()) \
    .map(lambda word: (word.lower(), 1)) \
    .reduceByKey(lambda x, y: x + y) \
    .sortBy(lambda x: x[1], ascending=False)
```

```
word_counts.saveAsTextFile("basic_wcount.txt")
```

## Output:



```
[1]: from pyspark import SparkContext

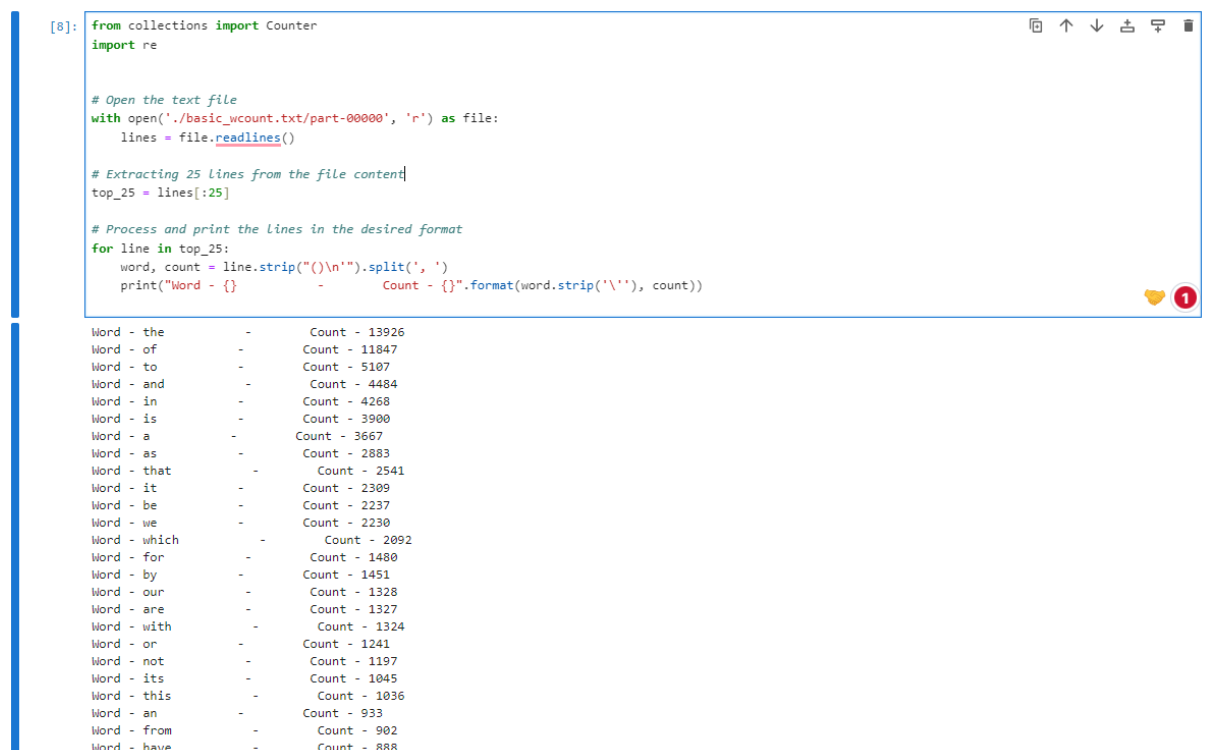
cluster = SparkContext("local", "BasicWordCount")

readf = cluster.textFile("/mnt/c/Users/Tarun/Desktop/DIC/HW-3 BONUS/pg71885.txt")

word_counts = readf.flatMap(lambda line: line.split()) \
                    .map(lambda word: (word.lower(), 1)) \
                    .reduceByKey(lambda x, y: x + y) \
                    .sortBy(lambda x: x[1], ascending=False)

word_counts.saveAsTextFile("basic_wcount.txt")
```

23/11/26 23:42:52 WARN Utils: Your hostname, MININT-7B4IC2U resolves to a loopback address: 127.0.1.1; using 192.168.56.1 instead (on interface eth2)  
23/11/26 23:42:52 WARN Utils: Set SPARK\_LOCAL\_IP if you need to bind to another address  
Setting default log level to "WARN".  
To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel).  
23/11/26 23:42:52 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable



```
[8]: from collections import Counter
import re

# Open the text file
with open('./basic_wcount.txt/part-00000', 'r') as file:
    lines = file.readlines()

# Extracting 25 Lines from the file content|
top_25 = lines[:25]

# Process and print the lines in the desired format
for line in top_25:
    word, count = line.strip("\n").split(' ')
    print("Word - {}          -          Count - {}".format(word.strip('\''), count))
```

Word - the	-	Count - 13926
Word - of	-	Count - 11847
Word - to	-	Count - 5107
Word - and	-	Count - 4484
Word - in	-	Count - 4268
Word - is	-	Count - 3900
Word - a	-	Count - 3667
Word - as	-	Count - 2883
Word - that	-	Count - 2541
Word - it	-	Count - 2309
Word - be	-	Count - 2237
Word - we	-	Count - 2230
Word - which	-	Count - 2092
Word - for	-	Count - 1480
Word - by	-	Count - 1451
Word - our	-	Count - 1328
Word - are	-	Count - 1327
Word - with	-	Count - 1324
Word - or	-	Count - 1241
Word - not	-	Count - 1197
Word - its	-	Count - 1045
Word - this	-	Count - 1036
Word - an	-	Count - 933
Word - from	-	Count - 902
Word - have	-	Count - 888

## Question 1

In the PySpark REPL/ Jupyter notebook , run your basic word count program on a single text file.

1. What are the 25 most common words? Include a screenshot of program output to back-up your claim.
2. How many stages is execution broken up into? Explain why. Include a screenshot of the DAG visualization from Spark's WebUI to back-up your claim

## Answer for part 1:

My Top 25 Words:

```
Word - the          -      Count - 13926
Word - of           -      Count - 11847
Word - to           -      Count - 5107
Word - and          -      Count - 4484
Word - in           -      Count - 4268
Word - is           -      Count - 3900
Word - a            -      Count - 3667
Word - as           -      Count - 2883
Word - that         -      Count - 2541
Word - it           -      Count - 2309
Word - be           -      Count - 2237
Word - we           -      Count - 2230
Word - which        -      Count - 2092
Word - for          -      Count - 1480
Word - by           -      Count - 1451
Word - our          -      Count - 1328
Word - are          -      Count - 1327
Word - with         -      Count - 1324
Word - or           -      Count - 1241
Word - not          -      Count - 1197
Word - its          -      Count - 1045
Word - this         -      Count - 1036
Word - an           -      Count - 933
Word - from         -      Count - 902
Word - have         -      Count - 888
```

```
[8]: from collections import Counter
import re

# Open the text file
with open('./basic_wcount.txt/part-00000', 'r') as file:
    lines = file.readlines()

# Extracting 25 lines from the file content
top_25 = lines[:25]

# Process and print the lines in the desired format
for line in top_25:
    word, count = line.strip("\n").split(' ')
    print("Word - {}          -          Count - {}".format(word.strip('\n'), count))
```

```
Word - the          -          Count - 13926
Word - of           -          Count - 11847
Word - to           -          Count - 5107
Word - and          -          Count - 4484
Word - in           -          Count - 4268
Word - is           -          Count - 3900
Word - a            -          Count - 3667
Word - as           -          Count - 2883
Word - that         -          Count - 2541
Word - it           -          Count - 2309
Word - be           -          Count - 2237
Word - we           -          Count - 2230
Word - which        -          Count - 2092
Word - for          -          Count - 1480
Word - by           -          Count - 1451
Word - our          -          Count - 1328
Word - are          -          Count - 1327
Word - with         -          Count - 1324
Word - or           -          Count - 1241
Word - not          -          Count - 1197
Word - its          -          Count - 1045
Word - this         -          Count - 1036
Word - an           -          Count - 933
Word - from         -          Count - 902
Word - have         -          Count - 888
```

## Answer for part 2:

The execution is broken down into 2 stages

1. **Stage 0:** this is the initial stage where reading the text file and performing operations like reducing it by key.
2. **Stage 1:** After the stage 0, the stage 1 is performed, in this stage the operations like partitioning the data, mapping the partitioned data, and finally saving the all processed and transformed data takes place.

### Why:

The division of stage occurs as Apache Spark is to optimize the overall computation process whenever there's a data shuffling occurs and also helps in fault tolerance, as tasks are distributed across the stages this helps in the control flow of the operations and optimize the resources utilized.

### DAG visualization from Spark's WebUI:



## Details for Stage 1 (Attempt 0)

Resource Profile Id: 0

Total Time Across All Tasks: 0.1 s

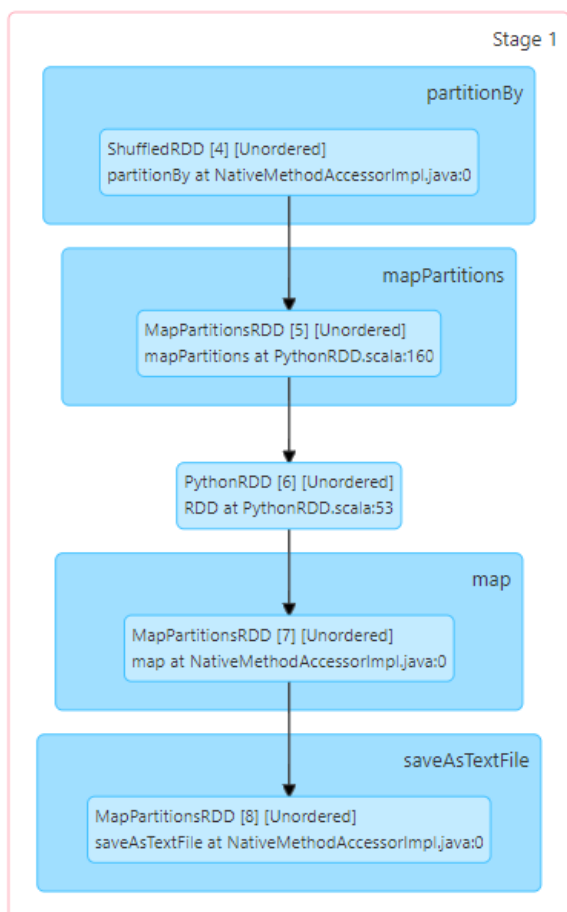
Locality Level Summary: Node local: 1

Output Size / Records: 247.2 KiB / 14892

Shuffle Read Size / Records: 141.7 KiB / 17

Associated Job Ids: 0

▼ DAG Visualization



► Show Additional Metrics

► Event Timeline

### Summary Metrics for 1 Completed Tasks

This screen presents the details of the stage 0

## Extended word count

Here I am modifying the basic word count program to ensure the code should be case insensitive so we're taking all the words to lower format, ignoring all the punctuations with the use of regex, also included several stop words and making sure

not to count those during the word count program, Now let's have a look into the modifies program below.

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
import string

sc = SparkContext("local", "CountWord")

readf1 = sc.textFile("/mnt/c/Users/Tarun/Desktop/DIC/HW-3 BONUS/pg71913.txt")
readf2 = sc.textFile("/mnt/c/Users/Tarun/Desktop/DIC/HW-3 BONUS/pg71927.txt")

combinedfil = readf1.union(readf2)

stop_words = ["on", "or", "such", "a", "about", "above", "after", "again", "against",
              "all", "am", "an", "and", "any", "are", "aren't",
              "as", "at", "be", "because", "been", "before", "being", "below", "between",
              "both", "but",
              "by", "can't", "cannot", "could", "couldn't", "did", "didn't", "do", "does",
              "doesn't", "doing",
              "don't", "down", "during", "each", "few", "for", "from", "further", "had",
              "hadn't", "has", "hasn't",
              "have", "haven't", "having", "he", "he'd", "he'll", "he's", "her", "here",
              "here's", "hers", "herself",
              "him", "himself", "his", "how", "how's", "i", "i'd", "i'll", "i'm", "i've",
              "if", "in", "into", "is", "isn't",
              "it", "it's", "its", "itself", "let's", "me", "more", "most", "mustn't",
              "my", "myself", "no", "nor", "not", "of",
              "off", "on", "once", "only", "or", "other", "ought", "our", "ours", "ourselves",
              "out", "over", "own", "same", "shan't",
              "she", "she'd", "she'll", "she's", "should", "shouldn't", "so", "some",
              "such", "than", "that", "that's", "the", "their",
              "theirs", "them", "themselves", "then", "there", "there's", "these", "they",
              "they'd", "they'll", "they're", "they've", "this",
              "those", "through", "to", "too", "under", "until", "up", "very", "was",
              "wasn't", "we", "we'd", "we'll", "we're", "we've",
              "were", "weren't", "what", "what's", "when", "when's", "where", "where's",
              "which", "while", "who", "who's", "whom",
              "why", "why's", "with", "won't", "would", "wouldn't", "you", "you'd", "you'll",
              "you're", "you've", "your",
              "yours", "yourself", "yourselves"]

def remove_punctuation(text):
    translator = str.maketrans('', '', string.punctuation)
    return text.translate(translator)

word_counts = combinedfil.flatMap(lambda line: remove_punctuation(line).lower().split()) \
    .map(lambda word: (word.strip(), 1)) \
    .filter(lambda x: x[0] not in stop_words) \
    .reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a + b) \
    .sortBy(lambda x: x[1], ascending=False)
```

```
word_counts.saveAsTextFile("extended_wcount.txt")
```

## Question 2

In the PySpark REPL/Jupyter notebook, run your word count extended program on all 2 text files.

1. What are the 25 most common words? Include a screenshot of program output to back-up your claim.
2. How many stages is execution broken up into? Explain why. Include a screenshot of the DAG visualization from Spark's WebUI to back-up your claim.

### Answer for part 1:

My Top 25 Words:

Word - said	-	Count - 739
Word - one	-	Count - 684
Word - iris	-	Count - 398
Word - like	-	Count - 360
Word - see	-	Count - 319
Word - will	-	Count - 280
Word - just	-	Count - 253
Word - man	-	Count - 253
Word - now	-	Count - 250
Word - eyes	-	Count - 236
Word - must	-	Count - 232
Word - napier	-	Count - 232
Word - venice	-	Count - 230
Word - us	-	Count - 228
Word - know	-	Count - 218
Word - may	-	Count - 217
Word - say	-	Count - 207
Word - can	-	Count - 207
Word - hilary	-	Count - 206
Word - never	-	Count - 191
Word - guy	-	Count - 191
Word - two	-	Count - 185
Word - first	-	Count - 183
Word - even	-	Count - 176
Word - gerald	-	Count - 176



```
[1]: from pyspark import SparkContext
import string

sc = SparkContext("local", "CountWord")

readf1 = sc.textFile("/mnt/c/Users/Tarun/Desktop/DIC/HW-3 BONUS/pg71913.txt")
readf2 = sc.textFile("/mnt/c/Users/Tarun/Desktop/DIC/HW-3 BONUS/pg71927.txt")

combinedfil = readf1.union(readf2)

stop_words = ["on", "or", "such", "a", "about", "above", "after", "again", "against", "all", "am", "an", "and", "any", "are", "aren't",
"as", "at", "be", "because", "been", "before", "being", "below", "between", "both", "but",
"by", "can't", "cannot", "could", "couldn't", "did", "didn't", "do", "does", "doesn't", "doing",
"don't", "down", "during", "each", "few", "for", "from", "further", "had", "hadn't", "has", "hasn't",
"have", "haven't", "having", "he", "he'd", "he'll", "he's", "her", "here", "here's", "hers", "herself",
"him", "himself", "his", "how", "how's", "i", "i'd", "i'll", "i'm", "i've", "if", "in", "into", "is", "isn't",
"it", "it's", "its", "itself", "let's", "me", "more", "most", "mustn't", "my", "myself", "no", "nor", "not", "of",
"off", "on", "once", "only", "or", "other", "ought", "our", "ours", "ourselves", "out", "over", "own", "same", "shan't",
"she", "she'd", "she'll", "she's", "should", "shouldn't", "so", "some", "such", "than", "that", "that's", "the", "their",
"theirs", "them", "themselves", "then", "there", "there's", "these", "they", "they'd", "they'll", "they're", "they've", "this",
"those", "through", "to", "too", "under", "until", "up", "very", "was", "wasn't", "we", "we'd", "we'll", "we're", "we've",
"were", "weren't", "what", "what's", "when", "when's", "where", "where's", "which", "while", "who", "who's", "whom",
"why", "why's", "with", "won't", "would", "wouldn't", "you", "you'd", "you'll", "you're", "you've", "your",
"yours", "yourself", "yourselves"]

def remove_punctuation(text):
    translator = str.maketrans('', '', string.punctuation)
    return text.translate(translator)

word_counts = combinedfil.flatMap(lambda line: remove_punctuation(line).lower().split()) \
    .map(lambda word: (word.strip(), 1)) \
    .filter(lambda x: x[0] not in stop_words) \
    .reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a + b) \
    .sortBy(lambda x: x[1], ascending=False)

word_counts.saveAsTextFile("extended_wcount.txt")
```

23/11/27 00:46:30 WARN Utils: Your hostname, MININT-7B4IC2U resolves to a loopback address: 127.0.1.1; using 192.168.56.1 instead (on interface eth2)  
23/11/27 00:46:30 WARN Utils: Set SPARK\_LOCAL\_IP if you need to bind to another address  
Setting default log level to "WARN".  
To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel).  
23/11/27 00:46:31 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable

```
[2]: from collections import Counter
import re

with open('./extended_wcount.txt/part-00000', 'r') as file:
    lines = file.readlines()
top_25 = lines[:25]

for line in top_25:
    word, count = line.strip("\n").split(' ')
    print(f"Word - {word} - Count - {count}")
```

```
Word - said - Count - 739
Word - one - Count - 684
Word - iris - Count - 398
Word - like - Count - 360
Word - see - Count - 319
Word - will - Count - 280
Word - just - Count - 253
Word - man - Count - 253
Word - now - Count - 250
Word - eyes - Count - 236
Word - must - Count - 232
Word - napier - Count - 232
Word - venice - Count - 230
Word - us - Count - 228
Word - know - Count - 218
Word - may - Count - 217
Word - say - Count - 207
Word - can - Count - 207
Word - hilary - Count - 206
Word - never - Count - 191
Word - guy - Count - 191
Word - two - Count - 185
Word - first - Count - 183
Word - even - Count - 176
Word - gerald - Count - 176
```

## Answer for part 2:

The execution is broken down into 7 stages, where operations are distributed, let's have a deeper look into each stage.

1. **Stage 0:** This is the initial stage where basic operations like reading two text files is being performed and after reading they both are being combined, which is union operation.
2. **Stage 1:** here operations involving partitioning and mapping.
3. **Stage 2:** skipped as already performed in the stage 0.
4. **Stage 3:** sorting the data and also some mapping operations.
5. **Stage 4:** skipped
6. **Stage 5:** partitioning and mapping the data.
7. **Stage 6:** in this final stage the data gets mapped and the word count results to a text file.

Here as you can see each stage is processing a separate computation step like mapping, or partitioning etc, as in the each computation there is shuffle of the data occurs. SO whenever there's a computation spark breaks down the execution into stages when there is shuffling of data across the network.

## Visualization from Spark's WebUI

As you can see there are 7 stages in total and two are skipped.

**Stages for All Jobs**

Completed Stages: 5  
Skipped Stages: 2  
▼ Completed Stages (5)

Page: 1

Stage Id	Description	Submitted	Duration	Tasks Succeeded/Total	Input	Output	Shuffle Read	Shuffle Write
6	runJob at SparkHadoopWriter.scala:83	→ details 2023/11/27 00:46:36	0.2 s	3/2		198.1 KB	133.3 KB	
5	sortBy at /tmp/spykernel_10001/1577870160.py:33	→ details 2023/11/27 00:46:35	0.2 s	3/2			141.9 KB	133.3 KB
3	sortBy at /tmp/spykernel_10001/1577870160.py:33	→ details 2023/11/27 00:46:35	0.2 s	3/2			141.9 KB	
1	sortBy at /tmp/spykernel_10001/1577870160.py:33	→ details 2023/11/27 00:46:35	0.2 s	3/2			141.9 KB	
0	reduceByKey at /tmp/spykernel_10001/1577870160.py:36	→ details 2023/11/27 00:46:33	2 s	3/2	784.7 KB			141.9 KB

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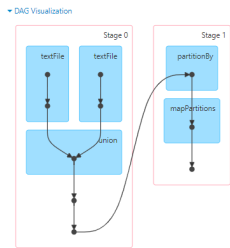
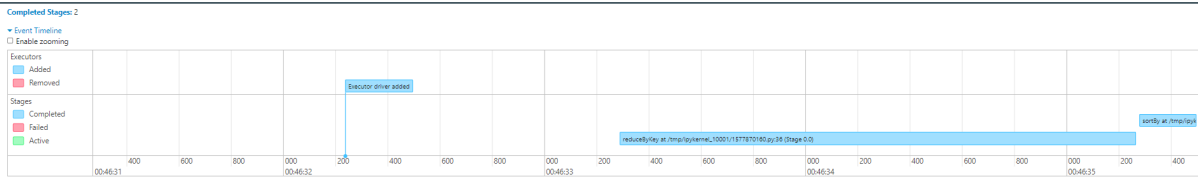
▼ Skipped Stages (2)

Page: 1

Stage Id	Description	Submitted	Duration	Tasks Succeeded/Total	Input	Output	Shuffle Read	Shuffle Write
4	reduceByKey at /tmp/spykernel_10001/1577870160.py:36	→ details Unknown	Unknown	0/2				
2	reduceByKey at /tmp/spykernel_10001/1577870160.py:36	→ details Unknown	Unknown	0/2				

Page: 1

Let's have a deeper look into each stages.



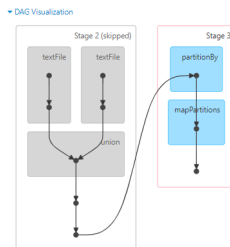
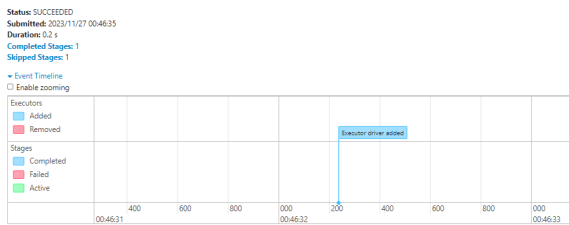
**Completed Stages (2)**

Page: 1

Stage Id	Description	Submitted	Duration	Tasks Succeeded/Total	Input	Output	Shuffle Read	Shuffle Write
1	sortBy at http://pykernel_10001/1577870160.py33	2023/11/27 00:46:35	0.2 s	3/2			141.9 KiB	
0	reduceByKey at http://pykernel_10001/1577870160.py36	2023/11/27 00:46:33	2 s	3/2	704.7 KiB			141.9 KiB

Page: 1

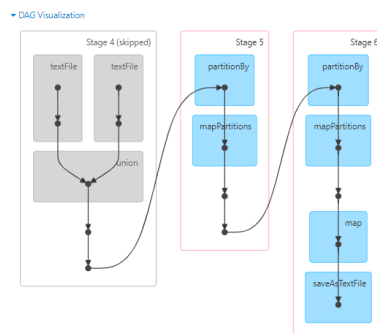
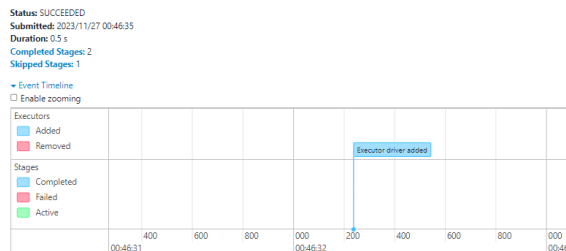
### Details for Job 1



### Completed Stages (1)

Page: 1

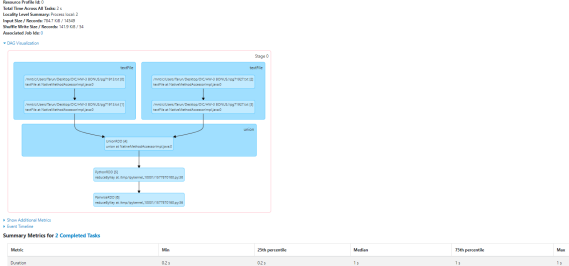
### Details for Job 2



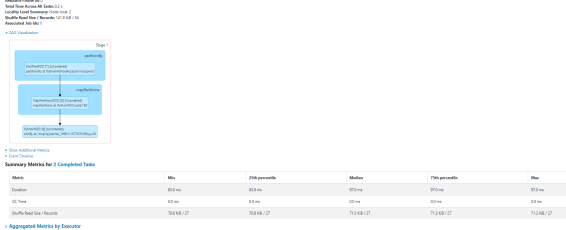
### Completed Stages (2)

## For each stage

#### Details for Stage 0 (Attempt 0)



#### Details for Stage 1 (Attempt 0)



## Details for Stage 2 (Attempt 0)

### Summary Metrics

No tasks have started yet

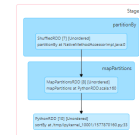
### Tasks

No tasks have started yet

#### Details for Stage 3 (Attempt 0)

Resource Profile Id: 1  
Total Time Across All Tasks: 0.1 s  
Locality Level Summary: Node local: 2  
Shuffle Read Size / Records: 71.2 KiB / 14  
Associated Job Ids: 2

→ DAG Visualization



► Show Additional Metrics

► Event Timeline

#### Summary Metrics for 2 Completed Tasks

Metric	Min	75th percentile	Median	75th percentile	Max
Duration	67.0 ms	67.0 ms	73.0 ms	73.0 ms	73.0 ms
GC Time	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms
Shuffle Read Size / Records	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14

► Aggregated Metrics by Executor

Tasks (2)

#### Details for Stage 5 (Attempt 0)

Resource Profile Id: 1  
Total Time Across All Tasks: 0.1 s  
Locality Level Summary: Node local: 2  
Shuffle Read Size / Records: 71.2 KiB / 14  
Shuffle Write Size / Records: 133.3 KiB / 51  
Associated Job Ids: 2

→ DAG Visualization



► Show Additional Metrics

► Event Timeline

#### Summary Metrics for 2 Completed Tasks

Metric	Min	75th percentile	Median	75th percentile	Max
Duration	85.0 ms	85.0 ms	85.0 ms	85.0 ms	85.0 ms
GC Time	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms
Shuffle Read Size / Records	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14	71.2 KiB / 14

## Details for Stage 6 (Attempt 0)

Resource Profile Id: 0

Total Time Across All Tasks: 0.2 s

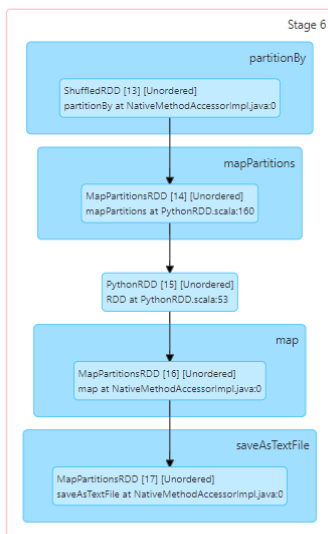
Locality Level Summary: Node local: 2

Output Size / Records: 198.1 KiB / 12676

Shuffle Read Size / Records: 133.3 KiB / 51

Associated Job Ids: 2

→ DAG Visualization



► Show Additional Metrics

► Event Timeline

#### Summary Metrics for 2 Completed Tasks

## Question 3

Given the above spark application, draw the lineage graph DAG for the RDD ranks on

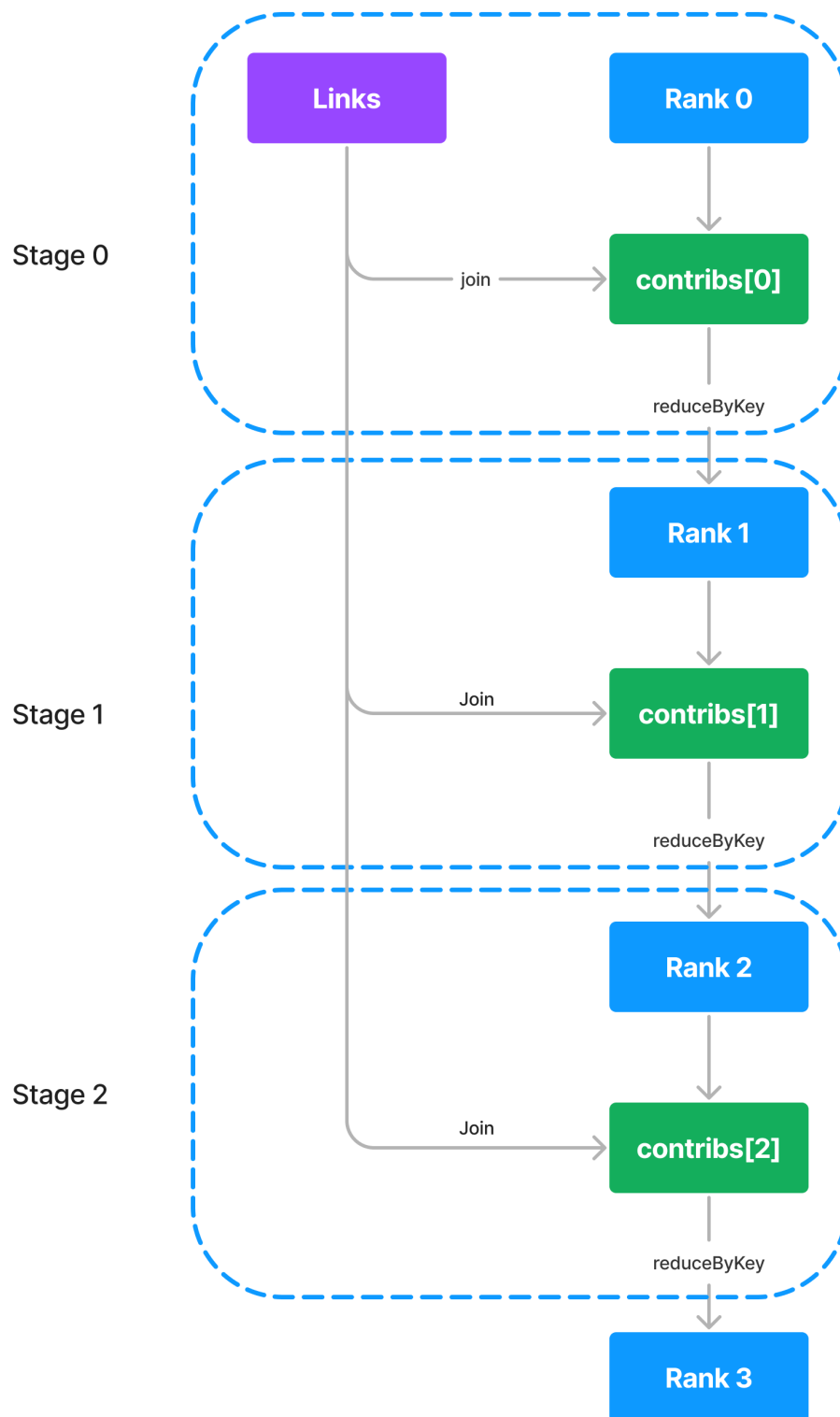
line 12 when the iteration variable `i` has a value of 2. Include nodes for all intermediate

RDDs, even if they are unnamed.

```
lines = sc.textFile(file)
links = lines.map(lambda urls: parseNeighbors(urls)) \
    .groupByKey()
    .cache()
N = links.count()
ranks = links.map(lambda u: (u[0], 1.0/N))

for i in range(iters):
    contribs = links.join(ranks) \
        .flatMap(lambda u: computeContribs(u[1][0], u[1][1]))
    ranks = contribs.reduceByKey(lambda a,b: a+b) \
        .mapValues(lambda rank: rank * 0.85 + 0.15*(1.0/N))
return ranks
```

**Answer:**



Ref: ppt