Bigdata Assignment 7.4

1) Join of two or more data sets is one of the most widely used operations you do with your data, but in distributed systems it can be a huge headache. In general, since your data are distributed among many nodes, they have to be shuffled before a join that causes significant network I/O and slow performance.
2) Fortunately, if you need to join a large table with relatively small tables you can avoid sending all data of the large table over the network. This type of join is called map-side join in Hadoop community. In other distributed systems, it is often called replicated or broadcast join.

// Fact table

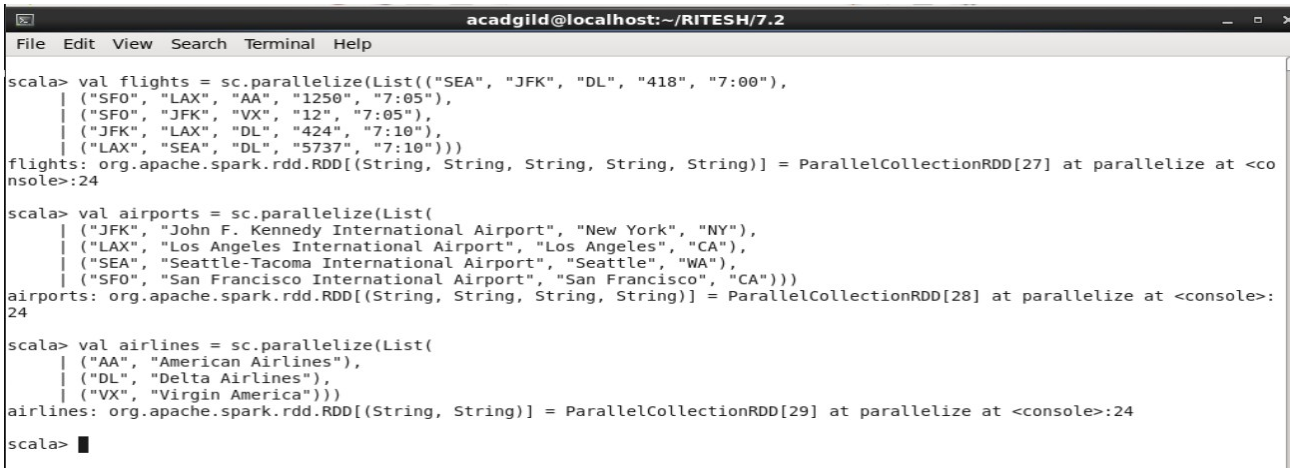
```
val flights = sc.parallelize(List(
("SEA", "JFK", "DL", "418", "7:00"),
("SFO", "LAX", "AA", "1250", "7:05"),
("SFO", "JFK", "VX", "12", "7:05"),
("JFK", "LAX", "DL", "424", "7:10"),
("LAX", "SEA", "DL", "5737", "7:10")))
```

// Dimension table

```
val airports = sc.parallelize(List(
("JFK", "John F. Kennedy International Airport", "New York", "NY"),
("LAX", "Los Angeles International Airport", "Los Angeles", "CA"),
("SEA", "Seattle-Tacoma International Airport", "Seattle", "WA"),
("SFO", "San Francisco International Airport", "San Francisco", "CA")))
```

// Dimension table

```
val airlines = sc.parallelize(List(
("AA", "American Airlines"),
("DL", "Delta Airlines"),
("VX", "Virgin America")))
```



Solution -

//Selecting city and its short form with city as key using broadcast variable.
val airportsKey = sc.broadcast(airports.map{case(c1, c2, c3, c4) => (c1, c3)}.collectAsMap)

//Selecting airlines as key and its value is its full form using broadcast variable.
val airlinesKey = sc.broadcast(airlines.collectAsMap)

//**S**electing airport ' shortform as key and its value and its required columns as given in the question.
flights.map{case(c1, c2, c3, c4, c5) => (airportsKey.value.get(c1).get+"\t" +airportsKey.value.get(c2).get+"\t"+ airlinesKey.value.get(c3).get + "\t"+c4+"\t" + c5)}.foreach(println)