Database Project (SWE3033) (Fall 2024)

Homework #4 (50pts, Due date: 10/22)

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Instruction: In this homework, we provide you with a jupyter notebook file (DBP_H omework4.ipynb). You should follow the instructions in these documents carefully.

Submit two files as follows:

- DBP Homework4 StudentID.zip
 - DBP Homework4 StudentID.ipynb
 - DBP Homework4 StudentID.pdf
- 1. [10pts] Calculate the visit frequency for each user to the places *Pat* and *Mat* visited.
 - a. Places that *Pat* visited:
 - ['E-mart', 'Starbucks', 'GS25', 'Starbucks', 'HomePlus', 'CU']
 - b. Places that *Mat* visited:
 - ['Starbucks', 'E-mart', 'Starbucks', 'LotteMart', 'LotteMart']

[Answer]

Enter your code and result here. You must show your result (captured image).

2. [20pts] Count the number of words in the given data using the following two operations and explain the difference between the two operations.

Data:

```
[('apple', 1), ('apple', 1), ('banana', 1), ('apple', 1), ('banana', 1), ('apple', 1), ('banana', 1), ('banana', 1)]
```

- a. groupByKey()
- b. reduceByKey()
- c. Explain the difference between the two operations.

[Answer]

a)	[('banana', 4), ('apple', 5)]
b)	[('banana', 4), ('apple', 5)]
c)	groupByKey() groups the values by the key. However, this is very expensive operation and consumes much memory if the dataset is huge. This is because groupByKey() shuffles all values across the network. On the other hand, reduceByKey() minimizes data shuffling by combining values before shuffling.

Enter your code and result here. You must show your result (captured image).

3. [20pts] The following data represents the songs *Pat* and *Mat* have listened to and the play counts. Answer the following three questions.

```
Data: key-value data in (music, # of plays) format
Pat: [('Thriller', 27), ('Everybody', 31), ('Everybody', 20), ('Billie_Jean', 1)]
Mat: [('Thriller', 20), ('Sorry', 17), ('Sorry', 3), ('Billie Jean', 2)]
```

- a. For each user, calculate the number of times each song has been listened to, and store it in a new RDD. (HINT: reduceByKey())
- b. Create a new RDD containing songs that both users have listened to and their respective play counts. (HINT: join())

c. Calculate the total number of music plays that *Pat* and *Mat* have played in common.

[Answer]

Enter your code and result here. You must show your result (captured image).

```
#### EDIT HERE ####
pat = sc.parallelize([('Thriller', 27), ('Everybody', 31), ('Everybody', 20), ('Billie Jean', 1)])
mat = sc.parallelize([('Thriller', 20), ('Sorry', 17), ('Sorry', 3), ('Billie Jean', 2)])
pat reduceByKey = pat.reduceByKey(add)
mat reduceByKey = mat.reduceByKey(add)
print(pat reduceByKey)
print(mat reduceByKey)
 PythonRDD[114] at RDD at PythonRDD.scala:53
 PythonRDD[115] at RDD at PythonRDD.scala:53
b.
#### EDIT HERE ####
pat = sc.parallelize([('Thriller', 27), ('Everybody', 31), ('Everybody', 20), ('Billie Jean', 1)])
mat = sc.parallelize([('Thriller', 20), ('Sorry', 17), ('Sorry', 3), ('Billie Jean', 2)])
pat reduceByKey = pat.reduceByKey(add)
mat reduceByKey = mat.reduceByKey(add)
PythonRDD[99] at RDD at PythonRDD.scala:53
print(pat reduceByKey)
print(mat reduceByKey)
c.
#### EDIT HERE ####
pat mat result = pat mat join.map(lambda x: (x[0], x[1][0] + x[1][1])).collect()
print(pat mat result)
 [('Thriller', 47), ('Billie_Jean', 3)]
```