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CSC 555 Project Phase 1

In this part of the project (which will serve as our take-home midterm), you will 1) Set up a 3-node cluster and 2) perform data warehousing and transformation queries using Hive, Pig and Hadoop streaming on that cluster. The modified Hive-style schema is:

http://cdmgcsarprd01.dpu.depaul.edu/CSC555/SSBM1/SSBM schema hive.sql

(you still have to add the delimiter to table definitions)

It is based on SSBM benchmark (derived from industry standard TPCH benchmark). The data is at Scale1, or the smallest unit – lineorder is the largest table at about 0.6GB. You can use wget to download the following links. Keep in mind that data is |-separated.

http://cdmgcsarprd01.dpu.depaul.edu/CSC555/SSBM1/dwdate.tbl

http://cdmgcsarprd01.dpu.depaul.edu/CSC555/SSBM1/lineorder.tbl

http://cdmgcsarprd01.dpu.depaul.edu/CSC555/SSBM1/part.tbl

http://cdmgcsarprd01.dpu.depaul.edu/CSC555/SSBM1/supplier.tbl

http://cdmgcsarprd01.dpu.depaul.edu/CSC555/SSBM1/customer.tbl

Please be sure to <u>submit all code</u> (pig, python and HiveQL).

Part 1: Multi-node cluster

1) Your first step is to setup a multi-node cluster and re-run wordcount. For this part, you will create a 3-node cluster (with a total of 1 master + 2 worker nodes). Include your master node in the workers file, to make sure all 3 nodes are working.

You need to perform the following steps:

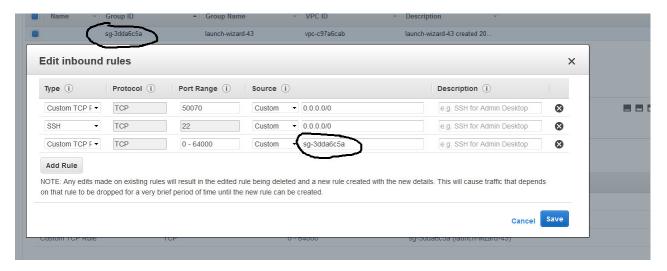
- 1. Create a medium machine on AWS (which will serve as your master). It is possible, but I do not recommend trying to reconfigure your existing Hadoop setup into this new cluster (it is much easier to make 3 new nodes for a total of 4).
 - a. When creating a node I recommend changing the default 8G hard drive to 20G.
 - b. Change your security group setting to open firewall access. We need to open the ports in two different ways. We will open port 50070 for the web interface in order to be able to see the cluster status in a browser. We will also set 0-64000 range opening up all ports. However, we will ensure that the ports are open only **within** the cluster and not to the world.

In order to make changes, you need to do the following. Access the cluster security group (launch-wizard-xx).

Elastic IPs
Availability zone us-west-1b
Security groups launch-wizard-39. view rules
Scheduled events -

Right click on the security group and choose Edit inbound rules

Note that the first line below is opening port 50070. The second line below is the default (port 22 is required for regular SSH connections). The third line opens all ports but ONLY for the same security group (assuming that all of your nodes in the cluster share the same security group). Please note that we previously had some issues with machines being hacked without that last limitation, so please don't skip this step



c. Create two new small machines and make sure they are using the same security group that you have configured on the master. You would need to change the security group settings so that both of the workers are sharing the same security group. For that, you can go to "Networking", "Change Security Groups" and check the security group you want.

NOTE: Please make sure to label the machines so that they are easy to find, as it may get a little cluttered.

2. Connect to the master and set up Hadoop similarly to what you did previously. Use the following link:

http://dbgroup.cdm.depaul.edu/Courses/CSC555/hadoop-2.6.4.tar.gz

Do not set up Hadoop on the workers – you will only need to configure up Hadoop once.

a. Configure core-site.xml, adding the **PrivateIP** (do not use public IP) of the master.

```
limitations under the License. See accompanying LICENSE file.
-->
<!-- Put site-specific property overrides in this file. -->
<configuration>

cproperty>
<name>fs.defaultFs</name>
<value>hdfs://172.31.7.201/</value>
</property>
</configuration>
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-201 ~]$ cat hadoop-2.6.4/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml
```

b. Configure hdfs-site and set replication factor to 2.

c. cp hadoop-2.6.4/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml.template hadoop-2.6.4/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml and then configure mapred-site.xml

```
<configuration>
<configuration>
cproperty>
<name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
<value>yarn</value>
</property>
</configuration>
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-9-105 ~]$ cat hadoop-2.6.4/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml
```

d. Configure yarn-site.xml (once again, use PrivateIP of the master) Site specific YARN configuration properties cproperty> <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname</name> <value>172.31.7.201 </property> cproperty> <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name> <value>mapreduce shuffle</value> </property> </configuration> [ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-201 ~]\$ cat hadoop-2.6.4/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml Finally, edit the workers file and list your 3 nodes (master and 2 workers) using Private IPs [ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-201 ~]\$ cat hadoop-2.6.4/etc/hadoop/workers 172.31.7.201 172.31.5.246 . . .

Make sure that you use <u>private IP</u> (private DNS is also ok) for your configuration files (such as conf/masters and conf/workers or the other 3 config files). The advantage of the Private IP is that it does not change after your instance is stopped (if you use the Public IP, the cluster would need to be reconfigured every time it is stopped). The downside of the Private IP is that it is only meaningful within the Amazon EC2 network. So all nodes in EC2 can talk to each other using

Private IP, but you <u>cannot</u> connect to your instance from the outside (e.g., from your laptop) because Private IP has no meaning for your laptop (since your laptop is not part of the Amazon EC2 network).

Now, we will pack up and move Hadoop to the workers. All you need to do is to generate and then copy the public key to the worker nodes to achieve passwordless access across your cluster.

1. Run ssh-keygen -t rsa (and enter empty values for the passphrase) on the <u>master</u> node. That will generate .ssh/id_rsa and .ssh/id_rsa.pub (private and public key). You now need to manually copy the .ssh/id_rsa.pub and append it to ~/.ssh/authorized_keys <u>on each worker.</u>

Keep in mind that this is a single-line public key and accidentally introducing a line break (like discussed in class) would prevent the key from matching it's private key pair. Note that the example below is NOT the master, but one of the workers (ip-172-31-5-246). The first public key is the .pem Amazon half and the 2nd public key is the master's public key copied in as one line.

```
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: /home/ec2-user/.ssh/authorized_keys

sh-rsa AAAAB3NzaClyc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDD1Se2jOIGFic8jT07py/mxmH2kbO39GgW1/Cpqqssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaClyc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDSucw7XHLe3j1tkRUgNtjwmecd82RDoOsNNcdo88
```

You can add the public key of the master to the master by running this command: cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

Make sure that you can ssh to all of the nodes <u>from the master node</u> (by running ssh 54.186.221.92, where the IP address is your worker node) from the master and ensuring that you were able to login. You can exit after successful ssh connection by typing exit (the command prompt will tell you which machine you are connected to, e.g., ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-113). Here's me ssh-ing from master to worker.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-201 ~]$ ssh 172.31.5.246
The authenticity of host '172.31.5.246 (172.31.5.246)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is cf:b4:f8:f8:f6:0e:98:b3:be:f6:cd:db:eb:3d:be:0e.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.5.246' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Last login: Thu Oct 27 21:19:10 2016 from 823phd05.cstcis.cti.depaul.edu
___| ___| ___|
__ / Amazon Linux AMI
```

Once you have verified that you can ssh from the master node to every cluster member including the master itself (ssh localhost), you are going to return to the master node (**exit** until your prompt shows the IP address of the master node) and pack the contents of the hadoop directory there. Make sure your Hadoop installation is configured correctly (because from now on, you will have 4 copies of the Hadoop directory and all changes need to be applied in 4 places).

cd (go to root home directory, i.e. /home/ec2-user/)

(pack up the entire Hadoop directory into a single file for transfer. You can optionally compress the file with gzip)

tar cuf myHadoop.tar hadoop-2.6.4

Is -al myHadoop.tar (to verify that the .tar file had been created)

Now, you need to copy the myHadoop.tar file to every non-master node in the cluster. If you had successfully setup public-private key access in the previous step, this command (for <u>each</u> worker node) will do that:

(copies the myHadoop.tar file from the current node to a remote node into a file called myHadoopWorker.tar. Don't forget to replace the IP address with that your worker nodes. By the way, since you are on the Amazon EC2 network, either Public or Private IP will work just fine.) scp myHadoop.tar ec2-user@54.187.63.189:/home/ec2-user/myHadoopWorker.tar

Once the tar file containing your Hadoop installation from master node has been copied to each worker node, you need to login to each worker node and unpack the .tar file.

You also need to install Java using **sudo yum install ant**. Without Java on the worker nodes, Hadoop will not start.

Run the following command (on each worker node, not on the master) to untar the hadoop file. We are purposely using a different tar archive name (i.e., myHadoopWorker.tar), so if you get "file not found" error, that means you are running this command on the master node or have not yet successfully copied myHadoopWorker.tar file to the worker.

tar xvf myHadoopWorker.tar

Once you are done, run this on the master (nothing needs to be done on the workers to format the cluster unless you are re-formatting, in which case you'll need to delete the dfs directory). hadoop namenode -format

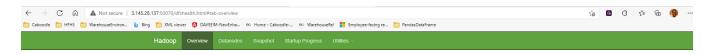
Once you have successfully completed the previous steps, you should can start and use your new cluster by going to the master node and running the start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh scripts (you do not need to explicitly start anything on worker nodes – the master will do that for you).

You should verify that the cluster is running by pointing your browser to the link below.

http://[insert-the-public-ip-of-master]:50070/

Make sure that the cluster is operational (you can see the 3 nodes under Datanodes tab).

Submit a screenshot of your cluster status view.



Overview 'ip-172-31-16-126.us-east-2.compute.internal:8020' (active)

Started:	Thu Oct 28 04:32:10 UTC 2021
Version:	2.6.4, r5082c73637530b0b7e115f9625ed7fac69f937e6
Compiled:	2016-02-12T09:45Z by jenkins from (detached from 5082c73)
Cluster ID:	CID-792b08cf-2f2c-4379-8b93-48dbbb132c42
Block Pool ID:	BP-1803507790-172.31.16.126-1635395501313

Summary

Security is off. Safemode is off. 1 files and directories, 0 blocks = 1 total filesystem object(s). Heap Memory used 50.08 MB of 159.5 MB Heap Memory. Max Heap Memory is 889 MB. Non Heap Memory used 36.14 MB of 37.19 MB Committed Non Heap Memory. Max Non Heap Memory is -1 B. Configured Capacity: 15.98 GB DFS Used: 8 KB Non DFS Used: 4.77 GB DFS Remaining: 11.2 GB DFS Used%: 0% Block Pool Used: 8 KB Block Pool Used%:

DataNodes usages% (Min/Median/Max/stdDev):	0.00% / 0.00% / 0.00% / 0.00%
Live Nodes	2 (Decommissioned: 0)
Dead Nodes	0 (Decommissioned: 0)
Decommissioning Nodes	0
Number of Under-Replicated Blocks	0
Number of Blocks Pending Deletion	0
Block Deletion Start Time	10/28/2021, 12:32:10 AM

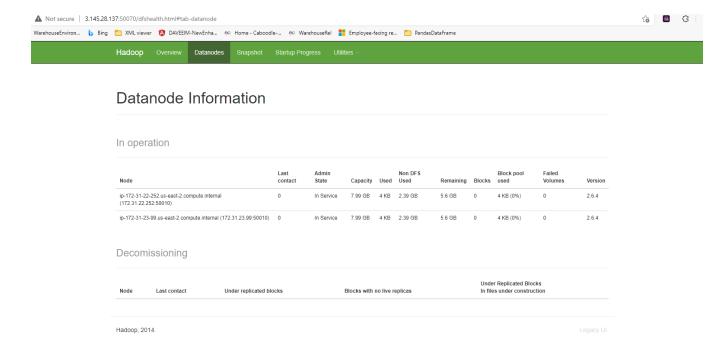
NameNode Journal Status



NameNode Storage

	Storage Directory	Туре	State
/	tmp/hadoop-ec2-user/dfs/name	IMAGE_AND_EDITS	Active

Hadoop, 2014. Legacy



Repeat the steps for wordcount using bioproject.xml from Assignment 2 and submit screenshots of running it.

```
[ec2_user8ip_172-31-16-126 -]$ time hadoop jsr hadoop_2.6.4/share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop_mapreduce-examples-2.6.4.jsr wordcount /data/bioproject.xml /data/wordcounti
21/10/28 23:54:26 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at /172.31.16.126:8032
21/10/28 23:54:27 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:2
21/10/28 23:54:27 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1635464226802_0001
21/10/28 23:54:27 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1635464226802_0001
21/10/28 23:54:27 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://ip-172-31-16-126.us-east-2.compute.internal:8088/proxy/application_1635464226802_0001
21/10/28 23:54:37 INFO mapreduce.Job: Munning job: job_1635464226802_0001
21/10/28 23:54:31 INFO mapreduce.Job: Job job_1635464226802_0001
21/10/28 23:54:31 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 03 freduce 04
21/10/28 23:54:35 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 03 freduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 28 teduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 28 teduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 28 teduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 38 teduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 48 teduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 48 teduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 48 teduce 04
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100 treduce 05
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100 treduce 07
21/10/28 23:55:01 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100 tred
```

```
Job Counters
        Launched map tasks=2
        Launched reduce tasks=1
       Data-local map tasks=2
       Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=94357
        Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=11422
        Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=94357
        Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=11422
        Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=94357
        Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=11422
        Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=96621568
        Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=11696128
Map-Reduce Framework
       Map input records=5284546
       Map output records=18562366
       Map output bytes=279356680
       Map output materialized bytes=26902454
        Input split bytes=210
       Combine input records=20053191
       Combine output records=2673165
       Reduce input groups=1040390
       Reduce shuffle bytes=26902454
       Reduce input records=1182340
       Reduce output records=1040390
       Spilled Records=3855505
        Shuffled Maps =2
        Failed Shuffles=0
       Merged Map outputs=2
       GC time elapsed (ms)=1014
       CPU time spent (ms)=41660
        Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=572399616
       Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=6320148480
        Total committed heap usage (bytes)=334364672
```

```
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=231153099
        File Output Format Counters
               Bytes Written=20056175
real
        lm8.508s
       0m3.808s
user
       0m0.277s
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-126 ~]$
```

Submit a short paragraph with a discussion about how the results compare (faster? slower? How much faster/slower?)

The word count on the cluster runs faster than the one in assignment 2, which we ran on a single cluster. There is a difference of 4 mins in the run time.

Part 2: Hive

1) Run the following query in Hive and report the time it takes to execute:

```
select lo_orderdate, sum(lo_extendedprice) as revenue
from lineorder, dwdate
where lo_orderdate = d_datekey
  and d_year = 1996
  and lo_discount between 4 and 6
  and lo_quantity < 22
GROUP BY lo_orderdate;
It takes 41.048 seconds to execute as indicated below:</pre>
```

```
19960703
                431508882
19960706
                436216558
19960709
                433494725
19960712
                490715078
19960715
                476004254
19960718
                531509171
19960721
                446002511
19960724
                499500968
                525965655
19960727
19960730
                468388337
19960802
                561111005
                449473144
19960805
19960808
                471635514
19960811
                499789529
19960814
                463083983
19960817
                492166160
19960820
                469718990
19960823
                516632361
19960826
                471709118
19960829
                437555552
19960901
                503921552
19960904
                523832520
19960907
                478102254
19960910
                448636229
19960913
                530599146
19960916
                458076675
19960919
                469524107
19960922
                436485373
19960925
                537441429
19960928
                448806625
19961003
                429485510
19961006
                540545944
19961009
                476891457
19961012
                441746167
19961015
                497703475
19961018
                437390804
19961021
                454925378
19961024
                447654265
19961027
                544086578
19961030
                443746489
19961102
                411103778
19961105
                505250746
19961108
                389013978
19961111
                489264511
19961114
                510065470
19961117
                474883303
19961120
                463133969
19961123
                566982429
19961126
                456199251
19961129
                505056577
19961201
                432121347
19961204
                518742404
19961207
                479171251
19961210
                490223405
19961213
                 454149906
19961216
                 463482483
19961219
                397707439
19961222
                481466103
19961225
                471172712
19961228
                455539680
19961231
                521282894
Time taken: 41.048 seconds, Fetched: 366 row(s)
hive>
```

2) Perform the following transform operation using SELECT TRANSFORM on the dwdate table by creating a new table. The new dwdate table will combine d_daynuminweek, d_daynuminmonth, and d_daynuminyear into a single column in the new table using a delimiter of your choice. You should also eliminate the following 2 columns: d_lastdayinmonthfl and d_weeknuminyear. The final table will have fewer columns than the original table because you merge 3 columns into 1 and remove 2 columns.

```
SIERCT TRANSFORM (d datekew, d date, d dayofweek, d month, d year, d yearmonthnum, d yearmonth, d daynuminweek, d daynuminwear, d monthnuminyear, d monthnum
```

```
| All Common | Prince | All Common | Prince | All Common | All Common
```

```
Hive scripts:
```

```
create table dwdate new (
 dn_datekey
                        int,
 dn date
                        varchar(19),
 dn_dayofweek
                        varchar(10),
 dn month
                        varchar(10),
 dn year
                        int,
 dn_yearmonthnum
                        int,
 dn yearmonth
                         varchar(8),
 dn_daysinwkmonthyr varchar(50),
 dn monthnuminyear int,
 dn_sellingseason
                        varchar(13),
 dn lastdayinweekfl
                        varchar(1),
 dn Holidayfl
                        varchar(1),
 dn_weekdayfl
                        varchar(1)
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS
TERMINATED BY '\t' STORED AS TEXTFILE;
add FILE dwdateTransform.py;
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE dwdate_new
SELECT TRANSFORM (d_datekey, d_date, d_dayofweek, d_month, d_year, d_yearmonthnum
, d_yearmonth, d_daynuminweek, d_daynuminmonth, d_daynuminyear, d_monthnuminyear,
d_sellingseason, d_lastdayinweekfl, d_holidayfl, d_weekdayfl)
USING 'python dwdateTransform.py'
AS (dn_datekey, dn_date, dn_dayofweek, dn_month, dn_year, dn_yearmonthnum, dn_yea
rmonth
, dn_daysinwkmonthyr, dn_monthnuminyear, dn_sellingseason
, dn lastdayinweekfl, dn Holidayfl, dn weekdayfl)
FROM dwdate;
```

dwdateTransform.py

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# Author: Ronaldlee Ejalu
# CSC 555 Mining Big Data
# MidTerm Exam
# dwdateTransform.py
import sys
for lines in sys.stdin:
       columnList = []
       lines = strippedLines.split('\t') # split the string to create a list of
words
       d_datekey = lines[0]
       d_date = lines[1]
       d_dayofweek = lines[2]
       d month = lines[3]
       d_year = lines[4]
       d_yearmonthnum = lines[5]
       d yearmonth = lines[6]
       d_daynuminweek = lines[7]
       d daynuminmonth = lines[8]
       d_daynuminyear = lines[9]
       d_daysinwkmonthyr = d_daynuminweek + '|' + d_daynuminmonth + '|' + d_d
aynuminyear
       d_monthnuminyear = lines[10]
       d sellingseason = lines[11]
       d lastdayinweekfl = lines[12]
       d_holidayfl = lines[13]
       d_weekdayfl = lines[14]
       print(d_datekey + '\t' + d_date + '\t' + d_dayofweek + '\t' + d_month + '
\t' + d_year + '\t' + d_yearmonthnum + '\t' + d_yearmonth + '\t' + d_daysinwkmont
hyr + '\t' + d_monthnuminyear + '\t' + d_sellingseason + '\t' + d_lastdayinweekf
1 + '\t' + d_holidayfl + '\t' + d_weekdayfl)
```

Part 3: Pig

Convert and load the data into Pig, implementing and timing the following queries:

SELECT lo_discount, AVG(lo_extendedprice)
FROM lineorder
GROUP BY lo_discount;

SELECT lo_quantity, SUM(lo_revenue)
FROM lineorder
WHERE lo_discount > 8 AND lo_quantity > 33
GROUP BY lo_quantity;

One easy way to time Pig is as follows: put your sequence of pig commands, including LOAD, into a text file and then run, from command line in pig directory (e.g., [ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-39 pig-0.15.0]\$), bin/pig -f pig_script.pig (which will report how long the pig script took to run).

My first script completed in 3 minutes, 17 seconds and 646 milliseconds as indicated below in the screen shot.

```
({(5999748),(5999748)},1.5)
({(5999749),(5999749),(5999749),(5999749),(5999749),(5999749)},3.5)
({(5999750),(5999750),(5999750)},2.0)
({(5999751),(5999751),(5999751),(5999751),(5999751),(5999751),(5999751),4.0)
 ({(5999776),(5999776),(5999776),(5999776),(5999776)},3.0)
({(5999777),(5999777)},1.5)
({(5999778),(5999778)},2.0)
 ({(5999779),(5999779),(5999779)},2.0)
({(5999780),(5999780)},1.5)
({(5999781),(5999781),(5999781),(5999781),(5999781),(5999781),(5999781)},4.0)
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 ({(5999908)},1.0)
({(5999909),(5999909),(5999909)},2.0)
  ({(5999910),(5999910),(5999910),(5999910)},2.5)
({(5999911),(5999911),(5999911),(5999911),(5999911)},3.0)
  ({(5999940)},1.0)
  ({(5999968),(5999968),(5999968),(5999968),(5999968),(5999968),(5999968)},4.0)
({(5999969)},1.0)
  ({(5999970),(5999970),(5999970),(5999970),(5999970)},3.0)
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({(5999972),(5999972),(5999972)},2.0)
 ({(5999975),(5999975),(5999975)},2.0)
({(6000000),(6000000)},1.5)
     021-10-30 15:56:22,845 [main] INFO org.apache.pig.Main - Pig script completed in 3 minutes, 17 seconds and 646 milliseconds (197646 ms)
```

Store the results of the 2nd Pig query into HDFS and report the size of the output.

The second Pig script (lineorderpart2.pig), completed in 1 minute, 33 seconds and 733 milliseconds as indicated below in the screen shot:

```
| Company | Comp
```

The size of the output file is: 62.7 M as shown below in the screen shot:

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-126 pig-0.15.0] hadoop fs -ls /user/ec2-user/out_u_lineorder

Found 2 items
-rw-r-r-- 2 ec2-user supergroup 0 2021-10-30 16:48 /user/ec2-user/out_u_lineorder/_SUCCESS
-rw-r--- 2 ec2-user supergroup 65739809 2021-10-30 16:48 /user/ec2-user/out_u_lineorder/_part-r-00000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-126 pig-0.15.0] hadoop fs -ls -h /user/ec2-user/out_u_lineorder

Found 2 items
-rw-r--- 2 ec2-user supergroup 0 2021-10-30 16:48 /user/ec2-user/out_u_lineorder

-rw-r---- 2 ec2-user supergroup 0 2021-10-30 16:48 /user/ec2-user/out_u_lineorder/_SUCCESS
-rw-r---- 2 ec2-user supergroup 62.7 M 2021-10-30 16:48 /user/ec2-user/out_u_lineorder/part-r-00000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-16-126 pig-0.15.0]$
```

```
PigScripts:
-- Author: Ronaldlee Ejalu
-- CSC 555 Mining Big Data
-- MidTerm Exam
-- Script One
/* SELECT lo_discount, AVG(lo_extendedprice)
FROM lineorder
GROUP BY lo_discount;
*/
/*
To run this script at the command line shell:
bin/pig -f lineorderpart1.pig
*/
Ulineorder = LOAD '/user/ec2-user/lineorder.tbl' USING PigStorage('|')
AS (lo_discount:int, lo_extendedprice:int);
lineorder_groups = GROUP Ulineorder BY lo_discount;
lineorder_avgs = FOREACH lineorder_groups GENERATE Ulineorder.lo_discount,
AVG(Ulineorder.lo_extendedprice);
DUMP lineorder_avgs;
```

```
-- Author: Ronaldlee Ejalu
-- CSC 555 Mining Big Data
-- MidTerm Exam
-- Script two
/*
SELECT lo quantity, SUM(lo revenue)
FROM lineorder
WHERE lo discount > 8 AND lo_quantity > 33
GROUP BY lo_quantity;
*/
To run this script at the command line shell:
bin/pig -f lineorderpart2.pig
*/
U lineorder = LOAD '/user/ec2-user/lineorder.tbl' USING PigStorage('|')
AS (lo_quantity:int, lo_revenue:int, lo_discount:int);
 lo discount qty = FILTER U lineorder BY lo discount > 8 AND lo quantity > 33;
 lineorder_grps = GROUP lo_discount_qty BY lo_quantity;
 uLineOrderAgg = FOREACH lineorder grps GENERATE lo discount qty.lo quantity, SUM
(lo_discount_qty.lo_revenue);
 STORE uLineOrderAgg INTO 'out_u_lineorder' USING PigStorage('|');
--DUMP uLineOrderAgg;
```

Part 4: Hadoop Streaming

Implement, run and time the following query using Hadoop streaming with python.

This requires running two different map reduce jobs. First, you would write a job that executes the subquery and produces an output in HDFS. Then you would write a second job that uses output of the first job as the input.

Don't forget to submit your python code, and the command line you used to run Hadoop streaming jobs.

The first job command lines:

```
Hot and Phys. 17.11.10.11 belong. A 15 heavy problem recentary. 4.1.34. Security and the security from the security of the security from the security of the s
```

The output files from the first job:

```
[ec2-user8ip-172-31-16-126 hadoop-2.6.4]$ hadoop fs -ls /data/lineorder
Found items
-wx-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 2 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 3 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 3 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 3 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 3 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 4507860 2021-11-02 00:00 /data/lineorder/gart-00002
-xw-r-r- 3 ec2-user supergroup
-xw-r-r- 4507860 2021-11-02 00:00 /data/lineorder/gart-00002
```

The commands from the second job are as follows:

```
And considerable and control products of a bosopy of a short product and a second product a second product
```

```
Inpus split bytesm204
Combine input recordsm0
Combine output recordsm0
Reduce input groupsm50
Reduce input groupsm50
Reduce input grootsm6134
Reduce input grootsm6134
Reduce input grootsm6134
Splited Recordsm6135
Splited Recordsm6135
Splited Recordsm6135
Splited Recordsm6135
Splited Sput grootsm6135
Could be elapsed (ma) =755
CFU cise spont (ma) =8500
Recordsm6135
Record
```

The output files from the second job:

```
Code for the first job:
lineOrder_mapper.py
#Ronaldlee Ejalu
#CSC 555 Big Data Mining
# lineOrder_mapper.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
for line in sys.stdin:
        line = line.strip()
        lineorder = line.split('|')
        lo_orderpriority = lineorder[6]
        lo_quantity = lineorder[8]
        lo_discount = lineorder[11]
        lo_revenue = lineorder[12]
        if 'URGENT' in lo_orderpriority:
                print('%s\t%s' %(lo_revenue, lo_quantity, lo_discount))
lineOrder reducer.py
```

```
#Ronaldlee Ejalu
#CSC 555 Big Data Mining
# lineOrder reducer.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
currentKey = None
loQuantityL = []
loDiscountL = []
for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    splittedLinesL = line.split('\t')
                                                                    # split the 1
ine to create a list of items e.g lo_revenue \t lo_quantity \t lo_dis$
    key = splittedLinesL[0]
                                                                    # pick up the
 key [lo_revenue, lo_quantity, lo_discount]
    lo quantity = splittedLinesL[1]
    lo discount = splittedLinesL[2]
    if currentKey == key: #same key
        loQuantityL.append(int(lo quantity))
        loDiscountL.append(int(lo_discount))
    else:
        if currentKey: # derive the maximum quantity and discount
            lenQuantity = len(loQuantityL)
            lenDiscount = len(loDiscountL)
            if (lenQuantity * lenDiscount > 0):
                # derive the maximum quantity from a list of lo_quantities
                # derive the maximum discount from a list of lo_discount
                print('%s\t%s' %(currentKey, str(max(loQuantityL)), str(max(l
oDiscountL))))
        loQuantityL = []
                                                                # re-
initialize the two lists when the keys are not the same (new key) before adding$
        loDiscountL = []
        currentKey = key
        loQuantityL.append(int(lo_quantity))
        loDiscountL.append(int(lo discount))
# output the last key
# and computer the maximum quantity and discount of all key's values in the diffe
rent list
if currentKey == key:
```

```
Python Code for the second job:
lineOrder_mapper2.py
# Ronaldlee Ejalu
# CSC 555 Big Data Mining
# lineOrder_mapper2.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    lineorder = line.split('\t')
    #print(lineorder)
    lo_revenue = lineorder[0]
    lo_quantity = lineorder[1]
    lo_discount = lineorder[2]
    if 4 <= int(lo_discount) <= 8: # if lo_discount is between 4 and 8</pre>
        print('%s\t%s' %(lo_quantity, lo_revenue))
```

```
lineOrder reducer2.py
# Ronaldlee Ejalu
# CSC 555 Big Data Mining
# lineOrder_reducer2.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
loRevenueL = []
cur_id = None
key = ''
for line in sys.stdin:
    line = line.strip()
    splittedLines = line.split('\t')
    key = splittedLines[0]
    # lo revenue = splittedLines[1]
    # print(type(cur_id))
    if cur id == key:
        loRevenueL.append(int(splittedLines[1]))
    else:
        if cur_id:
            print('%s\t%s'%(cur_id, str(max(loRevenueL))))
        loRevenueL = []
        cur_id = key
        # print(type(cur_id))
        loRevenueL.append(int(splittedLines[1]))
# output the last key
if cur_id == key:
    print('%s\t%s'%(cur_id, str(max(loRevenueL))))
```

NOTE: You may implement this part in Java if you prefer.

Submit a single document containing your written answers. Be sure that this document contains your name and "CSC 555 Project Phase 1" at the top.