INTRODUCTION

There are many datasets available in the twitter. Understanding of each data set is difficult. To make it easy to understand we perform some operations on it using different algorithms.

The main purpose of this project is to develop a system to store, analyze and visualize Twitter's tweets. The tasks to be performed in this phase are as follows:

- To work on the tweets related to the recently released mobile phones & their accessories and to figure out how to store them in Spark SQL.
- To write interesting analytical queries to explore and understand the data collected.
- To develop interesting visualizations of the above written queries.

Motivation:

This project is motivated to develop a system to store, analyze and visualize Twitters tweets.

Significance:

It provides a wealth of information that helps to create meaningful tweets that resonates with target audience. Compare followers with different personas, demographics, interests and consumer behaviours to see brand measures up etc. Watch individual Tweet performance, cumulative overview to compare monthly activity etc

SOFTWARE'S USED:

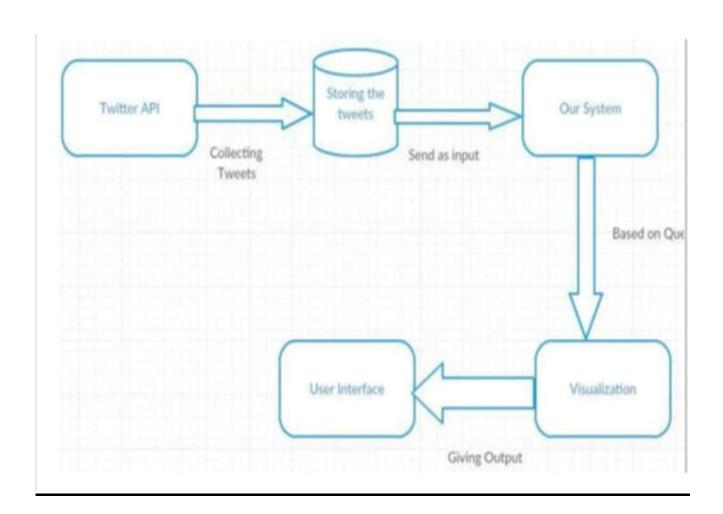
- Apache Spark and Scala
- IntelliJ IDEA
- Pycharm
- Twitter Developer Account
- Twitter4J Library for Tweets Extraction
- Tableau

DATASET: Twitter dataset (Phones / E accessories)

Detailed Description of Data set:

This data set contains data mainly about e accessories i.e mobiles. We have chosen this dataset because mobiles are used by everyone and there are different kinds of mobiles available in the market and analyzing this data makes it more interesting.

ARCHITECTURE:



IMPLEMENTATION:

Wordcount is done first in Apache Spark and Hadoop

Consumer API keys

jdY2pqlZ5uVWds4CQGIMfwxiN (API key)

hfjqljwzHCVG0fCLBDV9vFTJUSkXpX9uhcoy7uvFR7qJq96zGZ (API secret key)

Access token & access token secret

1042137305329352705-9uqx96PFyct3pTezrr29RVTSn6VXgB (Access token)

DLswmmzGGy4KRQReYF14hwgOetvbxqAP0N7mhuMwEwEg(Access token secret)
Read and write (Access level)

To collect the tweets in JSON format, a Python program is written, the output of the program
contains the tweets with all the details like the IDs, URLs, Hashtags, Created at, Text etc.

RELATED SCREENSHOTS:

Tokens and Keys Generated:

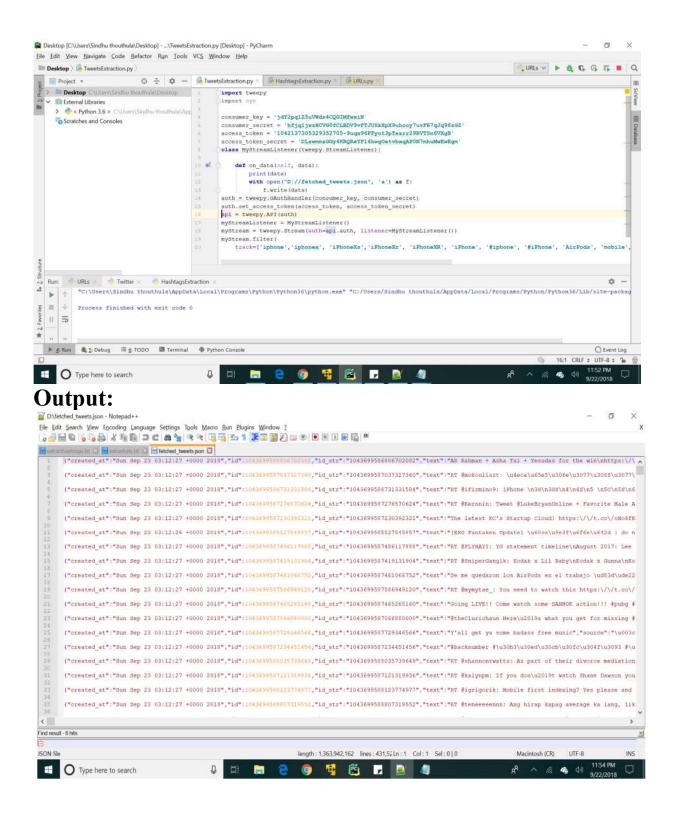
Consumer API keys:-

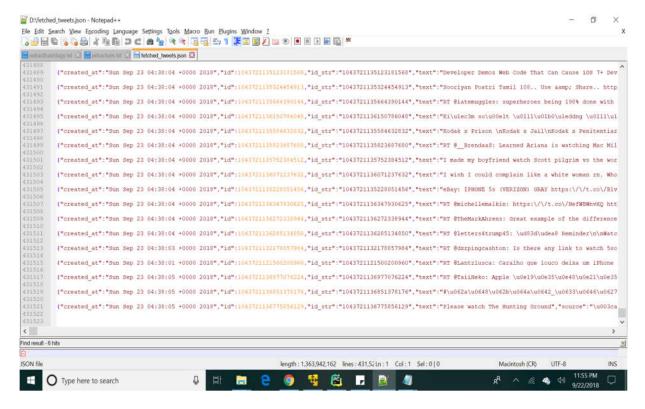
- jdY2pqlZ5uVWds4CQGIMfwxiN (API key)
- hfjqljwzHCVGOfCLBDV9vFTJUSkXpX9uhcoy7uvFR7qJq96zGZ (API secret key)

Access token & access token secret:-

- 1) 1042137305329352705-9uqx96PFyct3pTezrr29RVTSn6VXgB (Access token)
- 2) DLswmmzGGy4KRQReYF14hwgOetvbxqAP0N7mhuMwEwEgm (Access token secret) Read and write (Access level)

Python Code for Tweets Collection:

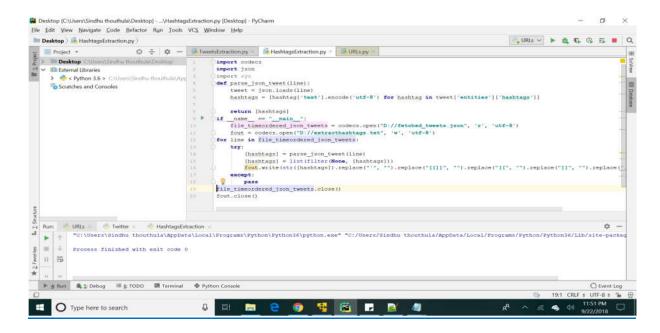


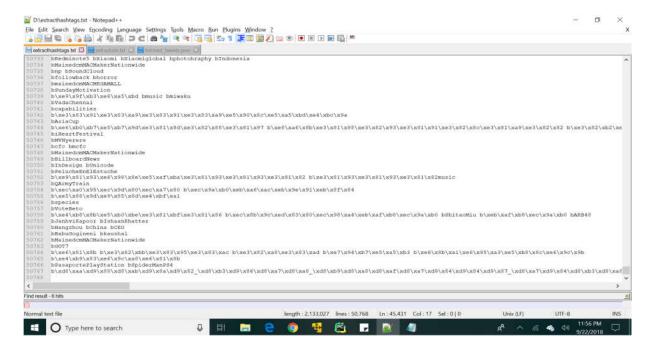


2) HASHTAGS AND URLS EXTRACTION:

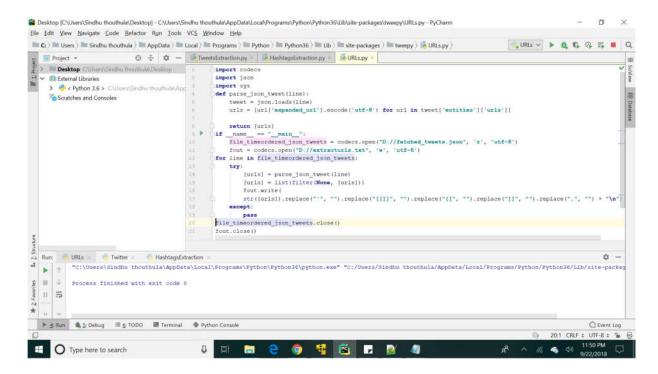
To extract the hashtags and URLs from the collected Tweets, we have again run two Python programs through which we generated the files containing the hashtags and URls alone.

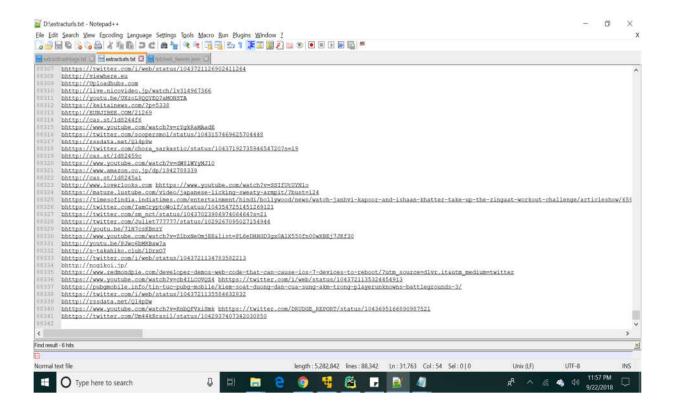
Hashtags Code:





URLs Code:





3) RUNNING THE WORDCOUNT IN APACHE HADOOP AND APACHE SPARK:

Word Count in Apache Spark:

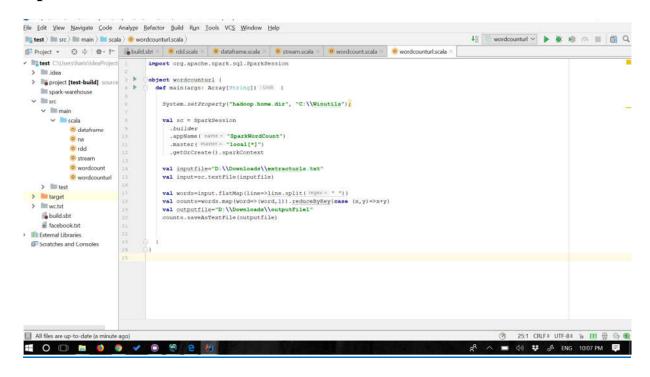
- Here we made use of IntelliJ IDEA to run the Word Count program on the extracted Hashtags and URLs in Apache Spark and Scala.
- Here in this IDEA to execute the Word Count on the extracted hashtags and URLs, Spark is integrated on Scala.
- We have given the values and input files using the following:

```
val inputfile="D:\\Downloads\\extracthashtags.txt"
val input=sc.textFile (inputfile)
```

```
val words=input.flatMap(line=>line.split(regex= ""))
val counts=words.map (word=>(word, 1)).reduceByKey(case (x,y)=>x+y)
val outputfile="D:\\Downloads\\outputFile"
counts.saveAsTextFile (outputfile)
```

- Here the sc.text file in Spark creates Resilent Distributed Datasets with each line considered as an element.
- RDDs are immutable and partitioned collection of records which can only be created by coarse grained operations such as the map, filter, group etc.
- Once the file is read and stored in the variable textfile, wordcount is executed with the help of the MapReduce function.
- MapReduce function is broken into two phases, the Map phase and Reduce phase where each has got a key value pair as an input and output.
- Once the reduce function groups the words with the count, the collected data is stored in the output file.

Spark:



WordCount in Hadoop:

- To run the wordcount, we have written the code in Java language.
- In this program, the TokenizerMapper class is created with the extension of Mapper class and by overriding the map method in the Mapper class, we implemented the Map Function.
- Here the Mapper function takes a key value pair as an input and outputs the key value pair.
- The IntSumReducer class is created by extending the org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer class and the reduce method is implemented by overriding the reduce method from the Reducer class.
- The main method in the code is to setup all the configurations and runs the map reduce job.
- In Hadoop to execute the hashtags and URLs, the .jar file is exported to cloudera.
- Using the following commands, the wordcount on hashtags and URLs is performed in Hadoop.

\$ cat > /home/cloudera/extracturls.txt

\$ hdfs dfs -mkdir /input2

\$ hdfs dfs -put '/home/cloudera/input/extracturls.txt' /input2

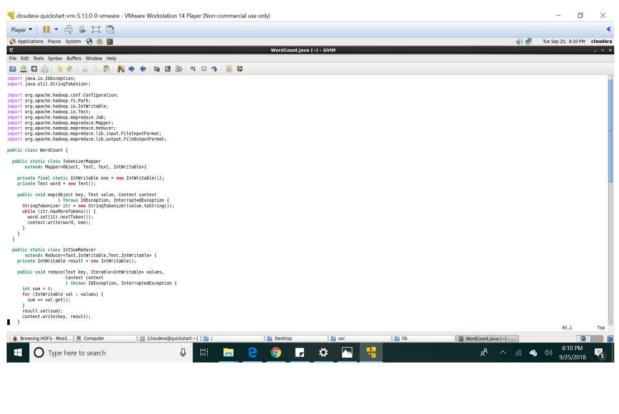
\$ hdfs dfs -cat /input2/extracturls.txt

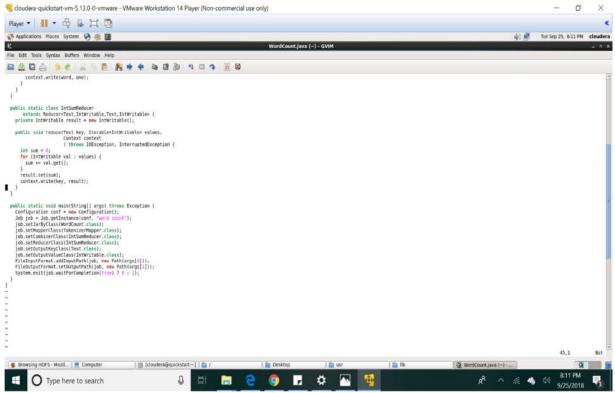
\$ hadoop jar wordcount.jar WordCount /input2 /wordcountoutput2

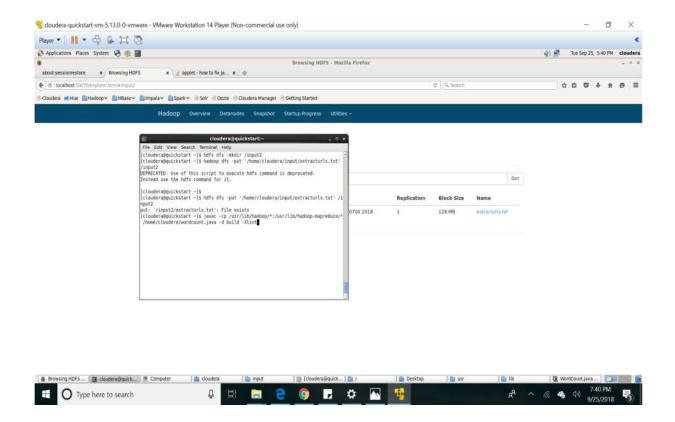
\$ hdfs dfs -get /wordcountoutput2 /home/cloudera/output2

\$ hdfs dfs -cat/output2/part-r-00000

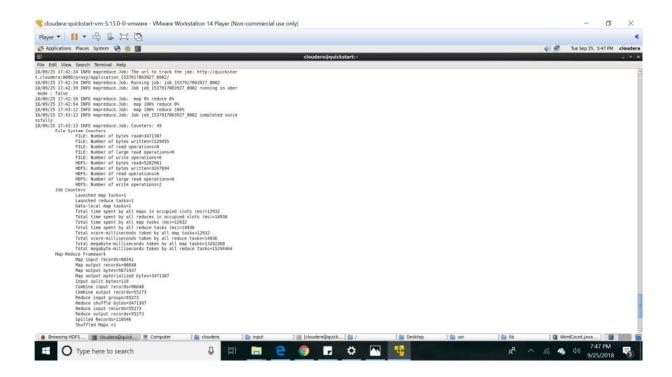
WordCount Java Program – Hadoop:







Output: map 100% reduce 100%



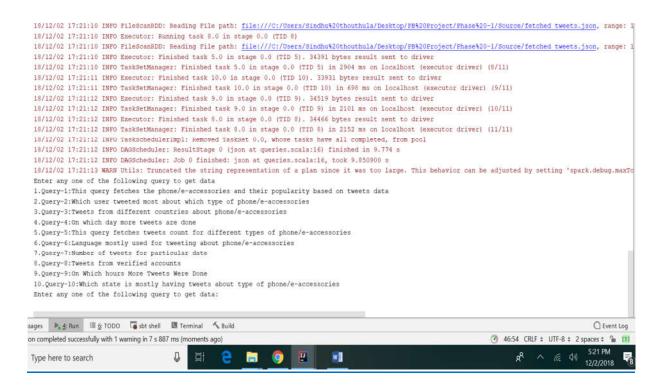
- Initially collected the tweets in JSON format for which a Python program is written, the output of the program contains the tweets with all the details like the IDs, URLs, Hashtags, Created at, Text etc.
- The twitter data is collected on the concept based on to analyze & visualize the data regarding various phone/e-accessories.
- The extracted JSON tweets are persisted into the Apache Spark in the form of tables.
- Query written in Scala language will be sent to spark server and the outputs files are stored in the form of CSV/JSON files.
- These CSV/JSON output files are used to visualize the data using Bar Graphs, Pie Charts through Tableau.
- Key-words used in the tweets extraction are as follows:

iphone, iphonex, iPhoneXs, iPhoneXR, iPhoneXr, iPhone, #iPhone, AirPods, mobile, watch, technology, Accessories, Mac, iOS, update, music, latest etc.

ANALYTICAL QUERIES:

The following are the 10 queries on which we performed the visualizations.

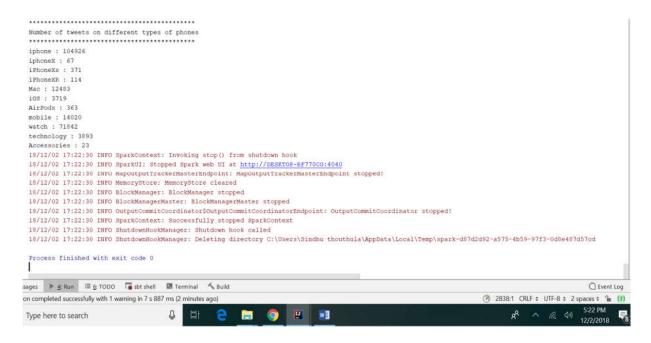
```
WHEN text like '%technology%' THEN 'TECHNOLOGY'
                                      "WHEN text like '%Accessories%' THEN 'ACCESSORIES'" +
                                      "END AS phoneType from tweets where text is not null")
                                disCat.createOrReplaceTempView( viewName = "disCat2")
                                val disCat3 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT user.name as UserName,user.location as loc,text,created_at," +
                                      "CASE WHEN text like '% IphoneX%' OR text li
                                      "WHEN text like '%iphone7' OR text like '%iphone7plus%' OR text like '%iPHONE7' OR text like '%iPHONE7' OR text like '%iphone 7' OR text like '%iphone7' OR text like '%iphone7' OR text like '%iphone7plus%' OR text like 
                                      "WHEN text like '%iphone8' OR text like '%iPHONE8' OR text like '%iphone 8' OR text like '%iphone8plus%' OR text like '%iPHONE8' OR text like '%iPHONE8D
                                      "WHEN text like '%AirPods%' OR text like '%airpods%' THEN 'AirPods'" +
                                      "WHEN text like '%watch%' OR text like '%Watch%' OR text like '%technology%' OR text like '%Technology%' THEN 'TECHNOLOGY'" +
                                      "WHEN text like '%ios%' OR text like '%IOS%' OR text like '%iOS%' THEN 'iOS'" +
 41
                                     "WHEN text like '%accessories%' OR text like '%ACCESSORIES%' THEN 'Accessories'" +
42
43
                                     "WHEN text like '%Mac%' OR text like '%mac%' OR text like '%MAC%' THEN 'MAC'" +
                                      "WHEN text like '%mobile%' OR text like '%MOBILE%' THEN 'Mobile'" +
                                      "END AS phoneType from tweets where text is not null")
                               disCat3.createOrReplaceTempView( viewName = "disCat4")
                               println("Enter any one of the following query to get data")
                               println("1.Query-1:This\ query\ fetches\ the\ phone/e-accessories\ and\ their\ popularity\ based\ on\ tweets\ data")
                               println("2.Query-2:Which user tweeted most about which type of phone/e-accessories")
49
50
51
                               println("3.Query-3:Tweets from different countries about phone/e-accessories")
                               println("4.Query-4:On which day more tweets are done")
                               println("5.Query-5:This query fetches tweets count for different types of phone/e-accessories")
                              println("6.Query-6:Language mostly used for tweeting about phone/e-accessories")
                               println("7.Query-7:Number of tweets for particular date ")
                               println("8.Query-8:Tweets from verified accounts")
                               println("9.Query-9:On Which hours More Tweets Were Done")
                                println("10.Query-10:Which state is mostly having tweets about type of phone/e-accessories")
                               println("Enter any one of the following query to get data:")
                               val count = scala.io.StdIn.readLine()
                                count match {
```

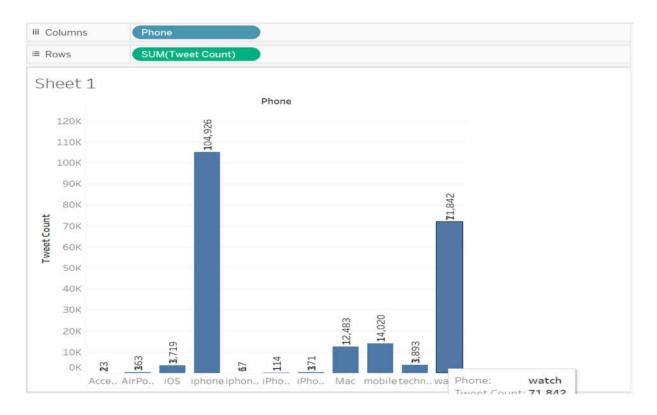


1. Query to fetch the tweets of phones/e-accessories based on the popularity.

This query is written to analyze the tweets that are made by the users on the particular key-words which would reflect the popularity of the phones/e-accessories. It would result the count i.e., how many times the phone/e-accessories would appear in the tweets made.

```
--Query 1: This query fetches the phones and its popularity based on tweets data-
val textFile = sc.textFile( path = "C:\\Users\\Sindhu thouthula\\Desktop\\FB Project\\Phase -1\\Source\\fetched tweets.json")
val iphone = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("iphone")).count())
val iphoneX = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("iphoneX")).count())
val iPhoneXs = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("iPhoneXs")).count())
val iPhoneXR = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("iPhoneXR")).count())
val Mac = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("Mac")).count())
val iOS = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("iOS")).count())
val AirPods = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("AirPods")).count())
val mobile = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("mobile")).count())
val watch = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("watch")).count())
val technology = (textFile.filter(line => line.contains("technology")).count())
println("Number of tweets on different types of phones")
println("iphone : %s".format(iphone))
println("iphoneX : %s".format(iphoneX))
println("iPhoneXs : %s".format(iPhoneXs))
println("iPhoneXR : %s".format(iPhoneXR))
println("Mac : %s".format(Mac))
println("iOS : %s".format(iOS))
println("AirPods : %s".format(AirPods))
println("mobile : %s".format(mobile))
println("watch : %s".format(watch))
println("technology : %s".format(technology))
println("Accessories : %s".format(Accessories))
```





2.Query for finding which user tweeted more about the type of phone/e-accessories.

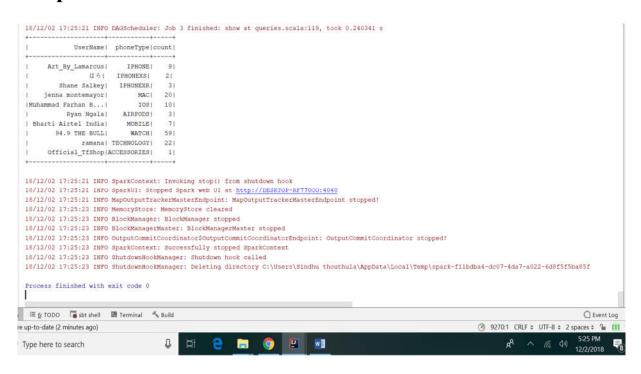
This query is written to find the user that most tweeted about the phone/e-accessories so that it would result the count of how many times a user tweeted at most for each kind particularly.

```
val r1 = sqlContext.sql( sqlext = "SELECT UserName, 'IPHONE' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='IPHONE' " +
 "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1")

val r2 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT UserName, 'IPHONEX' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='IPHONEX' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1 ")
       r3 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT UserName
                                                              ne, 'IPHONEXS' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='IPHONEXS' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1 ")
 val r4 = sqlContext.sql(sqlText = "SELECT UserName, 'IPHONEXR' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='IPHONEXR' " + "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1")
val r5 = sqlContext.sql(sqlText = "SELECT UserName, 'MAC' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='MAC' " +
 "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1 ")

val r6 = sqlContext.sql(sql(ext = "SELECT UserName, 'IOS' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='IOS' " +
  "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1 ")
val r7 = sqlContext.sql(sql(ext = "SELECT UserName, 'AIRPODS' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='AIRPODS' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1 ")
            sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT UserName
                                                              ne, 'MOBILE' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='MOBILE' " +
 "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1")

val r9 = sqlcontext.sql(sqlext = "SELECT UserName, 'WATCH' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='WATCH' " +
 "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1")
val r10 = sqlcontext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT UserName,'TECHNOLOGY' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='TECHNOLOGY' " +
    "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1")
1 rll = sqlContext.sql(sqlext= "SELECT UserName, 'ACCESSORIES' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat2 WHERE phoneType='ACCESSORIES' " +
    "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1 ")
 val rdd1 = r1.union(r2).union(r3).union(r4).union(r5).union(r6).union(r7).union(r8).union(r9).union(r9).union(r11)
 println("Which user tweeted more on which type of phone")
println("************")
rddl.show()
```

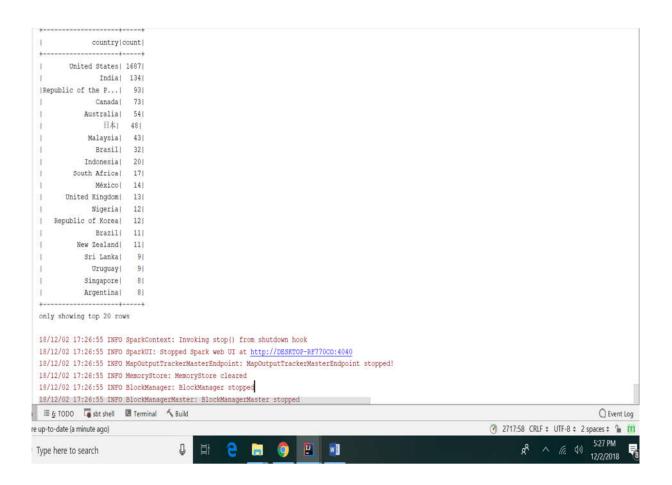


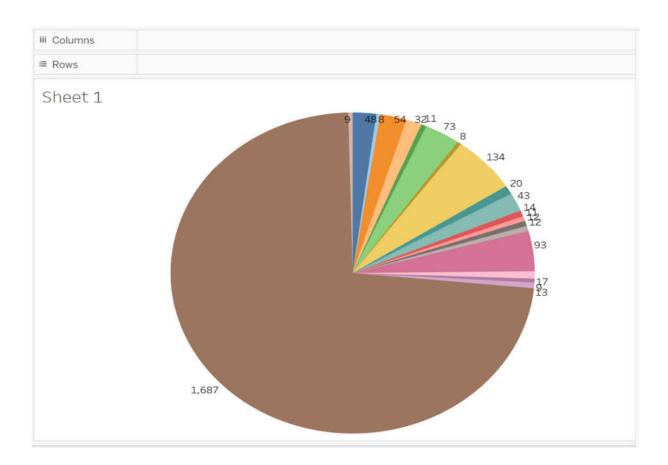


3. Query for fetching tweets from different countries.

This query is written to find the tweets based on the locations such that it would count how many tweets are posted about the phones/e-accessories from different countries.

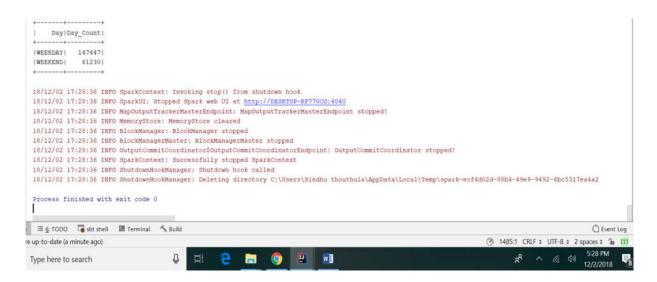
Query-Code:

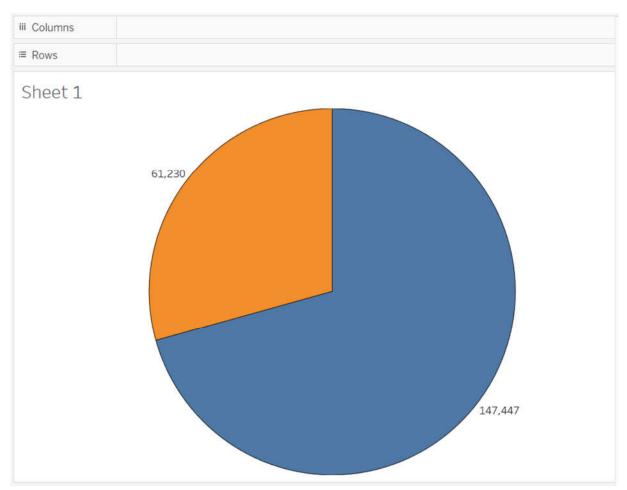




4. Query to fetch tweets to check on which day most of the tweets were made.

This query is written to find out the day on which more tweets were done so that it would count about giving us a figure.



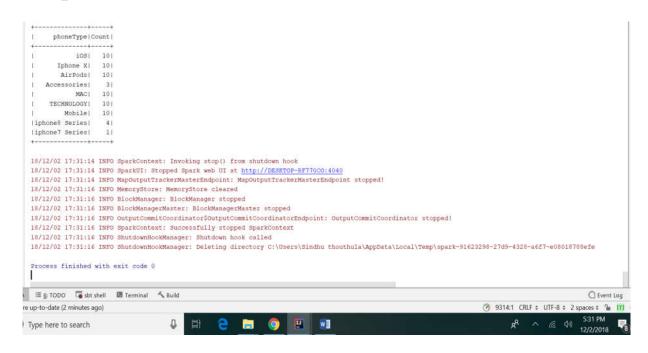


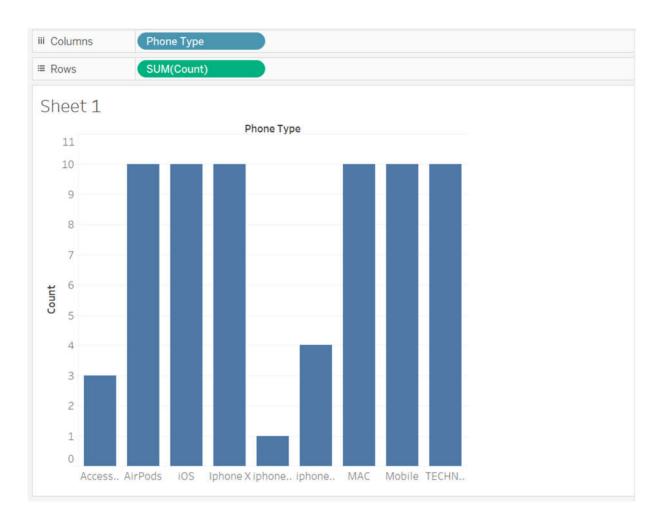
5. Query to fetch the tweets for the various series of the phone/e-accessories.

This query is written to extract the tweets that made on the different series of the phone/e-accessories so that it would count for it.

```
Query 5: Tweets count for different types of phone models --
case "5" =>
 val rl = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT loc, 'Iphone X' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='Iphone X' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r2 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT loc, iphone7 Series' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='iphone7 Series' " +
   "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r3 = sqlContext.sql( sqUext = "SELECT loc, 'iphone8 Series' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='iphone8 Series' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r4 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT loc, 'AirPods' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='AirPods' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r5 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT loc, 'TECHNOLOGY' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='TECHNOLOGY' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r6 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT loc, 'iOS' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='iOS' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r7 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT loc, 'Accessories' as phoneType,count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='Accessories' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r8 = sqlContext.sql( sqlext = "SELECT loc, 'MAC' as phoneType, count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='MAC' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val r9 = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT loc, 'Mobile' as phoneType.count(*) as count FROM disCat4 WHERE phoneType='Mobile' " +
    "group by loc order by count desc limit 10")
  val rdd1 = r1.union(r2).union(r3).union(r4).union(r5).union(r6).union(r7).union(r8).union(r9)
 rddl.createOrReplaceTempView( \viewName = "rddl")

val res = sqlContext.sql( \sqlText = "SELECT phoneType, Count(*) as Count from rddl where phoneType is not null group by phoneType")
  println("Model Type")
 res.show()
```





6.Query to fetch the languages mostly used for tweeting about the phone/e-accessories.

This query is written to analyze the language mostly used by the users so that it would count how many times the users tweeted about the phone/e-accessories in a particular language.

```
case "6" =>
val langWstCount = sqlContext.sql(sqlText = "SELECT distinct id," +

"CASE when user.lang LIKE '%en%' then 'English'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%es%' then 'Spanish'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%es%' then 'Spanish'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%er%' then 'French'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%it%' then 'Italian'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%rw%' then 'Russian'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%rw%' then 'Russian'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%rw%' then 'Arabic'" +

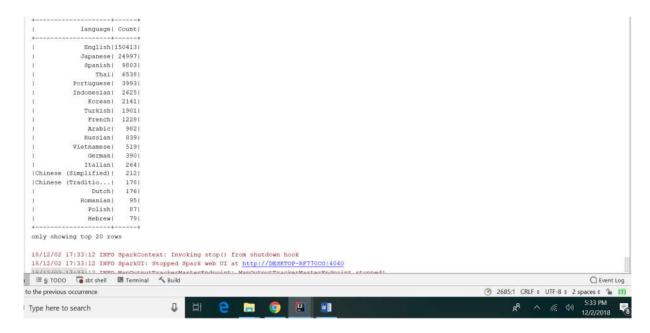
"when user.lang LIKE '%er%' then 'Bengali'" +

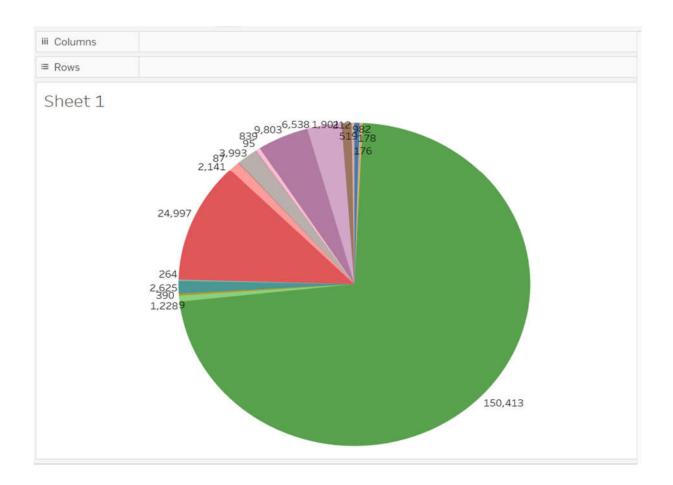
"when user.lang LIKE '%cs%' then 'Czech'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%cs%' then 'Czech'" +

"when user.lang LIKE '%cs%' then 'Danish'" +
```

Executed Query Output:

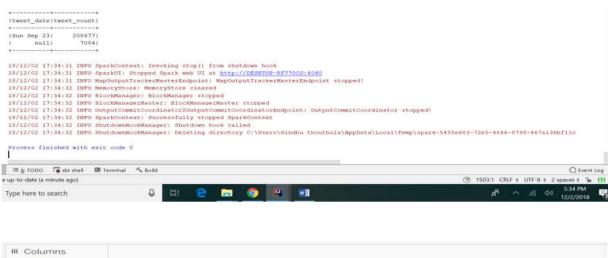


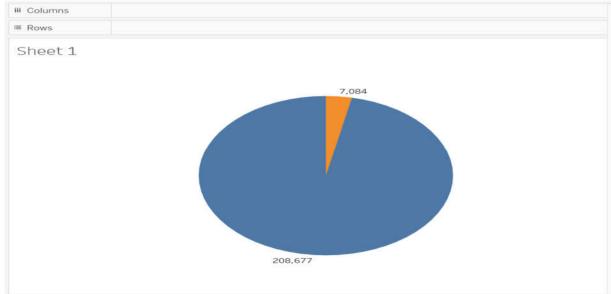


7. Query for fetching the count of the tweets made on a particular day.

This query is written to analyze, depending upon the collected data for each day how many tweets are made.

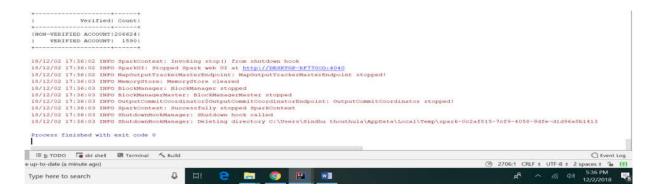
Query-Code:

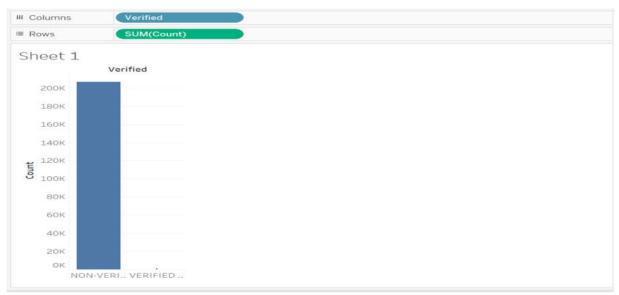




8. Query for fetching the tweets made from verified accounts.

This query is written to make an analysis on the number of verified users. This query counts for the tweets made from the verified accounts only and gives us the value.



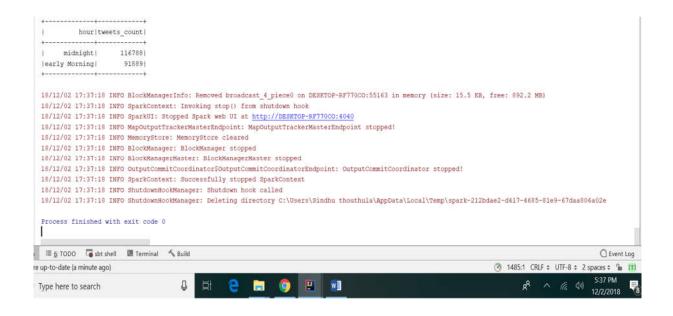


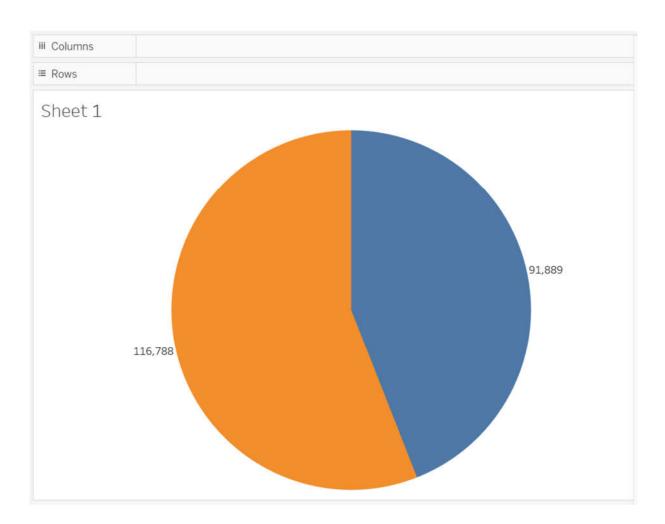
9. Query for fetching the tweets based on the hours on which most of them were made.

This query is written to analyze on which hours tweets are made like mornings, afternoon, evenings etc.

Query-Code:

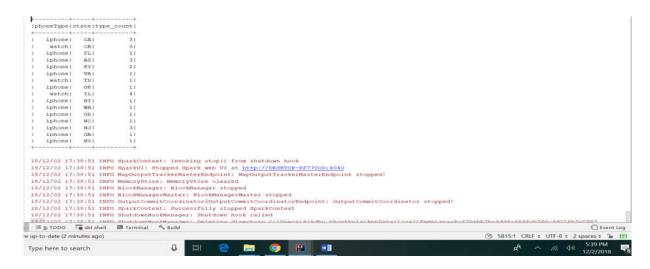
```
-Query 9 On Which hours More Tweets Were Done -----*/
case "9" =>
 val timehour = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT SUBSTRING(created_at,12,2) as hour from tweets where text is not null")
 timehour.createOrReplaceTempView( viewName = "timehour")
 val timeAnalysis = sqlContext.sql(
    """ SELECT Case
     |when hour>=0 and hour <4 then 'midnight'
     |when hour>=4 and hour <7 then 'early Morning'
    |when hour>=7 and hour <12 then 'Morning'
     |when hour>=12 and hour <15 then 'afternoon'
     |when hour>=15 and hour <18 then 'evening'
     |when hour>=18 and hour <=23 then 'night'
    end as time from timehour""".stripMargin)
 timeAnalysis.createOrReplaceTempView( viewName = "timeAnalysis")
 val res = sqlContext.sql( sqlText = "SELECT time as hour,Count(*) as tweets_count from timeAnalysis where time is not null group by time order by count(*)
 println("On Which hours More Tweets Were Done")
```





10. Query for fetching tweets based on which state has more tweets about particular type of phone/e-accessories.

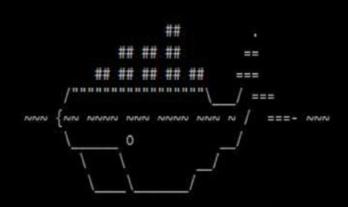
This query is written to check which state users made most number of tweets about a type of phone/e-accessories.





DOCKER:

Docker is a popular independent software container platform that allows you to build and ship your applications, along with all its environments, libraries and dependencies in containers



for help getting started, check out the docs at https://docs.docker.com

Start interactive shell

```
Kite@DESKTOP-D128J0A MINGW64 /c/Program Files/Docker Toolbox
```

\$ docker pull chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3:2

2: Pulling from chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3

Digest: sha256:7ac07c85e32407ab52de4f42bdb405aaadb05e8cef94fe1755b989d42e5f599c

Status: Image is up to date for chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3:2

Kite@DESKTOP-D12830A MINGW64 /c/Program Files/Docker Toolbox

\$

MINGW64:/c/Program Files/Docker Toolbox



for help getting started, check out the docs at https://docs.docker.com

Start interactive shell

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\$ docker run -it chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3:2 bash
root@863486393d93:~#

scala>

Start interactive shell ite@DESKTOP-D12830A MINGW64 /c/Program Files/Docker Toolbox \$ docker pull chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3:2 2: Pulling from chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3 Digest: sha256:7ac07c85e32407ab52de4f42bdb405aaadb05e8cef94fe1755b989d42e5f599c Status: Image is up to date for chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3:2 ite@DESKTOP-D128J0A MINGW64 /c/Program Files/Docker Toolbox \$ docker run -it chkrish9/msp-pb-phase3:2 bash root@c6097b0b07ff:~# ls data.json derby.log metastore_db root@c6097b0b07ff:~# spark-shell Spark context Web UI available at http://172.17.0.2:4040 Spark context available as 'sc' (master = local[*], app id = local-1558120102150). Spark session available as 'spark'. Welcome to version 2.2.0 Using Scala version 2.11.8 (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_131) Type in expressions to have them evaluated. Type :help for more information.

MINGW64:/c/Program Files/Docker Toolbox

```
data.json derby.log metastore_db
root@c6097b0b07ff:~# spark-shell
Spark context Web UI available at http://172.17.0.2:4040
Spark context available as 'sc' (master = local[*], app id = local-1558120102150).
Spark session available as 'spark'.
Welcome to
  Using Scala version 2.11.8 (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0 131)
Type in expressions to have them evaluated.
Type :help for more information.
scala> val df = spark.read.json("data.json")
df: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [_corrupt_record: string, contributors: string ... 36 more fields]
scala> import org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext
import org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext
scala> val sqlContext = new SQLContext(sc)
warning: there was one deprecation warning; re-run with -deprecation for details
sqlContext: org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext = org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext@1e08f0cd
scala> df.registerTempTable("DataTable")
warning: there was one deprecation warning; re-run with -deprecation for details
scala>
```

PROJECT MANAGEMENT:

WORK COMPLETED:

Pravalhika Kampally:

Collected Data and executed first 3 quires.

Joshmitha Tammareddy:

Executes 4 to 7 Quires and worked for Docker

Rupesh Sai Ram Doddala:

Executed 7 to 10 quires and worked for visualization.