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Big Data Analytics

Journal

Submitted By

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Name : Shailesh A. Tagadghar

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Practical 1

Aim : Installation of Hadoop in Windows

Steps :

1. Download Binary File for Windows. https://hadoop.apache.org/releases.html

Download

Hadoop is released as source code tarballs with corresponding binary tarballs for convenience. The downloads are distributed via mirror sites and should be checked for tampering using GPG or SHA-512.

Version	Release date	Source download	Binary download	Release notes
3.4.0	2024 Mar 17	source (checksum signature)	binary (checksum signature) binary-aarch64 (checksum signature)	Announcement
3.3.6	2023 Jun 23	source (checksum signature)	binary (checksum signature) binary-aarch64 (checksum signature)	Announcement
2.10.2	2022 May 31	source (checksum signature)	binary (checksum signature)	Announcement

We suggest the following location for your download:

https://dlcdn.apache.org/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.4.0/hadoop-3.4.0.tar.gz

Alternate download locations are suggested below.

It is essential that you verify the integrity of the downloaded file using the PGP signature (`.asc` file) or a hash (`.md5` or `.sha*` file).

HTTP

https://dlcdn.apache.org/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.4.0/hadoop-3.4.0.tar.gz

https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase-downloads.html

2. Extract the file using Winrar.
3. Go to “Edit Environment Variables” and Click Environment Variables.

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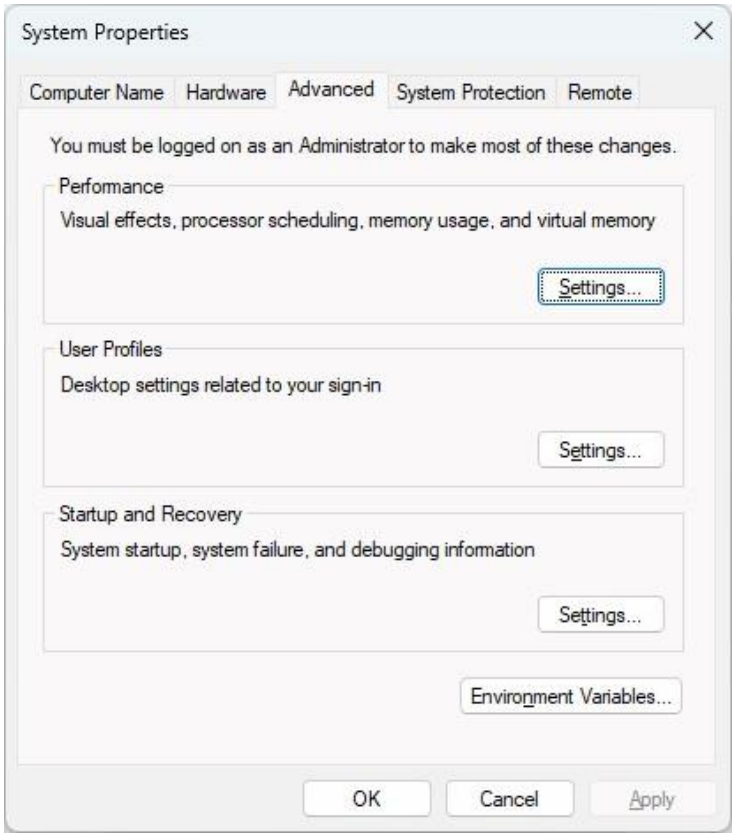

4. Under System Variables click “New” and set “Variable name” as JAVA_HOME and “Variable value” as the path of your JAVA JDK.

   C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21

5. Similarly add “HADOOP_HOME” variable.
6. Download the bin folder from the below link https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1iURNbow2IglhAhSy3sfY5xxVfAg33NBW
7. Extract the bin archive and replace the bin folder in Hadoop folder with the bin folder in this archive.
8. Check if “winutils” is working. If you get any dll error then download that dll and paste in the Windows -> System32 folder.
9. Move the Hadoop folder to C drive.
10. Create a data folder in the hadoop home directory and add the folders datanode and namenode to it.
11. Add the following path to “Path” under “System Variables” in “Edit Environment Variables”

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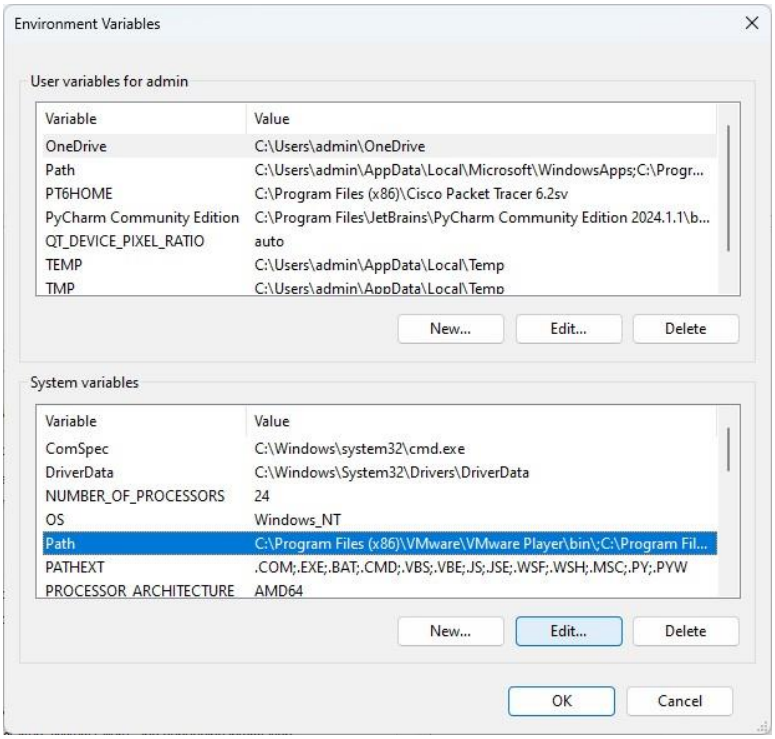
C:\hadoop-3.4.0\sbin



12.If your PC username has spaces in it then go to hadoop-env.cmd and find this line

set HADOOP_IDENT_STRING=%USERNAME%

13. Change the above line to your PC username instead of %USERNAME% but WITHOUT SPACES set HADOOP_IDENT_STRING=DeepShah

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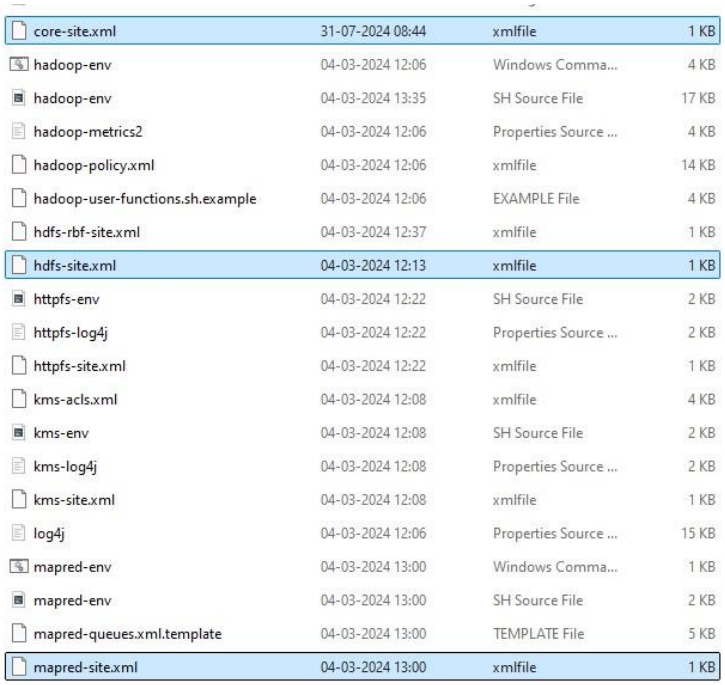
14. Make the changes to the following files as given, in “etc/hadoop” folder of hadoop home.



core-site.xml	31-07-2024 08:44	xmlfile	1 KB
hadoop-env	04-03-2024 12:06	Windows Comma...	4 KB
hadoop-env	04-03-2024 13:35	SH Source File	17 KB
hadoop-metrics2	04-03-2024 12:06	Properties Source ...	4 KB
hadoop-policy.xml	04-03-2024 12:06	xmlfile	14 KB
hadoop-user-functions.sh.example	04-03-2024 12:06	EXAMPLE File	4 KB
hdfs-rbf-site.xml	04-03-2024 12:37	xmlfile	1 KB
hdfs-site.xml	04-03-2024 12:13	xmlfile	1 KB
httpfs-env	04-03-2024 12:22	SH Source File	2 KB
httpfs-log4j	04-03-2024 12:22	Properties Source ...	2 KB
httpfs-site.xml	04-03-2024 12:22	xmlfile	1 KB
kms-acls.xml	04-03-2024 12:08	xmlfile	4 KB
kms-env	04-03-2024 12:08	SH Source File	2 KB
kms-log4j	04-03-2024 12:08	Properties Source ...	2 KB
kms-site.xml	04-03-2024 12:08	xmlfile	1 KB
log4j	04-03-2024 12:06	Properties Source ...	15 KB
mapred-env	04-03-2024 13:00	Windows Comma...	1 KB
mapred-env	04-03-2024 13:00	SH Source File	2 KB
mapred-queues.xml.template	04-03-2024 13:00	TEMPLATE File	5 KB
mapred-site.xml	04-03-2024 13:00	xmlfile	1 KB

core-site.xml

```
<configuration>
        <property>
                <name>fs.default.name</name>
                 <value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
        </property>
</configuration>
```

mapred-site.xml

```
<configuration>
        <property>
            <name>mapred.framework.name</name>
                <value>yarn</value>
```

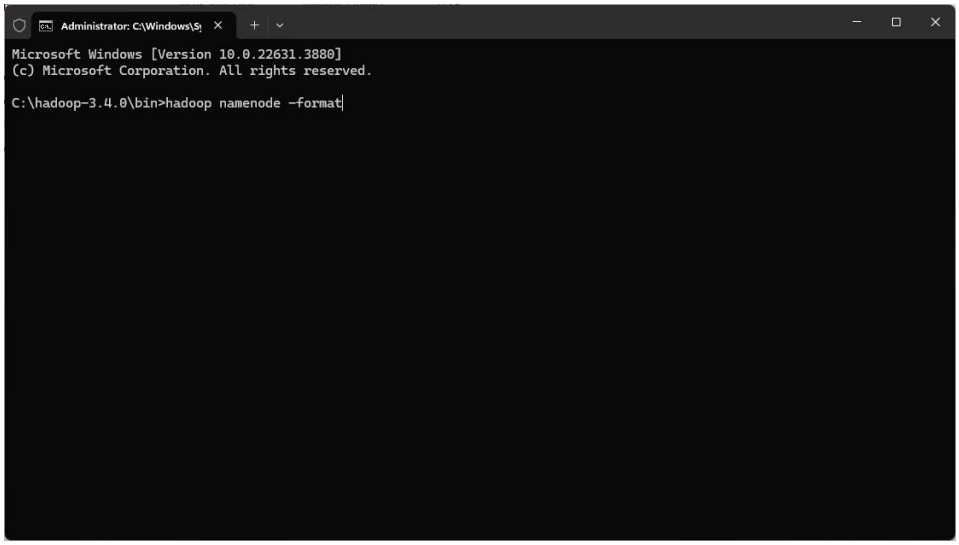
```
        </property>
</configuration> hdfs-
site.xml <configuration>
        <property>
                <name>dfs.replication</name>
                <value>1</value>
        </property>
        <property>
                <name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
                <value>C:\hadoop-3.4.0\data\namenode</value>
        </property>
        <property>
                <name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>
                <value>C:\hadoop-3.4.0\data\datanode</value>
        </property>
</configuration>

yarn-site.xml
<configuration>
        <property>
                <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
                <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
        </property>
        <property>
                <name>yarn.nodemanager.auxservice.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>
```

<value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.shuffleHandler</v
alue> </property> </configuration>

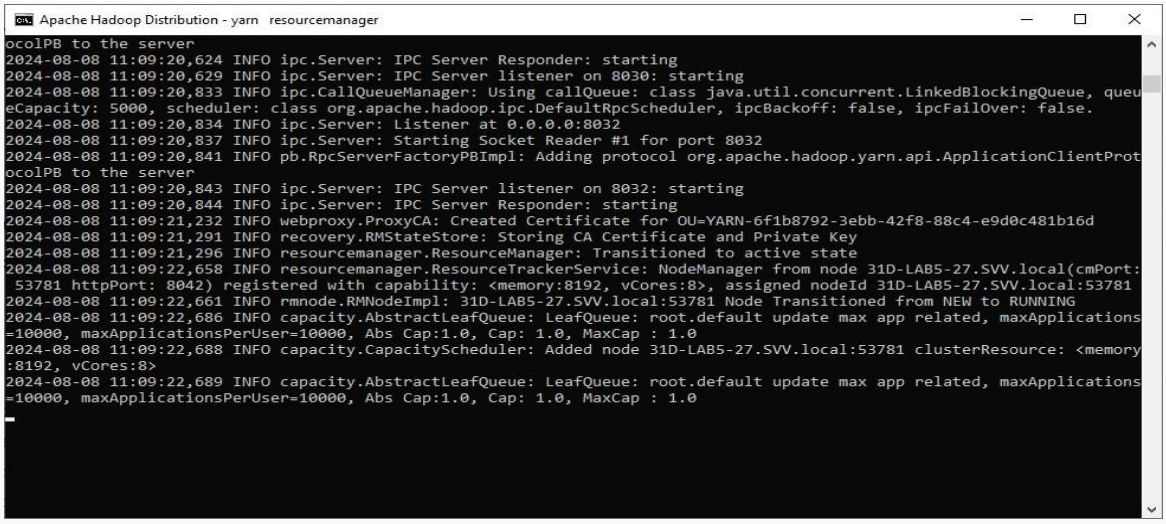
15. Go to hadoop-env.cmd file in /etc/hadoop folder and replace the set JAVA_HOME=%JAVA_HOME% line with the following:

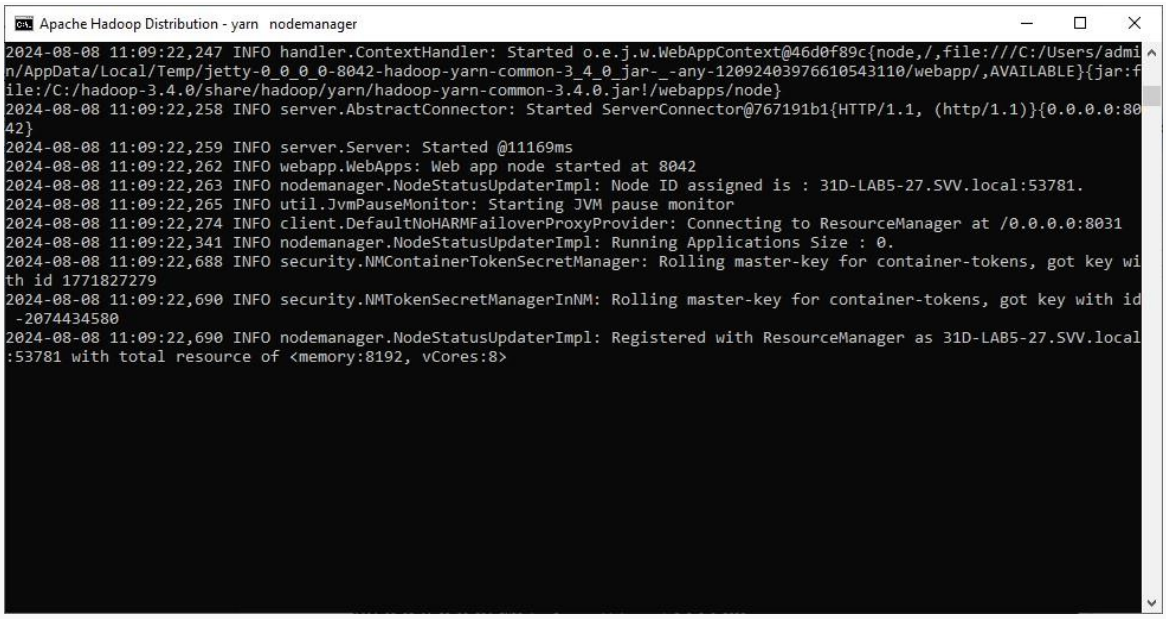
set JAVA_HOME=C:\Progra~1\Java\jdk-21

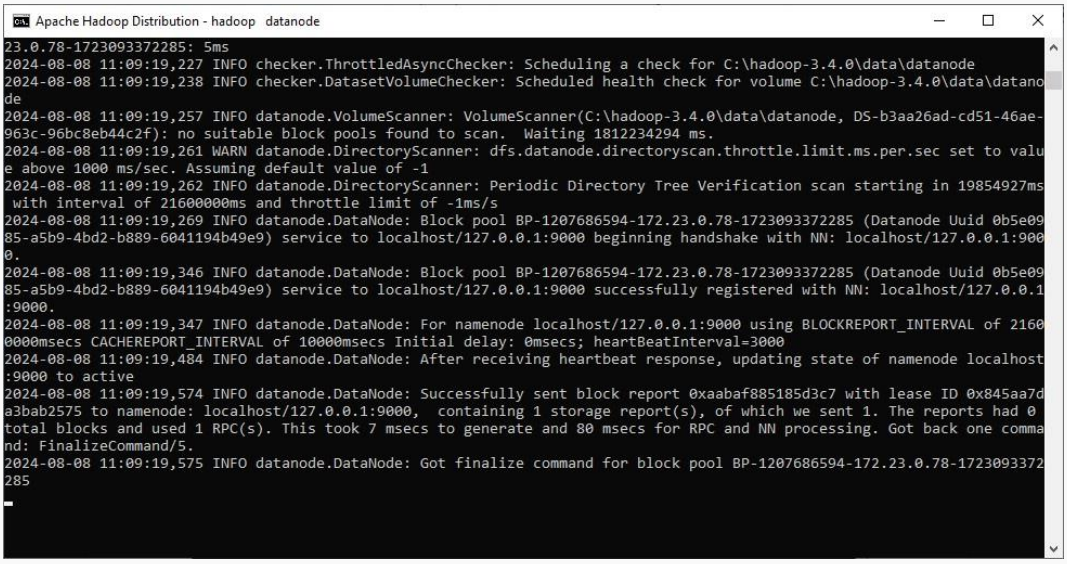
16. Restart your PC for the changes to take effect.
17. Go to Admin Command prompt and type “hadoop” to see if the server is recognized.
18. Type “hdfs namenode -format” to format the namenode.

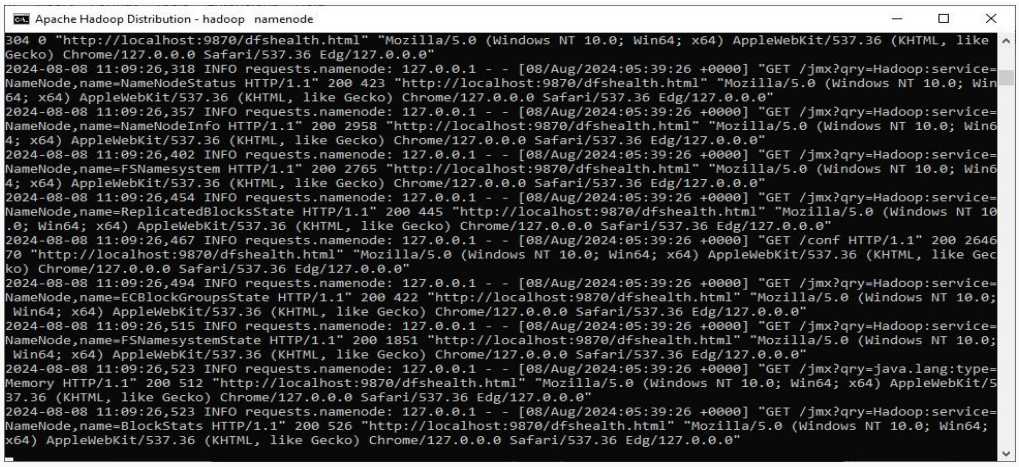


19. Type start-dfs.cmd and start-yarn.cmd to start all hadoop processes

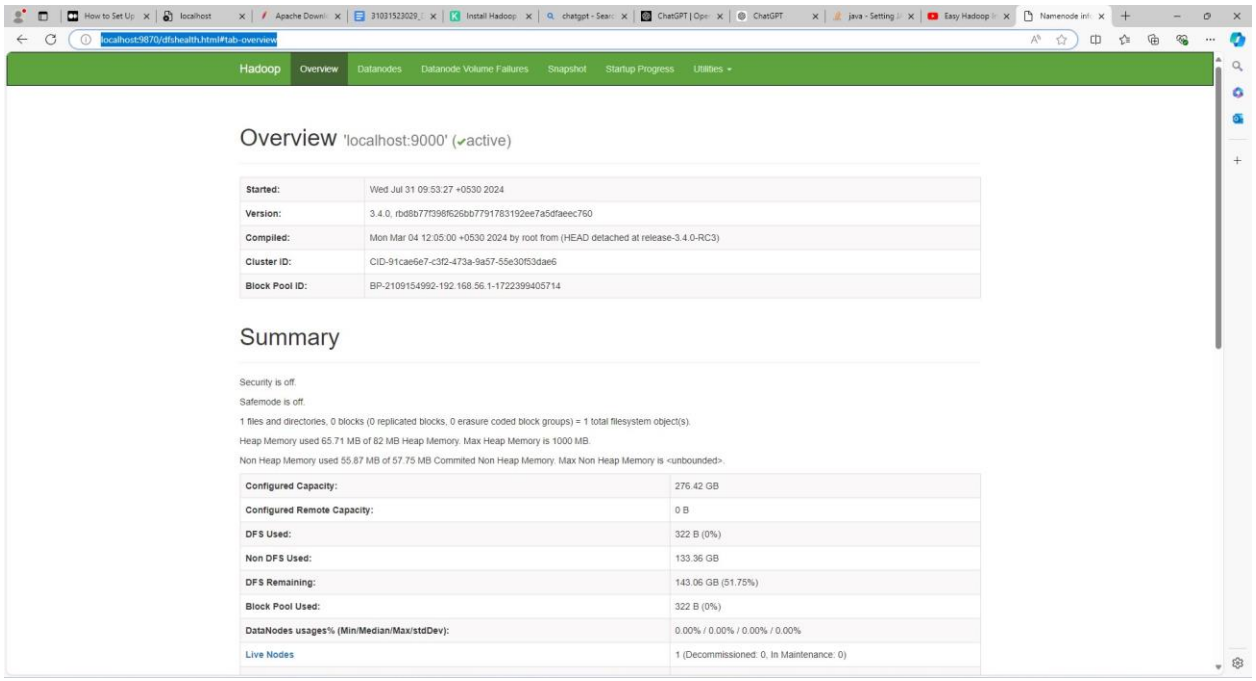



Apache Hadoop Distribution - yarn nodemanager
2024-08-08 11:09:22,247 INFO handler.ContextHandler: Started o.e.j.w.WebAppContext@46d0f89c{node,/,file:///C:/Users/admi
n/AppData/Local/Temp/jetty-0_0_0_0-8042-hadoop-yarn-common-3_4_0_jar-_-any-12092403976610543110/webapp/,AVAILABLE}{jar:f
ile:/C:/hadoop-3.4.0/share/hadoop/yarn/hadoop-yarn-common-3.4.0.jar!/webapps/node}
2024-08-08 11:09:22,258 INFO server.AbstractConnector: Started ServerConnector@767191b1{HTTP/1.1, (http/1.1)}{0.0.0.0:80
42}
2024-08-08 11:09:22,259 INFO server.Server: Started @11169ms
2024-08-08 11:09:22,262 INFO webapp.WebApps: Web app node started at 8042
2024-08-08 11:09:22,263 INFO nodemanager.NodeStatusUpdaterImpl: Node ID assigned is : 31D-LAB5-27.SVV.local:53781.
2024-08-08 11:09:22,265 INFO util.JvmPauseMonitor: Starting JVM pause monitor
2024-08-08 11:09:22,274 INFO client.DefaultNoHARMFailoverProxyProvider: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8031
2024-08-08 11:09:22,341 INFO nodemanager.NodeStatusUpdaterImpl: Running Applications Size : 0.
2024-08-08 11:09:22,688 INFO security.NMContainerTokenSecretManager: Rolling master-key for container-tokens, got key wi
th id 1771827279
2024-08-08 11:09:22,690 INFO security.NMTokenSecretManagerInNM: Rolling master-key for container-tokens, got key with id
-2074434580
2024-08-08 11:09:22,690 INFO nodemanager.NodeStatusUpdaterImpl: Registered with ResourceManager as 31D-LAB5-27.SVV.local
:53781 with total resource of <memory:8192, vCores:8>

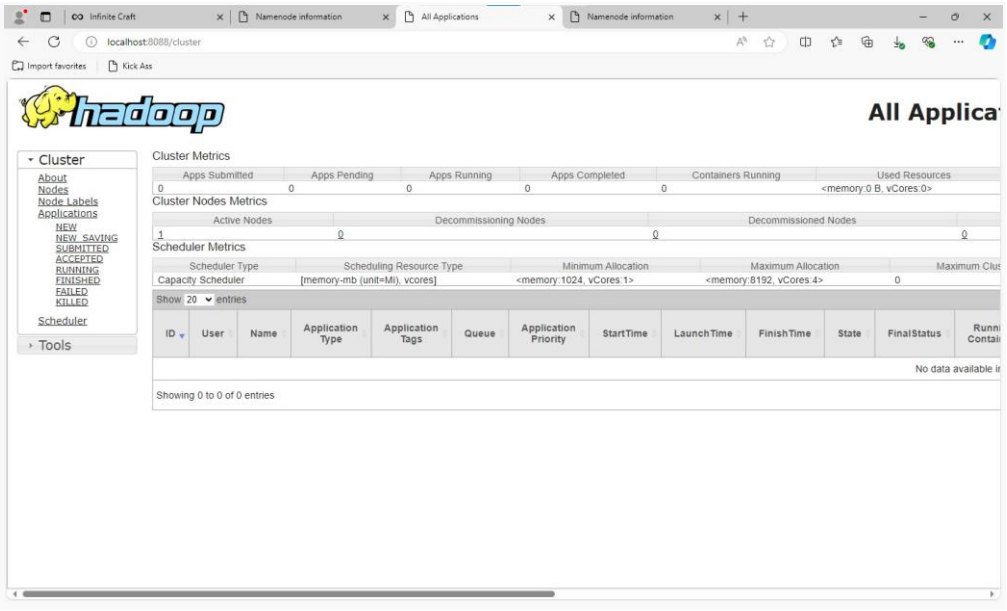

Apache Hadoop Distribution - hadoop datanode
23.0.78-1723093372285: 5ms
2024-08-08 11:09:19,227 INFO checker.ThrottledAsyncChecker: Scheduling a check for C:\hadoop-3.4.0\data\datanode
2024-08-08 11:09:19,238 INFO checker.DatasetVolumeChecker: Scheduled health check for volume C:\hadoop-3.4.0\data\datano
de
2024-08-08 11:09:19,257 INFO datanode.VolumeScanner: VolumeScanner(C:\hadoop-3.4.0\data\datanode, DS-b3aa26ad-cd51-46ae-
963c-96bc8eb44c2f): no suitable block pools found to scan. Waiting 1812234294 ms.
2024-08-08 11:09:19,261 WARN datanode.DirectoryScanner: dfs.datanode.directoryscan.throttle.limit.ms.per.sec set to valu
e above 1000 ms/sec. Assuming default value of -1
2024-08-08 11:09:19,262 INFO datanode.DirectoryScanner: Periodic Directory Tree Verification scan starting in 19854927ms
with interval of 21600000ms and throttle limit of -1ms/s
2024-08-08 11:09:19,269 INFO datanode.DataNode: Block pool BP-1207686594-172.23.0.78-1723093372285 (Datanode Uuid 0b5e09
85-a5b9-4bd2-b889-6041194b49e9) service to localhost/127.0.0.1:9000 beginning handshake with NN: localhost/127.0.0.1:900
0.
2024-08-08 11:09:19,346 INFO datanode.DataNode: Block pool BP-1207686594-172.23.0.78-1723093372285 (Datanode Uuid 0b5e09
85-a5b9-4bd2-b889-6041194b49e9) service to localhost/127.0.0.1:9000 successfully registered with NN: localhost/127.0.0.1
:9000.
2024-08-08 11:09:19,347 INFO datanode.DataNode: For namenode localhost/127.0.0.1:9000 using BLOCKREPORT_INTERVAL of 2160
0000msecs CACHEREPORT_INTERVAL of 10000msecs Initial delay: 0msecs; heartBeatInterval=3000
2024-08-08 11:09:19,484 INFO datanode.DataNode: After receiving heartbeat response, updating state of namenode localhost
:9000 to active
2024-08-08 11:09:19,574 INFO datanode.DataNode: Successfully sent block report 0xaabaf885185d3c7 with lease ID 0x845aa7d
a3bab2575 to namenode: localhost/127.0.0.1:9000, containing 1 storage report(s), of which we sent 1. The reports had 0
total blocks and used 1 RPC(s). This took 7 msecs to generate and 80 msecs for RPC and NN processing. Got back one comma
nd: FinalizeCommand/5.
2024-08-08 11:09:19,575 INFO datanode.DataNode: Got finalize command for block pool BP-1207686594-172.23.0.78-1723093372
285



20. Go to your browser and type localhost:9870 to view Hadoop Page.



21. If your yarn process doesnt start then use java version 11.
22. After the yarn process has started visit localhost:8088

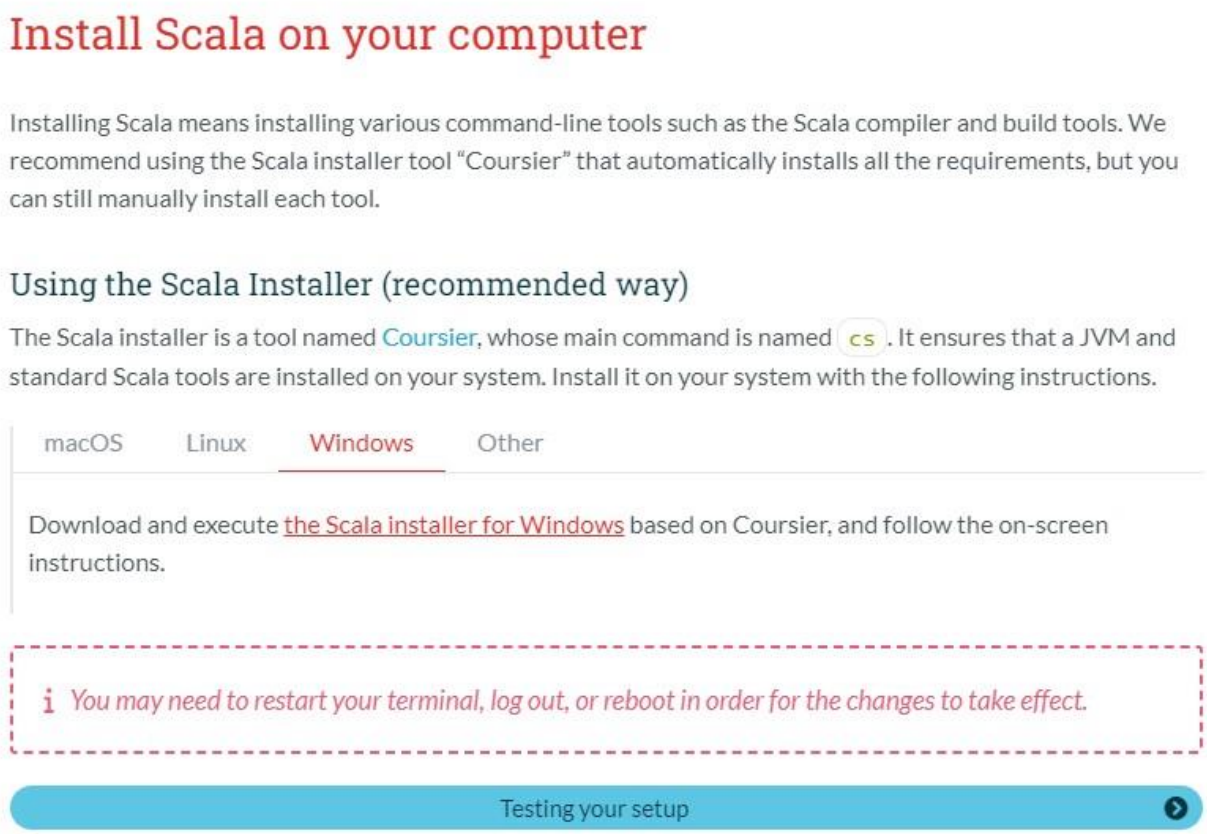

Infinite Craft
Namenode information
All Applications
Namenode information
localhost:8088/cluster
Import favorites
Kick Ass
hadoop
All Applica
Cluster
About
Nodes
Node Labels
Applications
NEW
NEW_SAVING
SUBMITTED
ACCEPTED
RUNNING
FINISHED
FAILED
KILLED
Scheduler
Tools
Cluster Metrics
Apps Submitted
Apps Pending
Apps Running
Apps Completed
Containers Running
Used Resources
0
0
0
0
0
<memory:0 B, vCores:0>
Cluster Nodes Metrics
Active Nodes
Decommissioning Nodes
Decommissioned Nodes
1
0
0
0
Scheduler Metrics
Scheduler Type
Scheduling Resource Type
Minimum Allocation
Maximum Allocation
Capacity Scheduler
[memory-mb (unit=Mi), vcores]
<memory:1024, vCores:1>
<memory:8192, vCores:4>
0
Show 20 entries
ID
User
Name
Application Type
Application Tags
Queue
Application Priority
StartTime
LaunchTime
FinishTime
State
FinalStatus
No data available
Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Practical 2

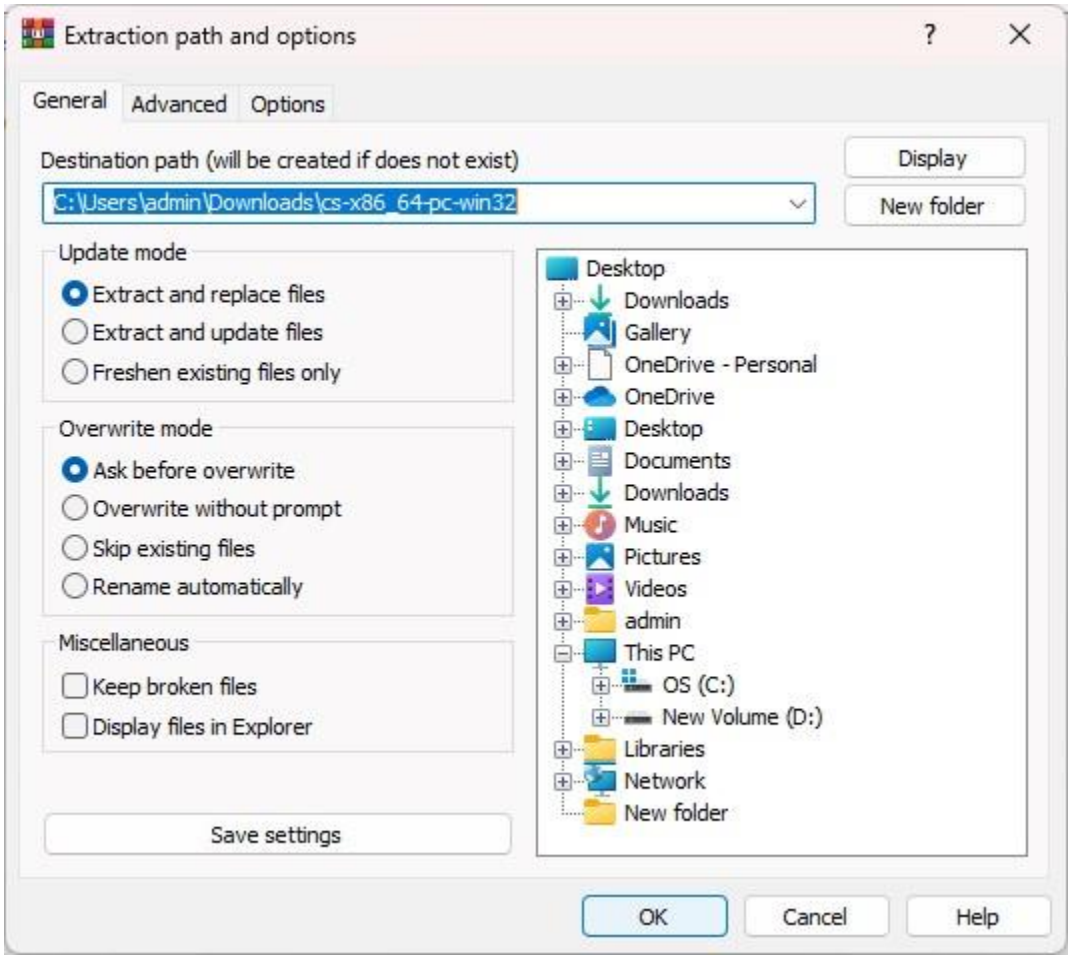
Aim : Getting started with Scala

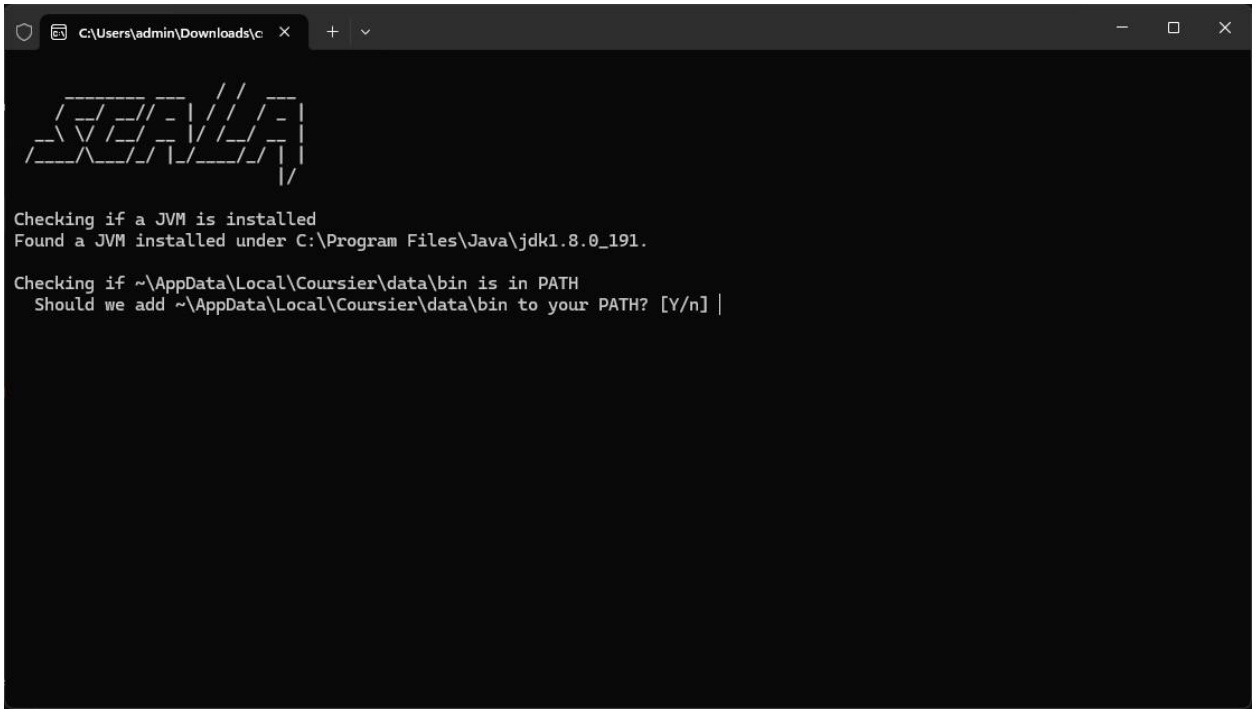
Steps :

1. Get Scala for Windows from the below link [Getting Started | Scala Documentation (scala-lang.org)]

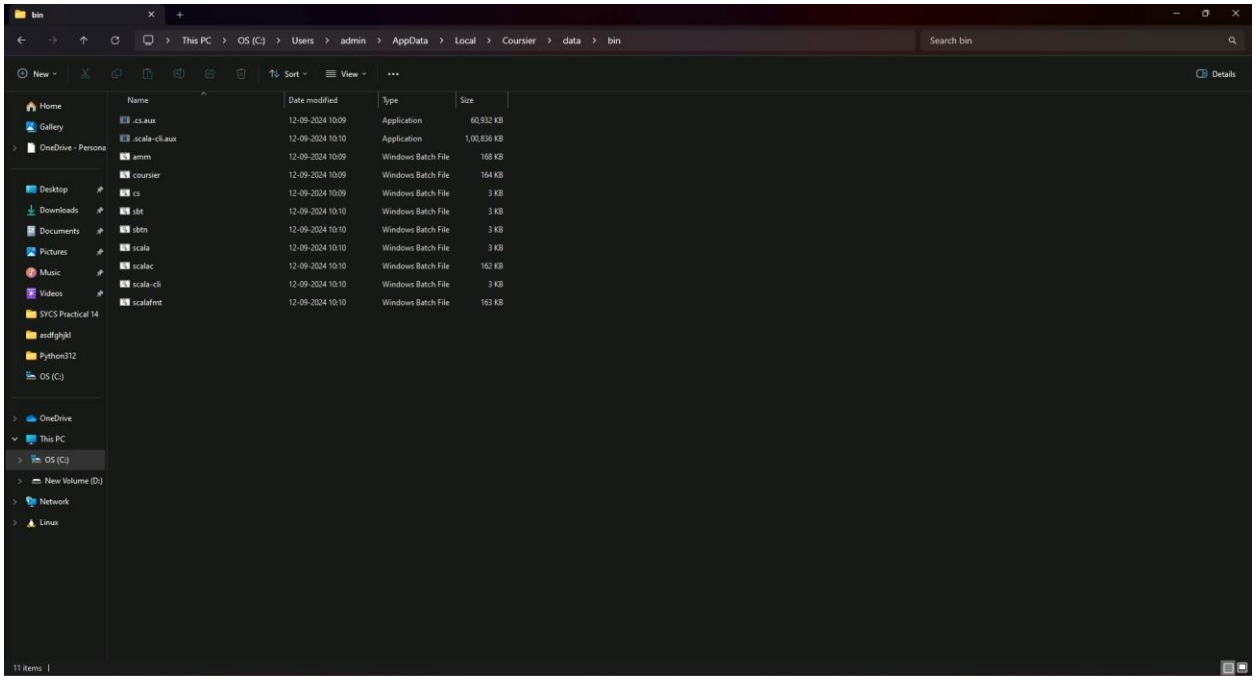


2. Extract the given archive and run the executable file.

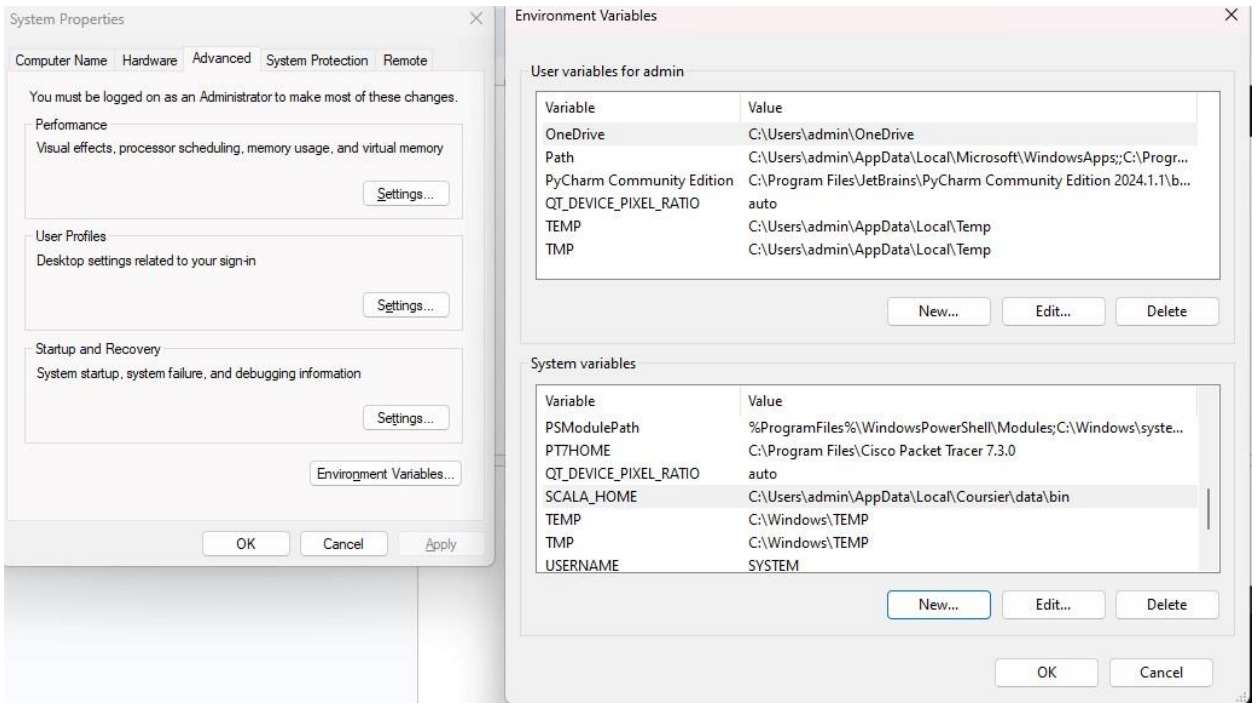


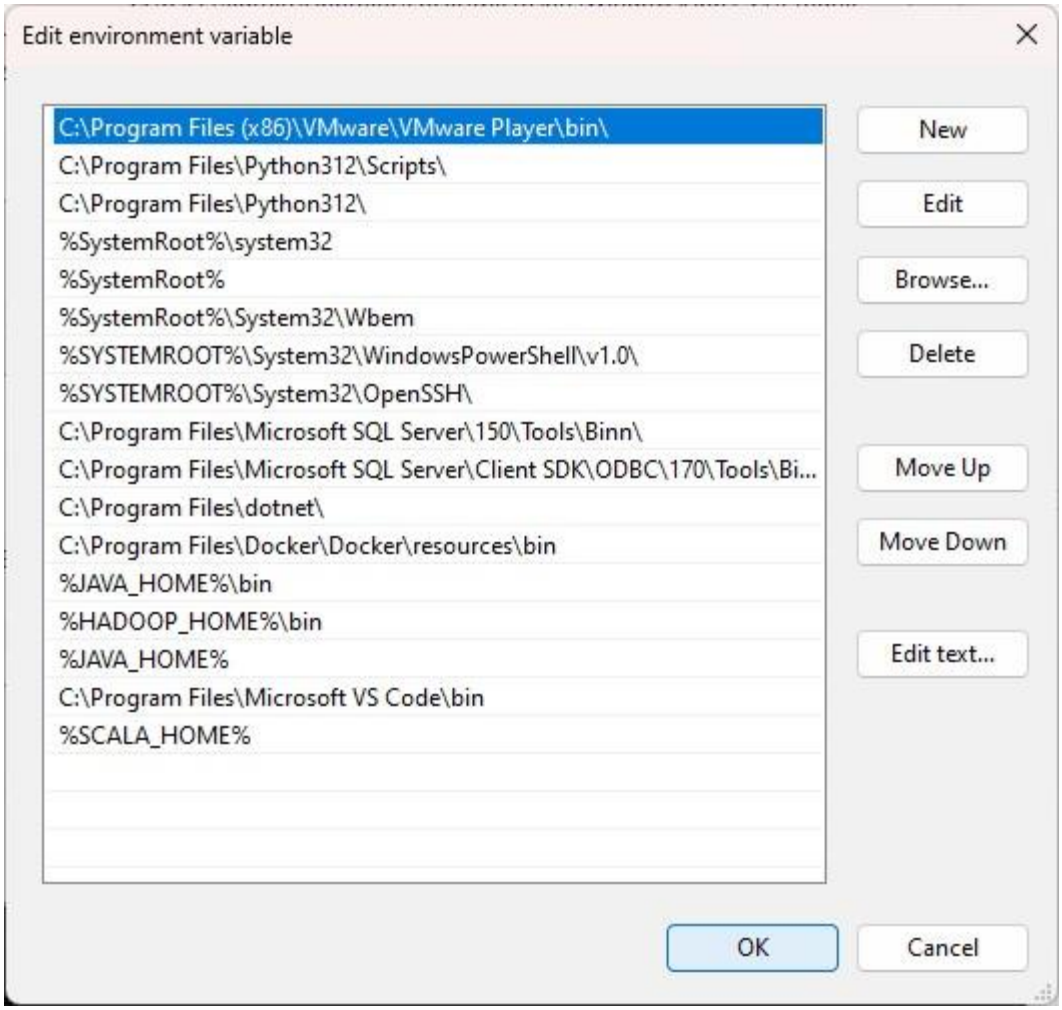


3. Go to the following path and then copy it.



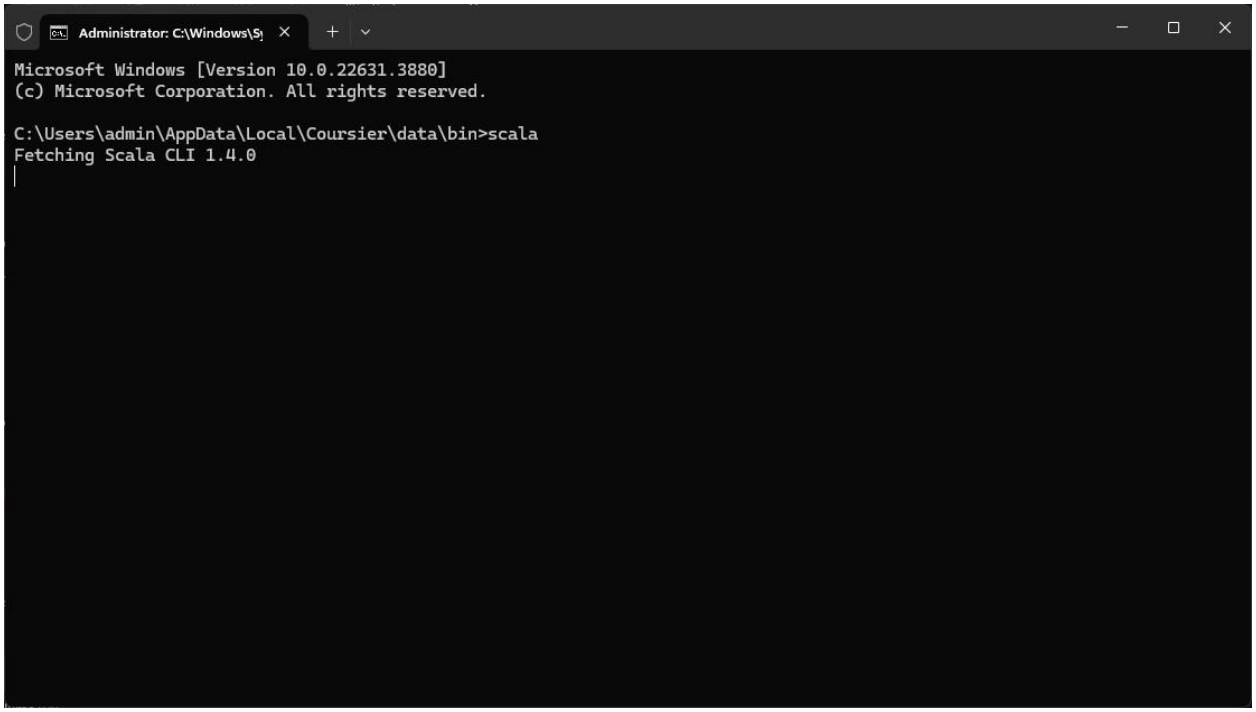
4. Set the SCALA_HOME environment variable.



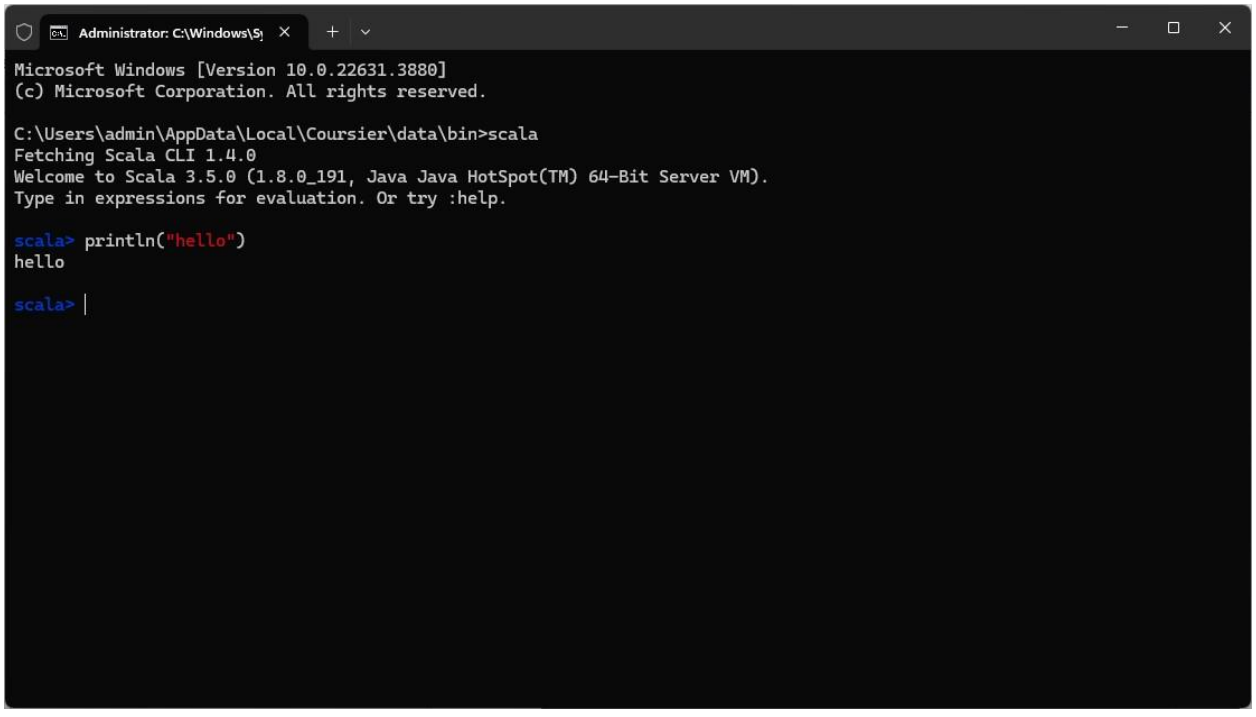


5. Open a command prompt on this path and type “scala”. It will download the Scala CLI.

   C:\Users\admin\AppData\Local\Coursier\data\bin



6. Test the working with a command or prompt ‘println(“Hello”)’.



‘Var’ before a variable name is used to make the variable mutable.

```
scala> var c: Int = 10
var c: Int = 10

scala> c = c - 5
c: Int = 5
```

```
scala> var a: Int = 10
var a: Int = 10

scala> var b: Int = 20
var b: Int = 20

scala> var c: Int = a + b
var c: Int = 30
```

'Val' is used to make the variable immutable

```
scala> val a: Int = 10
val a: Int = 10

scala> val b: Int = 90
val b: Int = 90

scala> val c: Int = a + b
val c: Int = 100

scala> c = c - 10
-- [E052] Type Error: ----------------------------------------------------------
1 |c = c - 10
  |^^^^^^^^^^
  |Reassignment to val c
  |
  | longer explanation available when compiling with `-explain`
1 error found
```

Installing Spark

Steps

1. Download Spark from the following link [Downloads | Apache Spark]

Download Apache Spark™

1. Choose a Spark release: 3.4.3 (Apr 18 2024)
2. Choose a package type: Pre-built for Apache Hadoop 3.3 and later
3. Download Spark: spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3.tgz
4. Verify this release using the 3.4.3 signatures, checksums and project release KEYS by following these procedures.

Note that Spark 3 is pre-built with Scala 2.12 in general and Spark 3.2+ provides additional pre-built distribution with Scala 2.13.

Link with Spark

Spark artifacts are hosted in Maven Central. You can add a Maven dependency with the following coordinates:

```
groupId: org.apache.spark
artifactId: spark-core_2.12
version: 3.5.2
```

Latest News

Spark 3.5.2 released (Aug 10, 2024)

Preview release of Spark 4.0 (Jun 03, 2024)

Spark 3.4.3 released (Apr 18, 2024)

Spark 3.5.1 released (Feb 23, 2024)

Archive

COMMUNITY CODE

DOWNLOAD SPARK

Built-in Libraries:

THE APACHE SOFTWARE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHED 1999

We suggest the following location for your download:

https://dlcdn.apache.org/spark/spark-3.4.3/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3.tgz

Alternate download locations are suggested below.

It is essential that you verify the integrity of the downloaded file using the PGP signature (`.asc` file) or a hash (`.md5` or `.sha*` file).

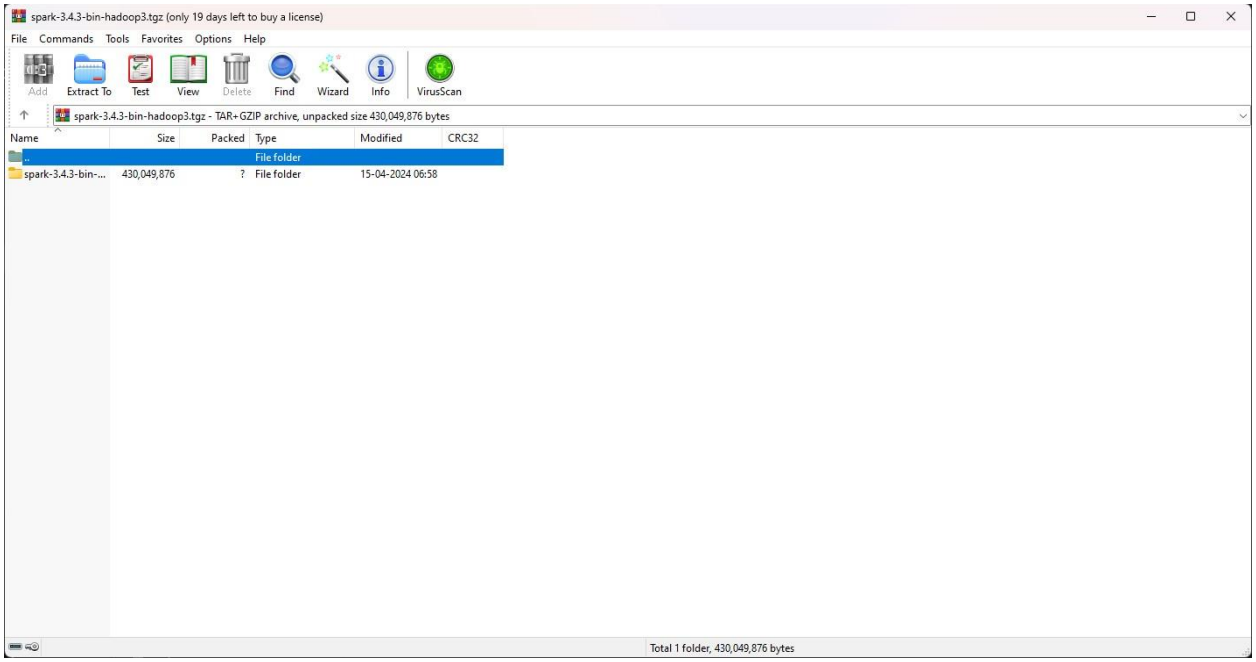
HTTP

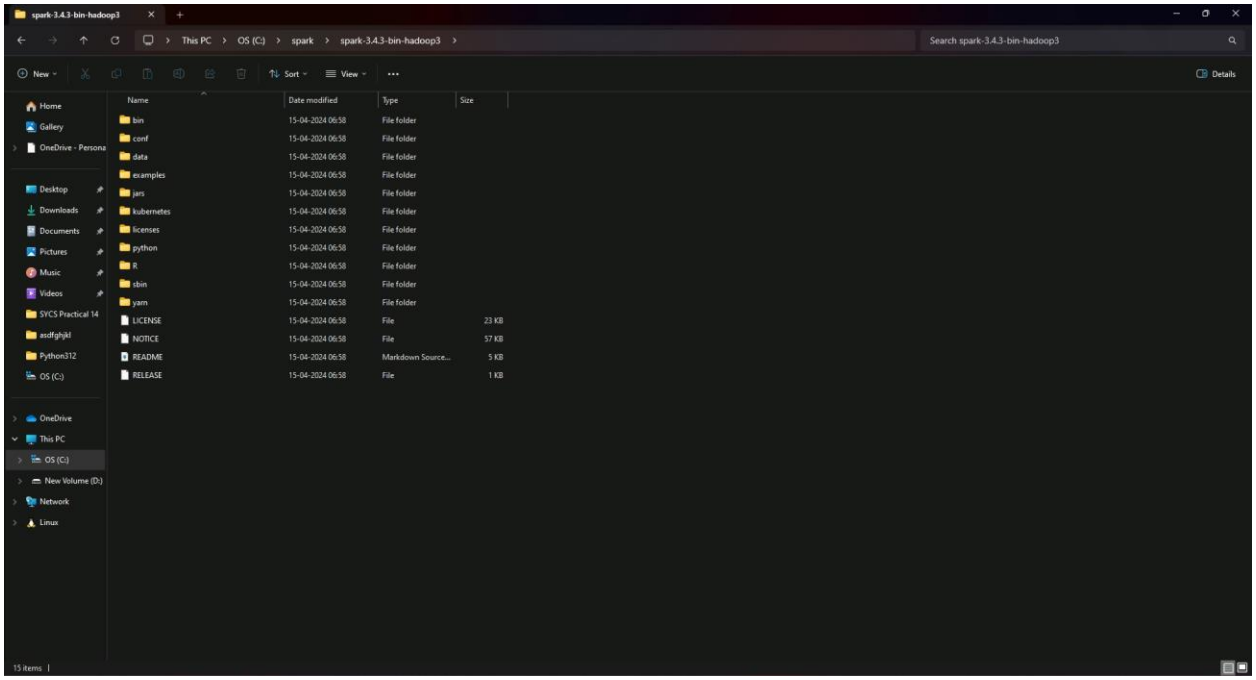
https://dlcdn.apache.org/spark/spark-3.4.3/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3.tgz

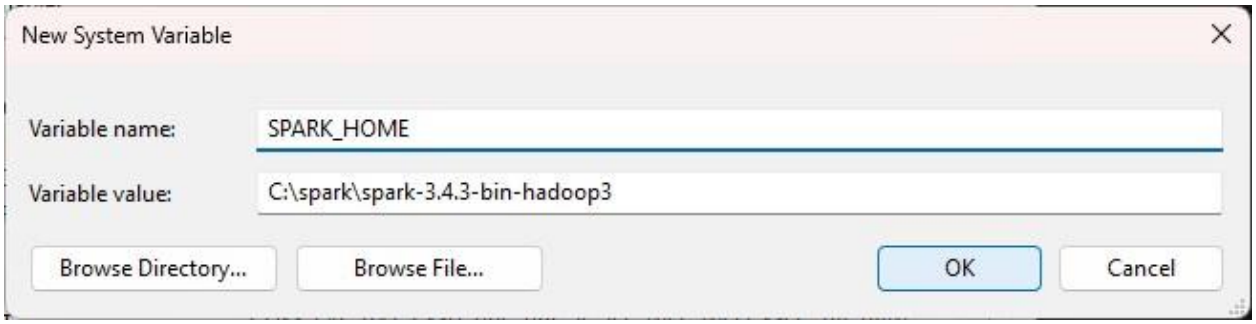
BACKUP SITES

https://dlcdn.apache.org/spark/spark-3.4.3/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3.tgz

2. Extract the files and set the path for its home directory

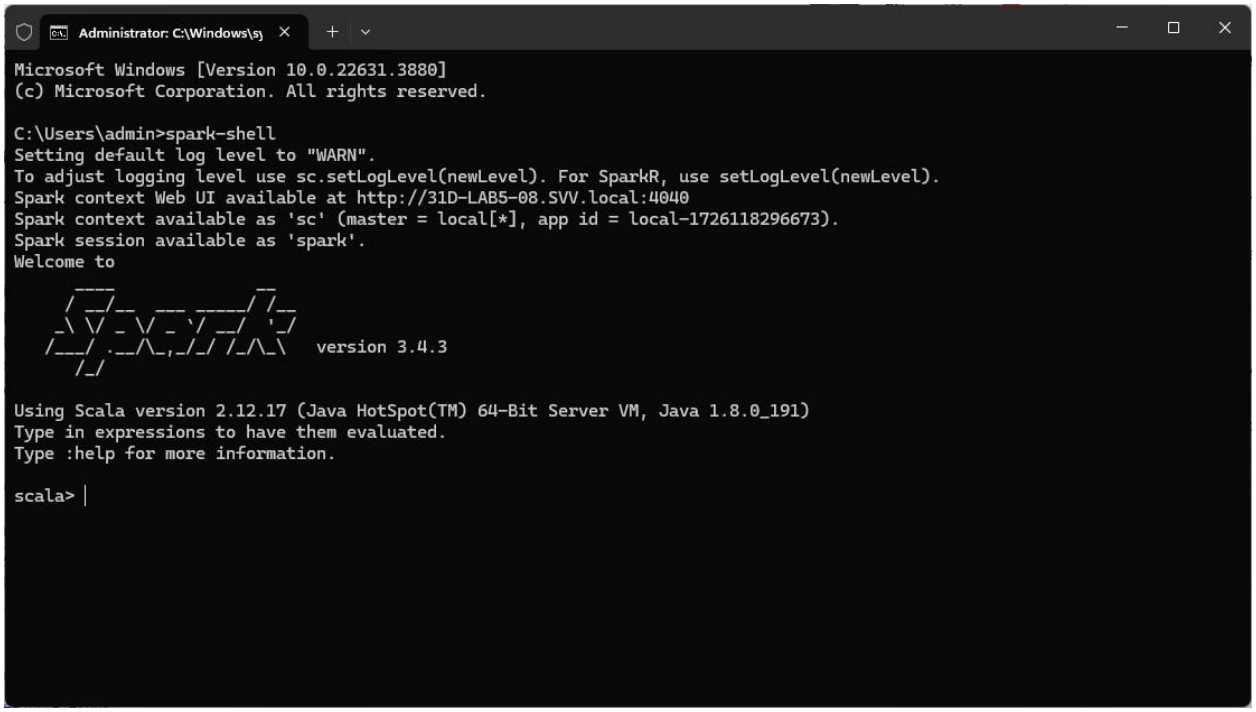






%SCALA_HOME%
C:\spark\spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3\bin

3. Check the installation with ‘spark-shell’



Lets try to show a sample data from this path

C:\spark\spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3\examples\src\main\resources\people.json

```
scala> val x = spark.read.json("C:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people.json")
x: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [age: bigint, name: string]

scala> x.show()
+----+-------+
| age|   name|
+----+-------+
|null|Michael|
|  30|   Andy|
|  19| Justin|
+----+-------+
```

```
scala> x.printSchema()
root
 |-- age: long (nullable = true)
 |-- name: string (nullable = true)
```

```
scala> x.select($"name",$"age").show()
+-------+----+
|   name| age|
+-------+----+
|Michael|null|
|   Andy|  30|
| Justin|  19|
+-------+----+


scala> x.filter($"age">20).show()
+---+----+
|age|name|
+---+----+
| 30|Andy|
+---+----+
```

Reading CSV/Excel File

```
scala> val y = spark.read.csv("C:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people.csv").show()
+-----------------+
|              _c0|
+-----------------+
|      name;age;job|
|Jorge;30;Developer|
|  Bob;32;Developer|
+-----------------+

y: Unit = ()
```

Creating an SQL Tempory View

```
scala> x.createOrReplaceTempView("people")

scala> val sqlDF = spark.sql("Select * from people")
sqlDF: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [age: bigint, name: string]

scala> sqlDF.show()
+----+-------+
| age|   name|
+----+-------+
|null|Michael|
|  30|   Andy|
|  19| Justin|
+----+-------+
```

Temporary views in Spark SQL are session-scoped and will disappear if the session that creates it terminates. If you want to have a temporary view that is shared among all sessions and keep alive until the Spark application terminates, you can create a global temporary view.

Global temporary view is tied to a system preserved database global_temp, and we must use the qualified name to refer it, e.g. SELECT * FROM global_temp.view.

```
scala> x.createGlobalTempView("people")

scala> spark.sql("SELECT * FROM global_temp.people").show()
+----+-------+
| age|   name|
+----+-------+
|null|Michael|
|  30|   Andy|
|  19| Justin|
+----+-------+


scala> spark.newSession().sql("SELECT * FROM global_temp.people").show()
+----+-------+
| age|   name|
+----+-------+
|null|Michael|
|  30|   Andy|
|  19| Justin|
+----+-------+
```

Creating Datasets

Datasets are similar to RDDs, however, instead of using Java serialization or Kryo they use a specialized Encoder to serialize the objects for processing or transmitting over the network. While both encoders and standard serialization are responsible for turning an object into bytes, encoders are code generated dynamically and use a format that allows Spark to perform many operations like filtering, sorting and hashing without deserializing the bytes back into an object.

```
case class Person(name: String, age: Long)

// Encoders are created for case classes val
caseClassDS = Seq(Person("Andy", 32)).toDS()
caseClassDS.show()

// +----+---+

// |name|age|

// +----+---+

// |Andy| 32|
```

```
// +----+---+

// Encoders for most common types are automatically provided by importing spark.implicits._ val
primitiveDS = Seq(1, 2, 3).toDS() primitiveDS.map(_ + 1).collect() // Returns: Array(2, 3, 4)

// DataFrames can be converted to a Dataset by providing a class. Mapping will be done by name

val path = "examples/src/main/resources/people.json" val
peopleDS = spark.read.json(path).as[Person]
peopleDS.show()

// +----+-------+

// | age|   name|

// +----+-------+

// |null|Michael|

// |  30|   Andy|

// |  19| Justin|

// +----+-------+
```

```
scala> case class Person(name: String, age: Long)
defined class Person

scala> val caseClassDS = Seq(Person("Andy", 32)).toDS()
caseClassDS: org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[Person] = [name: string, age: bigint]

scala> caseClassDS.show()
+----+---+
|name|age|
+----+---+
|Andy| 32|
+----+---+
```

```
scala> val primitiveDS = Seq(1, 2, 3).toDS()
primitiveDS: org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[Int] = [value: int]

scala> primitiveDS.map(_ + 1).collect()
res6: Array[Int] = Array(2, 3, 4)
```

```
scala> val peopleDS = spark.read.json("C:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people.json").as[Per
son]
peopleDS: org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[Person] = [age: bigint, name: string]

scala> peopleDS.show()
+----+-------+
| age|   name|
+----+-------+
|null|Michael|
|  30|   Andy|
|  19| Justin|
+----+-------+
```

Inferring the Schema Using Reflection

The Scala interface for Spark SQL supports automatically converting an RDD containing case classes to a DataFrame. The case class defines the schema of the table. The names of the arguments to the case class are read using reflection and become the names of the columns.

Case classes can also be nested or contain complex types such as Seqs or Arrays. This RDD can be implicitly converted to a DataFrame and then be registered as a table. Tables can be used in subsequent SQL statements.

// For implicit conversions from RDDs to DataFrames import
spark.implicits._

// Create an RDD of Person objects from a text file, convert it to a Dataframe val
peopleDF = spark.sparkContext

.textFile("examples/src/main/resources/people.txt")
.map(_.split(","))

```
  .map(attributes => Person(attributes(0), attributes(1).trim.toInt)) .toDF()
// Register the DataFrame as a temporary view peopleDF.createOrReplaceTempView("people")

// SQL statements can be run by using the sql methods provided by Spark
val teenagersDF = spark.sql("SELECT name, age FROM people WHERE age BETWEEN 13 AND 19")

// The columns of a row in the result can be accessed by field index teenagersDF.map(teenager =>
"Name: " + teenager(0)).show()
// +------------+
// |      value|
// +------------+
// |Name: Justin|
// +------------+

// or by field name teenagersDF.map(teenager => "Name: " +
teenager.getAs[String]("name")).show()
// +------------+
// |      value|
// +------------+
// |Name: Justin|
// +------------+

// No pre-defined encoders for Dataset[Map[K,V]], define explicitly
implicit val mapEncoder = org.apache.spark.sql.Encoders.kryo[Map[String, Any]]
// Primitive types and case classes can be also defined as
// implicit val stringIntMapEncoder: Encoder[Map[String, Any]] = ExpressionEncoder()

// row.getValuesMap[T] retrieves multiple columns at once into a Map[String, T]
teenagersDF.map(teenager => teenager.getValuesMap[Any](List("name", "age"))).collect()
// Array(Map("name" -> "Justin", "age" -> 19))
```

```
scala> case class Person(name: String, age: Long)
defined class Person

scala> val peopleDF = spark.sparkContext.textFile("C:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people.t
xt").map(_.split(",")).map(attributes => Person(attributes(0), attributes(1).trim.toInt)).toDF()
peopleDF: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [name: string, age: bigint]

scala> peopleDF.createOrReplaceTempView("people")

scala> val teenagersDF = spark.sql("SELECT name, age FROM people WHERE age BETWEEN 13 AND 19")
teenagersDF: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [name: string, age: bigint]

scala> teenagersDF.map(teenager => "Name: " + teenager(0)).show()
+------------+
|       value|
+------------+
|Name: Justin|
+------------+
```

```
scala> teenagersDF.map(teenager => "Name: " + teenager.getAs[String]("name")).show()
+------------+
|       value|
+------------+
|Name: Justin|
+------------+


scala> implicit val mapEncoder = org.apache.spark.sql.Encoders.kryo[Map[String, Any]
     |
     | ]
mapEncoder: org.apache.spark.sql.Encoder[Map[String,Any]] = class[value[0]: binary]

scala> teenagersDF.map(teenager => teenager.getValuesMap[Any](List("name", "age"))).collect()
res3: Array[Map[String,Any]] = Array(Map(name -> Justin, age -> 19))
```

Programmatically Specifying the Schema

When case classes cannot be defined ahead of time (for example, the structure of records is encoded in a string, or a text dataset will be parsed and fields will be projected differently for different users), a DataFrame can be created programmatically with three steps.

Create an RDD of Rows from the original RDD;

Create the schema represented by a StructType matching the structure of Rows in the RDD created in Step 1.

Apply the schema to the RDD of Rows via createDataFrame method provided by SparkSession.

import org.apache.spark.sql.Row import org.apache.spark.sql.types._

// Create an RDD

val peopleRDD = spark.sparkContext.textFile("examples/src/main/resources/people.txt")

// The schema is encoded in a string val
schemaString = "name age"

```
// Generate the schema based on the string of schema val
fields = schemaString.split(" ")

  .map(fieldName => StructField(fieldName, StringType, nullable = true))



schema = StructType(fields)

// Convert records of the RDD (people) to Rows val
rowRDD = peopleRDD

  .map(_.split(","))

  .map(attributes => Row(attributes(0), attributes(1).trim))

// Apply the schema to the RDD val peopleDF =
spark.createDataFrame(rowRDD, schema)

// Creates a temporary view using the DataFrame peopleDF.createOrReplaceTempView("people")

// SQL can be run over a temporary view created using DataFrames val
results = spark.sql("SELECT name FROM people")

// The results of SQL queries are DataFrames and support all the normal RDD operations // The
columns of a row in the result can be accessed by field index or by field name
results.map(attributes => "Name: " + attributes(0)).show()

// +-------------+

// |        value|

// +-------------+

// |Name: Michael|

// |   Name: Andy|

// | Name: Justin|

// +-------------+

import org.apache.spark.sql.Row
Import org.apache.spark.sql.types._
```

```
scala> import org.apache.spark.sql.Row
import org.apache.spark.sql.Row

scala>

scala> import org.apache.spark.sql.types._
import org.apache.spark.sql.types._
```

val peopleRDD =

spark.sparkContext.textFile(“C:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin/hadoop/examples/src/main/resources/people.txt”)

```
scala> val peopleRDD = spark.sparkContext.textFile("eC:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people
.txt")
peopleRDD: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = eC:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people.txt M
apPartitionsRDD[14] at textFile at <console>:27
```

fields = schemaString.split(“ “).map(fieldName => StructField(fieldName, StringType, nullable = true))

```
scala> val fields = schemaString.split(" ").map(fieldName => StructField(fieldName, StringType, nullab
le = true))
fields: Array[org.apache.spark.sql.types.StructField] = Array(StructField(name,StringType,true), Struc
tField(age,StringType,true))
```

val schema = StructType(fields)

```
scala> val schema = StructType(fields)
schema: org.apache.spark.sql.types.StructType = StructType(StructField(name,StringType,true),StructFie
ld(age,StringType,true))
```

val rowRDD = peopleRDD.map(_.split(“,”)).map(attributed => Row(attributes(0), attributes(1).trim))

```
scala> val rowRDD = peopleRDD.map(_.split(",")).map(attributes => Row(attributes(0), attributes(1).tri
m))
rowRDD: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[org.apache.spark.sql.Row] = MapPartitionsRDD[3] at map at <console>:2
7
```

val peopleDF = spark.createDataFrame(rowRDD, schema)

```
scala> val peopleDF = spark.createDataFrame(rowRDD, schema)
peopleDF: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [name: string, age: string]
```

peopleDF.createOrReplaceTempView(“people”)

```
scala> peopleDF.createOrReplaceTempView("people")
```

val results = spark.sql(“SELECT name FROM people”)

```
scala> val results = spark.sql("SELECT name FROM people")
results: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [name: string]
```

results.map(attributes => “Name: “ + attributes(0)).show()

```
scala> results.map(attributes => "Name: " + attributes(0)).show()
+-------------+
|        value|
+-------------+
|Name: Michael|
|   Name: Andy|
| Name: Justin|
+-------------+
```

Basic Operations with csv file

myData = spark.read.format(“csv”).option(“inferSchema”,”true”).option(“header”,”true”).option(“delimeter”,”:”).load(“C:/spark/spark-3.4.3-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people.csv”)

```
scala> val myData = spark.read.format("csv").option("inferSchema", "true").option("header", "true").option("delimiter", ";").load("C:/spark/spark-3.4.3-bin-hadoop3/examples/src/main/resources/people.csv")
myData: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [name: string, age: int ... 1 more field]
```

myData.show()

```
scala> myData.show()
+-----------------+
|      name;age;job|
+-----------------+
|Jorge;30;Developer|
|  Bob;32;Developer|
+-----------------+
```

myData.select($”name”,”$age”).show()

```
scala> myData.select($"name",$"age").show()
+-----+---+
| name|age|
+-----+---+
|Jorge| 30|
|  Bob| 32|
+-----+---+
```

myData.count()

```
scala> myData.count()
res8: Long = 2
```

myData.count().toDouble

```
scala> myData.count().toDouble
res10: Double = 2.0
```

Practical 03

Aim : GraphX

import
org.apache.spark._
import
org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD
import
org.apache.spark.graphx.
_

```
scala> import org.apache.spark._
import org.apache.spark._

scala> import org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD
import org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD

scala> import org.apache.spark.graphx._
import org.apache.spark.graphx._
```

val vertices = Array((1L,("A")),(2L,("B")),(3L,("C")))

```
scala> val vertices = Array((1L,("A")),(2L,("B")),(3L,("C")))
vertices: Array[(Long, String)] = Array((1,A), (2,B), (3,C))
```

val vRDD = sc.parallelize(vertices)

```
scala> val vRDD = sc.parallelize(vertices)
vRDD: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(Long, String)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[0] at parallelize at <console>:31
```

vRDD.take(1)
vRDD.take(2)
vRDD.take(3)

```
scala> vRDD.take(1)
res0: Array[(Long, String)] = Array((1,A))

scala> vRDD.take(2)
res1: Array[(Long, String)] = Array((1,A), (2,B))

scala> vRDD.take(3)
res2: Array[(Long, String)] = Array((1,A), (2,B), (3,C))
```

val edges = Array(Edge(1L,2L,1800),Edge(2L,3L,800),Edge(3L,1L,1400))

```
scala> val edges = Array(Edge(1L,2L,1800),Edge(2L,3L,800),Edge(3L,1L,1400))
edges: Array[org.apache.spark.graphx.Edge[Int]] = Array(Edge(1,2,1800), Edge(2,3,800), Edge(3,1,1400))
```

val eRDD = sc.parallelize(edges)

```
scala> val eRDD = sc.parallelize(edges)
eRDD: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[org.apache.spark.graphx.Edge[Int]] = ParallelCollectionRDD[1] at parallelize at <console>
:31
```

eRDD.take(2)

```
scala> eRDD.take(2)
res3: Array[org.apache.spark.graphx.Edge[Int]] = Array(Edge(1,2,1800), Edge(2,3,800))
```

val nowhere = "nowhere"

```
scala> val nowhere = "nowhere"
nowhere: String = nowhere
```

val graph = Graph(vRDD,eRDD,nowhere)

```
scala> val graph = Graph(vRDD,eRDD,nowhere)
graph: org.apache.spark.graphx.Graph[String,Int] = org.apache.spark.graphx.impl.GraphImpl@3e1e7aa2
```

#To check number of Airports
val numairports =
graph.numVertices

```
scala> val numairports = graph.numVertices
numairports: Long = 3
```

#To check routes val
numairports =
graph.numEdges

```
scala> val numairports = graph.numEdges
numairports: Long = 3
```

#Route having distance > 1000

(graph.edges.filter{case
Edge(src,dst,prop)=>prop>1000}.collect.foreach(println))

```
scala> (graph.edges.filter{case Edge(src,dst,prop)=>prop>1000}.collect.foreach(println))
Edge(1,2,1800)
Edge(3,1,1400)
```

#Triplet Information
graph.triplets.take(3).foreach(println)

```
scala> graph.triplets.take(3).foreach(println)
((1,A),(2,B),1800)
((2,B),(3,C),800)
((3,C),(1,A),1400)
```

#Indegree val i =
graph.inDegrees

```
scala> val i = graph.inDegrees
i: org.apache.spark.graphx.VertexRDD[Int] = VertexRDDImpl[25] at RDD at VertexRDD.scala:57
```

i.collect()

```
scala> i.collect()
res6: Array[(org.apache.spark.graphx.VertexId, Int)] = Array((1,1), (2,1), (3,1))
```

#Outdegrees val o =
graph.outDegrees

```
scala> val o = graph.outDegrees
o: org.apache.spark.graphx.VertexRDD[Int] = VertexRDDImpl[29] at RDD at VertexRDD.scala:57
```

o.collect()

```
scala> o.collect()
res7: Array[(org.apache.spark.graphx.VertexId, Int)] = Array((1,1), (2,1), (3,1))
```

#Total Degree val
t = graph.degrees

```
scala> val t = graph.degrees
t: org.apache.spark.graphx.VertexRDD[Int] = VertexRDDImpl[33] at RDD at VertexRDD.scala:57
```

t.collect()

```
scala> t.collect()
res8: Array[(org.apache.spark.graphx.VertexId, Int)] = Array((1,2), (2,2), (3,2))
```

Practical 04

Aim : PySpark

Steps :

1. Make a CSV file with data related to Name Age Salary and Experience.

	A	B	C	D
1	**Name**	**Age**	**Salary (INR)**	**Experience**
2	Aditi Sharma	28	5,50,000	1
3	Raj Patel	34	7,50,000	3
4	Neha Gupta	26	4,80,000	2
5	Vikram Singh	40	12,00,000	4
6	Priya Rao	30	6,20,000	1
7	Anil Kumar	45	15,00,000	5
8	Kavita Joshi	29	5,80,000	2
9	Rohan Mehta	32	7,00,000	3
10	Sneha Desai	27	5,20,000	1
11	Amit Verma	38	9,00,000	2

2. Code

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

# Create a Spark session spark =
SparkSession.builder.appName("Read CSV").getOrCreate()

# Path to your CSV file
csv_file_path = "Student.csv"
```

Read the CSV file into a DataFrame. inferSchema tries to determine the datatype of values in the fields.

```
df = spark.read.csv(csv_file_path, header=True,
                                    inferSchema=True)
```

# Display the DataFrame
df.show()

Output

```
+------------+---+------------+----------+
|        Name|Age|Salary (INR)|Experience|
+------------+---+------------+----------+
|Aditi Sharma| 28|    5,50,000|         1|
|   Raj Patel| 34|    7,50,000|         3|
|  Neha Gupta| 26|    4,80,000|         2|
|Vikram Singh| 40|   12,00,000|         4|
|   Priya Rao| 30|    6,20,000|         1|
|  Anil Kumar| 45|   15,00,000|         5|
|Kavita Joshi| 29|    5,80,000|         2|
| Rohan Mehta| 32|    7,00,000|         3|
| Sneha Desai| 27|    5,20,000|         1|
|  Amit Verma| 38|    9,00,000|         2|
+------------+---+------------+----------+
```

type(df)

df.printSchema()

```
df.printSchema()
```

```
root
 |-- Name: string (nullable = true)
 |-- Age: integer (nullable = true)
 |-- Salary (INR): string (nullable = true)
 |-- Experience: integer (nullable = true)
```

df.head(5) or df.show(5)

```
df.head(5)
```

```
[Row(Name='Aditi Sharma', Age=28, Salary (INR)='5,50,000', Experience=1),
 Row(Name='Raj Patel', Age=34, Salary (INR)='7,50,000', Experience=3),
 Row(Name='Neha Gupta', Age=26, Salary (INR)='4,80,000', Experience=2),
 Row(Name='Vikram Singh', Age=40, Salary (INR)='12,00,000', Experience=4),
 Row(Name='Priya Rao', Age=30, Salary (INR)='6,20,000', Experience=1)]
```

df.columns

```
df.columns
```

```
['Name', 'Age', 'Salary (INR)', 'Experience']
```

df.select('Name').show()

```
df.select('Name').show()
```

```
+------------+
|        Name|
+------------+
|Aditi Sharma|
|   Raj Patel|
|  Neha Gupta|
|Vikram Singh|
|   Priya Rao|
|  Anil Kumar|
|Kavita Joshi|
| Rohan Mehta|
| Sneha Desai|
|  Amit Verma|
+------------+
```

df.select(['Name','Experience']).show()

```
df.select(['Name','Experience']).show()
```

```
+------------+----------+
|        Name|Experience|
+------------+----------+
|Aditi Sharma|         1|
|   Raj Patel|         3|
|  Neha Gupta|         2|
|Vikram Singh|         4|
|   Priya Rao|         1|
|  Anil Kumar|         5|
|Kavita Joshi|         2|
| Rohan Mehta|         3|
| Sneha Desai|         1|
|  Amit Verma|         2|
+------------+----------+
```

df.dtypes

```
df.dtypes
```

```
[('Name', 'string'),
 ('Age', 'int'),
 ('Salary (INR)', 'string'),
 ('Experience', 'int')]
```

df.describe().show()

```
+-------+------------+-----------------+------------+------------------+
|summary|        Name|              Age|Salary (INR)|        Experience|
+-------+------------+-----------------+------------+------------------+
|  count|          10|               10|          10|                10|
|   mean|        NULL|             32.9|        NULL|               2.4|
| stddev|        NULL|6.279596590015423|        NULL|1.3498971154211057|
|    min|Aditi Sharma|               26|   12,00,000|                 1|
|    max|Vikram Singh|               45|    9,00,000|                 5|
+-------+------------+-----------------+------------+------------------+
```

Adding columns to the dataframe df = df.withColumn('Experience after 2 years',df['Experience']+2)

```
df.withColumn('Experience after 2 years',df['Experience']+2)
```

```
DataFrame[Name: string, Age: int, Salary (INR): string, Experience: int, Experience after 2 years: int]
```

df.show()

```
+------------+---+------------+----------+------------------------+
|        Name|Age|Salary (INR)|Experience|Experience after 2 years|
+------------+---+------------+----------+------------------------+
|Aditi Sharma| 28|    5,50,000|         1|                       3|
|   Raj Patel| 34|    7,50,000|         3|                       5|
|  Neha Gupta| 26|    4,80,000|         2|                       4|
|Vikram Singh| 40|   12,00,000|         4|                       6|
|   Priya Rao| 30|    6,20,000|         1|                       3|
|  Anil Kumar| 45|   15,00,000|         5|                       7|
|Kavita Joshi| 29|    5,80,000|         2|                       4|
| Rohan Mehta| 32|    7,00,000|         3|                       5|
| Sneha Desai| 27|    5,20,000|         1|                       3|
|  Amit Verma| 38|    9,00,000|         2|                       4|
+------------+---+------------+----------+------------------------+
```

Dropping columns from dataframe
df.drop('Experience after 2 years').show()

```
df.drop('Experience after 2 years').show()
```

```
+------------+---+------------+----------+
|        Name|Age|Salary (INR)|Experience|
+------------+---+------------+----------+
|Aditi Sharma| 28|    5,50,000|         1|
|   Raj Patel| 34|    7,50,000|         3|
|  Neha Gupta| 26|    4,80,000|         2|
|Vikram Singh| 40|   12,00,000|         4|
|   Priya Rao| 30|    6,20,000|         1|
|  Anil Kumar| 45|   15,00,000|         5|
|Kavita Joshi| 29|    5,80,000|         2|
| Rohan Mehta| 32|    7,00,000|         3|
| Sneha Desai| 27|    5,20,000|         1|
|  Amit Verma| 38|    9,00,000|         2|
+------------+---+------------+----------+
```

df.withColumnRenamed('Name','New Name').show()

```
df.withColumnRenamed('Name','New Name').show()
```

```
+------------+---+------------+----------+------------------------+
|    New Name|Age|Salary (INR)|Experience|Experience after 2 years|
+------------+---+------------+----------+------------------------+
|Aditi Sharma| 28|    5,50,000|         1|                       3|
|   Raj Patel| 34|    7,50,000|         3|                       5|
|  Neha Gupta| 26|    4,80,000|         2|                       4|
|Vikram Singh| 40|   12,00,000|         4|                       6|
|   Priya Rao| 30|    6,20,000|         1|                       3|
|  Anil Kumar| 45|   15,00,000|         5|                       7|
|Kavita Joshi| 29|    5,80,000|         2|                       4|
| Rohan Mehta| 32|    7,00,000|         3|                       5|
| Sneha Desai| 27|    5,20,000|         1|                       3|
|  Amit Verma| 38|    9,00,000|         2|                       4|
+------------+---+------------+----------+------------------------+
```

With new data that has null values

Name	Age	Salary (INR)	Experience
Aditi Sharma	28	5,50,000	1
Raj Patel	34	7,50,000	3
Neha Gupta	26	4,80,000	2
Vikram Singh	40	12,00,000	4
Priya Rao	30	6,20,000	1
Anil Kumar	45	15,00,000	5
Kavita Joshi	29	5,80,000	2
Rohan Mehta	32	7,00,000	3
Sneha Desai	27	5,20,000	1
Amit Verma	38	9,00,000	2
Sumit Milind		1,00,000	
Sunita Shinde			3

```
df.show()
```

```
+-------------+----+------------+----------+
|     New Name| Age|Salary (INR)|Experience|
+-------------+----+------------+----------+
| Aditi Sharma|  28|    5,50,000|         1|
|    Raj Patel|  34|    7,50,000|         3|
|   Neha Gupta|  26|    4,80,000|         2|
| Vikram Singh|  40|   12,00,000|         4|
|    Priya Rao|  30|    6,20,000|         1|
|   Anil Kumar|  45|   15,00,000|         5|
| Kavita Joshi|  29|    5,80,000|         2|
|  Rohan Mehta|  32|    7,00,000|         3|
|  Sneha Desai|  27|    5,20,000|         1|
|   Amit Verma|  38|    9,00,000|         2|
| Sumit Milind|NULL|    1,00,000|      NULL|
|Sunita Shinde|NULL|         NULL|         3|
+-------------+----+------------+----------+
```

df = df.na.drop() df.show()

```
df = df.na.drop()
df.show()
```

```
+------------+---+------------+----------+
|    New Name|Age|Salary (INR)|Experience|
+------------+---+------------+----------+
|Aditi Sharma| 28|    5,50,000|         1|
|   Raj Patel| 34|    7,50,000|         3|
|  Neha Gupta| 26|    4,80,000|         2|
|Vikram Singh| 40|   12,00,000|         4|
|   Priya Rao| 30|    6,20,000|         1|
|  Anil Kumar| 45|   15,00,000|         5|
|Kavita Joshi| 29|    5,80,000|         2|
| Rohan Mehta| 32|    7,00,000|         3|
| Sneha Desai| 27|    5,20,000|         1|
|  Amit Verma| 38|    9,00,000|         2|
+------------+---+------------+----------+
```

#Drops entries that have all columns as null df = df.na.drop(how="all") df.show()

Here none will be dropped

```
+-------------+----+------------+----------+
|         Name| Age|Salary (INR)|Experience|
+-------------+----+------------+----------+
| Aditi Sharma|  28|    5,50,000|         1|
|    Raj Patel|  34|    7,50,000|         3|
|   Neha Gupta|  26|    4,80,000|         2|
| Vikram Singh|  40|   12,00,000|         4|
|    Priya Rao|  30|    6,20,000|         1|
|   Anil Kumar|  45|   15,00,000|         5|
| Kavita Joshi|  29|    5,80,000|         2|
|  Rohan Mehta|  32|    7,00,000|         3|
|  Sneha Desai|  27|    5,20,000|         1|
|   Amit Verma|  38|    9,00,000|         2|
| Sumit Milind|NULL|    1,00,000|      NULL|
|Sunita Shinde|NULL|        NULL|         3|
+-------------+----+------------+----------+
```

#Only drop the rows that have given threshold number of NULL COLUMNS df = df.na.drop(how="any", thresh = 2) df.show()

Name : Shailesh Ashok Tagadghar
Roll No. 31021523034

Name	Age	Salary (INR)	Experience
Aditi Sharma	28	5,50,000	1
Raj Patel	34	7,50,000	3
Neha Gupta	26	4,80,000	2
Vikram Singh	40	12,00,000	4
Priya Rao	30	6,20,000	1
Anil Kumar	45	15,00,000	5
Kavita Joshi	29	5,80,000	2
Rohan Mehta	32	7,00,000	3
Sneha Desai	27	5,20,000	1
Amit Verma	38	9,00,000	2
Sunita Shinde	NULL	NULL	3

Name	Age	Salary (INR)	Experience
Aditi Sharma	28	5,50,000	1
Raj Patel	34	7,50,000	3
Neha Gupta	26	4,80,000	2
Vikram Singh	40	12,00,000	4
Priya Rao	30	6,20,000	1
Anil Kumar	45	15,00,000	5
Kavita Joshi	29	5,80,000	2
Rohan Mehta	32	7,00,000	3
Sneha Desai	27	5,20,000	1
Amit Verma	38	9,00,000	2
Sumit Milind	NULL	1,00,000	NULL
Sunita Shinde	NULL	NULL	3

```
# Drops rows that has Experience as NULL df =
df.na.drop(how = "any",subset = ['Experience'])
df.show()

df = df.na.fill('Missing',['Age','Experience']).show()
```

Name : Shailesh Ashok Tagadghar
Roll No. 31021523034

Name	Age	Salary (INR)	Experience
Aditi Sharma	28	5,50,000	1
Raj Patel	34	7,50,000	3
Neha Gupta	26	4,80,000	2
Vikram Singh	40	12,00,000	4
Priya Rao	30	6,20,000	1
Anil Kumar	45	15,00,000	5
Kavita Joshi	29	5,80,000	2
Rohan Mehta	32	7,00,000	3
Sneha Desai	27	5,20,000	1
Amit Verma	38	9,00,000	2
Sumit Milind	Missing	1,00,000	Missing
Sunita Shinde	Missing	NULL	3
Pankaj Rao	Missing	NULL	Missing
NULL	30	1,00,000	1

#Fills in the said text in the string columns that are NULL df =
df.na.fill("Missing") df.show()

Name	Age	Salary (INR)	Experience
Aditi Sharma	28	5,50,000	1
Raj Patel	34	7,50,000	3
Neha Gupta	26	4,80,000	2
Vikram Singh	40	12,00,000	4
Priya Rao	30	6,20,000	1
Anil Kumar	45	15,00,000	5
Kavita Joshi	29	5,80,000	2
Rohan Mehta	32	7,00,000	3
Sneha Desai	27	5,20,000	1
Amit Verma	38	9,00,000	2
Sumit Milind	Missing	1,00,000	Missing
Sunita Shinde	Missing	Missing	3
Pankaj Rao	Missing	Missing	Missing

from pyspark.ml.feature import Imputer imputer =
Imputer(

inputCols = ['Age','Experience'], outputCols = ["{}_imputed".format(c) for c in

Name : Shailesh Ashok Tagadghar
Roll No. 31021523034

['Age','Experience']]).setStrategy("mean")

imputer.fit(df).transform(df).show()

Name	Age	Salary (INR)	Experience	Age_imputed	Experience_imputed
Aditi Sharma	28	5,50,000	1	28	1
Raj Patel	34	7,50,000	3	34	3
Neha Gupta	26	4,80,000	2	26	2
Vikram Singh	40	12,00,000	4	40	4
Priya Rao	30	6,20,000	1	30	1
Anil Kumar	45	15,00,000	5	45	5
Kavita Joshi	29	5,80,000	2	29	2
Rohan Mehta	32	7,00,000	3	32	3
Sneha Desai	27	5,20,000	1	27	1
Amit Verma	38	9,00,000	2	38	2
Sumit Milind	NULL	1,00,000	NULL	32	2
Sunita Shinde	NULL	NULL	3	32	3
Pankaj Rao	NULL	NULL	NULL	32	2
NULL	30	1,00,000	1	30	1