

CSP 554 Big Data Technologies

Assignment – #9

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Exercise 1 (5 points)

Read the article “Real-time stream processing for Big Data” available on the blackboard in the ‘Articles’ section and then answer the following questions:

a) (1.25 points) What is the Kappa architecture and how does it differ from the lambda architecture?

Ans: In the Kappa Architecture, “everything is a stream – we only need a stream processing engine”. Kappa architecture involves doing all data computations in a stream processing system. The Streaming Layer is where the computation takes place. The Kappa Architecture does not have a batch layer unlike the Lambda architecture and it continuously processes the data as it arrives, where it was batch processing.

b) (1.25 points) What are the advantages and drawbacks of pure streaming versus micro-batch real-time processing systems?

Ans: While all stream processors have some common ground in terms of basic concepts and working principles, there is a significant difference between the particular systems that directly affects the processing speed. Handling data items as they arrive reduces latency at the expense of high per-item costs (e.g., through messaging), whereas buffering and processing them in batches improves efficiency while increasing the time each item spends in the data pipeline. Storm and Samza are pure stream-oriented systems with very low latency and somewhat high per-item costs, whereas batch-oriented systems offer unmatched resource efficiency at the tradeoff of unreasonably high latency for real-time applications. Because the gap between these two extremes is so large, several systems, such as Storm Trident and Spark Streaming, use micro-batching algorithms to exchange latency for throughput: Trident groups tuples into batches in order to relax the one-at-a-time processing approach in favour of higher throughput, whereas Spark Streaming limits batch size in a native batch processor in order to reduce latency.

c) (1.25 points) In few sentences describe the data processing pipeline in Storm.

Ans: A data pipeline or application in Storm is called a topology and as illustrated is a directed graph that represents data flow as directed edges

between nodes which again represent the individual processing steps: The nodes that ingest data and thus initiate the data flow in the topology are called spouts and emit tuples to the nodes downstream which are called bolts and do processing, write data to external storage and may send tuples further downstream themselves. Storm comes with several groupings that control data flow between nodes, e.g. for shuffling or hash-partitioning a stream of tuples by some attribute value, but also allows arbitrary custom groupings. By default, Storm distributes spouts and bolts across the nodes in the cluster in a round-robin fashion, though the scheduler is pluggable to account for scenarios in which a certain processing step has to be executed on a particular node, for example because of hardware dependencies.

d) (1.25 points) How does Spark streaming shift the Spark batch processing approach to work on real-time data streams?

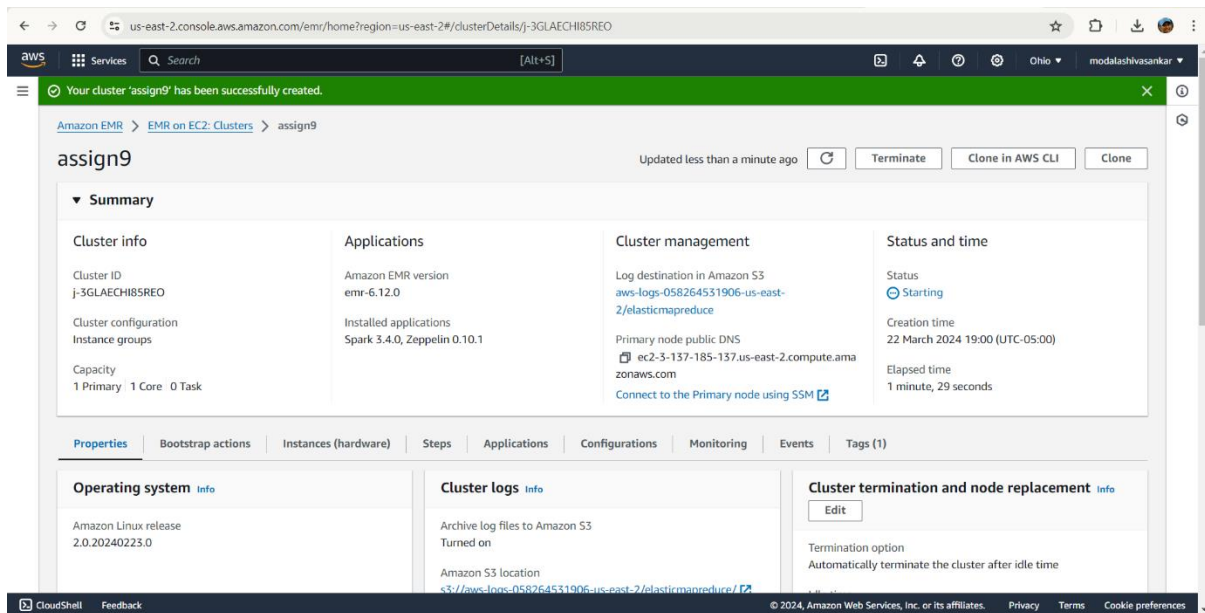
Ans: Spark Streaming shifts Spark's batch-processing approach towards real-time requirements by chunking the stream of incoming data items into small batches, transforming them into Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDDs) and processing them as usual. It further takes care of data flow and distribution automatically. Data is ingested and transformed into a sequence of RDDs which is called Discretized Stream (DStream) before processing through workers. All RDDs in a DStream are processed in order, whereas data items inside an RDD are processed in parallel without any ordering guarantees.

Exercise 2(5 points)

Step A – Start an EMR cluster

Start up an EMR/Hadoop cluster as previously, but instead of choosing the “Core Hadoop” configuration chose the “Spark” configuration (see below), otherwise proceed as before.

Created an EMR cluster names Spark cluster



Step B – Copy the Kafka software to the EMR master node

Download the kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz file from the blackboard to your PC/MAC. Use the secure copy (scp) program to move this file to the /home/hadoop directory of the master node. Here is an example of how your command line might look (yours will be somewhat different because your master node DNS name, key-pair and kafka file locations will vary)

Downloaded the file kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz.

Used the secure copy (scp) program to move the file to the /home/hadoop directory of the master node.

```

MINGW64/C:/Users/shiva/Downloads
shiva@LAPTOP-7EA2T3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ chmod 400 C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem

shiva@LAPTOP-7EA2T3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ scp -i C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz hadoop@ec2-3-137-185-137.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:/home/hadoop

shiva@LAPTOP-7EA2T3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ scp -i C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz hadoop@ec2-3-137-185-137.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:/home/hadoop
kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz 100% 82MB 2.6MB/s 00:31

shiva@LAPTOP-7EA2T3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$

```

Step C – Install the Kafka software and start it

```
hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146:~$ shiva@LAPTOP-7EATF3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ chmod 400 C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem
shiva@LAPTOP-7EATF3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ scp -i C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz hadoop@ec2-3-137-185-137.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
shiva@LAPTOP-7EATF3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ scp -i C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz hadoop@ec2-3-137-185-137.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:~/hadoop
kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz 100% 82MB 2.0MB/s 00:31
shiva@LAPTOP-7EATF3G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ ssh -i C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem hadoop@ec2-3-137-185-137.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146:~$
```

Enter the following command:

`tar -xzf kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz`

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 ~]$ tar -xzf kafka_2.13-3.0.0.tgz
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 ~]$
```

Note, this will create a new directory (kafka_2.13-3.0.0) holding the kakfa software release.

Then enter this command:

`pip install kafka-python`

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 ~]$ pip install kafka-python
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting kafka-python
  Downloading kafka_python-2.0.2-py3-none-any.whl (246 kB)
    | 246 kB 5.4 MB/s
Installing collected packages: kafka-python
Successfully installed kafka-python-2.0.2
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 ~]$
```

This installs the kafka-python package.

Now enter the following commands into the terminal:

`cd kafka_2.13-3.0.0`

`bin/zookeeper-server-start.sh config/zookeeper.properties &`

[illegible][illegible]

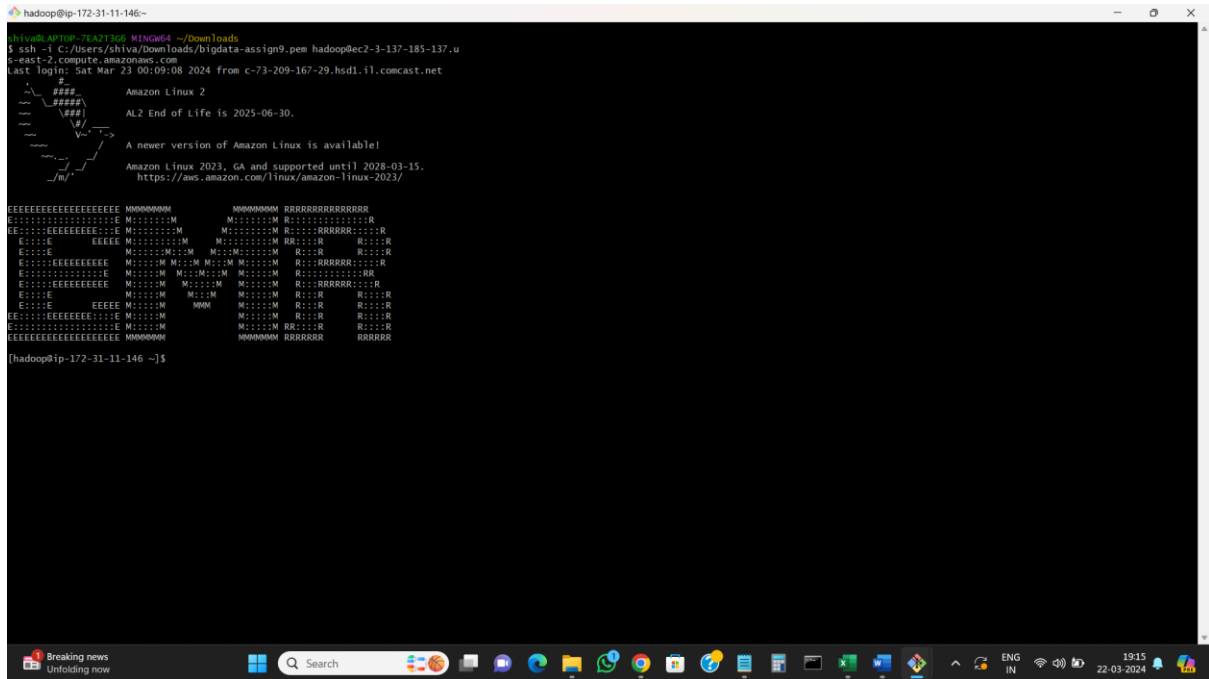
```

[org.apache.kafka.tools] hadooplog-172.31.116.10:/usr/lib/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin; /lib/modules/scala-collection-compat-2.13-2.4.4.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/scala-java8-compat-2.13-1.0.0.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/scala-library-2.13.6.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/scala-logging-logback-2.13-3.9.3.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/scala-reflect-2.13.6.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/slf4j-api-1.7.30.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/log4j-1.2.17.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/snappy-jni-1.8.1.jar;/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0/bin;/lib/modules/zstd-jni-1.5.0-2.jar;(org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: java.library.path=/usr/java/packages/lib/amd64:/usr/lib64:/lib64:/lib:/usr/lib (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: java.io.tmpdir=/tmp (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environments: java.compiler=NA (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: sun.jnu.encoding=UTF-8 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: os.arch=amd64 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: os.version=4.14.336-256.SV.amzn2.x86_64 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: user.name=hadoop (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: user.dir=/home/hadoop (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: free-heap-memory=493MB (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Server environment: memory-total=512MB (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Zookeeper.enableKerberosCheck = false (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Zookeeper.digest.enabled = true (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Zookeeper.closedSessionEnabled = true (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,122] INFO Zookeeper.enableLayoutOrcck = false (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,124] INFO Zookeeper.maxWriteQueueLength=0 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,124] INFO Zookeeper.maxBatchSize=6000 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,124] INFO Zookeeper.inBufferStartingSizeBytes = 1024 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,126] INFO Weighed connection throttling is disabled (org.apache.zookeeper.server.BlueShuttle)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,128] INFO minSessionTimeout set to 6000 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,128] INFO maxSessionTimeout set to 60000 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,129] INFO Response cache size is initialized with value 400. (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ResponseCache)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,129] INFO Response cache size is initialized with value 400. (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ResponseCache)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,131] INFO Zookeeper.pathsStats.slotCapacity = 60 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.util.RequestPathMetricsCollector)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,131] INFO Zookeeper.pathsStats.slotDuration = 10 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.util.RequestPathMetricsCollector)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,131] INFO Zookeeper.pathsStats.maxDepth = 6 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.util.RequestPathMetricsCollector)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,131] INFO Zookeeper.pathsStats.initialDelay = 5 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.util.RequestPathMetricsCollector)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,132] INFO Zookeeper.pathsStats.delay = 1 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.util.RequestPathMetricsCollector)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,132] INFO Zookeeper.pathsStats.enabled = false (org.apache.zookeeper.server.util.RequestPathMetricsCollector)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,135] INFO The max bytes for all large requests are set to 10485760 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,135] INFO The long request threshold is set to 1 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,135] INFO Created server with tickTime=3000 minSessionTimeout 60000 maxSessionTimeout 60000 clientPort=2181 datadir=/tmp/zookeeper/version-2 snapdir=/tmp/zookeeper/version-2 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,147] WARN MaxCnxs is not configured, using default value 0. (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ServerCnxnFactory)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,149] INFO Configuring NIO connection handler with 10s sessionless connection timeout, 1 selector thread(s), 8 worker threads, and 64 kb direct buffers. (org.apache.zookeeper.server.NIOService)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,155] INFO binding to port 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0:2181 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.NIOServiceCnxnFactory)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,176] INFO Using org.apache.zookeeper.server.watch/watchManager as watch manager (org.apache.zookeeper.server.watch/watchManagerFactory)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,177] INFO Using org.apache.zookeeper.server.watch/watchManager as watch manager (org.apache.zookeeper.server.watch/watchManagerFactory)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,177] INFO Zookeeper.snapshotSizeFactor = 0.33 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZkDatabase)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,185] INFO Zookeeper.snapshotCompressionMethod = CHECKED (org.apache.zookeeper.server.persistence.SnapStream)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,185] INFO Zookeeper.snapshotCompressionMethod = CHECKED (org.apache.zookeeper.server.persistence.SnapStream)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,185] INFO Snapshotting: On to /tmp/zookeeper/version-2/snapshot.0 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.persistence.FileTxnSnapshotLog)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,189] INFO Snapshotting: highest zid is 111885504 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.persistence.FileTxnSnapshotLog)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,189] INFO Snapshotting: On to /tmp/zookeeper/version-2/snapshot.0 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.persistence.FileTxnSnapshotLog)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,191] INFO Snapshot taken in 1 ms (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ZooKeeperServer)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,213] INFO Zookeeper.requestThrottler.shutdownInterval = 10000 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.PreRequestProcessor)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,213] INFO Zookeeper.requestThrottler.shutdownInterval = 10000 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.PreRequestProcessor)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,213] INFO Using checkIntervalMs=60000 maxShutdownTime=10000 maxUsedSecondsIntervalMs=60 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ContainerManager)
[2024-03-23 00:11:25,213] INFO Using checkIntervalMs=60000 maxShutdownTime=10000 maxUsedSecondsIntervalMs=60 (org.apache.zookeeper.server.ContainerManager)

```


[illegible]

Open a third terminal connection to the EMR master node. Going forward we will call this terminal connection: Consumer-Term.



Step E – Create a Kafka topic

In the Producer-Term, enter the following command:

```
cd kafka 2.13-3.0.0
```

```
bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --replication-factor 1 --partitions 1 --bootstrap-
server localhost:9092 --topic sample
```

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 ~]$ cd kafka_2.13-3.0.0
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 kafka_2.13-3.0.0] bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --replication-factor 1 --partitions 1 --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --topic sample
Created topic sample.
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 kafka_2.13-3.0.0]
```

Here we create a new kafka topic called 'sample'. You can use this command to create a topic with any name you like. Try creating a few more topics.

To list the topics that you created you can enter the following into the Producer-Term (note some default topics already exist):

```
bin/kafka-topics.sh --list --bootstrap-server localhost:9092
```

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 kafka_2.13-3.0.0]$ bin/kafka-topics.sh --list --bootstrap-server localhost:9092
sample
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 kafka_2.13-3.0.0]$
```

a)

In the Producer-Term (or some other way) write a small program, call it 'put.py', using the vi text or some other way of putting a python program onto the EMR master node. If you like you could use a text editor on your PC/MAC to write the program and then scp it over to your EMR master name.

This program should implement a kafka producer that writes three messages to the topic 'sample'. Recall that you need to convert values and keys to type bytes. The three messages should have keys and values as follows:

| Key | Value |
|--------------|---|
| 'MYID' | Your student id |
| 'MYNAME' | Your name |
| 'MYEYECOLOR' | Your eye color (make it up if you can't remember) |

Execute this program in the Producer-Term, use the command line (you might need to provide a full pathname depending on where your python program is such as /home/hadoop/someplace/put.py):

```
shiva@LAPTOP-7EA273G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ scp -i C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/put.py hadoop@ec2-3-137-185-137.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0
put.py
shiva@LAPTOP-7EA273G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$
```

python put.py

```
1 from kafka import KafkaProducer
2 bootstrap_servers = ['localhost:9092']
3 producer = KafkaProducer(bootstrap_servers = bootstrap_servers)
4 id = b'A20517528'
5 name = b'Shiva Sankar Modala'
6 color = b'Black'
7 producer.send('sample', key=b'MYID', value=id)
8 print("Message Sent")
9 producer.send('sample', key=b'MYNAME', value=name)
10 print("Message Sent")
11 producer.send('sample', key=b'MYEYECOLOR', value=color)
12 print("All Message Sent")

[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 ~]$ cd kafka_2.13-3.0.0
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 kafka_2.13-3.0.0]$ python put.py
Message Sent
Message Sent
All Message Sent
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 kafka_2.13-3.0.0]$
```

b)

In the Consumer-Term, write another small program, call it 'get.py', using the vi text or some other way of putting a python program onto the EMR master node.

This program should implement a kafka consumer that reads the messages you wrote previously from the topic 'sample' and writes them to the terminal.

```
shiva@LAPTOP-7EA273G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ scp -i C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/bigdata-assign9.pem C:/Users/shiva/Downloads/get.py hadoop@ec2-3-137-185-137.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:/home/hadoop/kafka_2.13-3.0.0
get.py
shiva@LAPTOP-7EA273G6 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$
```



```
1 from kafka import KafkaConsumer
2 import sys
3 bootstrap_servers = ['localhost:9092']
4 consumer = KafkaConsumer('sample', group_id=None, auto_offset_reset='earliest', bootstrap_servers=bootstrap_servers)
5 print("consumer variable initialized")
6 for message in consumer:
7     print("Key=%s, Value=%s"%(message.key, message.value))
```

The output should look something like this:

Key=MYID, Value='your id number'

Key=MYNAME, Value='your name'

Key=MYEYECOLOR, Value='your eye color'

Execute this program in the Consumer-Term. Use the command line:

python get.py

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-11-146 kafka_2.13-3.0.0]$ python get.py
consumer variable initialized
Key=MYID, Value=A20517528
Key=MYNAME, Value=Shiva Sankar Modala
Key=MYEYECOLOR, Value=Black
```