Spark Day 3 Assignment

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1. Pipeline 1 — RDBMS → Spark → Amazon Keyspaces (Cassandra)

Purpose: Migrate and denormalize relational data from RDS MySQL to Amazon Keyspaces for analytics and high-performance queries.

Architecture:

- Source: AWS RDS MySQL (3 normalized tables: customers, orders, order_items)
- Processing: Apache Spark (Scala) with JDBC and Cassandra Connector
- Target: Amazon Keyspaces table sales_data in keyspace spark_keyspace

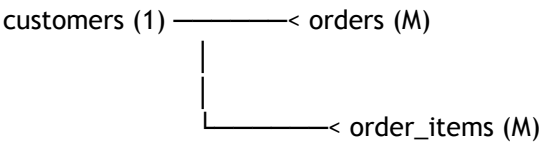
Database Schema:

```
CREATE TABLE customers (
   customer_id INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   name        VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
   email       VARCHAR(150) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
   city        VARCHAR(80)  NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE orders (
   order_id    INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   customer_id INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
   order_date  DATE NOT NULL,
   amount      DECIMAL(12,2) NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT fk_orders_customer
      FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customers(customer_id)
      ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE CASCADE
);

CREATE TABLE order_items (
   item_id       INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   order_id      INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
   product_name  VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
   quantity      INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
   CONSTRAINT fk_order_items_order
      FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders(order_id)
      ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE
);
```

Table Relationship:



Data Flow:

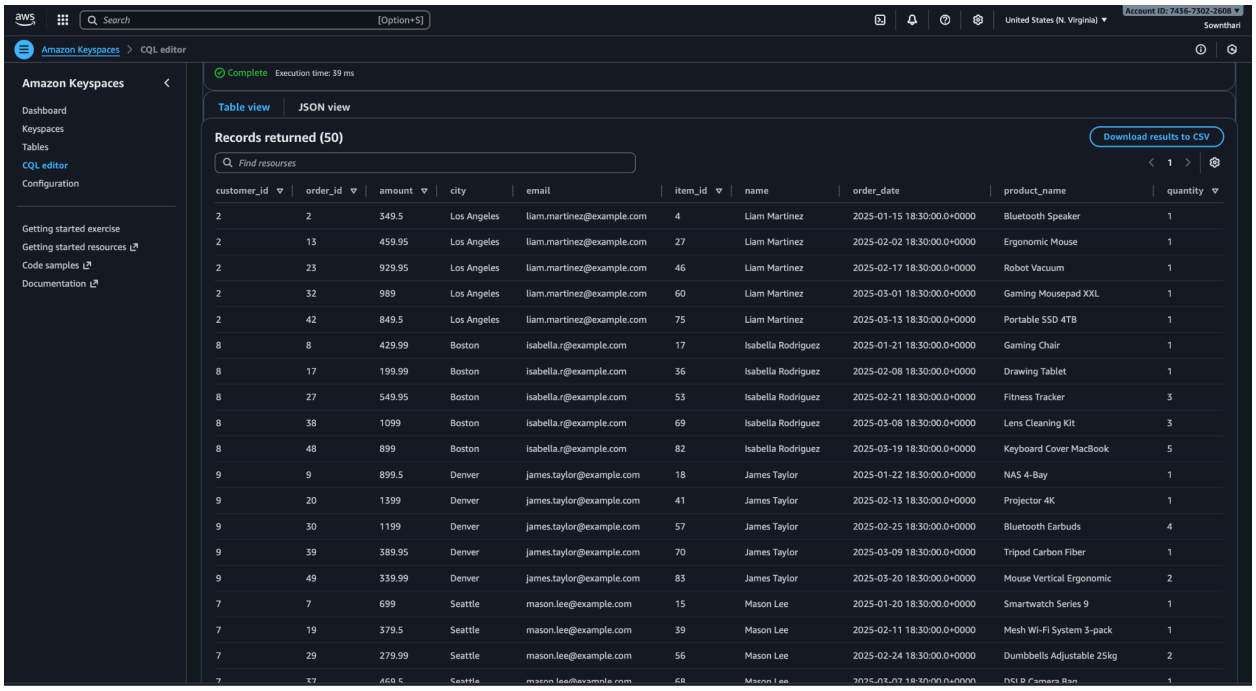
1. Extract: Read 3 tables from RDS MySQL via JDBC connector
2. Transform: Perform inner joins on customer_id and order_id to create denormalized view
3. Load: Write to Keyspaces using Spark Cassandra Connector

Key Configuration:

- SSL enabled for Keyspaces connection (port 9142)
- IAM service-specific credentials for authentication
- Truststore configured for SSL certificate validation

Output Schema:

- Partition Key: customer_id (int)
- Clustering Key: order_id (int)
- Additional columns: name, email, city, order_date, amount, item_id, product_name, quantity



2.Read Keyspaces → Write Parquet to S3

Purpose: Extract denormalized sales data from Amazon Keyspaces and export to S3 as partitioned Parquet files for analytics and data lake storage.

Architecture:

- **Source**: Amazon Keyspaces table sales_data in keyspace spark_keyspace
- **Processing**: Apache Spark (Scala) with Cassandra Connector
- **Target**: AWS S3 bucket as partitioned Parquet files (s3://sparkdemo-bucket-1
- /sales/parquet/)

Data Flow:

1. **Extract**: Read sales_data from Keyspaces using Spark Cassandra Connector
2. **Transform**: Select subset of columns (customer_id, order_id, amount, product_name, quantity)
3. **Load**: Write to S3 as Parquet format, partitioned by customer_id

Key Configuration:

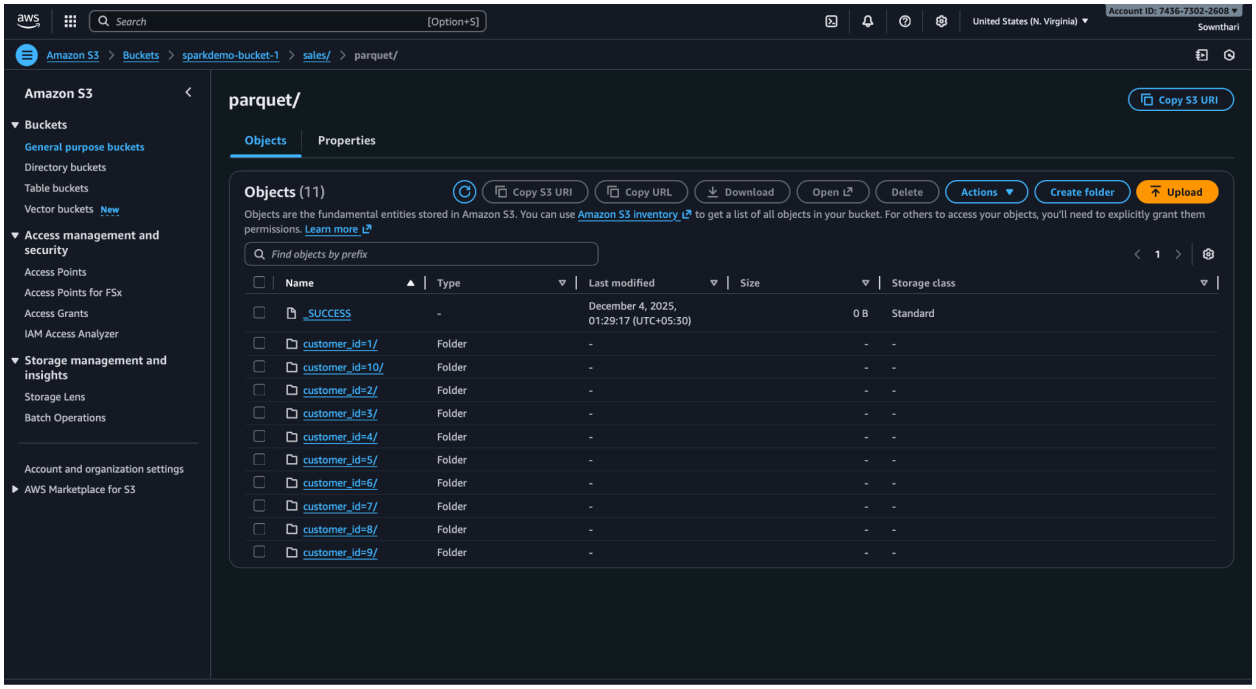
- SSL enabled for Keyspaces connection (port 9142)
- S3A file system with SimpleAWSCredentialsProvider for S3 access
- Extended timeouts for Keyspaces latency handling

Output Structure:

- Format: Parquet (columnar, compressed)
- Partitioning: By customer_id for optimized query performance
- Location: s3a://sparkdemo-bucket-1/sales/parquet/customer_id=X/

Directory Structure:

```
s3://sparkdemo-bucket-1/
│
├── sales/
   └── parquet/
      ├── customer_id=1/
      │   ├── part-00000-xxx.snappy.parquet
      │   └── part-00001-xxx.snappy.parquet
      ├── customer_id=2/
      │   └── part-00000-xxx.snappy.parquet
      └── customer_id=3/
          └── part-00000-xxx.snappy.parquet
```



3. Read Parquet → Aggregate → Write JSON

Purpose: Read partitioned Parquet sales data from S3, compute product-level aggregations, and export results as JSON for downstream reporting and API consumption.

Architecture:

- **Source**: S3 Parquet files from Pipeline 2 (s3://sparkdemo-bucket-1/sales/parquet/)
- **Processing**: Apache Spark (Scala) with DataFrame aggregations
- **Target**: S3 JSON output (s3://sparkdemo-bucket-1/aggregates/products.json)

Data Flow:

1. **Extract**: Read partitioned Parquet files from S3 (customer_id partitions)
2. **Transform**: Aggregate sales data by product_name
    - Sum quantity → total_quantity
    - Sum amount → total_revenue
3. **Load**: Write aggregated results as single JSON file to S3

Aggregation Logic:

- **Group By**: product_name
- **Metrics**:
    - total_quantity = SUM(quantity)
    - total_revenue = SUM(amount)
- **Sort**: Descending by total_revenue (top revenue products first)

Output Format:

json
{"product_name":"Widget A","total_quantity":150,"total_revenue":45000.0}

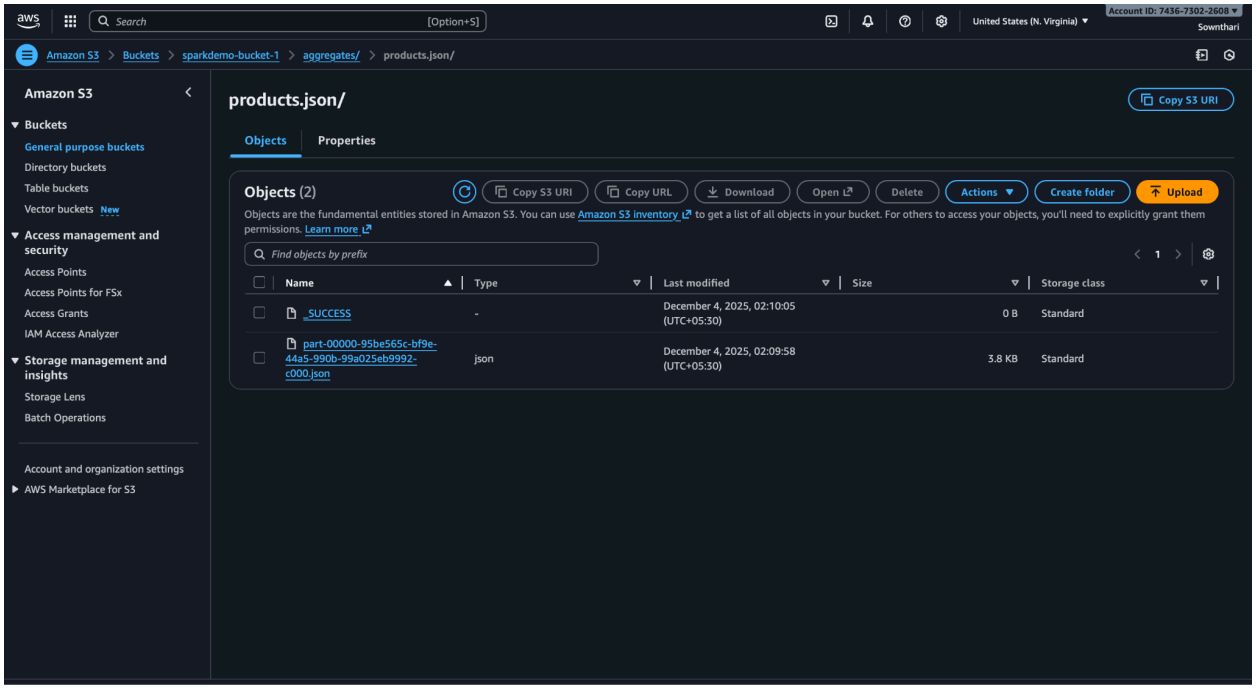
{"product_name":"Widget B","total_quantity":120,"total_revenue":36000.0}

Key Configuration:

- S3A file system with SimpleAWSCredentialsProvider
- Configuration values stored as variables at top of code for easy management
- .coalesce(1) to produce single output file

Directory Structure:

s3://sparkdemo-bucket-1/
│
├── aggregates/
│ └── products.json/
│ └── part-00000-xxx.json



4.Spark Structured Streaming → Check RDBMS for New Records → Write to Kafka (Avro)

Purpose: Stream newly inserted order records from MySQL into Kafka as Avro messages for real-time processing and event-driven workflows.

Architecture:

- **Source:** MySQL table new_orders
- **Processing:** Spark Structured Streaming (Scala), JDBC incremental scan
- **Target:** Kafka topic orders_avro_topic (Avro-encoded)

Data Flow:

- **Extract:** Poll MySQL every 5 seconds using incrementColumn = order_id

- **Transform:** Convert each new row into Avro (using orders.avsc)
- **Load:** Publish Avro bytes to Kafka with order_id as the message key

Key Configuration:

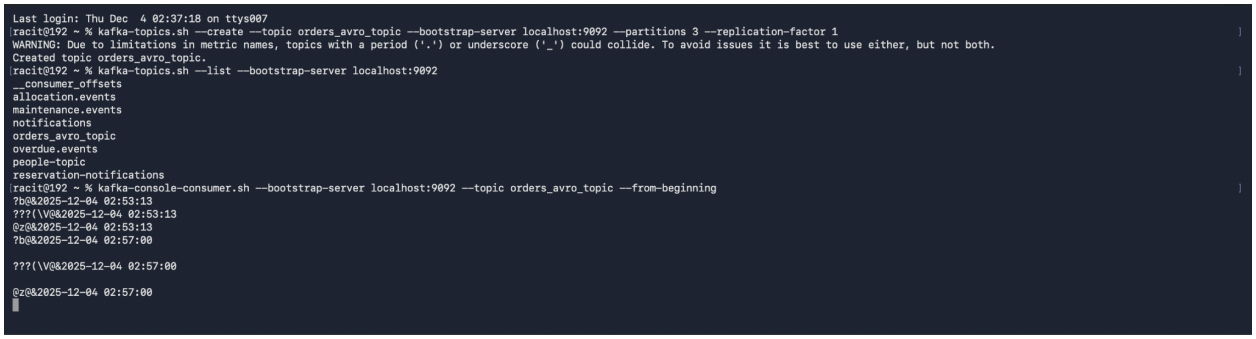
- MySQL JDBC with incremental reading
- Spark trigger interval: 5 seconds
- Avro GenericRecord serialization
- Kafka producer using ByteArraySerializer

Avro Structure: orders.avsc

```
{
  "type": "record",
  "name": "OrderRecord",
  "namespace": "com.retail",
  "fields": [
    { "name": "order_id",    "type": "int" },
    { "name": "customer_id", "type": "int" },
    { "name": "amount",      "type": "double" },
    { "name": "created_at",  "type": "string" }
  ]
}
```

Output Structure:

- **Format:** Avro binary
- **Topic:** orders_avro_topic
- **Key:** order_id
- **Value:** Avro payload containing order_id, customer_id, amount, created_at



5. Kafka Consumer Stream → Write JSON to S3

Purpose: Consume Avro messages from Kafka in real-time, decode them, and stream as JSON to S3.

Architecture:

- **Source**: Kafka topic orders_avro_topic (Avro binary from Pipeline 4)
- **Processing**: Spark Structured Streaming with Avro deserialization
- **Target**: S3 JSON files (s3://sparkdemo-bucket-1/stream/json/)

Data Flow:

1. **Consume**: Read from Kafka topic in real-time
2. **Decode**: Deserialize Avro binary using schema (order_id, customer_id, amount, created_at)
3. **Load**: Write JSON to S3 every 10 seconds

Key Configuration:

- Starting offsets: earliest (reads all messages)
- Trigger: 10-second micro-batches
- Checkpoint: /tmp/kafka-s3-checkpoint (fault tolerance)
- Output mode: Append

Directory Structure:

s3://sparkdemo-bucket-1/

```
├── stream/
│   └── json/
│       ├── part-00000-xxx.json
│       ├── part-00001-xxx.json
│       └── part-00002-xxx.json
│
└── checkpoints/
    └── kafka-stream/
        ├── commits/
        ├── offsets/
        └── metadata
```

Output Format: