

# Spark Example on Quickstart VM - Using Real World Sample

This document is to run Spark on CDH.

Apache Spark has been receiving a lot of deserved attention lately. It is very understandable given the huge importance of distributed data processing for many companies and the pursuit for faster, cheaper and easier to use technologies aiming replace or complement the widely adopted Hadoop ecosystem and its MapReduce paradigm.

You need to some preparation to run this example.

1. VMware Download(<http://www.vmware.com/kr>) and Install
2. Quickstart tutorial Download(<http://www.cloudera.com/content/cloudera/en/downloads.html>)
3. Open the Quickstart tutorial file([/cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.3.0-0-vmware/cloudera-quickstart-vm-5.3.0-0-vmware.vmx](#)) on VMware.
4. Download the dataset on Github.\*

\* Download dataset for running spark example.

Open the terminal on virtual machine of QuickStart tutorial. And input command.

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~] git clone https://github.com/SteveKim0513/spark_real_world_dataset.git
```

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ git clone https://github.com/SteveKim0513/spark_real_world_dataset.git
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/cloudera/spark_real_world_dataset/.git/
remote: Counting objects: 16, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.
remote: Total 16 (delta 2), reused 13 (delta 2)
Unpacking objects: 100% (16/16), done.
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ ls
cloudera-manager  datasets  Documents  eclipse  Music  Public  Templates  workspace
cm api.sh        Desktop  Downloads  lib      Pictures  spark_real_world_dataset  Videos
```

You can see the new folder named spark\_real\_world\_dataset

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~] ls ./spark_real_world_dataset
```

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ ls ./spark_real_world_dataset
life_expectation.csv  number_of_hospital.csv  property_tax.csv
local_tax.csv        park_area.csv           README.md
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$
```

These datasets are downloaded from "<http://data.seoul.go.kr>".

## < Scenario >

Life expectancy is the most commonly used measure to describe population health. Life expectancy measures how long, on average, a person is expected to live based on current age and sex-specific death rates. It is often expressed as the number of years of life a person born today is expected to live.

The starting point for calculating life expectancy is the age-specific death rates of the population members. If a large amount of data is available, the age-specific death rates can be simply taken as the mortality rates actually experienced at each age.

But life expectancy is not a simple. There are various factors to affect the result. For example, medical treatment level, dietary life, crime rate, etc. So I wonder that how well the value of life expectancy describes real world.

## <Assumption>

Wealth, the condition of medical treatment, surrounding environment(e.g. green area ratio) may affect the result of life expectancy.

## <How to measure>

Analyze between independent variables and the dependent variable using linear regression on Spark.

## <Implementation>

### Step 1. Upload the data to HDFS

```
//make the folder at hadoop file system
[cloudera@quickstart ~] sudo -u hdfs hadoop fs -mkdir /user/spark_example

//change the authority of this folder.
[cloudera@quickstart ~] sudo -u hdfs hadoop fs -chmod +rw /user/spark_example

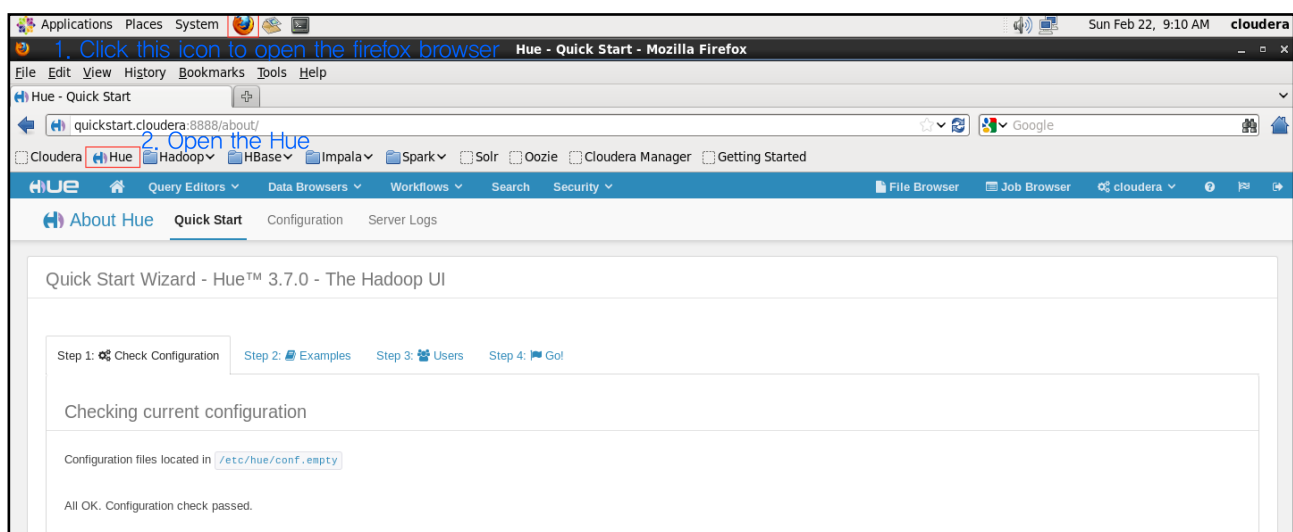
//copy the local dataset to hadoop file system
[cloudera@quickstart ~] hadoop fs -copyFromLocal ./spark_real_world_dataset/ /spark_example

//check the files
[cloudera@quickstart ~] hadoop fs -ls /user/spark_example

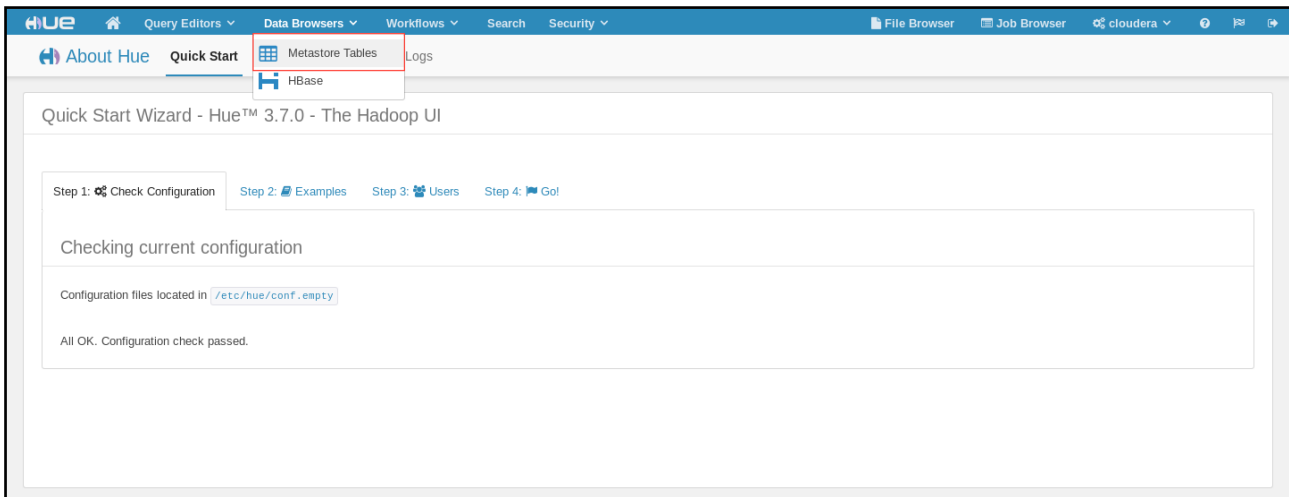
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ sudo -u hdfs hadoop fs -mkdir /user/spark_example
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ sudo -u hdfs hadoop fs -chmod +rw /user/spark_example
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ hadoop fs -copyFromLocal ./spark_real_world_dataset/*.* /user/spark_example
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/spark_example
Found 6 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 477 2015-02-21 07:47 /user/spark_example/README.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 7549 2015-02-21 07:47 /user/spark_example/life_expectation.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 10114 2015-02-21 07:47 /user/spark_example/local_tax.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 6627 2015-02-21 07:47 /user/spark_example/number_of_hospital.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 7748 2015-02-21 07:47 /user/spark_example/park_area.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 5752 2015-02-21 07:47 /user/spark_example/property_tax.csv
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$
```

### Step 2. Refine the data using Hive

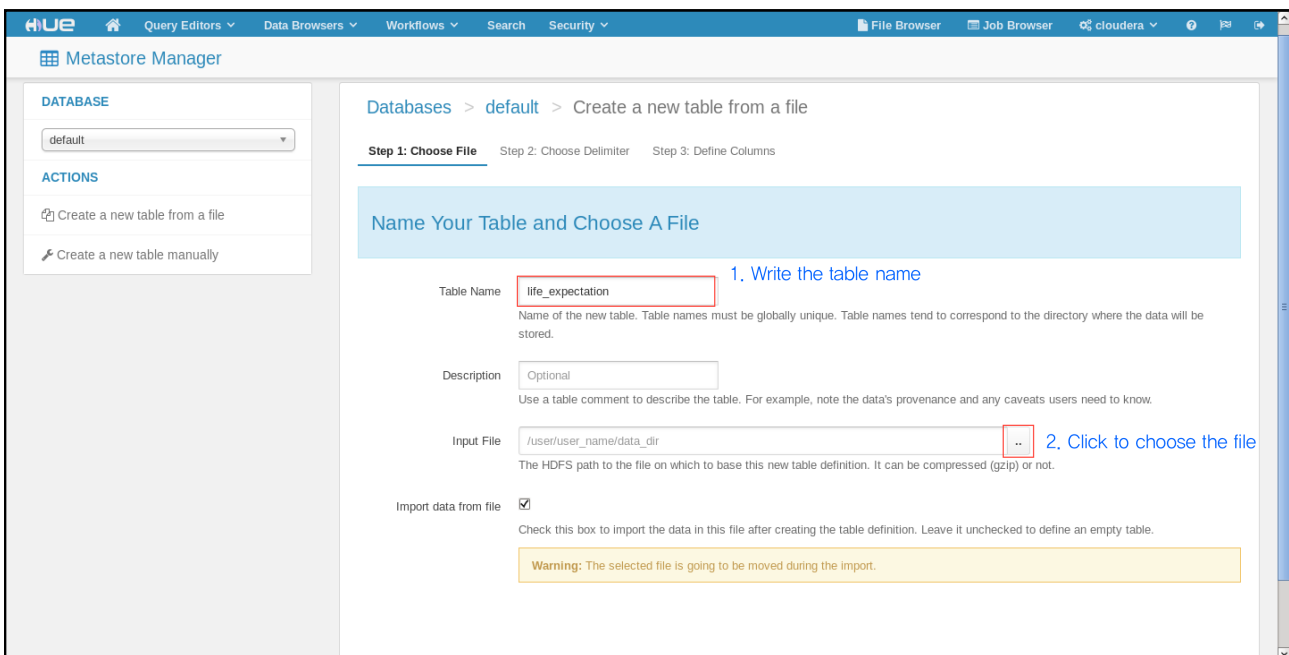
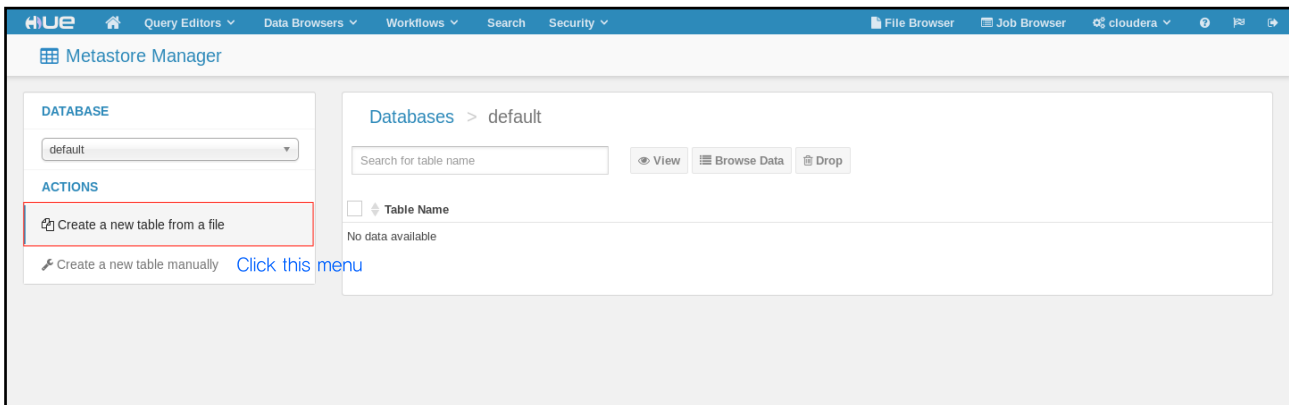
#### 1) Open the Hue to run Hive on GUI environment

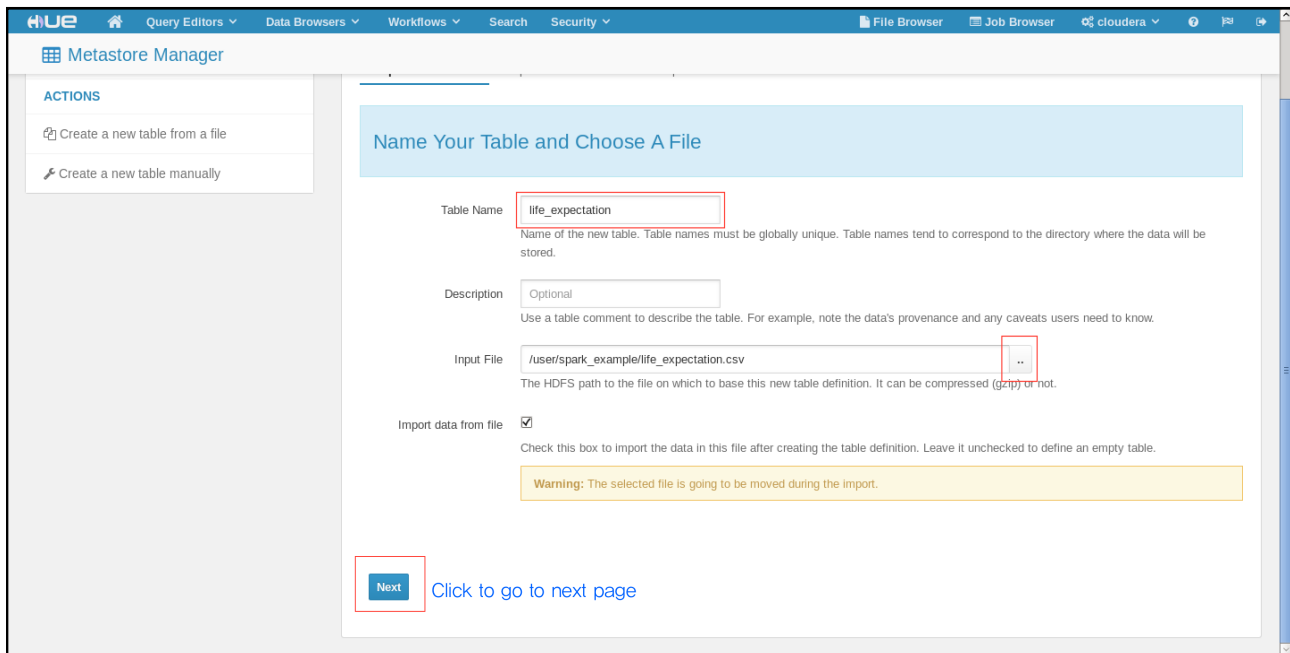
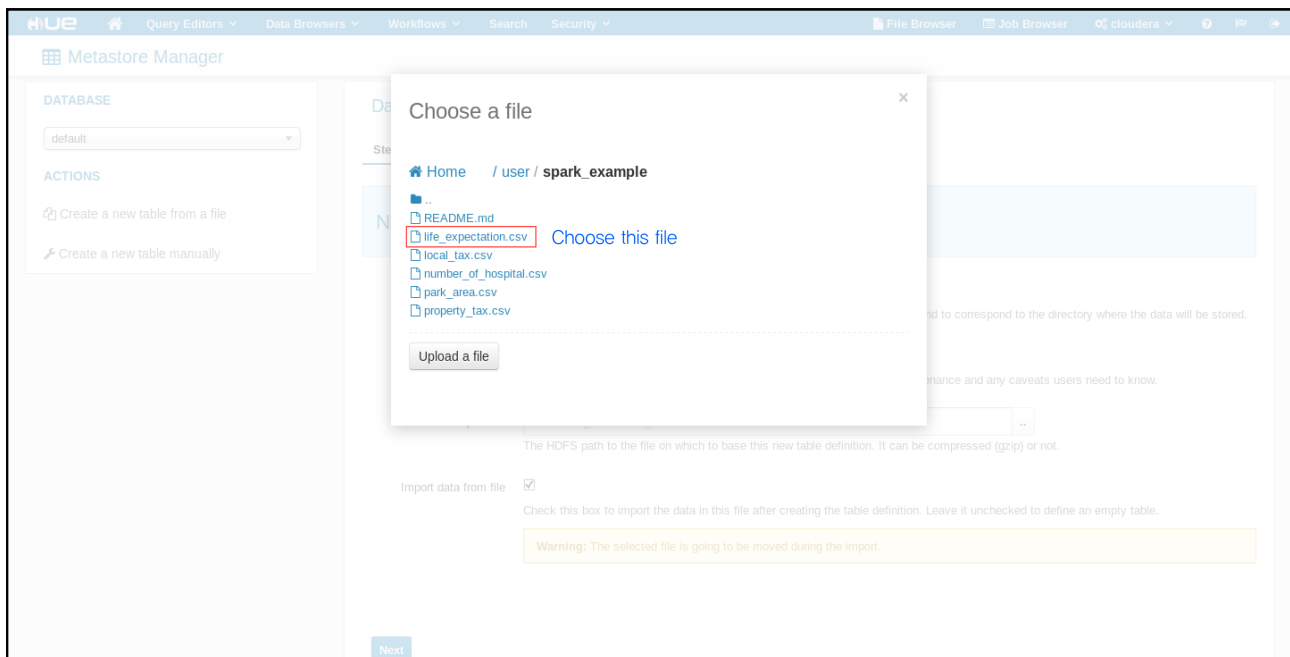


## 2) Click the meatball to create the table



## 3) Create the table from a data file(life\_expectation)





Metastore Manager

Create a new table manually

Beeswax has determined that this file is delimited by commas.

1. Check

Delimiter: Comma (,)

Preview

Enter the column delimiter which must be a single character. Use syntax like "001" or "\t" for special characters.

Table preview

col_1	col_2	col_3	col_4	col_5
2001	Jongno	77.25	-0.9	-0.68
2001	Jung	76.79	-1.5	-1.14
2001	Yongsan	77.70	-0.3	-0.23
2001	Seongdong	77.20	-0.9	-0.73
2001	Gwangjin	78.21	0.4	0.28
2001	Dongdaemun	76.98	-1.2	-0.95
2001	Jungnang	77.50	-0.6	-0.43
2001	Seongbuk	77.28	-0.8	-0.65
2001	Gangbuk	77.22	-0.9	-0.71
2001	Dobong	78.02	0.1	0.09

Previous Next

2. Click to go to the next page

Metastore Manager

Create a new table from a file

Create a new table manually

Define your columns

Use first row as column names Bulk edit column names

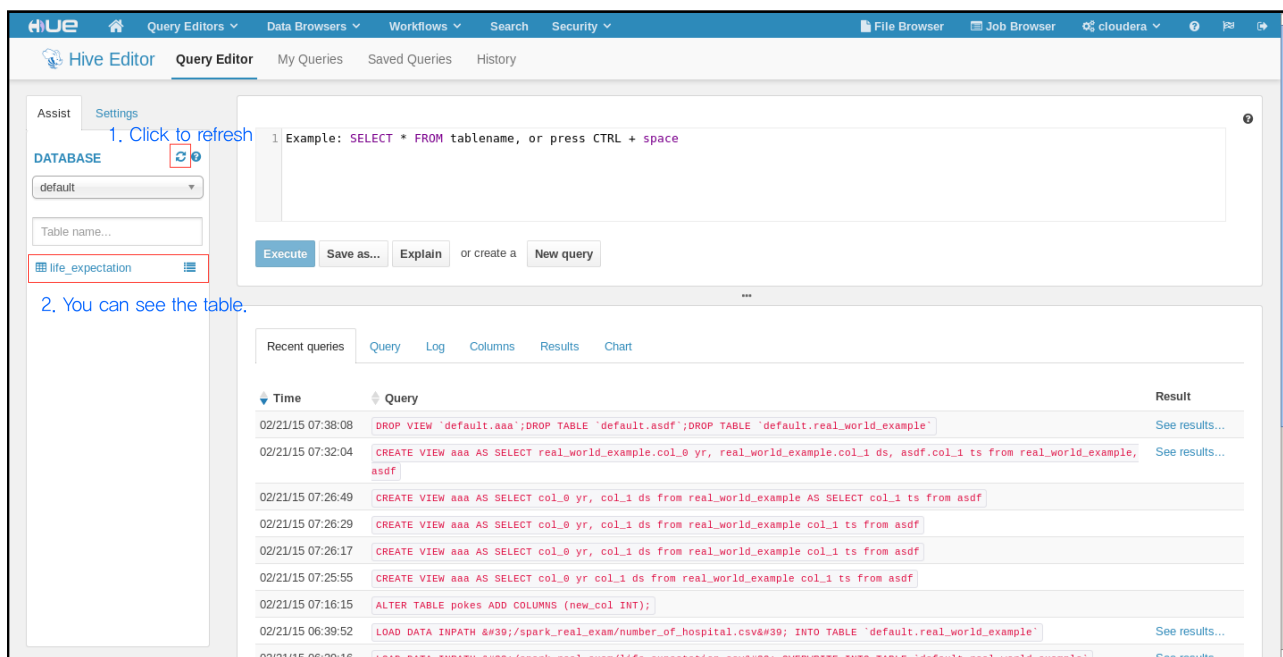
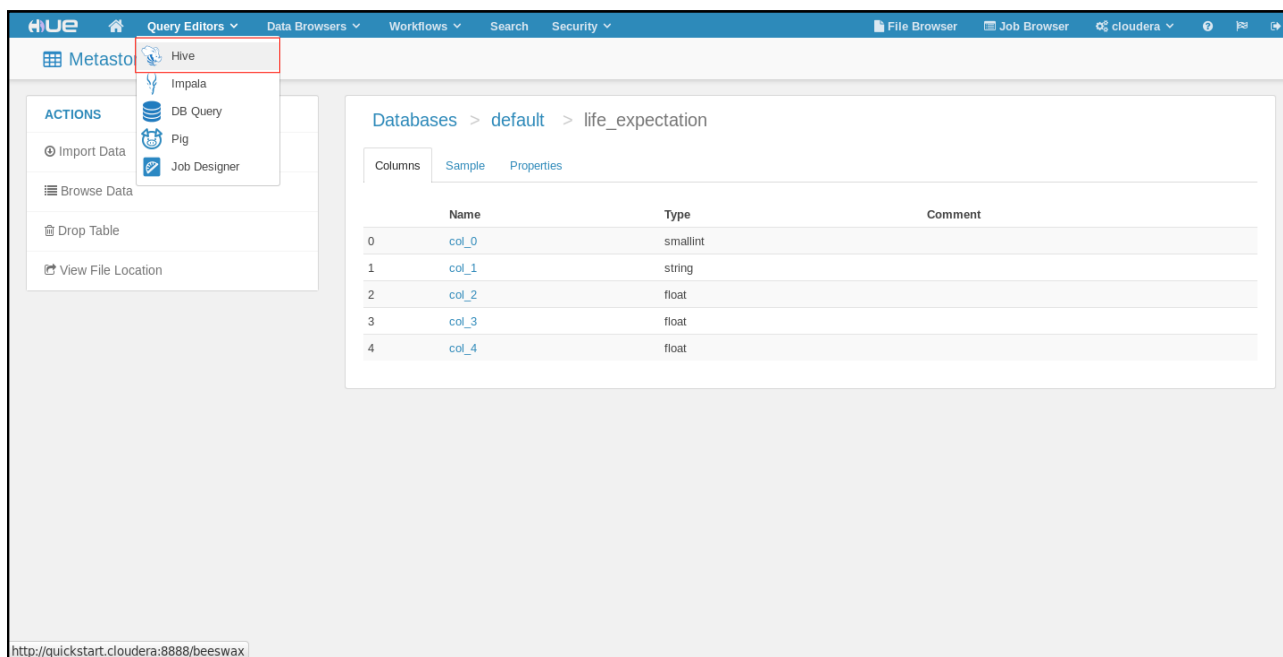
Column name	Column Type	Sample Row #1	Sample Row #2
col_0	smallint	2001	2001
col_1	string	Jongno	Jung
col_2	float	77.25	76.79
col_3	float	-0.9	-1.5
col_4	float	-0.68	-1.14

1. Check the data type

Previous Create Table

2. Create table

#### 4) Check the created table



You have to create other tables using uploaded files. You can create the tables on the same way. And you must check the data type and change it if needed.

## \*cf. Change data type

Define your columns

Use first row as column names ☐ Bulk edit column names ☐

Column name	Column Type	Sample Row #1	Sample Row #2
col_0	smallint	2001	2001
col_1	string	Jongno	Jung
col_2	int	363532	531405
col_3	int	355825	526346
col_4	smallint	7707	5059

Previous **Create Table**

smallint  
string  
tinyint  
smallint  
**int**  
bigint  
boolean  
float  
double  
array  
map  
timestamp

## \*cf. Final data type

**ACTIONS**

- Import Data
- Browse Data
- Drop Table
- View File Location

Databases > default > life\_expectation

Columns Sample Properties

	Name	Type	Comment
0	col_0	smallint	
1	col_1	string	
2	col_2	float	
3	col_3	float	
4	col_4	float	

**ACTIONS**

- Import Data
- Browse Data
- Drop Table
- View File Location

Databases > default > local\_tax

Columns Sample Properties

	Name	Type	Comment
0	col_0	smallint	
1	col_1	string	
2	col_2	int	
3	col_3	int	
4	col_4	int	

**ACTIONS**

- Import Data
- Browse Data
- Drop Table
- View File Location

Databases > default > number\_of\_hospital

Columns Sample Properties

	Name	Type	Comment
0	col_0	smallint	
1	col_1	string	
2	col_2	smallint	
3	col_3	tinyint	
4	col_4	tinyint	
5	col_5	smallint	



ACTIONS			
Import Data			
Browse Data			
Drop Table			
View File Location			

Databases > default > park_area			
Columns	Sample	Properties	
	Name	Type	Comment
0	col_0	smallint	
1	col_1	string	
2	col_2	float	
3	col_3	float	

ACTIONS			
Import Data			
Browse Data			
Drop Table			
View File Location			

Databases > default > property_tax			
Columns	Sample	Properties	
	Name	Type	Comment
0	col_0	smallint	
1	col_1	string	
2	col_2	int	

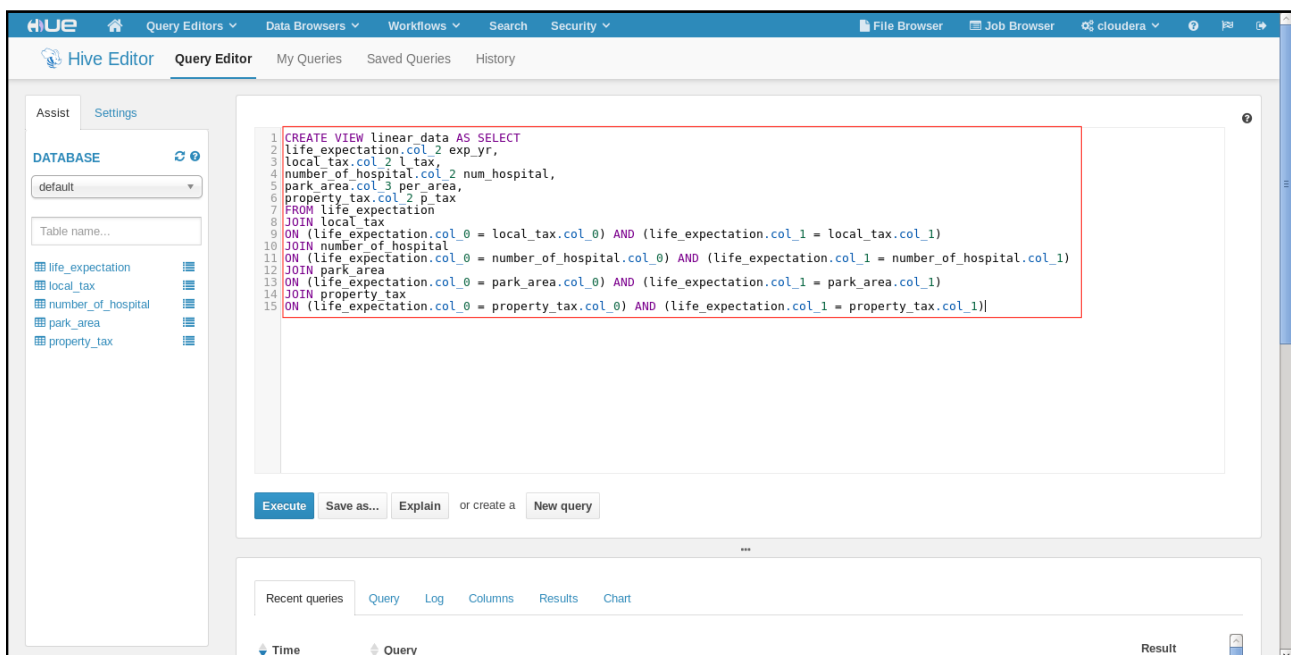
## 5) Result of creating tables

The screenshot shows the Hive Editor interface. On the left, under the 'DATABASE' dropdown set to 'default', a list of tables is shown: life\_expectation, local\_tax, number\_of\_hospital, park\_area, and property\_tax. A red box highlights this list. Below the list, the text 'Finally, there are five tables.' is written. The main area shows a query editor with a sample query: 'SELECT \* FROM tablename, or press CTRL + space'. Below the editor are buttons for 'Execute', 'Save as...', 'Explain', and 'New query'. The bottom section, 'Recent queries', shows a list of queries executed, including 'DROP TABLE', 'CREATE VIEW', and 'ALTER TABLE' statements, with timestamps and 'See results...' links.

## 6) Create view to refine data

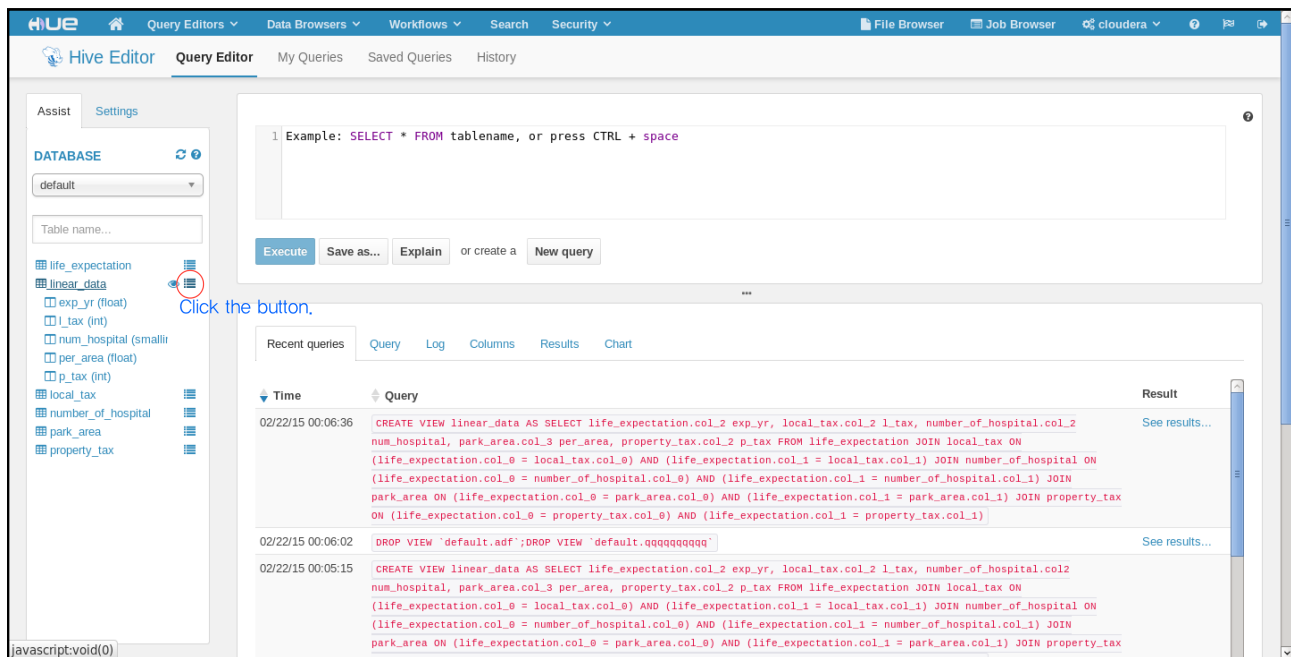
Five data tables have a lot of data and some of them are not needed. So you have gather the needed data into one file.

```
CREATE VIEW linear_data AS SELECT
life_expectation.col_2 exp_yr,
local_tax.col_2 l_tax,
number_of_hospital.col_2 num_hospital,
park_area.col_3 per_area,
property_tax.col_2 p_tax
FROM life_expectation
JOIN local_tax
ON (life_expectation.col_0 = local_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = local_tax.col_1)
JOIN number_of_hospital
ON (life_expectation.col_0 = number_of_hospital.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 =
number_of_hospital.col_1)
JOIN park_area
ON (life_expectation.col_0 = park_area.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = park_area.col_1)
JOIN property_tax
ON (life_expectation.col_0 = property_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = property_tax.col_1)
```



Click the “Excute” button.

## 7) Check the result of creating view

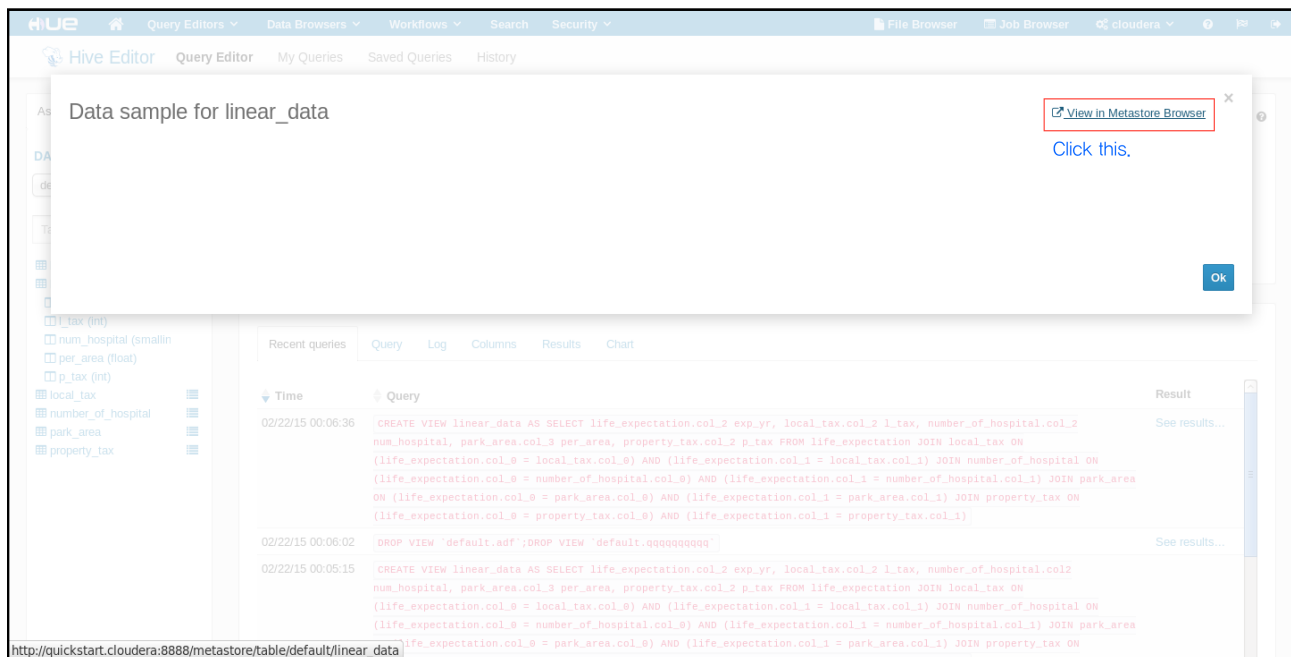


Example: `SELECT * FROM tablename`, or press `CTRL + space`

Execute Save as... Explain or create a New query

Click the button.

Time	Query	Result
02/22/15 00:06:36	<code>CREATE VIEW linear_data AS SELECT life_expectation.col_2 exp_yr, local_tax.col_2 l_tax, number_of_hospital.col_2 num_hospital, park_area.col_3 per_area, property_tax.col_2 p_tax FROM life_expectation JOIN local_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = local_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = local_tax.col_1) JOIN number_of_hospital ON (life_expectation.col_0 = number_of_hospital.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = number_of_hospital.col_1) JOIN park_area ON (life_expectation.col_0 = park_area.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = park_area.col_1) JOIN property_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = property_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = property_tax.col_1)</code>	See results...
02/22/15 00:06:02	<code>DROP VIEW "default.adf"; DROP VIEW "default.qqqqqqqqqq"</code>	See results...
02/22/15 00:05:15	<code>CREATE VIEW linear_data AS SELECT life_expectation.col_2 exp_yr, local_tax.col_2 l_tax, number_of_hospital.col_2 num_hospital, park_area.col_3 per_area, property_tax.col_2 p_tax FROM life_expectation JOIN local_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = local_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = local_tax.col_1) JOIN number_of_hospital ON (life_expectation.col_0 = number_of_hospital.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = number_of_hospital.col_1) JOIN park_area ON (life_expectation.col_0 = park_area.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = park_area.col_1) JOIN property_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = property_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = property_tax.col_1)</code>	See results...



Data sample for linear\_data

[View in Metastore Browser](#)

Click this.

Time	Query	Result
02/22/15 00:06:36	<code>CREATE VIEW linear_data AS SELECT life_expectation.col_2 exp_yr, local_tax.col_2 l_tax, number_of_hospital.col_2 num_hospital, park_area.col_3 per_area, property_tax.col_2 p_tax FROM life_expectation JOIN local_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = local_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = local_tax.col_1) JOIN number_of_hospital ON (life_expectation.col_0 = number_of_hospital.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = number_of_hospital.col_1) JOIN park_area ON (life_expectation.col_0 = park_area.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = park_area.col_1) JOIN property_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = property_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = property_tax.col_1)</code>	See results...
02/22/15 00:06:02	<code>DROP VIEW "default.adf"; DROP VIEW "default.qqqqqqqqqq"</code>	See results...
02/22/15 00:05:15	<code>CREATE VIEW linear_data AS SELECT life_expectation.col_2 exp_yr, local_tax.col_2 l_tax, number_of_hospital.col_2 num_hospital, park_area.col_3 per_area, property_tax.col_2 p_tax FROM life_expectation JOIN local_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = local_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = local_tax.col_1) JOIN number_of_hospital ON (life_expectation.col_0 = number_of_hospital.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = number_of_hospital.col_1) JOIN park_area ON (life_expectation.col_0 = park_area.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = park_area.col_1) JOIN property_tax ON (life_expectation.col_0 = property_tax.col_0) AND (life_expectation.col_1 = property_tax.col_1)</code>	See results...

[http://quickstart.cloudera:8888/metastore/table/default/linear\\_data](http://quickstart.cloudera:8888/metastore/table/default/linear_data)

**Metastore Manager**

**ACTIONS**

- Import Data
- Browse Data**
- Drop View [Click this menu to see the view](#)
- View File Location

**Databases > default > linear\_data**

**Columns** Properties

	Name	Type	Comment
0	exp_yr	float	
1	l_tax	int	
2	num_hospital	smallint	
3	per_area	float	
4	p_tax	int	

[http://quickstart.cloudera:8888/metastore/table/default/linear\\_data/read](http://quickstart.cloudera:8888/metastore/table/default/linear_data/read)

Now, you can see the refined dataset. There are five columns.

**Column 1. Life expectation (y data)**

**Column 2. Local tax (x1 data)**

**Column 3. Number of hospital (x2 data)**

**Column4. Park area per a person (x3 data)**

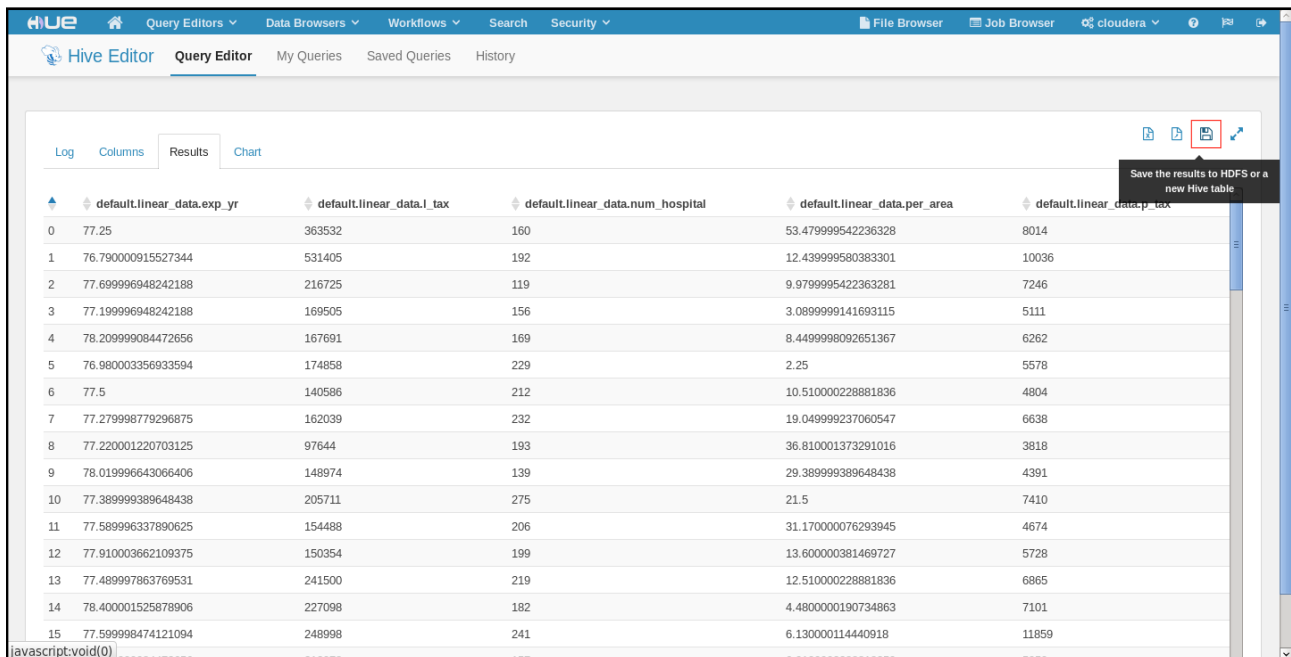
**Column5. Property tax (x4 data)**

**Hive Editor** Query Editor My Queries Saved Queries History

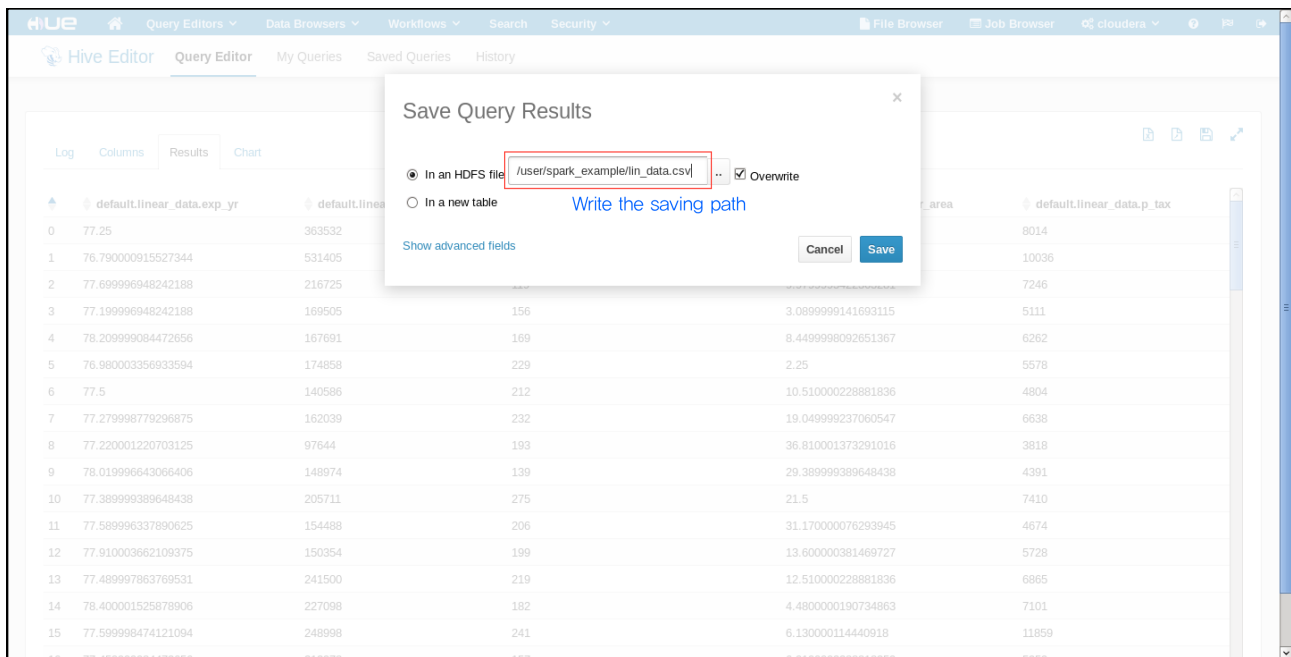
Log Columns **Results** Chart

	default.linear_data.exp_yr	default.linear_data.l_tax	default.linear_data.num_hospital	default.linear_data.per_area	default.linear_data.p_tax
0	77.25	363532	160	53.479999542236328	8014
1	76.790000915527344	531405	192	12.439999580383301	10036
2	77.699996948242188	216725	119	9.9799995422363281	7246
3	77.199996948242188	169505	156	3.0899999141693115	5111
4	78.209999084472656	167691	169	8.4499998092651367	6262
5	76.98000356933594	174858	229	2.25	5578
6	77.5	140586	212	10.510000228881836	4804
7	77.279998779296875	162039	232	19.049999237060547	6638
8	77.220001220703125	97644	193	36.810001373291016	3818
9	78.019996643066406	148974	139	29.389999389648438	4391
10	77.389999389648438	205711	275	21.5	7410
11	77.589996337890625	154488	206	31.170000076293945	4674
12	77.910003662109375	150354	199	13.600000381469727	5728
13	77.489997863769531	241500	219	12.510000228881836	6865
14	78.400001525878906	227098	182	4.4800000190734863	7101
15	77.599998474121094	248998	241	6.130000114440918	11859
16	77.450000094473656	212078	157	6.010000228881836	5050

## 8) Save the refined data to file on HDFS



The screenshot shows the Hive Editor interface with a query result table. The table has 6 columns: `default.linear_data.exp_yr`, `default.linear_data.l_tax`, `default.linear_data.num_hospital`, `default.linear_data.per_area`, and `default.linear_data.p_tax`. The data is displayed in a grid format. A tooltip in the top right corner indicates the option to save results to HDFS or a new Hive table.



The screenshot shows the Hive Editor interface with a 'Save Query Results' dialog box open. The dialog has two main options: 'In an HDFS file' and 'In a new table'. The 'In an HDFS file' option is selected, and the path is set to `/user/spark_example/lin_data.csv`. There is a checkbox for 'Overwrite' which is checked. The dialog also includes a 'Show advanced fields' link and 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

## 9) Check the refined file on HDFS

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~] hadoop fs -ls /user/spark_example
```

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/spark_example
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 477 2015-02-21 23:34 /user/spark_example/README.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera supergroup 11283 2015-02-22 00:12 /user/spark_example/lin_data.csv
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$
```