

Big Data Processing Lab-5

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Colab Link:https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qoWgXo2rUcqI-ZVKYnXp_uRI_PazjuW8 - scrollTo=YKAMqYiUM7cK

Q1: Add a column ID in both the files that identify the class in the class file and the data record in the data vector file.

Code and Output:

```
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help File changed
+ Code + Text

Q1. Add a column ID in both the files that identify the class in the class file and the data record in the data vector file.\

15s ✓ 15s
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, sqrt, pow, lit, least, when
from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType
from pyspark.sql.functions import monotonically_increasing_id

spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("IRIS_Dataset").getOrCreate()
iris_data = spark.read.csv("/content/gdrive/My Drive/iris/iris.csv", header=True, inferSchema=True)
iris_class = spark.read.csv("/content/gdrive/My Drive/iris/iris_classes.csv", header=True, inferSchema=True)

iris_class = iris_class.withColumn("ID", monotonically_increasing_id())
class_vectors = iris_class.collect()

class_vector_1 = class_vectors[0]
class_vector_2 = class_vectors[1]
class_vector_3 = class_vectors[2]

def compute_distance(df, class_vector, class_num):
    return sqrt(
        pow(df["sepal_length"].cast("float") - lit(class_vector["Sepal Length"]).cast("float"), 2) +
        pow(df["sepal_width"].cast("float") - lit(class_vector["Sepal Width"]).cast("float"), 2) +
        pow(df["petal_length"].cast("float") - lit(class_vector["Petal Length"]).cast("float"), 2) +
        pow(df["petal_width"].cast("float") - lit(class_vector["Petal Width"]).cast("float"), 2)
    ).alias(f"distance_to_class_{class_num}")

iris_data = iris_data.withColumn("distance_to_class_1", compute_distance(iris_data, class_vector_1, 1))
iris_data = iris_data.withColumn("distance_to_class_2", compute_distance(iris_data, class_vector_2, 3))
iris_data = iris_data.withColumn("distance_to_class_3", compute_distance(iris_data, class_vector_3, 3))

iris_data = iris_data.withColumn(
    "ClassID",
    when(col("distance_to_class_1") < col("distance_to_class_2"),
        when(col("distance_to_class_1") < col("distance_to_class_3"), lit(0)).otherwise(lit(2))
    ).otherwise(

```

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sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	ClassID
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	1
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	1
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	1
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	1
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	1
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	1
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	1
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	1
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	1
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	1
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	1
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	1
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	1
4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	1
5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	1
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	1
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	1
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	1
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	1
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	1

only showing top 20 rows

Sepal Length	Sepal Width	Petal Length	Petal Width	ID
5.8885	2.7377	4.3967	1.418	0
5.006	3.418	1.464	0.244	1
6.8462	3.0821	5.7026	2.0795	2

3s completed at 12:27 AM

Q2: Create two tables iris_data and iris_class from respective files.

Code and Output:

sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	distance_to_class_1	distance_to_class_2	distance_to_class_3	ClassID
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	3.415635759683184	0.14694209172047115	5.026802273454714	1
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	3.3925900687887354	0.43816888941238546	5.083239154556709	1
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	3.5636117914381154	0.4123010130666758	5.24742650008455	1
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	3.4155363358648554	0.5188373176513053	5.122509339134511	1
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	3.4636292199923977	0.19796962736760818	5.0716427988887665	1
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	3.1461227005790016	0.6838071222054748	4.6477929732942895	1
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	3.5112687595017684	0.4152012883299955	5.179330225193297	1
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	3.332036651820808	0.059933274503142425	4.9702999532176	1
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	3.56450663081957	0.8009942696481962	5.297352182415964	1
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	3.3520721873213133	0.36659519580872313	5.036693480164783	1
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	3.322506276766178	0.48784431901928277	4.864942076450807	1
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	3.3058324929805014	0.2513800802567068	4.965062096506971	1
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	3.4599085595947954	0.4919267464898315	5.159889530578086	1
4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	3.8983956196432366	0.9090609147463025	5.620695816912593	1
5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	3.647416538177095	1.020192248542253	5.073755878027691	1
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	3.4965652307950275	1.2130918761572562	4.8511032471111175	1
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	3.495060589448569	0.6624138908804096	4.996405141091827	1
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	3.3812671987049567	0.15097012740350055	4.990274687166005	1
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	3.112254458226747	0.828487588041303	4.584384373299028	1
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	3.3750567946218015	0.3989886625658477	4.9389333115940195	1

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Q3: Implement a user-defined function called `classify_iris` where a data vector is input and returns an integer representing a class number (1 to 3).

```
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```

```

from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from math import sqrt, pow
from pyspark.sql.functions import udf

# Initialize Spark Session
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("FindVectorID").getOrCreate()

# Load the data vectors (iris_data) and class vectors (iris_class)
iris_data = spark.read.option("header", "true").csv("/content/gdrive/My Drive/iris/iris.csv")
iris_class = spark.read.option("header", "true").csv("/content/gdrive/My Drive/iris/iris_classes.csv")

# Define a function to compute Euclidean distance between input vector and class vector
def compute_distance(input_vector, class_vector):
    return sqrt(
        pow(float(input_vector[0]) - float(class_vector["Sepal Length"]), 2) +
        pow(float(input_vector[1]) - float(class_vector["Sepal Width"]), 2) +
        pow(float(input_vector[2]) - float(class_vector["Petal Length"]), 2) +
        pow(float(input_vector[3]) - float(class_vector["Petal Width"]), 2)
    )

# Define the classification function
def classify_iris(input_vector):
    # Collect the class vectors
    class_vectors = iris_class.collect()
    class_vector_1 = class_vectors[0]
    class_vector_2 = class_vectors[1]
    class_vector_3 = class_vectors[2]

    # Compute distances to each class vector
    distance_to_class1 = compute_distance(input_vector, class_vector_1)

```

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Q4: Use this user function to classify all data vectors using an SQL statement `SELECT ID, classify_iris (*) from iris_data`

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```

from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import udf
from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType
from math import sqrt, pow

# Initialize Spark Session
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("FindVectorID").getOrCreate()

# Load the data vectors (iris_data) and class vectors (iris_class)
iris_data = spark.read.option("header", "true").csv("/content/gdrive/My Drive/iris/iris.csv")
iris_class = spark.read.option("header", "true").csv("/content/gdrive/My Drive/iris/iris_classes.csv")

# Collect class vectors and broadcast them to workers
class_vectors = iris_class.collect()
broadcast_class_vectors = spark.sparkContext.broadcast(class_vectors)

# Define a function to compute Euclidean distance between input vector and class vector
def compute_distance(input_vector, class_vector):
    return sqrt(
        pow(float(input_vector[0]) - float(class_vector["Sepal Length"]), 2) +
        pow(float(input_vector[1]) - float(class_vector["Sepal Width"]), 2) +
        pow(float(input_vector[2]) - float(class_vector["Petal Length"]), 2) +
        pow(float(input_vector[3]) - float(class_vector["Petal Width"]), 2)
    )

# Define the classification function
def classify_iris(input_vector):
    # Access the broadcasted class vectors
    class_vectors = broadcast_class_vectors.value
    class_vector_1 = class_vectors[0]
    class_vector_2 = class_vectors[1]
    class_vector_3 = class_vectors[2]

```

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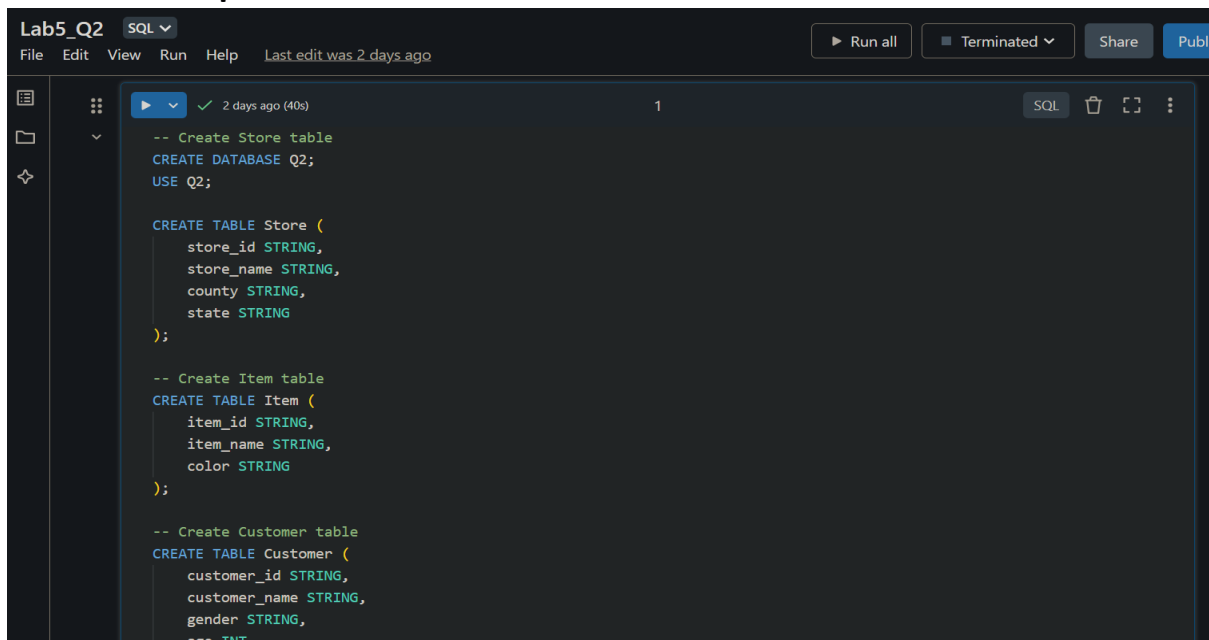
Part 2: SQL Notebook in Databricks

Do this exercise in a SQL notebook of databricks. Here let us do some OLAP exercises in Spark-SQL. Exercises here are inspired by an OLAP demo[1] from Jennifer Widom, Stanford University. It works on the same star schema discussed in the lectures. DDL and insert scripts are available here.

Perform the following operations on this dataset.

Q1. Create tables for the schema as defined in DDL script and add data using the INSERT scripts for all tables.

Code and Output:



The screenshot shows a Databricks SQL notebook interface. The title bar indicates 'Lab5_Q2' and 'SQL' mode. The notebook content shows the following SQL code:

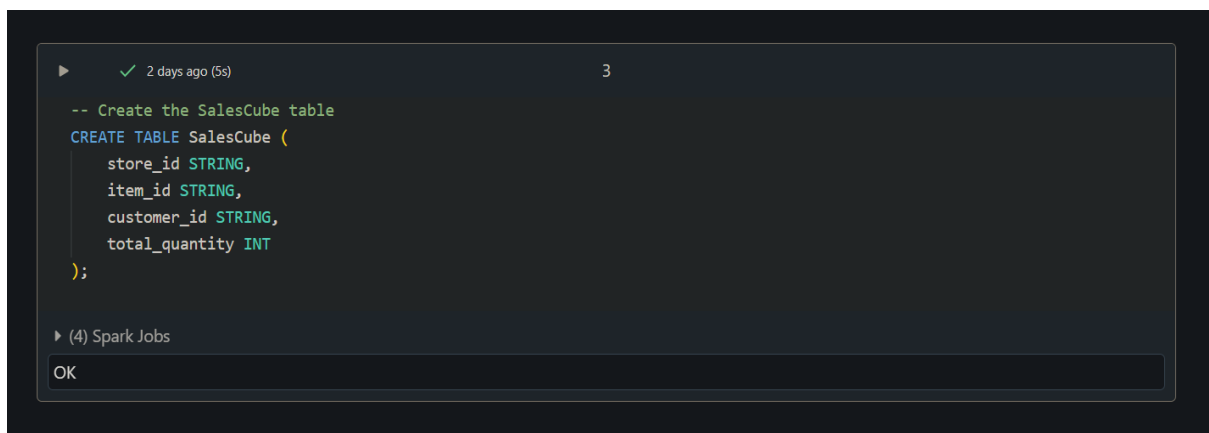
```
-- Create Store table
CREATE DATABASE Q2;
USE Q2;

CREATE TABLE Store (
  store_id STRING,
  store_name STRING,
  county STRING,
  state STRING
);

-- Create Item table
CREATE TABLE Item (
  item_id STRING,
  item_name STRING,
  color STRING
);

-- Create Customer table
CREATE TABLE Customer (
  customer_id STRING,
  customer_name STRING,
  gender STRING,
  age INT
```

Q2: Create a Cube that Stores Sales Amount summaries. Let this Cube be materialized as a relational table and named as SalesCube.



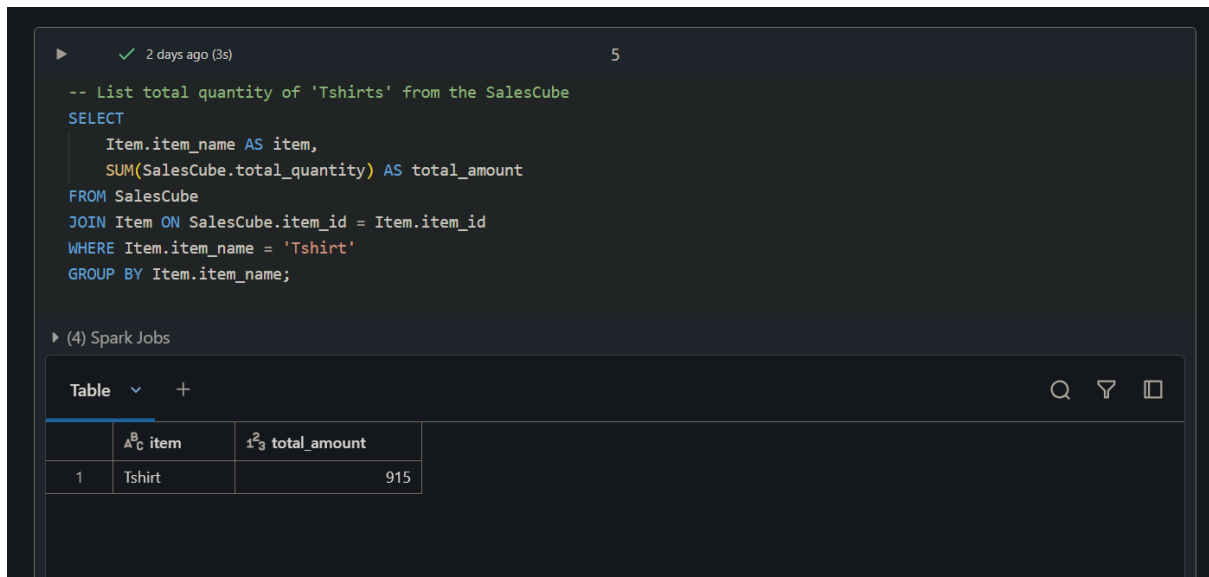
The screenshot shows a Databricks SQL notebook interface. The notebook content shows the following SQL code:

```
-- Create the SalesCube table
CREATE TABLE SalesCube (
  store_id STRING,
  item_id STRING,
  customer_id STRING,
  total_quantity INT
);
```

Below the code, there is a section for Spark Jobs with a button labeled 'OK'.

Q-3: List total sales (amount) of all items of category 'Tshirts' Project: item , sum(amount)

Code and Output:



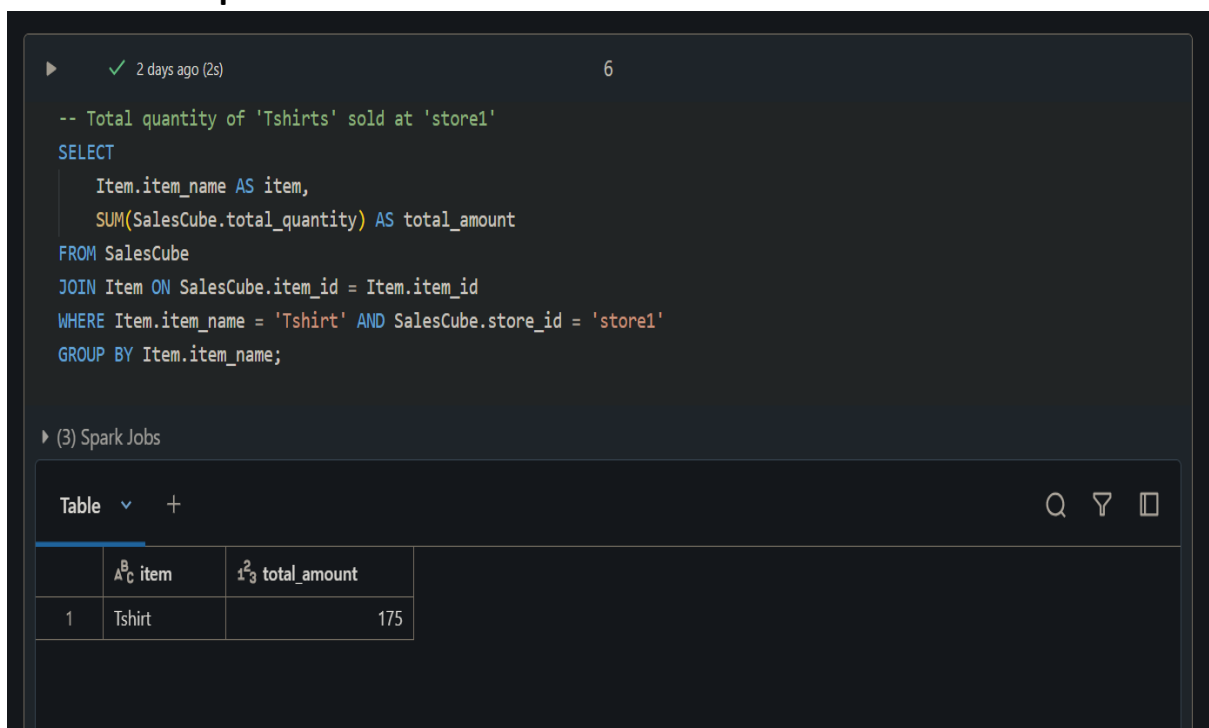
The screenshot shows a SQL query in a dark-themed editor. The query is a SELECT statement that joins the SalesCube and Item tables, filters for 'Tshirt' items, and calculates the total amount. Below the query, the output is displayed as a table with two columns: 'item' and 'total_amount'. The result shows a total amount of 915 for 'Tshirt'.

```
-- List total quantity of 'Tshirts' from the SalesCube
SELECT
  Item.item_name AS item,
  SUM(SalesCube.total_quantity) AS total_amount
FROM SalesCube
JOIN Item ON SalesCube.item_id = Item.item_id
WHERE Item.item_name = 'Tshirt'
GROUP BY Item.item_name;
```

	item	total_amount
1	Tshirt	915

Q-4: List total sales (amount) of all items of category 'Tshirts' at 'store1' Project: item , sum(amount)

Code and Output:



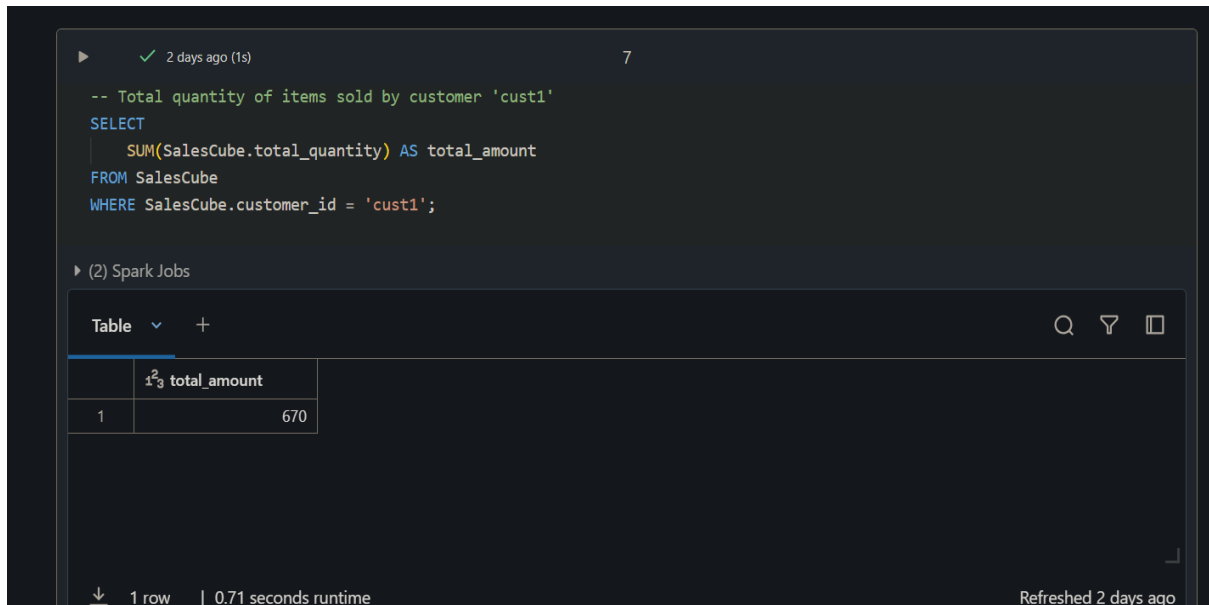
The screenshot shows a SQL query in a dark-themed editor. The query is a SELECT statement that joins the SalesCube and Item tables, filters for 'Tshirt' items and 'store1', and calculates the total amount. Below the query, the output is displayed as a table with two columns: 'item' and 'total_amount'. The result shows a total amount of 175 for 'Tshirt'.

```
-- Total quantity of 'Tshirts' sold at 'store1'
SELECT
  Item.item_name AS item,
  SUM(SalesCube.total_quantity) AS total_amount
FROM SalesCube
JOIN Item ON SalesCube.item_id = Item.item_id
WHERE Item.item_name = 'Tshirt' AND SalesCube.store_id = 'store1'
GROUP BY Item.item_name;
```

	item	total_amount
1	Tshirt	175

Q5: Give total sales (amount) of customer 'cust1' . Project: sum(amount)

Code and Output:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, a status bar indicates a successful query execution 2 days ago (1s) with a result count of 7. The SQL query is as follows:

```
-- Total quantity of items sold by customer 'cust1'
SELECT
  SUM(SalesCube.total_quantity) AS total_amount
FROM SalesCube
WHERE SalesCube.customer_id = 'cust1';
```

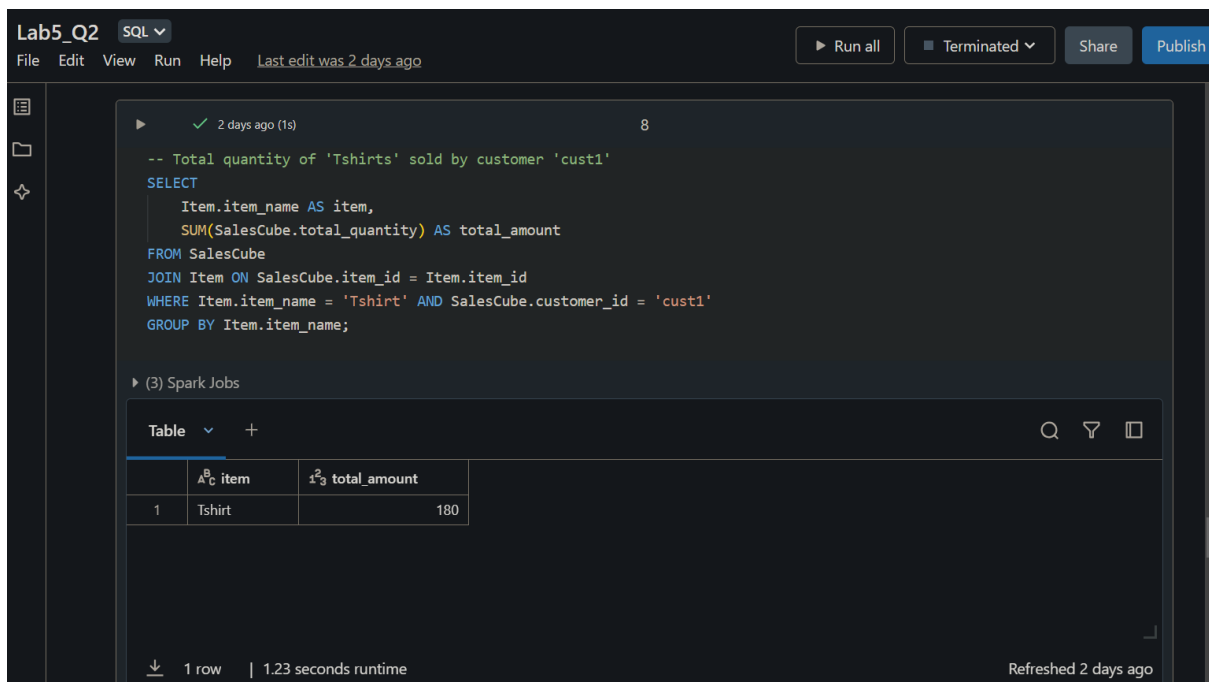
Below the query, a section titled "(2) Spark Jobs" displays a table with the query results:

	¹ ₃ total_amount
1	670

At the bottom, a status bar shows "1 row" and "0.71 seconds runtime". The text "Refreshed 2 days ago" is visible in the bottom right corner.

Q6: Give total sales (amount) of customer 'cust1' from items of category 'Tshirts' Project: item , sum(amount)

Code and Output:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, a status bar indicates a successful query execution 2 days ago (1s) with a result count of 8. The SQL query is as follows:

```
-- Total quantity of 'Tshirts' sold by customer 'cust1'
SELECT
  Item.item_name AS item,
  SUM(SalesCube.total_quantity) AS total_amount
FROM SalesCube
JOIN Item ON SalesCube.item_id = Item.item_id
WHERE Item.item_name = 'Tshirt' AND SalesCube.customer_id = 'cust1'
GROUP BY Item.item_name;
```

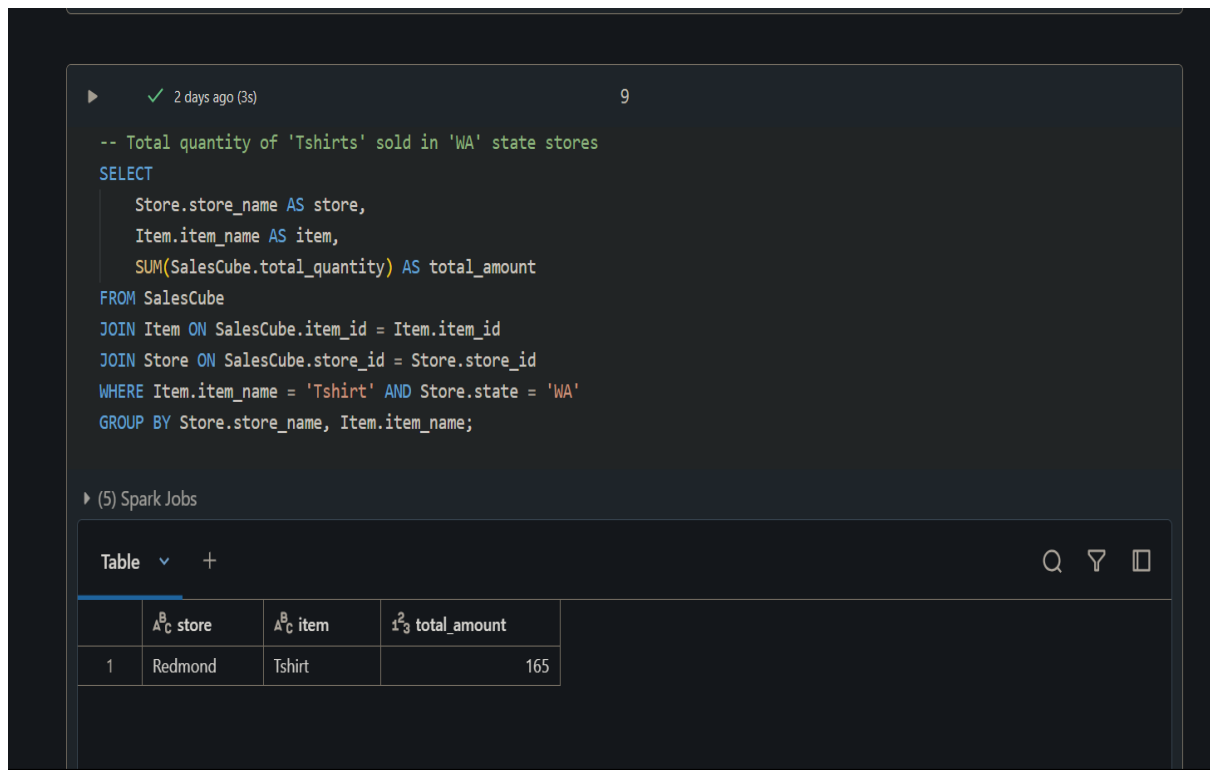
Below the query, a section titled "(3) Spark Jobs" displays a table with the query results:

	¹ ₃ item	¹ ₃ total_amount
1	Tshirt	180

At the bottom, a status bar shows "1 row" and "1.23 seconds runtime". The text "Refreshed 2 days ago" is visible in the bottom right corner.

Q7: Give total sales (amount) of all stores of 'WA' state for items of category 'Tshirts' Project: store , item , sum(amount)

Code and output:



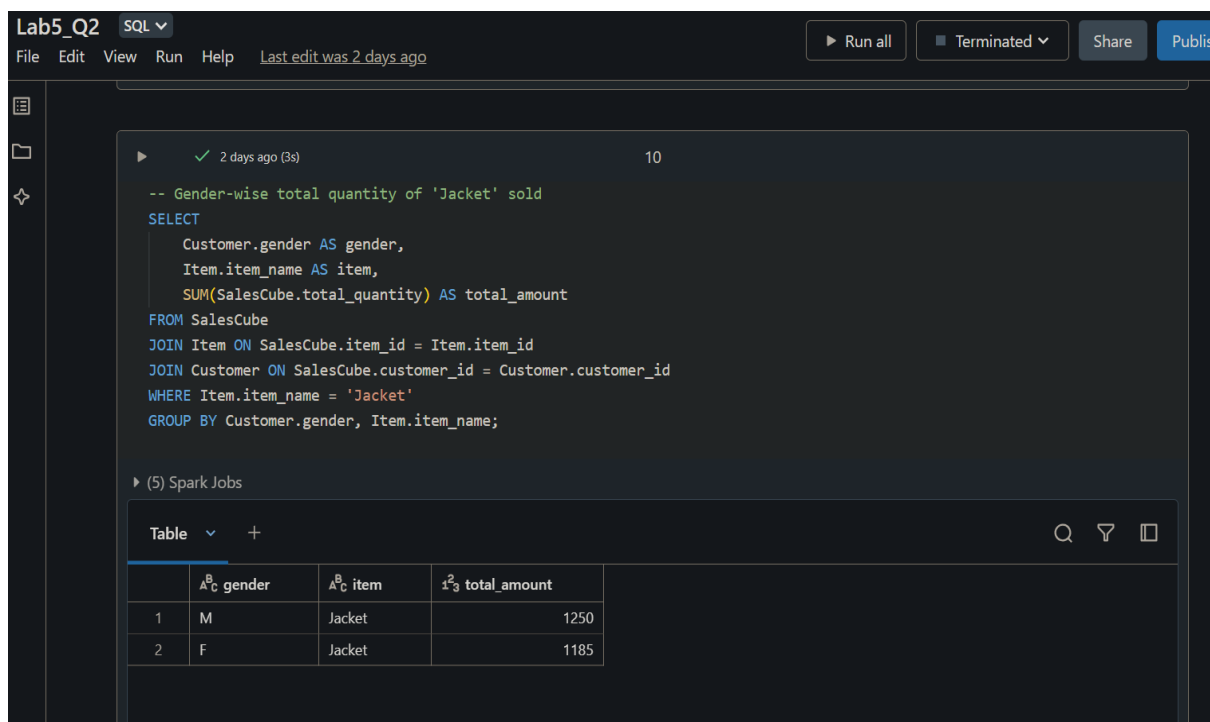
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, a status bar indicates a successful query execution 2 days ago (3s) with a line number of 9. The SQL query is as follows:

```
-- Total quantity of 'Tshirts' sold in 'WA' state stores
SELECT
  Store.store_name AS store,
  Item.item_name AS item,
  SUM(SalesCube.total_quantity) AS total_amount
FROM SalesCube
JOIN Item ON SalesCube.item_id = Item.item_id
JOIN Store ON SalesCube.store_id = Store.store_id
WHERE Item.item_name = 'Tshirt' AND Store.state = 'WA'
GROUP BY Store.store_name, Item.item_name;
```

Below the query, a section titled "(5) Spark Jobs" contains a table with the query results:

	store	item	total_amount
1	Redmond	Tshirt	165

Q8: Give gender-wise total sales (amount) of items in the 'Jacket' category. Project: gender , item , sum(amount)



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, a status bar indicates a successful query execution 2 days ago (3s) with a line number of 10. The SQL query is as follows:

```
-- Gender-wise total quantity of 'Jacket' sold
SELECT
  Customer.gender AS gender,
  Item.item_name AS item,
  SUM(SalesCube.total_quantity) AS total_amount
FROM SalesCube
JOIN Item ON SalesCube.item_id = Item.item_id
JOIN Customer ON SalesCube.customer_id = Customer.customer_id
WHERE Item.item_name = 'Jacket'
GROUP BY Customer.gender, Item.item_name;
```

Below the query, a section titled "(5) Spark Jobs" contains a table with the query results:

	gender	item	total_amount
1	M	Jacket	1250
2	F	Jacket	1185