Big Data Analytics

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Streaming Processing

Streaming Processing (Chambers and Zaharia, 2018)

- Streaming processing continuously receives input and computes a result.
- It responds quickly and is more efficiency than batch processing.
- However, it is challenging if we need to process input that is not in sequence. For example, to process 2, 10, and then 5 where receiving 2, 5, and 10.

Streaming Processing (Antolínez García, 2023)

- Main characteristics of data streaming:
  - Continuous information
  - Unbounded information
  - High volume and velocity
  - Time sensitive
  - Heterogeneous data sources

Streaming Processing (Antolínez García, 2023)

- Streaming processing uses timestamps to order events in sequence.
  - Event time is based on the event that is generated by a device.
  - Ingestion time is based on the time of the event's arrival.
  - Processing time is based on the beginning time of the event process.

Spark Structured Streaming

Spark Structured Streaming (Antolínez García, 2023)

- Spark Structured Streaming provides a high-level manipulation.
- It also provides scalable and near-real-time streaming processing.
- It is built on top of the Spark SQL library and based on the Dataframe and Dataset APIs.

Spark Structured Streaming (Antolínez García, 2023)

- Concepts:
  - Input table: also called “unbounded input table”, means arrived data is appended as a new row in the table.
  - Result table: also called “unbounded output table”, means once new data input arrives, it is processed and the result table is updated.

Spark Structured Streaming (Antolínez García, 2023)

- Output modes:
  - Append mode - only new rows in the result table are written to the output sink.
  - Complete mode - write all rows in the result table every time that the data were processed.
  - Update mode - only write the updated rows to the output sink.

Programming Model for Structured Streaming

(Spark, 2023)

- New row(s) is appended to the input table (unbounded table) in every trigger interval, e.g. every 1 second.
- Data is then queried resulting in an updated result table.
- The result table can be then written out to the external storage as an output.

Dataframes Streaming API

Streaming Dataframes (Antolínez García, 2023)

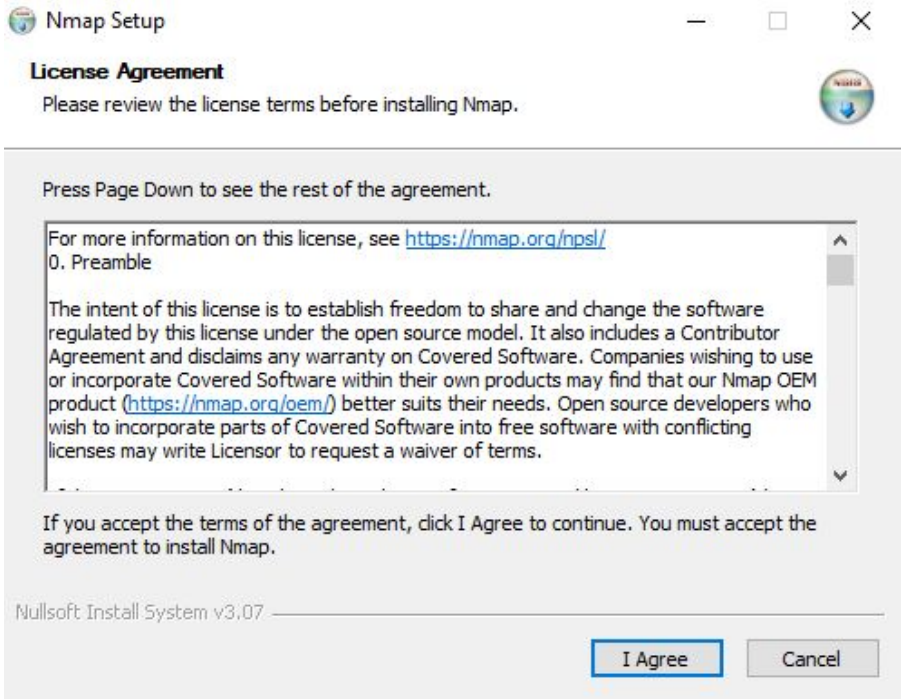
- Streaming Dataframes created using `SparkSession.readStream()`
- Input Sources:
  - Socket source
  - File source - a file such as CSV, JSON, or Parquet is read as a stream of data.
  - Kafka source - data is read from the Kafka source.

Socket Source

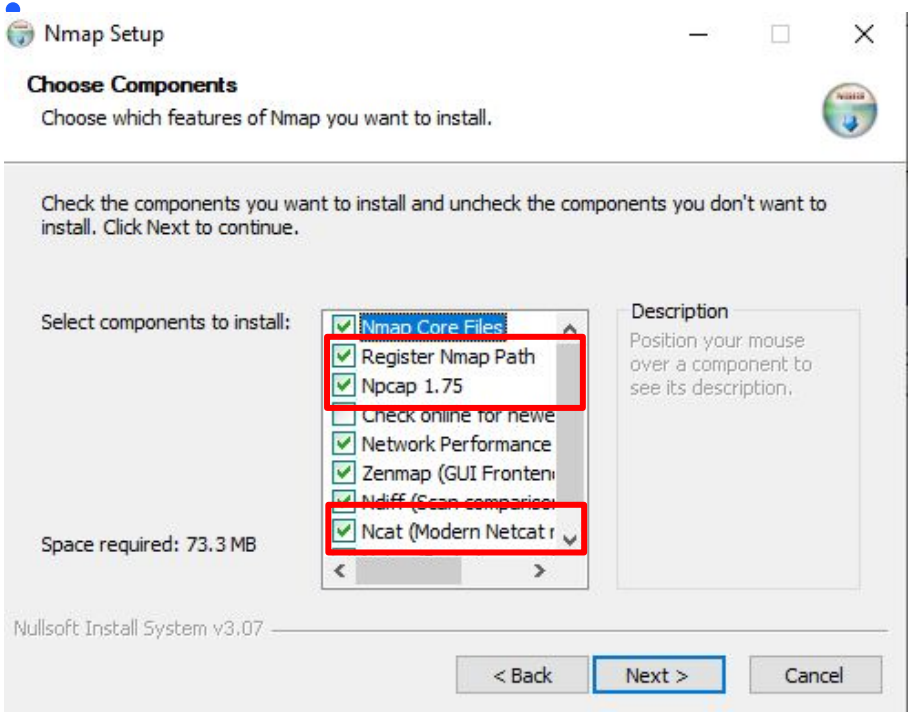
- Data can be ingested by listening to a socket connection.
- It is often used for testing.
- To execute, use NetCat which is in a Nmap package.
- Download Nmap (.exe) for Windows here.

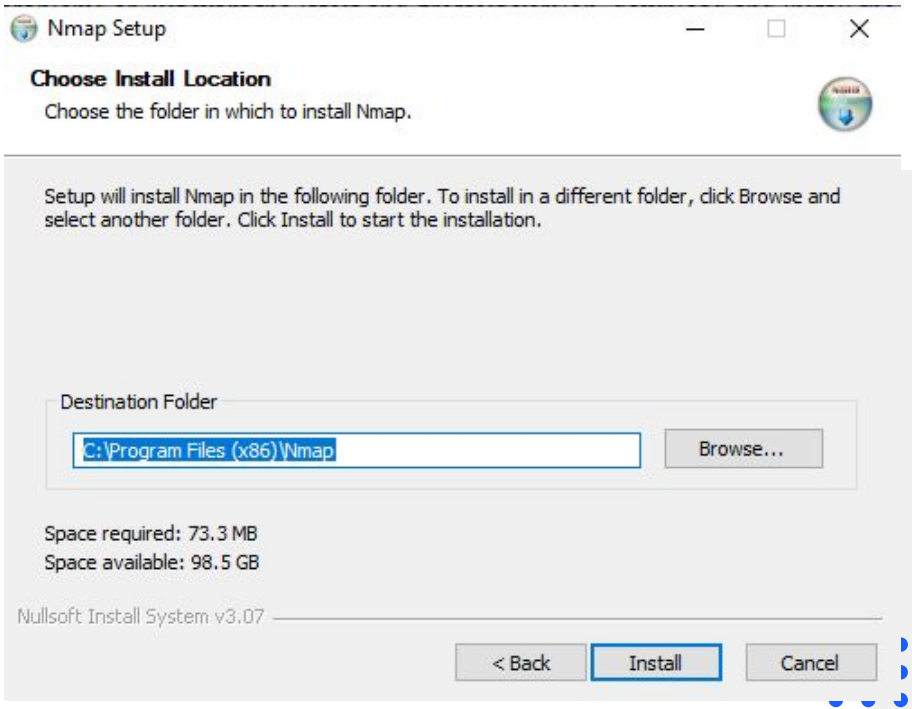
Socket Source

- Install Nmap and Npcap
- We also install Npcap because the Nmap uses the Npcap library.

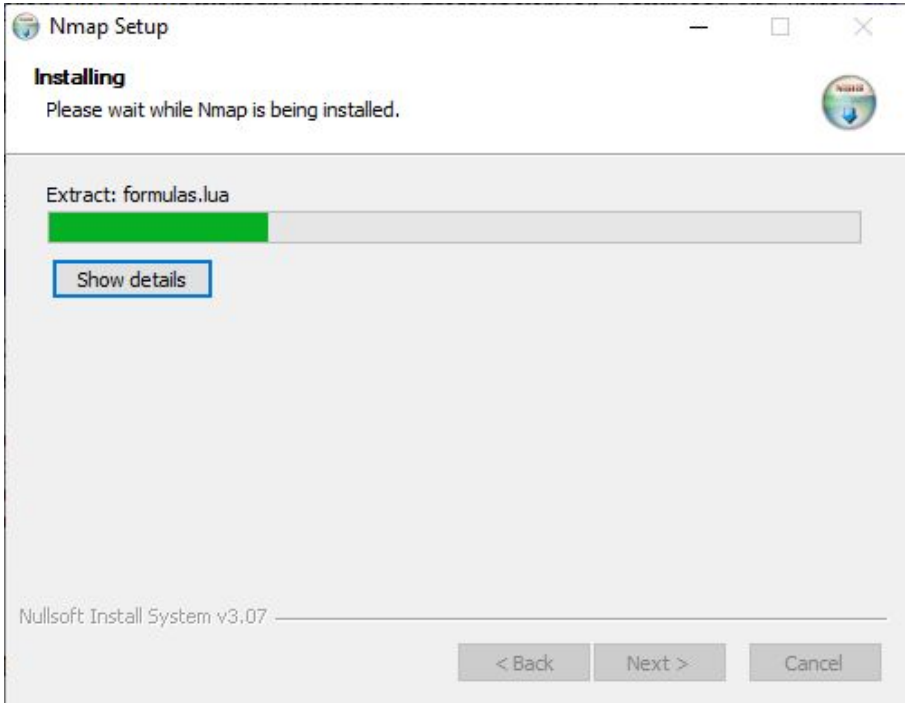


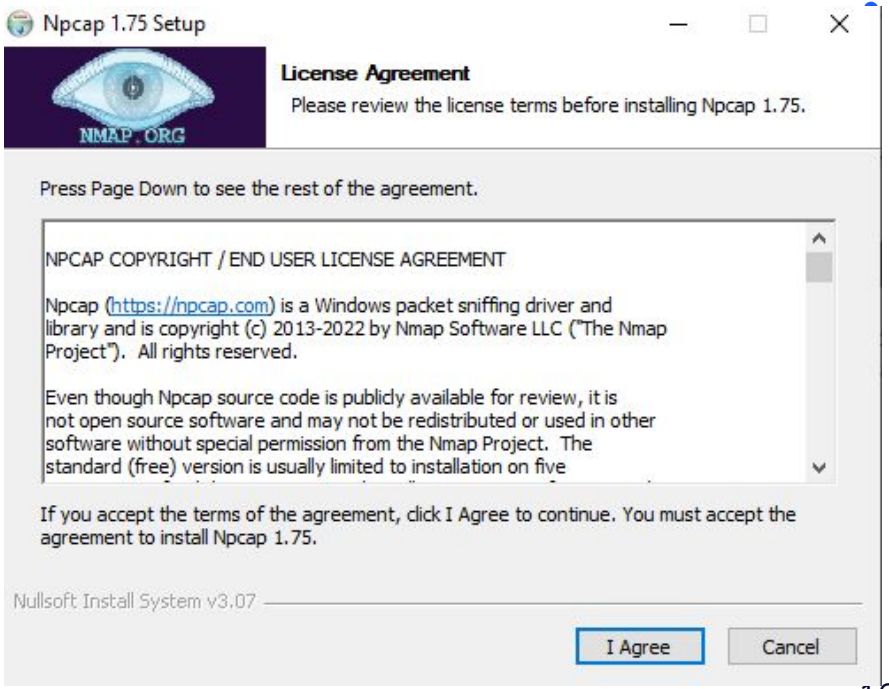
Socket Source



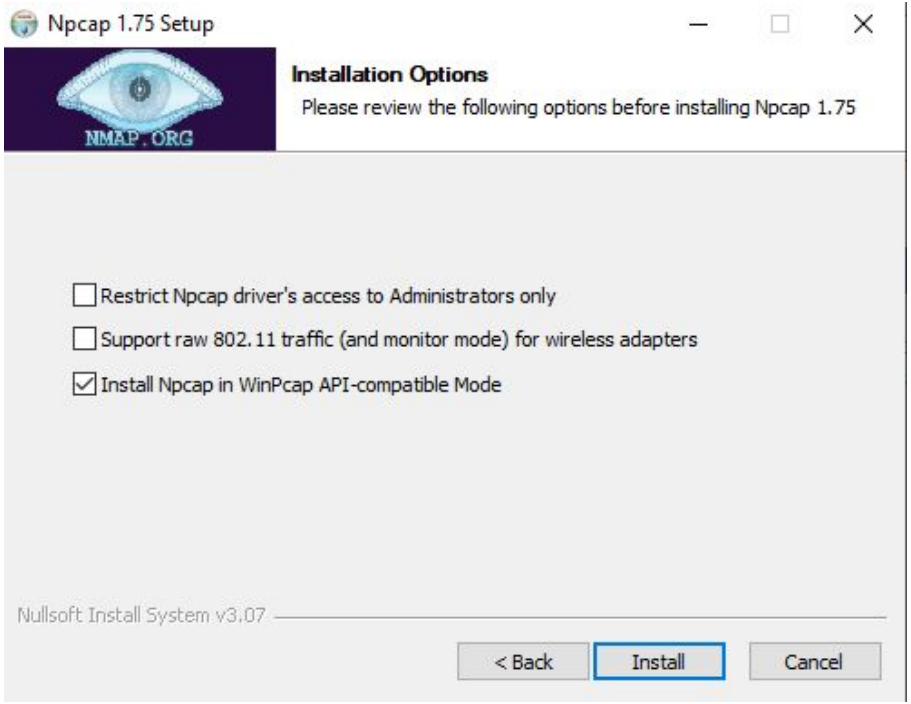


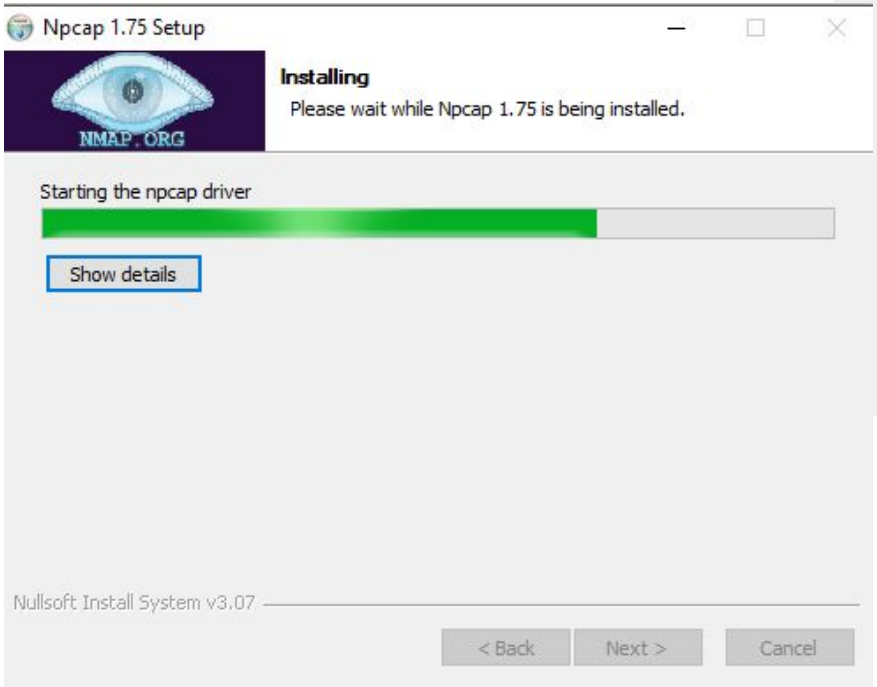
Socket Source



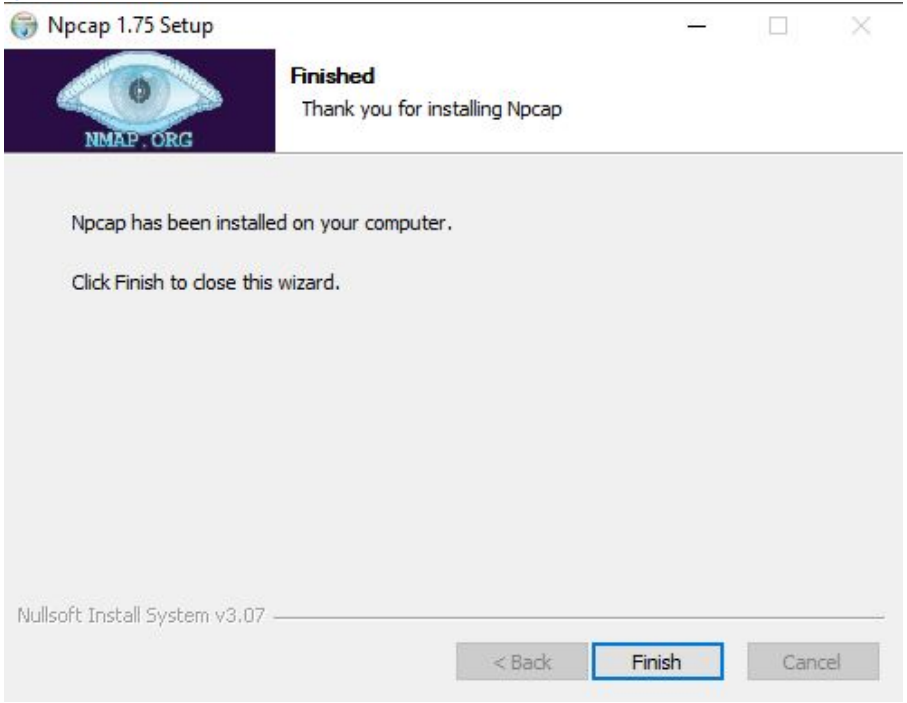


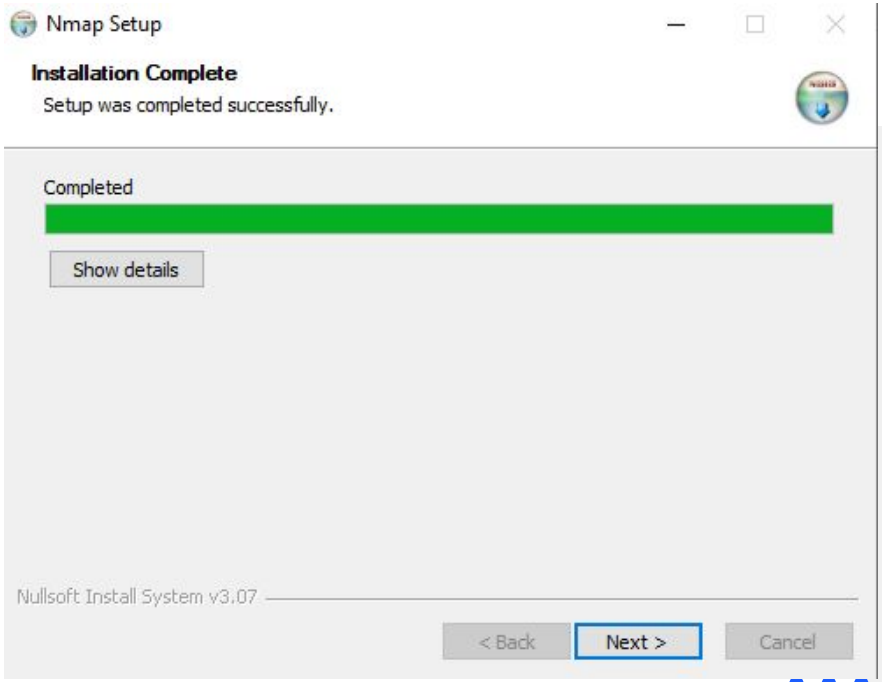
Socket Source



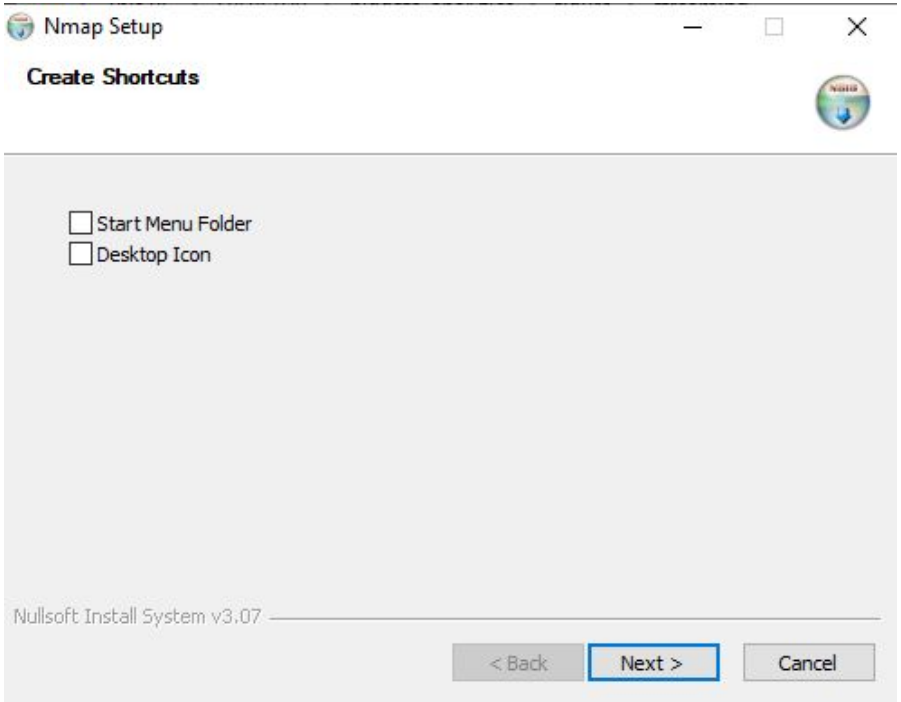


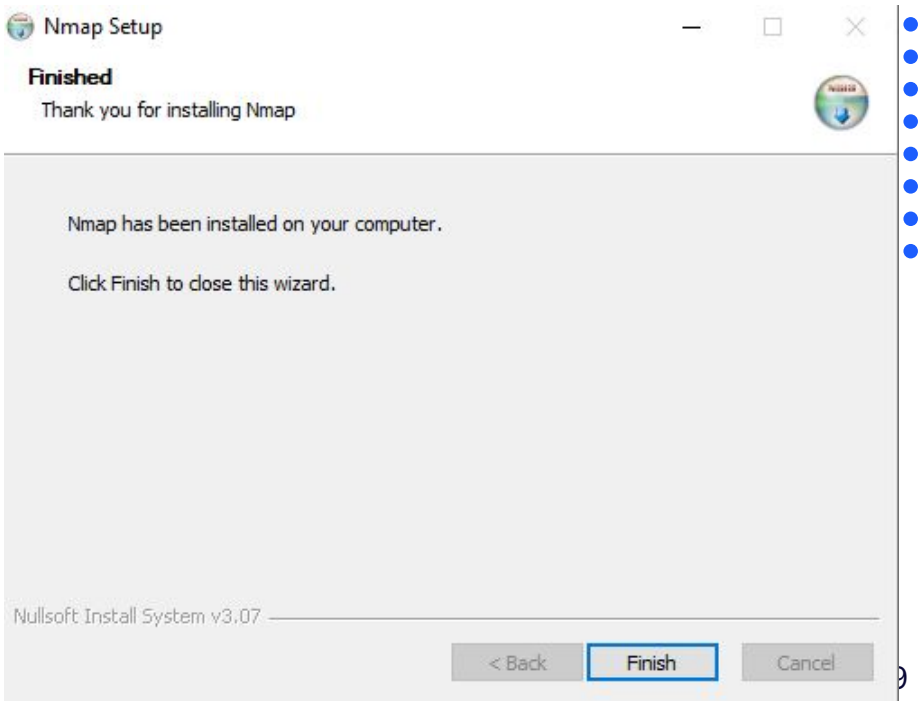
Socket Source





Socket Source





Socket Source

Socket Source Implementation:

```
# Import Spark Session
# Import explode and split from the pyspark.sql.functions
# Create Spark Session
lines = <spark session>.readStream.format("socket").\
        option("host", "localhost").\
        option("port", 9999).\
        load() #The function readStream() is used to return a
               # DataStreamReader for reading data streams as a
               # stream DataFrame.
```

Socket Source

```
words = lines.select(
                        explode(
                            split(lines.value, “ ”)
                        ).alias(“word”)
                    )
```

- The function explode() is used to return a new row for each value in a given array or map.
- The function split() is used to split value, where in this case we split value using a space (“ ”).
- The function alias() is used to name a new column.

Socket Source

```
wordCounts = words.groupBy("word").count() # Group
                                           # and count each word
query = wordCounts.writeStream.\
          outputMode("<output mode>").\
          format("console").start()
```

- The function writeStream() is used to save the streaming Dataframe out to the external storage, where in this case we use "console".

```
query.awaitTermination()
```

- The function awaitTermination() is used to wait for the termination of the current query.

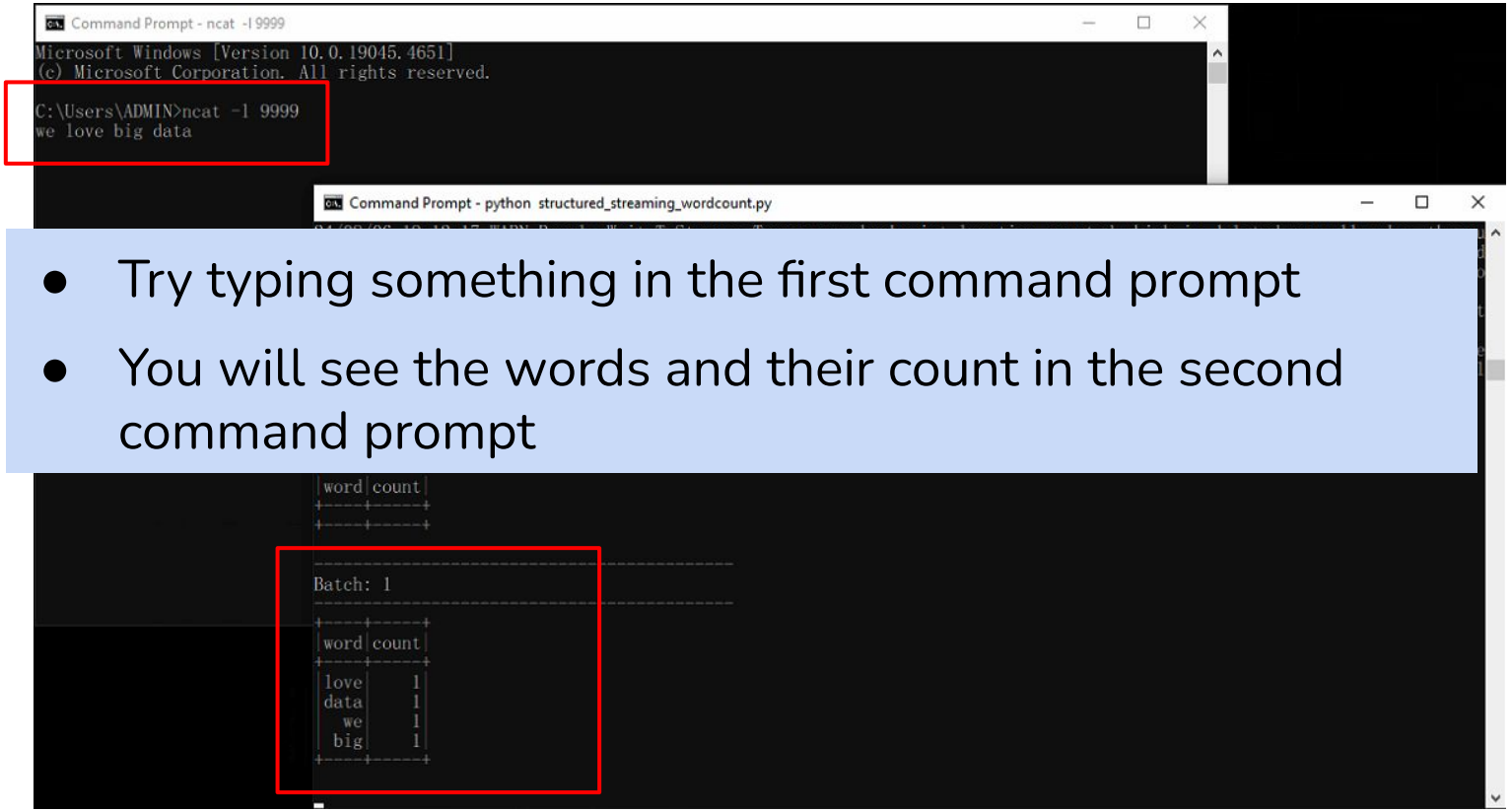
Socket Source

- Open the first command prompt
- Type the command ncat -l 9999 (-l is listen)

Socket Source

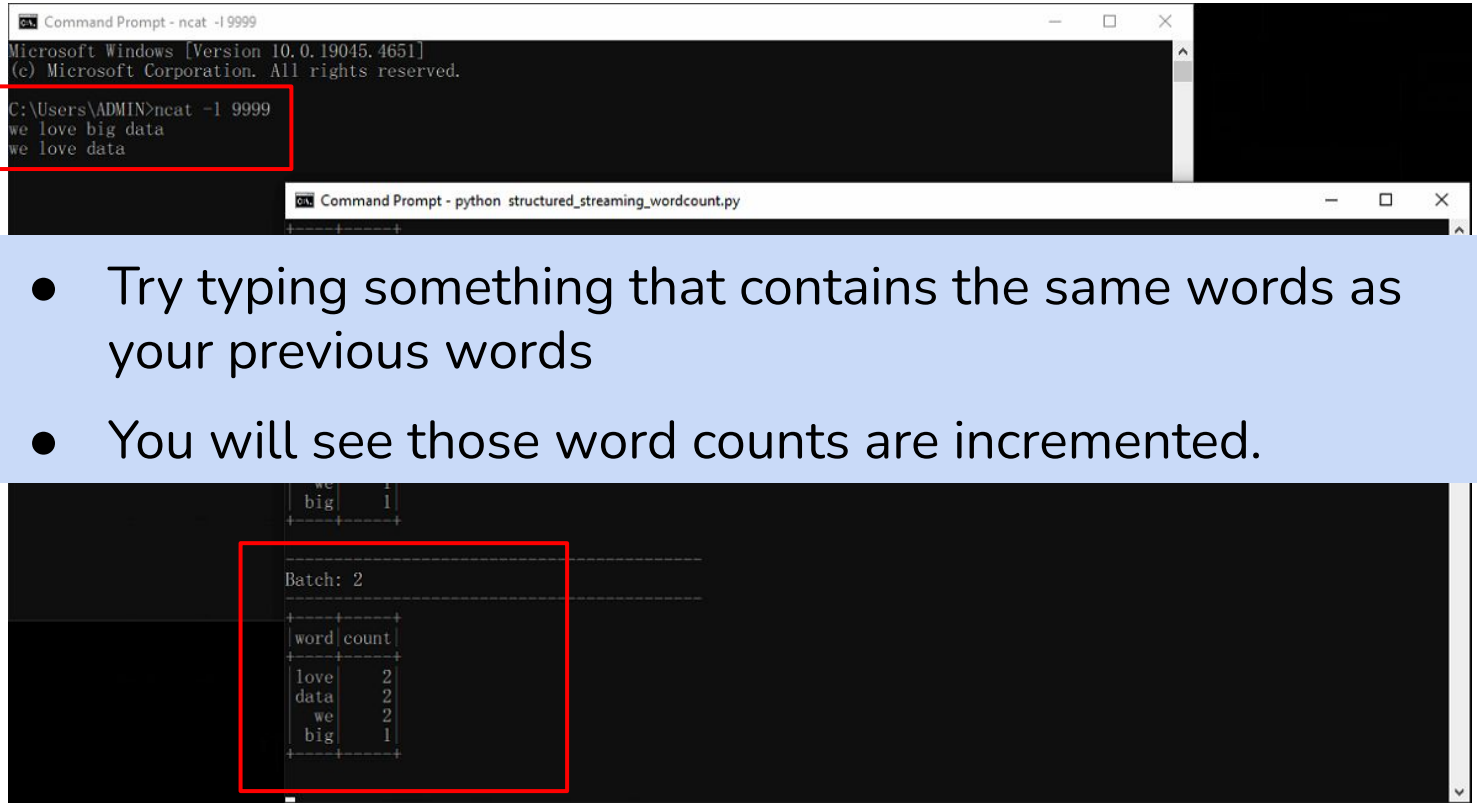
- Open the second command prompt
- Run the created Structured Streaming Python file
- First, you will see only an empty Dataframe.

Socket Source



- Try typing something in the first command prompt
- You will see the words and their count in the second command prompt

Socket Source



- Try typing something that contains the same words as your previous words
- You will see those word counts are incremented.

File Source (Spark, 2023)

- A file is read as a stream of data.
- Once the file is modified, the file will be processed in the structured streaming
- Supported file formats are such as Text, CSV, JSON, etc.
- File source used in Structured Streaming requires a specified schema.
- This is to ensure a consistent schema being used for the streaming query.

File Source

File Source Implementation:

```
# Import Spark Session
# Import split from the pyspark.sql.functions
# Import StructType, StringType, and StructField from
    # pyspark.sql.types
# Create Spark Session
<your schema> = StructType([StructField(\
          “<column name>”, StringType(), True), \
          .....................
          ]) # Create schema
```

File Source

```
lines = <spark session>.readStream.format(“csv”).\
        option(“maxFilesPerTrigger”, 1).\
        option(“header”, True).\
        option(“path”, “<path to your folder>”).\
        schema(<your schema>).load()
```

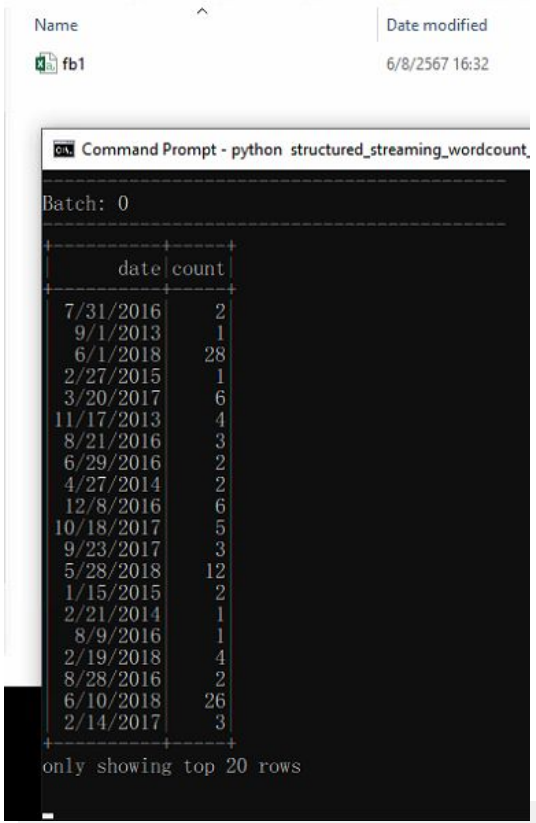
- maxFilesPerTrigger is the maximum number of new files to be considered in every trigger.
- The option path is used to identify the folder containing data.

File Source

```
# Print schema
words = lines.withColumn(“date”, \
          split(lines[“status_published”], “ ”).\
          getItem(1)) # Get the date of status published
wordCounts = words.groupBy(“date”, \
             “status_type”).count() # Count based on date
                                    # and status type
# Write Stream
# Wait for termination
```

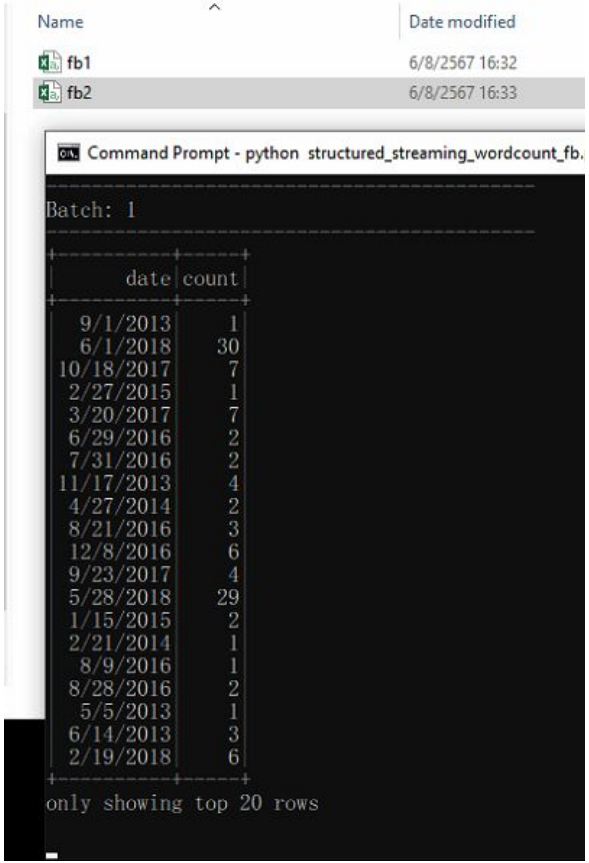
File Source

- Create a folder and add fb1.csv into the created folder
- Run the Stream File Source Python code.



File Source

- Add the file fb2.csv into the created folder
- You will see the second Dataframe, where the numbers of counts are updated.



Assignment (2 points)

- Please implement the socket and file codes.
- Please execute your code and show the results to get 2 points.

References

- Chambers, B., & Zaharia, M. (2018). *Spark: The definitive guide: Big data processing made simple*. " O'Reilly Media, Inc.".
- Antolínez García, A. (2023). *Hands-on Guide to Apache Spark 3: Build Scalable Computing Engines for Batch and Stream Data Processing*. Berkeley, CA: Apress.
- Spark. https://spark.apache.org. Accessed: 2023-10-16.