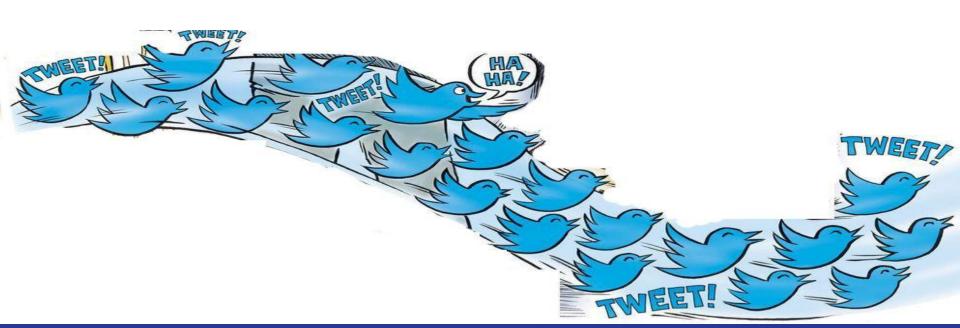
# Big Data Pipeline

Pseudo distributed mode

Daniel Odiche Tensaey Ayalew

#### Twitter as Input

Every second, on average, around **6,000** tweets are tweeted on Twitter, which corresponds to over **350,000** tweets sent per minute, 500 million tweets per day.



# Ingestion

**Hosebird + Kafka** 



```
66⊜
                    private static Client createHoseBirdClient(){
 67
                              Hosts hosebirdHosts = new HttpHosts(Constants.STREAM HOST);
 68
                              StatusesFilterEndpoint hosebirdEndpoint = new StatusesFilterEndpoint();
 69
 71
                              List<String> terms = Lists.newArrayList("twitter");
 72
                              hosebirdEndpoint.trackTerms(terms);
 73
 74
                              Authentication hosebirdAuth = new OAuth1(AppConfig.Twitter.CUSTOMER API KEY, AppConfig.Twitter.CUSTOMER API SECRET, AppConfig.Twitter.AUTH TOKEN, AppConfig.Twitter.AUTH TOKEN, AppConfig.Twitter.CUSTOMER API SECRET, AppConfig.Twitter.AUTH TOKEN, Authorized.AUTH TOKEN, Aut
 76
                              ClientBuilder builder = new ClientBuilder()
 77
                               .name("Inge")
                               .hosts(hosebirdHosts)
 79
                                .authentication(hosebirdAuth)
 81
                               .endpoint(hosebirdEndpoint)
                               .processor(new StringDelimitedProcessor(msqQueue));
 82
 83
 84
                              return builder.build();
 85
 86
 87⊝
                    private Producer<String, String> createProducer(){
 88
 89
                              Properties props = new Properties();
 90
 91
                              props.put(ProducerConfiq.BOOTSTRAP SERVERS CONFIG, AppConfiq.Kafka.KAFKA BROKERS);
                              props.put(ProducerConfig.KEY SERIALIZER CLASS CONFIG, AppConfig.Kafka.KEY SERIALIZER CLASS);
 92
                              props.put(ProducerConfig.VALUE SERIALIZER CLASS CONFIG, AppConfig.Kafka.VALUE SERIALIZER CALSS);
 93
                              props.put(ProducerConfig.ACKS CONFIG, AppConfig.Kafka.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALL);
 94
 95
                              props.put(ProducerConfig.RETRIES CONFIG, 0);
 96
 97
                              Producer<String, String> producer = new KafkaProducer<String, String>(props);
                              return producer;
100
101
```

65

#### Consumption

Kafka Consumer - to accept the data

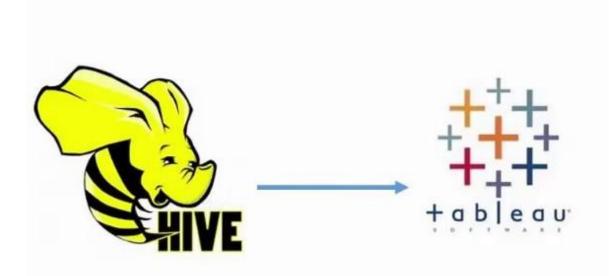
**Spark Streaming** - Selective operations



```
66
             // Create a Java Spark Context
             SparkConf sparkConf = new SparkConf():
 67
             sparkConf.setAppName("SparkKafka");
 68
             sparkConf.setMaster("local");
 69
 70
 71
             JavaStreamingContext streamingContext = new JavaStreamingContext(sparkConf, Durations.seconds(1));
 73
 74
             Map<String, Object> kafkaParams = new HashMap<>();
             kafkaParams.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092");
 75
             kafkaParams.put("key.deserializer", StringDeserializer.class.getName());
 76
             kafkaParams.put("value.deserializer", StringDeserializer.class.getName());
 77
 78
             kafkaParams.put("group.id", "use a separate group id for each stream");
             kafkaParams.put("auto.offset.reset", "latest");
 79
             kafkaParams.put("enable.auto.commit", false);
 80
 81
 82
             Collection<String> topics = Arrays.asList("sessiondata");
 83
 84
             JavaInputDStream<ConsumerRecord<String, String>> stream =
                       KafkaUtils.createDirectStream(
 85
 86
                         streamingContext,
 87
                         LocationStrategies.PreferConsistent(),
 88
                         ConsumerStrategies.<String, String>Subscribe(topics, kafkaParams)
 89
                       ):
 90
 91
 92
             JavaDStream<String> dstream = stream.map(st -> convertTweetToJSON(st.value()))
 93
             .filter(tweet -> tweet != null)
 94
             .filter(tweet -> !tweet.isEmptv()):
 95
 96
 97
             dstream.foreachRDD(rdd -> {
 98
 99
                 if(!rdd.isEmpty()){
100
                     rdd.saveAsTextFile(SAVE LOCATION);
                     System.out.println("saving rdd ...###" );
101
102
103
104
             });
105
106
             streamingContext.start();
107
             streamingContext.awaitTermination();
108
```

## Storage and Visualization

org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe



```
public class TableCreator {
    private static String driverName = "org.apache.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver";
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ClassNotFoundException,
            SQLException {
       Class.forName(driverName);
        Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000/default", "cloudera", "cloudera");
        Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
        stmt.execute("DROP TABLE tweets");
        stmt.execute("CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE tweets(created at string, text string, name string, "
                + "followers count int, friends count int, retweet count int, reply count int) "
                + "ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe' "
                + "LOCATION 'hdfs://quickstart.cloudera:8020/cloudera/home/tweets'");
        System.out.println("Table tweets created.");
        con.close();
```

### Spark SQL

```
SparkConf sparkConf = new SparkConf();
sparkConf.setAppName("Spark Sql Hive");
sparkConf.setMaster("local");
sparkConf.set("hive.metastore.uris", "thrift://localhost:9083");
SparkSession sparkSession = SparkSession.builder().appName("Spark SQL-Hive").config(sparkConf)
        .config("spark.sql.hive.hiveserver2.jdbc.url", "jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000")
        .config("hive.metastore.warehouse.external.dir", "/user/cloudera/tweets")
        .enableHiveSupport().getOrCreate();
Dataset<Row> tabledata = sparkSession.sql("SELECT * FROM tweets LIMIT 10");
tabledata.show();
```

#### **Overall Architecture**



# Demo Time