

## Assignment Phase 2 Report

### Hadoop

For the Hadoop portion, I altered the “WordCount” example that was given in the Apache tutorial. I created a separate Java/Hadoop program for each computation (labeled p1 for the first problem) which generated the results shown in the respective answer files (labeled p1\_ans for the first problem).

In more detail, for the first problem, I included a delimiter for the StringTokenizer from word count to be the newline character, which is what separates the different data points. Then I split each value by the tab characters which gives me the conference acronym, conference name, and conference location. The first run I replace the key from WordCount to be the conference location, but, when I looked at the results, it showed that the preprocessing was not the best. I then split the conference location to only include the first word (or just the city most of the time) and that lead to better computations, although still not perfect.

For the second problem, instead of “one” being the value in the mapper from the first problem, I replaced it with the conference acronym, and I changed the reducer to keep attaching the acronyms together for the same conference location to create a long list of values at the end.

For the third problem, I swapped the key and value from the second problem. This means the key is the conference acronym, which was also parsed for the first word that doesn’t include the year, and the value is the city. The reducer was left the same since the value from the mapper is a Text variable that needed to be concatenated.

For the fourth problem, I reverted the reducer to the one from WordCount. I then set the value in the mapper back to one. The key in the mapper is the parsed city name concatenated with the year of the conference which was obtained from the conference acronym.

\*Examples of outputs from Hadoop are shown below (Figures 11-14).

Top 10 Location According to Number of Conferences (Regardless of Year):

1. Barcelona (29)
2. New York (27)
3. Dubai (26)
4. Melbourne (23)
5. San Francisco (21)
6. Vienna (17)
7. Athens (16)
8. Prague (16)
9. Singapore (16)
10. Shanghai (15)

## Visualization

For the visualization portion, I utilized the Fusion Table feature that is available on Google Drive. This takes in a table of cities and creates a heatmap using Google Maps. I was able to take a screen shot of each time period as I was able to filter through the years using the app's features. I had to process the Hadoop data using OpenRefine and Python before importing into Fusion Tables

In OpenRefine, I separated the years and conference acronyms into two separate columns (Fig. 1). This allows for easier filtering in Fusion Table. Then I used Python (Fig. 2) to duplicate rows where more than one conference happened during that year. This allows for Fusion Table to create the heat map since it takes into account how many rows of the same cities there are. The weight feature of the heatmap for Fusion Table seems very inaccurate when using with number of conferences since most cities don't show up if the number is too low.

From the visualization, we see that the amount of conferences continuously grow from 2011 to 2015 when it seems to be more congregated in Europe. Most of the conferences in this time are in Europe with a few starting in North America and Southeast Asia. After that the conferences grew even more around Europe and even more in North America and South East Asia. We also see more growth in several other regions such as India and Australia.

Facet / Filter

Undo / Redo 

### Using facets and filters

Use facets and filters to select subsets of your data to act on. Choose facet and filter methods from the menus at the top of each data column.

Not sure how to get started?  
[Watch these screencasts](#)



643 rows

Show as: **rows** records

Show: 5 10 25 50 rows

			All	City	# Conf	Year
☆	🗨	1.	AUT	2	2017	
☆	🗨	2.	Aalborg	1	2013	
☆	🗨	3.	Aberdeen	1	2016	
☆	🗨	4.	Aberdeen	1	2017	
☆	🗨	5.	Adelaide	1	2013	
☆	🗨	6.	Adelaide	1	2017	
☆	🗨	7.	Ahmedabad	1	2013	
☆	🗨	8.	AizuWakamatsu	1	2011	
☆	🗨	9.	Aksaray	1	2013	
☆	🗨	10.	Alghero	1	2017	
☆	🗨	11.	Alicante	1	2016	
☆	🗨	12.	Almera	1	2012	
☆	🗨	13.	Amantea	1	2013	
☆	🗨	14.	Amantea	1	2014	
☆	🗨	15.	Amman	1	2015	
☆	🗨	16.	Amsterdam	1	2016	
☆	🗨	17.	Amsterdam	3	2017	
☆	🗨	18.	Amsterdam	2	2018	
☆	🗨	19.	Anaheim	1	2016	
☆	🗨	20.	Anchorage	1	2017	
☆	🗨	21.	Antwerp	1	2014	
☆	🗨	22.	Arras	2	2017	
☆	🗨	23.	Asilomar	1	2013	
☆	🗨	24.	Astrophysical	1	2017	
☆	🗨	25.	Athens	6	2011	
☆	🗨	26.	Athens	5	2014	
☆	🗨	27.	Athens	2	2016	
☆	🗨	28.	Athens	1	2017	
☆	🗨	29.	Athens	2	2018	

Figure 1. OpenRefine process for visualization. Separating conference acronym to two columns.

```

1 import pandas as pd
2
3 df = pd.read_excel("visual-p4.xls")
4
5 df_new = pd.DataFrame([df.ix[idx] for idx in df.index for _ in range(df.ix[idx]['# Conf'])]).reset_index(drop=True)
6
7 del df_new["# Conf"]
8
9 df_new.to_excel("visual-p4.xlsx")

```

Figure 2. Python code for making duplicate rows according to conference number.



Figure 3. Heatmap for 2011 conferences.



Figure 4. Heatmap for 2012 conferences.





Figure 5. Heatmap for 2013 conferences



Figure 6. Heatmap for 2014 conferences.





Figure 7. Heatmap for 2015 conferences



Figure 8. Heatmap for 2016 conferences.





Figure 9. Heatmap for 2017 conferences.



Figure 10. Heatmap for 2018 conferences.



A	1
AUT	2
Aalborg	1
Aberdeen	2
Adelaide	2
Ahmedabad	1
AizuWakamatsu	1
Aksaray	1
Alghero	1
Alicante	1
Almera	1
Amantea	2
Amman	1
Amsterdam	6
Anaheim	1
Anchorage	1
Antwerp	1
Arras	2
Asilomar	1
Astrophysical	1
Athens	16
Atlanta	4
Atlantic	1
Auckland	2
Augsburg	1
Austin	3
Autonomous	1
Bacau	1
Bali	3
Bamberg	1
Banff	1
Bangalore	3
Bangkok	8
Barcelona	29
Bari	3
Bath	1
Beijing	11
Belgrade	1
Benicssim	1
Bergamo	1
Berlin	6
Bern	1
Bonn	1
Boracay	2
Bordeaux	1
Boston	9
Brescia	1
Brindisi	1
Brisbane	7
Bristol	1
Brno	1
Bruges	3
Brunei	3
Brussels	1

Figure 11. Example answer for problem 1.

A JISBD 2011  
 AUT ICSPS 2017 ICBSB 2017  
 Aalborg CSE 2013  
 Aberdeen SoMePeAS 2017 EANN 2016  
 Adelaide BDVA 2017 APCCM 2013  
 Ahmedabad COMAD 2013  
 AizulWakamatsu DNIS 2011  
 Aksaray SIN 2013  
 Alghero ICANN 2017  
 Alicante Big Data 2016  
 Almera JISBD 2012  
 Amantea MEDI 2013 ODBASE 2014  
 Amman ICICS 2015  
 Amsterdam COLT 2017 VARVAI 2016 EuroGP 2017 EvoMUSART 2017 ICMSCE 2018 ICRIS 2018  
 Anaheim MLSCPS 2016  
 Anchorage IJCNN 2017  
 Antwerp DBDBD 2014  
 Arras CAnimAI 2017 NAAD 2017  
 Asilomar CIDR 2013  
 Astrophysical SABID - ApJS 2017  
 Athens DaMoN 2011 EDBT/ICDT Workshops 2014 LWDM 2014 EDBT/ICDT Tutorials 2014 IC-ININFO 2016 GraphQ 2014 EANN  
 Atlanta MUME 2017 ICMML 2017 GTM 2017 We RISE 2017  
 Atlantic ICDM 2015  
 Auckland ICCAR 2018 APCCM 2014  
 Augsburg DSS 2016  
 Austin SeMaT 2016 BDCAT 2017 K-CAP 2017  
 Autonomous CoRob 2017  
 Bacau BRAIN 2017  
 Bali ICIKM 2018 ICACIS 2017 INNS-BDDL 2018  
 Bamberg BigDataService 2018  
 Banff Special Session in SMC 2017  
 Bangalore AIMS 2017 COMAD 2011 MDM 2012  
 Bangkok AIVR 2017 MMM 2018 ICIBB 2017 SoDAC 2012 ICT & KE 2017 ICBEB 2017 EDC 2018 SBDDE 2017  
 Barcelona DaMNet 2016 ICDM 2016 Graph-TA 2014 TRANSACT 2016 NIPS ML4HC 2016 DSBD 2016 NIPS: Workshop on  
 are 2016 DMIoT 2016 IDEAS 2013 SoMeRis 2016 WMLI 2016 MIG 2017 DEBS 2017 Biometrics - TSP 2017 DAPS 2016 ICCB  
 Bari AI\*AAL.it 2017 AI\*IA 2017 DS 2016  
 Bath AISB 2017  
 Beijing IECON 2017 ICPR 2018 DAB 2013 ICCIA 2017 RTIS 2016 ICDEL 2018 HIS 2012 BI 2017 DMKD 2018 QoS-Workshop  
 Belgrade KES 2018  
 Benicssim INIT/AERFAISummerSchoolML 2017  
 Bergamo SIMCA 2018  
 Berlin GECCOsws 2017 ICDT 2012 GECCO 2017 SAEopt 2017 CAIA 2011 GCAI 2016  
 Bern SDS 2017  
 Bonn OrdRing 2011  
 Boracay ICDPR 2018 CCEAI 2018  
 Bordeaux FoIKS 2014  
 Boston BDTL 2017 BCB 2017 SocialNLP 2017 DLRS 2016 Big Data 2017 WAAISC 2017 PAPIs 2017 RWW 2013 SABID 2017  
 Brescia DX 2017  
 Brindisi CN4IoT 2016  
 Brisbane PrivDB 2013 MDM 2014 SMDB 2013 ADC 2014 GDM 2013 ICCAE 2018 ICDE 2013  
 Bristol IDEAS 2017  
 Brno MENDEL 2017  
 Bruges ESANN 2018 ESANN 2017 Randomized Neural Networks - ESANN 2018  
 Buenos Aires GTIS 2016 MDMAT 2017 G-DELTA 2017

Figure 12. Example answer for problem 2.

AAAI	New
AAIA	Prague
AAMAS	Stockholm
ACCV	Taipei
ACIIDS	Dong Kuala Kaohsiung
ACIS	Krabi
ACL	Melbourne Dubai
ACML	Seoul Hamilton
ACMLC	Singapore
ACTIVE	San
ACUMEN	ICDM
ADBIS	Nicosia Poitier Vienna
ADC	Melbourne Brisbane
ADCOM	Dubai
ADMA	Singapore Gold
ADMI	Sao
ADS	Kanazawa
AECIA	Marrakech
AECM	Munich
AFRICOMM	Ouagadougou
AGI	Melbourne
AHS	Caltech
AI	Chennai Hobart
AIAALit	Bari
AIAAT	Hawaii
AIAC	Wuhan
AIAI	Rhodes
AIAP	Zurich Vienna
AIAPP	Geneva
AIC	Larnaca
AICPDES	Porto
AICS	Dublin
AIED	Wuhan
AIFU	Dubai
AIFZ	Dubai
AIHealth	Funchal
AIIA	Bari
AIKED	Cambridge
AIMA	Prague
AIMS	Seattle Honolulu
AIMSA	Bangalore
AIPR	Washington
AIRIM	Prague
AISB	Bath
AISI	Cairo
AISP	Shiraz
AIST	Moscow
AISTATS	Fort Playa
AIVR	Bangkok
AKG	Tokyo
AKTS	Druskininkai
ALT	Lanzarote
ALatIKNOW	Graz
AMBN	Kyoto
AMSTAB	

Figure 13. Example answer for problem 3.



A 2011	1
AUT 2017	2
Aalborg 2013	1
Aberdeen 2016	1
Aberdeen 2017	1
Adelaide 2013	1
Adelaide 2017	1
Ahmedabad 2013	1
AizuWakamatsu 2011	1
Aksaray 2013	1
Alghero 2017	1
Alicante 2016	1
Almera 2012	1
Amantea 2013	1
Amantea 2014	1
Amman 2015	1
Amsterdam 2016	1
Amsterdam 2017	3
Amsterdam 2018	2
Anaheim 2016	1
Anchorage 2017	1
Antwerp 2014	1
Arras 2017	2
Asilomar 2013	1
Astrophysical 2017	1
Athens 2011	6
Athens 2014	5
Athens 2016	2
Athens 2017	1
Athens 2018	2
Atlanta 2017	4
Atlantic 2015	1
Auckland 2014	1
Auckland 2018	1
Augsburg 2016	1
Austin 2016	1
Austin 2017	2
Autonomous 2017	1
Bacau 2017	1
Bali 2017	1
Bali 2018	2
Bamberg 2018	1
Banff 2017	1
Bangalore 2011	1
Bangalore 2012	1
Bangalore 2017	1
Bangkok 2012	1
Bangkok 2017	5
Bangkok 2018	2
Barcelona 2013	1
Barcelona 2014	1
Barcelona 2016	19
Barcelona 2017	6
Barcelona 2018	2
Bari 2016	1
Bari 2017	2
Bath 2017	1
Beijing 2011	1
Beijing 2012	1
Beijing 2013	1
Beijing 2016	1
Beijing 2017	4
Beijing 2018	3
Belgrade 2018	1
Benicssim 2017	1
Bergamo 2018	1
Berlin 2011	1
Berlin 2012	1

Figure 14. Example answer for problem 4.