LAMBTON COLLEGE



A Project on
[Hadoop Ecosystem]

121 Brunel Rd, Mississauga ON L4Z 3E9

A Group project for analyzing stack overflow data in Hive on Top of Hadoop

Big Data Analytics DSMM

Under the supervision

of

Professor Teresa Zhu

Submitted BY:Group E

Aadarsha Chapagain (C0825975) Onyinye Mbanefo (C0831578) Roshan Acharya (C0831342) Anjana Kuriakose (C0829580) **Submitted To:**

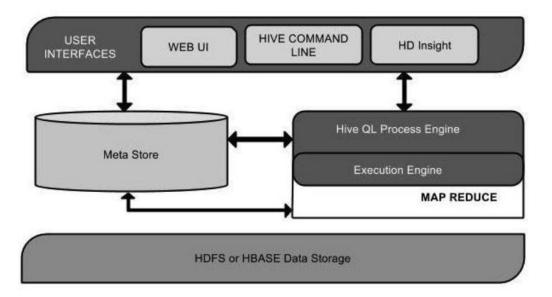
Lambton College Professor Teresa Zhu

Submission Date: 27th September 2022

Step1:

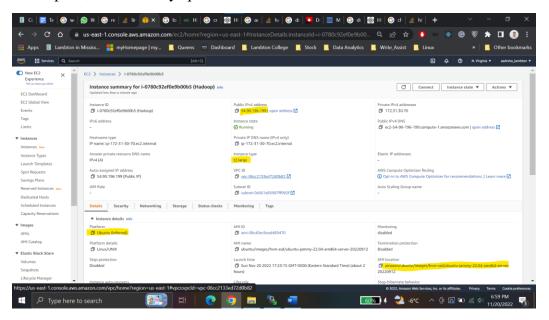
1. Download the zip file from the following location & move it to your Hadoop environment. Place this data under /LDZ/data/ in Hadoop

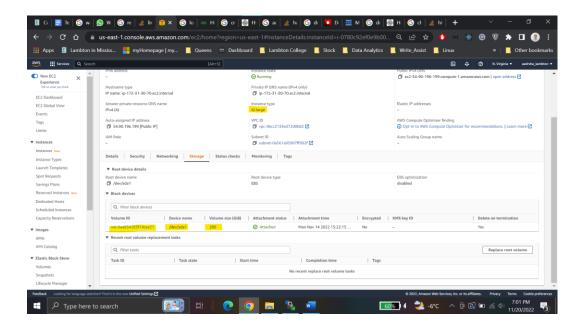
Architecture for Hive



Hadoop on Cloud Environment

Ubuntu 18.04 was installed on AWS ec2(**t2.large**) with 8gb of memory and 300gb of storage. Hadoop 2.6, Hive and mysql was installed on the machine.





Single Node on Hadoop was set up using following commands on AWS ec2.

- 1. create a new 'hadoop' user in ubuntu.
- 2. create '/home/hadoop/work' and '/home/hadoop/work/hadoopdata' folders

mkdir /home/hadoop/work

mkdir /home/hadoop/work/hadoopdata

3. Download 'hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz' file from Apache mirrors https://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/core/hadoop-2.6.0/, copy 'hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz' file into this '/home/hadoop/work' directory and extract the tar file into same directory.

tar -xvzf hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz

4. Open the '~/.bashrc' file on all the machines and add the following lines at the end and save: command: gedit ~/.bashrc

export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-amd64
export HADOOP_HOME=/home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.6.0
export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=\$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=\$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=\$HADOOP_HOME
export YARN_HOME=\$HADOOP_HOME

```
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop
     export YARN_CONF_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop
     export
PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$PATH
```

5. Enter the below commands on terminal:

```
ssh localhost
ssh-keygen -t rsa -P " -f ~/.ssh/id_rsa
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

6. Update the '/home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.6.0/etc' folder files 'hadoop-env.sh', 'coresite.xml', 'hdfs-site.xml', 'mapred-site.xml', 'yarn-env.sh', 'yarn-site.xml', 'masters' and 'slaves' files as per the below configurations

hadoop-env.sh

<configuration>

```
_____
# The java implementation to use.
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-amd64
export JAVA_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}
core-site.xml
<configuration>
      cproperty>
            <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
            <value>hdfs://localhost:8020</value>
      </configuration>
hdfs-site.xml
```

```
cproperty>
            <name>dfs.replication</name>
            <value>1</value>
      cproperty>
            <name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
            <value>file:/home/hadoop/work/hadoopdata/dfs/name</value>
      cproperty>
            <name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>
            <value>file:/home/hadoop/work/hadoopdata/dfs/data</value>
      cproperty>
            <name>dfs.namenode.checkpoint.dir</name>
            <value>file:/home/hadoop/work/hadoopdata/dfs/namesecondary</value>
      </configuration>
mapred-env.sh
# export JAVA_HOME=/home/y/libexec/jdk1.8.0/
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-amd64
mapred-site.xml
<configuration>
      cproperty>
            <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
```

```
<value>yarn</value>
      </configuration>
yarn-env.sh
_____
# export JAVA_HOME=/home/y/libexec/jdk1.8.0/
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-amd64
yarn-site.xml
<configuration>
      cproperty>
            <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname</name>
            <value>localhost</value>
      cproperty>
            <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
            <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
      cproperty>
            <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce_shuffle.class</name>
            <value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>
      </configuration>
slaves
```

7. Format the 'namenode' from current machine using this command:

hadoop namenode -format or hdfs namenode -format

8. Start the hadoop by using this command on current machine:

```
start-dfs.sh
start-all.sh (depricated)
```

9. Stop the hadoop by using this command on current machine:

```
start-yarn.sh
stop-all.sh (depricated)
```

10. jps

With JPS it can been seen that namenode and resource manager are started.

To check hadoop storage hdfs dfs -df -h command can be used

```
Embeloop.usr@p-172-31-30-78-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-175-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20-18-20
```

Once hadoop is installed create directory named LDZ and /LDZ/data in Hadoop and get the data in local system, unzip it and transfer it to hadoop.

Download the zip file from the following location & move it to your Hadoop environment. Place this data under /LDZ/data/ in Hadoop

The zip file was downloaded into the ubuntu machine using wget command

Transfer file to HDFS

File transferred to HDFS into the location /DWZ/data using put command in HDFS

```
Embodopountipin 173.180 No. -/peomic appropriate Sampy quority this Opacity Sampy quory tendescopy quory to the double variable Sampy quory to the double variable Sampy quory tendescopy quory to the double variable Sampy quory to
```

Step 2:

3. Build a data warehouse (location:/DWZ) with data partitioned based on Creation Date and then Post Type.

Install Hive in hadoo using following commands

1. Download 'apache-hive-1.2.1-bin' file from apache mirrors https://archive.apache.org/dist/hive/hive-1.2.1/, copy 'apache-hive-1.2.1-bin' file into this'/home/hadoop/work' directory and extract the tar files into same directory.

Using terminal:tar -xvzf apache-hive-1.2.1-bin

2. Open the '~/.bashrc' file using command: gedit ~/.bashrc in the terminal add below lines at the end of the document.

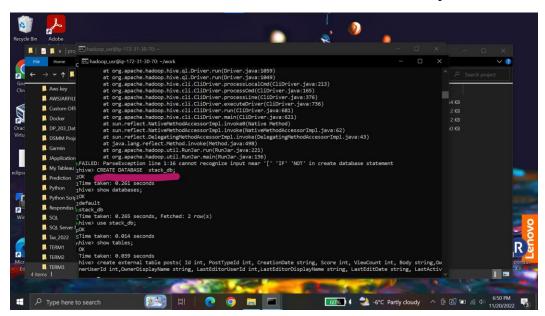
```
export HIVE_HOME=/home/hadoop/work/apache-hive-1.2.1-bin export PATH=$HIVE_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

3. Copy mysql-connector-java-5.1.38 to /home/hadoop/work/apache-hive-1.2.1-bin/lib

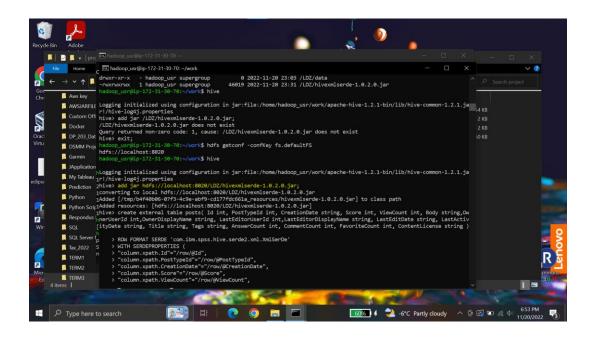
Copy /home/hadoop/work/db-derby-10.11.1.1-bin/lib/derbyclient.jar to /home/hadoop/work/apache-hive-1.2.1-bin/lib

- 4. The following configuration files are required for hive to be run in different modes.
 - 1. Hive-site.xml (Main configuration file)
 - 2.hive-site.xml_local (For this mode, copy paste this script into Main configuration file)
 - 3. Hive-site.xml_derby (For this mode, copy paste this script into Main configuration file)
 - 4.hive-site.xml_mysql (For this mode, copy paste this script into Main configuration file)
- 5. Open hive-site.xml from /home/hadoop/work/apache-hive-1.2.1-bin/conf. Edit configuration with below properties.

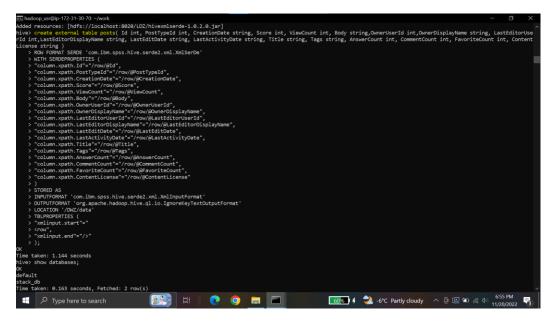
Once Hive is installed, add xml create database and table in Hadoop



We need serializer before creating table in hive, so download the serializer put it in hadoop and add jar file to hive providing the location



Create External table in hive



create external table posts(Id int, PostTypeId int, CreationDate string, Score int, ViewCount int, Body string,OwnerUserId int,OwnerDisplayName string, LastEditorUserId int,LastEditorDisplayName string, LastEditDate string, LastActivityDate string, Title string, Tags string, AnswerCount int, CommentCount int, FavoriteCount int, ContentLicense string)

ROW FORMAT SERDE 'com.ibm.spss.hive.serde2.xml.XmlSerDe'

WITH SERDEPROPERTIES (

"column.xpath.Id"="/row/@Id",

```
"column.xpath.PostTypeId"="/row/@PostTypeId",
"column.xpath.CreationDate"="/row/@CreationDate",
"column.xpath.Score"="/row/@Score",
"column.xpath.ViewCount"="/row/@ViewCount",
"column.xpath.Body"="/row/@Body",
"column.xpath.OwnerUserId"="/row/@OwnerUserId",
"column.xpath.OwnerDisplayName"="/row/@OwnerDisplayName",
"column.xpath.LastEditorUserId"="/row/@LastEditorUserId",
"column.xpath.LastEditorDisplayName"="/row/@LastEditorDisplayName",
"column.xpath.LastEditDate"="/row/@LastEditDate",
"column.xpath.LastActivityDate"="/row/@LastActivityDate",
"column.xpath.Title"="/row/@Title",
"column.xpath.Tags"="/row/@Tags",
"column.xpath.AnswerCount"="/row/@AnswerCount",
"column.xpath.CommentCount"="/row/@CommentCount",
"column.xpath.FavoriteCount"="/row/@FavoriteCount",
"column.xpath.ContentLicense"="/row/@ContentLicense"
)
STORED AS
INPUTFORMAT 'com.ibm.spss.hive.serde2.xml.XmlInputFormat'
OUTPUTFORMAT 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.IgnoreKeyTextOutputFormat'
LOCATION '/DWZ/data'
TBLPROPERTIES (
"xmlinput.start"="
<row",
"xmlinput.end"="/>"
);
Load data into posts table
```

```
Enhadoop_undip-172-13-30-70 -/work

Lives LOAD DATA Internative for the formation of the company of the company
```

Show few data in hive in table posts

```
hive> select id, posttypeid, creationdate from posts limit 20;
                2008-07-31T21:42:52.667
        1
        1
                2008-07-31T22:08:08.620
        2
                2008-07-31T22:17:57.883
                2008-07-31T23:40:59.743
11
        1
                2008-07-31T23:55:37.967
12
        2
                2008-07-31T23:56:41.303
13
        1
                2008-08-01T00:42:38.903
14
        1
                2008-08-01T00:59:11.177
        1
                2008-07-31T21:42:52.667
6
        1
                2008-07-31T22:08:08.620
        2
                2008-07-31T22:17:57.883
        1
                2008-07-31T23:40:59.743
11
        1
                2008-07-31T23:55:37.967
12
        2
                2008-07-31T23:56:41.303
13
        1
                2008-08-01T00:42:38.903
14
        1
                2008-08-01T00:59:11.177
16
        1
                2008-08-01T04:59:33.643
17
                2008-08-01T05:09:55.993
        1
18
        2
                2008-08-01T05:12:44.193
19
                2008-08-01T05:21:22.257
Time taken: 0.087 seconds, Fetched: 20 row(s)
hive> _
```

Step 3:

Querying Database:

What are the top 10 most answered questions in Stack Overflow posts for a particular creation date?

```
Query:
```

```
Select * from posts where creationdate ='2008-07-31T21:42:52.667'

ORDER BY answercount limit 10;
:
```

What's the percentage of Stack Overflow questions that went unanswered in say 2015?

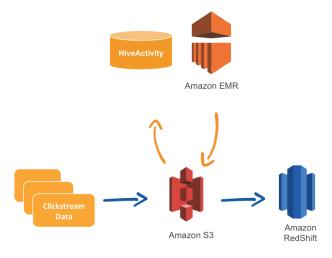
Query:

Select * from posts where creationdate like '20015 %' AND answercount=0;

Step 4

Automation

This process can be automated using pipeline. A batch of data can be uploaded daily and required transformation can be performed. After performing the transformation, the data will be loaded into the warehouse. From data stored in the warehouse's analytics can be performed.



Conclusion

Hence the required architecture for the analysis of the stackoverflow data was built using

- Hadoop
- Hive

On Hive, mysql mode was used and the data was loaded in the external table and queries were performed to answer the given questions.