Principles of Big Data Management

Project Phase - 1



Team Members:

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Goal:

- To Collect Tweets using Twitter's Streaming APIs (e.g., 100K Tweets)
 (https://dev.twitter.com/docs/streaming-apis)
- Extract all the hashtags and URLs in the tweets
- Run the WordCount example in Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark on the extracted hashtags/URLs and collect the output and log files from Hadoop. Add a README file.

Step 1: Collection of tweets from Twitter Streaming API:

Executed code in python using tweepy library.

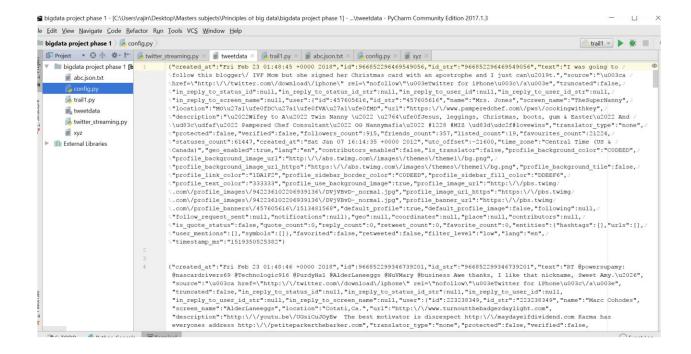
Code Used:

```
#Import the necessary methods from tweepy library
from tweepy.streaming import StreamListener
from tweepy import OAuthHandler
from tweepy import Stream
#Variables that contains the user credentials to access Twitter API
access token = "888958069098635264-AsvKqThYHQL02oVnfa148kEU9ooPks2"
access token secret = "rgWc4aerpJruAwdZHpjAZYHn55qD92TJnUUpaNd8G1j7I"
consumer key = "zKhTdLsdjIG8HlfRa0Fhxoofo"
consumer secret = "vorTGnycUlmTr6RhjocPmYJ0A3yttUTpXNBIyjB7bNw2YOSGvC"
#This is a basic listener that just prints received tweets to stdout.
class StdOutListener(StreamListener):
   def on_data(self, data):
      print(data)
       return True
   def on error(self, status):
      print(status)
if __name__ == '__main__':
   #This handles Twitter authentication and the connection to Twitter Streaming API
   1 = StdOutListener()
   auth = OAuthHandler(consumer key, consumer secret)
   auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_token_secret)
   stream = Stream(auth, 1)
   #This line filter Twitter Streams to capture data by the keywords: 'mom'
   #stream.filter(track=['hashtags', "(?P<url>https?://[^\s]+)"])
   stream.filter(track=["mom"])
```

Code Screenshots:

```
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                               #Import the necessary methods from tweepy library
                               from tweepy.streaming import StreamListener
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                               from tweepy import OAuthHandler
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Z: Structure
                               from tweepy import Stream
          🚛 tweetdata
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          荐 twitter_strea
                               access token = "888958069098635264-AsvKqThYHQL02oVnfa148kEU9ooPks2"
          ■ xyz
                               access token secret = "rgWc4aerpJruAwdZHpjAZYHn55qD92TJnUUpaNd8G1j7I"
   External Libraries
                               consumer_key = "zKhTdLsdjIG8HlfRa0Fhxoofo"
                               consumer secret = "vorTGnycUlmTr6RhjocPmYJ0A3yttUTpXNBIyjB7bNw2YOSGvC"
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                      14
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                      16 oî
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                                        return True
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                      20 0
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                      26
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                       31
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                                     #stream.filter(track=['hashtags', "(?P<url>https?://[^\s]+)"])
                       34
                                     stream.filter(track=["mom"])
```

Output Screenshot: Collected Tweets:



Step 2: Extraction of URLs and hashtags from collected tweets:

Code:

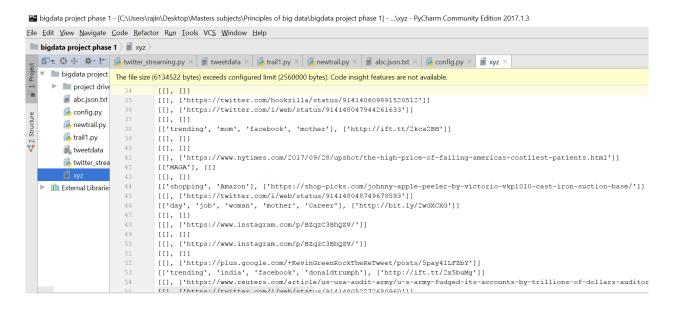
```
import codecs
from datetime import datetime
import json
import os
import string
import sys
import time
def parse_json_tweet(line):
   tweet = json.loads(line)
   # print line
   if tweet['lang'] != 'en':
       # print "non-english tweet:", tweet['lang'], tweet
       return ['', '', '', [], [], []]
   date = tweet['created at']
   id = tweet['id']
   nfollowers = tweet['user']['followers count']
   nfriends = tweet['user']['friends_count']
   if 'retweeted_status' in tweet:
       text = tweet['retweeted status']['text']
   else:
       text = tweet['text']
   hashtags = [hashtag['text'] for hashtag in tweet['entities']['hashtags']]
   users = [user_mention['screen_name'] for user_mention in
tweet['entities']['user mentions']]
```

```
urls = [url['expanded_url'] for url in tweet['entities']['urls']]
   media urls = []
   if 'media' in tweet['entities']:
       media urls = [media['media url'] for media in tweet['entities']['media']]
   return [hashtags, urls]
'''start main'''
if name == " main ":
   file timeordered json tweets = codecs.open(sys.argv[1], 'r', 'utf-8')
   fout = codecs.open(sys.argv[2], 'w', 'utf-8')
   # efficient line-by-line read of big files
   for line in file timeordered json tweets:
       try:
           [tweet_gmttime, tweet_id, text, hashtags, users, urls, media_urls,
nfollowers, nfriends] = parse_json_tweet(
              line)
                if not tweet gmttime: continue
                fout.write(line)
           # "created at": "Mon Feb 17 14:14:44 +0000 2014"
               c = time.strptime(tweet_gmttime.replace("+0000", ''), '%a %b %d
%H:%M:%S %Y')
           except:
              print("pb with tweet_gmttime", tweet_gmttime, line)
           tweet_unixtime = int(time.mktime(c))
                   fout.write(line)
           fout.write(str(
               [tweet unixtime, tweet gmttime, tweet id, text, hashtags, users, urls,
media urls, nfollowers,
               nfriends]) + "\n")
       except:
           # print "pb with tweet:", line
                 print sys.exc info()[0], line
           pass
   file_timeordered_json_tweets.close()
   fout.close()
```

Code Screenshots:

```
🖺 bigdata project phase 1 - [C:\Users\rajin\Desktop\Masters subjects\Principles of big data\bigdata project phase 1] - ...\newtrail.py - PyCharm Community Edition 2017.1.3
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   bigdata project
         abc.json.txt
                             import codecs
                              from datetime import datetime
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                             import ison
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                              # import requests
         🐌 trail1.py
                              import os
                              import string
         tweetdata
                              import sys
         twitter_strea
                             import time
         xyz
   External Librarie: 10
                             def parse_json_tweet(line):
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                                  # print line
                                  if tweet['lang'] != 'en':
                                      # print "non-english tweet:", tweet['lang'], tweet
                     14
                                      return ['', '', '', [], [], []]
                     16
                                 date = tweet['created at']
                                  id = tweet['id']
                                  nfollowers = tweet['user']['followers_count']
                                  nfriends = tweet['user']['friends_count']
                                  if 'retweeted status' in tweet:
                                      text = tweet['retweeted status']['text']
                                  else:
                                      text = tweet['text']
                                  hashtags = [hashtag['text'] for hashtag in tweet['entities']['hashtags']]
                                  users = [user_mention['screen_name'] for user_mention in tweet['entities']['user_mentions']]
                                  urls = [url['expanded url'] for url in tweet['entities']['urls']]
```

Output Screenshot: Extracted URLs and Hashtags:



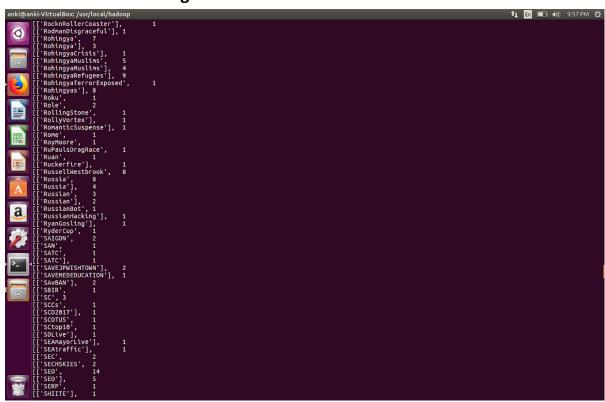
Step 3: Running Word Count Program in Hadoop:

Screenshots of commands executed while running word count program:

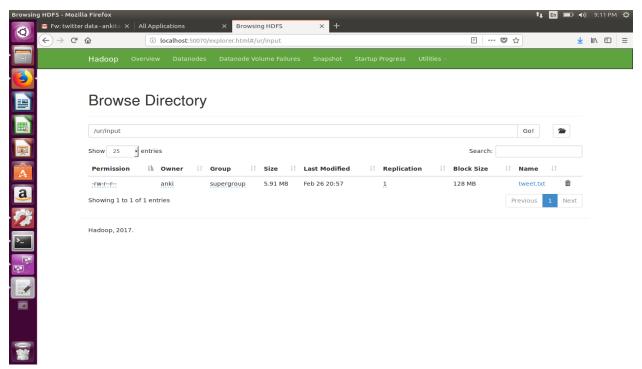
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hashtag2 (2).png - Photos
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11561 Jps
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                  ankl@ankl-VirtualBox:/usr/local/hadoop$ bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir /ur1
ankl@ankl-VirtualBox:/usr/local/hadoop$ bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir /ur1/ym1
ankl@ankl-VirtualBox:/usr/local/hadoop$ bin/hdfs -pu -fk/home/ankl/Desktop/hashtags /ur1/input
a,
                                                         Job Counters
Launched map tasks=1
Launched reduce tasks=1
```

Word Count of URLs:

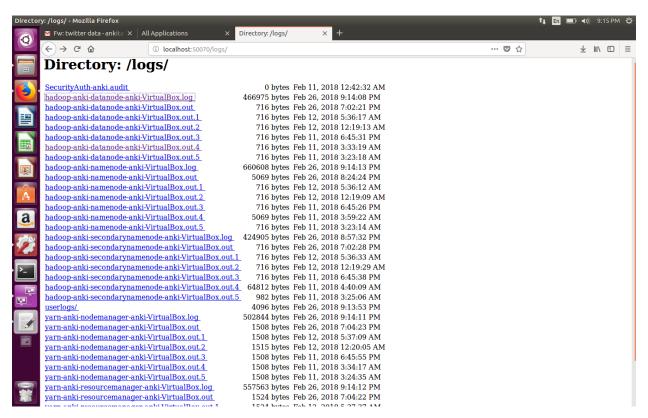
Word Count of HashTags:



HDFS Screenshot:



Screenshot of log files created:



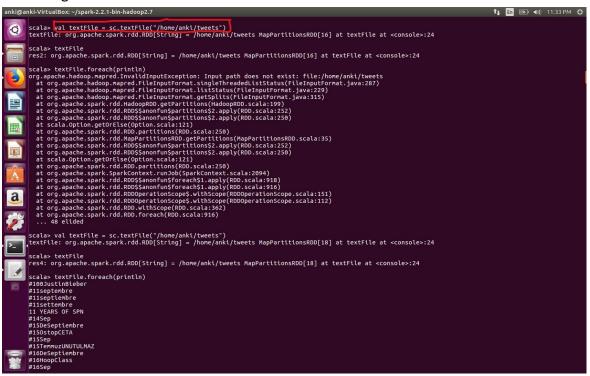
Step 4: Running Word Count Program in Apache Spark:

Screenshots of commands executed while running word count program:

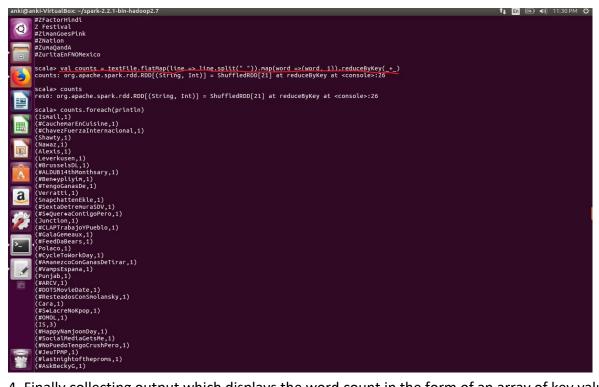
1. Starting Spark: using bin/spark-shell command:

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```

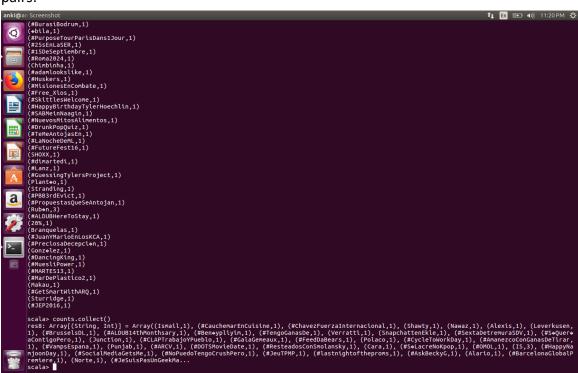
2. Loading the data:



3. Splitting content in our file as strings and applying map and reduce functions to perform word count, using the below highlighted command:



4. Finally collecting output which displays the word count in the form of an array of key value pairs:



References:

http://adilmoujahid.com/posts/2014/07/twitter-analytics/

https://github.com/heerme/twitter-topics/blob/master/extract-json-to-text-stream.py
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YZnNb0BTrS4&list=PLJNKKS4iwuamrvNVahopRziurK7XNCc5B&index=3