paperism

Date: 10/04/2023

Scala Program

1. W.A.P. that reads words from file. Use mutable map to count the words.

⇒

```
import scala.io.Source
object wordCount {
def main(args: Array[String]){
if (args.length != 1){
System.err.println("error")
System.exit(1)
}
var filename = args(0)
val wordcount = scala.collection.mutable.Map[String,Int]()
for (line ← Source.fromFile(filename).getLines)
for (word ← line.split(" "))
wordcount(word) = if (wordcount.contains(word)) wordcount(word)+1
else 1
println(wordcount)
for ((k,v) ← wordcount)
printf("word %s occurs %d times\n",k,v)
}}
```

OUTPUT

Map(RCB → 2, will → 1, the → 1, match → 1, today → 1)

word RCB occurs 2 times

word will occurs 1 times

word the occurs 1 times

word match occurs 1 times

word today occurs 1 times

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2. Write a function minmax (values: Array[Int]) that returns a pair containing the smallest & largest values in the array.

```
import scala.io.StdIn
import scala.collection.mutable.ArrayBuffer
object MinMax {
    def main (args: Array[String]): Unit = {
        var numArray = new ArrayBuffer[Int]()
        println("Enter no. of elements:")
        val n = scala.io.StdIn.readInt()
        println("Enter elements")
        for (i <- 1 to n)
            numArray += scala.io.StdIn.readInt().
        println(numArray)
        val t = minmax(numArray)
        println("Max is", t._1)
        println("Min is", t._2)
    }
    def minmax(numArray: ArrayBuffer[Int]): (Int, Int) = {
        var min:Int = 999
        var max:Int = (-999)
        for (value <- numArray) {
            if (value > max)
                max = value.
            else if (value < min)
                min = value.
        }
        (max, min)
    }
}
```

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OUTPUT

```
Enter no. of Elements
5
Enter elements
2
4
6
3
1
Max is 6
Min is 1
```

3.

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Q. Write the menu driven prog. to implement quick sort algorithm using imperative & functional style.

```
→ object scalasort {
    def sort(a: List[Int]): List[Int] = {
        if (a.length < 2) a
        else {
            val pivot = a(a.length/2)
            sort(a.filter(_ < pivot)) :::
            a.filter(_ == pivot) :::
            sort(a.filter(_ > pivot))
        }
}   }
    def sort1(a: Array[Int]) {
        def swap(l: Int, r: Int) {
            val t = a(l); a(l) = a(r); a(r) = t
        }
        def sort2(l: Int, r: Int) {
            val pivot = a((l+r)/2)
            var i = l
            var j = r
            while (i <= j) {
                while (a(i) < pivot) i += 1
                while (a(j) > pivot) j -= 1
                if (i <= j) {
                    swap(i, j)
                    i += 1
                    j -= 1
                }
            }
            if (i < j) sort2(i, j)
            if (j < r) sort2(i, r)
        }
        if (a.length > 0)
            sort2(0, a.length - 1)
    }
```

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```
def main(args: Array[String]){
  val xs = List(6,2,8,5,1)
  println(xs)
  println("Sorted list using functn style")
  println(sort(xs))
  val xs1 = List(6,21,4,66,23)
  print(xs1)
  println("Sorted list using imperative style")
  println(sort1(xs))
  }
}
```

2.

OUTPUT

List(6,2,8,5,1)
Sorted list using functn style
List(1,2,5,6,8)
List(6,21,4,66,23)
Sorted list using imperative style
List(4,6,21,23,66)

Experiment No. :

Date : 08/05/2023

Name of the Experiment :

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Spark Programming

1. Word Count : Here the goal is to count how many times each word appears in a file & write out a list of words where word count is strictly greater than 4. Use the file log.txt accompanying file assignment to count the words Save the wordcounts in text form in the "wordcountsDir" using the saveAsTextFile RDD method. Examine the contents of the above directory & the contents of the files of the dictionary.

```
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import org.apache.spark.SparkConf
import org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD
object wordCount {
    def main(args: Array[String]) {
        val pathToFile = "log.txt"
        val conf = new SparkConf().setAppName("wordCount").
                                   setMaster("local[*]")
        val sc = new SparkContext(conf)
        val wordsRdd = sc.textFile(pathToFile).flatMap(_.split("
        val wordCountInitRdd = wordsRdd.map(word => (word,1)).
        val wordCountRdd = wordCountInitRdd.ReduceByKey
                                   ((v1,v2) => v1+v2).
        val highFreqWords = wordCountRdd.filter(x =>
                                   x._2 > 4)
        highFreqWords.saveAsTextFile("wordCountsDir")
    }
```

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OUTPUT

(^^^^, 10)
(type, 10)
(htable → table[i].element, 10)
(NULL;, 10)
(, 546)
(warning: ;, 10)
(from, 10)
('int', 10)

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4. W.A.P. to illustrate the use of pattern matching in scala for the foll. matching on case classes. Define 2 case classes as follows:

Abstract class Notification

case class Email(sender: String, title: String, body: String) extends Notification

case class SMS(caller: String, message: String) extends Notification

Define a function showNotification which takes as a parameter the abstract type Notification & Matches on the type of Notification (i.e. if figured out whether it is an Email or SMS) & in case its an SMS return the String :- s"You got an SMS from $number; Message: $message".

abstract class Notification

case class SMS (mobile: String, msg: String) extends Notification

case class Email (emailAddr: String, subject: String, body: String) extends Notification

object temp {

def showNotification (note: Notification): String = {

match {

case Email(emailAddr, subject, _) => s"You got an email from $emailAddr, with subject: $subject"

case SMS(number, message) => s"You got an SMS from $number! message: $message".

}

}

def main (args: Array[String]): Unit = {

val someSMS = SMS("9946317884", "Did you submit assignment")

val someEmail = Email("shobha@gmail.com", "BDT Lab", "Intro to Big Data, Spark & R")

println(showNotification(SMS))

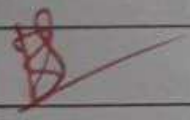
println(showNotification(Email))

}

OUTPUT

You got an SMS from 9946317834! message: Did you submit assignment

You got an Email from shobha@gmail.com, with Subject: BDT LAB



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2. Tweet Mining: A dataset with the 8198 reduced tweets, reduced_tweets.json will be provided. The data contains reduced tweets as in the sample follows:
{"id": "572692378957430785", "user": "Sekhar nishu", "text": "@always_nidhi @Youtube no idea understand. bt i loved of this movie is working", "place": "Orissa", "country": "India"}
Write a function to parse the tweets into an RDD & print the top 10 tweeters.

```
import org.apache.spark.{SparkContext, SparkConf}
import org.apache.spark.rdd._
object tweetmining {
    val conf = new SparkConf().setAppName("User Mining").
                setMaster("local[*]")
    val sc = new SparkContext(conf)
    var pathToFile = ""
    def main(args: Array[String]){
        if (args.length != 1){
            System.exit(1)
        }
        pathToFile = args(0)
        val tweets = sc.textFile(pathToFile).mapPartitions(
          (TweetUtils.parseFromJson(_))
        val tweetsByUser = tweets.map(x => (x.user, x)).
                            groupByKey()
        val numTweetsByUser = tweetsByUser.map
                            (x => (x._1, x._2.size))
        val sortedUserNumByTweets = numTweetsByUser.
                            sortBy(_._2, ascending=false)
        sortedUserByNumTweets.take(10).foreach(println)
        val selectedTweets = sortedUserByNumTweets.take(10)
    }
}
```

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```
import com.google.gson._
object TweetUtils {
    case class Tweets (
        id : String, user: String, userName: String,
        text: String, place: String, country: String, lang: Str...
def parseFromJson (lines: Iterator [String]) : Iterator [Twee...
    val gson = new Gson
    lines.map( line => gson.fromJson(line, classOf[Twe...
}
}
}
```

OUTPUT

(#QuissyUpSoon, 958)
(Enes Mender Askip, 185)
(#4Rentime, 100)
(MV, 58)
(williampriceking, 46)
(Follow Me MAEJOR, 44)
(Phillthy McNasty, 43)
(K.O.H.O.R.T.S, 41)
(#MUST KINGTAECRAZY, 41)
(Sofia ro ke, 36)

8
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— x — x · x — x —