

**<<TASK 0>> Create instance (Amazon Linux 2)**

1. Go to AWS EC2 and select create instance
2. Create keypair (automatically downloads - .ppk/.pem)
3. Defaults for rest
4. Connect with PuTTY – host (IP address); port (22); SSH->Auth->Key (.ppk file)
5. username: ec2-user
6. If it does not connect; make sure that port 22 is allowed in the inbound rules of that instance

**<<TASK 1>> Install MongoDB**[Guide](#)

1. add repo file as given in guide
2. `sudo yum install mongodb-org -y`
3. `ps --no-headers -o comm 1`
4. for systemd:
  - start:- `sudo systemctl start mongod`
  - verify:- `sudo systemctl status mongod`
  - stop:- `sudo systemctl stop mongod`
  - restart:- `sudo systemctl restart mongod`
  - to use:- `mongosh` (mongo db shell)  
[to exit; type 'exit']

**<<TASK 2>> move log data to instance**

In PuTTY:

1. [in /home/ec2-user/] or where ever you want to add the logs
2. `mkdir log_data`
3. `sudo chown -R ec2-user /home/ec2-user/log_data`

In your system (cmd):

1. Transfer log files from local system to linux 2 instance
2. Syntax:  
`pscp -i keyPath fileToBeUploadedPath username@ip:pathInRemoteSys`
3. Example:  
`pscp -i "/Downloads/myKeyPair.ppk" "/Downloads/log_data/2018/11/*" ec2-user@32.153.269.114:/home/ec2-user/log_data`
4. All the .json files from the log\_data should be successfully transferred to the instance

[To confirm that files have been transferred;

you can use 'ls' in the log\_data folder in the instance – using PuTTY]

<<SUBTASK>> Create a virtual python env in the instance (PuTTY)

- Creating venv: [only once – activate/deactivate as needed]  
python3 -m venv venv
- Activate:  
source venv/bin/activate
- continue using as normally would [Potentially; go to TASK 3]
- Deactivate: [only do this when you wish to no longer use python env]  
deactivate

<<TASK 3>> insert logs into MongoDB collections

1. sudo su
2. pip3 install pymongo
3. [create db and collection](#)
4. [Insert logs into collection](#)  
You can insert one by one – each json object (insert\_one) Or  
insert all json objects in a single file together (insert\_many)
5. how to check?
  - Use mongoDB shell: mongosh
    - show dbs [view all dbs in mongo]
    - use dbName [go into the db that you created in step 2]
    - show collections [view all collections in that db]
    - View a single log file example:  
db.collectionName.findOne({userId: '101'})

<<TASK 4>> fetch top 10 artists and songs

- Use mongoDB aggregations to fetch top 10 artists and songs  
[you can do them both separately too for ease]  
[References: [Documentation](#); [TutorialsPoint](#); [Simple example](#)]
- Save the output however you like  
(you can save a dictionary, or a list, or create an html page which can be used directly in flask)

<<TASK 5>> setting up and using Flask

- pip install Flask
- mkdir templates
- add .html files to templates folder – whatever files you wish to have  
[topSongs.html; topArtists.html; topall.html; etc]

- in venv:
  - create an app.py file [vim app.py] as below  
[home.html – can be replaced with whatever html file you want flask to display]

```
from flask import Flask, render_template
app=Flask(__name__)
@app.route("/")
def home():
    return render_template("home.html")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0',port=80)
```

- to run:  
python3 app.py
- Add port 80 to inbound rule of instance
- use IP addr:80 to view webpage

insertToCollections.py:

```

import pymongo
import os
import json
import itertools

client = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/")
mydb = client["db"]
col = mydb["songs"]

dire = r"/var/www/data/"
week = 1
day = 1
for filename in os.listdir(dire):
    with open(dire + filename) as f:
        stuList = []
        for jsonObj in f:
            dic = json.loads(jsonObj)
            dic['week'] = week
            stuList.append(dic)
        col.insert_many(stuList)
        day += 1
        if day == 8:
            week += 1
            day = 1

```

top10Songs.py [returns an html of top 10 songs per week]:

```

import pymongo
import pprint

myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/")
mydb = myclient['db']
mycol = mydb['songs']

pipeline = [
    {
        "$group": {
            "_id": {
                "week": "$week",
                "song": "$song"
            },
            "songCount": {
                "$sum": 1
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "$sort": {
            "songCount": -1
        }
    },
    {
        "$group": {
            "_id": "$_id.week",
            "songs": {
                "$push": {

```

```

        "songName": "$_id.song",
        "count": "$songCount"
    }
},
    }
},
{
    "$sort": {
        "count": -1
    }
}
]

finalSongs = dict()
for x in mydb.songs.aggregate(pipeline):
    x = dict(x)
    finalSongs[x['_id']] = []
    for y in x['songs'][1:11]:
        finalSongs[x['_id']].append(dict(y)['songName'])

html = "<html><div class='box'><h1>Top 10 Songs per week</h1>"
for key in sorted(finalSongs):
    html += '<h1>Week' + str(key) + '</h1><ol>'
    for y in finalSongs[key]:
        html += '<li>' + y + '</li>'
    html += '</ol>'

html += '</div></html>'
print(html)

```

\* you can use `python3 top10Songs.py > templates/top10Songs.html` to push results to an html file \*

\* modify above file to implement `top10Artists.py` and create `top10Artists.html` \*

Home.html:

```

<html>
<head>
<style>
.box {
    float : left;
    width : 500px;
    margin : 1em;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to flask application</h1>
    <p> This is by Yesha </p>
    {% include 'topSongs.html' %}
    {% include 'topArtists.html' %}
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

