

PRINCIPLES OF BIG DATA MANAGEMENT

PHASE #1

TEAM SIZE: 4

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Objective:

- The main aim of this phase is to develop a system to store, analyze, and visualize a social network's.
- Tasks:
 1. Collect social network's data (e.g. tweets) in JSON format.
 2. Store the text content (e.g. tweet's text) from the data into a file in HDFS.
 3. Run a Word Count program in Apache Spark on the text file and store the output and log files locally.

Applications/Software's Used: Apache Spark, Hadoop, Scala, Cloudera, Twitter Developer Account, Python.

Collecting tweets from Twitter:

- Firstly, we have created a developer account in Twitter using below link.
<https://apps.twitter.com/>
- Below are the variables that contains the user credentials to access Twitter API
 - ACCESS_TOKEN = "1974127951-N1QRXNCsVCywXI67BU1Wx7VIJ1fw2TIScZDY07s"
 - ACCESS_SECRET = "zLLfZ4ZF9BxvgzjXAkjJFAVFOL4P1i0fLSaZzc6LrnqZJ"
 - CONSUMER_KEY = "RfqrQLUtEAvwqSmNpGjZydmOn"
 - CONSUMER_SECRET =
"1XdUvxMDfcL5eE89oAo7ZO8UESv6H7HacNa9BOY7cGFa5MiPjo"
- We have written python program that is used to fetch tweets in JSON format. (Tweets-Collect.py)

- The extracted file in JSON format contains all the tweet details such as id, created at, text, profile_background_image_url etc.
- From JSON tweets file only the **text** content is extracted using Python program. The fetched text details are stored in a file. (TwitterTextConvert.py)

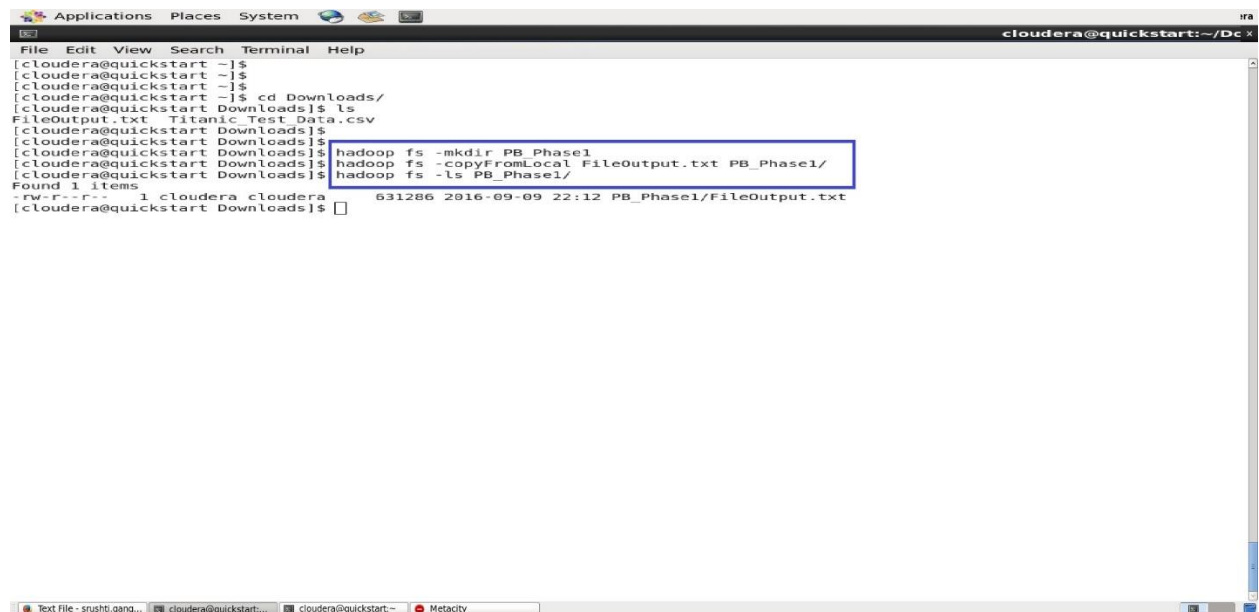
Store the text content (e.g. tweet's text) from the data into a file in HDFS.

- The twitter tweets text content file is moved from local to HDFS.
- First a folder is created in HDFS and the text file is moved from local to HDFS using below command.

Create directory in local: `hadoop fs -mkdir PB_Phase1`

Move text file from local to HDFS: `hadoop fs -copyFromLocal FileOutput.txt PB_Phase1/`

To list the files under a directory: `hadoop fs -ls PB_Phase1/`



```
cloudera@quickstart: ~/Downloads
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ cd Downloads/
[cloudera@quickstart Downloads]$ ls
FileOutput.txt  Titanic Test Data.csv
[cloudera@quickstart Downloads]$
[cloudera@quickstart Downloads]$ hadoop fs -mkdir PB_Phase1
[cloudera@quickstart Downloads]$ hadoop fs -copyFromLocal FileOutput.txt PB_Phase1/
[cloudera@quickstart Downloads]$ hadoop fs -ls PB_Phase1/
Found 1 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera cloudera 631286 2016-09-09 22:12 PB_Phase1/FileOutput.txt
[cloudera@quickstart Downloads]$
```

Fig 1: HDFS Commands

- The directory created and the files moved to HDFS can be viewed as shown below.

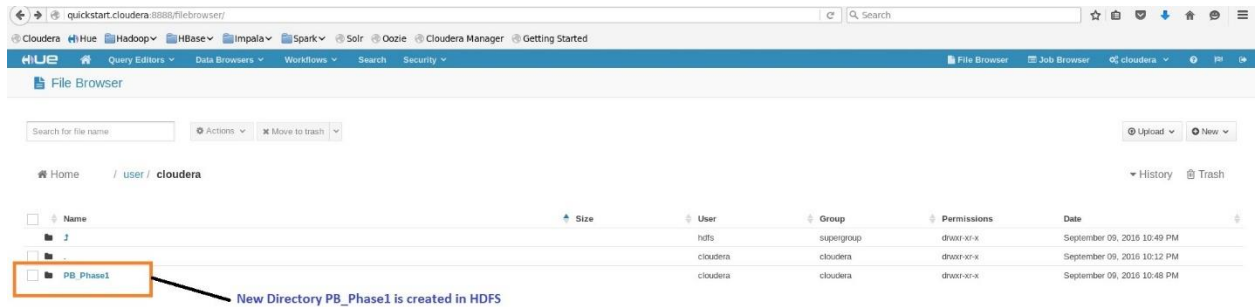


Fig 2: Directory in HDFS

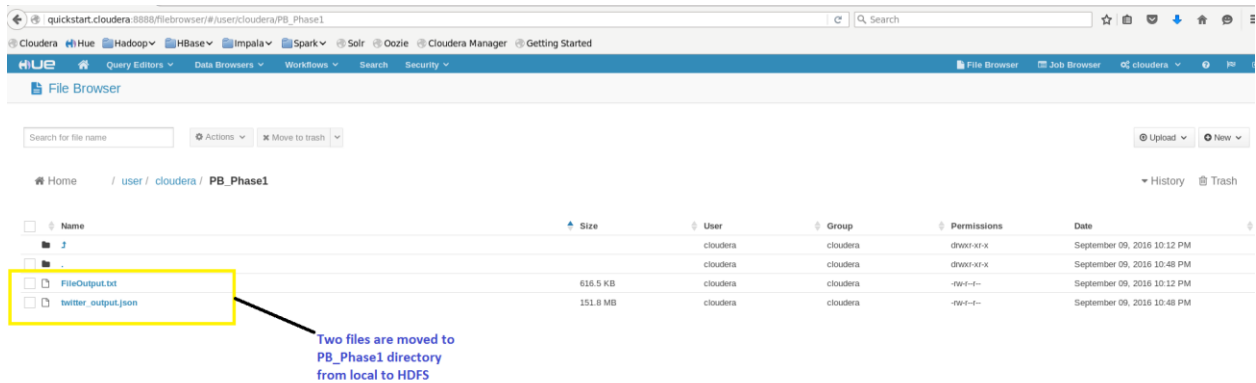


Fig 3: Files in HDFS



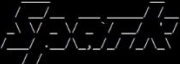
- First of all, to run word count program on set of data we require Apache Spark and scala.
- Once the Spark and Scala is installed successfully, in cmd prompt once the spark directory with ***spark-shell*** is given the Spark is integrated on Scala.

```
Command Prompt - bin\spark-shell
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10586]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\nikky>cd Downloads

C:\Users\nikky\Downloads>cd Spark

C:\Users\nikky\Downloads\Spark>bin\spark-shell
Using Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties
Setting default log level to "WARN".
To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel).
16/09/18 00:14:38 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
16/09/18 00:14:32 WARN SparkContext: Use an existing SparkContext, some configuration may not take effect.
Spark context Web UI available at http://192.168.0.9:4040
Spark context available as 'sc' (master = local[*], app id = local-1473484471888).
Spark session available as 'spark'.
Welcome to

 version 2.0.0

Using Scala version 2.11.8 (Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM, Java 1.8.0_101)
Type in expressions to have them evaluated.
Type :help for more information.

scala>
```

Fig 5: Spark

- Once spark is opened successfully then word count program is written and executed in *scala*.

- val textfile = sc.textFile("/Users/nikky/Desktop/PB Phase-1/FileOutput.txt")**

- sc.textFile in Spark Shell, creates a RDD with each line as an element. For example, if there are 10 files in folder, 10 partitions will be created.
- RDD means **Resilient Distributed Datasets** which are immutable and partitioned collection of records, which can only be created by coarse grained operations such as map, filter, group by etc.
- RDDs can only be created by reading data from a stable storage such as HDFS or by transformations on existing RDDs.

- val outcount = textfile.flatMap(line => line.split(" "))map(word => (word, 1))reduceByKey(_ + _)**

- Once the file is read and stored in a variable textfile MapReduce function is used to execute word count program
- MapReduce works by breaking the processing into 2 phases **Map Phase and Reduce Phase**.
- Each phase has key-value pairs as input and output, by specifying two functions **Map Function and Reduce Function**.

- outcount.saveAsTextFile("/Users/nikky/Desktop/PB Phase-1/WordCount")**

- Once the reduce function group the words with respective count, the data is stored in WordCount folder.

```
scala> val textfile=sc.textFile("/Users/nikky/Desktop/PB Phase-1/FileOutput.txt")
textfile: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = /Users/nikky/Desktop/PB Phase-1/FileOutput.txt MapPartitionsRDD[18] at textFile at <console>:24

scala> val outcount=textfile.flatMap(line=>line.split(" "))map(word => (word,1))reduceByKey(_ + _)
outcount: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[21] at reduceByKey at <console>:25

scala> outcount.saveAsTextFile("/Users/nikky/Desktop/PB Phase-1/WordCount")

scala> outcount.collect()
res9: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((simply,1), (Checking,1), (3DS,,1), (ou,8), ((PRINT),1), (@hungrybeauty1:,1), (https://t.co/9HiB80sc3iRT,1), (?bvio),1), (encajan,6), (https://t.co/5bF2XZn1pI#whywbelieveinlarry,1), (ham",1), (@Meetup,1), (8.47g,1), (https://t.co/hrzTfKPtFq,1), (enabl...,1), (#static-methods,1), (cambiado,2), (:3git-pyli nt-commit-hook,1), (Ring,,3), (todo.,2), (https://?Demystifying,1), (#javascript#NBA,1), (encontra,2), (ignore,,1), (been,12), (https://t.co/8Buw0Sctio,1), (wasn't,3), (vc s,8), (https://t.co/z0cFOxjVK,1), (crying,1), (82-year-old,2), (#whyw?Always,1), (#pythonMaking,1), (27.00ct,1), (knows,1), (https://t.co/ZFmMUThEeART,1), (#Buzz,1), (@wi firockmezayn:,13), (#gene,1), ((shop,1), (https://t.co/3vRY8WNa9Qsenti,1), (https://t.co/a26c7Lv1o5RT,1), (@anama...
```

Fig 6: Word Count Commands

```
1 (Installing,6)
2 (https://t.co/zzYKV2ahXh,2)
3 (https://t.co/PgHhOYE8t,1)
4 (Sulawesi.18KT,1)
5 (#Fashion,1)
6 (https://t.co/Im2dvNjsKZRT,4)
7 (your...Tweets,1)
8 (BALL,1)
9 (fridge,1)
10 (AC~NEVADA,2)
11 (proponiendo,1)
12 (@mlp_RubyRay) WOW!!!,1)
13 (Trinity,1)
14 (https://t.co/PDjuTlyMFvMESMERIZING,1)
15 (Wonderlocke,2)
16 (https://t.co/HSp4OCkTVgRT,1)
17 (rialzo,1)
18 (end,7)
19 ((Nintendo,1)
20 (#046RT,4)
21 ("Red,3)
22 (https://t.co/tOrOskFC46,1)
23 (#trends,1)
24 (todo?,1)
25 (really,,2)
26 (https://t.co/kG08xQ0pqrReport:,1)
27 (9.,3)
28 (less,2)
29 (execute,1)
30 (https://t.co/7yZyGYfGSr,1)
31 (JD,5)
32 (04:25,1)
33 (Hiring,63)
34 (paso,3)
35 (shape,1)
36 (nosotros,2)
37 (different,12)
```

Fig 7: Sample Word Count Output