Cloud Computing MiniProject 3

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Part 1. Setting up Cassandra

Make sure to shut down all the Hadoop services. Then on every node, stop Cassandra service first.

Use command `cassandra -Rf` to start Cassandra process on all the nodes.

```
student@CC-MON-33:~$ service cassandra stop
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ===
Authentication is required to stop 'cassandra.service'.
Authenticating as: ,,, (student)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ===
[student@CC-MON-33:~$ cassandra -Rf
```

This line should appears on all the terminals.

```
INFO [main] 2020-04-15 19:03:17,416 Server.java:159 - Starting listening for COL clients on CC-MON-32/159.203.125.115:9042 (unencrypted)...
INFO [main] 2020-04-15 19:03:17,529 CassandraDaemon.java:556 - Not starting RPC server as requested. Use JMX (StorageService->startRPCServer()) or nodet INFO [Service Thread] 2020-04-15 19:03:12,220 SCInspector.java:285 - ConcurrentMarkSweep GC in 399ms. CMS Old Gen: 28795952 -> 19857600; Code Cache: 13 -> 5806376; Metaspace: 44145220 -> 44031736; Par Eden Space: 30906528 -> 500229592;
WARN [Native-Transport-Requests-26] 2020-04-15 19:59:30,702 NoSpamLogger.java:94 - Unlogged batch covering 20 partitions detected against table [minipro atomicity, or asynchronous writes for performance.
INFO. [Service.Invead]. 2020-04-15 19:50:37.236 GCInspector. iava:285. - ParNew SC. in. 2046ms... JMS Old Sen. 37256944 -> 51377860. Par. Ffen. Snace: 167772160 - 52812a, netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-transport-rxtx=netty-tr
```

Use 'nodetool status' to check the Cassandra cluster status:

```
student@CC-MON-31:~$ nodetool status
Datacenter: datacenter1
Status=Up/Down
|/ State=Normal/Leaving/Joining/Moving
                                            Owns (effective) Host ID
   Address
                    Load
                               Tokens
                                                                                                   Rack
   64.225.19.53
                    234.4 MiB 256
                                                             58d5b4a5-0525-4197-8815-ab654e1afffa
                                            100.0%
                                                                                                   rack1
                                             100.0%
   64.225.21.150
                    234.83 MiB 256
                                                              93f7fadf-3399-4ce6-8887-9250ac8e40e1
                                                                                                   rack1
   159.203.125.115 113.84 MiB 256
                                                               76774991-be23-4a96-96e0-e82961cf7aeb rack1
                                             100.0%
```

Part 2. Import Data into Cassandra

First modify the origin access_log data:

```
student@cc-MON-31:~/hadoop$ hdfs dfs -cat access_log.csv/*
2020-04-15 21:26:34,643 INFO sasl.SaslDataTransferClient: SASL enc
10.223.157.186,/favicon.ico,1
10.223.157.186,/favicon.ico,1
10.223.157.186,/assets/js/lowpro.js,3
10.223.157.186,/assets/css/reset.css,4
10.223.157.186,/assets/css/reset.css,5
10.223.157.186,/assets/css/the-associates.css,6
10.223.157.186,/assets/js/the-associates.js,7
10.223.157.186,/assets/js/lightbox.js,8
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/primary-news-3.jpg,10
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/primary-news-1.jpg,11
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/primary-news-2.jpg,12
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/primary-news-2.jpg,12
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,15
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,17
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,17
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,17
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,18
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,19
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,19
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,19
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,28
10.223.157.186,/assets/js/lowpro.js,24
10.223.157.186,/assets/js/lowpro.js,24
10.223.157.186,/assets/js/the-associates.css,23
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,30
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,30
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,30
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/primary-news-1.jpg,30
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,30
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-1.jpg,30
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,33
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,33
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,33
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,33
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,36
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,36
10.223.157.186,/assets/img/dummy/secondary-news-2.jpg,36
10.223.
```

Enter 'CQL' bash using the following commands.

```
[student@CC-MON-31:~$ cqlsh --request-timeout=36000000 CC-MON-31 Connected to Test Cluster at CC-MON-31:9042. [cqlsh 5.0.1 | Cassandra 3.11.6 | CQL spec 3.4.4 | Native protocol v4] Use HELP for help.
```

Create a new KEYSPACE:

```
 \textbf{CREATE KEYSPACE miniproject WITH replication} = \{ \texttt{'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication\_factor': '3'} \}
```

Enter the KEYSPACE:

```
[cqlsh> use miniproject;
cqlsh:miniproject>
```

Create a new table for the access_log:

```
cqlsh:miniproject> DESC table access_log;

CREATE TABLE miniproject.access_log (
    id text PRIMARY KEY,
    address text,
    path text
) WITH bloom_filter_fp_chance = 0.01
```

Use `COPY` to import access_log.csv data into Cassandra table.

```
[cqlsh:miniproject> COPY access_log(address, path, id) FROM '/home/student/access_log.csv/' WITH header=FALSE
```

View the access_log table:

Part 3. Operate Data in Cassandra

Problem: 1. How many hits were made to the website item "/assets/img/release-schedule-logo.png"?

```
[cqlsh:miniproject> select count(*) from access_log where path='/assets/img/release-schedule-logo.png' ALLOW FILTERING;
count
------
24292
(1 rows)
Warnings :
Aggregation query used without partition key
```

24292 hits were made to that website item.

Problem: 2. How many hits were made from the IP: 10.207.188.188?

```
[cqlsh:miniproject> select count(*) from access_log where address='10.207.188.188' ALLOW FILTERING;
count
-----
398
(1 rows)
Warnings :
Aggregation query used without partition key
```

398 hits were made from that IP.

Problem: 3. Which path in the website has been hit most? How many hits were made to the path?

Because Cassandra doesn't provide the group by function, we have to use User Defined Function.

The Group By Function

```
cqlsh:miniproject> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION groupBy(state map<text, int>, type text)
               ... CALLED ON NULL INPUT
               ... RETURNS map<text, int>
               ... LANGUAGE java AS '
               ... Integer count = (Integer) state.get(type);
               ... if (count == null) count = 1;
               ... else
               \dots count = count + 1;
               ... state.put(type, count);
               ... return state;';
cqlsh:miniproject> CREATE OR REPLACE AGGREGATE groupBy_count(text)
               ... SFUNC groupBy
               ... STYPE map<text, int>
               ... INITCOND {};
cqlsh:miniproject> CAPTURE
Currently not capturing query output.
[cqlsh:miniproject> CAPTURE '/home/student/groupBy_path.csv';
Now capturing query output to '/home/student/groupBy_path.csv'.
[cqlsh:miniproject> select groupBy_count(path) from access_log;
```

Use `CAPTURE` command to export the query output to a new file 'groupBy_path.csv'. 'groupBy_path.csv' stores the data grouped by path.

We have to do some transformation to convert 'groupBy_path.csv' into Cassandra-readable dataset:

```
[student@CC-MON-31:~$ sed -i 's/,/\n/g' groupBy_address.csv
[student@CC-MON-31:~$ sed -i 's/:/,/g' groupBy_address.csv
[student@CC-MON-31:~$ sed -i 's/ //g' groupBy_address.csv
[student@CC-MON-31:~$ nano groupBy_address.csv
```

These commands:

- 1. Replace commas with new lines.
- 2. Replace colons with commas.
- 3. Remove white-spaces.

Then we can create a new table 'groupPath' in Cassandra and copy the grouped data to this table.

We have to define another UDF.

The Max Aggregation Function:

Use the new defined function to select the max count in path-grouped data:

Using the max count, we can get the answer:

```
cqlsh:miniproject> SELECT path FROM groupPath where count = 117348 ALLOW FILTERING;

path

'/assets/css/combined.css'

(1 rows)
cqlsh:miniproject>
```

Path '/assets/css/combined.css' has been hit most. 117348 hits was made to this path.

Problem: 4. Which IP accesses the website most? How many accesses were made by it?

Like Problem 3, we first use Group_By UDF to collect the dataset grouped by IP address.

```
[cqlsh:miniproject> CAPTURE '/home/student/groupBy_address.csv'
Now capturing query output to '/home/student/groupBy_address.csv'.
[cqlsh:miniproject> select groupBy_count(address) from access_log;
[cqlsh:miniproject>
```

Then we modified the new csv file and copy it into a new table 'groupAddress'.

Use Max Aggregation function to get the max count:

IP '10.216.113.172' accesses the website most. 158614 accesses were made by it.