

Lab 5

The objective of this laboratory is to start playing around with Apache Spark. We provide you a template in Java, from which you can write your first application. As a first task, you will repeat the exercise you had in Lab 2, which is reported below for your convenience. In Lab 2 you used MapReduce. Now you must use Spark and RDDs.

The workflow for building is the same as the one we used with Hadoop: once unzipped the template, import and open the project in your IDE (Eclipse), modify it, and then export a jar. Then, submit this job either locally (i.e., on the PC of LABINF):

```
spark-submit --class it.polito.bigdata.spark.example.SparkDriver
--deploy-mode client --master local SparkProject.jar arguments
```

or on the cluster (you must execute spark-submit on bigdatalab.polito.it to submit your application on the cluster):

```
spark2-submit --class it.polito.bigdata.spark.example.SparkDriver
--deploy-mode cluster --master yarn SparkProject.jar arguments
```

Notice how in the template we did not, even if possible, configure the Spark master and other settings explicitly in the main class of the driver. In this way, you can always submit the same jar on any configuration, either Spark standalone locally or a Yarn cluster. The main advantage of this method is for testing your application: first you can try your application on your machine, on a sample file, and then safely submit the same application for the real work.

1. Filter a file

If you completed Lab 1, you should now have (at least one) huge files with the word frequencies in the amazon food reviews, in the format word\tnumber, where number is an integer (a copy of the output of Lab 1 is available in the HDFS shared folder /data/students/bigdata-01QYD/Lab2/). You should also have realized that inspecting these results manually is not feasible.

Your task is to write a **Spark** application to filter these results, and analyze the filtered data. The filter you should implement is the following:

- keep only the lines containing words that start with a prefix (a string) that is passed as a command-line parameter

1. Run you application locally on the **LABINF PC** by using the following command and select only the lines containing the words starting with “ho” from the local file SampleLocalFile.csv (open a linux shell on the LABINF PC and execute the following command in the folder containing the jar file associated with your application and SampleLocalFile.csv)

```
spark-submit --class it.polito.bigdata.spark.example.SparkDriver
--deploy-mode client --master local SparkProject.jar
SampleLocalFile.csv LocalOutputFolder "ho"
```

Analyze the content of the local output folder.

2. Run you application on the cluster by using the following command and select only the lines containing the words starting with "ho" from the content of the HDFS folder /data/students/bigdata-01QYD/Lab2/ (Use ssh to open a shell on the gateway bigdatalab.polito.it by using the usual procedure and then execute the following command)

```
spark2-submit --class it.polito.bigdata.spark.example.SparkDriver
--deploy-mode cluster --master yarn SparkProject.jar
/data/students/bigdata-01QYD/Lab2/ HDFSOutputFolder "ho"
```

Analyze the content of the HDFS output folder.

How to access logs by using the job history web page

The logs of your applications on the cluster is available at <https://ma1-bigdata.polito.it:18489/>
If there is any error and you need to analyze the content of the error log files follow these steps:

1. Open a new terminal on your local machine (do **not** use the previous terminal connected to bigdatalab.polito.it).
2. On the local terminal command line, type the command
kinit sXXXXXX
(then, you will be asked for your BigDataLab password)
This command is used to obtain a Kerberos ticket (without it you cannot access the log web page)
3. Now you should have access to the spark job history and logs at <https://ma1-bigdata.polito.it:18489/>
4. Select your job and click on its App ID
You can use the search box to select only your jobs
5. Click on the executor tab and analyze the stderr associated with you application.
Pay attention that there is one log file for the driver and one log file for each executor.
If you application raised an exception, analyze all the stderr files to identify the reason of the error (depending on the error type, the log containing the needed information can be the one associated with the driver or that of an executor)

How to access logs without the web page and the Kerberos ticket

If you are connecting from outside Polito, and hence 1) you cannot request a Kerberos ticket and 2) you cannot access the history web page, you can proceed as follows to retrieve the log files from the command line:

1. Open a shell on the gateway by using ssh
ssh smatricola@bigdatalab.polito.it

2. Execute the following command in the remote shell:

```
yarn logs -applicationId application_1521819176307_2195
```

The last parameter is the application/job ID. You can retrieve the job ID of your application on the HUE interface: <https://bigdatalab.polito.it:8080/hue/jobbrowser#!jobs>

Bonus questions

Explore the web dashboard of your jobs¹. The history and the dashboard of the jobs can be accessed at the following URL <https://ma1-bigdata.polito.it:18489/>

Note that a Kerberos ticket is needed to access that web page. Use the same step reported above to obtain a Kerberos ticket and access the interface available at <https://ma1-bigdata.polito.it:18489/>

Check out the DAG of your application (under Jobs tab click on the saveAsTextFile at SparkDriver.java link to access the DAG) and the statistics for the application, and then answer the following questions:

- How many executors have been allocated to your job? (The information is available in the Executors tab)
- How was the input data split among them?
- Was your application well balanced among the executors, or were there tasks much slower/heavier/bigger than the others? Why?

Keep in mind these questions for the next labs as well.

¹ For local applications, the web dashboard is killed as soon as your job finishes. On the cluster, it is moved on a history server, so you can access it also after the job has completed.

Lab 6

In this lab, we continue our work on the Amazon dataset using Apache Spark. Your task is similar to that of Lab 3: given the original Amazon food dataset (that you can find in the HDFS file system at `/data/students/bigdata-01QYD/Lab3/Reviews.csv`), find all the pairs of items frequently reviewed together.

In the following Ex. 1 you find the steps that you are required to perform on the dataset.

Ex. 1

Write a single Spark application that:

- Transposes the original Amazon food dataset, obtaining a PairRDD of the type:
`<user_id> → <list of the product_ids reviewed by user_id>`
- Counts the frequencies of all the pairs of products reviewed together;
- Writes on the output folder all the pairs of products that appear more than once and their frequencies. The pairs of products must be *sorted by decreasing frequency*.

The input Amazon food dataset (available in the HDFS shared folder of the BigData@Polito cluster: `/data/students/bigdata-01QYD/Lab3/Reviews.csv`) lists all the reviews per-row (one review per line), and is comma-separated. In each line, two of the columns represent the user id and product id. The schema of Reviews.csv is the following:

`Id,ProductId,UserId,ProfileName,HelpfulnessNumerator,HelpfulnessDenominator,Score,Time,Summary,Text`

Inspect the output of your application to search for interesting facts, and analyze the job execution as usual (performances, number of executors, etc...).

Pay attention that the line starting with “Id,” is the header of the file and must not be considered.

On the web site you can download the file `ReviewsSample.csv`. It contains a sample of `Reviews.csv`. You can use it to perform some initial tests locally.

Bonus task

Extend the implemented application in order to write on the standard output the top 10, most frequent, pairs and their frequencies.

Note that Spark 1.6, or above, provides the following actions that can be applied on an RDD of type `JavaRDD<T>`:

- 1) `List<T> top(int n, java.util.Comparator<T> comp)`
- 2) `List<T> takeOrdered (int n, java.util.Comparator<T> comp)`

top returns the **n largest elements** of the RDD based on the specified Comparator

takeOrdered returns the **n smallest elements** of the RDD based on the specified Comparator

Note that the standard output of the driver is stored in the log files of your application. Use the following steps to access the log files.

How to access logs by using the job history web page

The logs of your applications on the cluster is available at <https://ma1-bigdata.polito.it:18489/>
If there is any error and you need to analyze the content of the error log files follow these steps:

1. Open a new terminal on your local machine (do **not** use the previous terminal connected to bigdatalab.polito.it).
2. On the local terminal command line, type the command
kinit sXXXXXX
(then, you will be asked for your BigDataLab password)
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<https://ma1-bigdata.polito.it:18489/>
4. Select your job and click on its App ID
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5. Click on the executor tab and analyze the stderr associated with you application.
Pay attention that there is one log file for the driver and one log file for each executor.
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How to access logs without the web page and the Kerberos ticket

If you are connecting from outside Polito, and hence 1) you cannot request a Kerberos ticket and 2) you cannot access the history web page, you can proceed as follows to retrieve the log files from the command line:

1. Open a shell on the gateway by using ssh
ssh smatricola@bigdatalab.polito.it
2. Execute the following command in the remote shell:
yarn logs -applicationId *application_1521819176307_2195*
The last parameter is the application/job ID. You can retrieve the job ID of your application on the HUE interface: <https://bigdatalab.polito.it:8080/hue/jobbrowser#!/jobs>

Lab 7

In this lab, we analyze historical data about the stations of the bike sharing system of Barcelona. Your task consists in identifying the most “critical” timeslot (day of the week, hour) for each station and store the result in a KML file that can be visualized on a map.

The analysis is based on two files (available in the HFDS shared folder of the BigData@Polito cluster):

1. /data/students/bigdata-01QYD/Lab7/register.csv
2. /data/students/bigdata-01QYD/Lab7/stations.csv

- 1) register.csv contains the historical information about the number of used and free slots for ~3000 stations from May 2008 to September 2008. Each line of register.csv corresponds to one reading about the situation of one station at a specific timestamp. Each line has the following format:

- *stationId\ttimestamp\tusedslots\tfreeslots*
 - where *timestamp* has the format *date time*

For example, the line

```
23 2008-05-15 19:01:00 5      13
```

means that there were **5** used slots and **13** free slots at station **23** on **May 15, 2008** at **19:01:00**.

Pay attention that the first line of register.csv contains the header of the file. Moreover, some of the lines of register.csv contain wrong data due to temporary problems of the monitoring system. Specifically, some lines are characterized by used slots = 0 and free slots = 0. Those lines must be filtered before performing the analysis.

- 2) stations.csv contains the description of the stations. Each line of registers.csv has the following format:
- *stationId\tlongitude\tlatitude\tname*

For example, the line

```
1 2.180019 41.397978 Gran Via Corts Catalanes
```

contains the information about station **1**. The coordinates of station **1** are 2.180019,41.397978 and its name is **Gran Via Corts Catalanes**.

Ex. 1

Write a single Spark application that identifies the most “critical” timeslot for each station. This analysis can support the planning of the rebalancing operations among stations. **Solve the problem by using RDDs. Do not use Datasets, DataFrames, and the other Spark SQL features in this practice** (you will use them to solve this problem during the next practice).

In this application, each pair “day of the week – hour” is a timeslot and is associated with all the readings associated with that pair, independently of the date. For instance, the timeslot “Wednesday - 15” corresponds to all the readings made on Wednesday from 15:00:00 to 15:59:59.

A station S_i is in the critical state if the number of free slots is equal to 0 (i.e., the station is full).

The “criticality” of a station S_i in the timeslot T_j is defined as

$$\frac{\text{number of readings with num. of free slot equal to 0 for the pair } (S_i, T_j)}{\text{total number of readings for the pair } (S_i, T_j)}$$

Write an application that:

- Computes the criticality value for each pair (S_i, T_j) .
- Selects only the pairs having a criticality value greater than a minimum criticality threshold. The minimum criticality threshold is an argument of the application.
- Selects the most critical timeslot for each station (consider only timeslots with a criticality greater than the minimum criticality threshold). If there are two or more timeslots characterized by the highest criticality value for a station, select only one of those timeslots. Specifically, select the one associated with the earliest hour. If also the hour is the same, consider the lexicographical order of the name of the week day.
- Stores in one single KML file the information about the most critical timeslot for each station. Specifically, the KML file must contain one marker of type Placemark for each pair $(S_i, \text{most critical timeslot for } S_i)$ characterized by the following features:
 - StationId
 - Day of the week and hour of the critical timeslot
 - Criticality value
 - Coordinates of the station (longitude, latitude)

Do not include in the KML file the stations for which there are no timeslots satisfying the minimum criticality threshold.

The output KML file has the following format:

```
<kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2"><Document>
  <Placemark><name>44</name><ExtendedData><Data
    name="DayWeek"><value>Mon</value></Data><Data
    name="Hour"><value>3</value></Data><Data
    name="Criticality"><value>0.5440729483282675</value></Data></ExtendedData><
    Point><coordinates>2.189700,41.379047</coordinates></Point></Placemark>
  <Placemark><name>9</name><ExtendedData><Data
    name="DayWeek"><value>Sat</value></Data><Data
    name="Hour"><value>10</value></Data><Data
    name="Criticality"><value>0.5215827338129496</value></Data></ExtendedData><
    Point><coordinates>2.185294,41.385006</coordinates></Point></Placemark>
</Document></kml>
```

The KML file is composed of the three sections:

1. Header
2. One line for each marker of type Placemark
3. Footer

The template of the project available for this lab includes:

- The class `DateTool` characterized by the static `String DayOfTheWeek(String timestamp)` method. The provided method returns the day of the week of the timestamp provides as parameter. For instance the instruction `DateTool.DayOfTheWeek(" 2017-05-12")` returns the string "Fri".
- The code that is needed to write a HDFS file (at the end of the main method of `SparkDriver.java`). You cannot use the standard approach based on `saveAsTextFile()` because the content of the output file is obtained concatenating three different parts in the proposed order:
 - 1) The fix header of the output KML file.
 - 2) One line for each marker. The content of this central part is associated with the content of the `JavaRDD<String>` containing the result of your elaboration.
 - 3) The fix footer of the output KML file.

The content of the KML file can be used to show on a Google map the stations characterized by a high criticality value and the associated information. You can visualize the result of you analysis on a map by copy and paste the content of the generated KML file in the form of the following web page <http://display-kml.appspot.com/> or you can use one of the many other KML viewers available online.