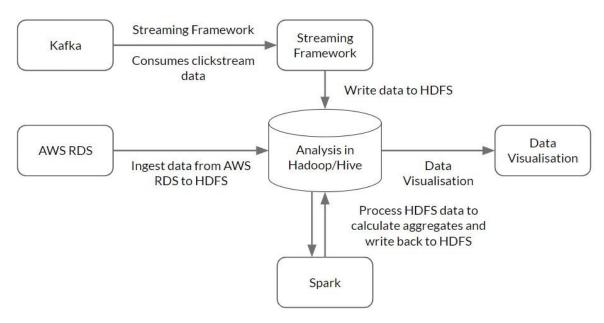




# Logic For First Submission

#### **Overall Architecture:**



According to the given architecture, we have performed the following steps:

In the first step, we ingest stream data from Kafka into a stream processing framework. Then, we consume batch data from AWS RDS into HDFS. Where data aggregation is necessary, we read and write our data from Spark to HDFS. The final aggregated data is stored in Hive tables. The data in Hive tables is later queried to calculate different metrics.

For the first submission (MID), we consume data from Kafka and RDS and load them into Hive managed tables. This process is split into four tasks:





## Task 1: Write a job to consume clickstream data from Kafka and ingest to Hadoop

Please find commented file "spark\_kafka\_to\_local.py"

1) At first, we create a Spark session with application name "Kafka to HDFS"

```
spark = SparkSession.builder \
    .appName("Kafka To HDFS") \
    .getOrCreate()
spark.sparkContext.setLogLevel('WARN')
```

2) Then we read the incoming clickstream data from Kafka and storing the data in the hdfs. To do this, we use the credentials provided on the platform.

Details of the Kafka Broker are as follows:

```
Bootstrap-server - 18.211.252.152
Port - 9092
Topic - de-capstone3
```

The code to read the data is shown below:

```
df = spark \
    .readStream \
    .format("kafka") \
    .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "18.211.252.152:9092") \
    .option("subscribe","de-capstone3") \
    .option("startingOffsets","earliest") \
    .load()
df.printSchema()
```

 Then we transform the data by dropping a few columns and changing value column data type

4) We write the data to hdfs directory and keep it running until terminated (Write stream in ison format).

```
df1=df.writeStream \
    .outputMode("append") \
    .format("json") \
    .option("truncate","false") \
    .option("path", "/home/hadoop/clickstream_data") \
    .option("checkpointLocation","/home/hadoop/clickstream_checkpoint") \
    .start()

console_df = df \
    .writeStream \
    .format("console") \
    .outputMode("append") \
```





# Code execution output:

After running the code, we get the following output

```
### Second part | 1985-like |
```

We now clean the loaded Kafka data to a more structured format and save it to a csv file.

Please find commented file "spark\_local\_flatten.py"

1) Firstly, we get the existing spark session "Kafka to HDFS"

```
spark = SparkSession.builder \
    .appName("Kafka To HDFS") \
    .getOrCreate()
spark.sparkContext.setLogLevel('WARN')
```

2) Then we read the clickstream data that we stored in json format into the dataframe df = spark.read.json('/home/hadoop/clickstream\_data/part\*')

3) We extract the columns from json value\_str in dataframe and create a new dataframe with new columns

```
df1 = df.select(
                                                                      $.customer_id").alias("customer_id"
$.app_version").alias("app_version"
$.0S_version").alias("0S_version"),
        get_json_object(df["value_st;
        get_json_object(df['
        get_json_object(df["
                                                                          lat").alias("lat"),
lon").alias("lon"),
        get_json_object(df[
                                                                                ").alias("lon"),
e_id").alias("page_id"),
ton_id").alias("button_id"
        get_json_object(df[
        get_json_object(df[
        get_json_object(df['
                                                                     "$.is_button_id").alias("button_id"),
"$.is_button_click").alias("is_button_click"),
"$.is_page_view").alias("is_page_view"),
"$.is_scroll_up").alias("is_scroll_up"),
"$.is_scroll_down").alias("is_scroll_down"),
"$.timestamp\n").alias("click_timestamp")
        get_json_object(df[
        get_json_object(df['
        get_json_object(df["value
        get_json_object(df["
        get_json_object(df["value_str"],"
```





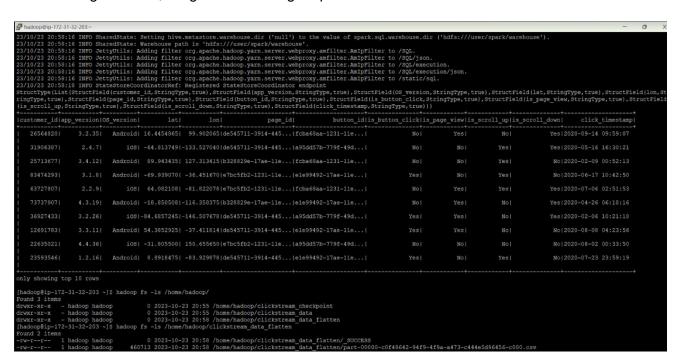
4) We then save the new dataframe to a csv file in hdfs directory

dfl.coalesce(l).write.format('com.databricks.spark.csv').mode('overwrite').save('/home/hadoop/clickstream\_data\_flatten', header = 'false')

The steps to run the python files and the steps is provided in commented file "step1.pdf"

## Code execution output:

After running the code, we get the following output



## Task 2: Write a job to ingest the bookings data from AWS RDS to Hadoop

Please find commented file "step2.pdf" for the sqoop command

• To do this, we write a sqoop job using the credentials provided on the platform The RDS connection string and credentials are as follows:

RDS Connection String jdbc:mysql://upgraddetest.cyaielc9bmnf.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com/testdatabase

 Username - student
 Password - STUDENT123
 Table Name - bookings





```
sqoop import \
--connect jdbc:mysql://upgraddetest.cyaielc9bmnf.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com/testdatabase \
--table bookings \
--username student --password STUDENT123 \
--target-dir /home/hadoop/bookings_data \
-m1
```

#### Code execution output:

After running the code, we get the following output

```
## Packagetic-17-21-13-2-20:

23/10/23 21:00-42 | HPO db. DETaput Pormat. Using read committed transaction isolation
23/10/23 21:00-42 | HPO supreduce. Jobs/Uniterative makes of plits:]
23/10/23 21:00-42 | HPO supreduce. Jobs/Uniterative makes of plits:]
23/10/23 21:00-42 | HPO supreduce. Jobs Uniterative makes for job: job 1650066232760 0013
23/10/23 21:00-43 | HPO magreduce. Job: The urt to track the job: http://ip-172-31-32-203.ec2.internal:20888/proxy/application_1698086232760
23/10/23 21:00-43 | HPO magreduce. Job: The urt to track the job: http://ip-172-31-32-203.ec2.internal:20888/proxy/application_1698086232760
23/10/23 21:00-43 | HPO magreduce. Job: Tap 01 | Feduce 04
23/10/23 21:00-53 | HPO magreduce. Job: Tap 04 | Feduce 04
23/10/23 21:00-53 | HPO magreduce. Job: Tap 04 | Feduce 04
23/10/23 21:00-58 | HPO magreduce. Job: Tap 05 | Feduce 04
23/10/23 21:00-58 | HPO magreduce. Job: Colomiters: Jo
File: Number of bytes vritten=188734
FILE: Number of bytes vritten=188734
FILE: Number of bytes vritten=188734
FILE: Number of pytes vritten=18678
HDFS: Number of vrite operations=0
FILE: Number of vrite operations=0
HDFS: Number of vrite operations=0
HDFS: Number of vrite operations=0
HDFS: Number of vrite operations=0
Job Counters:

Launched mag tasks=1
Other local mag tasks=1
Total time spent by all mag in occupied slots (ms)=193824
Total time spent by all mag task completed slots (ms)=193824
Total time spent by all mag tasks=1038
Total time spent by all mag tasks=038
Total time spent by all mag tasks=1038
Total time spent ty all mag tasks (ms)=0388
Total voore-milliseconds taken by all mag tasks=1038

Mag-Reduce Framework
File: Number of transactive types snapsho
```

# Task 3: Create aggregates for finding total bookings date-wise using Spark script

To prepare aggregates, data is read from HDFS, processed by a processing framework such as Spark and written back to HDFS to create a Hive table for the aggregated data.

Please find commented file "datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py"

1) To perform aggregation of data, we first create a Spark session with application name "datewise booking"

```
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("datewise_booking").getOrCreate()
sc = spark.sparkContext
sc
```

Then we read the bookings data into the dataframe

```
df = spark.read.csv("/home/hadoop/bookings_data/part*",inferSchema = True)
```





3) After the above step, we create a new dataframe with renamed columns

```
df1 = df.withColumnRenamed("_
           .withColumnRenamed(
           .withColumnRenamed(
```

4) Then we create aggregations based on date and store the transformed data in a csv file

```
df2 = df1.withColumn("booking_date", date_format('pickup_timestamp', "yyyy-MM-dd"))

df2.show(5)
# Date wise aggregation stored in date.
date = df2.select('booking_date').groupBy('booking_date').count()

date.show(10)
date.count()
date.count()
date.coalesce(1).write.format('com.databricks.spark.csv').mode('overwrite').save('/home/hadoop/datewise_aggreation', header = 'false')
```

The steps to run the python file and the steps are provided in commented file "step3.pdf"

Code execution output:

After running the code, we get the following output





#### Task 4: Hive managed Table Creation

Please find commented file "step4.pdf"

- 1) Create a Hive-managed table for clickstream data
- 2) Create a Hive-managed table for bookings data
- 3) Create a Hive-managed table for aggregated data in Task 3





```
hadoop@ip-172-31-33-247:~
[hadoop@ip-172-31-33-247 ~]$ hive
Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j2.properties Async: false
hive> create database if not exists cab_booking ;
Time taken: 0.91 seconds
hive> use cab booking ;
Time taken: 0.073 seconds
hive> create table if not exists clickstream data
    > (customer_id string ,app_wersion string, os_wersion string, lat string ,lon string ,page_id
    > string, button id string , is_button click varchar(3) ,is_page_view varchar(3) ,is_scroll_up > varchar(3) ,is_scroll_down varchar(3), click_timestamp string )
     > row format delimited fields terminated by ","
     > location '/home/hadoop/clickstream data flatten/';
Time taken: 0.422 seconds
hive> create table if not exists booking_data
    > (booking id string , customer id string , driver id string , customer app version string,
    > customer phone os version string , pickup lat double , pickup lon double, drop lat double,
> drop lon double, pickup timestamp string , drop timestamp string ,trip fare int,
> tip amount int, currency code string ,cab color string, cab registration no string ,
    > customer rating by driver int, rating by customer int ,passenger count int )
> row format delimited fields terminated by ","
     > location '/home/hadoop/booking_data_csv/';
Time taken: 0.07 seconds
hive> create table if not exists datewise_data
    > (booking_date string , count int)
> row format delimited fields terminated by ","
     > location '/home/hadoop/datewise_aggreation/';
Time taken: 0.05 seconds
nive>
```

#### Code execution output:

After creating the Hive tables, we check if the data is properly loaded into them