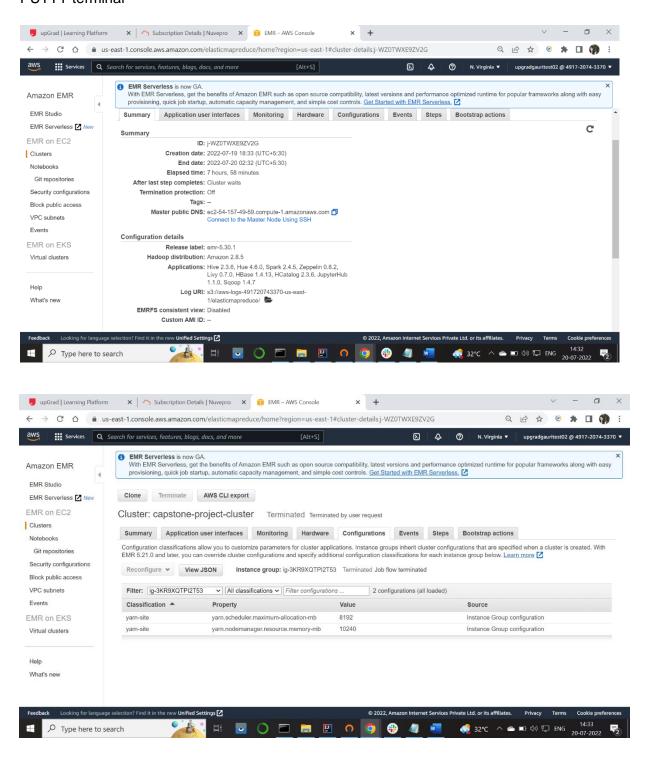




Logic For First Submission

For the capstone project, I have created EMR Cluster with applications as shown in the screenshot. Also configured YARN parameters for this cluster and login with hadoop user in PUTTY terminal







- **Task 1**: To write a job to consume clickstream data from Kafka and ingest to Hadoop.
- 1. Created a **spark_kafka_to_local.py** file and imported necessary libraries

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
from pyspark.sql.types import *
```

2. Established spark connection

```
spark =
SparkSession.builder.appName("KafkaRead").getOrCreate()
spark.sparkContext.setLogLevel('ERROR')
```

3. Read data from kafka server and topic given

4. Casted raw data as string

```
kafkaDF = lines.selectExpr("cast(key as string)","cast(value as string)")
```

5. Wrote Kafka data into ison file

```
output = kafkaDF \
    .writeStream \
    .outputMode("append") \
    .format("json") \
    .option("truncate", "false") \
    .option("path","/user/hadoop/clickStreamData/") \
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/user/hadoop/clickstream_checkpoint/") \
    .start()

output.awaitTermination()
```





6. Logged in to the EMR instance and below command is executed to download Spark-SQL-Kafka jar file. This jar is used to run the Spark Streaming-Kafka codes

```
wget https://ds-spark-sql-kafka-jar.s3.amazonaws.com/spark-sql-kafka-0- 10_2.11-2.3.0.jar
```

7. Kafka version is set using the following command:

```
export SPARK_KAFKA_VERSION=0.10
```

8. Submitted the spark job using command below:

spark-submit --packages org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka-010_2.11:2.4.5 spark_kafka_to_local.py

```
## Abdoop@p.172-31-89-245-

## Packground | Packground |
```





```
Andropophy 17.31-89-245.

2/207/20 1150.00 1NFO BlockManagerMasterr Registering BlockManager BlockManagerId(driver, ip-172-31-89-245.ec2.internal, 43257, None)
2/207/20 1150.00 1NFO BlockManagerMasterEndopoint: Registering block manager ip-172-31-89-245.ec2.internal, 43257, None)
2/207/20 1150.00 1NFO BlockManager State BlockManager BlockManager Id(driver, ip-172-31-89-245.ec2.internal, 43257, None)
2/207/20 1150.00 1NFO BlockManager State BlockManager BlockManager Id(driver, ip-172-31-89-245.ec2.internal, 43257, None)
2/207/20 1150.00 1NFO BlockManager State Stat
```

- 9. The data extracted from Kafka was in nested json format. Hence wrote a pyspark job in **spark_local_flatten.py** file to flatten the data and load into Hadoop
- 10. Imported necessary libraries

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql import functions as F
from pyspark.sql.functions import col
from pyspark.sql.types import *
```

11. Established a spark connection

```
spark=SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName('transformKafkaData') \
    .master('yarn') \
    .getOrCreate()
```

12. Read extracted data stored in json format

```
df=spark.read.json('/user/hadoop/clickStreamData/')
```





13. Flattened raw data using regexp_replace function and stored the raw data into respective columns in a dataframe

```
flatten df=df.withColumn("value",
F.split(F.regexp_replace(F.regexp_replace("F.regexp_replace("value",'\{|}',"")
),'\:',','),'\"|"',"").cast("string"),','))\
.withColumn("customer_id", F.element_at("value",2))\
withColumn("app_version", F.element_at("value",4))\
.withColumn("OS_version",F.element_at("value",6))\
.withColumn("lat",F.element at("value",8))\
.withColumn("lon", F.element at("value",10))\
.withColumn("page_id", F.element_at("value",12))\
.withColumn("button_id",F.element_at("value",14))\
.withColumn("is_button_click",F.element_at("value",16))\
.withColumn("is_page_view",F.element_at("value",18))\
.withColumn("is_scroll_up",F.element_at("value",20))\
.withColumn("is scroll down",F.element at("value",22))\
.withColumn("date_hour",F.element_at("value",24))\
.withColumn("minutes",F.element_at("value",25))\
.withColumn("seconds",F.element at("value",26))\
.drop("value")
```

14. Concatenated **date_hour**, **minutes and seconds** column to make it into timestamp format:

```
flatten_df=flatten_df.select("*",F.concat(col("date_hour"),F.lit(":")
,col("minutes"),F.lit(":"),col("seconds")).alias("timestamp"))
```

15. Removed extra character \n from timestamp column to make the data more structured

```
flatten_df =
flatten_df.select("*").withColumn("timestamp",F.expr("substring(timestamp, 1,
length(timestamp)-2)")).drop("date_hour").drop("minutes").drop("seconds")
```

16. Wrote the flattened dataframe in csv file

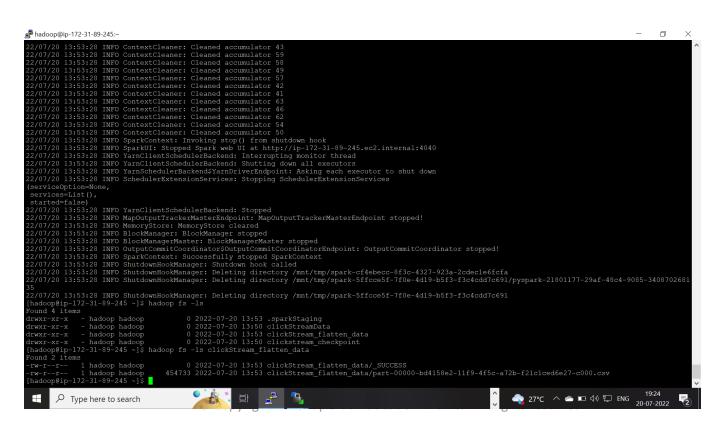
```
flatten_df.write.option("header","true").csv('/user/hadoop/
clickStream_flatten_data/')
```





17. Executed spark_local_flatten.py file using command:

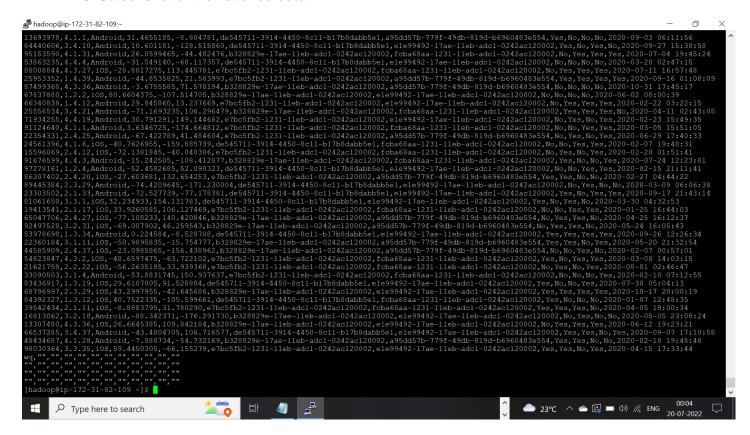
spark-submit spark_local_flatten.py







18. Screenshot of the flattened data







- **Task 2**: To write a script to ingest the relevant bookings data from AWS RDS to Hadoop.
- 1. For this task, first I installed mysql connector and MySQL on EMR cluster
- 2. Checked if the directory to load the data is already present in Hadoop

```
hadoop fs -rm -r /user/hadoop/bookings-data
```

3. Imported data from AWS RDS to Hadoop using command:

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

```
# Placeoptip-17-31-80-241-

# Flish Number of bytes read+0
# Flish Number of bytes read+0
# Flish Number of bytes veritom=190124
# Flish Number of large read-operations=0
# Flish Number of large rea
```

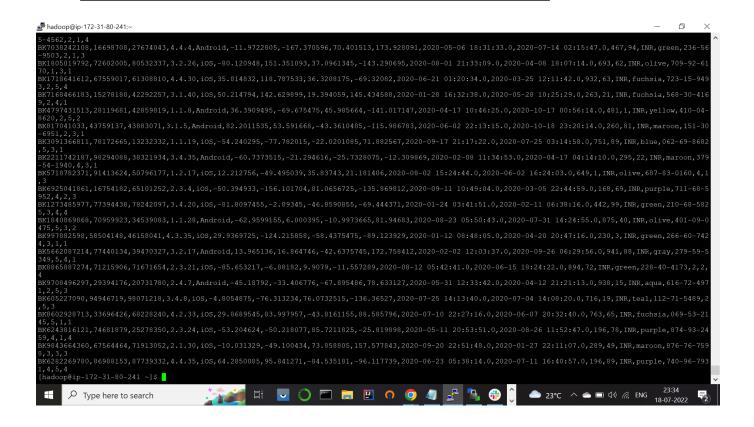




4. Viewed imported data in hdfs using command

hadoop fs -ls /user/hadoop/bookings-data

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/bookings-data/part-m-00000







- **Task 3**: To create aggregates for finding date-wise total bookings using the Spark script.
- 1. For this task, created a datewise_bookings_aggregates_spark.py file.
- 2. Imported necessary libraries

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql import functions as F
from pyspark.sql.functions import col
from pyspark.sql.types import *
```

3. Established spark connection

```
spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName('aggregateBatchData') \
    .master('yarn') \
    .getOrCreate()
```

4. Read data from csv filed extracted from AWS RDS and stored in HDFS

```
df=spark.read.csv('/user/hadoop/bookings-
data/',header=False,inferSchema = True)
```

5. Added column data according to given data

```
new_columns=["booking_id","customer_id","driver_id","customer_app_version","
customer_phone_os_version","pickup_lat","pickup_lon","drop_lat","drop_lon","
pickup_timestamp","drop_timestamp","trip_fare","tip_amount","currency_code",
"cab_color","cab_registration_no","customer_rating_by_driver","rating_by_cus
tomer","passenger_count"]

new_df = df.toDF(*new_columns)
```

6. Created a new column with date extracted from **pickup_timestamp** column

```
new_df = new_df.withColumn("date", F.to_date(F.col("pickup_timestamp")))
```





7. Datewise bookings aggregate using groupBy function

```
aggregate_df = new_df.groupby('date').count()
```

8. Wrote **aggregate_df** dataframe in csv files in HDFS

```
aggregate_df.write.csv('/user/hadoop/bookings_aggregate_data/')
```

9. Executed datewise_bookings_aggregates_spark.py using command:

```
spark-submit datewise_bookings_aggregates_spark.py
```

10. Screenshot of the csv files and data





- **Task 4**: To create a Hive-managed table for clickstream data, bookings data and aggregated data:
 - 1. Below command is used to launch hive CLI

```
hive
```

2. Database cab_rides_data is created using command:

```
create database if not exists cab_rides_data;
```

3. Command to create clickStreamData table:
As the clickStreamData has column header, I have used command to skip the first

row

```
create table if not exists clickStreamData(
customer_id int,
app version string,
os_version string,
lat double,
lon double,
page_id string,
button id string,
is_button_click string,
is_page_view string,
is_scroll_up string,
is scroll down string,
`timestamp` timestamp)
row format delimited fields terminated by ',' lines
terminated by '\n' stored as textfile
tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");
```

4. Command to load data from HDFS to **clickStreamData** table:

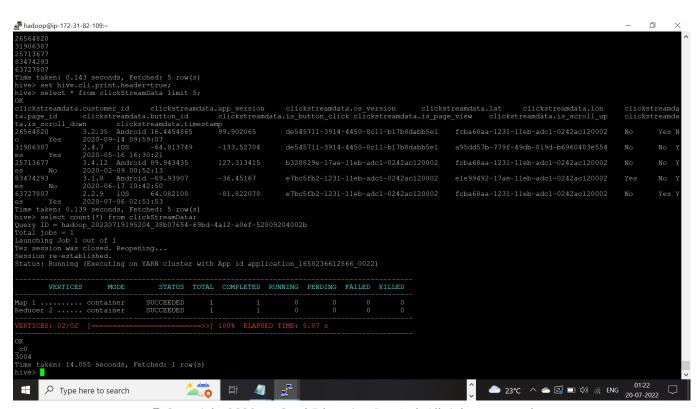
```
load data inpath '/user/hadoop/clickStream_flatten_data/' into
table clickStreamData;
```





5. Screenshot of the loaded data in clickStreamData table:

6. To check the number of rows in clickStreamData table:



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7. Command to create **bookingsData** table:

```
create table if not exists bookingsData(
booking_id string,
customer_id int,
driver id int,
customer_app_version string,
customer_phone_os_version string,
pickup_lat double,
pickup_lon double,
drop_lat double,
drop_lon double,
pickup_timestamp timestamp,
drop_timestamp timestamp,
trip fare double,
tip_amount double,
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 ',' lines terminated
by '\n' stored as textfile;
```

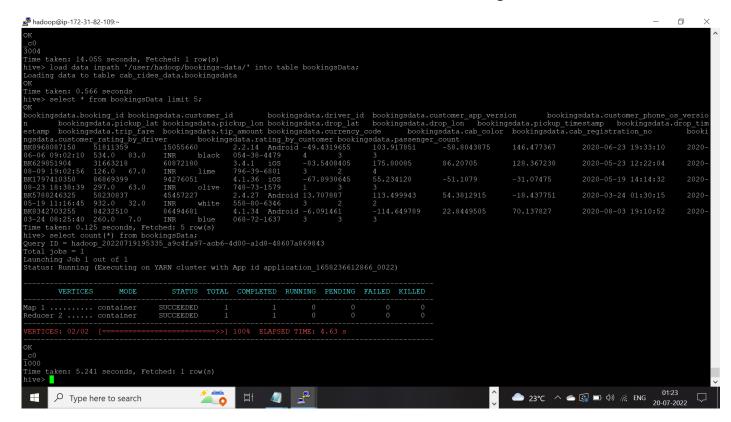
8. Command to load the data into **bookingsData** table:

```
load data inpath '/user/hadoop/bookings-
data/' into table bookingsData;
```





9. Screenshot of the loaded data and count of rows in **bookingsData** table:



10. Command to create bookingsAggregateData table and load the data: In bookings_aggregate_data, we have date column with date as datatype. Hence to cast the column in date type, I have created a temporary table named as testAggregateData and loaded with data from HDFS:

Command to create testAggregateData table:

```
create table if not exists testAggregateData(
  `date` string,
  no_of_bookings int)
  row format delimited fields terminated by ','
  lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile;
```

Command to load data from HDFS:

load data inpath '/user/hadoop/bookings_aggregate_data/'
into table testAggregateData;





Screenshot of the loaded data



In the next step, I have created a table named as **bookingsAggregateData** to cast the column date into date datatype.

Command to create **bookingsAggregateData** table:

create table bookingsAggregateData as select
cast(`date` as date),no_of_bookings from
testAggregateData;





Screenshot of the data loaded in bookingsAggregateData table and total count of rows:

