Principles of Big Data Management Phase-2



Submitted by

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1. Introduction

1.1 About Twitter

Twitter is a massive social networking service that enables users to send data read short 140 character messages called 'tweets'. More than 326 million active users publish over 500 million tweets every day. Twitter was created in March 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone and Noah Glass and launched in July 2006. Twitters speed and ease of publication have made it an important communication medium for people from all walks of life. This stream of messages from a variety of users contains information on an array of topics, including conventional new stories, events of local interest, opinions, real-time events. Twitter APIs provide access to tweets from a time range, from a user, with a keyword.

1.2 Proposed Project

We choose 'Sports' as our topic to do big data analysis. Based on twitter tweets, we predicted some interesting analysis on Sports using thousands of tweets tweeted by different people. First, we collected the tweets from twitter API based on some key words related to Sports. After that, we analysed the data that we have collected. By using the analysis, we written some interesting SQL queries useful to give a proper result for the analysis.

Here we used Spark to process the twitter data. Because it has many advantages like

Speed: Run Programs up to 100x faster than Hadoop Map reduce in memory.

Ease of Use: Write applications quickly in Java, Scala, Python, R.

Generality: Combine SQL, streaming, and complex analytics.

Runs Everywhere: Spark runs on Hadoop, Mesos, standalone, or in the cloud

2. System Requirements

2.1 Software Requirements

Python 3.7 Scala 2.4.0 Apache spark

2.2 Language Requirements

Python, Scala, sql

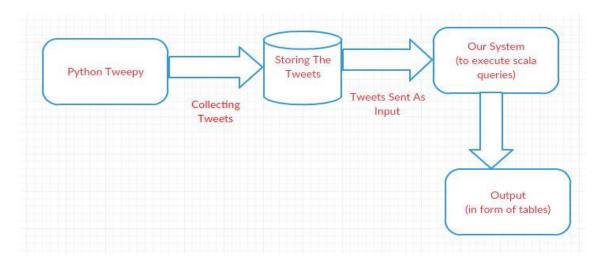
3. About the Theme

We have selected the theme sports, which provides the analysis on the twitter tweets based on the queries. Initially tweets were collected using hashtags related to sport types such as Cricket, football, Tennis etc. Using this data, the queries are written in Scala which gives analysis on which sport more tweets were done, which user made more number of tweets on which sport, which state people in USA are more involved in tweeting about the sports, top languages using which tweets were posted. The extracted data is displayed in tables. Based on this data visualization is done.

4. System Architecture

First, we generated credential for accessing twitter. By using these credentials, we wrote a python program to collect twitter tweets based on keywords related to sports. Tweets were stored in a text file in a JSON format. We will give these JSON file to SQL queries for analysis with Spark, Intellij with Scala program with queries.

System Architecture



5. Collecting Twitter Tweets

5.1 Generating Access Tokens

First, we generated keys for accessing twitter API. For this we need to register our application by using, http://apps.twitter.com. We generated access token, access token secret, consumer key, consumer secret

```
access_token = "2219941182-
hJEd5re1y7lbZmVlyZySZvVsJf88fP6um3SsC3r"
access_token_secret =
"BntHym97rzCisKS3BFXqrBgQbgokklZEBcqHXixGJQtX8"
consumer_key = "187ztf3hxmT3Nm3YonFzcAvEB"
consumer_secret =
"hTqPaSjNXw21GXmPCey6CZBCZRoO1EbTkbVO4zMv77kN8Ikq0P"
```

5.2 Streaming Twitter Tweets

After that we have written a python program for streaming twitter tweets. As our theme is related to 'Sports' we used few hashtags such as cricket, football, tennis, rugby etc. From twitter, we have streamed almost 100000 instances. Tweets were stored in JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) format in a file.

Tweets Source code: https://github.com/gbhmh/Principles-of-BigData-Phase2/tree/master/Source/python%20program

6. Analyzing Twitter Data

Initially the twitter tweets json file is read in Scala and stored in temporary table.

```
spark-shell.cmd
val sqlContext = new org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext(sc);
import sqlContext.implicits._
```

```
val\ tweetstable = \\ sqlContext.read.json(''C:\\Users\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Desktop\Deskt
```

tweetstable.registerTempTable("tweetDatatable");

Using this temporary tweets data is analysed by writing queries in Scala.

Link for Sql queries and their outputs in Sparksql:

https://github.com/gbhmh/Principles-of-BigData-Phase2/tree/master/Source/queries%20outputs%20screenshots

Link for Visualisations output screenshots:

https://github.com/gbhmh/Principles-of-BigData-Phase2/tree/master/Source/queries%20visualisations

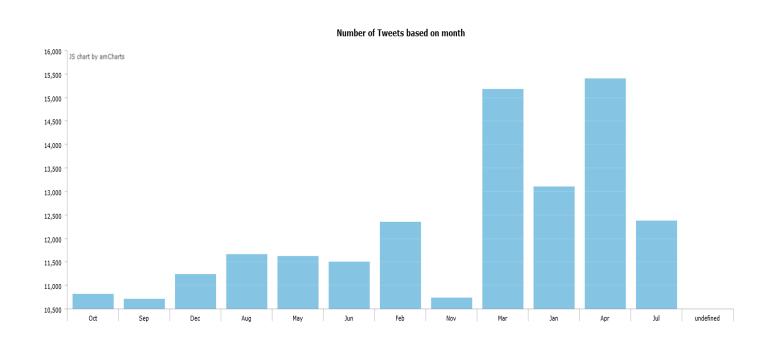
Link for html files(using JSamcharts) used for doing visualisation:

https://github.com/gbhmh/Principles-of-BigData-Phase2/tree/master/Source/visualisation%20files

Please find the queries, outputs and their visualisations below. We have used JS charts by Armchats for doing the visualisation. We have done analysis on the data by *writing 17 queries*.

Query 1: Number of tweets based on month

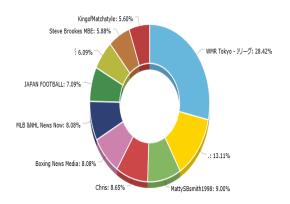
```
| Scala | Scal
```



Query 2: Users with more tweets

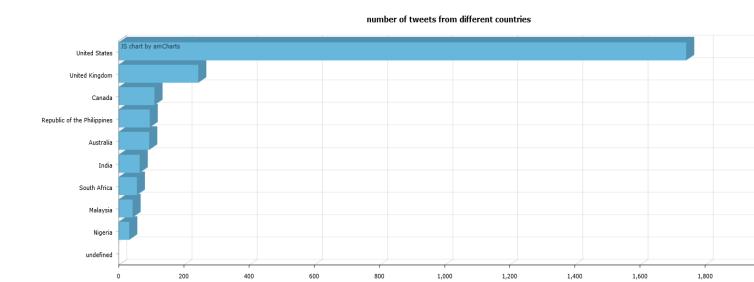
JS chart by amCharts

users with more tweets

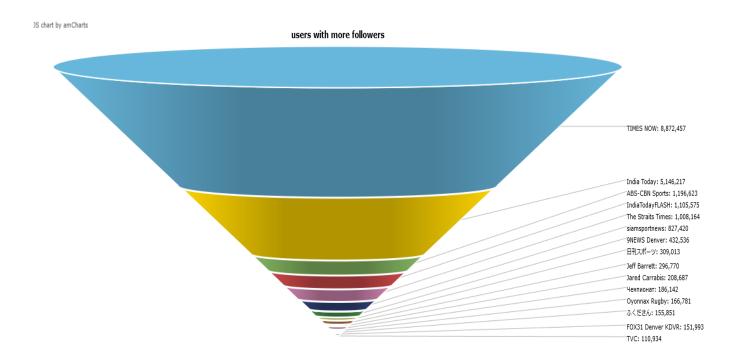


Query 3: Number of tweets from different countries

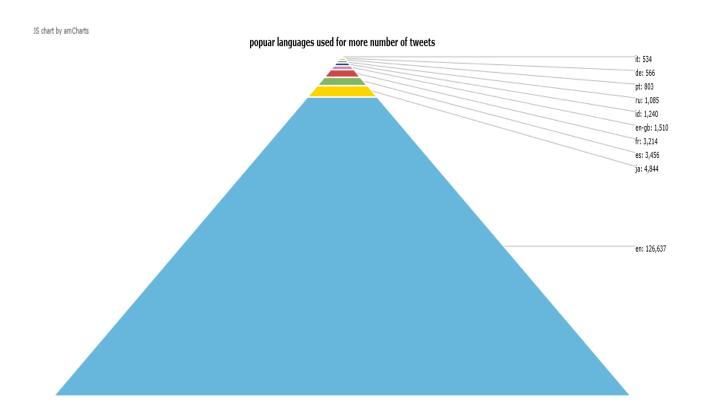
```
Administrator: Command Prompt - spark-shell.cmd
scala> val Query3 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT place.country,count(*) AS count FROM
tweetDatatable GROUP BY place.country ORDER BY count DESC");
Query3: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [country: string, count: bigint]
         scala>
[Stage
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                                =========>
                                  ----->
[Stage
[Stage
                     country! count!
nulli
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United Kingdom
Canada
Republic of the P...
Australia
India
                         null|143803
             South Africa
                   Malaysia
Nigeria
                 Argentina
w Zealand
                       Italia
Kenya
only showing top 20 rows
scala>
```



Query 4: Users with more followers



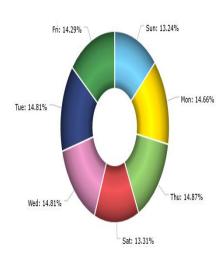
Query 5: Popular languages used for more number of tweets



Query 6: Number of tweets based on day

JS chart by amCharts

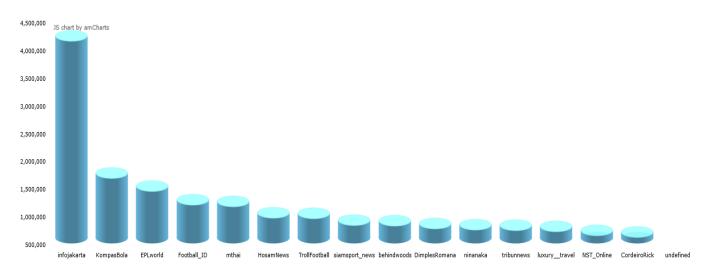
Number of Tweets based on day



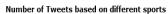
Query 8: Normal users(not verified accounts) with more number of followers

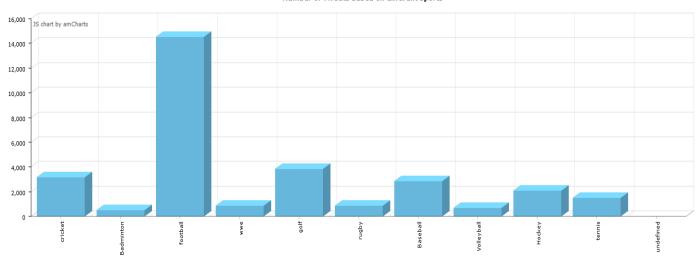
```
Administrator: Command Prompt - spark-shell.cmd
  C:4.
scala> val Query8 = sqlContext.sql<"SELECT user.verified.user.screen_name.max(user.followers_count) as followers_count FROM tweetDatatable WHERE user.verified = false GROUP BY user.verified, user.screen_name ORDER BY followers_count DESC LI
  Query8: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [verified: boolean, screen_name: string
... 1 more field]
       cala> Query8.show(>;
Stage 9:>
Stage 9:=====>
Stage 9:======>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Stage
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                     false : false | false 
                             false
                                                                            TrollFootball
 scala>
```





Query 9: Number of tweets based on different sports



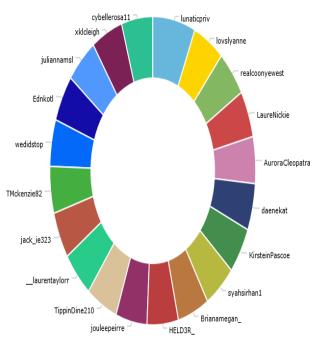


Query 10: User with more number of retweets he got for his tweet

cala> val query10	= sqlContext.sql("S	ELECT user.screen_name	_text_retweeted_stat
s.retweet_count FF LIMIT 20"):	ROM tweetDatatable (ORDER BY retweeted_stat	us.retweet_count DES
	-snark.sgl.DataFran	ne = [screen_name: stri	ng. text: string
1 more fieldl			,
- 1 - 3 4 0 - 1			
cala> query10.show Stage 34:>			(A + 4) / 81
C4 34		==>	(4 + 4) / 81
Stage 34:		>	(5 + 3) / 81
screen_name:	text	retweet_count;	
lunationmiv (RI	CNatiAsfaw25: CRidiculousDak CRidiculousDak	236403	
lovslvanne : RI	@RidiculousDak	173143	
realcoonvewest RI	• CRidiculousDak	173142 :	
LauweNickie!RT	' @RidiculoueNak !	173141!	
AuroraCleopatra RI	CRidiculousDak	173140:	
daenekat ¦RI	@RidiculousDak @RidiculousDak	173139	
KirsteinPascoe:RT	' PRidiculousDak	123138:	
syahsirhan1¦RI	CRidiculousDak CRidiculousDak	173137:	
Brianamegan_!RI	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	173136!	
HELDSR !RI	' @RidiculousNak !	1 7 3 1 3 5 !	
_jouleepeirre:RI	CRidiculousDak CRidiculousDak	173134!	
TippinDine210¦RI	@RidiculousDak	173133 !	
	@RidiculousDak	173132	
_jack_1e323 [K]	CRidiculousDak CRidiculousDak	173127	
IMckenzie82:KI	GRIdicaToashak	173126	
jack_ie323 RI TMckenzie82 RI wedidstop RI Ednkotl RI juliannams1 RI xklcleigh RI cybellerosa11 RI	@RidiculousDak	173122	
Eankotliki	CRidiculousDak CRidiculousDak	173121	
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JS chart by amCharts

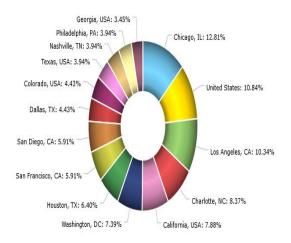
user with more number of retweets he got for his tweet



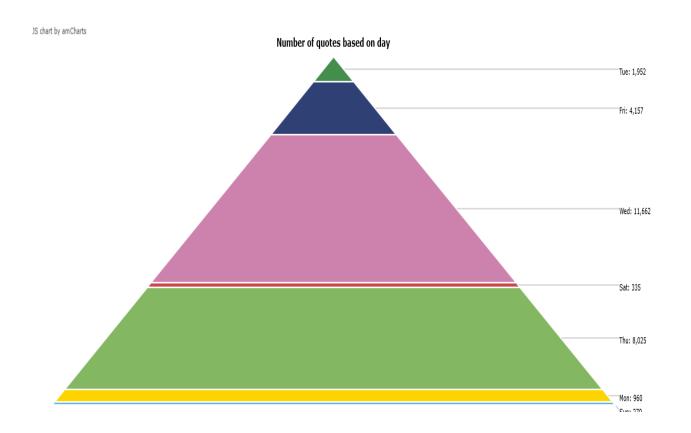
Query 11: Number of tweets based of different locations in USA

JS chart by amCharts

Number of tweets based of different locations in USA

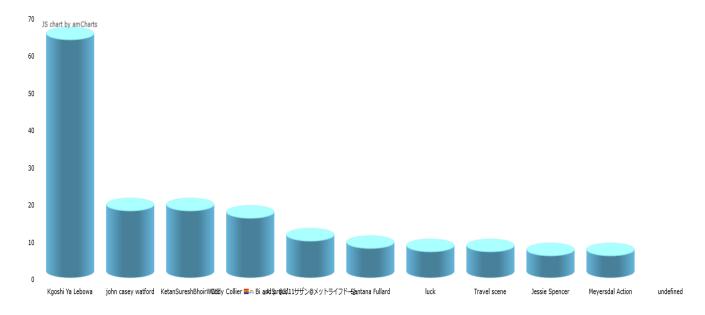


Query 12: Number of quotes based on day



Query 13: Users with most sensitive tweet numbers

Users with most sensitive tweet numbers



Query 14: Users with most sensitive tweet numbers

JS chart by amCharts

Account verification Tweets



Query 15: Top Tweet text and Retweet count

```
_ _ |
                                                       Administrator: Command Prompt - spark-shell.cmd
 C:4.
scala> val Q15 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.name ,retweeted_status.text AS Retweet_Text,retweeted_status.retweet_count AS Retweet_Count FROM tweetDatatable WHE RE retweeted_status.retweet_count IS NOT NULL ORDER BY retweeted_status.retweet_ count DESC limit 10");
2019-05-04 22:53:37 WARN ObjectStore:568 - Failed to get database global_temp, returning NoSuchObjectException Q15: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [name: string, Retweet_Text: string ... 1 more field]
 scala> Q15.show();
[Stage 1:>
[Stage 1:======>>
 [Stage 1:=========>>
 [Stage 1:=====
                                                                             Retweet_Text | Retweet_Count |
                                        name¦
L!Wii sports bowlin...

seel!Corals aren't pla...

ANGIE.!Corals aren't pla...

Can you believe ?!Corals aren't pla...

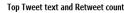
Ma'kena!Corals aren't pla...

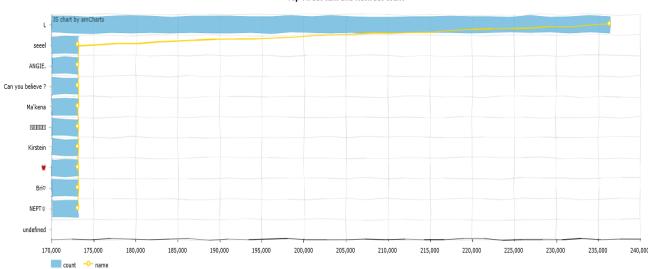
??????!Corals aren't pla...!

Kirstein!Corals aren't pla...!

?!Corals aren't pla...!

Bri?!Corals aren't pla...!
                                                                                                                                       2364031
                                                                                                                                       173143 |
173142 |
                                                                                                                                       173141 |
173140 |
                                                                                                                       173139 |
173138 |
173137 |
173136 |
                                                                                                                                    173135 l
 scala>
```





Query 16: User who tweeted most on which Sport

```
#User who tweeted most on which Sport
val Sports = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.name as UserName, user.location as loc,text,created_at," +
    "CASE WHEN text like "%rotcball%" THEN 'rotcball" +
    "WHEN text like "%rotcball%" THEN 'rotcball" +
    "WHEN text like "%rotcball%" THEN 'www." +
    "WHEN text like "%sowe%" THEN 'www." +
    "WHEN text like "%golf%" THEN 'rotgby" +
    "WHEN text like "Mockey%" THEN 'Baseball" +
    "WHEN text like "Mockey%" THEN 'Baseball" +
    "WHEN text like "Mockey%" THEN 'Hockey" +
    "WHEN text like "SportType order by count desc limit 1");

Sports.createOrReplaceTempView("sporttable");

val r1 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'Football" as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE sportType-'football" +
    "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");

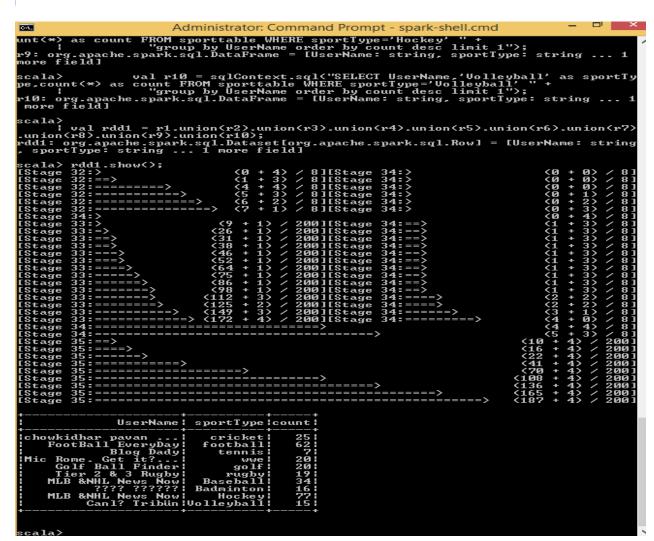
val r2 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'tennis' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE sportType-'tennis' " +
    "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");

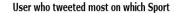
val r4 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'tennis' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE sportType-'tennis' " +
    "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");

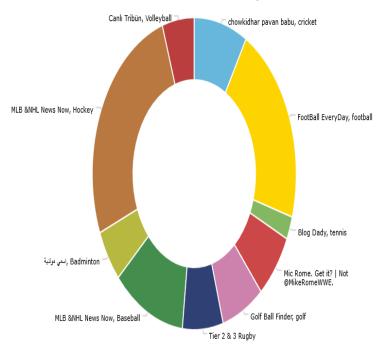
val r5 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'mwe' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE sportType-'golf' " +
    "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");

val r6 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'golf' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE sportType-'golf' " +
    "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");

val r7 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'golsph' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE sportType-'Baseball' " +
    "group
```

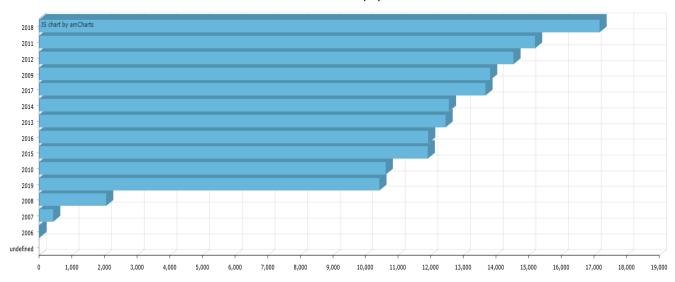






Query 17: Users created per year

Users created per year



Software Testing:

By Unit Testing, the individual units or components are tested. Unit Testing of software has done during the development of application.

Code:

Open command prompt in 'run as administrator' mode

#starting spark shell, scala

1. spark-shell.cmd

#starting sparksql

2. val sqlContext = new org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext(sc);

#Importing the SQL context gives access to all the public SQL functions

3. import sqlContext.implicits._

#importing extracted twitter data file from local system to sparksql

4. val tweetstable = $sqlContext.read.json("C:\Users\gopichand\Desktop\ph\phase2\twitdb1.json");$

#creating temporary table in sparksql

5. tweetstable.registerTempTable("tweetDatatable");

#number of users(accounts) created per month

6. val Query1 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT substring(user.created_at,5,3) as month, count(user.id) from tweetDatatable group by month");

#to display output in spark

7. Query1.show();

#importing output from spark to local system(a folder q1.csv will be created in this path C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\\pb\\phase2

9

 $\label{lem:cond} Query 1. coalesce (1). write. format ("com. databricks. spark.csv"). save ("C:\\\cond\Desktop\\ph) | phase 2 \q 1. csv");$

#users with more tweets in descending order

10. val Query2=sqlContext.sql("SELECT count(*) as count, user.name from tweetDatatable where user.name is not null group by user.name order by count desc limit 10");

11. Query2.show();

12.

#number of tweets from different countries

13. val Query3 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT place.country,count(*) AS count FROM tweetDatatable GROUP BY place.country ORDER BY count DESC limit 10");

14. Query3.show();

15.

#users with more followers and language used, in descending order

16. val Query4 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.name, max(user.followers_count) as followers_count, user.lang FROM tweetDatatable WHERE text like '%sport%' group by user.name,user.lang order by followers_count desc limit 15");

17. Query4.show();

18

#popuar languages used for more number of tweets

19. val Query5 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.lang, count(*) AS count FROM tweetDatatable WHERE lang<>'null' GROUP BY user.lang ORDER BY count DESC LIMIT 10");

20. Query5.show();

21.

Query5.coalesce(1).write.format("com.databricks.spark.csv").save("C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\\pb\\phase2\\q5.csv");

#number of users created according to day wise

22. val Query6=sqlContext.sql("SELECT substring(user.created_at,1,3) as day,count(*) as count from tweetDatatable group by day");

23. Query6.show();

2/

#number of tweets based on timezone

25. val Query7 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.time_zone,count(text) AS count FROM tweetDatatable GROUP BY user.time_zone ORDER BY count DESC LIMIT 15");

26. Query7.show();

27.

 $Query 7. coalesce (1). write. format ("com. databricks. spark.csv"). save ("C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\\ph\) save ("C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\Desktop\\Desktop\De$

#normal users(not verified accunts) with more number of followers

28. val Query8 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.verified,user.screen_name,max(user.followers_count) as followers_count FROM tweetDatatable WHERE user.verified = false GROUP BY user.verified, user.screen_name ORDER BY followers_count DESC LIMIT 15");

29. Query8.show();

30.

#number of tweets based on different sports

31. val Query9=sqlContext.sql("select count(*) as count,q.text from (select case when text like '%cricket%' then 'cricket' when text like '%football%' then 'football' when text like '%tennis%' then 'tennis' when text like '%wwe%' then 'wwe' when text like '%golf%' then 'golf' when text like '%rugby%' then 'rugby' when text like '%Baseball%' then 'Baseball' WHEN text like '%Badminton%' THEN 'Badminton' WHEN text like '%Hockey%' THEN 'Hockey' WHEN text like '%Volleyball' THEN 'Volleyball' else 'different sports' end as text from tweetDatatable)q group by q.text");

WHEN text like '%Baseball%' THEN 'Baseball WHEN text

32. Query9.show();

33.

Query9.coalesce(1).write.format("com.databricks.spark.csv").save("C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\\pb\\phase2\\q9.csv");

#user with more number of retweets he got for his tweet

34. val query10 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.screen_name,text,retweeted_status.retweet_count FROM tweetDatatable ORDER BY retweeted_status.retweet_count DESC LIMIT 20");

35. query10.show();

36.

 $\label{lem:composition} query 10. coalesce (1). write. format ("com. databricks. spark.csv"). save ("C:\Users\gopichand\Desktop\ph\phase2 \q10.csv");$

#Number of tweets based of different location in USA

37. val Query11=sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.location,count(text) as count FROM tweetDatatable WHERE place.country='United States' AND user.location is not null GROUP BY user.location ORDER BY count DESC LIMIT 15");

38. Query11.show();

39.

#number of quotes based on day

40. val Query12=sqlContext.sql("SELECT substring(quoted_status.created_at,1,3) as day,count(text) as count FROM tweetDatatable GROUP BY day");

41. Query12.show();

42

```
43. val Query13=sqlContext.sql("select user.name,count(text) as no of sensitive tweets from tweetDatatable
where possibly_sensitive=true and user.lang='en' group by user.name order by no_of_sensitive_tweets desc limit
10");
44. Query13.show();
42.
Query13.coalesce(1).write.format("com.databricks.spark.csv").save("C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\\pb\\phase2
\\q13.csv");
#User who tweeted most on which Sport
val Sports = sglContext.sgl("SELECT user.name as UserName,user.location as loc,text,created at," +
   "CASE WHEN text like '%cricket%' THEN 'cricket'" +
   "WHEN text like '%football%' THEN 'football'" +
   "WHEN text like '%tennis%' THEN 'tennis'" +
   "WHEN text like '%wwe%' THEN 'wwe'" +
   "WHEN text LIKE '%golf%' THEN 'golf'" +
   "WHEN text like '%rugby%' THEN 'rugby'" +
   "WHEN text like '%Baseball%' THEN 'Baseball'" +
   "WHEN text like '%Badminton%' THEN 'Badminton'" +
   "WHEN text like '%Hockey%' THEN 'Hockey'" +
   "WHEN text like '%Volleyball%' THEN 'Volleyball'" +
   "END AS sportType from tweetDatatable where text is not null");
Sports.createOrReplaceTempView("sporttable");
val r1 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName,sportType,count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='cricket' " +
     "group by UserName,sportType order by count desc limit 1");
    val r2 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'football' as sportType,count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='football' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
    val r3 = sglContext.sgl("SELECT UserName, 'tennis' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='tennis' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
    val r4 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'wwe' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='wwe' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
    val r5 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'golf' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='golf' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
    val r6 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'rugby' as sportType,count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='rugby' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
    val r7 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'Baseball' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='Baseball' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
    val r8 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'Badminton' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable
WHERE sportType='Badminton' " +
     "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
    val r9 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'Hockey' as sportType, count(*) as count FROM sporttable WHERE
sportType='Hockey' " +
```

Users with most sensitive tweet numbers

```
"group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
        val r10 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT UserName, 'Volleyball' as sportType,count(*) as count FROM sporttable
WHERE sportType='Volleyball' " +
          "group by UserName order by count desc limit 1");
val Q16 = r1.union(r2).union(r3).union(r4).union(r5).union(r6).union(r7).union(r8).union(r9).union(r10);
rdd1.show();
rdd1.coalesce(1).write.format("com.databricks.spark.csv").save("C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\\pb\\phase2\\rd
d1.csv");
#Account verification Tweets
val Q14=sqlContext.sql("SELECT distinct id, " +
          "CASE when user.verified LIKE '%true%' THEN 'VERIFIED ACCOUNT'"+
          "when user verified LIKE '%false%' THEN 'NON-VERIFIED ACCOUNT"+
          "END AS Verified from tweetDatatable where text is not null");
        Q14.createOrReplaceTempView("acctVerify");
        var acctVerifydata=sglContext.sgl("SELECT Verified, Count(Verified) as Count from acctVerify where id is NOT
NULL and Verified is not null group by Verified order by Count DESC");
acctVerifydata.show();
acctVerifydata.coalesce(1).write.format("com.databricks.spark.csv").save("C:\\Users\\gopichand\\Desktop\\pb\\p in the control of the contro
hase2\\q14.csv");
#Top Tweet text and Retweet count
val Q15 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT user.name ,retweeted status.text AS
Retweet Text,retweeted status.retweet count AS Retweet Count FROM tweetDatatable WHERE
retweeted status.retweet count IS NOT NULL ORDER BY retweeted status.retweet count DESC limit 10");
Q15.show();
Q15.coalesce (1).write.format ("com.databricks.spark.csv").save ("C:\Users\gopichand\Desktop\pb\phase2\q1
5.csv");
£Users created per year
val Q17 = sqlContext.sql("SELECT substring(user.created_at,27,4) as year,count(*) as Count from tweetDatatable
where user.created at is not null group by substring(user.created at,27,4) order by count(1) desc");
Q17.show();
7.csv");
```

Python code for extracting twitter data

#Import the necessary methods from tweepy library from tweepy.streaming import StreamListener from tweepy import OAuthHandler from tweepy import Stream

#Variables that contains the user credentials to access Twitter API

```
access token = "2219941182-hJEd5re1y7lbZmVlyZySZvVsJf88fP6um3SsC3r"
access_token_secret = "BntHym97rzCisKS3BFXqrBgQbgokklZEBcqHXixGJQtX8"
consumer key = "187ztf3hxmT3Nm3YonFzcAvEB"
consumer_secret = "hTqPaSjNXw21GXmPCey6CZBCZRoO1EbTkbVO4zMv77kN8lkq0P"
#This is a basic listener that just prints received tweets to stdout.
class StdOutListener(StreamListener):
  def on data(self, data):
    print (data)
    saveFile = open(r'twitdb1.json','a')
    saveFile.write(data)
    saveFile.close()
  def on_error(self, status):
    print (status)
if __name__ == '__main__':
  #This handles Twitter authetification and the connection to Twitter Streaming API
  I = StdOutListener()
  auth = OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
  auth.set access token(access token, access token secret)
  stream = Stream(auth, I)
  #This line filter Twitter Streams to capture data by the keywords: 'python', 'javascript', 'ruby'
  stream.filter(track=['Baseball', 'Cricket', 'Football', 'Tennis', 'Golf', 'WWE', 'Badminton', 'Tennis', 'Baseball',
'Hockey', 'Volleyball', 'Rugby', 'Athletics', 'Boxing', 'MotoGP', 'Cycling', 'Swimming', 'Snooker', 'Gymnastics',
'Handball', 'Skiing', 'Hurling', 'Bowling', 'Lacrosse', 'Archery', 'Bocce', 'Broomball', 'Croquet', 'Diving', 'Fencing',
'Darts', 'Dodgeball', 'Fishing', 'Foosball', 'Kayaking', 'Kickball', 'Racquetball', 'Powerlifting', 'Shooting', 'Sailing',
```

'Rowing'])