# Logic For First Submission

<Properly explain the code, list the steps to run the code provided by you and attach screenshots of code execution>

Note: Be as descriptive as possible.

Create an EMR cluster with following applications installed.

- 1. Hive 2.3.6
- 2. Spark 2.4.5
- 3. Sqoop 1.4.7
- 4. JupyterHub 1.1.0
- 5. Livy 0.7.0
- Now, run the below command to download the Spark-SQL-Kafka jar file. This jar will be used to run the Spark Streaming-Kafka codes.

#### Command:

wget <a href="https://ds-spark-sql-kafka-jar.s3.amazonaws.com/spark-sql-kafka-0-10\_2.11-2.3.0.jar">https://ds-spark-sql-kafka-jar.s3.amazonaws.com/spark-sql-kafka-0-10\_2.11-2.3.0.jar</a>

# 1. Steps to run the python file to load data from Kafka

 A python file (spark\_kafka\_to\_local.py) is created to ingest the relevant data from the given Kafka topic and load the data into hadoop file system. Below is the screenshot of the spark\_kafka\_to\_local.py python file.

Below is the spark-submit command to run the spark\_kafka\_to\_local.py file.

## Command:

spark-submit --packages org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka-0-10\_2.11:2.4.5 spark\_kafka\_to\_local.py ##.###.### #### de-capstone3

Data imported to hadoop can be listed using the following command.

# Command:

hadoop fs -ls /user/hadoop/clickStreamData

Data from the JSON file can be viewed using the following command.

## Command:

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/clickStreamData/<filename>

OR

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/clickStreamData/\*.json

Below is the screenshot of the data imported from Kafka to Hadoop.

 Another python file (spark\_local\_flatten.py) is created to clean the loaded Kafka data to a more structured format. Now we will run this python file. Below is the screenshot of the spark\_local\_flatten.py python file.

```
| Imadeongian-lina-lina-lina in an examental local finitesing of Emporture the SparkSeasion and types from Pyzpark's SQL module
from pyzpark.sql imports SquarkSeasion from pyzpark.sql import SquarkSeasion from pyzpark.sql.incutions import in the squarkSeasion i
```

Below is the spark-submit command to run the spark\_local\_flatten.py file.

#### Command:

spark-submit spark\_local\_flatten.py

• Below is the screenshot of the output after running the **spark\_local\_flatten.py file.** 



• Data is loaded into HDFS at "/user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData" directory using the below command which is included in the spark\_local\_flatten.py file.

#### Command:

df4.coalesce(1).write.format('csv').option('header','false').save('/user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData', mode='overwrite')

 Cleaned and structured data imported to hadoop after running the spark\_local\_flatten.py python file can be listed using the following command.

#### Command:

hadoop fs -ls /user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData

Data from the CSV file can be viewed using the following command.

# Command:

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData/<filename>

OR

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData/\*.csv

 Below is the screenshot of the cleaned and structured data loaded in the Hadoop in CSV format. (/user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData)

# 2. Steps to run the Sqoop Command to import data from AWS RDS to Hadoop

We need to install MySQL connector before running the Sqoop import command.

We can install MySQL connector using the following steps.

1. Run the below command to install the MySQL connector jar file.

#### Command:

wget <a href="https://de-mysql-connector.s3.amazonaws.com/mysql-connector-java-8.0.25.tar.gz">https://de-mysql-connector.s3.amazonaws.com/mysql-connector-java-8.0.25.tar.gz</a>

2. Run the below command to extract the MySQL connector tar file.

# Command:

tar -xvf mysql-connector-java-8.0.25.tar.gz

3. Go to the MySQL Connector directory created in the previous step and then copy it to the Sqoop library to complete the installation. Run below commands.

# **Commands:**

cd mysql-connector-java-8.0.25/ sudo cp mysql-connector-java-8.0.25.jar /usr/lib/sqoop/lib/

4. Run the following command to start setting up MySQL.

# Command:

mysql\_secure\_installation

- 5. The command will ask for the current password for root. We need to press Enter as no password is currently set for root.
- 6. Then, we will be asked to set the root password. We need to type **Y** and then press **Enter**.
- 7. Type the password we want to set then press enter. Re-enter the password to confirm and press enter.
- 8. We will be asked to remove anonymous users. Type Y and then press Enter.
- 9. We will be asked to disallow the root login remotely. Type **n** and then press **Enter**.
- 10. We will be asked to remove test database along with its access. Type **Y** and then press **Enter**.
- 11. We will be asked to reload privilege tables. Type **Y** and then press **Enter**.
- 12. With this MySQL setup is complete. Give following command to enter the MySQL shell and enter the password.

# Command:

mysql -u root -p

13. Run the following queries to grant all privileges to the root user.

#### Commands:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'root'@'%' identified by '123' WITH GRANT OPTION;

flush privileges;

exit;

14. Run the following command to restart the MySQL service to finish setting up MySQL.

#### Command:

sudo service mariadb restart

MySQL installation is completed.

 Now, run the below sqoop command to import the bookings data from AWS RDS to the HDFS.

#### Command:

sqoop import \

- --connect jdbc:mysql://#########.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com/###### \
- --table bookings \
- --username student \
- --password ###### \
- --target-dir /user/hadoop/bookings\_data \
- -m 1
  - Bookings data imported in the HDFS can be listed using the following command. The command will show two files named \_SUCCESS and part-m-00000 in the output.

#### Command:

hadoop fs -ls /user/hadoop/bookings\_data

Data from the file can be viewed using the following command.

#### Command:

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/bookings\_data/<filename>

Below is the screenshot of the data imported from AWS RDS to HDFS.

# 3. Steps to create aggregates to find date-wise total bookings

 A python file (datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py) is created to create aggregates for finding date-wise total bookings, store the data in CSV format and move the data to HDFS. Below is the screenshot of the datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py python file.

 Below is the spark-submit command to run datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py file.

#### **Command:**

spark-submit datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py

 Below is the command used to move the date-wise aggregates CSV file to the HDFS. (Below line of code is included in the datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py file).

## Command:

df4.coalesce(1).write.format('csv').option('header','false').save('/user/hadoop/date-wiseBookingsAggregatesData', mode='overwrite')

 Below is the screenshot of the output after running the python file (datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py).

 Date-wise total bookings aggregates data imported to hadoop after running the datewise\_bookings\_aggregates\_spark.py python file can be listed using the following command.

#### Command:

hadoop fs -ls /user/hadoop/date-wiseBookingsAggregatesData

Data from the CSV file can be viewed using the following command.

## Command:

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/date-wiseBookingsAggregatesData/<filename>

OR

hadoop fs -cat /user/hadoop/date-wiseBookingsAggregatesData/\*.csv

 Below is the screenshot of the cleaned and structured data loaded in the Hadoop in CSV format. (/user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData)

# 4. Steps to create Hive tables and load the data in Hive tables

- Give the command "hive" to launch the Hive CLI.
- Following command is used to create the database. Name of the database created is "yourowncabs".

#### Command:

create database if not exists yourowncabs;

 Following commands are used to list the details of the database created and to list the databases present.

#### **Commands:**

describe database yourowncabs;

show databases;

 Below is the screenshot of the commands used to launch the Hive CLI and create the database.

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-35-159 ~]$ hive

Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j2.properties Async: true hive> set hive.cli.print.header=true; hive> create database if not exists yourowncabs;

OK

Time taken: 0.605 seconds hive> describe database yourowncabs;

OK

db name comment location owner name owner_type parameters yourowncabs hdfs://ip-172-31-35-159.ec2.internal:8020/user/hive/warehouse/yourowncabs.db hadoop USER

Time taken: 0.257 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s) hive> show databases;

OK

database_name default

yourowncabs

Time taken: 0.026 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s) hive>

Time taken: 0.026 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s) hive>
```

## Below are the commands used to create the Hive tables.

Command used to create Hive-managed table for clickstream data.

# Command:

create table if not exists yourowncabs.clickstream\_data ( customer\_id int, app\_version string, os\_version string, lat float, lon float, 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 ',' stored as textfile;

Below is the command used to describe the clickstream\_data table.

# Command:

Describe yourowncabs.clickstream\_data;

Below is the screenshot of the clickstream\_data table created.

```
hive> create table if not exists yourowncabs.clickstream_data ( customer_id int, app_version string, os_version string, lat float, lon float, 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 ',' ! inest tamp' timestamp or items tamp) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' !

OK

Time taken: 0.414 seconds
hive> describe yourowncabs.clickstream_data;

OK

col name dat_type comment
customer_id int
app_version string
os_version string
lat float
lon float
lon float
lon float
string
is_button_id string
is_button_click string
is_page_id string
is_page_ivew string
is_page_view string
is_page_view string
is_page_view string
is_page_view string
is_scroll_up string
is_scroll_up timestamp
Time taken: 0.063 seconds, Fetched: 12 row(s)
hive>
```

• Command used to create Hive-managed table for **bookings** data.

# Command:

create table if not exists yourowncabs.bookings\_data ( booking\_id string, customer\_id int, driver\_id int, customer\_app\_version string, customer\_phone\_os\_version string, pickup\_lat float, pickup\_lon float, drop\_lat float, drop\_lon float, pickup\_timestamp timestamp, drop\_timestamp timestamp, 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 ',' lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile;

• Below is the command used to describe the bookings\_data table.

# Command:

Describe yourowncabs.bookings\_data;

Below is the screenshot of the bookings\_data table created.

```
hive> create table if not exists yourowncabs.bookings_data ( booking_id string, customer_id int, driver_id int, customer_app_version string, customer_phone_os_version s tring, pickup_lat float, pickup_lon float, drop_lat float, drop_lat float, pickup_timestamp timestamp, drop_timestamp timestamp, 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 ter minated by '\n' stored as textfile;

OK

Time taken: 0.094 seconds
hive> describe yourowncabs.bookings_data;

OK

Col_name data_type comment
booking_id string
customer_lad int
driver_ld int
customer_app_version string
customer_phone_os_version string
customer_spectron string
customer_spectron string
customer_spectron float
drop_lat float
d
```

Command used to create hive managed table for date-wise total bookings.

# Command:

create table if not exists yourowncabs.datewise\_bookings\_aggregates (trip\_date date, total\_bookings int) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile;

• Below is the command used to describe the datewise\_bookings\_aggregates table.

# Command:

Describe yourowncabs.datewise\_bookings\_aggregates;

Below is the screenshot of datewise\_bookings\_aggregates table created.

```
hive> create table if not exists yourowncabs.datewise_bookings_aggregates ( trip_date date, total_bookings int ) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile ;

OK

Time taken: 0.069 seconds

hive> describe yourowncabs.datewise_bookings_aggregates ;

OK

col_name data_type comment

trip_date date

total_bookings int

Time taken: 0.05 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)

hive>
```

#### Below are commands used to load the data into the Hive tables.

• Command used to load the data in the clickstream data table.

#### Command:

load data inpath '/user/hadoop/structuredclickStreamData/\*.csv' into table yourowncabs.clickstream\_data;

 Below is the command used to list the first 5 rows of the clickstream\_data table to verify the data.

## Command:

select \* from yourowncabs.clickstream\_data limit 5;

• Below is the screenshot of the data loaded in the clickstream\_data table.

Command used to load the data in bookings\_data table.

#### Command:

load data inpath '/user/hadoop/bookings\_data/part-m-00000' into table yourowncabs.bookings\_data;

 Below is the command used to list the first 5 rows of the bookings\_data table to verify the data.

### Command:

select \* from yourowncabs.bookings\_data limit 5;

• Below is the screenshot of the data loaded in the bookings\_data table.

Command used to load the data in datewise\_bookings\_aggregates table.

#### Command:

load data inpath '/user/hadoop/date-wiseBookingsAggregatesData/\*.csv' into table yourowncabs.datewise\_bookings\_aggregates;

 Below is the command used to list the first 5 rows of the datewise\_bookings\_aggregates table to verify the data.

# Command:

select \* from yourowncabs.datewise\_bookings\_aggregates limit 5;

Below is the screenshot of the data loaded in the datewise\_bookings\_aggregates.