LAB - 07

Aim: Learn and apply the architecture of Apache Spark for data analytics. Solve Word Count program requirement using Apache Spark.

Description:

Spark is a robust and evolving engine for data analytics. Spark works with data using RDDs (Resilient Distributed Dataset) and data frames. The operations are immutable. The api allowed to process the data uses an approach of lazy processing. This allows spark to have various workflows checked out and optimize the processing. It uses graphs to represent the dependencies and operations, which are also utilized while optimizing.

Methodology:

There are two ways to run a program in apache spark

- 1. Using Spark REPL
- 2. By submitting a jar file with spark-submit

Spark shell:

Spark's shell provides a simple way to learn the API, as well as a powerful tool to analyze data interactively. It is available in either Scala (which runs on the Java VM and is thus a good way to use existing Java libraries) or Python.

• Starting spark shell

We can start a spark-shell by using spark-shell <deployment mode>

• Spark deployment mode

I. Local mode

II. Standalone mode

III. Cluster mode(YARN)

❖ Working with Spark in Local mode

A. Running in local mode with maximum core as possible *spark-shell - -master "local[*]"*

B. Running in local mode with 4 cores *spark-shell --master "local[4]"-*

Wordcount program Using Spark shell REPL:

1. Create an RDD for inputfile

```
scala> val textFile = sc.textFile("file:///home/hadoop/inputdata.txt")
textFile: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = file:///home/hadoop/inputdata
.txt MapPartitionsRDD[9] at textFile at <console>:23
```

2. Display the data of the input file(optional)

```
scala> textFile.collect().foreach(println)
deer bear river
bear bear river
apple dear apple
bear river
dear apple apple cat
cat dog dear deer
penguin
```

Count number of lines

```
scala> val lineCount = textFile.count()
lineCount: Long = 7
scala> println(lineCount)
7
```

Perform word count

```
scala> val counts = textFile.flatMap(line => line.split(" "))
counts: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = MapPartitionsRDD[10] at flatMap
at <console>:23

scala> .map(word => (word, 1))
res5: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = MapPartitionsRDD[11] at ma
p at <console>:24

scala> .reduceByKey(_ + _)
res6: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[12] at reduceB
yKey at <console>:24
```

Display word count

```
scala> counts.collect().foreach(println)
deer
bear
river
bear
bear
river
apple
dear
apple
bear
river
dear
apple
apple
cat
cat
dog
dear
deer
penguin
```

Collect the output

```
scala> inputfile.collect()
res12: Array[String] = Array(deer bear river, bear bear river, apple
dear apple, bear river, dear apple apple cat, cat dog dear deer, peng
uin)
```

3. Create a mapper and reducer

```
scala> val counts=inputfile.flatMap(line=>line.split("")).map(word=>(
word,1)).reduceByKey(_+_);
counts: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[18] at
reduceByKey at <console>:23
```

• RDD.toDebugString()

• What is RDD Persistence and caching

Spark RDD persistence is an optimization technique in which saves the result of RDD evaluation. Using this we save the intermediate result so that we can use it further if required. It reduces the computation overhead. cache() and persist()

RDD.cache()

Persist this RDD with the default storage level (MEMORY_ONLY).

```
scala> counts.cache()
res14: counts.type = ShuffledRDD[18] at reduceByKey at <console>:23
```

- 4. Action perform actions on created RDD
- collect -

Counts.collect will collect the data and display it on console

```
scala> counts.collect

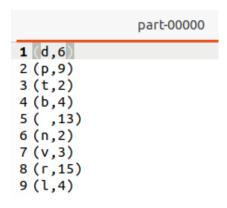
res15: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((d,6), (p,9), (t,2), (b,4), (" ",
13), (n,2), (v,3), (r,15), (l,4), (e,19), (a,13), (i,4), (u,1), (o,1)
, (g,2), (c,2))
```

• If you want to save your data as output file we can use the following command

```
scala> counts.saveAsTextFile("file:///home/hadoop/output_WC");
```

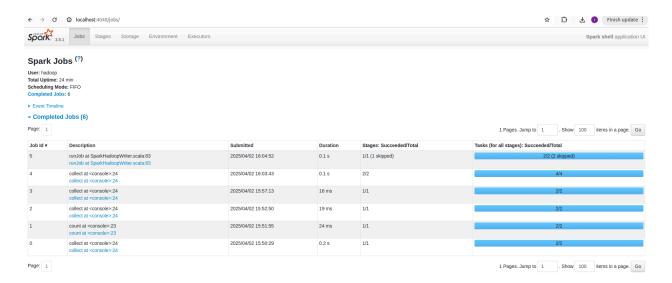
This is created in /home/hadoop





	part-00001
1 (e,19)	
2 (a,13) 3 (i,4)	
4 (u,1)	
5 (o,1) 6 (g,2)	
7 (c,2)	

Observing DAG visualization



Go to timeline of events and explore DAG visualization for the submitted job:

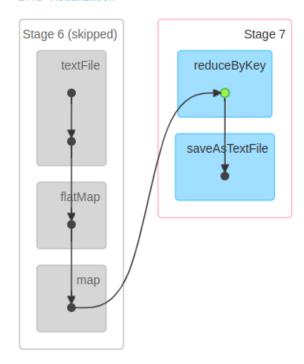
Details for Job 5

Status: SUCCEEDED

Submitted: 2025/04/02 16:04:52

Duration: 0.1 s Completed Stages: 1 Skipped Stages: 1

- ▶ Event Timeline
- ▼ DAG Visualization



We can also observe the status of the jobs as below:



Wordcount Program by taking input from HDFS:

1. Create an input file in HDFS and upload it in spark as shown below

```
scala> val inputFile = sc.textFile("hdfs:///wordcountdemo/input/file1.txt")
inputFile: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = hdfs:///wordcountdemo/input/file1.
txt MapPartitionsRDD[1] at textFile at <console>:23
scala> inputFile.foreach(println)
hello hi
Hello World of Hadoop
hello begin
end of the end
scala>
```

2. Write the Map reduce steps

```
scala> val words = inputFile.flatMap(line => line.split(" "))
words: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = MapPartitionsRDD[2] at flatMap at <con
sole>:23

scala> val wordPairs = words.map(word => (word, 1))
wordPairs: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = MapPartitionsRDD[3] at map
at <console>:23

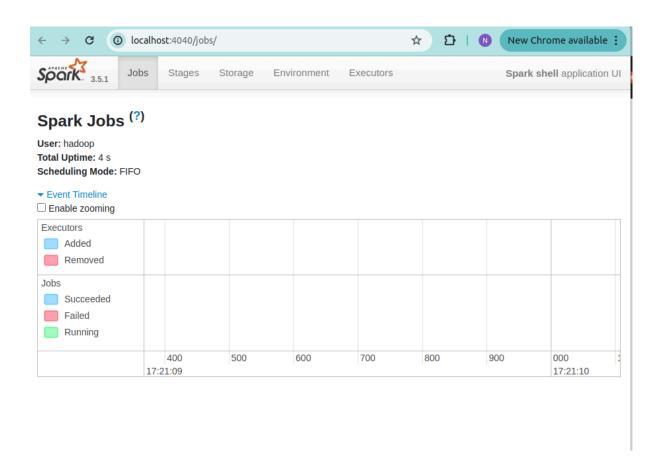
scala> val wordCounts = wordPairs.reduceByKey(_ + _)
wordCounts: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[4] at reduceBy
Key at <console>:23

scala> wordCounts.saveAsTextFile("hdfs:///wordcountdemo/output_WC")
```

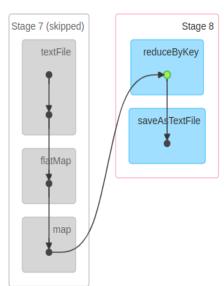
Verifying that all the files exist

3. Observing the DAG visualization at

http://localhost:4040/jobs/



▼ DAG Visualization



Skipped stage:

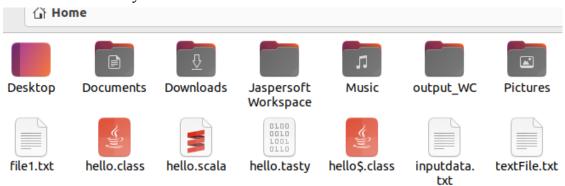
It means that data has been fetched from cache and there was no need to re-execute given stage.

It is consistent with your DAG which shows that the next stage requires shuffling (reduceByKey). Whenever there is shuffling involved Spark automatically caches generated data.

Output on hdfs looks like:

```
scala> hadoop@hadoop-clone-12:~$
hadoop@hadoop-clone-12:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /wordcountdemo/output_WC/part-00000
hdfs dfs -cat /wordcountdemo/output_WC/part-00001
(Hello,1)
(World,1)
(hello,2)
(begin,1)
(hi,1)
(end,2)
(of,2)
(the,1)
(Hadoop,1)
hadoop@hadoop-clone-12:~$
```

Files created locally:



EXERCISE:-

1. Develop simple wordcount application with apache spark(using REPL and HDFS)

Creating input in HDFS:

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ echo "spark makes big data
  easy" > input.txt
hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/spark/input/
hdfs dfs -put input.txt /user/spark/input/
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using
value of HADOOP_PREFIX.
2025-04-04 09:02:50,414 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to l
oad native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-ja
va classes where applicable
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using
value of HADOOP_PREFIX.
2025-04-04 09:02:51,556 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to l
oad native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-ja
va classes where applicable
```

To view the result

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /user/hadoop/input/input.tx t

WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP
_PREFIX.

2025-04-04 10:16:57,259 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hado
op library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
spark makes big data easy
```

WordCount Logic (in REPL) in spark shell, Loading input file from HDFS

```
scala> val textFile = sc.textFile("hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hadoop/input/inp
ut.txt")
textFile: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hadoop
/input/input.txt MapPartitionsRDD[49] at textFile at <console>:23

scala> val wordCounts = textFile.flatMap(_.split(" ")).map(word => (word, 1)).
reduceByKey(_ + _)
wordCounts: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[52] at reduceByKey at <console>:23

scala> wordCounts.collect().foreach(println)
(big,1)
(data,1)
(easy,1)
(spark,1)
(makes,1)
```

Saving Output to hdfs

```
scala> wordCounts.saveAsTextFile("hdfs://localhost:9000/user/spark/output")
```

Verifying in hdfs

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/hadoop/output_wc
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP
PREFIX.
2025-04-04 10:21:05,600 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hado
op library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Found 3 items
- FW- F-- F--
            3 hadoop supergroup
                                        0 2025-04-04 10:20 /user/hadoop/outp
ut_wc/_SUCCESS
-rw-r--r-- 3 hadoop supergroup
                                       26 2025-04-04 10:20 /user/hadoop/outp
ut_wc/part-00000
-rw-r--r-- 3 hadoop supergroup
                                       20 2025-04-04 10:20 /user/hadoop/outp
ut_wc/part-00001
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /user/hadoop/output wc/part
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP
PREFIX.
2025-04-04 10:21:13,404 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hado
op library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
(big,1)
(data,1)
(easy,1)
```

2. Develop Wordcount program using cluster mode(standalone or YARN mode)

Spark Standalone mode:

We can launch a standalone cluster either manually, by starting a master and workers by hand, or use our provided launch scripts. It is also possible to run these daemons on a single machine for testing.

Creating WordCount.scala at /home/hadoop

```
WordCount.scala
  Open ~
1 import org.apache.spark.{SparkConf, SparkContext}
3 object WordCount {
   def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
     val conf = new SparkConf().setAppName("WordCount")
      val sc = new SparkContext(conf)
6
7
    val textFile = sc.textFile(args(0))
9
      val wordCounts = textFile.flatMap(_.split(" "))
10
      .map(word => (word, 1))
       .reduceByKey(_ + _)
11
12
13
     wordCounts.saveAsTextFile(args(1))
14
      sc.stop()
   }
15
16 }
```

Submitting a Scala script directly

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ spark-submit --master spark://localhost:7077 /home/h
adoop/WordCount.scala
25/04/04 09:16:50 WARN Utils: Your hostname, celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t resolves to a loo
pback address: 127.0.1.1; using 192.168.37.16 instead (on interface eno1)
25/04/04 09:16:50 WARN Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address
25/04/04 09:16:50 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your pl
atform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Exception in thread "main" org.apache.spark.SparkException: Failed to get main class in J
AR with error 'null'. Please specify one with --class.
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit.error(SparkSubmit.scala:1038)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit.prepareSubmitEnvironment(SparkSubmit.scala
:524)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit.org$apache$spark$deploy$SparkSubmit$$runMa
in(SparkSubmit.scala:955)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit.doRunMain$1(SparkSubmit.scala:192)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit.submit(SparkSubmit.scala:215)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit.doSubmit(SparkSubmit.scala:91)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit$$anon$2.doSubmit(SparkSubmit.scala:1111)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit$.main(SparkSubmit.scala:1120)
        at org.apache.spark.deploy.SparkSubmit.main(SparkSubmit.scala)
```

There are 2 ways to execute the program:

- 1) We can use IDE and create a jar file and then submit the jar file to the master for execution
- I. Now create a jar file in IDE or CLI
- II. Run the jar file and check the output status
- III. Submit the application to spark so that spark can execute the application
- 2) use CLI to create a scala program and then run it directly on the shell Refer the section of creating scala script

I am using way 1) here:

Compiling in jar

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ scalac -classpath "$(find $SPARK_HOME/jars -name '*.
jar' | tr '\n' ':')" WordCount.scala
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ jar cf WordCount.jar WordCount*.class
```

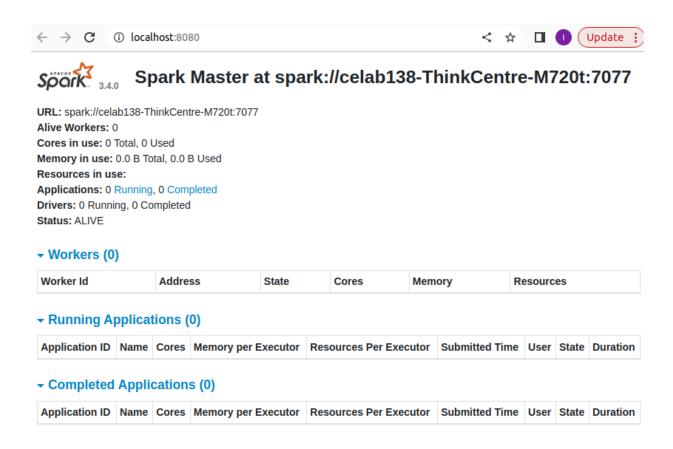
Now we start Spark Master and Spark Worker as below

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ $SPARK_HOME/sbin/start-master.sh
starting org.apache.spark.deploy.master.Master, logging to /opt/spark/logs/spark-hadoop-o
rg.apache.spark.deploy.master.Master-1-celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t.out
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ $SPARK_HOME/sbin/start-worker.sh spark://localhost:7
077
starting org.apache.spark.deploy.worker.Worker, logging to /opt/spark/logs/spark-hadoop-o
rg.apache.spark.deploy.worker.Worker-1-celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t.out
```

Verifying with jps

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ jps
9264 Worker
5696 SecondaryNameNode
5937 ResourceManager
6067 NodeManager
5303 NameNode
6697 SparkSubmit
5449 DataNode
9339 Jps
9055 Master
```

I can now Access Spark UI on http://localhost:8080



Loading and running the scala file from shell:

Also, verifying the output on scala as below

```
scala> val textFile = sc.textFile("hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hadoop/input
t/input.txt")
textFile: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = hdfs://localhost:9000/user/h
adoop/input/input.txt MapPartitionsRDD[19] at textFile at <console>:23

scala> val wordCounts = textFile.flatMap(_.split(" ")).map(word => (word,
1)).reduceByKey(_ + _)
wordCounts: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[22] at
reduceByKey at <console>:23

scala> wordCounts.collect().foreach(println)
(is,1)
(hello,3)
(world,1)
(running,1)
(spark,2)
(hadoop,1)
```

3. Develop any custom map reduce problem using apache spark and hadoop.

We have taken a custom problem: Character Frequency Count

Loading the Input File from HDFS, and checking it afterwards by using: textFile.collect().foreach(println)

```
scala> val textFile = sc.textFile("hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hadoop/input/inp
ut.txt")
textFile: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hadoop
/input/input.txt MapPartitionsRDD[19] at textFile at <console>:23
scala> textFile.collect().foreach(println)
hello hadoop hello spark hello world
```

Checking if the file exists in HDFS

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/hadoop/charcount/
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP_PREFIX.

2025-04-04 09:38:28,917 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hado op library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable Found 3 items
-rw-r---- 3 hadoop supergroup 0 2025-04-04 09:38 /user/hadoop/charcount/_SUCCESS
-rw-r---- 3 hadoop supergroup 37 2025-04-04 09:38 /user/hadoop/charcount/part-00000
-rw-r---- 3 hadoop supergroup 0 2025-04-04 09:38 /user/hadoop/charcount/part-00001
```

Printing output on hdfs

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ hdfs dfs -cat /user/hadoop/charcount/part-000000
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP_PREFIX
2025-04-04 09:38:35,978 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop libra
ble
hello hadoop hello spark hello world
```

FlatMap to Characters (transforming the text into individual characters):

```
scala> val characters = textFile.flatMap(line => line.replaceAll(" ", "").toCh
arArray)
characters: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Char] = MapPartitionsRDD[20] at flatMap a
t <console>:23
scala> characters.collect().foreach(println)
h
a
d
o
o
p
h
e
o
s
P
a
```

Converting to Key-Value Pairs and checking the output:

```
scala> val charPairs = characters.map(char => (char, 1))
charPairs: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(Char, Int)] = MapPartitionsRDD[21] at map
at <console>:23

scala> charPairs.collect().foreach(println)
(h,1)
(e,1)
(l,1)
(l,1)
(o,1)
(h,1)
(a,1)
(d,1)
(o,1)
(p,1)
(h,1)
(e,1)
(l,1)
(c,1)
(c,1)
(s,1)
(p,1)
(a,1)
(f,1)
(s,1)
(p,1)
(a,1)
(f,1)
(i,1)
(i
```

Performing ReduceByKey to Count

```
scala> val charCounts = charPairs.reduceByKey(_ + _)
charCounts: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(Char, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[22] at reduceB
yKey at <console>:23

scala> charCounts.collect().foreach(println)
(d,2)
(p,2)
(h,4)
(r,2)
(l,7)
(w,1)
(s,1)
(e,3)
(a,2)
(k,1)
(o,6)
```

Saving Output to HDFS

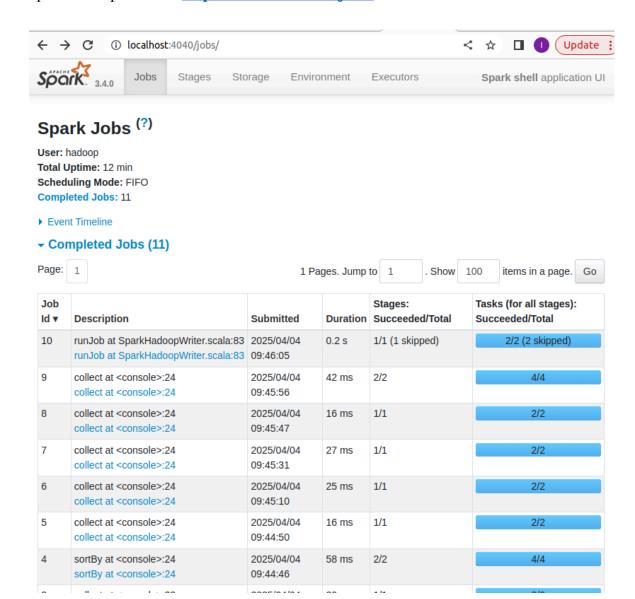
```
scala> charCounts.saveAsTextFile("hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hadoop/charcount_
fixed")
```

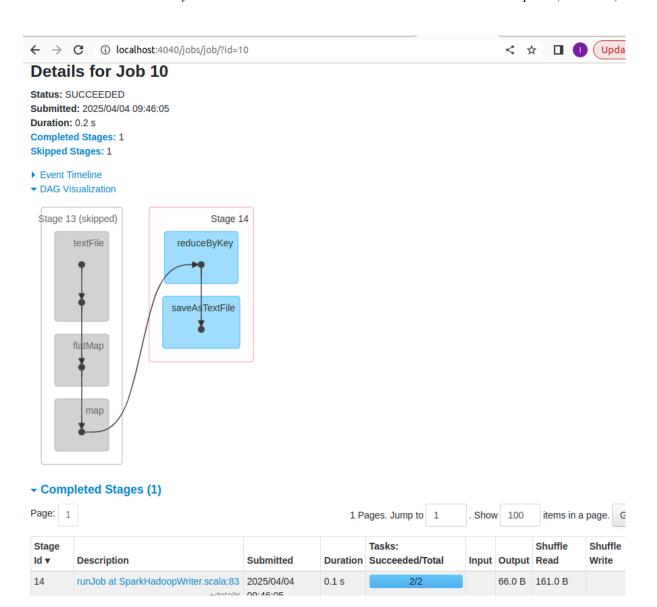
Verifying saved data:

```
hadoop@celab138-ThinkCentre-M720t:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/hadoop/charcount_fixed
hdfs dfs -cat /user/hadoop/charcount_fixed/part-00000
hdfs dfs -cat /user/hadoop/charcount_fixed/part-00001
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP
PREFIX.
2025-04-04 09:46:58,555 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hado
op library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Found 3 items
-rw-r--r-- 3 hadoop supergroup
                                         0 2025-04-04 09:46 /user/hadoop/char
count_fixed/_SUCCESS
-rw-r--r-- 3 hadoop supergroup
                                        30 2025-04-04 09:46 /user/hadoop/char
count_fixed/part-00000
                                        36 2025-04-04 09:46 /user/hadoop/char
-rw-r--r-- 3 hadoop supergroup
count fixed/part-00001
WARNING: HADOOP PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP HOME. Using value of HADOOP
PREFIX.
2025-04-04 09:46:59,618 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hado
op library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
(d,2)
(p,2)
(h,4)
(r,2)
WARNING: HADOOP PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP HOME. Using value of HADOOP
PREFIX.
2025-04-04 09:47:00,774 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hado
op library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
(w, 1)
(s,1)
(e,3)
(a,2)
(k,1)
(0,6)
```

To visulalize DAG

Spark UI is present at http://localhost:4040/jobs/





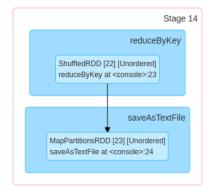
Details for Stage 14 (Attempt 0)

Resource Profile Id: 0

Total Time Across All Tasks: 0.2 s Locality Level Summary: Node local: 2 Output Size / Records: 66.0 B / 11 Shuffle Read Size / Records: 161.0 B / 11

Associated Job Ids: 10

▼ DAG Visualization

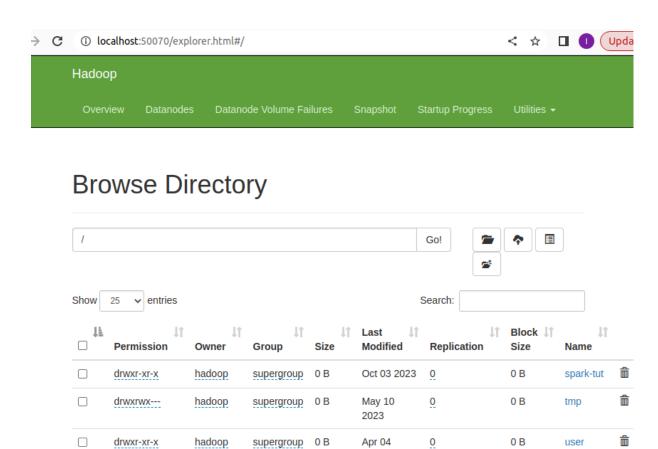


- ▶ Show Additional Metrics
- ▶ Event Timeline

Summary Metrics for 2 Completed Tasks

Metric	Min	25th percentile	Median	75th percentile	Max
Duration	0.1 s	0.1 s	0.1 s	0.1 s	0.1 s
GC Time	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms	0.0 ms
Output Size / Records	30 B / 5	30 B / 5	36 B / 6	36 B / 6	36 B / 6
Shuffle Read Size / Records	77 B / 5	77 B / 5	84 B / 6	84 B / 6	84 B / 6

Also, The file system on http://localhost:50070 looks like:



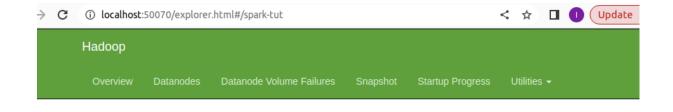
09:30

Previous

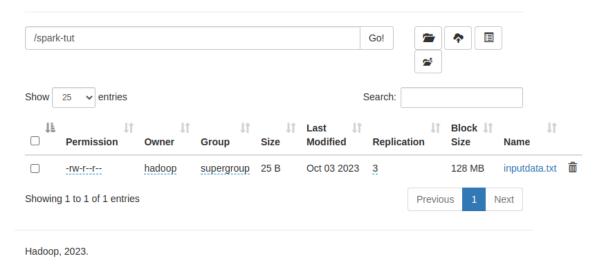
Next

In spark-tut:

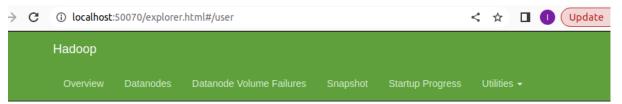
Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries



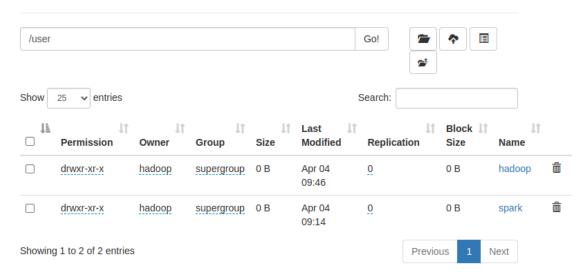
Browse Directory



In user:



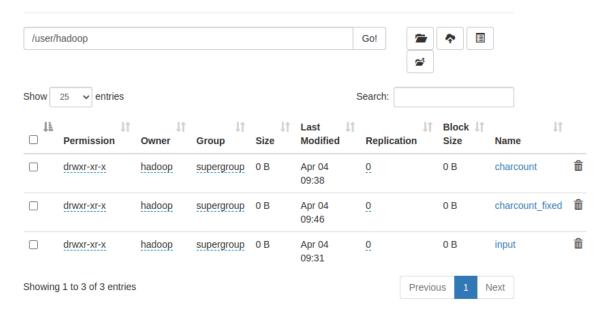
Browse Directory

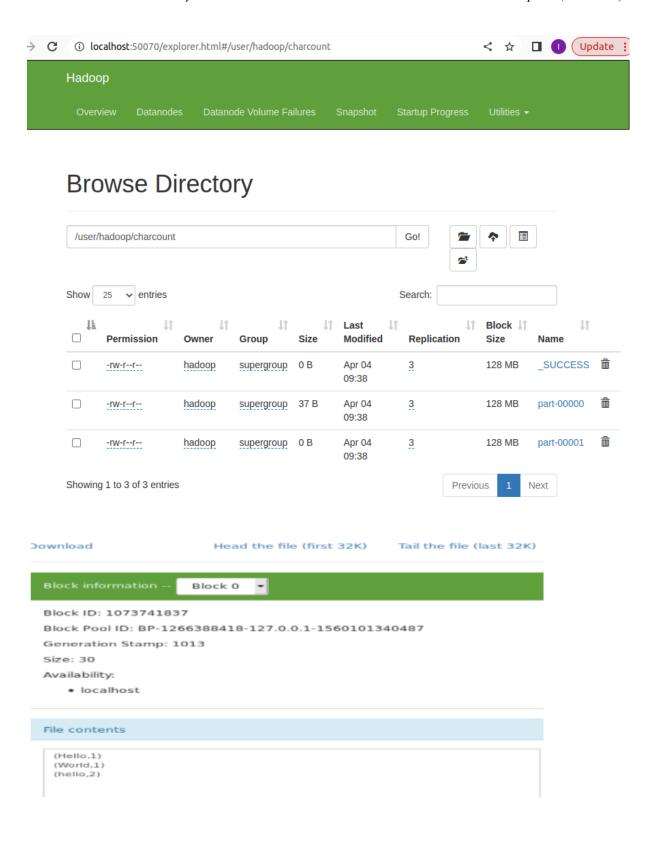


hadoop:

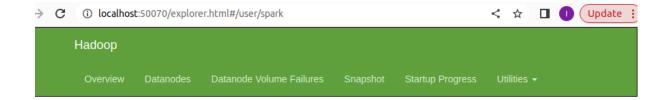


Browse Directory

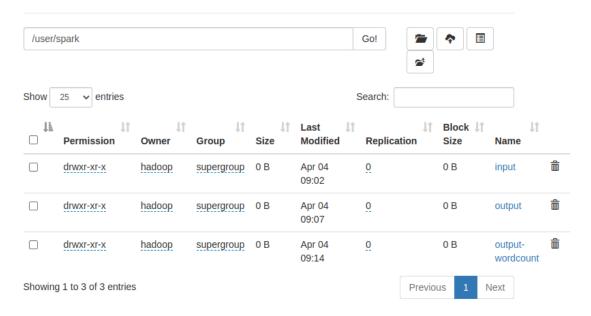


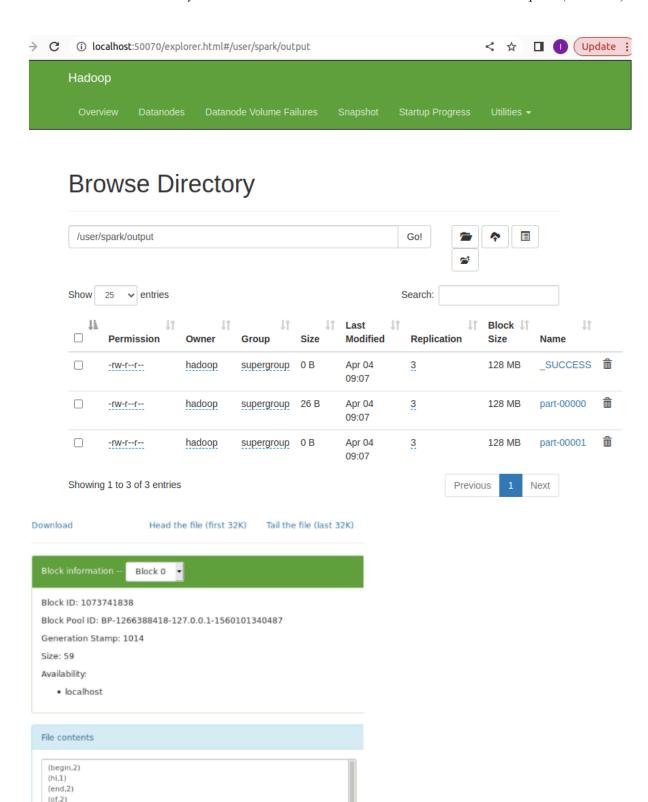


spark:



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Summarised learning:

In this lab, I explored the architecture and execution model of Apache Spark for big data analytics. I developed and executed a WordCount application using both REPL and HDFS, and ran it in cluster mode using standalone Spark deployment. I also created a custom MapReduce program to perform character frequency analysis, showcasing Spark's flexibility for scalable data transformations. By integrating HDFS as the data source, I implicitly understood the coordination between Spark and Hadoop components. This hands-on experience deepened my understanding of Spark's multi-language support, distributed processing, and practical use for real-world data analytics tasks.