### M1 SA PART 2

# I. Running Kafka Zookeeper

Open command line (CLI). Access the kafka folder using cd command. In this case, kafka is accessed through the command **cd C:\kafka** 

To start the zookeeper, access the zookeeper-server-start.bat file along with the zookeeper.properties file. The following command is run on the CLI to start the zookeeper:

# .\bin\windows\zookeeper-server-start.bat .\config\zookeeper.properties

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]
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C:\Users\janed>cd C:\kafka

C:\kafka>.\bin\windows\zookeeper-server-start.bat .\config\zookeeper.properties
```

The zookeeper should now start. The output is shown below.

## II. Running Kafka Server

Open a new CLI. Access the kafka folder with the cd command. Access the kafka-server-start.bat file along with server.properties file to run the kafka server. The command .\bin\windows\kafka-server-start.bat .\config\server.properties is entered in the CLI.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\janed>cd C:\kafka

C:\kafka>.\bin\windows\kafka-server-start.bat .\config\server.properties
```

The kafka server now starts after executing the command. The output is shown below.

### **III. Create Topic**

A topic must first be created before data can be produced by the producer and consumed by the consumer. A kafka topic is a virtual group where messages are contained in proper order.

Open a new CLI and access the windows folder within the bin folder within the kafka folder. In this case, the command **cd C:\kafka\bin\windows** is executed.

Execute the command below to create a new topic. --topic bigdatatopic specifies that the topic name is bigdatatopic.

kafka-topics.bat --create --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --replication-factor 1 --partitions 1 --topic bigdatatopic

```
Command Prompt X + V - - - X

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]

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C:\Users\janed>cd C:\kafka\bin\windows

C:\kafka\bin\windows>kafka-topics.bat --create --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --replication-factor 1 --partitions 1 --topic bigdatatopic

Created topic bigdatatopic.

C:\kafka\bin\windows>
```

Verify that the topic **bigdatatopic** is created by executing the command below. The topic created is shown in the list.

kafka-topics.bat --list --bootstrap-server localhost:9092

### **IV. Run Producers**

A python script is used to run a producer instance for producing messages in the kafka server. The python script of producer1 instance with sensor\_01 is shown below. The script encompasses the following

### **Libraries and Modules:**

KafkaProducer: class from kafka used to create the producer instance

datetime: provides date and time utilities

time: used to access sleep method in the script to incorporate delay in sending messages

random: used for generating random numbers

uuid: used for creating unique IDs for each message sent

The producer instance is create using KafkaProducer() and assigned to kafka\_producer\_obj. The producer instance is assigned to send messages to the bigdatatopic within the loopback 127.0.0.1:9092. A message\_list is created and a message variable is initialized to create and send the messages. A loop iterates 3600 times. In each iteration, a message is created containing the following: timeuuid\_id, lgu\_code, sensor\_id, date\_saved, time\_saved, total, car, bus, truck, jeepney, bike, tryke, others. Thus, 3600 messages will be produced by the producer. The message is printed in the console. The message is then sent to the topic bigdatatopic using the kafka\_producer\_obj.send() where it can be consumed by the consumer. The time.sleep(1) code ensures that there is a 1 second delay between creating and sending messages. Below is an instance of a producer, Kafka Producer1 with sensor\_01.

```
total = car + bus + truck + jeepney + bike + tryke + others
   message["timeuvid_id"] = str(uvid.uvid1())
   message["lgu_code"] = '1200'
   message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_01'
   message["date_saved"] = str(date_today.strftime('%m/%d/%Y'))
   message["time_saved"] = str(date_today.strftime("%X"))
   message["total"] = total
   message["car"] = car
   message["bus"] = bus
   message["truck"] = truck
   message["jeepney"] = jeepney
   message["bike"] = bike
   message["tryke"] = tryke
   message["others"] = others
   print("Message: ", message)
   kafka_producer_obj.send(KAFKA_TOPIC_NAME_CONS, message)
    time.sleep(1)
print("Kafka Producer Application Completed. ")
```

# Producer2 Instance with sensor\_02

```
KAFKA_TOPIC_NAME_CONS = "bigdatatopic" #topic

KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS = '127.0.0.1:9092'

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Kafka Producer2 Application Started ... ")
    kafka_producer_obj = KafkaProducer(bootstrap_servers=KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS, value_serializer=lambda x: dumps(x).encode('utf-8'))
```

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1210'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_02'
```

# Producer3 Instance with sensor\_03

```
KAFKA_TOPIC_NAME_CONS = "bigdatatopic" #topic

KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS = '127.0.0.1:9092'

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Kafka Producer3 Application Started ... ")
    kafka_producer_obj = KafkaProducer(bootstrap_servers=KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS,
    value_serializer=lambda x: dumps(x).encode('utf-8'))
```

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1220'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_03'
```

# Producer4 Instance with sensor\_04

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1230'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_04'
```

# Producer5 Instance with sensor\_05

```
KAFKA_TOPIC_NAME_CONS = "bigdatatopic" #topic

KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS = '127.0.0.1:9092'

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Kafka Producer5 Application Started ... ")

kafka_producer_obj = KafkaProducer(bootstrap_servers=KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS,
    value_serializer=lambda x: dumps(x).encode('utf-8'))
```

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1240'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_05'
```

# Producer6 Instance with sensor\_06

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1250'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_06'
```

# Producer7 Instance with sensor\_07

```
KAFKA_TOPIC_NAME_CONS = "bigdatatopic" #topic
KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS = '127.0.0.1:9092'

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Kafka Producer7 Application Started ... ")
    kafka_producer_obj = KafkaProducer(bootstrap_servers=KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS,
    value_serializer=lambda x: dumps(x).encode('utf-8'))
```

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1260'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_07'
```

# Producer8 Instance with sensor\_08

```
KAFKA_TOPIC_NAME_CONS = "bigdatatopic" #topic

KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS = '127.0.0.1:9092'

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Kafka Producer8 Application Started ... ")
    kafka_producer_obj = KafkaProducer(bootstrap_servers=KAFKA_BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONS, value_serializer=lambda x: dumps(x).encode('utf-8'))
```

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1270'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_08'
```

# Producer9 Instance with sensor\_09

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1280'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_09'
```

# Producer10 Instance with sensor\_10

```
#send data
message["timevvid_id"] = str(vvid.vvid1())
message["lgv_code"] = '1290'
message["sensor_id"] = 'sensor_10'
```

To run a producer, access the python virtual environment where the python producer script is executed using the cd command. In this case, **C:\DS\_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv** is the command executed. Activate the virtual environment. Use the command **Scripts\activate** 

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]
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C:\Users\janed>cd C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv>

C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv>Scripts\activate

(BDvenv) C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv>
```

Access the file folder where the producer python script is located. In this case, the python script is in the DS BigDataPipeline folder. The command **cd C:\DS\_BigDataPipeline** is executed.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\janed>cd C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv

C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv>Scripts\activate

(BDvenv) C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv>cd C:\DS_BigDataPipeline

(BDvenv) C:\DS_BigDataPipeline>
```

Run the producer python script to start producing and sending messages to the specified kafka topic. The command executed is **python virtual\_producer1.py** where virtual\_producer1.py is the python script of the first producer. The producer should start producing messages as shown.

```
(BDvenv) C:\DS_BigDataPipeline>python virtual_producer1.py
Kafka Producer1 Application Started ...
Preparing message: 1
('Message: 1, {'sensor_id': 'sensor_el', 'time_saved': '00:02:26', 'car': 1, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '120
0', 'tineumid_id': '99e799ae-50bc-11ee-86b7-889798cc0a5d', 'bike': 1, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '0
9/12/2023', 'total': 7}
Preparing message: 2
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_el', 'time_saved': '00:02:27', 'car': 4, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 0, 'lgu_code': '120
0', 'tineumid_id': '93e27a21-50bc-11ee-af7b-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 5, 'truck': 6, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 1, 'date_saved': '0
9/12/2023', 'total': 12})
Preparing message: 3
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_el', 'time_saved': '00:02:28', 'car': 2, 'others': 1, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '120
0', 'tineumid_id': '9blc9740-50bc-11ee-b047-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 4, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '0
9/12/2023', 'total': 12})
Preparing message: 4
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_el', 'time_saved': '00:02:29', 'car': 3, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 2, 'lgu_code': '120
0', 'tineumid_id': '9bb7509e-50bc-11ee-b048-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 3, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '0
9/12/2023', 'total': 14})
Preparing message: 5
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_el', 'time_saved': '00:02:30', 'car': 2, 'others': 1, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '120
0', 'tineumid_id': '9c52316f-50bc-11ee-9b64-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 3, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '0
9/12/2023', 'total': 11})
Preparing message: 6
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_el', 'time_saved': '00:02:31', 'car': 1, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '120
0', 'tineumid_id': '9c627340-50bc-11ee-8ca4-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 4, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '0
9/12/2023', 'total': 18})
Preparing message: 7
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_el', 'time_saved': '00:02:32', 'car': 4, 'others': 2, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '120
0', 'tineumid_id': '9d831900-50bc-11ee-8ca4-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 1, 'tr
```

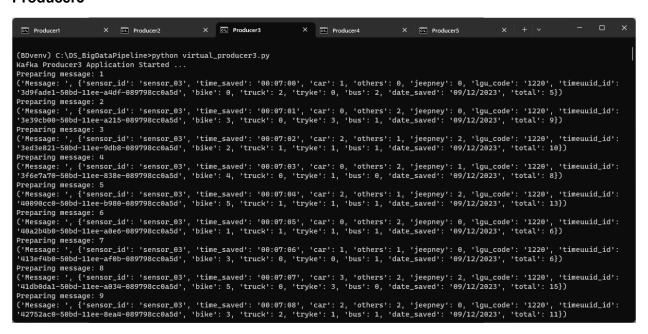
# **Simultaneously Running Producers**

### Producer1

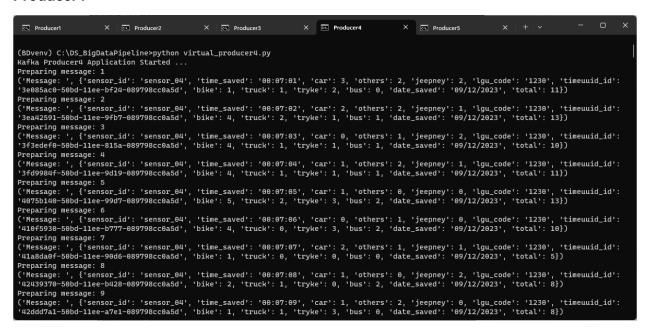
#### Producer2

```
| Roducer | X | Producer | Pro
```

### **Producer3**

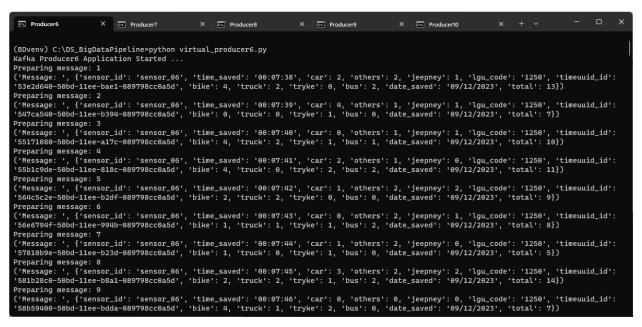


# Producer4

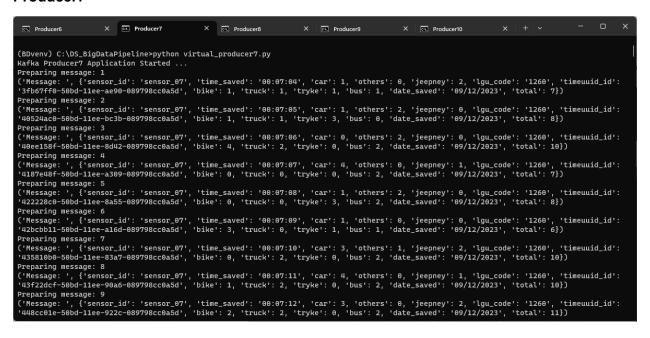


#### Producer5

#### Producer6



# Producer7



#### **Producer8**

```
| Roducef6 | X | Producef7 | X | Producef8 | X | Producef8 | X | Producef9 | Producef9 | X | P
```

## **Producer9**

```
(BDvenv) C:\DS_BigDataPipeline>python virtual_producer9.py
Kafka Producer9 Application Started ...
Preparing message: 1
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_89', 'time_saved': '08:07:05', 'car': 2, 'others': 2, 'jeepney': 0, 'lgu_code': '1280', 'timeuuid_id': '1091D995-69bd-llee-818-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 4, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 3, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 15})
Preparing message: 2
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_09', 'time_saved': '00:07:06', 'car': 1, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '1280', 'timeuuid_id': '410c082e-50bd-llee-9735-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 1, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 1, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 6})
Preparing message: 3
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_09', 'time_saved': '00:07:08', 'car': 4, 'others': 2, 'jeepney': 0, 'lgu_code': '1280', 'timeuuid_id': '410c082e-50bd-llee-9728-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 2, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 12})
Preparing message: 4
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_09', 'time_saved': '00:07:08', 'car': 3, 'others': 2, 'jeepney': 0, 'lgu_code': '1280', 'timeuuid_id': '4230370-50bd-llee-3790-809798cc0a5d', 'bike': 0, 'tryke': 0, 'bus': 0, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 5})
Preparing message: 5
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_09', 'time_saved': '00:07:09', 'car': 0, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 0, 'lgu_code': '1280', 'timeuuid_id': '4230370-50bd-llee-37998cc0a5d', 'bike': 0, 'tryke': 0, 'bus': 0, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 3})
Preparing message: 5
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_09', 'time_saved': '00:07:09', 'car': 0, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '1280', 'timeuuid_id': '4230370-50bd-llee-37998cc0a5d', 'bike': 1, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 0, 'bus': 0, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 3})
Preparing message: 6
('Message: ', {'sensor_id': 'sensor_09', 'time_saved': '00:07:11, 'car': 1, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '1280', 'timeuuid_id': '41350bd-10e-80bd-11ee-808-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 5, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 0, 'bus': 2, 'date_saved': '09/12/20
```

# Producer10

```
(8Dvenv) C:\Ds_BigDataPipeline>python virtual_producer10.py

Kafka Producer10 Application Started ...

(Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:03', 'car': 2, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '1290', 'timeuuid_id': '3f52800-50bd-11ee-b910-089798cc0a5d', 'bike': 4, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 0, 'bus': 0, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 7])

Preparing message: 2

('Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:04', 'car': 2, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 2, 'lgu_code': '1290', 'timeuuid_id': '3f62800-50bd-11ee-b930-089799acc0a5d', 'bike': 1, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 2, 'bus': 1, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 10})

Preparing message: 3

('Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:06', 'car': 1, 'others': 2, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '1290', 'timeuuid_id': '4086741c=50bd-11ee-036-089799acc0a5d', 'bike': 4, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 1, 'bus': 1, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 12)

Preparing message: 4

('Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:06', 'car': 3, 'others': 0, 'jeepney': 0, 'lgu_code': '1290', 'timeuuid_id': '41202211-50bd-11ee-0960-089799acc0a5d', 'bike': 2, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 0, 'bus': 1, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 18))

Preparing message: 5

('Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:07', 'car': 1, 'others': 2, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '1290', 'timeuuid_id': '41202211-50bd-11ee-0960-089799acc0a5d', 'bike': 4, 'truck': 2, 'tryke': 1, 'bus': 0, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 11})

Preparing message: 6

('Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:08', 'car': 1, 'others': 2, 'jeepney': 1, 'lgu_code': '1290', 'timeuuid_id': '41256130f-50bd-11ee-0509-089799acc0a5d', 'bike': 3, 'truck': 0, 'tryke': 1, 'bus': 0, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 11})

Preparing message: 7

('Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:08', 'car': 0, 'date_saved': '09/12/2023', 'total': 13})

Preparing message: 7

('Message: ', {sensor_id': 'sensor_10', 'time_saved': '00:07:09', 'car': 0
```

# V. Run Consumer

The python script for running the consumer is presented below. KafkaConsumer class is imported from kafka library to create the kafka consumer. KafkaConsumer() creates a new consumer. The consumer subscribes to the topic **bigdatatopic** as specified and will connect to the kafka broker using the loopback address **127.0.0.1:9092**. The consumer will begin reading the latest available

messages and will periodically commit its current position to prevent re-reading messages. A for loop iterates over all messages consumed by the consumer and will print the value of the messages in the prompt.

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

from kafka import KafkaConsumer

consumer = KafkaConsumer(
    *topics: 'bigdatatopic',
    bootstrap_servers = ['127.0.0.1:9092'],
    auto_offset_reset = 'latest',
    enable_auto_commit = True
    )

for message in consumer:
    message = message.value
    print(message)
```

Run the consumer python script. The command used is **python virtual\_consumer.py** where virtual\_consumer.py is the file name of the script.

The output is presented below where all messages produced and sent by producers with from sensor\_01 to sensor\_10 are consumed by the producer in real-time.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]
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C:\Users\janed>cd C:\Ds_BigDataPipeline\BDvenv>cd C:\Ds_BigDataPi
```

# VI. Creating a Cassandra Keyspace and Table

A database is required to store the messages produced by the producer and consumed by the consumer. In this case, a Cassandra keyspace and table will be created.

### **Activate Cassandra Server**

To run the Cassandra server, open a new CLI and access the bin folder within the Cassandra folder. In this case, the command used is **cd C:\apache-cassandra-3.11.16\bin** 

Run the Cassandra server using the command Cassandra. The output is presented below.

```
C:\users\janed>cd C:\apache-cassandra-3.11.16
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]
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C:\Users\janed>cd C:\apache-cassandra-3.11.16\bin

C:\apache-cassandra-3.11.16\bin>cassandra

WARNING! Powershell script execution unavailable.
Please use 'powershell Set-ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted'
on this user-account to run cassandra with fully featured
functionality on this platform.

Starting with legacy startup options
Starting Cassandra Server

INFO [main] 2023-09-11 15:31:08,554 YamlConfigurationLoader.java:93 - Configuration location: file:/C:/apache-cassandra
-3.11.16/conf/cassandra.yaml

INFO [main] 2023-09-11 15:31:09,134 Config.java:555 - Node configuration:[allocate_tokens_for_keyspace=null; allow_extr
a_insecure_udfs=false; allow_insecure_udfs=false; authenticator=AllowAllAuthenticator; authorizer=AllowAllAuthorizer; au
to_bootstrap=true; auto_snapshot=true; back_pressure_enabled=false; back_pressure_strategy=org_apache_cassandra.net.Rate
BasedBackPressurefhigh_natio=0.9, factor=0, flow=FAST]; batch_size_fail_threshold_in_kb=50; batch_size_warn_threshold_in
_kb=5; batchlog_replay_throttle_in_kb=1024; broadcast_address=null; broadcast_true_caddress=null; buffer_pool_use_heap_if_
exhausted=true; cache_load_timeout_seconds=30; cas_contention_timeout_in_ms=1000; cdc_enabled=false; cdc_free_space_chec
k_interval_ms=250; cdc_raw_directory=null; cdc_total_space_in_mb=0; check_for_duplicate_rows_during_compaction=true; che
k_for_duplicate_rows_during_readsstrue; client_encryption_options=CREDACTED; cluster_name=Test Cluster; column_index_c
ache_size_in_kb=2; column_index_size_in_kb=64; commit_failure_policy=stop; commitlog_compression=bufl; commitlog_director
ry=null; commitlog_max_compression_buffers_in_pool=3; comitlog_periodic_queue_size=-1; commitlog_segment_size_in_mb=22;
commitlog_sync=periodic; commitlog_sync=partidion_ms=1000; compaction_ln=s=1000; compaction_ln=s=1000; compaction_ln=s=232; concurrent_replic
ates=null; concurrent_counter_writes=32; concurrent_materialized_view_writes=32; concurrent_repl
```

To verify that Cassandra is running, open a new CLI and access the bin folder. Enter the command **cqlsh**. The output is shown below.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2134]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\janed>cd C:\apache-cassandra-3.11.16\bin

C:\apache-cassandra-3.11.16\bin>cqlsh

WARNING: console codepage must be set to cp65001 to support utf-8 encoding on Windows platforms.

If you experience encoding problems, change your console codepage with 'chcp 65001' before starting cqlsh.

Connected to Test Cluster at 127.0.0.1:9042.

[cqlsh 5.0.1 | Cassandra 3.11.16 | CQL spec 3.4.4 | Native protocol v4]

Use HELP for help.

WARNING: pyreadline dependency missing. Install to enable tab completion.

cqlsh>
```

## **Create Cassandra Keyspace**

The python script presented below is used to create a Cassandra Keyspace which will be used to hold the table where messages will be saved. Cluster is imported from Cassandra.cluster module and is used to specify the address and port of the Cassandra cluster. The cluster connects

to a session using connect(). A keyspace query is created that creates a Cassandra keyspace called **dskeyspacebd** with configurations of SimpleStrategy class and a replication factor of 1. The query is executed using session.execute() and the session and cluster are both shutdown.

To verify that the keyspace is created, the command **DESCRIBE dskeyspacebd**; is used in cqlsh. The output is shown below.

### **Create Cassandra Table**

The python script shown below creates a table named **prod\_messages** in the keyspace **dskeyspacebd**. Cluster is imported from Cassandra.cluster module and is used to specify the address and port of the Cassandra cluster. A session is created that connects to the cluster specified. A query is created that creates a table in **dskeyspacebd** named **prod\_messages** and the column names and datatypes or specified. The column names are the labels of the messages produced by the producer. session.execute() executes the query and creates the table. If the table name is already exists in the keyspace, the user is notified that the table already exists, otherwise the user is notified that the table is created. The session and cluster are both shutdown afterwards.

To verify that the table is created, the following commands are executed in cqlsh:

# **USE** dskeyspacebd;

# SELECT \* FROM prod\_messages;

The output is shown below.

### VII. Fetch and Store Messages to Cassandra Keyspace

The python script below utilizes Pyspark, Kafka, and Cassandra connectors to fetch the latest batch of data sent by the producer and store the messages in the dskeyspacebd keyspace and within the prod messages table created earlier. Utilities within pyspark.sql, pyspark.sql.functions, pyspark.sql.types and time libraries are used. The kafka configurations are initialized which encompass the target topic cluster and the broker address and port. The Cassandra configurations are also initialized which encompass the address, port number, target keyspace and target table within the keyspace. A spark application is created and the configurations of the session are specified. The spark connection to Cassandra is specified in the configuration. The spark.jars used for the application are also included in the configurations. These encompass spark-streaming-kafka, kafka-clients, spark-cassandra-connector, as well as the spark.jars.packages which include org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka com.datastax.spark:spark-cassandra-connector which will all be used to fetch messages from kafka and store them in Cassandra keyspace. The schema is prepared which will be used as the framework for organizing the messages collected which will then be sent to Cassandra. The StructFields are initialized with each message attribute. Spark is used to read data from a kafka source and the target topic is specified for subscription. The messages collected are converted to string and initially stored in kafka data DataFrame. Afterwards, the messages are parsed into JSON data fitted into the schema. Data is then written to Cassandra using writeStream. Batch, format, target table and keyspace, and mode are specified. The writing process is then carried out using .save(). Upon a keyboard interrupt, i.e. ctrl + c, the query will terminate.

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
from pyspark.sql.types import *
import time
kafka_topic_name = "bigdatatopic"
kafka_bootstrap_servers = '127.0.0.1:9092'
cassandra_host_name = '127.0.0.1'
cassandra_port_num = '9042'
cassandra_keyspace_name = 'dskeyspacebd'
cassandra_table_name = 'prod_messages'
    spark = SparkSession \
        .builder \
        .appName("Pyspark Streaming with Kafka and Cassandra") \
        .master("local[*]") \
        . config("spark.cassandra.connection.port", \ cassandra\_port\_num) \ \setminus \\
        . config("spark.jars", "C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\lib\\kafka-clients-3.5.1.jar," \\
                                "C:\\DS_BigDataPipeline\\lib\\spark-streaming-kafka-0-10_2.12-3.0.3.jar,"
                                \verb|"C:\DS_BigDataPipeline\lib\spark-cassandra-connector_2.12-3.0.1.jar")| \\
        .config("spark.jars.packages", "org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka-0-10_2.12:3.0.3,"

"com.datastax.spark:spark-cassandra-connector_2.12:3.0.1") \
        .getOrCreate()
    spark.sparkContext.setLogLevel("ERROR")
```

```
schema = StructType([
     StructField( name: "sensor_id", StringType(), True),
     StructField( name: "time_saved", StringType(), True),
    StructField( name: "car", IntegerType(), True),
StructField( name: "others", IntegerType(), True),
StructField( name: "jeepney", IntegerType(), True),
     StructField( name: "lgu_code", StringType(), True),
    StructField( name: "timeuuid_id", StringType(), True),
StructField( name: "bike", IntegerType(), True),
StructField( name: "truck", IntegerType(), True),
StructField( name: "tryke", IntegerType(), True),
     StructField( name: "bus", IntegerType(), True),
    StructField( name: "date_saved", StringType(), True),
StructField( name: "total", LongType(), True)
kafka_stream = spark \
    .readStream \
     .format("kafka") \
    .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", kafka_bootstrap_servers) \
    .option("subscribe", kafka_topic_name) \
     .load()
kafka_data = kafka_stream.selectExpr("CAST(value AS STRING)")
parsed_data = kafka_data.select(from_json( col: "value", schema).alias("data")).select("data.*")
cassandra_stream = parsed_data.writeStream \
     .foreachBatch(lambda df, epoch_id: df.write__
                       .format("org.apache.spark.sql.cassandra")
                       .options(table=cassandra_table_name, keyspace=cassandra_keyspace_name)__
                       .mode("append") \
                       .save())
query = cassandra_stream.start()
try:
     query.awaitTermination()
     print("Terminating...")
```

Execute the spark application by running the python script in the CLI. In the virtual environment where the script is stored, the command python main.py is executed where main.py is the file name of the spark application python script. The output is shown below.

```
(@Dvenv) C:\DS_BigDataPipeline>python main.py
Welcome!
Data Processing Application Started...
2023-09-12 0::06:18

Ivy Default Cache set to: C:\Users\janed\.ivy2\cache
The jars for the packages stored in: C:\Users\janed\.ivy2\jars
:: loading settings :: url = jar:file:/c:/Spark/spark-3.0.3-bin-hadoop3.2/jars/ivy-2.4.0.jar!/org/apache/ivy/core/settings/ivysettings.xml
org.apache.spark#spark-qsl-akr6a-010_2.12 added as a dependency
com.datastax.spark#spark-cassandra-connector_2.12 added as a dependency
:: resolving dependencies :: org.apache.spark#spark-submit-parent-f51ud583-2699-u638-ab7e-b6dbe9b5135b;1.0

confs: [default]
found org.apache.spark#spark-sql-akr6a-0-10_2.12;3.0.3 in central
found org.apache.spark#spark-token-provider-kafka-0-10_2.12;3.0.3 in central
found org.apache.kafka#kafka-clients;2.4.1 in central
found org.apache.spark#spark-di-jni;1.4.9-3 in central
found org.staliza-java;1.7.1 in central
found org.staliza-java;1.7.3 in central
found org.stalisa-psyshsnappy-java;1.1.8.2 in central
found org.spark-project.spark#unused;1.0.0 in central
found org.spark-project.spark#unused;1.0.0 in central
found com.datastax.spark#spark-cassandra-connector-driven_2.12;3.0.1 in central
found com.datastax.spark#spark-cassandra-
                 (BDvenv) C:\DS_BigDataPipeline>python main.py
```

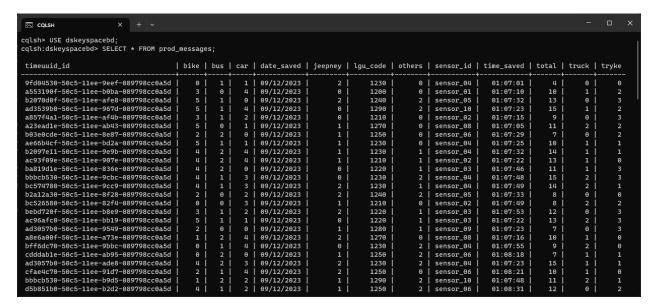
# VIII. Verify if Data is Saved in Cassandra

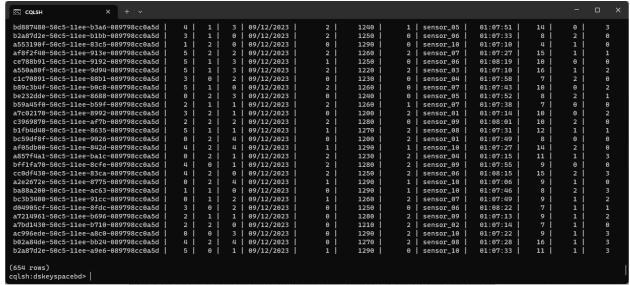
To verify that the spark application is working and the messages sent by the producer are fetched and saved in the Cassandra keyspace table, cqlsh is run and the following commands are executed:

# **USE** dskeyspacebd;

# **SELECT \* FROM prod\_messages;**

The output is shown below. All message values are successfully stored in the proper columns in the table.





The Big Data Streaming Pipeline is now complete using Pycharm, Kafka, Pyspark, and Cassandra.

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