Introduction

DSCI 551

Wensheng Wu

Logistics

- Instructor email: wenshenw@usc.edu
- Class meeting times:
  - see syllabus
- Office hours:
  - See syllabus

Logistics

- Graders
  - check out announcements
- Class materials
  - Posted on course web site
  - https://brightspace.usc.edu/
- Software
  - MySQL, MongoDB, Google colab

Piazza

- Discussion forums
  - You may post general and homework questions
  - Do not post solutions
  - Please actively participate in helping others!
  - Do not abuse forum (an academic misconduct!)
- Check frequently for updates
- Check course website on how to access Piazza

Prerequisites

- Programming skills:
  - Python (homework, Spark)
- Unix-like environment & shell commands
  - E.g., ls

Prerequisites

- Basic knowledge of algorithms and data structures
  - Sorting, hashing, etc. (CS 570)//merge sort?
    - 3, 2, 1, 4, 6, 5

    => 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 (runs)

    merge => 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
  - h(k) => if k is even, send (k,v) to R0; otherwise, send to R1
  - 3%2 = 1
  - 2%2 = 0
  - I/O
    - 1TB (data on SSD) 1GB main memory) => runs
    - I/O

- Basic probability and statistics

Notes

- h(x) = x % 2 = 0/1
- x = 1 3 2 1 3 2
- hashing:
  - machine 0: 2 2
  - machine 1: 1 3 1 3 => 1 1 3 3
- sorting
  - machine 0: 1 2 3 => 1 2 3
  - machine 1: 1 3 2 => 1 2 3
- select distinct age from person

notes

- h(x) = x % 2

- h(3) = 1
- h(4) = 0

- h('john') = 0
- h('bill') = 1

Textbooks

- Remzi H. Arpaci-Dusseau and Andrea C. Arpaci-Dusseau. *Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces*, 2015 (selected chapters only). Available free at: http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~remzi/OSTEP/

- Hector Garcia-Molina, Jeffrey D. Ullman, and Jennifer Widom. Database Systems: The Complete Book (Second Edition), Prentice Hall, 2009. (selected chapters only)
  - http://infolab.stanford.edu/~ullman/dscb.html

- See four more books in syllabus

Additional readings

- Links can be found in Syllabus
  - Check out the schedule

Grading structure

- See syllabus

Grading scale

- [93, 100] = A
- [90, 93) = A-
- [87, 90) = B+
- [83, 87) = B
- [80, 83) = B-
- [77, 80) = C+
- [73, 77) = C
- … (see Syllabus for complete breakdown)

Exams

- 3 exams
- Closed-notes & book, in-person

Calculator

- If calculator is needed, we will announce prior to exam time

- Otherwise, no electronic devices are allowed

Course project

- Details to be posted

- Done in phases
  - Proposal
  - Midterm report
  - Final report

Late Policy

- No LATE submissions will be accepted

- Make up for tests are permitted only when
  - You have a medical emergency with doctor note, signed with contact info

- No makeups for personal matters, family emergencies, scheduling conflicts, etc.

Grading Corrections

- All coursework's grades are final one week after grades are posted or as stated in the announcement

- Please submit reasonable regrading requests
  - Irrational requests (e.g., simply asking for more points or special treatments) may result in reduction of your grades

Academic Integrity

- **Cheating will NOT be tolerated**

- **All parties involved will receive a grade of F for the course and be reported to SJACS** WITHOUT EXCEPTION
  - USC Student Judicial Affairs and Community Standards

Now, movie time ☺

- Explain big data:
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7D1CQ_LOizA

- Questions:
  - Where does big data come from?
  - What characteristics doe it have? 3Vs?
    - volume, velocity, variety
  - What big data technologies were mentioned?
    - Hadoop: HDFS and MapReduce

Variety


TRADITIONAL DATA
* Documents
* Finances
* Stock records
* Personnel files
BIG DATA
* Photographs
* Audio & video
* 3D models
* Simulations
* Location data

Internet Traffic in 2012

- 4.8 zettabyte = 4.8 billion terabytes

- Zettabyte (1000 exabytes)
- Exabyte
- Petabyte
- Terabyte = 2^40 (storage)
  - 1TB = 1024 (2^10) GB
  - 2^2 = 4, 2^3 = 8, 2^7 = 128
- Gigabyte = 2^30 (memory)
- Megabyte (128MB, HDFS)
  - 1MB = 2^20 = 2^10 * 2^10
- Kilobyte = 2^10 (1KB) = 1024B // 2^5 = 32

Notes

- Main memory:
  - 12GB

- SSD:
  - 1TB

- 123 (decimal) = 1 * 10^2 + 2 * 10^1 + 3*10^0
- 111 (binary) = 1*2^2 + 1*2^1 + 1*2^0 = 7

- 111 + 1 (binary) = 1000 = 8 (decimal)
- 001
- ==
- 1000

- 11 = 1*2^1 + 1*2^0 = 3
- 100 (binary) = 1*2^2 = 4
- 100 (decimal) = 1*10^2

Notes

- very structured – relations (data in MySQL)
- semi-structured (JSON/XML)
- unstructured (texts) NLP

Major topics

- Storage systems 
- File systems & file formats
- Database management systems (RDBMS)
  - R = relational
- Big data solution stack

Storage Systems

- Hard disk
- SSD (Solid state drive)

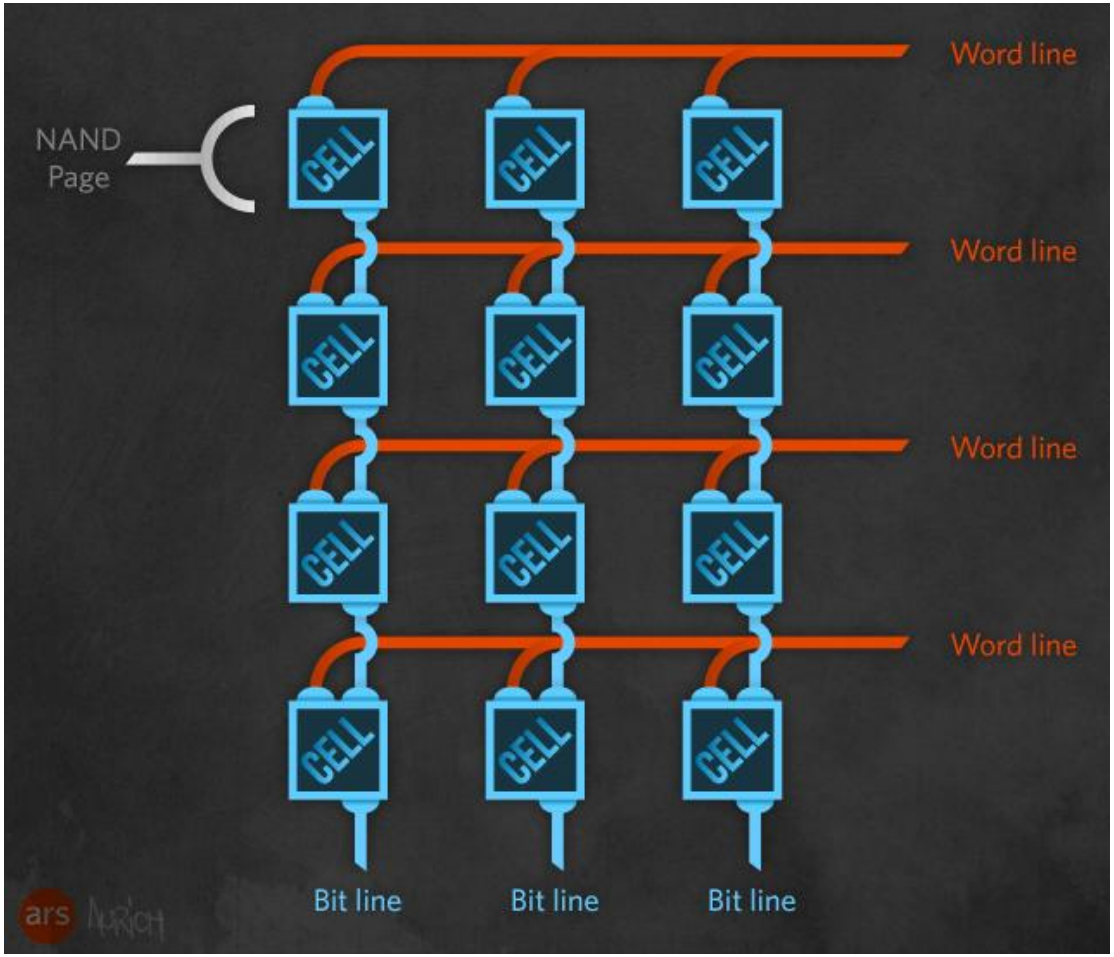
4KB = block size for HDD

128MB = block size in HDFS

128MB/4KB = 32K

Internal of hard disk

NAND flash


Word line
NAND
Page
CELL
Word line
Word line
Word line
Bit line
Bit line
Bit line
ars

Latencies: read, write, and erase

	SLC	MLC	TLC	HDD	RAM
P/E cycles	100k	10k	5k	*	*
Bits per cell	1	2	3	*	*
Seek latency (µs)	*	*	*	9000	*
Read latency (µs)	25	50	100	2000-7000	0.04-0.1
Write latency (µs)	250	900	1500	2000-7000	0.04-0.1
Erase latency (µs)	1500	3000	5000	*	*
Notes	* metric is not applicable for that type of memory				
Sources	P/E cycles [20] SLC/MLC latencies [1] TLC latencies [23] Hard disk drive latencies [18, 19, 25] RAM latencies [30, 52] L1 and L2 cache latencies [52]				

Major topics

- Storage systems
- File systems & file formats 
- Database management systems
- Big data solution stack

File Systems

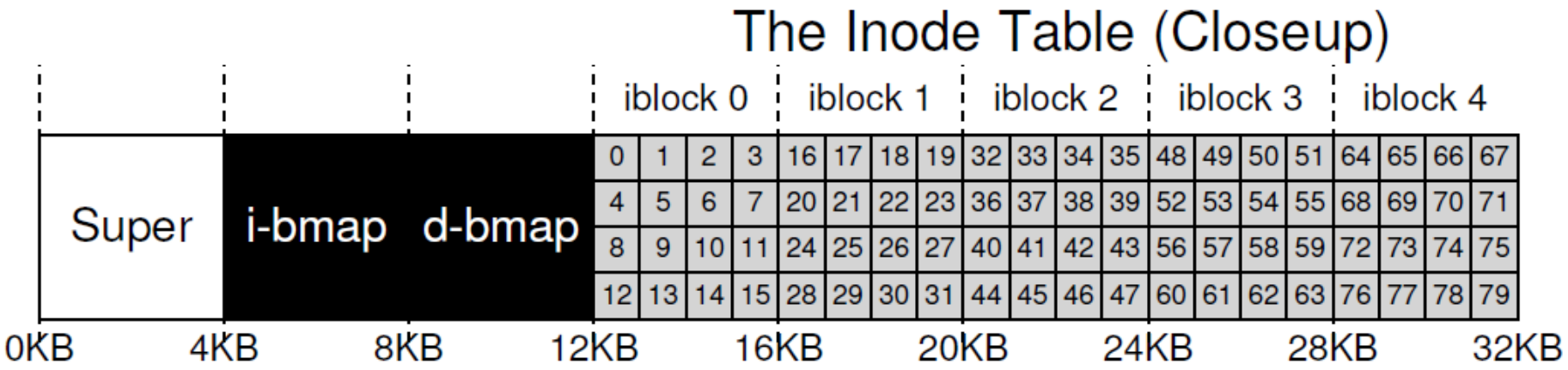
- Standalone
  - Single machine
- Distributed (e.g., Hadoop)
  - A number of data servers

Standalone file systems

- Data structures
  - Data blocks
  - Metadata blocks (Inodes)
  - Bitmap blocks (for space allocation)
- Access paths
  - Read a file
  - Write a file

Inode (index node)

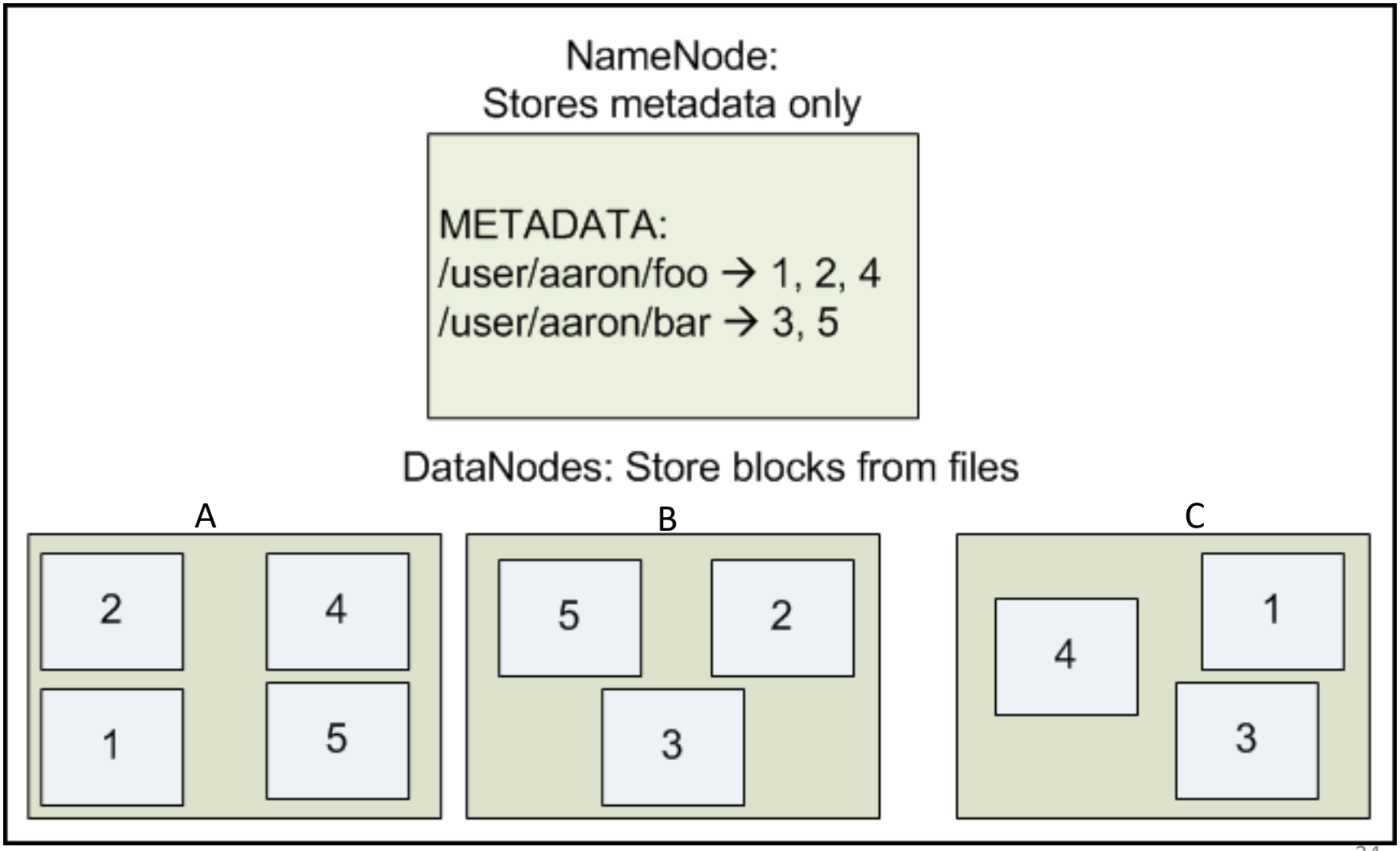
- Each is identified by a number
  - Low-level number of file name: inumber
- Can figure out location of inode from inumber



Distributed file systems

- Hadoop HDFS (after GFS)
  - Data are distributed among data nodes
- Replication
  - Automatic creation of replica (typically 2 or 3 copies/replica of data)
- Fault-tolerant
  - Automatic recovery from node failure

HDFS architecture



notes

- Apache Hive
  - Hiveql –sql
  - Data -> hdfs
  - Sql => map reduce program => Hadoop (hdfs)

File system image in namenode

```
</ErasureCodingSection>
▼<INodeSection>
  <lastInodeId>16422</lastInodeId>
  <numInodes>38</numInodes>
  ▼<inode>
    <id>16385</id>
    <type>DIRECTORY</type>
    <name/>
    <mtime>1581231015982</mtime>
    <permission>ec2-user:supergroup:0755</permission>
    <nsquota>9223372036854775807</nsquota>
    <dsquota>-1</dsquota>
  </inode>
  ▼<inode>
    <id>16386</id>
    <type>DIRECTORY</type>
    <name>user</name>
    <mtime>1581231034866</mtime>
    <permission>ec2-user:supergroup:0755</permission>
    <nsquota>-1</nsquota>
    <dsquota>-1</dsquota>
  </inode>
```

Directory section

```
</SnapshotSection>
▼<INodeDirectorySection>
  ▼<directory>
      <parent>16385</parent>
      <child>16386</child>
    </directory>
  ▼<directory>
      <parent>16386</parent>
      <child>16387</child>
    </directory>
  ▼<directory>
      <parent>16387</parent>
      <child>16390</child>
      <child>16412</child>
      <child>16401</child>
      <child>16391</child>
      <child>16388</child>
    </directory>
  ▼<directory>
      <parent>16388</parent>
      <child>16389</child>
    </directory>
```

Major topics

- Storage systems
- File systems & file formats 
- Database management systems
- Big data solution stack

File Formats

- JSON

```
{
  "firstName": "John",
  "lastName": "Smith",
  "isAlive": true,
  "age": 25,
  "address": {
    "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
    "city": "New York",
    "state": "NY",
    "postalCode": "10021-3100"
  },
  "phoneNumbers": [
    {
      "type": "home",
      "number": "212 555-1234"
    },
    {
      "type": "office",
      "number": "646 555-4567"
    }
  ],
  "children": [],
  "spouse": null
}
```

HTML

```
<h1> Bibliography </h1>
<p> <i> Foundations of Databases </i>
      Abiteboul, Hull, Vianu
      <br> Addison Wesley, 1995
<p> <i> Data on the Web </i>
      Abiteoul, Buneman, Suciu
      <br> Morgan Kaufmann, 1999
```

XML

```
<bibliography>
      <book>   <title> Foundations… </title>
                  <author> Abiteboul </author>
                  <author> Hull </author>
                  <author> Vianu </author>
                  <publisher> Addison Wesley </publisher>
                  <year> 1995 </year>
      </book>
      …
</bibliography>
```

XML describes the content

XML usages

- Software configurations files
  - E.g., HDFS
- Android app development
  - Layout resource files, e.g., activity_main.xml
- Java archive (.jar file)
  - Manifest.xml

Android app resource file

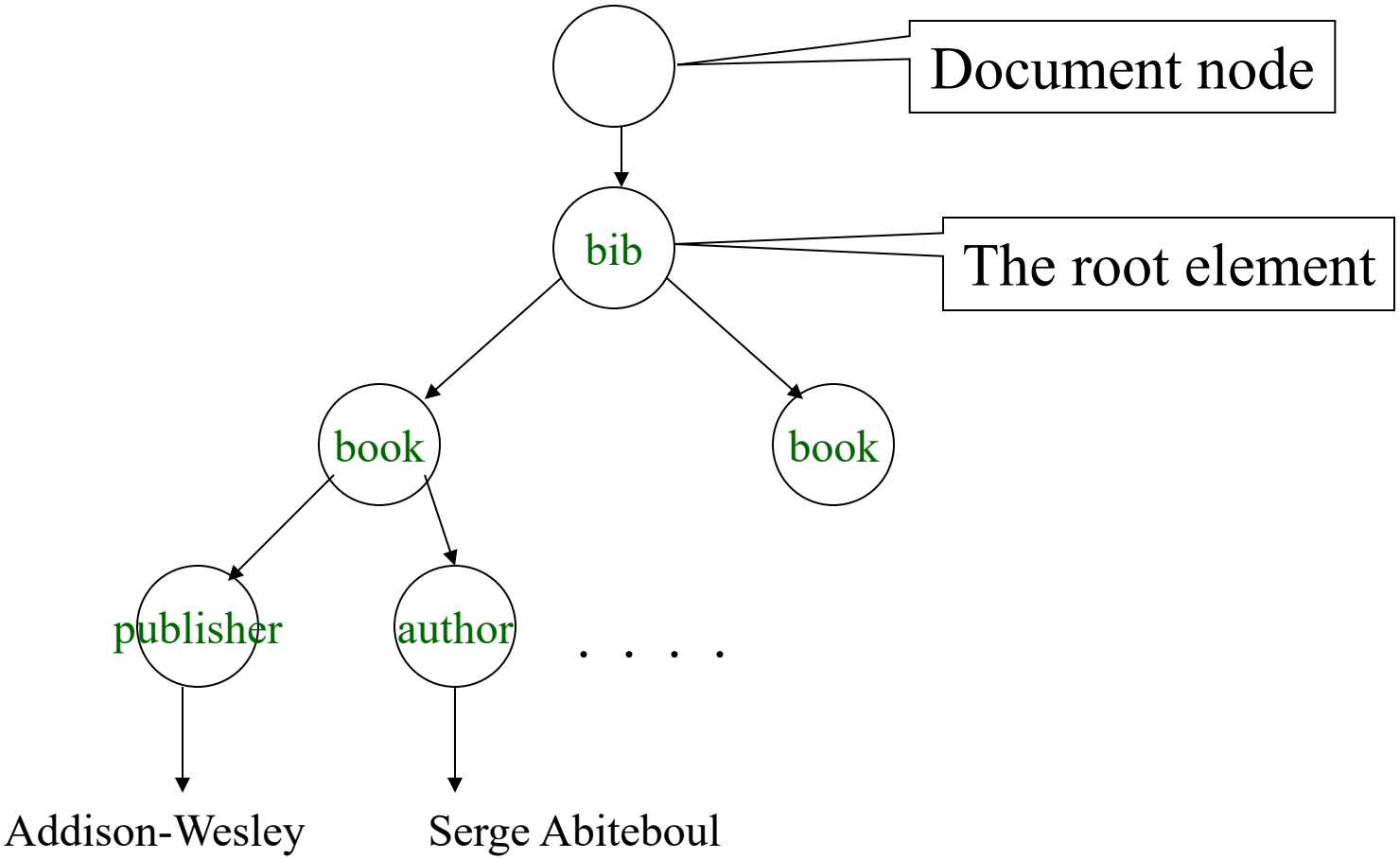
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <android.support.design.widget.TabLayout
        android:id="@+id/tabs"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" />

    <android.support.v4.view.ViewPager
        android:id="@+id/container"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        android:layout_below="@id/tabs" />
```

Manifest.xml

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.google.firebase.quickstart.database">

    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="Firebase Database"
        android:supportsRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <activity
            android:name=".MainActivity"
            android:label="Firebase Database"
            android:theme="@style/AppTheme" />
        <activity android:name=".NewPostActivity" />
        <activity android:name=".SignInActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
```

```
<bib>
…
<book price="35">
     <publisher>Addison-Wesley</publisher>
      <author>Serge Abiteboul</author>
      <author><first-name>Rick</first-name><last-name>Hull</last-name></author>
      <author age="20">Victor Vianu</author>
      <title>Foundations of Databases</title>
      <year>1995</year>
     <price>38.8</price>
</book>
<book price="55">
      <publisher>Freeman</publisher>
      <author>Jeffrey D. Ullman</author>
      <title>Principles of Database and Knowledge Base Systems</title>
      <year>1998</year>
</book>
…
</bib>
```

Data Model for XPath



XPath: Simple Expressions

/bib/book/year

Result: <year> 1995 </year>

<year> 1998 </year>

/bib/paper/year

Result: empty (there were no papers)

Major topics

- Storage systems
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- Database management systems 
- Big data solution stack

Relational DBMS

- Data models
  - E (entity set) R
  - Relational (redundancy => update anomaly)

- Schema
  - describes the structure of data
  - including constraints

RDBMS

- Query languages
  - Relational algebra
  - SQL, constraints, views
- Data organization
  - Records and blocks
  - Index structure: B+-tree (external data structure)

RDBMS

- Query execution algorithms
  - External sorting
  - One-pass algorithms
  - Nested-loop join, sorting, hashing-based
  - Multiple-pass algorithms

RDBMS

- Rigid schema
- Strong consistency is the key design goal
  - Never read old data
  - Suitable for mission-critical applications, e.g., banking
- But may suffer from low availability
  - ACID vs CAP

RDBMS

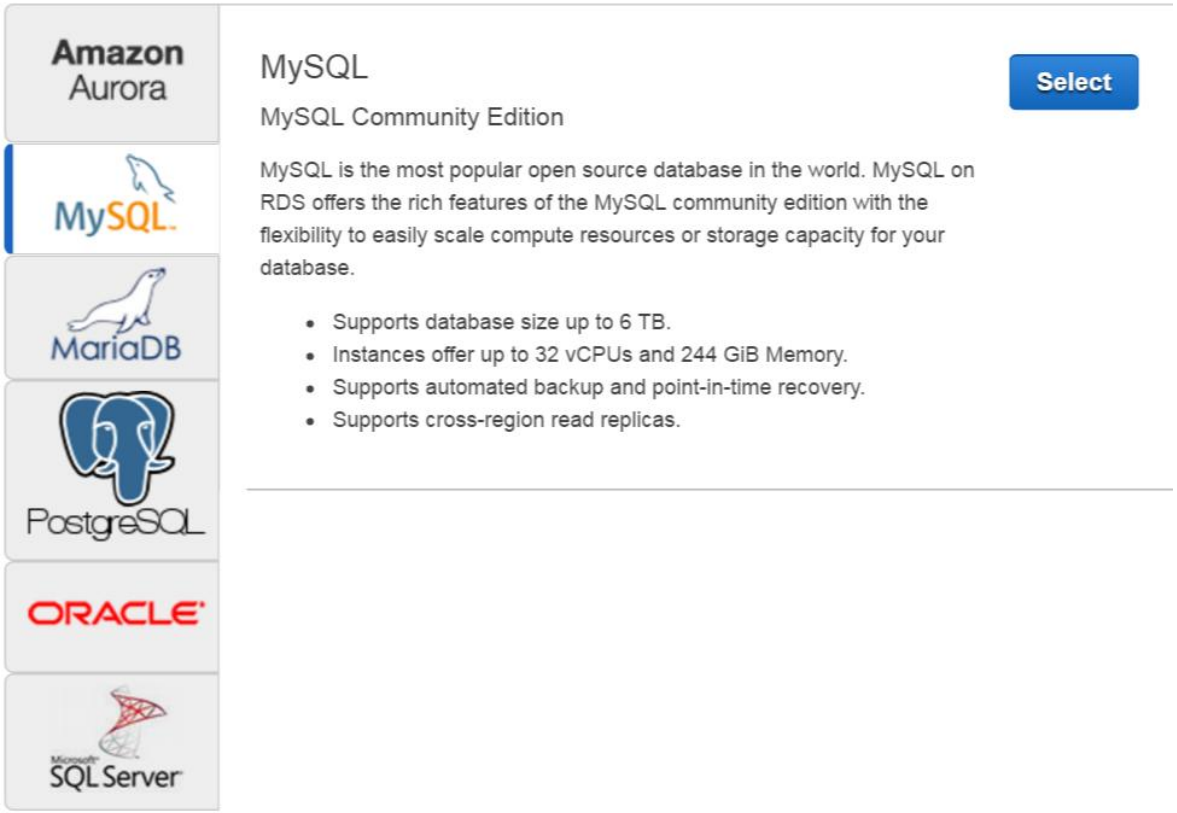
- Hard to scale out
  - Horizontal partitioning/sharding possible
  - But would need distributed storage & computing support like Hadoop & MapReduce

RDBMS Examples

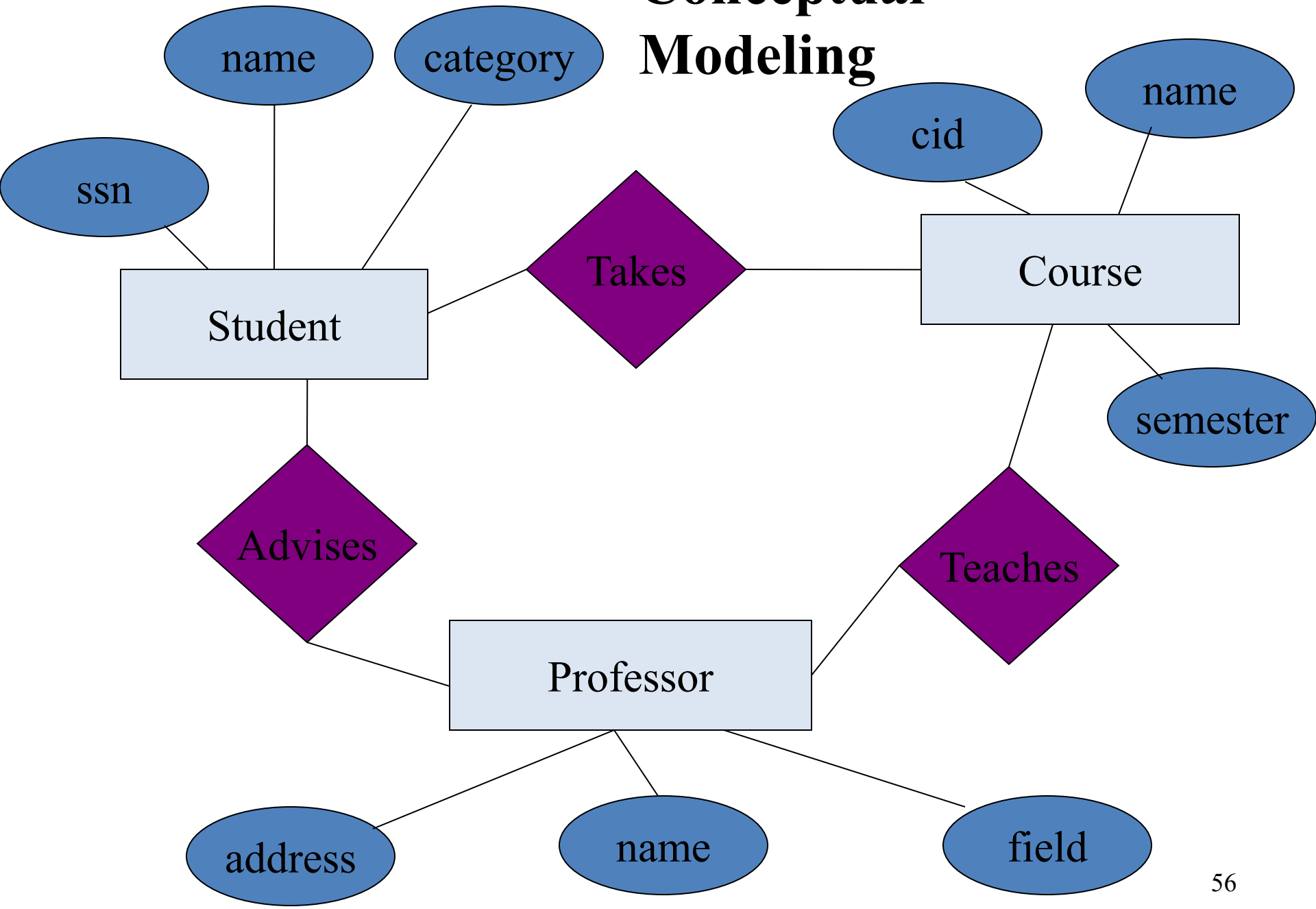
- MySQL (can be installed in Amazon AWS EC2)
- Amazon RDS (Relational database as a service)
  - DBMS in the cloud
  - Database as a service
- Data warehouse on RDBMS
  - OLAP

Amazon RDS: Database-as-a-service

- MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, etc.



Conceptual Modeling



Schema Design and Implementation

- Tables (relations):

Students:

SSN	Name	Category
123-45-6789	Charles	undergrad
234-56-7890	Dan	grad
	…	…

Takes:

SSN	CID
123-45-6789	CSE444
123-45-6789	CSE541
234-56-7890	CSE142
	…

Courses:

CID	Name	Semster
CSE444	Databases	fall
CSE541	Operating systems	spring

- Separates the logical view from the physical view of the data.

Querying a Database

Select A's ,agg
From R's
Where C's
Group by A's
Having
Order by
Limit ?
Offset ?
(pagination)

- Find all courses that "Mary" takes
- S(tructured) Q(uery) L(anguage)
  - clause

```
select  C.name
from    Students S, Takes T, Courses C
where   S.name = "Mary" and
        S.ssn = T.ssn and T.cid = C.cid
```

===
Insert
Update
Delete

Declarative (what)

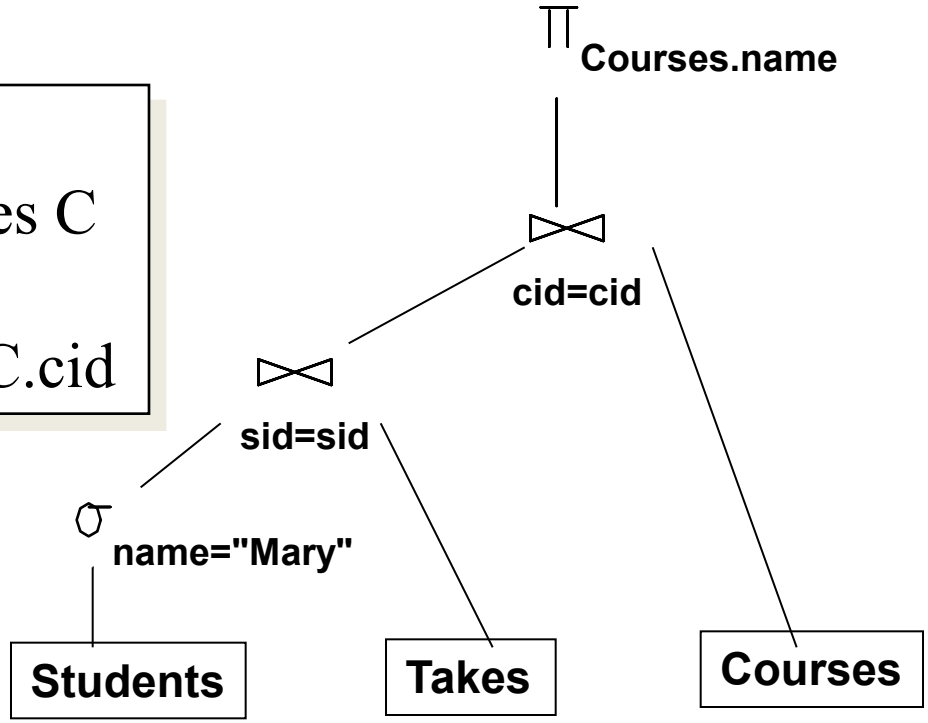
- Query processor figures out how to answer the query efficiently.

Query Optimization

Goal:

Declarative SQL query → *Imperative query execution plan:*

```
select  C.name
from Students S, Takes T, Courses C
where S.name="Mary" and
        S.ssn = T.ssn and T.cid = C.cid
```



filtering
projection

Plan: tree of Relational Algebra operators,
choice of algorithms at each operator

Major topics

- Storage systems
- File systems & file formats
- Database management systems
- Big data solution stack 

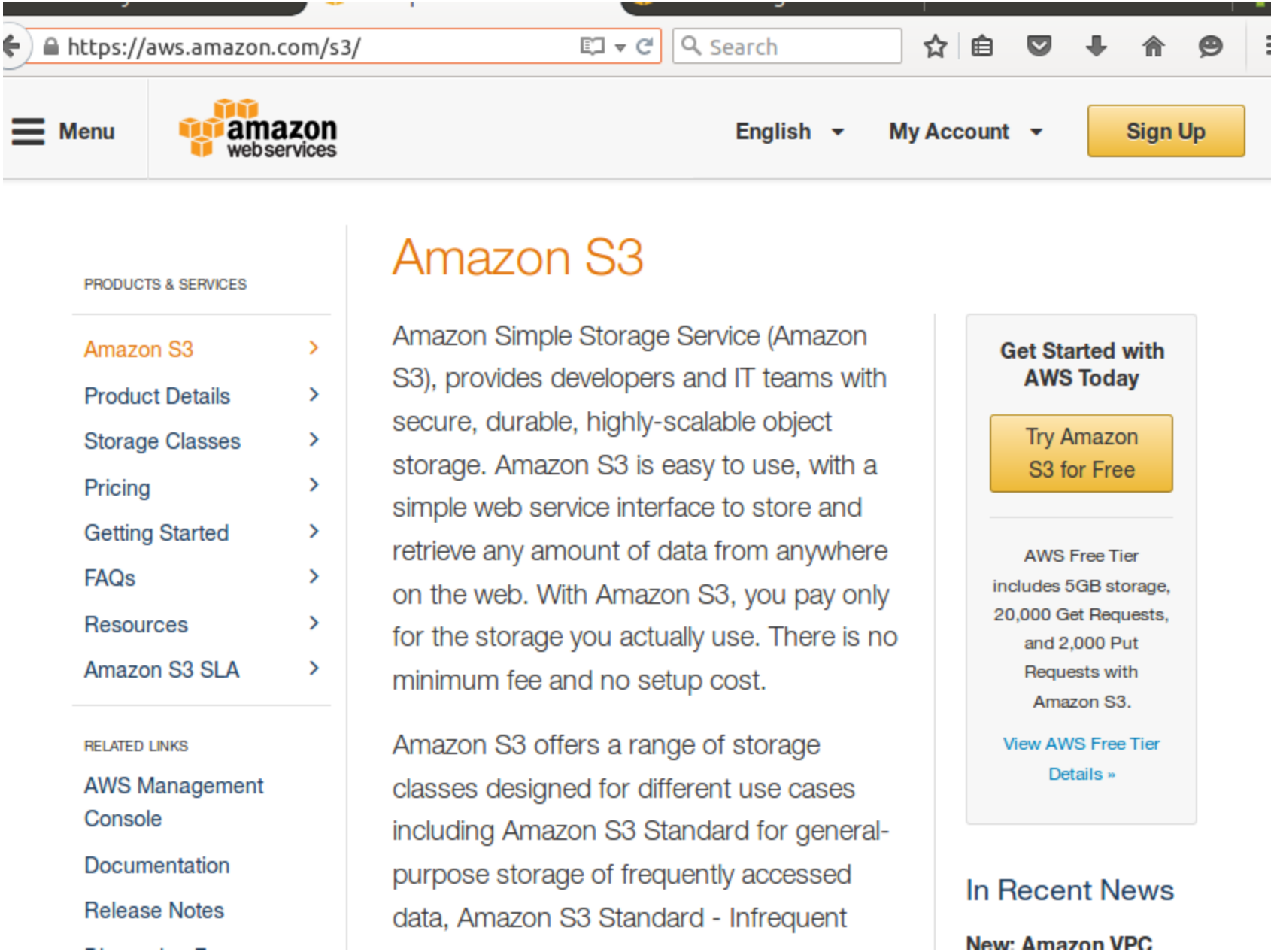
Topics

- Big data management & analytics
  - Cloud data storage (Amazon S3)
  - NoSQL
    - Google Firebase (real-time database, …)
    - MongoDB (shell, mongo): shard server
    - Amazon DynamoDB (row store, key-value)
    - Cassandra (not required)
  - Apache Hadoop & MapReduce
  - Apache Spark

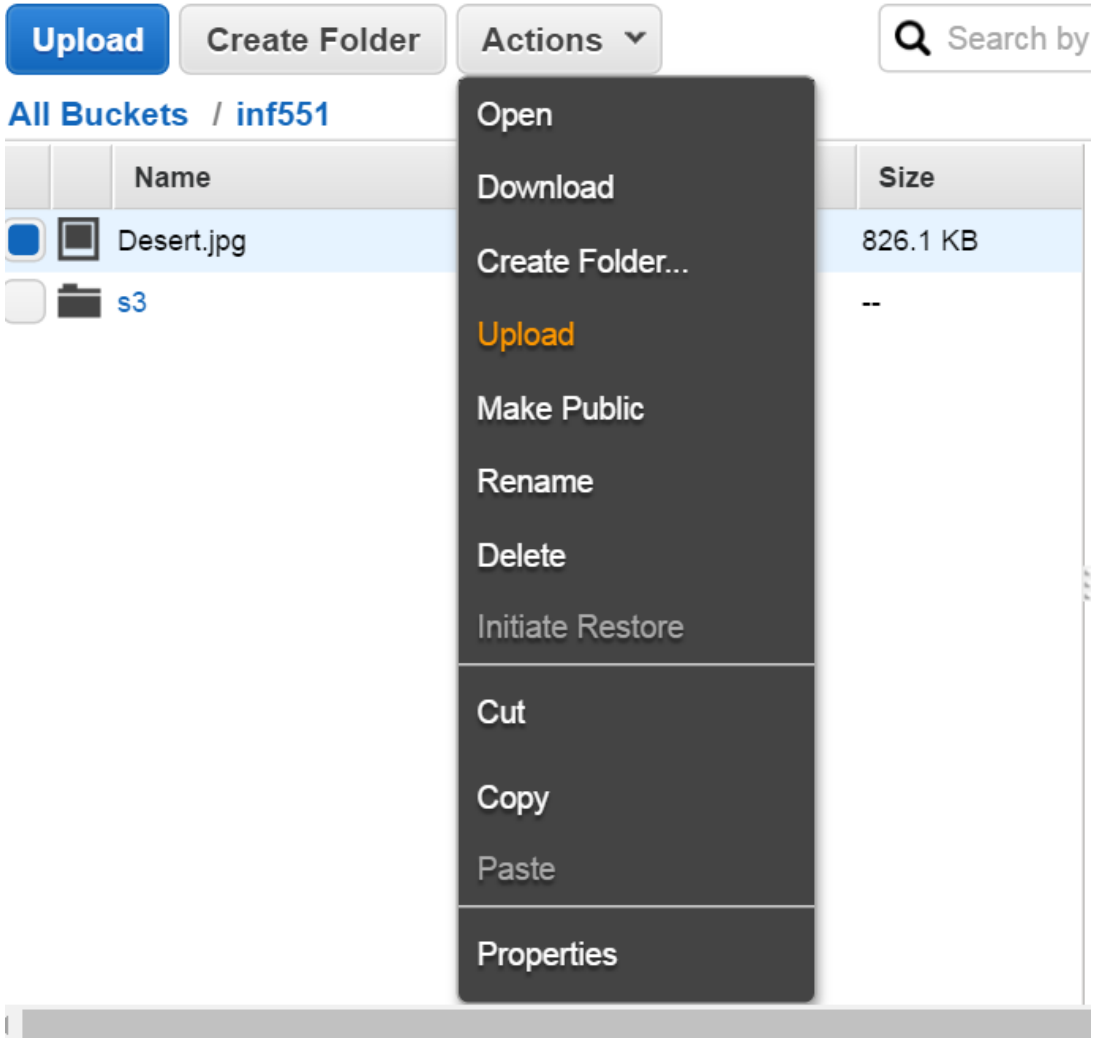
Cloud data storage

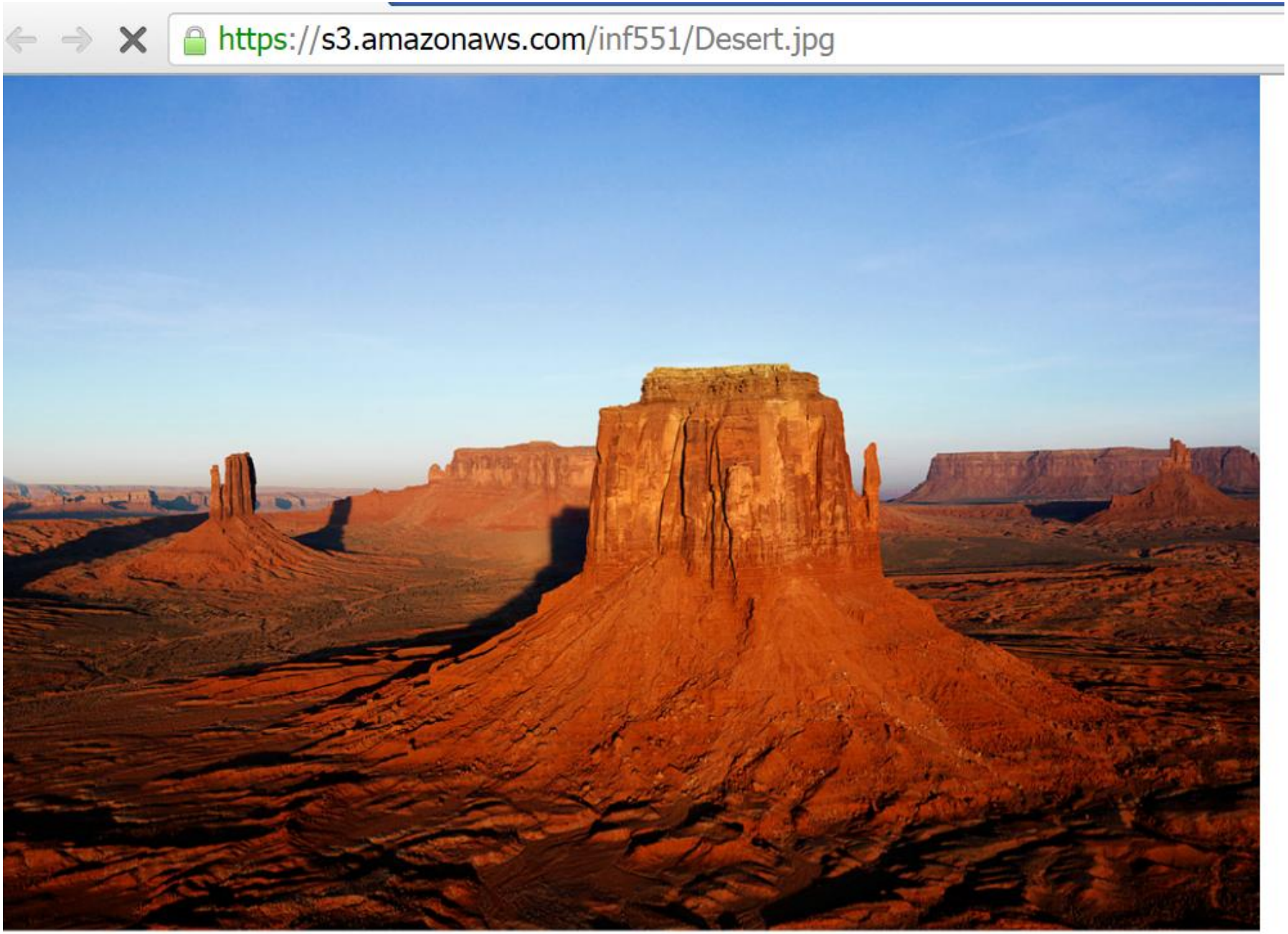
- Amazon S3 (simple storage service)
  - Ideal for storing large binary files
  - E.g., audio, video, image
  - Simple RESTful web service

- Eventual consistency for high availability


https://aws.amazon.com/s3/
Search
Menu
amazon web services
English
My Account
Sign Up
PRODUCTS & SERVICES
Amazon S3
Product Details
Storage Classes
Pricing
Getting Started
FAQs
Resources
Amazon S3 SLA
RELATED LINKS
AWS Management Console
Documentation
Release Notes
Amazon S3
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), provides developers and IT teams with secure, durable, highly-scalable object storage. Amazon S3 is easy to use, with a simple web service interface to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web. With Amazon S3, you pay only for the storage you actually use. There is no minimum fee and no setup cost.
Amazon S3 offers a range of storage classes designed for different use cases including Amazon S3 Standard for general-purpose storage of frequently accessed data, Amazon S3 Standard - Infrequent
Get Started with AWS Today
Try Amazon S3 for Free
AWS Free Tier includes 5GB storage, 20,000 Get Requests, and 2,000 Put Requests with Amazon S3.
View AWS Free Tier Details »
In Recent News
New: Amazon VPC

Upload a file




https://s3.amazonaws.com/inf551/Desert.jpg

NoSQL

- Not only SQL
- Flexible schemas
  - e.g., JSON documents or key-value pairs
  - Ideal for managing a mix of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data
- High availability (CAP)
- Weaker (e.g., eventual) consistency model

Example NoSQL databases

- MongoDB, Firebase, etc.
  - Manage JSON documents
- Amazon DynamoDB
  - Row store
  - row = item = a collection of key-value pairs
- Apache Cassandra (not required)
  - Wide column store
  - Google's Bigtable clone
- Neo4J…

Key techniques

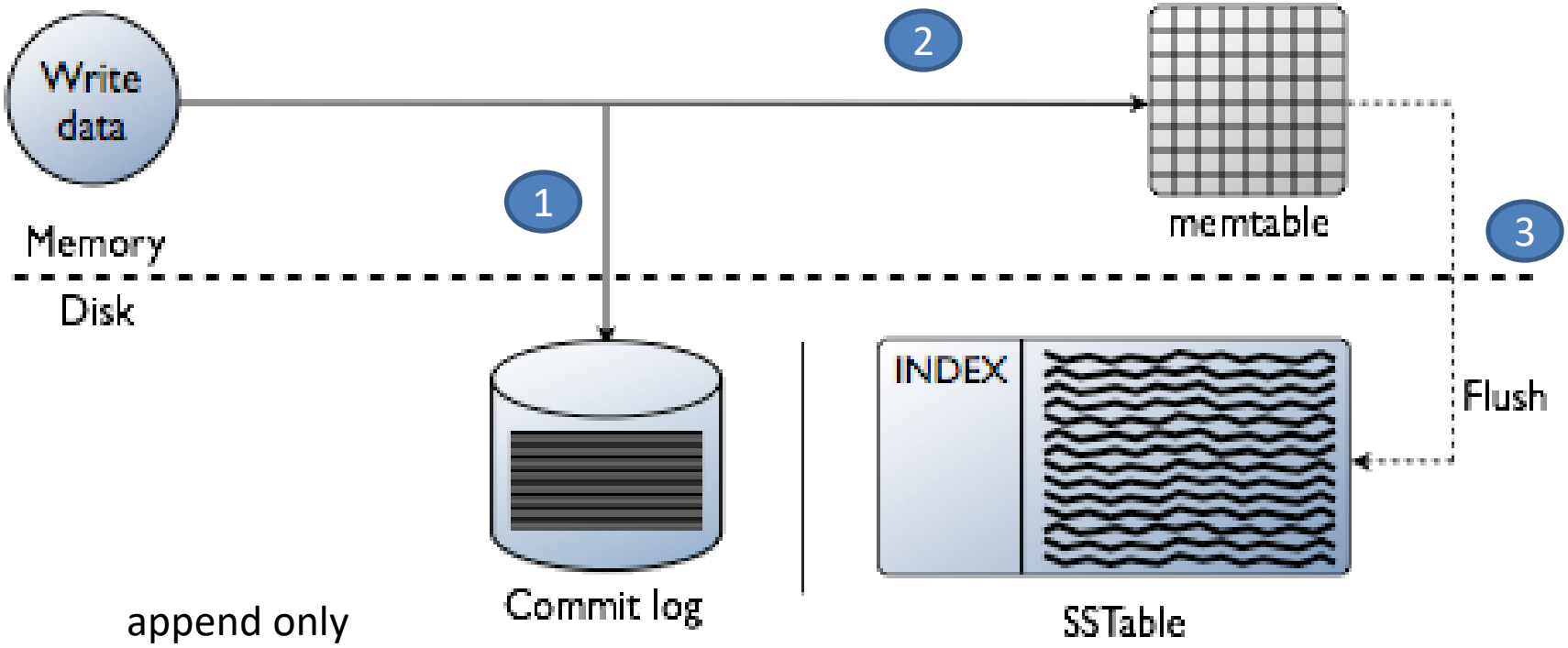
- Consistent hashing (Cassandra, Dynamo)
  - Avoid moving too much data when adding new machines (scaling out)

- Efficient writes (for update-heavy apps)
  - Append-only
  - No overwrites
  - Avoid random seek
  - But compaction needed later

Write path in Cassandra

John: 25 => 26

Person1
John, 26
Mary, 30

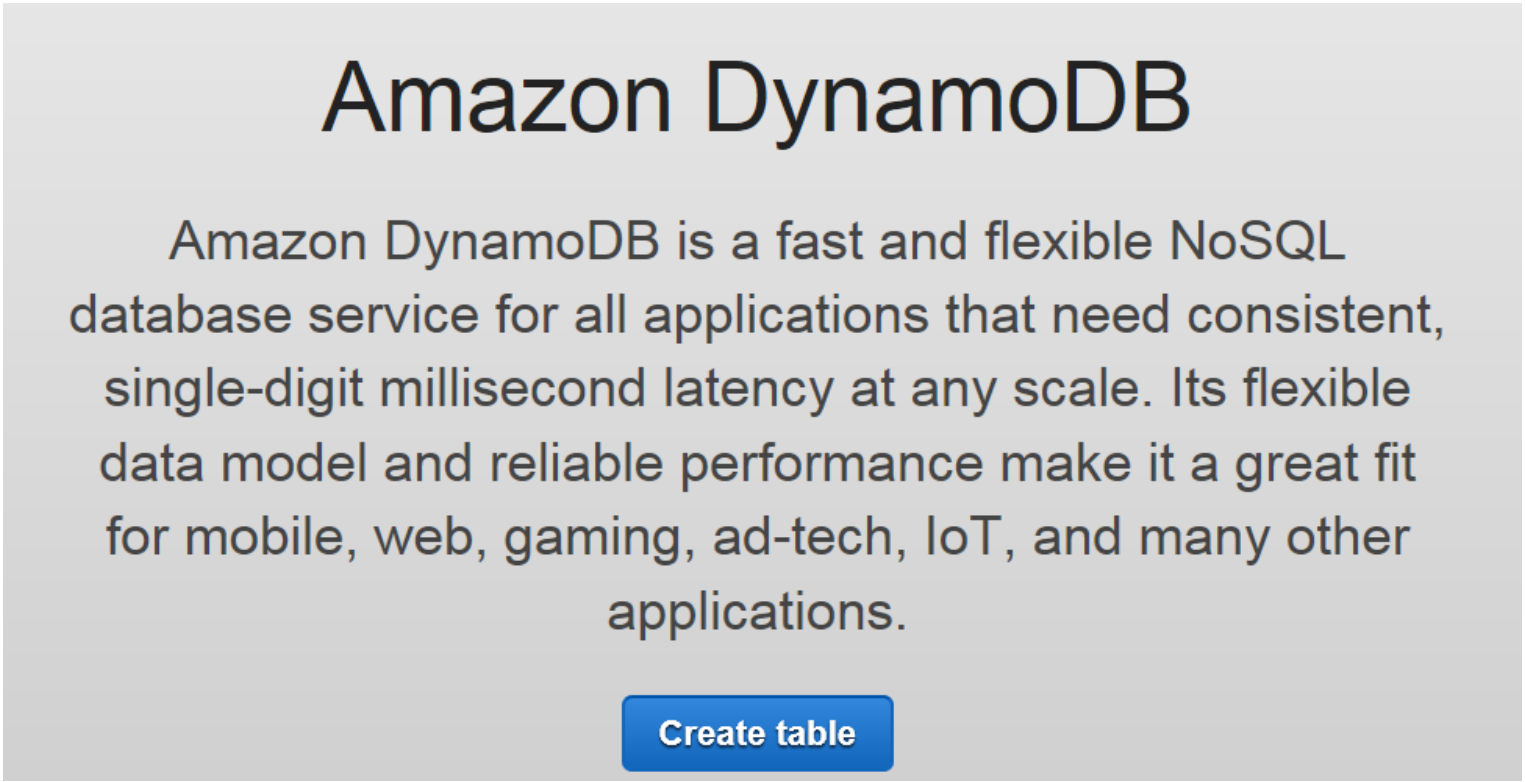


Key techniques

- Compaction
  - Introduced in Google "Bigtable" paper
  - Merge multiple versions of data
  - Remove expired or deleted data

DynamoDB

- https://console.aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/home?region=us-east-1#gettingStarted:



Create DynamoDB table

Tutorial

DynamoDB is a schema-less database that only requires a table name and primary key. The table's primary key is made up of one or two attributes that uniquely identify items, partition the data, and sort data within each partition.

Table name* Books

Primary key* Partition key

Author — String

Add sort key

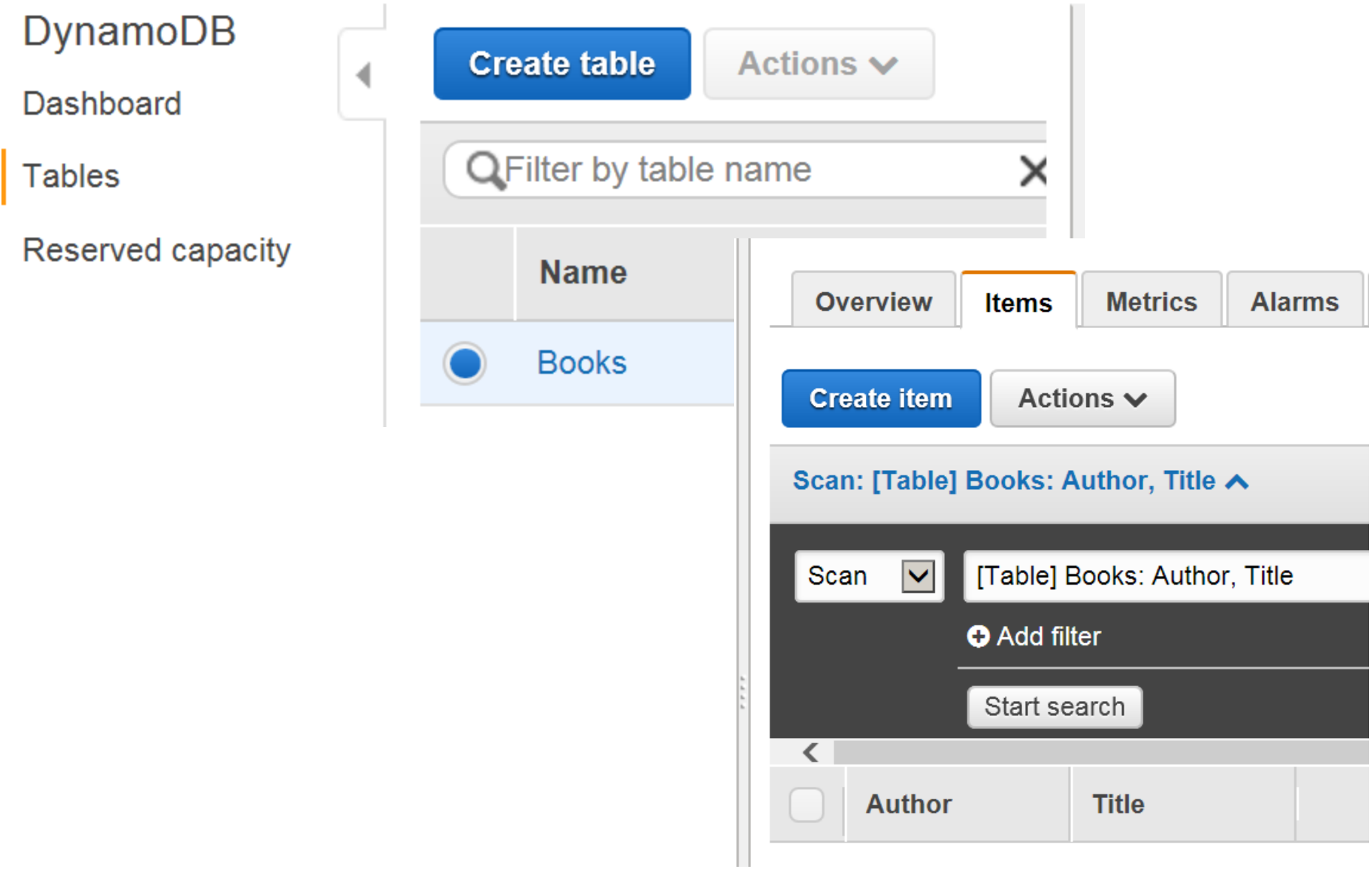
Title — String

Table settings

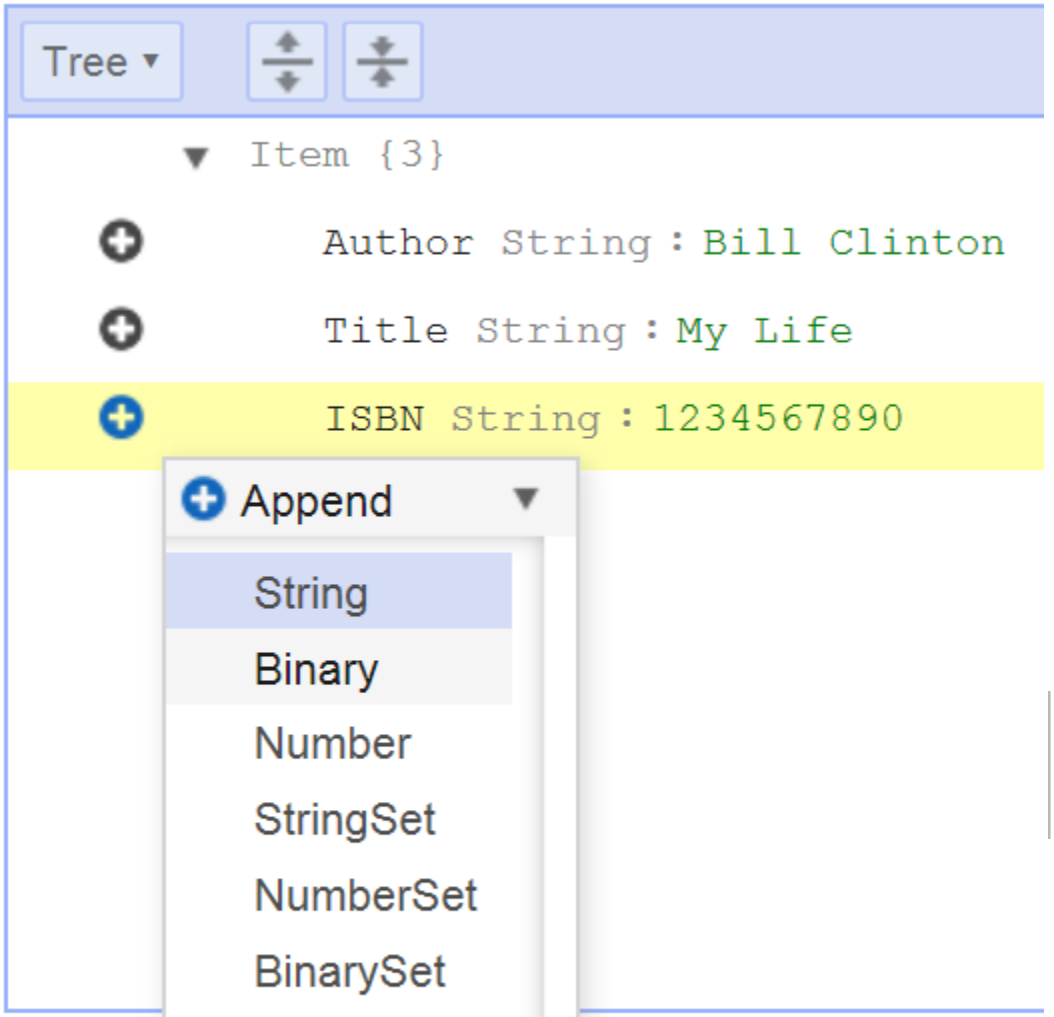
Default settings provide the fastest way to get started with your table. You can modify these default settings now or after your table has been created.

Use default settings

Insert items

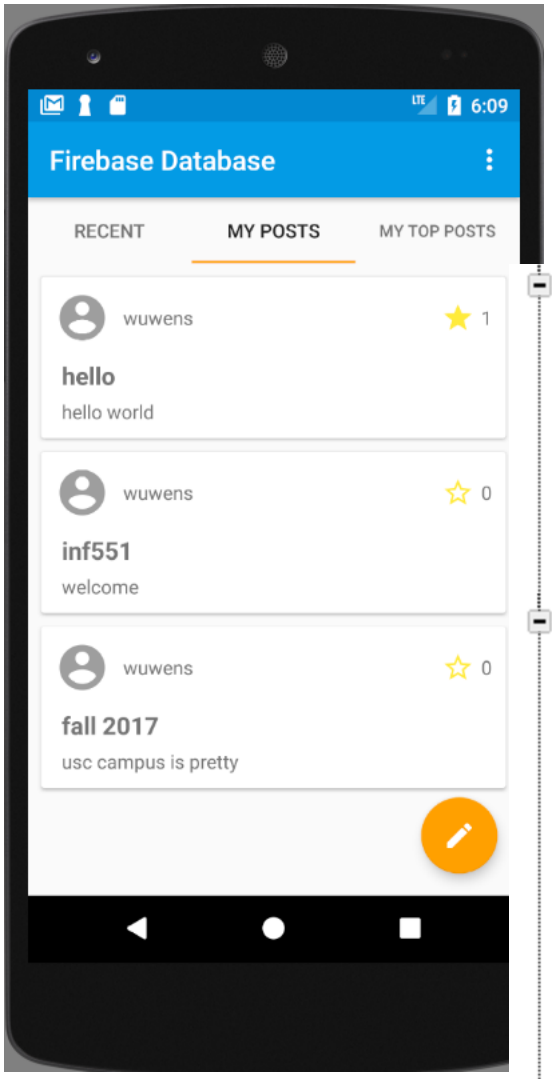


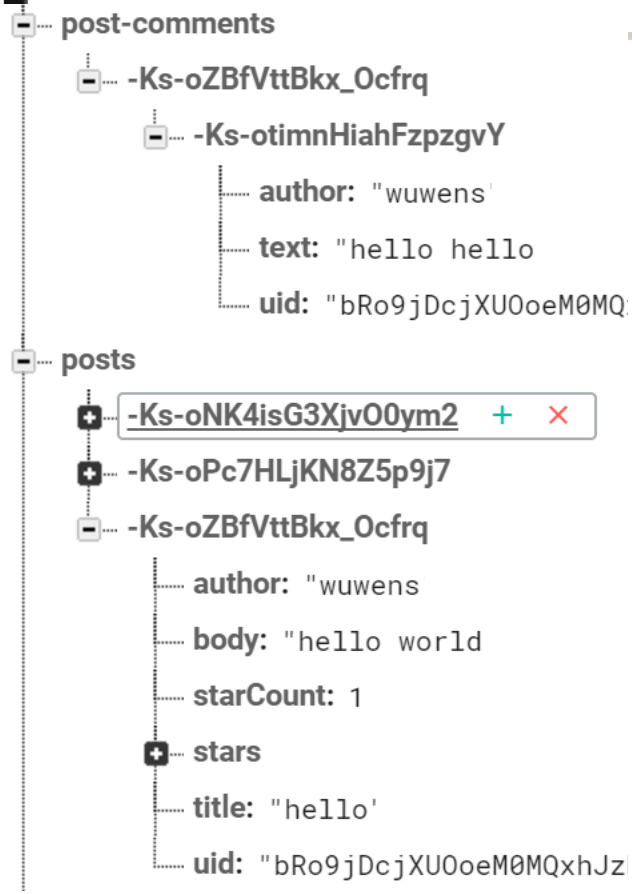
May add new attributes



Author	Title	ISBN
Bill Clinton	My Life	1234567890

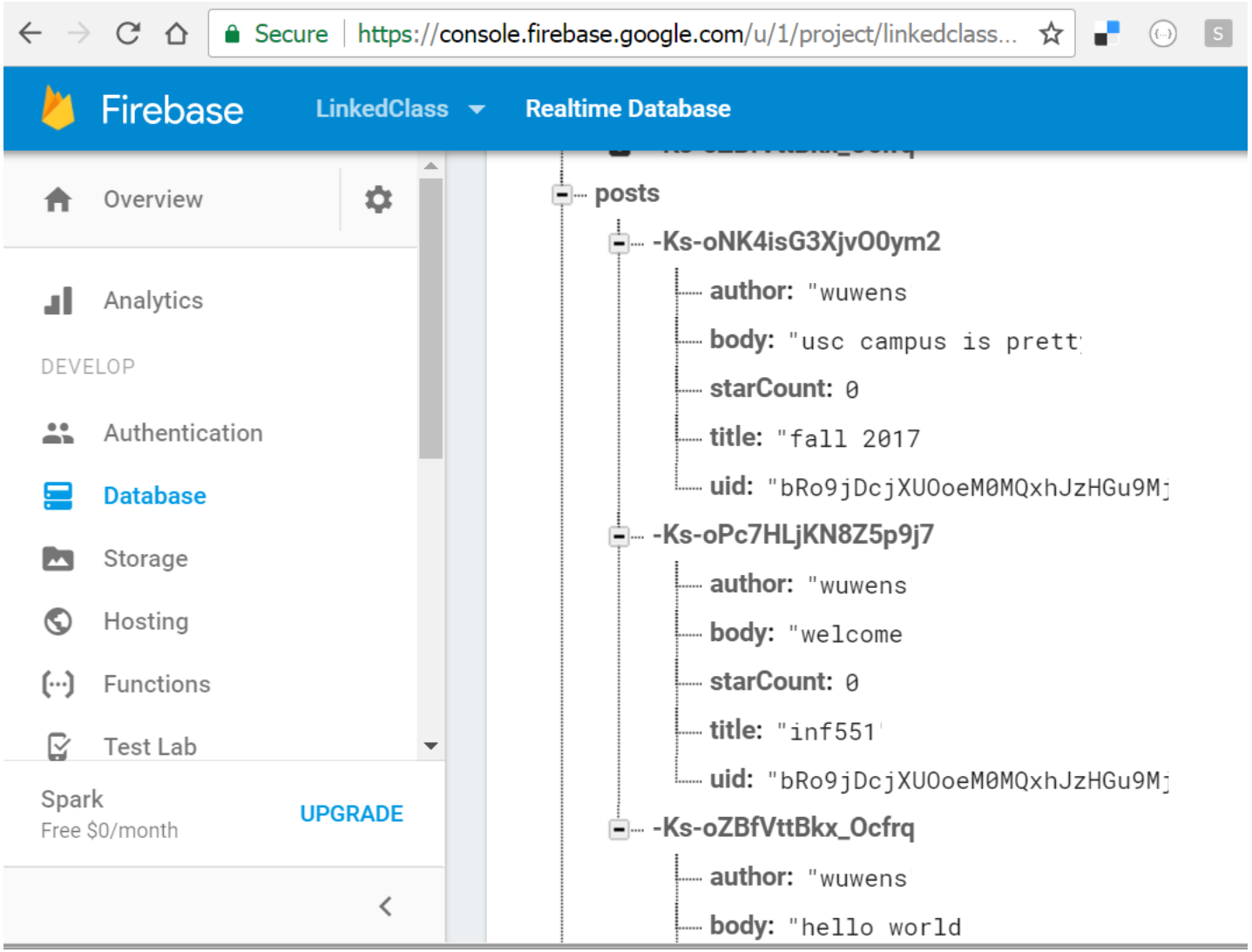
Firebase: a cloud database






```
"post-comments" : {
  "-Ks-oZBfVttBkx_Ocfrq" : {
    "-Ks-otimnHiahFzpzgvY" : {
      "author" : "wuwens",
      "text" : "hello hello",
      "uid" : "bRo9jDcjXUOoeM0MQxhJzHGu9Mj2"
    }
  }
},
"posts" : {
  "-Ks-oNK4isG3XjvO0ym2" : {
    "author" : "wuwens",
    "body" : "usc campus is pretty",
    "starCount" : 0,
    "title" : "fall 2017",
    "uid" : "bRo9jDcjXUOoeM0MQxhJzHGu9Mj2"
  },
  "-Ks-oPc7HLjKN8Z5p9j7" : {
    "author" : "wuwens",
    "body" : "welcome",
    "starCount" : 0,
    "title" : "inf551",
    "uid" : "bRo9jDcjXUOoeM0MQxhJzHGu9Mj2"
  },
  "-Ks-oZBfVttBkx_Ocfrq" : {
    "author" : "wuwens",
    "body" : "hello world",
    "starCount" : 1,
    "stars" : {
      "bRo9jDcjXUOoeM0MQxhJzHGu9Mj2" : true
    },
    "title" : "hello",
    "uid" : "bRo9jDcjXUOoeM0MQxhJzHGu9Mj2"
  }
},
```

Firebase


Secure
https://console.firebase.google.com/u/1/project/linkedclass...
Firebase
LinkedClass
Realtime Database
Overview
Analytics
DEVELOP
Authentication
Database
Storage
Hosting
Functions
Test Lab
Spark
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posts
-Ks-oNK4isG3XjvO0ym2
author: "wuwens
body: "usc campus is prett
starCount: 0
title: "fall 2017
uid: "bRo9jDcjXUOoeM0MQxhJzHGu9Mj
-Ks-oPc7HLjKN8Z5p9j7
author: "wuwens
body: "welcome
starCount: 0
title: "inf551
uid: "bRo9jDcjXUOoeM0MQxhJzHGu9Mj
-Ks-oZBfVttBkx_Ocfrq
author: "wuwens
body: "hello world

Topics

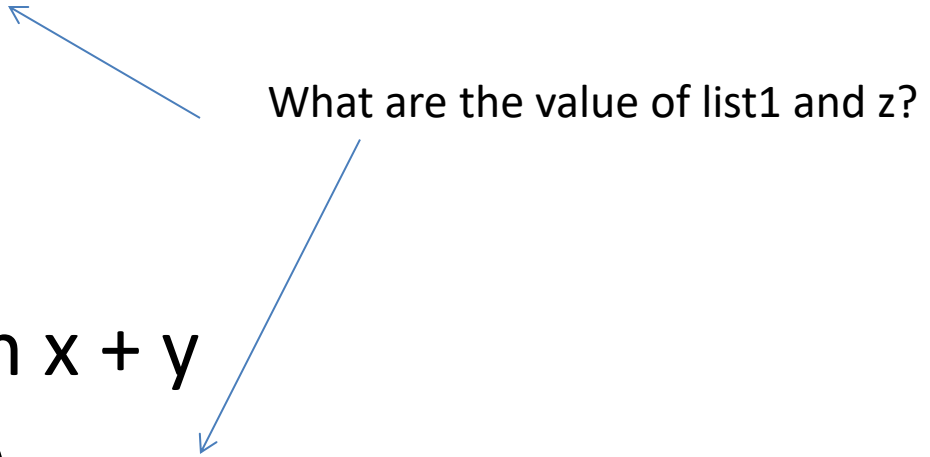
- Big data management & analytics
  - Cloud data storage (Amazon S3)
  - NoSQL (Amazon DynamoDB, Cassandra, MongoDB)
  - MapReduce 
  - Apache Hadoop
  - Apache Spark

Roots in functional programming

- Functional programming languages:
  - Python, Lisp (list processor), Scheme, Erlang, Haskell
- Two functions:
  - Map: mapping a list => list
  - Reduce: reducing a list => value
- map() and reduce() in Python
  - https://docs.python.org/2/library/functions.html#map

map() and reduce() in Python

- list = [1, 2, 3]
- def sqr(x): return x ** 2
- list1 = map(sqr, list)



- def add(x, y): return x + y
- z = reduce(add, list)

reduce() is in functools module of Python 3

Lambda function

- Anonymous function (not bound to a name)

- list = [1, 2, 3]

- list1 = map(lambda x: x ** 2, list)
- z = reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, list)

How is reduce() in Python evaluated?

- z = reduce(f, list) where f is add function

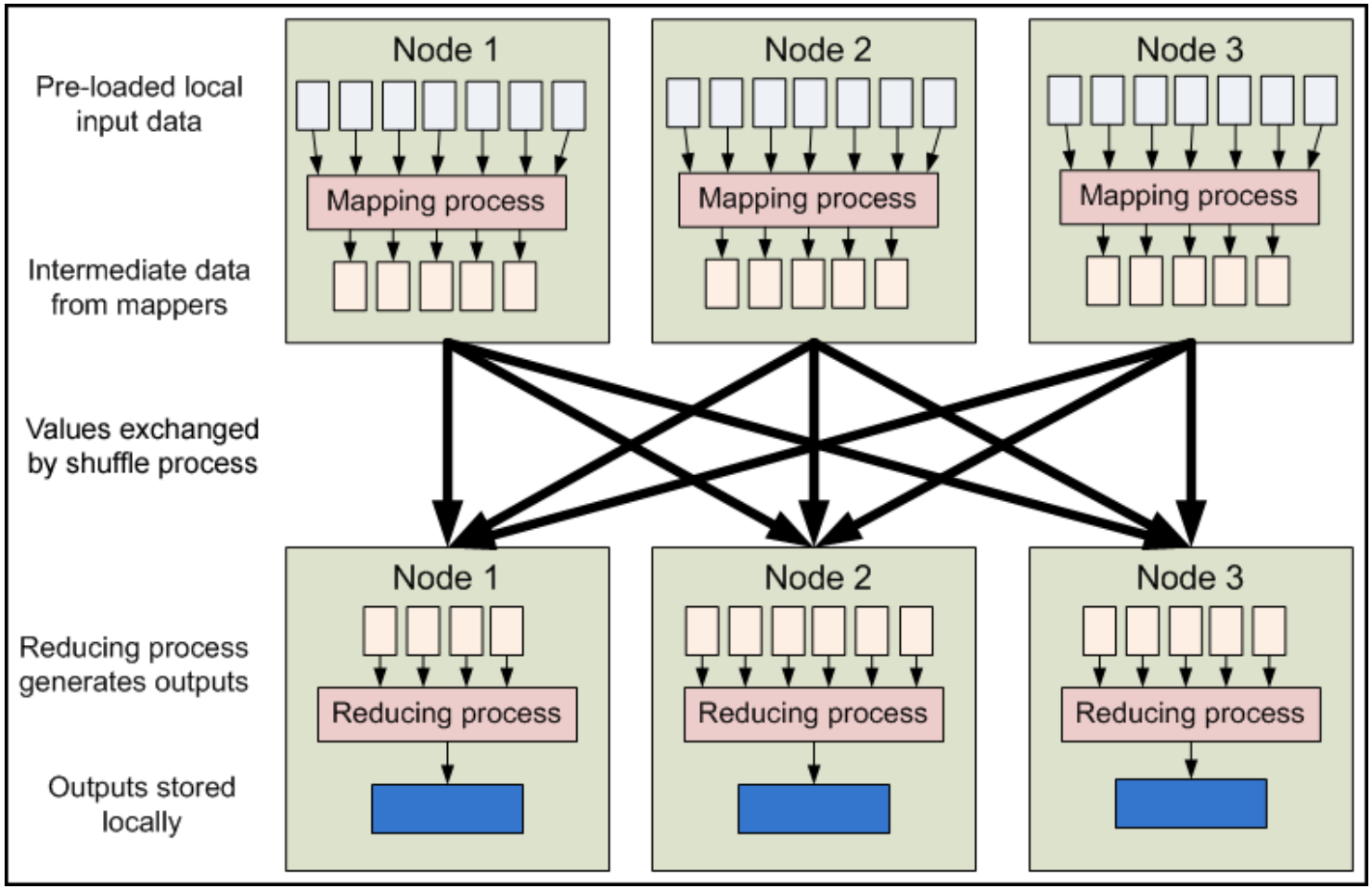
- Initially, z (an accumulator) is set to list[0]
- Next, repeat z = add(z, list[i]) for each i > 0
- Return final z

- Example: z = reduce(add, [1, 2, 3])
  - i = 0, z = 1; i = 1, z = 3; i = 2, z = 6

Hadoop MapReduce

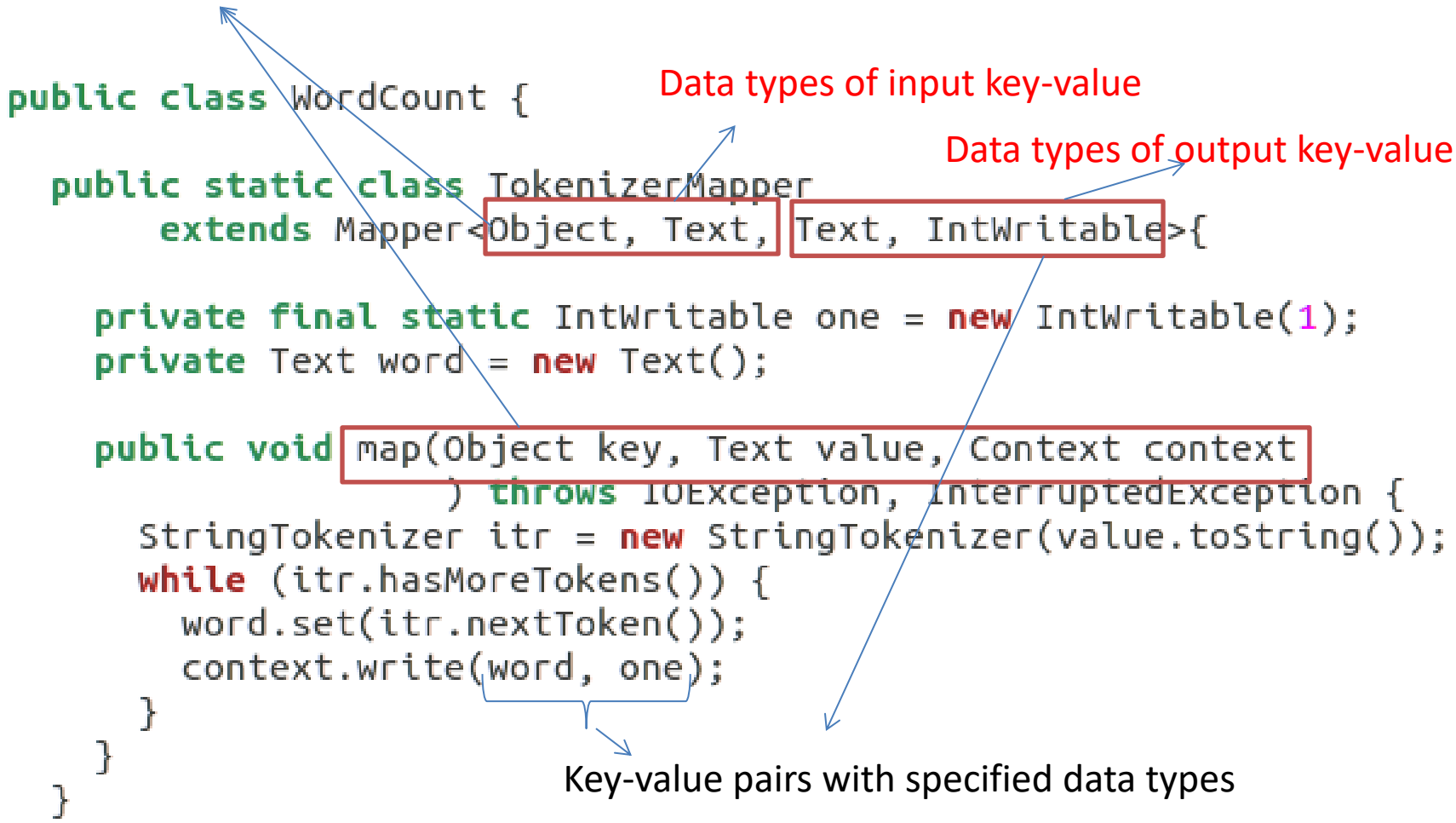
- Map
  - <k, v> => list of <k', v'>
- Reduce:
  - <k', list of v'> => list of <k'', v''>
- Write MapReduce programs on Hadoop
  - Using Java

MapReduce


Pre-loaded local input data
Intermediate data from mappers
Values exchanged by shuffle process
Reducing process generates outputs
Outputs stored locally
Node 1
Node 2
Node 3
Mapping process
Mapping process
Mapping process
Node 1
Node 2
Node 3
Reducing process
Reducing process
Reducing process

WordCount: mapper

Object can be replaced with LongWritable



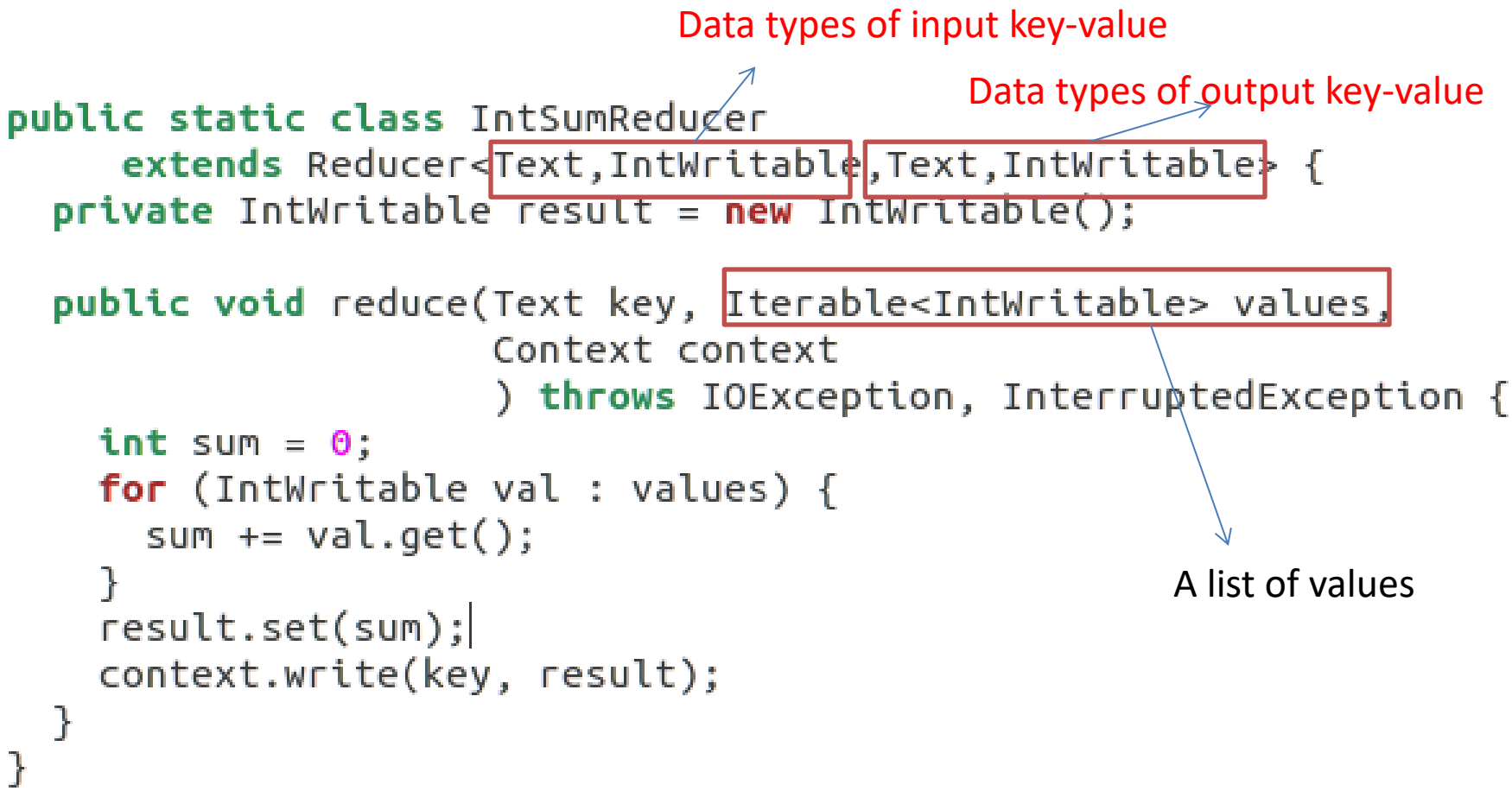

```
public class WordCount {

  public static class TokenizerMapper
       extends Mapper<Object, Text, Text, IntWritable>{

    private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
    private Text word = new Text();

    public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context
                    ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
      StringTokenizer itr = new StringTokenizer(value.toString());
      while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
        word.set(itr.nextToken());
        context.write(word, one);
      }
    }
  }
```

WordCount: reducer




```
public static class IntSumReducer
     extends Reducer<Text,IntWritable,Text,IntWritable> {
  private IntWritable result = new IntWritable();

  public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,
                     Context context
                     ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
    int sum = 0;
    for (IntWritable val : values) {
      sum += val.get();
    }
    result.set(sum);
    context.write(key, result);
  }
}
```

Characteristics of Hadoop

- Acyclic data flow model
  - Data loaded from stable storage (e.g., HDFS)
  - Processed through a sequence of steps
  - Results written to disk

- Batch processing
  - No interactions permitted during processing

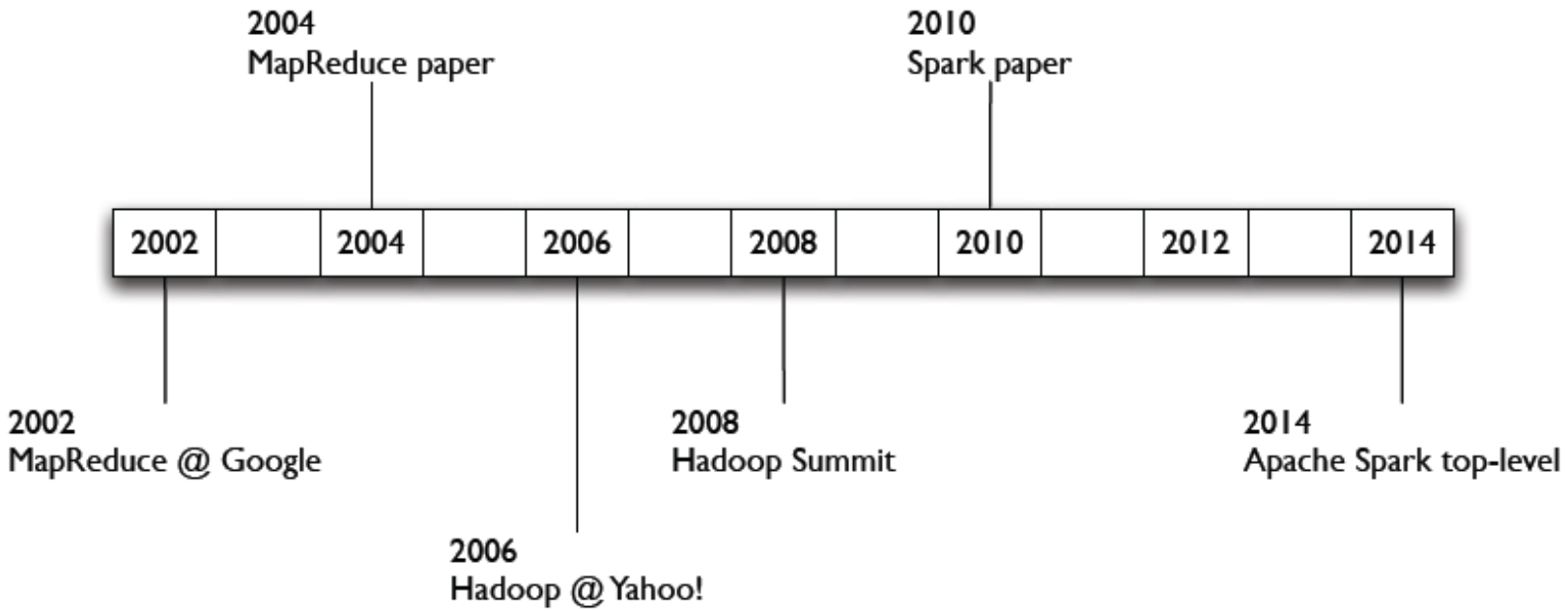
Problems

- Ill-suited for iterative algorithms that requires repeated reuse of data
  - E.g., machine learning and data mining algorithms such as k-means, PageRank, logistic regression
- Ill-suited for interactive exploration of data
  - E.g., OLAP on big data

In-memory MapReduce (Spark)

- Key concepts
  - RDD (resilient distributed dataset)
  - Transformations
  - Actions

Apache Spark: history

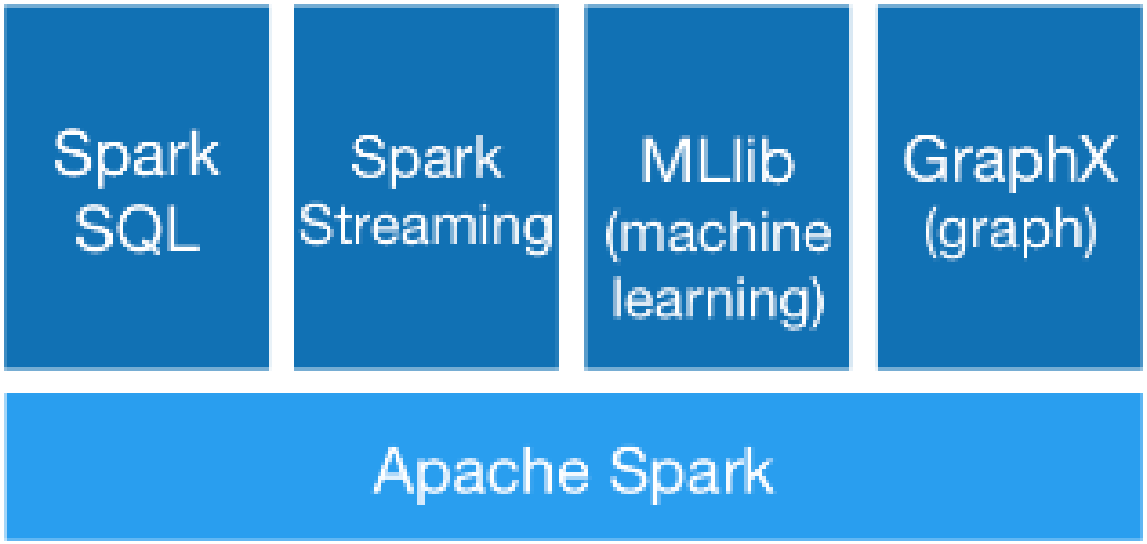


Spark

- Support working sets through RDD
  - Enabling reuse & fault-tolerance
- 10x faster than Hadoop in iterative jobs
- Interactively explore 39GB with sub-second response time

Spark

- Combine SQL, streaming, and complex analytics
- We will see DataFrame in Spark too



Spark

- Run on Hadoop, Cassandra, HBase, etc.

wc.py

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
from operator import add

sc = SparkContext(appName="dsci551")

lines = sc.textFile('hello.txt')

counts = lines.flatMap(lambda x: x.split(' ')) \
          .map(lambda x: (x, 1)) \
          .reduceByKey(add)

output = counts.collect()

for v in output:
   print(v[0], v[1])
```

Resources

- Merge sort:
  - https://www.interviewbit.com/tutorial/merge-sort-algorithm/
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nso25TkBsYI

- Hashing
  - https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python_data_structure/python_hash_table.htm
  - https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/methods/built-in/hash