

Train Wreck Analysis

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1. Project abstract

Use train wreck datasets <http://www.trainwreckdb.com/> with spark service in bluemix to figure out what are the 10 most dangerous places for accidents and why.

2. Project Scope

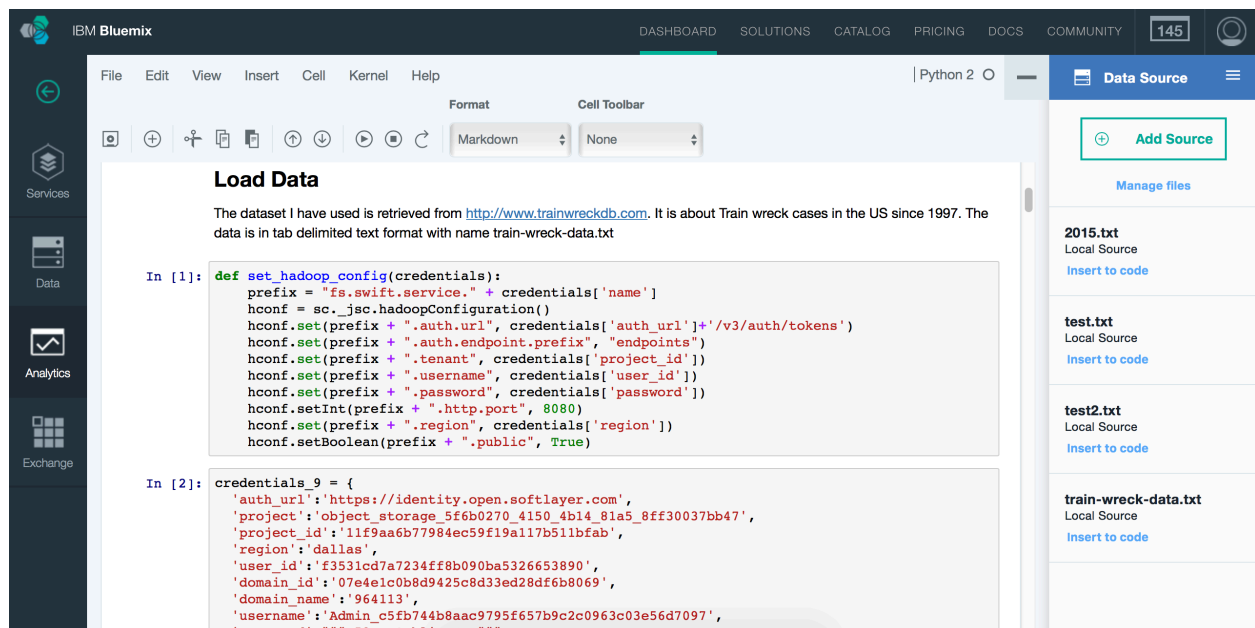
In this project, I will do analysis to point out the 10 most dangerous Cities and State for train accidents.

The dataset also contains information about the Street where accidents occurred. However, after do experimental analysis on the Street, the number of wreck cases mostly lay on the the streets with common name like Private or Private Rd (see Github link for more details). This result is not able to come to conclusion.

3. Github Link

<https://github.com/longnguyen0708/TrainWreckAnalysis>

4. Load Dataset



The screenshot shows the IBM Bluemix JupyterLab interface. The notebook is titled "Load Data" and contains two code cells. The first cell defines a function to set Hadoop configuration for a Swift service. The second cell creates a dictionary of credentials for the Swift service.

```
In [1]: def set_hadoop_config(credentials):
        prefix = "fs.swift.service." + credentials['name']
        hconf = sc._jsc.hadoopConfiguration()
        hconf.set(prefix + ".auth.url", credentials['auth_url'] + '/v3/auth/tokens')
        hconf.set(prefix + ".auth.endpoint.prefix", "endpoints")
        hconf.set(prefix + ".tenant", credentials['project_id'])
        hconf.set(prefix + ".username", credentials['user_id'])
        hconf.set(prefix + ".password", credentials['password'])
        hconf.setInt(prefix + ".http.port", 8080)
        hconf.set(prefix + ".region", credentials['region'])
        hconf.setBoolean(prefix + ".public", True)

In [2]: credentials_9 = {
        'auth_url': 'https://identity.open.softlayer.com',
        'project': 'object_storage_5f6b0270_4150_4b14_81a5_8ff30037bb47',
        'project_id': '11f9aa6b77984ec59f19a117b511bfab',
        'region': 'dallas',
        'user_id': 'f3531cd7a7234ff8b090ba5326653890',
        'domain_id': '07e4e1c0b8d9425c8d3ed28df6b8069',
        'domain_name': '964113',
        'username': 'Admin_c5fb744b8aac9795f657b9c2c0963c03e56d7097',
        'password': ""M59aL&Ochliu -R""
```

The right sidebar shows a list of data sources: 2015.txt, test.txt, test2.txt, and train-wreck-data.txt. The 'train-wreck-data.txt' source is selected and shows a local source with an 'Insert to code' button.

IBM Bluemix Jupyter Notebook interface. The notebook is in Python 2 kernel. The code in the cells is as follows:

```

hconf.setInt(prefix + ".http.port", 8080)
hconf.set(prefix + ".region", credentials['region'])
hconf.setBoolean(prefix + ".public", True)

In [2]: credentials_9 = {
        'auth_url': 'https://identity.open.softlayer.com',
        'project': 'object_storage_5f6b0270_4150_4b14_81a5_8ff30037bb47',
        'project_id': '11f9aa6b77984ec59f19a117b511bfab',
        'region': 'dallas',
        'user_id': 'f3531cd7a7234ff8b090ba5326653890',
        'domain_id': '07e4e1c0b8d9425c8d33ed28df6b8069',
        'domain_name': '964113',
        'username': 'Admin_c5fb744b8aac9795f657b9c2c0963c03e56d7097',
        'password': '"M59aL&Ochli*u -R"',
        'filename': 'train-wreck-data.txt',
        'container': 'notebooks',
        'tenantId': 'sb8b-d43cdd7c2fbf91-8b6318alcff4'
    }

In [3]: credentials_9['name'] = 'mykey'
        set_hadoop_config(credentials_9)

With the raw data file stored in Object Storage, I can now access it using the configured SparkContext in our notebook.

In [4]: train_wreck = sc.textFile("swift://notebooks.mykey/train-wreck-data.txt")
  
```

The right sidebar shows a 'Data Source' panel with a list of files: 2015.txt, test.txt, test2.txt, and train-wreck-data.txt, all from a 'Local Source'. Each file has an 'Insert to code' link.

5. Point out 10 most dangerous Cities for train accidents

Perform Map and Reduce on data

IBM Bluemix Jupyter Notebook interface. The code in the cells is as follows:

```

In [11]: # x[1] is the "City, State"
         twCity = twParse.filter(lambda x: ("," in x[1]) and ("N/A," not in x[1]))

In [12]: twCity.first()

Out[12]: [u'12/31/15 23:58',
          u'CHESTER, VIRGINIA',
          u'CENTRALIA ROAD',
          u'CSX Transportation',
          u'Q43930 STRUCK A VEHICLE/VETERANS CAB THAT HAD FOULED THE #1 MAIN AT CROSSING. NO INJURIES. DRIVERS AGE UNKNOWN. PROTECTION ALSO AT CROSSING: ADVANCE WARNING AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS (STOP LINES & RR XING SYMBOLS).']

Perform Map and Reduce to retrieve data information

In [13]: # x[1] is the "City, State"
         twCityCountByKey = twCity.map(lambda x: (str(x[1]), 1))

In [14]: twCityCountByKey.first()

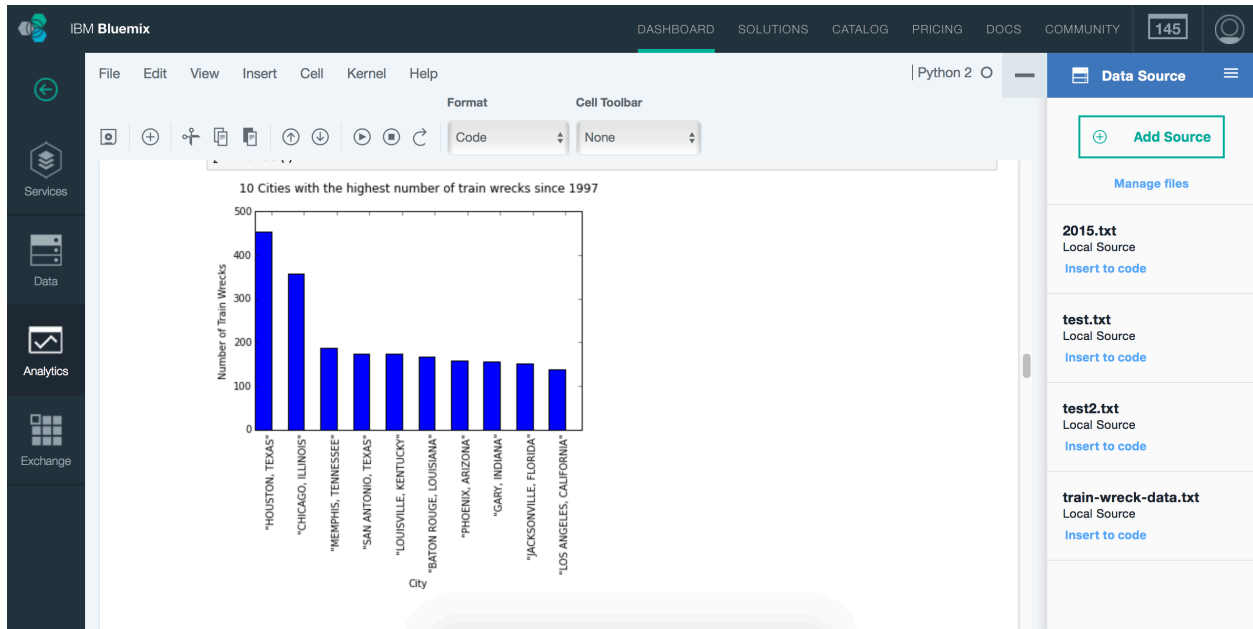
Out[14]: ('CHESTER, VIRGINIA', 1)

In [15]: twCityAddByKey = twCityCountByKey.reduceByKey(lambda v1,v2: (v1+v2)).sortByKey()

In [16]: twCityAddByKey.collect()
  
```

The right sidebar shows the same 'Data Source' panel as the previous screenshot, with files 2015.txt, test.txt, test2.txt, and train-wreck-data.txt.

Visualize the 10 Cities with the highest number of train accidents since 1997



From the Graph above, we can conclude that top 10 dangerous cities for train accidents are

City "HOUSTON, TEXAS" had 453 train wreck cases
City "CHICAGO, ILLINOIS" had 357 train wreck cases
City "MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE" had 187 train wreck cases
City "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS" had 175 train wreck cases
City "LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY" had 174 train wreck cases
City "BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA" had 167 train wreck cases
City "PHOENIX, ARIZONA" had 159 train wreck cases
City "GARY, INDIANA" had 156 train wreck cases
City "JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA" had 151 train wreck cases
City "LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA" had 139 train wreck cases

6. Point out 10 most dangerous States for train accidents

Perform Map and Reduce on data

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code and output:

```
In [20]: twStateCountByKey = twParse.map(lambda x : (
        str(x[1][x[1].index(',')+2:-1] if "," in x[1] else str(x[1])
        , 1))

In [21]: twStateCountByKey.first()

Out[21]: ('VIRGINIA', 1)

Perform Reduce on this Map

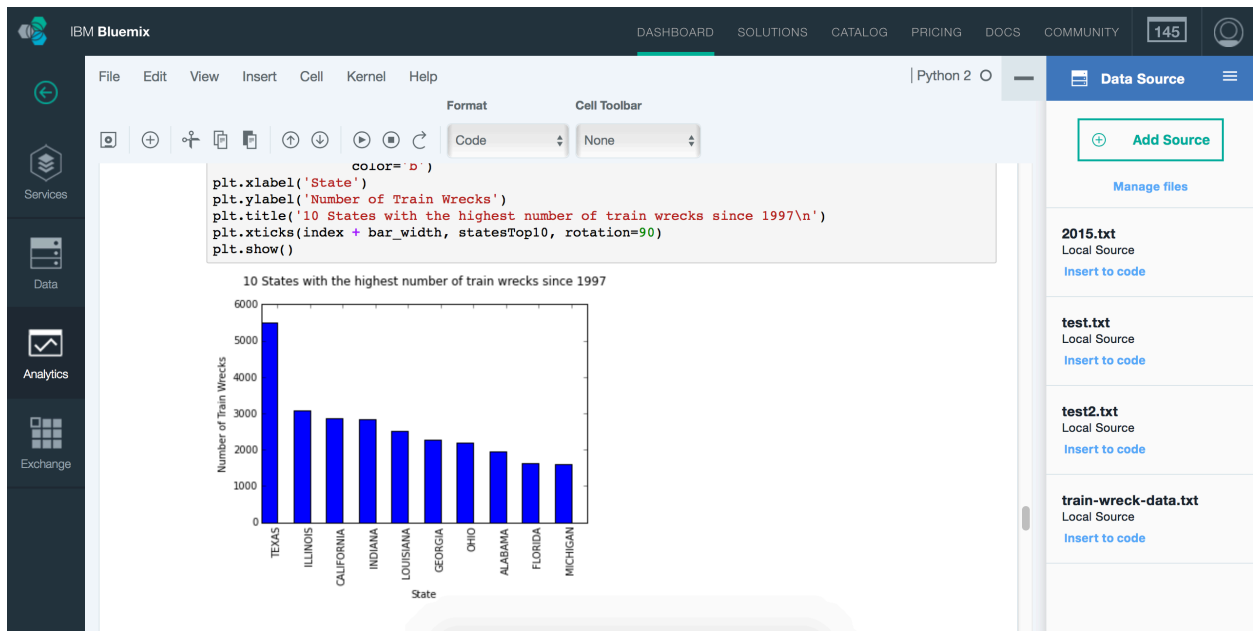
In [22]: twStateAddByKey = twStateCountByKey.reduceByKey(lambda v1,v2 : (v1+v2)).sortByKey()

In [22]: twStateAddByKey.collect()

Out[22]: [('', 12),
('ALABAMA', 1946),
('ALASKA', 43),
('ARIZONA', 532),
('ARKANSAS', 1415),
('CALIFORNIA', 2880),
('COLORADO', 555),
('CONNECTICUT', 104),
('DC, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA', 3),
```

The right sidebar shows a 'Data Source' panel with a list of files: 2015.txt, test.txt, test2.txt, and train-wreck-data.txt, each with a link to 'Insert to code'.

Visualize the 10 States with the highest number of train accidents since 1997



From the Graph above, we can conclude that top 10 dangerous cities for train accidents are

State TEXAS had 5511 train wreck cases
State ILLINOIS had 3070 train wreck cases
State CALIFORNIA had 2880 train wreck cases
State INDIANA had 2853 train wreck cases
State LOUISIANA had 2510 train wreck cases
State GEORGIA had 2283 train wreck cases
State OHIO had 2187 train wreck cases
State ALABAMA had 1946 train wreck cases
State FLORIDA had 1625 train wreck cases
State MICHIGAN had 1600 train wreck cases