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Course: CS 643 852

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Subject: Cloud Computing



Module 07 Assignment 01: Programming Assignment 2 Programming Language: Java

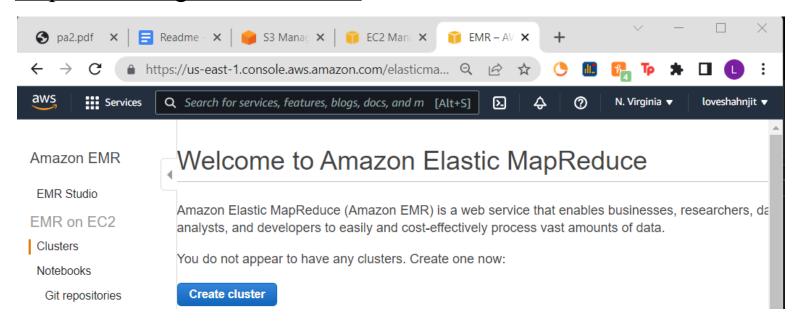
Background:

- The goal of this programming assignment is to (1) use Apache Spark to train a Machine Learning model in parallel on multiple EC2 instances and (2) use Spark's MLib to develop and use a Machine Learning model in the cloud and (3) how to use docker to create a container for your machine learning model to simplify model deployment.
- Implementation: build a wine quality prediction ML model in Spark over AWS.
- Model is trained in parallel using 4 EC2 instances. Then saved and loaded into a Spark application that will perform wine quality prediction.
 - (1) This application will run on one Ec2 instance.
 - o (2) Assignment must be implemented in Java on Ubuntu Linux.
- Input for model training: 2 datasets given for your ML model
 - TrainingDataset.csv: Use this dataset to train the model in parallel on multiple EC2 instances.
 - ValidationDataset.csv: Use this dataset to validate the model and optimize its performance (i.e., select the best values for the model parameters).
- Input for prediction testing: TestDataset.csv.
 - We will use this file, which has a similar structure with the two datasets above, to test the functionality and performance of your prediction application.
 - Your prediction application should take such a file as input.
 This file is not shared with you, but you can use the validation dataset to make sure your application works.
 - Output: The output of your application will be a measure of the prediction performance, specifically the F1 score, which is available in MLlib. •
 - Model Implementation: You have to develop a Spark application that uses MLlib to train for wine quality prediction using the training dataset. You will use the validation dataset to check the performance of your trained model and to potentially tune your ML model parameters for best performance. You should start with a simple linear regression or logistic regression model from MLlib, but you can try multiple ML models to see which one leads to better performance. For classification models, you can use 10 classes (the wine scores are from 1 to 10).
- A Docker container will be created for the Docker application so a prediction model can be quickly deployed across multiple different environments.
- The model training is done in parallel on 4 EC2 instances.
- The prediction with or without Docker is done on a single EC2 instance.

Overview:

The application is automatically parallelized. Spark DataFrames, along with MLib, are used to make this
application which runs on an Amazon Web Services EMR cluster. The task execution is taken care of, and
HDFS is used for all file inquiries (locating files, storing training models.

Step 1: Creating an EMR cluster



Log into AWS console => Click EMR Service => Click Create Cluster => Launch Cluster => Set configurations such as launch mode, vendor, release (emr-5.30.1), spark version (2.4.5), hardware configurations (instance type and number of instances). We will be using 4 instances where 1 is a master and 3 are slaves.

Create Cluster - Quick Options Go to advanced options

General Configuration Cluster name pa2 Logging 0 S3 folder s3://aws-logs-138712852544-us-east-1/elasticmap Launch mode Cluster Step execution Software configuration Release emr-5.30.1 **v** 0 Applications Core Hadoop: Hadoop 2.8.5, Hive 2.3.6, Hue 4.6.0, Mahout 0.13.0, Pig 0.17.0, and Tez 0.9.2 HBase: HBase 1.4.13, Hadoop 2.8.5, Hive 2.3.6, Hue 4.6.0, Phoenix 4.14.3, and ZooKeeper 3.4.14 Presto: Presto 0.232 with Hadoop 2.8.5 HDFS and Hive 2.3.6 Metastore Spark: Spark 2.4.5 on Hadoop 2.8.5 YARN and Zeppelin 0.8.2 Use AWS Glue Data Catalog for table metadata Hardware configuration Instance type m5.xlarge ▼ The selected instance type adds 64 GiB of GP2 EBS storage per instance by default. Learn more 🛂 Number of instances 4 (1 master and 3 core nodes) Cluster scaling scale cluster nodes based on workload Auto-termination Enable auto-termination Security and access EC2 key pair No key pairs found Learn how to create an EC2 key pair. Permissions Operault Custom Use default IAM roles. If roles are not present, they will be automatically created for you with managed policies for automatic policy updates. EMR role EMR_DefaultRole 2 Use EMR_DefaultRole_V2 1 EC2 instance profile EMR_EC2_DefaultRole [2] 1

Setup key pair



Create an Amazon EC2 Key Pair and PEM File

Amazon EMR uses an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair to ensure that you alone have access to the instances that you launch. The PEM file associated with this key pair is required to ssh directly to the master node of the cluster.

To create an Amazon EC2 key pair:

- 1. Go to the Amazon EC2 console [2]
- 2. In the Navigation pane, click Key Pairs
- 3. On the Key Pairs page, click Create Key Pair
- 4. In the Create Key Pair dialog box, enter a name for your key pair, such as, mykeypair
- 5. Click Create
- 6. Save the resulting PEM file in a safe location

Modify Your PEM File

Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) enables you to work interactively with your cluster, allowing you to test cluster steps or troubleshoot your cluster environment. You use your PEM file to authenticate to the master node. The PEM file requires a modification based on the tool you use that supports your operating system.

To modify your credentials file:

Windows

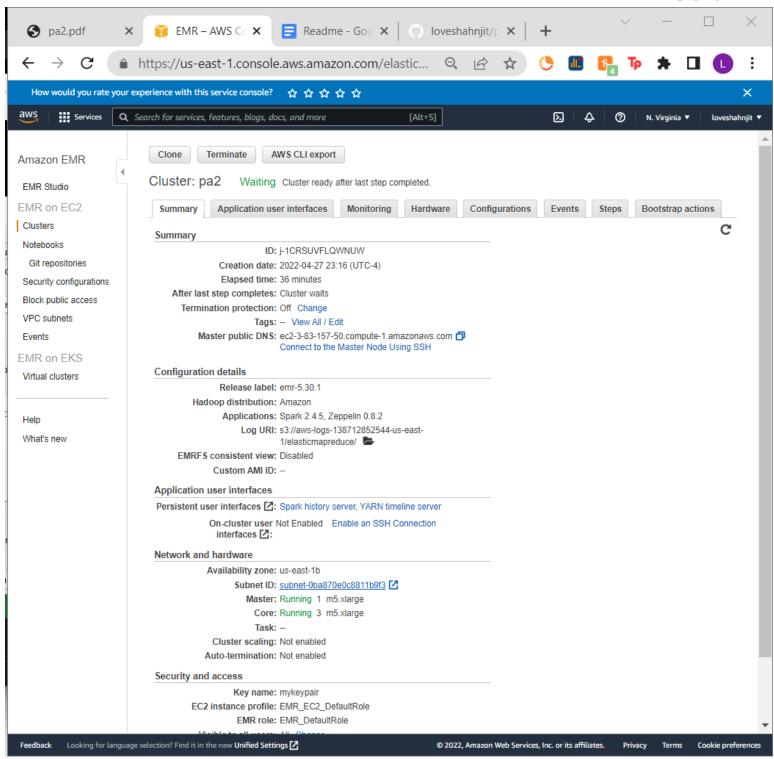
Mac / Linux

- Download PuTTYgen.exe to your computer from: <u>http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html</u>
- 2. Launch PuTTYgen
- 3. Click Load
- 4. Select the PEM file you created earlier
- 5. Click Open
- Click OK on the PuTTYgen Notice telling you the key was successfully imported
- 7. Enter a pass phrase in the Key passphrase field
- 8. Click Save private key to save the key in the PPK format
- 9. Enter a name for your PuTTY private key, such as, mykeypair.ppk
- 10. Click Save
- 11. Exit the PuTTYgen application

Your credentials file is now modified to allow you to log in directly to the master node of your running cluster.

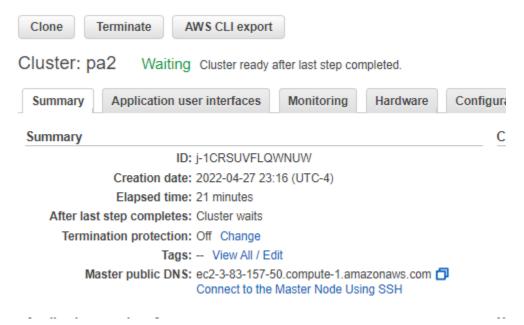
Close

Grab the Ec2 key pair if there, if not create one as needed



Finish with creating the cluster

Step 2: SFTP connection to Master Node for uploads



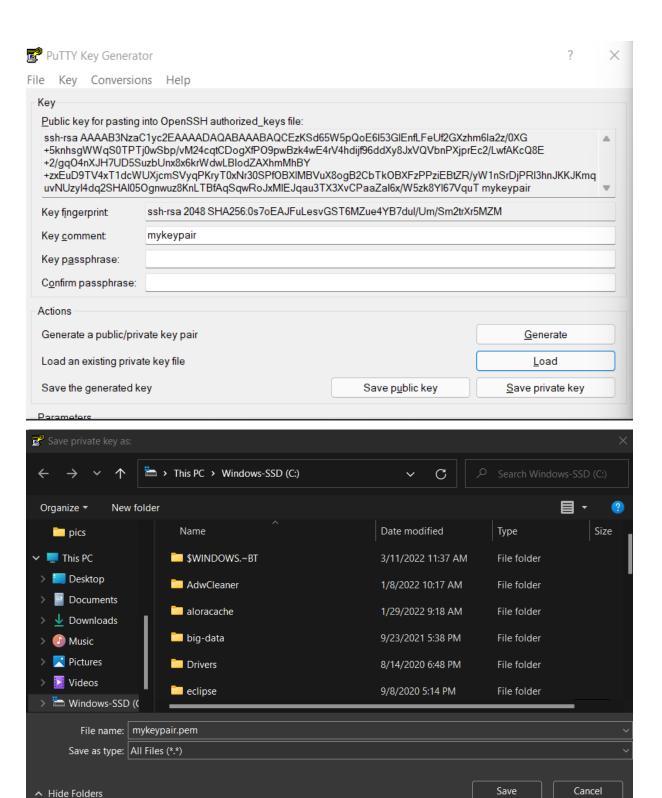
Grab the master node public dns address as shown above, open cmd on a local pc.

Windows - convert a .ppk file to a .pem file

- 1. Start PuTTYgen. For **Actions**, choose **Load**, and then navigate to your .ppk file.
- 2. Choose the .ppk file, and then choose **Open**.
- 3. (Optional) For Key passphrase, enter a passphrase. For Confirm passphrase, re-enter your passphrase. Note: Although a passphrase isn't required, you should specify one as a security measure to protect the private key from unauthorized use. Using a passphrase makes automation difficult, because human intervention is needed to log in to an instance or to copy files to an instance.
- 4. From the menu at the top of the PuTTY Key Generator, choose Conversions, Export OpenSSH Key. Note: If you didn't enter a passphrase, you receive a PuTTYgen warning. Choose Yes.
- 5. Name the file and add the .pem extension.
- Choose Save.

Optional Step: Your .pem file might be downloaded in .ppk format, in which case it must be converted to .pem to work. The full directions are here:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ec2-ppk-pem-conversion/



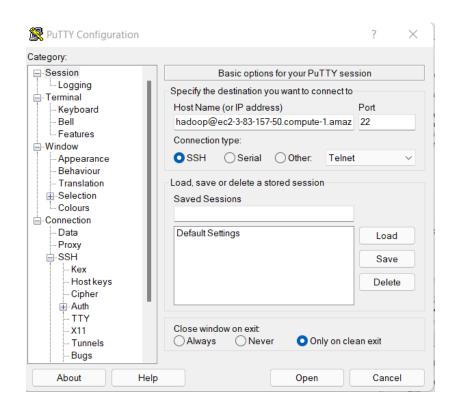
Shown above is using PuttyGen to convert the .ppk file that AWS gives to a .pem file to proceed.

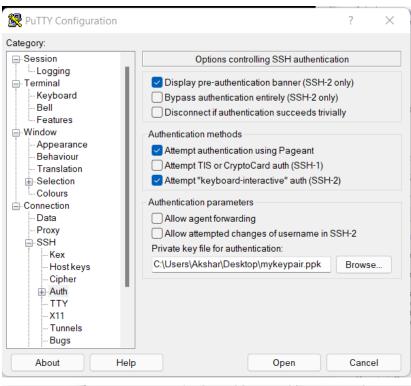
Enter the following command (shown below) to authenticate yourself to your cluster with the pem key created when generating an ec2 key pair. The format for the master node dns address is hadoop@"master node dns address goes here".

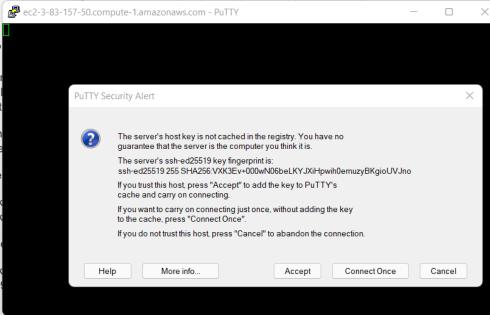
My master node address is "ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com".

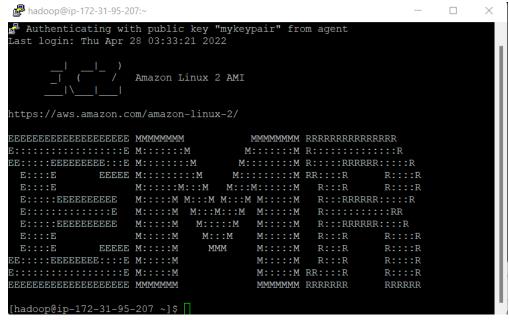


\$sftp -i mykeypair.pem hadoop@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com

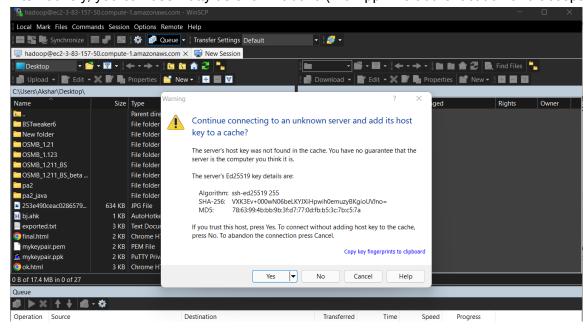






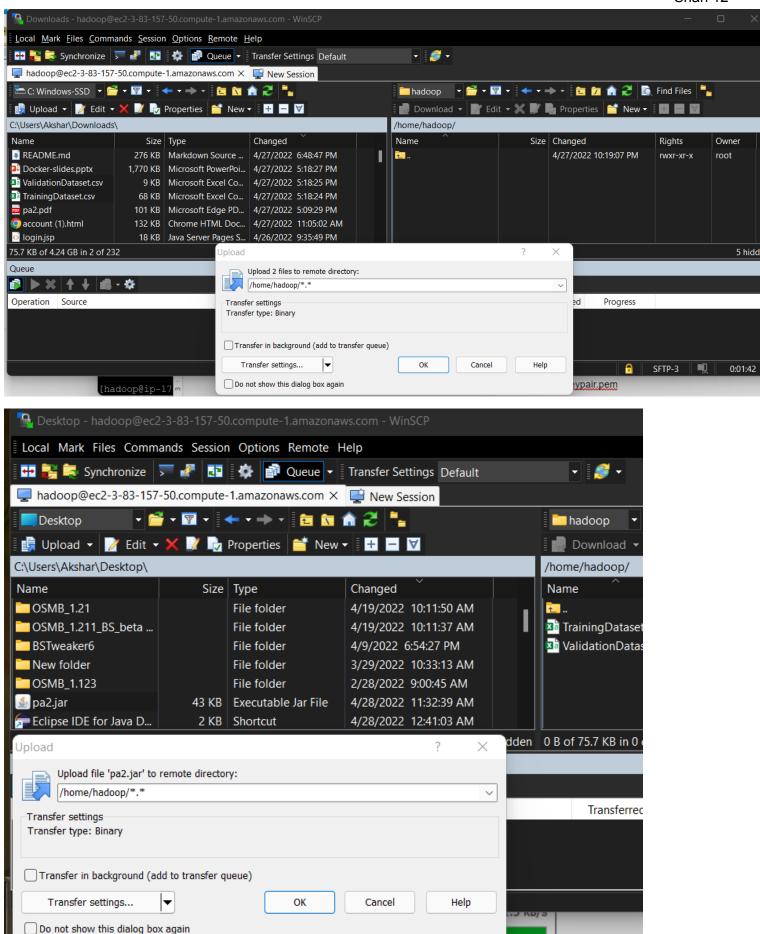


Alternatively, you can use Putty as shown above (with .ppk file authentication and accepting prompt).



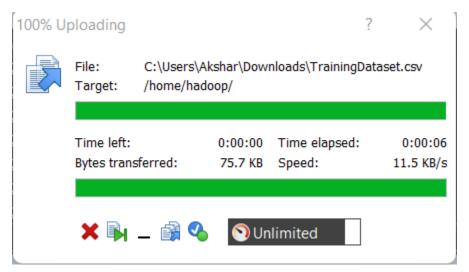
Alternatively, you can also use WinSCP as shown above (Easiest in my opinion)

5 hidden

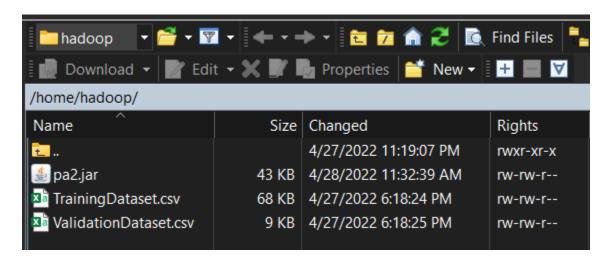


Upload the TrainingDataSet.csv, the ValidationDataSet.csv, and the .jar from the github page.

Github page: https://github.com/loveshahnjit/programmingassignment2_java



If you're using Winscp, or even Putty its very similar to WinScp(shown here):



Step 3: HDFS file transfer

First we need to ssh into the master node with the following command:

```
hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207:~
::\Users\Akshar\Desktop>ssh -i mykeypair.pem hadoop@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Last login: Thu Apr 28 04:08:08 2022
               Amazon Linux 2 AMI
nttps://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMM
                            M:::::::M R:::::::::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEEE:::E M:::::::M
                           M:::::::M R:::::RRRRRR:::::R
          EEEEE M:::::::M
                          M:::::::: M RR::::R
                                            R::::R
              R::::R
E:::::EEEEEEEEE M::::M M:::M M::::M R:::RRRRRR::::R
E:::::EEEEEEEEE M:::::M M:::::M R::::RRRRRR::::R
                                            R::::R
                       MMM
        EEEEE M:::::M
                                            R::::R
E::::E
EE:::::EEEEEEEE::::E M:::::M
                             M:::::M R:::R
                                            R::::R
M:::::M RR::::R
                             MMMMMM RRRRRRR
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMM
                                            RRRRRR
[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$
```

\$ssh -i mykeypair.pem hadoop@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com

NOTE: If it asks you to update, do it! \$sudo yum update.

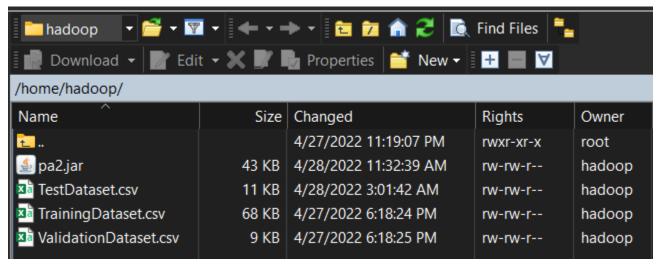
Then we transfer files over to the HDFS from the master node. This is because the slave nodes also must have access to them. Use the following commands shown below to put the files and verify their successful transfer over.

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ |s

TrainingDataset.csv ValidationDataset.csv
[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ hadoop fs -put /home/hadoop/TrainingDataset.csv /user/hadoop/TrainingDataset.csv
^[[A^[[Aput: '/user/hadoop/TrainingDataset.csv': File exists
^[[A[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ hadoop fs -put /home/hadoop/ValidationDataset.csv /user/hadoop/ValidationDataset.csv
put: '/user/hadoop/ValidationDataset.csv': File exists
[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ hdfs dfs -ls -t -R
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 68804 2022-04-28 04:17 TrainingDataset.csv
-rw-r--r- 1 hadoop hadoop 8760 2022-04-28 04:18 ValidationDataset.csv
[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$
```

- 1. \$ls
- 2. \$hadoop fs -put /home/hadoop/TrainingDataset.csv /user/hadoop/TrainingDataset.csv
- 3. \$hadoop fs -put /home/hadoop/ValidationDataset.csv /user/hadoop/ValidationDataset.csv
- 4. \$hdfs dfs -ls -t -R

Step 4: Launch the application



Launch the Apache-Spark application on the EMR cluster by executing the following command:

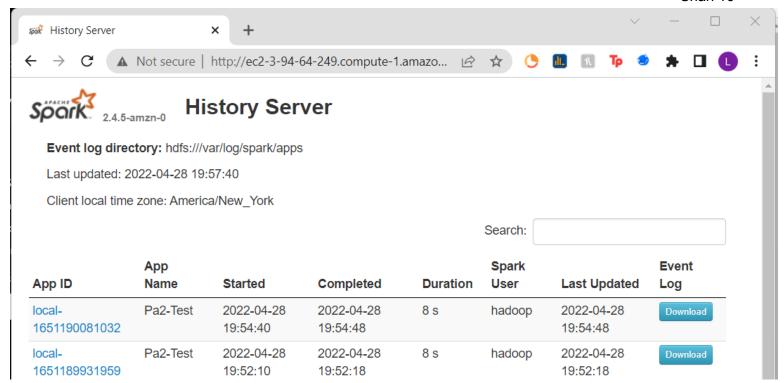
```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ spark-submit Test.jar
22/04/28 22:26:21 INFO GPLNativeCodeLoader: Loaded native gpl library
22/04/28 22:26:21 INFO LzoCodec: Successfully loaded & initialized native-lzo library [hadoop-lzo rev ff8f5709577defb6b7
8cdc1f98cfe129c4b6fe46]
```

\$spark-submit Test.jar.

			
""""рН""""	""""sulphates"""	""""alcohol""""	""""quality""""
	+		++
3.39	0.53	9.4	6.0
3.52	0.65	9.7	5.0
3.17	0.91	9.5	5.0
3.17	0.53	9.4	5.0
3.43	0.63	9.7	6.0
	+		++

Part 2 - right side from above image

As you can see above, if you navigate to the monitor section, then to the Spark dashboard.



1st Try is at: http://ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com:18080/ 2nd Try is at: http://ec2-3-94-64-249.compute-1.amazonaws.com:18080/

You can see the following files have been created: folder with trained models stored, we can verify this using the following command:

\$hdfs dfs -ls -t -R.

[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]\$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal TrainingModel /home/

We need the file back on our master node: \$hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal TrainingModel /home/hadoop/

[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]\$ tar czf model.tar.gz TrainingModel

Compress the file: \$tar czf model.tar.gz TrainingModel

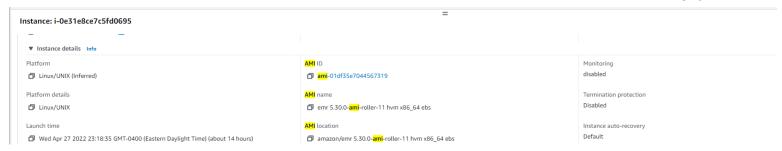
[hadoop@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]\$ get hadoop/model.tar.gz

Go back to the cmd/putty session, and download it onto the local machine using: get hadoop/model.tar.gz

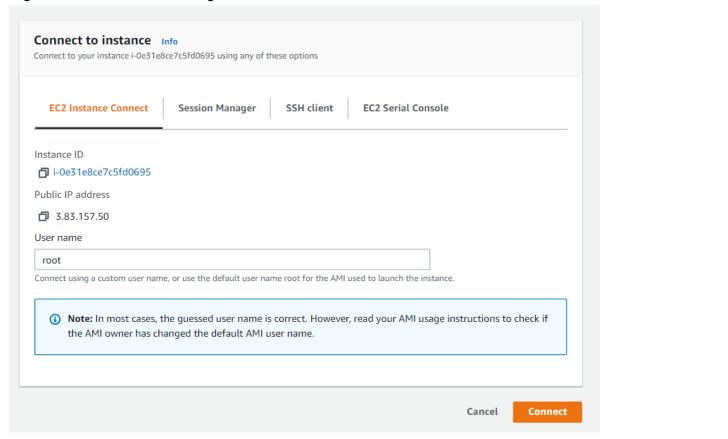
Step 5: Create an Ec2 Instance



First we need to create an Ec2 instance, as shown above.



Log into the AWS console and go to EC2 => Launch instance => Select AMI as shown above.



Launch with correct authentication keypair.

Step 6: Configure Ec2 Instance

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207:~
C:\Users\Akshar\Desktop> ssh -i "mykeypair.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
     https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMM
                              E::::::::::M
                             M::::::: M R:::::::::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEEE:::E M:::::::M
                            M::::::: M R:::::RRRRRR:::::R
       EEEEE M:::::::M
                            R::::R
               R::::R
 E::::EEEEEEEEE
              M:::::M M:::M M::::M
                                      R:::RRRRRR::::R
                                      R:::::::RR
 E::::EEEEEEEEE
               M:::::M
                      M:::::M
                               M:::::M
                                       R:::RRRRRR::::R
               M:::::M
                               M:::::M
                                       R:::R
                                               R::::R
          EEEEE M:::::M
                        MMM
                               M:::::M
                                       R:::R
                                               R::::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEEE::::E M:::::M
                               M:::::M
                                       R:::R
                                               R::::R
M:::::M RR::::R
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMM
                               MMMMMM RRRRRRR
                                               RRRRRR
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$
```

Ssh into the Ec2 instance public dns:

Mine is: \$ssh -i "mykeypair.pem" root@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com

We require Scala and Spark, so run the following commands sequentially:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ wget http://downloads.typesafe.com/scala/2.11.6/scala-2.11.6.tgz
--2022-04-28 17:32:14-- http://downloads.typesafe.com/scala/2.11.6/scala-2.11.6.tgz
Resolving downloads.typesafe.com (downloads.typesafe.com)... 99.84.178.101, 99.84.178.73, 99.84.178.122, ...
Connecting to downloads.typesafe.com (downloads.typesafe.com)|99.84.178.101|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 27130723 (26M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'scala-2.11.6.tgz'

100%[=========>] 27,130,723 63.9MB/s in 0.4s
2022-04-28 17:32:15 (63.9 MB/s) - 'scala-2.11.6.tgz' saved [27130723/27130723]
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$
```

\$wget http://downloads.typesafe.com/scala/2.11.6/scala-2.11.6.tgz

```
2022-04-28 17:32:15 (63.9 MB/s) - 'scala-2.11.6.tgz' saved [27130723/27130723
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ tar -xzvf scala-2.11.6.tgz
scala-2.11.6/
scala-2.11.6/man/
scala-2.11.6/man/man1/
scala-2.11.6/man/man1/scala.1
scala-2.11.6/man/man1/scalap.1
scala-2.11.6/man/man1/fsc.1
scala-2.11.6/man/man1/scaladoc.1
scala-2.11.6/man/man1/scalac.1
scala-2.11.6/bin/
scala-2.11.6/bin/scalac
scala-2.11.6/bin/fsc
scala-2.11.6/bin/fsc.bat
scala-2.11.6/bin/scala
scala-2.11.6/bin/scalap
scala-2.11.6/bin/scaladoc.bat
scala-2.11.6/bin/scaladoc
scala-2.11.6/bin/scalac.bat
scala-2.11.6/bin/scala.bat
scala-2.11.6/bin/scalap.bat
scala-2.11.6/doc/
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/index.html
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/scalap.html
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/images/
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/images/scala_logo.png
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/images/external.gif
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/scala.html
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/css/
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/css/style.css
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/fsc.html
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/scalac.html
scala-2.11.6/doc/tools/scaladoc.html
scala-2.11.6/doc/README
```

\$tar -xzvf scala-2.11.6.tgz

wget https://archive.apache.org/dist/spark/spark-2.4.5/spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7.tgz

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207:~
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ tar -xzvf spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7.tgz
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-jtransforms.html
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-zstd.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-zstd-jni.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-xmlenc.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-vis.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-spire.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-sorttable.js.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-slf4j.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-scopt.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-scala.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-sbt-launch-lib.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-respond.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-reflectasm.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-pyrolite.txt
spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7/licenses/LICENSE-py4j.txt
```

tar xzvf spark-2.4.5-bin.hadoop2.7.tgz

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7 [ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$
```

sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ sudo ln -fs spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7 /opt/spark
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$
```

sudo In -fs spark-2.4.5-bin-hadoop2.7 /opt/spark

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ nano ~/.bashrc
```

Open the ~/.bashrc file using this command and add the lines below: \$nano ~/.bashrc

\$ export SCALA_HOME = /home/ec2-user/scala-2.11.6
\$ export PATH = \$PATH:/home/ec2-user/scala-2.11.6/bin

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ source ~/.bashrc
```

Save it: \$source ~/.bashrc

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ [ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ sudo nano ~/.bash_profile
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$
```

Open the ~/.bash profile file using this command and add the lines below: \$nano ~/.bash profile

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207:~
 GNU nano 2.9.8
                                            /home/ec2-user/.bash_profile
                                                                                                   Modified
# .bash profile
# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
       . ~/.bashrc
fi
# User specific environment and startup programs
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin
export SPARK HOME = /opt/spark
PATH=$PATH:$SPARK HOME/bin
export PATH
$ export SPARK HOME = /opt/spark
$ PATH=$PATH:$SPARK HOME/bin
$ export PATH
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ [ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ sudo nano ~/.bash profile
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ source ~/.bash profile
```

Save it: \$source ~/.bash_profile

Step 7: Upload the trained model and necessary files

SFTP into the EC2 instance created in Step 5 using the following commands sequentially shown below:

```
Command Prompt - sftp -i "mykeypair.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amaz... — 

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ clear
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-95-207 ~]$ sftp -i "mykeypair.pem" root@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.am azonaws.com

Warning: Identity file mykeypair.pem not accessible: No such file or directory.

The authenticity of host 'ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com (172.31.95.207)' can't be established.

ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:xiZGLBmNeDnYSxwMzvaE+84Pro72TdDb1Ix6g59E06A.

ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:4b:56:aa:b6:da:77:b1:55:d3:85:af:bc:2f:a9:68:56.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com,172.31.95.207' (ECDS A) to the list of known hosts.
```

Mine is: \$sftp -i ec2-A.pem root@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com

```
C:\Users\Akshar\Desktop>sftp -i "mykeypair.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazo
naws.com
Connected to ec2-3-83-157-50.compute-1.amazonaws.com.
sftp>
```

\$put thisone.jar, \$put TestDataSet.csv, \$put model.tar.gz, \$tar -xzvf model.tar.gz

Step 8: Run the application to predict

	22/04/28 17:11:12 INFO GPLNativeCodeLoader: Loaded native gpl library 22/04/28 17:11:12 INFO LZOCODEC: Successfully loaded & initialized native-lzo library [hadoop-lzo rev ff8f5709577defb6b78cdc1f98cfe129c4b6fe46]								
I	""""fixed acidity""""	"""volatile acidity"""	""""citric acid"""" "	"""residual sugar""""	"""chlorides"""	""""free sulfur dioxide""""	"""total sulfur dioxide""""	""""density"""	
ı	8.9 7.6	0.22 0.39		1.8 2.3	0.077 0.082	29.0 23.0	60.0 71.0	0.9968 0.9982	
	7.0	0.43	0.21	1.6	0.106		37.0	0.9966	
	6.9	0.49 0.4	: :	2.3 2.4	0.084 0.085	21.0	67.0 40.0	0.9968 0.9968	
	ttonly showing top 5 rows			+	+	+-			

\$spark-submit new.jar.

""""рн""""	""""sulphates""""	""""alcohol""""	 """"quality"""""
3.39 3.52 3.17	0.65	9.7	6.0 5.0 5.0
3.17 3.43	0.53	9.4	

Part 2 - right side from above image

Verify run: Same result (below)

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-30-247 ~]$ spark-submit Final0.jar
22/04/28 23:54:44 INFO GPLNativeCodeLoader: Loaded native gpl library
22/04/28 23:54:44 INFO LzoCodec: Successfully loaded & initialized native-lzo li
brary [hadoop-lzo rev ff8f5709577defb6b78cdc1f98cfe129c4b6fe46]
 """"fixed acidity""""|"""volatile acidity""""|"""citric acid""""|"""residua
 sugar""""|"""chlorides"""|"""free sulfur dioxide"""|"""total sulfur dioxi
de""""|"""density""""|"""pH""""|"""sulphates""""|"""alcohol""""|"""quality"
                                                    29.0|
               0.9968| 3.39|
                                                               9.4|
                   7.6|
0.082|
3
                                                               0.31|
                                              0.651
                                                               0.21|
               0.9966|
                                              0.91|
  5.01
                                           0.49|
                                                               0.11|
                       0.084|
               0.9968|
                                              0.53|
  67.0|
                            3.17|
  5.0|
  40.01
                            3.43|
                                                               9.71
only showing top 5 rows
```

Step 9: Using docker to predict/verify (easier way)

- \$docker pull loveshahnjit/pa2
- \$docker run -v pa2/TestDataSet.csv
- \$docker run -v loveshahnjit/pa2/TestDataSet.csv