CSP554—Big Data Technologies

Assignment #5 (Modules 05)

Worth: 15 points

Exercise 1)

Magic Number Generation -

```
Manispatil@Manis=Air - N sco -1 /Users/manispatil/Desktop/810DATA/AMS/emrkeypair.pem /Users/manispatil/Desktop/810DATA/AMS/emrkeypair.pem
```

Magic Number – **148197**

Create new versions of the foodratings and foodplaces files by using TestDataGen (as described in assignment #4) and copy them to HDFS (say into /user/hadoop).

```
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-135 ~]$ java TestDataGen
Magic Number = 148197
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-135 ~]$ ls -l
total 300
-rw-rw-r-- 1 hadoop hadoop
                               59 Oct 22 05:22 foodplaces148197.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 17479 Oct 22 05:22 foodratings148197.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 274557 Oct 22 05:16 p
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 2189 Oct 22 05:11 TestDataGen.class
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-135 ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal foodratings148197.txt /user/hadoop
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-135 ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal foodplaces148197.txt /user/hadoop
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-135 ~]$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/hadoop/
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hdfsadmingroup
                                             59 2023-10-22 05:26 /user/hadoop/foodplaces148197.txt
-rw-r--r--
                                          17479 2023-10-22 05:25 /user/hadoop/foodratings148197.txt
             1 hadoop hdfsadmingroup
```

Write and execute a sequence of pig latin statements that loads the foodratings file as a relation. Call the relation 'food_ratings'. The load command should associate a schema with this relation where the first attribute is referred to as 'name' and is of type chararray, the next attributes are referred to as 'f1' through 'f4' and are of type int, and the last field is referred to as 'placeid' and is also of type int.

```
ANS:

MAGIC NUMBER: 148197

COMMAND:
food_ratings = LOAD '/user/hadoop/foodratings148197.txt' USING PigStorage(',')
AS (
name: chararray,
f1: int,
f2: int,
f3: int,
f4: int,
placeid: int
);
DESCRIBE food_ratings;
```

```
grunt> food_ratings = LOAD '/user/hadoop/foodratings148197.txt' USING PigStorage(',')
>> AS (
>> name: chararray,
>> f1: int,
>> f2: int,
>> f3: int,
>> f3: int,
>> f4: int,
>> passid: int
>> passid: int
>> placedid: placedid: int
>> placedid: int
>> placedid: placedid: int
>> placedid: placedid: placedid: placedid: placedid: placedid: placedid
```

Exercise 2)

Now create another relation with two fields of the initial (food_ratings) relation: 'name' and 'f4'. Call this relation 'food_ratings_subset'.

```
|grunt> food_ratings_subset = FOREACH food_ratings GENERATE name, f4;
|grunt> STORE food_ratings_subset INTO '/user/hadoop/fr_subset' USING PigStorage(',');
```

Store this last relation, food_ratings_subset, back to HDFS (perhaps as the file /user/hadoop/fr_subset)

```
Application to the processor of the proc
```

Also write 6 records of this relation out to the console.

```
grunty food_ratings_subset = FOREACH food_ratings_GENERATE name, f4;
grunty fr_subset_d_output = LIMIT food_ratings_subset 6;
grunty fr_subset_d_output = LIMIT food_ratings_subset_d_output
grunty food_ratings_subs
```

Commands -

```
food_ratings_subset = FOREACH food_ratings GENERATE name, f4;
STORE food_ratings_subset INTO '/user/hadoop/fr_subset' USING PigStorage(',');
fr_subset_6_output = LIMIT food_ratings_subset 6;
DUMP fr_subset_6_output;
```

Exercise 3)

Now create another relation using the initial (food_ratings) relation. Call this relation 'food_ratings_profile'. The new relation should only have one record. This record should hold the minimum, maximum and average values for the attributes 'f2' and 'f3'. (So this one record will have 6 fileds).

```
grunt's food_ratings_group = GROUP Food_ratings_ALL:
grunt's food_ratings_group = GROUP Food_ratings_group GENERATE MIN(food_ratings.f2) AS f2_MIN, MAX(food_ratings.f2) AS f2_MAX, AVG(food_ratings.f2) AS f2_AVG, MIN(food_ratings.f3) AS f3_MIN, MAX(food_ratings.f3) AS f3_MAX, AVG(food_ratings.f3) AS f2_AVG;
grunt's GENERATE Food_ratings_profile;
food_ratings_profile; (f2_MIN: int,f2_MAX: int,f2_AVG: double,f3_MIN: int,f3_AVG: double,f3_MIN: int,f3_AVG: double,f3_MIN: int,f3_MAX: int,f3_AVG: double,f3_MIN: int,f3_MAX: int,f3_MAX:
```

Commands -

food_ratings_group = GROUP food_ratings ALL;

food_ratings_profile = FOREACH food_ratings_group GENERATE MIN(food_ratings.f2) AS f2_MIN, MAX(food_ratings.f2) AS f2_MAX, AVG(food_ratings.f2) AS f2_AVG, MIN(food_ratings.f3) AS f3_MIN, MAX(food_ratings.f3) AS f3_MAX, AVG(food_ratings.f3) AS f3_AVG;

DESCRIBE food ratings profile;

DUMP food ratings profile;

```
| Second | S
```

Exercise 4)

Now create yet another relation from the initial (food_ratings) relation. This new relation should only include tuples (records) where f1 < 20 and f3 > 5. Call this relation 'food_ratings_filtered'.

```
grunt> food_ratings_filtered = FILTER food_ratings BY (f1 < 20) AND (f3 > 5);
grunt>
grunt> food_ratings_filtered_6_output = LIMIT food_ratings_filtered 6;
grunt>
grunt> DUMP food_ratings_filtered_6_output;
```

Commands -

```
food_ratings_filtered = FILTER food_ratings BY (f1 < 20) AND (f3 > 5);
food_ratings_filtered_6_output = LIMIT food_ratings_filtered 6;
DUMP food_ratings_filtered_6_output;
```

Write 6 records of this relation out to the console.

```
| Secretary | Procession | Proc
```

Exercise 5)

Using the initial (food_ratings) relation, write and execute a sequence of pig latin statements that creates another relation, call it 'food_ratings_2percent', holding a random selection of 2% of the records in the initial relation.

```
grunt> food_ratings_2percent = SAMPLE food_ratings 0.02;
grunt> DESCRIBE food_ratings_2percent;
food_ratings_2percent: {name: chararray,f1: int,f2: int,f3: int,f4: int,placeid: int}
grunt>
grunt> food_ratings_2percent_10_output = LIMIT food_ratings_2percent 10;
grunt> DUMP food_ratings_2percent_10_output
```

Commands -

```
food_ratings_2percent = SAMPLE food_ratings 0.02;
DESCRIBE food_ratings_2percent;
food_ratings_2percent_10_output = LIMIT food_ratings_2percent 10;
DUMP food_ratings_2percent_10_output
```

Write 10 of the records out to the console.

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| Decision | Decision
```

Write and execute a sequence of pig latin statements that loads the foodplaces file as a relation. Call the relation 'food_places'. The load command should associate a schema with this relation where the first attribute is referred to as 'placeid' and is of type int and the second attribute is referred to as 'placename' and is of type chararray.

```
grunt> food_places = LOAD '/user/hadoop/foodplaces148197.txt' USING PigStorage(',')

>> AS (

>> Palacedid: int,
>> placedid: int,
|> placedid: int,
|| plac
```

Commands -

```
food_places = LOAD '/user/hadoop/foodplaces148197.txt' USING PigStorage(',')

AS (
   placeid: int,
   placename: chararray
  );

DESCRIBE food_places;
```

Now perform a join between the initial place_ratings relation and the food_places relation on the placeid attributes to create a new relation called 'food_ratings_w_place_names'. This new relation should have all the attributes (columns) of both relations. The new relation will allow us to work with place ratings and place names together.

```
grunt> food_ratings_w_place_names = JOIN food_ratings BY (placeid), food_places BY (placeid);
grunt> DESCRIBE food_ratings_w_place_names;
food_ratings.w_place_names:
food_ratings.w_place_names: (food_ratings::name: chararray,food_ratings::fl: int,food_ratings::f2: int,food_ratings::f3: int,food_ratings::f4: int,food_ratings::placeid: int,food_places::placeid: int,food_placeid: int,food_place
```

Commands -

```
food_ratings_w_place_names = JOIN food_ratings BY (placeid), food_places BY (placeid);
DESCRIBE food_ratings_w_place_names;
```

Write 6 records of this relation out to the console.

```
grunt> food_ratings_w_place_names_6_output = LIMIT food_ratings_w_place_names 6;
grunt> DUMP food_ratings_w_place_names_6_output;
```

Commands -

food_ratings_w_place_names_6_output = LIMIT food_ratings_w_place_names 6; DUMP food_ratings_w_place_names_6_output;

Exercise 7)

- I. Which keyword is used to select a certain number of rows from a relation when forming a new relation?
- A. LIMIT
- B. DISTINCT
- C. UNIQUE
- D. SAMPLE

Answer: LIMIT

- II. Which keyword returns only unique rows for a relation when forming a new relation?
 - A. SAMPLE
 - B. FILTER
 - C. **DISTINCT**
 - D. SPLIT

Answer: DISTINCT

- III. Assume you have an HDFS file with a large number of records similar to the examples below
 - Mel, 1, 2, 3
 - Jill, 3, 4, 5

Which of the following would NOT be a correct pig schema for such a file?

- A. (f1: CHARARRY, f2: INT, f3: INT, f4: INT)
- B. (f1: STRING, f2: INT, f3: INT, f4: INT)
- C. (f1, f2, f3, f4)
- D. (f1: BYTEARRAY, f2: INT, f3: BYTEARRAY, f4: INT)

Answer: (f1: STRING, f2: INT, f3: INT, f4: INT)

- IV. Which one of the following statements would create a relation (relB) with two columns from a relation (relA) with 4 columns? Assume the pig schema for relA is as follows: (f1: INT, f2, f3, f4: FLOAT)
 - A. relB = GROUP relA GENERATE f1, f3;
 - B. relB = FOREACH relA GENERATE \$0, f3;
 - C. relB = FOREACH relA GENERATE f1, f5;

D. relB = FOREACH relA SELECT f1, f3;

Answer: relB = FOREACH relA GENERATE \$0, f3;

- V. Pig Latin is a _____ language. Select the best choice to fill in the blank.
 - A. functional
 - B. data flow
 - C. procedural
 - D. declarative

ANS: Pig Latin is a DATA FLOW language.

VI. Given a relation (relA) with 4 columns and pig schema as follows: (f1: INT, f2, f3, f4: FLOAT) which one statement will create a relation (relB) having records all of whose first field is less than 20

A. relB = FILTER relA by \$0 < 20

- B. relB = GROUP relA by f1 < 20
- C. relB = FILTER relA by \$1 < 20
- D. relB = FOREACH relA GENERATE f1 < 20

Answer: relB = FILTER relA by \$0 < 20