# LAB-2

# DATA AGGREGATION, BIG DATA ANALYSIS AND VISUALIZATION

Divya Srivastava
Person number – 50290383
UBID – divyasri
And
Meghana Vasudeva
Person number – 50290586
UBID - mvasudev

# **Table of Contents**

Abstract	
Part-1	
Data Collection	
Twitter	
New York Times	
Common Crawl	
Cleaning	2
Part-2	
Virtual Machine Installation Steps	
Screenshots of Execution on VM	
Code Snippets for mapper.py & reducer.py (Word Count)	8
Top 10 Words For Word Count	
Code Snippets for mapper.py & reducer.py (Word Co-occurrence)	
Top-10 Words For Word Co-occurrence	1
Part-3	12
Visualization	12
Tableau Installation	
Bubble/Textual Visualization Twitter Word Count And Analysis	
New York Times Word Count And Analysis	14
Common Crawl Word Count And Analysis	15
Common Crawl Word Co-occurrence And Analysis	16
New York Times Word Co-occurrence And Analysis	
Twitter Word Co-occurrence And Analysis	18
Directory Structure	19
Demo Video Link	19
Conclusion	19
D (	14

#### Abstract:

In this lab, we expanded our skills in data exploration developed in Lab1 and enhanced them by adding big data analytics and visualization skills. This document describes Lab2: Data Aggregation, Big Data Analysis and Visualization, involves (i) data aggregation from more than one source using the APIs (Application programming interface) exposed by data sources, (ii) Applying classical big data analytic method of MapReduce to the unstructured data collected, (iii) store the data collected on WORM infrastructure Hadoop and (iii) building a visualization data product.

product.

We have leveraged the data collection and exploratory data analysis skills developed in Lab1 to accomplish the goals of Lab2.

## Part - 1:

#### **Data Collection**

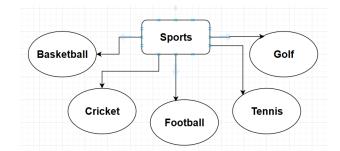
An important and critical phase of the data-science process is data collection. Several organizations including the federal government (data.gov) have their data available to the public for various purposes. Social network applications such as Twitter and Facebook collect enormous amount of data contributed by their numerous and prolific user. An API or application programming interface is a standard, secure and programmatic access to data by an organization that owns the data.

We collected the data from the following three sources-

- 1. Opinion-based social media in twitter
- 2. Research data in New York Times
- 3. Common crawl.

The above data was collected based on same set of keywords and topics. Then we processed the three data sets collected individually using classical big data methods and compared the outcomes using popular visualization methods.

We selected the following topic and sub topics for our analysis-



#### 1. Twitter

Twitter data is unique from data shared by most other social platforms because it reflects information that users choose to share publicly. We registered for twitter API in our lab1 and used it for our lab2 as well. These APIs are required to register an application. By default, applications can only access public information on Twitter.

#### 2. New York Times

We used the article search API from nytimesarticle to look up articles by keyword. We refined our search using various filters. We also used BeautifulSoup to extract the content. Beautiful Soup parses anything we give it, and does the tree traversal stuff for us. We can tell it "Find all the links", or "Find all the links of class externalLink", or "Find all the links whose urls match "foo.com", or "Find the table heading that's got bold text, then give me that text."

#### 3. Common Crawl

For extracting data from common crawl, we read the warc file that we downloaded from the common crawl website for March 2019 data. Crawling through it, we extracted the data from the links where language was English and matching keywords were found. We did this for all our keywords obtaining the data that we used for our lab.

### Cleaning

The data obtained after data collection for twitter, New York times and common crawl through their respective APIs, was in the raw format. So our next step was cleaning for which we used a python script. We used natural language toolkit known as **NLTK** package to tokenize and tag the text and for identifying the named entities. We also used **regex** package for cleaning the data. This module provides regular expression matching operations. It is a sequence of character(s) mainly used to find and replace patterns in a string or file, so we used NLTK and regex both to filter the unwanted text from the data.

The text that we filtered out mainly contained the following unwanted elements-

- 1. Punctuations ( '!'#\$%&\'()\*+,-./:;\$?@[\\]^ `{|}~')
- 2. Stop words (I, me, my, myself, we, are etc)
- 3. Stemming words (running becomes run and so on)
- 4. Tokenize (
- 5. Digits (0-9)
- 6. URL
- 7. Tags
- 8. Unicode

# Part - 2:

#### **Virtual Machine Installation Steps**

We followed the following steps for the installation of VM and the image to run the wordcount and cooccurrence with Hadoop Map Reduce on HDFS-

- 1. Installed virtualbox from <a href="https://www.virtualbox.org/">https://www.virtualbox.org/</a>
- 2. Download the virtual image provided by TA on piazza
- 3. For loading the image, opened virtualbox and clicked New.
- 4. Used the following configurations: Type Linux, Version -64bit ,Name CSE587
- 5. Selected RAM as 8192 MB
- 6. When selecting hard disk, used the one provided by TA on piazza
- 7. Installed ubuntu by running the image.

Opened the terminal and executed the following commands to execute the word count and co-occurrence using mapper and reducer on Hadoop-

```
> start-dfs.sh //starting namenodes and datanodes. Setting up the single node cluster.
> sudo rm -r /tmp/* //cleaning everything in tmp directory
> hdfs namenode -format
> hdfs dfs -ls / //check whether there is any directory in hdfs
> hdfs dfs -mkdir /test //if there is no directory create one named test
```

# <u>CSE 587</u> <u>Data Intensive Computing</u> <u>Spring 2019</u> > hdfs dfs -put /home/cse587/examplehadoop/exam.txt /test //putting the exam.txt from local directory into the test

- directory inside hdfs
- > cd hadoop-3.1.2/bin
- > hadoop jar /home/cse587/hadoop-3.1.2/share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.1.2.jar wordcount /test/exam.txt /test/output
- > hdfs dfs -ls /test/output part-r0000

//You should see the output file as

# Screenshots of Execution on VM

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

cse587@CSE587:-$ hdfs dfs -nkdir /DIC

cse587@CSE587:-$ hdfs dfs -put /home/cse587/examplehadoop/cleanArticleToken.txt /DIC

2019-04-18 20:45:11,604 WARN hdfs.DataStreamer: Caught exception

at java.lang.threexption

at java.lang.thread.join(fihread.java:1252)

at java.lang.thread.join(fihread.java:1252)

at java.lang.thread.join(fihread.java:1252)

at org.apach.ehadoop.hdfs.DataStreamer.closeResponder(DataStreamer.java:986)

at org.apach.ehadoop.hdfs.DataStreamer.endBlock(DataStreamer.java:986)

at org.apach.ehadoop.hdfs.DataStreamer.endBlock(DataStreamer.java:040)

cse587@CSE587:-$ hdfs dfs -put /home/cse587/examplehadoop/cleanArticleToken.txt /DIC

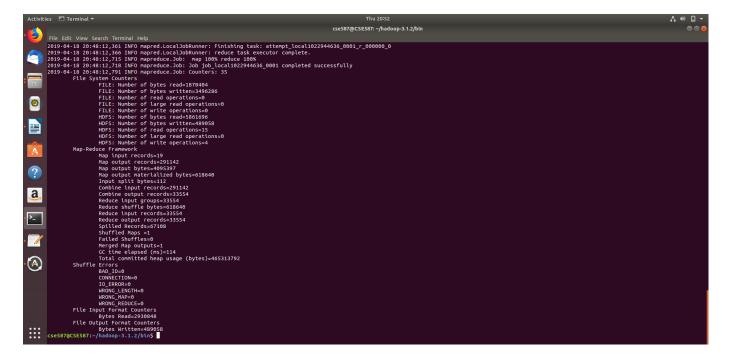
put: //DIC/cleanArticleToken.txt': File exists

cse587@CSE587:-$ hdfs dfs -ls

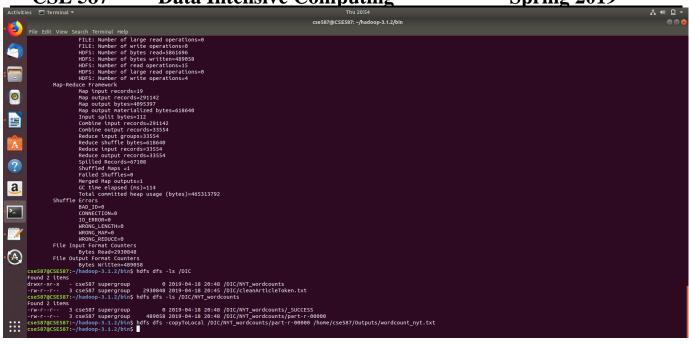
[: '.' No such file or directory

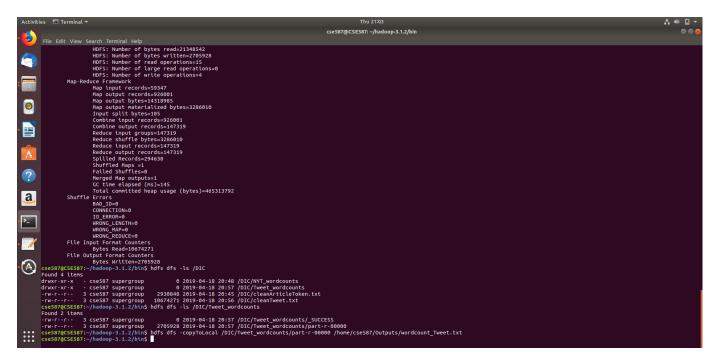
cse587@CSE587:-$ hdfs dfs -ls /

Found 4 tleme
                                 (A)
```



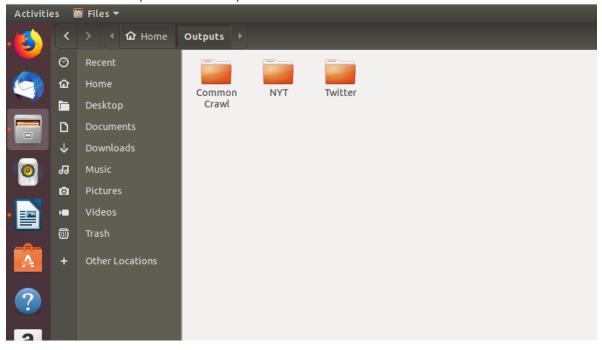
CSE 587 Data Intensive Computing Spring 2019





🌠 CSE587 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help



#### Code Snippets for mapper.py & reducer.py (Word Count)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
"""mapper.py"""
import sys

# input comes from STDIN (standard input)
for line in sys.stdin:
    # remove leading and trailing whitespace
    line = line.strip()
    # split the line into words
    words = line.split()
    # increase counters
    for word in words:
        # write the results to STDOUT (standard output);
        # what we output here will be the input for the
        # Reduce step, i.e. the input for reducer.py
        #
        # tab-delimited; the trivial word count is 1
        print '%s\t%s' % (word, 1)
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
# Create a dictionary to map words to counts
wordcount = {}
# Get input from stdin
for line in sys.stdin:
   #Remove spaces from beginning and end of the line
    line = line.strip()
    # parse the input from mapper.py
    word, count = line.split('\t', 1)
    # convert count (currently a string) to int
       count = int(count)
    except ValueError:
       continue
        wordcount[word] = wordcount[word]+count
    except:
       wordcount[word] = count
# Write the tuples to stdout
# Currently tuples are unsorted
for word in wordcount.keys():
   print '%s\t%s'% ( word, wordcount[word] )
```

#### **Top-10 Words Word count**

golf 12281 players 1501 highlight 6366 basketball 4426 team 1447 sport 5645 tiger 4051 first 1367 virginia 5225 ipl 3654 game 1122 date 4721 game 3271 game 957	<u>Twitter</u>		<b>NYTimes</b>		Common Crawl	
win     2966     year     902     win     4308       baseball     2876     hockey     880     score     4204	cricket golf basketball tiger ipl game play win baseball	12281 4426 4051 3654 3271 2974 2966 2876	woods players team first game last williams year hockey	1537 1501 1447 1367 1122 989 957 902 880	game highlight sport virginia date time point win score	7721 6366 5645 5225 4721 4617 4589 4308 4204 4176

#### Code Snippets for mapper & reducer (Word Co-occurrence)

```
🛑 eclipse-workspace_ooad - Word_CoOccurrence/src/PairsOccurrenceMapper.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
[ 🗂 ▼ 🖫 🐚 [ ② ▼ ] % [ ※ ▼ ② ▼ 💁 ▼ [ ∰ Ø ▼ [ ※ Ø Ø ▼ ] ∳ 💋 👂 🗟 🗐 ¶ [ ∯ ▼ 🙌 ▼ 🙌 ▼
💶 Package Explorer 🗵 🕒 😂 🐌 🔻 😑 🔲 PairsOccurrenceMapper.java 🗵 D PairsReducer.java D WordCooccurrence.java D WordPair.java D WordPair.java
                                                                                          1 import org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable; ☐
 > 😕 GC
                                                                                                 //Meghana and Divya

▼ 

□ Inher

Inher
                                                                                        10 //Mapper class
      > Mark JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
                                                                                         11 public class PairsOccurrenceMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, WordPair, IntWritable> {
                                                                                                           private WordPair wordPair = new WordPair();
      > 🎏 src
                                                                                                           private IntWritable ONE = new IntWritable(1);
 > 😂 Random
 > 📂 Threads
                                                                                                           HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
 > 👺 TreeGUI
                                                                                                           PairsOccurrenceMapper()

→ Word CoOccurrence

                                                                                                                     map.put("cricket", 1);
map.put("golf", 2);
map.put("basketball", 3);
      > ■ JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
                                                                                         18
                                                                                         19
      default package)
                                                                                                                     map.put("tiger",4);
map.put("ip1", 5);
map.put("game", 6);
                  > DesirsOccurrenceMapper.java
                  > 🛽 PairsReducer.java
                                                                                                                     map.put("play", 7);
map.put("win",8);
map.put("baseball", 9);
                 > 

WordCooccurrence.java
                                                                                         25
                 WordPair.java
                                                                                         26
                  > 

WordPairPartitioner.iava
                                                                                                                      map.put("one",10);
       > A Referenced Libraries
                                                                                         28
                                                                                         30⊜
                                                                                                            @Override
                                                                                                            protected void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException
                                                                                        31
                                                                                         32
33
                                                                                                                      int neighbors = context.getConfiguration().getInt("neighbors", 2);
                                                                                                                      String[] tokens = value.toString().split("\\s+");
                                                                                                                      if (tokens.length > 1) {
   for (int i = 0; i < tokens.length; i++) {
      if (map.containsKey(tokens[i]))</pre>
                                                                                         35
                                                                                         36
                                                                                                                                            wordPair.setWord(tokens[i]);
                                                                                        40
                                                                                                                                           104 04004 /2 002040000 / AN N A 0 2 0020400000
```

```
eclipse-workspace ooad - Word CoOccurrence/src/WordCooccurrence.java - Eclipse IDE
\underline{\text{File}} \ \ \underline{\text{E}} \text{dit} \ \ \underline{\text{Source}} \ \ \text{Refactor} \ \ \underline{\text{N}} \text{avigate} \ \ \text{Se}\underline{\text{arch}} \ \ \underline{\text{Project}} \ \ \underline{\text{Run}} \ \ \underline{\text{W}} \text{indow} \ \ \underline{\text{H}} \text{elp}
🗈 Package Explorer 🖫 🕒 🕏 🕞 💆 🖰 🖸 🗜 "PairsOccurrenceMapper.java 🖟 PairsReducer.java 🖟 WordCooccurrence.java 🖔 WordPair.java 🖟 WordPair.java
                                           1 * import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration; □
> 📂 CFJ_Examples
> 🐸 GC
10 public class WordCooccurrence {
  ⇒ M JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
  > 🕮 src
                                                   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,InterruptedException,ClassNotFoundException {
   Configuration conf = new Configuration();
> 📂 Random
                                                        Job job = new Job(conf);
> > Threads
                                                        job.setJarByClass(WordCooccurrence.class);
> 📂 TreeGUI
                                                       job.setJobName("WordCoocurrence");

y Word CoOccurrence
y

                                                       FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0]))
  > ▲ JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
                                                       FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));

→ # (default package)

                                                        job.setMapperClass(PairsOccurrenceMapper.class);
        > PairsOccurrenceMapper.iava
                                                        job.setReducerClass(PairsReducer.class);
        PairsReducer.iava
                                                        job.setCombinerClass(PairsReducer.class);
                                                        iob.setPartitionerClass(WordPairPartitioner.class);
        > 

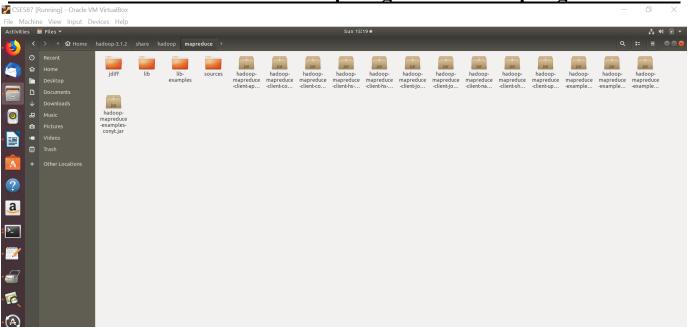
WordCooccurrence.java
        > 

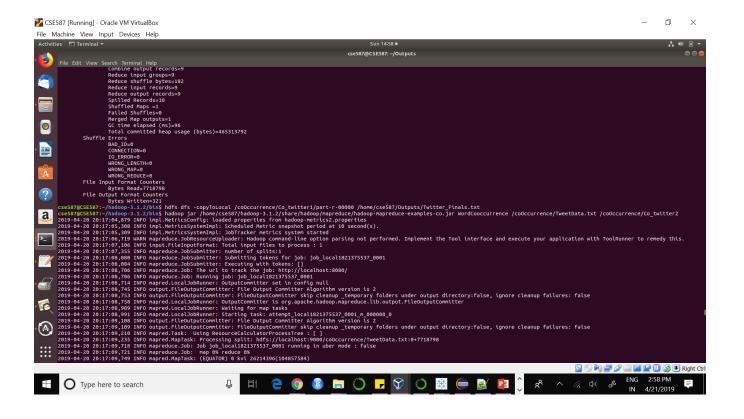
WordPair.java
                                                        job.setOutputKeyClass(WordPair.class);
        > 🗓 WordPairPartitioner.java
                                                        job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);

▼ ■ Referenced Libraries

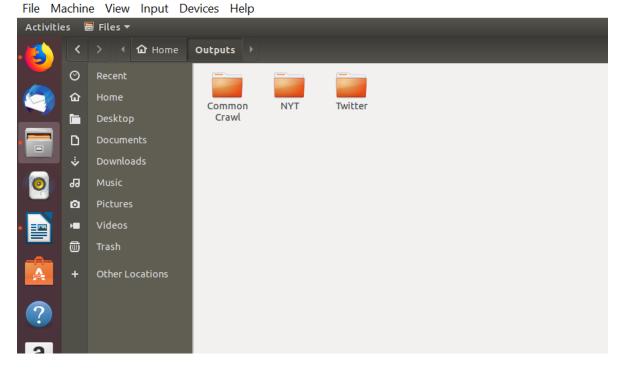
                                                        System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1);
     > a hadoop-core-0.20.2.jar - C:\Sem2
                                          31 }
```

Converted the following code into jar files for each data source and ran on Virtual Machine. The following screenshots to run the code is as follows.





ZSE587 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox



**Top 10 words Co-Occurrence** 

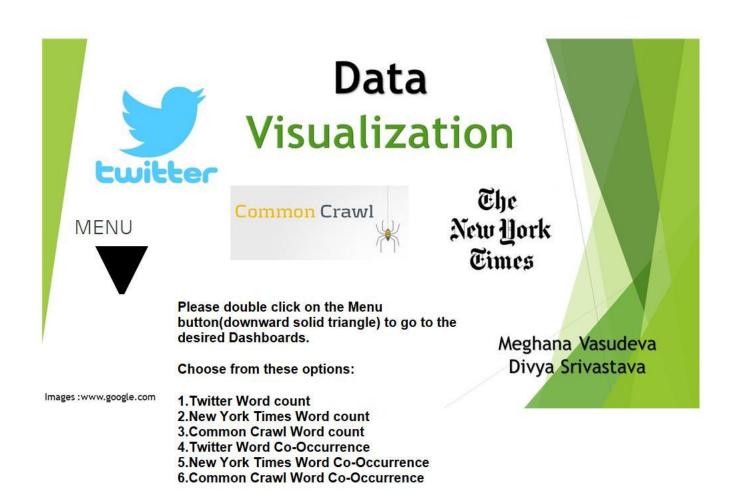
New York 7	Гimes	Twitter		Common Crawl	
Data	Count	Data	Count	Data	Count
team, year	25	basketball ,game	238	year, game	6
hockey, play	26	game, baseball	261	hockey , play	8
team, players	26	play ,basketball	265	play , game	9
team, first	31	game ,cricket	340	team, last	11
play,game	34	play ,cricket	409	play , first	14
woods, first	43	play,golf	532	last, game	39
players, hockey	48	golf ,game	607	first , year	55
first, game	55	tiger,golf	875	last ,year	55
team, hockey	68	ipl,cricket	980	first ,team	58
year, last	208	ipl,ipl	1092	game ,first	94

### <u>Part – 3:</u>

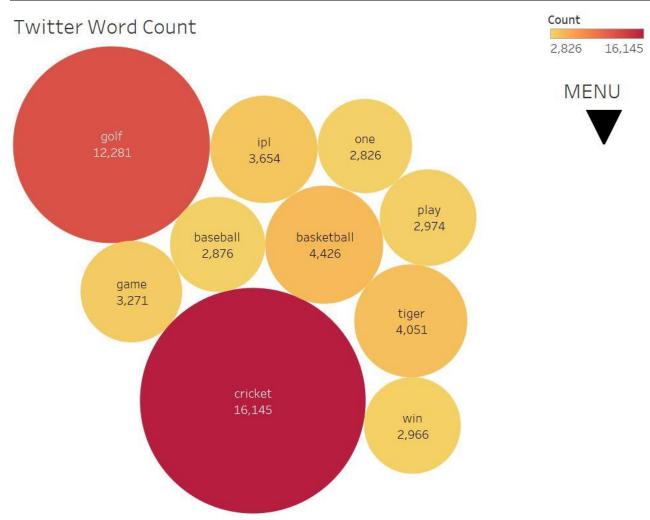
#### Visualization

#### **Tableau Installation:**

- 1. Downloaded the setup for student version from <a href="https://www.tableau.com/academic/students">https://www.tableau.com/academic/students</a>
- 2. Got the product key and registered for it.
- 3. Ran the server setup
- 4. Configured the essential Tableau server settings
- 5. Set the authentication type
- 6. Set run as service account
- 7. Set the port and continue configuration
- 8. Created a tableau server administrator user



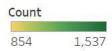
This is our menu page where we can choose different visualization using the dropdown button.

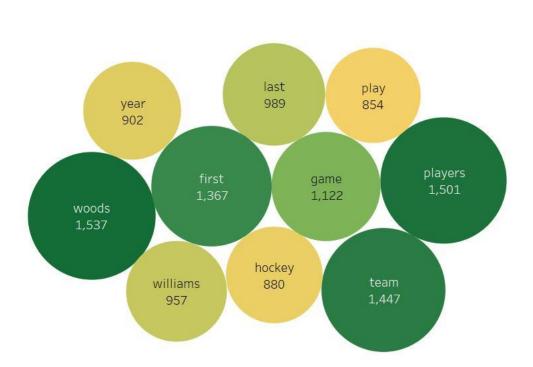


# Analysis-

This is the bubble visualization for top 10 words for Twitter. The color here shows the count strength shown in the count section on the right side. We have Menu button in each dashboard to navigate to all other dashboards. Here the word with the highest count is cricket and the least is one.

New York Times Word Count





# MENU



# Analysis-

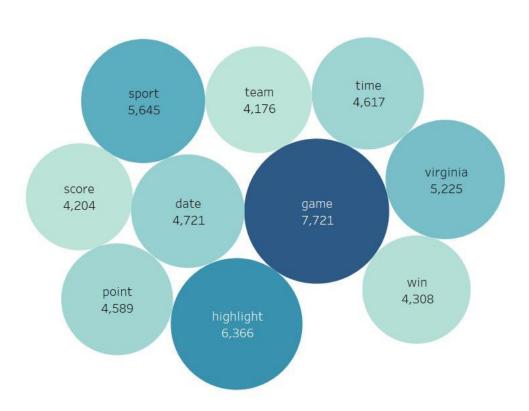
This is the bubble visualization for top 10 words for New York Times. The color here shows the count strength shown in the count section on the right side. We have Menu button in each dashboard to navigate to all other dashboards.

Here the word with the highest count is woods and the least is play.

Common Crawl Word Count







# Analysis-

This is the bubble visualization for top 10 words for Common Crawl. The color here shows the count strength shown in the count section on the right side. We have Menu button in each dashboard to navigate to all other dashboards.

Here the word with the highest count is game and the least is team.

Common Crawl Word Co-Occurrence



hockey, playteam, last

last, yearfirst, team



game, first play, game

last, gamefirst, year play, first

#### Analysis-

This is the Textual visualization for top 10 co-occurrence words for Common Crawl. The color here shows the count strength shown in the count section on the right side. We have Menu button in each dashboard to navigate to all other dashboards.

Here the co-occurrence words with the highest count are game and first and the co-occurrence words with the least count are year and game.

New York Times Word Co-Occurrence



play,game first, game team, players players, hockey



year, last

woods, first team, first

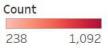
team, hockey hockey, play

#### Analysis-

This is the Textual visualization for top 10 co-occurrence words for New York Times. The color here shows the count strength shown in the count section on the right side. We have Menu button in each dashboard to navigate to all other dashboards.

Here the co-occurrence words with the highest count are year and last and the co-occurrence words with the least count are team and year.

Twitter Word Co-Occurrence





## Analysis-

This is the Textual visualization for top 10 co-occurrence words for Twitter. The color here shows the count strength shown in the count section on the right side. We have Menu button in each dashboard to navigate to all other dashboards.

Here the co-occurrence words with the highest count are ipl and cricket and the co-occurrence words with the least count are basketball and game.

Link to published tableau: <a href="https://us-east-1.online.tableau.com/#/site/divyasrivastava/workbooks">https://us-east-1.online.tableau.com/#/site/divyasrivastava/workbooks</a> We have published the whole online and the above is the link... Please login to view this..

## **Directory Structure:**

Part1 Code **Common Crawl** NYT **Twitter** Data Common Crawl NYT **Twitter** > Part2 Code Co-occurrence **Word Count** Data Common Crawl NYT > Twitter > Screenshots Part3 **Images** Workbook Data folder Report readme

**Demo Video link:** The video is made by an online software and hence has a watermark. Please ignore watermark. Meghana Vasudeva's UB BOX:https://buffalo.box.com/s/x6jc9nrkv4rs5gtp7dkaw68tz9gkkjcq Divya Srivastava's UB BOX: https://buffalo.box.com/s/t72kq1b6zogahmzfd175kqr57028985r

# **Conclusion:**

- Automated data collection from multiple sources using the APIs offered by the businesses.
- Explained the importance of evaluating the reliability of data. Applied classical big data analytical methods: MapReduce for word count word occurrence.
- Worked on Hadoop and HDFS and processed the data using big data algorithms.
- ➤ Learnt a high level language-based data analysis by exploring Python as data processing language.
- ➤ Applied modern visualization methods and disseminate results using the web/mobile interface.

#### **References:**

- 1. Installation steps for VM: <a href="https://www.virtualbox.org/">https://www.virtualbox.org/</a>
- 2. Install steps for Tableau: <a href="https://www.tableau.com/academic/students">https://www.tableau.com/academic/students</a>
- 3. Steps for generating the twitter API: <a href="https://developer.twitter.com/">https://developer.twitter.com/</a>
- 4. Steps for generating the New York Times API: <a href="https://developer.nytimes.com/docs/articlesearch-product/1/overview">https://developer.nytimes.com/docs/articlesearch-product/1/overview</a>