

Capstone Project Task 1 Report

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1 Overview

This report covers the design and implementation details for Cloud Computing Capstone Project Task 1. The goals of this task are to perform the following:

- Extract and clean the transportation dataset, and then store the result in HDFS.
- Answer 2 questions from Group 1, 3 questions from Group 2, and both questions from Group 3 using Hadoop. Store the results for questions from Group 2 and Question 3.2 in Cassandra.

2 Data Cleanup

The first task is to clean and store the dataset. We first retrieve and extract the dataset from the EBS volume snapshot by following steps in <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-restoring-volume.html>. One key thing to note is that we need to create EC2 instance in the same region and availability zone as the data EBS snapshot (snap-e1608d88 in us-east-1d).

Afterwards, we explore the data set and decide on how we wish to clean it. Then we ignore unrelated rows and extract only the columns from the csv files. The raw data is in `/data/aviation/airline_ontime` directory.

Approaches: Two ways have been used to do the cleanup:

- A python script is developed on top of python CSV package to achieve this.
- Pig script, see <https://pig.apache.org/> for details.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS (IPv4)
<input type="checkbox"/>	master	i-03db09cb46f61cd44	t2.xlarge	us-east-1a	running	Initializing	None	ec2-54-173-93-205
<input type="checkbox"/>	slave1	i-04ea704e1cec64f96	t2.xlarge	us-east-1a	running	Initializing	None	ec2-52-201-208-18
<input type="checkbox"/>	slave2	i-08906bcc18a77d09e	t2.xlarge	us-east-1a	running	Initializing	None	ec2-54-211-69-205
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	slave3	i-0fc9f92c2033814e3	t2.xlarge	us-east-1a	running	Initializing	None	ec2-54-91-119-5.c

Figure 1: AWS Instances for This Project.

Such data cleanup is a one-time job and below are the fields we extracted:

- AirlineID:chararray, -a8
- Carrier:chararray, -a9
- FlightNum:int, -a11
- Origin:chararray, -a12
- Dest:chararray, -a18
- DepDelay:float, -a26
- DepDel15:float, -a28
- ArrDelay:float, -a37
- ArrDel15:float -a39

The cleaned data are stored on HDFS via below hdfs dfs command as tab delimited fields with each line indicating one flight.

```
hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal <local files> <hdfs dir>
```

3 System Overview

3.1 Hadoop MapReduce

The system is essentially a 4 node Apache Hadoop cluster with one namenode and three datanodes running on AWS EC2. Hadoop Yarn runs and serves as the resource manager and application manager. Below link provides some useful information on the setup:

Spinning Up a Free Hadoop Cluster: Step by Step

3.2 Cassandra

Cassandra cluster is deployed on the three Hadoop datanodes to provide data replication and scalability. The cluster run on the same rack and utilizes GossipingPropertyFileSnitch scheme. One of the nodes is assigned as the seed provider.

4 Group 1 Problems

- Problem 1.1: Rank the top 10 most popular airports by numbers of flights to/from the airport. Solution: We extracted the origin and destination city of the flight for each line of the cleaned files. It is done two steps: counting via map and reduce phases in Hadoop and sort to get top 10 airports. In the map phase, we generate pairs (origin, 1) and (dest, 1). In the reduce phase, if we see a new airport, we output the airport and count; if we see same airport, we add the count to existing counter. Once the counters are outputted, below commands can be used to get top airports (use 20 to allow duplicated top cases).

```
hadoop fs -cat /output/of/wordcount/part* | sort -n -k2 -r | head -n20
```

Alternatively, the top N problem can be solved via this MapReduce design pattern.

- Problem 1.2: Rank the top 10 airlines by on-time arrival performance In the map phase, we generate (airline, 1, delay). In the reduce phase, we use two maps: (airline, count), and (airline, total delay) and accumulate counter and delay into these two maps. Then we calculate arrival performance and sort them. Alternatively and if there are multiple reducers, we will use commands similar as in above problem to do sorting.
- Problem 1.3: Rank the days of the week by on-time arrival performance This is a similar problem as Problem 1.2. We use (weekday, delay) as input data. In the map phase, we generate (weekday, 1, delay). In the reduce phase, we use two maps: (weekday, count), and (weekday, total delay) and accumulate counter and delay into these two maps. Then we calculate arrival performance and sort them.

5 Group 2 Problems

- For each airport X, rank the top-10 carriers in decreasing order of on-time departure performance from X. We use Pig Latin script to generate the results into HDFS files and then store them into Cassandra database for queries. Below is the script:

```
in = LOAD '$PIG_IN_DIR' AS
    ( AirlineID:chararray, --a8
      Carrier:chararray,   --a9
      FlightNum:int,       --a11
      Origin:chararray,    --a12
      Dest:chararray,      --a18
      DepDelay:float,      --a26
      DepDel15:float,      --a28
      ArrDelay:float,      --a37
      ArrDel15:float       --a39
    );
group_by_origin_airline = GROUP in BY (Origin, Carrier, AirlineID);
```

```

average_ontime = FOREACH group_by_origin_airline
    GENERATE FLATTEN(group) AS (Origin, Carrier, AirlineID),
    AVG(in.DepDelay) AS performance_index;
group_by_origin = GROUP average_ontime BY Origin;
top_ten_airlines = FOREACH group_by_origin {
    sorted_airlines = ORDER average_ontime BY performance_index ASC;
    top_airlines = LIMIT sorted_airlines 10;
    GENERATE FLATTEN(top_airlines);
}

X = FOREACH top_ten_airlines GENERATE $0, $1, $2, $3;

STORE X into '$PIG_OUT_DIR';

```

- For each airport X, rank the top-10 airports in decreasing order of on-time departure performance from X.

Below is the PIG script (table loading part is ignored).

```

group_by_origin_dest = GROUP in BY (Origin, Dest);

average_ontime = FOREACH group_by_origin_dest
    GENERATE FLATTEN(group) AS (Origin, Dest),
    AVG(in.DepDelay) AS performance_index;

group_by_origin = GROUP average_ontime BY Origin;
top_ten_airports = FOREACH group_by_origin {
    sorted_airports = ORDER average_ontime BY performance_index ASC;
    top_airports = LIMIT sorted_airports 10;
    GENERATE FLATTEN(top_airports);
}

X = FOREACH top_ten_airports GENERATE $0, $1, $2;

STORE X into '$PIG_OUT_DIR';

```

- For each source-destination pair X-Y, rank the top-10 carriers in decreasing order of on-time arrival performance at Y from X.

Below is the PIG script (table loading part is ignored).

```

group_by_origin_dest_airline = GROUP in BY (Origin, Dest, AirlineID);

average_ontime = FOREACH group_by_origin_dest_airline
    GENERATE FLATTEN(group) AS (Origin, Dest, AirlineID),
    AVG(in.ArrDelay) AS performance_index;

group_by_origin_dest = GROUP average_ontime BY (Origin, Dest);

top_ten_airlines = FOREACH group_by_origin_dest {

```

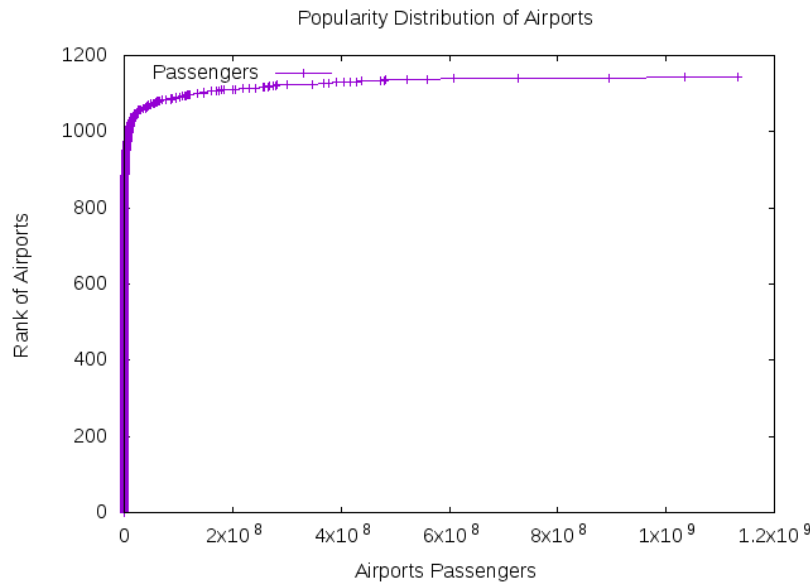


Figure 2: For problem 3.1 Popularity Distribution of Airports.

```
sorted_airlines = ORDER average_ontime BY performance_index ASC;
top_airlines = LIMIT sorted_airlines 10;
GENERATE FLATTEN(top_airlines);
}

X = FOREACH top_ten_airlines GENERATE $0, $1, $2, $3;

STORE X into '$PIG_OUT_DIR';
```

6 Group 3 Problems

- Problem 3.1. Does the popularity distribution of airports follow a Zipf distribution? If not, what distribution does it follow?

Zipf's law states that given some corpus or natural language utterances, the frequency of any word is inversely proportional to its rank in the frequency table. In our case it means that the airport with a higher rank should have a double number of flights compared with the next airport in rank. Even if from the Flights by Airport figure we can hope for a Zipf distribution, after doing a log-log plot we can see that Airports rank by number of flights is not following this distribution (log log for Zipf should be a straight line and is not). gnuplot tool is used to do plotting and it can be proven that this distribution is not Zipf but more a Lognormal one since the bottom half look very different than the top half.

- Problem 3.2. Tom wants to travel from airport X to airport Z. However, Tom also

wants to stop at airport Y for some sightseeing on the way. More concretely, Tom has the following requirements (see Task 1 Queries for specific queries):

- A. The second leg of the journey (flight Y-Z) must depart two days after the first leg (flight X-Y). For example, if X-Y departs January 5, 2008, Y-Z must depart January 7, 2008.
- B. Tom wants his flights scheduled to depart airport X before 12:00 PM local time and to depart airport Y after 12:00 PM local time.
- C. Tom wants to arrive at each destination with as little delay as possible.

It is solved by creating two MapReduce Jobs. One which filter the flights by arrival performance and the second one which computes the options Tom has and pick up the best one based on arrival performance. For the first map reduce the key is based on Origin, Destination and FlightDate. In the second MapReduce we will receive a list of best arrival flights grouped by Origin-Destination-Date and from here using the 12h departure condition we can generate for each day all the options Tom has.

7 Optimization Techniques

- Removal of unused data columns: only needed columns have been imported from the original dataset, thus lowering the needs for data transfer and storage capacity.
- Data ordering and partitioning: the import script orders and partitions by date the data from the original dataset. This way the import process into HDFS is faster.
- Data preload into HDFS: data is loaded to HDFS before starting to process it. This way, we can achieve persistent storage in HDFS and fast access from HDFS.
- One optimization is to use the combiner in the map phase in order to minimize the network traffic. This is used in problems in group 1. For example, in question 1, use same reducer class as combiner class.

8 Code and Video Location

- Code: <https://github.com/myhangshi/ccompute>
- Video: <https://vimeo.com/241272936>