

# MapReduce for Tweet Analysis in SNS

## 1 Overview

We will use a Docker-based Hadoop container. Please follow the steps below:

1. Download and install “Docker Desktop” on your machine, from [here](#).

2. Download and install the “sequenceiq/hadoop-docker” container image from [here](#). You do not need to build the image. Simply “pull” the image, as described at the URL above.

3. From a command line window in your system, start the container:

```
$ docker run -it --volume <local path where you store  
data and files>:/mnt/<docker folder name where you will  
access local files> sequenceiq/hadoop-docker:2.7.0  
/etc/bootstrap.sh -bash
```

Pay attention to the local (i.e., local to your computer) and “docker folder name” so that you are able to access local files from inside the container. By default, the container is not allowed to access local files.

4. Once you start the container, you will see something like:

```
Starting sshd: [ OK ]
```

```
Starting namenodes on [1ff7118197e8]
```

```
1ff7118197e8: starting namenode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-  
namenode-1ff7118197e8.out
```

```
localhost: starting datanode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-  
1ff7118197e8.out
```

```
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]
```

```
0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-  
secondarynamenode-1ff7118197e8.out
```

```
starting yarn daemons
```

```
starting resourcemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn--resourcemanager-  
1ff7118197e8.out
```

```
localhost: starting nodemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-  
nodemanager-1ff7118197e8.out
```

And you will obtain a shell prompt. The hadoop environment is located in /usr/local/hadoop inside the container. You may find useful to execute the following commands, inside the container:

```
$ export HADOOP_CLASSPATH=/usr/java/default/lib/tools.jar
```

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/hadoop/bin
```

5. Download a “Tweets” data file from (it is about 2.7GB) here.

Each input file contains a series of Twitter tweets in the following format:

T 2009-06-01 00:00:00

U http://twitter.com/testuser

W Post content

Empty line

where the first line is the time of the tweet, the second line is the user who posted the tweet, the third line is the actual content of the post, and the fourth line is an empty line.

6. Assuming the downloaded file is “/mnt/[docker folder name where you will access local files]/tweets.txt”, put the file in HDFS by executing the following commands:

```
$ hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/root/data
```

```
$ hdfs dfs -put /mnt/[docker folder name where you will access local files]/tweets.txt  
/user/root/data
```

Now you can check if the file is there:

```
$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/root/data
```

7. Now you are ready to compile (before compilation, check Step 8 below, regarding the applications you need to write) your MapReduce application. Let’s assume it is called WordCount.java. Execute the following commands:

```
$ hadoop com.sun.tools.javac.Main WordCount.java
```

```
$ jar -cvf WordCount.jar WordCount*.class
```

8. Now you are ready to execute your MapReduce application (Step 6) using the data from Step 5:

```
$hadoop jar WordCount.jar WordCount /user/root/data /user/root/output
```

## **2 Time of Day Most Often Tweets**

Write a Mapreduce application and use the given datasets to analyze what time in a day do users post tweets most often?

- Divide a day into 24 hours, and answer the question: how many tweets are posted during each hour, e.g. 0:00 - 0:59, 1:00 - 1:59, ..., 23:00 - 23:59?

- Plot a graph that shows the histogram from the above result, i.e. xaxis is the time (e.g. 0:00 - 0:59) and y-axis is the total number of tweets posted during this hour in the dataset.

## **3 Time of Day When Usually People Go To Sleep**

Write a Mapreduce application and use the given datasets to analyze when do people usually go to sleep?

- Here we make an assumption that people may post tweets that contain the keyword sleep before they go to sleep.
- Using a similar approach as above, answer the question: how many tweets that contain the keyword “sleep” are posted during each hour, e.g. 0:00 - 0:59, 1:00 - 1:59, ..., 23:00 - 23:59?
- Plot a graph that shows the histogram from the above result, i.e. xaxis is the time (e.g. 0:00 - 0:59) and y-axis is the total number of tweets posted during this hour in the dataset.
- Note: this may require a custom RecordReader class, as the default one in Mapreduce reads the file line-by-line while here multiple lines constitutes a single tweet record.