



**EDUCACIÓN**  
SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA



**Tecnológico Nacional de México**  
**Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana**

Subdirección Académica  
Departamento de Sistemas y Computación

**Semestre:** Febrero - Julio 2021

**Materia:**

Datos Masivos

**Profesor:**

Jose Christian Romero Hhernandez

**Alumno:**

13211397 Briseño Cota Raul Omar

**Fecha:**

15 de Abril del 2021

# Evaluación 1

## Cuestionario

### 1. Comienza una simple sesión Spark

Comenzamos importando librerías necesarias para construir la sesión y otras necesarias para el funcionamiento correcto de los siguientes incisos.

```
scala> import org.apache.spark.sql.Session
import org.apache.spark.sql.Session

scala> import org.apache.spark.sql.functions._
import org.apache.spark.sql.functions._

scala> import spark.implicits._
import spark.implicits._

scala> val spark = Session.builder().getOrCreate()
spark: org.apache.spark.sql.Session = org.apache.spark.sql.Session@76929266
```

### 2. Cargue el archivo Netflix Stock CSV, haga que Spark infiera los tipos de datos.

Con el siguiente código debemos saber la ubicación del archivo csv que necesitamos

```
scala> val NetDF = spark.read.option("header", "true").option("inferSchema", "true").csv("C:\\Users\\brise\\Documents\\GitHub\\DatosMasivos\\Evaluación 1\\Netflix_2011_2016.csv")
NetDF: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [Date: timestamp, Open: double ... 5 more fields]
```

### 3. ¿Cuáles son los nombres de las columnas?

```
scala> val ColNames: Array[String] = NetDF.columns
ColNames: Array[String] = Array(Date, Open, High, Low, Close, Volume, Adj Close)

scala> ColNames.foreach(name => println(s"$name"))
Date
Open
High
Low
Close
Volume
Adj Close
```

### 4. ¿Cómo es el esquema?

```
scala> NetDF.printSchema()
root
|-- Date: timestamp (nullable = true)
|-- Open: double (nullable = true)
|-- High: double (nullable = true)
|-- Low: double (nullable = true)
|-- Close: double (nullable = true)
|-- Volume: integer (nullable = true)
|-- Adj Close: double (nullable = true)
```

## 5. Imprime las primeras 5 columnas

```
scala> NetDF.columns.take(5)
res2: Array[String] = Array(Date, Open, High, Low, Close)
```

## 6. Usa describe() para aprender sobre el DataFrame

```
scala> NetDF.describe().show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|summary|      Open|      High|      Low|      Close|      Volume|      Adj Close|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|count|      1259|      1259|      1259|      1259|      1259|      1259|
|mean|230.39351086656092|233.97320872915006|226.80127876251044|230.522453845909|2.5634836060365368E7|55.610540036536875|
|stddev|164.37456353264244|165.9705082667129|162.6506358235739|164.40918905512854|2.306312683388607E7|35.186669331525486|
|min|      53.990001|      55.480001|      52.81|      53.8|      3531300|      7.685714|
|max|      708.900017|      716.159996|      697.569984|      707.610001|      315541800|      130.929993|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## 7. Crea un nuevo dataframe con una columna nueva llamada “HV Ratio” que es la relación entre el precio de la columna “High” frente a la columna “Volume” de acciones negociadas por un día. (Hint: Es una operación de columnas).

```
scala> val NetDF2 = NetDF.withColumn("HV Ratio",NetDF("High")/NetDF("Volume"))
NetDF2: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [Date: timestamp, Open: double ... 6 more fields]

scala> NetDF2.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Date|      Open|      High|      Low|      Close|      Volume|      Adj Close|      HV Ratio|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|2011-10-24 00:00:00|119.100002|120.28000300000001|115.100004|118.839996|120460200|16.977142|9.985040951285156E-7|
|2011-10-25 00:00:00|74.899999|79.390001|74.249997|77.370002|315541800|11.052857000000001|2.515989989281927E-7|
|2011-10-26 00:00:00|78.73|81.420001|75.399997|79.400002|148733900|11.342857|5.474206014903126E-7|
|2011-10-27 00:00:00|82.179998|82.71999699999999|79.249998|80.86000200000001|71190000|11.551428999999999|1.161960907430818...|
|2011-10-28 00:00:00|80.280002|84.660002|79.599999|84.14000300000001|57769600|12.02|1.465476686700271...|
|2011-10-31 00:00:00|83.63999799999999|84.090002|81.450002|82.080003|39653600|11.725715|2.120614572195210...|
|2011-11-01 00:00:00|80.109998|80.999998|78.74|80.089997|33016200|11.441428|2.453341026526372E-6|
|2011-11-02 00:00:00|80.709998|84.400002|80.109998|83.389999|41384000|11.912857|2.039435578967717E-6|
|2011-11-03 00:00:00|84.130003|92.600003|81.800003|92.290003|94685500|13.184285999999998|9.77974483949496E-7|
|2011-11-04 00:00:00|91.46999699999999|92.89000300000001|87.749999|90.019998|84483700|12.86|1.099502069629999...|
|2011-11-07 00:00:00|91.0|93.839998|89.979997|90.830003|47485200|12.975715|1.976194645910725...|
|2011-11-08 00:00:00|91.22999899999999|92.600003|89.650002|90.470001|31906000|12.924286|2.90227528113834...|
|2011-11-09 00:00:00|89.000001|90.440001|87.999998|88.049999|28756000|12.578571|3.145082800111281E-6|
|2011-11-10 00:00:00|89.290001|90.29999699999999|84.839999|85.11999899999999|39614400|12.16|2.279474054889131E-6|
|2011-11-11 00:00:00|85.899997|87.949997|83.7|87.749999|38140200|12.535714|2.305965805108520...|
|2011-11-14 00:00:00|87.989998|88.1|85.45|85.719999|21811300|12.245714|4.039190694731629...|
|2011-11-15 00:00:00|85.15|87.050003|84.499998|86.279999|21372400|12.325714|4.073010190713256...|
|2011-11-16 00:00:00|86.460003|86.460003|80.890002|81.180002|34560400|11.597142999999999|2.501707242971725E-6|
|2011-11-17 00:00:00|80.77|80.999998|75.789999|76.460001|52823400|10.922857|1.533411291208063...|
|2011-11-18 00:00:00|76.7|78.999999|76.039998|78.059998|34729100|11.151428|2.274749388841058...|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
only showing top 20 rows
```

## 8. ¿Qué día tuvo el pico mas alto en la columna “Close”?

```
scala> NetDF.groupBy(dayofweek(NetDF("Date")).alias("Day")).max("Close").sort(asc("Day")).show()
+-----+-----+
|Day|      max(Close)|
+-----+-----+
|2|      707.610001|
|3|      702.600006|
|4|678.6099780000001|
|5|      670.089996|
|6|      680.599983|
+-----+-----+
```

## 9. Escribe con tus propias palabras en un comentario de tu código. ¿Cuál es el significado de la columna Cerrar “Close”?

Es el valor al finalizar el mes

## 10. ¿Cuál es el máximo y mínimo de la columna “Volume”?

```
scala> NetDF.select(max("Volume"), min("Volume")).show()
+-----+-----+
|max(Volume)|min(Volume)|
+-----+-----+
| 315541800| 3531300|
+-----+-----+
```

11. Con Sintaxis Scala/Spark \$ conteste los siguiente:

a. ¿Cuántos días fue la columna “Close” inferior a \$ 600?

```
scala> NetDF.filter($"Close"<600).count()
res7: Long = 1218
```

b. ¿Qué porcentaje del tiempo fue la columna “High” mayor que \$ 500?

```
scala> (NetDF.filter($"High" > 500).count() * 1.0/ NetDF.count())*100
res8: Double = 4.924543288324067
```

c. ¿Cuál es la correlación de Pearson entre columna “High” y la columna “Volumen”?

```
scala> NetDF.select(corr("High", "Volume")).show()
+-----+
| corr(High, Volume)|
+-----+
|-0.20960233287942157|
+-----+
```

d. ¿Cuál es el máximo de la columna “High” por año?

```
scala> val yeardf = NetDF.withColumn("Year",year(NetDF("Date")))
yeardf: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [Date: timestamp, Open: double ... 6 more fields]

scala> val yearmaxs = yeardf.select($"Year",$"High").groupBy("Year").max()
yearmaxs: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [Year: int, max(Year): int ... 1 more field]

scala> val res = yearmaxs.select($"Year",$"max(High)")
res: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [Year: int, max(High): double]

scala> res.orderBy("Year").show()
+---+-----+
|Year|      max(High)|
+---+-----+
|2011|120.28000300000001|
|2012|      133.429996|
|2013|      389.159988|
|2014|      489.290024|
|2015|      716.159996|
|2016|129.28999299999998|
+---+-----+
```

e. ¿Cuál es el promedio de columna “Close” para cada mes del calendario?

```
scala> val monthdf = NetDF.withColumn("Month",month(NetDF("Date")))
monthdf: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [Date: timestamp, Open: double ... 6 more fields]

scala> val monthavgs = monthdf.select($"Month",$"Close").groupBy("Month").mean()
monthavgs: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [Month: int, avg(Month): double ... 1 more field]

scala> monthavgs.select($"Month",$"avg(Close)").orderBy("Month").show()
+-----+-----+
|Month|      avg(Close)|
+-----+-----+
|  1| 212.22613874257422|
|  2| 254.1954634020619|
|  3| 249.5825228971963|
|  4| 246.97514271428562|
|  5| 264.37037614150944|
|  6| 295.1597153490566|
|  7| 243.64747528037387|
|  8| 195.25599892727263|
|  9| 206.09598121568627|
| 10| 205.93297300900903|
| 11| 194.3172275445545|
| 12| 199.3700942358491|
+-----+-----+
```

## Código

```
//1. Sign in to Spark.
import org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession
import org.apache.spark.sql.functions._
import spark.implicits._
val spark = SparkSession.builder().getOrCreate()

//2. Load Netflix Stock CSV.
val NetDF = spark.read.option("header", "true").option("inferSchema",
"true").csv("C:\\Users\\brise\\Documents\\GitHub\\DatosMasivos\\Evaluatio
n 1\\Netflix_2011_2016.csv")

//3. What are the names of the columns?
val ColNames: Array[String] = NetDF.columns
ColNames.foreach(name => println(s"$name"))

//4. What is the name of the scheme?
NetDF.printSchema()

//5. Print the first 5 columns.
NetDF.columns.take(5)

//6. Use describe()
NetDF.describe().show()
```

```

//7. Create a new column called "HV Ratio" which is the relationship
between the price
// of the "High" column in front of the "Volume" column of shares traded
for one day.
// Added the new column "HV Ratio" which will have the result of the
division of "High" by "Volume".
val NetDF2 = NetDF.withColumn("HV Ratio",NetDF("High")/NetDF("Volume"))
NetDF2.show()

//8.What day had the highest peak in the "close" column?
NetDF.groupBy(dayofweek(NetDF("Date")).alias("Day")).max("Close").sort(a
sc("Day")).show()

//9. What is the meaning of the Close column "Close"?
// Answer: It is the end of the month.

//10. What is the maximum and minimum of the column "Volume"?
NetDF.select(max("Volume"), min("Volume")).show()

//11.With Scala / Spark $ syntax answer the following:
//a) How many days was the "Close" column less than $ 600?
NetDF.filter($"Close"<600).count()

// b)What percentage of the time was the "High" column greater than $
500?
(NetDF.filter($"High" > 500).count() * 1.0/ NetDF.count())*100

// c) What is the Pearson correlation between Column "High" and column
"Volume"?
NetDF.select(corr("High","Volume")).show()

// d) What is the maximum in the "High" column per year?
// The column "Year" of the data "Date" was added, in the variable
"yeardf"
val yeardf = NetDF.withColumn("Year",year(NetDF("Date")))
// The year and the maximum of "High" were selected from the variable
"yeardf", from the maximum to the minimum in the years.
val yearmaxs = yeardf.select($"Year",$"High").groupBy("Year").max()
// The maximum of the column "High" per year was returned.
val res = yearmaxs.select($"Year",$"max(High)")
res.orderBy("Year").show()

```

```
// e) What is the average of the "Close" column for each calendar month?  
// The column "Month" of the data "Date" was added, in the variable  
"monthdf".  
val monthdf = NetDF.withColumn("Month",month(NetDF("Date")))  
// The month and the average of "Close" were selected from the variable  
"monthdf".  
val monthavgs =  
monthdf.select($"Month",$"Close").groupBy("Month").mean()  
// The average of the "Close" column for each calendar month was  
selected and displayed.  
monthavgs.select($"Month",$"avg(Close)").orderBy("Month").show()
```