Assignment 9.2

February 27, 2022

0.1 Assignment 9.2

```
[1]: import os
    import shutil
    import json
    from pathlib import Path
    import pandas as pd
    from kafka import KafkaProducer, KafkaAdminClient
    from kafka.admin.new_topic import NewTopic
    from kafka.errors import TopicAlreadyExistsError
    from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
    from pyspark.streaming import StreamingContext
    from pyspark import SparkConf
    from pyspark.sql.functions import window, from json, col
    from pyspark.sql.types import StringType, TimestampType, DoubleType,
     →StructField, StructType
    from pyspark.sql.functions import udf
    current_dir = Path(os.getcwd()).absolute()
    checkpoint_dir = current_dir.joinpath('checkpoints')
    locations_windowed_checkpoint_dir = checkpoint_dir.
     if locations_windowed_checkpoint_dir.exists():
        shutil.rmtree(locations_windowed_checkpoint_dir)
    locations_windowed_checkpoint_dir.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
```

0.1.1 Configuration Parameters

TODO: Change the configuration prameters to the appropriate values for your setup.

```
[2]: config = dict(
    bootstrap_servers=['kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092'],
    first_name='Arindam',
```

0.1.2 Create Topic Utility Function

The create_kafka_topic helps create a Kafka topic based on your configuration settings. For instance, if your first name is *John* and your last name is *Doe*, create_kafka_topic('locations') will create a topic with the name DoeJohn-locations. The function will not create the topic if it already exists.

```
topic = NewTopic(
    name=name,
    num_partitions=num_partitions,
    replication_factor=replication_factor
)

topic_list = [topic]
try:
    admin_client.create_topics(new_topics=topic_list)
    print('Created topic "{}"'.format(name))
except TopicAlreadyExistsError as e:
    print('Topic "{}" already exists'.format(name))
create_kafka_topic('windowed')
```

Topic "SamantaArindam-windowed" already exists

TODO: This code is identical to the code used in 9.1 to publish acceleration and location data to the LastnameFirstname-simple topic. You will need to add in the code you used to create the df_accelerations dataframe. In order to read data from this topic, make sure that you are running the notebook you created in assignment 8 that publishes acceleration and location data to the LastnameFirstname-simple topic.

```
[4]: spark = SparkSession\
         .builder\
         .appName("Assignment09")\
         .getOrCreate()
     df_locations = spark \
       .readStream \
       .format("kafka") \
       .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092") \
       .option("subscribe", config['locations_topic']) \
       .load()
     ## TODO: Add code to create the df_accelerations dataframe
     df_accelerations = spark \
       .readStream \
       .format("kafka") \
       .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "kafka.kafka.svc.cluster.local:9092") \
       .option("subscribe", config['accelerations_topic']) \
       .load()
```

The following code defines a Spark schema for location and acceleration data as well as a user-defined function (UDF) for parsing the location and acceleration JSON data.

```
StructField('ride_id', StringType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('uuid', StringType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('course', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('latitude', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('longitude', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('geohash', StringType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('speed', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('accuracy', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
     ])
     acceleration_schema = StructType([
         StructField('offset', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('id', StringType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('ride_id', StringType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('uuid', StringType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('x', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('y', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
         StructField('z', DoubleType(), nullable=True),
     ])
     udf_parse_acceleration = udf(lambda x: json.loads(x.decode('utf-8')),__
     →acceleration schema)
     udf_parse_location = udf(lambda x: json.loads(x.decode('utf-8')),_
      →location_schema)
[6]: df_locations_parsed = df_locations \
       .select(
         col('timestamp'),
         udf_parse_location(df_locations['value']).alias('json_value')
```

See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#window-operations-on-event-time for details on how to implement windowed operations.

The following code selects the timestamp column from the df_locations dataframe that reads from the LastnameFirstname-locations topic and parses the binary value using the udf_parse_location UDF and defines the result to the json_value column.

```
df_locations \
    .select(
    col('timestamp'),
    udf_parse_location(df_locations['value']).alias('json_value')
```

)

From here, you can select data from the json_value column using the select method. For instance, if you saved the results of the previous code snippet to df_locations_parsed you could select columns from the json_value field and assign them aliases using the following code.

```
df_locations_parsed.select(
    col('timestamp'),
    col('json_value.ride_id').alias('ride_id'),
    col('json_value.uuid').alias('uuid'),
    col('json_value.speed').alias('speed')
)
```

Next, you will want to add a watermark and group by ride_id and speed using a window duration of 30 seconds and a slide duration of 15 seconds. Use the withWatermark method in conjunction with the groupBy method. The Spark streaming documentation should provide examples of how to do this.

Next use the mean aggregation method to compute the average values and rename the column avg(speed) to value and the column ride_id to key. The reason you are renaming these values is that the PySpark Kafka API expects key and value as inputs. In a production example, you would setup serialization that would handle these details for you.

When you are finished, you should have a streaming query with key and value as columns.

```
[8]: windowedSpeeds = location_parsed \
    .withWatermark('timestamp', "30 seconds") \
    .groupBy(
        window("timestamp", "30 seconds", "15 seconds"),
        "ride_id") \
    .mean("speed") \
    .select(col("ride_id").alias("key"), col("avg(speed)").alias("value"))
    windowedSpeeds
```

[8]: DataFrame[key: string, value: double]

In the previous Jupyter cells, you should have created the windowedSpeeds streaming query. Next, you will need to write that to the LastnameFirstname-windowed topic. If you created the windowsSpeeds streaming query correctly, the following should publish the results to the LastnameFirstname-windowed topic.

```
try:
    ds_locations_windowed.awaitTermination()
except KeyboardInterrupt:
    print("STOPPING STREAMING DATA")
```

STOPPING STREAMING DATA

[]: