Big Data Hadoop and Spark Developer: Project_Presentation

In partial fulfillment of Simplilearn Master Data Science Certification course.

Due Date: Feb 17 2021

Project name: Stock Exchange Data Analysis

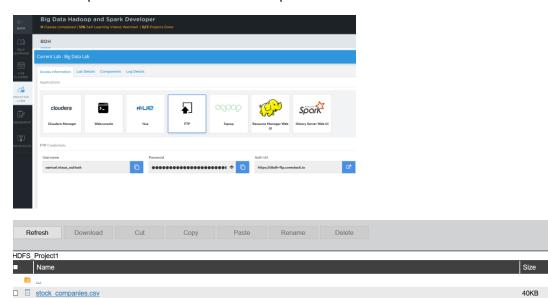
Modeler and presenter: ***Samuel_Y._Ntsua***

Trainer and Mentor: ***Ajaykuma***

Creating the data pipeline:

□ stock prices.csv

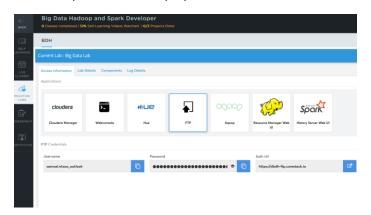
Use FTP to upload csv data from local desktop to LMS:



Since the plan is to use Sqoop to move the data into Hive, I logon to the server hosting MySQL and Sqoop:

16/02/21

16/02/21



Create a table in MySQL, then load the STOCK_PRICES.csv and STOCK_COMPANIES.csv:

Below is the STOCK_COMPANIES table in MySQL.

A closer look at the first column shows the first letter is cut off. I suspect it is end-of-line issue. To fix that, I dropped the table then re-load the table by changing the option line-terminated from '\n' to '\r\n.

```
]> select * from stock_companies limit 10 ;
AvSQL [sam
  Symbol | Company_name
                                                                                                          | Sub industry
                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Headquarter
                    3M Company
                                                              Industrials
                                                                                                             | Industrial Conglomerates
                                                                                                                                                                                                             St. Paul; Minnesota
                                                                                                                                                                                                             North Chicago; Illinois
North Chicago; Illinois
Dublin; Ireland
Santa Monica; California
                                                              Health Care
Health Care
                                                                                                                Health Care Equipment
Pharmaceuticals
                    Abbott Laboratories
                                                            | Health Care | Pharmaceuticals | Harmaceuticals | Information Technology | IT Consulting & Other Services | Information Technology | Home Entertainment Software | Industrials | Electrical Components & Equipment | Information Technology | Application Software | Consumer Discretionary | Automotive Retail
                  |Accenture plc
Activision Blizzard
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Atlanta; Georgia
San Jose; California
Roanoke; Virginia
                   Acuity Brands Inc
Adobe Systems Inc
Advance Auto Parts
                   AES Corp
Aetna Inc
                                                            | Utilities
| Health Care
                                                                                                                Independent Power Producers & Energy Traders
Managed Health Care
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Arlington; Virginia
Hartford; Connecticut
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

It worked! The Symbol are now well aligned in the table below.

```
### Symbol varchar(22),

** Company name varchar(22),

** Sensor Taxchar(20),

** Sensor Taxchar(20),

** Sensor Taxchar(20),

** Neediguarter Varchar(20),

** Neediguarter Varchar(20),

** Description of the sensor of the sen
```

Below, I just checked on some random rows in the tables to make sure the files was properly loaded into the tables.

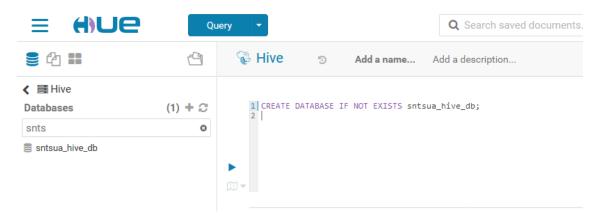
MySQL [sam]> select * from stock_prices limit 10;						
Trading_o	date Symbol	Open	Close	Low	High	Volume
2016-01-0	05 WLTW	123.43	125.839996	122.309998	126.25	2163600
2016-01-0	06 WLTW	125.239998	119.980003	119.940002	125.540001	2386400
2016-01-0	07 WLTW	116.379997	114.949997	114.93	119.739998	2489500
2016-01-0	08 WLTW	115.480003	116.620003	113.5	117.440002	2006300
2016-01-	11 WLTW	117.010002	114.970001	114.089996	117.330002	1408600
2016-01-	12 WLTW	115.510002	115.550003	114.5	116.059998	1098000
2016-01-	13 WLTW	116.459999	112.849998	112.589996	117.07	949600
2016-01-	14 WLTW	113.510002	114.379997	110.050003	115.029999	785300
2016-01-	15 WLTW	113.330002			114.879997	
2016-01-	19 WLTW	113.660004	110.379997	109.870003	115.870003	1523500
MySQL [sam						
+-					-+	
WLTW Willis Towers W		Watson Financials Insu		rance Brokers London; I		nited Kingdom
l row in set (0.00 sec)						
MySQL [samu						
Symbol	ool Company_name Sector		Sub_industry		Headquarter	
ммм	3M Company	Industrials	Industrial	Conglomerates St. Paul; Minnesota		
l row in set (0.00 sec)						

Now that we have the two tables straighten up, and can be queried by Sqoop, we can now Sqoop them to Hive.

Since we did not set PRIMARY KEY in the tables, Sqoop will complain because Sqoop uses the key to "split" the file to load. We can tell Sqoop to load the file without splitting it by passing the argument –autoreset-to-one-mapper.

But before moving the tables to Hive, I create a database in Hive where I will store my tables.

I opted for this because I do not want Sqoop to put my tables in the default database. So I will specify a directory where Sqoop will put the tables.



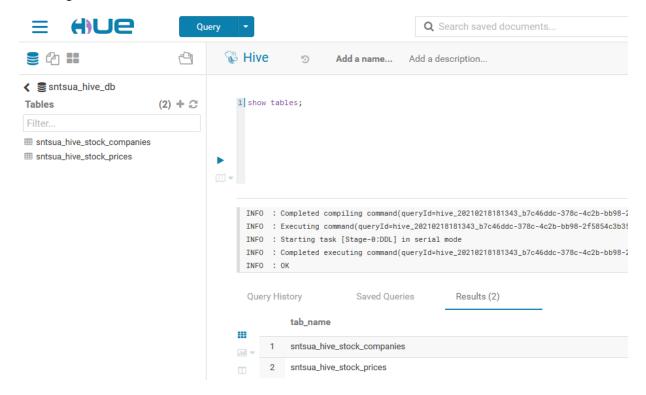
Now let's Sqoop the tables to Hive. In the next two screenshot I have highlighted the Sqoop parameters used to transfer STOCK_COMPANIES, as well as some key output that show the transfer has been successful.

```
Name of the content o
```

```
1/02/18 17:50:77 INFO ql.Driver: Returning Hive schema; Schema(fieldSchemas:null, properties:null)
1/02/18 17:50:17 INFO ql.Driver: Campleted compiling command(queryIdesammel.ntsua outlook 2012018175017 2489d714-b7ca-4842-add5-19797154c355); Time taken: 0.21 seconds
1/102/18 17:50:17 INFO ql.Driver: Executing command(queryIdesammel.ntsua outlook 2012018175017 2489d714-b7ca-4842-add5-19797154c355);
ADD DATA INFATH hdds://nameservice/lyser/samuel.ntsua outlook/stock_companies' OVERWITE INFO TABLE shtsua_hive_db.sntsua_hive_schemas*
1/02/18 17:50:17 INFO the companies' Overwite the companies' Overwite
```

I do the same for STOCK_PRICES table, and then I check in HUE interface.

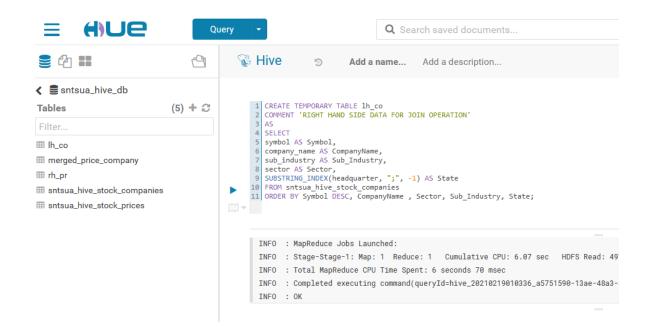
Checking in HUE.



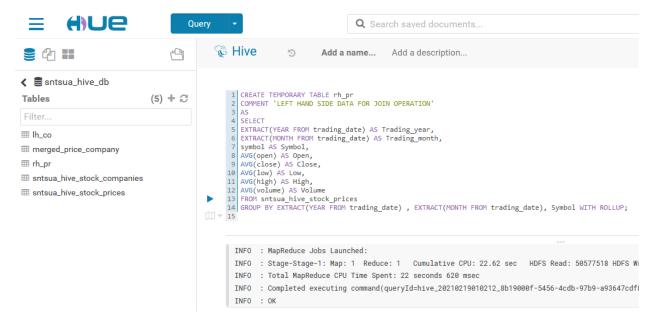
Now that I have the two tables in Hive, I can JOIN them, then answer the business questions.

To JOIN the tables, I created a TEMPORARY table to hold intermediary aggregates. This way, a more complex JOIN that could lead to error is avoided.

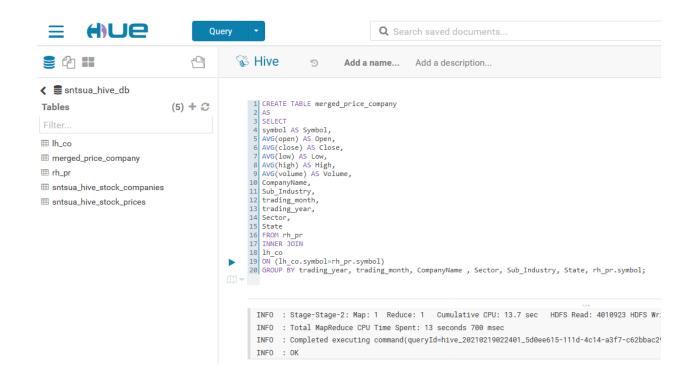
Temp table for stock_companies: Ih_co



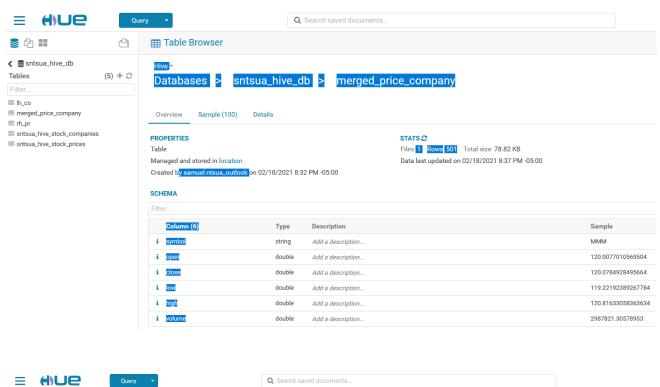
Temp table for stock_price: rh_pr

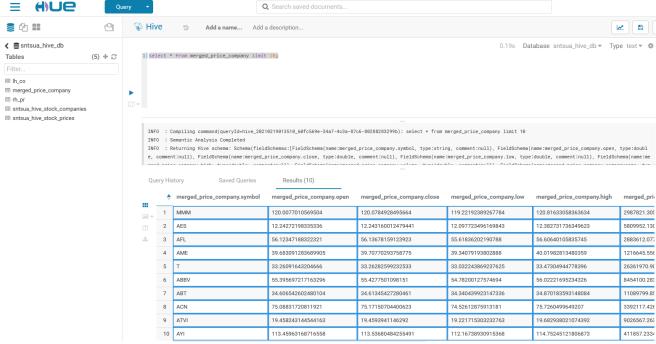


JOIN Ih_co and rh_pr: merged_price_company



A quick check on the merged table: merged_price_company. Key features are highlighted.

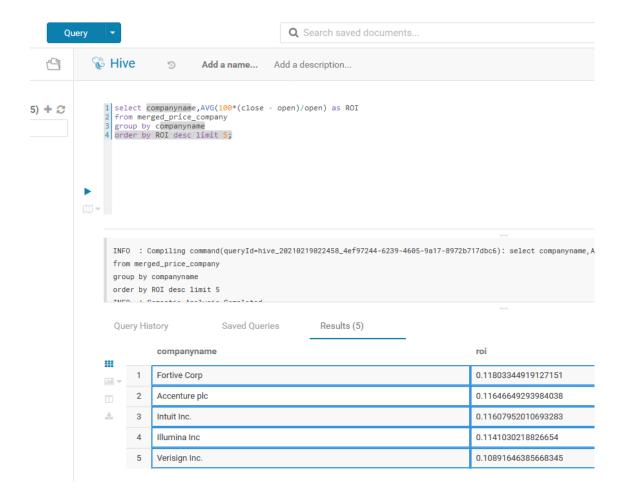




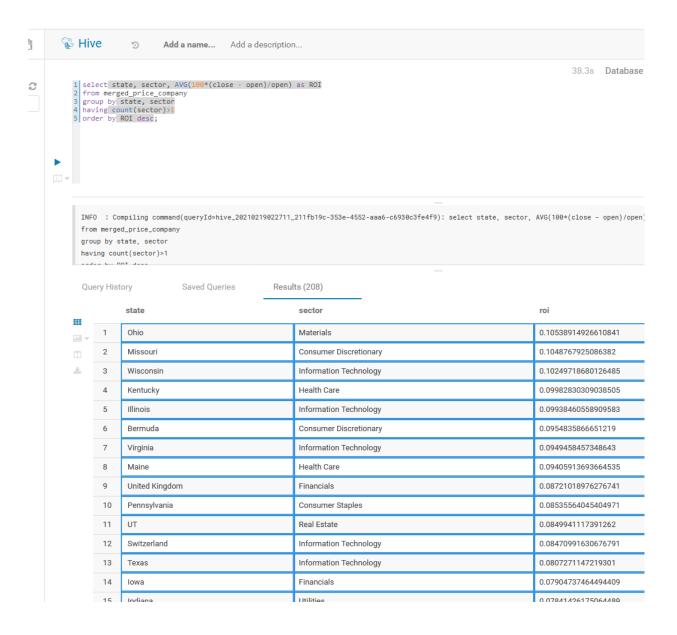
Answer to business questions:

3) Top 5 Return on investment:

Rate of return=100*(Current_value-Initial_value)/Initial_value



4) Show the best growing INDUSTRY by each STATE, having at least two or more INDUSTRIES mapped.



5) For each SECTOR find the following: a. Worst YEAR b. Best YEAR c. Stable YEAR.

Strategy to arrive at the correct answer:

I will answer this question in two stages: I compute the MIN(ROI) for worst year, MAX(ROI) for best year, as well as the AVG(ROI) for each sector and for each year.

The worst year will be determined by their AVG(ROI) > MIN(ROI)

In each stage of computation, the values that will be close to zero will correspond to the stable years.

<u>How the code works:</u> after computing the MIN/MAX(ROI) by sector and by year, distinct rows for sector, year and ROI were retained (similar to dropping duplicates).

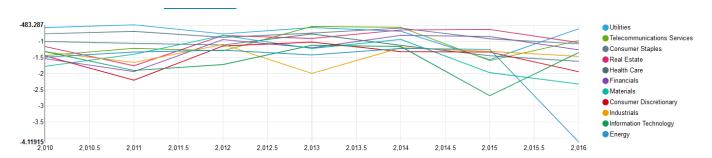
Determining Worst YEAR

The worst year will be determined by their AVG(ROI) > MIN(ROI)

The HiveQL for MIN(ROI) = Worst Year for each sector:



The Hive Graph for MIN(ROI) = Worst Year for each sector:



Reading the output Graph:

Note the color legend showing the various sectors.

I place MIN(ROI) on the Y-axis, and "Trading-Year" on X-axis. Each line shows the worst ROI for a sector(Legend is color-coded for sector).

We can see that Energy sector had its worst year in 2016.

The Information Technology had its worst year in 2015, Consumer Discretionary in 2011

Utility sector seems to be fairly flat, just a little below 0, from 2010 to 2016, except for 2015 where it deeps to its lowest. We can say that Utility sector had very stable years in general from 2010 to 2016.

Determining Best YEAR

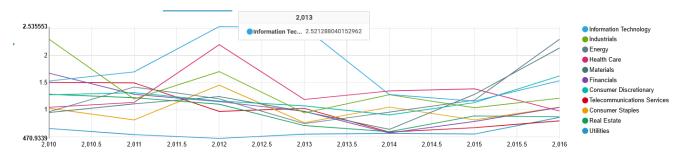
The worst year will be determined by their AVG(ROI) <MAX(ROI)

The same code structure is used, except that MAX (ROI) is computed and the AVG(ROI) is lower than the MAX(ROI).

The HiveQL for MAX(ROI) = Best Year for each sector:

```
😘 Hive
                          Add a name...
                                           Add a description...
   1 WITH tmp1 AS
        (SELECT sector,
                trading_year,
                AVG(100*(CLOSE - OPEN)/OPEN) AS roi1,
              MAX(100*(CLOSE - OPEN)/OPEN) AS max_roi
   5
   6
         FROM merged_price_company
         GROUP BY sector,
   7
                  trading_year)
      SELECT DISTINCT rank() over(
  10
                                  ORDER BY tmp1.max_roi DESC) AS rank_roi,
  11
                      merged_price_company.sector,
  12
                      merged_price_company.trading_year,
                      tmp1.max roi
  14 FROM merged_price_company
  15
     JOIN tmp1 ON merged_price_company.sector = tmp1.sector
      AND merged_price_company.trading_year = tmp1.trading_year
      WHERE roi1<tmp1.max_roi;
```

The Hive Graph for MIN(ROI) = Worst Year for each sector:



Reading the output Graph:

With MAX(ROI) on the Y-axis, and "Trading-Year" on X-axis, each line shows the best ROI for a sector(Legend is color-coded for sector).

Here, Information Technology sector had its best years in 2012 and 2013.

Best year for industrials is 2010. The year 2012 is best for many: Consumer staples, Health Care and IT.

Consumer stables has been mostly flat from 2010 to 2016, hovering around the X-axis, which is an indication of a stable ROI for that sector.

Energy sector had its best years in 2016, still with ROI below zero, but for most part of 2010 to 2016 had shown stability in ROI.

Telecommunication Services and Real Estate have shown less fluctuation in ROI, but continuing decrease in ROI from 2010 to 2016, with 2010 being their best year.