Clickpath Analytics By Satish Vittalam

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Web Server Log – Clickpath Analytics Summary

Problem Statement:

Ecommerce retailers and other companies who have an online presence are trying gather more details about the customers browsing or online shopping patterns, the products they buy, the products they may be interested in the future and also provide a better shopping experience. They perform Basket Analysis, Path optimization and even try to analyze the next product to buy. To achieve this, companies have to process massive amounts of data sets in terms of web server logs which is also referred to as Clickpath or Clickstream data. This information is captured by Webserver as customer navigates around the website.

Overview of technology:

Azure HDInsight offers a cost-effective way to process massive amounts of data. Hadoops framework and its ecosystem helps to analyze this information easier, get better insights about the customer and help improve the effectiveness of the shopping. We use the tools and technologies provided to process large datasets of log files, get the required information from the logs and combine them with user profile and products data (these could be available from the OLTP application) to perform the required analytics. Hadoop offers multiple analytics tools for these big datasets. We will load, refine and visualize the log data.

High Level Steps:

- 1) Created a HortonWorks Cluster available on Azure and configure it for SSH
- 2) Pre-process the Web logs sample data that is obtained
- 3) Create a SQL database in Azure
- 4) Move the sample data into Hadoop File system
- 5) Use Pig latin script to combine the web server logs into one.
- 6) Use Sgoop to move the data from traditional RDBMS (OLTP system) to Hive
- 7) Create custom Hive tables that will store the final data that is created for visualization.
- 8) Use Zepplin and Power BI for Analytics and visualization

Data Source:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/hw-sandbox/tutorial8/RefineDemoData.zip

Hardware/OS:

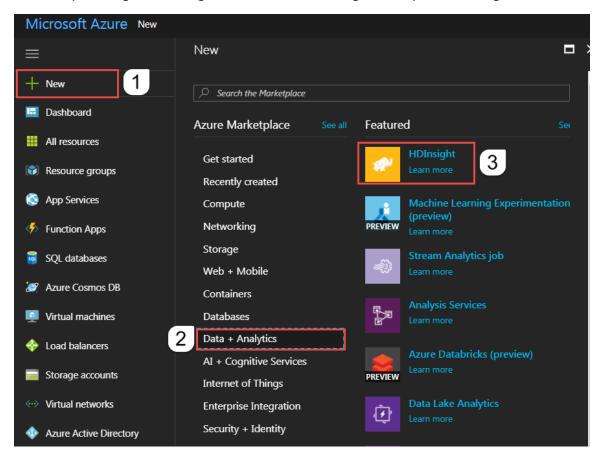
Intel Core i5-5300U CPU 2.30 GHZ, 16 GB RAM, 64 bit Windows 7 operating system

Software used:

SQL Server Management studio, PowerBI, Powerview

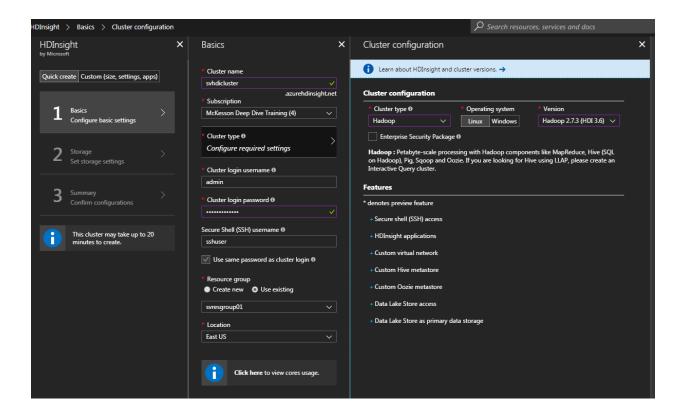
Installation of Linux based Hadoop Cluster using Azure Portal

In this step, we begin with using Azure Portal and creating a Hadoop Cluster using Linux.



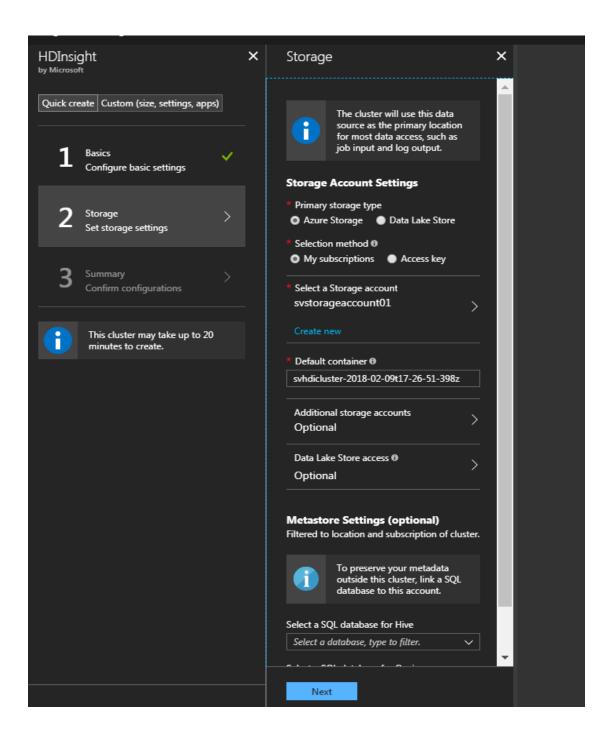
The basics screen talks about providing the following:

- Clustername
- Cluster Type
- Cluster login name
- Password
- Username used for SSH login
- Resource group needed for creation
- Location.



The storage section talks about the following:

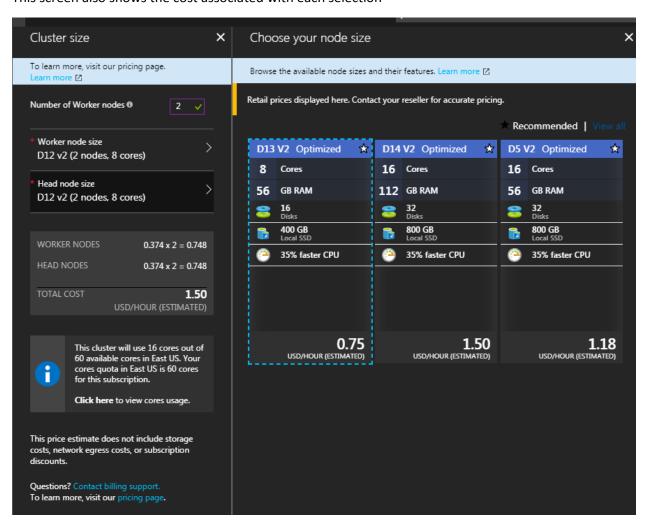
- Selecting the storage type Data lake or Azure storage
- Storage Account name



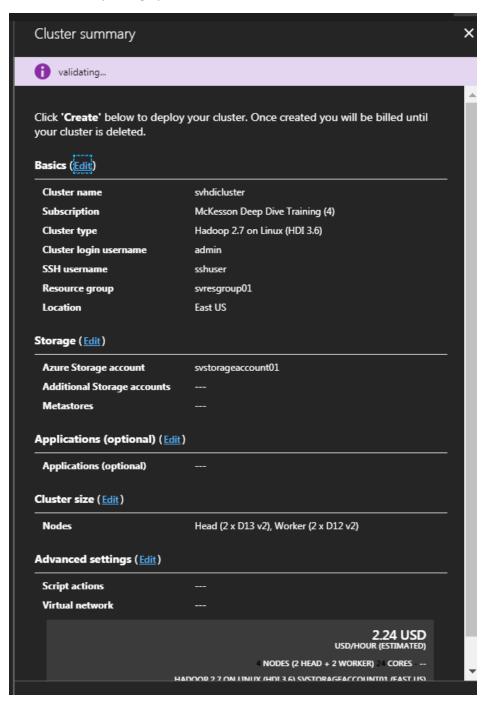
In this screen we define the following:

- Number of Worker nodes
- Worker Node Size
- Head Node Size

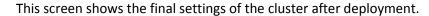
This screen also shows the cost associated with each selection

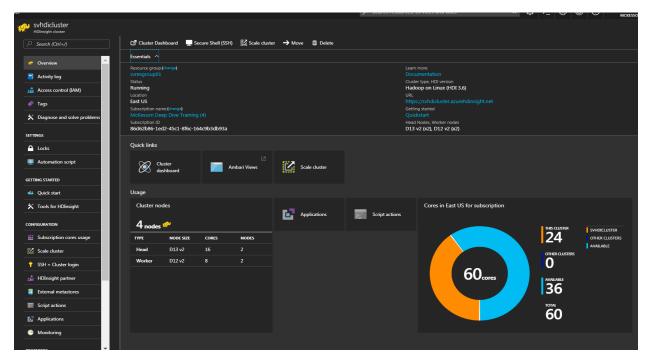


The below screen shows the final settings selected for the cluster creation along with the cost associated for spinning up the cluster.

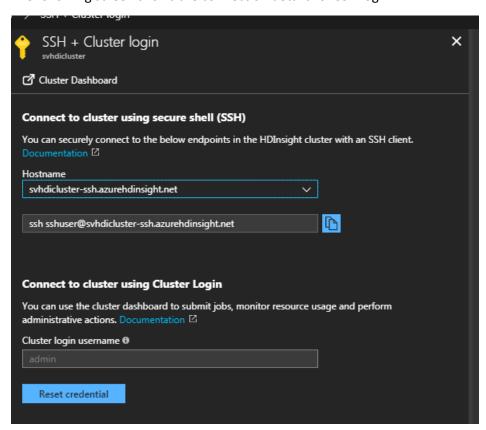


The following would be the cluster URL→ https://svhdicluster.azurehdinsight.net/





The following screen shows the connection details for SSH login:



The below screen shows successful connection to the cluster via SSH:

```
S ssh sshuser@svhdicluster-ssh.azurehdinsight.net
The authenticity of host 'svhdicluster-ssh.azurehdinsight.net (40.71.16.50)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA266:EMjoacx2yioEmvOddbB2/sA0VbDSGFLJ2LZLPtLT/QQ.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'svhdicluster-ssh.azurehdinsight.net,40.71.16.50' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Authorized uses only. All activity may be monitored and reported.
Sshuser@svhdicluster-ssh.azurehdinsight.net's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-109-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

Get cloud support with Ubuntu Advantage Cloud Guest:
http://www.ubuntu.com/business/services/cloud

72 packages can be updated.
40 updates are security updates.

Welcome to HDInsight.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
see "man sudo_root" for details.
```

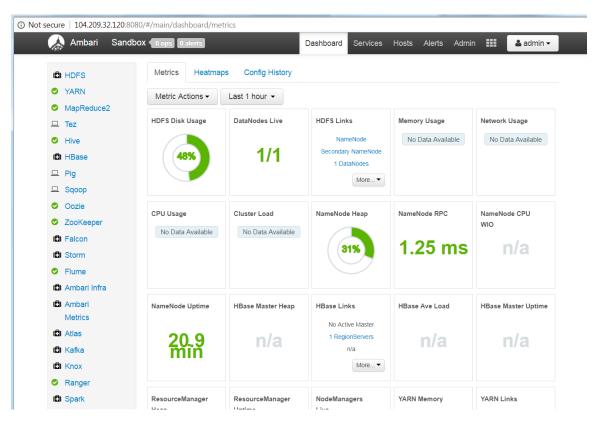
The following steps are needed for configuring Sqoop.

```
sshuser@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib$ sudo -s
root@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib# mkdir accumulo
root@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib# mkdir accumulo
root@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib#
root@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib# export ACCUMULO_HOME='/var/lib/accumulo'
root@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib#
root@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib# sqoop version
18/02/09 18:27:43 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.6.2.3-1
Sqoop 1.4.6.2.6.2.3-1
git commit id 99af1205a99646445a9c7254ad2770706e1cc6a4
Compiled by jenkins on Thu Sep 14 08:17:05 UTC 2017
root@hnO-svhdic:/var/lib# |
```

The below link shows that Hadoop, Hive and Sgoop are successfully installed:

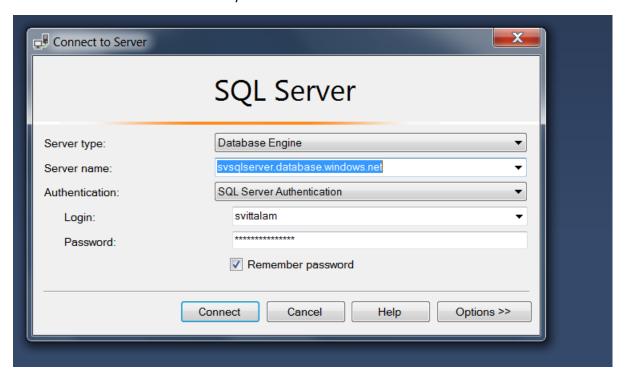
```
sshuser@hn0-svhdic:/var/lib$ which hadoop
/usr/bin/hadoop
sshuser@hn0-svhdic:/var/lib$
sshuser@hn0-svhdic:/var/lib$
sshuser@hn0-svhdic:/var/lib$ which hive
/usr/bin/hive
sshuser@hn0-svhdic:/var/lib$
sshuser@hn0-svhdic:/var/lib$ which sqoop
/usr/bin/sqoop
sshuser@hn0-svhdic:/var/lib$ |
```

Successful connection into Ambari Server UI:



Installation of SQL Server:

As a part of this project, SQL server is used as a source for the analytics. This contains part of the information needed for the final analytics



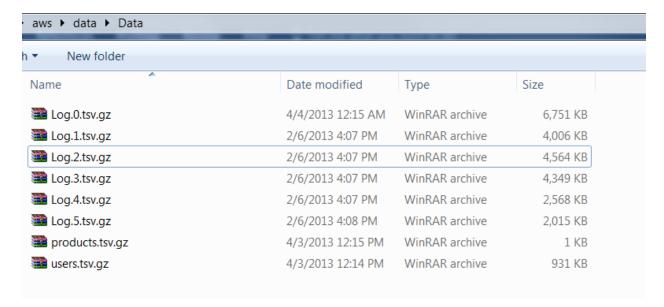
Data used for Visualizing Website Clickstream Data:

These are the website log files that have various attributes like time stamp, the visitor's IP address, destination URLs of the pages visited, and a user ID that uniquely identifies the website visitor.

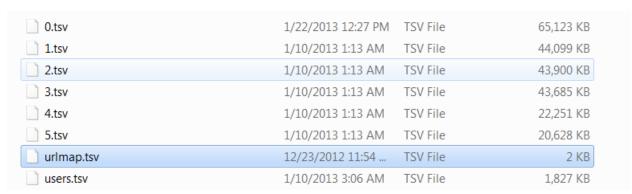
https://s3.amazonaws.com/hw-sandbox/tutorial8/RefineDemoData.zip;

Following are the main files used for this process:

- Server-logs
- Products urlmap
- Users



After Extraction:



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Sample data for Server-logs:

1331799426	2012-03-1	5 01:17:06	28600057	5598546773	33	461168763	311886578	21	FAS-2.8-AS	3	N
0	99.122.21	0.248	1	0		10	http://ww	w.acme.co	m/SH55126	545/VD551	70364
{7AAB8415-E803-3C5D-7100-E362D7F67CA7}											
				U	en-us,en;q	=0.5		516	575	1366	Υ
N	Υ	2	0	304	sbcglobal.r	net	15/2/2012	4:16:0 4 2	40	45	41
10002,000	011,10020,0	00007	Mozilla/5.	O (Windows	; U; Windo	ws NT 6.1;	en-US; rv:1	.9.2) Gecko	/20100115	Firefox/3.6	48
0	2	3	0	homestead	t t	usa	528	fl	0	0	0
0								0			
WPLG					0						
			120								
	WPLG										
0											

Sample Data for Products:

url category

http://www.acme.com/books

http://www.acme.com/SH55126545/VD55149415 movies http://www.acme.com/SH55126545/VD55163347 games http://www.acme.com/SH55126545/VD55165149 electronics

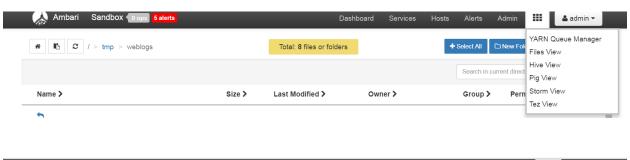
Sample data for Users:

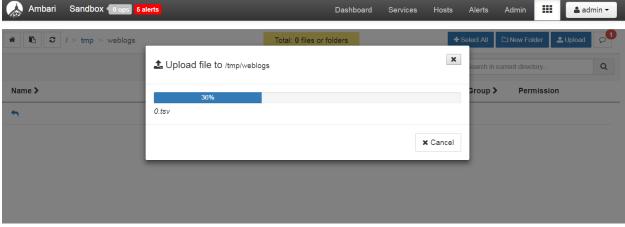
SWID	BIRTH_DT	GENDER_CD		
0001BI	DD9-EABF-4D0D-	81BD-D9EABFCD0D7D	8-Apr-84	F
00071/	AA7-86D2-4EB9-8	371A-A786D27EB9BA	7-Feb-88	F
000718	37D-31AF-4D85-8	371B-7D31AFFD852E	22-Oct-64	F
000796	7E-F188-4598-9	C7C-E64390482CFB	1-Jun-66	Μ

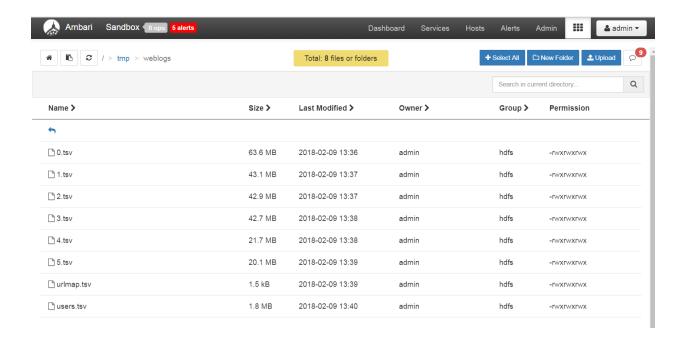
Description on how this data will be used:

- The server logs have attributes like IP address, location, timestamp, URL accessed, user details etc
- The product data contains information on what products does the website offers identified by the
- The user data tell us more information about user demographics
- We will be combining this data and making a dataset that contains the following attributes:
 - o Time of access
 - o IP address
 - URL being accessed
 - User city, state and country
 - Product being accssed
 - Users gender and Age

File upload through the file view in Ambari Server UI:







Data processing in Hadoop HDFS system:

In this step, we perform the following:

- Validate the data uploaded into HDFS via Ambari File View
- Use Pig latin script to merge the all the Log data file
- Use Sqoop to get the data from SQL Server RDBMS server
- Create Hive tables needed
- Load the data into Hive tables
- Finally create a view/table for the analytics/visualization.

Data check in the HDFS file system:

```
[root@sandbox tmp]# hadoop fs -ls /tmp/weblogs
ound 8 items
                                                        66685542 2018-02-09 19:36 /tmp/weblogs/0.tsv

45157110 2018-02-09 19:37 /tmp/weblogs/1.tsv

44952637 2018-02-09 19:37 /tmp/weblogs/2.tsv

44732597 2018-02-09 19:38 /tmp/weblogs/3.tsv

22784226 2018-02-09 19:38 /tmp/weblogs/4.tsv

21122289 2018-02-09 19:39 /tmp/weblogs/5.tsv

1522 2018-02-09 19:39 /tmp/weblogs/urlmap.tsv

1870304 2018-02-09 19:40 /tmp/weblogs/users.tsv
 rwxrwxrwx
                              admin hdfs
                              admin hdfs
 rwxrwxrwx
                          3 admin hdfs
 rwxrwxrwx
 rwxrwxrwx
                              admin hdfs
                          3 admin hdfs
 rwxrwxrwx
                          3 admin hdfs
 rwxrwxrwx
                          3 admin hdfs
 rwxrwxrwx
                          3 admin hdfs
  rwxrwxrwx
[root@sandbox tmp]#
```

Invoking the PIG Latin utility:

```
[rootResandbox ~]F pig
18/02/09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Trying ExecType : LOCAL
18/02/09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Trying ExecType : LOCAL
18/02/09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Trying ExecType : MAPREDUCE
18/02/09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Picked MAPREDUCE as the ExecType
2018-02-09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Picked MAPREDUCE as the ExecType
2018-02-09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Picked MAPREDUCE as the ExecType
2018-02-09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Picked MAPREDUCE as the ExecType
2018-02-09 20:40:52 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Picked MAPREDUCE as the ExecType
2018-02-09 20:40:53 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Pig.Main - Logging error messages to: /root/pig_1518208852111.log
2018-02-09 20:40:53 INFO pig.ExecTypeProvider: Pig.ExecTypeProvider:
```

Using the GRUNT Editor:

The log data files are being merged in this step

```
grunt>
grunt>
grunt>
grunt>
File0 = LOAD '/tmp/weblogs/0.tsv' USING PigStorage();
grunt> File1 = LOAD '/tmp/weblogs/1.tsv' USING PigStorage();
grunt> File2 = LOAD '/tmp/weblogs/1.tsv' USING PigStorage();
grunt> File3 = LOAD '/tmp/weblogs/3.tsv' USING PigStorage();
grunt> File3 = LOAD '/tmp/weblogs/3.tsv' USING PigStorage();
grunt> File4 = LOAD '/tmp/weblogs/3.tsv' USING PigStorage();
grunt> File5 = LOAD '/tmp/weblogs/5.tsv' USING PigStorage();
grunt> Final_file = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> STORE Final_file = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> STORE Final_file = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> STORE Final_file = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5;
grunt> Grunt = UNION File0, File1, File2, File3, File4, File5, File3, File4, File5,
```

This shows the final output created by the PIG script. The merged files are collected in a separate folder:

Invoking the HIVE Editor:

Step for creating tables:

Step for creating tables:

```
hive> CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE webserverlogs

> (

> col_1 string, col_2 string, col_3 string, col_4 string, col_5 string, col_6 string, col_7 string, col_8 string, col_9 string, col_10 string, col_11 string, col_12 string, col_13 string, col_13 string, col_14 string, col_15 string, col_16 string, col_17 string, col_18 string, col_9 string, col_20 string, col_21 string, col_23 string, col_23 string, col_24 string, col_25 string, col_25 string, col_27 string, col_28 string, col_39 string, col_30 string, col_31 string, col_31 string, col_33 string, col_35 string, col_36 string, col_36 string, col_36 string, col_37 string, col_49 string, col_40 string, col_42 string, col_42 string, col_43 string, col_45 string, col_55 string, col_55 string, col_55 string, col_55 string, col_55 string, col_55 string, col_57 string, col_58 string, col_58 string, col_67 string, col_57 string, col_58 string, col_67 string, col_57 string, col_58 string, col_67 string, col_57 string, col_67 string, col_67 string, col_67 string, col_73 string, col_73 string, col_73 string, col_74 string, col_75 stri
```

This shows the 3 tables that are created:

- Webserverlogs
- Urlmap
- Users

```
hive>
    > use default;
Time taken: -0.068 seconds
hive>
   > show tables;
bible
bible1
merged
sample_07
sample_08
shakespeare
urlmap
users
webserverlogs
Time taken: 0.4 seconds, Fetched: 9 row(s)
hive>
```

The next few steps show the following:

- Loading data into tables
- Creating the final table for analytics/visualization.

```
Time taken: 2133 Seconds | 10x8 | 10x
```

```
hive>

CREATE VIEW webserverlogview AS

SELECT

col_2 ts,

col_8 ip,

col_13 url,

col_14 swid,

col_50 city,

col_51 country,

from WEBSERVERLOGS;

OK

Time taken: 0.458 seconds

hive>
```

```
Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/2.5.0.0-1245/0/hive-log4j.properties
        create table clickpathanalytics as
                   to_date(o.ts) logdate,
                   o.url,
                   o.ip,
o.city,
upper(o.`state`) `state`,
                   o.country,
                   > webserverlogview o
> left outer join urlmap p on o.url = p.url
> left outer join users d on o.swid = concat('{', d.swid , '}');
Query ID = root_20180209235418_7f45bd95-38ff-48b7-878f-4ec1212d264c
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
     > from
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1518207558664_0011)
          VERTICES STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

        Map 1
        SUCCEEDED

        Map 2
        SUCCEEDED

        Map 3
        SUCCEEDED

                                                                                                             000
                                                                                     0
                                                                       % ELAPSED TIME: 42.55 s
                                                              >> 100
Moving data to directory hdfs://sandbox.hortonworks.com:8020/apps/hive/warehouse/clickpathanalytics
Table default.clickpathanalytics stats: [numFiles=1, numRows=842512, totalSize=81845684, rawDataSize=81003172]
OK
Time taken: 52.439 seconds
```

```
Time taken: 52.439 seconds
hive> select count(1) from clickpathanalytics;
OK
842512
Time taken: 0.53 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
```

Visualization and Analytics:

Analytics using SparkSQL with Zepplin:

The final file for analytics exist at the following location:

```
[root@sandbox ~]#
[root@sandbox ~]#
[root@sandbox ~]# hadoop fs -ls /apps/hive/warehouse/clickpathanalytics
Found 1 items
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root hdfs 81845684 2018-02-09 23:55 /apps/hive/warehouse/clickpathanalytics/clickpathanalytics
[root@sandbox ~]# |
```

Reading the dataset into a Spark RDD:

```
Read csv into RDD and count

val dataset=sc.textFile("/apps/hive/warehouse/clickpathanalytics/clickpathanalytics")
dataset.count()
dataset.first()

dataset: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = /apps/hive/warehouse/clickpathanalytics/clickpathanalytics MapPartitionsRDD[1] at textFile at <console>:30
res1: long = 842512
res2: String = 2012-03-15?http://www.acme.com/SH55126545/VD55170364?99.122.210.248?homestead?FL?usa?home&garden?\N?\N

Took1 min 8 sec. Last updated by anonymous at February 10 2018, 52334 PM.
```

Registering the RDD as a table:

```
_____
```

```
case class clickpath (logdate: String, url: String, ip: String, city: String, state: String, country: String,
category: String, age: Integer, gender: String,)
val clickpath = dataset.map(k=>k.split(",")).map(
    k => clickpath(k(0),k(1),k(2),k(3), k(4), k(5), k(6),k(7).toInt, k(9)) )
clickpath.toDF().registerTempTable("clickpath")
```

Visualization using Zepplin:

Apache Zeppelin is a web-based notebook that enables interactive data analytics. With Zeppelin, you can make beautiful data-driven, interactive and collaborative documents with a rich set of pre-built language backends (or interpreters) such as Scala (with Apache Spark), Python (with Apache Spark), SparkSQL, Hive, Markdown, Angular, and Shell.

Source: https://hortonworks.com/tutorial/getting-started-with-apache-zeppelin/

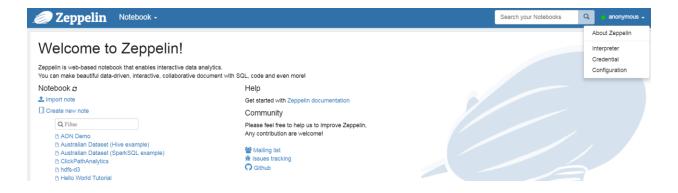
Invoking Zepplin through the Ambari UI:



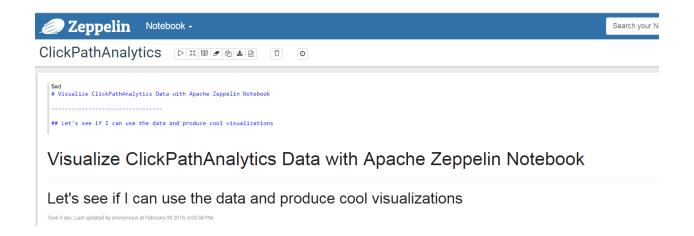
Interpretor Binding:

We need to bind the appropriate interpretor. For our example, we will be using the following interpretor:

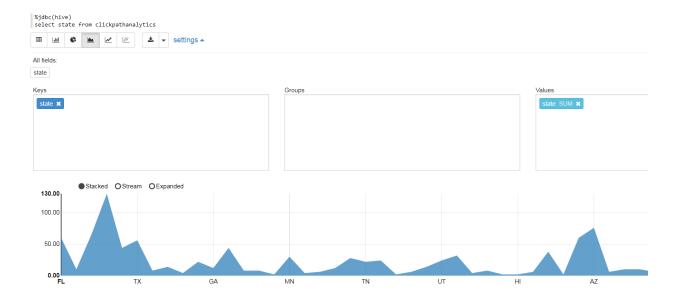
- Spark
- JDBC



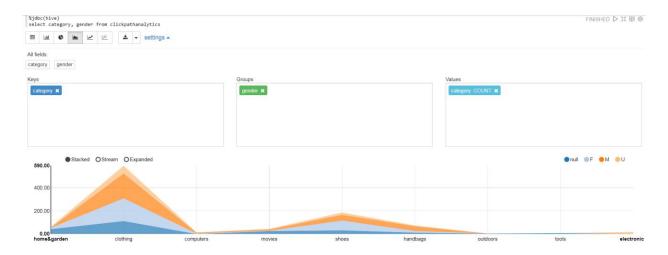
Zepplin Visualization 1:



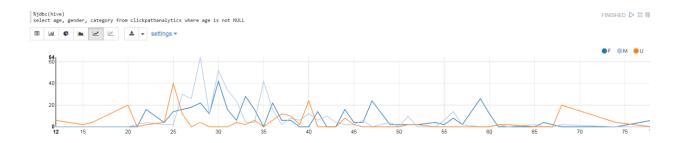
Zepplin Visualization 2:



Zepplin Visualization 3:

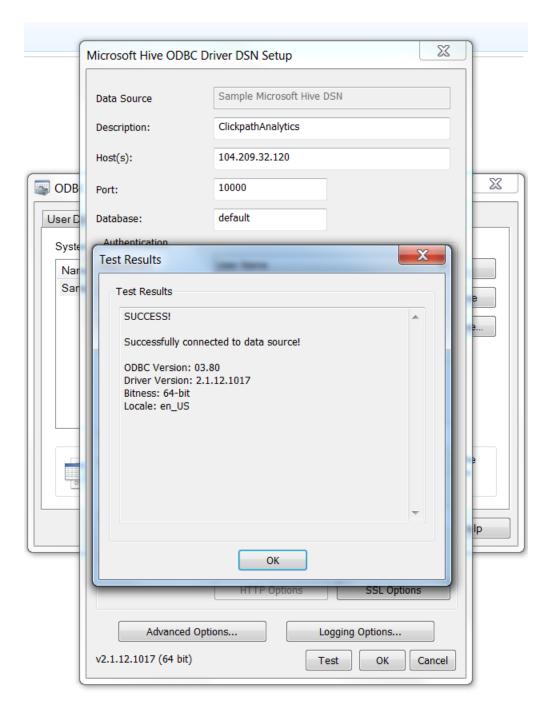


Zepplin Visualization 4:



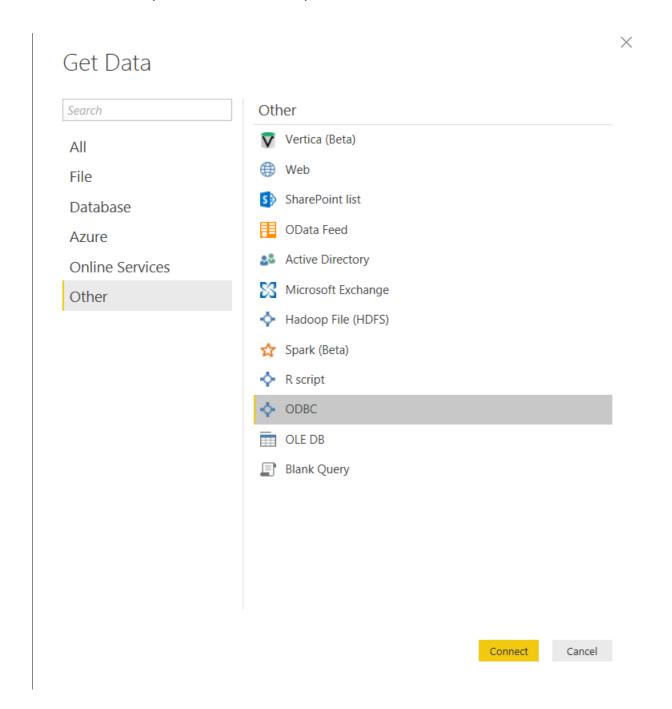
Visualization with PowerBI:

Setting up the DSN from control panel to for Hadoop HIVE:



Steps to import data into PowerBI:

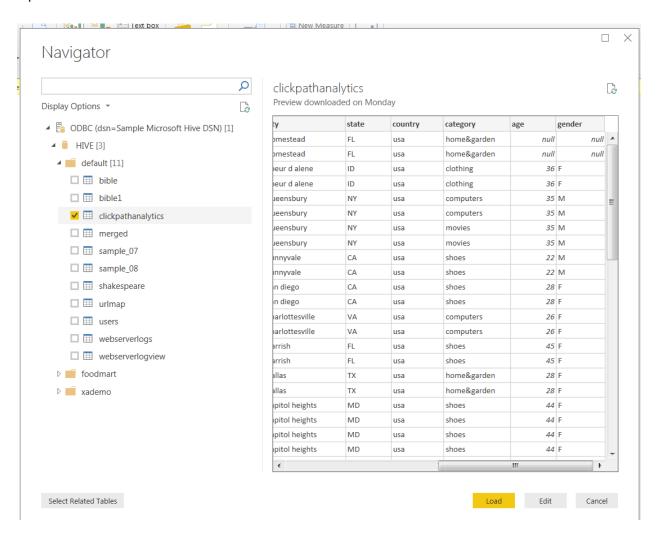
Use the 'Get Data' option and choose ODBC option and click Connect



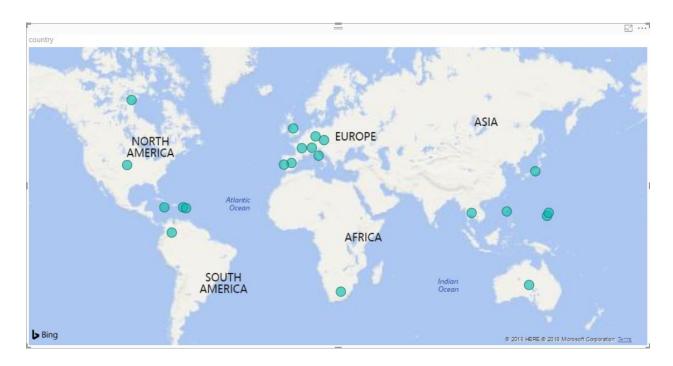
That will list all the ODBC DSNs created in the system and we choose the one created for HIVE:



Choose the data source object from the default database \rightarrow Clickpathanalytics. That should load the input data needed for visualization.



PowerBI Visualization 1:



PowerBI Visualization 2:

