

TECNOLÓGICO NACIONAL DE MÉXICO INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE TIJUANA SUBDIRECCIÓN ACADÉMICA DEPARTAMENTO DE SISTEMAS Y COMPUTACIÓN NOMBRE DE LOS ALUMNOS:

GALAVIZ LONA OSCAR EDUARDO (N.CONTROL: 17212993)

MARQUEZ MILLAN SEASHELL VANESSA (N.CONTROL:)

Carrera: Ingeniería Informática

Semestre: 9no

MATERIA: Datos Masivos

PROFESOR: JOSE CHRISTIAN ROMERO HERNANDEZ

Practica evaluatoria 1

Unidad 1

Introduccion

En este documento se explicara la realizacion de la practica evaluatoria correspondiente a la unidad 1, veremos la utilizacion de una sesion de spark, la utilizacion de un archivo csv y la manipulacion de los datos dentro del mismo. pero antes de adentrarnos en la explicacion primero debemos entender que es Apache spark la herramienta que nos permitio realizar esta practica

Apache spark combina un sistema de computacion distribuida a traves de clusters de ordenadores mediante una manera sencilla y elegante de escribir programas, es considerado el primer software de codigo abierto permitiendo que la programacion distribuida sea accessible para los cientificos de datos

En cuanto a lo que se refiere la herramienta apache spark es util y eficiente para tareas de procesamiento masivo de datos. El entender el lengua es facil ya que tiene1 la bases de otros lenguajes para realizacion de operaciones y manipulacion de datos, ademas cuenta con la importacion de funciones que no se tengan dentro del scala ademas de la utilizacion de los dataframes que son archivos o contenedores de datos que nos permitira ver, leer, manipular los datos de un archivo csv, esto nos permitara realizar operaciones que nos den informacion para sacar conclusiones respecto a los datos que obtenemos.

Desarrollo

1-.SPARK session

Only start SPARK with the comand

SPARK-SHELL

```
seashell@seashell-VirtualBox:-$ spark-shell
21/09/24 19:20:12 WARN Utils: Your hostname, seashell-VirtualBox resolves to a loopback address: 127.0.1.1; using 10.0.2.15 instead (on inte frace enposs)
21/09/24 19:20:12 WARN Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address
21/09/24 19:20:13 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicab lessing Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties
Setting default log level to "WARN".
To adjust log3ing level use sc.setLoglevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLoglevel(newLevel).
Spark context web UI available at http://i0.0.2.15:4040
Spark context web UI available as 'se' (master = local[*], app id = local-1632536433300).
Welcome to

Welcome to

Welcome to

Welcome to

Wersion 2.11.12 (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_292)
Type in expressions to have them evaluated.
Type:help for more information.

scala- val spar = SparkSession.builder().getOrCreate()
spar: org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession = org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession
import org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession = org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession org.apache.spark.sql.AnalysisException: Path does not exist: file:/home/seashell/containsMull.csv")
org.apache.spark.sql.AnalysisException: Path does not exist: file:/home/seashell/containsMull.csv"
at org.apache.spark.sql.AnalysisException: Path does not
```

2-. File Netflix Stock CSV

First need import the library, and is important you have the dataFrame in this address "/home/"name computer"/"name dataFrame" because the comand stearchh the archive here, then only print the data types

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession

val spark = SparkSession.builder().getOrCreate()

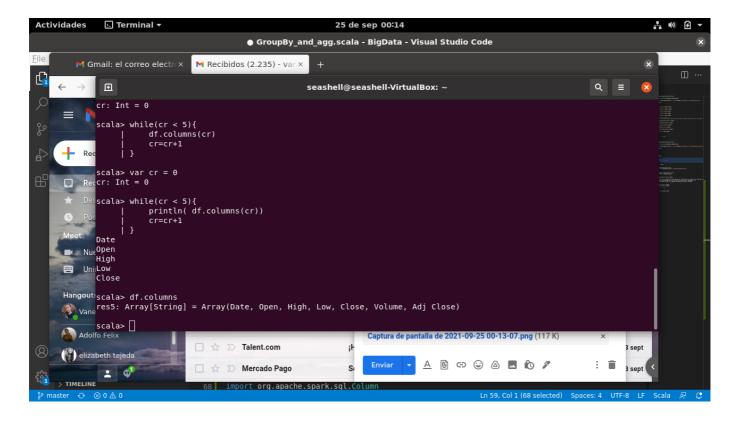
val df = spark.read.option("header",
  "true").option("inferSchema", "true")csv("Netflix_2011_2016.csv")
  df
  df.printSchema()
```

```
coala> df.printSchema()
--oot
|-- 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)
|-- Adj Close: double (nullable = true)
|-- Adj Close: double (nullable = true)
```

3-. Names columns

Here only we want see the column names, but we want see all columns on the DataFrame.

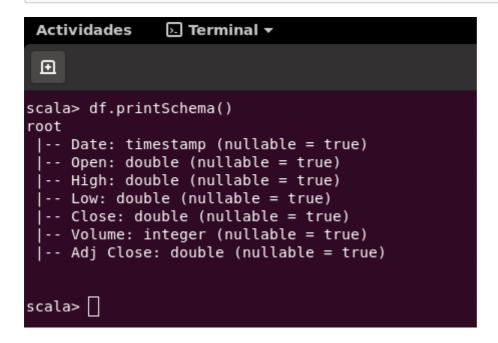
```
df.columns
```



4-.Schema

For know thw schema only need the dataFrame and the next reserverd word, is for can you know the structure and the types of each column

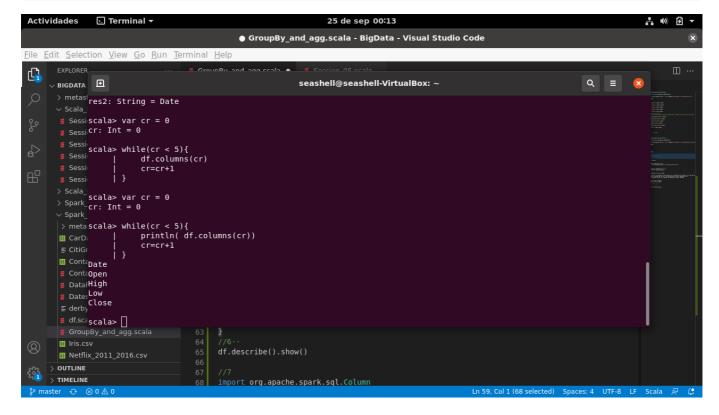
df.printSchema()



5-Print first 5 columns

For that need create a variable inthis case cr and i say is equals to 0, then use while for create a bucle ever cr is less than 5, print the columns and increase cr if i don't do that is a infinite bucle

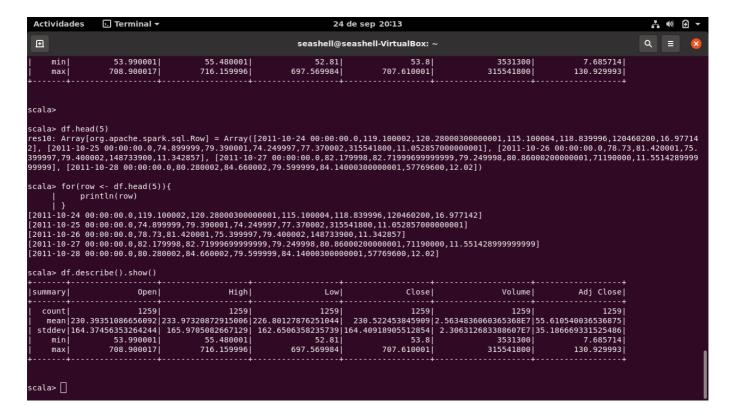
```
var cr = 0
while(cr < 5){
   println( df.columns(cr))
   cr=cr+1
}</pre>
```



6-.Uses describe ()

That comand is for knows more informations about the dataFrame, statistical data

```
df.describe().show()
```



7-. Create new DataFrame with new column

We need create a new dataFrame for can to do some modification so here to make a new column with the relationship of column High and Volume

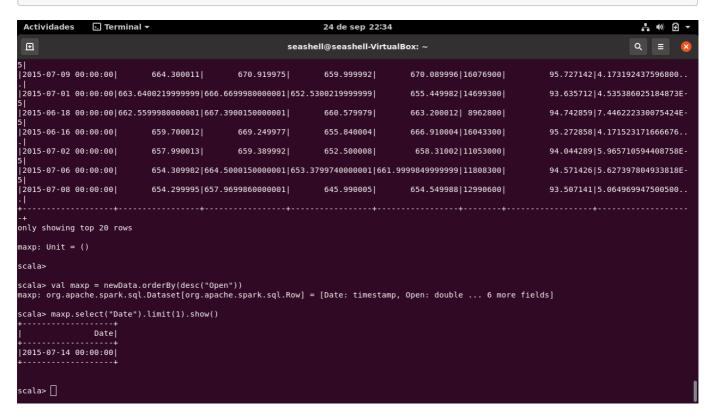
```
val newData = df.withColumn("HVRatio", df("High")/df("Volume"))
newData.show()
```



8-. Max Open

We need know the date of the maxium data, so first we order the column Open and save in maxp then select Date of de maxp but only the first row

```
val maxp = newData.orderBy(desc("Open"))
maxp.select("Date").limit(1).show()
```



9-. Meaning Close in DataFrame

When the price of the High column goes up it seems to be the same for the Close column only that it is always less than High, which means that as High it goes up, the most probable thing is that Close will also do it but in less quantity

```
newData.orderBy(desc("Close")).show()
```

10-. Maximum and minimum of Volume

This is only to know thw first row the most big and the most lowest, and oly select the volume and your minium or maximun

```
df.select(max("Volume")).show()
df.select(min("Volume")).show()
```

```
seashell@seashell-VirtualBox: Q = seashell-VirtualBox: Q = seashell-VirtualBox: Q = seashell@seashell-VirtualBox: Q = seashell-VirtualBox: Q = seashell-Virtu
```

11-.With Scala/Spark \$ resolve the next

A-.With Scala/Spark \$ resolve the next

Need to know the data less than numberr 600 and cout that

```
df.filter($"Close"<600).count()
```

```
A (0) 🖸 🔻
  24 de sep 22:58
  ∄
                                                                                             seashell@seashell-VirtualBox: ~
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Q = 8
        3531300|
scala>
scala> val dfvol = maxV+minV
<console>:25: error: not found: value maxV
val dfvol = maxV+minV
<console>:25: error: not found: value minV
val dfvol = maxV+minV
scala> val maxV =df.select(max("Volume"))
maxV: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [max(Volume): int]
scala> val minV =df.select(min("Volume"))
minV: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [min(Volume): int]
scala> val dfvol = maxV+minV
<console>:29: error: type mismatch;
found : org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame
   (which expands to) org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[org.apache.spark.sql.Row]
required: String
   val dfvol = maxV+minV
scala>
scala> df.filter($"Close"<600).count()
res31: Long = 1218
 scala> 🗌
```

B-.We need to know what is the percentage of time in this question

```
val tiempo:Double = df.filter($"High">500).count()
val porcentaje:Double = (tiempo*100)/1259
```

```
Q
                                usuario@ubuntu-20: ~
                                                                        Ħ
  scala> import sqlContext.implicits.
  <console>:24: error: not found: value sqlContext
         import sqlContext.implicits._
Pa
  scala> import org.apache.spark.sql._
  import org.apache.spark.sql.
  scala> import spark.implicits._
  import spark.implicits.
  scala> val tiempo:Double = df.filter($"High">500).count()
  tiempo: Double = 62.0
  scala> val porcentaje double = (tiempo*100)/1259
  <console>:1: error: illegal start of simple pattern
  val porcentaje double = (tiempo*100)/1259
  scala> val porcentaje:Double = (tiempo*100)/1259
  porcentaje: Double = 4.924543288324067
  scala>
```

C-. We need to know what is the correlation of high and volumen

```
df.select(corr("High","Volume").alias("Correlacion")).show()
```

```
at org.apache.spark.util.ClosureCleaner$$anonfun$org$apache$spark$util$ClosureCleaner$$clean$14.apply(ClosureCleaner.scala:271)
at org.apache.spark.util.ClosureCleaner$.org$apache$spark$util$ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner.scala:271)
at org.apache.spark.util.ClosureCleaner$.org$apache$spark$util$ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(ClosureCleaner$$clean(Closur
```

D-.We need to know which are the maximun for each year

```
df.groupBy(year(df("Date")).alias("Year")).max("High").sort(asc("Year")).sh
ow()
```

E-. This question deals with knowing the average close for each month

```
df.groupBy(month(df("Date")).alias("Month")).avg("Close").sort(asc("Month")
).show()
```

