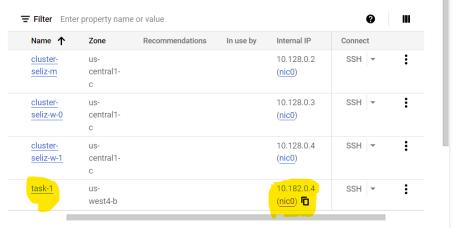
CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES - 1

- 1. The aim of this assignment is to design and develop a simple and rudimentary spam detection system using the following technologies:
 - Cloud Infrastructure using AWS, GCP or other industry-standard public cloud
 - Hadoop
 - MapReduce
 - Hive
 - Pig

2. TASK 1

- 2.1. A project was created under the ancestory mail.dcu.ie named 'CA675 -Assignment 1'.
- 2.2. This task was completed using the cluster 'task-1' with internal IP address 10.182.0.4. The cluster used was a GCP VM instance of standard node of 8 GB memory.



- 2.3. Pelated actions
- 2.4. Used the below command to install default jdk **sudo apt install default-jdk** and the latest java version 11 was installed.
- 2.5. Created a user named hadoop.
- 2.6. Now we also need to install ssh key's that is secured shell.

sudo apt-get install openssh-server

2.7. Login to the user **hadoop** and set its password as **password**

su – hadoop

2.8. Uploaded the Hadoop version from the site and extract the file using tar.

wget https://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.4/hadoop-3.3.4.tar.gz

tar -xzvf hadoop-3.3.4.tar.gz

2.9. Created a directory to save the Hadoop in the directory /opt/hadoop.

sudo mkdir /opt/Hadoop

Moved the extracted file into the Hadoop directory

sudo mv hadoop-3.3.4/* /opt/hadoop

2.10. Set the Hadoop path using the below commands

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr
   export HADOOP_HOME=/opt/hadoop
   export
   PATH=$PATH:$JAVA HOME/bin:$HADOOP HOME/bin:$HADOOP HOME/sbin
   export HADOOP MAPRED HOME=$HADOOP HOME
   export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
   export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
   export YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
   export HADOOP_COMMON_LIB_NATIVE_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native
   export HADOOP INSTALL=$HADOOP HOME
2.11.
         To set the env variables we use the below command.
   nano ~/.bashrc
         Next we run the command sudo nano $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/hadoop-
2.12.
   env.sh to run the file and set the user variables using export JAVA_HOME=/usr
2.13.
         Before we configure the Hadoop file we need to create responding name and data
   directorys.
   mkdir /home/hadoop/hdfs/name
   mkdir /home/hadoop/hdfs/data
2.14.
         Now we will configure the hdfs-site.xml for that open that file using below
```

command.

sudo nano /opt/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml

Once the file opens copy the below text inside the configuration tag.

```
<property>
<name>dfs.replication</name>
<value>1</value>
</property>
<property>
<name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
<value>file:/home/hadoop/hdfs/name</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>
<value>file:/home/hadoop/hdfs/data</value>
</property>
```

2.15. Now we will configure the *yarn-site.xml* for that open that file using below command.

sudo nano /opt/hadoop/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml

Once the file opens copy the below text inside the configuration tag

property>

<name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>

<value>mapreduce shuffle</value>

cproperty>

<name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>

<value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>

</property>

2.16. Now we will configure the *mapred-site.xml* for that open that file using below command.

sudo nano /opt/hadoop/etc/hadoop/ mapred-site.xml

Once the file opens copy the below text inside the configuration tag

cproperty>

<name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>

<value>yarn</value>

2.17. To run Hadoop first we need to format the namenode then you need to run the below command for first time when you starting the cluster if you use it again then all your metadata will get erase.

hdfs namenode -format

2.18. Now we need to start the DFS i.e. Distributed File System.

start-dfs.sh

start-yarn.sh

and run the following command **jps**, Now Hadoop is installed in the system.

2.19. Uploaded the Hive version from the site and extract the file using tar.'

wget https://downloads.apache.org/hive/hive-3.1.2/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz tar xzf apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz

2.20. Created a directory to save the hive in the directory **/opt/hive.**

sudo mkdir /opt/hive

Moved the extracted file into the Hive directory

sudo mv apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/* /opt/hive

2.21. To set the env variables we use the below command.

nano ~/.bashrc

2.22. Set the Hive path using the below commands

export HIVE_HOME=/opt/hive
export PATH=\$PATH:\$HIVE_HOME/bin

2.23. To set the env variables we use the below command.

nano ~/.bashrc

- 2.24. Next we run the command **sudo nano \$HIVE_HOME/bin/hive-config.sh** to run the file and set the user variables using **export JAVA_HOME=/opt/hive**
- 2.25. The next command is run

\$HIVE_HOME/bin/schematool -dbType derby -initSchema

- 2.26. On running the command **hive** we see that hive is installed,
- 2.27. Uploaded the Pig version from the site and extract the file using tar. wget https://downloads.apache.org/pig/pig-0.17.0/pig-0.17.0.tar.gz tar -xzf pig-0.17.0.tar.gz
- 2.28. Created a directory to save the pig in the directory /opt/pig.

sudo mkdir /opt/pig

Moved the extracted file into the pig directory

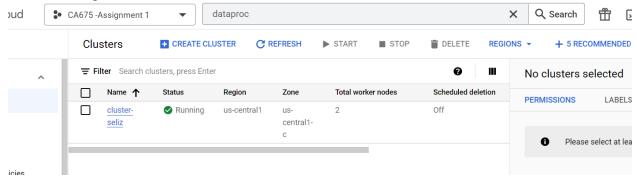
sudo mv ./pig-0.17.0/*/opt/pig

- 2.29. To set the env variables we use the below command.
 - nano ~/.bashrc
- 2.30. On running the command pig we see that it is installed.
- 2.31.

3. TASK 2

I have used an amazon reviews dataset for this assignment. The dataset is acquired from Kaggle (https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/naveedhn/amazon-product-review-spam-and-non-spam) and the used dataset is Cell_Phones_and_Accessories.json. Since this dataset is in json format I converted it into a csv file saved as amazon_review.csv, choosing only required columns i.e, reviewerID, reviewText, category and class using pandas. The file in which this work is done is in Assignment_1.ipynb in the git repo. After converting into csv the file size is of 1.1GB. I have converted the reviewtext column into lowercase string before converting it into csv file.

4. After that, the dataset is uploaded manually to Google Cloud Platform in the created project CA675 -Assignment 1.



Using DataProc in GCP, a Hadoop cluster called 'cluster-seliz' was created. Following that, the CSV file was uploaded to the cluster's name node machine (cluster-seliz-m).

Then, a new folder was created using the command 'hadoop fs -mkdir -p /user/cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/' and the csv file was moved into this directory using the command 'hadoop fs -cp gs://dataproc-staging-us-central1-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg/google-cloud-dataproc-metainfo/842f89cf-30e0-405a-9452-1ea0f7eedea3/cluster-seliz-m/Assignment1/amazon reviews.csv cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/amazon reviews.csv'.

```
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Oct 31 14:16:16 2022 from 35.235.241.18
seliz_koshy2@cluster-seliz-m:-$ hdfs dfs -ls -R
drwxr-xr-x - seliz_koshy2 hadoop 0 2022-10-31 15:07 cluster-seliz-m
drwxr-xr-x - seliz_koshy2 hadoop 0 2022-10-31 15:33 cluster-seliz-m/newcsv
-rw-r-r- 2 seliz_koshy2 hadoop 1089095034 2022-10-31 15:33 cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/amazon_reviews.csv
drwxr-xr-x - seliz_koshy2 hadoop 0 2022-10-31 14:38 new_csv
seliz_koshy2@cluster-seliz-m:-$
```

5. Next I am going to be using hive to create a table and perform cleaning operations as hive. The reason I chose hive over pig was that it has a SQL-like Query Language and can be used to analyze large and complex datasets easily.

Before creating the hive table we have to create a database to store the table. So we initiate hive by using hive command. Then a database named selizab is created and inside that a table was created named amazon1 using the below query:

hive>CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS amazon1 (reviewerID String, reviewText String,category String,class float)

row format delimited fields terminated by ',';

```
hive> use reviewsdb;
Time taken: 0.656 seconds
hive> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS amazon1 ( reviewerID String, reviewText String, category String, class float)
    > row format delimited fields terminated by ',';
Time taken: 0.567 seconds
hive> desc amazon1;
               string
string
string
reviewtext
category
class
                          float
Time taken: 0.187 seconds, Fetched: 4 row(s)
hive> SELECT * FROM amazon1 LIMIT 5;
Query ID = seliz_koshy2_20221106134439_e76c9afd-d713-467f-b16c-e96c364979bf
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
                                   STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
                 container SUCCEEDED 0 0 0 0
Time taken: 10.235 seconds
hive> load data inpath 'cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/amazon_reviews.csv' overwrite into table amazon1;
Loading data to table reviewsdb.amazon1
Time taken: 0.482 seconds
```

To load the table with data I used the below query

load data inpath 'cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/amazon_reviews.csv' overwrite into table amazon1;

6. TASK 3

To further clean the dataset I have removed the punctuations present in the reviewtext column by saving the entire table into new table processed_data;

Ouery:

hive>create table processed_data as select reviewerID, REGEXP_REPLACE(reviewtext, '[^0-9A-Za-z]+', '') as reviewtext,category,class from amazon1;

Since the dataset is based on texts and has already been converted to lowercase there is no further processing to be done.

7. TASK 4

Next the processed_data table is split into two separate datasets: one ham dataset and one spam dataset.

To obtain the spam dataset I used the below query to create the table spam_data. QUERY:

hive>create table spam_data as select * from processed_data where class=1.0;

			3 10	,							
hive> create table spam_data as select * from processed_data where class=1.0; Query ID = seliz_koshy2_20221106141215_dd7adff8-5478-4ac9-9d92-a903cfe94295 Total jobs = 1 Launching Job 1 out of 1 Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1667737918709_0030)											
				STATUS							
		. cor	tainer	SUCCEEDED	11	11					
VERTICE											
Moving data to directory hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/user/hive/warehouse/reviewsdb.db/spam_data OK Time taken: 18.144 seconds hive> select * from spam data limit 5; Query ID = seliz_koshy2_20221106141340_789d3ab3-0f79-4833-b98d-7c33100e1219 Total jobs = 1 Launching Job 1 out of 1 Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1667737918709_0030)											
				STATUS							
Map 1 .		. cor	tainer	SUCCEEDED							
VERTICE											
	з 1.0	good	litem gre	at to have v	ery du	rable and de	ependable	i love th	is produ	ct thank	nt much nice and they work really great Cell_Phones_and_Acce you and have a good day Cell_Phones_and_Accessories 1.0 and product was shipped securely with no problems Cell_Phones_

To find the top 10 spam accounts based on the number of spam reviews present in the dataset. I used the below query:

hive>SELECT reviewerID,reviewtext FROM spam_data ORDER BY reviewerID DESC LIMIT 10;

To obtain the ham dataset I used the below query to create the table ham_data. QUERY:

hive>create table ham_data as select * from processed_data where class=0.0;

To find the top 10 spam accounts based on the number of spam reviews present in the dataset. I used the below query:

hive>SELECT reviewerID,reviewtext FROM ham_data ORDER BY reviewerID DESC LIMIT 10;

```
hive> SELECT DISTINCT reviewerID, reviewerET, reviewer
```

7. Calculation of TF-IDF top 10 spam/ham keywords for each top 10 spam/ham accounts.

```
hive> create table top10spamdata as SELECT DISTINCT reviewerID, reviewtext FROM spam_data DESC LIMIT 10;
Query ID = seliz_koshy2_20221107002651_a00bab78-f4a3-4227-8ca1-783a8e18f908
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1667774375782 0005)
         VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

        Map 1 ......
        container
        SUCCEEDED
        8
        8
        0
        0
        0

        Reducer 2 .....
        container
        SUCCEEDED
        1
        1
        0
        0
        0

        Reducer 3 .....
        container
        SUCCEEDED
        1
        1
        0
        0
        0

Moving data to directory hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/user/hive/warehouse/reviewsdb.db/top10spamdata
Time taken: 17.174 seconds
hive> create table top10hamdata as SELECT DISTINCT reviewerID,reviewtext FROM ham_data DESC LIMIT 10;
Query ID = seliz koshy2 20221107002712 f3b22387-33ad-49b2-a3aa-9686b908fb86
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1667774375782_0005)
                       MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
         VERTICES
Moving data to directory hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/user/hive/warehouse/reviewsdb.db/top10hamdata
Time taken: 3.29 seconds
```

i. To calculate the TF-IDF of the top 10 spam keywords for each top 10 spam accounts a table was created containing the top 10 spam accounts and its reviews as shown in the picture above.

QUERY: hive>create table top10spamdata as SELECT DISTINCT reviewerID, reviewtext FROM spam data DESC LIMIT 10;

Similarly to calculate top 10 ham keywords for each top 10 ham accounts another table ii. was created containing the top 10 spam accounts and its reviews as shown in the picture above.

QUERY: hive>create table top10hamdata as **SELECT DISTINCT** reviewerID, reviewtext FROM ham data DESC LIMIT 10;

Next, the top10spamdata and top10hamdata is stored into HDFS in the location iii. 'hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/'.

> **QUERY:** hive>insert overwrite directory 'hdfs://cluster-selizm/newcsv/top10spamdata' row format delimited fields terminated by ',' select * from top10spamdata;

QUERY: hive>insert overwrite directory 'hdfs://cluster-selizm/newcsv/top10hamdata' row format delimited fields terminated by ',' select * from top10hamdata;

iv. Currently our data is stored in the above mentioned HDFS location and we have to obtain this data so we can perform mapreduce on them. For that I copied the data into the gcp bucket by specifying its gsutil URL and renamed the files to spam_text_files and ham_text_files respectively.

QUERY for spam_data:

hadoop fs -cp hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/top10spamdata/000000_0 gs://dataproc-staging-us-central1-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg

QUERY for ham_data:

hadoop fs -cp hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/top10hamdata/000000_0 gs://dataproc-staging-us-central1-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg

seliz_koshy2@cluster-seliz-m:-\$ hadoop fs -cp hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/top10spamdata/000000_0 gs://dataproc-staging-us-centrall-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg

seliz_koshy2@cluster-seliz-m:-\$ hadoop fs -cp hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/topl0hamdata/000000_0 gs://dataproc-staging-us-centrall-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg

NOTE: The data was stored in the path hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/newcsv/<dataset>/000000_0 as shown below hence the CLI commands above appears as so.

v. To obtain the individual records from the dataset, we need to split the results into 10 text files containing each single record of reviewerID and reviewText. Using the jyupter file 'tfdif.ipynb' I was able to split the 10 user files into individual text files. The TF-IDF program then used these 10 files as input.

TASK 5

Now we begin to use the mapreduce programs by creating a directory **assignment** using the command below to store the map and reduce python programs.

QUERY: hadoop fs -mkdir -p /assignment

Loaded the input files into the directory as well as the map and reduce programs using the below commands

QUERY for loading map and reduce programs from the gcp bucket:

sudo gsutil cp -r gs://dataproc-staging-us-central1-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg/google-cloud-dataproc-metainfo/842f89cf-30e0-405a-9452-1ea0f7eedea3/cluster-seliz-m/Assignment1/Mapper_programs/* ./assignment

QUERY for loading spam input text files:

sudo gsutil cp -r gs://dataproc-staging-us-central1-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg/google-cloud-dataproc-metainfo/842f89cf-30e0-405a-9452-1ea0f7eedea3/cluster-seliz-m/Assignment1/spam_text_files/* ./assignment

QUERY for loading ham input text files:

sudo gsutil cp -r gs://dataproc-staging-us-central1-1031731324489-ozzu0ijg/google-cloud-dataproc-metainfo/842f89cf-30e0-405a-9452-1ea0f7eedea3/cluster-seliz-m/Assignment1/ham_text_files/* ./assignment

```
        seliz_msohy28cluster-seliz=m:~$ 1s ./assignment/
        A0000488123JA1KQJTEM8.txt
        A00025741CVPCXCF3NHMR.txt
        A0003744118XQQJSUWCAG.txt
        A00061202IT7XNIEW32MA.txt
        mapper_3.py

        A00005303588WHRQ26M4L.txt
        A00026861LL8FKLSEL00S.txt
        A000443821AD43TOGRRGZ.txt
        A00062163COOP001EIMZL.txt
        mapper_3.py

        A000123613N4QBIZJIOJDLxt
        A000285218JCFMDXRN02X.txt
        A00044782UB56414SGA0X.txt
        A00062283LKXEZFY9NQ8B.txt
        reducer_1.py

        A0002444350T5FBABPR4J.txt
        A00028781NF0U7YEN9U19.txt
        A000666105Y63JM18F33.txt
        mapper_2.py
        reducer_3.py
```

To run the map and reduce python programs for the individual text files I use the below sample command in the format.

hadoop jar /usr/lib/hadoop/hadoop-streaming-3.2.3.jar -file ./assignment/mapper_1.py -mapper "python mapper_1.py" -file ./assignment/reducer_1.py -reducer "python reducer_1.py" -input /user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-

m/MapReduce/A0000488123JA1KQJTEM8.txt -output ./user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/output 1

The output file is stored in the output folder and viewed using the command

hdfs dfs -ls ./user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/output_1

The words in the text file are counted and displayed in the format

Word | input_text_file | count respectively.

```
seliz koshy2@cluster-seliz-m:~$ hdfs dfs -cat ./user/seliz koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/output_1/part-00000
hehe hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/A0000488123JA1KQJTEM8.txt 1
seliz koshy2@cluster-seliz-m:~$ hdfs dfs -cat ./user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/output_1/part-00001
a0000488123ja1kqjtem8.keeps hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/A0000488123JA1KQJTEM8.txt i
hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/A0000488123JA1KQJTEM8.txt 1
phones hdfs://cluster-seliz-m/user/seliz_koshy2/cluster-seliz-m/MapReduce/A0000488123JA1KQJTEM8.txt 1
seliz_koshy2@cluster-seliz-m:~$
```

The map and reduce program was invoked and tfdif was calculated. Finally, the output is stored as a text file and the resultant screenshots of the above task can be found