Title	Assignment 01 - Data Analysis
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Programme of Study	MSc in Computing with Data Analytics Major
Module Code	CA675
Date of Submission	22-Nov-2020
GitHub Link	siddarth-patil/Coud-Tech-Assginment-01-Data-Analysis: DCU Masters CA675 Cloud Technologies (github.com)

INTRODUCTION:

The objective of this assignment it to perform data analysis on data which can be considered big data (200,000 records) and try to find the answers to the tasks given. Using the data obtained from StackExchange, I loaded, transformed and stored the data using PIG, further to find solutions to tasks I made use of HIVE and finally the last task was to find the TF-IDF of the data obtained in one of the tasks from HIVE and to perform this I made use of HIVEMALL.

The dataset consists of twenty-three columns in total which was further reduced to eight columns after carefully comparing it with our requirements. This was done using PIG queries. On the stored data, HIVE queries were used to answer three questions: finding top 10 posts by scores, finding top 10 users by post scores and finding number of distinct users who used the word "Hadoop" in their posts. Finally, HIVEMALL was used to find TF-IDF on the data which contained all the posts made by top 10 users who were found in the second task of HIVE queries. All the codes with output screenshots and explanations can be found at the GitHub Repository

DATA ACQUISITION:

The objective is to collect the top 200,000 records by score from StackExchange. StackExchange has a limit of 50,000 records per query. And therefore, to collect the data required for the assignment I made use of 5 queries. The code of the quires are as follows:

For the top 44918 posts:

select top 50000 * from posts where posts. ViewCount > 121000 ORDER BY posts. ViewCount

For the next 47817 posts:

select top 50000 * from posts where posts.ViewCount <= 121000 AND posts.ViewCount >70000 ORDER BY posts.ViewCount

For the next 47066 posts:

select top 50000 * from posts where posts.ViewCount <= 70000 AND posts.ViewCount > 50000 ORDER BY posts.ViewCount

For the next 41595 posts:

select top 50000 * from posts where posts.ViewCount <= 50000 AND posts.ViewCount > 40000 ORDER BY posts.ViewCount

For the next 18604 posts:

select top 18604 * from posts where posts.ViewCount <= 40000 AND posts.ViewCount > 36000 ORDER BY posts.ViewCount

I arrived to the first number 121000 by hit and trail. The logic was to fetch a little less than 50,000 records to make sure that no data was missed. And I continued to fetch the data in similar way till I reached 200,000 records.

DATA TRANSFORMATION USING PIG:

Initially, the data acquired was loaded to local machine in GCP using the GUI and later was copied to HSFS. As there are 5 different csv files, the data was loaded in five different relations and then were joined using a UNION function. Later this joined data was transformed using the PIG queries. To transform, first the records where the OwnerUserID or the Id was null were removed and later out of 23 columns only 8 were kept and rest were omitted. Finally, this transformed data was stored in HDFS. The bellow screenshots provide the code and the output. The below codes and their explanation with references and screenshots can be found in the GitHub repository

```
Input(s):
Successfully read 47817 records from: "hdfs://cluster-cb25-m/input_dir/2.csv"
Successfully read 44918 records from:
                                             "hdfs://cluster-cb25-m/input_dir/1.csv"
Successfully read 41595 records from: "hdfs://cluster-cb25-m/input_dir/4.csv"
Successfully read 47066 records from:
                                            "hdfs://cluster-cb25-m/input dir/3.csv"
Successfully read 22742 records from: "hdfs://cluster-cb25-m/input dir/5.csv"
Output(s):
Successfully stored 194862 records (210094375 bytes) in: "hdfs://cluster-cb25-m/pig table"
Counters:
Total records written : 194862
Total bytes written : 210094375
Spillable Memory Manager spill count : 0
Total bags proactively spilled: 0
Total records proactively spilled: 0
              il2@cluster-cb25-m:~$ hadoop fs -ls /pig_table/
Found 6 items
               2 siddarth patil2 hadoop
                                                         0 2020-11-22 06:18 /pig_table/_SUCCESS
rw-r--r--
                                                51610448 2020-11-22 06:18 /pig_table/part-m-00000
49354287 2020-11-22 06:18 /pig_table/part-m-00001
47979912 2020-11-22 06:18 /pig_table/part-m-00002
39531963 2020-11-22 06:17 /pig_table/part-m-00003
 rw-r--r--
               2 siddarth_patil2 hadoop
 rw-r--r--
                 siddarth_patil2 hadoop
                 siddarth_patil2 hadoop
               2 siddarth_patil2 hadoop
               2 siddarth_patil2 hadoop
                                                21617765 2020-11-22 06:17 /pig_table/part-m-00004
```

HIVE LAODING AND QUERY:

The data which was transformed using PIG in the above step was used and loaded here. Firstly, a Database was created and further a new table inside it. Finally, the data was loaded in the created table. The code with output for these steps can be seen below:

Further on this table three quires were run for each of the three tasks:

1. Finding top 10 posts by scores.

```
hive> SELECT Id, Score, Title FROM part3 posts ORDER BY Score DESC LIMIT 10;
Query ID = siddarth patil2 20201122064008 51147a9f-cd97-4643-a4a0-d64c44d17c9a
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1606025527048 0006)
Map 1 ..... container
                                  SUCCEEDED
Reducer 2 ..... container
                                  SUCCEEDED
OK
id
                 title
        score
                 24969 . (Why is processing a sorted array faster than processing an unsorted array? (How do I undo the most recent local commits in Git?
11227809
927358 21777
2003505 17395
                 (How do I delete a Git branch locally and remotely?
292357 12200
                  (What is the difference between 'git pull' and 'git fetch'?
231767
                  (What does the "yield" keyword do?
        10627
        10467
477816
                  (What is the correct JSON content type?
                  (How do I undo 'git add' before commit? (What is the "-->" operator in C++?
348170 9309
1642028 9174
                  (How do I rename a local Git branch?
6591213 8919
5767325 8762
                  (How can I remove a specific item from an array?
Time taken: 123.123 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
```

2. Finding top 10 users by post scores.

```
hive> SELECT OwnerUserId, SUM(Score) AS TotalScore FROM part3_posts GROUP BY OwnerUserId ORDER BY TotalScore DESC LI
Query ID = siddarth_patil2_20201122064552_64ca2b3d-6ab8-46c3-a976-c5b82164cd13
Total jobs = 1
Total jobs = 1

Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1606025527048_0006)
Map 1 ..... container
Reducer 2 .... container
Reducer 3 .... container
                                         SUCCEEDED
                                         SUCCEEDED
                                         SUCCEEDED
                     totalscore
owner
87234
          36212
4883
6068
          26934
24575
9951
89904
          23631
22426
51816
49153
          21257
18200
95592
63051
39677
          15048
Time taken: 28.19 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
```

3. Finding number of distinct users who used the word "Hadoop" in their posts

CALCULATING TF-IDF USING HIVEMALL:

The data for TF-IDF consists of all the posts made by the top 10 users as calculated in the above steps. For this, the **OwnerUserId** of those 10 users were made use of with JOIN function on the table **part3_posts** to get and store only the posts made by top 10 users. As the created table consists of all the eight fields it was cleaned and the final table consisted of only 2 columns: one was the OenerUserID

and the other was the concatenation of **Body**, **Title** and **Tags** columns. Finally, dependencies of HIVEMALL were installed in order to use its functionalities. The screenshot of the code and output can be seen below.

```
hive> create temporary macro max2(x INT, y INT) if(x>y,x,y);
Time taken: 0.283 seconds
hive> create temporary macro tfidf(tf FLOAT, df_t INT, n_docs INT) tf * (log(10, CAST(n_docs as FLOAT)/max2(1, df_t)) + 1.0);
Time taken: 0.145 seconds
hive> create or replace view exploded as select ownerUserId, word from final_table LATERAL VIEW explode(tokenize(Pos
ts, True)) t as word where not is_stopword(word);
Time taken: 0.627 seconds
hive> create or replace view term_frequency as select ownerUserid, word, freq from (select ownerUserId, tf(word) as
word2freq from exploded group by ownerUserId) t LATERAL VIEW explode(word2freq) t2 as word, freq;
hive> create or replace view document frequency as select word, count(distinct ownerUserId) docs from exploded group
by word;
Time taken: 0.284 seconds
hive> select count(ownerUserId) from final_table;
Query ID = siddarth_patil2_20201122124413_f1fe4aef-1c3b-4214-838c-5fc1fcda920f
       jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1606048296103_0004)
                                           STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container
Reducer 2 ..... container
                                       SUCCEEDED
OK
Time taken: 14.725 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive> set hivevar:n_docs=10;
hive> create or replace view tfidf as select tf.ownerUserId, tf.word, tfidf(tf.freq, df.docs, ${n_docs}) as tfidf f
rom term_frequency tf JOIN document_frequency df ON (tf.word = df.word) order by tfidf desc;
Time taken: 0.497 seconds
89904
          dump
                    0.0010600365931168199
89904
89904
        replace 0.0010600365931168199
        # 0.0010600365931168199
copy 0.0010600365931168199
89904
89904
        end 0.0010600365931168199
          collection 0.0010600365931168199
         oop 0.0010600365931168199
         given 0.0010600365931168199
value= 0.0010600365931168199
49153
         void 0.0010600365931168199
         b 0.0010600365931168199
49153
          put 0.0010600365931168199
```

REFERENCES:

- 1. TF-IDF Term Weighting · Hivemall User Manual (apache.org)
- 2. Stack Overflow Where Developers Learn, Share, & Build Careers
- 3. Getting Started · Hivemall User Manual (apache.org)
- 4. Pig Latin Basics (apache.org)