# IST 769 Final Project

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#### Summary

The purpose of this project was to demonstrate skills in database management by using Spark to store time-series data in a Cassandra Keyspace and query it via Drill. Two different data sources were used to demonstrate proficiency in pulling data from an API. The first data source was NYC 311 complaints, which saved the data in a JSON. The second source was Weather data for Syracuse New York and the data was saved as a CSV. The steps and code are provided below.

#### Steps:

- 1. Create a Keyspace in Cassandra
- 2. Pull data from the API and store it as a JSON/CSV
- 3. Read the JSON/CSV and store the data in a variable that's transferred to a Data Frame.
- 4. Create a table in Jyputer that is transcribed to a Cassandra Keyspace using Spark
- 5. Write the data in the data frame to the table created in step 4 in the keyspace
- 6. Enable the Cassandra plugin in Drill
- 7. Query the newly created tables in Drill

## NYC 311 complaints

Create a Cassandra Keyspace called project\_311

```
1 CREATE KEYSPACE IF NOT EXISTS project311
2 WITH replication = {'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor': 1};
```

Pull the data from the API and save it as JSON/CSV

```
!pip install pandas
!pip install sodapy

import pandas as pd
from sodapy import Socrata

data_url='data.cityofnewyork.us'
data_set='erm2-nwe9'
app_token='T2Jeqm4J7zvAiJruefHcYvb7y'
selectc = "unique_key, created_date, agency, complaint_type, descriptor, location_type, intersection_street_1, iclient = Socrata(data_url,app_token)
client.timeout = 360
```

```
results = client.get(data_set, select=selectc, limit=2000)

full df = pd.DataFrame.from_records(results)

full df.to_json("my_311_data.json", orient="records")

full df.to_csv("my_311_data.csv")
```

### Read the JSON file and save it as a variable

```
file_path = 'file:///home/jovyan/datasets/my_311_data.json'
df311= spark.read.json(file_path)
df311.printSchema()

df311.count()
df311.select('complaint_type').distinct().count()
```

```
df311.count()
2000

df311.select('complaint_type').distinct().count()
```

81

### Save the table in Cassandra

```
1 create_table_sql = '''
2 CREATE TABLE project311.data
3 (
4
5 address_type text,
6 agency text,
7 borough text,
8 city text,
9 community_board text,
10 complaint_type text,
11 created_date timestamp,
12 descriptor text,
13 incident_address text,
14 incident_zip text,
15 intersection_street_1 text,
intersection_street_2 text,
17 latitude float,
18 location_type text,
19 longitude float,
20    open_data_channel_type text,
21 resolution_action_updated_date timestamp,
22 status text,
23 unique_key text,
24 PRIMARY KEY (unique_key)
```

```
25
26  );
27  '''
28  from cassandra.cluster import Cluster
29  with Cluster([cassandra_host]) as cluster:
30    session = cluster.connect()
31  session.execute(create_table_sql)
32  print(create_table_sql)
33
```

```
CREATE TABLE project311.data
 address_type text,
 agency text,
borough text,
 city text,
 community_board text,
 complaint_type text,
 created_date timestamp,
 descriptor text,
 incident_address text,
 incident_zip text,
 intersection_street_1 text,
 intersection_street_2 text,
 latitude float,
 location_type text,
 longitude float,
open_data_channel_type text,
 resolution_action_updated_date timestamp,
 status text,
 unique_key text,
 PRIMARY KEY (unique_key)
  );
```

Save the data from the JSON into the table  $\ensuremath{\,^{\text{data}}}$ 

```
df2 = df311.toDF(

address_type",

"agency",

"borough",

"city",

"community_board",

"complaint_type",

"created_date",

"descriptor",

"incident_address",

"incident_zip",

"intersection_street_1",
```

```
14 "intersection_street_2",
15 "latitude",
16 "location_type",
17 "longitude",
"open_data_channel_type",
"resolution_action_updated_date",
20 "status",
21 "unique_key")
22
23 df2.write.format("org.apache.spark.sql.cassandra")\
24
       .mode("Append")\
      .option("table", "data")\
25
       .option("keyspace", "project311")\
26
27
       .save()
28
```

View data in Cassandra to confirm it has been added

```
1 select * from project311.data311;
```

#### Query the data using Spark

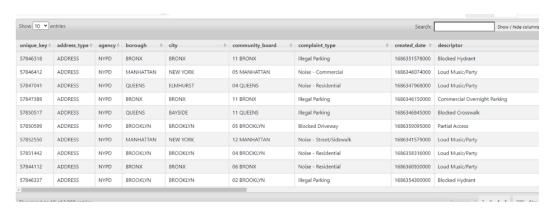
```
6]: df3.printSchema()

root

|-- unique_key: string (nullable = false)
|-- address_type: string (nullable = true)
|-- agency: string (nullable = true)
|-- borough: string (nullable = true)
|-- city: string (nullable = true)
|-- compunity_board: string (nullable = true)
|-- compunity_board: string (nullable = true)
|-- complaint_type: string (nullable = true)
|-- created_date: timestamp (nullable = true)
|-- descriptor: string (nullable = true)
|-- incident_address: string (nullable = true)
|-- incident_zip: string (nullable = true)
|-- intersection_street_1: string (nullable = true)
|-- latitude: float (nullable = true)
|-- location_type: string (nullable = true)
|-- longitude: float (nullable = true)
|-- open_data_channel_type: string (nullable = true)
|-- resolution_action_updated_date: timestamp (nullable = true)
|-- status: string (nullable = true)
```

Query the data using Drill

1 SELECT \* from Cassandra.project311. data



- 1 SELECT count(unique\_key) as Num\_Complaints,
  2 borough
  3 from Cassandra.project311.`data`
  4 group by 2
  5 order by 1 DESC
  - Num\_Complaints
     □ borough

     575
     BROOKLYN

     558
     QUEENS

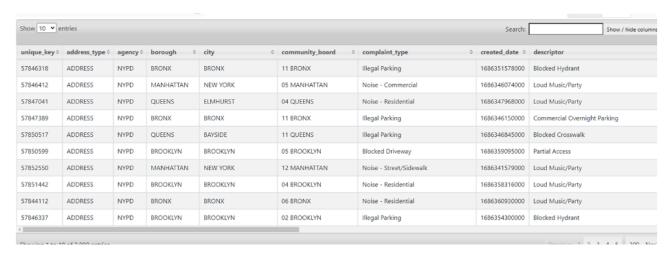
     413
     BRONX

     402
     MANHATTAN

     51
     STATEN ISLAND

     1
     Unspecified
- 1 SELECT count(unique\_key) as Num\_Complaints,
  2 complaint\_type,
  3 borough
  4 from Cassandra.project311.`data`

```
5 group by 2,3
6 order by 3
7
```



# Open Meteo Weather Data

Create a Cassandra Keyspace called project\_weather\_data

```
1 CREATE KEYSPACE IF NOT EXISTS project_weather_data
2 WITH REPLICATION = {
3   'class': 'SimpleStrategy',
4   'replication_factor': 1
5 };
```

Code to pull data from the API:

```
import requests
response = requests.get('https://archive-api.open-meteo.com/v1/archive?latitude=43.0481&longitude=76.1474&start_c
data = response.json()
```

Code to save data as CSV

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import col,explode
import pandas as pd

df = pd.json_normalize(data)

df.to_json("project_weather_data_meteo.json2", orient="records")

df.to_csv("project_weather_data_meteo.csv2",index=False,header=True)
```

Code to open the CSV and save it as a data frame:

```
1
2 df_weather= pd.read_csv(file_weather)
```

```
3 df_weather = df_weather.rename(columns={'Time': 'hour'})
4
5 df_spark = spark.createDataFrame(df_weather)
6
```

```
df_spark.printSchema()
 |-- Date: string (nullable = true)
 |-- hour: string (nullable = true)
 |-- time: string (nullable = true)
 -- temperature_2m: double (nullable = true)
 |-- dewpoint 2m: double (nullable = true)
 |-- precipitation: double (nullable = true)
 |-- rain: double (nullable = true)
 -- snowfall: double (nullable = true)
 -- weathercode: long (nullable = true)
 |-- cloudcover: long (nullable = true)
 |-- cloudcover_low: long (nullable = true)
 -- windspeed_10m: double (nullable = true)
 -- windspeed 100m: double (nullable = true)
 -- winddirection_10m: long (nullable = true)
 -- winddirection_100m: long (nullable = true)
 |-- windgusts_10m: double (nullable = true)
```

Code to create a table in Jupyter notebook under project\_weather\_data keyspace in Cassandra and save the data to table called weather\_data\_table

```
1 create_table_sql = '''
2 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS project_weather_data.weather_data_table (
     date date,
     hour time,
4
     time timestamp,
5
 6
     temperature_2m float,
     dewpoint_2m float,
 7
     precipitation float,
8
9
     rain float,
10
     snowfall float,
     weathercode float,
12
     cloudcover float,
13
     cloudcover_low float,
14
     windspeed_10m float,
     windspeed_100m float,
15
16
     winddirection_10m float,
17
     winddirection_100m float,
     windgusts_10m float,
18
     PRIMARY KEY (time)
19
20
     );
21
```

```
from cassandra.cluster import Cluster
with Cluster([cassandra_host]) as cluster:
session = cluster.connect()
session.execute(create_table_sql)
print(create_table_sql)
```

Code to write the data back to Cassandra

```
weather_2 = df_spark.toDF("date",
 2 "hour",
 3 "time",
 4 "temperature_2m",
 5 "dewpoint_2m",
 6 "precipitation",
 7 "rain",
 8 "snowfall",
9 "weathercode",
10 "cloudcover",
11 "cloudcover_low",
12 "windspeed_10m",
13 "windspeed_100m",
14 "winddirection_10m",
15 "winddirection_100m",
16 "windgusts_10m");
17
18 weather_2.write.format("org.apache.spark.sql.cassandra")\
     .mode("Append")\
19
     .option("table", "weather_data_table")\
20
21
      .option("keyspace", "project_weather_data")\
22
       .save()
```

Code to query the table in cql

```
project_weather_data> select * from project_weather_data.weather_data_table;
```

Code to query in Spark

```
weather_3 =spark.read.format("org.apache.spark.sql.cassandra")\
coption("table", "weather_data_table")\
coption("keyspace", "project_weather_data")\
cload()

weather_3.count()
```

```
: weather_3 =spark.read.format("org.apache.spark.sql.cassandra")\
    .option("table", "weather_data_table")\
    .option("keyspace","project_weather_data")\
    .load()

weather_3.count()|
: 360
```

```
weather_3.createOrReplaceTempView("weather")
query = '''

SELECT time, temperature_2m, precipitation, rain, snowfall, weathercode FROM weather_data_table;
'''
spark.sql(query).explain()
```

```
15]: weather_3.createOrReplaceTempView("weather")
query = '''

SELECT time, temperature_2m, precipitation, rain, snowfall, weathercode FROM weather_data_table;
'''

spark.sql(query).explain()

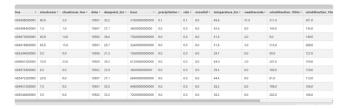
== Physical Plan ==

*(1) Project [time#123, temperature_2m#132, precipitation#129, rain#130, snowfall#131, weathercode#133]
+- BatchScan[time#123, precipitation#129, rain#130, snowfall#131, temperature_2m#132, weathercode#133] Cassandra Scan: project_weather_data.weather_data_table
- Cassandra Filters: []
- Requested Columns: [time,precipitation,rain,snowfall,temperature_2m,weathercode]
```

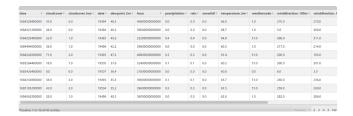
```
1 query = '''
2 SELECT time, temperature_2m, precipitation, rain, snowfall, weathercode from weather_data_table WHERE temperature
3 '''
4 spark.sql(query).explain()
```

#### Query in Drill

1 SELECT \* from Cassandra.project\_weather\_data.`weather\_data\_table`



```
1
2 SELECT * from cassandra.project_weather_data.`weather_data_table` where temperature_2m > '60'
3
```



### Conclusion

Cassandra is well suited for time series data given that it can handle writes with high reliability. Since the weather data has hourly data, Cassandra can handle the amount of data with ease. The 311 data also had a large volume of data, but the scope was limited to 2000 rows. The next iteration of this project would be to use the 311 data and show the complaints on a map using Elastic. I attempted to do this but the latitude/longitude was being stored in Elastic as a text variable even after transformations, which is incompatible with being able to be used on a map.