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Title of Experiment: Page Rank in PySpark

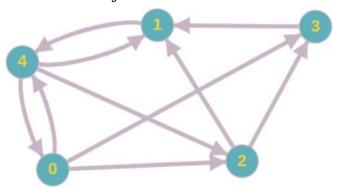
Objective of Experiment: To teach the fundamental techniques and principles in achieving big data analytics with scalability and streaming capability. To enable students to have skills that will help them to solve complex real-world problems in decision support.

Outcome of Experiment: Collect, manage, store, query and analyze various forms of Big Data. Interpretbusiness models and scientific computing paradigms, and apply software tools for big data analytics.

Problem Statement: To study and implement a Page Rank algorithm using PySpark.

Theory: The PageRank algorithm or Google algorithm was introduced by Larry Page, one of the founders of Google. It was first used to rank web pages in the Google search engine. Nowadays, it is more and more used in many different fields, for example in ranking users in social media etc... What is fascinating with the PageRank algorithm is how to start from a complex problem and end up with a very simple solution. You just need to have some basics in algebra and Markov Chains. Here, we will use ranking web pages as a use case to illustrate the PageRank algorithm.

The web can be represented like a directed graph where nodes represent the web pages and edges form links between them. Typically, if a node (web page) i is linked to a node j, it means that i refers to j.



Algorithm:

- Generates a probability distribution for web page likelihood.
- Applicable to collections of any size.
- Assumes even distribution among documents initially.
- Requires multiple iterations to refine PageRank values.
- Probabilities are numeric values between 0 and 1.
- A PageRank of 0.5 equates to a 50% chance of clicking a random link to the document.

Dataset used:

Kaggle dataset link: https://www.kaggle.com/pappukrjha/google-web-graph

```
# FromNodeId
               ToNodeId
      11342
0
       824020
0
       867923
       891835
0
11342 0
11342 27469
11342 38716
11342 309564
11342 322178
11342 387543
11342 427436
11342 538214
11342 638706
11342 645018
11342 835220
11342 856657
11342 867923
11342 891835
824020 0
824020 91807
824020 322178
824020 387543
824020 417728
824020 438493
824020 500627
824020 535748
824020 695578
824020 867923
824020 891835
867923 0
867923 11342
```



Output:

Move the data into hadoop file system:

```
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ hdfs dfs -put /home/cloudera/Desktop/web-Google.txt .
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ hdfs dfs -ls
Found 3 items
drwxr-xr-x - cloudera cloudera 0 2023-10-07 07:18 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x - cloudera cloudera 0 2023-10-07 07:19 PageRank
-rw-r--r-- 1 cloudera cloudera 75380115 2023-10-07 08:02 web-Google.txt
[cloudera@quickstart ~]$ ■
```

Start Pyspark, Compute Contrib function, RDD named links:

```
version 1.6.0
Using Python version 2.6.6 (r266:84292, Jul 23 2015 15:22:56)
SparkContext available as sc, HiveContext available as sqlContext.
>>> def computeContribs(neighbors,rank):
        for neighbor in neighbors:
. . .
                yield(neighbor, rank/len(neighbors))
>>> links = sc.textFile('web-Google.txt')\
      .map(lambda line: line.split())\
. . .
        .map(lambda pages: (pages[0],pages[1]))\
. . .
       .distinct()\
. . .
       .groupByKey()\
. . .
        .persist()
23/10/07 09:47:48 WARN shortcircuit.DomainSocketFactory: The short-circuit local
reads feature cannot be used because libhadoop cannot be loaded.
>>>
```

Ranks RDD storing the ranks data, Loop in order to calculate contribs and ranks:

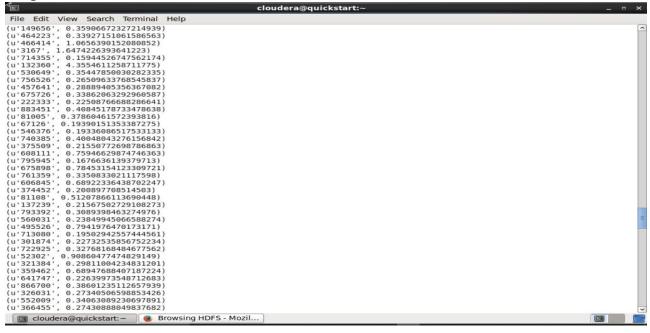
```
>>> ranks = links.map(lambda (page,neighbors):(page,1.0))
>>> for x in xrange(10):
... contribs=links\
... join(ranks)\
... flatMap(lambda (page,(neighbors,rank)):computeContribs(neighbors,rank))
... ranks = contribs\
... reduceByKey(lambda v1,v2: v1+v2)\
... map(lambda (page,contrib):(page,contrib * 0.85 + 0.15))
...
>>>
```

Collect all ranks:

```
>>> for rank in ranks.collect():
... print rank
...
```



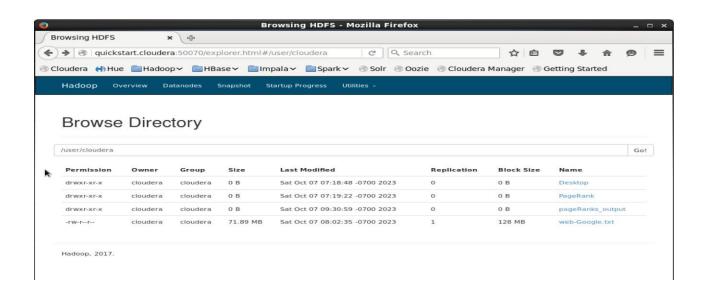
Output:

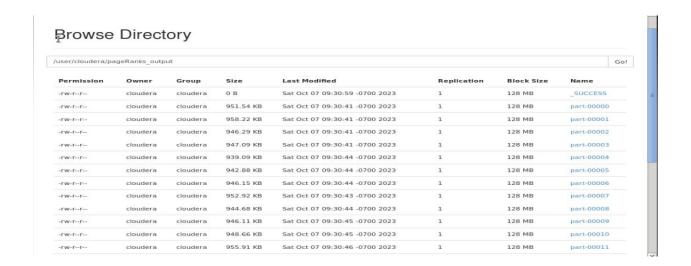




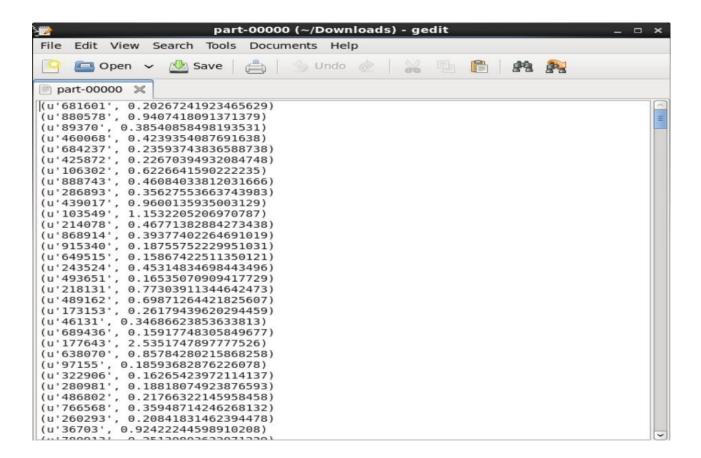
Saving the RDD as text file:

>>> ranks.count()
654830
>>> ranks.take(5)
[(u'681601', 0.20267241923465629), (u'880578', 0.9407418091371379), (u'89370', 0.38540858498193531), (u'460068', 0.4239354087
691638), (u'684237', 0.23593743836588738)]
>>> ranks.saveAsTextFile('pageRanks_output')
>>> \[
\]









Results and Discussions: PySpark's Page Rank algorithm assigned rankings to web pages, highlighting their importance in the web graph. Its distributed computing efficiently handled large datasets, benefiting web search and recommendations, and offers potential for better search engine results.