

Big Data Wrangling With Google Books Ngrams

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1. On AWS Management Console, click on the search bar and type 'EMR'. Click on EMR.
 - a. Cloning cluster from spark lab.
 - b. My_spark_cluster_2 is the cluster we will clone from, since it has all the features we need from spark lab.

Clone "my_spark_cluster_2" [Info](#)

Name and applications - required [Info](#)
Name your cluster and choose the applications that you want to install to your cluster.

Name

Amazon EMR release [Info](#)
A release contains a set of applications which can be installed on your cluster.

Application bundle

Spark Interactive	Core Hadoop	Flink	HBase	Presto	Trino	Custom
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☐ AmazonCloudWatchAgent 1.300031.1
☐ HCatalog 3.1.3
☒ Hue 4.11.0
☒ Livy 0.7.1
☐ Phoenix 5.1.3
☒ Spark 3.5.0
☐ Tez 0.10.2
☐ ZooKeeper 3.5.10

☐ Flink 1.18.0
☒ Hadoop 3.3.6
☐ JupyterEnterpriseGateway 2.6.0
☐ MXNet 1.9.1
☐ Pig 0.17.0
☐ Sqoop 1.4.7
☐ Trino 426

☐ HBase 2.4.17
☒ Hive 3.1.3
☒ JupyterHub 1.5.0
☐ Oozie 5.2.1
☐ Presto 0.283
☐ TensorFlow 2.11.0
☐ Zeppelin 0.10.1

Summary [Info](#)

Name and applications - required

Name
deliverable_spark_cluster

Amazon EMR release
emr-7.0.0

Application bundle
Custom (Hadoop 3.3.6, Hive 3.1.3, Hue 4.11.0, JupyterHub 1.5.0, Livy 0.7.1, Spark 3.5.0)

Cluster configuration - required

Instance groups
Primary (m5.xlarge), Core (m5.xlarge)

Cluster scaling and provisioning - required

Provisioning configuration
Core size: 2 Instances

Networking - required

- c.
- d. Click on 'Clone Cluster'

aws Services Search [Option+S] Ohio Titova Sh

✔ Your cluster 'deliverable_spark_cluster' has been successfully created.

Amazon EMR > EMR on EC2: Clusters > deliverable_spark_cluster

deliverable_spark_cluster Updated less than a minute ago [Refresh](#) [Terminate](#) [Clone in AWS CLI](#) [Clone](#)

Summary

Cluster info Cluster ID j-3VHUWN4OEF7WJ Cluster configuration Instance groups Capacity 1 Primary 2 Core 0 Task	Applications Amazon EMR version emr-7.0.0 Installed applications Hadoop 3.3.6, Hive 3.1.3, Hue 4.11.0, JupyterHub 1.5.0, Livy 0.7.1, Spark 3.5.0	Cluster management Log destination in Amazon S3 aws-logs-465801712842-us-east-2/elasticmapreduce Primary node public DNS -	Status and time Status Starting Creation time 31 March 2024 22:14 (UTC-04:00) Elapsed time 0 seconds
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[Properties](#) [Bootstrap actions](#) [Instances \(hardware\)](#) [Steps](#) [Applications](#) [Configurations](#) [Monitoring](#) [Events](#) [Tags \(0\)](#)

Cluster logs [Info](#)

Archive log files to Amazon S3 Turned on Amazon S3 location s3://aws-logs-465801712842-us-east-	Turn on encryption for logs Turned off
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Cluster termination and node replacement [Info](#) [Edit](#)

Termination option Automatically terminate the cluster after idle time	Idle time 4 hours
Termination protection	Unhealthy node replacement

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2. Connect to the head node of the cluster using SSH.
 - a. In your terminal, make sure you are in the same directory as your .pem file.
 - b. Follow these instructions under 'Connect to the primary node using SSH'. Paste the command onto the terminal. You can find your primary node public DNS in your cluster page, see the following command and image.

c. `ssh -i aws_cloud_tilova.pem -L 9995:localhost:9443`

hadoop@ec2-18-118-27-195.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com

The screenshot shows the Amazon EMR console for cluster 'deliverable_spark_cluster_2'. The cluster is in a 'Starting' state. The 'Summary' tab is active, displaying cluster information, applications, and management details. A red box highlights the 'Primary node public DNS' as 'ec2-3-147-81-234.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com'. Below this, links to connect via SSH and SSM are provided. The 'Status and time' section shows the cluster was created on 3 April 2024 at 13:51 UTC and has been running for 2 minutes and 30 seconds.

d.

3. Copy the data folder from the S3 bucket *directly* into a directory on the Hadoop File System (HDFS) named `/user/hadoop/eng_1M_1gram`.

a. Add this command onto the terminal: `hadoop distcp`

`s3://brainstation-dsft/eng_1M_1gram.csv /user/hadoop/eng_1M_1gram`.

b. You can double check if your file exists in terminal using `hadoop fs -ls`

c.

```
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-7-10 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls
Found 1 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hdfsadmin group 5292105197 2024-04-01 02:41 eng_1M_1gram.csv
```

4. In your cluster page, click on the Applications tab and check your port for JupyterHub.

The screenshot shows the 'Applications' tab in the Amazon EMR console. It displays 'On-cluster application UIs' and 'Live application UIs'. Under 'Live application UIs', there is a table of 'Application UIs on the primary node'. A red box highlights the 'JupyterHub' entry with the URL 'https://ec2-18-118-27-195.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:9443/'.

a. Type exit in your terminal and apply this command (follow pem file). `ssh -i`

`aws_cloud_tilova.pem -L 9995:localhost:9443`

hadoop@ec2-18-118-27-195.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com

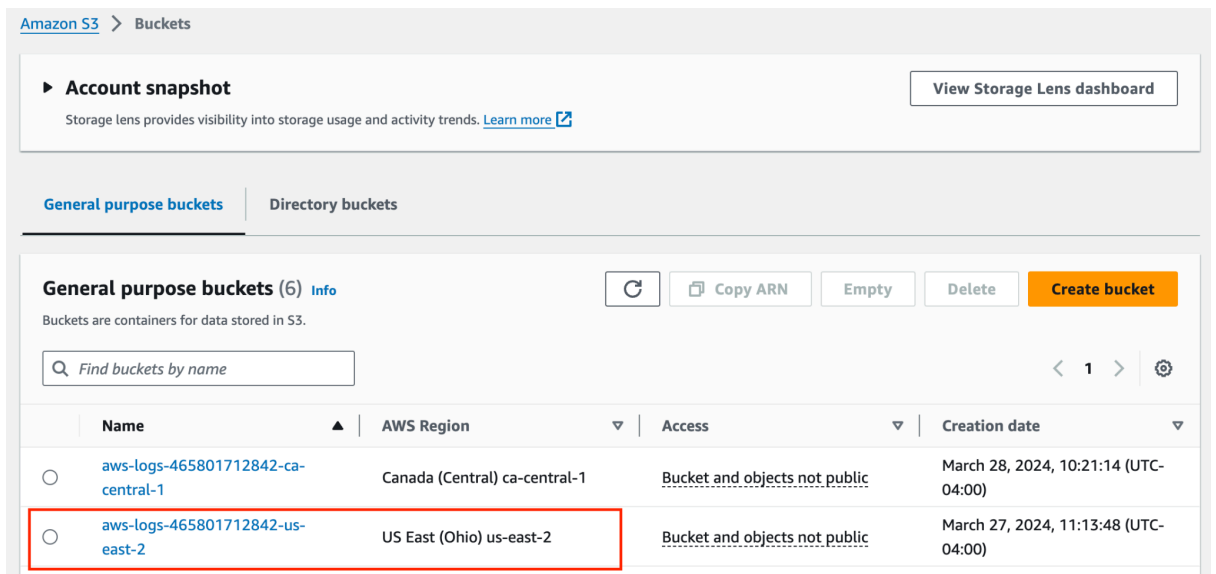
- b. Make sure the port matches your jupyter hub port. Once it's connected click on the link and proceed to 'Advanced' button and click on the link.
- c. Once you enter the login page, use jovyan as username and jupyter as password.
- d. When starting a new notebook, make sure it is a PySpark kernel.



e.

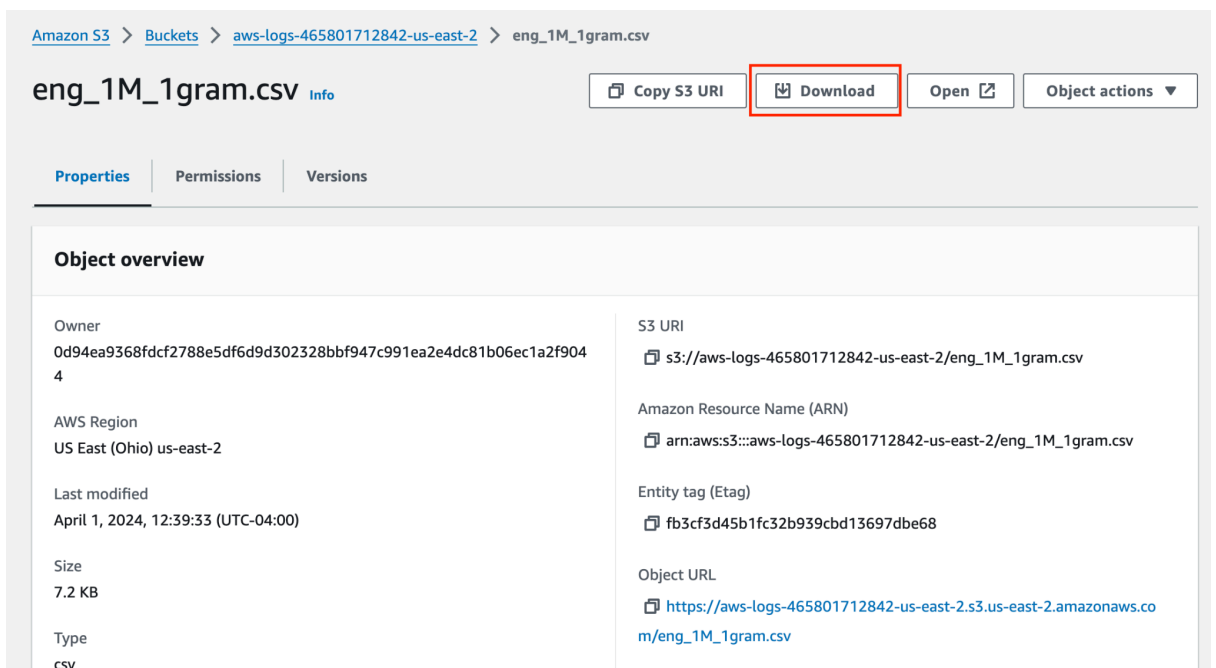
Appendix F

- f. Continue onto the jupyter notebook.
5. On the terminal, start to merge the filtered data frame using this command.
 - a. `hadoop fs -getmerge`
`hdfs://ec2-18-118-205-216.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:8020/user/hadoop/eng`
`_1M_1gram file_name_filtered_data.csv`
 - b. Apply the csv file onto the s3 bucket using this command.
`aws s3 mv file_name_filtered_data.csv`
`s3://aws-logs-465801712842-us-east-2/eng_1M_1gram.csv`
 - c. Then, check if the csv file is in the correct s3 bucket using this command.
`aws s3 ls s3://aws-logs-465801712842-us-east-2`
 - d. You should be able to see your csv file in your aws s3 bucket. Click on the appropriate bucket.



e.

f. Then click on the file you've saved and click the download button to open your csv file.



g.

- In the same page from the image shown above, grab your S3 URI and copy it so you can read csv from your local jupyter notebook. Check Jupyter Notebook - 'Big Data Local - Tilova Shahrin.ipynb'
- Check Jupyter Notebook - 'Big Data Local - Tilova Shahrin.ipynb'
- Hadoop integrates with external libraries to provide machine learning capabilities. Spark has built-in machine learning libraries. You would need Spark to run jupyter hub, which runs much faster than Hadoop. Hadoop runs at a lower cost since it relies on any disk storage type for data processing. Spark uses RAM for in memory processing so it costs more than Hadoop.