CSS533: Program 2

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Documentation:

The Documentation section involves the implementation details of the Program 2: Flight Data Analysis with Apache Storm that I have built. This section contains the implementation of the requirements that were given in the program 2 document. The additional features will be discussed in the discussion section.

TopologyMain Class: This class sets up and executes a Storm topology locally for processing flight data. It uses a spout (FlightsDataReader) and connects it to two bolts (Hubldentifier and AirlineSorter) to group and analyze flights based on proximity to airports and airline information. The main() method accepts two arguments: the first is the path to flights.txt with flight data, and the second is the path to airports.txt containing airport information. The topology runs on a local Storm cluster for 10 seconds before shutting down.

FlightsDataReader Class: This class is a custom Storm spout that reads a JSON-formatted flight dataset from a file and emits each flight record as a tuple to the topology. In the open() method, it initializes the file reader using the path provided in the Storm configuration. The nextTuple() method reads the entire file once, parses the JSON, and iterates over the "states" array, which contains individual flight entries. For each flight with 17 fields, it emits a tuple with those fields (handling nulls as empty strings) using the SpoutOutputCollector. The declareOutputFields() method defines the schema of each emitted tuple (e.g., call sign, latitude, altitude, etc.). The class also implements ack(), fail(), and close() to handle basic message acknowledgement and cleanup.

Hubldentifier class: The Hubldentifier class is a Storm bolt that filters flights to identify those near major airports and emits the airport-city, airport-code, and call-sign for each. It loads airport data during setup and, for each flight, checks whether it is within 20 miles in latitude or longitude of any known airport. If a nearby airport is found, the flight is passed on for further processing.

AirlineSorter class: This class is a Storm bolt that groups and counts flights by airline code for each airport. It receives tuples containing the airport city, airport code, and flight call sign. For each tuple, it extracts the first three characters of the call sign as the airline code and updates a count of flights for that airline at the corresponding airport. In the cleanup() method, it prints out a summary of the total flights per airline at each airport, along with the total number of flights at that airport. Counterpart Class: This thread runs in the background and handles the opponent's actions during the game. It waits for input from the other player, marks their move on the board, and checks for a win or draw. If the game ends, it shows the result, and disables the board. It also flips the turn back to the player after each valid move.

A general data flow goes as this. The topology processes flight data by first reading a JSON-formatted flights.txt file through the FlightsDataReader spout, which emits tuples containing flight details. These are passed to the Hubldentifier bolt, which loads airport location data from airports.txt and filters flights to identify those within 20 miles (in latitude or longitude) of a listed airport. For each qualifying flight, it emits the nearest airport and the flight's call sign to the AirlineSorter bolt, which groups flights by airport and airline code, tracks counts, and prints a summary of airline activity per airport when the topology finishes.

Source Code:

TopologyMain Class:

```
import backtype.storm.Config;
import backtype.storm.LocalCluster;
import backtype.storm.topology.TopologyBuilder;
import spouts.FlightsDataReader;
import bolts.HubIdentifier;
import bolts.AirlineSorter;
public class TopologyMain {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.err.println("Usage: TopologyMain <flights.txt path> <airports.txt path>");
            System.exit(1);
       String flightsPath = args[0];
       String airportsPath = args[1];
        TopologyBuilder builder = new TopologyBuilder();
       builder.setSpout("flights-reader", new FlightsDataReader());
       builder.setBolt("hub-identifier", new HubIdentifier())
                .shuffleGrouping("flights-reader");
       builder.setBolt("airline-sorter", new AirlineSorter(), 1)
                .fieldsGrouping("hub-identifier", new Fields("airport.city"));
        // Configuration
       Config conf = new Config();
       conf.put("FlightsFile", flightsPath);
       conf.put("AirportsData", airportsPath);
       conf.setDebug(false);
       conf.put(Config.TOPOLOGY_MAX_SPOUT_PENDING, 1);
       LocalCluster cluster = new LocalCluster();
        cluster.submitTopology("Flight-Data-Analysis", conf, builder.createTopology());
       Thread.sleep(10000);
       cluster.shutdown();
```

FlightsDataReader Class:

```
package spouts;
import backtype.storm.spout.SpoutOutputCollector;
import backtype.storm.task.TopologyContext;
import backtype.storm.topology.OutputFieldsDeclarer;
```

```
import backtype.storm.topology.base.BaseRichSpout;
import backtype.storm.tuple.Values;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.util.Map;
import org.json.JSONArray;
import org.json.JSONObject;
public class FlightsDataReader extends BaseRichSpout {
   private SpoutOutputCollector collector;
    private FileReader fileReader;
   private boolean completed = false;
   public void ack(Object msgId) {
        System.out.println("OK: " + msgId);
    public void fail(Object msgId) {
        System.out.println("FAIL: " + msgId);
    public void close() {}
    public void nextTuple() {
        if (completed) {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
            return;
            StringBuilder jsonBuilder = new StringBuilder();
            BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(fileReader);
            String line;
            while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                jsonBuilder.append(line);
            JSONObject root = new JSONObject(jsonBuilder.toString());
            JSONArray states = root.getJSONArray("states");
            for (int i = 0; i < states.length(); i++) {</pre>
                JSONArray flight = states.getJSONArray(i);
                if (flight.length() == 17) {
                    Object[] fields = new Object[17];
                    for (int j = 0; j < 17; j++) {
                        fields[j] = (flight.isNull(j)) ? "" : flight.get(j).toString().trim();
                    collector.emit(new Values(fields), fields[1]);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            throw new RuntimeException("Error parsing flights.json", e);
```

```
completed = true;
}

public void open(Map conf, TopologyContext context, SpoutOutputCollector collector) {
    this.collector = collector;
    try {
        String filePath = conf.get("FlightsFile").toString();
        System.out.println("Reading flights data from: " + filePath);
        this.fileReader = new FileReader(filePath);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        throw new RuntimeException("Error reading flight file", e);
    }
}

public void declareOutputFields(OutputFieldsDeclarer declarer) {
    declarer.declare(new Fields(
        "transponder_address", "call_sign", "origin_country", "last_contact1", "last_contact2",
        "longitude", "latitude", "altitude_barometric", "on_ground", "velocity", "heading",
        "vertical_rate", "sensors", "altitude_geometric", "transponder_code", "special_purpose",
        "origin"
        )); // Adjusted couple of names to make them more meaningful and easy to fetch
    }
}
```

HubIdentifier Class:

```
package bolts;
import backtype.storm.topology.BasicOutputCollector;
import backtype.storm.topology.OutputFieldsDeclarer;
import backtype.storm.topology.base.BaseBasicBolt;
import backtype.storm.tuple.Fields;
import backtype.storm.tuple.Tuple;
import backtype.storm.tuple.Tuple;
import backtype.storm.tuple.Values;
import backtype.storm.task.TopologyContext;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.Serializable;
import java.uil.ArrayList;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Map;

public class HubIdentifier extends BaseBasicBolt {

   private List<Airport> airports = new ArrayList<>();

   public void prepare(Map stormConf, TopologyContext context) { // Initialize the airports list
        String airportsFile = stormConf.get("AirportsData").toString();
        try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(airportsFile))) {
        String line;
```

```
while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
                // There are only 40 entries in the airports.txt file, So there was no need to select top
40 entries.
                String[] parts = line.split(",");
                if (parts.length >= 4) {
                    String city = parts[0].trim();
                    String code = parts[1].trim();
                    double lat = Double.parseDouble(parts[2].trim());
                    double lon = Double.parseDouble(parts[3].trim());
                    airports.add(new Airport(city, code, lat, lon));
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Error reading airports file", e);
   public void execute(Tuple input, BasicOutputCollector collector) {
            String callSign = input.getStringByField("call_sign").trim();
            double flightLat = Double.parseDouble(input.getStringByField("latitude"));
            double flightLon = Double.parseDouble(input.getStringByField("longitude"));
            double verticalRate = Double.parseDouble(input.getStringByField("vertical_rate"));
            double velocity = Double.parseDouble(input.getStringByField("velocity"));
            double altitude = Double.parseDouble(input.getStringByField("altitude geometric"));
            boolean onGround = Boolean.parseBoolean(input.getStringByField("on ground"));
           if (callSign == null || callSign.trim().isEmpty()) {
            if (!onGround && verticalRate == 0) {
                return; // Skip flights that are not on the ground and have no vertical rate
            if (velocity > 200) {
               return; // Skip high-speed flights
           if (altitude > 1000) {
            Airport nearest = null;
            double minDistance = Double.MAX_VALUE;
            double latThreshold = 20.0 / 70.0; // 0.2857 According to the given proximity rule
            double lonThreshold = 20.0 / 45.0; // 0.4444 According to the given proximity rule
            for (Airport airport : airports) {
                boolean nearLat = Math.abs(flightLat - airport.latitude) <= latThreshold;</pre>
                boolean nearLon = Math.abs(flightLon - airport.longitude) <= lonThreshold;</pre>
                if (nearLat | nearLon) { // Near either latitude or longitude
                    double dist = Math.sqrt(Math.pow(flightLat - airport.latitude, 2) + Math.pow(flightLon
  airport.longitude, 2)); //calculating the Euclidean distance
                   if (nearest == null || dist < minDistance) {</pre>
```

```
nearest = airport;
                    minDistance = dist;
        if (nearest != null) {
            System.out.println("NEAREST " + nearest.city +" (" + nearest.code + "): " + callSign);
            String airlineCode = callSign.length() >= 3 ? callSign.substring(0, 3).trim() : callSign;
            collector.emit(new Values(nearest.city, nearest.code, airlineCode));
    } catch (Exception ignored) {}
public void declareOutputFields(OutputFieldsDeclarer declarer) {
    declarer.declare(new Fields("airport.city", "airport.code", "call_sign"));
public void cleanup() {}
private static class Airport implements Serializable {
    String city, code;
    double latitude, longitude;
    Airport(String city, String code, double latitude, double longitude) {
        this.city = city;
        this.code = code;
        this.latitude = latitude;
        this.longitude = longitude;
```

AirlineSorter Class:

```
package bolts;
import backtype.storm.task.TopologyContext;
import backtype.storm.topology.BasicOutputCollector;
import backtype.storm.topology.OutputFieldsDeclarer;
import backtype.storm.topology.base.BaseBasicBolt;
import backtype.storm.tuple.Tuple;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

public class AirlineSorter extends BaseBasicBolt {

    // This is used to store the number of flights for each airline at each airport
    private Map<String, Map<String, Integer>> stats;

    // Map from airport code to city name
    private Map<String, String> codeToCity;
```

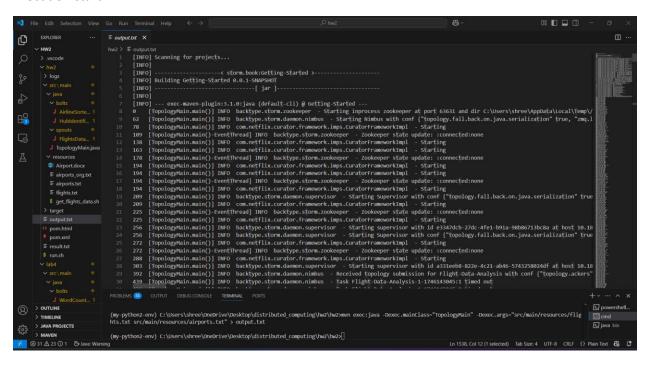
```
@Override
public void prepare(Map stormConf, TopologyContext context) {
    stats = new HashMap<>();
    codeToCity = new HashMap<>();
@Override
public void execute(Tuple input, BasicOutputCollector collector) {
    String airportCity = input.getStringByField("airport.city");
    String airportCode = input.getStringByField("airport.code");
    String airlineCode = input.getStringByField("call_sign");
    // Store code -> city mapping
    codeToCity.putIfAbsent(airportCode, airportCity);
    // Keyed by airport code
    stats.putIfAbsent(airportCode, new HashMap<String,Integer>());
    Map<String, Integer> airlineMap = stats.get(airportCode);
    airlineMap.put(airlineCode, airlineMap.getOrDefault(airlineCode, 0) + 1);
@Override
public void cleanup() {
    System.out.println("-- Flight Counter --");
    for (Map.Entry<String, Map<String, Integer>> airportEntry : stats.entrySet()) {
        String airport = airportEntry.getKey();
        Map<String, Integer> airlineMap = airportEntry.getValue();
        String cityName = codeToCity.getOrDefault(airport, "Unknown");
        System.out.println("At Airport: " + airport + " (" + cityName + ")");
        int total = 0;
        List<Map.Entry<String, Integer>> sortedEntries = new ArrayList<>(airlineMap.entrySet());
        sortedEntries.sort((a, b) -> b.getValue().compareTo(a.getValue()));
        for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : sortedEntries) {
            System.out.println("\t" + entry.getKey() + ": " + entry.getValue());
            total += entry.getValue();
        System.out.println("\ttotal #flights = " + total);
        System.out.println();
@Override
public void declareOutputFields(OutputFieldsDeclarer declarer) {
```

Execution Outputs:

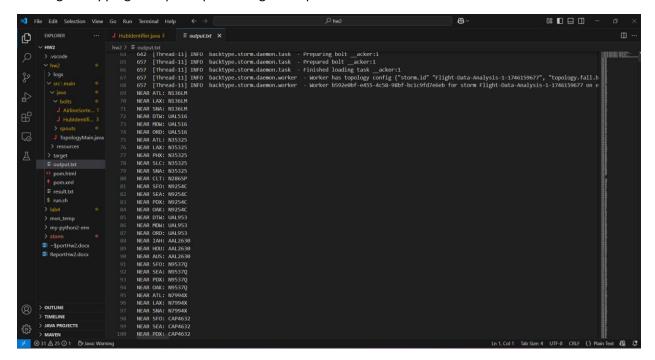
Two scenarios were given to test with the implementation. Below are the outputs for each.

Single-threaded execution:

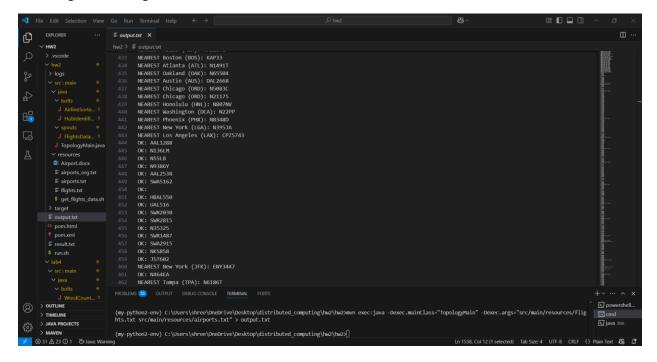
Execution start.



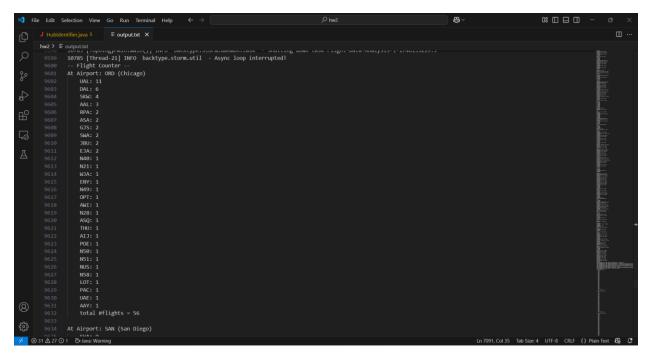
One flight mapping multiple airports. Original implementation.



Receiving acknowledgement

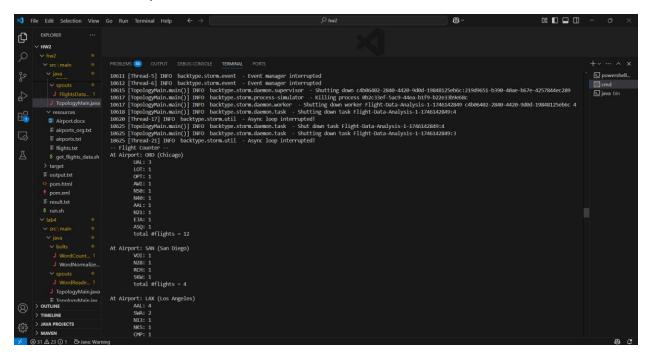


Original Implementation- Mapping near airport.

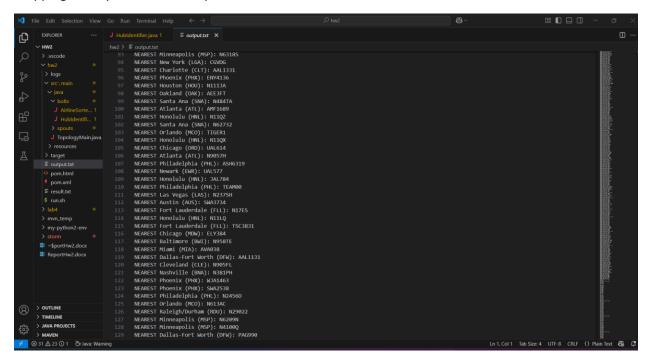


Additional feature(s):

Sorted and filtered output.



Mapping to only one nearest airport



Discussions:

Additional Features:

- 1. Sorting the airline based on the number of flights it has in an airport.
- 2. More accurate flight information:
 - a. Filtered the airplanes according to different parameters such as altitude, vertical rate.
 - b. Improved the airplanes mappings to its nearest airport

To implement the feature of sorting airlines based on how many flights they have at each airport, the AirlineSorter class uses a nested map structure called stats. This map keeps track of flight counts, with the airport code as the outer key and a map of airline codes and their respective counts as the inner values. The airline code is extracted as the first three characters of the call sign, which is passed from the Hubldentifier class. As flight data comes in during the execute() method, the corresponding airline's count is updated. Then, in the cleanup() method, each airport's airline data is collected, turned into a list, and sorted in descending order based on flight count. Finally, the class prints a summary for each airport showing its city, the airlines that operated there, and how many flights each had.

For the Implementation of more accurate flight data. The following implementations are done.

In the HubIdentifier class, a set of filters is used to focus on flights that are actually relating with an airport, such as those taking off, landing, or on the ground, rather than those simply flying overhead. The class first checks if the flight has a valid call sign, as missing call signs often indicate incomplete or less useful data. It then filters out flights that are airborne but not changing altitude, which usually means they are just cruising by. Flights moving faster than 200 meters per second are also excluded, since they are likely passing over the area at high speed. Additionally, flights above 1000 feet are not considered, as the focus is on aircraft closer to the ground or near the airport. Once these filters are applied, the remaining flights are checked for proximity to known airports based on whether they are within about 20 miles in either latitude or longitude. This approach ensures that only flights that are related or connected to an airport are included in the topology.

In the initial sample output, it was observed that some flights were being mapped to multiple airports due to the broad proximity rule, which considers a flight near any airport if it is within 20 miles in either latitude or longitude. While this approach captures potential proximity, it can also introduce ambiguity and inflate the data, since a single flight might be linked to several airports. To avoid this confusion, the Hubldentifier class was designed to identify only the nearest airport for each flight. Instead of emitting a flight for every matching airport within the proximity range, the implementation keeps track of the closest one by calculating the Euclidean distance between the flight's coordinates and each airport. This is done by looping through all airports and updating the minimum distance and corresponding airport whenever a closer one is found. As a result, each flight is uniquely and more accurately associated with just one airport, which simplifies the analysis and leads to more meaningful flight-to-airport mappings.

Lab 4:

