Hive 配置

⚠ 操作系统: ubuntu

》修改配置,第一次运行hive后报错:

解决办法: 将hive-site.xml中的system:java.io.tmpdir全部替换为绝对路径: /home/wangsky/hadoop/hive/tmp

解决之后, hive启动成功:

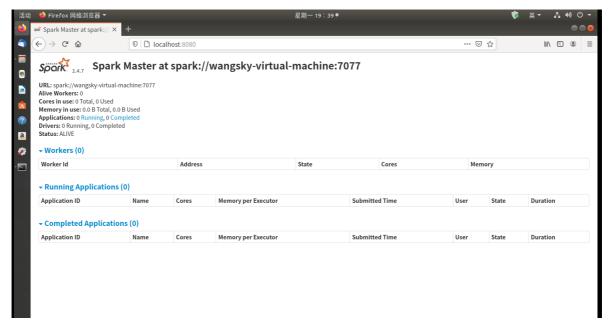
```
root@wangsky-virtual-machine:/home/wangsky/hadoop/hive# bin/hive
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/wangsky/hadoop/hive/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.6.2.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLogge
rBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/wangsky/hadoop/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/sl
f4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.apache.logging.slf4j.Log4jLoggerFactory]

Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/home/wangsky/hadoop/hive/lib/hive-common-2.3.7.jar!/hive-log4j2.p
roperties Async: true
Hive-on-MR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different executi
on engine (i.e. spark, tez) or using Hive 1.X releases.
hive> []
```

spark 配置

根据版本对应关系,选择安装spark2.4.7

比较顺利,也没有什么需要特别配置的地方



数据预处理

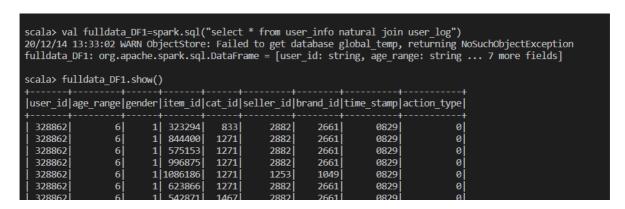
利用spark-shell将两个表合并,如下:

首先是读取数据:

```
scala> val user_infoDF1=spark.read.format("csv").option("sep",",").option("header","true").load("/home/wangsky/FBDP/user_info_format1.csv")
user_infoDF1: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [user_id: string, age_range: string ... 1 more field]
scala> val user_logDF1=spark.read.format("csv").option("sep",",").option("header","true").load("/home/wangsky/FBDP/user_log_format1.csv")
user_logDF1: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [user_id: string, item_id: string ... 5 more fields]
```

然后是sql操作自然连接

```
scala> user_infoDF1.createOrReplaceTempView("user_info")
scala> user_logDF1.createOrReplaceTempView("user_log")
```



然后进行save操作:这里po一张web ui的截图,确实有点慢,存储一张大表花费了将近4分钟(伪分布式)



Task1-MapReduce

涉及: task1

代码: github仓库/lab4/lab4_MapReduce

输出: github仓库/lab4/MP_* (共两个文件)

采用一次map和一次reduce完成计数和排序输出工作

数据结构:

在reduce中维护了一个**大小为100的堆**,使用了java自带的数据类型PriorityQueue(优先级队列), 当堆里面满了时,取出里面的最小元素

在reduce之后,对堆进行排序,最后输出

其他的就和普通的词频统计没有太大的区别,注意的是,在map中的以下几个条件:

```
//最受欢迎商品
String fields[] = value.toString().split(",");

if (fields.length != 9) {
    return;
}
if (!isNumeric(fields[8])){//去除掉空值或其他违规数据的情况
    return;
}
if (Integer.parseInt(fields[8])==0){//如果只是点击,则不计数
    return;
```

家到的坑:关于openjdk和jdk的区别

在实现堆的时候,我**使用了**javafx.util里面的Pair数据类型,但是在linux上编译不通过

原因分析: 我的window上时Oracle jdk, 而linux上安装的是openJDK, 两者有一些小小的差别

OracleJDK源码和对应版本的OpenJDK源码进行比较,发现除了文件头的版权注释之外,其余代码基本上都是相同的,只有字体渲染部分存在一点差异,Oracle JDK采用了商业实现,而OpenJDK使用的是开源的FreeType。

当然,这里的"相同"是建立在两者共有的组件基础上的,Oracle JDK中还会存在一些Open JDK没有的、商用闭源的功能,例如Flight Recorder,OpenJDK中也有少量独有功能。

javafx.util包在jdk 1.8的类库里面有,但在OpenJDK 8里面是没有的

解决办法:自己写了个Pair (反正也比较简单\(\text{\text{\text{Q}}}\))

Task1, 2, 3, 4: Spark

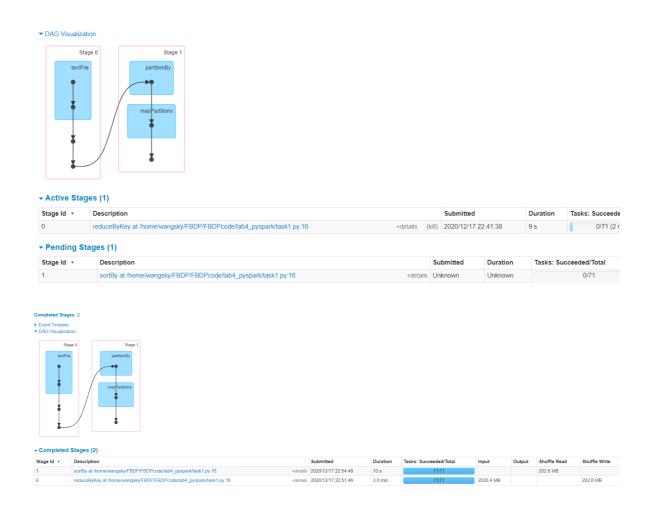
涉及: task1、task2, task3, task4

代码:代码: github仓库/lab4/lab4_pyspark

代码: github仓库/lab4/lab4_pyspark/task1.py

输出见: github仓库 /lab4/pyspark_* (共两个文件) ,与MapReduce输出完全一致

这里简单po几张web ui的截图,但是由于代码运行完毕之后web端口就自动关闭了,所以没有截全



task2.py: spark rdd操作

代码: github仓库 /lab4/lab4_pyspark/task2.py

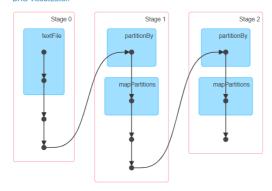
这里以性别比例为例

代码的输入是前面数据预处理join了两个表之后的结果,所以直接做map和reduce即可

Details for Job 0

Status: SUCCEEDED
Completed Stages: 3

- ▶ Event Timeline
- ▼ DAG Visualization



→ Completed Stages (3)

Stage Id *	Description	Submitted	Duration	Tasks: Succeeded/Total	Input	C
2	collect at /home/wangsky/FBDP/FBDPcode/lab4_pyspark/task2.py:15 +details	2020/12/18 20:06:49	2 s	71/71		
1	groupByKey at /home/wangsky/FBDP/FBDPcode/lab4_pyspark/task2.py:14 +details	2020/12/18 20:06:40	7 s	71/71		
0	reduceByKey at /home/wangsky/FBDP/FBDPcode/lab4_pyspark/task2.py:13 +details	2020/12/18 19:54:30	12 min	71/71	2035.4 MB	

运行结果:

```
Wangskyewangsky-virtual-machine:~$ /usr/bin/python /home/wangsky/FBDP/FBDPcode/lab4_pyspark/task2.py 20/12/18 20:15:44 WARN Utils: Your hostname, wangsky-virtual-machine resolves to a loopback address: 127.0.1.1; using 192.168.91.131 instead (on 20/12/18 20:15:44 WARN Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address 20/12/18 20:15:47 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable Using Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties Setting default log level to "WARN".

To adjust logging level use sc.settoglevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel). 性别分布 [('"', 6436), ('1', 121670), ('0', 285638)] 年於分布 [('3', 108528), ('""', 2210), ('5', 39461), ('4', 76082), ('1', 24), ('8', 1233), ('7', 6917), ('6', 35112), ('2', 52452), ('0', 91725)]
```

标值为"""的应该就是对应的非合规值(年龄里面一不小心忘记去除0了,不过问题不大,最后计算比例的时候处理即可)

跑了大概15分钟

之后取出非合规值, 计算比例:

```
w<mark>angsky@wangsky-virtual-machine:~</mark>$ /usr/bin/python /home/wangsky/FBDP/FBDPcode/lab4_pyspark
  gender
          ratio
      1 121670
      0
         285638
性别比例
  gender
             ratio
      1 0.298717
     0 0.701283
年龄分布
        ratio
0
   3 108528
       39461
        76082
   1
          24
   8
        1233
        6917
6
   6
       35112
       52452
年龄比例
          ratio
   age
   1 0.000075
   8 0.003855
4
      0.021629
   6 0.109791
      0.123389
   2 0.164010
   4 0.237898
   3 0.339353
```

task3.py: spark sql操作

代码: github仓库/lab4/lab4_pyspark/task3.py

sql的输入是原始数据,而不是上面做了数据预处理的数据

关键是写sql语句, 总共分为两步:

1. 数据过滤

因为前面加了关键字distinct, 所以多次购买只计一次

2. 分类计数

跑了大概3分钟


```
wangsky-virtual-machine:~$ /usr/bin/python /home/wangsky/FBDP/FBDPcode/lab4 pyspark/
20/12/18 21:38:27 WARN Utils: Your hostname, wangsky-virtual-machine resolves to a loopback
20/12/18 21:38:27 WARN Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address
20/12/18 21:38:28 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platfo
Using Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties
Setting default log level to "WARN".
To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel).
|gender|number|
                           percent
      0 218825 0.6884753335011327
      1 99015 0.31152466649886734
|age range|number|
            6849 0.021548577900830607
         3 | 107826 | 0.3392461615907375
            1210 0.003806946891517745
            39285 0.12359992449030958
           34905 0.10981940599043544
         6
               24 7.550969041026932E-5
         1
         4
           75740 0.23829599798640824
           52001 0.16360747545935062
```

结果分析:整体排名和用rdd做mapreduce的结果一致,但是总数量有细微差别,主要原因如下:

- 用rdd做mapreduce时,在过滤完数据之后,对重复的user_id统一只取第一个
- 但是在做sql时,是对三元组(user_id,gender,age_range)重复的只取一个,因此可能存在相同user_id,但是gender和age_range不同的出现,导致最后的结果在数量上有细微的差别

task4.py:

代码: github仓库 /lab4/task4.py

首先利用python做了简单的特征提取:

```
import sys
from operator import add
import pandas as pd
import os
def trans_action(df):
    dd=pd.DataFrame()
    dd.loc[0,['user_id']]=df.iloc[0,0]
```

```
dd.loc[0,['seller_id']]=df.iloc[0,5]
    dd.loc[0,['age']]=df.iloc[0,1]
    dd.loc[0,['gender']]=df.iloc[0,2]
    s=[0,0,0,0]
    for i in range(0,len(df)):
        for j in range(0,4):
            if int(df.iloc[i,8])==j:
                s[j]+=1
    dd.loc[0,['0','1','2','3']]=s
    return dd
if __name__ == "__main__":
    path='/home/wangsky/FBDP/fulldata/'
    for name in os.listdir(path):
        print(name)
        print("0%")
        data=pd.read_csv('/home/wangsky/FBDP/fulldata/'+name,sep=',',header=None)
        print("25%")
        data.columns=
['user_id','age','gender','item_id','cat_id','seller_id','brand_id','time','action']
 newdf1=data.groupby(['user_id','seller_id'],as_index=False).apply(trans_action)
        print("50%")
        newdf2=newdf1.join(pd.get_dummies(newdf1.gender,prefix='gender'))
        print("75%")
 newdf2.to_csv('/home/wangsky/FBDP/processed_data/'+name,index=False,header=False)
        print("100%")
```

提取的逻辑如下:

- 1. 对每个 (user, merchant) 计数他们的action_type不同类别的数目,即用户在这个商家点击了几次、收藏了几次、购买了几次、加进购物车了几次
- 2. 由于gender是类别变量,所以做一个one-hot独热编码,而age由于本身具有大小和可比的属性, 就不做独热编码,可以直接做特征来使用

然后使用MLLib来做二分类,模型采用支持向量机svm和逻辑回归LR

将数据3、7开分为测试集和训练集,然后做分类器的训练和测试

図 踩到的坑1: pyspark不支持DataSet

由于python不能保证数据类型的安全性,因此pyspark也相应的不支持DataSet

虽然不支持DataSet,但是仍然可以指定文件读取时的schema,方便后续处理

I 踩到的坑2: pyspark里面 DescitionTreeModel的predict方法源代码提到

"In Python, predict cannot currently be used within an RDD transformation or action. Call predict directly on the RDD instead."

这个call是调用了self. sc方法,导致了model依赖sc

```
class JavaModelWrapper(object):
    """
    Wrapper for the model in JVM
    """
    def __init__(self, java_model):
        self._sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
        self._java_model = java_model

def __del__(self):
        self._sc._gateway.detach(self._java_model)

def call(self, name, *a):
        """Call method of java_model"""
        return callJavaFunc(self._sc, getattr(self._java_model, name), *a)
```

原因是这里通过py4j来调用java_model ("org.apache.spark.mllib.tree.model.DecisionTreeModel") , 导致了依赖SparkContext。

所以做decision tree时不能使用类似于

```
predicedRDD=data.map(lambda x:(x.label,DT.predict(x.feutures)))
```

的操作, 因为在map内部不能使用predict

最终跑出来结果如下,SVM表现稍微好一点

```
Wangsky@wangsky-virtual-machine:~/FBDP/FBDPcode$ /usr/bin/python /home/wangsky/FBDP/FBDPcode/la 20/12/22 16:10:15 WARN Utils: Your hostname, wangsky-virtual-machine resolves to a loopback add 20/12/22 16:10:15 WARN Utils: Set SPARK_LOCAL_IP if you need to bind to another address 20/12/22 16:10:16 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform Using Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties Setting default log level to "WARN".

To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel). 20/12/22 16:11:57 WARN Instrumentation: [608cb84b] Initial coefficients will be ignored! Its di 20/12/22 16:11:58 WARN BLAS: Failed to load implementation from: com.github.fommil.netlib.Nativ 20/12/22 16:11:58 WARN BLAS: Failed to load implementation from: com.github.fommil.netlib.Nativ SVM训练集error: 0.06073642920409971
LR训练集error: 0.061066518493252425
SVM测试集error: 0.06299455348885007
```