EECS E6893 Big Data Analytics
HW1: Clustering, Spark MLlib, and Hadoop

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Agenda

● HW1
  ○ Iterative K-means clustering
  ○ Spark MLlib
  ○ Hadoop
HW1
HW1

- **Document clustering with K-means**
  - “Implement” iterative K-means clustering in Spark
  - L1, L2 distance functions
  - Different initialization strategies
  - Plot the cluster assignment result with T-SNE dimensionality reduction

- **Monitoring Hadoop metrics**
  - Installing Hadoop in Pseudo Distributed Mode
  - Monitoring hadoop metrics through HTTP API
Iterative K-means

- In each iteration, k centroids are initialized, each point in the space is assigned to the nearest centroid, and the centroids are re-computed
- Pseudo code:

```
Algorithm 1 Iterative k-Means Algorithm
1: procedure ITERATIVE k-Means
2:     Select k points as initial centroids of the k clusters.
3:     for iterations := 1 to MAX_ITER do
4:         for each point p in the dataset do
5:             Assign point p to the cluster with the closest centroid
6:         end for
7:     for each cluster c do
8:         Recompute the centroid of c as the mean of all the data points assigned to c
9:     end for
10:    end for
11: end procedure
```
Iterative K-means in Spark

Hint:
Spark operations you might need: map, reduceByKey, collect, keys

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9: end for
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11: end procedure

# iterative k-means
for _ in range(MAX_ITER):
    # Transform each point to a combo of point, closest centroid, count
    # point -> (closest_centroid, (point, 1))

    # Re-compute cluster center

    # For each cluster center (key), aggregate its value by summing up points and count
    # Average the points for each centroid: divide sum of points by count
Document clustering
Plot the result with t-SNE

```python
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE

# RDD -> np array
data_np = np.array(data.collect())

data_np.shape
(4601, 58)

data_embedded = TSNE(n_components=2).fit_transform(data_np)

data_embedded.shape
(4601, 2)

vis_x = data_embedded[:, 0]
vis_y = data_embedded[:, 1]
plt.scatter(vis_x, vis_y, cmap=plt.cm.get_cmap("jet", 10))
plt.show()
```
Plot the result with t-SNE

Before clustering

After clustering
Plot the result with t-SNE (set random state)
Plot the cost of each iteration
Spark MLlib

- Spark's scalable machine learning library
- Tools:
  - ML Algorithms: classification, regression, clustering, and collaborative filtering
  - Featurization: feature extraction, transformation, dimensionality reduction, and selection
  - Pipelines: tools for constructing, evaluating, and tuning ML Pipelines
  - Persistence: saving and load algorithms, models, and Pipelines
  - Utilities: linear algebra, statistics, data handling, etc.
Example: K-means clustering with Spark MLlib

```python
from pyspark.mllib.clustering import KMeans

clusters = KMeans.train(data, 10, maxIterations=20, initializationMode="random")

# cluster centers
len(clusters.centers)
```

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Hadoop installation
Step 1: Pre-installation Setup

● Before the installation, learn how to login & exit the root account
  ○ Login: sudo -i
  ○ Exit: exit (or use ctrl+D)

(base) $ sudo -i
[sudo] password for yl:
root@Yvonne-surface:~# exit
logout
(base) $
Create a user

- Open the root using the command “sudo -i”.
- Create a user from the root account using the command “useradd -m username”.
- Set the password using the command “passwd username”.
- Now you can open the new user account.
  - If you’re under root account, use the command “su username”
  - Otherwise, use “su - username”

```bash
(base) yl@Yvonne-surfacebook2:/mnt/c/Users/sh_yv$ sudo -i
[sudo] password for yl:
root@Yvonne-surfacebook2:~#$ useradd -m hadoop
root@Yvonne-surfacebook2:~#$ passwd hadoop
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
(base) yl@Yvonne-surfacebook2:/mnt/c/Users/sh_yv$ su hadoop
```

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● Create a user

● Add user to sudo group

```bash
root@Yvonne-surfacebook2:~# adduser hadoop sudo
Adding user `hadoop' to group `sudo' ...
Adding user hadoop to group sudo
Done.
```
SSH Setup and Key Generation

- Open the account you created, using
  - `su hadoop`

- Generate a key value pair using SSH, using
  - `ssh-keygen -t rsa` (press “enter” directly where you’re asked to enter)

- Copy the public keys from `id_rsa.pub` to `authorized_keys`, using
  - `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`

- Provide the owner with read and write permissions to `authorized_keys` file respectively
  - `chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`

- Test SSH setup
  - `ssh localhost`
root@Yvonne-surfacefacebook2:~# su hadoop
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (~/home/hadoop/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/hadoop/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/hadoop/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/hadoop/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:gl3ZvwwdeOON6gVncTlwUyyc22YoKFP4HsuuhfhVmIMRJY hadoop@Yvonne-surfacefacebook2
The key's randomart image is:
+++-[RSA 3072]-----+
 | o+o o  oo*
 | .E * o ==
 | * =....+
 | o . B *o+...
 | . o S ++X o
 | o +oo.*
 | o . +..
 | ....
 | ...
+++-[SHA256]-----+
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
$ chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
Test ssh setup. Use “logout” command to log out

```
$ ssh localhost
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.72-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86_64)
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Thu Sep 23 15:37:35 EDT 2021

System load:  0.0
Usage of /:   11.0% of 250.98GB
Memory usage: 1%
Swap usage:  0%
Processes:  24
Users logged in:  0
IPv4 address for eth0: 172.19.193.5

213 updates can be installed immediately.
91 of these updates are security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Last login: Thu Sep 23 15:32:08 2021 from 127.0.0.1
```
● SSH Setup (for Debugging)

● If ssh localhost doesn’t work

```
$ ssh localhost
ssh: connect to host localhost port 22: Connection refused
```

● Try reinstall some packages:
  ○ `sudo apt-get remove openssh-client openssh-server`
  ○ `sudo apt-get install openssh-client openssh-server`

● If still doesn’t work, check the following
  ○ `sudo service ssh start`
  ○ `ssh localhost`
● Installing Java

● Verify the existence of Java in your system
  ○ `java -version`
  ○ If you’ve installed Java, it will give you the following output, and you can skip the java installing steps, continuing to the next section.

```
java version "1.7.0_71"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.7.0_71-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 25.0-b02, mixed mode)
```

● If you did not install Java, you need to follow the next steps to install Java.
● Installing Java

● Install java
  ○ sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jre openjdk-8-jdk

● Then check Java version to see if you have installed java
  ○ java -version

● To find where you have installed java
  ○ dirname $(dirname $(readlink -f $(which javac)))

● Set up PATH and JAVA_HOME variables
  ○ export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64 (the path from last step)
  ○ export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin

● Now apply all the changes into the current running system.
  ○ exec bash
Step 2: Downloading Hadoop

● Change to root and change directory
  ○ sudo -i
  ○ cd /usr/local/

● Download and extract Hadoop
  ○ wget http://apache.claz.org/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.1/hadoop-3.3.1.tar.gz
  ○ tar xzf hadoop-3.3.1.tar.gz
  ○ mv hadoop-3.3.1 hadoop

● Change owner
  ○ sudo chown -R hadoop:hadoop ./hadoop

● Set Hadoop environment variables
  ○ su hadoop
  ○ export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop
  ○ export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/hadoop/bin
  ○ exec bash
● Test the Hadoop setup

● Type the following command
  ○ hadoop version
  ○ If everything is fine, you’ll see the following

$ hadoop version
Hadoop 3.3.1
Source code repository https://github.com/apache/hadoop.git -r a3b9c37a397ad4188041dd80621bdeefc46885f2
Compiled by ubuntu on 2021-06-15T05:13Z
Compiled with protoc 3.7.1
From source with checksum 88a4ddb2299aca054416d6b7f81ca55
This command was run using /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/hadoop-common-3.3.1.jar

● Now you have successfully set up the Hadoop’s standalone mode
Installing Hadoop in Pseudo Distributed Mode

- Set the Hadoop environment variables
  - `export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop`
  - `export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME`
  - `export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME`
  - `export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME`
  - `export YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME`
  - `export HADOOP_COMMON_LIB_NATIVE_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native`
  - `export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$HADOOP_HOME/bin`
  - `export HADOOP_INSTALL=$HADOOP_HOME`
  - `exec bash`
Hadoop configuration

Find the Hadoop configuration files

- cd $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop
- vim hadoop-env.sh (Add the location of java to this file, namely the following line)
  - JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64
# When building Hadoop, one can add the class paths to the commands
# via this special env var:
# export HADOOP_ENABLE_BUILD_PATHS="true"

# To prevent accidents, shell commands be (superficially) locked
# to only allow certain users to execute certain subcommands.
# It uses the format of (command).(subcommand)_USER.

# For example, to limit who can execute the namenode command,
# export HDFS_NAMENODE_USER=hdfs

###
# Registry DNS specific parameters
###
# For privileged registry DNS, user to run as after dropping privileges
# This will replace the hadoop.id.str Java property in secure mode.
# export HADOOP_REGISTRYDNS_SECURE_USER=yarn

# Supplemental options for privileged registry DNS
# By default, Hadoop uses jsvc which needs to know to launch a
# server jvm.
# export HADOOP_REGISTRYDNS_SECURE_EXTRA_OPTS="--jvm server"
JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64
"hadoop-env.sh" 431L, 16698C
Some files that you need to edit to configure Hadoop

Open the core-site.xml and add the following properties in between <configuration>, </configuration> tags.

```xml
<configuration>
    <property>
        <name>fs.default.name</name>
        <value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
    </property>
</configuration>
```
● Some files that you need to edit to configure Hadoop

● Open the hdfs-site.xml and add the following properties in between <configuration>, </configuration> tags.

```xml
<configuration>
    <property>
        <name>dfs.replication</name>
        <value>1</value>
    </property>

    <property>
        <name>dfs.name.dir</name>
        <value>file:///home/hadoop/hadoopinfra/hdfs/namenode</value>
    </property>

    <property>
        <name>dfs.data.dir</name>
        <value>file:///home/hadoop/hadoopinfra/hdfs/datanode</value>
    </property>
</configuration>
```
Some files that you need to edit to configure Hadoop

Open the yarn-site.xml and add the following properties in between <configuration>, </configuration> tags.

```xml
<configuration>
    <property>
        <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
        <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
    </property>
</configuration>
```
Some files that you need to edit to configure Hadoop

- Open the mapred-site.xml and add the following properties in between `<configuration>, </configuration>` tags.

```xml
<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
    <value>yarn</value>
  </property>
</configuration>
```
● Verify Hadoop installation

● Set up the namenode
  o cd ~
  o hdfs namenode -format

```
10/24/14 21:30:55 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****************************/
STARTUP_MSG: Starting NameNode
STARTUP_MSG: host = localhost/192.168.1.11
STARTUP_MSG: args = [-format]
STARTUP_MSG: version = 2.4.1
...
...
10/24/14 21:30:56 INFO common.Storage: Storage directory
/home/hadoop/hadoopinfra/hdfs/namenode has been successfully formatted.
10/24/14 21:30:56 INFO namenode.NNStorageRetentionManager: Going to retain 1 images with txid >= 0
10/24/14 21:30:56 INFO util.ExitUtil: Exiting with status 0
10/24/14 21:30:56 INFO namenode.NameNode: SHUTDOWN_MSG:
/*****************************/
SHUTDOWN_MSG: Shutting down NameNode at localhost/192.168.1.11
*****************************/
```
● Verify Hadoop installation

● Verify Hadoop dfs
  ○ Start-dfs.sh

```
hadoop@Yvonne-surfacebook2:/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop$ start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
Starting datanodes
Starting secondary namenodes [Yvonne-surfacebook2]
```

● Verify yarn script
  ○ start-yarn.sh

```
hadoop@Yvonne-surfacebook2:~$ start-yarn.sh
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
```


● Access Hadoop on Browser

● Use the following url to get Hadoop services on browser.
  ○ http://localhost:9870/
● Access Hadoop on Browser

● Access all applications of cluster
  ○ http://localhost:8088/
References

- https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2016/10/spark-dataframe-and-operations/