

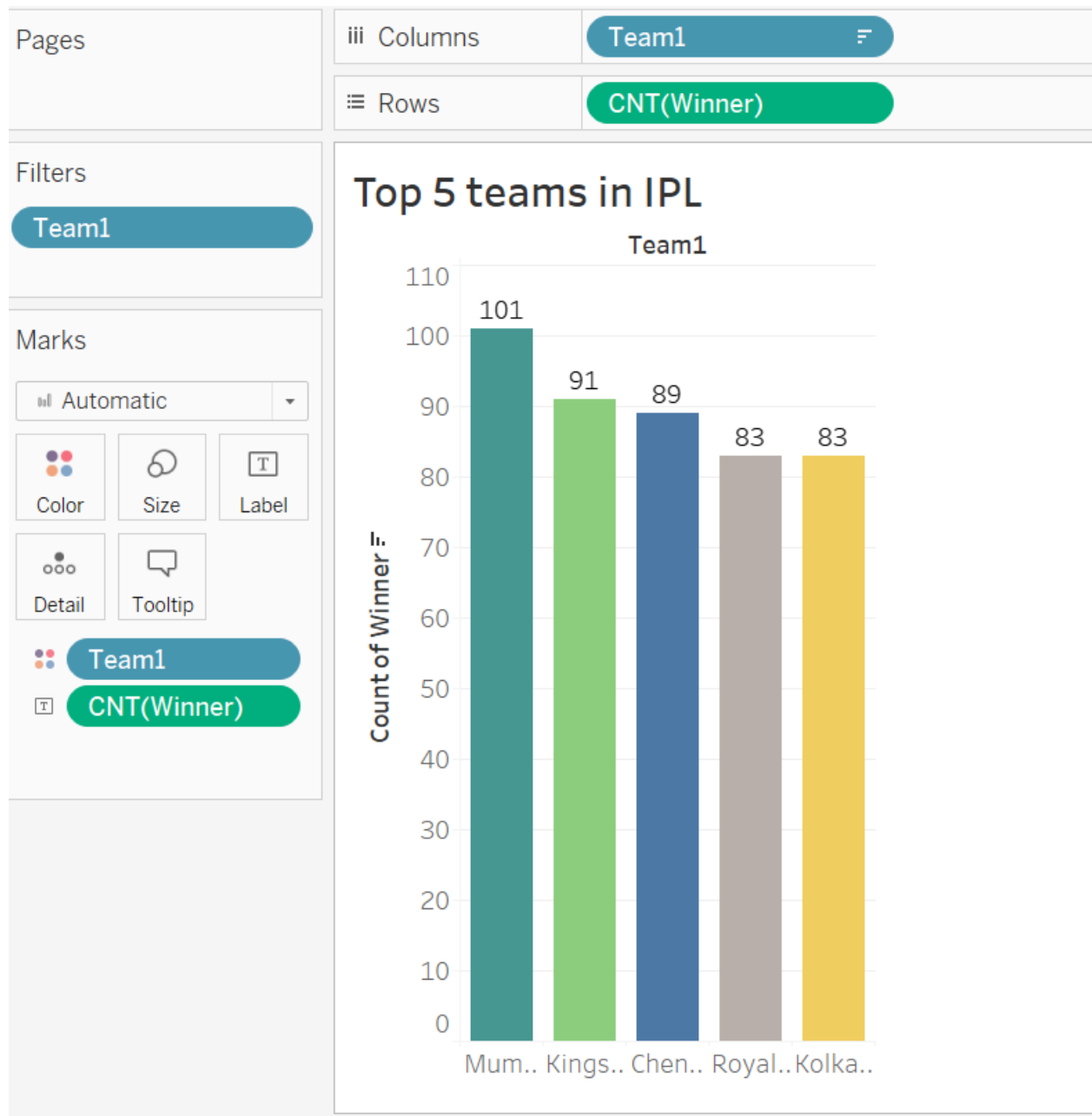
Practical 1

Aim: Visualizing matches in IPL dataset.

Description of the DB:

Output:

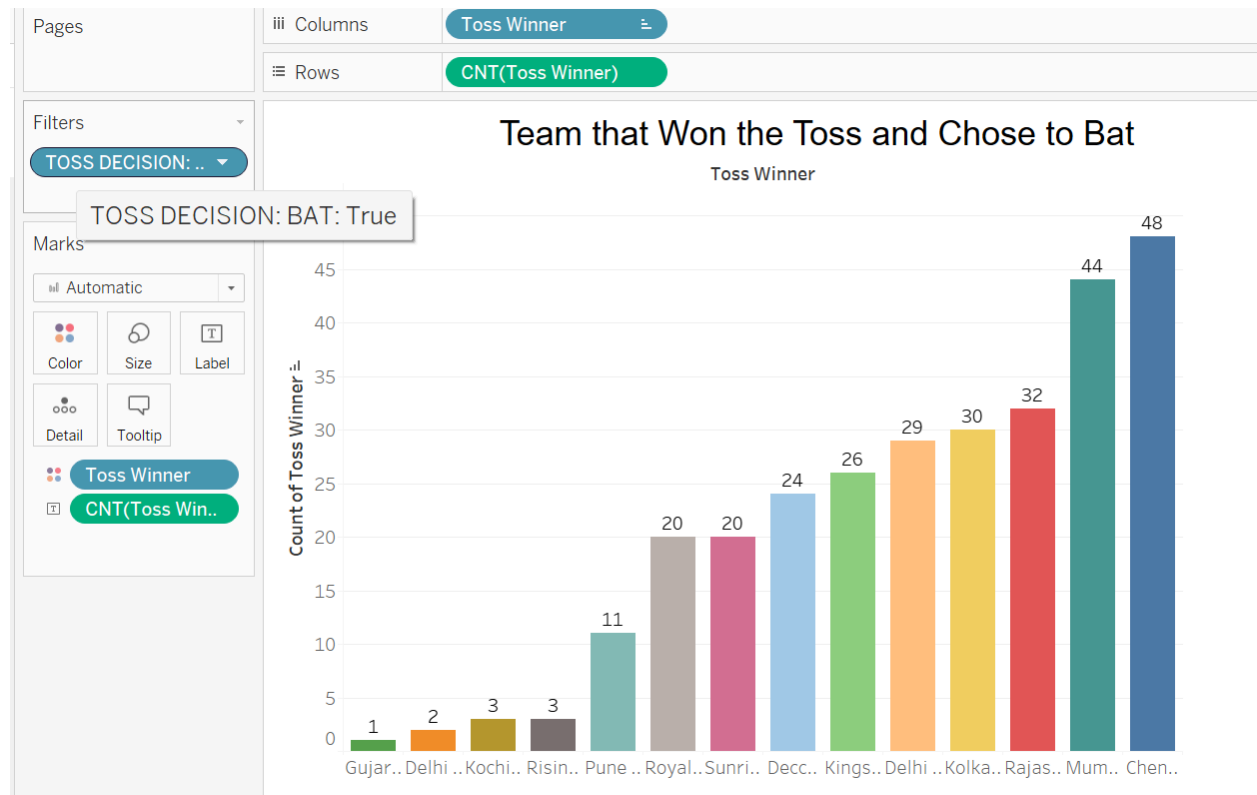
1.



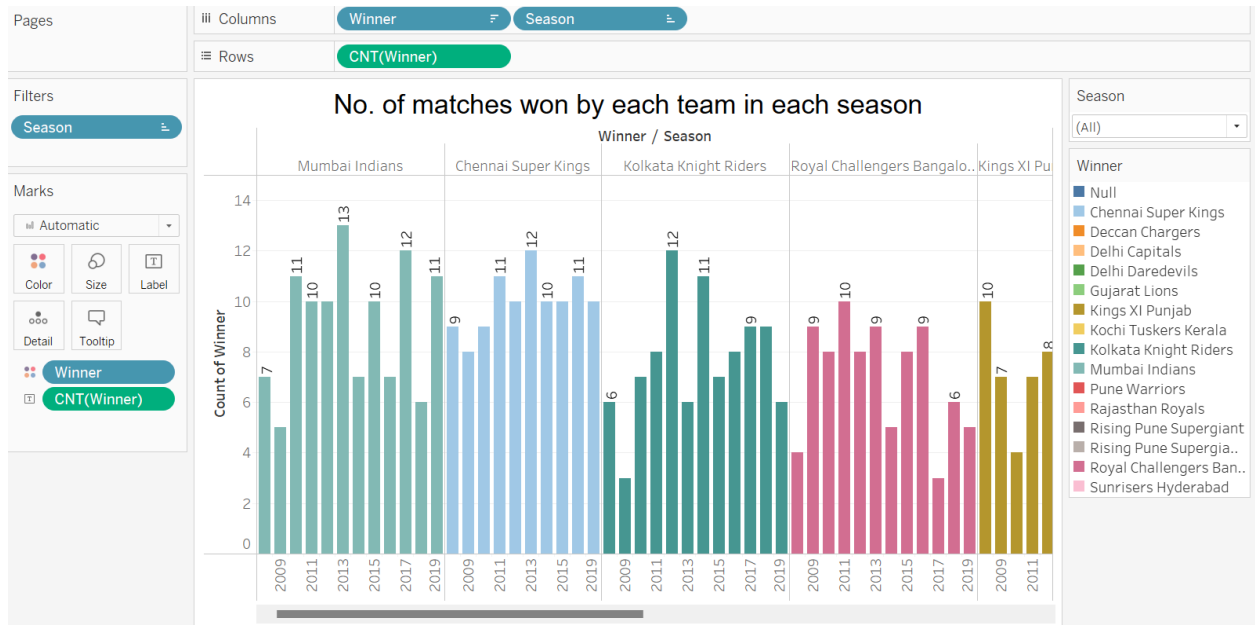
2.



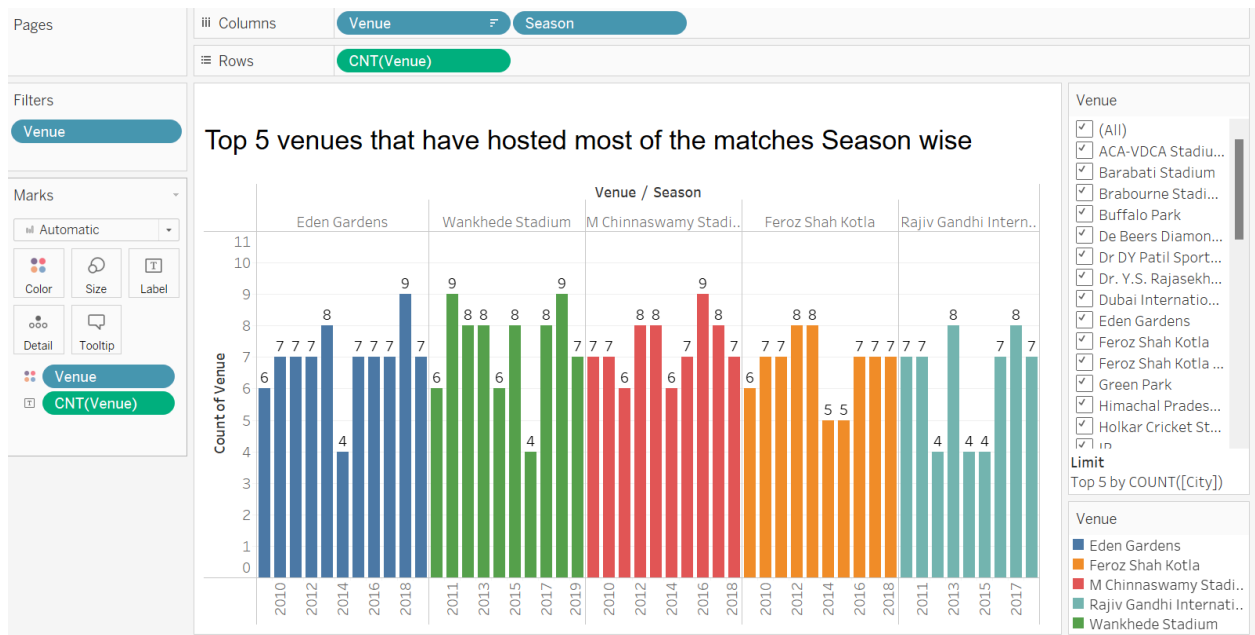
3.



4.



5.



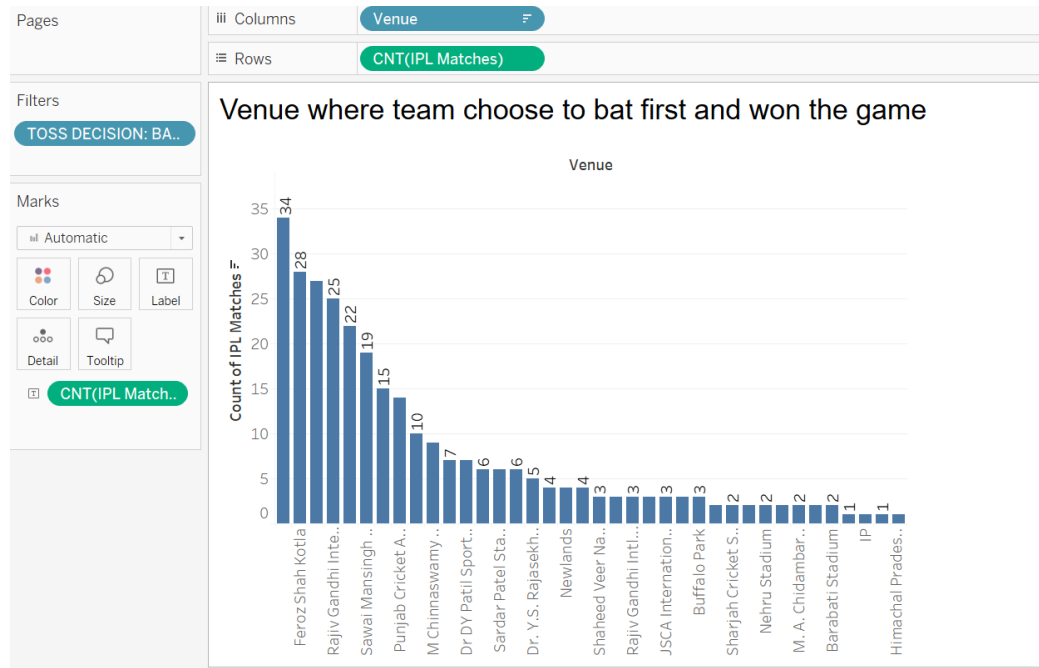
Practical 2

Aim: Visualizing matches and deliveries sheets in IPL dataset.

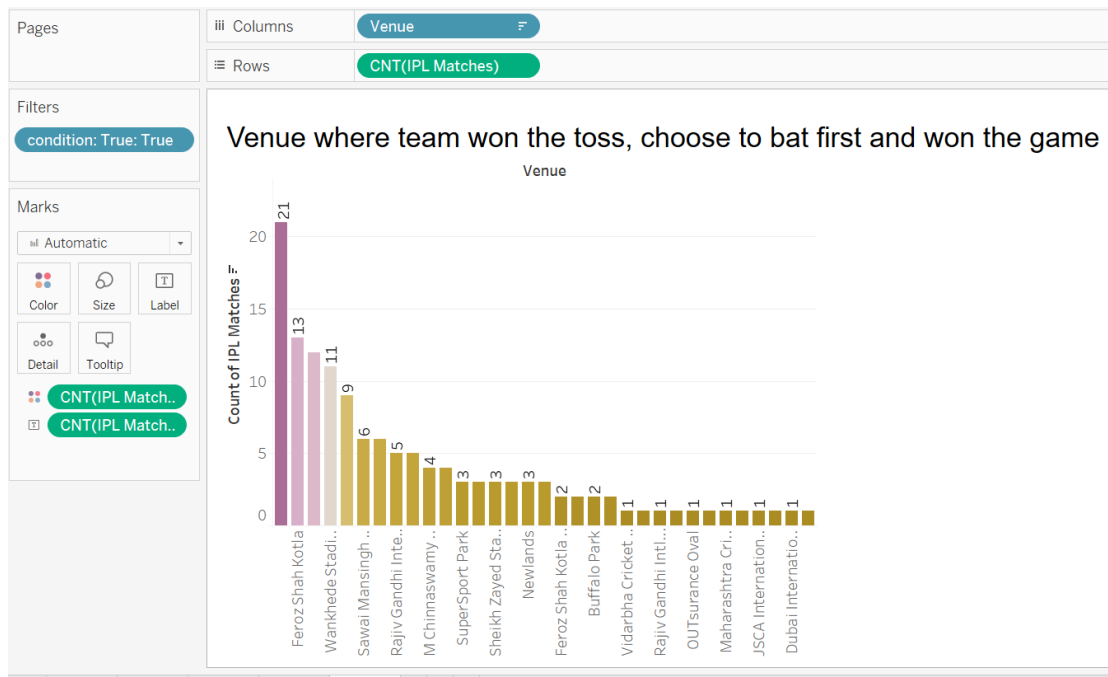
Description of the DB:

Output:

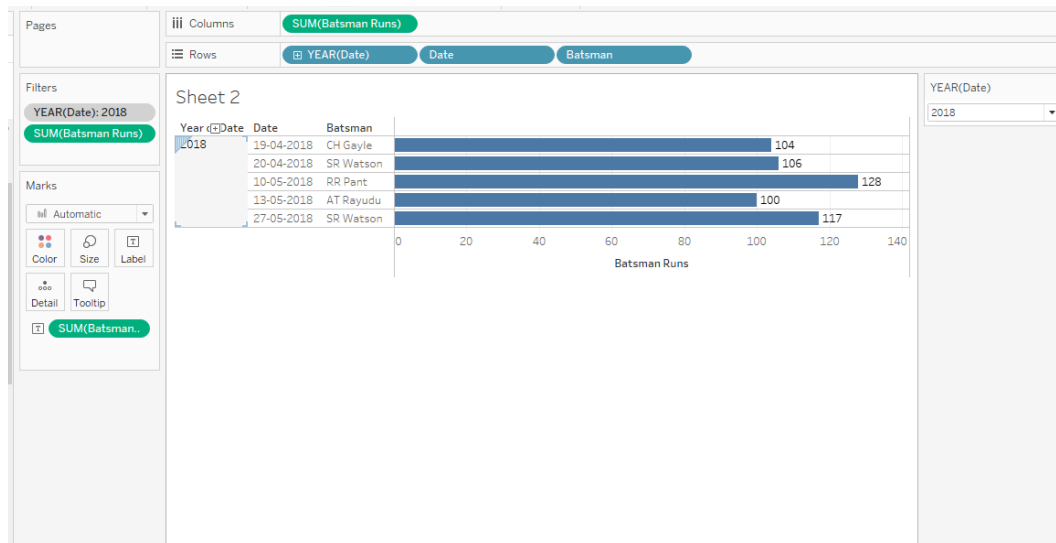
1.



2.



3. Player scored a century in each year



4. Player statistics in ipl career:

Dotballs, singles, fours, sixes in entire IPL career

Pages	Columns	Batsman Runs dim
Filters	Rows	Batsman
Batsman: V Kohli		
Marks		
Automatic		
Color		
Size		
Text		
Detail		
Tooltip		
CNT(Batsman ..		

Sheet 3						
Batsman	dots	singles	doubles	triples	fours	sixes
V Kohli	1,625	1,919	346	13	504	202

Practical 3

Aim: To make a dashboard to visualize the title winner, orange cap winner and purple cap winner of each season

Description of the DB:

Output:

Title Winner



ORANGE CAP WINNER




PURPLE CAP WINNER



Year of Date

2008

Winner

 Rajasthan R..

Batsman

 SE Marsh

Bowler

 Sohail Tanvir

Title Winner



Year of Date
2009

Winner
Deccan Char..

Batsman
ML Hayden

Bowler
RP Singh

ORANGE CAP WINNER



PURPLE CAP WINNER



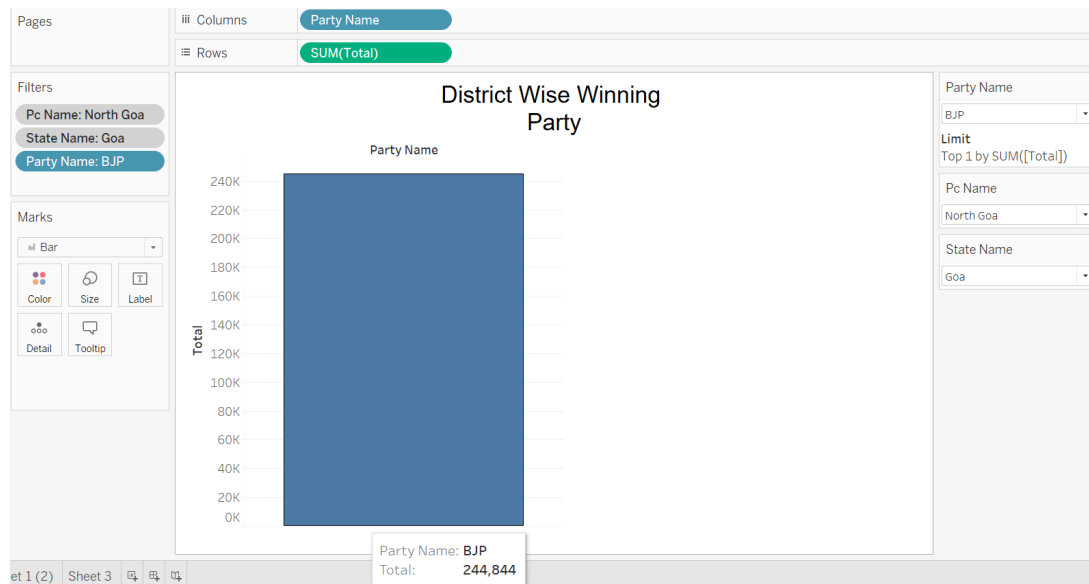
Practical 4

Aim: To Visualize the dataset: Constituency Wise Detailed Result.

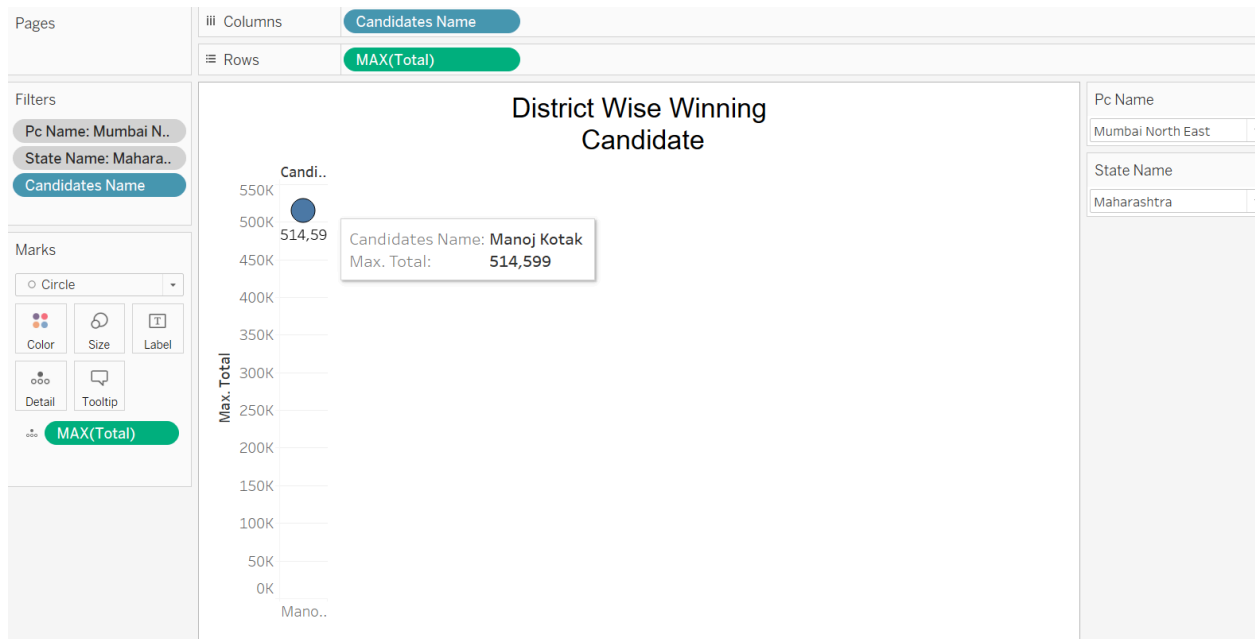
Description of the DB:

Output:

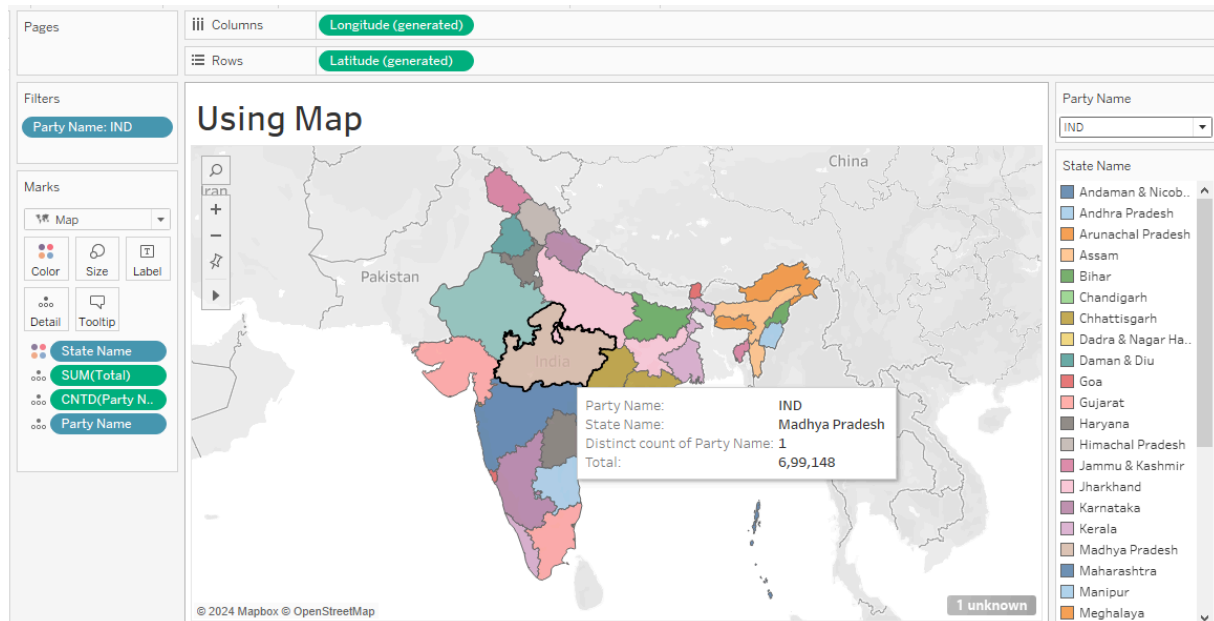
1.



2.



3. State wise Party votes



Practical 5

Aim: To make a dashboard to visualize the winning party symbol, candidate who won, percentage of votes

Description of the DB:

Output:

WINNING PARTY



WINNING
CANDIDATE



Percentage of
winning

52.62

State Name

Maharashtra

Pc Name

Mumbai Sou...

Party Name

SHS

Candidates Name

Arvind Ganp..

WINNING PARTY

State Name

Maharashtra

Pc Name

Mumbai North

Party Name

BJP

Candidates Name

Gopal Shetty



WINNING
CANDIDATE

Percentage of
winning



71.38

Practical 6

Aim: To visualize domestic crimes and crimes that happen on the streets

Code:

1. Aim: Code:

```
# install.packages("mongolite")
library(mongolite)
# install.packages("dplyr")
library(dplyr)
# install.packages("ggplot2")
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)
library(hms)

crimedata=mongo(collection="crimes", db="tyit")

crime = crimedata$aggregate(['{"$group":{"_id":"$Location Description",
"count":{"$sum":1}}}]')%>%na.omit()%>%arrange(desc(count))%>%head(5)

# Convert the result to a data frame
crime = data.frame(crime)
names(crime)[1] <- "Location"

ggplot(crime, aes(x = reorder(Location, count), y = count)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "skyblue") +
  labs(title = "Top 5 Crime Locations",
       x = "Location",
       y = "Number of Crimes")
```

Aim: To draw a Graph(weekly - domestic)

```
# install.packages("mongolite")
library(mongolite)
# install.packages("dplyr")
library(dplyr)
# install.packages("ggplot2")
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)
library(hms)

crimedata=mongo(collection="crimes", db="tyit")
```

```

domestic= crimedata$find('{"Domestic":true}', fields= '{"_id":0, "Domestic":1, "Date":1}')

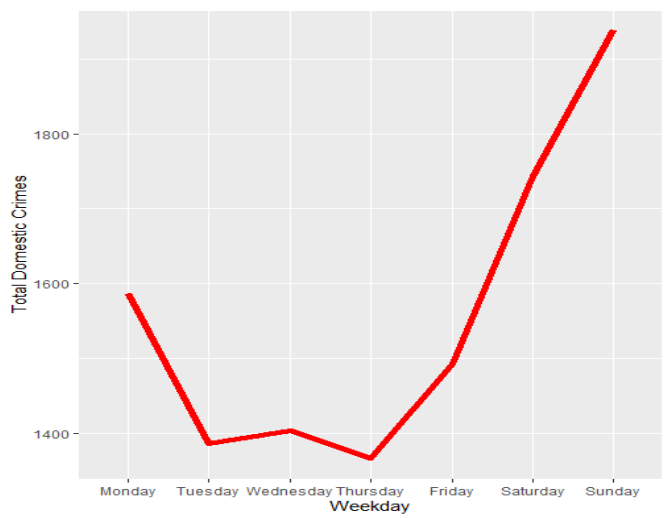
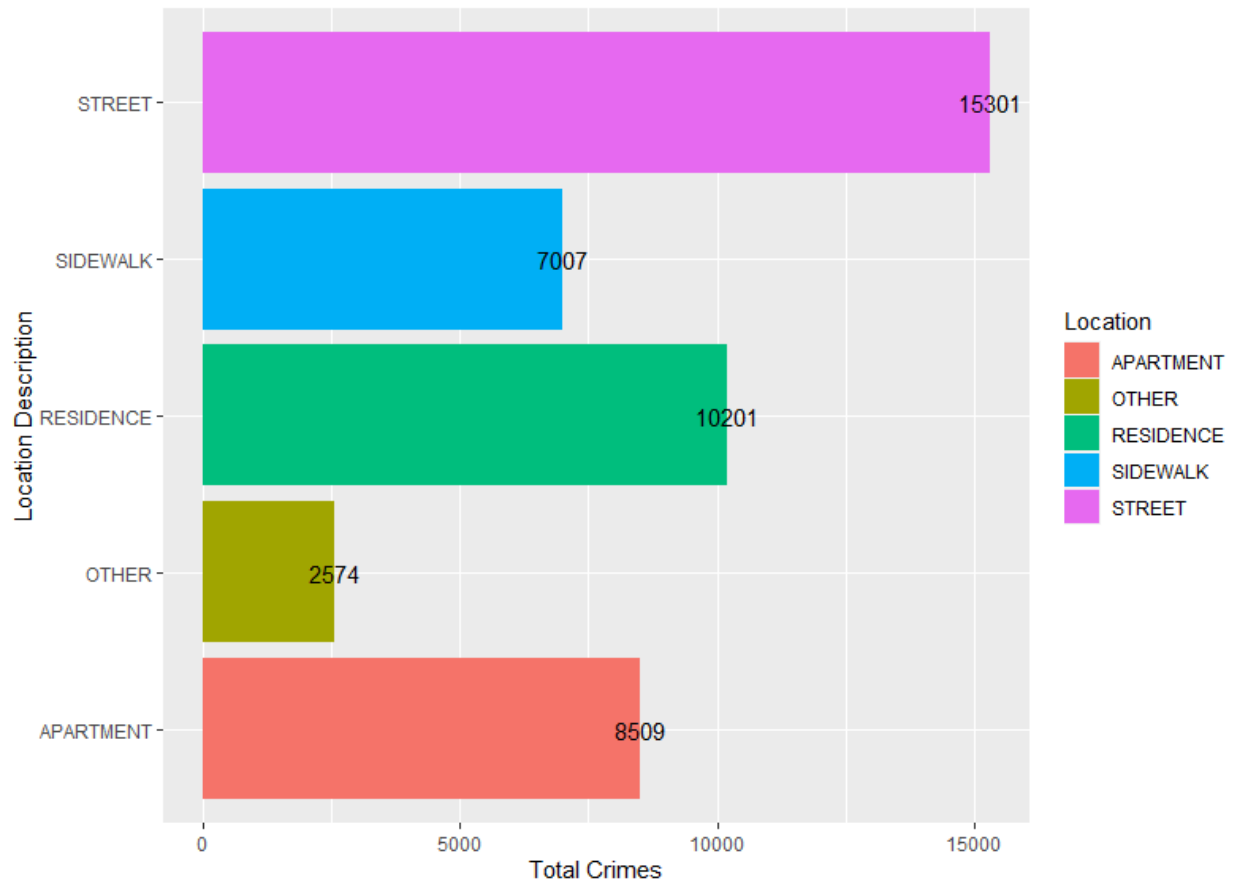
domestic = data.frame(domestic)

domestic$Date = mdy_hms(domestic$Date)
domestic$Weekday = weekdays(domestic$Date)
domestic_counts <- domestic %>%
  group_by(Weekday) %>%
  summarise(count = n())
domestic_counts <- domestic_counts %>%
  mutate(Weekday = factor(Weekday, levels = c("Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday",
"Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday")))

# Arrange the data by Weekday
domestic_counts <- domestic_counts %>%
  arrange(Weekday)

# Plotting using ggplot2
p <- ggplot(domestic_counts, aes(x = Weekday, y = count)) +
  geom_line(aes(group=2), size=2, color='red') +
  xlab("Weekday") + ylab("Total Domestic Crimes")

```



PRACTICAL 7

Aim: To draw a graph to understand the weekly peak in every day of the week in domestic crimes

```

# install.packages("mongolite")
library(mongolite)
# install.packages("dplyr")
library(dplyr)
# install.packages("ggplot2")
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)
library(hms)

crimedata=mongo(collection="crimes", db="tyit")

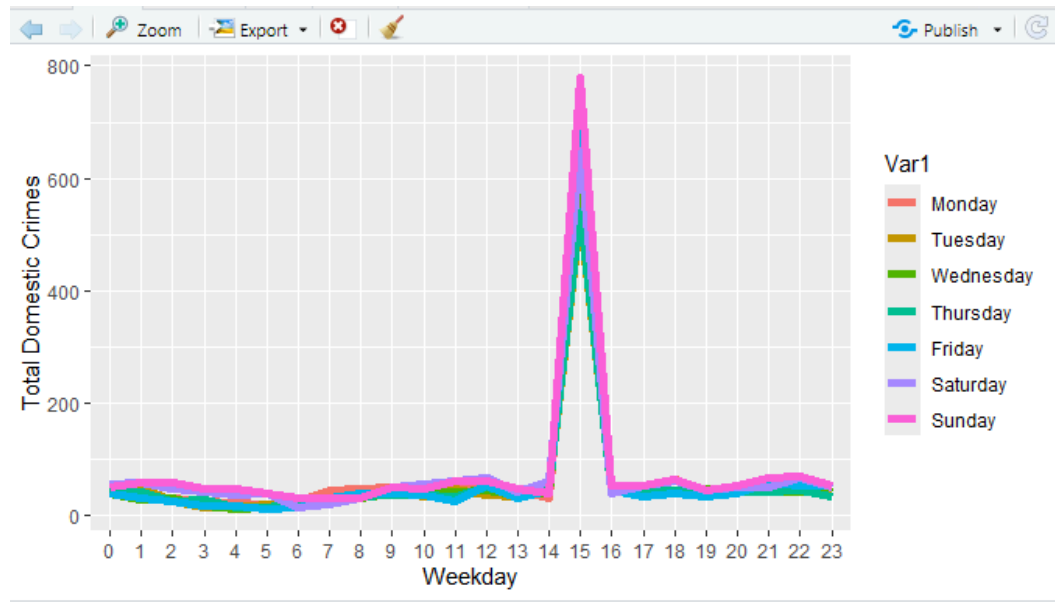
domestic= crimedata$find('{"Domestic":true}', fields= '{"_id":0, "Domestic":1, "Date":1}')
domestic = data.frame(domestic)
domestic$Date = mdy_hms(domestic$Date)
domestic$Weekday = weekdays(domestic$Date)
domestic$Hour = hour(domestic$Date)

hours_crimes = as.data.frame(table(domestic$Weekday,domestic$Hour))
hours_crimes <- hours_crimes %>%
  mutate(Var1 = factor(Var1, levels = c("Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday",
"Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday")))

hours_crimes <- hours_crimes %>%
  arrange(Var1)

# Plotting using ggplot2
p <- ggplot(hours_crimes, aes(x = Var2, y = Freq)) +
  geom_line(aes(group=Var1, color=Var1), size=2) +
  xlab("Weekday") + ylab("Total Domestic Crimes")

```

IPL DATASET

- 1- Top 5 teams in IPL
- 2- Top 5 Players Season Wise
- 3- Team that Won the Toss and Chose to Bat
- 4- No. of matches won by each team in each season
- 5- Top 5 venues that have hosted most of the matches Season wise
- 6- Venue where team choose to bat first and won the game
- 7- Venue where team won the toss, choose to bat first and won the game

Ball by Ball Dataset & IPL Matches Dataset

- 1- Orange Cap winner season wise
- 2- Purple Cap winner season wise
- 3- Title winner each season
- 4- Display the player who scored a century in each season
- 5- Player statistics (Dotballs, singles, fours, sixes in entire IPL career)
- 6- Dashboard (Title winner, orange cap & purple cap for each season)

Election dataset

- 1- District wise winning party.
- 2- District wise winning candidate.
- 3- Integrating Maps
- 4- Dashboard using Election dataset. (Display winning party symbol, candidate who won, percentage of votes)

MongoDB and RStudio

- 1- Connection and Importing Crimes dataset
- 2- Queries

- a) Count of Location Description as STREET and Arrest took place
- b) Total number of crimes in each location
- c) Bar chart for top 5 total number of crimes in each location