

## **Exp 2 - Basic Hadoop Commands**

Open Oracle Vm ware

Import Cloudera from downloads

Change settings - 2 cpu cores, 5GB RAM

Turn on the cloudera instance

Open terminal

Write following commands

1.     hadoop version
2.     hadoop fs -ls
3.     hadoop fs
4.     hadoop fs -df hdfs:/
5.     hadoop fs -count hdfs:/
6.     hadoop fs -ls user
7.     hadoop balancer
8.     hadoop fs -mkdir/Qulthum
9.     hadoop fs -ls /
10.    gedit Qulthum.txt
11.    ls \*.txt
12.    rm Qulthum.txt

### Exp 3: MongoDB Crud

Open mongodb://localhost:27017

Create a new database

Insert a field, update that, delete that

The screenshot displays the MongoDB Compass application interface. At the top, a sidebar shows the connection 'localhost:27017' expanded, revealing four databases: 'admin', 'config', 'honorsprac', and 'local'. Below this, a modal window titled 'Insert Document' is open. The modal's header indicates it is for the 'collection ansh.a'. A 'VIEW' button with a JSON icon is visible. The main area of the modal contains a text editor with a JSON document template: 

```
1 /**
2  * Paste one or more documents here
3  */
4 {
5   "_id": {
6     "$oid": "674f45bce19238143661d142"
7   }
8 }
```

 To the right of the text editor is an 'UPDATE' button with a pencil icon. At the bottom of the modal, there is a toolbar with four icons: a pencil (edit), a document with a plus sign (insert), a document (view), and a trash can (delete).

#### **Exp 4 : MongoDB queries**

```
db.peaks.find( { "name": "Everest" } );
db.peaks.find( { "name": { $in: ["Everest", "K2"] } } );
db.peaks.find( { $and: [ { "name": "Everest" }, { "height": 8848 } ] } );
db.peaks.find( { "location": "Nepal" } );
db.peaks.find( { "ascents.first_winter.year": { $gt: 2000 } } );
db.peaks.find( {}, { "ascents": 0, "location": 0 } );
db.peaks.find().count()
db.peaks.find( {}, { "_id": 0, "name": 1, "height": 1 }).limit(3).sort( { "height": 1 } )
```

#### **Exp 5 & 8: PIG**

1. gedit customer17
2. gedit order17
3. hadoop fs -put /home/training/customer17 /agrawal17
4. hadoop fs -put /home/training/order17 /agrawal17a
5. hadoop fs -cat /agrawal17
6. hadoop fs -cat /agrawal17a
7. Pig
8. customer = LOAD '/agrawal17' USING PigStorage(',') AS (id:int, name:chararray,age:int,address:chararray, salary:int);
9. dump customer
10. order1 = LOAD '/agrawal17a' USING PigStorage(',') AS (oid:int, date:chararray, customer\_id:int, amount:int);
11. dump order
12. customer1 = LOAD '/agrawal17' USING PigStorage(',') AS (id:int, name:chararray,age:int,address:chararray, salary:int);
13. customer2 = LOAD '/agrawal17' USING PigStorage(',') AS (id:int, name:chararray,age:int,address:chararray, salary:int);
14. customerself\_join = JOIN customer1 BY id, customer2 BY id;
15. dump customerself\_join
16. cross\_data = CROSS customer1, order1
17. dump cross\_data
18. customer\_union = UNION customer1, customer2;
19. dump customer\_union

## **Exp 6: Social Network Analysis using R**

Open R Studio

Go to file - new - R script

There are 3 sections imp to us- code area, console and plot (bottom right)

Write the below code in code area:

1.

```
install.packages("igraph")
library(igraph)
edge_list <- data.frame(
  from = c("Alice", "Bob", "Carol", "Dave", "Alice", "Eve"),
  to = c("Bob", "Carol", "Dave", "Eve", "Eve", "Carol")
)

# Print the edge list to ensure it's correct
print(edge_list)

# Convert the edge list to an igraph object
graph <- graph_from_data_frame(edge_list, directed = FALSE)

# Print the graph object to confirm its creation
print(graph)

# Plot the graph
plot(graph,
  vertex.color = "lightblue", # Node color
  vertex.size = 30,          # Node size
  vertex.label.color = "black", # Label color
  vertex.label.cex = 0.8,    # Label size
  edge.color = "gray",       # Edge color
  edge.width = 2,            # Edge thickness
  main = "Social Network Graph")
```

2.

# Create a ring graph with 10 nodes

```
ring_graph <- make_ring(10)
```

# Plot the ring graph

```
plot(ring_graph,
  vertex.color = "skyblue",
  vertex.size = 30,
```

```
vertex.label.color = "black",  
vertex.label.cex = 0.8,  
edge.color = "gray",  
main = "Ring Graph")
```

3.

```
# Create a complete graph with 6 nodes  
complete_graph <- make_full_graph(6)
```

```
# Plot the complete graph  
plot(complete_graph,  
      vertex.color = "lightgreen",  
      vertex.size = 30,  
      vertex.label.color = "black",  
      vertex.label.cex = 0.8,  
      edge.color = "gray",  
      main = "Complete Graph (High Density)")
```

4.

```
# Create a star graph with 7 nodes  
star_graph <- make_star(7, mode = "undirected")
```

```
# Plot the star graph  
plot(star_graph,  
      vertex.color = "pink",  
      vertex.size = 30,  
      vertex.label.color = "black",  
      vertex.label.cex = 0.8,  
      edge.color = "gray",  
      main = "Star Graph")
```

5.

```
# Use an example graph with circular layout  
circular_layout <- layout_in_circle(ring_graph)
```

```
# Plot using the circular layout  
plot(ring_graph,  
      layout = circular_layout,  
      vertex.color = "cyan",  
      vertex.size = 30,
```

```
vertex.label.color = "black",  
vertex.label.cex = 0.8,  
edge.color = "gray",  
main = "Ring Graph with Circular Layout")
```

### **Exp 7: Tableau**

Open Tableau

On bottom left select sample superstore

Drag and drop different rows and columns into top header

Select the chart u want to see from right