

Cloud Computing Lab

B. Tech (COMPUTER ENGINEERING)
Semester - VII

Laboratory Manual



Department of Computer Engineering
R. C. Patel Institute of Technology, Shirpur

VISION&MISSION

Institute

Vision:

- To achieve excellence in engineering education with strong ethical values.

Mission:

To impart high quality Technical Education through:

- Innovative and Interactive learning process and high quality instructional programs.
- Fostering a scientific temper among students by means of a liaison with the Academia, Industries and Government.
- Preparing students from diverse backgrounds to have attitude for research and spirit of Professionalism.
- Inculcating in students a respect for fellow human beings and responsibility towards the society.

Computer Engineering Department

Vision:

- To provide prominent computer engineering education with socio-moral values.

Mission:

- To groom students to become professionally and ethically sound computer engineers to meet the growing needs of industry and society.



The Shirpur Education Society's

R. C. Patel Institute of Technology, Shirpur

CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that Mr. / Miss. _____ of
Third Year Computer Engineering, Roll No. _____ has performed practical
work satisfactorily in the subject Computer Networks Lab, in the
Department of Computer Engineering during the academic year 2019-
2020.*

Date: / / 2020

Subject Incharge

Place: Shirpur

Principal

Head of Department

CONTENTS

Expt. No	Experiment Title	Page No
1	Sketch out and analyze architecture of Moodle cloud portal and moodle cloud site and create different entities dynamically.	05
2	Create a scenario in wordpress for Social Marketing, Search engine and Sharing Tools.	16
3	Working in Cloud9/Codenvy to demonstrate different language.	24
4	Installation and configuration of virtual machine with guest OS.	34
5	Demonstrate the use of map and reduce tasks.	43
6	Design and analyze architecture of Aneka identify different entities to understand the structure of it.	50
7	Installation and configuration of Aneka master node and execution of Convolution imaging application.	55
8	Implementation of matrix multiplication using python in Google Colab.	65
9	Implementation of machine learning application using Google Colab.	69



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 1

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Demonstrate the use of map and reduce tasks

Evaluation

1) Attendance [2] -----

2) Lab Performance [2] -----

3) Oral [1] -----

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 1

TITLE: Sketch out and analyze architecture of Moodle cloud portal and Moodle cloud site and create different entities dynamically

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems

THEORY:

Introduction

Moodle recently announced a new, free Learning Management System (LMS) that offers easy setup. It's a great introduction to their open source LMS software.

The Free Moodle Cloud Overview:

- Not everyone is tech savvy and wants and easy way to create an LMS
- While many pieces of Moodle are easy, installing software on a server, managing it, upgrades and maintenance aren't for everyone
- This is geared towards small schools, companies or entrepreneurs that have small courses with a small audience with no budget
- They update the software for you to the latest version which allows all the safety security patches, features and flexibility available
- It's responsive out of the box
- It includes a free version of BigBlueButton their solution for full online conferencing, including video, audio, whiteboards and desktop sharing.

What Moodle Cloud Includes:

- 50 users maximum
- 200Mb disk space
- But, you can host your large files with Dropbox, Google Drive, iCloud or others
- You can host your videos with Youtube and it will automatically embed
- Core themes and plugins only
- One site per phone number
- In MoodleCloud the free BigBlueButton sessions are limited to 6 people, with no recordings, but we hope you'll find this perfect for small classes and even study groups. You can add a conferencing session to your course just like any other class activity.
- There are ads in the footer

The screenshot shows a Google search results page for the query "moodle cloud". The top result is "MoodleCloud - Moodle hosting from the people that make ...". Below it, there are sections for "Login", "Get started for Free!", "Pricing", "Features", and "Sign up". A sidebar titled "People also ask" lists "What is Moodle cloud?" and "Is Moodle cloud free?". The browser's address bar shows "google.com/search?q=moodle+cloud&oq=moodle+cloud&qs=chrome.0.695969603.2631j0j1&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8". The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and several pinned icons.

The screenshot shows the MoodleCloud homepage. The header features the "moodleCloud" logo, navigation links for "Features", "Pricing", "Support", and "Service Status", and "Login" and "Sign up" buttons. The main section has a background image of snow-capped mountains and clouds, with the text "Moodle hosting from the people that make Moodle". Below it, a subtext reads "Your learning environment with the world's leading open source learning platform Moodle, hosted in the cloud." and a "Get started for Free!" button. The browser's address bar shows "moodlecloud.com". The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and several pinned icons.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs open: "My new Moodle site" and "MoodleCloud: Free Hosting Service". The main content area displays a comparison table for different Moodle plans. The table has three columns: "Free Trial", "Starter", and "Moodle for School". The "Moodle for School" column is further divided into "Mini", "Small", and "Medium". Each row compares features like annual price, maximum users, file storage, and more across these categories. Buttons for "Get Started", "Sign up", and "Sign up" are present in each row.

	Free Trial	Starter	Moodle for School		
Annual price in AUD*	\$0	\$80/year	\$250/year	\$500/year	\$1,000/year
Max users	200	50	100	200	500
Max file storage	400 MB	200 MB	200 MB	400 MB	1 GB
Latest Moodle version	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unlimited courses and activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Personalised site name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

We use cookies to ensure you get the best experience on our website. Continue Learn more

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "MoodleCloud Signup" with the URL "https://moodlecloud.com/app/en/signup/chooseuser?plan=free". The page features sections for "New to Moodle?", "Ready to get started?", and "Already have an account?". Each section includes a "Take me to the live demo", "Create a new account", and "Log in" button. A message at the bottom encourages logging in to set up more sites.

We use cookies to ensure you get the best experience on our website. Continue Learn more

Let's agree on a few things

Before creating your site, we need you to agree to our [terms of service](#), our [privacy notice](#) and the [Data Processing Agreement](#).

As a summary:

- We have outlined in the [Privacy Notice](#) the Transfer of Data to Moodle's offices in Australia and elsewhere under the legal protections provided by the EU Commission and use of [third party processors](#) who we use to deliver or extend our services to you, such as video conferencing.
- The Processing of your data as set out in the [Privacy Notice](#), and in particular the detailed [Annex 1](#), so that we can deliver you the Moodle services.

I confirm I am 18 years or older. *

I agree to the MoodleCloud Terms of Service. *

I agree to the MoodleCloud Privacy Notice. *

I agree to the MoodleCloud Data Processing Agreement. *

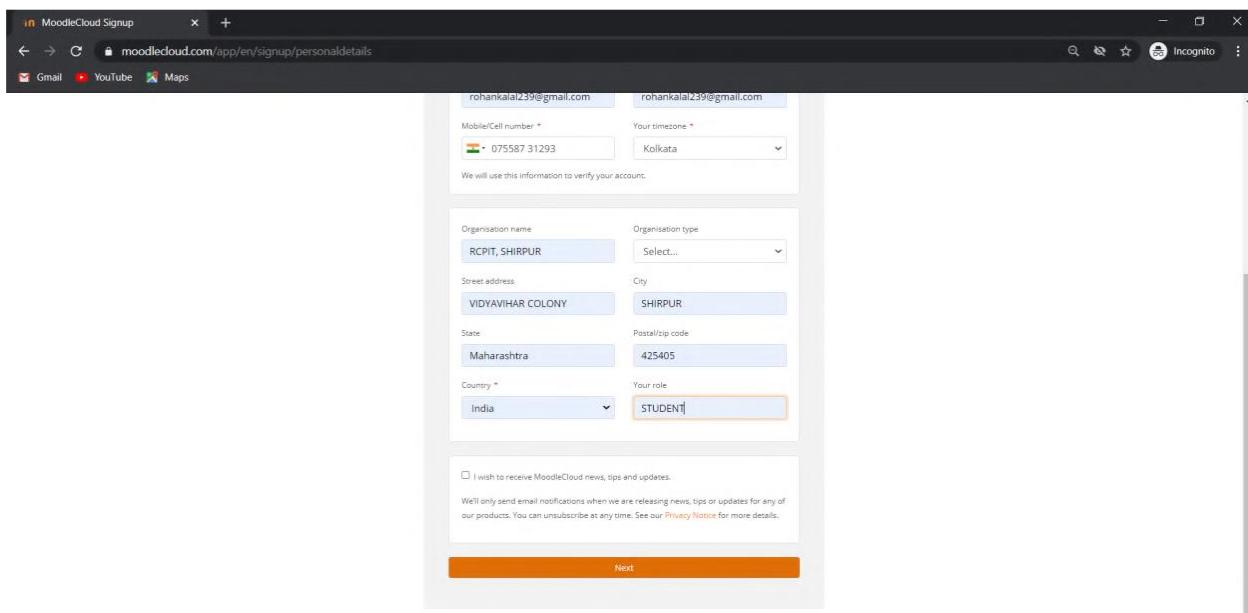
Next

Enter your details

STEP 1 STEP 2 STEP 3 STEP 4 STEP 5

First name *	Family name *
Rohan	Kalal
Email address *	Email address confirmation *
rohankalal239@gmail.com	rohankalal239@gmail.com
Mobile/Cell number *	Your timezone *
075567 31293	Kolkata
We will use this information to verify your account.	
Organisation name	Organisation type
RCPIIT, SHIRPUR	Select...
Street address	City
VIDYAVIHAR COLONY	SHIRPUR
State	Postal/zip code
Maharashtra	415405

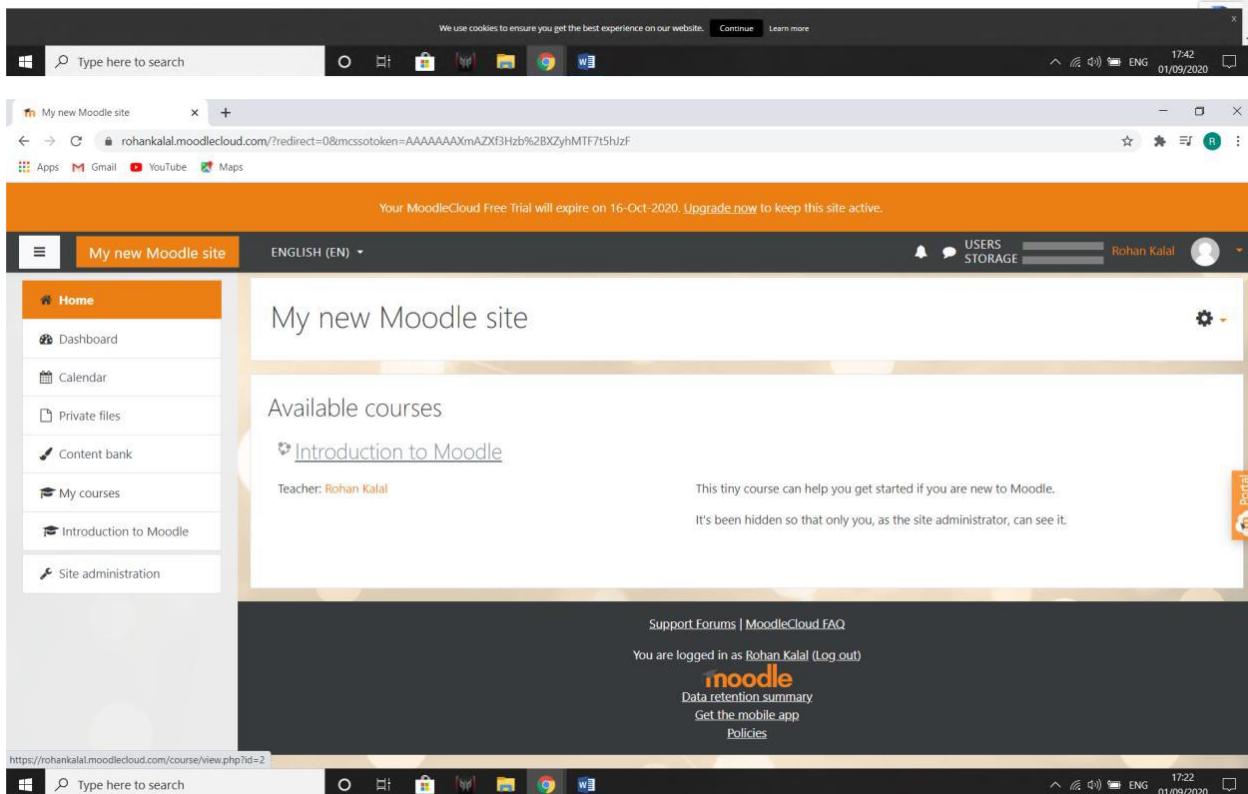
We use cookies to ensure you get the best experience on our website. [Continue](#) [Learn more](#)



The screenshot shows the 'MoodleCloud Signup' page at moodlecloud.com/app/en/signup/personaldetails. The user is entering their personal information:

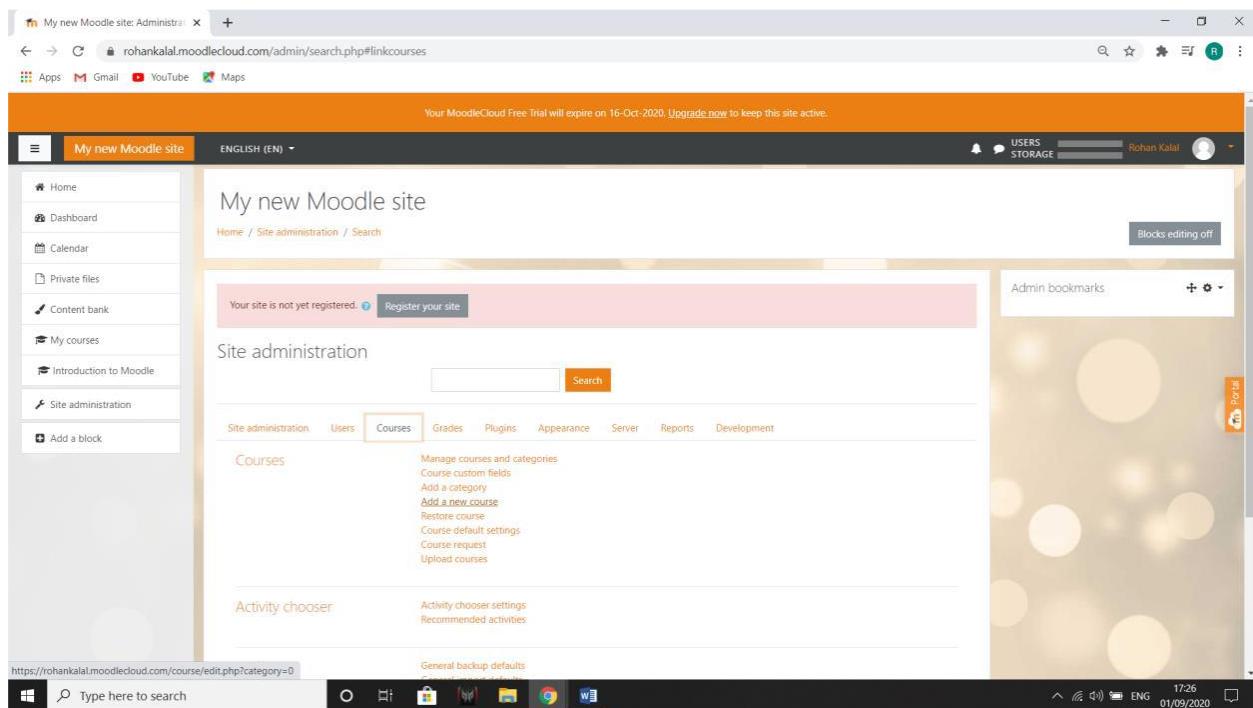
- Email: rohankalal239@gmail.com
- Mobile/Cell number: 075587 31293
- Your timezone: Kolkata
- Organisation name: RCPI, SHIRPUR
- Organisation type: Select...
- Street address: VIDYAVIHAR COLONY
- City: SHIRPUR
- State: Maharashtra
- Postal/zip code: 425405
- Country: India
- Your role: STUDENT
- I wish to receive MoodleCloud news, tips and updates: Unchecked
- We'll only send email notifications when we are releasing news, tips or updates for any of our products. You can unsubscribe at any time. See our [Privacy Notice](#) for more details.

Next

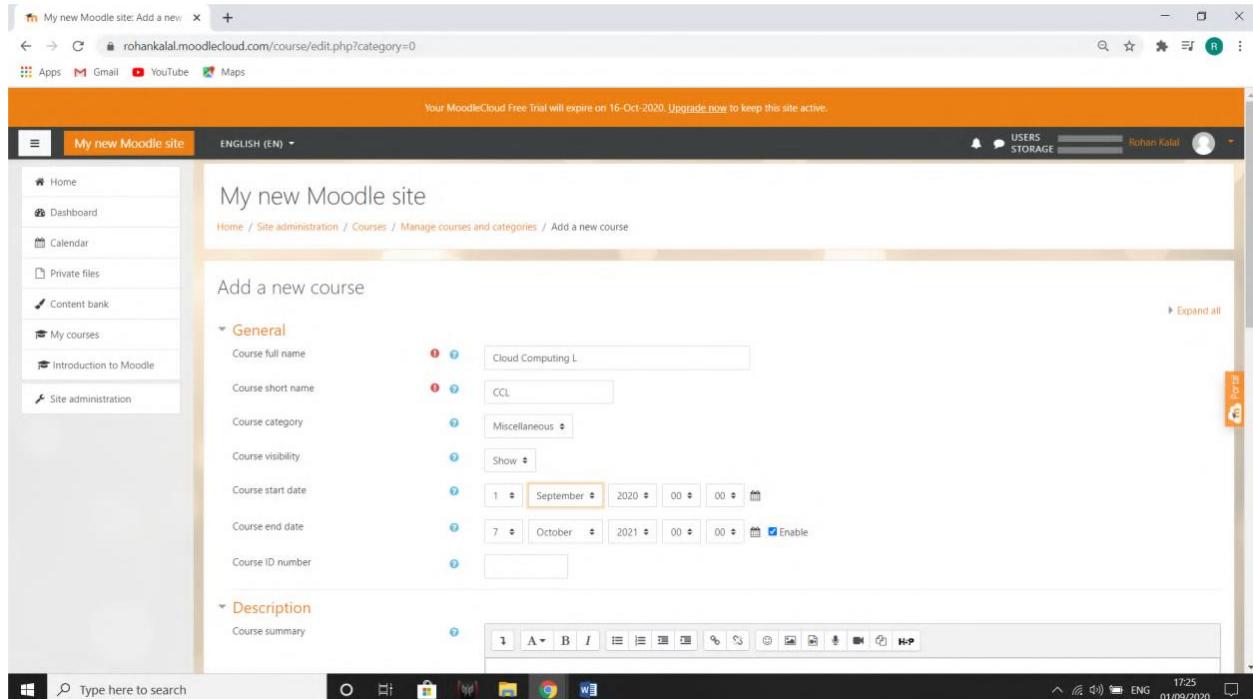


The screenshot shows the MoodleCloud Free Trial page for the site rohankalal.moodlecloud.com/. The page displays the following information:

- We use cookies to ensure you get the best experience on our website. [Continue](#) [Learn more](#)
- Your MoodleCloud Free Trial will expire on 16-Oct-2020. [Upgrade now](#) to keep this site active.
- ENGLISH (EN) - LANGUAGE
- My new Moodle site - SITE NAME
- Rohan Kalal - USER PROFILE
- Available courses:
 - [Introduction to Moodle](#) - Teacher: Rohan Kalal. This tiny course can help you get started if you are new to Moodle. It's been hidden so that only you, as the site administrator, can see it.
- Support Forums | MoodleCloud FAQ
- You are logged in as Rohan Kalal ([Log out](#))
- moodle Data retention summary Get the mobile app Policies



The screenshot shows the Moodle site administration interface. The left sidebar includes links for Home, Dashboard, Calendar, Private files, Content bank, My courses, Introduction to Moodle, Site administration, and Add a block. The main content area is titled "My new Moodle site" and shows the "Site administration" page. The "Courses" tab is selected, displaying options like Manage courses and categories, Course custom fields, Add a new course, Restore course, Course default settings, Course request, and Upload courses. Below this is an "Activity chooser" section with Activity chooser settings and Recommended activities. The status bar at the bottom indicates the URL as https://rohankalal.moodlecloud.com/course/edit.php?category=0, the date as 01/09/2020, and the time as 17:26.



The screenshot shows the "Add a new course" form. The "General" section contains fields for Course full name (Cloud Computing L), Course short name (CCL), Course category (Miscellaneous), Course visibility (Show), Course start date (September 2020), Course end date (October 2021), and Course ID number. The "Description" section includes a Course summary editor. The status bar at the bottom indicates the URL as https://rohankalal.moodlecloud.com/course/edit.php?category=0, the date as 01/09/2020, and the time as 17:25.

The screenshot shows the Moodle homepage titled "My new Moodle site". The left sidebar contains links for Home, Dashboard, Calendar, Private files, Content bank, My courses, Introduction to Moodle, and Site administration. The main content area displays "Available courses" with one course listed: "Cloud Computing L" (Introduction to Moodle) by Teacher: Rohan Kalal. The course description states: "This tiny course can help you get started if you are new to Moodle. It's been hidden so that only you, as the site administrator, can see it." At the bottom of the page, there are links for Support Forums, MoodleCloud FAQ, Data retention summary, Get the mobile app, and Policies.

The screenshot shows the "Cloud Computing L" course page. The left sidebar lists course modules: Participants, Badges, Competencies, Grades, General, Topic 1, Topic 2, Topic 3, Topic 4, Home, Dashboard, Calendar, Private files, Content bank, and My courses. The main content area shows four topics: Topic 1, Topic 2, Topic 3, and Topic 4. Below the topics, there is an "Announcements" section. At the bottom of the page, there are links for Moodle Docs for this page, Support Forums, MoodleCloud FAQ, Home, Data retention summary, Get the mobile app, and Policies.

The screenshot shows the Moodle site administration interface. The left sidebar includes links for Home, Dashboard, Calendar, Private files, Content bank, My courses, Introduction to Moodle, Site administration, and Add a block. The main content area is titled "My new Moodle site" and shows the "Site administration" page under "Users". A pink banner at the top says "Your site is not yet registered." with a "Register your site" button. Below this, there's a search bar and tabs for Site administration, Users (which is selected), Courses, Grades, Plugins, Appearance, Server, Reports, and Development. The "Users" tab has sub-options like Accounts, User policies, and User management. On the right, there's a sidebar for "Admin bookmarks" and a "Blocks editing off" message.

The screenshot shows the "Add a new user" form in Moodle. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled "My new Moodle site" and shows the "Users / Accounts / Add a new user" page. The form has sections for "General" (Username: chetanmail, Authentication method: Manual accounts, New password: Click to enter text, First name: Chetan, Surname: Mali, Email address: chetanmail1722@gmail.com, Email display: Allow only other course members to see my email address), "Advanced" (Suspended account: unchecked, Generate password and notify user: checked), and "MoodleNet profile" (empty). There are "Expand all" and "Bookmark this page" buttons on the right. The status bar at the bottom shows the date as 01/09/2020 and time as 17:29.

Your MoodleCloud Free Trial will expire on 16-Oct-2020. Upgrade now to keep this site active.

My new Moodle site

Home / Site administration / Users / Accounts / Browse list of users

7 Users

New filter

User full name contains

First name / Surname	Email address	City/town	Country	Last access	Edit
Chetan Mali	chetanmali1722@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Ganesh Desale	ganeshdesale789@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Jaydip Nere	jaydpnere123@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Nitin Kukreja	nkukreja25@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Rohan Kalal	rohankalal239@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	49 secs	
Shruti More	moreshruti132@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Vinay Vaidya	realvinay31099@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	

Add a new user

Moodle Docs for this page | Support Forums | MoodleCloud FAQ

17:34 ENG 01/09/2020

Your MoodleCloud Free Trial will expire on 16-Oct-2020. Upgrade now to keep this site active.

My new Moodle site

Home / Site administration / Users / Accounts / Browse list of users

7 Users

New filter

User full name contains

First name / Surname	Email address	City/town	Country	Last access	Edit
Chetan Mali	chetanmali1722@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	13 mins 21 secs	
Ganesh Desale	ganeshdesale789@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Jaydip Nere	jaydpnere123@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Nitin Kukreja	nkukreja25@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	
Rohan Kalal	rohankalal239@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	1 sec	
Shruti More	moreshruti132@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	9 mins 29 secs	
Vinay Vaidya	realvinay31099@gmail.com	Shirpur	India	Never	

Add a new user

Moodle Docs for this page | Support Forums | MoodleCloud FAQ

17:51 ENG 01/09/2020

CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we created Moodle cloud site and create different entities dynamically.



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 2

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Create a scenario in wordpress for Social Marketing, Search engine and Sharing Tools.

Evaluation

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1) Attendance [2] | ----- |
| 2) Lab Performance [2] | ----- |
| 3) Oral [1] | ----- |

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 2

TITLE: Create a scenario in wordpress for Social Marketing, Search engine and Sharing Tools.

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems, Computer Networks

THEORY:

Whether you want to share your ideas, start a business, or run a store, you can do it all on WordPress.com.

Step 1: Choose Your Identity

Choosing a name for your site is an important decision because it immediately tells visitors what your site is about. Once you decide on the perfect name, make it your Site Title by going to My Site → Manage → Settings.

By signing up, you already have a site address like yourgroovysite.wordpress.com but you can register your very own domain like yourgroovydomain.com. Your domain is free for the first year with any WordPress.com plan.

The screenshot shows a search interface for domain names. The search bar at the top contains the query "my-groovy-site". Below the search bar are several filter buttons: "More Extensions ▾", ".site", ".com", ".net", ".org", ".blog", and ".club".

The search results are displayed in two columns:

- Left Column:** mygroovy.site
 - First year free with your plan
 - Renewal: €26,00 /year
 - Best Match
 - Extension ".site" matches your query
 - ".site" is a common extension
- Right Column:** mygroovysite.com
 - First year free with your plan
 - Renewal: €18,00 /year
 - Best Alternative
 - Close match
 - ".com" is the most common extension

Each result row has a "Select" button.

Step 2: Design Your Homepage

To make a great first impression, think about the most important elements you want people to see when they first visit your site. You can start with a blank page, or you can use one of our pre-built page layouts to create a beautiful homepage in seconds. You can load any of these gorgeous designs and then change, add, or remove any elements to make it your own.

The screenshot shows a website builder's homepage design section. On the left, there is a grid of "Home Pages" thumbnails, each showing a different pre-built design layout. On the right, a larger preview window displays a design for "Morden Mountain Movers" featuring a scenic mountain landscape background, a central heading "Morden Mountain Movers", a paragraph of text below it, and a green "About Us" button.

Below the preview, three categories are shown with corresponding images:

- Excellence:** An image of a mountain peak.
- Professionalism:** An image of a rugged rock formation.
- Expertise:** An image of a tall, slender rock formation.

Step 3: Create More Pages

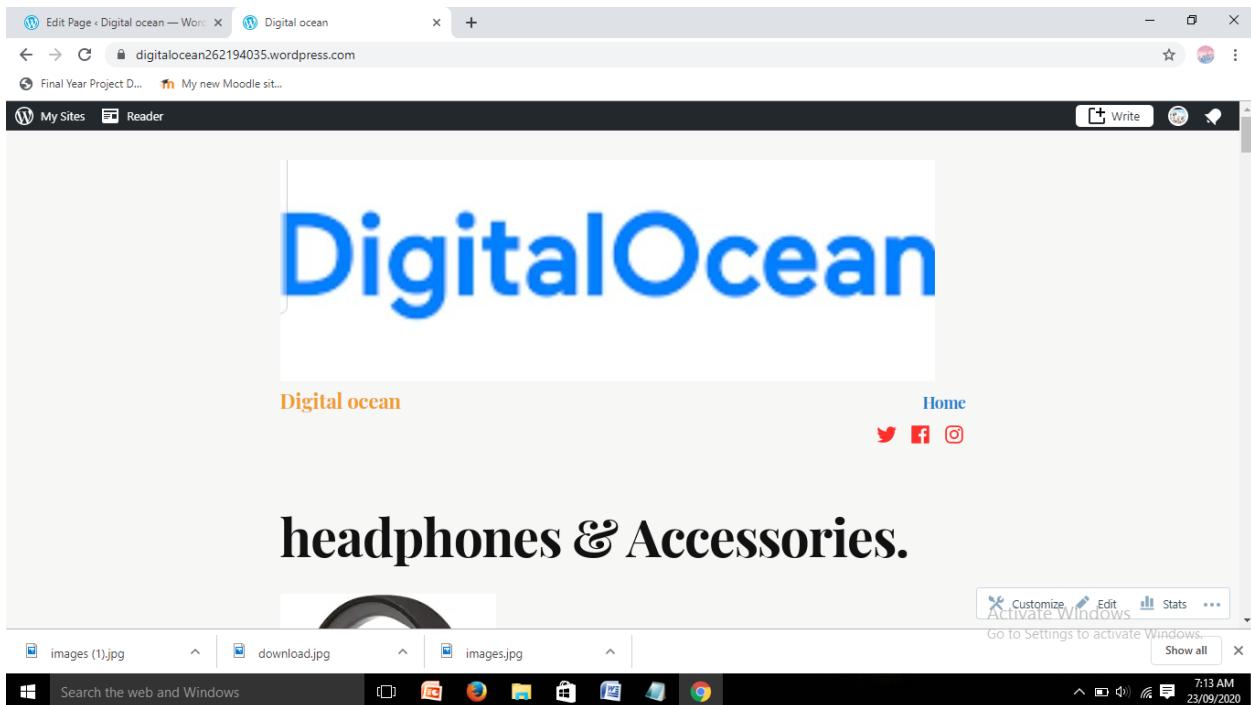
Now it's time to add more pages. The most common pages you'll find on a website are an About page and a Contact page. Go to My Site → Site → Pages → Add New Page to get started. When you created your homepage in Step Two, you had your first introduction to "blocks" — these are the building blocks of your website. You can use blocks to add virtually anything to your pages: images, galleries, columns, videos, payment buttons, and much more.

Step 4: Add Your Social Media Presence

If you have a social media presence, your website is the perfect place to promote it. It's common to see social media icons similar to this:



You can add these icons to your site's menu using the Social Links menu or to the content of any page using the Social Links block. All major social media services are supported.



Edit Page < Digital ocean — WordPress.com | Digital ocean

← → C 🔒 digitalocean262194035.wordpress.com

Final Year Project D... My new Moodle sit...

My Sites Reader Write

Twitter Facebook Instagram

headphones & Accessories.



100% OFF

images (1).jpg download.jpg images.jpg

Customize Activate Windows Stats Show all Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Search the web and Windows 7:13 AM 23/09/2020

Edit Page < Digital ocean — WordPress.com | Digital ocean

← → C 🔒 digitalocean262194035.wordpress.com

Final Year Project D... My new Moodle sit...

My Sites Reader Write

Sony WI-XB400 Wireless Extra Bass in-Ear Headphones with 15 Hours Battery Life...

by Sony

Limited time deal

₹2,990 ₹4,990 Save ₹2,000

Get it by Tomorrow, Sep 23

10% Cashback on VISA

4.1 out of 5 stars

(7,211)

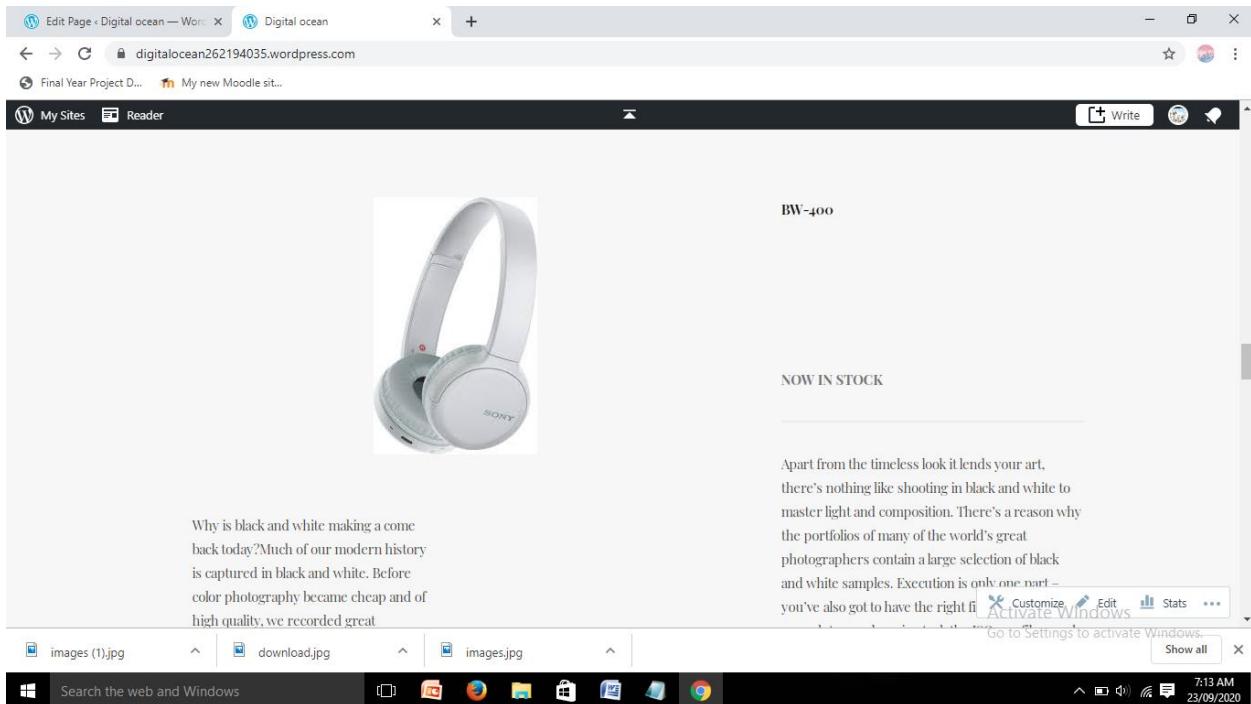
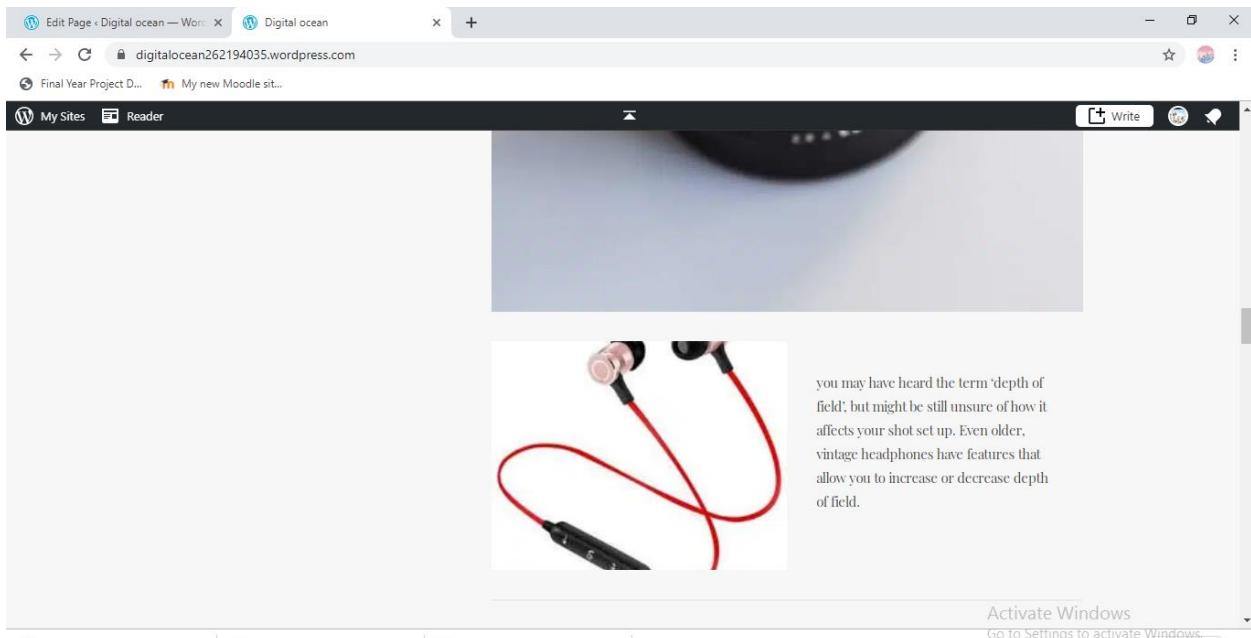
We stock the largest and most unique range of classic and vintage cameras and accessories anywhere. Looking for film processing and darkroom equipment? We've got you covered!

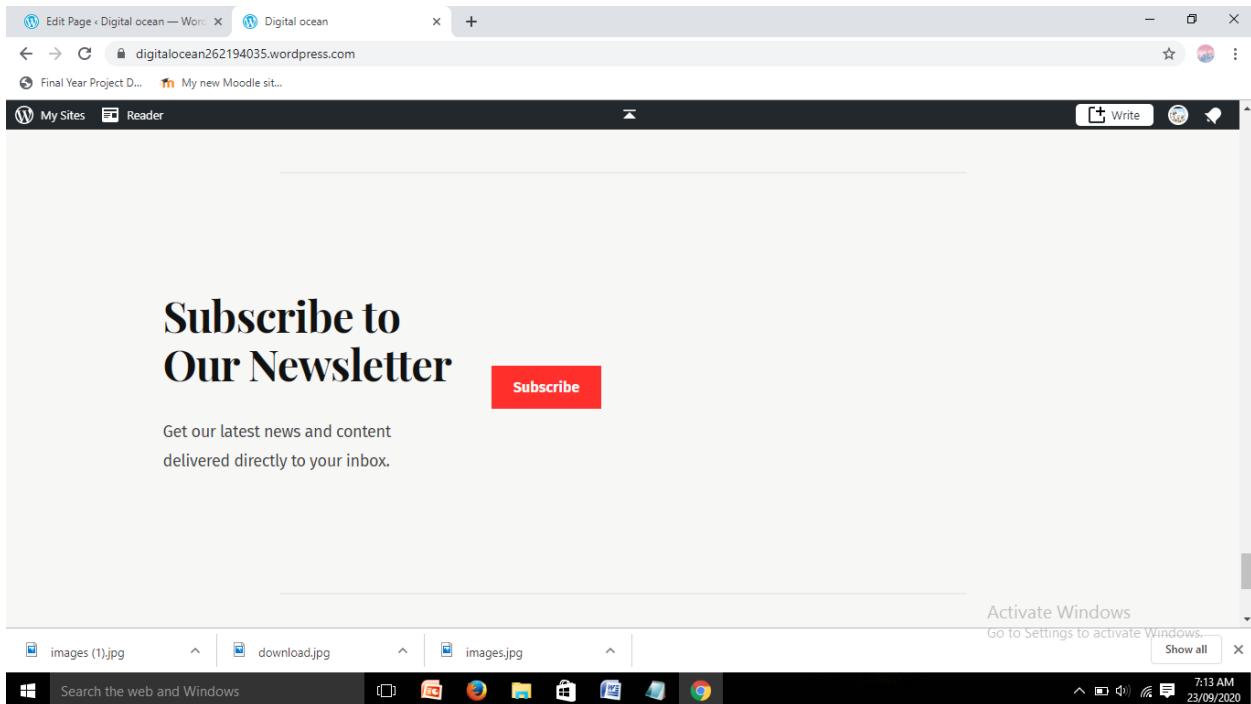
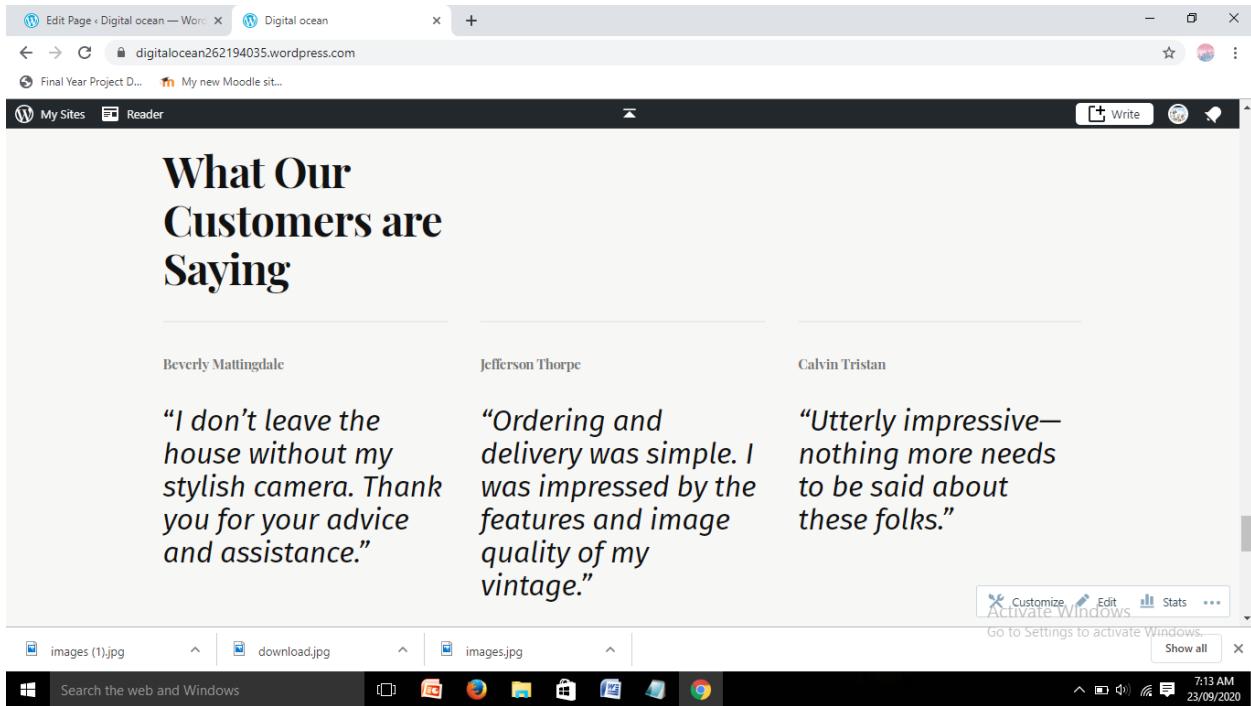
[Learn more](#) [Pre-order](#)

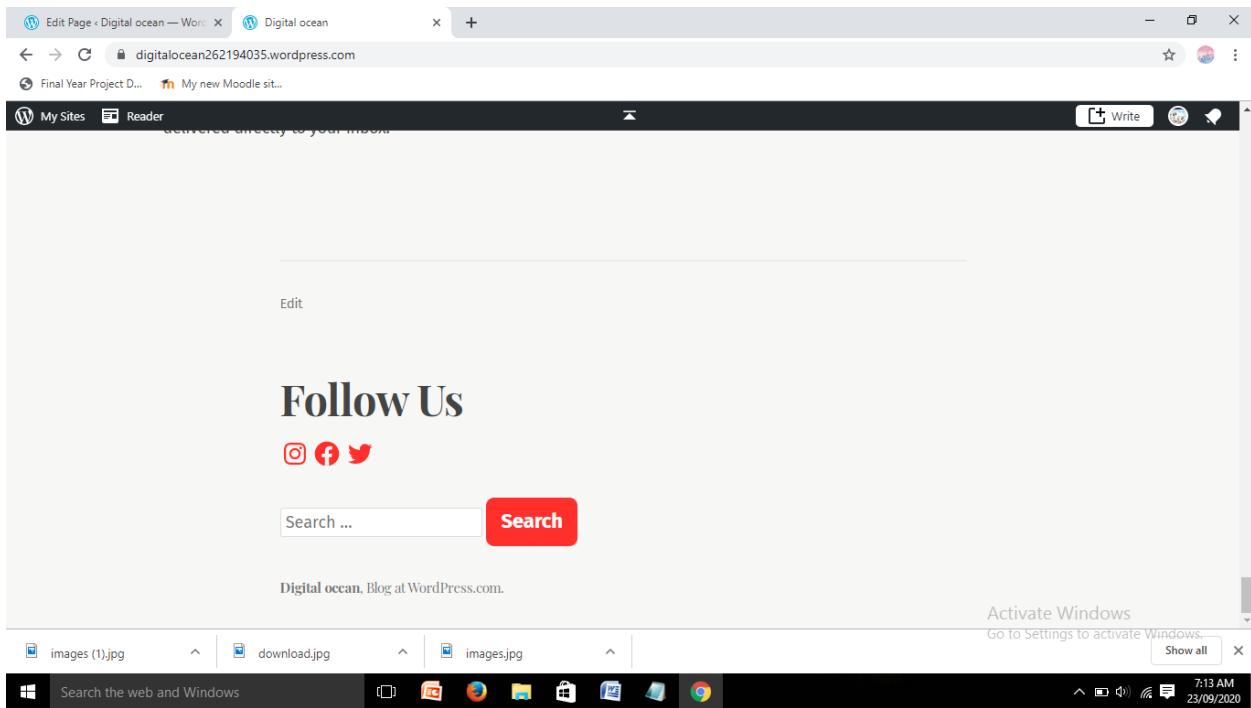
Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.

images (1).jpg download.jpg images.jpg

Search the web and Windows 7:13 AM 23/09/2020







CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we have created a scenario in wordpress for Social Marketing, Search engine and Sharing Tools.



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 3

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Working in Cloud9/Codenvy to demonstrate different language Evaluation

1) Attendance [2] -----

2) Lab Performance [2] -----

3) Oral [1] -----

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 3

TITLE: Working in Cloud9/Codenvy to demonstrate different language Evaluation

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems

THEORY:

Introduction

Codenvy's power comes from the unique Eclipse Che workspaces which are portable and shareable because they are composed of projects (source files) and environments (runtimes).

Workspace Activation

1. Create a workspace with a production runtime

- A Docker image or a “recipe”, for example a Dockerfile / Composefile
- Runtimes can inherit from other kinds of “machines” such as SSH
- Images are built, if necessary, and run with additional run + volume mount parameters
- We provide numerous “stacks” with pre-defined Docker compose and image runtimes.

2. “Dev Mode” The Workspace

- Agents ⇒ ZIP package of bash software to be installed + started in the runtime (sshd, intellisense, sync)
- Agents ⇒ Can be added during workspace boot, or after it has started triggered by a developer activity
- Agents ⇒ Added through either a volume mount or HTTP download from the Che server - depending upon config
- Terminal Agent ⇒ Special purpose agent to provide web-based terminal
- WS Agent ⇒ Special purpose agent that must exist in one container providing Che APIs for Che server & browser clients
- Debuggers ⇒ Processes with special ports to be exposed, which allow debugger clients to connect

3. Import Projects From Version Control

- Clone ⇒ Users can clone repos from remote locations

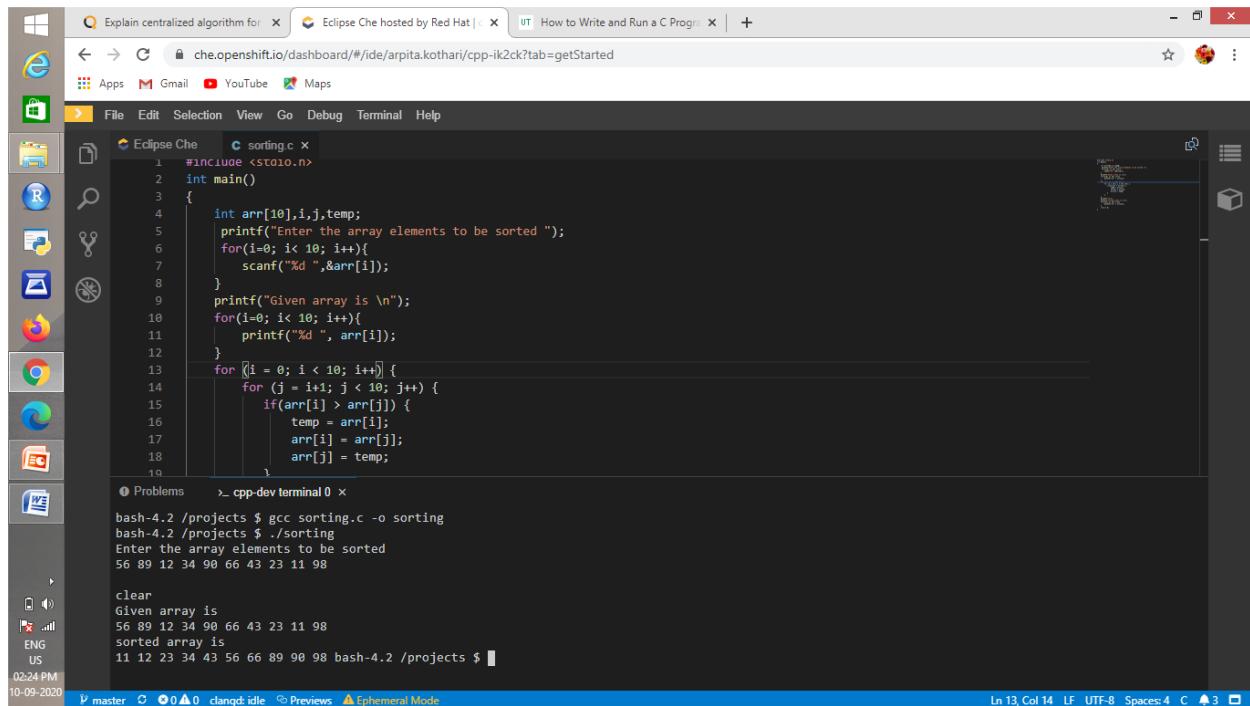
- Mount ⇒ Source code is volume mounted to the local server host for long term storage
- Rsync ⇒ Distributed workspaces with Codenvy rsync project code from long term storage to a workspace runtime during boot

4. IDEs Connect To Workspace Endpoint

- Use our cloud IDE or your desktop IDE
- Sync ⇒ Users can use a che-sync docker container to unison sync workspace files to localhost

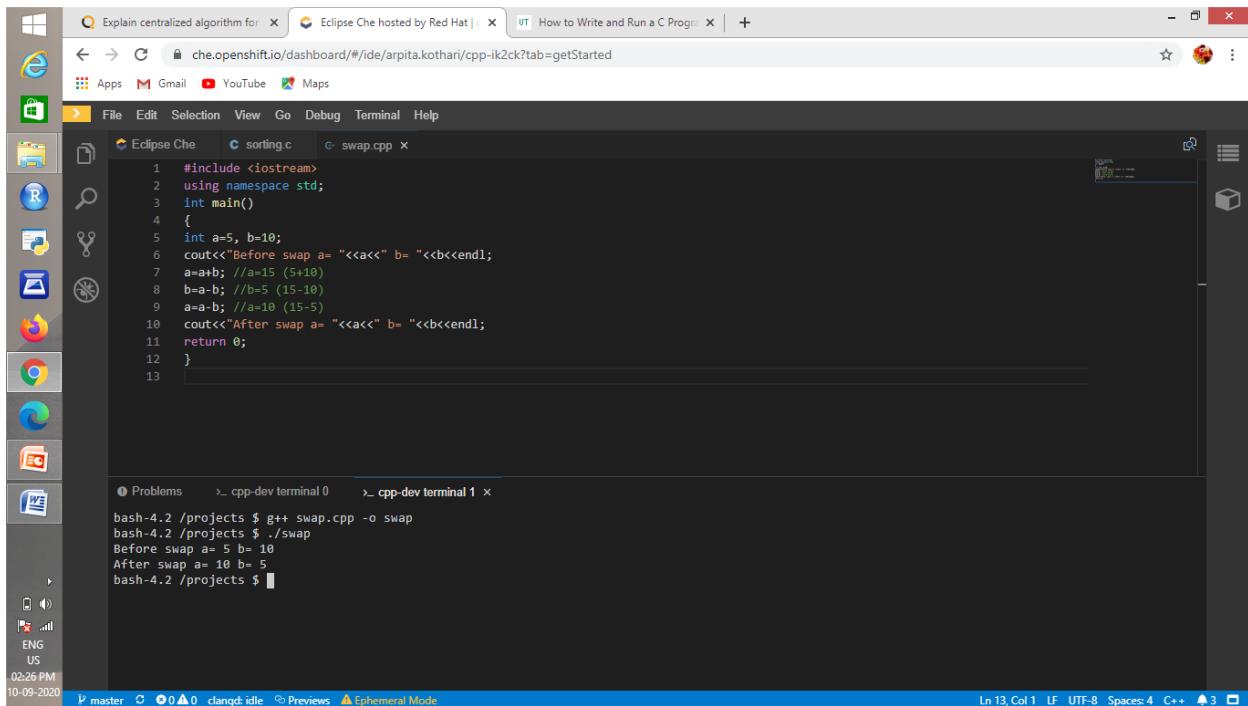
1. C PROGRAM (Sorting array) :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int arr[10],i,j,temp;
    printf("Enter the array elements to be sorted ");
    for(i=0; i< 10; i++){
        scanf("%d ",&arr[i]);
    }
    printf("Given array is \n");
    for(i=0; i< 10; i++){
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    for ( i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        for ( j = i+1; j < 10; j++) {
            if(arr[i] > arr[j]) {
                temp = arr[i];
                arr[i] = arr[j];
                arr[j] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
    printf("\n");
    printf("sorted array is \n");
    for(i=0; i< 10; i++){
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```



2. CPP PROGRAM (Swapping without 3rd variable) :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int a=5, b=10;
cout<<"Before swap a= "<<a<<" b= "<<b<<endl;
a=a+b; //a=15 (5+10)
b=a-b; //b=5 (15-10)
a=a-b; //a=10 (15-5)
cout<<"After swap a= "<<a<<" b= "<<b<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

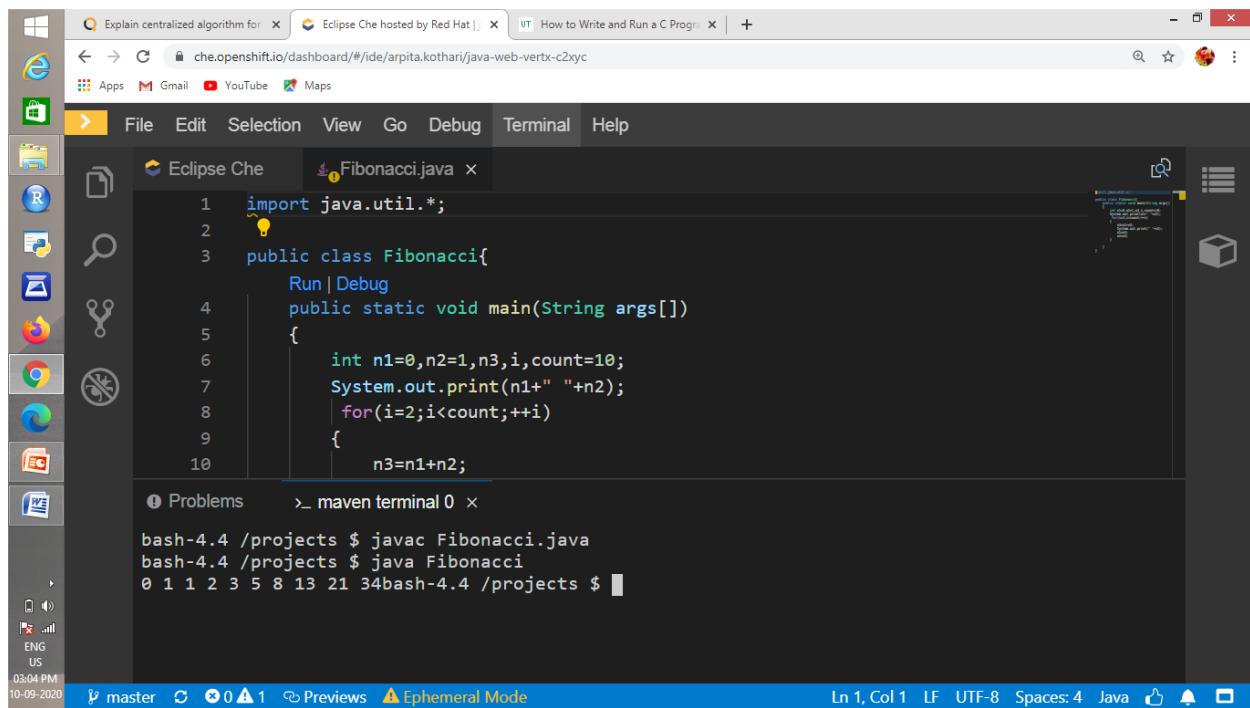


3. JAVA PROGRAM (Fibonacci Series) :

```

public class Fibonacci{
public static void main(String args[])
{
int n1=0,n2=1,n3,i,count=10;
System.out.print(n1+" "+n2);
for(i=2;i<count;++i)
{
n3=n1+n2;
System.out.print(" "+n3);
n1=n2;
n2=n3;
}
}
}

```



4. Python (Prime Number in Given Range) :

```
start = 11
end = 25
for i in range(start,end):
    for j in range(2,i):
        if(i % j==0):
            break
    else:
        print(i)
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

Eclipse Che new.py x

1 start = 11
2 end = 25
3
4 for i in range(start,end):
5     for j in range(2,i):
6         if(i % j==0):
7             break
8     else:
9         print(i)
10
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25

Problems >_ python terminal 0 >_ vscode-pythonn40 terminal 1 x

11
13
17
19
23
```

The screenshot shows a web-based C compiler environment. The top bar includes tabs for 'Online C Compiler - Online C Editor' and 'C Program to check if number is even or odd'. The URL is 'tutorialspoint.com/compile_c_online.php'. The main area has tabs for 'Execute' and 'Share', with 'main.c' selected. The code editor contains the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    if ( n & 1 )
        printf("%d is an odd number", n);
    else
        printf("%d is an even number", n);
    return 0;
}
```

The result window shows the command '\$gcc -o main *.c' followed by the output of the program. The user entered '0' as input, and the output is '0 is an even number'.

2. Java Program example

The screenshot shows an online Java compiler interface. The code in the editor is:

```

1 public class GFG {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         int x = 100, y = 200;
4         System.out.println("Before Swap");
5         System.out.println("x = " + x);
6         System.out.println("y = " + y);
7         int temp = x;
8         x = y;
9         y = temp;
10        System.out.println("After swap");
11        System.out.println("x = " + x);
12        System.out.println("y = " + y);
13    }
14 }

```

The result window shows the output of the Java command:

```

$javac GFG.java
$java -Xmx128M -Xms16M GFG
Before Swap
x = 100
y = 200
After swap
x = 200
y = 100

```

3. Python program

The screenshot shows an online Python compiler interface. The code in the editor is:

```

1 num=7
2 factorial = 1
3
4 # check if the number is negative, positive or zero
5 if num < 0:
6     print("Sorry, factorial does not exist for negative numbers")
7 elif num == 0:
8     print("The factorial of 0 is 1")
9 else:
10    for i in range(1,num + 1):
11        factorial = factorial*i
12    print("The factorial of",num,"is",factorial)

```

The result window shows the output of the Python command:

```

$python main.py
('The factorial of', 7, 'is', 5040)

```

4. R program example

The screenshot shows the Cloud9 IDE interface. The top bar includes tabs for 'Online Script Compiler - Online' and 'tutorialspoint.com/execute_r_online.php'. The main workspace displays an R script named 'main.r' with the following code:

```

1 n=123
2 rev_number=function(n){
3   m=strsplit(as.character(n),"")
4   if (m==rev(m)) print("reversed number")
5 }

```

To the right, the 'Result' panel shows the output: '\$Rscript main.r'. Below the workspace is a Windows taskbar with various icons.

5. JSP example

The screenshot shows the Cloud9 IDE interface. The top bar includes tabs for 'Online Jsp Compiler - Online Jsp' and 'tutorialspoint.com/execute_jsp_online.php'. The main workspace displays a JSP script named 'index.jsp' with the following code:

```

1 <%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=US-ASCII"
2   pageEncoding="US-ASCII"%>
3 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "https://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
4 <html>
5 <head>
6 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=US-ASCII">
7 <title>Test JSP</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 Test JSP Page inside WEB-INF folder.<br>
11 Init Param "test" value =<%=config.getInitParameter("test") %><br>
12 HashCode of this object=<%this.hashCode() %>
13 </body>
14 </html>

```

To the right, the 'Result' panel shows the output: 'Test JSP Page inside WEB-INF folder.
Init Param "test" value =null
HashCode of this object=1007170608'. Below the workspace is a Windows taskbar with various icons.

CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we demonstrate Cloud9/Codenvy for different language Evaluation.



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 4

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Installation and configuration of virtual machine with guest OS

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1) Attendance [2] | ----- |
| 2) Lab Performance [2] | ----- |
| 3) Oral [1] | ----- |

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 4

TITLE: Installation and configuration of virtual machine with guest OS

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems

THEORY:

Introduction

In computing, a **virtual machine (VM)** is an emulation of a computer system. Virtual machines are based on computer architectures and provide functionality of a physical computer. Their implementations may involve specialized hardware, software, or a combination.

There are different kinds of virtual machines, each with different functions:

- **System virtual machines** (also termed full virtualization VMs) provide a substitute for a real machine. They provide functionality needed to execute entire operating systems. A hypervisor uses native execution to share and manage hardware, allowing for multiple environments, which are isolated from one another, yet exist on the same physical machine. Modern hypervisors use hardware-assisted virtualization, virtualization-specific hardware, primarily from the host CPUs.
- **Process virtual machines** are designed to execute computer programs in a platform-independent environment.

Google search results for "vm virtualbox". The top result is the official Oracle VM VirtualBox website. The page shows the VirtualBox logo, a screenshot of a Windows guest OS, and links for Downloads, User Manual, Community, and Documentation.

The VirtualBox.org homepage. It features a large blue button with the text "Download VirtualBox 6.1". To the right, there's a "News Flash" sidebar listing several recent releases:

- New July 14th, 2020** VirtualBox 6.1.12 released! Oracle today released a 6.1 maintenance release which improves stability and fixes regressions. See the Changelog for details.
- New July 14th, 2020** VirtualBox 6.1.24 released! Oracle today released a 6.1 maintenance release which improves stability and fixes regressions. See the Changelog for details.
- New July 14th, 2020** VirtualBox 3.2.44 released! Oracle today released a 3.2 maintenance release which improves stability and fixes regressions. See the Changelog for details.
- New June 5th, 2020** VirtualBox 6.1.10 released! Oracle today released a 6.1 maintenance release which improves stability and fixes regressions. See the Changelog for details.
- New May 15th, 2020** VirtualBox 6.1.8 released! Oracle today released a 6.1 maintenance release which improves stability and fixes regressions. See the Changelog for details.
- New May 15th, 2020** VirtualBox 6.0.22 released! Oracle today released a 6.0 maintenance release which improves stability and fixes regressions. See the Changelog for details.
- New May 15th, 2020** VirtualBox 5.2.42 released! Oracle today released a 5.2

Downloads – Oracle VM VirtualBox

virtualbox.org/wik/Downloads

VirtualBox

Download VirtualBox

Here you will find links to VirtualBox binaries and its source code.

Voiceover: "VirtualBox binaries"

By downloading, you agree to the terms and conditions of the respective license.

If you're looking for the latest VirtualBox 6.0 packages, see [VirtualBox 6.0 builds](#). Please also use version 6.0 if you need to run VMs with software virtualization, as this has been discontinued in 6.1. Version 6.0 will remain supported until July 2020.

If you're looking for the latest VirtualBox 5.2 packages, see [VirtualBox 5.2 builds](#). Please also use version 5.2 if you still need support for 32-bit hosts, as this has been discontinued in 6.0. Version 5.2 will remain supported until July 2020.

Voiceover: "VirtualBox 6.1.12 platform packages"

- [Windows hosts](#)
- [OS X hosts](#)
- [Linux distributions](#)
- [Solaris hosts](#)

The binaries are released under the terms of the GPL version 2.

See the [changelog](#) for what has changed.

You might want to compare the checksums to verify the integrity of downloaded packages. The SHA256 checksums should be favored as the MD5 algorithm must be treated as insecure!

- [SHA256 checksums, MD5 checksums](#)

Note: After upgrading VirtualBox it is recommended to upgrade the guest additions as well.

Voiceover: "VirtualBox 6.1.12 Oracle VM VirtualBox Extension Pack"

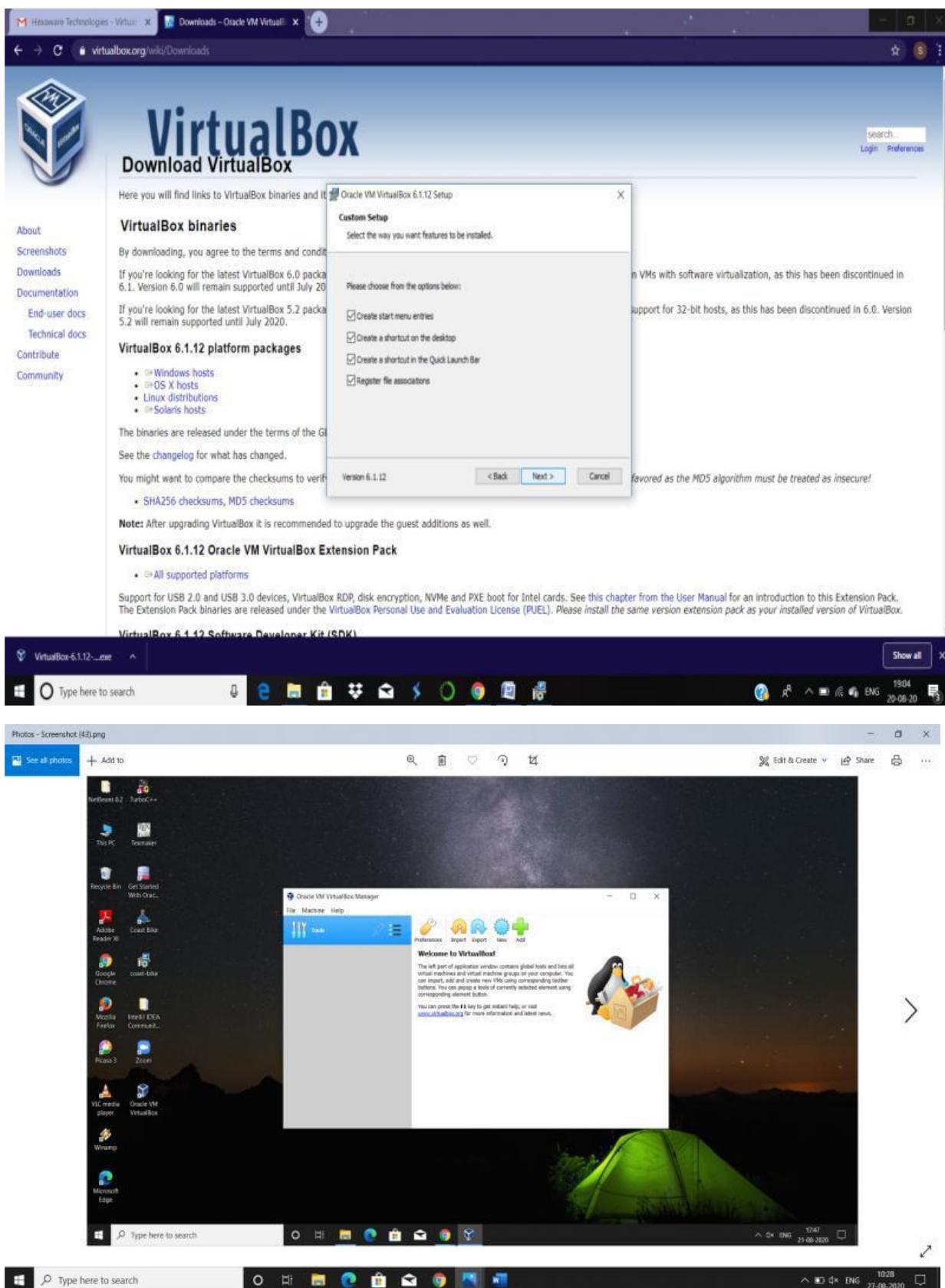
- [All supported platforms](#)

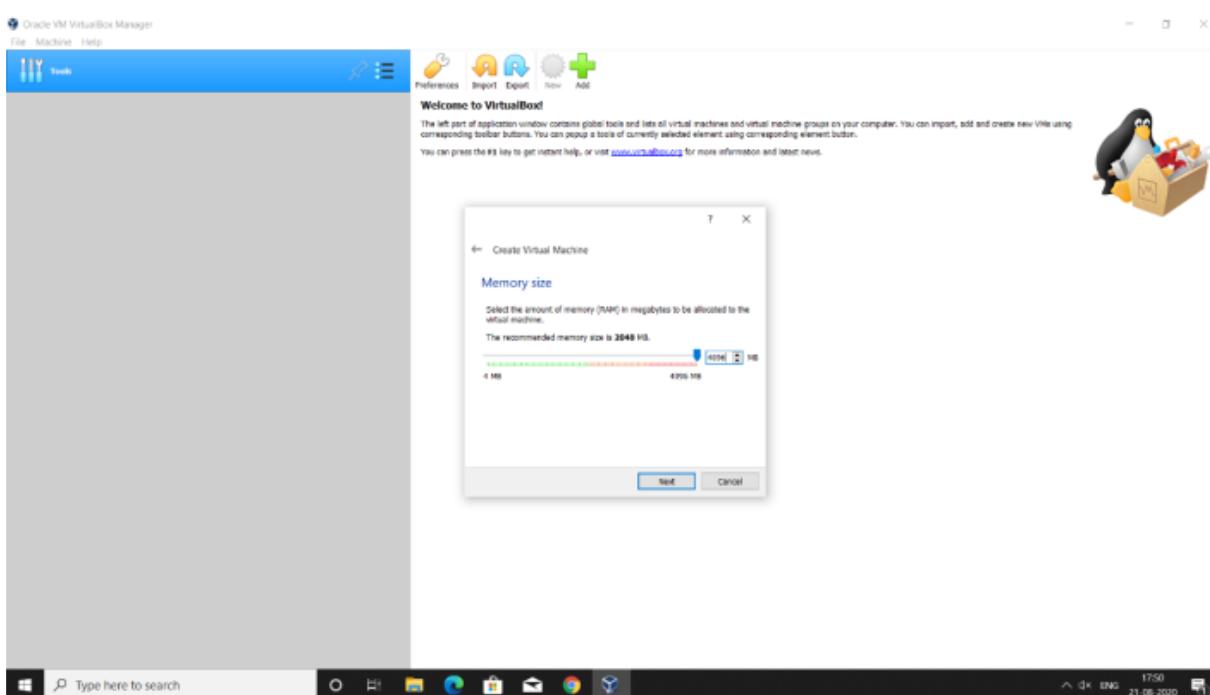
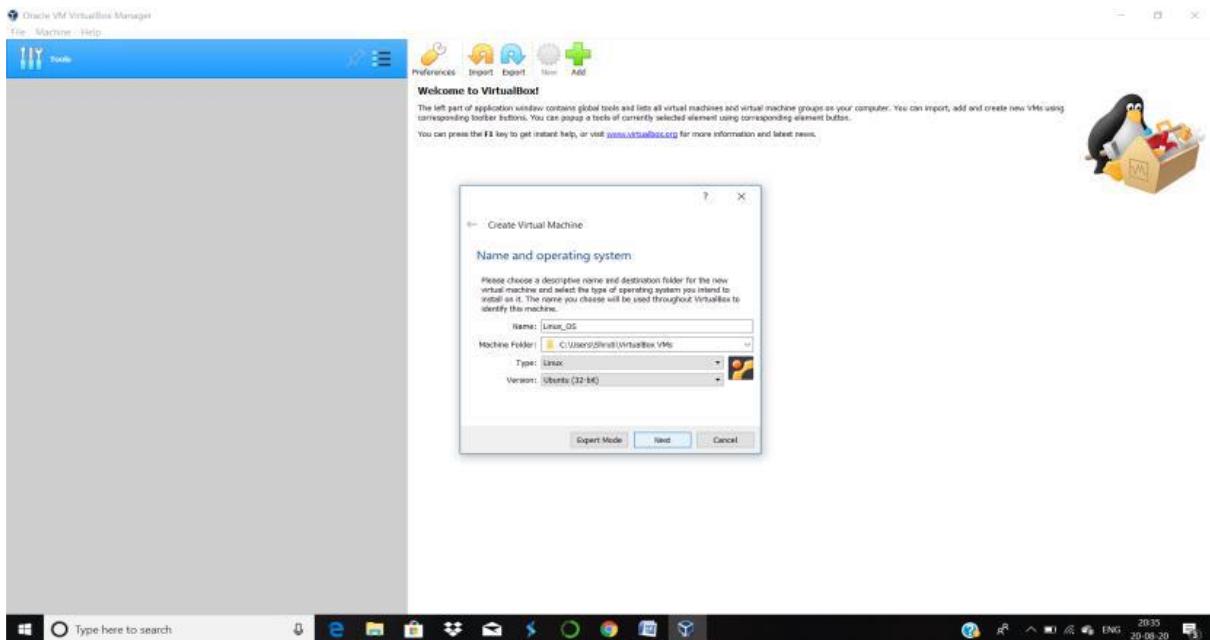
Support for USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 devices, VirtualBox RDP, disk encryption, NVMe and PXE boot for Intel cards. See [this chapter from the User Manual](#) for an introduction to this Extension Pack. The Extension Pack binaries are released under the [VirtualBox Personal Use and Evaluation License \(PUEL\)](#). Please install the same version extension pack as your installed version of VirtualBox.

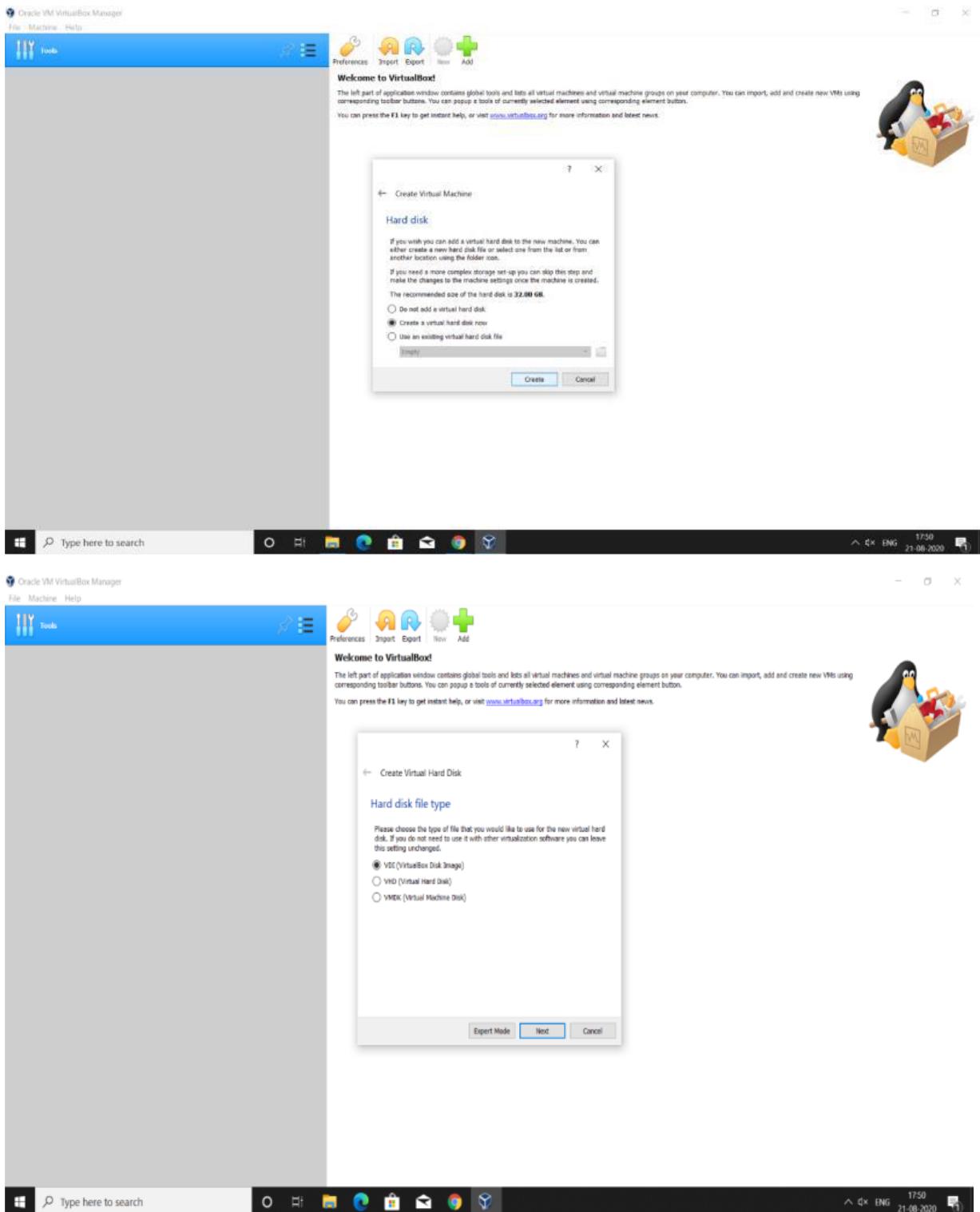
Voiceover: "VirtualBox 6.1.12 Software Developer Kit (SDK)"

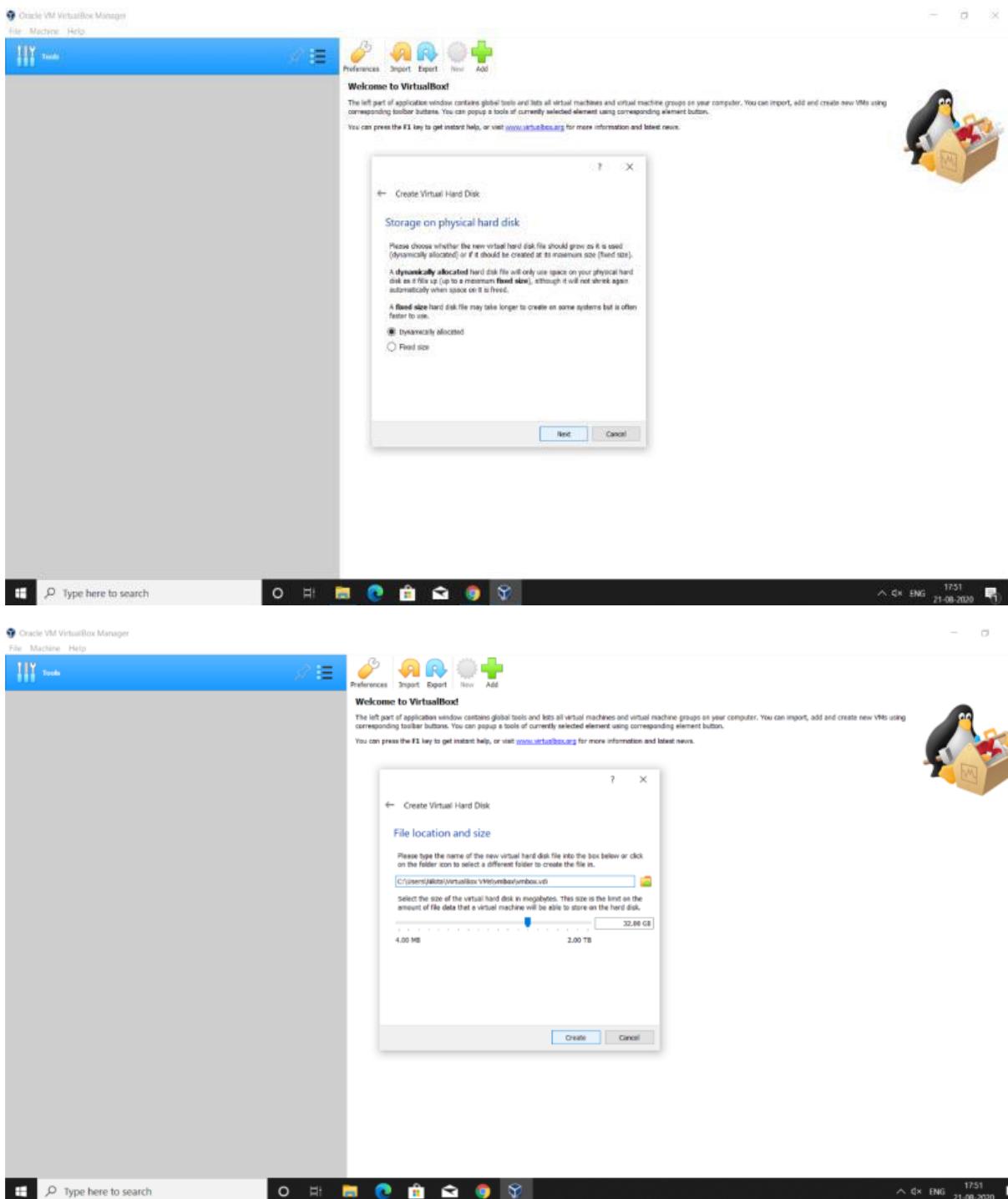
<https://download.virtualbox.org/virtualbox/6.1.12/VirtualBox-6.1.12-139181-Win.exe>

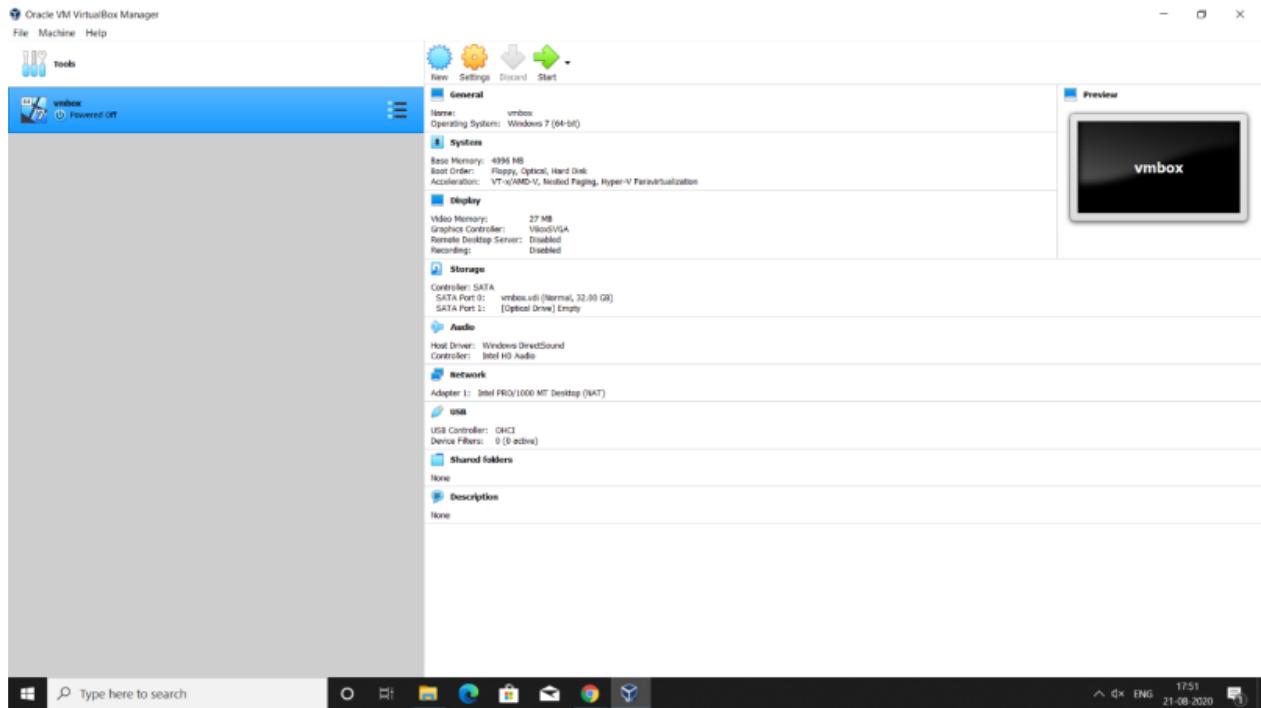
The screenshot shows the Oracle VM VirtualBox website. The main header features the "VirtualBox" logo and the tagline "Welcome to VirtualBox.org!". Below the header, there's a brief introduction about the product and its licensing. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for "About", "Screenshots", "Downloads", "Documentation", "End-user docs", "Technical docs", "Contribute", and "Community". A "Hot picks:" section lists some useful links. The central part of the page displays the "Oracle VM VirtualBox 6.1.12 Setup" window, which is a custom setup wizard for the software. It shows a tree view of features to be installed, with several options selected under "VirtualBox Application" and "VirtualBox Host-Only Driver". A message box is overlaid on the setup window, providing information about the Oracle VM VirtualBox application. To the right of the setup window, there's a "News Flash" sidebar listing several recent releases with their dates and brief descriptions. At the bottom, there are links for "Contact", "Privacy policy", and "Terms of Use", along with the Oracle logo.











CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we studied installation and configuration of virtual machine with guest OS



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 5

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Demonstrate the use of map and reduce tasks

Evaluation

1) Attendance [2] -----

2) Lab Performance [2] -----

3) Oral [1] -----

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 5

TITLE: Demonstrate the use of map and reduce tasks.

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems, Computer Networks, Java

THEORY:

Introduction

Hadoop is a Java-based programming framework that supports the processing and storage of extremely large datasets on a cluster of inexpensive machines. It was the first major open source project in the big data playing field and is sponsored by the Apache Software Foundation. Hadoop 2.7 is comprised of four main layers: Hadoop Common is the collection of utilities and libraries that support other Hadoop modules.

- HDFS, which stands for Hadoop Distributed File System, is responsible for persisting data to disk.
- YARN, short for Yet Another Resource Negotiator, is the “operating system” for HDFS.
- MapReduce is the original processing model for Hadoop clusters. It distributes work within the cluster or map, then organizes and reduces the results from the nodes into a response to a query. Many other processing models are available for the 2.x version of Hadoop.

Step 1 — Installing Java

To get started, we'll update our package list:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

Next, we'll install OpenJDK, the default Java Development Kit on Ubuntu 16.04.

```
sudo apt-get install default-jdk
```

Once the installation is complete, let's check the version.

```
java -version
```

Output

```
openjdk version "1.8.0_91"
```

```
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_91-8u91-b14-3ubuntu1~16.04.1-b14)
```

```
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.91-b14, mixed mode)
```

Step 2 – Installing Hadoop

With Java in place, we'll visit the Apache Hadoop Releases page to find the most recent stable release. Follow the binary for the current release:

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Apache Hadoop Release". The URL is "hadoop.apache.org/releases.html". The page displays the "Apache Hadoop Releases" section. On the left, there's a sidebar with "About" and "Documentation" sections. The main content area has a "Download" heading and a table of releases. The table columns are "Version", "Release Date", "Tarball", "GPG", and "SHA-256". The "Tarball" column contains links for "source" and "binary". A blue arrow points to the "binary" link for the 2.7.3 version. The table data is as follows:

Version	Release Date	Tarball	GPG	SHA-256
3.0.0-alpha1	03 September, 2016	source binary	signature	checksum_file checksum_file
2.7.3	25 August, 2016	source binary	signature	227785DC_6E366F8B.. D489DF38_08244B90..
2.6.4	11 February, 2016	source binary	signature	F755D961_18316335.. C58F08D2_E0B13039..
2.5.2	19 Nov, 2014	source binary	signature	139EF872_09C5637B.. 0DBB4850_A3825209..

To verify Hadoop releases using GPG:

1. Download the release hadoop-X.Y.Z-src.tar.gz from a [mirror site](#).
2. Download the signature file hadoop-X.Y.Z-src.tar.gz.asc from [Apache](#).
3. Download the [Hadoop KEYS](#) file.
4. gpg --import KEYS
5. gpg --verify hadoop-X.Y.Z-src.tar.gz.asc

To perform a quick check using SHA-256:

1. Download the release hadoop-X.Y.Z-src.tar.gz from a [mirror site](#).
2. Download the checksum hadoop-X.Y.Z-src.tar.gz.mds from [Apache](#).
3. shasum -a 256 hadoop-X.Y.Z-src.tar.gz

All previous releases of Hadoop are available from the [Apache release archive](#) site.

Many third parties distribute products that include Apache Hadoop and related tools. Some of these are listed on the [Distributions wiki page](#).

Step 3 – Configuring Hadoop’s Java Home

Hadoop requires that you set the path to Java, either as an environment variable or in the Hadoop configuration file. The path to Java, /usr/bin/java is a symlink to /etc/alternatives/java, which is in turn a symlink to default Java binary. We will use readlink with the -f flag to follow every symlink in every part of the path, recursively. Then, we'll use sed to trim bin/java from the output to give us the correct value for JAVA_HOME. To find the default Java path

```
readlink -f /usr/bin/java | sed "s:bin/java::"
```

Output

```
/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/
```

You can copy this output to set Hadoop's Java home to this specific version, which ensures that if the default Java changes, this value will not. Alternatively, you can use

the readlink command dynamically in the file so that Hadoop will automatically use whatever Java version is set as the system default.

To begin, open hadoop-env.sh:

```
sudo nano /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh
```

Then, choose one of the following options:

Option 1: Set a Static Value

```
/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh  
...  
#export JAVA_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}  
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/  
...
```

Copy

Option 2: Use Readlink to Set the Value Dynamically

```
/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh  
...  
#export JAVA_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}  
export JAVA_HOME=$(readlink -f /usr/bin/java | sed "s:bin/java::")
```

Step 4 — Running Hadoop

Now we should be able to run Hadoop:

```
/usr/local/hadoop/bin/hadoop  
Output  
Usage: hadoop [--config confdir] [COMMAND | CLASSNAME]  
CLASSNAME      run the class named CLASSNAME  
or  
where COMMAND is one of:  
fs            run a generic filesystem user client  
version       print the version  
jar <jar>     run a jar file  
note: please use "yarn jar" to launch
```

```
YARN applications, not this command.  
checknative [-a|-h] check native hadoop and compression libraries availability  
distcp <srcurl> <desturl> copy file or directories recursively  
archive -archiveName NAME -p <parent path> <src>* <dest> create a hadoop archive  
classpath      prints the class path needed to get the  
credential     interact with credential providers  
                Hadoop jar and the required libraries  
daemonlog      get/set the log level for each daemon
```

The help means we've successfully configured Hadoop to run in stand-alone mode. We'll ensure that it is functioning properly by running the example MapReduce program it ships with. To do so, create a directory called input in our home directory and copy Hadoop's configuration files into it to use those files as our data.

```
mkdir ~/input  
cp /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/*.xml ~/input
```

Next, we can use the following command to run the MapReduce hadoop-mapreduce-examples program, a Java archive with several options. We'll invoke its grep program, one of many examples included in hadoop-mapreduce-examples, followed by the input directory, input and the output directory grep_example. The MapReduce grep program will count the matches of a literal word or regular expression. Finally, we'll supply a regular expression to find occurrences of the word principal within or at the end of a declarative sentence. The expression is case-sensitive, so we wouldn't find the word if it were capitalized at the beginning of a sentence:

```
/usr/local/hadoop/bin/hadoop jar /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-2.7.3.jar grep ~/input ~/grep_example 'principal[.]*'>
```

When the task completes, it provides a summary of what has been processed and errors it has encountered, but this doesn't contain the actual results.

STANDARD INPUT AND OUTPUT:

Output

```
...
File System Counters
FILE: Number of bytes read=1247674
FILE: Number of bytes written=2324248
FILE: Number of read operations=0
FILE: Number of large read operations=0
FILE: Number of write operations=0
Map-Reduce Framework
Map input records=2
Map output records=2
Map output bytes=37
Map output materialized bytes=47
Input split bytes=114
Combine input records=0
Combine output records=0
Reduce input groups=2
Reduce shuffle bytes=47
Reduce input records=2
Reduce output records=2
Spilled Records=4
Shuffled Maps =1
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=1
GC time elapsed (ms)=61
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=263520256
Shuffle Errors
BAD_ID=0
CONNECTION=0
IO_ERROR=0
WRONG_LENGTH=0
WRONG_MAP=0
WRONG_REDUCE=0
File Input Format Counters
Bytes Read=151
File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=37
```

CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we have demonstrated the use of map and reduce tasks using Hadoop.



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 6

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Design and analyze architecture of Aneka identify different entities to understand the structure

Evaluation

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1) Attendance [2] | ----- |
| 2) Lab Performance [2] | ----- |
| 3) Oral [1] | ----- |

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 6

TITLE: Design and analyze architecture of Aneka identify different entities to understand the structure of it

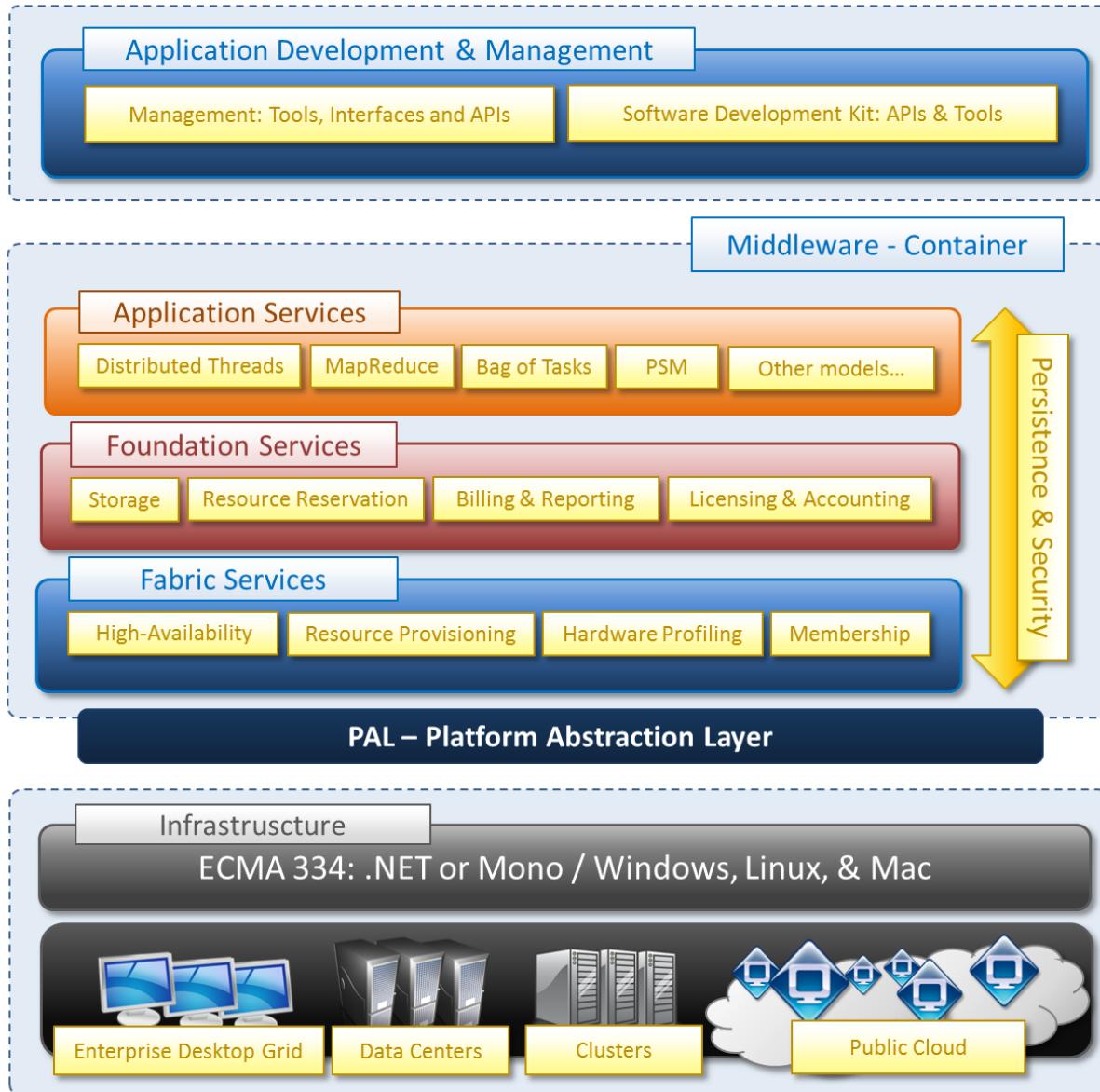
PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems, Computer networks

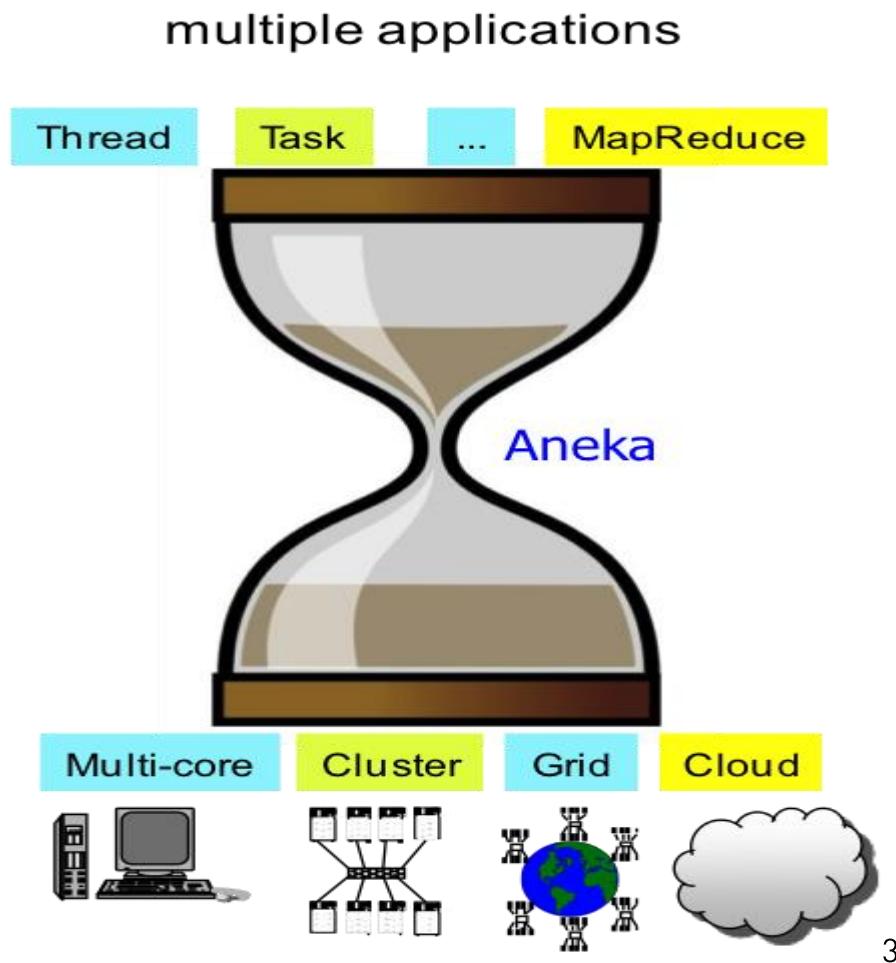
THEORY:

Aneka Architecture

Aneka is a platform and a framework for developing distributed applications on the Cloud. It harnesses the spare CPU cycles of a heterogeneous network of desktop PCs and servers or datacenters on demand. Aneka provides developers with a rich set of APIs for transparently exploiting such resources and expressing the business logic of applications by using the preferred programming abstractions. System administrators can leverage on a collection of tools to monitor and control the deployed infrastructure. This can be a public cloud available to anyone through the Internet, or a private cloud constituted by a set of nodes with restricted access.

The Aneka based computing cloud is a collection of physical and virtualized resources connected through a network, which are either the Internet or a private intranet. Each of these resources hosts an instance of the Aneka Container representing the runtime environment where the distributed applications are executed. The container provides the basic management features of the single node and leverages all the other operations on the services that it is hosting. The services are broken up into fabric, foundation, and execution services. Fabric services directly interact with the node through the Platform Abstraction Layer (PAL) and perform hardware profiling and dynamic resource provisioning. Foundation services identify the core system of the Aneka middleware, providing a set of basic features to enable Aneka containers to perform specialized and specific sets of tasks. Execution services directly deal with the scheduling and execution of applications in the Cloud.





3

One of the key features of Aneka is the ability of providing different ways for expressing distributed applications by offering different programming models; execution services are mostly concerned with providing the middleware with an implementation for these models. Additional services such as persistence and security are transversal to the entire stack of services that are hosted by the Container. At the application level, a set of different components and tools are provided to:

- 1) simplify the development of applications (SDK);
- 2) porting existing applications to the Cloud; and
- 3) monitoring and managing the Aneka Cloud.

A common deployment of Aneka is presented at the side. An Aneka based Cloud is constituted by a set of interconnected resources that are dynamically modified according to the user needs by using resource virtualization or by harnessing the spare

CPU cycles of desktop machines. If the deployment identifies a private Cloud all the resources are in house, for example within the enterprise. This deployment is extended by adding publicly available resources on demand or by interacting with other Aneka public clouds providing computing resources connected over the Internet.

CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we have analyzed the architecture of Aneka and identified different entities to understand the structure of it



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 7

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Installation and configuration of Aneka master node and execution of Convolution imaging application

Evaluation

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1) Attendance [2] | ----- |
| 2) Lab Performance [2] | ----- |
| 3) Oral [1] | ----- |

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 7

TITLE: Installation and configuration of Aneka master node and execution of Convolution imaging application

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems, Computer Networks

THEORY:

Aneka is a Cloud Application Development Platform for developing and running compute and data intensive applications. As a platform it provides users with both a runtime environment for executing applications developed using any of the three supported programming models, and a set of APIs and tools that allow you to build new applications or run existing legacy code. The purpose of this document is to help you through the process of installing and setting up an Aneka Cloud environment. This document will cover everything from helping you to understand your existing infrastructure, different deployment options, installing the Management Studio, configuring Aneka Daemons and Containers, and finally running some of the samples to test your environment.

An Aneka Cloud is composed of a collection of services deployed on top of an infrastructure. This infrastructure can include both physical and virtual machines located in your local area network or Data Centre. Aneka services are hosted on Aneka Containers which are managed by Aneka Daemons. An Aneka Daemon is a background service that runs on a machine and helps you to install, start, stop, update and reconfigure Containers.

A key component of the Aneka platform is the Aneka Management Studio, a portal for managing your infrastructure and clouds. Administrators use the Aneka Management Studio to define their infrastructure, deploy Aneka Daemons, and install and configure Aneka Containers. The figure below shows a high-level representation of an Aneka Cloud, composed of a Master Container that is responsible for scheduling jobs to Workers, and a group of Worker Containers that execute the jobs. Each machine is typically configured with a single instance of the Aneka Daemon and a single instance

of the Aneka Container.

Installation

This section assumes that you have a copy of the Aneka distribution with you. If you do not have a copy already, you can download the latest version from Manjrasoft's Website.

Installing Aneka Cloud Management Studio

Aneka installation begins with installing Aneka Cloud Management Studio. The Cloud Management Studio is your portal for creating, configuring and managing Aneka Clouds. Installing Aneka using the distributed Microsoft Installer Package (MSI) is a quick process involving three steps as described below.

Step 1 – Run the installer package to start the Setup Wizard

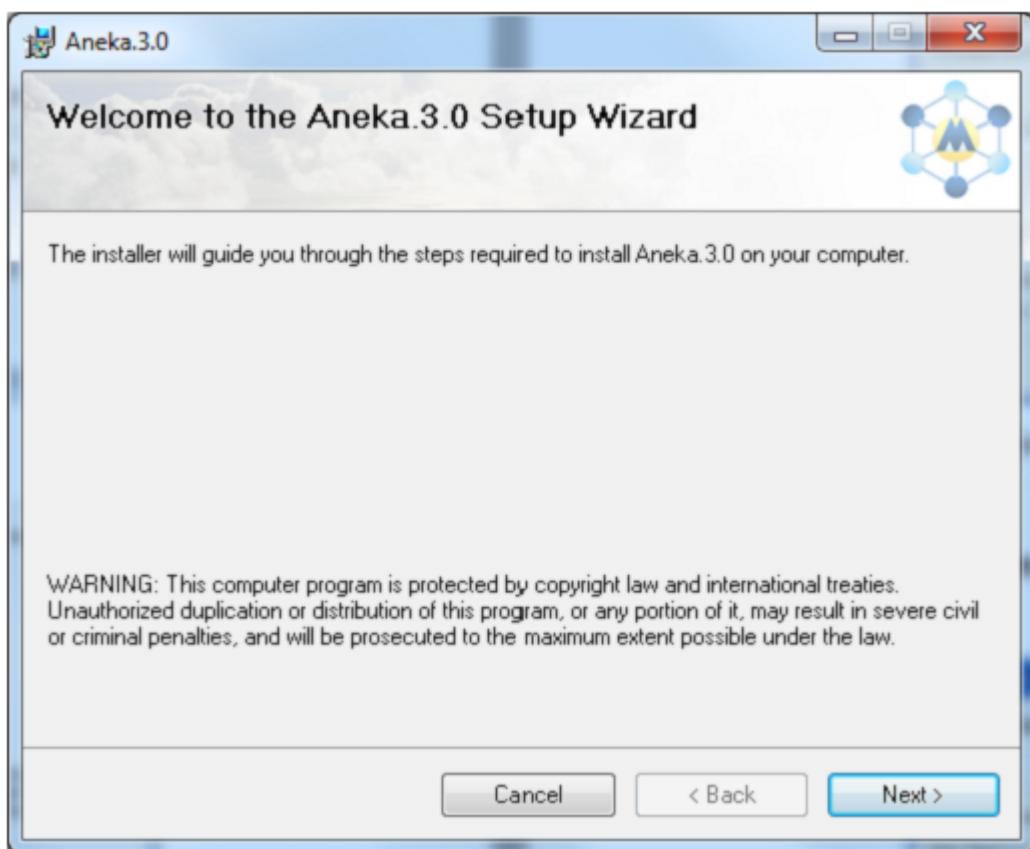


Figure - Welcome Page

The Welcome Page is self-explanatory and you can proceed by clicking next.

Step 2 – Specifying the installation folder

In Step 2 you specify the installation folder. By default Aneka is installed in C:\Program Files\Manjrasoft\Aneka.3.0.

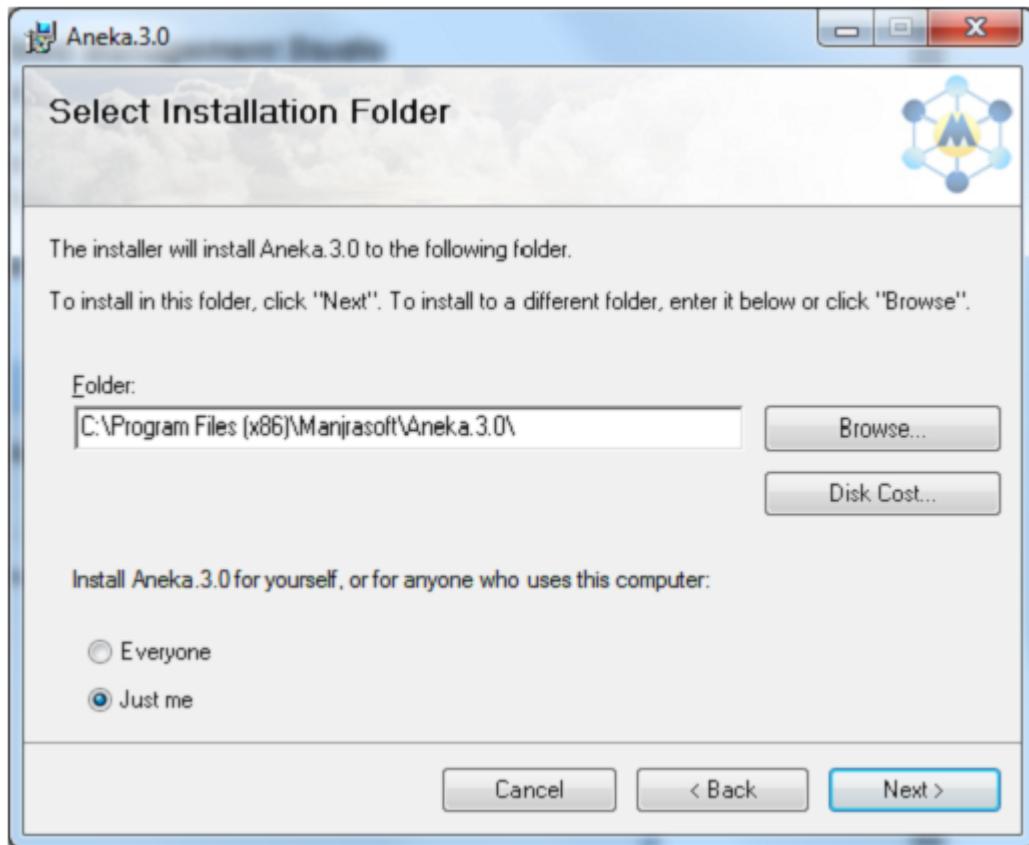


Figure - Specifying the installation folder

Step 3 – Confirm and start the installation

At this point you are ready to begin the installation. Click —"Next" to start the installation or —"Back" to change your installation folder.

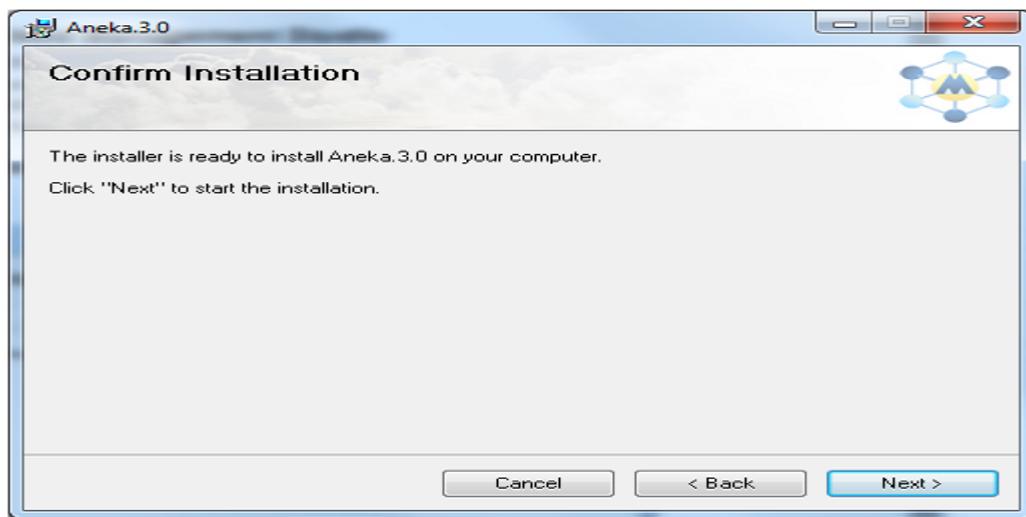


Figure - Confirm Installation

Once the installation is complete, close the wizard and launch Aneka Management Studio from the start menu.

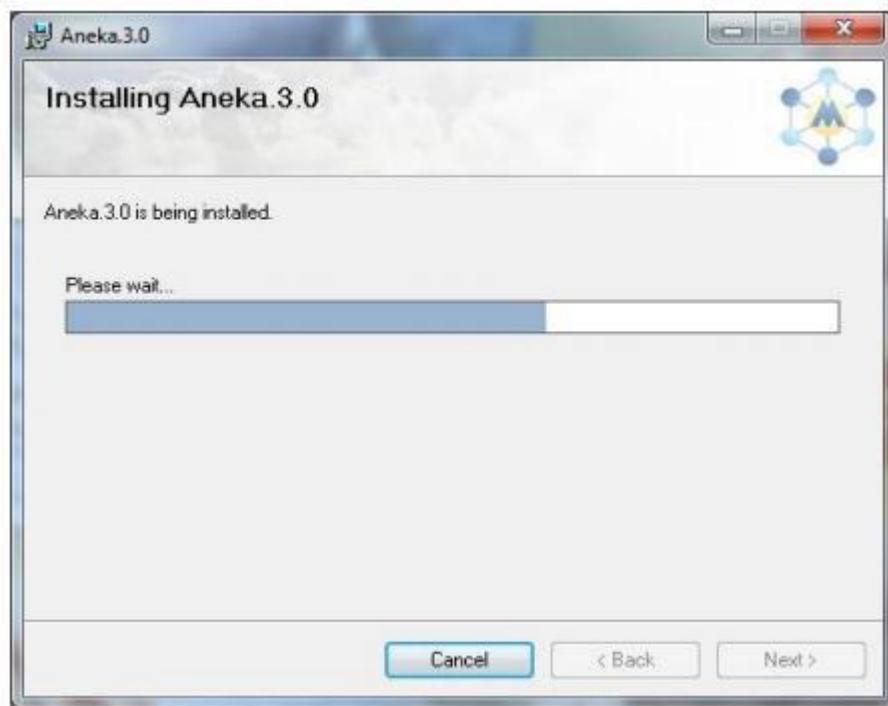


Figure - Installation Progress

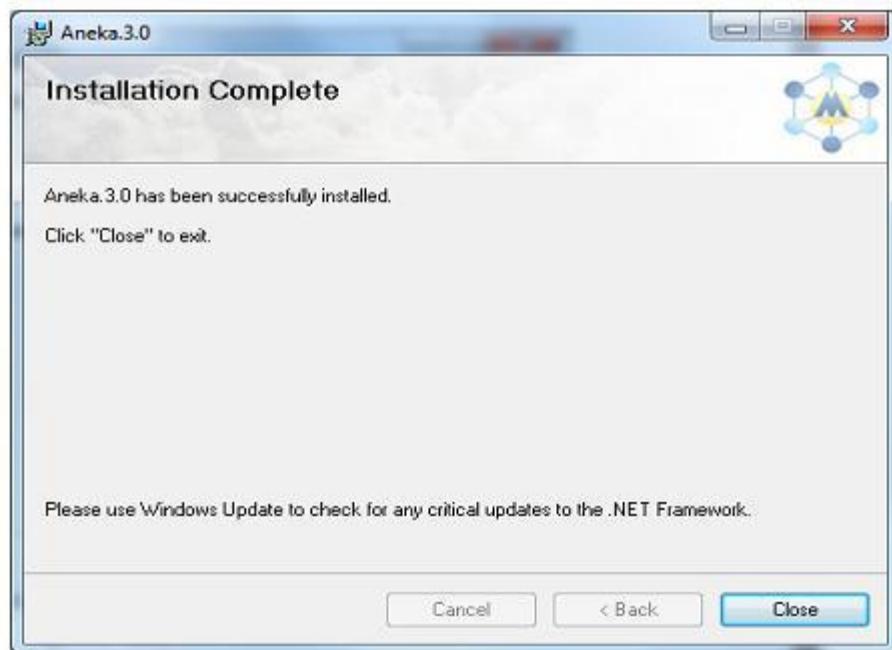


Figure - Installation Complete

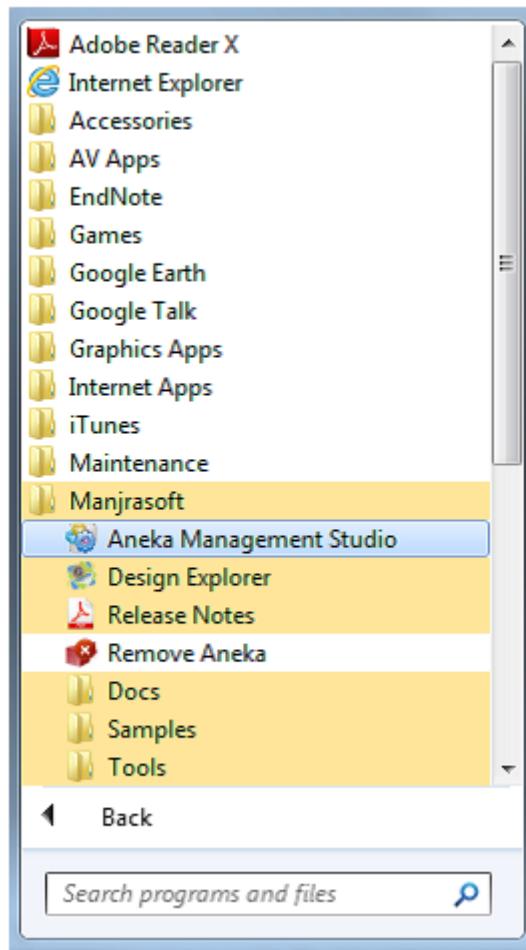


Figure - Start Menu

Aneka Cloud Management Studio

The Aneka Cloud Management Studio is your portal for managing your infrastructure and clouds. It provides facilities for defining your underlying cloud infrastructure and creating one or more Aneka Clouds on top. It lets you create and manage Aneka user accounts, monitor the overall performance of your Cloud, obtain detailed reporting information on resource usage, data transfers, billing and application (job) execution. It also provides facilities for troubleshooting your deployments by allowing you to access and examine remote logs.

Starting up Management Studio

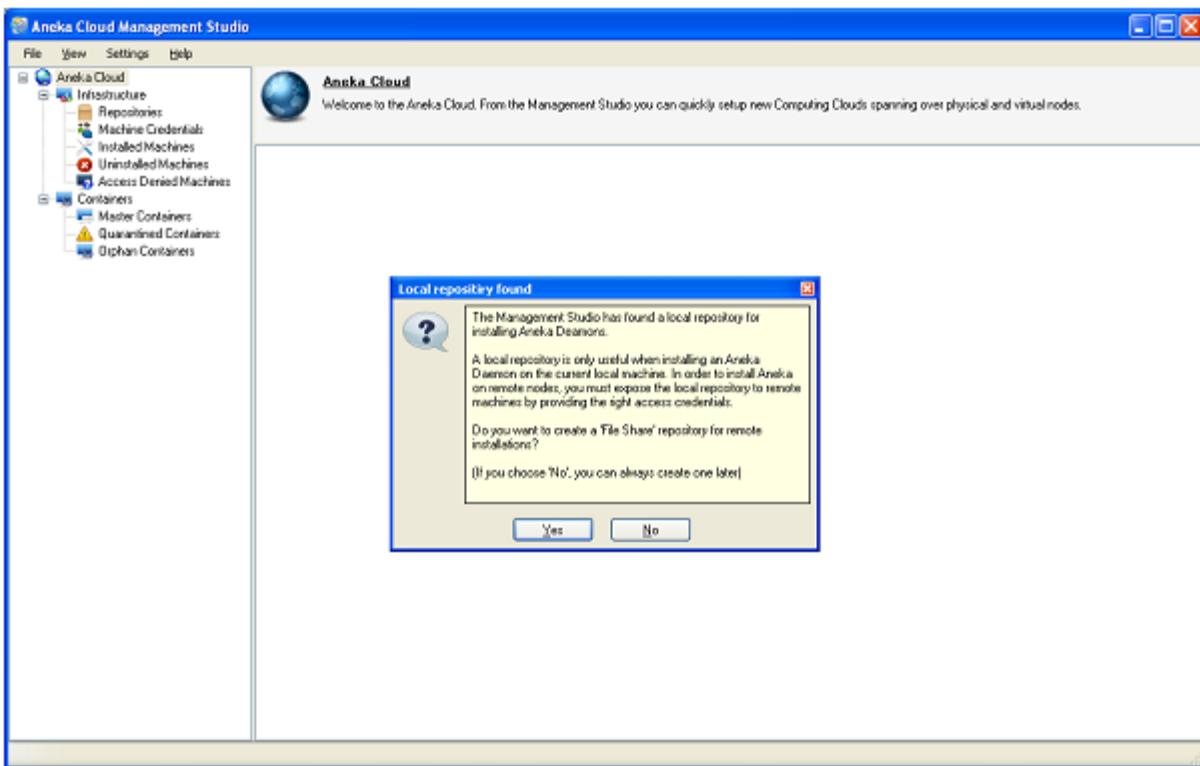


Figure - Starting Aneka Cloud Management Studio for the first time.

When Aneka Cloud Management Studio is started up for the first time you'll be asked to create a Remote Repository for performing remote installations. Setting up a Remote Repository requires selecting a suitable repository type and supplying valid credentials which remote machines can use to connect and download required files. You may however choose to create this repository at a late time before making remote installations. If no repository is defined, you will be restricted to making local installations only.

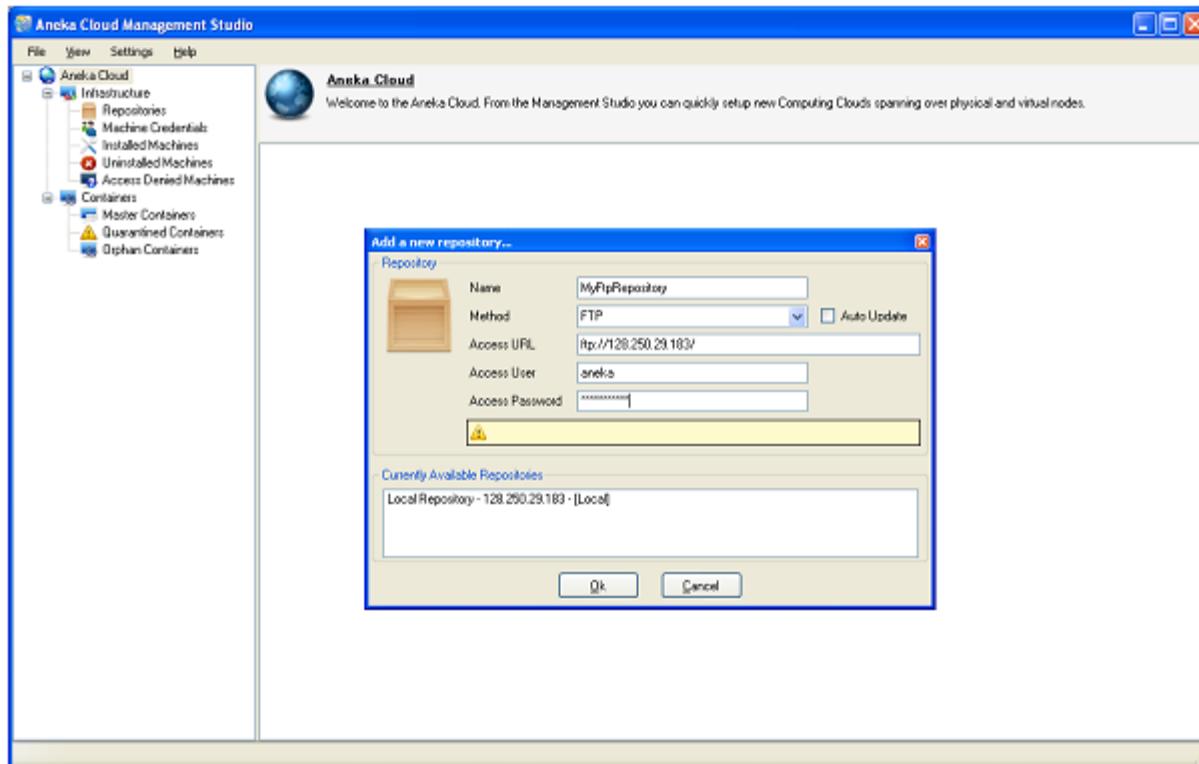


Figure - Creating a repository for remote installations

Shutting down Aneka Management Studio

When attempting to shut down Aneka Management Studio, you will be given the choice of saving all configuration data from the current session. It is highly recommended that you save this information and restore it the next time you start using the Management Studio.

The Configuration File

The configuration file, `ManagementStudio.config`, contains all information that describes your infrastructure, your Clouds, the machine credentials, repositories and authentication keys (see section on installing the Master Container) that you defined when using Aneka Management Studio. It is recommended that you save this information when you exit Management Studio so that you can restore it at a later session, and get up-to-speed with your Cloud management without having to redefine all settings again. Some configuration information, such as authentication keys, must be maintained safely if you are to add new Containers to your existing Cloud. Losing an authentication key however, is not detrimental as you will be able to reconfigure your

clouds with a new key.

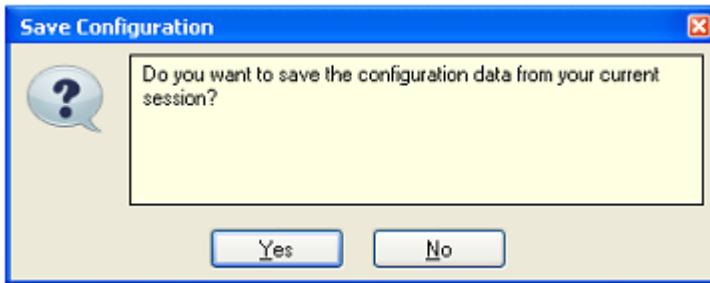


Figure - Request to save configuration data when closing Management Studio
The configuration file is always encrypted before being written to disk for security reasons. When saving configuration data you will be required to specify a password as shown in Figure.



Figure - Password to encrypt configuration data

When starting up Aneka Management Studio at a later session, you will be given the choice of restoring your configuration data. If you choose to do so, you must re-enter the same password you used when saving.



Figure - Request to restore configuration data

CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we have Installed and configured Aneka master node and executed Convolution imaging application.



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 8

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Implementation of matrix multiplication using python in Google Colab

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1) Attendance [2] | ----- |
| 2) Lab Performance [2] | ----- |
| 3) Oral [1] | ----- |

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 8

TITLE: Implementation of matrix multiplication using python in Google Colab

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems

THEORY:

Introduction

Colaboratory, or "Colab" for short, allows you to write and execute Python in your browser, with

- Zero configuration required
- Free access to GPUs
- Easy sharing

Whether you're a student, a data scientist or an AI researcher, Colab can make your work easier. Watch Introduction to Colab to learn more, or just get started below!

Getting started

The document you are reading is not a static web page, but an interactive environment called a **Colab notebook** that lets you write and execute code.

For example, here is a **code cell** with a short Python script that computes a value, stores it in a variable, and prints the result:

```
seconds_in_a_day = 24 * 60 * 60  
seconds_in_a_day
```

86400

Colab notebooks allow you to combine executable code and rich text in a single document, along with images, HTML, LaTeX and more. When you create your own Colab notebooks, they are stored in your Google Drive account. You can easily share your Colab notebooks with co-workers or friends, allowing them to comment on your notebooks or even edit them. To learn more, see Overview of Colab. To create a new Colab notebook you can use the File menu above, or use the following link: [create a new Colab notebook](#).

Colab notebooks are Jupyter notebooks that are hosted by Colab. To learn more about the Jupyter project, see [jupyter.org](#).

Program:

```
X = [[12,7,3],
[4,5,6],
[7,8,9]]
Y = [[5,8,1,2],
[6,7,3,0],
[4,5,9,1]]
result = [[0,0,0,0],
[0,0,0,0],
[0,0,0,0]]
for i in range(len(X)):
# iterate through columns of Y
for j in range(len(Y[0])):
# iterate through rows of Y
for k in range(len(Y)):
result[i][j] += X[i][k] * Y[k][j]
for r in result:
print(r)
```

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled0.ipynb - Colaboratory". The code cell contains the provided Python script for matrix multiplication. The output cell shows the resulting matrix product:

```
[114, 160, 60, 27]
[74, 97, 73, 14]
[119, 157, 112, 23]
```

CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we demonstrate matrix multiplication using python in Google Colab.



Laboratory Report

Experiment No - 9

Batch -

Date of Experiment: _____

Date of Submission: _____

Title: Implementation of machine learning application using Google Colab.

1) Attendance [2] -----

2) Lab Performance [2] -----

3) Oral [1] -----

Overall Marks [5] -----

Subject Incharge

Experiment No. 9

TITLE: Implementation of machine learning application using Google Colab.

PREREQUISITE: Operating Systems

THEORY:

Introduction

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Colab notebooks are Jupyter notebooks that are hosted by Colab. To learn more about the Jupyter project, see [jupyter.org](#).

Program:

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 10.0)

# Reading Data
data = pd.read_csv('headbrain.csv')
data.head()

# Collecting X and Y
X = data['Head Size(cm^3)'].values
Y = data['Brain Weight(grams)'].values

# Calculating coefficient
# Mean X and Y
mean_x = np.mean(X)
mean_y = np.mean(Y)
print(mean_x)
print(mean_y)

# Total number of values
n = len(X)
print(n)

# Using the formula to calculate b1 and b0
numer = 0
denom = 0
for i in range(n):
    numer += (X[i] - mean_x) * (Y[i] - mean_y)
    denom += (X[i] - mean_x) ** 2
b1 = numer / denom #slope
b0 = mean_y - (b1 * mean_x) #intercept
# Printing coefficients
print(b1, b0)

# Plotting Scatter Points
plt.scatter(X, Y, c='#ef5423', label='Scatter Plot')
plt.xlabel('Head Size in cm3')
plt.ylabel('Brain Weight in grams')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

max_x = np.max(X)+100
min_x = np.min(X)-100

# Calculating line values x and y
x = np.linspace(min_x,max_x,1000)
y = b0 + b1 * x

# Plotting Values and Regression Line
plt.scatter(X, Y, c='#ef5423', label='Scatter Plot')
```

```

# Ploting Line
plt.plot(x, y, color='#58b970', label='Regression Line')

# Calculating Root Mean Squares Error
rmse = 0
for i in range(n):
    y_pred = b0 + b1 * X[i]
    rmse += (Y[i] - y_pred) ** 2
rmse = np.sqrt(rmse/n)
print(rmse)

# Calculating R2 Score
ss_tot = 0
ss_res = 0
for i in range(n):
    y_pred = b0 + b1 * X[i]
    ss_tot += (Y[i] - mean_y) ** 2
    ss_res += (Y[i] - y_pred) ** 2
r2 = 1 - (ss_res/ss_tot)
print(r2)

```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

- Import required libraries:**

```
[78]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import linear_model
```

- Read the CSV file:**

```
[79]: data = pd.read_csv("fuel.csv")
data.head()
```

MODELYEAR	MAKE	MODEL	VEHICLECLASS	ENGINESIZE	CYLINDERS	TRANSMISSION	FUELTYPE	FUELCONSUMPTION_CITY	FUELCONSUMPTION_Hwy	FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB	FULEC
0	2014	ACURA	ILX	2.0	4	AS5	Z	9.9	6.7	6.5	
1	2014	ACURA	ILX	2.4	4	M6	Z	11.2	7.7	9.5	
2	2014	ACURA	ILX HYBRID	1.5	4	AV7	Z	6.0	5.5	5.9	
3	2014	ACURA	MDX 4WD	3.5	6	AS6	Z	12.7	9.1	11.1	

Figure 1:-Import libraries and Read CSV

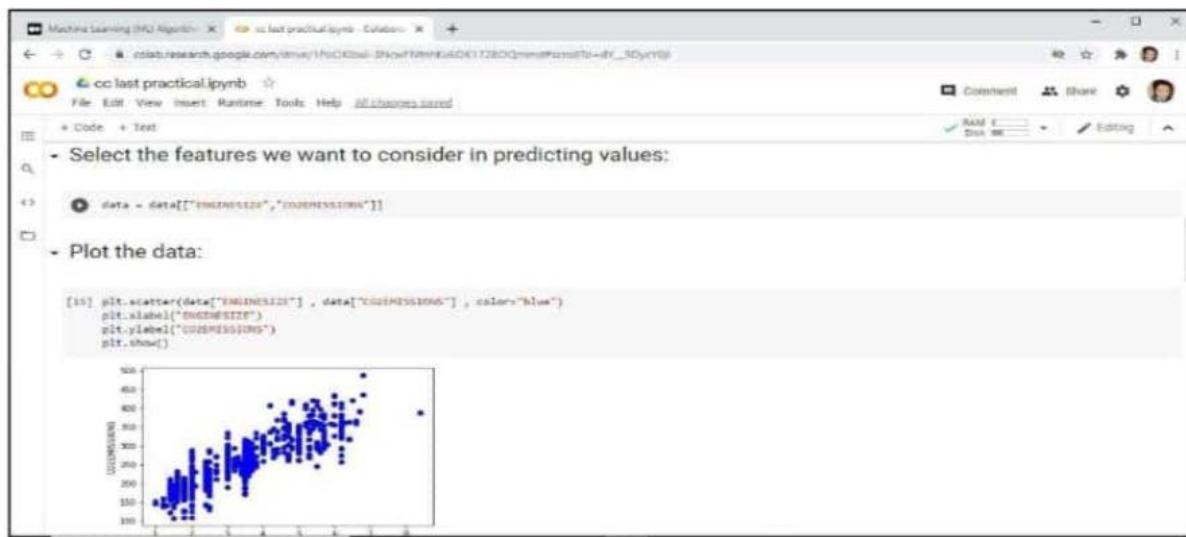


Figure 2:- Select the features and Plot the data

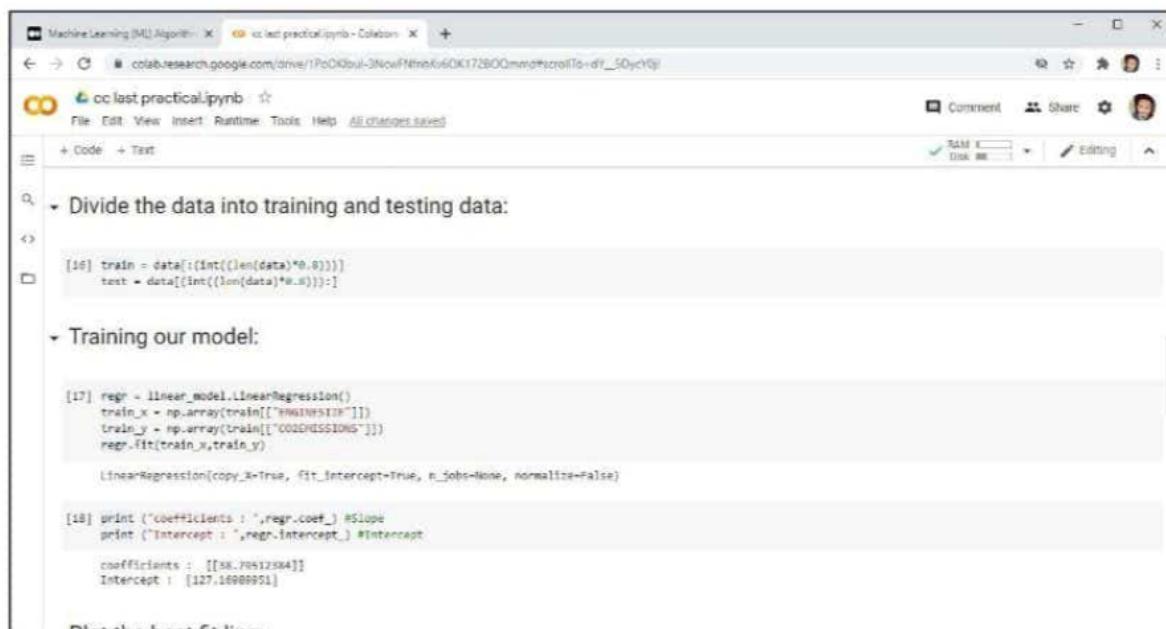


Figure 3:-Divide data and Training data

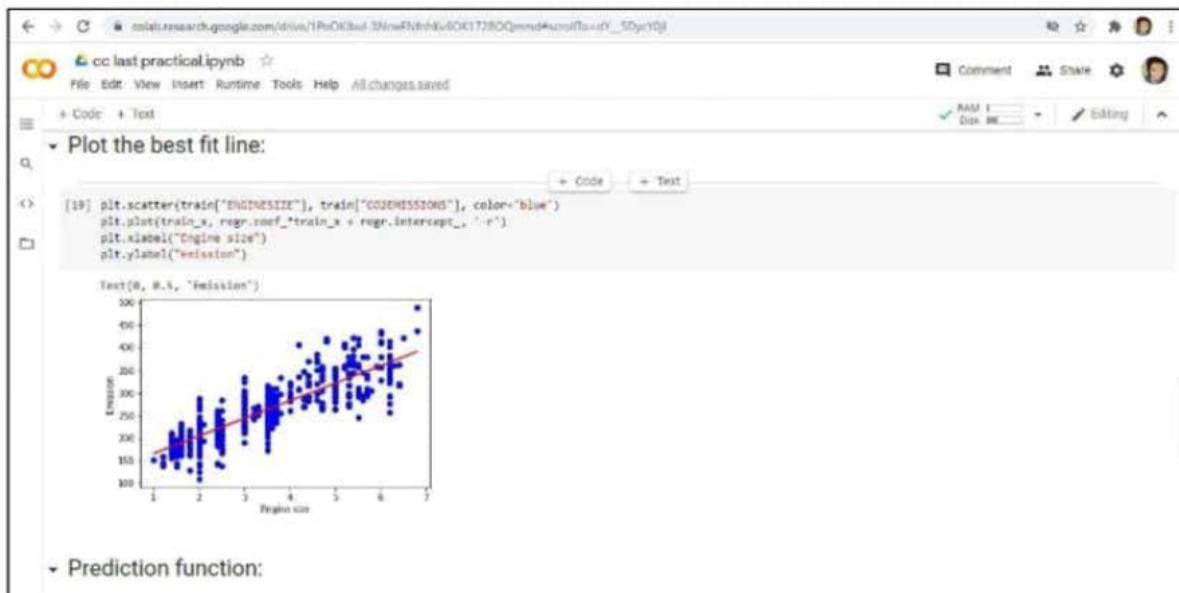


Figure 4: - Plot Best fit line

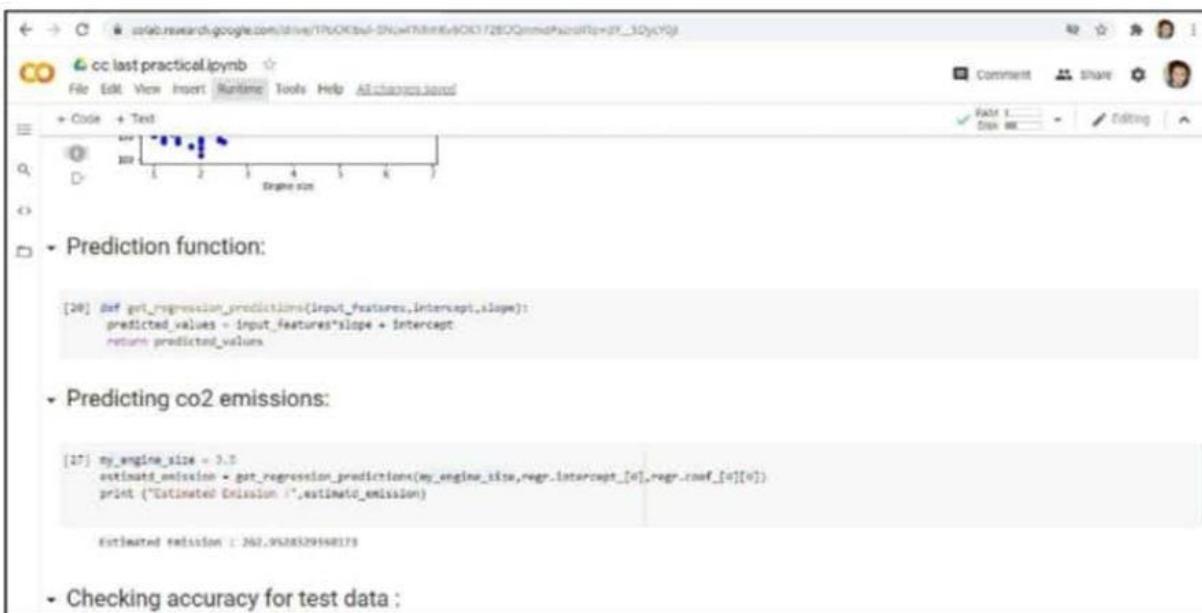


Figure 5: - Prediction Function



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "cc last practical.ipynb". The code cell contains Python code to calculate accuracy metrics for a regression model. The output shows Mean Absolute Error, Mean Squared Error (MSE), and R-squared score.

```
[20]: from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
test_x = np.array(test[['ENGDISSIZE']])
test_y = np.array(test[['commissions']])
test_y_ = regr.predict(test_x)
print("Mean absolute error: %.2f" % np.mean(np.absolute((test_y_) - test_y)))
print("Mean sum of squares (MSE): %.2f" % np.mean((test_y_) - test_y) ** 2)
print("R2-score: %.2f" % r2_score(test_y_, test_y))
```

Mean absolute error: 20.00
Mean sum of squares (MSE): 746.49
R2-score: 0.71

Figure 6: -Accuracy test for data

CONCLUSION / RESULT:

In this Experiment, we demonstrate Machine Learning Application using python in Google Colab.