

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

“JnanaSangama”, Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT

on

BIG DATA ANALYTICS (20CS6PEBDA)

Submitted by

Neehal (1BM19CS097)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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B. M. S. College of Engineering,
Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019
(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)
Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled “**BIG DATA ANALYTICS**” carried out by **Neehal (1BM19CS097)**, who is bonafide student of **B. M. S. College of Engineering**. It is in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2022. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a **Big Data Analytics - (20CS6PEBDA)** work prescribed for the said degree.

Name of the Lab-Incharge
Designation
Department of CSE
BMSCE, Bengaluru

Prof. Pallavi G B
Assistant Professor
Department of CSE
BMSCE, Bengaluru

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Course Outcome

CO1	Apply the concept of NoSQL, Hadoop or Spark for a given task
CO2	Analyze the Big Data and obtain insight using data analytics mechanisms.
CO3	Design and implement Big data applications by applying NoSQL, Hadoop or Spark

1 MongoDB CRUD Operations

I. CREATE DATABASE IN MONGODB

>use neehalDB

switched to db neehalDB

II. CRUD (CREATE, READ, UPDATE, DELETE) OPERATIONS

>db.createCollection("Student");

{ "ok" : 1 }

>db.Student.insert({_id:1,name:"Vishal",grade:9});

WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })

>db.Student.update({_id:6,name:"qwert"},{\$set:{grade:4}},{upsert:true});

WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 0, "nUpserted" : 1, "nModified" : 0, "_id" : 6 })

>db.Student.find();

{ "_id" : 1, "name" : "Saffan", "grade" : 9 }

{ "_id" : 2, "name" : "Abc", "grade" : 10 }

{ "_id" : 3, "name" : "Mno", "grade" : 5 }

{ "_id" : 4, "name" : "Pqr", "grade" : 8 }

> show collections;

Student

III. Save Method

> db.Student.save({name:"zzz",_id:10,grade:8});

WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 0, "nUpserted" : 1, "nModified" : 0, "_id" : 10 })

IV. COUNT

> db.Student.count();

6

> db.Student.count({grade:9});

1

V FIND

> db.Student.find({grade:{\$lt:5}},{name:1,grade:1,_id:0});

```
{ "grade" : 2, "name" : "qwert" }
```

> db.Student.find({name:{\$in:["Saffan","Abc","Mno"]}}, {name:1,grade:1,_id:0});

```
{ "name" : "Saffan", "grade" : 9 }
```

```
{ "name" : "Abc", "grade" : 10 }
```

```
{ "name" : "Mno", "grade" : 5 }
```

> db.Student.find({name:/^S/},{name:1,grade:1,_id:0});

```
{ "name" : "Saffan", "grade" : 9 }
```

> db.Student.find({name:/.b/},{name:1,grade:1,_id:0});

```
{ "name" : "Abc", "grade" : 10 }
```

> db.Student.find().sort({name:1});

```
{ "_id" : 2, "name" : "Abc", "grade" : 10 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 3, "name" : "Mno", "grade" : 5 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 4, "name" : "Pqr", "grade" : 8 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 1, "name" : "Saffan", "grade" : 9 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 7, "name" : "kkk", "grade" : 6 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 6, "grade" : 2, "name" : "qwert" }
```

> db.Student.find().sort({name:1,grade:-1});

```
{ "_id" : 2, "name" : "Abc", "grade" : 10 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 3, "name" : "Mno", "grade" : 5 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 4, "name" : "Pqr", "grade" : 8 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 1, "name" : "Saffan", "grade" : 9 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 7, "name" : "kkk", "grade" : 6 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 6, "grade" : 2, "name" : "qwert" }
```

> db.Student.find({grade:8}).limit(3);

```
{ "_id" : 4, "name" : "Pqr", "grade" : 8 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 10, "name" : "zzz", "grade" : 8 }
```

```
> db.Student.find().skip(2);
```

```
{ "_id" : 3, "name" : "Mno", "grade" : 5 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 4, "name" : "Pqr", "grade" : 8 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 6, "grade" : 2, "name" : "qwert" }
```

```
{ "_id" : 7, "name" : "kkk", "grade" : 6 }
```

```
{ "_id" : 10, "name" : "zzz", "grade" : 8 }
```

VI. AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

```
> db.faculty.aggregate ( { $match:{department:"mech"}}, { $group : { _id :  
"$designation", AverageSal : { $avg : "$salary" } } },  
{ $match:{AverageSal:{ $gt:50000 }}});
```

```
{ "_id" : " associate prof", "AverageSal" : 85000 }
```

```
{ "_id" : "assistant prof", "AverageSal" : 70000 }
```

VII. ARRAYS

```
> db.food.insert({_id:1,fruits:['apple','mango']});
```

```
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

```
> db.food.find({fruits:['pineapple','mango','orange']});
```

```
{ "_id" : 3, "fruits" : [ "pineapple", "mango", "orange" ] }
```

```
> db.food.find({fruits:{ $all:['pineapple']}});
```

```
{ "_id" : 2, "fruits" : [ "pineapple", "mango", "grapes" ] }
```

```
{ "_id" : 3, "fruits" : [ "pineapple", "mango", "orange" ] }
```

```
> db.food.update({_id:2},{ $set:{'fruits.1':'apple'}});
```

```
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
```

```
> db.food.update({_id:2},{ $push:{price:{grapes:80,mango:200,cherry:100}}} );
```

```
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
```

2. MongoDB Operations

1) Faculty DB

i) Create a database for Faculty and Create a Faculty Collection(Faculty_id, Name, Designation ,Department, Age, Salary, Specialization(Set)).

>use Faculty

> db.createCollection("faculty")

ii) Insert required documents to the collection.

> db.faculty.insert({_id:1,name:"abc",designation:"assistant prof",department:"mech",age:31,salary:90000,specialization:['python','mysql','autocad']});

iii) First Filter on “Dept_Name:MECH” and then group it on “Designation” and compute the Average Salary for that Designation and filter those documents where the “Avg_Sal” is greater than 650000.

> db.faculty.aggregate ({\$match:{department:"mech"}}, {\$group : {_id : "\$designation", AverageSal :{\$avg:"\$salary"} } }, {\$match:{AverageSal:{\$gt:50000}}});

```
{ "_id" : " associate prof", "AverageSal" : 85000 }
```

```
{ "_id" : "assistant prof", "AverageSal" : 70000 }
```

2) Consider a table “Product” with the following columns:

Product _id

ProductName

ManufacturingDate

Price

Quantity

Write MongoDB queries for the following:

> use Products switched to db Products

> db.createCollection("product");

```
{ "ok" : 1 }
```

>

```
db.product.insert({pid:1,pname:"keyboard",mdate:2001,price:1800,quantity:2})
;
```

```
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

i)To display only the product name from all the documents of the product collection.

```
> db.product.find({}, {pname:1, _id:0});
```

```
{ "pname" : "keyboard" }
```

```
{ "pname" : "mouse" }
```

```
{ "pname" : "motherboard" }
```

ii)To display only the Product ID, ExpiryDate as well as the quantity from the document of the product collection where the _id column is 1.

```
> db.product.find({pid:1},
```

```
{pid:1, _id:0, mdate:1, quantity:1});
```

```
{ "pid" : 1, "mdate" : 2001, "quantity" : 2 }
```

iii) To find those documents where the price is not set to 45000.

```
> db.product.find({price:{$ne:45000}}, {pname:1, _id:0});
```

```
{ "pname" : "keyboard" }
```

```
{ "pname" : "mouse" }
```

```
{ "pname" : "motherboard" }
```

iv)To find those documents from the Product collection where the quantity is set to 30 and the product name is set to 'LEDTV'.

```
> db.product.find({$and:[{quantity:{$eq:30}}, {pname:{$eq:"LED  
TV"}}]}, {pname:1, _id:0})
```

```
{ "pname" : "LED TV" }
```

v)To find documents from the Product collection where the Product name ends in 'r'.

```
> db.product.find({pname:/d$/}, {pname:1, quantity:1, _id:0})
```

```
{ "pname" : "keyboard", "quantity" : 2 }
```



```
{ "pname" : "motherboard", "quantity" : 150 }
```

3) Create a mongodb collection Hospital. Demonstrate the following by choosing fields of your choice.

> use Hospital switched to db Hospital

> db.createCollection("hospital");

```
{ "ok" : 1 }
```

> db.hospital.insert({_id:1,name:"xyz",diseases:["diabetes","high bp","fever"]});

```
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

1. Insert three documents

> db.hospital.updateMany({},{\$pull:{diseases:"fever"}});

```
{ "acknowledged" : true, "matchedCount" : 3, "modifiedCount" : 2 }
```

2. Use Arrays(Use Pull and Pop operation)

> db.hospital.updateOne({_id:1},{\$pop:{diseases:-1}});

```
{ "acknowledged" : true, "matchedCount" : 1, "modifiedCount" : 1 }
```

3. Use Index

> db.hospital.find({"diseases.2":"nausea"});

```
{ "_id" : 3, "name" : "mno", "diseases" : [ "covid", "sarscov", "nausea" ] }
```

4. Use Cursors

> db.hospital.find({}).count();

```
3
```

> db.hospital.find({}).limit(2);

```
{ "_id" : 1, "name" : "xyz", "diseases" : [ "high bp" ] } { "_id" : 2, "name" : "abc", "diseases" : [ "typhoid", "cholera" ] }
```

> db.hospital.find({}).size();

```
3
```

5. Updation

> db.hospital.update({_id:3},{\$set:{'diseases.1':'sarscov'}});

```
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
```

3. Cassandra Lab 1

1. Create a key space by name Employee

```
cqlsh:saf> create keyspace Employee with  
replication={'class':'SimpleStrategy','replication_factor':1}; cqlsh:saf> use  
Employee ;
```

2. Create a column family by name Employee-Info with attributes Emp_Id Primary Key, Emp_Name, Designation, Date_of_Joining, Salary, Dept_Name

```
cqlsh:employee> create table empInfo( emp_id int PRIMARY KEY, emp_name  
text,desig text,dpj timestamp,salary int,dept_name text );
```

3. Insert the values into the table in batch

```
cqlsh:employee> insert into  
empInfo(emp_id,emp_name,desig,dpj,salary,dept_name) values( 1, 'saffan',  
'sde', '2022-05-05', 200000, 'cse' );
```

4. Update Employee name and Department of Emp-Id 121

```
cqlsh:employee> update empInfo set emp_name='zzz',dept_name='ie'where  
emp_id=2;
```

5. Sort the details of Employee records based on salary

```
.cqlsh:employee> select * from emp_Info where emp_id in (1,2,3) order by  
salary;
```

6. Alter the schema of the table Employee_Info to add a column Projects;which stores a set of Projects done by the corresponding Employee.

```
cqlsh:employee> alter table empInfo add project set
```

7. Update the altered table to add project names.

```
cqlsh:employee> update empInfo set project={'reactJs','MI'} where emp_id=1;
```

8 Create a TTL of 15 seconds to display the values of Employees.

```
cqlsh:employee> insert into  
empInfo(emp_id,emp_name,desig,dpj,salary,dept_name) values( 5, 'wxy', 'sde',  
'2022-02-05', 250000, 'cse' ) using ttl 30; cqlsh:employee> select ttl(emp_name)  
from empInfo;
```

4. Cassandra Lab 2

1 Create a key space by name Library

```
CREATE keyspace library1 with replication={ 'class':'SimpleStrategy',  
'replication_factor':1 };
```

2. Create a column family by name Library-Info with attributes Stud_Id Primary Key,Counter_value of type Counter,Stud_Name, Book-Name, Book-Id, Date_of_issue

```
CREATE TABLE lib.libinfo1 ( s_id int, sname text, book text, bid int, doi  
timestamp, counter_val counter, PRIMARY KEY (s_id, sname, book, bid, doi) );
```

3. Insert the values into the table in batch

```
update libinfo set counter_val=counter_val+1 where s_id=1 and sname='saf'  
and book='harry potter1' and bid=1 and doi='2022-05-05';
```

4. Display the details of the table created and increase the value of the counter

```
cqlsh:lib> update libinfo set counter_val=counter_val+1 where s_id=1 and  
sname='saf' and book='harry potter1'; cqlsh:lib> select * from libinfo;
```

5. Write a query to show that a student with id 112 has taken a book “BDA” 2 times.

```
cqlsh:lib> select counter_val from libinfo where s_id=1 and sname='saf' and  
book='harry potter1';
```

```
counter_val
```

```
-----
```

```
2
```

6. Export the created column to a csv file

```
COPY libinfo(s_id,sname,book,bid,doi,counter_val) TO 'data1.csv' WITH HEADER  
= TRUE;
```

7. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into Cassandra column family

```
COPY libinfo(s_id,sname,book,bid,doi) FROM 'libdata.csv' WITH HEADER =  
TRUE;
```