## University of Mumbai

**Practical Journal of**

## Big Data Analytics &

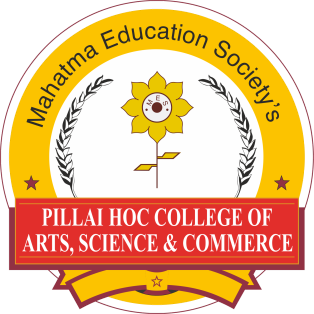
**Image Processing**

## M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I

**Submitted by**

**CHONKAR PURVA JITENDRA**

**Seat No: 4133586**



**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**PILLAI HOC COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE &COMMERCE, RASAYANI**

***(Affiliated to Mumbai University)* RASAYANI, 410207 MAHARASHTRA**

**2022-2023**

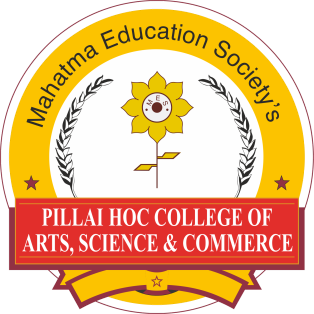
**Mahatma Education Society’s**

**Pillai Hoc College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Rasayani**

#### (Affiliated to Mumbai University)

**RASAYANI – MAHARASHTRA - 410207**

### DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the experiment work entered in this journal is as per the syllabus in **M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I, Semester-II**; class prescribed by University of Mumbai for the subject **Big Data Analytics** was done in computer lab of Mahatma Education Society’s Pillai HOC College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Rasayani by **PURVA CHONKAR** during Academic year 2022-2023.

**Exam Seat No: 4133586**

**Subject In-Charge Coordinator**

**External Examiner Principal**

**Date: College Seal**

# BIG DATA ANALYTICS

### INDEX

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Practical No.** | **Title** | **Page No.** |
| **1** | 1. **Clustering algorithms for unsupervised classification.** 2. **Implement Apriori Algorithm.** | **01** |
| **2** | 1. **Import data from web storage – binary.csv.** 2. **Apply multiple regressions, if data have a continuous independent variable.** | **04** |
| **3** | 1. **Implement Decision Tree classification technique using Social\_Network\_Ads.csv dataset.** 2. **Implement SVM Classification technique using Social\_Network\_Ads.csv dataset.** | **07** |
| **4** | 1. **Implement Naïve Bayes Classification technique using Social\_Network\_Ads.csv dataset.** 2. **Find the confusion matrix to find restaurant review based of sentiment analysis of Natural Language processing.** | **10** |
| **5** | **Take the inbuilt data file: iris and perform classification on that data using various classification models – Decision Tree, K Nearest Neighbour and Support Vector Machine. Find the confusion matrix for all three models and evaluate them by finding their accuracy. Find the algorithm which performs best on the given data file, out of all these three models.** | **12** |
| **6** | **Install, configure and run Hadoop and HDFS and explore HDFS on Windows.** | **15** |
| **7** | **Implement an application that stores big data in Hbase / MongoDB and manipulate it using R / Python** | **23** |

**Practical No. 01**

**Aim: A) Clustering algorithms for unsupervised classification. Read a datafile all\_Customers.csv and apply k-means clustering. Plot the cluster data using R visualizations.**

**Code:**

# K-Means Clustering

# Importing the dataset

dataset = read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\Mall\_Customers.csv") head(dataset)

dataset = dataset[4:5] head(dataset)

wcss = vector()

for (i in 1:10) wcss[i] = sum(kmeans(dataset, i)$withinss) plot(1:10,

wcss, type = 'b',

main = paste('The Elbow Method'), xlab = 'Number of clusters',

ylab = 'WSS')

# Fitting K-Means to the dataset with no of clusters = 5 kmeans = kmeans(x = dataset, centers = 5)

y\_kmeans = kmeans$cluster

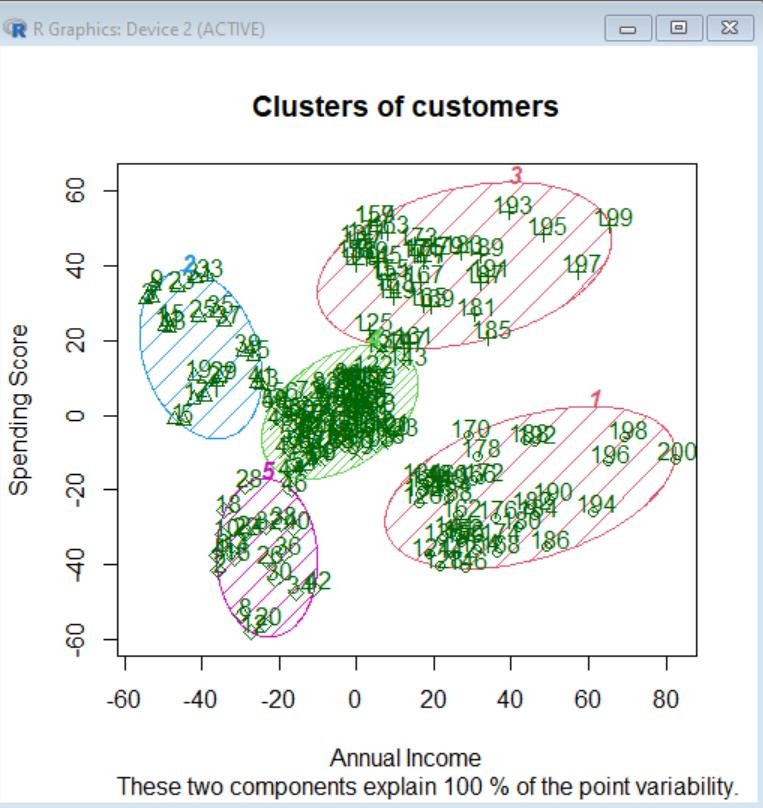
# Visualising the clusters library(cluster) clusplot(dataset,

y\_kmeans, lines = 0, shade = TRUE, color = TRUE, labels = 2,

main = paste('Clusters of customers'), xlab = 'Annual Income',

ylab = 'Spending Score')

**Output:**



**Aim: B) Implement Apriori Algorithm Recommending grocery items to a customer that is most frequently bought together, given a data set of transactions by customers of a store, using built-in Groceries file.**

**Code:**

install.packages("arules") install.packages("arulesViz") install.packages("RColorBrewer") library(arules)

library(arulesViz) library(RColorBrewer) data("Groceries") Groceries summary(Groceries) class(Groceries)

rules = apriori(Groceries, parameter = list(supp = 0.02, conf = 0.2)) summary(rules)

inspect(rules[1:10]) arules::itemFrequencyPlot(Groceries, topN = 20,

col = brewer.pal(8, 'Pastel2'),

main = 'Relative Item Frequency Plot', type = "relative",

ylab = "Item Frequency(Relative)")

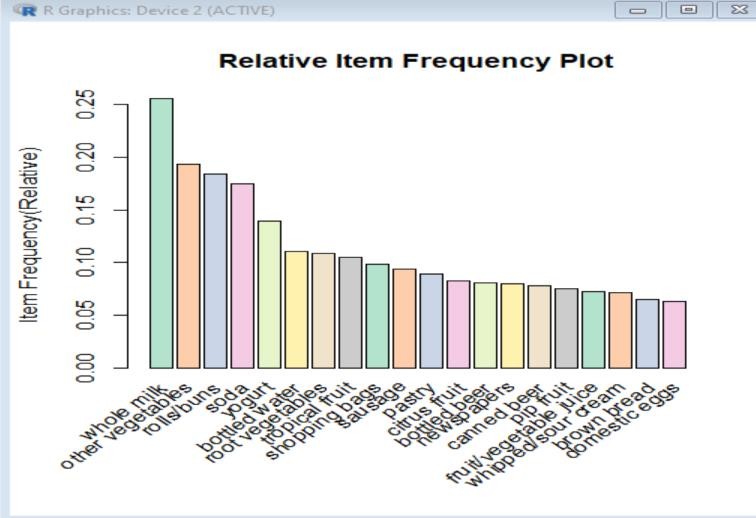
itemset = apriori(Groceries, parameter = list(minlen=2, maxlen=2, support=0.02, target="frequent itemset") )

summary(itemset) inspect(itemset[1:10])

itemsets\_3 = apriori(Groceries, parameter = list(minlen=3, maxlen=3, support=0.02, target="frequent itemset"))

summary(itemsets\_3) inspect(itemsets\_3)

**Output:**



### Practical No. 02

**Aim: A) Import data from web storage – binary.csv. Name the dataset and do Logistic Regression to find out relation between variables that are affecting the admission of a student in an institute based on his or her GRE score, GPA obtained and rank of the student. Also check the model is fit or not.**

**Code:**

#fetch the data

college <- read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\binary.csv") head(college)

nrow(college)

install.packages("caTools") # For Logistic regression library(caTools)

split <- sample.split(college, SplitRatio = 0.75) split

training\_reg <- subset(college, split == "TRUE") test\_reg <- subset(college, split == "FALSE")

# Training model fit\_logistic\_model <- glm(admit ~ .,

data = training\_reg, family = "binomial")

# Predict test data based on model predict\_reg <- predict(fit\_logistic\_model,

test\_reg, type = "response")

predict\_reg

cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gpa, data=college) cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gre, data=college) cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ rank, data=college)

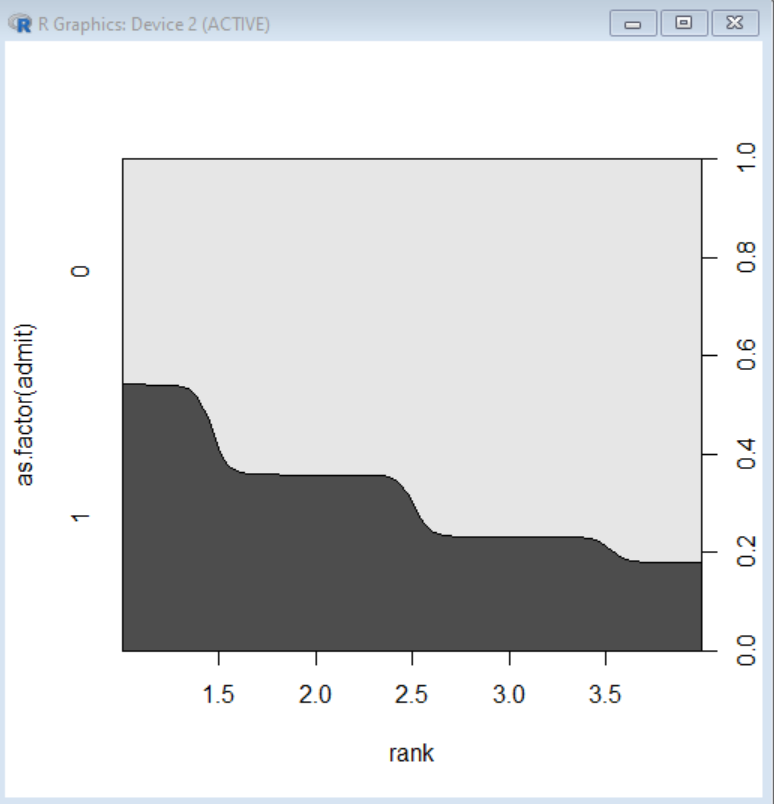
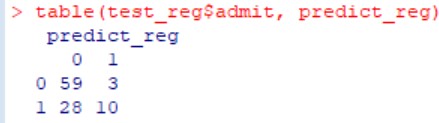
# Changing probabilities

predict\_reg <- ifelse(predict\_reg >0.5, 1, 0) predict\_reg

# Evaluating model accuracy # using confusion matrix

table(test\_reg$admit, predict\_reg)

**Output:**



**Aim: B) Apply multiple regressions, if data have a continuous independent variable. Apply on above dataset – binary.csv.**

**Code:**

#fetch the data

college <- read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\binary.csv") head(college)

nrow(college)

install.packages("caTools") # For Logistic regression library(caTools)

split <- sample.split(college, SplitRatio = 0.75) split

training\_reg <- subset(college, split == "TRUE") test\_reg <- subset(college, split == "FALSE")

# Training model

fit\_MRegressor\_model <- lm(formula = admit ~ gre+gpa+rank, data = training\_reg)

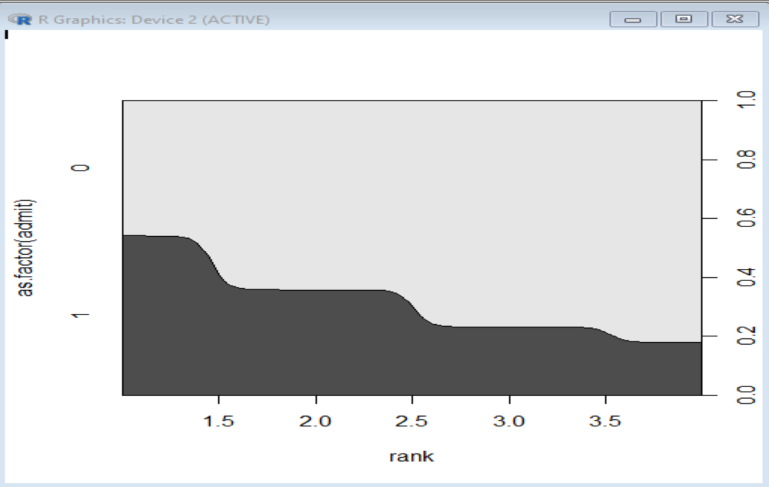
# Predict test data based on model

predict\_reg <- predict(fit\_MRegressor\_model, newdata = test\_reg)

predict\_reg

cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gpa, data=college) cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ gre, data=college) cdplot(as.factor(admit)~ rank, data=college)

**Output:**



### Practical No. 03

**Aim: A) Implement Decision Tree classification technique using Social\_Network\_Ads.csv dataset.**

**Code:**

# Decision Tree Classification

# Importing the dataset

dataset = read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\Social\_Network\_Ads.csv") #print(dataset)

dataset = dataset[3:5] # columns 3 4 ad 5 print(dataset)

# Encoding the target feature as factor(just like a vector having levels # levels to convey that only two possible values for purchased - 0 & 1 dataset$Purchased = factor(dataset$Purchased, levels = c(0, 1))

print (dataset$Purchased)

# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set install.packages('caTools')

library(caTools) set.seed(123)

#split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75) split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75) training\_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE)

test\_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE)

# Feature Scaling - scale() method centers and/or scales the columns of a numeric matrix. training\_set[-3] = scale(training\_set[-3]) # scaling first 2 columns, don't consider 3rd column test\_set[-3] = scale(test\_set[-3])

#print(test\_set[-3])

# Fitting Decision Tree Classification to the Training set install.packages('rpart')

library(rpart) # for partitioning tree install.packages('rpart.plot') library(rpart.plot)

classifier = rpart(formula = Purchased ~ .,data = training\_set) # Predicting the Test set results

y\_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test\_set[-3], type = 'class')

print(y\_pred)

# Making the Confusion Matrix cm = table(test\_set[, 3], y\_pred) print(cm)

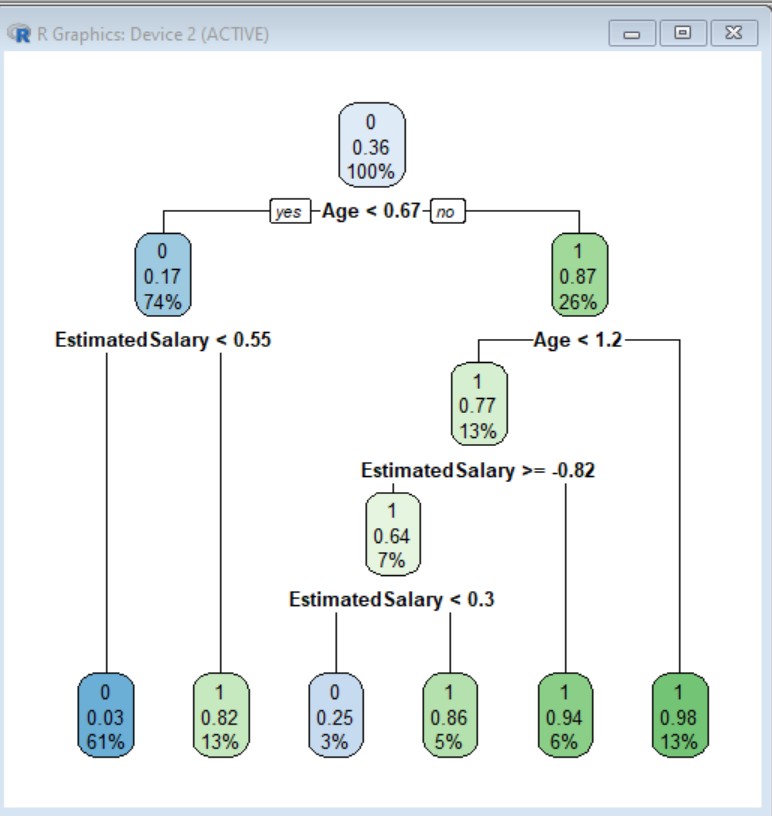
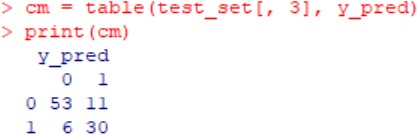
y\_grid = predict(classifier, newdata = grid\_set, type = 'class')

# Plotting the tree

#extra=106 class model with a binary response

#extra=104 class model with a response having more than two levels rpart.plot(classifier, extra = 106)

**Output:**



**Aim: B) Implement SVM Classification technique using Social\_Network\_Ads.csv dataset. Evaluate the performance of classifier.**

**Code:**

# Support Vector Machine (SVM)

# Importing the dataset

dataset = read.csv("D:\\bda prac\\Social\_Network\_Ads.csv") dataset = dataset[3:5]

print(dataset) print(dataset$Purchased)

# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set install.packages('caTools')

library(caTools) set.seed(123)

split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75) training\_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE) print(training\_set)

test\_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE) print(test\_set)

# Feature Scaling

training\_set[-3] = scale(training\_set[-3]) # [-3] means 3rd index will be dropped test\_set[-3] = scale(test\_set[-3])

print(training\_set[-3]) print (test\_set[-3])

# Fitting SVM to the Training set install.packages('e1071') library(e1071)

classifier = svm(formula = Purchased ~ ., data = training\_set,

type = 'C-classification', kernel = 'linear')

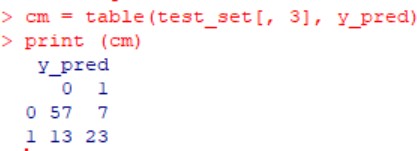
print (classifier)

# Predicting the Test set results

y\_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test\_set[-3]) print(y\_pred)

# Making the Confusion Matrix cm = table(test\_set[, 3], y\_pred) print (cm)

**Output:**



### Practical No. 04

**Aim: A) Implement Naïve Bayes Classification technique using Social\_Network\_Ads.csv dataset. Evaluate the performance of classifier.**

**Code:**

# Naive Bayes

# Importing the dataset

dataset = read.csv('C:\\2022-23\\BDA practical 2023\\Social\_Network\_Ads.csv') dataset = dataset[3:5]

# Encoding the target feature as factor

dataset$Purchased = factor(dataset$Purchased, levels = c(0, 1)) # Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set #install.packages('caTools')

library(caTools) set.seed(123)

split = sample.split(dataset$Purchased, SplitRatio = 0.75) training\_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE)

test\_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE) # Feature Scaling

training\_set[-3] = scale(training\_set[-3]) test\_set[-3] = scale(test\_set[-3])

# Fitting Naive Bayes to the Training set install.packages('e1071')

library(e1071)

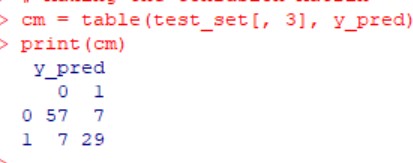
classifier = naiveBayes(x = training\_set[-3],

y = training\_set$Purchased) # Predicting the Test set results

y\_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test\_set[-3]) # Making the Confusion Matrix

cm = table(test\_set[, 3], y\_pred) print(cm)

**Output:**



**Aim: B) Find the confusion matrix to find restaurant review based of sentiment analysis of Natural Language processing. Use Resaurentreviews.tsv file for your study.**

**Code:**

dataset\_original = read.delim("D:\\bda prac\\Restaurant\_Reviews.txt", quote = '', stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

install.packages('tm') install.packages('SnowballC') library(tm) library(SnowballC)

corpus = VCorpus(VectorSource(dataset\_original$Review)) corpus = tm\_map(corpus, content\_transformer(tolower)) corpus = tm\_map(corpus, removeNumbers)

corpus = tm\_map(corpus, removePunctuation)

corpus = tm\_map(corpus, removeWords, stopwords()) corpus = tm\_map(corpus, stemDocument)

corpus = tm\_map(corpus, stripWhitespace) dtm = DocumentTermMatrix(corpus)

dtm = removeSparseTerms(dtm, 0.999) dataset = as.data.frame(as.matrix(dtm)) dataset$Liked = dataset\_original$Liked print(dataset$Liked)

dataset$Liked = factor(dataset$Liked, levels = c(0,1)) install.packages(caTools)

library(caTools) set.seed(123)

split = sample.split(dataset$Liked, SplitRatio = 0.8) training\_set = subset(dataset, split == TRUE) test\_set = subset(dataset, split == FALSE) install.packages('randomForest') library(randomForest)

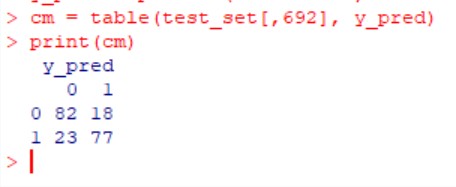
classifier = randomForest(x = training\_set[-692],

y = training\_set$Liked, ntree = 10)

y\_pred = predict(classifier, newdata = test\_set[-692]) cm = table(test\_set[,692], y\_pred)

print(cm)

**Output:**



**Practical No. 05**

**Aim: Take the inbuilt data file: iris and perform classification on that data using various classification models – Decision Tree, K Nearest Neighbour and Support Vector Machine. Find the confusion matrix for all three models and evaluate them by finding their accuracy. Find the algorithm which performs best on the given data file, out of all these three models.**

**Code:**

#PBL

install.packages('rpart') install.packages('rpart.plot') install.packages('gmodels') install.packages('e1071') library(rpart) library(rpart.plot) library(gmodels) library(e1071)

data(iris) summary(iris)

#normalize the continuous variables before performing any analysis on the dataset temp = as.data.frame(scale(iris[,1:4]))

temp$Species = iris$Species # levels: setosa versicolor virginica summary(temp)

# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set install.packages('caTools')

library(caTools) set.seed(123)

split = sample.split(temp$Species, SplitRatio = 0.75) train = subset(temp, split == TRUE)

test = subset(temp, split == FALSE)

nrow(train) nrow(test)

#1. Decision Trees

dt\_classifier = rpart(formula = Species ~ .,data = train)

# Predicting the Test set results

dt\_y\_pred = predict(dt\_classifier, newdata = test, type = 'class') print(dt\_y\_pred)

# Making the Confusion Matrix for Decision Tree cm = table(test$Species, dt\_y\_pred)

print(cm)

#accuracy of DT model

DTaccu = ((12+9+11)/nrow(test))\*100 #true positive nos of 3\*3 confusion matrix

DTaccu

#2. k-Nearest Neighbours install.packages("class") library(class)

cl = train$Species set.seed(1234)

knn\_y\_pred = knn(train[,1:4],test[,1:4],cl,k=5)

# cm of k-Nearest Neighbours

cm = table(test$Species, knn\_y\_pred) print(cm)

#accuracy of KNN model

KNNaccu = ((12+11+11)/nrow(test))\*100 #true positive nos of 3\*3 confusion matrix KNNaccu

#3. Support Vector Machine(SVM) svmclassifier = svm(Species ~ . ,data = train)

svm\_y\_pred = predict(svmclassifier,newdata = test)

cm = table(test$Species, svm\_y\_pred) print(cm)

#accuracy of SVM model

SVMaccu = ((12+11+11)/nrow(test))\*100 #true positive nos of 3\*3 confusion matrix SVMaccu

#Decision Tree vs kNN which(dt\_y\_pred != knn\_y\_pred)

#Decision Tree vs SVM which(dt\_y\_pred != svm\_y\_pred)

#svm vs kNN

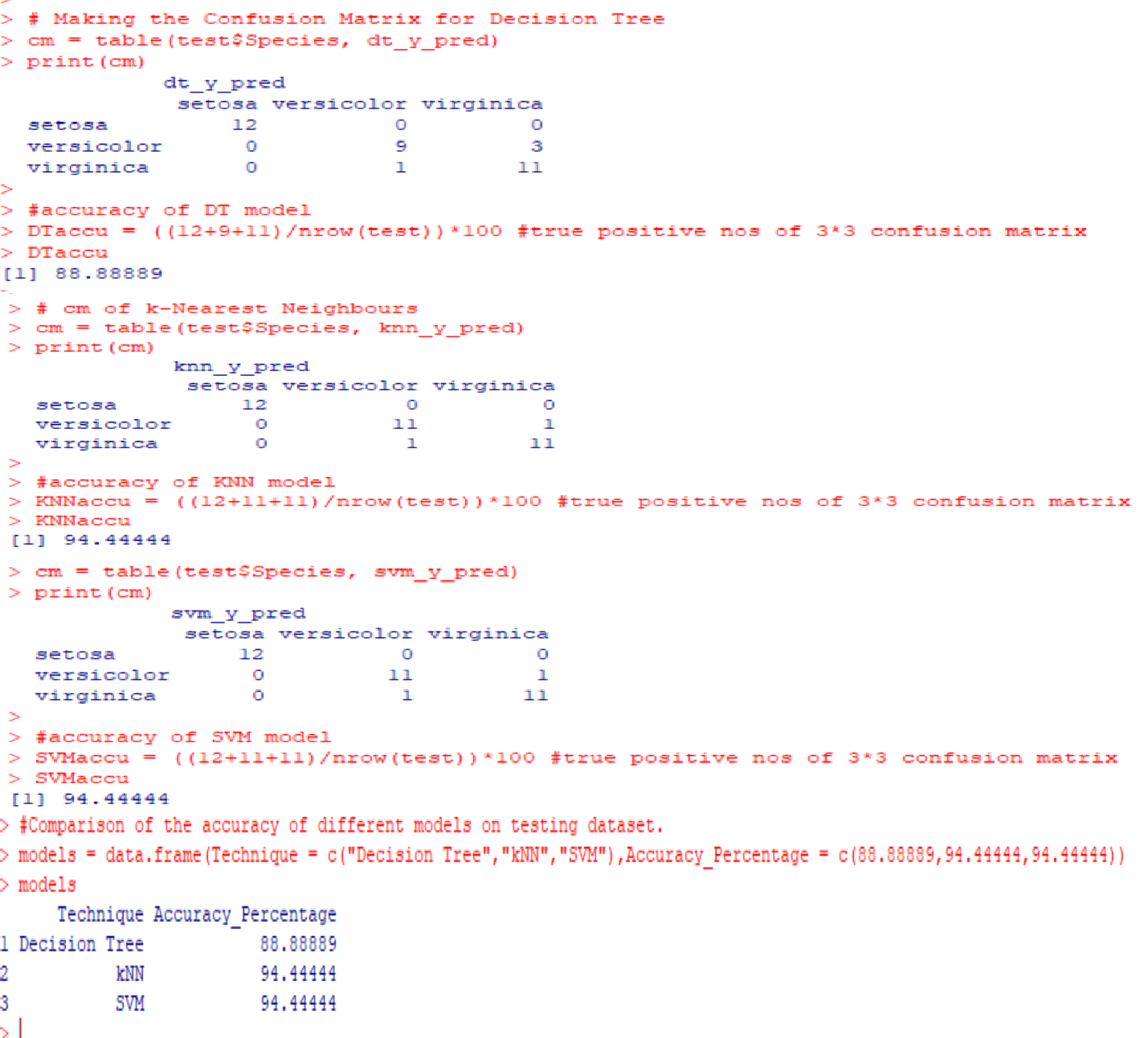
which(svm\_y\_pred != knn\_y\_pred) #both are equal

#Comparison of the accuracy of different models on testing dataset.

models = data.frame(Technique = c("Decision Tree","kNN","SVM"),Accuracy\_Percentage = c(88.88889,94.44444,94.44444))

models

**Output:**



### Practical No. 06

**Aim: Install, configure and run Hadoop and HDFS and explore HDFS on Windows**

**Steps to Install Hadoop**

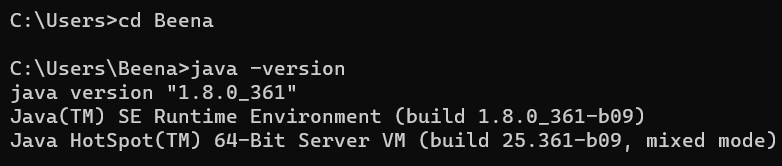
1. Install Java JDK 1.8
2. Download Hadoop and extract and place under C drive
3. Set Path in Environment Variables
4. Config files under Hadoop directory
5. Create folder datanode and namenode under data directory
6. Edit HDFS and YARN files
7. Set Java Home environment in Hadoop environment
8. Setup Complete. Test by executing start-all.cmd

**There are two ways to install Hadoop, i.e.**

1. Single node
2. Multi node

Here, we use multi node cluster.

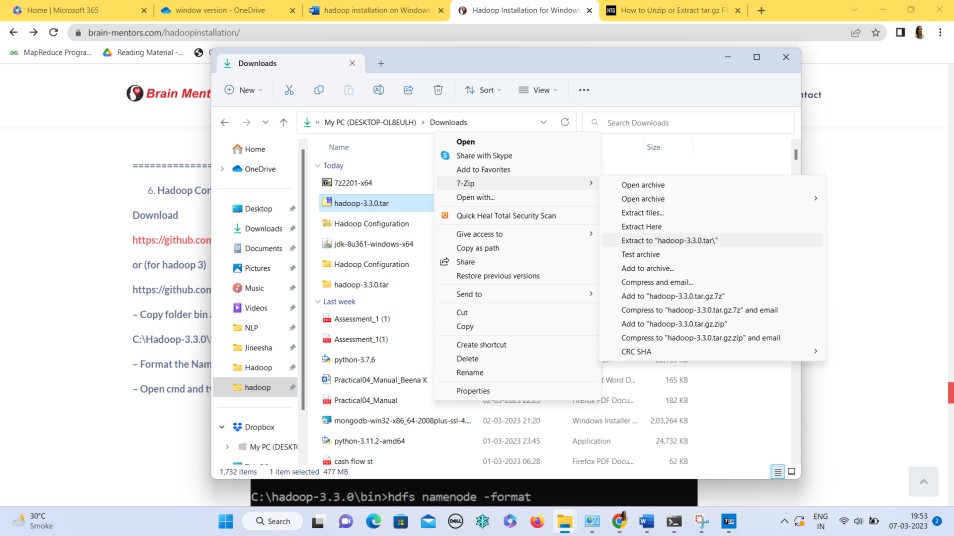
1. **Install Java**
   1. – Java JDK Link to download <https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase-jdk8-downloads.html>
   2. – extract and install Java in C:\Java
   3. – open cmd and type -> javac -version



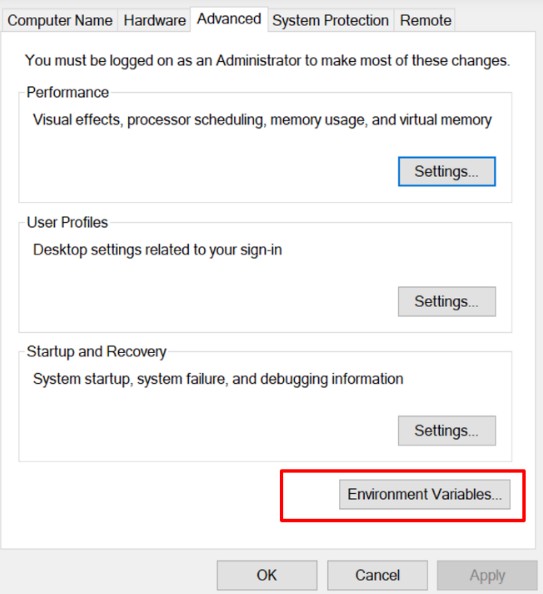
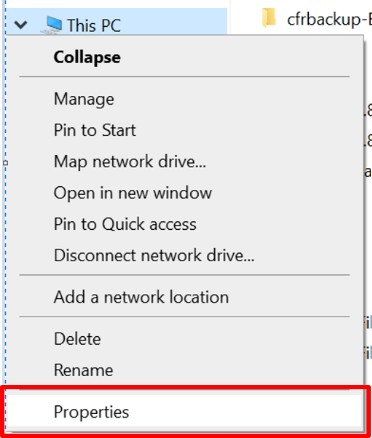
1. **Download Hadoop**

[https://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.0/hadoop-](https://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.0/hadoop-3.3.0.tar.gz) [3.3.0.tar.gz](https://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.0/hadoop-3.3.0.tar.gz)

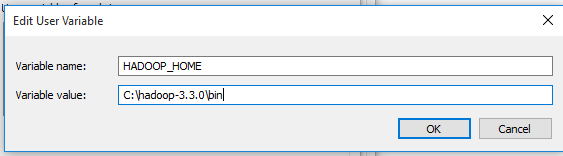
* right click .rar.gz file -> show more options -> 7-zip->and extract to C:\Hadoop- 3.3.0\

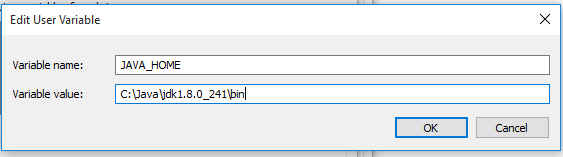


1. **Set the path JAVA\_HOME Environment variable**
2. **Set the path HADOOP\_HOME Environment variable**

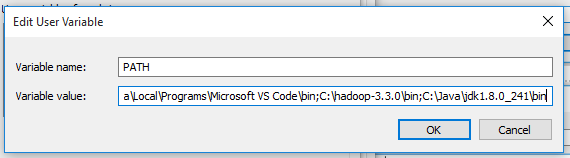


Click on **New to both user variables and system variables.**





**Click on user variable -> path -> edit-> add path for Hadoop and java upto ‘bin’**



Click Ok, Ok, Ok.

1. **Configurations**

**Edit file C:/Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml,**

paste the xml code in folder and save

**======================================================**

<configuration>

<property>

<name>fs.defaultFS</name>

<value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>

</property>

</configuration>

**======================================================**

**Rename “mapred-site.xml.template” to “mapred-site.xml” and edit this file C:/Hadoop- 3.3.0/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml, paste xml code and save this file.**

**======================================================**

<configuration>

<property>

<name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>

<value>yarn</value>

</property>

</configuration>

**======================================================**

Create folder “data” under “C:\Hadoop-3.3.0”

**Create folder “datanode” under “C:\Hadoop-3.3.0\data” Create folder “namenode” under “C:\Hadoop-3.3.0\data”**

**======================================================**

**Edit file C:\Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml,**

paste xml code and save this file.

<configuration>

<property>

<name>dfs.replication</name>

<value>1</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>

<value>/hadoop-3.3.0/data/namenode</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>

<value>/hadoop-3.3.0/data/datanode</value>

</property>

</configuration>

**======================================================**

**Edit file C:/Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml,**

paste xml code and save this file.

<configuration>

<property>

<name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>

<value>mapreduce\_shuffle</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>yarn.nodemanager.auxservices.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>

<value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>

</property>

<property>

</property>

<property>

</property>

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.address</name>

<value>127.0.0.1:8032</value>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address</name>

<value>127.0.0.1:8030</value>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.resource-tracker.address</name>

<value>127.0.0.1:8031</value>

</property>

</configuration>

**======================================================**

1. **Edit file C:/Hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.cmd**

Find “JAVA\_HOME=%JAVA\_HOME%” and replace it as set JAVA\_HOME="C:\Java\jdk1.8.0\_361"

**======================================================**

1. **Download “redistributable” package Download and run VC\_redist.x64.exe**

This is a “redistributable” package of the Visual C runtime code for 64-bit applications, from Microsoft. It contains certain shared code that every application written with Visual C expects to have available on the Windows computer it runs on.

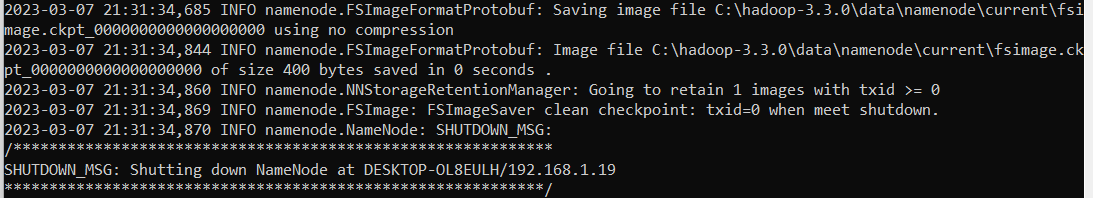
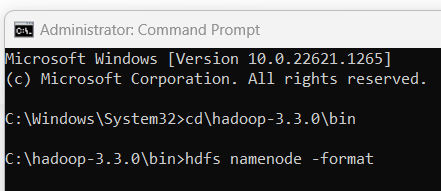
1. **Hadoop Configurations Download bin folder from**

[**https://github.com/s911415/apache-hadoop-3.1.0-winutils**](https://github.com/s911415/apache-hadoop-3.1.0-winutils)

* **Copy the bin folder to c:\hadoop-3.3.0. Replace the existing bin folder.**

1. **copy "hadoop-yarn-server-timelineservice-3.0.3.jar" from ~\hadoop- 3.0.3\share\hadoop\yarn\timelineservice to ~\hadoop-3.0.3\share\hadoop\yarn folder.**
2. **Format the NameNode**

* **Open cmd ‘Run as Administrator’ and type command “hdfs namenode –format”**

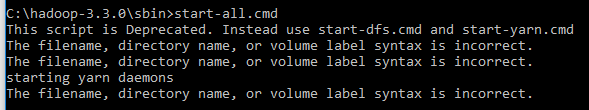


1. **Testing**

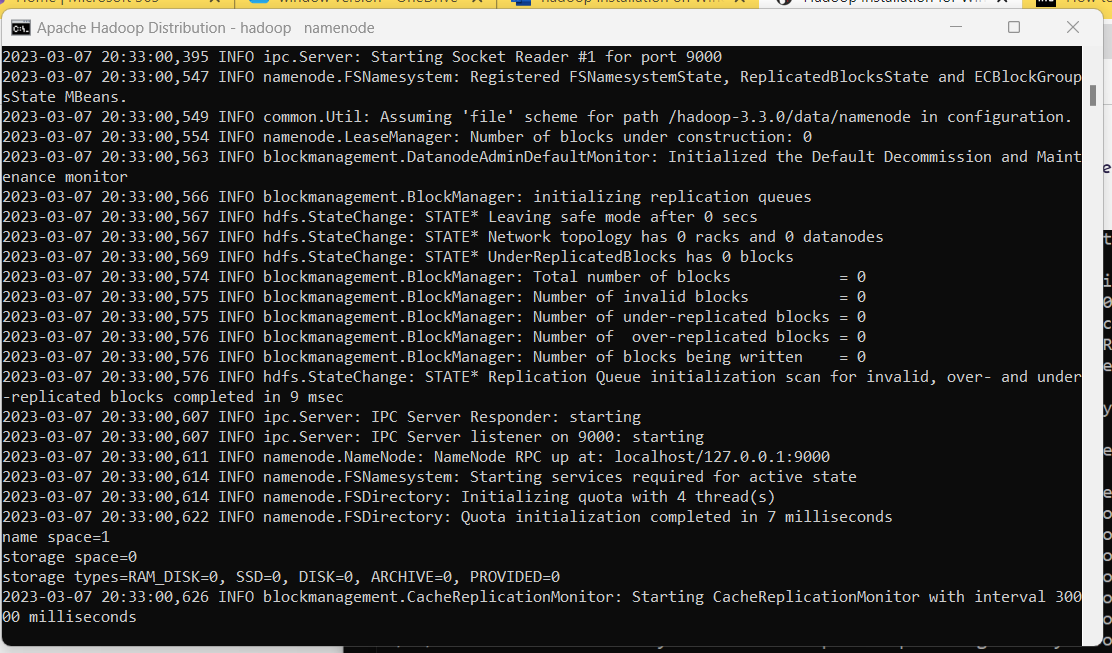
* **Open cmd ‘Run as Administrator’ and change directory to C:\Hadoop-3.3.0\sbin**
* **type start-all.cmd OR**

**- type start-dfs.cmd**

* **type start-yarn.cmd**

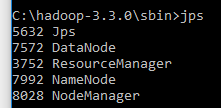


* **You will get 4 more running threads for Datanode, namenode, resouce manager and node manager**

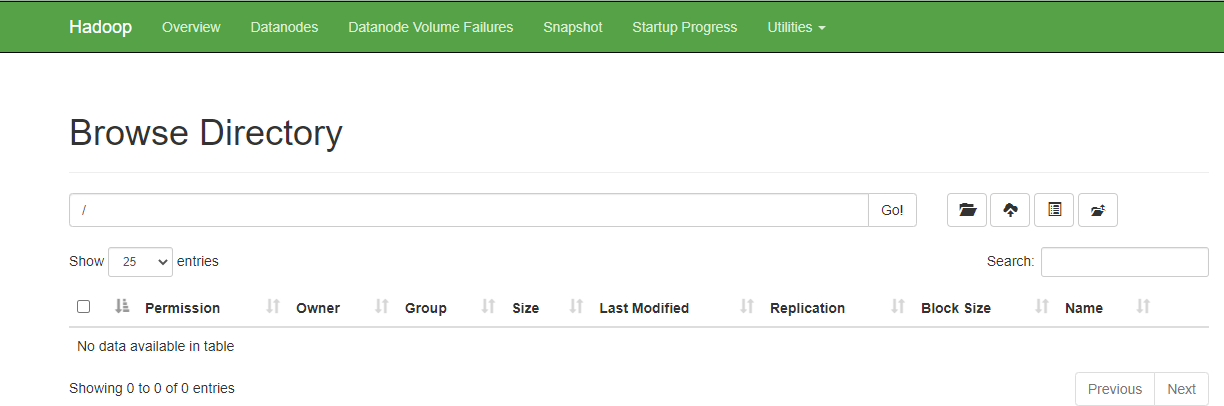
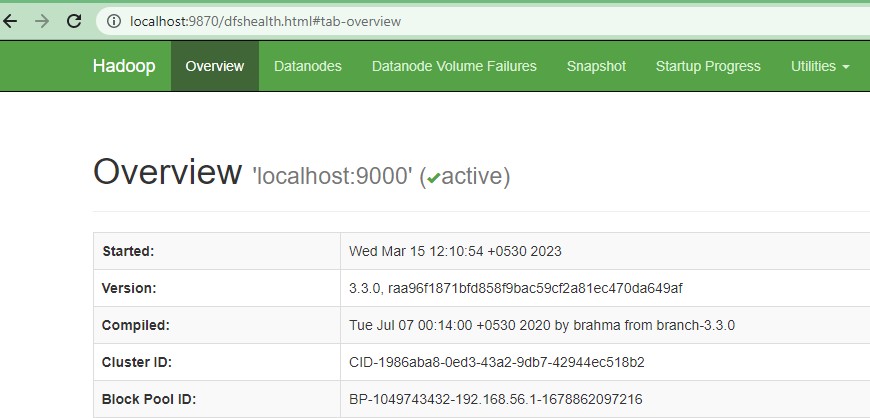


**Output:**

1. Type JPS command to start-all.cmd command prompt, you will get following output.



1. Run http://localhost:9870/ from any browser



### Practical No. 07

**Aim: Implement an application that stores big data in Hbase / MongoDB and manipulate it using R / Python**

**Requirements**

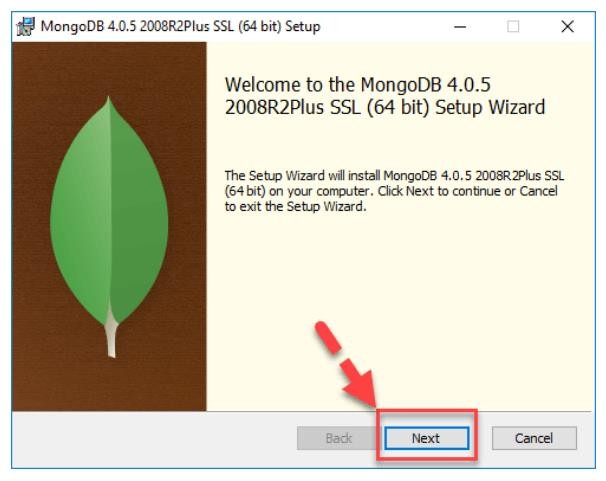
1. PyMongo
2. Mongo Database

**Step A: Install Mongo database**

Step 1) Go to (https:/[/www.mongodb.com/downlo](http://www.mongodb.com/download-center/community))a[d-center/community)](http://www.mongodb.com/download-center/community)) and Download MongoDB Community Server. We will install the 64-bit version for Windows.

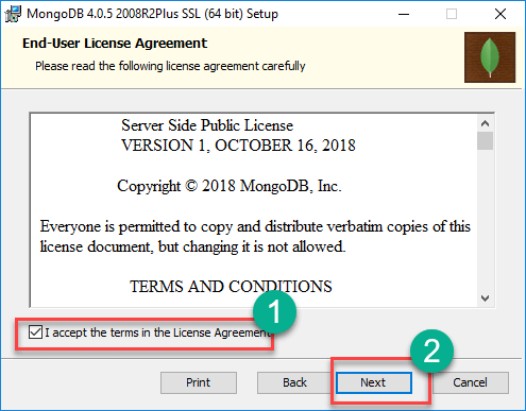


Step 2) Once download is complete open the msi file. Click Next in the start up screen

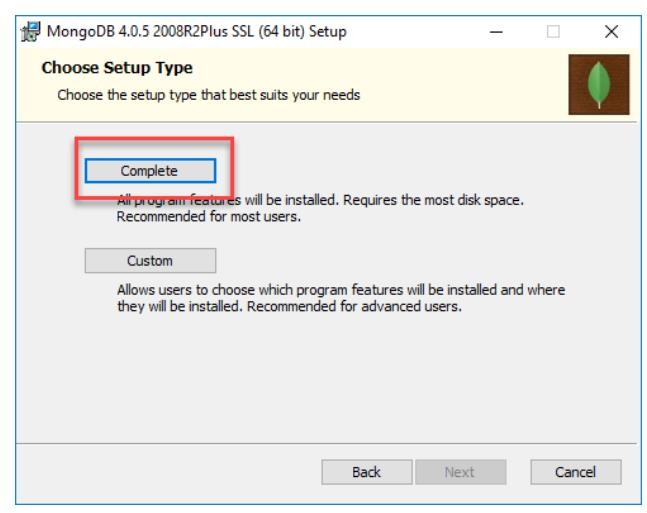


Step 3)

1. Accept the End-User License Agreement
2. Click Next

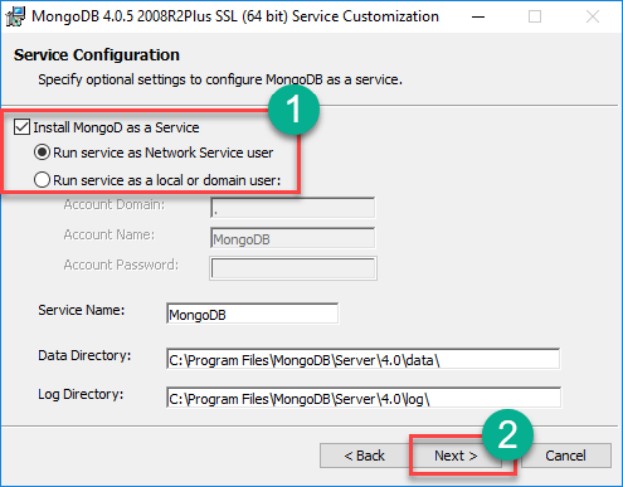


Step 4) Click on the "complete" button to install all of the components. The custom option can be used to install selective components or if you want to change the location of the installation.

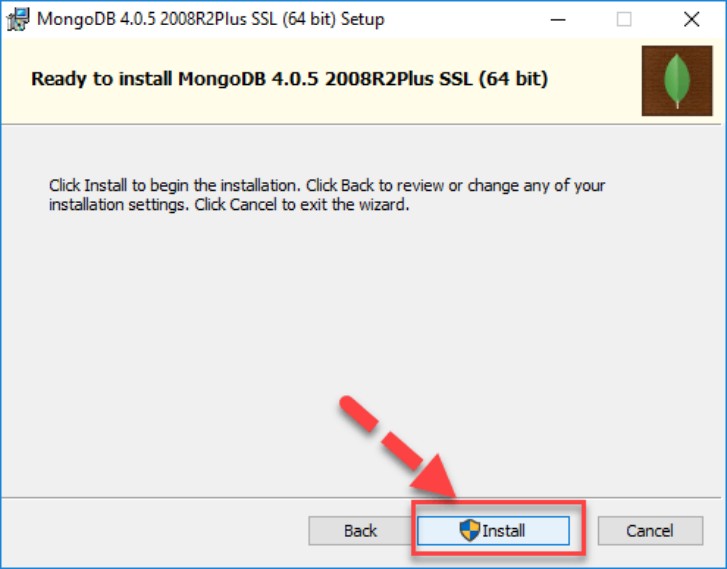


Step 5)

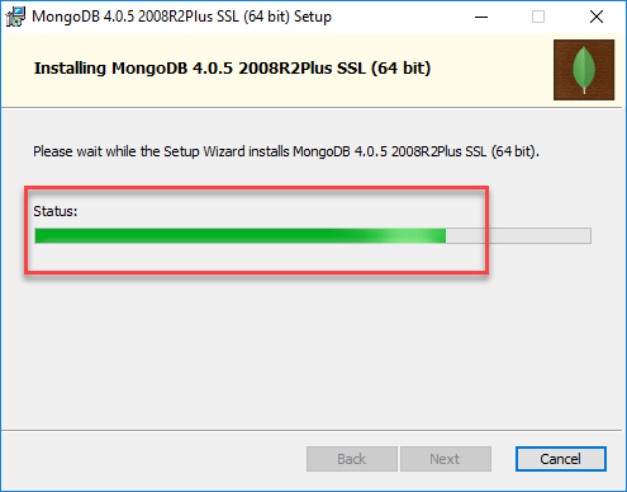
1. Select “Run service as Network Service user”. make a note of the data directory, we”ll need this later.
2. Click Next



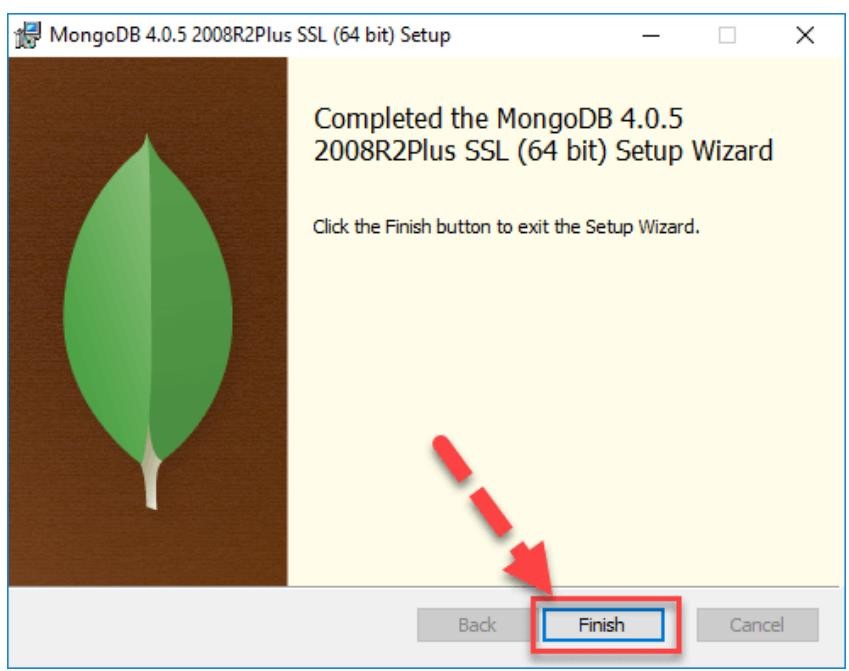
Step 6) Click on the Install button to start the installation.



Step 7) Installation begins. Click Next once completed.



Step 8) Click on the Finish button to complete the installation.



**Test Mongodb**

**Step 1**) Go to " C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin" and double click on **mongo.exe.**

Alternatively, you can also click on the MongoDB desktop icon.

* **Create the directory where MongoDB will store its files.**

Open command prompt window and apply following commands

C:\users\admin> cd\ C:\>md data\db

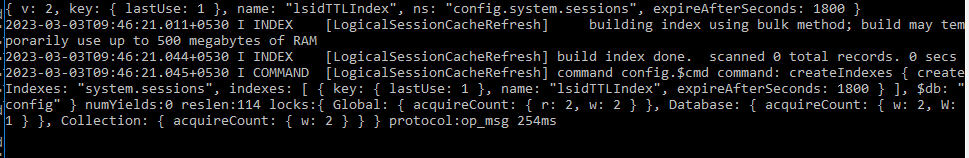
**Step 2) Execute mongodb**

Open another command prompt window.

C:\> cd C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin> mongod

*In case if it gives an error then run the following command:*

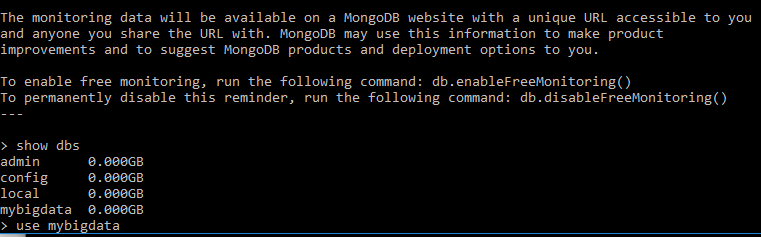
*C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin> mongod –repair*



**Step 3) Connect to MongoDB using the Mongo shell**

Let the MongoDB daemon to run.

Open another command prompt window and run the following commands: C:\users\admin> cd C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\4.0\bin>mongo



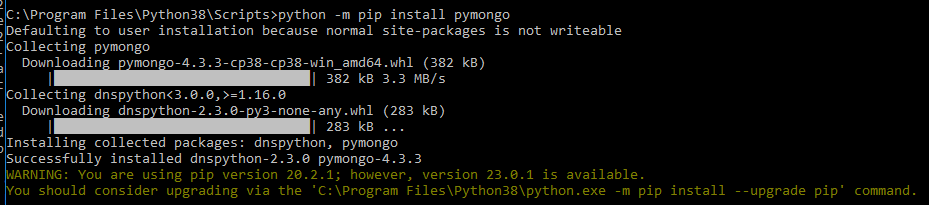
**Step 4) Install PyMongo**

Open another command prompt window and run the following commands:

Check the python version on your desktop / laptop and copy that path from window explorer

C:\users\admin>cd C:\Program Files\Python311\Scripts

C:\Program Files\<Python38>\Scripts > python -m pip install pymongo



Note: # **-m** option is for <module-name>

Now you have downloaded and installed a mongoDB driver.

**Step 5) Test PyMongo**

Run the following command from python command prompt import pymongo

Now, either create a file in Python IDLE or run all commands one by one in sequence on Python cell

**Program 1: Creating a Database: create\_dp.py**

import pymongo

myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/") mydb = myclient["mybigdata"] print(myclient.list\_database\_names())



**Progam 2: Creating a Collection: create\_collection.py**

import pymongo

myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/") mydb = myclient["mybigdata"]

mycol=mydb["student"] print(mydb.list\_collection\_names())

**Progam 3: Insert into Collection: insert\_into\_collection.py**

import pymongo

myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/") mydb = myclient["mybigdata"]

mycol=mydb["student"] mydict={"name":"Beena", "address":"Mumbai"}

x=mycol.insert\_one(mydict) # insert\_one(containing the name(s) and value(s) of each field

**Program 4: Insert Multiple data into Collection: insert\_many.py**

import pymongo

myclient = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/") mydb = myclient["mybigdata"]

mycol=mydb["student"]

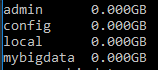
mylist=[{"name":"Khyati", "address":"Mumbai"}, {"name":"Kruti", "address":"Mumbai"},

{"name":"Nidhi", "address":"Pune"}, {"name":"Komal", "address":"Pune"},] x=mycol.insert\_many(mylist)

**Step 6) Test in Mongodb to check database and data inserted in collection**

1. If you want to check your database list, use the command show dbs in mongo command prompt

* show dbs



1. If you want to use a database with name mybigdata, then use database statement would be as follow:

* use mybigdata



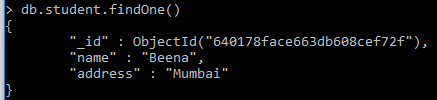
1. If you want to check collection in mongodb use the command show collections

* show collections



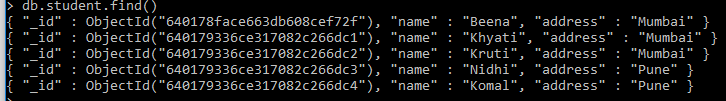
1. If you want to display the first row from collection: db.collection\_name.find()

* db.student.findOne()



1. If you want to display all the data from collection: db.collection\_name.find()

* db.student.find()



1. count number of rows in a collection

* db.student.count()



**Site for R packages documentation:**

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/available\_packages\_by\_name.html

**University of Mumbai**

**Practical Journal of**

## Big Data Analytics &

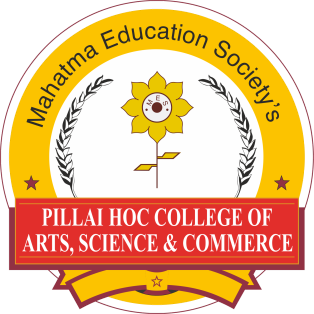
**Image Processing**

## M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I

**Submitted by**

**CHONKAR PURVA JITENDRA**

**Seat No: 4133586**



**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**PILLAI HOC COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE &COMMERCE, RASAYANI**

***(Affiliated to Mumbai University)* RASAYANI, 410207 MAHARASHTRA**

**2022-2023**

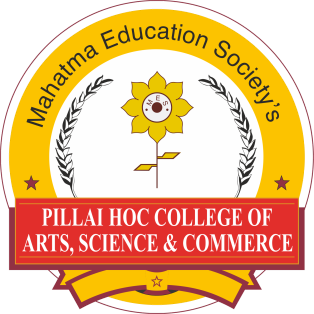
**Mahatma Education Society’s**

**Pillai Hoc College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Rasayani**

#### (Affiliated to Mumbai University)

**RASAYANI – MAHARASHTRA - 410207**

### DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the experiment work entered in this journal is as per the syllabus in **M.Sc. (Information Technology) Part-I, Semester-II**; class prescribed by University of Mumbai for the subject **Image Processing** was done in computer lab of Mahatma Education Society’s Pillai HOC College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Rasayani by **PURVA CHONKAR** during Academic year 2022-2023.

**Exam Seat No: 4133586**

**Subject In-Charge Coordinator**

**External Examiner Principal**

**Date: College Seal**

# IMAGE PROCESSING

### INDEX

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Practical No.** | **Title** | **Page No.** |
| **1** | 1. **Program to calculate a number of samples required for the image.** 2. **Program to study the effects of reducing the spatial resolution of a digital image.** | **01** |
| **2** | **WAP to study the effect of reducing the quantization values and spatial resolution.** | **03** |
| **3** | **Image Enhancement.**   1. **Thresholding.** 2. **Contrast Adjustment** 3. **Brightness Adjustment.** 4. **Gray Level Slicing.** | **05** |
| **4** | **Basic Transformation**   1. **Log Transformation.** 2. **Power Law Transformation.** 3. **Negation code.** 4. **Piecewise linear transformations** | **09** |
| **5** | 1. **Write a program to plot a Histogram for Colour and Grayscale Images.** 2. **Write a program to apply histogram equalization.** | **13** |
| **6** | **Write a program to apply Gaussian filter on an image.** | **16** |
| **7** | **1) Write a program to apply following morphological operations on the image**.   1. **Opening Code.** 2. **Closing Code.** 3. **Morphological Gradient.** 4. **Top-hat transformation.**   **2) Write a program for boundary detection.** | **18** |
| **8** | 1. **Write a program to show RGB planes.** 2. **WAP to convert RGB to NTSC RGB to YCbCr RGB to CMY** | **22** |
| **9** | **Write a program to achieve Pseudo coloring.** | **25** |

**Practical No. 01**

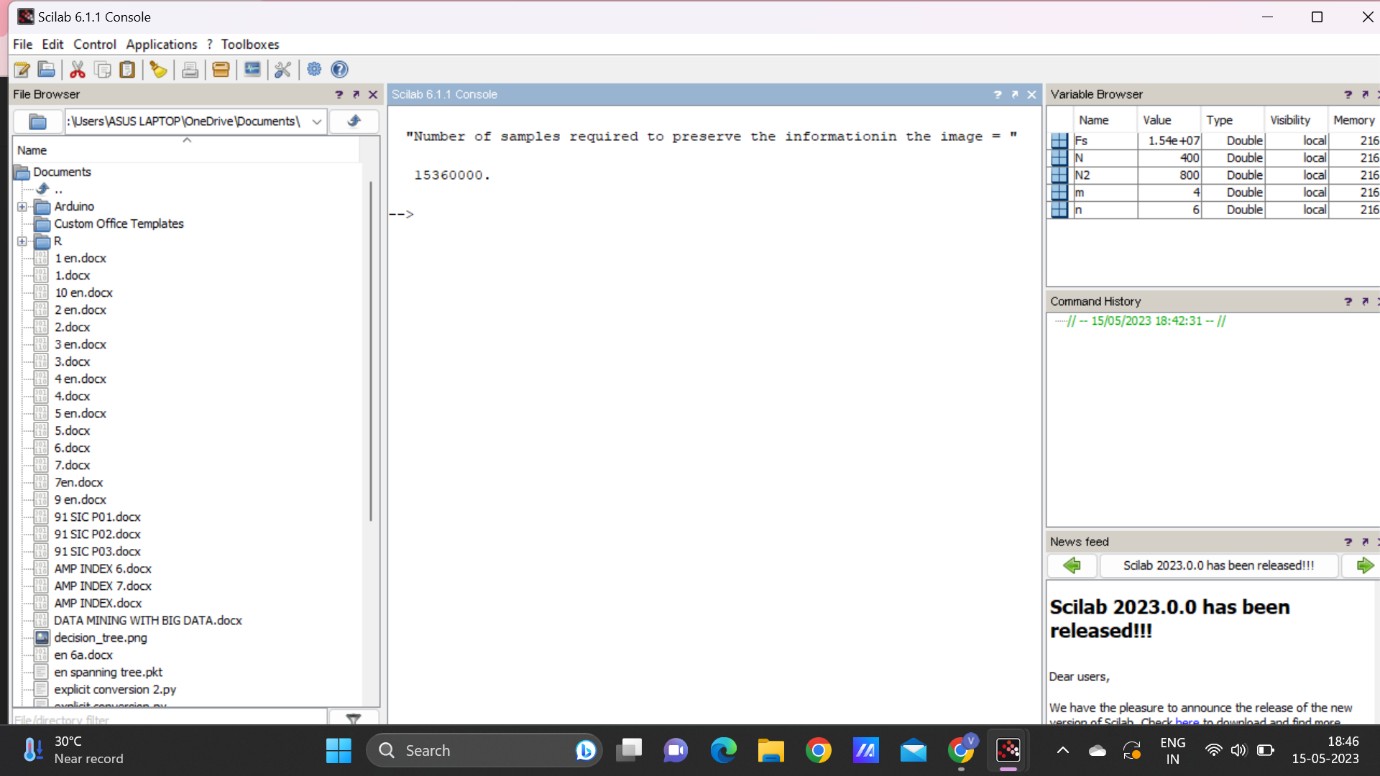
**Aim: A) Program to calculate a number of samples required for the image. Code:**

clc; close; m=4; n=6; N=400; N2=2\*N;

Fs=m\*N2\*n\*N2;

disp('Number of samples required to preserve the informationin the image = ',Fs);

**Output:**



**Aim: B) Program to study the effects of reducing the spatial resolution of a digital image.**

**Code:**

n = input('Enter the input samples'); img=rgb2gray(imread('D:\damon.jpeg')); a=size(img);

w=a(2);

h=a(1);

im=zeros(100); for i=1:n:h

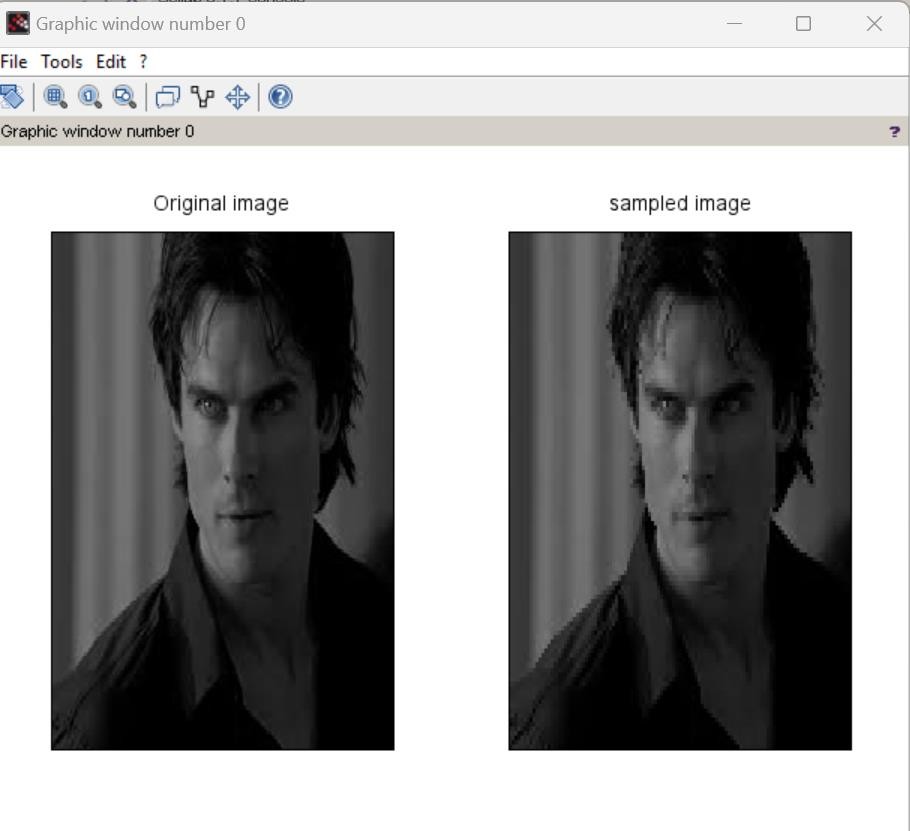
for j=1:n:w for k=0:n-1 for l=0:n-1

im(i+k,j+l)=img(i,j); end

end end end

subplot(1,2,1); imshow(uint8(img));title('Original image'); subplot(1,2,2); imshow(uint8(im));title('sampled image');

**Output:**



### Practical No. 02

**Aim: WAP to study the effect of reducing the quantization values and spatial resolution.**

1. **Quantization Code:**

a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg'); [m,n]=size(a);

for i=1:m for j=1:n

b(i,j)=(a(i,j))/255\*63;

c(i,j)=(a(i,j))/255\*127;

d(i,j)=(a(i,j))/255\*191; end

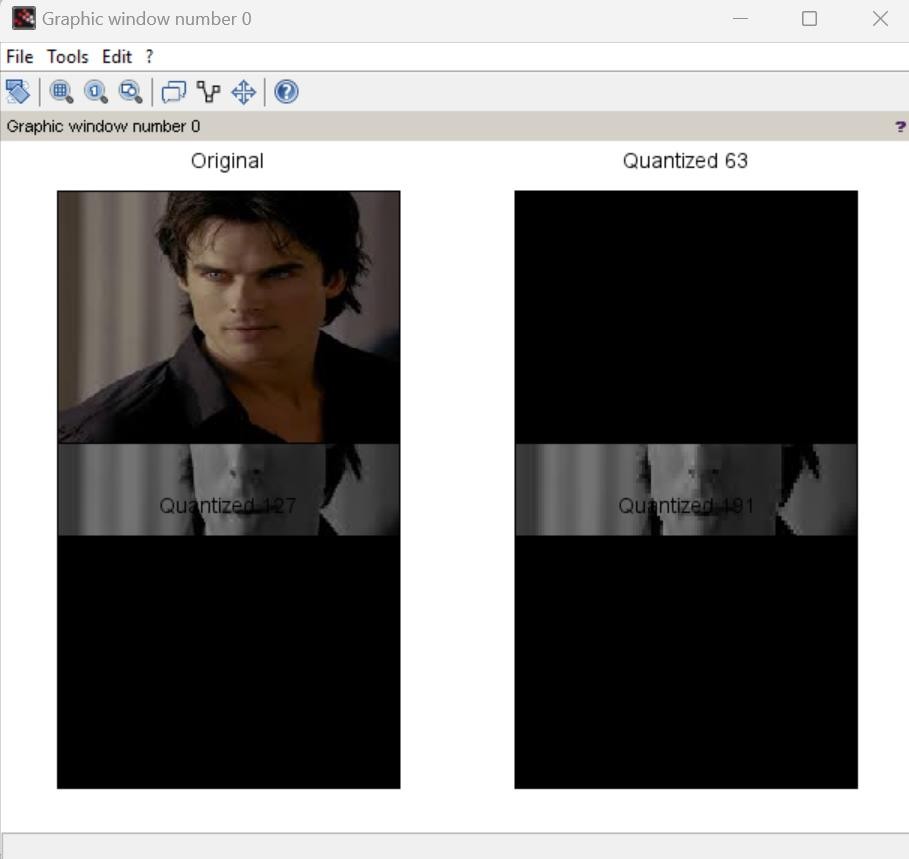
end subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');

subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Quantized 63');

subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Quantized 127');

subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Quantized 191');

**Output:**



1. **Spatial Resolution Code**: i=imread('D:\damon.jpeg'); a=imresize(i,0.8); b=imresize(i,0.6); c=imresize(i,0.4);

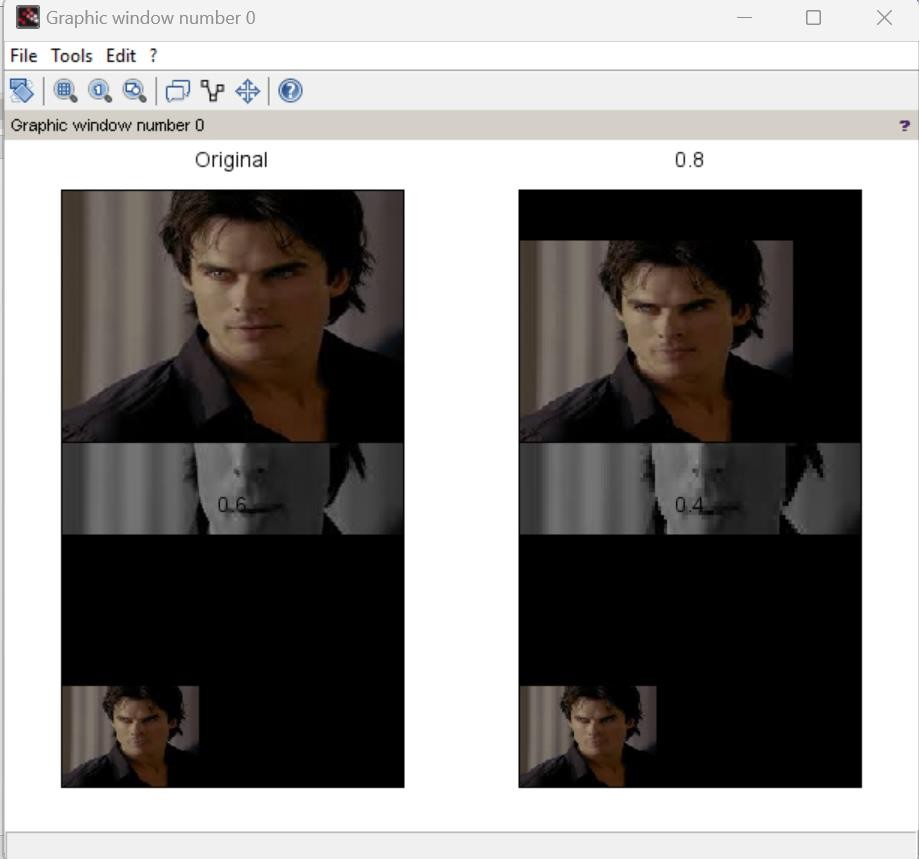
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(i),title('Original');

subplot(2,2,2),imshow(a),title('0.8');

subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('0.6');

subplot(2,2,4),imshow(c),title('0.4');

**Output:**



### Practical No. 03

**Aim: Image Enhancement**

1. **Thresholding code:**

a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg'); [m,n]=size(a);

for i=1:m for j=1:n x=a(i,j);

if x >= 128 b(i,j)=a(i,j)+70;

c(i,j)=a(i,j)+80;

d(i,j)=a(i,j)+100; else

b(i,j)=a(i,j)-70;

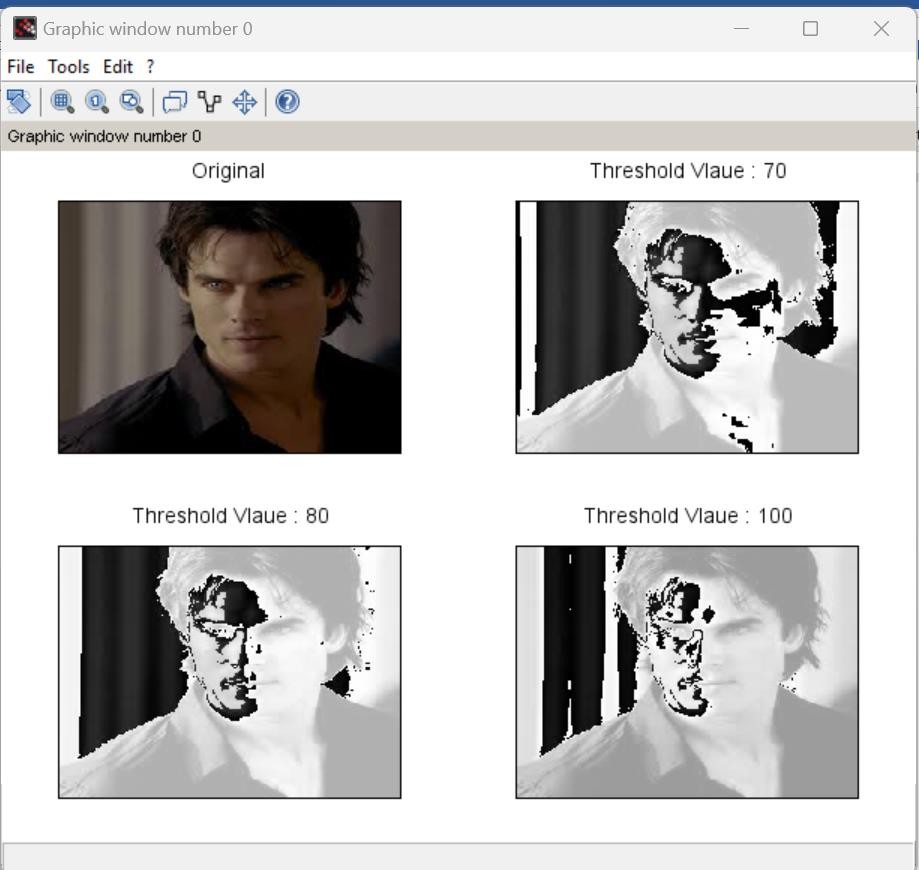
c(i,j)=a(i,j)-80;

d(i,j)=a(i,j)-100; end

end end

subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original'); subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Threshold Vlaue : 70'); subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Threshold Vlaue : 80'); subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Threshold Vlaue : 100');

**Output:**



1. **Contrast Adjustment:**

**Code:** a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg'); r1=100;

r2=140; s1=150; s2=240;

l=s1/r1;

m=(s2-s1)/(r2-r1);

n=(255-s2)/(255-r2);

s=size(a); for i=1:s(1) for j=1:s(2)

if ((a(i,j) > 0) && (a(i,j) < r1)) b(i,j) = a(i,j)\*l;

end

if ((a(i,j) > r1) && (a(i,j) < r2))

b(i,j) = (m\*(a(i,j)-120))+s1; end

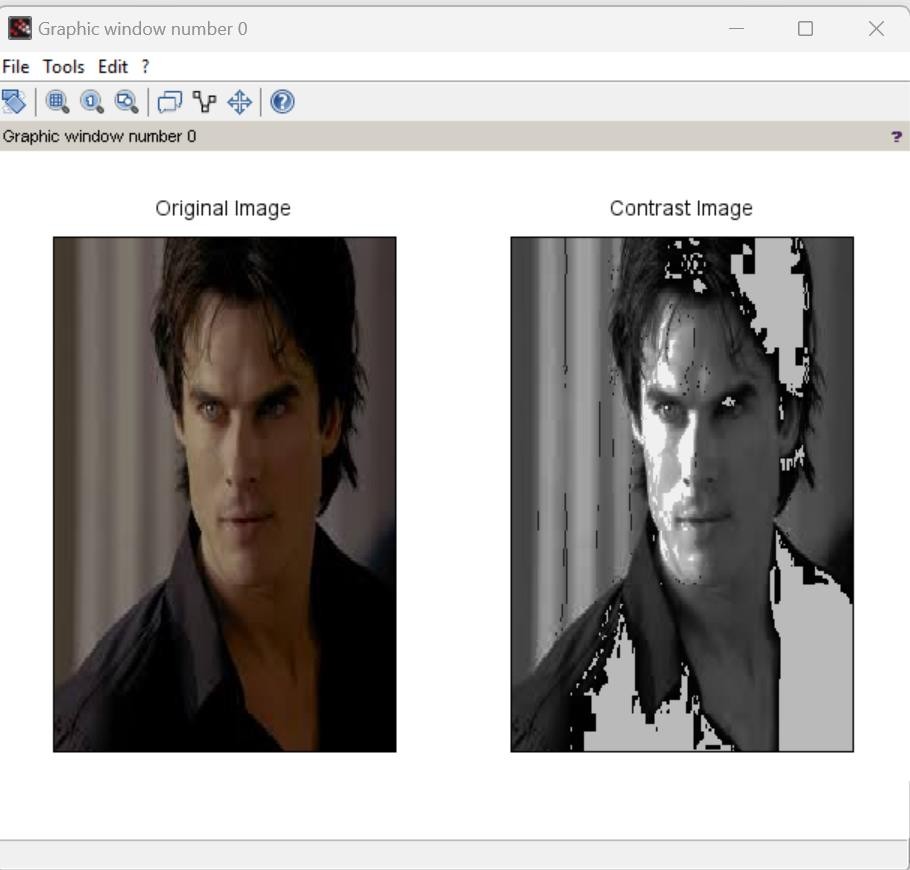
if ((a(i,j) > r2) && (a(i,j) < 256))

b(i,j) = (n\*(a(i,j)-150))+s2; end

end end

subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original Image'); subplot(1,2,2),imshow(uint8(b)),title('Contrast Image');

**Output:**



1. **Brightness Adjustment:**

**Code:** a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg'); [m,n]=size(a);

for i=1:m for j=1:n

b(i,j)=a(i,j)-50;

c(i,j)=a(i,j)-100;

d(i,j)=a(i,j)+50; end

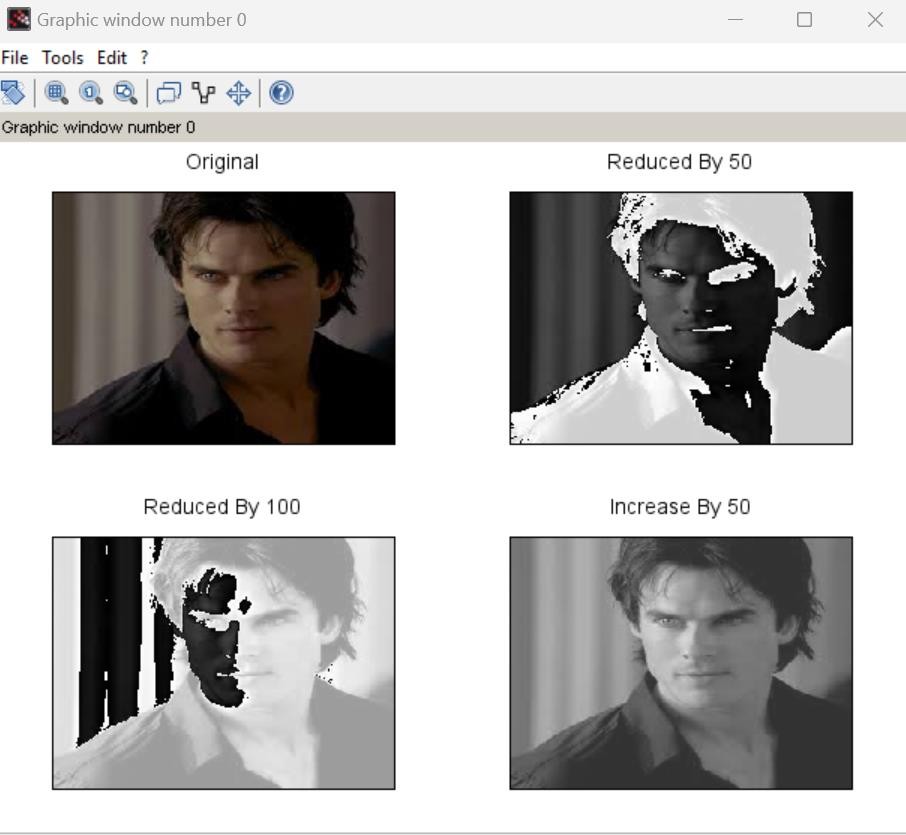
end subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');

subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Reduced By 50');

subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Reduced By 100');

subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Increase By 50');

**Output:**



1. **Gray Level Slicing:**

**code:** a=imread('D:\damon.jpeg'); [m,n]=size(a);

min = 100;

max= 200; for i=1:m for j=1:n x=a(i,j);

if x > min && x < max b(i,j)=a(i,j);

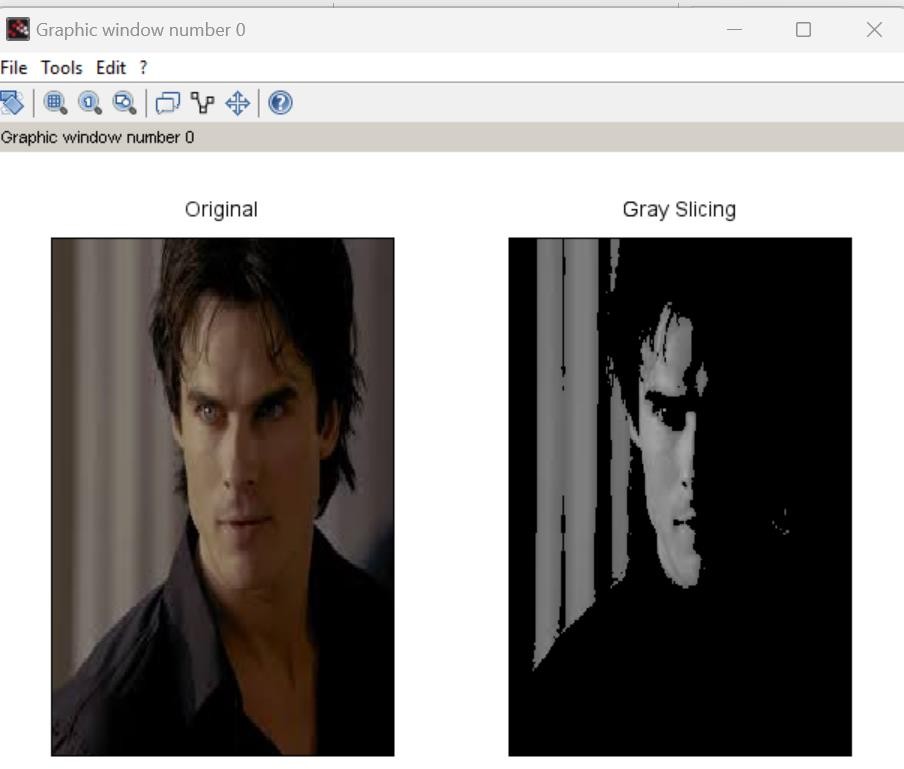
elseif x > max b(i,j)=255;

else b(i,j)=0; end

end end

subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original'); subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Gray Slicing');

**Output:**



### Practical No. 04

**Aim: Basic Transformation**

1. **Log Transformation:**

**Code**: a=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg'); [m,n]=size(a);

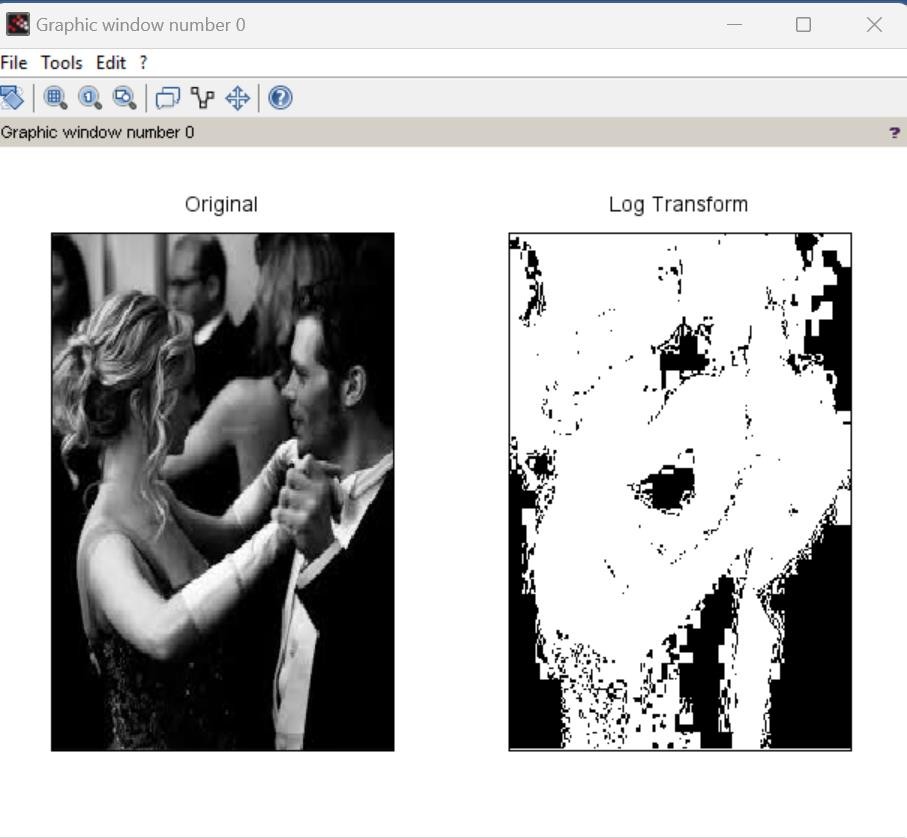
for i=1:m for j=1:n x=a(i,j);

b(i,j)=20\*log(1+double(x)); end

end subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');

subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Log Transform');

**Output:**



1. **Power Law Transformation:**

**code:**

a=imread('D:\cameraman.jpeg'); [m,n]=size(a);

for i=1:m for j=1:n

x=double(a(i,j));

b(i,j)=20\*(x^0.4);

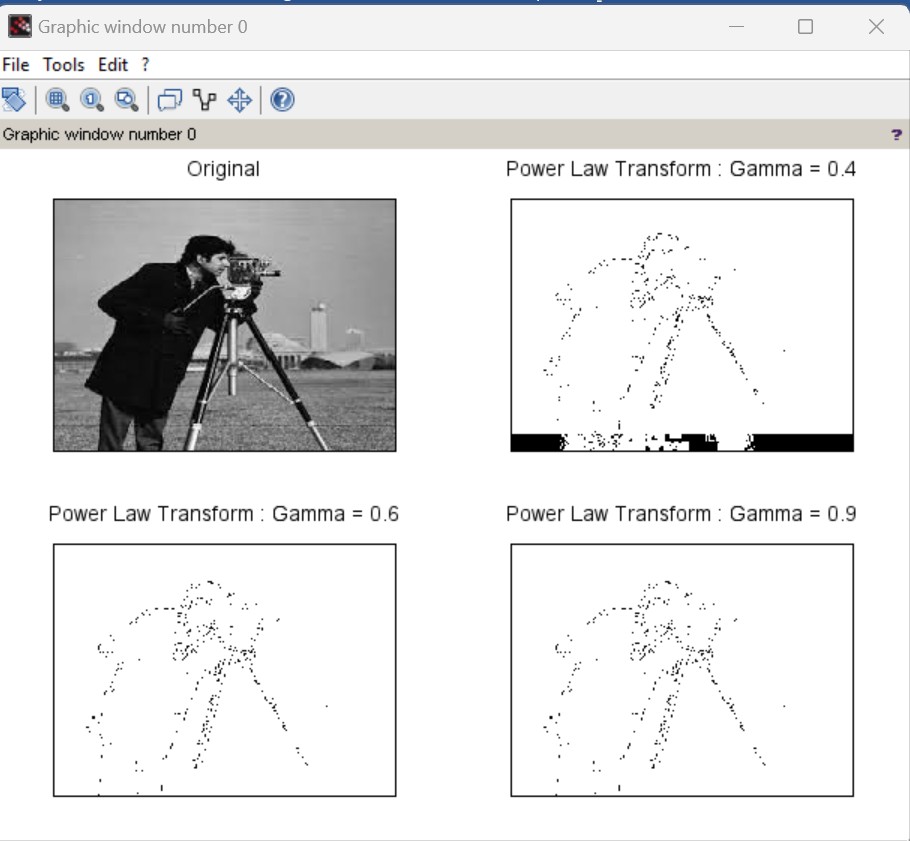
c(i,j)=20\*(x^0.6);

d(i,j)=20\*(x^0.9); end

end subplot(2,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');

subplot(2,2,2),imshow(b),title('Power Law Transform : Gamma = 0.4'); subplot(2,2,3),imshow(c),title('Power Law Transform : Gamma = 0.6'); subplot(2,2,4),imshow(d),title('Power Law Transform : Gamma = 0.9');

**Output:**



1. **Negation code code:**

a=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg'); [m,n]=size(a);

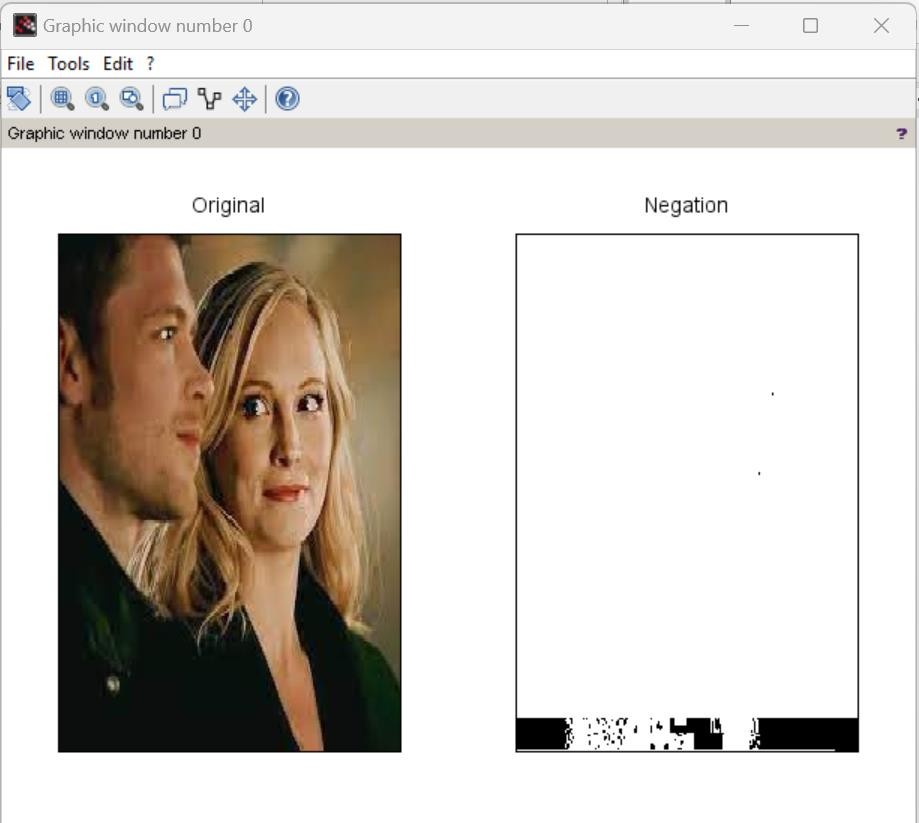
for i=1:m for j=1:n

b(i,j)=255 - a(i,j); end

end subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original');

subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Negation');

**Output:**



1. **Piecewise linear transformations code:**

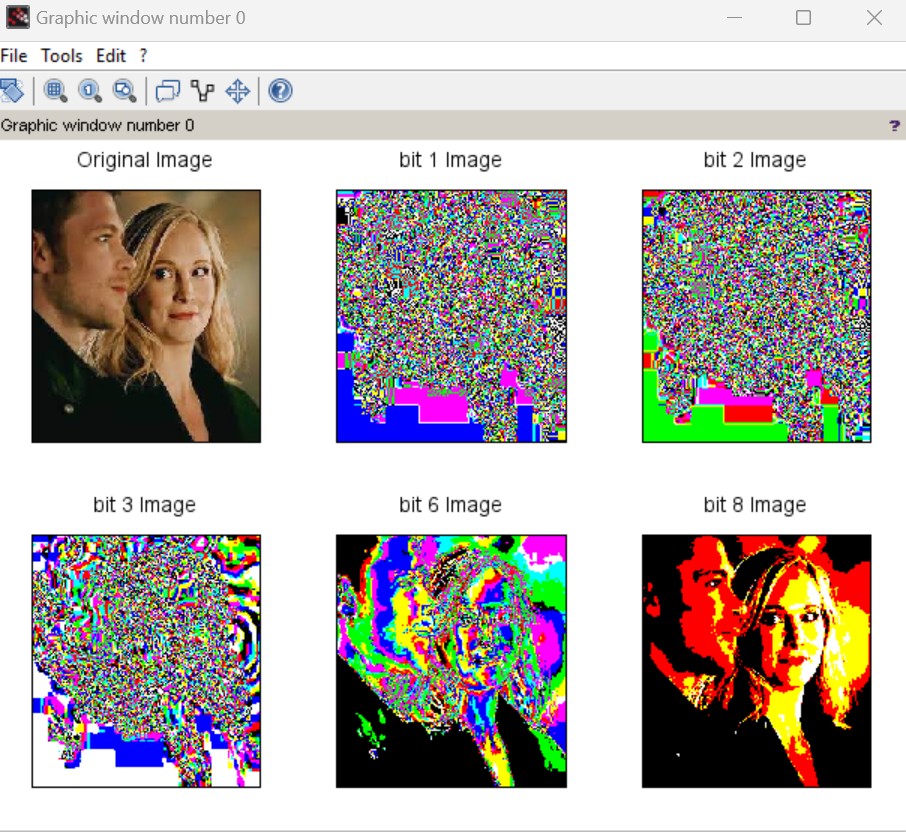
clc; clear all;

a=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg'); b=double(a);

subplot(2,3,1); imshow(a); title('Original Image'); f1=bitget(b,1); subplot(2,3,2); imshow(f1);

title('bit 1 Image'); f2=bitget(b,2); subplot(2,3,3); imshow(f2); title('bit 2 Image'); f3=bitget(b,4); subplot(2,3,4); imshow(f3); title('bit 3 Image'); f4=bitget(b,6); subplot(2,3,5); imshow(f4); title('bit 6 Image'); f5=bitget(b,8); subplot(2,3,6); imshow(f5); title('bit 8 Image');

**Output:**



### Practical No. 05

**Aim: A) Write a program to plot a Histogram for Colour and Grayscale Images. Code:**

a = imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg'); a = double(a);

[row col] = size(a); h = zeros(1,300); for n = 1:1:row

for m = 1:1:col if a(n,m) == 0 a(n,m) = 1; end

end end

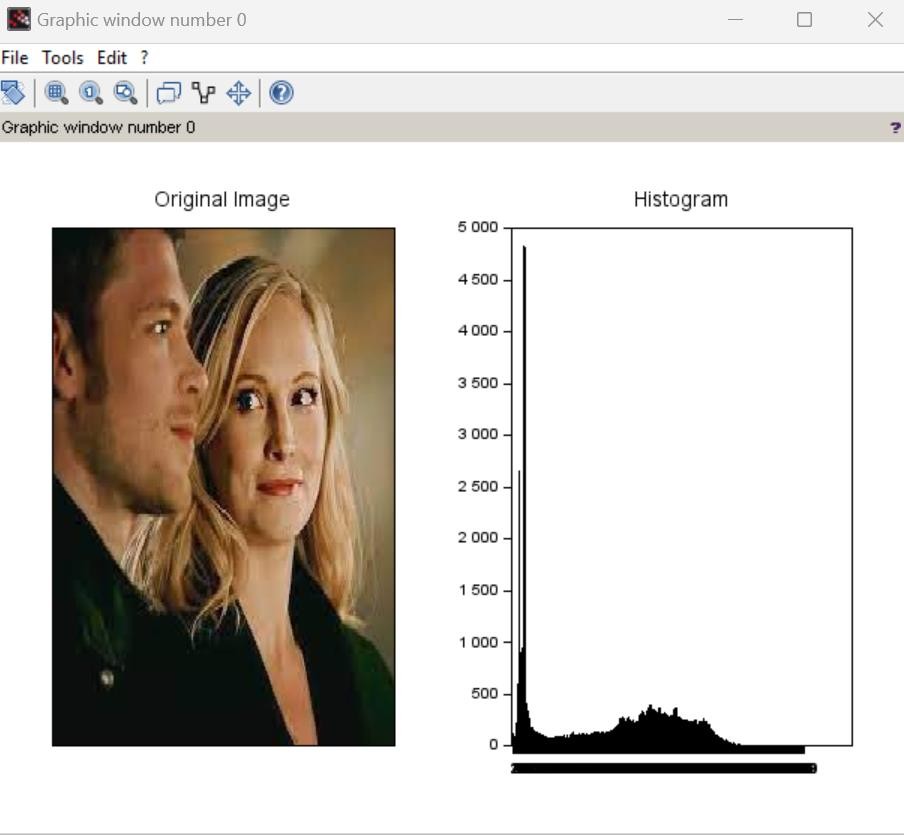
for n = 1:1:row for m = 1:1:col t = a(n,m);

h(t) = h(t)+1; end

end

subplot(1,2,1),imshow(uint8(a)); title('Original Image'); subplot(1,2,2),bar(h),title('Histogram');

**Output:**



1. **Write a program to apply histogram equalization. Code:**

a = imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg'); a = double(a);

big = 256;

[row col d] = size(a); c = row\*col;

h = zeros(1,300); z = zeros(1,300); for e = 1:1:d

for n = 1:1:row for m = 1:1:col if a(n,m,e) == 0

a(n,m,e) = 1; end

end end end

for n = 1:1:row for m = 1:1:col t = a(n,m);

h(t) = h(t)+1; end

end

pdf = h/c; cdf(1) = pdf(1); for x = 2:1:big

cdf(x) = pdf(x) + cdf(x-1); end

new = round (cdf\*big); new = new + 1;

for r = 1:1:d for p = 1:1:row for q = 1:1:col

temp = a(p,q,r);

b(p,q,r) = new(temp);

t = b(p,q,r);

z(t) = z(t) + 1; end

end end

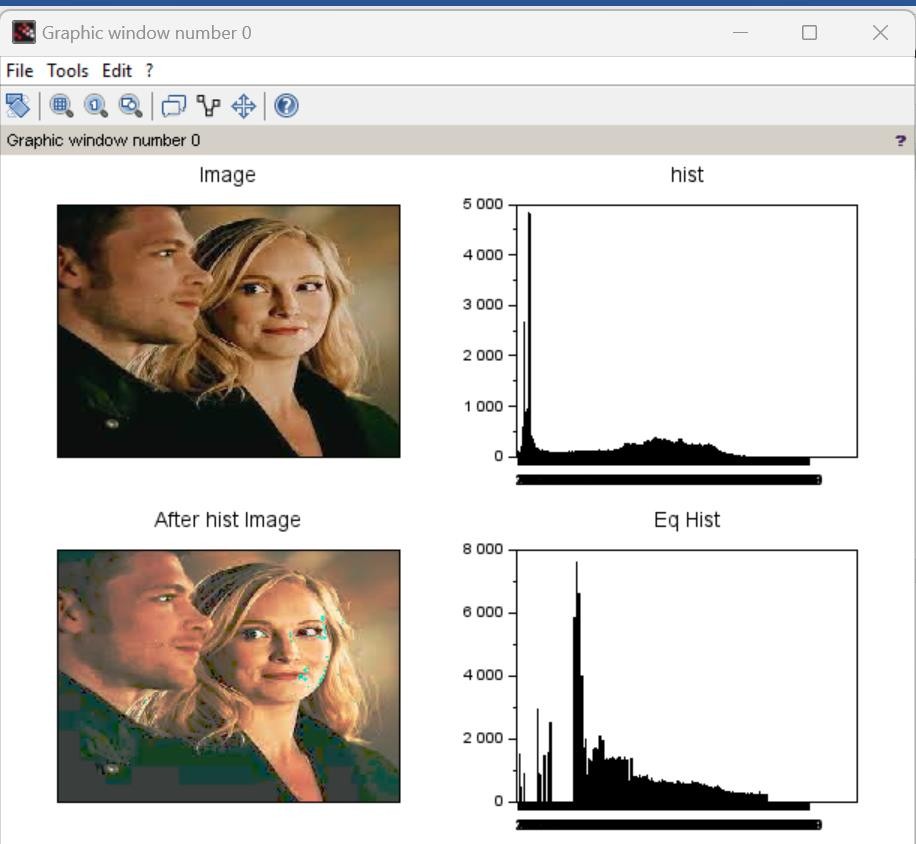
b = b-1;

subplot(2,2,1); imshow(uint8(a)); title('Image');

subplot(2,2,2); bar(h); title('hist');

subplot(2,2,3); imshow(uint8(b)); title('After hist Image'); subplot(2,2,4); bar(z); title('Eq Hist');

**Output:**



### Practical No. 06

**Aim: Write a program to apply Gaussian filter on an image. Code:**

m=input('Enter the Size '); s=input('Enter the value of sigma '); sum1=0;

a=m/2; p=0;q=0; r=1;

t=1;

w=floor(a); for i=-w:w for j=-w:w p=i\*i; q=j\*j;

g(r,t)=exp(-(p+q)/(2\*s\*s)); sum1=sum(sum(g(r,t)+sum1)); t=t+1;

end t=1;

r=r+1; end

for r=1:m for t=1:m

h(r,t)=g(r,t)/sum1; t=t+1;

end t=1;

r=r+1; end

im=imread('D:\cameraman.jpeg'); p=double(im);

s1=0;

[M N]=size(p); for x=0:M-m for y=0:N-m for s=1:m

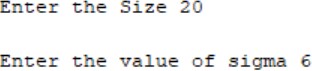
for z=1:m s1=(h(s,z)\*(p(x+s,y+z)))+s1; end

end N\_img(x+1,y+1)=s1; s1=0;

end end

subplot(1,2,1),imshow(uint8(im)),title('Original Image'); subplot(1,2,2),imshow(uint8(N\_img)),title('Image After Gaussian Filter');

**Output:**





### Practical No. 07

**Aim: 1) Write a program to apply following morphological operations on the image**.

* 1. **Opening Code :** img=imread('cameraman.tif'); se1 = strel('square',11);

im2 = imerode(img,se1); im3 = imdilate(im2,se1);

subplot(1,2,1),imshow(img),title('orignal image'); subplot(1,2,2),imshow(im3),title('opening image');

**Output:**



* 1. **Closing Code :**

aa=imread('cameraman.tif'); se1=strel('square',11); IM2=imdilate(aa,se1); IM3=imerode(IM2,se1);

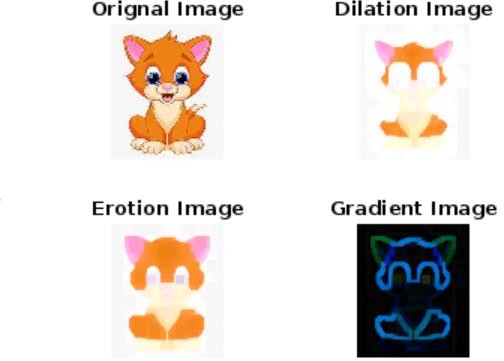
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(aa),title('Original Image'); subplot(1,2,2),imshow(IM3),title('Closed Image');

**Output:**



* 1. **Morphological Gradient Code :** img=imread('cameraman.tif'); se1=strel('square',12); im1=imdilate(img,se1); im2=imerode(im1,se1); g=im1-im2;

subplot(2,2,1),imshow(img),title('Orignal Image'); subplot(2,2,2),imshow(im1),title('Dilation Image'); subplot(2,2,3),imshow(im2),title('Erotion Image'); subplot(2,2,4),imshow(g),title('Gradient Image');

**Output:**

* 1. **Top-hat transformation Code:**

i=imread('cameraman.tif'); se1=strel('square',22); im1=imerode(i,se1); im2=imdilate(im1,se1); h=i-im2;

subplot(2,2,1),imshow(i),title('Orignal Image'); subplot(2,2,2),imshow(im1),title('Erotion Image'); subplot(2,2,3),imshow(im2),title('Dilation Image'); subplot(2,2,4),imshow(h),title('Top Hat Transformation Image');

**Output:**



**Aim: 2) Write a program for boundary detection. Code:**

clear all; clc;

aa=imread('moon.jpeg'); se1=strel('square',11); subplot(2,1,1),imshow(aa); m1=imerode(aa,se1); m2=aa-m1;

title('orignal image'); subplot(2,1,2),imshow(m2); title('edge detection');

**Output:**



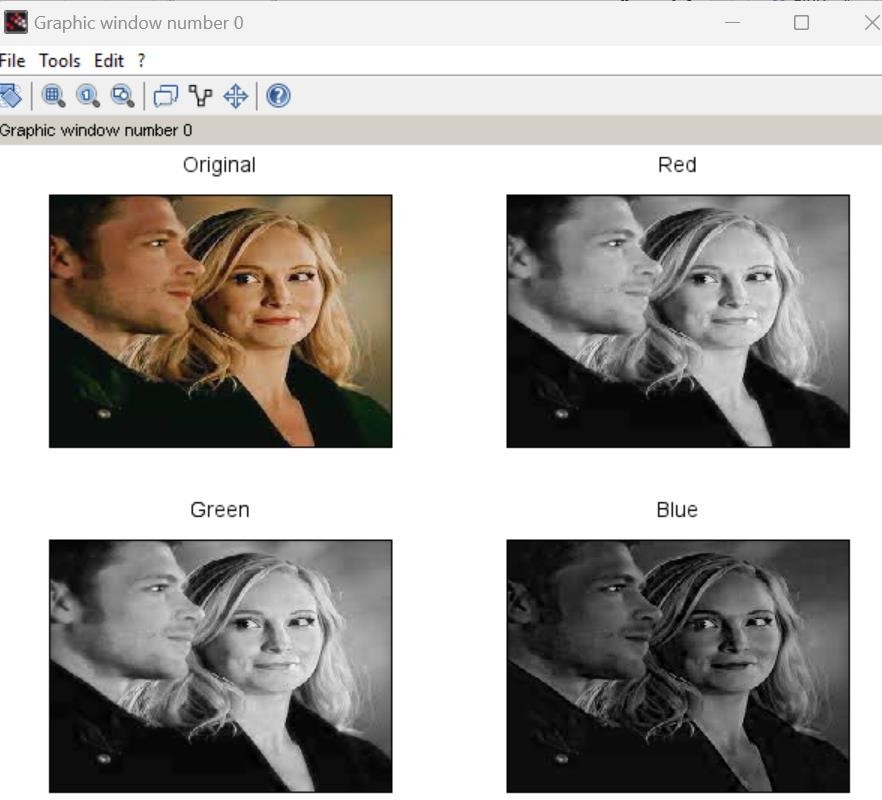
### Practical No. 08

**Aim: A) Write a program to show RGB planes Code:**

original=imread('D:\klaroline.jpeg'); im\_red=original(:,:,1); im\_green=original(:,:,1); im\_blue=original(:,:,3);

subplot(2,2,1),imshow(original),title('Original'); subplot(2,2,2),imshow(im\_red),title('Red'); subplot(2,2,3),imshow(im\_green),title('Green'); subplot(2,2,4),imshow(im\_blue),title('Blue');

**Output:**



**Aim: B) WAP to convert RGB to NTSC**

**RGB to YCbCr RGB to CMY**

**Code:**

clc; clear all; close all;

a = imread('D:\lotus.jpeg'); figure(1),imshow(a); title('Orignal Image'); k=rgb2ntsc(a); figure(2),imshow(k); title('RGB TO NTSC');

l=rgb2ycbcr(a); figure(3),imshow(l); title('RGB TO YCbCr'); m=imcomplement(a); figure(4),imshow(m); title('RGB TO CMY');

imr=a(:,:,1);

img=a(:,:,2);

imb=a(:,:,3); figure(5),imshow(imr); figure(6),imshow(img); figure(7),imshow(imb); I=(imr+img+imb)/3; [m,n]=size(imr);

for c=1:m for d=1:n

min1=min(imr(c,d),img(c,d)); min2=min(min1,imb(c,d));

S(c,d) = 1-(3/(imr(c,d)+img(c,d)+imb(c,d)))\*min2; end

end

for c=1:m for d=1:n

temp= (0.5\*(imr(c,d)-img(c,d))+(imr(c,d)- imb(c,d)))/sqrt(double(imr(c,d)\*imr(c,d)+(imr(c,d)-imb(c,d))\*(img(c,d)-imb(c,d)))); H(c,d)=acos(double(temp));

end end

for c=1:m for d=1:n

finali(c,d,1)=I(c,d);

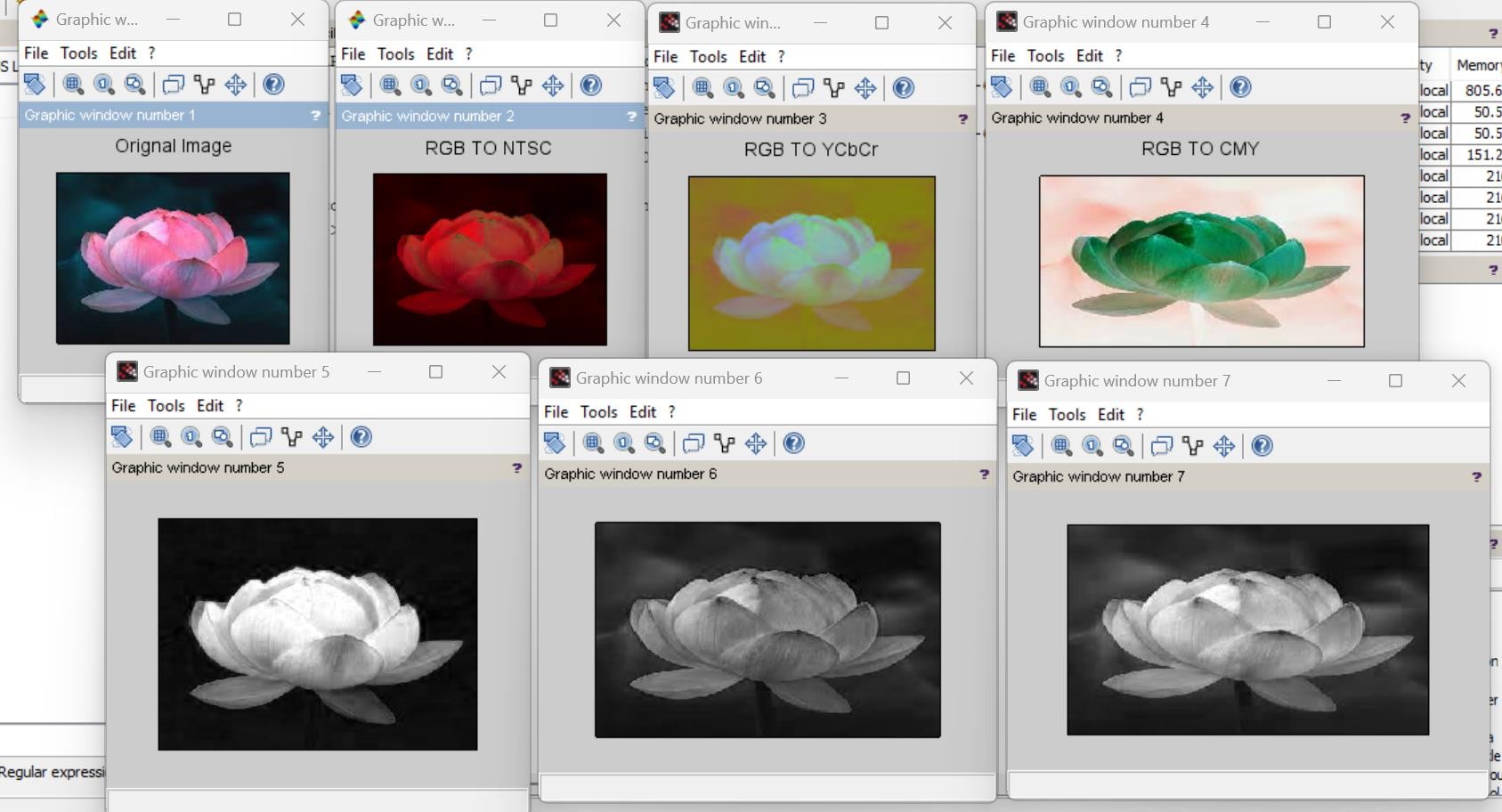
finali(c,d,2)=S(c,d);

finali(c,d,3)=H(c,d); end

end

figure(8),imshow(finali); title('Final image');

**Output:**



### Practical No. 09

**Aim: Write a program to achieve Pseudo coloring. Code:**

a=imread('D:\lotus.jpeg'); [l,m,n]=size(a);

for i=1:l for j=1:m for k=1:n

if a(i,j)>=0 & a(i,j) < 50 b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+50;

b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+100;

b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+10;

end

if a(i,j)>=50 & a(i,j) < 100 b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+35;

b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+128;

b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+10;

end

if a(i,j)>=100 & a(i,j) < 150 b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+152;

b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+130;

b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+15;

end

if a(i,j)>=150 & a(i,j) < 200 b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+50;

b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+140;

b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+25;

end

if a(i,j)>=200 & a(i,j) < 256 b(i,j,1)=a(i,j,1)+120;

b(i,j,2)=a(i,j,1)+160;

b(i,j,3)=a(i,j,1)+45;

end end end end

subplot(1,2,1),imshow(a),title('Original'); subplot(1,2,2),imshow(b),title('Pseudo Image');

**Output:**

