

DAILY ONLINE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Date:	05-06-2020	Name:	PRASANNA
Sem & Sec	8 th ,B	USN:	4AL16CS068
Online Test Summary			
Subject	BDA		
Max. Marks	30	Score	16
Certification Course Summary			
Course	Introduction to Hadoop		
Certificate Provider	Great learner academy	Duration	6 Hrs
Coding Challenges			
Problem Statement: prob1- <i>To find the LCM of TWO numbers.</i>			
Status: Solved			
Uploaded the report in Github		Yes	
If yes Repository name		prasanna_p	
Uploaded the report in slack		Yes	

Online Test Details: (Attach the snapshot and briefly write the report for the same)

Certification Course Details: (Attach the snapshot and briefly write the report for the same)

Coding Challenges Details: (Attach the snapshot and briefly write the report for the same)

1. Online test Details:

prasanapatta16@gmail.com Logout

Test Completed!

You have successfully participated in CSE_BDA_5.

Rate this Test

Your Rating: ★★★★★ ◀ Click to Rate

Results

Analytics

✓ Round 1

Your Score **16**₃₀

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

2. Certification Course Details

The screenshot shows the Great Learning website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Live Sessions', and 'Certificates'. A 'My Courses' button and a user profile icon are on the right. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads 'Courses / Introduction to Hadoop / Hadoop Cluster Hands on'. On the left, a 'Content' sidebar lists 'Learning Videos' with a list of topics: 'Intro to Big data', 'What is ETL', 'Intro to Hadoop', 'Distributed Computing', 'Hadoop Architecture', 'How do we Store a File in HDFS', 'Intro To Oozie and HDFS Processing', 'Hadoop Cluster Hands on' (which is highlighted with a play button icon), 'Hadoop Ecosystem', and 'Map Reduce'. The main content area displays a video player for 'Hadoop Cluster Hands on'. The video player shows a screenshot of an NVIDIA Developer News Center article titled 'Caffe on Spark for Deep Learning from Yahoo!' with a diagram of a Hadoop cluster architecture. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 12:14 and a 'Next' button. An 'Activate Windows' watermark is visible in the bottom right corner.

Introduction to Hadoop :

Hadoop is an Apache open source framework written in java that allows distributed processing of large datasets across clusters of computers using simple programming models. The Hadoop framework application works in an environment that provides distributed *storage* and *computation* across clusters of computers. Hadoop is designed to scale up from single server to thousands of machines, each offering local computation and storage.

How Does Hadoop Work?

It is quite expensive to build bigger servers with heavy configurations that handle large scale processing, but as an alternative, you can tie together many commodity computers with single-CPU, as a single functional distributed system and practically, the clustered machines can read

the dataset in parallel and provide a much higher throughput. Moreover, it is cheaper than one high-end server. So this is the first motivational factor behind using Hadoop that it runs across clustered and low-cost machines.

Hadoop runs code across a cluster of computers. This process includes the following core tasks that Hadoop performs –

- Data is initially divided into directories and files. Files are divided into uniform sized blocks of 128M and 64M (preferably 128M).
- These files are then distributed across various cluster nodes for further processing.
- HDFS, being on top of the local file system, supervises the processing.
- Blocks are replicated for handling hardware failure.
- Checking that the code was executed successfully.
- Performing the sort that takes place between the map and reduce stages.
- Sending the sorted data to a certain computer.
- Writing the debugging logs for each job.

2) Coding Challenges:

1. *To find LCM of two number*

Pgrm1:

```
def compute_lcm(x, y):
```

```
    if x > y:
```

```
        greater = x
```

```
else:
```

```
    greater = y
```

```
while(True):
```

```
    if((greater % x == 0) and (greater % y == 0)):
```

```
        lcm = greater
```

```
        break
```

```
    greater += 1
```

```
return lcm
```

```
num1 = 54
```

```
num2 = 24
```

```
print("The L.C.M. is", compute_lcm(num1, num2))
```