# Atria Institute of Technology



# **Department of Information Science and Engineering**

# **Big Data Analytics (18CS72)**

# **Assignment-1**

#### **SUBMITTED BY**

Name: Ananya A

USN: 1AT20IS107

Section: B

Submission Date: 27/11/2023

## **Course Handling Faculty Name:**

Dr. K S Ananda Kumar

Associate Professor

Dept of ISE, Atria IT.

## **Table of contents**

Sl. No	Description
1	Create an EC2 Linux instance in AWS Cloud /Any cloud INSTANCE NAME - YOUR NAME INSTANCE TYPE - t2.micro/any other also. key pair name- your name storage - 10 GB Take the screenshot of instance running status Mention the private IP address and Public IP address. (Execute this program/concept and take a screenshot of the output)
2	Execute the basic Linux commands/ simple program on the instance (Execute this program and take a screenshot of the output)
3	Create the <b>GitHub</b> Account with your credentials, Same things stored in public repository in Github. Share the assignment in github link.

## **Note:**

- 1. Minimum 10 Screenshots with proper explanation
- 2. Minimum no of pages -10
- 3. Submit your Assignment soft copy (Word & PDF) to anandakumar.ks@atria.edu.

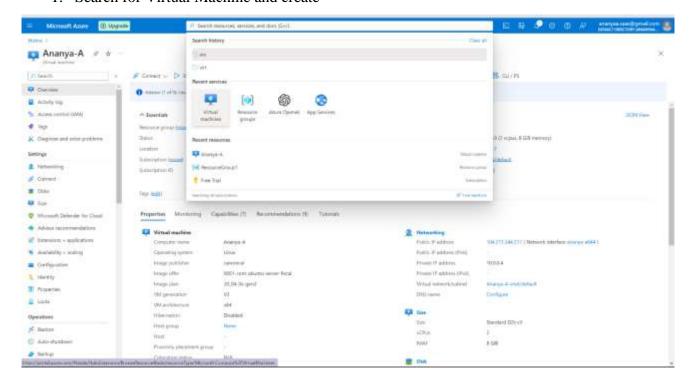
Subject Line in mail: Student\_Name\_USN\_BDA\_Assignment1

- 4. Share your assignment Github link in Assignment Document.
- 5. Submit Assignment on or before 27th Nov 2023.

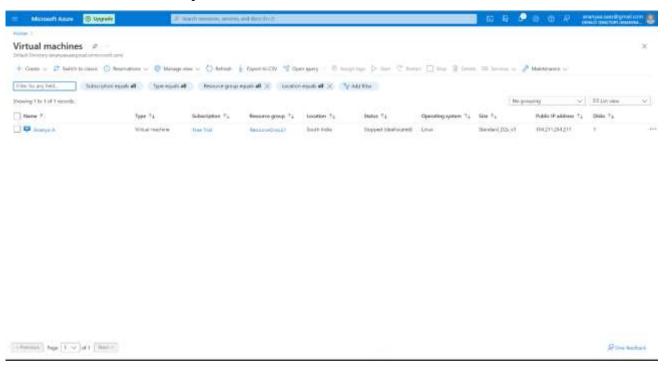
#### **01 - Instance Creation**

#### Virtual Machine instance created in Microsoft Azure

1. Search for Virtual Machine and create

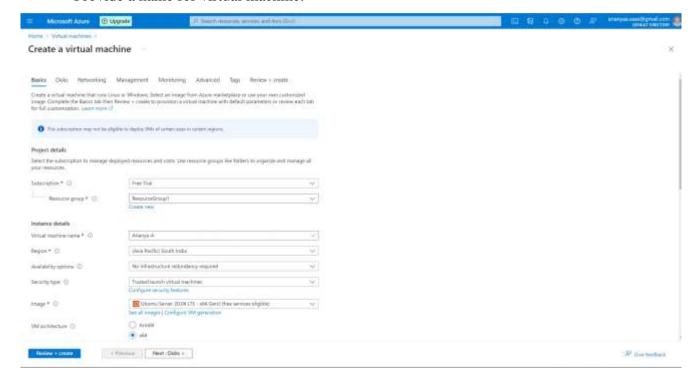


2. Click on the create option.

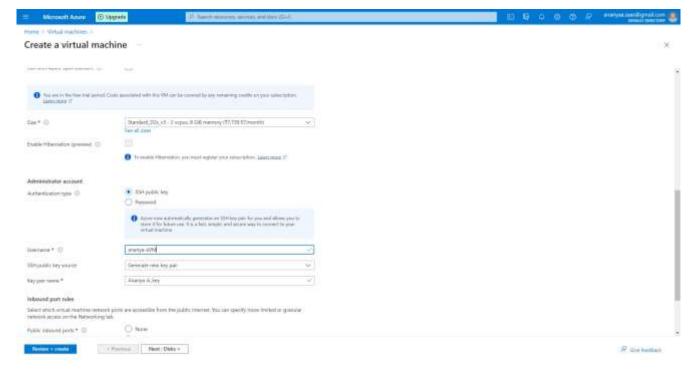


3. Create or choose the existing resource group, choose a region, security type, image/ OS, virtual machine architecture.

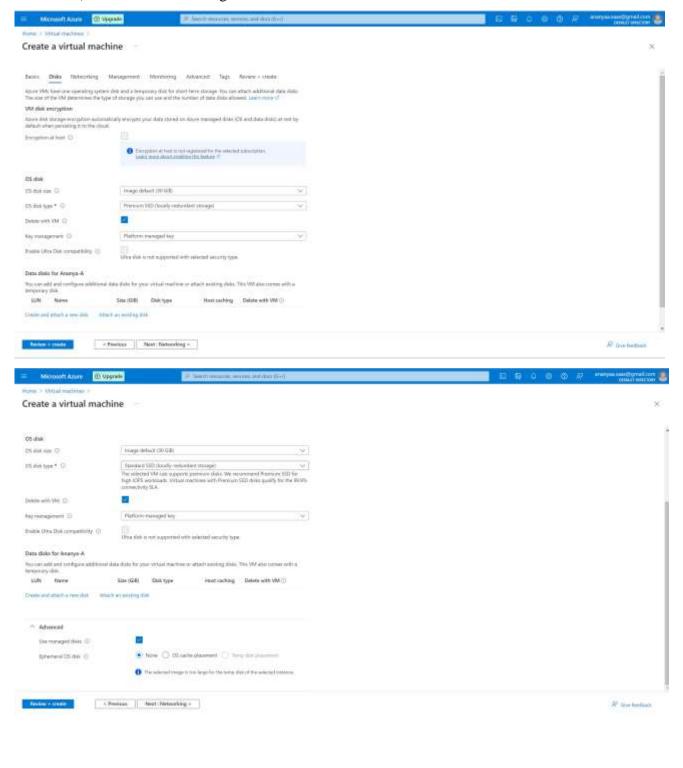
Provide a name for virtual machine.



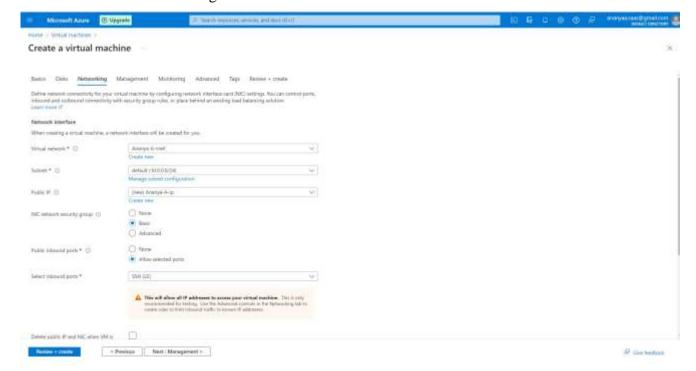
4. Choose your preferred size of the VM, authentication type. In case of SSH public key authentication generate a key-pair or choose from the existing values.



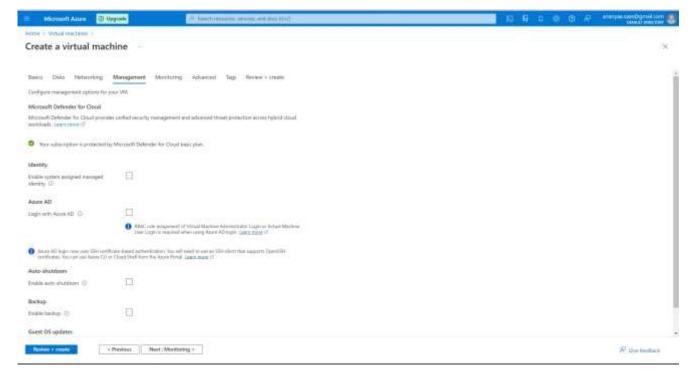
- 5. Fill the requirements related to Disks.
  - i) OS disk size.
  - ii) OS disk type.
  - iii) Key management.
  - iv) Advanced settings.



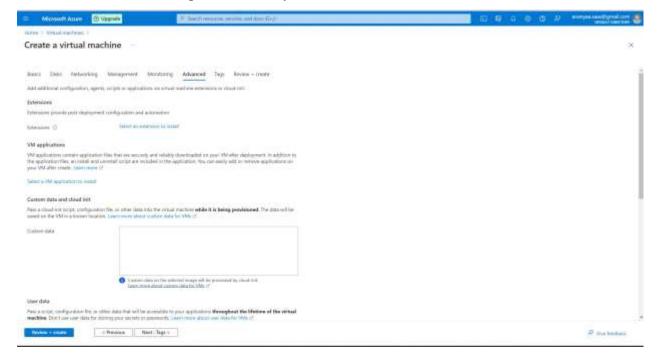
6. Fill out the networking requirements of your virtual machine. It is important to choose right port numbers for accessing.



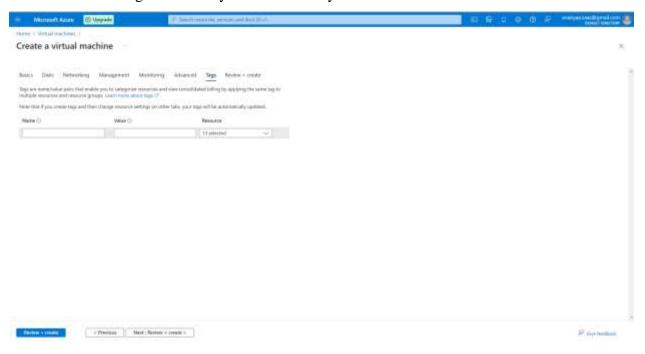
7. Check the requirements of Management options like backup, auto shutdown.



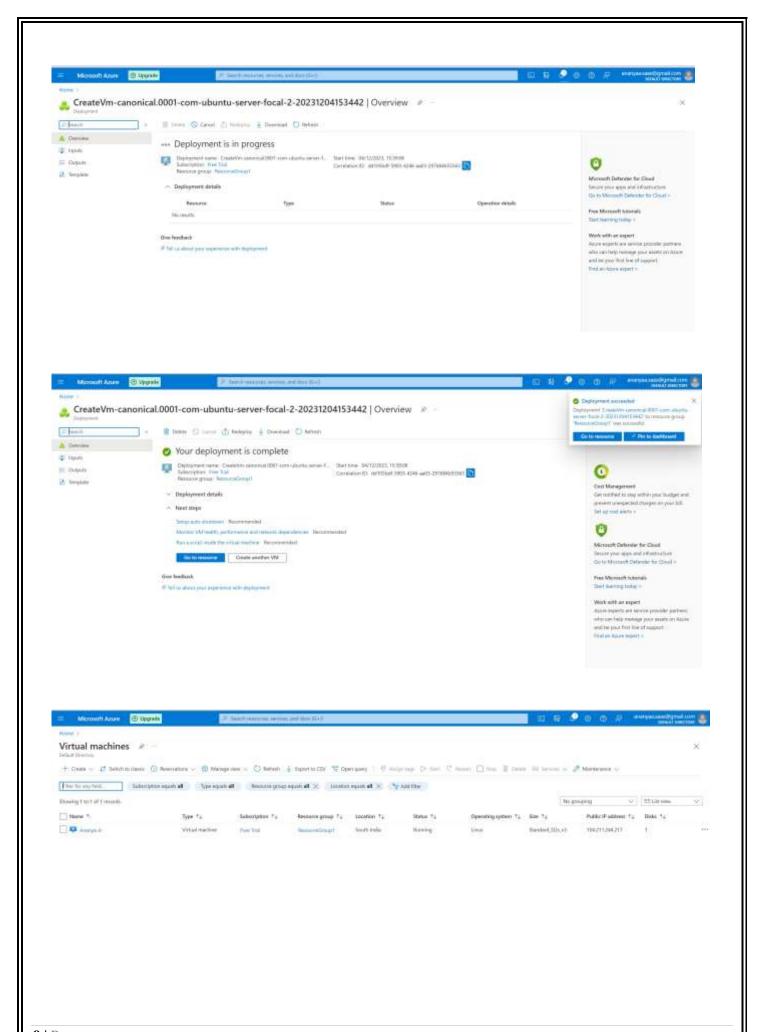
8. Check for advanced requirements for your virtual machine.



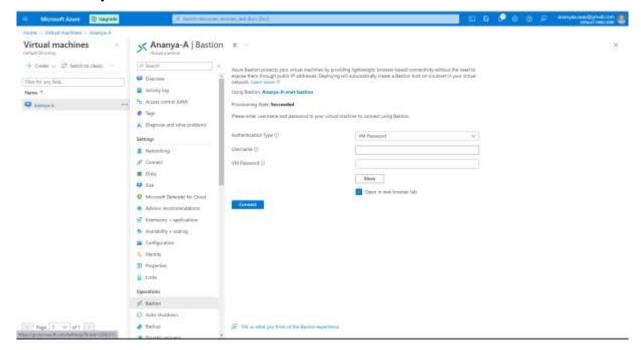
9. Check for the tags and modify them based on your needs.



10. Finally, review all the functionalities and configuration of your VM before creating. S freet mores in ear and doc that Microsoft Access 🔘 Upgrada Create a virtual machine Sauce Disk Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Digit Review+create Companishes a extrate or softwhere the following Penn on Descriptions of the diversity over programs. PAGE. It Standard Olds 81 Subschatzer credits apply (i)
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#### 11. Run your VM on Bastion.





## 02 - Running sample Program on Linux Instance

```
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ mkdir test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ ls
demo test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ pwd
/home/ananya-aVM
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 3 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:32 demo
drwxrwxr-x 2 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:33 test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ cd test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~/test$ pwd
/home/ananya-aVM/test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~/test$ echo "Hello! this is my test directory"
Hello! this is my test directory
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~/test$ cd ../
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ mkdir class
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ ls -l
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:35 class
drwxrwxr-x 3 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:32 demo
drwxrwxr-x 2 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:33 test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ rmdir demo
rmdir: failed to remove 'demo': Directory not empty
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ cd demo
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~/demo$ ls -l
total 4
drwxrwxr-x 2 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:32 test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~/demo$ rmdir test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~/demo$ ls -l
total 0
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~/demo$ cd ../
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ rmdir demo
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$ ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:35 class
drwxrwxr-x 2 ananya-aVM ananya-aVM 4096 Dec 4 17:33 test
ananya-aVM@Ananya-A:~$
```

#### **Commands executed:**

- 1. ls.
- 2. ls -1.
- 3. mkdir.
- 4. pwd.
- 5. cd.
- 6. rmdir.

1. **Is:** The ls command lists the contents of the current directory. It is one of the most basic and frequently used commands in Linux. The output of the ls command is a list of filenames, one per line.

Here are some options that can be used with the ls command:

- -a: List all files, including hidden files.
- -l: List files in long format, which includes information such as the file permissions, owner, group, size, and modification time.
- -d: List directories as if they were files.
- -R: Recursively list the contents of subdirectories.
- **2. Is -1:** The ls -1 command is the same as the ls command, but it lists files in long format. This format includes more information about each file, such as the file permissions, owner, group, size, and modification time.
- **3. mkdir:** The mkdir command creates a new directory. The syntax for the mkdir command is: mkdir directory\_name. Where directory\_name is the name of the directory that you want to create. For example, to create a directory called newdir, you would type: mkdir newdir
- **4. pwd:** The pwd command prints the name of the current working directory. The current working directory is the directory that you are currently in.

  For example, if you are in the directory /home/user, then the output of the pwd command would be: /home/user
- 5. cd: The cd command changes the current working directory. The syntax for the cd command is: cd directory\_name. Where directory\_name is the name of the directory that you want to change to. For example, to change to the directory /home/user/Documents, you would type: cd Documents. You can also use the cd command to change to the parent directory by typing cd ... For example, if you are in the directory /home/user/Documents, then typing cd .. will change to the directory /home/user.

6.	<b>rmdir:</b> The rmdir command removes an empty directory.
	The syntax for the rmdir command is: rmdir directory_name.
	Where directory_name is the name of the directory that you want to remove. For example, to remove
	the directory newdir, you would type: rmdir newdir.
	The rmdir command will only remove an empty directory. If the directory contains any files or
	subdirectories, then the command will fail.
	Assignment Link: <a href="https://github.com/ananya-a03/BDA-Assignment">https://github.com/ananya-a03/BDA-Assignment</a>
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